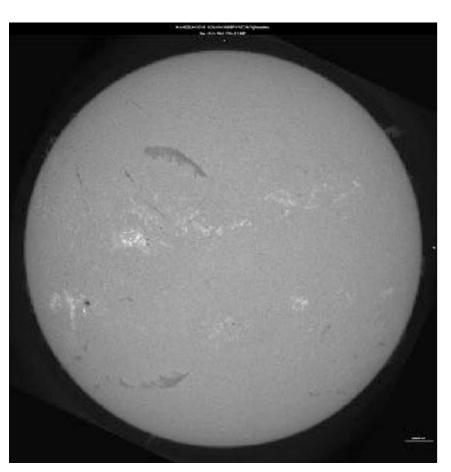
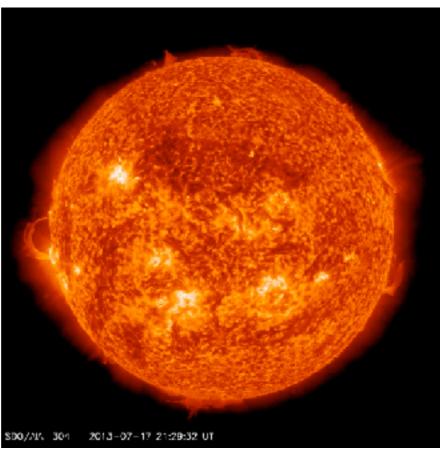
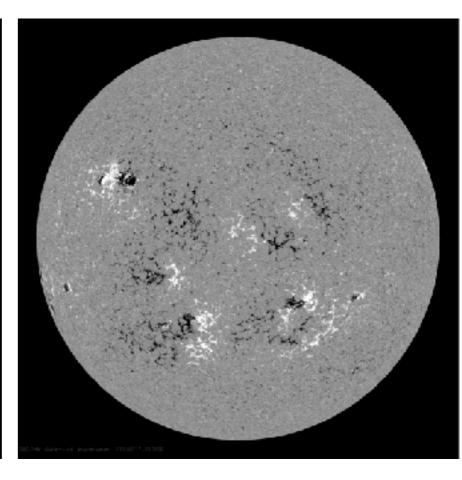
Solar (Data) Explosion: Challenges in Using Large Astrophysical Imaging Data Sets

Kathy Reeves, Harvard-Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics

Data sources







H-alpha data

- Big Bear Solar Observatory
- •Kanzelhöhe Solar

Observatory

Global H-alpha Network

Extreme ultraviolet data

•Atmospheric Imaging

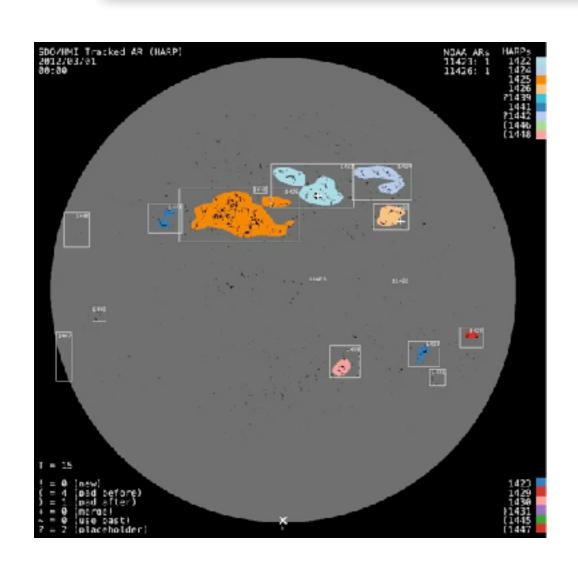
Assembly (AIA)

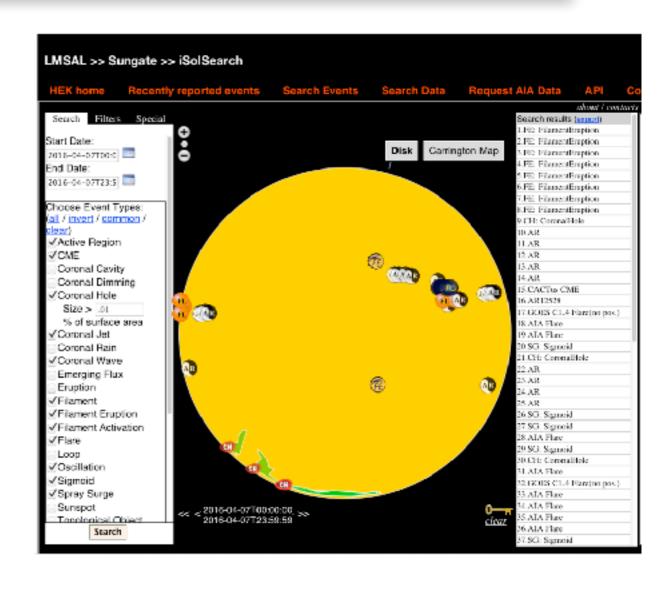
Helioseismic and Magnetic Imager (HMI)

Magnetic field data

Solar Dynamics Observatory (SDO)

Meta-data sources





Spaceweather HMI Active Region Patch (SHARP) http://jsoc.stanford.edu/doc/data/hmi/sharp/sharp.htm

Heliophysics Event Knowledgebase https://www.lmsal.com/isolsearch

Meta-data sources





Thursday, May 14, 2020 17:45:01 UTC

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CURRENT SPACE WEATHER CONDITIONS on NOAA Scales

:Product: 20140107events.txt :Created: 2014 Jan 10 0332 UT



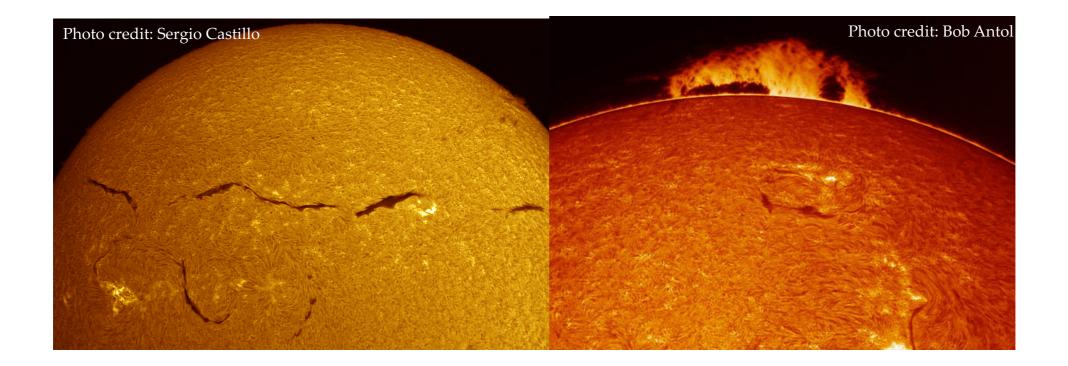
SOLAR AND GEOPHYSICAL EVENT REPORTS

<pre># Prepared by the U.S. Dept. of Commerce, NOAA, Space Weather Prediction Center # Please send comments and suggestions to SWPC.Webmaster@noaa.gov # # Missing data: /// # Updated every 30 minutes. # Edited Events for 2014 Jan 07</pre>										
8590	0000	0040	0323	LEA	G	RNS	245	150		
8670 8670	0000 0006	////	1054 1054			RSP RSP	025-180 025-180	IV/2 VI/1		
8560 8560	0229 0232	0234 0232	0239 0244	G15 LEA		XRA FLA	1-8A S14E18	C2.6 SF	1.1E-03 ERU	1944 1944
8570 8570 8570 8570	0349 0350 0351 0351	0353 0351 0351 0351	0356 0404 0351 0351	LEA LEA	5 3 G G		1-8A N07E08 4995 8800	M1.0 1N 100 110	2.7E-03 ERU	1946 1946 1946 1946
8580 8580	0408 0409	0411 0410	0416 0421	G15 LEA	5 3	XRA FLA	1-8A S10E13	C2.7 SF	8.9E-04 ERU	1944 1944
8600 8600	0440 0442	0453 0448	0520 A0453	G15 LEA	5 3	XRA FLA	1-8A S09E13	C2.4 SF	4.8E-03 ERU	1944 1944

- Curated by an observer
- Can be updated at a later date

Challenges: Classification

- Same or similar phenomena can sometime have different names
 - Classic example: filaments vs. prominences
 - See also: jets, surges, microflares



Challenges: Database cleaning

- Meta databases use different algorithms to identify different features
 - Sometimes algorithms can fail in opposite directions
 - Example: HEK undercounts filaments (especially in active regions) but overcounts sigmoids
- Meta databases often record instances of the same object over and over as it rotates across the solar disk
 - Tracking is not straightforward, since objects can evolve, split, appear and disappear
 - Kempton & Angryk tracking work for solar features
- Meta databases sometimes record multiple instances of the same event from different data sources
 - Example: flares HEK records instances from AIA, GOES, IRIS
- Propagation of mistakes from original sources
 - Example: SWPC Solar Event Report is a common source for flares, but it is human-maintained and sometimes errors enter in to the report. They are often corrected, but may not propagate to other meta databases.

Challenges: Completeness and Consistency

- Solar conditions or ground-based weather can limit detection of some events during some time periods
 - Example: During active times, background flux in GOES limits the detection of smaller events
- Some meta databases use human observers
 - Different observers will record non-standard inputs to meta database
 - Example: HEK filament eruptions bounding boxes
 - Human observers may not record all events

Challenges: Calibration & Instrumentation

- Some events are recorded using different instruments with different characteristics
 - Example: Filaments in HEK come from Big Bear and Kanzelhöhe Solar Observatories, which have different spatial resolutions, causing the algorithm to calculate different lengths for the same filament