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High-resolution observations of the solar photosphere, chromosphere, and transition region

A database of coordinated IRIS and SST observations

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ABSTRACT

NASA's Interface Region Imaging Spectrograph (IRIS) provides high-resolution observations of the solar atmosphere through ultraviolet spectroscopy and imaging. Since the launch of IRIS in June 2013, we have conducted systematic observation campaigns in coordination with the Swedish 1 m Solar Telescope (SST) on La Palma. The SST provides complementary high-resolution observations of the photosphere and chromosphere. The SST observations include spectropolarimetric imaging in photospheric Fe I lines and spectrally resolved imaging in the chromospheric Ca II 8542 Å, H α , and Ca II K lines. We present a database of co-aligned IRIS and SST datasets that is open for analysis to the scientific community. The database covers a variety of targets including active regions, sunspots, plages, the quiet Sun, and coronal holes.

Key words. Sun: photosphere – Sun: chromosphere – Sun: transition region – sunspots – Sun: faculae, plages

1. Introduction

The solar atmosphere is a very dynamic region, where fundamental physical processes take place on small spatial scales and short dynamical time scales, often leading to rapid changes in the thermodynamic state of the plasma. Resolving these processes in observations requires high resolution in the combined spatial, temporal, and spectral domains. Furthermore, the combination of multiple spectral diagnostics, preferably with sensitivity to line formation conditions that cover a large range in temperatures, densities, and magnetic field topologies, are of fundamental importance for advancing our understanding of the solar atmosphere. The simultaneous acquisition of vastly different spectral diagnostics is possible through coordinated observations between space-borne and ground-based observing facilities. Telescopes in space provide unique access to the short

wavelength regime with seeing-free diagnostics of the chromosphere, transition region and corona. Ground-based telescopes allow for high resolution in photospheric and chromospheric diagnostics, as well as high-sensitivity polarimetric measurements of the magnetic field with instrumentation that can be more complex than in space, and which is not limited by data transfer rates. Coordinated observations, therefore, strongly enhance the potential to unravel connections in the solar atmosphere that span from the photosphere, through the chromosphere and transition region to the corona.

The Interface Region Imaging Spectrograph (IRIS, [De Pontieu et al. 2014a](#)), a NASA Small Explorer (SMEX) satellite, was launched on 2013-Jun-27. It combines high resolution in the spatial (0'3–0'4), temporal (down to 1 s), and spectral domains (velocity determination down to 1 km s⁻¹). Spectral diagnostics include the Mg II h & k resonance lines

(chromosphere), the C II lines at 1335 Å (upper chromosphere and transition region), and the Si IV lines at 1400 Å (transition region). Furthermore, the (weaker) O IV lines around 1400 Å as well as the Fe XII 1349 Å and Fe XXI 1354 Å lines provide diagnostics on the corona and high-energy flares. Slit-jaw imaging in the Mg II k core, Mg II h wing, C II, and Si IV lines provides valuable context information.

The IRIS satellite offers considerable flexibility in its observing configuration, and, for example, allows for a wide variety in area coverage (i.e., field-of-view (FOV) size), temporal cadence, and choice of spectral diagnostics. Target selection is organized through a system with relatively short communication lines and allows for effective coordination with ground-based telescopes and other observing facilities. This has opened up possibilities to expand on IRIS's rich arsenal of spectral diagnostics, for example by adding photospheric and chromospheric spectropolarimetry and high-resolution imaging in various spectral lines at and around the area covered by the IRIS spectrograph slit.

Shortly after IRIS was launched, scientists from the University of Oslo and from the Lockheed Martin Solar and Astrophysics Laboratory (LMSAL) started organizing coordinated observing campaigns with the Swedish 1-m Solar Telescope (SST, Scharmer et al. 2003a) on La Palma. Every year, four campaigns – typically two weeks each – are conducted during the SST observing season (April – October). The SST is capable of providing high-quality time series of spectrally resolved photospheric and chromospheric diagnostics that under excellent seeing conditions reach the diffraction limit of <0.1 over the full arcmin² FOV. Furthermore, the versatile CRISP instrument can provide spectropolarimetric data that enable the measurement of the magnetic field topology. In addition, the tunable filter system CHROMIS, installed in 2016, can simultaneously provide narrowband filtergrams at several wavelengths in the core of the Ca II K line.

Data from the coordinated campaigns have been used to study a variety of topics, including: the disk counterparts of spicules (De Pontieu et al. 2014b; Rouppe van der Voort et al. 2015; Rutten & Rouppe van der Voort 2017; Martínez-Sykora et al. 2017; Bose et al. 2019a), chromospheric bright grains in the inter-network (Martínez-Sykora et al. 2015) and active region plage (Skogsrud et al. 2016), penumbral microjets in sunspots (Vissers et al. 2015a; Drews & Rouppe van der Voort 2020), the atmospheric stratification in plage (Carlsson et al. 2015) and sunspots (Bose et al. 2019b), the relation between Ellerman Bombs and ultraviolet (UV) bursts (Vissers et al. 2015b; Hansteen et al. 2017; Rouppe van der Voort et al. 2017; Vissers et al. 2019; Ortiz et al. 2020), Ellerman bombs in the quiet Sun (Rouppe van der Voort et al. 2016), magnetic flux emergence from the photosphere to the transition region (Ortiz et al. 2016), surges (Nóbrega-Siverio et al. 2017), and the chromospheric counterparts of transition-region unresolved fine structure loops (Pereira et al. 2018).

In this paper, we describe the public release of co-aligned IRIS and SST data. At first, the public release is limited to data products that share the same plate scale as IRIS (0.17 per pixel) for easier data analysis. This pixel scale implies that the spatial resolution of the SST data is degraded. The release of the corresponding full spatial resolution SST data is planned for future data releases.

2. Observations and data processing

2.1. IRIS

The IRIS telescope design and instrumentation are described in De Pontieu et al. (2014a). The IRIS satellite acquires spectra

in three spectral regions: in the far UV from 1332 to 1358 Å (FUV1), in the far UV from 1389 to 1407 Å (FUV2), and in the near UV from 2783 to 2834 Å (NUV). The FUV1 region is dominated by the C II lines at 1334 and 1335 Å that are formed in the upper chromosphere (Rathore et al. 2015a,b), the FUV2 region is dominated by the Si IV lines at 1394 and 1403 Å that are formed in the transition region. The NUV region is dominated by the chromospheric Mg II h and k lines (Leenaarts et al. 2013a,b), and further hosts the upper photospheric and lower chromospheric Mg II triplet lines (Pereira et al. 2015) and a large number of (upper) photospheric blends in the strong Mg II wings (Pereira et al. 2013).

The 0.33 wide spectrograph slit has a length of $175''$ and can be displaced with respect to the solar surface to build up a raster that samples an area up to $130'' \times 175''$. There are several choices of step sizes between consecutive slit positions: dense sampling with 0.35 steps, sparse sampling with $1''$ steps, or coarse sampling with $2''$ steps. Alternatively, the spectrograph can record data in a sit-and-stare mode, where the slit does not move and stays at a fixed location (with or without tracking for solar rotation).

The IRIS satellite can take slit-jaw images (SJIs) with different filters to provide context around the spectrograph slit. The four science SJI channels are: SJI 2796, centered on Mg II k (4 \AA bandpass); SJI 2832, centered at 2830 \AA in the Mg II h wing (4 \AA bandpass); SJI 1330, centered at 1340 \AA and dominated by the C II lines (55 \AA bandpass); and SJI 1400, centered at 1390 \AA and dominated by the Si IV lines (55 \AA bandpass). Slit-jaw images from different channels are recorded sequentially and have the same exposure time as the spectrograms recorded with the spectrograph.

Various choices can be made to reduce the data volume in order to fit within the daily limits of data transfer from the spacecraft to ground stations. For each spectral line of interest, the wavelength range can be selected to limit the data transferred, or the spatial extent of the raster can be limited by transferring only data from a reduced part along the slit. Other measures to reduce data transfer are compression, data binning (spatially and/or spectrally), and omitting one or several SJI channels (most frequently SJI 2832 is omitted, although this is often done to improve the cadence of the other SJI channels).

Taken together, the various possible choices in raster step size, number of slit positions, slit length, SJI channel selection, exposure time, spatial and spectral binning, compression, and spectral line selection (line lists) constitute a considerable number of possible observing programs. These programs are identified by a unique number, the OBS number (or OBSID; for more details, see De Pontieu et al. 2014a). The OBSID, together with the observing date and start time, constitute a unique identifier for each dataset (see the first three columns in Table 1).

2.2. SST

The SST telescope design and its main optical elements are described in Scharmer et al. (2003a). A description of upgrades of optical components and instrumentation, as well as a thorough evaluation of optical performance is provided by Scharmer et al. (2019). An adaptive optics system is fully integrated in the optical system (Scharmer et al. 2003b) and was upgraded with an 85-electrode deformable mirror operating at 2 kHz in 2013. A dichroic beam splitter divides the beam on the optical table into a red ($>500 \text{ nm}$) and a blue beam. Both beams are equipped with tunable filter instruments: the CRISP imaging

Table 1. Overview of the datasets available in the database.

Date ^(a)	Time ^(b)	OBSID ^(c)		Raster ^(d)		Target ^(e)	Pointing ^(f) (solar X, Y) [ʹʹ]	μ ^(g)	Overlap ^(h)	SST	Cad. ⁽ⁱ⁾ [s]	Ref. ^(k)	
		n	type	FOV [ʹʹ]	Cad. [s]								diagnostics ^(j)
20130906	081104	4003004168	4	Sparse	3 × 50	11.5	AR, S	773, 128	0.57	00:45:30	H α	5.5	6
20130910	080943	4003007165	2	Sparse	1 × 50	10.0	AR	-173, -189	0.96	01:12:54	H α	5.5	1, 2
20130922	073430	4004007147	1	s&s	0.3 × 60	4.2	CH	551, 295	0.77	02:02:16	H α , Ca 8542, Fe 6302	10.9	1, 2, 3
20140611	073631	3820256197	96	Dense	31 × 175	516	AR	573, -202	0.77	02:50:38	H α , Ca 8542, Fe 6302	11.4	4, 8
20140614	072931	3820256197	96	Dense	31 × 175	516	AR	235, 277	0.92	00:51:32	H α , Ca 8542, Fe 6302	11.4	6
20140615	072931	3820256197	96	Dense	31 × 175	516	AR	425, 278	0.84	01:02:36	H α , Ca 8542, Fe 6302	11.4	6
20140621	073138	3820259497	96	Dense	31 × 175	908	QS	-201, 258	0.94	01:43:41	H α , Ca 8542, Fe 6302	11.5	9
20140905	080604	3820255167	4	Sparse	3 × 60	13.2	AR, S	702, -304	0.59	01:53:00	H α , Ca 8542, Fe 6302	11.6	5
20140906	080537	3820255167	4	Sparse	3 × 60	13.2	AR, S	819, -281	0.41	02:01:02	H α , Ca 8542, Fe 6302	11.6	5
20140909	075943	3860256865	4	Dense	1 × 60	21	AR	-230, -366	0.89	01:50:46	Ca II H	11.6	5
20140915	074941	3860256865	4	Dense	1 × 60	21	AR	743, 164	0.60	01:16:21	H α , Ca 8542, Fe 6302	11.6	8
20150626	070915	3630105426	8	Dense	2.3 × 60	25	QS	-422, -260	0.85	02:31:06	H α , Ca 8542, Fe 6173	16.1	10
20150917	073915	3630104144	32	Dense	10.2 × 60	99	QS	725, 38	0.65	00:24:46	H α , Ca 8542, Fe 6173	24.1	7
20160429	074917	3620106129	8	Sparse	7 × 60	41	AR, S	634, 18	0.74	01:30:09	H α , Ca 8542	20	14, 16
20160903	074446	3625503135	16	Dense	5 × 60	21	AR	-561, 44	0.81	02:14:30	H α , Ca 8542	20	11, 15
20160904	074446	3625503135	16	Dense	5 × 60	21	AR	-374, 27	0.91	00:34:20	Ca II K	13	12, 13
										01:09:36	H α , Ca 8542	20	15
										00:34:04	Ca II K	22	12

Notes. ^(a)Observing date in format year, month, day. ^(b)Starting time (UT) of observations in format hour, min, s. ^(c)The OBSID number encodes the IRIS observing configuration in a unique number (see Tables 12–14 in De Pontieu et al. 2014a). The combination $\langle Date \rangle_{\langle Time \rangle} \langle OBSID \rangle$ constitutes a unique identifier to the dataset. ^(d)The IRIS spectrograph slit covers a region on the Sun through a raster of n slit positions, with a separation of type: dense (0ʹ:35), sparse (1ʹ), or coarse (2ʹ). Raster type s&s is the “sit-and-stare” mode for which the slit remains fixed at one location. The area covered is shown in the FOV column, and the temporal cadence in the Cad. column. ^(e)Target: AR: active region, QS: quiet Sun, CH: coronal hole, S: sunspot. ^(f)Pointing coordinates at the beginning of the time series, the target is followed by tracking solar rotation. ^(g) $\mu = \cos \theta$ with θ the observing angle. ^(h)Duration of overlap of SST observations with IRIS in format hh:mm:ss. ⁽ⁱ⁾Spectral lines observed with SST. CRISP is operated independently from the instruments on the blue beam; with fixed interference filters (Ca II H) or CHROMIS (Ca II K). The instruments have their own cadences and overlap times and are separated in rows in the table. ^(j)Cadence of the SST observations. ^(k)References to publications based on these data sets: 1: De Pontieu et al. (2014b), 2: Roupe van der Voort et al. (2015), 3: Martínez-Sykora et al. (2015), 4: Carlsson et al. (2015), 5: Vissers et al. (2015a), 6: Vissers et al. (2015b), 7: Roupe van der Voort et al. (2016) 8: Skogsrud et al. (2016) 9: Rutten & Roupe van der Voort (2017), 10: Martínez-Sykora et al. (2017), 11: Nóbrega-Siverio et al. (2017), 12: Roupe van der Voort et al. (2017), 13: Vissers et al. (2019), 14: Bose et al. (2019b), 15: Ortiz et al. (2020) 16: Drews & Roupe van der Voort (2020).

spectropolarimeter (Scharmer et al. 2008) on the red beam, and the CHROMIS imaging spectrometer on the blue beam. Both CRISP and CHROMIS are dual Fabry–Pérot filtergraph systems based on the design by Scharmer (2006) and are capable of fast wavelength sampling of spectral lines. Before the installation of CHROMIS in September 2016, the blue beam was equipped with a number of interference filters, including a full width at half maximum (FWHM) of 10 \AA wide filter for photospheric imaging at 3954 \AA , and an $FWHM = 1 \text{ \AA}$ wide filter centered on the Ca II H line core at $\lambda = 3968 \text{ \AA}$ (see Löfdahl et al. 2011). The CRISP instrument has a pair of liquid crystals that together with a polarising beam splitter allow measurements of circular and linear polarisation in for example the photospheric Fe I 6173 \AA , Fe I 6301 \AA , and Fe I 6302 \AA lines, and the chromospheric Ca II 8542 \AA line.

The CRISP instrument has a plate scale of $0''.058$ per pixel and the SST diffraction limit (λ/D) is $0''.14$ at the wavelength of $H\alpha$ (with the telescope aperture diameter $D = 0.97 \text{ m}$). The transmission profile of CRISP has $FWHM = 60 \text{ m\AA}$ at the wavelength of $H\alpha$. The CHROMIS instrument has a plate scale of $0''.038$ per pixel and the SST diffraction limit is $0''.08$ at the wavelength of Ca II K. The transmission profile of CHROMIS has $FWHM \approx 120 \text{ m\AA}$ at the wavelength of Ca II K. The FOV of CRISP and CHROMIS is approximately $1' \times 1'$. We note that sunlight collected by the SST is split by a dichroic beam splitter such that CRISP and CHROMIS can operate independently and in parallel, without reducing the efficiency of either instrument.

Image restoration by means of the multi-object multi-frame blind deconvolution (MOMFBD, Löfdahl et al. 2002; van Noort et al. 2005) method is applied to all data to enhance image quality over the full FOV. The MOMFBD restoration is integrated in the CRISP and CHROMIS data processing pipelines (de la Cruz Rodríguez et al. 2015; Löfdahl et al. 2018). These pipelines include the method described by Henriques (2012) for consistency between sequentially recorded liquid crystal states and wavelengths, with destretching performed as in Shine et al. (1994). The CRISP and CHROMIS instruments include auxiliary wideband (WB) systems which are essential as anchor channels in MOMFBD restoration. Furthermore, they provide photospheric reference channels that facilitate precise co-alignment between CRISP and CHROMIS data (or blue beam filter data before 2016), or co-alignment with data from IRIS and the Solar Dynamic Observatory (SDO, Lemen et al. 2012).

2.3. SST observing programs

The SST observing programs vary from campaign to campaign, and often during campaigns as well, depending on the target and science goals. Common to all datasets in the database is the inclusion of at least one chromospheric line, $H\alpha$ or Ca II 8542 \AA , and often both. In order to keep the temporal cadence below 20 s, the Ca II 8542 \AA observations were most often carried out in non-polarimetric mode.

During the 2013 and 2014 observing seasons, photospheric spectropolarimetry was limited to one single position in the blue wing of the Fe I 6302 \AA line. The Stokes V maps serve as effective locators of the strongest magnetic field regions and polarity indicators. An example of such a blue wing Fe I 6302 \AA Stokes V map can be seen in Fig. 2 for the 2014-Sep-09 and 2014-Sep-15 datasets, as well as in Fig. 4.

During later campaigns, spectral sampling of photospheric Fe I lines was extended. These observations were subjected to a fast and robust pixel-to-pixel Milne-Eddington (ME) inversion

procedure. The parallel C++ implementation¹ (de la Cruz Rodríguez 2019) is based upon the analytical intensity derivatives described by Orozco Suárez & Del Toro Iniesta (2007) and an efficient Levenberg-Marquardt algorithm that is described in de la Cruz Rodríguez et al. (2019).

Example line of sight (LOS) magnetic field strength (B_{LOS}) maps from Fe I 6173 \AA inversions are shown in Fig. 2 for observing date 2015-Jun-26 and in Fig. 3 for 2015-Sep-17. The database contains maps of B_{LOS} , plane of the sky magnetic field strength B_{perp} , and LOS velocity from these ME inversions.

For datasets for which spectropolarimetric Ca II 8542 \AA observations were taken, we include magnetograms that were constructed by summing Stokes V data from the blue wing of the Ca II line, and subtracting the corresponding sum from the red wing. These serve as photospheric magnetic field maps in a similar way as the Fe I 6302 \AA Stokes V maps. Examples can be found in Fig. 3 for observing dates 2016-Apr-29 and 2016-Sep-03.

2.4. IRIS and SST co-alignment

For the co-alignment of the IRIS and SST data, we employ cross-correlation of image pairs that are morphologically as similar as possible. Most often, the SJI 2796 and Ca II 8542 \AA wing (at $0.8\text{--}1.2 \text{ \AA}$ offset from line core) or Ca II K wing show similar enough scenes to give satisfying results. This is particularly true for more quiet regions with the characteristic mesh-like pattern from acoustic shocks and the surrounding network of high-contrast bright regions. For active regions with enhanced flaring activity or large sunspots, the SJI 2796 and Ca II 8542 \AA wing pair can have more dissimilar scenes and therefore the co-alignment can be less reliable.

The combination SJI 2832 with CRISP WB or $H\alpha$ far wing gives excellent co-alignment results since both channels show pure photospheric scenes. However, SJI 2832 is not always selected for the IRIS observing programs to limit the data rate and improve the cadence of the other SJI channels.

Before cross-correlation, the plate scales between image pairs are matched. Offsets are then determined by cross-correlation over a subfield of the common FOV of image pairs that are closest in time. Examples of such subfields are outlined by white rectangles in Figs. 1–4. The raw offsets are then smoothed with a temporal window to account for jitter due to noise. The offsets that are applied to the data are interpolated to the relevant time grid of the particular diagnostic.

The precision of the alignment is limited by a number of factors. Formation height differences between the diagnostics used for cross-correlation may introduce a systematic offset that is difficult to account for. This is probably of limited concern for cross-correlation between photospheric diagnostics involving SJI 2832, but it is more uncertain between SJI 2796 and the Ca II 8542 wing. The systematic offset may be higher for oblique observing angles towards the limb and may also depend on the type of target (for example, active regions with flaring activity that appears less prominent in the Ca II 8542 wing than in the Mg II k core). Furthermore, varying seeing conditions at the SST inevitably lead to image distortions that cannot be fully accounted for in post-processing. We estimate that the error in the co-alignment can be as good as or better than one IRIS pixel ($0''.17$, in the case of SST data taken under excellent conditions and closely matching diagnostic pairs in the cross-correlation).

¹ <https://github.com/jaimedelacruz/pyMilne>

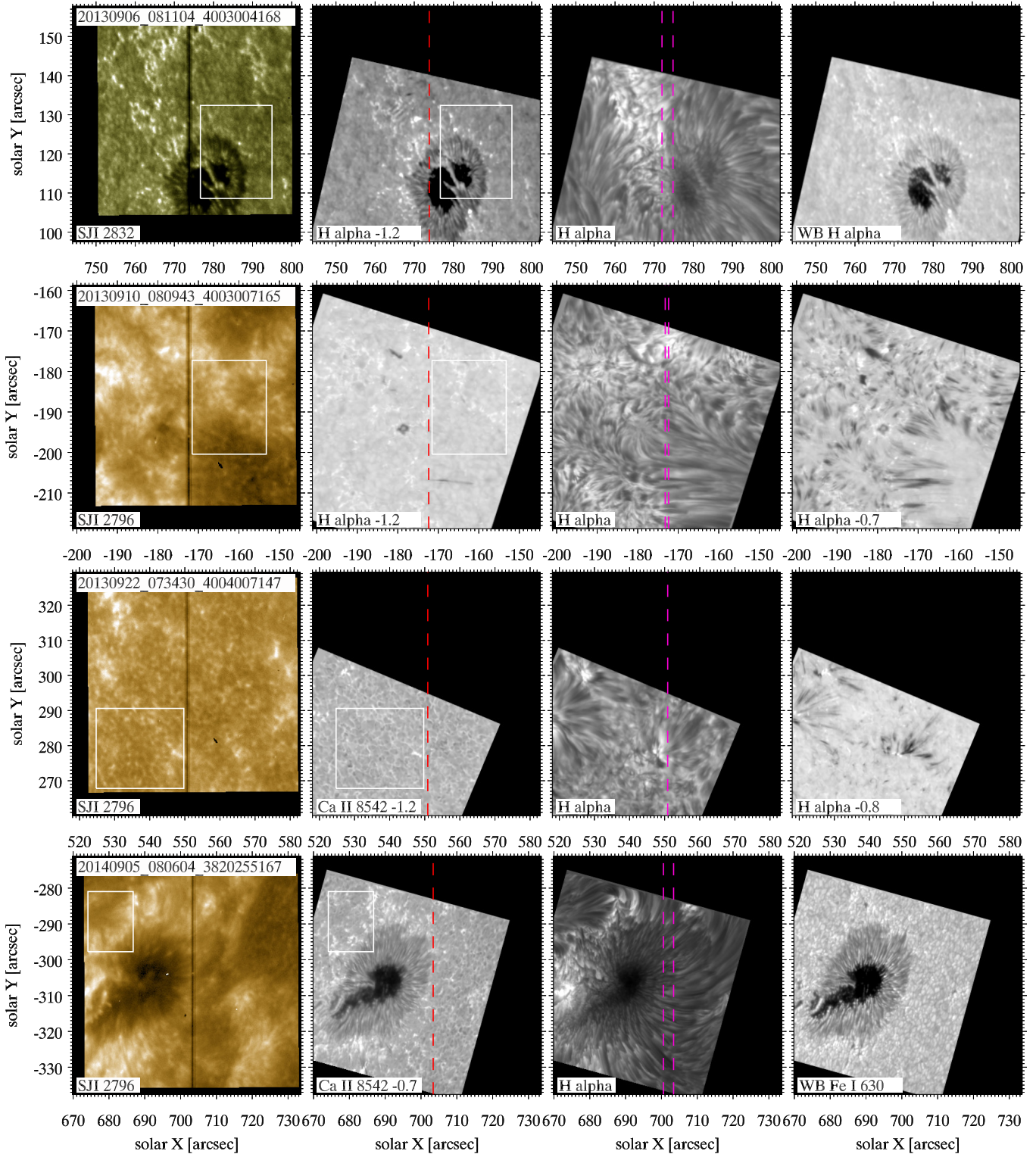


Fig. 1. Sample images from four different datasets. Each row shows four different diagnostics. The first two images on each row show the channel pairs that were used for IRIS and SST co-alignment and the area outlined by the white rectangle marks the region used for cross-correlation to determine offsets. The dashed red line in the second image marks the location of the IRIS slit in the SJI image to the left. The dashed purple lines in the third image mark the area covered by the IRIS raster. The SST images are down-scaled to the IRIS plate scale.

However, we also see local offsets due to image warping that can be as large as ~ 2 IRIS pixels. These local offsets vary in magnitude proportionally with the seeing conditions.

For the current release of data to the database, the IRIS data is kept as reference. This means that the SST data is

down-scaled to the IRIS plate scale (for CRISP with a factor 2.9, for CHROMIS with a factor 4.4), rotated and clipped to match the IRIS FOV and orientation, and clipped in time to match the IRIS observation duration. We have also applied the reverse approach, keeping at least the SST data at its superior spatial

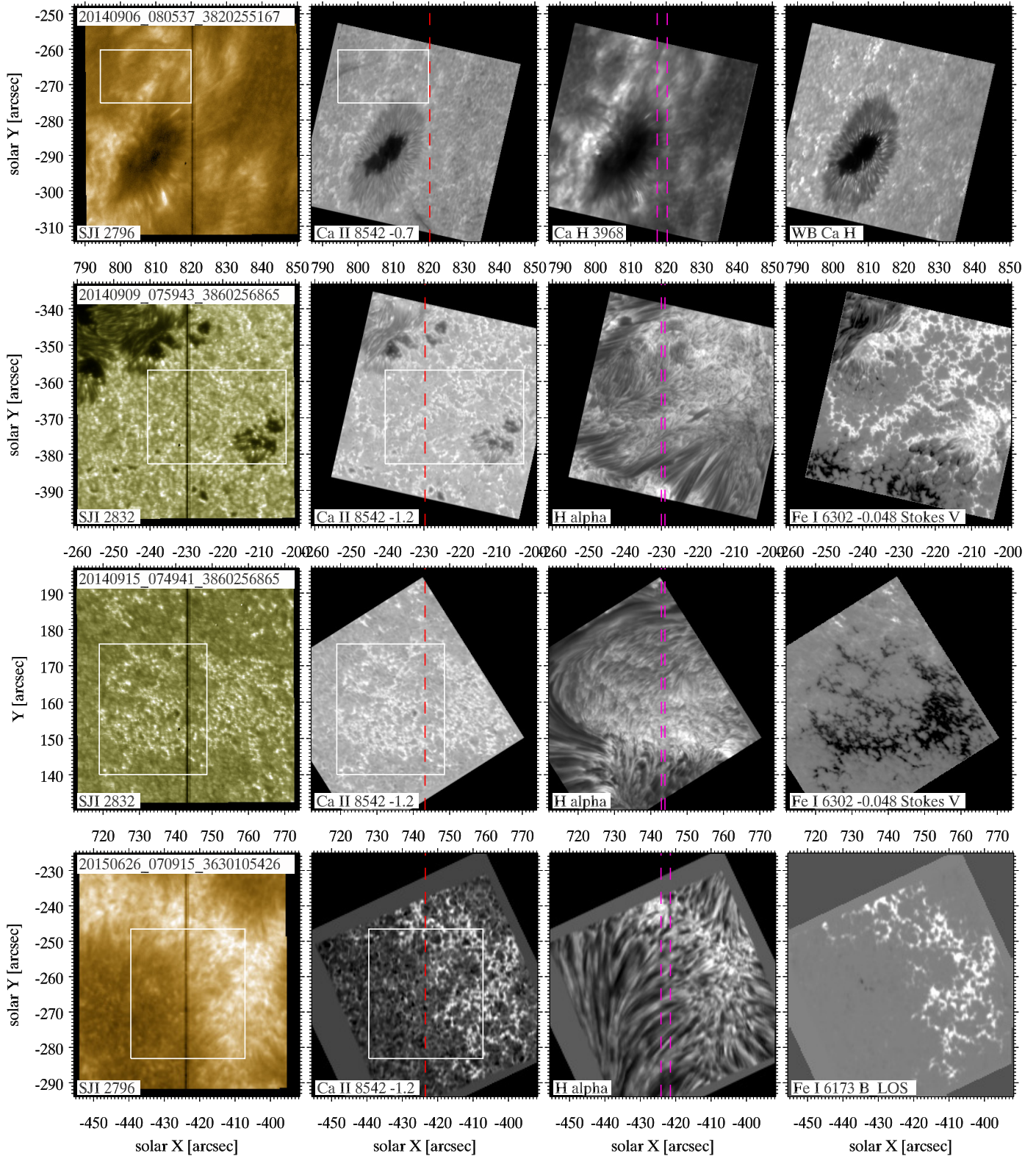


Fig. 2. Sample images from four different datasets. The format is the same as Fig. 1.

resolution for analysis in earlier publications. These types of data products are considered for future data releases but we note that the quality control is a laborious effort, partly due to the alignment uncertainties outlined above.

For future studies one can consider the use of the more highly resolved SST data to uncover possible fine structure below the

IRIS resolution, which could be of importance for the interpretation of the data. Such analysis could be performed by comparing individual spectra from both datasets, or by using a newly developed spatially coupled inversion method that allows for the combining of datasets acquired at different spatial resolution (de la Cruz Rodríguez 2019). Each dataset would set constraints in

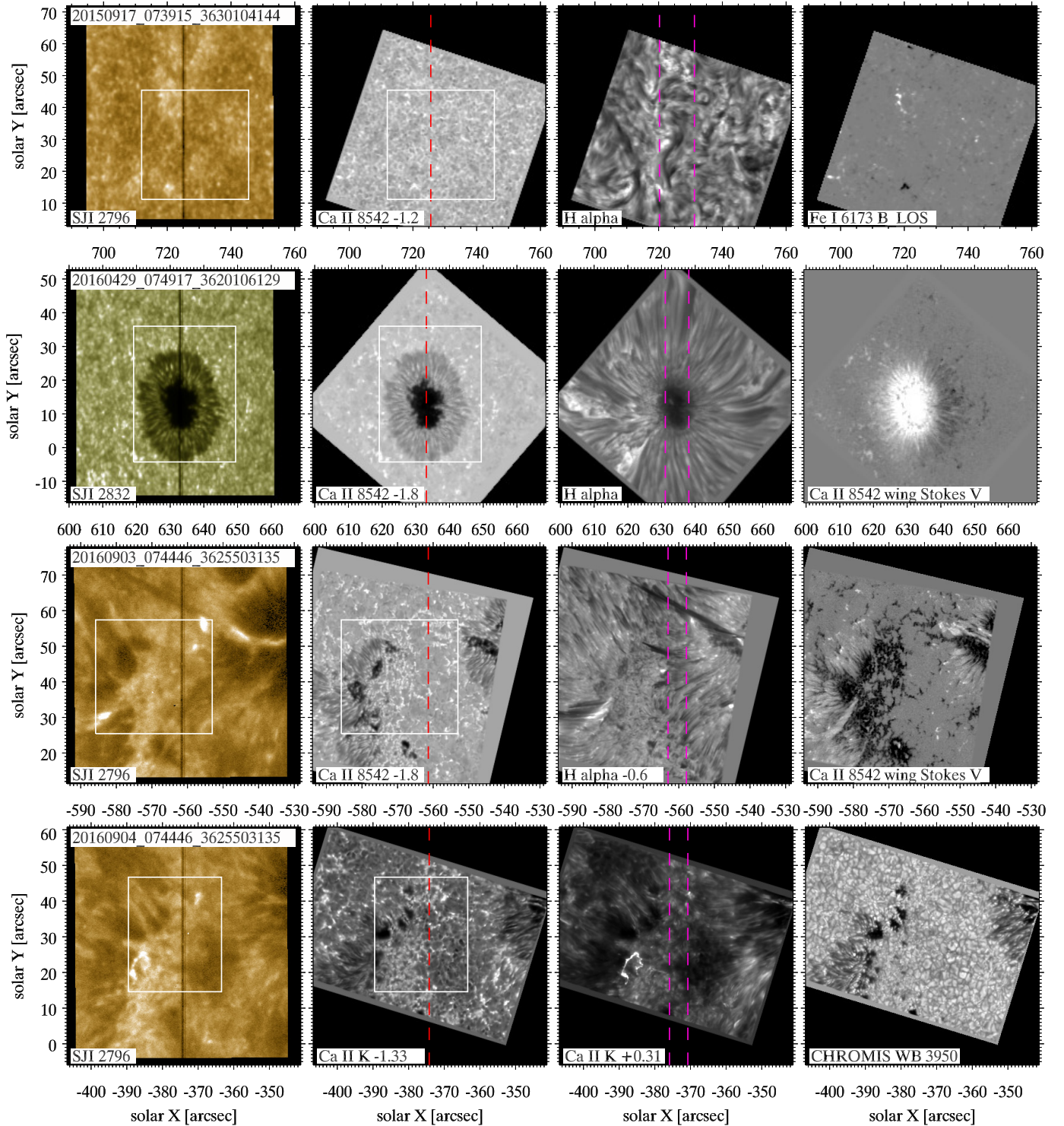


Fig. 3. Sample images from four different datasets. The format is the same as Fig. 1.

the reconstructed model down to the smallest spatial scales that are present in the data without affecting the information provided by the other datasets that are included in the inversion.

3. Data in the database

Table 1 gives an overview of various parameters that characterize datasets in the public database. There is a variety of targets, including the quiet Sun, coronal holes, enhanced networks, active regions with and without sunspots, and plages.

The data can be accessed through the database, available through the public web portal at the IRIS web pages at LMSAL². The data will also be available through the Hinode Science Data Centre Europe hosted at the University of Oslo³. The data products that are publicly released are FITS files in so-called IRIS level 3 format. Level 3 data are data cubes that are a recast of the standard IRIS level 2 data files. Level 2 data are the

² <https://iris.lmsal.com/search/>

³ <http://sdc.uio.no/sdc/>

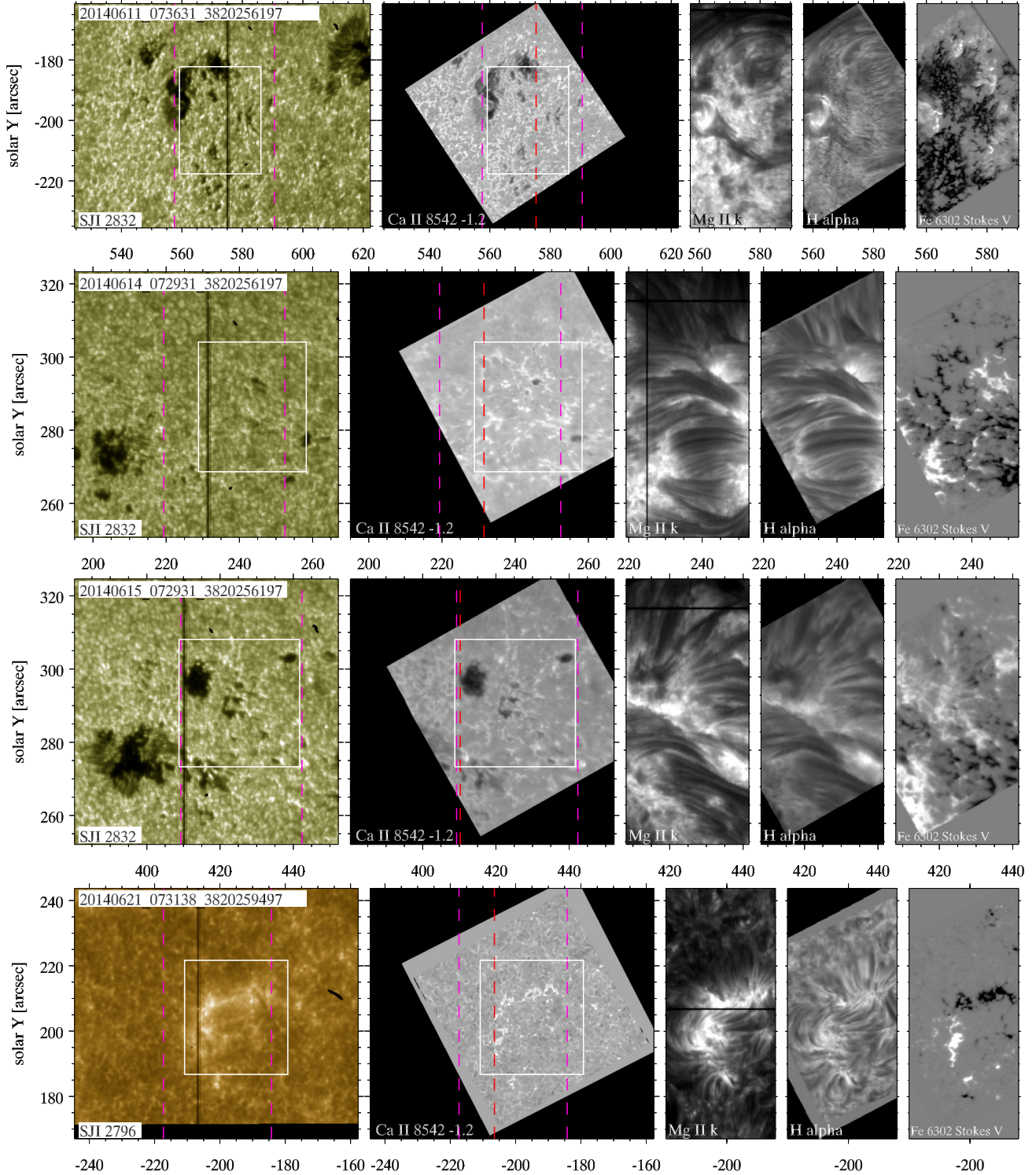


Fig. 4. Sample images from four different datasets with large IRIS rasters. Each row shows five different diagnostics. The first two images in each row show the channel pairs that were used for IRIS and SST co-alignment and the area outlined by the white rectangle marks the region used for cross-correlation to determine offsets. The dashed red line in the second image marks the location of the IRIS slit in the SJI image to the left. The dashed purple lines mark the area covered by the IRIS raster. The three right-most images show spectroheliograms constructed from the raster data cubes: at the nominal line core wavelengths of the Mg II k and H α line cores, and a blue wing Fe I 6302 Å Stokes V map at -0.048 Å. The SST images are down-scaled to the IRIS plate scale.

science-ready data files that have been processed to include corrections for dark current and flat field, geometric distortions and wavelength calibration (Wülser et al. 2018). The level 3 data are four-dimensional data cubes with (x, y, λ, t) -axes: the spatial x -axis along the raster slit positions, the spatial y -axis along

the spectrograph slit, the λ -axis along the wavelength dimension, and t the temporal axis.

The level 3 data cubes in the database can be readily accessed with CRISPEX (Visser 2012; Löfdahl et al. 2018), a graphical user interface written in the Interactive Data Language (IDL).

It allows for side-by-side browsing and basic time-series analysis of the IRIS rasters, SJIs and CRISP or CHROMIS data. The CRISPEX interface is distributed as part of the IRIS package in SolarSoft IDL and can also be downloaded⁴ separately; however, it requires SolarSoft for full functionality when inspecting the IRIS-SST data. Tutorials for its use are available online^{4,5}.

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⁴ <https://github.com/grviss/crispex>

⁵ <https://iris.lmsal.com/tutorials.html>