





An automated Solar Monitor at Calern observatory for Space Weather

Thierry Corbard & METEOSPACE team

Interplanetary Space:

- Solar Wind (1-100 part/cm3, 200-800 km/s)
 Constant outflow from the sun
 - Electrons and protons
- Disturbances from the sun produce waves and shocks in the solar wind

Interplanetary Space

Magnetosphere:

Created by Earth's magnetic field

Sun

- Deformed by the Solar Wind
 - Particles (electrons and protons) trapped on magnetic field lines

Magnetosphere

[onosphere]

Earth

Ionosphere:

- Layer of electrons at the top of the atmosphere (100 300 km up)
- Formed when extreme ultraviolet light from the sun hits Earth's Atmosphere
- Strongly affected by changes in the magnetosphere
- Critical in the reflection and transmission of radio waves

Sequence Of Events

Active Region on the Sun Erupts

- 1. Solar Flare (x-ray)
- 2. Shock (energetic particles)
- 3. Corornal Mass Ejection (particles and fields)
- X-rays reach Earth in 8 minutes (speed of light)
- Energetic Particles reach Earth in 15 min to 24 hours
- Coronal Mass Ejection reaches Earth in 1-4 Days => Geomagnetic Storms

=> Radio Blackouts => Radiation Storms Geomagnetic Storms



Impacts:

- ✓ Airline communication
- ✓ HF radio operators
- ✓ Satellite Communications
- ✓ Military Communications
- ✓ Astronauts (radiation)
- ✓ Satellite failures
- Electric Power Grids
- Increased Satellite Drag

✓ Aurora



What can we do to protect against space weather?

>Research, monitoring, worst-case planning

Available Dynamic Data: SDO (NASA) satellite

Continum and highly ionised Fe lines (high temperatures). No chromospheric lines



10⁴ K



Hell 80000K only corridors visible

10⁵ K

5/Feb/09 09:13:25

Spectrohelionram Ho

10⁶ K

ROT: 2160 Lc:253.3

-15 3 80: -65

10⁷ K

Filaments are associated to CME and their evolution is one of the the main phenomena that occur before solar eruptions.

Ha 8000K All kinds of filaments visible



Automated and continuous optical observation of dynamical phenomena at the source of solar activity: flares, associated Moreton waves, Coronal Mass Ejection onset, filaments instabilities

3 automated refracting telescopes at Calern (OCA)

Chromospheric monitor

- Halpha, 10 s cadence, Fabry Pérot DayStar 0.5 A
- Halpha, 10s cadence (blue wing)
- CaII K, interference filter 1.5 A



26/01/2016 12:12

26/01/2016 17:35

26/01/2016 18:07



Automated and continuous optical observation of dynamical phenomena at the source of solar activity: flares, associated Moreton waves, Coronal Mass Ejection onset, filaments instabilities



Moreton Waves observed in the blue wing of H-alpha With the old Lyot Filter at Meudon observatory



Running difference





A collaborative project

Three main partners :

- Paris Observatory (OP)
- Côte d'Azur Observatory (OCA)
- LUNA technology

Supported by

- French Air-Force (CDAOA) FEDOME project
- UCA JEDI
- French National Program on Sun-Earth connection(PNST)
- CNES

International context :

- Ground based network : GONG (USA) and Global H-alpha networks
- Space observatories : Solar Dynamic Observatory (USA) and upcoming Solar-Orbiter (NASA) but no chromospheric observations



Synoptic Ground-based Solar observations for Space-weather

Oct 19-20 2016 Nice, France Federation of French Ground-based solar observations

Ground-based Support to Solar Orbiter

Dual Objectives:

1. Research on solar activity

2. Operational aspects



French contribution to space-Weather: an extremely timely subject

The Space Situational Awerness (SSA) program of ESA :

- Survey and tracking of objects in Earth orbit
- Monitoring space weather (SWE segment)
- Watching for NEOs

France was not contributing to the phase 2 of the program but it has integrated the phase 3 in Dec. 2016

In 2017

- INSU has set up a group for developing a « National structure in space weather »
- CNES has created its own Working Group on Space-Weather



The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) is planning to open an operational activity in Space-Weather in 2018. DGAC has provided a list of potential data provider including METEOSPCE for optical data.





Project completion schedule



2018/09/10 Image from METEOSPACE prototype (Meudon)



SILSO graphics (http://sidc.be/silso) Royal Observatory of Belgium 2018 October 1

Planning général METEOSPACE	15/9	30/9	15/10	31/10	15/11	30/11	15/12	31/12	15/1	31/1	15/2	28/2	15/3	31/3	15/4	30/4	15/5	31/5	15/6	31/6	15/7	31/7	15/8	31/8
<u>Bâtiment</u> (OCA)					J3											J4								
Appels d'offre																								
Réalisation dalle				?	?																			
Réalisation VRD																								
Réalisation murets porteurs / protec.																								
Pose rails guidage toit																								
Installation structure toit mobile																								
Bardage / étenchéité																								
Installation volet roulant																								
Installation armoire électrique																								
Installation moteur toit																								
Réalisation armoire de commande																								
Installation capteurs fin de course																								
Installation armoire de commande																								
Installation réseau (interne)																								
Automatisation (OCA)																								
Etude capteurs							i		<u> </u>								i				<u> </u>			
Etude automate																							\rightarrow	
Prototype automate /tests labo																							\rightarrow	
Validation vraie grandeur																								
Achats/mise en oeuvre capteurs																								
Réalisation rack automate																								
Logiciel automate																								
Interfaces pilotage /acg																								
Mode remote																								
Tests mode auto																								
Monture (Meudon / OCA)																								
Exprisation monture		<u> </u>				<u> </u>			— i							-								i
Recette monture																								
livraison monture																								
Mise en œuvre électronique																								
Logiciel monture															Interf	anos systèm	o/guidag	e auto					\rightarrow	
Installation monture sur site															meen	Jees system	c / Suldag	c duto					\rightarrow	
Intégration canteurs sécurité																								
Tests et mise en station																							\rightarrow	
Instruments (Meudon)																								
Etude entinue																							\rightarrow	
Etude oprique																								
Etude caisson																								
Protoype lunette																								
Réalisation optique																								
logicial acquisition															Interf	cor petèr	o Lauidaa	o puto						
Intégration instruments															inceria	sces system	e / guiuag	eauto						
liveraison instruments																								
Mise on place et réglages instrument																								
Tests / Première lumière																								
rests / Heimere idiniere																								
Informatique générale (OCA)																								
PCs hôtiment Météornaso																								
Ondulaurs hâtiment Météonsar																								
Ftude du centraliseur																								
Acquisition du centralisour									\vdash															
Logicials contraliseur																								
Acquisition sonous données + DD																								
Ingicial serveur de données																								
IHM instruments																								
IHM serveur de données																								
Contraction de données																								



Project completion schedule



 Automated system for shelter control will be installed and tested during winter 2018-2019 (Financed by UCA JEDI Academy 3) Contribution of an engineering student for 2 months during summer 2017

• The second H-alpha DayStar filter (Financed by UCA JEDI Academy 3) has been ordered (9 months delay) and will be integrated to the telescope in 2019.

Automatic filament detection in sequences



(a) Input image





Image stacking

MEUDON OBSERVATORY Halpha SOLAR TOWER 656.28 nm filter - 0.05 nm FWHM 2013-05-17T07:30:13 P = -20.3° B = -2.4°

THANKS FOR YOUR SUPPORT !!

