Magnesium II Index: Thirty Five Years and Counting

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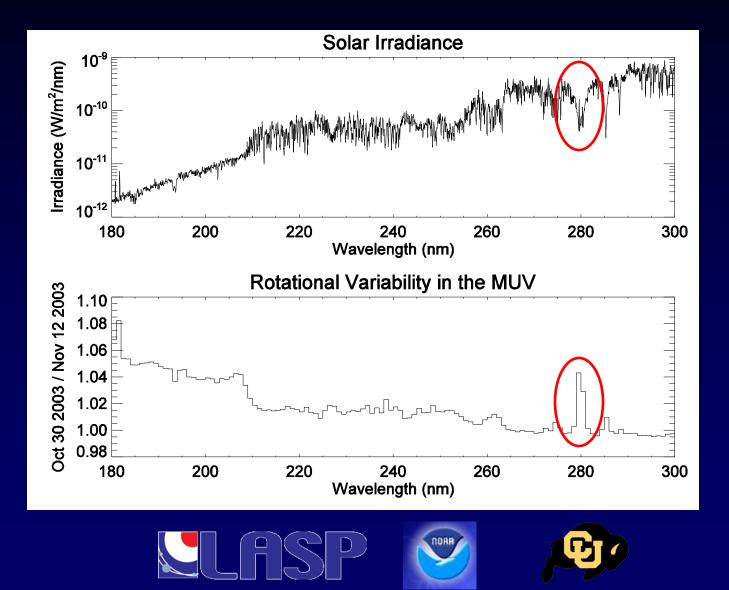
snow@lasp.colorado.edu

Outline

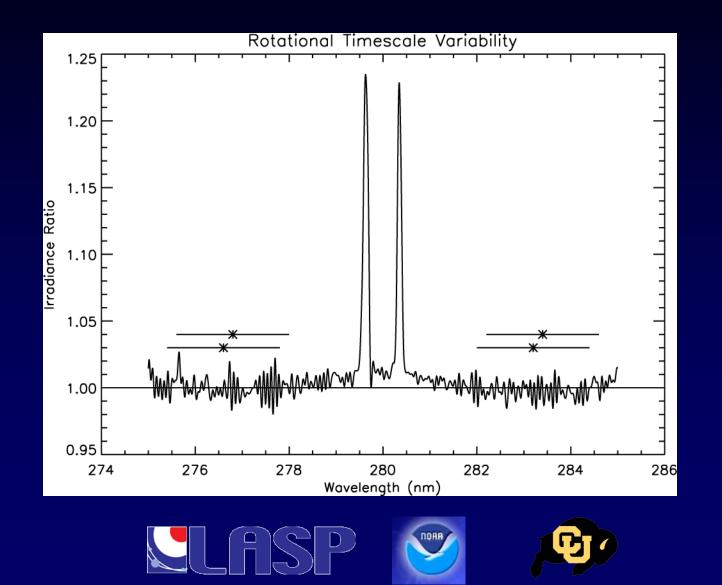
- The core to wing ratio What
- A proxy for chromospheric activity Why
- Observational history When
- Composite Time Series Work (in progress)
- Future measurements Where "R" we going



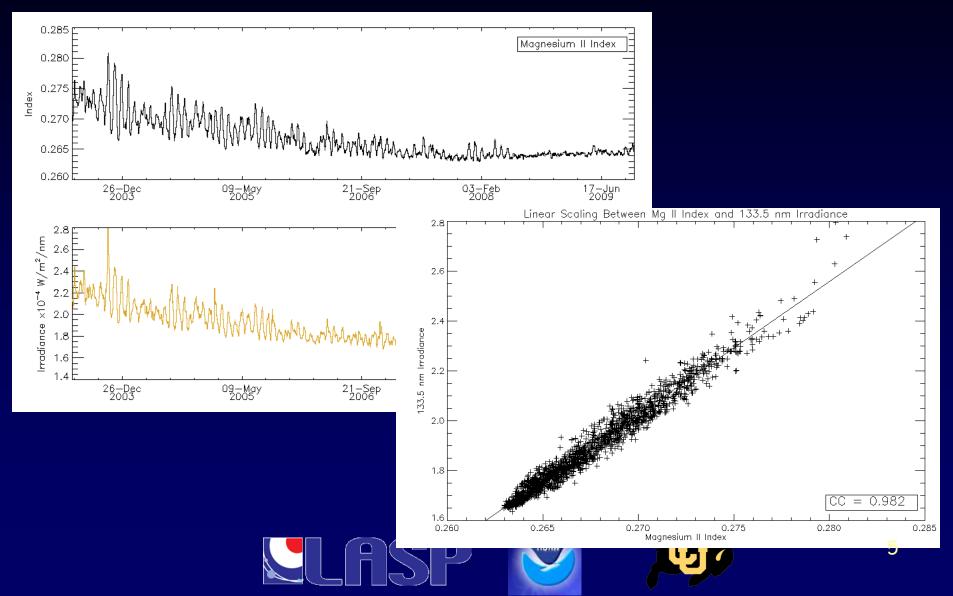
Solar Irradiance Variability



Variability near 280 nm

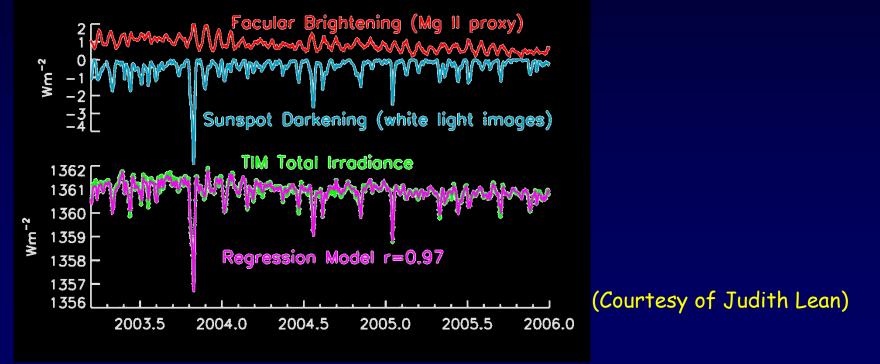


Correlation to FUV Emission



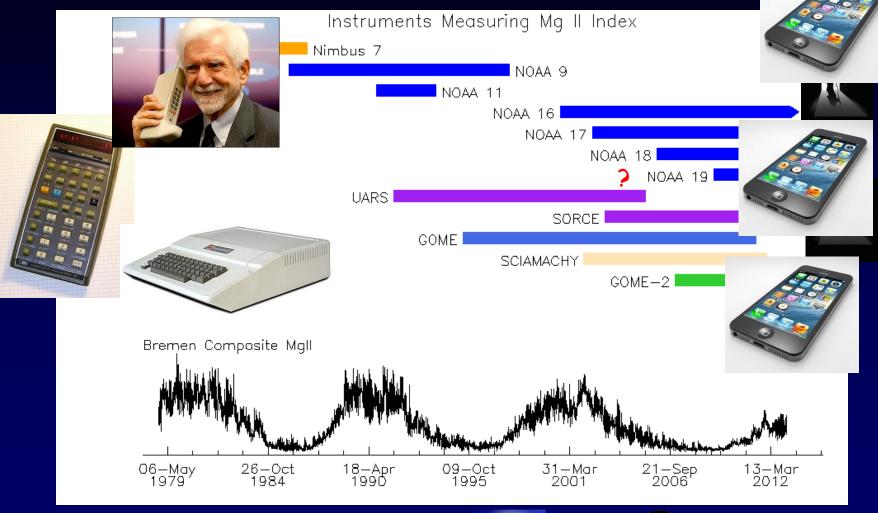
Component of TSI Model

- Scaled Mg II index used as proxy for facular brightening.
- Sunspot area determines darkening contribution.





Catalog of Datasets





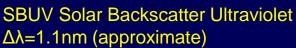


Resolution & Sampling

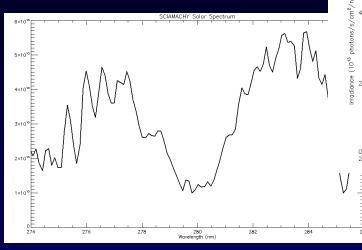
SOLSTICE-II 2003-present $\Delta\lambda$ =0.10nm (3 samples)

SCIAMACHY 2002-2012 $\Delta\lambda$ =0.21nm (2 samples) GOME 1995-2011 $\Delta\lambda$ =0.17nm (2 samples) GOME-2 2007-present

SOLSTICE-I 1991-2005 $\Delta\lambda$ =0.2nm (3 samples)



Nimbus-7 1978-1990 NOAA-9 1985-1998 NOAA-11 1989-1994, 1998-2001 NOAA-14 1996-2004 NOAA-16 2000-present NOAA-17 2002-2011 NOAA-18 2005-2012 NOAA-19 2010-present (once per week)

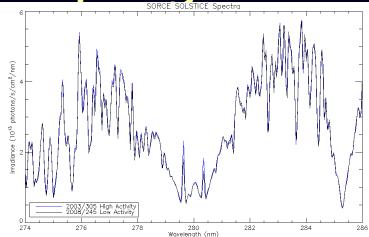


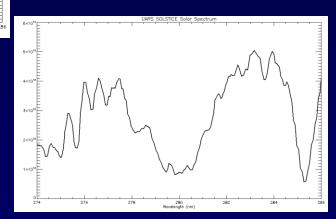
NOAA16 SBUV/2 Spectrum

280

Wavelength (nm)

282







278

2001/167

s/s/cm²/nm)

1013

274



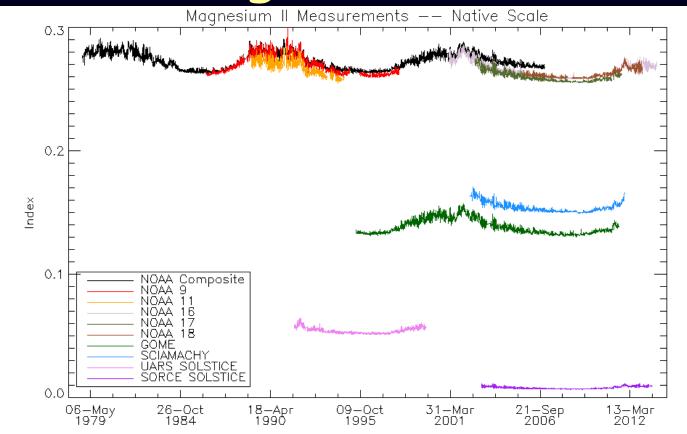
286

284



8

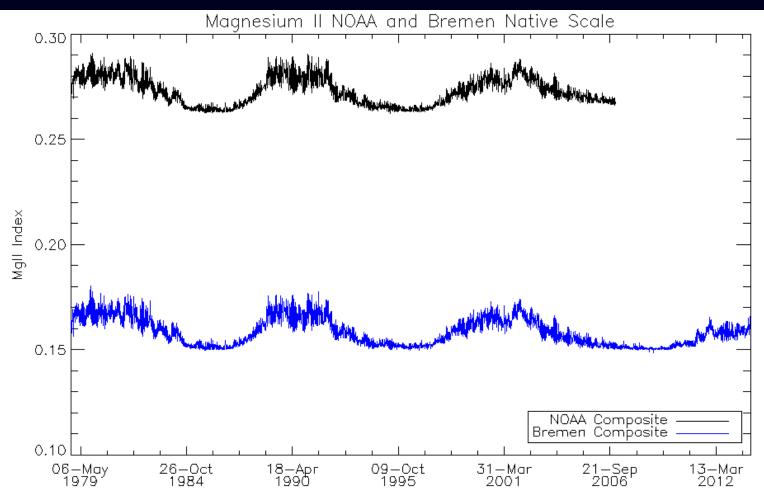
Combining Data Records



Difference in absolute scale is due to different spectral resolution in raw measurement and how wing irradiance is determined.



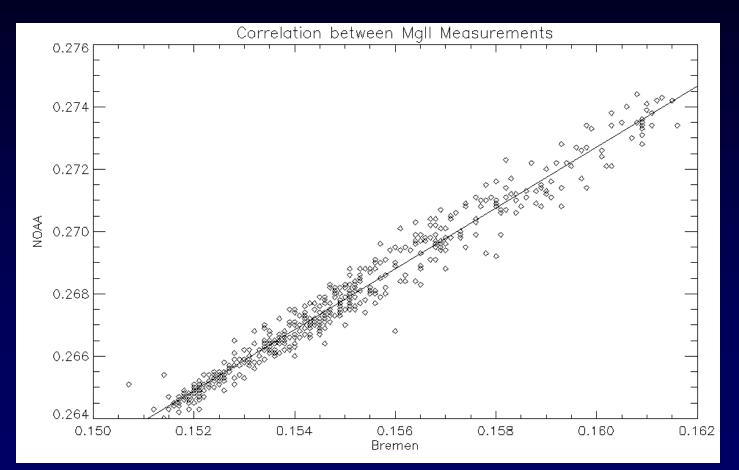
Scaling Example







Find Linear Scaling Function Over some time range

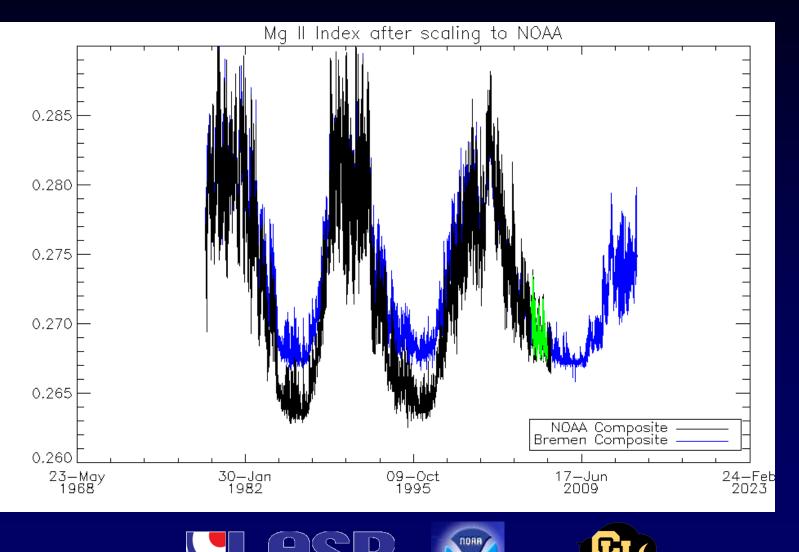








Now they are in agreement



12

What went wrong?

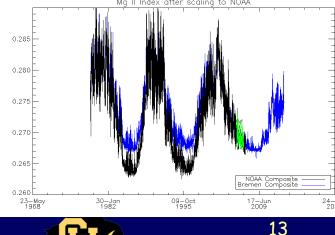
Scaling corrected for spectral resolution difference.



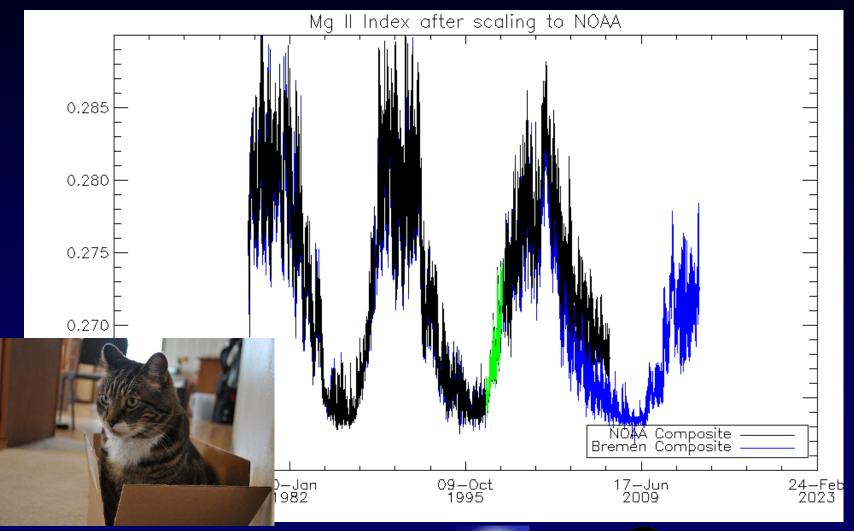
 Artifact in NOAA composite's long term trend introduced error in scaled
dataset.

•



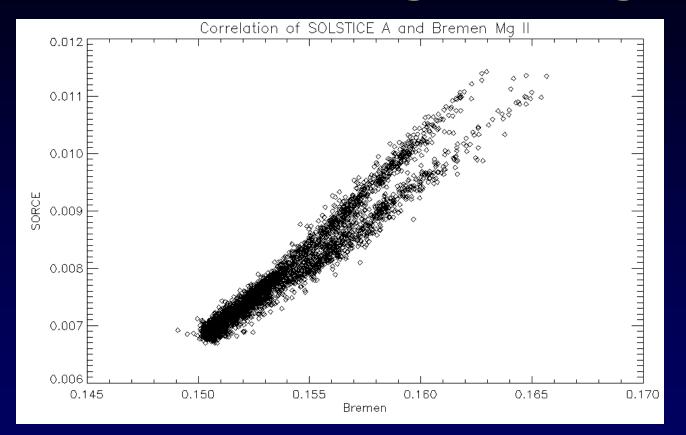


Try a different interval





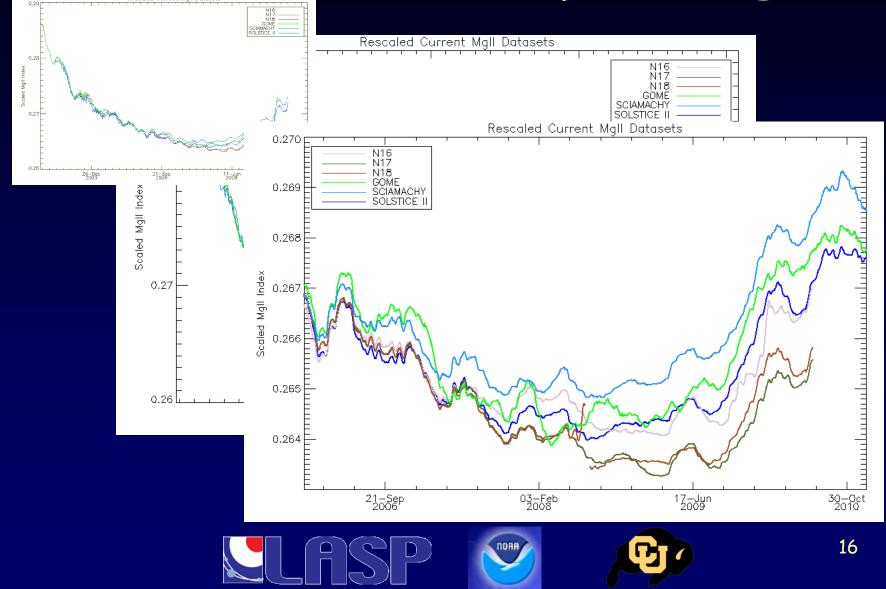
What else can go wrong?



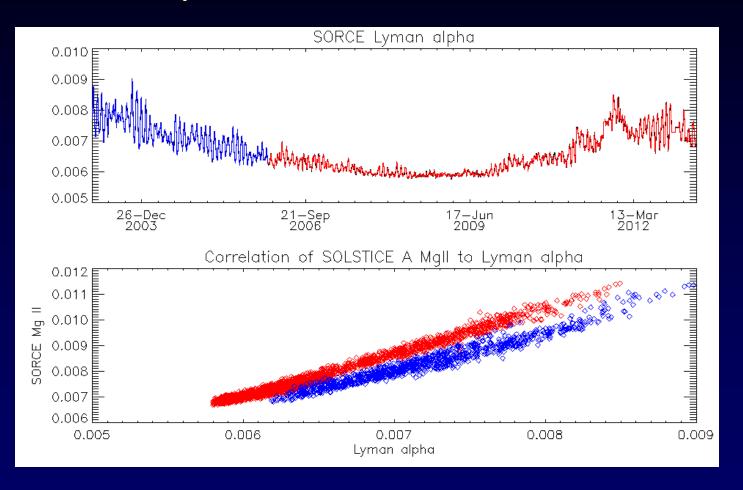
Which dataset is right?



Recall from a few years ago

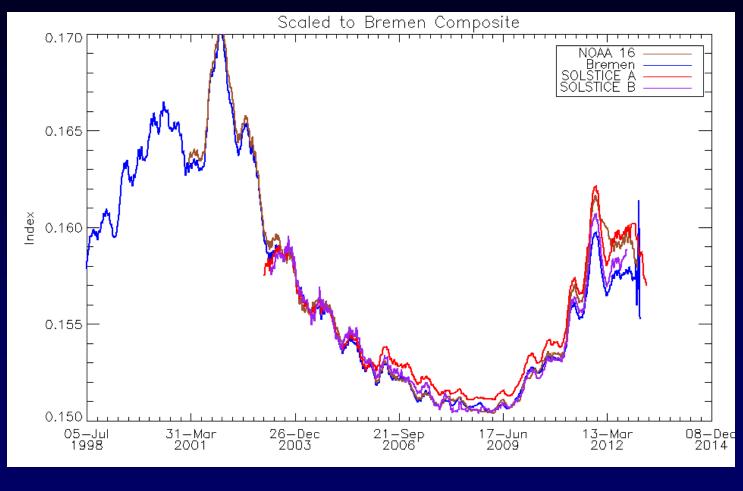


Suspect data located!



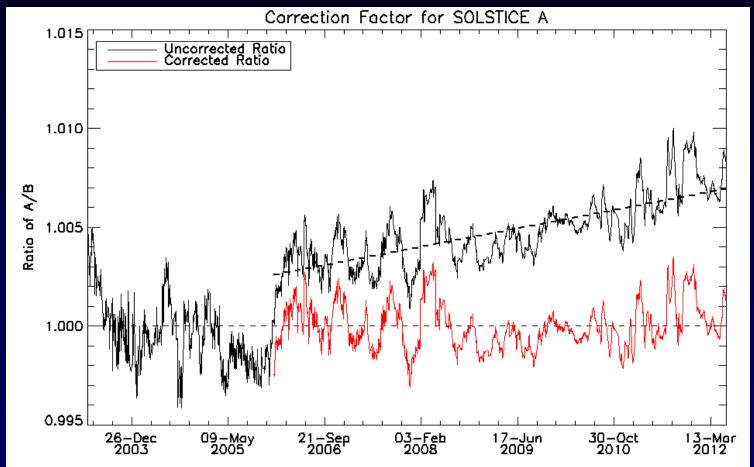


SOLSTICE B To the Rescue!





Correction to B



Snow et al. (2014) Journal of Space Weather and Space Climate, 4, A04.

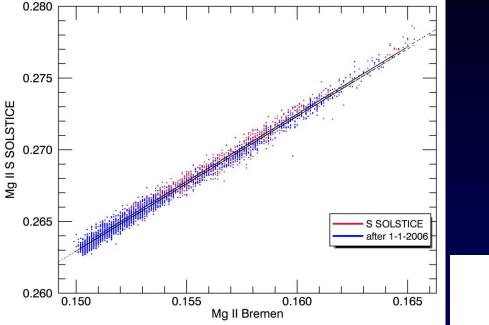






Comparisons among MgIIs

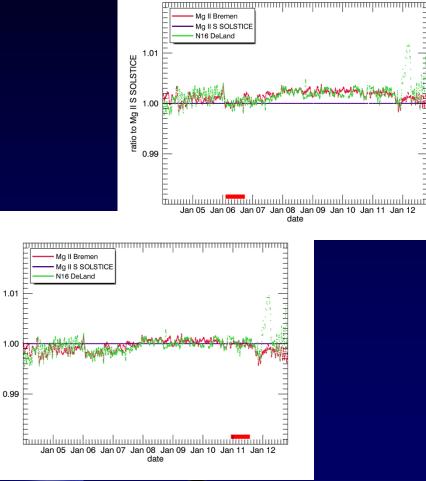
ratio to Mg II S SOLSTICE



Over last 10 years, indices now agree to better than 0.3%.

That's about 3% of the solar cycle variation!



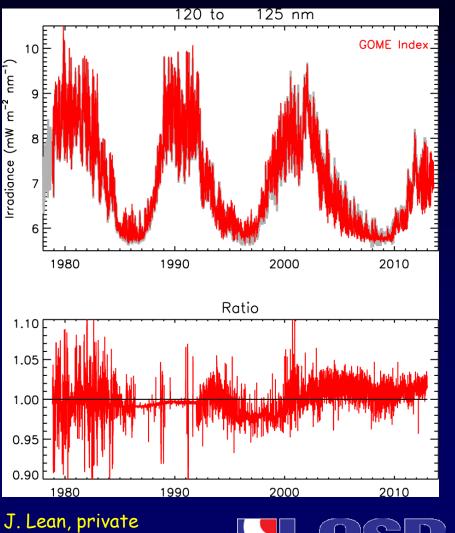


20

Agreement=Righteousness!



Effect on SSI Model



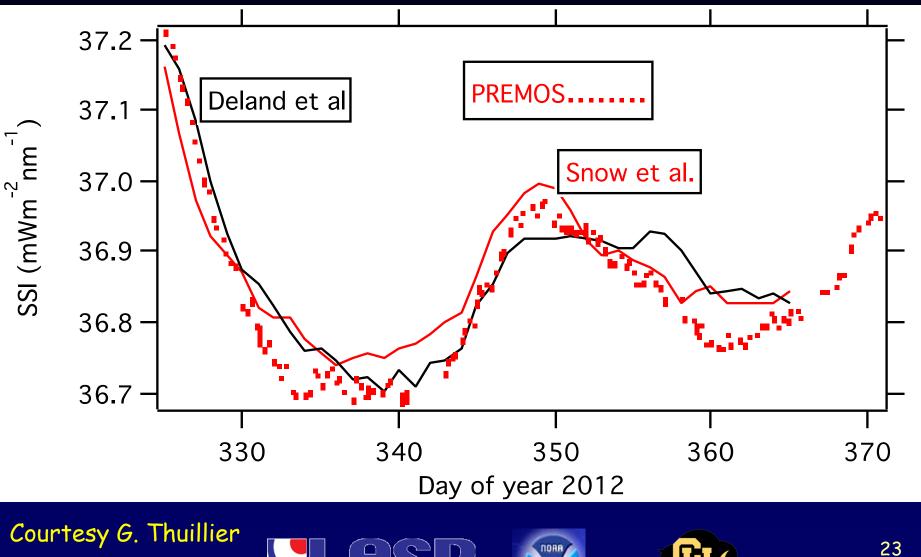
communication



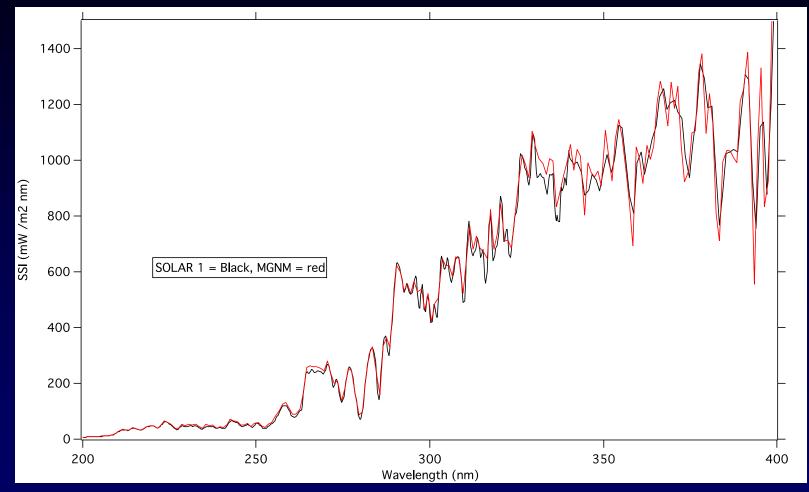




Recent measurements



SOLSPEC



Courtesy G. Thuillier







SOLSTICE

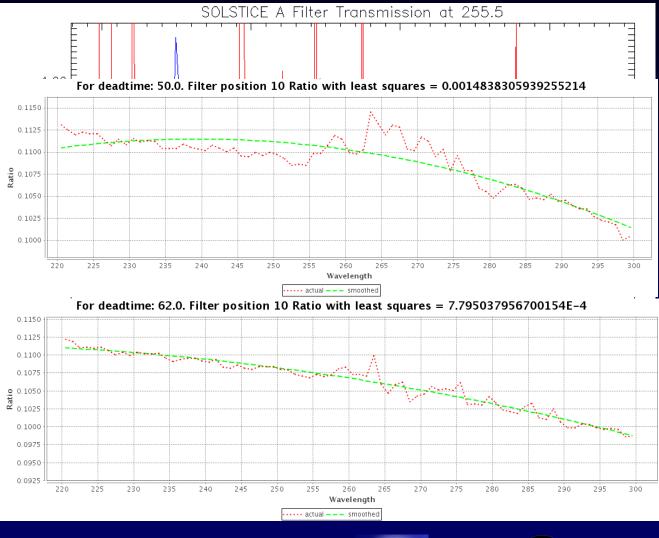
- Degradation trend analysis is ongoing.
- Version 13 improved corrections:
 - Filter Transmission
 - Dark Rate
 - Dead Time



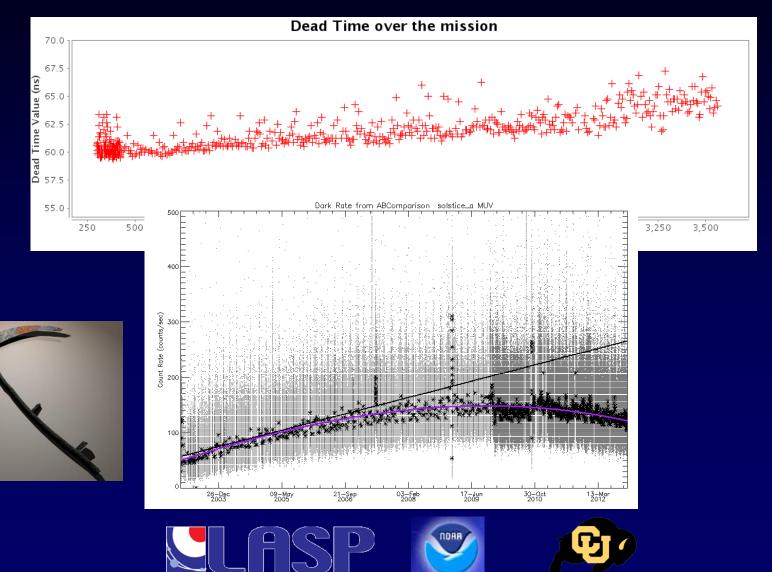




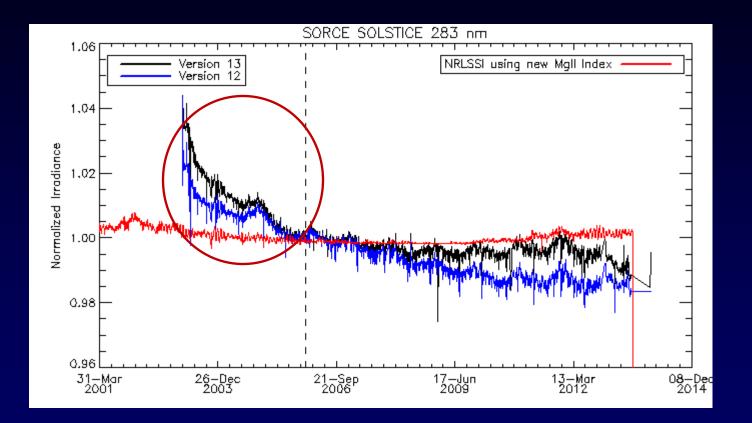
Filter Transmission



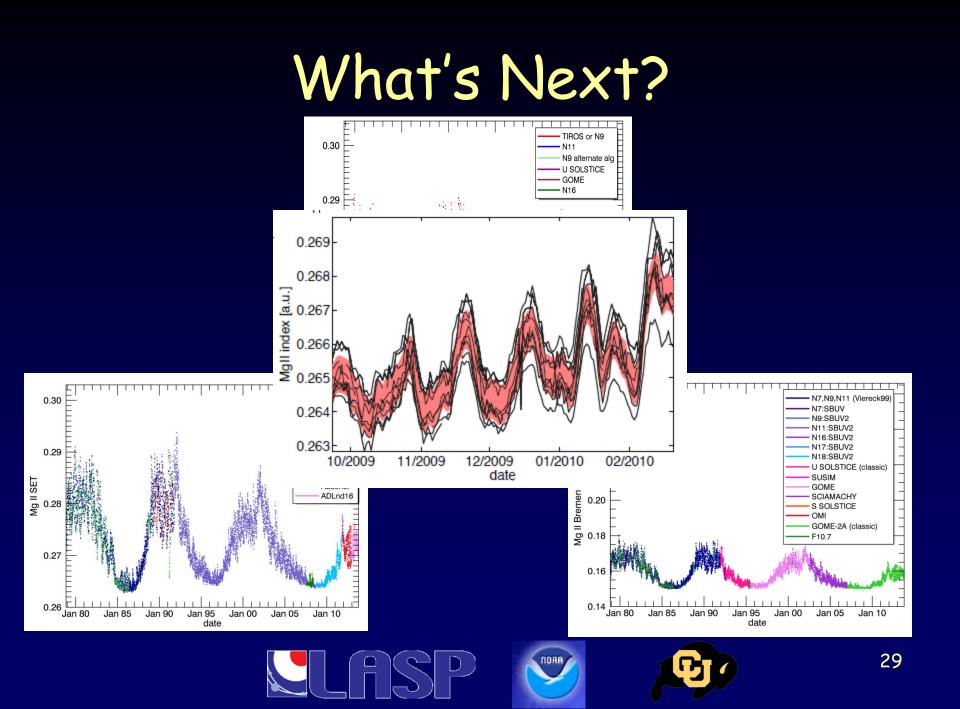




SOLSTICE V13







Data selection choices

Choose one data source per day?



from multiple sources?

Use Bayesian method?

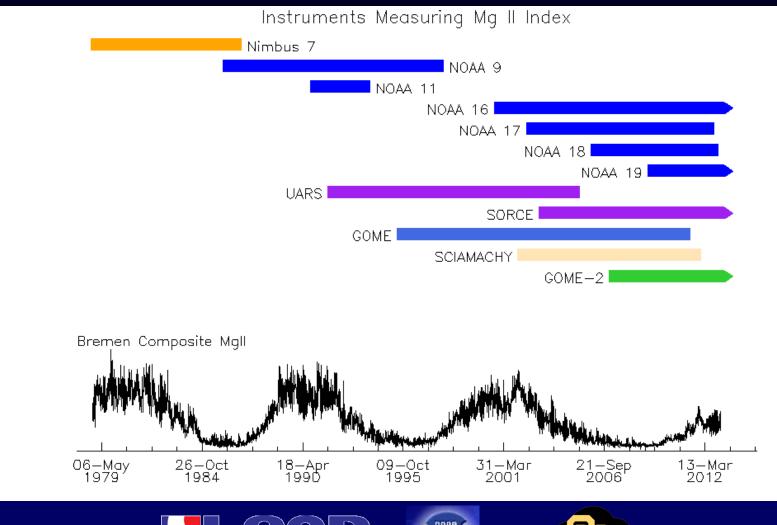






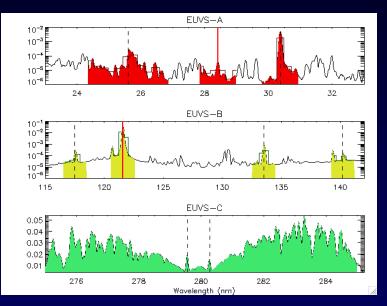


Will the MgII record continue?



GOES-R EXIS Overview

- EUV and X-ray Irradiance Sensors (EXIS)
 - X-ray Sensors (XRS) (0.05-0.4nm and 0.1-0.8 nm)
 - Extreme UltraViolet Sensor (EUVS)
 - Channel A: Coronal measurement (25-31 nm)
 - Channel B: Transition Region measurement (117-140 nm)
 - Channel C: Chromospheric Measurement (275-285 nm)





EUVS C Capabilities

- Grating Spectrograph:
 - 512 element diode array (Hamamatsu 3924)
 - filter 15 nm wide bandpass, 10⁷ out of band rejection
- Wavelength Range: 275-285 nm
- Spectral Resolution: 0.1 nm
- Sampling: 5 pixels per resolut
- Measurement Cadence: 5 seco



Summary

- The MgII core to wing ratio is a proxy for chromospheric activity with a long history.
- Although it is mostly free of instrument artifacts, detailed analysis is still required to produce a reliable composite.
- Luxury of multiple overlapping datasets is coming to an end.
- Future of MgII proxy will begin with GOES-R EXIS.

