

# Coordinated science observations with Solar Orbiter



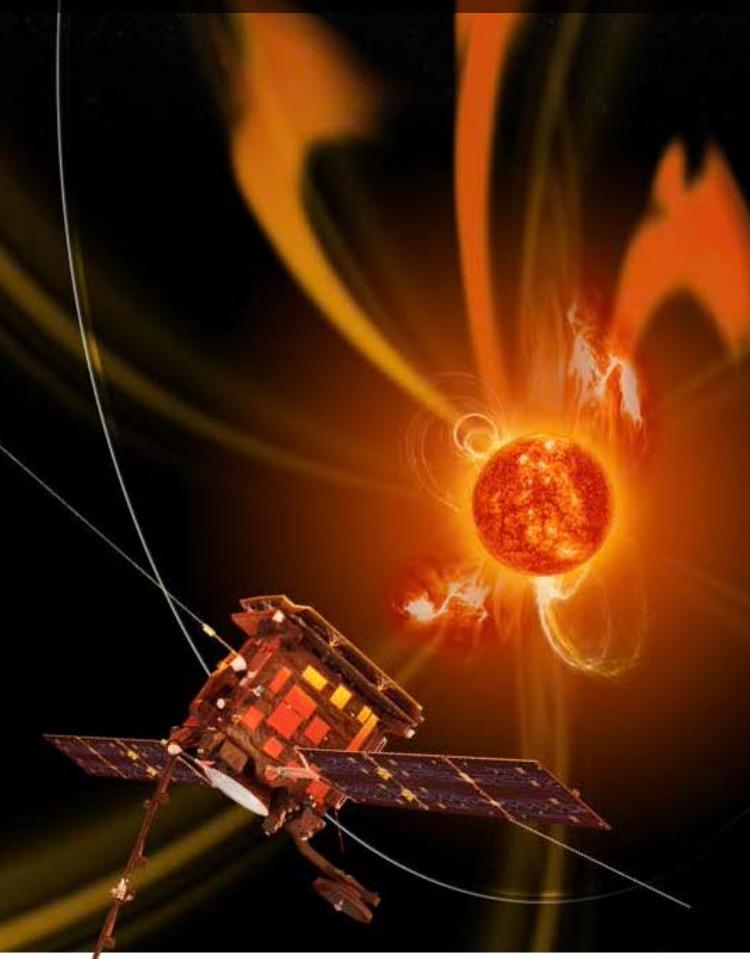
Anik De Groot, Solar Orbiter Science Operations Centre @ESAC

ESA UNCLASSIFIED - For Official Use



European Space Agency

# Solar Orbiter: Linking Sun & Heliosphere



## How does the Sun create and control the Heliosphere – and why does solar activity change with time ?

- What drives the solar wind and where does the coronal magnetic field originate?
- How do solar transients drive heliospheric variability?
- How do solar eruptions produce energetic particle radiation that fills the heliosphere?
- How does the solar dynamo work and drive connections between the Sun and the heliosphere?

First M-class mission of ESA's Cosmic Vision 2015-2025 (collaboration NASA)

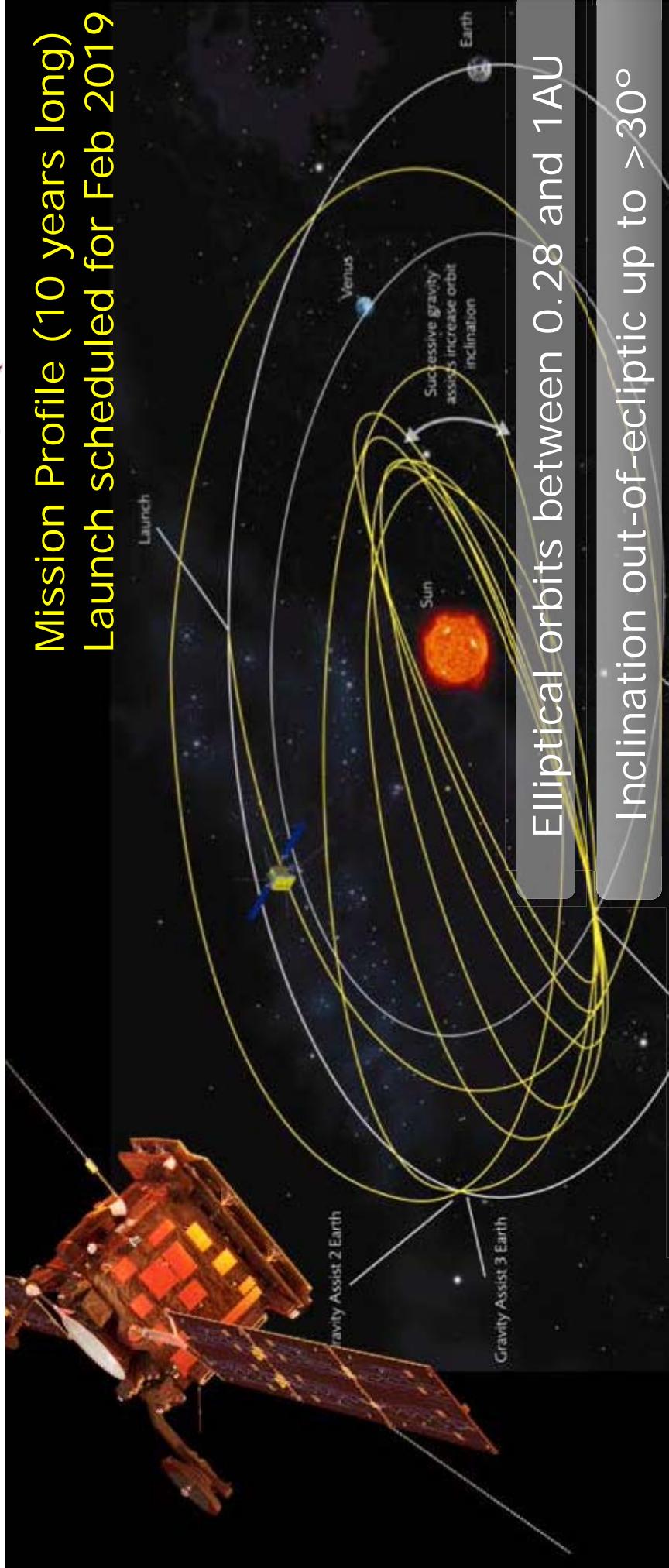
ESA UNCLASSIFIED - For Official Use



# Solar Orbiter: The mission



Mission Profile (10 years long)  
Launch scheduled for Feb 2019



4 in-situ & 6 remote-sensing instruments  
Sun in UV, X-rays, polarized WL, spectra... Plasma particles, fields & waves

# Solar Orbiter: A different solar mission



## PREVIOUS MISSIONS

- Focus on **in-situ plasma** OR remote-sensing **solar** data
- **Stable** viewpoint or distance
- **Quasi-continuous** observations
- **Flexible** commanding
- **Quick data** availability to whole community

STEREO  
-A

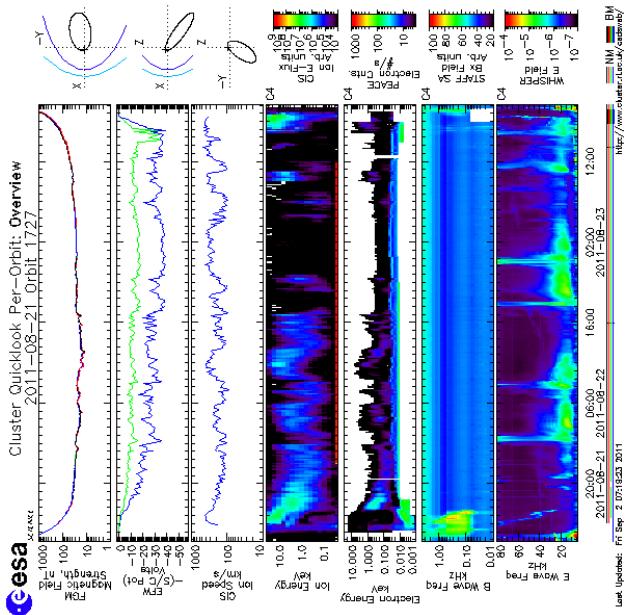
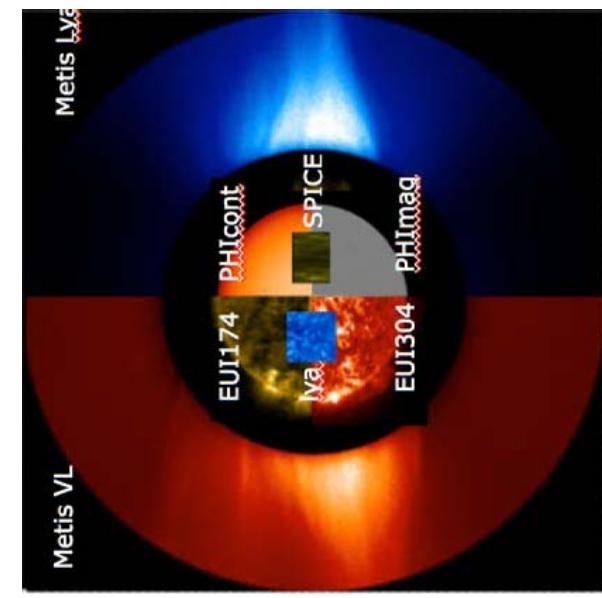


# Solar Orbiter: A different solar mission



## SOLAR ORBITER

- Combines 2 worlds: **in-situ + remote-sensing** observations



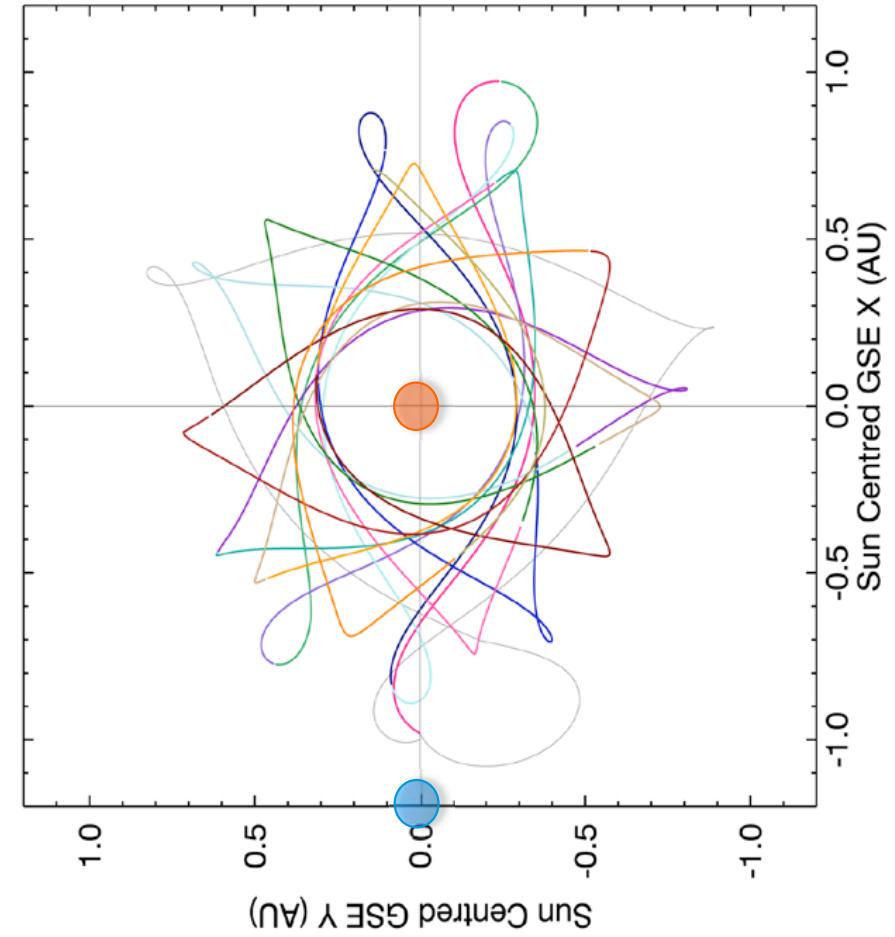
ESA UNCLASSIFIED - For Official Use

SCIOPS 2017 | 19/10/2017 | Slide 5

European Space Agency

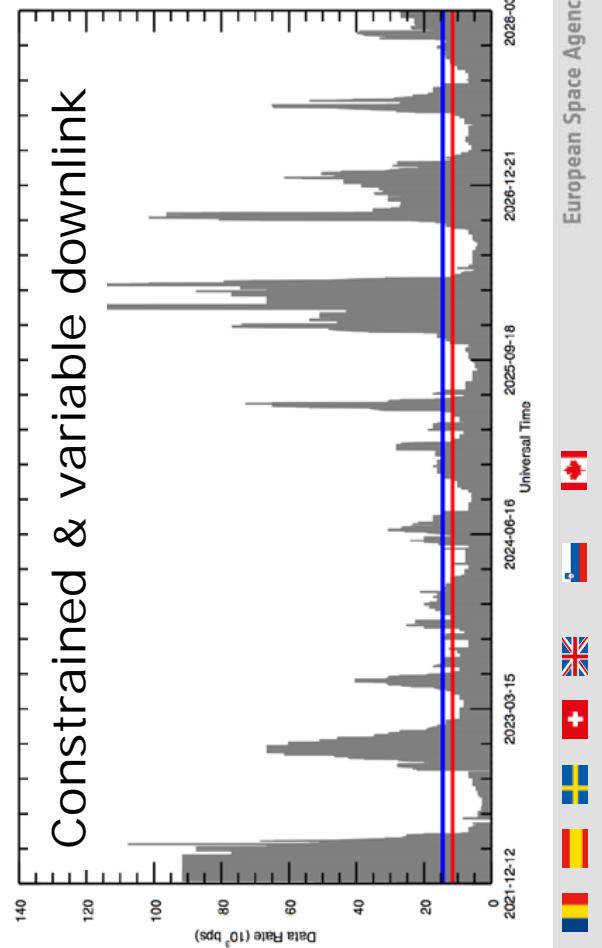


# Solar Orbiter: A different solar mission



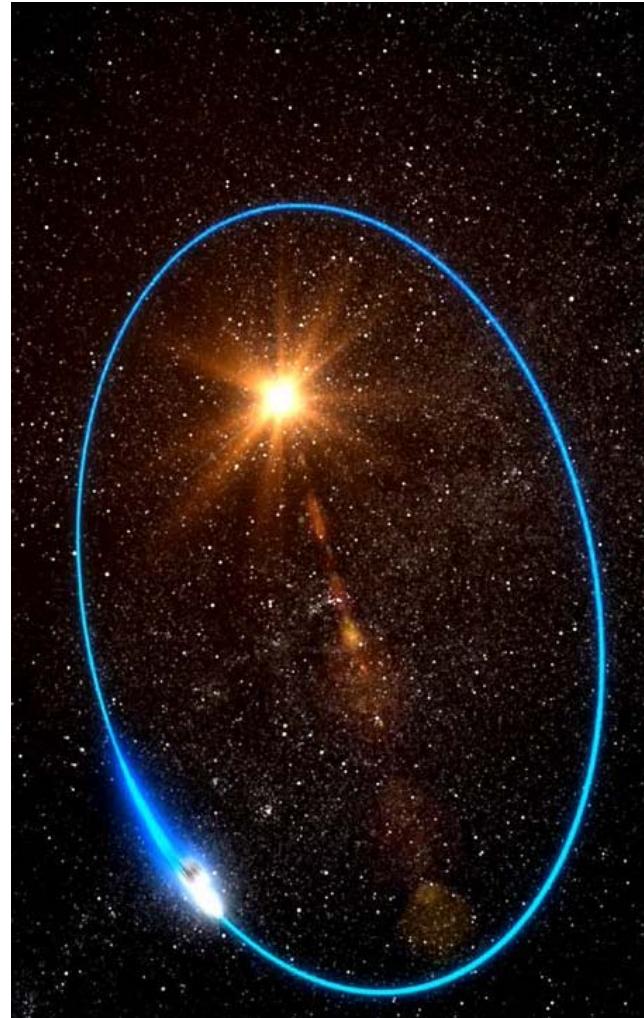
## SOLAR ORBITER

- Combines 2 worlds: **in-situ + remote-sensing** observations
- **Variable** viewpoint, distance from Sun and from Earth: data **latency** up to 6m



European Space Agency

# Solar Orbiter: A different solar mission



## SOLAR ORBITER

- Combines 2 worlds: **in-situ + remote-sensing** observations
- **Variable** viewpoint, distance from Sun and from Earth: data **latency** up to 6m
- **Limited** observation time for remote-sensing (~1/5 of the time)

# Solar Orbiter: A different solar mission



## SOLAR ORBITER

- Combines 2 worlds: **in-situ + remote-sensing** observations
- **Variable** viewpoint, distance from Sun and from Earth: data **latency** up to 6m
- **Limited** observation time for remote-sensing (~1/5 of the time)
- **Offline Commanding:** limited opportunity to respond to changing Sun + shared pointing!

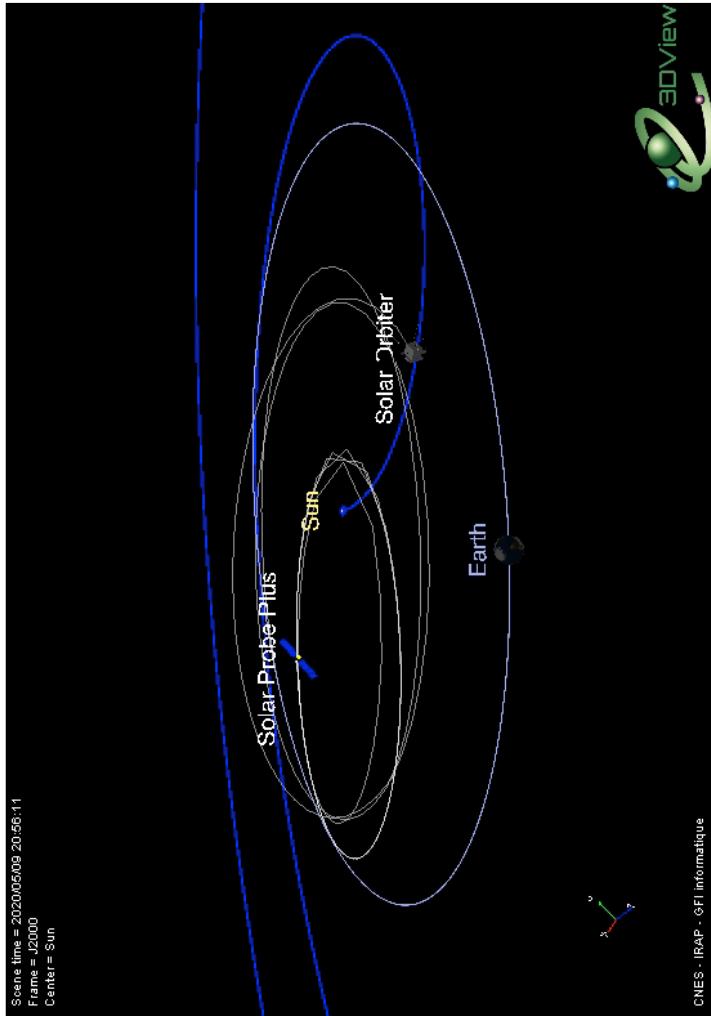


# Solar Orbiter: A different solar mission



## SOLAR ORBITER

- Combines 2 worlds: **in-situ + remote-sensing** observations
- **Variable** viewpoint, distance from Sun and from Earth
- **Limited** observation time for remote-sensing ( $\sim 1/5$  of the time)
- **Offline Commanding**: limited opportunity to respond to changing Sun

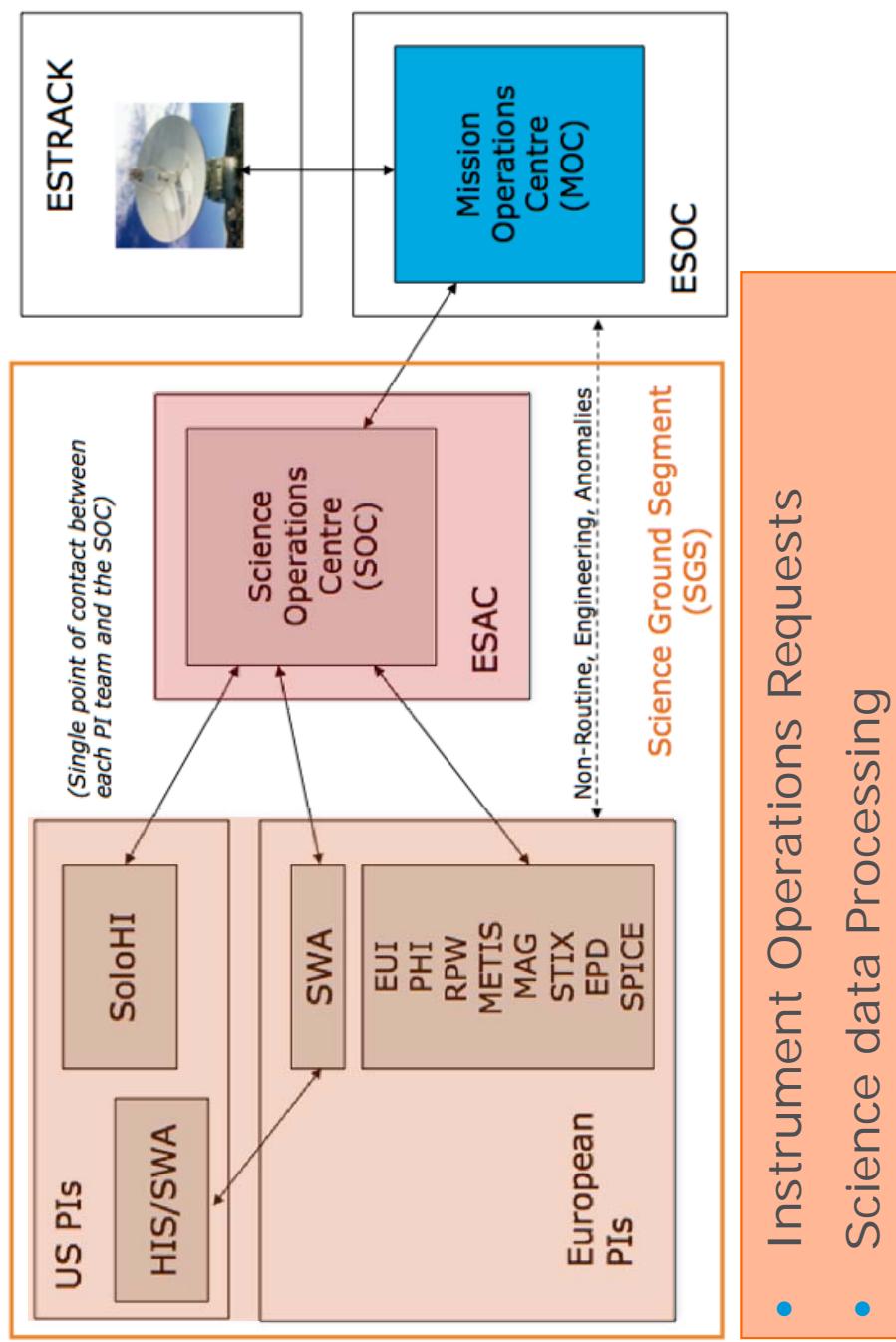


- Most scientific objectives need **coordinated observations** with **whole payload**, at specific **coordinates** + coordination with ground (DKIST, ...)

European Space Agency



# Science Ground Segment



ESA UNCLASSIFIED - For Official Use

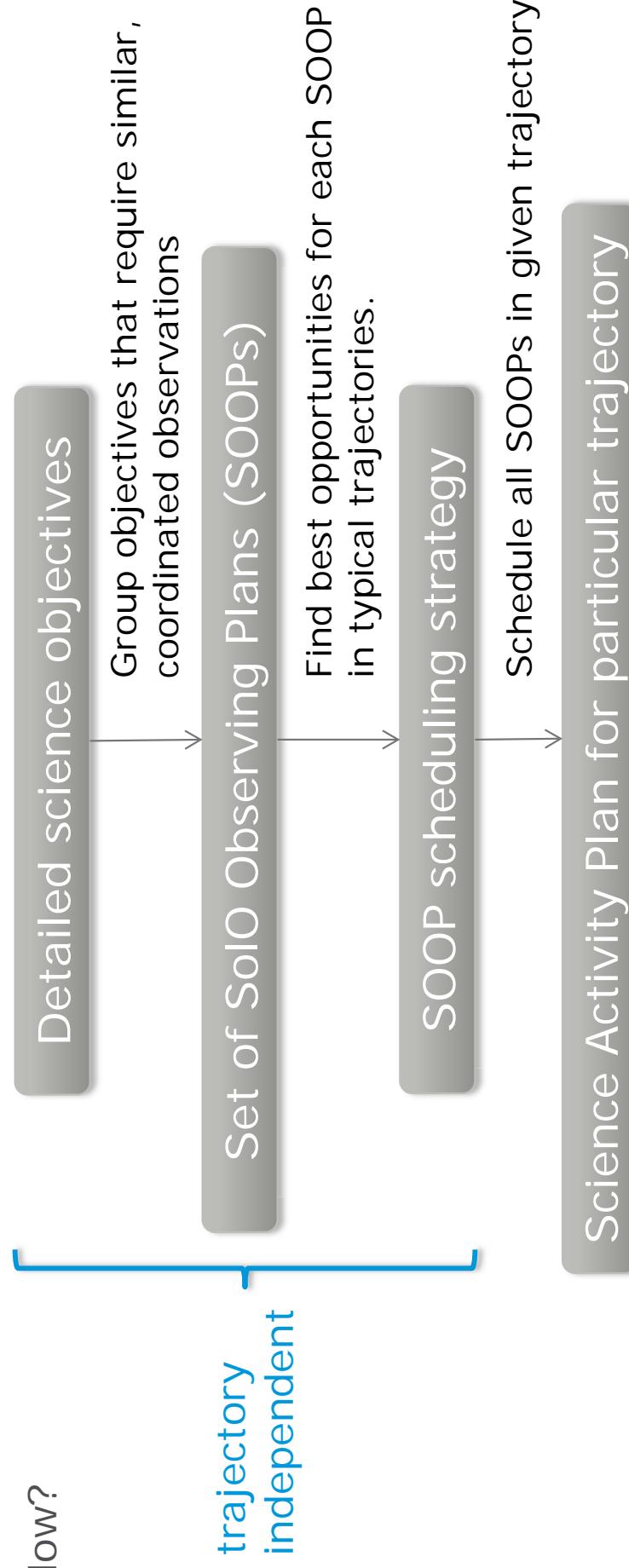
SCIOPS 2017 | 19/10/2017 | Slide 10



# Solar Orbiter's Science Activity Plan



- Strategic plan covering the science we are going to do and when over the whole mission (Science Working Team + SOC).
  - How?

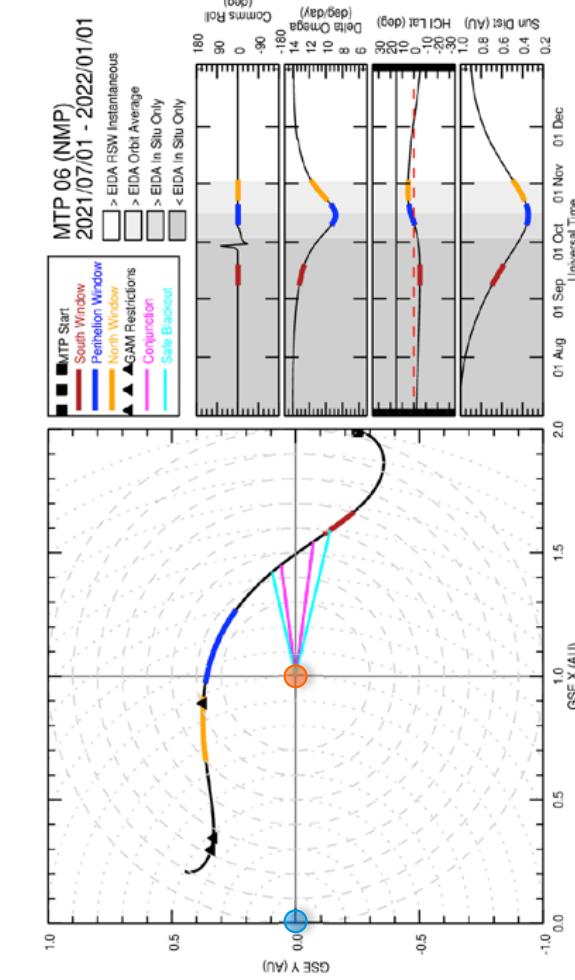


# Solar Orbiter's Science Activity Plan



- Solar Orbiter's SAP lives on the online Wiki pages, so that all involved scientists have visibility and can take part in mission planning process

- > Orbit Plots
- > Instruments: observables, modes and operational constraints
- > SAP-related work
- > Solar Orbiter detailed science objectives
- > SOOP pages
- > General Planning strategy for first version SAP v0
- > Planning periods Option E (LTP/MTP)



# Solar Orbiter's Planning Cycles



- Mission-level Planning (now) -> **SAP**
- Long-Term Planning (6-12m ahead)
  - Science Operations Working Group schedules SOOPS in more detail. Covers 6 months.
- Medium-Term Planning (1m ahead)
  - Detailed commanding per instrument over 6 months, validated against mission constraints.
- Short-Term Planning (1-2w ahead)
  - Covers 1 week, last call for changes in instrument modes
- Very-Short-Term Planning (2-3 days)
  - p-VSTP: adjust S/C pointing to solar activity
  - i-VSTP: limited instrument fine-tuning (resource-neutral)

# Solar Orbiter's Planning Cycles



- Mission-level Planning (now) -> **SAP**
- Long-Term Planning (6-12m ahead)
  - Science Operations Working Group schedules SOOPS in more detail. Covers 6 months.
- Medium-Term Planning (1m ahead)
  - Detailed commanding per instrument over 6 months, validated against mission constraints.
- Short-Term Planning (1-2w ahead)
  - Covers 1 week, last call for changes in instrument modes
- Very-Short-Term Planning (2-3 days)
  - p-VSTP: adjust S/C pointing to solar activity
  - i-VSTP: limited instrument fine-tuning (resource-neutral)

## LTP: Coordinated SOOP scheduling



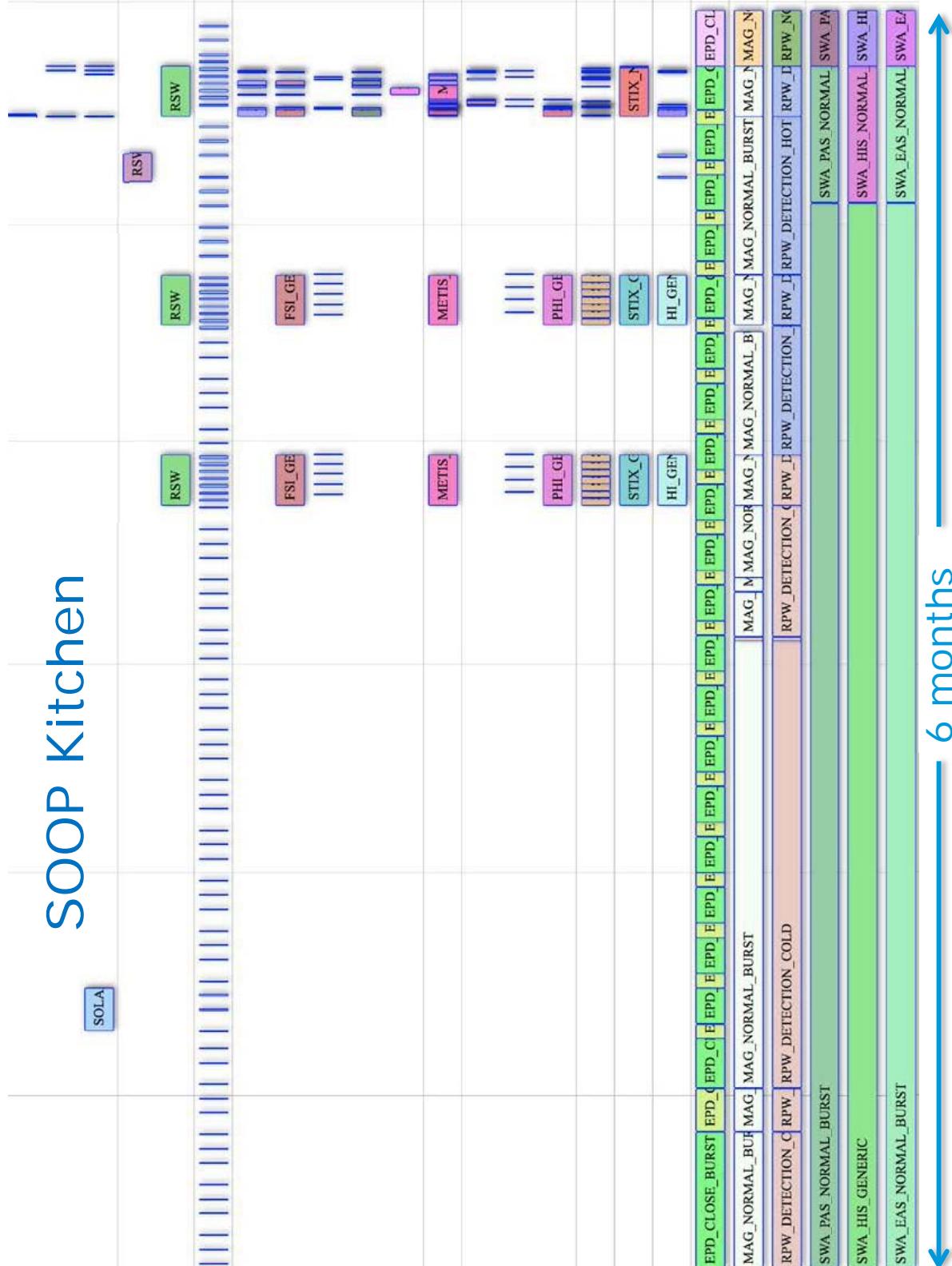
- 10 instrument suites with specific limitations
  - + variable operations restrictions
  - + changing orbits
  - + mission goals need payload-wide datasets
- = need for **coordinated planning** of common Observing Campaigns (SOOPS)

↑ Solar Orbiter's Long Term Planning takes place during an SOWG meeting

↑ We need a visual and interactive planning tool: **SOOP Kitchen**

# SOOP Kitchen

SOLA



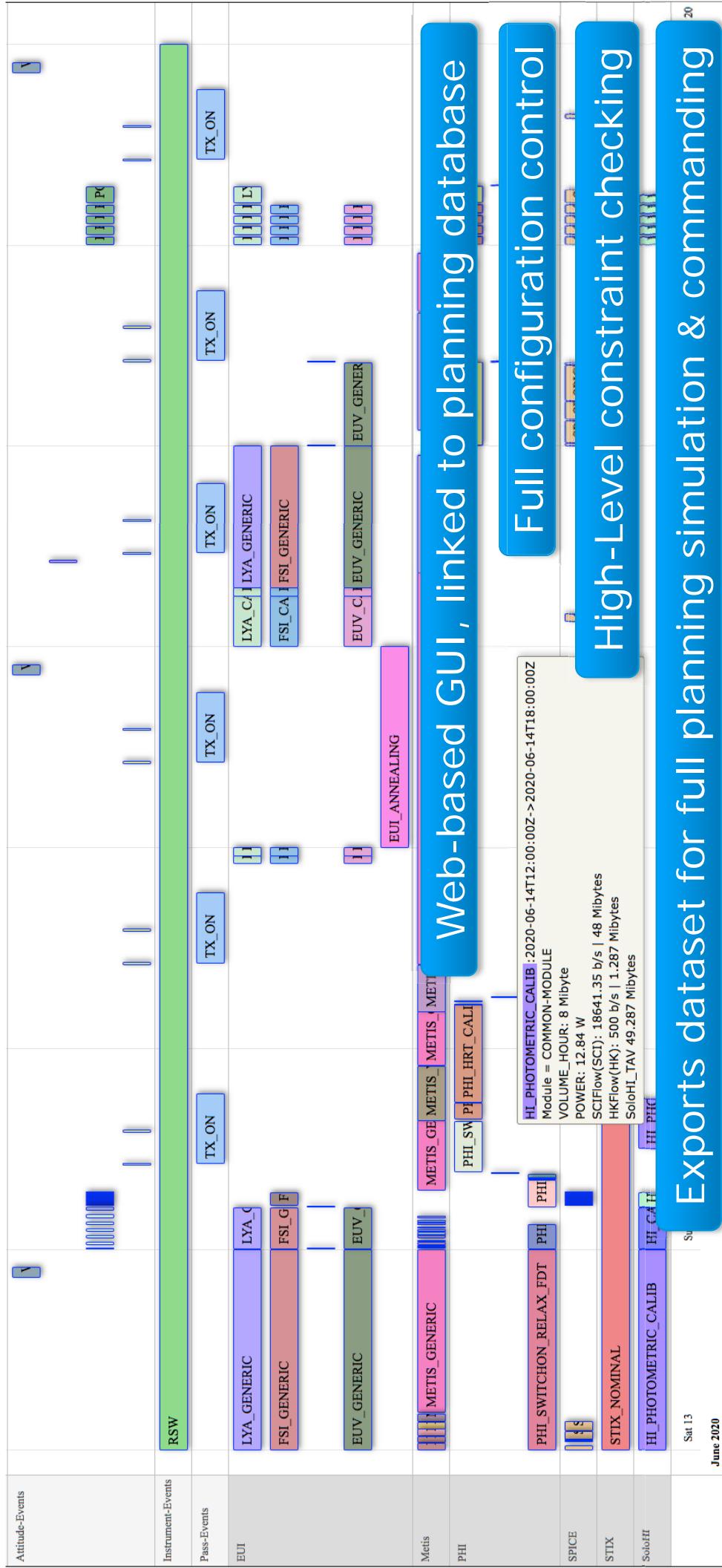
events

Instrument suites

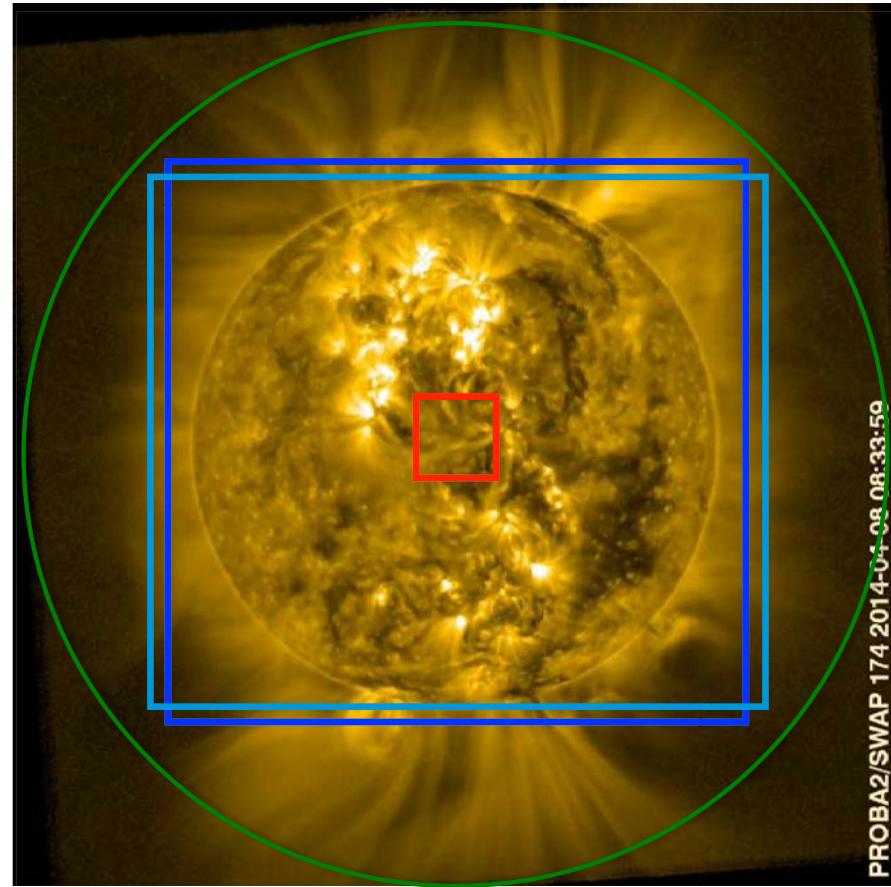
6 months



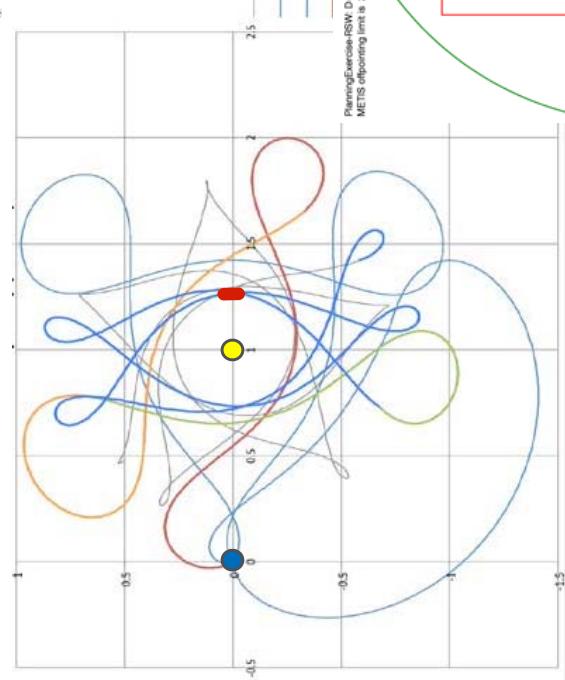
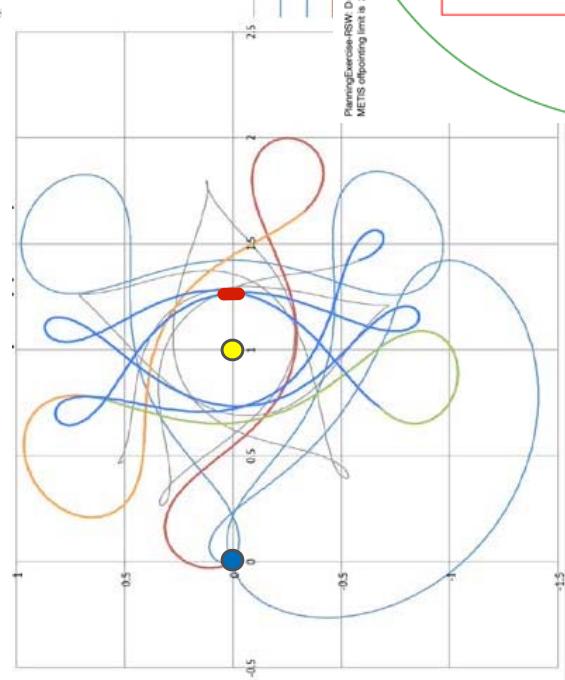
# SOOP Kitchen: Multi-user planning tool



# VSTP: How to react to changing Sun?



PROBA2/SWAP 174 2014-01-28 08:33:59  
ESA UNCLASSIFIED - For Official Use



FOVs at perihelion

All instruments share the same pointing!

European Space Agency



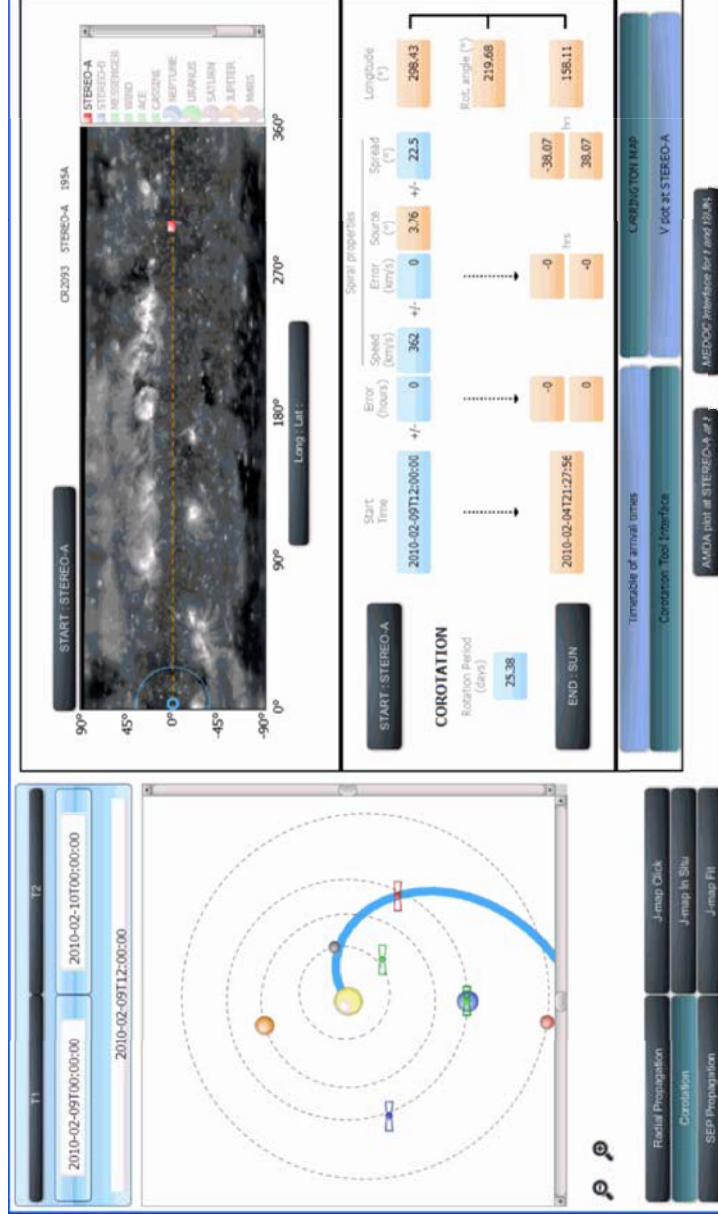
## VSTP: How to react to changing Sun?

- Remote-sensing windows: update S/C fine-pointing to track features
  - Fine-pointing can be updated daily, but takes ~3 days to execute!
- Based upon

### Low-Latency data:

minimal set of science  
data, downlinked daily

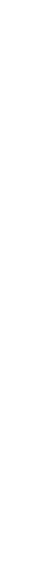
### Modelling Sun-S/C connection (magnetic field)



ESA UNCLASSIFIED - For Official Use



European Space Agency



# Conclusions

- Solar Orbiter is a heliophysics mission which is very different from previous ones.
- Mission science depends on datasets combining data from up to 10 instrument suites (both remote-sensing and in-situ).
- This need + changing opportunities
  - + limited and variable resourcesask for a high level of coordination in science planning and resource simulations.
- We prepare new planning tools and perform planning exercises with the instrument teams to get ready for this exciting mission.

[www.cosmos.esa.int/web/solar-orbiter/home](http://www.cosmos.esa.int/web/solar-orbiter/home)

ESA UNCLASSIFIED - For Official Use

2020-03-21 Courtesy W. Thompson GSFC

Dist: 0.999

Lon: 34.5

Lat: -6.3



European Space Agency

