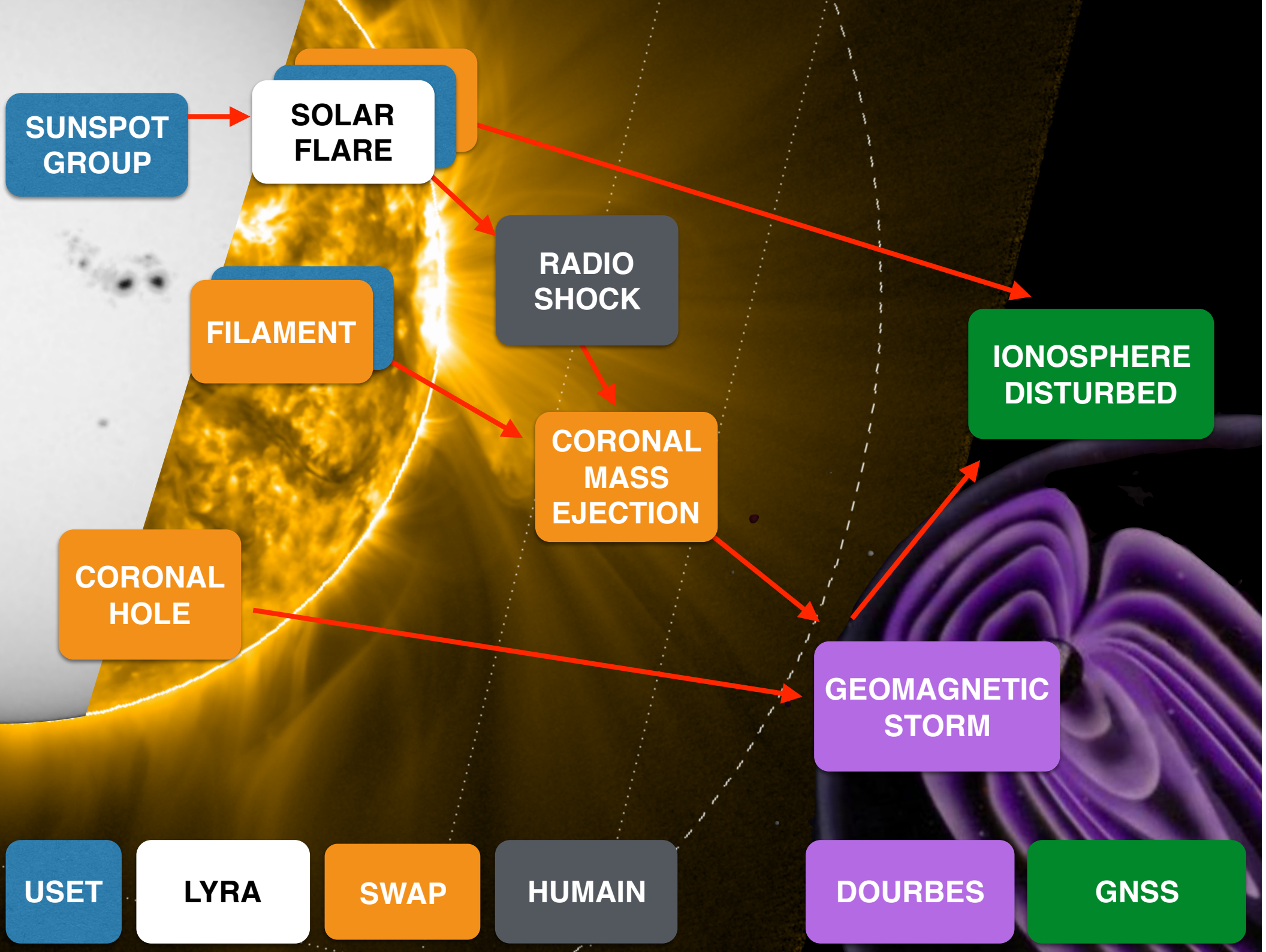


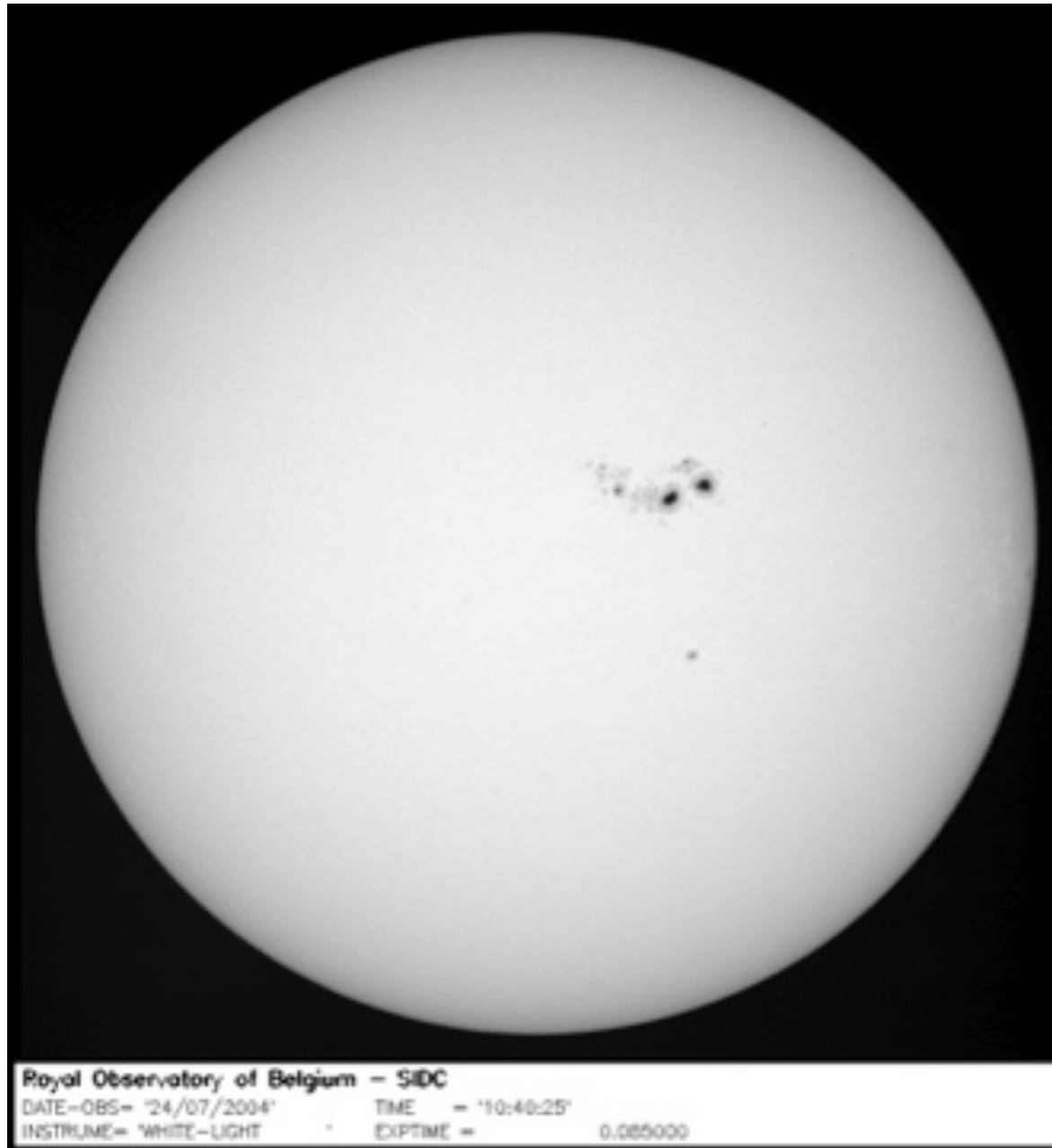
Observational infrastructure

@ Brussels Space Pole

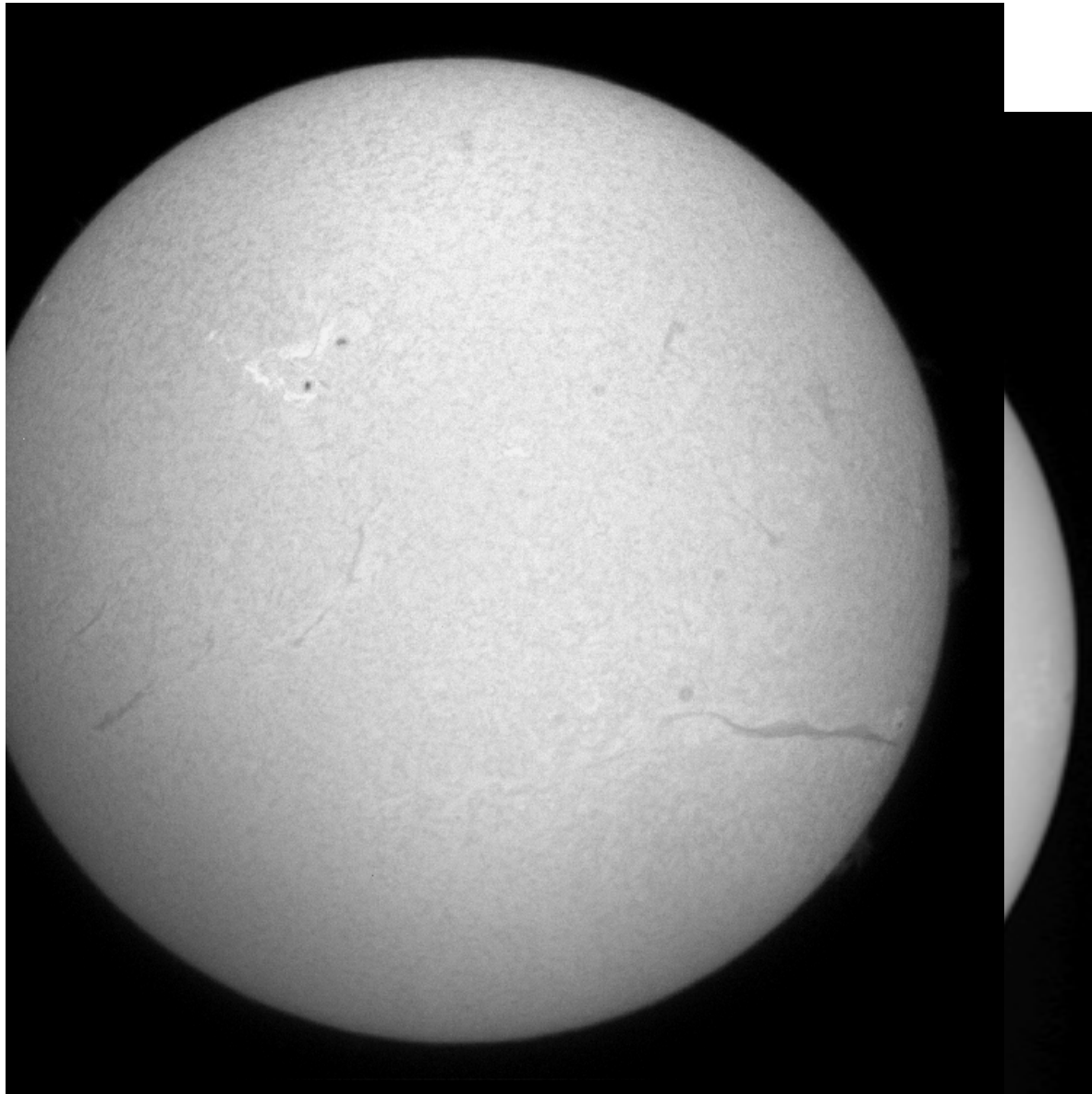
David Berghmans



USET Uccle Solar Equatorial Table



USET Uccle Solar Equatorial Table



Royal Observatory of Belgium – SIDC

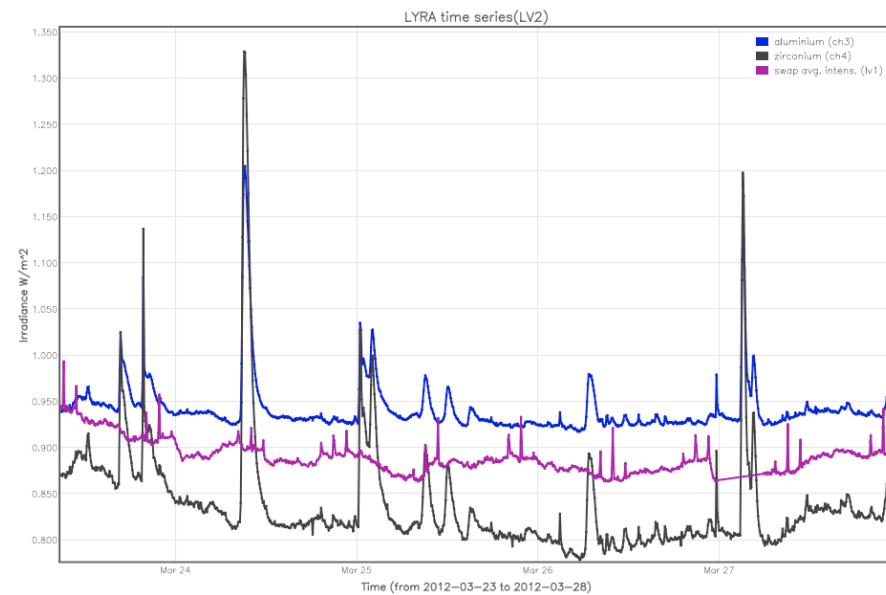
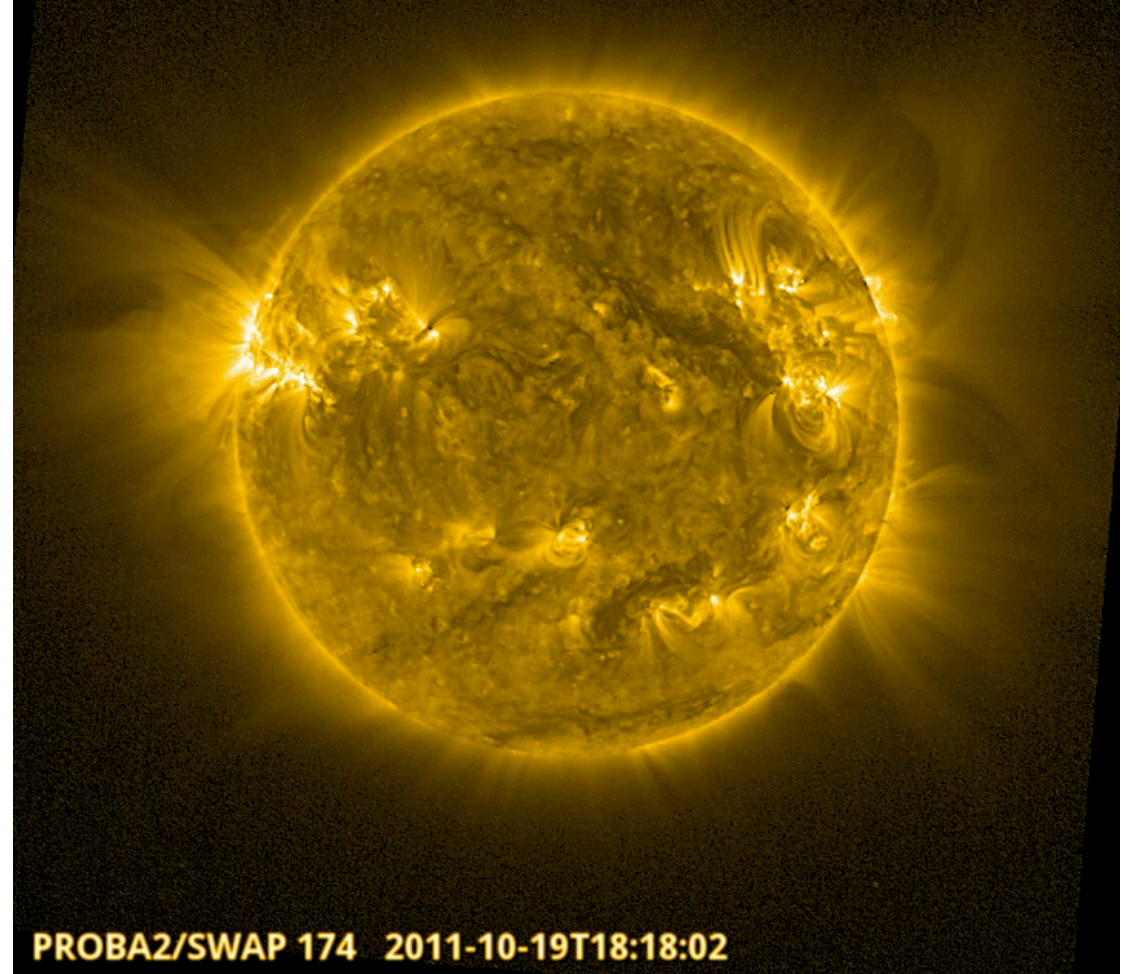
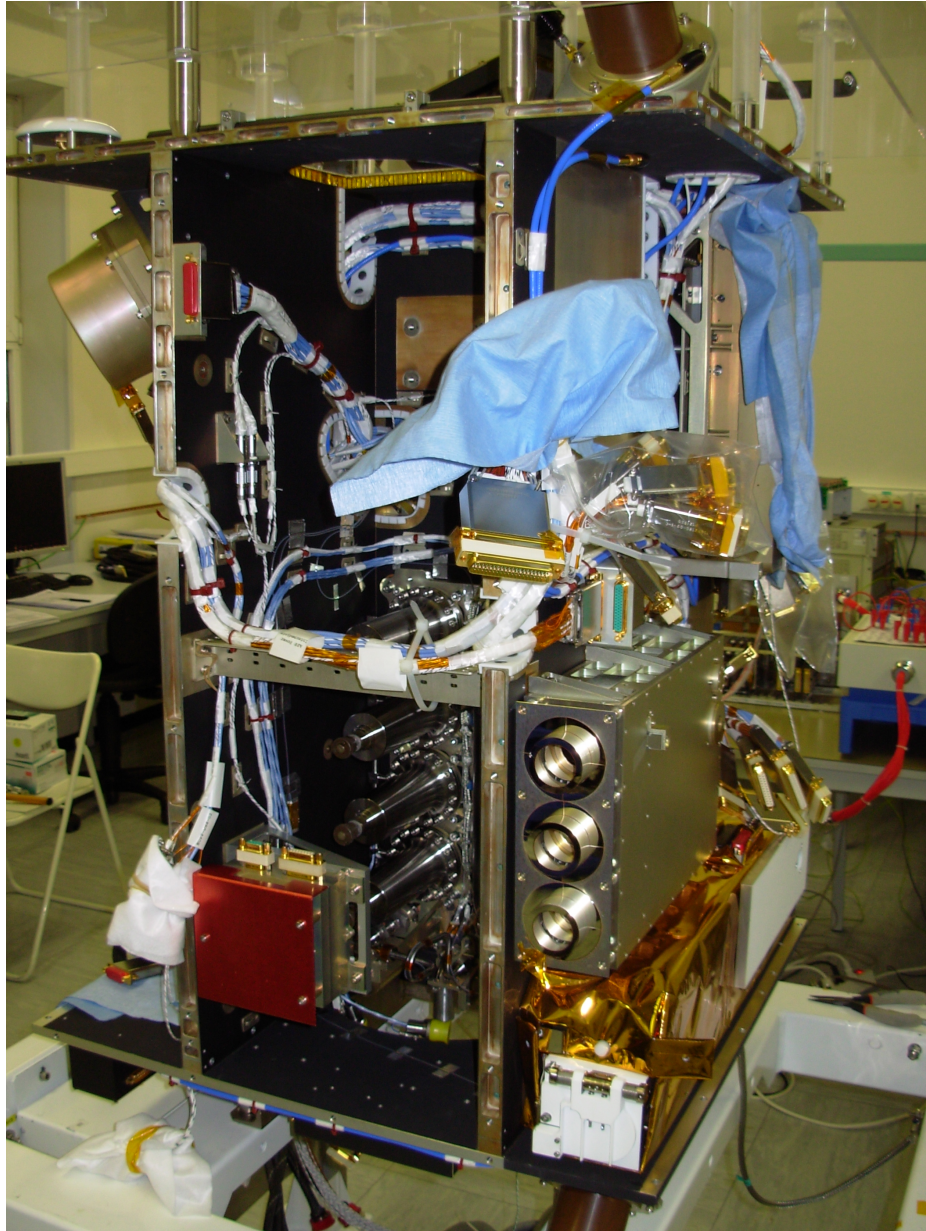
Observation Date: 12/02/2015 Time of Day (UCT): 12:26:19
Instrument: USET_H-alpha Exposure Time: 0.12718

Royal Observatory of Belgium – SIDC

DATE-OBS= '24/07/2004' TIME = '10:40:25'
INSTRUME= 'WHITE-LIGHT' EXPTIME = 0.065000

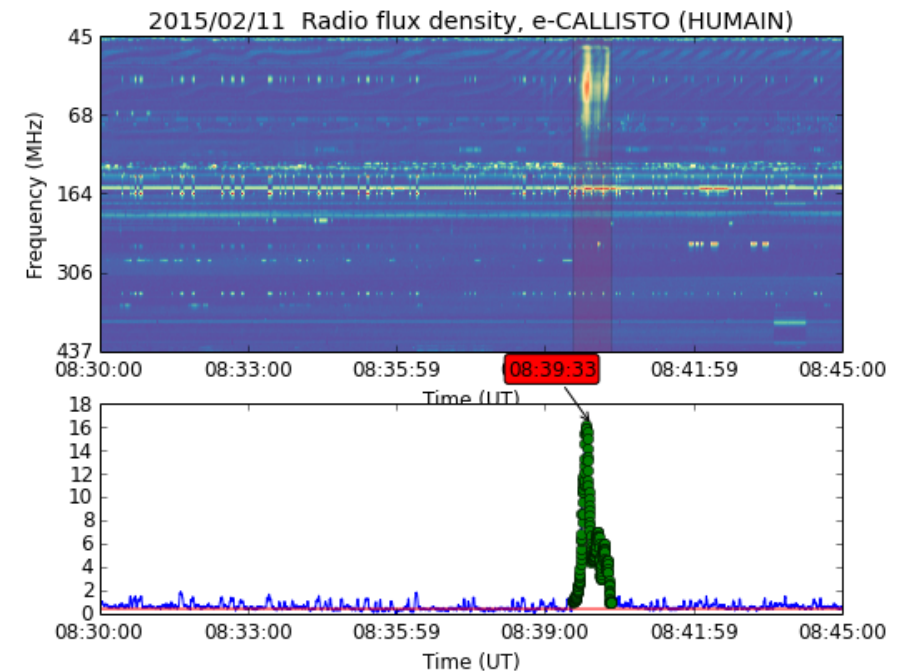


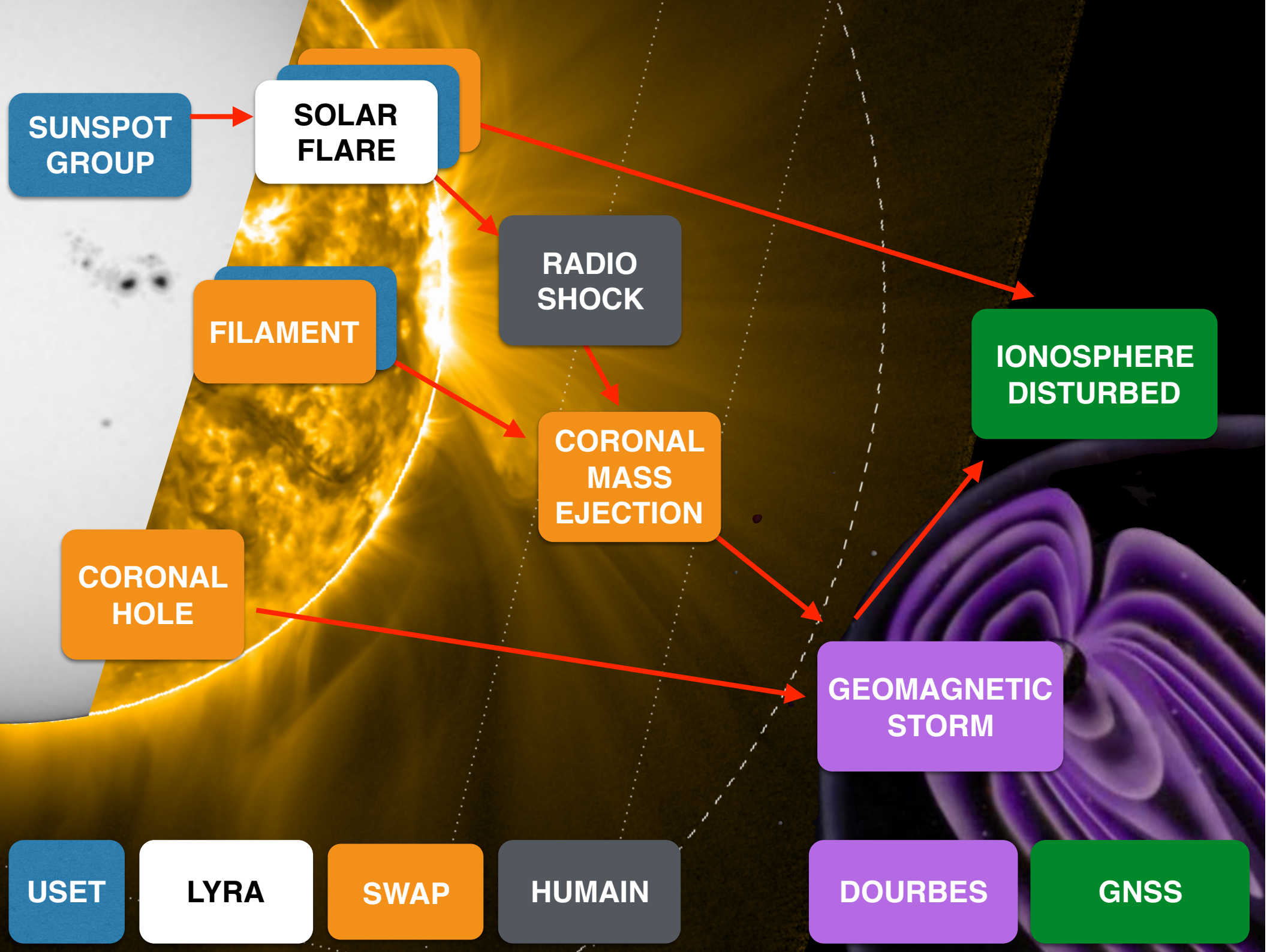
PROBA2 satellite SWAP & LYRA



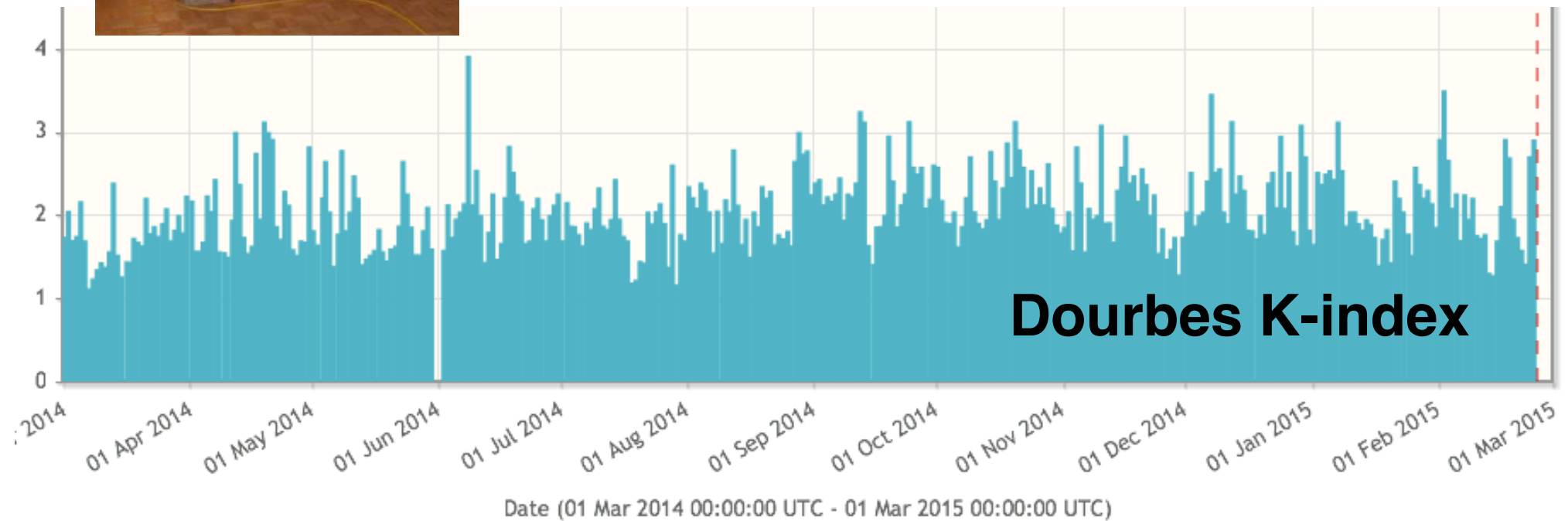
Humain solar radio-astronomy station

Radio bursts





Dourbes magnetic observatory (RMI)



Conclusions

- ‘in house’ observational capabilities give us “awareness” across the inner heliosphere. Data sharing with international partners gives redundancy.
- mind the gap between the corona & magnetosphere. To be resolved by heliospheric simulations in collaboration with KULeuven & deep space probes by NASA & ESA
- observations are input to monitoring and forecast services
- observations are distributed free of charge. Tailored data provision services or interfaces can be discussed.
- long term maintenance is an issue, both in space and on the ground

Sun

Instrument

Location

Measurement

**Space Weather
phenomena**

USET

Ground, ROB

imaging of solar
photosphere &
chromosphere

sunspot groups,
filaments, flares

PROBA
SWAP & LYRA

Space LEO

coronal imaging
and intensity
measurements

coronal
structures and
dynamics, flares

Humain Radio-
observatory

Ground,
Ardennes

radio
spectrographs

coronal bursts &
shocks

Dourbes
Magnetic
observatory

Ground, ?

local magnetic
deflections

geomagnetic
storms

GNSS network

distributed

TEC maps

ionosphere

User