# UCSD Time-Dependent 3-D Reconstructions Modified to Provide Brightness and Polarization Brightness Analyses



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# Introduction:

### The UCSD time-dependent 3D reconstruction analysis – Current IPS and SMEI analyses

# Analysis modification to provide Thomson scattering pseudo polarization brightness

**Current tests of the modified B and pB analyses** 

**Beneficial enhancement changes for future analyses** 



### Interplanetary Scintillation Heliospheric Analyses from ISEE, Japan



ISEE IPS array near Mt. Fuji



### **ISEE IPS array systems**

# Most Are Guilty (Me too)

### Interplanetary Scintillation Heliospheric Analyses from ISEE, Japan





**ISEE IPS array systems** 



Jackson, B.V., et al., 2008, Adv. in Geosciences, 21, 339 Jackson et al., 2020, Frontiers in Astronomy and Space Sci., doi: 10.3389/fspas.2020.568429

# **ISEE DATA**

Heliospheric C.A.T. analyses: example line-ofsight distribution for each sky location to form the source surface weighting of the 3-D reconstruction.





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ISEE

16

# 2022/03/10 CME

# A Good Recent **IPS CME Forecast**

Jackson, B.V., 2023, Solar Phys., doi:10.1007/s11207-023-02169-8.





CASS/UCSD **IPS Meridional Cut** correlation 0.850

10

8

12

2022/03/12 21 UT

2022/03/12 21 UT

ISEE

16

2022/03/12 21 UT

PUNCH16 07/6/2023

### **Time-Dependent 3-D Reconstructions of B and pB** 2022/03/12 21 UT

### 2022/03/10 CME

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### **Time-Dependent 3-D Reconstructions of B and pB** 2022/03/14 21 UT

### 2022/03/10 CME

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Time Series Comparison Pearson's "R" Correlation

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Jackson, B.V., 2023, Solar Phys., doi:10.1007/s11207-023-02169-8.





Titan II launch from Vandenberg AFB 6 January 2003.



**The Solar Mass Ejection Imager** (SMEI)

Jackson, B.V., et al., 2004, Solar Phys., 225, 177 Launch 6 January 2003 Sun



### Sun

1 gigabyte/day; total ~4 terabytes

Simultaneous images from the three SMEI cameras.

# Thomson-Scattering B & pB Line-of-Sight Response



Jackson, B.V., et al., 2008, Adv. in Geosciences 21, 339 Jackson et al., 2020, Frontiers in Astronomy and Space Sci., doi: 10.3389/fspas.2020.568429

### Heliospheric C.A.T. analyses: "Traceback" Matrix Concept



The "traceback matrix" (any solar wind model works) In the traceback matrix the location of the upper level data point (starred) is an interpolation in x of  $\Delta x^2$  and the unit x distance –  $\Delta x^3$  distance or  $(1 - \Delta x^3)$ . Similarly, the value of  $\Delta t$  at the starred point is interpolated by the same *spatial* distance. Each 3D traceback matrix contains a regular grid of values  $\Sigma \Delta x$ ,  $\Sigma \Delta y$ ,  $\Sigma \Delta t$ ,  $\Sigma \Delta v$ , and  $\Sigma \Delta m$  that locates the origin of each point in the grid at each time and its change in velocity and density from the heliospheric model.

# Thomson-Scattering B & pB Line-of-Sight Response



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> Heliospheric C.A.T. analyses: example line-of-sight distribution for each sky location to form the source surface weighting of the 3-D reconstruction.

# **Thomson Scattering CAT Analysis**



From SMEI (6 hr difference- 1/25 # of LOS) 3-5 Million LoS in a one-month interval



observe

reference surface

Jackson, B.V., et al., 2008, J. Geophys Res., 113, A00A15, doi:10.1029/2008JA013224

# 2003 May 27-28 CME events

SMEI density 3D reconstruction of the 28 May 2003 halo CME as viewed from 15° above the ecliptic plane about 30° east \_\_\_\_ of the Sun-Earth line.



**SMEI** Analysis **CME** mass X

2003/05/30 00:00 UT

SMEI density (remote observer view) of the 28 May 2003 halo CME

2003/05/30 00:00 UT

Ambient (g): 6.470E+015 Energy (ergs): 3.448E+031

Excess Mass(g): 1.844E+016

2.491E+016

Total Mass(g):



Jackson et al., 2020 doi: 10.3389/fspas.2020.568429

# Ecliptic, Earth Meridional, and Synoptic Cuts at 1.5-Hour Cadence Resolution

# SMEI Analysis 2003 May 27-28 CME events High Res Analyses show CMEs corrugated and spotty!





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# **Caveats:**

The analyses show images interpolated to a given instant in time, not how the data were actually obtained over a period of a few minutes, with each LoS different from one another from the IPS or SMEI data.

To be expedient I used the LoS only from density proxy observations, not the proxy speeds, and gave these times of the LoS, not the actual images. These were made into data files and re-read into the program.

The images show volumes where data were sufficient to make an accurate 3-D reconstruction, but to provide the pseudo LoS, each volume was filled completely and then that pseudo observation used.

# **Time-Dependent 3-D Reconstructions of B and pB** Future Work That Must Happen

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# **Future Work:**

Provide pB with these immediate analyses and others at higher resolution and with less smoothing (provide in multi-node)

Raster-scan volumes in both B and pB at PUNCH locations with random outage line-of- sight locations

Correlation tracking velocities would be good to attempt from STEREO data to compare with inner heliospheric spacecraft or SMEI pseudo skymaps

**Compare correlation-tracking with IPS velocities** 



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# **Conclusions:**

The UCSD time-dependent 3D reconstruction analysis – Current IPS and SMEI white-light analyses work pretty well

Analysis modification to provide density results from Thomson scattering polarization brightness (pB) now gives results

Current tests of the pseudo B and pB analyses give essentially the same results

Enhancements for better future results should include more multinode processing and image brightness correlation tracking

