

THEMIS spectropolarimetry of quiescent prominences

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Lomnický Peak Observatory



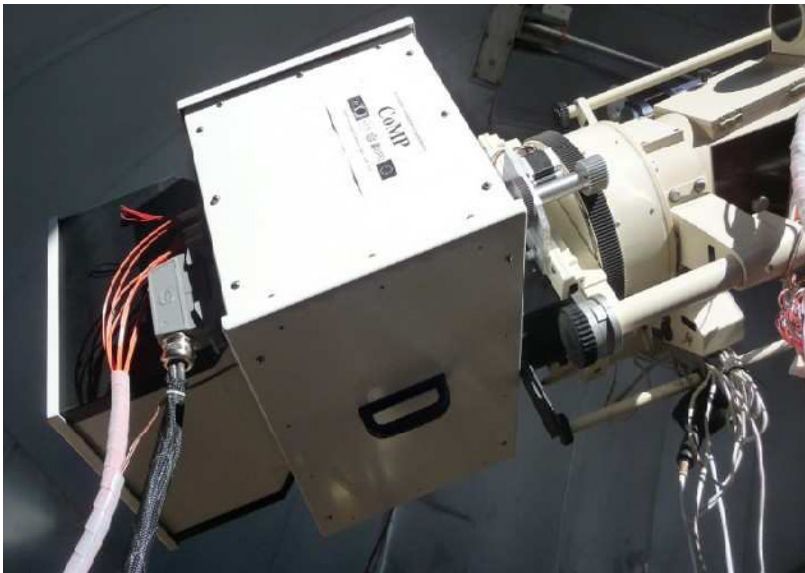
- 2633 m above sea level
- the 2nd highest peak of the High Tatras mountain in the Northern Slovakia
- in operation since 1962
- equipped with twin co-pointed 20-cm Zeiss coronagraphs
- past dedication:
patrol observation of prominences and emission corona in the green coronal line Fe XIV 530.3 nm



Coronal Multichannel Polarimeter (CoMP-S) at 20-cm Zeiss coronagraph



- 2D wide-field polarimeter for VIS and near-IR emission lines of prominences and corona
- core: tunable Lyot filter with polarimeter
- expected deliverables: 2D full Stokes I, Q, U, V
- May of 2013: start of regular observations of prominences in VIS

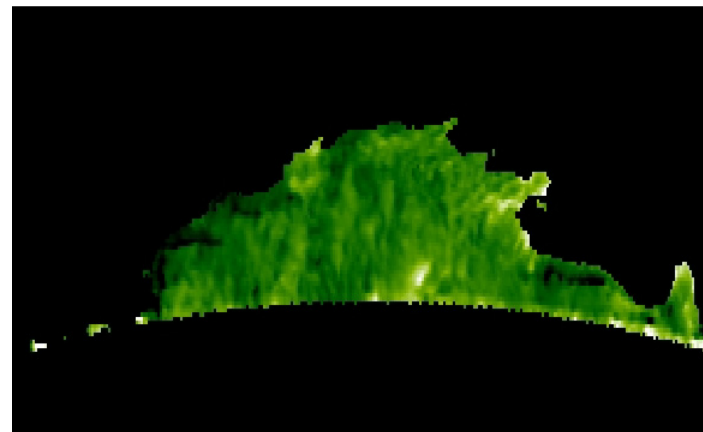
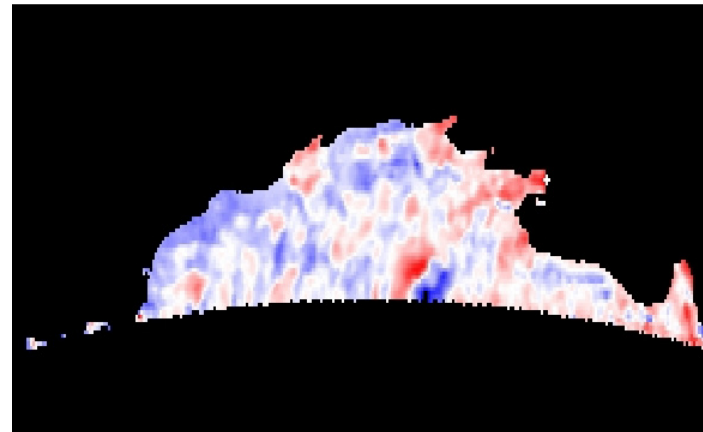
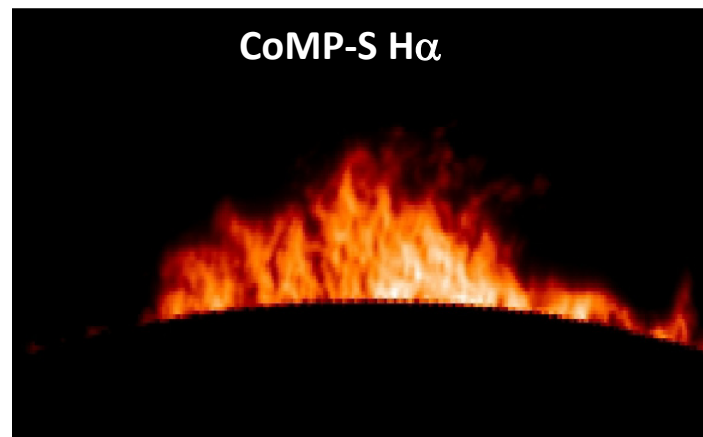


- prefilters available for prominence observations in:
 - He I 587.6 nm D₃
 - H α 656.3 nm
 - Ca II 854.2 nm
 - He I 1083.0 nm
- current status: deployment and testing a new camera module with new optics and cameras for VIS and IR

- taken during HOP 186
„Mass loading of quiescent prominences from multi-wavelength observations“
PI: P. Schwartz
- a quiescent prominence on 20 October 2012 at 07:09 UT
- H α profile scanned in 11 wavelength settings, only Stokes I
- total scan time: 20.75 s
- wavelength steps
core: $\pm 0.1 \text{ \AA}$, wings: $\pm 0.2 \text{ \AA}$
- FWHM of filter: 0.45 \AA
- post-facto 4×4 pixel binning, final sampling: 1.3 arcsec/px
- Gaussian fitting of 11 samples of H α profiles through formula:

$$f(\lambda) = A \exp\left\{-\frac{(\lambda - \lambda_c)^2}{2w^2}\right\}$$

- derived parameters:
 - Gaussian amplitude A
 - Dopplershift of λ_c
 - Gaussian halfwidth w



Example of observation and results

Gaussian amplitude

Dopplershifts: $\pm 12 \text{ km s}^{-1}$

Gaussian halfwidths: $0.2 - 0.45 \text{ \AA}$

Coordinated observation of quiescent prominences in the $H\alpha$ and He I D_3 lines

- main instruments involved: THEMIS and CoMP-S
- observing campaign supported through SOLARNET access program
- campaign duration: July 28 - August 7, 2014
- aims:
 - to infer spectropolarimetric characteristics and magnetic structure of quiescent prominences
 - to acquire reference data for CoMP-S calibration
 - merging CoMP-S 2D spectropolarimetric imagery with THEMIS high-spectral-resolution spectropolarimetry



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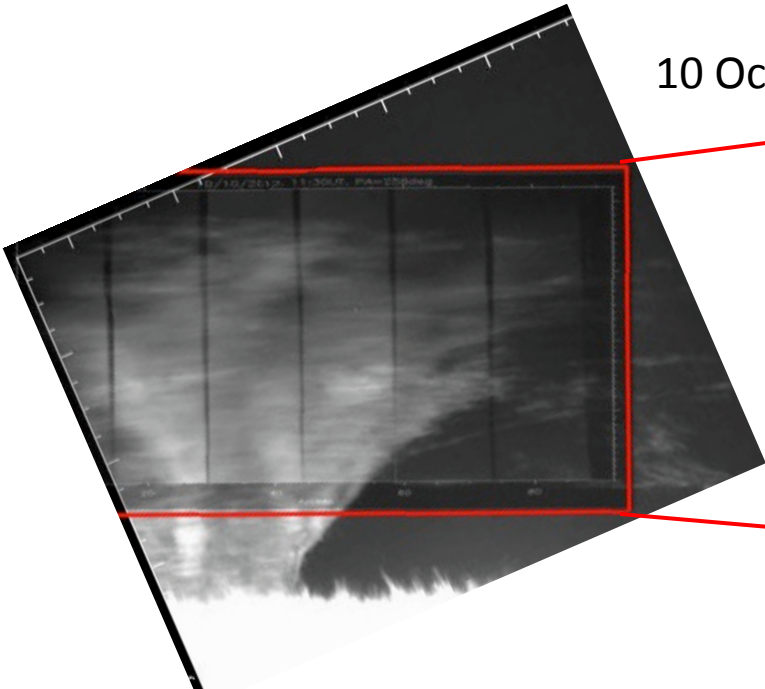
- THEMIS – dedicated to measurements of solar magnetic fields, in particular filaments and prominences
- “its 90-cm primary is superb polished”
(M. Faurobert, Toulouse 2014)
- installation of adaptive optics in 2015-2016



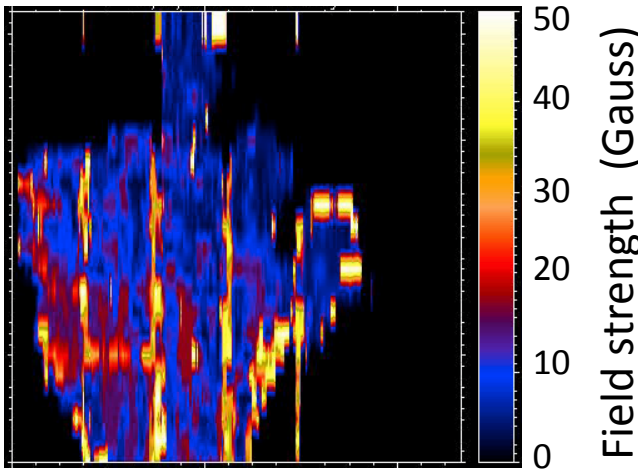
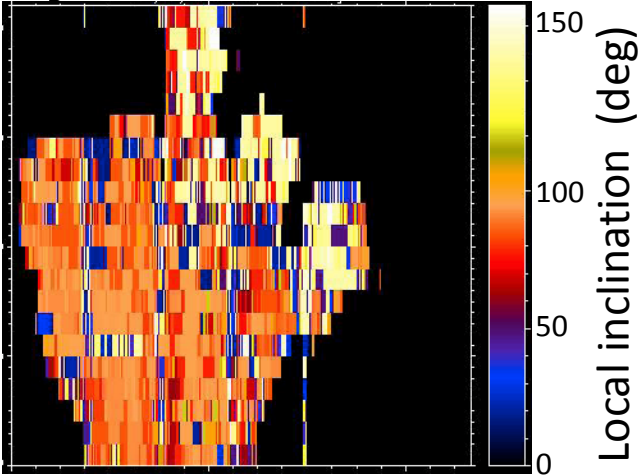
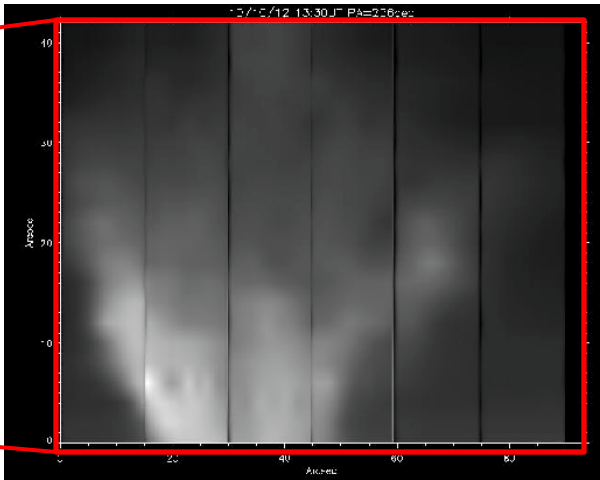
Example of observation and results

Hinode/SOT Ca II H

10 Oct 2012



THEMIS He I D3



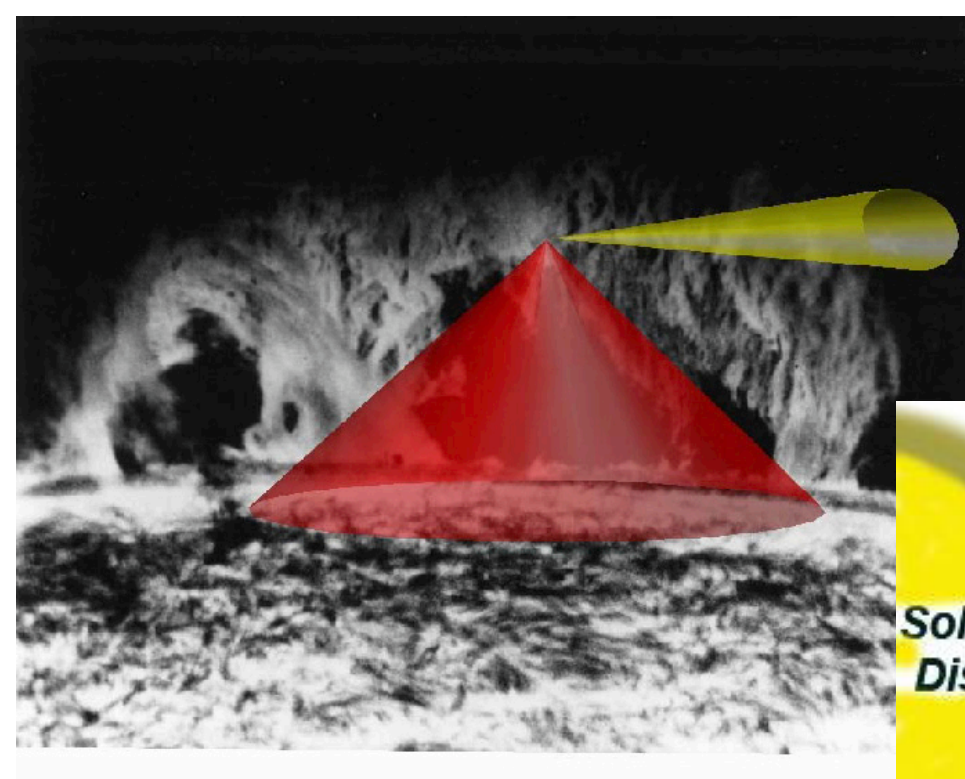
Aims of the talk

To provide a brief overview of:

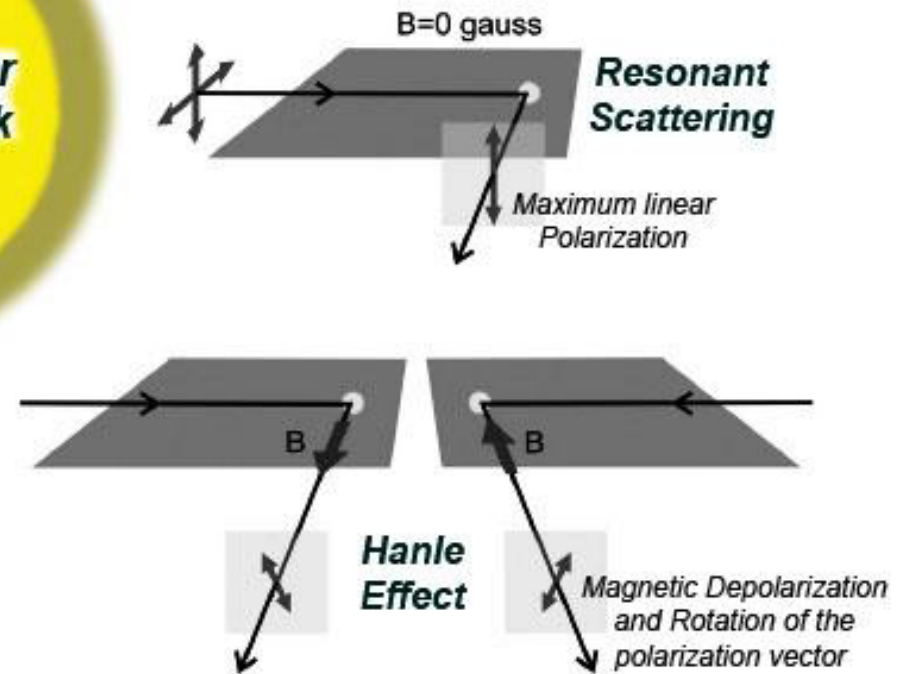
- 3 selected datasets out of 16 obtained from THEMIS spectropolarimetry of prominences in the $H\alpha$ and He I D_3 lines,
- results of PCA inversion of THEMIS spectropolarimetry in He I D_3 ,
- plans for testing reliability of magnetic field parameters inferred by the inversion.

Hanle effect

modification of the linearly polarized scattered radiation by the magnetic field



90° Scattering



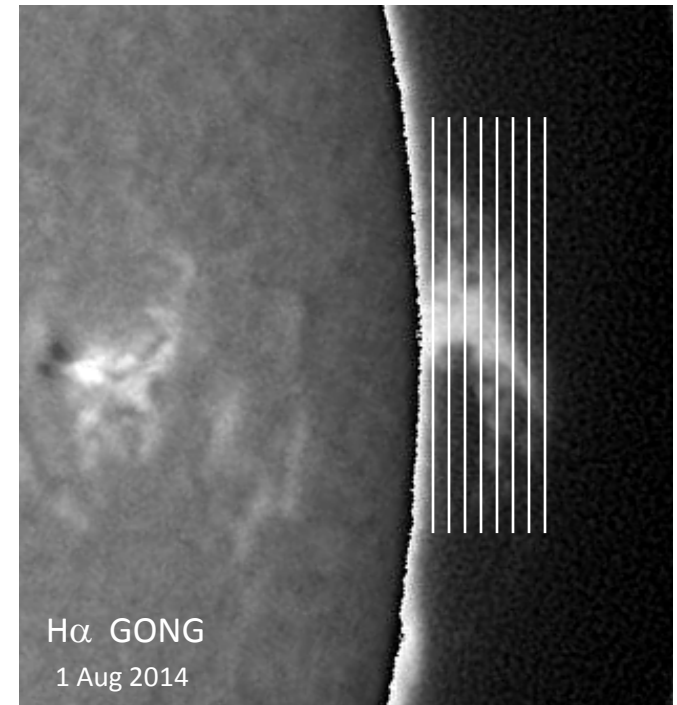
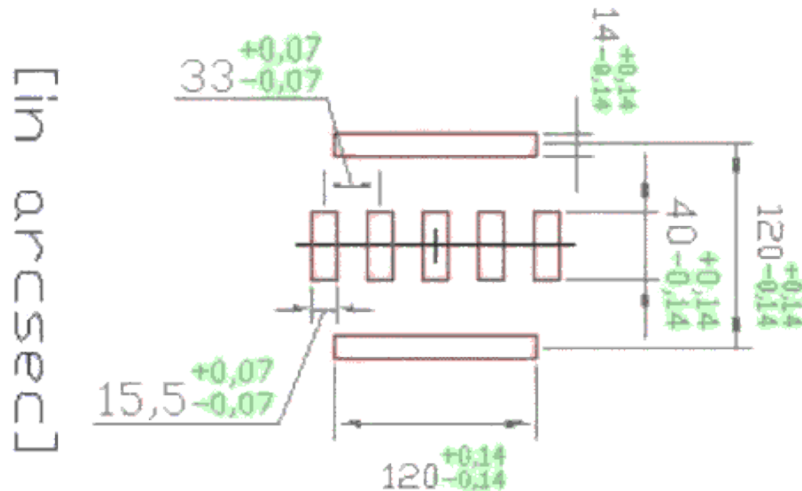
- sensitive to weak fields < 10 G
- mag. field depolarizes scattered radiation and modifies orientation of its polarization
- stronger field invokes larger depolarization and rotation of the polarization vector

The 90° scattering case in the absence (top panel) and in the presence (bottom panels) of a deterministic magnetic field.

THEMIS observing procedure

- MTR long-slit spectrograph with the slit width of 1 arcsec
- $H\alpha$ and He I D_3 observed sequentially
- the spectrograph slit oriented parallel to the limb
- pre-slit Semel's mask at the F1 focus before the polarimeter
 - to ensure the co-spatiality of both orthogonal-polarization images
 - trade-offs are the necessity of scanning along the slit to fill the regions hidden by the mask and post-facto image reconstruction
- double scanning in directions perpendicular and parallel to the slit
- typical scan steps:
 - along the slit: 15 arcsec (typically 1 step)
 - perpendicular to the slit: 2 arcsec (typically 10 - 40 steps)
- typical scan duration: 1.5 – 2.5 hours

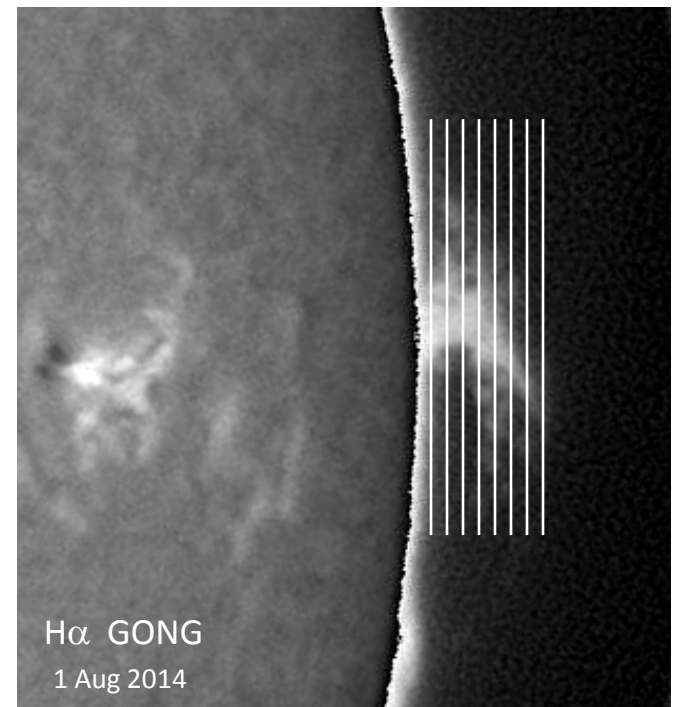
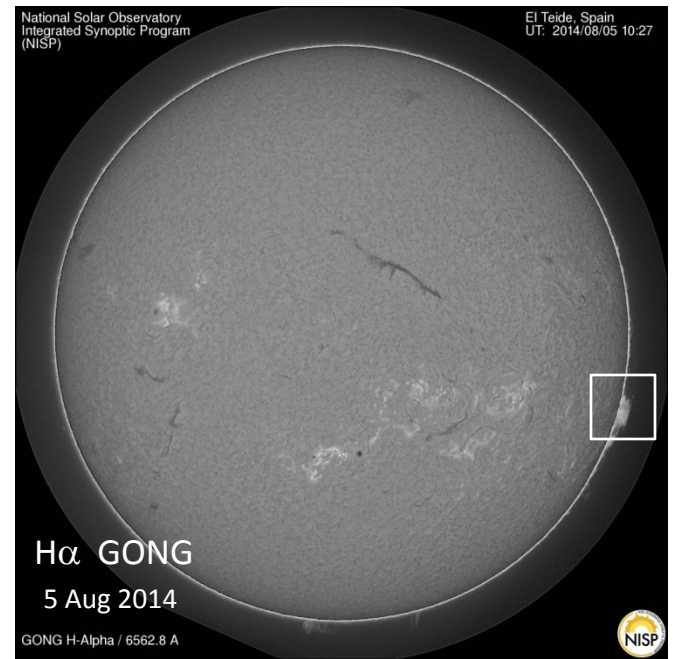
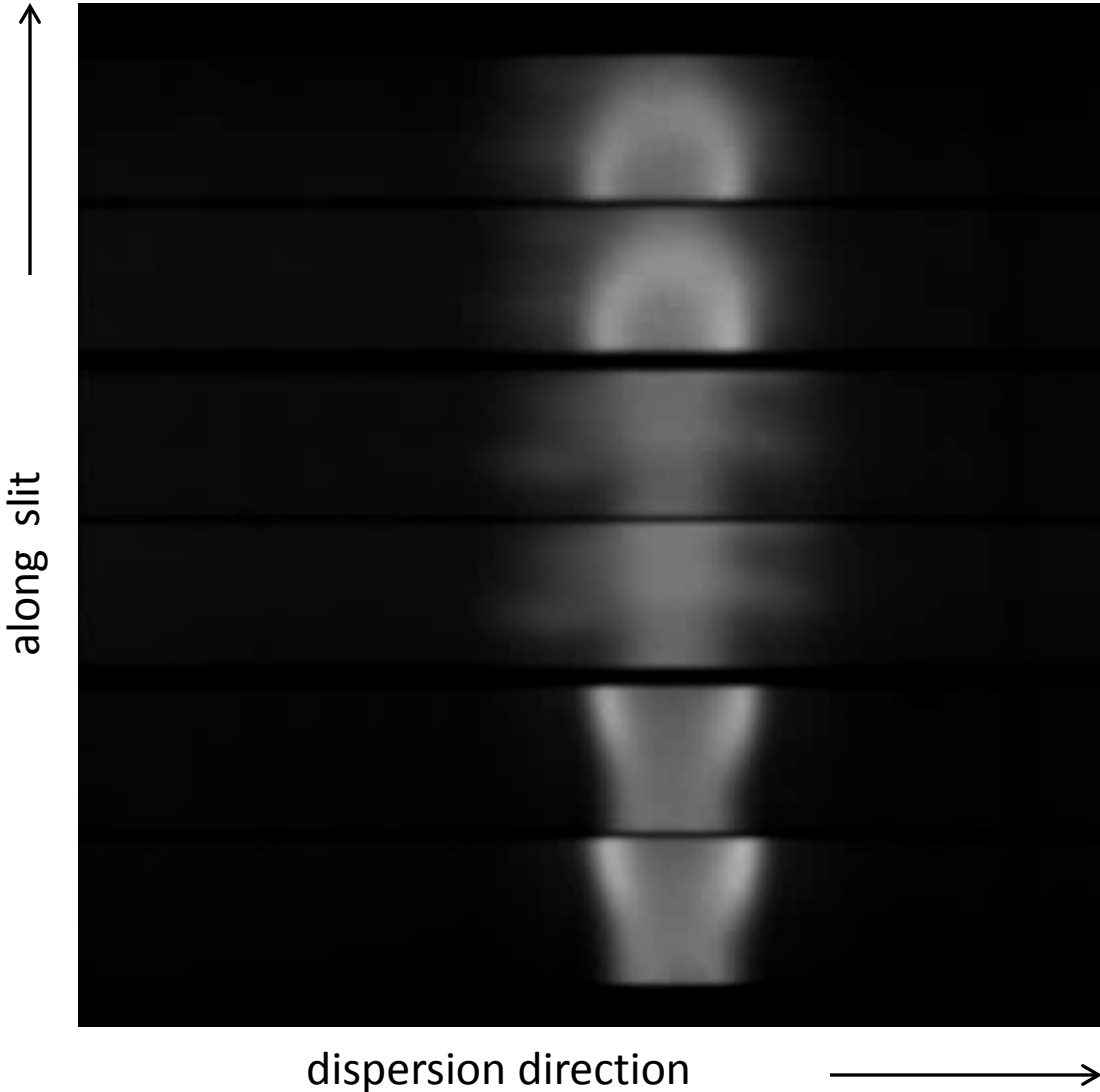
Semel's mask



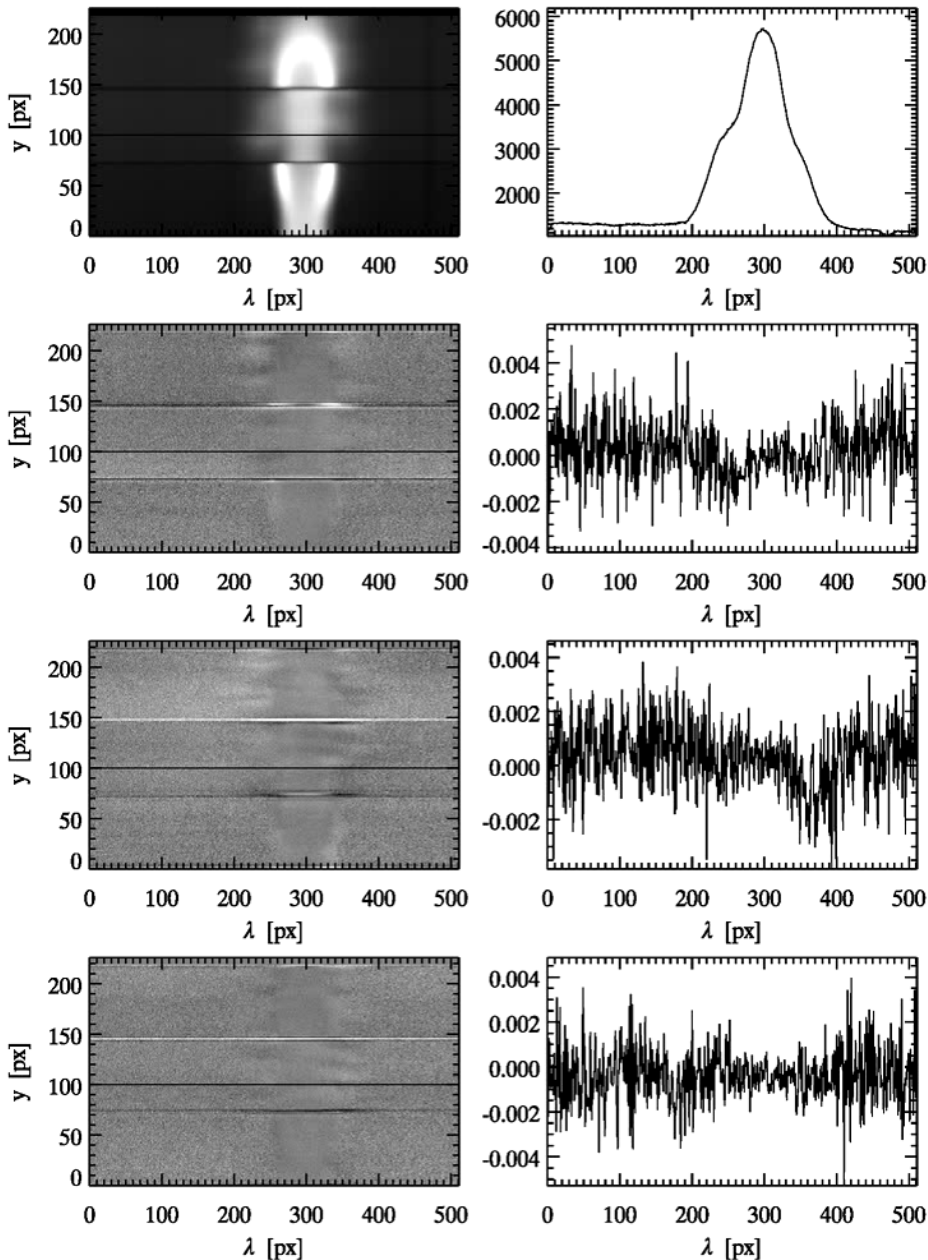
Examples of THEMIS prominence observations in $H\alpha$ and He I D_3

Observation in H α from 5 Aug 2014

raw data



Observation in H α from 5 Aug 2014 - reduced data

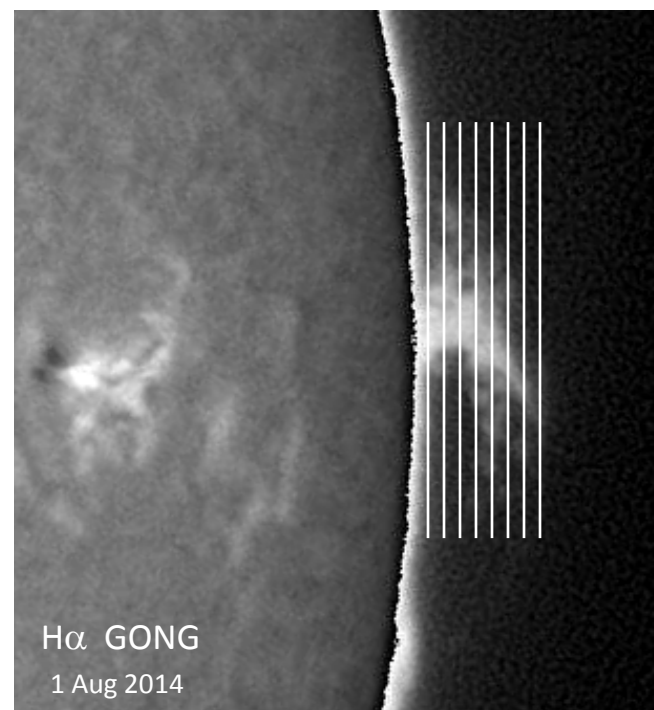
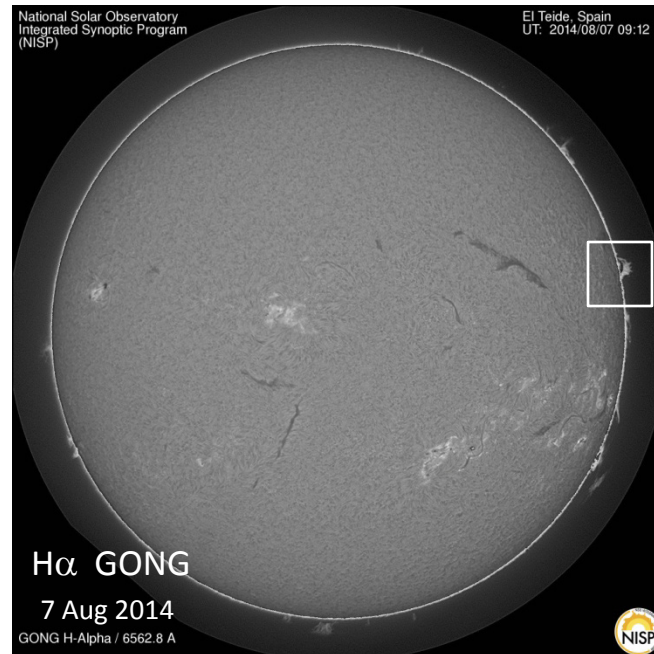
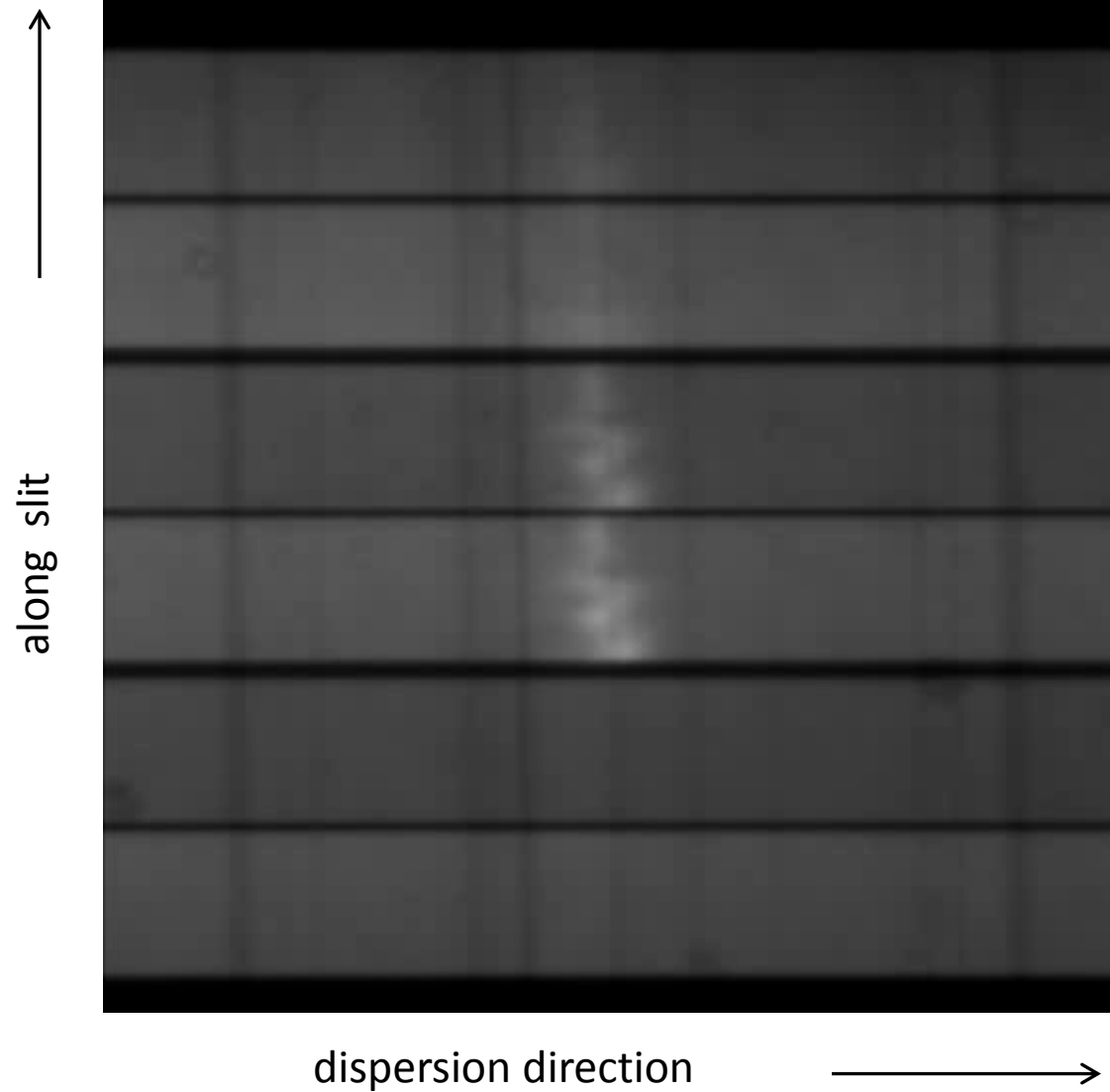


- case of a bright prominence
- saturated H α core with central reversal
- optically thick plasma with many scattering processes along line of sight resulting in **depolarized desert**

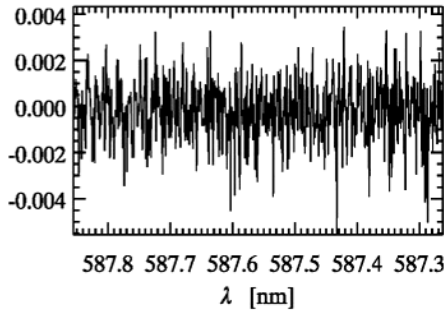
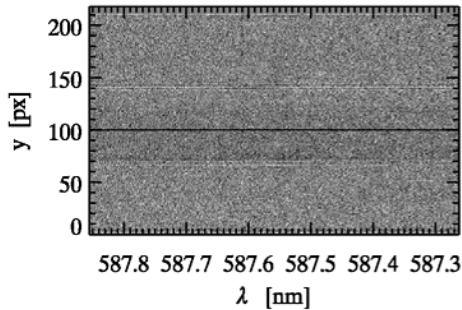
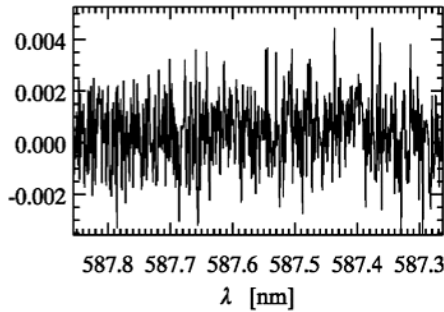
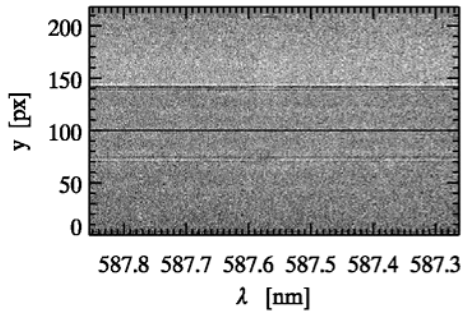
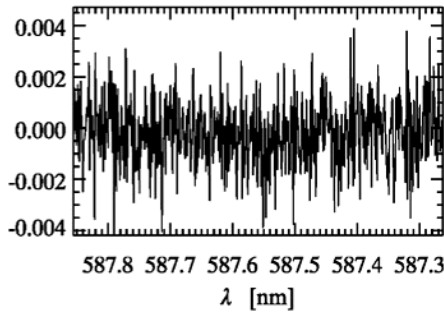
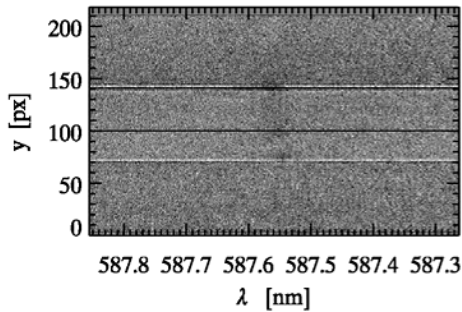
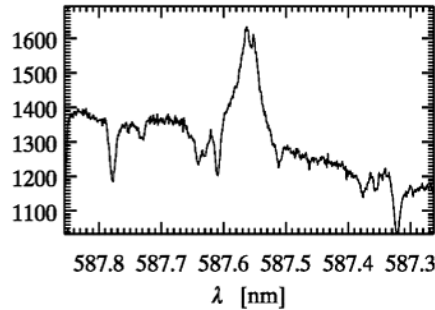
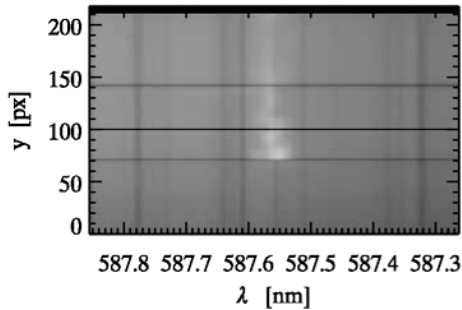
Upshot

Too bright prominence is not a right target for H α spectropolarimetry.

Observation in He I D₃ from 7 Aug 2014 raw data

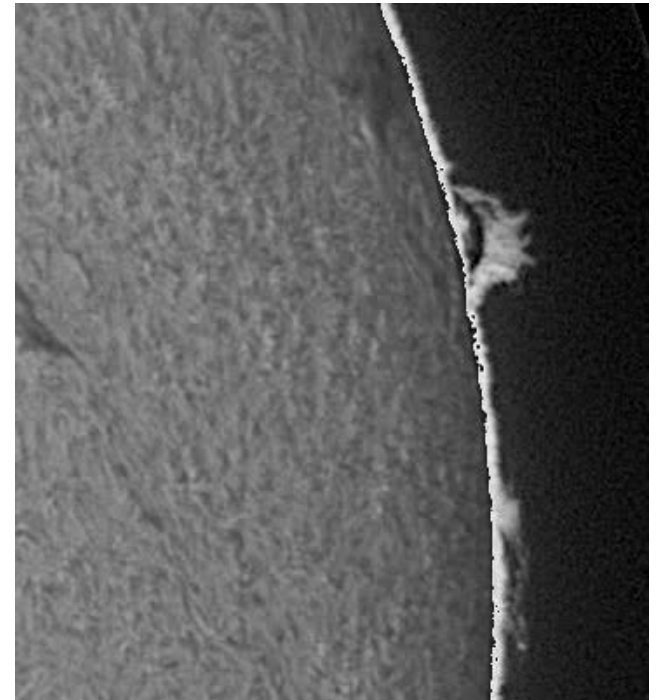


Observation in He I D₃ from 7 Aug 2014 - reduced data



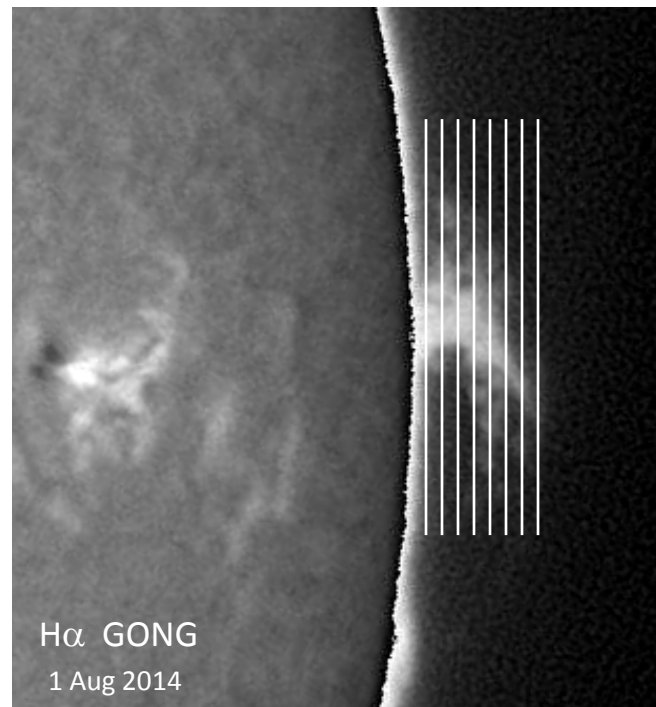
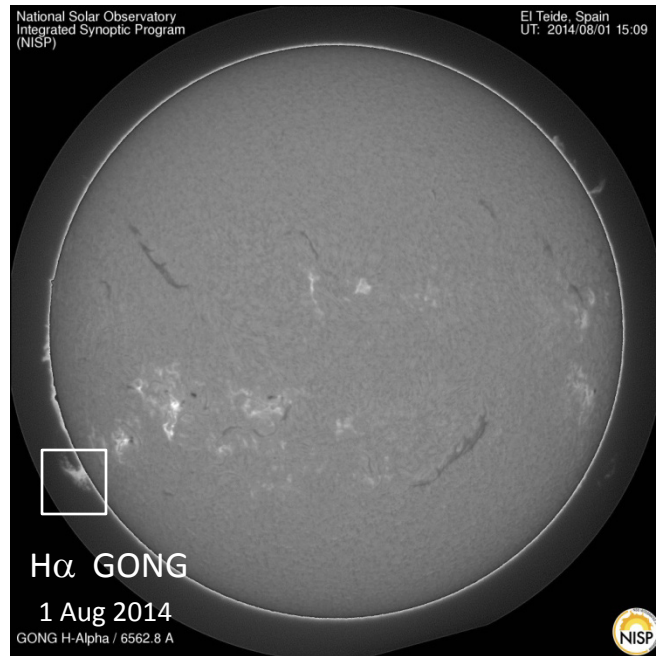
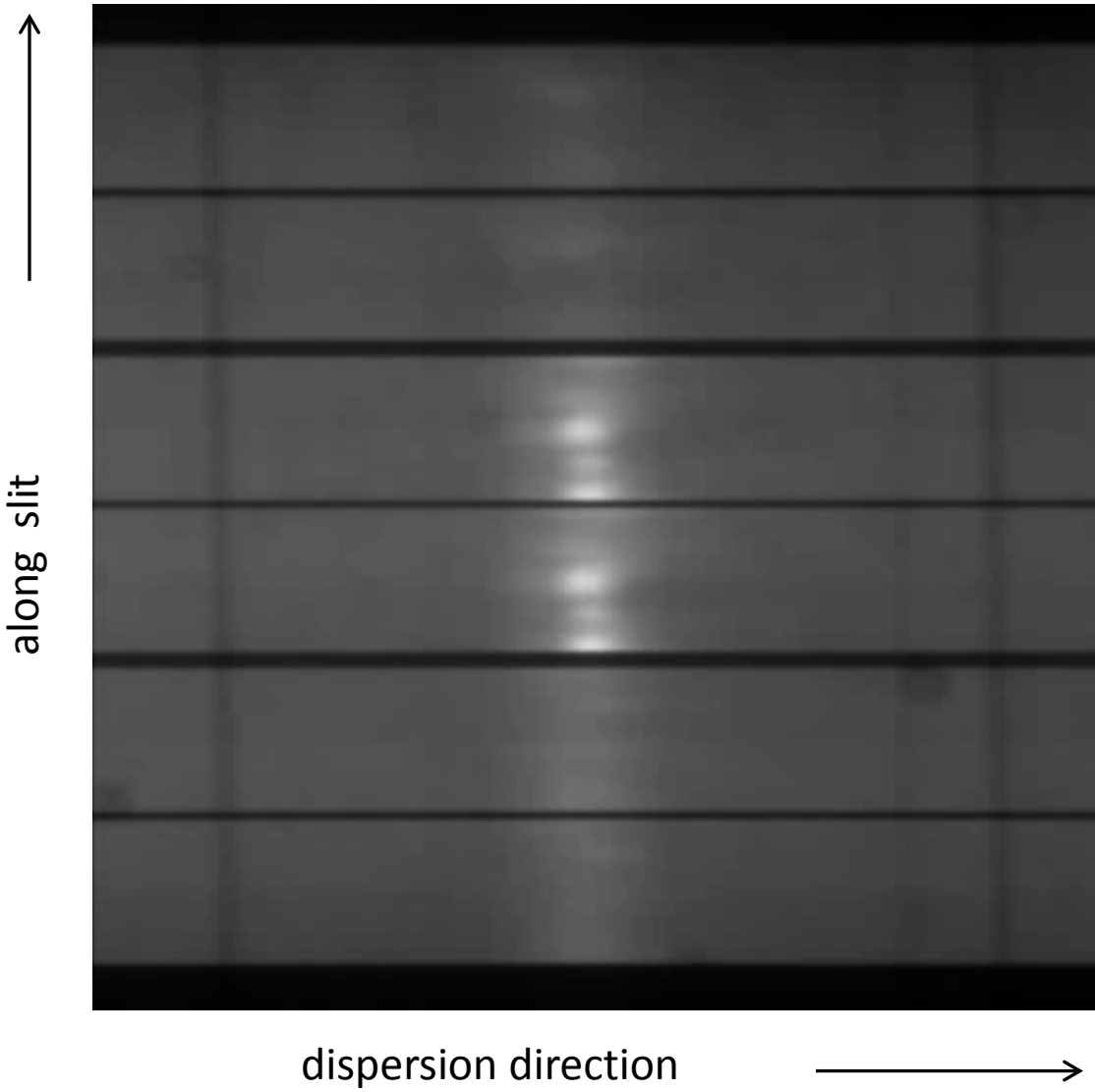
- case of a moderately bright prominence
- clear polarization signal in Stokes profiles is missing
- He I D₃ is a doublet
- trend of background?
- vigorous dynamics seen as large Dopplershifts

GONG H α

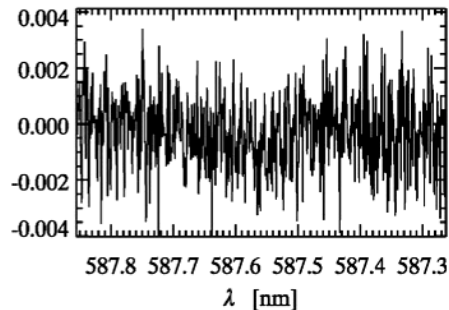
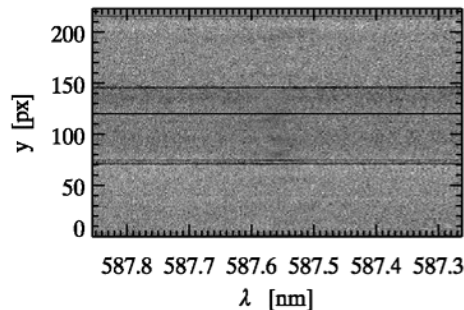
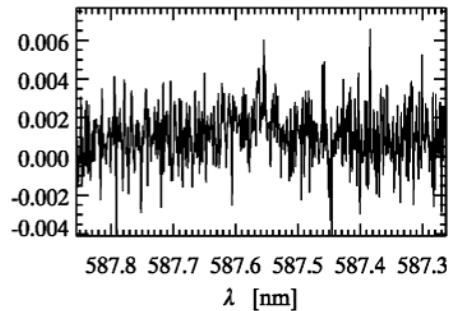
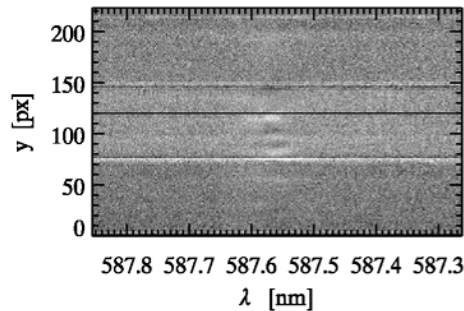
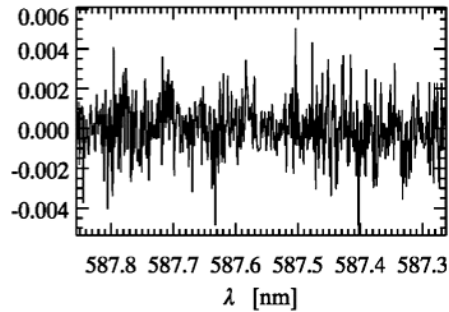
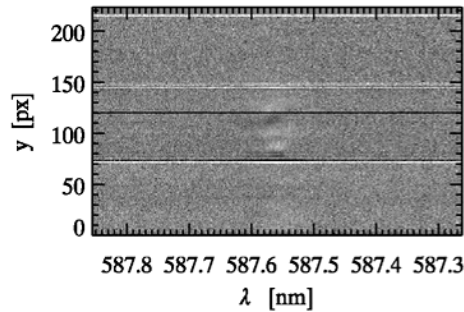
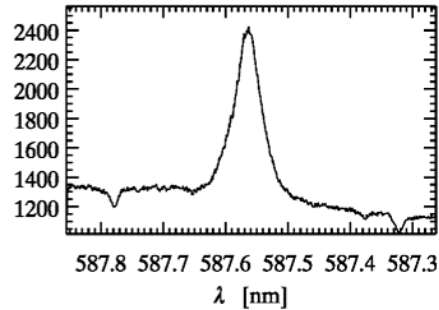
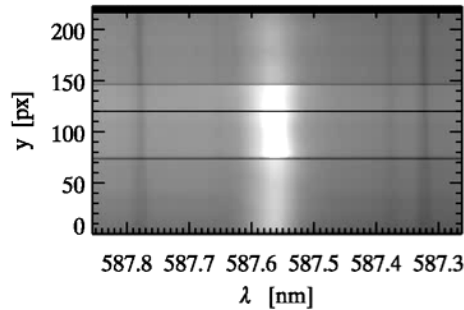


**THEMIS prominence observation
in He I D₃ on 1 Aug 2014**

Observation in He I D₃ from 1 Aug 2014 raw data

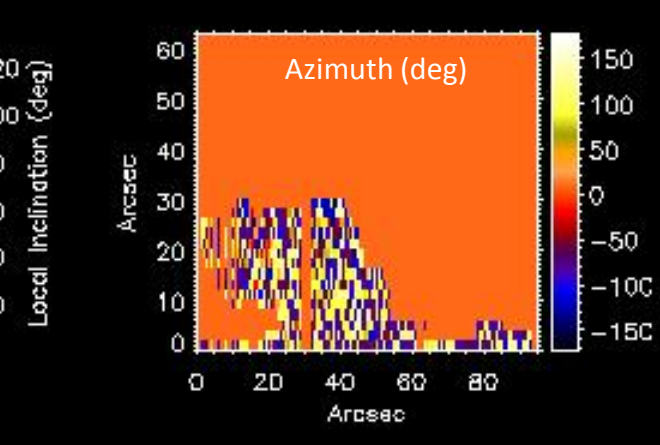
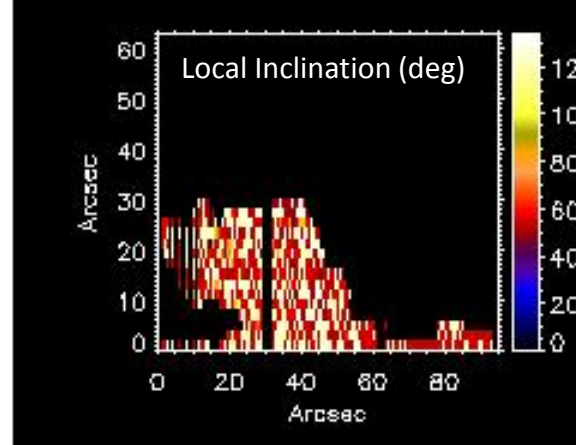
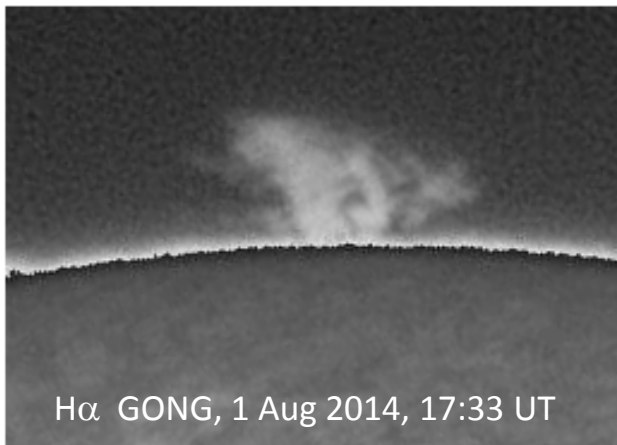
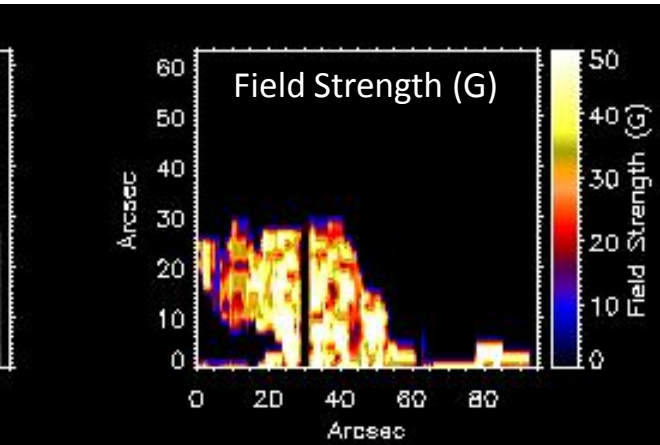
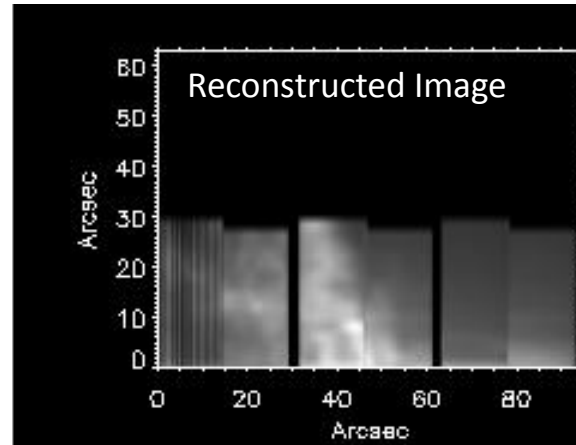
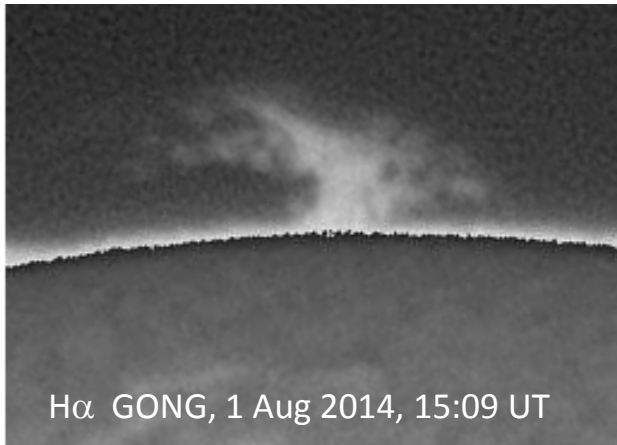


Observation in He I D₃ from 1 Aug 2014 - reduced data



- very weak or almost no polarization signal in Stokes profiles
- just bad luck
- trend of background after reduction by DeepStokes package?

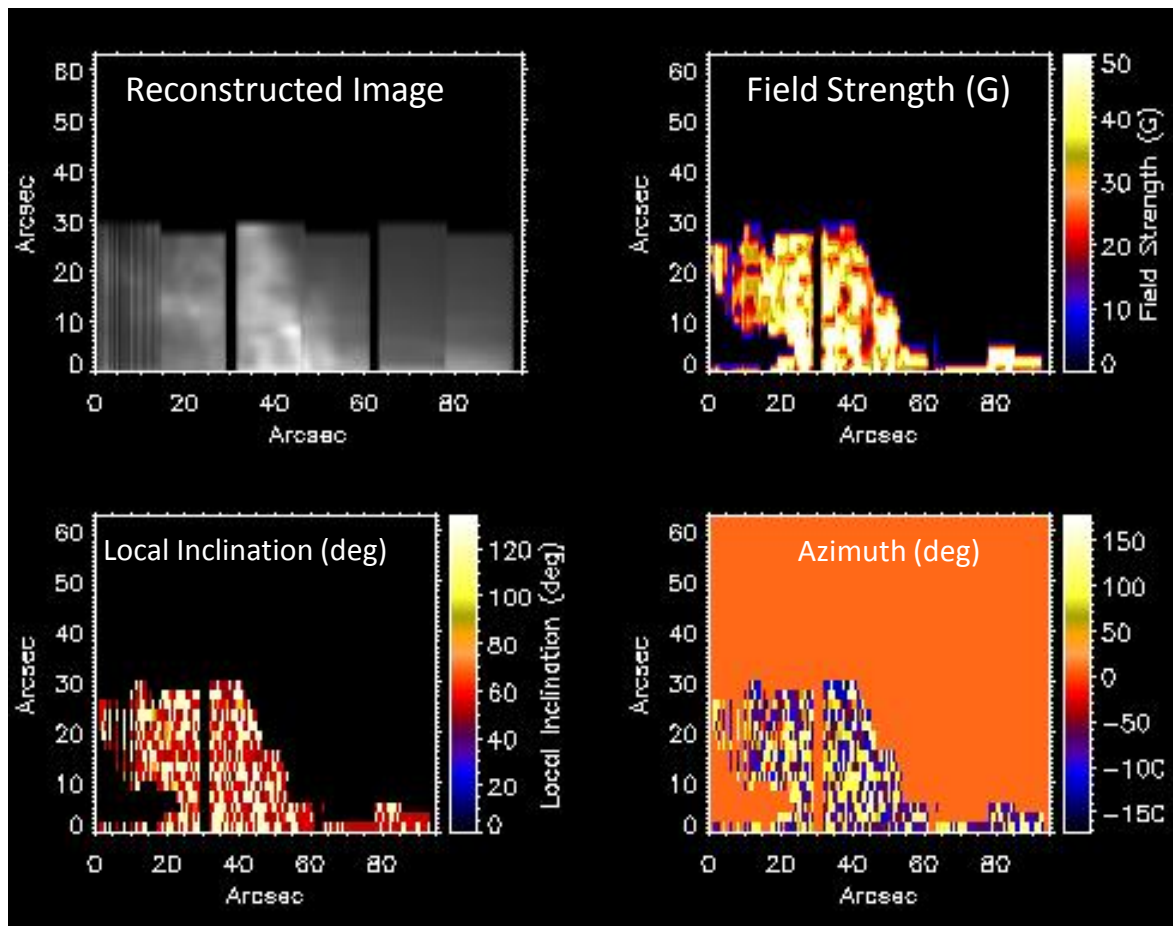
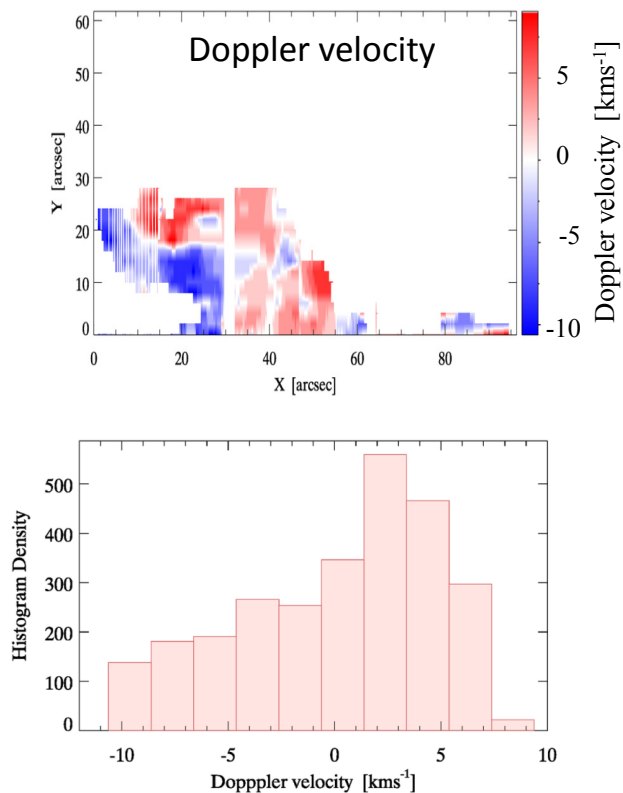
Results of PCA inversion of He I D₃ spectropolarimetry from 1 Aug 2014



start of scanning: 15:09 UT
end of scanning: 17:33 UT

There is an obvious evolution of the prominences within the scanning interval lasting for 2.5 hours.

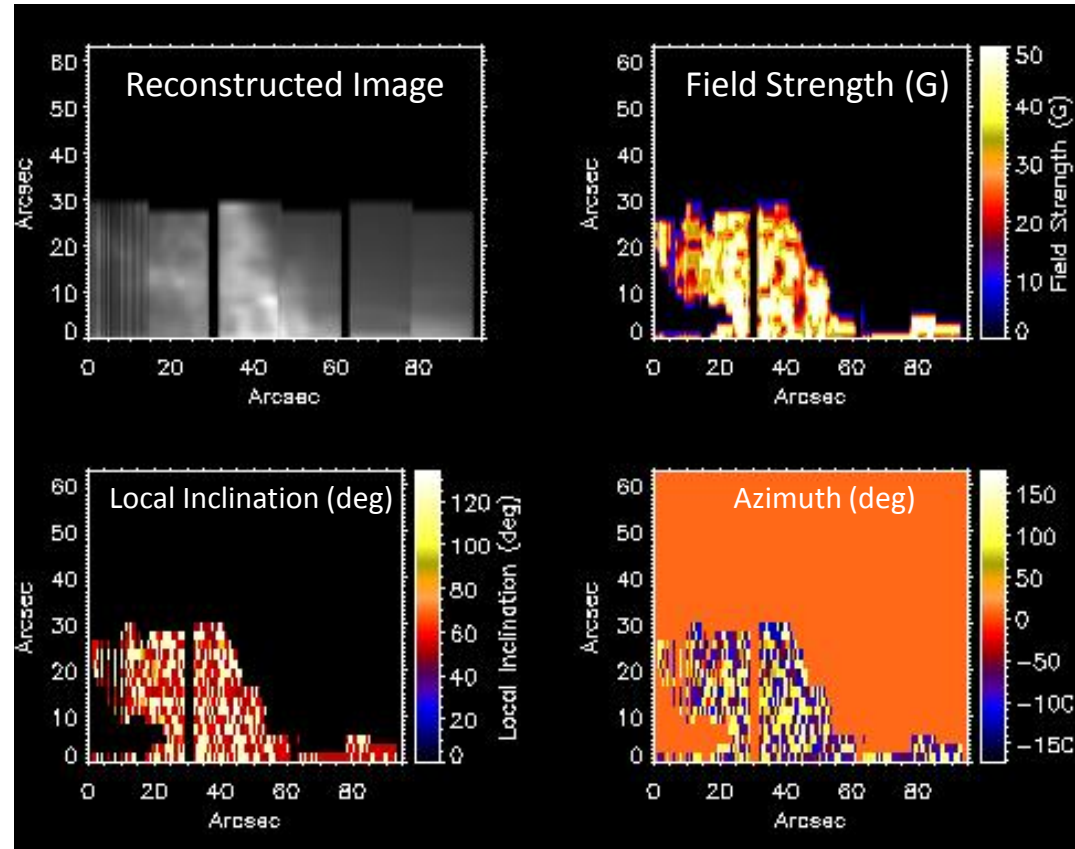
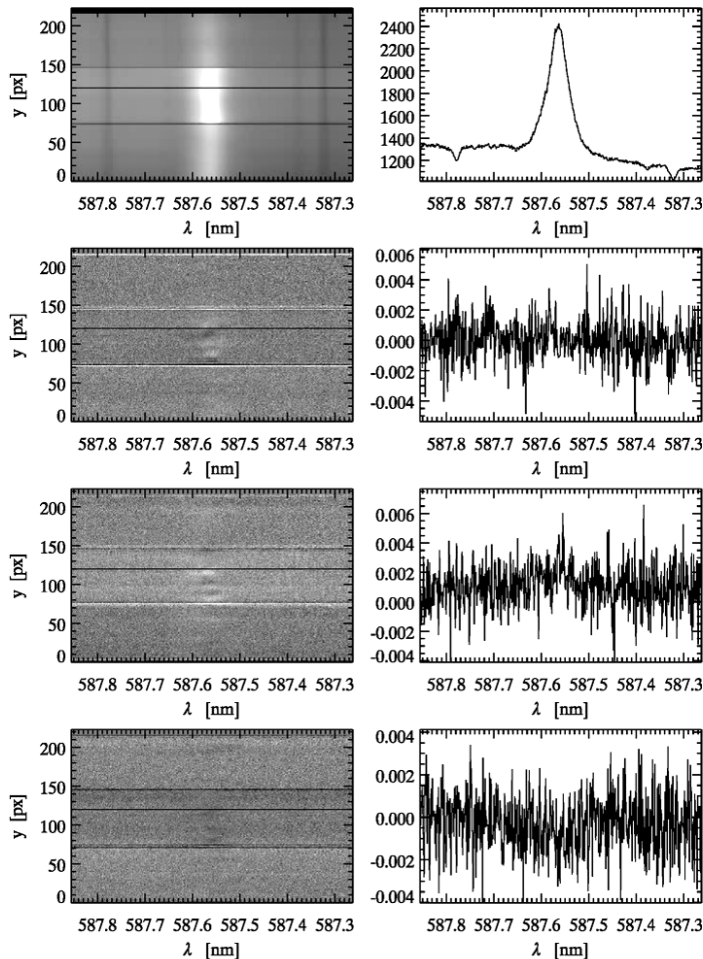
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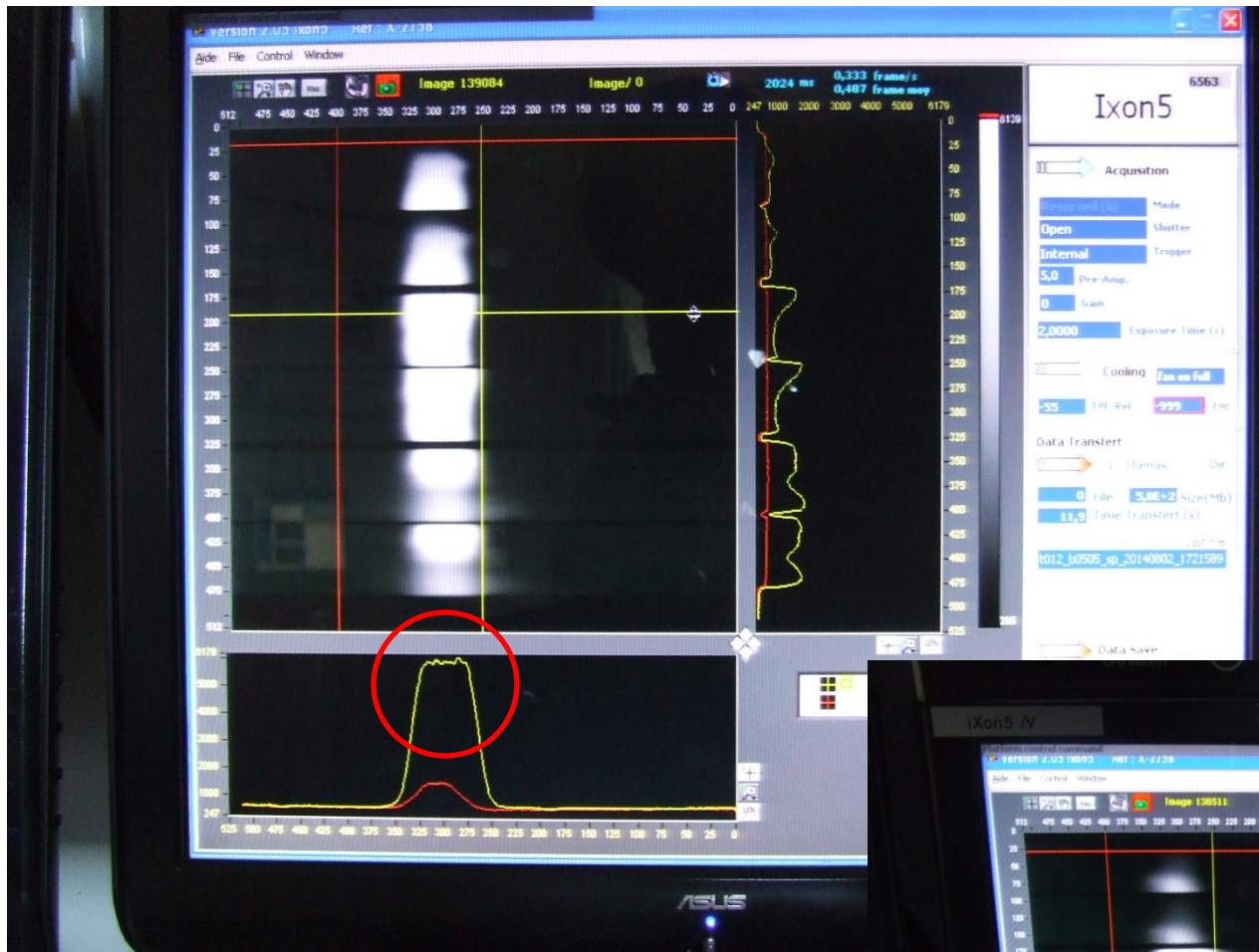
Summary

- the inversion results do not provide much insight
- weak signal in Stokes profiles forces inversion towards stronger fields larger than 30 G
- no structures in the maps of the strength and orientation of mag. field
- the absence of clear signals takes the inversion to strong fields since in the Hanle effect stronger fields depolarize
- the inversion cannot find information to fix the geometry and hence the inclination is just a random map between two values that roughly correspond to the Van Vleck angles at which scattering polarization cancels out

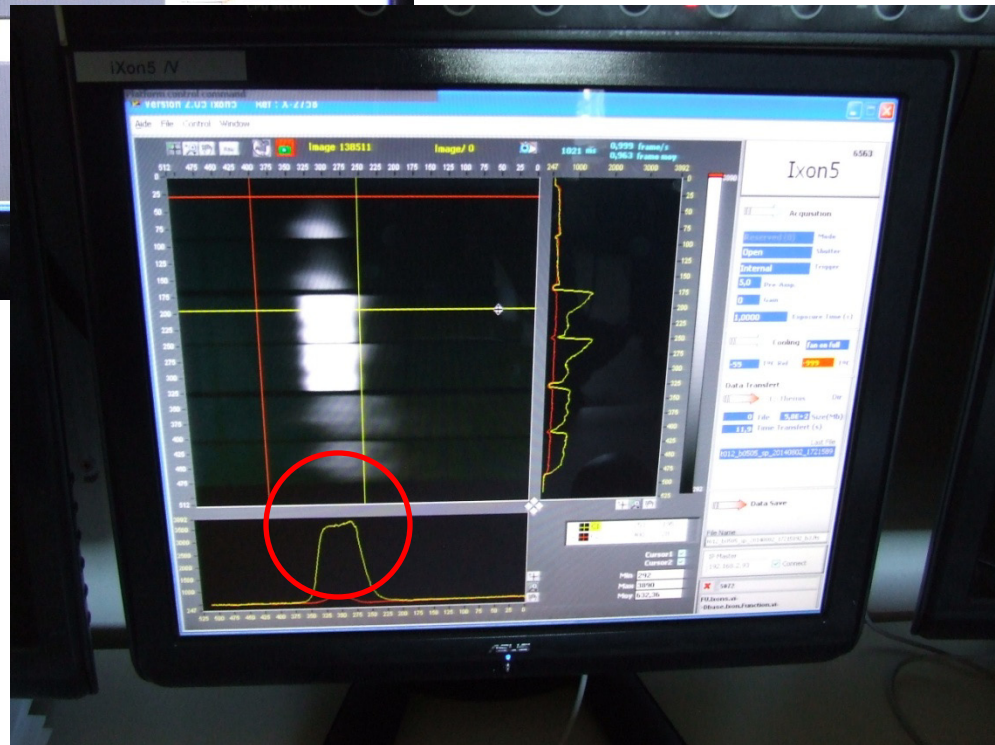
Plans what else



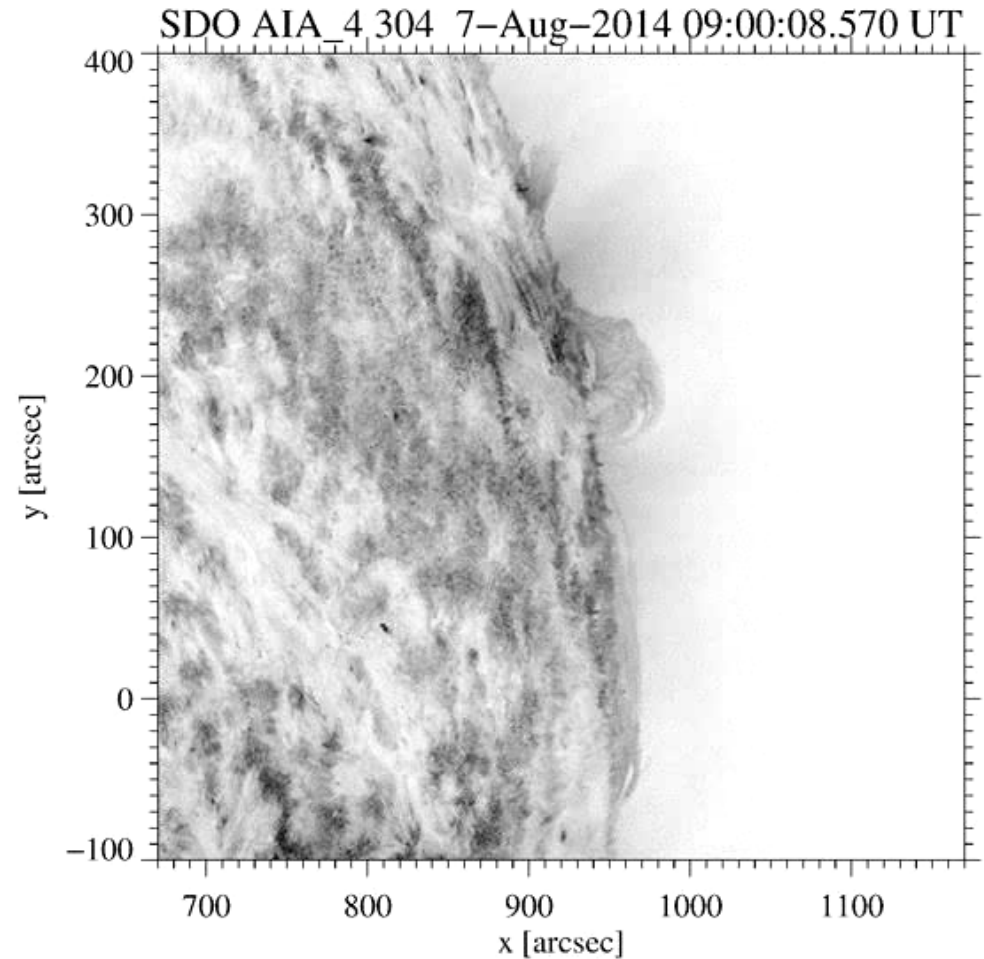
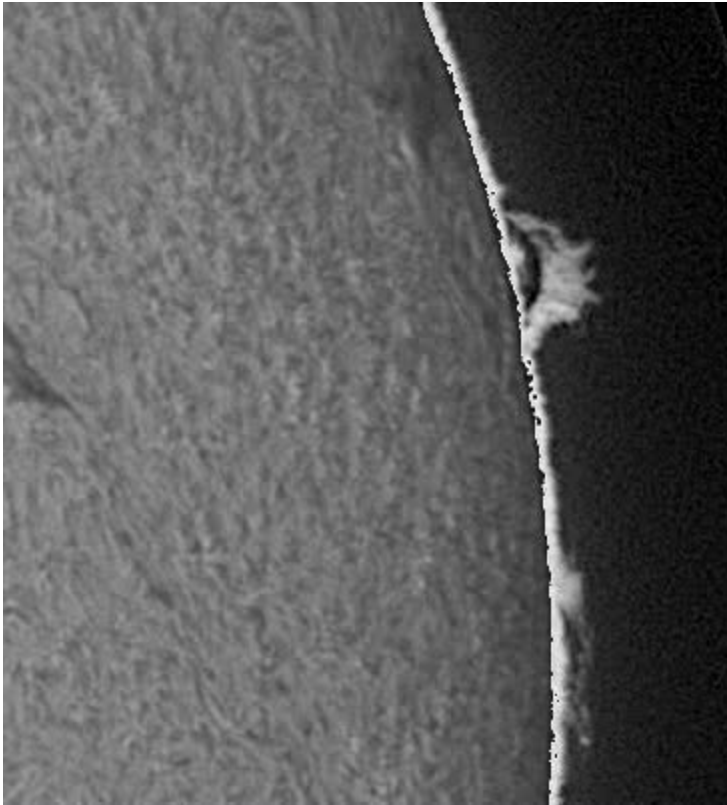
- the movie suggests some Stokes signal at many positions along the slit
- by pixel-by-pixel inspection identifying positions in the structural maps of mag. field based on clear Stokes signal
- the identified pixels should harbor field strengths $< 20\text{-}30$ G shown in blue and violet
- at these pixels the mag. field should be determined with some confidence



**Saturated $H\alpha$
on displays**



GONG H α 7 Aug 2014 09:12 – 11:15 UT



- comparison of loop-like prominence morphology in H α and He II 304 Å shows differences
- the He II 304 Å movie suggests:
 - a hollow fluxroupe-like structure of the prominence extending on the disk with threads winding around a cavity inside the prominence
 - a burst of activity:
 - after 10:45 UT southward from the prominence
 - filling the gap below the prominence but with no counterpart in H α keeping the gap unchanged
- He I D₃ Dopplershifts might be due to fast plasma motions along threads of the magnetic fluxroupe