



2022



*European Solar
Telescope Consortium*



Max Planck Institut für Sonnensystemforschung

The Max Planck Institute for Solar System Research in Göttingen, Germany, is one of 86 institutes of the Max Planck Society, Germany's leading research association devoted to fundamental research. Scientific work at MPS is highly interdisciplinary and focuses on all bodies within our solar system including the Sun, planets, and small bodies, as well as on the interior of distant stars. The institute contributes to several ongoing and future space missions such as Solar Orbiter, ExoMars and PLATO and leads the balloon mission Sunrise III.

MPS covers all aspects of solar physics: from the study of the solar interior using helioseismology over the physics of all layers of the solar atmosphere to the connection of the corona to the heliosphere. Particular attention is given to the magnetism of the solar atmosphere.

January

MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN
27	28	29	30	31	01	02
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Jan 3

Peak of Quadrantid meteor shower (20:40 UT)

Jan 18

EAST General Assembly, virtual

Jan 19

PRE-EST Board Meeting, virtual

Jan 26-27

Science with SO/PHI meeting, Granada, Spain



Queen's University Belfast

Founded in 1845, Queen's University Belfast (QUB) is one of the Russell Groups research intensive UK universities located in the city of Belfast, Northern Ireland. Astrophysics research at QUB includes the areas of solar physics, solar systems, exoplanets, supernovae, astrophysical transients, atomic calculations for plasma diagnostics and laboratory astrophysics.

QUB has been awarded the Queen's Anniversary Prize on 8 occasions. Granted by Her Majesty The Queen, the prize celebrates excellence, innovation and public benefit in work carried out by UK universities. QUB is also a recipient of the European Commission's HR Excellence in Research Award. The university is associated with two Nobel laureates and one Turing Award laureate. The current QUB chancellor is Hillary Clinton.

February

MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN
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Jan 31-Feb 4

5th NCSP DKIST Training Workshop: Helium I Diagnostics in the Solar Atmosphere, virtual, Boulder, USA

Feb 8

Peak of Gamma Normid meteor shower

Feb 21-25

SCOSTEP 15th Solar-Terrestrial Physics Symposium. Virtual



Javier Ruiz / Instituto de Astrofísica de Andalucía - CSIC



Instituto de Astrofísica de Andalucía – CSIC

With more than 200 members, the Instituto de Astrofísica de Andalucía (IAA-CSIC) is one of the largest institutes belonging to CSIC, the Spanish National Research Council. In 2018, the IAA-CSIC obtained the Severo Ochoa Center of Excellence Accreditation.

Research at the IAA-CSIC covers all major areas of astrophysics: solar system exploration, solar physics, stellar physics, star formation, interstellar medium, extragalactic astronomy, and cosmology. The approach is multidisciplinary and includes multi-wavelength and multi-site astronomical observations, space observations, theoretical and computational studies, and instrumental development. The IAA-CSIC has provided hardware for the Solar Orbiter missions and the SUNRISE balloon-borne solar observatory and hosts the EST Communication Office.

March

MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN
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Mar 8-11

Fifty years of the Skumanich relations, Boulder, USA

Mar 20

Spring Equinox (15:33 UT)

Mar 21-25

Machine learning in heliophysics, Boulder, USA

Mar 26

Solar Orbiter perihelion passage (0.32 AU)



Astronomický ústav AS ČR

The Astronomical Institute of the Czech Academy of Sciences is the foremost astronomy organization and one of the oldest scientific institutions in the country. The institute is the successor of a private observatory built in Ondřejov in 1898 by J.J. Frič. This small observatory was donated to the state and the Charles University in Prague in 1928. The two establishments merged in 1953 to create the Astronomical Institute.

The institute is located in Ondřejov, southeast from Prague, where it operates the largest Czech optical telescope and other instruments. The research conducted at the institute covers a wide range of topics, from the immediate environs of the Earth, including the Sun, to distant galaxies and black holes in their cores.

April

MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN
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Apr 3-8

EGU General Assembly
2022, Vienna, Austria

Apr 11-15

International School
of Space Science:
The different spatio-
temporal scales of
the solar magnetism,
L'Aquila, Italy

Apr 22

Peak of Lyrid meteor
shower (19 UT)



Leibniz-Institut für Astrophysik Potsdam

The Leibniz Institute for Astrophysics Potsdam (AIP) was created in 1992 in the State of Brandenburg (Germany). It is the successor to the Berlin Observatory, founded in 1700, and the Astrophysical Observatory Potsdam, founded in 1874.

At AIP, about 120 scientists work on a wide range of astrophysical research topics and projects. The key topics are Cosmic Magnetic Fields and Extragalactic Astrophysics. Thus, the institute's broad research profile covers the field of astronomy and astrophysics, from the physics of the Sun, over stars and exoplanets, the Milky Way and galaxies, to the processes of the cosmos on its largest scales. The institute is a partner of the GREGOR solar telescope and owns and operates the robotic facility STELLA in Tenerife.

May

MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN
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May 6
Peak of Eta Aquariids meteor shower (08 UT)

May 16-22
2022 Sun-Climate Symposium, Madison, USA

May 23-27
IAUS 365 - Dynamics of Solar and Stellar Convection Zones and Atmospheres, Moscow, Russia



Eötvös Loránd Tudományegyetem

The predecessor of Eötvös Loránd University (ELTE) was founded in 1635 by Cardinal Péter Pázmány, as a catholic university for teaching theology and philosophy. In 1770-1780, the University was transferred to Buda and later to Pest, becoming the Royal Hungarian University. In 1950 the university was reorganized and named after one of its professors, the physicist Loránd Eötvös. Recently, the Lágymányos Campus was built on the scenic banks of the Danube and is now home to the Department of Astronomy.

ELTE had many famous scientists and four Nobel Prize laureates among its teachers and alumni. The number of students enrolled yearly is 33,000, and there is an academic staff of 1,800 teachers and researchers. In 2013 ELTE was awarded the University of Excellence accreditation.

June

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Jun 21
Summer Solstice
(09:14 UT)

Jun 22
Peak of the
June Bootid
meteor shower
(11 UT)



Vojtech Rušin / Astronomický ústav SAV



Astronomický ústav SAV

The Astronomical Institute of the Slovak Academy of Sciences (AISAS) was established in 1943. In 1955, it became one of the founding institutes of the Slovak Academy of Sciences, the organisation that brings together more than 50 scientific institutes and centres.

The AISAS headquarters are close to Tatranska Lomnica, in northern Slovakia. The institute operates two observatories in the High Tatras, the Skalnaté Pleso Observatory (1,754 m asl) and the Lomnický Štít Observatory (2,634 m asl). The main research activities at AISAS are solar physics (solar atmosphere, flares, CMEs, magnetic fields, sunspots, prominences), stellar physics, and interplanetary matter research (comets, asteroids, and theory and simulations of the formation of the solar system).

July

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Jul 4-9

Cool Stars 21,
Toulouse, France

Jul 16-24

The Dynamic Sun at
Small Scales, Athens,
Greece

Jul 17-22

SPIE Astronomical
Telescopes +
Instrumentation,
Montreal, Canada



Mullard Space Science Laboratory – UCL

The Mullard Space Science Laboratory (MSSL) is University College London's Department of Space and Climate Physics. Since MSSL was established in 1966, it has participated in over 35 satellite missions and over 200 rocket experiments. MSSL has provided instrumentation for Skylab 3, OSO 4, Spacelab2, Solar Maximum Mission, Yohkoh, SOHO, Hinode and Solar Orbiter.

The laboratory is located in a Victorian mansion in the Surrey Hills, 35 miles from London. Scientists there have the unique capability of designing, building and testing instruments and other spacecraft systems on site. Seven research groups supported by engineers conduct the scientific research across the areas of solar physics, space plasma physics, planetary science, astrophysics, imaging and climate extremes.

August

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Aug 2-5

IAUS 372 - The Era of Multi-Messenger Solar Physics, Busan, Korea

Aug 17

Peak of the Kappa Cygnids meteor shower

Aug 22-Sep 2

2nd School on Solar Spectropolarimetry and Diagnostic Techniques, Boulder, USA



Institute for Solar Physics - SU

The Institute for Solar Physics (ISP) traces its origins from the Swedish Royal Academy of Sciences that built a solar research station on Capri in the 1950s. Since 2013 the ISP belongs to Stockholm University and is supported by the Swedish Research Council as a research infrastructure of national interest. The institute operates the Swedish 1-m Solar Telescope (SST) on La Palma (Spain). ISP researchers use data from the SST and other facilities, and also do theoretical work.

The ISP headquarters are at Albanova University Centre in Stockholm. This is a centre for physics, astronomy, and biotechnology that hosts departments from two universities and some independent institutes. Working at Albanova are about 800 researchers, graduate students and other staff.

September

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Sep 1

Peak of the Aurigid meteor shower (09 UT)

Sep 12-15

8th Solar Orbiter Workshop, Belfast, United Kingdom

Sep 23

Autumn Equinox (01:04 UT)



Instituto de Astrofísica de Canarias

The Instituto de Astrofísica de Canarias (IAC) is a nationally funded research centre located in Tenerife (Spain). The IAC has been awarded the Severo Ochoa Center of Excellence Accreditation on three occasions since 2011. It is one of the six Spanish centers awarded with this distinction.

The IAC research topics include most areas of astrophysics: solar physics, the structure and evolution of stars, the interstellar medium, galactic astrophysics, cosmology and the structure of the Universe, telescope design and construction, high spatial resolution techniques, infrared and optical instrumentation, and space projects. The IAC runs two world-class international observatories, Teide Observatory and Roque de los Muchachos Observatory, where EST will be located.

October

MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN
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Oct 4-8

Hinode 15 Meeting,
Prague, Czech Republic

Oct 12

Solar Orbiter perihelion
passage (0.29 AU)

Oct 21

Peak of the Orionid
meteor shower

Oct 25

Partial eclipse of the Sun
(Europe, NE Africa, 11:01 UT)



Aditi Bhattacharya / Rosseland Centre for Solar Physics, ITA



Rosseland Centre for Solar Physics

The Rosseland Centre for Solar Physics (RoCS), a Norwegian Centre of Excellence financed by the Research Council of Norway over a period of 10 years, is part of the Institute of Theoretical Astrophysics, University of Oslo. It is housed in Svein Rosseland's building. Rosseland was an internationally renowned Norwegian astrophysicist and founder of the Institute of Theoretical Astrophysics at the University of Oslo.

The primary goal of RoCS is to understand the workings of the energetic Sun. To achieve this goal a concerted effort of numerical modelling, both fluid and particle oriented, is combined with high quality observations, taken at ground-based and space-based observatories, to produce models of the active Sun.

November

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Nov 08
Total lunar eclipse
(10:59 UT)

Nov 17
Peak of the Leonid
meteor shower
(23 UT)

Nov 21
Peak of the
Alpha Monocerotid
meteor shower
(23:30 UT)



Spudgun67 / Wikimedia Commons



Trinity College Dublin

Trinity College Dublin, the University of Dublin, is a university in the liberal arts tradition, established in 1592 by Queen Elizabeth I. Located in a beautiful campus in the heart of Dublin's city centre, Trinity is Ireland's highest ranked university. It is home to 18,000 undergraduate and postgraduate students across all the major disciplines in the arts and humanities, business, law, engineering, science, and medicine.

The research areas of Trinity's School of Physics include astrophysics, magnetism, nanotechnology, photonics, theoretical and computational physics, and energy science. Trinity solar physicists study and forecast solar eruptions, track their journey through interplanetary space, and monitor their space weather impacts on Earth.

December

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02	03	04	05	06	07	08

Dec 14
Peak of the Geminid meteor shower (13 UT)

Dec 21
Winter Equinox (2148 UT)

Dec 22
Peak of the Ursid meteor shower (22 UT)



European Solar Telescope



Consortium



Cover. EST headquarters at the IACTEC building of INTEch in La Laguna (Tenerife, Spain). Since February 2019, this building hosts the EST Project Office in charge of coordinating the scientific and technical management of the European Solar Telescope project.

A multidisciplinary team of 30 scientists, engineers, and administrative staff work at the EST Project Office. Their main tasks are to complete the preliminary design of the telescope at system and subsystem levels, to define the technical requirements for construction, and to secure construction funds from the participating countries. The European Solar Telescope expects to see first light in 2028-2029.

Image credit: Francisco Yeray Ramos / Instituto de Astrofísica de Canarias (IAC)



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