

Sun Images Captured by Aditya-L1

Source: TH

Recently, **the <u>Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO)</u>** released images captured by its <u>Aditya-L1</u> <u>solar mission</u> during a significant <u>solar (geomagnetic) storm</u> that occurred in May 2024.

- The remote sensing payloads Solar UltraViolet Imaging Telescope (SUIT) and the Visible Emission Line Coronagraph (VELC), along with other payloads captured these images from the Lagrange point in space.
- These images will help in studying solar flares, energy distribution, sun spot, understanding and predicting space weather, monitoring solar activity and UV radiation over a wide wavelength range, and also aid in the study of long-term solar variations and its impact on the Earth's environment.

Aditya L1:

- It is India's first dedicated solar mission, developed by the ISRO, in collaboration with international partners.
- It will study the Sun and its corona and provide valuable data and insights into the Sun's behaviour, which is crucial for understanding the impact of solar activity on the Earth's climate and space weather.

ADITYA-LI MISSION

ABOUT

- India's 1st scientific expedition to study the Sun
- To be placed at halo orbit around L1 Lagrange point
- Launch date 02 Sept, 2023
- Time to reach 4 months; Mission Life 5 years

FIELDS OF STUDY:

- Sun's corona (Visible and Near-infrared rays), photosphere (soft and hard X-ray) and chromosphere (UV)
- Solar emissions, solar winds and flares and Coronal Mass Ejections (CMEs)
- Carry out round-the-clock imaging of Sun

SIGNIFICANCE

ANATOMY OF THE SUN

- Solar weather/environment affects the weather of entire solar system
- Solar events help understand space weather
- Tracking Earth-directed storms can help predict their impact

LAUNCH VEHICLE

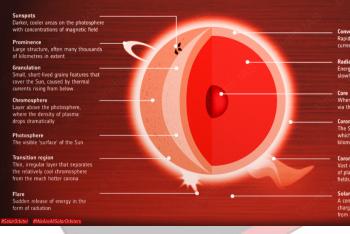
PSLV-C57

PAYLOADS:

- Visible Line Emission Coronagraph (VLEC) (primary payload)
- Solar Ultraviolet Imaging Telescope (SUIT)
- Solar Low Energy X-ray Spectrometer (SoLEXS)
- Aditya Solar wind Particle Experiment (ASPEX)
- High Energy L1 Orbiting X-ray Spectrometer (HEL10S)
- Plasma Analyser Package for Aditya (PAPA)
- Advanced Tri-axial High Resolution Digital Magnetometers

What are Lagrange Points?

- Named after Italian-French mathematician Josephy-Louis Lagrange
- Positions in space where gravitational forces of a two-body system (e.g. Sun & Earth) produce enhanced regions of attraction and repulsion
- Spacecrafts placed at L points consume lower fuel to remain in position
- L1 will provide ISRO continuous view of Sun without any occultation/ eclipses



Convective zone
Rapid heating of plasma creates
currents of heated and cooled gas

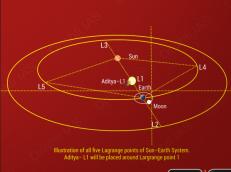
Radiative zone
Energy created in the core diffuses
slowly through the plasma

Core
Where the Sun generates its energy
via thermonuclear reactions

Corona
The Sun's outer atmosphere,
which extends millions of
kilometres into outer space

Coronal mass ejection
Vast eruption of billions of tonnes
of plasma and accompanying magnetic
fields from the Sun's corona

Solar wind
A continuous stream of
Accontinuous stream of
Acco





Read more: Solar Storms, Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO)

PDF Refernece URL: https://www.drishtiias.com/printpdf/sun-images-captured-by-aditya-l1