SO/PHI data request form

(Cruise phase + first science orbit; SO/PHI-Team internal version)

Helioseismic far-side imaging: validation & calibration with SO/PHI

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Science case (stay on one slide):

Please also state, why is PHI needed; why is the science unique?

- Helioseismology has long been used to monitor active regions on the Sun's farside (w.r.t Earth view), which is an important component for accurate space weather forecasting. The best way to validate this technique would be a direct comparison with magnetograms and continuum images from the far-side of the Sun. To-date, SO/PHI is the only instrument that allows such a validation.
- Direct SO/PHI observation of the Sun's far-side would enable an empirical relation between seismic images and magnetic field. Such a relation can be apply to all 25 years' data since SOHO mission. By combining this derived empirical magnetograms with front-side observations, we would have a clearer picture of the Sun's large scale magnetic field.

Requirements/data (use additional slide if needed)

Besides best guess requirements, you may also list minimum requirements on the data

- Type of solar feature: active regions/sunspots
- HRT or FDT: FDT
- Physical parameters needed (available: B LOS, vector B, v LOS, I c, raw data): B LOS, I c
- Total length of observation: several days (or more) with large active regions on the far-side
- Cadence (maximum 1 dataset/min): 1 frame per day
- Pointing needs (disc centre, limb, active region location, particular μ): disc center
- Orbit needs (spatial resolution/co-rotation/angle to Earth/angle to other spacecraft): 45 degrees separation (or more) from Earth
- Total number of datasets: at least several frames (the more the better)
- Full frame 2k x 2k or partial frame 1kx1k, 0.5kx0.5: full solar disk
- Full resolution or 2x2, 4x4 binned data: solar diameter larger than 360 pixels
- noise level (default 10⁻³):
- Co-observations with other instruments: SDO/HMI
- Special requests: None