A CORONASCANNER FOR A SUN ORIENTED SPACE MISSION

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The quantitative study of the solar corona between 3 and 20 $R_\odot$ is still a challenging task. Inherent difficulties are the proximity of the Sun and the still bright inner corona (< 3 $R_\odot$), the low brightness of the outer corona and the low contrast of possible structures. A spinning, externally-occulted coronograph having its field-of-view limited to a sector of the corona presents several advantages over conventional coronographs for this study such as higher rejection of stray light and azimuthal uniformity over the whole field-of-view. Such an instrument could address the following aspects of the F-corona:

- photopolarimetry and colorimetry
- ellipticity, axis of symmetry
- temporal/spatial variations
- equatorial enhancements (rings)
- local component.

R. H. Giese and P. Lamy (eds.), Properties and Interactions of Interplanetary Dust, 141 .