

presented by Ingrid Mann

on behalf of Esa Turunen and Ian McCrea from the EISCAT team

Members of EISCAT:

China, Finland, Germany, Japan, Norway, Unit. Kingdom, Sweden Contributing:

France, Russia, Ukraine



Current EISCAT Measurement Capabilities: Parameters Produced

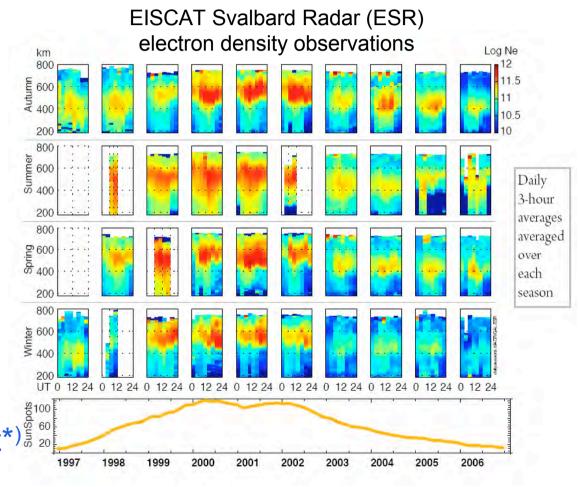
Incoherent Scatter:

- electron density
- electron temperature
- ion temperature
- line-of-sight velocity (~3500 hours/year)

Dynasondes:

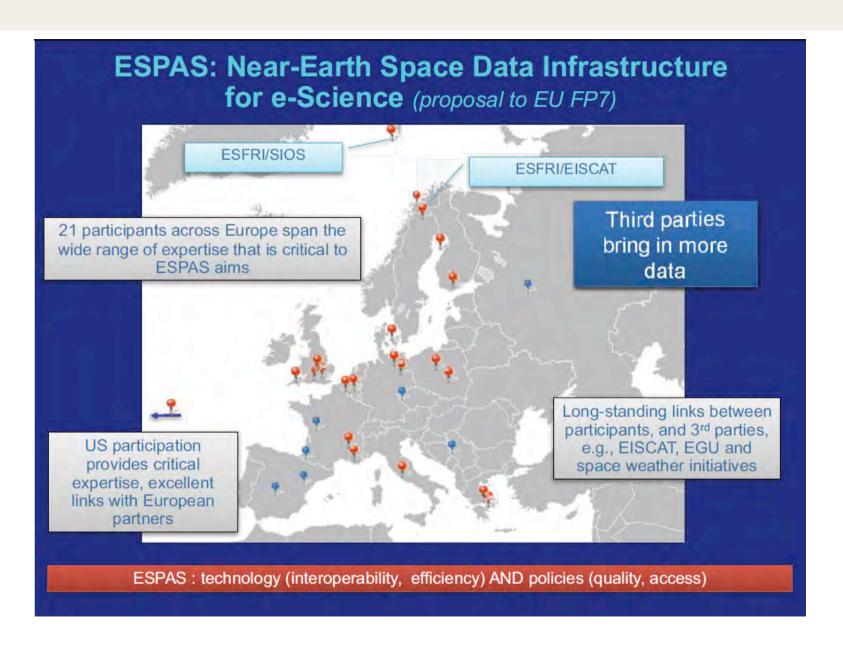
- density profiles
- sky maps
- drifts

continuous measurement*) continuous measurement*)



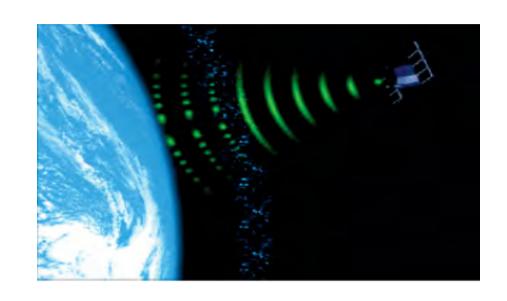
^{*} New analysis software & database: http://dynserv.eiscat.uit.no

Space Weather@ EISCAT: ESPAS (FP7)



Space Weather @ EISCAT: TRANSMIT (FP7)

Initial Training Network focused on atmospheric phenomena affecting global navigation satellite system (GNSS) and related systems



48 months from February 2011

9 institutes, 7 countries

includes experiments at EISCAT supported by it's open peer-review programme

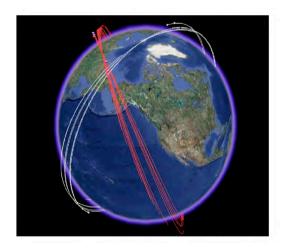
EISCAT Contributions to ESA SSA*

Space Debris measured with EISCAT

EISCAT UHF observations after **Iridium - Cosmos - satellite collision** and comparison to statistical debris model: model could be improved by using the EISCAT measurements (J. Vierinen et al., 2009).

EISCAT contributed to **ESA tracking campaign Nov/Dec 2010**

- Satellites tracked:
 - Cryosat,
 - Envisat,
 - JASON,
 - GRACE,
 - METOP,
 - PROBA



- ESA report comments favourably on EISCAT capabilities
- Further EISCAT involvement envisaged in next phase of SSA





- Multistatic Phased Array
 as EISCAT mainland systems
- Multiple Sites

 at least one will have transmitter and receiver
- New Hardware & Software
 significantly advances observing capability



Cost 50 – 250 M€

depending on size of system & number of sites

2008 - ESFRI* Roadmap Infrastructure

2005 - 2009 Design study (FP6)

2010 - 2014 Preparatory Phase

2014 - Construction

(* ESFRI: European Strategy Forum for Research Infrastructures)



- ... supports international space weather efforts by:
- providing continuous high-quality data
 for monitoring and nowcasting
- making data available
 for applications and modelling
- responding flexibly to space weather conditions
 via adaptive experiments and intelligent scheduling

Future Plans and Wishes (@ spaceweather)

Projects

Coming FP7 round (2012 call)

Space Weather consortium call

Joint EU/US infrastructures call

New collaborations with EU border states

Further involvement with **ESA SSA**

New Capabilities

Third ESR dish on Svalbard

Precursor operations for EISCAT_3D

Future Plans and Wishes

- Coming FP7 round (2012 call)
 - Space Weather consortium call
 - Joint EU/US infrastructures call
- Third ESR dish on Svalbard (collaboration with China)
- Precursor operations for EISCAT_3D
 (LOFAR tests, use of new VHF frequency)
- New collaborations with **EU border states**
- Further involvement with **ESA SSA**

EISCAT Scientific Strategy



To understand the various forms of coupling between the Sun, the interplanetary medium, the terrestrial magnetosphere, ionosphere, and atmosphere of the high-latitude regions, natural and anthropogenic forcing, and related plasma physics and dynamics, and to achieve the necessary knowledge, understanding, principals, and techniques which would allow mankind to monitor, predict, and mitigate such processes within the next 30 years.

= Space Weather

2020

The Geospace Instrument Array

Facility Scale Instruments









Major Geospace Facilities Large Radio Telescopes

Medium Scale Instruments







SuperDARN Network Low Cost IS Radars Optics Arrays (moderate numbers)

Small Scale Instruments









Software Radio Arrays GPS Arrays All Sky Camera Arrays Magnetometer Arrays (large numbers)

World Wide Web

Supercomputing Geospace Assimilation Grid

Geospace Search Engines Virtual Observatories

Space Weather Models

Scientists

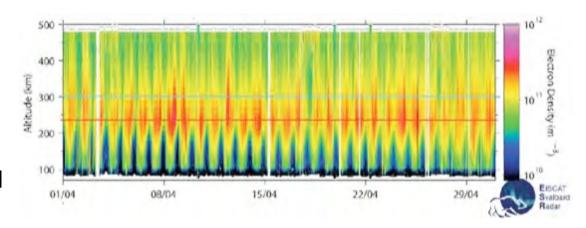
Educators

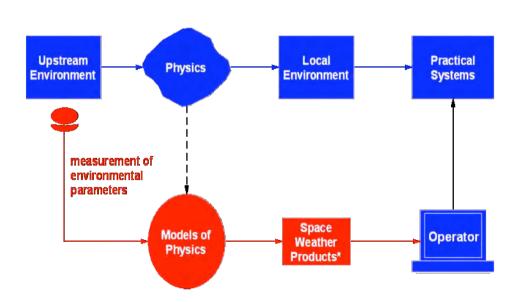
Public

EISCAT_3D and Space Weather

Support international space weather efforts by:-

- Providing continuous highquality data for monitoring and nowcasting
- •Making data available in an inter-operable form accessible to applications and modelling communities
- •Responding flexibly to space weather conditions via adaptive experiments and intelligent scheduling

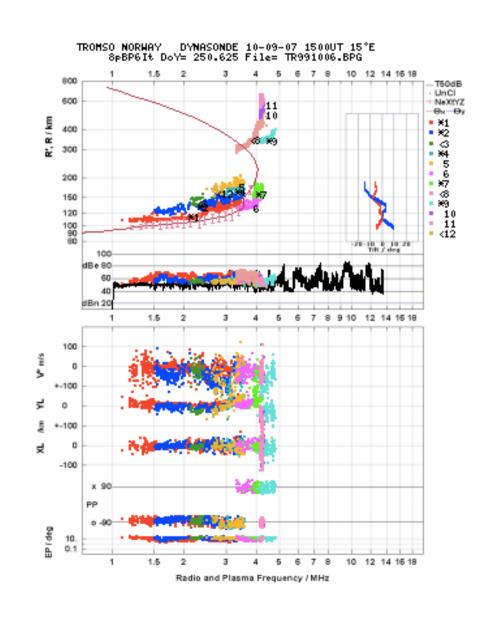




Space Weather@ EISCAT: New Dynasonde Capabilities

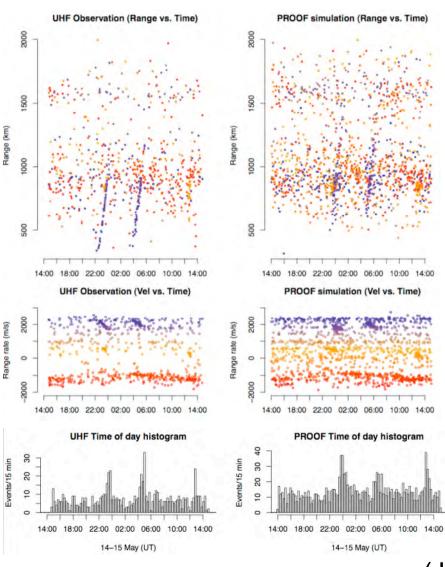
- New analysis software and database in Tromso
- Data from Tromso and Svalbard dynasondes
- New data products (e.g. ionospheric tilts)
- Global Dynasonde data

http://dynserv.eiscat.uit.no



Space Debris measured with EISCAT

Iridium-Cosmos satellite collision



(J. Vierinen et al., 2009)

Space Weather @ EISCAT: ENVRI (FP7)

