



Report from the MiniMax24 Working Group of ISEST/MiniMax24

Update ...

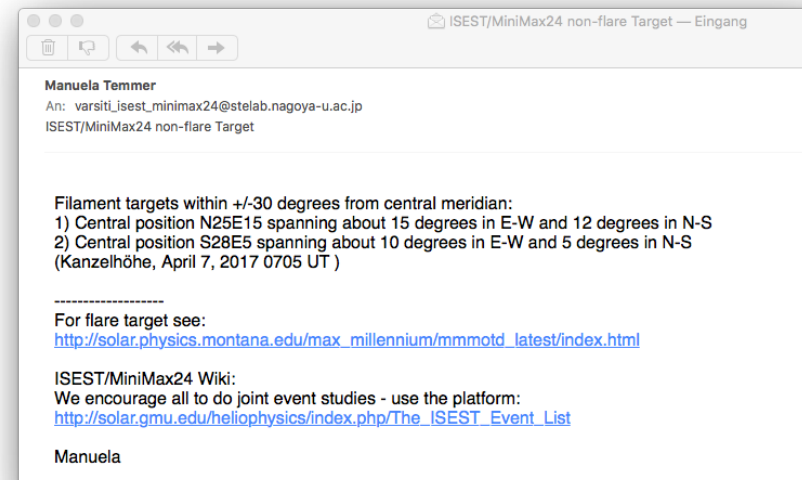
ISEST/MiniMax 2017 Workshop – September 18-22, 2017 Jeju, Republic of Korea

Diversity of VARSITI

- The MiniMax24 email list reaches more than 500 participants from more than 60 countries.
- Huge platform of experts in different fields of solar and heliospheric physics – we communicate daily!
- Emails are sent by a team of about 7 persons (UNI Graz, Kanzelhöhe Observatory, UNI Zagreb)

Daily email from MiniMax24

- 1. Non-flare Target – selected by the MiniMax24 campaign team (large coronal holes close to central meridian, large filaments within +/- 30° of central meridian likely to erupt)
- 2. Information on current flare activity (MaxMillenium)
- 3. We encourage the community to initiate joint event studies*
- **NEW!** 4. We plan on using MiniMax promoting CCMC scoreboard for CME forecasting.



***ISEST wiki platform**

http://solar.gmu.edu/heliophysics/index.php/The_ISEST_Event_List

Solar wind HSS forecast as part of ESA-SSA

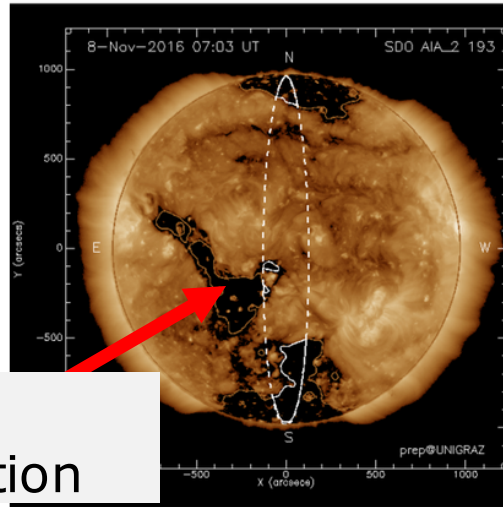


ESA	SSA	SWE	NEO	SST
About SWE				
What is Space Weather				
SSA Space Weather Activities				
Current Space Weather				
Contact				
Applications Preferences				
Service Domains				
Spacecraft Design				
Spacecraft Operation				
Human Space Flight				
Launch Operation				
Transionospheric Radio Link				
Space Surveillance and Tracking				
Power Systems Operation				
Airlines				
Resource Exploitation System Operation				
General Data Service				
Expert Service Centres				
Solar Weather				
Space Radiation				
Ionospheric Weather				
Geomagnetic Conditions				
Heliospheric Weather				
Other Resources				
Documents				
SWWT				
SWEN Newsletter				
Upcoming Events				
Sign-In				
Roland Maderbacher is signed in				
Sign Out				

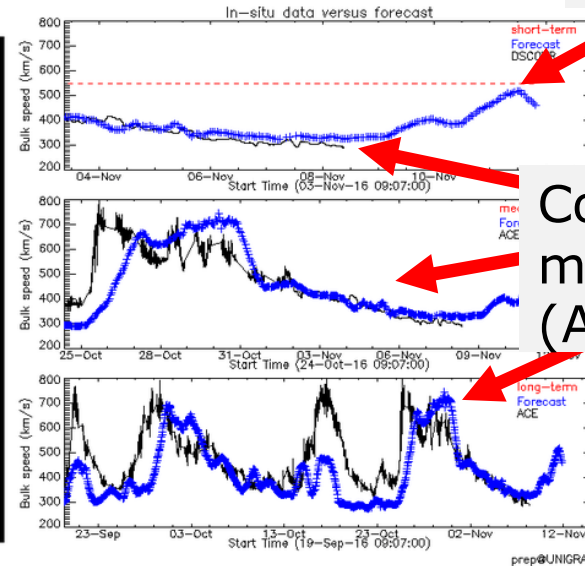
Federated products from the University of Graz (UNIGRAZ)



ESWF (Empirical Solar Wind Forecasting)



CH detection



Critical SW speed

Comparison to measurements (ACE, DSCOVR)

UNIVERSITY OF GRAZ

The ESWF uses an empirical relation to derive the solar wind speed at Earth distance (Vrsnak, Temmer, Veronig, 2007). The Sun is monitored in EUV (NASA/SDO) from which coronal hole areas are extracted to calculate the solar wind speed at 1AU with a lead time of about 4 days (Reiss et al., 2016). We compare the forecast for three different time ranges to in-situ data (ACE/DSCOVR). The red dashed line indicates the critical solar wind speed.

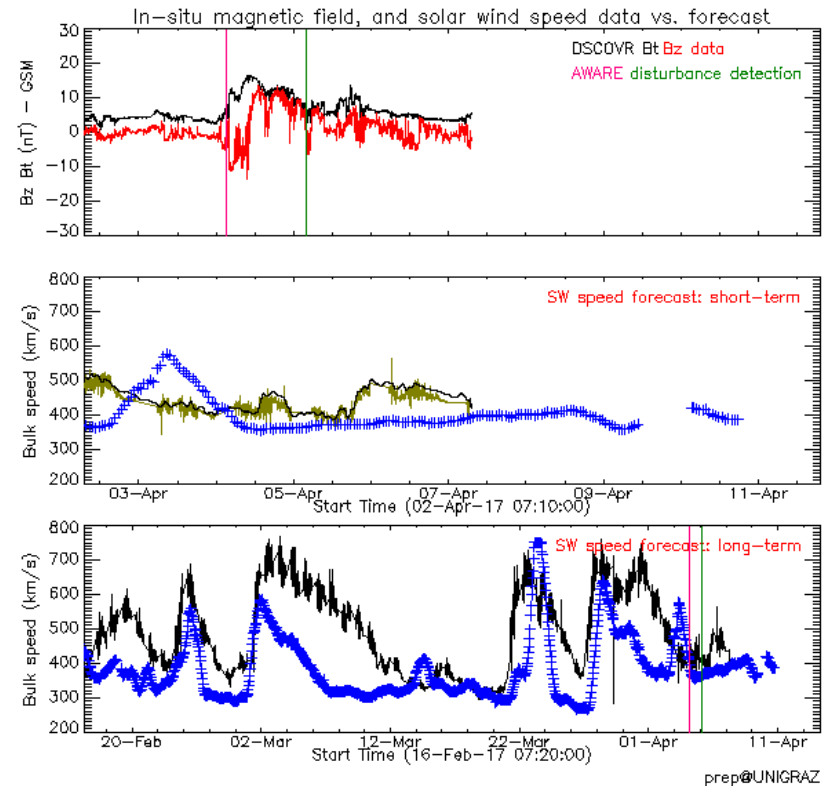
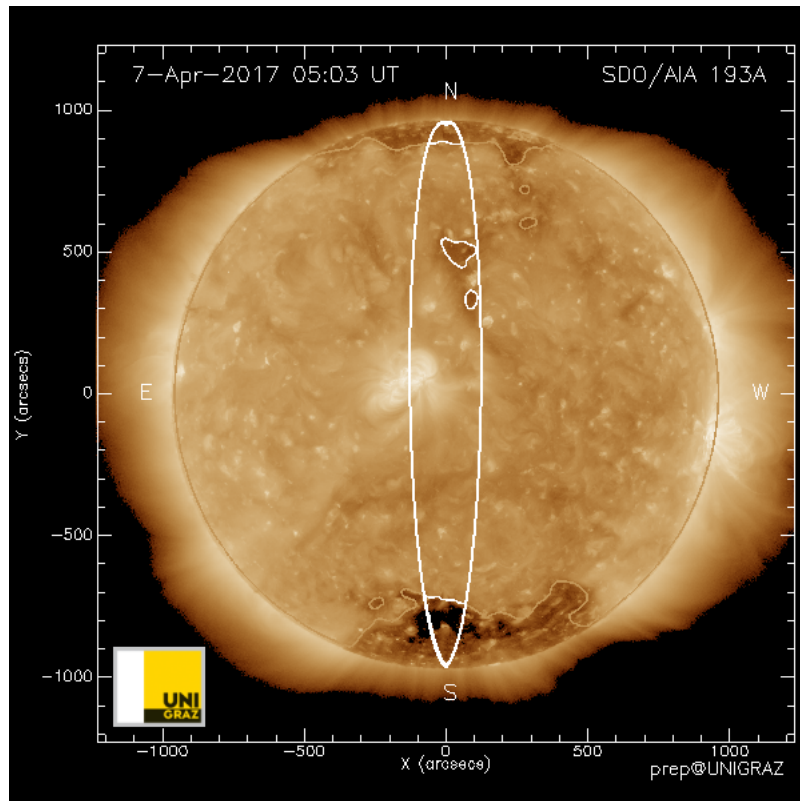
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Spa

Current users of this service are, ESA-SSA (H-ESC), MiniMax24, AFFECTS (Uni Göttingen, V. Bothmer), AWARE (DTU, S. Vennerstroem) DBM model (Uni Zagreb, B. Vrsnak).

See also

swe.uni-graz.at

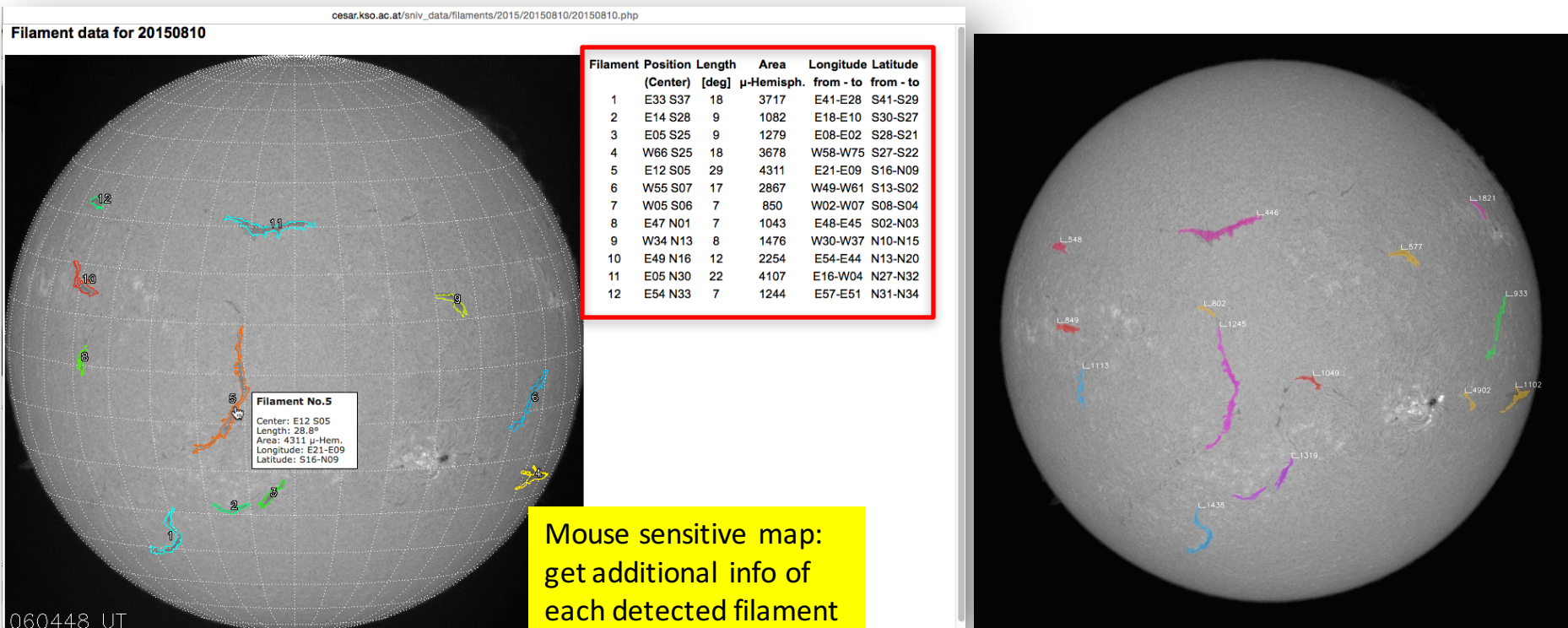
ESWF and AWARE – CME/HSS detection in real-time :: testing phase



We aim to increase our service and provide automatic CME and HSS arrival warnings in real-time (graphic), using the tool AWARE developed by Susanne Vennerstroem from DTU (Denmark). This will be part of ESA Period 3. Testing can be viewed under: swe.uni-graz.at

Automatic filament detection at KSO: in operation for MiniMax24 since summer 2015

The filament detection algorithm established at Kanzelhöhe Observatory (Pötzi et al., 2015) automatically gives the position and size of filaments that is used for the MiniMax24 forecasting.



Service: support of observing campaigns

Our service for supporting observing campaigns is not very often used – we therefore encourage observing campaign teams to make use of it!

We provide daily target locations especially for Hinode HOPs that requires target coordinates with + 48h and +72h in advance

Filament target within ± 30 degrees from central meridian.

Central position N09W08 spanning about 10 degrees in E-W and 5 degrees in N-S (Udaipur Observatory, May 21 2014 0700UT)

Central position S37W21 spanning about 10 degrees in E-W and 5 degrees in N-S (Udaipur Observatory, May 21 2014 0700UT)

Central position S23E30 spanning about 10 degrees in E-W and 10 degrees in N-S (Udaipur Observatory, May 21 2014 0700UT)

Support for THEMIS-IHOP campaign on prominences (N.Labrosse, B.Schmieder):
Derotated filament target (central part) for

+24h (May 22 07:00 UT): N09W22 (solar x=370", solar y=150")

S37W35 (solar x=-540", solar y=-520")

S22E19 (solar x=-280", solar y=-330")

+48h (May 23 07:00 UT): N09W35 (solar x=540", solar y=150")

S37W45 (solar x=550", solar y=-560")

S22E05 (solar x=90", solar y=-330")

+72h (May 24 07:00 UT): N09W50 (solar x=710", solar y=140")

S37W59 (solar x=650", solar y=-550")

S22W08 (solar x=100", solar y=-350")

For flare target see:

http://solar.physics.montana.edu/max_millennium/mmmotd_latest/index.html

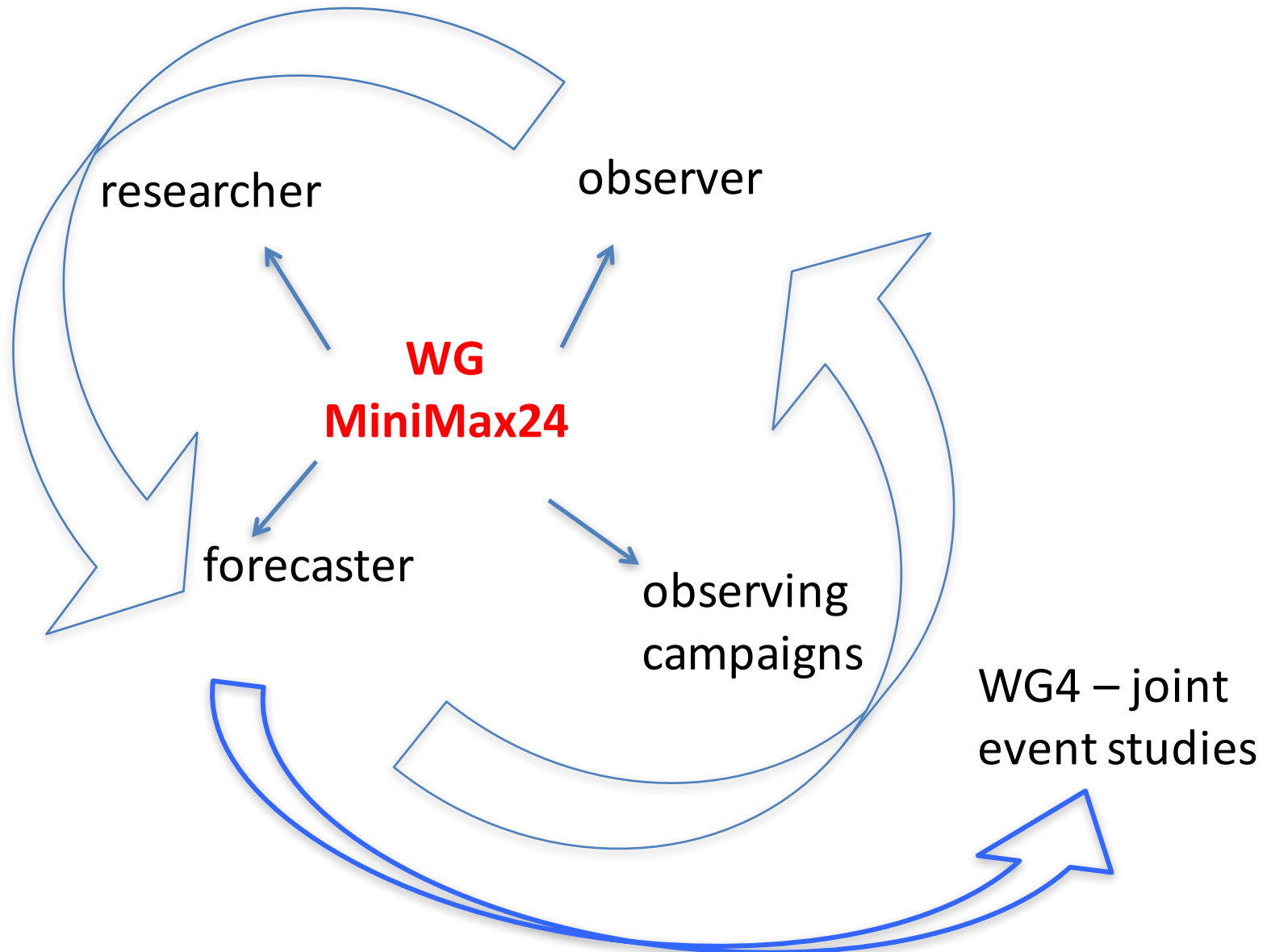
ISEST/MiniMax24 Wiki:

We encourage all to do joint event studies - use the platform:

http://igam07ws.uni-graz.at/mediawiki/index.php?title=Main_Page:Event_Studies

Cheers,
Kamalam

MiniMax24 – *come-into-contact-platform*



Improvements on providing non-flare targets and future plans

Since October 2016 the solar wind forecasting (ESWF) is fully operational and part of ESA's Expert Service Center for *Heliospheric Weather* (<http://swe.uni-graz.at>).

The HSS forecast algorithm, used by MiniMax24 and CME forecast methods, currently applies the ICME/HSS disturbance detection algorithm AWARE (contact: S. Vennerstroem).

The automatic algorithm from Kanzelhöhe Observatory for filament detection is actively running for MiniMax24. A statistical evaluation of the method will be given in the near future (Pötzi et al., 2017, in preparation). See <http://cesar.kso.ac.at>.

A great community effort to
study and better understand
solar-terrestrial processes!

