



ILMATIETEEN LAITOS
METEOROLOGISKA INSTITUTET
FINNISH METEOROLOGICAL INSTITUTE

EUROPLANET
SCIENCE
CONGRESS

Europlanet Science Congress (EPSC)

**Tähtitiedettä,
tosiharrastusta ja
verkostoitumista**

Harri Haukka

Kehityspäällikkö

Avaruustutkimus ja havaintoteknologiat

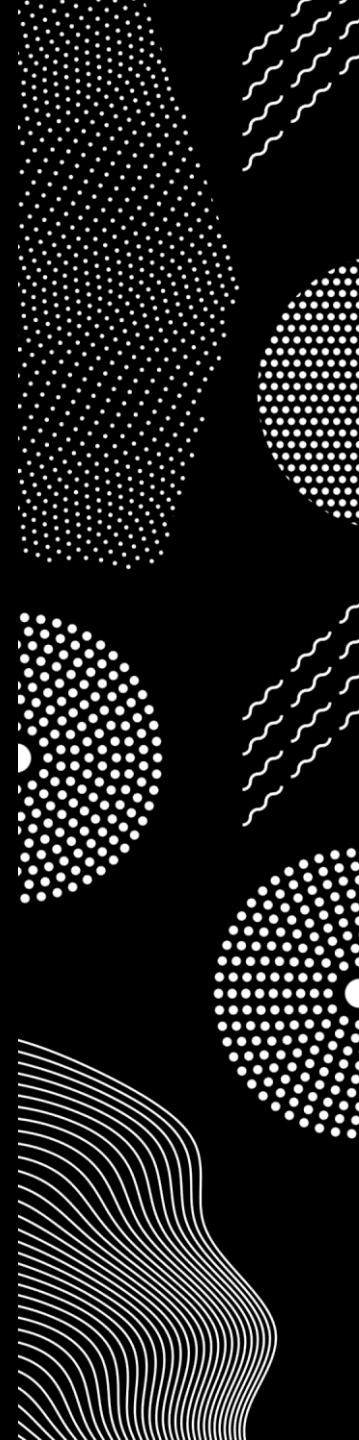
Ilmatieteen laitos

EPSC-DPS LOC



Esityksen sisältö

- Europlanet Society
- Mikä EPSC oikein on ?
- Mitä tarjolla ”ei-ammattilaiselle” ja harrastajalle ?
- Miksi tähtiharrastajan pitäisi olla kiinnostunut ?
- Verkostoituminen ja pro-am -toiminta
- HELSINKI 2025 !!



Europlanet Society

- Europlanet Society perustettiin vuonna 2018 edistämään eurooppalaisen planeettatieteen ja siihen liittyvien alojen kehitystä yhteisön hyödyksi, ja se on avoin yksittäisille jäsenille ja organisaatioille.
- Kaikki planeettatieteistä kiinnostuneet (olivatpa he sitten ammattilaisia tai **amatöörejä**) ovat tervetulleita mukaan.
- ES on vuotuisen Europlanet Science Congressin (EPSC) organisoija, ja joka on Euroopan suurin planeettatieteitä käsittelevä vuosittainen kokous.



Europlanet Society

- Europlanet Societyyn aluekeskukset, eli HUBit, tukevat planeettatieteen kehittämistä kansallisella ja alueellisella tasolla, erityisesti maissa ja alueilla, jotka ovat tällä hetkellä aliedustettuina yhteisössä.
- HUBit järjestävät verkostoitumistapahtumia ja työpajoja tukeakseen tutkimusyhteisöä sekä rakentaakseen yhteyksiä amatööritähtitieteilijöihin, teollisiin kumppaneihin, poliittisiin päättäjiin, kouluttajiin, tiedotusvälineisiin ja suureen yleisöön. Europlanet Societyyn jäsenet ovat tervetulleita osallistumaan yhden tai useamman Hubin toimintaan.



- Benelux
- Keski-Eurooppa: Itävalta, Tšekki, Unkari, Puola, Slovenia ja Slovakia
- Ranska
- Saksa
- Irlanti ja Iso-Britannia
- Italia
- Pohjois-Eurooppa: Tanska, Viro, Suomi, Islanti, Latvia, Liettua, Norja ja Ruotsi
- Kaakkois-Eurooppa: Bulgaria, Kroatia, Kypros, Kreikka, Romania ja Serbia
- Espanja ja Portugali
- Sveitsi



Mikä EPSC oikein on ?

- Europlanet Science Congress (EPSC) on suurin eurooppalainen planeettatieteiden kokous. Alun perin European Planetary Science Congress -tapahtumana tunnettu EPSC pidettiin Berliinissä vuonna 2006.
- EPSC on eurooppalaisen planeettatiedeyhteisön tärkein tieteellisten tuloksien esittelypaikka/-tapahtuma ja myös Europlanet Societyn vuotuinen virallinen kokous.
- EPSC kattaa kaikki planeettatieteet, ja konferenssit ovat interaktiivisia ja niissä on laaja valikoima keskusteluja, työpajoja ja julisteita (postereita), joiden tarkoituksena on tarjota yhteisölle tieteellisesti mielenkiintoinen tapaamisympäristö.

| Vuosi | Paikka | Osallistujia |
|-------------|----------------------------|--------------|
| 2024 | Berlin, Germany | 1200 |
| 2023 | San Antonio, USA | 918 |
| 2022 | Granada, Spain | 1180 |
| 2021 | Virtual Meeting | 795 |
| 2020 | Virtual Meeting | 1168 |
| 2019 | Geneva, Switzerland | 1731 |
| 2018 | Berlin, Germany | 1018 |
| 2017 | Riga, Latvia | 808 |
| 2016 | Pasadena, USA | 1437 |
| 2015 | Nantes, France | 706 |
| 2014 | Cascais, Portugal | 591 |
| 2013 | London, UK | 960 |
| 2012 | Madrid, Spain | 705 |
| 2011 | Nantes, France | 1532 |
| 2010 | Rome, Italy | 687 |
| 2009 | Potsdam, Germany | 550 |
| 2008 | Muenster, Germany | 461 |
| 2007 | Potsdam, Germany | 400+ |
| 2006 | Berlin, Germany | 554 |



Mikä EPSC oikein on ?

EPSC2024 - session overview

| Day | Time | Sun - Auditorium (80 seats) | Jupiter - Hörsaal A (250 seats) | Saturn - Hörsaal B (226 seats) | Neptune - Hörsaal D (252 seats) | Uranus - Hörsaal C (212 seats) | Mercury - Konferenzraum II (28 seats) | Venus - Konferenzraum III (24 seats) | Earth - A5.5aal (48 seats) | |
|-----------|---------------------------|--|--|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|--|
| Sunday | 08:00-17:00 | | | | | | CDAA10 | | EPEC1 | |
| | 18:00-19:00 | | | | | | | | | |
| | 19:30-19:30 | | CE1 (only water refreshers) | | | | | | | |
| | 07:30-08:00 | CE2 | | | | | | | | |
| Monday | 08:00-09:00 | ODAA10 | | | | | | | | |
| | 09:30-10:00 | OP52 | EXDA1 | HE3M1 | SB2 | TP1 | | | | |
| | 10:30-12:00 | OP52 | TP15 | HE3M1 | SB2 | TP1 | | | | |
| | 12:00-13:30 (lunch break) | | | | | | SMw6 | SMw7 | SMw10 | |
| | 13:30-14:30 | EL21 | | | | | | | | |
| | 14:30-16:00 | OP52 | OP52 | SB8 | SB6 | TP22 | | | | |
| | 16:15-18:00 | CE4 (Quarterm/PP the Lecture) | | | | | | | | |
| Tuesday | 08:00-09:00 | Networking hour | Networking hour | Networking hour | Networking hour | Networking hour | | | | |
| | 09:30-10:00 | OP51 | TP14 | ODAA1 | SB2 | TP2 | | | | |
| | 10:30-12:00 | OP51 | TP14 | ODAA3 | SB2 | TP2 | | | | |
| | 12:00-13:30 (lunch break) | EPE Extension GA | | | | | | | | |
| | 13:30-14:30 | EL22 | | | | | | | | |
| | 14:30-16:00 | OP51 | TP14 | EXDA2 | SB2 | TP3 | | | | |
| | 16:30-18:00 | OP51 | TP14 | HE7M1 | SB2 | TP5 | SMw20 | SMw19 | SMw22 | |
| Wednesday | 08:00-09:00 | Networking hour | Networking hour | EPEC3 (08:00-09:00) | Networking hour | Networking hour | SMw9 | SMw18 | SMw19 | |
| | 09:00-11:30 | SP22-SMw | | | | | | | | |
| | 09:30-10:00 | OP53 | SB3 | HE7M3 | EXDA2 | TP4 | | | | |
| | 10:30-12:00 | OP54 | SB7 | HE7M1 | EXDA2 | TP4 | | | | |
| | 12:00-13:30 (lunch break) | | | SMw7 | EXA | | SMw11 | SMw15 | SMw16 | |
| | 13:30-14:30 | EL23 | | | | | | | | |
| | 14:30-16:00 | OP56 | SB7 | HE7M5 | EXDA4 | TP6 | | | | |
| Thursday | 16:30-18:00 | OP58 | SB2 | ODAA4 | EXDA3 | 37 | ODAA14 (17:00-18:00) | | SMw12 | |
| | 20:00-23:00 | CE4 Social event at Museum für Naturkunde (only for those registered social event attendees) | | | | | | | | |
| | 08:30-10:00 | OP56 | SB10 | HE7M6 | EXDA5 | TP9 | | | | |
| | 10:30-12:00 | OP56 | SB10 | HE7M6 | EXDA5 | TP9 | SMw17 | | | |
| | 12:00-13:30 (lunch break) | | | | | | SMw3 | SMw8 | | |
| | 13:30-14:30 | EL24 | | EXC4 (13:00-14:30) | | | | | | |
| | 14:30-16:00 | HE7M2 | SB3 | HE7M8 | EXDA2 | TP2 | SMw4 | SMw1 | | |
| Friday | 16:30-18:00 | ODAA2 | SB13 | HE7M9 | EXDA2 | TP2 | SMw2 | SMw18 | | |
| | 08:00-09:00 | Networking hour | Networking hour | Networking hour | Networking hour | Networking hour | SMw3 | SMw1 | | |
| | 18:00-19:30 | EPE3 (Agency night) | EPE3 Early career social event (network) | | | | | | | |
| | 19:30-23:00 | | | | | | | | | |
| Friday | 08:30-10:00 | SB5 | TP11 | HE3M1 | ODAA5 | TP2 | | | | |
| | 10:30-12:00 | SB5 | TP11 | HE3M1 | EXDA6 | TP3 | | | | |
| | 12:00-13:30 (lunch break) | | | | | | SMw21 | EPE | | |
| | 13:30-14:30 | EL25 | | | | | | | | |
| Friday | 14:30-16:00 | SB1 | TP11 | HE7M4 | EXDA11 | TP10 | | | | |
| | 16:30-18:00 | SB1 | TP11 | HE3M1 | EXDA11 | TP10 | | | | |

POSTERSESSIONS

| | | |
|---------------------|-------------|---|
| Monday morning | 10:30-12:00 | OP51, OP57, SB6, SB8 |
| Monday afternoon | 14:30-16:00 | TP1, TP5, OP51, HE7M1, SB3, EXDA1 |
| Tuesday morning | 10:30-12:00 | TP5, TP5, OP52, HE7M1, SB4, SB5, EXDA2 |
| Tuesday afternoon | 14:30-16:00 | OP52, OP53, OP55, OP56, TP5, TP2, SB4, SB7, SB2, ODAA2, ODAA3 |
| Wednesday morning | 10:30-12:00 | TP9, TP4, TP7, TP4, EXDA3, EXDA4 |
| Wednesday afternoon | 14:30-16:00 | TP4, OP54, SB9, EXDA2, ODAA4 |
| Thursday morning | 10:30-12:00 | TP10, TP11, HE7M6, HE7M9, SB13, EXDA5, ODAA7 |
| Thursday afternoon | 14:30-16:00 | TP9, TP11, HE7M6, SB9 |
| Friday morning | 10:30-12:00 | HE7M2, HE7M4, SB1, EXDA11, EXDA12, ODAA6 |
| Friday afternoon | 14:30-16:00 | HE7M5, HE3M1, SB10, EXDA6 |

Legend

| |
|---|
| Scientific Sessions |
| Keynote Lectures and Debates (KLD) |
| Outreach, Diversity, Amateur Astronomy (ODAA) |
| EPEC Events (EPEC) |
| Community Events (CE) |
| Splinter Meetings and Workshops (SMW) |

Programme groups

- Terrestrial Planets (TP)
- Outer Planet Systems (OPS)
- Missions, Instrumentation, Techniques, Modelling (MITM)
- Small Bodies (comets, KBOs, rings, asteroids, meteorites, dust) (SB)
- Exoplanets, Origins of Planetary Systems and Astrobiology (EXO)
- Outreach, Diversity, Amateur Astronomy (ODAA)
- Keynote Lectures and Debates (KLD)
- Europlanet Events (EP)
- EPEC Events (EPEC)
- Community Events (CE)
- Splinter Meetings and Workshops (SMW)



Mitä tarjolla ”ei-ammattilaiselle” ja harrastajalle ?

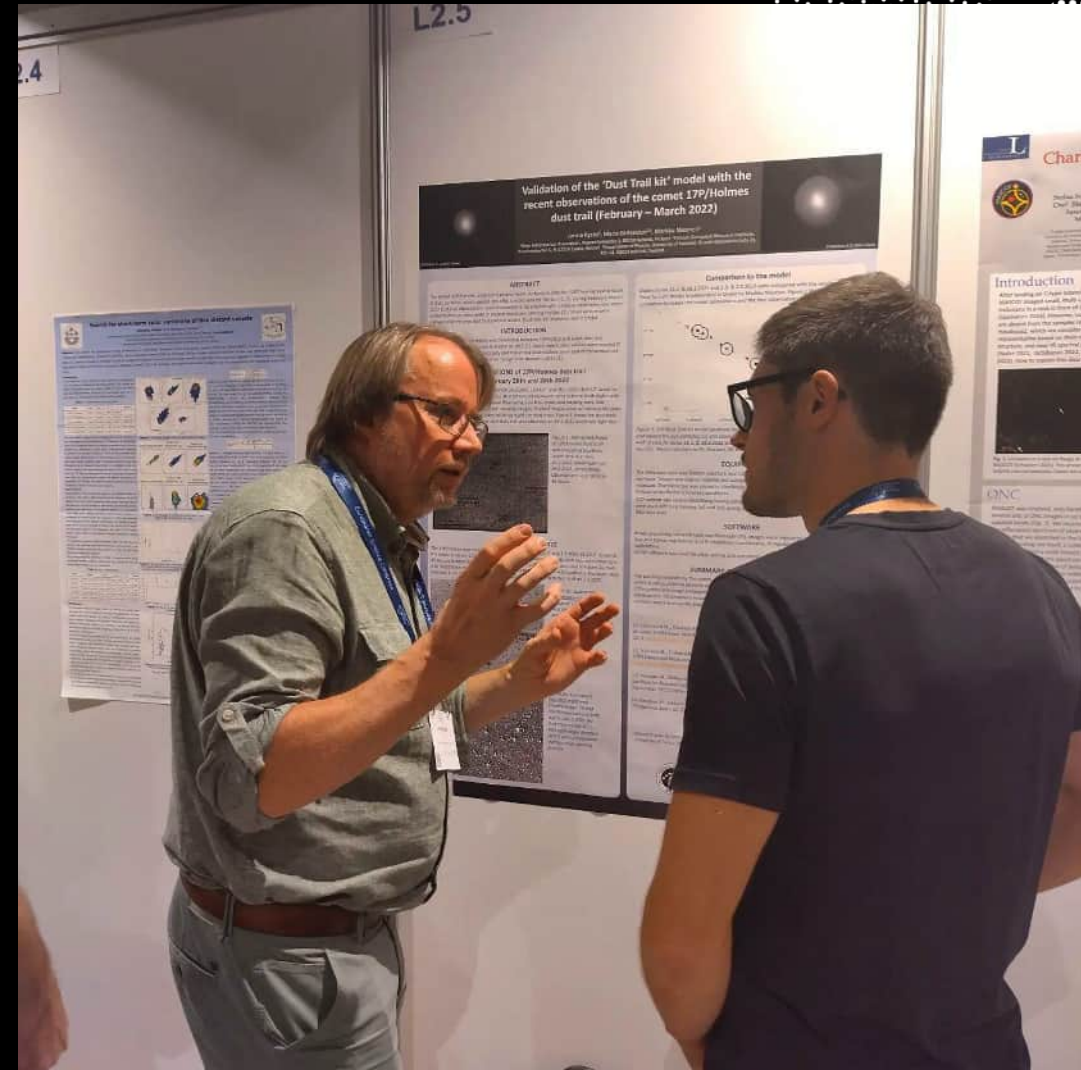
- Muista vastaavanlaisista konferensseista poiketen, EPSC:ssä on erittäin iso ja aktiivinen amatööritutkijoiden ohjelmalohko

Programme groups

- Terrestrial Planets (TP)
- Outer Planet Systems (OPS)
- Missions, Instrumentation, Techniques, Modelling (MITM)
- Small Bodies (comets, KBOs, rings, asteroids, meteorites, dust) (SB)
- Exoplanets, Origins of Planetary Systems and Astrobiology (EXOA)
- Outreach, Diversity, Amateur Astronomy (ODAA)
- Keynote Lectures and Debates (KLD)
- Europlanet Events (EP)
- EPEC Events (EPEC)
- Community Events (CE)
- Splinter Meetings and Workshops (SMW)



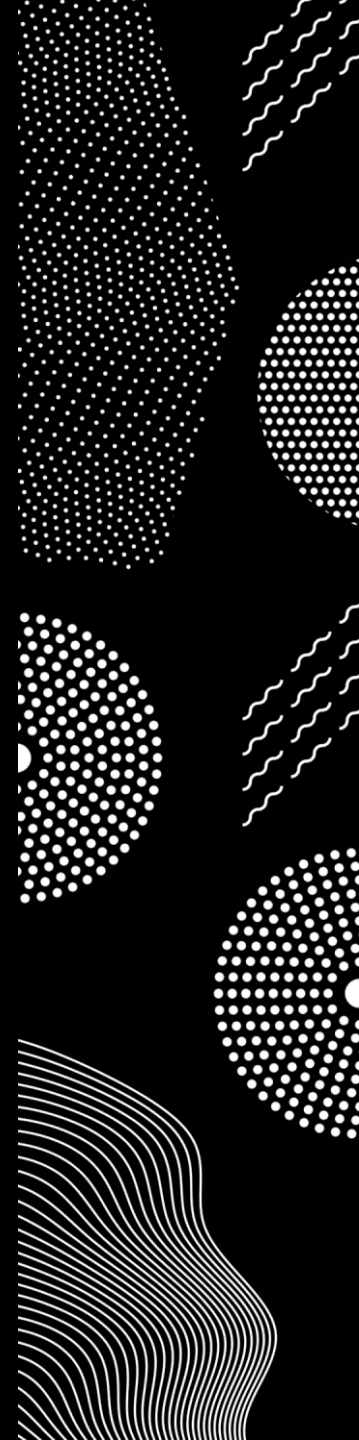
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Mitä tarjolla ”ei-ammattilaiselle” ja harrastajalle ?

ODAA – Outreach, Diversity, Amateur Astronomy

- **ODAA1: Professional-Amateur collaborations in small bodies, terrestrial and giant planets, exoplanets, and ground-based support of space missions**
- ODAA3: Communicating Planetary Science in the 21st century
- ODAA4: Diversity and Inclusiveness in Planetary Sciences
- ODAA6: Innovative planetary sciences outreach and dissemination tools
- ODAA7: Open planetary science for effective knowledge co-creation and dissemination
- ODAA12: Bystander Intervention Workshop (by sign-up only)
- ODAA13: Diversity Keynote talk - Don't shoot for the stars: shoot higher! by Iris van Zelst
- ODAA14: Cosmic Interviews (by invitation only)
- *MITM3: Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning in Planetary Science*
- *SB1: Observing and modelling meteors in planetary atmospheres*



Mitä tarjolla "ei-ammattilaiselle" ja harrastajalle ?

ODAA – Outreach, Diversity, Amateur Astronomy

Exoplanet Observations in Taurus Hill Observatory – Scientific Support for Research Programs

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(2) Finnish Meteorological Institute, Space Research and Observation Technologies, Helsinki, Finland

Abstract
 Taurus Hill Observatory (THO) [1], observatory code A95, is an amateur astronomical association Warkauden Kassiopeia. THO research team has observed and measured various stellar objects and phenomena. THO research team has focused on exoplanet light curve measurements (over 170 measurements so far) [4], observing the gamma rays burst, supernova discoveries and monitoring [2]. We also do long term monitoring projects [3]. The results and publications that pro-amateurs are a significant resource for the professional astronomers now and even more in the future.




THO Transit Observations in Taurus Hill Observatory

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Taurus Hill Observatory (THO), observatory code A95, is an amateur observatory located in Varkaus, Finland. The observatory is maintained by the local astronomical association Warkauden Kassiopeia.

THO research team has observed and measured various stellar objects and phenomena. Observatory has mainly focused on asteroid [1] and exoplanet light curve measurements, observing the gamma rays burst, supernova discoveries and monitoring [2]. We also do long term monitoring projects [3]. THO research team has presented its research work on previous EPSC meetings [4], [5] and [6] and got very supportive reactions from European planetary science community.

Transit Observations of Exoplanets
 Exoplanets have been one of the specialties of the THO research team. The team has made for some years transit and light curve measurements about the exoplanets. To this date the team has measured over 30 different exoplanet light curves, some of them several times. The first exoplanet has been added to AXA-database is maintained by Bruce L. Gary and now THO site is optimal place in Finland to observe and measure transits and light curves from the winter due to the lack of the light pollution. This gives the observatory possibility to have long measurement periods during these dark winter months.

Transit Observations of Asteroids
 Observations and measurements, the THO research team has made for some years. First transit observations were made in 2004 when the research team participated to two conferences during that year and sent images in December 2004 in Paris. These two observations were made in the Taurus Hill Observatory (ESO) and they were part of the Venus Transit 2004 project. The THO research team had a good luck and observed the Venus transit 2004 project. The research team managed to take more than 12000 individual pictures from the design and sent these results also to the ESO for further evaluation.


Venus Transit 2004 - Taurus Hill Observatory "Nordkapp Expedition"
 The Taurus Hill Observatory research team decided to travel to the Northern Norway to observe and photograph the Venus transit 2004 project. The THO "Nordkapp Expedition" team set up the equipment in the Northern Norway. The team managed to photograph the transit of the Venus for about 30 minutes before the clouds made the observations impossible. Due to the clouds, the team was unsuccessful in observation and photography of the last two contacts. The first and the second contacts were observed. The total amount of pictures taken during the transit was about 700.



Organized network for supporting the amateur-scientist co-operation in Finland

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PROAM network is a working group of Ursa Astronomical Association [1] for supporting Finnish amateur astronomers participating to co-operation projects between professional and amateur astronomers. The network relays the information on projects, maintains professional contacts and arranges training on technical skills for research work.



Background
 The PROAM network [2] was originally founded for co-operation between the observatories of Ursa Astronomical Association and private amateurs who were interested in professional-amateur astronomy. Its goals were to help amateurs and associations in communication between professional and amateur astronomers and to share know-how in construction and equipping of observatories.

Results and Main Interest
 During the last ten years the teams and members of the network (figure 1) have participated in several professional research projects, eg.

- photometry of exoplanet transits [2] (figure 4)
- asteroid search and monitoring [7] [9]
- photometry of asteroids [7] [9]
- mutual phenomena of Galilean satellites [4] (figure 5)
- comet monitoring campaigns [5]
- supernova search and monitoring [8]
- photometry of variable stars [6]
- photometry of GRB optical afterglows [10]


Goals of the PROAM Network
 The main goals of Finnish PROAM network are:

1. Relay information on professional research projects, campaigns and observational requests where amateur contribution is needed
2. Be a contacting channel between professional astronomers and Finnish amateur astronomers in research
3. Help and train the network members in research skills, eg. photometry and data processing

The network has own web pages [2] and use e-mail and other electronic channels for communication.

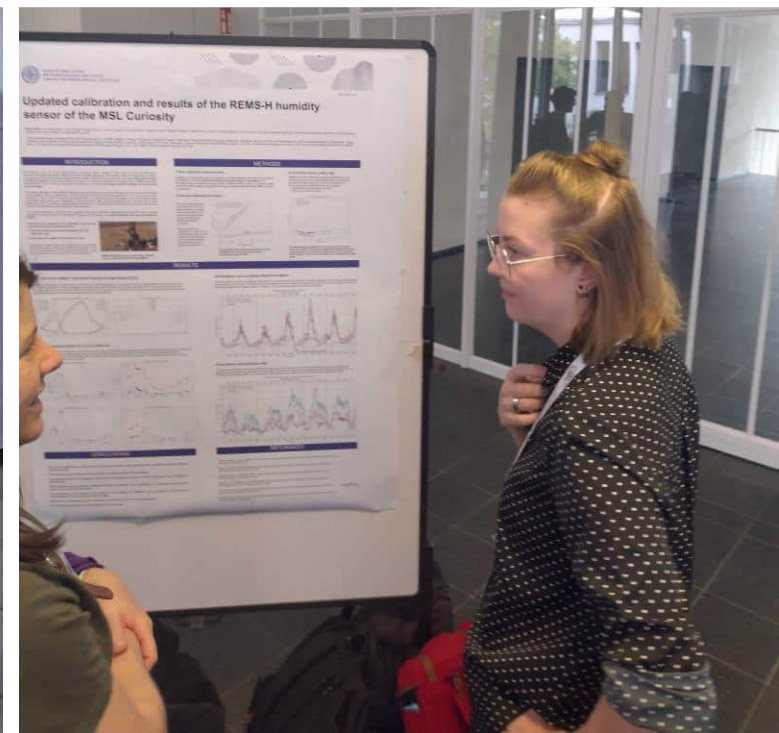
Present Network
 Recently the scope of the network is focused on private amateurs interested in scientific work on private amateur projects, and the work in professional-amateur projects, and the work in professional-amateur projects, and the work in professional-amateur projects, and the work in professional-amateur projects.

Acknowledgements
 Authors wants to give acknowledgements to all individual members and observatories who have involved in Finnish PROAM network. Also we want to give thanks to the scientists and institutes who have supported the network.



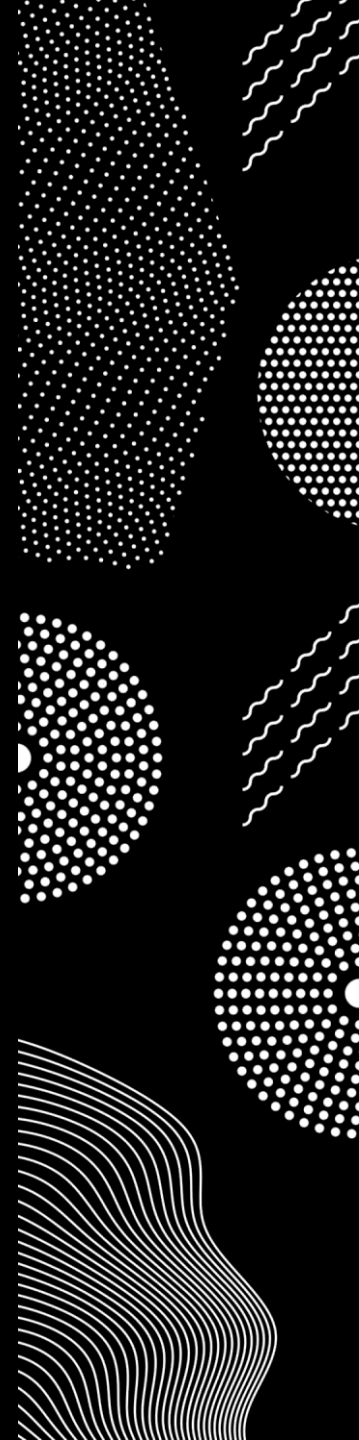

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Miksi tähtiharrastajan pitäisi olla kiinnostunut ?

- 1) EPSC on ainoa iso planeettatutkimukseen keskittynyt konferenssi jossa on oma amatööriohjelmalohko
- 2) Edellisestä johtuen, EPSC:hen osallistuu harrastajia ympäri Eurooppaa ja jopa sen ulkopuolelta
- 3) Konferenssimaksu (koko viikolle, sisältäen kaikki tieteellinen ohjelma myös) on ollut 75 euron luokkaa
- 4) Pro-am –harrastajat pääsevät esittelemään havaintojaan, mittauksiaan, yms. suoraan ammattilaisille (esimerkkinä mm. Härkämäen observatorion eksoplaneettahavainnot)



Miksi tähtiharrastajan pitäisi olla kiinnostunut ?

- Posterit ovat oiva keino saada näkyvyyttä jo itselleen tai edustamalleen yhdistykselle/harrastusryhmälle.
- Tieteelliset esitykset tuovat uutta syvyyttä myös harrastukseen.
 - Esimerkiksi komeetoista kiinnostuneet saavat kuulla tuoreimmat aihealueen tutkimustulokset ja
 - Avaruusmissiosta kiinnostuneet uusimmista ideoista ja meneillään olevien hankkeiden viimeisimmät uutiset ja ennen kaikkea
 - Pääsee keskustelemaan suoraan tutkijoiden ja insinöörien kanssa



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Small Telescope Exoplanet Observations
in Taurus Hill Observatory

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<http://english.taurushill.net>

Introduction of the Taurus Hill Observatory

The Taurus Hill Observatory (THO) is owned by an Amateur Astronomical Association Warkauden Kassiopeia. The observatory itself is located on the top of Hill Härkämäki, Varkaus, Finland. The main telescope of the observatory is 14" Celestron C-14 which is Schmidt-Cassegrain type of telescope. The telescope was bought for the observatory in the end of the year 2008 and it is mounted on the Paramount ME robotic mount. We use a SBIG ST8-XME CCD camera with UVBRI photometric filters for photographing and measurements. The telescope and the CCD camera are controlled via computers in the remote operating building. The main objects that THO research team observes are supernovae (discoveries and brightness measurements), solar system objects and exoplanets.

Exoplanet Observations in Taurus Hill Observatory

The kick-off of the exoplanet observations was in April 2006 when THO research team started to report observations to professor Gregory Laughlin (UC Santa Cruz) who maintains the transitsearch-website. With help of professor Laughlin and the transitsearch-website, the THO research team got the accurate transit times for the observable exoplanets. In autumn 2008 THO measurements were added to the AXA-database that is maintained by Bruce L. Gary. This database contains exoplanet measurements from amateur astronomers all over the world. There are now 27 measurements from 20 different exoplanets in the AXA-database from the THO research team. There are few interesting observations, for example the THO light curve measurement from the WASP-12b that was made in January 2009 (detailed information below). All the measurements that are recorded to the AXA-database are in use of Caltech. These measurements provides lot of new information about the

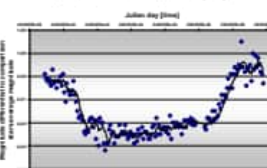
exoplanet transit times, depth of the dimming of the mother star, variations in the orbiting periods and sudden changes seen on the measurements.

THO research team uses photometric filters for making the measurements. The exposure times that are used for measurements are typically from 10 to 120 sec. and the chosen mother star brightness from 8 to 14 magnitudes. The measurement of the each transit is commenced half an hour before the predicted start of the transit and finished half an hour after the transit is ended. The main problem with the measurements is that in Finland the weather is challenging. The humidity is very often about 80% or more and this causes difficulties when measuring objects that are located in low altitudes. Also there aren't many high pressure areas in the dark season (in winter). Despite these problems, the THO research team has managed to measure high quality light curves from several exoplanets. The minimum magnitude difference that can be measured in THO is about 5 mmag.

TRES-1b

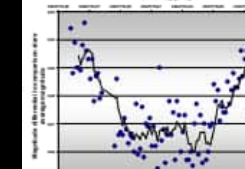
TRES-1b exoplanet transit (see light curve on the right) observed 30th of April in 2006 was the very first one at THO. We reported this result to Gregory Laughlin (UC Santa Cruz). He reported our results on his Systemic web blog (www.okb.org) some days after our announcement. He suspected that on our light curve of the transit can be seen a tantalizing hint of the star-spot activity that is known to characterize TRES-1. Also the results by the images of HST have shown that starspot activity on TRES-1 can produce strange-looking features in the light curve.

TRES-1b 30.4.1.3.2006 21:19:00.25 (UTC)



CoroExo-1b

French satellite Corot discovered CoroExo-1b 2007 and the research team of the Taurus Hill Observatory managed to measure the light curve of the transit (on the left). Veli-Pekka Hentunen and Marikka Nissinen measured the light curve 6. 11. 2008 03.23 - 06.15 Finnish time at THO. The declination of the object is very low in the Finnish sky, only -3. This time the object was in South and therefore it was in quite good altitude for observing.



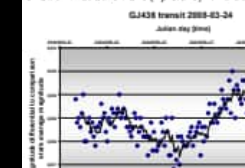
WASP-12b

This exoplanet has a revolution time of 1.5 days and the brightness of the mother star is only 13.7 magnitudes. Veli-Pekka and Marikka used 90 sec. exposure times and clear-filter. The flattening of the observed object was measured by using 10 comparison stars.

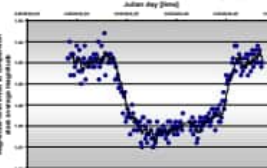
WASP-12b

Exoplanet WASP-12b is one of the latest exoplanets that is discovered. It is very exceptional exoplanet. It is largest known exoplanet at the moment and it circulates its mother star (GSC 1891-1178) ones in just over one day. It has a surface temperature of 2500 Celsius degrees.

The THO research team managed to measure the light curve of the WASP-12b transit 4.1.2009 (see light curve on the right). The team used 10 stars as comparison stars. The exposure time was 60 sec. for each measurement (epicture). The filter was clear.

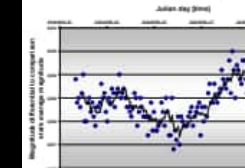


WASP-12b transit 2009-01-04 18:55:23.41 (UTC)



GJ436b

GJ436b is the exoplanet that has been observed more than any other exoplanet in THO by the research team. This exoplanet is very interesting due the fact that there are more anomalies in its behaviour than in any other exoplanet behaviour. This has been estimated to be a sing of other planets in the same solar system. The light curve on the left is one of the measurements made in THO. The measurement was made by Veli-Pekka Hentunen 24.3.2008.



GJ436b

More information about the Taurus Hill Observatory research

If You would like to get more information about the research work that is made in THO, please visit in our websites in address <http://english.taurushill.net>. We recommend that You will also visit in the Transitsearch (<http://www.transitsearch.org>) and AXA (<http://ibrucegary.net/AXA/v.htm>) websites.

We are grateful for Finnish Meteorological Institute who sponsored this poster.

Verkostoituminen ja pro-am -toiminta

- EPSC tarjoaa erinomaisen ”alustan” verkostoitua muiden eurooppalaisten harrastajien kanssa
 - Poster- ja puheessiot
 - Online Europlanet Societyn kautta
 - Henkilökohtaiset tapaamiset ja sitä kautta syntyvät kontaktit
- Suomalainen pro-am on maailman huippuluokkaa



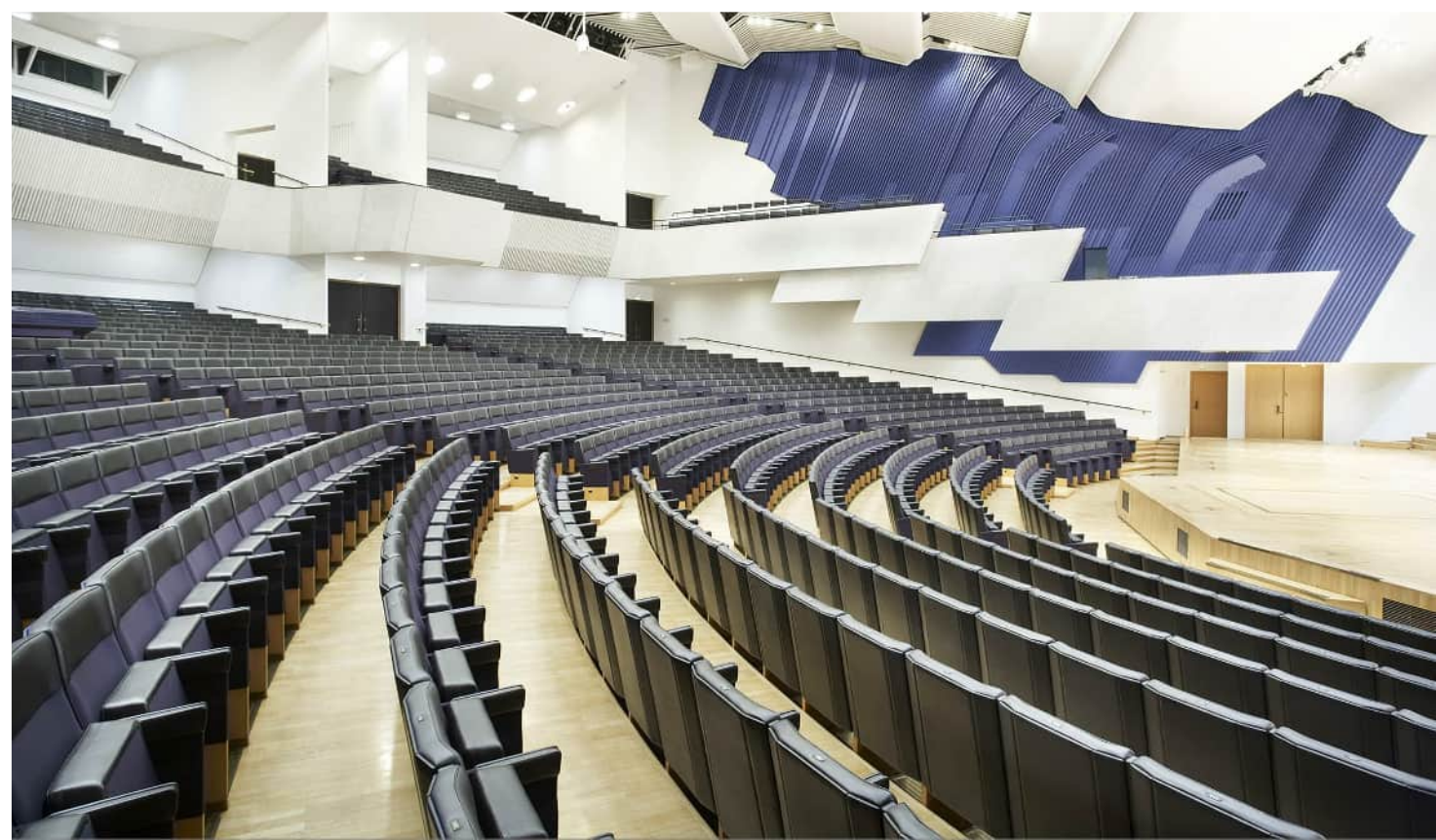
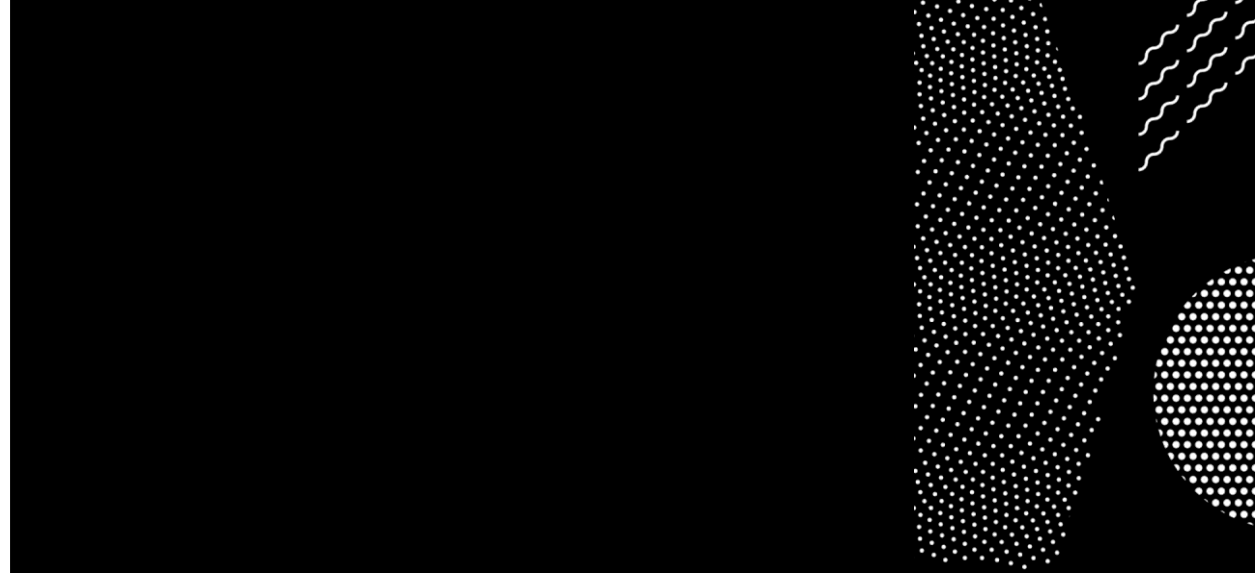
EPSC-DPS Helsinki 2025

- EPSC "rantautuu" Helsinkiin syyskuussa 2025 (7.-12.9.)
- Tällä kertaa konferenssi on jälleen yhdistetty DPS:n kanssa
- Odotusarvona noin 2000 osallistujaa
- Koko Finlandia talo varattu konferenssille
- Piti alun perin järjestää 2020 (korona) ja 2024 (Finlandia talon remontti)

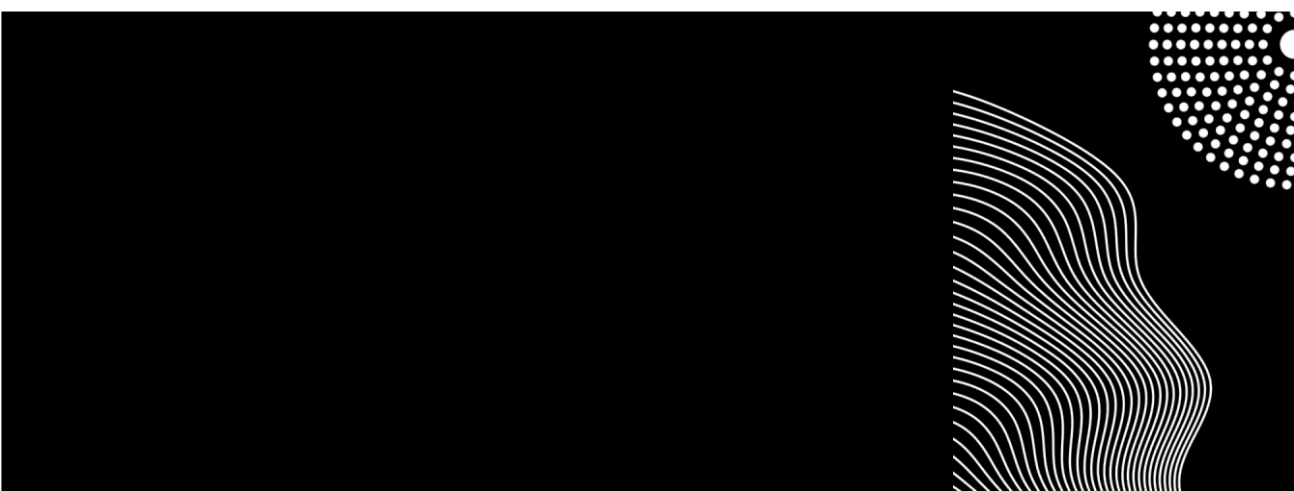
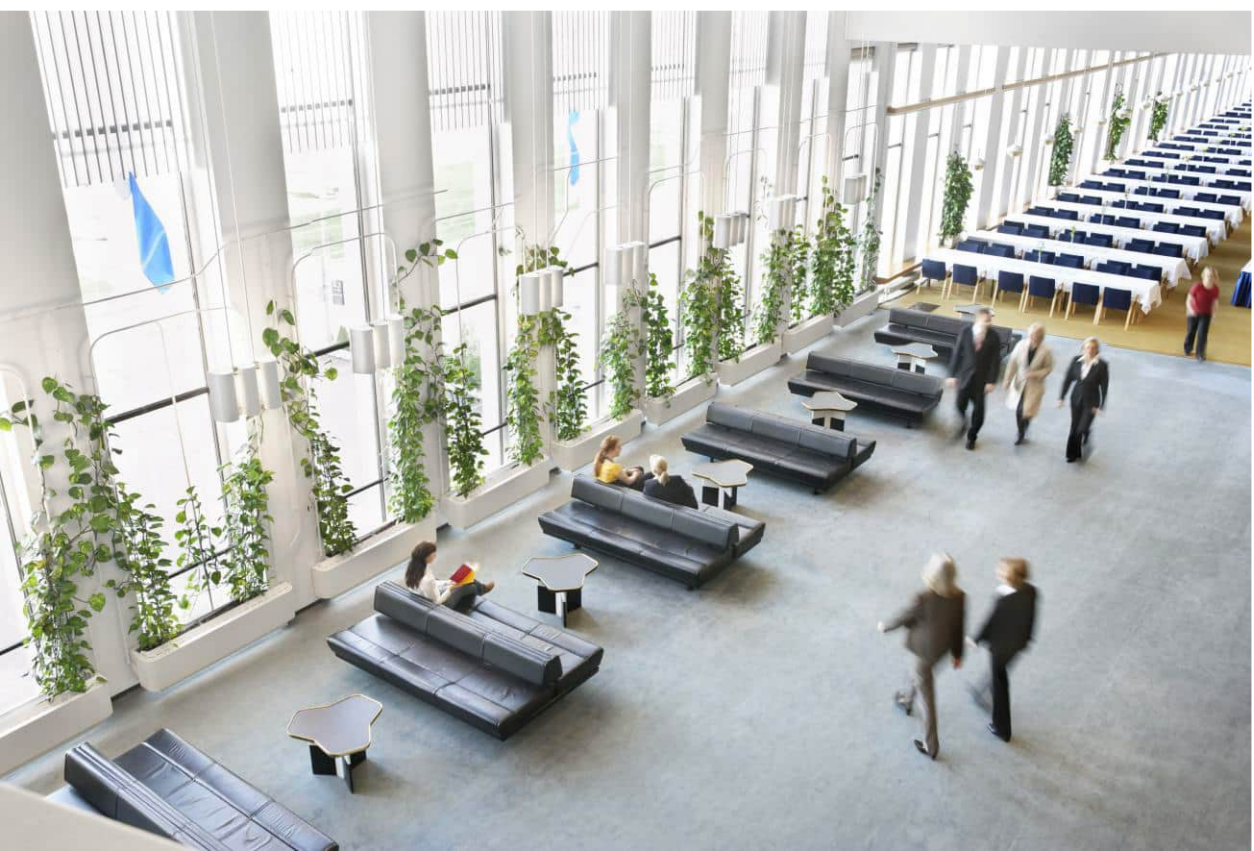
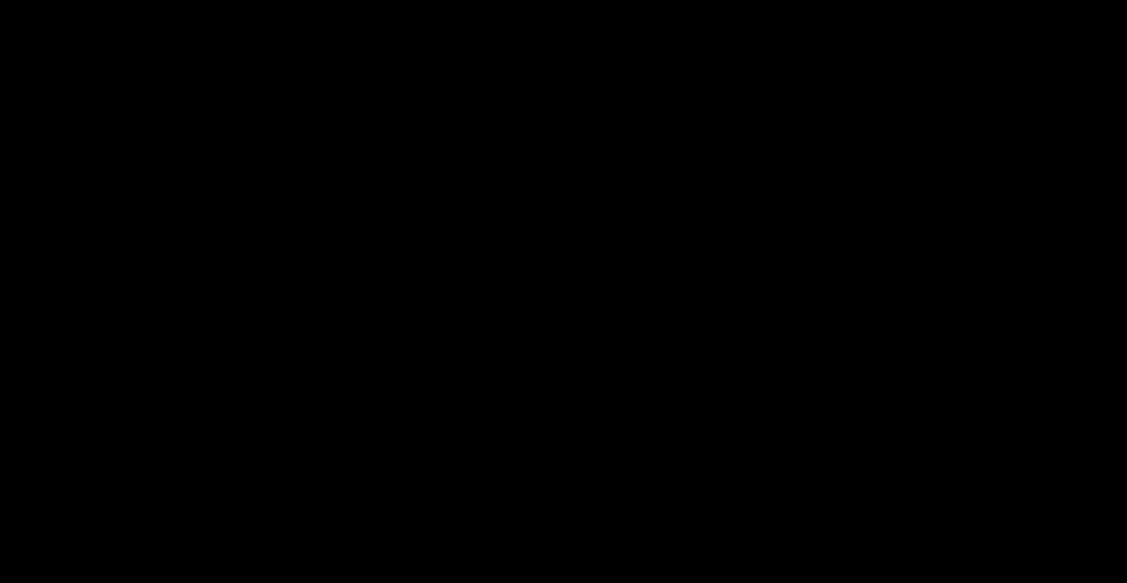


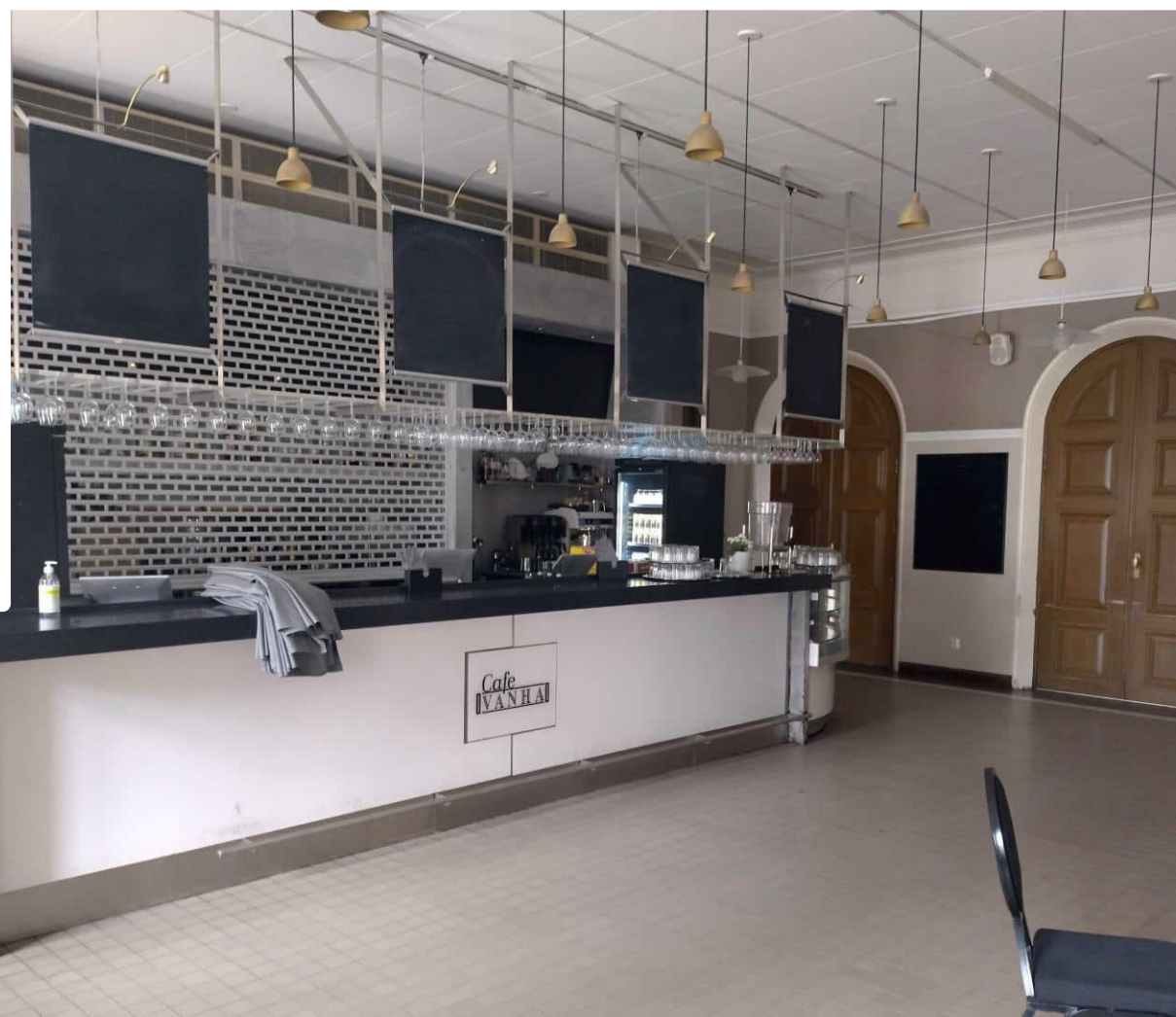
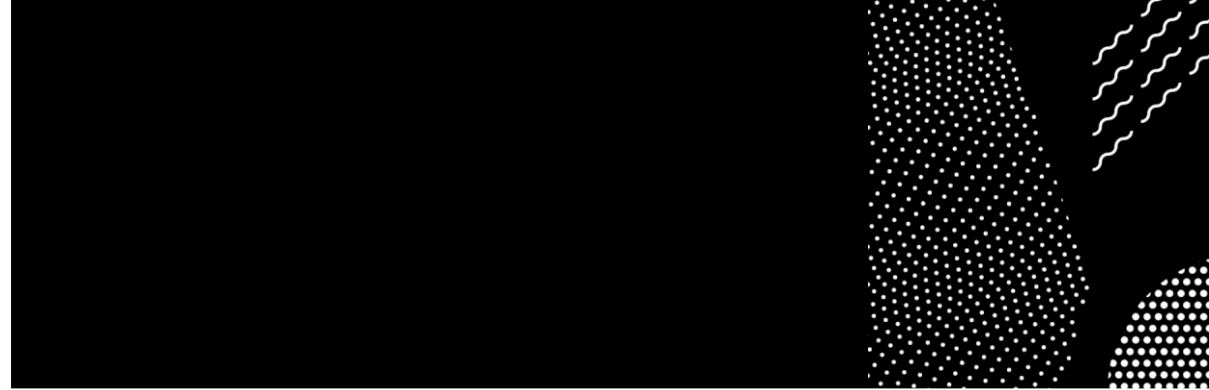
The poster for the EPSC-DPS Joint Meeting 2025 features a light blue header with the 'EUROPLANET SCIENCE CONGRESS' logo on the left and a blue globe icon on the right. The text in the header reads 'EPSC-DPS Joint Meeting 2025', '7-12 September 2025', and 'Finlandia Hall, Helsinki, Finland'. The main body of the poster is a collage of images: a large central photograph of the modern, white Finlandia Hall building; three smaller tilted photos showing a public square with a fountain, a view of the city skyline from the water, and the interior of a large wooden hall; and a small map of the city in the bottom right corner. At the bottom left, there are logos for 'FINLANDIA TALO HALL' and 'Helsinki'. The bottom right corner contains the text 'Poster design: Maarit Haakala' and 'Photo: Jarmo Pöyhönen/Finlandia Hall'.





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