

Comparison of Composite ERPs and AAM Excitation Functions

May 9, 2012

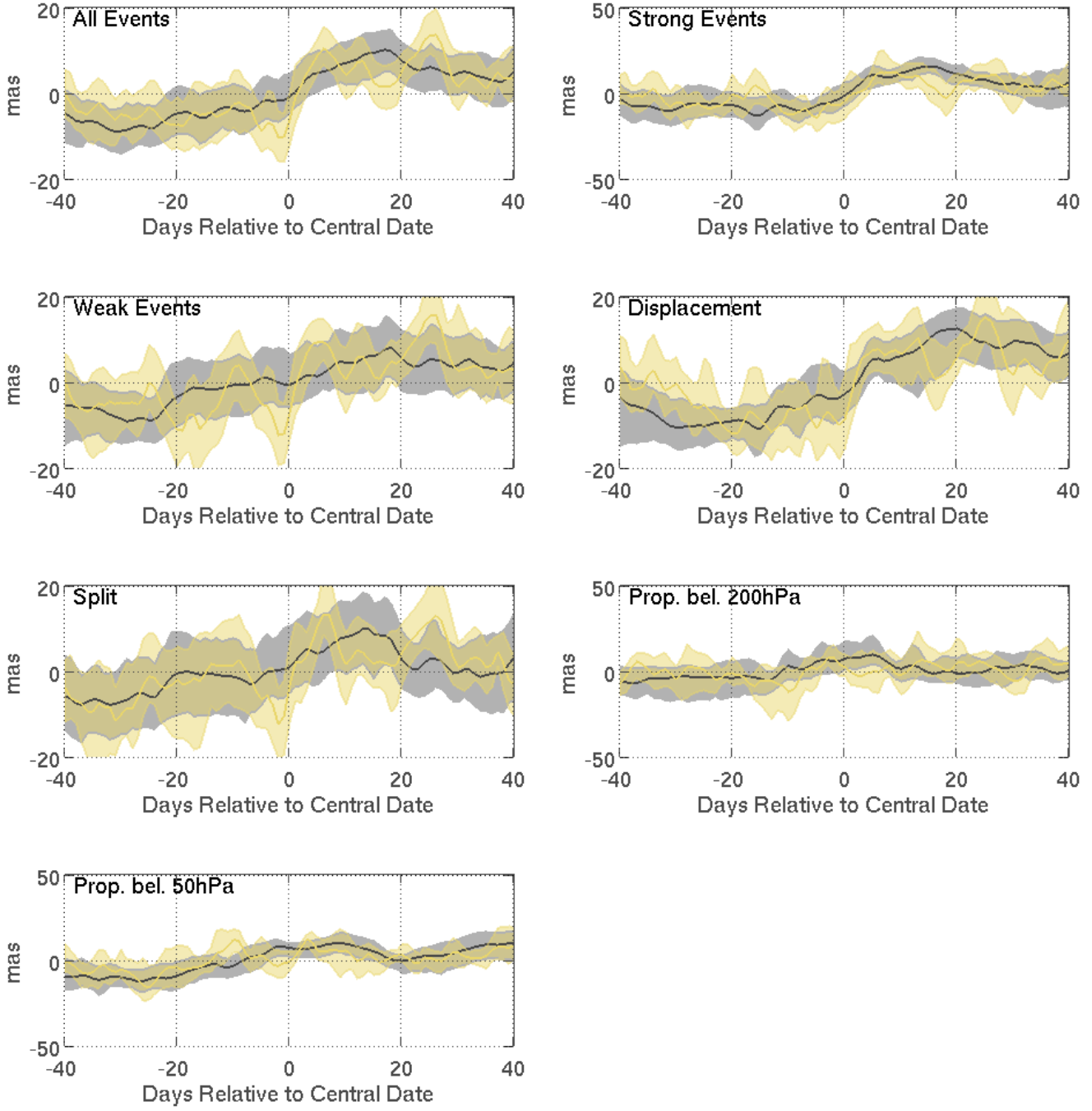


Figure 1: Composites of observed PM1 (black) and the mass excitation function χ_1^M (yellow). Each panel shows composites over different subsets of SSW events. For each curve, the solid line represents the mean and the shading the 98 % bootstrap confidence interval.

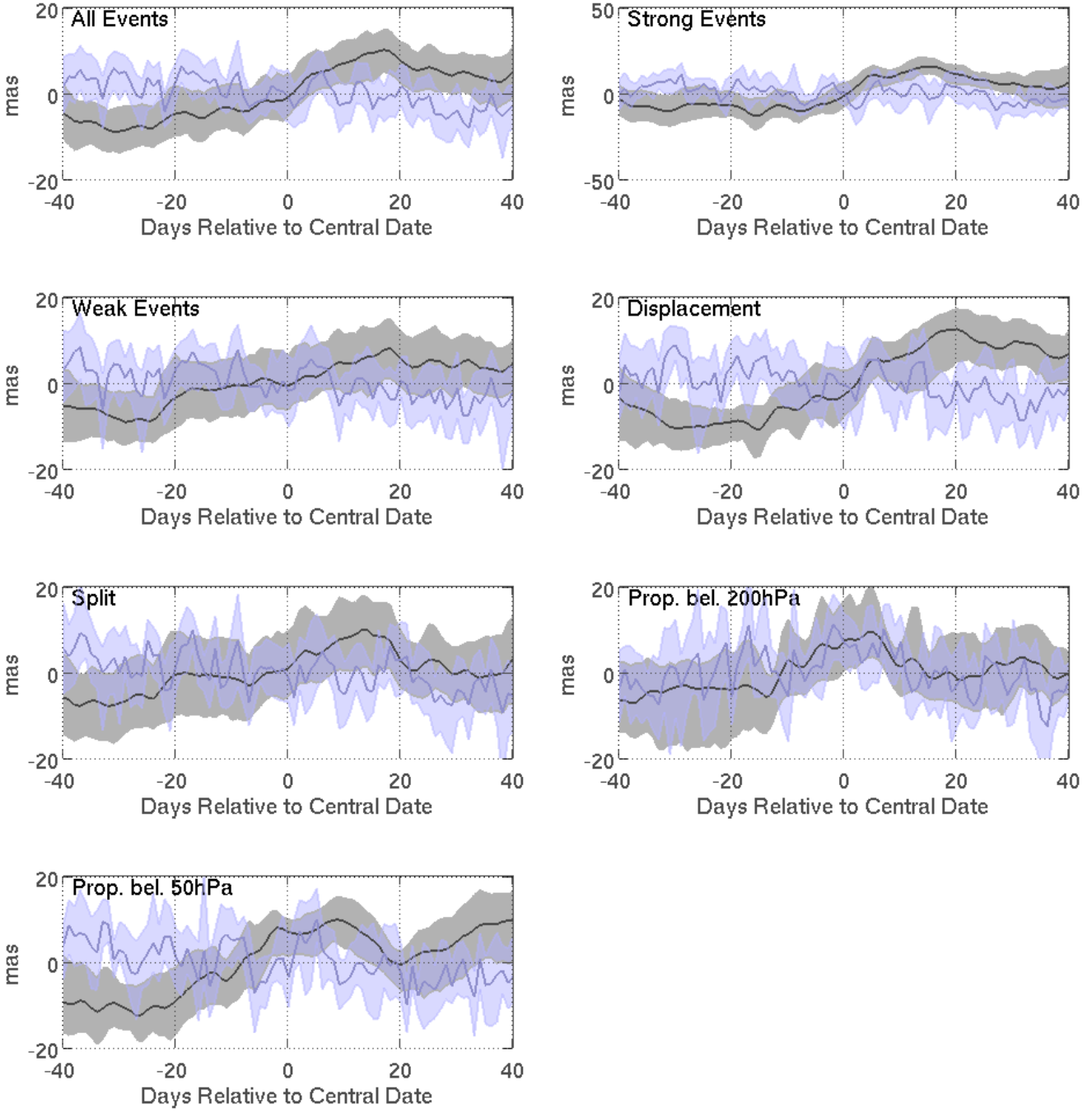


Figure 2: Composites of observed PM1 (black) and the wind excitation function χ_1^W (blue). Each panel shows composites over different subsets of SSW events. For each curve, the solid line represents the mean and the shading the 98 % bootstrap confidence interval.

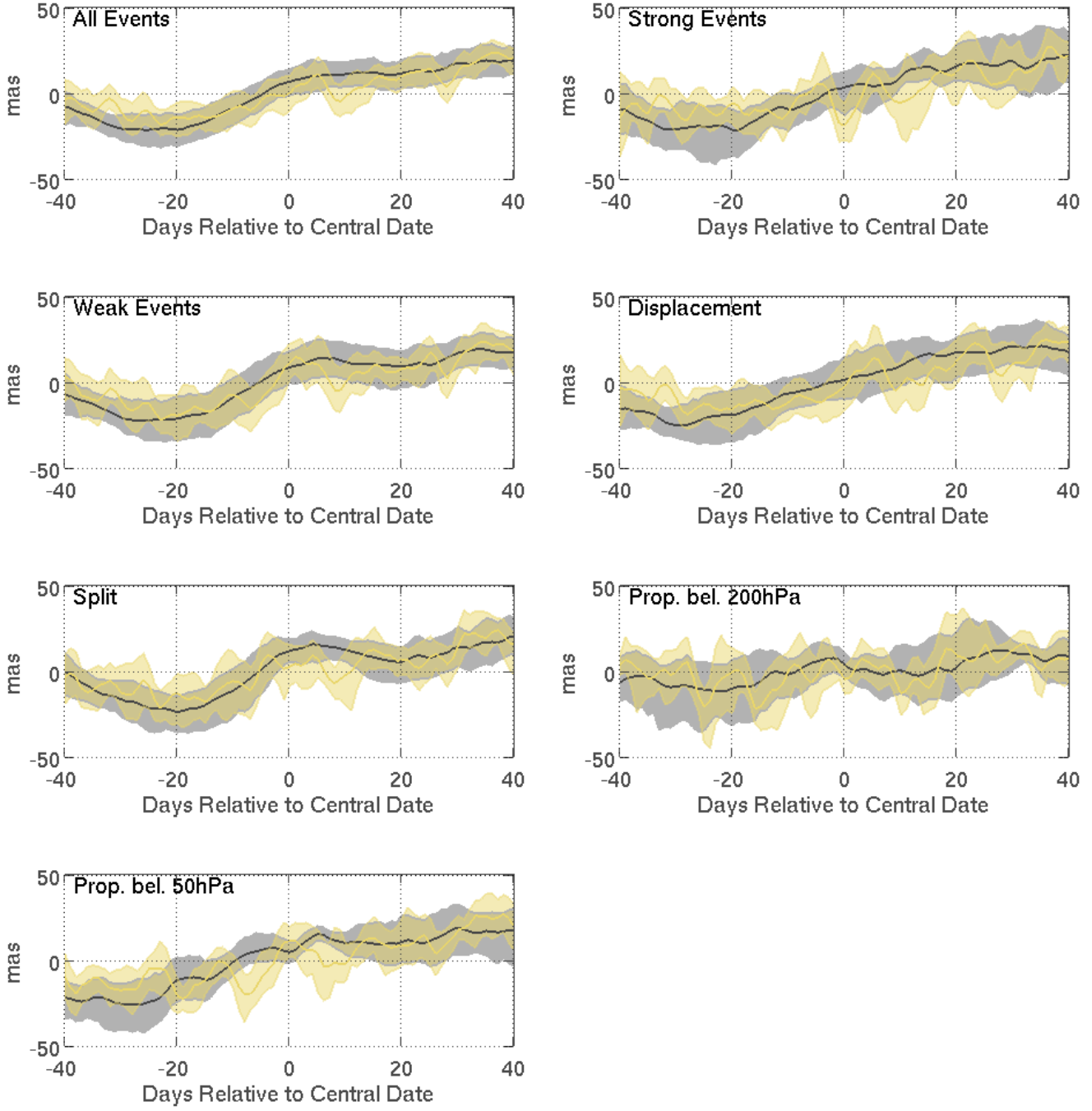


Figure 3: Composites of observed PM2 (black) and the mass excitation function χ_2^M (yellow). Each panel shows composites over different subsets of SSW events. For each curve, the solid line represents the mean and the shading the 98 % bootstrap confidence interval.

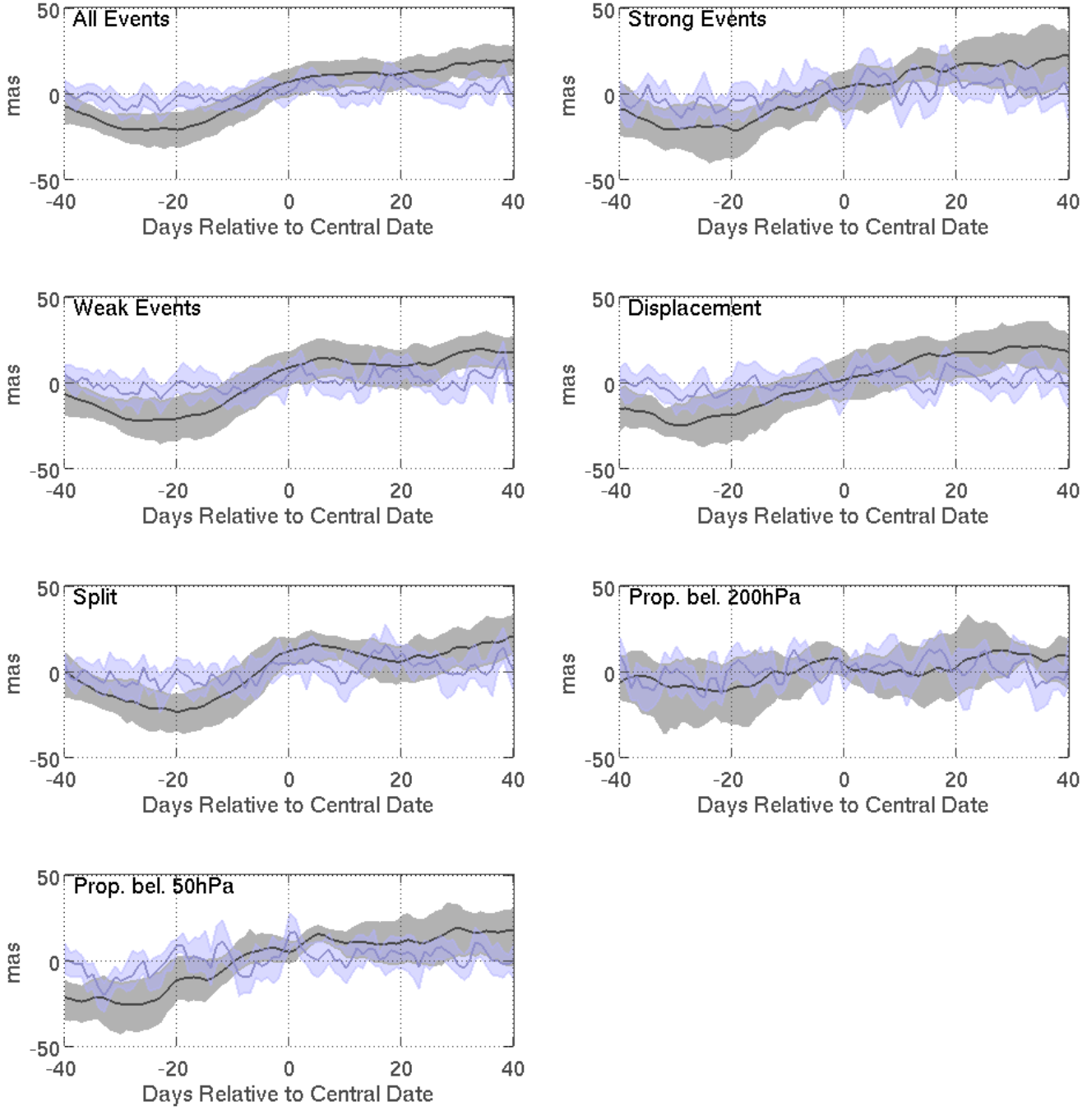


Figure 4: Composites of observed PM2 (black) and the wind excitation function χ_2^W (blue). Each panel shows composites over different subsets of SSW events. For each curve, the solid line represents the mean and the shading the 98 % bootstrap confidence interval.

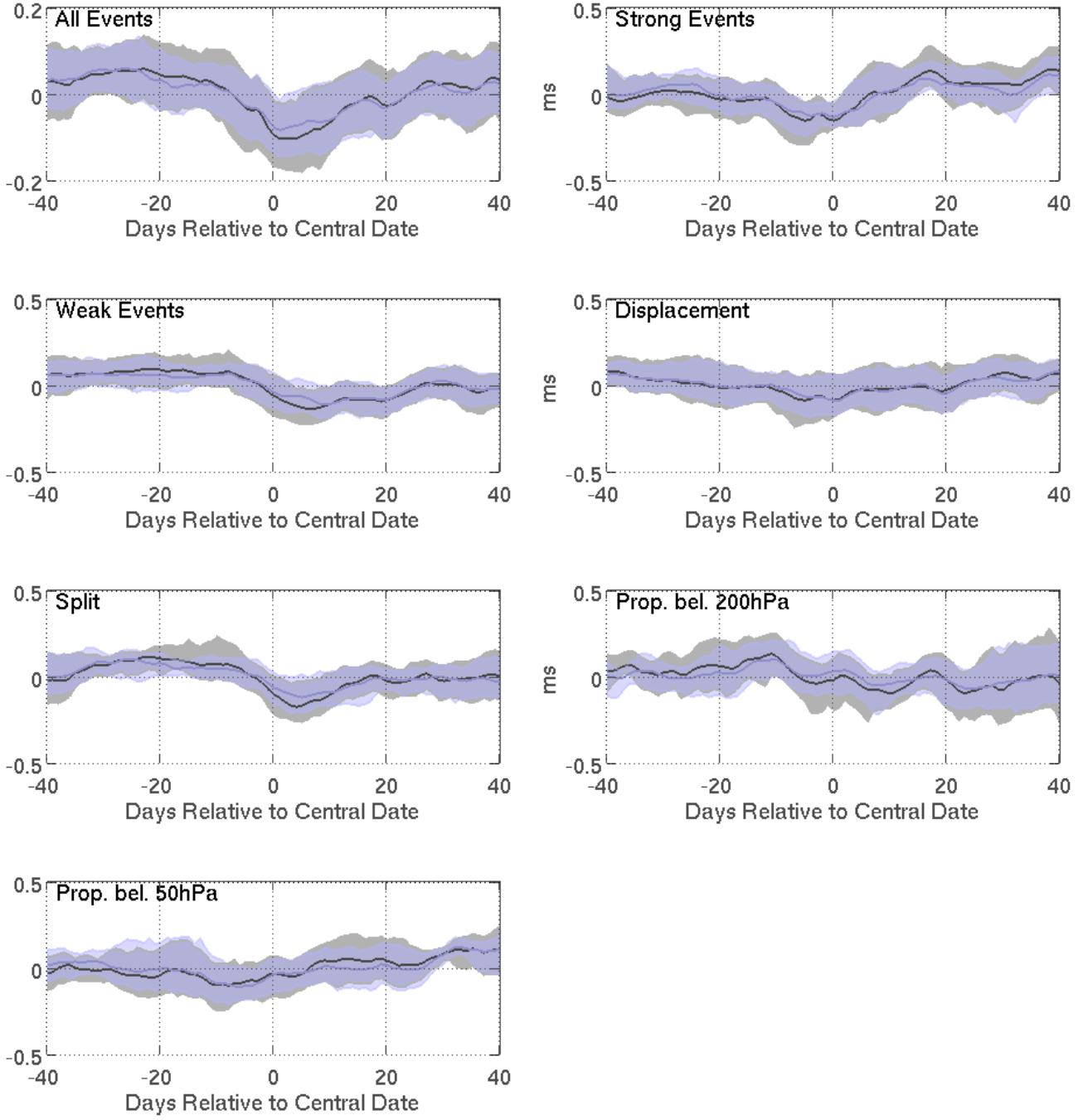


Figure 5: Composites of observed ΔLOD (black) and the wind excitation function χ_1^M (blue). Each panel shows composites over different subsets of SSW events. For each curve, the solid line represents the mean and the shading the 98 % bootstrap confidence interval.