



OMI Solar Data: Recent Developments

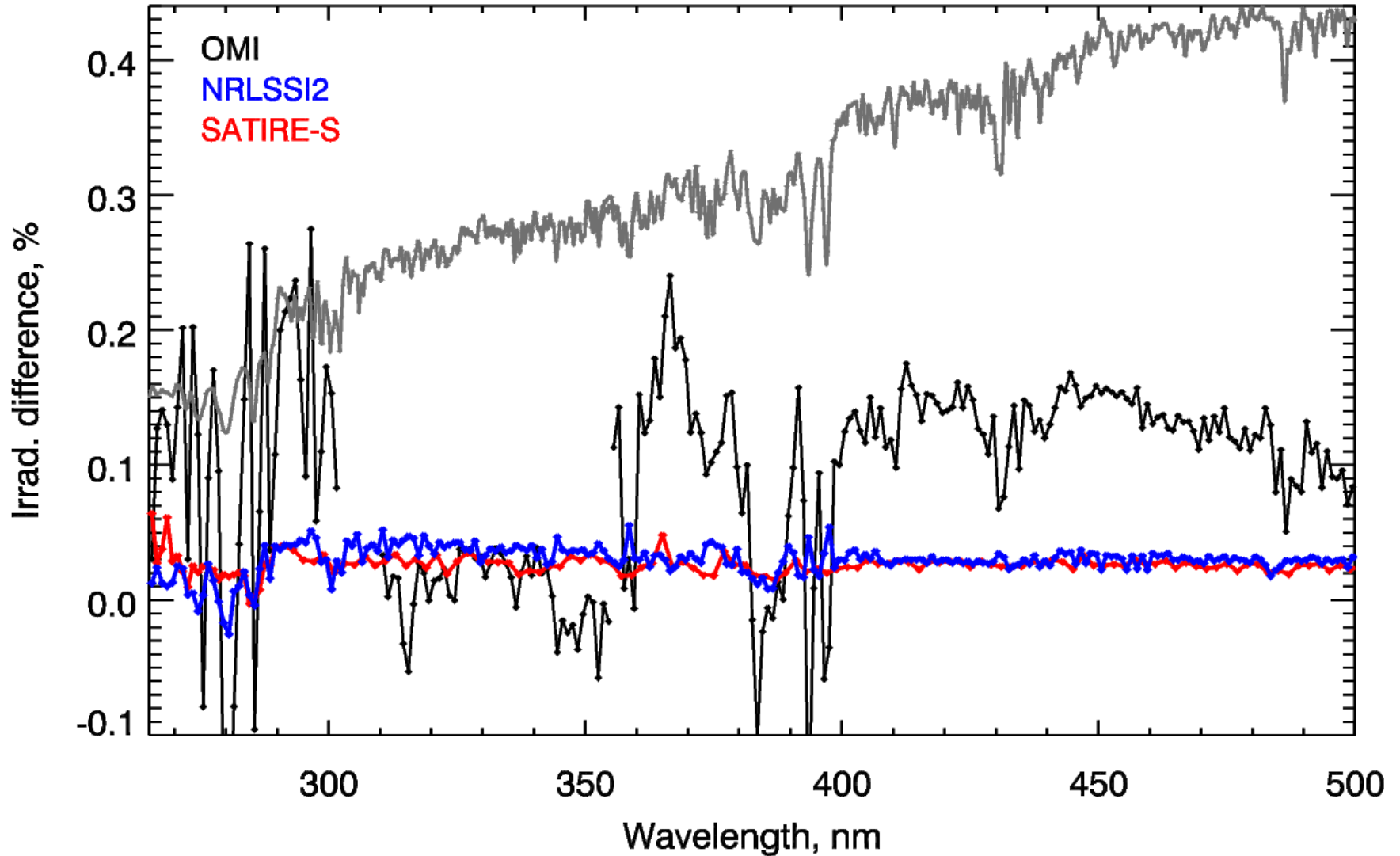
Marchenko, S., DeLand, M.
SSAI/NASA GSFC

SIST Meeting, May 11-12, 2017

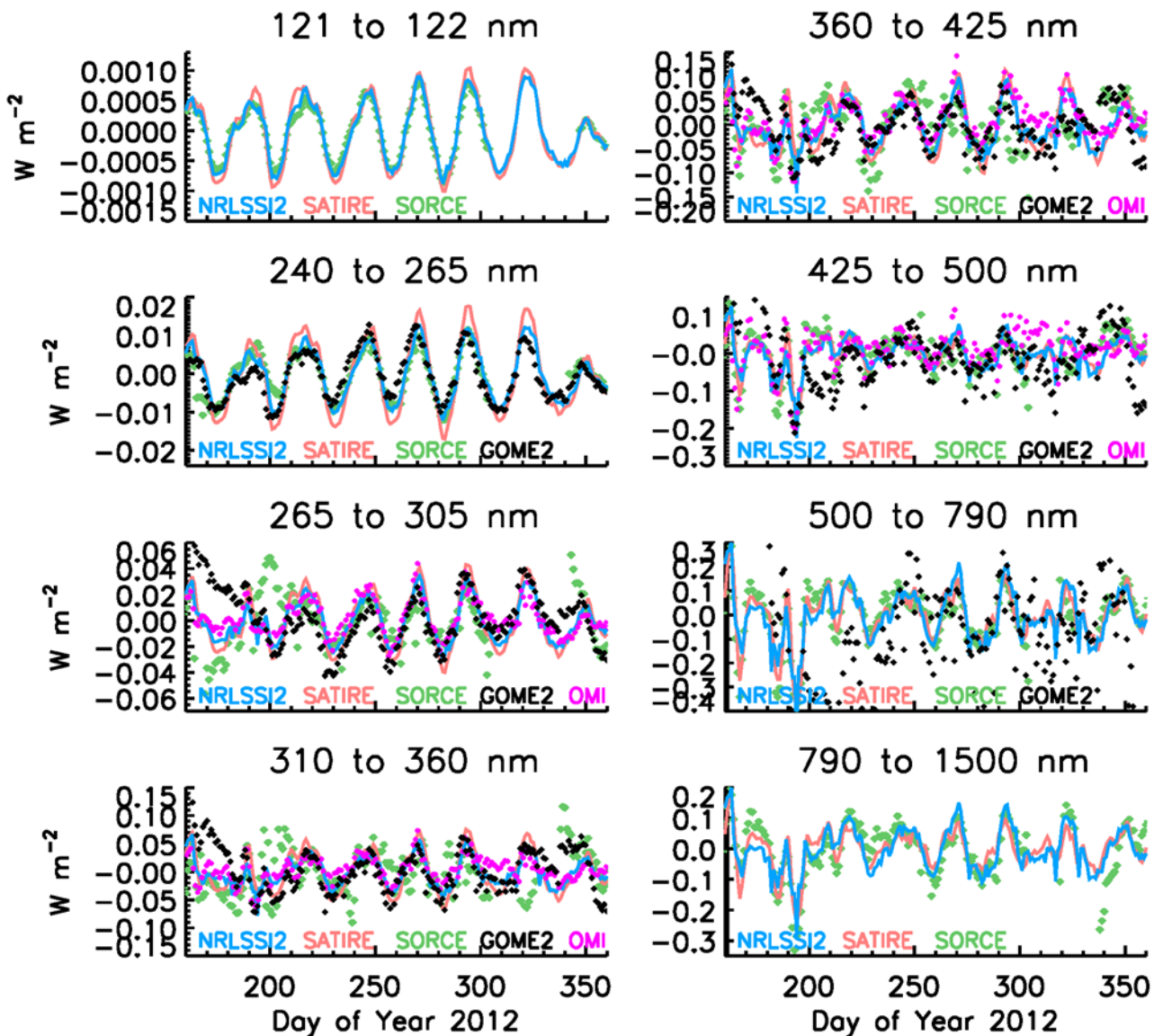
1. Solar data (OMI, SORCE, GOME-2A) and Solar models (NRLSSI2 and SATIRE-S).
2. OMI degradation-free SSI.
3. OMI solar indices.

Difference btw. the long-term (yy2012-2014 vs. yy2007-2009) and short-term (8 rotational cycles in yy2012-2013) SSI changes

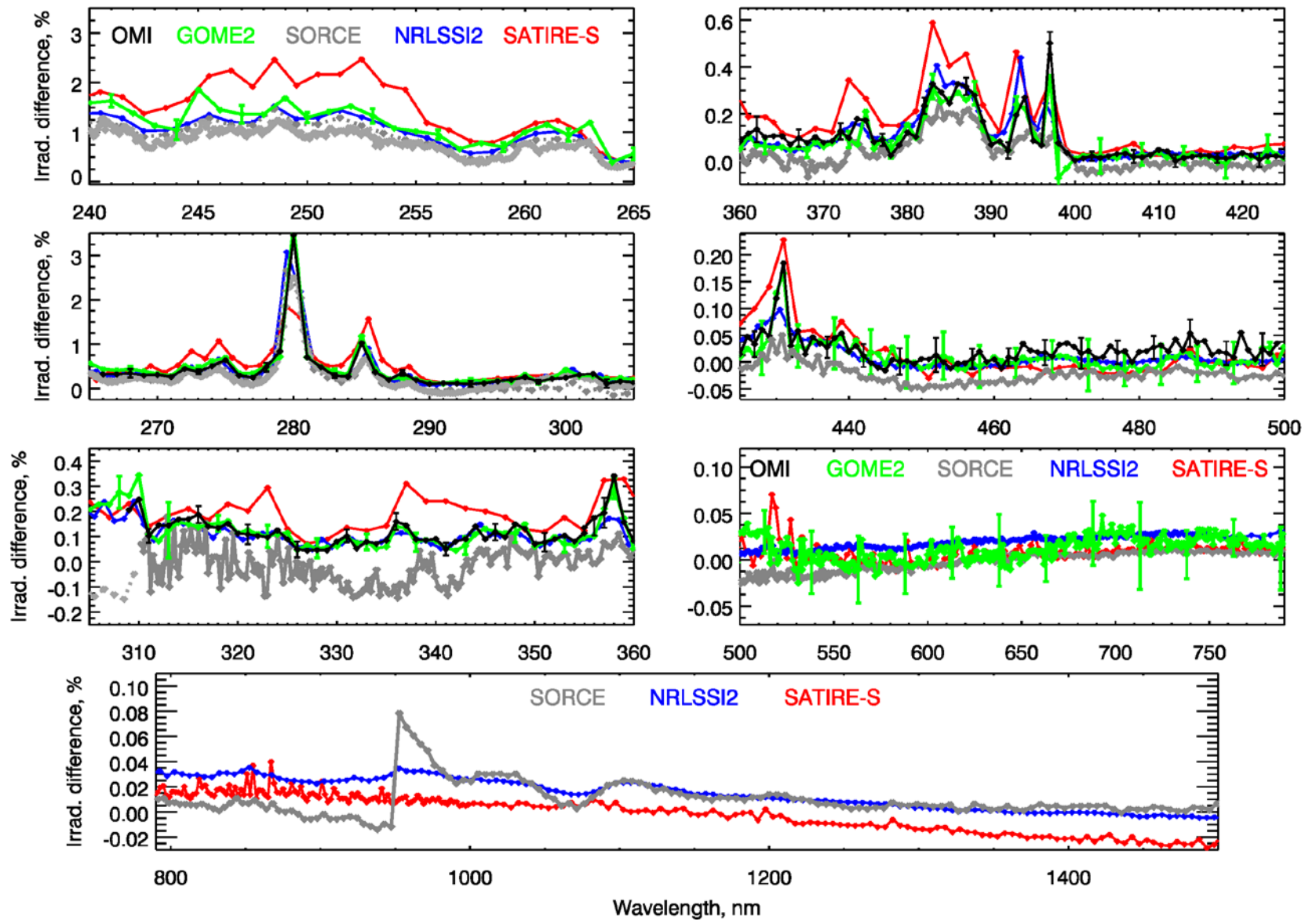
Marchenko, DeLand, Lean, JSWSC, 6, No. 27, A40 (2016)



DETRENDED IRRADIANCE



Observed short-term (rotational) SSI changes and model predictions



OMI degradation-free SSI and the degradation model:

- now the daily irradiances are coming from an alternative-reprocessing stream;
- improved spectral resolution;
- FOV-dependent degradation coefficients.

Once extrapolated on the y2017 data, the currently assumed time-independent degradation rates lead to ~0.1-0.3% systematic errors.

Path forward:

- using the weekly measurements from the regular solar diffusor;
- updating the degradation model with the data from the Cycle 24/25 minimum.

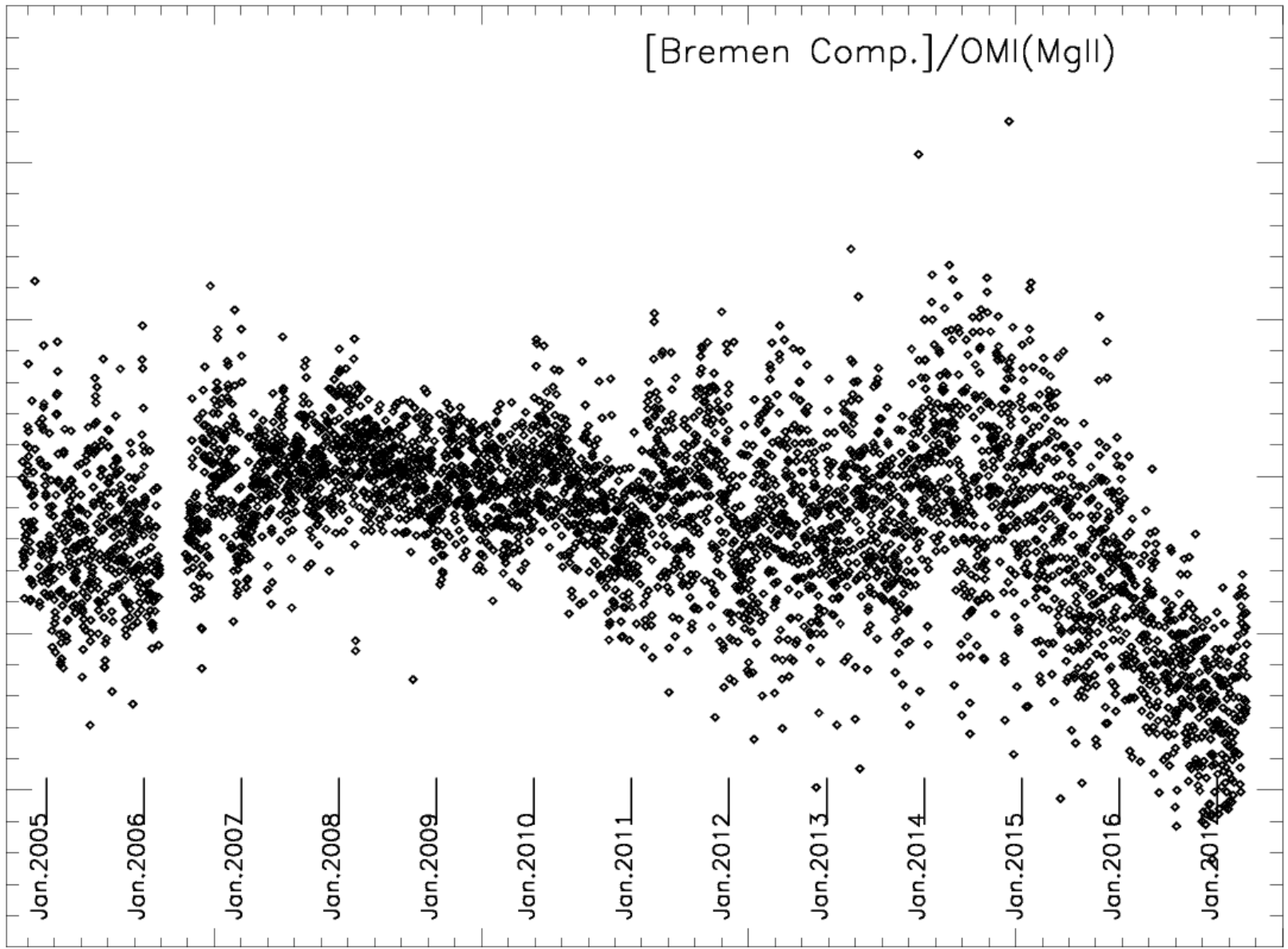
[Bremen Comp.]/OMI(MgII)

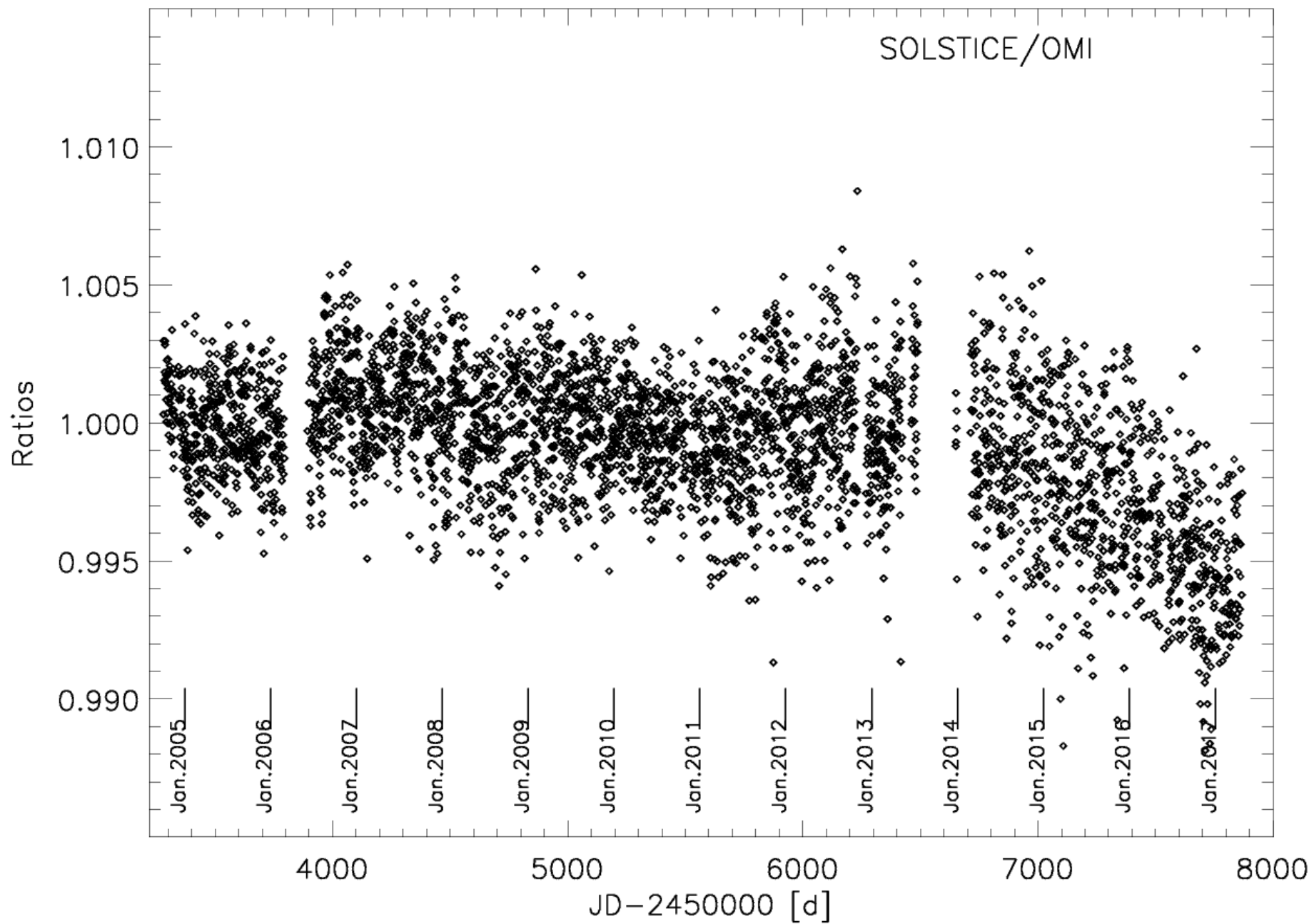
Ratio

1.010
1.005
1.000
0.995
0.990

Jan. 2005 Jan. 2006 Jan. 2007 Jan. 2008 Jan. 2009 Jan. 2010 Jan. 2011 Jan. 2012 Jan. 2013 Jan. 2014 Jan. 2015 Jan. 2016 Jan. 2017

4000 5000 6000 7000 8000
JD-2450000 [d]





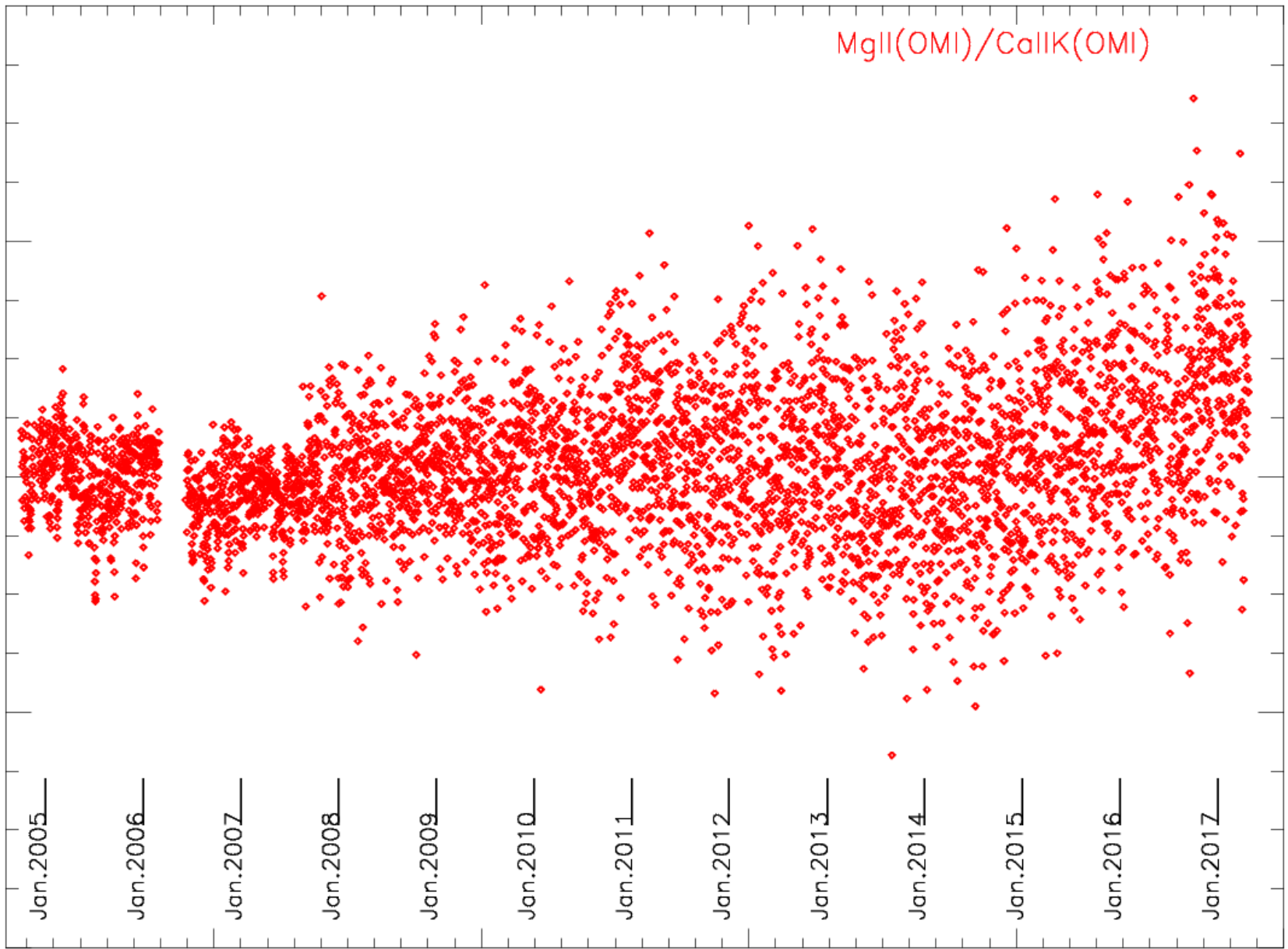
MgII(OMI)/CaIIK(OMI)

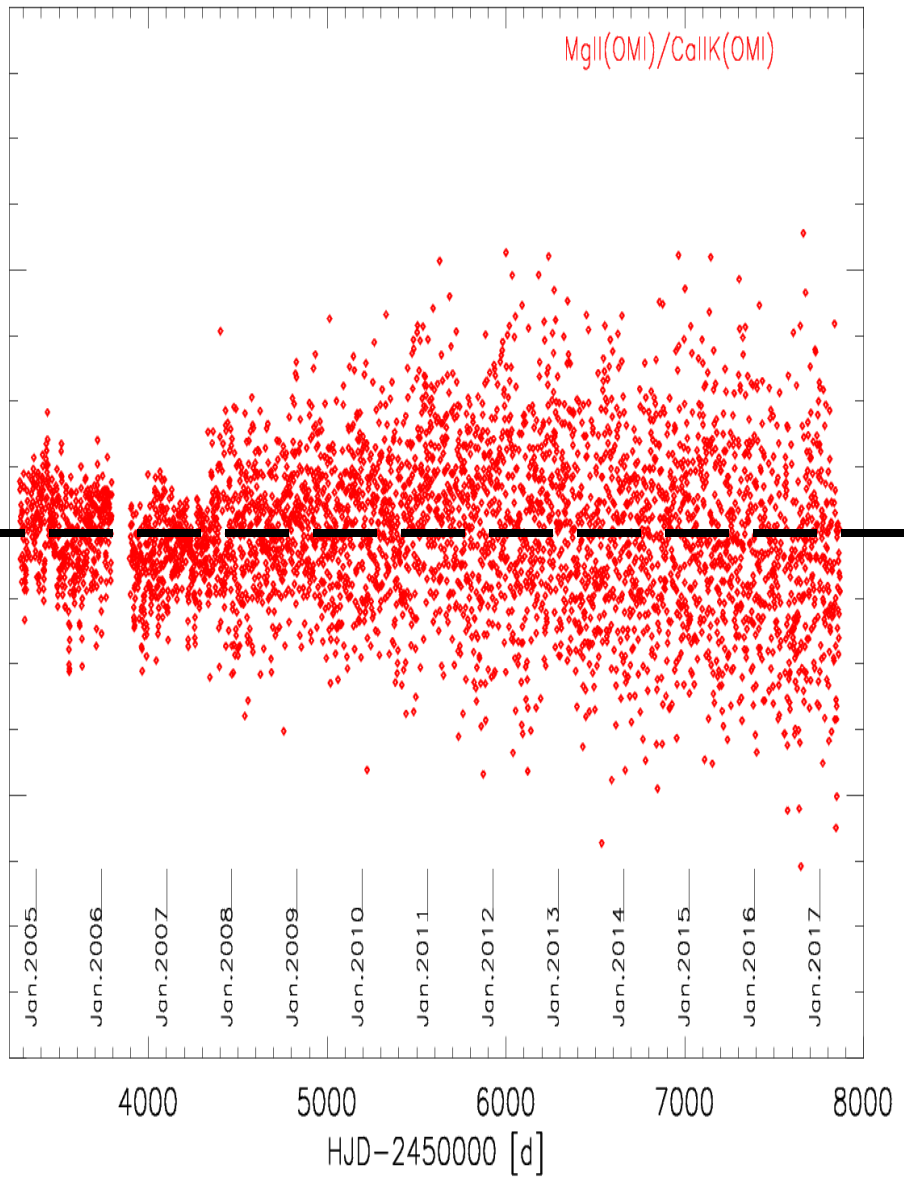
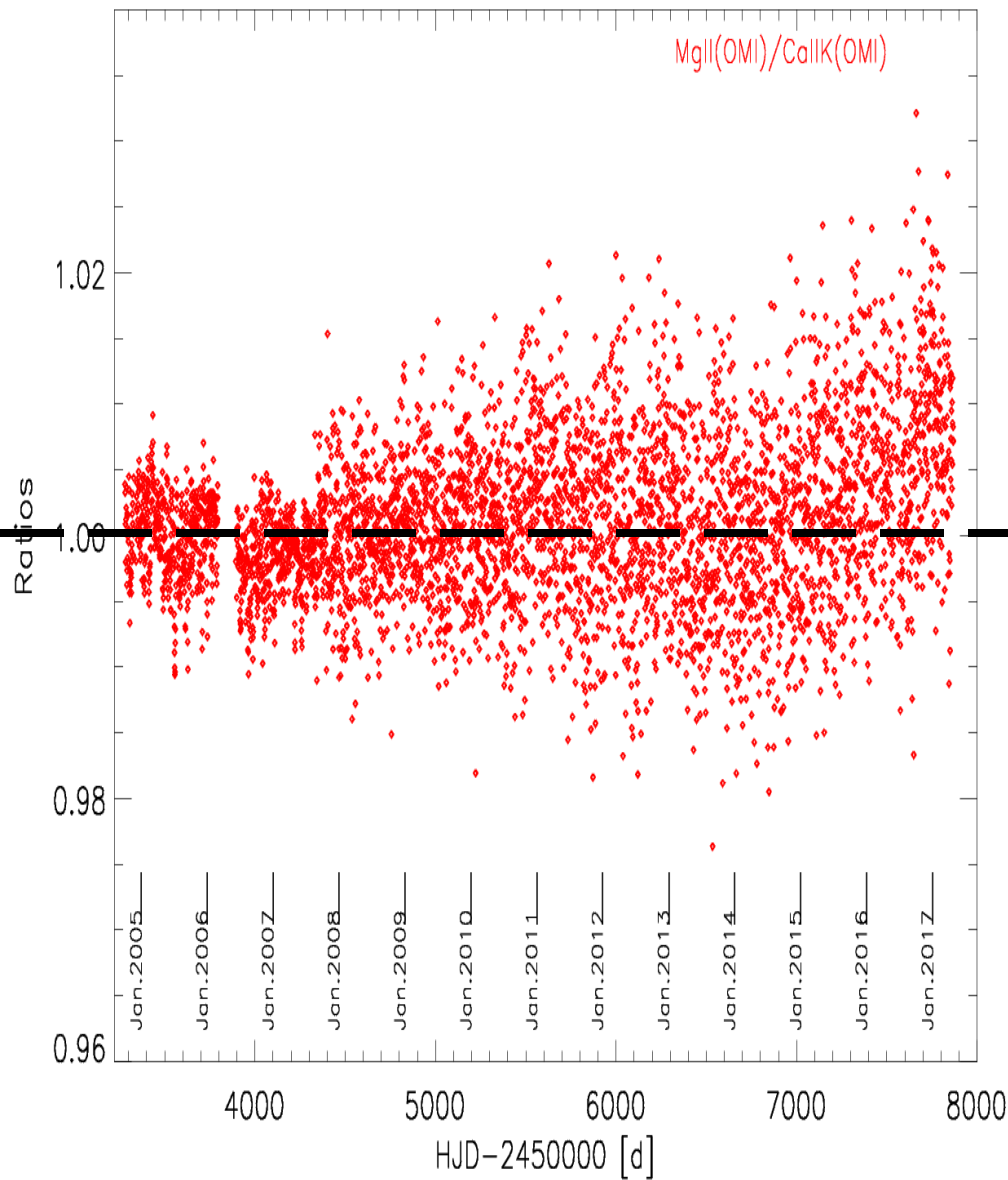
Ratios

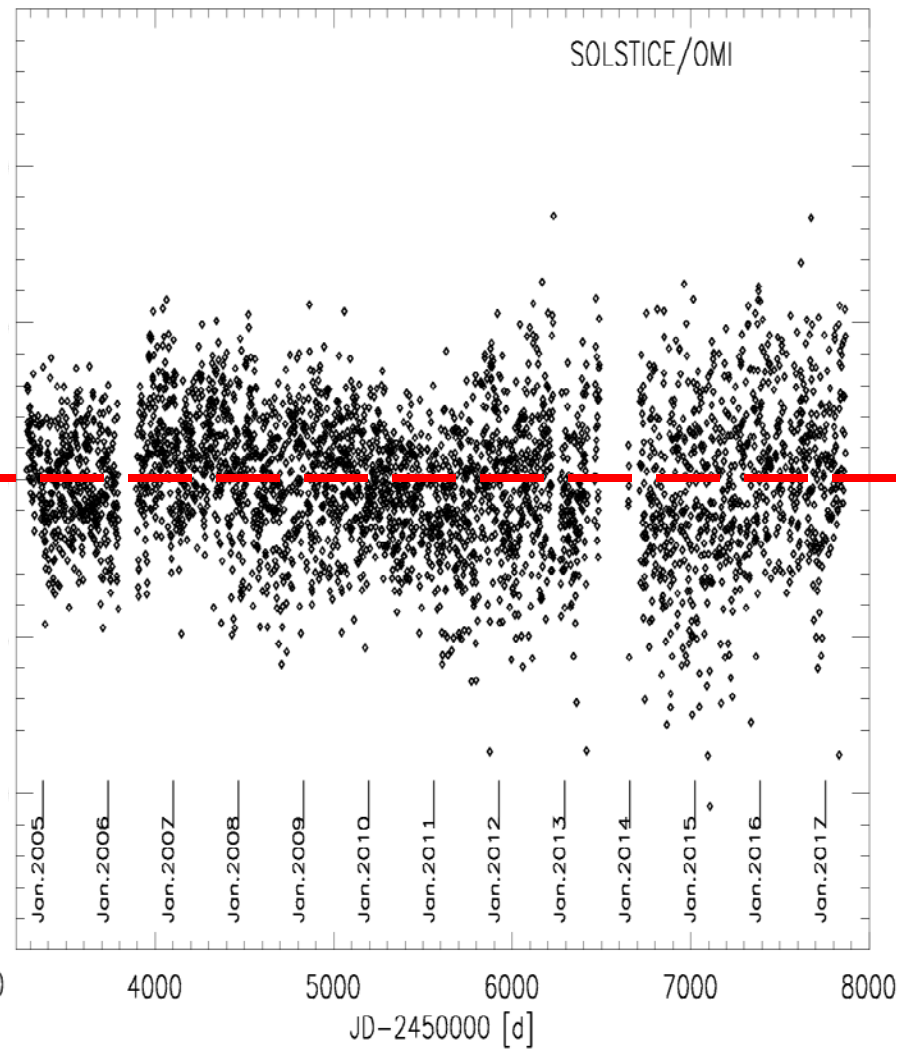
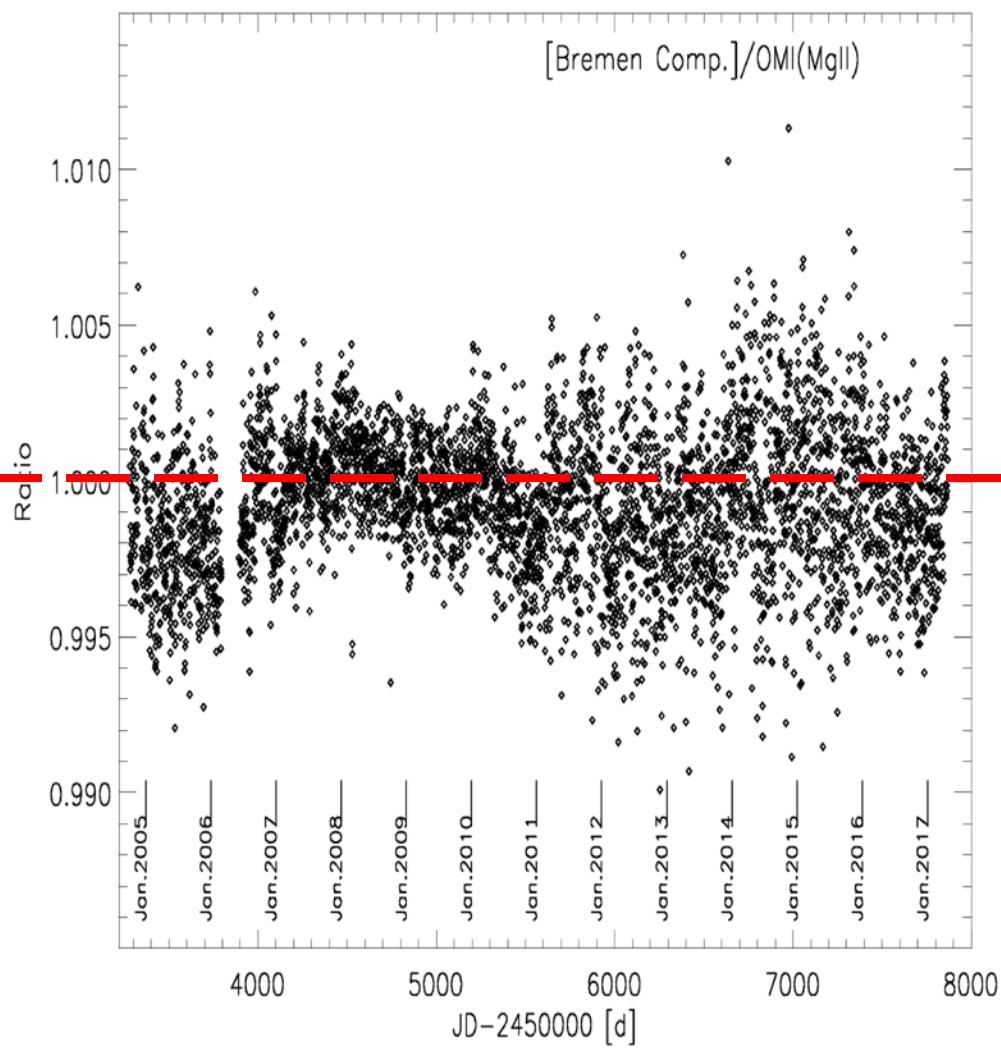
1.02
1.00
0.98
0.96

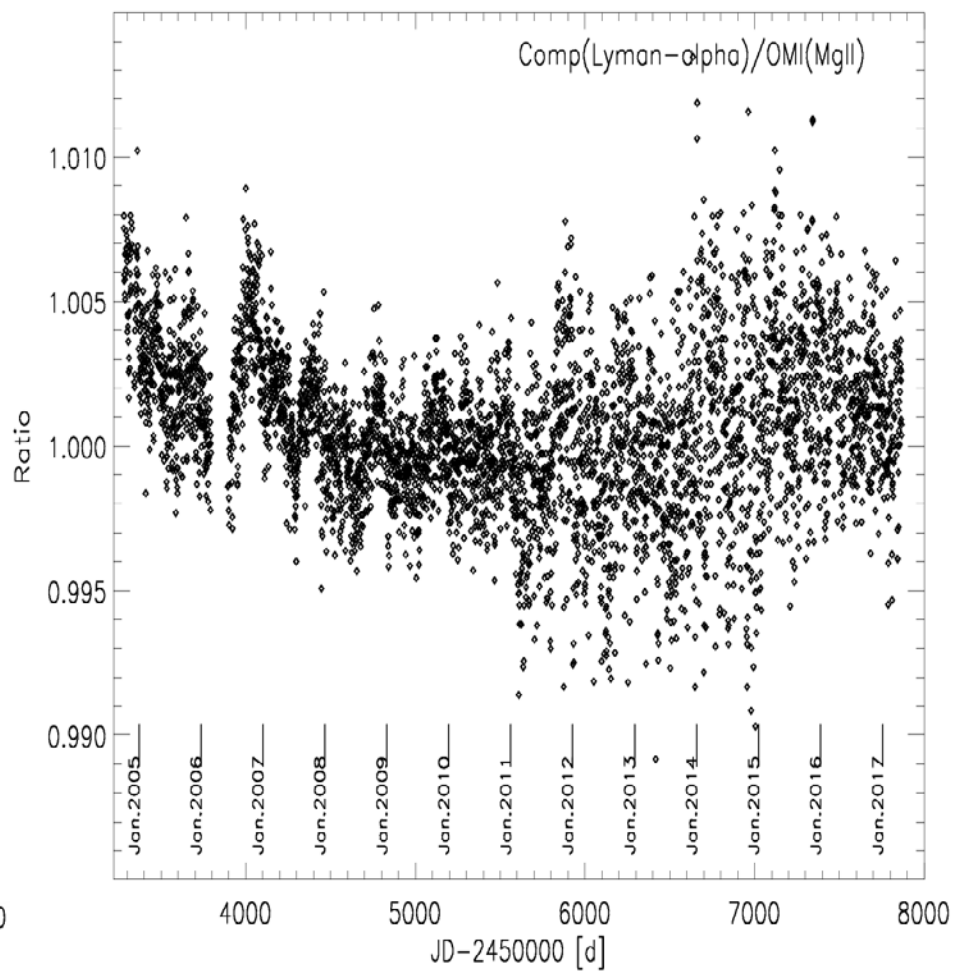
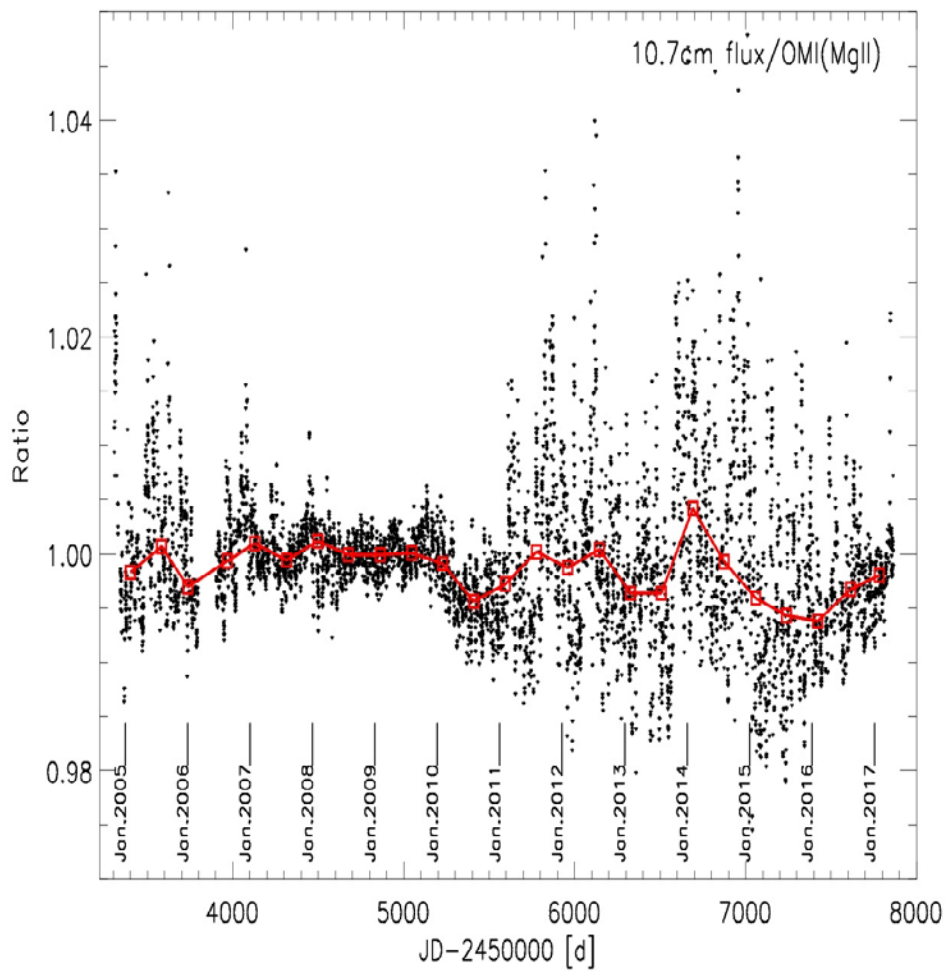
Jan.2005 Jan.2006 Jan.2007 Jan.2008 Jan.2009 Jan.2010 Jan.2011 Jan.2012 Jan.2013 Jan.2014 Jan.2015 Jan.2016 Jan.2017

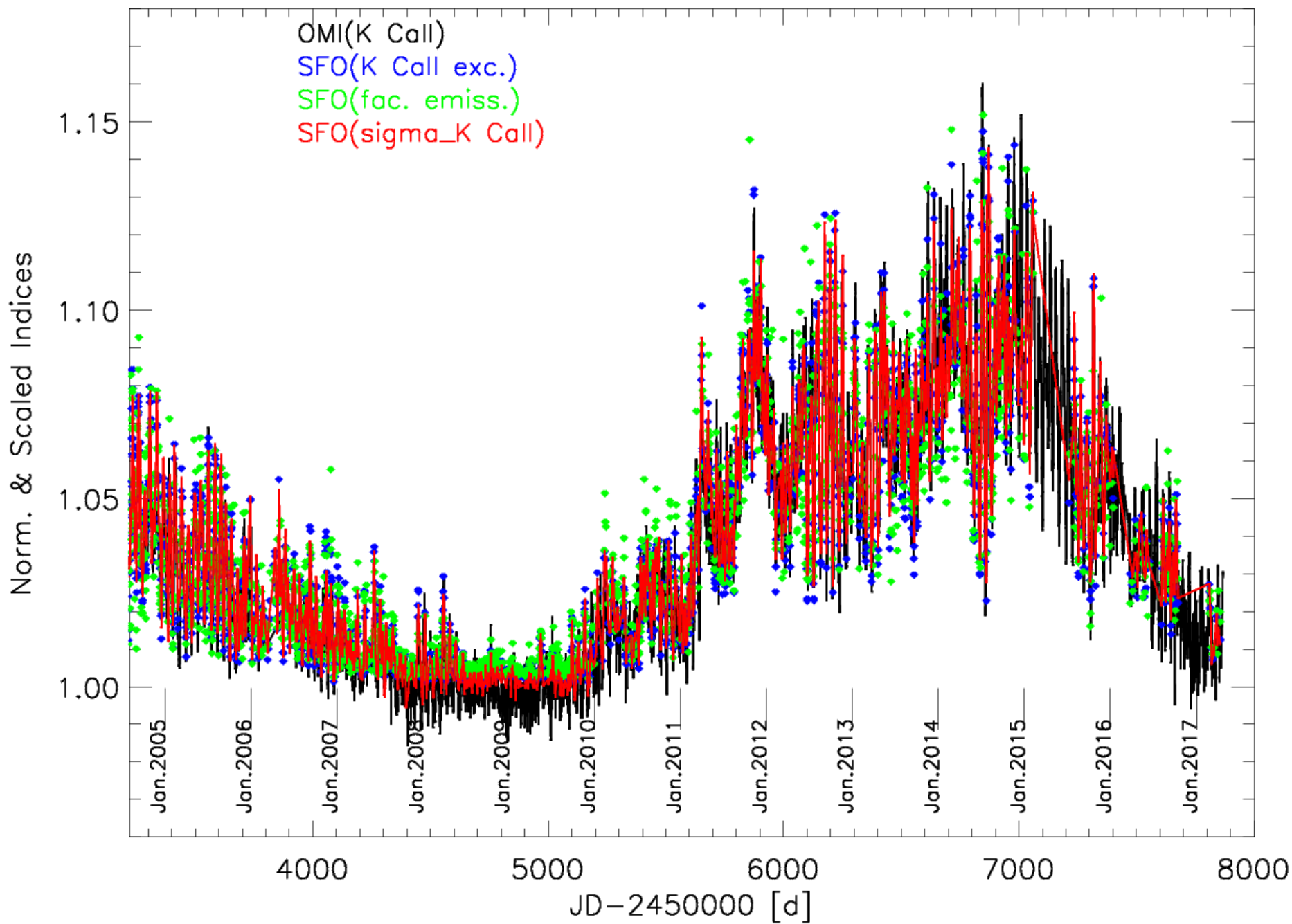
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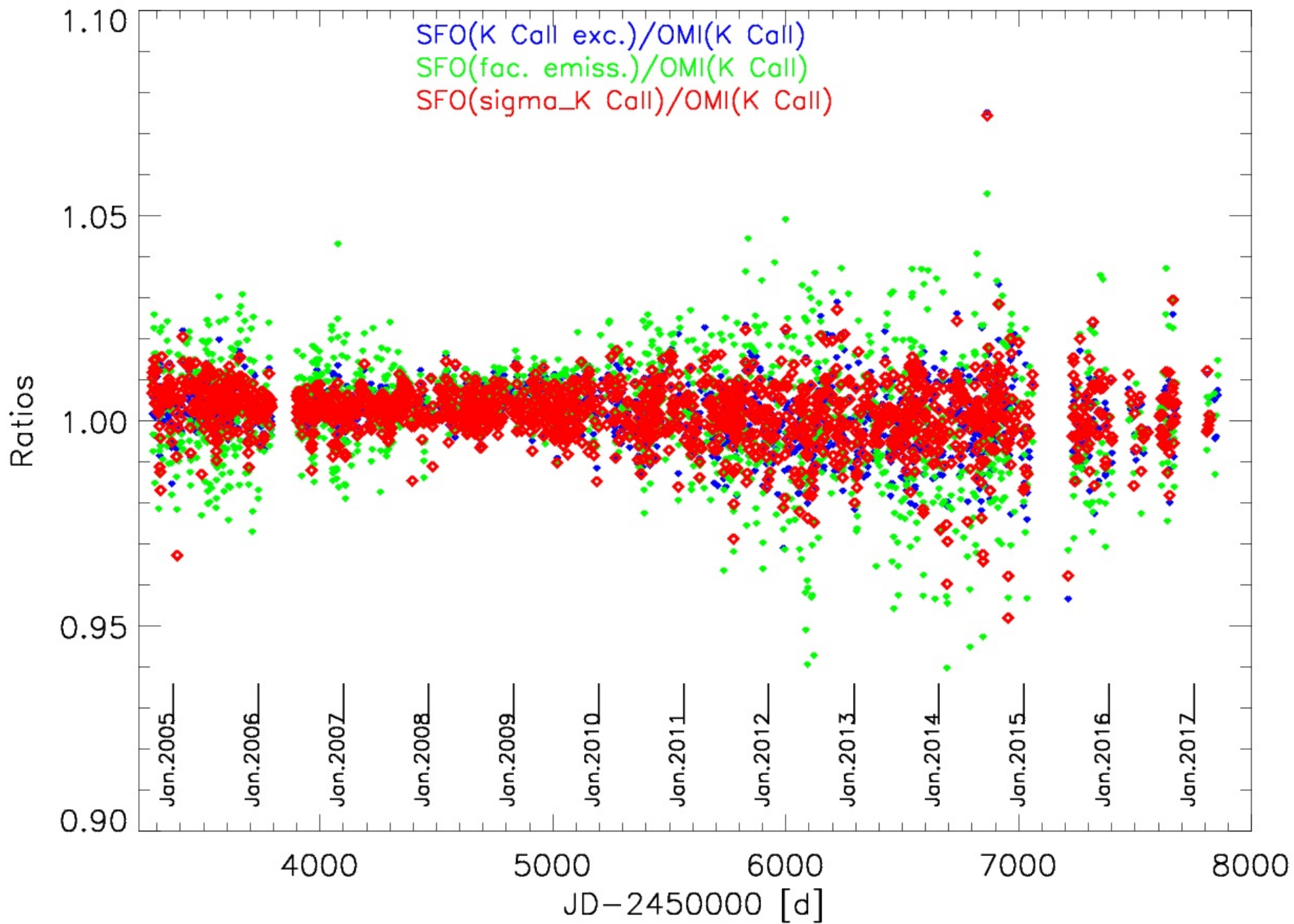




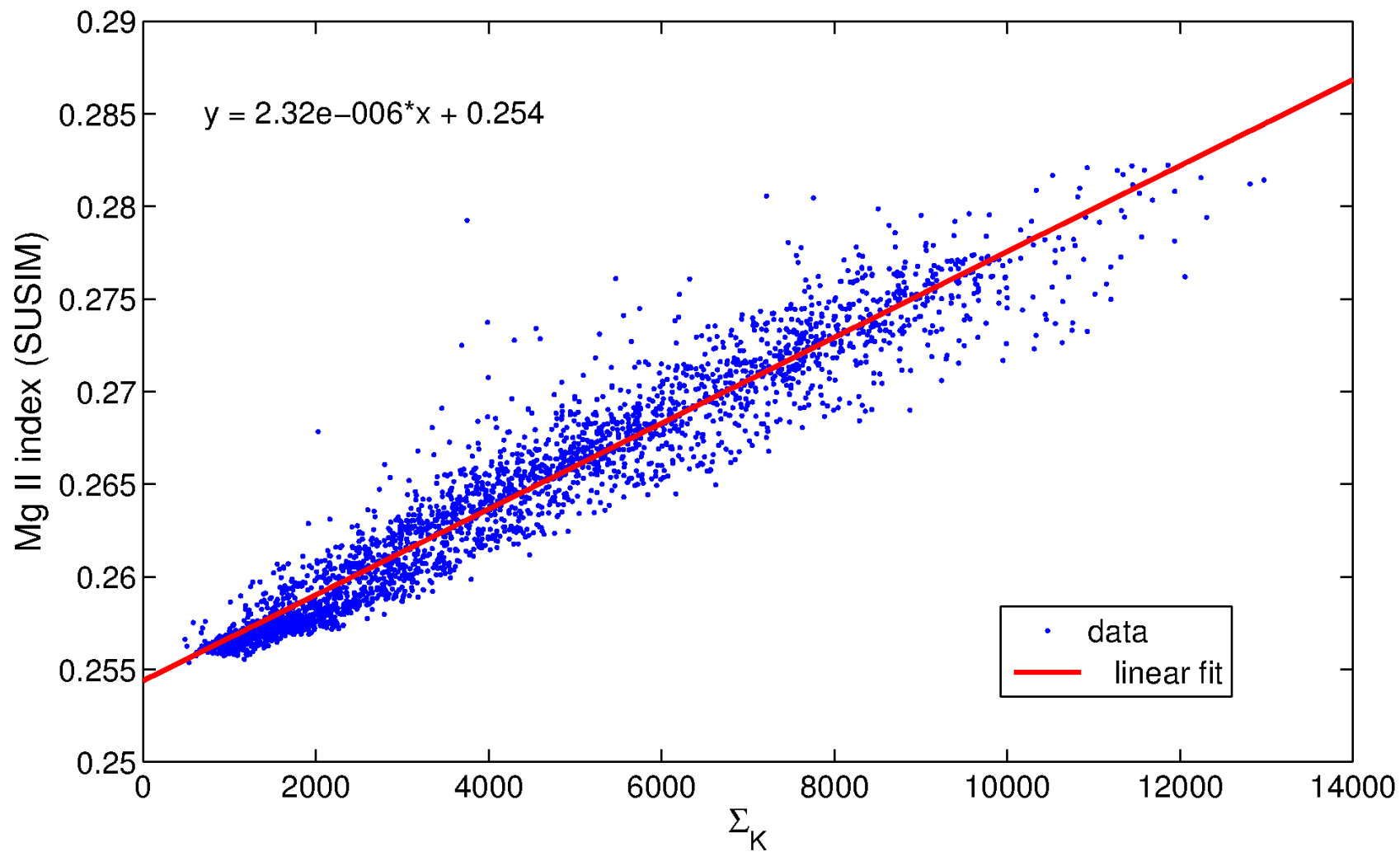








SFO & UARS: $r^2=0.924$



1. Observations and models:

- one may consider the short-term (rotational) SSIs scales as a viable proxy for the solar-cycle scale spectrum;
- solar lines/line blends could (should?) be considered as important model-validation tool.

2. Degradation-free OMI SSI data:

- pending further revision of the degradation model;
- incorporation of the weekly solar observations from the regular diffuser;
- TROPOMI (August 2017) may help...
- assessing the impact and correcting for the two instrument anomalies (June 2016, March 2017).

3. OMI solar indices:

- the y2015+ trends in the MgII and MgI indices are 'soft'-corrected by combining SOLSTICE, Composite-MgII (Bremen) and N-19 data;
- alternative path forward may rely on the correction based on the OMI Call indices and indices provided by the regular and backup OMI diffusers.

Our thanks to (data and feedback):

A. Cookson, G. Chapman, J. Lean, M. Snow

BACKUP

Ozone Monitoring Instrument (*OMI*)

- Main goal: atmospheric trace gases (O_3 , SO_2 , NO_2 , etc.).
- Nadir-viewing, 'pushbroom' single monochromator with a 2-D CCD:
 - 264-504 nm spectral range (2 UV and 1 Vis channel);
 - 0.4-0.6 nm spectral resolution;
 - 30-60 simultaneous x-track FOVs.
- Once/day solar measurements:
 - 30-60 disk-integrated solar spectra ('Sun-as-a-star').
- **Very stable instrument; over the mission lifetime (2004-present):**
 - 3-8 % change in the optical throughput;**
 - < 0.01 nm change in the wavelength registration.**

