

## ISSIAAtomicData/phase2\_20161006/04\_observed

The file that you want:

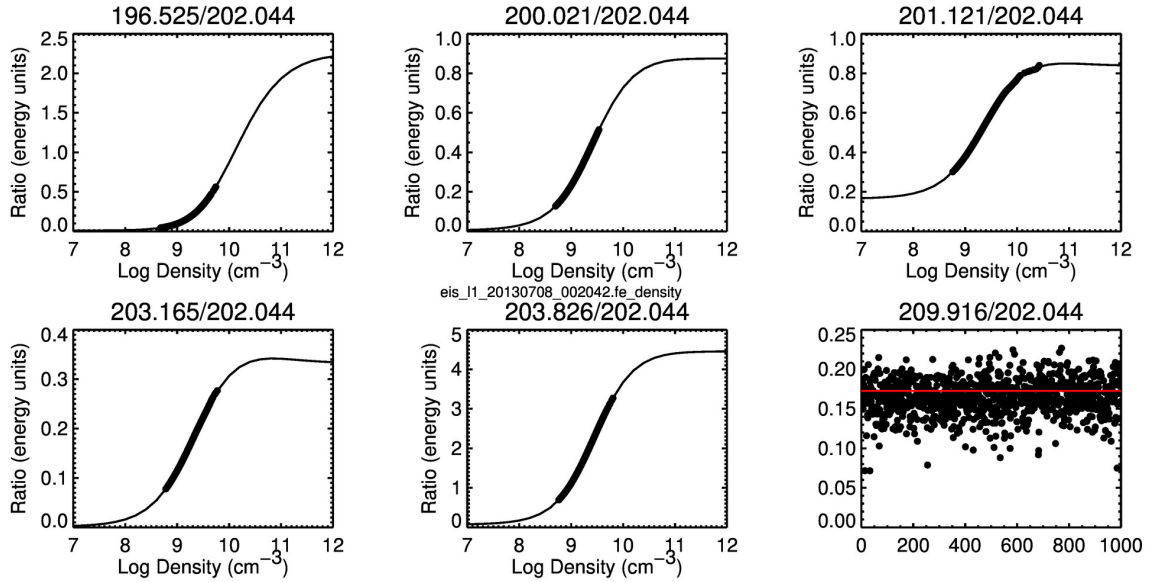
eis\_l1\_20130708\_002042.fe\_density.h5

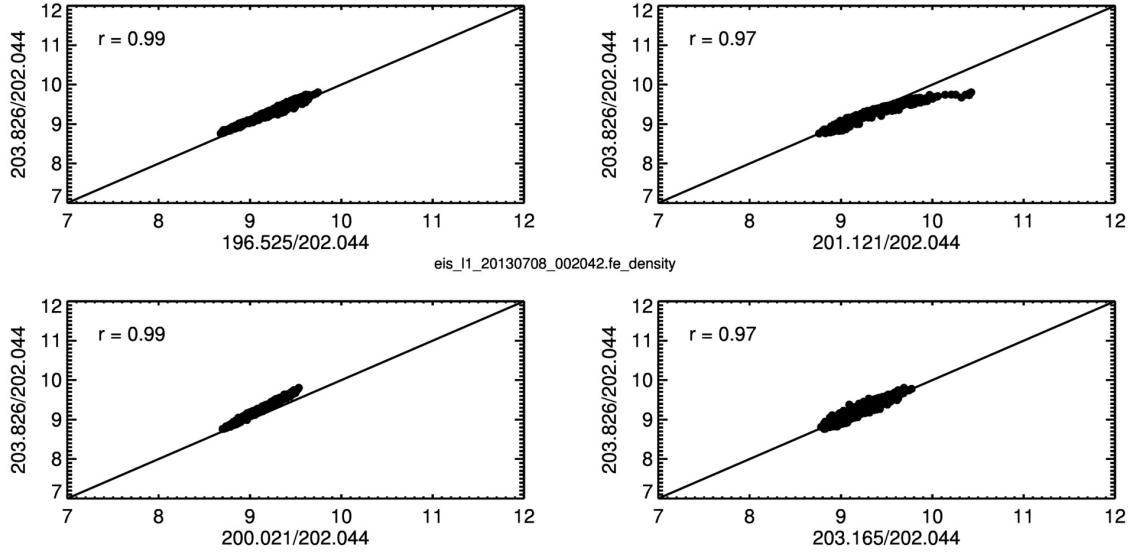
This file contains sets of observed intensities from an EIS observation of an active region (eis\_l1\_20130708\_002042). Intensities for the the following Fe XIII lines are saved: 196.525, 200.021, 201.121, 202.044, 203.165, 203.826, 209.916.

The data are saved with the following call. Note that the emssivities are also saved in this file for completeness.

```
nrl_save_hdf, intensities=intensities_out, intensities_error=intensities_error_out, $
index=index_out, eis_files=files, eis_nx=fit.nx, eis_ny=fit.ny, $
n_intensities = n_intensities, n_lines=nfiles, ints_204_min=ints_204_min, $
logn=logn, emissivity=emissivity, wavelength=wavelength, $
time_stamp=time_stamp, $
file=opf+'.h5'
```

- fe\_13\_density.pro: This routine reads and organizes the intensities. Some nuances:
  - 1000 sets of intensities and the corresponding statistical uncertainties are saved.
  - The intensities are stored in ascending order of wavelength.
  - The index variable saves the position of the intensities in the original raster. Additional information is contained in the file fe\_13\_density.txt
  - The default atomic data is used to compute densities from each of the density sensitive line ratios. The 209.916/202.044 is not sensitive to density so the observed and theoretical ratio for each observation is plotted.





- `fe_13_fit_intensities.pro`: This routine takes a single set of intensities and find the best-fit density and path length. For example,

```
model log_n = 9.46 +- 0.008
model log_ds = 9.18 +- 0.018
chi2 = 151.1
```

Line	Imodel	Iobs	SigmaI	dI/Sigma	dI/I
196.525	1330.44	1317.34	17.81	0.74	1.0
200.021	2033.62	1809.67	32.90	6.81	12.4
201.121	2493.90	2946.72	51.14	8.85	15.4
202.044	4352.80	4153.84	64.85	3.07	4.8
203.165	922.90	1028.12	52.13	2.02	10.2
203.826	10058.87	10620.57	160.95	3.49	5.3
209.916	751.71	722.57	74.38	0.39	4.0

Here is the result of using each of the 1000 realizations of CHIANTI to fit the single set of observations.

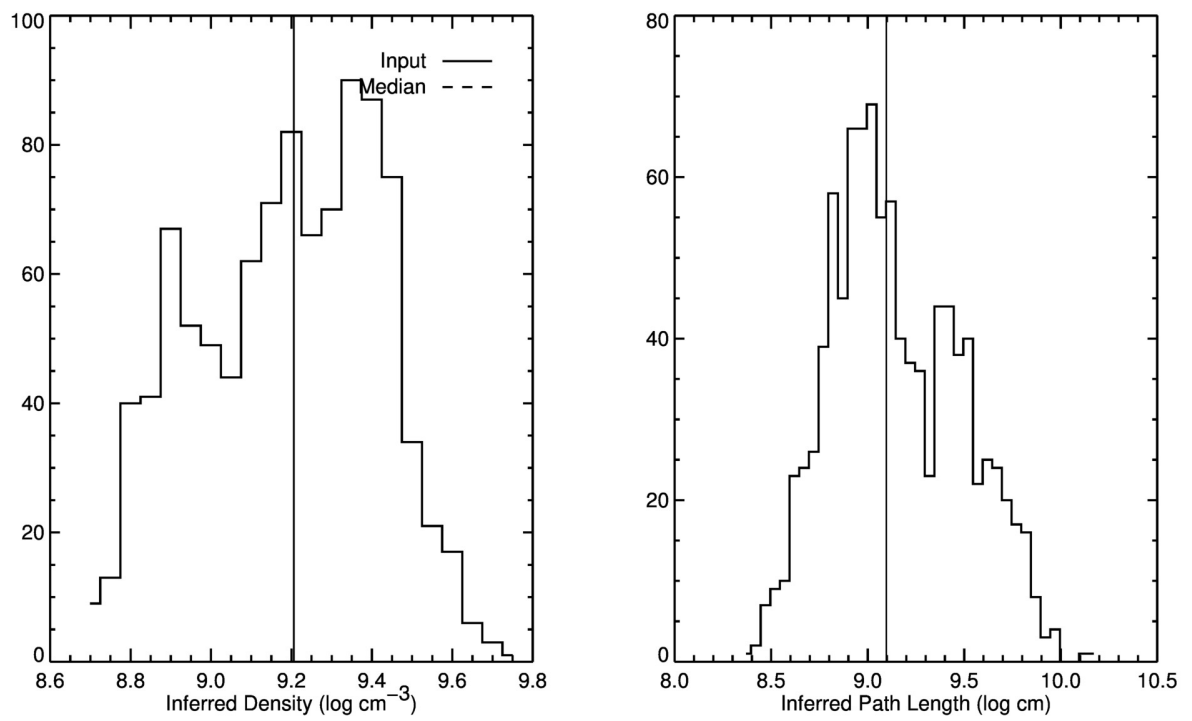


Figure 1: Distributions of density and path length.