

METIS Status

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Science & Technical Meeting II

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Solar Orbiter Coronagraph

METIS



Milestones		Coronagraph/Model Payload
Mission Proposal	January 2000	3 <u>Imaging</u> Channels VL, UV, EUV (VL polarized, HI 121.6, He 30.4 nm)
METIS Proposal <i>coronal + disk instrument</i>	January 2008	3 <u>Imaging</u> Channels VL, UV, EUV & <u>Spectroscopy</u> UV, EUV
METIS Selection	March 2009	<u>Coronagraph only</u>



Solar Orbiter Coronagraph

METIS



Milestones		S/C Pointing	Coronagraph - Model Payload
Delta Assessment Study	1999	sun center	
Mission Proposal	January 2000	sun center	•3 Imaging Channels VL, UV, EUV (VL polarized, HI 121.6, He 30.4 nm)
Assessment Study Report	July 2000	sun center	idem
SPC Selection	October 2000		
ESA Remote Sensing Payload WG Report		off-center pointing	<i>Coronagraph must be able to cope with likely offsets</i>
Confirmed	June 2004		
Payload Definition Doc. AO	September 2007	off-pointing	
METIS Proposal corona + disk instrument	January 2008		•3 Imaging Channels VL, UV, EUV •Spectroscopy <i>compensation for off-center pointing</i>
METIS Instrument Selection	March 2009		Selected coronagraph only
Mission Selection	October 2011		





July 2012 Descoping

METIS configuration @ PDR

- 5 channels
- 5 mechanisms

In order to reduce mass, power, cost, complexity

Cancelled

- ✓2 channels
- ✓3 mechanisms
- +
- ✓QM model

METIS @ PDR

Coronal Imaging

- VL imaging
- UV (H) imaging
- ✓ EUV (He) imaging

Coronal spectroscopy

- ✓ UV (HI) spectroscopy
- EUV spectroscopy

Mechanisms + relative subsystem

- ✓ Internal door + mechanism
- ✓ Repointing mechanism
- ✓ 2 EUV Al filter + filter mechanism
- Internal occulter mechanism
- (Detector door mechanism)

METIS DESCOPING July 2012

Coronal Imaging

- VL imaging
- UV (H) imaging
- -

Coronal spectroscopy

- -
- EUV (He) spectroscopy

Mechanisms + relative subsystem

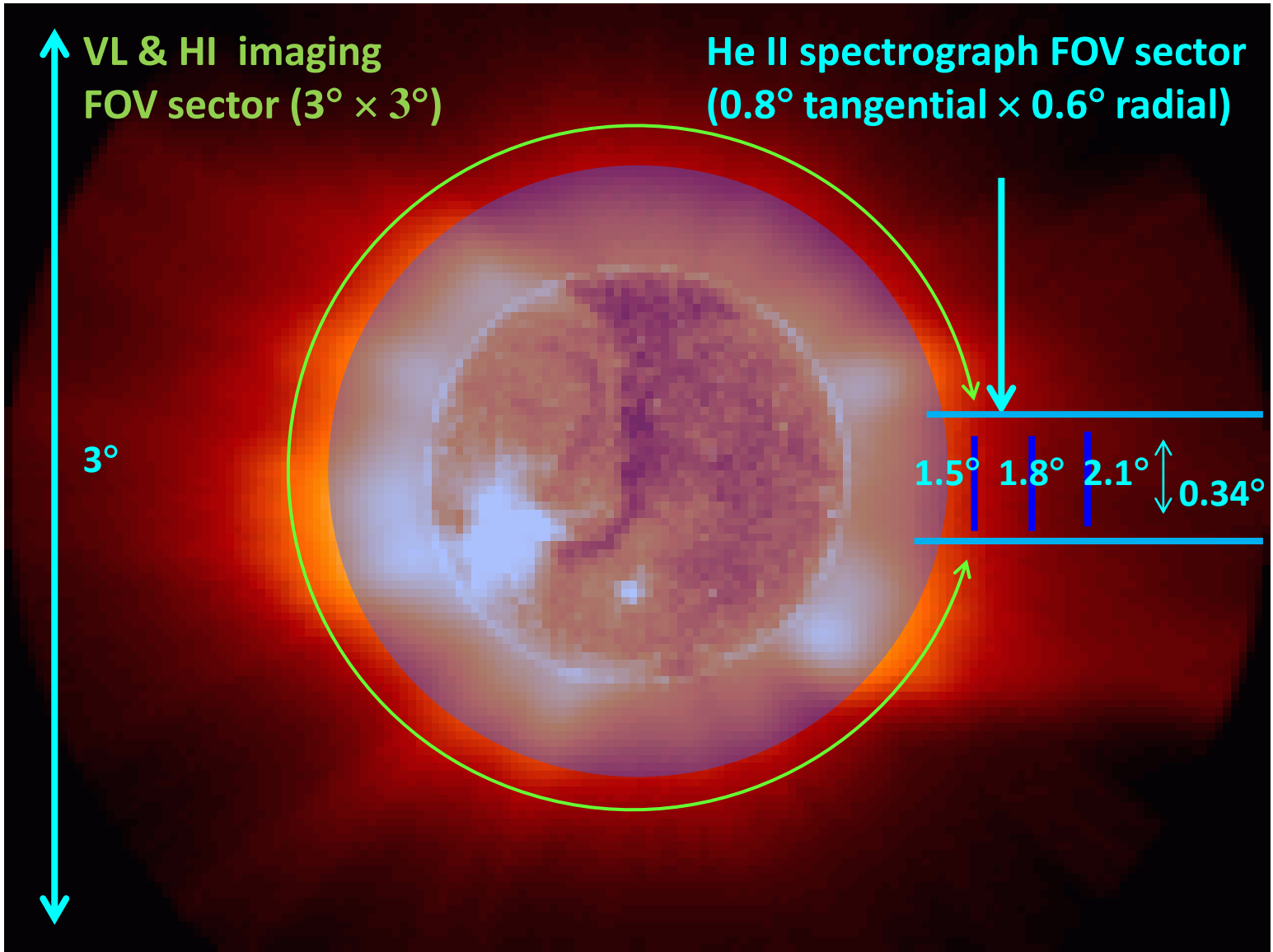
- -
- -
- -
- Internal occulter mechanism
- (Detector door mechanism)

VL & HI imaging
FOV sector ($3^\circ \times 3^\circ$)

He II spectrograph FOV sector
(0.8° tangential \times 0.6° radial)

3°

1.5° 1.8° 2.1° $\updownarrow 0.34^\circ$





No External Re-Pointing Mechanism



No METIS observations at perihelion and in the southern obs. windows when S/C offpointing > 3 arcmin

However METIS best science is at perihelion

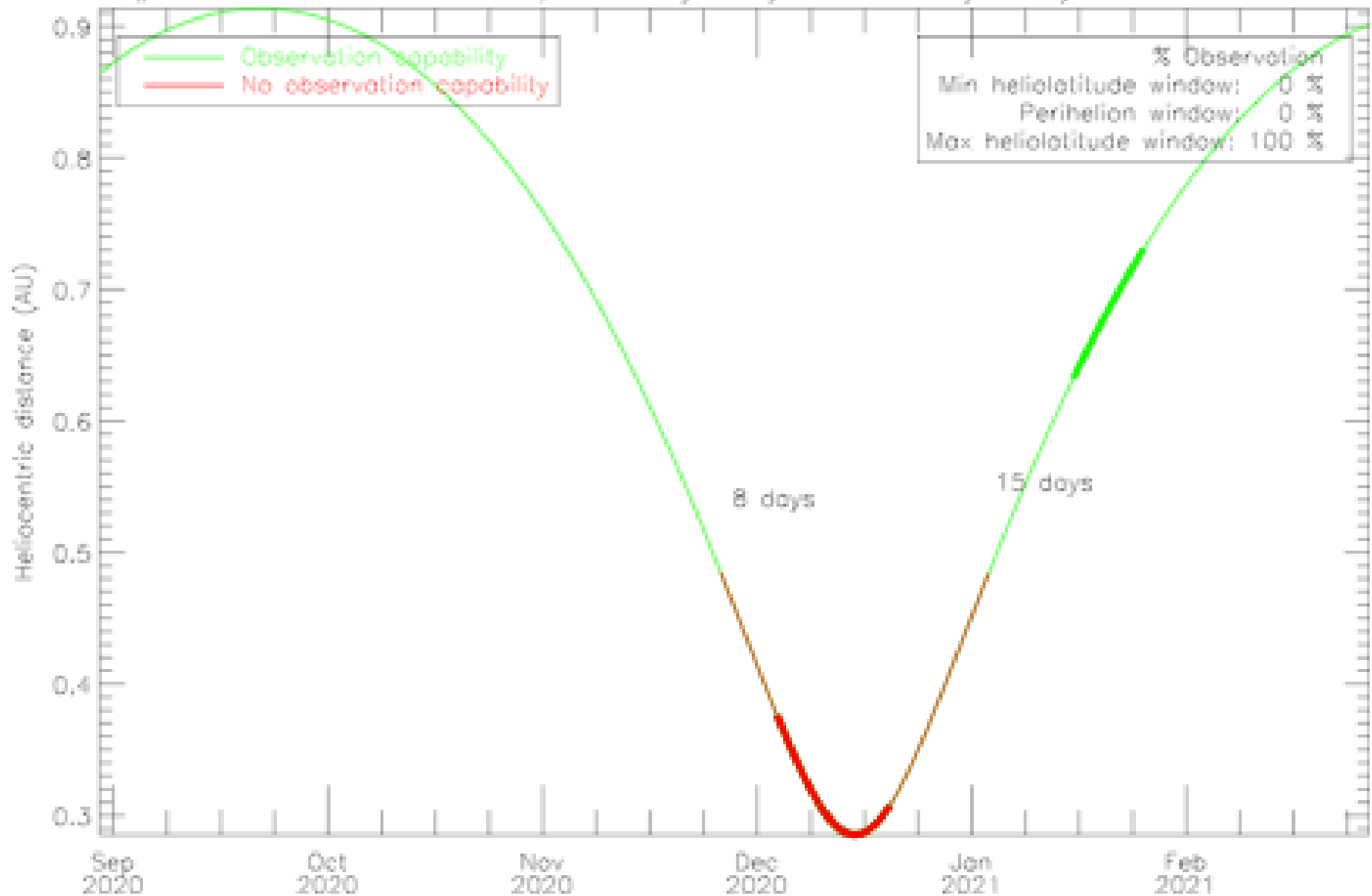
Corotation: unique opportunity for coronagraphic obs.

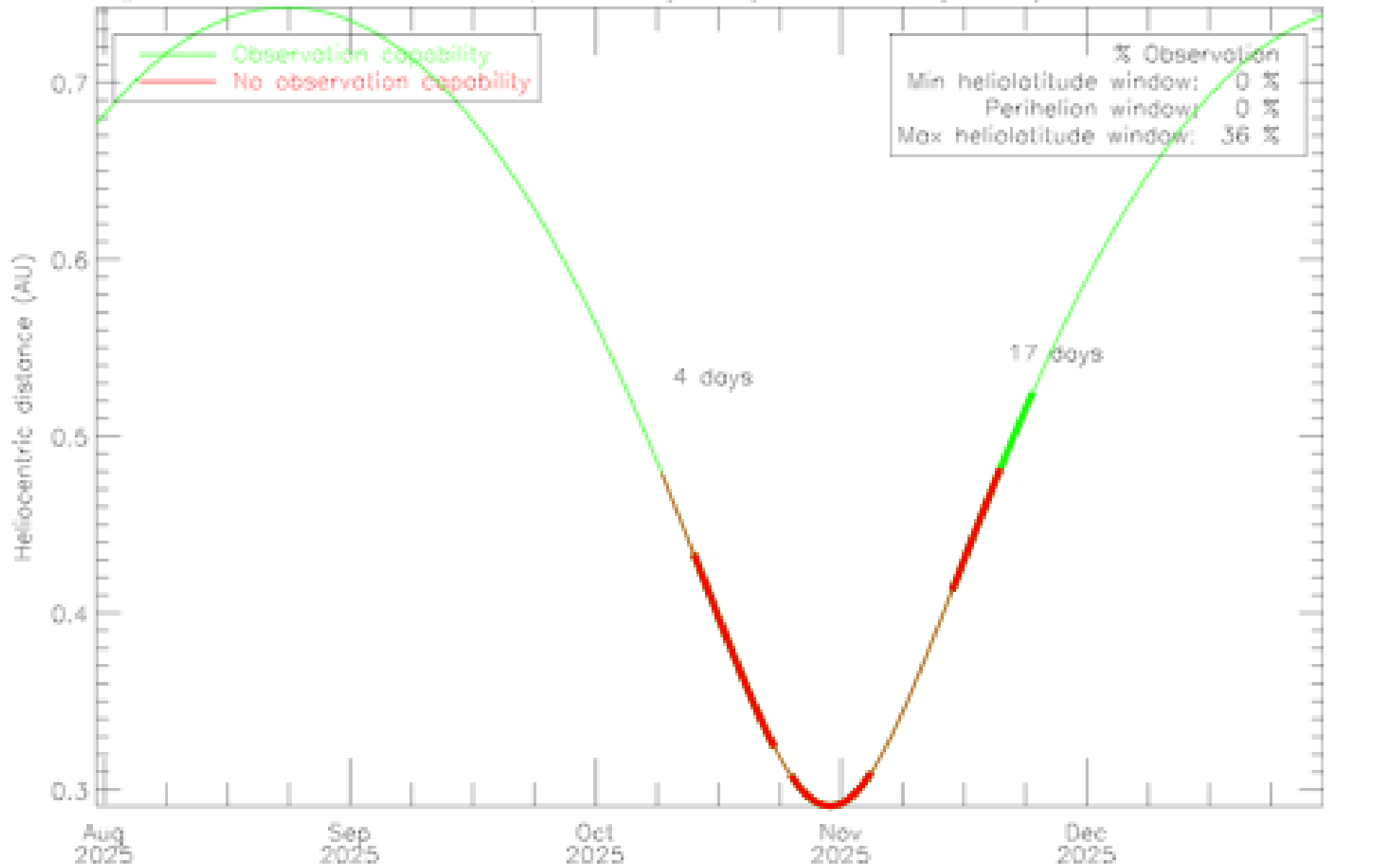
- Medium-term evolution of the corona (pre-CME evolution, etc.)
- Turbulence study

Joint SO science:

- CME flags (halo CMEs obs.in corona and detected by the in situ instruments)
- **complementarity of the SO instruments:** METIS observes the region linking the base of the solar atmosphere to the inner heliosphere.

CME science: without coronagraphic measurements??







November 2012 Further Descoping

In view of a 30th of November approval by part of the ASI CdA

METIS configuration @ PDR

- 5 channels
- 5 mechanisms

in order to **further** reduce cost

Cancelled in order to reduce cost, complexity, mass and power

- ✓ 2 channels + 1 channel
- ✓ 3 mechanisms (including ERM)
- +
- ✓ QM model
- ✓ structural and thermal model

METIS @ PDR

Coronal Imaging

- VL imaging
- UV (H) imaging
- **EUV (He) imaging**

Coronal spectroscopy

- **UV (HI) spectroscopy**
- ✓ **EUV spectroscopy**

Mechanisms + relative subsystem

- **Internal door + mechanism**
- **Repointing mechanism**
- **2 EUV Al filter + filter mechanism**
- Internal occulter mechanism
- **Detector door mechanism**

METIS DESCOPING 13 November 2012

Coronal Imaging

- VL imaging
- UV (H) imaging
- -

Coronal spectroscopy

- -
- -

Mechanisms + relative subsystem

- -
- -
- -
- Internal occulter mechanism
- -

VL & HI imaging
FOV sector ($3^\circ \times 3^\circ$)

3°

The image displays a radio astronomy observation. At the center is a galaxy with a prominent, bright blue/white core, likely representing the active nucleus. This core is surrounded by a diffuse, red/orange emission, which could be synchrotron radiation from a radio galaxy or HI emission. The overall image is circular, and a cyan double-headed arrow on the left side indicates a vertical scale of 3 degrees. The text in the top left corner specifies the imaging technique as VL & HI and the field of view as a 3-degree by 3-degree sector.



METIS @ PDR **METIS DESCOPING** 6 December 2012

In view of 20 December CdA meeting

Coronal Imaging

- VL imaging
- UV (H) imaging
- **EUV (He) imaging**

Coronal spectroscopy

- **UV (HI) spectroscopy**
- **EUV spectroscopy**

Mechanisms + relative subsystem

- **Internal door + mechanism**
- **Repointing mechanism**
- **2 EUV Al filter + filter mechanism**
- ✓ **Internal occulter mechanism**
- **Detector door mechanism**

Coronal Imaging

- ✓ **VL + UV imaging vs. VL imaging**

Coronal spectroscopy

- -
- -

Mechanisms + relative subsystem

- -
- -
- -
- -



VL + UV Channels

Solar Orbiter Top-level Science Questions	Unique METIS contribution (A+B)
	The only Solar Orbiter instrument observing the:
How and where do the <i>solar wind plasma</i> and <i>magnetic field</i> originate in the corona	region where the solar wind is accelerated from ≈ 100 km/sec to near its asymptotic value
How do <i>solar transients</i> drive heliospheric variability	region where the first, most dramatic phase of the propagation of coronal mass ejections occurs
How do solar eruptions produce <i>energetic particle radiation</i> that fills the heliosphere	path of the shock front accelerating particles in the solar corona
How does the <i>solar dynamo</i> work and drive <i>connections between the Sun and the heliosphere</i>	overall magnetic configuration and discrimination of closed and open field regions of the corona

VL Channel



Solar Orbiter Top-level Science Questions	Unique METIS contribution (A)
How and where do the <i>solar wind plasma</i> and <i>magnetic field</i> originate in the corona	<i>No</i> information on the solar wind in corona
How do <i>solar transients</i> drive heliospheric variability	Observation of the region where the first, most dramatic phase of the propagation of coronal mass ejections occurs, however <i>no</i> information on the directionality of the eruption
How do solar eruptions produce <i>energetic particle radiation</i> that fills the heliosphere	Observation the path of the shock front accelerating particles in the solar corona, however <i>no</i> information on the directionality of the shock front
How does the <i>solar dynamo</i> work and drive <i>connections between the Sun and the heliosphere</i>	<i>No</i> information to discriminate closed and open magnetic field lines



METIS	Achievable Scientific Objectives	Solar Orbiter Core Science	METIS Contribution
UV&VL channel (A+B)	<p>-Measure the electron density in the solar corona and its longitudinal distribution</p> <p><i>Solar wind:</i></p> <p>-Identify the coronal wind and measure its parameters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • velocity to discriminate fast and slow wind • acceleration to locate energy deposition in corona • mass and energy flux • longitudinal distribution <p>-Observe the coronal density fluctuations, and assess their role in the acceleration of the solar wind</p> <p>-Trace, through the flows, the open coronal magnetic field and the overall magnetic topology</p> <p><i>Coronal mass ejection:</i></p> <p>-Measure the</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • timing • mass content • overall dynamics • directionality to infer its geo-effectiveness • longitudinal distribution <p>of the plasma erupted from the Sun.</p> <p>-Identify the shock front where particles can be accelerated</p>	<p>Solar wind origin and acceleration</p> <p>Solar Coronal Mass Ejections origin and propagation</p> <p>Acceleration of energetic particles</p> <p>Solar dynamo (coronal magnetic configuration)</p>	<p>Unique, major new core science</p>
VL channel (A)	<p>-Measure the electron density in the solar corona and its longitudinal distribution</p> <p><i>Coronal mass ejections:</i></p> <p>-Measure the</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • timing • mass content • overall dynamics (partial) • longitudinal distribution <p>of the plasma erupted from the Sun.</p> <p>-Identify the shock front where particles can be accelerated</p>	<p>Solar Coronal Mass Ejections origin and propagation</p> <p>Acceleration of energetic particles</p>	<p>Mainly context instrument</p> <p>moderate new science, mainly in late mission phase</p>
UV channel (B)	<p>As the VL channel but only in the static regions of the corona, which however <i>cannot be unambiguously identified</i> in UV coronal images</p>		<p>Negligible scientific return</p>



ELEX GALILEO



Hypothesis.: No External Re-Pointing Mechanism



Best science at perihelion

High space resolution:

- $pxl = 5.6''$ ($3.8''$ in VL) METIS as from Earth orbit, compared to
- $3.75''$ COR-1
- $14.7''$ COR-2 STEREO
- $11.4''$ C2
- $56''$ C3 LASCO
- $7''$ UVCS (110 kg instrument)