

EUV Irradiance Reconstruction in view of PROBA2



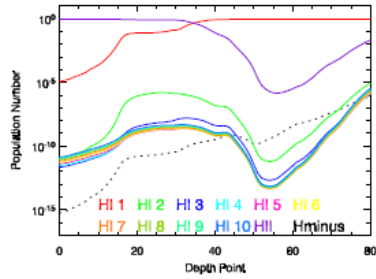
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Cis Verbeeck, Veronique Delouille, Rami Qahwaji

Motivation for EUV reconstruction

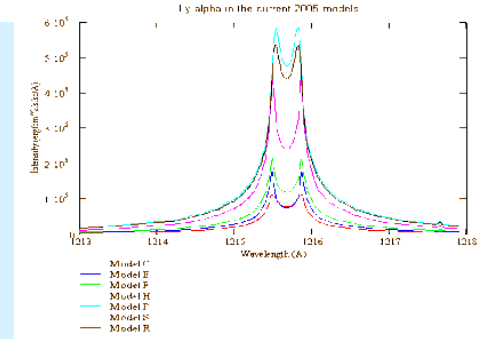
- EUV spectral irradiance is important for various Space Weather phenomena
- Scattered SSI data are available
 - different temporal and spectral coverage
 - data gaps need to be filled through modeling
- Understand the mechanisms behind solar spectral irradiance variations in order to provide full temporal and spectral coverage

EUV reconstruction - Semi-empirical modeling



Population numbers, Radiation field

Synthetic Spectrum



n_{level}
 n_{el}, n_{ion}, \dots
 (x, y, z, t)

Atomic physics, collisional and radiative rates, abundances

Iterative process

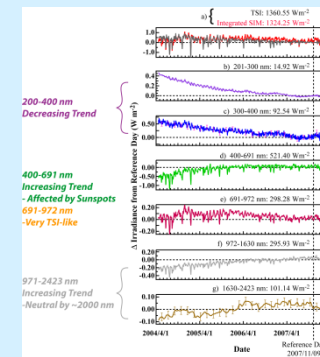
Observed Spectrum

$I(\lambda, \mu, \phi, t)$

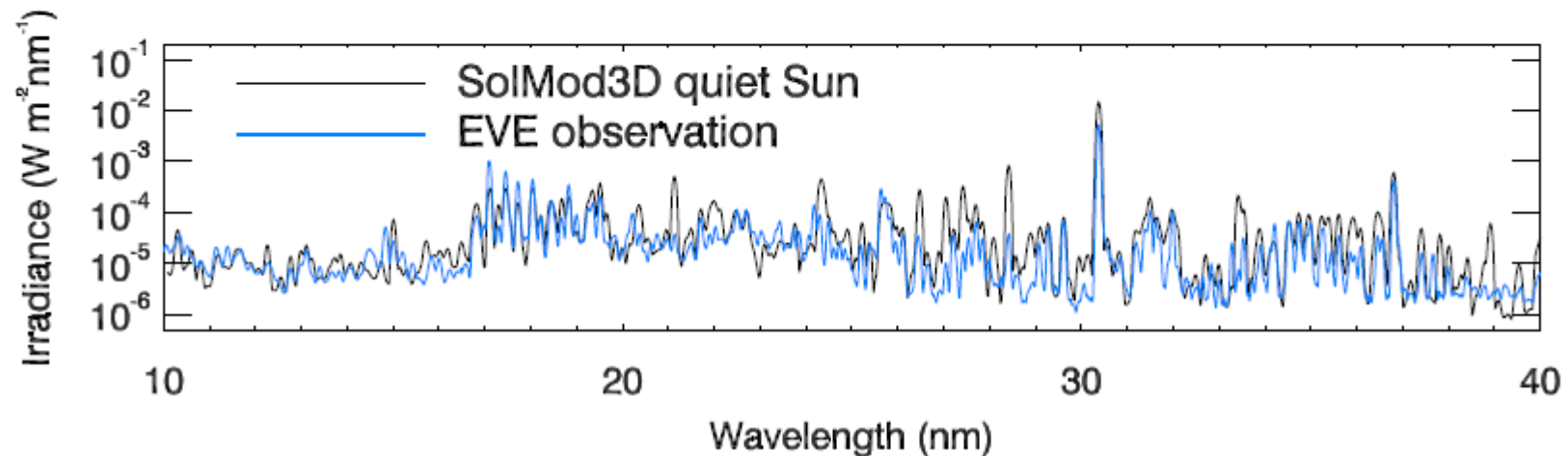
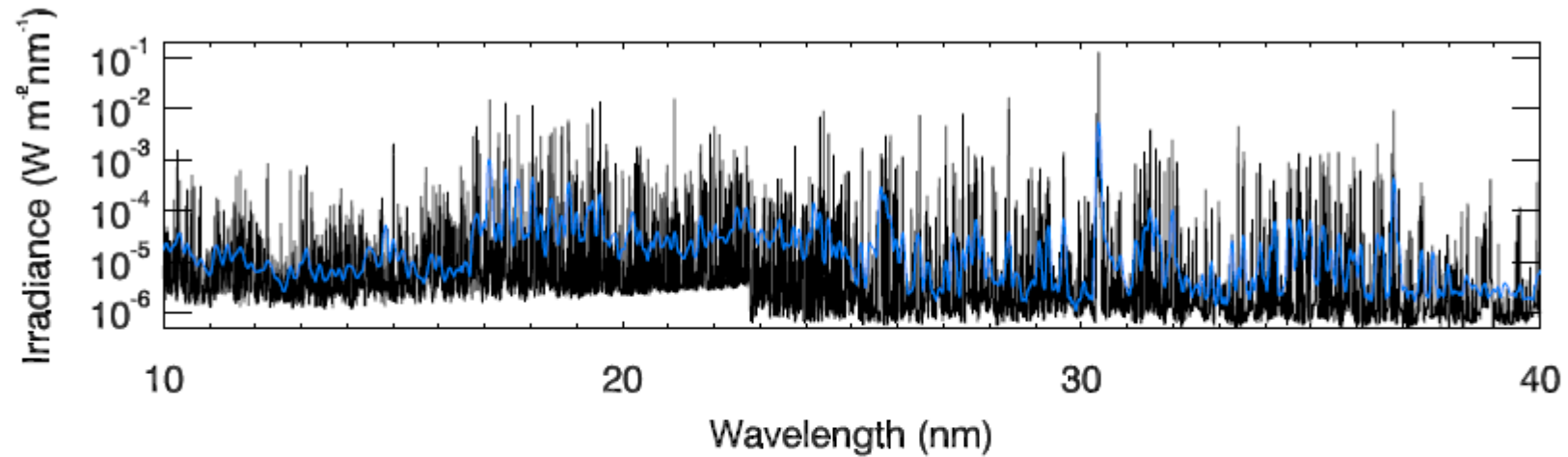
$I(\lambda, \mu, \phi, t)$

Update of Physical Models $T(z), n_e(z), n_h(z)$

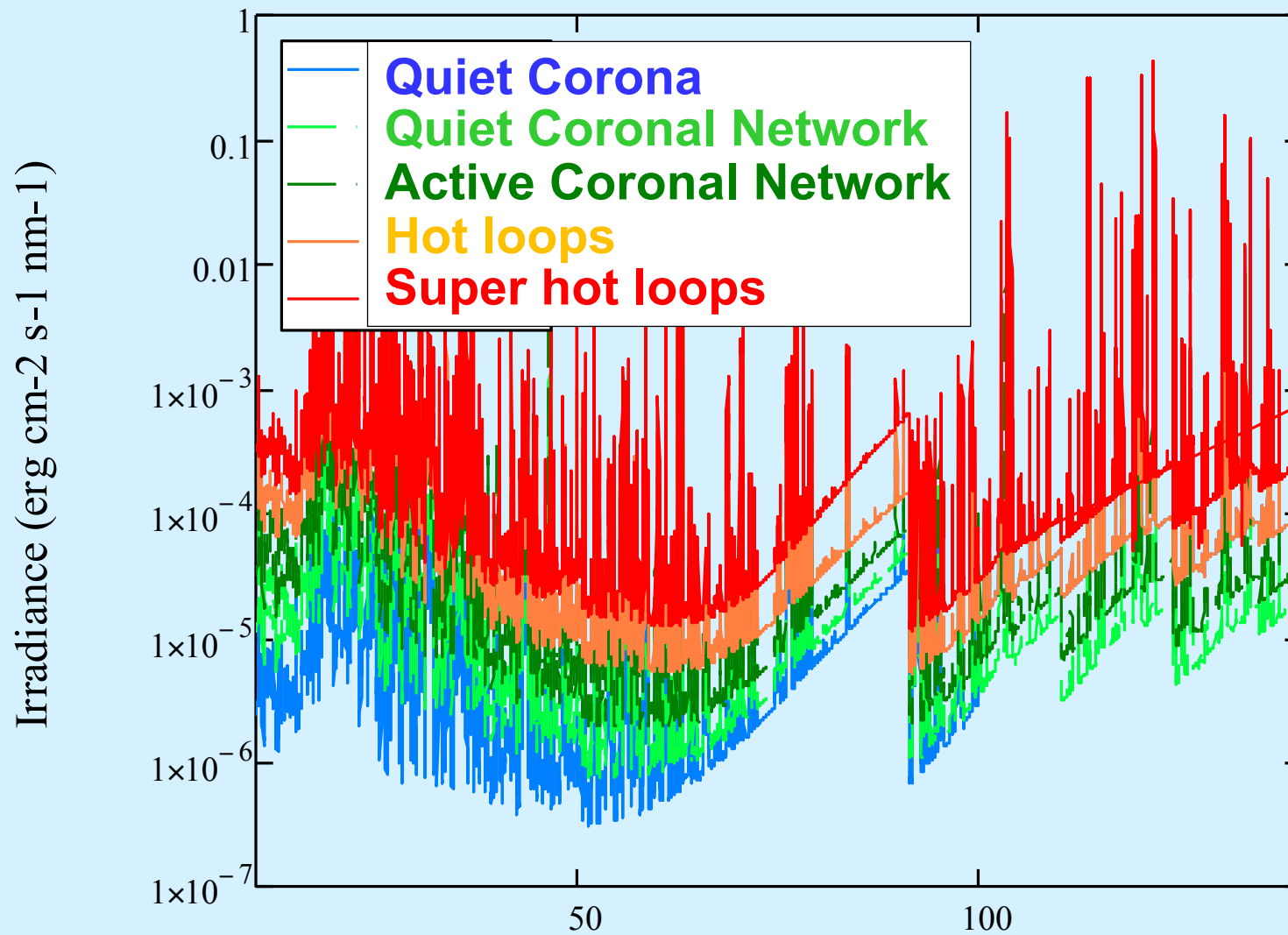
El	A	W	ab _{cor}	ab _{tot}	ab _{tot}	ab _{tot}
H	1	1.008	0.911 E-0	0.911 E-0	0.911 E-0	1.000
He	2	4.003	8.900 E-2	0.911 E-1	0.911 E-1	1.023
Li	3	6.941	1.318 E-11	3.552 E-12	1.022 E-11	0.775
Be	4	9.012	1.288 E-11	1.002 E-11	2.185 E-11	1.696
B	5	10.810	1.631 E-10	5.648 E-10	4.566 E-10	1.257
C	6	12.011	3.311 E-4	3.352 E-4	2.236 E-4	0.675
N	7	14.007	1.023 E-4	1.038 E-4	5.490 E-5	0.536
O	8	16.000	7.762 E-4	6.103 E-4	4.164 E-4	0.536
F	9	18.918	3.311 E-8	3.306 E-8	3.308 E-8	0.999
Ne	10	20.179	1.122 E-4	2.541 E-5	6.302 E-5	0.562
Na	11	22.990	1.950 E-6	1.567 E-6	1.347 E-6	0.691
Mg	12	24.305	1.467 E-5	3.125 E-5	3.086 E-5	0.890
Al	13	26.982	2.491 E-6	2.248 E-6	2.155 E-6	0.793
Si	14	28.086	3.236 E-5	3.198 E-5	2.948 E-5	0.911
P	15	30.974	2.570 E-7	2.432 E-7	2.087 E-7	0.812
S	16	32.060	1.479 E-5	1.467 E-5	6.302 E-6	0.426
Cl	17	35.453	2.884 E-7	4.008 E-7	2.880 E-7	0.999
Ar	18	39.948	3.311 E-6	4.026 E-6	1.379 E-6	0.416
K	19	39.098	1.513 E-7	1.011 E-7	1.095 E-7	0.724
Ca	20	40.080	2.089 E-6	1.931 E-6	1.860 E-6	0.890
Sc	21	44.956	1.148 E-9	1.057 E-9	1.022 E-9	0.890
Ti	22	47.900	8.912 E-8	4.955 E-8	7.236 E-8	0.812
V	23	50.941	9.120 E-9	1.139 E-8	9.110 E-9	0.999
Cr	24	51.996	4.266 E-7	4.518 E-7	3.976 E-7	0.932
Mn	25	54.938	2.239 E-7	1.430 E-7	2.236 E-7	0.999
Fe	26	55.847	4.266 E-5	2.268 E-5	2.267 E-5	0.602
Co	27	58.933	7.580 E-8	2.851 E-8	7.577 E-8	0.999
Ni	28	58.700	1.622 E-6	1.721 E-6	1.546 E-6	0.953
Cu	29	63.546	1.479 E-8	2.541 E-8	1.477 E-8	0.999
Zn	30	65.380	3.630 E-8	2.368 E-8	3.627 E-8	0.999



Comparison to SDO/EVE observations



Synthetic EUV Spectra

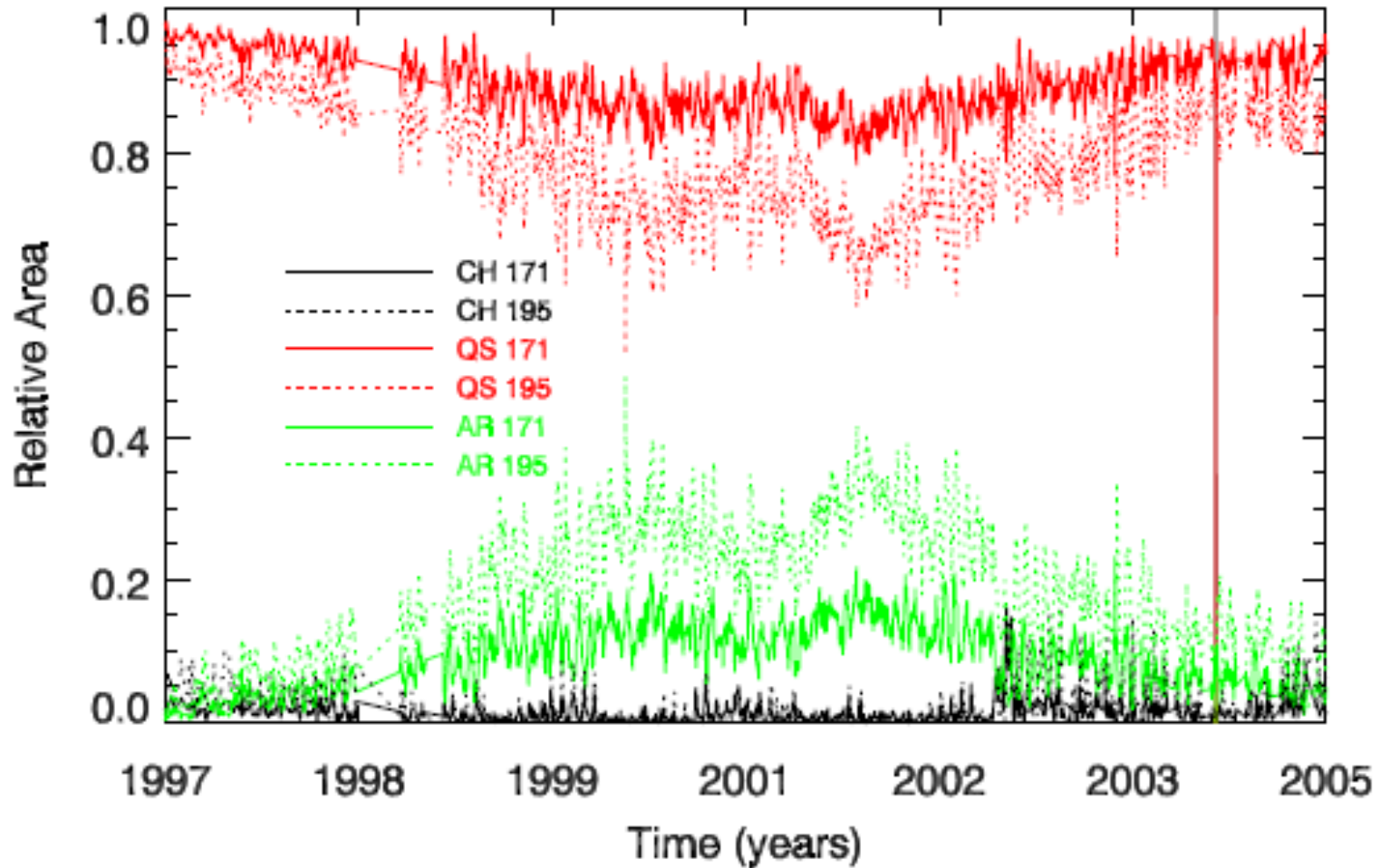


Wavelength (nm)

Scheme for Spectral Irradiance Reconstruction

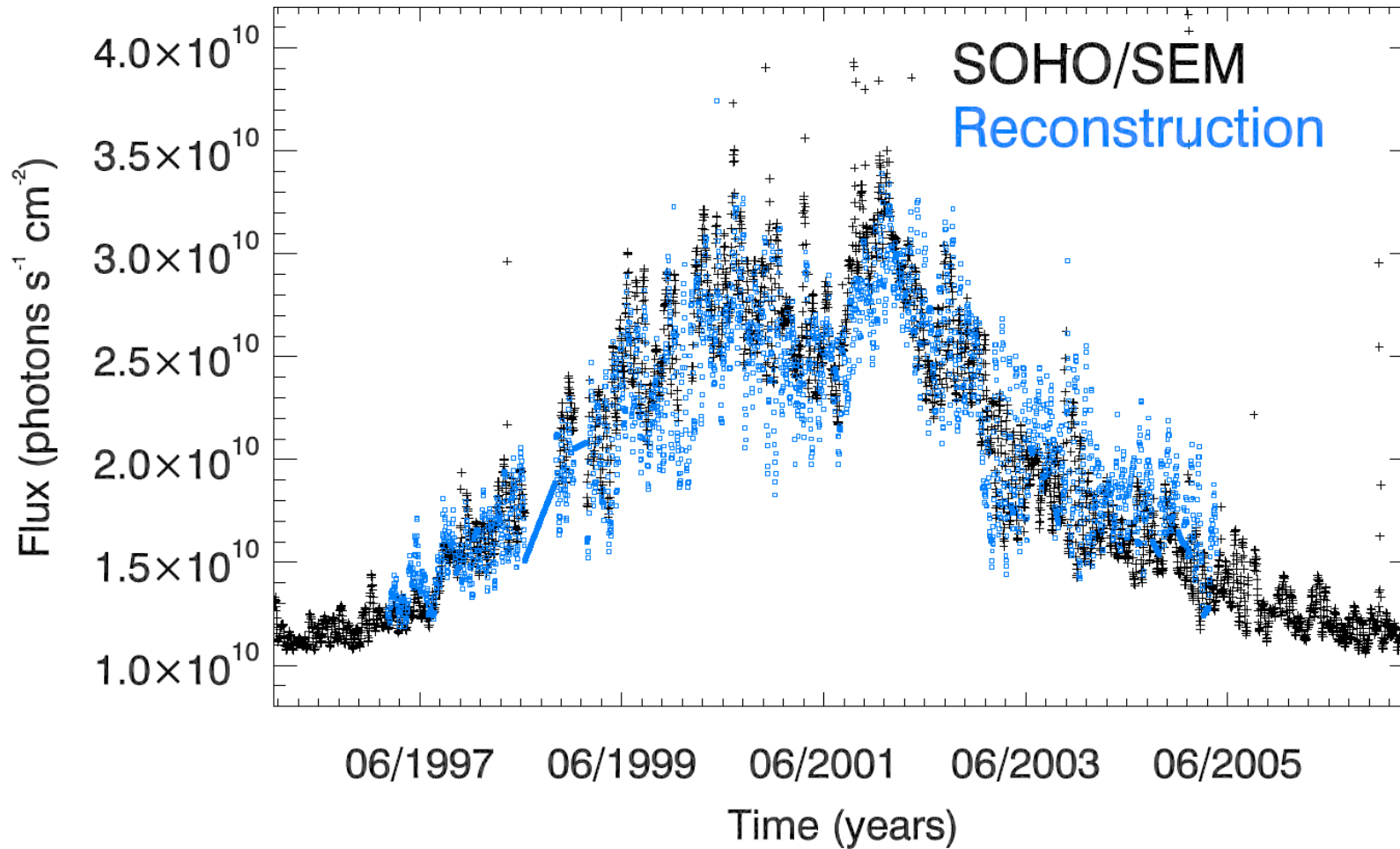
1. Intensity spectra are calculated for different positions on the solar disk
2. Spectra are weighted based on the **relative area coverage of different solar features for different positions on the solar disk**
 - Collaboration with ROB on image decomposition
3. Result: Spectral variability for various time-scales over a broad wavelength range

Area coverage over solar cycle 23

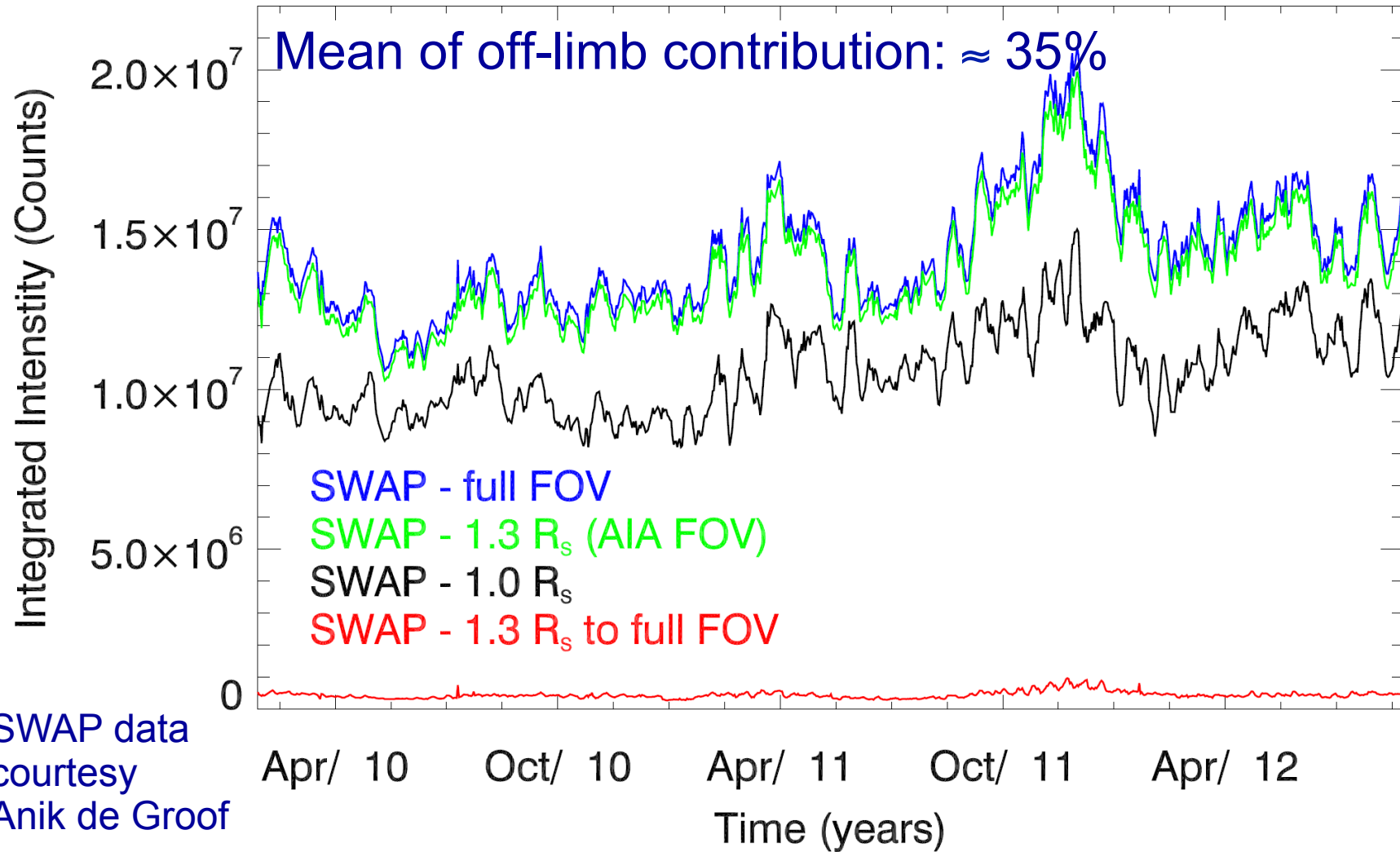


Barra et al., 2009, A&A

Reconstruction of the EUV for solar cycle 23



SWAP integrated intensities

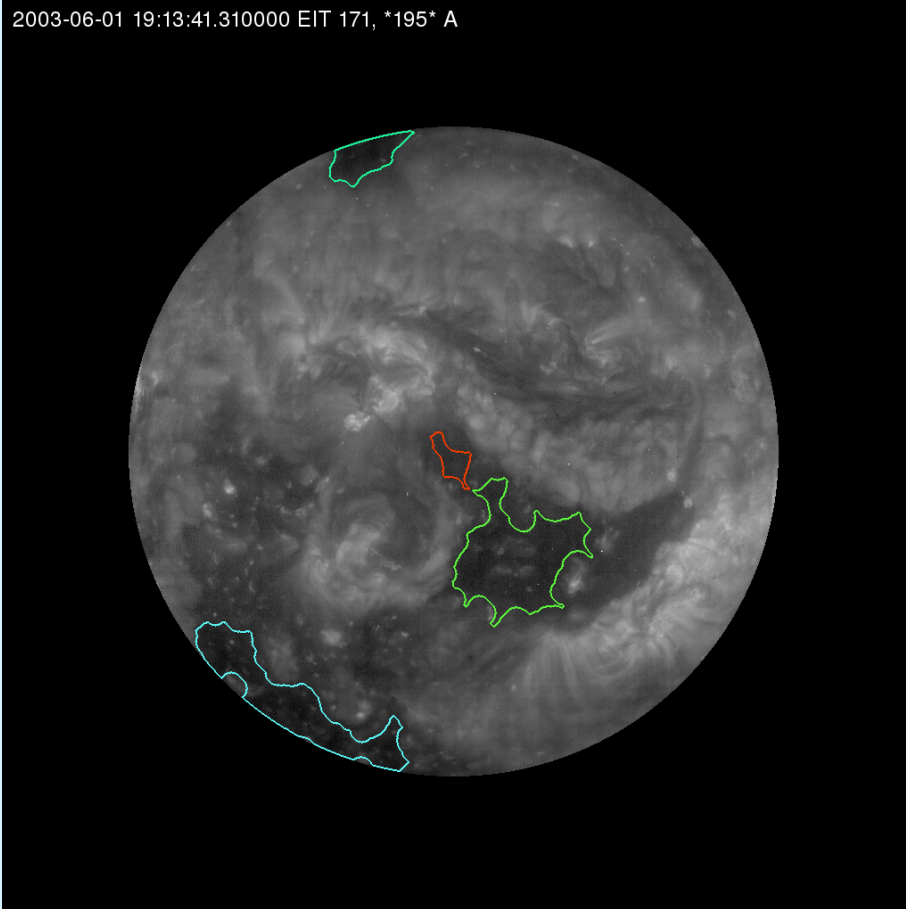


SWAP data
courtesy
Anik de Groof

EIT Image Decomposition

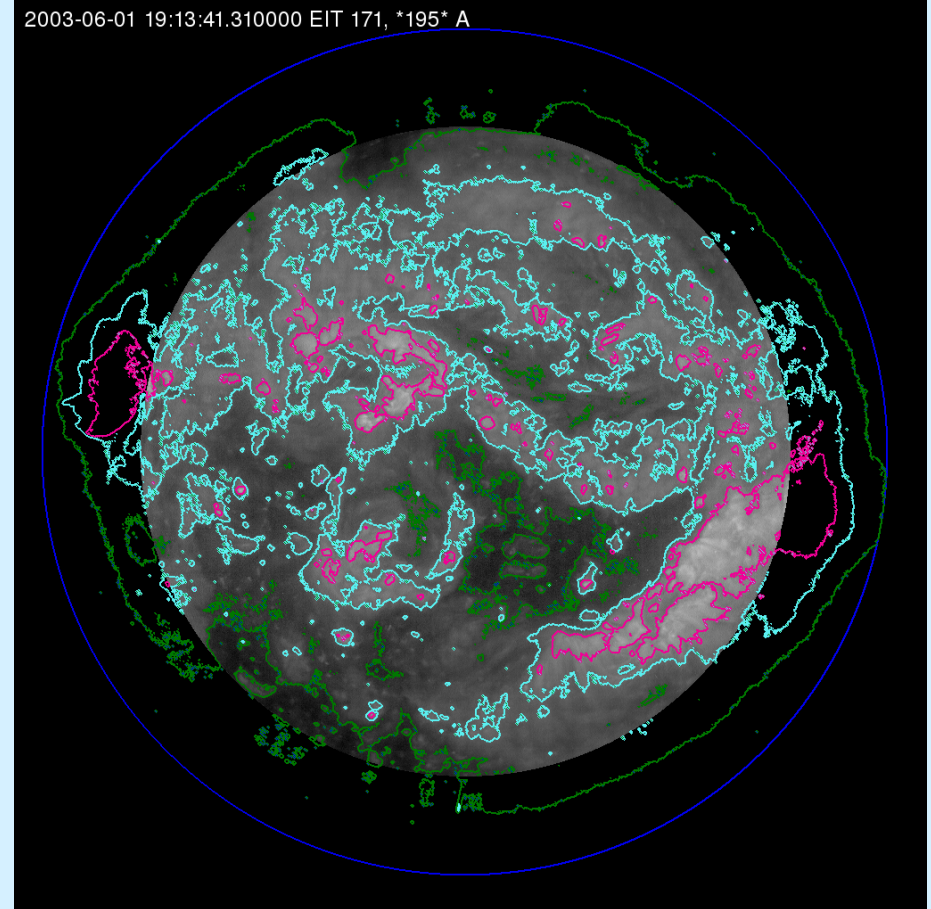
June 1, 2003

2003-06-01 19:13:41.310000 EIT 171, *195* A



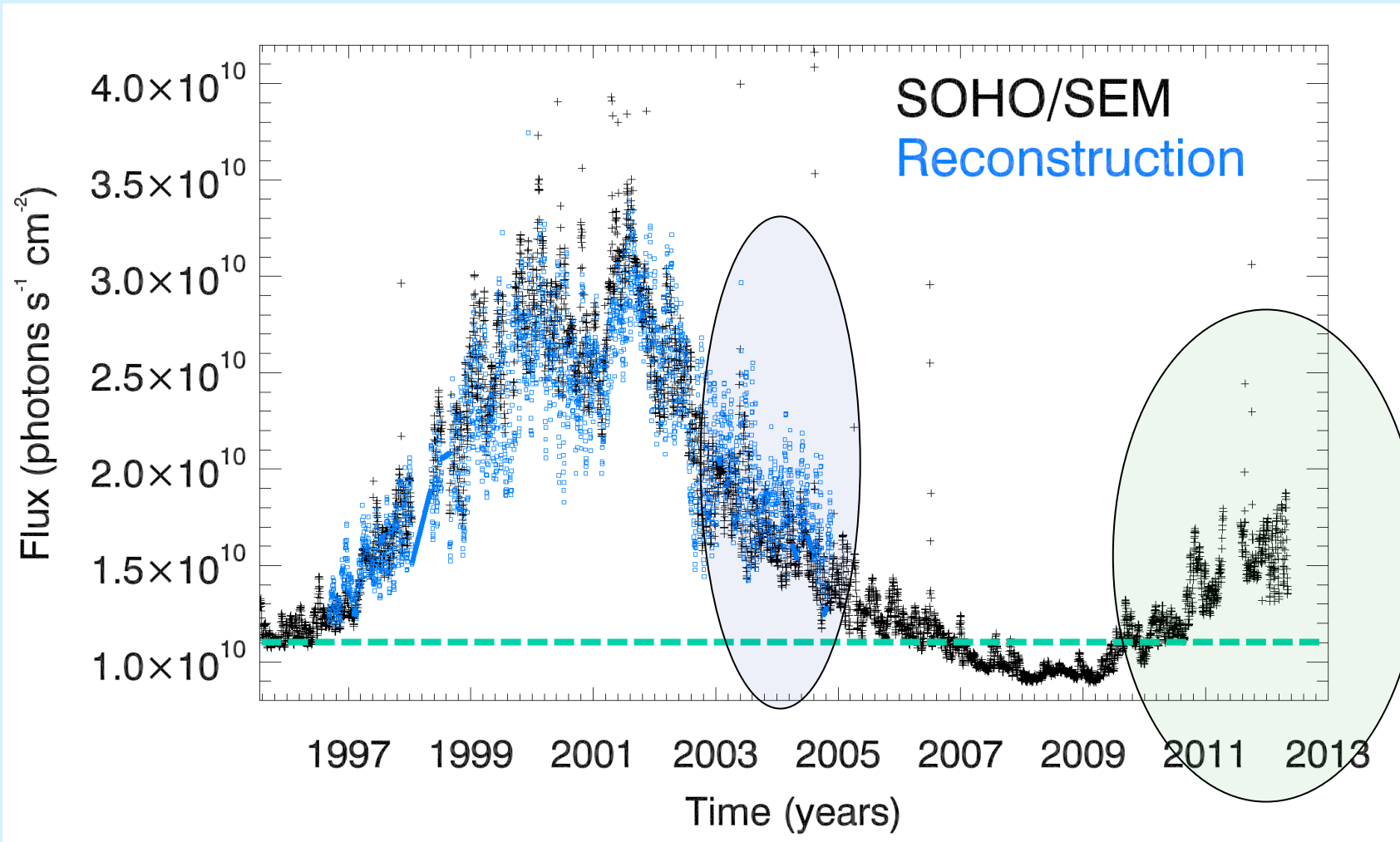
Coronal Hole Mask

2003-06-01 19:13:41.310000 EIT 171, *195* A



Active Region Mask

Reconstruction of the EUV for solar cycle 23



Conclusion

- Understanding the physical mechanisms that drive solar spectral irradiance variations is important for Space Weather studies
- Successful reconstruction based on EIT image analysis
- Improvement of implementation of extended corona
- Extend the reconstruction to PROBA2 time series based on SWAP decomposition
- **More to come soon within the SOLID project**

FP7 Space Project SOLID

- SOLID: First European Comprehensive SOLar Irradiance Data exploitation
- Coordinator PMOD/WRC (W. Schmutz, Project Manager: M. Haberreiter)
- Start: December 2012
- 10 Partners from 7 European Countries (CH, F, B, UK, I)
- Compilation and Analysis of the existing irradiance data sets from the XUV/EUV, UV, visible to the IR along with space modelling results

Poster 3A.1
Haberreiter et. al

