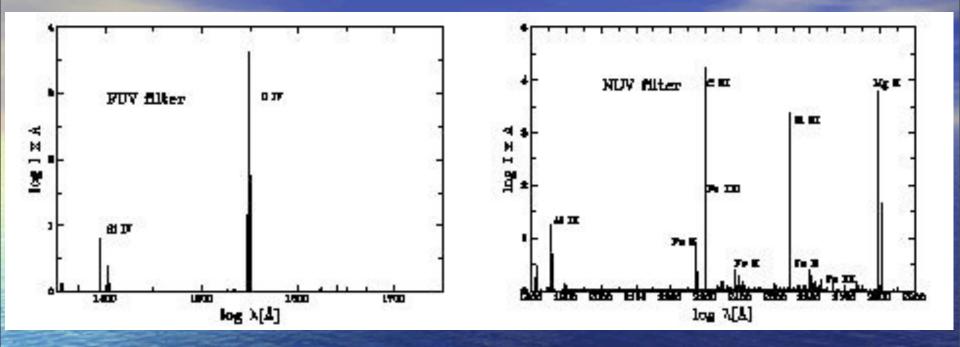
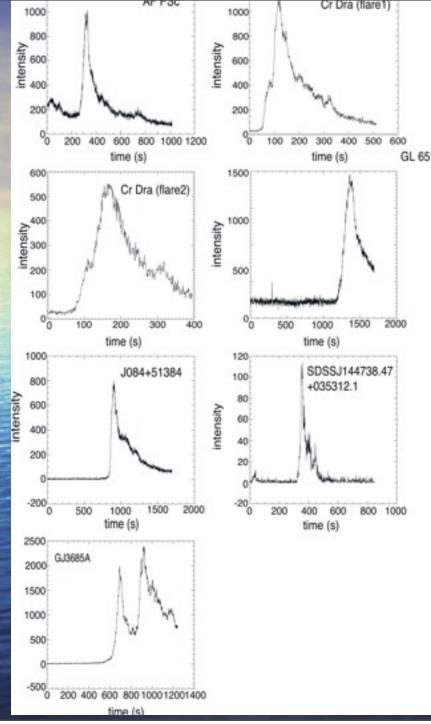
The Galaxy Evolution Explorer was launched on April 28, 2003 and turned off on 28 June 2013. Its mission was to study the shape, brightness, size and distance of galaxies.

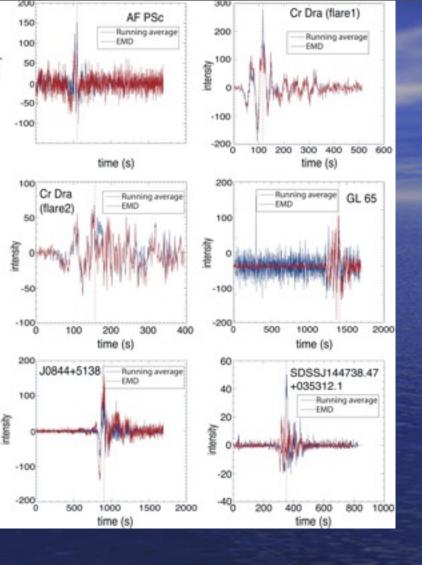
it observed in two bands (FUV: 1350-1750 Å and NUV: 1750-2800 Å) .. as a by-product, it also observed many flares from active dMe stars .. flares could be time-tagged to a res. of 0.001 sec

Fold in flare star DEM into CHIANTI



Welsh et al 2006 looked at the line and continuum contribution in the NUV filter, dominant line emitters are Mg II, Fe II, Al III, C III, e.g. Mg II has ~10% .. most NUV flux contribution arises from continuum processes.

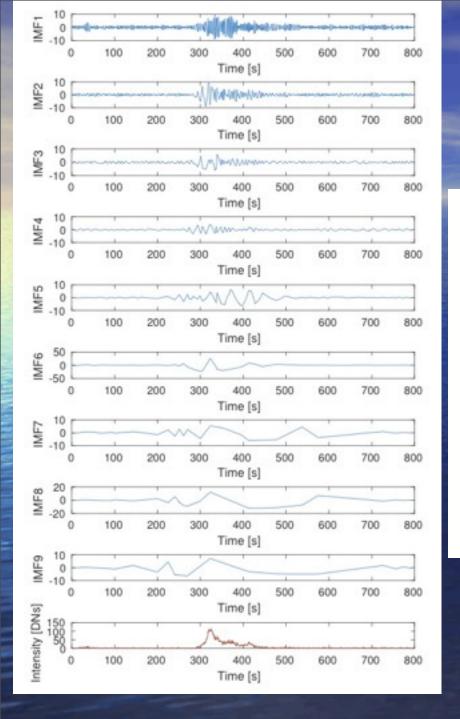




ntensity

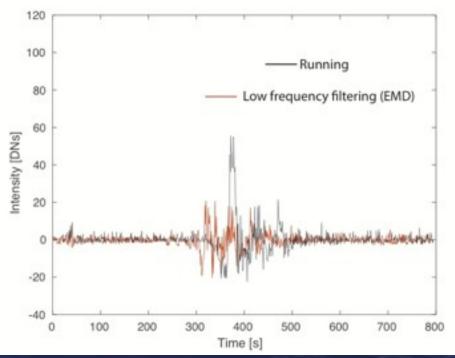
Over-plot of de-trending via boxcar average & EMD

3

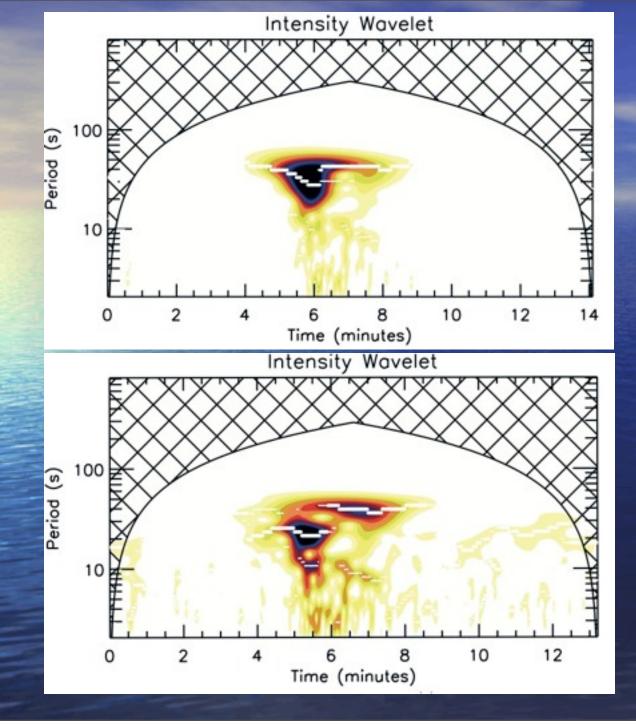


SDSSJ144738.47+035312.1

De-trended data



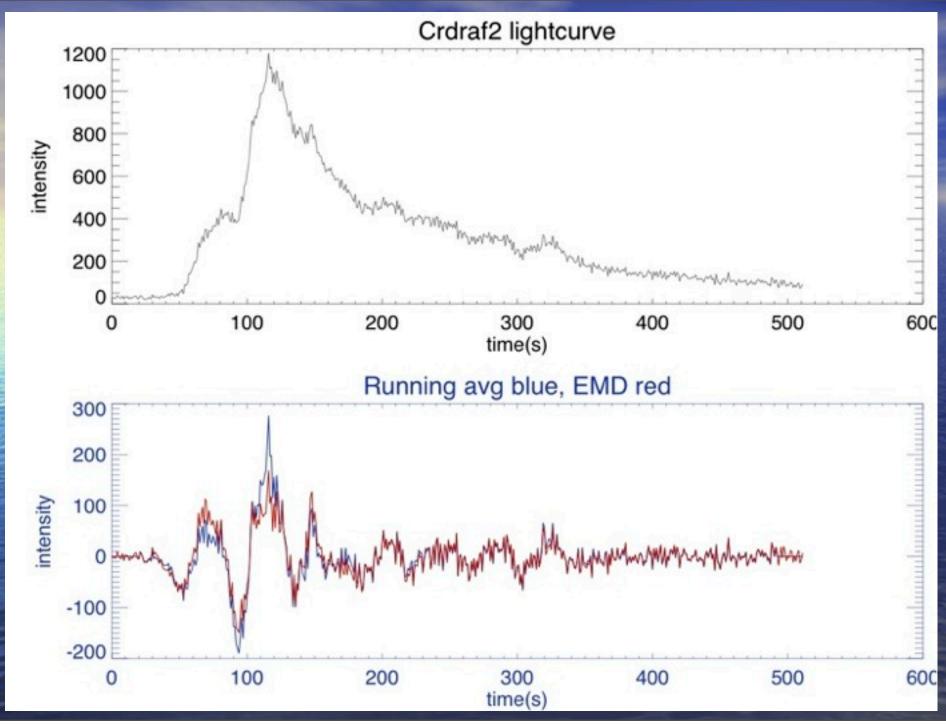
4

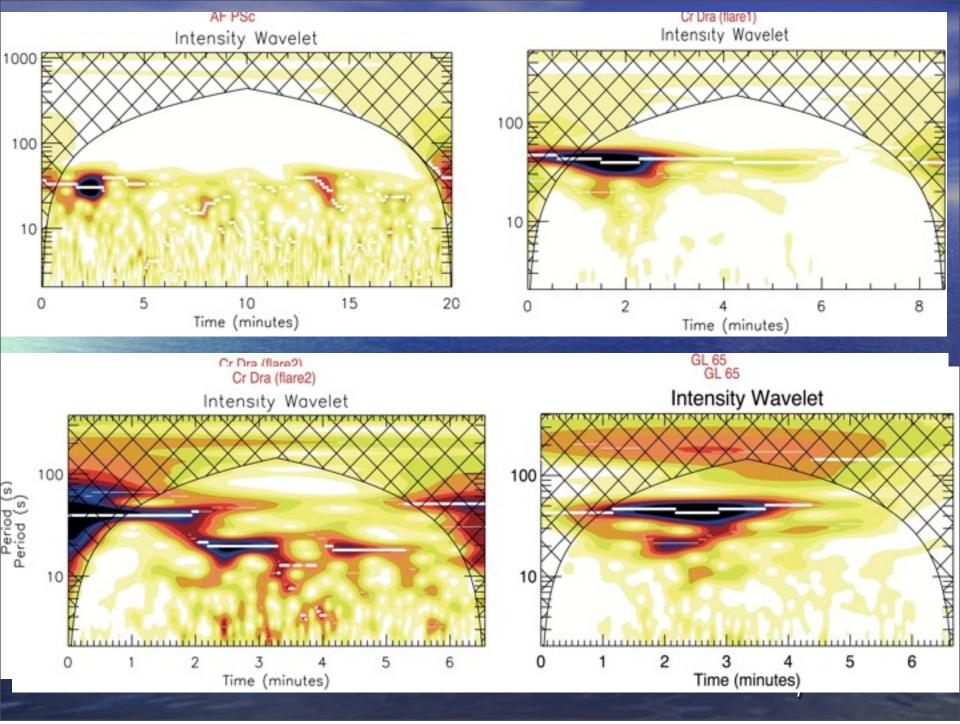


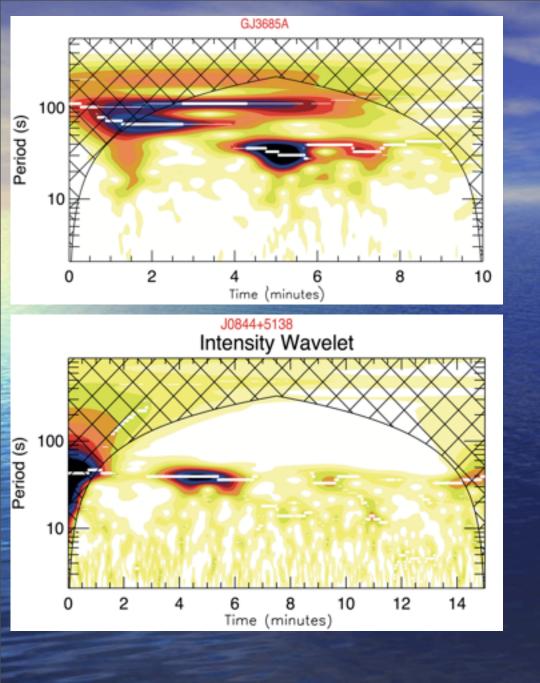
based on boxcar

based on EMD

5







Flares show oscillations of between 30 & 46s, some show a second oscillation (CR Dra fl 2 & Gl 65) at half this period

AF Psc, CR Dra, GI 65, GJ 2685A & J0844+5138 show oscillations in the rise phase and flare peak .. could this periodic reconnection

9

CR Dra fl 2 & SDSSJ144738 show oscillations in the decay phase .. perhaps sausage wave

what other stellar flare data exists?
more GALEX data? .. yes.
how useful is such data, what are we missing?
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