Plan-A Summary 2

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Candidate Payload? (though we will not decide it here)

- Visible light imager for Doppler and magnetic field measurements (mandatory!)
- Coronal imager
- EUV/UV spectrometer

higher throughput than EIS or with similar spatial resolution possible

- TSI instrument
- Heliospheric Imager? (Light solution is possible.)
- In-situ instrument (magnetometer, particle-measurement instrument....)

Weight for shielding issue.

Particle radiation environment needs to be well considered.

Target Orbit Inclination to the solar equatorial plane

Science Target	Target	Note
	Inc.	
	(deg)	
Magnetic field measurements at high latitudes (Lat. > 50°)	>30	for ~ a month
Rotation profile at high latitudes (Lat. $> 50^{\circ}$)	>30	for 40 days in a single orbit
down to base of CZ		
Meridional flow at high latitudes (Lat. $> 50^{\circ}$)	>30	for 40 days
down to base of CZ		A day for the surface only
Super granulation & larger-scale granulation pattern at high latitudes	>30	for a month, satisfied?
Search of Deep Core		Total obs. duration ~ year
		each can be segmented

Orbit assumed:1 year period with 1AU Sun-spacecraft distance Each pole is to be observed multiple times.

Target Orbit Inclination to the solar equatorial plane

Science Target	Target Inc. (deg)	Note
High-speed solar wind	>40?	
Total solar irradiance variation with inclination	>40	For a week, long enough?
In-situ measurements	?	
Imaging of Helioshphere	>40	As high as possible for the max inclination even for a short duration?

Orbit assumed:1 year period with 1AU Sun-spacecraft distance Each pole is to be observed multiple times.

Inclination angle from Solar equatorial plane



How is appearance of solar poles as a function of inclination?

i: inclination angle between solar equatorial plane

