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Poster
National Science Foundation’s Global Oscillations Network Group (GONG) has been providing helioseismic maps of medium-to-large active regions of the far (invisible from Earth) hemisphere for about two decades. These maps have proven their capability as an important space weather forecasting tool by providing information about the arrival of active regions that were either born on the far side or continued to survive after crossing the west limb about two weeks ago. For example, the models based on observations of the hemisphere facing the Earth, and the lack of information from the far hemisphere introduce severe gaps in the data stream with consequent errors in their forecasts. In recent years, several studies have shown that the inclusion of far side active regions, particularly near limbs, can significantly refine the model predictions by improving estimates of the global magnetic flux distribution. Here we present revamped GONG far side helioseismic maps with better detection near limbs and improved signal-to noise in a more user-friendly format than the previous versions.

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