

EST Multiwave-length diagnostics

Christoph Kuckein



"This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 739500"



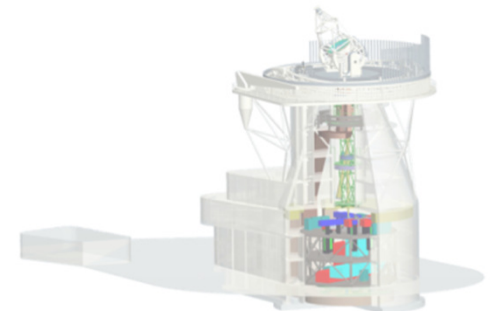
Outline



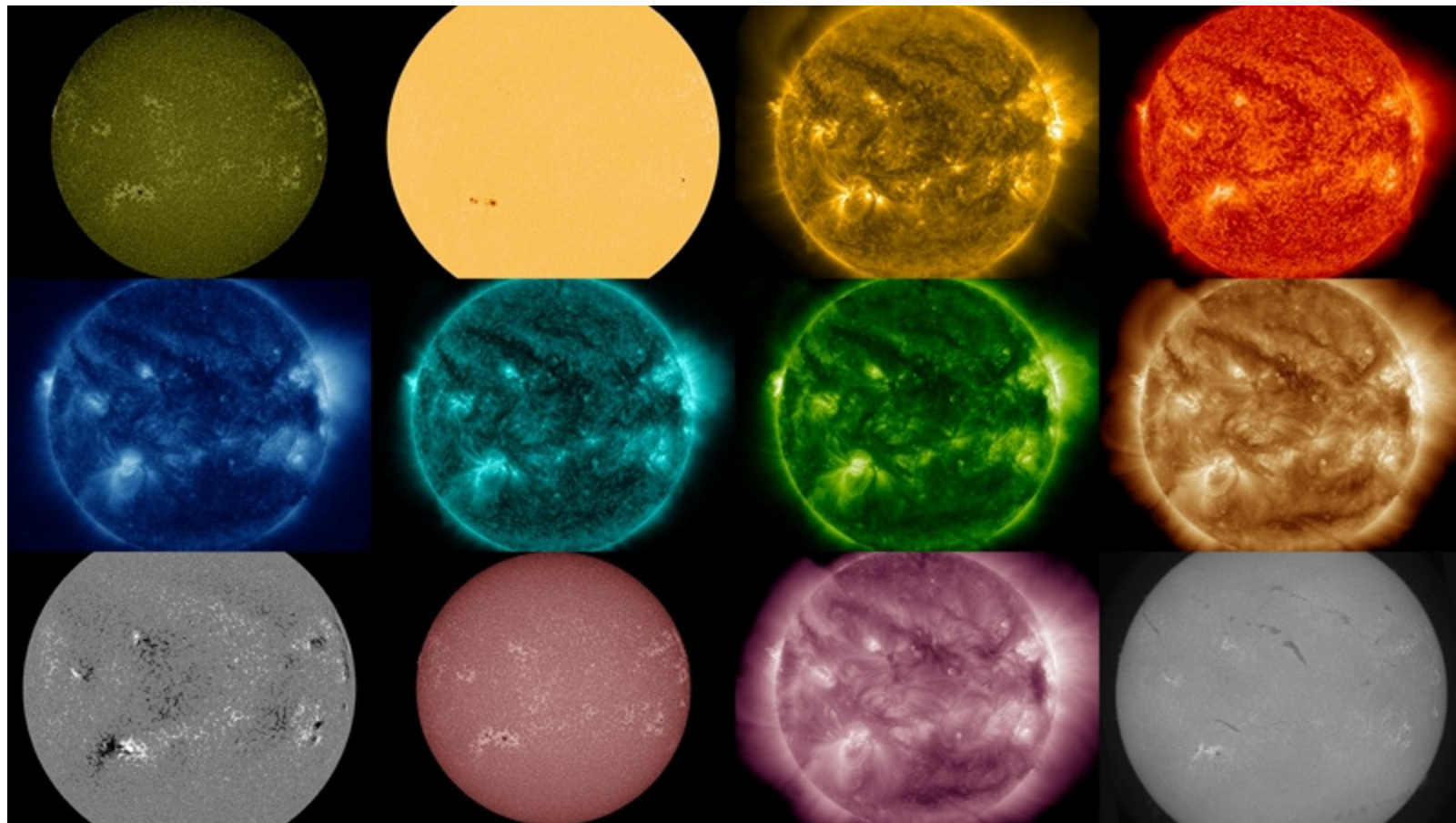
- Why „multi-wavelength observations“?
- Coordinated observations nowadays
- Recent examples based on multi-wavelength analysis
- Why we need EST?



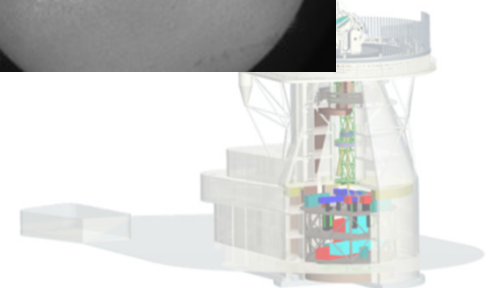
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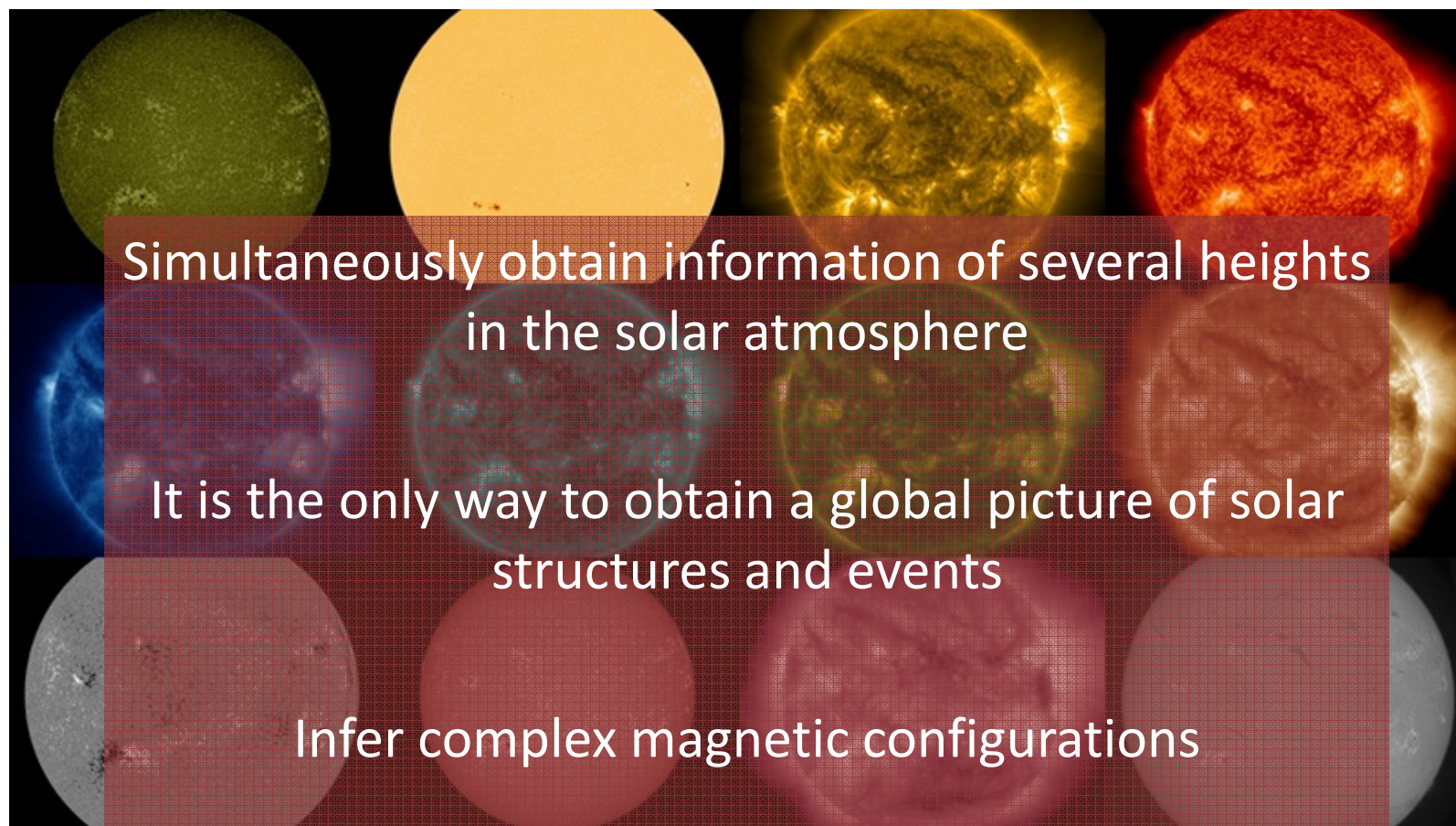
Why multiwavelength?



SDO and GONG images at different wavelengths



Why multiwavelength?



Simultaneously obtain information of several heights in the solar atmosphere

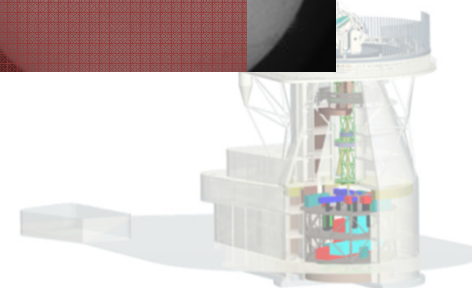
It is the only way to obtain a global picture of solar structures and events

Infer complex magnetic configurations

SDO and GONG images at different wavelengths

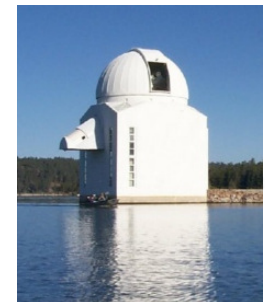
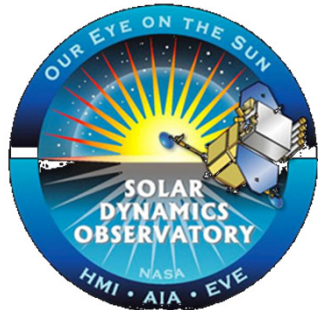


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Telescopes

- Space: SDO, Hinode, IRIS, RHESSI, STEREO, ...
- Ground based high-res: GREGOR, VTT, THEMIS, SST, DST, NST@BBSO, NVST, Lomnicky Peak, ...

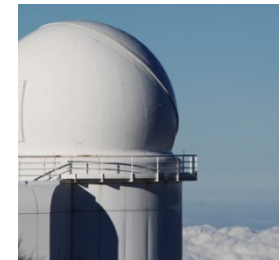
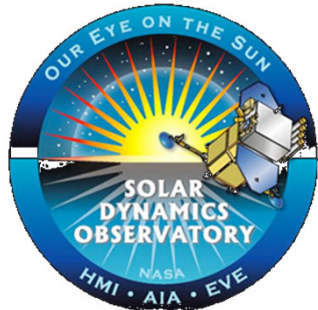


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Telescopes

- Currently, largely-covered high-resolution multi-wavelength observations are only possible by coordinating several ground-based and space telescopes

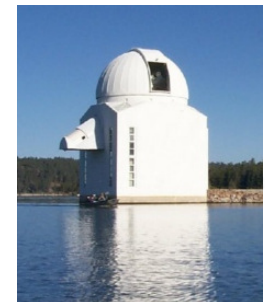
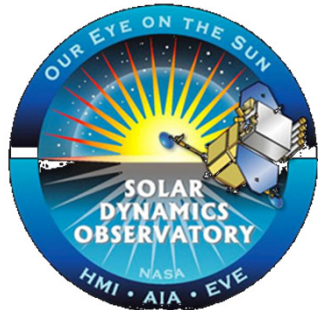


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Telescopes

- Disadvantages:
 - Coordination itself (no worldwide TAC)
 - Different weather and seeing conditions
 - Telescopes are located in different time zones
 - Alignment between data, ...



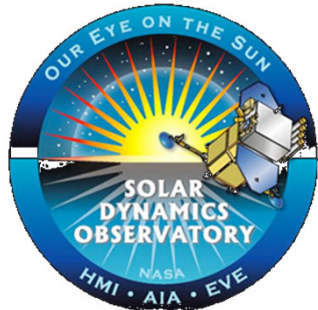
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Coordinated campaigns



- Kuckein et al. (May 2018):
 - Ground based: GREGOR, VTT, SST, NVST, Lomnický Peak
 - Spectral lines from ground: Ca H 3968, blue cont. 4505, Na 5890 or Fe 5434, Fe 6302, H α , TiO, Ca 8542, Si 10827, He 10830, Ca 10839
 - Space: IRIS, SDO



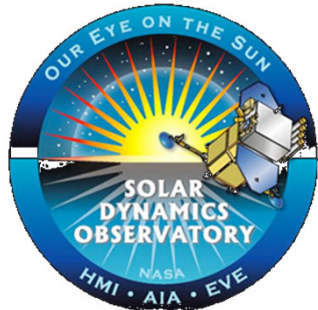
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Coordinated campaigns



- Verma et al. (September 2016):
 - Ground based: GREGOR, VTT, NST, DST
 - Spectral lines from ground: Ca K, G-band 4307, blue cont. 4505, H β , Fe 5434, Na 5890, Fe 6173, H α , TiO, Ca 8542, Si 10827, He 10830, Ca 10839
 - Space: IRIS, Hinode, SDO

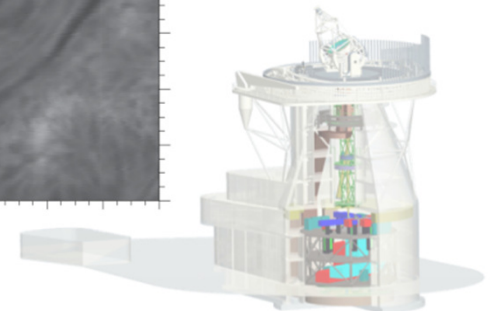
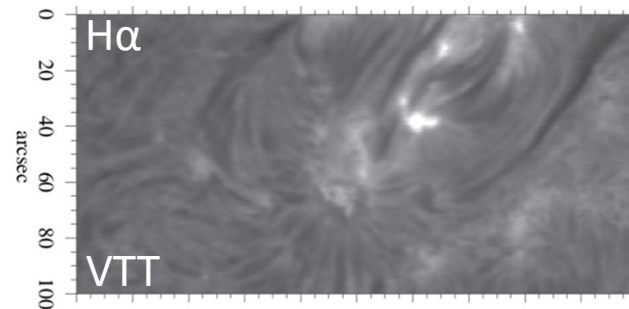
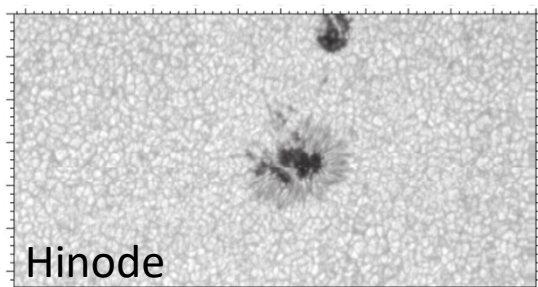
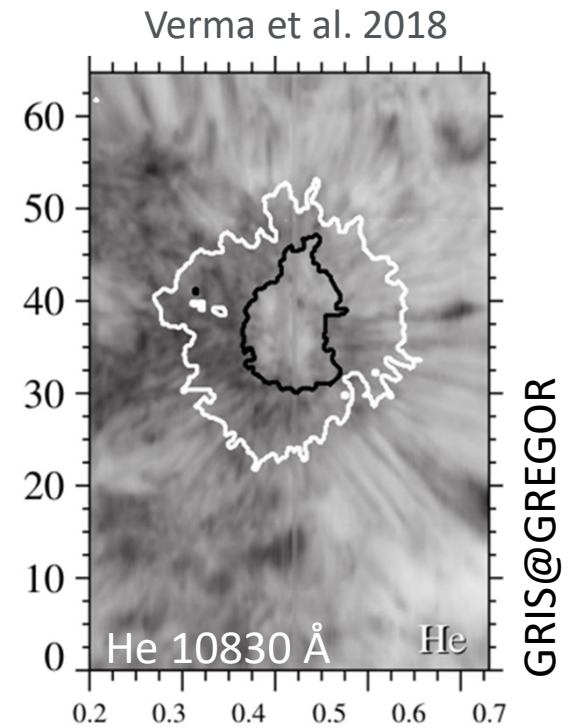
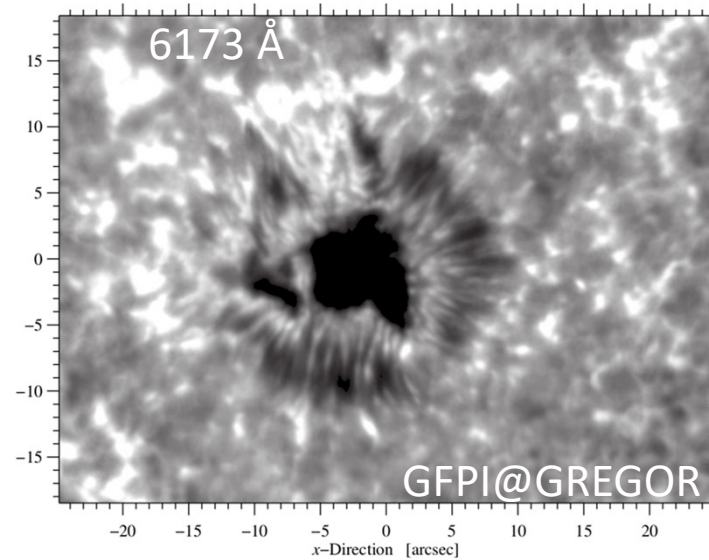
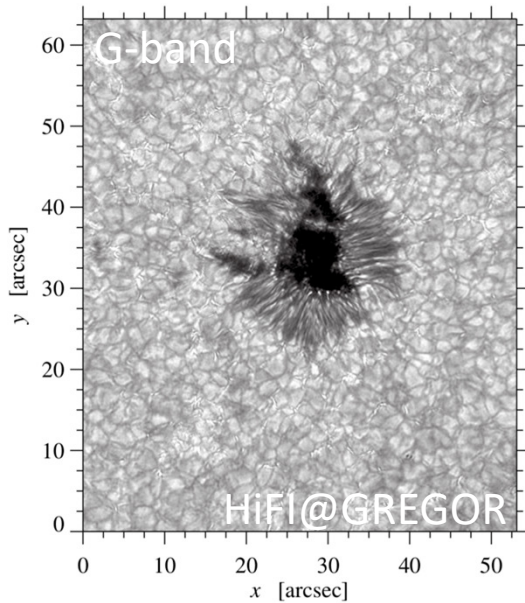


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Coordinated campaigns

- Verma et al. (September 2016):
 - Examples: GREGOR, VTT, Hinode

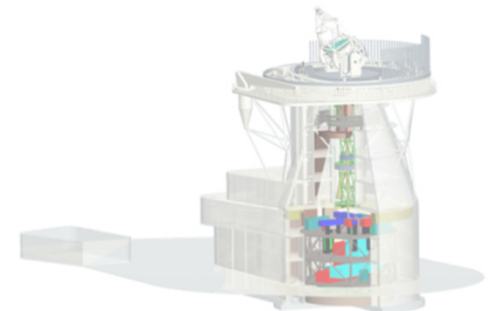


„One ring to rule them all“

(J. R. R. Tolkien's The Lord of the Rings)



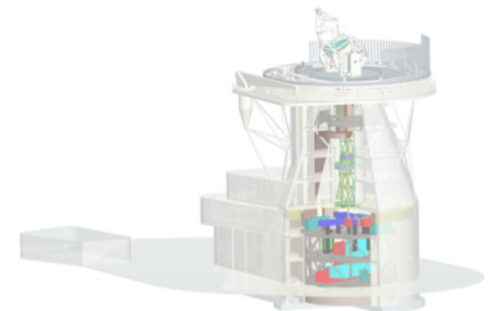
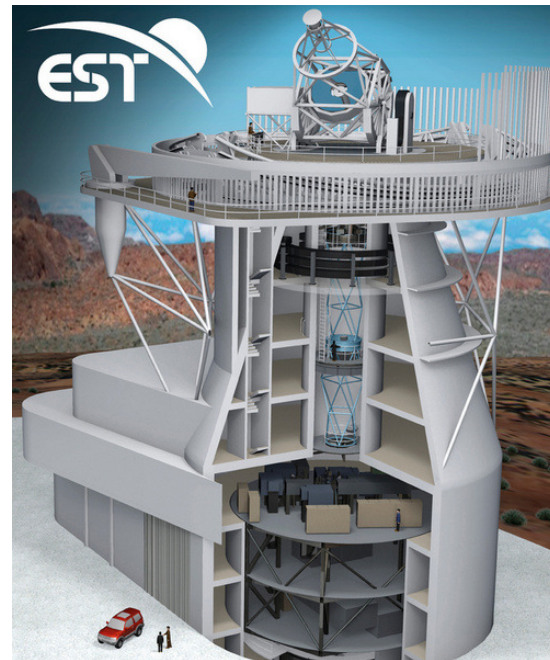
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EST multi-wavelength capabilities



„One telescope to observe them all“
(EST)



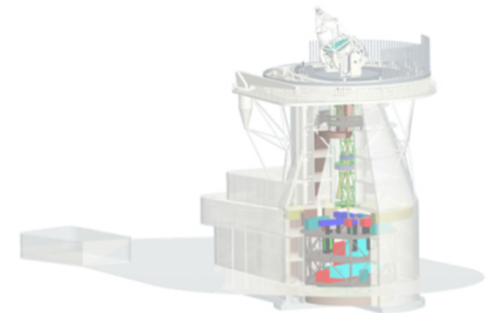
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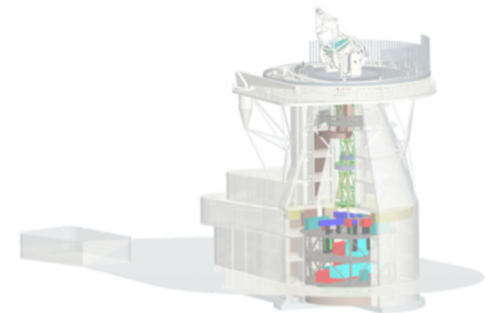
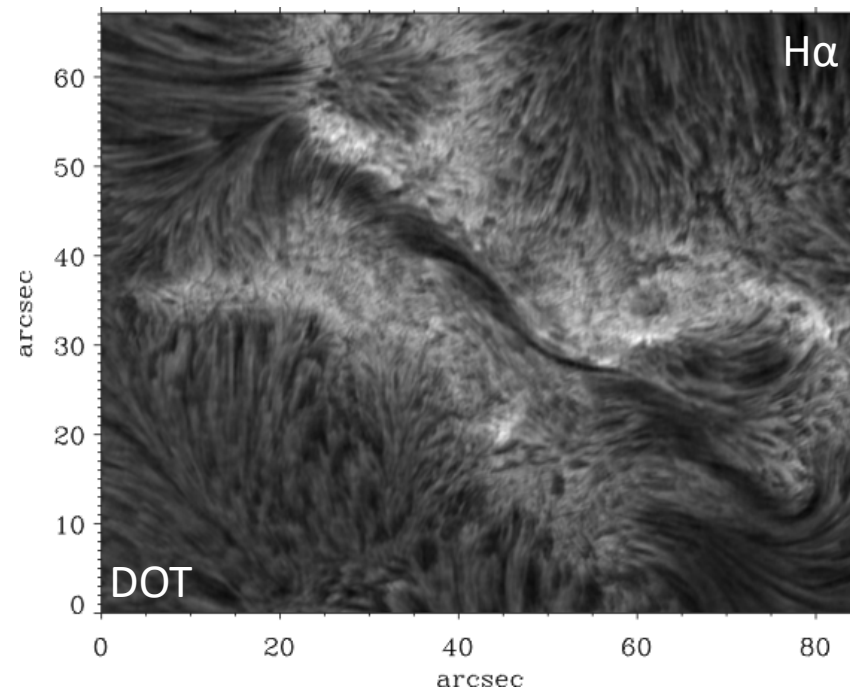
Science cases based on multi-wavelength analysis



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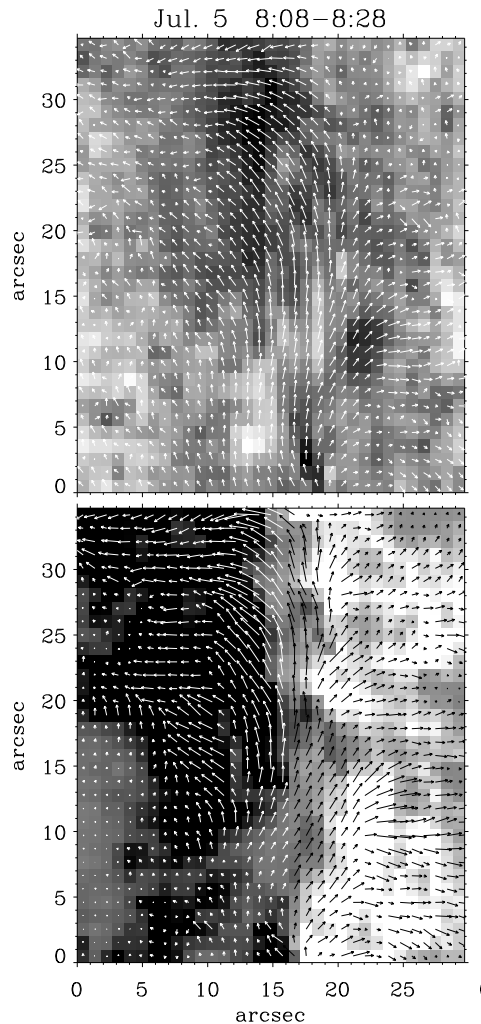


„Active region filaments“



AR filaments

Chromosphere



Photosphere

Multiwavelength study of an AR filament in the photospheric Si I 10827 Å line and in the chromospheric He I 10830 Å triplet

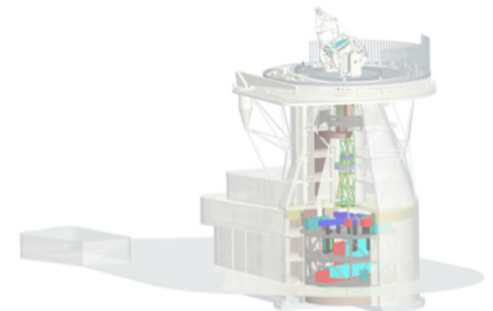
Full-Stokes spectropolarimetric observations with the Tenerife Infrared Polarimeter @ VTT (Tenerife)

High-resolution imaging simultaneously with the DOT (La Palma)

Kuckein et al. 2012

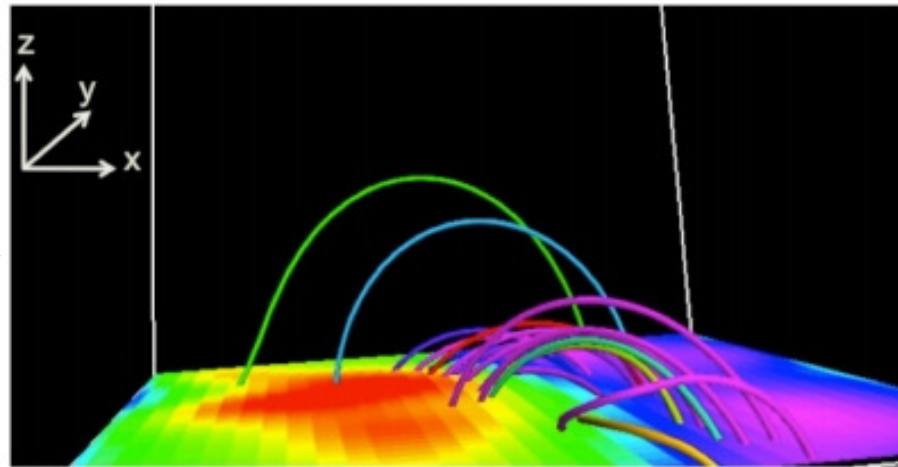
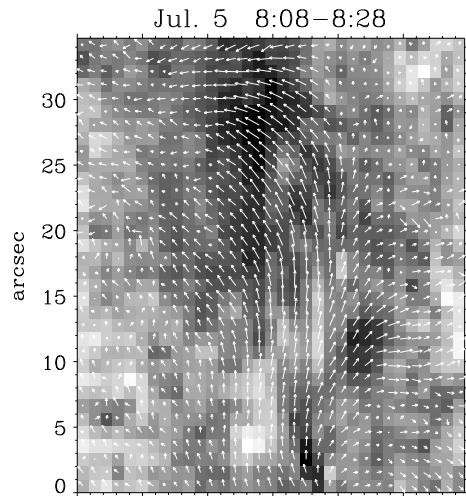


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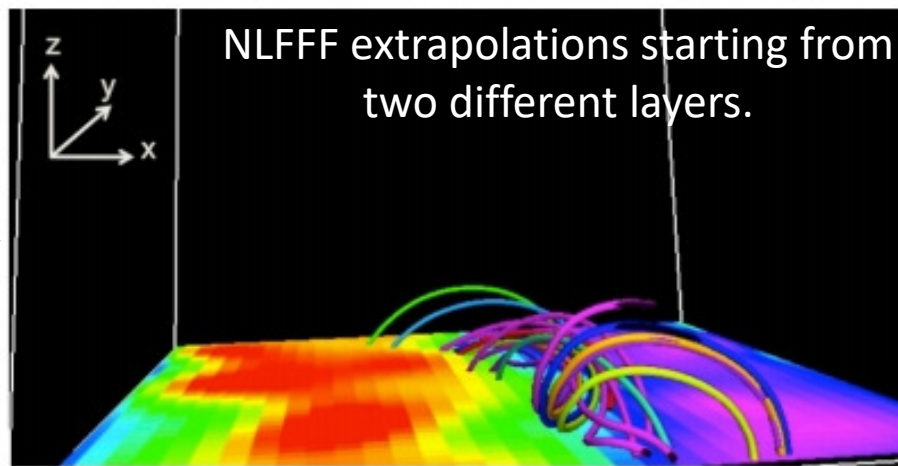
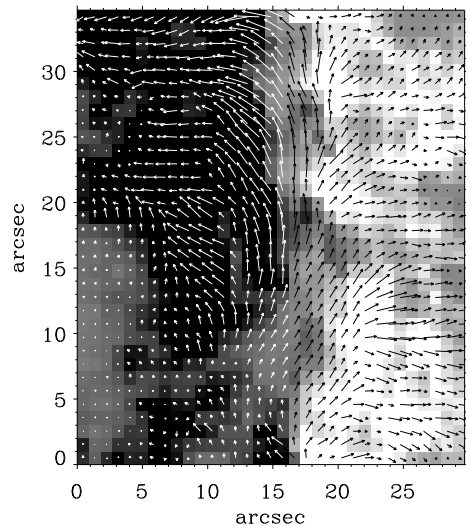
AR filaments

Chromosphere



Chromosphere

Photosphere



Photosphere

Yelles Chaouche et al. 2012

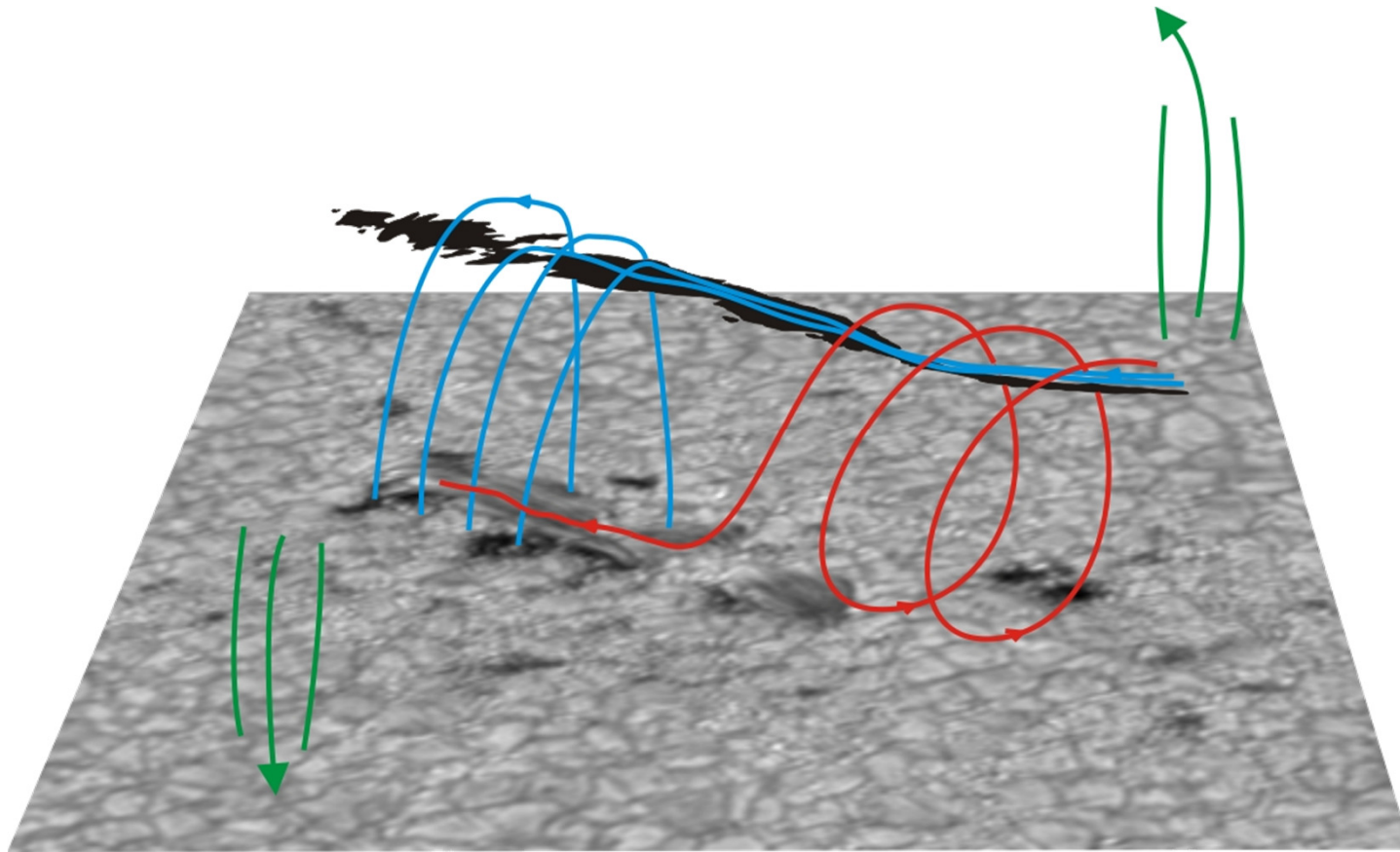
Kuckein et al. 2012



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AR filaments



Surface image corresponds to a continuum image from the DOT (La Palma).
Figure taken from Kuckein et al. 2014.



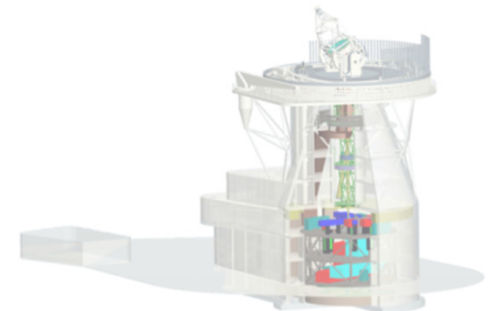
„Arch filament system“

Formation of an AFS observed at GREGOR & SST

(2015 April 17)



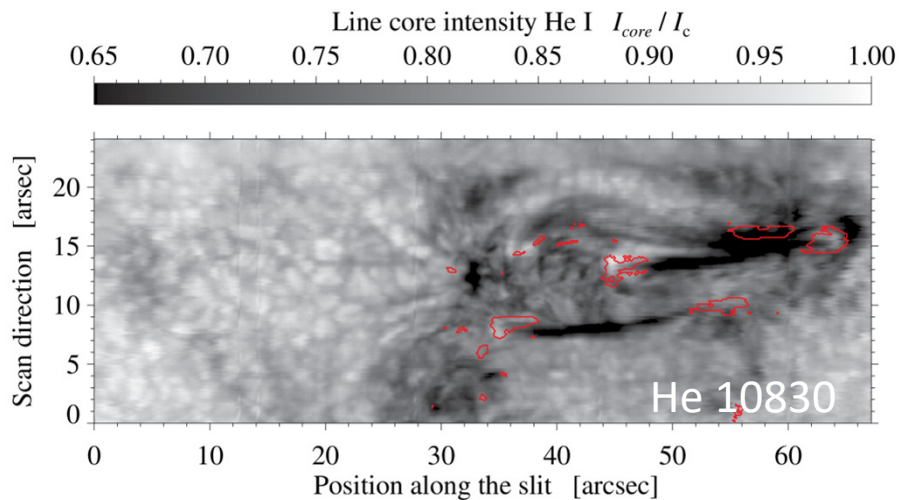
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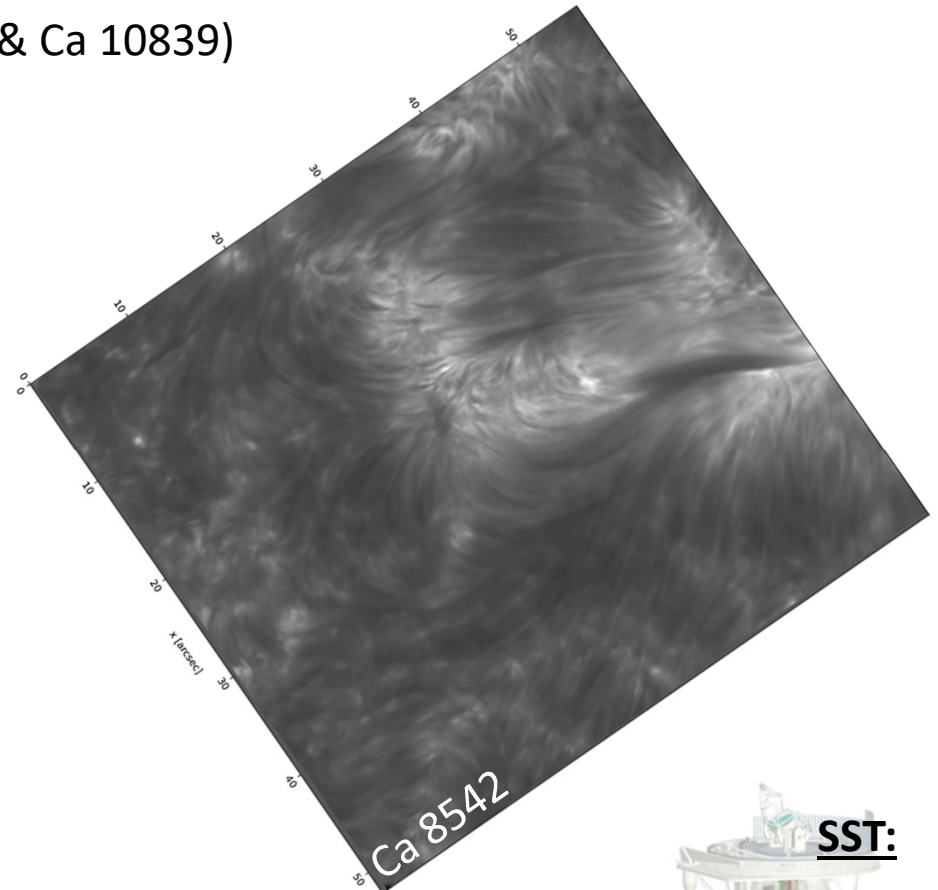
Arch filament system

GREGOR:

GRIS fast slit spectroscopy (Si 10827, He 10830 & Ca 10839)

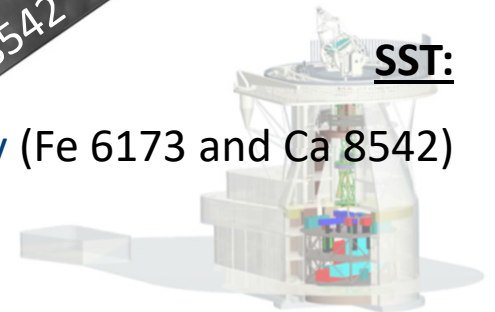


González Manrique et al. 2018 (in preparation)

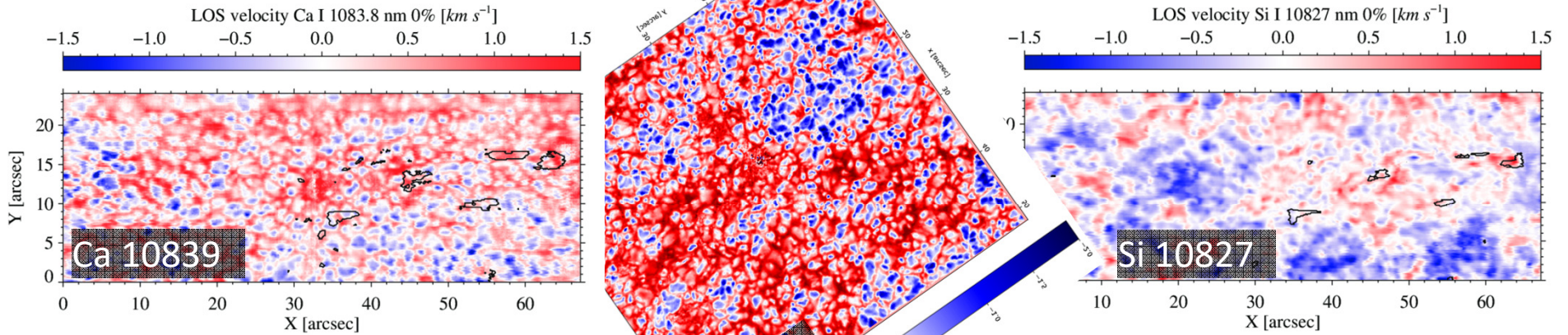


CRISP imaging spectropolarimetry (Fe 6173 and Ca 8542)

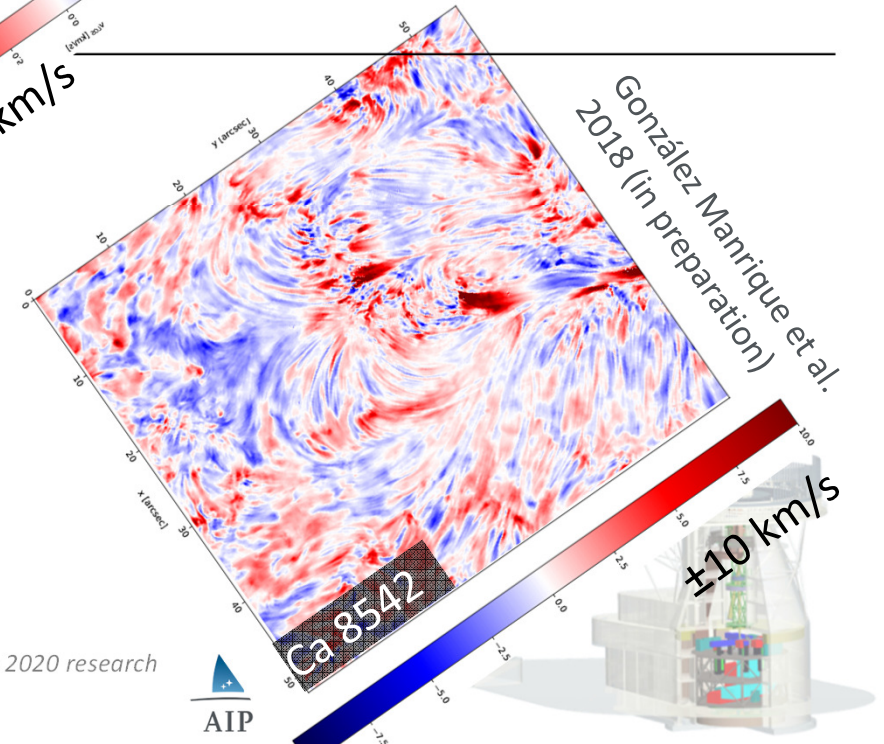
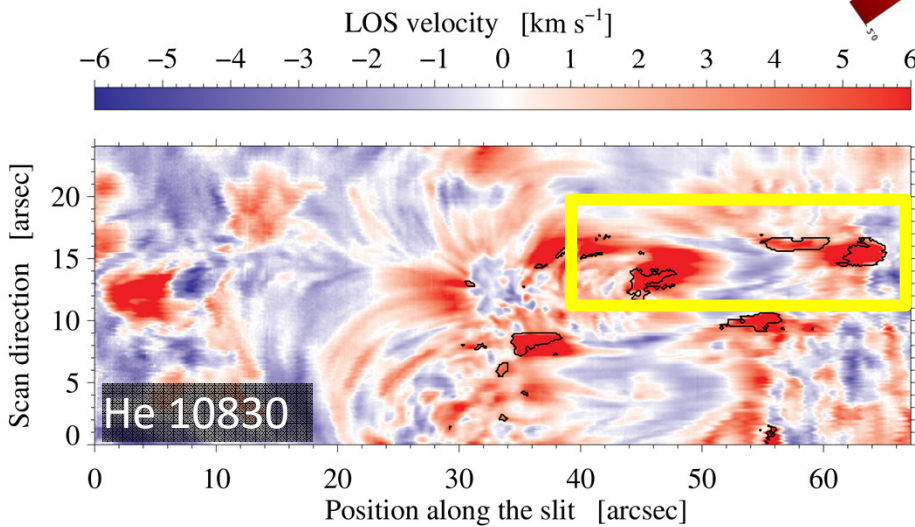
SST:



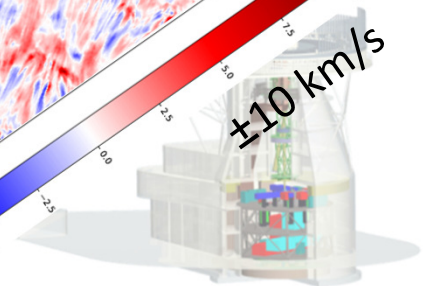
Arch filament system



Photosphere
Chromosphere



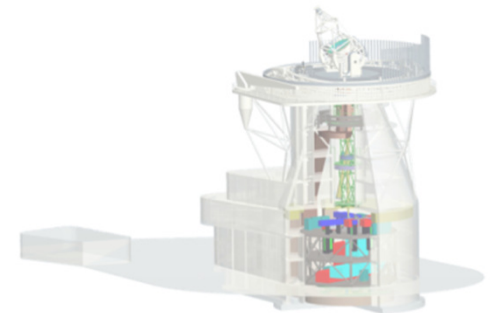
horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 739500"



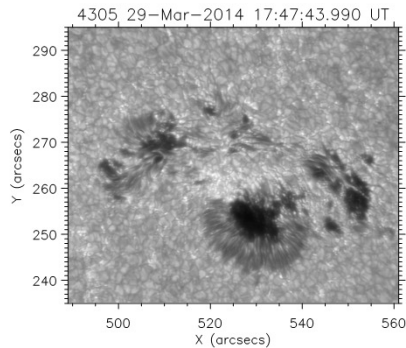
„Flares“

X1 flare

(2014 March 29; best covered flare)



X1 flare (2014 March 29)

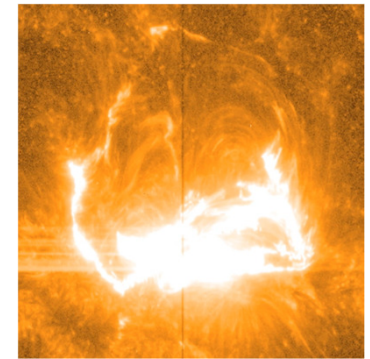


Dunn Solar Telescope (observing campaign):

- **IBIS** (Fe 6302, Ca 8542 polarimetry, H α Intensity)
- **FIRS** (He 10830 spectropolarimetry)
- Imaging: Ca K & G-band

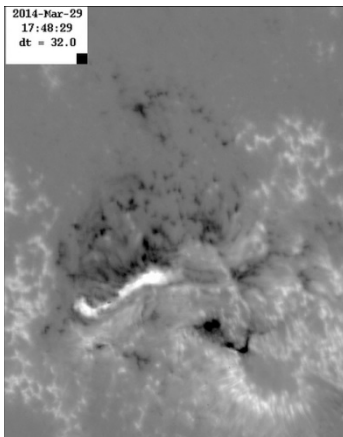
IRIS:

- Slitjaw 1400, 2796, 2832
- 8-step raster (FUV+NUV)



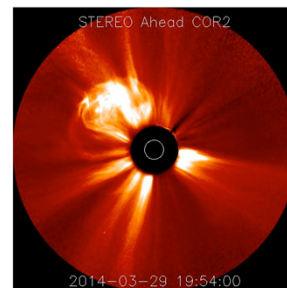
Hinode:

- **SP** raster (just finished when flare began)
- Na IV shutterless
- Ca H intensity
- **EIS**, **XRT**

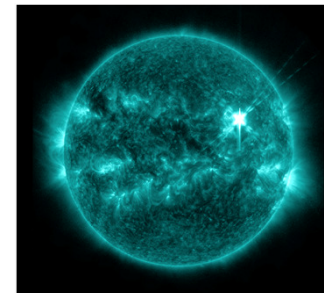


- Kleint, ApJ 834, 26, 2017
- Kleint et al, ApJ 2015, 2016
- Judge et al, ApJ 796, 85, 2014
- Heinzel & Kleint, ApJL 794, 24, 2014
- Young et al, ApJ 799, 218, 2014

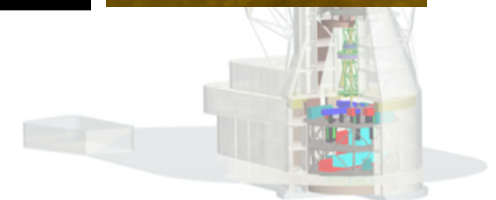
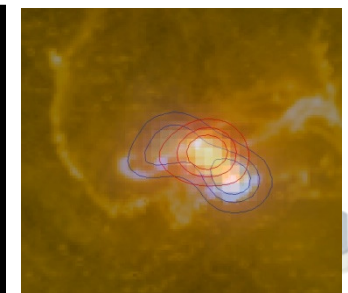
STEREO:



SDO:



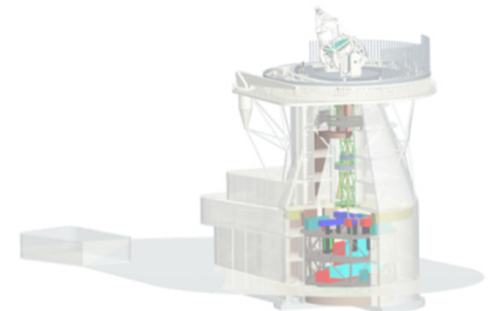
RHESSI:



„Magnetic flux emergence“

Emergence from the photosphere to the corona

(2013 September 25)



Emergence from the photosphere to the corona

Swedish Solar Telescope (SST)

CRISP

- Fe 6302.5 Å (polarimetry)
- 6563 Å and Ca II 8542 Å (Intensity)

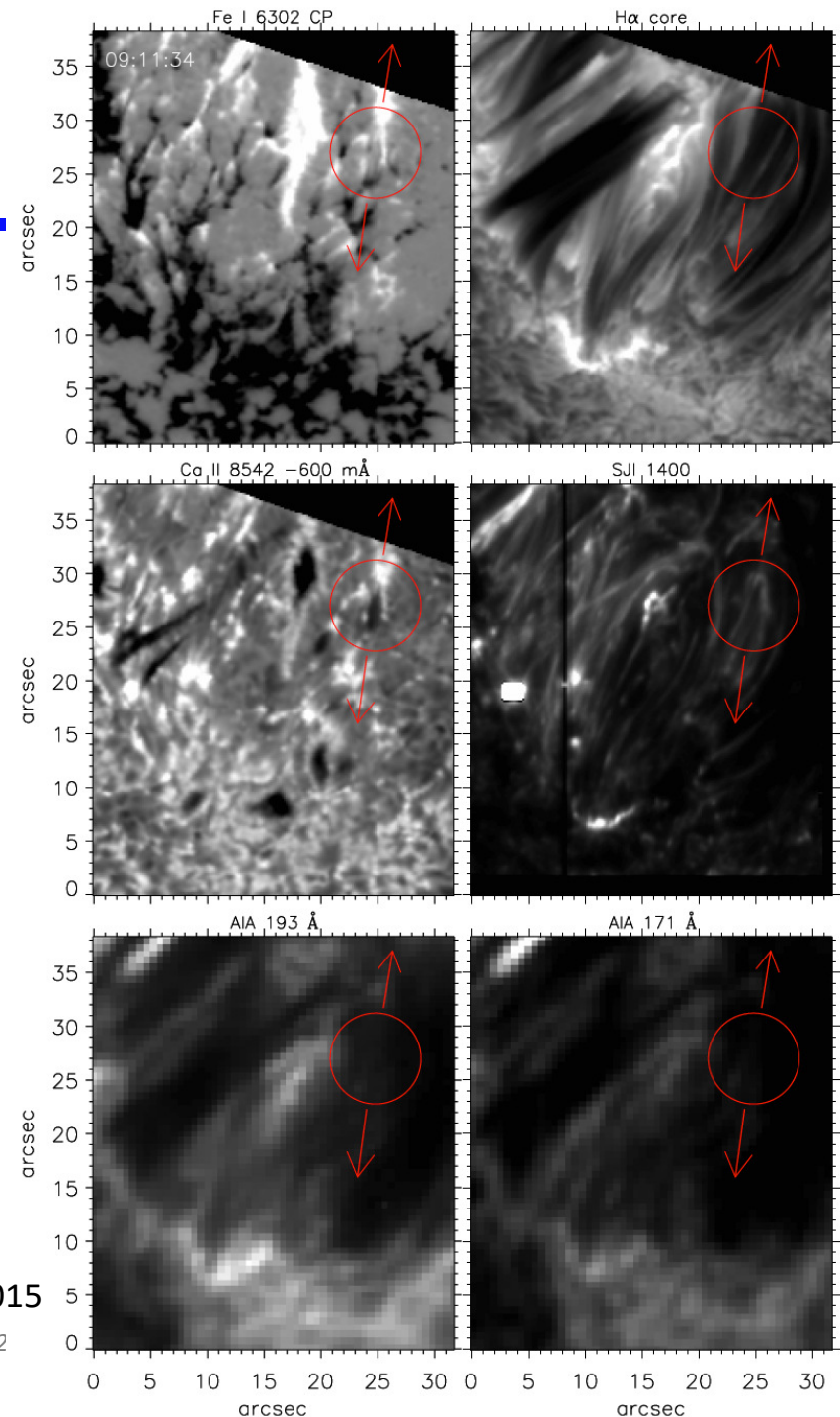
IRIS

- Slit-jaw images:
 - 1330 (TR), 1400 (TR), 2796 (upper chrom.) and 2832 Å (photosphere)
- Rasters in 3 spectral windows:
 - FUV 1: 1331.6 - 1358.4 Å (C II)
 - FUV 2: 1380.6 - 1406.6 Å (Si IV)
 - NUV: 2782.6 - 2833.9 Å (Mg II k)

SDO

- AIA
 - 171 Å (Fe IX, upper TR)
 - 193 Å (Fe XII, corona)
 - 304 Å (He II, chromosphere & TR)
- HMI photospheric magnetograms

Ortiz et al. 2014, 2016
de la Cruz Rodríguez et al. 2015

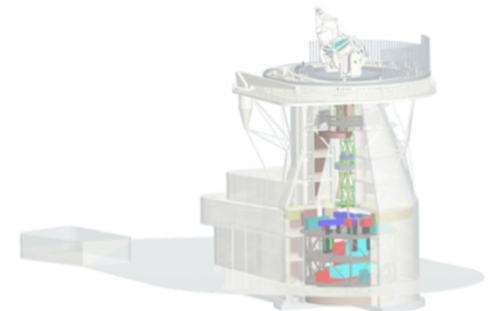


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„Oscillations“

Height variation of the cutoff frequency in the sunspot umbra

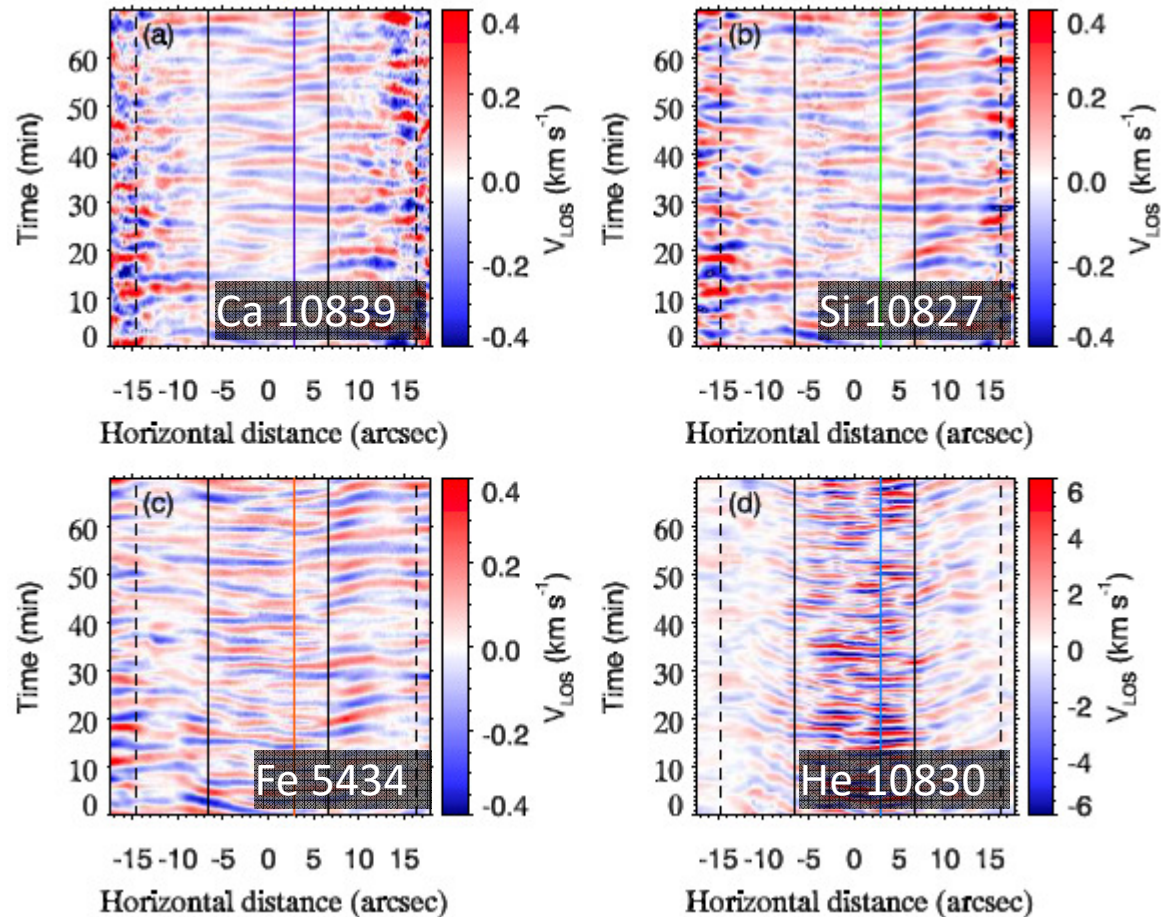
(2017 June 17)



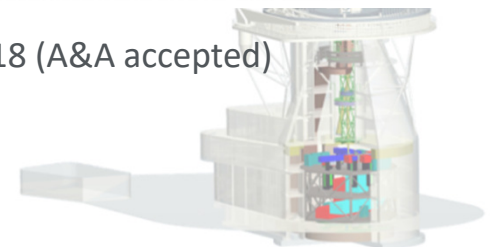
Height variation of the cutoff frequency in the umbra

GREGOR combining 2 instr.:

- GRIS sit-and-stare slit spectropolarimetry (Si 10827, He 10830 & Ca 10839)
- GFPI imaging spectroscopy (Fe 5434)
- Sampled heights ~ 60 km, 340 km, 510 km
- Conclusions: evidence of the variation of the cutoff frequency with height in a sunspot umbra



Felipe , Kuckein, & Thaler 2018 (A&A accepted)

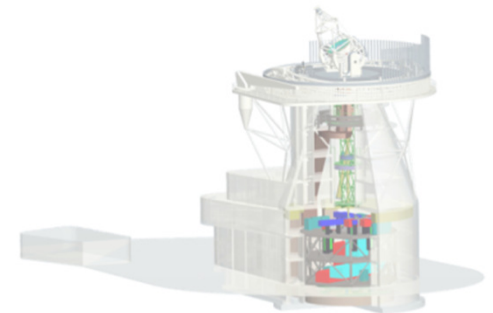
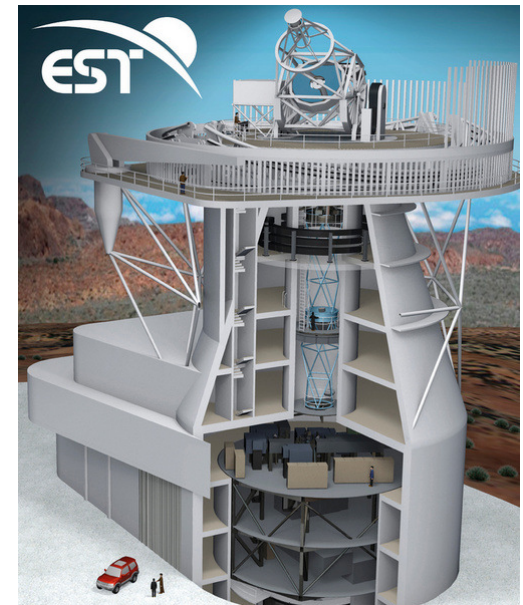


EST multi-wavelength capabilities



Summary of multi-wavelength analysis

- Track plasma flows across several heights of the solar atmosphere to study the dynamics of solar features and energetic events.
- Infer the vector magnetic field at different heights
→ input for NLFFF extrapolations.



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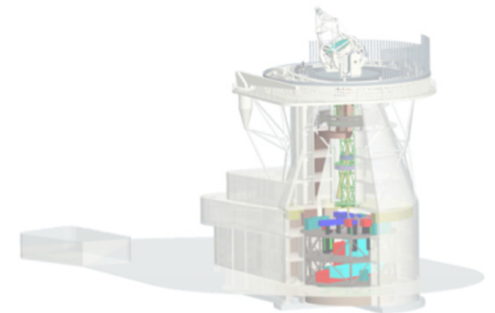
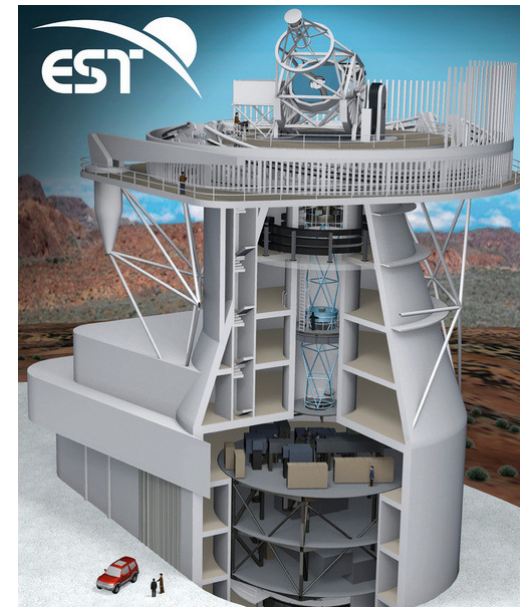


EST multi-wavelength capabilities



Why we need EST?

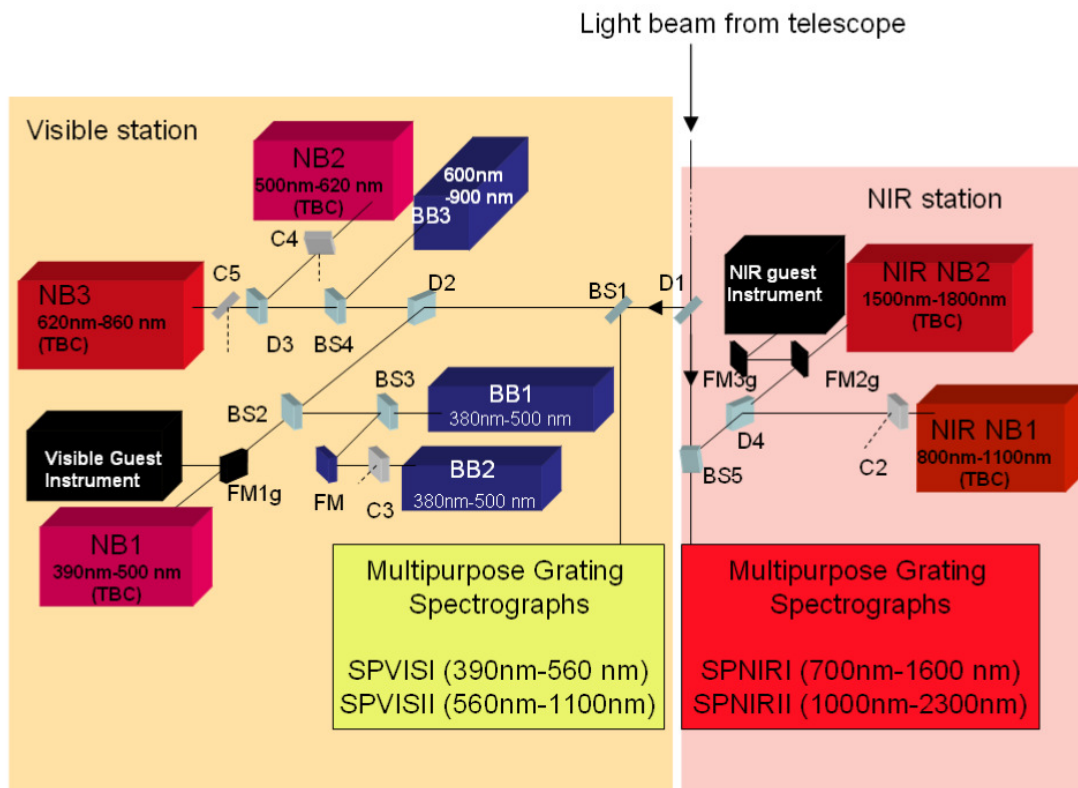
- Currently, co-observations with other telescopes is difficult and combining their data is very time consuming and needs to be done individually for each data set.
- We have seen that the **multi-wavelength analysis is crucial nowadays to further understand our Sun.**
- EST will observe in many spectral lines at the same time, using the most suitable instruments for each line to achieve the science goal. Combining different instruments becomes much easier.



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EST multi-wavelength capabilities



Conceptual design report (2011) (obsolete!)

Design will be updated following the recommendations of the Science Requirement Document written by the Science Advisory Group (SAG)



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Thanks

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