

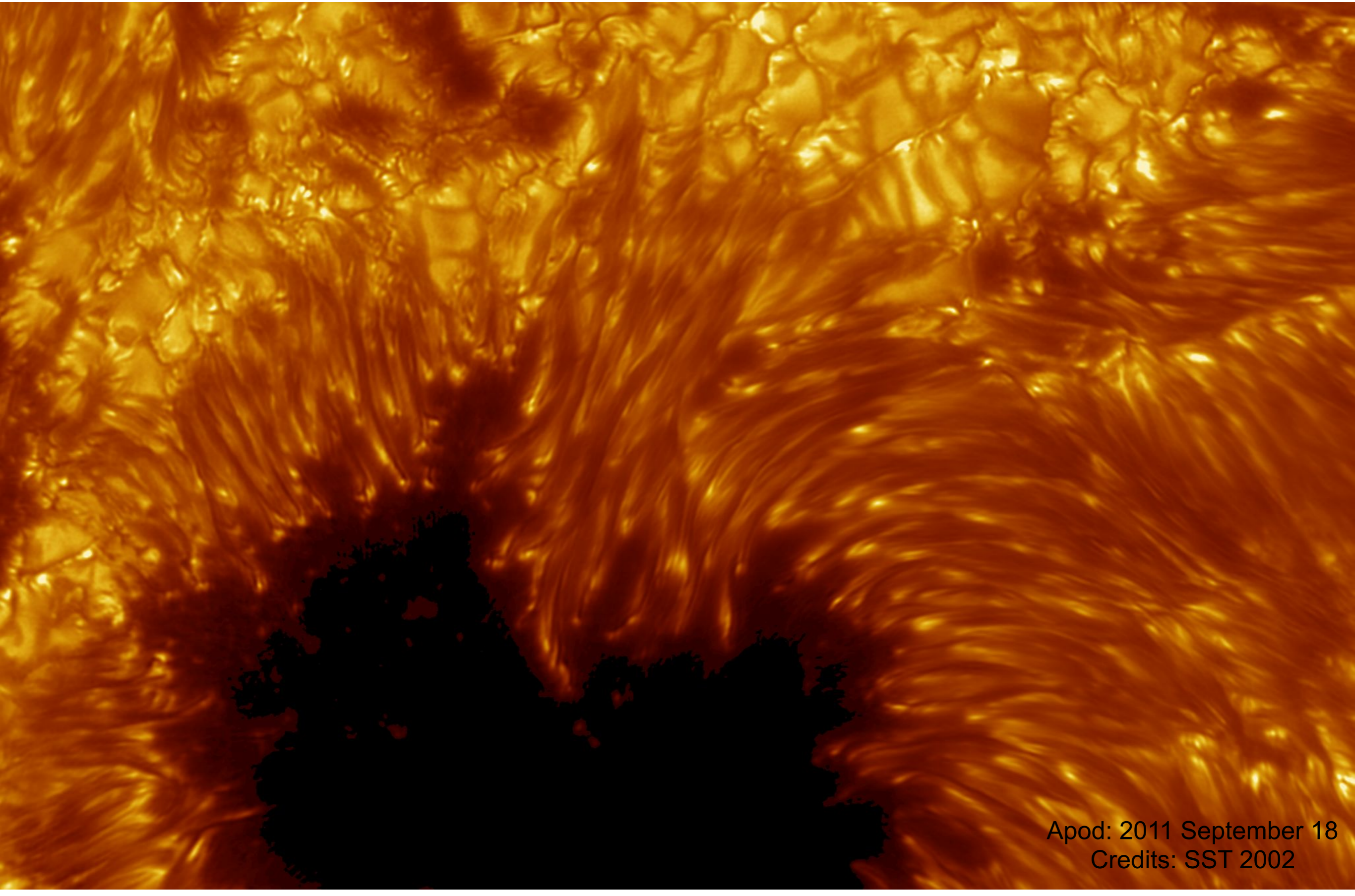
# Plasma and magnetic field interaction in large- and small-scale on the lower solar atmosphere

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Supervisors:  
Dominik Utz  
Astrid Veronig

SOLARNET's Summer School and Training for Solar Observers – A week above the Clouds between Aug 5 – Aug 9, 2019. Tenerife, Spain

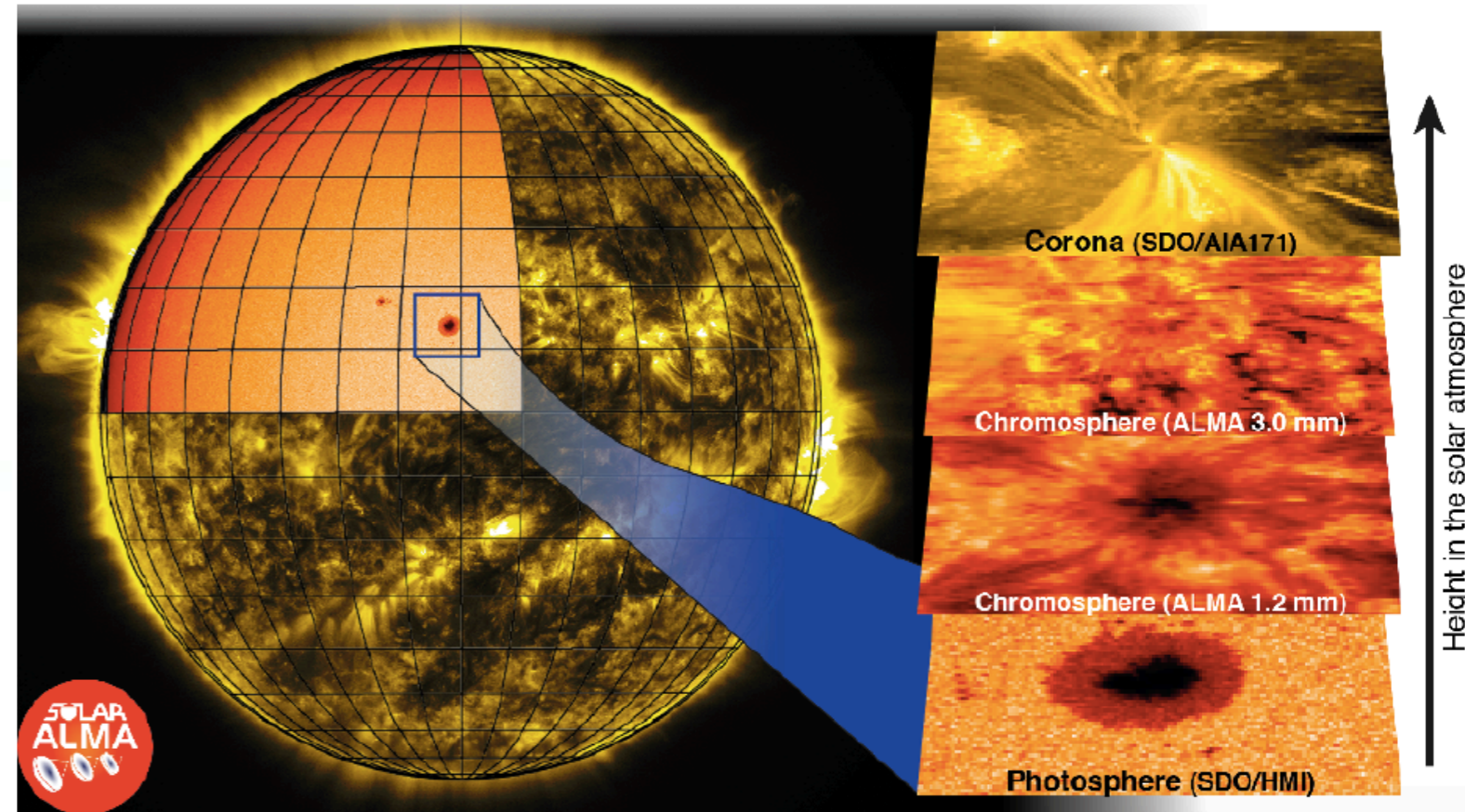
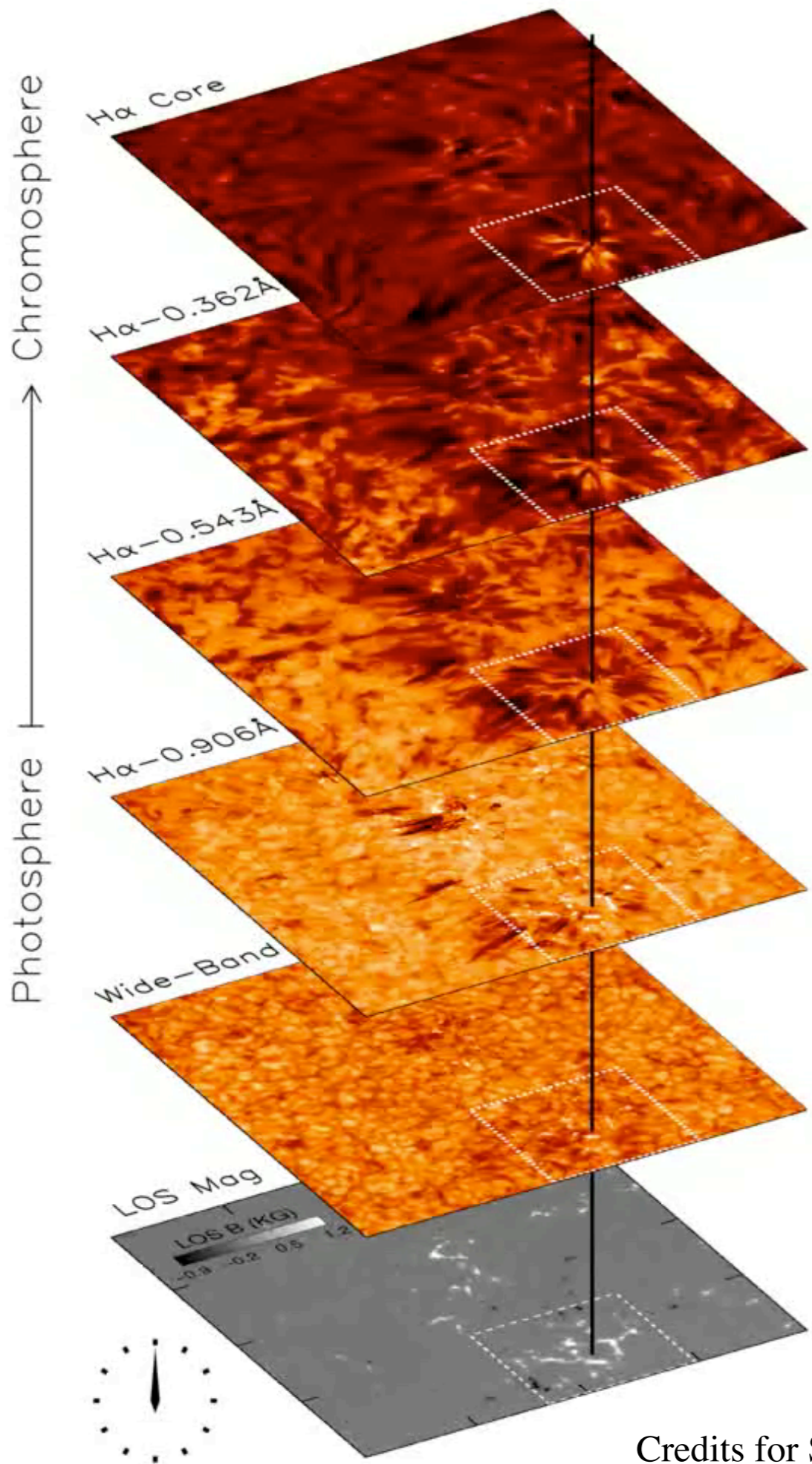
# Motivation

Physical important processes are happening on large- and small-scales (temporal and spatial)



# Multi-spectral studies

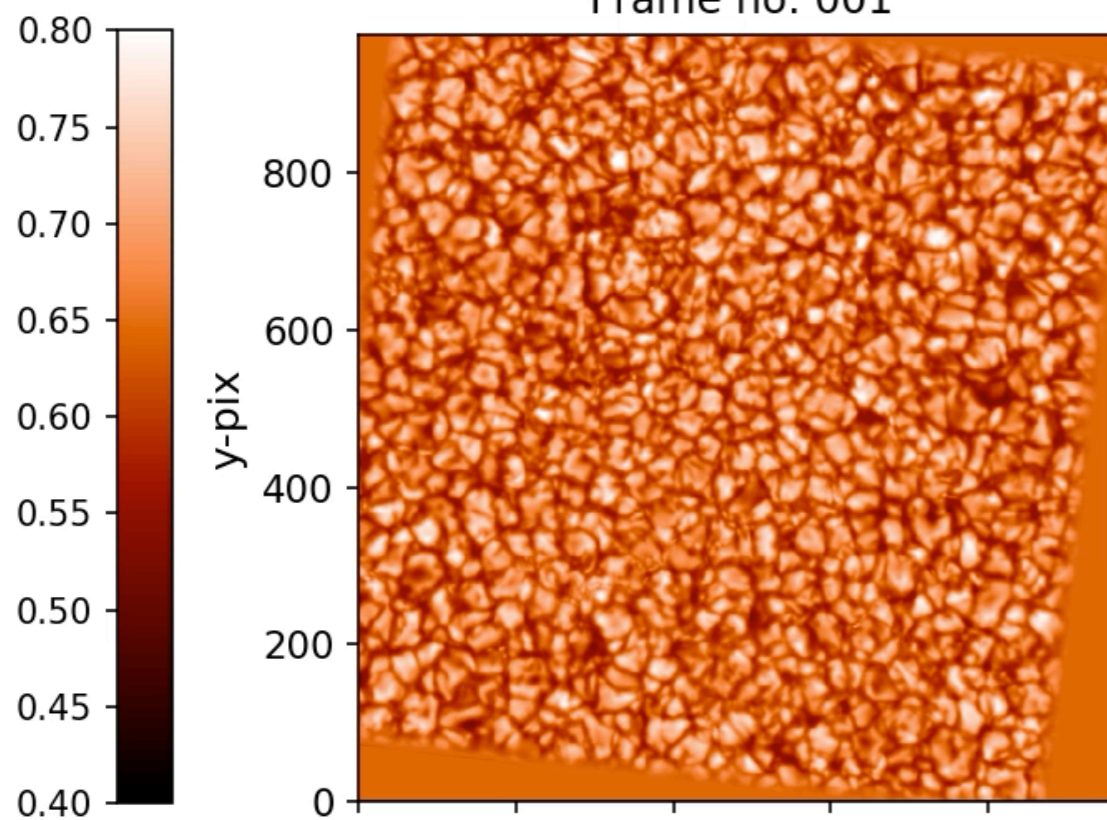
A better and full understanding of the solar evolution and activity could be driven by the study of the phenomena on different and co-temporal spectral lines.



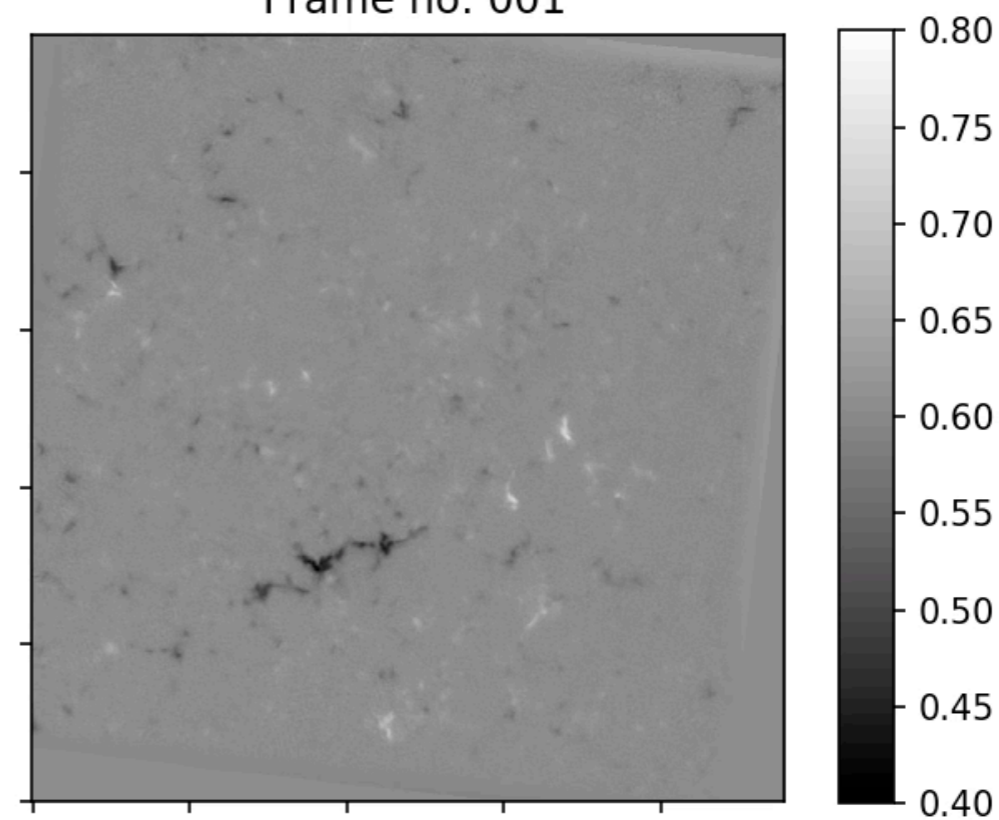
Alma database

Credits for Samanta, T. (IIA)

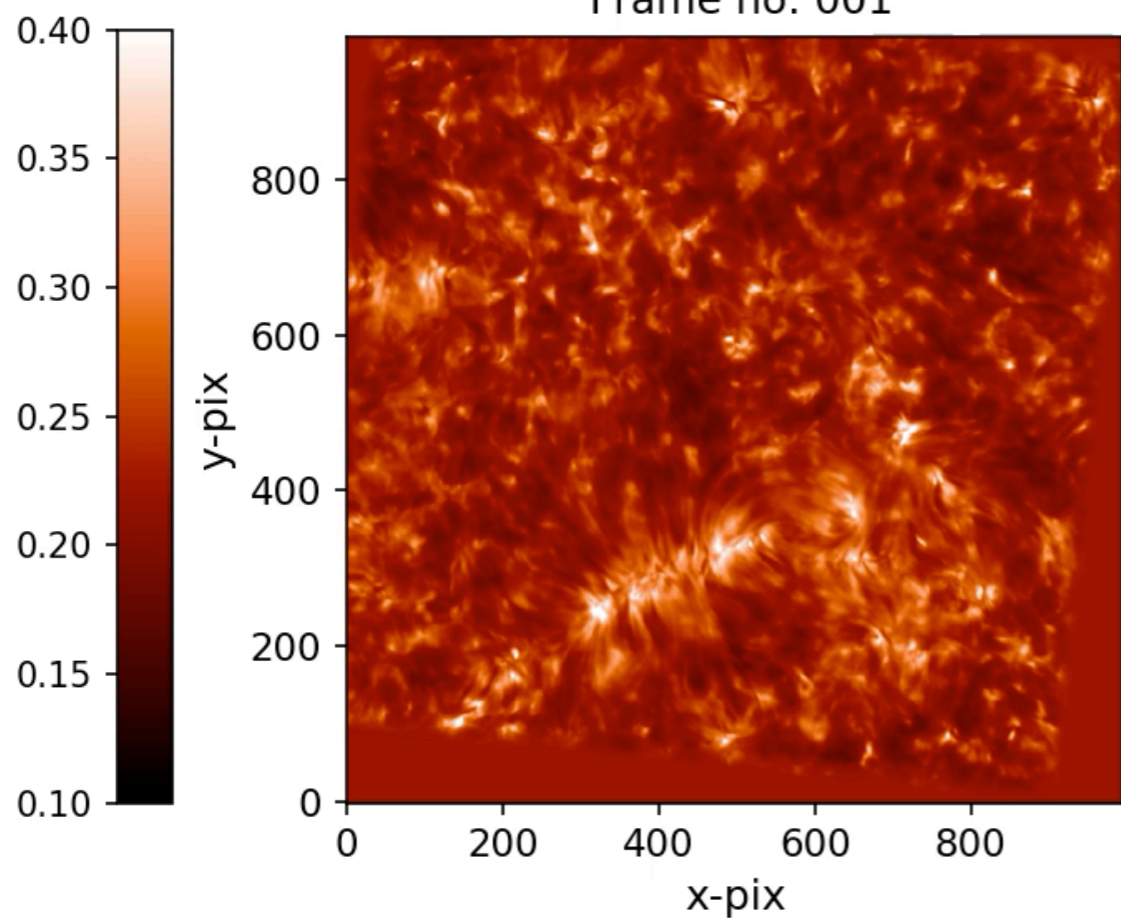
Fe I 6173 Å (Stokes I)  
Frame no: 001



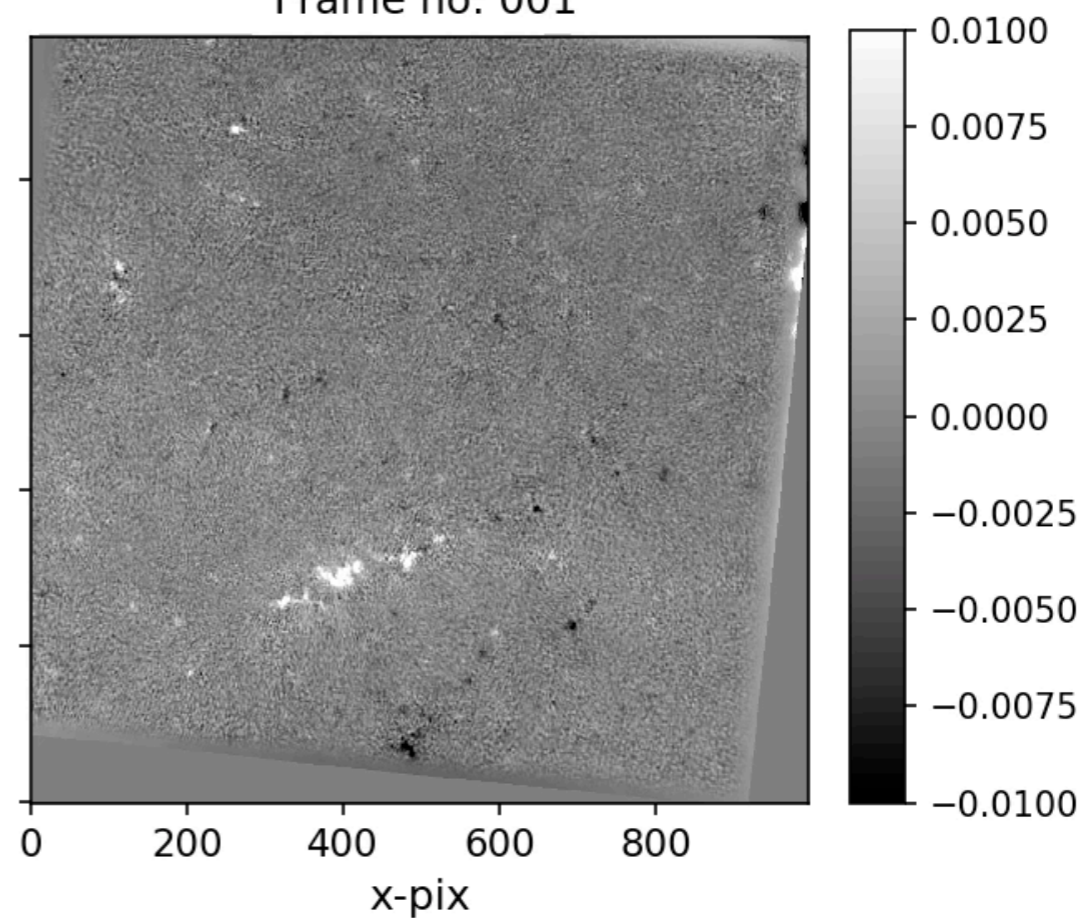
Fe I 6173 Å (Stokes V)  
Frame no: 001



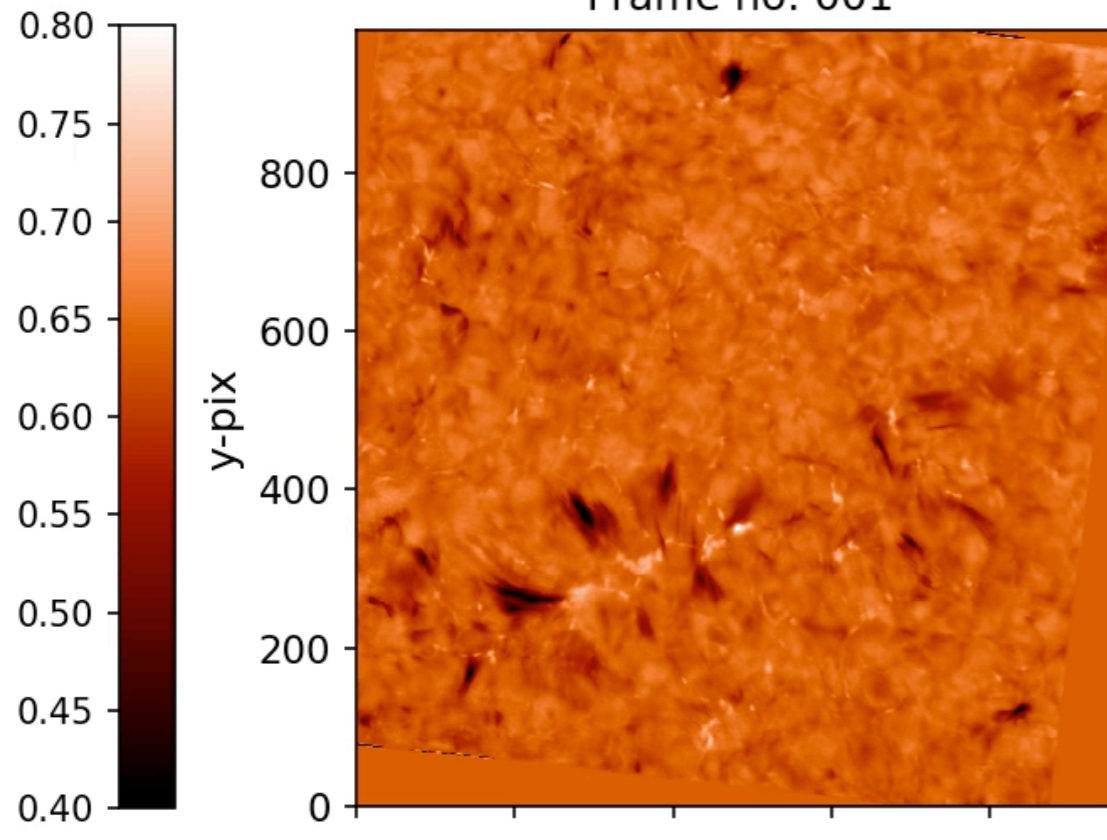
Ca II 8542 Å (Stokes I)  
Frame no: 001



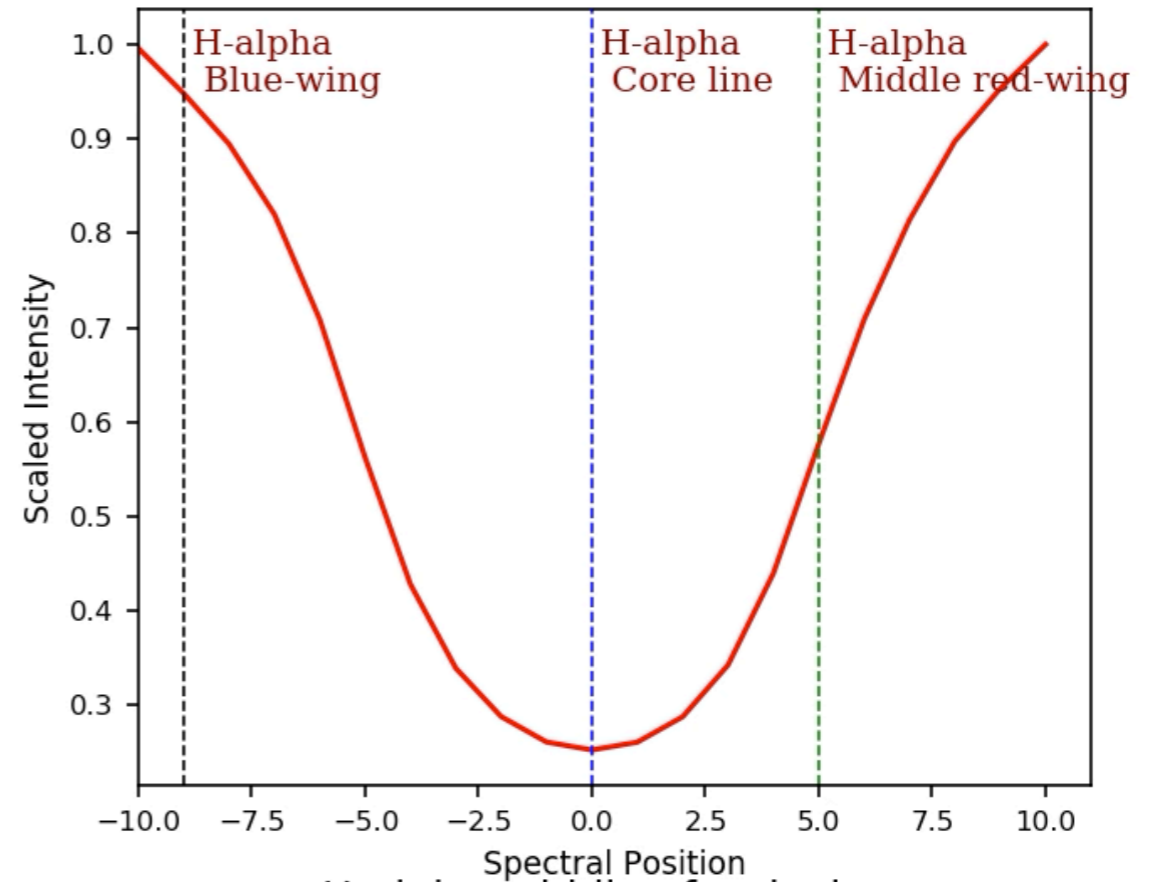
Ca II 8542 Å (Stokes V)  
Frame no: 001



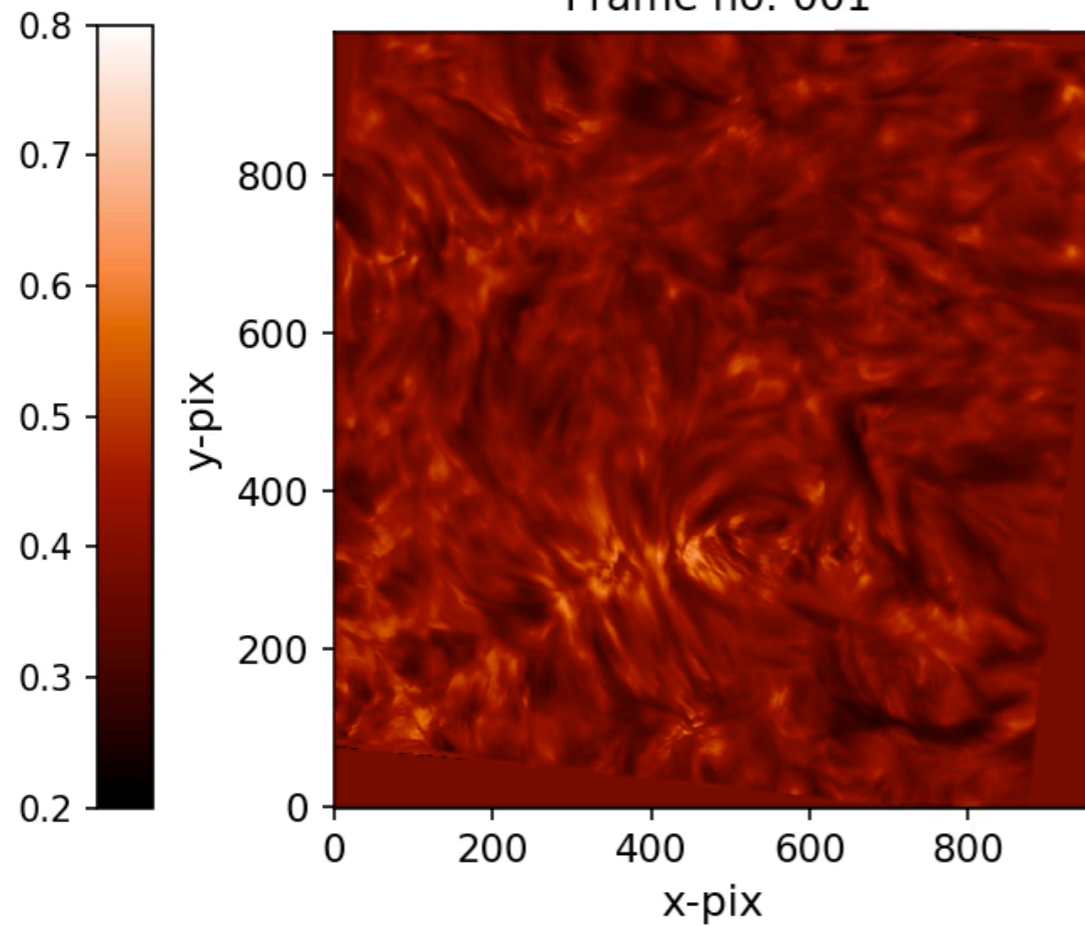
H-alpha blue-wing  
Frame no: 001



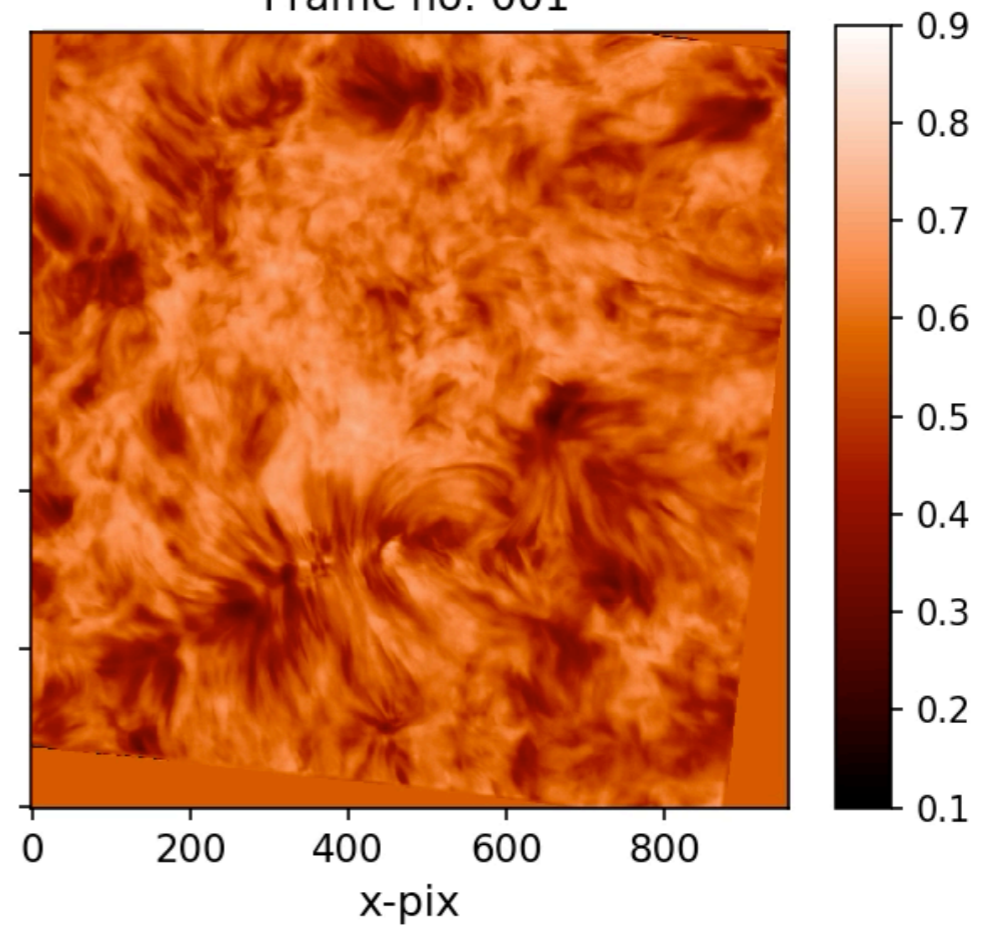
Intensity Spectrum



H-alpha core line  
Frame no: 001



H-alpha middle of red-wing  
Frame no: 001



# What kind of information we can obtain from observational data with LCT and Inversion techniques?

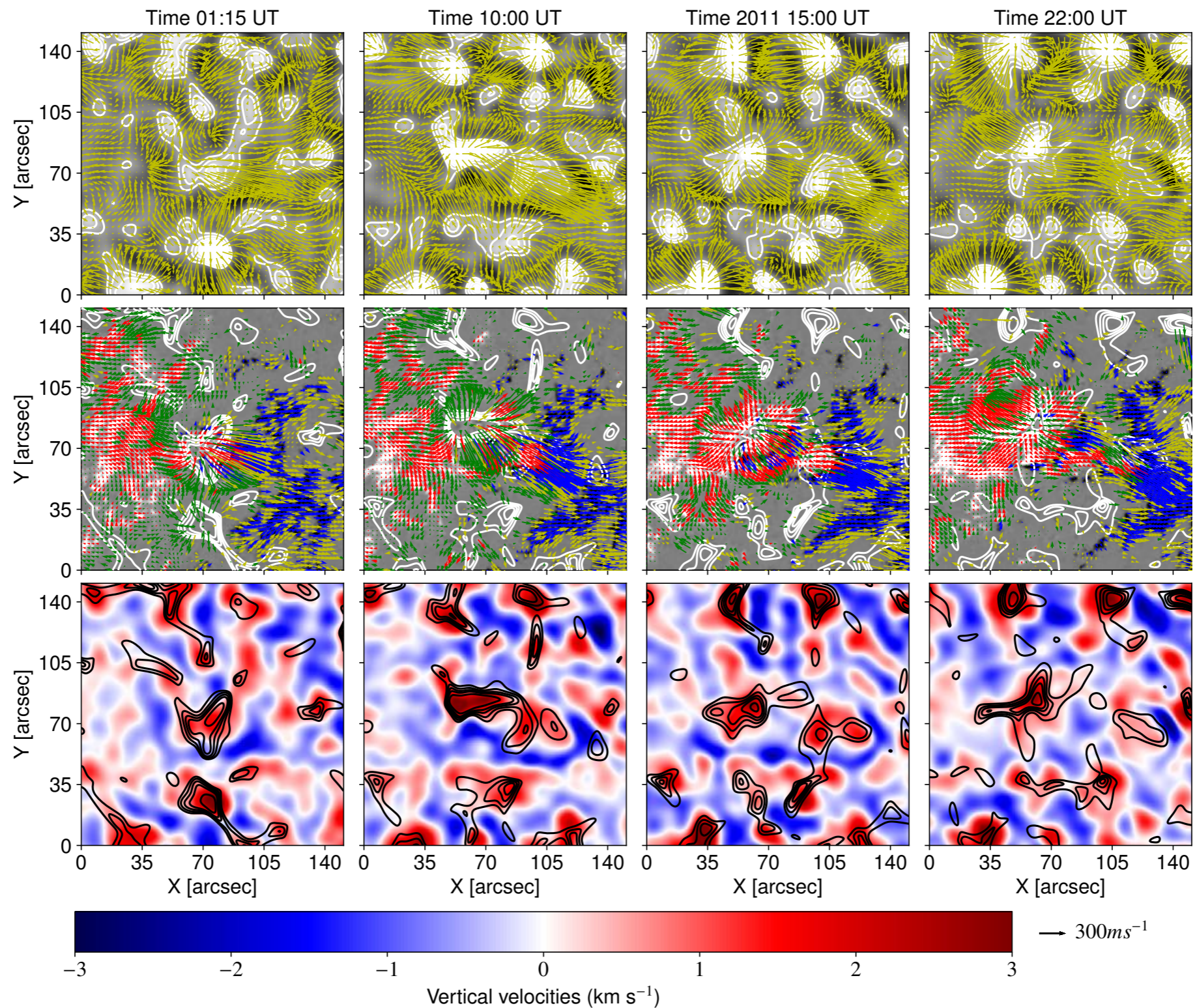
**My main topic!!!**

★ From LCT we can infer plasma dynamics due to proper motions detected and calculated from the intensity variations of the images

**Starting to learn!!**

★ Inversion of Stokes parameter techniques let us analyze the response of certain spectral lines to variations of temperature, magnetic field vector, doppler velocity among others

# Flow field temporal evolution

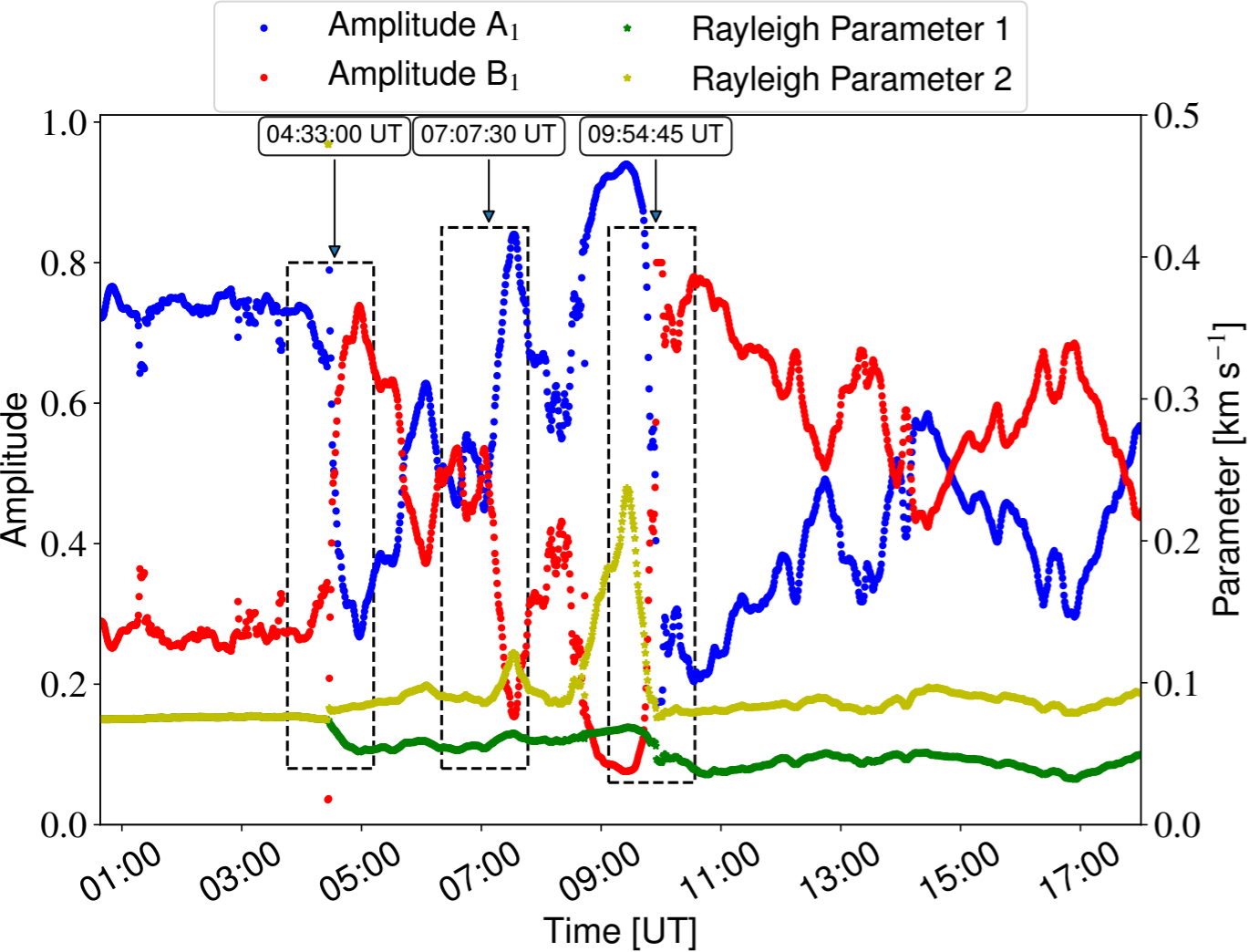


**We applied local correlation tracking (LCT) to the study of the dynamics of plasma as well as magnetic elements related to AR 11190.**

# Flow field temporal evolution

$$f(v, \sigma_{R_1}) + f(v, \sigma_{R_2}) = A_1 \cdot \frac{v}{\sigma_{R_1}^2} \exp\left(\frac{-v^2}{2\sigma_{R_1}^2}\right) + B_1 \cdot \frac{v}{\sigma_{R_2}^2} \exp\left(\frac{-v^2}{2\sigma_{R_2}^2}\right),$$

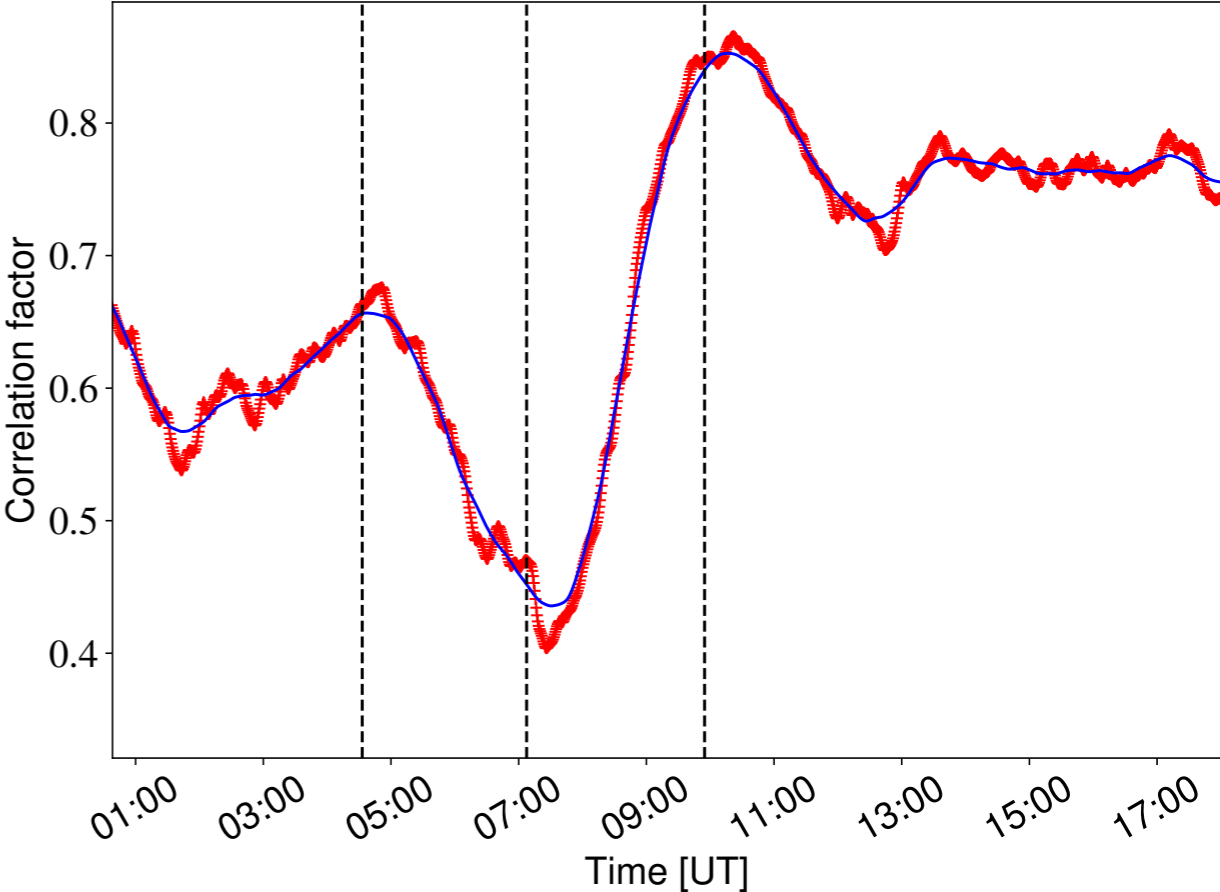
Eq 1: Sum of two rayleigh distributions



# Assumptions

$$f(v, \sigma_{R_3}) + f(v, \mu_G, \sigma_G) = A_2 \cdot \frac{v}{\sigma_{R_3}^2} \exp\left(\frac{-v^2}{2\sigma_{R_3}^2}\right) + \frac{B_2}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_G} \exp\left(\frac{-(v - \mu_G)^2}{2\sigma_G^2}\right).$$

Eq 2: Sum of one rayleigh distribution plus a gaussian distribution





# Going to small scales...

Going into the new research

## Gregor campaign observation September 18-29, 2017

### Observing team:

- ◆ Dominik Utz (P. I.)
- ◆ Peter Gömöry
- ◆ Christoph Kuckein
- ◆ Horst Balthasar
- ◆ Norbert Magyar
- ◆ Jose Ivan Campos Rozo
- ◆ Stefan Hofmeister
- ◆ Otmar Kühner
- ◆ Thomas Keller (technician)

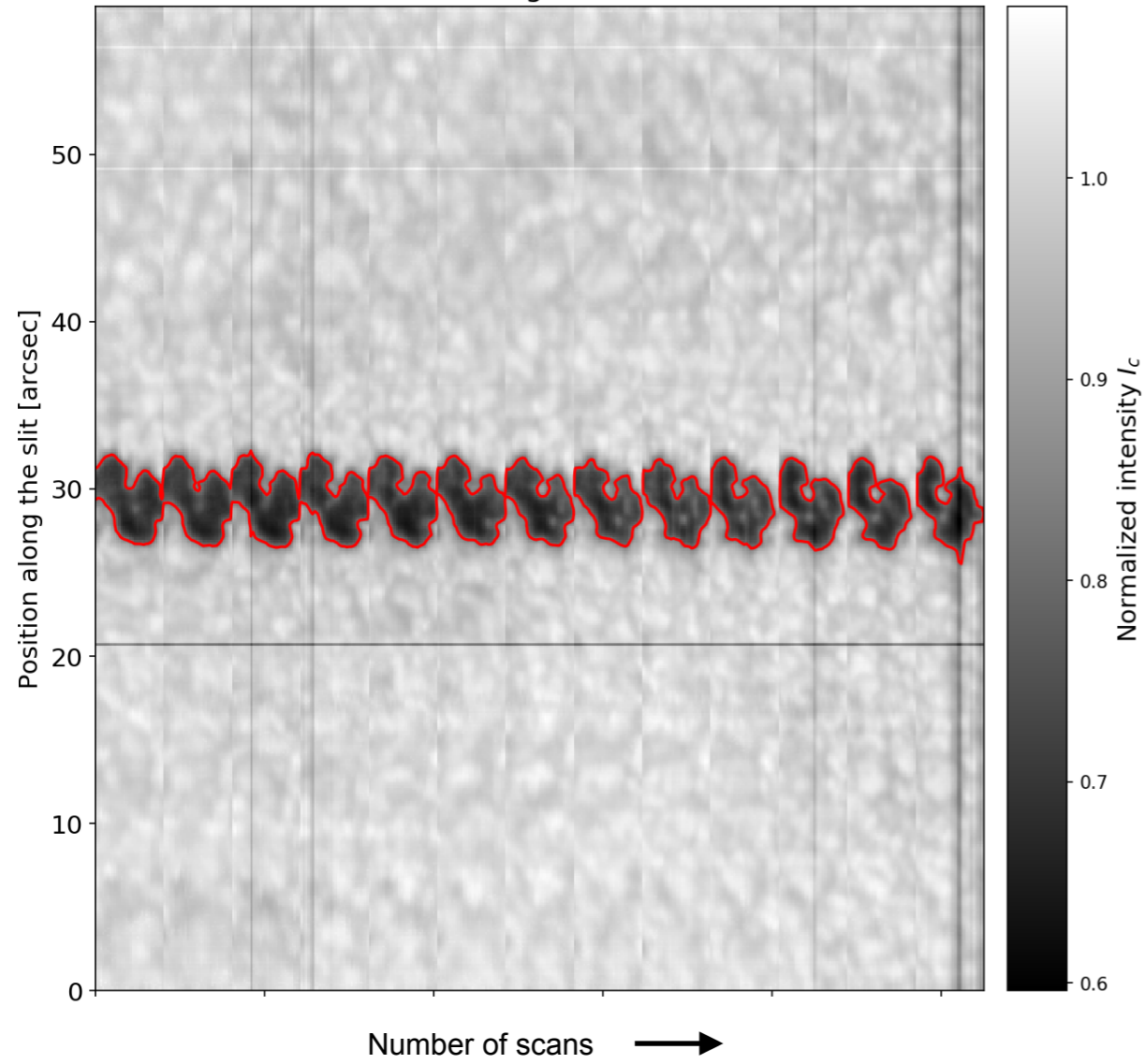
### Collaboration team:

- ◆ Sergio Gonzalez Manrique
- ◆ Meetu Verma
- ◆ Carsten Denker
- ◆ Judith Palacios
- ◆ Julius Koza
- ◆ Kilian Krikova
- ◆ Luis Bellot Rubio
- ◆ Santiago Vargas Dominguez

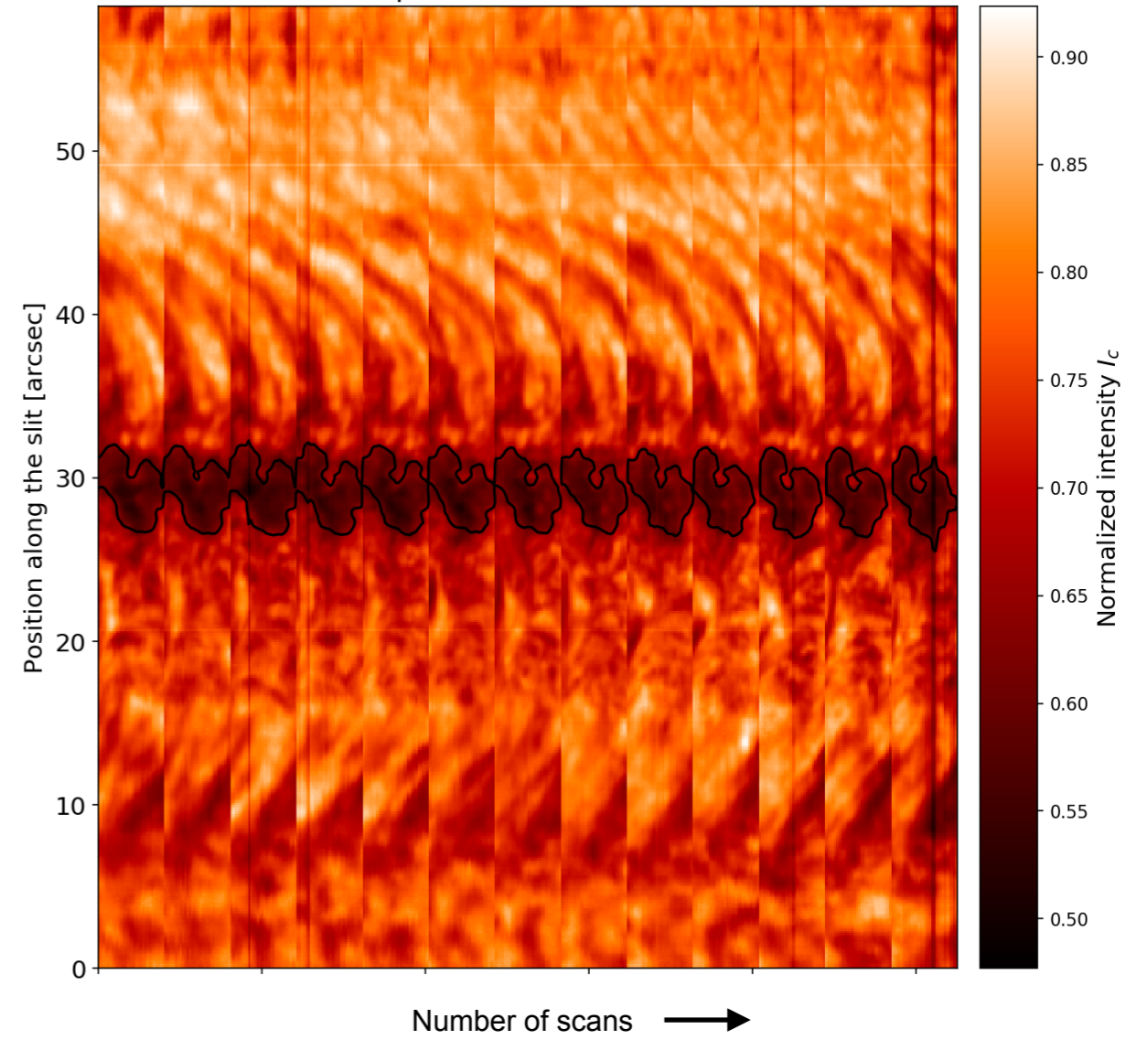


# GRIS: GREGOR Infrared Spectrograph

Continuum image at 2017-09-28

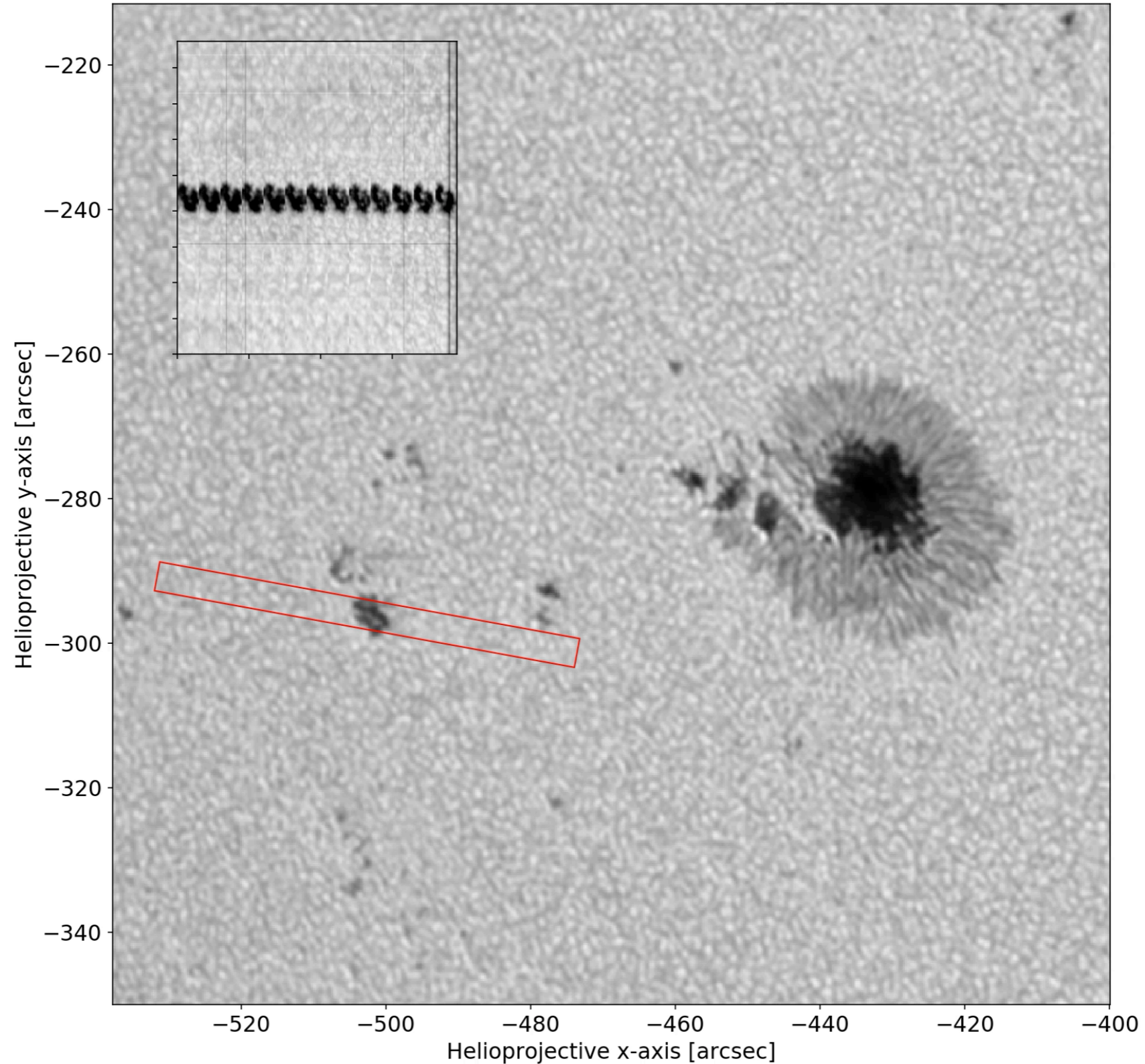


He I triplet (Core) at 2017-09-28



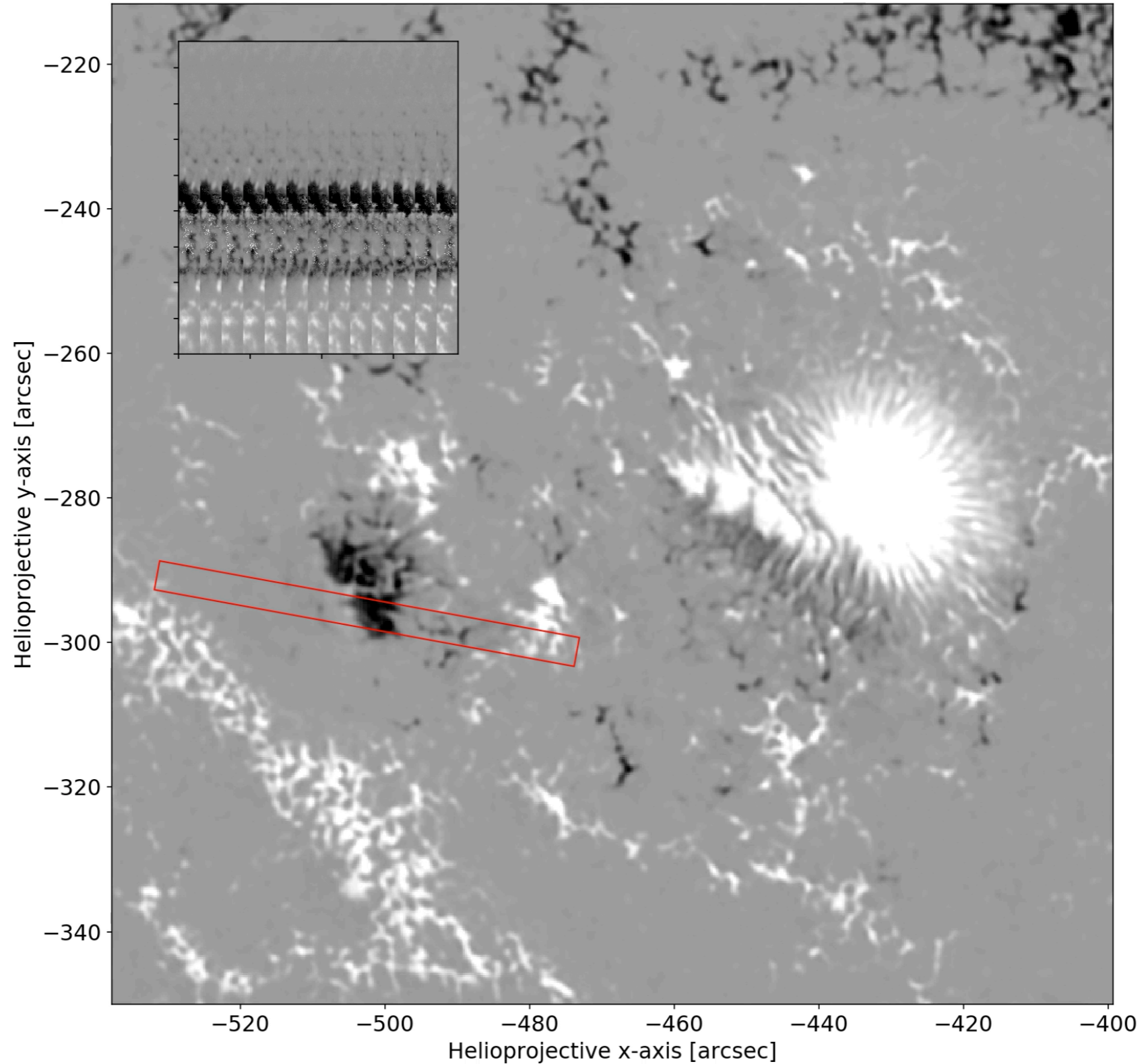
# Coalignment of GRIS data and HMI/SDO data set

HMI Continuum 2017-09-28 08:44:01 UTC



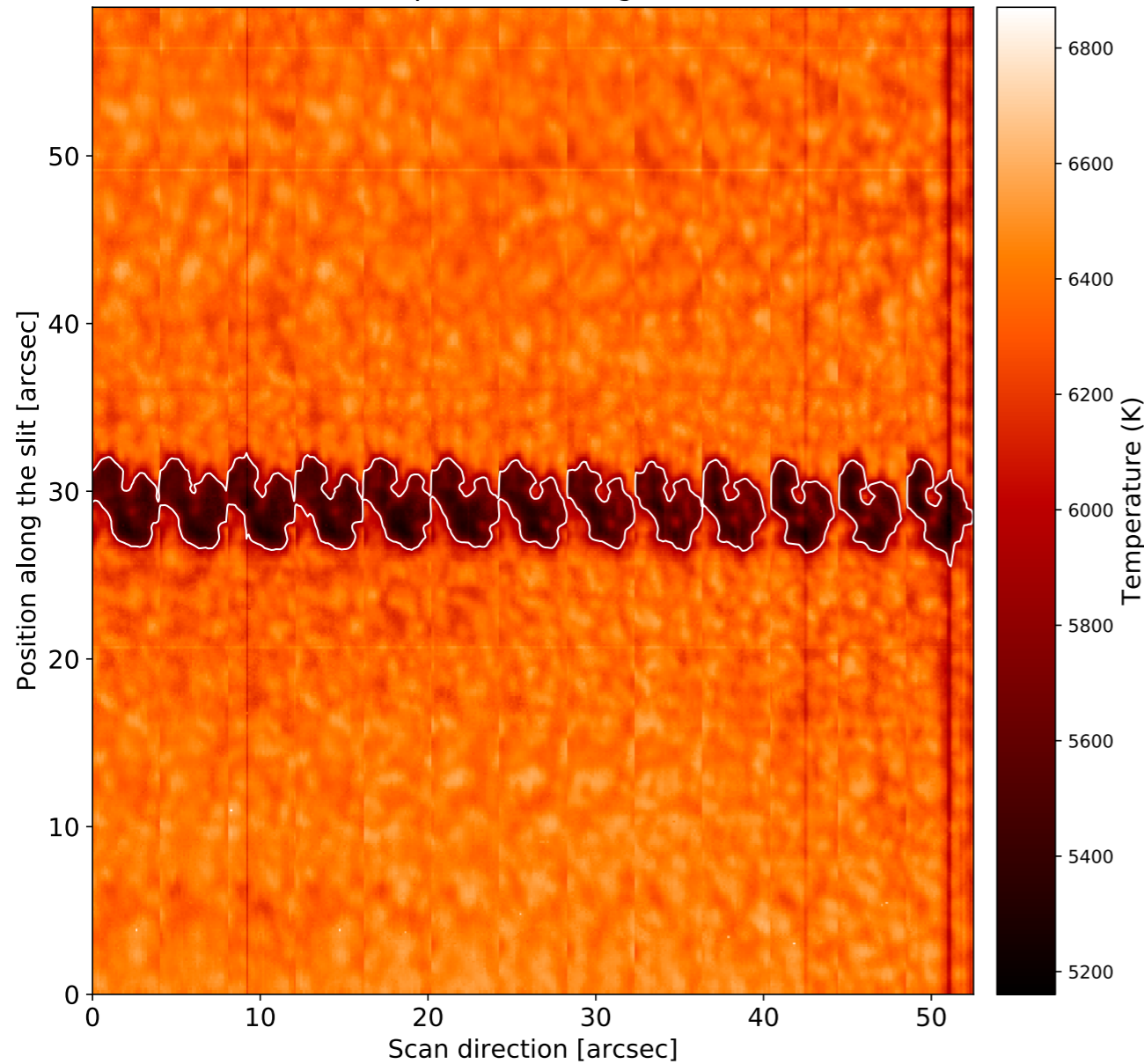
# Coalignment of GRIS data and HMI/SDO data set

HMI LOS magnetogram 2017-09-28 08:45:31 UTC

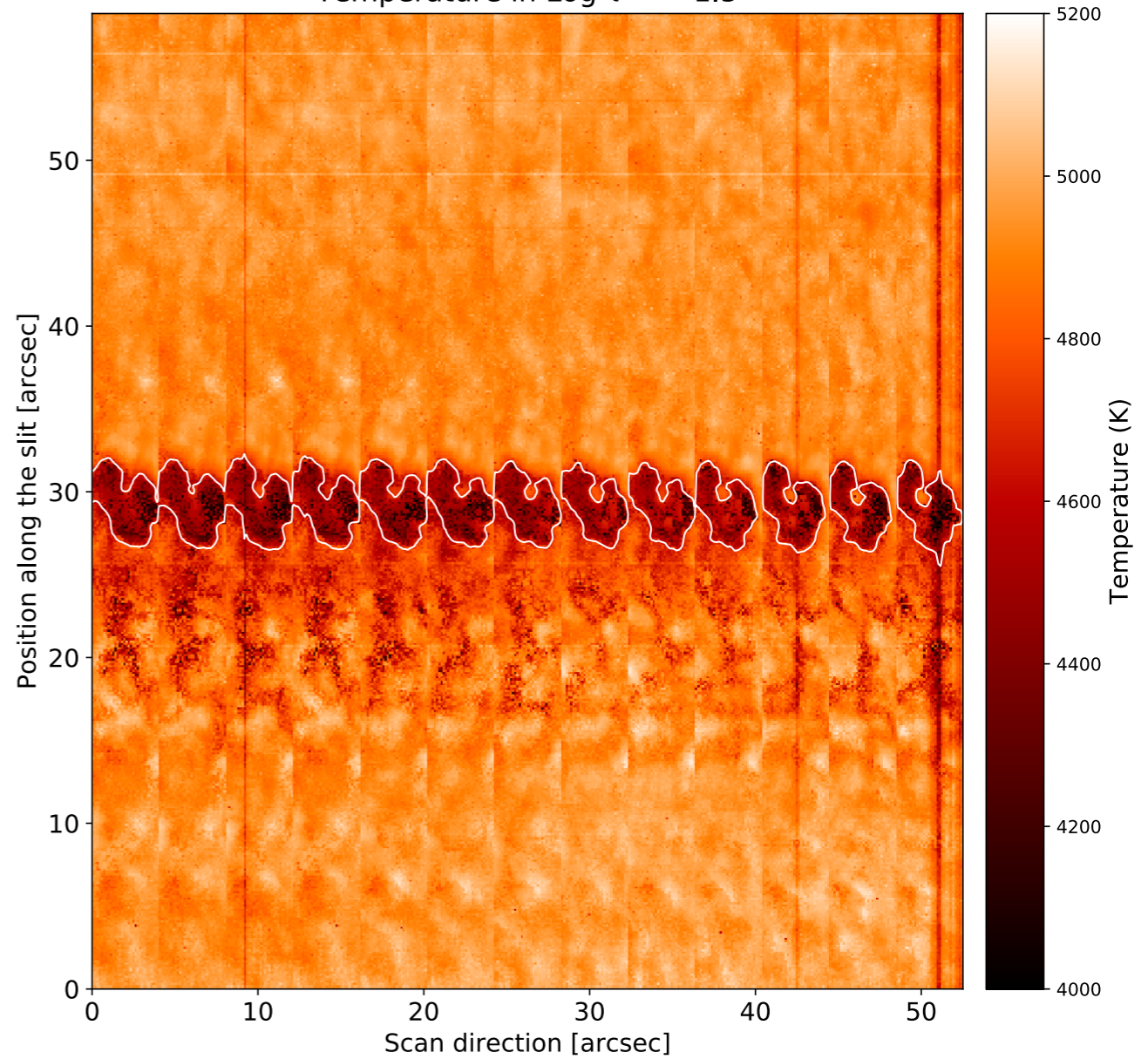


# First results for the Stokes parameters inversions

Temperature in Log  $\tau = 0$



Temperature in Log  $\tau = -1.5$

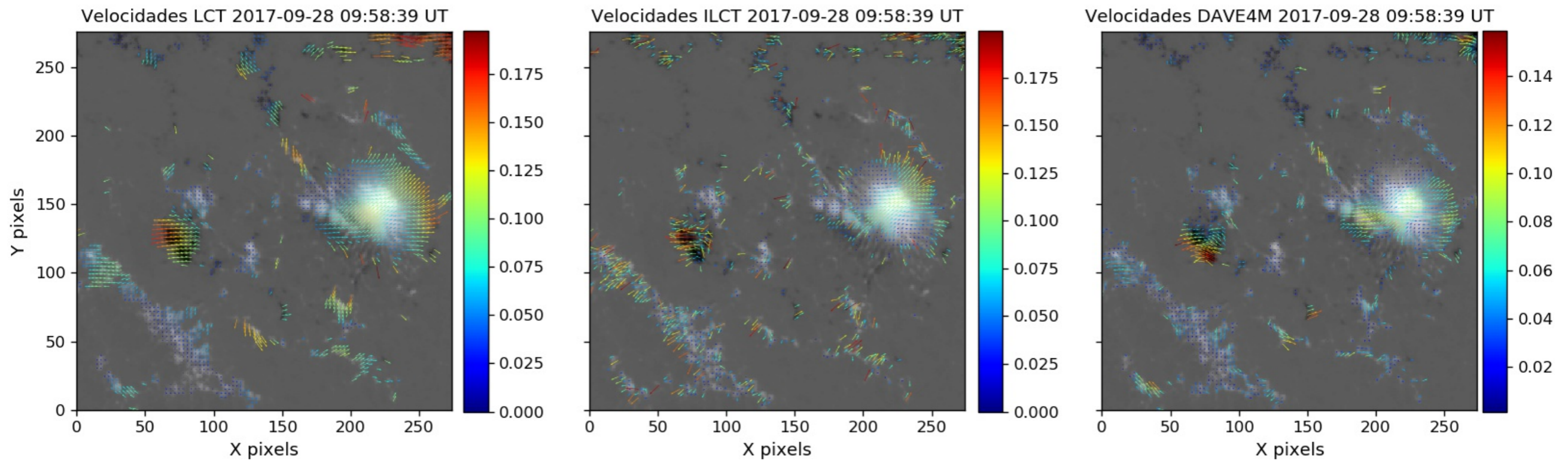


# Future work

LCT can not solve very well magnetic field horizontal motions  
Working now in one a Python's adaptation to the ILCT code  
(Applying the Induction equation)  
Stay tuned (It is al ready in the oven)

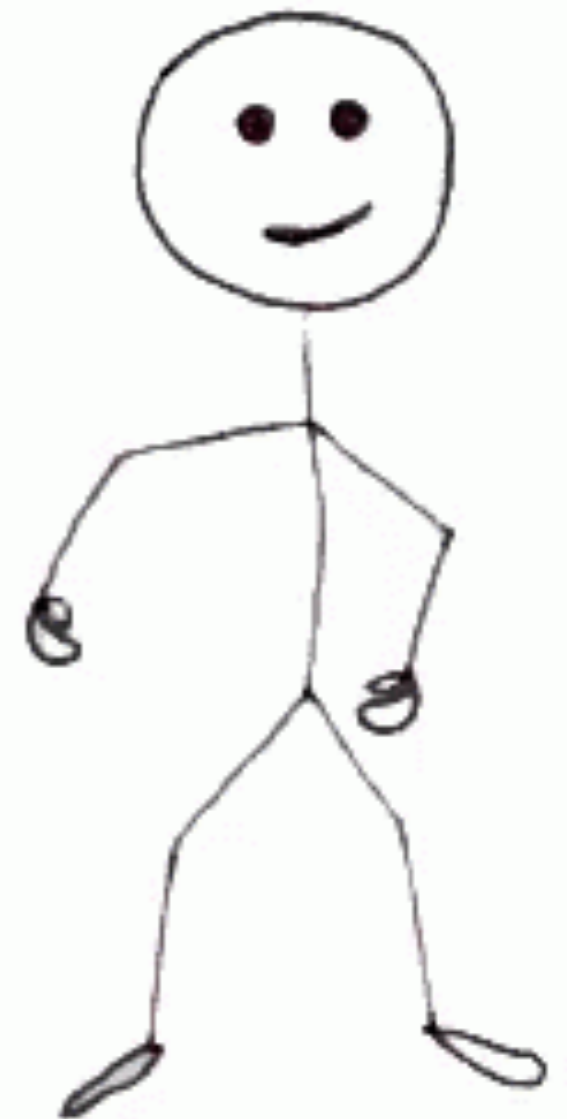


# Comparison between LCT, ILCT, and DAVE4VM (All of them working very well in Python)



**Thank you for your attention**

**This is  
my  
thank you  
dance!**







Solar and moon phases representation from the Colombian indigen cultures (Chibchas indigens)