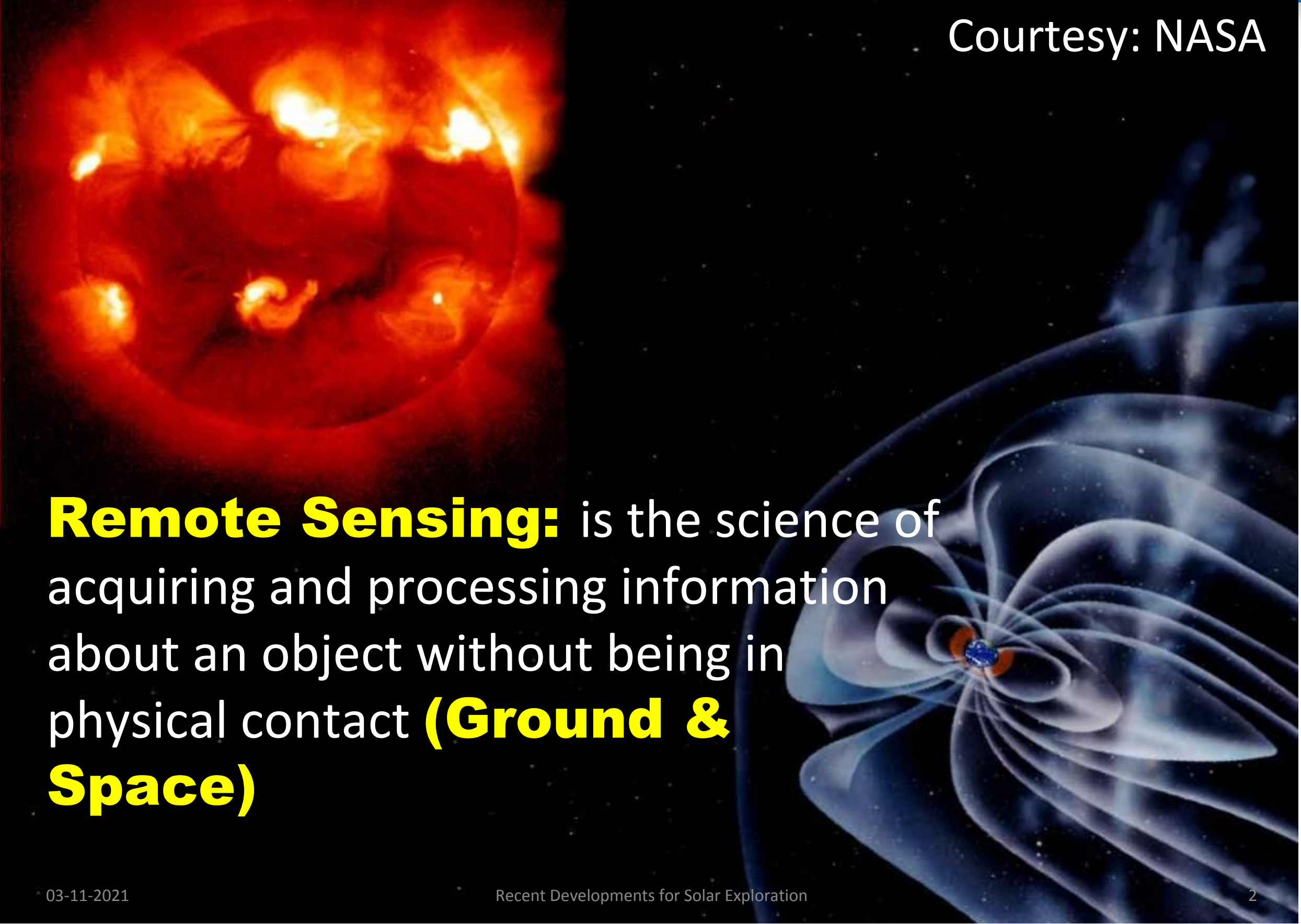


Recent Developments for Solar Exploration

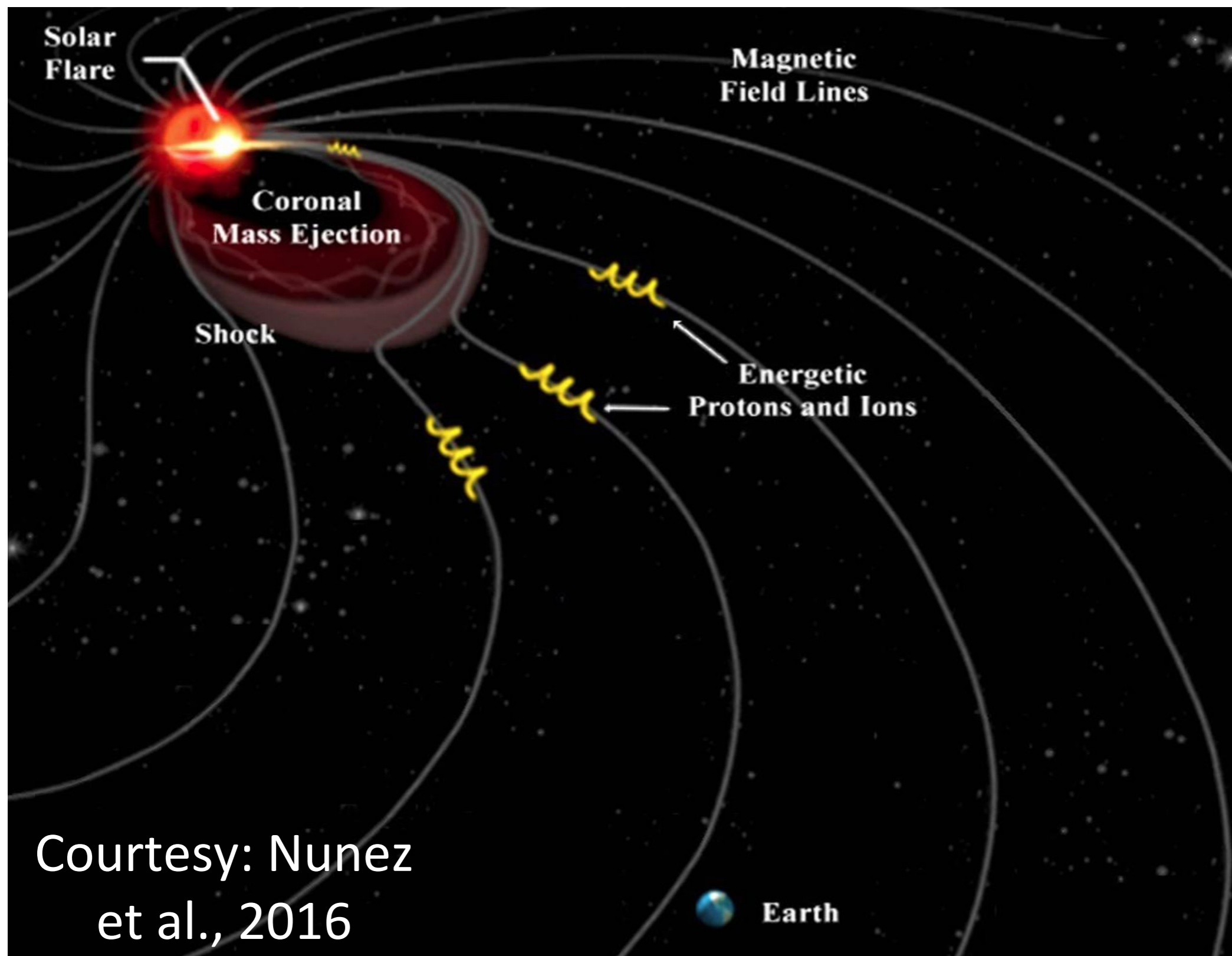
K. Sankarasubramanian
Space Astronomy Group
UR Rao Satellite Centre (URSC)

Courtesy: NASA

Courtesy: NASA



Remote Sensing: is the science of acquiring and processing information about an object without being in physical contact (**Ground & Space**)



Courtesy: Nunez
et al., 2016

Source:
Sun, GCR

Interplanetary:
Propagation

Effect:
Planets

Sources: Sun, GCR

Sun:

Solar wind – Continuous flow of charged particles from the Sun which permeates the solar system

CMEs – Significant release of plasma and associated magnetic field from the solar corona

CRs – Interaction regions between fast- and slow-solar wind that rotates with the Sun

Flares – Sudden release of energy in the form high energy radiation

GCR:

A highly energetic atomic nucleus or other particle travelling through space at a speed approaching that of light.

Measurement

Particles: (In-situ)

Charged Particles (Electrons, Protons, Heavier nuclei; Cosmic Rays bombarding Earth from all directions)

Neutrals (e.g. Neutrinos; Due to nuclear reactions inside stars)

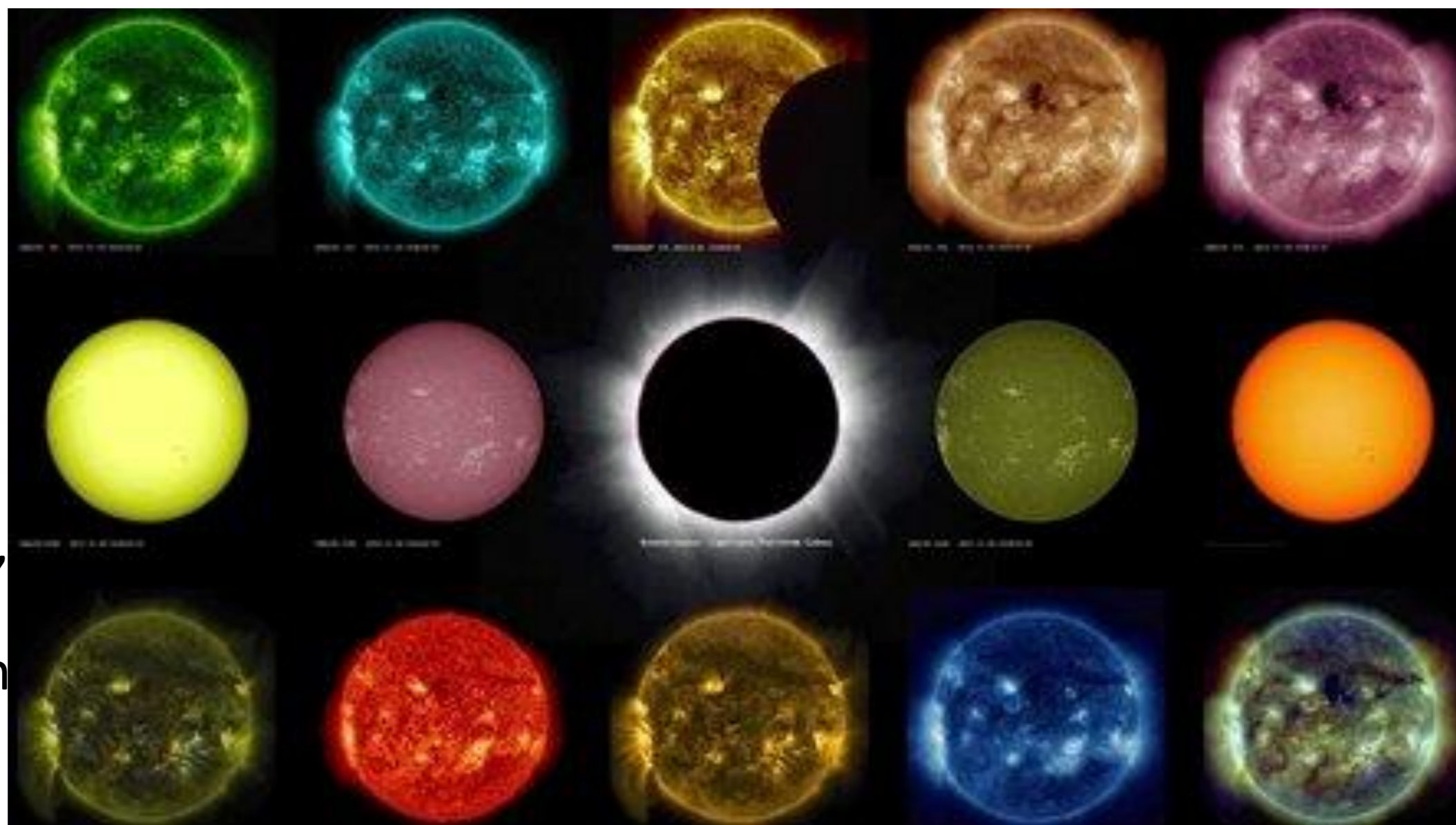
Radiation: (Remote)

Electro-magnetic radiation (photons: photometry, spectroscopy, and polarimetry)

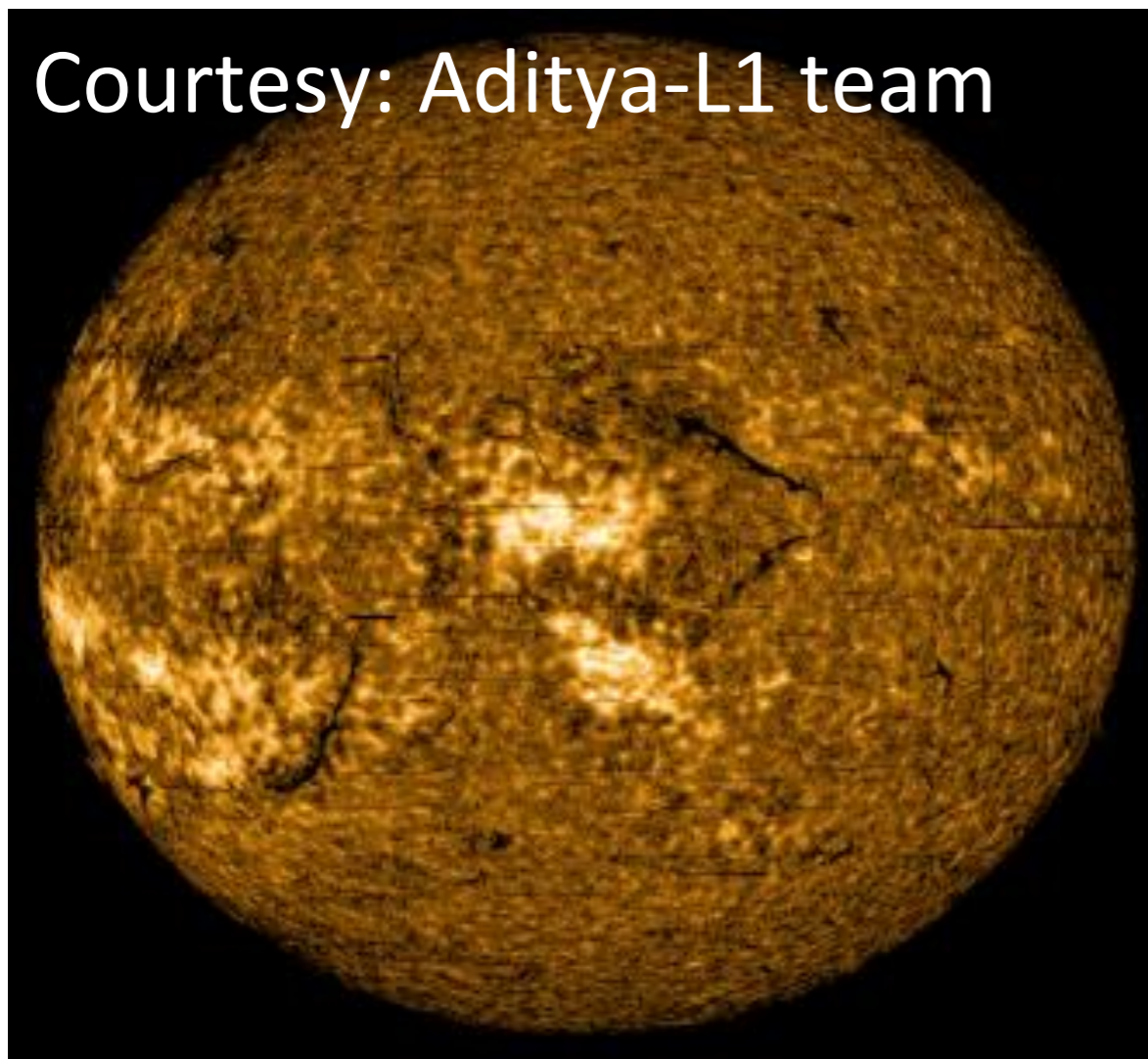
Instruments for Sun

Interior:
Dopplergram

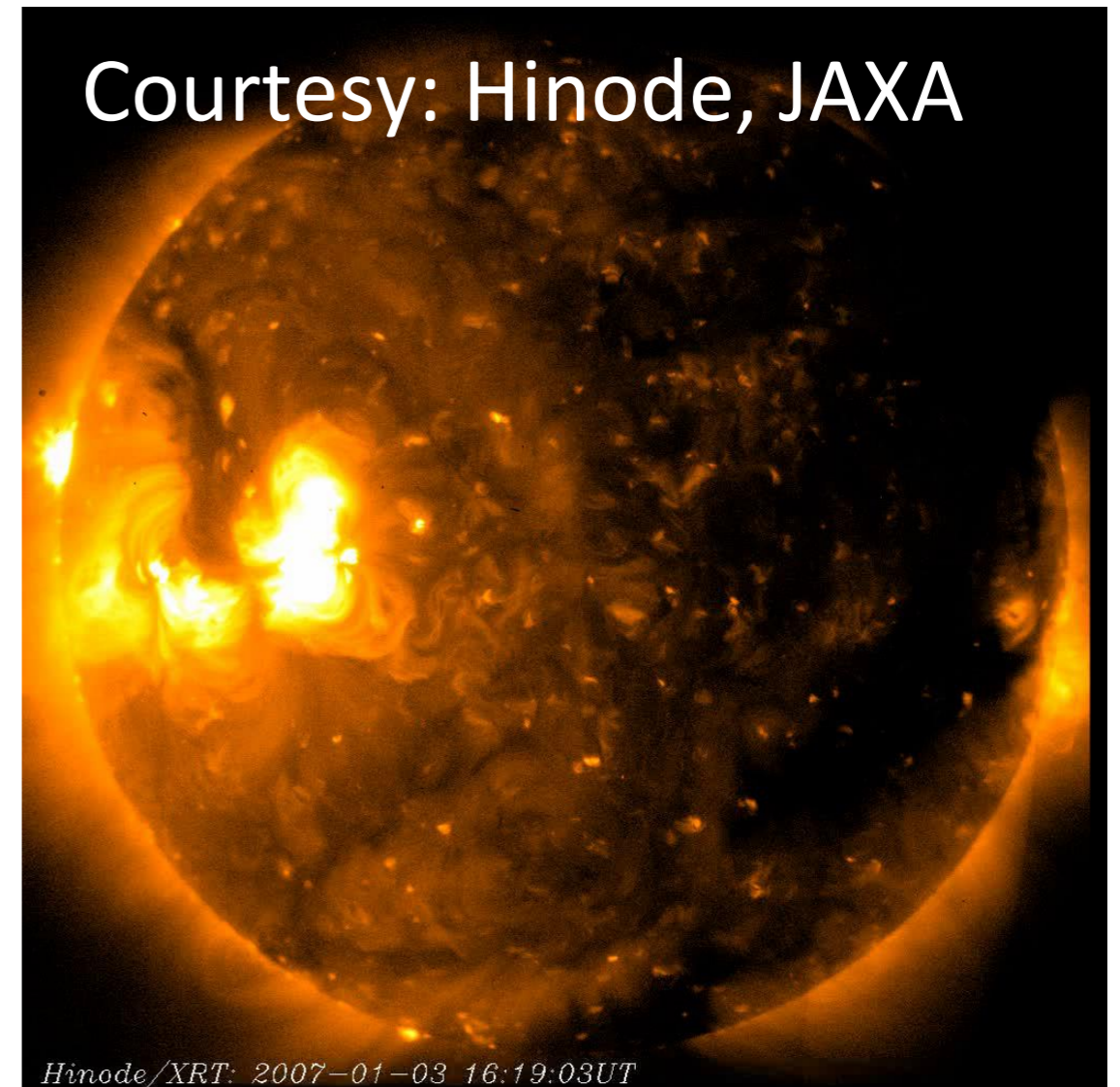
Atmosphere:
Imagers,
Dopplergrams,
Vector
Magnetograph
Coronagraphs



NUV and X-ray

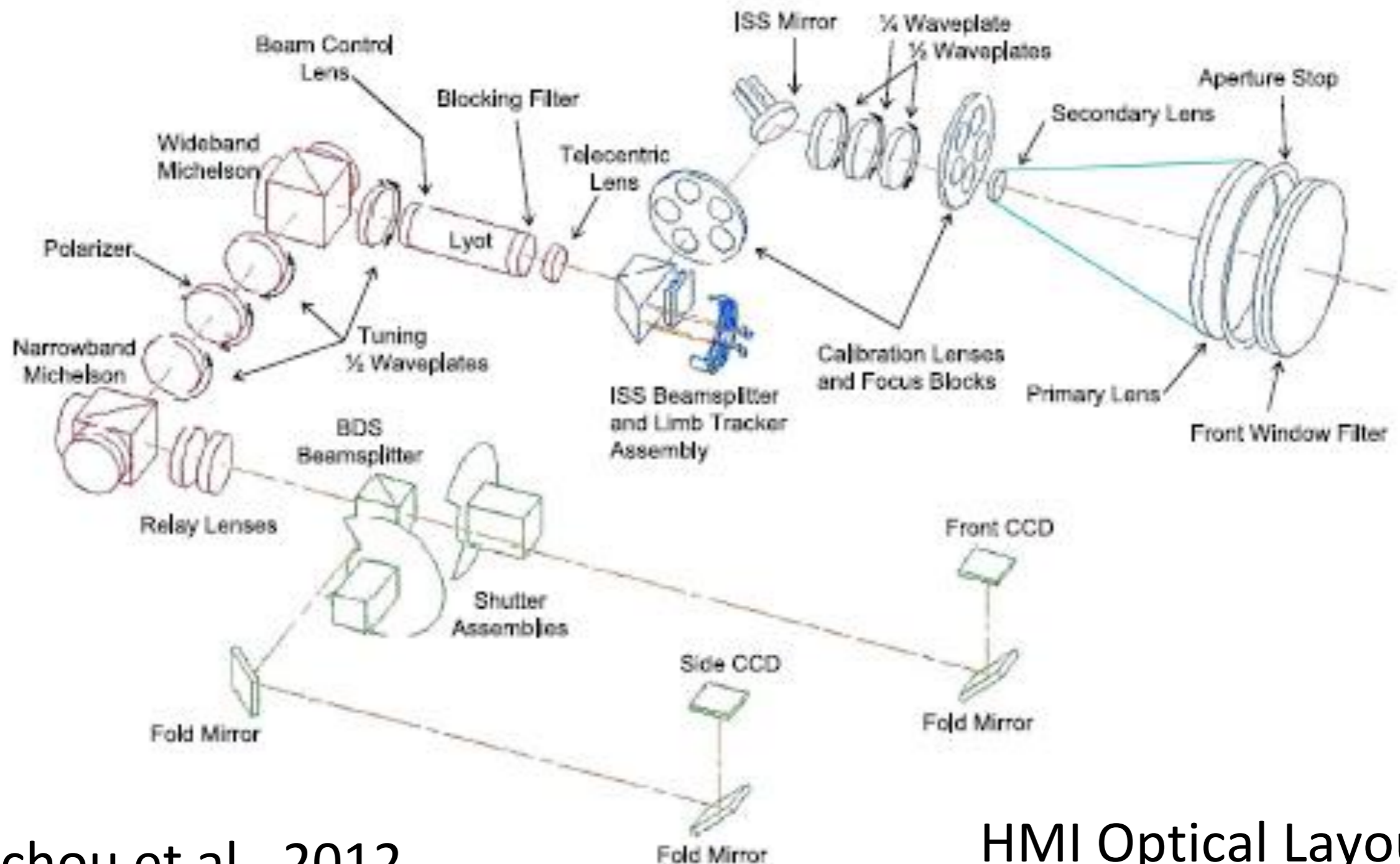


Stitched image from IRIS –
Mg filter



X-ray Image

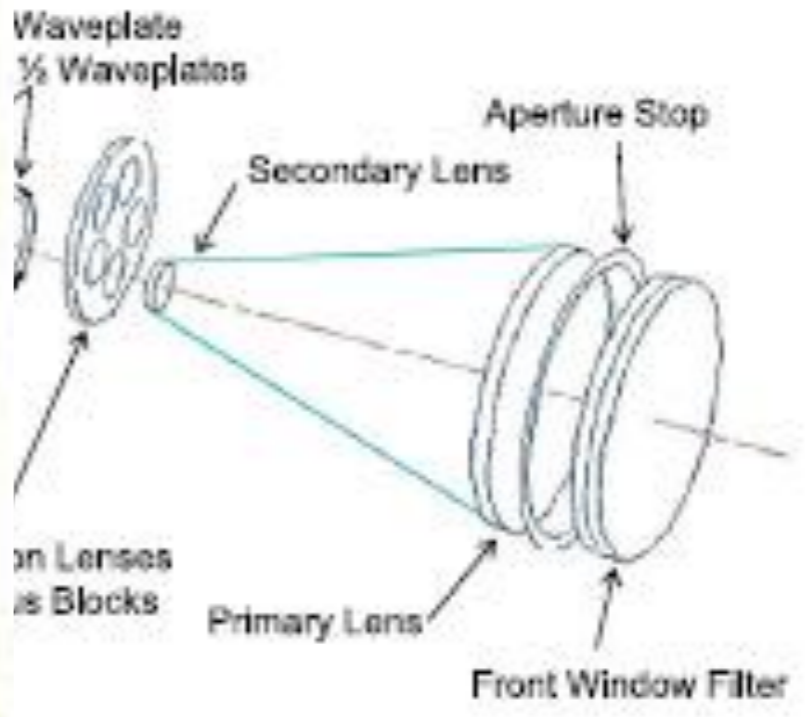
Dopplergram & Magnetogram



Schou et al., 2012

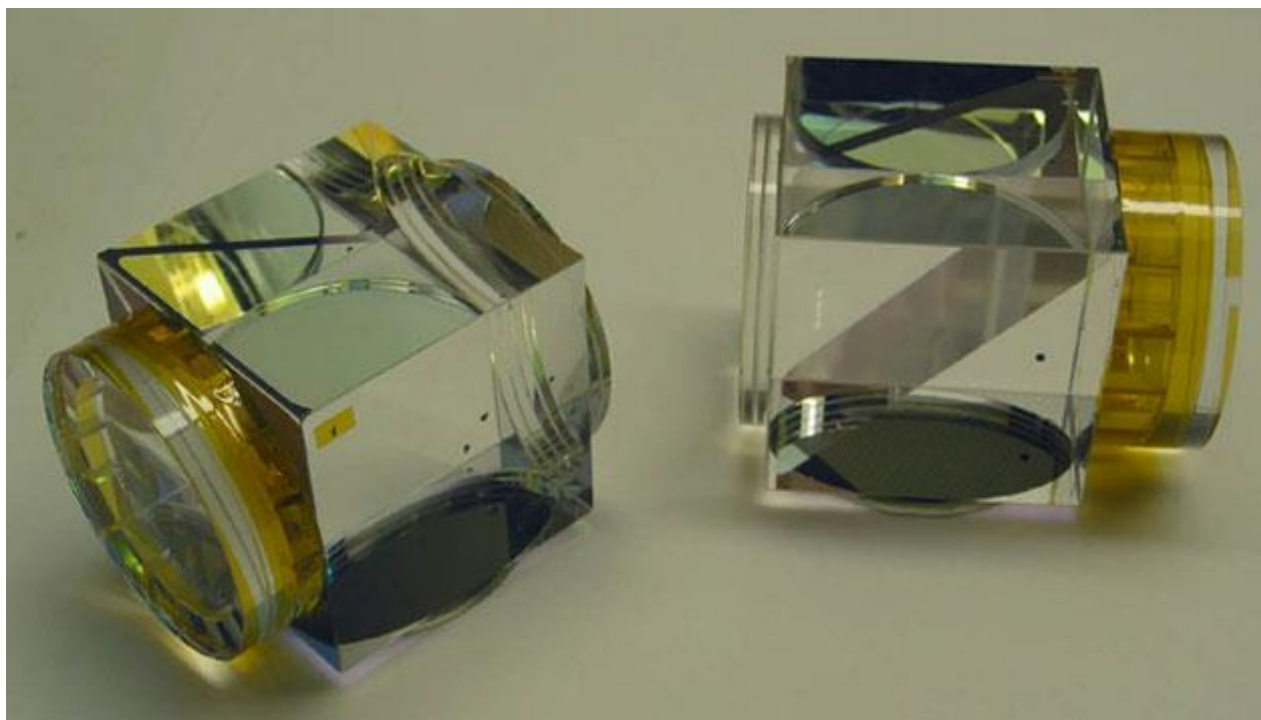
HMI Optical Layout

D

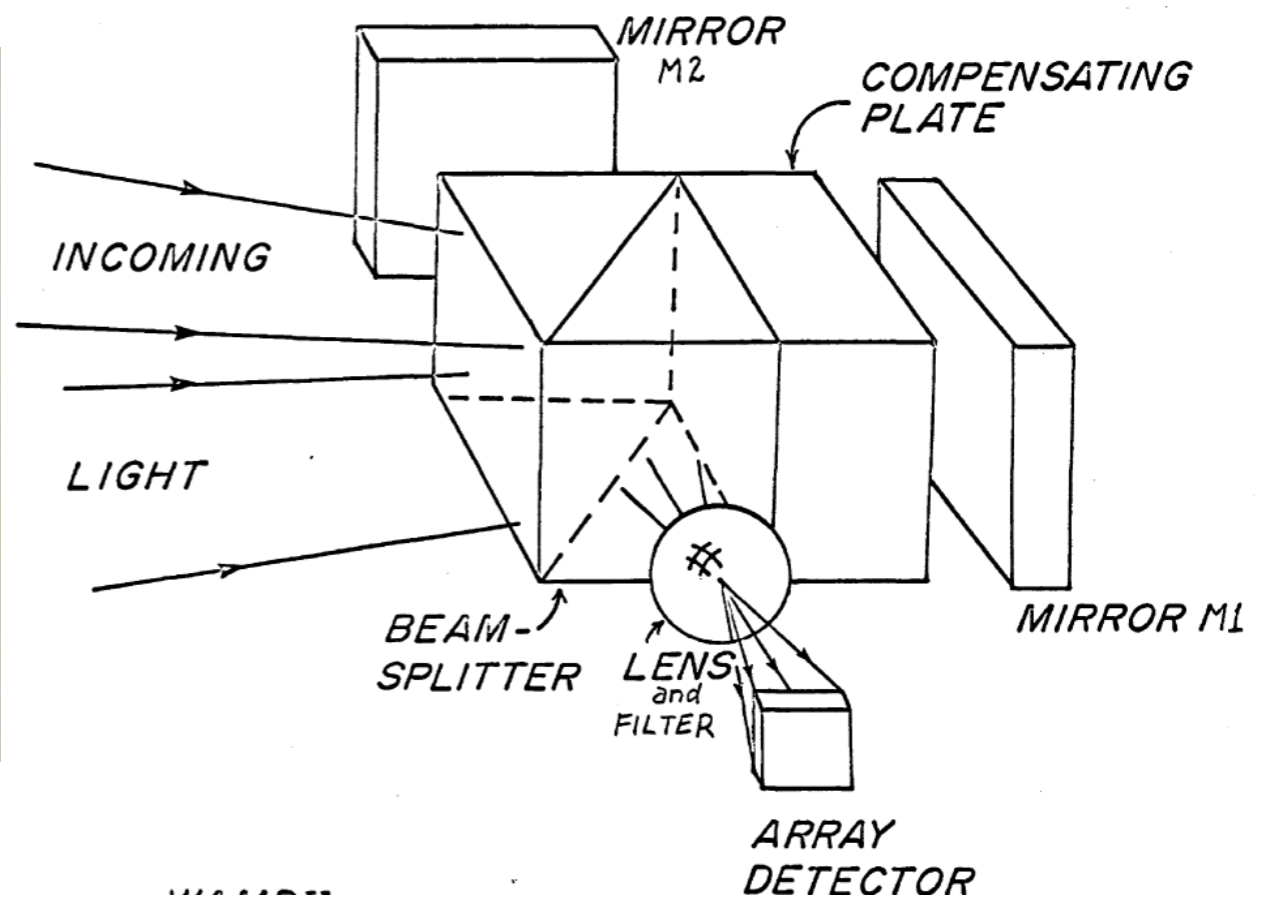


HMI Optical Layout

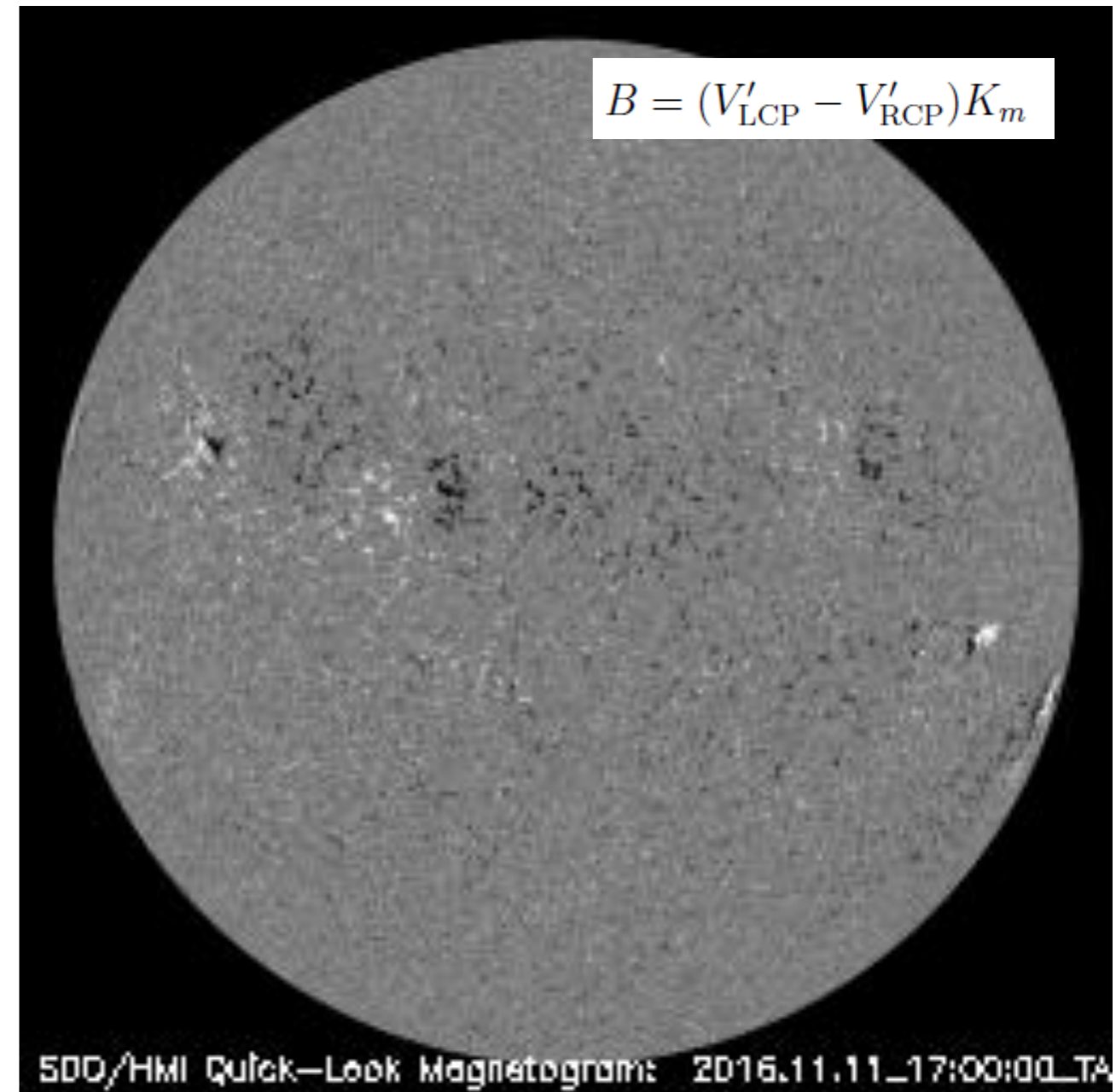
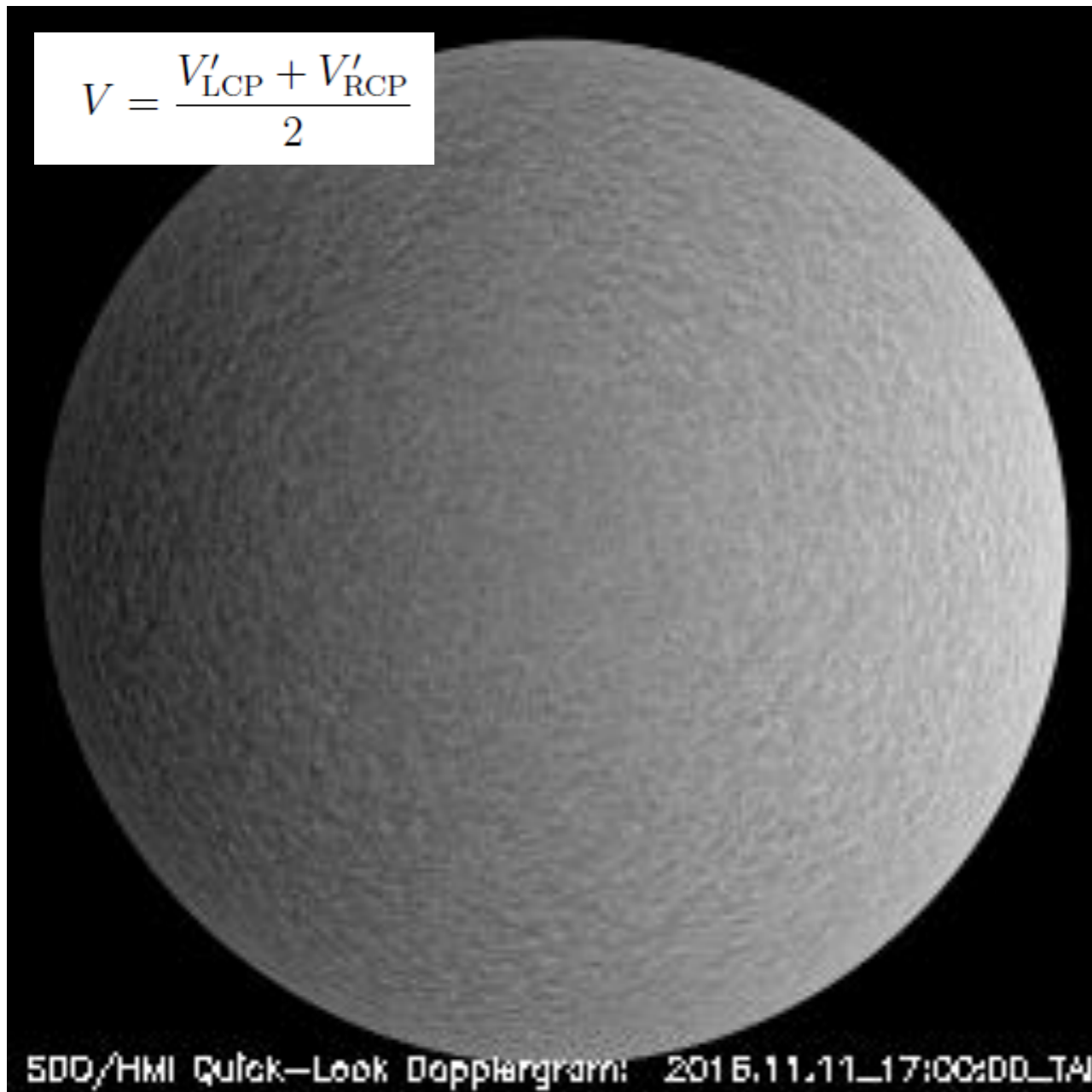
Michelson Interferometer



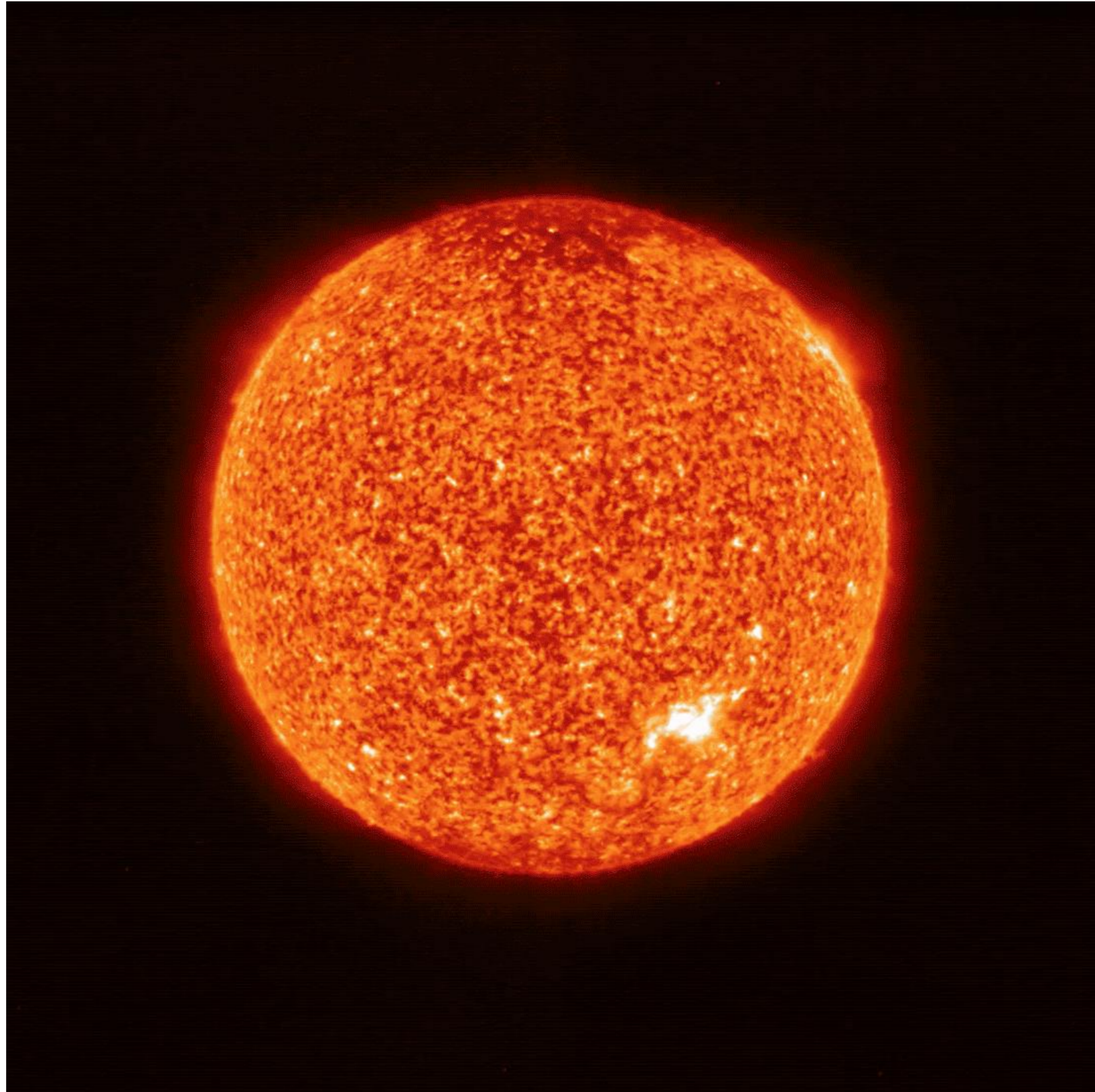
Schou et al., 2012



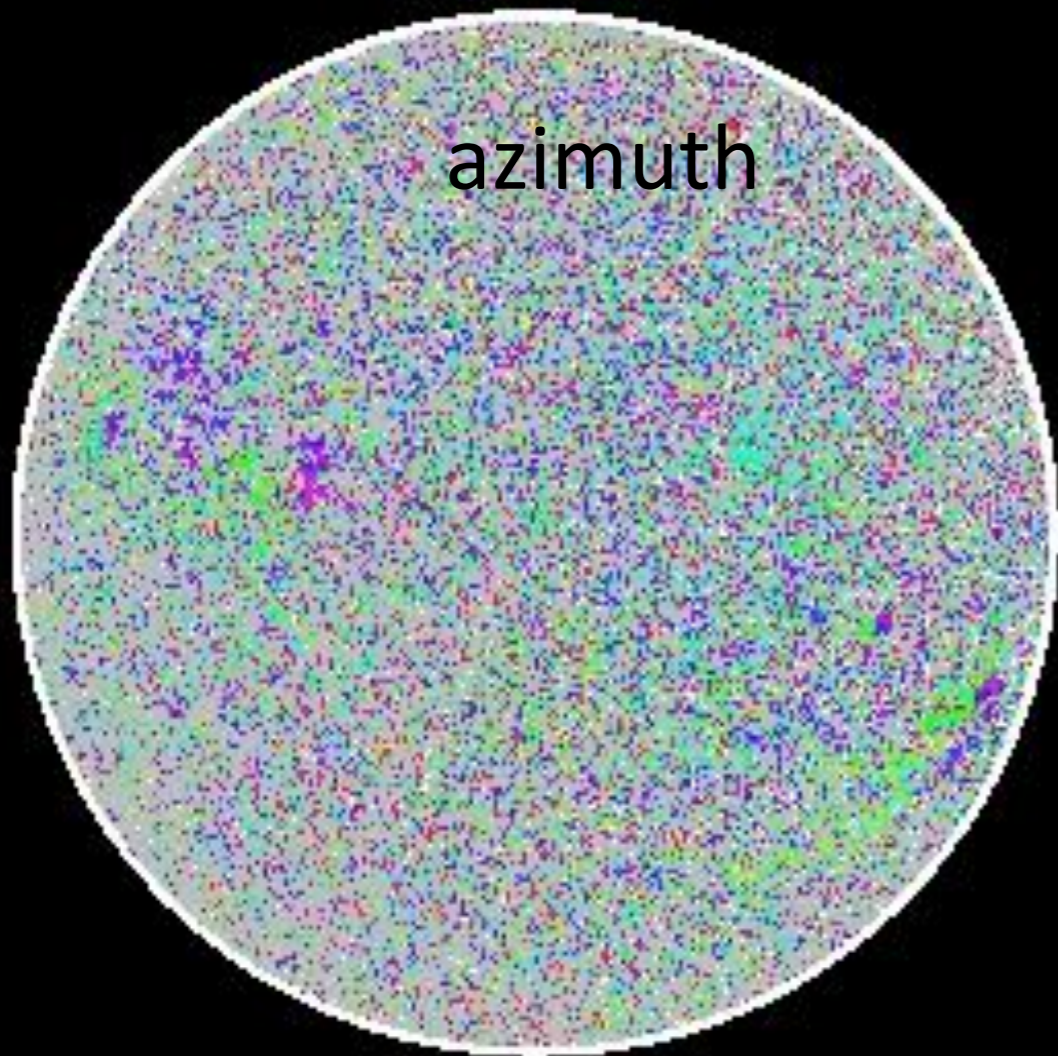
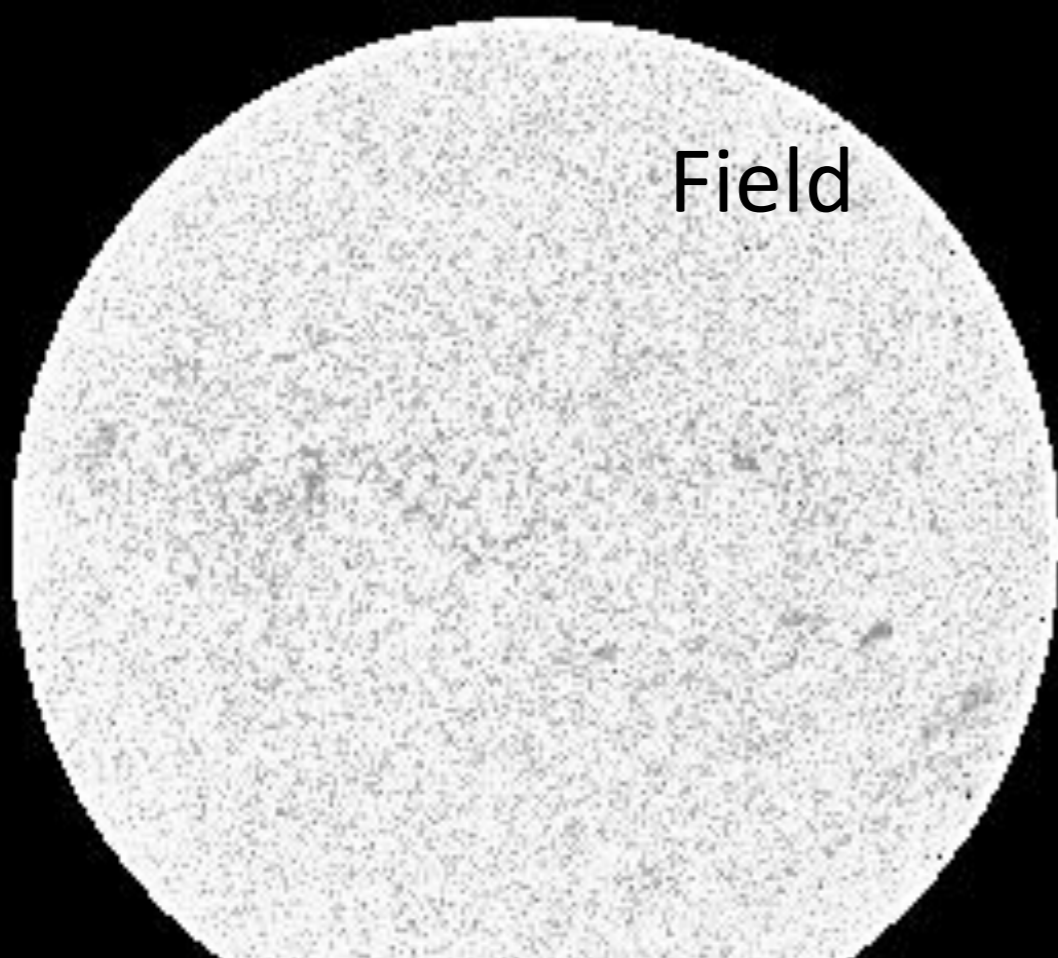
Dopplergram & Magnetogram



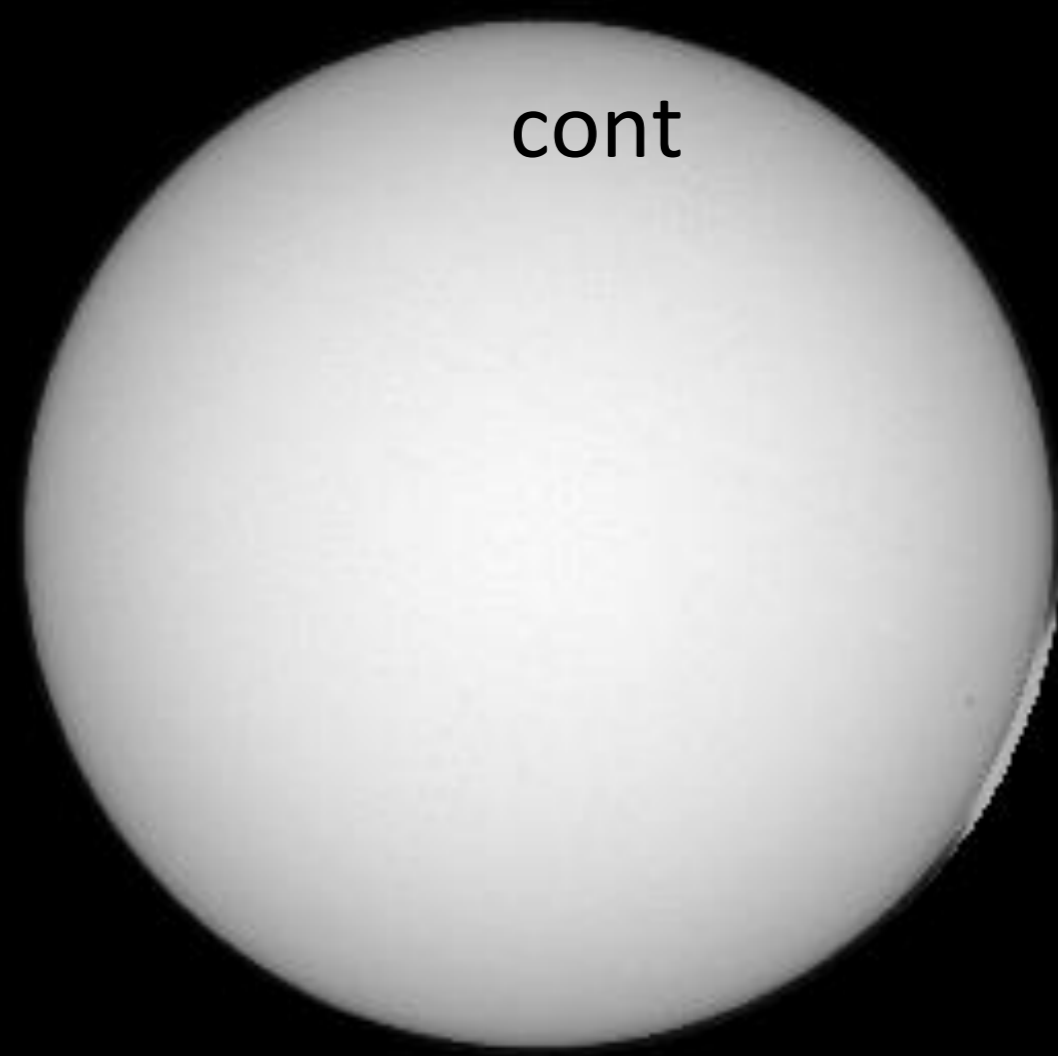
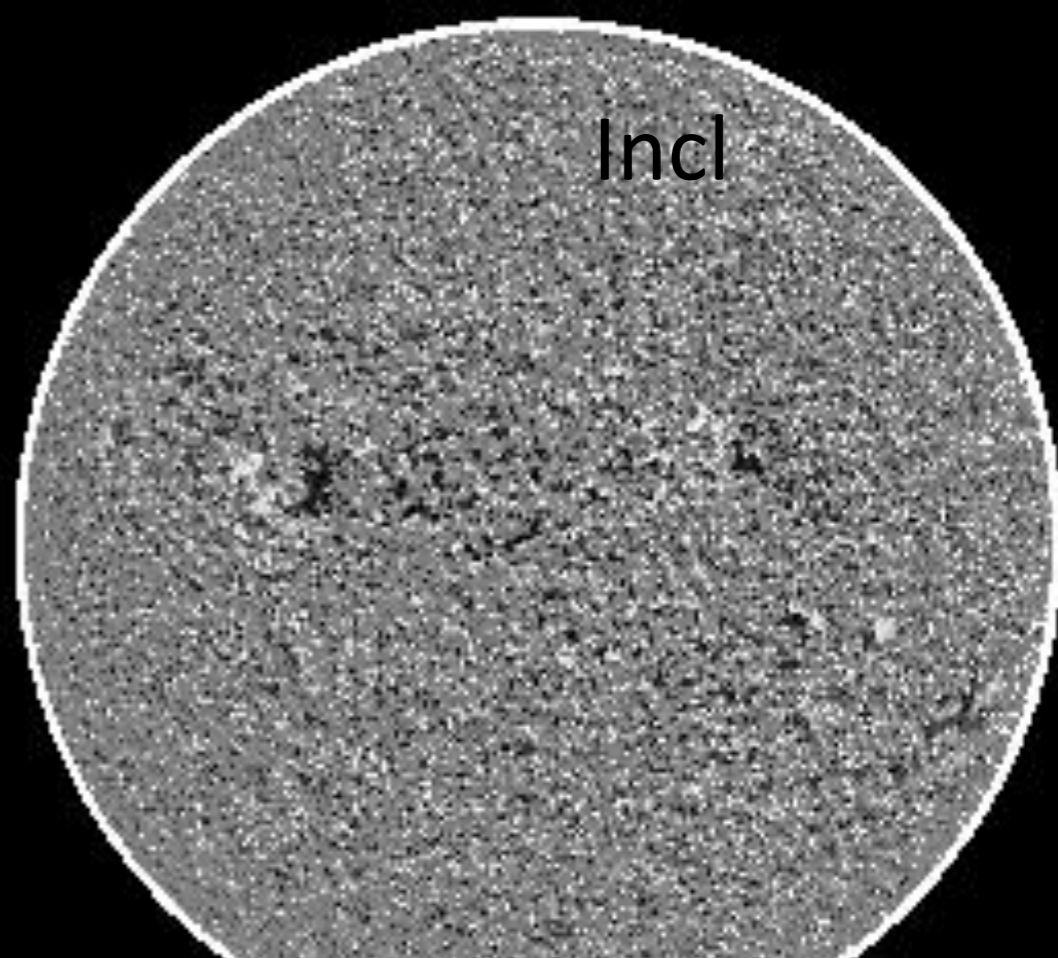
Solar Orbiter View



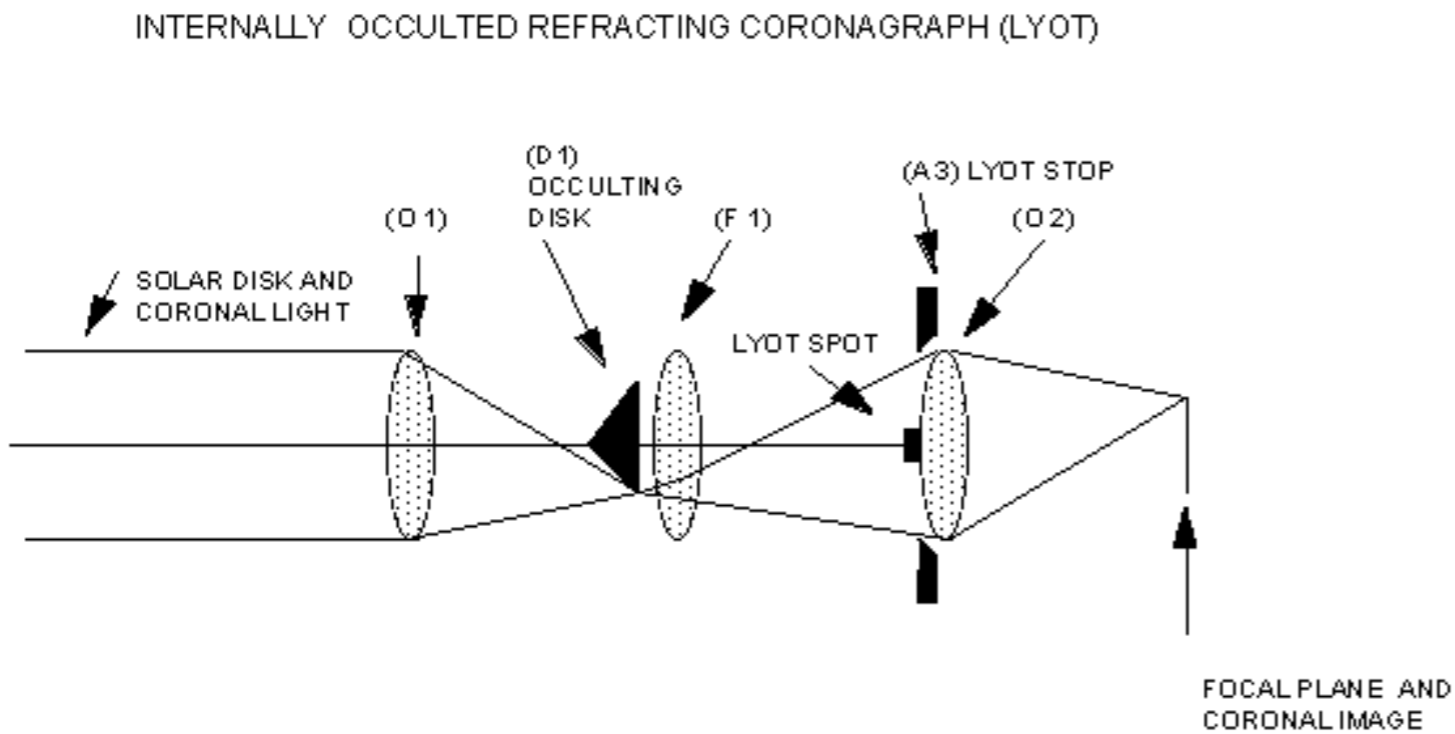
Courtesy:
ESA



Vector Magnetograms



Coronagraphs

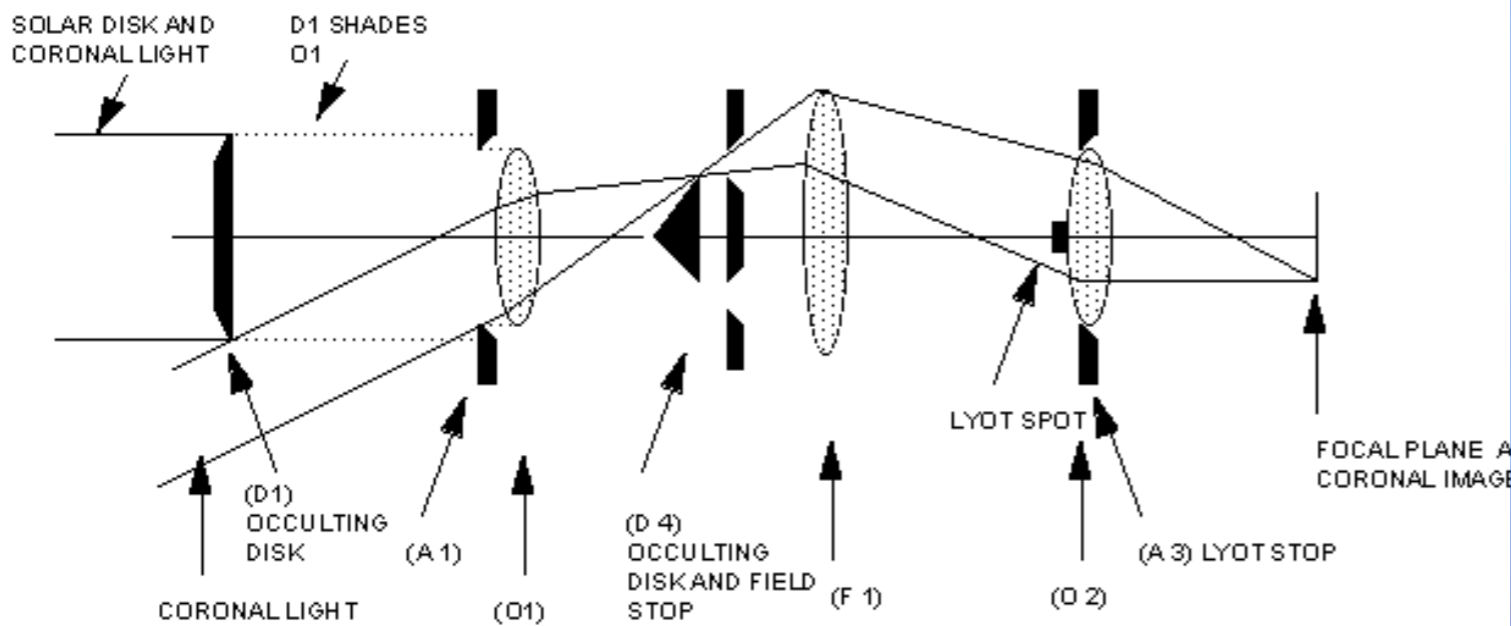


Internally Occulted

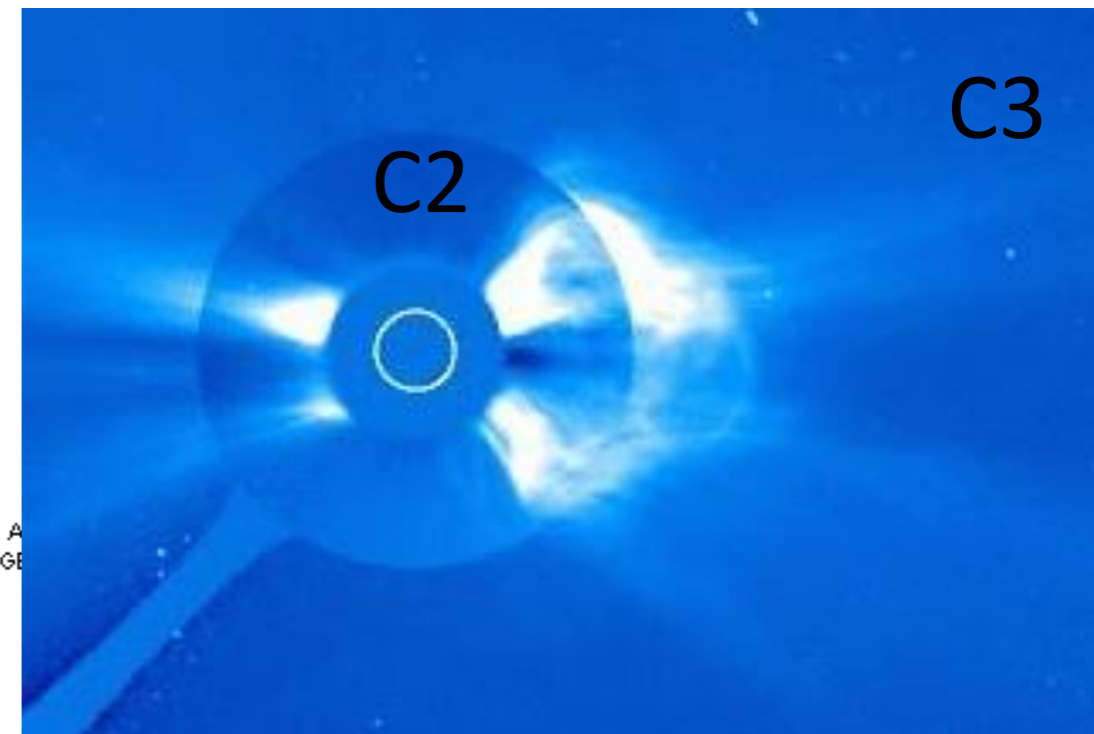


LASCO-C1
Closest to the Sun

Coronagraphs



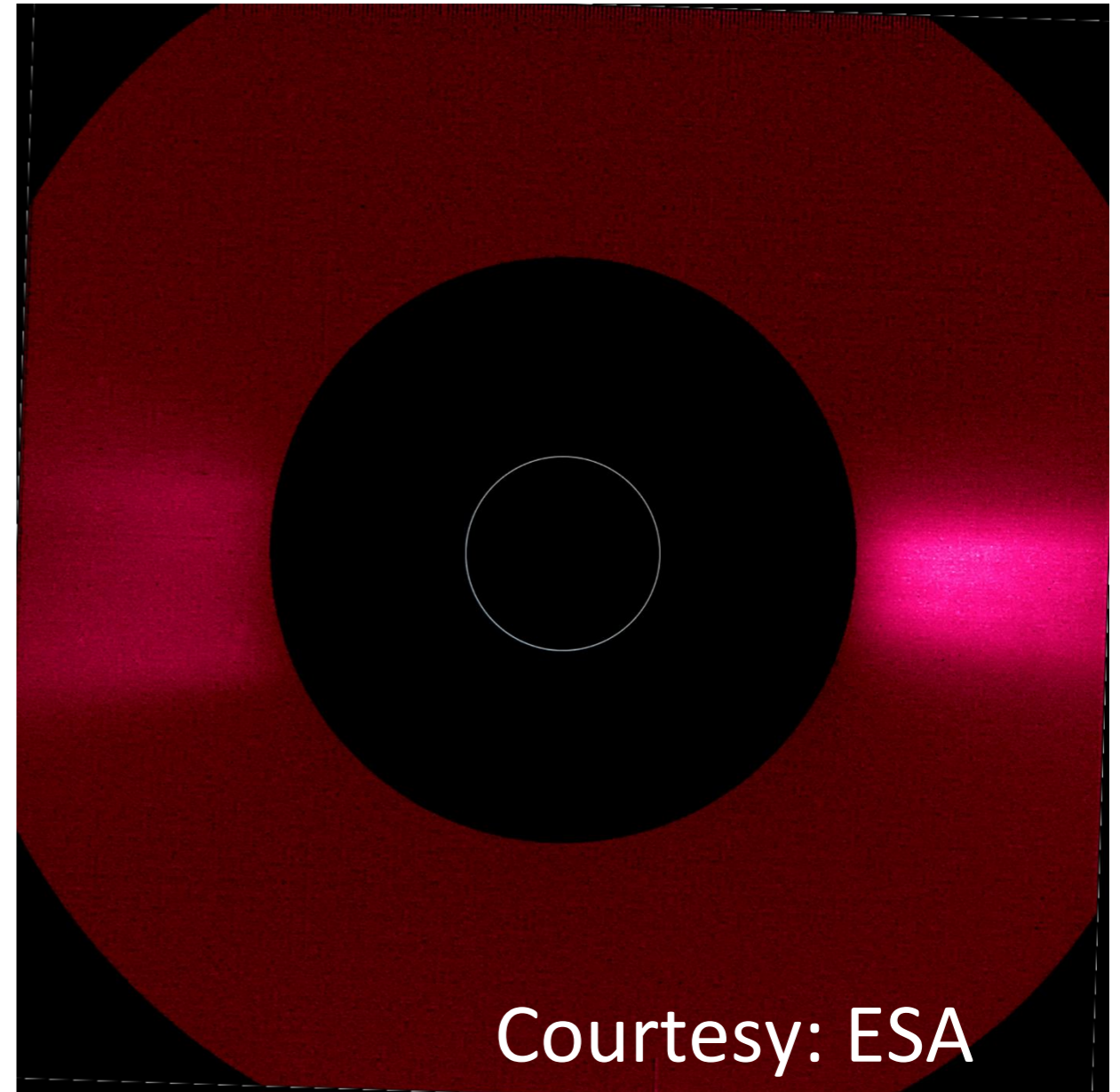
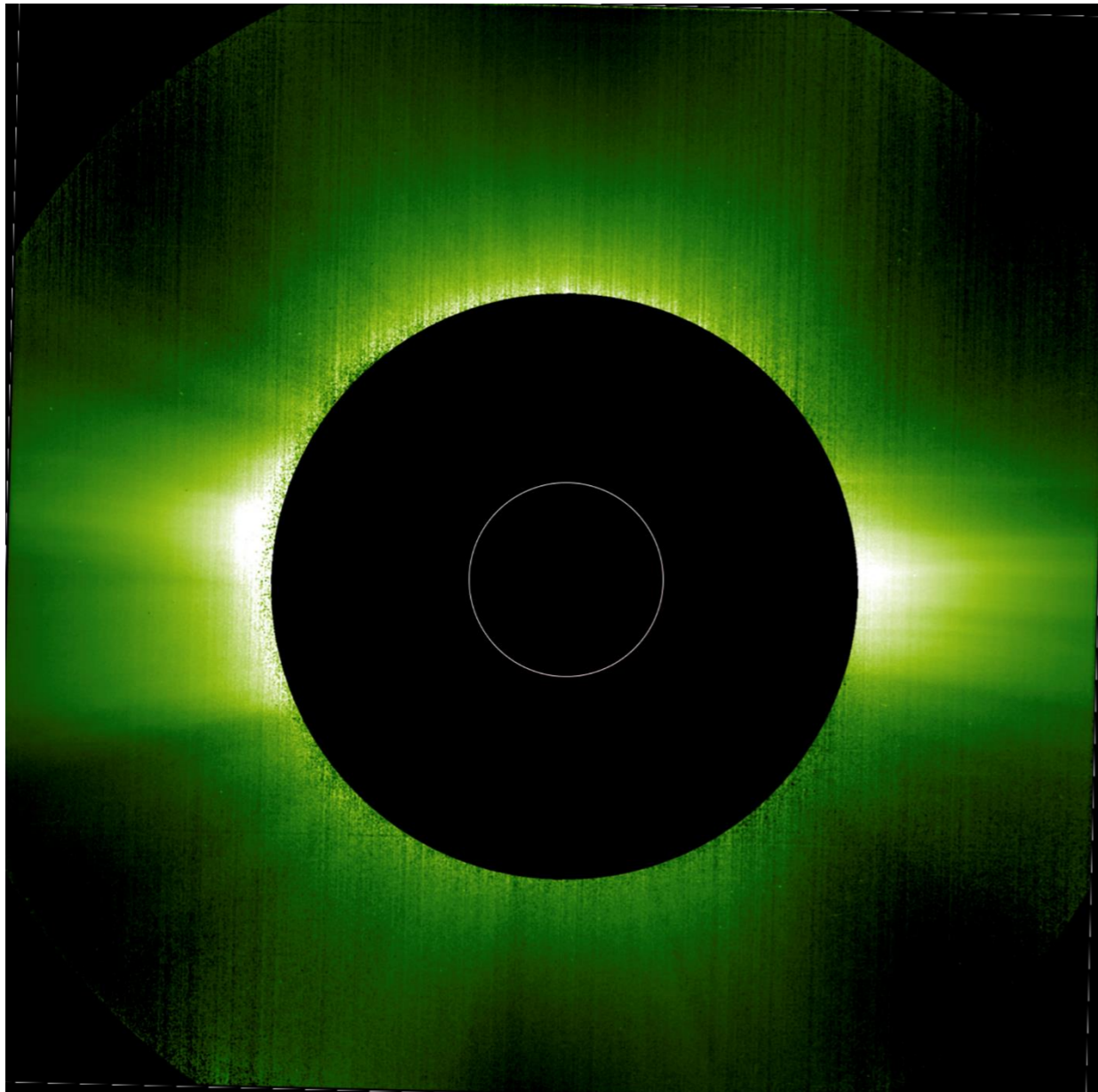
EXTERNALLY OCCULTED REFRACTING CORONAGRAPH (NEWKIRK)



LASCO-C2 & C3
Pioneer instrument for CME

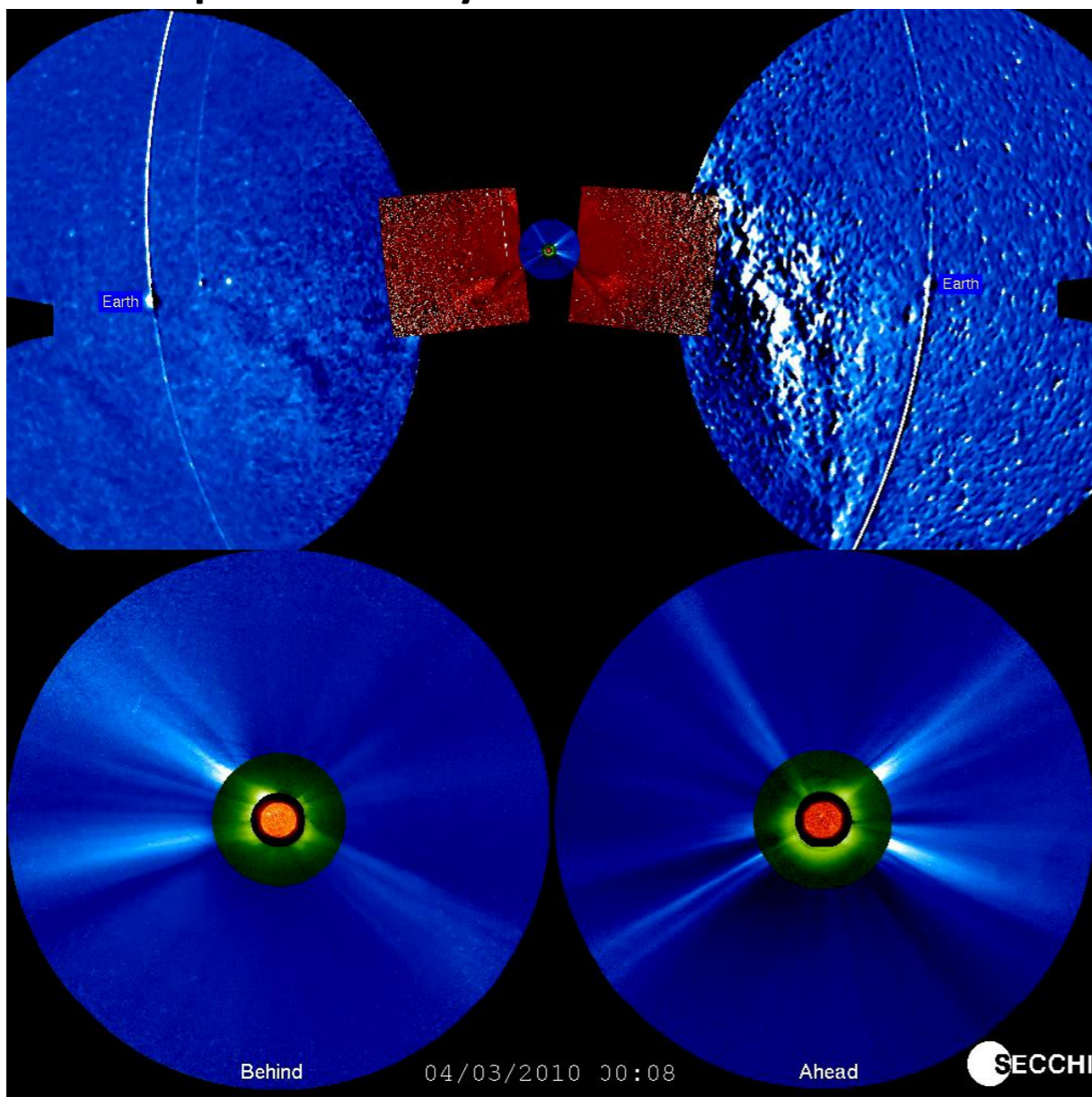
Externally Occulted

METIS – Optical and UV

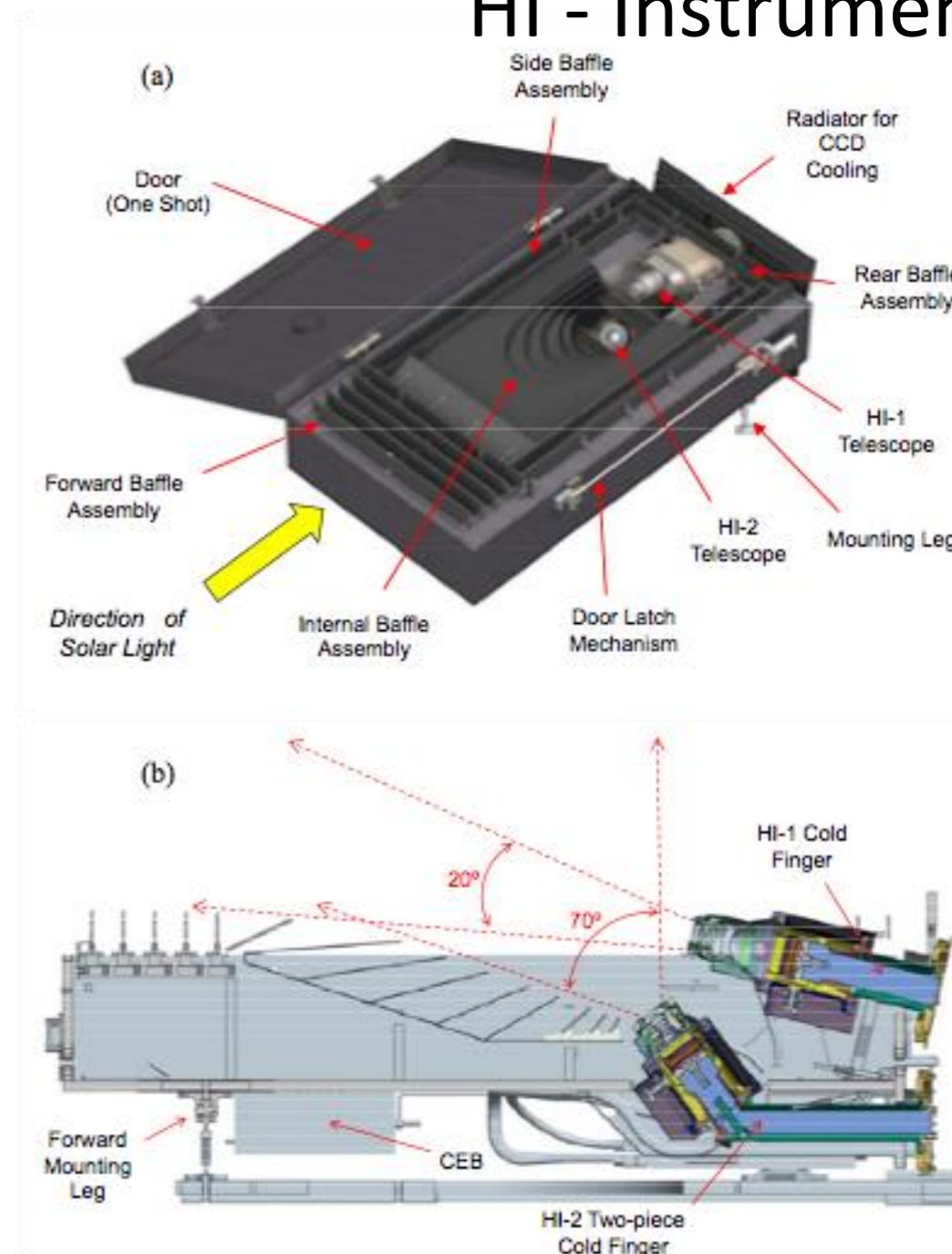


Instruments for Heliosphere

- Heliospheric Imagers
- Inter-planetary Scintillations

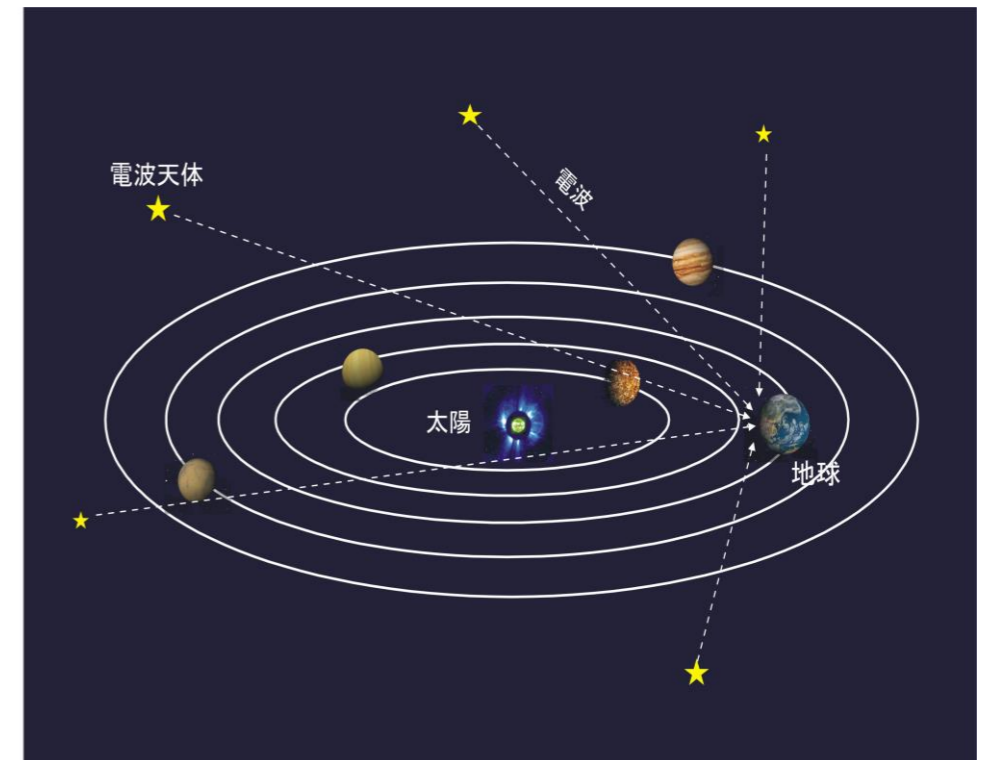
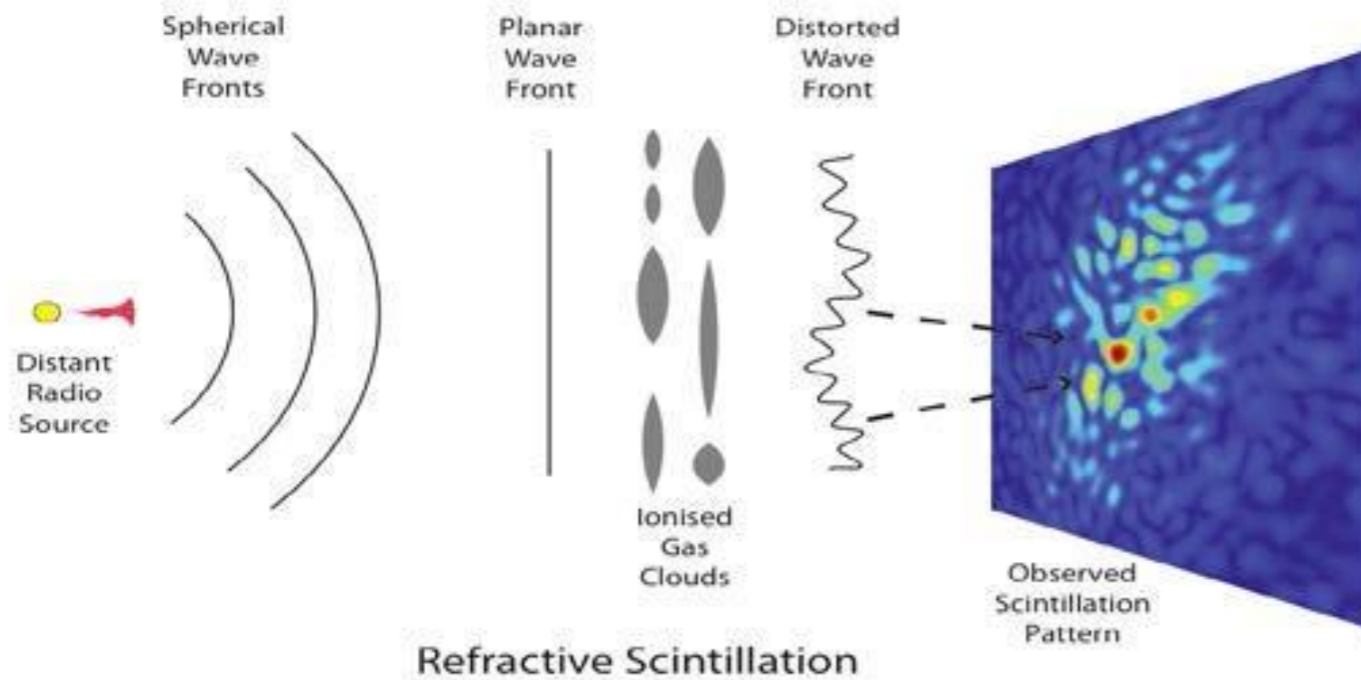


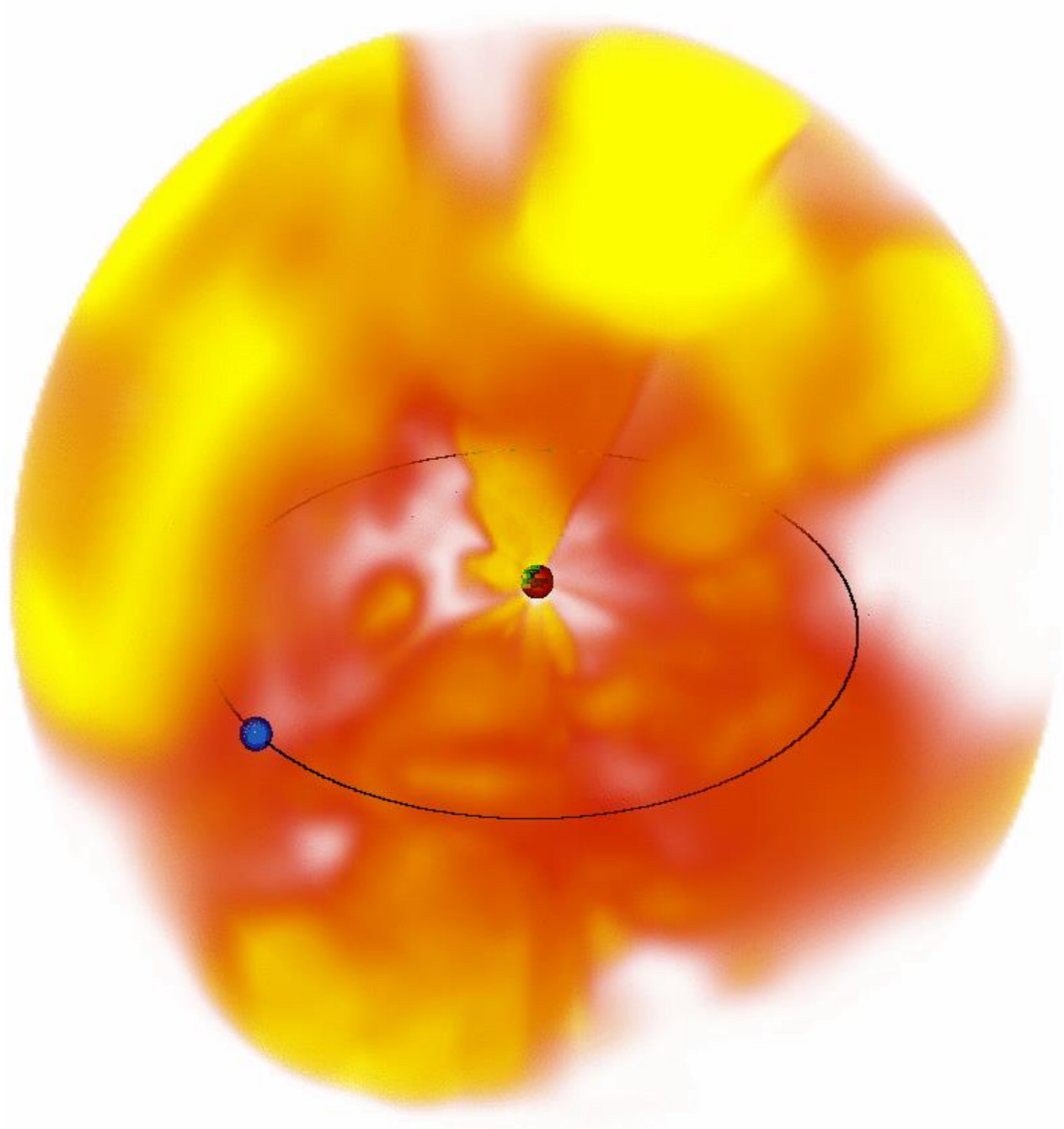
HI - Instrument



Courtesy: STEREO

Interplanetary Scintillation





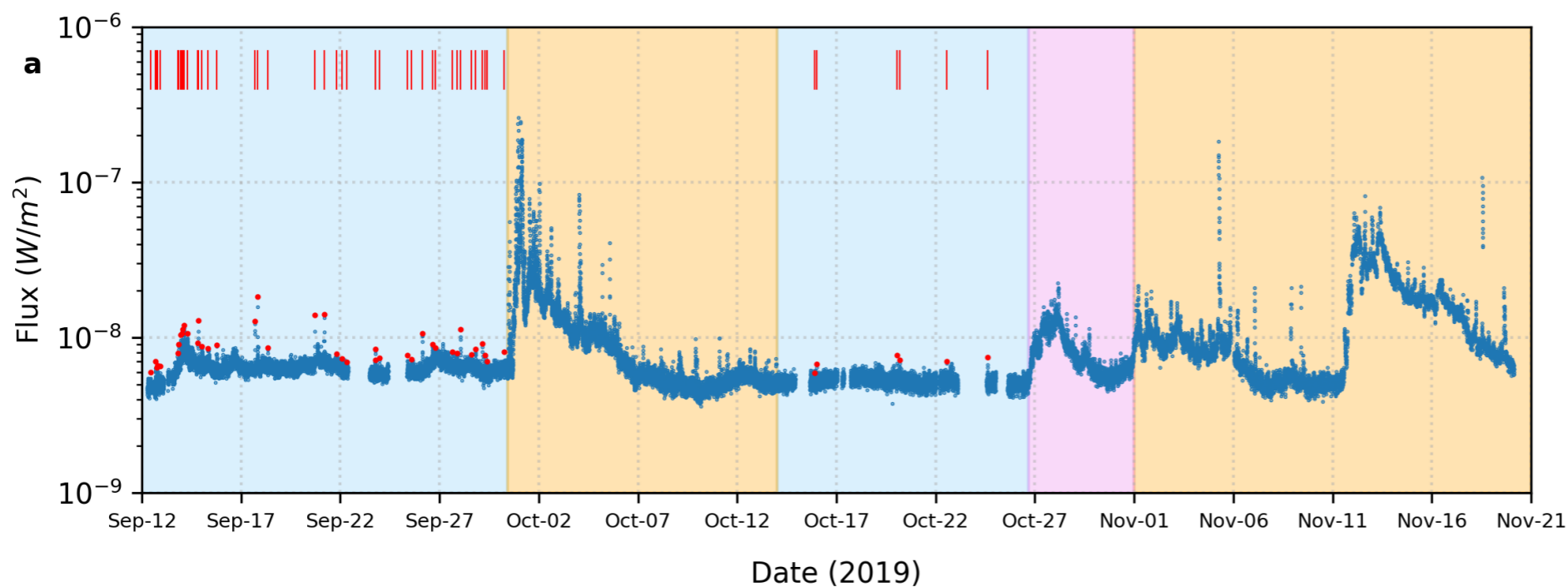
30

Observation
from Ooty
Radio
Telescope
Figure
Courtesy:
Manoharan

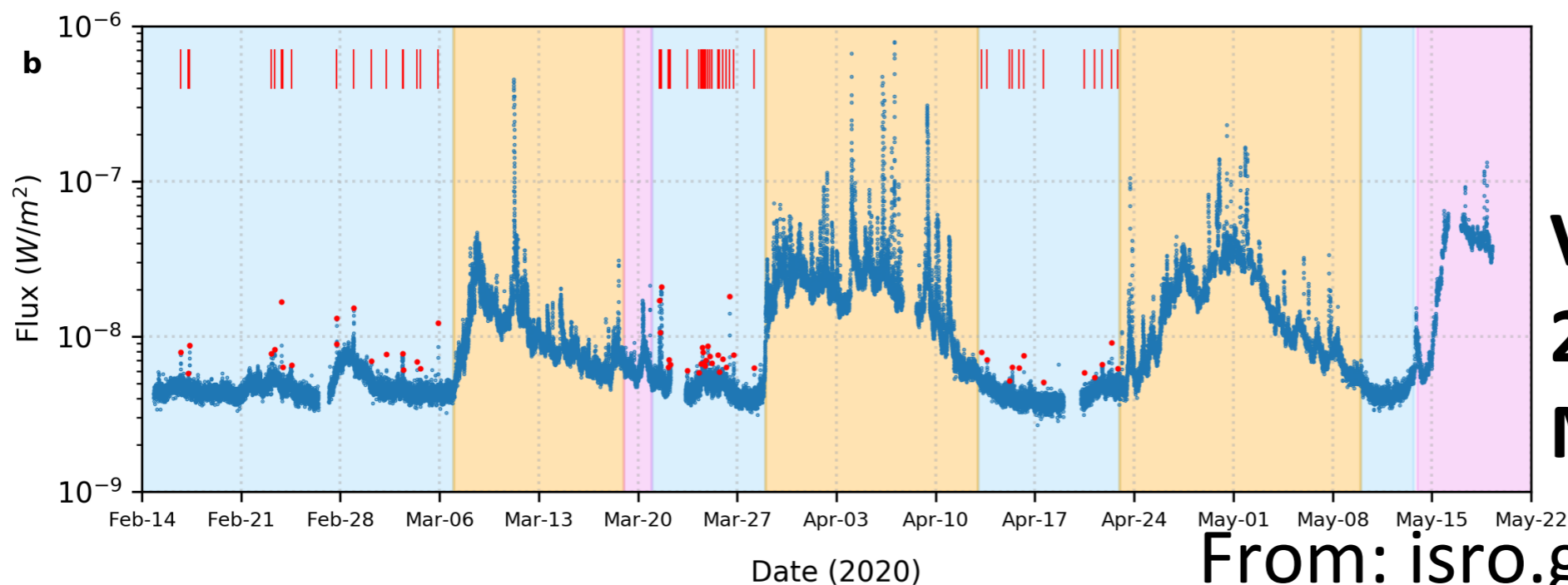
$n^{\text{norm}} \text{ (cm}^{-3}\text{)}$

5

New Results - Microflares




High Sensitive
X-ray
spectrometer
on
Chandrayaan-2
– XSM



Micro flares
**Vadawale et al,
2020**
Mithun et al, 2020

From: isro.gov.in

New Results – Magnetic switchback

National Aeronautics and Space Administration 

Where Do Switchbacks Come From?

Switchbacks are sudden reversals in the solar wind's magnetic field. They were a surprise discovery as NASA's Parker Solar Probe made its first close flyby of the Sun in November 2018.

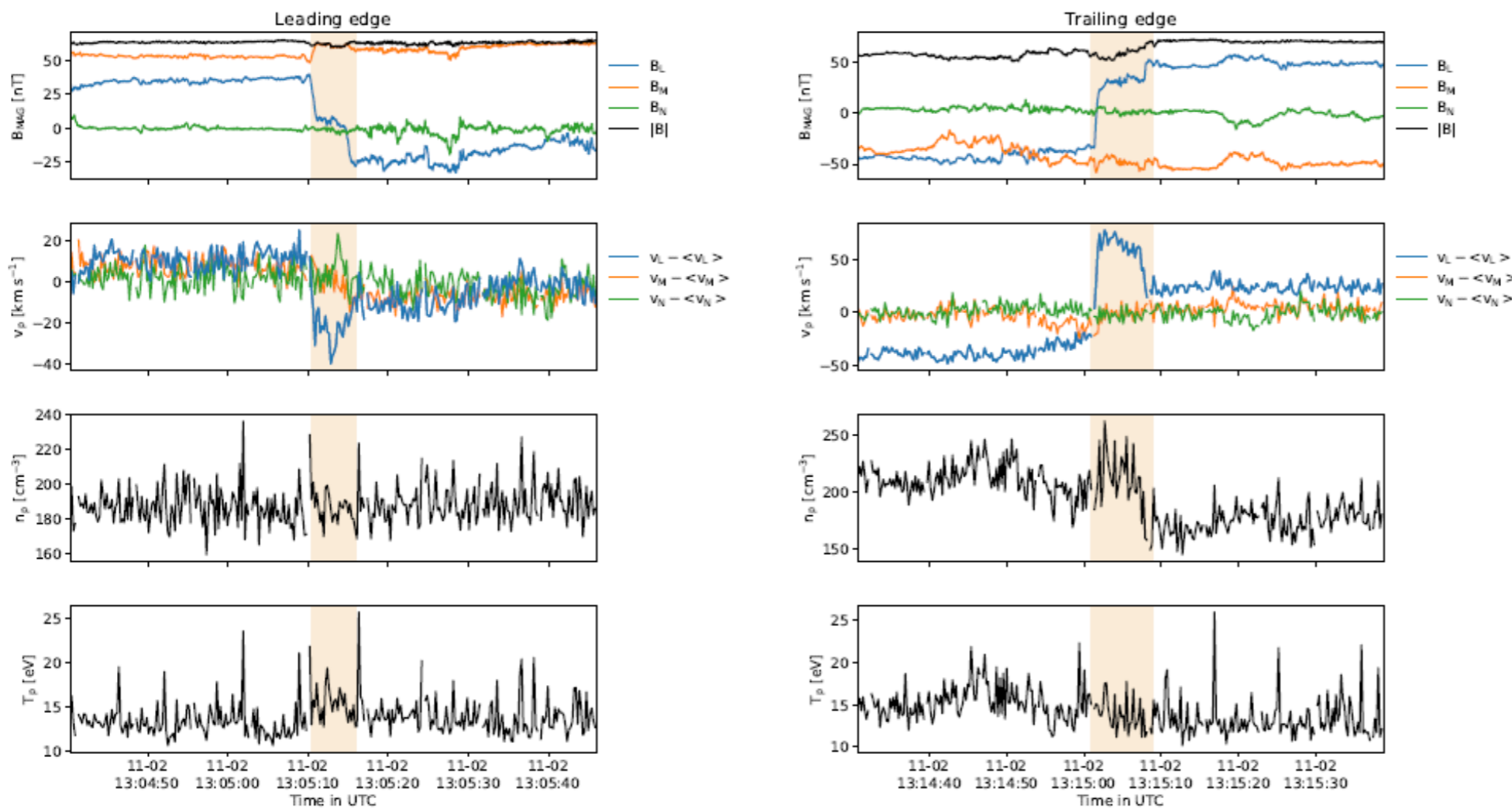
How do switchbacks form? Here are the current theories competing to explain them.

(Not to scale)
www.nasa.gov

- 1 Reconnecting field lines create kink
- 2 Reconnecting field lines create flux rope
- 3 Expanding plasma ripples
- 4 Shear-driven turbulence
 - slower wind
 - shear layer
 - faster wind
- 5 Slow wind reconnects to fast, fast wind overtakes slow
 - slow, emitted first
 - fast, emitted later

Courtesy:
NASA/ESA

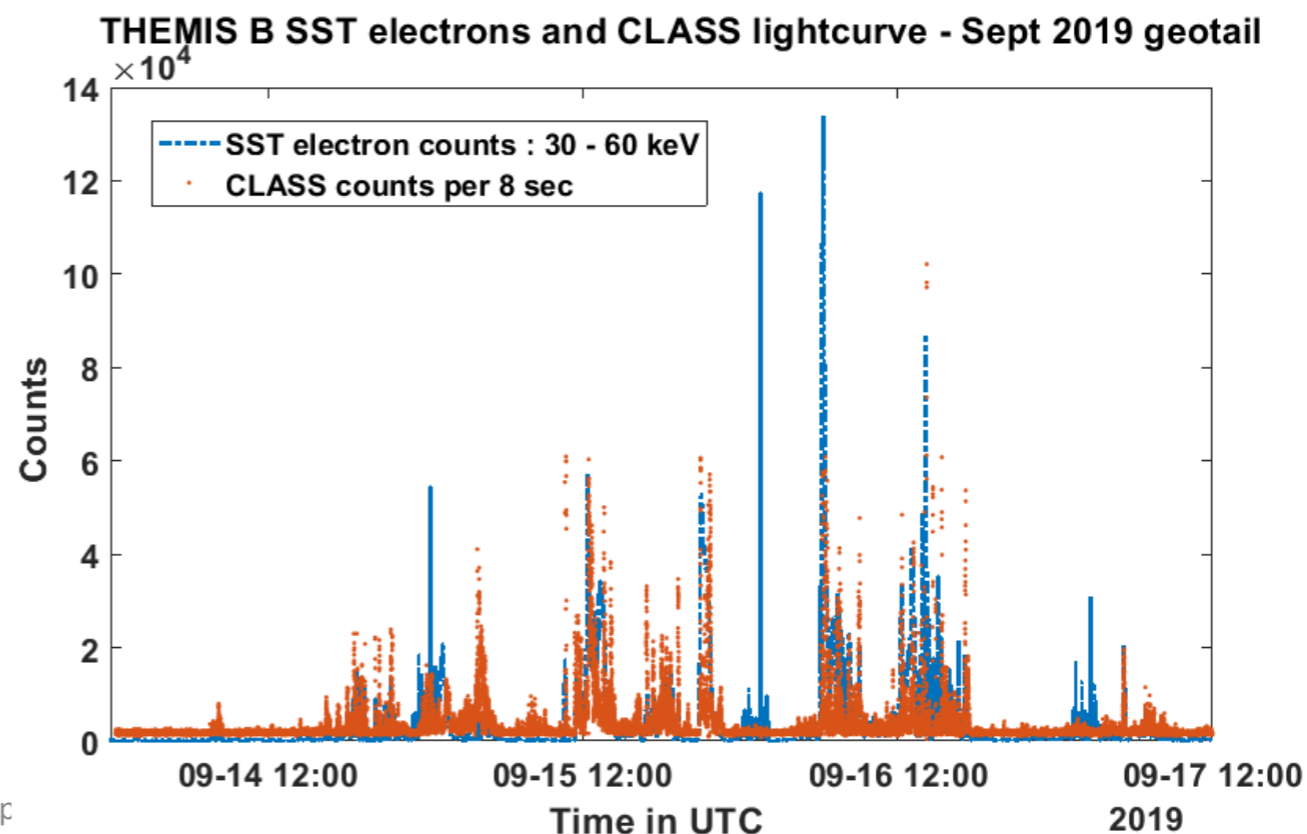
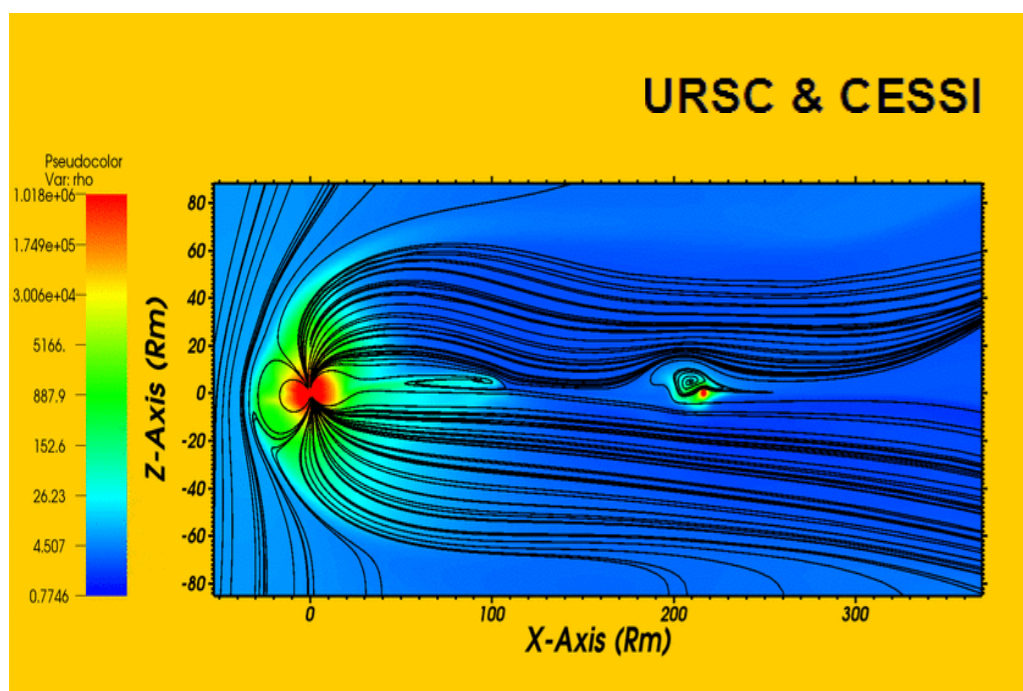
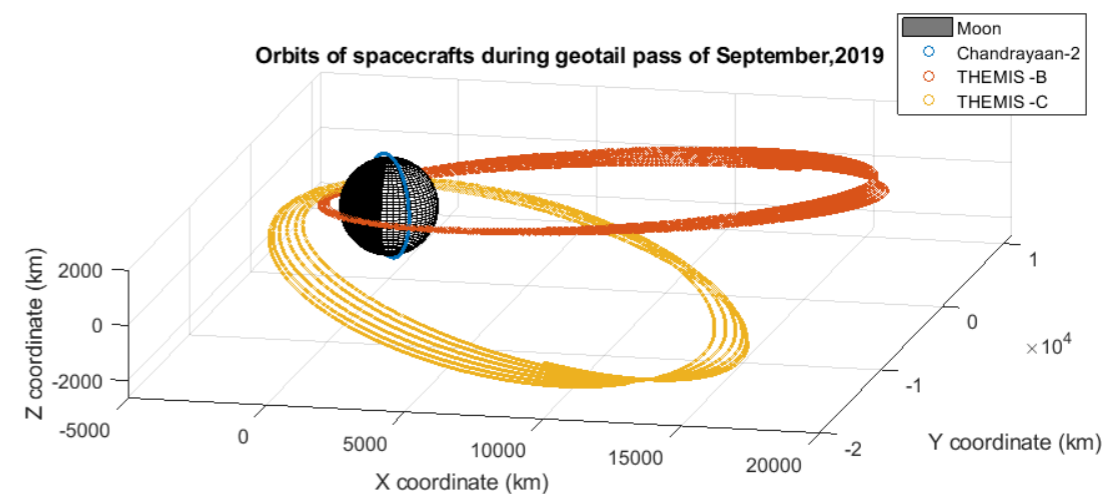
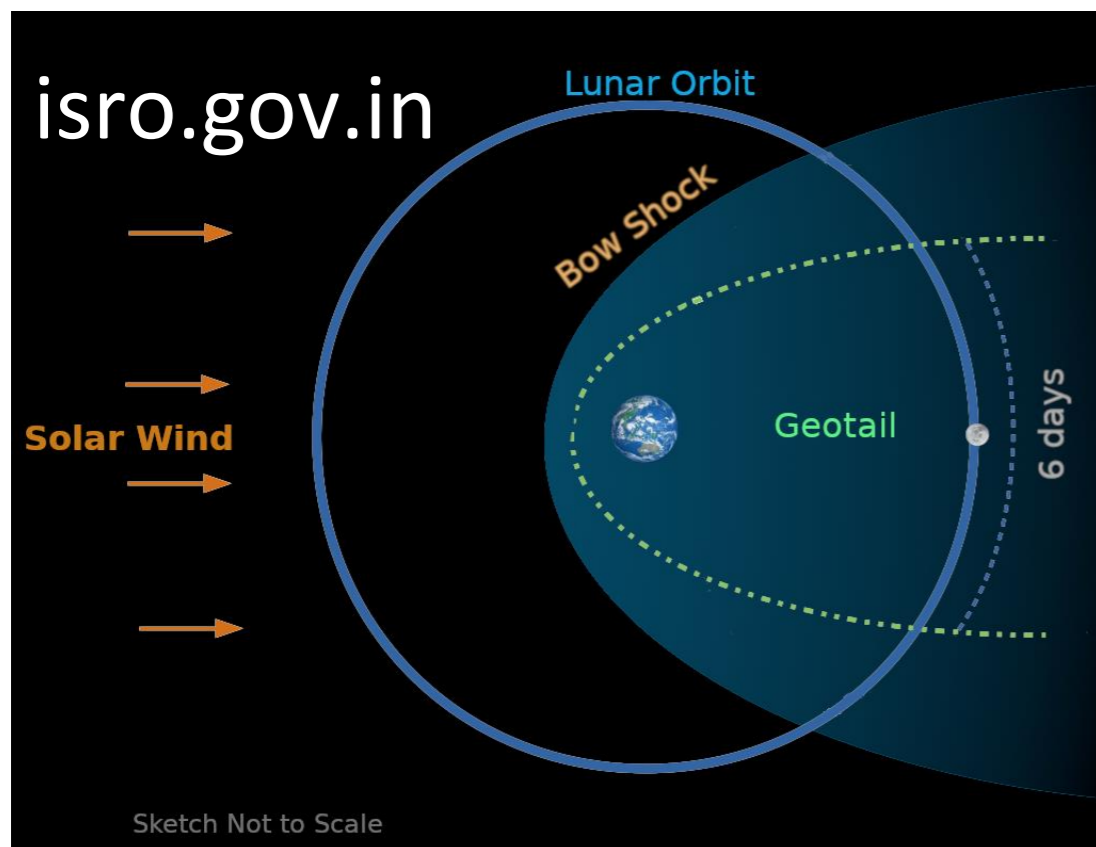
New Results – Magnetic switchback



Evidence for magnetic reconnection

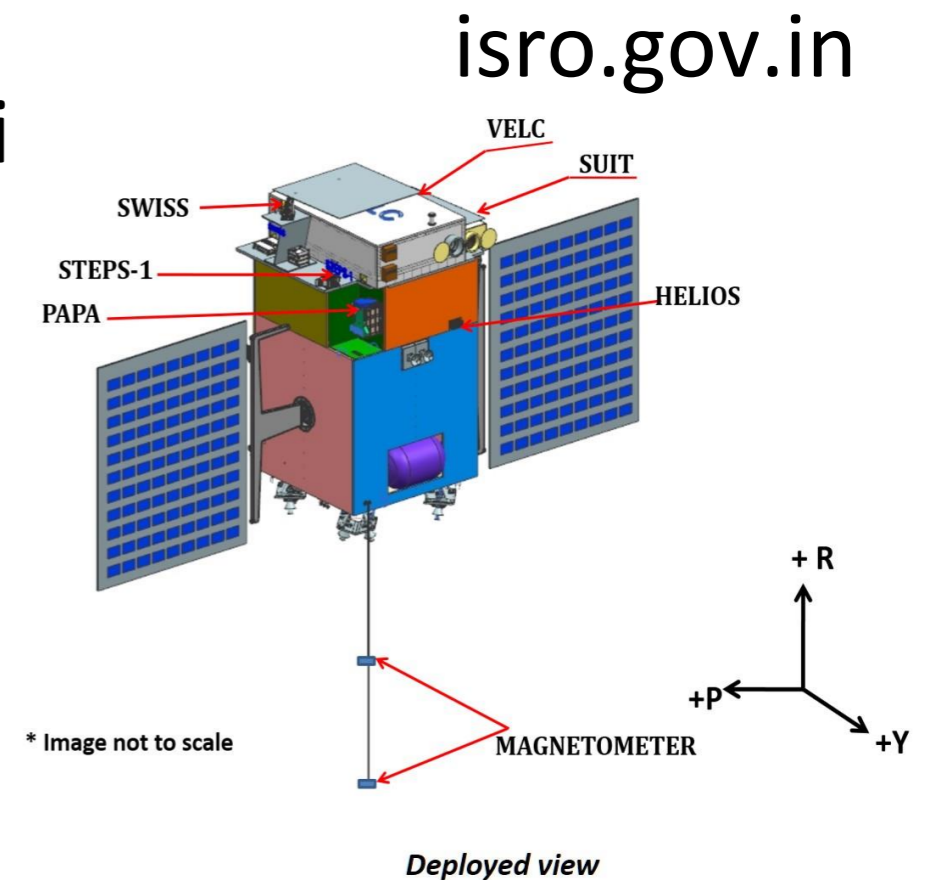
Froment et al., 2021

New Results – Geotail Dynamics



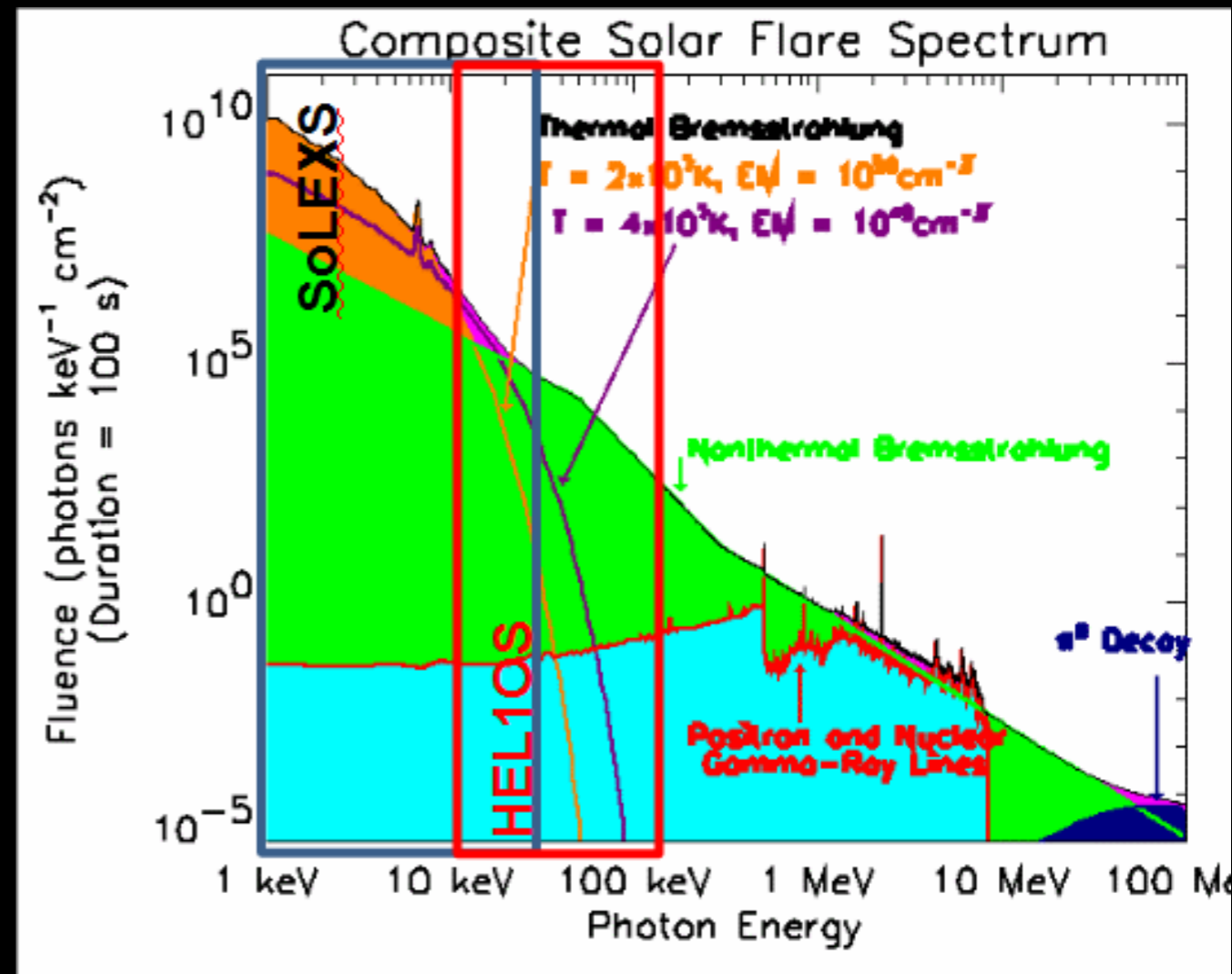
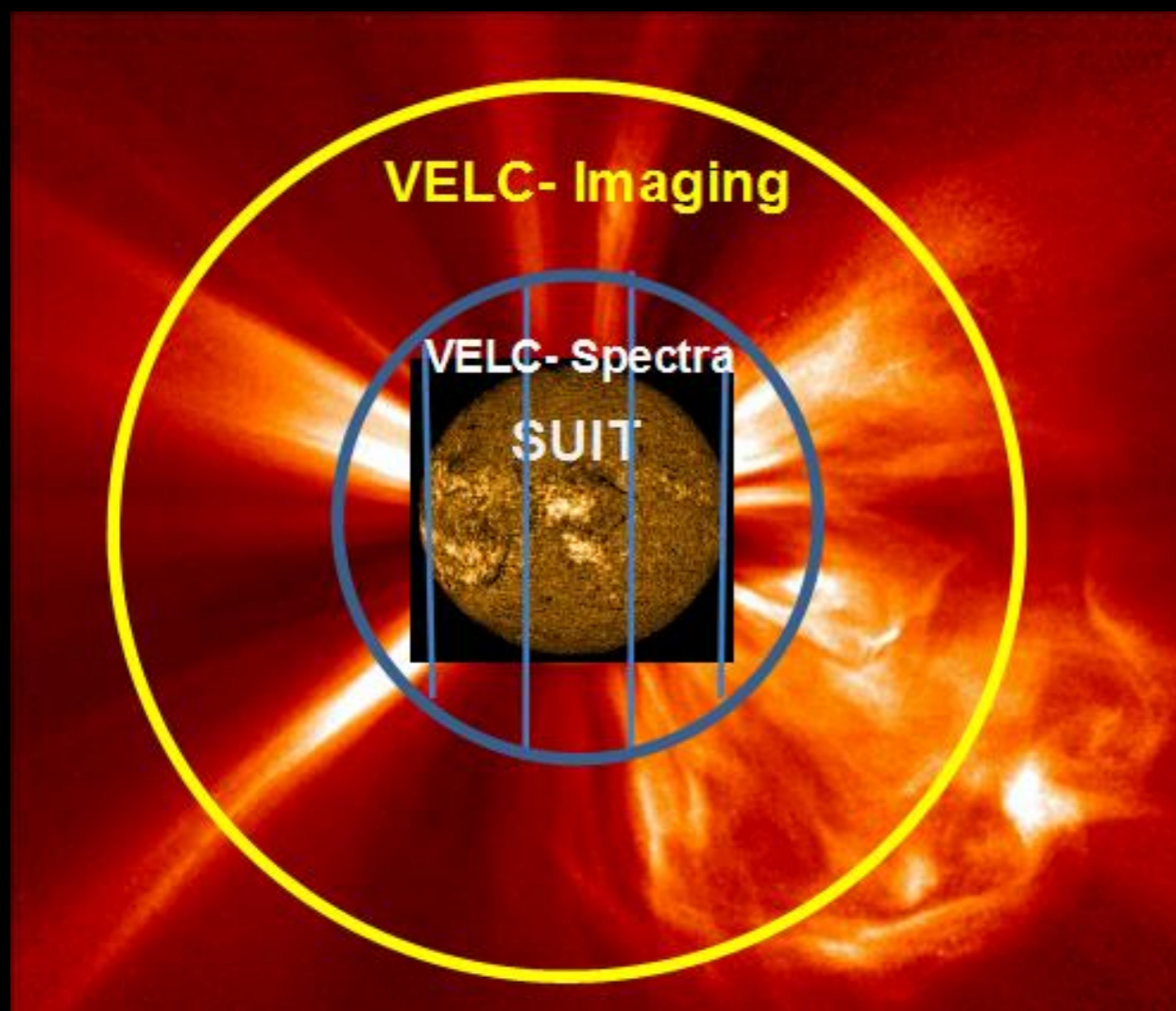
Future Missions

- Aditya-L1 – An observatory class mission for solar events and in-situ measurements
- ✓ Coronagraph (1.05 to 3Rsun)
- ✓ Simultaneous spectroscopy (3-channel) & Imaging
- ✓ Imaging in NUV band for irradiance studies
- ✓ Chromospheric filters for Filaments, Prominences & Flares
- ✓ X-ray spectroscopy of flares
- ✓ In-situ particle instrument including direction identification
- ✓ In-situ magnetic field measurements



REMOTE SENSING INSTRUMENTS

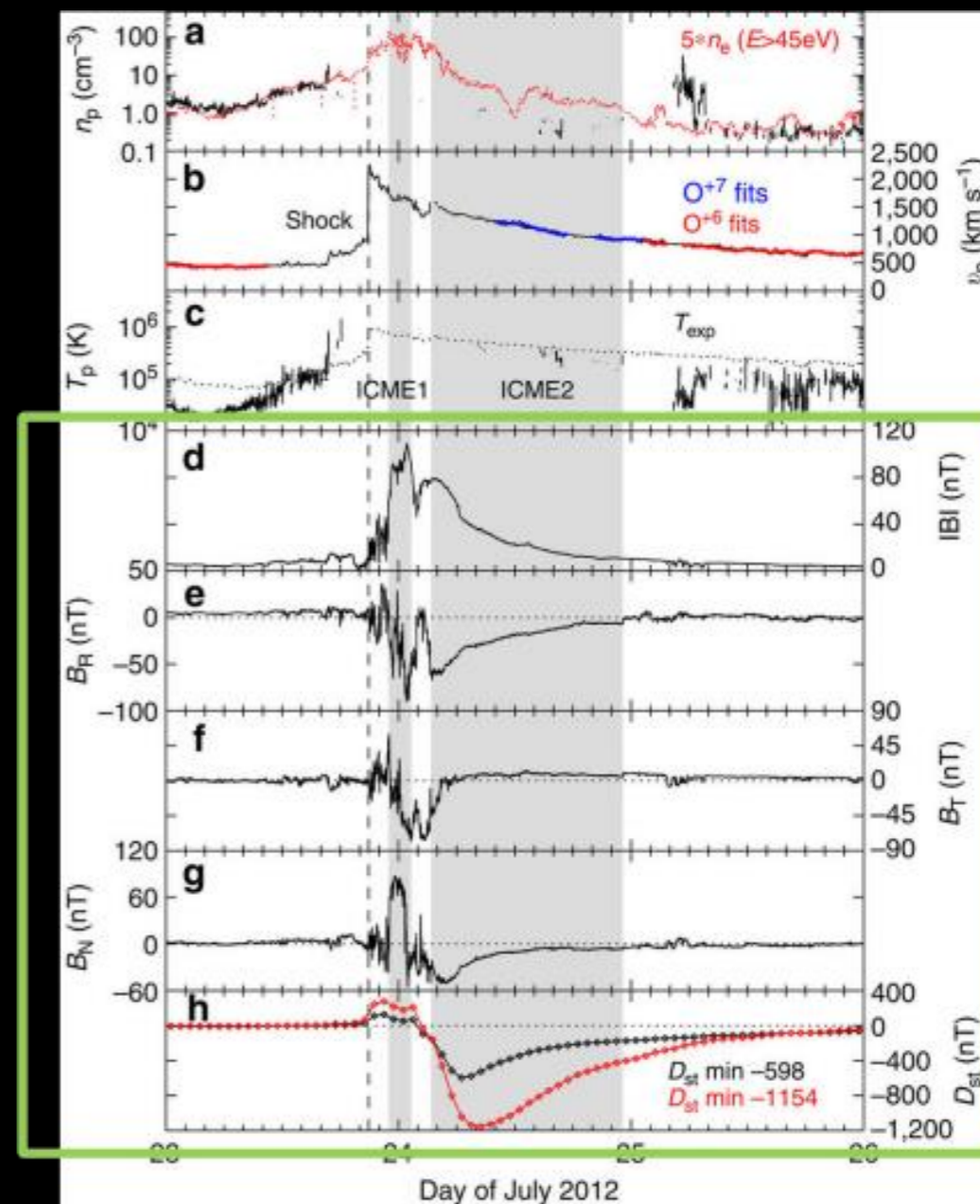
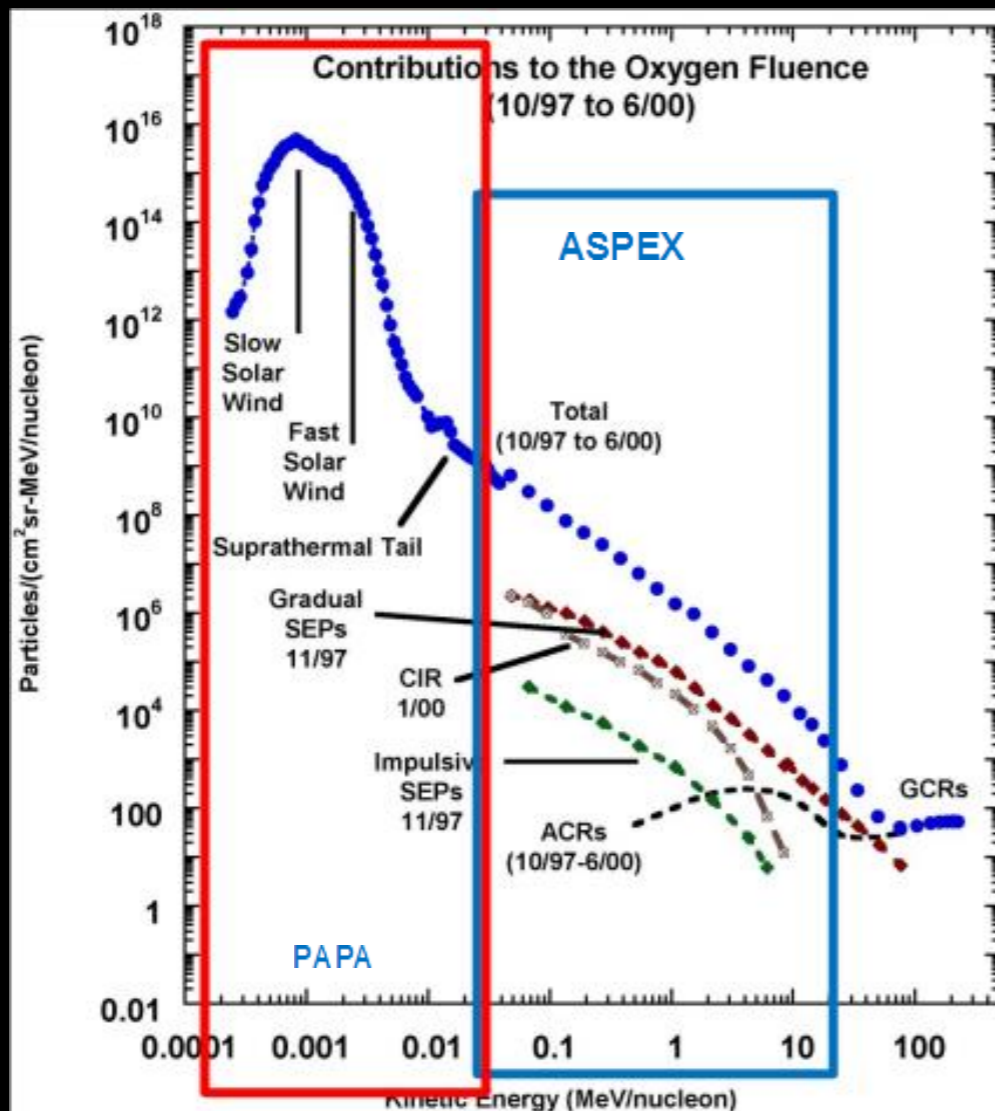
- * Visible Emission Line Coronagraph (VELC)
- * Solar Low Energy X-ray spectrometer (SoLEXS)
- * Solar Ultra-violet Imaging Telescope (SUIT)
- * Hard X-ray L1 Orbiting Spectrometer (HEL10S)



IN-SITU INSTRUMENTS

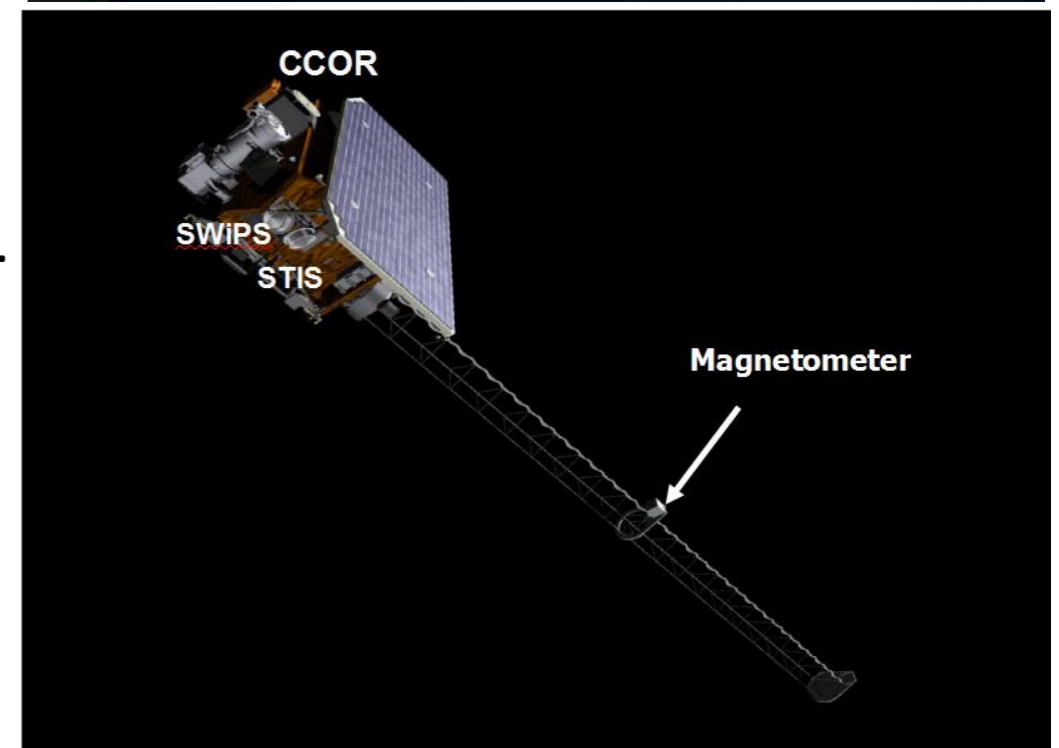
- * Aditya Solar Particle Experiment (ASPEX)
- * Plasma Analyser Package for Aditya (PAPA)

Magnetometer (Mag)



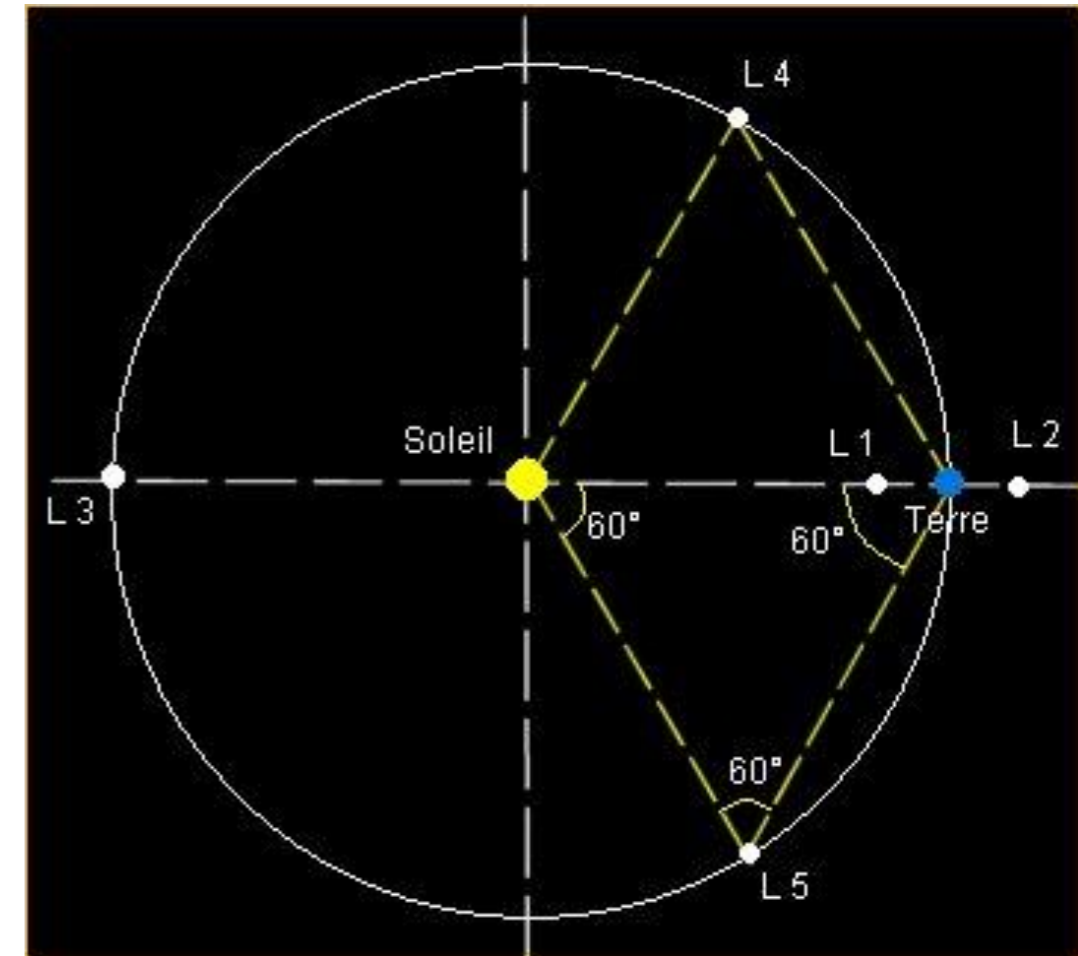
Future Missions

- Proba-3 (2023)
 - ✓ Solar corona through refractive optics
 - ✓ Imaging in three spectral bands
 - ✓ 530.4nm, 587.7nm, and whitelight
 - ✓ Formation flying concept
- SWFO-L1 (2025)
 - ✓ Space weather specific mission at L1
 - ✓ CCOR – 3.75 to 22Rsun
 - ✓ Supra-thermal Ion sensor
 - ✓ Solar Wind Plasma Sensor
 - ✓ Magnetometer



Future Missions

- Lagrange – L5 Mission
- ✓ Coronagraph – 2.7R – 25R
- ✓ Magnetograph
- ✓ EUVI – EUV Imager
- ✓ HI – Heliospheric Imager – 4 to 70deg
- ✓ Magnetograph
- ✓ In-situ particle and magnetometers



Thank you for your attention