Reconstructing past solar irradiance variations with Ca II K observations

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Motivation

Employment of Ca II K observations

More accurate reconstructions back to 1892

Constraints on other reconstructions





Spectral And Total Irradiance Reconstructions

Intensity spectra computed from corresponding model atmospheres (Unruh et al. 1999, A&A 345 635)

$$S(t) = \int \left(\sum_{i,j} a_s(i,j,t) I_s(i,j,\lambda) + a_f(i,j,t) I_f(i,j,\lambda) + a_{QS}(i,j,t) I_{QS}(i,j,\lambda) \right) d\lambda$$



Faculae: Reconstructed magnetograms from Ca II K (Chatzistergos et al. 2019a, A&A 626 A114)

Sunspots: Sunspot areas and positions database from Kislovodsk and Pulkovo observatories (Mandal et al. 2020, A&A 640 A78)





SATIRE reconstruction with Rome/PSPT Ca II K



Agreement to different TSI series



Reconstructions for diverse Ca II K archives



Chatzistergos et al. submitted

Results for photographic Ca II K data



Chatzistergos et al. submitted

Summary

- Ca II K observations are a valuable, but largely unexplored, resource for irradiance studies
- We used high-quality and carefully calibrated solar Ca II K observations to reconstruct solar irradiance with the semi-empirical SATIRE model
 - ▶ The reconstruction shows excellent agreement with PMOD & RMIB TSI composites, not with ACRIM
 - Selection of reference TSI series does not significantly affect the determined trend
 - We acquire accurate reconstructions with quite diverse Ca II K archives including photographic ones
- Inconsistencies of the photographic archives need to be addressed

Thank You for your attention!

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