



Planetary Interactions

1st WHPI virtual colloquium

The Making of WHPI

Sarah Gibson and Barbara Thompson (and a cast of hundreds)









Why study solar minimum?

What did we learn from the Whole Sun Month (WSM)?

What did we learn from the Whole Heliosphere Interval (WHI)?

Where are we going with WHPI?







Isn't it boring?



Why Study Solar Minimum?



The space environment is less energized





HP

Whole Heliosphere and Planetary Interactions

Solar minimum is the perfect time to trace events "end to end".

Solar minimum is the perfect time to characterize the "baseline" system.

No two solar minima are the same.













Cycle 22: Whole Sun Month (WSM)

- August 10 September 8, 1996
- 11 solar and 7 solar wind/heliosphere instruments
- ~50 participants



NSO GONG PFSS



Why Study Solar Minimum?

ISES SSN NOAA-SWPC



Solar Minimum 1996

Narrow equatorward extensions from polar coronal holes Courtesy J. Kozyra





Why Study Solar Minimum?

Cycle 23: Whole Heliosphere Interval (WHI)

- Carrington Rotation 2068: March 20 April 16, 2008
- 27 solar, 19 heliospheric, and 21 geospace instruments
- ~200 participants









What did we learn from WSM?

(a)



WSM was the ~first major coordinated campaign driven by modeling goals: observations were designed to provide constraints and boundary conditions.

It was challenging! But extremely worthwhile.

WSM was the most comprehensive (to date) global study of solar-heliospheric defining structures.

WSM set the stage for several significant future efforts.







The internet was changing the way we interacted and shared data.

The team* devised innovative new ways to represent and combine data sets that are still in use today.



What did we learn from WSM?







* WSM was the origin of several career-changing collaborations!







What did we learn from WSM?

New ways of looking at the data

	East	Limb				West	Limb	
5 Solar Radii	2.25/2.5 Solar Radii	1.75 Solar Radii	1.15 Solar Radii	Central Meridian	1.15 Solar Radii	1.75 Solar Radii	2.25/2.5 Solar Radii	5 Solar Radii
LASCO C3	LASCO C2	LASCO C1	<u>EIT 171 Å</u>	<u>EIT 171 Å</u>	<u>EIT 171 Å</u>	LASCO C1	LASCO C2	LASCO C3
	<u>UVCS Lyman</u> <u>Alpha</u>	UVCS Lyman Alpha	<u>EIT 195 Å</u>	<u>EIT 195 Å</u>	<u>EIT 195 Å</u>	UVCS Lyman Alpha	<u>UVCS Lyman</u> <u>Alpha</u>	
	UVCS Ovygen VI	UVCS Oxygen VI	<u>EIT 284 Å</u>	<u>EIT 284 Å</u>	<u>EIT 284 Å</u>	UVCS Ovygen VI	UVCS Oxygen VI	
		HAO/Mauna Loa MK III	<u>HAO/Mauna Loa MK</u> <u>III</u>	<u>EIT 304 Å</u>	<u>HAO/Mauna Loa MK</u> <u>III</u>	HAO/Mauna Loa MK		
			Yohkoh SXT	Yohkoh SXT	Yohkoh SXT			
			NSO/Sac Peak Fe XIV	CDS O V 630 Å	NSO/Sac Peak Fe XIV			
			NSO/Sac Peak Fe X	<u>CDS He I 584 Å</u>	NSO/Sac Peak Fe X			
			LASCO C1	<u>CDS Mg IX 368 Å</u>	LASCO C1			
				MDI Magnetogram				
				Nobeyama				
				Radioheliograph				
5 Solar Radii	2.25/2.5 Solar Radii	1.75 Solar Radii	1.15 Solar Radii	Central Meridian	1.15 Solar Radii	1.75 Solar Radii	2.25/2.5 Solar Radii	5 Solar Radii
	East	Limb				West	Limb	



What did we learn from WSM?









Planetary Interactions

What did we learn from WSM?



WSM-U: Ulysses fast equatorial scan May 2001 coordinated observations







We learned we wanted WHI!

Better heliospheric coverage (Ulysses + STEREO + Wind + ACE + SOHO)

Exciting new geospace capabilities (THEMIS, Global ground-based chains, ITM models)







What did we learn from WHI?

WHI happened during the **deepest and widest solar minimum of the space age.** Serendipitously, the observing and modeling campaigns were already being planned, with hundreds of participants around the globe.

It resulted in the largest assembly of co-mapped data sets ever! (or at least we think so) **27 solar, 19 heliospheric, 21 geospace instruments, and many models**



McComas et al. 1998; 2003; 2008





What did we learn from WHI?









What did we learn from WHI?

Whole Sun Month

Whole Heliosphere and **Planetary Interactions**

A deep and long solar minimum

Weak magnetic fields - at the sun and in the solar wind



Depth of minimum affects Earth's upper atmosphere











What did we learn from WHI?

Our whole concept of solar minimum changed.











Where are we going with WHPI?

Cycle 24: Whole Heliosphere and Planetary Interactions (WHPI)

- Spans period from late 2018 to early 2020
- 33 solar, 7 heliospheric, 15 geospace, and 3 planetary **missions/projects**
- ~600 participants



ISES SSN NOAA-SWPC



NSO GONG PFSS









Where are we going with WHPI?

Whole Sun Month

CAMPAIGN PERIODS:

Planet positions during campaign periods

"Recurrent Coronal Holes/High Speed Solar Wind Streams" Mar 12 - Apr 8 2019, Carrington Rotation 2215

"Total Solar Eclipse Campaign" Jun 29 - Jul 26 2019, Carrington Rotation 2219

"Parker Solar Probe 4th Perihelion Campaign" Jan 15 - Feb 11 2020

OTHER INTERESTING TIME INTERVALS

"Parker Solar Probe First Perihelion" Oct 31 - Nov 11, 2018, Carrington Rotation 2210

"Parker Solar Probe Third Perihelion Campaign" Aug 22 - Sep 19, 2019, Carrington Rotation 2221

"PSP and STEREO-A Closest Approach" Oct 16 - Nov 12 2019, Carrington Rotation 2223

"Parker Solar Probe Venus Flyby Campaign" Dec 10 2019 - Jan 6 2020, Carrington Rotation 2225







Where are we going with WHPI?



A virtual WHPI sprint...







Why study solar minimum?

- To characterize the baseline system and the connections within it
- No two minima are the same!

What did we learn in WSM and WHI?

- Global insight into the origins and impacts of the solar wind
- The nature of a quiet solar minimum

Why an international interdisciplinary initiative?

- Catalyst for new analysis approaches
- Builds an enduring cohort of scientific collaborators

Where are we going with WHPI?

- New science, new connections
- New data-model interpretation schema
- Virtual WHPI: potential to be more global and inclusive than ever!