

$F_{10.7}$: Sources of the canonical solar EUV proxy

Boston College ISR: **Sam Schonfeld**

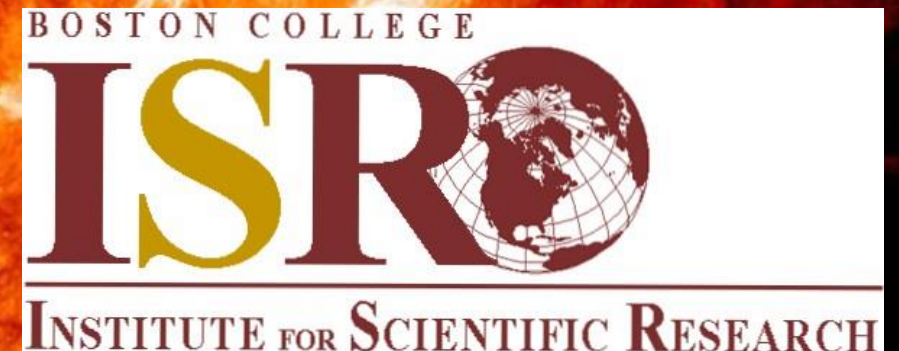
AFRL: **Stephen White, Carl Henney, Rachel Hock-Mysliwiec**

CU Boulder: **Cole Tamburri**

MIT Haystack: **Larisa Goncharenko**

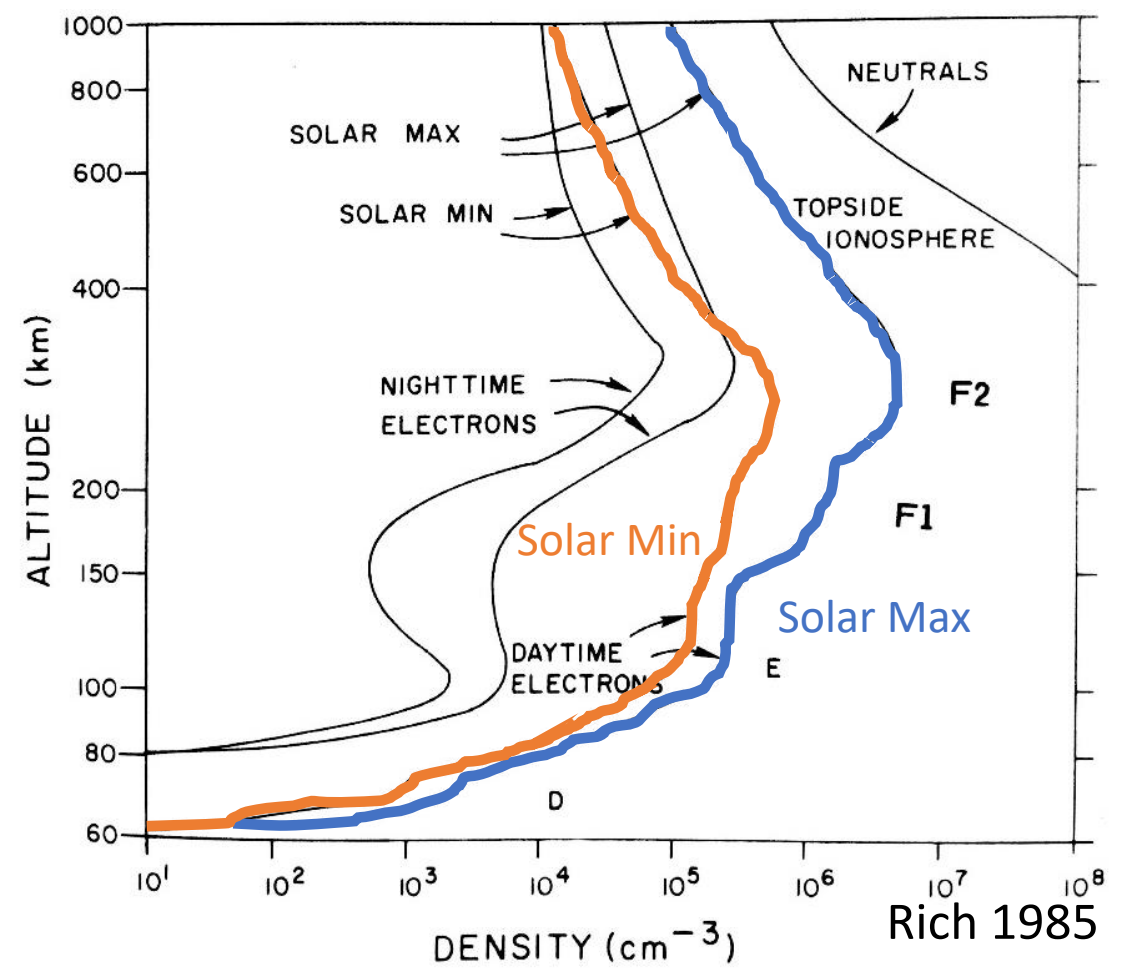
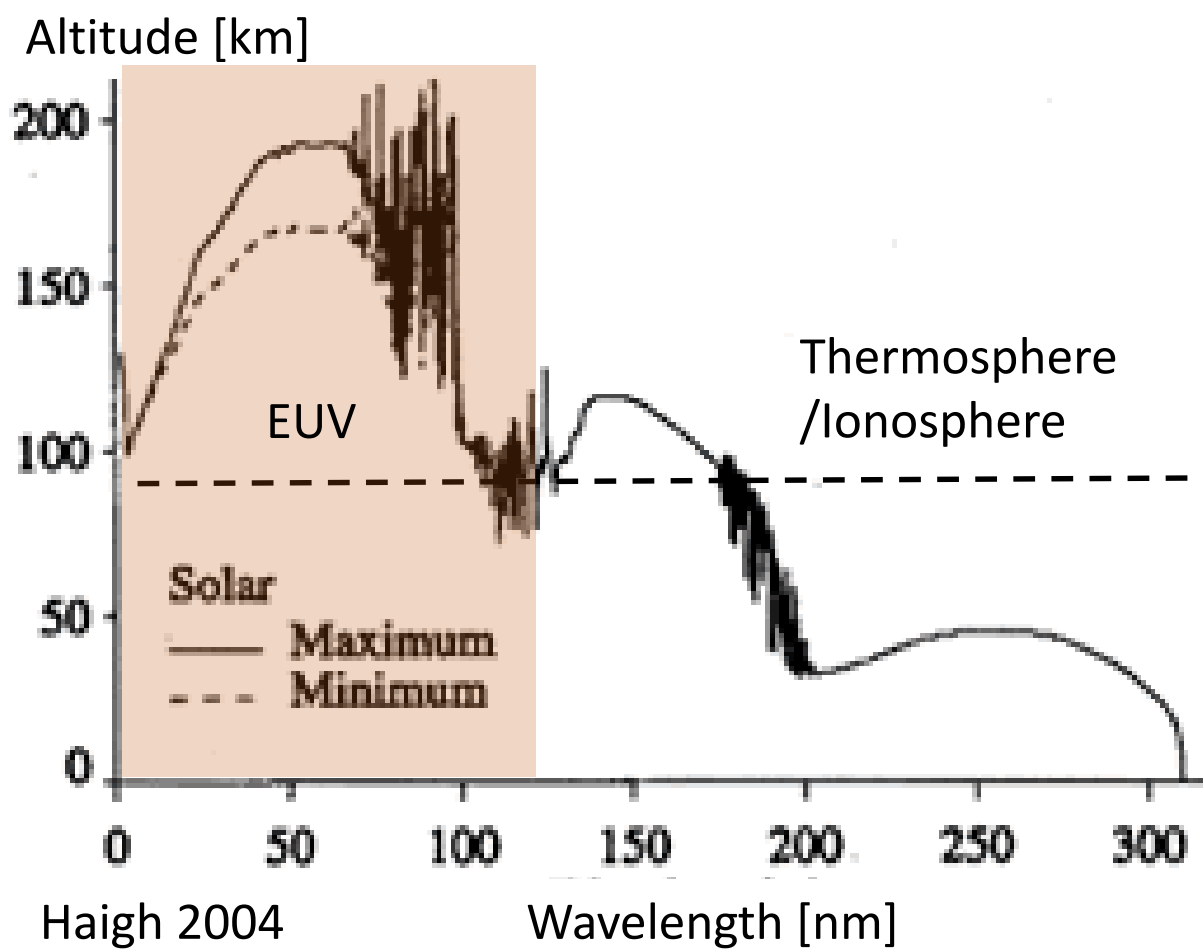
NMSU: **James McAteer**

UNOOSA ISWI workshop 11/2/2021



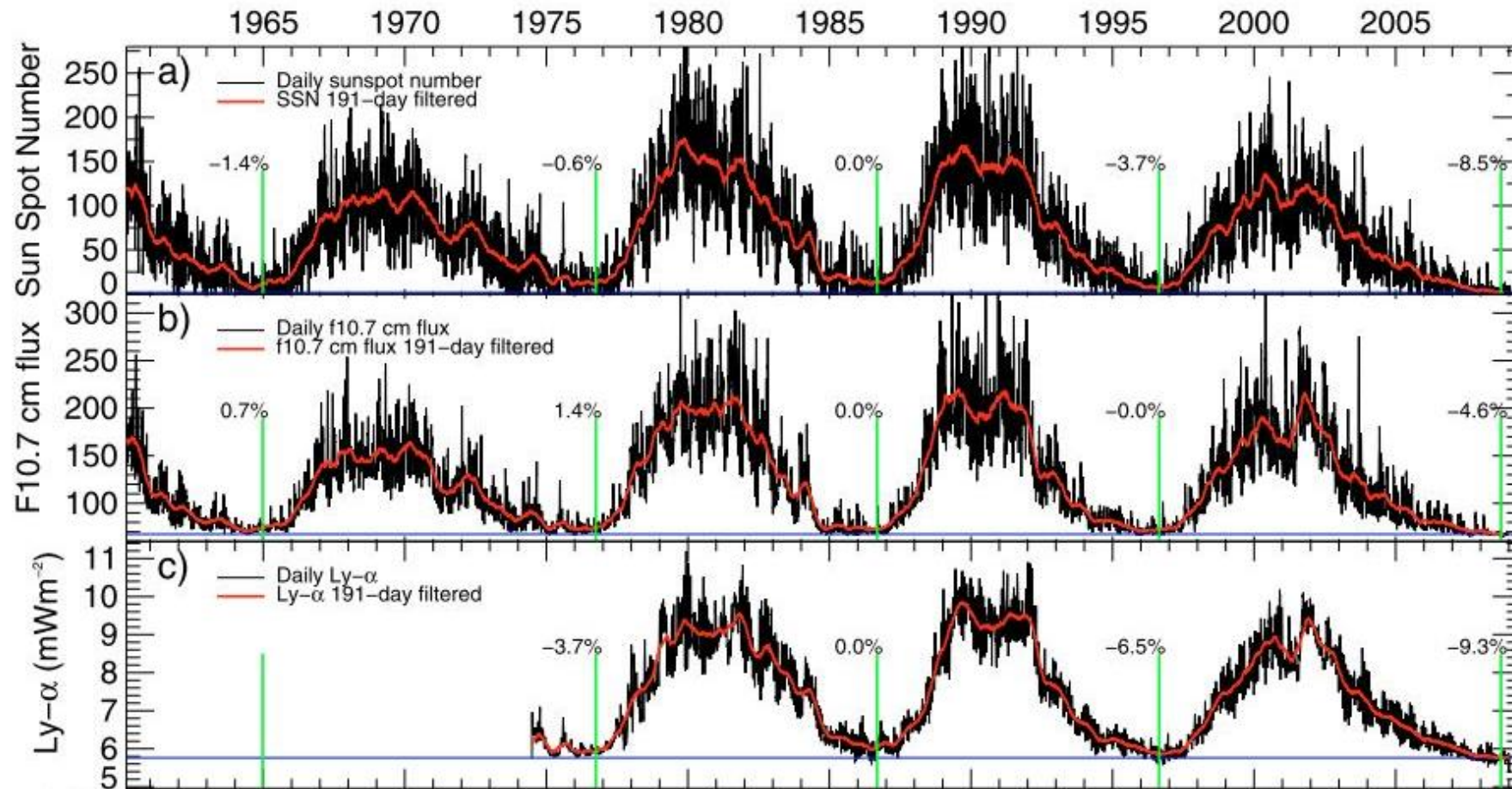


NASA



$F_{10.7}$ Index

- 10.7 cm (2.8 GHz) radio flux, 70+ year dataset (Tapping 1987)
- EUV proxy used for atmospheric research

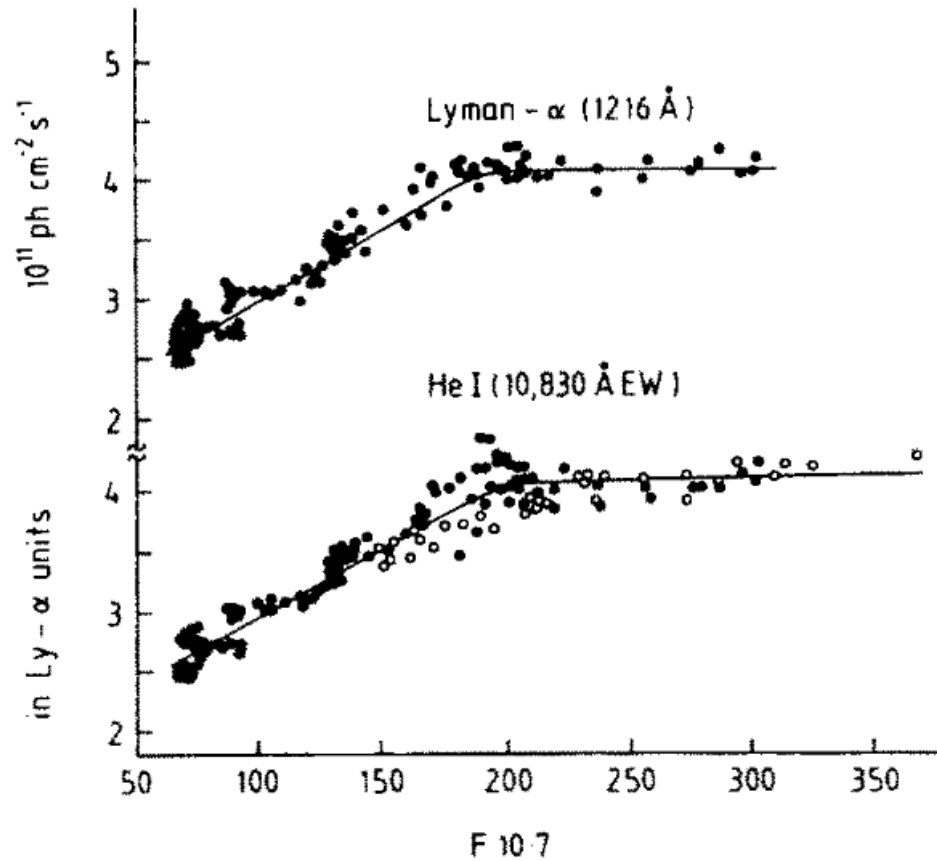


1 sfu = 10^4 Jy

Fröhlich 2009

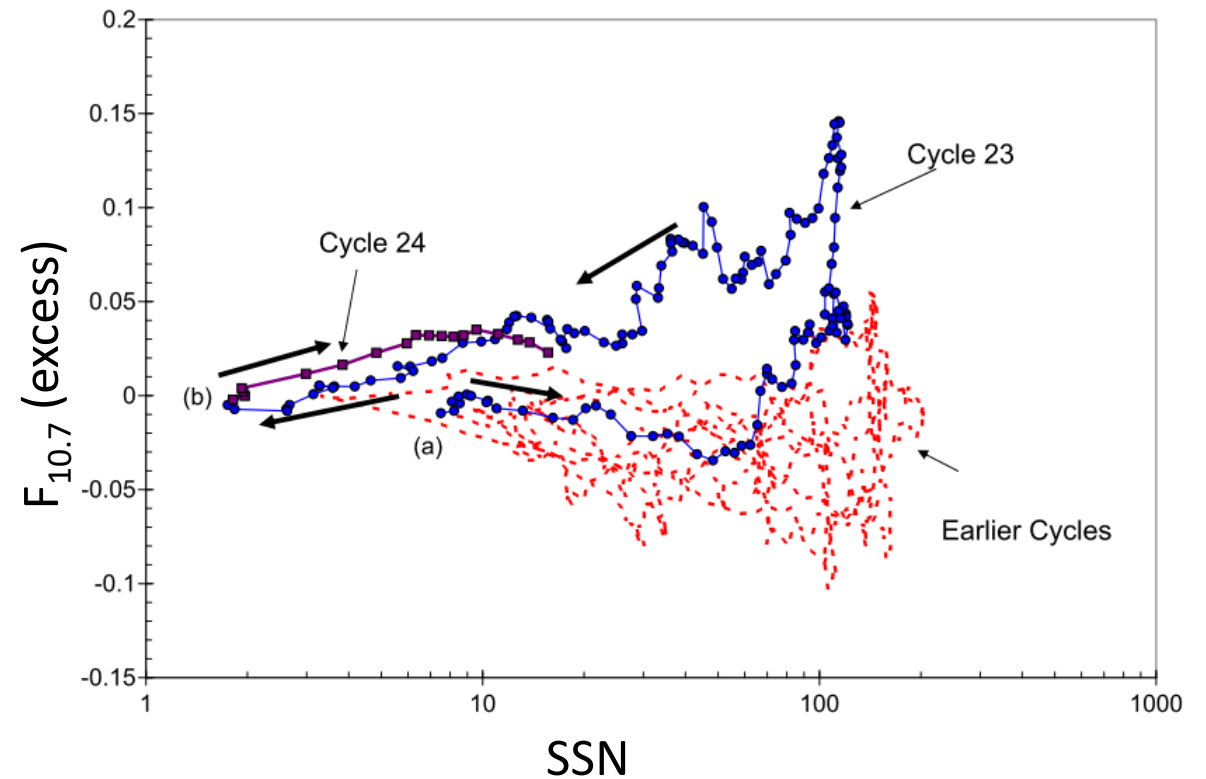
$F_{10.7}$ non-linearity with solar activity

During high-activity periods



Balan, Bailey, and Jayachandran 1993

During a solar cycle

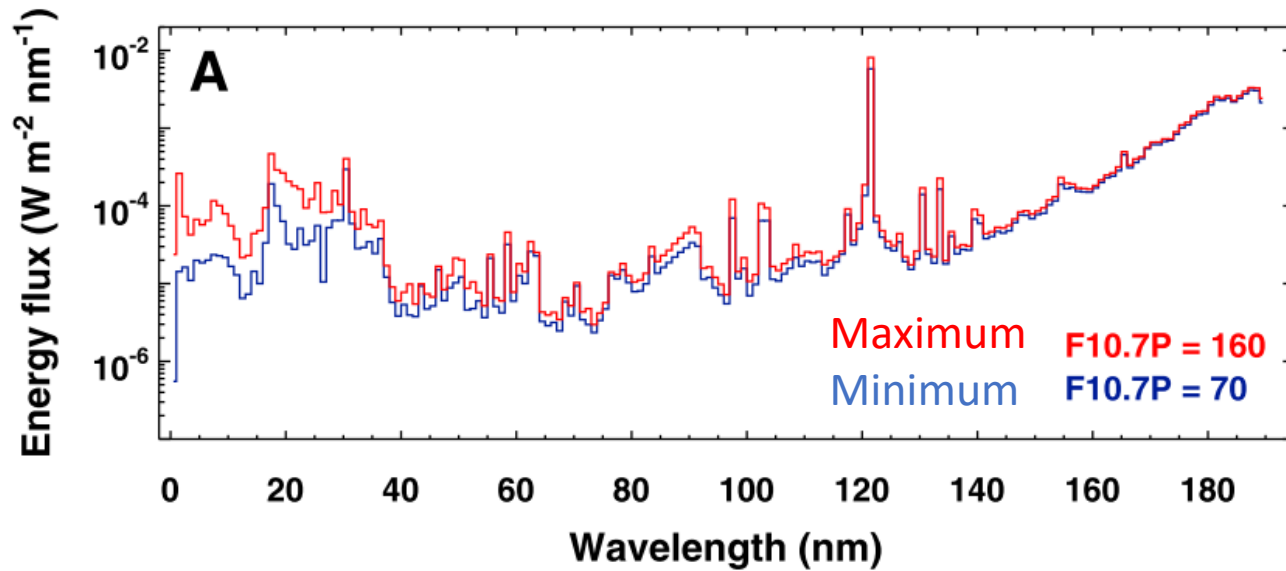


Tapping and Valdés 2011

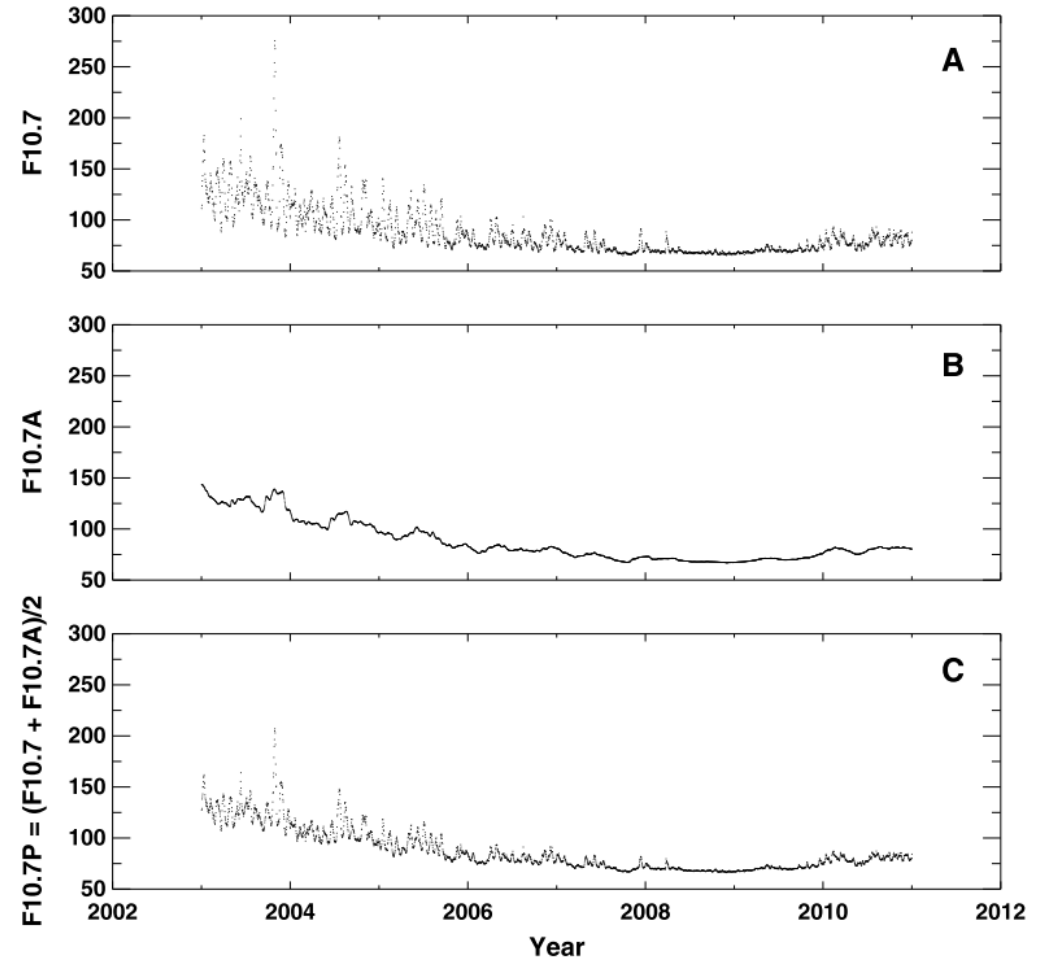
$F_{10.7}$ as an EUV Proxy

- $F_{10.7}$ averaged over 81 days
- Used to scale EUV spectrum

EUUV spectra



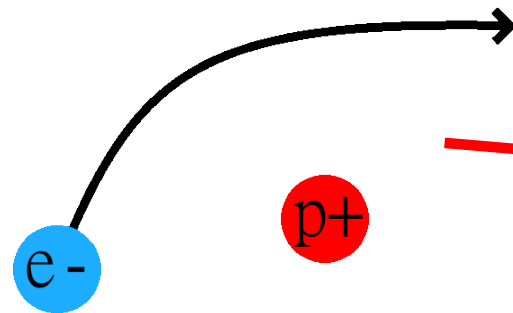
$F_{10.7}$ time series



$F_{10.7}$ Generation Mechanisms

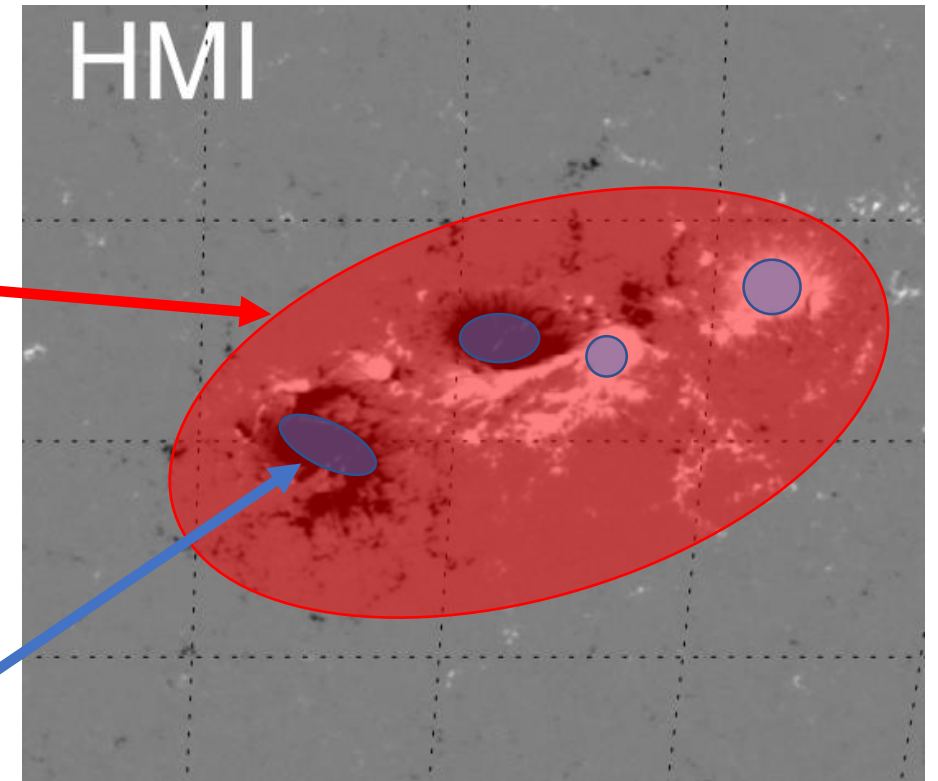
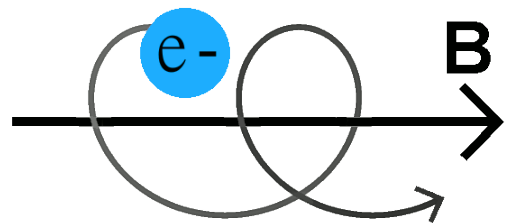
- **Bremsstrahlung**

- Free-free electron-ion interactions
- Active regions and plage
- Traces density
- Unpolarized
- Spectrally “flat”



- **Gyroresonance**

- Electrons spiraling around magnetic fields
- Active region cores
- Traces magnetic field
- Circularly polarized
- Spectrally peaked at 2—5 GHz

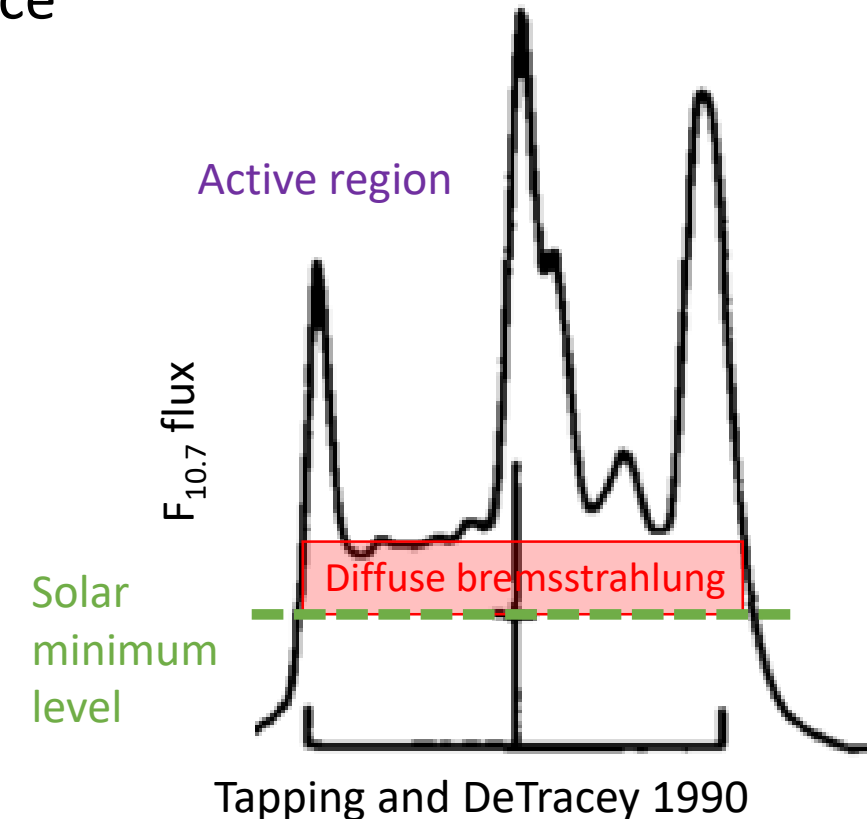
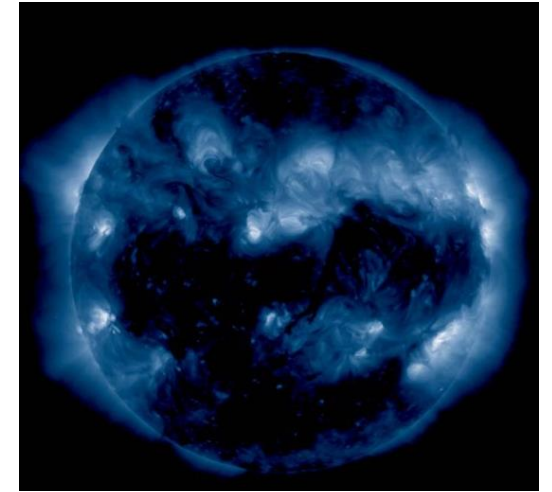
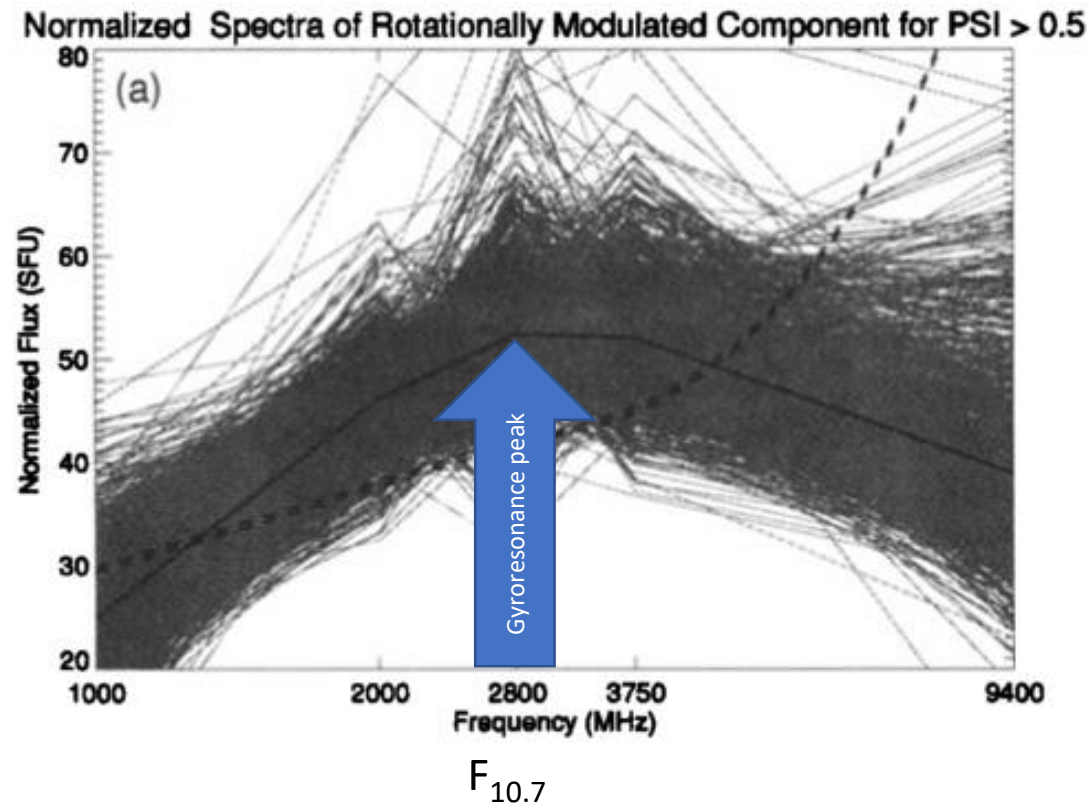


Aschwanden, Sun, and Liu 2014

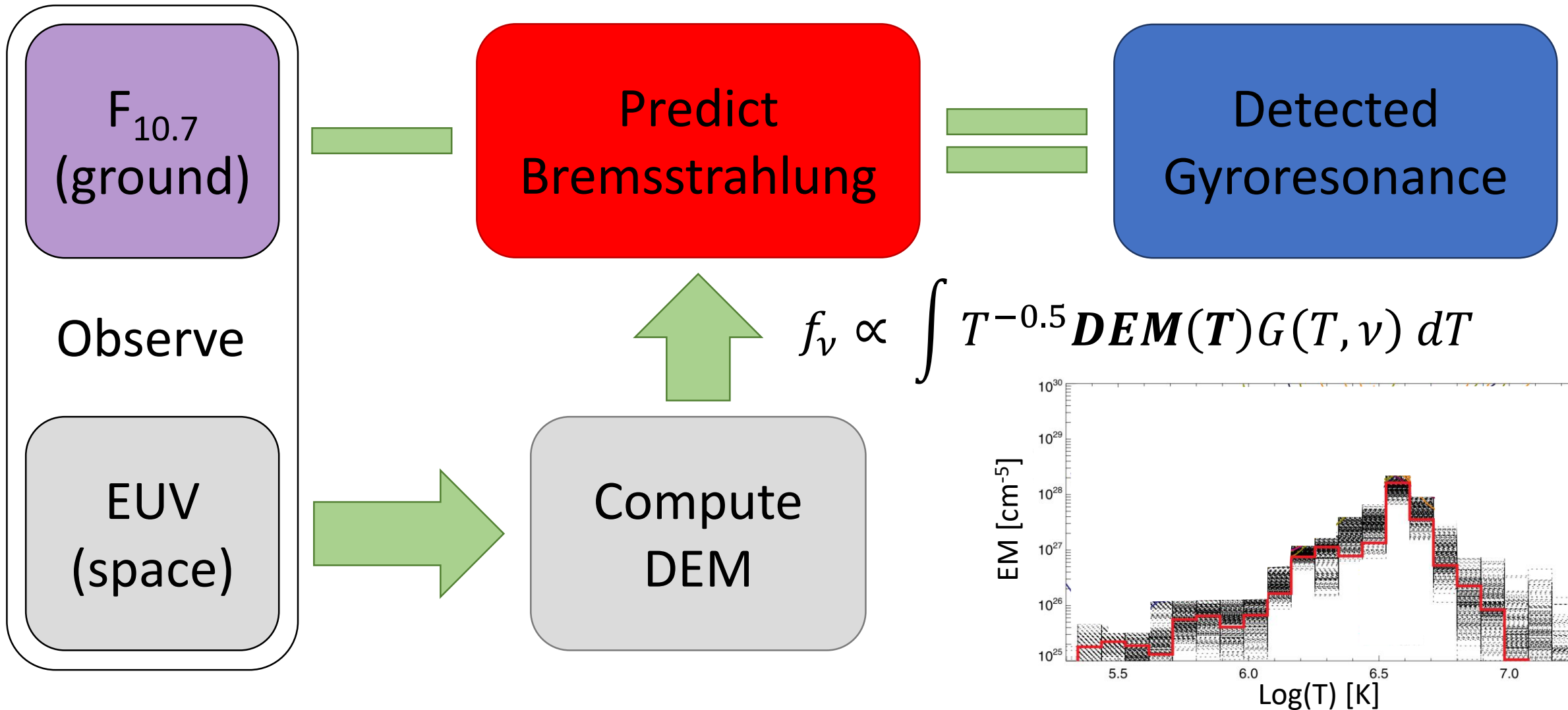
Historical Source Studies

- Disagreement about source mechanism
 - Imaging typically suggests **bremstrahlung** dominance
 - Spectral analysis suggests **gyroresonance** dominance

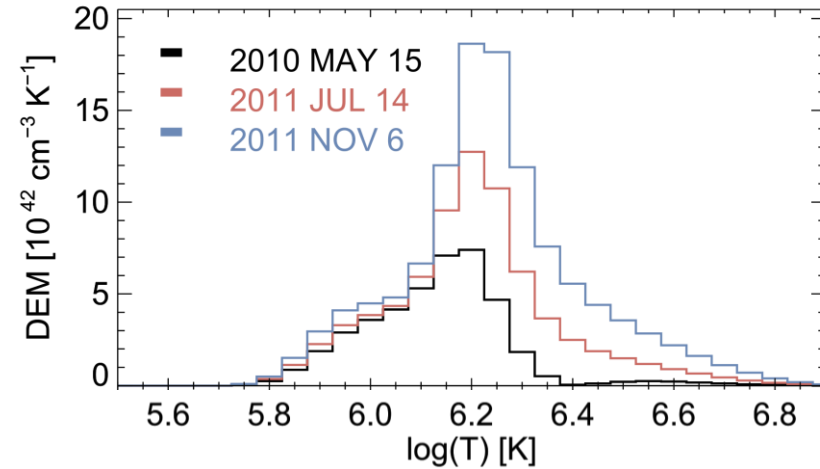
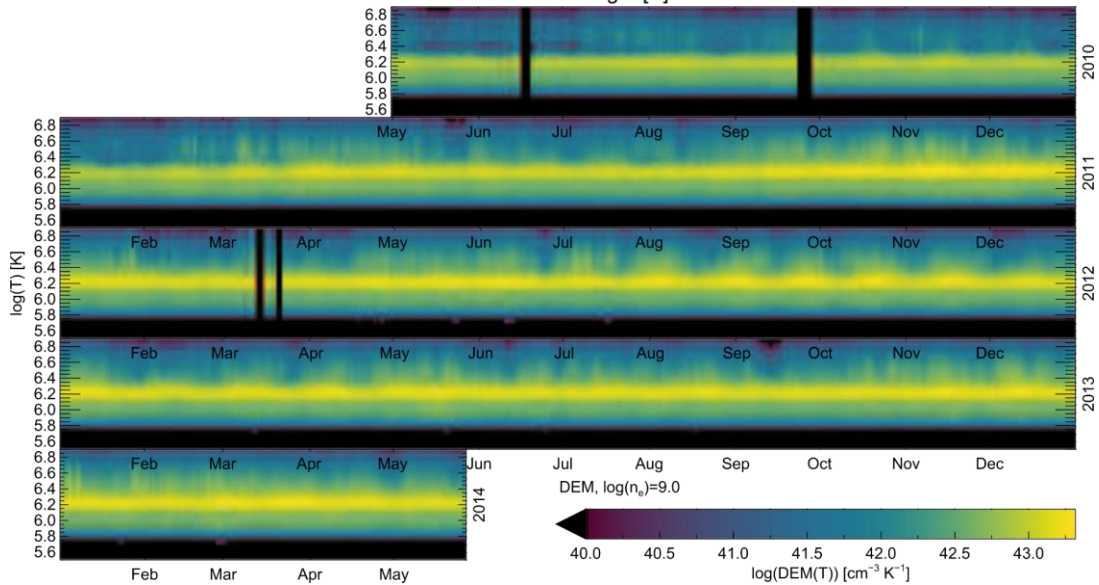
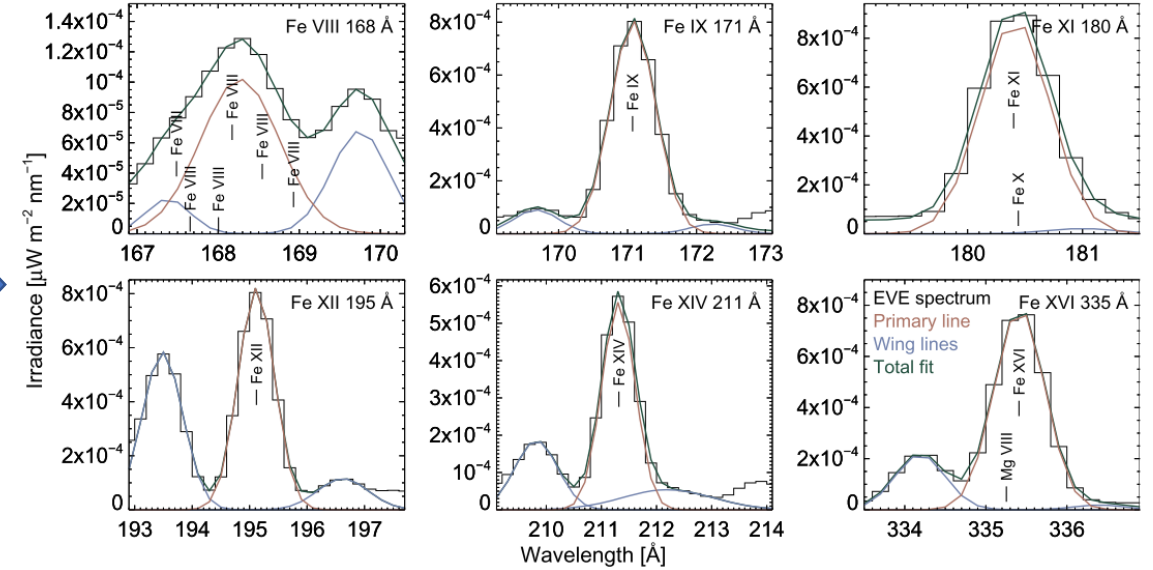
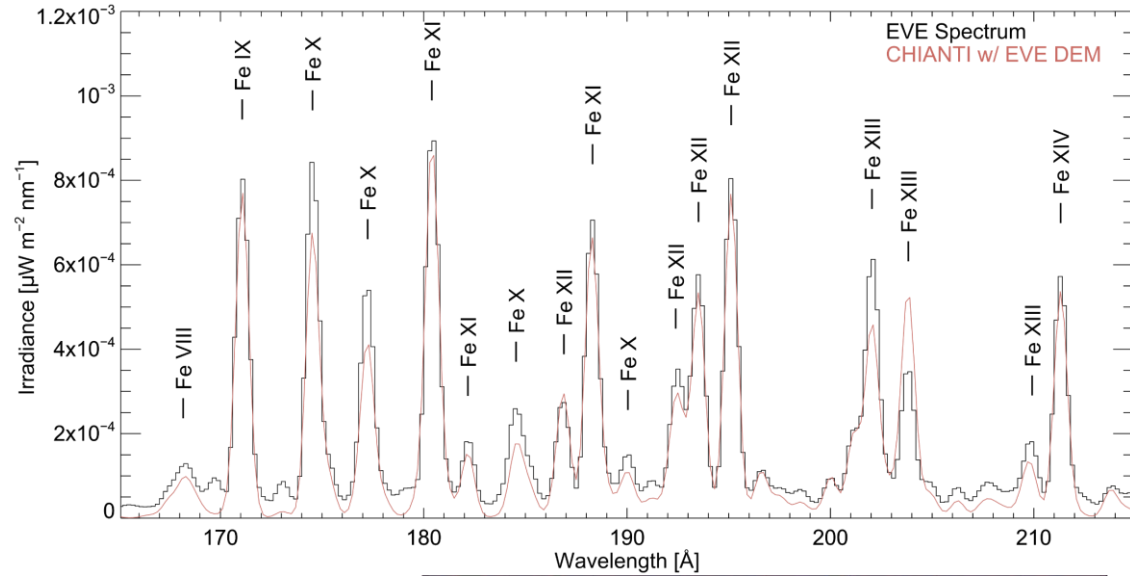
Schmahl and Kundu 1995



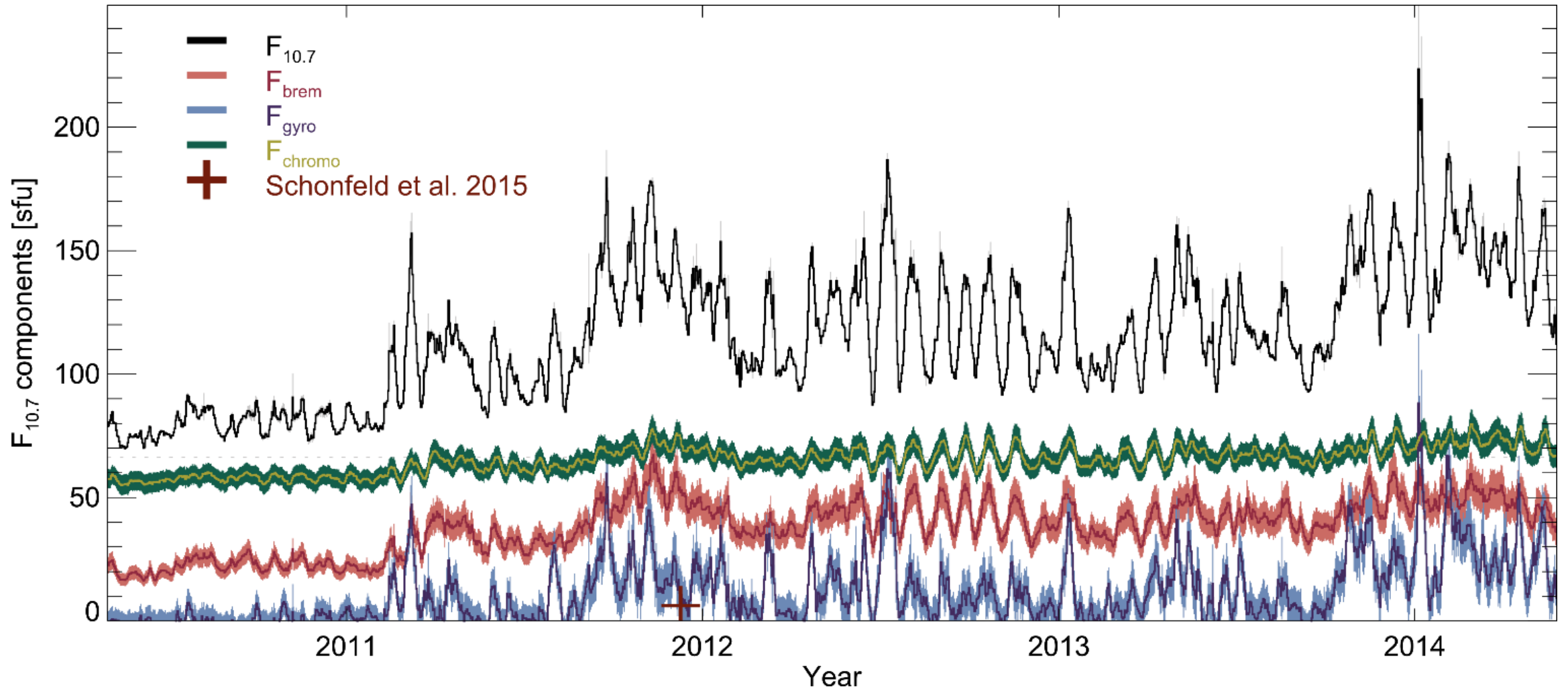
How We Separate Gyroresonance Emission

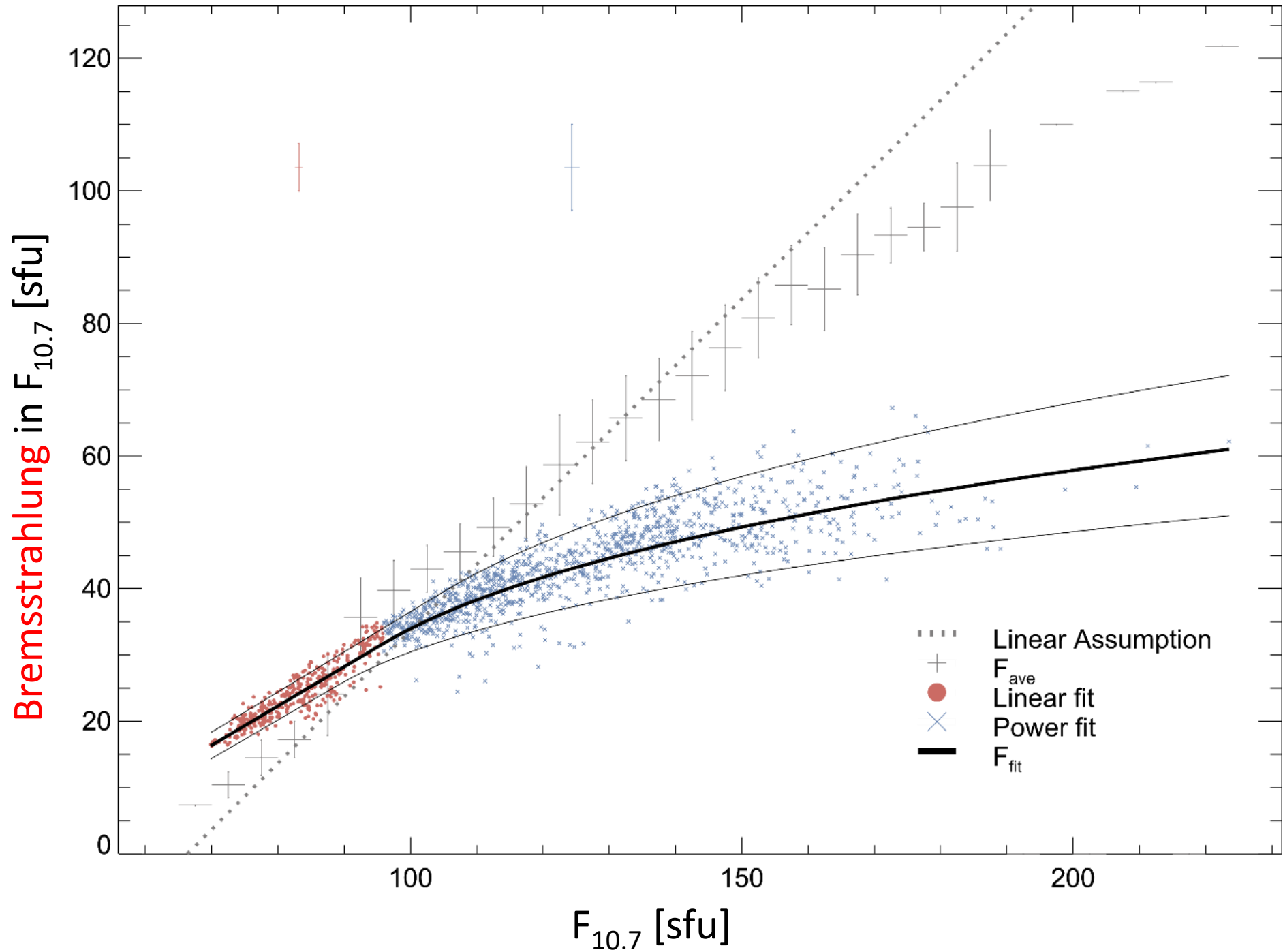


EVE MEGS-A Irradiance and DEMs

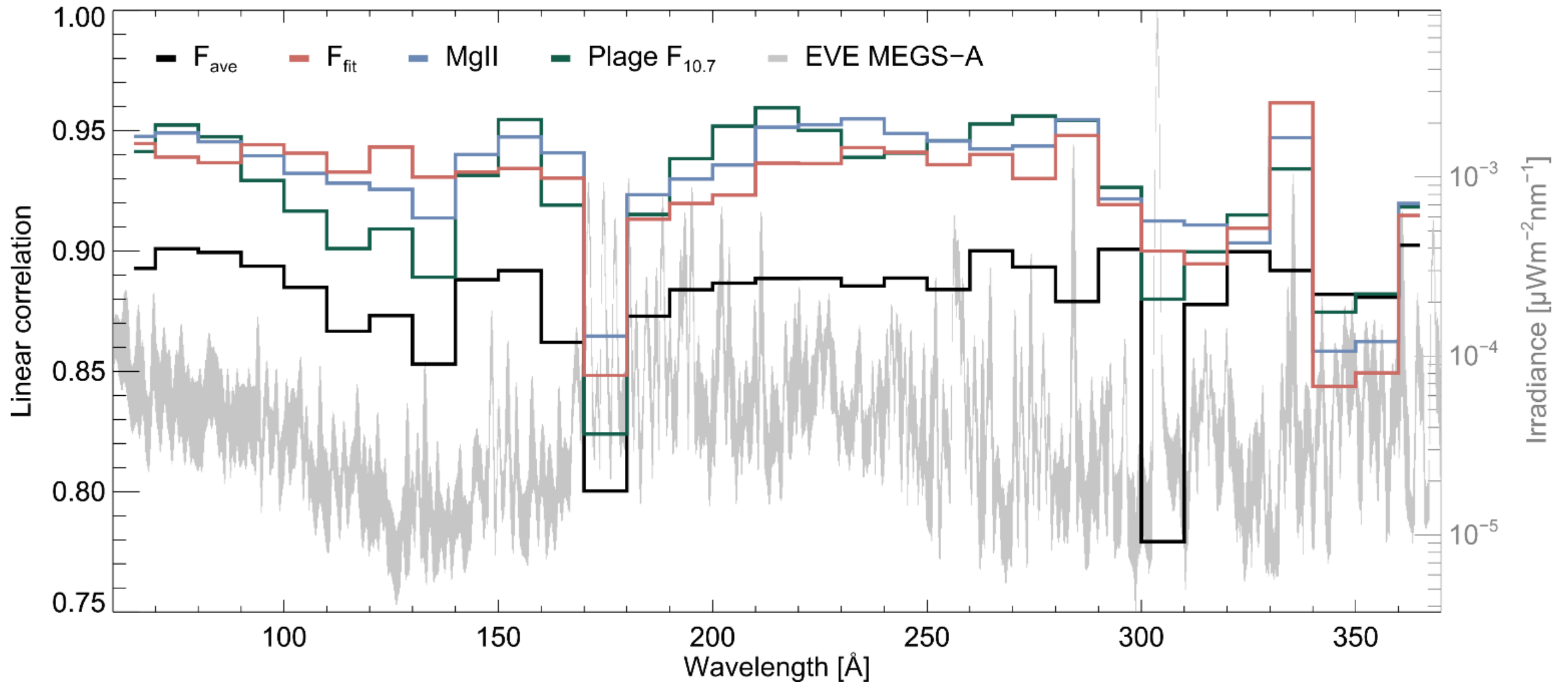


Emission components of $F_{10.7}$



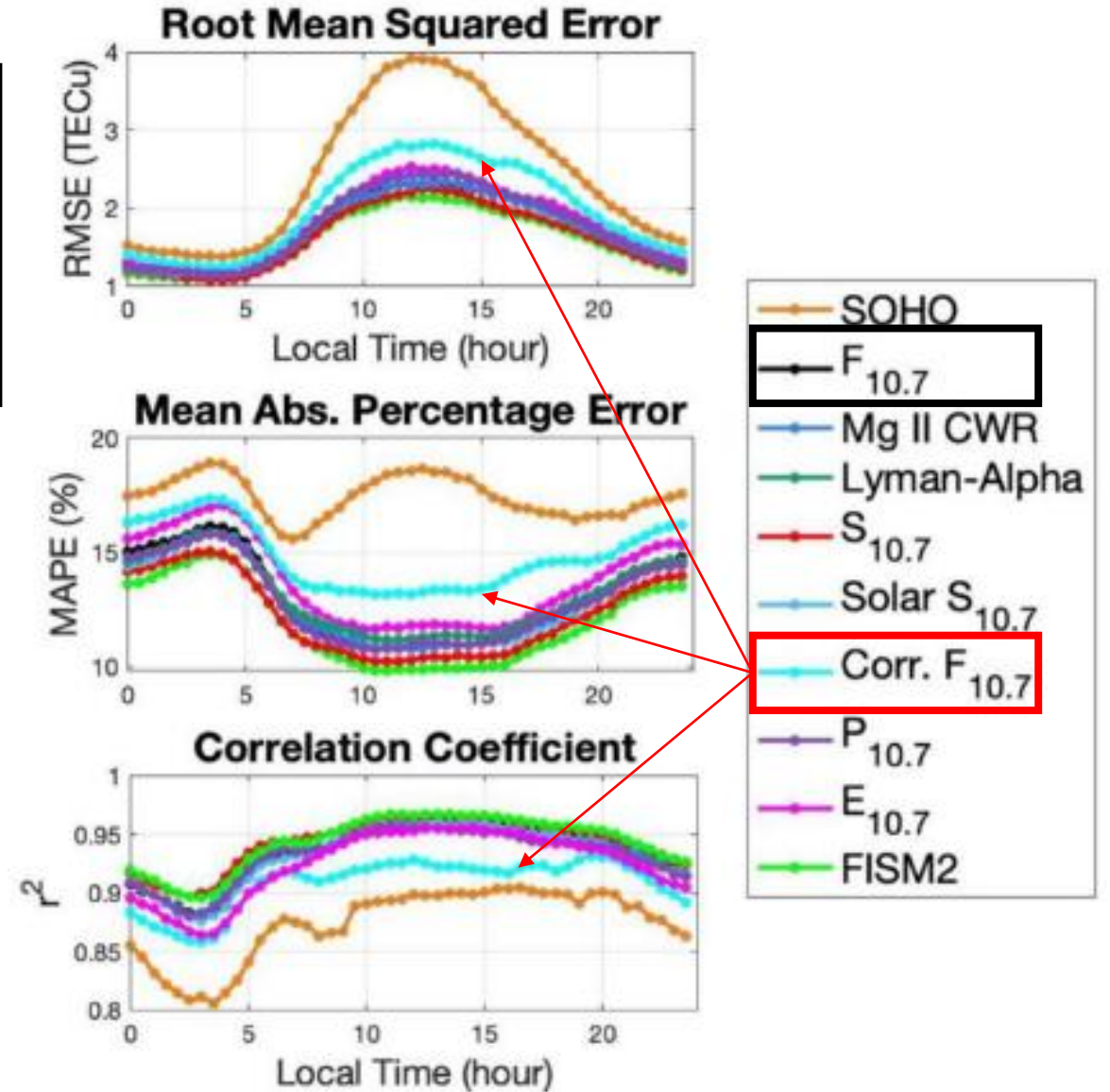
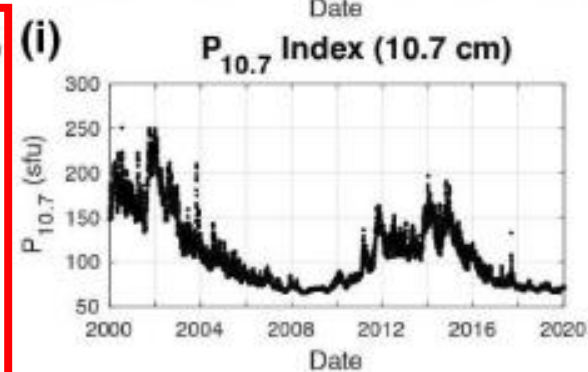
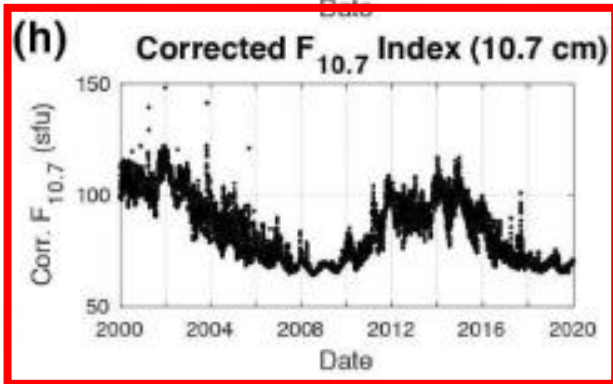
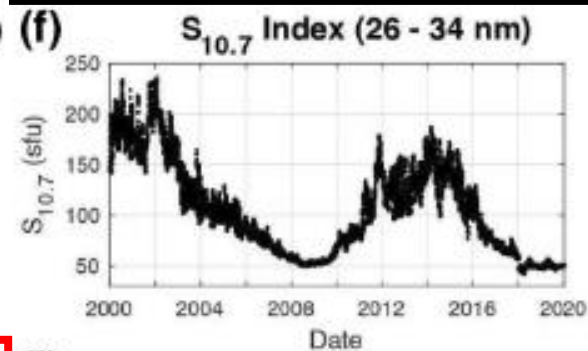
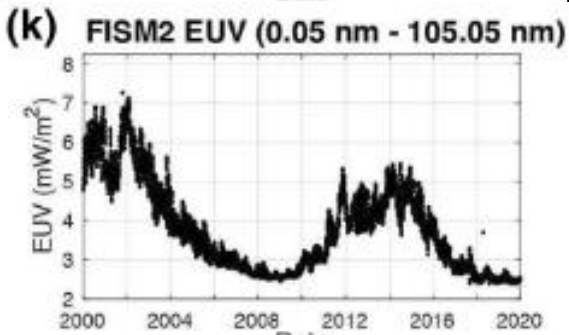
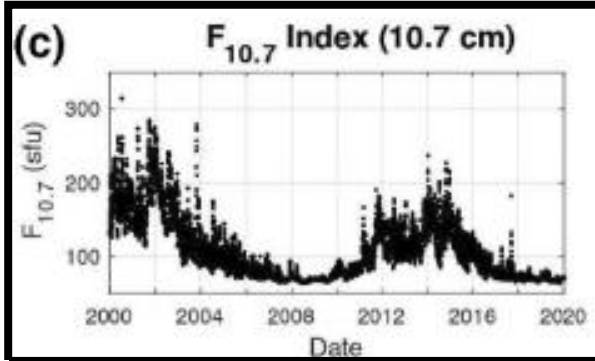
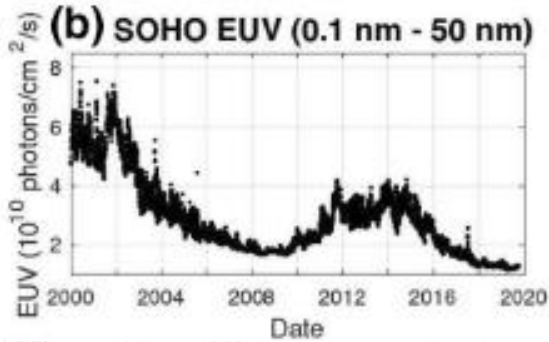


Bremsstrahlung component as an EUV proxy



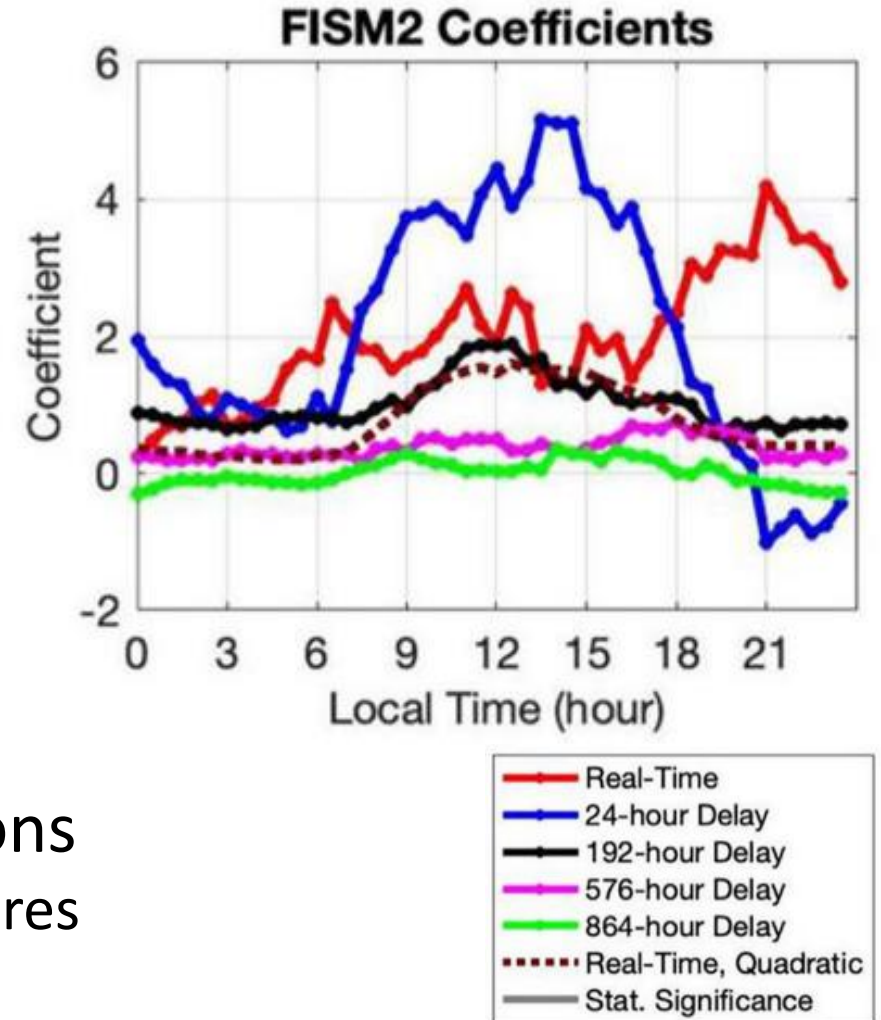
F_{brem} driving TEC model

Goncharenko, et al. 2021
JGR Space Physics 126 e28466



Why doesn't F_{brem} improve the TEC model?

- TEC response to solar input complex
 - Models include delay terms
 - Naturally filters gyroresonance
- Characteristic bremsstrahlung fit
 - Daily scatter around best-fit
 - Derived using only weak Cycle 24
 - Does not include chromospheric variability
- Gyroresonance produced in large active regions
 - Might contain valuable information about e.g. flares



Conclusions

- Nonlinearity between $F_{10.7}$ and EUV at high activity due to **gyroresonance** emission
- **Bremsstrahlung** component fit from observed $F_{10.7}$
 - Improved correlation with observed EUV
 - Does not improve TEC model
- $F_{10.7}$ provides value, even with modern EUV observations
- Spatially and spectrally resolved $F_{10.7}$ (polarization) measurements can unambiguously isolate the emission components
 - e.g. EOVSAs

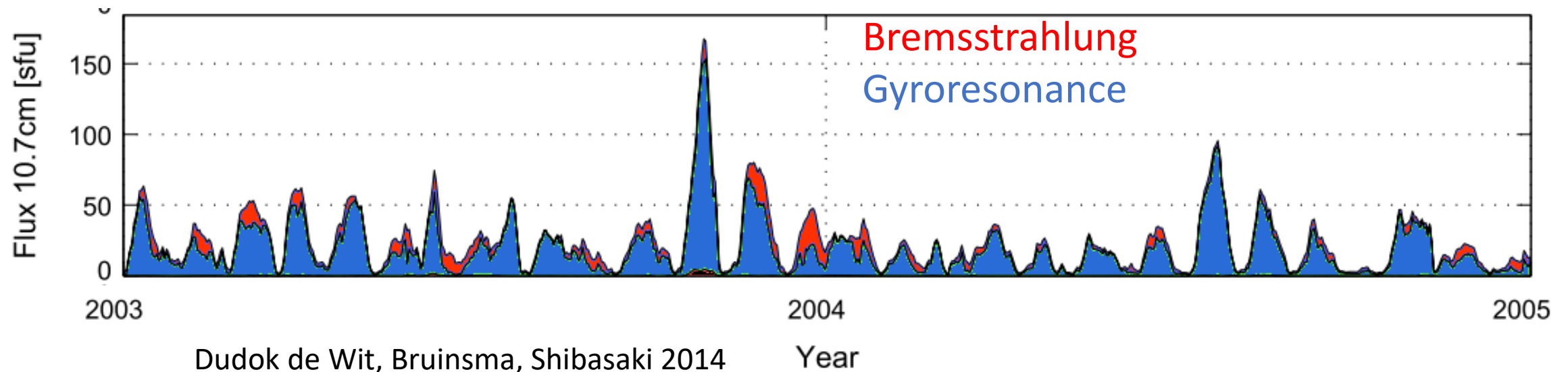


Thank you
Questions?

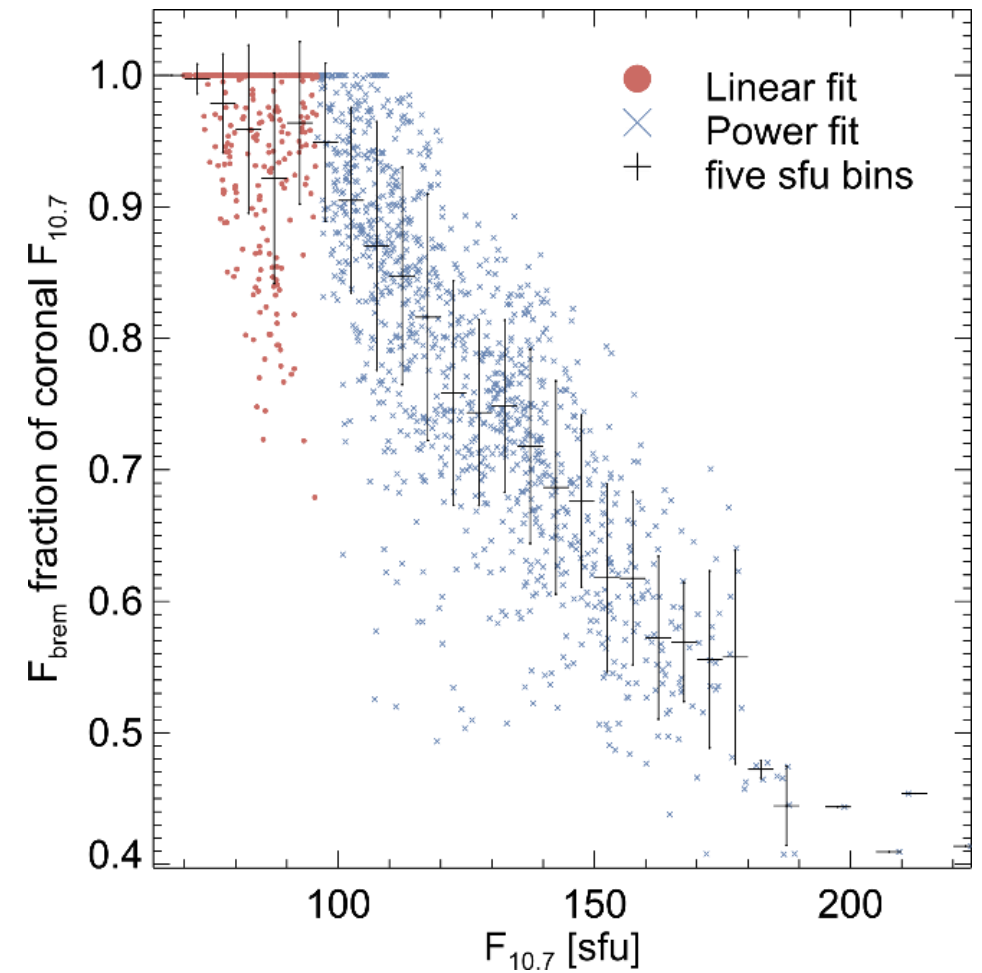
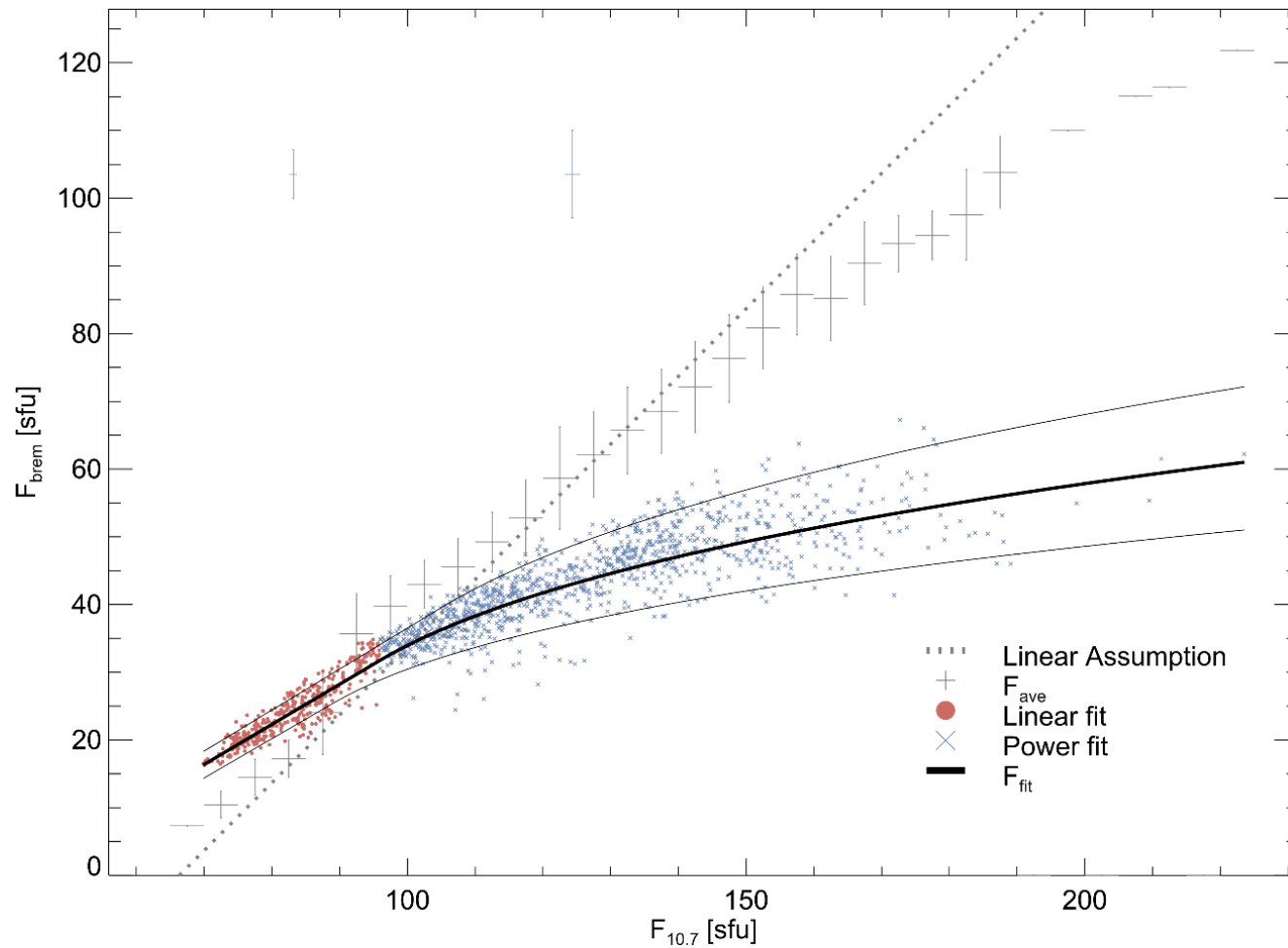
Schonfeld et al. 2019 ApJ 884 11

Recent $F_{10.7}$ Times Series Analysis

- $F_{10.7}$ plus 1.0, 2.0, 3.75, and 9.4 GHz
 - Blind Source Separation, correlation with solar activity proxies
- 90% of rotational variability due to **gyroresonance** emission
 - Identified by spectral and temporal characteristics and relationship to sunspots

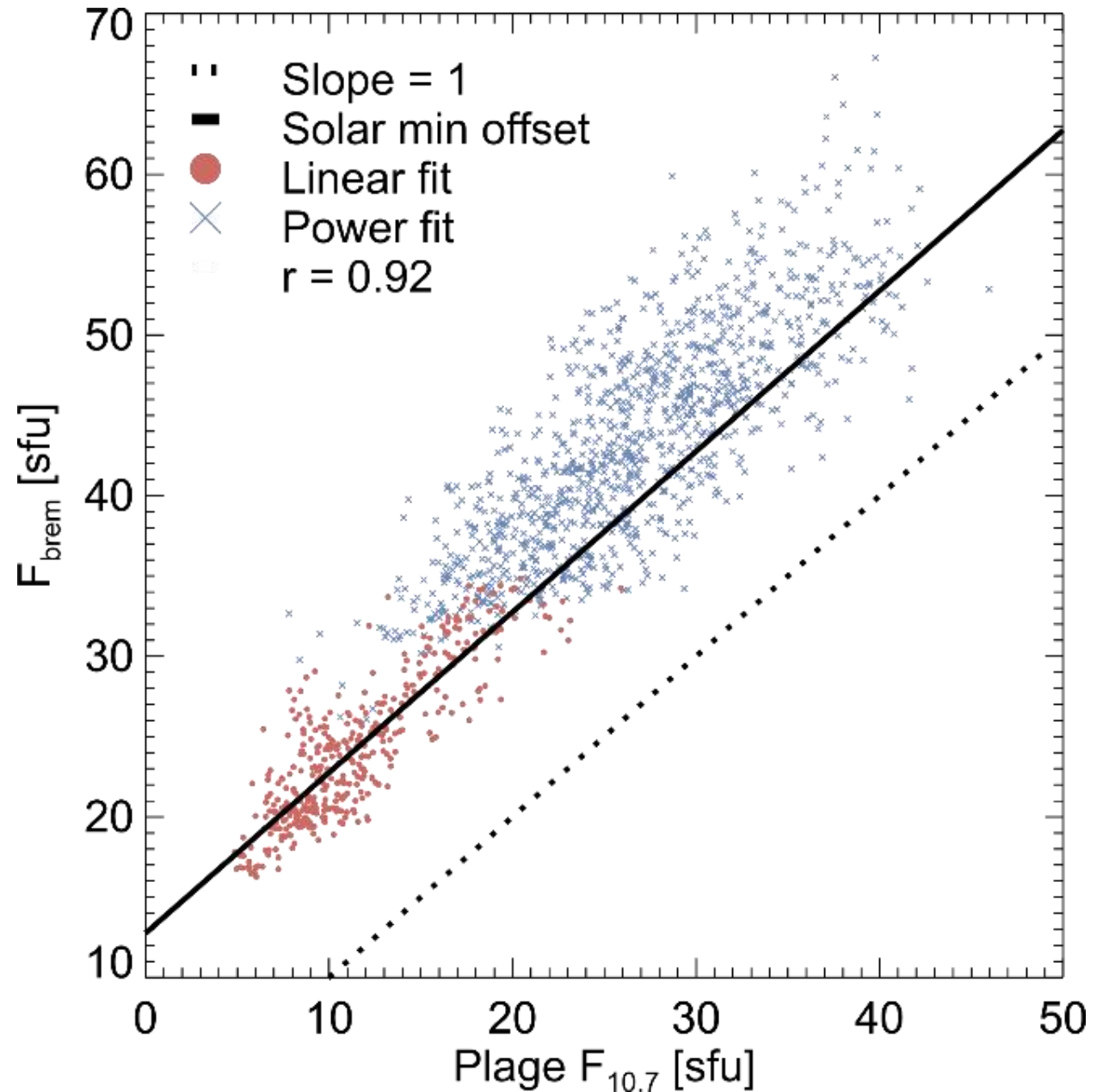


Bremsstrahlung component of $F_{10.7}$



$F_{10.7}$ and **B**-field

- Henney et al 2012 used photospheric **B**-field (plage and active region) to forecast $F_{10.7}$
- Bremsstrahlung compared with same **B**-field observations
 - Correlates best with the plage field strengths



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