

Algebraic quantification of an active region contribution to the solar cycle

A quick, precise, and generalized method to determine an active region's contribution to polar field at cycle minimum

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1. Active regions in solar cycle development

- Polar field precursor for solar cycles
- Polar field evolution in Babcock-Leighton dynamos
 - Active regions (ARs) with initial axial dipole
 - Surface flux transport (SFT) processes
 - Contribution to the final dipole

1. Active regions in solar cycle development

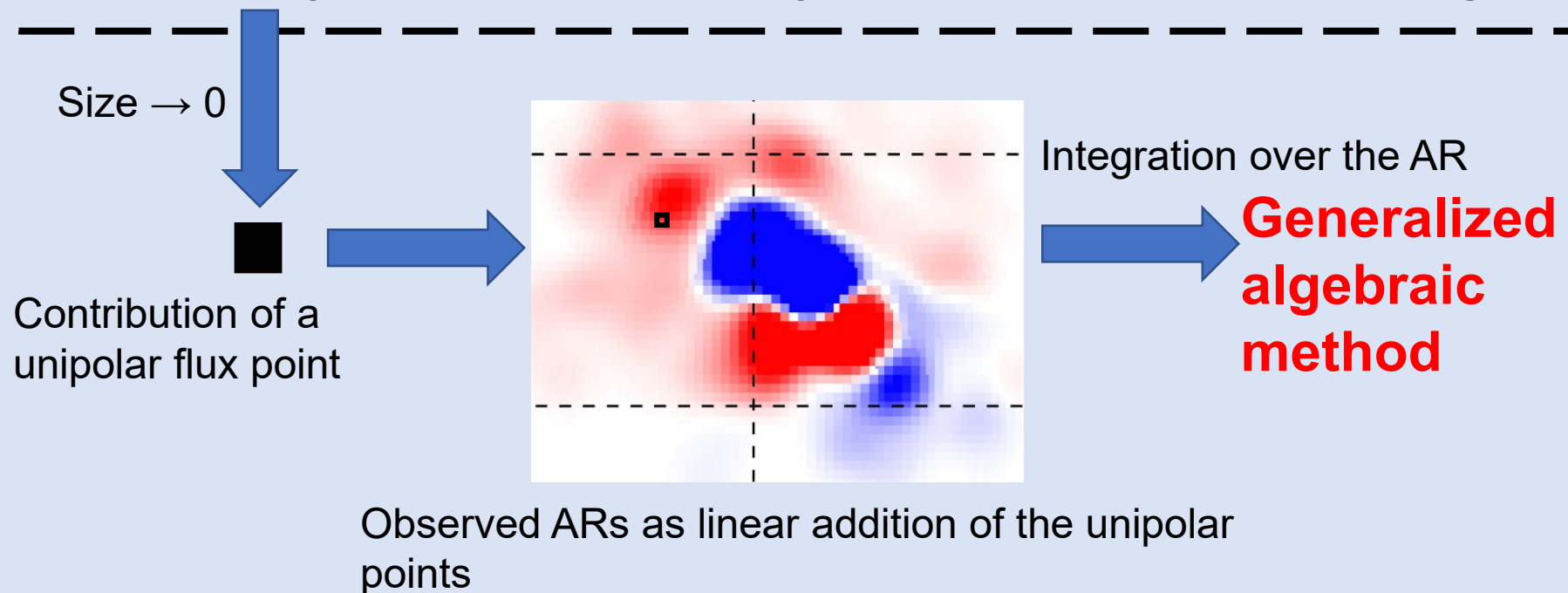
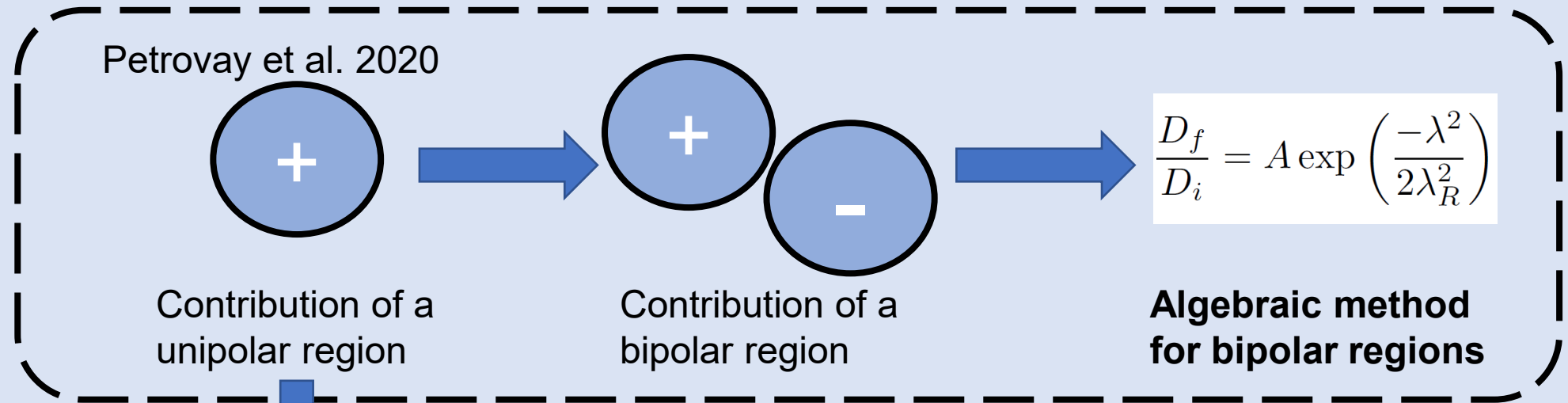
■ Methods to predict AR contribution

- SFT numerical simulations
- Algebraic method $\frac{D_f}{D_i} = A \exp\left(\frac{-\lambda^2}{2\lambda_R^2}\right)$ (Jiang et al. 2014, Petrovay et al. 2020)

■ Restrictions on current methods

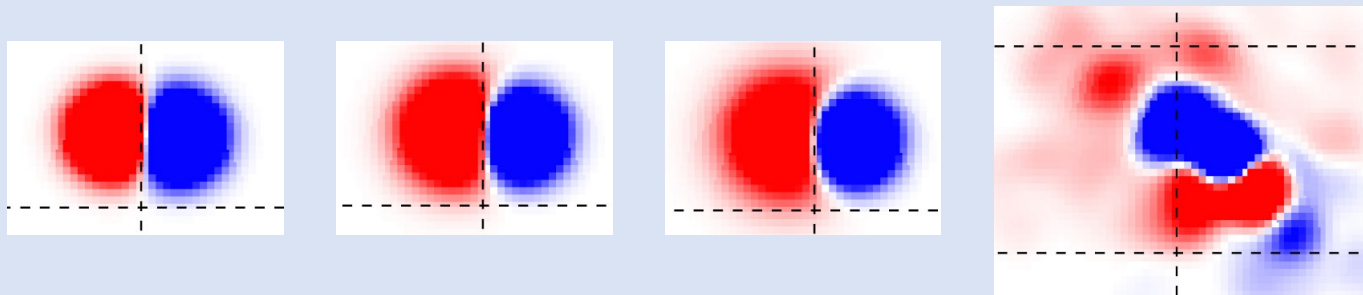
- Bipolar regions vs. realistic regions (Iijima et al. 2019, Jiang et al. 2019, Yeates 2020)
 - ARs with asymmetric polarities, ARs with complex configurations

2. Generalizing algebraic method



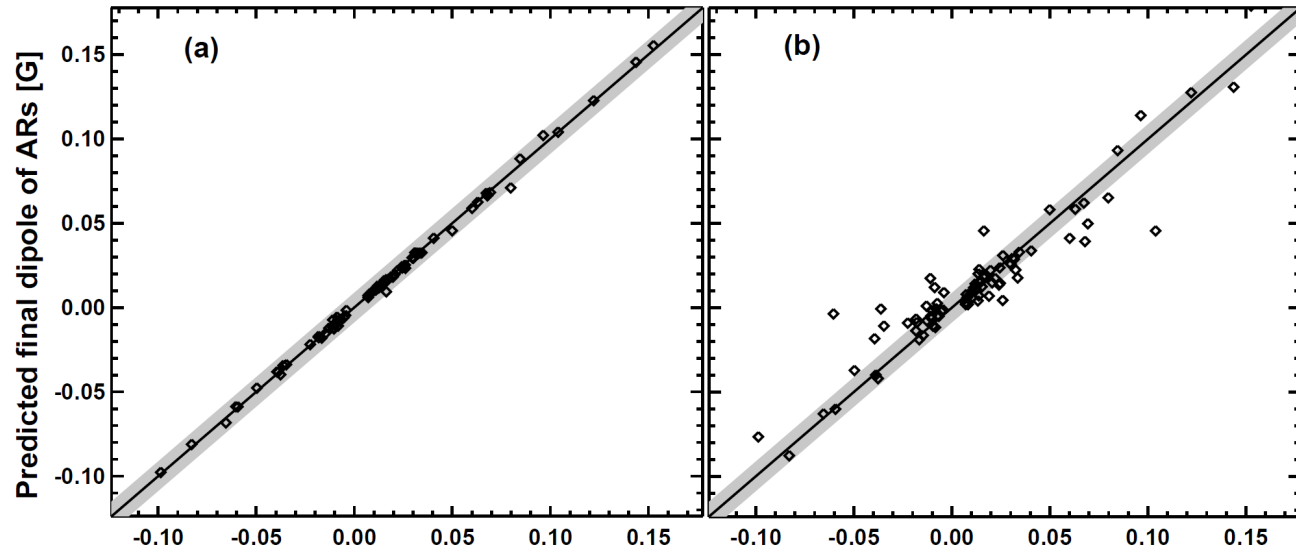
3. Evaluation with SFT simulations

- Compare SFT simulations with algebraic method for ARs
- Two types of ARs considered
 - Observed ARs during Carrington rotations 2145-2159
 - Artificially created ARs with bipolar, asymmetric bipolar and complex configurations

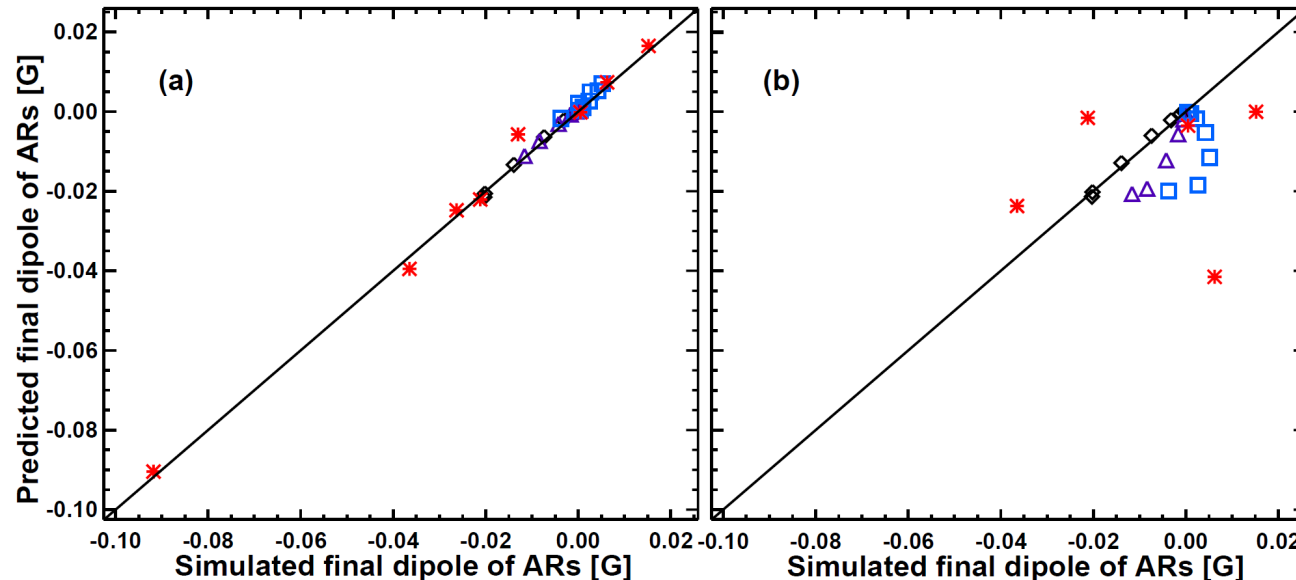


Different types of created ARs

3. Evaluation with SFT simulations



Up: evaluation by observed ARs
Down: evaluation by artificial ARs



Left: comparison of the **generalized algebraic method** with SFT simulations
Right: comparison of the **algebraic method for bipolar regions** with SFT simulations

4. Discussion and conclusion

■ Advantages of the generalized method

- More precise than previous method based on bipolar regions
- More efficient than SFT simulations

■ Expected usage

- Prediction of ARs contribution to solar cycle
- Not a complete replacement of SFT simulations