Minutes of the 40th SOHO SWT Meeting

Toulouse, France

14 October 2008

Agenda

- 1) Welcome and actions revision
- 2) Spacecraft status and prospects
 - Power
 - Thermal
 - Experiment LCL monitoring
 - Bogart phase overview
- 3) Ground system status + status of automation
- 4) DSN: changes after the loss of the 26 m stations
- 5) Instrument status
- 6) Operations during the Bogart Mission
 - · Changes to operations
 - $EOF \Rightarrow BOF$ (Bogart Operations Facility)
 - Remote teams' IT infrastructure
- 7) SOHO archive status
- 8) Future meetings
- 9) Final SOHO archive
- 10) AOB

Participants

F. Auchère (EIT), H. Benefield (FOT), P. Boumier (GOLF), M. Charra (GOLF), V. Domingo (Univ. Valencia), B. Fleck (ESA), C. Fröhlich (VIRGO), A. Gabriel (GOLF), D. Germerott (SUMER), G. Grec (GOLF), J. Gurman (EIT, NASA), R. Howard (LASCO), B. Klecker (CELIAS), R. Müller-Mellin (COSTEP), G. Noci (UVCS), J.-P. Olive (EADS Astrium), C. Renaud (GOLF), P. Scherrer (MDI), U. Schühle (SUMER), H. Schweitzer (ESA), S. Turck-Chièze (GOLF), E. Valtonen (ERNE), T. van Overbeek (ESA)

Actions

40-1: on remote teams: verify bootability and patchability of current dungeon systems by 30 November 2008. If systems cannot be booted or patched, they should be replaced before 31 May 2009.

Summary

- Need to follow up power issues, in particular wrt peak power consumption.
- Need to follow up thermal issues, in particular for those instruments that use substitution heaters when ON (GOLF, SUMER, UVCS).
- It seems possible to continue the MDI structure program at no extra cost, but there may be issues during keyholes as LASCO will have priority.
- Endorsed John Kohl's proposal for SOHO-23 "Understanding a Peculiar Solar Minimum", to be held from 22 to 25 September 2009 in Northeast Harbor, Maine.
- Next SWT meeting tentatively planned for end of September 2009 in conjunction with SOHO-23 in Maine.



SOHO SWT-40



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Actions Revision



 Action 39-1: on remote teams: verify bootability and patchability of current dungeon systems before 30 November 2008. If systems cannot be booted or patched, they should be replaced before 31 May 2009.



SOHO SWT-40



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Spacecraft status: overall



Power:

- Solar Arrays degradation of 20% since launch
- > Margin: section 1 has never been on the bus but margin is decreasing
- Remaining fuel: 116kg
- **Equipments: all on A-side**

□ Thermal: stable temperatures, FPSS Head warmer than its qualification level (>40C).

Spacecraft HW failures:

- Loss fast lock loop of Receiver 1 (1997 Apr)
- Loss of all 3 gyros (1998 Sep and Dec)
- Loss of battery 1 (2002 Mar)
- HGA antenna Z axis stuck (2003 May)
- Loss of FSPAAD (2004 Apr)

CDMU memory: single-bit errors corrected by EDAC (since Sept 2008)

Power Budget: introduction



□ Solar arrays degradation: average of 1.6% per year

- > Which corresponds to roughly a total of 1A per year
- Power consumption fluctuates (average 33A, peaks at 41A) due to
 - Seasonal effect
 - > Extra power for experiments (move mechanism, special observations, ...)
 - > SVM heaters cycling (in mode 1: over several hours to several days)
 - Extra consumption cases
 - Key Holes (UVCS substitution heater, EIT bake out, ...)
 - **O** Maneuvers (specially ROLL maneuvers)
- Battery 1 is dead (Dec 2001)
- Battery 2 status: in trickle charge but not used since 1998-Sep

Solar arrays degradation





SOHO SWT meeting (2008-Oct-14)

3

Power budget margin







SOHO SWT meeting (2008-Oct-14)

4

Power budget: conclusion



- **D** Power budget margin is still OK (specially for average consumption at 33A)
- Peak consumption sometimes 8A above average (during last Keyhole only one section was still in shunt)
- □ Note for Mission Extension for Bogart:
 - > Summer Keyhole occurring closer and closer to aphelion (worst case predicted for 2012)

Recommendations

- Reduce power consumption at aphelion (specially for keyhole)
- Switch OFF or reduce heaters
- Overall coordinate planned spacecraft activities to ensure staying within power available from Solar Arrays

Thermal: use of substitution heaters 1/5



- Some substitution heaters are ON, at a reduced power level, when instrument is still ON:
 - GOLF: to compensate for a reduced power mode (since April 2005)
 - SUMER: when door is closed and detectors switched OFF
 - UVCS: during key Hole to keep warm the aft of the instrument when the shutter is closed and detectors switched OFF
- Duty cycles have been changed for both nominal and redundant substitution heaters.
 - GOLF sensor (circ 68)
 - GOLF electronics (circ 69)
 - SUMER sensor (circ 82)
 - UVCS sensor (circ 84) (limited difference for UVCS)

- 30% vs 80% when GOLF OFF
- 30% vs 100% when GOLF OFF
- 30% vs 100% when SUMER OFF
- 50% vs 60% when UVCS OFF

Thermal: use of substitution heaters 2/5



- SOHO design is based on substitution heater OFF as soon as instrument is switched ON (and reciprocally).
- Thermal reconfiguration with substitution heater OFF when instrument is ON: note that after a first failure experiment is thermally safe



Thermal reconf => switch over to redundant heaters

Sub heater failed => switch over to redundant heater

Thermal: use of substitution heaters 3/5



- Thermal reconfiguration with substitution heater ON (with reduced level for BOTH nominal and redundant heaters as it is now for GOLF and SUMER) when instrument is ON
 - There are 2 cases when instrument is switched OFF and could become too cold (it happened in January 2007 and was solved by the FOT turning ON the instruments)



Thermal: use of substitution heaters 4/5



- In Jan 2007, all experiments were switched OFF (due to spurious ON of SUMER redundant LCL)
 - GOLF and SUMER temperatures decreased quickly and the FOT had to command (switch ON SUMER and increase GOLF non op heaters)



SOHO SWT meeting (2008-Oct-14)

Thermal: use of substitution heaters 5/5



- Current situation may be acceptable for UVCS
 - Non op heater duty cycle settings are of the same order: 60% when UVCS OFF; 50% for UVCS safing during Key Hole
- □ For SUMER and GOLF it is worth looking at ways to avoid switching ON Substitution Heater when experiment is ON
 - Experiment internal heaters could be used (if any)
 - > SUMER could keep detectors ON when not observing (To Be Assessed by SUMER team)
 - GOLF: with the PLM warming year after year, it may be that having non op heaters is not necessary (To Be Discussed with GOLF team)
 - **O GOLF** substitution heaters were switched ON in April 2005

COBS experiment LCL monitoring



- **Given Series ON/OFF of LCL happened (two OFF and two ON) since 2005**
 - In January 2007, due to SUMER redundant LCL unexpectedly ON, COBS Expe monitoring function switched OFF all instruments
 - However some instruments can afford to have their redundant LCL ON: CDS, CELIAS, CEPAC, SWAN, SUMER, VIRGO
- To limit the effect on PLM of spurious LCL ON of instruments, it is suggested to limit COBS experiment LCL monitoring to the following instruments: GOLF, LASCO (TBC), MDI (TBC) and UVCS

Bogart phase presentation



SOHO Bogart phase will start when MDI is switched OFF

- After a period of cross calibration with SDO to be launched early 2010 (TBC) with a nominal mission of 5 years
- □ Without MDI, pointing requirements are loosened
 - Roll: Roll angle can be always at 0 or 180 degrees
 - Stars will stay within SSU field of view between 2 key Holes
 - RSL table still needed to follow stars
 - RSL table can be extended (from 6.33 days to 93 days) in order to cover the whole period between 2 Key Holes
- Without MDI operations are easier
 - No more VC2 and VC3



SOHO SWT-40



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SOHO Ground System and Automation Overview



Harold Benefield Lead Engineer October 14, 2008



Design Overview





Interfaces

Honeywell

• EOF

- No change to interface
- Provide projected NRT times as part of input to daily meeting
- NRT enabled during unattended operations
- Instrument teams can page on-call OE through Attention!



Anomaly Notification

- TPOCC generates
 - Limit violations
 - Configuration monitor violations
 - Software anomaly messages
- No changes made to TPOCC for automation
- ALL events from TPOCC sent to Attention! Server
- Attention! software processes all event messages for anomaly indications
- Notifications made based on FOT defined alarm status
- On-call OE paged/emailed based on calendar and schedule in Attention! Database
- Instrument teams emailed for all instrument limit violations



DSN Interface Changes

- Develop specific Sequence of Events (SOEs) for different pass conditions
- Change station handover criteria for unattended operations
- Monitor ground station taking unattended passes



Operations Automation

- Modified nominal operations procedures to run without user input
- Created new ground procedures to handle pass conditions
- Commanding for ranging operations moved onboard
- Emergency record moved onboard
- Automation now handles RSL upload and star acquisitions



Spacecraft On-board Changes

- Transition daily reaction wheel speed monitoring commanding to on-board function
 - COBS RW Speed Limits Update patch
 - Automate daily update of reaction wheel speed (uplinked 17 Apr 07)
 - New function enabled since patch uplink
- Add capability to use more "complex" commands to onboard macros.
 - COBS TCM in Macros patch
 - Ability to put software/OBDH commands in macros (uplinked 17 Apr 07)
 - New standard monitoring channels and macros uplinked 15 May 07
 - Used for 2-4 days before May 07 keyhole
 - In use since 4 June 07



Authorized Automation Profile Honeywell





Bogart Mission

- MDI switched OFF
- 3 passes/day to dump recorder
- LASCO prime instrument for space weather



Bogart Mission Profile





Current Status

- Automation implemented
- Staffing reduction for automation
- Lights-out implementation being tested





Metrics




































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With only 34m and HGA moved at 13 deg: NO Keyhole



No 26m (TM loss in dB)



SOHO SWT meeting (2008-Oct-14)

With D27



D27 (TM loss in dB)





Sum UP of Keyhole optimization

	Key Hole duration per year (days)									
	NOW (B=-18.55 deg)				Only 34m (B=-13 deg)			D27 (B=-16.7 deg)		
	mini	26m	D27	34m	26m	D27 (if used)	34m	D27 mini KH	D27	34m
2008	0	99	84	53	NA	172	No Key Hole	0	67	37
2009	0	99	83	53	NA	155	No Key Hole	0	67	38
2010	0	100	83	53	NA	154	No Key Hole	0	65	38

Case with only 34m: NO Keyhole

> However Key Hole would be twice longer for D27 if it had to be used

Case with D27, for a typical Keyhole season (4 per year):

- D27 Keyhole reduced by 3 to 4 days
- > 34m KH shorter by 4 days



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GOLF

GOLF STATUS - SWT Toulouse 14.10.08 (A. Gabriel)

No new instrument risk factors discovered in the last 3 years.

No known reasons why GOLF cannot continue in operation for further 5 years

Progressive decrease in sensitivity (counting rate) with time, due to unidentified cause possible reasons detector fatigue cell fatigue cell window transmission

entrance window transmission





Science Activities

Extended time series with > 99 % continuity enhances sensitivity for the detection of g-modes

Known g-mode searches in progress

asymptotic modes studies (Garcia et al)

techniques based on cross-products of filtered series (Grec et al)

techniques based on possible solar cycle modulation (Gabriel et al)

techniques based on joint analysis with other series (MDI) (Phoebus Group, Appourchaux)

Other studies unknown to the PI !

PUBLIC DATA and ARCHIVE.

Level 1 data - daily intensities files - Submitted to SOHO Archive, up to September 2008-10-08

project to modify headers to include accurate timing information

Level 2 data - single calibrated time-series up to July 2008 (Garcia et al) data available for public access

> Will be available from GOLF web-site within 2 weeks Can be available from SOHO archive as soon as interface is adapted

NOTE : Definitive long-term archive requires both Level 1 and Level 2 data.

SUMER

Summary of SUMER status

- λ SUMER is nominal.
- λ The rate of SUMER papers is still high and even rising again.
- λ We have demonstrated that even after 12 years we can produce highlights.
- Note that the second second







Ne VIII

O IV

EIT

EIT STATUS

CCD degradation

Slight recovery over the past years due to

Bake-outs Low solar activity

Faster degradation is to be expected as the cycle picks up

Calibration status

Flat field SSW database pipeline is operational again after almost a year of interruption

Photometric calibration still 3 years behind

Automation operational soon...

UVCS

Observations of comets with UVCS" A. Demorad

"UVCS Status"

G. Noci and J. Kohl

"SOHO 17: 10 years of SOHO and beyond" USO FIANCE UVCS Science Meeting", 12 – 13 May 2006

Instrument

• UVCS continues to be capable of performing all of its primary science observations.

• . Star observations have been used to track the UVCS radiometric responsivity, which has decreased by about 11% per year since November 1998, for observations at 2 solar radii with lower rates for larger heights .

• All UVCS mechanisms are nominal except the Ly-alpha Channel grating drive, which is sluggish.

• The UVCS visible light channel has not been used since 27 April 2004.

"SOHO 17: 10 years of SOHO and beyond" UVCS Science Meeting", 12 - 3 May 2006

UVCS Detectors

• The Ly-alpha detector retains its original pulse height distribution and sensitivity over the entire detector area, and the OVI detector retains these characterisitics over 60% of its area.

• Both detectors are affected by a problem with an analog to digital converter chip that shifts the counts in some 64 row groups to the first row of the group. The quality of the spectra are not affected.

• After binning, about 25% of the spatial area retains its original spatial resolution and 75% has a spatial bin size of 7.3 arcminutes, which is appropriate for observations of large structures (e.g., coronal holes).

New UVCS Detector Problem

• It was recently discovered that a small fraction of the counts in the lowest numbered rows of two 64 row groups are being transferred to row number 87.

• A new characterization procedure, which utilizes the data from a daily one hour background measurement, is now being used to determine the fraction being transferred and use this information to reconstruct the spatial images.

• The reconstruction effectively returns the UVCS capability to the level prior to this latest problem, but does not restore it to the original level.

UVCS Archive Effort

• A new wavelength scale has been developed that is accurate to about 0.005 nm. The time dependence of this scale is being determined.

• Radiometric calibration, background files and spatial flat field characterization files for the entire mission to date have been developed.

• The capability to produce a stray light spectrum in absolute units for each observation is in process.

• The UVCS White Light Channel calibration is complete and being used to produce pB values for the entire mission.

• The plan is to put calibrated spectral data files in the SOHO Archive for the entire mission by summer of 2009.

Toulouse, France

LASCO

LASCO Status & Highlights

Russ Howard 13 October 2008

LASCO Status (1)

- C2 and C3 continue to operate extremely well
 - The degradation of the instrument sensitivity is ~0.4% per year, so that the shielding from the optical box (COB) and lens barrels has protected the glass from darkening due to energetic particles.
 - CCD bias increases slightly with time
 - The number of dark and hot pixels increasing, but not a problem except for the very faint, single-pixel comets
 - No other issues
- C1 failed at the 1998 offpoint due to the extreme cold that the instrument experienced (<-80C). No further attempts to recover it this past year.

LASCO Status (2)

- The LASCO Electronics Box (LEB)
 - Other than the failure of the oscillator keeping time (also in 1998) the LEB is working fine
 - Still on the A-Side. The B-side has never been operated in space.
- The flight software has not been modified since July 1997.
- The Ground Software in the EOF has been recently modified to be compatible with the latest Operating System
- The operational concept continues to be to take the same types of images day after day (synoptic program) with occasional special operations.

LASCO/EIT Images

Number of Images

Compression Factor Average (Range)

- C1: 126,069
- C2: 287,053
- C3: 196,854
- EIT: 489,672

2.5 4.0 (2-6) 3.1 (2-5) 4.0

• Total: 1,099,948

LASCO Anomalies

- The LEB controls both the LASCO and EIT telescopes.
- There have been a number of failures over the years (~6 months apart) of "Sector Wheel Hang", in which a command to move the EIT sector wheel puts the LEB into a hung condition and only a power cycle (off/on) from the S/C resets it. The FOT has implemented a watch condition on this greatly reducing the loss of data. No permanent degradations have been seen from this.
- There has also been an EIT shutter hang a few times. This is more serious since if the shutter is left open then the detector is receiving continuous solar exposure.
- No understanding of where the problem is occurring checks were put into the software (before 1997) at a number of places to catch any anomalous behavior to no avail.
- No anomaly had been experienced since March 13, 2007 until August 23, 2008. This last anomaly was different in that the output of the LASCO power converter dropped unexpectedly, resulting in the automatic detection of a number of out-of-limit conditions and the instrument safing. After renabling the power, everything was nominal.

- The spacecraft continues to perform in an outstanding manner
- The mission was a breakthrough one after 2 years but has become one of the most successful ones after 13 years

THANK YOU!!

Two LASCO Major Results

- While there have been lots of highlights, three stand out
 - The view of the extended corona that is in continuous evolution
 - ~14,000 CMEs identified and catalogued
 - 1500 Comets Discovered

CME Observations

- Prior to SOHO, 4 space missions had observed white light CMEs: (OSO-7, Skylab, P78-1, SMM)
- These missions showed that CMEs occur in a number of different forms: loop-like, halos, streamer blowout, etc. Their appearance depended on the sensitivity, SNR and dynamic range of the coronagraph.
- The prototypical CME was defined by Illing & Hundhausen (1984) to be a three-part structure consisting of the front, a cavity and prominence material

Flux Rope CME April 13, 1997 1630 UT

Note the circular cross-section and the cylindrical tube



Modeling of LASCO CMEs as Fluxrope Model

Observations



Radial Profiles of the CME Fronts


Halo CME 28 Oct 2003





SOHO's 1000th Comet

Kreutz-Group Comet SOHO-1500 23:50UT, June 25, 2008

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Eclipse 1 Aug 2008 Mongolia



Total Solar Eclipse 2008

© 2008 Miloslav Druckmüller, Peter Aniol, Vojtech Rušin

SOHO Kreutz Comet Seen in Eclipse Images at 2 Times



Comet C/2008 O1 (SOHO) during Total Solar Eclipse of 2008 August 1

CELIAS

SOHO SWTM 40, TOULOUSE, OCTOBER 14, 2008

CELIAS STATUS

Instrument	Status
PM	O p e r a tional
MTOF	Operational
HSTOF	O p e r a tional
STOF	Operational, but low efficiency (degradation of MCPs)
CTOF	non operational
SEM	operational

No new problems in sensor performance.

ACTIVITIES

- SEM cross calibration activities with sounding rocket flight data (Ne cell) and SDO/EVE sounding rocket flight data
- Result: less than 5% difference between SEM/CELIAS and sounding rocket data (Leonid Didkovsky, USC)

SCIENCE ACTIVITIES

HSTOF will provide ENA measurements complementary to IBEX (higher energy)

Coordinated Observations of Solar Wind Structures (CIRs) with STEREO

ARCHIVING STATUS Last Data in Archive

MTOF/PM Solar Wind V, N T

- MTOF/PM 15 sec avg 2008 Day 283 10-09-2008
- M T O F/PM by Carrington Rotation (1h avg): 2008 Day 270 09-26-2008 (CR 1905 2074)

http://sohowww.nascom.nasa.gov/data/archive.html

http://umtof.umd.edu/pm/crn/

• L ist of Interplanetary Shocks: 2008-06-24

SEMUV,0.1 - 50 nmhttp://sohowww.nascom.nasa.gov/data/data.htmlhttp://www.usc.edu/dept/space_science/semdatafolder/semdownload.htmSEM Calibrated Data - 1 day averages2008, Day 244

SOHO-SWTM 40 CELIAS (B. Klecker)

COSTEP



COSTEP EPHIN / LION Instrument and data status

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SOHO SWT-40, Oct. 14, 2008

COSTEP Instrument and data status



EPHIN Sensor



Electron Proton Instrument (EPHIN) Universität Kiel on bord SOHO and Chandra





- Noise in detector E
 - > 10⁵ counts/min
 - known since 1996
- Corrective action
 - set Failure Mode E (31-OCT-96)

Noise in detector A

- attributed to degradation of aperture foil thermal characteristics
 Gradual temperature increase: 0.5°C per year
 Annual cyclic variation (perihelion/aphelion): 4.3°C
- effect on center segment A0 single rate:

400 counts/min (January 1996 perihelion, TRP 16°C) 80,000 counts/min (January 2008 perihelion, TRP 22°C) 26,000 counts/min (June 2008 aphelion, TRP 18°C) Note: Large temperature gradient. Front detector A much hotter !!!

• Corrective action

- apply dead time correction



EPHIN/SOHO Temperature Reference Point Variation





- EPHIN and LION Level 2 data generated with a delay of some weeks
 - As of today (23-SEP-2008) data is available until 31-AUG-2008, ready for FTP transfer into SOHO Archive at GSFC.
- EPHIN Level 2 data browser online
 - <u>http://www2.physik.uni-kiel.de/SOHO/phpeph/EPHIN.htm</u>
 - Browser data provided with a delay of some weeks
 - Feature: "generate plot"
 - New feature: "generate ASCII file" is available now
- EPHIN Near Real Time data plots online
 - <u>http://www-etph.physik.uni-kiel.de/missions/soho/costep/realtime/forecast/</u>
 - SEP event forecasting runs in real time at Kiel and GSFC. Method by A.
 Posner uses relativistic electrons to predict a proton storm. Used previously .rel files which are generated every 15 minutes during station contacts. Is now improved to use telemetry files from CEPAC workstation at GSFC with 1-minute time resolution.





SOHO SWT-40, Oct. 14, 2008



SOHO SWT-40, Oct. 14, 2008

COSTEP Instrument and data status



- Telescope 1 (without magnet, measures p+e 40 keV-6 meV)
 - Detector 1 performed well in prime mission, developed episodes with noise in extended mission, not useful since 2004
 - Detector 2 features noise in lowest energy channel (40-80 keV) since launch, developed episodes with noise in higher channels since 1999
- Telescope 2 (with magnet, measures p 40 keV-6 MeV)
 - Detector 1 started with noise in 1996, improved after SOHO hibernation, performes well ever since
 - Detector 2 developed noise in lowest energy channel since 1996, higher channels are OK, but detector is dead since 3-JAN-2006









Radiation Storm Forecasting with SOHO/COSTEP Arik Posner^{2,3}, Bernd Heber¹,

Oliver Rother¹, and Reinhold Müller-Mellin¹

IEAP, Universität Kiel, Germany
 Southwest Research Institute, San Antonio, TX, USA
 also at NASA/HQ, SMD, Washington, DC, USA





Posner, Heber, Rother & Müller-Mellin





Why should it work?

- Assumptions:
- 1. Particles from the Sun
- Propagate along the Parkerspiral
 Measured profile depends on
 Particle injection (prompt)

$$q(\tau) = rac{C}{\tau} \exp\left\{-rac{\tau_c}{\tau} - rac{\tau}{\tau_L}
ight\}$$

. Particle propagation (diffusive)

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} + \mu v \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} + \frac{1 - \mu^2}{2L} v \frac{\partial f}{\partial \mu} - \frac{\partial}{\partial \mu} \left(D_{\mu\mu}(\mu) \frac{\partial f}{\partial \mu} \right) = q(z, \mu, t)$$

Posner, Heber, Rother & Müller-Mellin

Physical Causes for Correlation: Mean Free Paths Correlated



[Dröge, Ap.J. 537, 2000]

Rigidity Dependence of Mean Free Paths:

flat between 1–10 AU increasing towards lower rigidities

increasing towards higher rigidities

for MFPs 0.02 - 2 AU

electrons

ions

Strong Correlation between Electrons and Ions, but Event-to-Event Variability! Origin unknown

Early Test Results for 2003 only: 30-50 MeV Proton Forecast

Proton Event Prediction DOY 299, 2003



Posner, Space Weather, 2007



- → First SPE ion intensity-time profile forecasts
- → Forecasting successful because in rise phase, SPE electron and proton intensities closely correlated
- 4.5 Year verification highly successful for prompt SPEs
- Method helps with delayed events, but is not sufficient (not designed to do this)
- → COSTEP Workstation is set up at SOHO SOC (GSFC)
- → Live Forecasting Web-Sites

http://www-etph.physik.uni-kiel.de/missions/soho/costep/realtime/forecas



Implementation

- SOHO will Continue 16h/day Real-Time Coverage until End of 2009, Uncertain Thereafter
 - Held Informal Meetings with SOHO Project Scientists and COSTEP PI Team
 - Held SOHO Implementation Telecon (SOHO Project, COSTEP Team, JSC-SRAG, CCMC, NOAA/SEC, NASA/ESMD)
 - VMS-Based COSTEP Software Transfer to UNIX, Transition to SOHO Real-Time Stream
- COSTEP Workstation to be Set Up at SOHO SOC (GSFC) for Real-Time Data Usage
- Forecasting Software to be Adjusted to Real-Time Data Usage
- → Live Forecasting Web-Sites



Posner, Heber, Rother & Müller-Mellin

Superposed Epoch Analysis of GOES List (48) Events

Prompt and Delayed Events

Ordered by Fluxes (str, med, wk), 16 each

θ

θ

~40 MeV Protons Always Delayed over Electrons

- Warning Time for Astronauts
- θ Average 3-day Time Profiles: Possibility for Long-Term
 Forecasting



Physical Causes for Correlations: Magnetic Sector Structure as Transport Barrier

Single Event in 2000 shows Two Slopes when Wind/MFI observes Multiple Sector Boundary Crossings



Posner, Heber, Rother & Müller-Mellin



Highly Significant Correlation for Electron Flux Increase with Connection Distance

Triangles: High Flux Levels at COSTEP, low geometric factor mode Method 3: Steepest 10-min Slope

Impulsive Events from List in Reames and Ng, ApJ, 2004



e-p Relationship in SEPs: Intensity Increase Parameter Φ_p vs. Connection Longitude Difference

r = -0.6:

Highly Significant Correlation for Proton Flux Increase

Triangles: High Flux Levels at COSTEP, low geometric factor mode

Impulsive Events from List in Reames and Ng, ApJ, 2004





Impulsive vs. Gradual Events: The Paradigm

Composition Differences?

- → Yes: ³He/⁴He Hsieh & Simpson 1970; e/p Reames, v. Rosenvinge & Lin 1985
- But: ³He Enhanced in Gradual Events (Desai et al., 2005); Charge States increase with E Reminiscent of Impulsive Events (Oetliker et al., 1997; Möbius et al., 1999; Labrador et al., 2003); higher ³He/⁴He Enhancements in smaller Flares (Reames & Ng, 2004).

Differences in Φ Distributions?

→ No! Used Impulsive Event List of Reames & Ng (2004) for Comparison with GOES List

Adjustments to Solar Minimum?1996-2002Solar Minimum only



16

Predicted

+1 Hour

100

+ 10⁻²

- 10⁻⁴

Proton Intens [cm² s sr MeV]⁻¹




Posner, Heber, Rother & Müller-Mellin

SOHO SWT-40 Toulouse



ERNE

ERNE status

- LED
 - Nominal
- HED
 - No significant change since November 2000, when one of the strip detector coordinate channels malfunctioned (high noise level)
 - Software update to handle the noisy detector signals
 - Consequences of coordinate noise
 - Unreliable directional measurements with the noisy detectors
 - Statistical fluctuations in the total energy measurements of \gtrsim 20 MeV/n protons and helium
 - Heavy ions unaffected



- Proton intensities January 1 September 30, 2008
 - CIR events at low energies



• ERNE temperature development



Comparison of LVPC (collectively controlled) and ESU (individually controlled) temperatures



E. Valtonen

• ERNE data availability:

- http://www.srl.utu.fi/erne_data
- SOHO archive



- time span
- time resolution
- energy channels

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Changes to Operations (I)



- Changes to operations (steady-state, CY2010 and after)
 - Much less realtime contact
 - Not necessarily geared to EOF local time
 - Fully automated spacecraft operations
 - FOT reduced to Observatory Engineers (including managing engineer) and a part-time DSN scheduler

Changes to Operations (II)



• To get to that steady state, we will go through:

- Overtime for Observatory Engineers to assure minimum loss of MDI high-rate during MDI-HMI intercalibration
- Transition to fully automated s/c operations
- Porting of EOF Core System (ECS) to more sustainable platform (Linux), rackmount hardware
- Porting of LASCO science ops software to more sustainable platform (newer Solaris, Mac OS X)
- Porting of DPS to more sustainable platform (TBD)

EOF-BOF transition (I)



- "Science Exploration" building now being constructed at Goddard (where Soil Conservation Road used to be); will house almost all of Astrophysics and Planetary, but none of Heliophysics
- Heliophsyics will take over most of Building 21 (library, cafeteria)
- After MDI is turned off, no more SOCs
- SOHO science personnel and remaining IWS systems move out of EOF ~ CY2010 Q2 or Q3

EOF-BOF transition (II)



- Our network (IONet) connections will be preserved
- Office/ops space for science ops teams (LASCO, UVCS, SUMER/other visitors), project scientists
 - Considerably less floor space per team than at EOF
 - Will need to reduce number of workstations per team
- Computer room for rackmount h/w (ECS, SDAC).... two floors away (would also prefer COSTEP use rackmount)
- "Dungeon" for remote teams will remain in Bldg. 3
- CDS accommodation TBD

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Remote Teams' IT Infrastructure (I)



- Hardware currently in "dungeon" may not be bootable
 - > 15 years old in many cases
 - not patchable for strict IT security regime in IONet
 - could make some
- The Bogart mission is designed to last the full, 5-year lifetime of SDO at least until 2013
 - We can't really expect 1993 systems to work in 2013
 - But remote teams have limited resources (e.g. COSTEP laptop)



Remote Teams' IT Infrastructure (II)



- All remote teams should verify by NLT 2008 November 30:
 - the bootability of current dungeon systems
 - the patchability of those systems
- If systems cannot be booted or patched, they should be replaced by NLT 2009 May 31 with something more sustainable
- If constrained resources prevent such h/w refreshment,
 - unusable systems should be removed/excessed in place
 - the expectation will be that any PI team troubleshooting will be carried out remotely.... or not at all



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SOHO Archive Status



• GSFC:

- Database migration from Oracle v.8 to MySQL v.5 completed in August
- New data ingestion procedures to avoid Oracle PL/SQL and gain performance tested and verified in August.
- Inclusion of ancillary data and telemetry after switch to new ingestion SW ongoing

• ESAC:

- First version of new archive already functional (ingestion, search, distribution)
- Currently in alpha test using data from 3 instruments (CDS, EIT, VIRGO)
- New capabilities for image, movie and time series data visualization after all science data has been ingested
- Data duplication GSFC \leftrightarrow ESAC complete providing disaster recovery
- Refining user interfaces before testing with actual users

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SOHO Archive: Current Issues



 We are reviewing every data set we hold, as we believe some are not complete. For a few science data sets, Luis Sanchez will contact the PI teams for clarification or to fix delivery problems in certain cases.

Current Archive Status



Instrument	Latest data	Updated on
CDS	03-OCT-2008	04-OCT-2008
CELIAS	30-SEP-2008	04-OCT-2008
COSTEP	01-SEP-2008	24-SEP-2008
EIT	31-AUG-2008	04-OCT-2008
ERNE	01-SEP-2008	23-SEP-2008
GOLF	10-SEP-2008	19-SEP-2008
LASCO	29-SEP-2007	06-AUG-2008
MDI	30-SEP-2008	04-OCT-2008
SUMER	03-JUL-2008	I 9-SEP-2008
SWAN	10-SEP-2008	I 9-SEP-2008
UVCS	28-JUN-2008	08-AUG-2008
VIRGO	30-SEP-2008	04-OCT-2008

Some additional data are already available and pending ingestion.

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Future Meetings



- STEREO-3 / SOHO-22:
 - "Three Eyes on the Sun Multi-spacecraft studies of the corona and impacts on the heliosphere"
 - April 27 May I, 2009, in Bournemouth, UK
 - Chair SOC: R. Harrison, RAL
- SOHO-23: "Understanding a Peculiar Solar Minimum"
 - 21-25 Sep 2009, Northeast Harbor, Maine
 - Co-chairs SOC: J. Kohl & S. Cranmer (SAO)

Proposal for:

SOHO-23: Understanding a Peculiar Solar Minimum (working title)



The "new millennium solar minimum" has surprised solar and space physicists in several ways:

- A longer-than-expected dearth of sunspot/active-region activity
- Non-appearance of a "quiescent equatorial streamer belt"
- Anomalously low heliospheric magnetic field, density, temperature

SOHO-23: Understanding a Peculiar Solar Minimum

Key Questions to be addressed by the Workshop:

- How (and eventually *why*) is this minimum different from prior ones?
- Can the broadened "parameter space" of minima help answer the fundamental questions about coronal heating and solar wind acceleration?
- Were conditions at the maximum of Solar Cycle 23 precursors of the unusual minimum conditions? (e.g., CME rates, active region fluxes)
- How is SOHO's 12+ year data set contributing?

Example Science Topics for Sessions:

- Solar dynamo: theoretical models and observational validation
- Magnetic flux emergence & the full range of "magnetic carpet" behavior
- Coronal magnetic fields, coronal heating and solar wind acceleration
- *In situ* heliospheric plasma physics linked to solar conditions
- Testing short- and long-term solar cycle (and space weather) predictions

SOHO-23: Understanding a Peculiar Solar Minimum

Site details:

- Asticou Inn, Northeast Harbor, Maine
- Same site as successful SOHO-7 Workshop, as well as 1998 and 2000 UVCS Science Meetings.
- All meeting and poster rooms provided at no cost
- Asticou has wi-fi
- Room charge is \$119 per day; suite charge is \$149 per day.
- Asticou is available for arrival on 21 or 22 September 2009.
- Proposed Meeting date is September 22, 23, and 24. A four day meeting ending on September 25 is also possible.
- Participants can stay after the meeting at the meeting room rates.
- We propose a single serial session for this well focused topical meeting, but rooms would be available for potential break out sessions.
- John Kohl and Steve Cranmer would organize the meeting.
- The LOC would come from SAO and the SOC would be drawn from the SOHO SWT and other missions.



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