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差出人　George Maeda

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Attachment(s):
(1) "status_38_20130116_V0", 1 MB pdf, 15 pages.

: Re:
: Callisto Status Report #38
:

Dear ISWI Participant:

I am pleased to attach for your perusal the latest Status Report from the CALLISTO Project of ISWI.
(As always, the report is from Christian Monstein, Institute for Astronomy, Zurich, Switzerland.)

It is very interesting! Christian comments on it as follows:

"Attached is the latest status report presenting a compilation of a Type II burst from January 13th of this year. It was observed with at least 15 instruments at different locations worldwide.
This event is a nice example to study instrumental effects as well as to derive the shock speed of the CME. Given the large variety of quality of different observatories it might also help to optimize instrumental setups (frequency range, frequency resolution, time resolution, pointing system, antenna, channel bandwidth, integration time etc.) "

-------> Thank you Christian for this fascinating status report.

Reminder to all: He still has CALLISTO instruments available for sale. Also, he can travel to your institute to facilitate any CALLISTO installation if you can shoulder his travel expenses (see ISWI Newsletter, Volume 5, Number 002, for the initial explanation of his attractive offer).

Keeping the ISWI Faith with your unwavering support,
: George Maeda
: The Editor
: ISWI Newsletter

University of Applied Sciences and Arts Northwestern Switzerland

Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule Zürich
Swiss Federal Institute of Technology Zurich

e-Callisto status report #38

1st time when 15 different instruments observed a type II burst at the same time:

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NOAA:
3130        0835    0838        0840   G15   5    XRA   1-8A        M1.7     2.0E-03
3130        0836    ////        0837   SVI   C    RSP   025-180     III/2
3130        0839    ////        0840   SVI   C    RSP   102-180     II/1     1179
```

Type II burst shows in most observations fundamental emission, harmonic emission with split band and herring bones structures.
Plots are presented in alphabetical order from Almaty to SWMC:

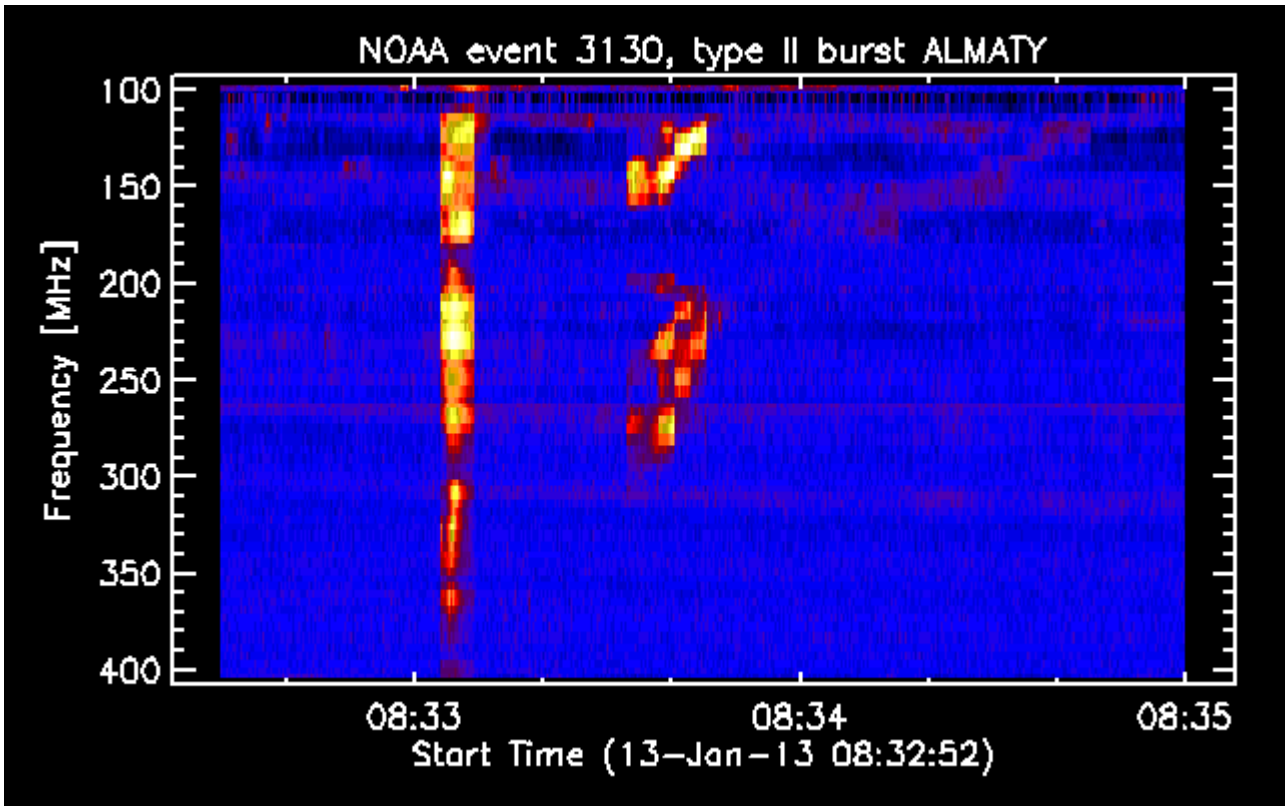

Figure 1: ALMATY, Kazakhstan. Antenna = LPDA pointing to the sun. Remark: X-axis timing-error. Frequency resolution: 4.1 MHz

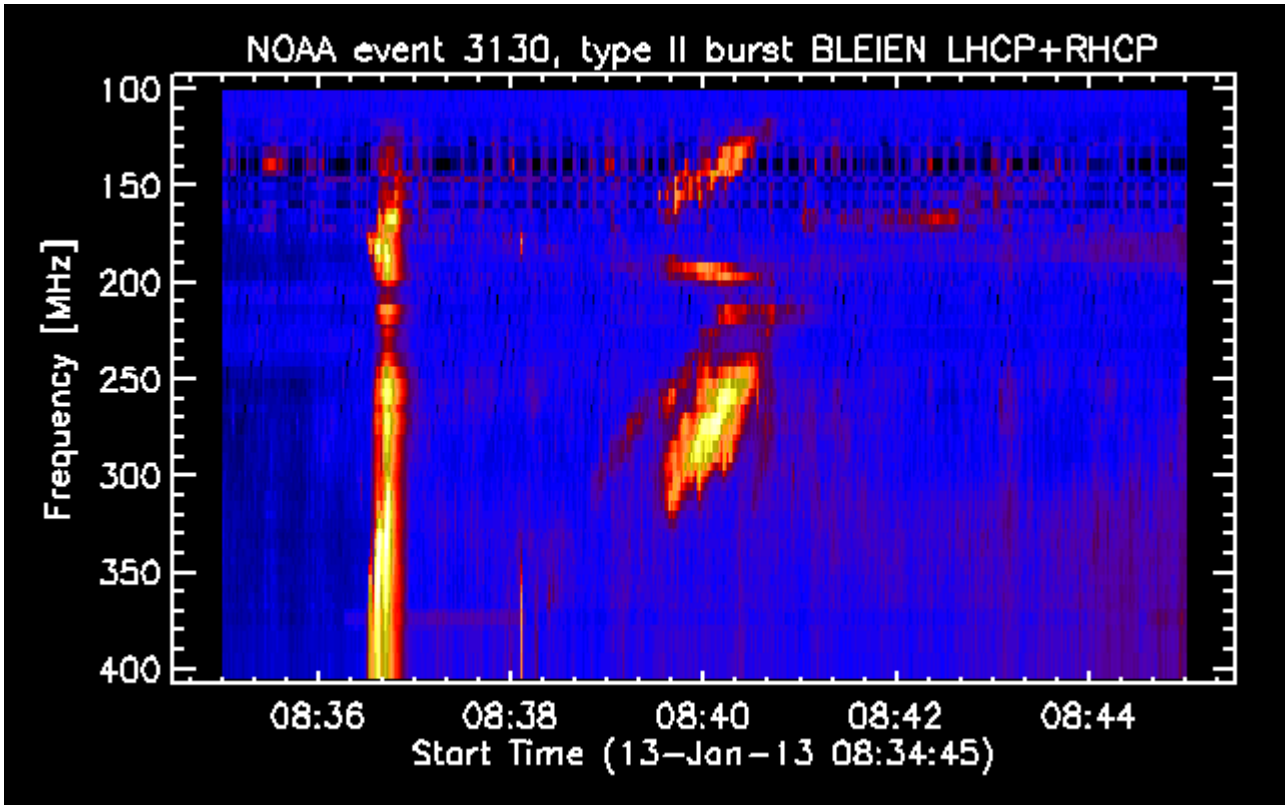

Figure 2: Bleien, Switzerland 7m dish pointing to the sun. I = LHCP + RHCP
Frequency resolution: 4.1 MHz

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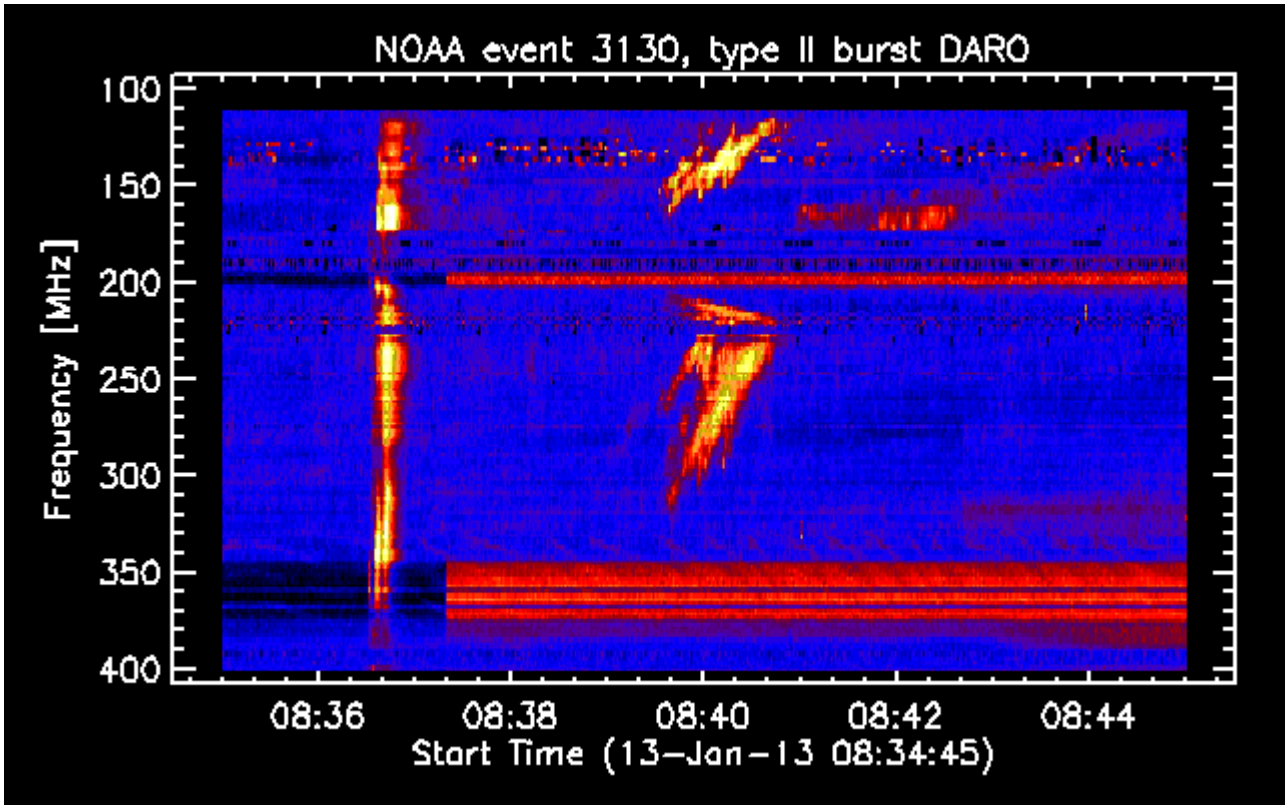

Figure 3: DARO Dingden Amateur Radio Observatory, Germany. Antenna LPDA pointing to the sun. Frequency resolution: 1.8 MHz

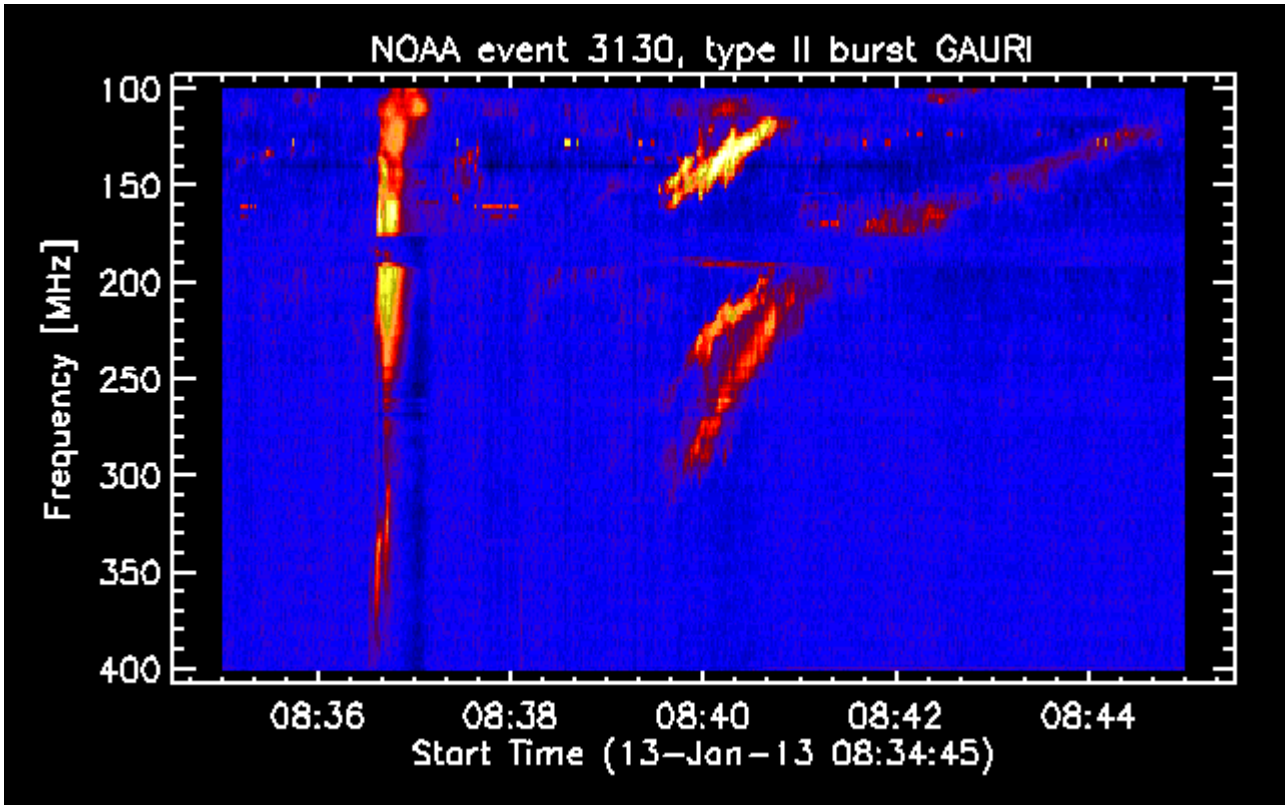

Figure 4: Gauribidanur, India. LPDA pointing to zenith.
Frequency resolution: 1.8 MHz

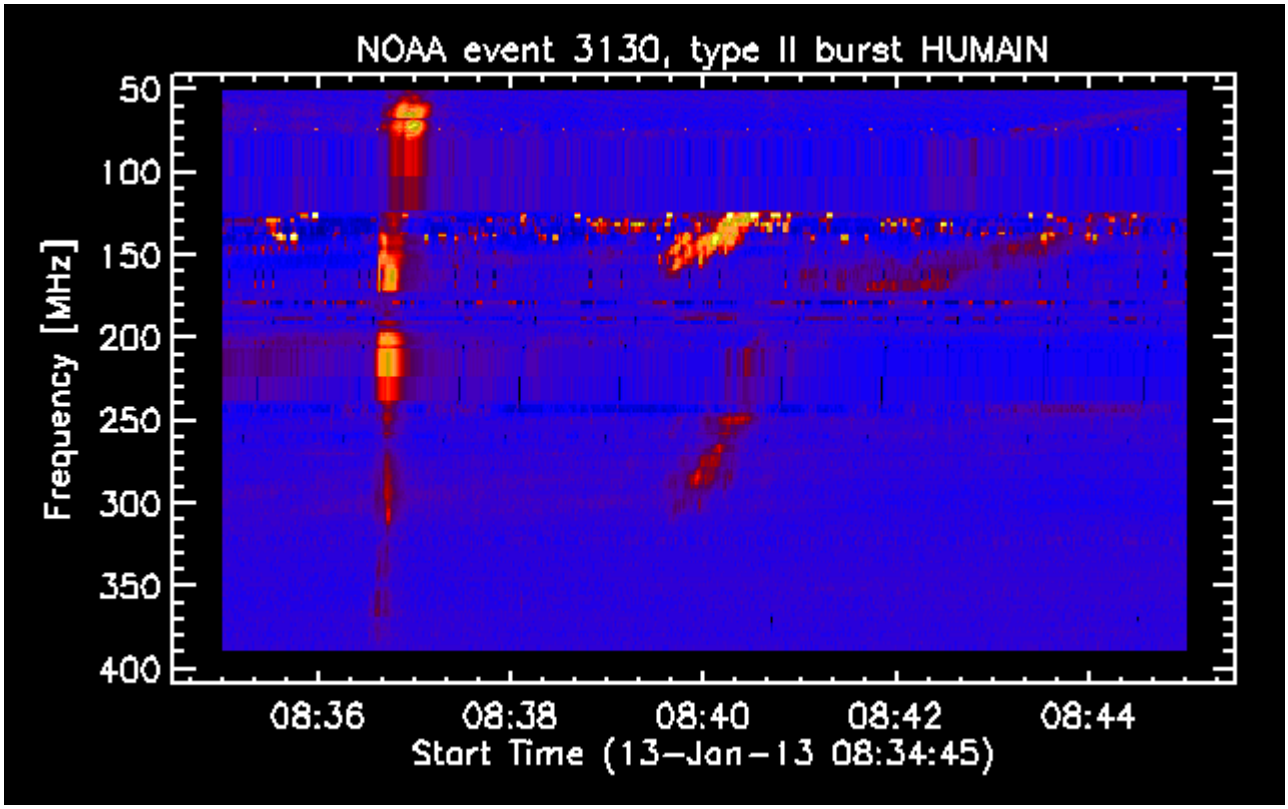

Figure 5: HUMAIN, Royal Observatory of Belgium. LPDA pointing to the sun.
Frequency resolution: 1.7 MHz

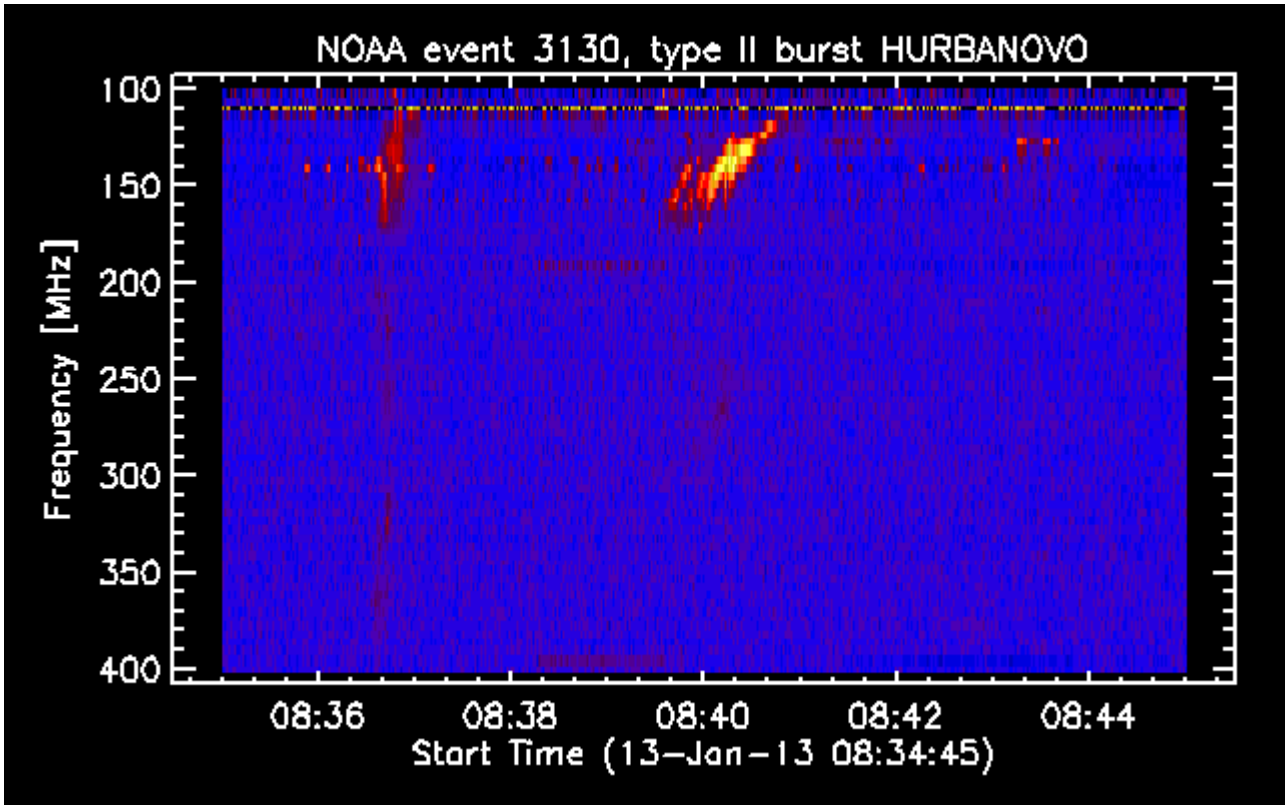

Figure 6: HURBANOVO, Slovakia. LPDA pointing to meridian transit.
Frequency resolution: 4.1 MHz

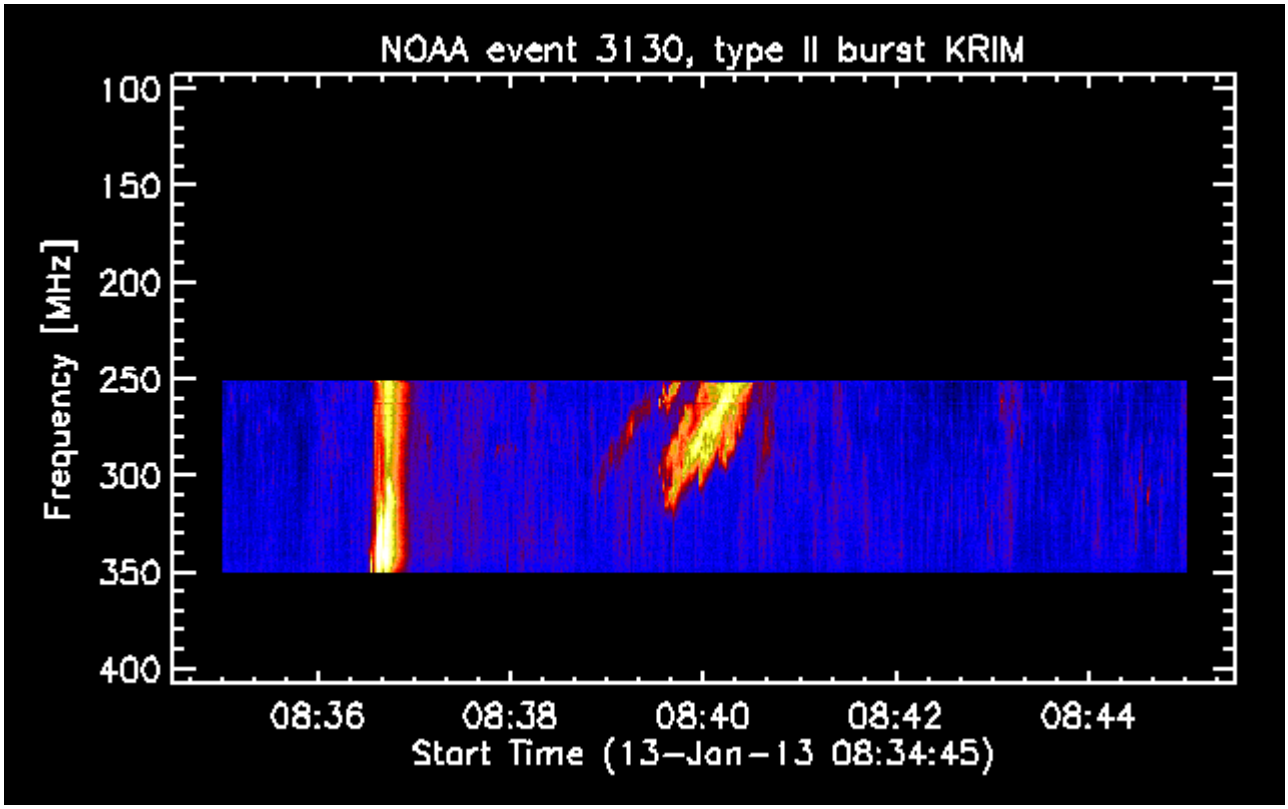

Figure 7: KRIM, Ukraine. 16-element array pointing to the sun.
Frequency resolution: 0.49 MHz

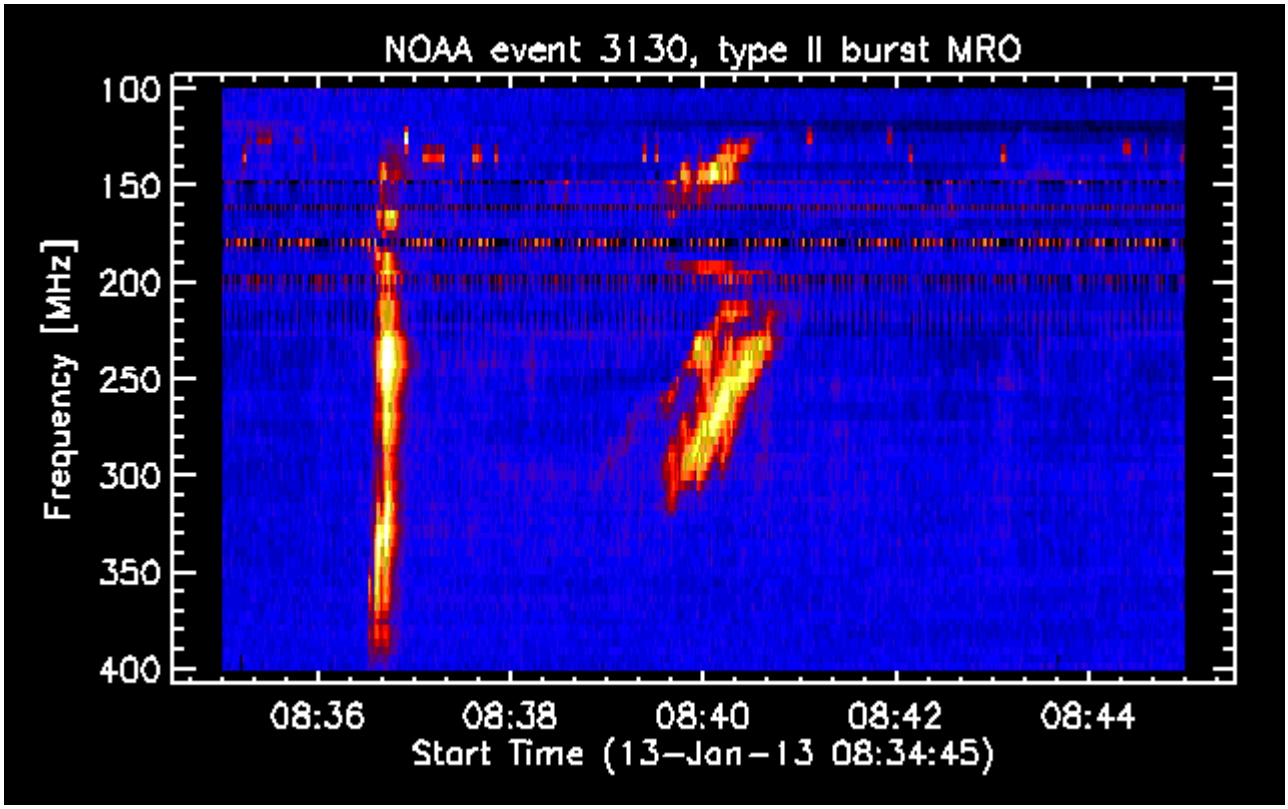

Figure 8: MRO, Finland. LPDA pointing to the sun
Frequency resolution: 3.9 MHz

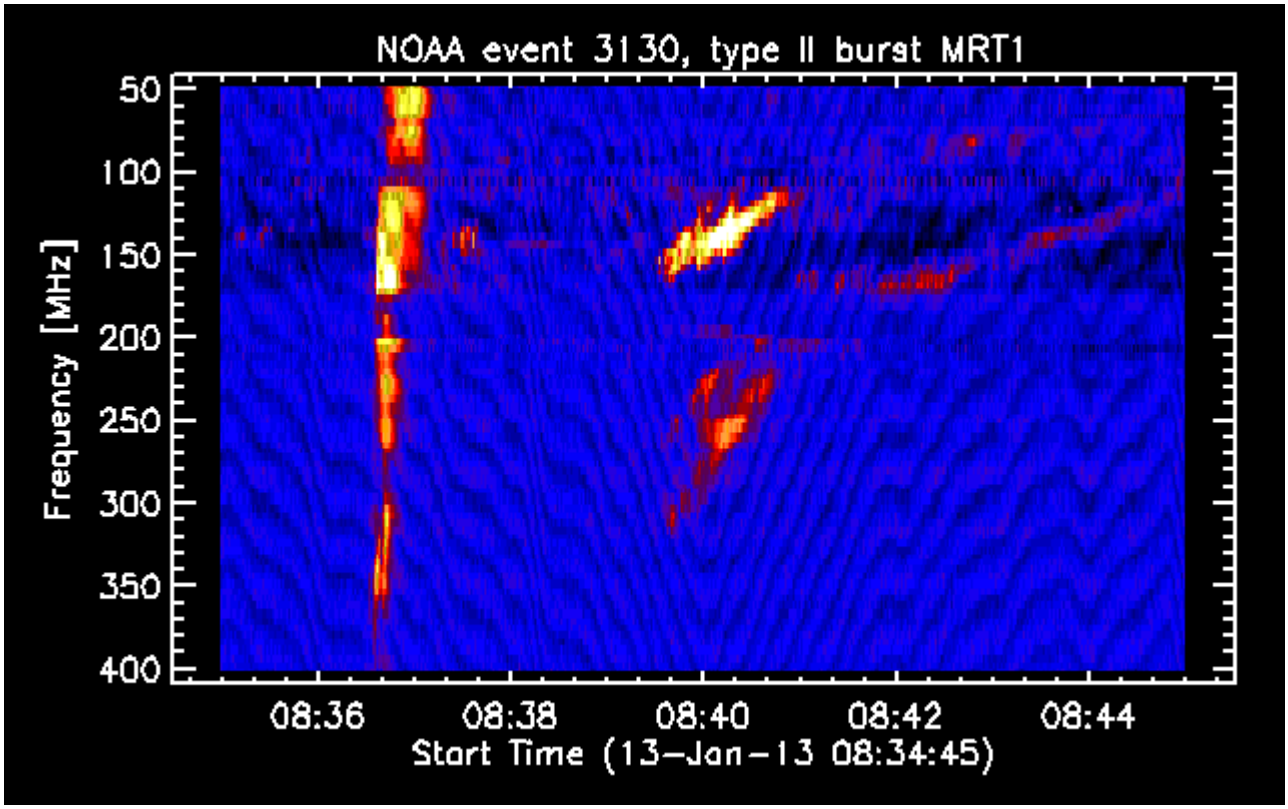

Figure 9: MRT1, Mauritius. LPDA linear 1 pointing to zenith.
Frequency resolution: 4.1 MHz

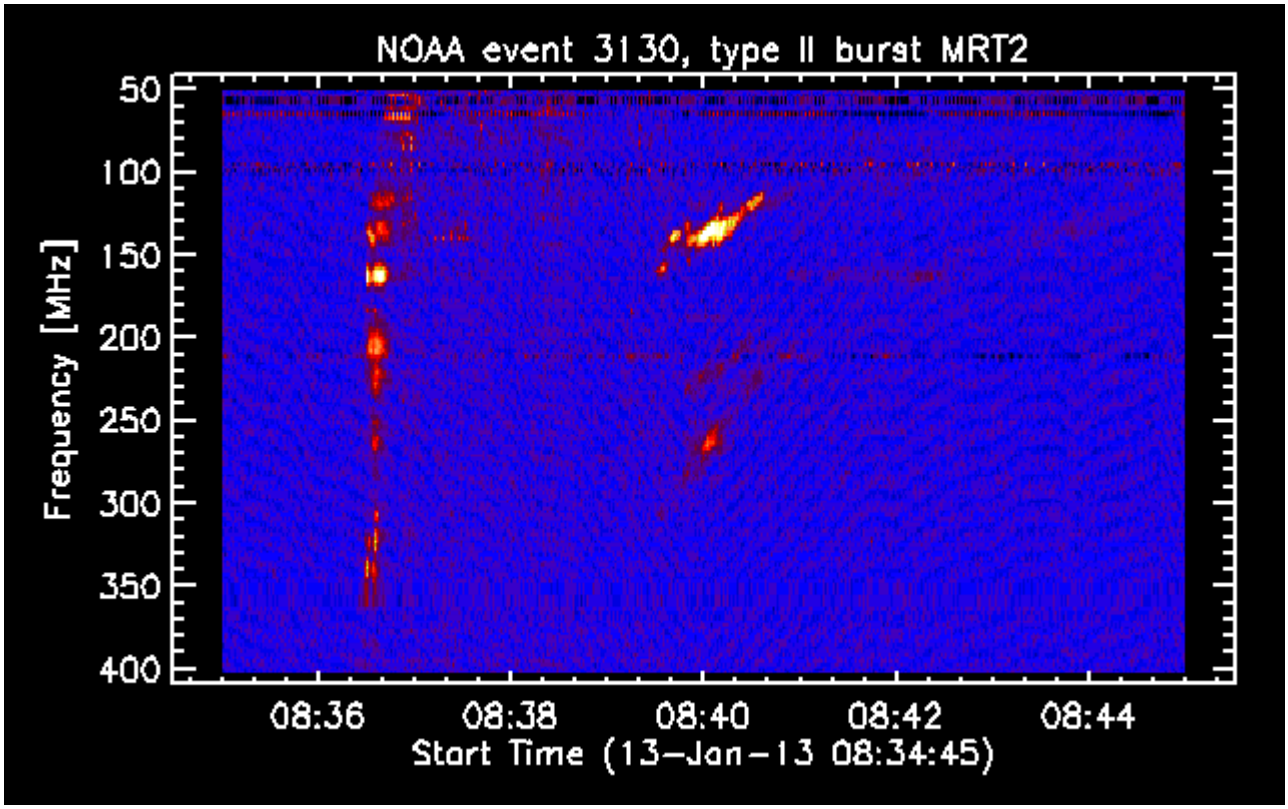

Figure 10: MRT2, Mauritius. LPDA linear 2 pointing to zenith
Frequency resolution: 2.0 MHz

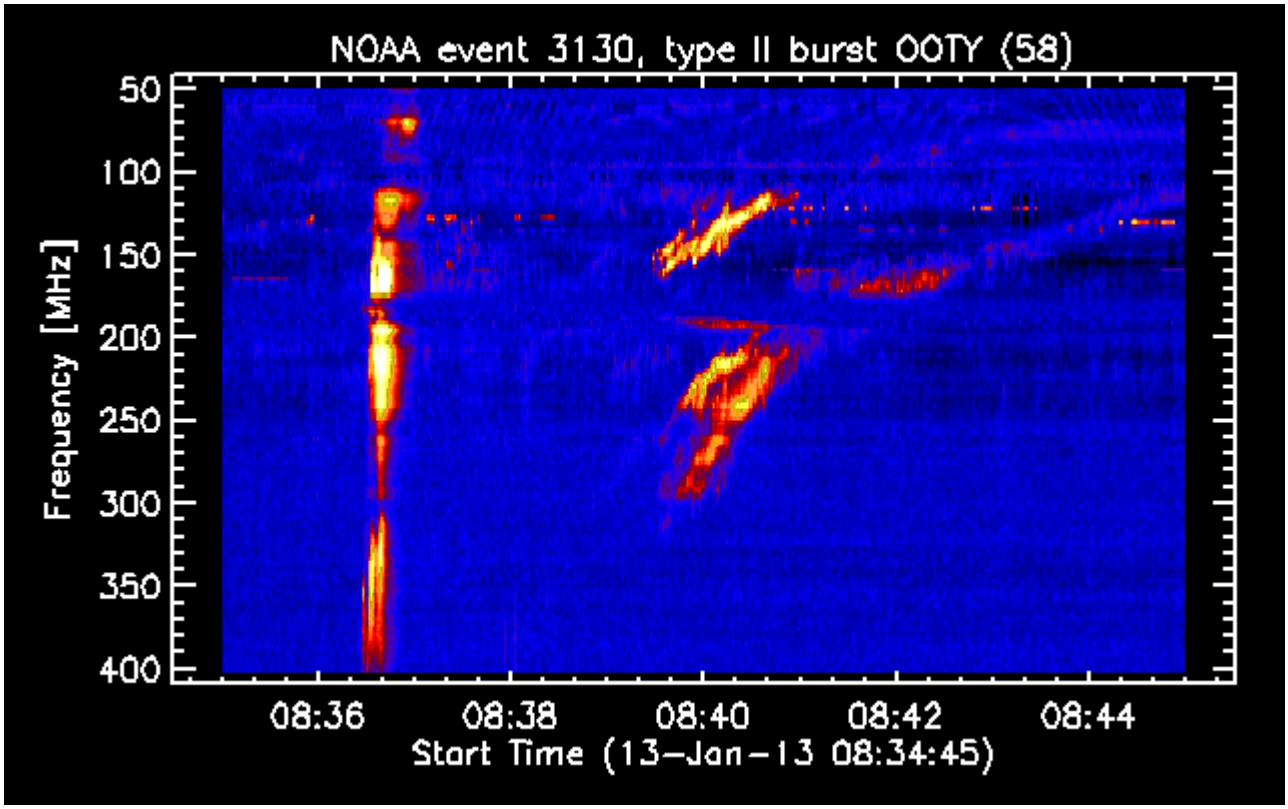

Figure 11: OOTY, India. LPDA 1 pointing to zenith
Frequency resolution: 1.9 MHz

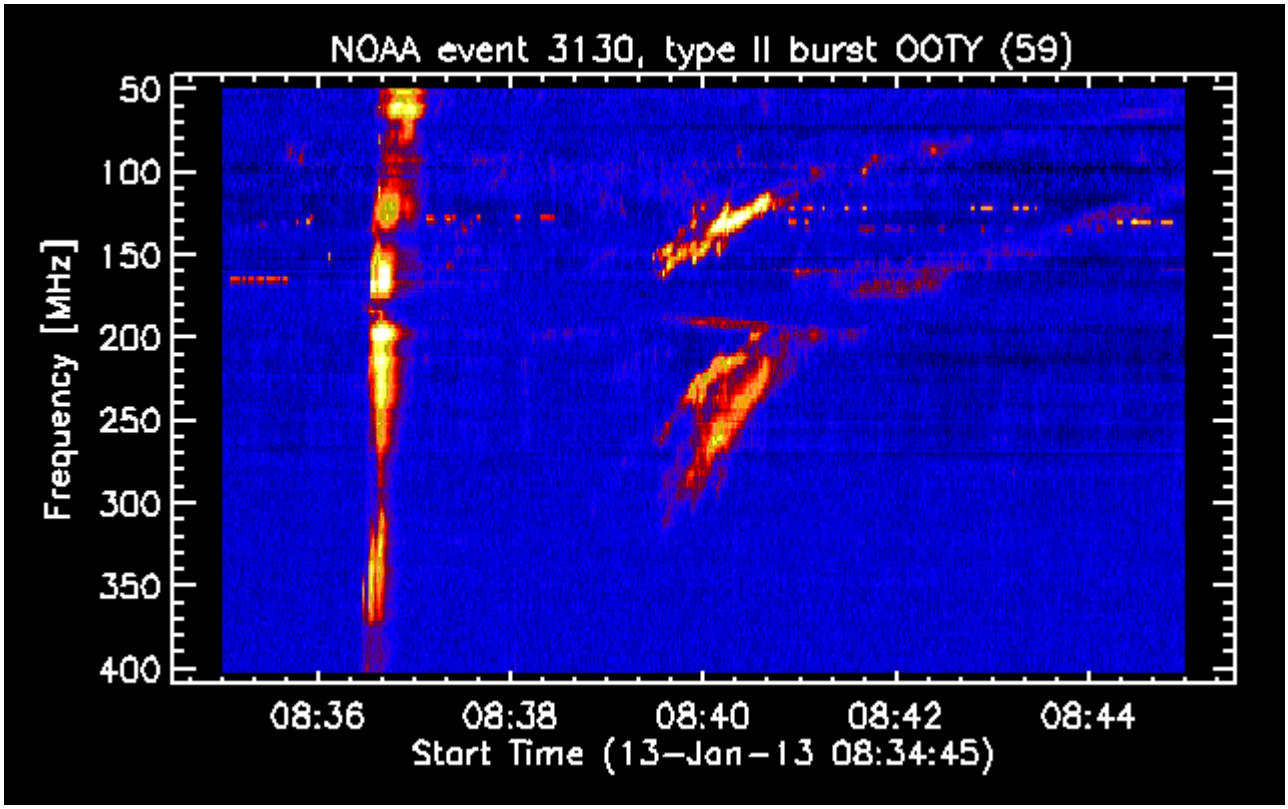

Figure 12: OOTY, India. LPDA linear 2 pointing to zenith.
Frequency resolution: 1.9 MHz

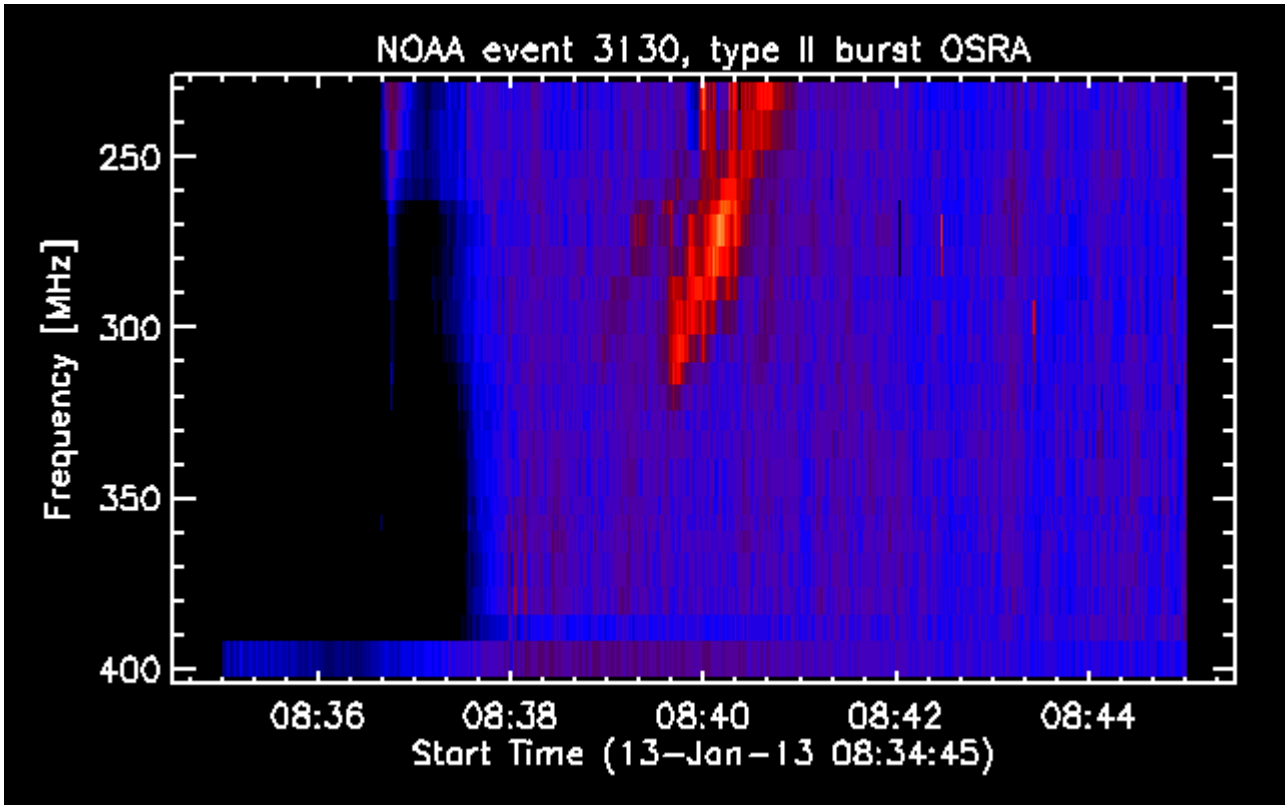

Figure 13: OSRA, Ondrejov, Czech Republic. 7m dish pointing to the sun
Frequency resolution: 7.1 MHz

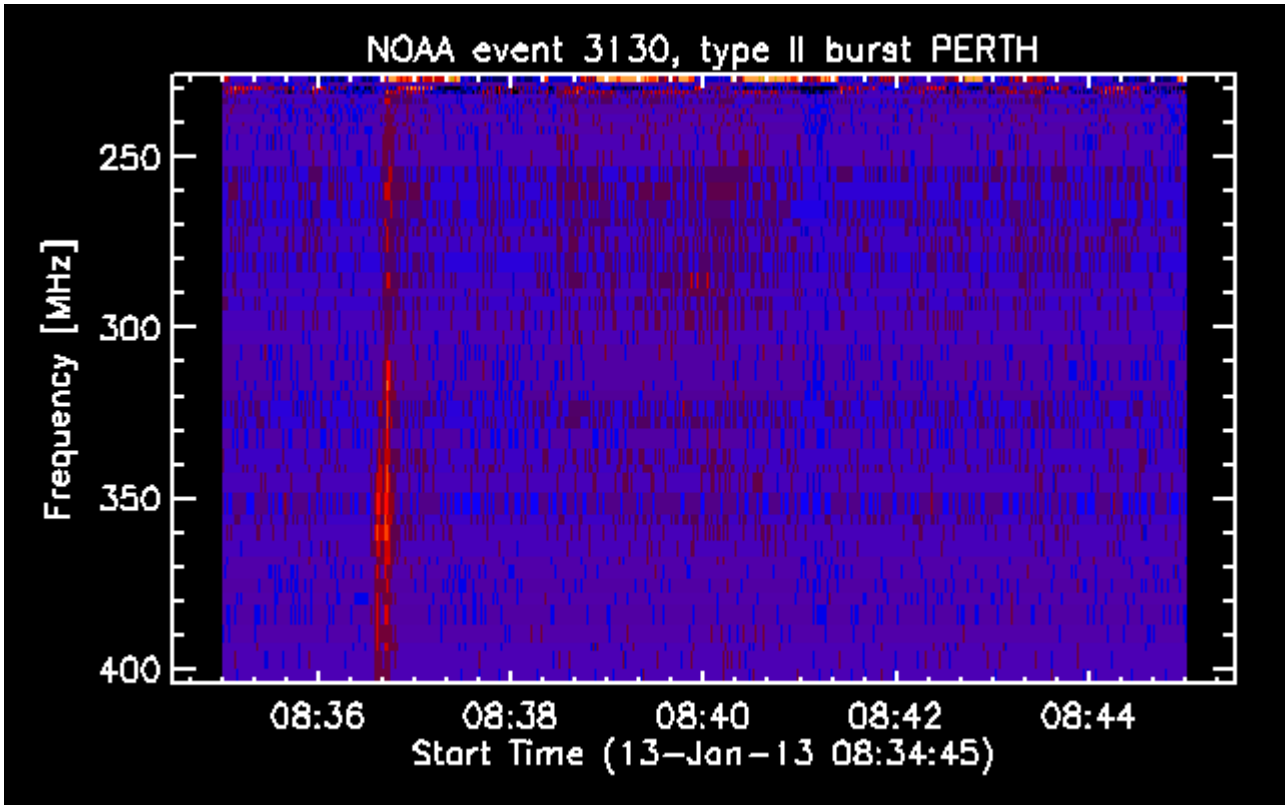

Figure 14: PERTH, Australia. LPDA pointing to the sun
Frequency resolution: 4.3 MHz

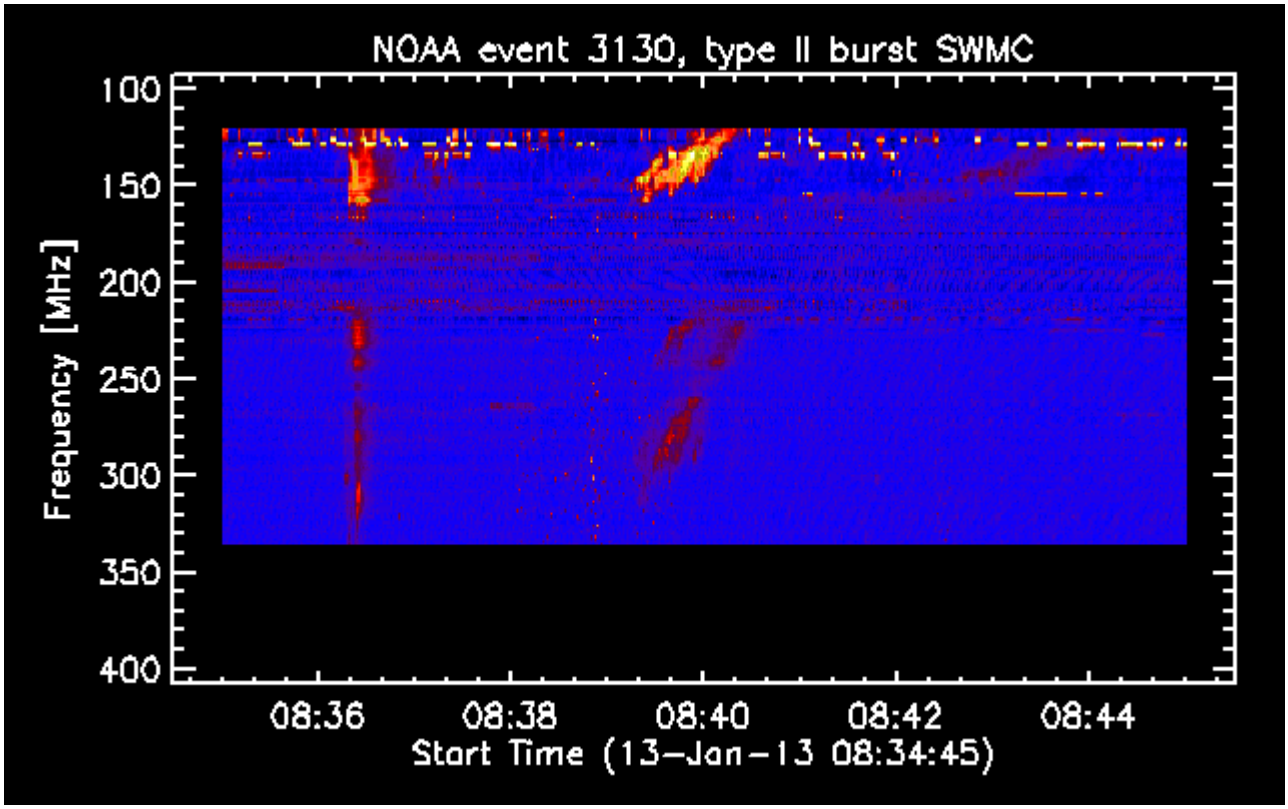

Figure 15: SWMC, Space Weather Monitoring Center, Helwan, Egypt, LPDA pointing to zenith.
Frequency resolution: 1.1 MHz

To remember:

CALLISTO or Callisto denotes to the spectrometer itself while
e-Callisto denotes to the worldwide network.