

Topic	Objective	Description
Stress buildup	To determine where and how free energy is stored in the corona.	High resolution; 2-3 filters; moderate FOV; high/moderate cadence; 24 hours continuous
Flows/Longitudinal waves; MHD waves	To determine whether waves are seen in coronal active regions.	High cadence; 1 filter at a time; 2 hours continuous; low compression rate; For flaring AR use pre-flare buffer to take high cadence 1 filter data.
MHD wave heating	To determine the role of waves in transporting energy and momentum to the corona.	High cadence; highest angular resolution; 1 filter at a time; fixed exposures; 2 hours continuous; lossless; prefer non-flaring AR; for later runs, include 2 filters for T & EM
Loop Life Cycle	To determine how coronal loops appear and disappear.	3-4 filters; 24 hours continuous
Loop Thermal Structure	To establish the basic observables, T and $n_e$ , of coronal loops.	5-7 filters; 24 hours continuous
Jet initiation	To establish the conditions under which coronal jets are produced.	High cadence; high resolution; 2-3 filters; 2-3 hours (burst mode) 1-2 times per day; center FOV on western edge of AR
AR-AR interconnection	To determine the nature of interactions between structures in different Ars.	2 filters; long & short exposures; high resolution; moderate cadence; moderate FOV; 3 day continuous
Jet Life Cycle	To track the evolution of coronal jets over their full observable lifetime.	High cadence; 2-3 filters; 2-3 hours (burst mode) 1-2 times per day
Filament Activation	To establish the conditions under which filaments and prominences become active in the corona.	2 filters; long & short exposures; 24 hr continuous
Separatrix Heating	To locate active separatrices in the corona.	2 filters; long & short exposures; 12 hr continuous

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Nano-Flares	To measure the power spectrum of the smallest detectable flare events in the corona.	3 filters; 24 hours continuous
LASCO-XRT Downflow simultaneity	To locate and determine the properties of postflare downflows in the upper branches of flare reconnection sites.	1-2 filters; long exposures; region near limb (CMD > 45 degrees); large FOV; moderate cadence
----- Filament structure	To determine the topology of coronal structures in and around filaments.	3-4 filters; 24 hour continuous
----- XBP Topology	To find the topological structure of X-ray bright points.	1 filter at a time; long and short exposures; 10 hours per filter;
XBP Thermal Structure	To determine the coronal T and ne of X-ray bright points.	4-6 filters; 24 hour continuous
XBP Life Cycle	To track the evolution of XBP over their full observable lifetime.	3-4 filters; 24 hour continuous
Magnetic carpet	To determine the observable properties of the small-scale B.	Thin filter, long and short exposures; moderate cadence; 24 hours;
----- Coronal Hole Boundary	To measure the locations and evolution of coronal hole boundary structures.	Moderate cadence; 1-2 filters; 24 hours continuous;
Polar Plume Jets	To track the evolution of polar plumes and related jets over their full observable lifetime.	High cadence; 1 filter at a time; 2 hours continuous; low compression rate
Flare Onset	To find the locations and basic observable properties of flare initiation sites in the corona.	1-2 filters; high cadence; use flare buffer
Flare Topology	To determine the coronal configuration(s) that lead to flares.	2-3 filters; long & short exposures; use flare buffer

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CME Acceleration	To measure the eruption speeds of CMEs as they first develop and leave the solar surface.	2 filters; high cadence; use flare buffer
Current Sheet Inflows	To locate and measure the properties of inflows in flare current sheets in the corona related to flares.	1 filter; high cadence; flare response; long exp
Supra-arcade downflows	To locate and measure the properties of supra-arcade downflows in flares.	High cadence; 1 filter; 2 hours continuous; large FOV; moderate resolution; CMD > 45 degrees
Arcade fan formation/oscillation	To determine how and when fans form and measure their oscillations.	High cadence; 2 filters; large FOV; moderate resolution