



Including ephemeral regions in surface flux transport simulations and solar irradiance reconstructions

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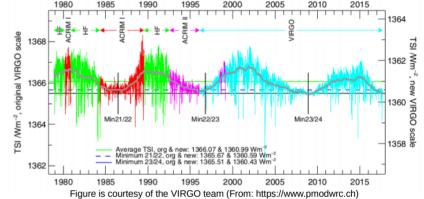


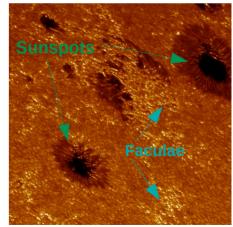




Total solar irradiance and magnetic activity

- Total solar irradiance (**TSI**) in an important input to climate models.
- Before 1978, TSI can only be retrieved through **reconstructions** from proxies.
- **Magnetic features** drive the solar variability.
- The longest direct proxies of the surface magnetism are sunspot number records.





Credit to: Dan Kieselman & Mats Löfdahl (Royal Swedish Acedemy of Science) (From: https://ttt.astro.su.se/news/20060913en.html)



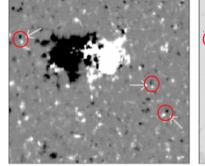




Ephemeral regions & SATIRE model



- **ERs** are short lived bipolar magnetic regions • (BMRs) too small to feature sunspots.
- They are important for secular TSI variation, • but are *missed by SN records!*



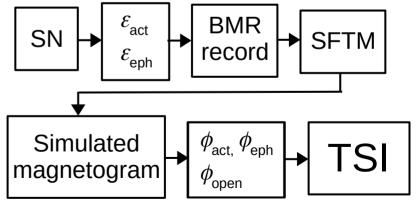


Magnetogram

Continuum Intensity

Adapted from: Harvey, K. L., 2001

- **Goal:** Reconstruct magnetic flux and TSI from a Surface Flux Transport Model (SFTM)
- TSI is reconstructed by the SATIRE model.





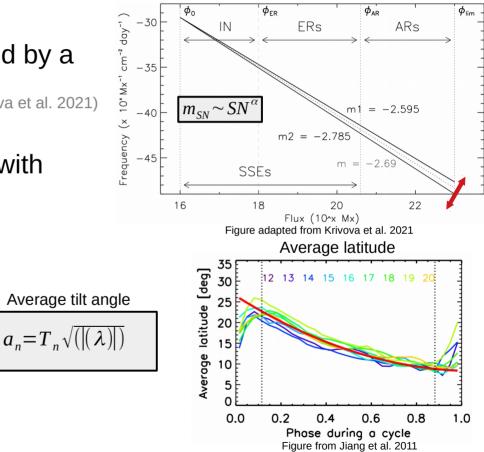




Emergence model



- The emergence of **all BMRs** is described by a single **powerlaw size distribution.** (Krivova et al. 2021)
- Flux emergence (exponent m_{SN}) varies with the sunspot number (SN).
- Mean emergence latitude and tilt angles of ARs from the empirical relationships by Jiang et al. 2011.

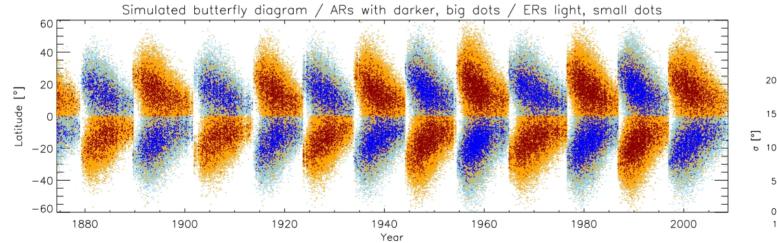


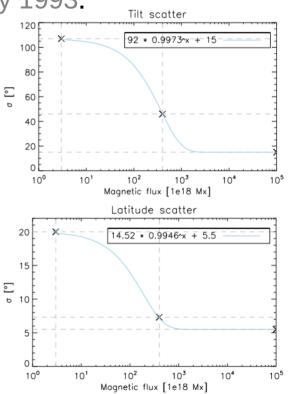




Tilt and latitude scatter

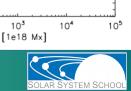
- We estimate tilt and latitude scatter of ERs from Harvey 1993.
- The tilt scatter of large ARs is taken from Schunker et al. 2020: $\sigma_{tilt,limit} = 15^{\circ}$.









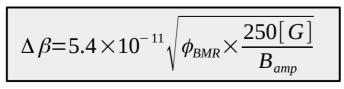




SFTM source function

_atitude $\theta[^{\circ}]$

- The shape of BMRs in the SFTM . depends on the angular separation ($\Delta \beta$)
- $\Delta\beta$ determines the lifetime of a BMR. We estimate the expected lifetimes from Thornthon&Parnell 2011 and Parnell 2009.
- We derive a relationship between $\Delta\beta$ • and the initial magnetic flux ϕ_{BMR} :



	$B_r^{\pm}(R_{\odot}, \theta, \phi) = B_{amp} \exp\left\{\frac{-2[1 - \cos(\beta_{\pm}(\theta, \phi) - \delta_{init}^2)]}{\delta_{init}^2}\right\}$))]
	(van Ballegooijen et al. 1998) $\delta_{init} = 0.4 \Delta \beta \dots$ initial width $\Delta \beta \dots$ angular separation	
$\frac{\partial B}{\partial t}$	-=[Differential rotation]+[Meridional flow]+[Surface diffusivity]-	Source function $S(\theta, \phi, t)$
60 - - 30 -		
-30		-5
-90	60 120 180 240 300	-10



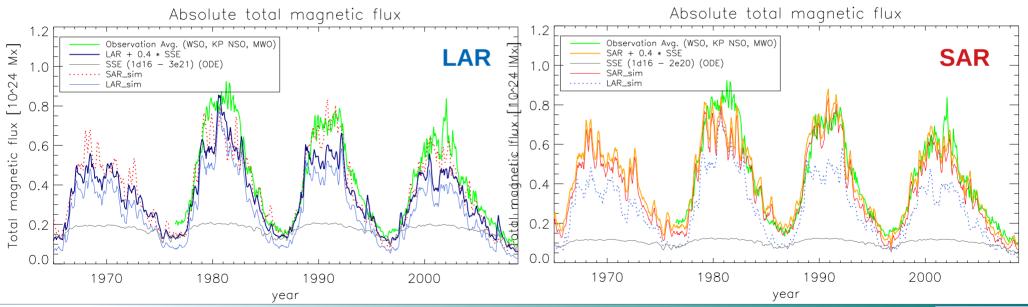




Total magnetic flux



- Two populations of BMRs are tested in the SFTM.
 - LAR: Large active regions forming sunspots ($>3 \times 10^{21} Mx$).
 - **SAR**: Includes small active regions ($>2 \times 10^{20} Mx$) with lifetimes > 1 day.







Summary & Conclusion



- The emergence of all BMRs regions is described by a single powerlaw distribution following Krivova et al. 2021.
- We model the tilt and latitude **emergence patterns** for BMR of all sizes.
- A relationship between **angular separation** of magnetic polarities and the region size is derived in agreement **diffusion lifetimes**.
- The observed total magnetic flux is well reproduced by the simulations.
- \rightarrow We aim to improve magnetic flux reconstructions and reconstruct the TSI.







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