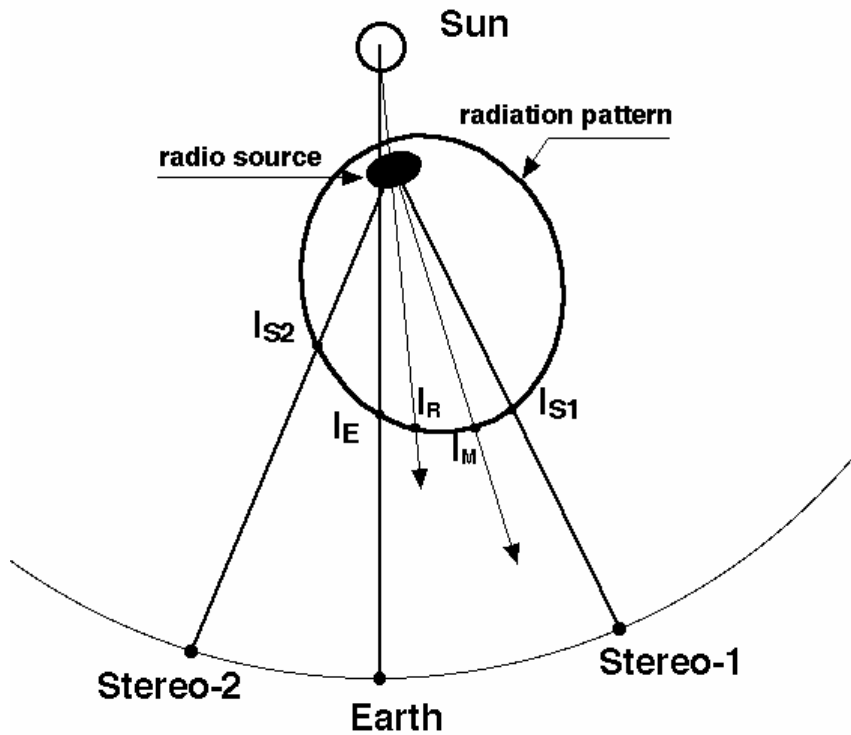


# STEREO/WAVES. *Science Objectives*



Type III  
Radio Bursts

- Track and probe CME-driven shocks from the corona to 1 AU - model free
- Map in-situ structure of CME-driven shocks and flare electron beams
- Probe density and IMF structure of the heliosphere before and after CMEs
- Understand the radio emission process and beam pattern of radio bursts
- Measure electron density and temperature of filament material in clouds
- Receivers in frequency domain and time domain
- SWAVES is two instruments in one - remote sensing and in-situ



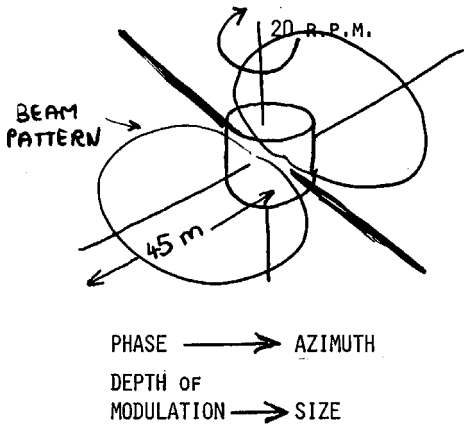
# Radio stereoscopy

- **measured parameters:**

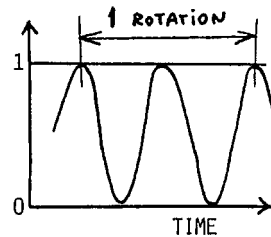
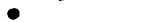
- |                    |        |                                     |
|--------------------|--------|-------------------------------------|
| - radio intensity  | -----> | directivity                         |
| - polarization     | -----> | directivity of modes, propagation   |
| - time-of-flight   | -----> | localization, anomolous propagation |
| - dynamic spectrum | -----> | overview                            |
| - source direction | -----  | localization                        |
| - source diameter  | -----> | source structure, scattering        |

THE SPINNING DIPOLE TECHNIQUE  
(SIMPLIFIED SKETCH)

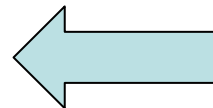
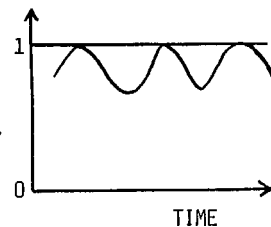
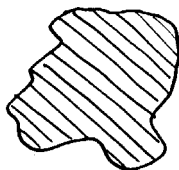
E.G. ISEE-3



POINT SOURCE



EXTENDED SOURCE

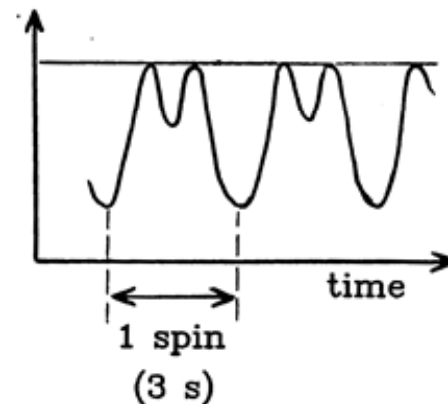
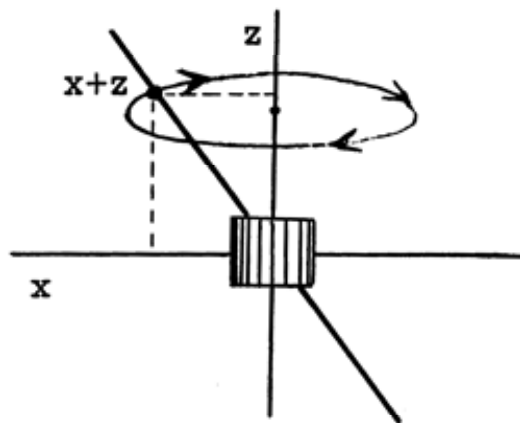


e.g. IMP-6, ISEE-3

e.g. Ulysses, Wind



THE SYNTHESIZED DIPOLE TECHNIQUE

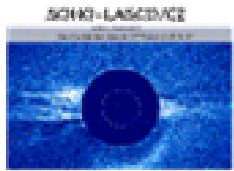
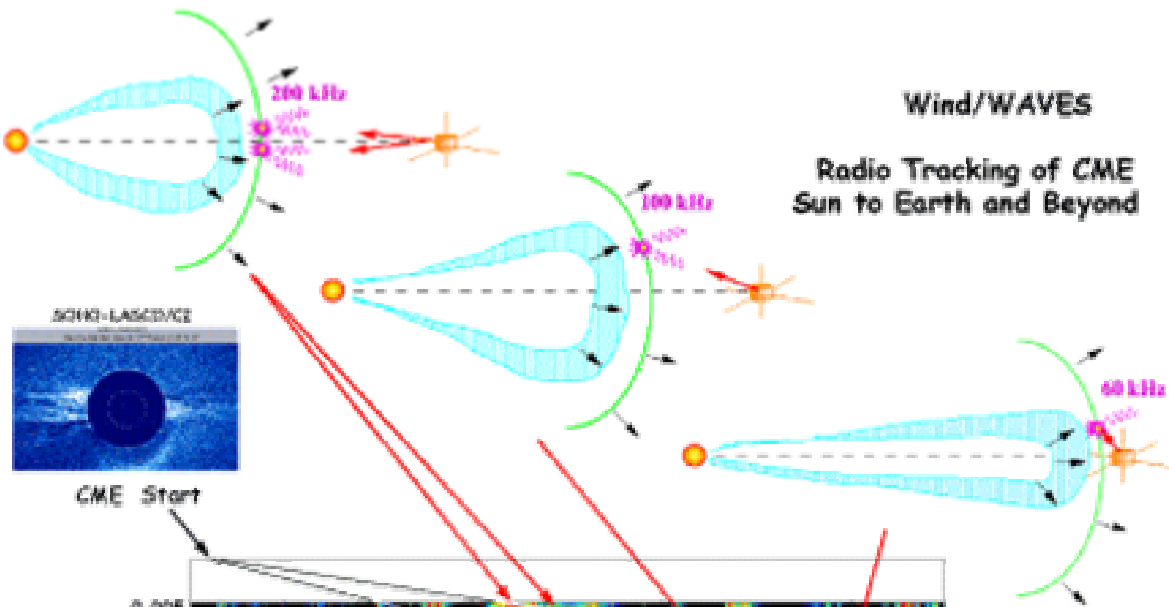


equivalent to cross-correlation:

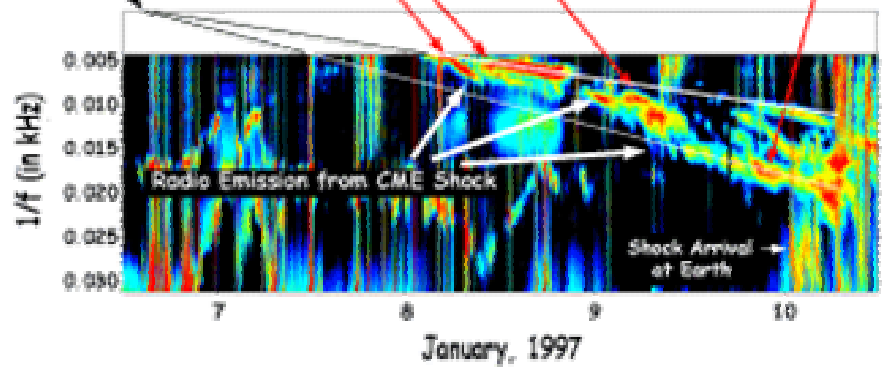
- Real part      direction
- linear polarization
- Imaginary part      circular polarization

## Wind/WAVES

### Radio Tracking of CME Sun to Earth and Beyond

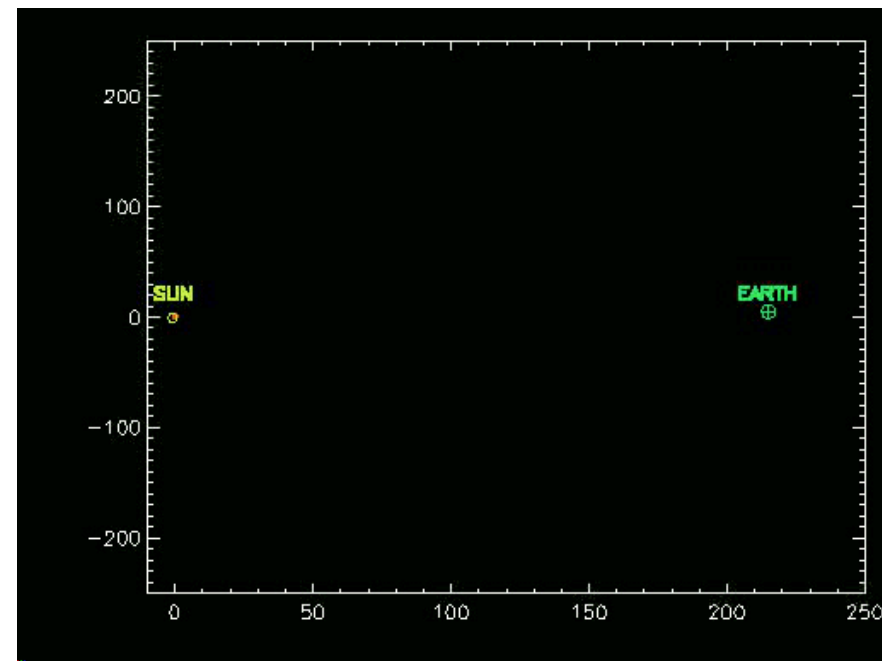


CME Start

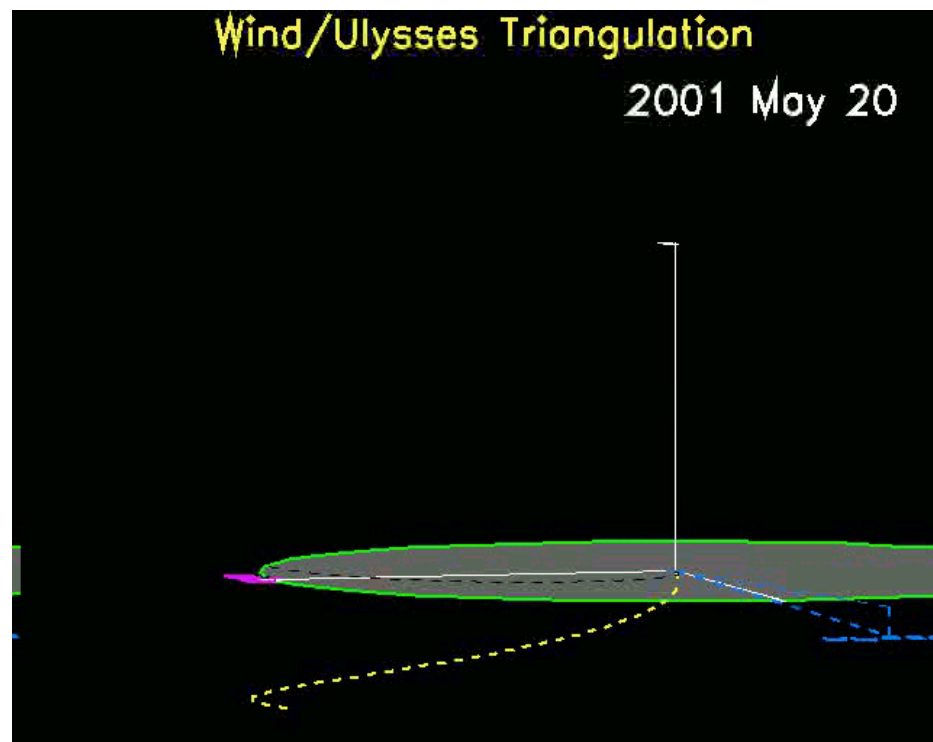
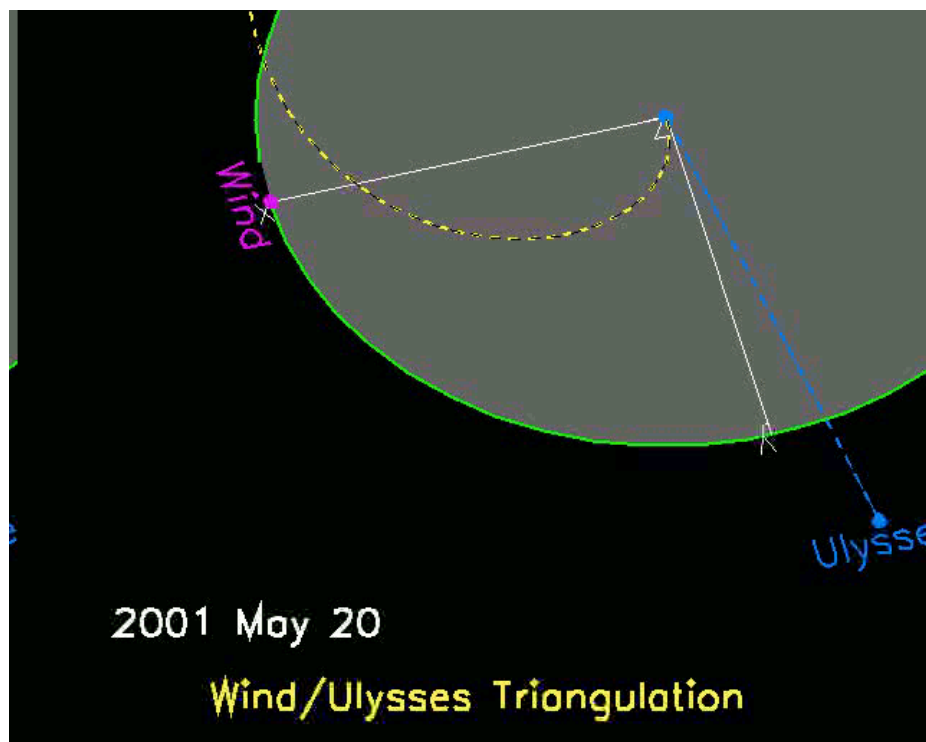
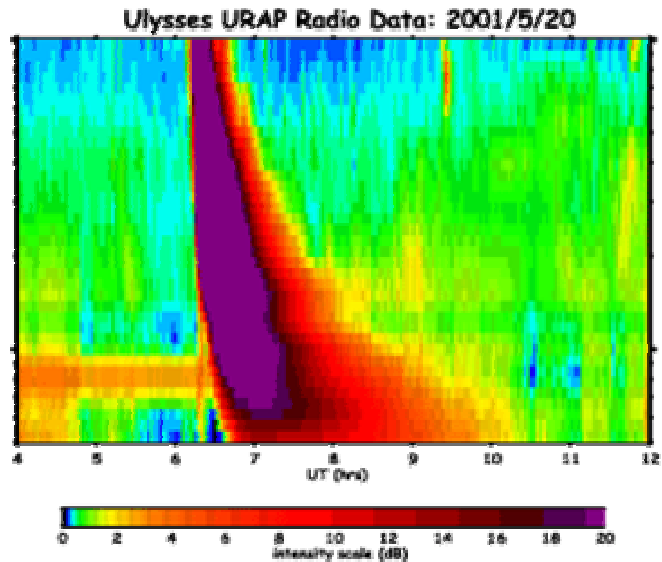
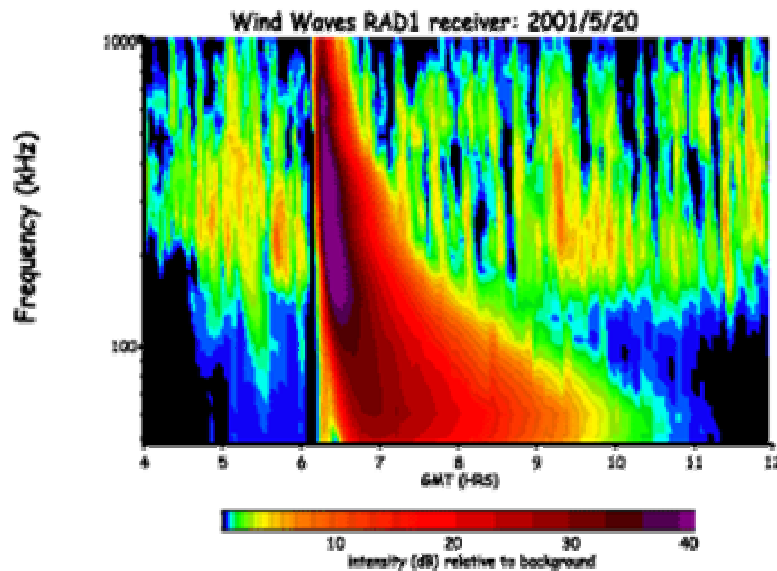


Radio Emission from CME Shock

Shock Arrival at Earth

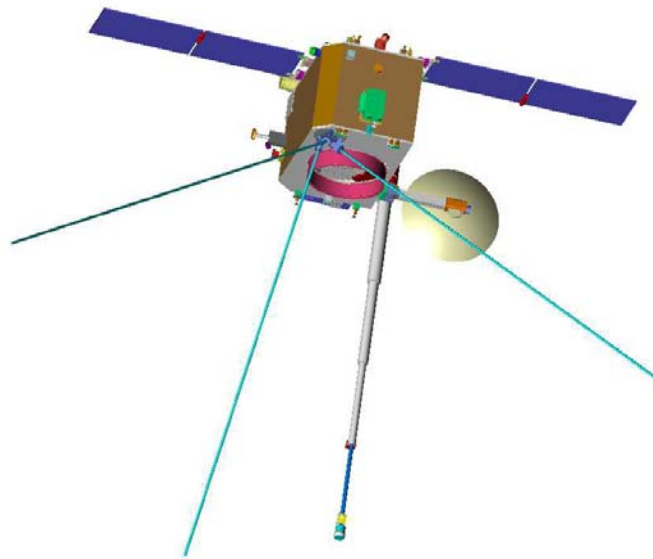


Must have density model to get distance





But STEREO is 3-axis stabilized!



Cassini

Radio source direction & characteristics determined by 3-antenna cross correlations

**Cross correlations between 3 orthogonal antennas**

$$A_{12} = -S l_1 l_2 D \sin^2 q_c \sin f_c \cos f_c / 2$$

$$A_{13} = -S l_1 l_3 D \sin q_c \cos f_c \cos f_c / 2$$

$$A_{23} = -S l_2 l_3 D \sin q_c \cos f_c \sin f_c / 2$$

$$A_{11} = S l_1^2 [(2-D)/3 + D (1 - \sin^2 q_c \cos^2 f_c)]$$

$$A_{22} = S l_2^2 [(2-D)/3 + D (1 - \sin^2 q_c \sin^2 f_c)]$$

$$A_{33} = S l_3^2 [2 - D + 3 D \sin^2 q_c / 2] / 3$$

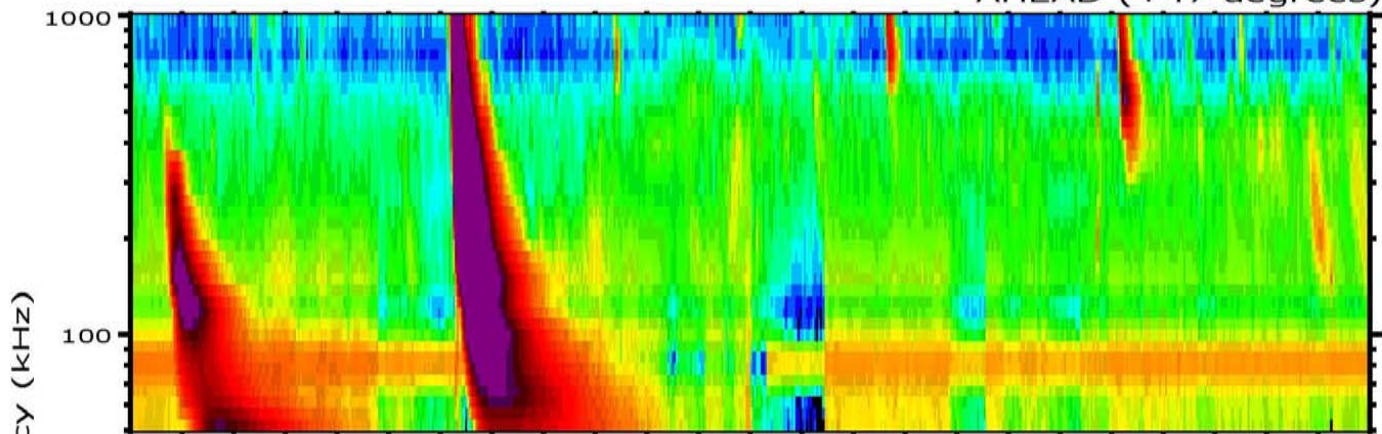
Invert equations to solve for radio source parameters:  
 $q_c, f_c, g$  and  $S$

$D = \cos g (1 + \cos g)$   
 $S = \text{radio flux density}$

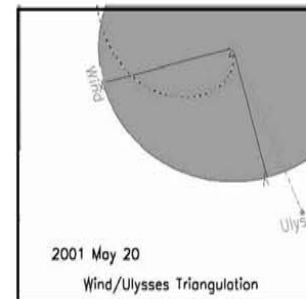
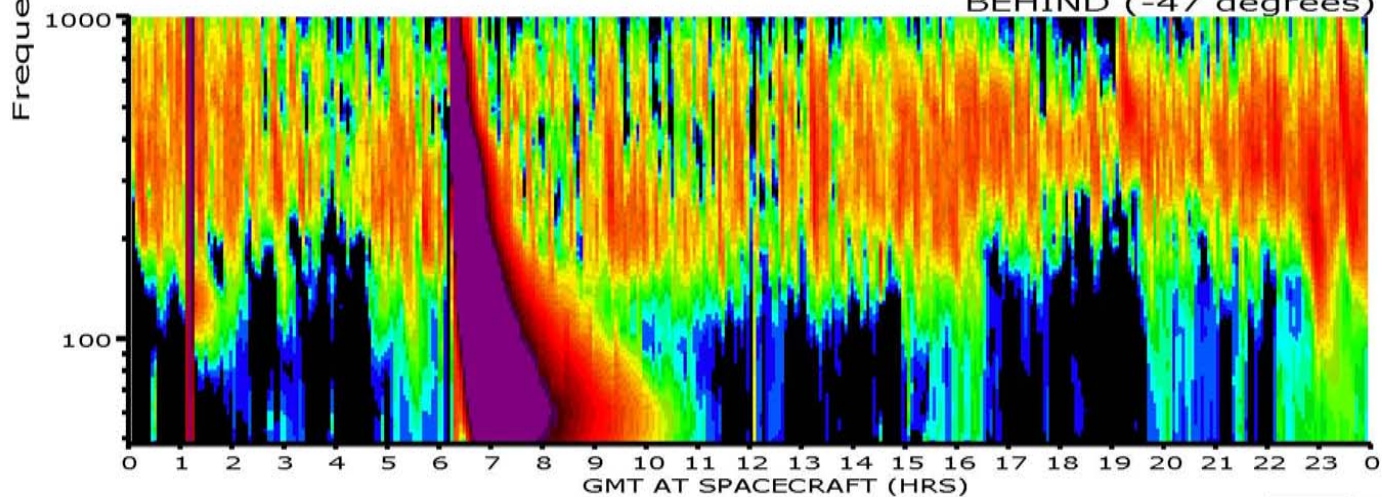
May 20, 2001

# STEREO/WAVES

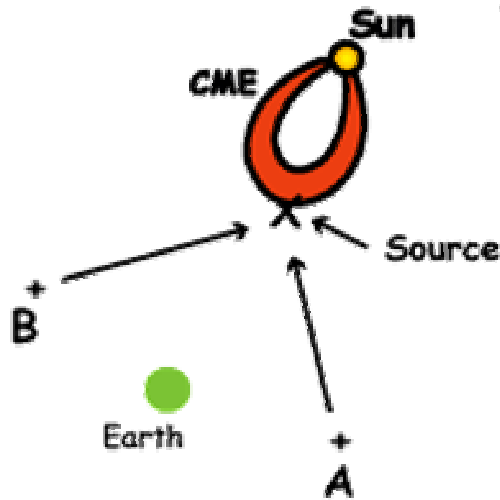
AHEAD (+47 degrees)



BEHIND (-47 degrees)



# SWAVES Stereoscopic Capabilities versus Spacecraft Separation Angle



SWAVES Measures Source  
Location to  $1^\circ$  from both s/c

Instantaneous accuracy

