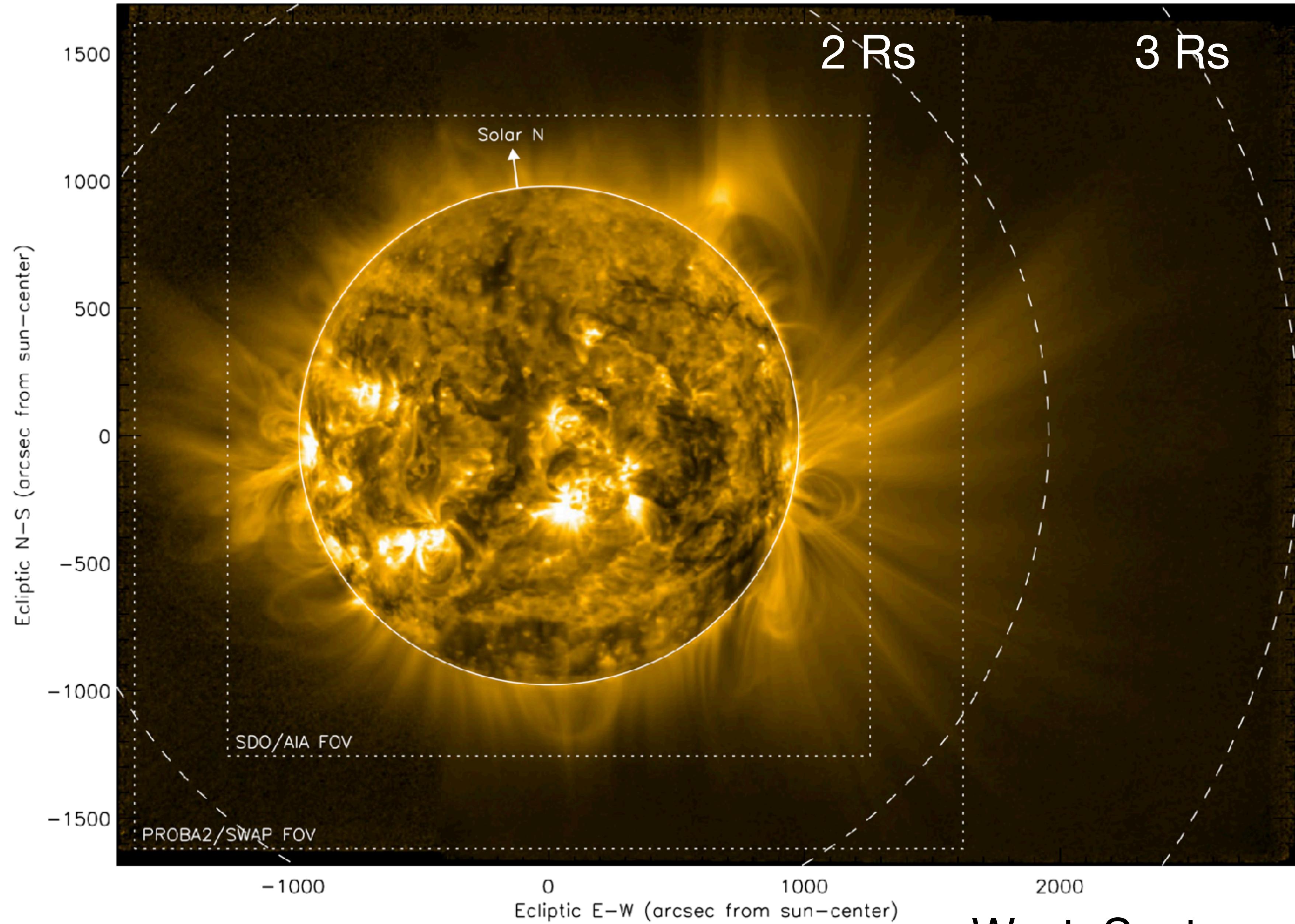


EUV coronagraphic observations of the Extreme Ultraviolet Imager on board Solar Orbiter

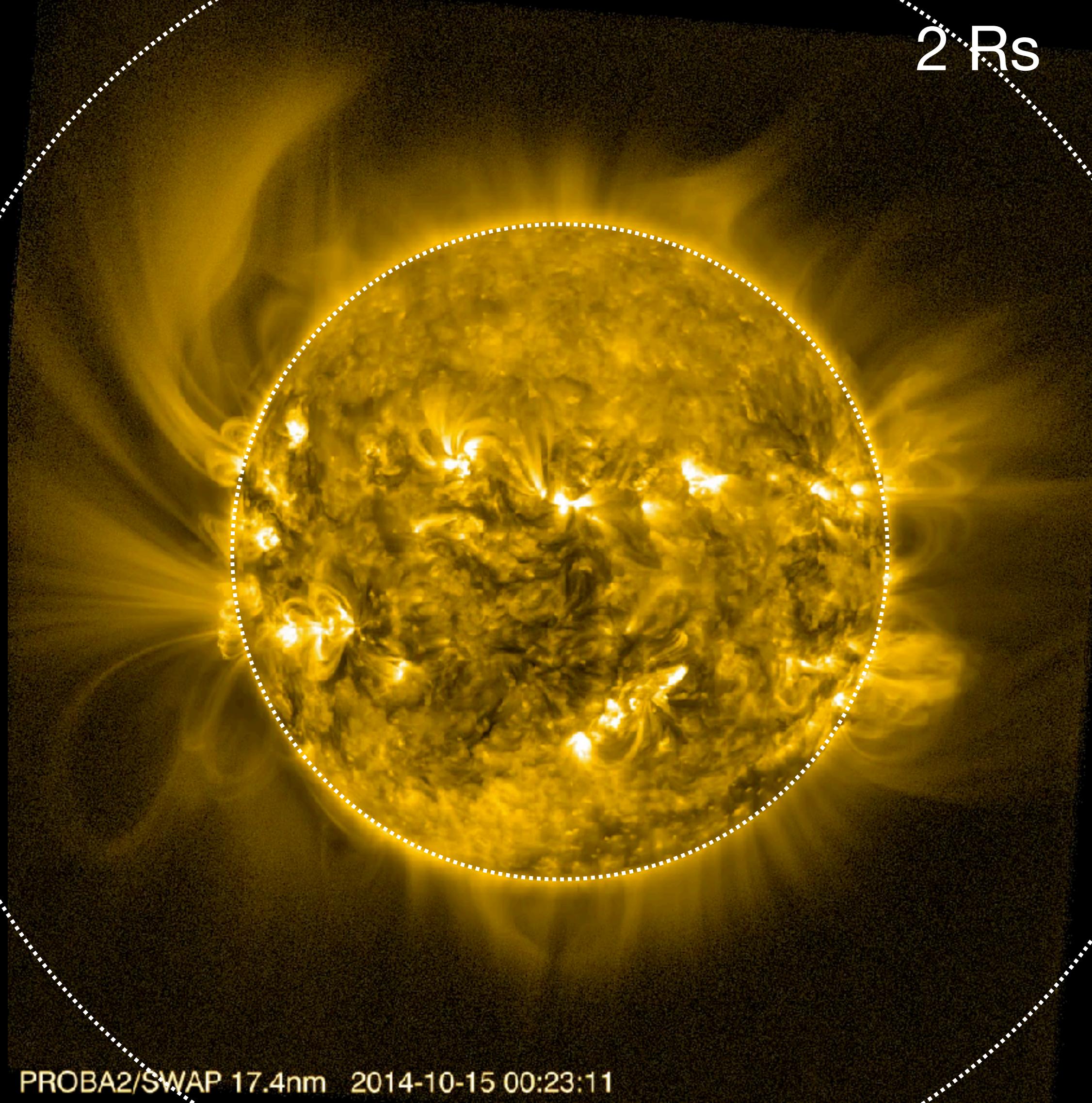
D. Berghmans & F. Auchère & EUI team



PROBA2 SWAP

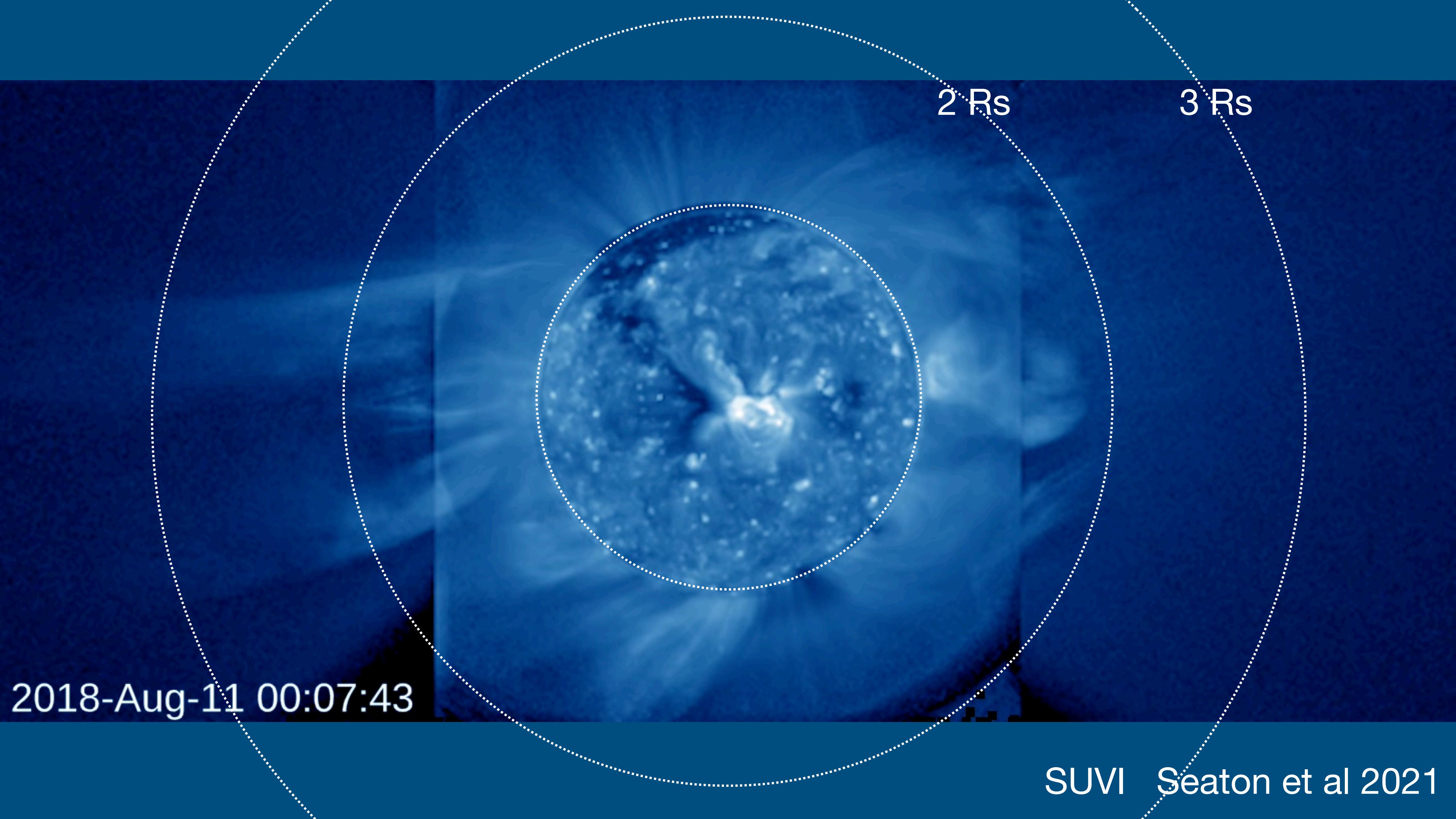


PROBA2 SWAP



2 Rs

3 Rs

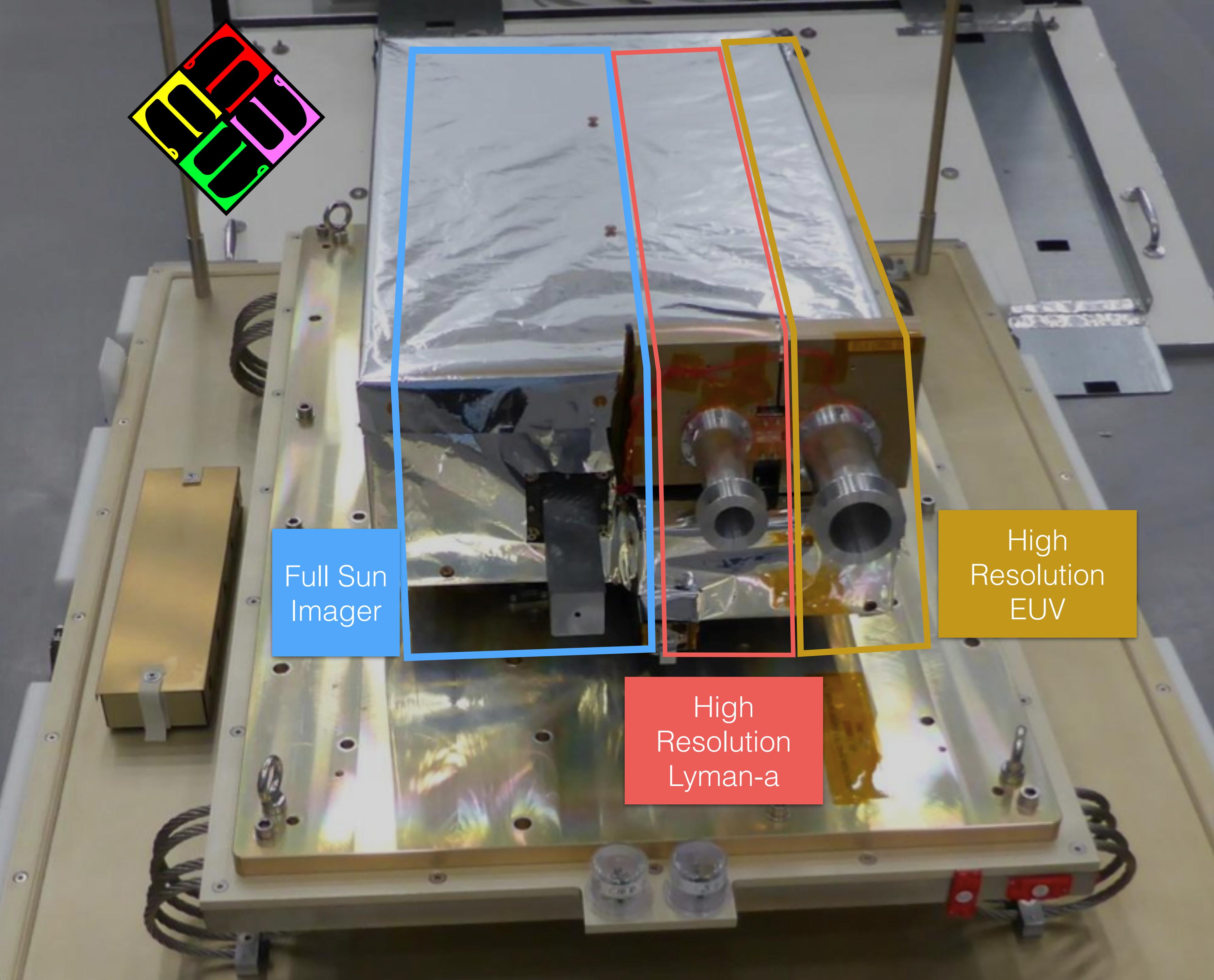




EUI: Extreme Ultraviolet Imager



Launch (2020 Feb 10)



The “Extreme Ultraviolet Imager” (EUI)
has been built by:



Centre Spatial de Liège



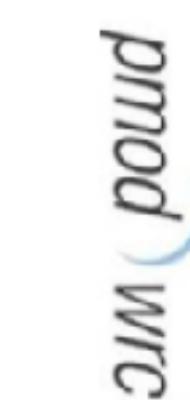
Institut d'Astrophysique Spatiale



Laboratoire Charles Fabry,
Institut d'Optique



Max Planck Institute for
Solar System Research



Physikalisch-Meteorologisches
Observatorium Davos



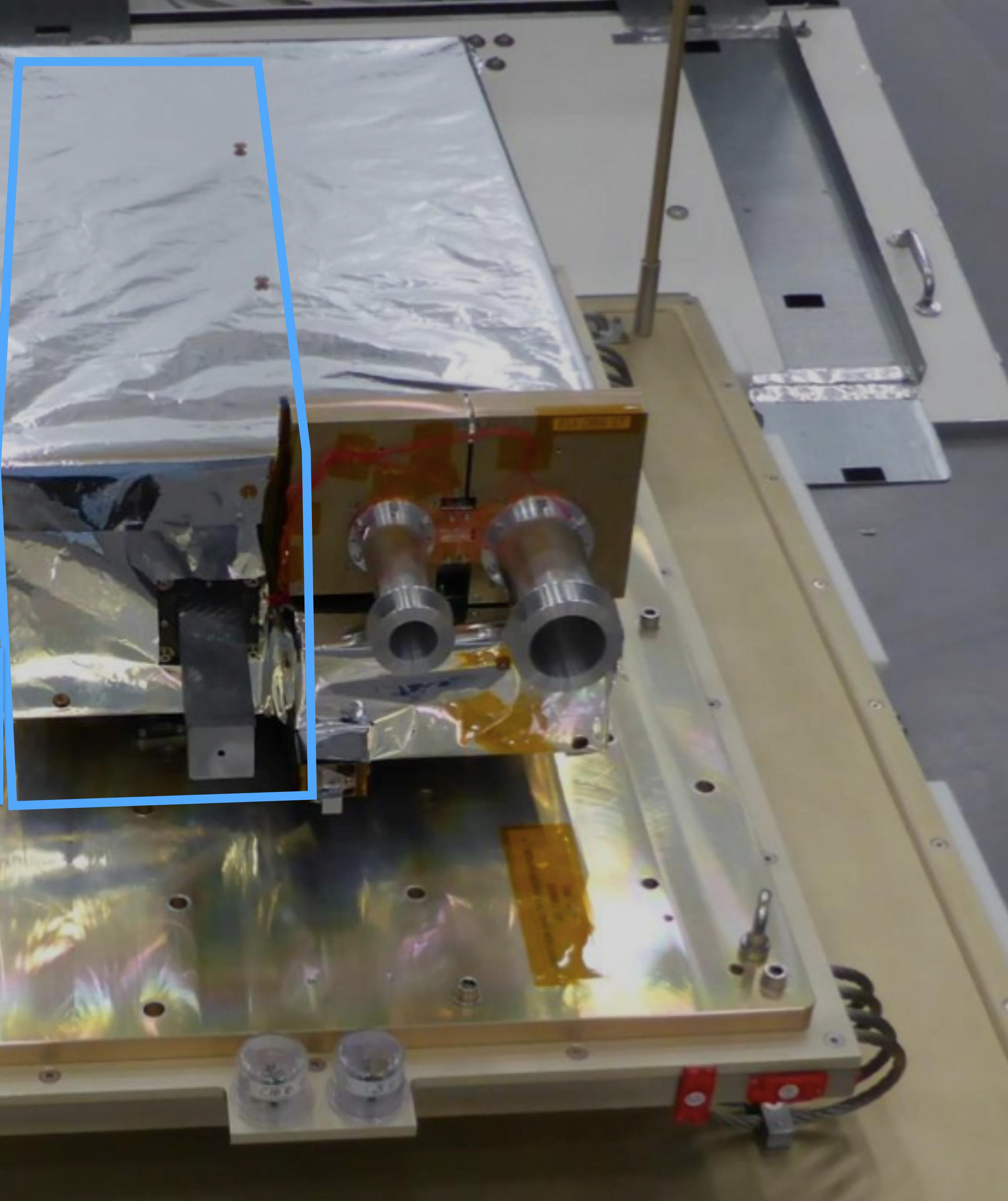
UCL-Mullard Space Science Laboratory



Royal Observatory of Belgium



Full
Sun
Imager

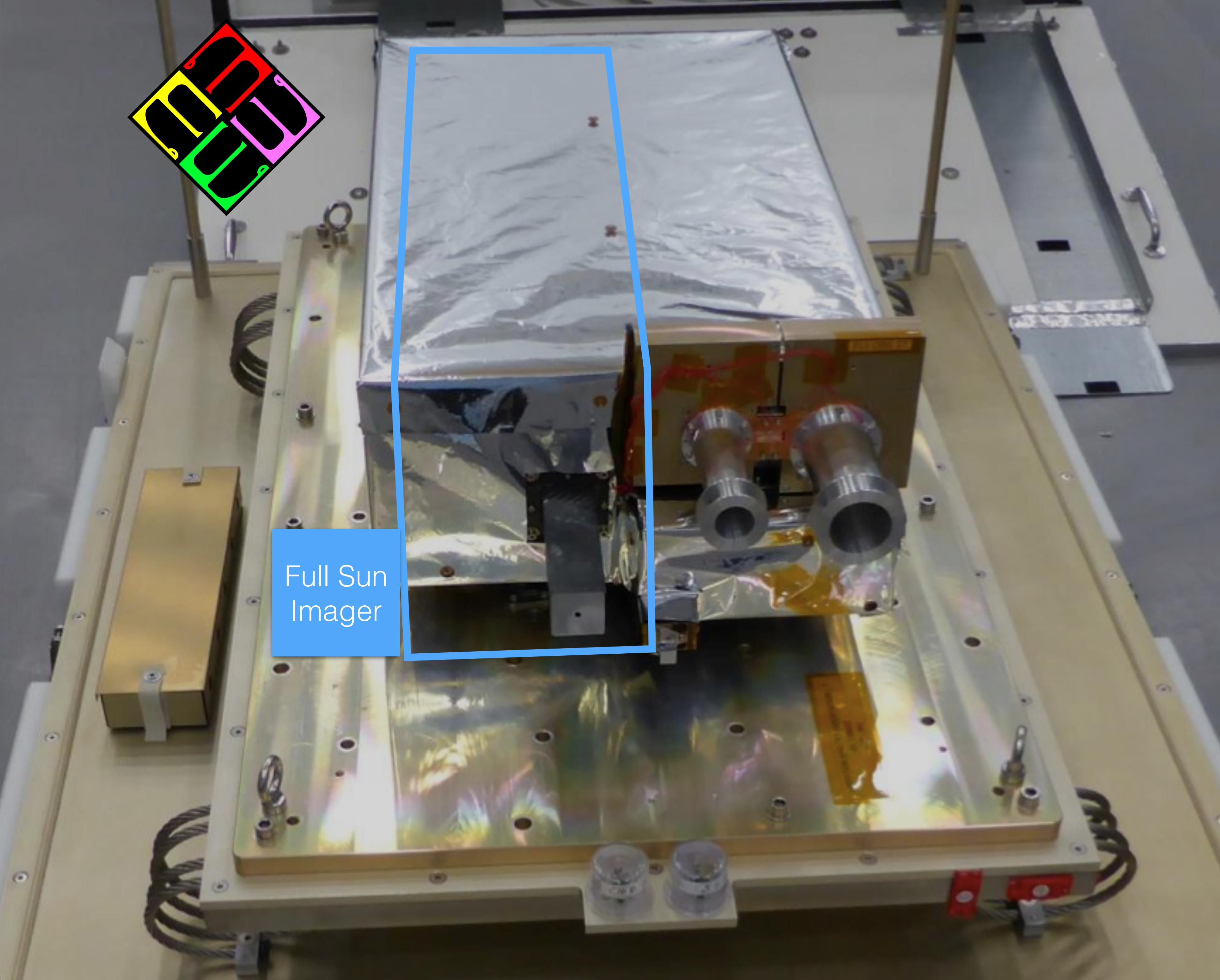


	FSI
FOV	3.8 deg ~ 4 R_s
pixel scale	~4.5 arcsec ~920km
time resolution	minuten

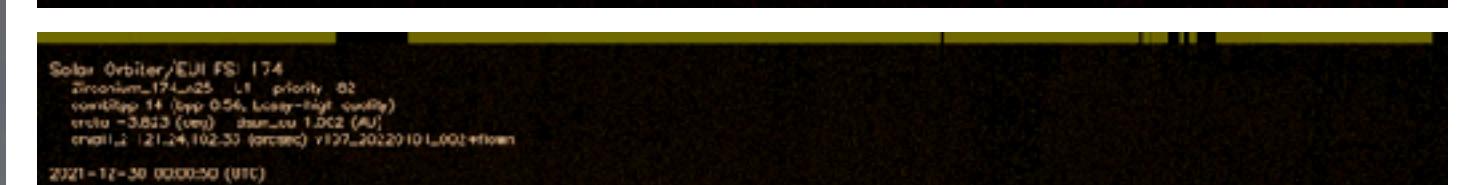
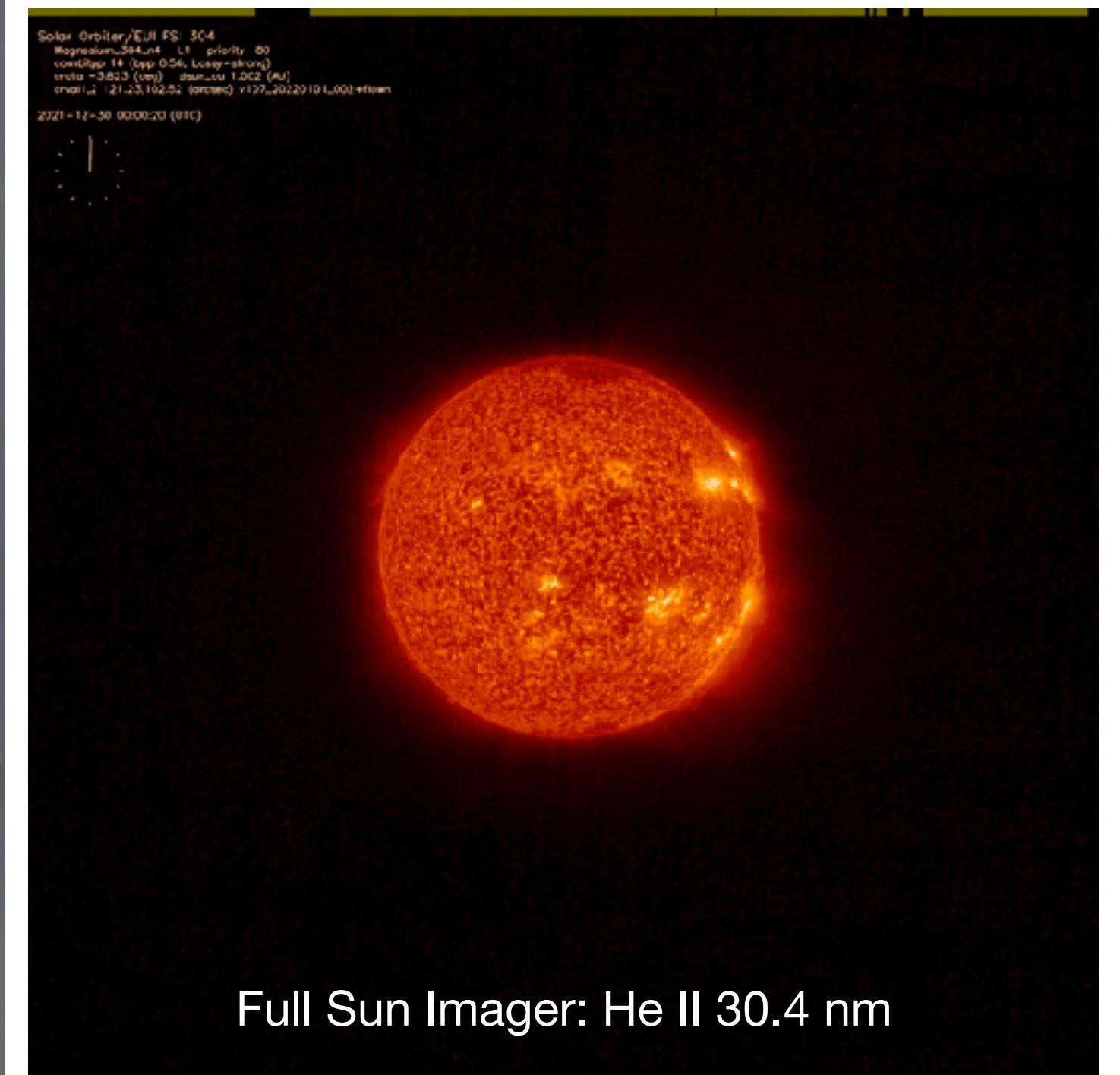
red: at perihelion, 0.29 au



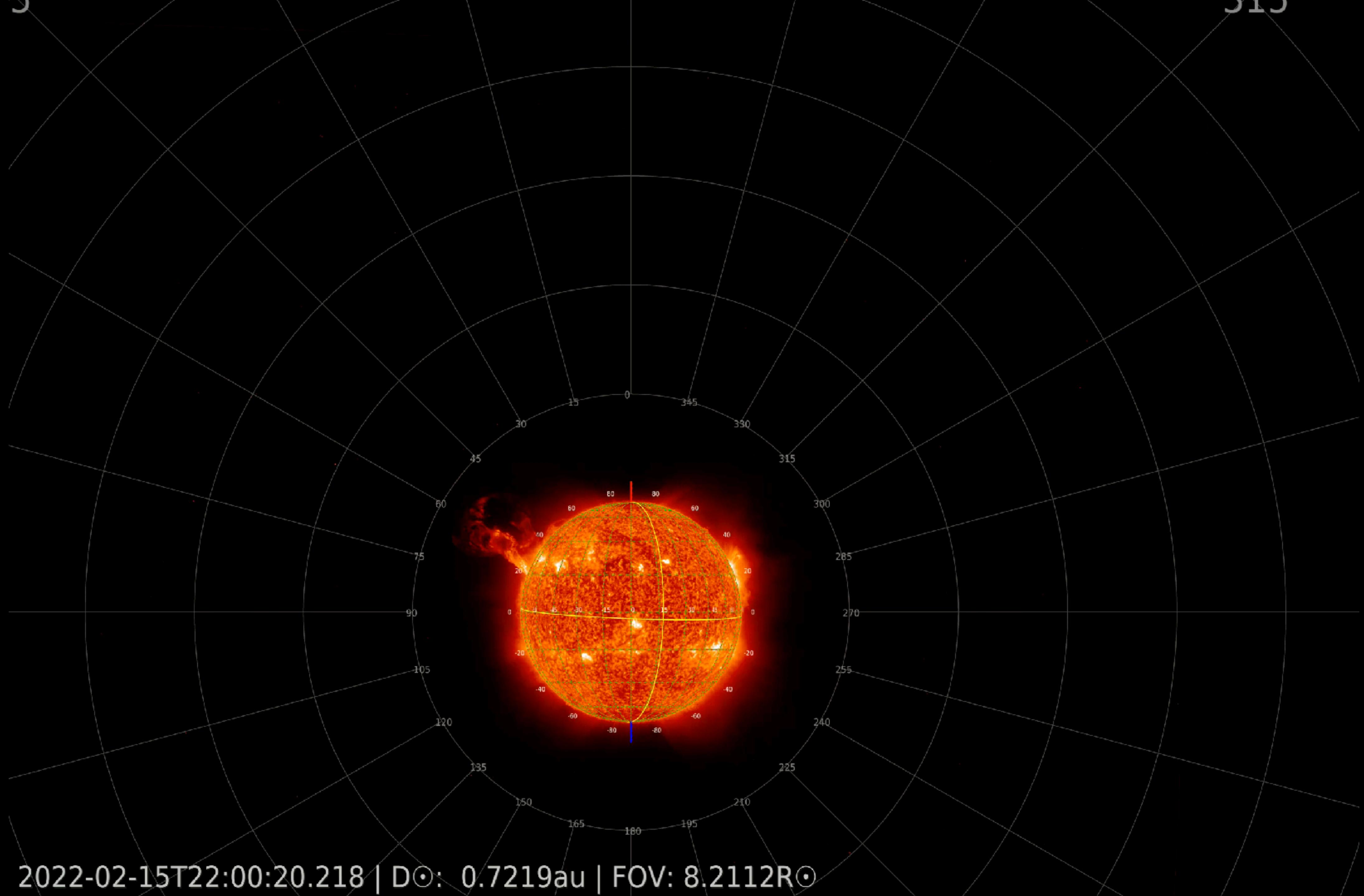
Full Sun
Imager



Full Sun Imager: He II 30.4 nm



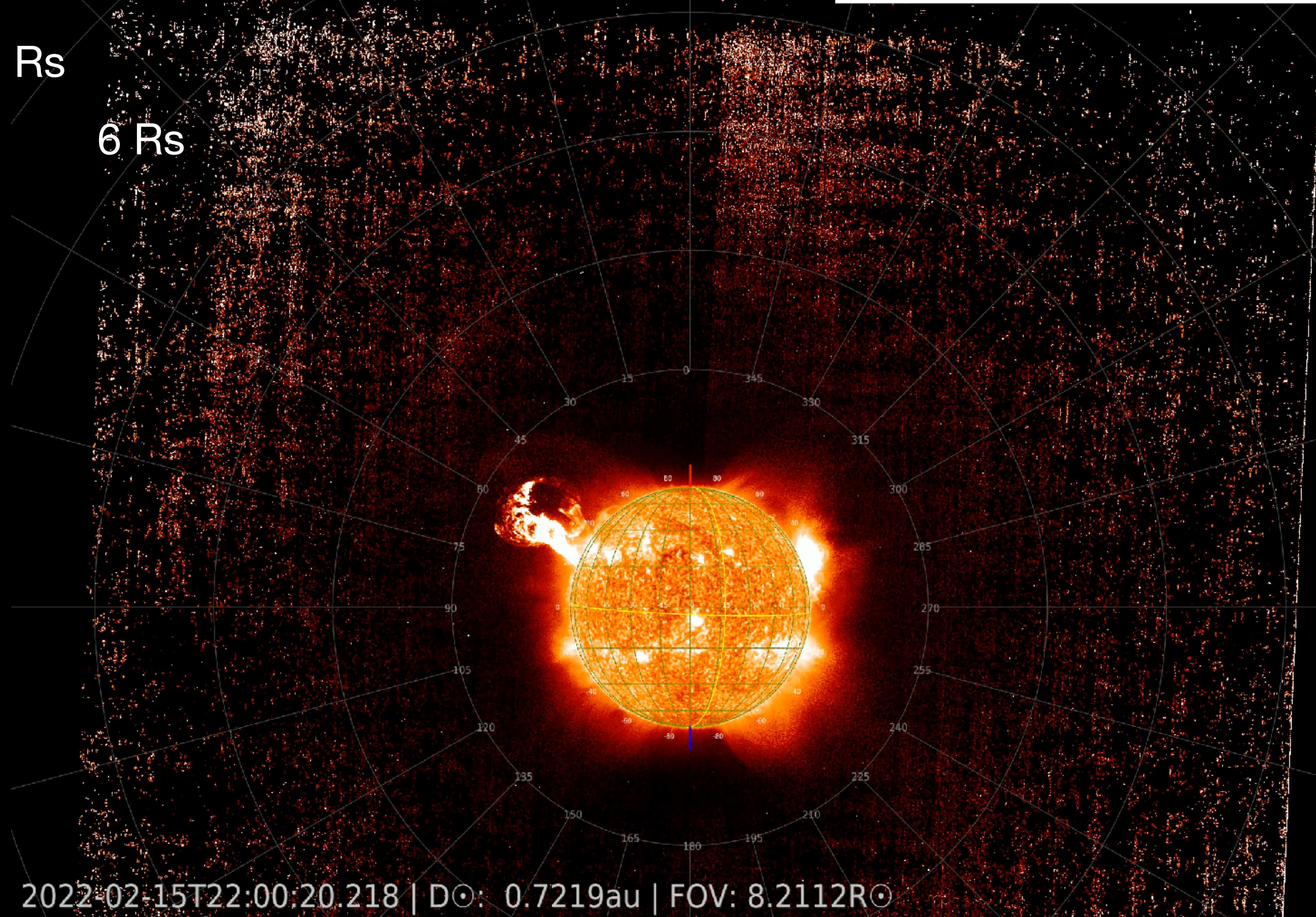
Full Sun Imager: Fe IX/X 17.4 nm



2022-02-15T22:00:20.218 | D \odot : 0.7219au | FOV: 8.2112R \odot

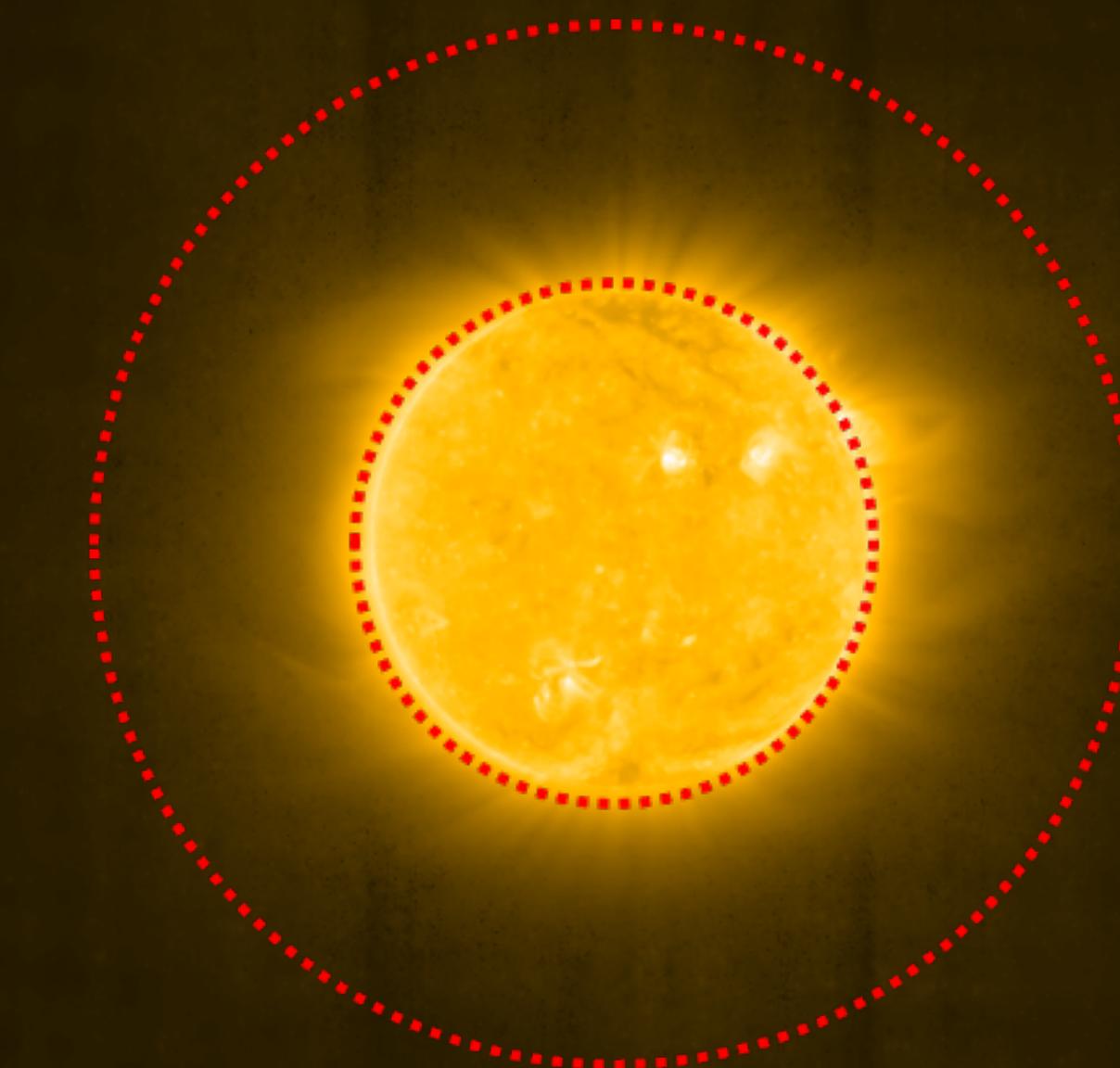
7 Rs

6 Rs



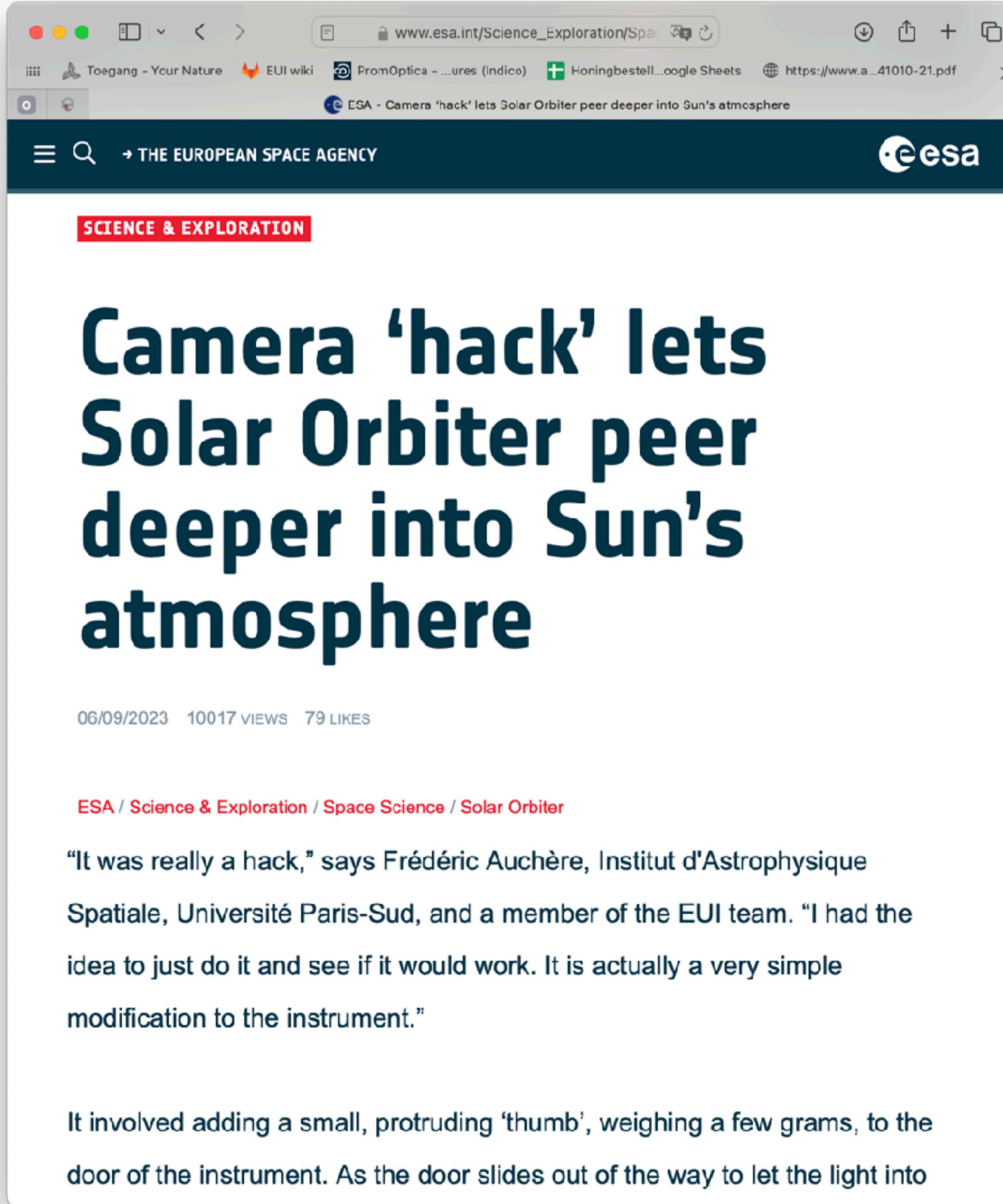
FSI174 @ 0.68 au

10s exposure



640s exposure

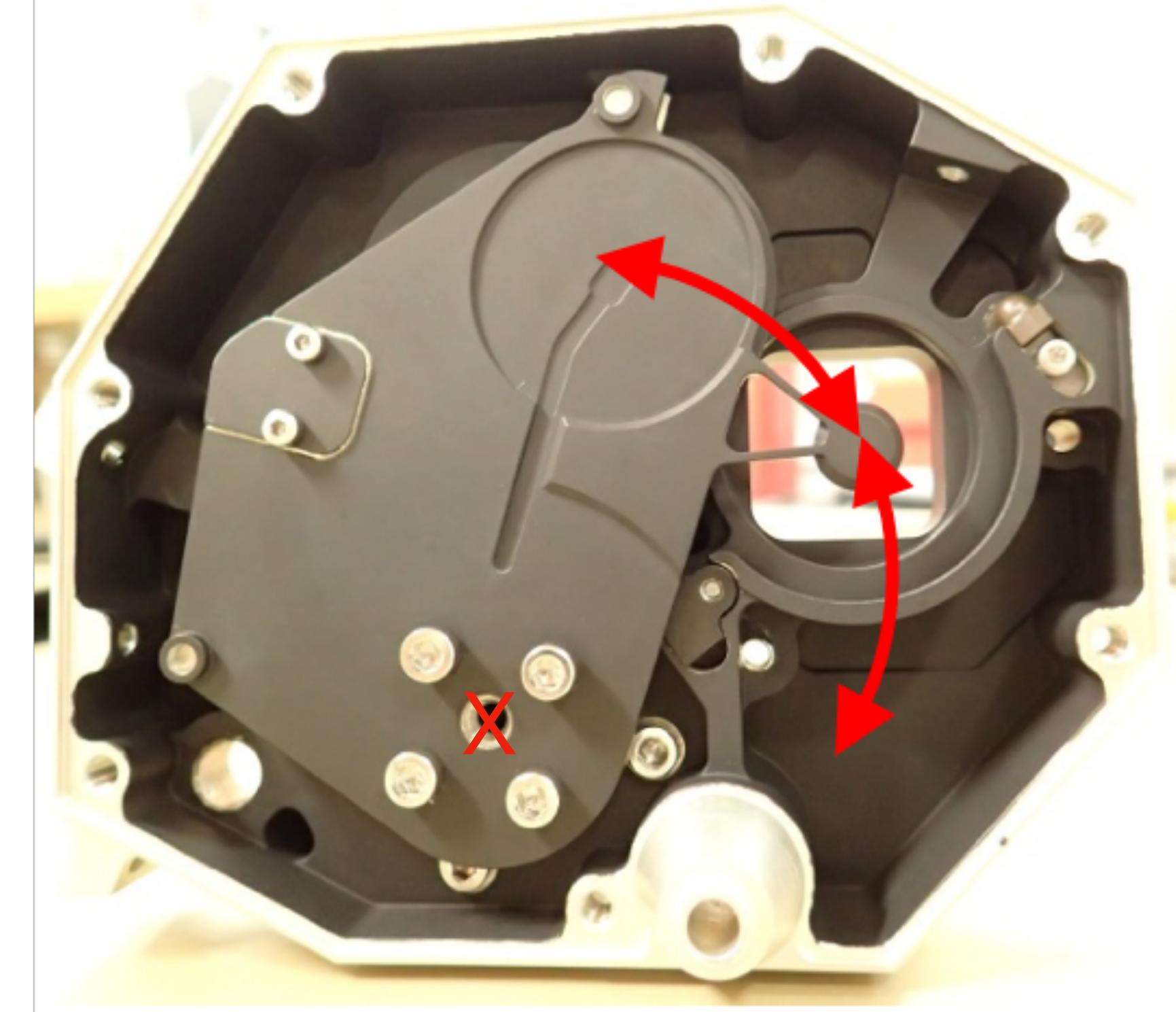


A screenshot of a web browser displaying a news article from the European Space Agency (esa.int). The title of the article is "Camera 'hack' lets Solar Orbiter peer deeper into Sun's atmosphere". The article is categorized under "SCIENCE & EXPLORATION". The date is 06/09/2023, with 10017 views and 79 likes. The text discusses a modification made by Frédéric Auchère to the EUI instrument on the Solar Orbiter to peer deeper into the Sun's atmosphere. It involved adding a small, protruding 'thumb' to the door of the instrument.

[ESA / Science & Exploration / Space Science / Solar Orbiter](#)

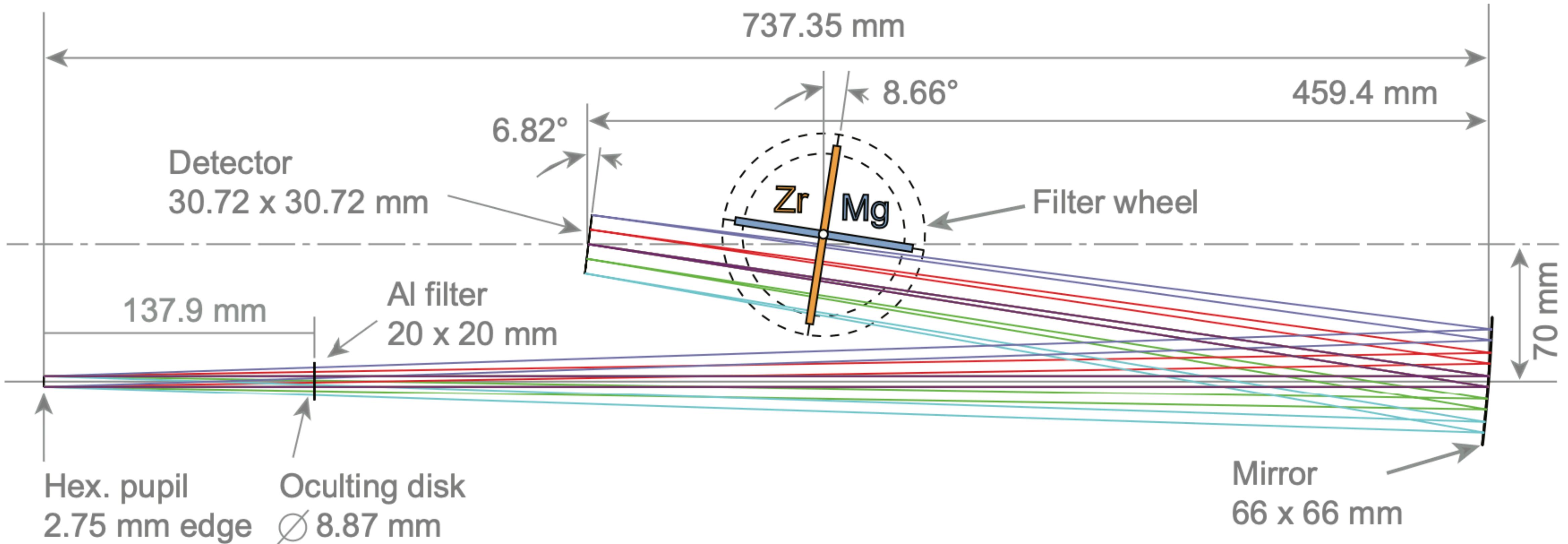
"It was really a hack," says Frédéric Auchère, Institut d'Astrophysique Spatiale, Université Paris-Sud, and a member of the EUI team. "I had the idea to just do it and see if it would work. It is actually a very simple modification to the instrument."

It involved adding a small, protruding 'thumb', weighing a few grams, to the door of the instrument. As the door slides out of the way to let the light into

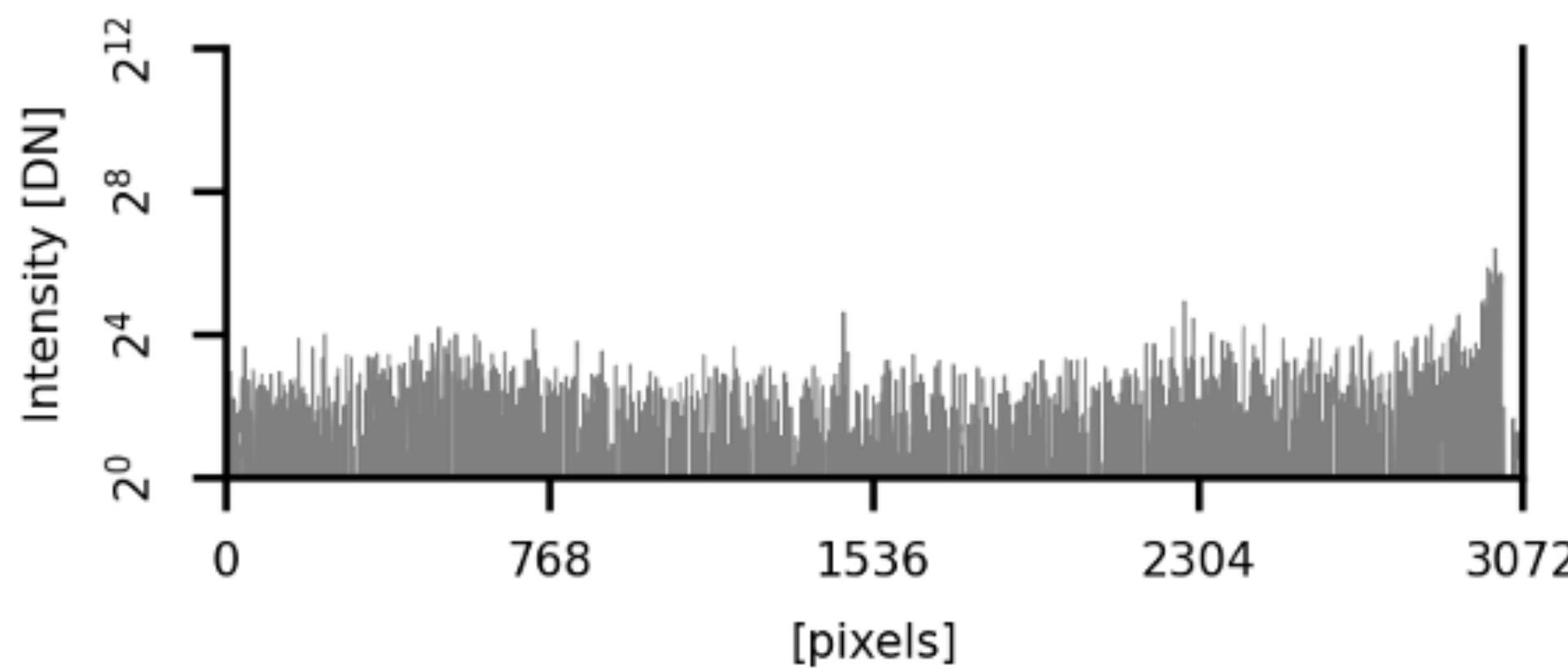
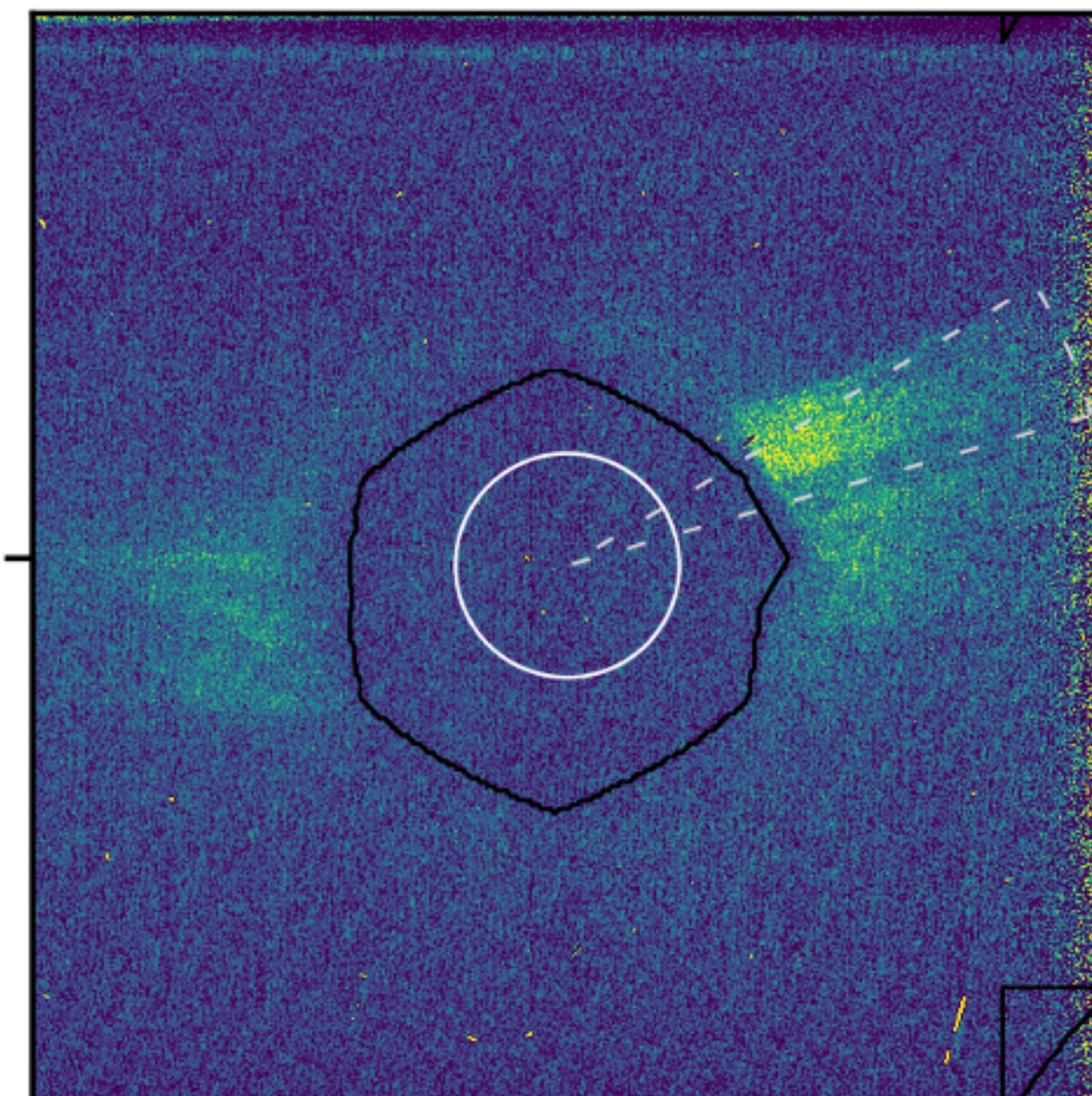
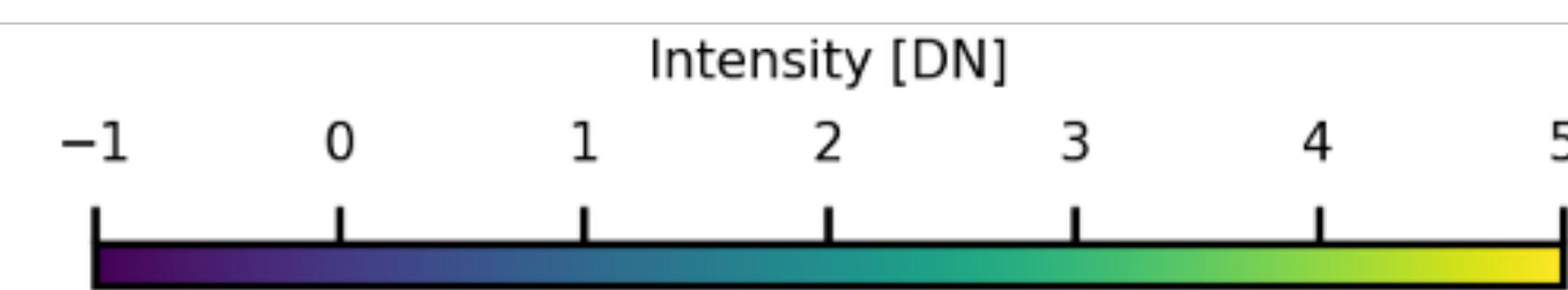
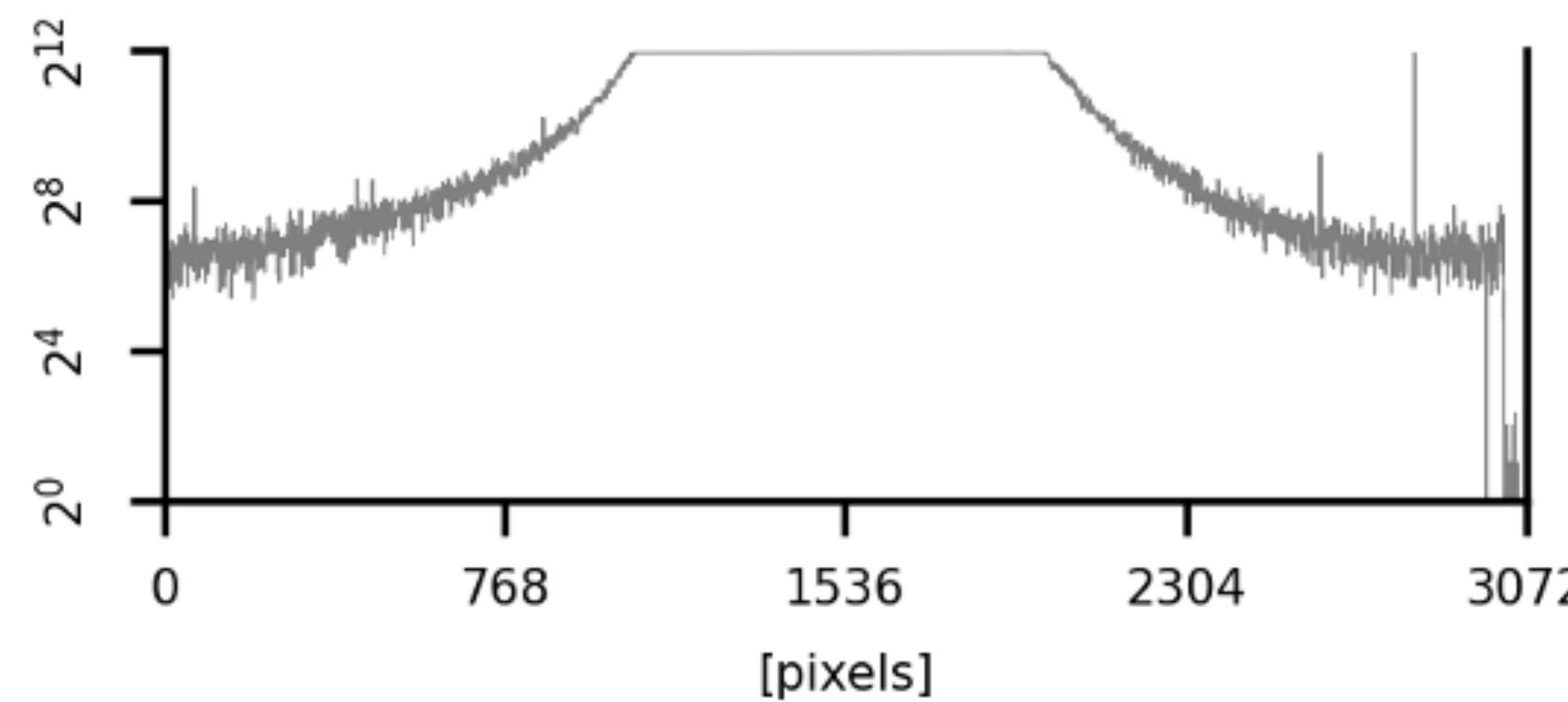
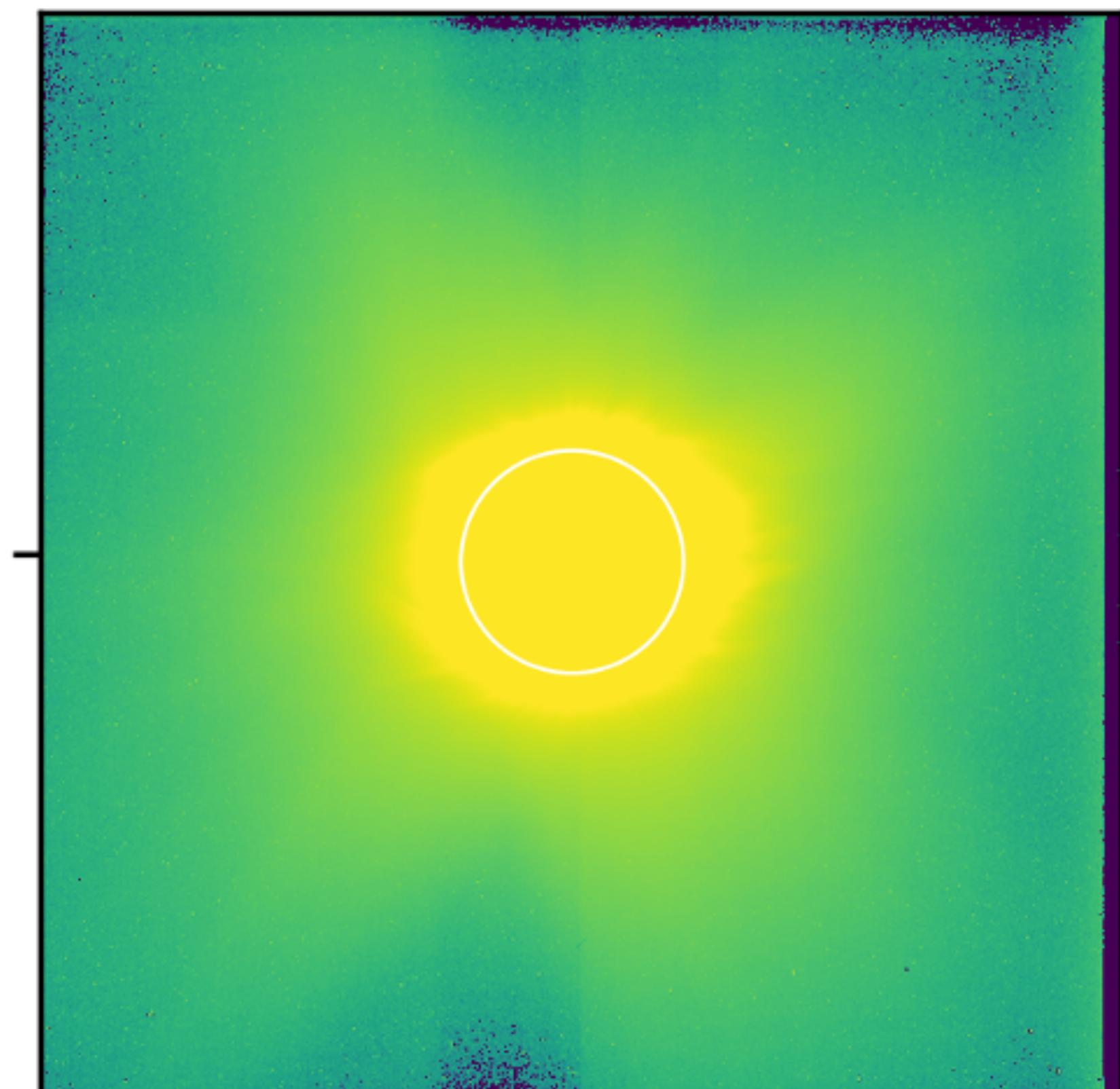
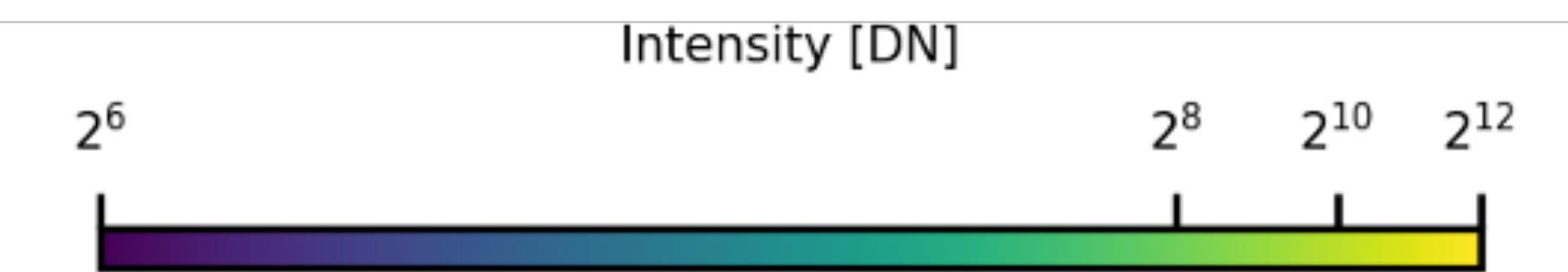


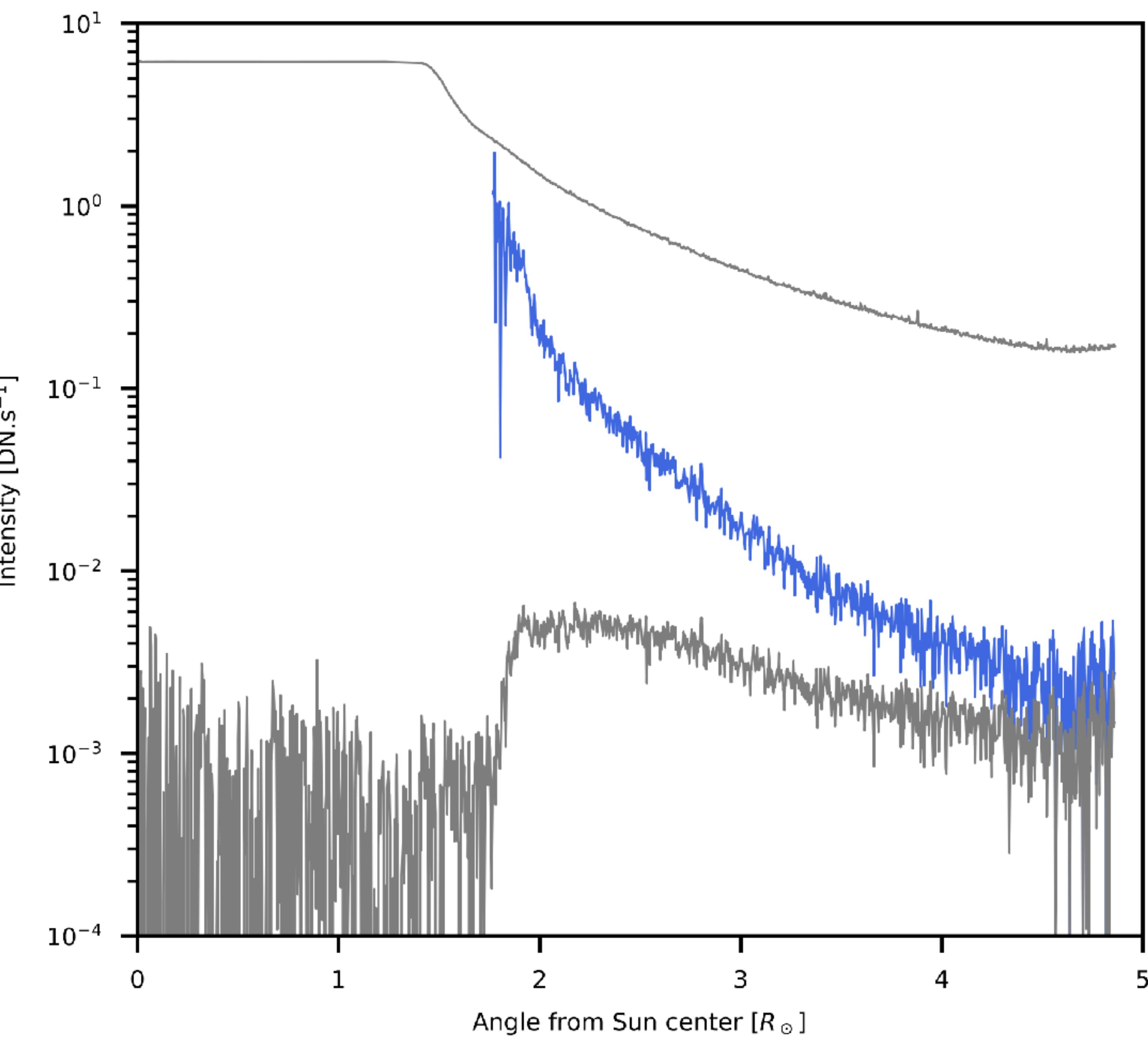
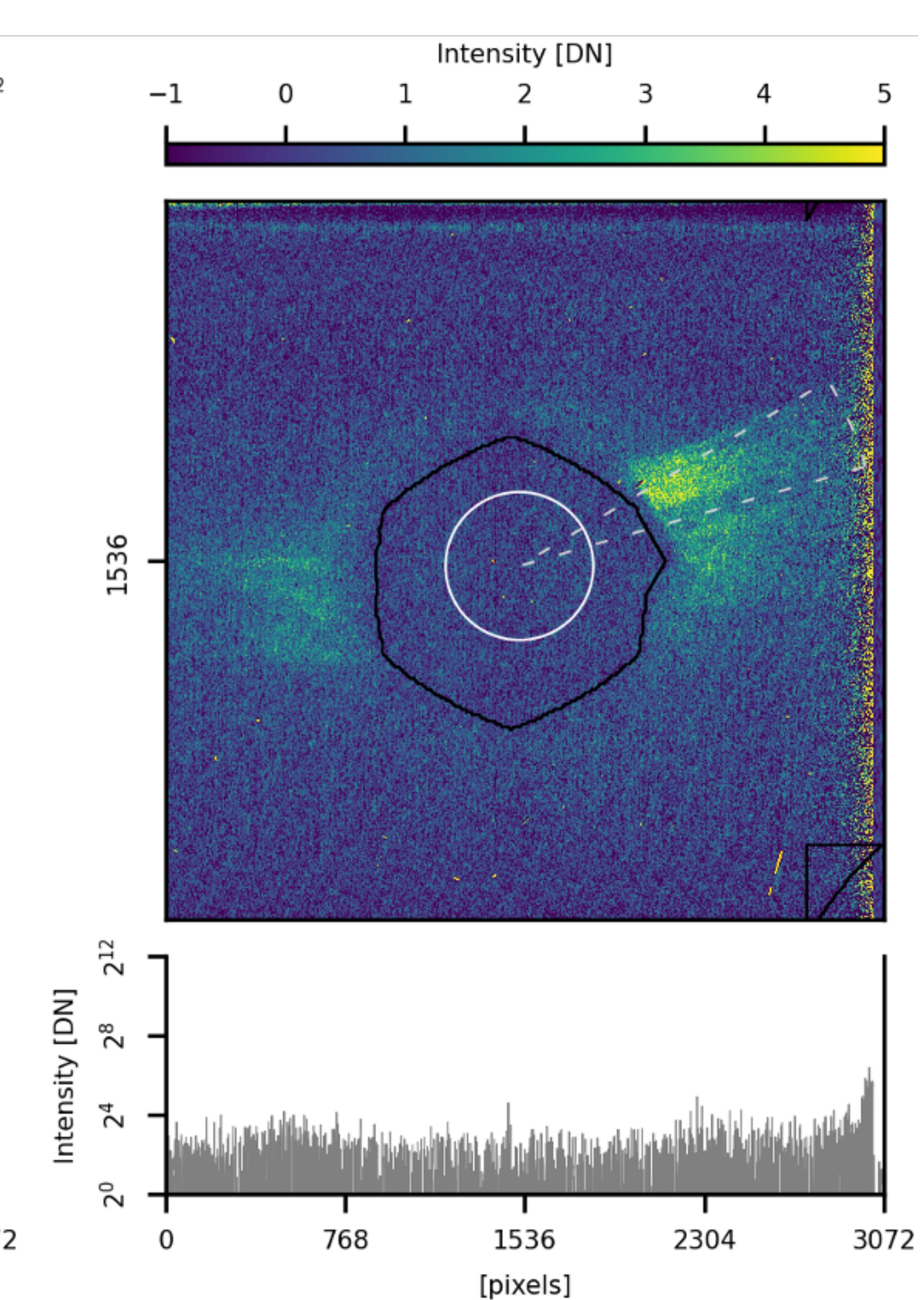
An occulting disk on the door

- Single disk solution OK @ 174 & 304
- Campaign mode
- When far from the Sun (>0.4UA)



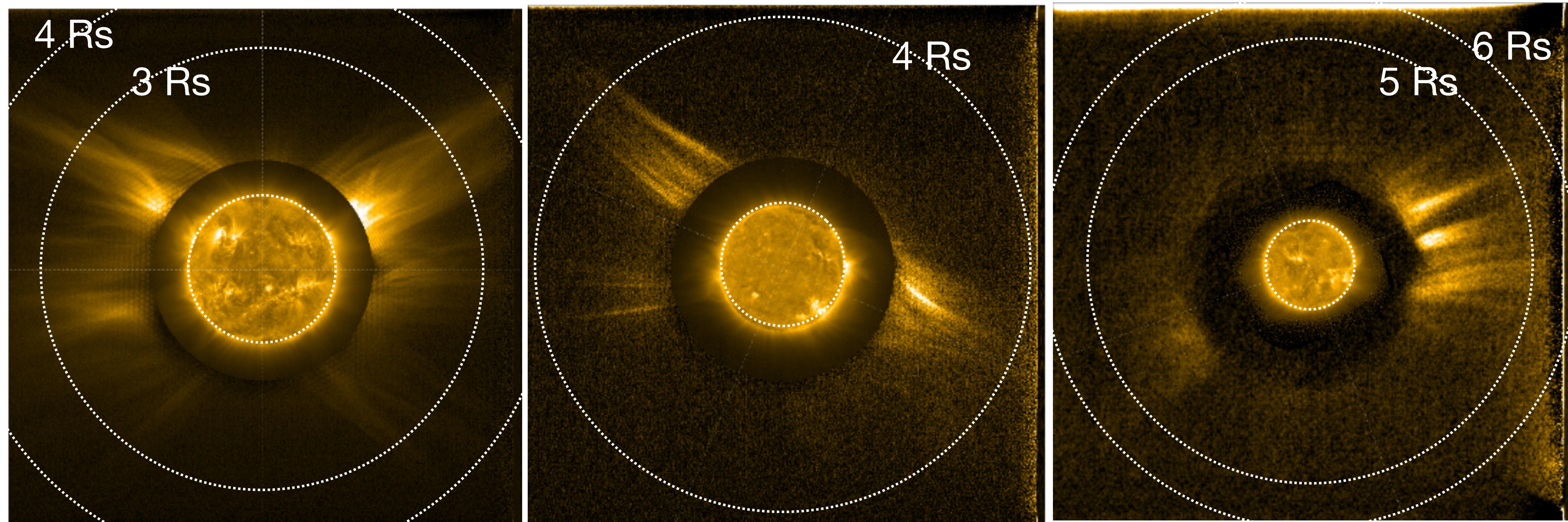
640s
exposures





Start date (UT)	End date (UT)	Channel	Exposure	Cadence	Sun distance	Separation angle	
						Earth	STEREO A
2021 Sep. 9 00:42	2021 Sep. 9 09:30	17.4 nm	640 s	11 min	0.60 au	65°	24°
2021 Nov. 1 00:42	2021 Nov. 3 23:42	17.4 nm	1000 s	30 min	0.83 au	2°	36°
2021 Nov. 4 00:12	2021 Nov. 4 21:12	30.4 nm	1000 s	30 min	0.84 au	2°	36°
2022 Feb. 8 04:15	2022 Feb. 8 07:45	17.4 nm	1000 s	30 min	0.79 au	19°	16°
2022 Mar. 7 16:00	2022 Mar. 7 19:30	17.4 nm	1000 s	30 min	0.50 au	3°	33°
2022 Dec. 5 04:00	2023 Jan. 1 22:15	17.4 nm	1000 s	30 min	0.83 au–0.95 au	16°–22°	4°–9°

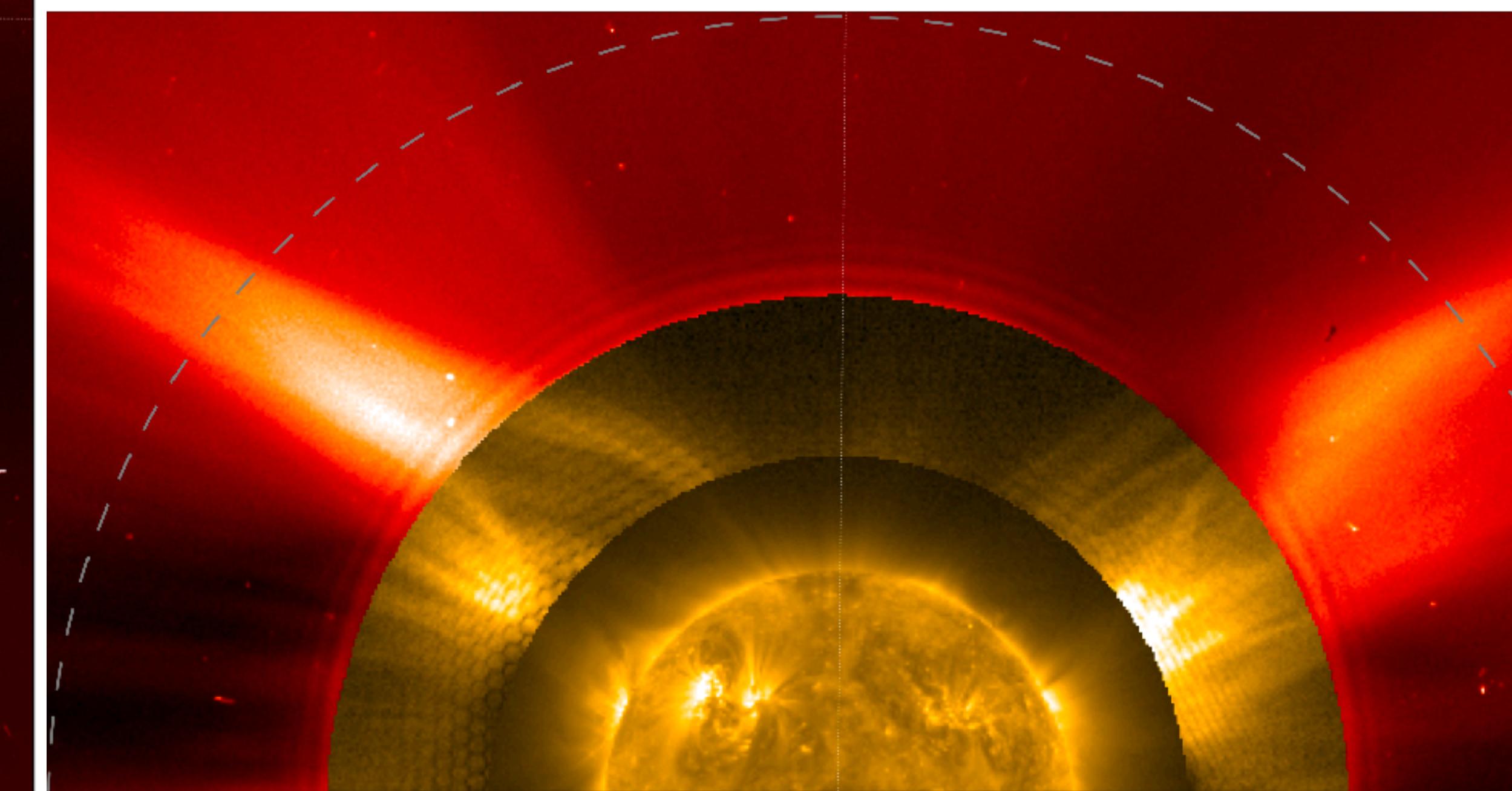
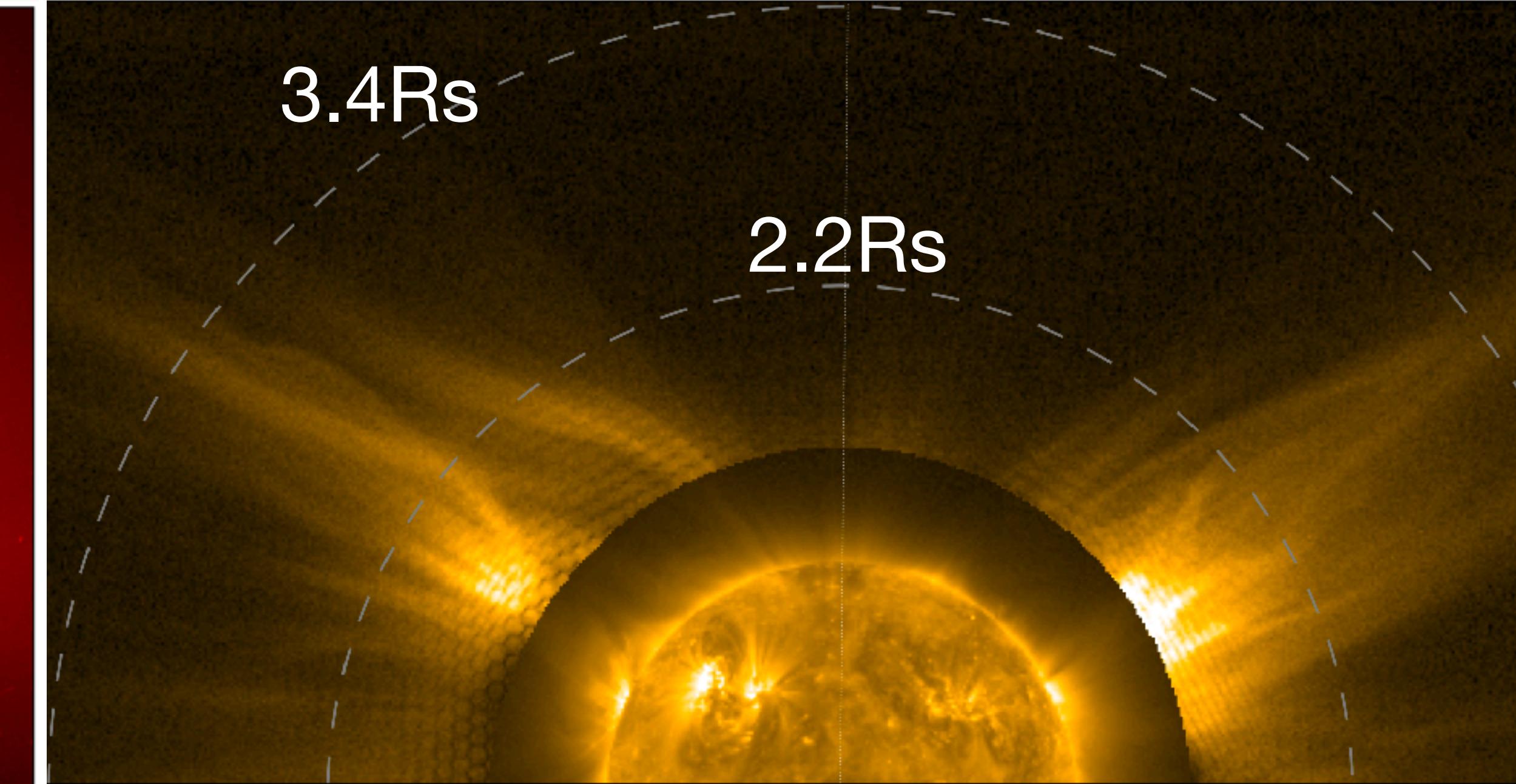
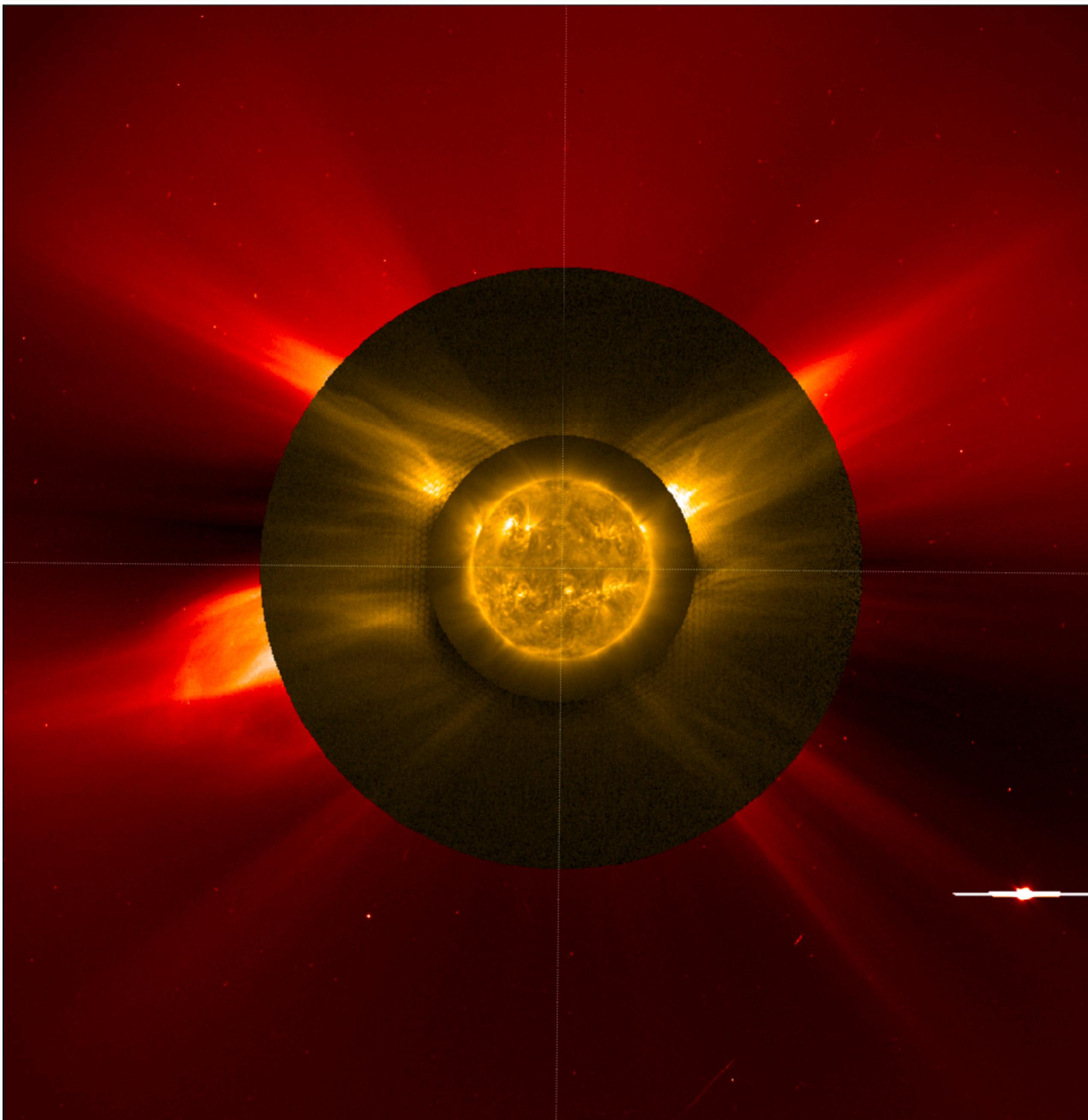
+ march 2023

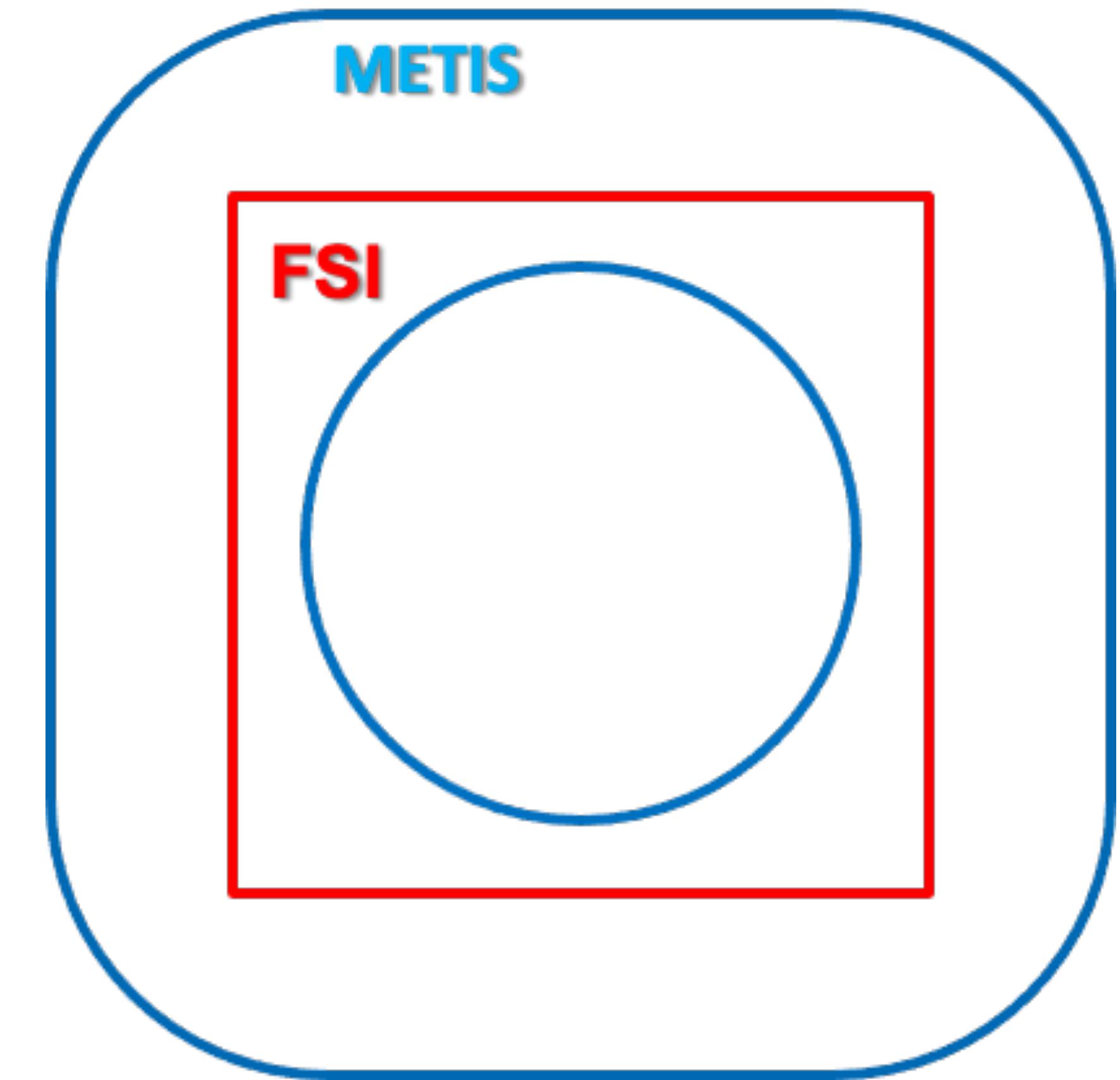
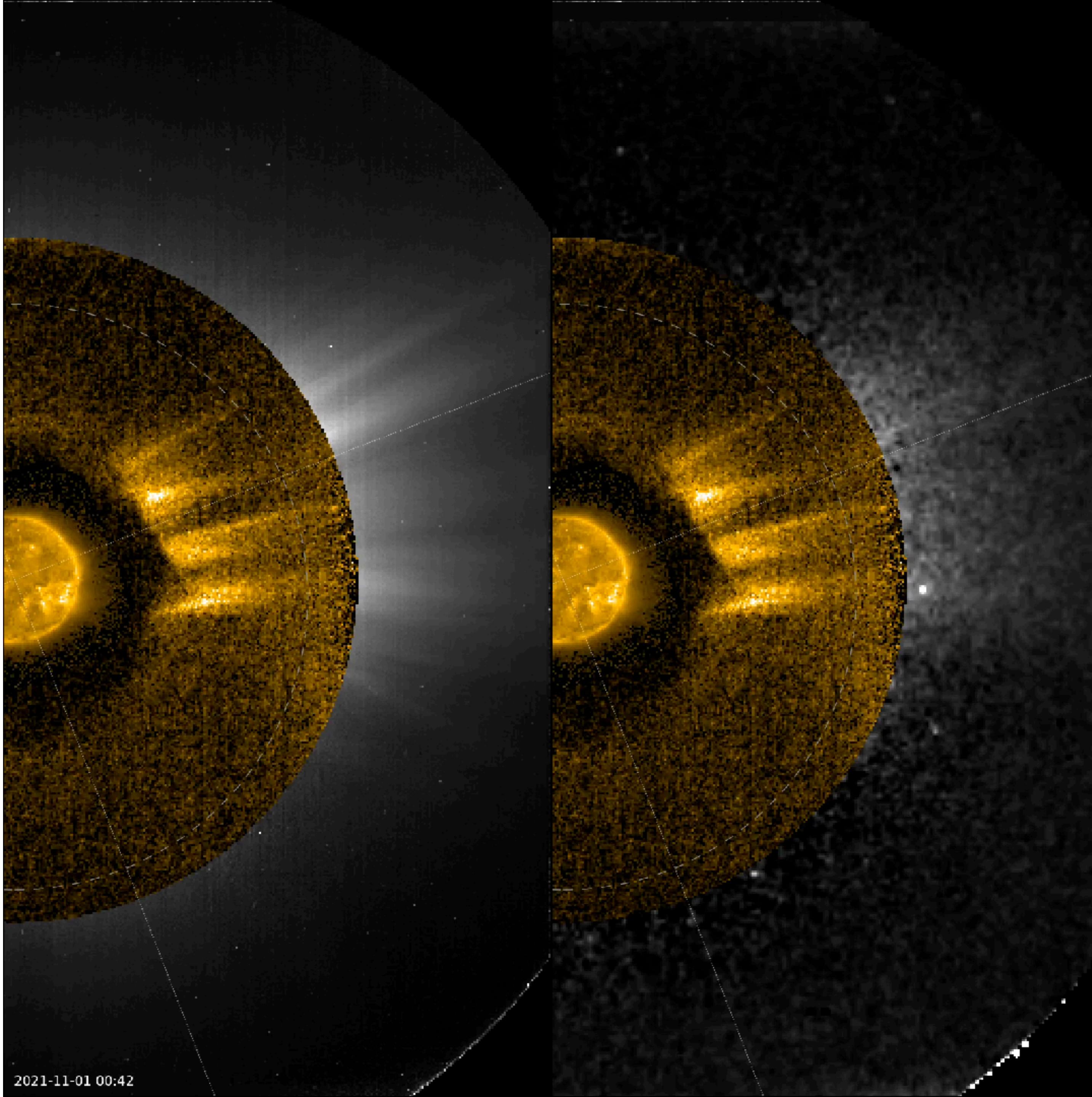


2022 March 7 (ext: FSI, int: FSI)

2021 Sept 9 (ext: FSI, int: FSI)

2021 Nov 1 (ext: FSI, int: SWAP)

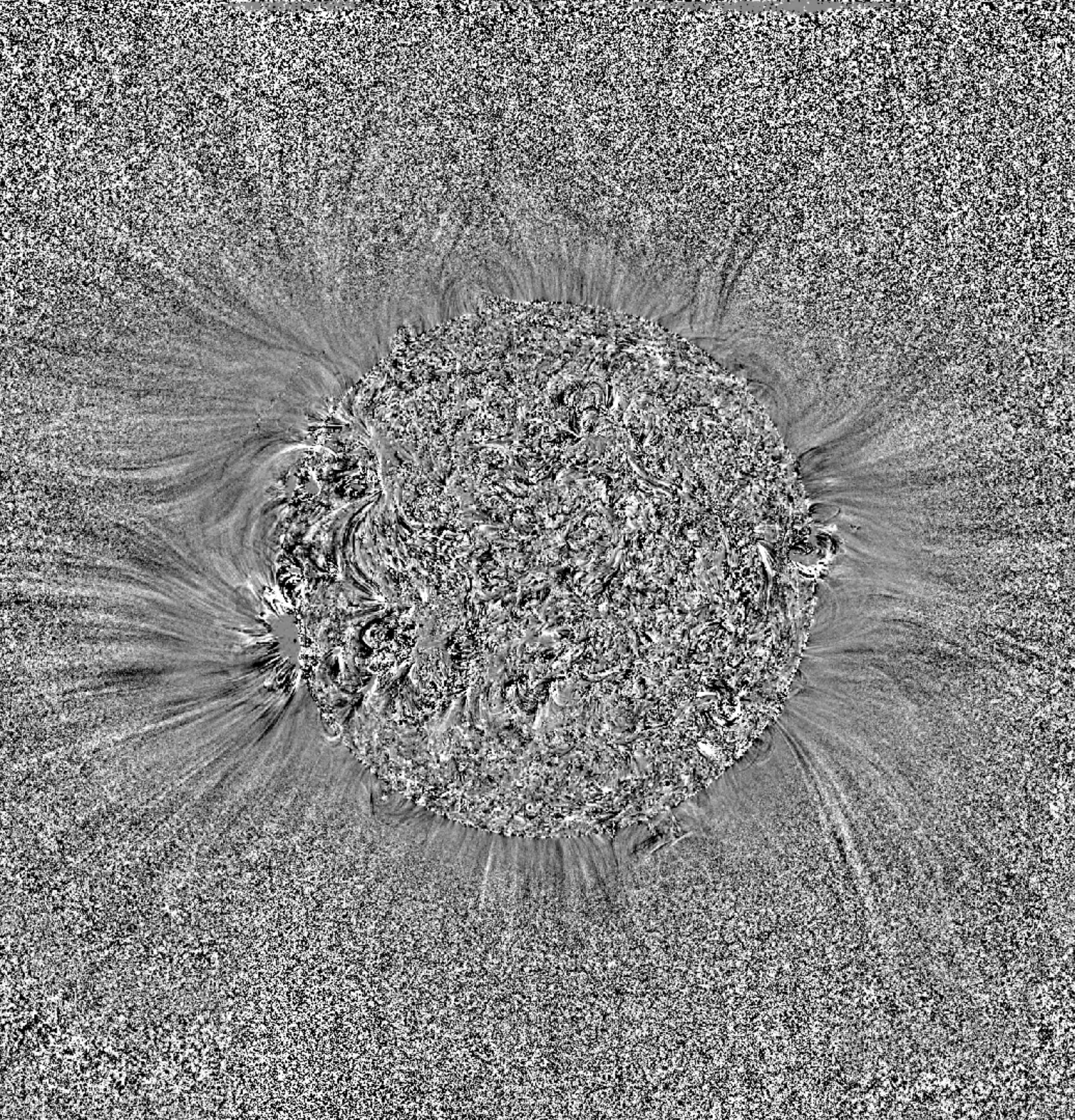




Abbo, 2023 submitted

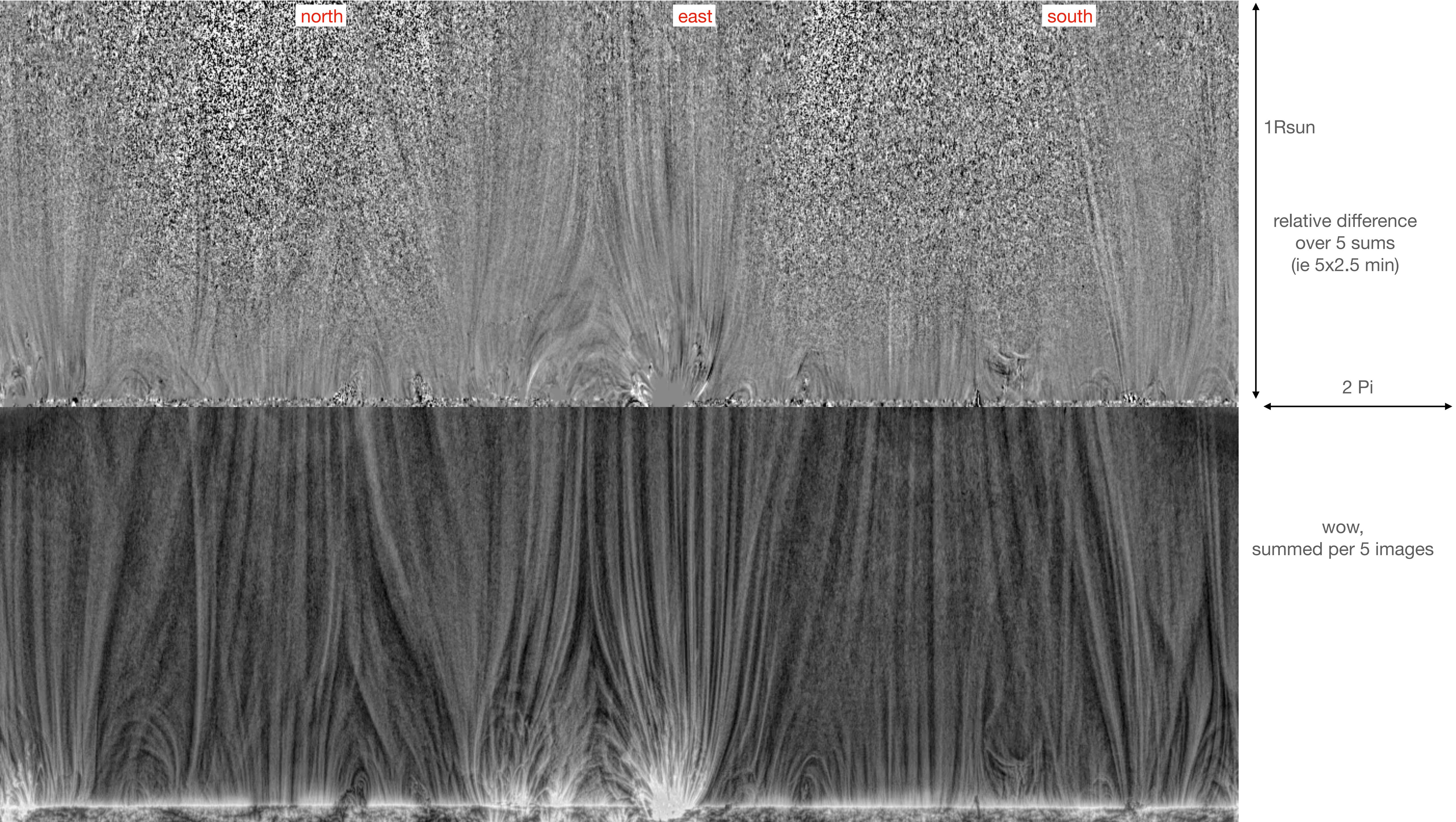
Conclusions

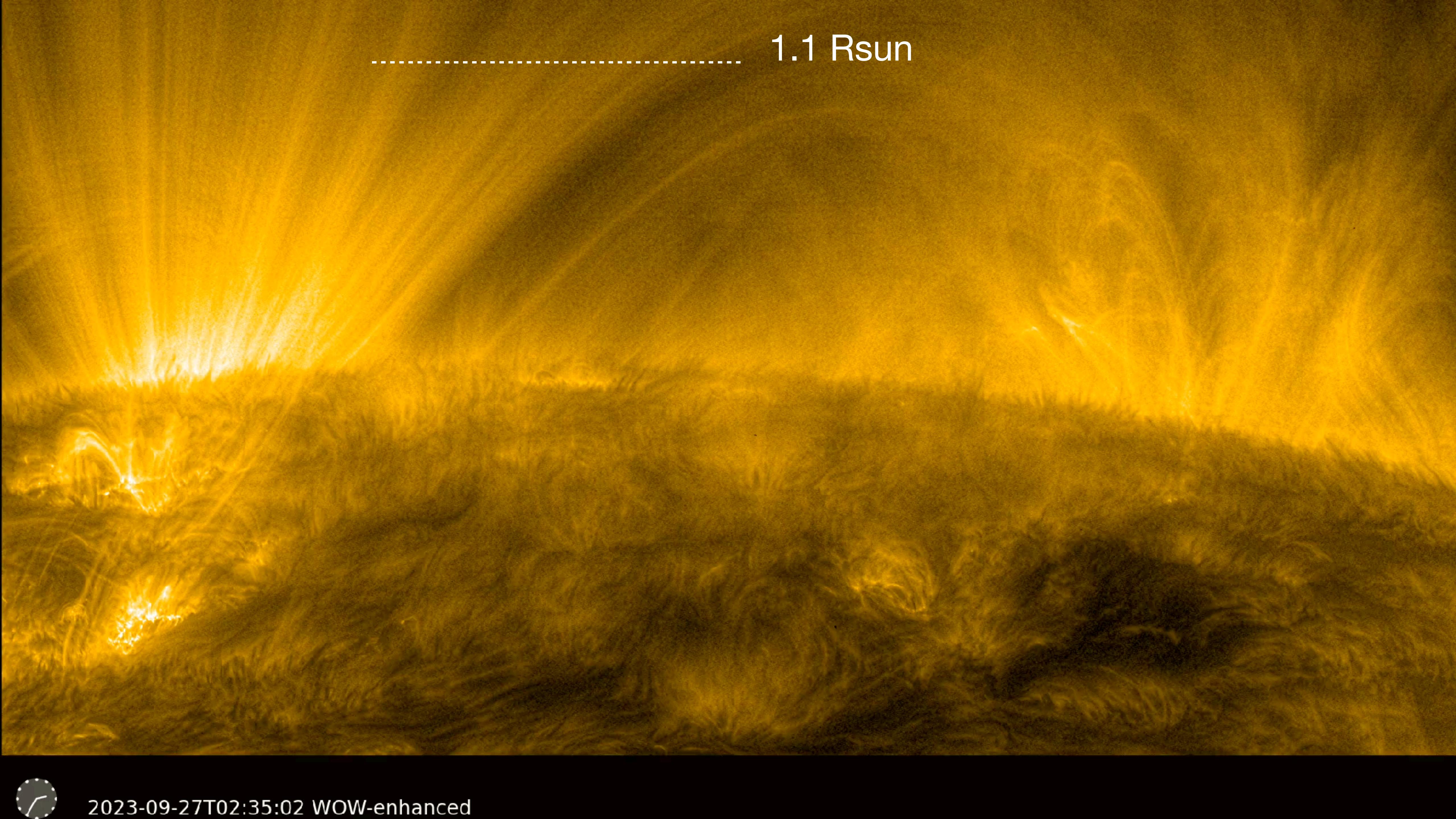
- 3.8 degree FOV of FSI is unprecedented
- occulting disc: signal in 17.4nm up to $>5 R_{\text{sun}}$
- no success with 30.4nm so far due to light leak
- lots of interesting comparisons to make with Metis and ASPIIICS



- recentering of images following L2 limb-fitting
- summed images per 5
(20s exposure at 30s cadence -> 100s exposure at 2.5min cadence)
- take relative difference over 5 sums (so difference over 5x2.5min = 12.5min)
- threshold intensity range strongly

looping back and forth

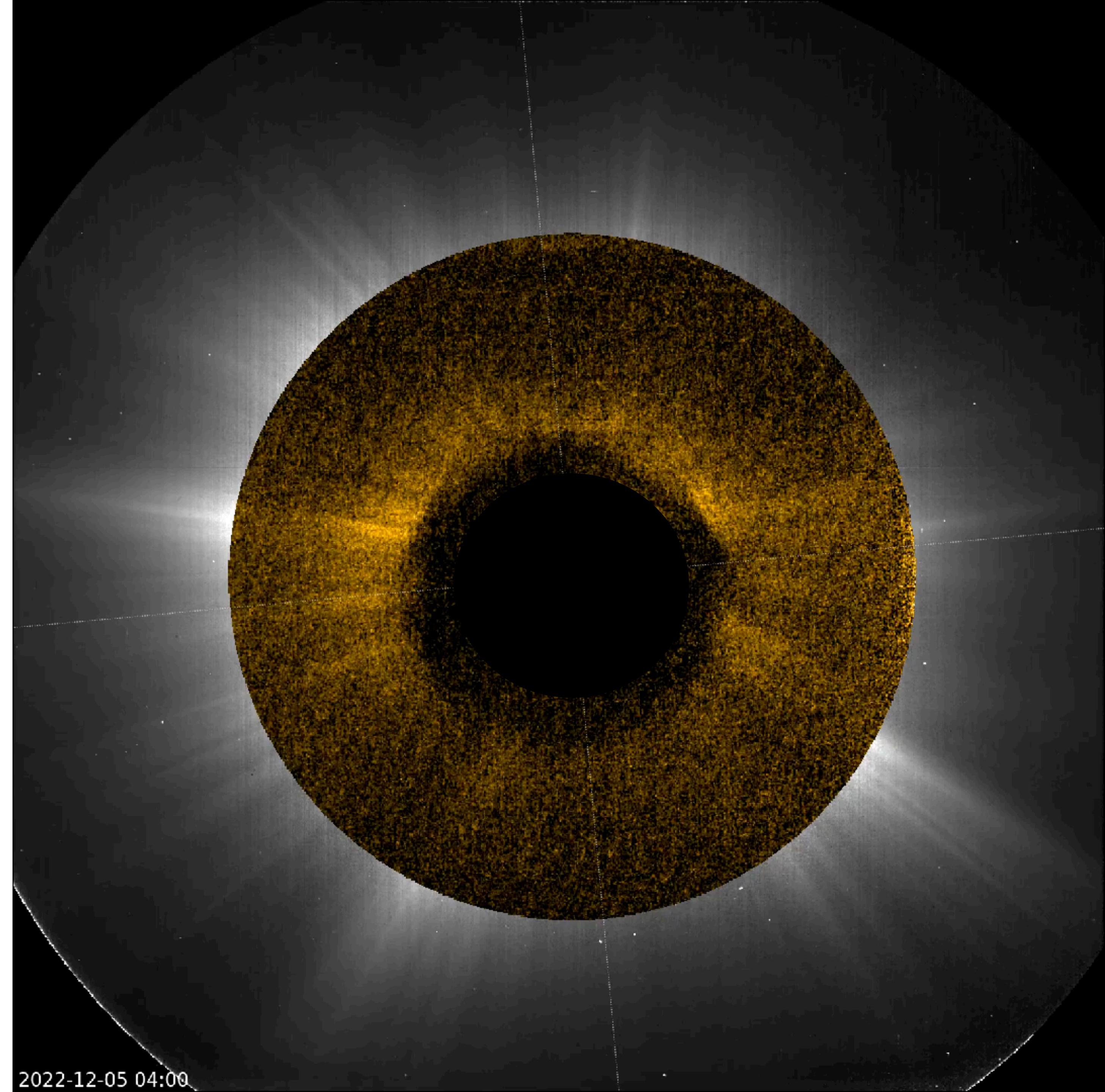




1.1 Rsun

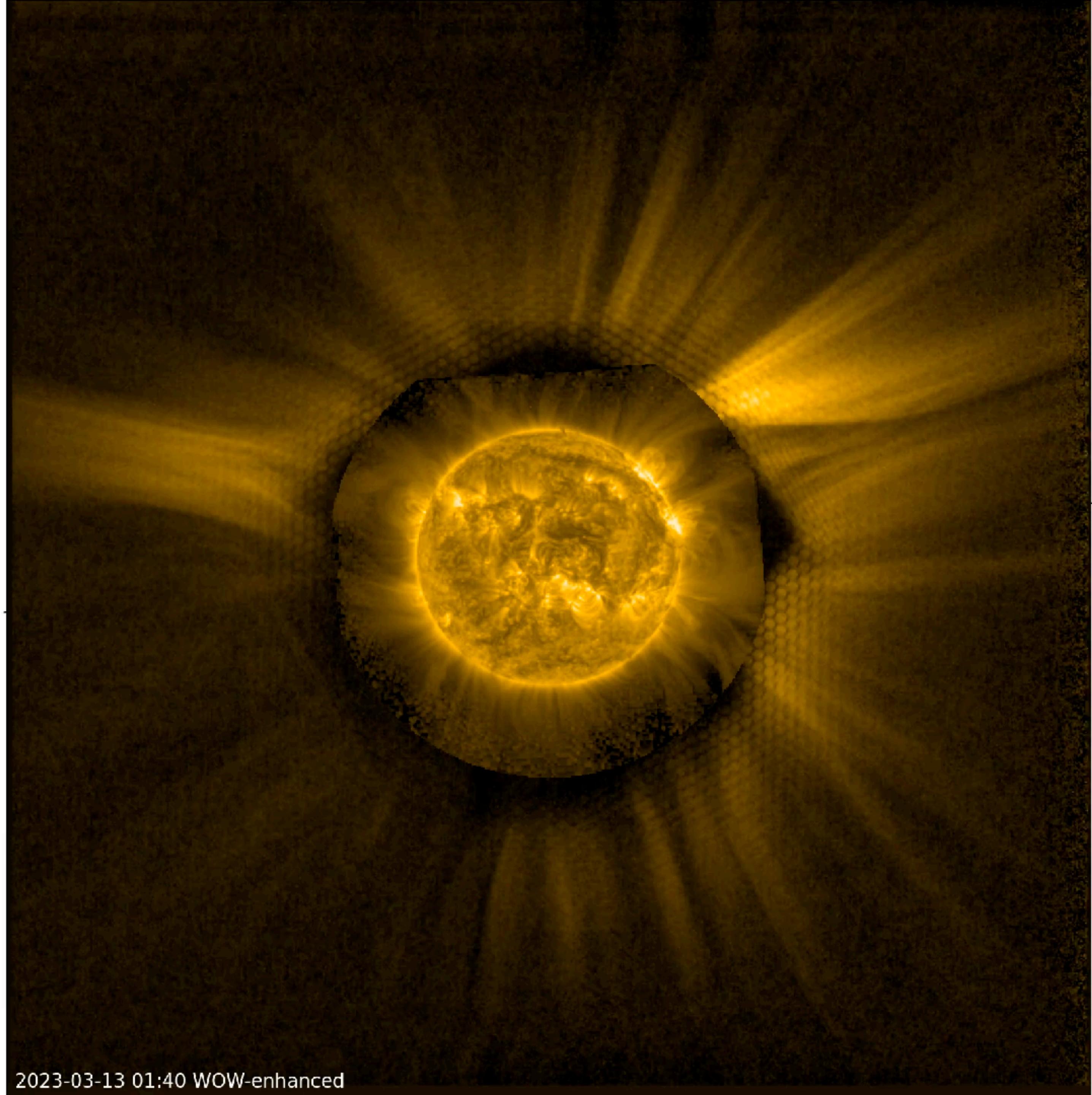


2023-09-27T02:35:02 WOW-enhanced



FSI + Metis

2022-12-05 04:00



FSI + SECCHI/EUVI

2023-03-13 01:40 WOW-enhanced