

The radio telescope URAN-2 of Poltava Gravimetrical Observatory of Geophysics Institute of National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine was built near Poltava (Ukraine) in 1992. It is included in all-Ukrainian interferometer URAN (Ukrainian Radio interferometer of National Academy of sciences). The radio telescope consists of 512 broadband dipoles. Its sizes are  $238 \times 118$  m (the square is  $28000 \text{ m}^2$ ). The beam of the radio telescope is  $7^\circ \times 3^\circ$  at 25 MHz and it is operated electronically. The working frequency band is from 8 MHz to 33 MHz. The radio telescope URAN-2 has an opportunity to measure polarization of radio emission. It is used both as a part of interferometer at observations of extragalactic objects – quasars and radio galaxies, and as an autonomous mean at observations of the Sun and Jupiter.



Observations of solar radio emission are carried out every day with the time interval  $\pm 3$  and more from the noon. The tracking of the Sun is fulfilled automatically with switch frequency once for four minutes. DSPz (Digital Spectral Polarimeter) with time resolution 1-100 ms and frequency resolution 4 kHz is used at solar observations from 2011. The dynamic range of DSPz is 90 dB. The sensitivity of the radio telescope URAN-2 is about 500 Jy at solar observations. There are all day dynamic spectra of solar radio emission in a folder. These spectra were obtained by time and frequency averaging 1 s and 32 kHz respectively. The upper panel presents right-hand polarization and the lower panel presents left-hand polarization of solar radio emission. The absciss is axis of time (UT) and the ordinate is axis of frequency (MHz).