

# Progress on the Lyman-α Composite

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## LASP Lyman- $\alpha$ composite: construction

- Woods, Tobiska, Rottman, Worden (2000) "Improved solar Lyman-α irradiance modeling from 1947 through 1999 based on UARS observations", JGR.
- Scaled to average of UARS SOLSTICE and SUSIM.
- Approximate uncertainties of Lyman-α:
  - AE-E 30%, SME 40%
  - UARS SOLSTICE 5%, SORCE SOLSTICE 4%
- Proxies used:

Lyman- $\alpha$  (Mg II) = a + b· Mg<sub>81</sub> + c · (Mg - Mg<sub>81</sub>) Lyman- $\alpha$  (F10.7) = a + b·  $\sqrt{F10}_{81}$  + c · ( $\sqrt{F10}$  -  $\sqrt{F10}_{81}$ )

• Expanded to include SEE, EVE, and SORCE SOLSTICE (with daily rebuilds of that data).

# LASP Lyman-alpha composite



# Why update the Ly-a composite? Examples

- Jumps as data source switches.
  - 1989 switch from SME to the Mg proxy model.
  - 1992 switch from the Mg proxy model to UARS SOLSTICE.
- SORCE SOLSTICE is scaled by ~0.96.





# What is needed for a new composite?

### **CREATE PROXIES**

- Proxies are used as gap fillers and transfer function.
- Select data sets.
- Select function(s) for fits
- Select time period(s) for fits full mission, rising/falling periods

### CREATE COMPOSITE

- Select data set or proxies for each time period.
- Select which data sets get scaled.

### DIFFERENCES IN CONSTRUCTION FROM ORIGINAL

- No 3 day smoothing.
- Exclude short data sets.
- Use Bremen Mg II composite.

## Meet some potential proxies





# Bremen Mg II composite



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# Some possible proxy functions

Components	Ly a Mg II, Ca II F30, F10	core: transition region, wings: chromospheric chromospheric various
Functions	Lyman-α = a = a = a = a = a	$a \cdot Mg + b$ $a \cdot Mg^{2} + b \cdot Mg + c$ $a + b \cdot Mg81 + c \cdot (Mg - Mg81)$ $a \cdot F30 + c$ $a \cdot F30 + b \cdot Mg + c$ $a \cdot Ca + b \cdot Mg + c$

**Time Periods** full SORCE or UARS, GOME 2A, rising/ falling, ...

# Fits to SORCE SOLSTICE





# Statistics of fits to SORCE SOLSTICE

- Pearson correlation coefficient (r) and standard dev are similar.
- Shifted model in Woods et al.(2000) had an s.d. of 2.3%.

years	proxy fit	Standard deviation for fit							
		a∙Mg² + b∙Mg +c	a + b· Mg81 + c · (Mg-Mg81)	a + b· MgII	a + b∙ MgII + c∙ F30	a∙F30 +c	a∙Ca II +c	a + b· MgII + c· CaII	
2003 - 17	same	1.6%	1.6%	1.8%	1.7%	2.7%	5.3%	1.7%	
2003 - 12	same	1.7%	1.6%	1.7%	1.7%				
2013 - 17	2003 - 12	1.5%	1.6%						

# Fits to SORCE SOLSTICE



# Build new composite

#### Lyman-alpha

- 2003 2018 SORCE SOLSTICE
- 1993 2000 UARS SOLSTICE

#### Proxy to fill in data gaps

- 1989 2018 Mg II scaled to SORCE
- 1991 F30 scaled to SORCE

#### Scaled LASP Lyman-alpha composite

• 1947 - 1989

LASP composite scaled to Mg II model over SME period (1982 - 1989)



# Fit of LASP composite during SME period to Mg II proxy



## New Lyman-α Composite





# New Lyman-α composite vs F30 proxy



# **Future Efforts**

- Adjust composite with any revisions to SME.
- June 18 LASP calibration rocket.
- Adjust composite with any revisions to UARS or SORCE.
- Scale UARS SOLSTICE to SORCE SOLSTICE?
- Add GOES-R series Lyman-α to composite.
- Switch to SSIAMESE Mg II composite.
- Quantify uncertainties.

# backup



## Data sets

composite\_lyman\_alpha.csv description: LASP Lyman-alpha daily composite source: http://lasp.colorado.edu/lisird/data/composite\_lyman\_alpha/ other format options: txt, json data range: 1947-02-14 to 2018-02-02 cadence: daily adjustments: scaled to 1AU download date: 2018-02-03 version: 3

composite\_mg\_index.csv description: LASP Mg II daily composite source: http://lasp.colorado.edu/lisird/data/composite\_mg\_index/ data range: 1978-11-06 to 2013-07-15 adjustments: download date: 2018-2-3 version: 13

sorce\_ssi\_l3.csv description: SORCE SOLSTICE daily Lyman-alpha 1 nm band source: http://lasp.colorado.edu/lisird/data/sorce\_ssi\_l3/ -- use 'displayed range to get just one wavelength' data range: 2003-05-14 to 2018-02-03 note1: http://lasp.colorado.edu/home/sorce/data/ -- Ly alone not available, potentially 1 min data download date: 2018-2-3 adjustments: cadence: daily version: 15 uars\_solstice\_ssi.csv description: 1 nm band around Ly-alpha source: http://lasp.colorado.edu/lisird/data/uars\_solstice\_ssi/ -- use 'displayed range to get just one wavelength' data range: 1991-10-07 to 2001-07-16 cadence: daily adjustments: adjusted to 1AU download date: 2018-2-3 version: 18

MgII\_composite\_Bremen.dat description: Bremen Mg II composite source: http://www.iup.uni-bremen.de/gome/gomemgii.html data range: late 1978 - 2018-2-3 cadence: daily download date: 2018-2-3 version: 5

radio\_flux\_adjusted\_observation.txt description: various radio fluxes source: https://spaceweather.cls.fr/services/radioflux/ data range: 1951-11-01 to 2018-04-03 f30 start time: 1957-03-01 cadence: daily download date: 2018-4-10 adjustments: adjusted to 1AU notes: lots of info in header

call\_k\_1976\_2015.csv description: Call k data source: http://lasp.colorado.edu/lisird/data/cak/ data range: 1976-11-20 to 2015-10-01 cadence: daily download date: 2018-4-12 notes: LASP site has link to SOLIS (ISS) instrument for other data Missing a lot of days.

# Example UARS trends





## What was SORCE doing?



### What were SORCE and UARS doing?

#### fits made for UARS 1993-2001

1.08





date

#### MgII comparisons



CSORCE . cSDO •

0.0085





#### Mg II comparisons

• 1993-99 - Mg II issue when switches from GOME to U/SOLSTICE or UARS decay?



#### 1. TIMED SEE has an offset and more scatter than SORCE SOLSTICE



0.150

4.0

4.5

5.0

Ly\_alpha LASP

5.5

6.0

#### 4. Jump in composite in 1992 when its source switches to UARS SOLSTICE. (1/2)



Reference level (scaling) done with average of SUSIM and SOLSTICE, but then only SOLSTICE was used in the composite. Need to look at SUSIM in later time period and see how it behaves relative to SOLSTICE. Suspect that offset has changed. Recompare after fix.





#### 4. Jump in composite in 1992 when its source switches to UARS SOLSTICE. (2/2)



A comparison of the NOAA composite (which has different sources than Bremen) with Lyman- $\alpha$  shows the same jump in August, 1992.

However, when we plot with the colors indicating the source of the NOAA composite data, we see that the jump is not related to the different data sources.

So we conclude that there is a jump in the Lyman- $\alpha$  composite in August 1992.

Since the Bremen Mg II composite uses U SOLSTICE after 1992, we check if it is also impacted. However, when a comparison of Bremen Mg II with the NOAA Mg II shows no change except in noise levels.

![](_page_26_Figure_6.jpeg)