

SOLAR ORBITER

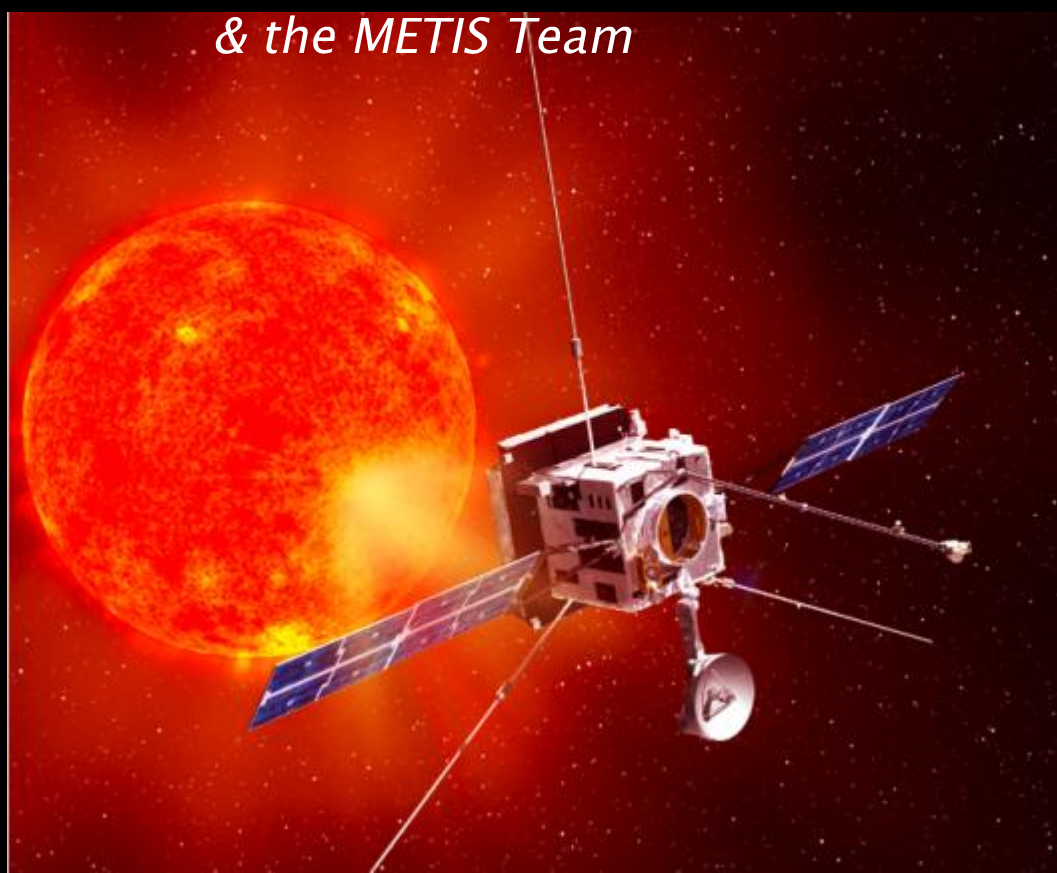
METIS

Experiment & Science Implementation

*Silvano Fineschi
Torino (Italy)*

INAF – Osservatorio Astronomico di

& the METIS Team



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METIS

Multi Element Telescope for Imaging & Spectroscopy

International Consortium under responsibility of INAF – OATo

Leading Funding Agency: ASI

Industrial Partners: Thales Alenia, Selex Galileo

Principal Investigator: E. Antonucci, INAF-OATo, Turin

Experiment Scientist: S. Fineschi, INAF –OATo, Turin

Experiment Manager: G. Naletto, University of Padua

Instrument Scientist: M. Romoli, University of Florence

Science Team Coordinator: Daniele Spadaro, INAF-OATo

INAF Institutes: OAC, OACt, OARm, OAPa, OATo, OATs, IFS

Universities of Florence, Padua, Pavia, Catania, Politecnico of Turin

Max Planck Institut (MPS) Lindau, G

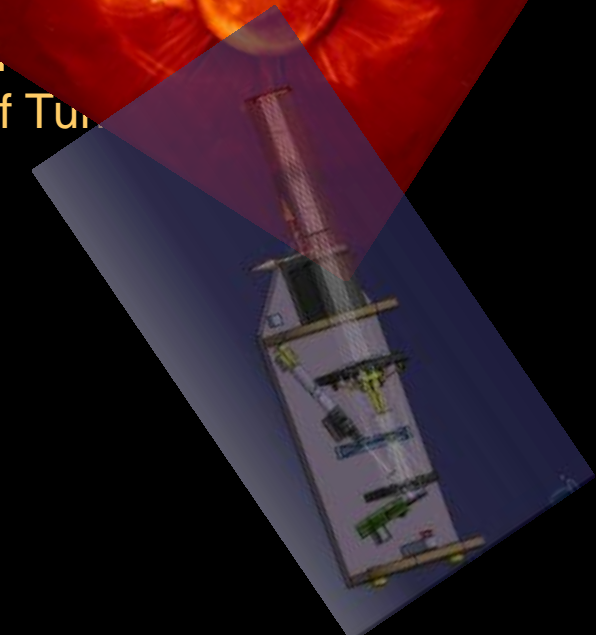
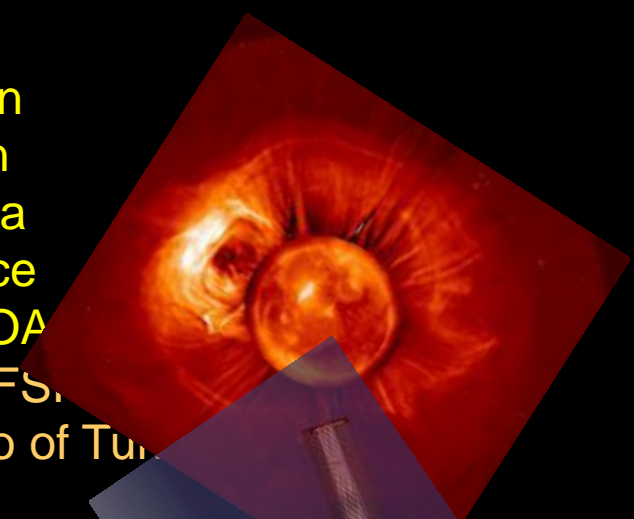
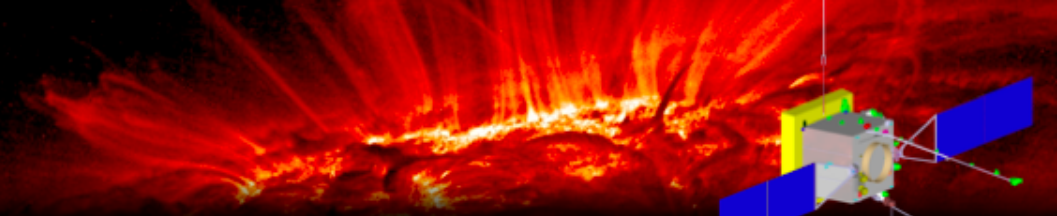
*Astronomical Institute of the Czech Academy
of Science (ASU-CAS), Czech Republic*

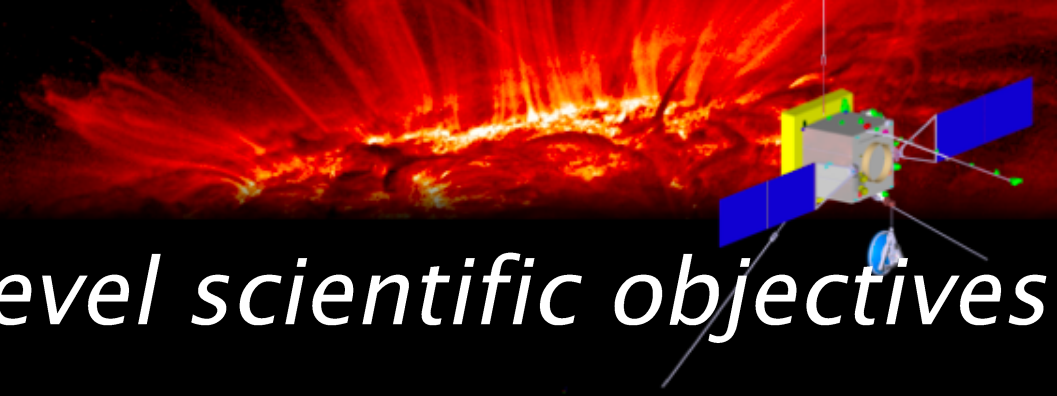
Institute d'Astrophysique Spatiale (IAS), F

Laboratoire d'Astrophysique de Marseille, F

Naval Research Laboratory (NRL), US

University of Athens, Gr

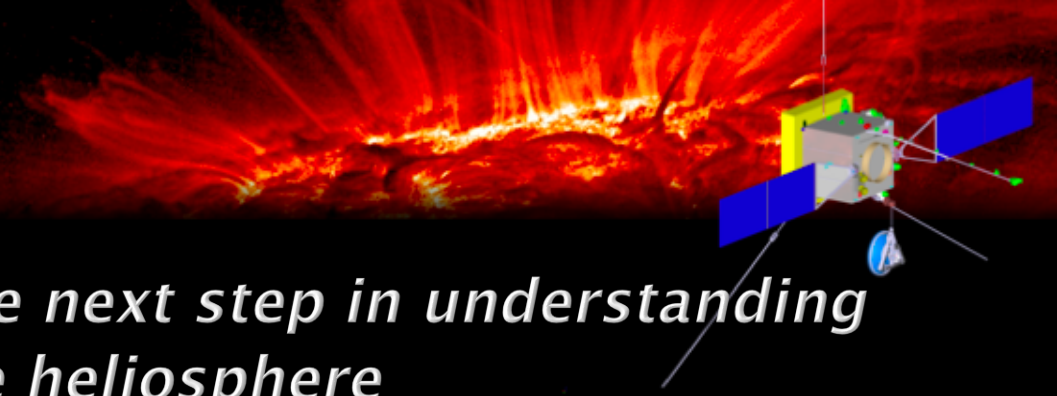




Solar Orbiter top level scientific objectives

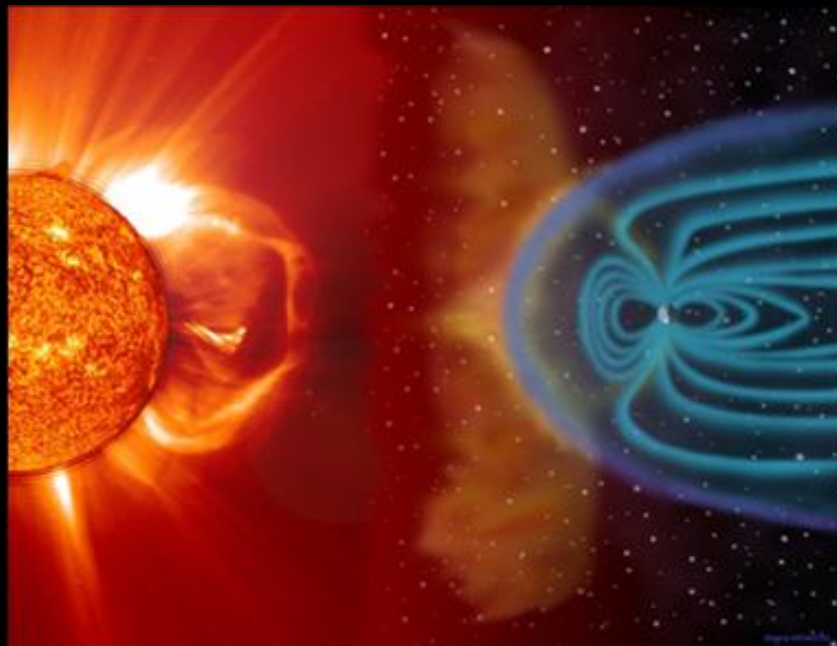
- ⦿ How does the **solar dynamo work** and drive connections between the Sun and the heliosphere?
- ⦿ How and where do the **solar wind** plasma and magnetic field originate in the corona?
- ⦿ How do **solar transients** drive heliospheric variability?
- ⦿ How do solar eruptions produce **energetic particle** radiation that fills the heliosphere?

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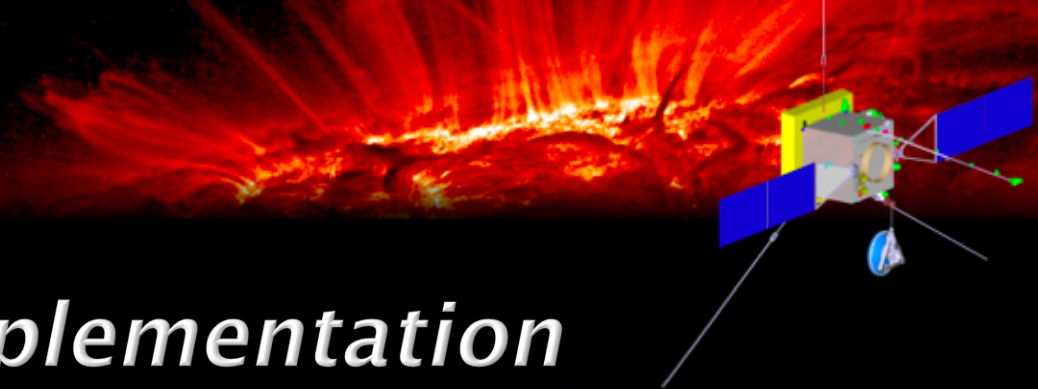


METIS Science: the next step in understanding the corona as link to the heliosphere

- How **energy is deposited** in coronal holes & solar wind
- What are the source regions of the **slow solar wind**
- How the **global corona evolves** and solar transients originate
- How shock fronts **accelerate particles** in the solar corona



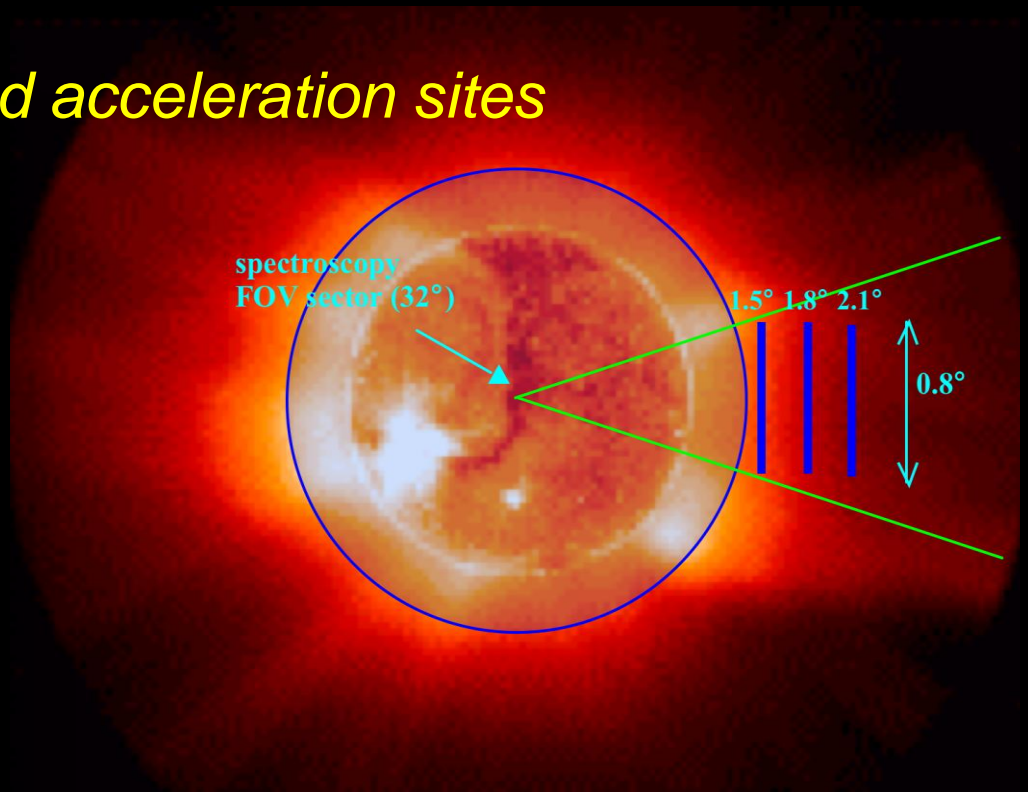
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METIS science implementation

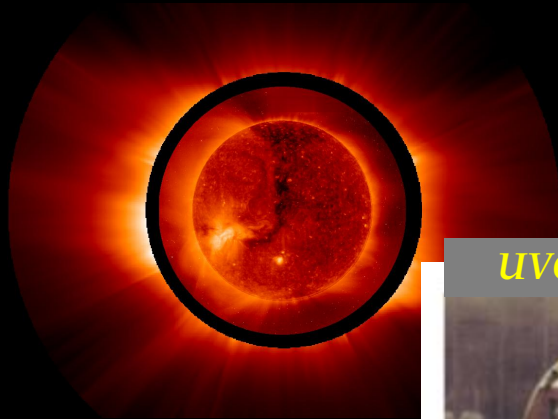
Fully characterize the dynamics and composition of the major plasma components (e^- , H^0) in the corona and solar wind acceleration sites

- Density/abundance maps H^0 , e^-
- Outflow velocity maps of H^0
- Velocity distribution of H^0



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METIS Heritage: UVCS (ASI-NASA) on SOHO

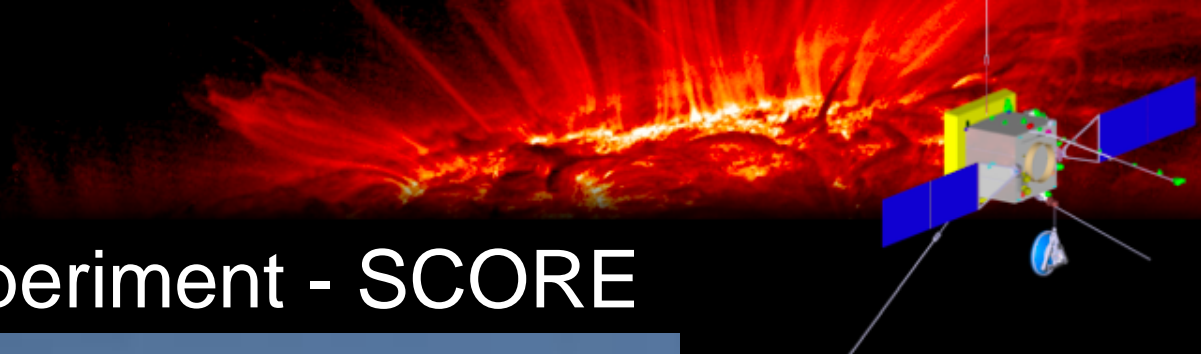


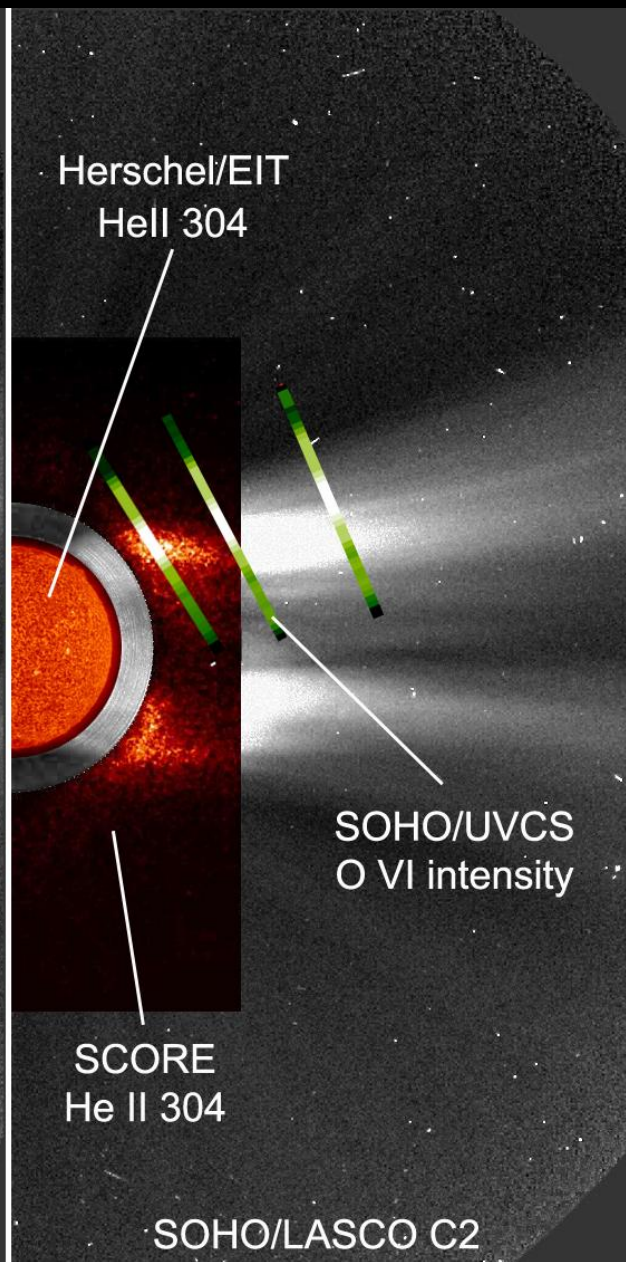
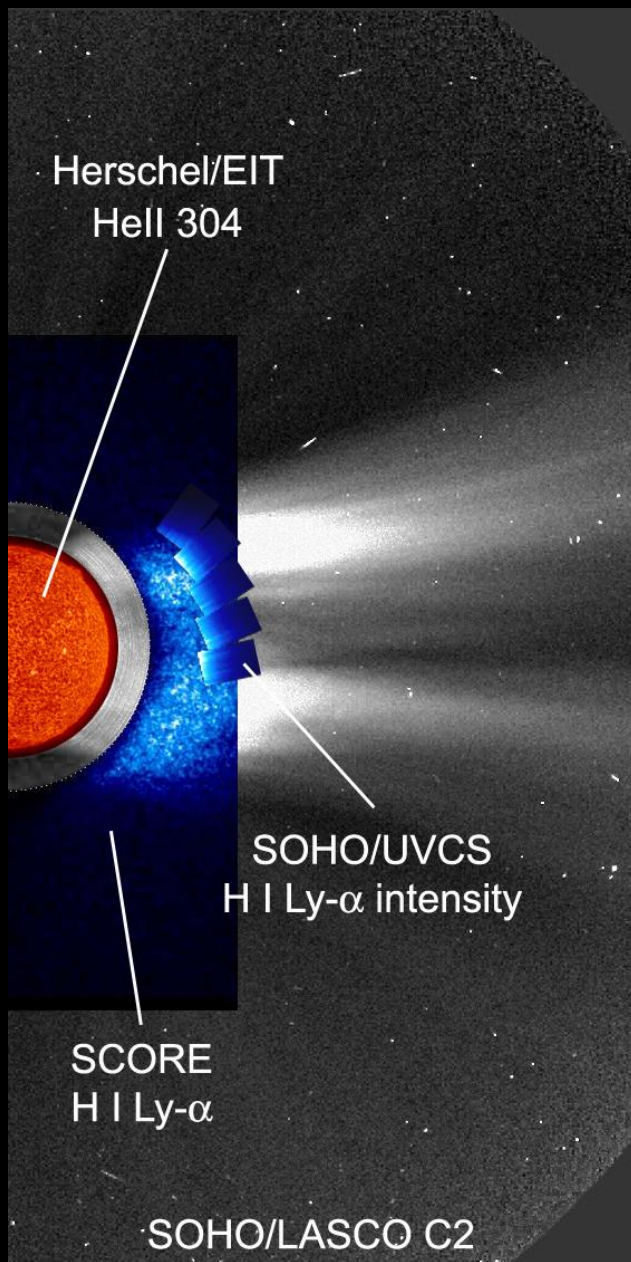
UVCS

UVCS spectrometer at TAS (Turin)

Coronagraph introducing *UV spectroscopy* of the outer corona $>1.5 R_{\odot}$
Diagnostics: *Doppler dimming* techniques

Sounding-rocket Coronagraphic Experiment - SCORE





SCORE
&
SOHO/
UVCS,
LASCO
coordinated
observations

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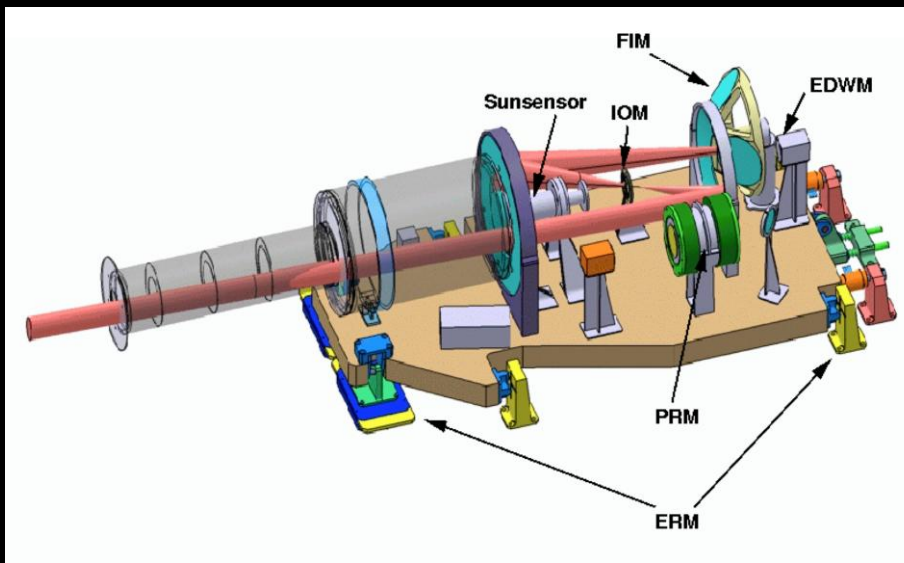
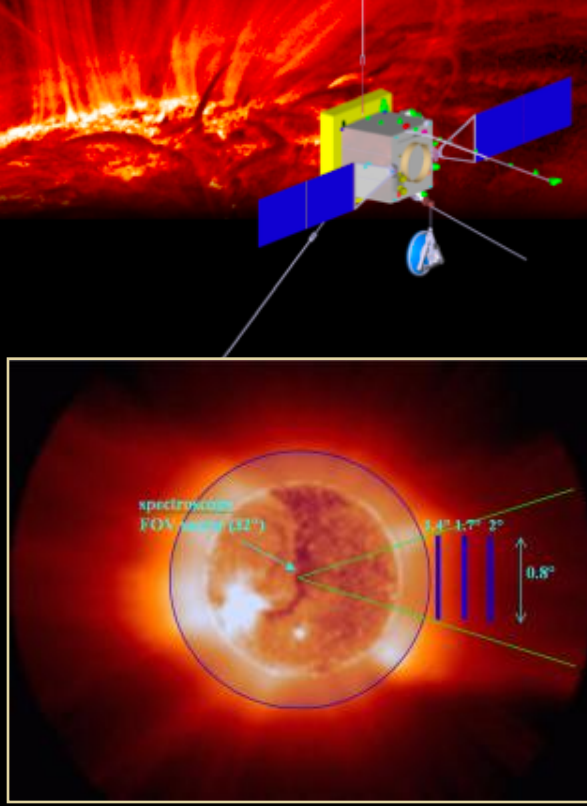
METIS Instrument

Externally occulted coronagraph designed for:

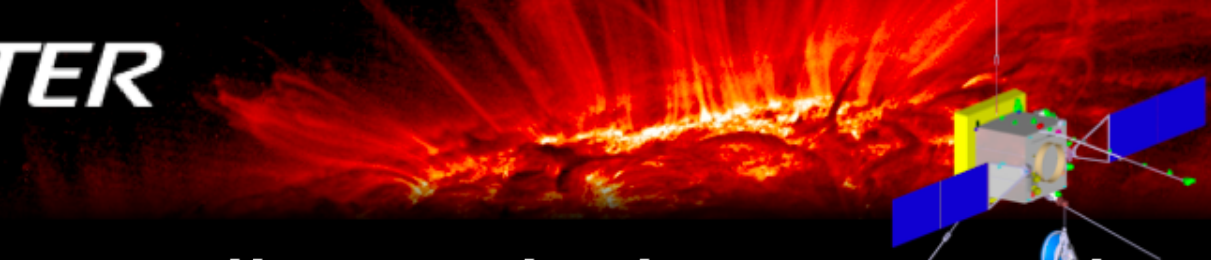
- broad-band imaging - polarized Visible-light K-corona
- narrow-band imaging - UV corona (HI Ly- α , 1216 Å)

annular FOV: 1.5 - 3.0 R $_{\odot}$ at min perihelion 0.28 AU

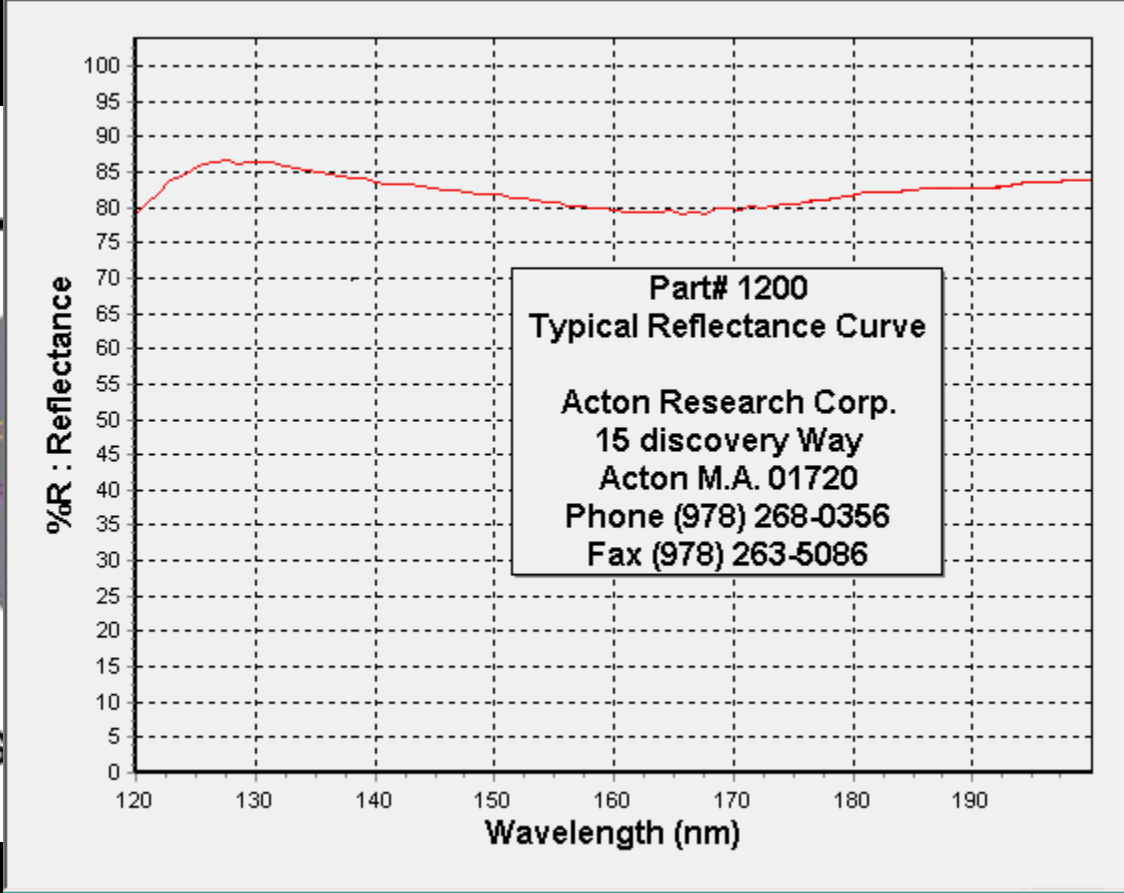
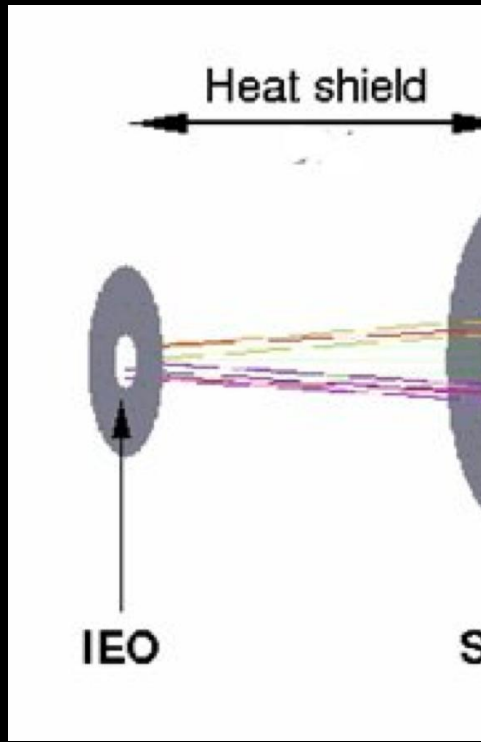
Simultaneous UV, VL coronal images



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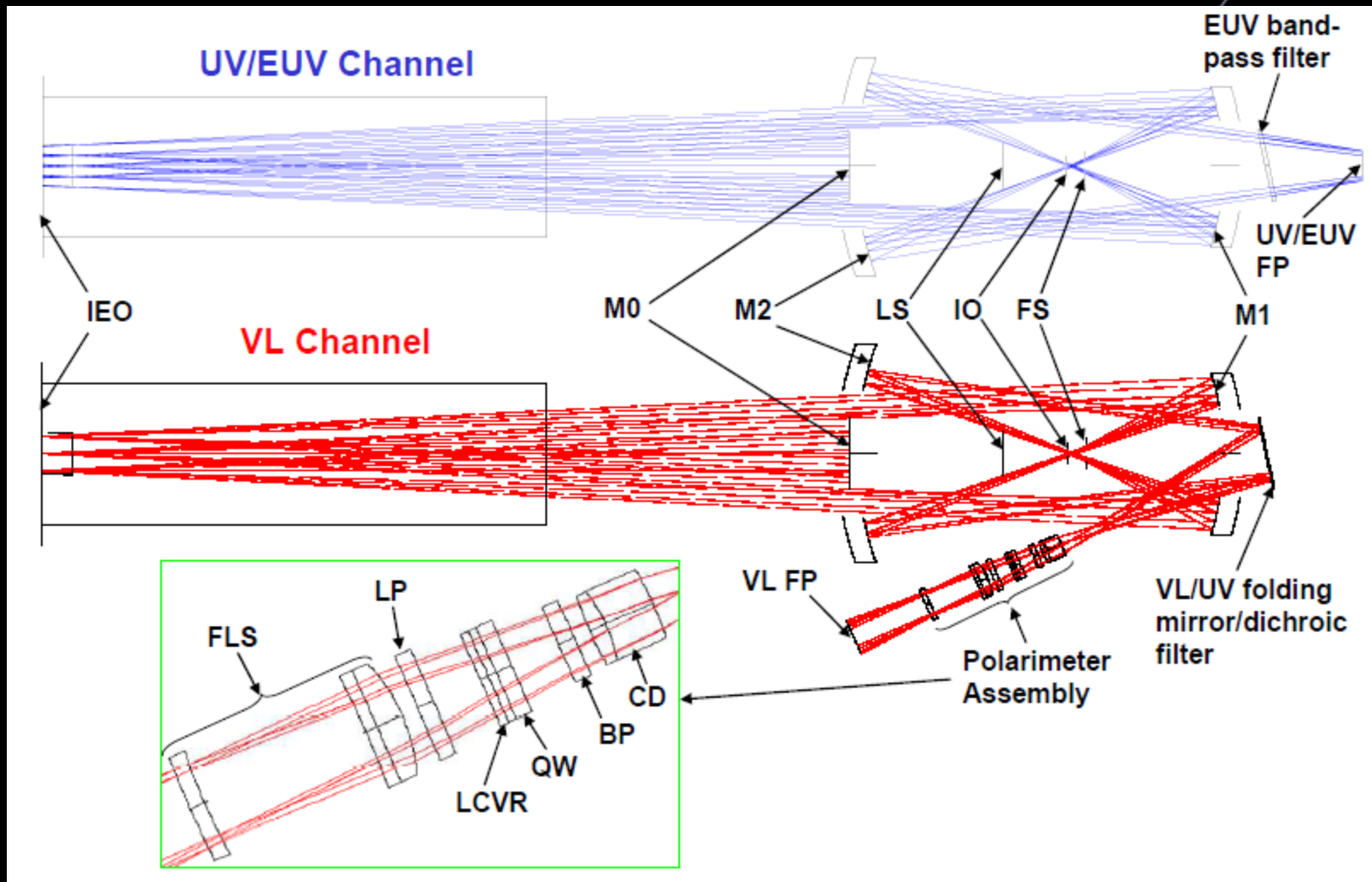
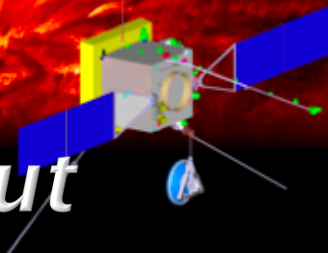
METIS: Inverted



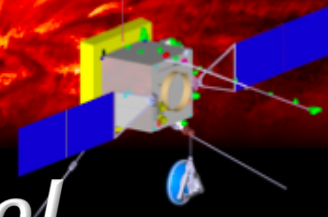
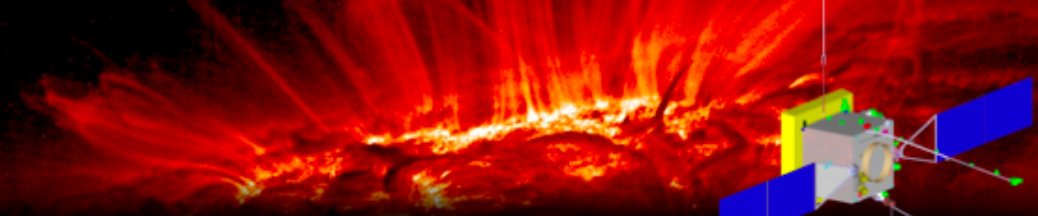
UV mode: the cap-layer of the multilayer optics reflects VL & HI Ly α , 1216 Å. The interference reflects VL and transmits UV HI line, absorbing the EUV light. VL and UV channels work simultaneously.

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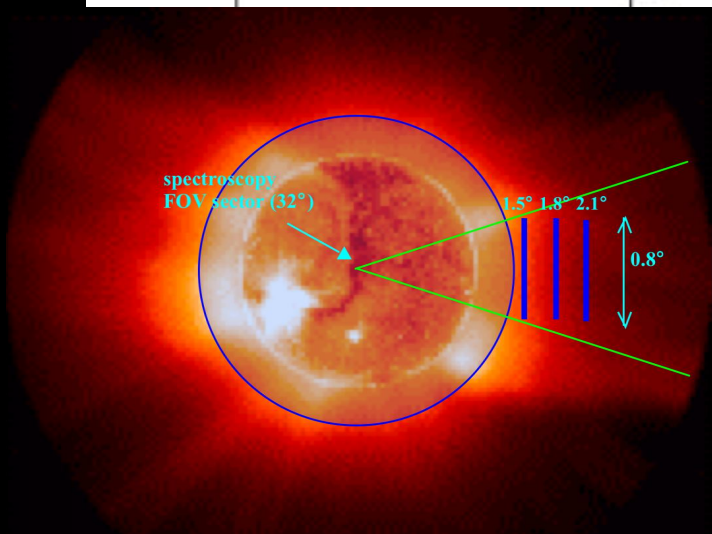
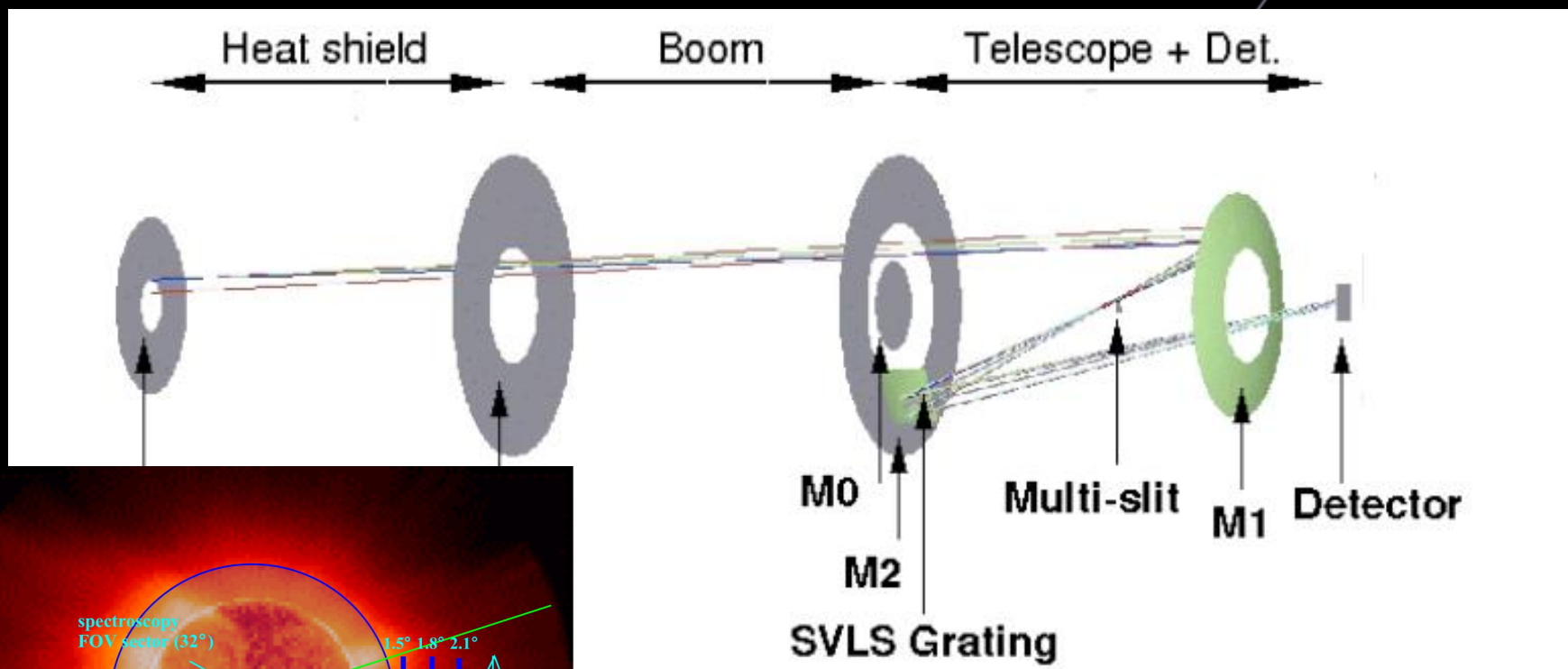
METIS design and optical layout



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METIS spectrographic channel

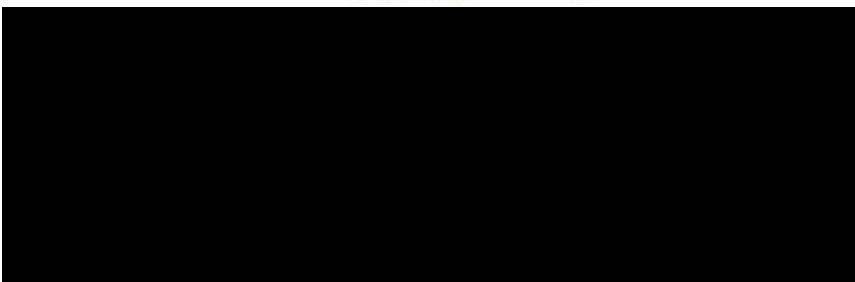
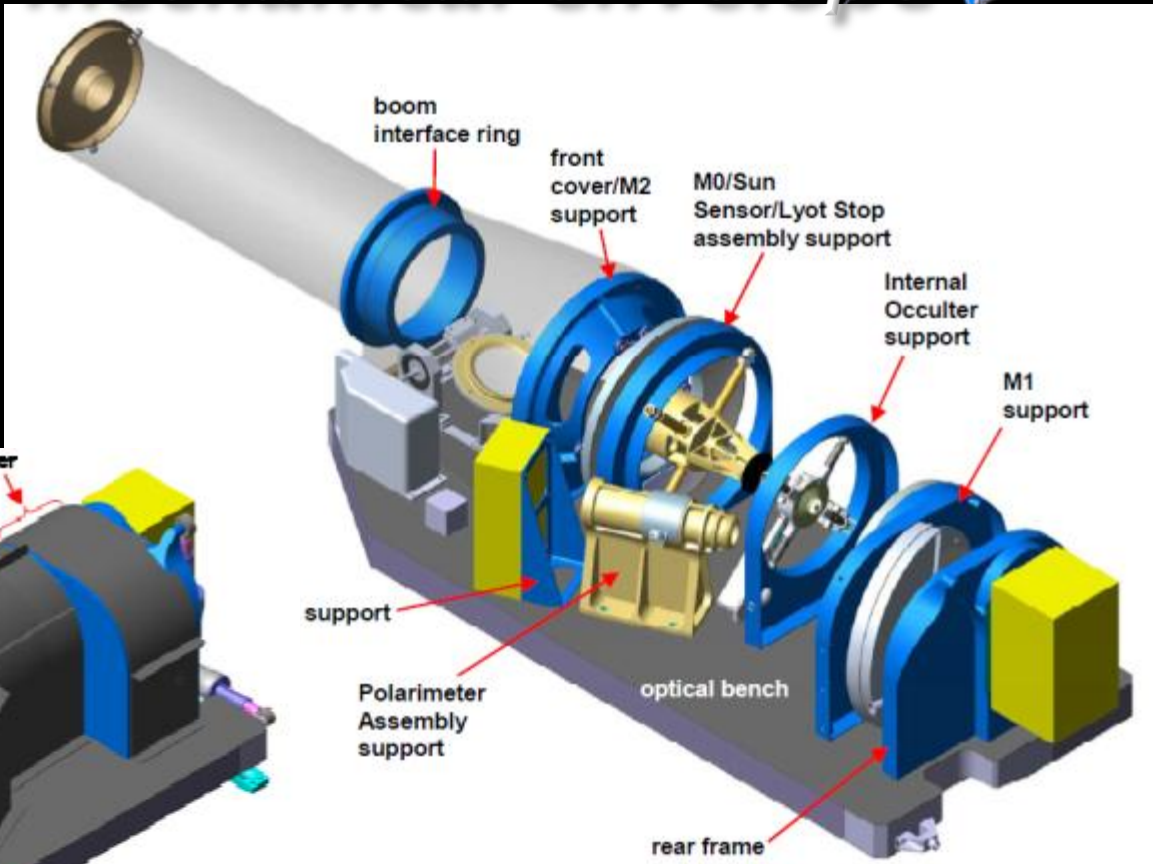
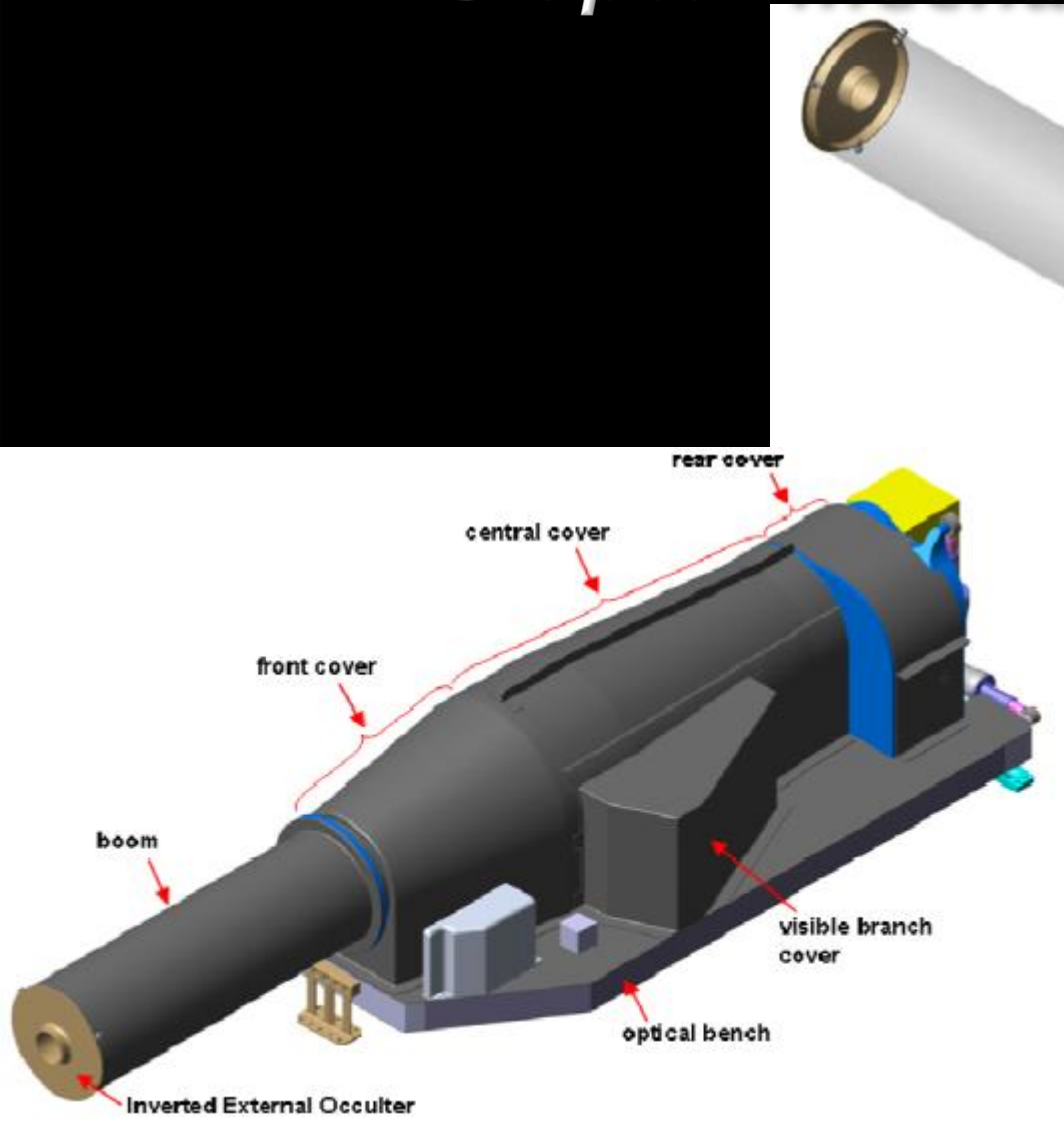


UV mode: 1800 l/mm Spherical Varied Line-Space (SVLS) grating diffracts **HI Ly α** , 1216 Å at 1st order.

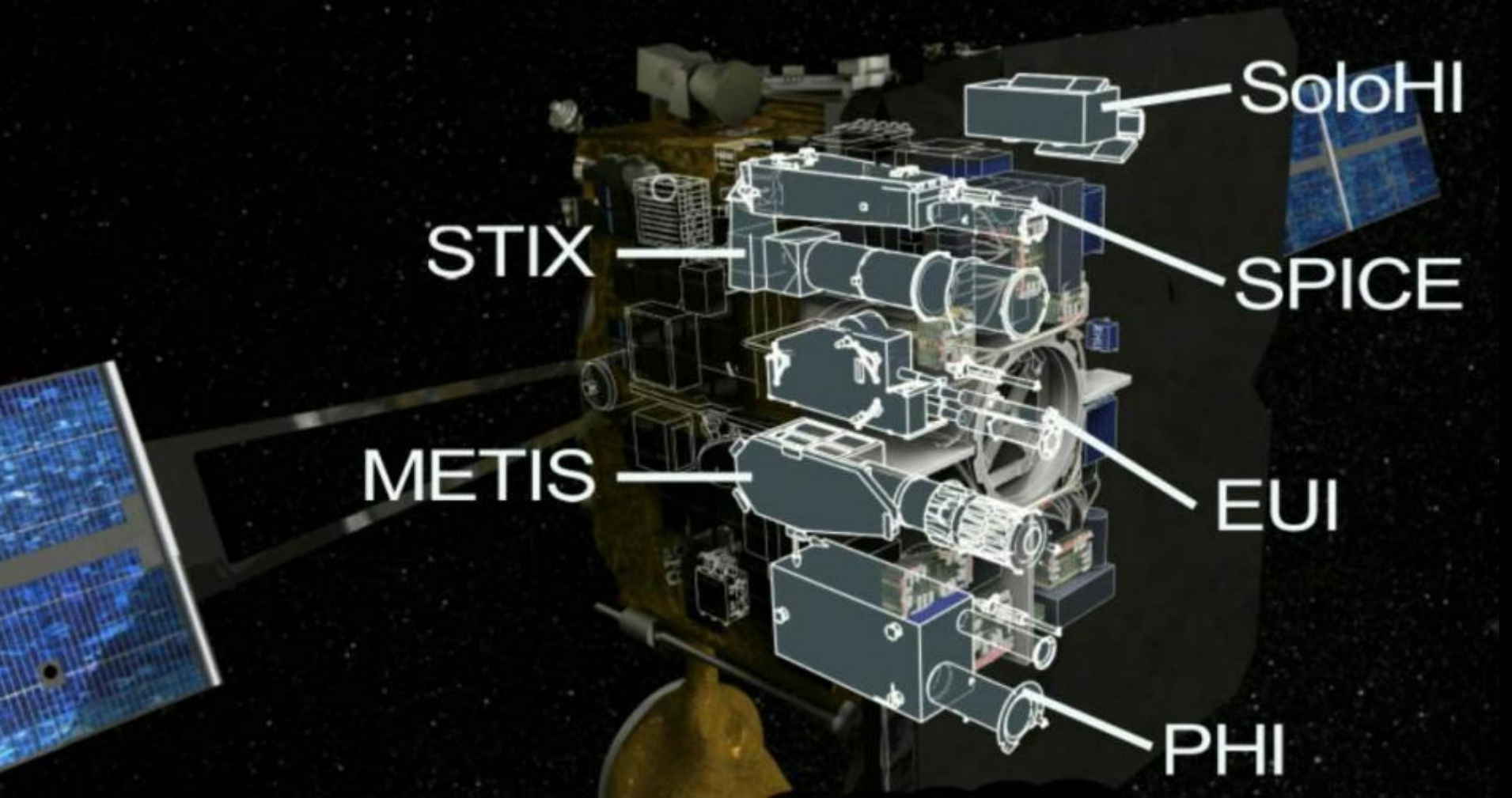
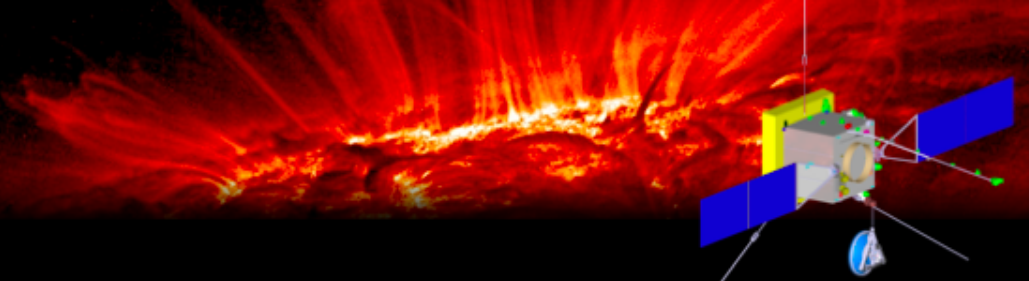
EUV mode: The multilayer coated 1800 l/mm SVLS grating diffracts **HeII Ly α** , 30.4 Å at 4th order.

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METIS opto-mechanical envelope



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STIX

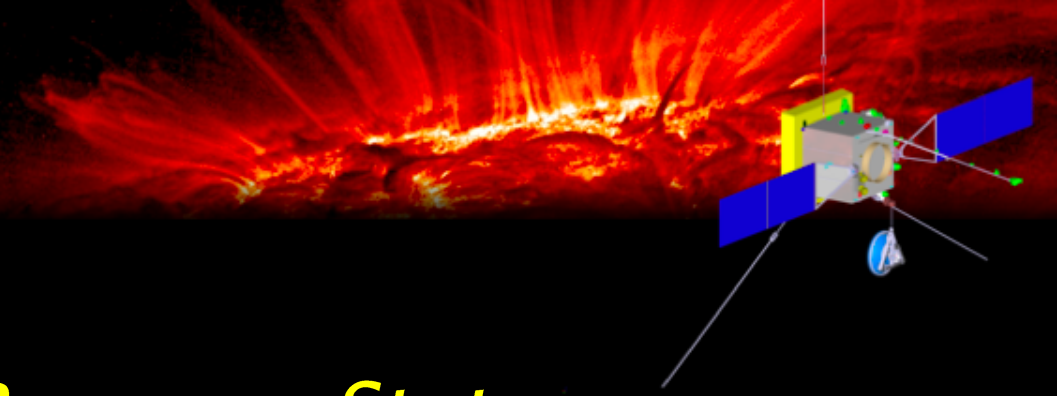
SoloHI

SPICE

METIS

EUI

PHI



METIS Program Status

- 2010-2012 Phase B
- May 2012 – ESA Preliminary Design Review passed
- 2013 – Phase C/D

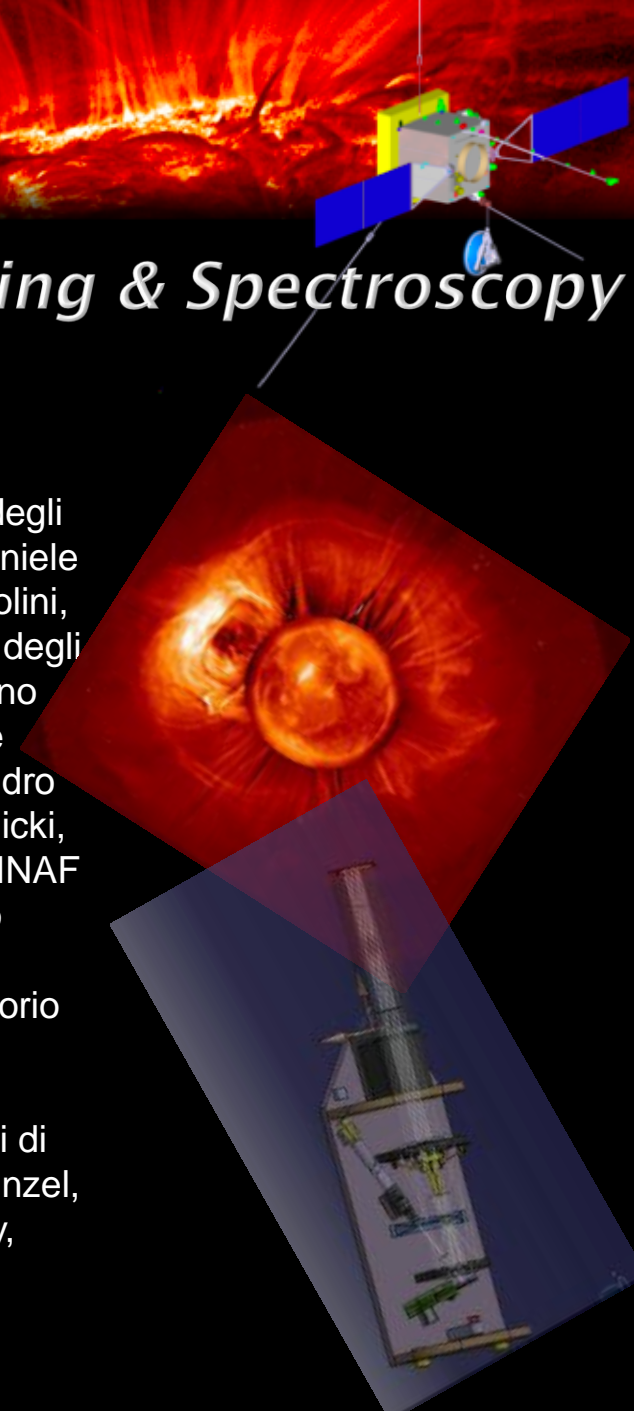
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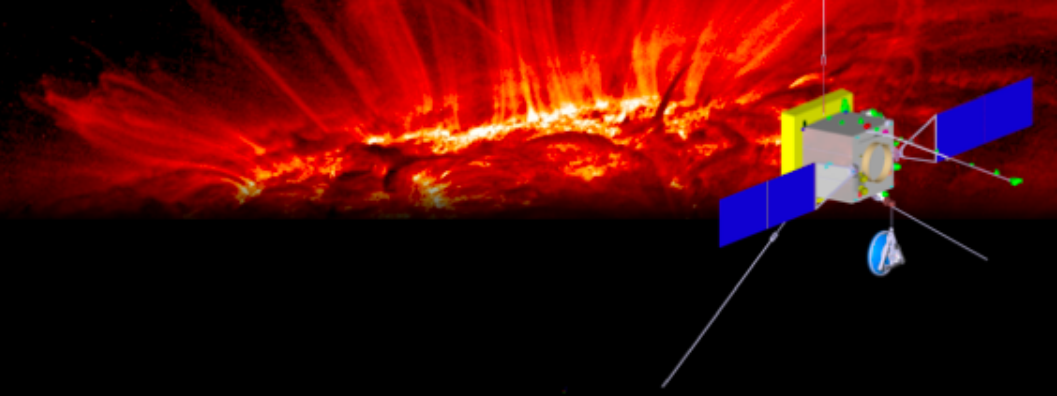
Multi Element Telescope for Imaging & Spectroscopy

Team

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Thank you

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