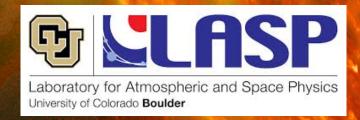
The Sun as a Star: Flare Response of the FUV Continuum

Willow Reed
University of Colorado Boulder
Mentor: Martin Snow



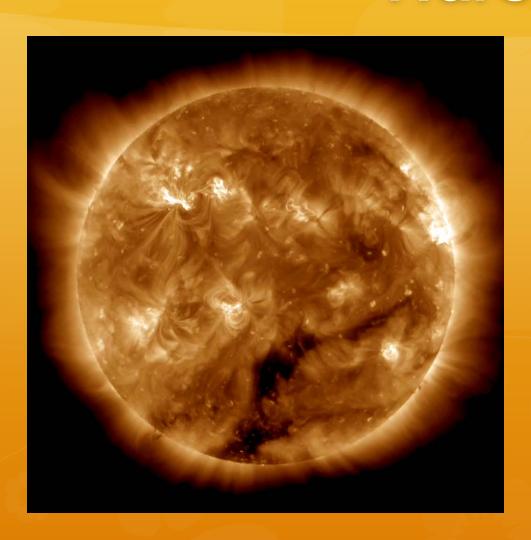
Outline

- * Flares and FUV
- * Purpose

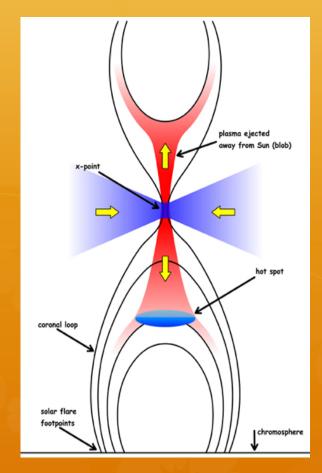
- * Analysis
 - * Final Results



Flares

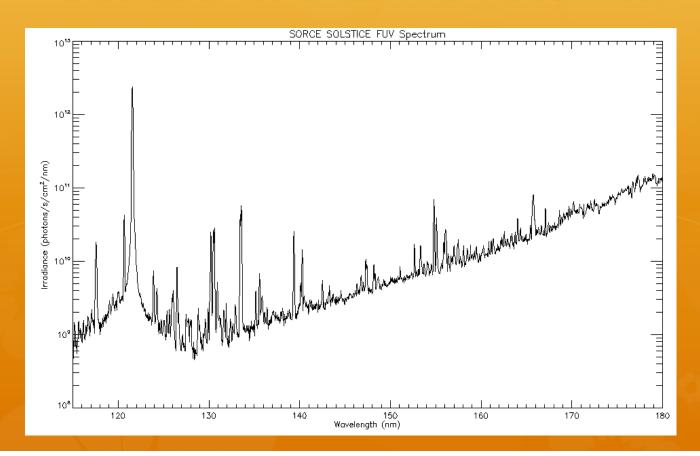


* Flares are built up magnetic energy that is released into the solar atmosphere



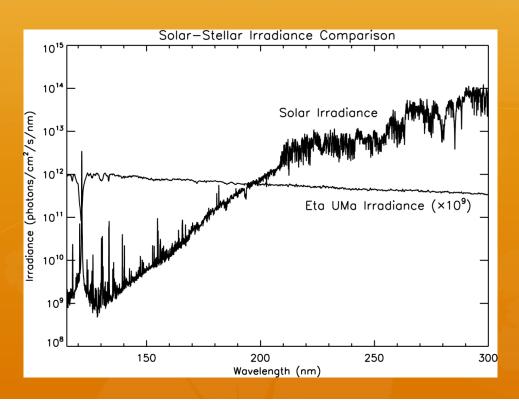
FUV Continuum

- Far Ultraviolet is considered from 115 nm to 180 nm
- ★ We looked at 150 to 153 nm of this continuum



SOLSTICE II

- * SOLar-STellar Irradiance Comparison Experiment
- * Launched January 2003.
- * Scanning grating monochromator
- * Measures 115-320 nm
 - **★** FUV 115-180 nm (Δλ=0.1 nm)
 - **★** MUV 180-320 nm (Δλ=0.1 nm)

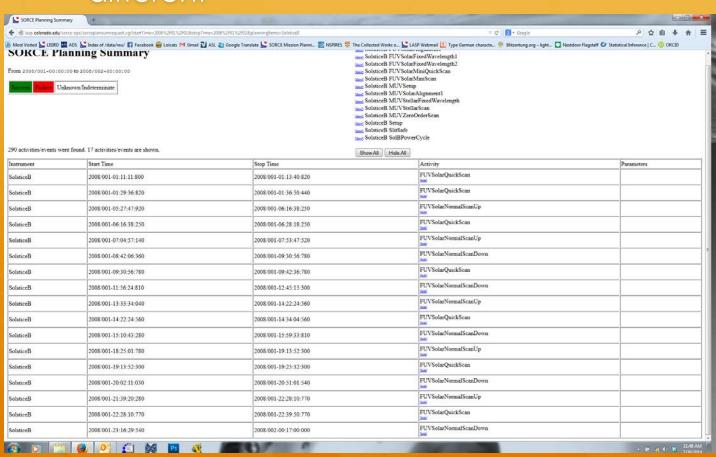






SOLSTICE Planning

- * Normal vs Quick Scans
 - Integration time between these scans is different

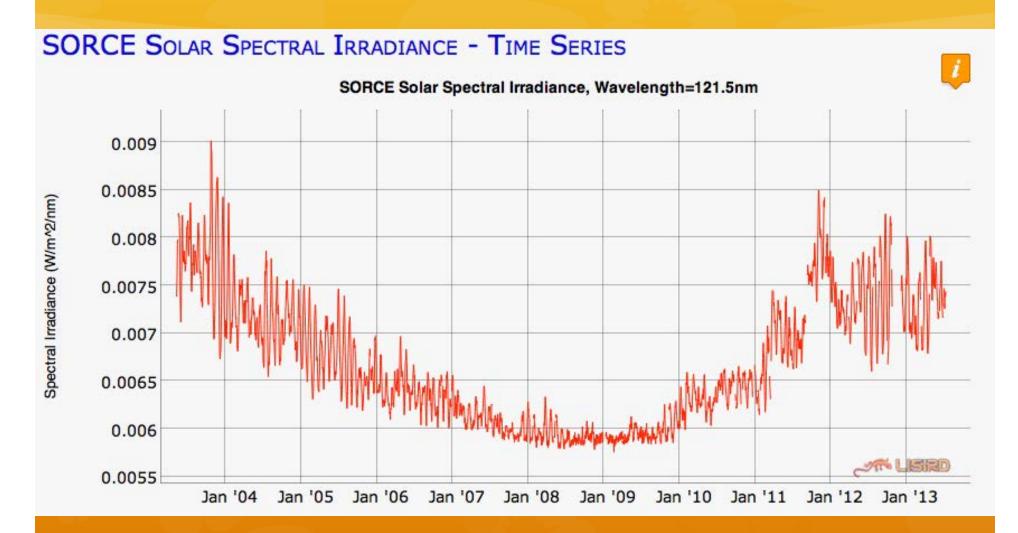


Purpose

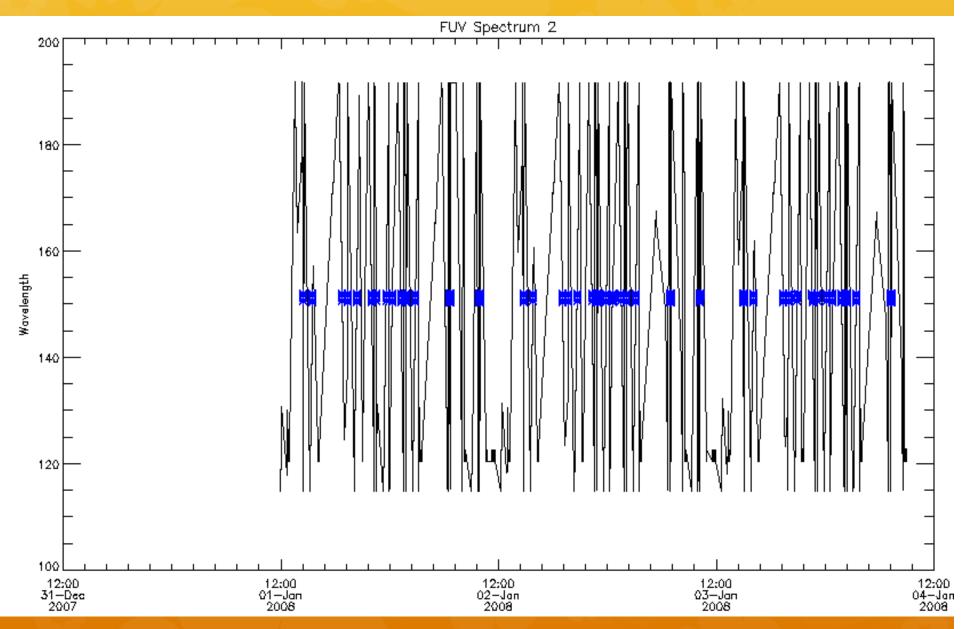
- * The spectral distribution of solar flares in the ultraviolet is not well known.
- * Ultimately this analysis will help us find out more about where the energy of a flare goes, and more about flares themselves.



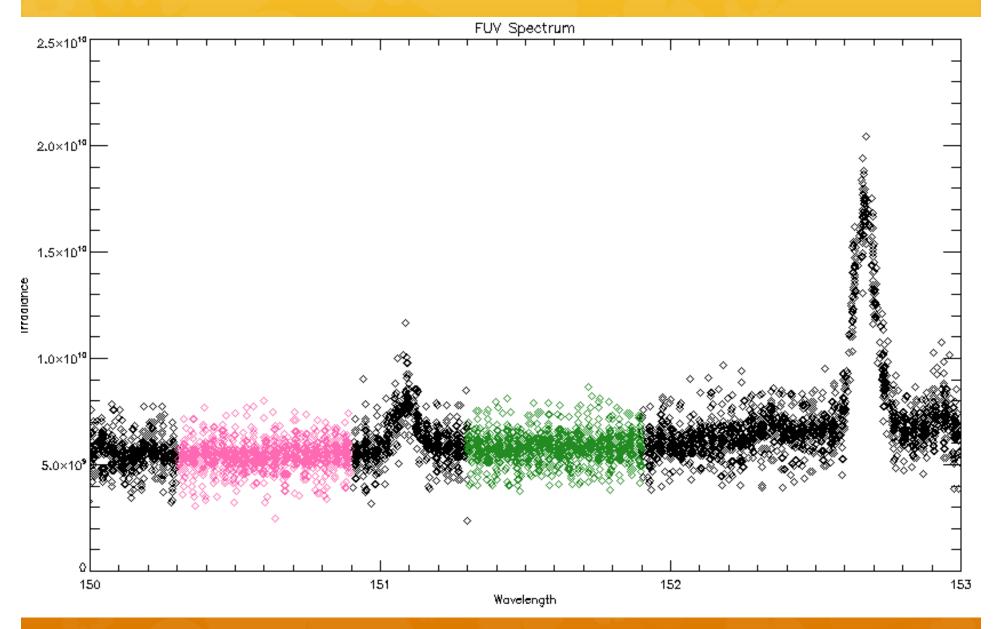
SORCE Time Series



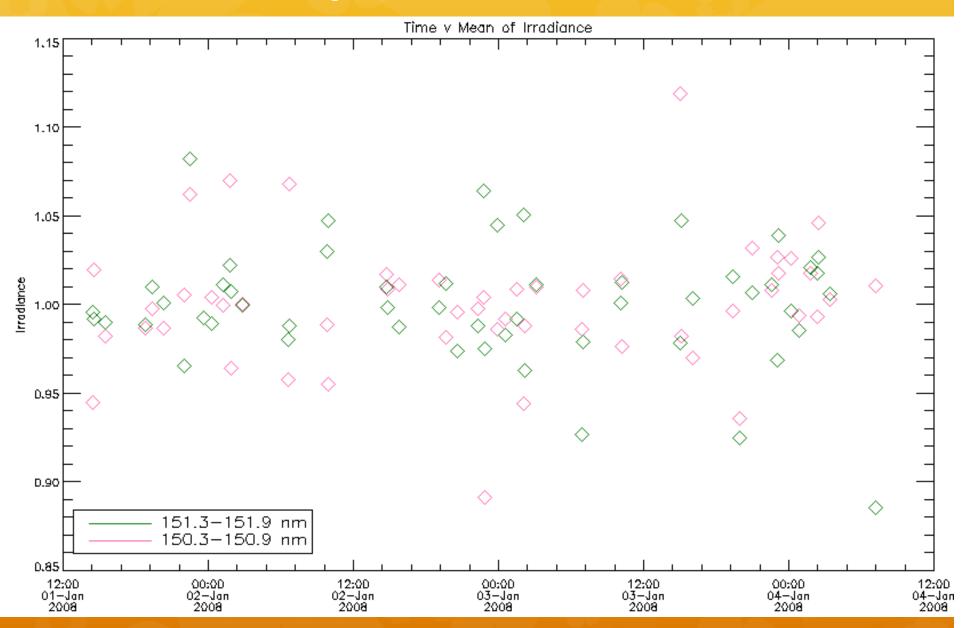
Day in the Life of SORCE



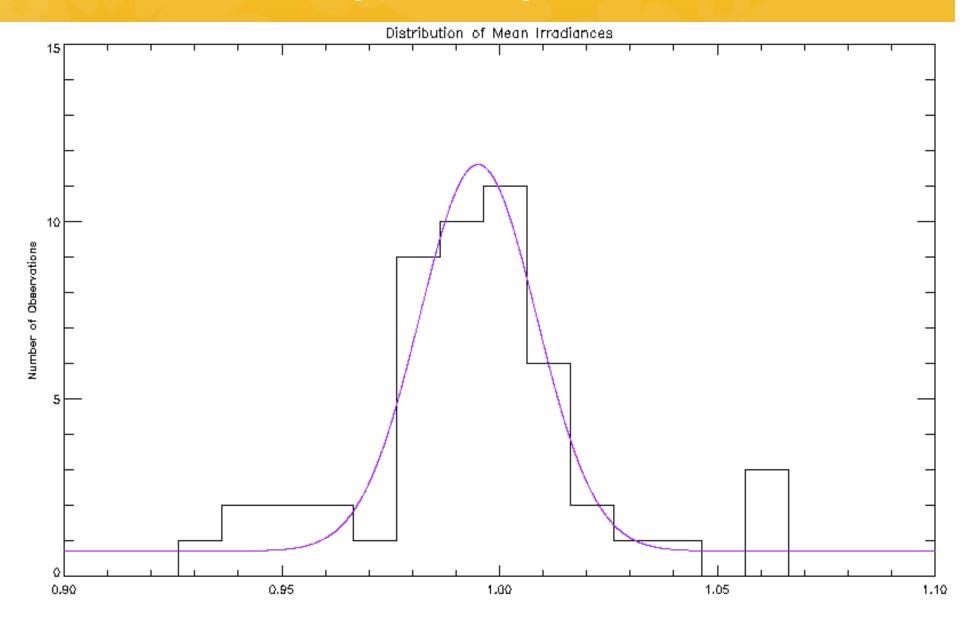
Spectrum of Portion of Interest



Average Irradiance of SORCE scans



Histogram of Averaged Irradiance

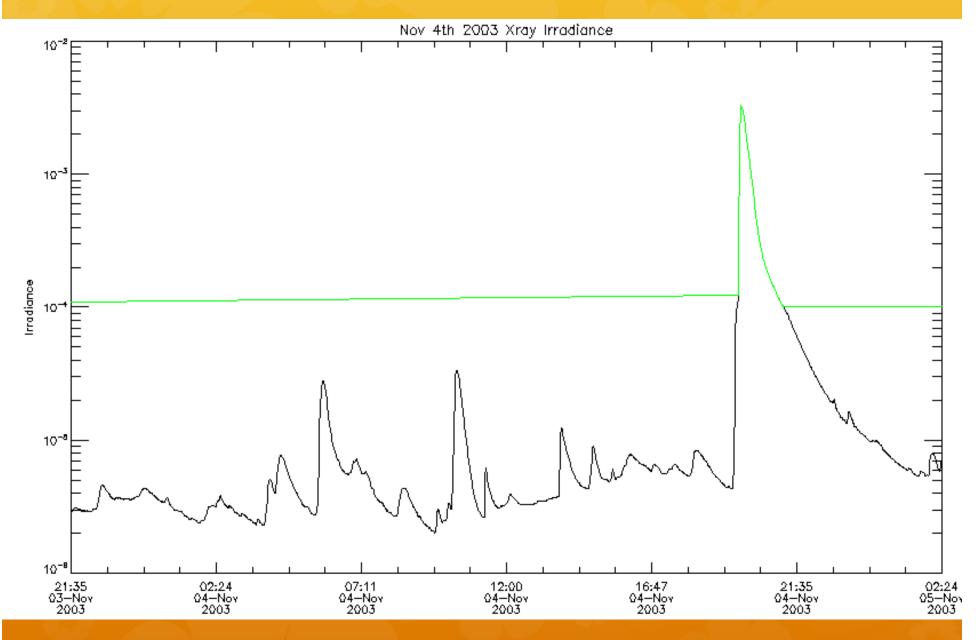


Data Mining

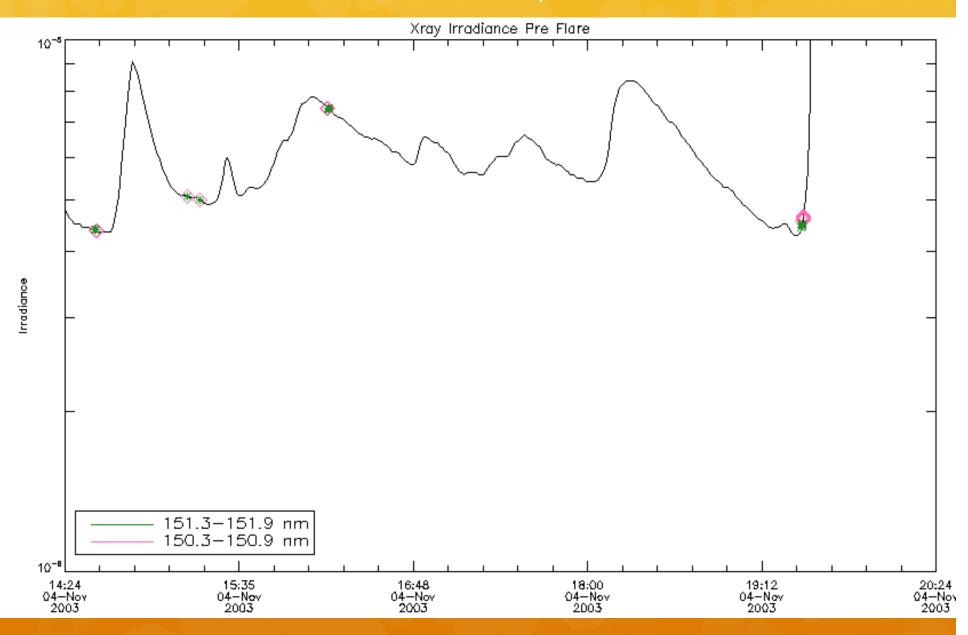
- * Looked at data from GOES to find dates of X-class flares
- * Decided on 2003



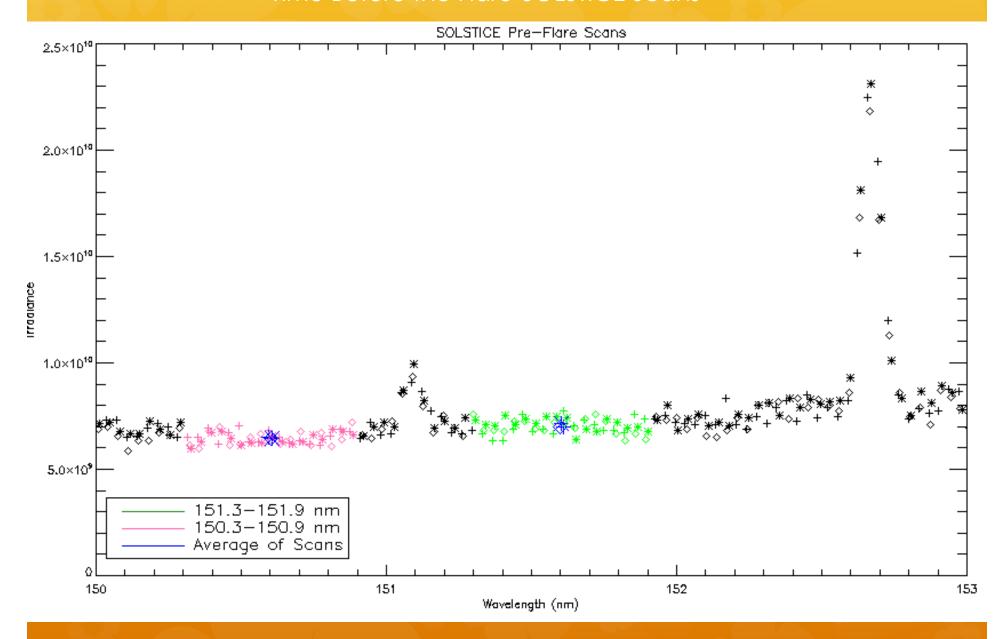
Xray Irradiance of November 4th 2003



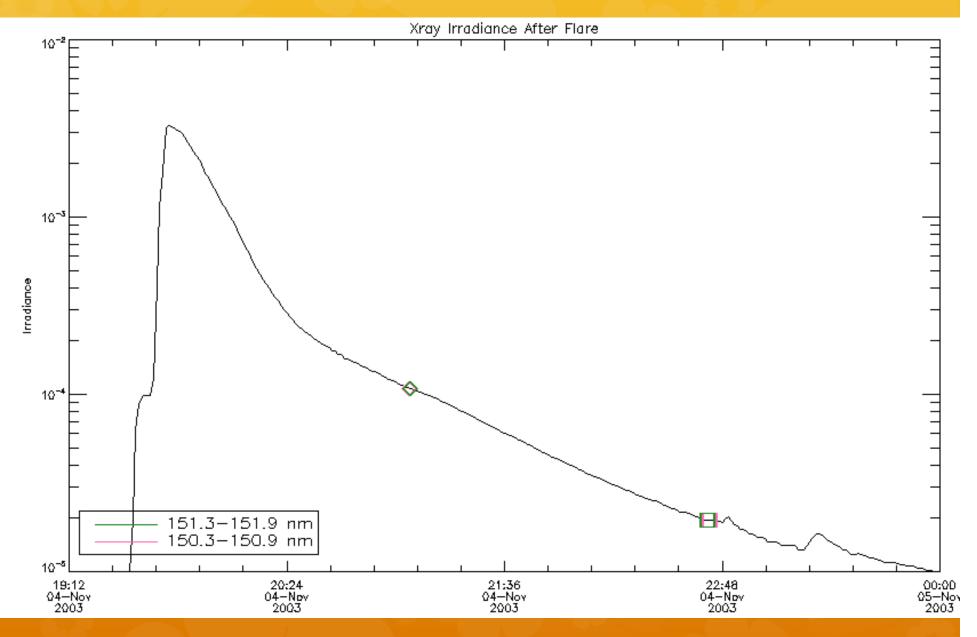
Time Before the Flare-Xray Irradiance



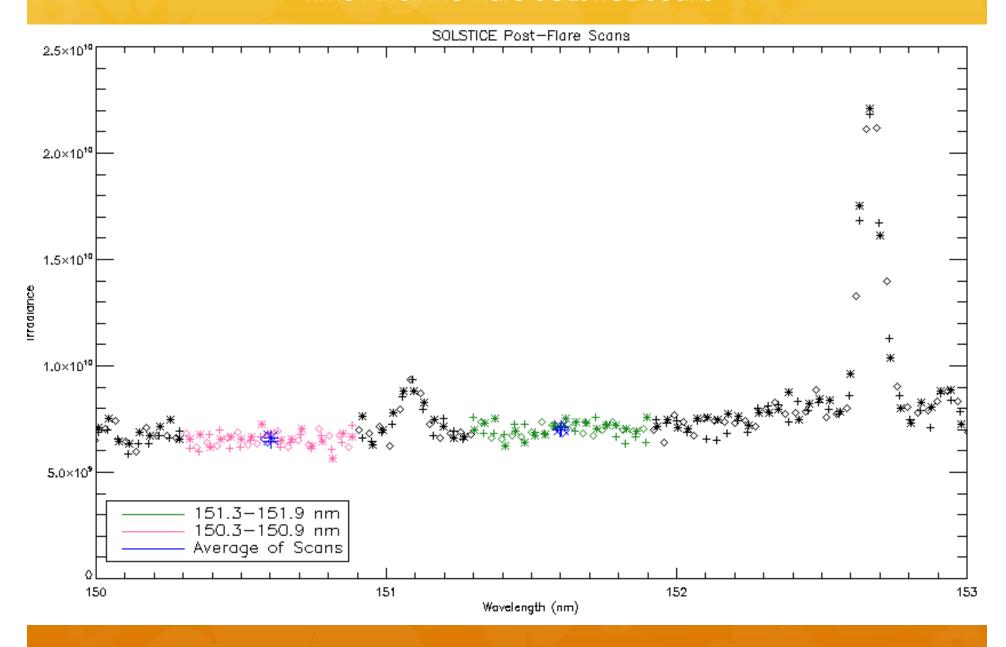
Time Before the Flare-SOLSTICE Scans



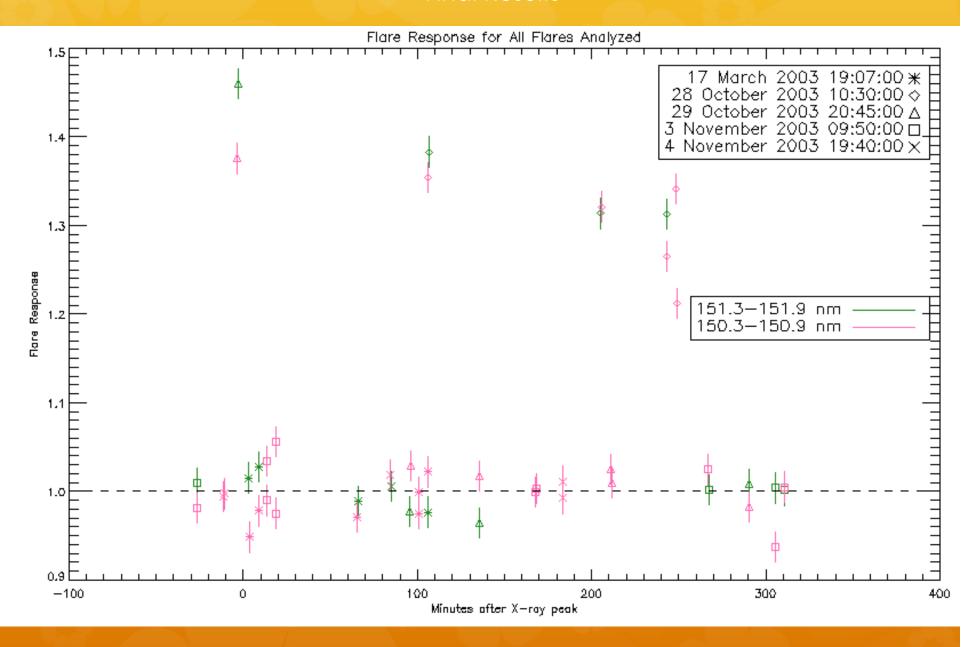
Time After the Flare-Xray Irradiance



Time After the Flare-SOLSTICE Scans



Final Results



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- Martin Snow
- * LASP and CU Boulder
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Questions?

