

Magneto-**c**onvection and **w**ave simulations of **s**olar and stellar **a**tmospheres

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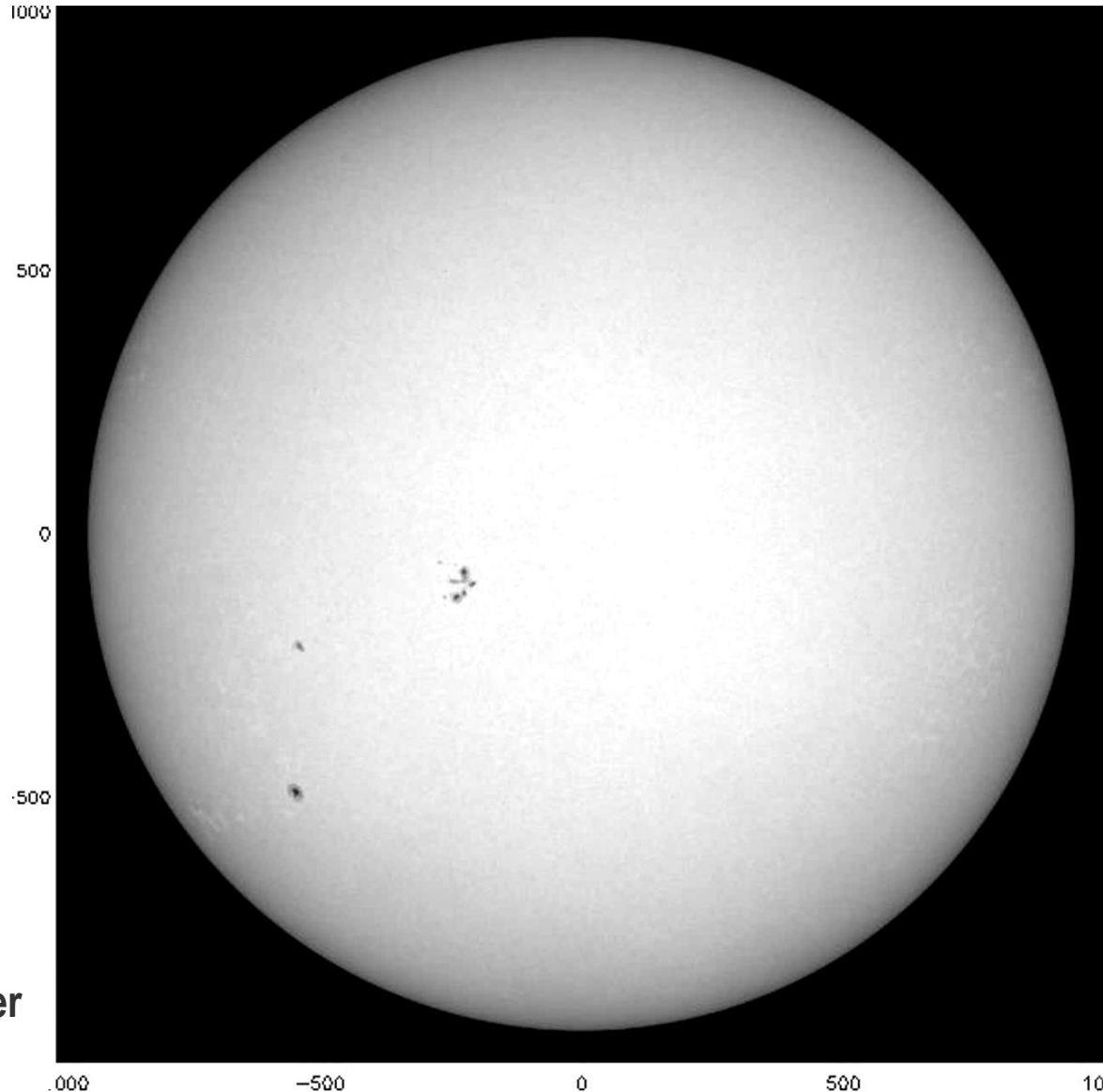
La Laguna, Tenerife (Spain).



* In collaboration with: *D. Fabbian, T. Felipe, F. Moreno-Insertis, A. Nordlund, V. Olshevsky, M. Stangalini*

RES Diffusion Sessions in the Canary Islands

Zoom-in into the Sun



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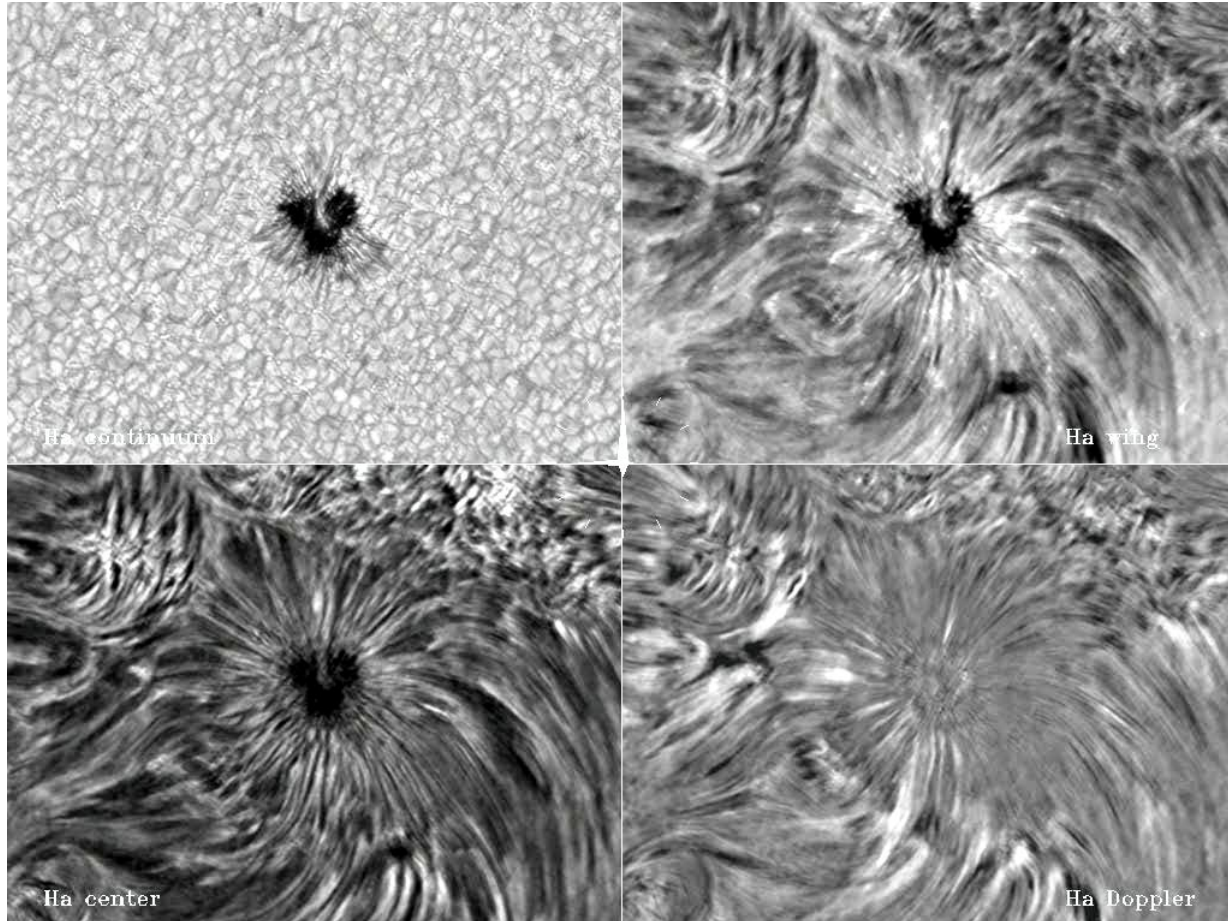


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Sunspot dynamics from hi-res observations



H α wing,
*middle
photosphere*

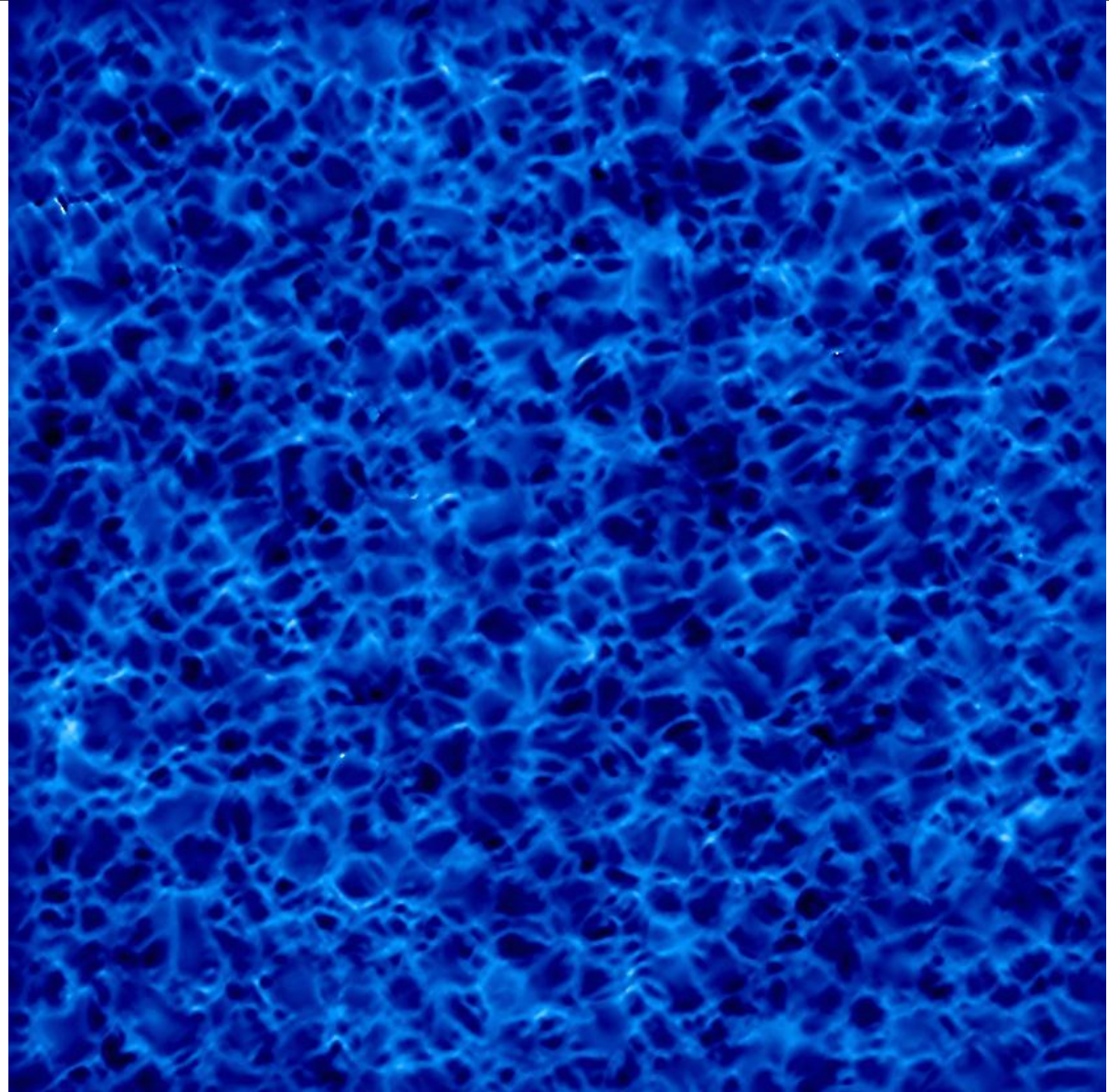


**H α
Doppler,**
chromosphere

Continuum,
*deep
photosphere*

H α core,
chromosphere

Quiet Sun velocity at 100 km resolution



Sunrise/ IMaX

Martínez Pillet et al (2010)

Elena Khomenko

Objectives of our project

1. **Abundance** determination including **3D** effects and **magnetic** fields
2. **Physics of waves** in solar magnetic structures
 - **Atmospheric** waves from the photosphere to the chromosphere
 - Energy propagation and wave modes
 - Simulations of the **observed magnetic structures**
 - **Helioseismology**
3. **Energetic phenomena**: reconnection and jets

Common factor: magnetic fields!

Equations solved

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \vec{\nabla} \cdot (\rho \vec{V}) = 0,$$

$$\frac{\partial(\rho \vec{V})}{\partial t} + \vec{\nabla} \cdot \left[\rho \vec{V} \vec{V} + \left(P + \frac{\vec{B}^2}{8\pi} \right) \mathbf{I} - \frac{\vec{B} \vec{B}}{4\pi} \right] = \rho \vec{g},$$

$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial t} + \vec{\nabla} \cdot \left[\left(E + P + \frac{\vec{B}^2}{8\pi} \right) \vec{V} - \vec{B} \left(\frac{\vec{B} \cdot \vec{V}}{4\pi} \right) \right] = \rho \vec{V} \cdot \vec{g} + \rho Q,$$

$$\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} = \vec{\nabla} \times (\vec{V} \times \vec{B}),$$

3D MHD Mancha code

Reference: Felipe, Khomenko, Collados (2010)

Solves **non-linear** equations for perturbations;

Magneto-static equilibrium is explicitly removed from the equations;

4th order central difference in space and 4th order Runge-Kutta in time;

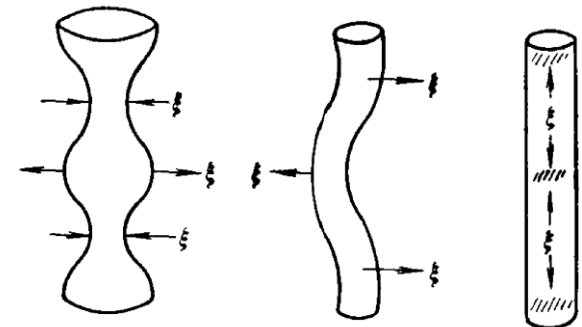
Stabilized by **hyper-diffusive** terms;

PML absorption layer boundary conditions;

Energy losses according to **Newton cooling** law;

OPAL or ideal equation of state;

MPI parallelized using domain decomposition.



Copenhagen Stagger code

Reference: Nordlund, A., Galsgaard, K., 1997, Technical Report of the Copenhagen Observatory

Solves full system of 3D **non-linear** MHD equations;

6th order staggered in space and 4th order Runge-Kutta in time;

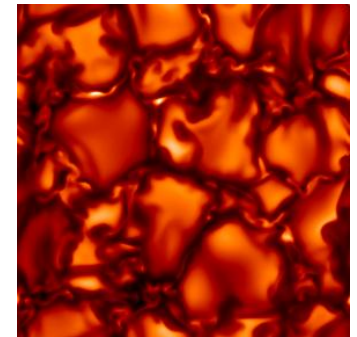
Stabilized by **hyper-diffusive** terms;

Open, closed or periodic boundary conditions;

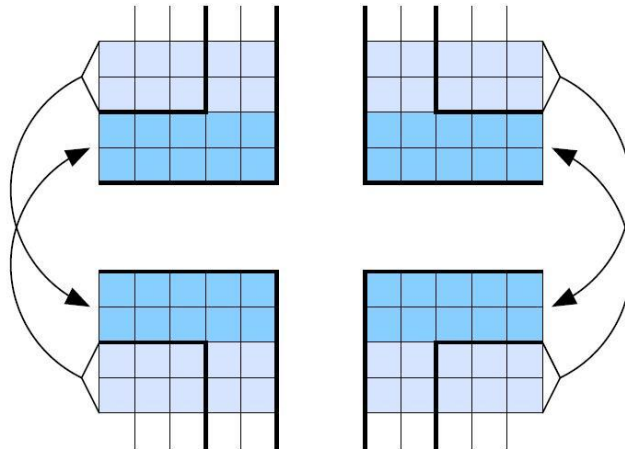
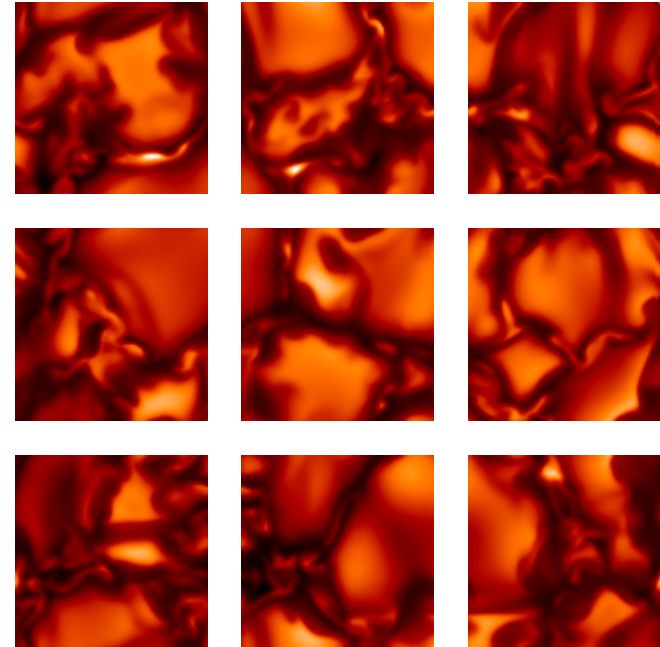
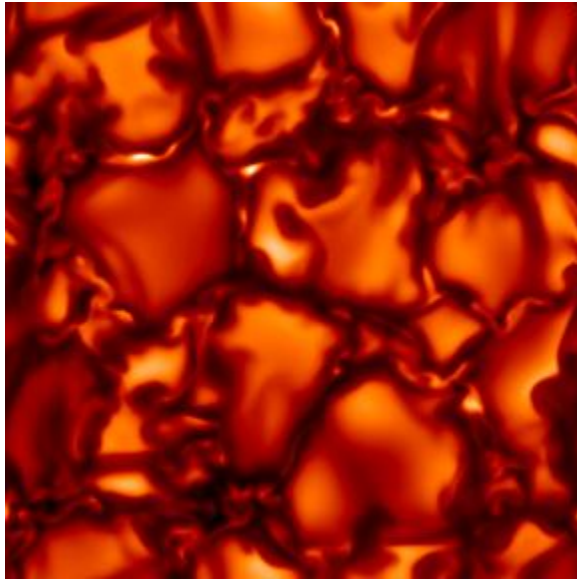
LTE radiative transfer equation solution for **energy losses**;

Realistic equation of state;

MPI parallelized using domain decomposition.



Parallelization and execution



Typical run needs about 126
parallel processors

Magnetoconvection & abundance determination

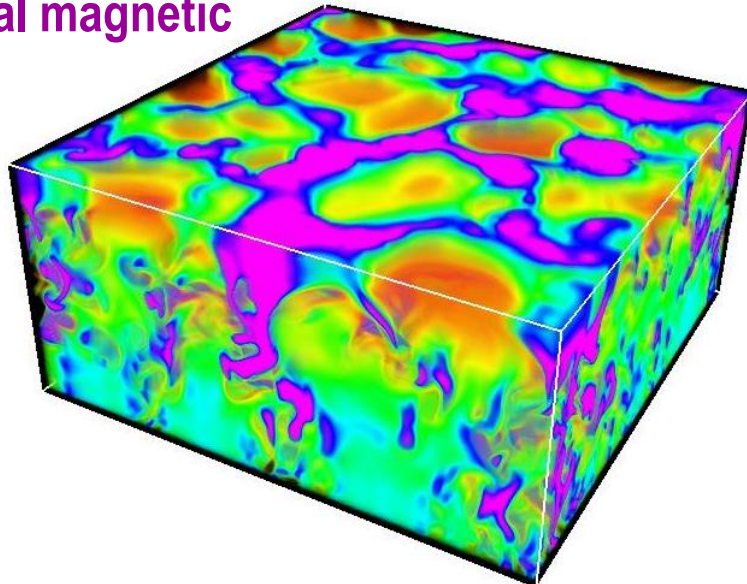
Objectives:

To produce 3D MHD time-dependent model atmospheres of the Sun and stars;

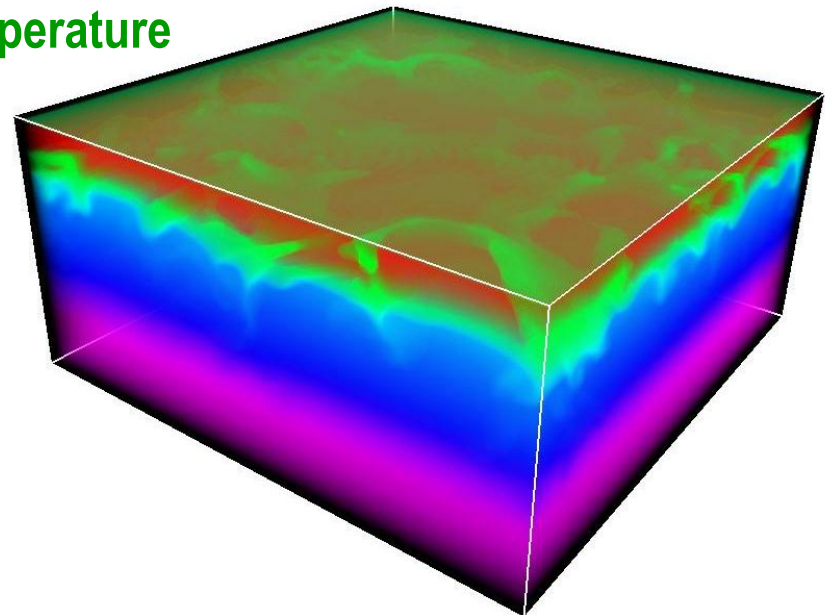
To derive synthetic spectra from them;

To perform abundance analysis, including 3D and magnetic field effects

Vertical magnetic
field



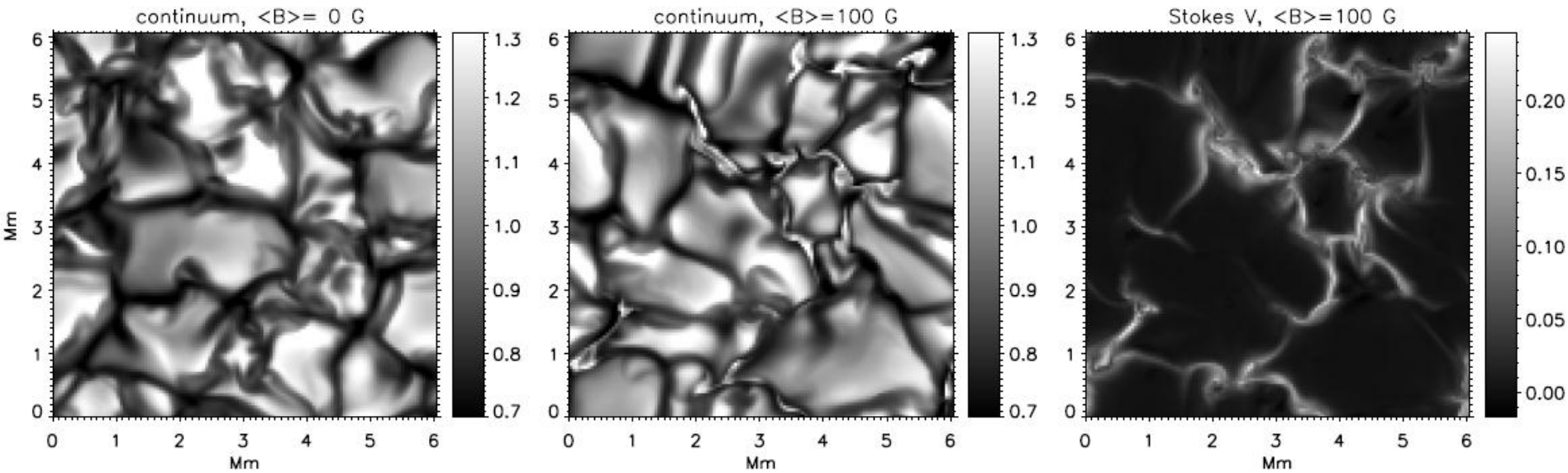
Temperature



Magnetoconvection & abundance determination

LTE spectral synthesis of selected **Fe I lines** in time series of 3D MHD models

Average $\langle B \rangle$ from **50** to **200** G

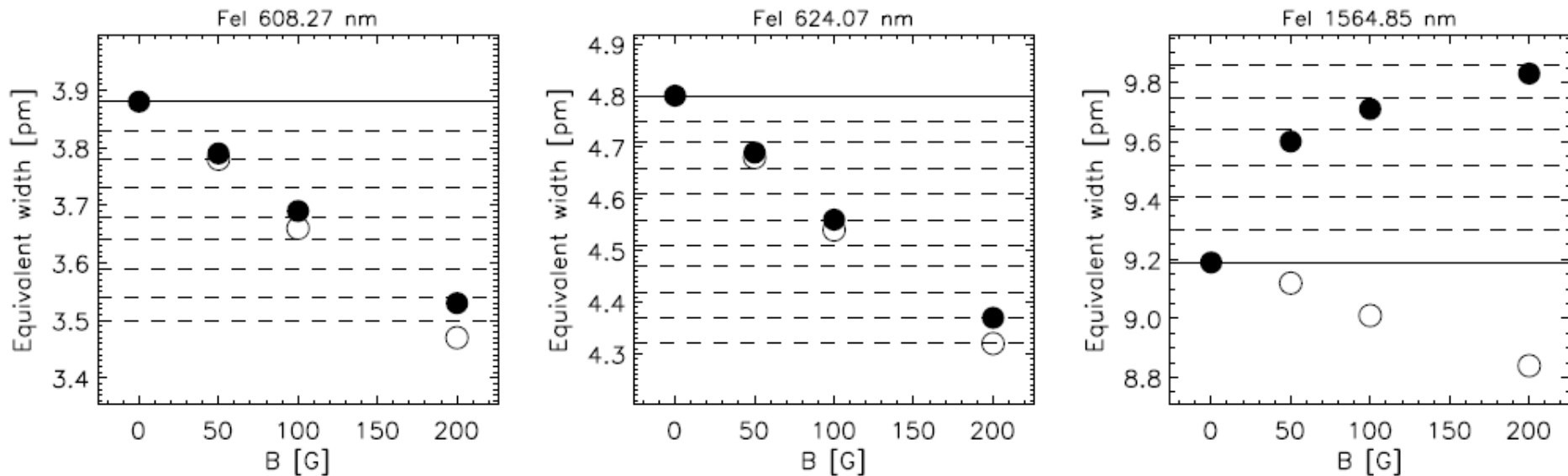


Reference: Fabbian, Khomenko, Moreno-Insertis & Nordlund (2010)

Spectral code LILIA: Socas-Navarro 2001

Magnetoconvection & abundance determination

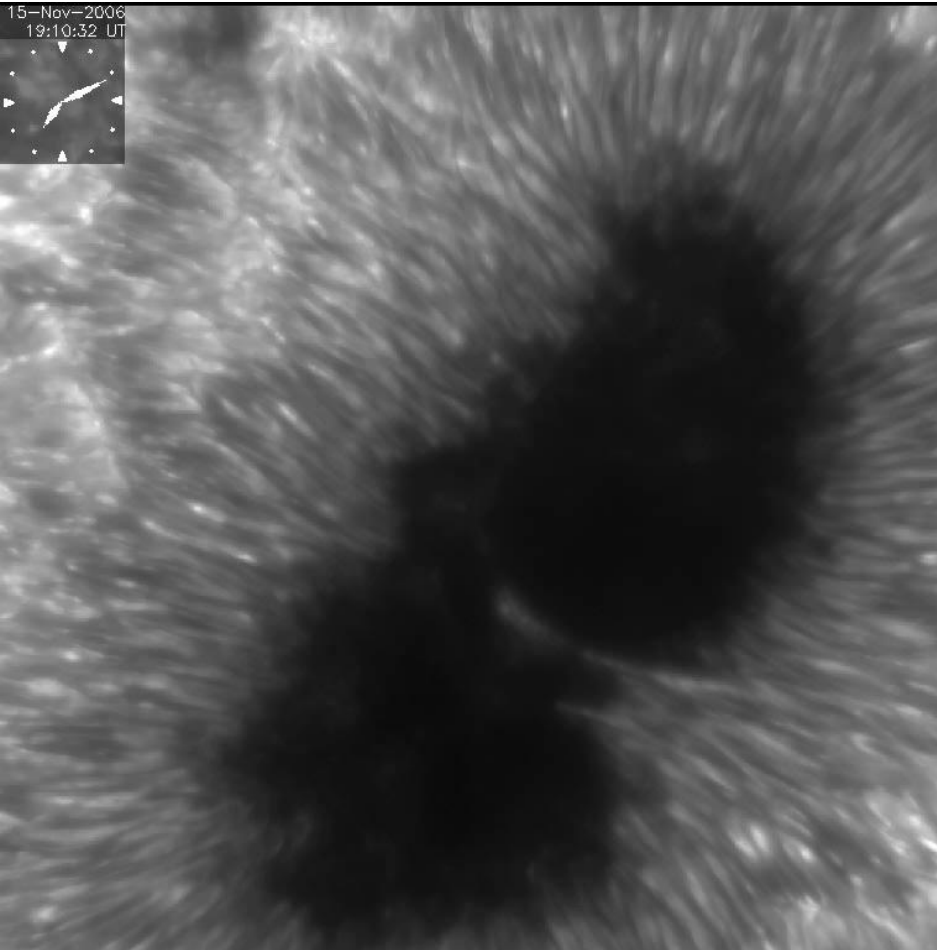
Change of equivalent width of **Fel lines** in MHD models with **different $\langle B \rangle$**



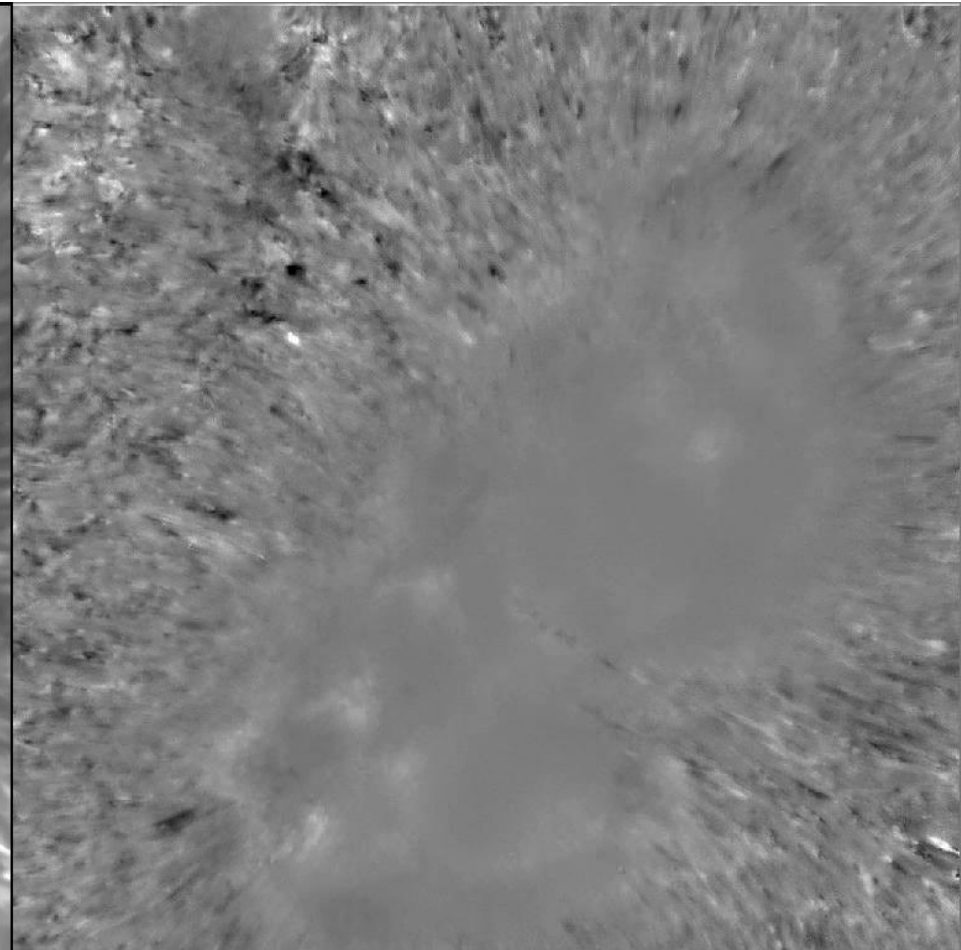
Fe abundance correction reaches 0.1 dex for $\langle B \rangle = 200$ G

Zeeman broadening and temperature effects act in different directions

Physics of waves in solar magnetic structures



Ca II H intensity



Doppler velocity

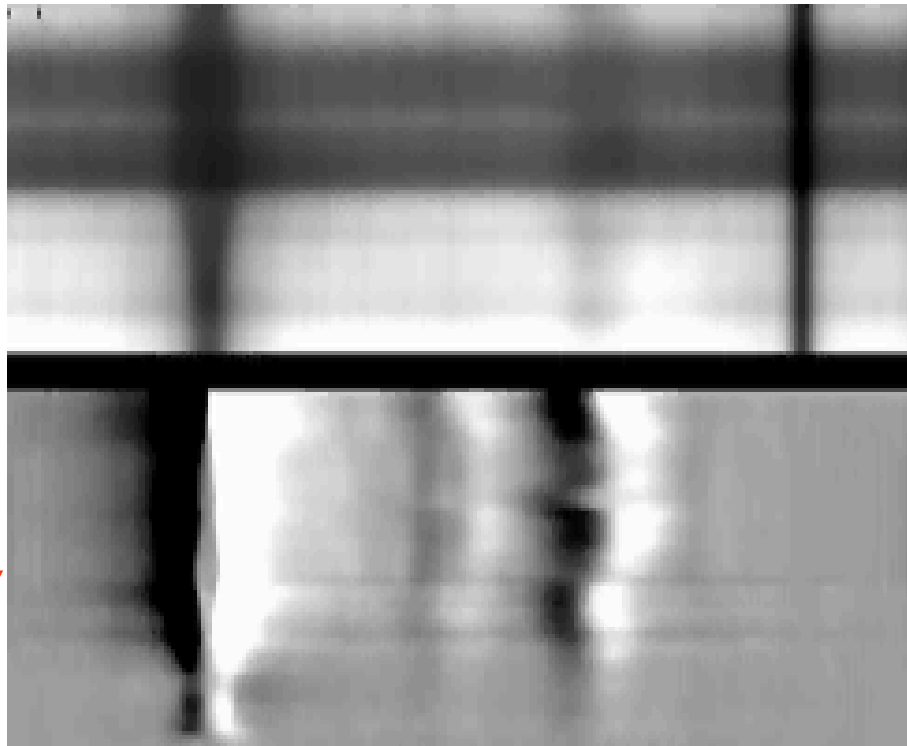
HINODE

Physics of waves in solar magnetic structures

TIP/VTT infrared observations at 10830 Å

→ wavelength

Stokes I



Stokes V

Si I

He I

Centeno et al. (2005)

Collados et al. (2001)

Periods: 5 min (phot)

3 min (chrom)

Shock wave in the
chromosphere

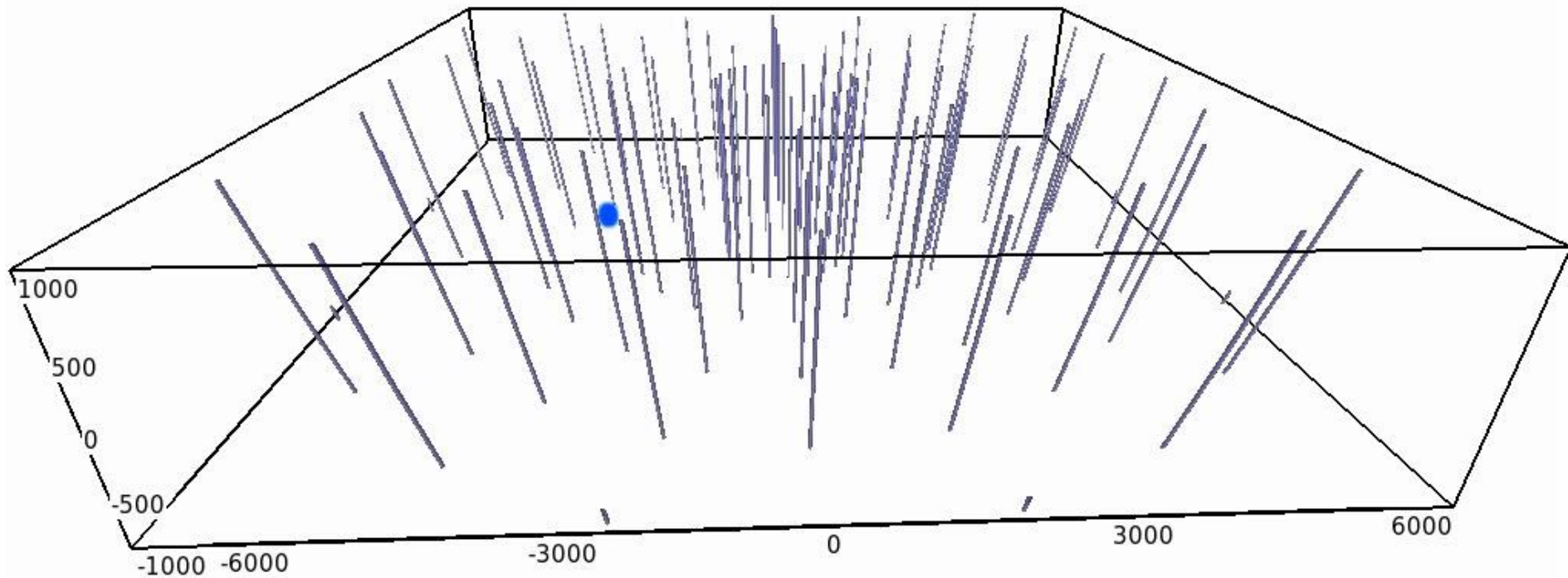
Propagation along the field lines

Delay of 6-7 min or

V_{phas} of 4-5 km/s

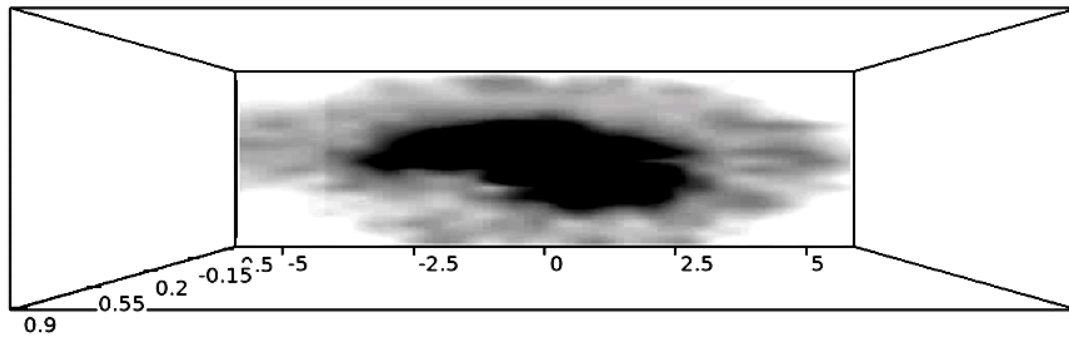
Photospheric pulse!

Simulations of 3D wave propagation in sunspots



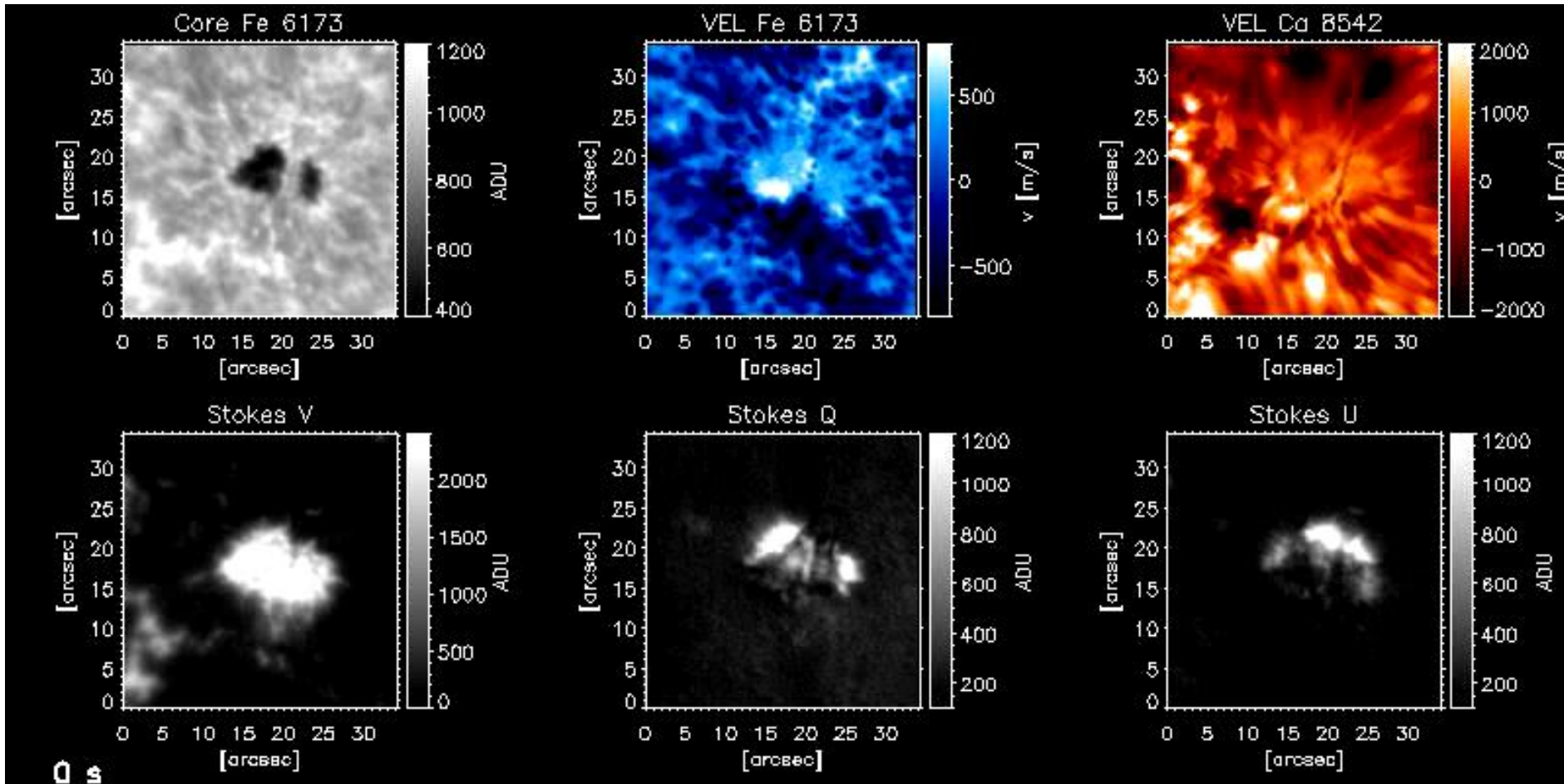
Reference: Felipe, Khomenko, Collados (2010)

Wave propagation in an observed sunspot



Reference: Felipe, Khomenko, Collados (2011)

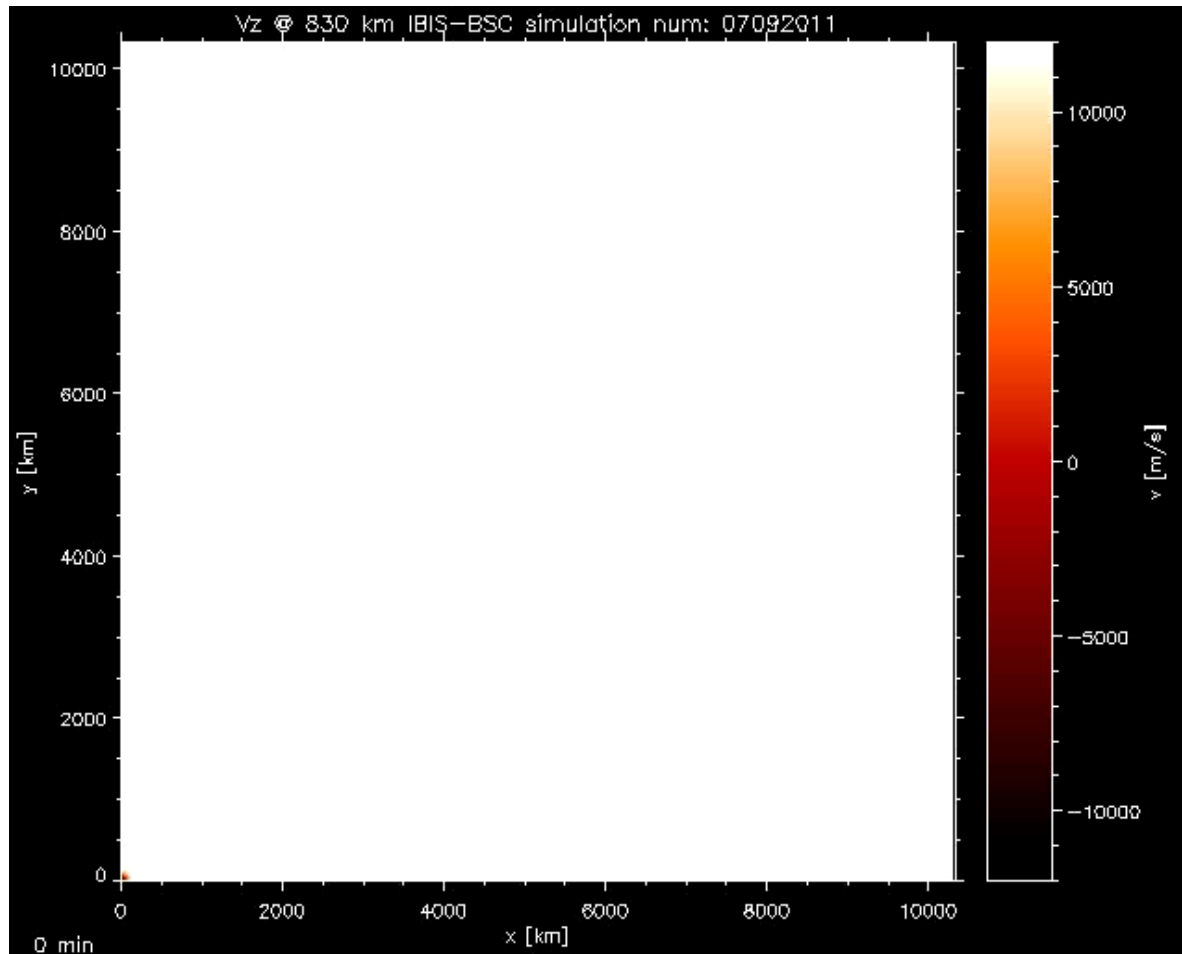
Wave propagation in an observed pore



IBIS data

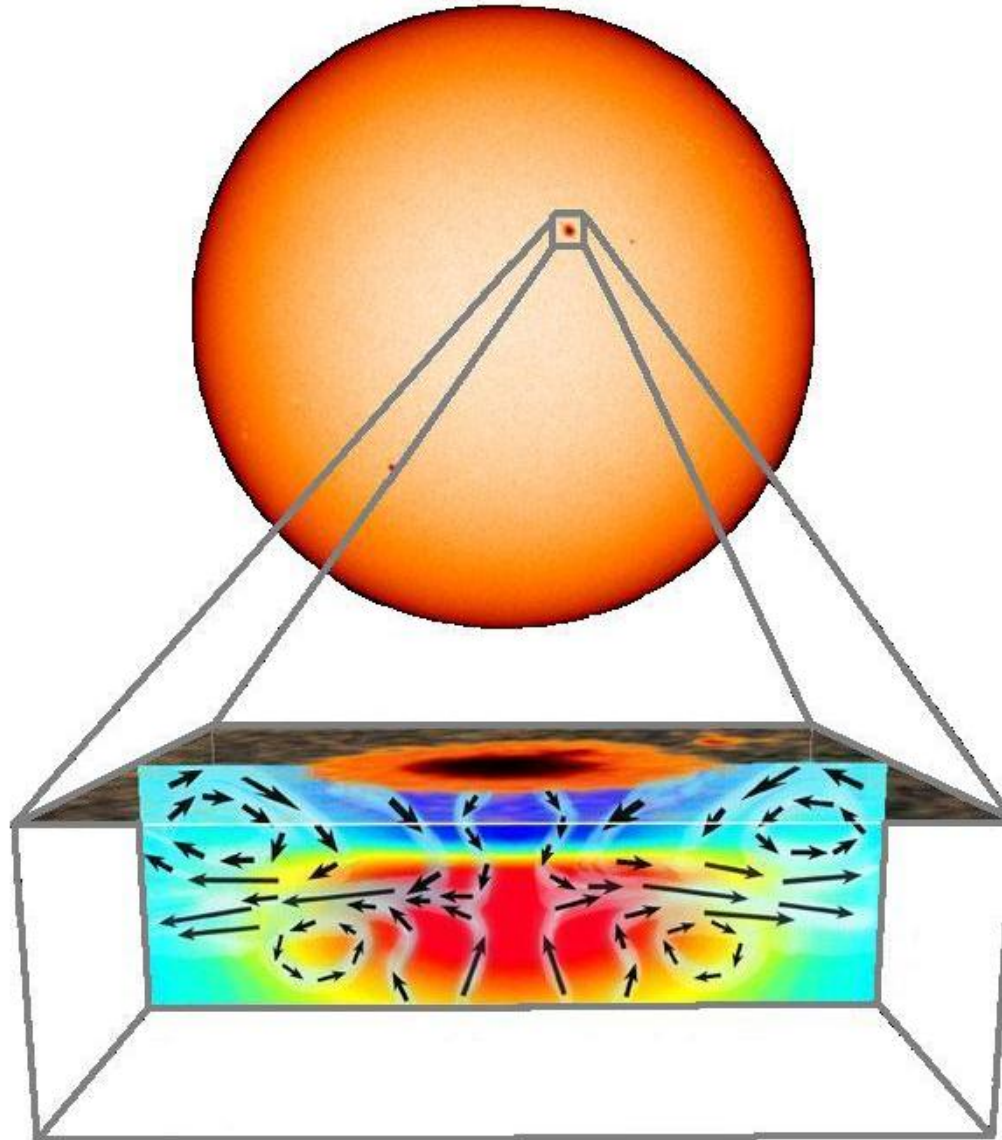
Reference: Stangalini, Del Moro, Berrilli & Jefferies (2011)

Wave propagation in an observed pore



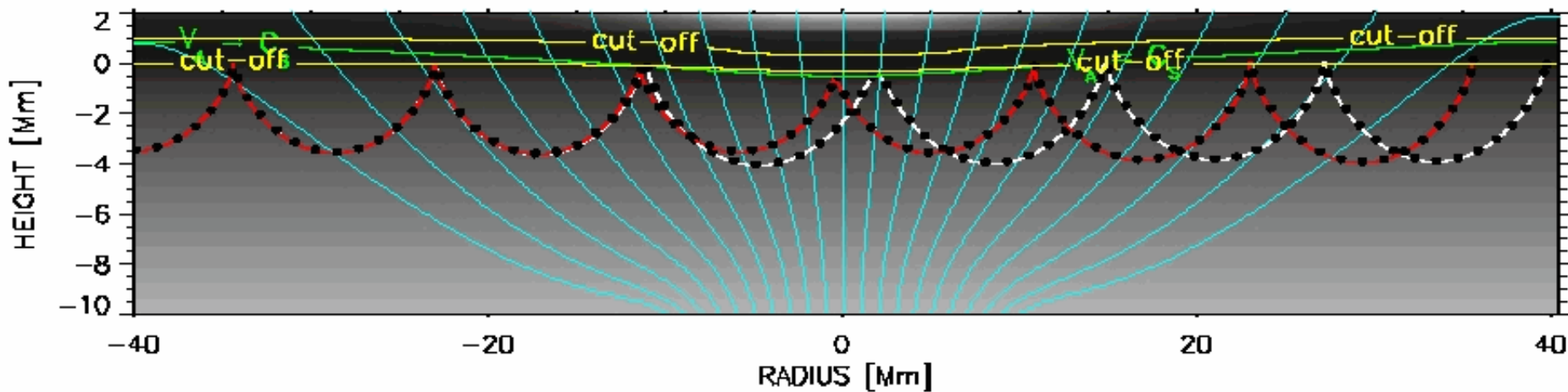
Reference: Stangalini, et al. (2012, in preparation)

Helioseismology in active regions



Helioseismology wave path below sunspot

*Wave propagation below photosphere is affected by the magnetic field.
Magnetic field speeds up the waves.*

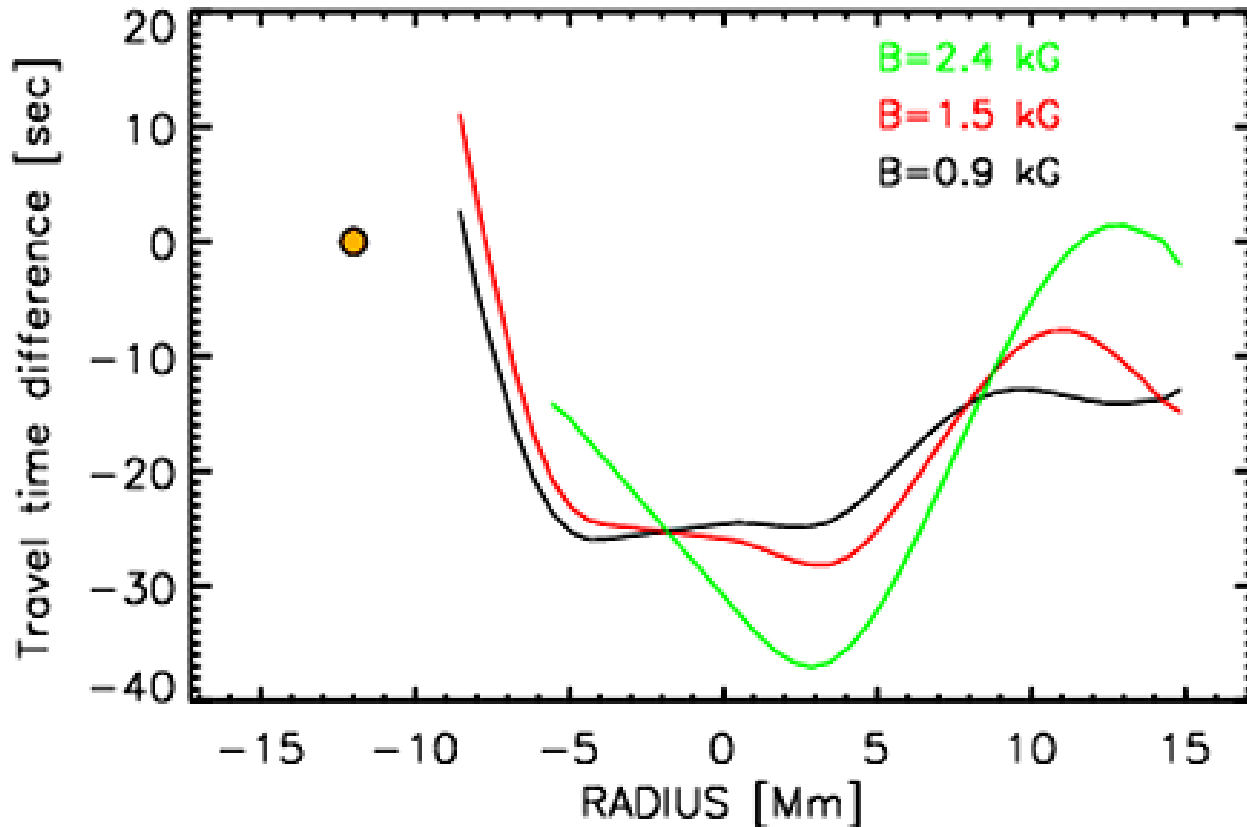


— Magnetic field + sound speed perturbations

— Only sound speed perturbations

Khomenko, Kosovichev, Collados, Parchevsky & Olshevsky (2009)

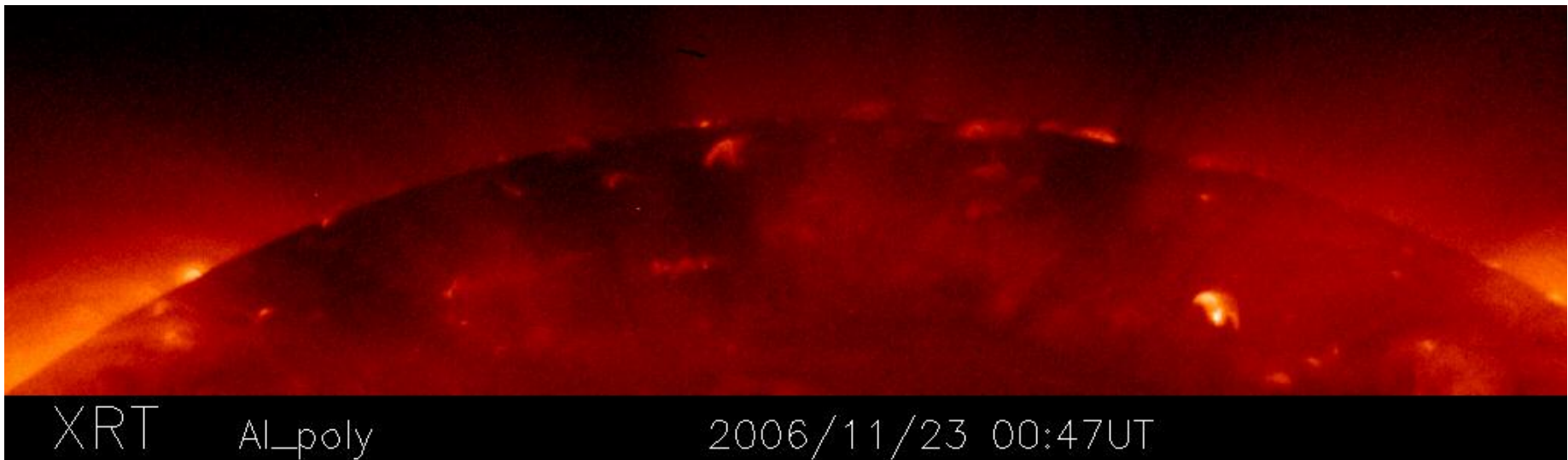
Travel time difference from simulations



Travel times *decrease* with *increasing* magnetic field.

Travel times from simulations are similar to observations.

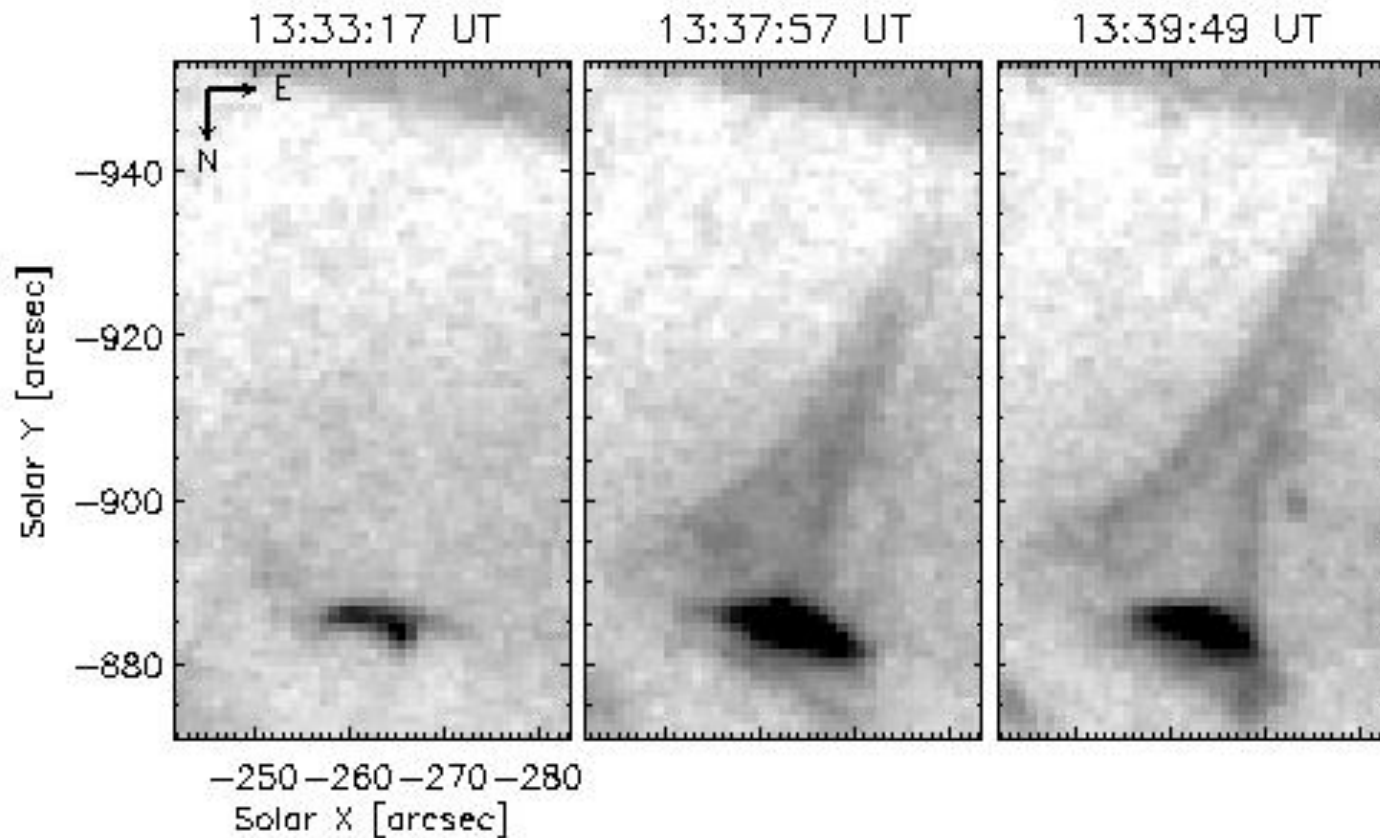
Energetic phenomena: reconnection and jets



- Hinode XRT: observation of X-Ray jets in coronal holes

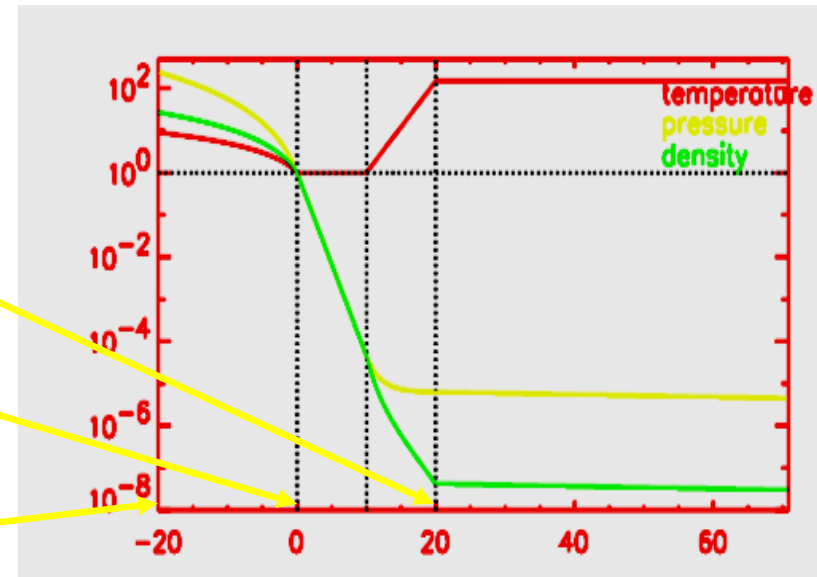
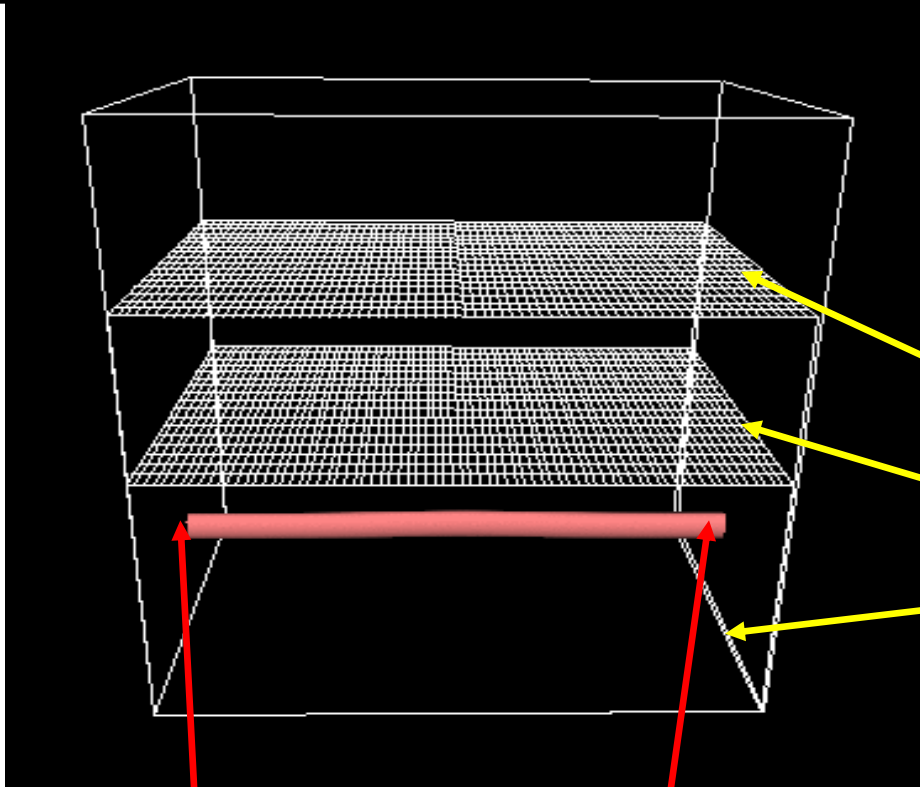
Energetic phenomena: reconnection and jets

Inverted-Y jet shapes

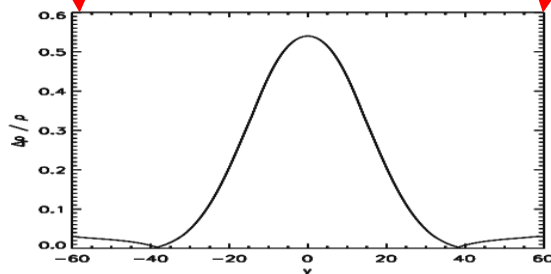


- Hinode XRT: observation of X-Ray jets in coronal holes

3D numerical experiment: the initial condition

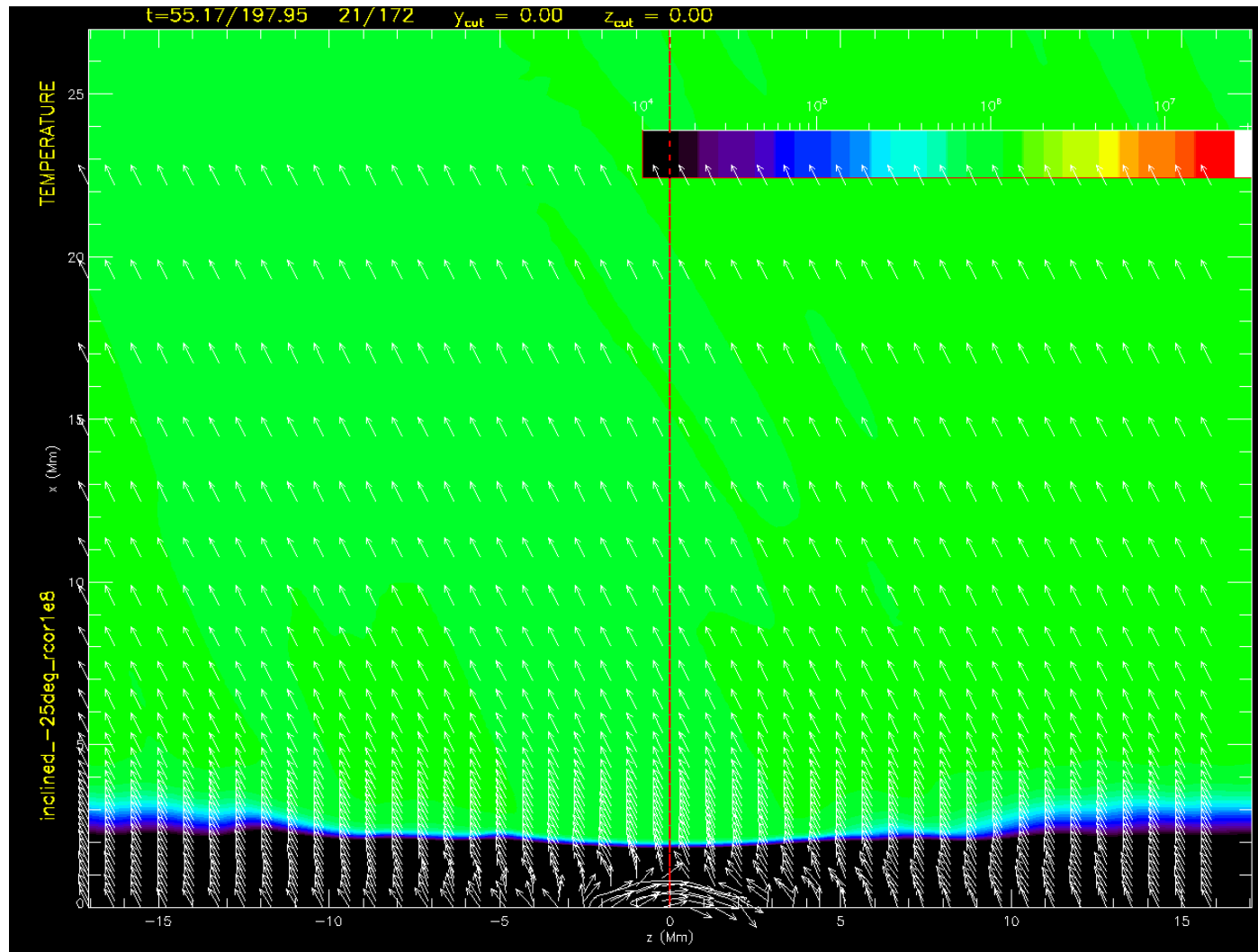


The field lines are twisted around the tube axis

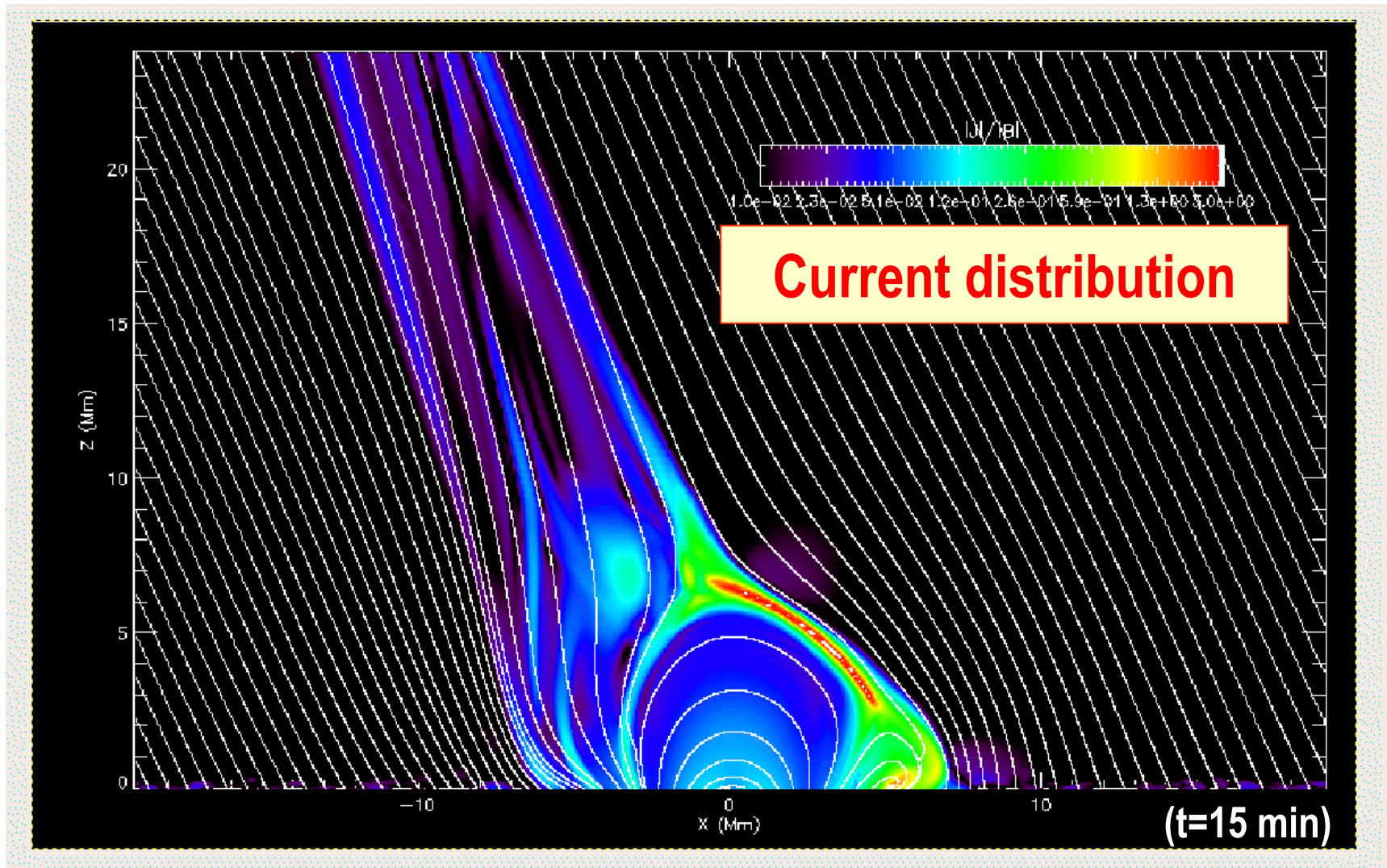


Reference: Moreno-Insertis, Galsgaard & Ugarte-Urra (2008)

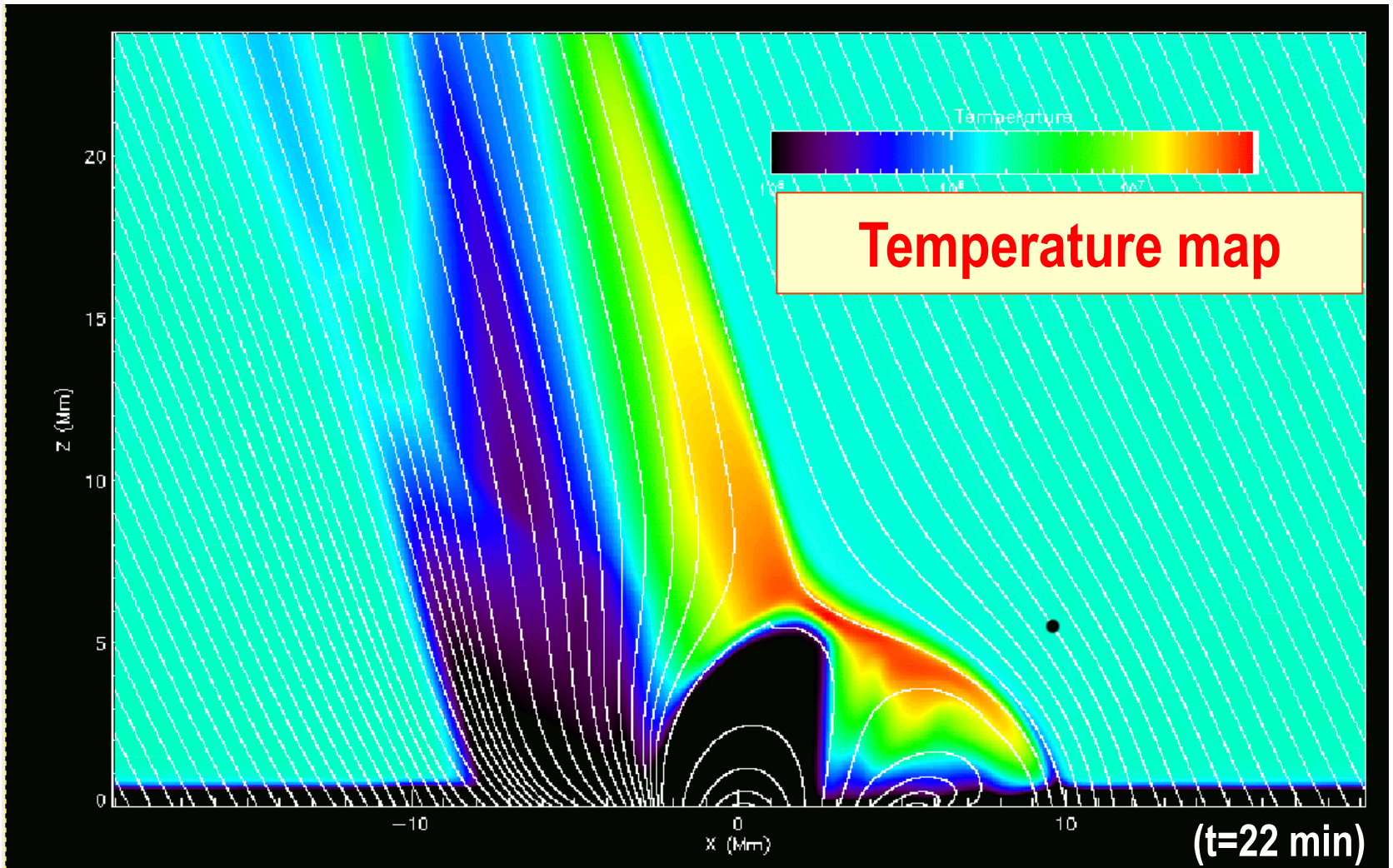
Energetic phenomena: reconnection and jets



Energetic phenomena: reconnection and jets



Energetic phenomena: reconnection and jets



The Sun is smiling at us?

