



## China-Iceland Joint Aurora Observatory

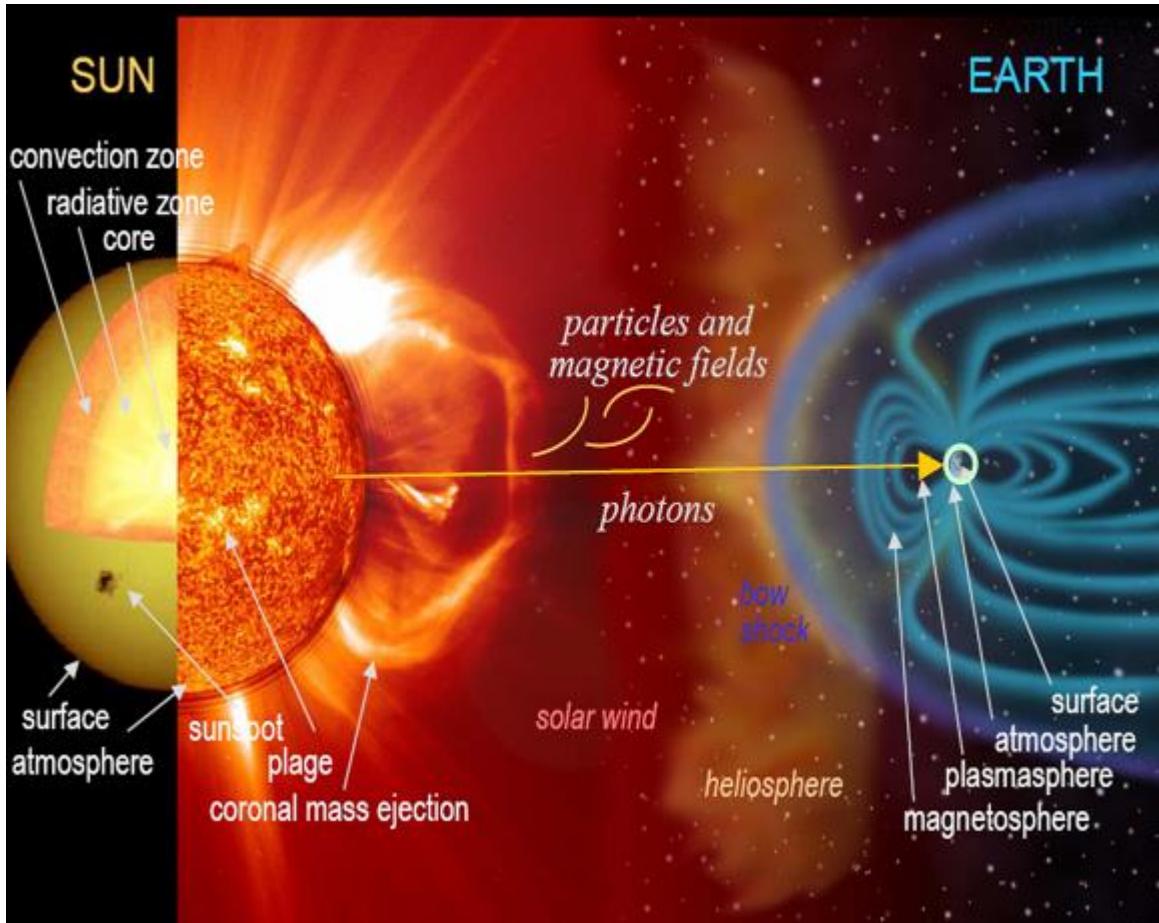


**Why?**  
**Where?**  
**What?**  
**How?**  
**When?**

*14 June 2012, Shanghai*



## Introduction on Polar Atmospheric and Space Physics Division (PASP) in PRIC



### Main research interests

- Aurora and magnetospheric dynamics
- Polar ionosphere
- Polar upper and middle atmosphere
- Plasma waves in polar regions
- Coupling between solar wind, magnetosphere, ionosphere, and upper /middle atmosphere
- Space weather and climate



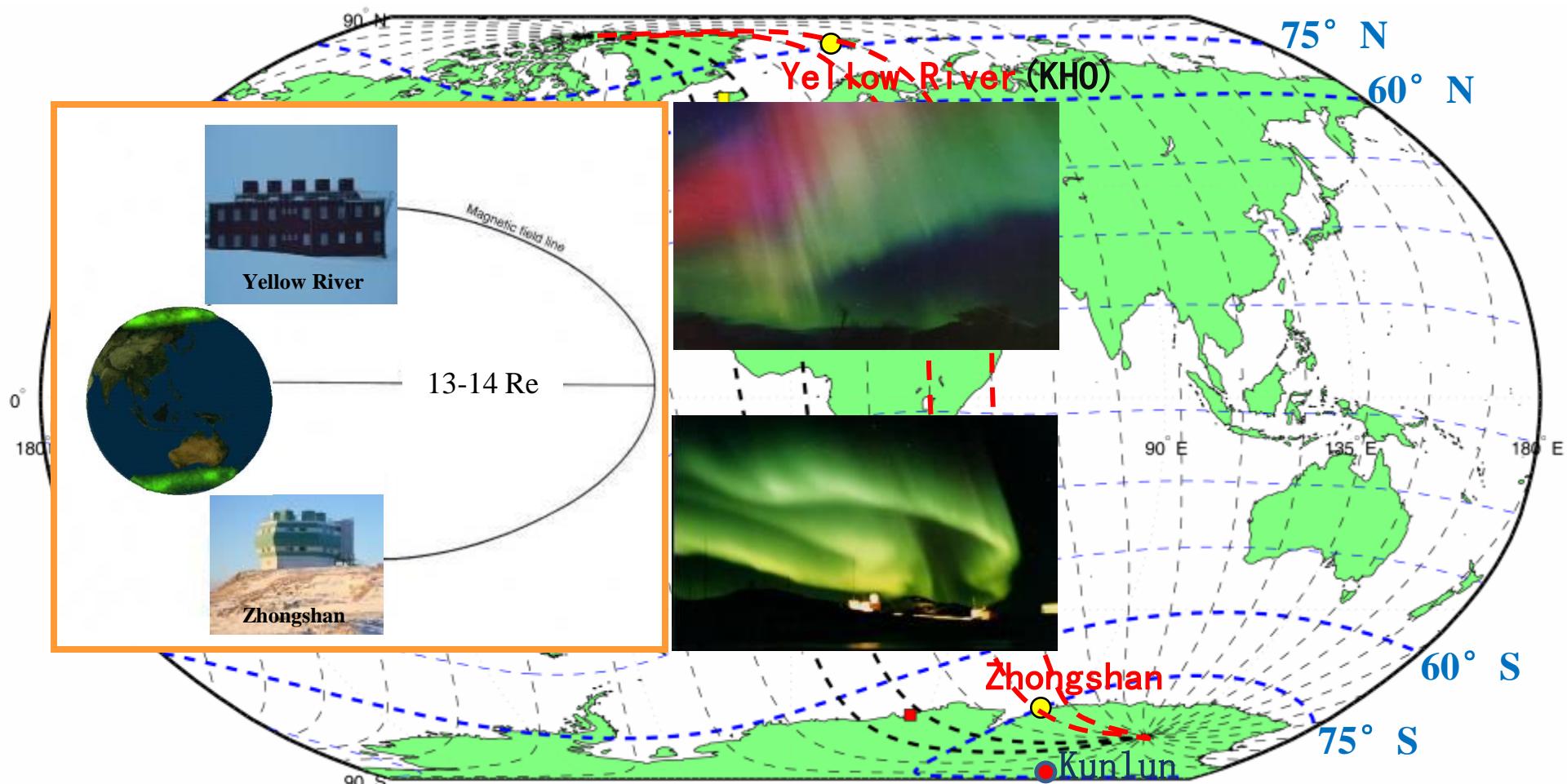
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Polar Research Institute of China

## Aurora Observatories in the Antarctic and Arctic

Yellow River Station: (78.9°N, 11.9°E), 76.24°MLAT, MLT≈UT+3h

Kjell Henriksen Observatory (KHO):(78.1°N, 16.0°E), 75°MLAT, MLT≈UT+3h



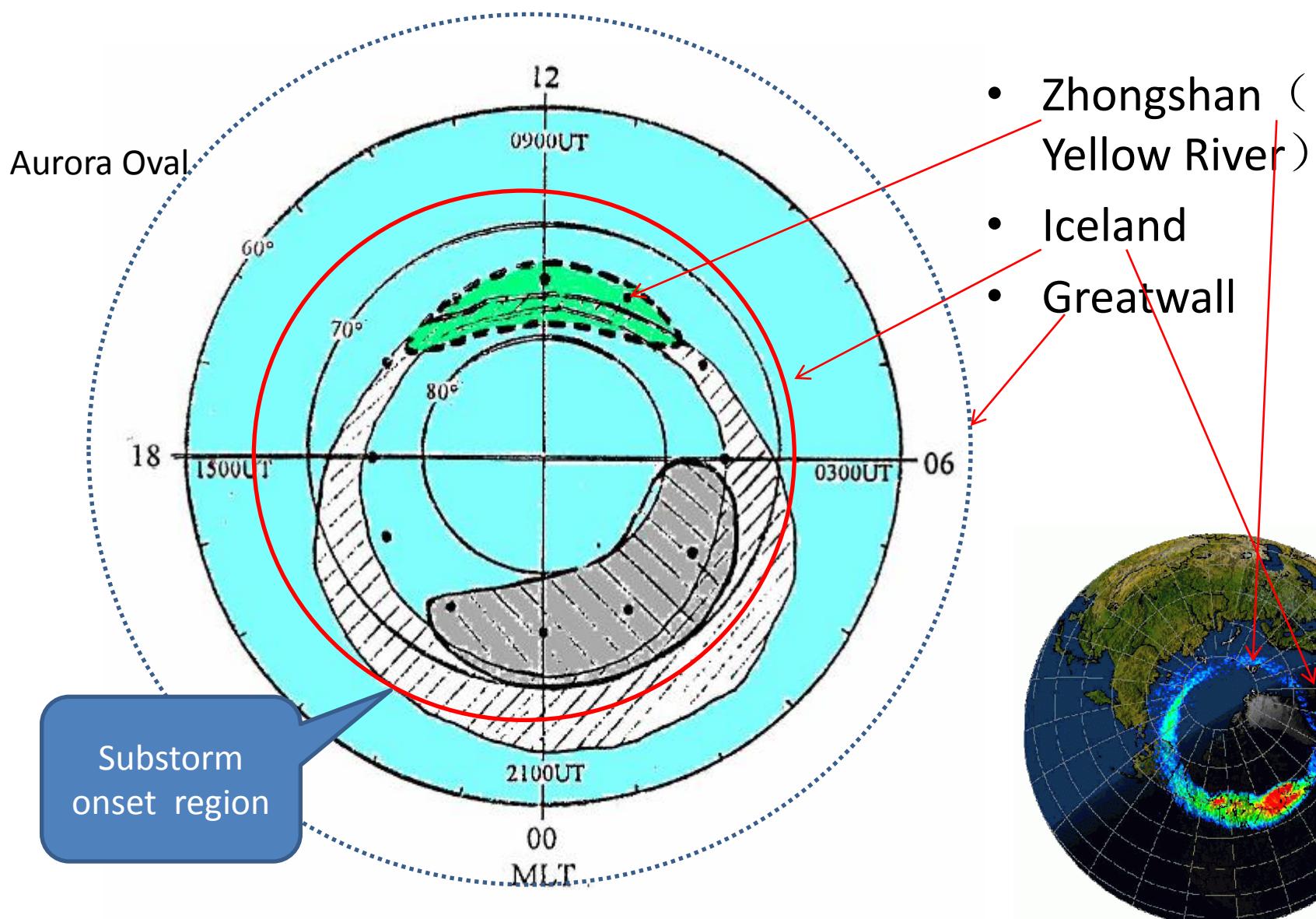
Zhongshan Station: (69.4°S, 76.4°E), -74.5°MLAT, MLT≈UT+1.75h

KunLun Station: (80.4°S, 77.4°E), -77.6°MLAT



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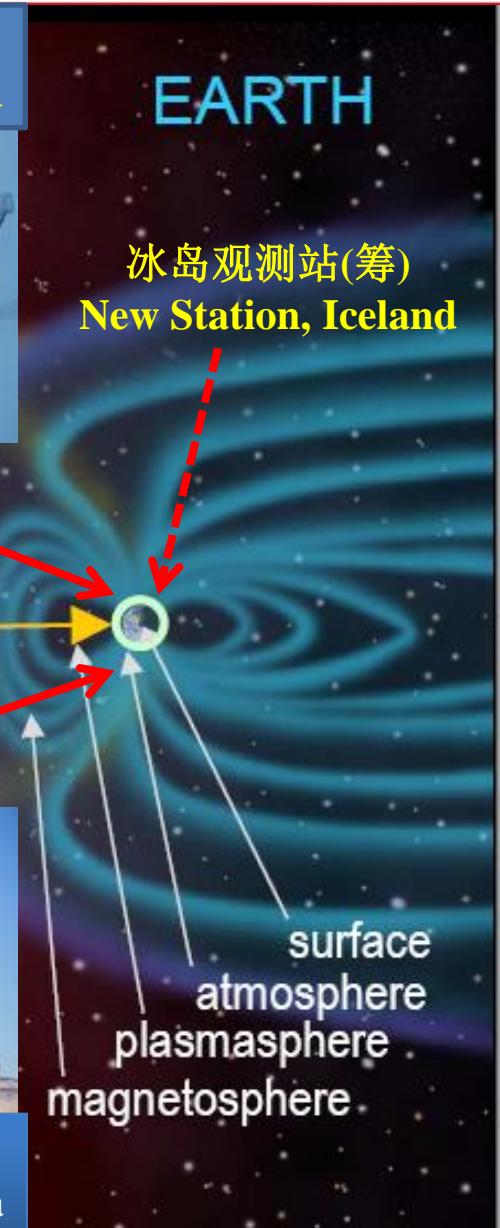
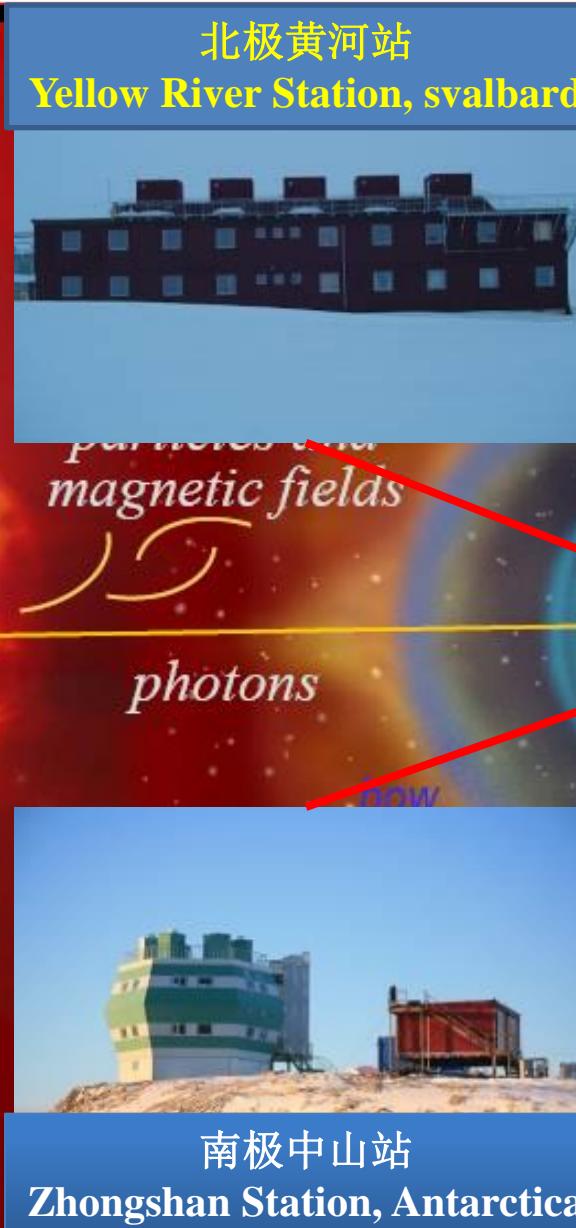
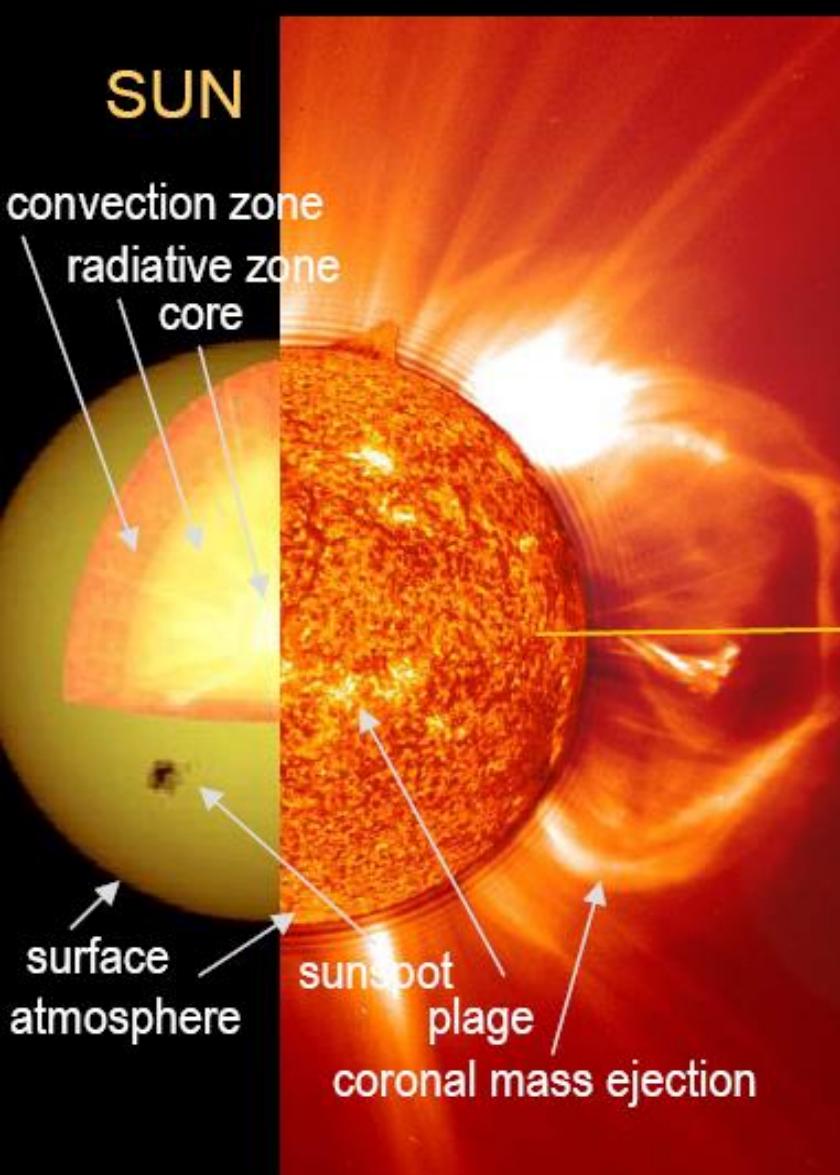




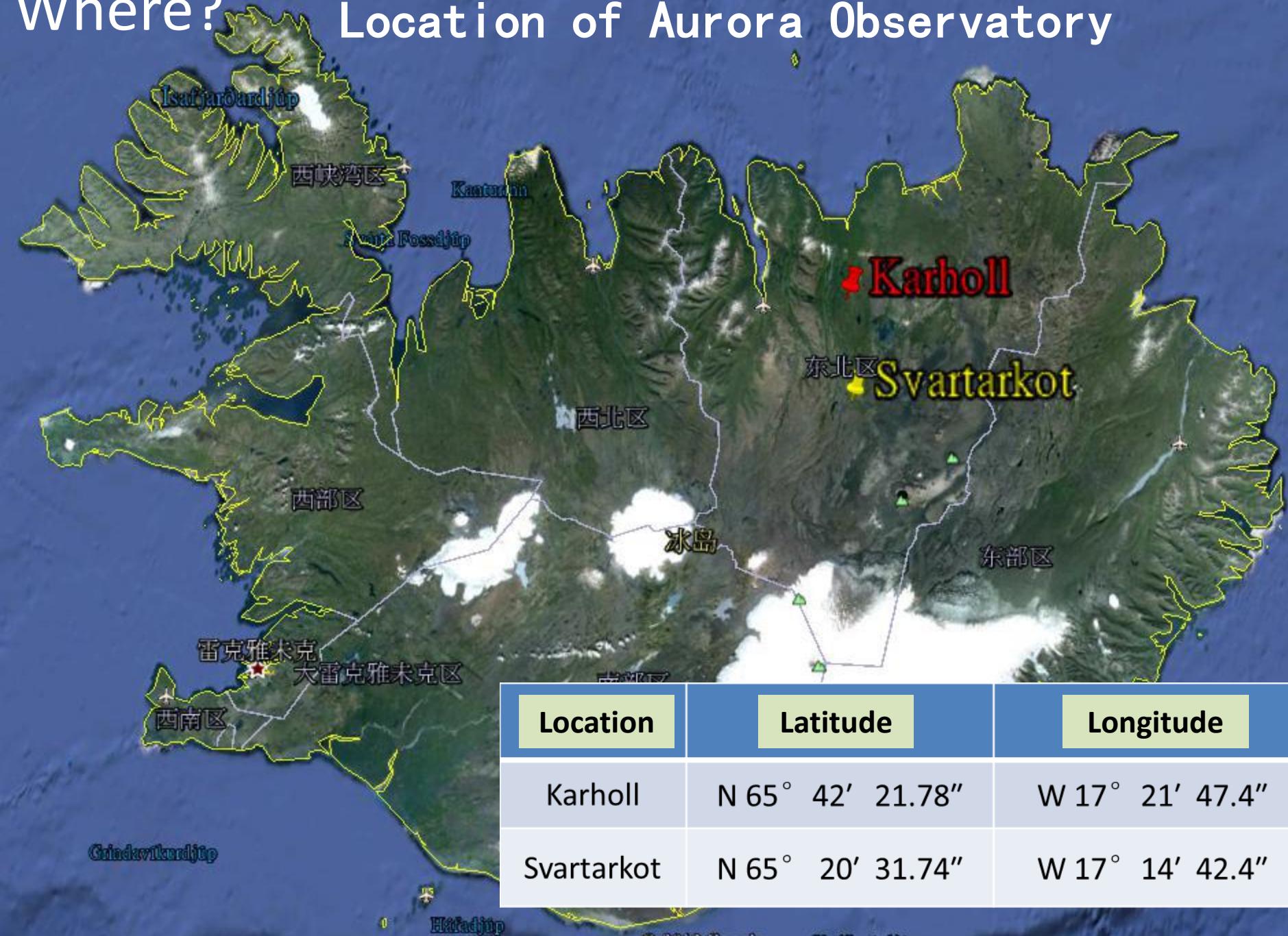
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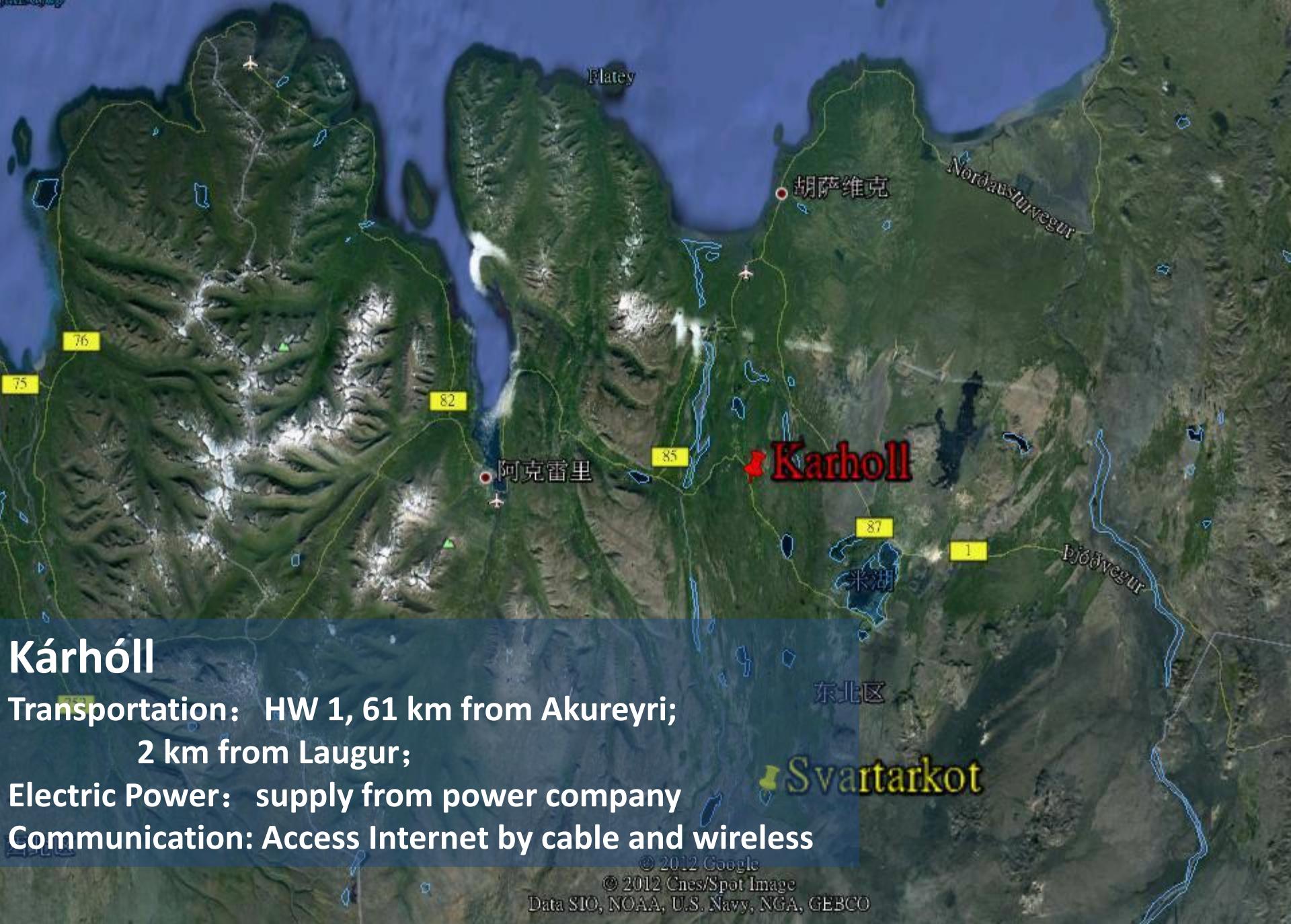
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*Why to establish aurora Observatory in Iceland?*



# Where? Location of Aurora Observatory





# Kárhóll

Transportation: HW 1, 61 km from Akureyri;  
2 km from Laugur;

Electric Power: supply from power company

Communication: Access Internet by cable and wireless

# What?

Campus: 158 ha; Width: 710 m; Length: 2225.35 m.  
Main Campus for Scientific Research: 53.7 ha.





© 2012 Cnes/Spot Image  
**Main Campus**

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GO

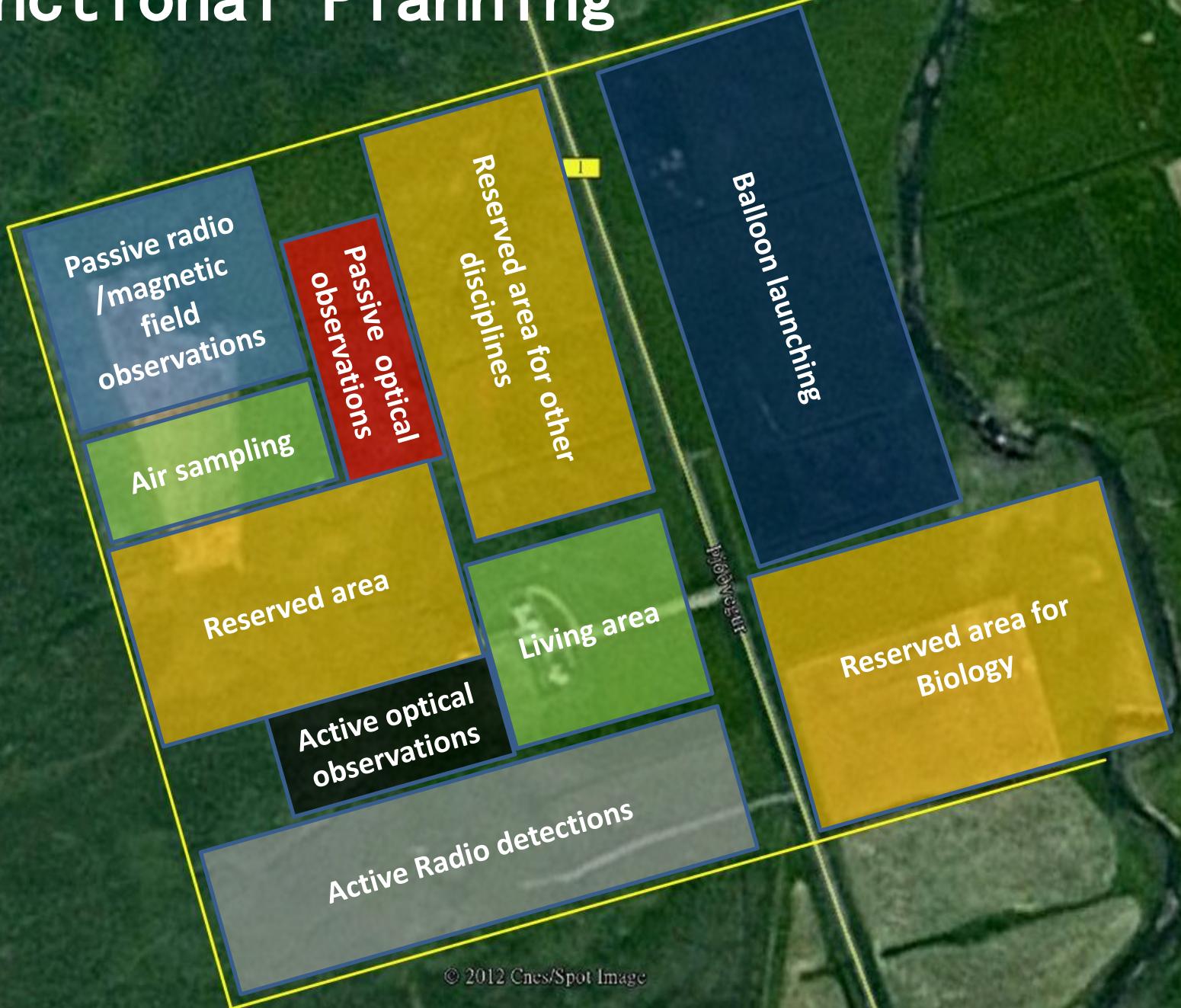


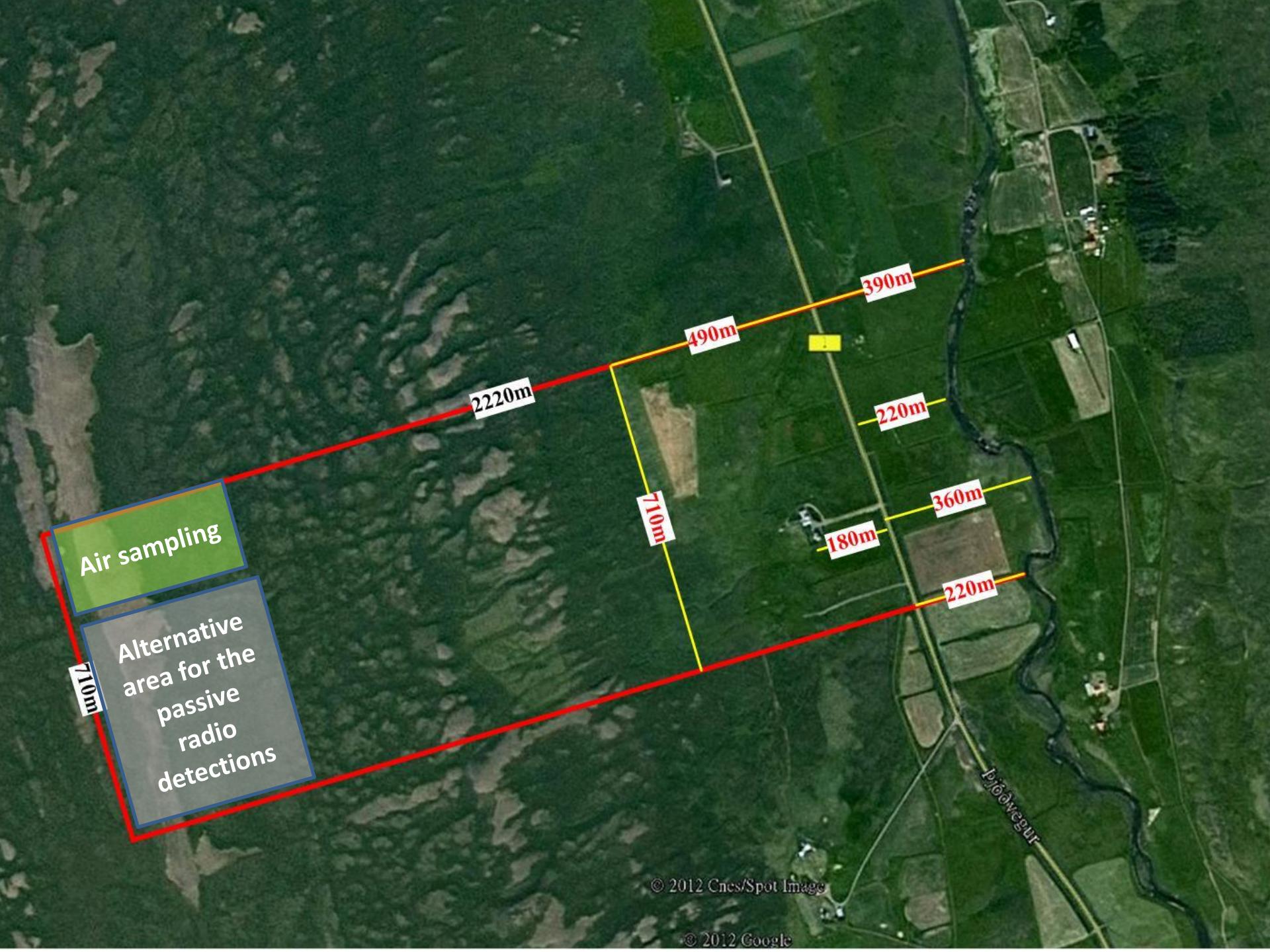
**House: 158.9 m<sup>2</sup>, 1 kitchen, 5 bedrooms, and 1 office**

**Storehouse and stable: 500m<sup>2</sup>**

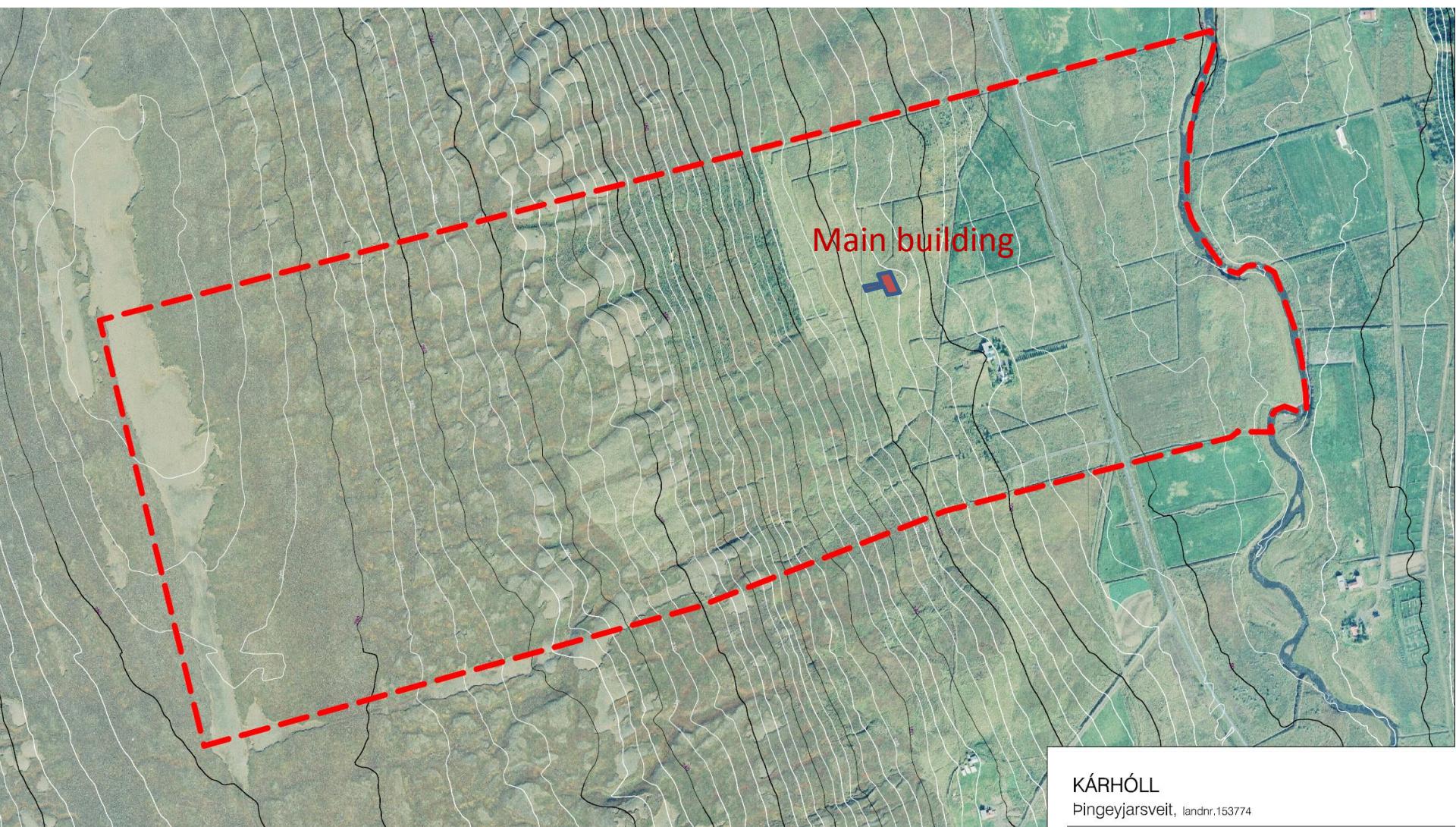
**Keep it unchanged.**

# Functional Planning



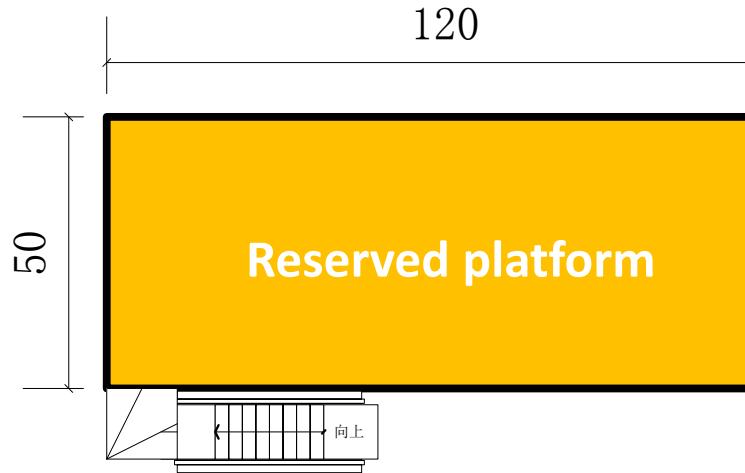


# Topographical map of Karholl



# Main building of the Observatory (A one-storey building)

## The platform of roof

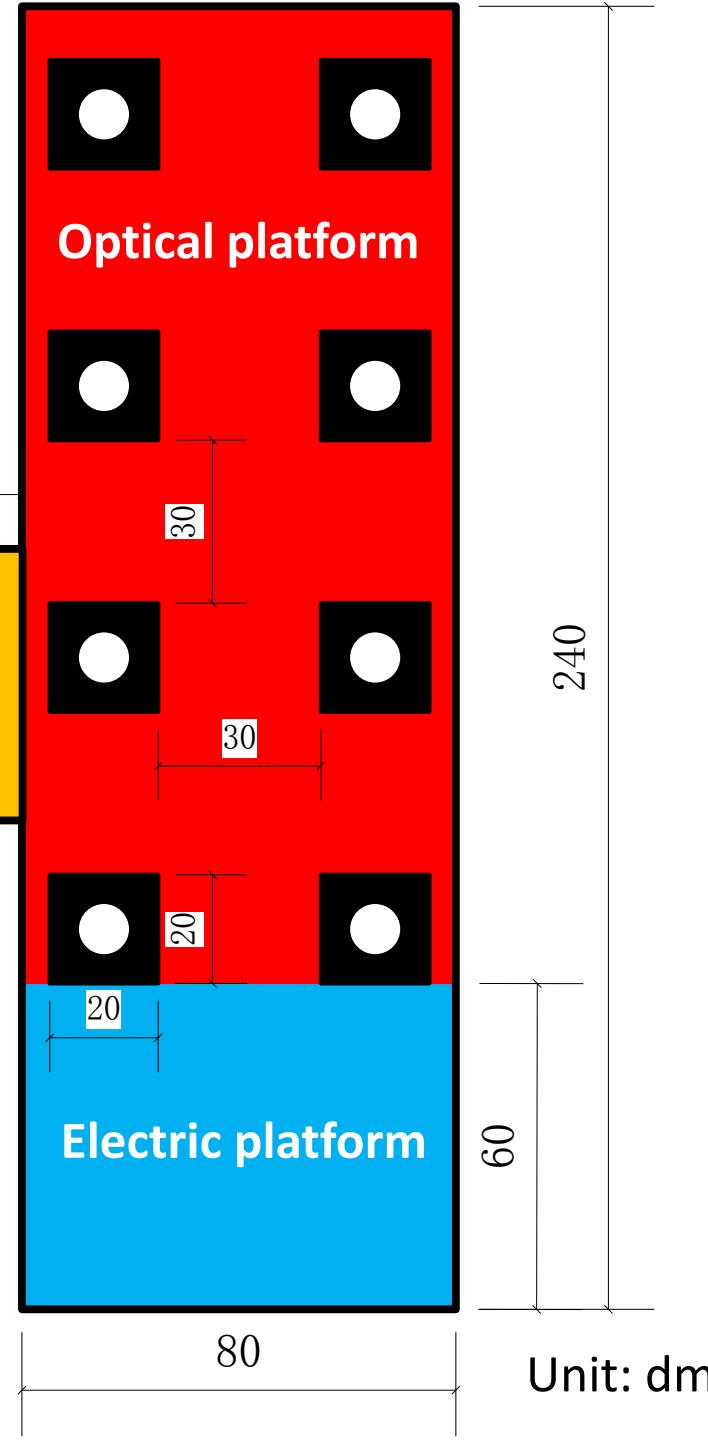


Optical platform:  $144 \text{ m}^2$

Electric platform:  $48 \text{ m}^2$

Reserved platform:  $60 \text{ m}^2$

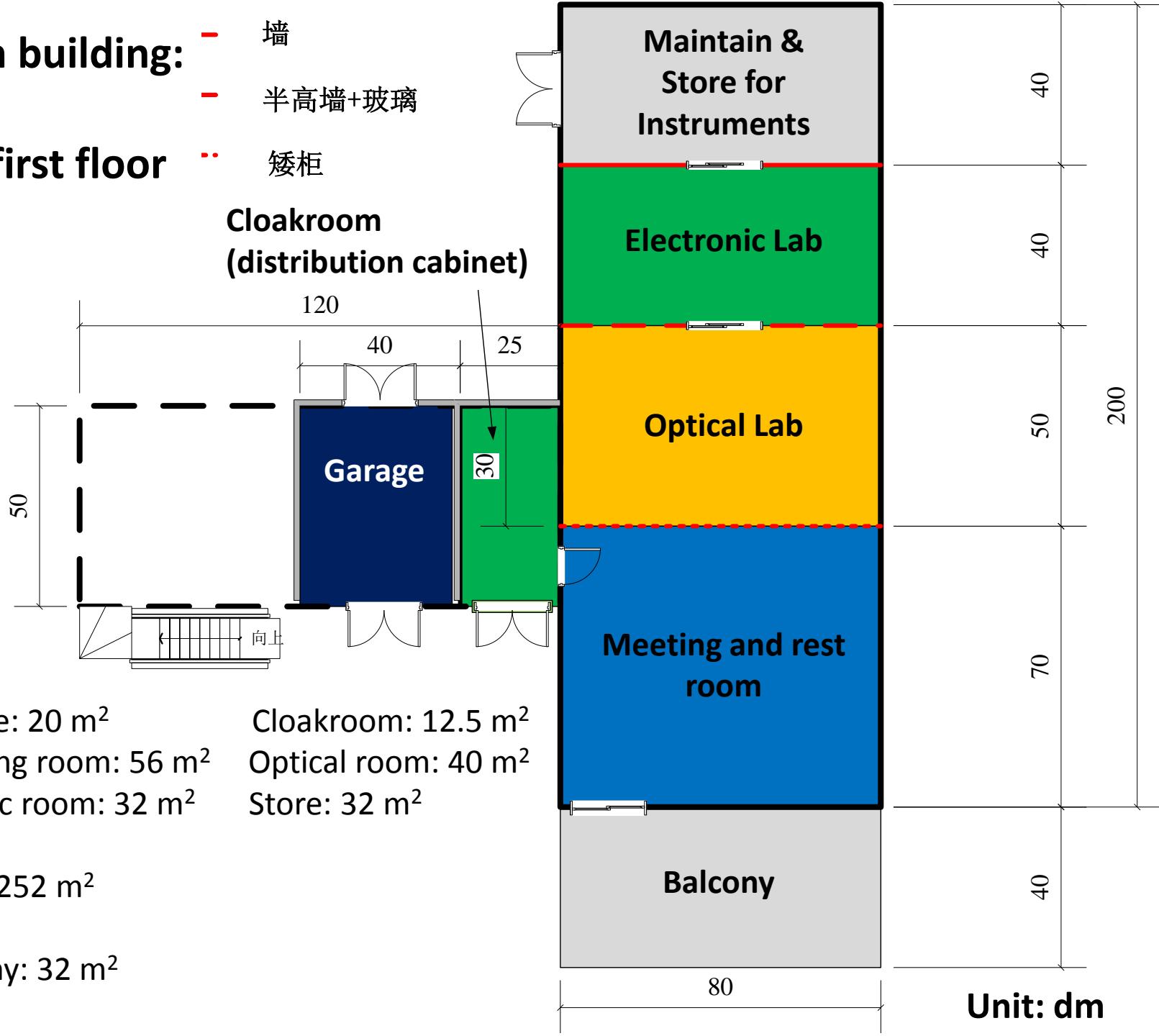
Total:  $252 \text{ m}^2$



# Main building:

- 墙
- 半高墙+玻璃
- 矮柜

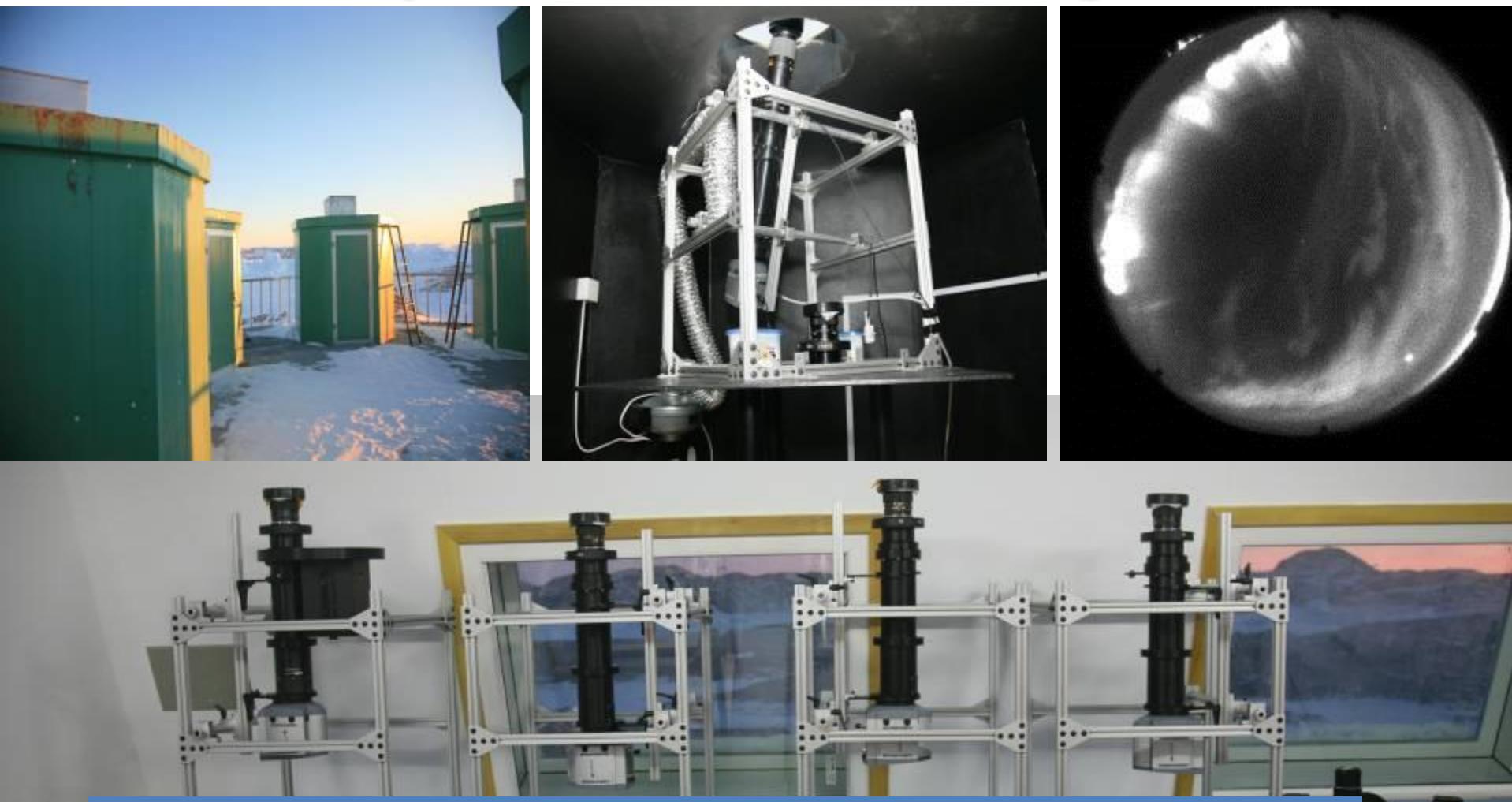
## The first floor



# Instruments

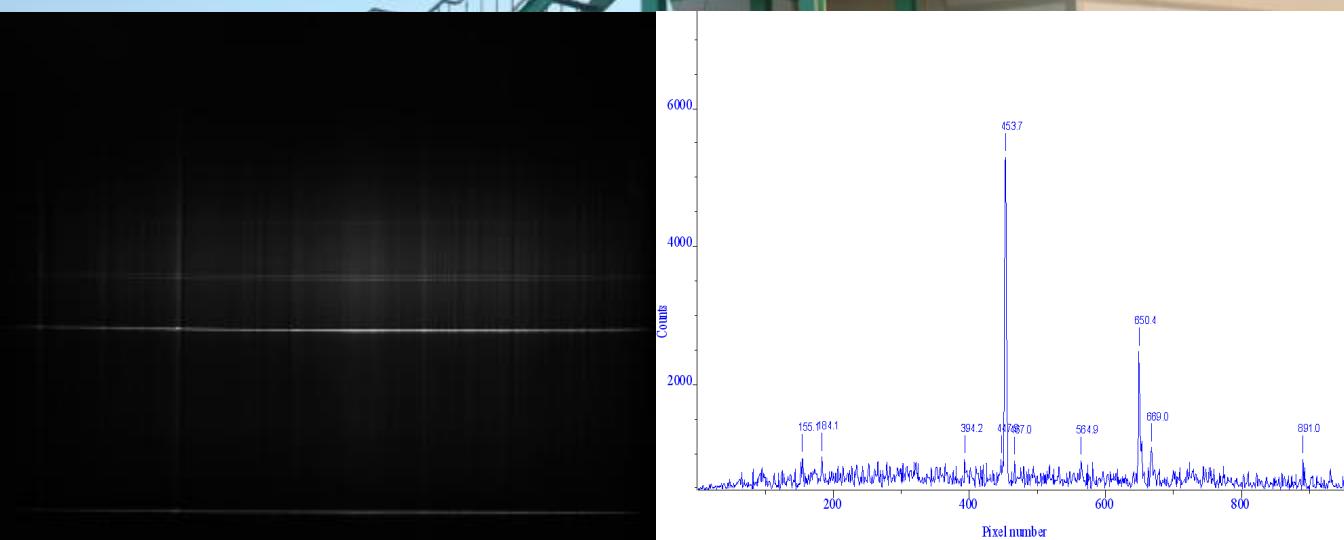
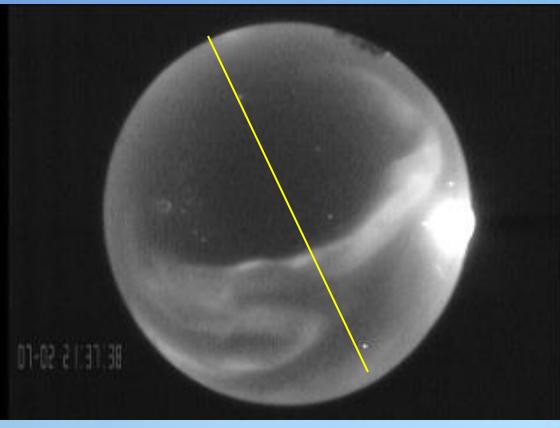
Class	Instruments	Number	Planning	Remark
Passive Optical Observations	All-sky CCD Imagers	4	1 step	Aurora
	Auroral Spectrograph	1	2 step	Aurora
	F-P Interferometer	1	Future	Thermosphere
Active Optical detection	Lidar	1	2 step	Middle/upper Atmos.
Passive Electronic/Radio & Magnetic Field Observation	Flux magnetometer	1	1 step	Magnetic field
	Induction magnetometer	1	2 step	Magnetic field
	Wide band Riometer	1	1 step	Ionosphere
	Imaging Riometer	1	Future	Ionosphere
	GPS Receivers	3	2 step	Ionosphere
	Meteorological Station	1	1 step	Meteor
	VLF Receiver	1	Future	Wave
Active Radio Detections	Ionosphere Digisonde	1	2 step	Ionosphere
	Meteor Radar	1	Future	Middle/Upper Atmos
	MF Radar	1	Future	Middle/Upper Atmos
	Incoherent Scatter Radar	1	Future	ionosphere
Active Atmospheric Investigations	Sounding balloons		Future	Atmosphere
	Air Samplers		Future	Atmosphere

# All Sky CCD Aurora Imagers



➤Multiple-wavelength all-sky imagers  
(427.8/557.7/630.0nm, Panchromatic)

# Auroral spectrograph (420-730nm)



## Active optical detection instruments: Lidar



**Passive radio detection**

**Imaging Riometer**



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## Magnetometers



Fluxgate Magnetometer



Induction magnetometer

# GPS receivers



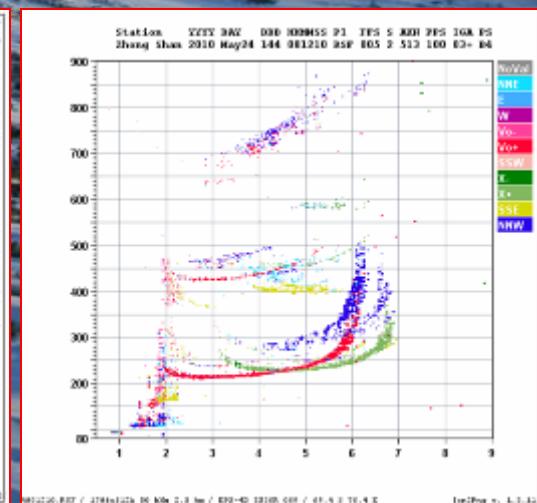
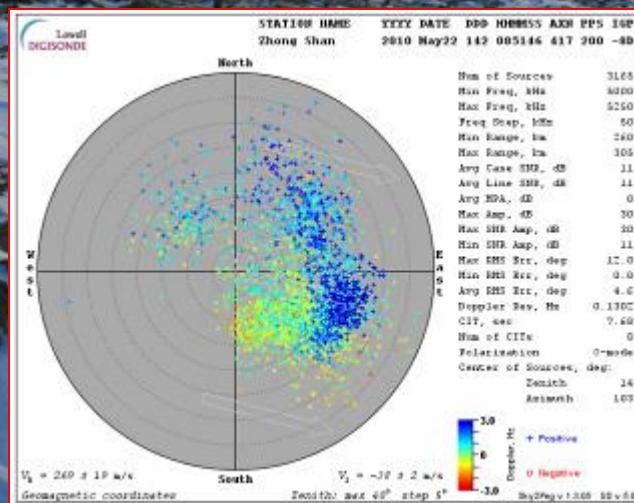
# Ionospheric TEC & Scintillation



# Ionospheric Digisonde



## Active radio detection



# How to realize it cooperatively?

- In order to build a long term observatory, we have to answer:
  - How to purchase the place at Karholl?
  - How to construct the observatory?
  - How to operate the observatory?
  - How to.....

&When.....?

Thanks for you attention!