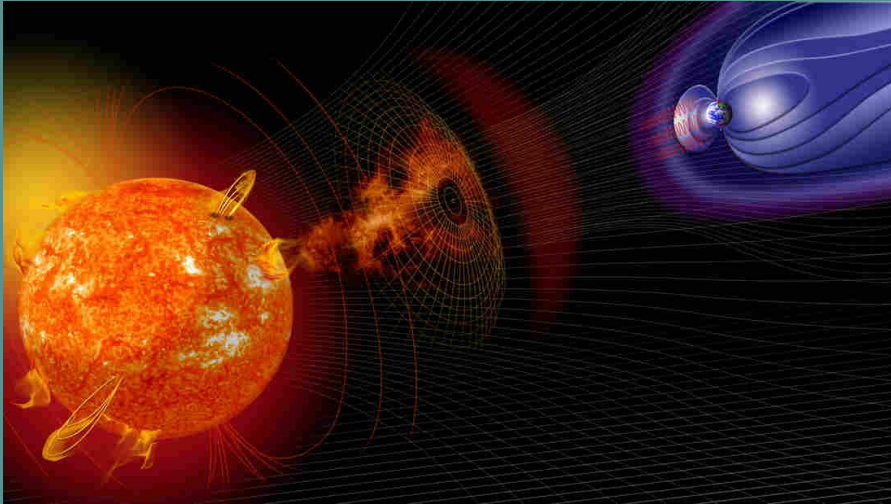


Stealth CME Detection



The Story of our Project

- Shawn works at LASP
- We reached out to scientists at LASP to ask “What’s going on? How can we help?”
- That led us to our SME’s



Laboratory for Atmospheric and Space Physics
University of Colorado **Boulder**



James Mason - CU Graduate



CURRENT POSITION

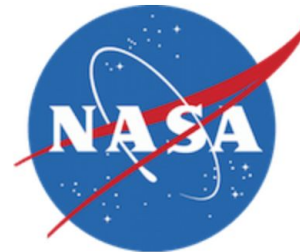
I used to work at University of Colorado Boulder, Stanford University, and University of California Santa Cruz

NASA Goddard Space Flight Center

NASA Postdoctoral Program Fellow

2017 September – Present

I write open source code in python, IDL, and other languages to analyze large amounts of data collected by satellites observing the sun. Plus I'm still involved in satellite development and operations; and sounding rockets.





Don Woodraska - CU Expert

Current Institution

University of Colorado Boulder | CUB

Laboratory for Atmospheric and Space Physics (LASP)
Boulder, CO

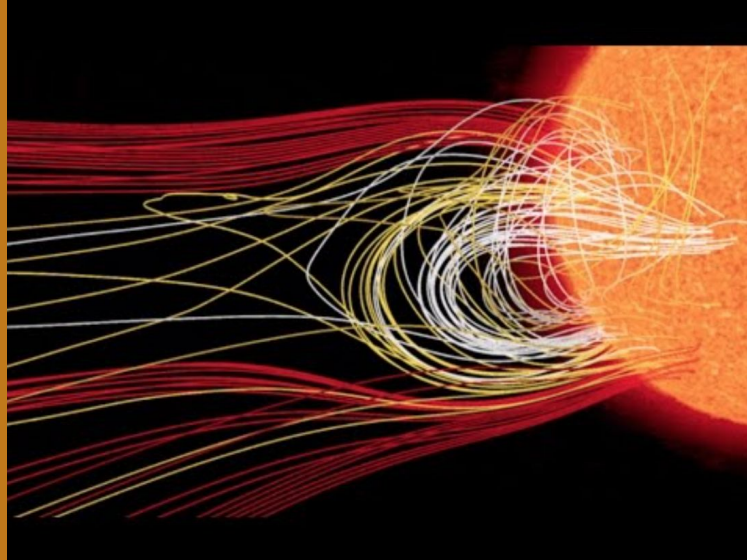


Current position

Professional Research Assistant

Our Project

- Detect “Stealth CMEs”!





The Science



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AEROSPACE ENGINEERING SCIENCES GRADUATE THESES & DISSERTATIONS

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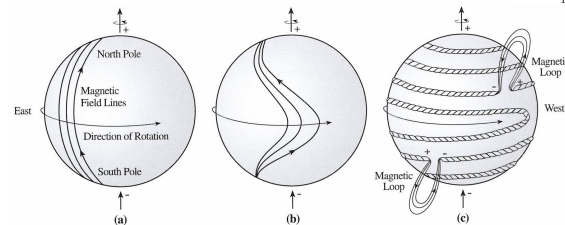
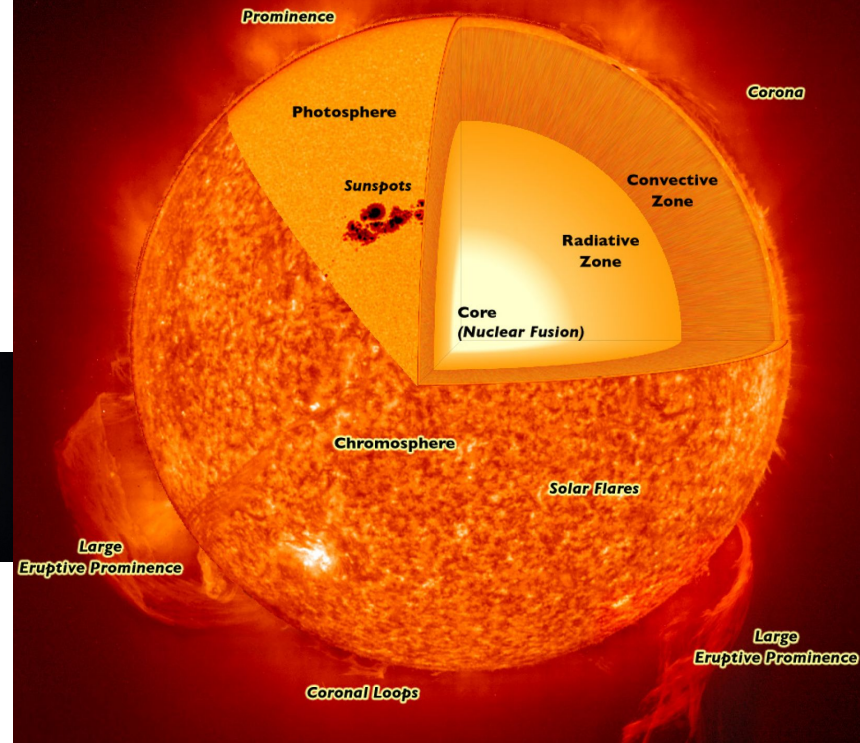
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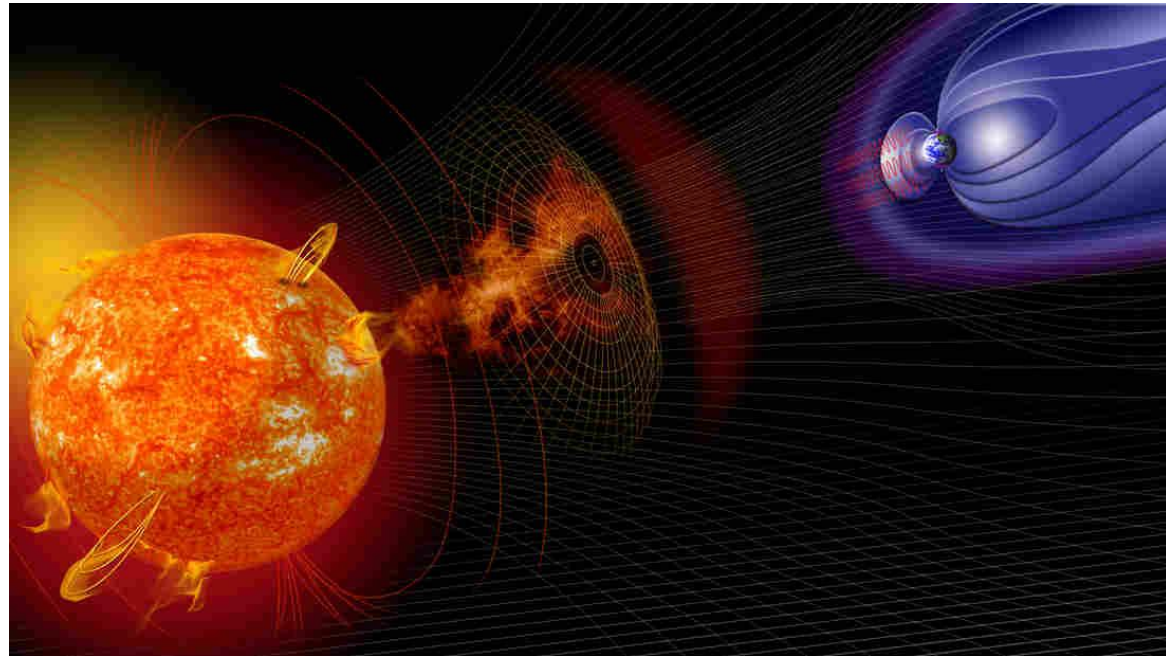
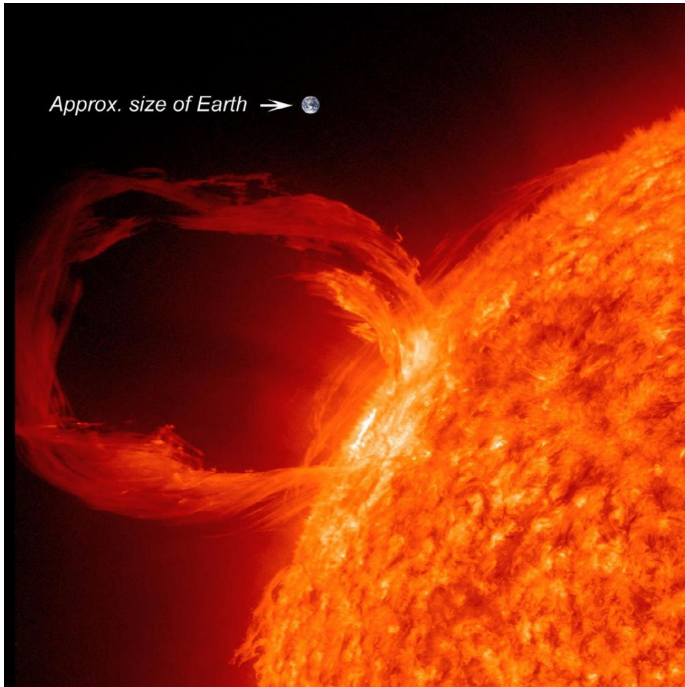
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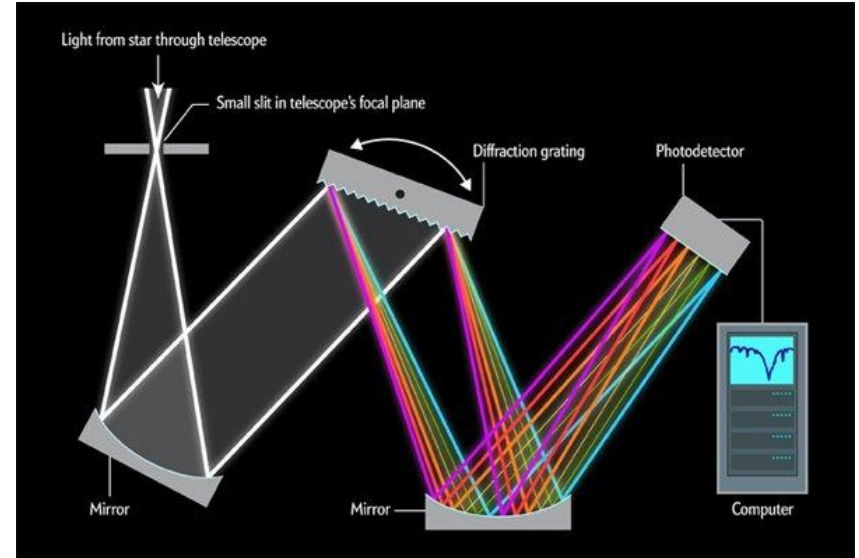
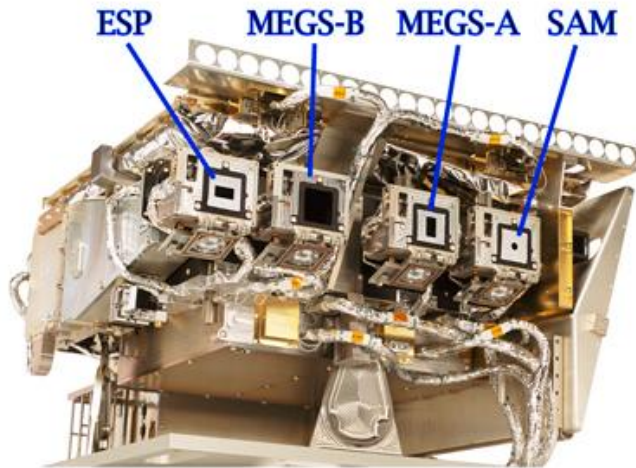


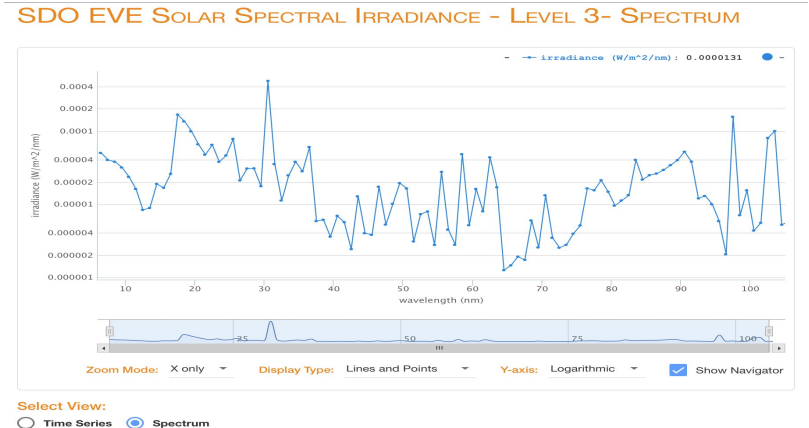
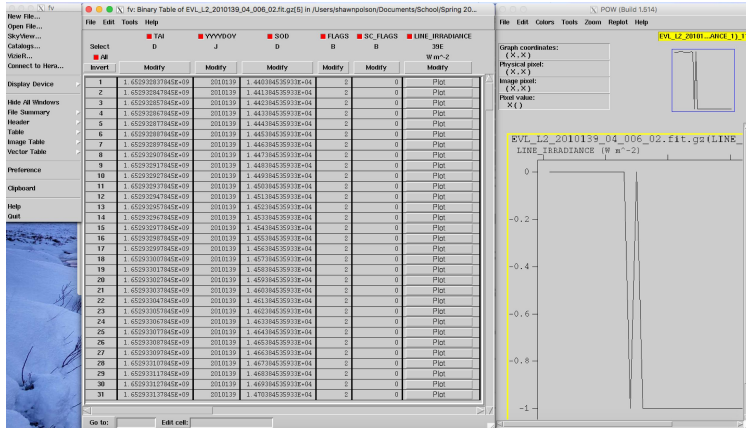
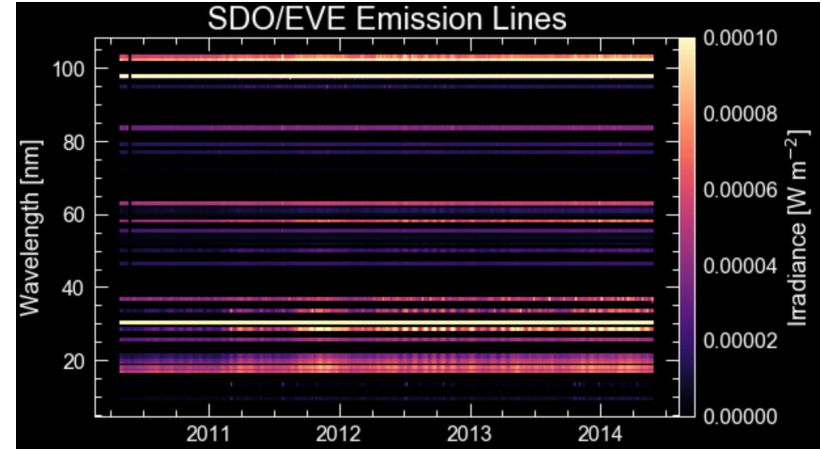
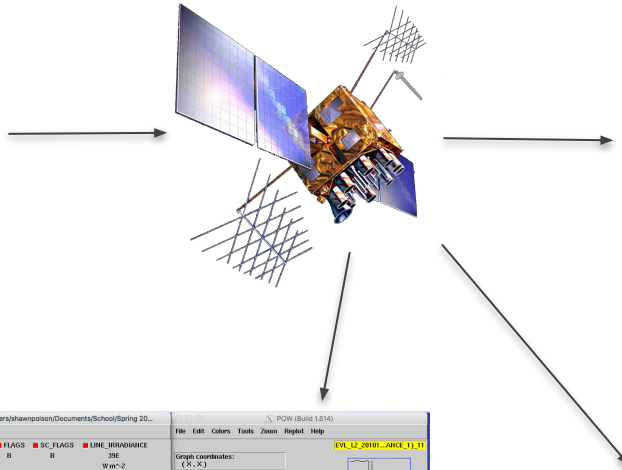


The Science (cont.)



The Instrument - SDO EVE





Our Goals

- Be the first humans to catalog Stealth CME events
- Detect coronal dimming events in SDO/EVE emission line time series data without the use of GOES solar flare event times to trigger the search
- Help advance real space science!
- Characterize the detected dimming events in terms of slope and depth.

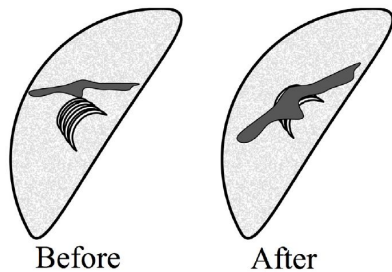


Figure 3.5: Schematic depicting the process of obscuration dimming. A filament previously obscuring only the quiet sun (left) expands and moves in front of a flare arcade (right). This results in a decreased observed emission from the flare arcade in wavelengths where the filament is optically thick.

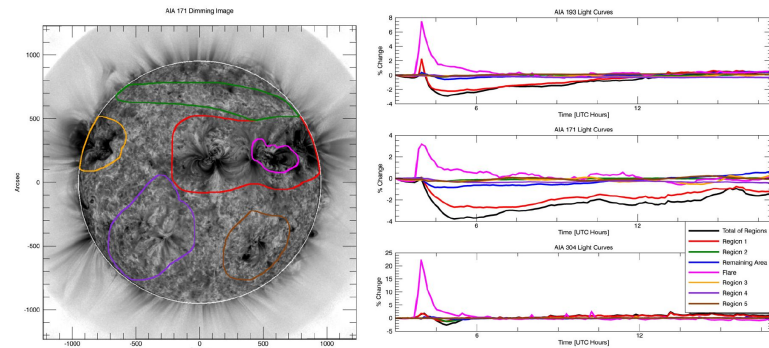


Figure 4.9: Same as Figure 4.8 but with new contours selected and no point spread function correction applied. Also the 304 Å emission time series is now complete in this later analysis using more recent AIA data products.

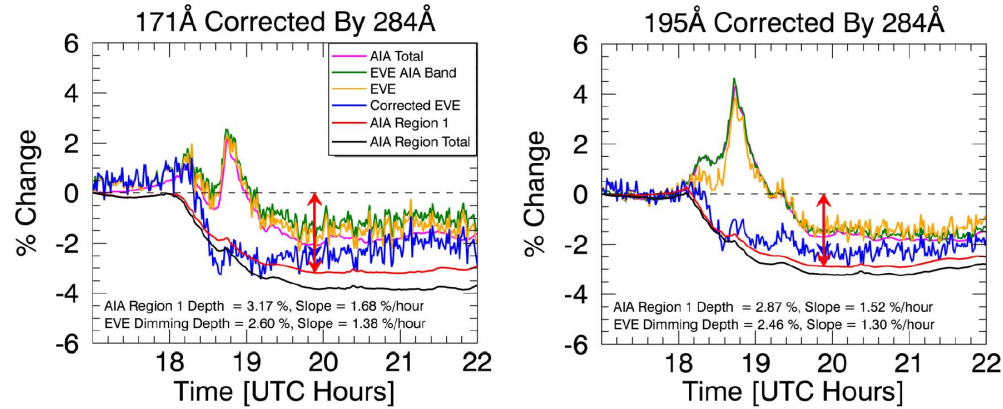
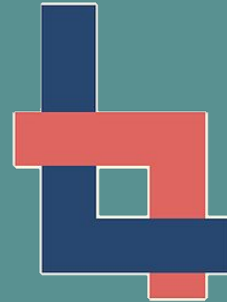


Figure 4.14: Both plots are similar to Figure 4.12 but provide more detail. The left shows results from 171 Å and the right is for 193 Å (AIA) / 195 Å (EVE). The red vertical arrow indicates the point where depth is computed and overlaps a blue vertical arrow indicating the end time of slope computation. The slope range begins at 17:50 UT.

How are we going to work with our data?



IDL



- Line ratios for slopes
- New lines temporarily appearing in spectrum
- Other signifiers?
- Work closely with SMEs to evaluate results

Questions?

