

STCE Newsletter

3 Aug 2015 - 9 Aug 2015



Published by the STCE - this issue : 14 Aug 2015. Available online at <http://www.stce.be/newsletter/>.

The Solar-Terrestrial Centre of Excellence (STCE) is a collaborative network of the Belgian Institute for Space Aeronomy, the Royal Observatory of Belgium and the Royal Meteorological Institute of Belgium.

| Content | Page |
|---|-------------|
| 1. The Perseids - watching and listening to falling stars | 2 |
| 2. PROBA2 Observations (3 Aug 2015 - 9 Aug 2015) | 2 |
| 3. Review of solar activity (3 Aug 2015 - 9 Aug 2015) | 6 |
| 4. Estimated International Sunspot Number (3 Aug 2015 - 9 Aug 2015) | 8 |
| 5. Review of geomagnetic activity (3 Aug 2015 - 9 Aug 2015) | 8 |
| 6. Geomagnetic Observations at Dourbes (3 Aug 2015 - 9 Aug 2015) | 10 |
| 7. Review of ionospheric activity (3 Aug 2015 - 9 Aug 2015) | 11 |
| 8. Future Events | 12 |
| 9. New documents in the European Space Weather Portal Repository | 14 |

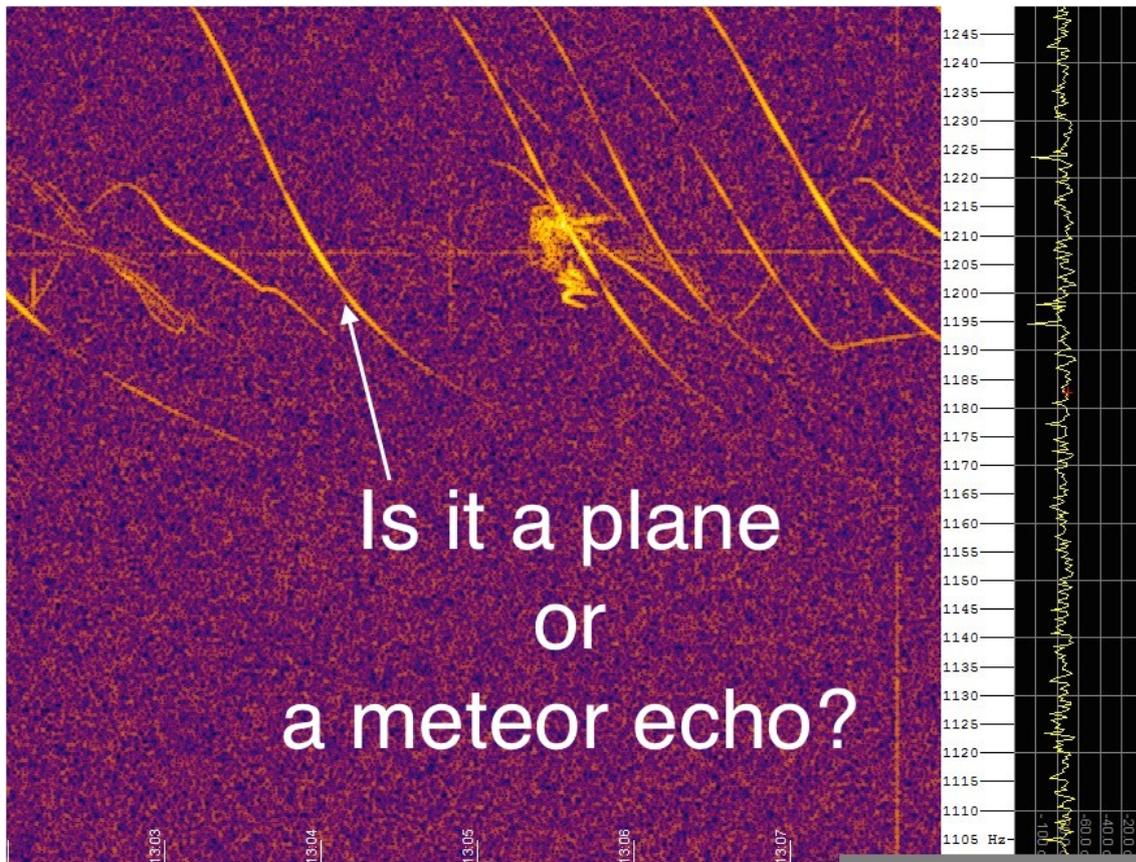
Final Editor : Petra Vanlommel
Contact : R. Van der Linden, General Coordinator STCE,
Ringlaan - 3 - Avenue Circulaire, 1180 Brussels,
Belgium

1. The Perseids - watching and listening to falling stars

Like every year, Earth passed mid August through the trajectory of the dust cloud left behind comet Swift-Tuttle giving us a night sky filled with bright falling stars. The moon was in a cooperative mood and didn't shed its light, thus promising a dark night. Meteors can also be heard on radio, when transmitted radio signals bounce back on them.

At the Royal Observatory of Belgium, between the prestigious domes, amateur-telescopes were installed on August 12 to enjoy a beautiful star sky. The radio receiver from the Belgian RADio Meteor Stations network (BRAMS) located on the domain caught the radio signals that mark the presence of the meteors.

Subscriptions for Night of shooting stars were complete. But, nobody had to miss the spectacle: a dark place outside, laying on your back and enjoy. Late night was the best time.



A live plot of the hourly meteor counts based on worldwide observations: <http://www.imo.net>
About BRAMS and how you can join the network: <http://brams.aeronomie.be>

This was an organisation of the Royal Observatory of Belgium and the Planetarium, in collaboration with the Belgian Institute for Space Aeronomy, Astronamur, Public Observatory MIRA, Latitude 5050, Observatoire Centre Ardenne, Astroclub Vega, AnimAstro.

2. PROBA2 Observations (3 Aug 2015 - 9 Aug 2015)

Solar Activity

Solar flare activity fluctuated between very low and low during the week.

In order to view the activity of this week in more detail, we suggest to go to the following website from which all the daily (normal and difference) movies can be accessed:

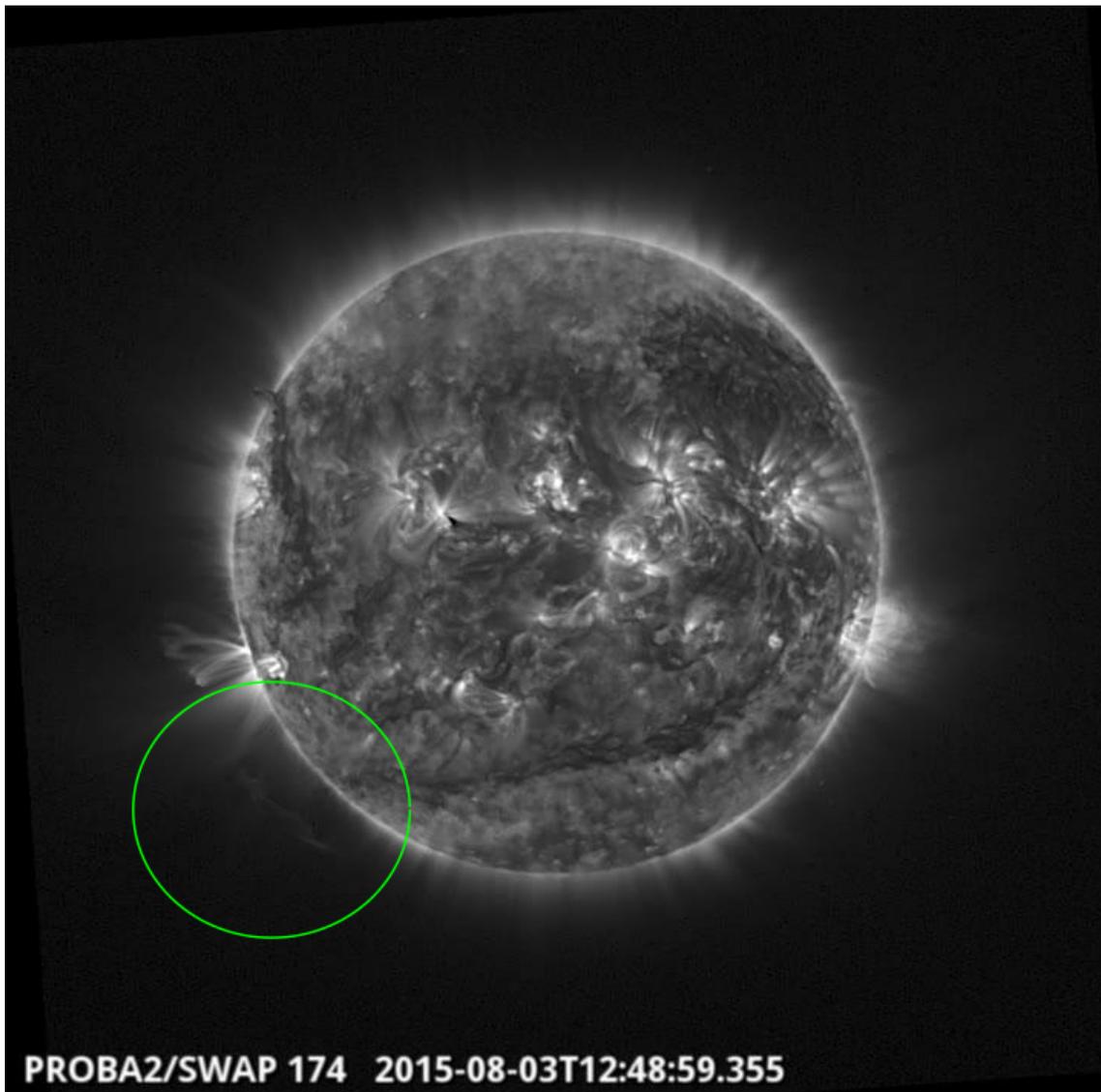
<http://proba2.oma.be/ssa>

This page also lists the recorded flaring events.

A weekly overview movie can be found here (SWAP week 280).

Details about some of this week's events, can be found further below.

Monday Aug 03

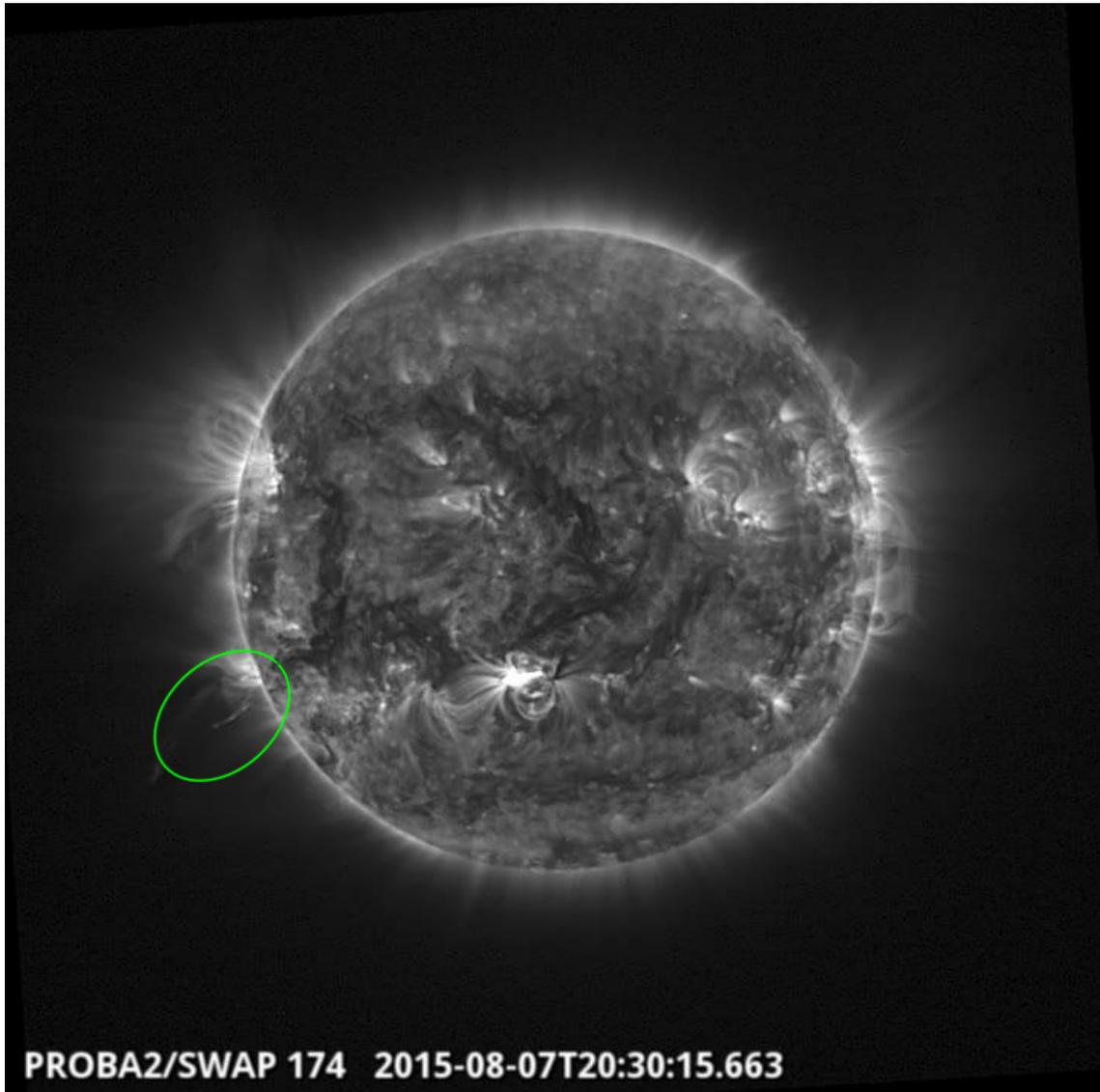


Eruption on the east limb @ 12:48 SWAP image

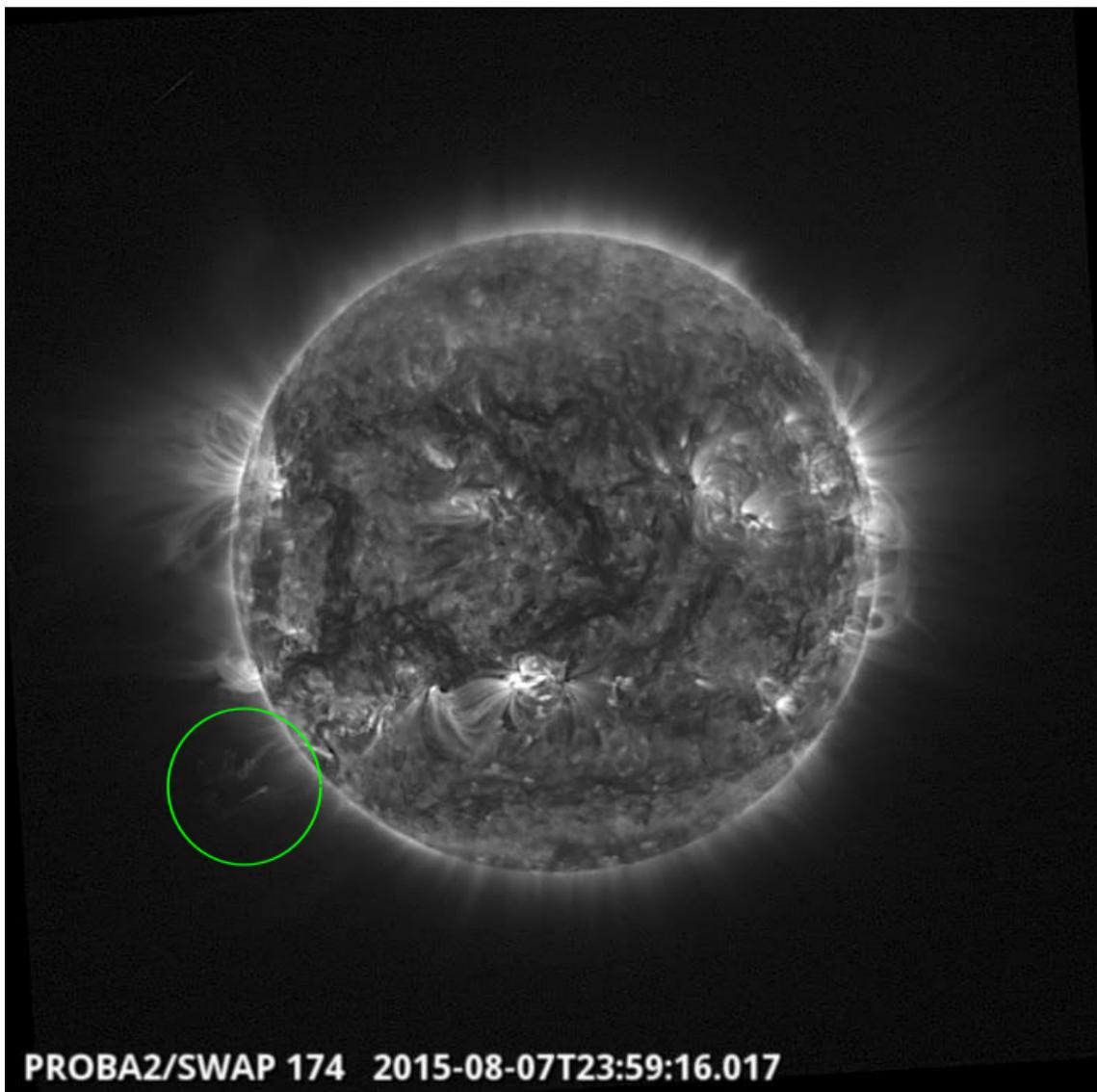
Find a movie of the events here (SWAP movie)

http://proba2.oma.be/swap/data/mpg/movies/20150803_swap_movie.mp4

Friday Aug 07



Eruption on the east limb @ 20:30 SWAP image
Find a movie of the events here (SWAP movie)
http://proba2.oma.be/swap/data/mpg/movies/20150807_swap_movie.mp4

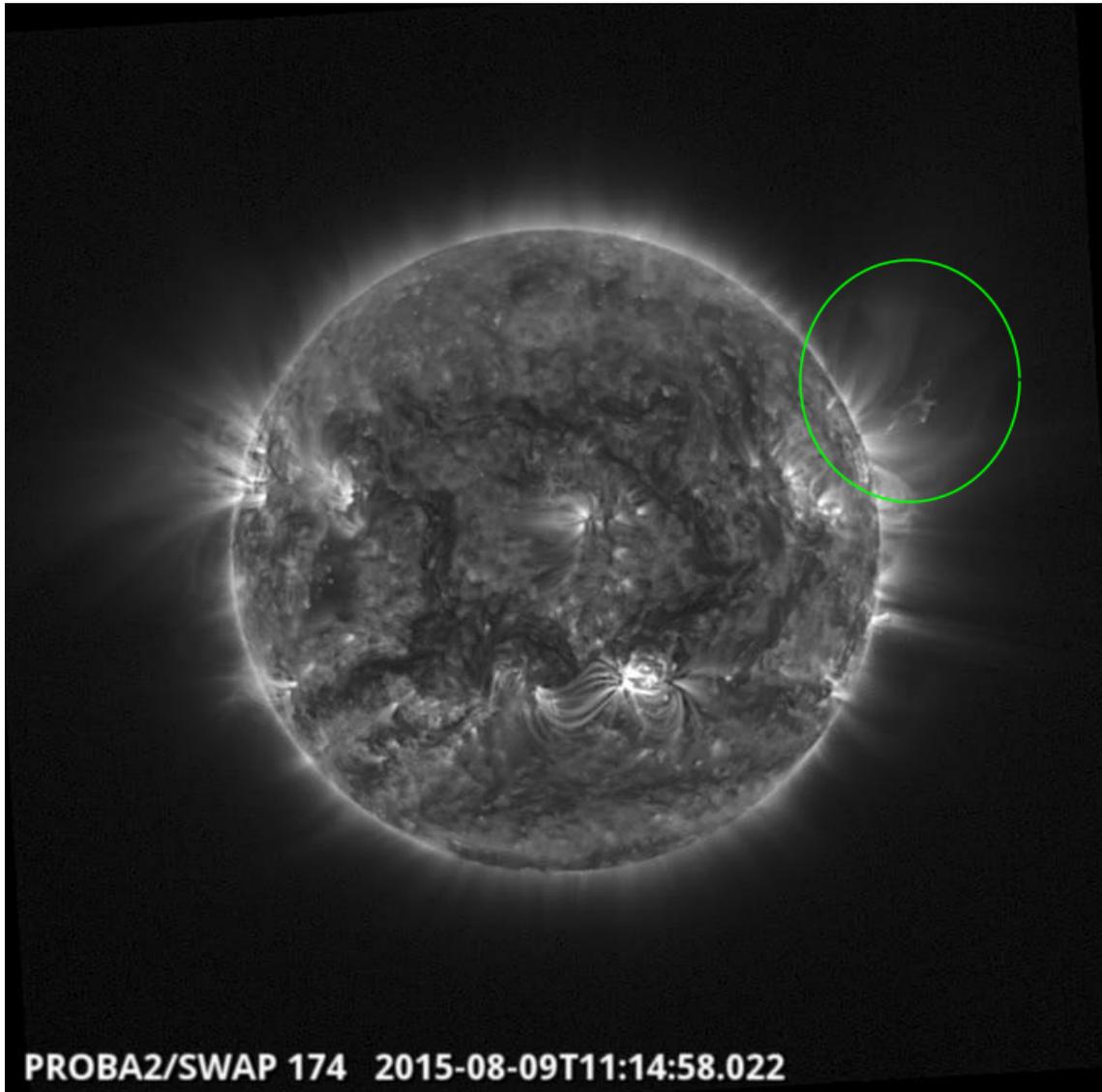


Eruption on the east limb @ 23:59 SWAP image

Find a movie of the events here (SWAP movie)

http://proba2.oma.be/swap/data/mpg/movies/20150807_swap_movie.mp4

Sunday Aug 09



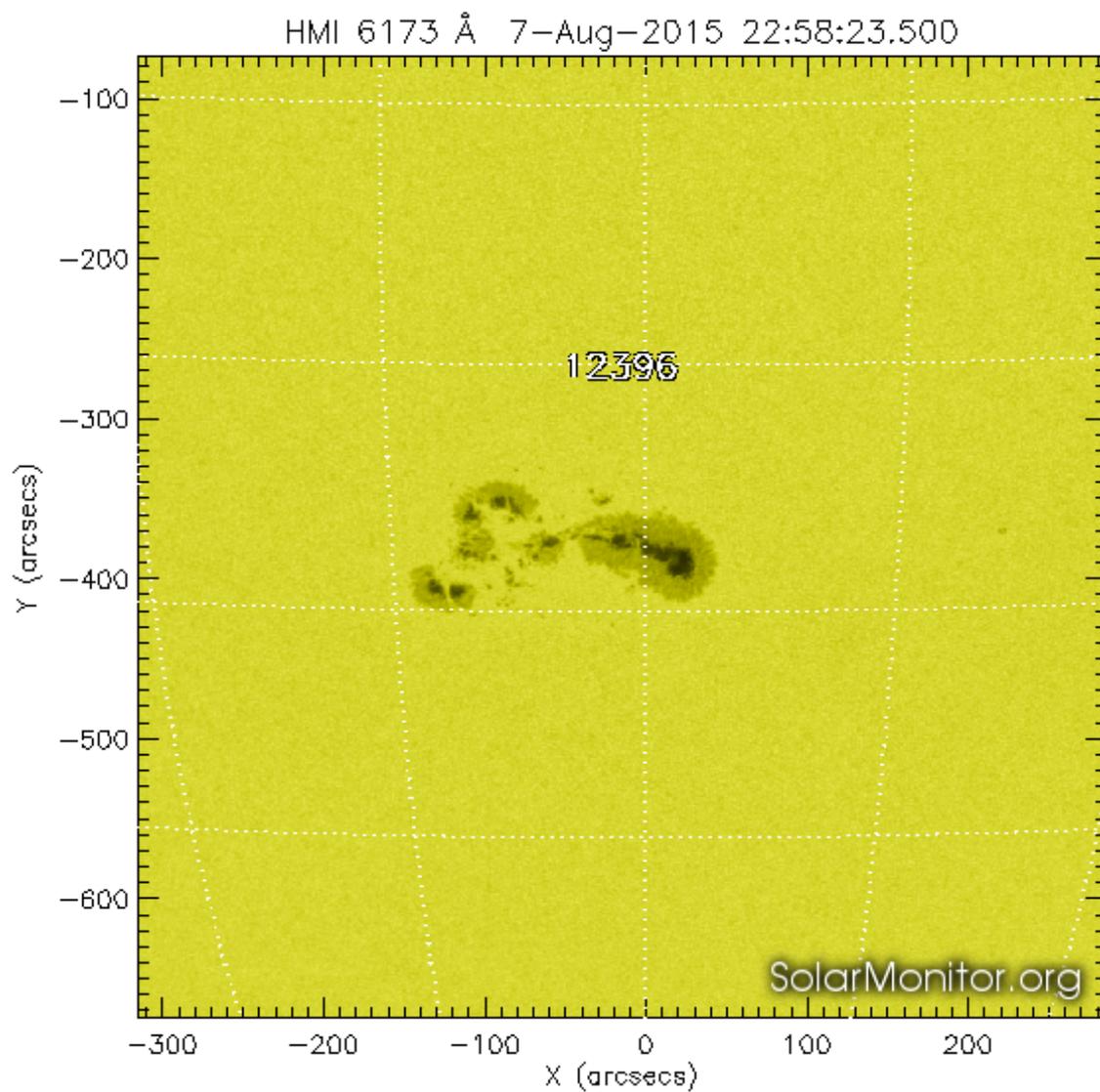
Eruption on the west limb @ 11:14 SWAP image

Find a movie of the events here (SWAP movie)

http://proba2.oma.be/swap/data/mpg/movies/20150809_swap_movie.mp4

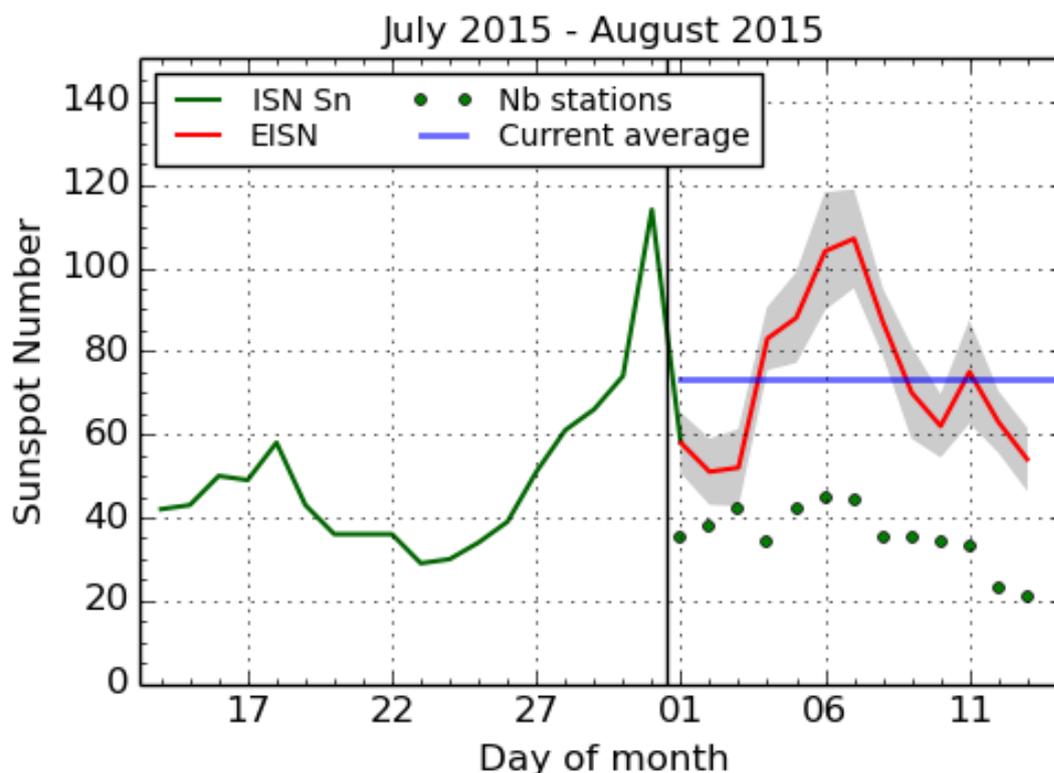
3. Review of solar activity (3 Aug 2015 - 9 Aug 2015)

Solar activity was limited to 19 C-flares in the past week. All flares occurred in the second half of the week and were almost exclusively erupting from NOAA active region (AR) 2396, while NOAA AR 2394 was responsible for one C2-flare. The largest flare was a C5.4 flare, peaking at 19:41 on August 7.



Three CMEs were observed on August 7 and 8, related to filament eruptions in the Southeast and Northwest quadrants. These CMEs were mainly propagating away from the Sun-Earth line and no related strong geomagnetic activity is expected

4. Estimated International Sunspot Number (3 Aug 2015 - 9 Aug 2015)

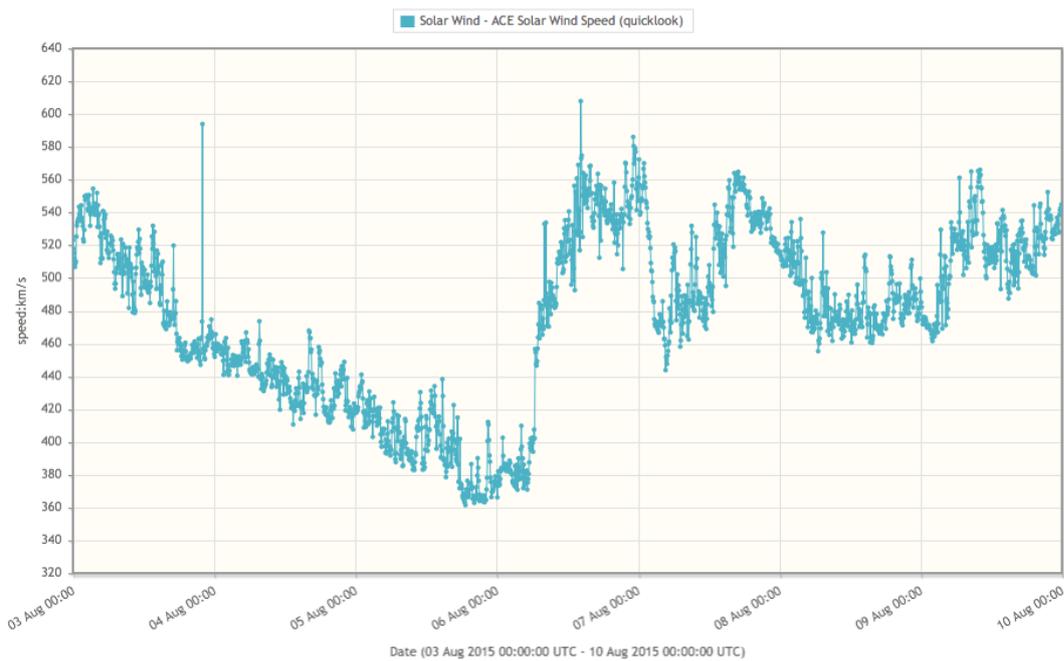
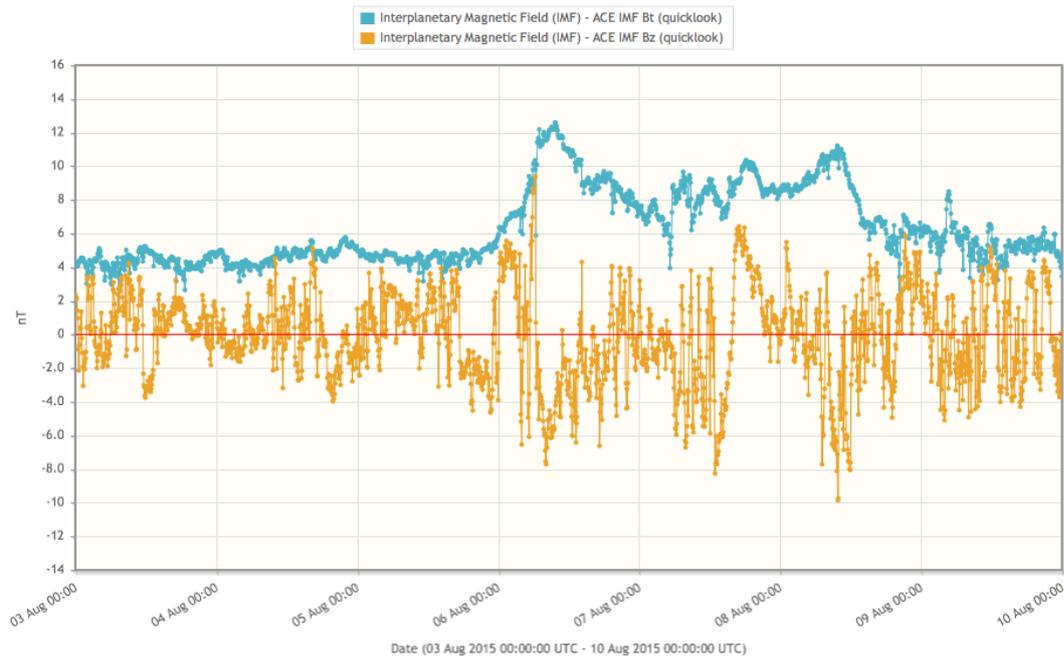


SILSO graphics (<http://sidc.be/silso>) Royal Observatory of Belgium, 2015 August 14

Daily Estimated International Sunspot Number (EISN, red curve with shaded error) derived by a simplified method from real-time data from the worldwide SILSO network. It extends the official Sunspot Number from the full processing of the preceding month (green line). The plot shows the last 30 days (~ one solar rotation). The horizontal blue line shows the current monthly average, while the green dots give the number of stations included in the calculation of the EISN for each day.

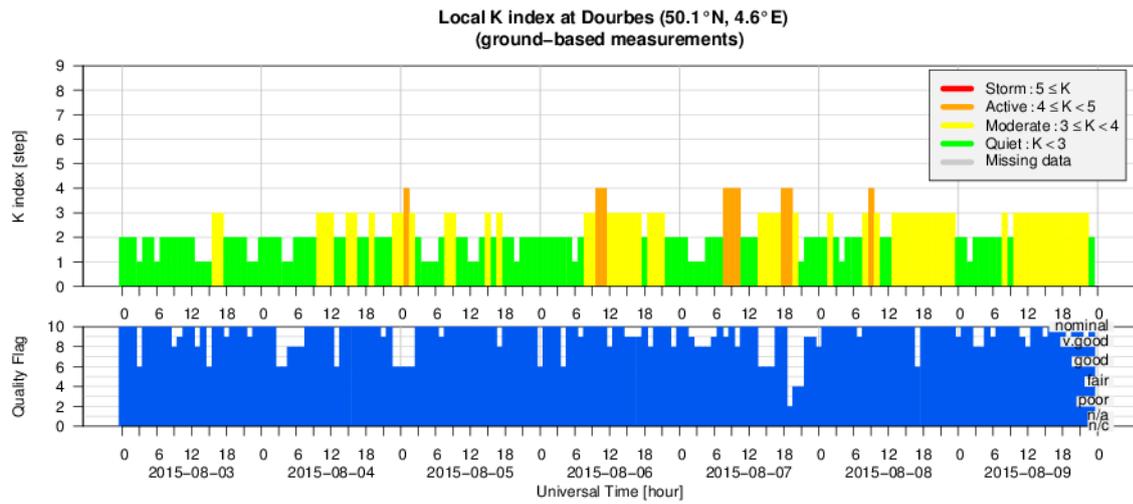
5. Review of geomagnetic activity (3 Aug 2015 - 9 Aug 2015)

Solar wind speed was declining in the first days of the week from 550 to 400 km/s. The arrival of a fast speed stream on Aug 6 resulted in an increase of the solar wind speed to speeds just below 600 km/s and disturbed the interplanetary magnetic field (IMF). The magnitude of the IMF went up to a maximum of 12 nT.



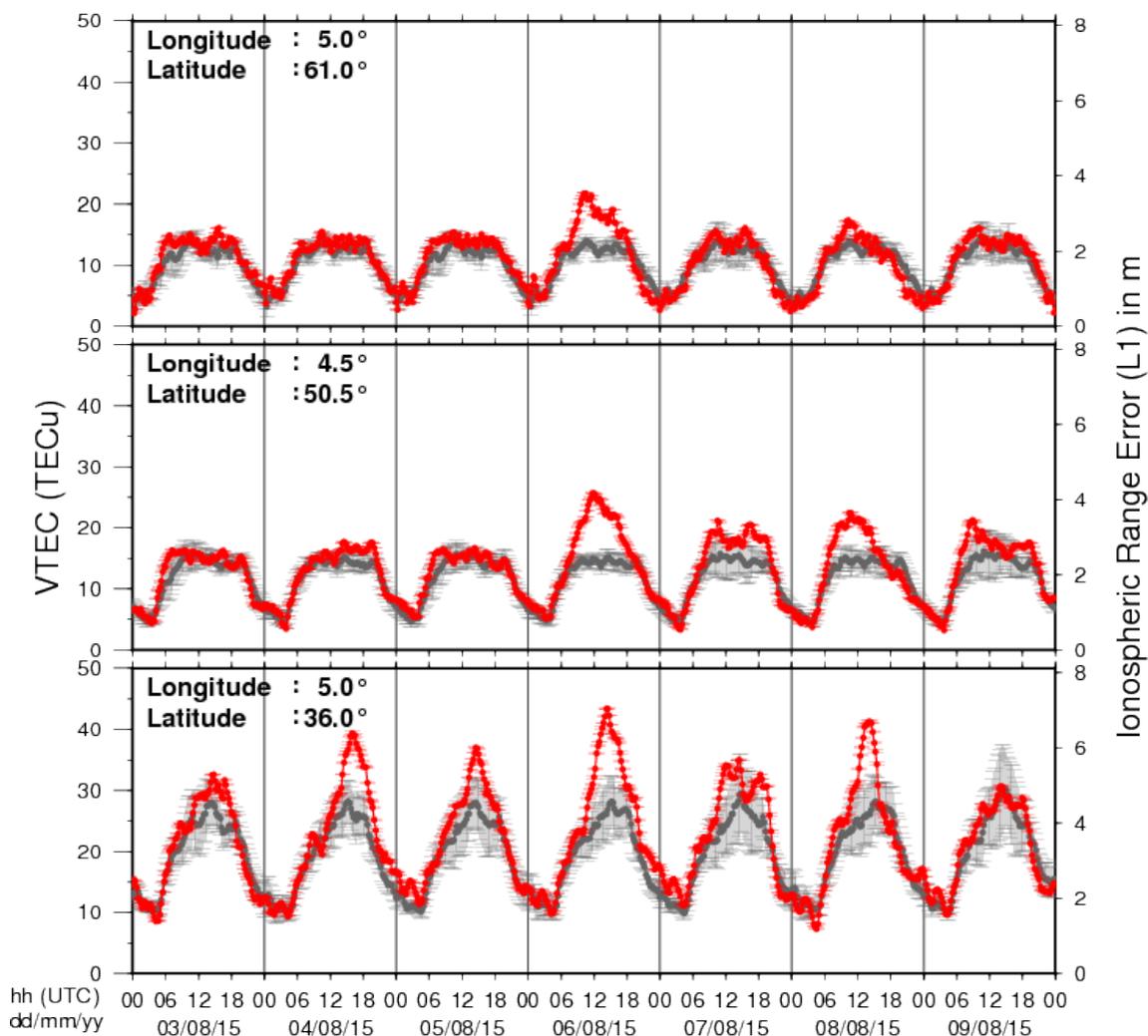
The geomagnetic conditions were mainly quiet to unsettled (K up to 3), with a few time slots of active (K=4 at Dourbes) levels and even minor storm levels at the planetary level (estimated NOAA Kp=5).

6. Geomagnetic Observations at Dourbes (3 Aug 2015 - 9 Aug 2015)



7. Review of ionospheric activity (3 Aug 2015 - 9 Aug 2015)

VTEC Time Series



The figure shows the time evolution of the Vertical Total Electron Content (VTEC) (in red) during the last week at three locations:

- in the northern part of Europe (N61°, 5°E)
- above Brussels (N50.5°, 4.5°E)
- in the southern part of Europe (N36°, 5°E)

This figure also shows (in grey) the normal ionospheric behaviour expected based on the median VTEC from the 15 previous days.

The VTEC is expressed in TECu (with $\text{TECu} = 10^{16}$ electrons per square meter) and is directly related to the signal propagation delay due to the ionosphere (in figure: delay on GPS L1 frequency).

The Sun's radiation ionizes the Earth's upper atmosphere, the ionosphere, located from about 60km to 1000km above the Earth's surface. The ionization process in the ionosphere produces ions and free electrons. These electrons perturb the propagation of the GNSS (Global Navigation Satellite System) signals by inducing a so-called ionospheric delay.

See http://stce.be/newsletter/GNSS_final.pdf for some more explanations ; for detailed information, see http://gnss.be/ionosphere_tutorial.php

8. Future Events

For more details, see <http://www.spaceweather.eu/en/event/future>

US Solar Eclipse 2017 Workshop in Portland, USA

Start : 2015-08-22 - End : 2015-08-23

On August 21, 2017, a total eclipse of the Sun will cross the United States from coast to coast, giving tens of millions of people in a 70-mile-wide path from Oregon to South Carolina a chance to see the solar corona and experience "darkness at midday." Outside the path of totality, all of North America will experience a partial eclipse. This event, the first total solar eclipse to touch the US mainland since 1979 and the first to span the continent since 1918, presents a unique opportunity to excite people about science and connect them personally to the cosmos, as well as to conduct several important scientific observations. We are a working group dedicated to the science and public outreach of this unique event. The next Eclipse 2017 workshop will take place in Portland, Oregon, on Saturday and Sunday, August 22 and 23, 2015, at the Oregon Museum of Science and Industry, hosted by the director Jim Todd. Saturday's morning session will be open to the public at large, with presentations to inform the public about the total solar eclipse of 2017. The Saturday afternoon and Sunday sessions will follow a schedule similar to those at previous workshops with presentations alternating with smaller group discussions, and a final presentation of small group results.

Website:

<https://aas.org/education/outreach/eclipse-2017>

CESRA Radio Summer School 2015 in Glasgow, UK

Start : 2015-08-24 - End : 2015-08-28

Following the success of previous CESRA summer schools, Glasgow University is hosting the 2015 CESRA radio summer school on the 24-28th August 2015. The Glasgow CESRA Summer School 2015 is your chance to learn about the exciting world of solar radio physics.

The school is open to solar radio physicists including PhD students and early career researchers. The school will cover the essential elements of theory, modelling and data analysis and will feature lectures and tutorials. Students will have the opportunity to meet and discuss research topics with their peers together in an informal atmosphere.

Website:

<http://www.astro.gla.ac.uk/cesra2015>

The Dynamic Sun - Exploring the Many Facets of Solar Eruptive Events in Potsdam, Germany

Start : 2015-10-26 - End : 2015-10-29

Erupting prominences/filaments, surges, flares, and coronal mass ejections (CMEs) are prominent examples of the dynamic Sun. Multi-wavelength and multi-instrument observations have the potential to reveal highly energetic physical processes on the Sun reaching from the photosphere, over the chromosphere and the transition region, to the corona and beyond. Solar physicists have nowadays access to a suite of new ground-based observing facilities including, for example, the 1.5-meter GREGOR solar telescope at the Observatorio del Teide, Tenerife, Spain, the European Low Frequency Array (LOFAR), the Atacama Large Millimeter/Submillimeter Array (ALMA) in Chile, and the Coronal Multi-Channel Polarimeter for Slovakia (COMP-S) at Lomnický Peak Observatory. A powerful fleet of space missions, for example, the Reuven Ramaty High Energy Solar Spectroscopic Imager (RHESI), the Japanese Hinode, and the Solar Dynamics Observatory (SDO), adds more capabilities to investigate magnetic fields, complex plasma flows, and accelerated particle, and thermal properties of solar eruptive events. In the tradition of the series of "Potsdam Thinkshops", we invite instrument

specialists, observers, modellers, and theorists to exchange ideas, to stimulate discussion, to initiate future collaborations among participants, and to attract new users of instruments by showcasing the capabilities. The aim is to make progress towards a comprehensive description of solar eruptive events effectively aggregating their global properties as well as their highly dynamic fine structure. Thinkshop 12 takes place at the science park "Albert Einstein", home to AIP's Great Refractor and the Solar Observatory Einstein Tower at the Telegraphenberg.

Website:

<https://thinkshop.aip.de/12/cms/>

IRIS-5 Workshop in Pune, India

Start : 2015-10-26 - End : 2015-10-29

The IRIS-5 workshop will be conducted at the Inter-University Centre for Astronomy and Astrophysics (IUCAA), Pune, India from October 26-29, 2015. This workshop is mainly aimed at the participants who could not attend IRIS-4, which is being held at Boulder, USA. Therefore, set up of the IRIS-5 workshop would be essentially be very similar to that of IRIS-4.

The main aim of the workshop is to introduce the Interface Region Imaging Spectrometer (IRIS) to students and young post docs. This would be done through tutorials on IRIS data analysis, physics of optically thick radiative transfer, MHD simulations of the solar atmosphere related to IRIS and hydrodynamic simulations of flares. There will be lectures as well as hands on sessions.

Website:

<http://www.iucaa.ernet.in/~solar/Welcome.html>

Solar Storm Early Forecasting in Copenhagen, Denmark

Start : 2015-11-09 - End : 2015-11-11

The fundamentally most important source of inner heliospheric plasma physics and space weather is the active Sun, its solar active region eruptions. Prediction of the evolution and influence of solar active regions on solar storms in the near-Earth environment is of particular interest to several forecasting institutions, industrial stakeholders, and the public in general.

State-of-the-art solar storm prediction tools are limited to monitoring solar active regions, registering eruptions and mass ejections while attempting, then, at extrapolating subsequent evolution and spatio-temporal propagation: no realistic physics-based and data-driven synthesis tool exists, which is capable of predicting when a solar flare will be triggered, or when a Coronal Mass Ejection will be launched into inter-planetary space. In short, we are not yet able to answer the question: When and why do solar storms launch?

Our meeting will be focused around initiation of space weather events at the Sun. We will discuss and develop three major challenges, and we aim to develop a draft resolution road-map for those challenges during the meeting.

Website:

<https://indico.nbi.ku.dk/conferenceDisplay.py?confId=817>

Workshop on Solar Astronomy Big Data - IEEE ICDM in Atlantic City, NJ, USA.

Start : 2015-11-13 - End : 2015-11-13

With the launch of NASA's Solar Dynamics Observatory (SDO) mission on 02/11/2010, researchers in solar physics have entered the era of Big Data. The Atmospheric Imaging Assembly (AIA) instrument on SDO provides imaging data and the Helioseismic and Magnetic Imager (HMI) instrument on SDO provides magnetic field data. Both instruments record data at a high spatial resolution and a time cadence, amounting to about 1 Petabyte of scientific data each year. The Big Data challenges in Solar Astronomy are expected to grow even further with the inauguration of the NSF funded Daniel K. Inouye Solar Telescope (DKIST), currently under construction in Hawaii. This telescope is expected to generate: 3-5 Petabytes of data per year.

The Scientific Foundation of Space Weather

Start : 2016-06-27 - End : 2016-07-01

Website:

<http://www.issibern.ch/program/workshops.html>

9. New documents in the European Space Weather Portal Repository

See <http://www.spaceweather.eu/en/repository>

STCE Annual Report 2013

The STCE Annual Report 2013 is a compilation of the activities done in 2013 within the frame of the Solar-Terrestrial Centre of Excellence (STCE). This report continues the style from the previous edition. Hence, as it is targeting a more general public, it presents only a selection of the 2013-activities in easy-to-digest summaries. These summaries emphasize the intense collaboration between the institutes at the Space Pole, as well as with our external partners. We hope you enjoy this report, which features articles on solar and space weather activity, the Open Doors at the Space Pole, the 10th European Space Weather Week, a new value for the solar constant, quality assessment of ozonesonde data, BRAMS, PICASSO, ionospheric monitoring, and much more... Happy reading!

<http://www.spaceweather.eu/en/repository/show?id=584>

PROBA2@school

Application for the annual prize Science Communication awarded by the Koninklijke Vlaamse Academie van België voor Wetenschappen en Kunsten.

<http://www.spaceweather.eu/en/repository/show?id=585>

eHEROES - Hitchhikers' guide to space

Report on the eHEROES deliverable 'Hitchhikers' guide to space'.

<http://www.spaceweather.eu/en/repository/show?id=586>

eHEROES - Project summary, period 1

Report on the first period of the FP7 project eHEROES

<http://www.spaceweather.eu/en/repository/show?id=587>

eHEROES - Project summary, period 2

Report of the second and final period of the FP7 project eHEROES

<http://www.spaceweather.eu/en/repository/show?id=588>

eHEROES - Space Weather News

Report on the eHEROES deliverable 'The Space Weather News'.

<http://www.spaceweather.eu/en/repository/show?id=589>

eHEROES - Information and Education

Report on the FP7 project eHEROES deliverable Information and Education

<http://www.spaceweather.eu/en/repository/show?id=590>

eHEROES - Summer School

Report on the FP7 project eHEROES summer school

<http://www.spaceweather.eu/en/repository/show?id=591>