

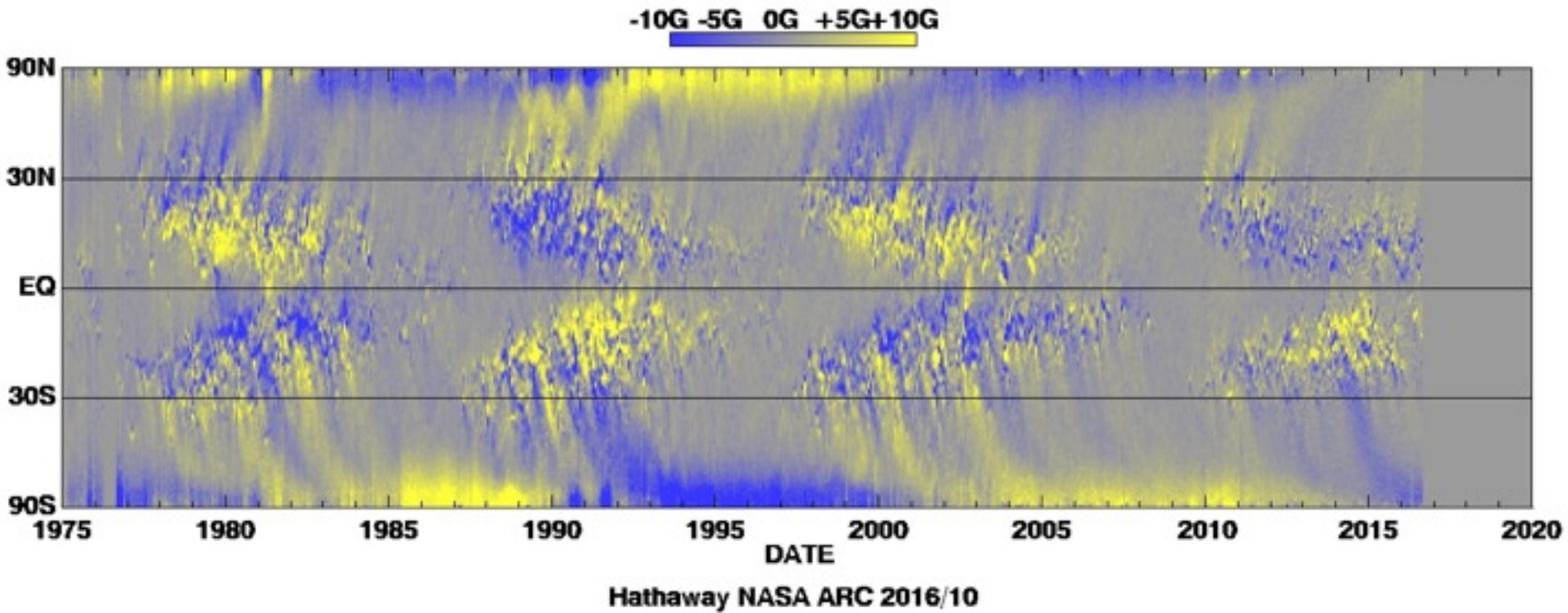


# **SDO — DKIST Synergies**

Yang Liu and HMI Team



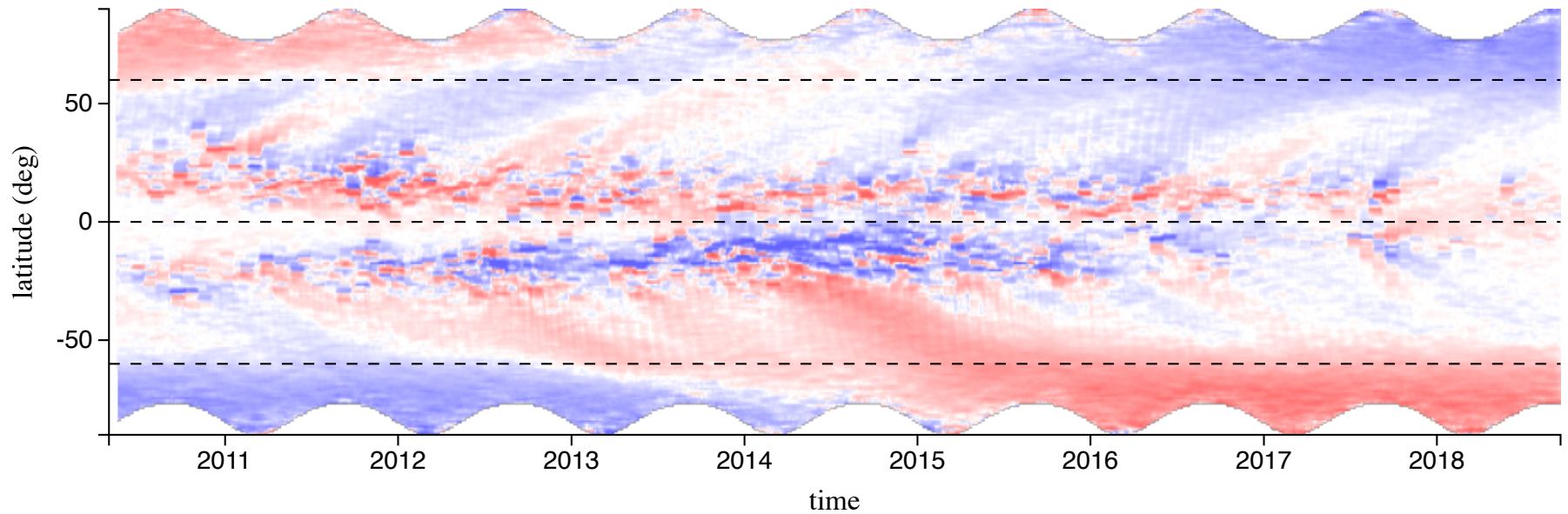
# Long-Term Studies



Credit: D. Hathaway



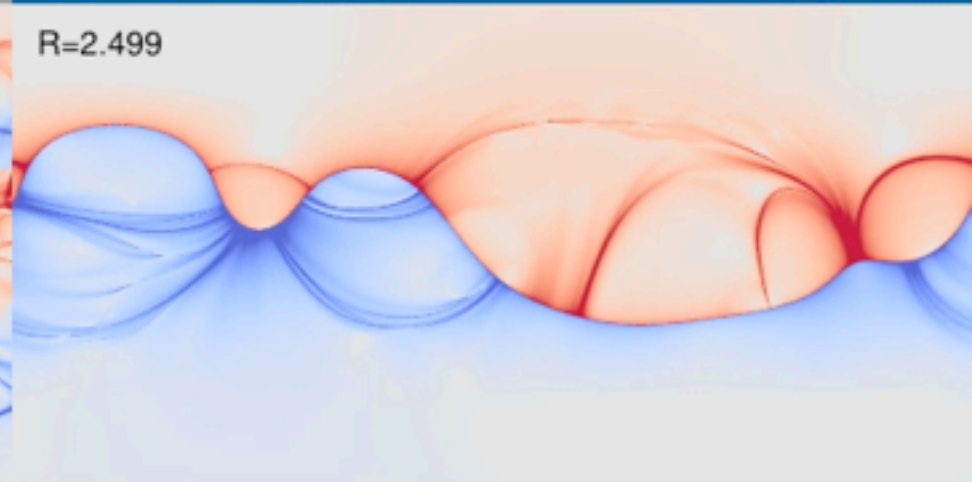
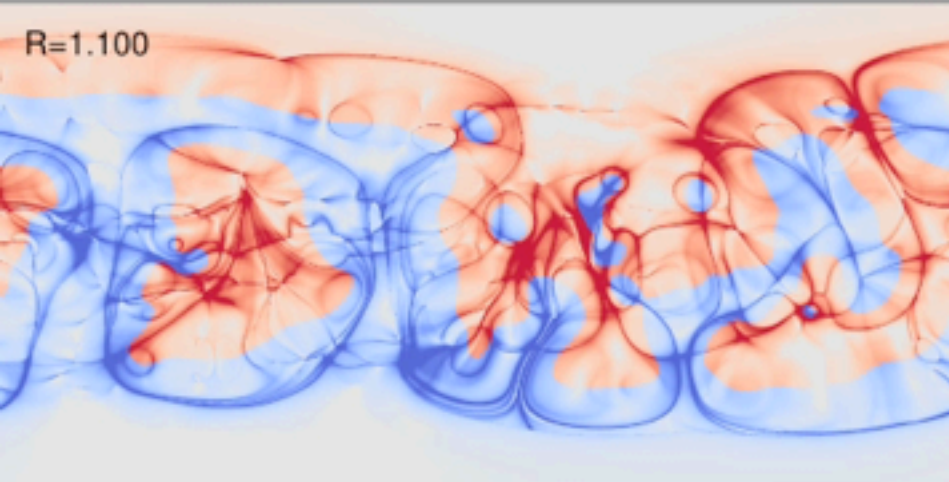
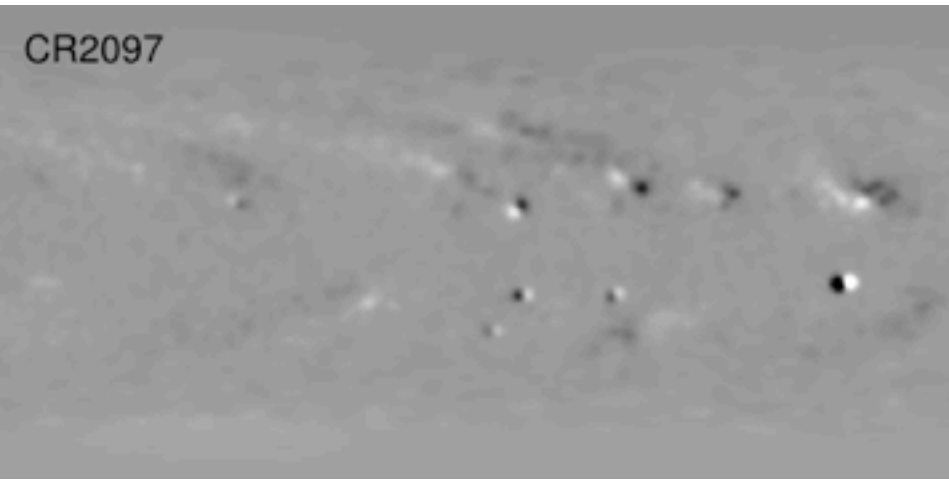
# Long-Term Studies



SDO Era: HMI Observation



# Long-Term Studies



Credit: X. Sun

# Long-Term Studies: Surface Flux Transport Model

$$\frac{\partial B_r}{\partial t} = -\omega(\theta) \frac{\partial B_r}{\partial \phi} - \frac{1}{R \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} [v(\theta) B_r \sin \theta] + \frac{\kappa}{R^2} \left[ \frac{1}{\sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left( \sin \theta \frac{\partial B_r}{\partial \theta} + \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2 B_r}{\partial \phi^2} \right) \right] + S(\theta, \phi, t)$$

Differential Rotation

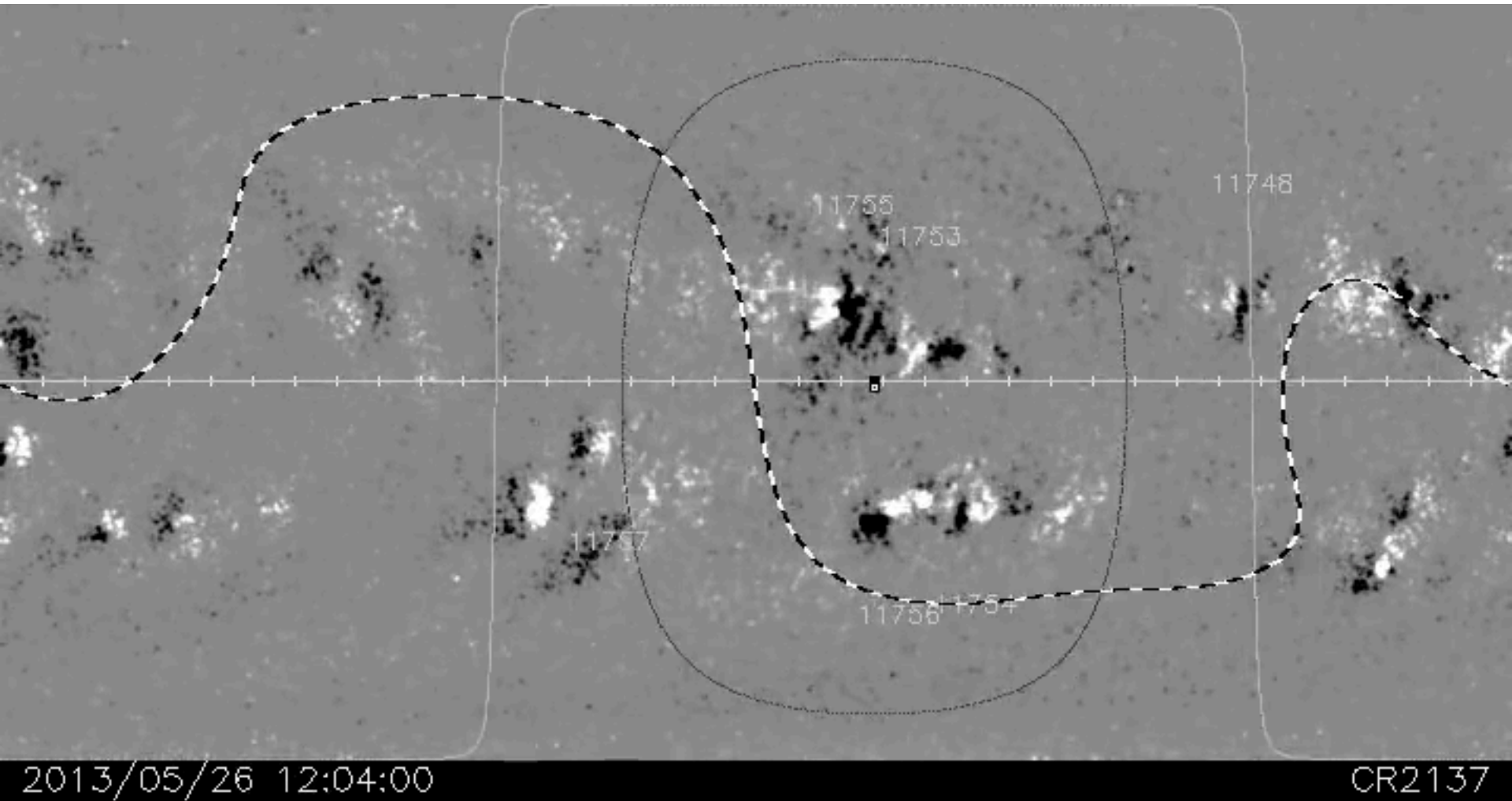
Meridional Flow

Diffusion coefficient

Source function

# Long-Term Studies: Surface Flux Transport Model

$$\frac{\partial B_r}{\partial t} = -\omega(\theta) \frac{\partial B_r}{\partial \phi} - \frac{1}{R \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} [v(\theta) B_r \sin \theta] + \frac{\kappa}{R^2} \left[ \frac{1}{\sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left( \sin \theta \frac{\partial B_r}{\partial \theta} + \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2 B_r}{\partial \phi^2} \right) \right] + S(\theta, \phi, t)$$



# Long-Term Studies: Surface Flux Transport Model

$$\frac{\partial B_r}{\partial t} = -\omega(\theta) \frac{\partial B_r}{\partial \phi} - \frac{1}{R \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} [v(\theta) B_r \sin \theta] + \frac{\kappa}{R^2} \left[ \frac{1}{\sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left( \sin \theta \frac{\partial B_r}{\partial \theta} + \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2 B_r}{\partial \phi^2} \right) \right] + S(\theta, \phi, t)$$

Differential Rotation

Meridional Flow

Diffusion coefficient

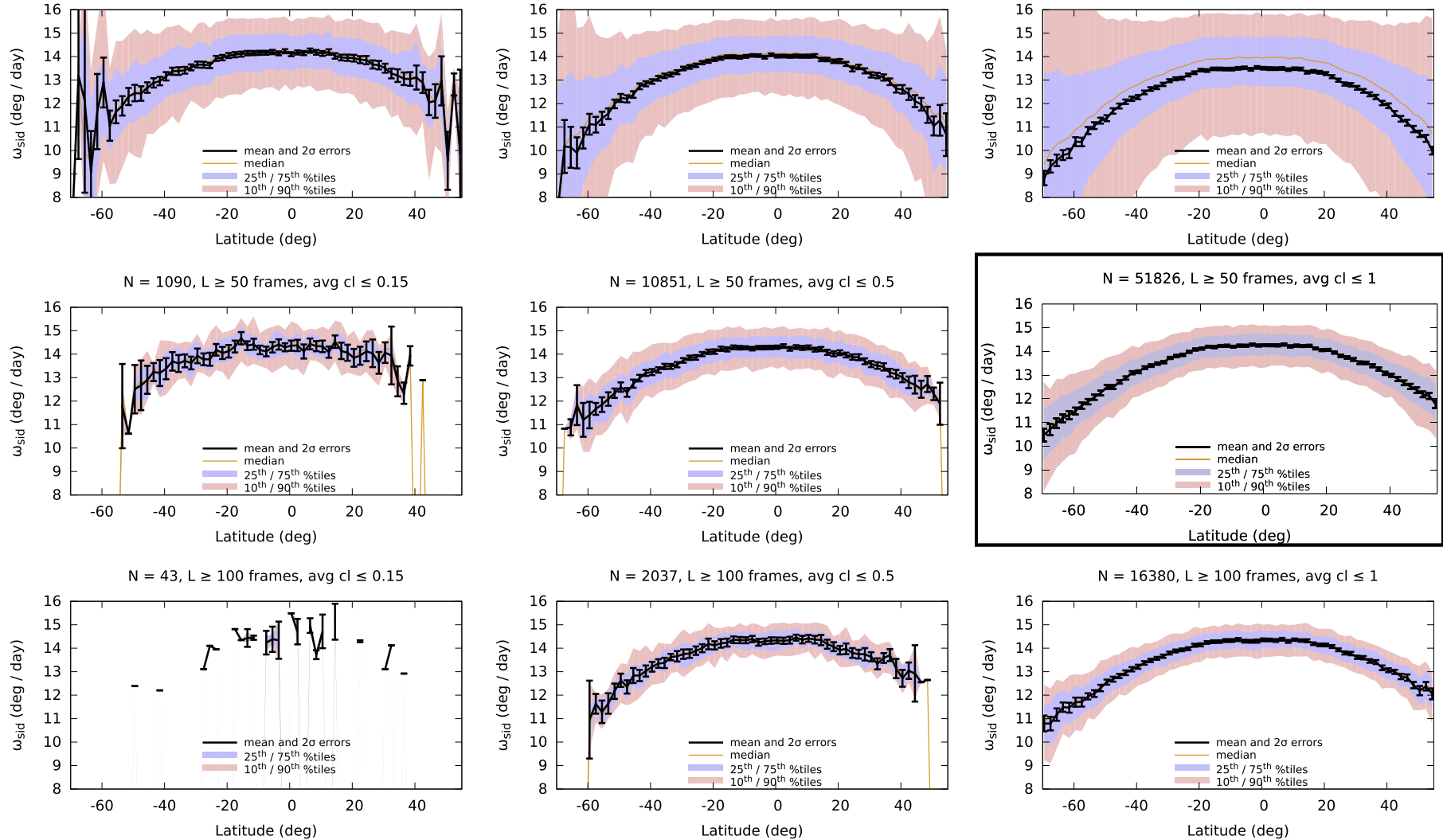
Source function



# Long-Term Studies: Differential Rotation at High Latitude



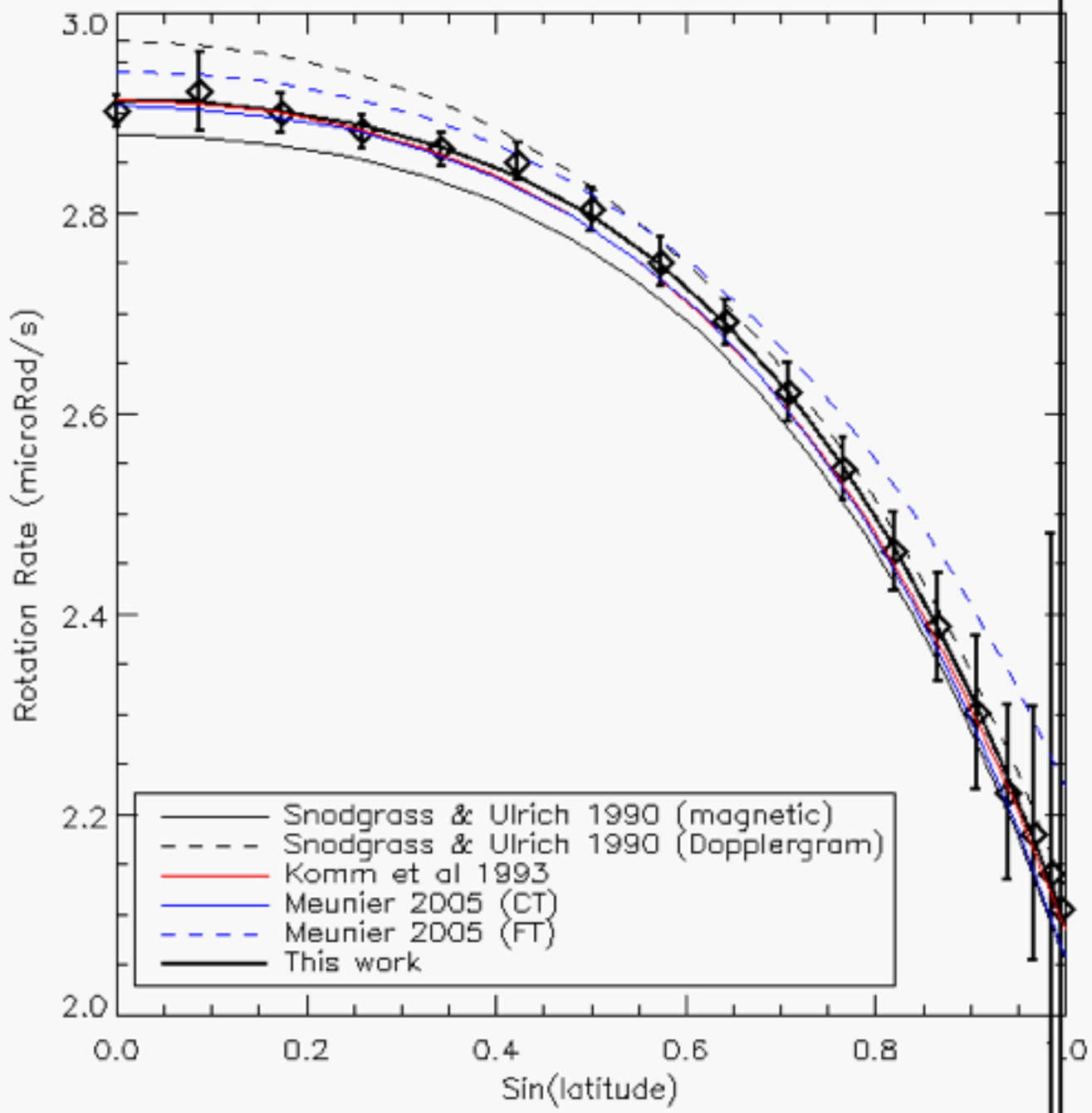
# Long-Term Studies: Differential Rotation at High Latitude



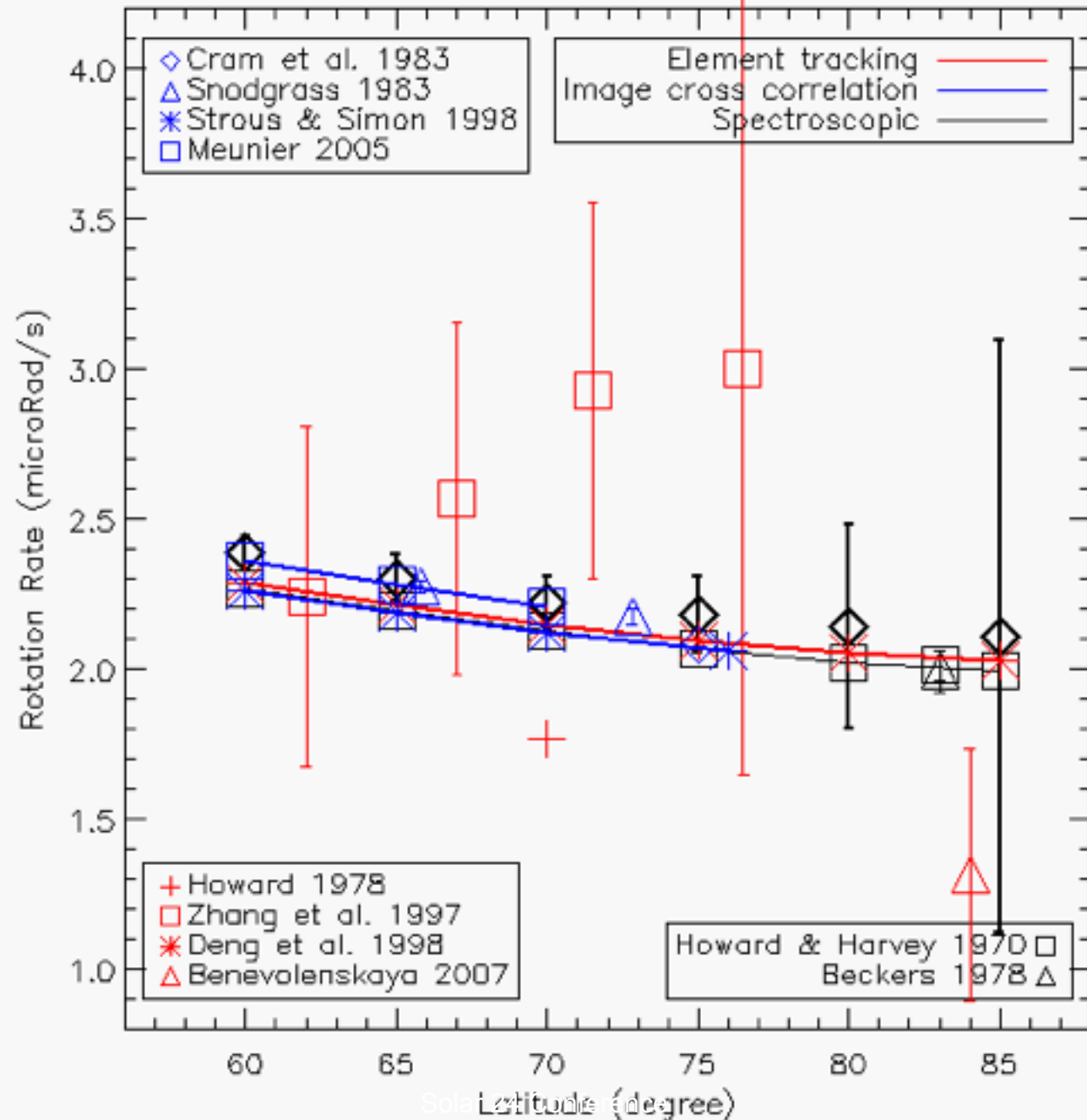
**Figure 3.** Rotational motion for lifetime (rows; top to bottom: 10, 50, 100) and average closeness parameters (columns; left to right: 0.15, 0.50, 1.00). The latitudinal bin size in all plots is  $2^\circ$ . The combination of the lifetime and average closeness parameters strongly affects the smoothness of the mean profiles and the width and symmetry of the distributions in the latitudinal bins. I use the boxed plot for the rotational profile analysis in the remainder of the paper.

# Long-Term Studies: Differential Rotation at High Latitude

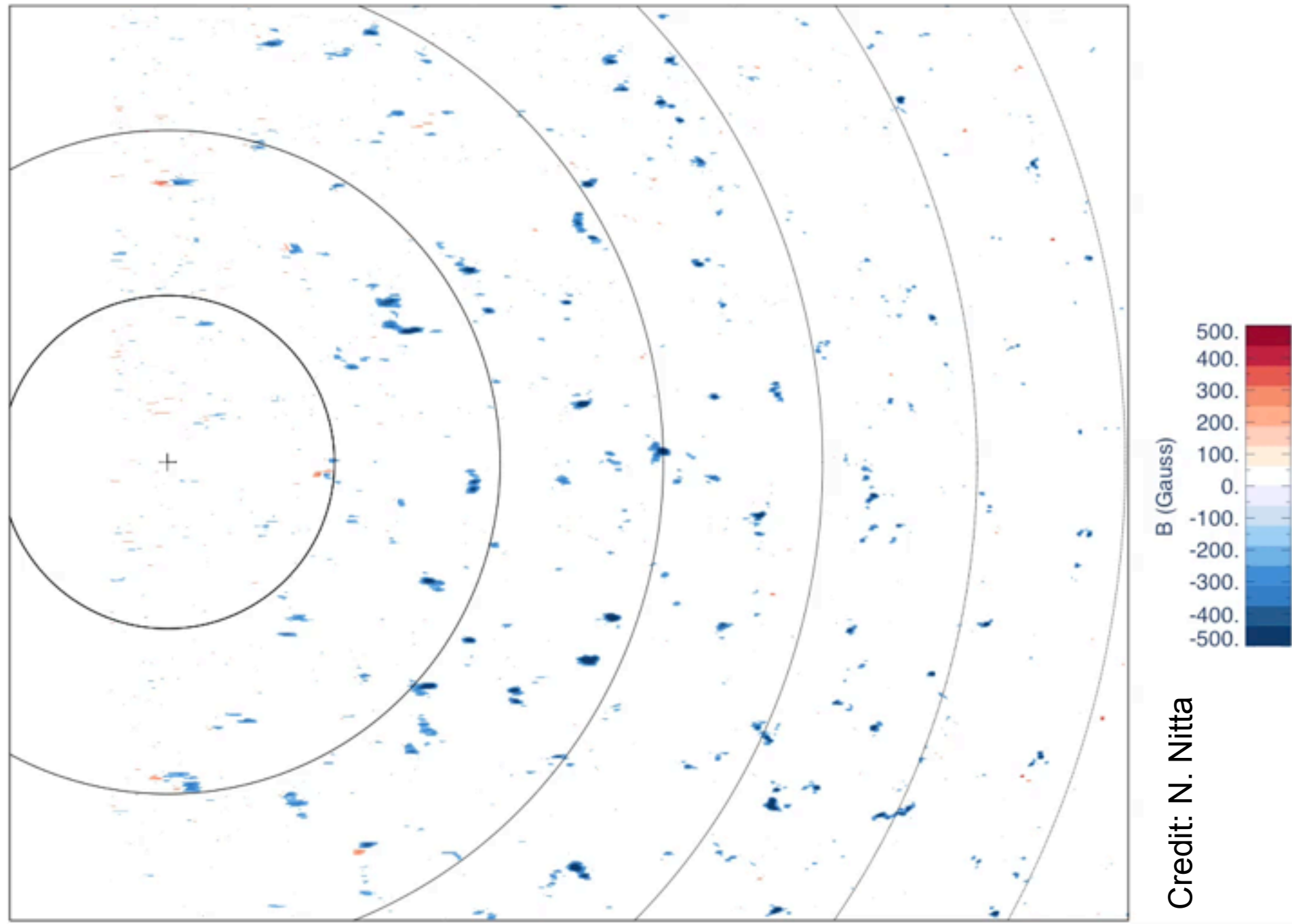




Liu & Zhao, 2009

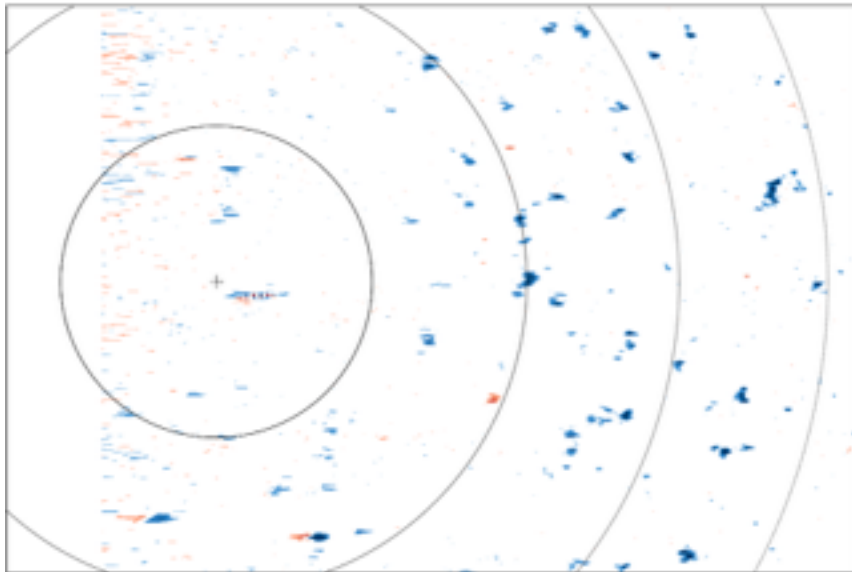


3-Mar-2017 14:22 SDO/HMI South

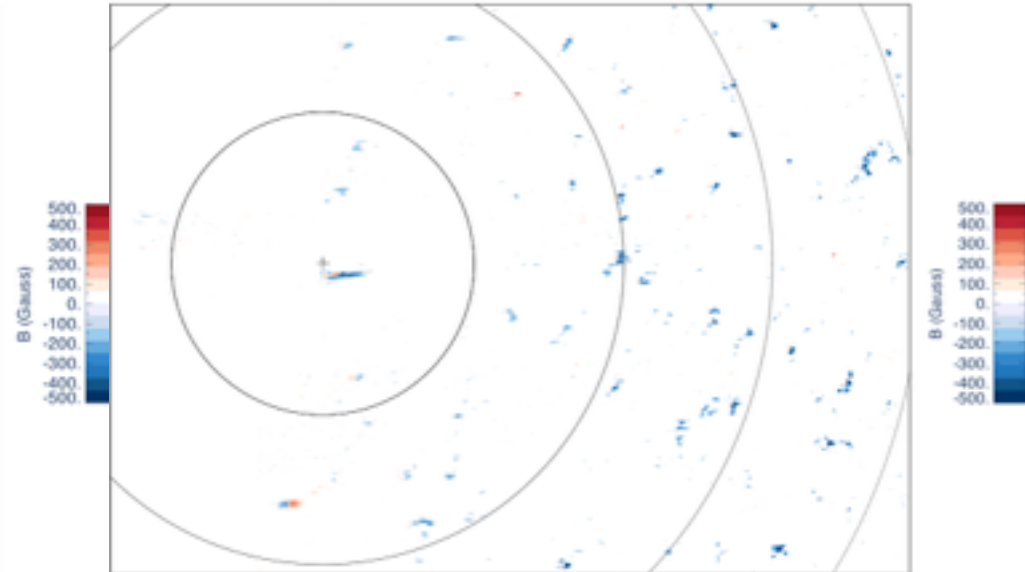


# Long-Term Studies: Differential Rotation at High Latitude

5-Mar-2018 13:58 SDO/HMI South



5-Mar-2018 14:02 Hinode SP South



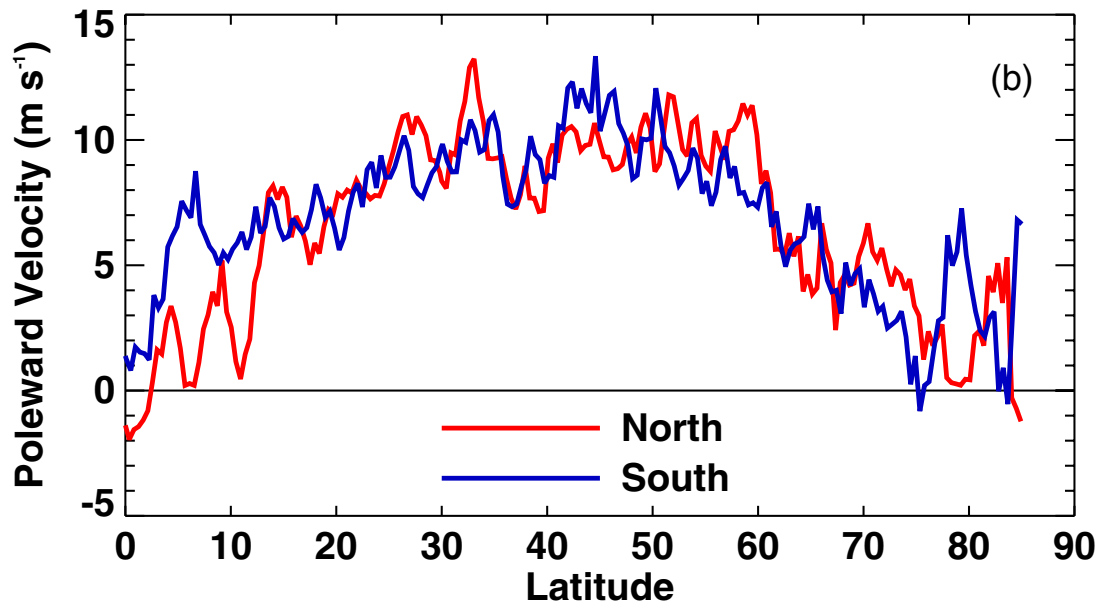
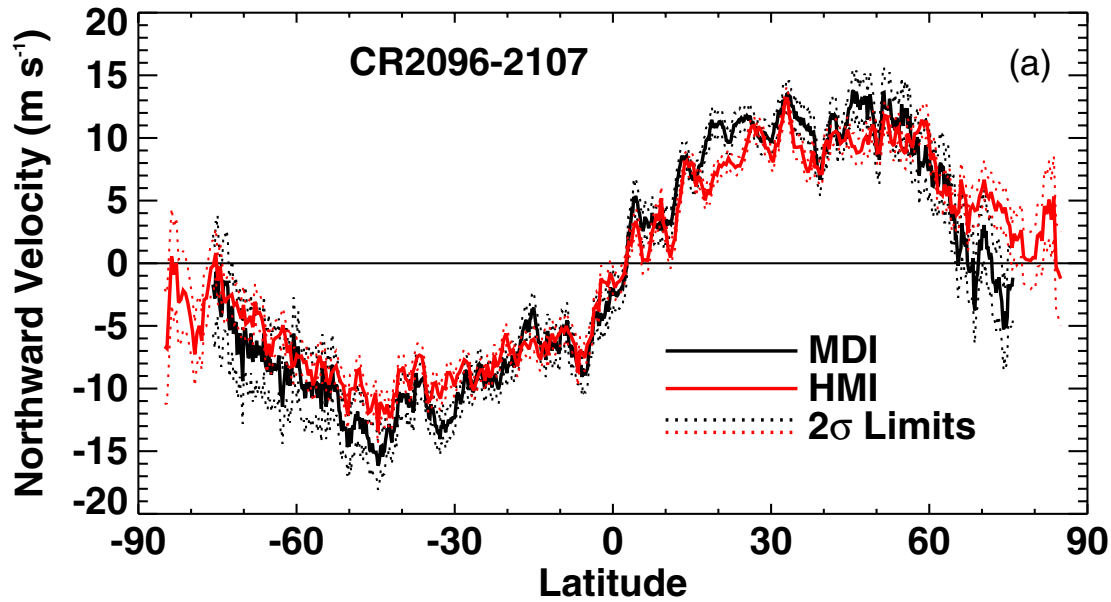
Credit: N. Nitta



# Long-Term Studies: Meridional Flow



# Long-Term Studies: Meridional Flow



Rightmire-Upton et al. 2012

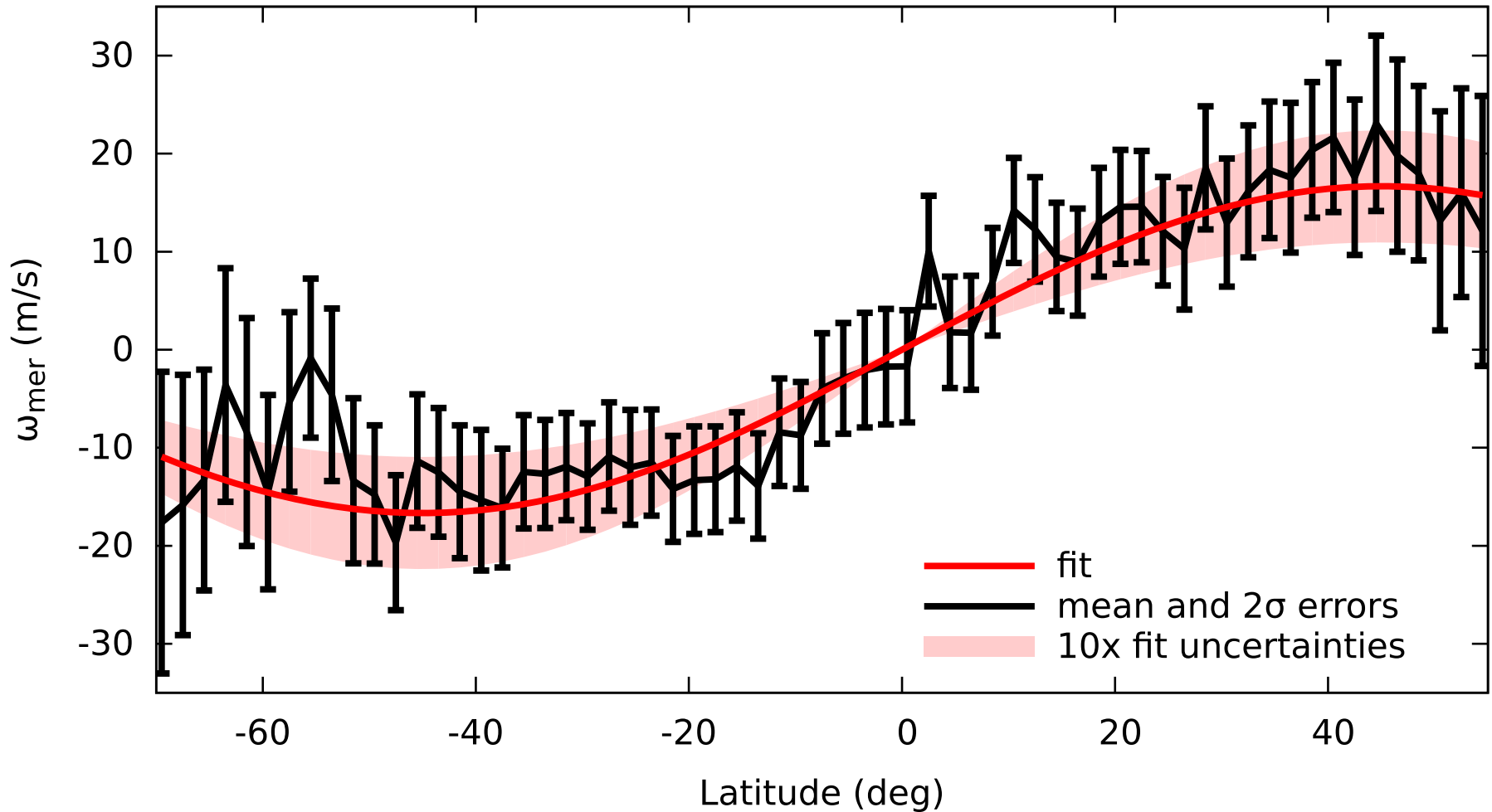




# Long-Term Studies: Meridional Flow



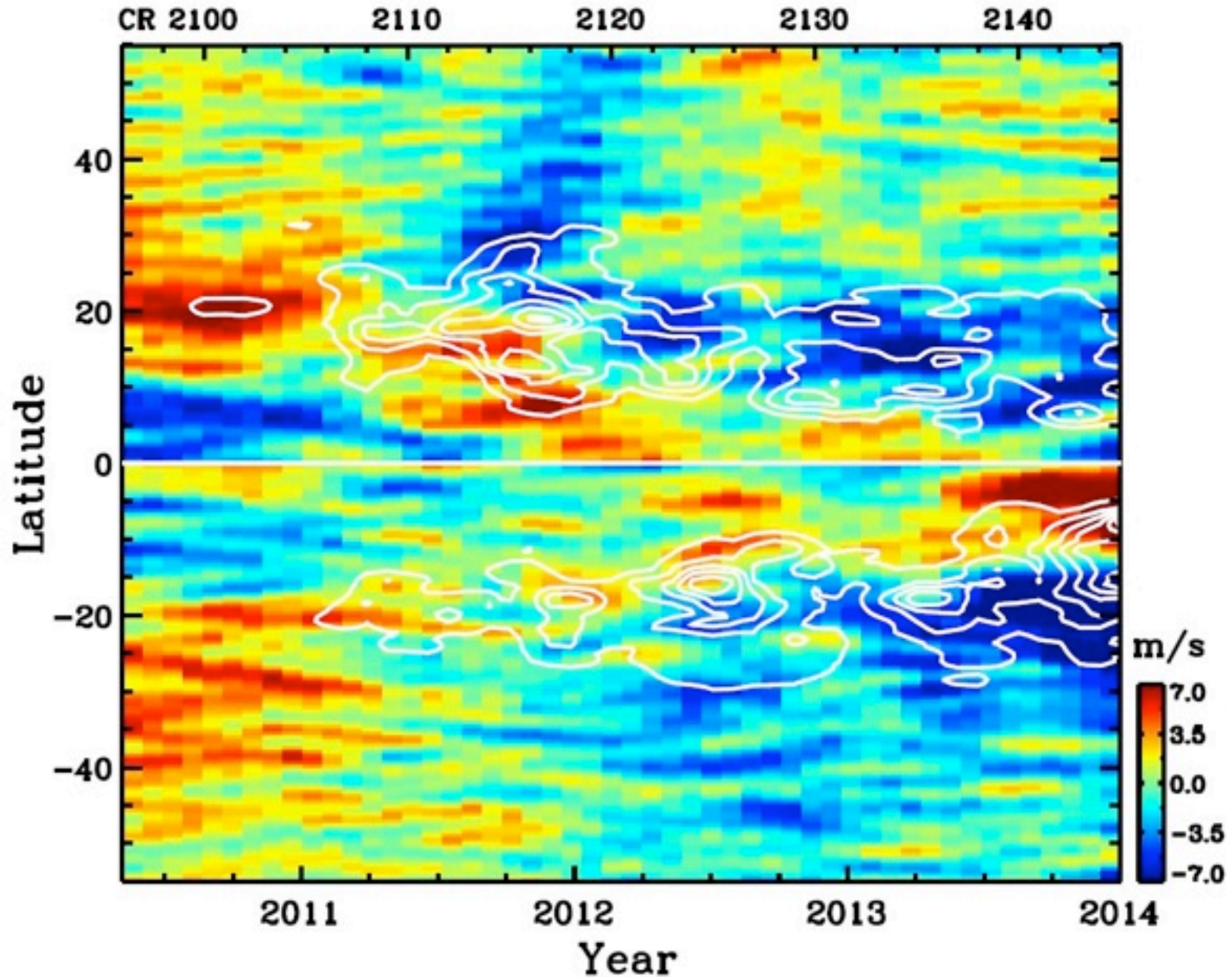
N = 51826 (2-degree bins)



**Lamb 2017**



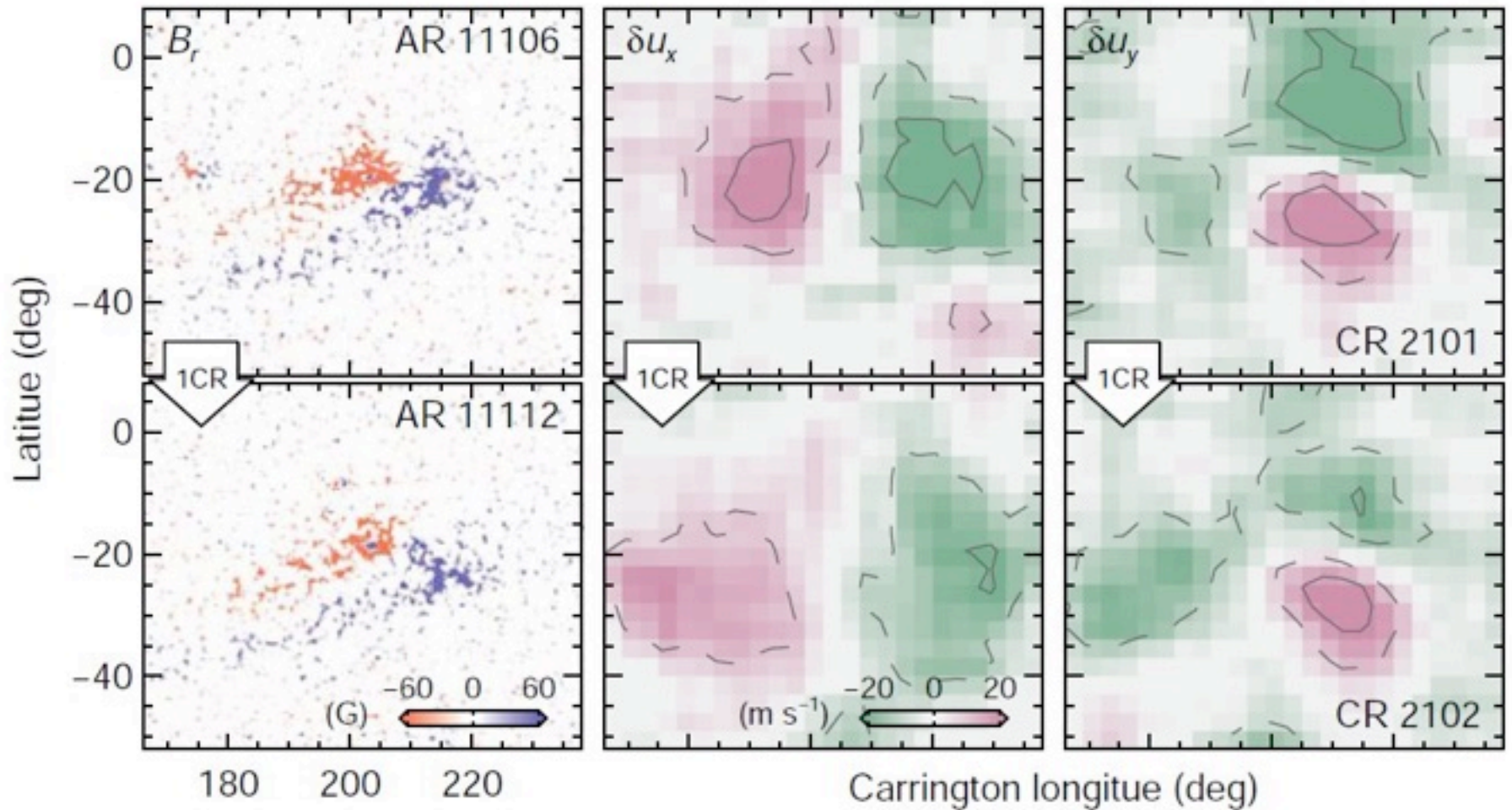
# Long-Term Studies: Meridional Flow



Zhao et al. 2014



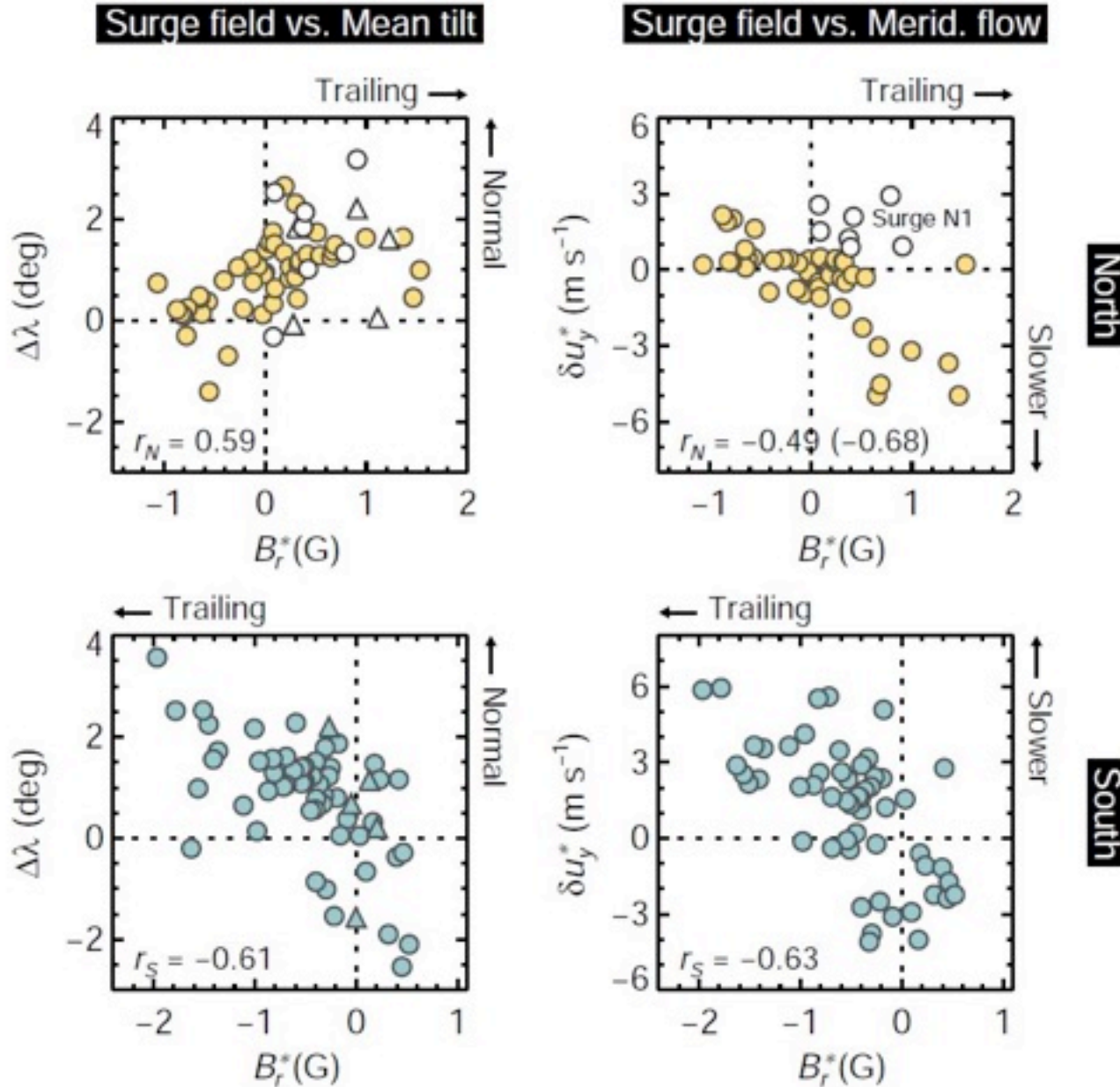
# Long-Term Studies: Meridional Flow



Sun et al. 2014



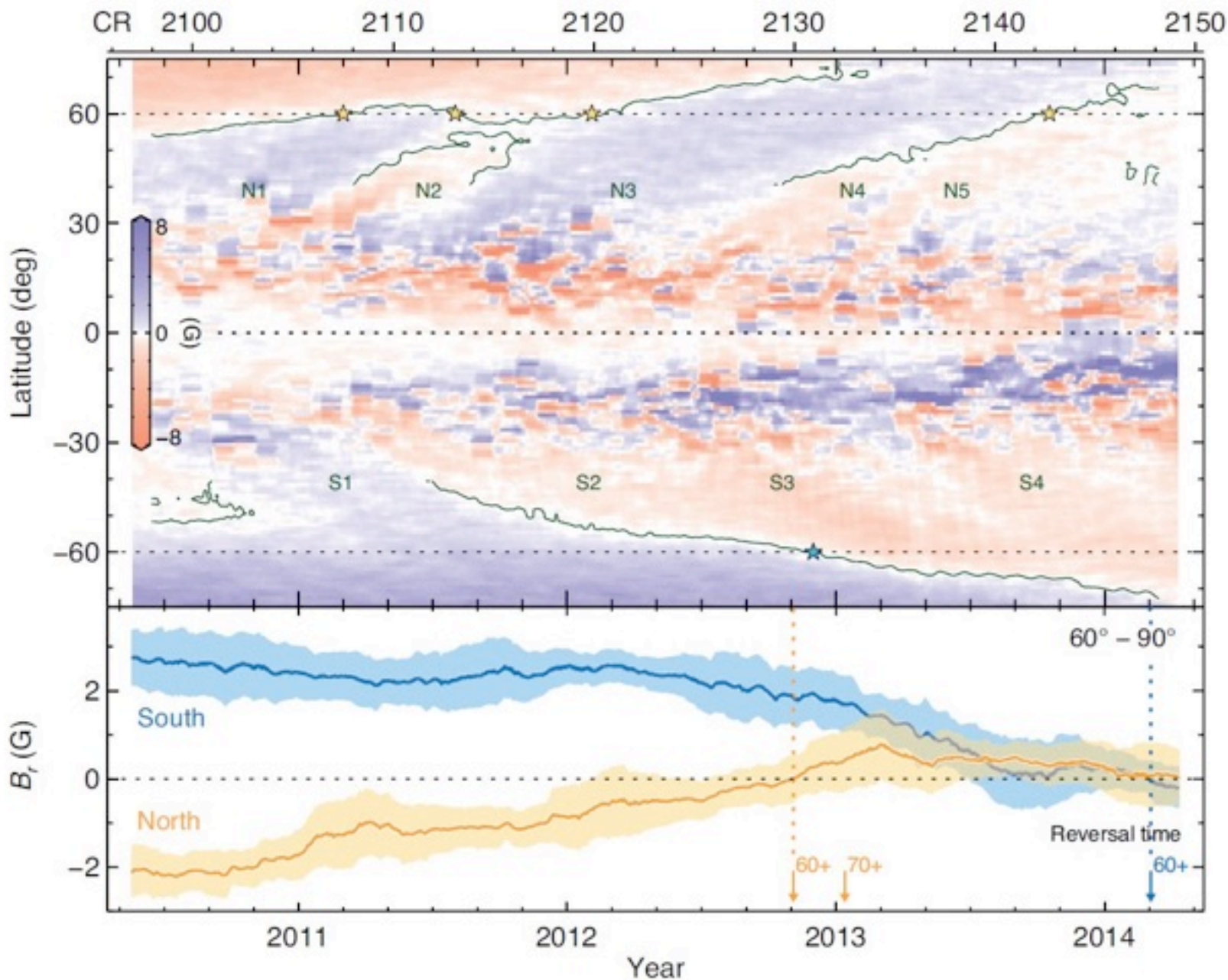
# Long-Term Studies: Meridional Flow



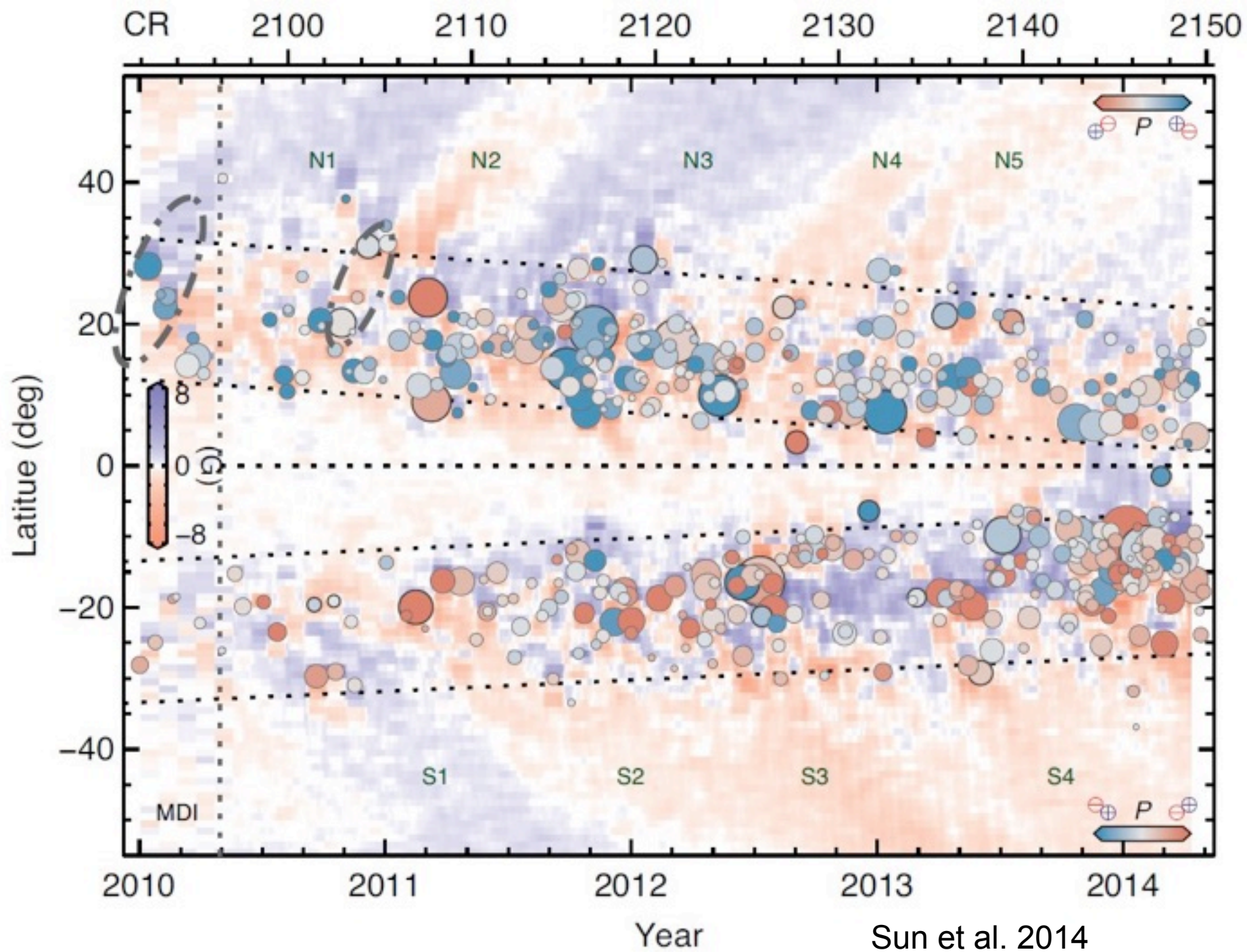
Sun et al. 2014: Meridional flow & AR properties



# Long-Term Studies: Meridional Flow

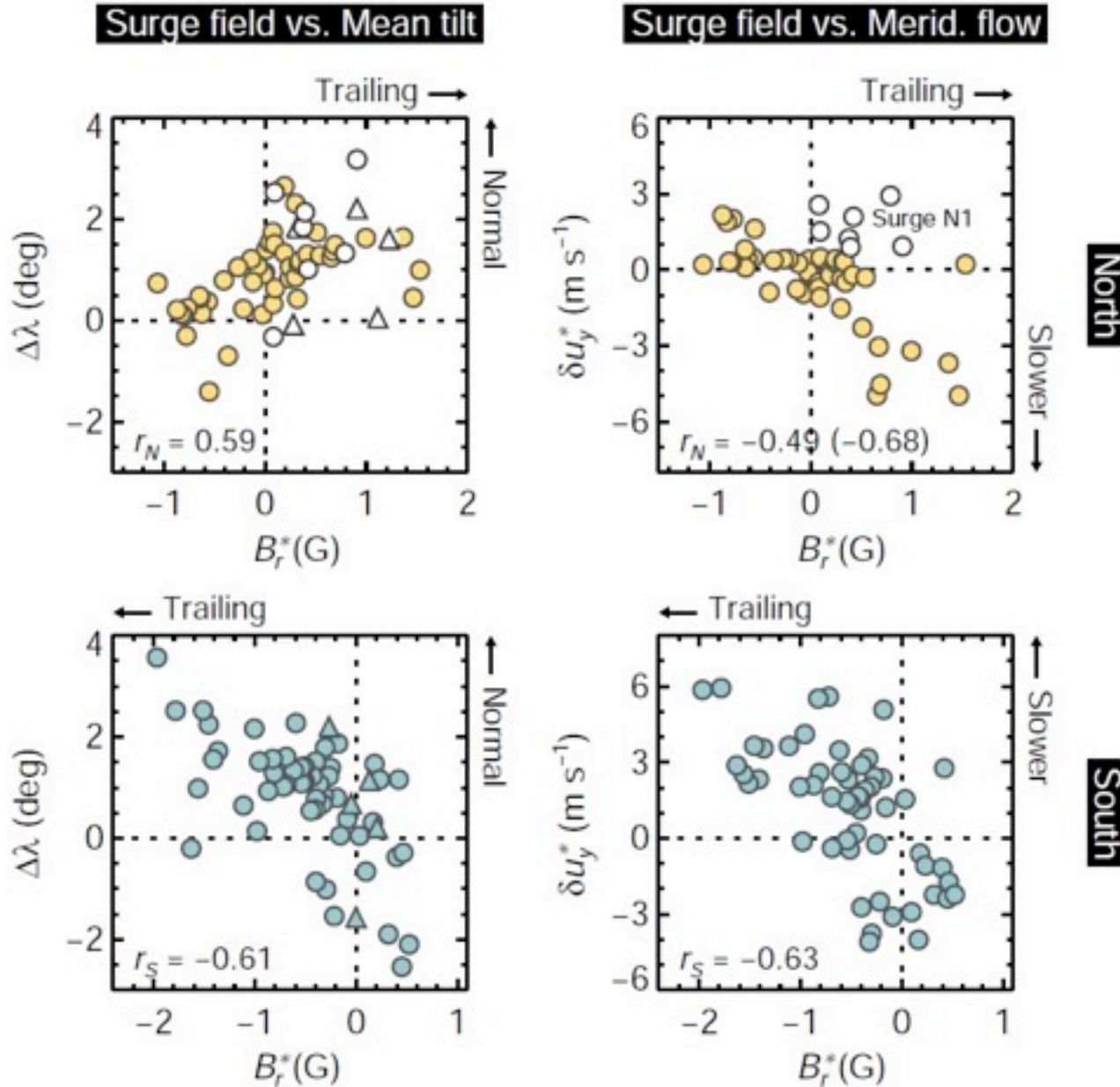


Sun et al. 2014





# Long-Term Studies: Meridional Flow



Sun et al. 2014: Meridional flow & AR properties

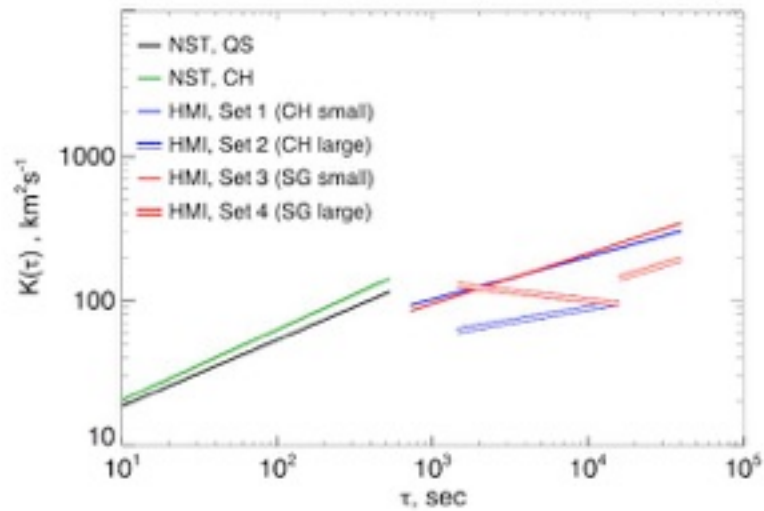
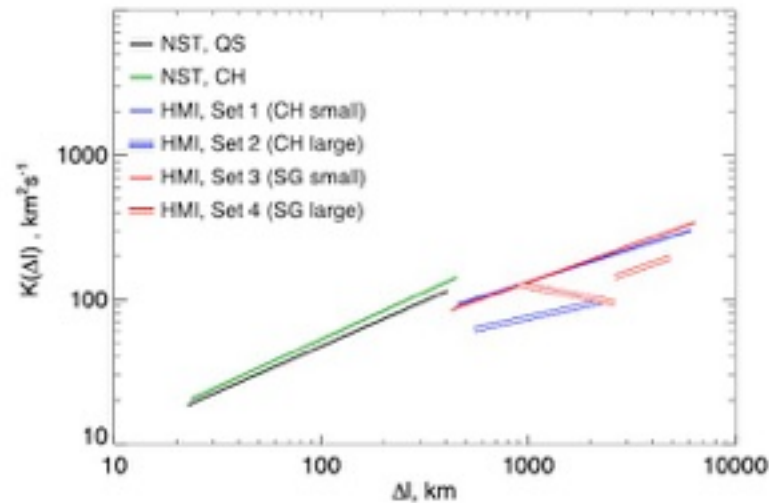


# Long-Term Studies: Diffusion Coefficient





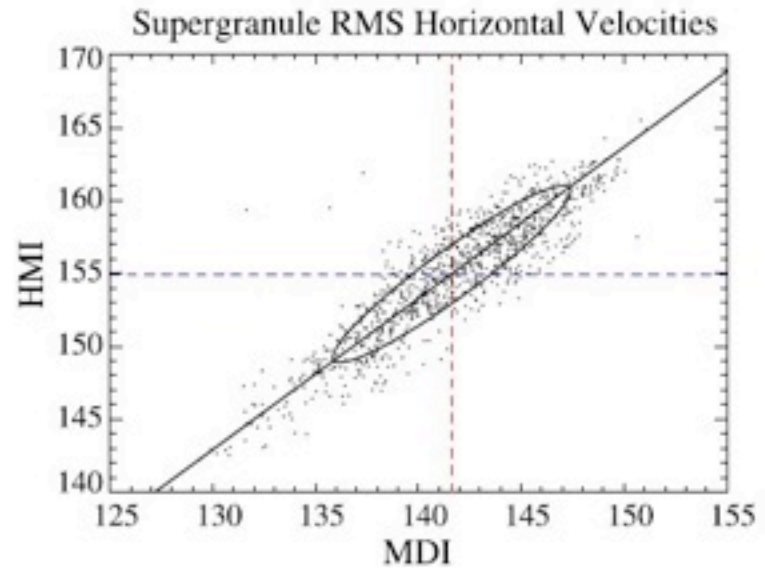
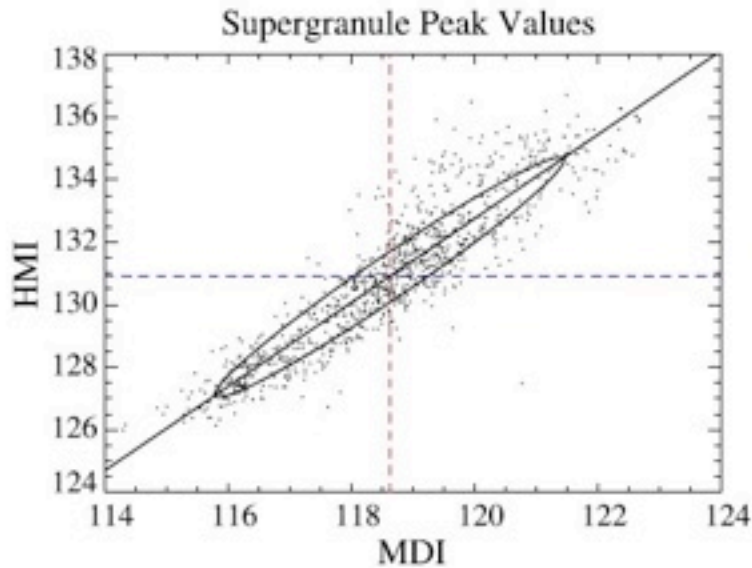
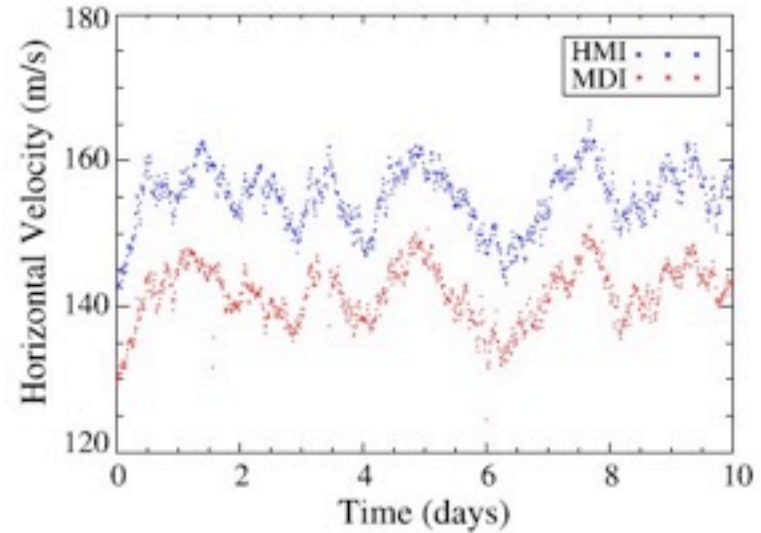
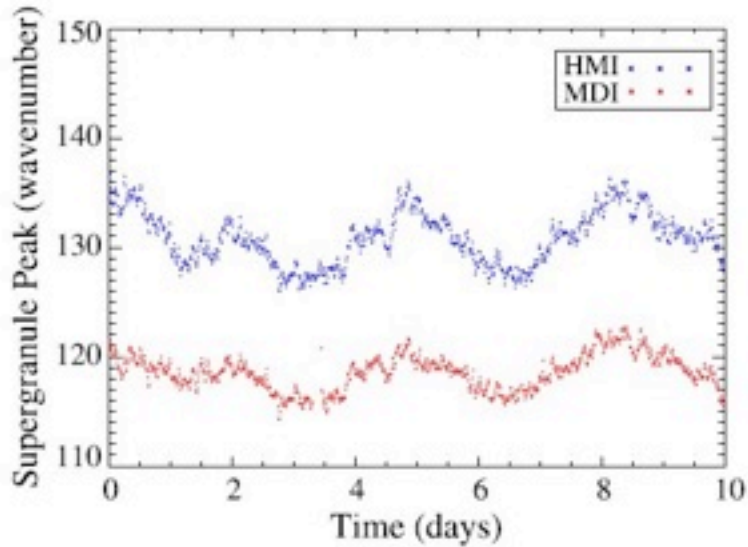
# Long-Term Studies: Diffusion Coefficient



**Abramenko (2017): diffusion coefficient depends on spatial and temporal scales of magnetic features in quiet Sun regions.**



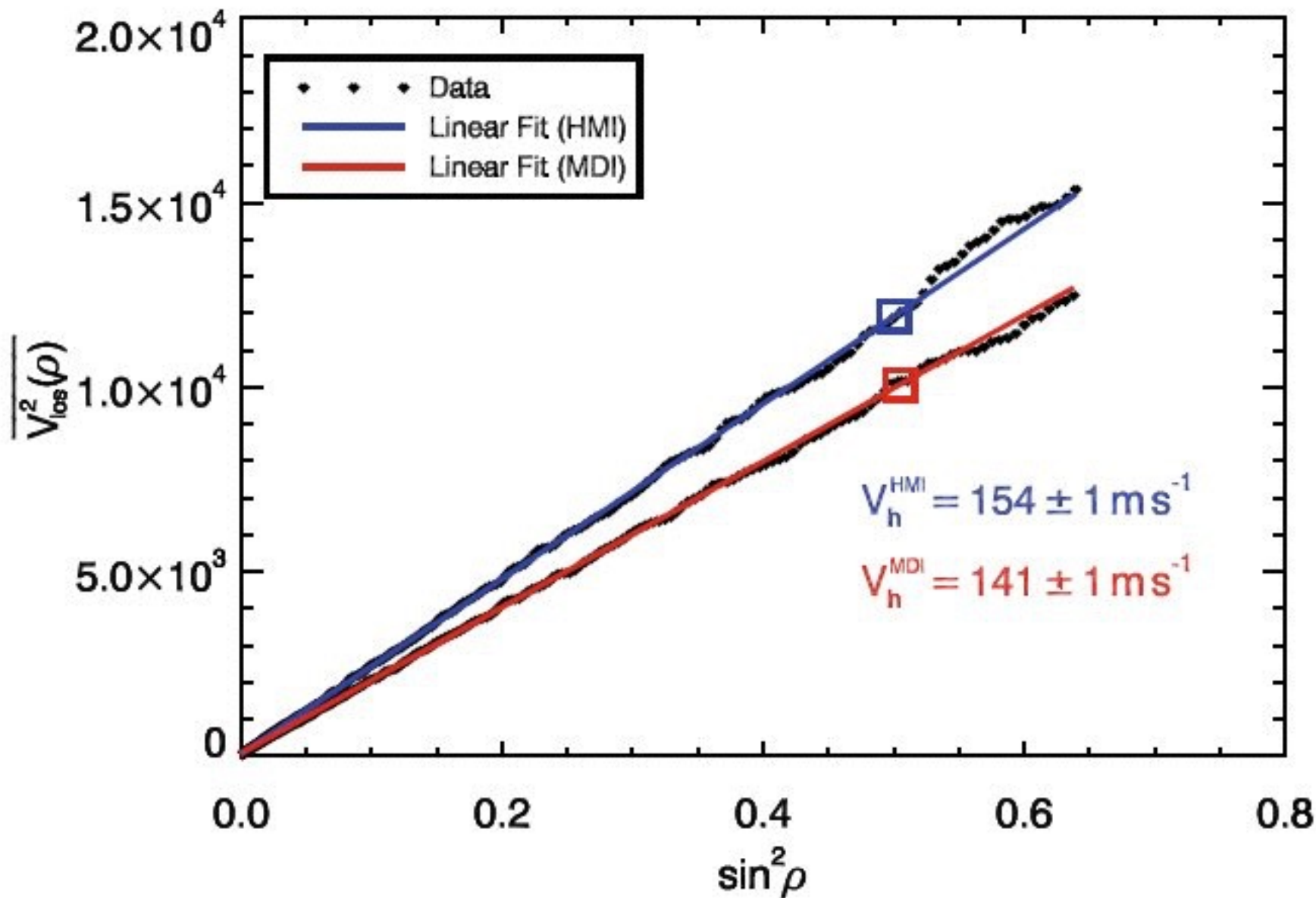
# Long-Term Studies: Diffusion Coefficient



Williams et al. 2014



# Long-Term Studies: Diffusion Coefficient





# Long-Term Studies: Source Function

# Long-Term Studies: Surface Flux Transport Model

$$\frac{\partial B_r}{\partial t} = -\omega(\theta) \frac{\partial B_r}{\partial \phi} - \frac{1}{R \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} [v(\theta) B_r \sin \theta] + \frac{\kappa}{R^2} \left[ \frac{1}{\sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left( \sin \theta \frac{\partial B_r}{\partial \theta} + \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2 B_r}{\partial \phi^2} \right) \right] + S(\theta, \phi, t)$$

Differential Rotation

Meridional Flow

Diffusion coefficient

Source function

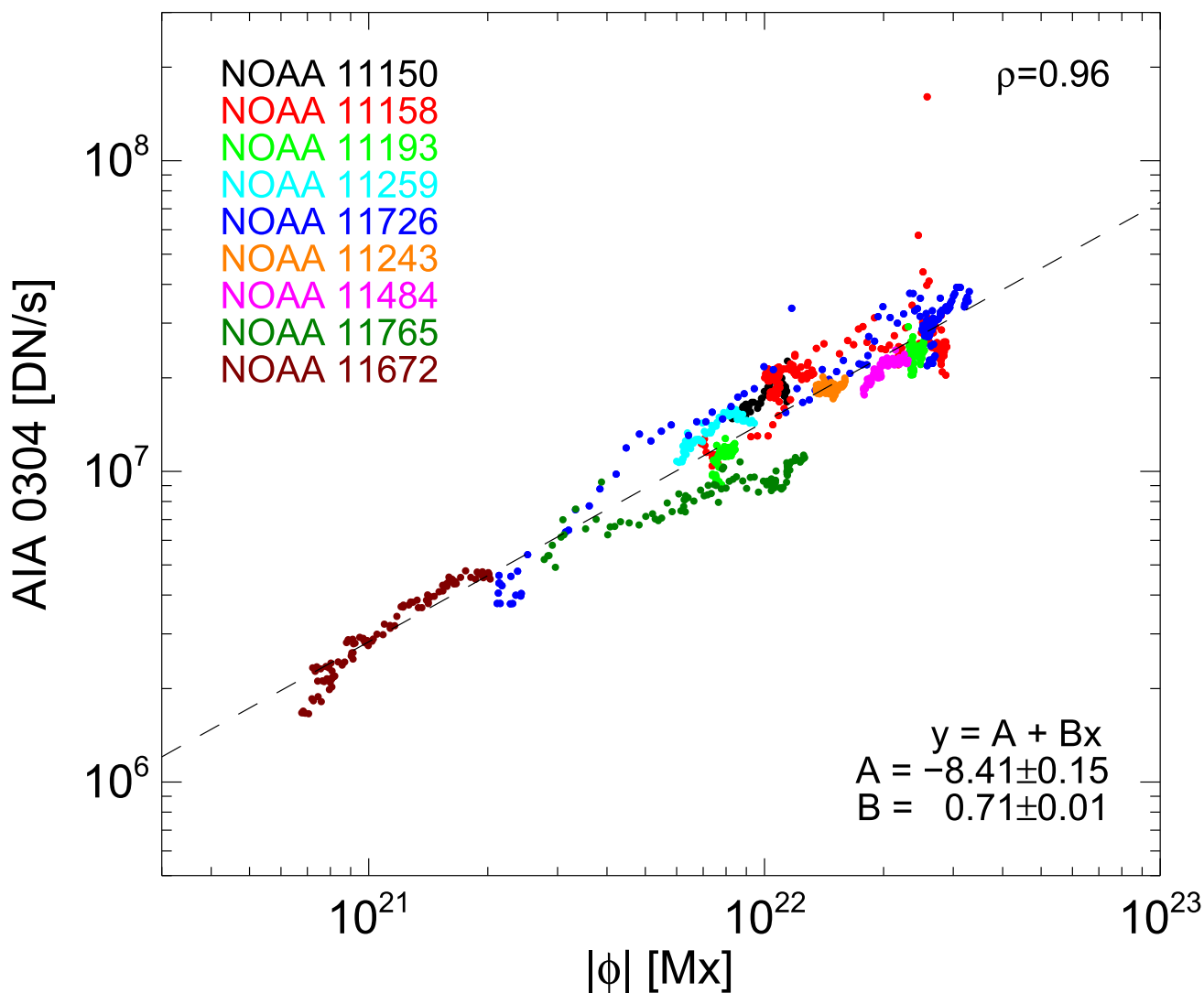
**SDO & DKIST can make progress in understanding Sun's long-term variability.**



# Long-Term Studies: Several Other Things



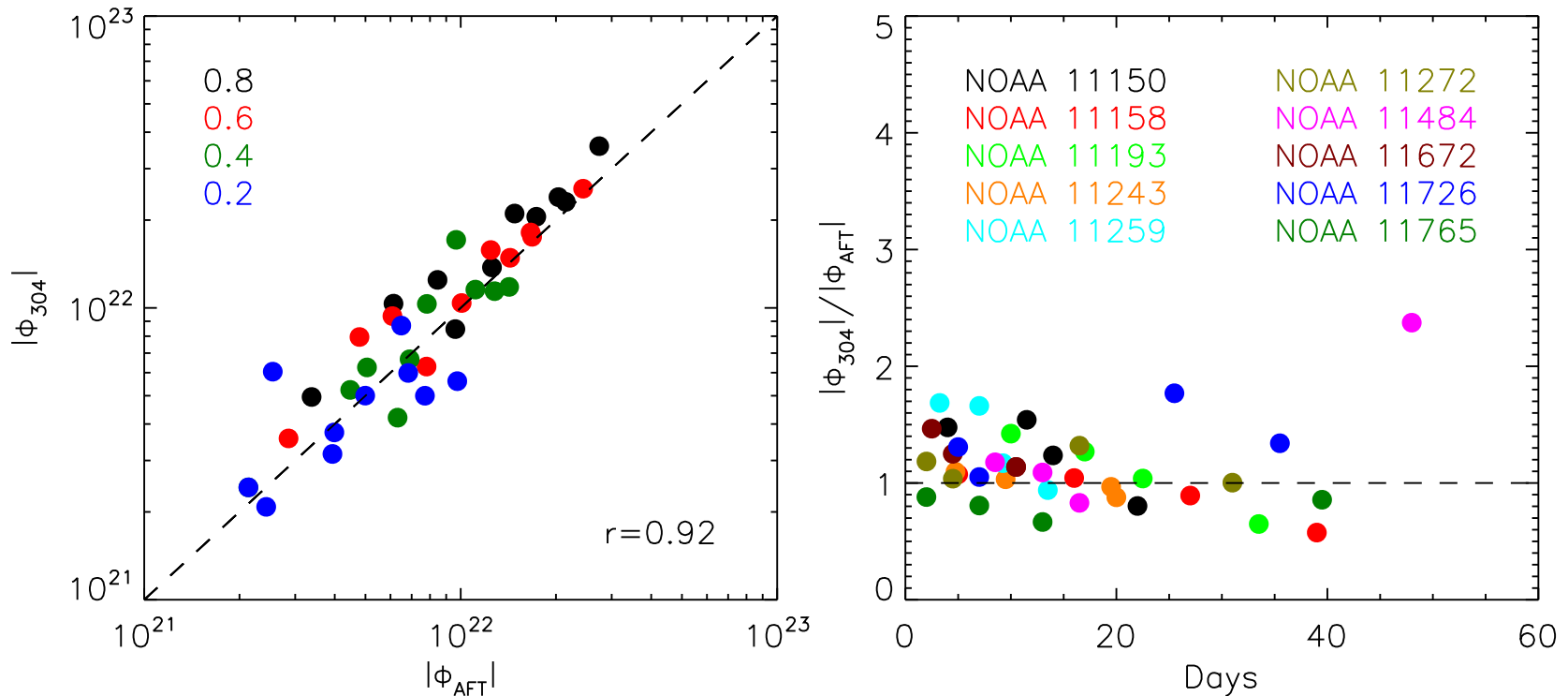
# Long-Term Studies: Several Other Things



Recover far-side magnetic flux. Ugarto-Urra et al. 2015



# Long-Term Studies: Several Other Things

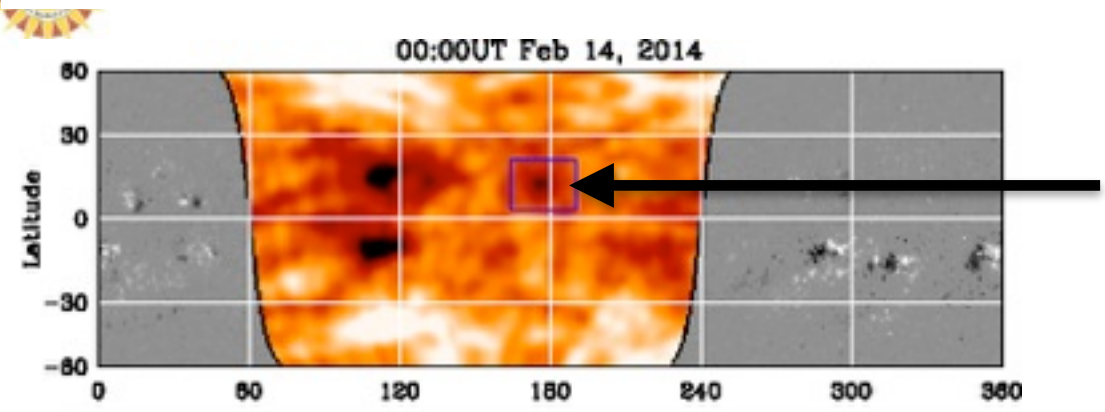


**Figure 6.** Left: comparison of total unsigned flux for the 304 Å and AFT curves for times when  $|\phi_{304}|$  reaches a fraction of the peak flux. Fractions are denoted by the colors.  $r$  is the Pearson's correlation coefficient. Right: ratio of both fluxes as a function of time for the same instances. Those times and fluxes are highlighted with circles in Figure 4. Dashed lines indicate expected values for the same flux.

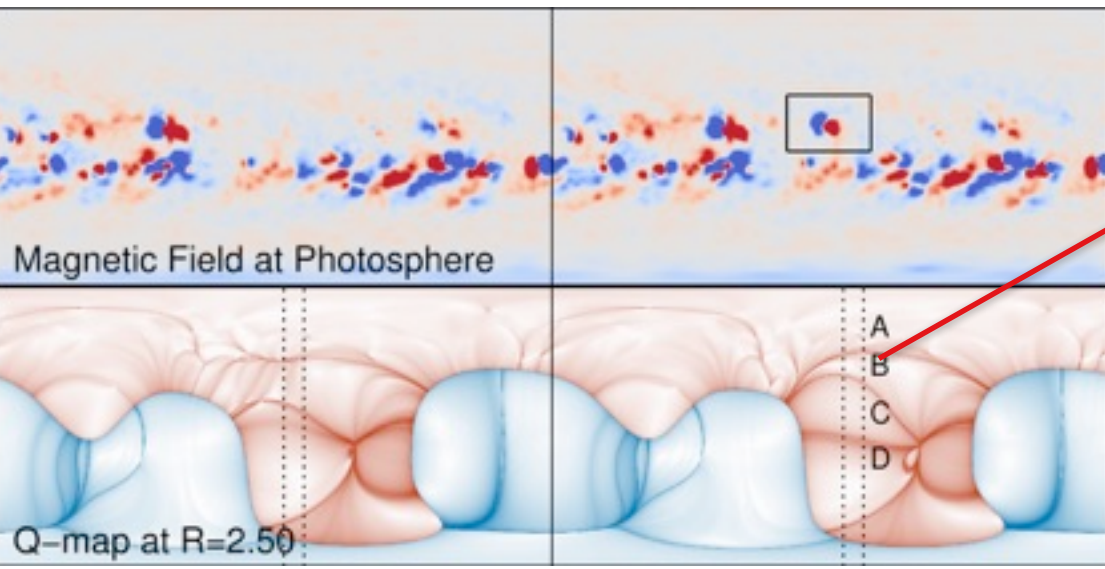
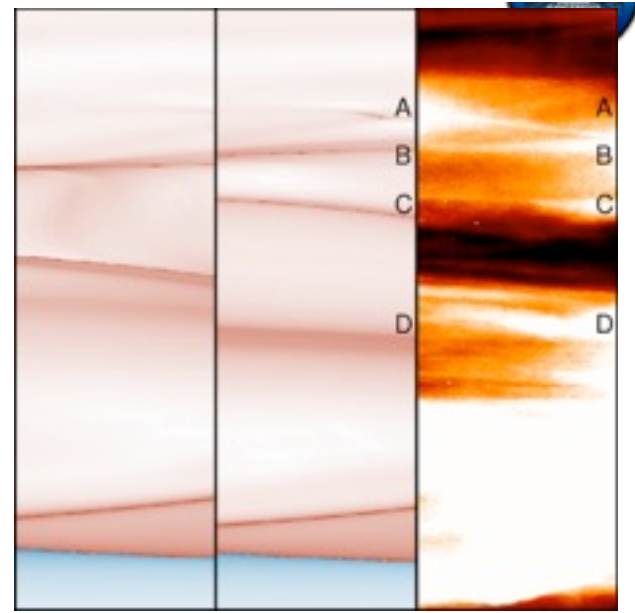
**Recover far-side magnetic flux. Ugarto-Urra et al. 2015**



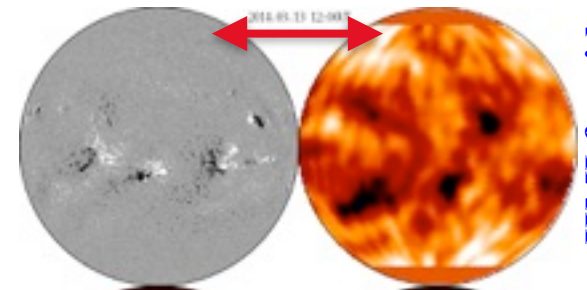
# Long-term Studies: Synoptic Map by Near-side obs.+ Far-side Images.



AR emerges at far-side

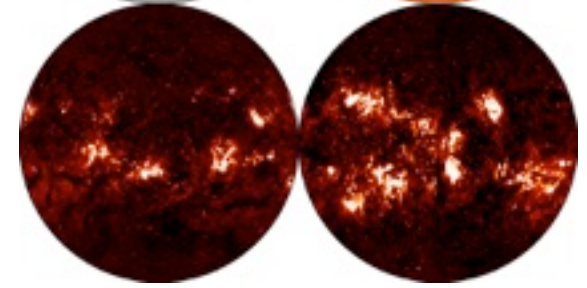


HMI near-side mag

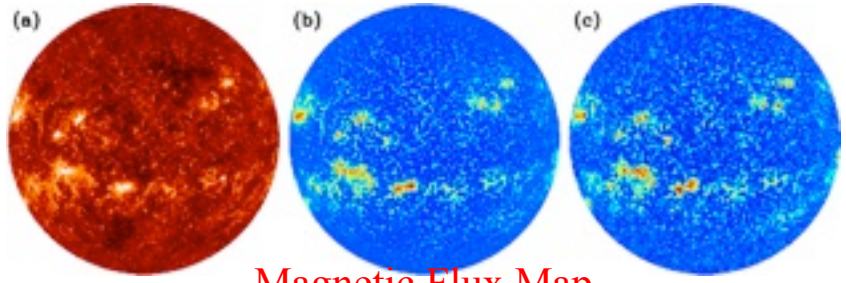


AIA near-side 304Å

HMI far-side img



Stereo far-side 304Å



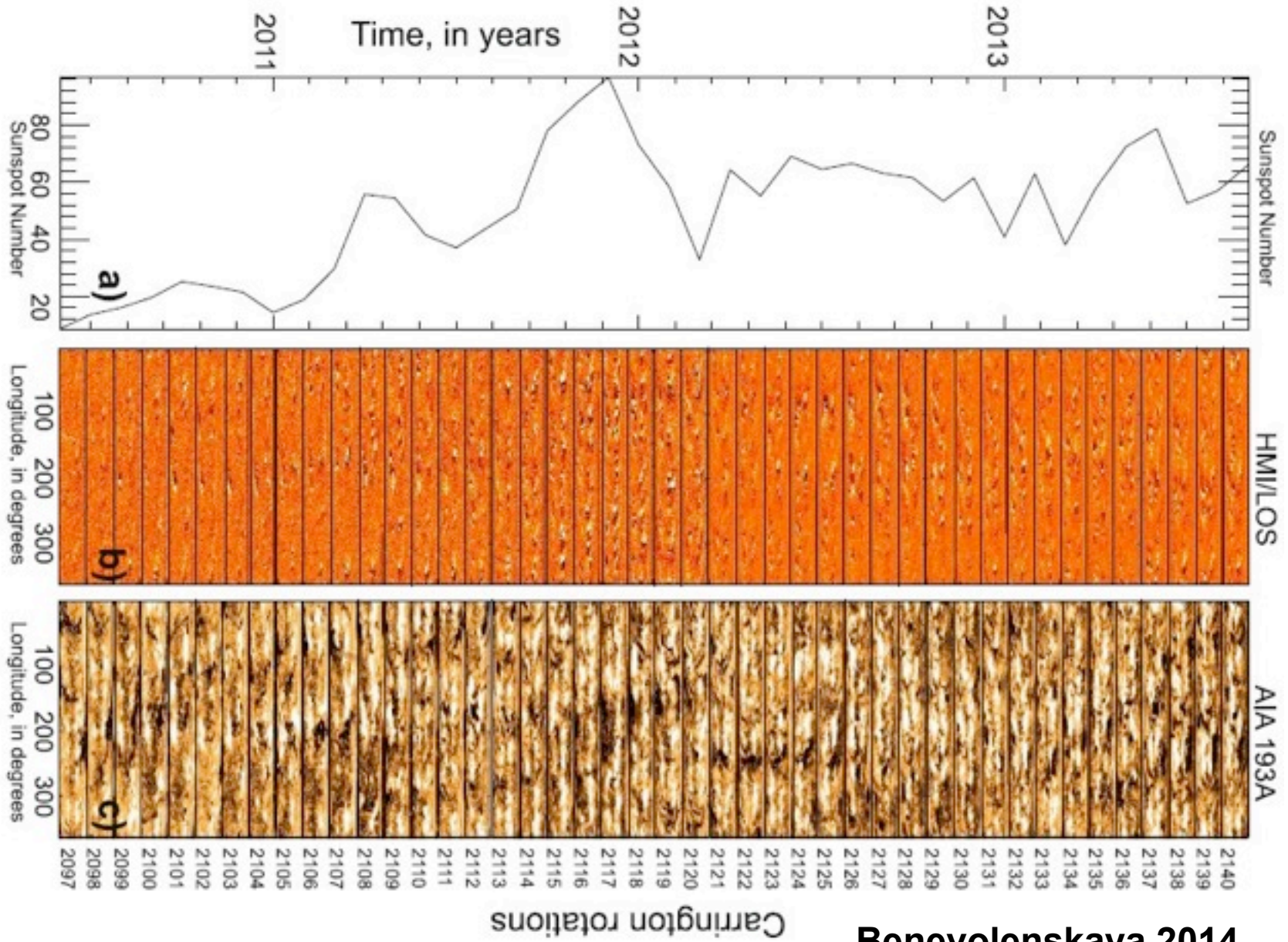
AIA 304Å Img

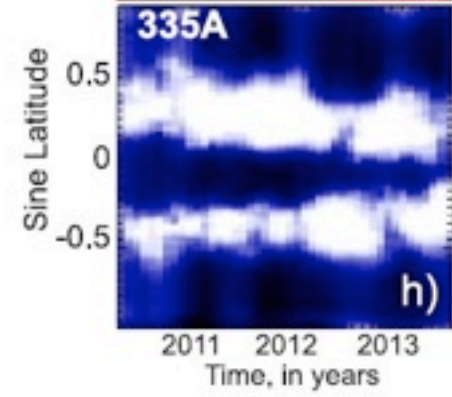
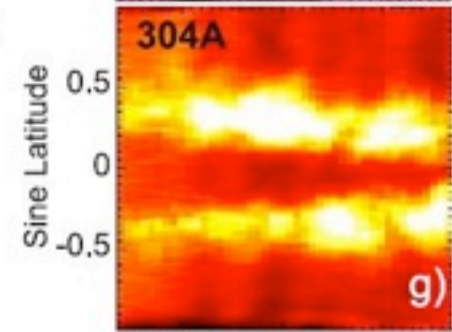
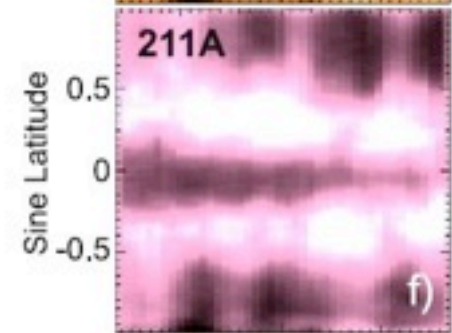
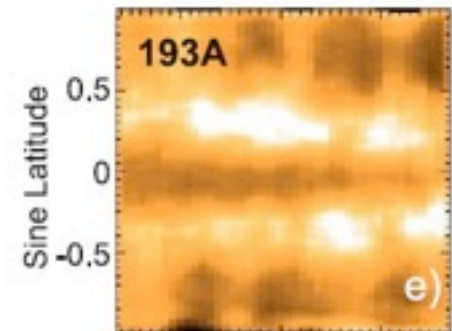
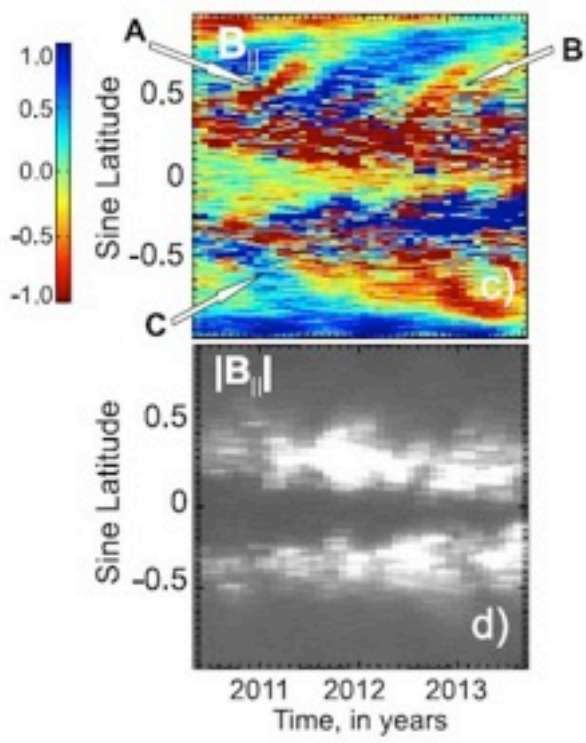
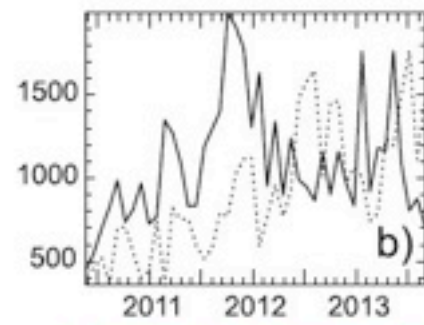
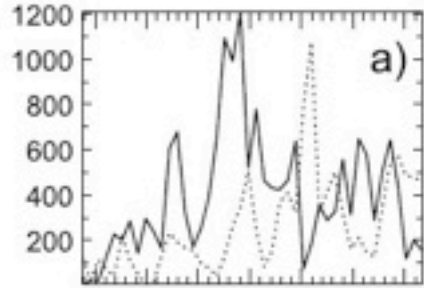
Magnetic Flux Map from AIA 304Å

HMI Mag



# Long-Term Studies: Solar Atmosphere





**Benevolenskaya 2014**



# Long-Term Studies: Solar Atmosphere

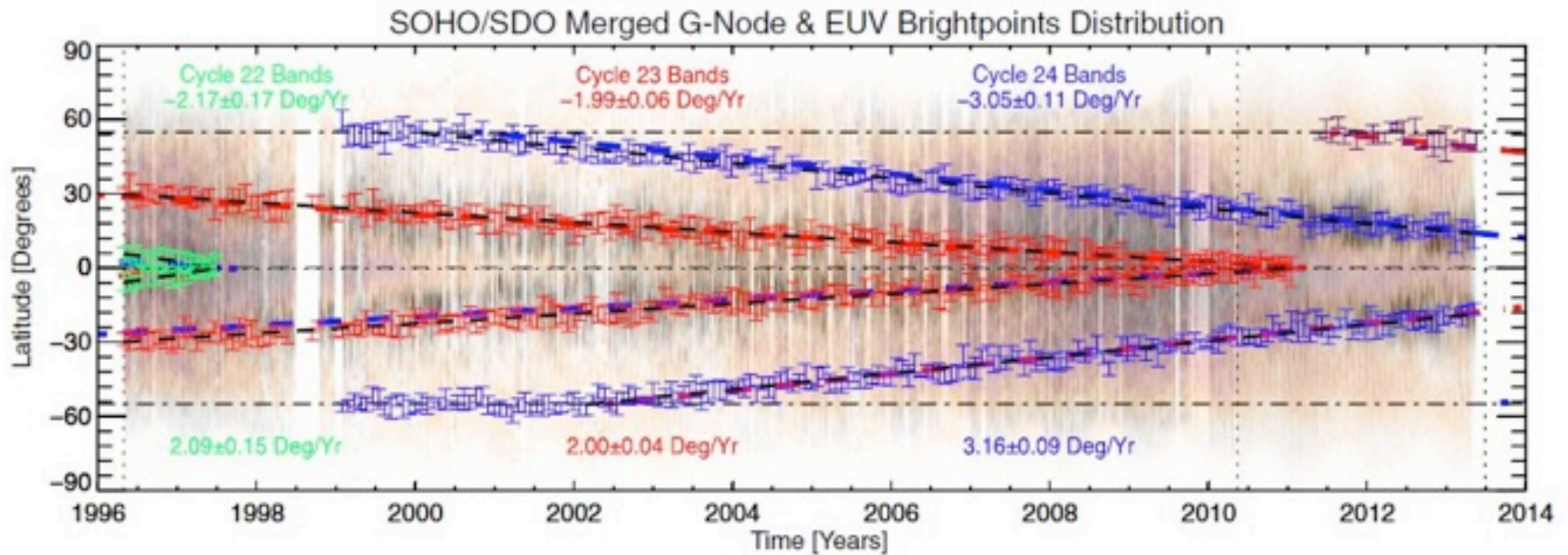
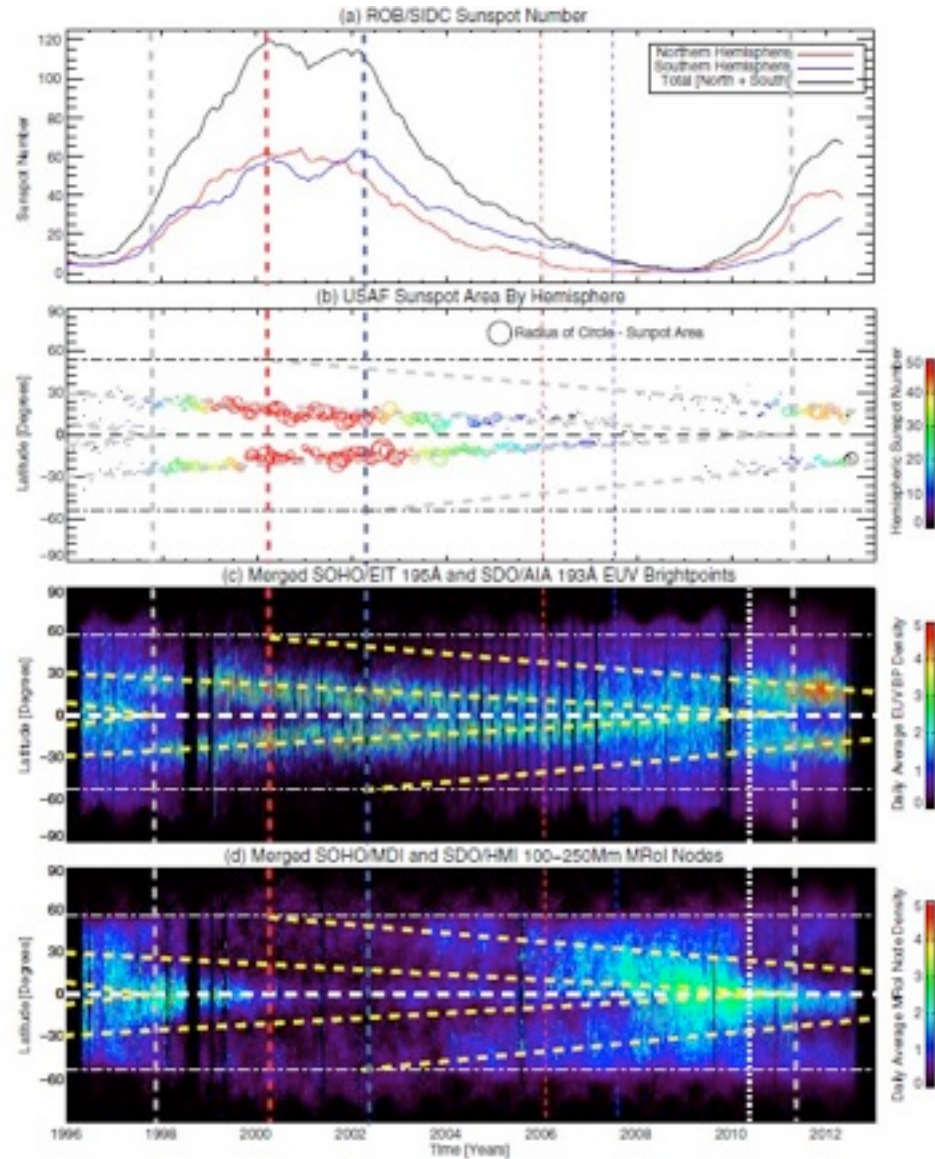
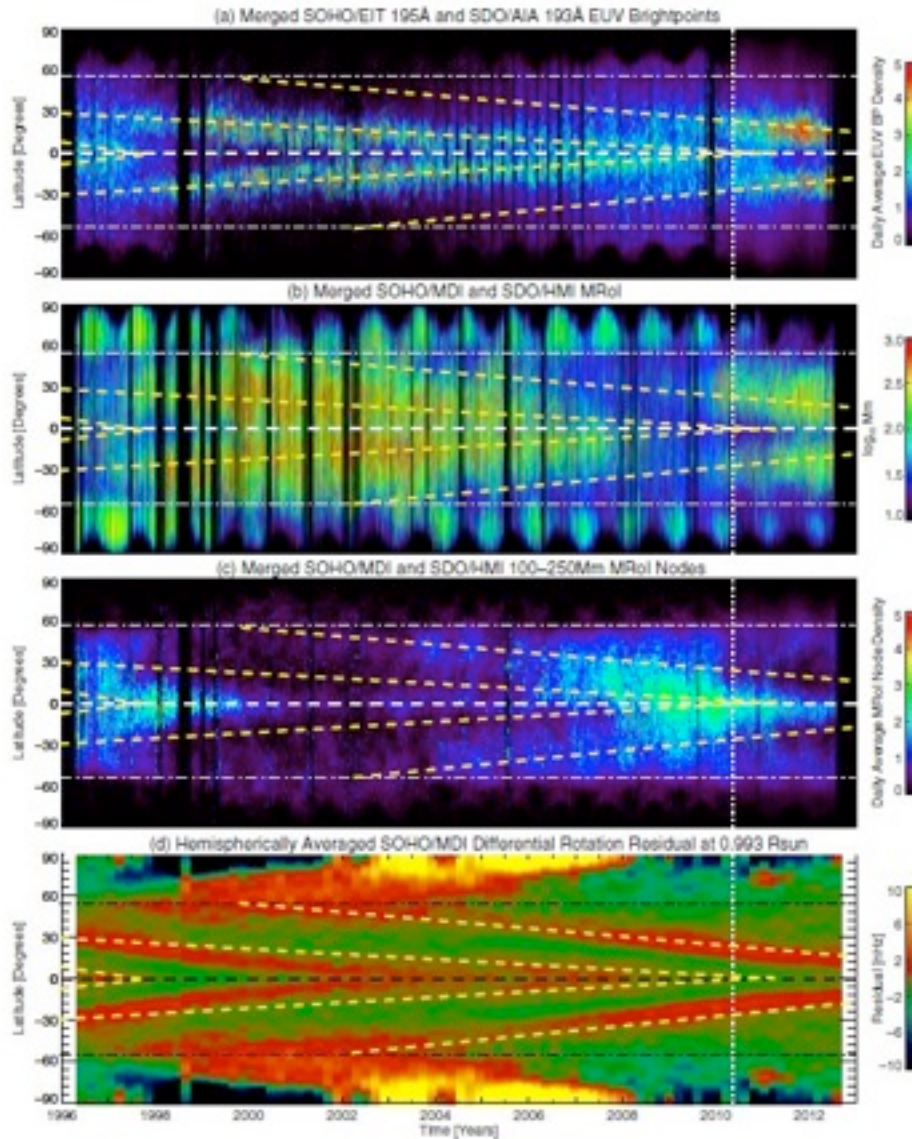


Figure 4. Fitting the BP and g-node bands terminating in 1997 (green), 2011 (red), and the current bands (blue) from the combined g node and BP latitude–time distributions. Each bar on the plot is determined as shown in Figure 3 and the results are assumed to describe a linear migration of the activity band with time. The linear fit to each band is shown as a black dashed line and the gradient fits are as shown on the plot. The vertical dotted lines mark the beginning and end of the observation sample.

McIntosh et al. 2014



# Long-Term Studies: Solar Atmosphere





# Long-Term Studies

