

The 15th Russian-Chinese Workshop on Space Weather

Introduction of International Meridian Circle Program and the Progress of Its Typical Demonstrations in Brazil

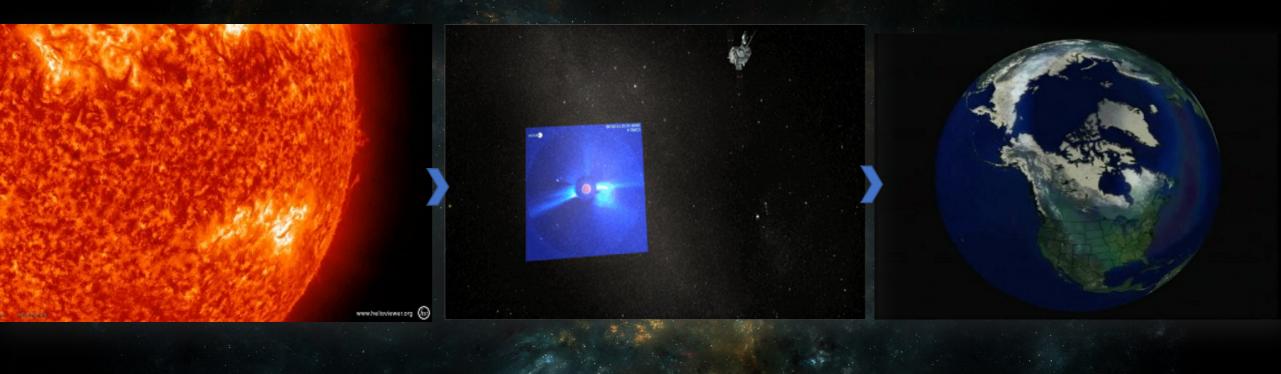
Hui Li

National Space Science Center, Chinese Academy Sciences

Contents

- International Meridian
 Circle Program
- 2. Typical Demonstrations in Brazil

Space Environment & Space Weather



Space Weather: Dynamic changes in space environment, which threaten satellites, astronauts, and various high-tech systems on Earth

Trinity of Space Weather Research



Satellite observatio n

Groundbased monitoring

Computer Simulation

5C advantages



Continuous
Convenient
Controllable
Credible
Cost-effective

Chinese Meridian Project - Phase I



Chinese Meridian Project – Phase II

1 Chain From Sun to Earth

3 Networks M, I, A

4 Focuses

High-latitude: Polar regions

Mid-latitude: North area of China

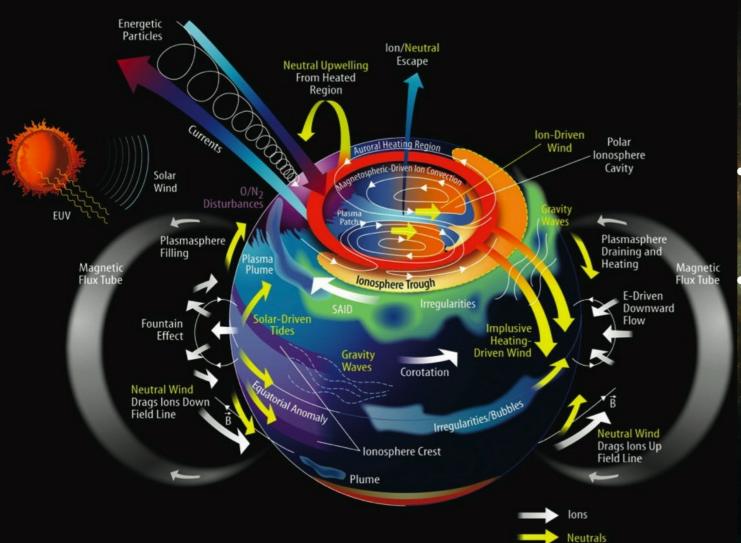
Low-latitude: South of China (Hainan)

High-land: Tibetan Plateau

- A total of 282 instruments deployed at 31 stations across China and polar regions
- 1.31 billion CNY/183.9 million USD
- Completed in April 2024, in trial operation

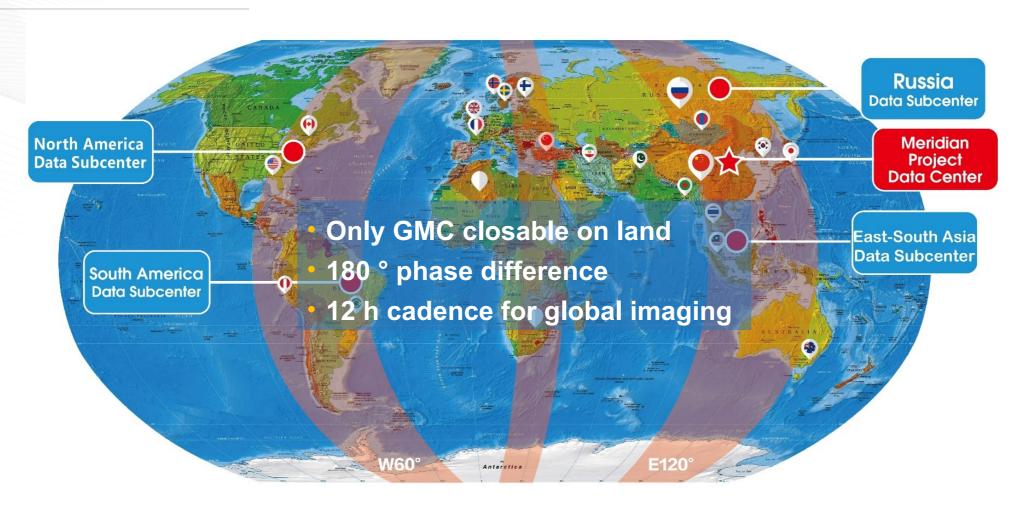


Space Weather ——global phenomenon, require global solution



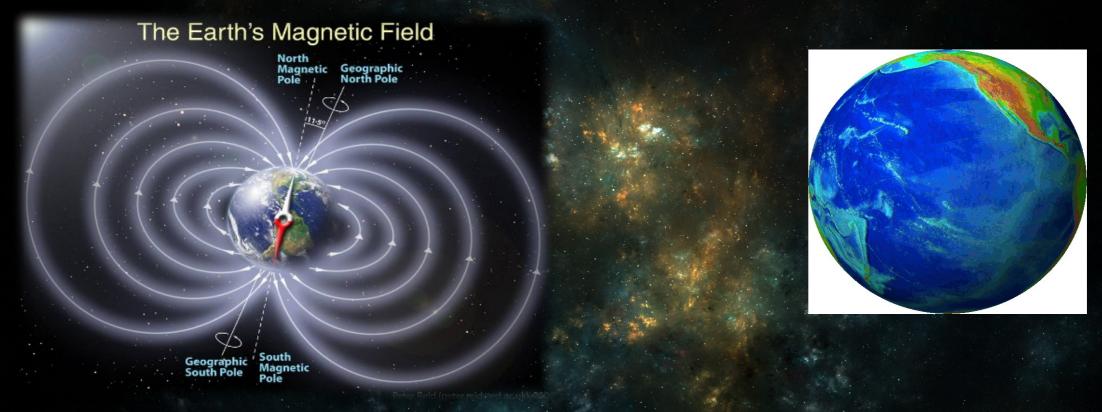
- Affecting every corner of the Earth's space
- A common challenge faced by all of humanity

International Meridian Circle Program (IMCP)



- Outgrowth of the Chinese Meridian Project
- Integrate ground-based observatories along the Great Meridian Circle

Principle of Observation



- Space weather events propagate along the meridian
- Ground-based instruments can detect physical processes within 0-3000 km
- As the Earth rotates, IMCP can obtain a **3D global image of geospace** every 12 hours

Overall Architecture

■ IMCP Headquarters

@Huairou Science City,

Beijing

Welcome our Russian friends!

■ Four Pillars



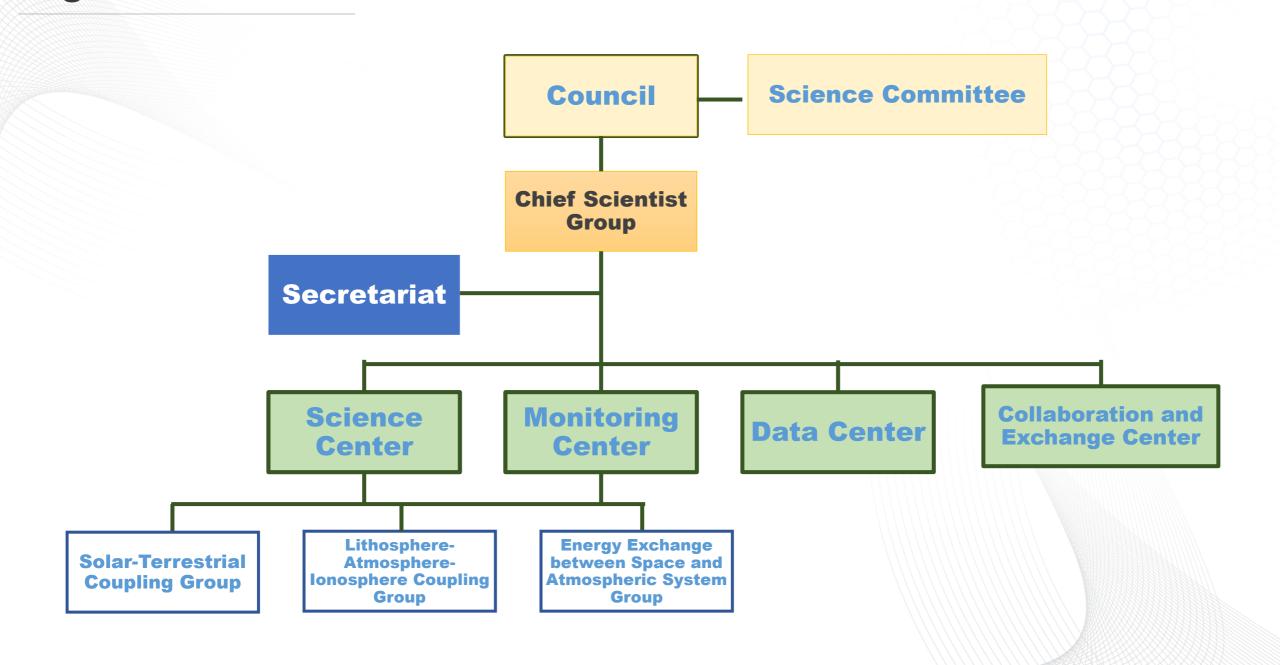
SCIENCE

MONITORING NETWORKS

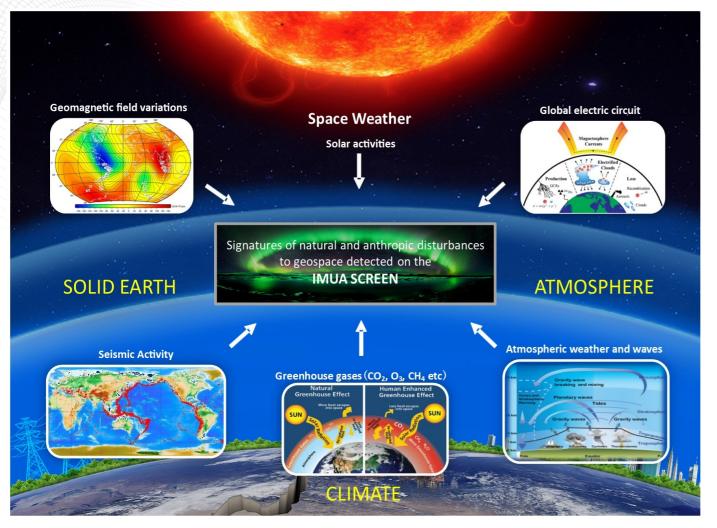
DATA

INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATION

Organization



Overarching Science Goal



1 System: Sun-Earth System

- Geospace/Atmosphere/Solid Earth

2 drivers

Above

Solar activity → **Space weather**

Below

Solid Earth/Earth surface/Atmosphere

→ Space weather

How the Sun-Earth System is driven and influenced by solar activities above and solid earthatmosphere processes below

Scientific Consensus

- Scientists from over 30 major international research institutions have reached a consensus on the scientific objectives.
 - Consensus report 1: Science Objectives and Observation System for the International Meridian Circle Program, *TAIKONG*, 2020
 - Consensus report 2: Scientific challenges and instrumentation for the International Meridian Circle Program, *Science China Earth Sciences*, 2021, **Cover story**
 - Consensus report 3: Progress of International Meridian Circle Program, William LIU, Blanc MICHEL, Chi WANG et al. Chinese Journal of Space Science, 2022, 42(4): 584-587

- Consensus report 4: Progress and future of International Meridian Circle Program, Chi Wang, et al...

SCIENCE CHINA

Earth Sciences

Chinese Journal of Space Science, 2024



International Collaboration

俄罗斯日地物理研究所

16 Agreements/MoU, 3 Letter of support







俄罗斯莫斯科国立大学

国际组织 International Organization





₩IGP 秘鲁地球物理研究

Instituto Argentino

Geophysical Institute of Peru



Institute for Research in Astronomy and Astrophysics

阿根廷射电天文研究所

Institute for Radio Astronomy





巴西国家空间研究院

国立圣胡安大学

National Institute for Space Research

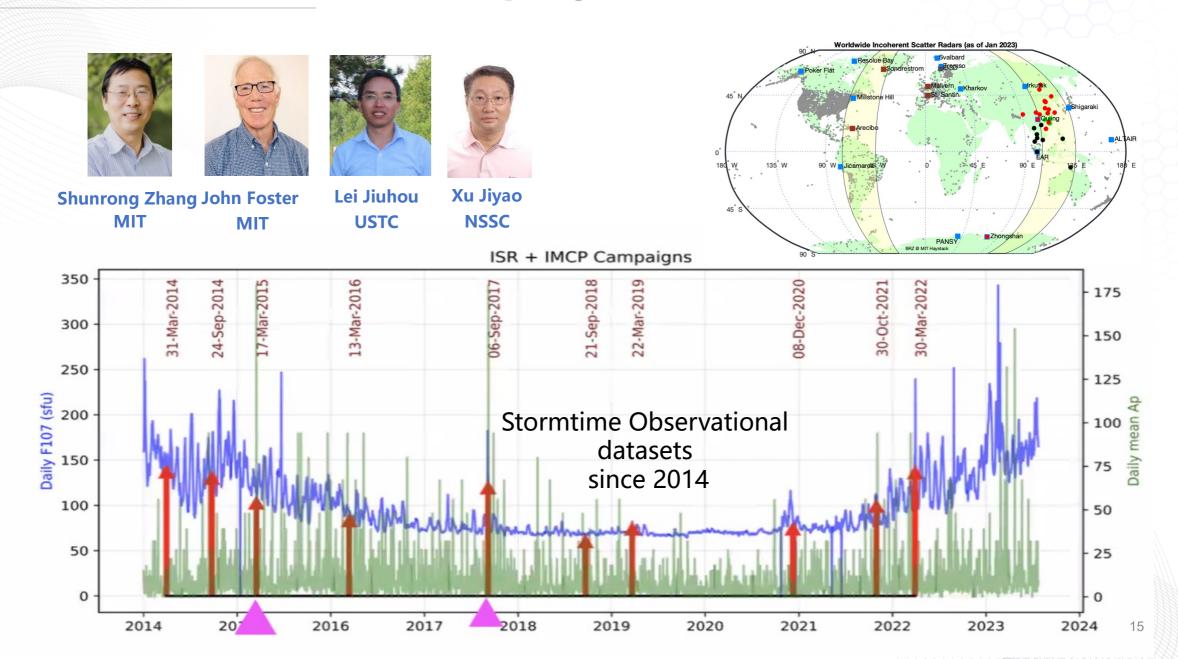








IMCP Observational campaigns (2014~)



IMCP workshop

IMCP 2023: Sep 14-17

- Sponsored by SCOSTEP, NSFC, and CAS
- IMCP Headquarters Building inauguration
- 106 scientists from over 20 countries and international organizations participated



IMCP 2024 Workshop

- Co-organized with INPE, Sponsored by SCOSTEP, NSFC
- Participants registered over 70
 - -ISWI Executive Director, Nat Gopalswamy
 - -Director of the MIT Haystack Observatory, Phillip Erickson
 - -Chief Scientist of the South African National Space Agency, Michael Kosch
 - -Director of Department of Physics, University of Oslo, Wojciech J. Miloch







Chi Wang
National Space Science Center (NSSC)
Chinese Academy of Sciences
China



Clezio De Nardin

National Institute for
Space Research (INPE)

Brazil



Shun-Rong Zhang

Massachusetts Institute of
Technology (MIT)
USA



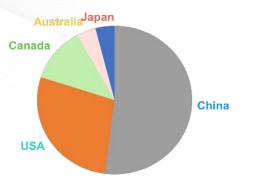
Michel Blanc
Institut de Recherche en
Astrophysique et
Planétologie (IRAP)
Observatoire Midi-Pyrenees
France

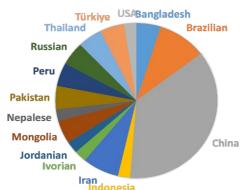
IMCP Space Weather School

2023 IMCP School, 41 students from 14 countries

Lecturers (25)

Students (41)





- APSCO gave high ratings in their evaluations
- co-organized with APSCO

2024 IMCP/SuperDARN School



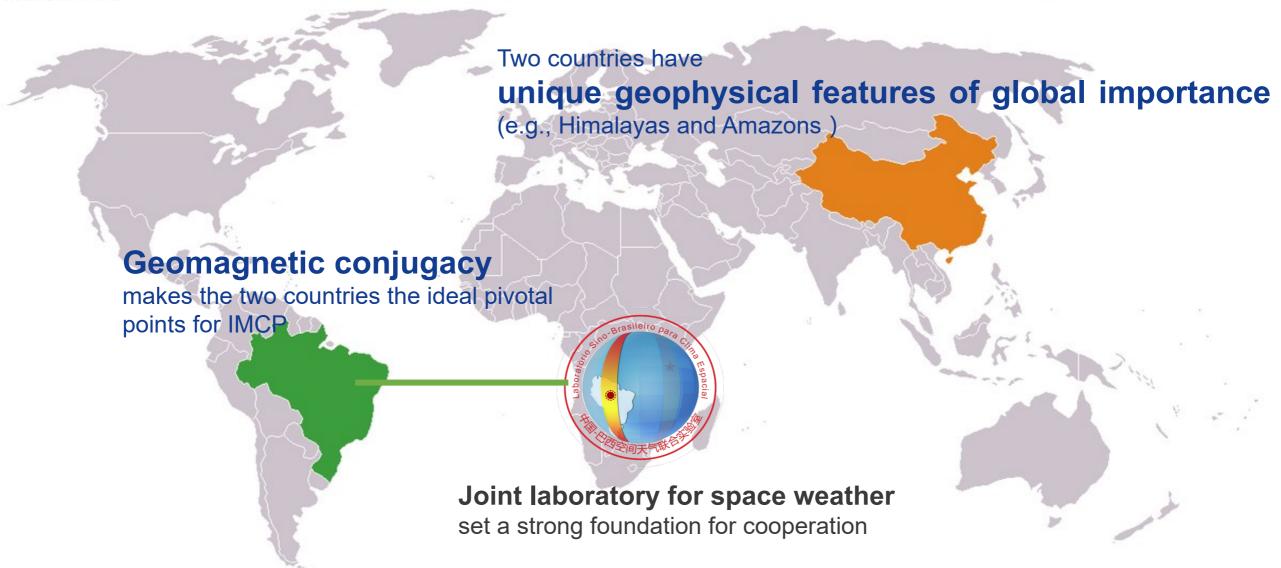


- 2025 IMCP School , to be held in Nov, Hainan, China, Stay tuned!
- Co-organized by APSCO and IGGCAS

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China-Brazil Cooperation



Low-latitude regions are unique for ionospheric and middle and upper atmospheric studies

20

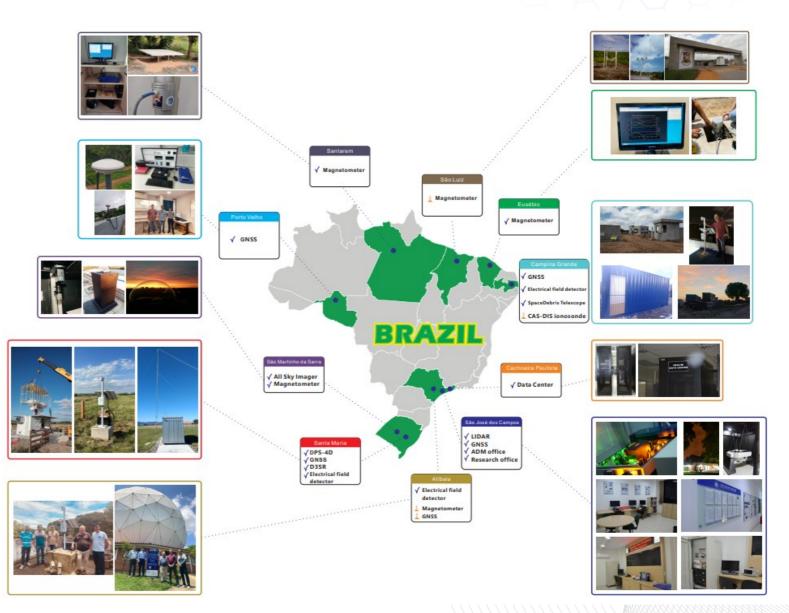
Pilot Project: China-Brazil Joint Laboratory for Space Weather(CBJLSW)

Phase 1

Aug 2014-Late 2018

Phase 2

Early 2019-Nov 2024



CBJLSW

中国-巴西空间天气联合实验室 (CBJLSW)



- Data Center: Capacity, 200TB, data collected, 3.5+TB
- Monitoring stations: 10
 - 1 Headquarters Campus; 1Science outreach center; 3 Comprehensive Stations
- Monitoring instruments: 16+1

CBJLSW

- 70+ papers in top-tier journals
- High-citation paper award from the JGR



WILEY

Top Cited Article 2021-2022



Congratulations to:

Laysa Resende

whose paper has been recognized as a top cited paper* in:

JOURNAL OF GEOPHYSICAL RESEARCH: SPACE PHYSICS

The Impact of the Disturbed Electric Field in the Sporadic E (Es) Layer Development Over Brazilian Region

*Among work published in an issue between 1 January 2021 - 15 December 2022.

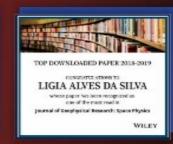
Congratulations

On behalf of the *China-Brazil Joint Laboratory for Space Weather*, I would like to congratulate the three postdoctoral researchers for their articles published in the Journal of Geophysical Research: Space Physics, which were cited among the top 10% most downloaded papers for the period of 2018-2019! We strongly acknowledge their very productive research effort and expect to continue working together in our Lab in order to produce in the future even more important contributions to Space Science.



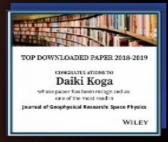
More, J., Xu, J., Denardini, C. M., Resende, L. C. A., Silva, R. P., Liu, Z., et al. (2019). On the sources of the ionospheric veriability in the South American Nagnetic Anomaly during solar minimum. Journal of Geophysical Research. Space Physics, 124. https:// doi.org/10.1029/201934/205780

E-mail: juliano.moro@inpe.



De Siva, L. A., Sibeck, D., Alves, L. R., Souza, V. M., Jauer, P. R., Claudepierre, S. G., et al. (2019). Contribution of ULF wave sociality to the global recovery of the outer radiation belt during the passage of a high-speed solar wind stream observed in September 2014. Journal of Geophysical Research: Space Physics, 124. https://doi.org/10.1029/2015.J4(28184)

E-maildigia.silva@inpe.br



Koga, D., Gonzalez, W. D., Souza, V. M., Cardoso, F. R., Wang, C., & Liu, Z. K. (2019). Dayside magnetopause reconnection: its desendence on solar wind and magnetosheath conditions. *Journal* of Geophysical Research: Space Physics, 124, https://doi.org/10.1029/ 2019JA026589

E-mail: dkaqua@kyudai.ic

CBJLSW

China's Contributions

scientific equipment (17)

Research Funding (50.99 million CNY)

Research personnel (68)

Co-constructed facility

Data sharing

Joint research

Talent cultivation

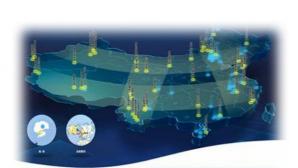
Brazil's Contributions

Research facilities (170 00 m²)

Basic infrastructure (water, electricity, network)

Research personnel (29)

Vision: 1- 4 dimension of global research











Ground-based coordinated observation from the Sun to Earth **2nd dimension of global research**

IMCP

Complete latitudinal coverage of geospace. Taking advantage of Earth's rotation, render a scanned image of geospace every 12 hours.

3rd dimension of global research

Future

Space-based and groundbased collaborative research

4th dimension of global research



Multi-instrument network to study how energy spreads from high to mid-low latitudes and how the latter backreacts on the former

1st dimension of global research

China-Russia Joint Research Center on Space Weather

- Established in 2000 by ISTP SB RAS and NSSC, CAS
- Scientific workshops are held every two years, 14 workshops have been held successfully



G.A.Zherebtsov
Academician of RAS
Award for International Scientific
Cooperation of CAS, 2012
Foreign Member of CAS, 2021



Ji WUFellow of the IEEE
Foreign Member of RAS, 2022



China-Russia Joint Research Center on Space Weather

Jointly plan and develop northern East Asia ionosphere and atmosphere monitoring system with

Russia, deploying all-sky airglow imagers, GNSS-TEC and scintillation monitors, atmospheric electric field instruments

Cooperation Agreements

- 2021, Moscow State University
- 2022, the Polar Geophysical Institute of the Kola Science Centre, RAS
- 2022, Institute of Cosmophysical Research and Radio Wave Propagation, Far Eastern Branch of the RAS

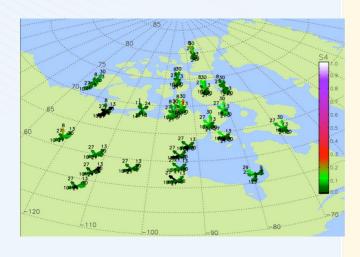
Chinese-Russian joint project

Key International Cooperation Funding of the NSFC, **2022**: Research on Solar Flares and Active Regions Based on the Next-Generation Chinese-Russian Radio Telescopes;

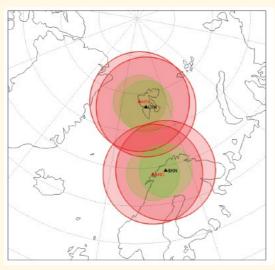
Partner: Institute of Solar-Terrestrial Physics, RAS

North Polar Region (Canada, Europe, Chinese Polar Stations)

Canada High Arctic Ionosphere Network (CHAIN)



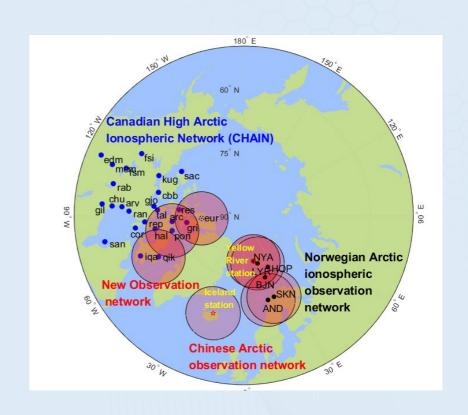
University of Oslo Network



- 25 GNSS receivers
- 6 Digisondes
- ...

- 4 GNSS receiver
- 4 All sky imagers

...



Add > 3 All sky imagers, >3 photometers

Partially filling the coverage gap, but not enough

Chinese PI: Qinghe Zhang, zhangqinghe@nssc.ac.cn

Southeast Asian Ionospheric and Atmospheric Network

