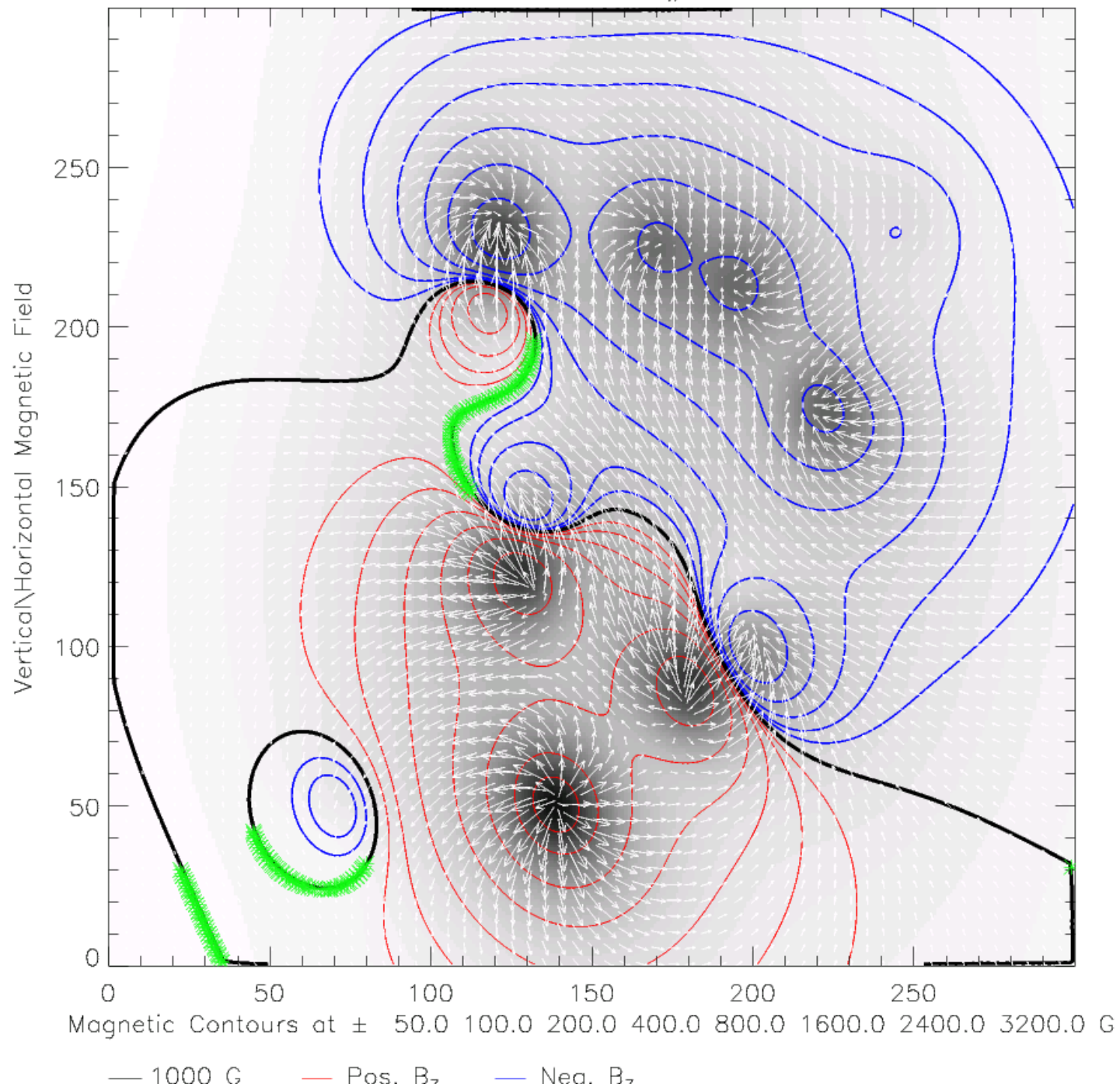


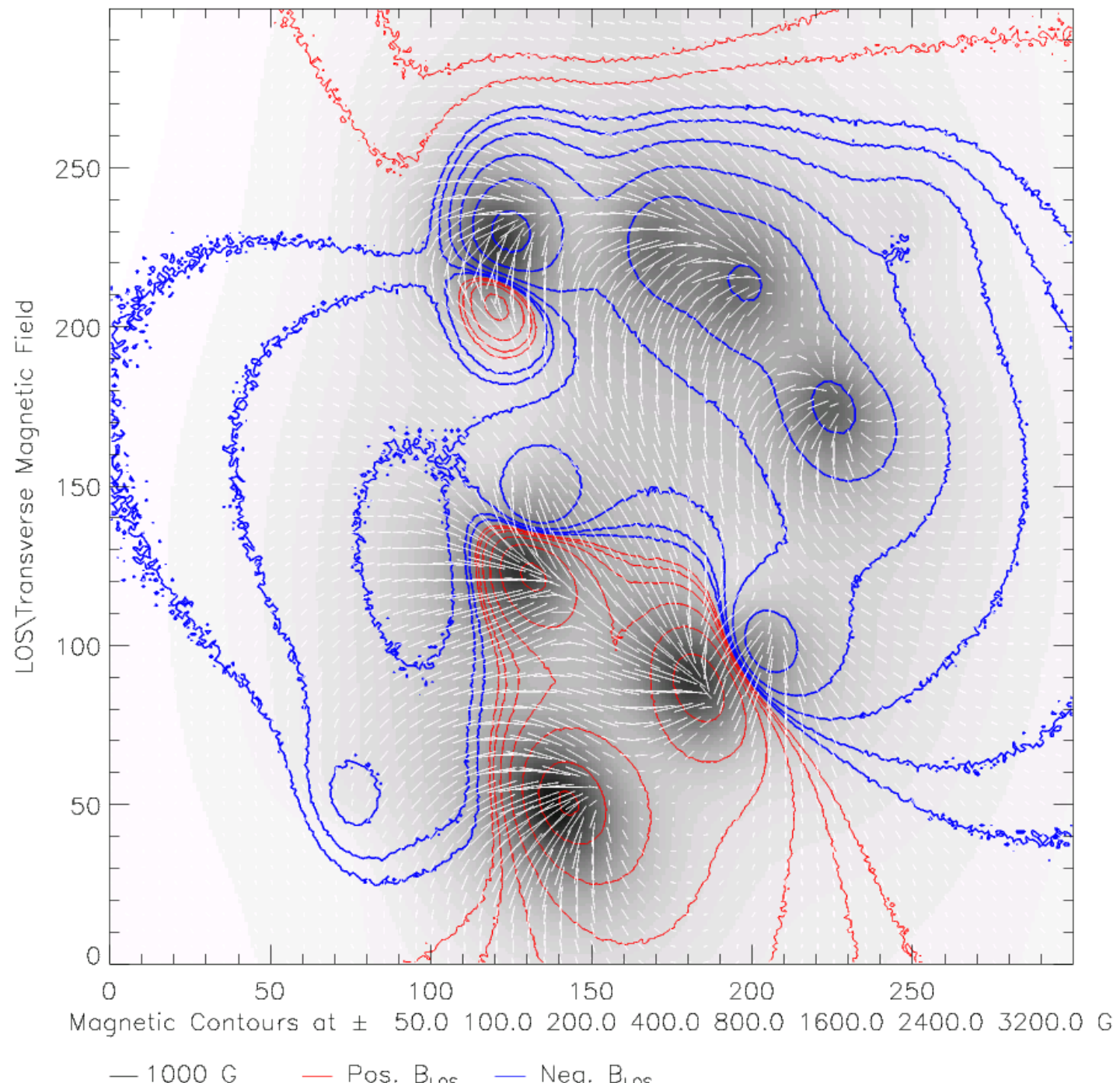
TPD solution #10



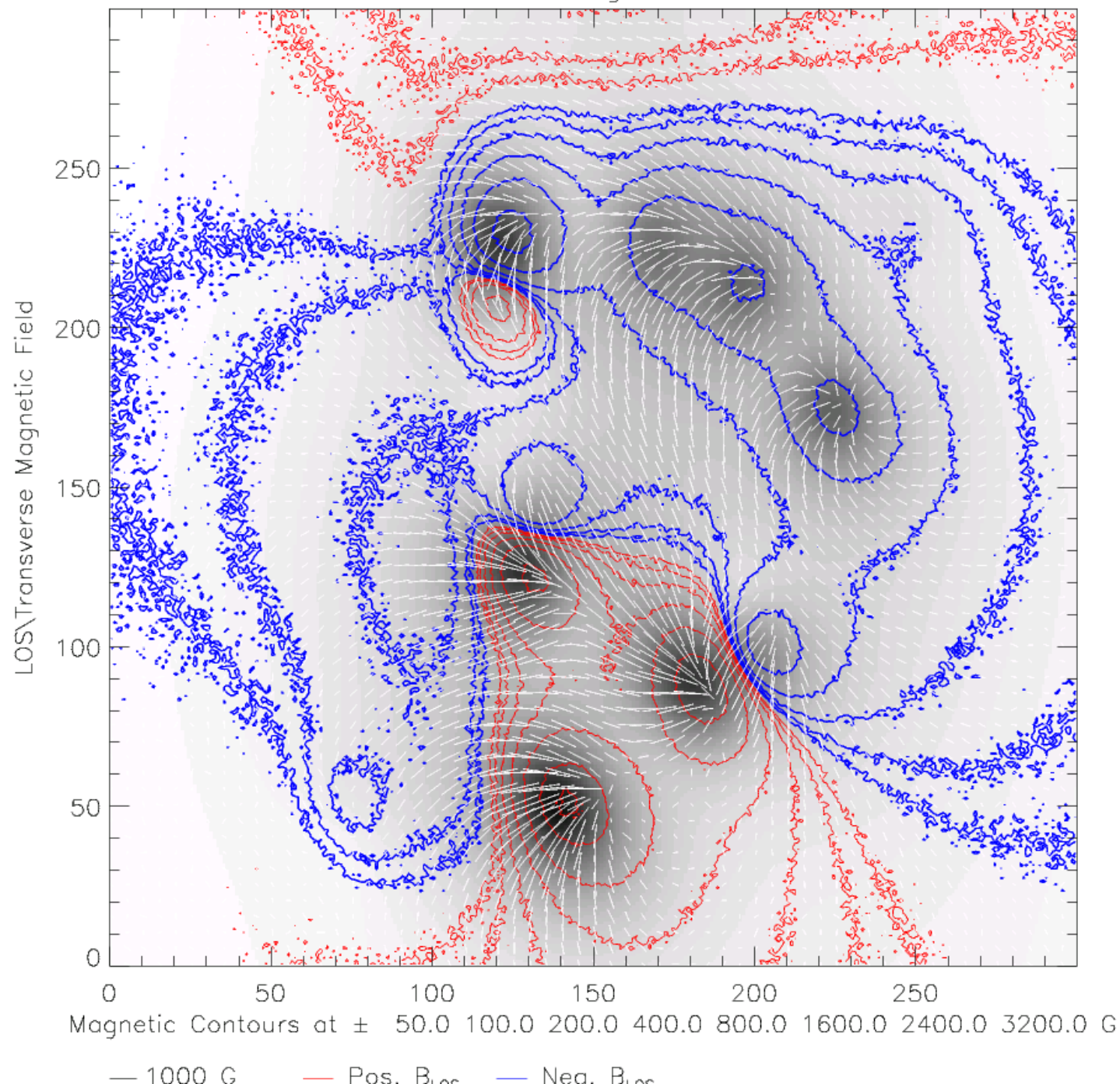
Adding Noise to the Model Magnetograms

- Noise was added to the model magnetograms via several steps:
 - At each pixel, the model field was used to generate ideal Unno-Rachkovsky Stokes profiles (Milne-Eddington).
 - Used parameters typical for the 6302.5 line. (Doppler width 30 mÅ, $g_{\text{lande}}=2.5$, etc.)
 - The Stokes profile was convolved with an assumed instrument spectral response (30 mÅ).
 - Poisson noise was added to the ideal Stokes profiles.
 - The continuum was varied from “quiet sun” to “sunspot” so the Stokes profiles in the dark sunspots have smaller S/N than in the bright quiet sun.
 - The core of the line is also darker and has smaller S/N.
 - The noisy profile was inverted to give a noisy vector field.

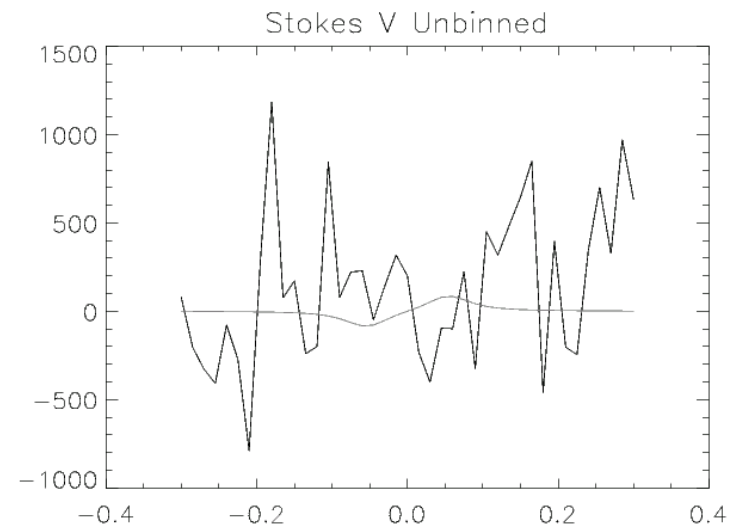
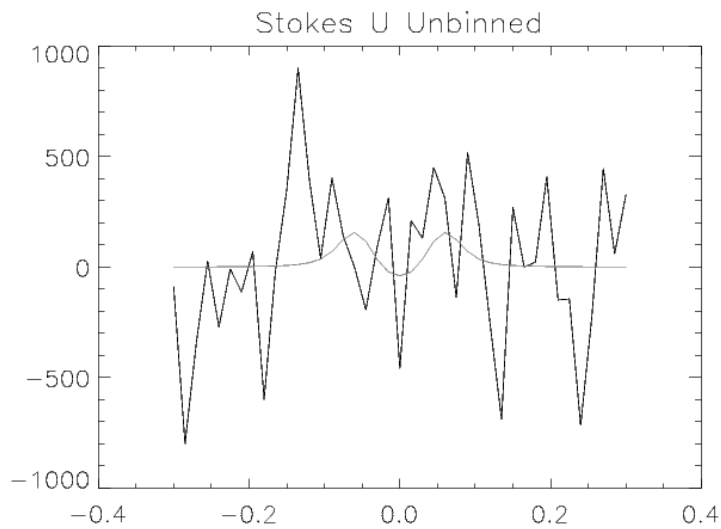
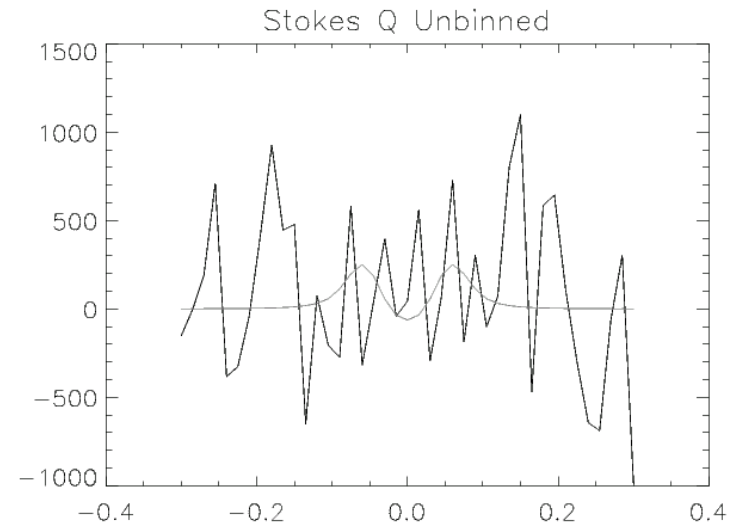
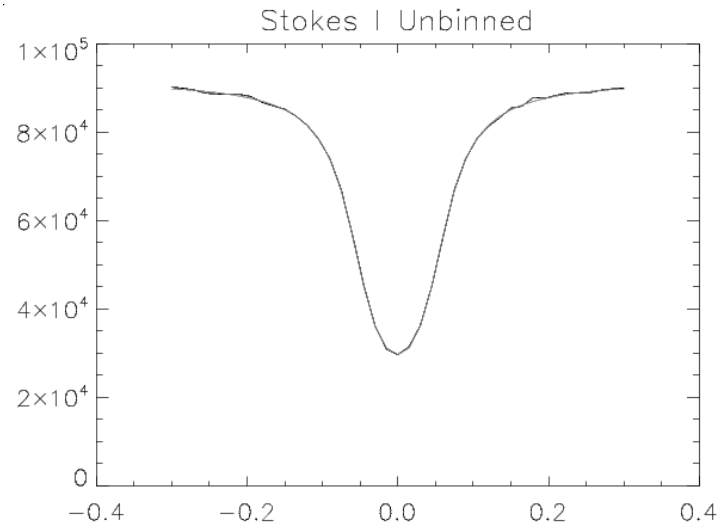
TPD 10 Low Noise



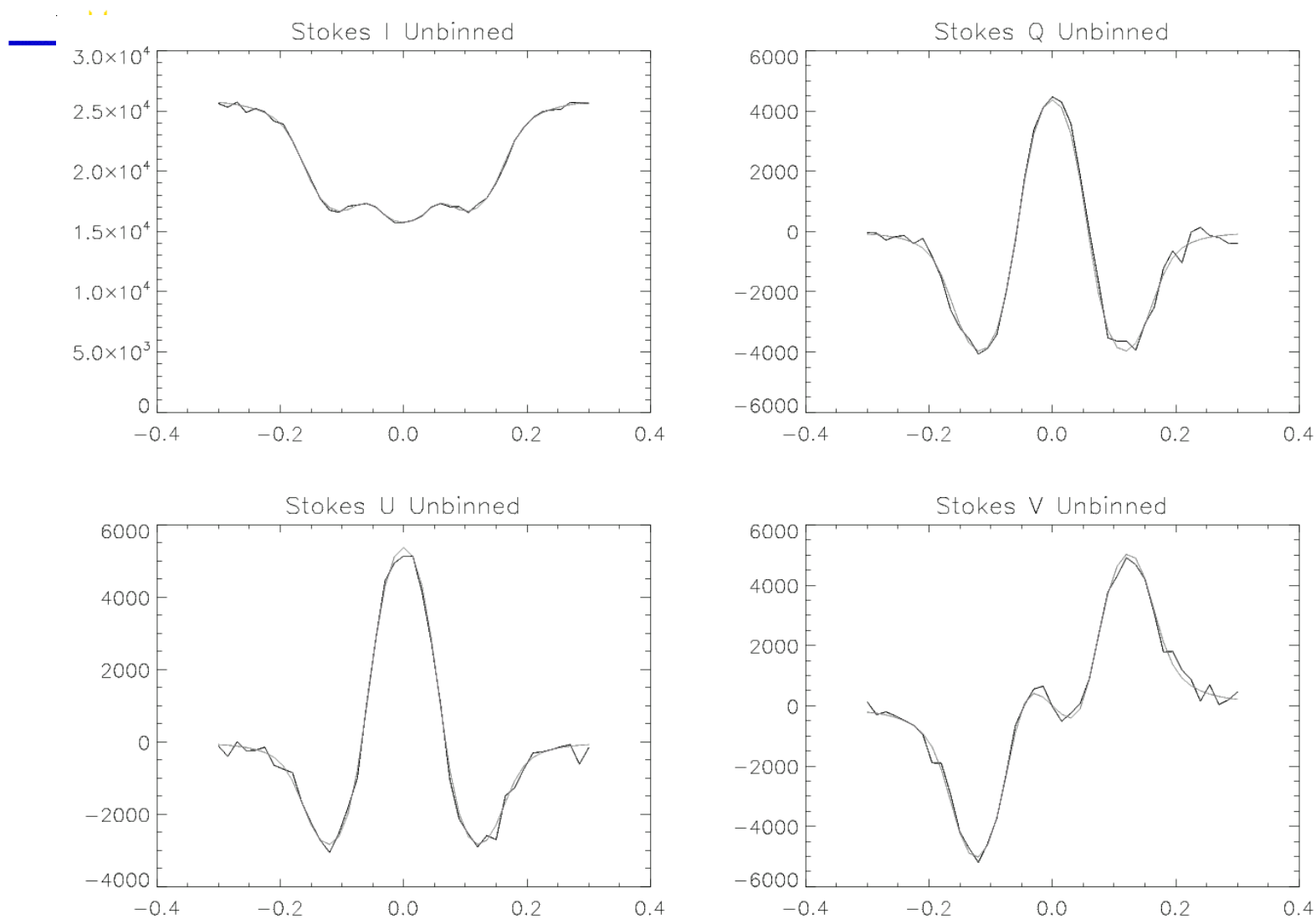
TPD 10 High Noise



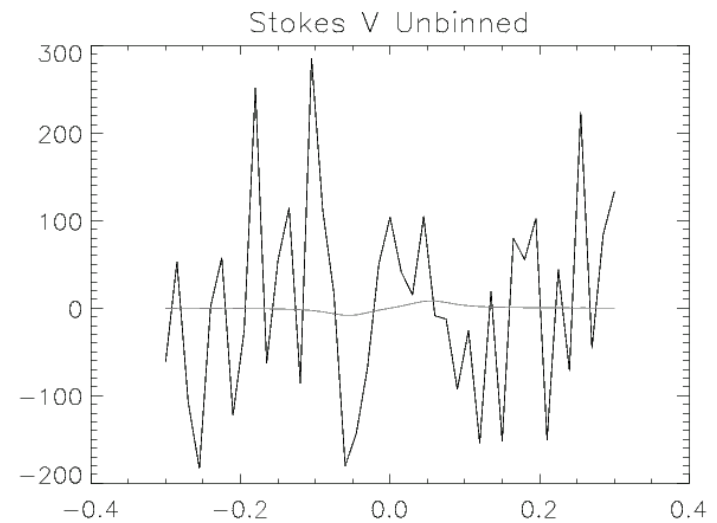
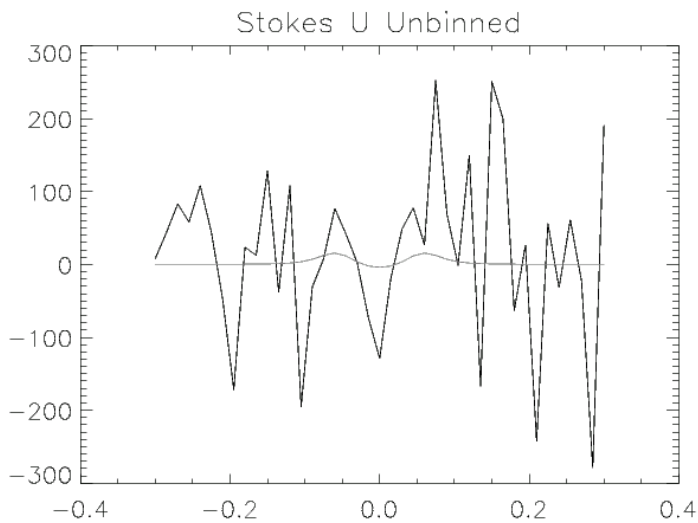
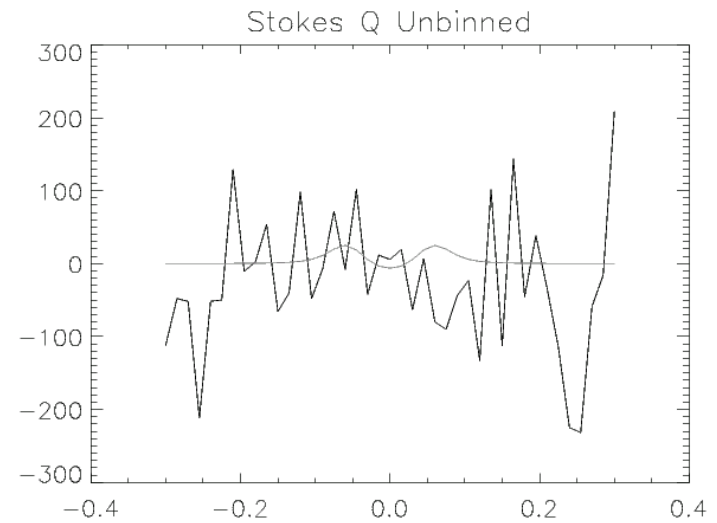
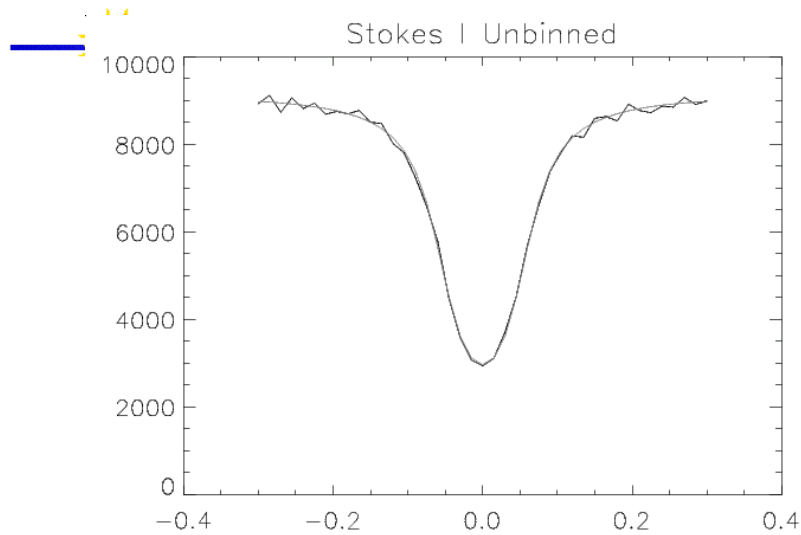
TPD10, Low Noise, Quiet Sun



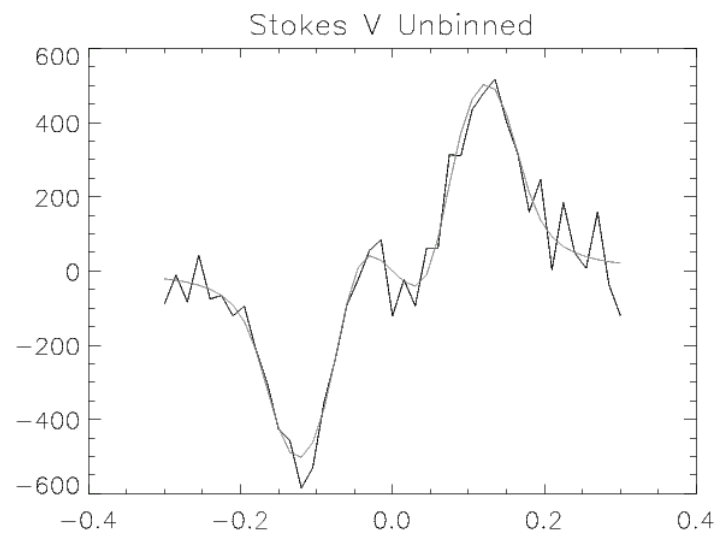
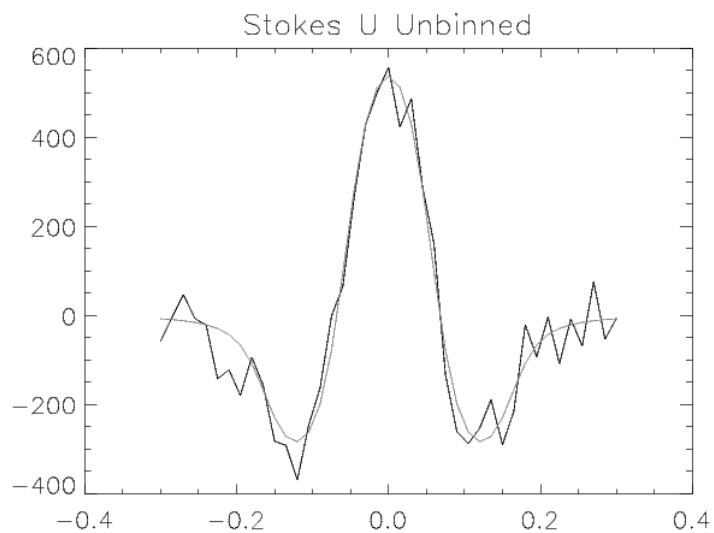
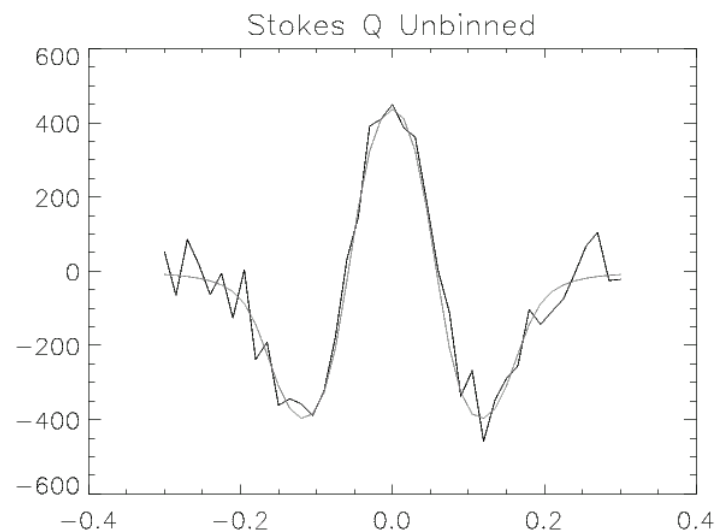
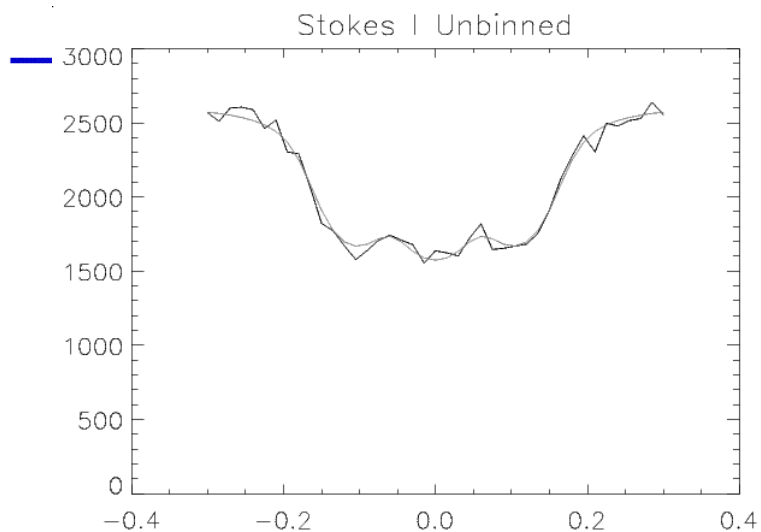
TPD10, Low Noise, Sunspot



TPD10, High Noise, Quiet Sun



TPD10, High Noise, Sunspot



What's missing?

- We could have used a more sophisticated model for the spectral line. However, our goal is to test the ambiguity codes not the inversion code.
- We could have included other effects such as scattered light or systematic instrumental effects, but thought this would be too complex to interpret.
- Is the noise level realistic? Does it simulate reasonable instruments?
- This can be revisited