



The Sun as a Rosetta Stone for the Physics of Atom-Photon Interactions



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Movie credit: M. Druckmüller

INDEX:

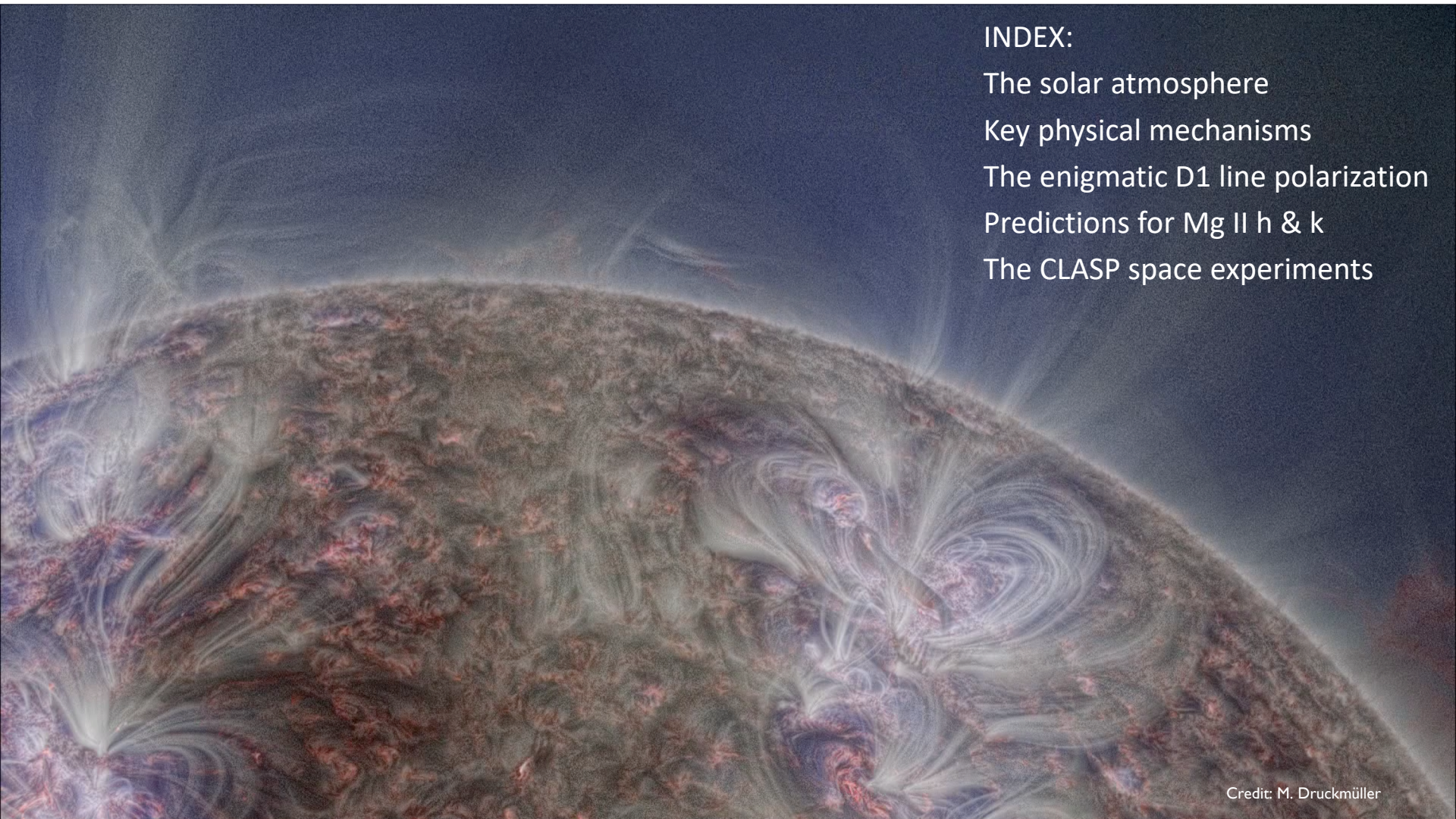
The solar atmosphere

Key physical mechanisms

The enigmatic D1 line polarization

Predictions for Mg II h & k

The CLASP space experiments



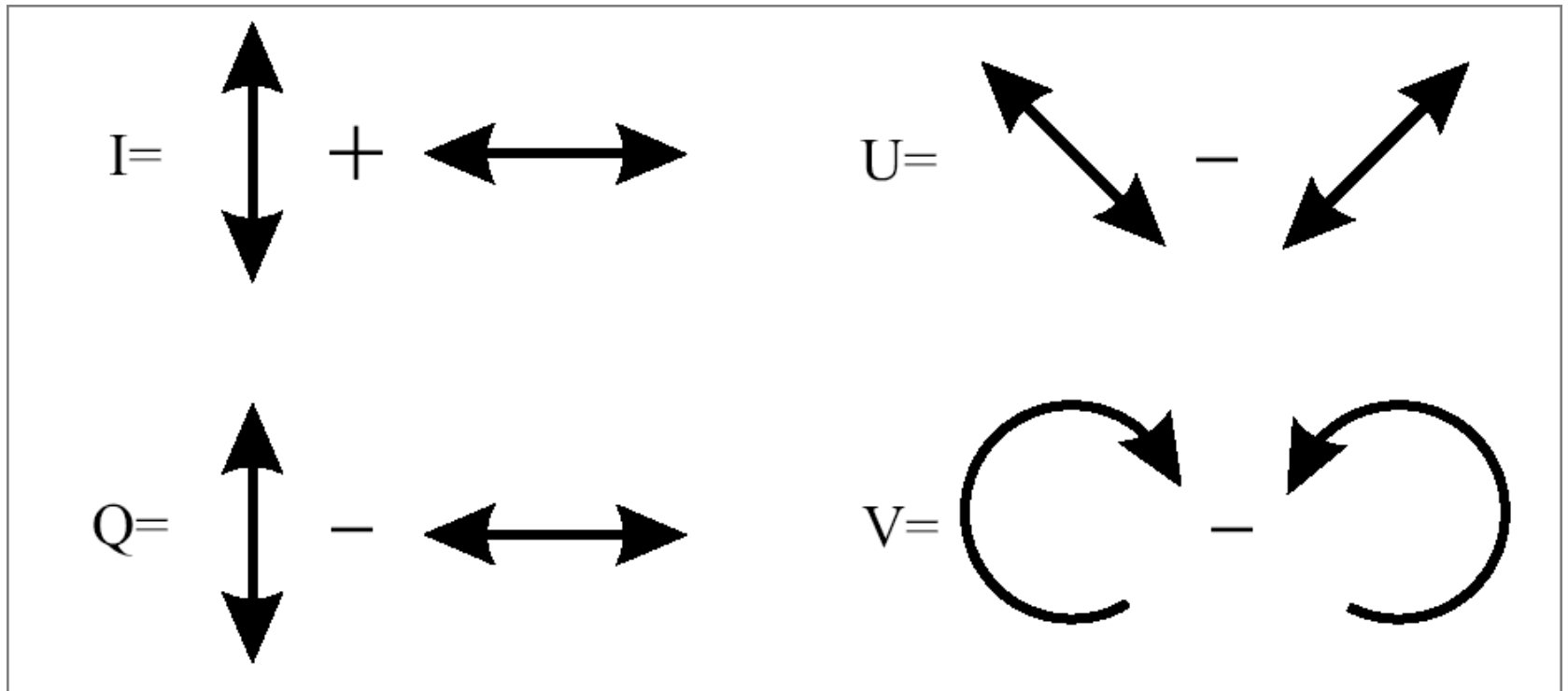
Credit: M. Druckmüller

The solar atmosphere: a very complex physical system

- Large spatial dimensions
- Large temperature and density gradients
- Spatially inhomogeneous and time dependent
- Very dynamic, with waves and shocks
- Complex magnetic fields

The magnetic field information

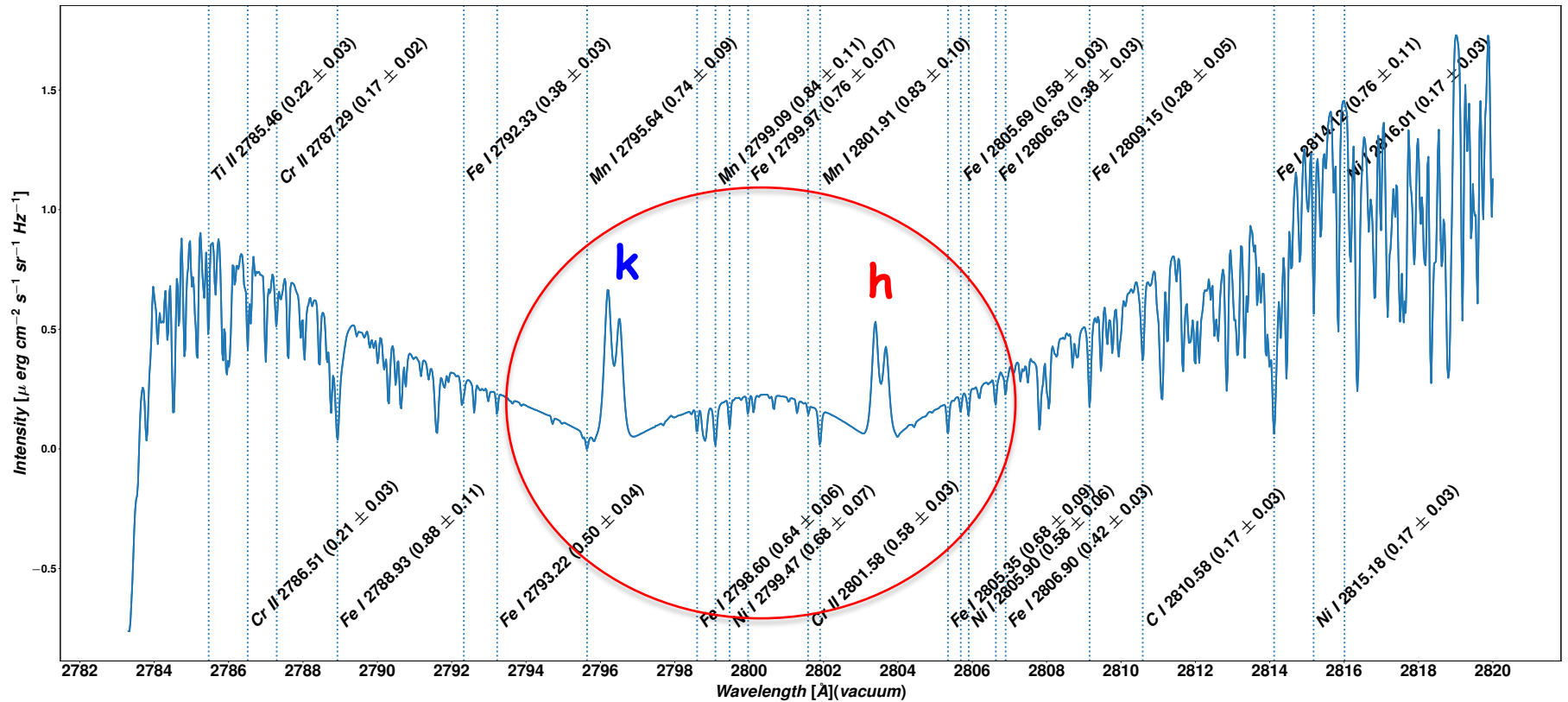
The POLARIZATION of the solar spectrum



The near-UV spectrum around 280 nm

The spectral region of the Mg II h & k lines

IRIS observation of the INTENSITY spectrum



Theoretical predictions for the Mg II h & k lines

(applying a rigorous quantum theory of atom-photon interactions)

Belluzzi & Trujillo Bueno (2012; ApJ)

Alsina Ballester et al. (2016; ApJ)

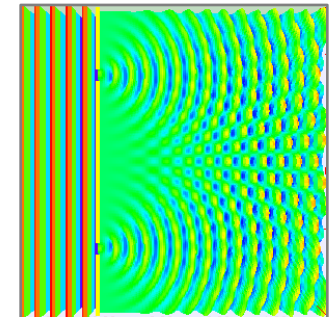
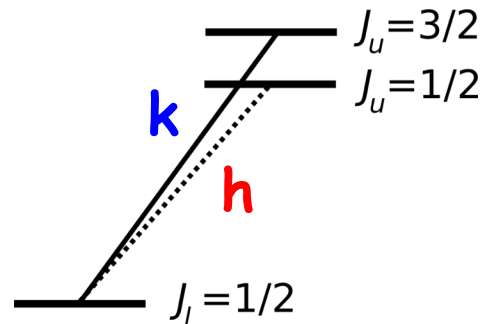
del Pino Alemán et al. (2016, ApJ)

Trujillo Bueno et al. (2017)

del Pino Alemán et al. (2020; ApJ)

PRD → correlations between the incoming and outgoing photons

J-state interference

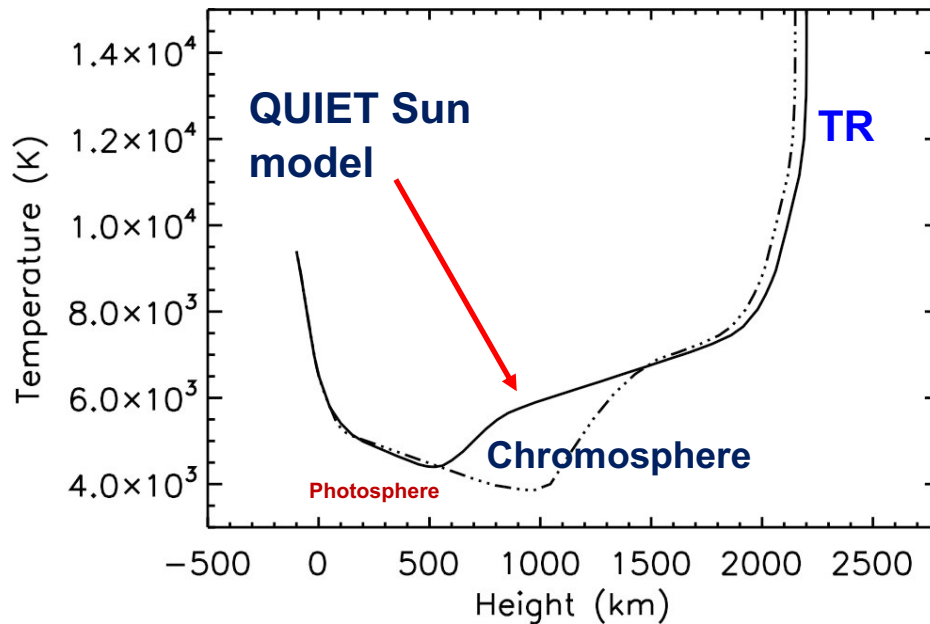


Magnetic fields → joint action of Hanle, Zeeman and MO effects

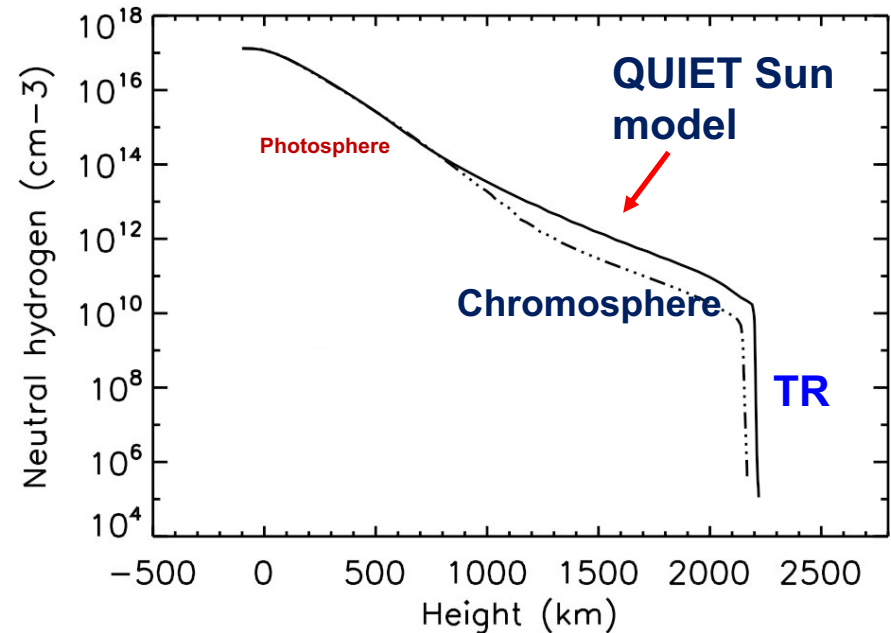
Theoretical predictions from radiative transfer calculations in models of the solar atmosphere

Semi-empirical models of the QUIET SUN atmosphere

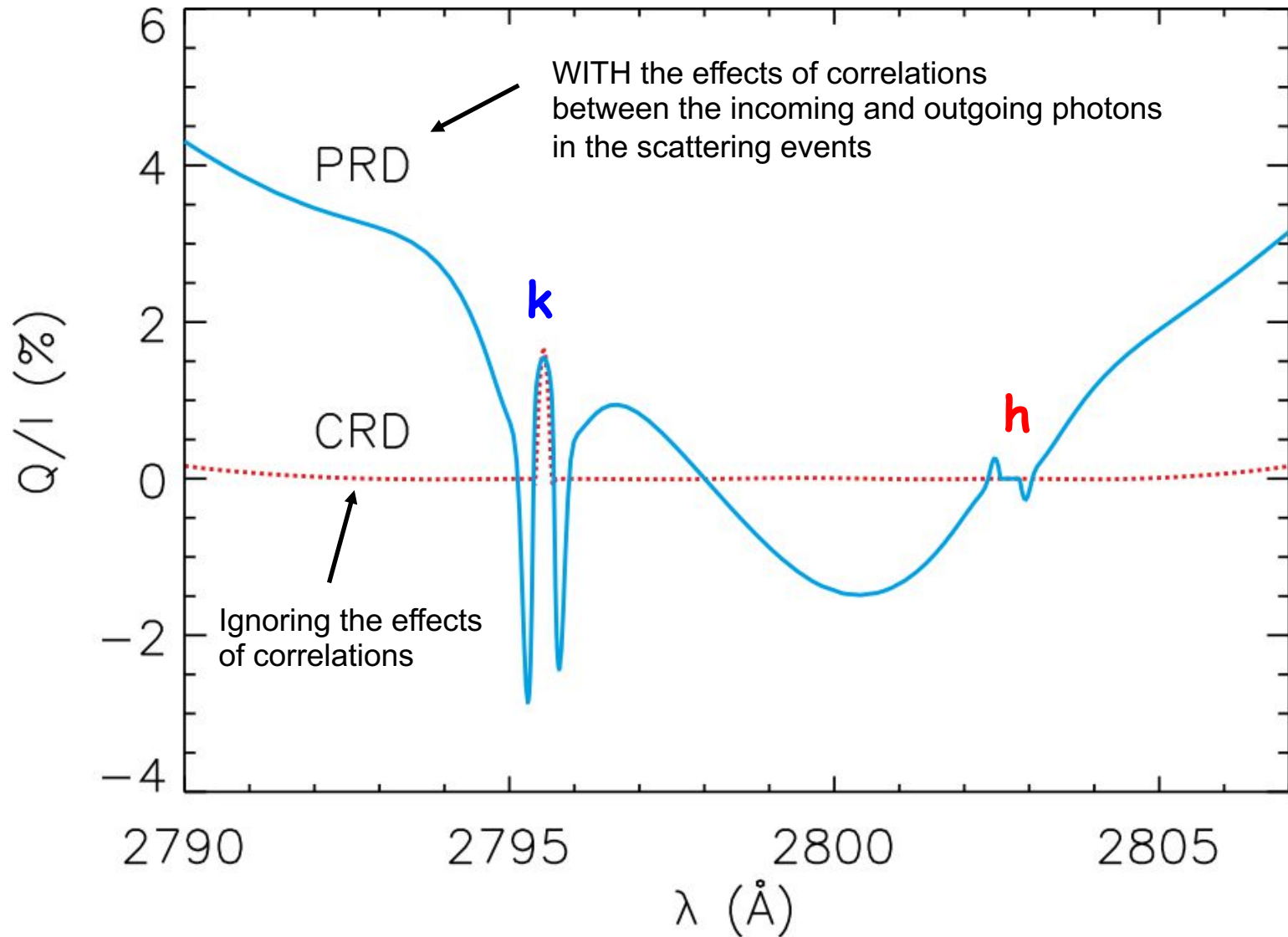
TEMPERATURE vs. HEIGHT



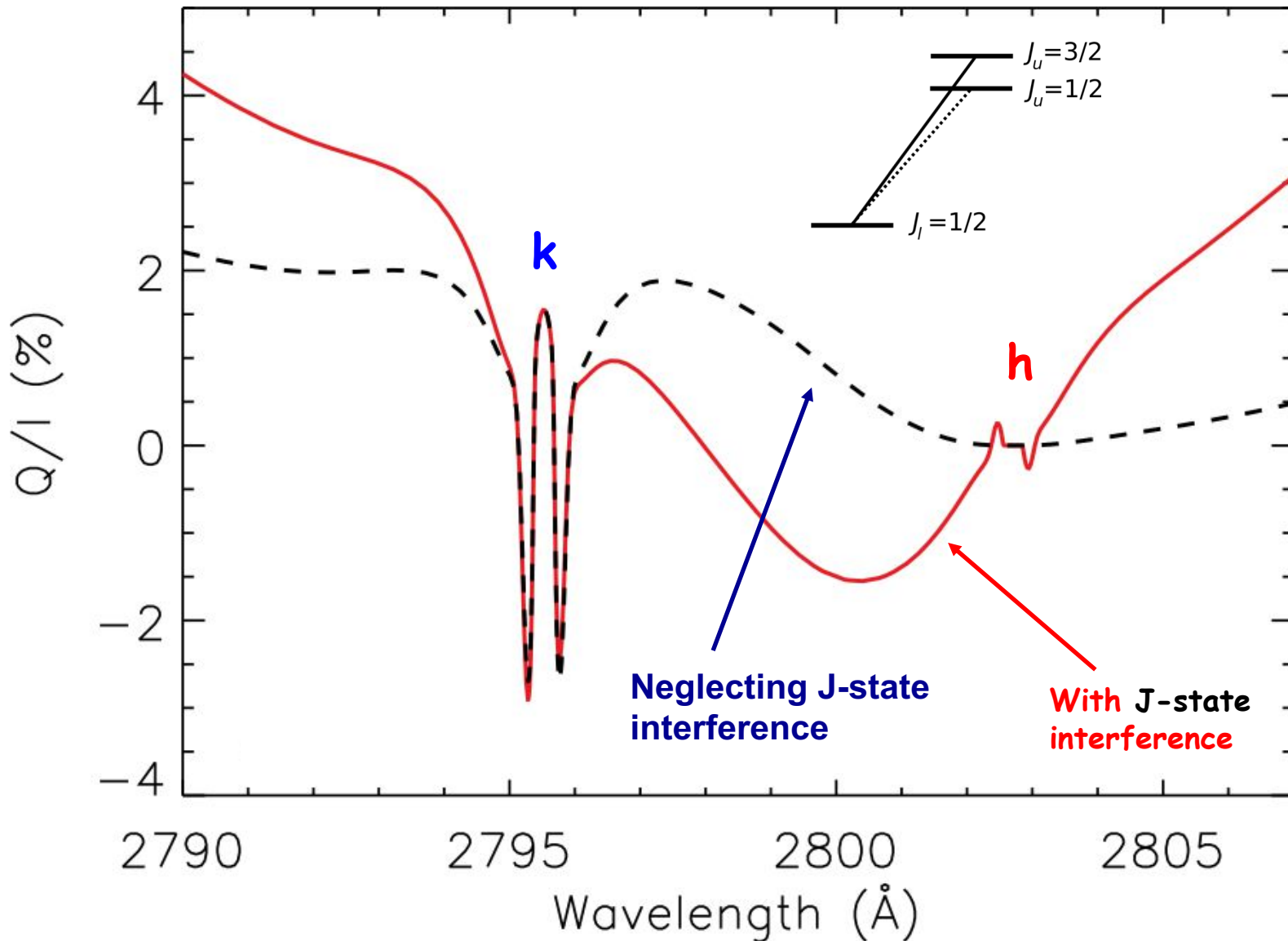
H I number density vs. HEIGHT



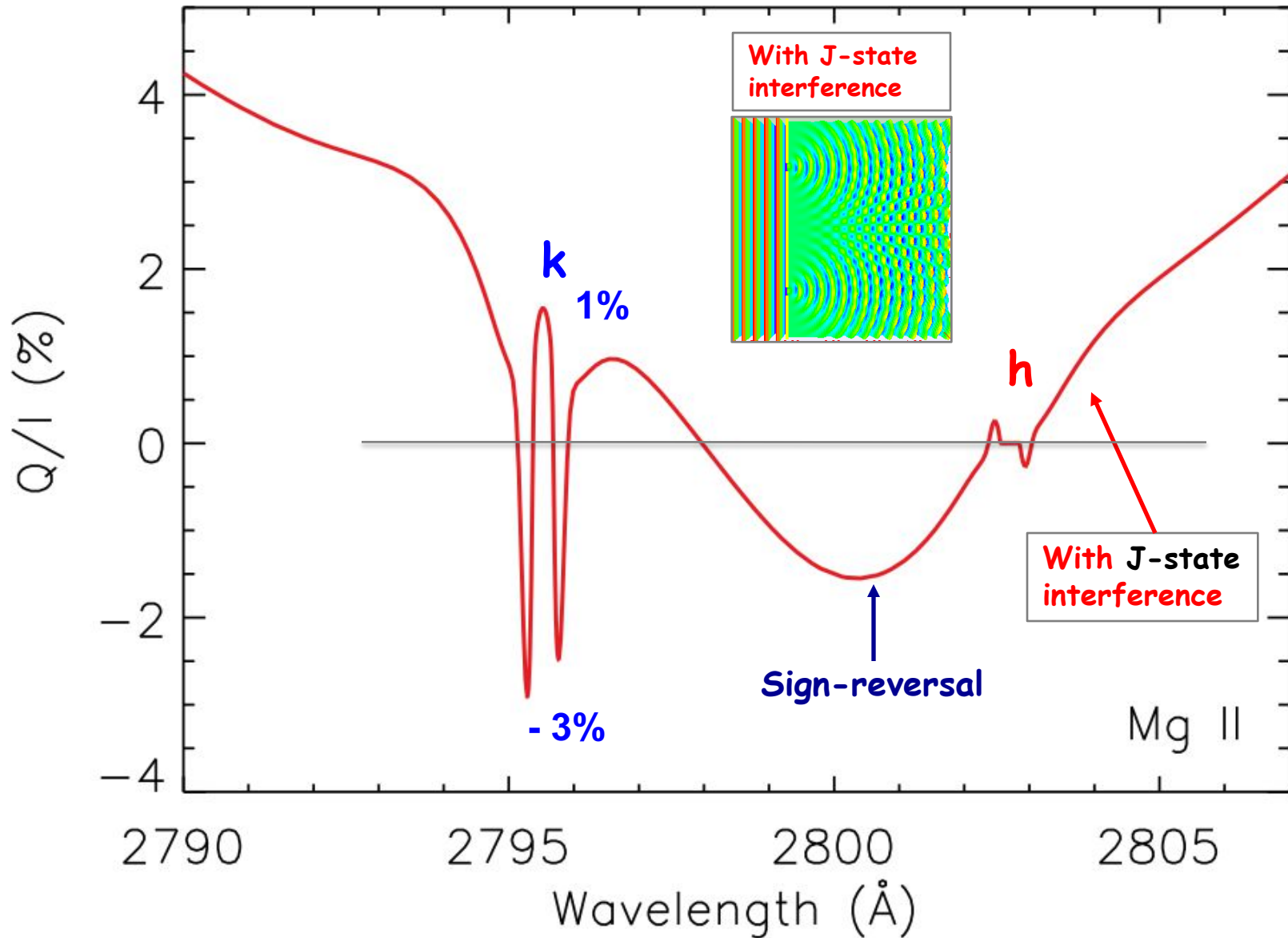
(1) Impact of PRD on the scattering polarization of the Mg II h & k lines



(2) The impact of J-state interference on the scattering polarization of the Mg II h & k lines



(2) The impact of J-state interference on the scattering polarization of the Mg II h & k lines



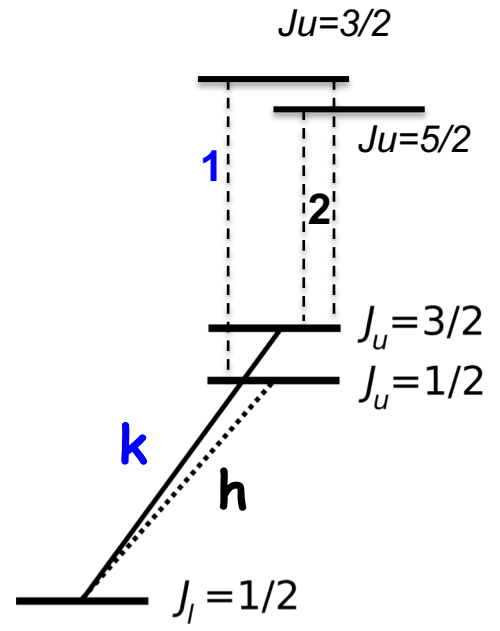
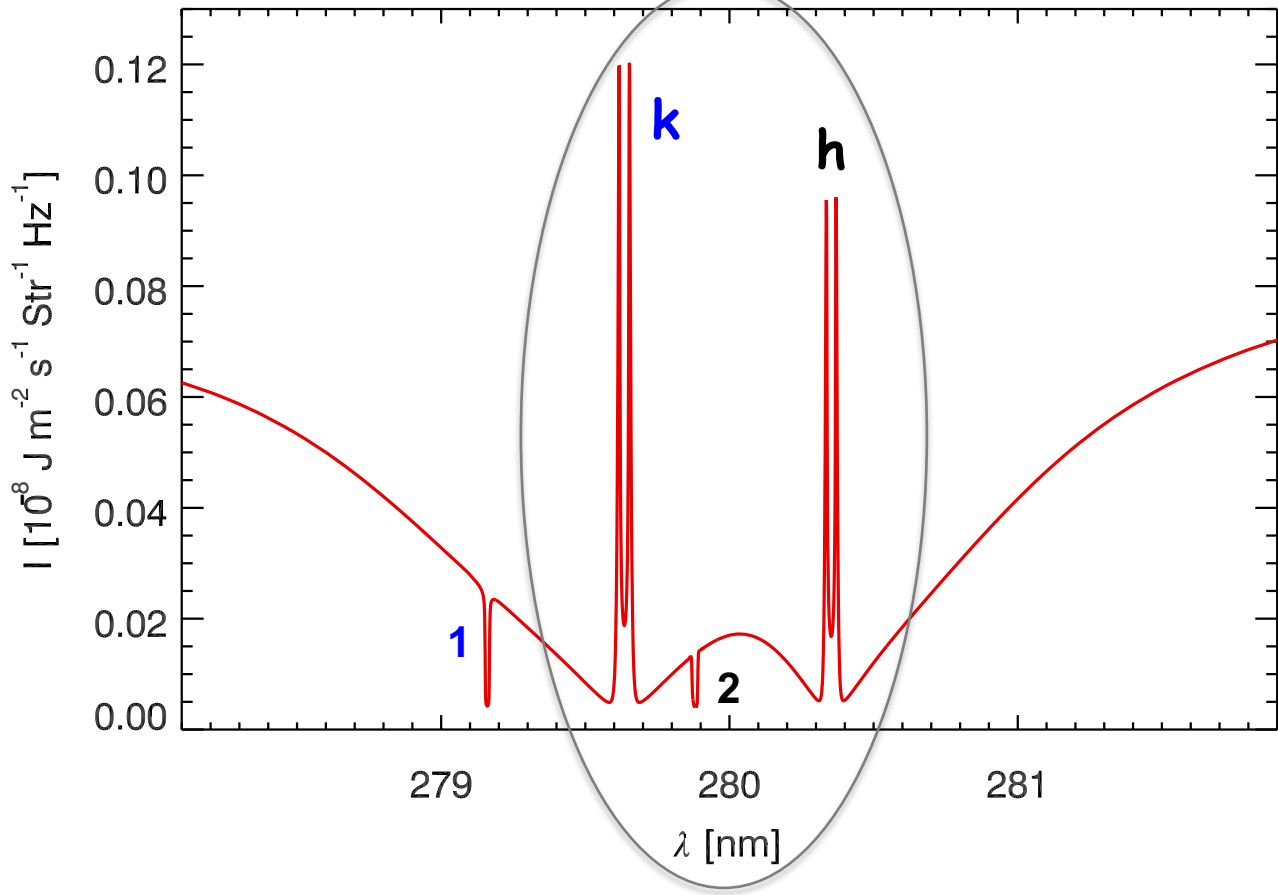
(3) The impact of magnetic fields

Let us now show

- The intensity profiles: Stokes-I
- The circular polarization: V/I
- The linear polarization: Q/I and U/I

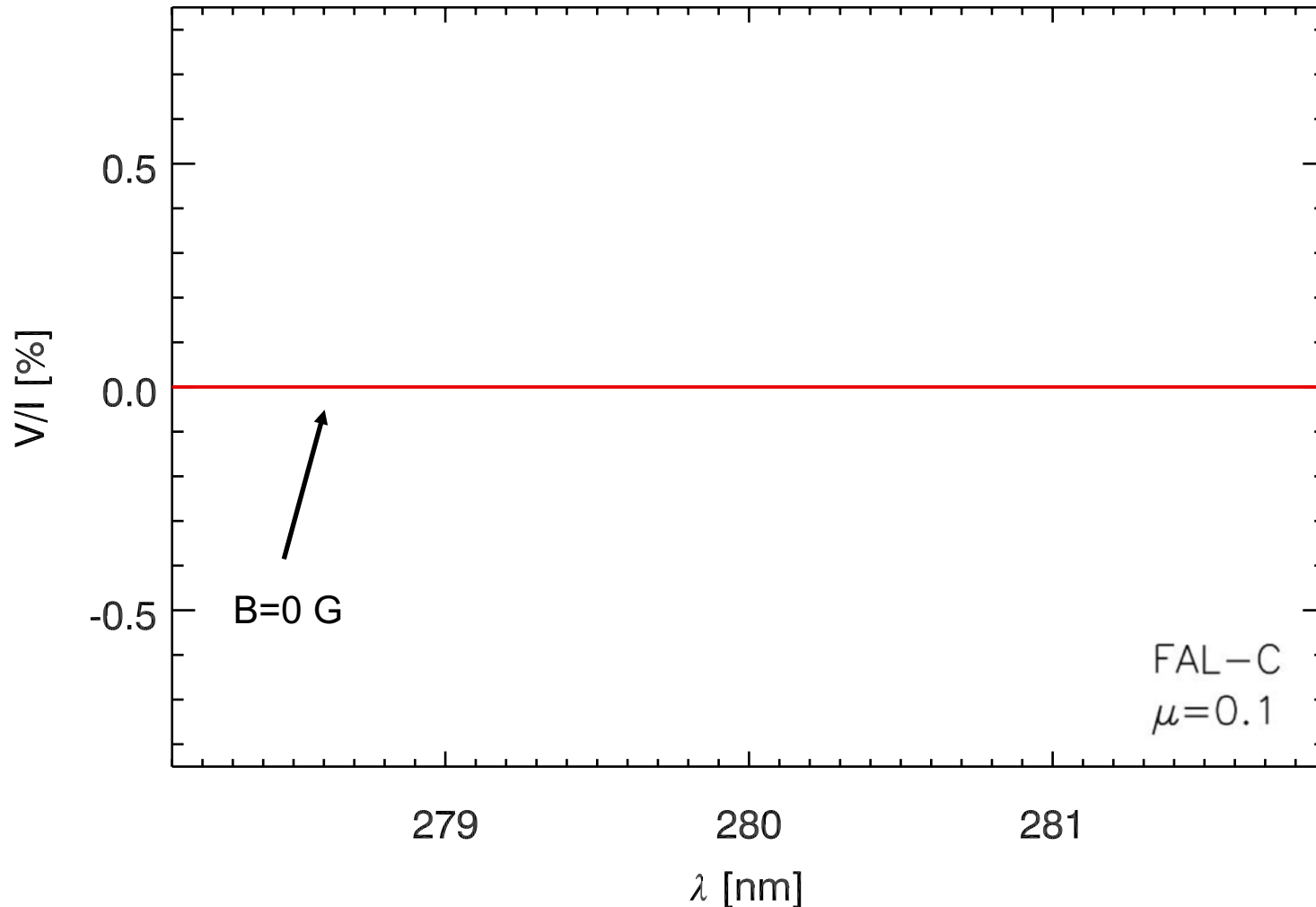
The INTENSITY of the Mg II lines

Calculated Stokes-I profiles



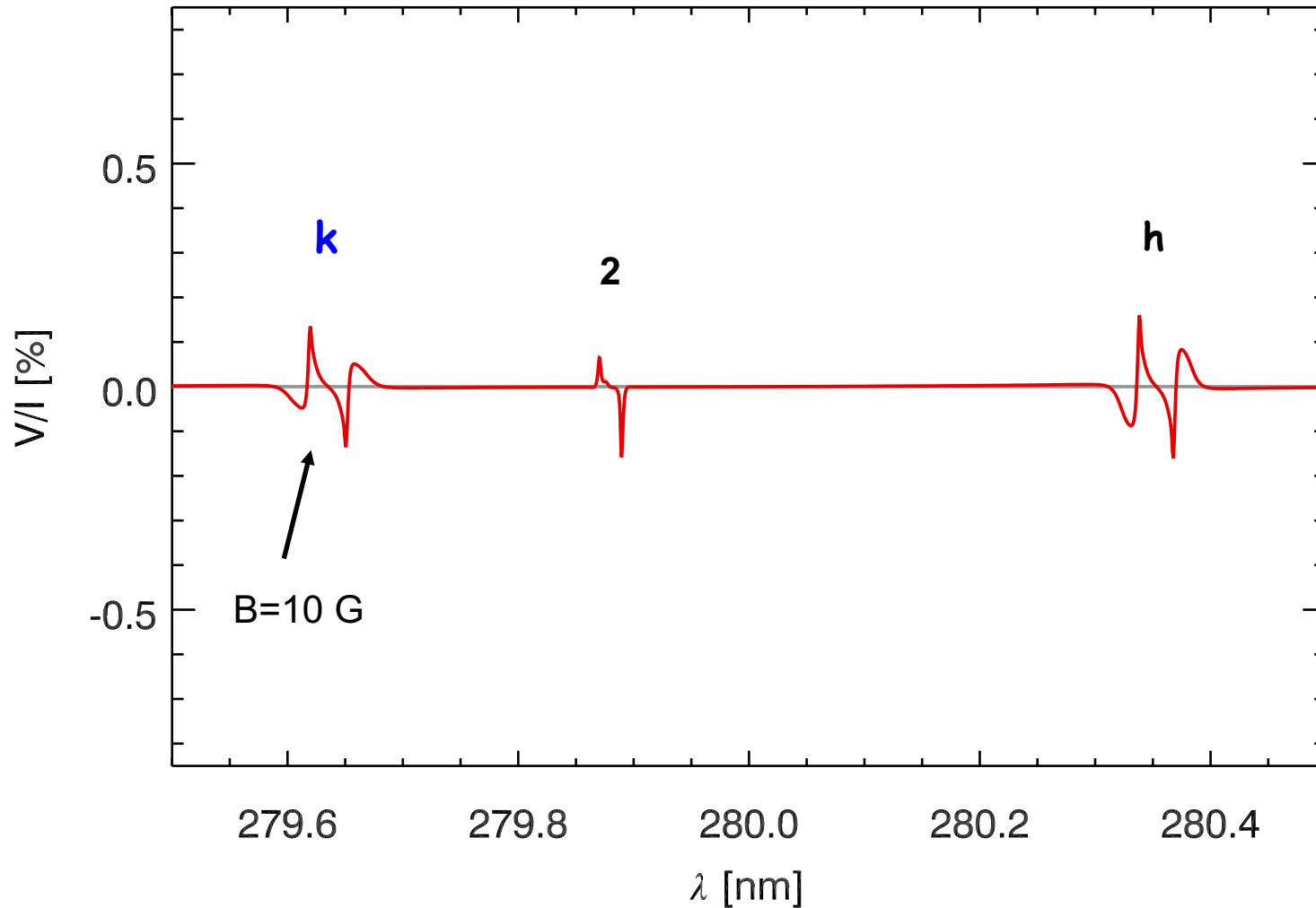
The **CIRCULAR** polarization (Zeeman effect)

(Horizontal field pointing almost towards the observer)

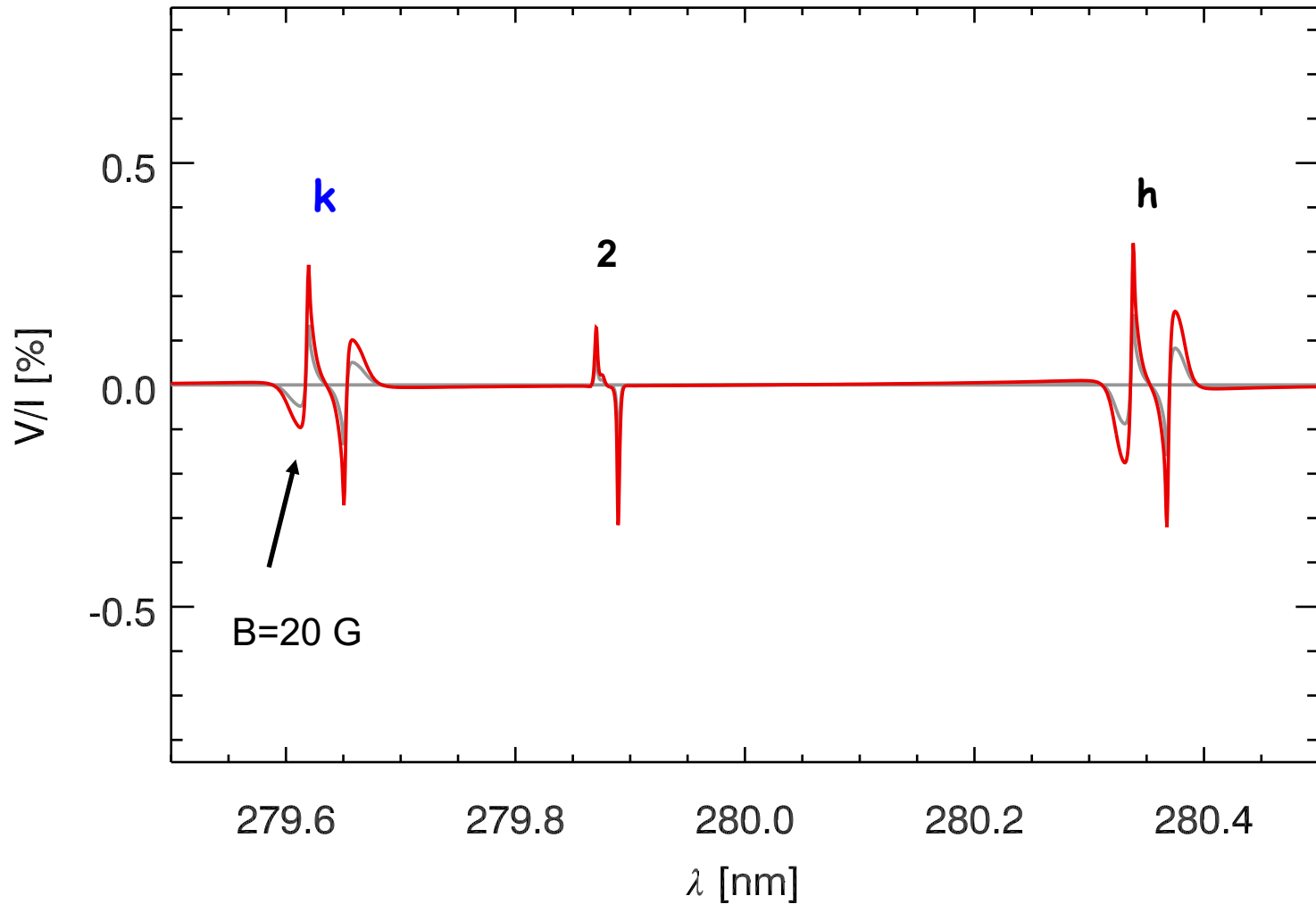


The **CIRCULAR** polarization (Zeeman effect)

(Horizontal field pointing almost towards the observer)

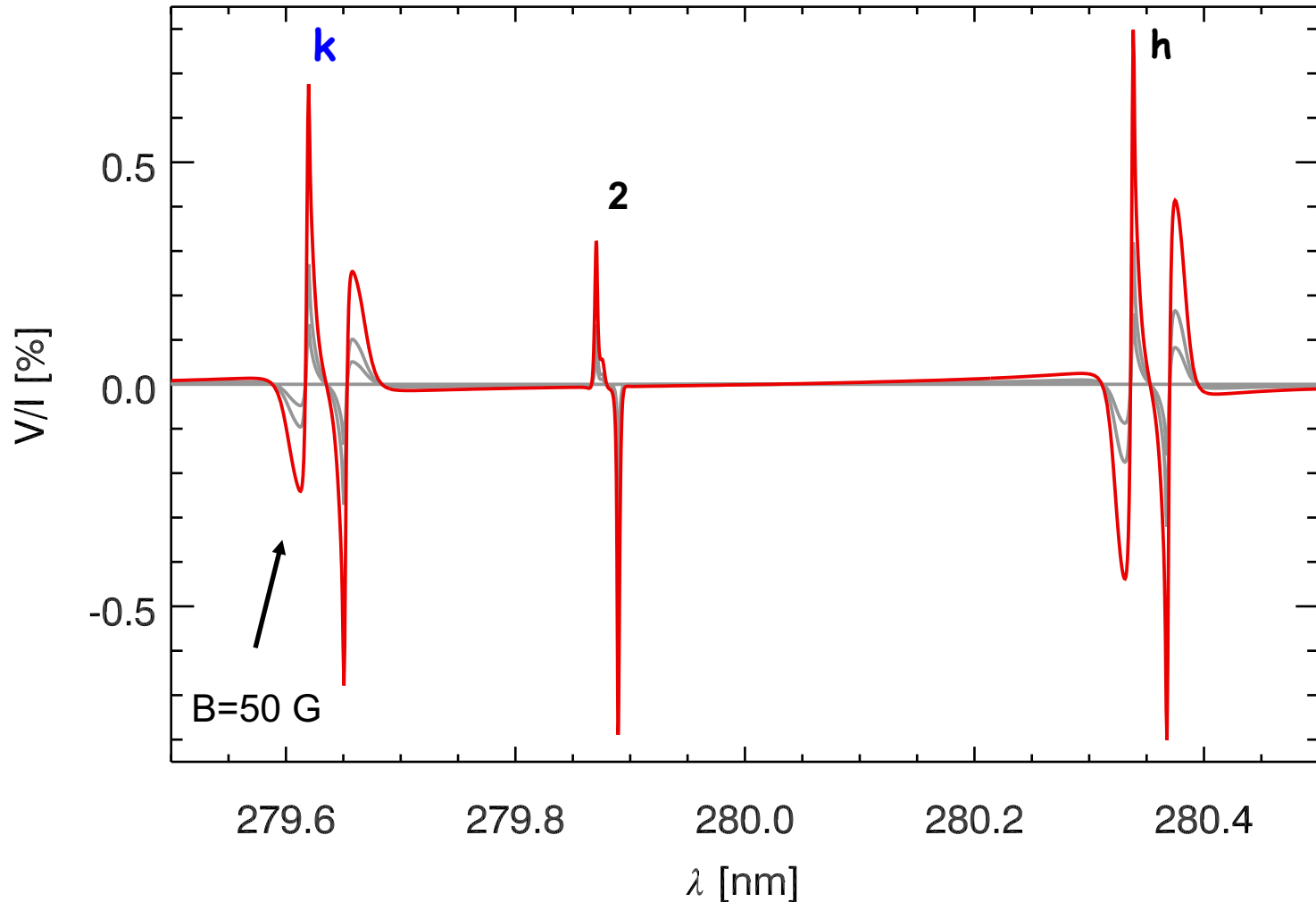


The **CIRCULAR** polarization (Zeeman effect) (Horizontal field pointing almost towards the observer)

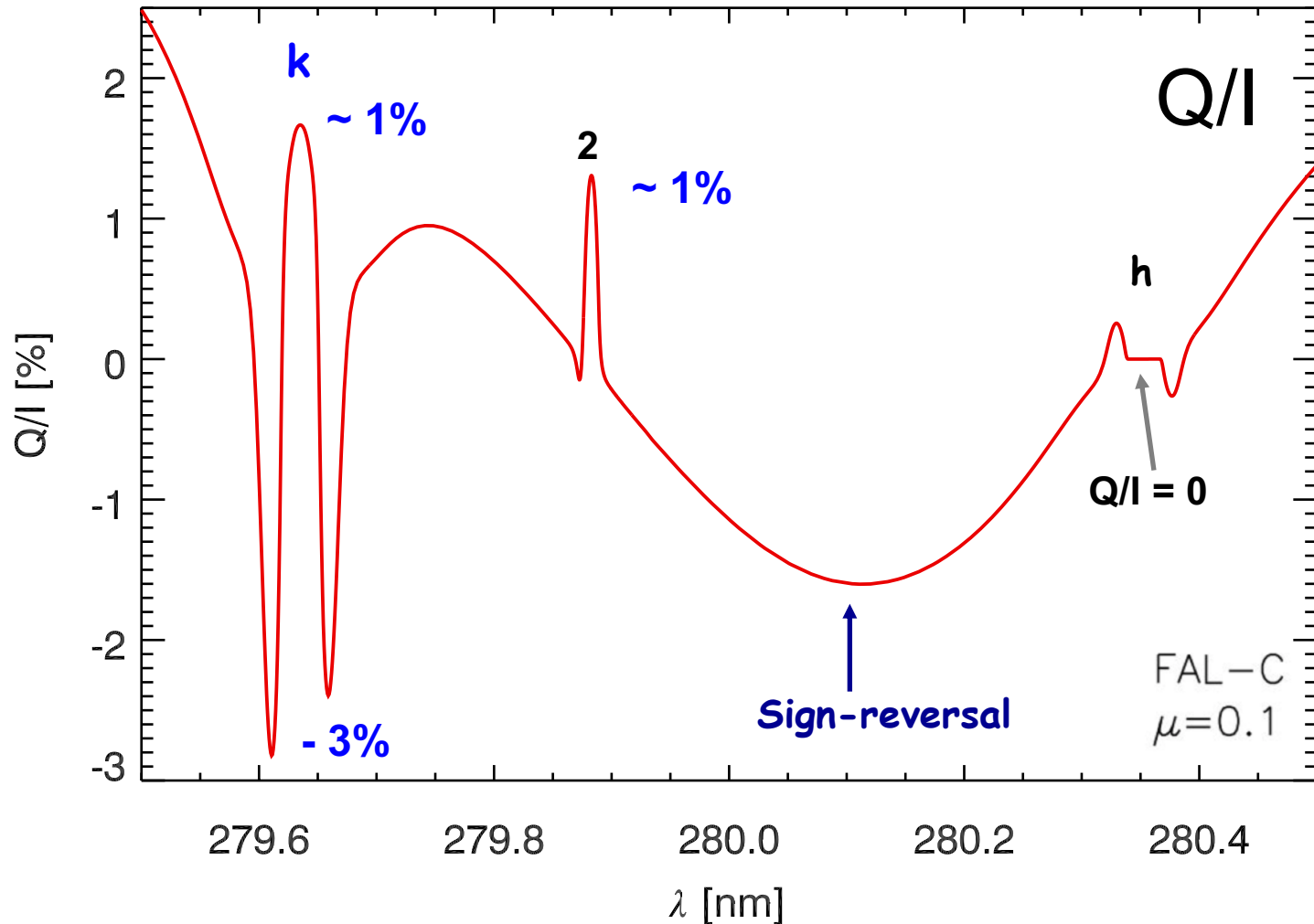


The **CIRCULAR** polarization (Zeeman effect)

(Horizontal field pointing almost towards the observer)

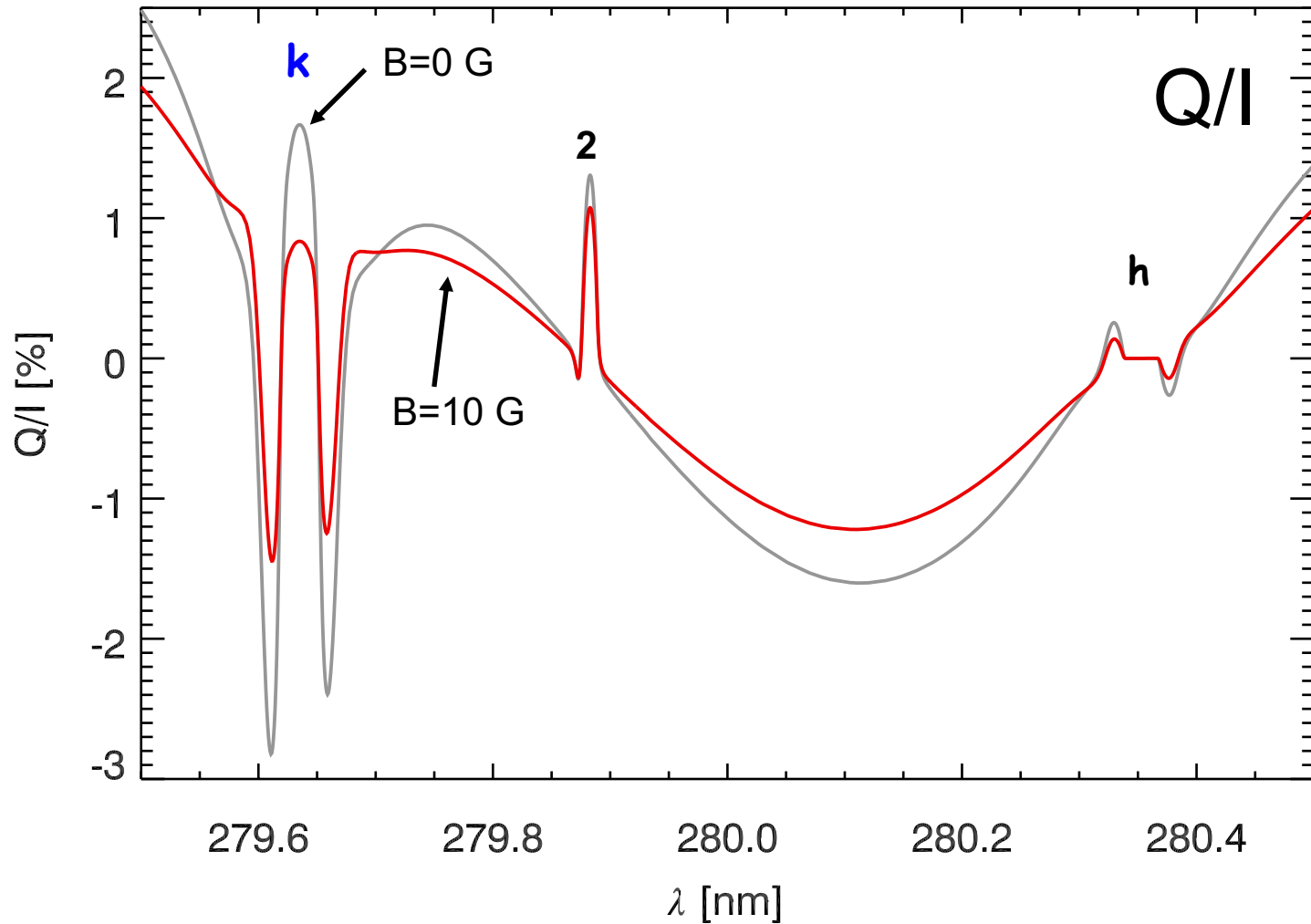


The fractional **LINEAR** polarization: Q/I (**WITHOUT** magnetic fields)



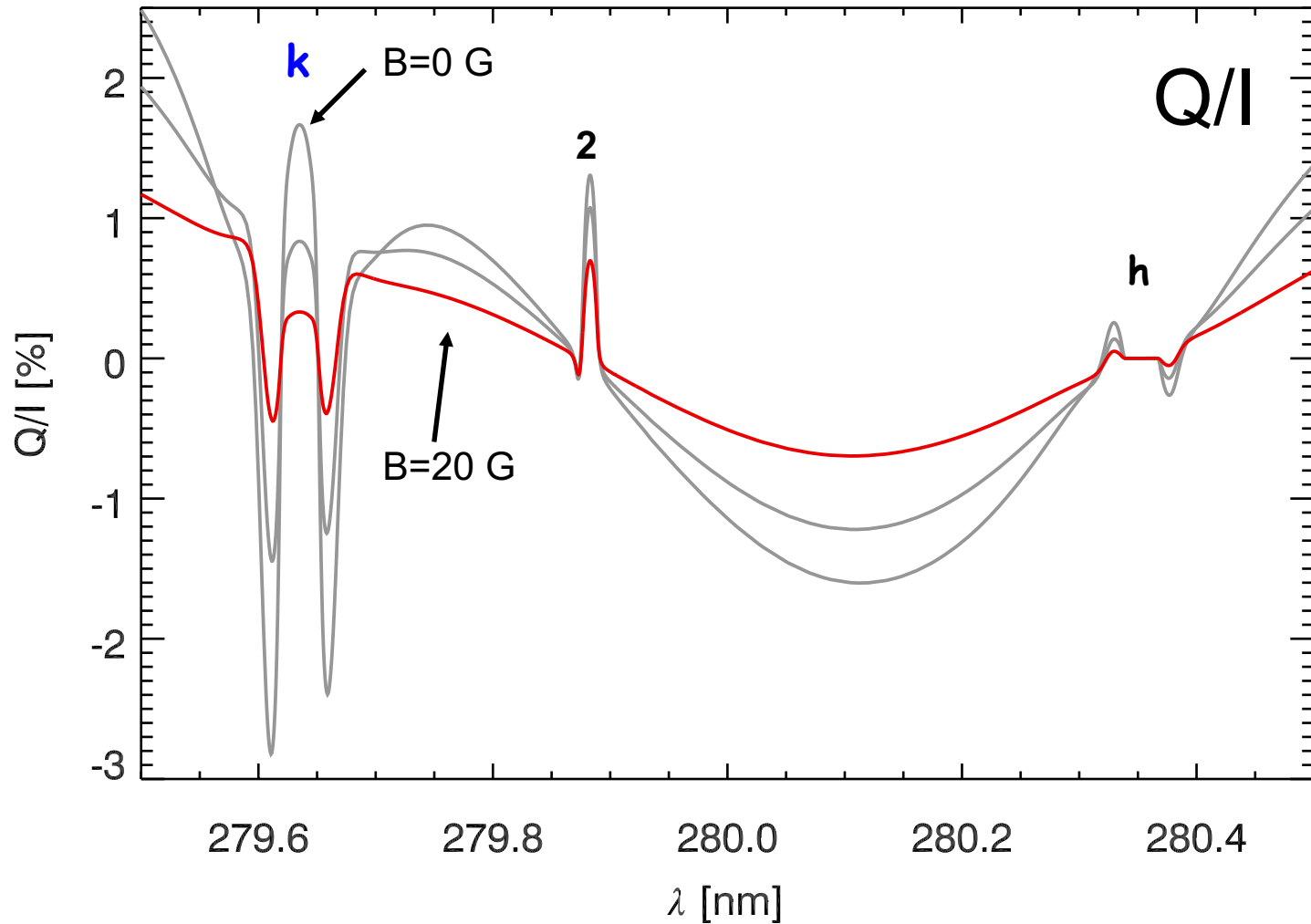
Q/I **WITH** magnetic fields

(Horizontal field pointing almost towards the observer)



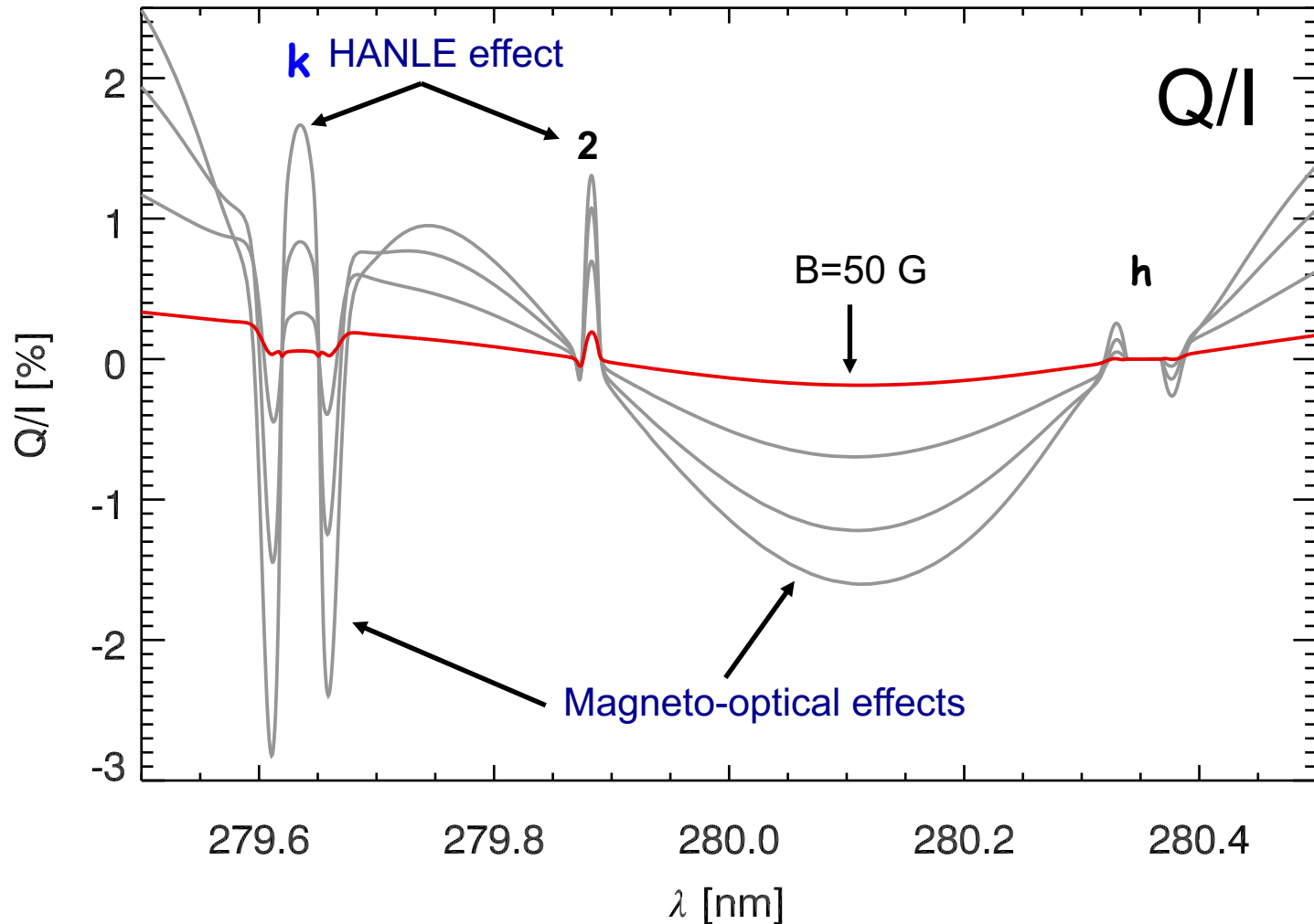
Q/I **WITH** magnetic fields

(Horizontal field pointing almost towards the observer)



Q/I **WITH** magnetic fields

(Horizontal field pointing almost towards the observer)

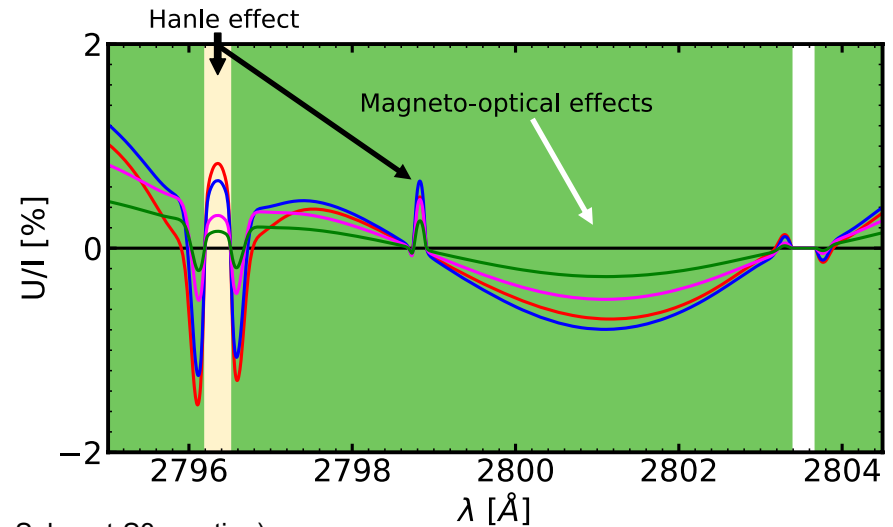
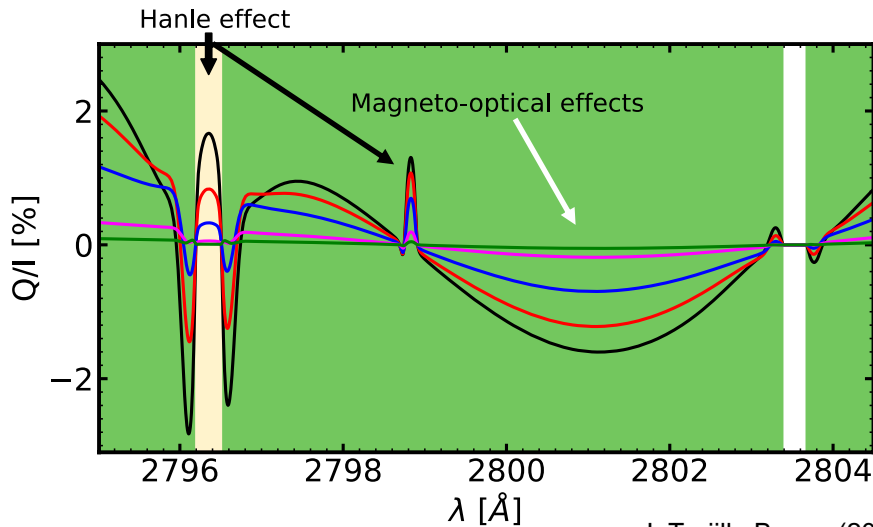
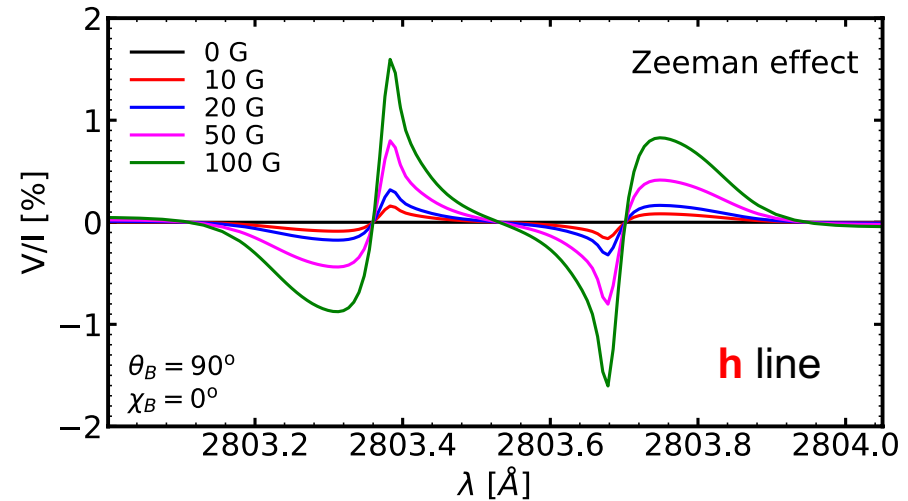
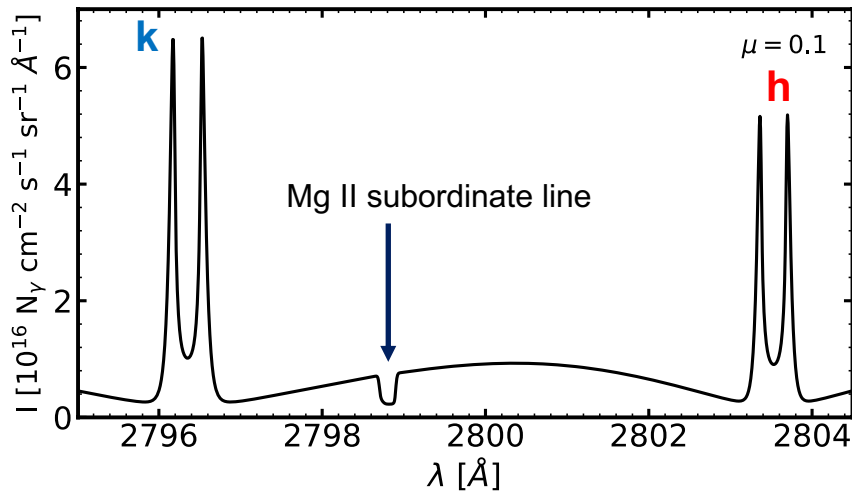


The magnetic sensitivity of the Mg II lines

Alsina Ballester et al. (2016; ApJ)

del Pino Alemán et al. (2016, 2020; ApJ)

Trujillo Bueno & del Pino Alemán (2022; Annual Review Astronomy & Astrophysics)



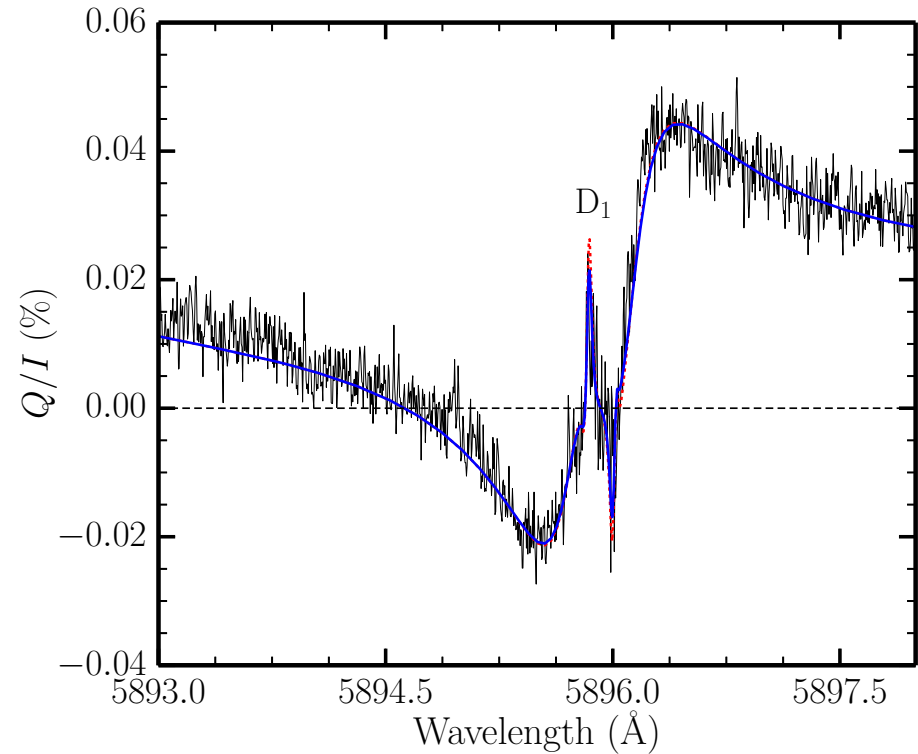
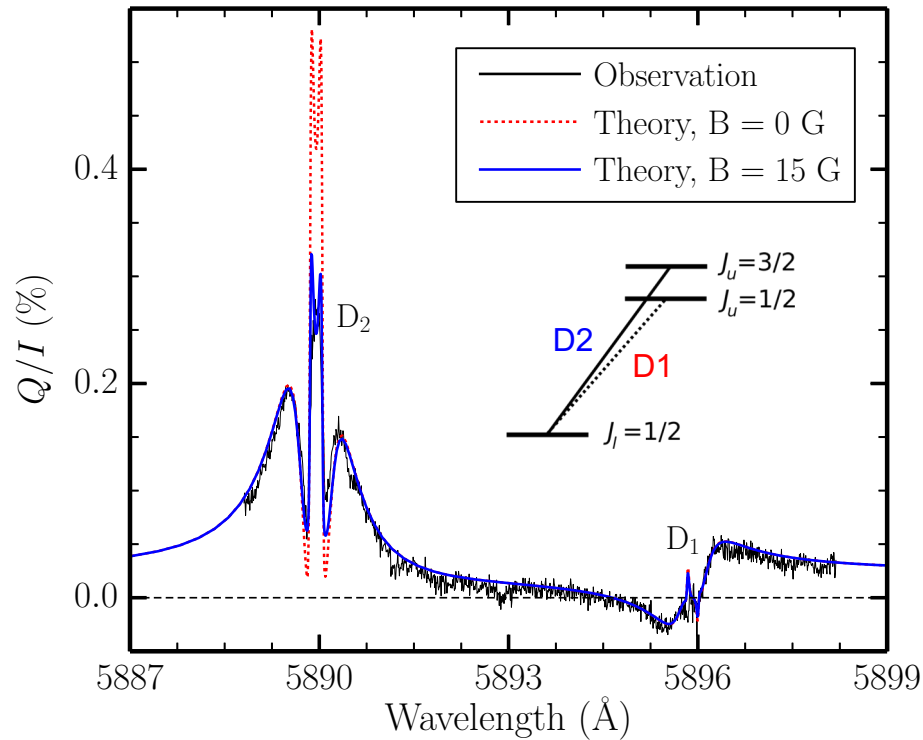
Physical mechanisms responsible of the polarization in chromospheric spectral lines

- . The Zeeman effect \longrightarrow mainly **V**
- . The scattering of anisotropic radiation \longrightarrow **Q and U**
- . The Hanle effect at the center of **Q and U**
- . Magneto-Optical (MO) effects in the wings of **Q and U**

Trujillo Bueno & del Pino Alemán (2022; *Annual Review Astronomy & Astrophysics*)

RT modeling the enigmatic polarization of the sodium D1 line

Alsina Ballester, Belluzzi and Trujillo Bueno (2021; Physical Review Letters)



Taking into account the **hyperfine structure** of sodium, **PRD**, **J-state interference**, and the Hanle, Zeeman and MO effects.

The CLASP suborbital space experiments

Measuring the polarization of the UV spectrum around 1216 Å and 2800 Å

An international project led by USA, Japan, France and Spain



CLASP-1 (2015)



CLASP-2 (2019)



CLASP-2.1 (2021)

Stokes I Q U

Ly- α (1216 Å)

0.1 Å

3 arcsec

400 arcsec

Spectro-polarimetry

Spectral region

Spectral resolution

Spatial resolution

Spectrograph's SLIT

Stokes I Q U V

Mg II k & h (2800 Å)

0.1 Å

2 arcsec

200 arcsec

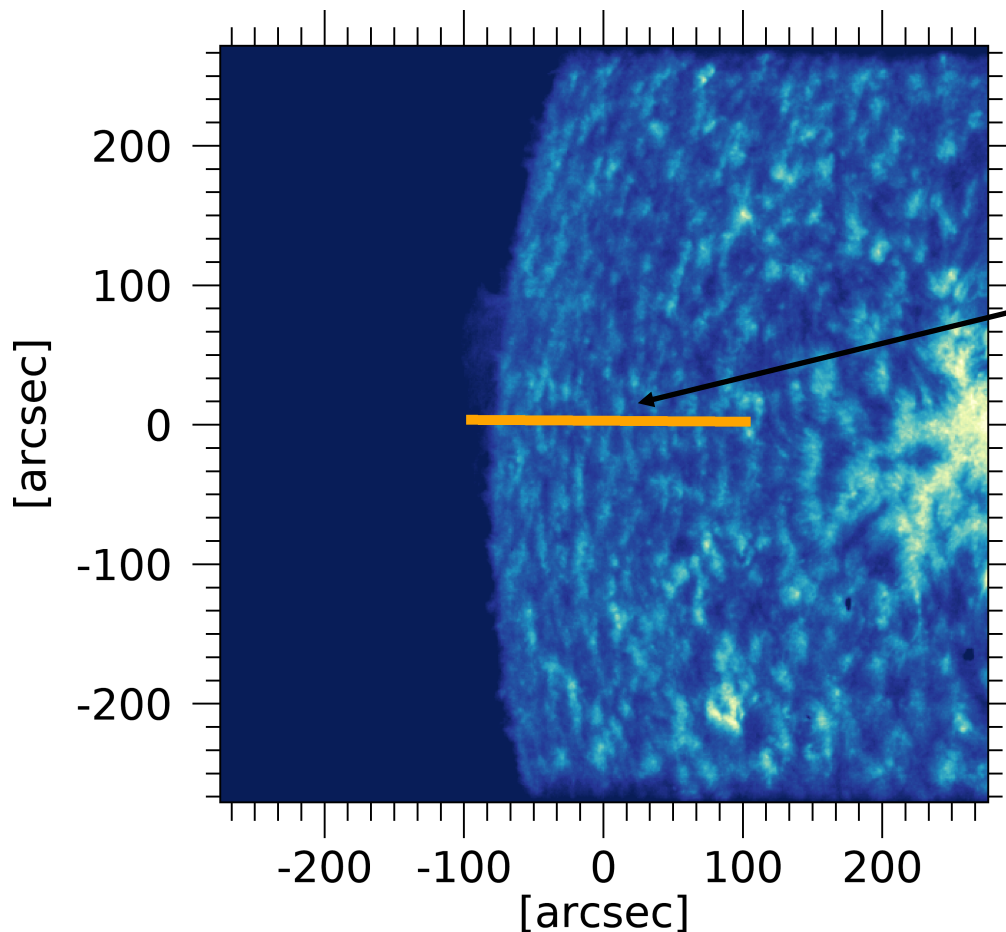
The CLASP2 (2019) observations: QUIET region

Rachmeler, Trujillo Bueno, McKenzie et al. (2022; ApJ)

The Mg II h & k lines

QUIET REGION CLOSE TO THE LIMB

Observing time: 134 sec



SLIT of the spectro-polarimeter

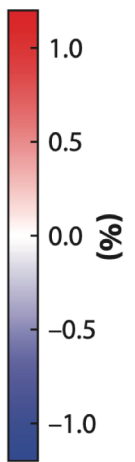
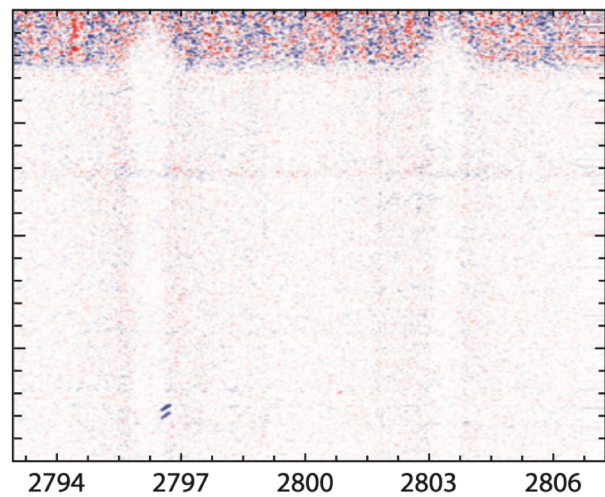
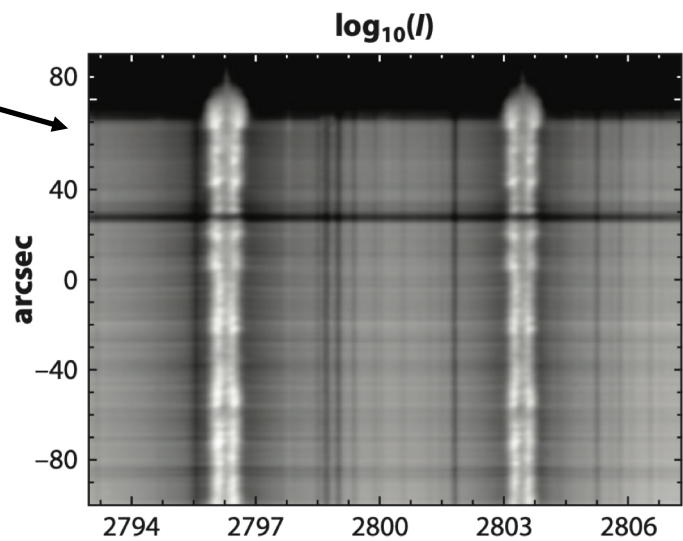
CLASP2 context image taken by the slit-jaw instrument

CLASP2: quiet region close to the LIMB

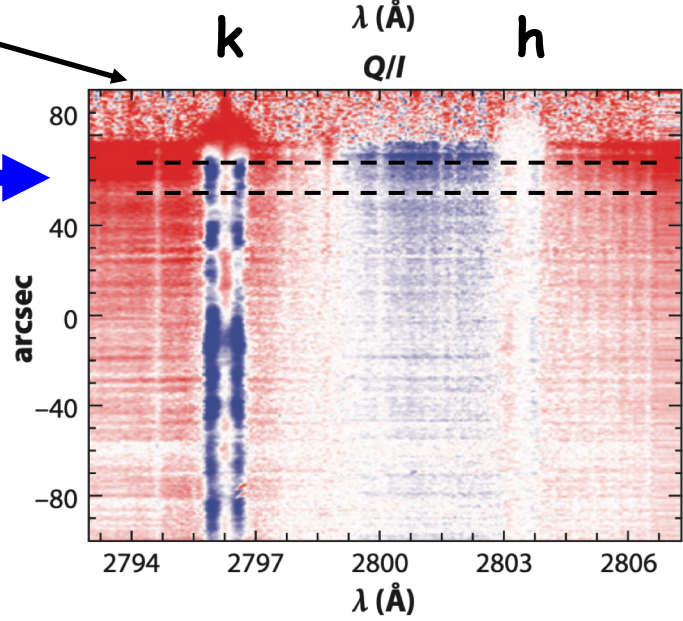
CIRCULAR POLARIZATION
(Stokes V/I)

V/I

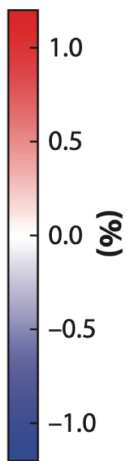
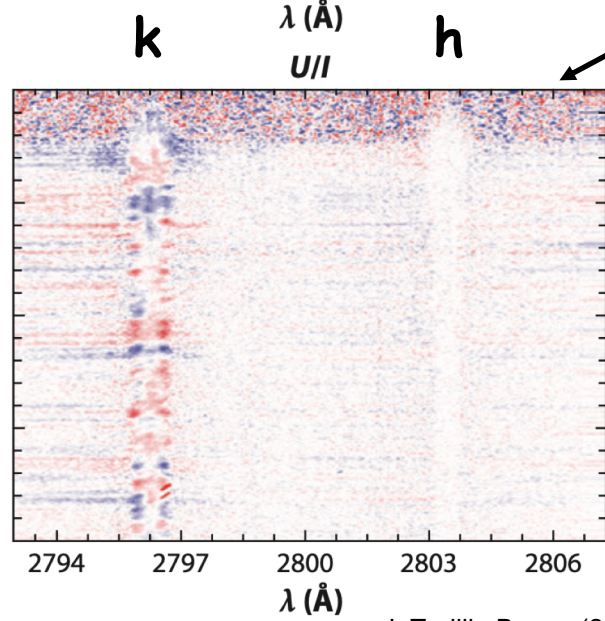
INTENSITY
(Stokes I)



LINEAR
POLARIZATION
(Stokes Q/I)

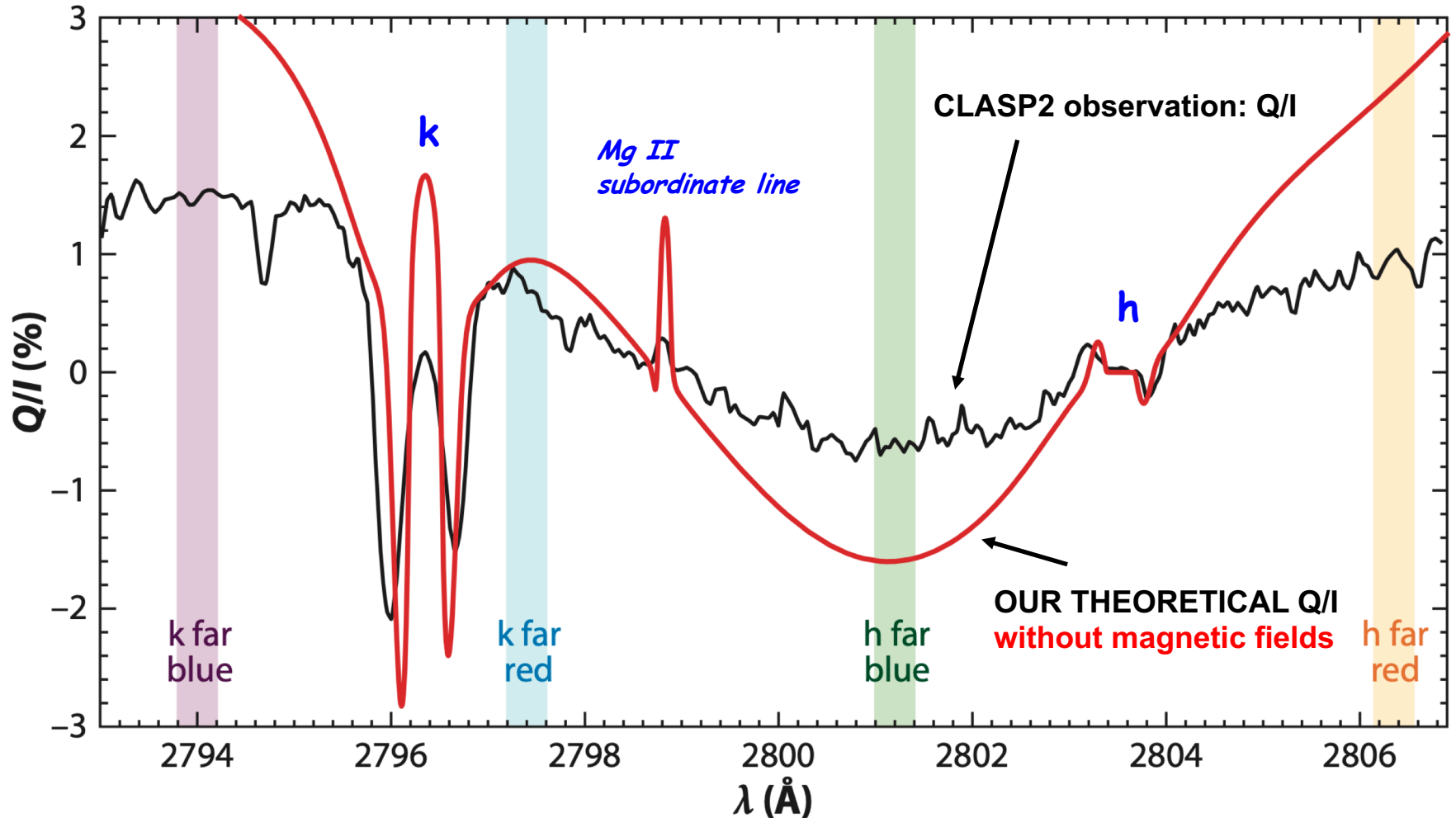


LINEAR
POLARIZATION
(Stokes U/I)



CLASP2: quiet region

Figure from Trujillo Bueno & del Pino Alemán (2022; Annual Review Astronomy & Astrophysics)



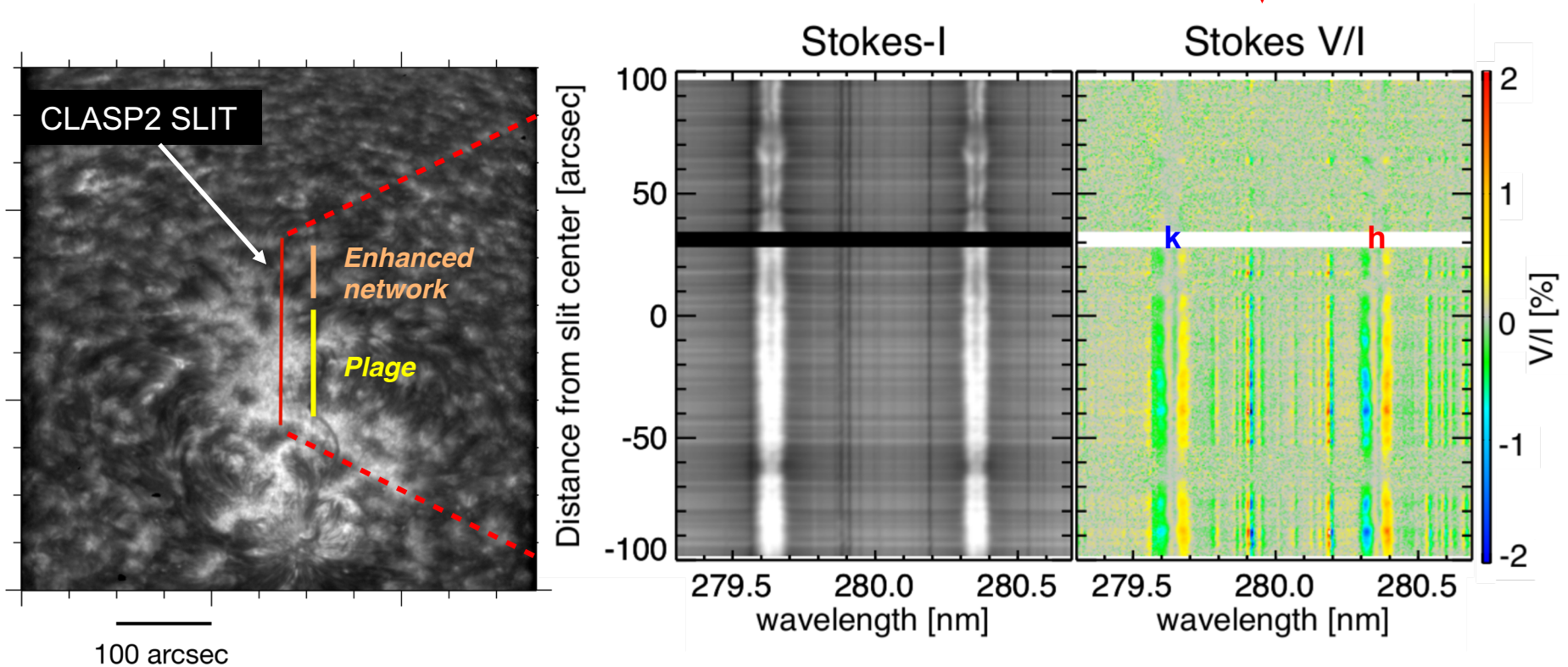
CLASP2: active region PLAGE

Ishikawa et al. (2021) and Li et al. (2023)

The near-UV region of the Mg II h & k lines

Observing time: 155 sec

Zeeman
circular polarization signals



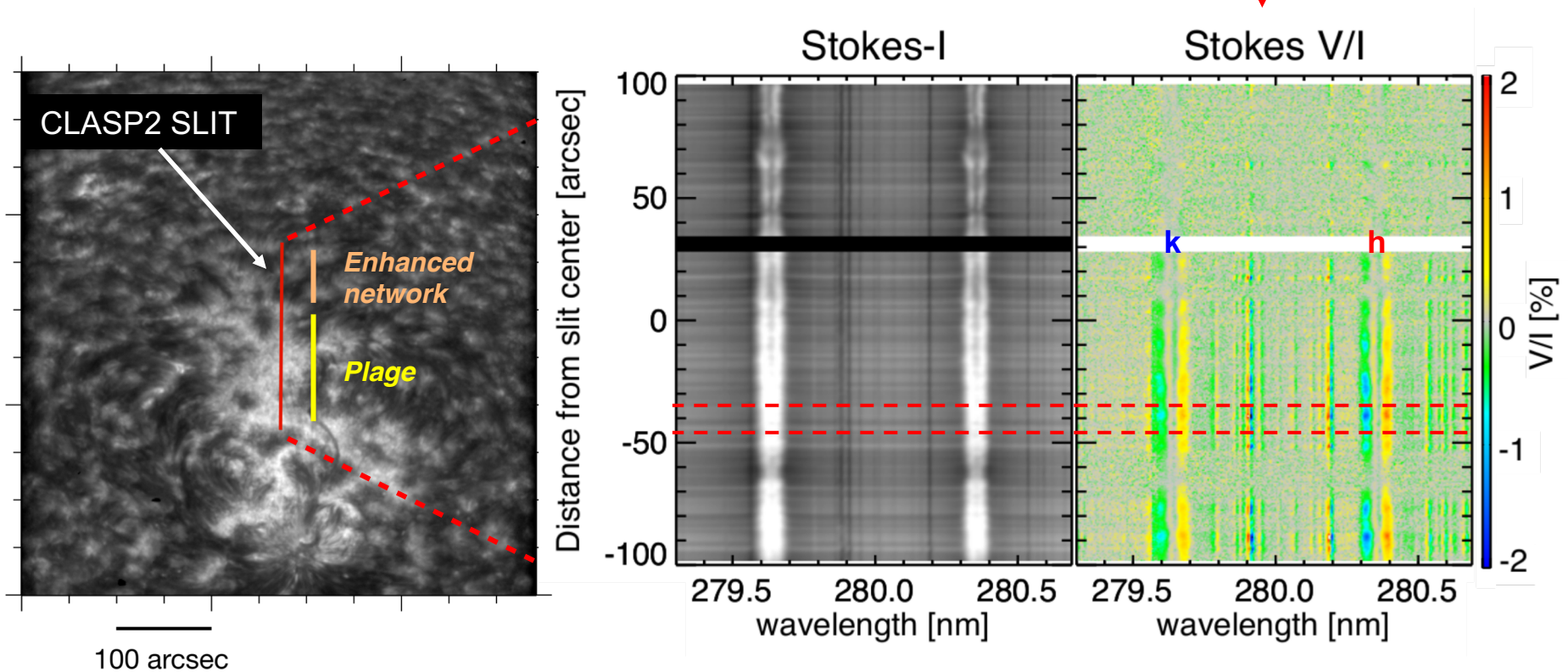
CLASP2: active region PLAGE

Ishikawa et al. (2021) and Li et al. (2023)

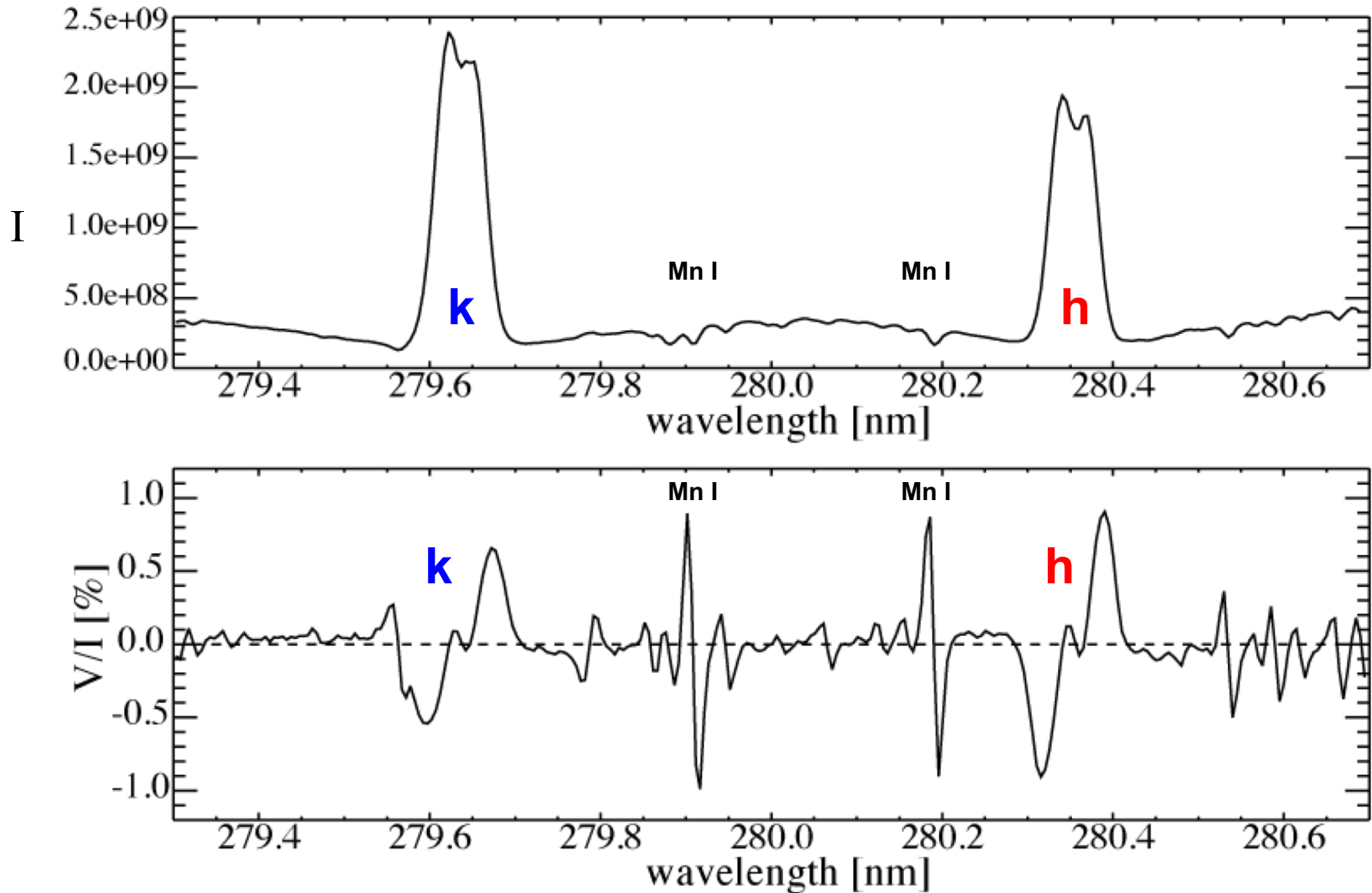
The near-UV region of the Mg II h & k lines

Observing time: 155 sec

Zeeman
circular polarization signals



Example of the observed Stokes I and V profiles



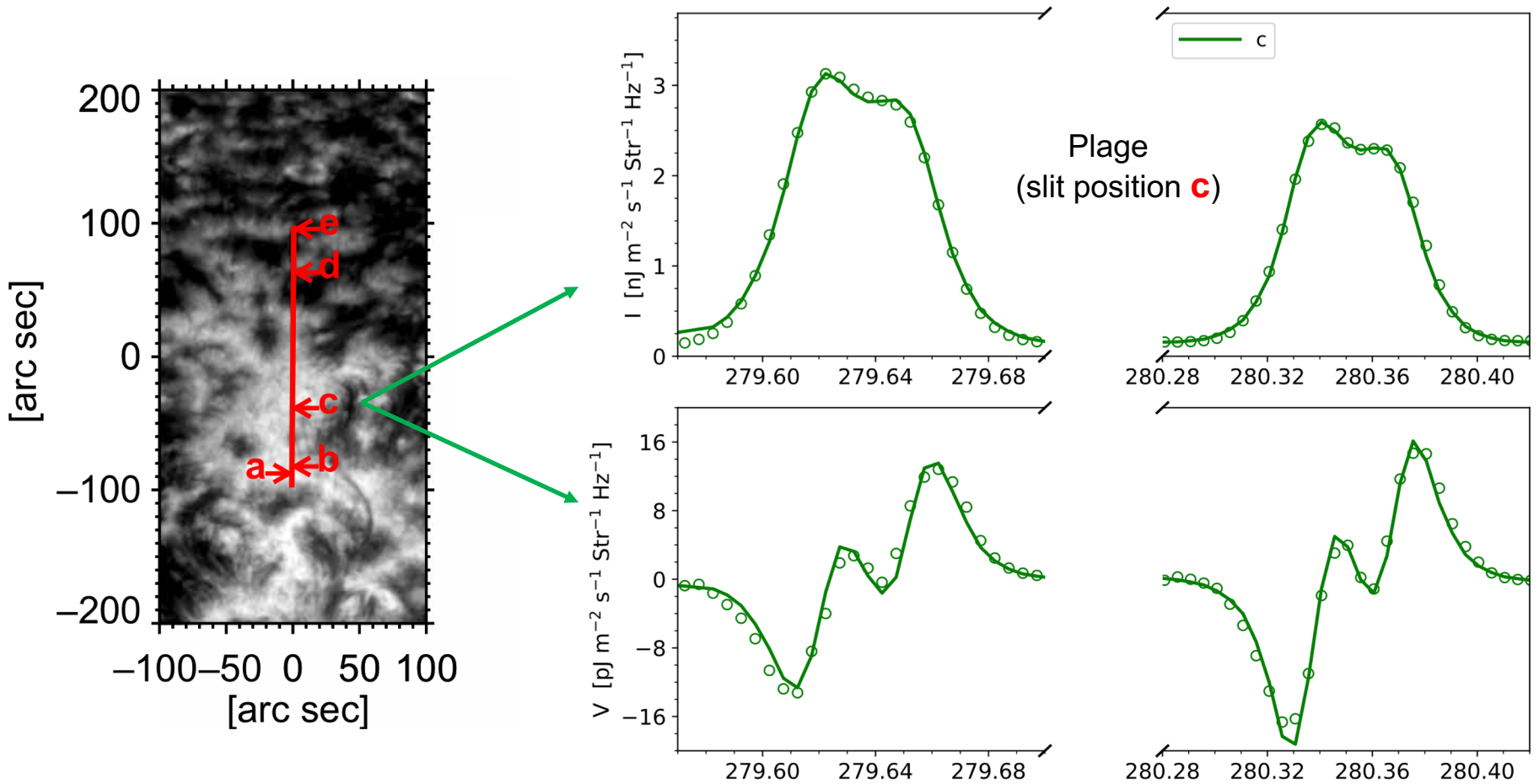
Tenerife Inversion Code (TIC)

Li, del Pino Alemán, Trujillo Bueno and Casini (2022; ApJ)

- Radiative transfer in 1D model atmospheres with arbitrary magnetic fields
- Scattering processes
- PRD and J-state interference
- Hanle effect
- Zeeman effect
- Magneto-optical effects

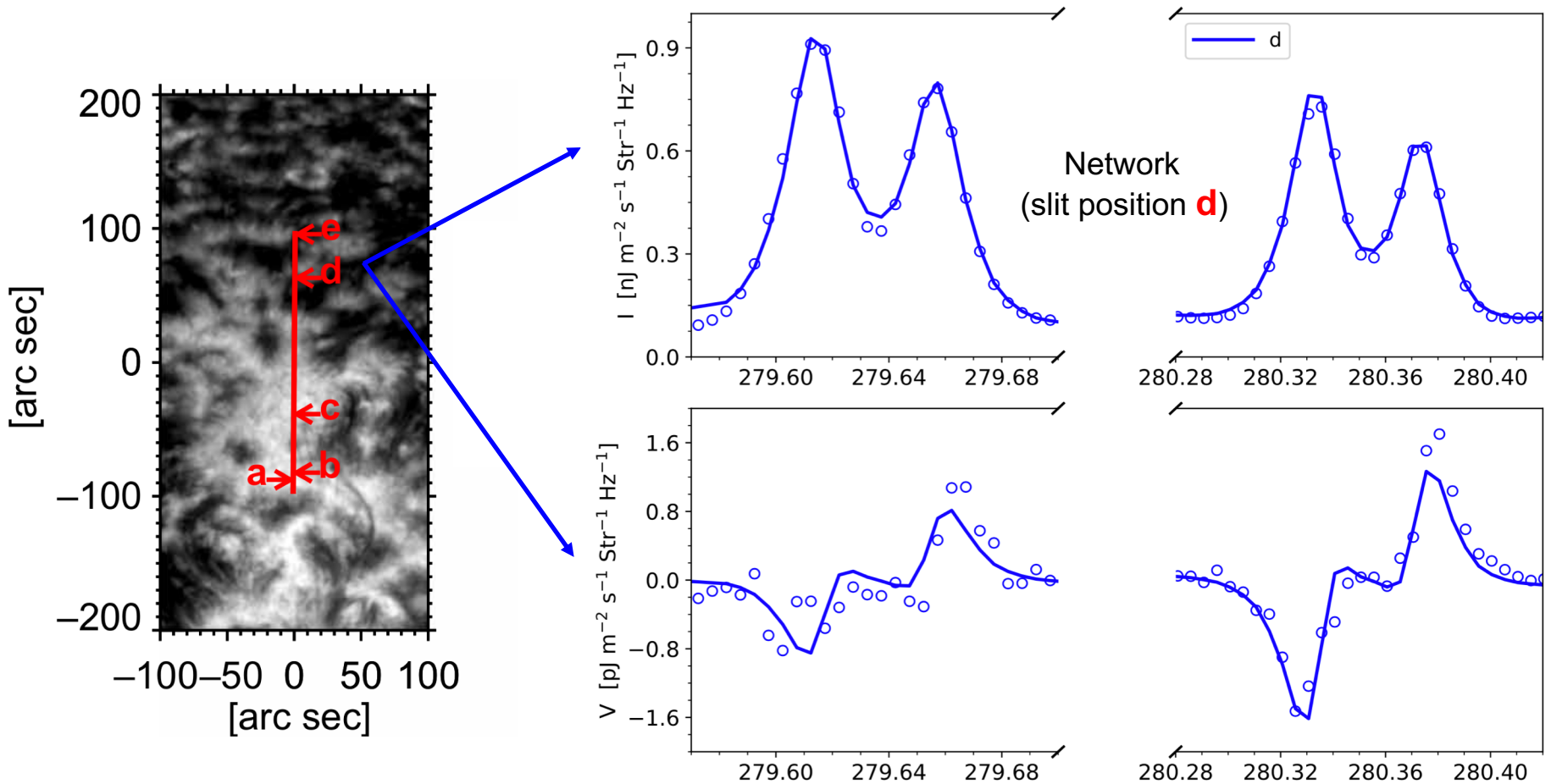
Applying the Tenerife Inversion Code (Li et al. 2023; ApJ)

Determining the magnetic field at different heights in the chromosphere



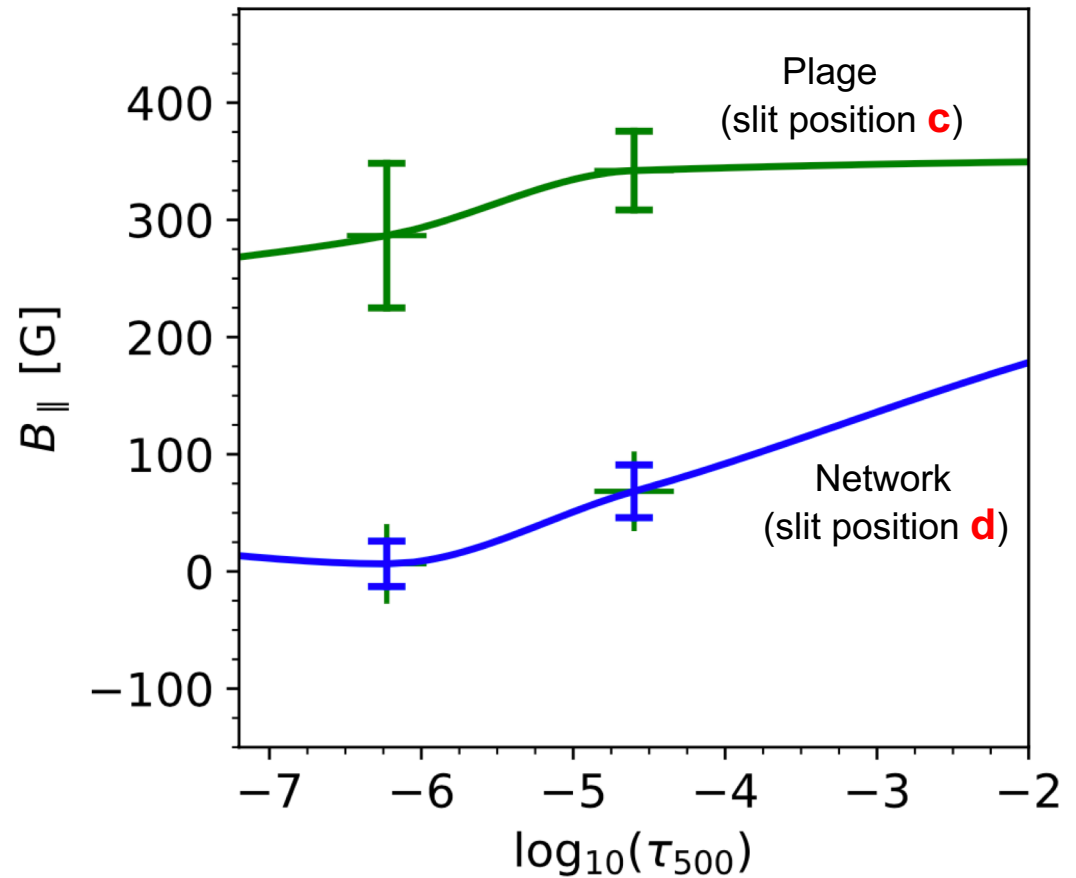
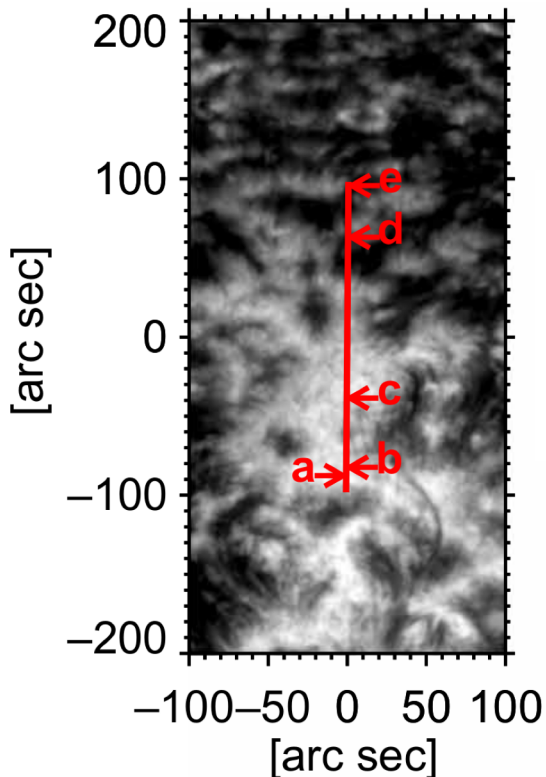
Applying the Tenerife Inversion Code (Li et al. 2023; ApJ)

Determining the magnetic field at different heights in the chromosphere



Applying the Tenerife Inversion Code (Li et al. 2023; ApJ)

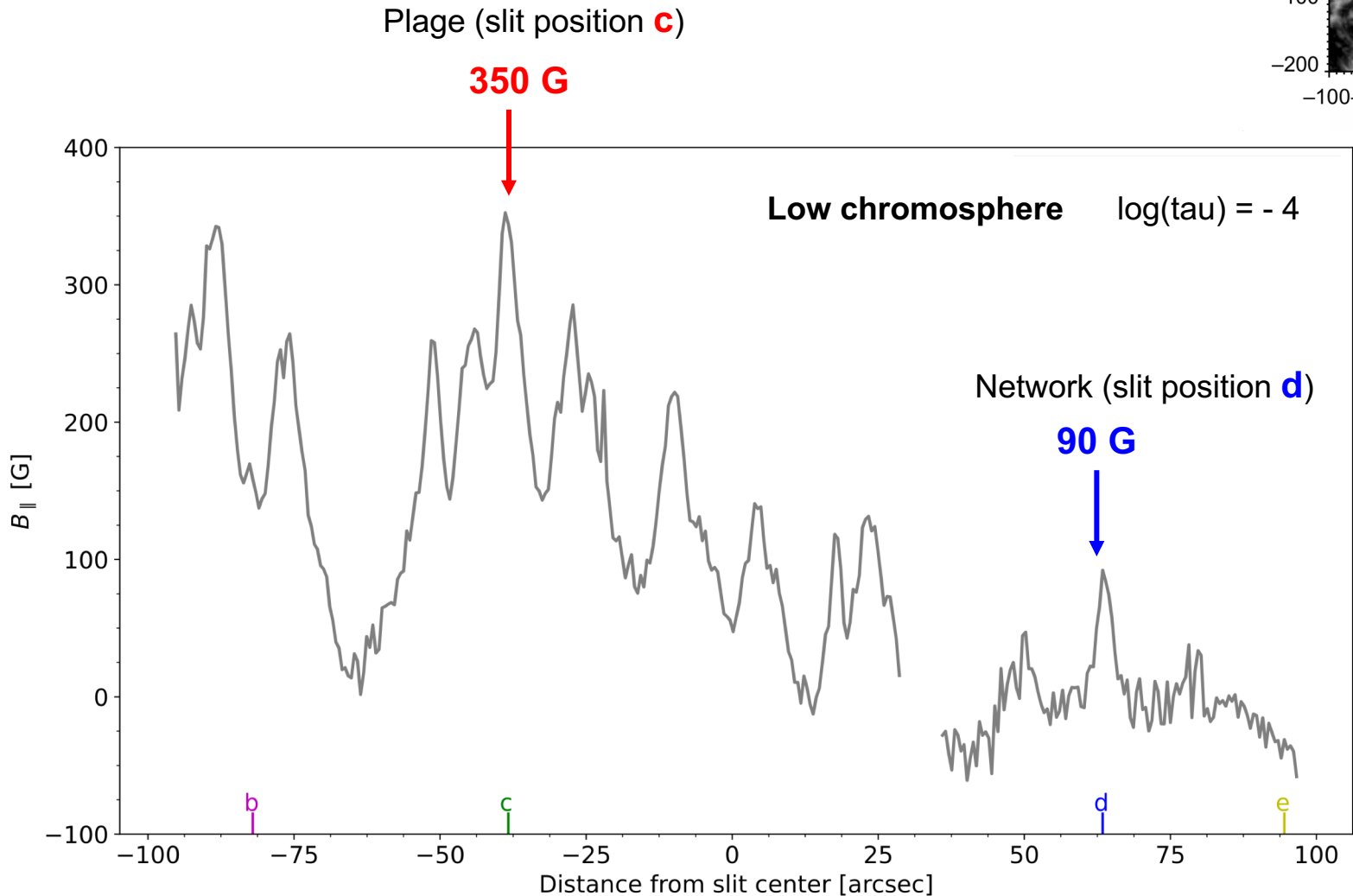
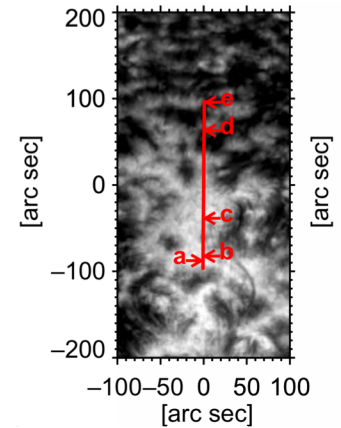
Determining the magnetic field at different heights in the chromosphere



Applying the Tenerife Inversion Code

Determining the magnetic field at different heights in the chromosphere

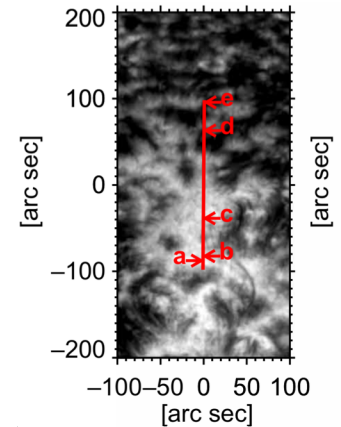
(Li et al. 2023; ApJ)



Applying the Tenerife Inversion Code

Determining the magnetic field at different heights in the chromosphere

(Li et al. 2023; ApJ)



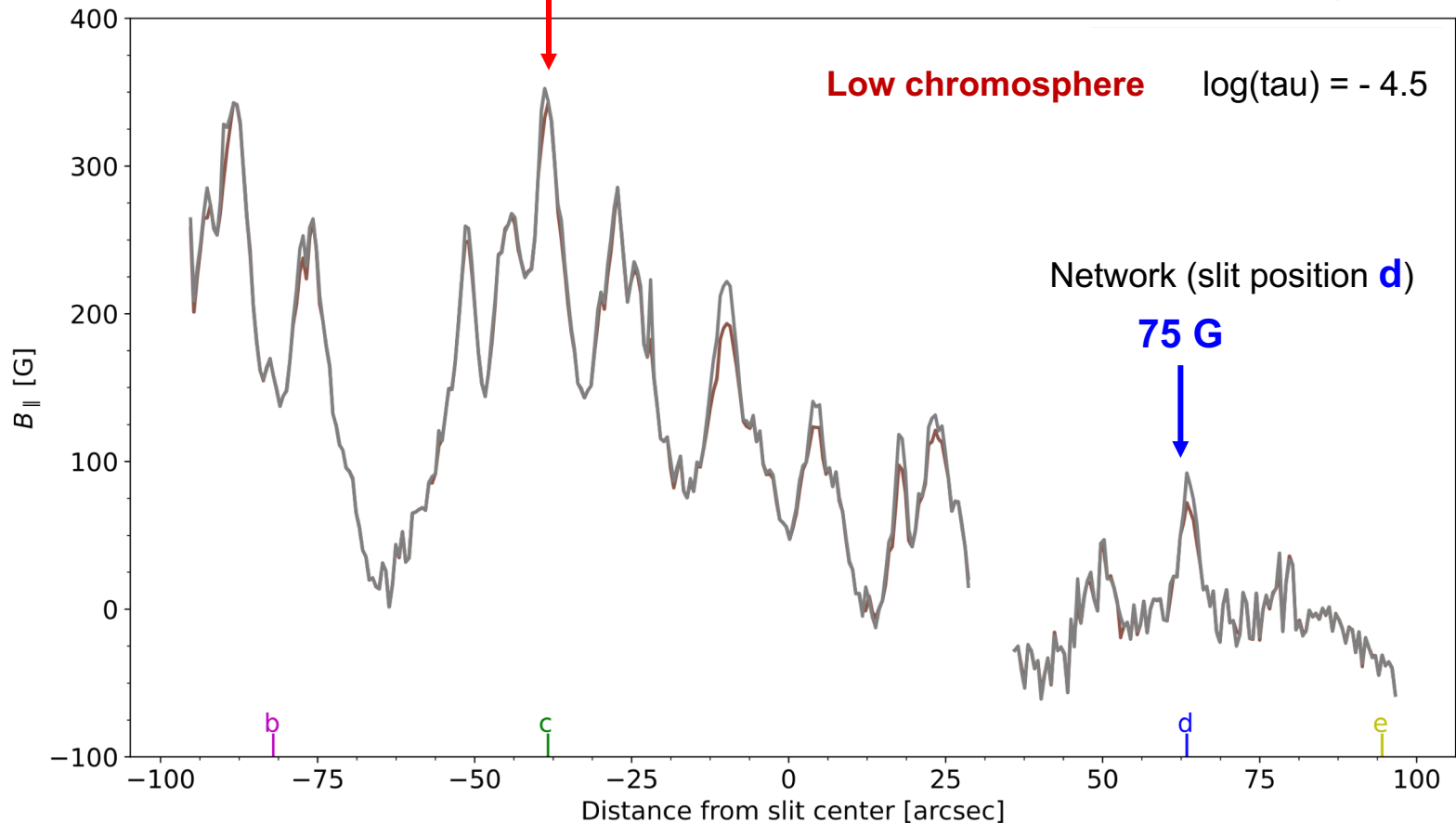
Plage (slit position **c**)

340 G

Low chromosphere $\log(\tau) = -4.5$

Network (slit position **d**)

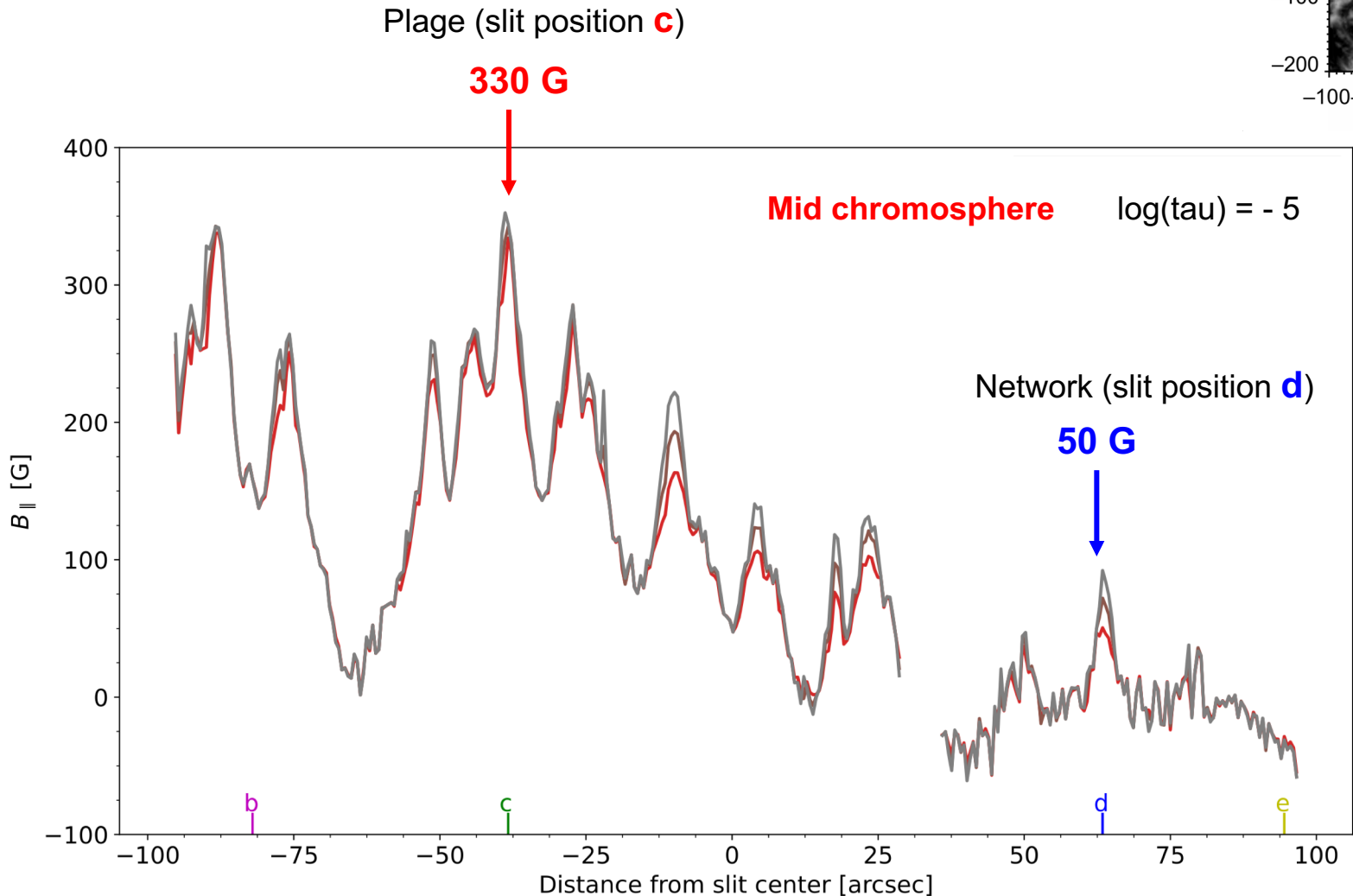
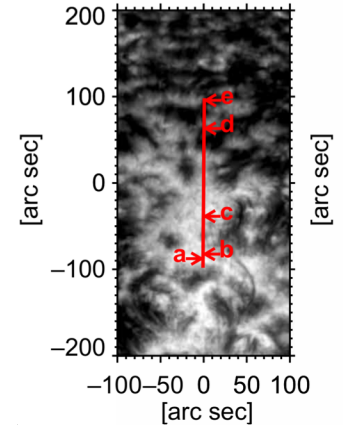
75 G



Applying the Tenerife Inversion Code

Determining the magnetic field at different heights in the chromosphere

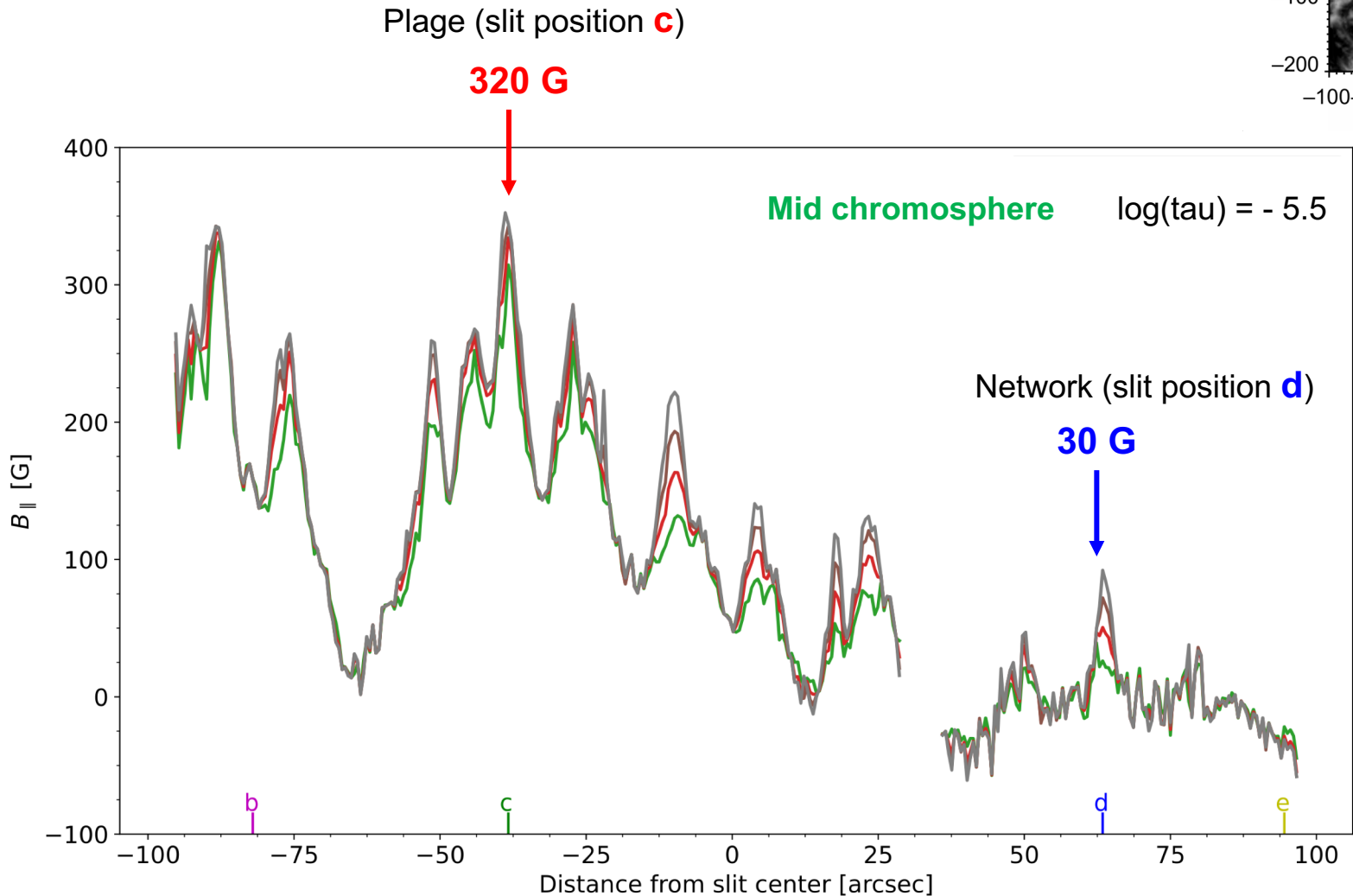
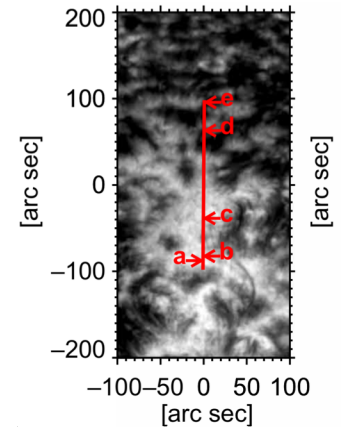
(Li et al. 2023; ApJ)



Applying the Tenerife Inversion Code

Determining the magnetic field at different heights in the chromosphere

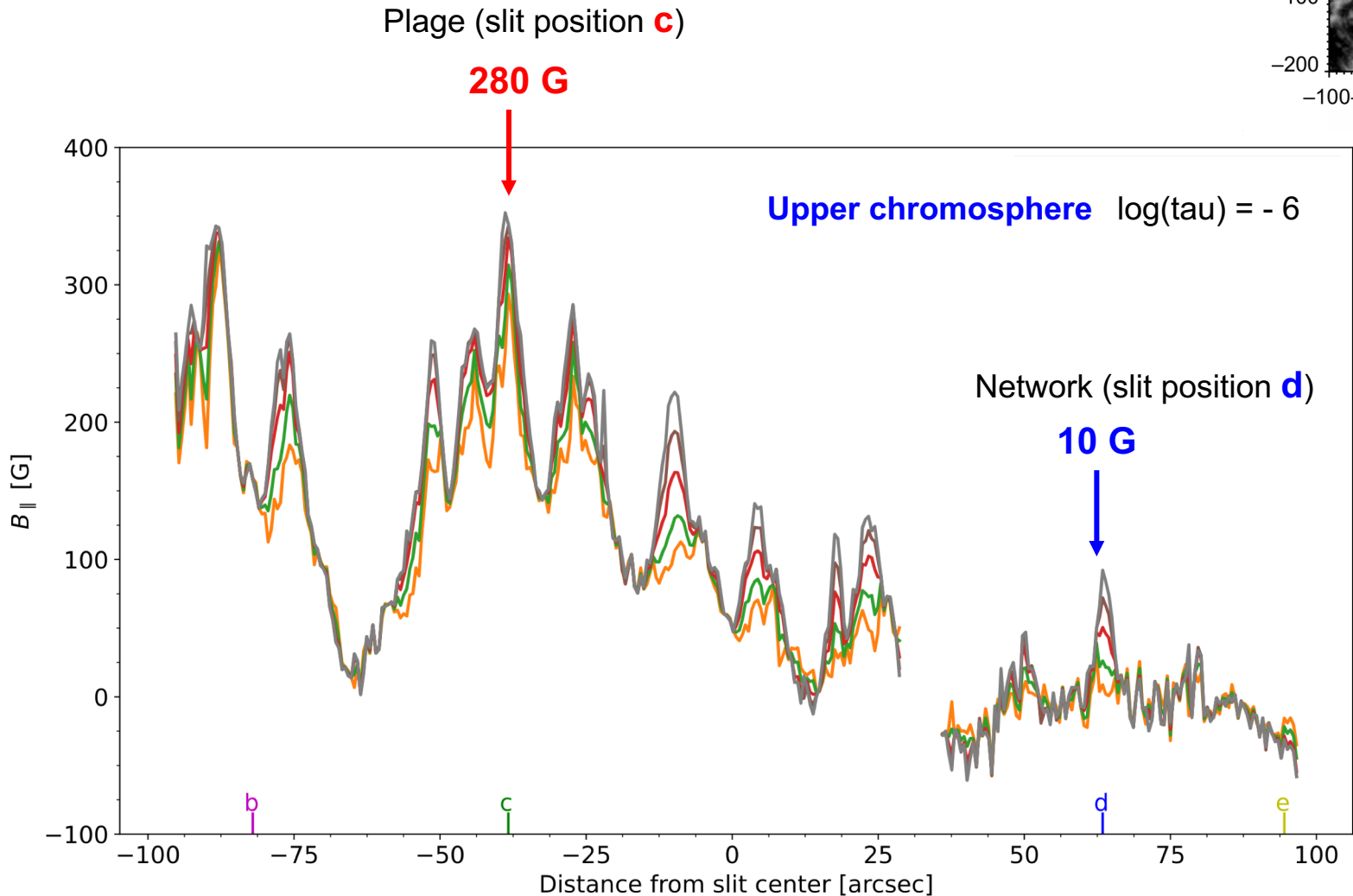
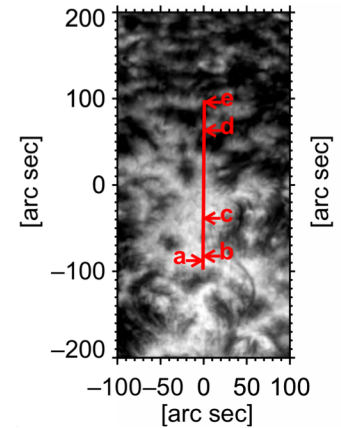
(Li et al. 2023; ApJ)



Applying the Tenerife Inversion Code

Determining the magnetic field at different heights in the chromosphere

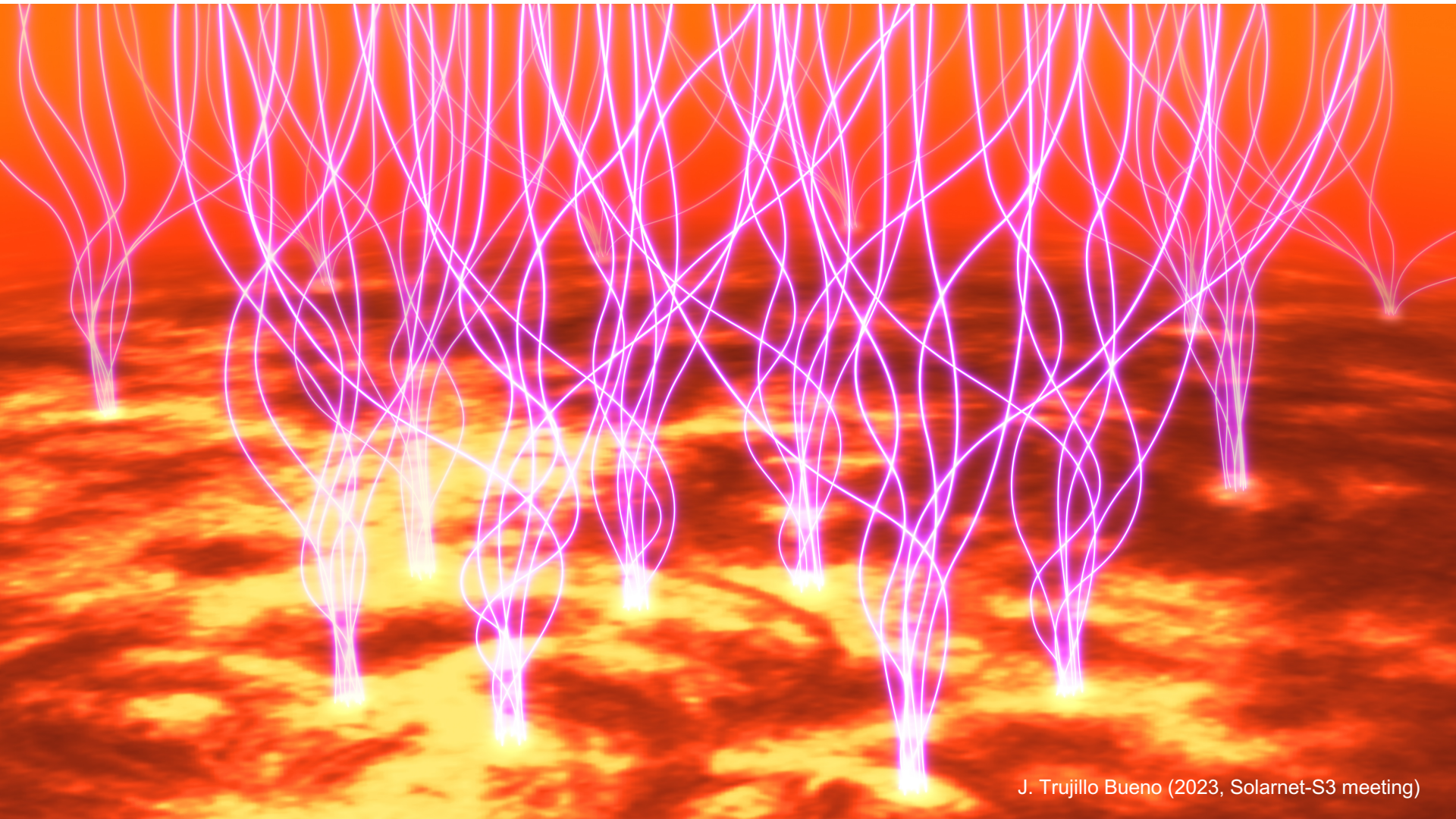
(Li et al. 2023; ApJ)



Mapping solar magnetic fields from the photosphere to the base of the corona

Ishikawa, Trujillo Bueno, del Pino Alemán and the CLASP2 team (2021; Science Advances)

Li, del Pino Alemán, Trujillo Bueno and the CLASP2 team (2023; ApJ)



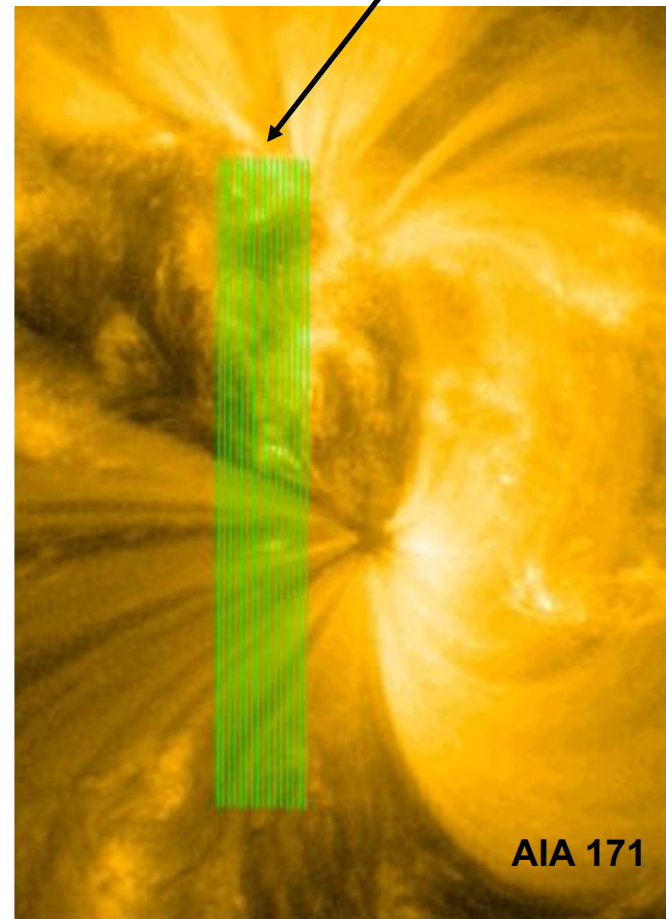
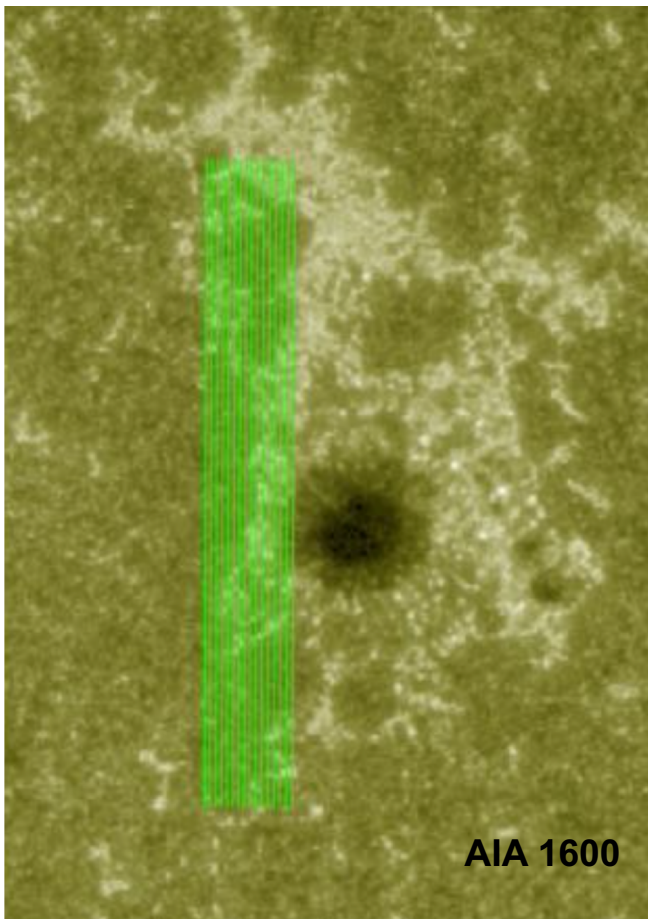
The CLASP2.1 (2021) observations: 2D spectropolarimetry

The Mg II h & k lines

Observing time: 330 sec

Scanning SLIT positions
(200 x 30 arcsec)

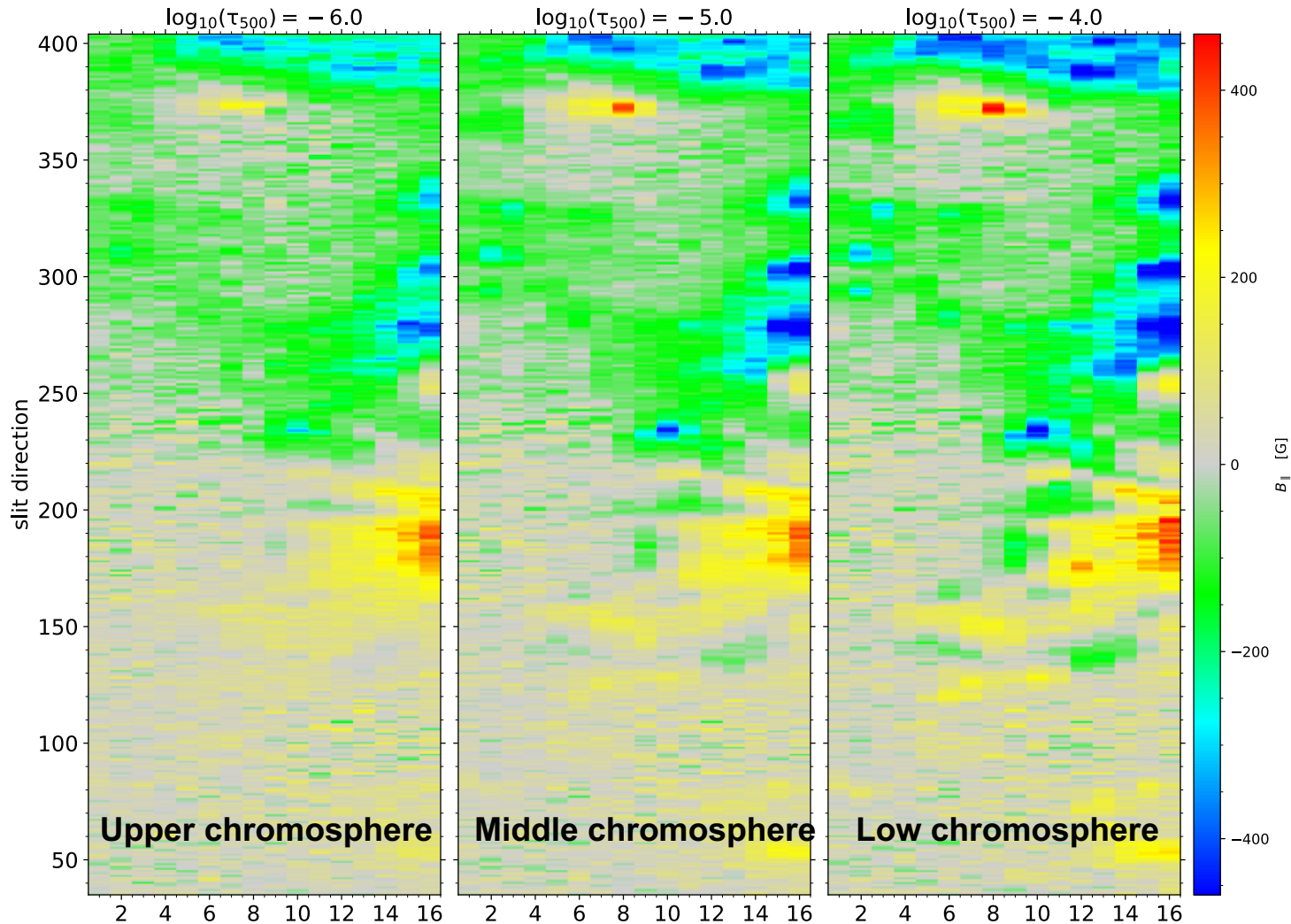
OBSERVED ACTIVE REGION PLAGE



Applying the Tenerife Inversion Code

Mapping chromospheric **MAGNETIC FIELDS** over an extended area of the solar disk

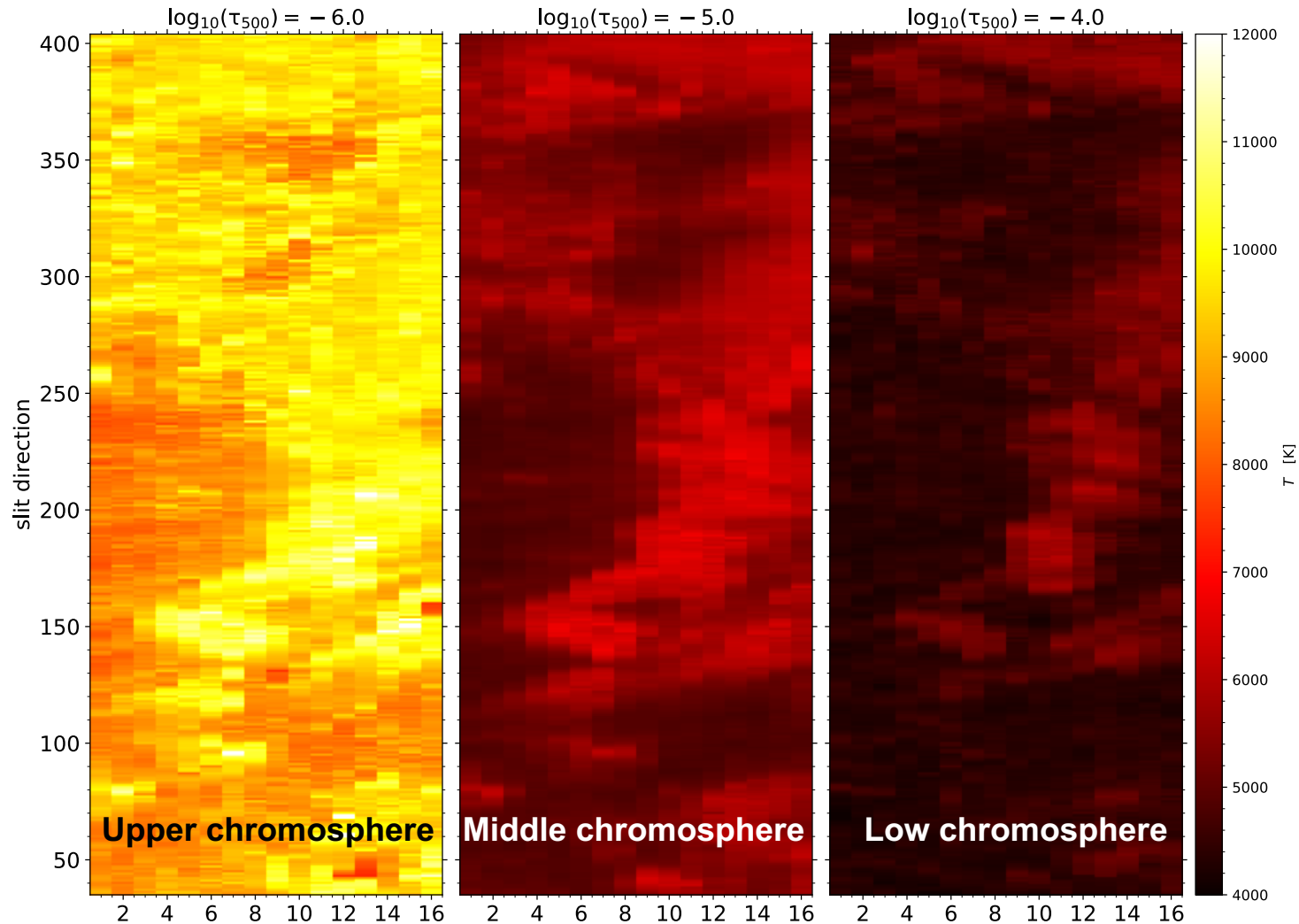
(Li, del Pino Alemán, Trujillo Bueno and the CLASP2.1 team 2023; in preparation)



Applying the Tenerife Inversion Code

Mapping chromospheric **TEMPERATURES** over an extended area of the solar disk

(Li, del Pino Alemán, Trujillo Bueno and the CLASP2.1 team 2023; in preparation)



The Sun is indeed the Rosetta stone of Astrophysics



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European Research Council (ERC) through
ERC Advanced Grant agreement No 742265.**



<http://www.iac.es/proyecto/polmag/>