



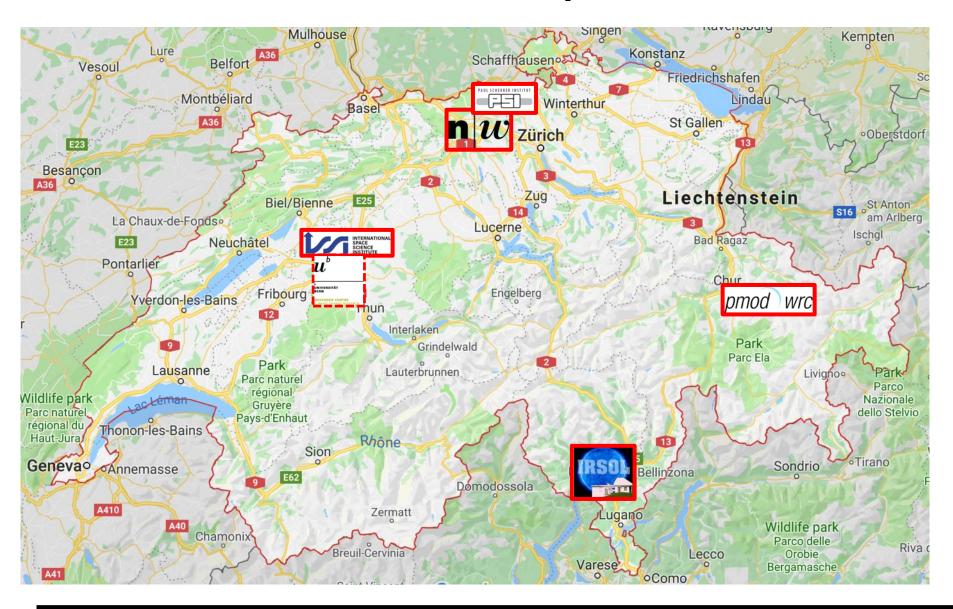
Recent and future solar-terrestrial activities in Switzerland

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The solar-terrestrial community in Switzerland



UNCOPUOS/STSC 2019



The solar-terrestrial community in Switzerland

The Swiss solar-terrestrial community is small but very active. Switzerland becoming a member of SCOSTEP in 2015 was taken as opportunity to establish an actual Swiss solar-terrestrial community and represent it within CH and internationally

Main institutes





Paul Scherrer Institute (PSI), Villigen

International Space Science Institute (ISSI), Bern

Istituto Ricerche Solari Locarno (IRSOL), Locarno

Öschger Center for Climate Research, Uni Bern, Bern

PAUL SCHEREE INSTITUT

SPACE SCIENCE INSTITUTE

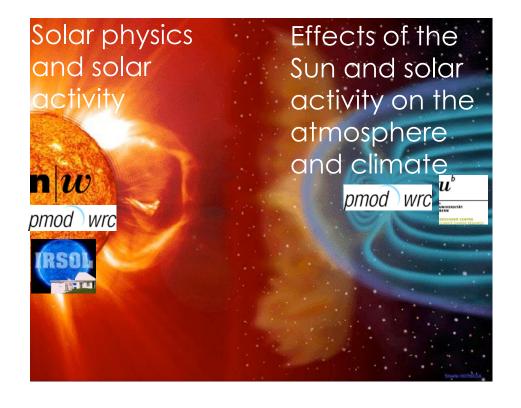




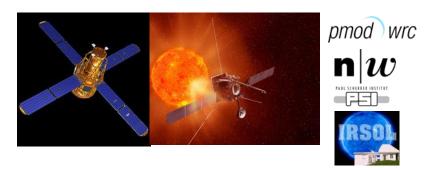


Activities

1 Fundamental research



2 Instrument development



3 Solar monitoring n w pmod wrc

4 Computation, Big Data pmod wrc

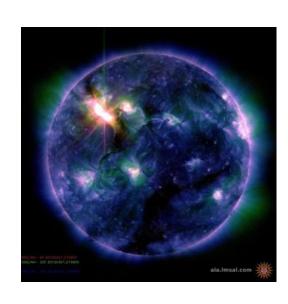




1 Fundamental research

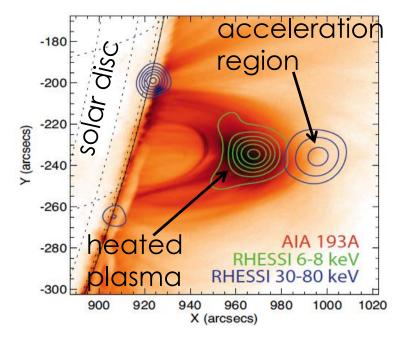
1.1 Solar flares as drivers of space weather $\mathbf{n}|oldsymbol{w}$

Solar Flares are the most powerful explosions in the solar system and one of the drivers of space weather



X-ray observations provide information on

- Energy release site
- Particle acceleration
- Response of the solar atmosphere to flare energy input (heating)



Krucker & Battaglia 2014

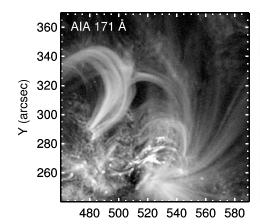


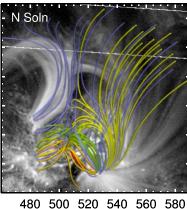
Magnetic fields $\mathbf{n}|w$

Underlying cause of solar activity

Can be measured near the solar surface directly through spectropolarimetry

Coronal magnetic field through (NLFF) extrapolations





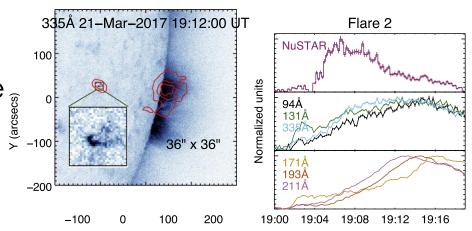
Kleint et al. 2018

X (arcsec)

Small scale heating events $\, {f n} | w \,$

X-ray observations with the NASA NuSTAR telescope reveal small-scale energy release events in the quiet Sun

→ A solution to the "coronal heating problem"?



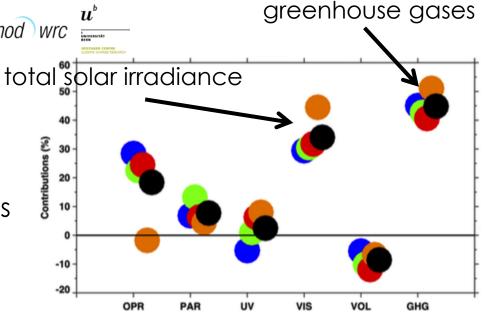
Kuhar et al. 2018



1.2 Effects of solar activity on climate pmod wrc

The contribution of solar activity to early 20th century warming

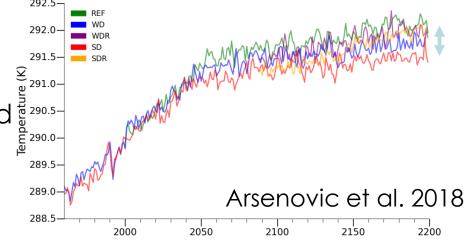
Contribution (%) of different forcing agents to global and seasonal mean temperature trends for the period 1910–1940



Egorova et al. 2018

The influence of potential solar activity decline on future climate and ozone layer

On the global scale a reduced solar forcing compensates for at most 15 % of the expected greenhouse warming at the end of the 21st and around 25 % at the end of the 22nd century.





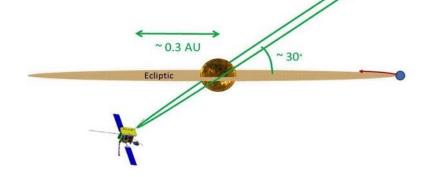


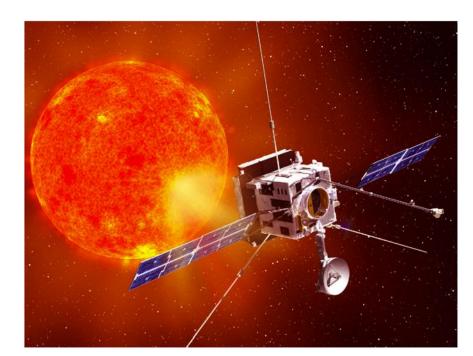
2 Instrument development



Swiss involvement in 3 instruments of ESA's Solar Orbiter Mission

- ESA M-Class Mission to study the link of the Sun and formation of the heliosphere
- 10 instruments: remote sensing and in-situ
- Launch date: February 6 2020
- Extra-ordinary orbit:
 - Out of ecliptic orbit
 - 0.3 AU



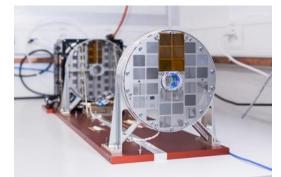


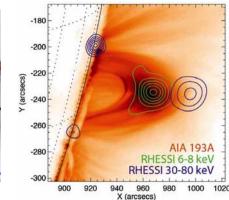


STIX (Spectrometer/Telescope for imaging X-rays) $\mathbf{n}|w$

Swiss lead instrument (FHNW, S. Krucker)

Imaging and spectroscopy of X-ray emission in solar flares

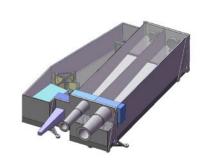


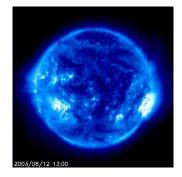


EUI (Extreme UV Imager) pmod wrc

Belgium lead instrument

High resolution ultraviolet images of the Sun

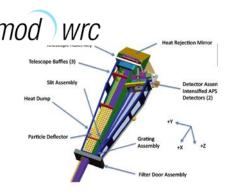




SPICE (Spectral Imaging of the Coronal Environment) pmod

ESA lead instrument

Observations of spectral lines in the ultraviolet





Other instruments

LYRA on board proba-2 (since 2009) pmod wrc

Developed and built at PMOD/WRC Measures the solar EUV/UV radiation Onboard PROBA-2 Mission



ZIMPOL



High sensitivity imaging polarimeter Developed by IRSOL In use e.g. at the German GREGOR telescope on Teneriffe (since 2014)



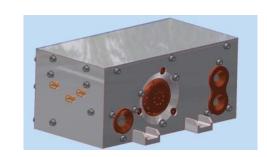


Other instruments

Radiation Monitor for ESA Lagrange mission

LGR is ESA solar weather mission concept led by UCL (UK) Currently in Phase B1

Radiation monitor in development at PSI for measuring charged particles, particle directionality, and particle spectra



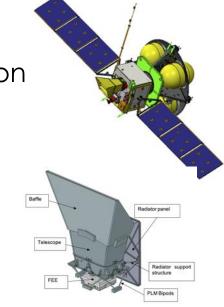
SXI on SMILE $\mathbf{n}|w$

SMILE: joint mission between ESA and Chinese Academy of Sciences to measure the solar wind and its dynamic interaction with the magnetosphere.

FHNW leads thermal design of soft X-ray imager (SXI)

Timeline PDR: June 2019

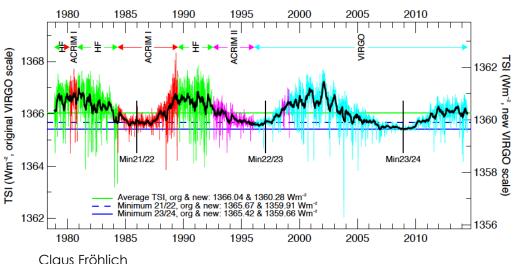
CDR: Oct 2020 Delivery: Jan 2020 Launch: Nov 2023

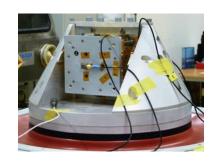




3 Solar Monitoring

Monitoring TSI (total solar irradiance) pmod wrc



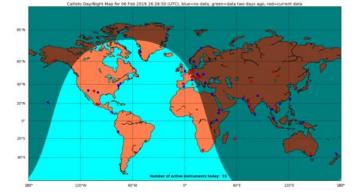


CLARA on NORSAT-1 Monitoring of total solar irradiance Instrument is placed NORSAT-1

claus Florilich http://www.pmodwrc.ch/pmod.php?topic=tsi/composite/SolarConstant

e-CALLISTO Network $\, \, {f n} | {m w} \,$

Solar Radio Burst Observation Education and Training Radio Monitoring





12

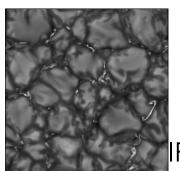
Initiative of C. Monstein, former ETHZ. Data center at FHNW.

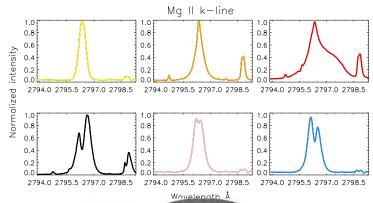
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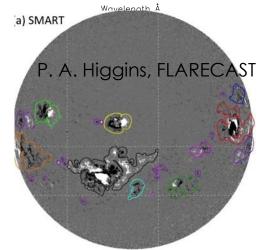


4 Computation & Big Data

- Identification of MgII line spectra during solar flares using machine learning (Panos et al. 2018)
- FLARECAST (EU Horizon 2020 project until 2017)
 Automated solar flare forecasting
 Greek lead, FHNW contribution
- Magneto-hydrodynamic numerical simulations of the near surface layers of the solar atmosphere for direct comparison with real observations







IRSOL

Past- and future climate modelling (PMOD/WRC, Uni Bern)

UNCOPUOS/STSC 2019



5 Community building and support



ISSI Bern supports international science teams, workshops, and organisations.

Upcoming: FORUM "Next scientific Solar-Terrestrial Program (SCOSTEP)", Feb 25 – 27, 2019



The Swiss National SCOSTEP committee, part of the Swiss Academy of Sciences consists of members from all participating institutes and represents the community.

Upcoming: 3rd Swiss SCOSTEP workshop, Mar 6 – 7, 2019, PMOD/WRC, Davos



Summary

- Switzerland has a long history of solar-terrestrial science
- Activities include: fundamental research, instrument development, solar monitoring, and community building
- The community makes significant contributions to major international missions such as Solar Orbiter

Conference picture, 2nd Swiss SCOSTEP workshop October 2017, Locarno

