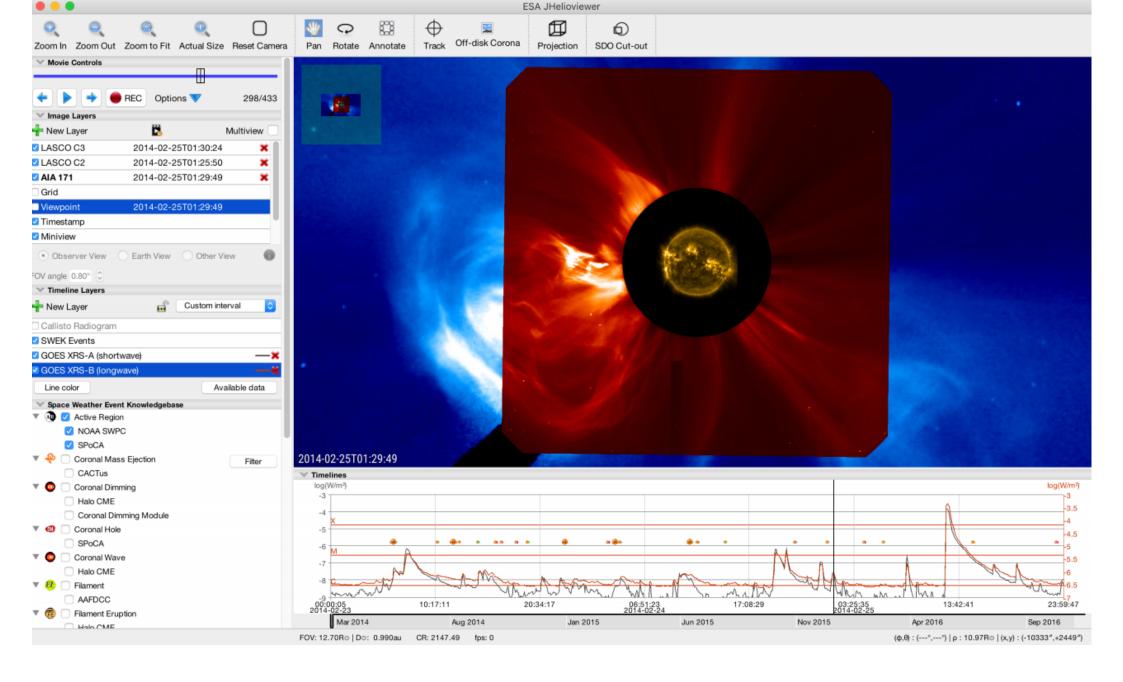
jHelioviewer for Solar Orbiter



ROB: Bogdan Nicula, Freek Verstringe, Bram Bourgoignie, David Berghmans







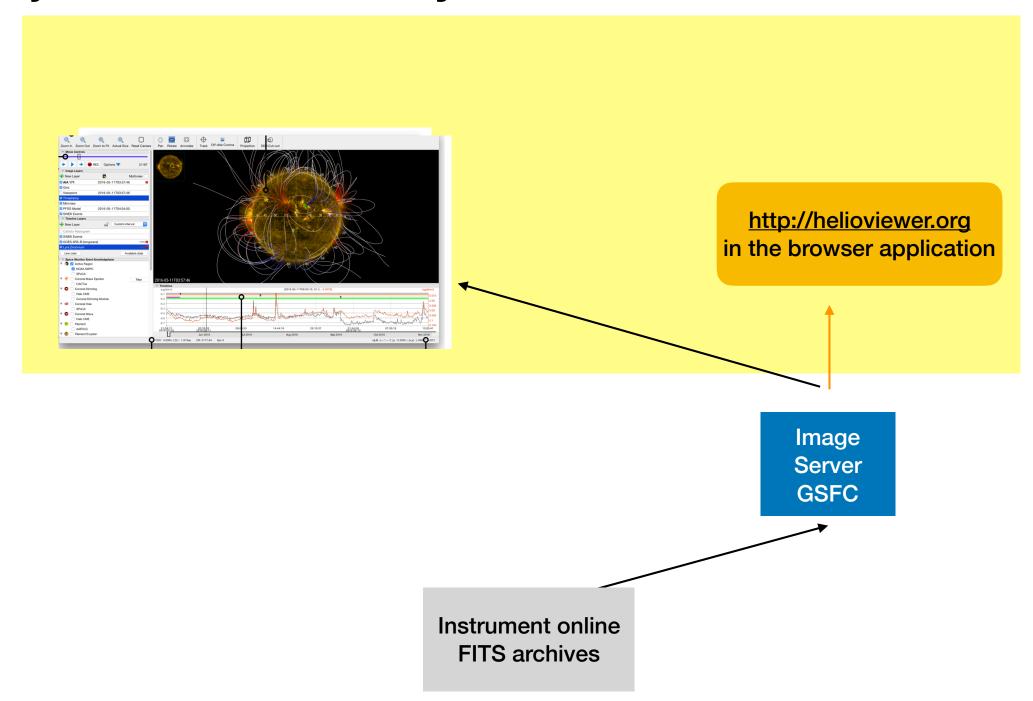
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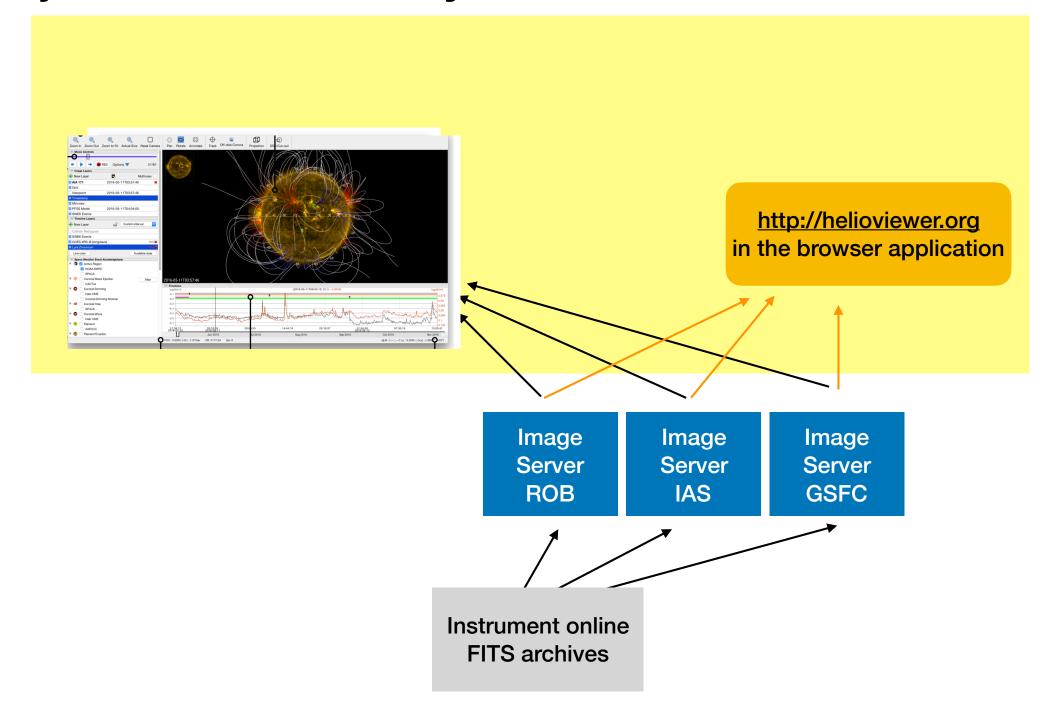
Overview

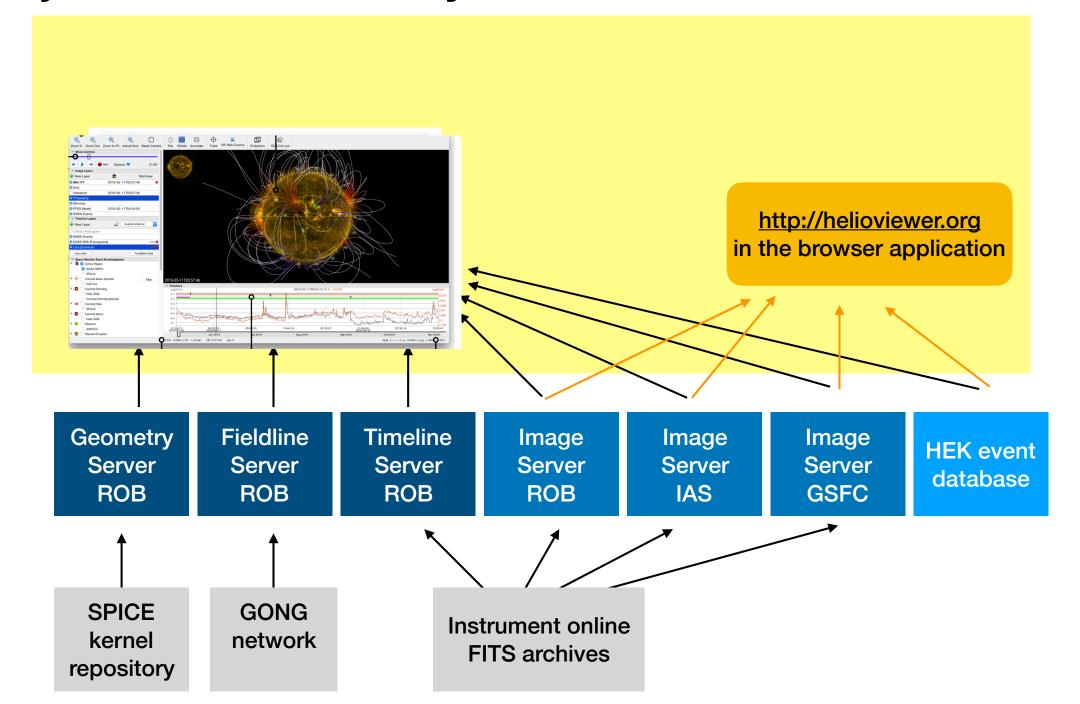
- 1. The Helioviewer ecosystem
- 2. A tour of jHelioviewer functions
- 3. jHelioviewer for Solar Orbiter
- 4. Discussion: SPICE?

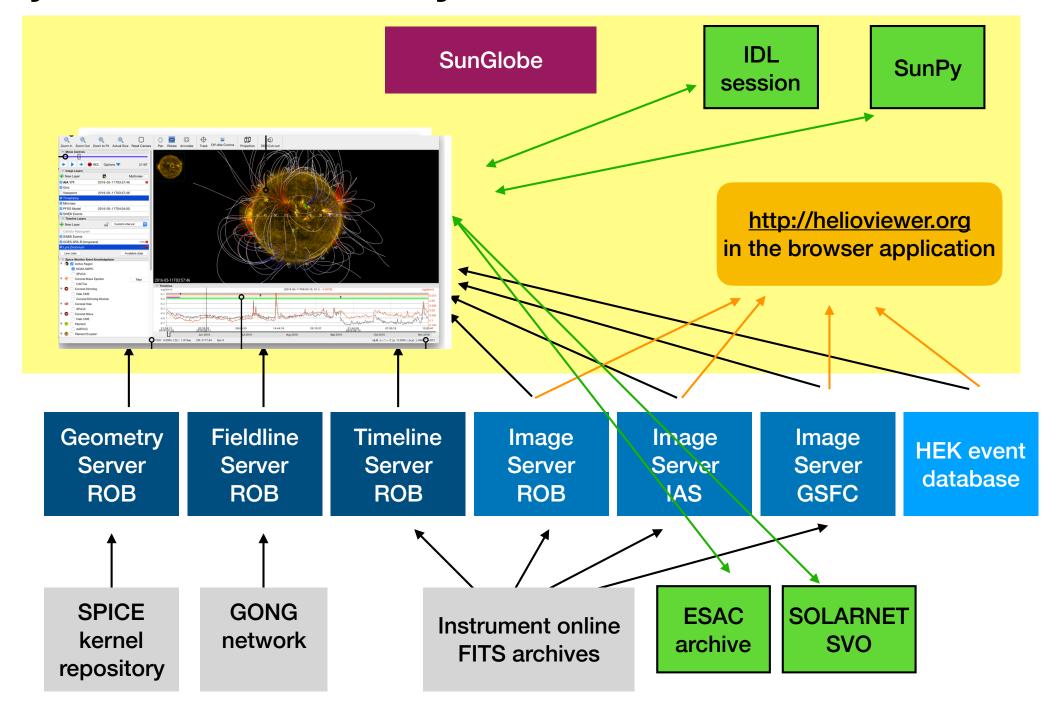
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The Helioviewer ecosystem

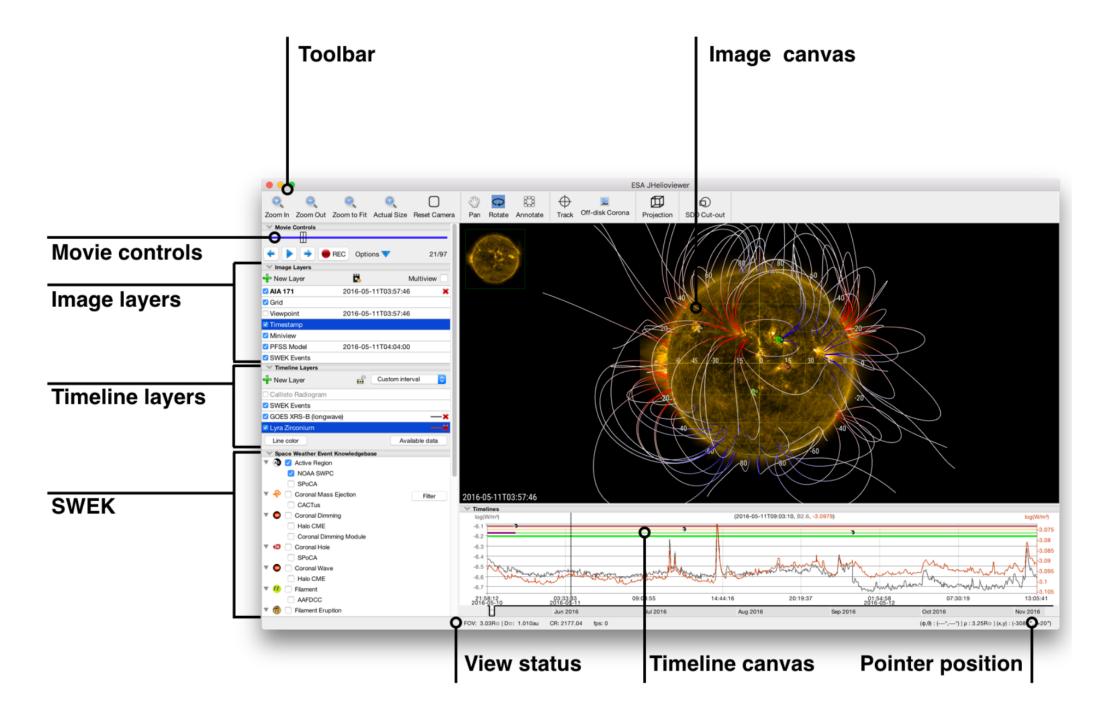






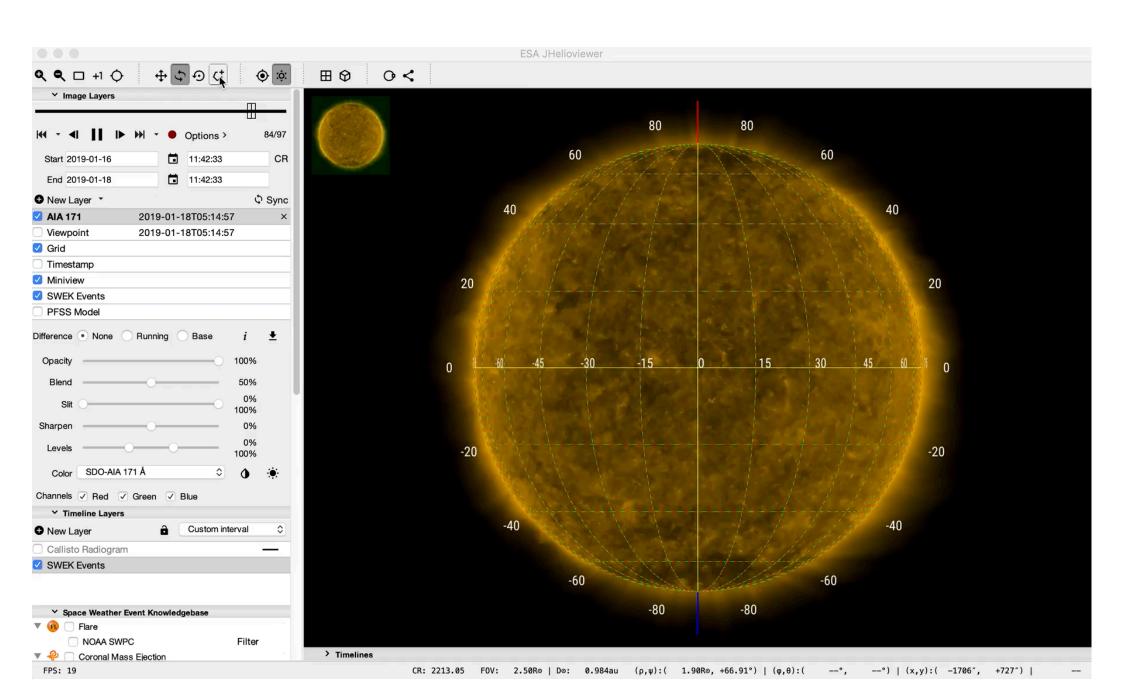


Basic jHelioviewer usage

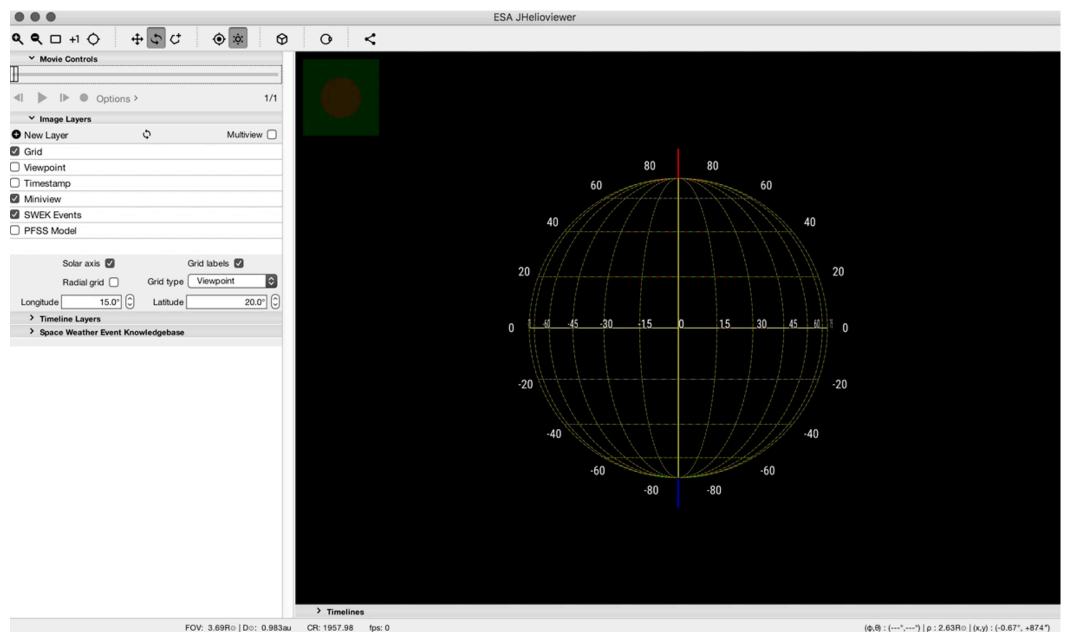


Recent jHelioviewer extensions

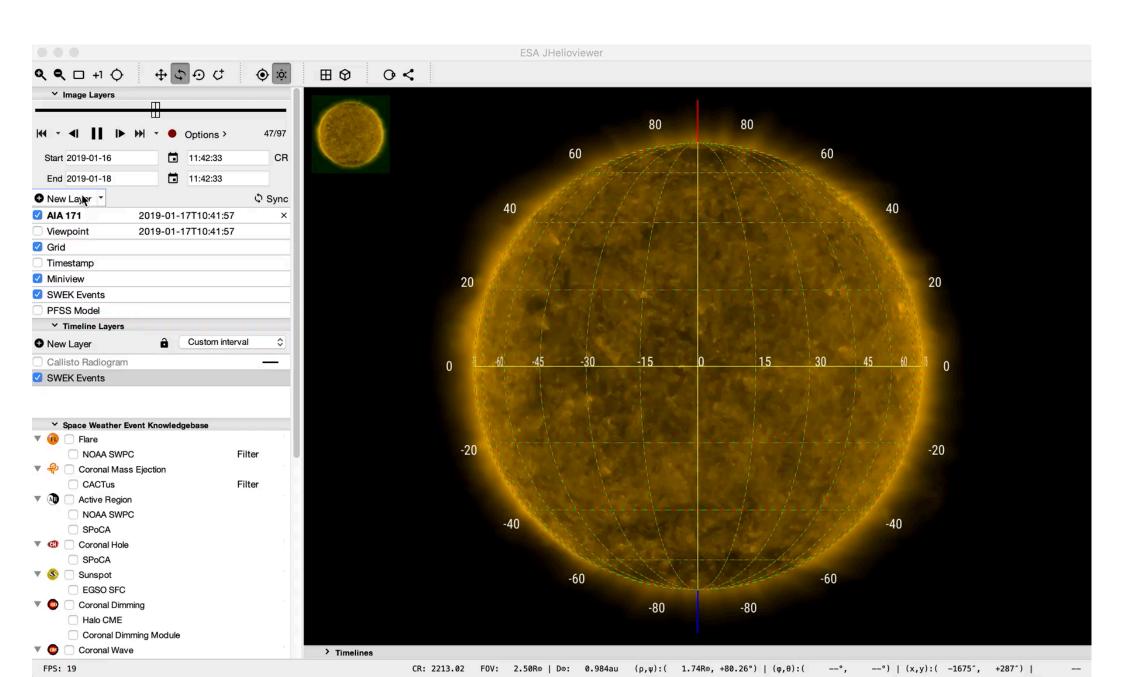
Annotations



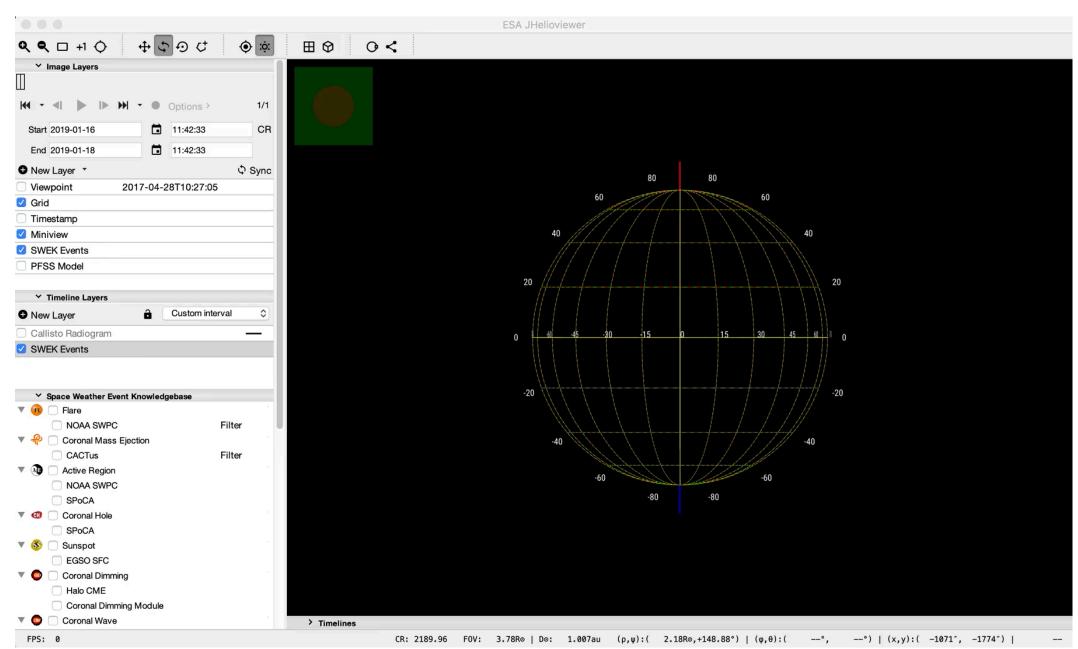
States



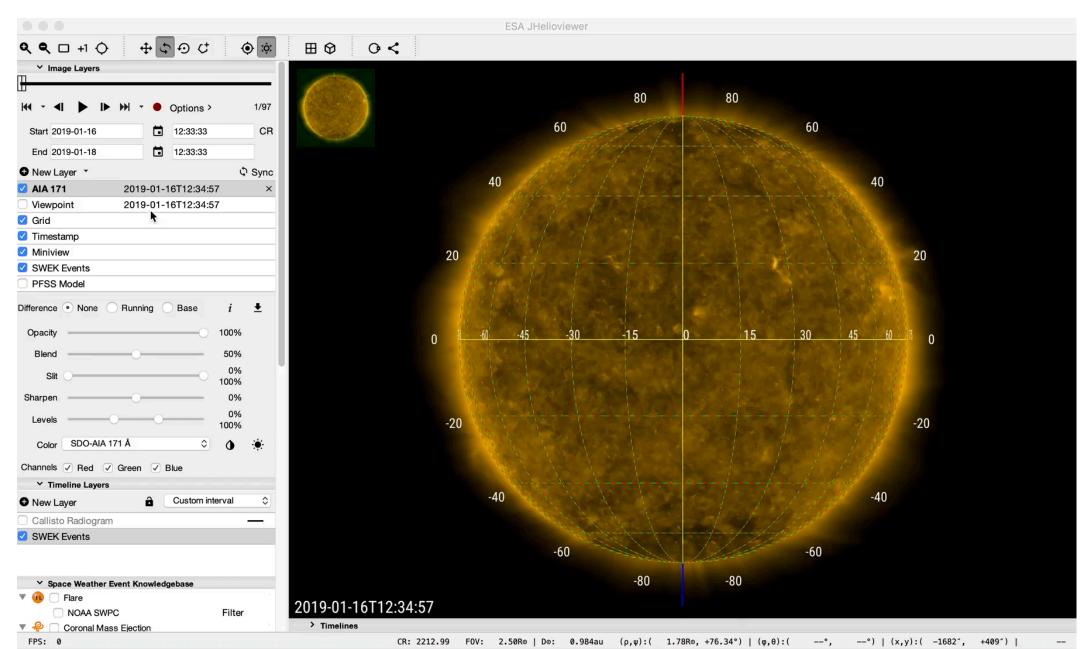
Slits



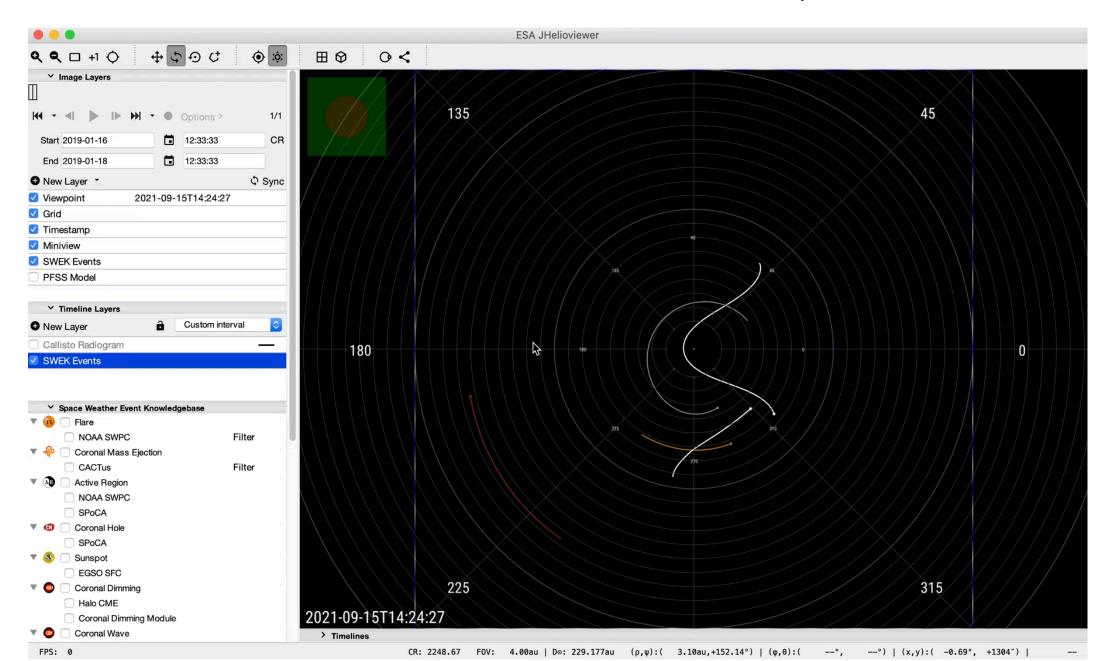
SAMP, interoperability



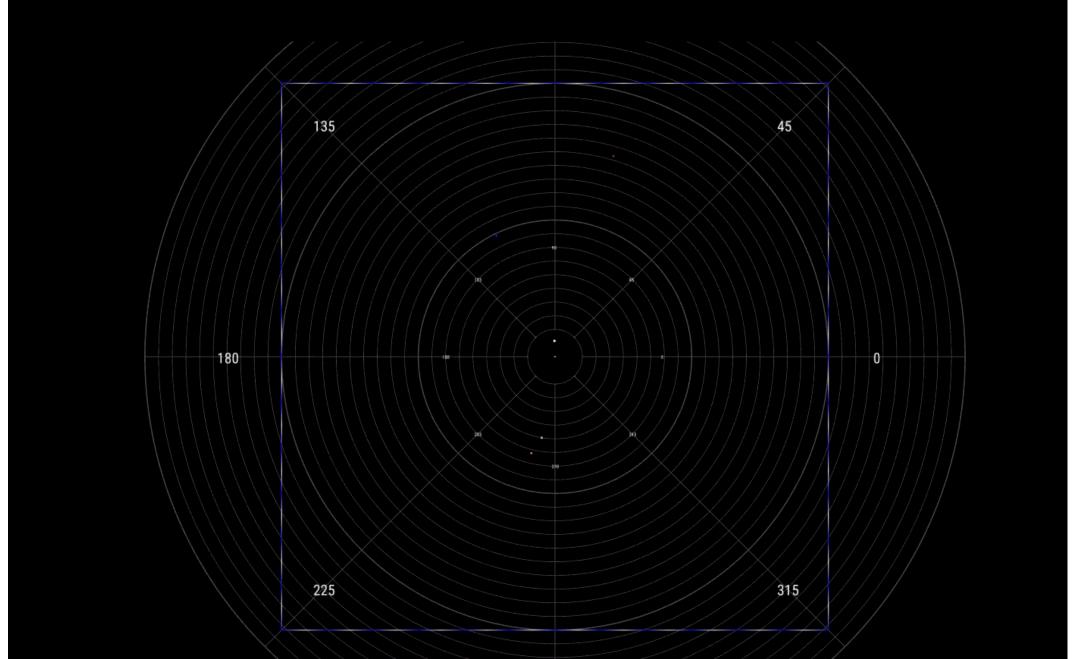
Equatorial projection



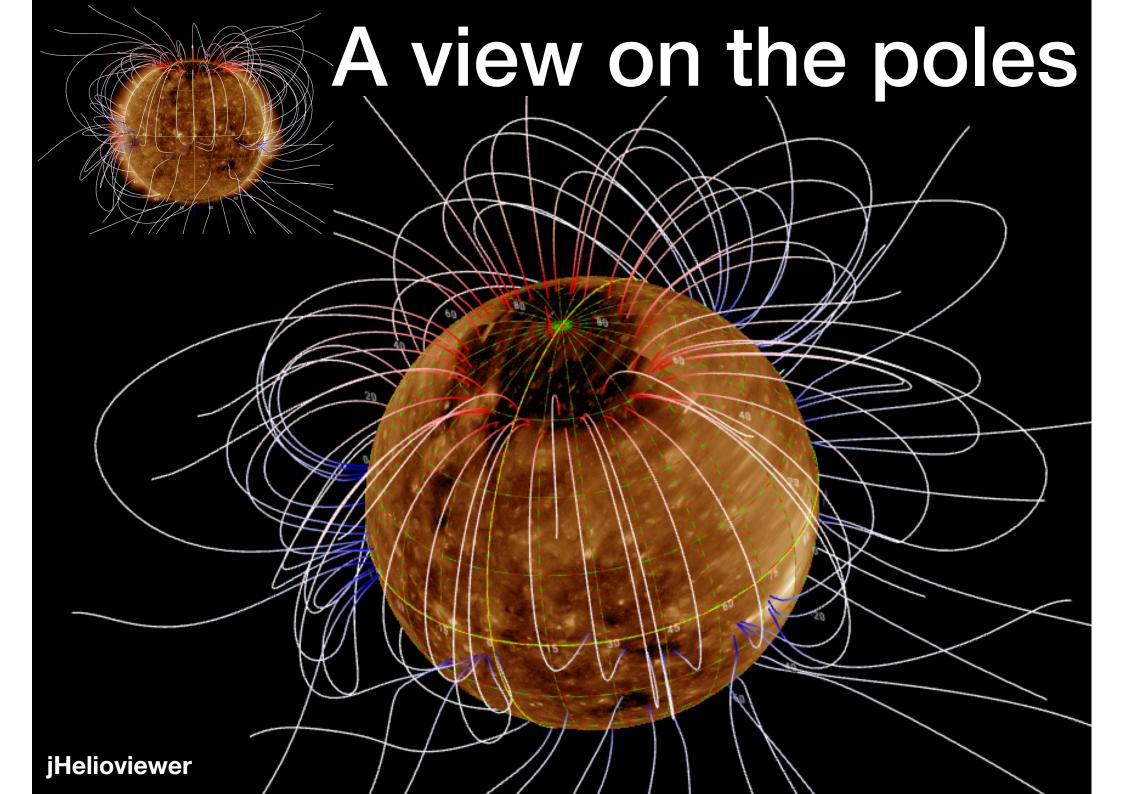
Model visualisation, orbits



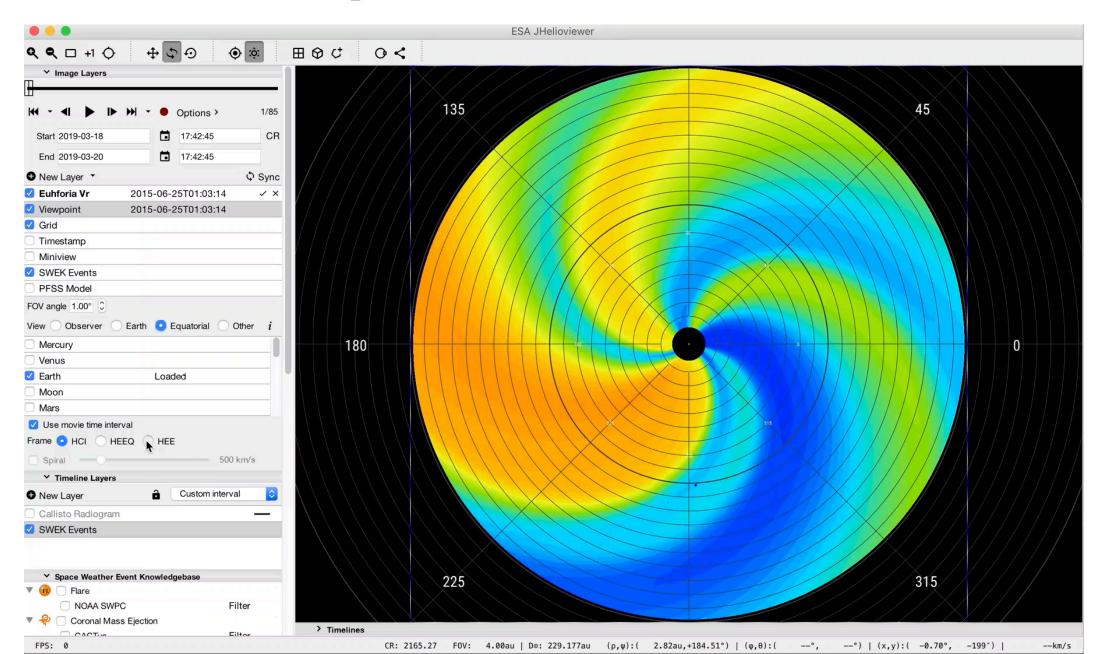
Model visualisation, orbits



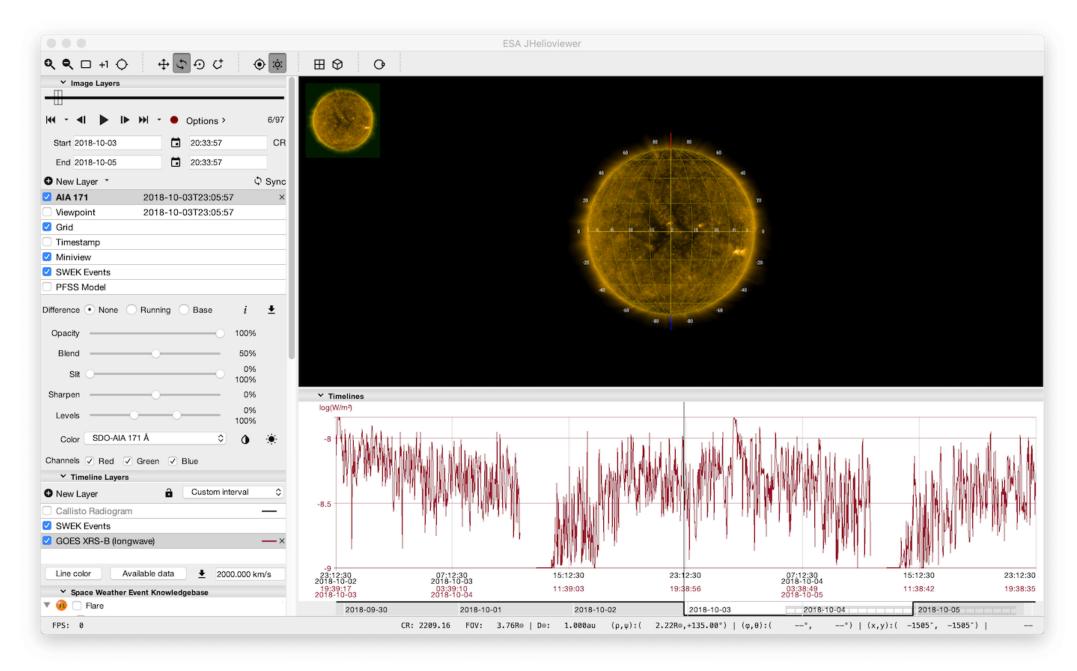
jHelioviewer for Solar Orbiter



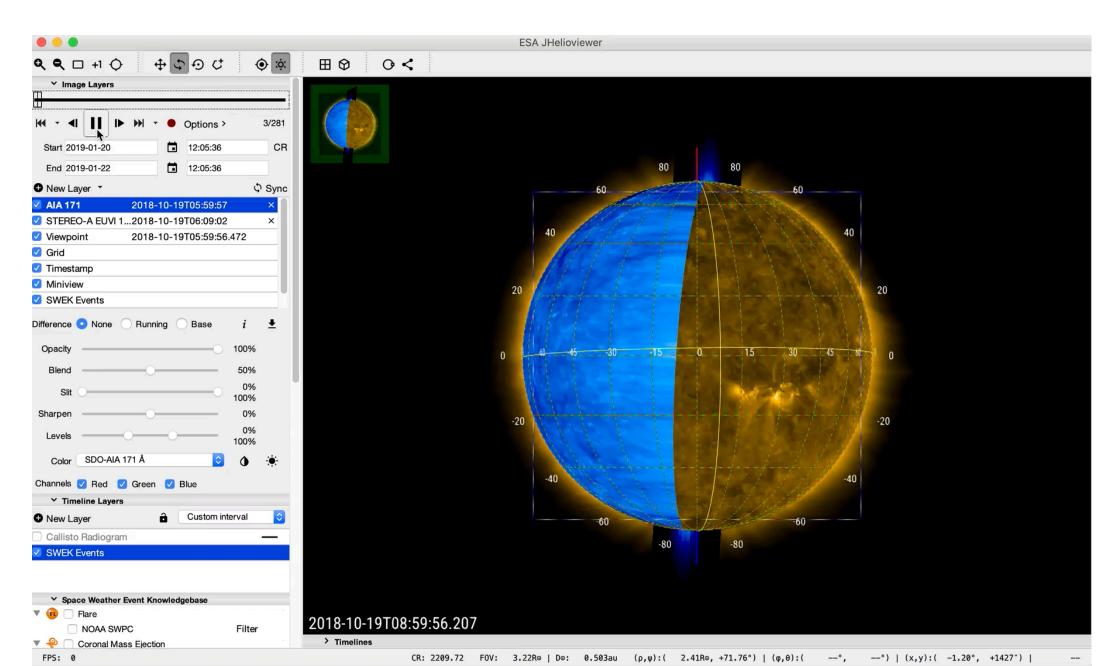
Heliospheric connection



Combining remote sensing with in-situ?



Parker Solar Probe



A planning use case

- 1. The user loads JHelioviewer with the most recent low latency or other data available
- 2. The user configures the camera so it displays the Sun from the point of view of Solar Orbiter at the time the displayed data were taken, assuming the spacecraft was pointed at disk centre.
- 3. The user advances the time until three or four days in the future. The camera tracks the motion of Solar Orbiter and continues to display the sun from the point of view of the spacecraft. The software also rotates and deforms the displayed images according to solar differential rotation, therefore displaying the predicted state of the Sun at the time in the future the user has selected.
- 4. The user switches on an overlay which draws the fields-of-view of the Solar Orbiter's remote sensing instruments so they can see which solar features lie within the fields-of-view.
- 5. The user then drags the fields-of-view around the solar disc in order to choose a science target.
- 6. The user finds a target and outputs the heliographic latitude and either Stonyhurst or Carrington longitude of the centre of the fields of view to pass to the SOC, who will then use their own tools to generate the equivalent pointing request.
- 7. The user now configures some connection overlays, starting by choosing a solar wind speed and selecting to overlay the ballistic connection point. The software then calculates when solar wind of that speed will intercept Solar Orbiter along its future orbital path and overlays the source point that is ballistically connected to the spacecraft at that time on the source surface.
- 8. The user then chooses to display the instantaneous parker spiral magnetic connection point, which is then overlaid on the disk/source surface.



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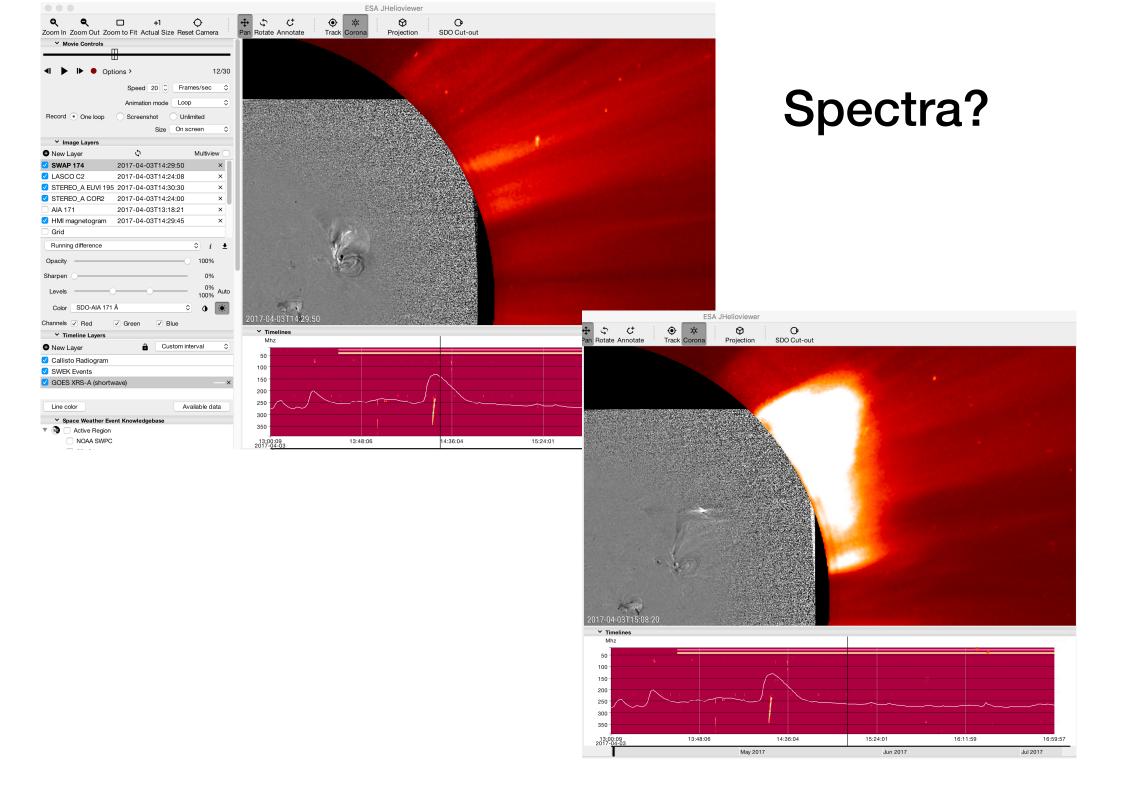
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Solar Orbiter User Requirements Document for JHelioviewer

Royal Observatory of Belgium

Discussion: SPICE

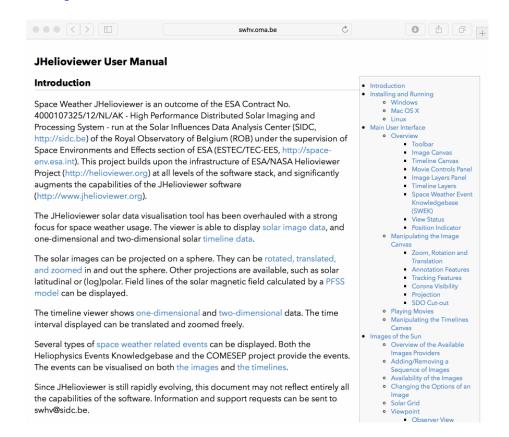


More information

http://jhelioviewer.org



http://swhv.oma.be/user manual



JHelioviewer. Time-dependent 3D visualisation of solar and heliospheric data

D. Mueller, B. Nicula, S. Felix, F. Verstringe, B. Bourgoignie, A. Csillaghy, D. Berghmans, P. Jiggens, J. P. Garcia-Ortiz, J. Ireland, S. Zahniy, B. Fleck A&A, Forthcoming article

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