

THE NANÇAY MULTIFREQUENCY RADIOHELIOGRAPH

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The Nançay Multifrequency Radioheliograph is an extension of the previous Mark III instrument described in Solar Radioheliograph Group (1983). The table I summarizes the characteristics of the instrument.

	East-West array	North-South array
Observing frequencies	164 MHz	150 to 450 MHz (1 to 5 frequencies)
Space Resolution (HPBW)	1.1'	450 MHz : 1.1' 300 MHz : 1.6' 150 MHz : 3.2' } for $\delta = 23^\circ$
Time resolution	50 im/sec maximum	50 im/sec for 1 freq. 10 im/sec for 5 freq.

The main purpose of this new step is 1) to extend to decimeter frequencies the high time and space resolution observations obtained previously at 169 MHz, 2) to gain spectral information either on the whole bandwidth or on a set of close frequencies.

The new data will lead to studies of localization of the bursts at different frequencies, mainly to use radioemissions as (tracers of coronal structures and of coronal disturbances (shock wave in particular) and to studies of the spectra and locations of decimeter and meter wavelengths small time scale structures in the bursts. The instrument will be ready to operate on a regular basis at the beginning of 1986.

REFERENCE

Radioheliograph Group, 1983, *Solar Physics*, 88, 383.