

A high resolution view of solar magnetic fields



European Research Council
Established by the European Commission

Jaime de la Cruz Rodríguez

Institute for Solar Physics, Department of Astronomy, Stockholm University



The ever-lasting problem of low S/N

The problem of reconstructing magnetic fields:

The ever-lasting problem of low S/N

The problem of reconstructing magnetic fields:

- Larger telescopes collect more photons but resolve smaller scales

The ever-lasting problem of low S/N

The problem of reconstructing magnetic fields:

- Larger telescopes collect more photons but resolve smaller scales
- The number of photons per resolution element is relatively constant

The ever-lasting problem of low S/N

The problem of reconstructing magnetic fields:

- Larger telescopes collect more photons but resolve smaller scales
- The number of photons per resolution element is relatively constant
- The solar surface evolves rapidly

The ever-lasting problem of low S/N

The problem of reconstructing magnetic fields:

- Larger telescopes collect more photons but resolve smaller scales
- The number of photons per resolution element is relatively constant
- The solar surface evolves rapidly

The usual solutions:

- Longer integration times (while the solar surface keeps evolving!)

The ever-lasting problem of low S/N

The problem of reconstructing magnetic fields:

- Larger telescopes collect more photons but resolve smaller scales
- The number of photons per resolution element is relatively constant
- The solar surface evolves rapidly

The usual solutions:

- Longer integration times (while the solar surface keeps evolving!)
- Spatio-temporal binning (affects all model parameters)

The ever-lasting problem of low S/N

The problem of reconstructing magnetic fields:

- Larger telescopes collect more photons but resolve smaller scales
- The number of photons per resolution element is relatively constant
- The solar surface evolves rapidly

The usual solutions:

- Longer integration times (while the solar surface keeps evolving!)
- Spatio-temporal binning (affects all model parameters)
- Filtering of Q,U&V (makes them inconsistent with Stokes I)

Solution: use prior information!

- In the chromosphere, magnetic fields are expected to evolve slower than other physical parameters (temperature, density, velocity)

Solution: use prior information!

- In the chromosphere, magnetic fields are expected to evolve slower than other physical parameters (temperature, density, velocity)
- We need the high S/N ratio for the reconstruction of the magnetic field but not necessarily for the other parameters

Solution: use prior information!

- In the chromosphere, magnetic fields are expected to evolve slower than other physical parameters (temperature, density, velocity)
- We need the high S/N ratio for the reconstruction of the magnetic field but not necessarily for the other parameters
- Ideal case for the use of **regularization** techniques

Solution: use prior information!

- In the chromosphere, magnetic fields are expected to evolve slower than other physical parameters (temperature, density, velocity)
- We need the high S/N ratio for the reconstruction of the magnetic field but not necessarily for the other parameters
- Ideal case for the use of **regularization** techniques
- Regularization operates on the model parameters and **not on the data**

Solution: use prior information!

- In the chromosphere, magnetic fields are expected to evolve slower than other physical parameters (temperature, density, velocity)
- We need the high S/N ratio for the reconstruction of the magnetic field but not necessarily for the other parameters
- Ideal case for the use of **regularization** techniques
- Regularization operates on the model parameters and **not on the data**

$$\chi^2 = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N \left(\frac{o_i - s_i(\mathbf{x})}{\sigma_i} \right)^2$$

Solution: use prior information!

- In the chromosphere, magnetic fields are expected to evolve slower than other physical parameters (temperature, density, velocity)
- We need the high S/N ratio for the reconstruction of the magnetic field but not necessarily for the other parameters
- Ideal case for the use of **regularization** techniques
- Regularization operates on the model parameters and **not on the data**

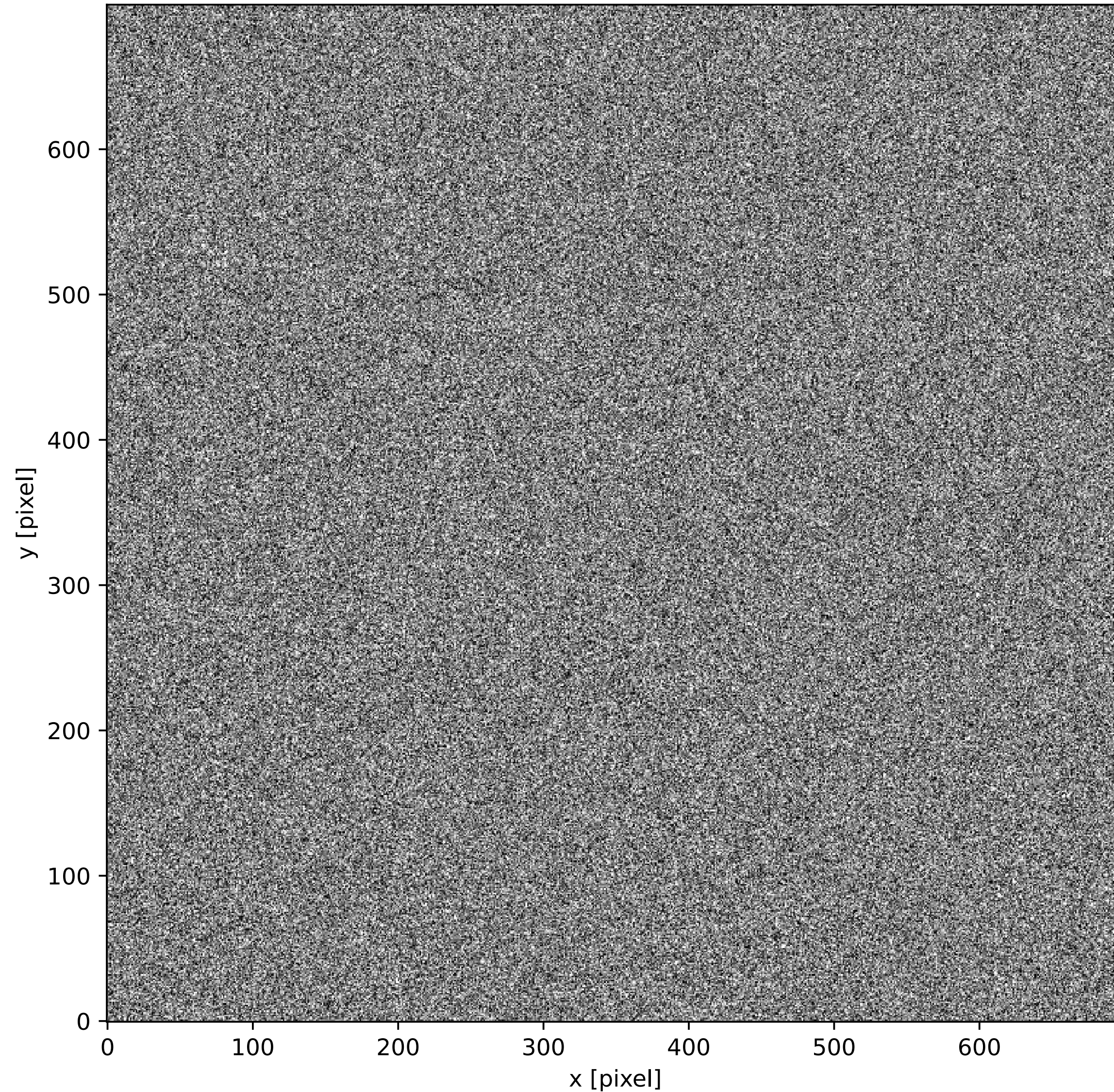
$$\chi^2 = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N \left(\frac{o_i - s_i(\mathbf{x})}{\sigma_i} \right)^2 + \sum_{p=1}^M \alpha_p \Gamma(\mathbf{x})^2$$

Our prior knowledge

A diffraction-limited and critically-sampled map cannot look like this:

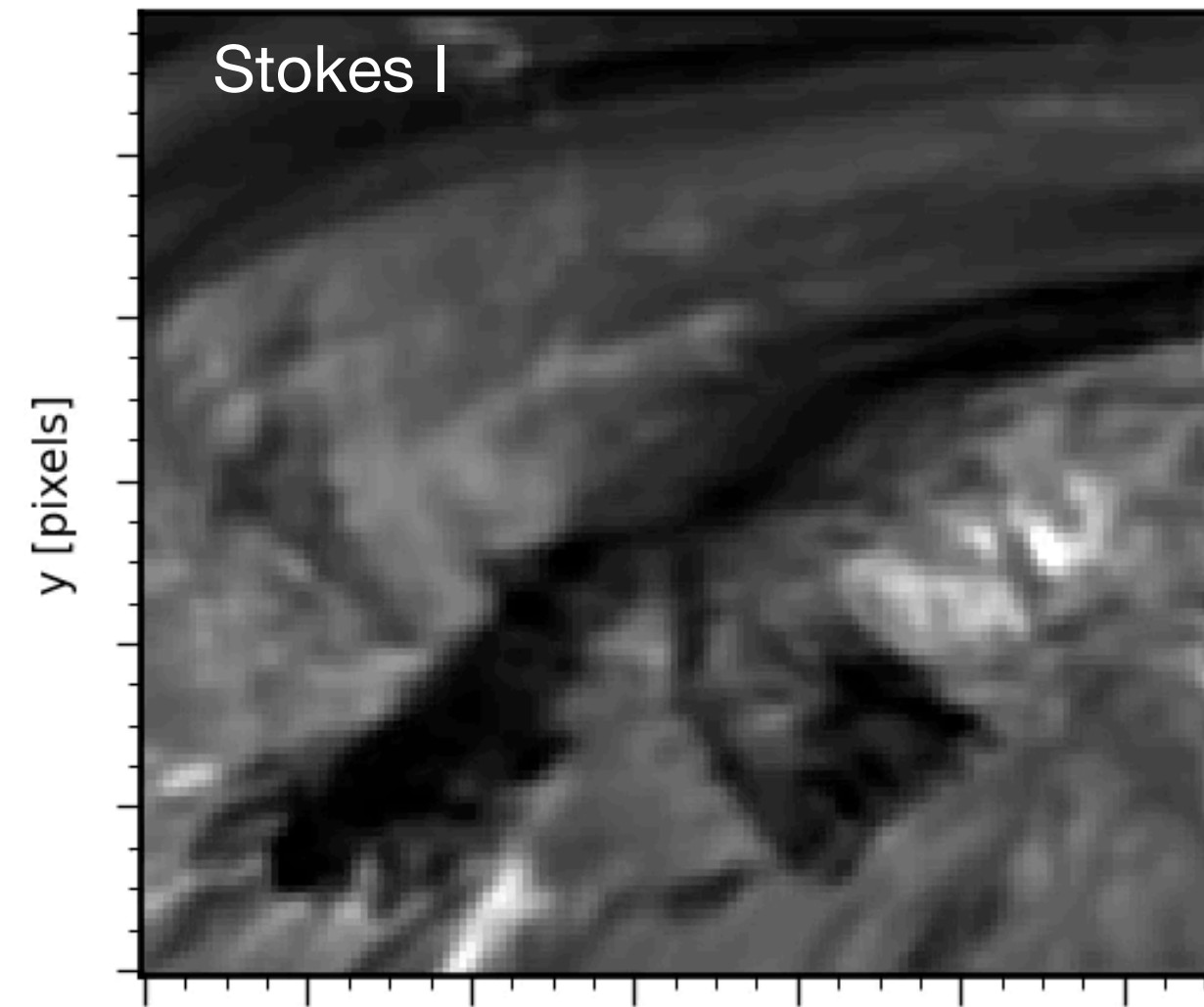
Our prior knowledge

A diffraction-limited and critically-sampled map cannot look like this:



Regularized Weak-Field approximation

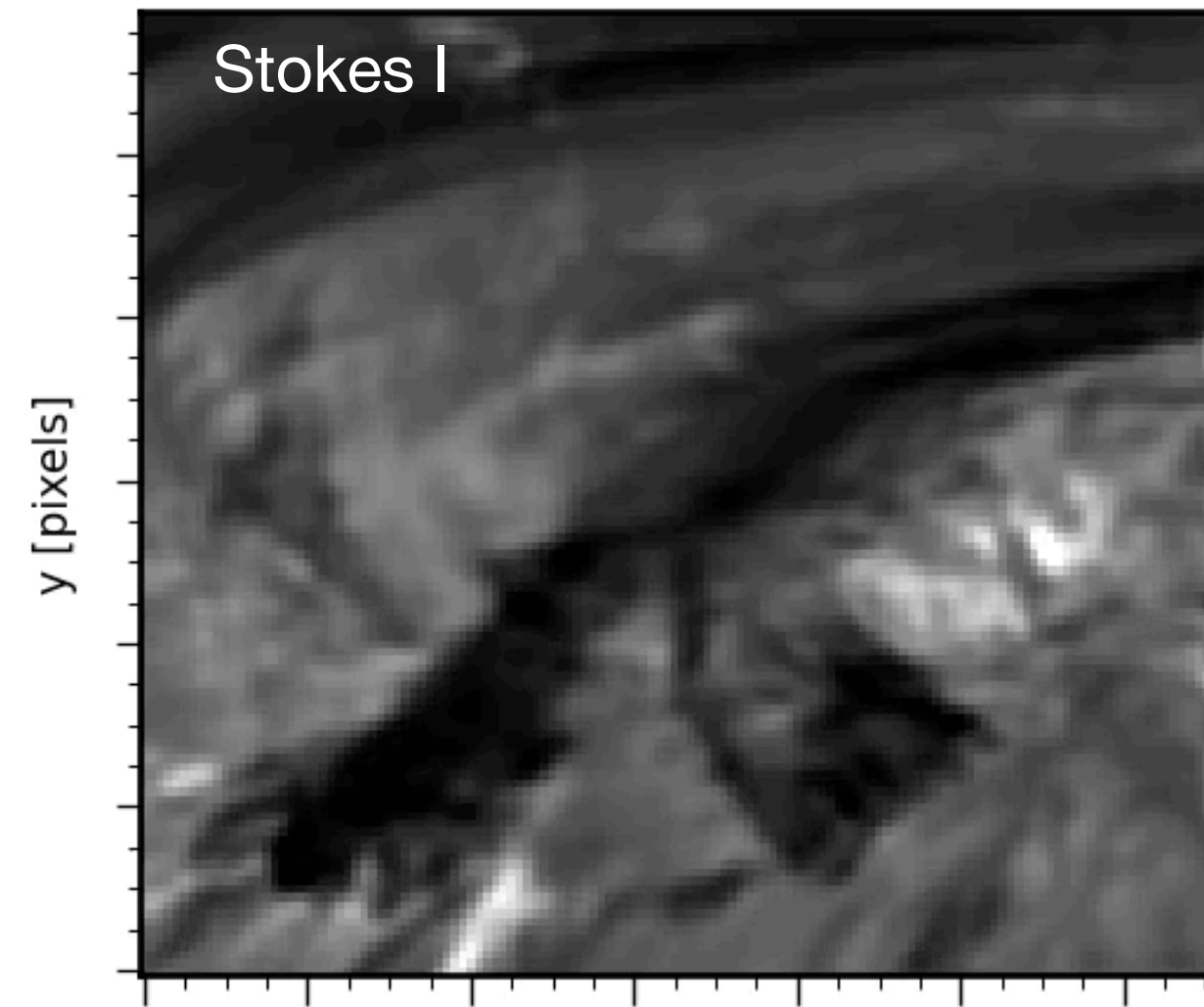
A test of the weak-field approximation applied to MiHi $H\alpha$ data



Data courtesy of Michiel van Noort (MPS)

Regularized Weak-Field approximation

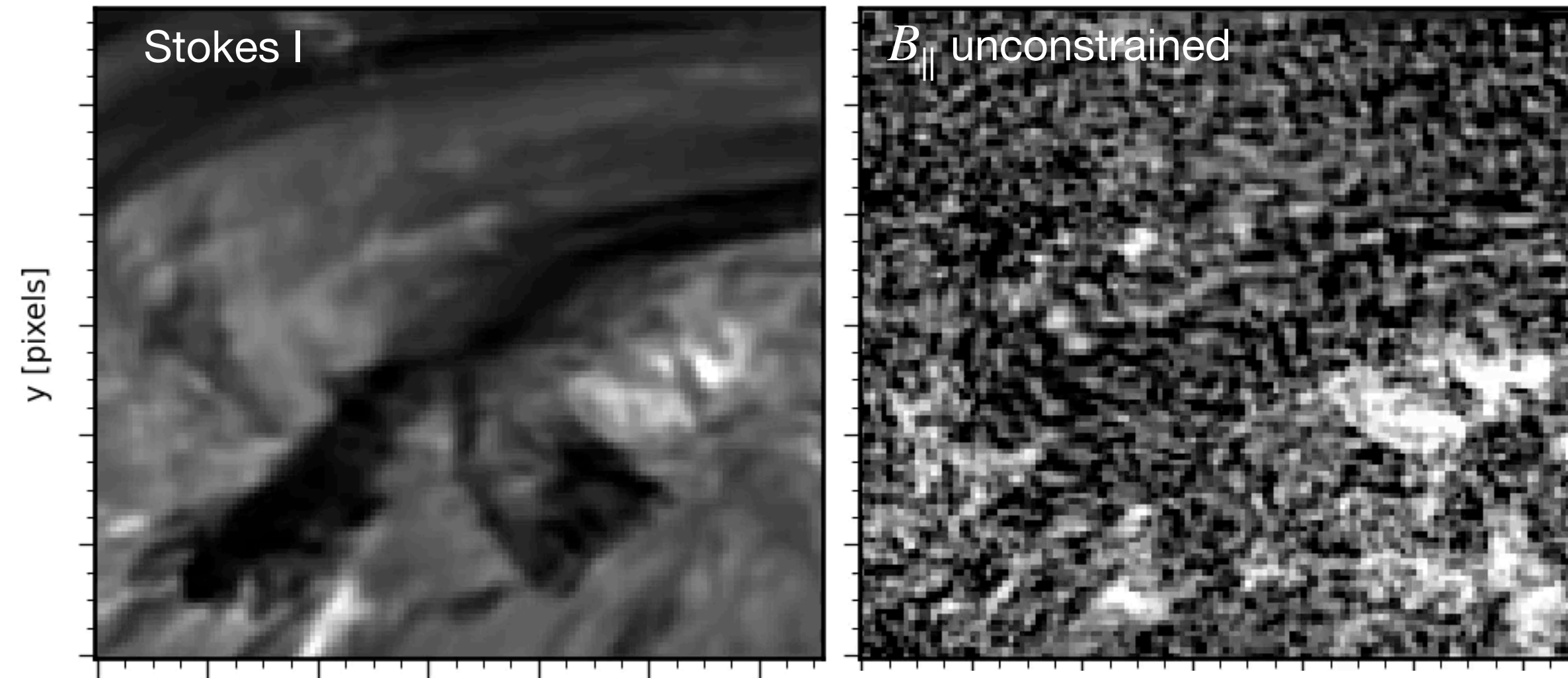
A test of the weak-field approximation applied to MiHi $H\alpha$ data



Data courtesy of Michiel van Noort (MPS)

Regularized Weak-Field approximation

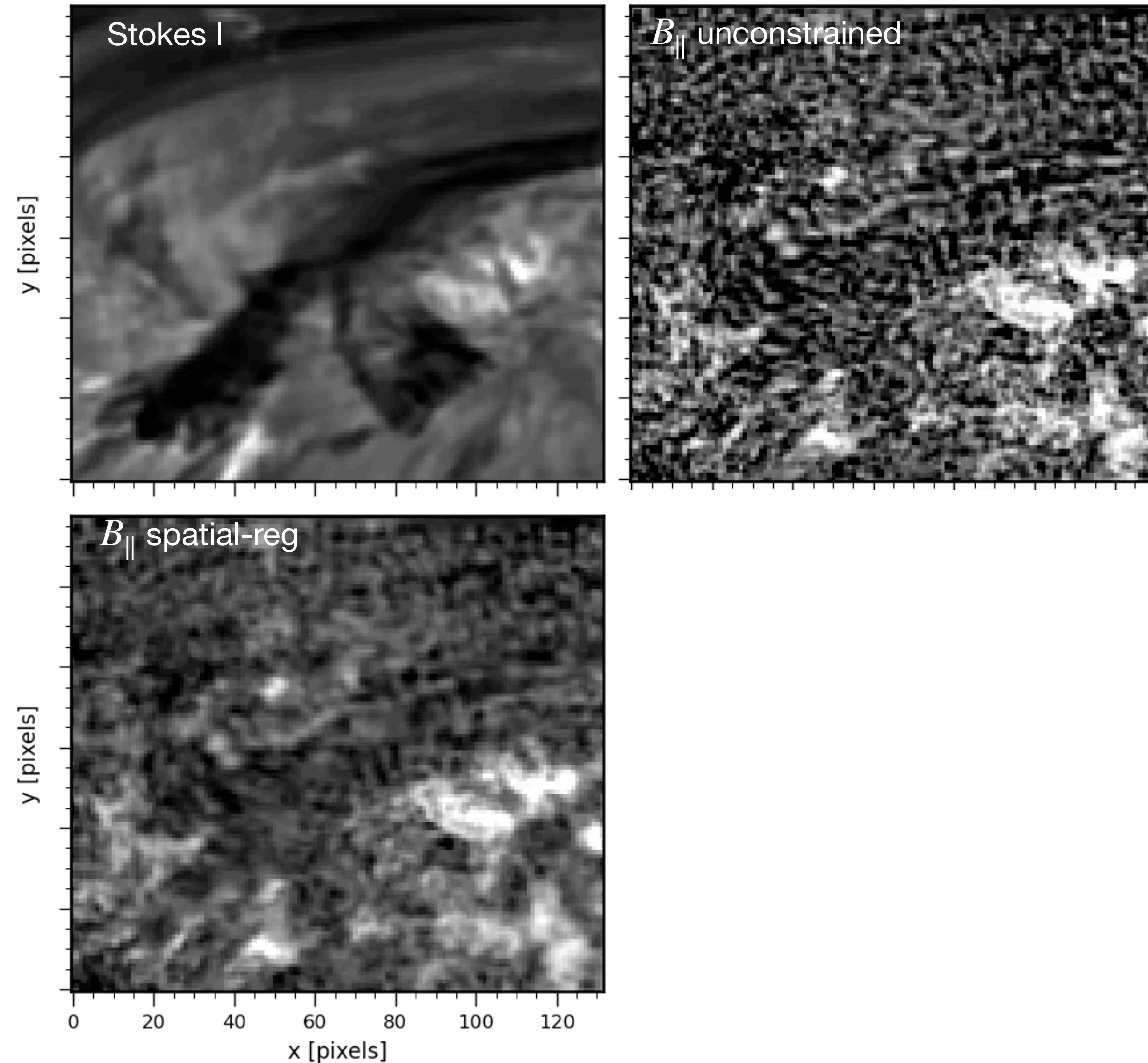
A test of the weak-field approximation applied to MiHi $H\alpha$ data



Data courtesy of Michiel van Noort (MPS)

Regularized Weak-Field approximation

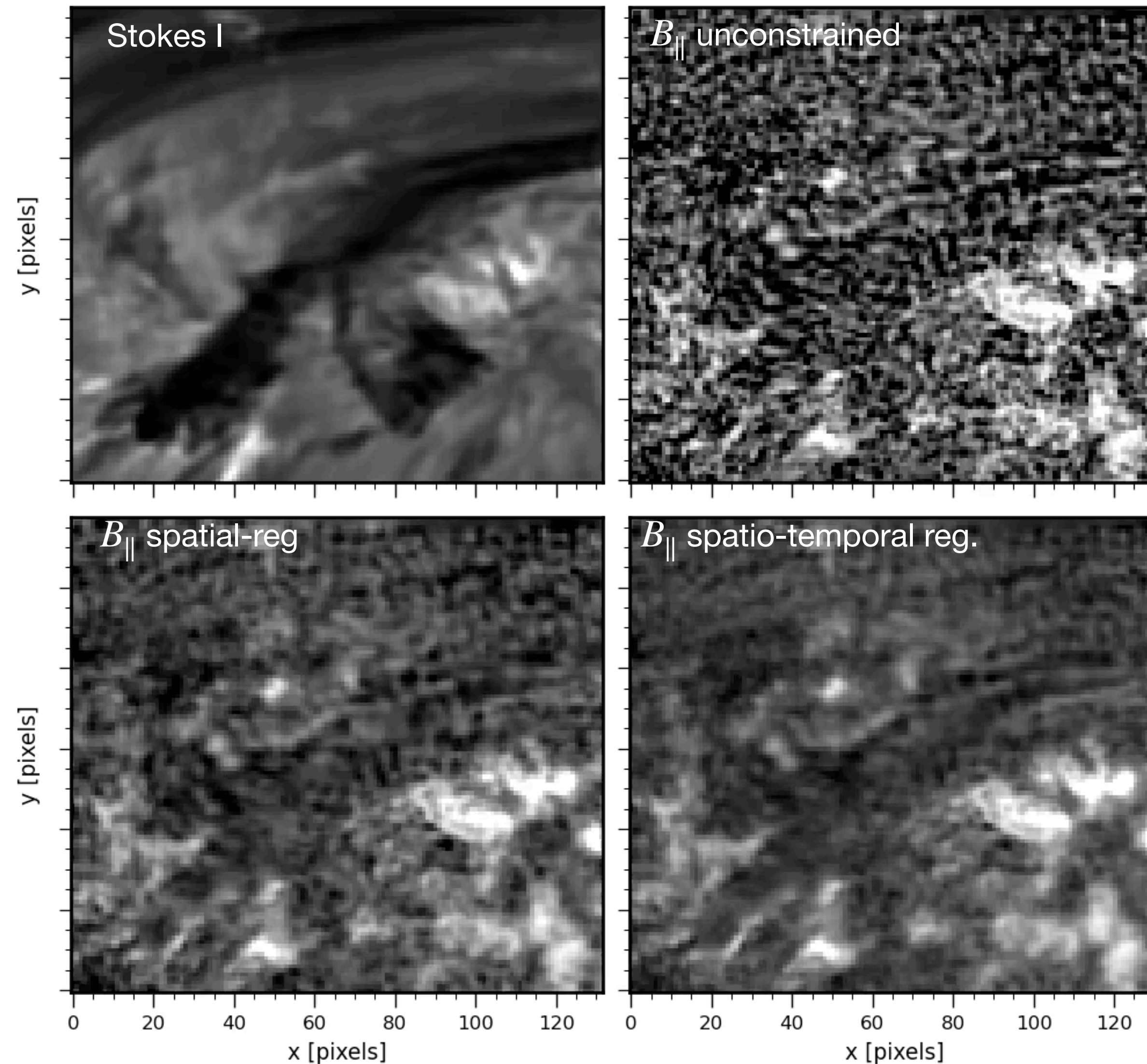
A test of the weak-field approximation applied to MiHi $H\alpha$ data



Data courtesy of Michiel van Noort (MPS)

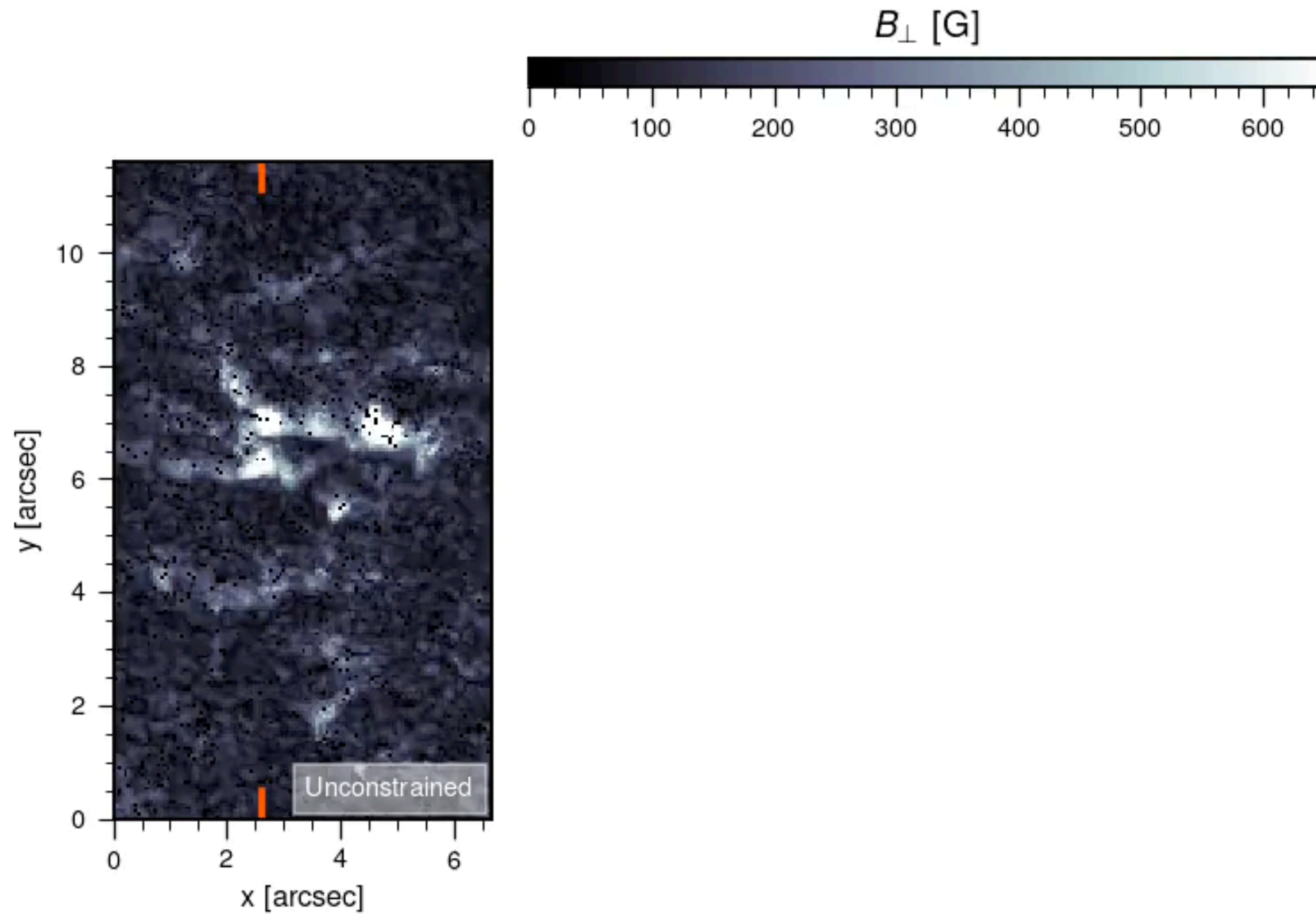
Regularized Weak-Field approximation

A test of the weak-field approximation applied to MiHi $H\alpha$ data



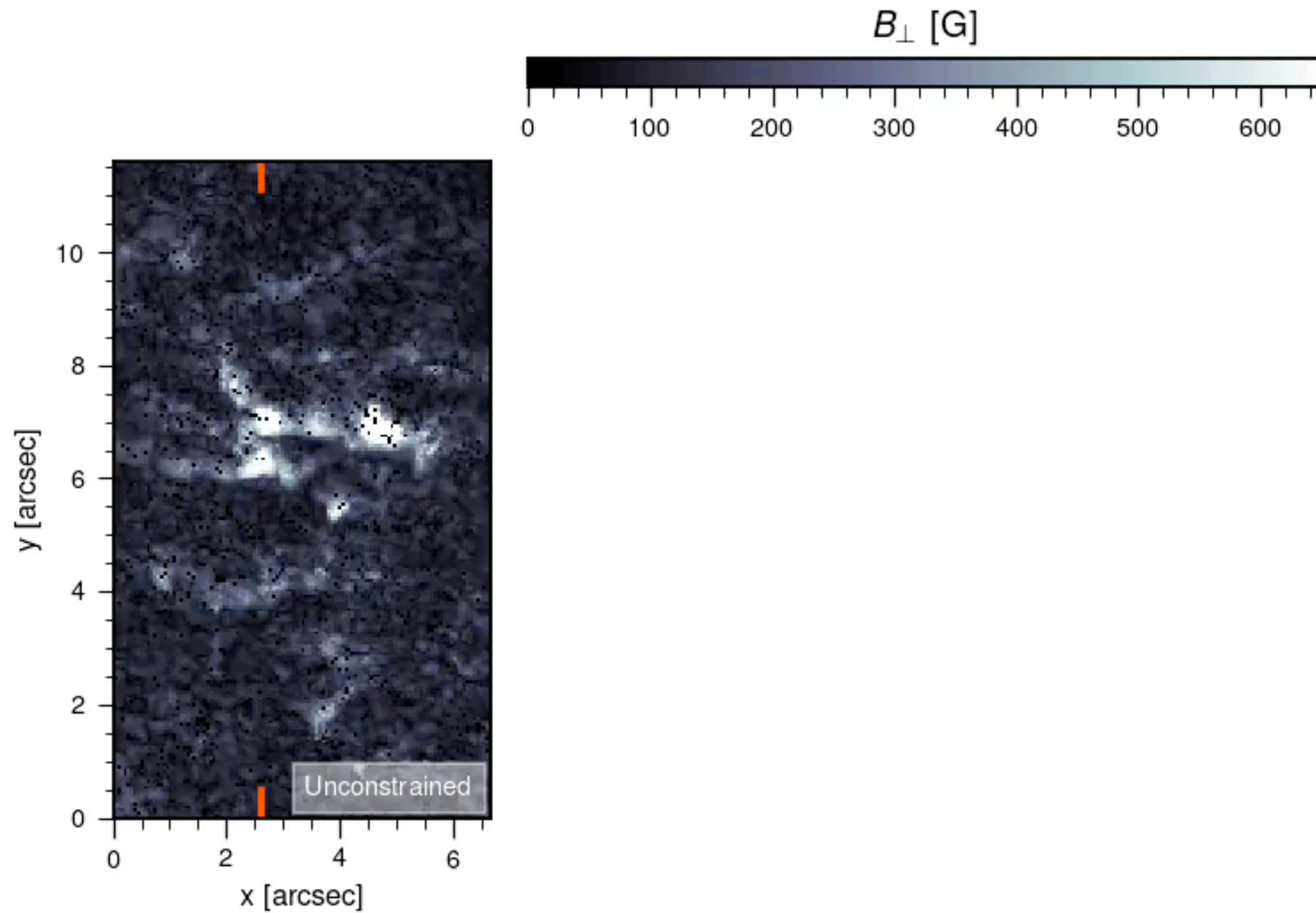
Data courtesy of Michiel van Noort (MPS)

Spatio-temporal regularization in Milne-Eddington inversions



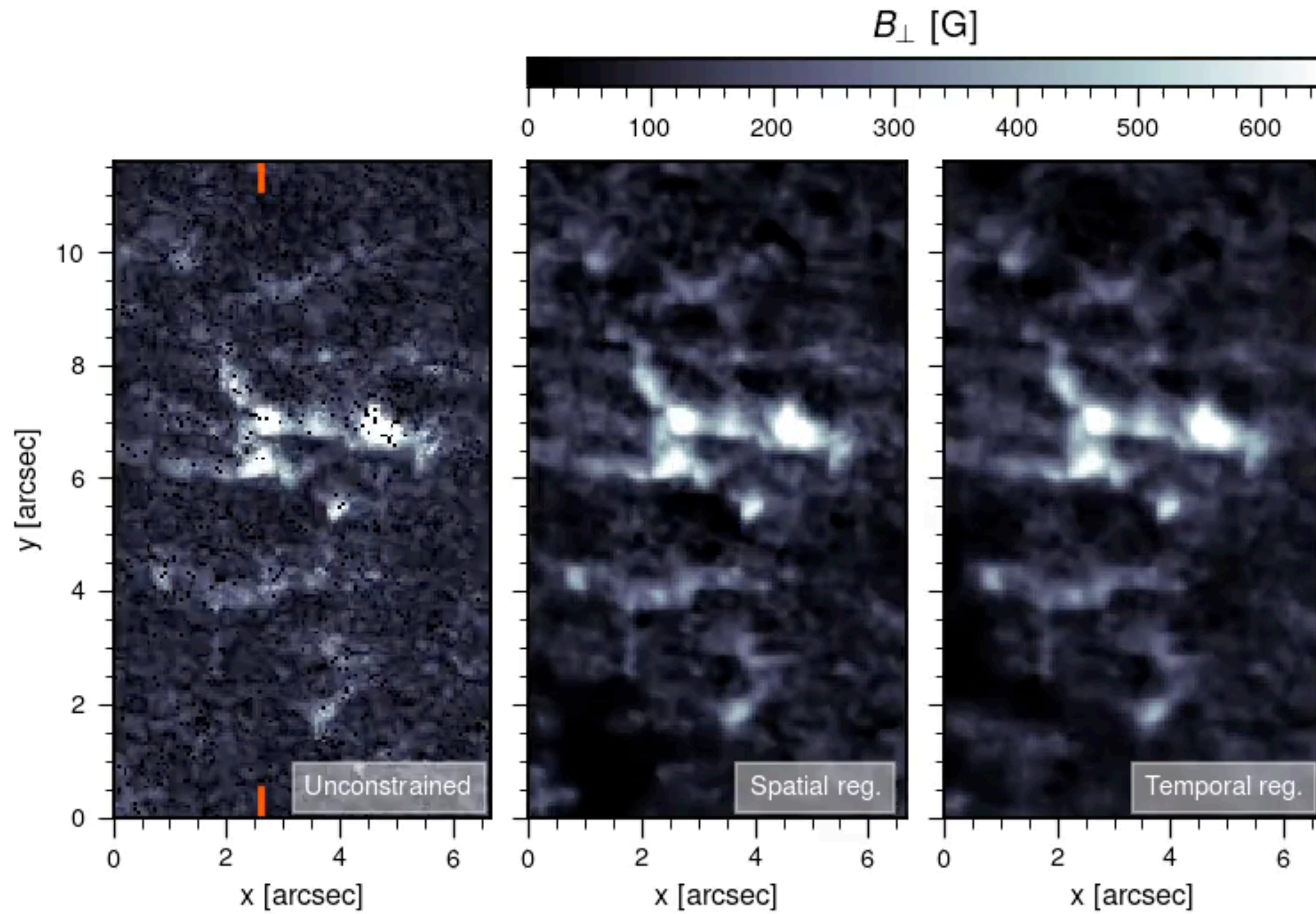
(from de la Cruz Rodríguez & Leenaarts 2024)

Spatio-temporal regularization in Milne-Eddington inversions



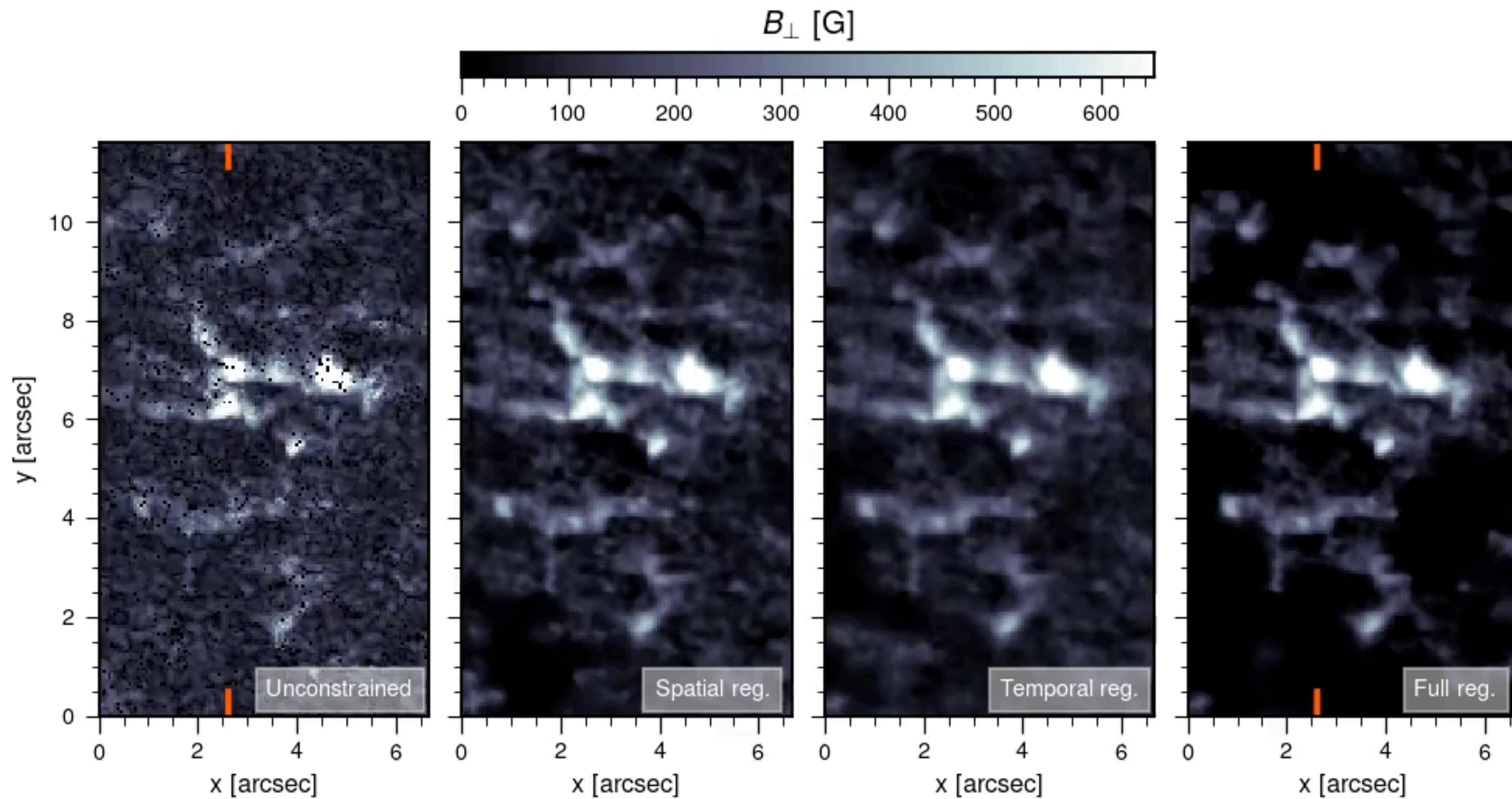
(from de la Cruz Rodríguez & Leenaarts 2024)

Spatio-temporal regularization in Milne-Eddington inversions



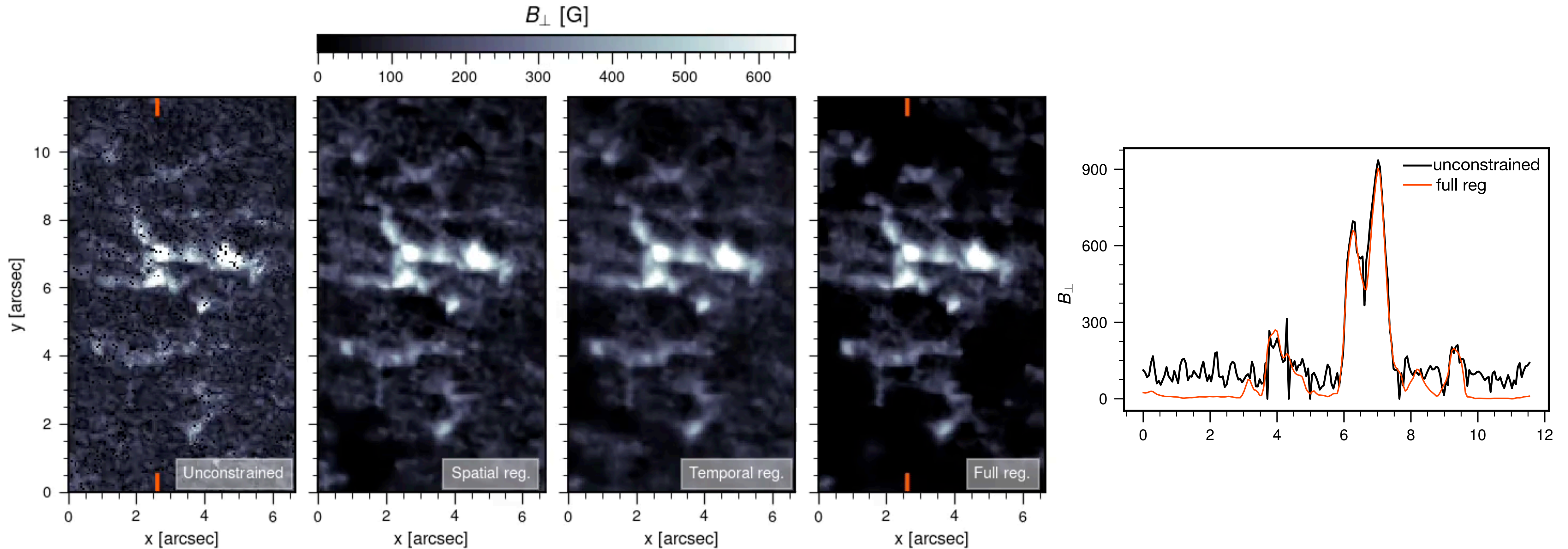
(from de la Cruz Rodríguez & Leenaarts 2024)

Spatio-temporal regularization in Milne-Eddington inversions



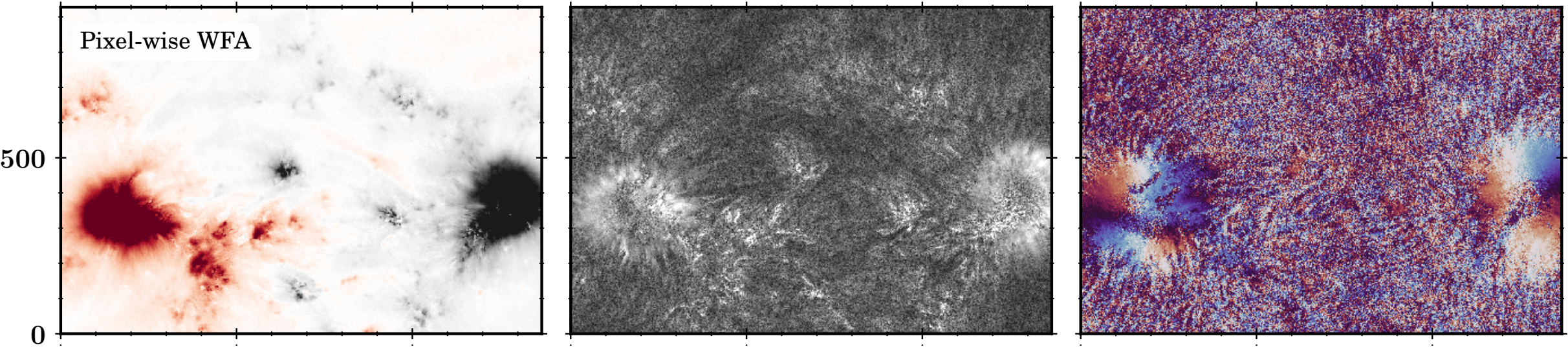
(from de la Cruz Rodríguez & Leenaarts 2024)

Spatio-temporal regularization in Milne-Eddington inversions

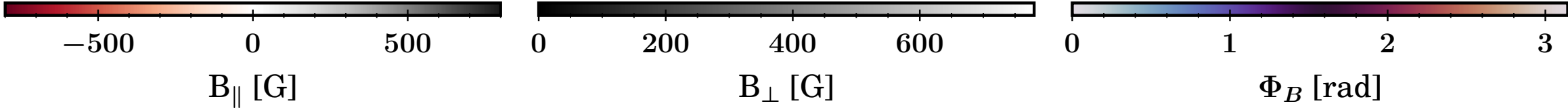


(from de la Cruz Rodríguez & Leenaarts 2024)

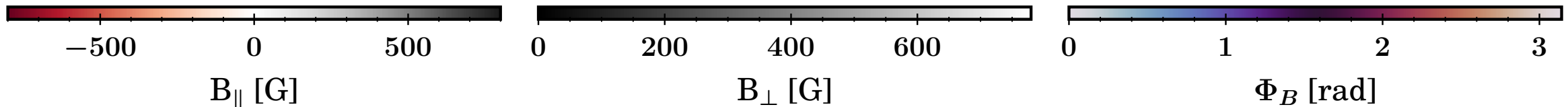
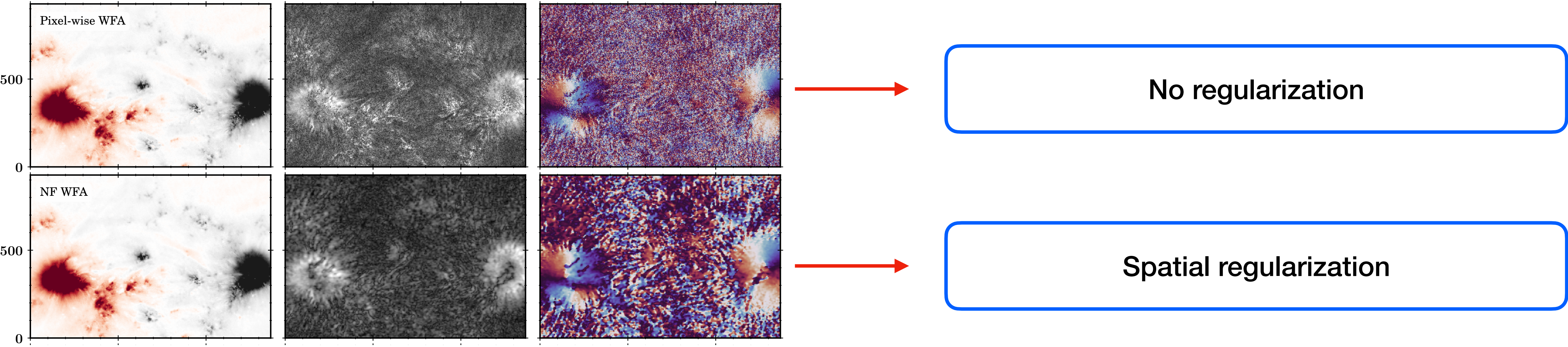
Reconstruction with physics-informed neural networks



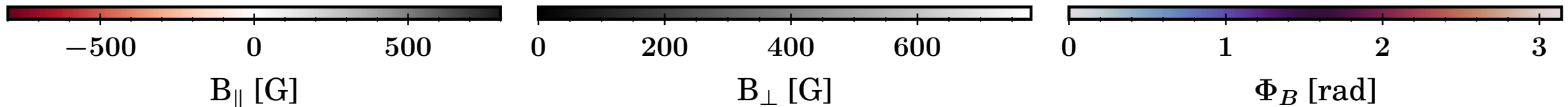
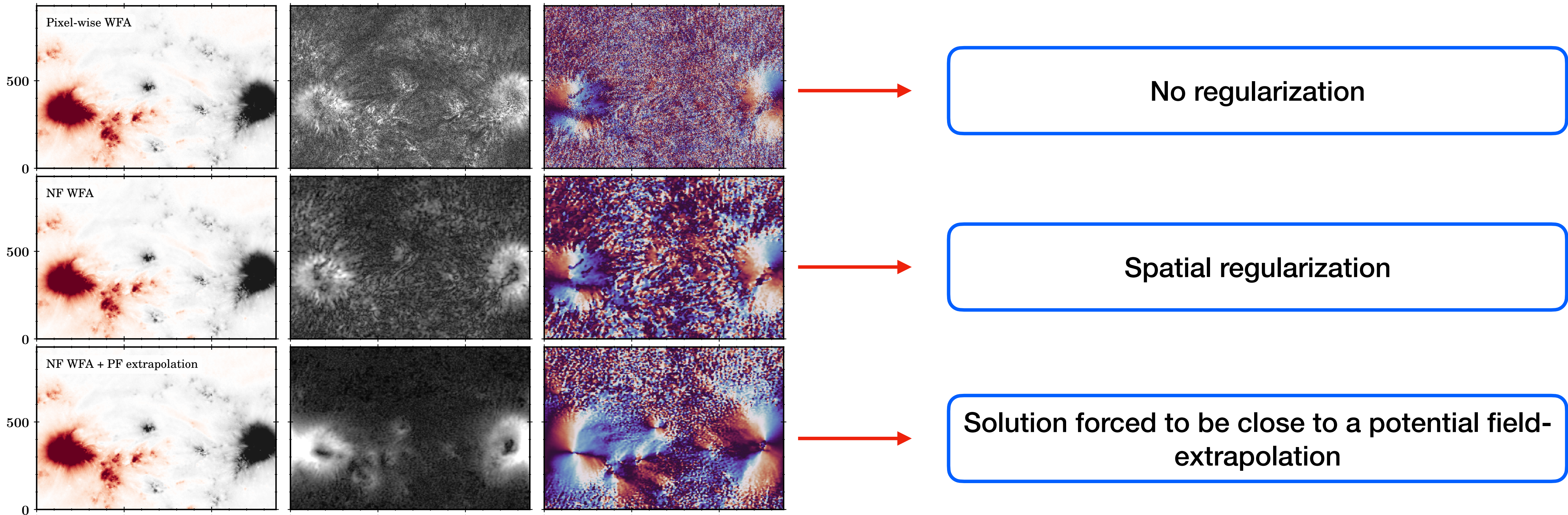
No regularization



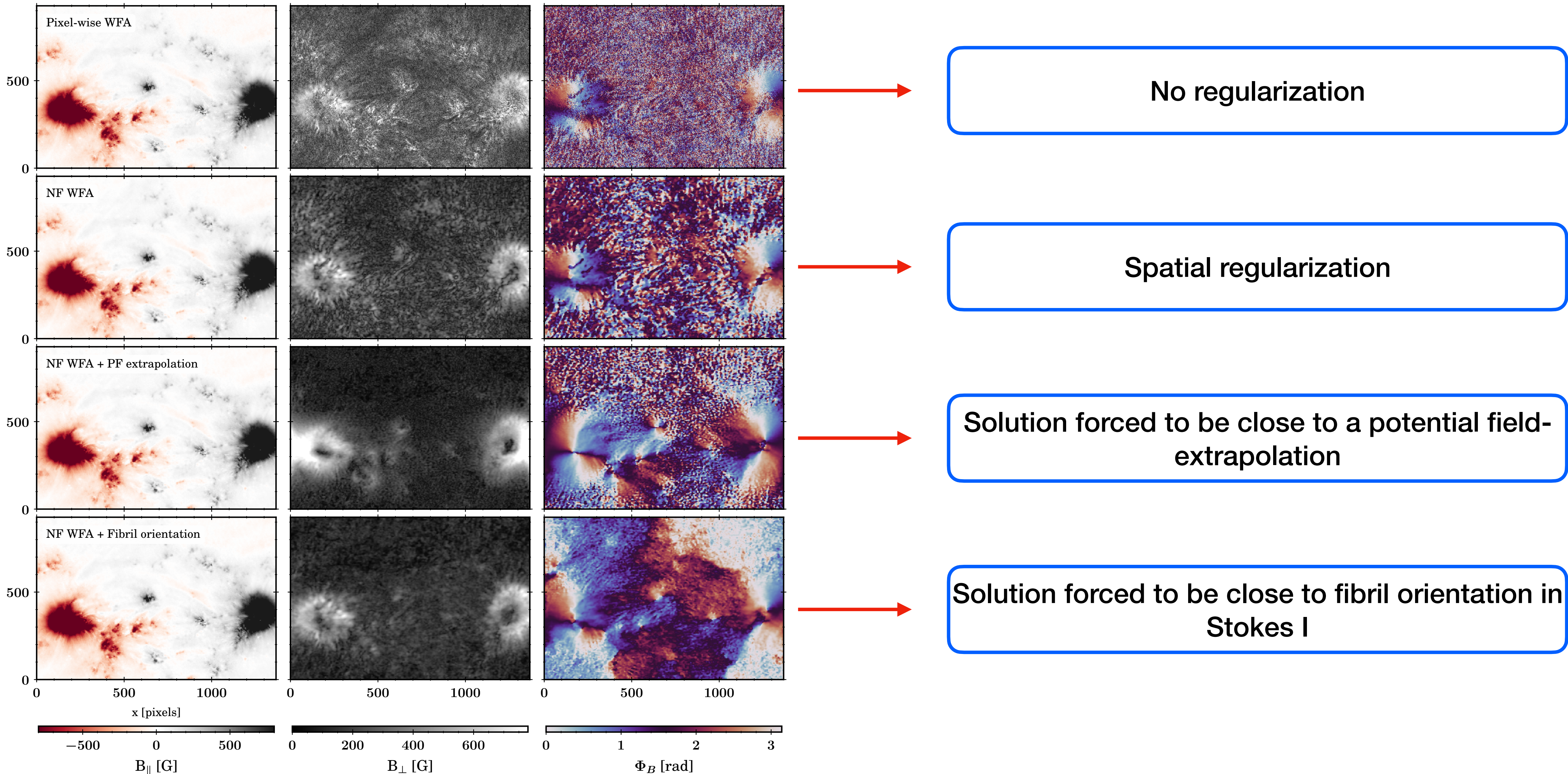
Reconstruction with physics-informed neural networks



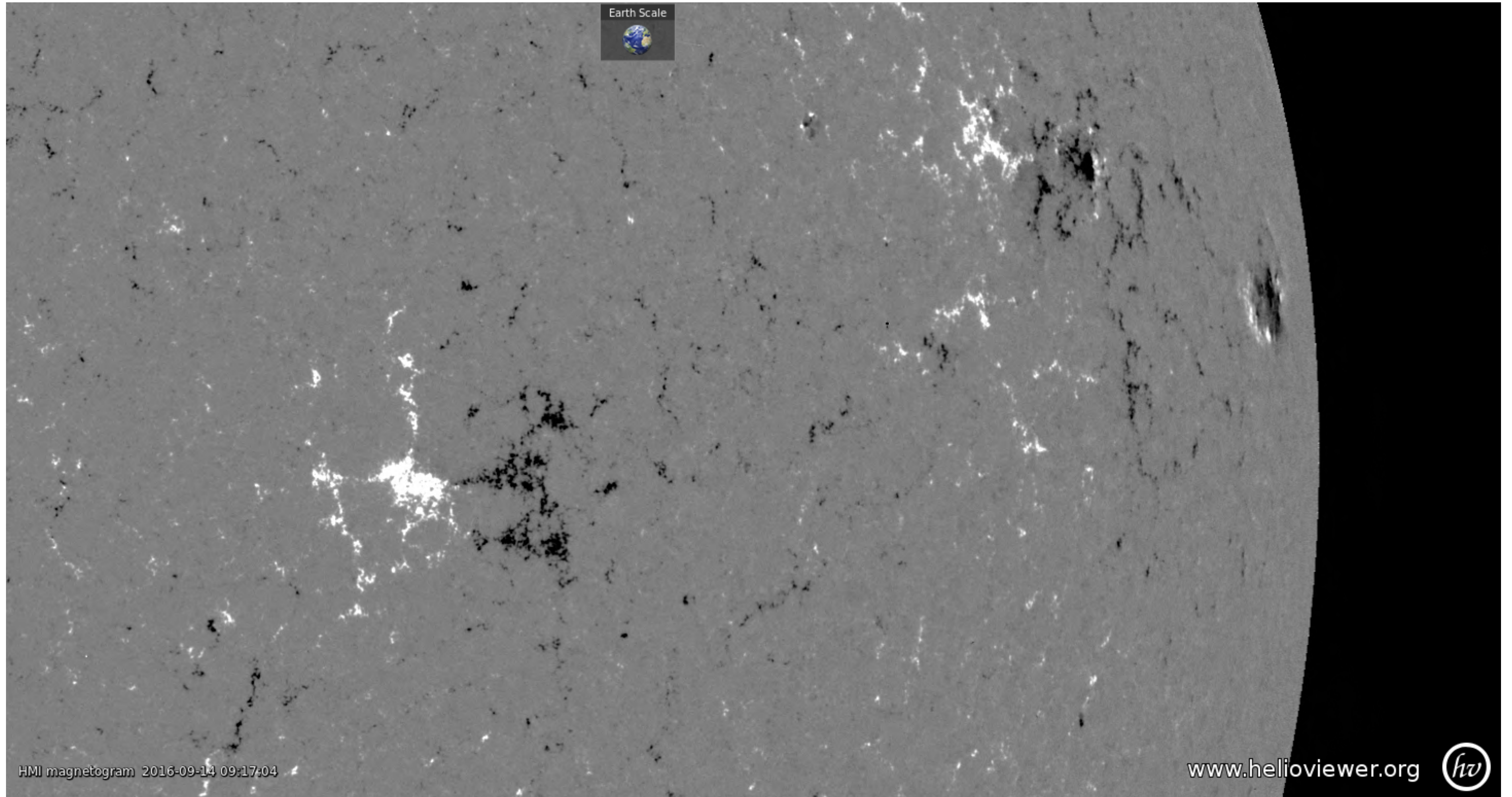
Reconstruction with physics-informed neural networks




Reconstruction with physics-informed neural networks



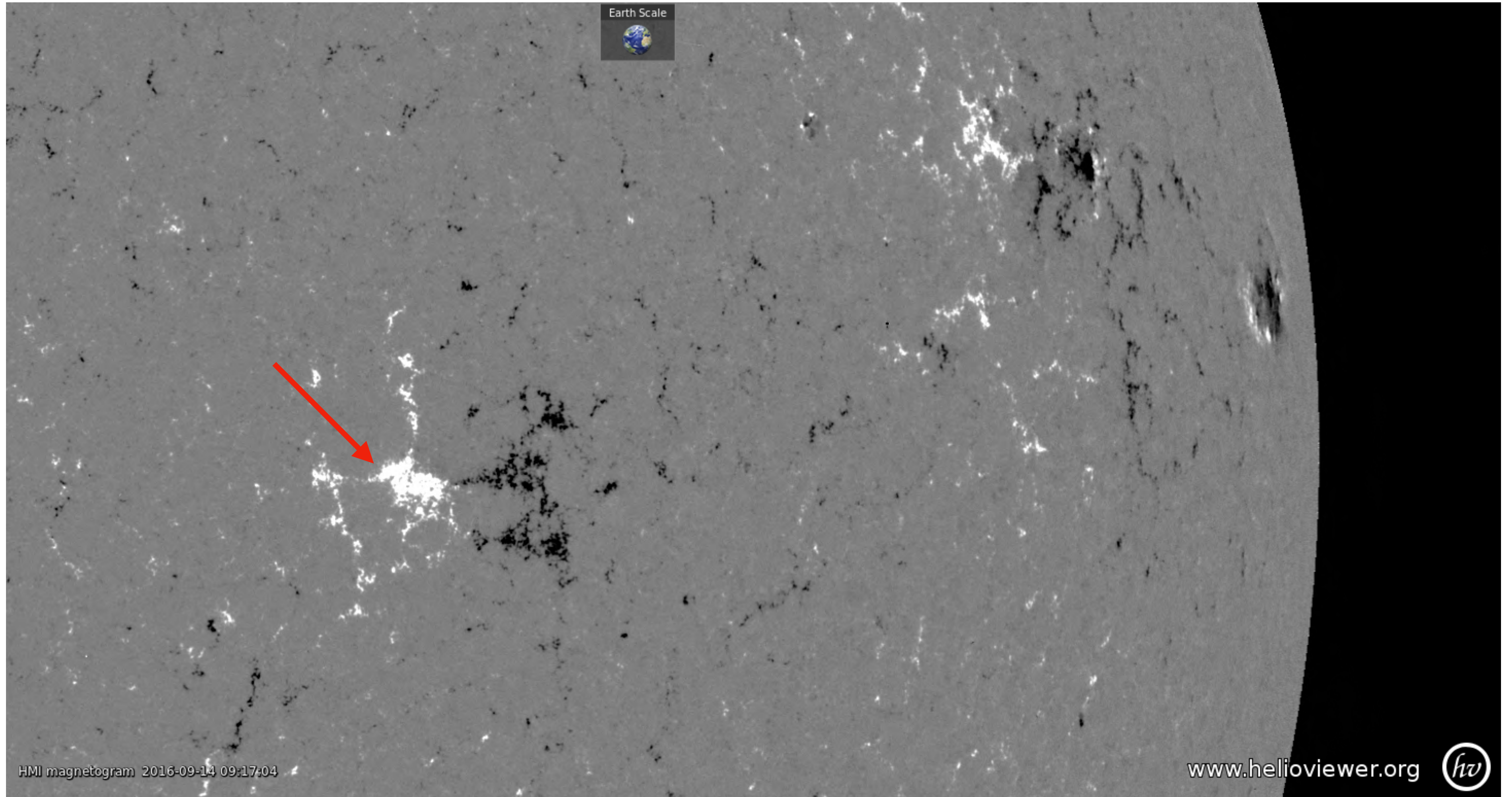
Magnetic fields in solar plage



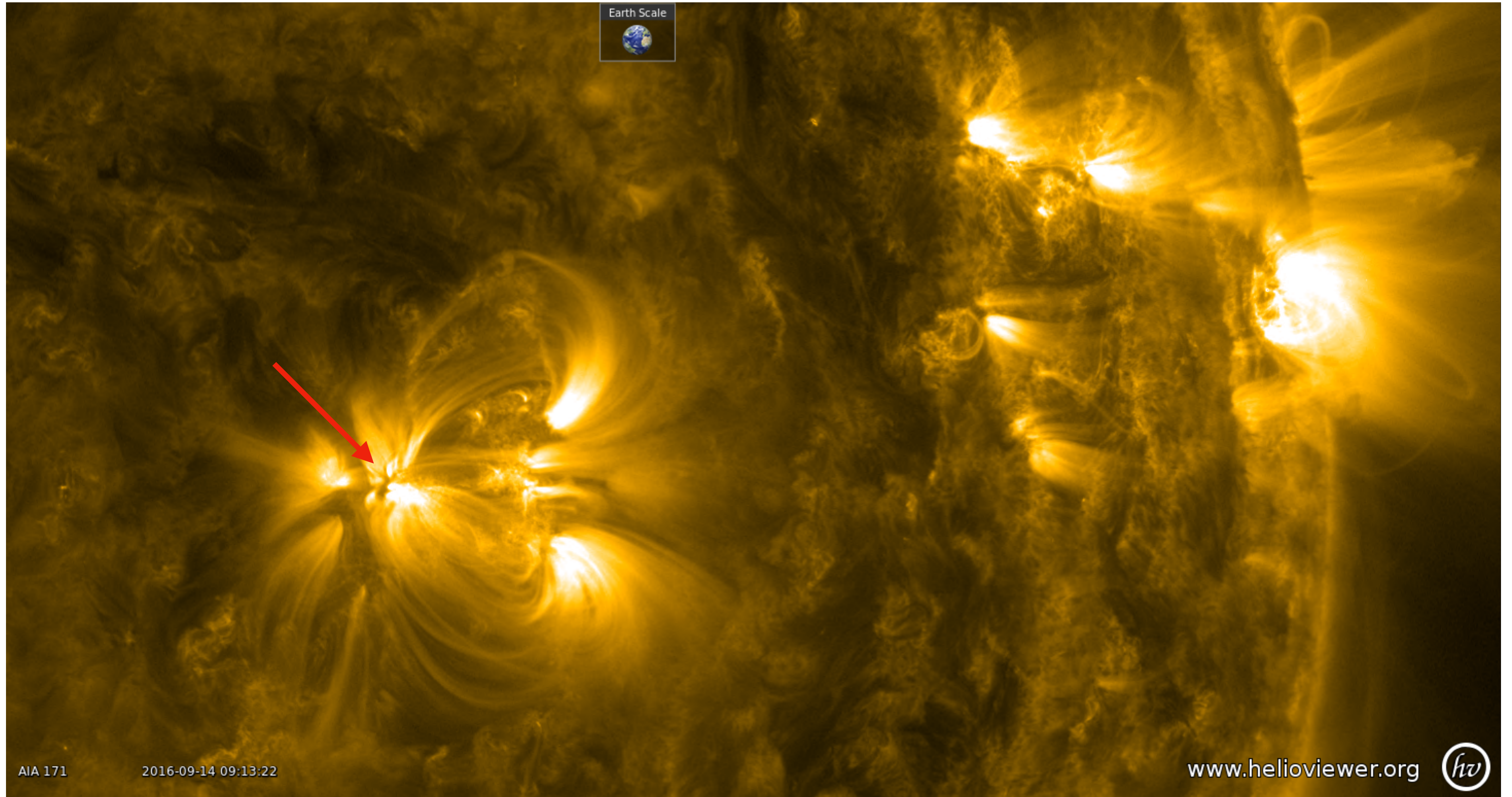
HMI magnetogram 2016-09-14 09:17:04

www.helioviewer.org 

Magnetic fields in solar plage



Magnetic fields in solar plage



Plage photospheres

An explanation for the Stokes V asymmetry in solar faculae

J. Sánchez Almeida, M. Collados, and J. C. del Toro Iniesta

Instituto de Astrofísica de Canarias, E-38200 La Laguna, Tenerife, Spain

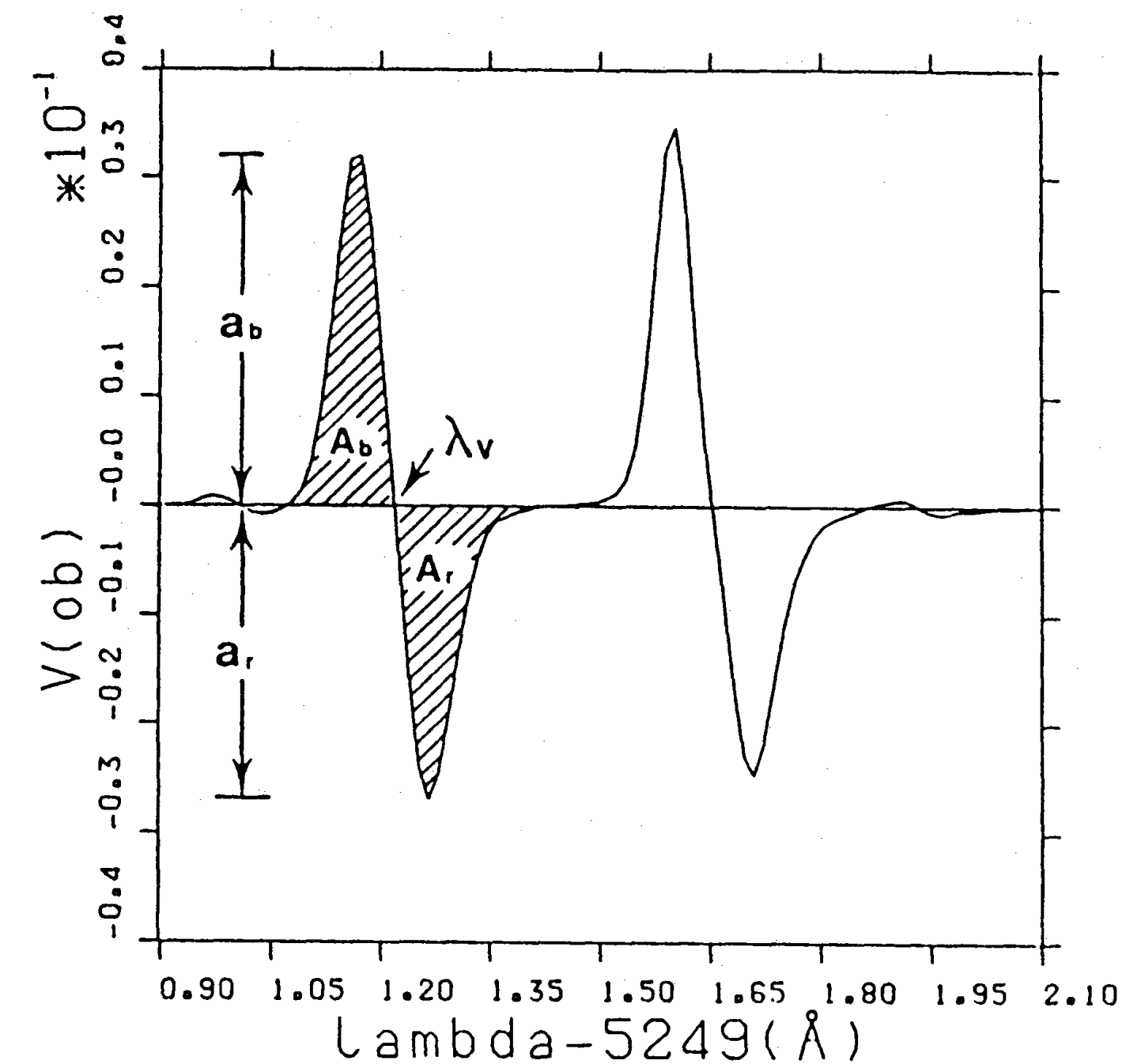
Received May 19, accepted June 2, 1988

Summary: The asymmetry in the Stokes V profile observed in solar faculae can be explained by assuming that the magnetic field increases with height while downflow speed decreases. The MHD compatibility of such a solution is briefly discussed together with an observational test for that possibility.

Key Words: The Sun: faculae - magnetic fields - Stokes profiles - line asymmetries

1. Introduction

It seems well established that the Stokes V profile (circular polarization versus wavelength) of lines observed in solar faculae show several asymmetric features (Stenflo et al., 1984). Figure 1 shows an example (FeI 5250.2 and FeI 5250.6) taken from the



Plage photospheres

An explanation for the Stokes V asymmetry in solar faculae

J. Sánchez Almeida, M. Collados, and J. C. del Toro Iniesta

Instituto de Astrofísica de Canarias, E-38200 La Laguna, Tenerife, Spain

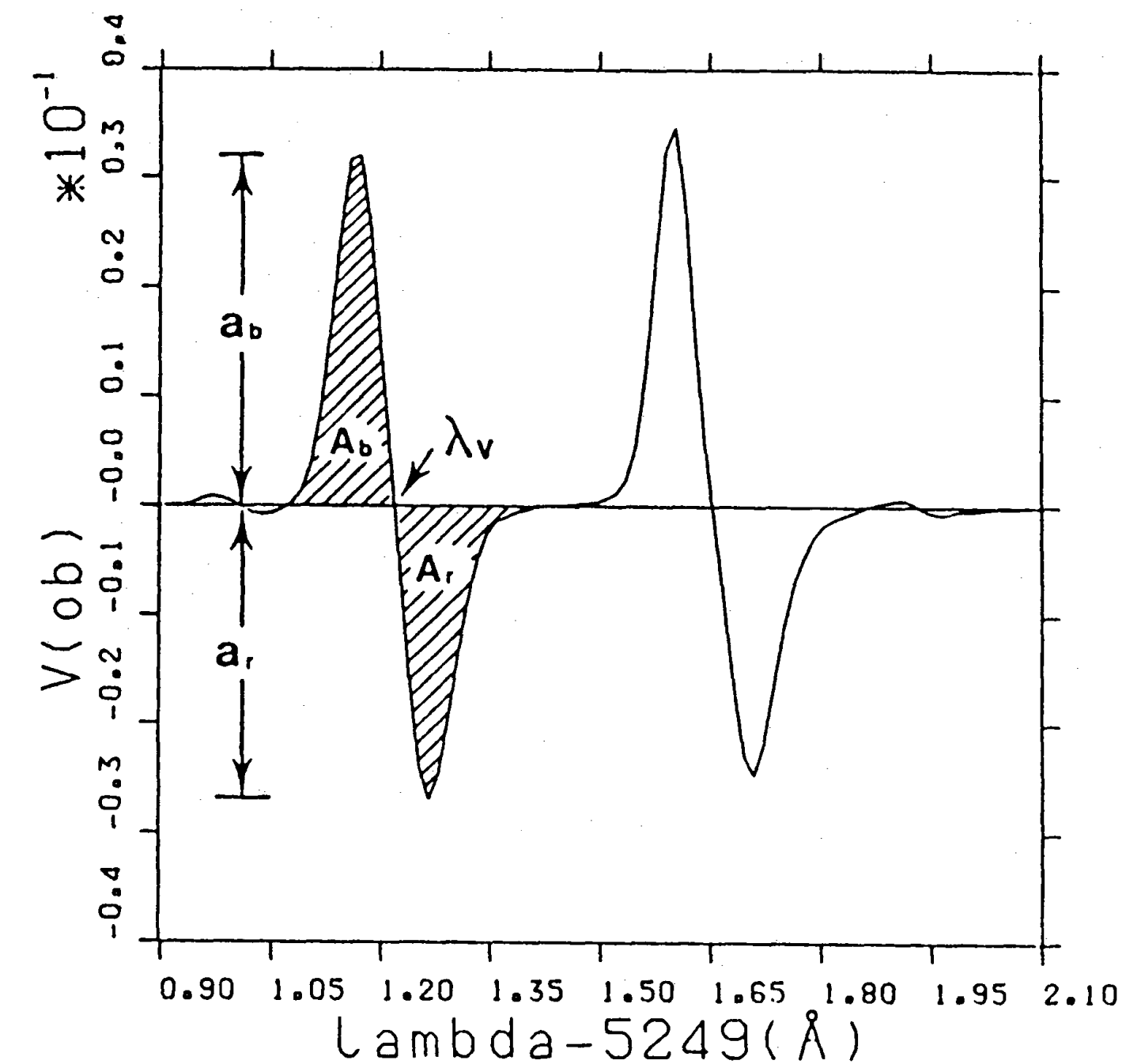
Received May 19, accepted June 2, 1988

Summary: The asymmetry in the Stokes V profile observed in solar faculae can be explained by assuming that the magnetic field increases with height while downflow speed decreases. The MHD compatibility of such a solution is briefly discussed together with an observational test for that possibility.

Key Words: The Sun: faculae - magnetic fields - Stokes profiles - line asymmetries

1. Introduction

It seems well established that the Stokes V profile (circular polarization versus wavelength) of lines observed in solar faculae show several asymmetric features (Stenflo et al., 1984). Figure 1 shows an example (FeI 5250.2 and FeI 5250.6) taken from the



Plage photospheres

An explanation for the Stokes V asymmetry in solar faculae

J. Sánchez Almeida, M. Collados, and J. C. del Toro Iniesta

Instituto de Astrofísica de Canarias, E-38200 La Laguna, Tenerife, Spain

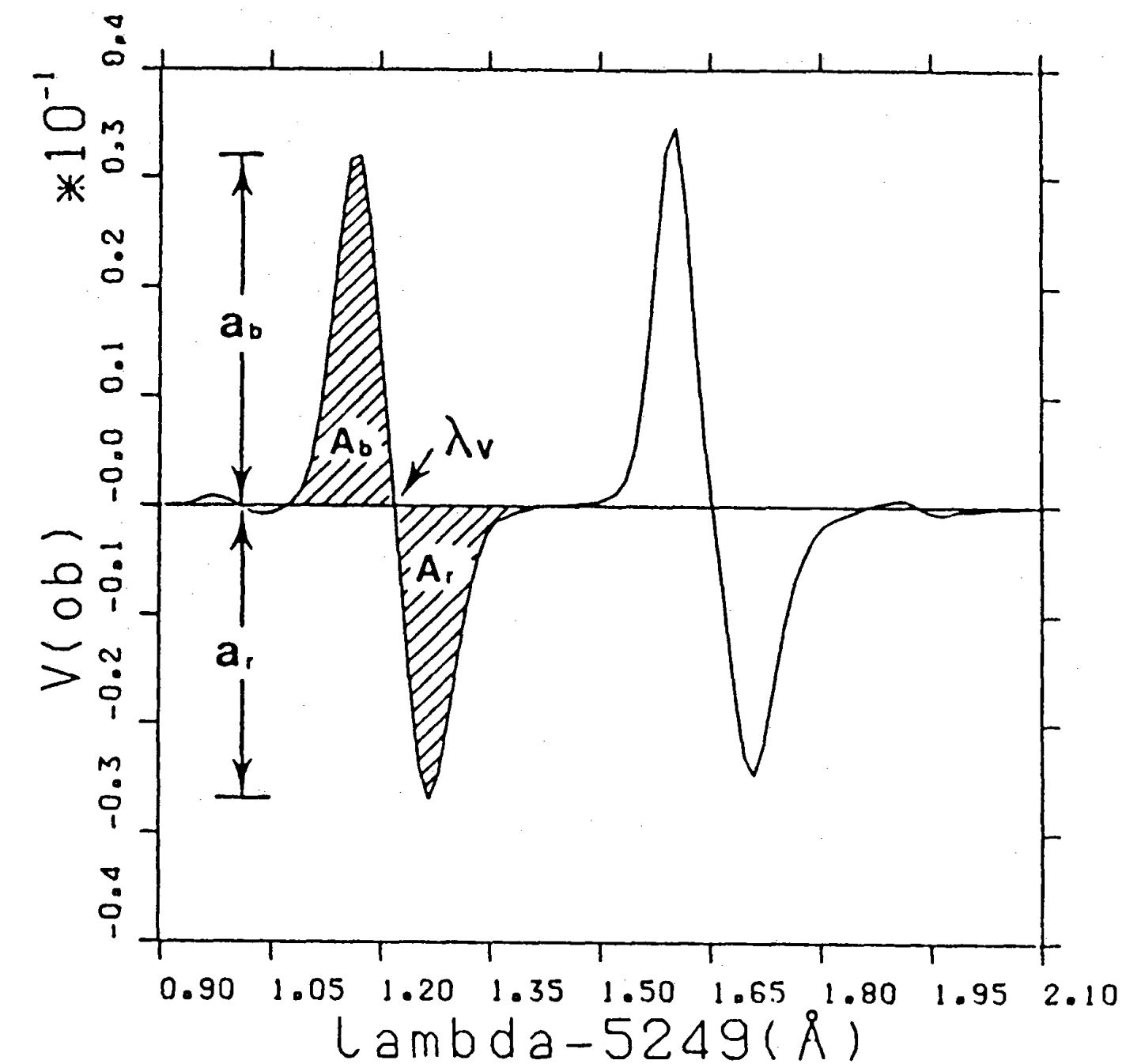
Received May 19, accepted June 2, 1988

Summary: The asymmetry in the Stokes V profile observed in solar faculae can be explained by assuming that the magnetic field increases with height while downflow speed decreases. The MHD compatibility of such a solution is briefly discussed together with an observational test for that possibility.

Key Words: The Sun: faculae - magnetic fields - Stokes profiles - line asymmetries

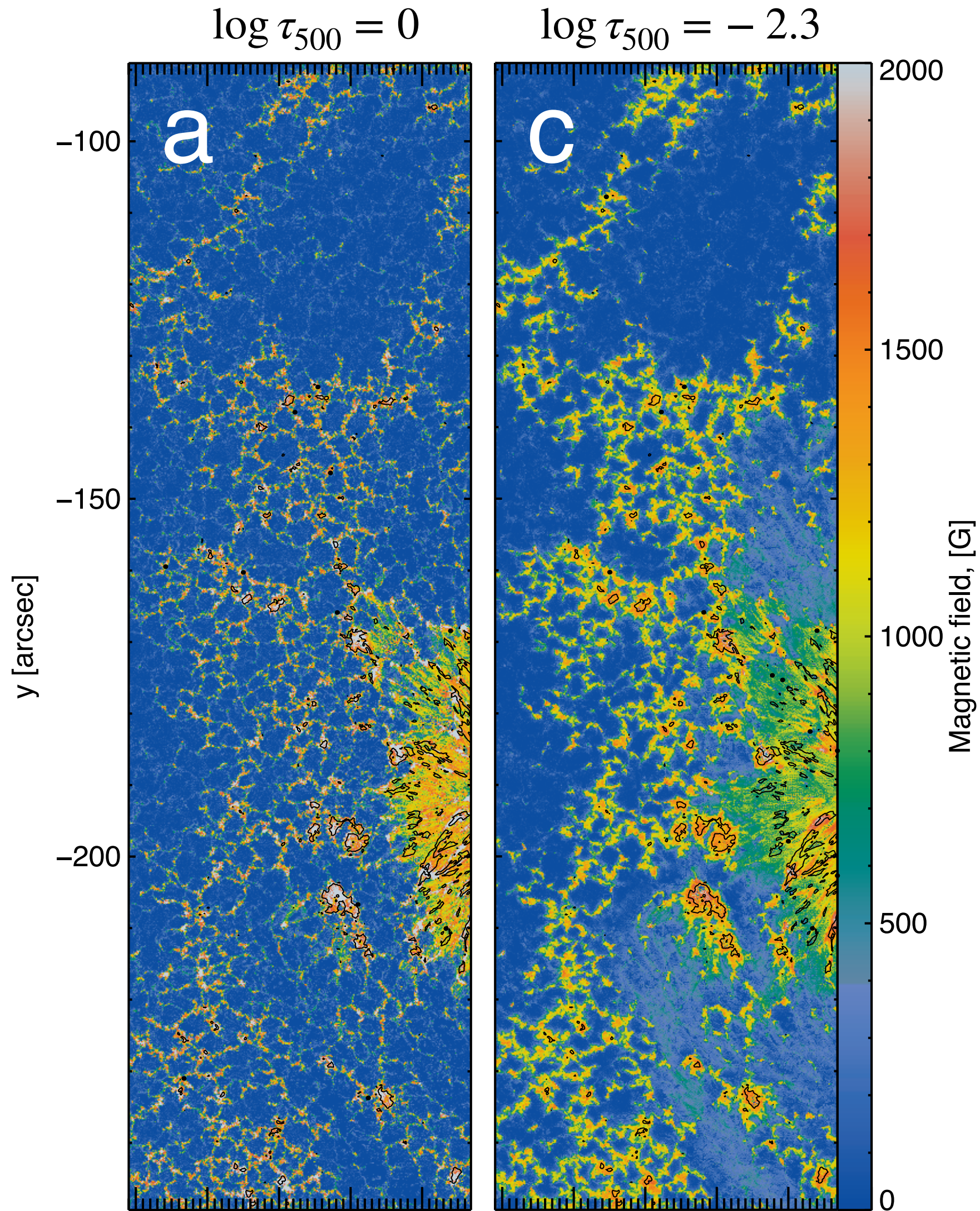
1. Introduction

It seems well established that the Stokes V profile (circular polarization versus wavelength) of lines observed in solar faculae show several asymmetric features (Stenflo et al., 1984). Figure 1 shows an example (FeI 5250.2 and FeI 5250.6) taken from the



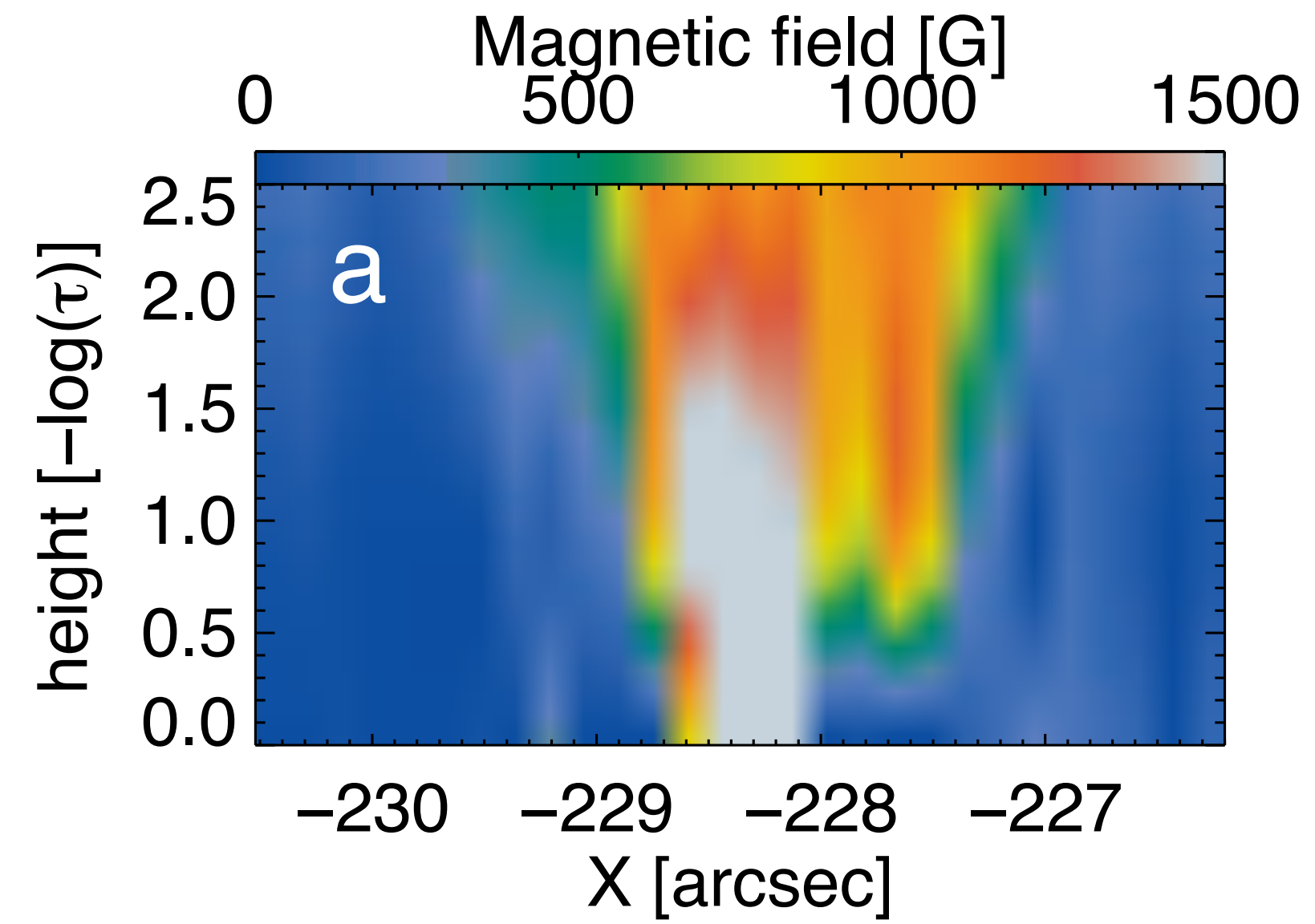
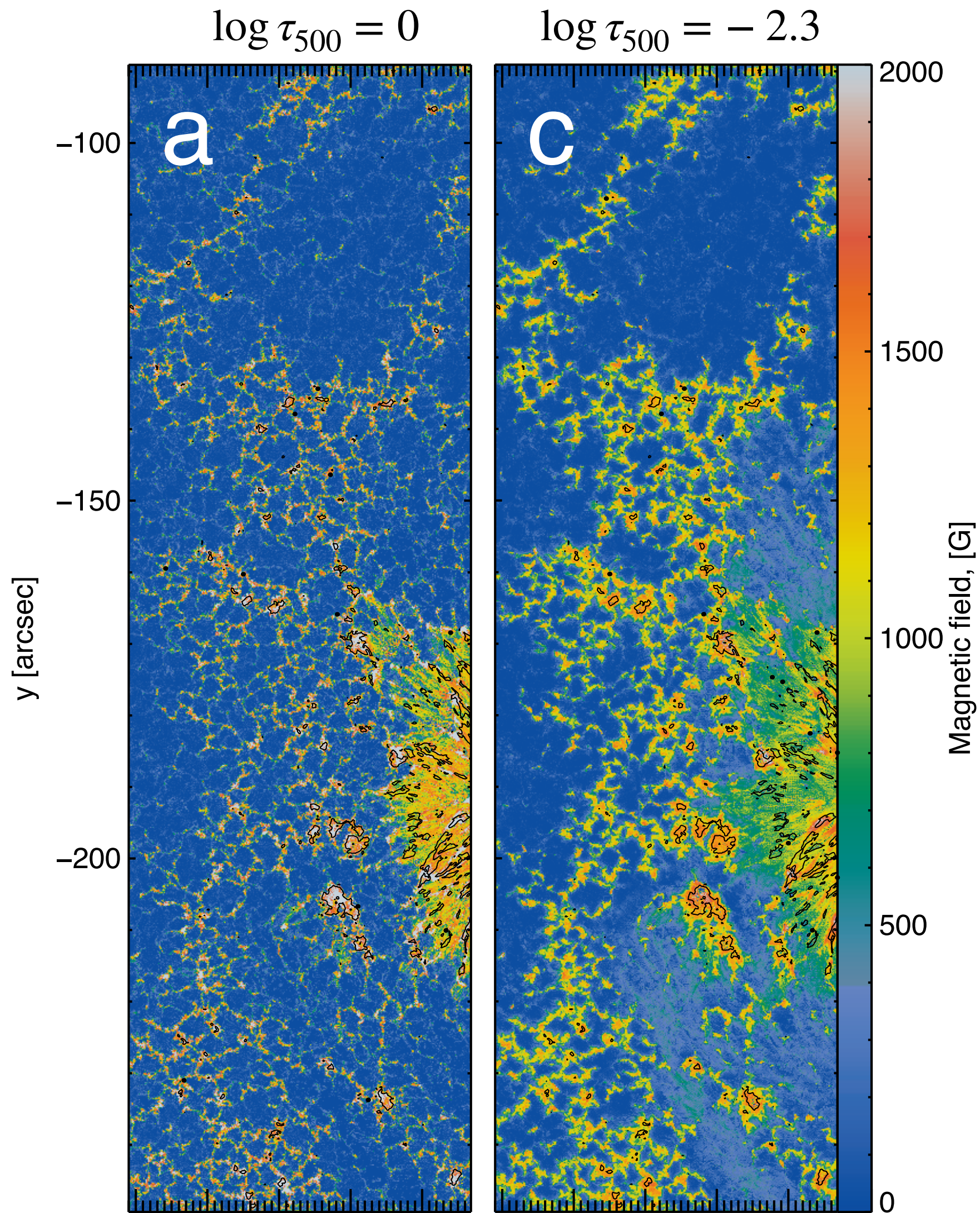
Early observational indications of the canopy effect imprinted in the Stokes V profiles!

Plage photospheres



Buhler et al. (2015)

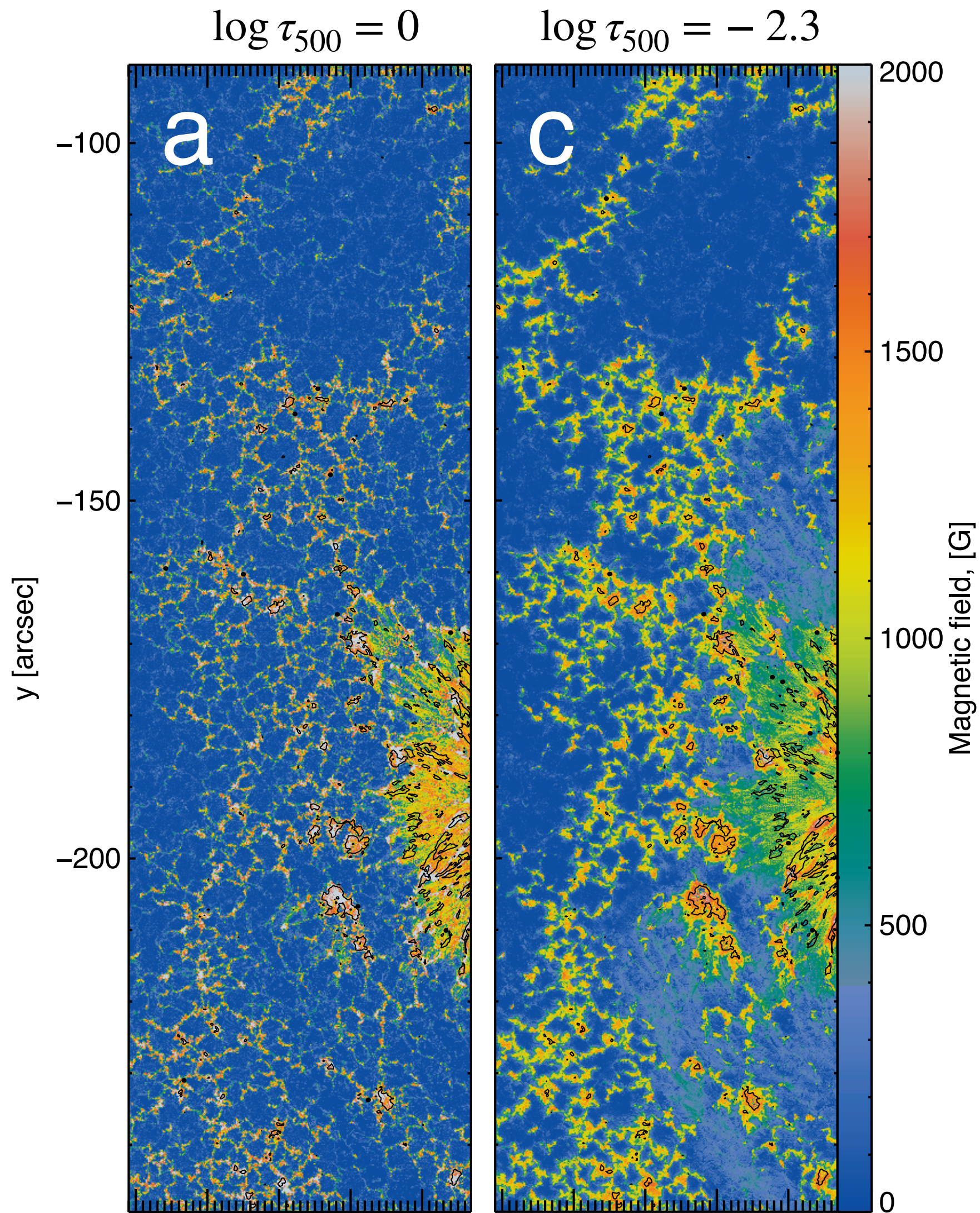
Plage photospheres



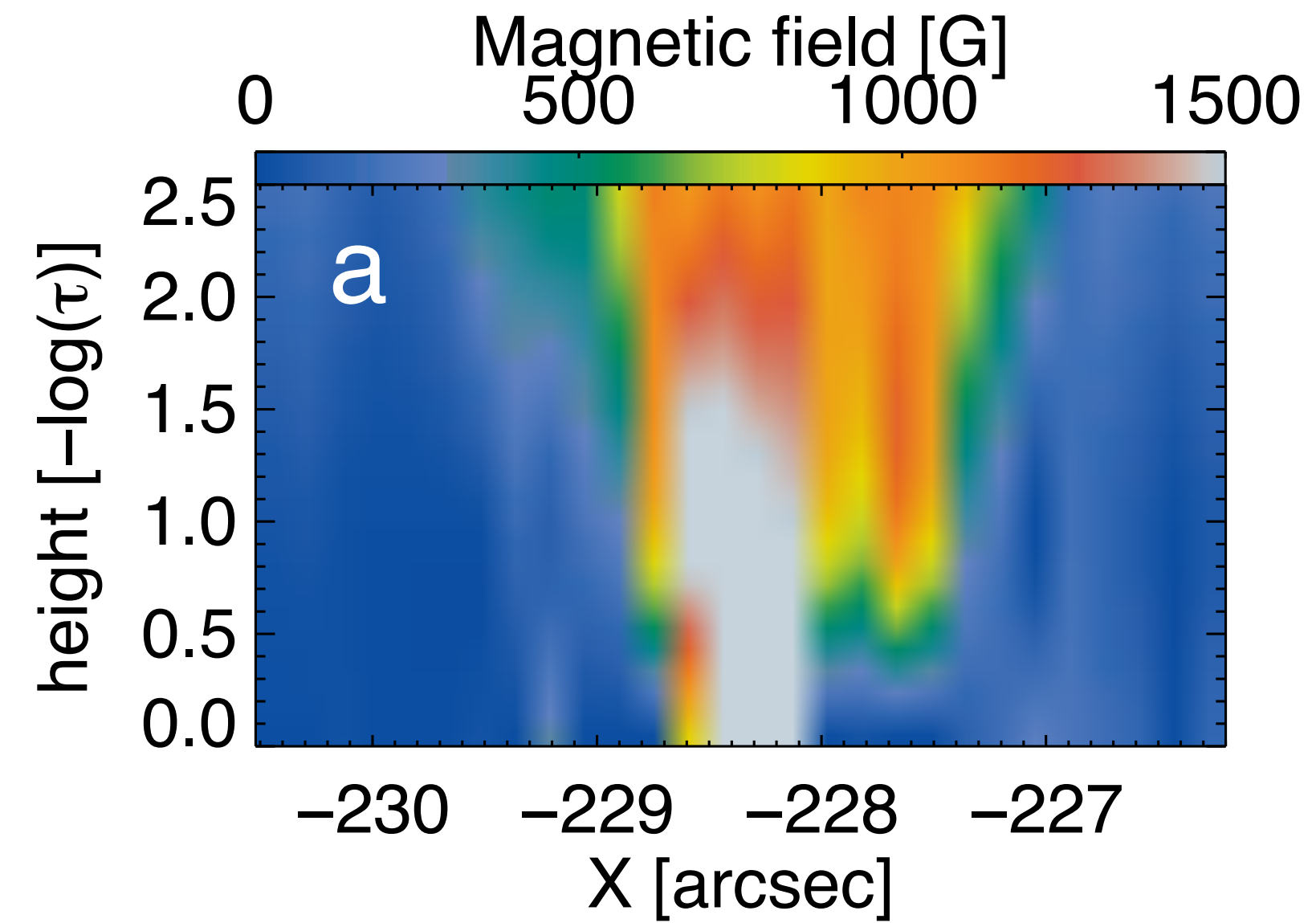
Buhler et al. (2015)

Buhler et al. (2015)

Plage photospheres



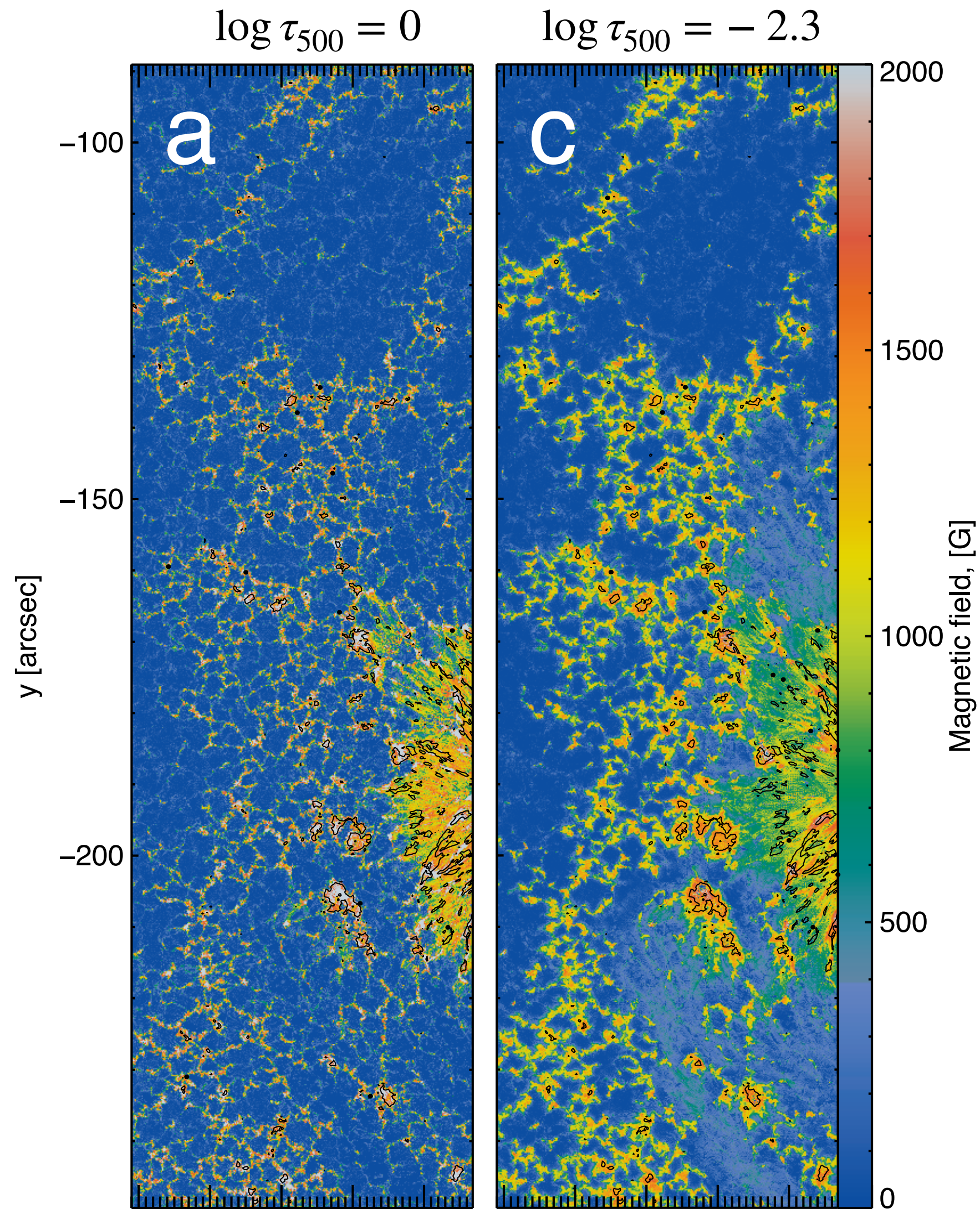
Buhler et al. (2015)



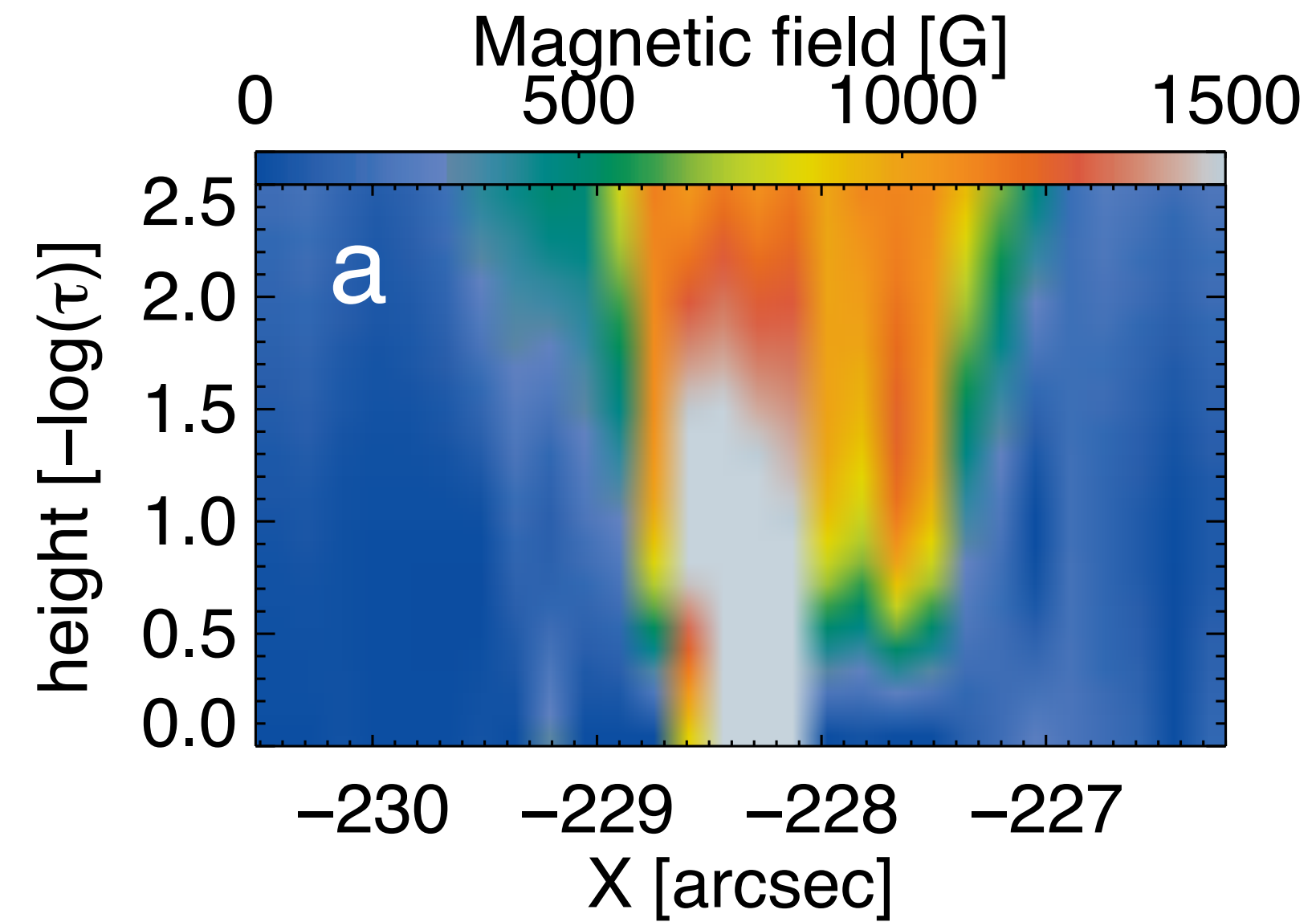
Buhler et al. (2015)

- The magnetic field is confined to inter granular lanes

Plage photospheres



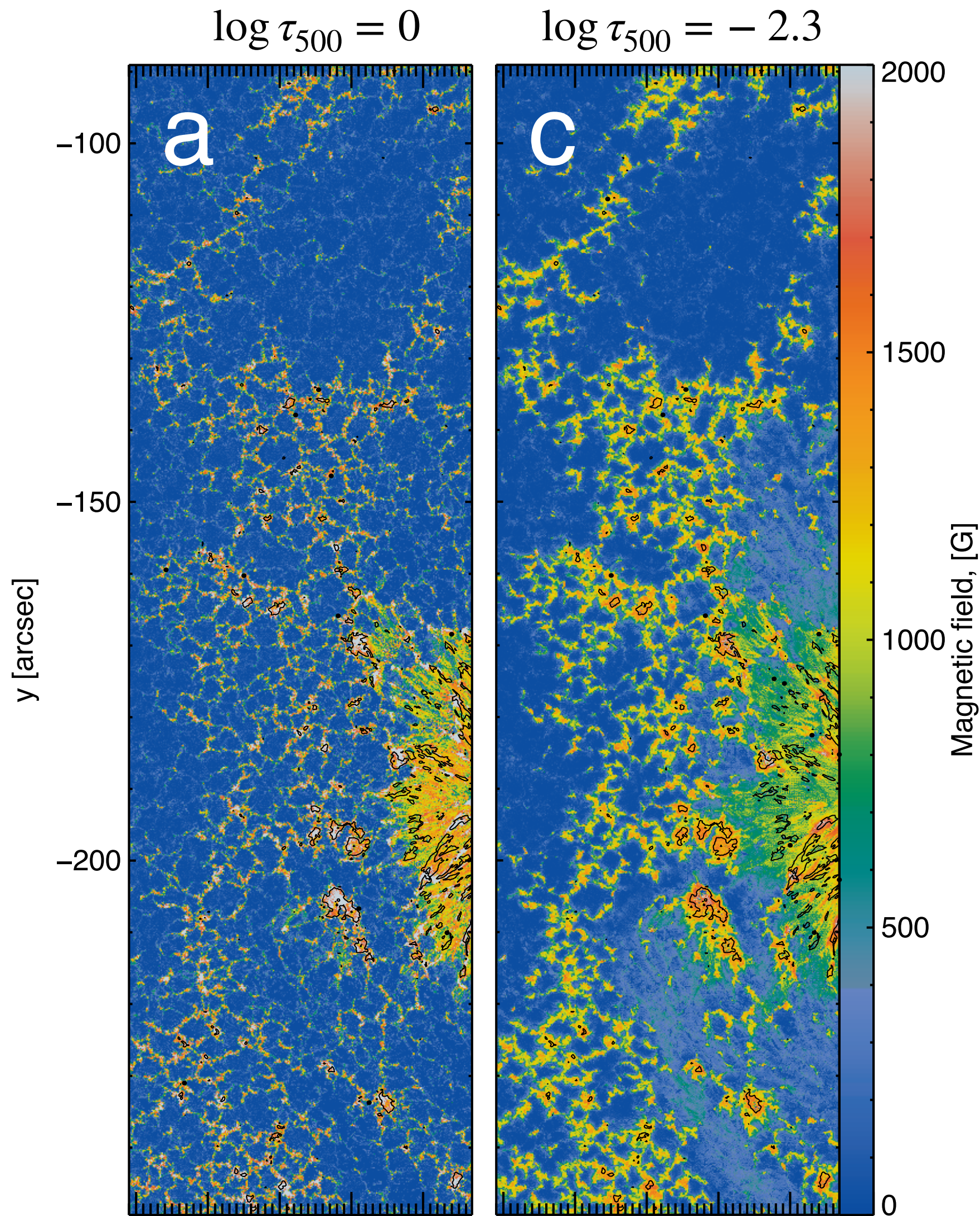
Buhler et al. (2015)



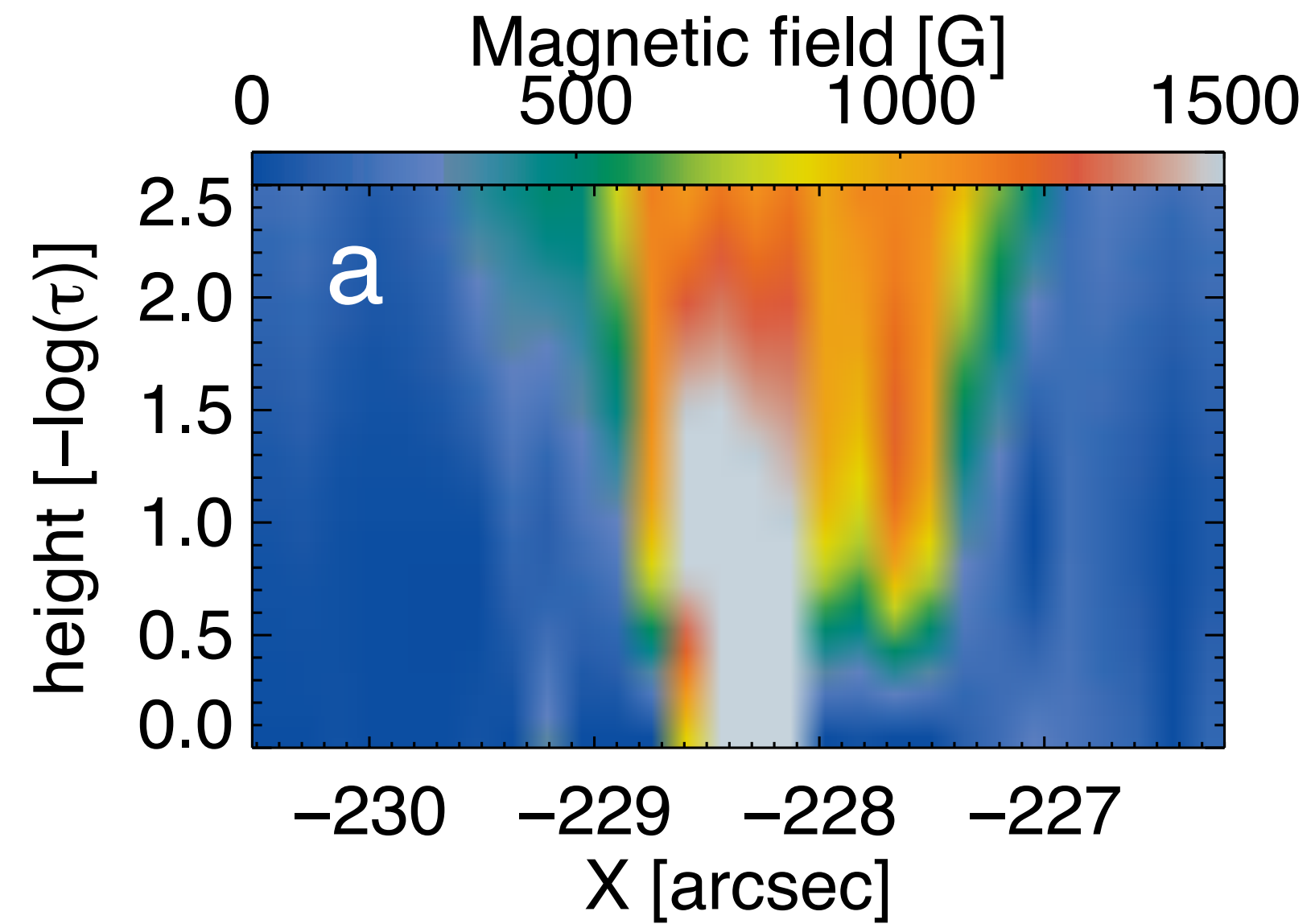
Buhler et al. (2015)

- The magnetic field is confined to inter granular lanes
- Gas pressure drops with height and the field can expand horizontally

Plage photospheres



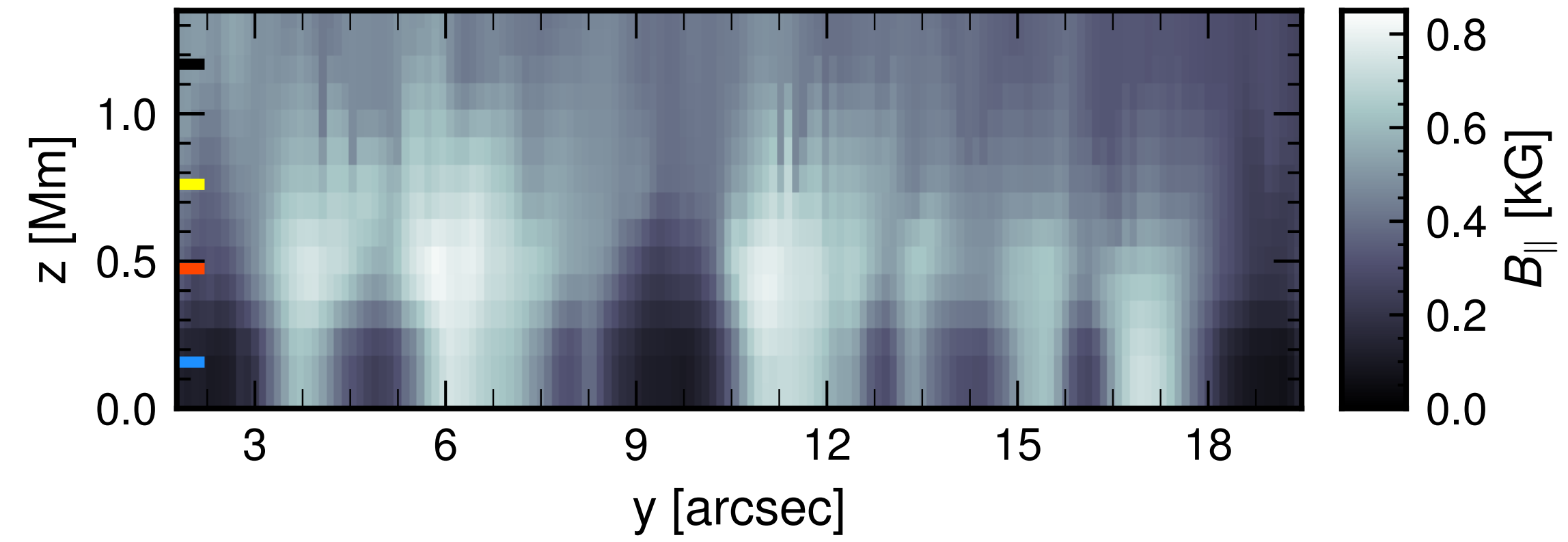
Buhler et al. (2015)



Buhler et al. (2015)

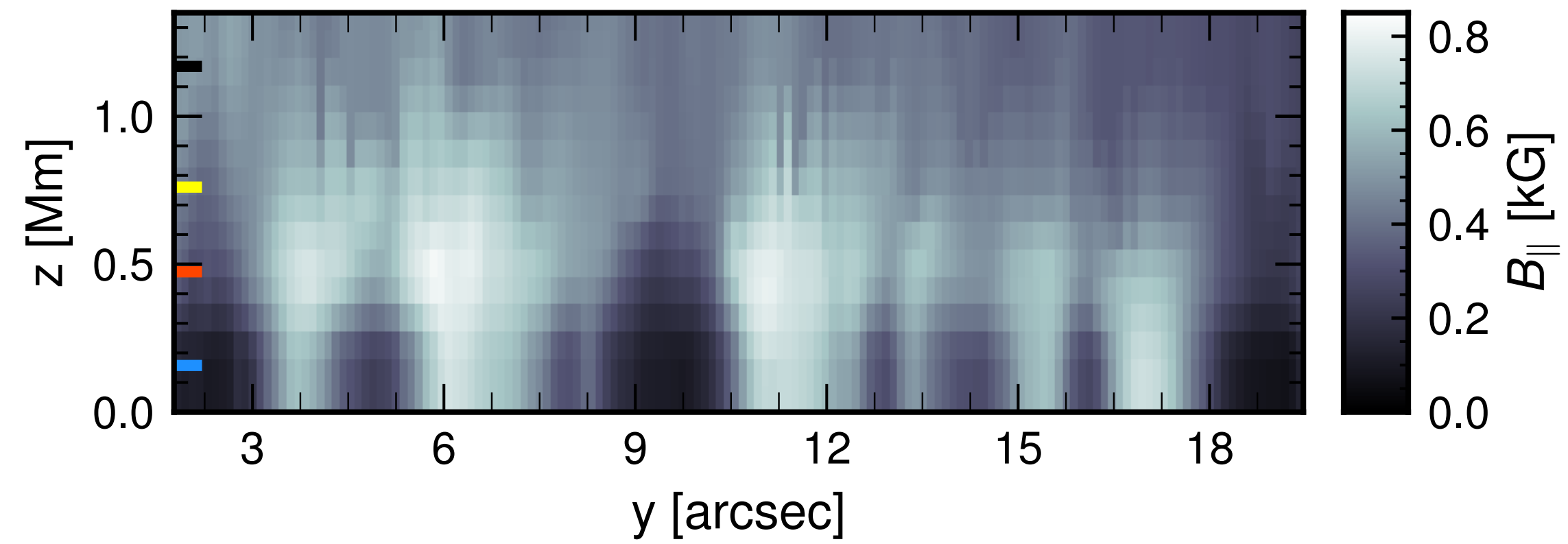
- The magnetic field is confined to inter granular lanes
- Gas pressure drops with height and the field can expand horizontally
- Flux emergence can occur inside plage (Chitta et al. 2019)

Plage chromospheres

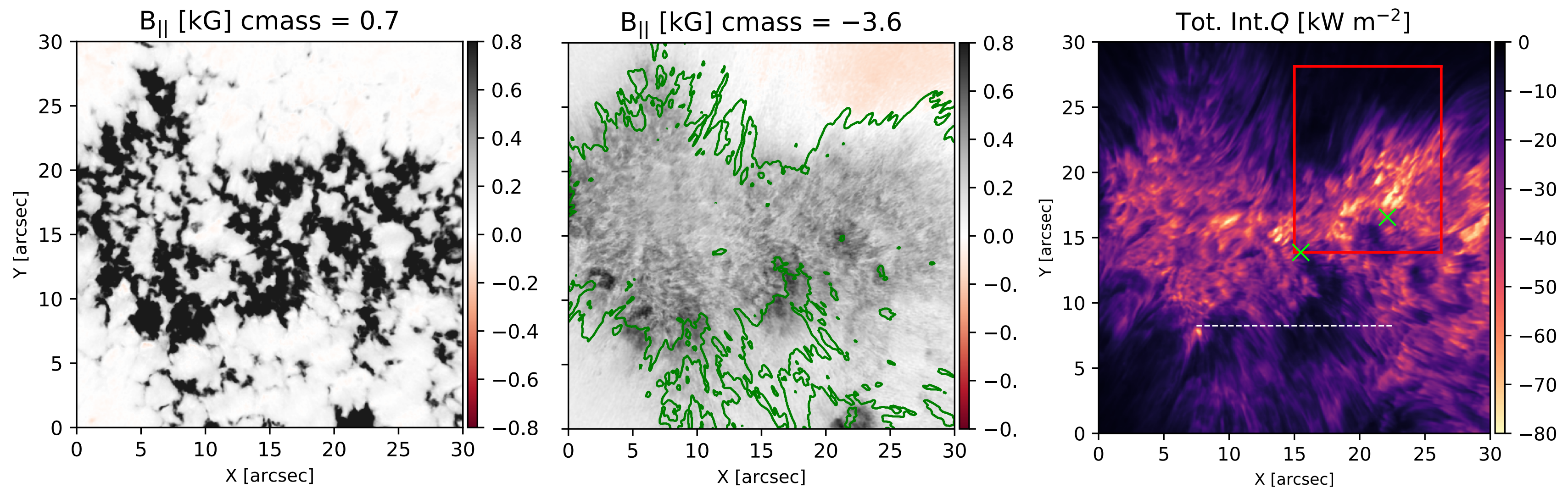


Morosin et al. (2020)

Plage chromospheres



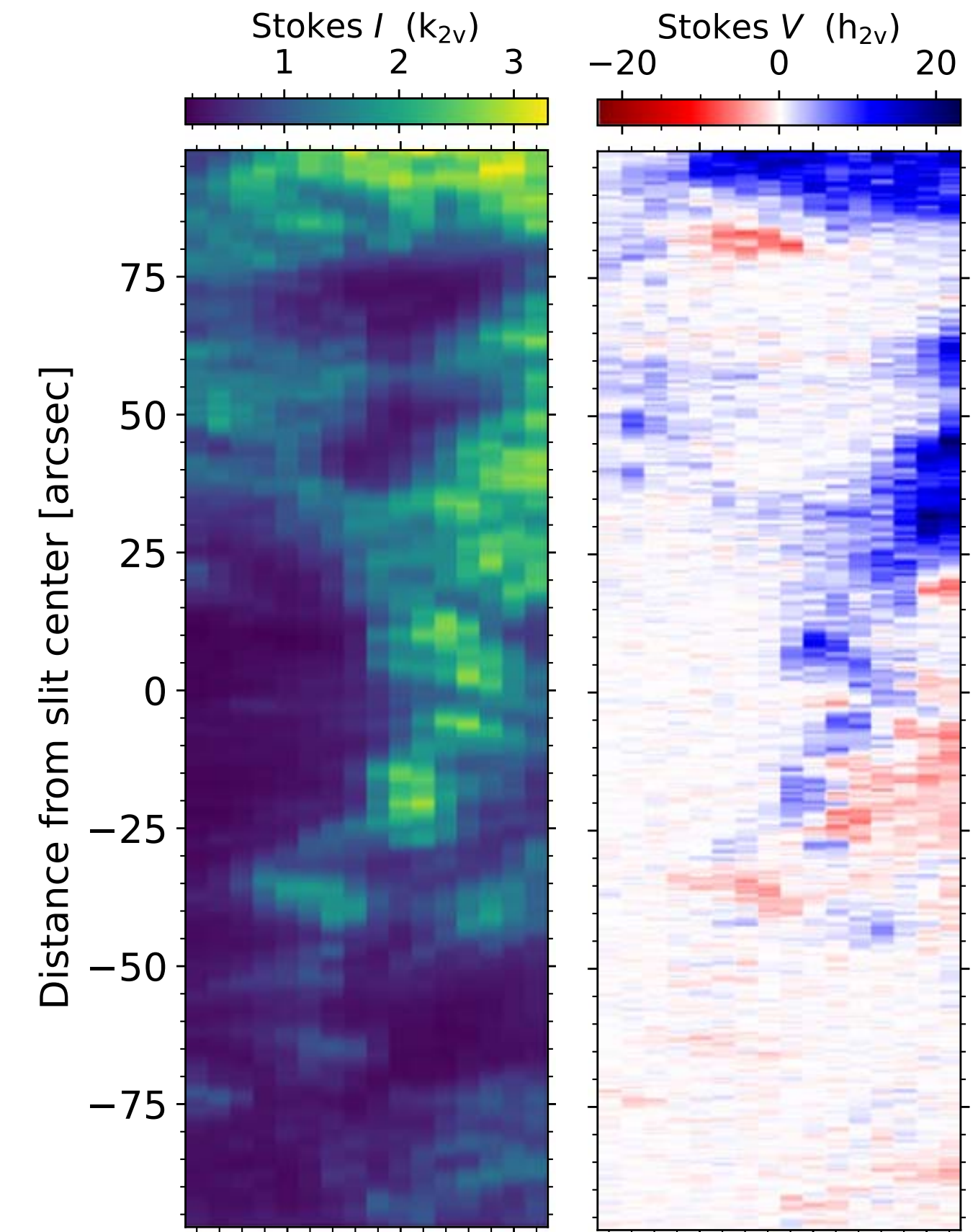
Morosin et al. (2020)



Morosin et al. (2022)

Plage chromospheres

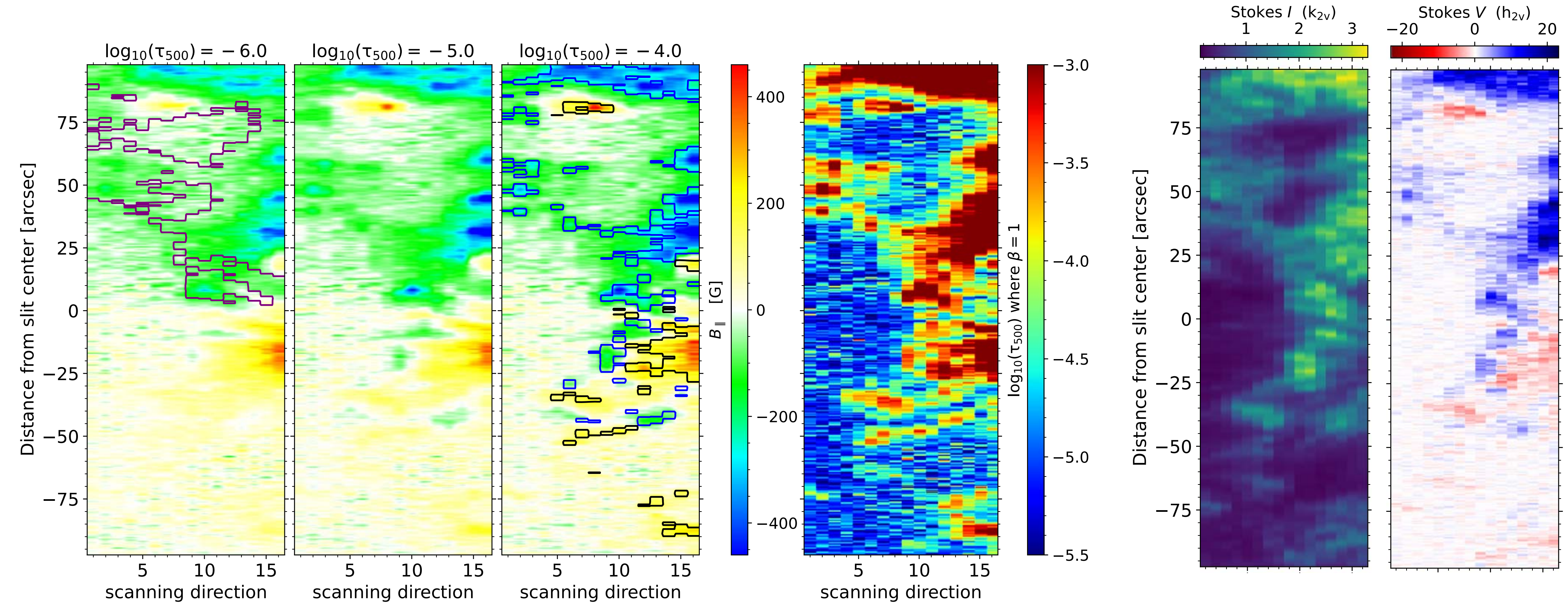
Based on Clasp-2 data



Li et al. (2024)

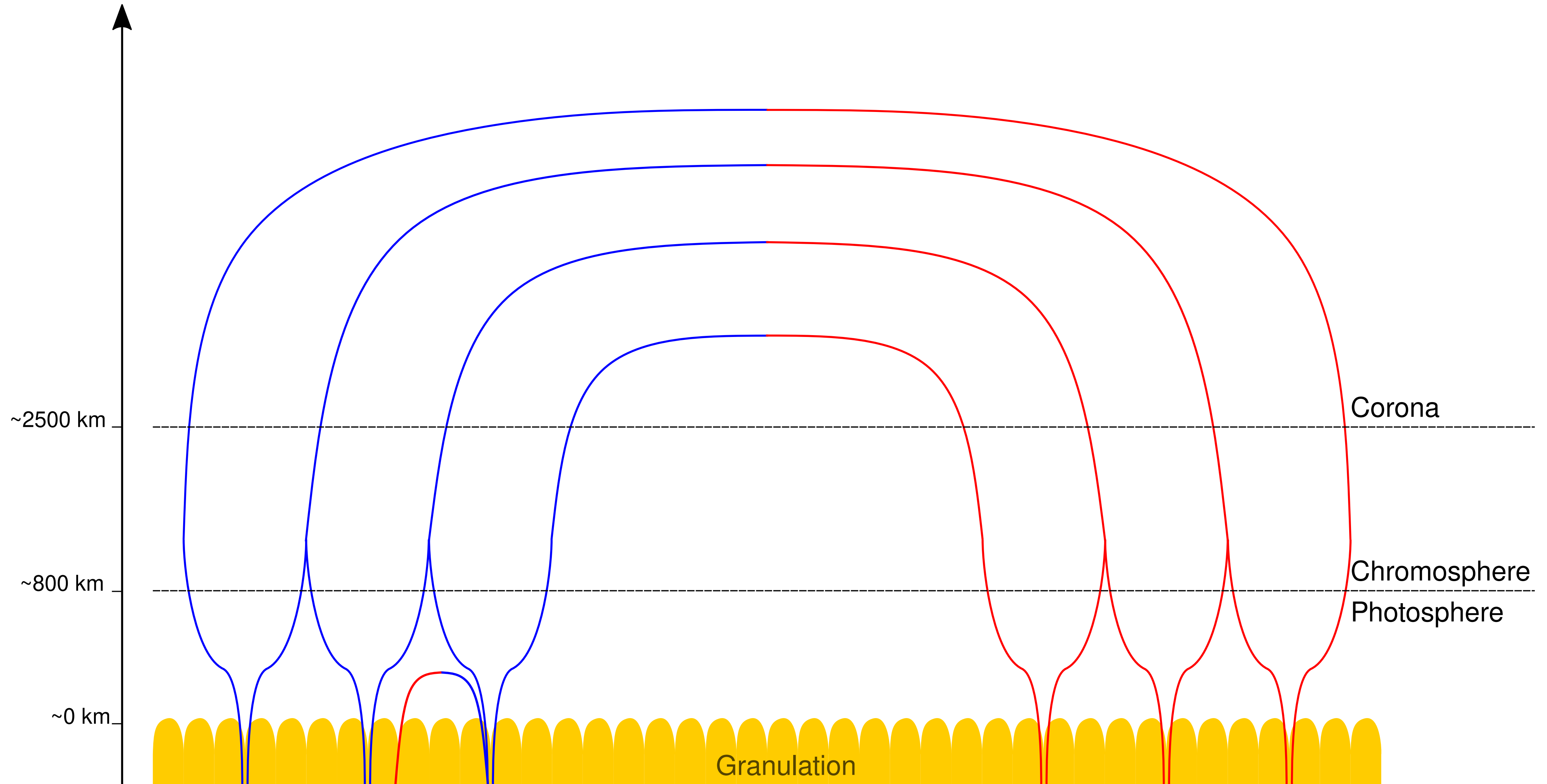
Plage chromospheres

Based on *Clasp-2* data



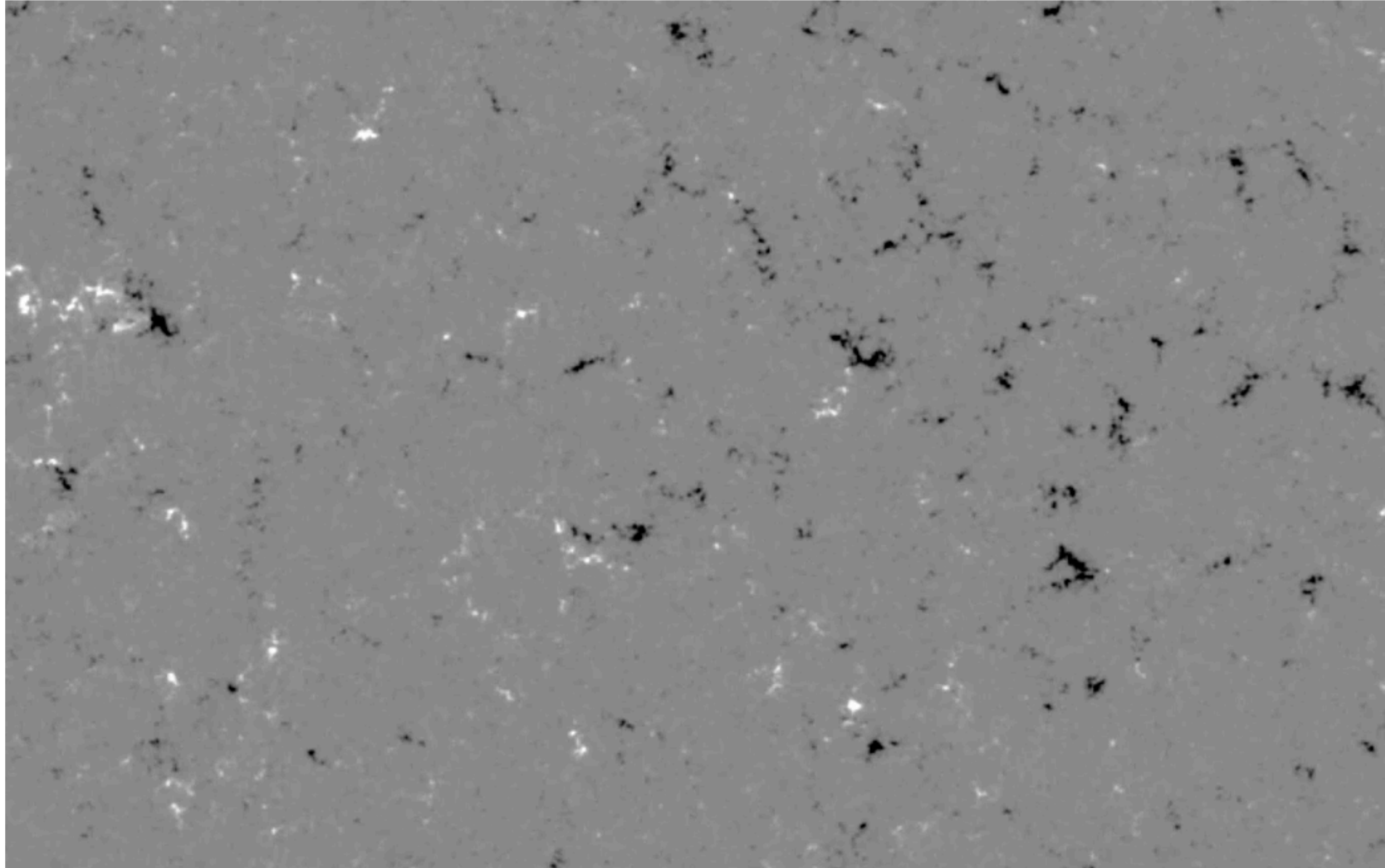
Li et al. (2024)

Plage



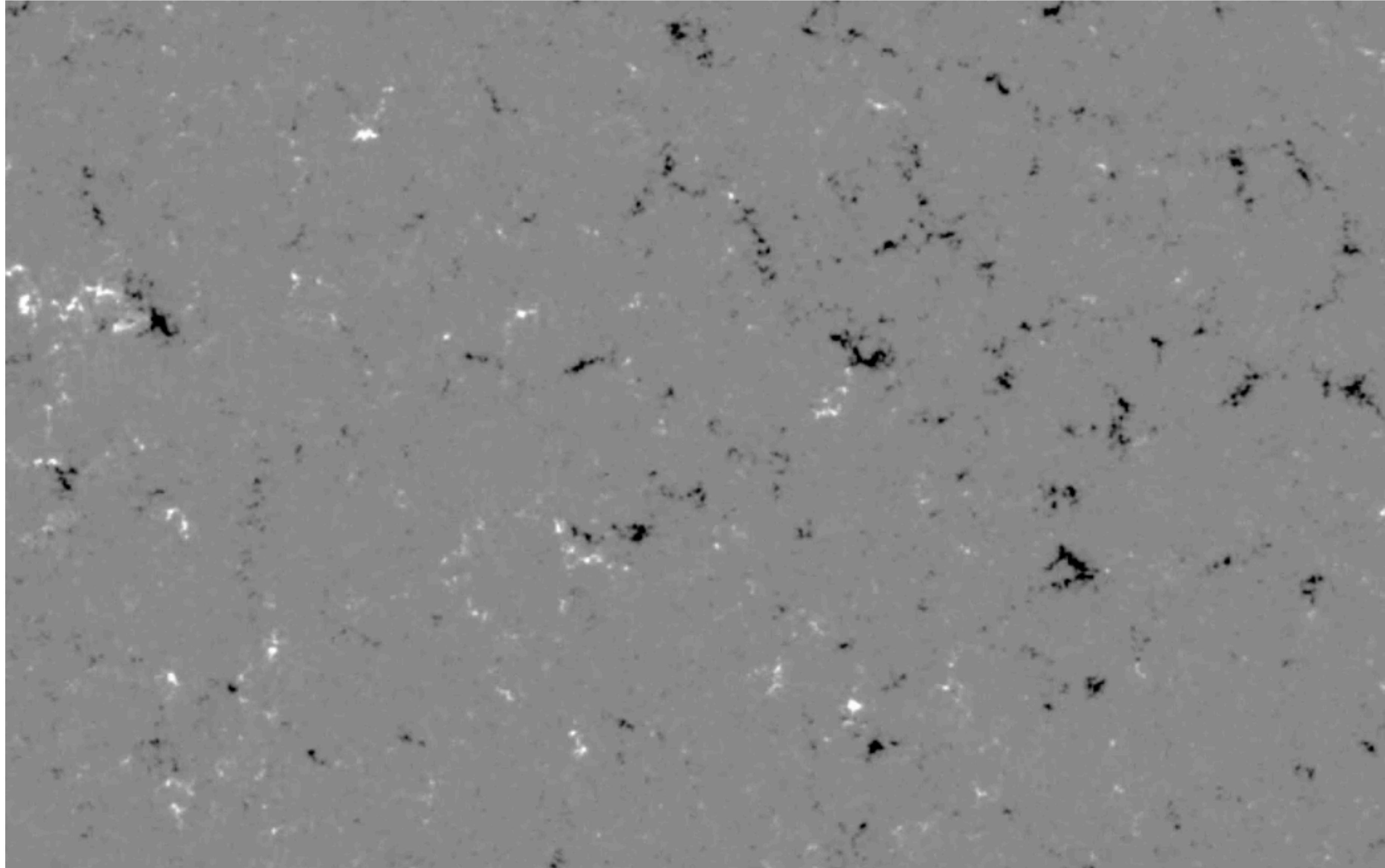
de la Cruz Rodriguez & van Noort in prep.

Emerging-flux regions



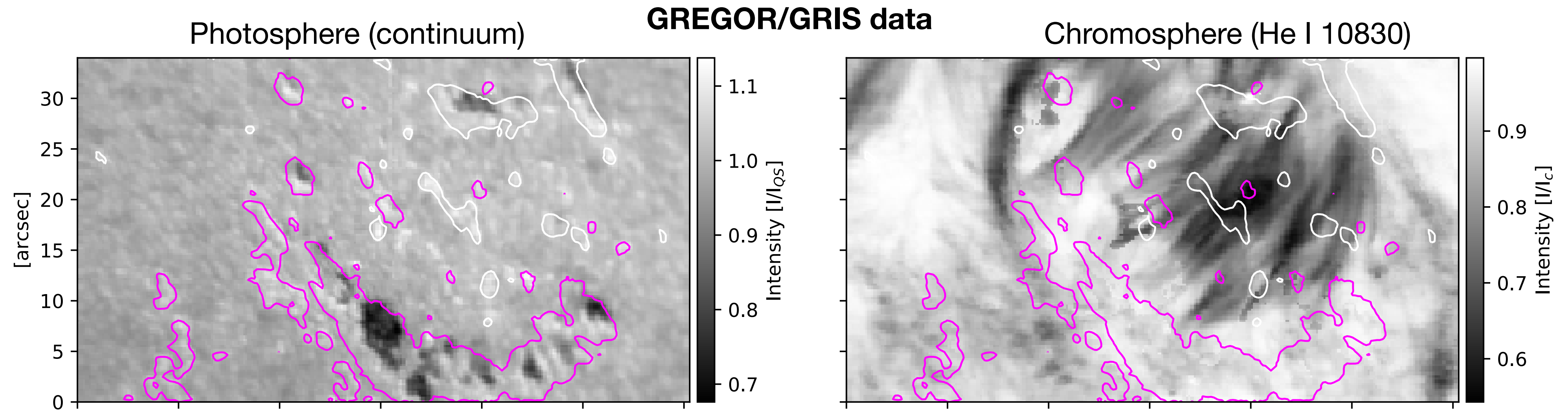
SDO/HMI magnetogram

Emerging-flux regions

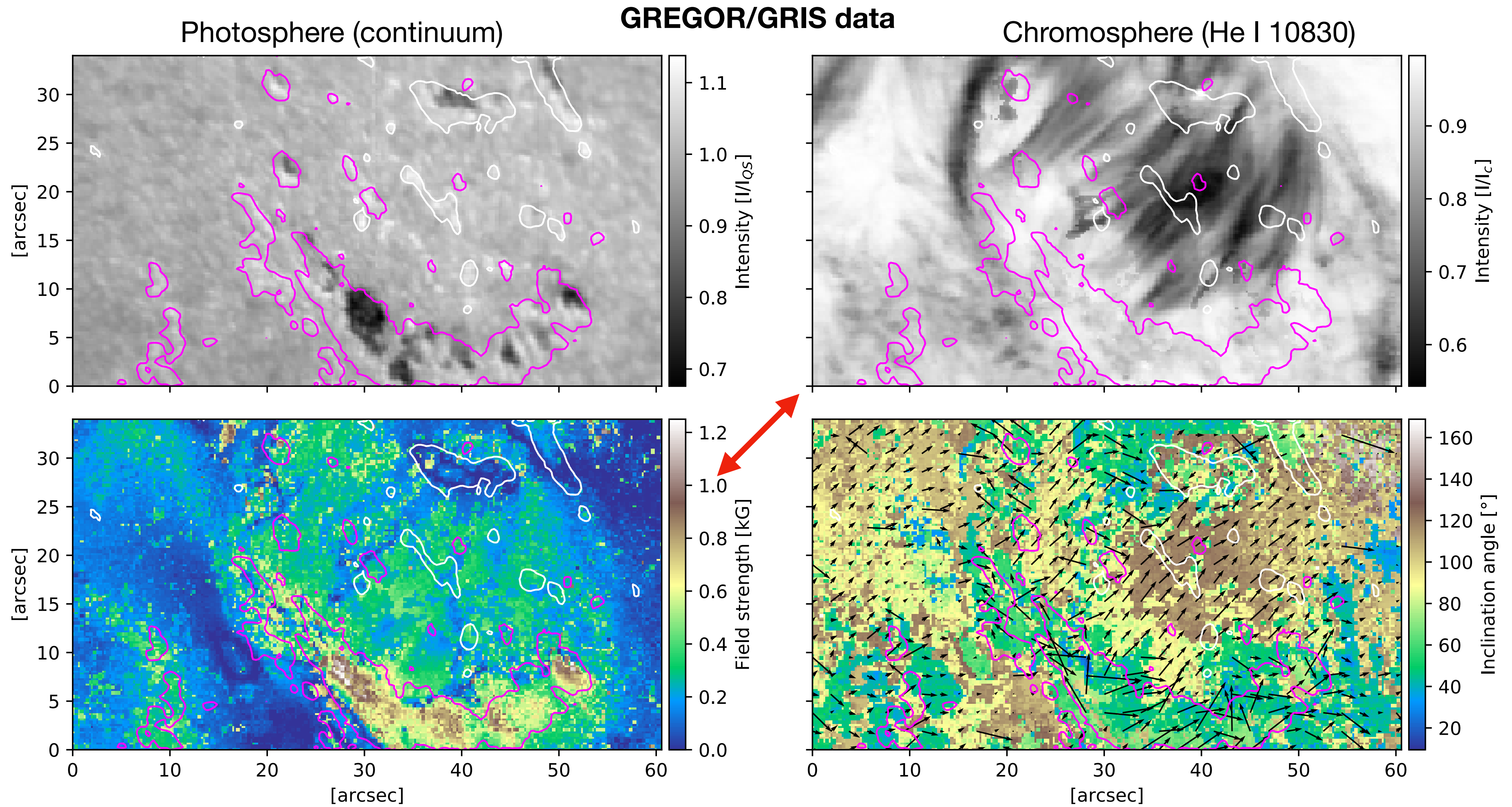


SDO/HMI magnetogram

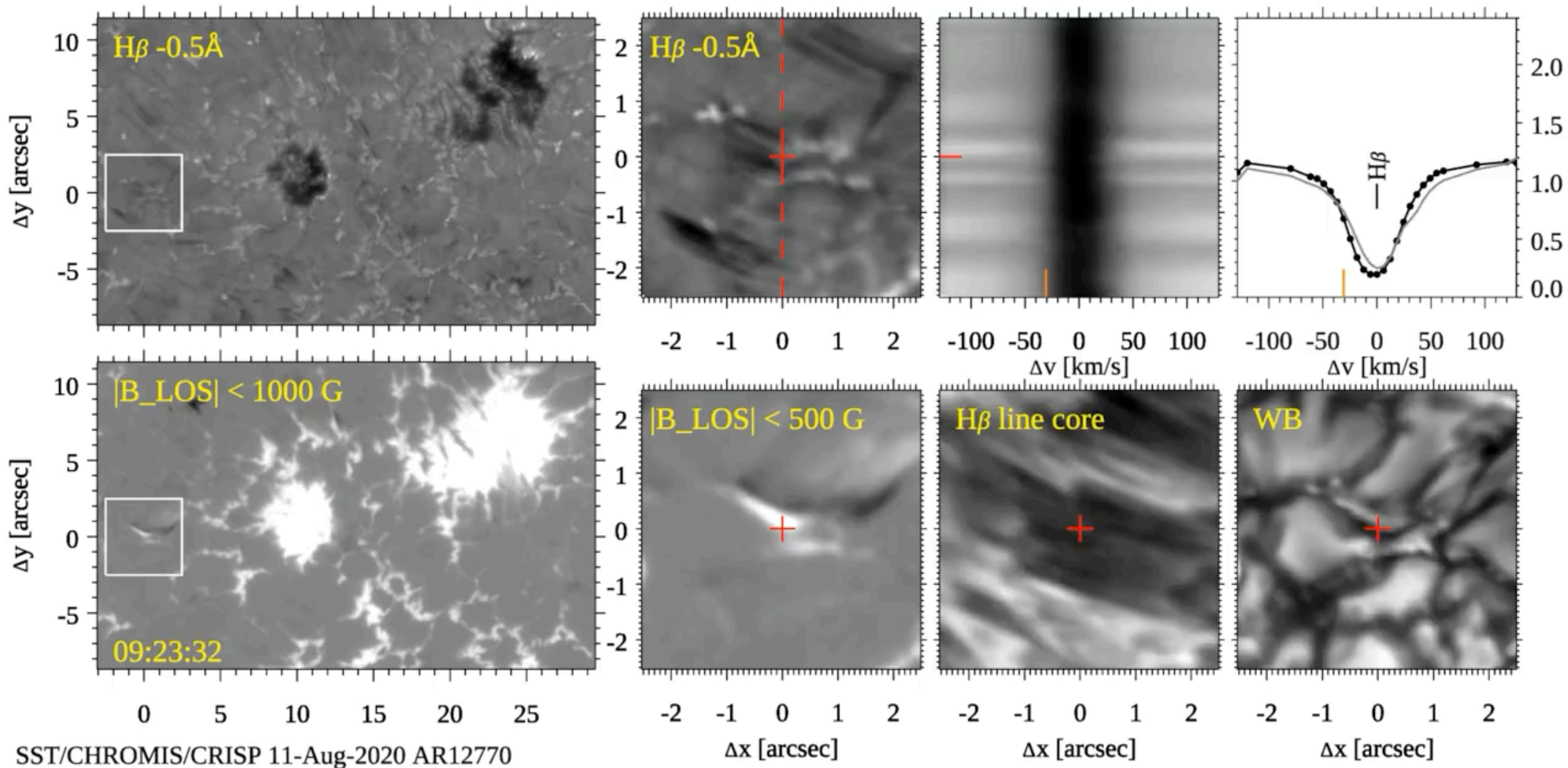
Emerging-flux regions



Emerging-flux regions

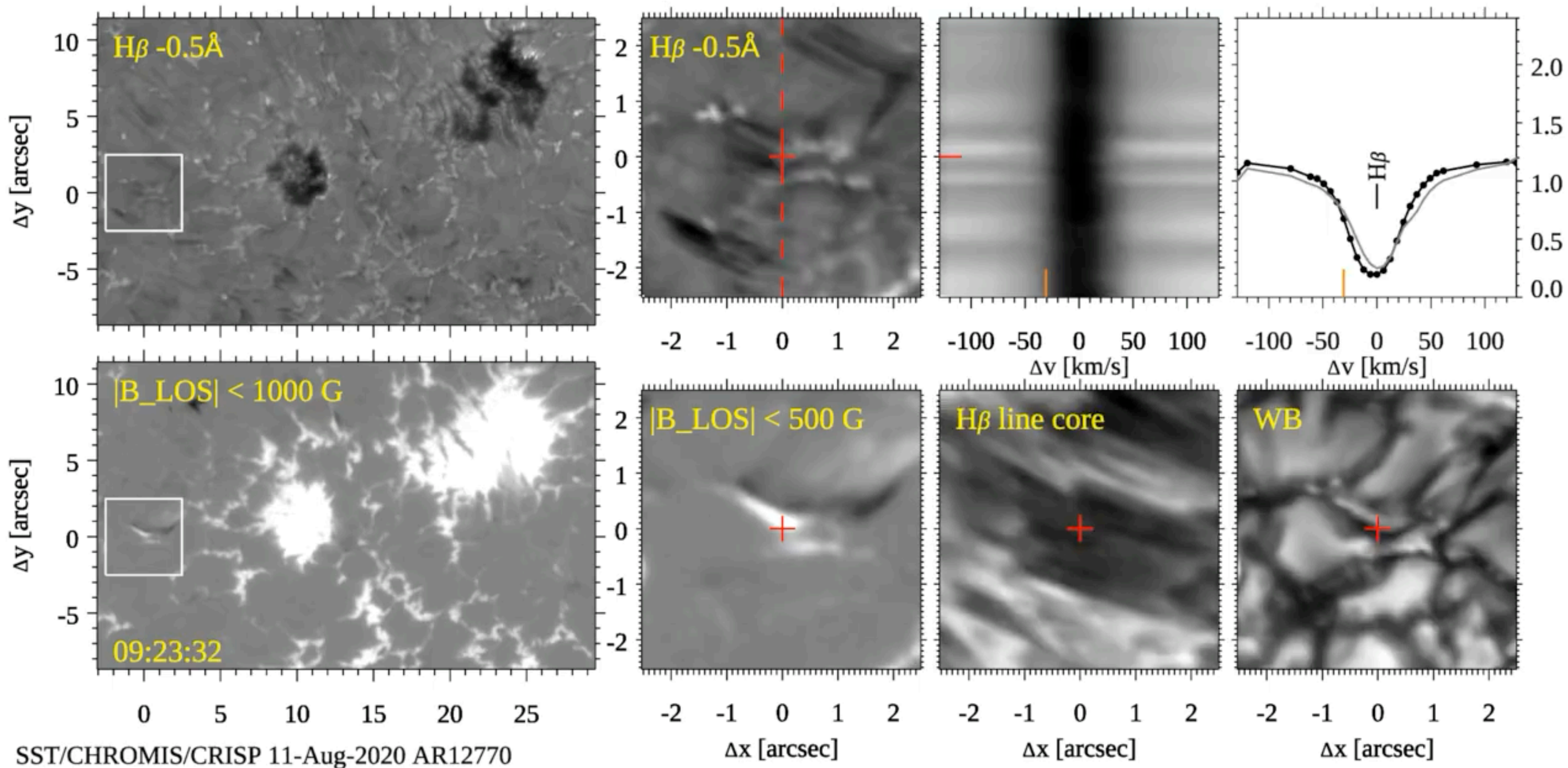


Emerging-flux regions



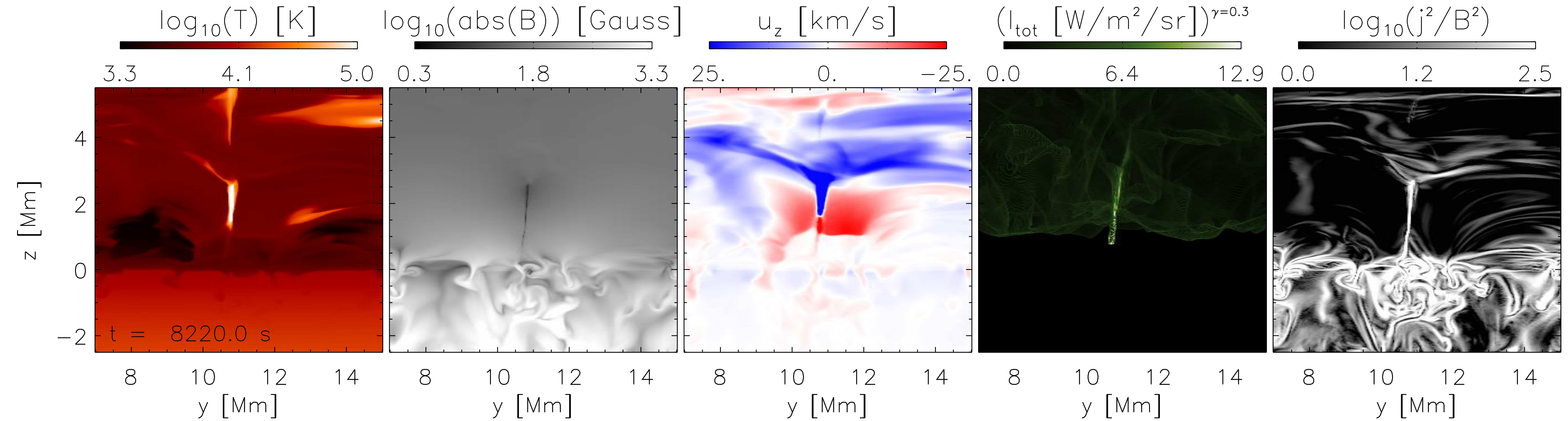
SST/CHROMIS/CRISP 11-Aug-2020 AR12770

Emerging-flux regions



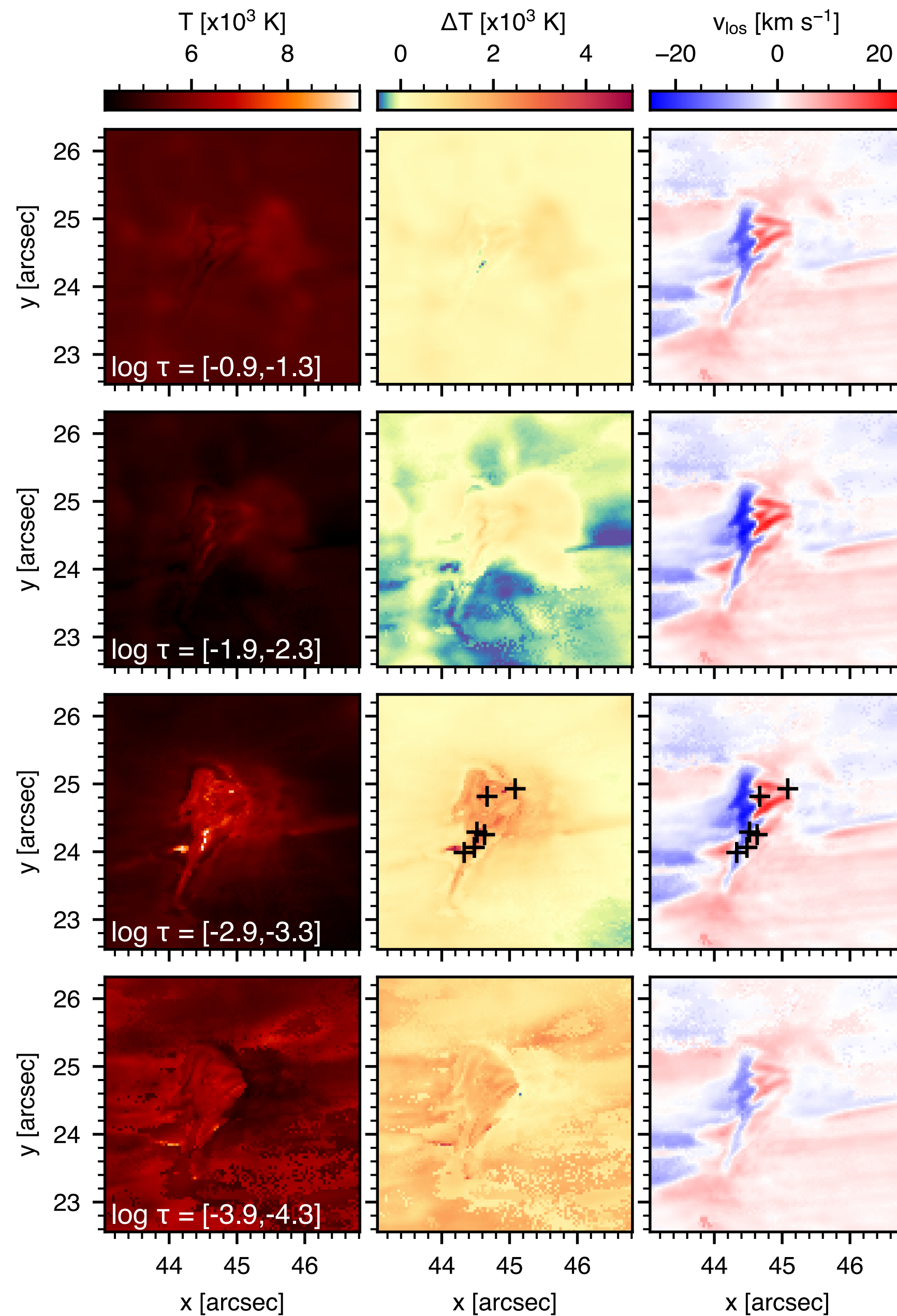
SST/CHROMIS/CRISP 11-Aug-2020 AR12770

Emerging-flux regions

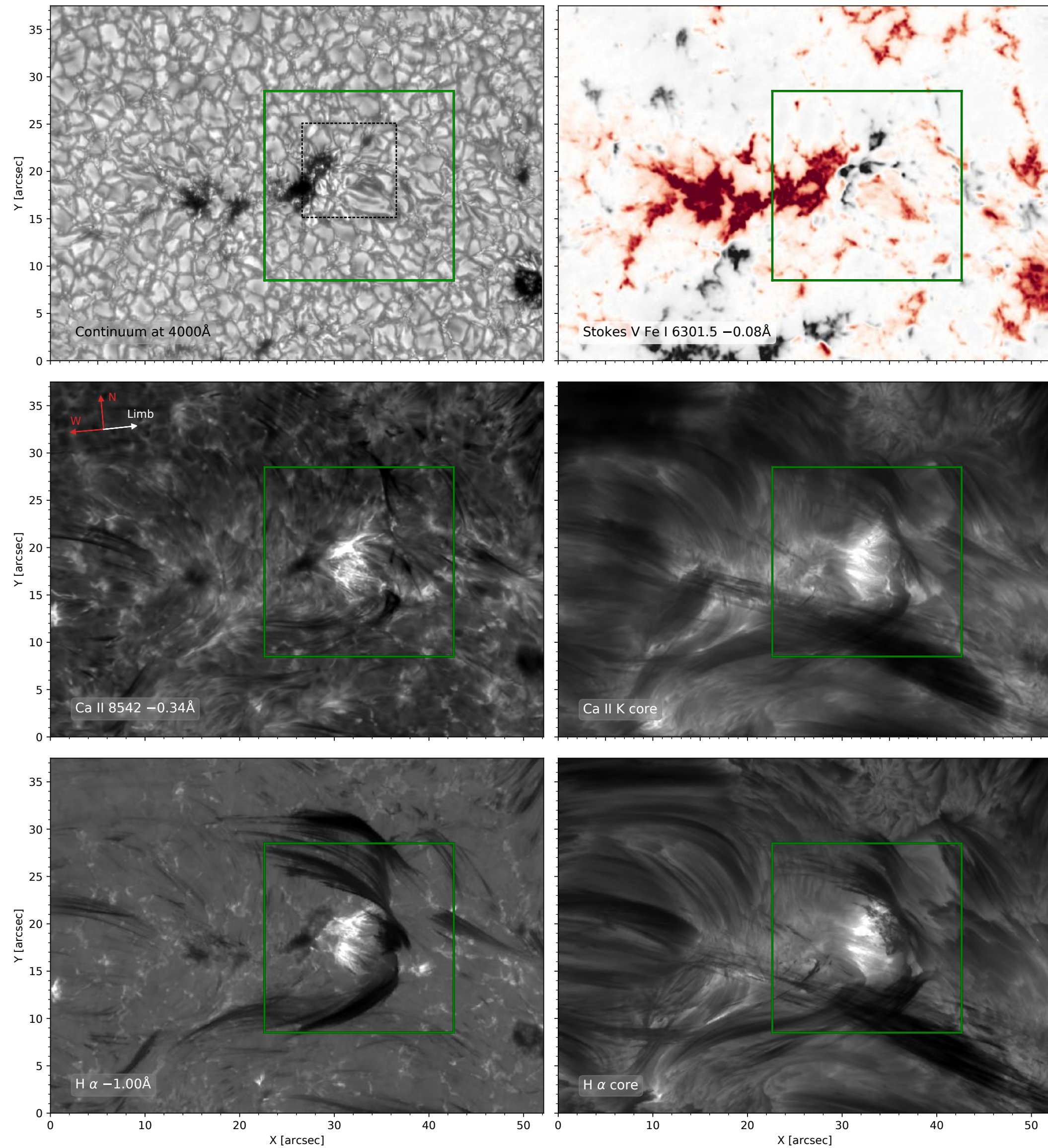


Hansteen et al. (2019)

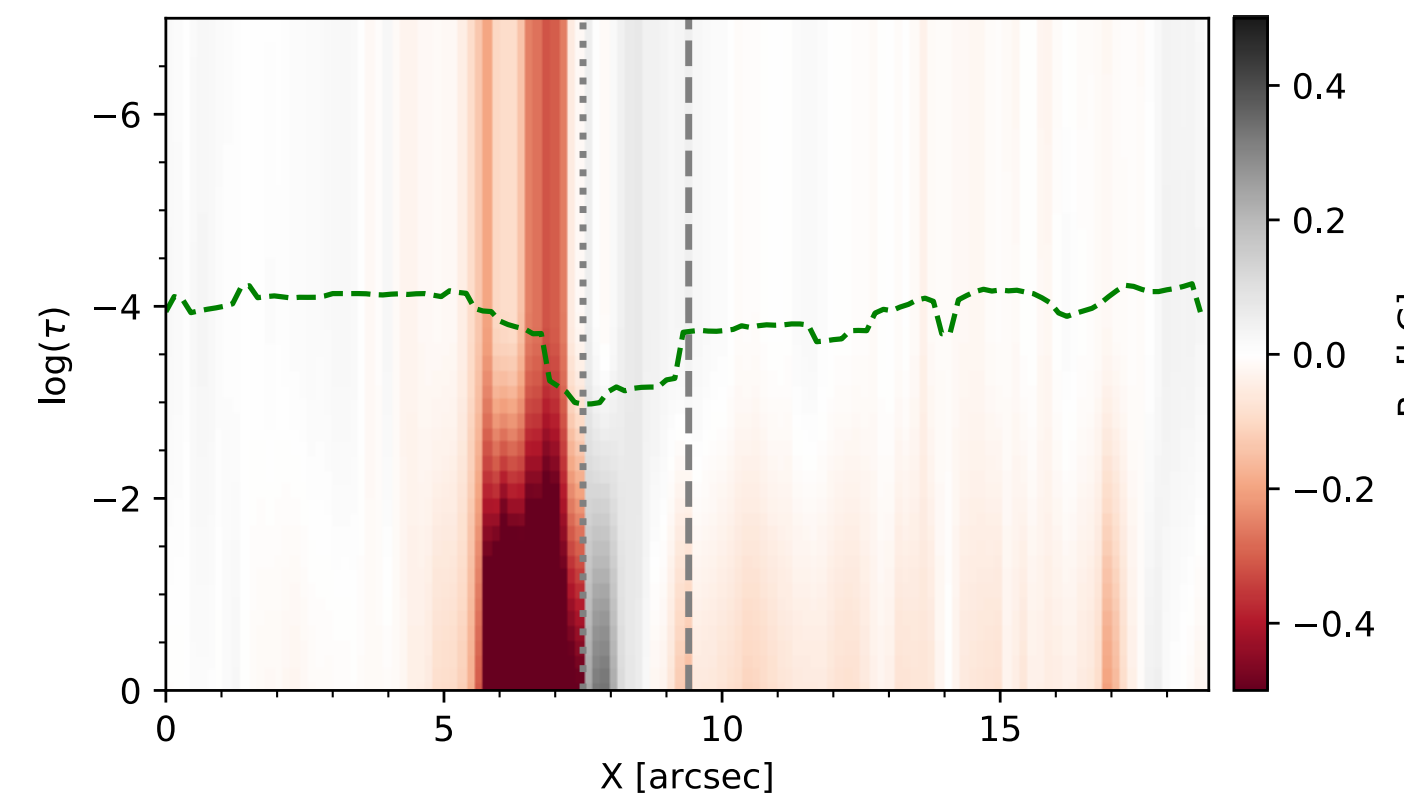
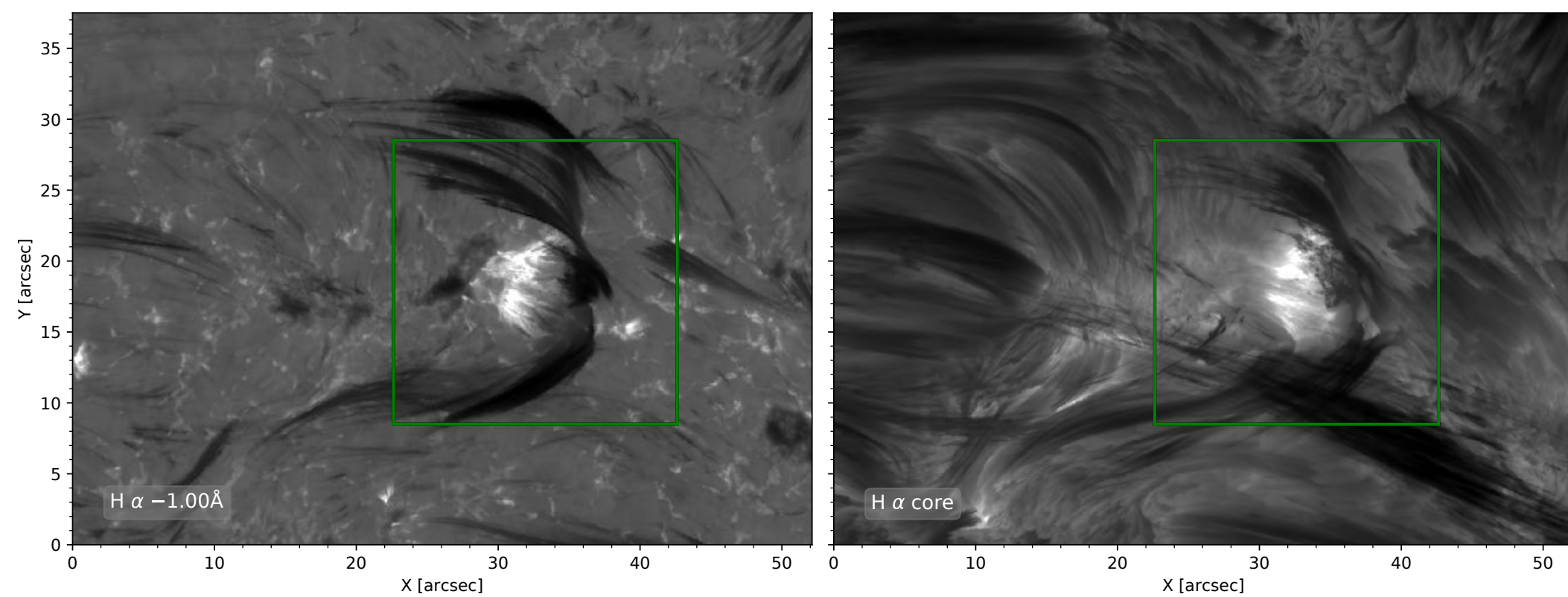
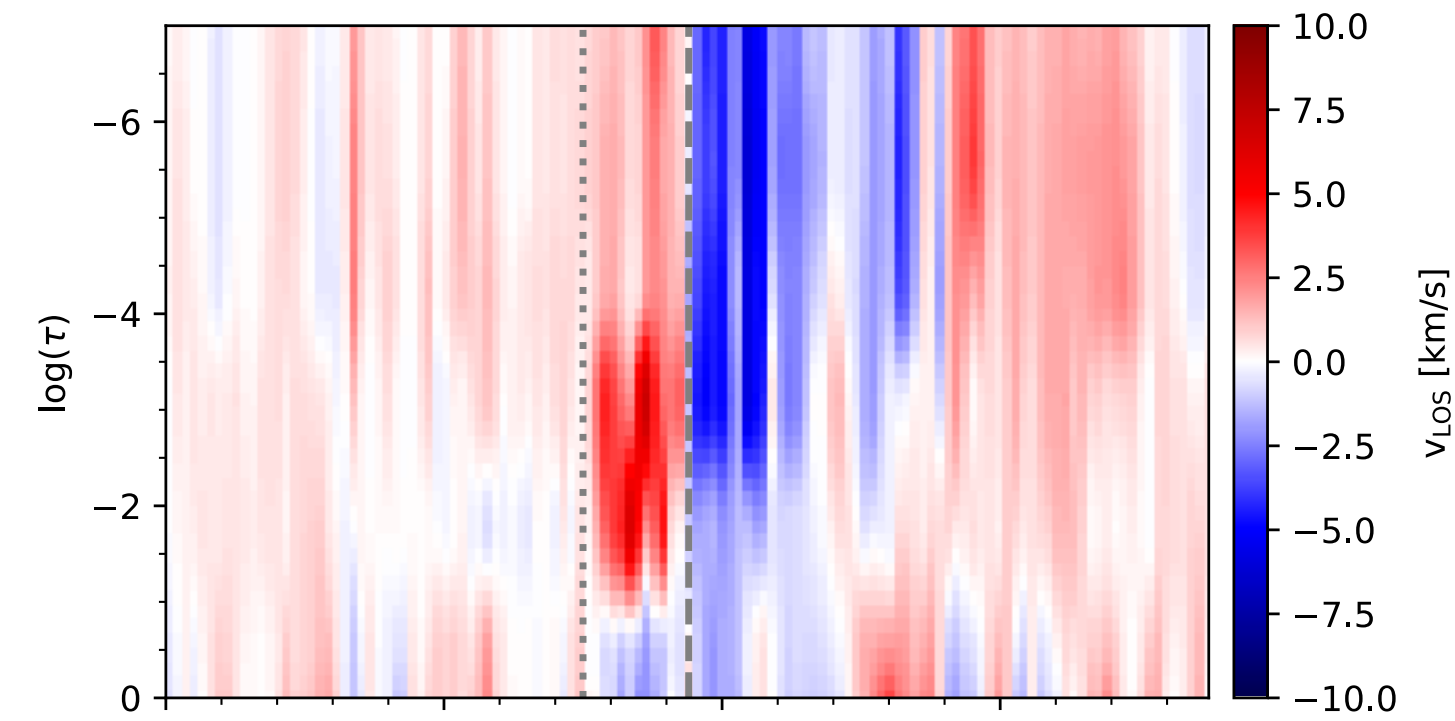
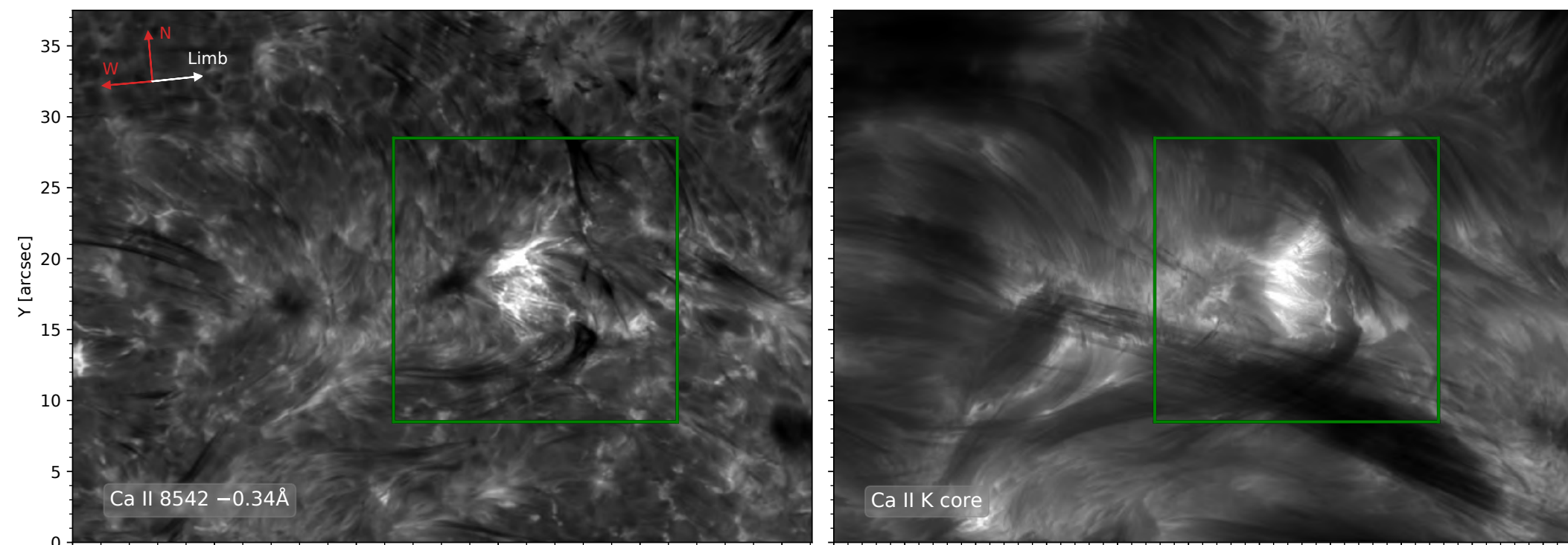
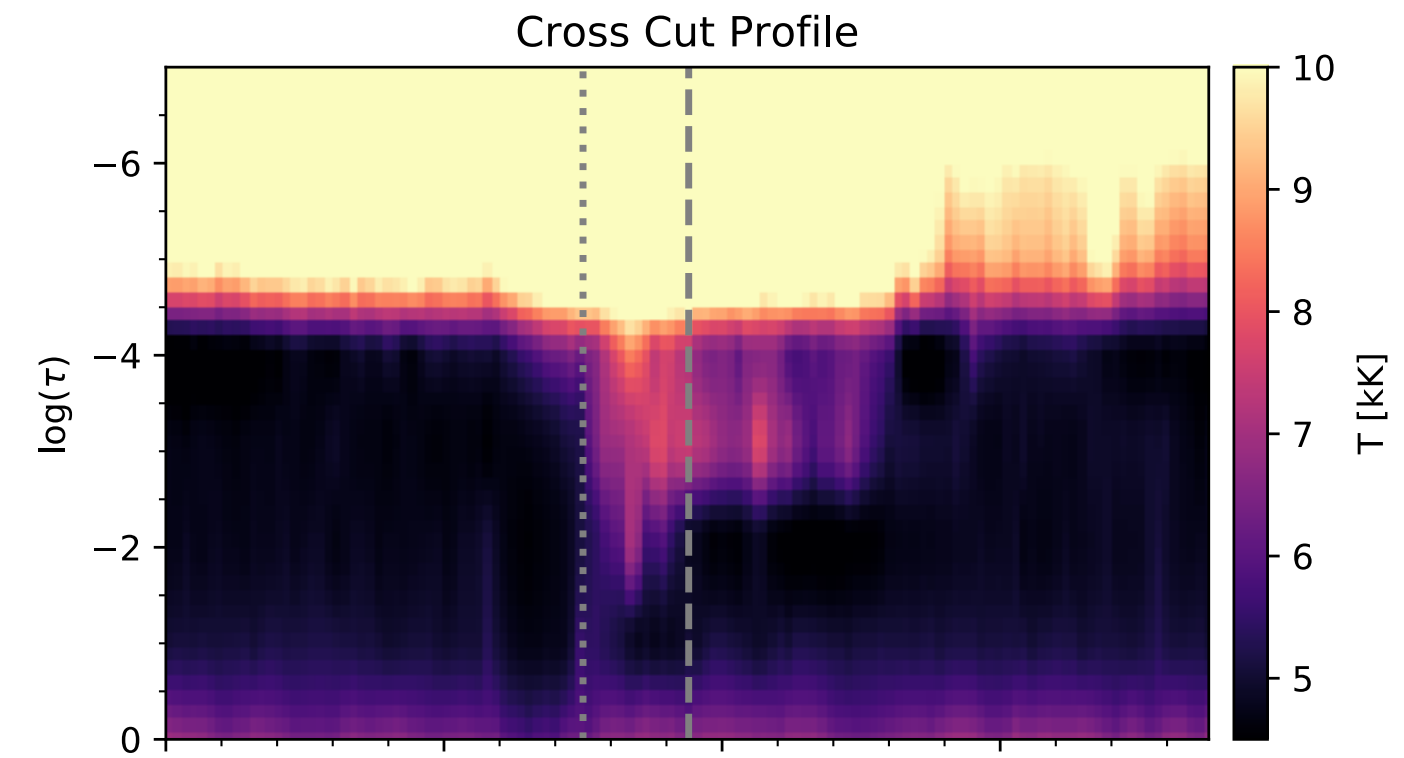
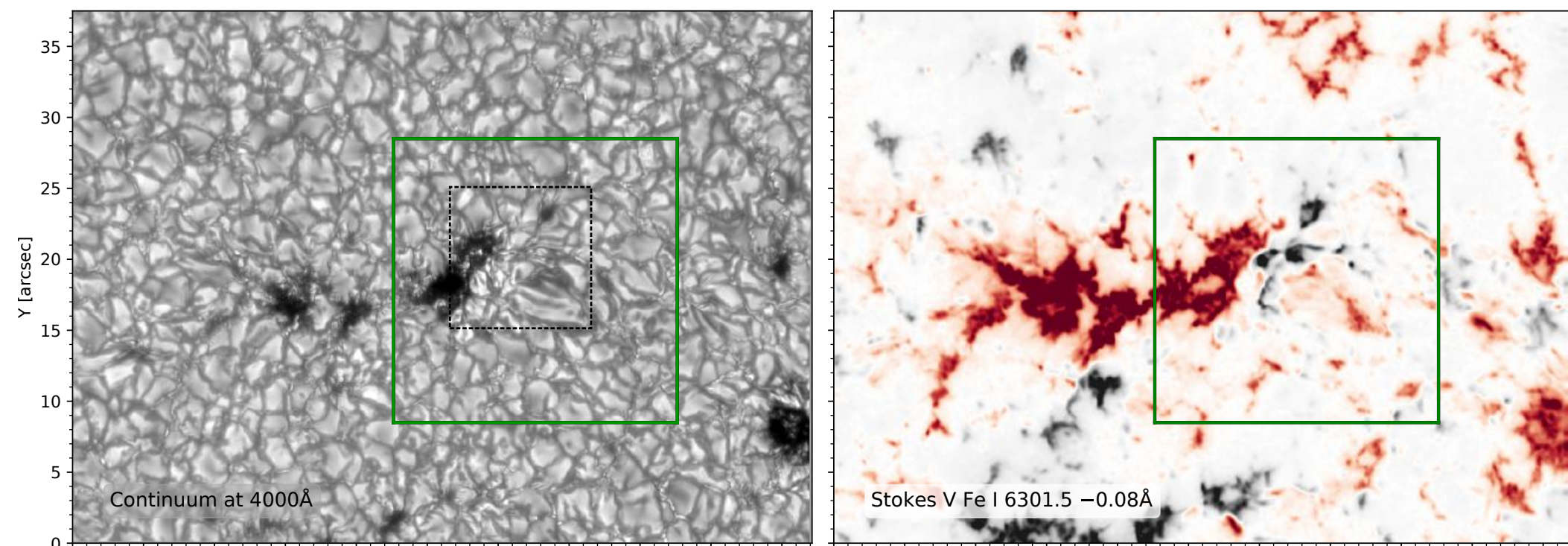
Emerging-flux regions



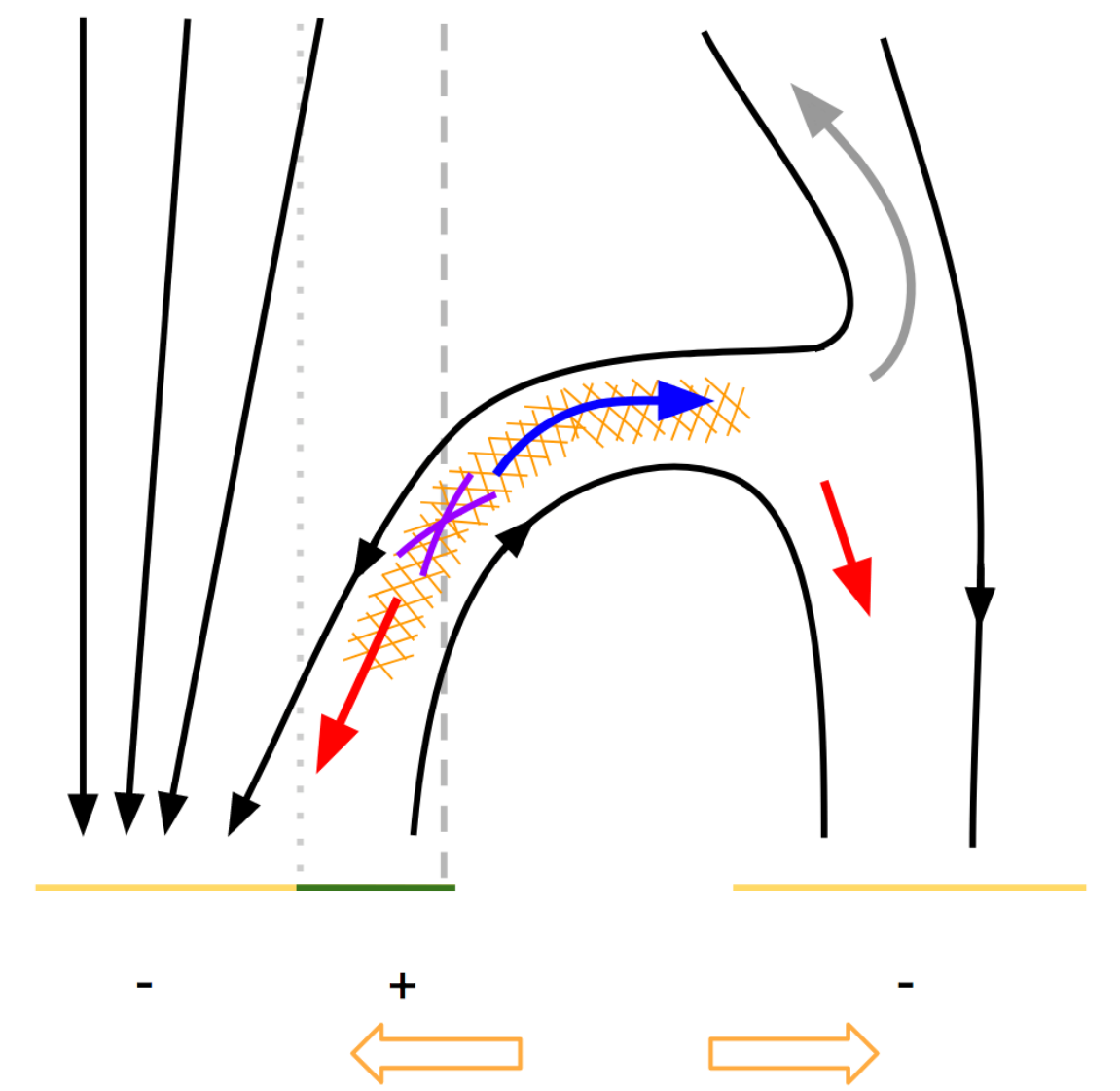
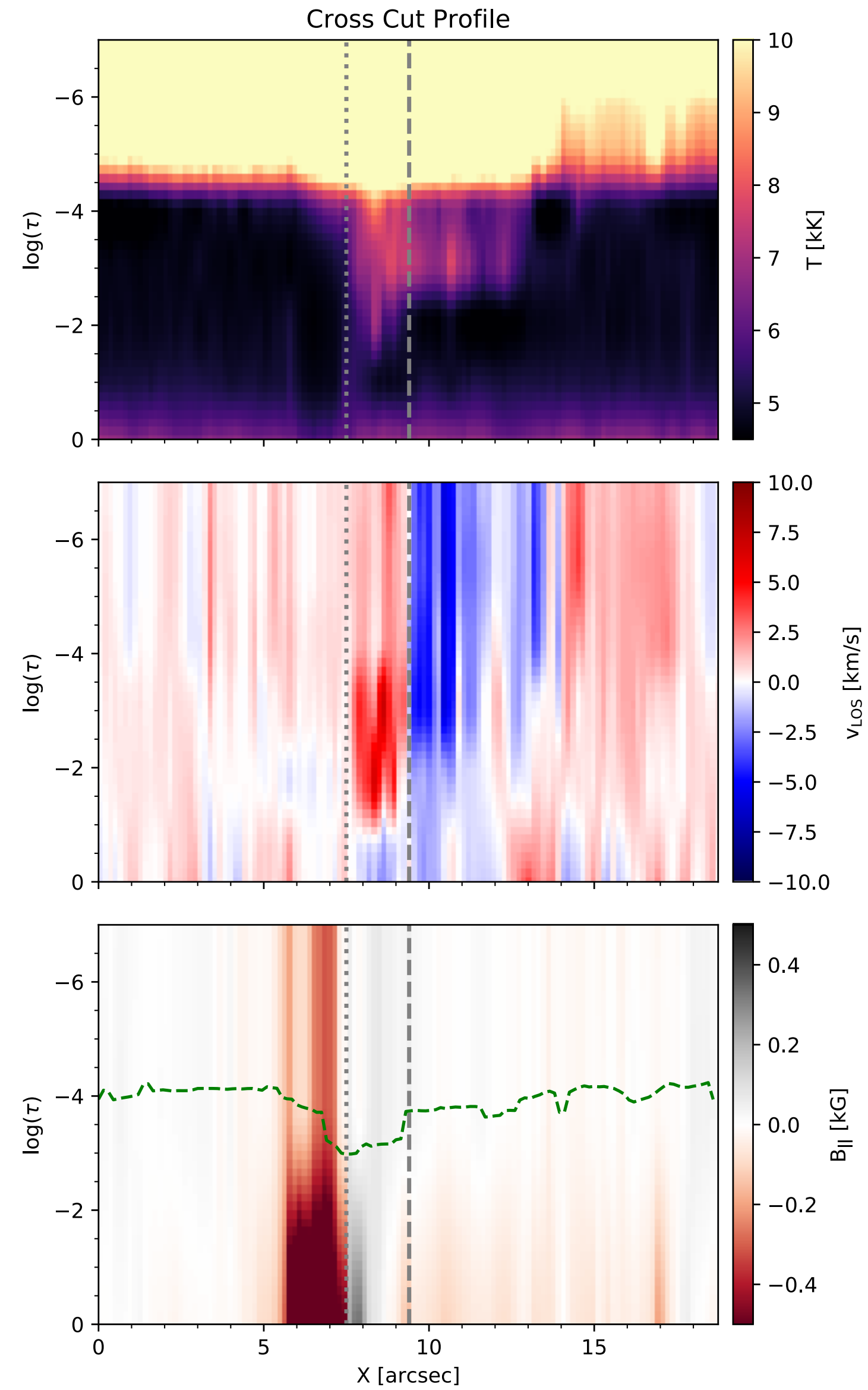
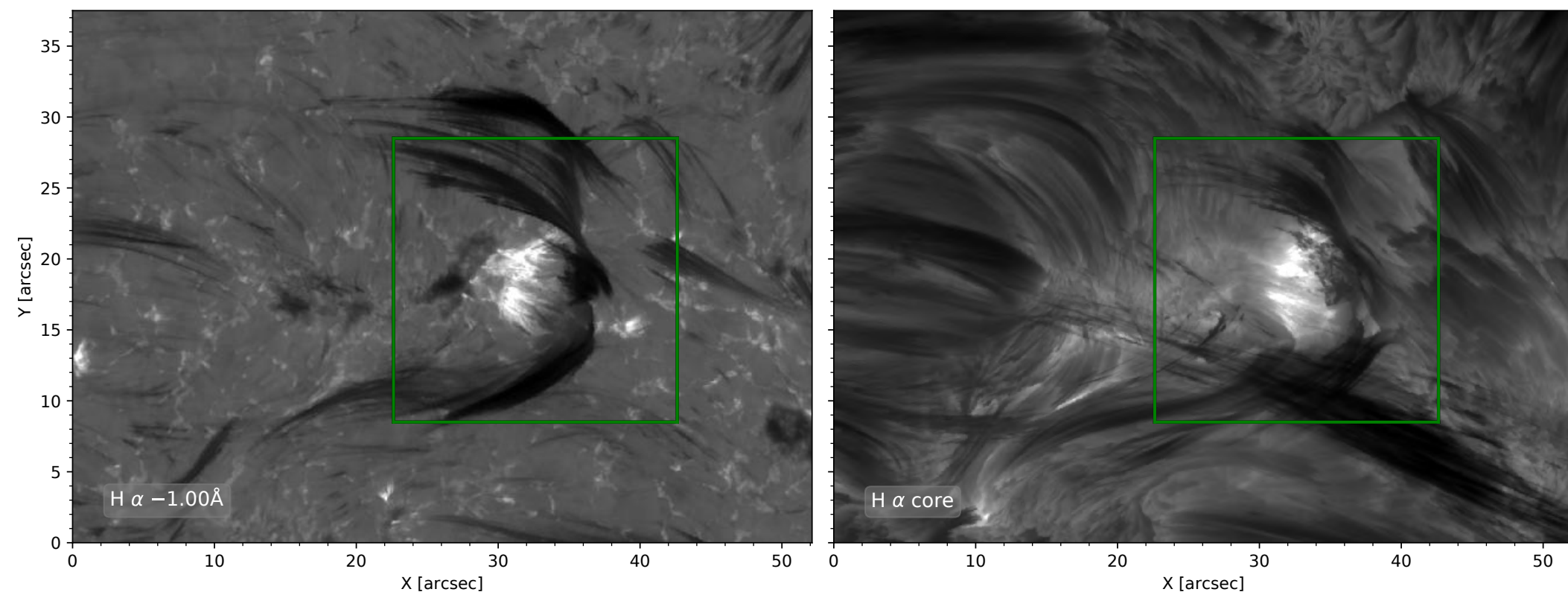
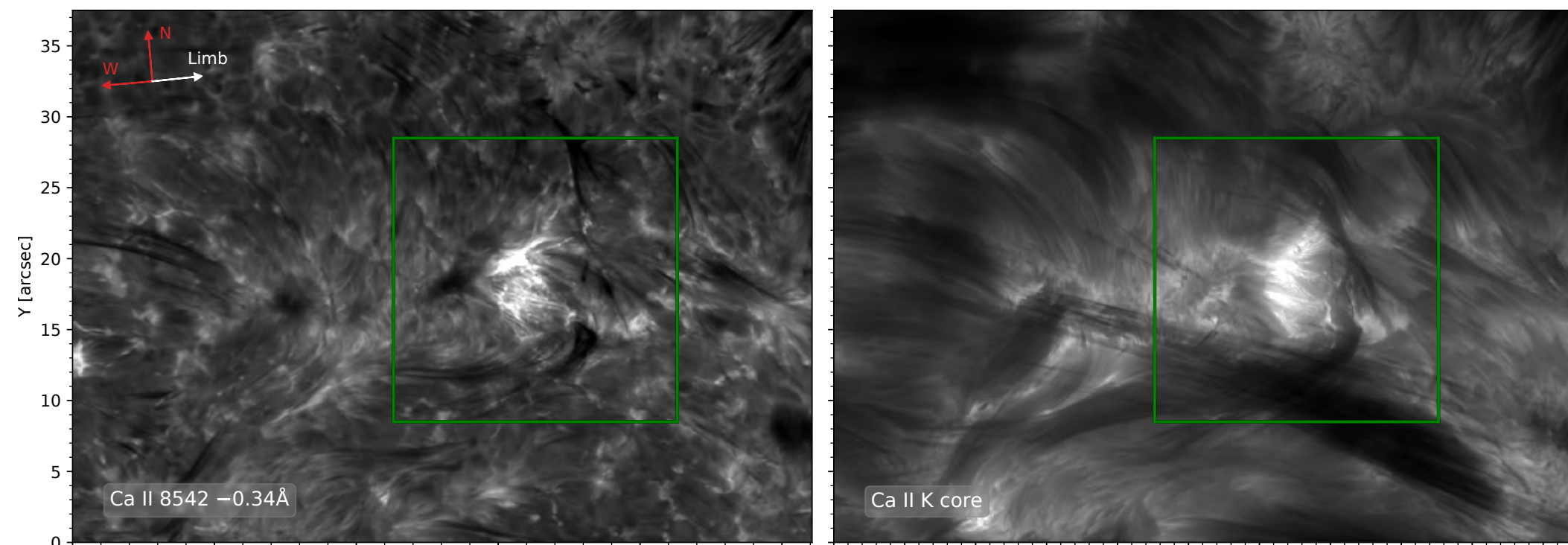
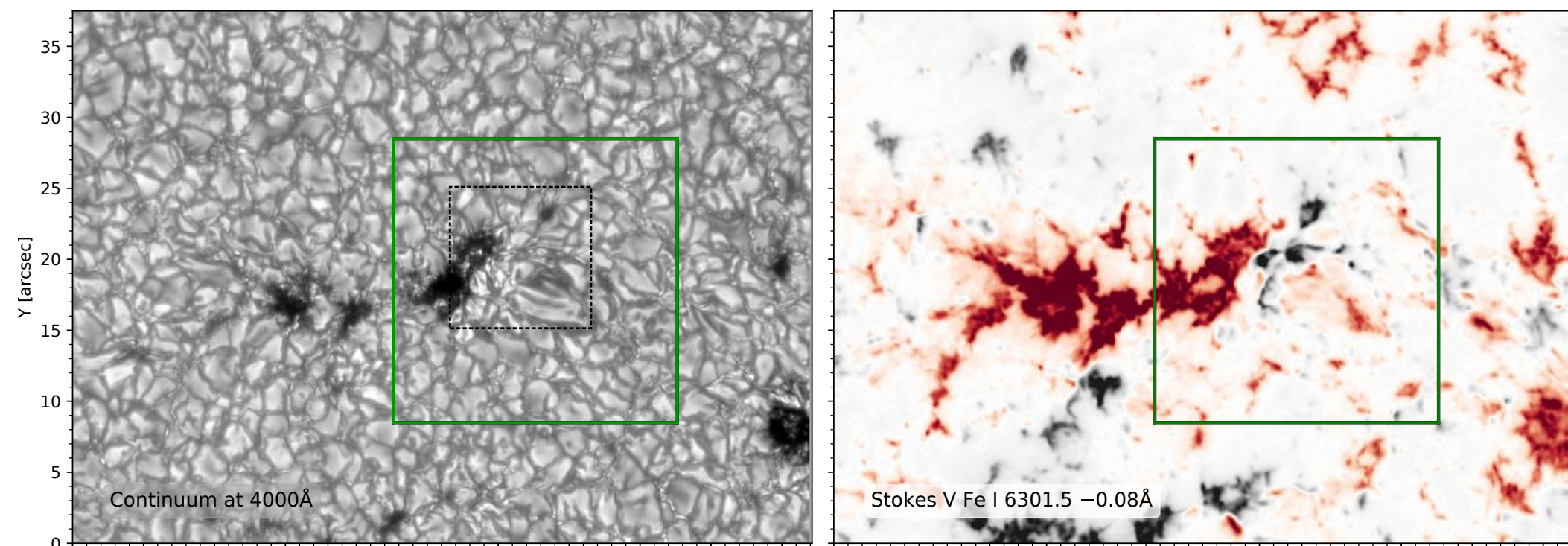
Emerging-flux regions



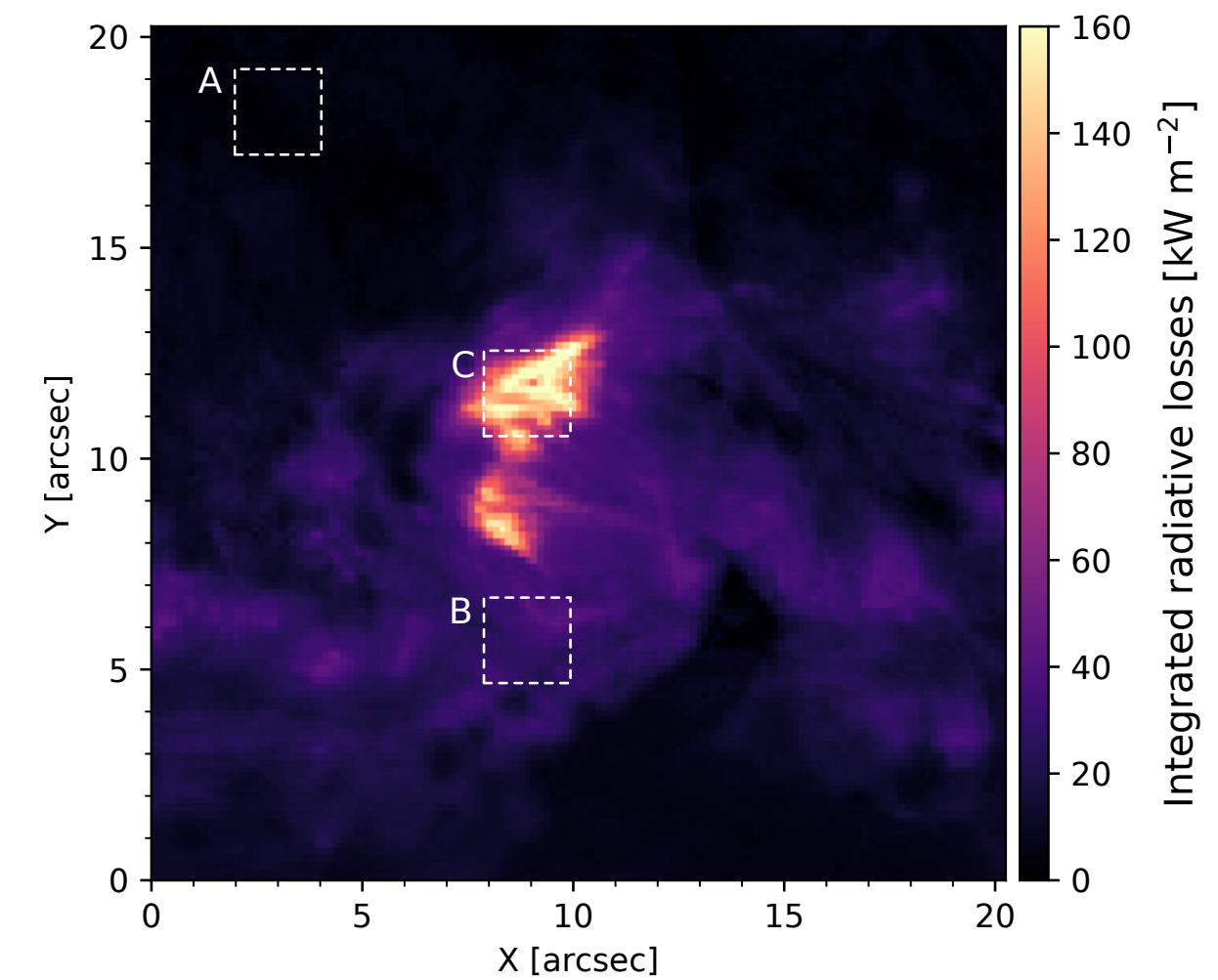
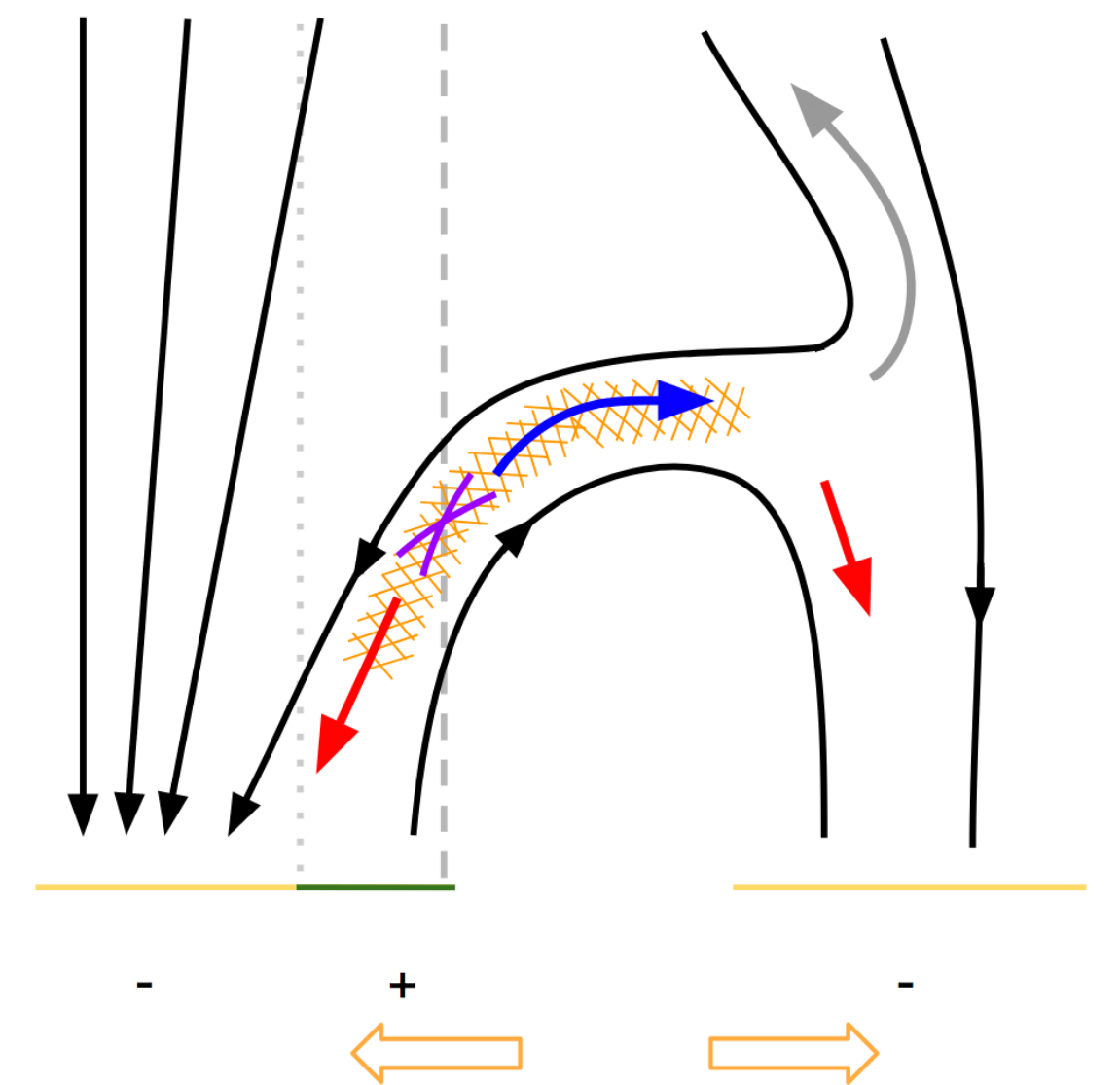
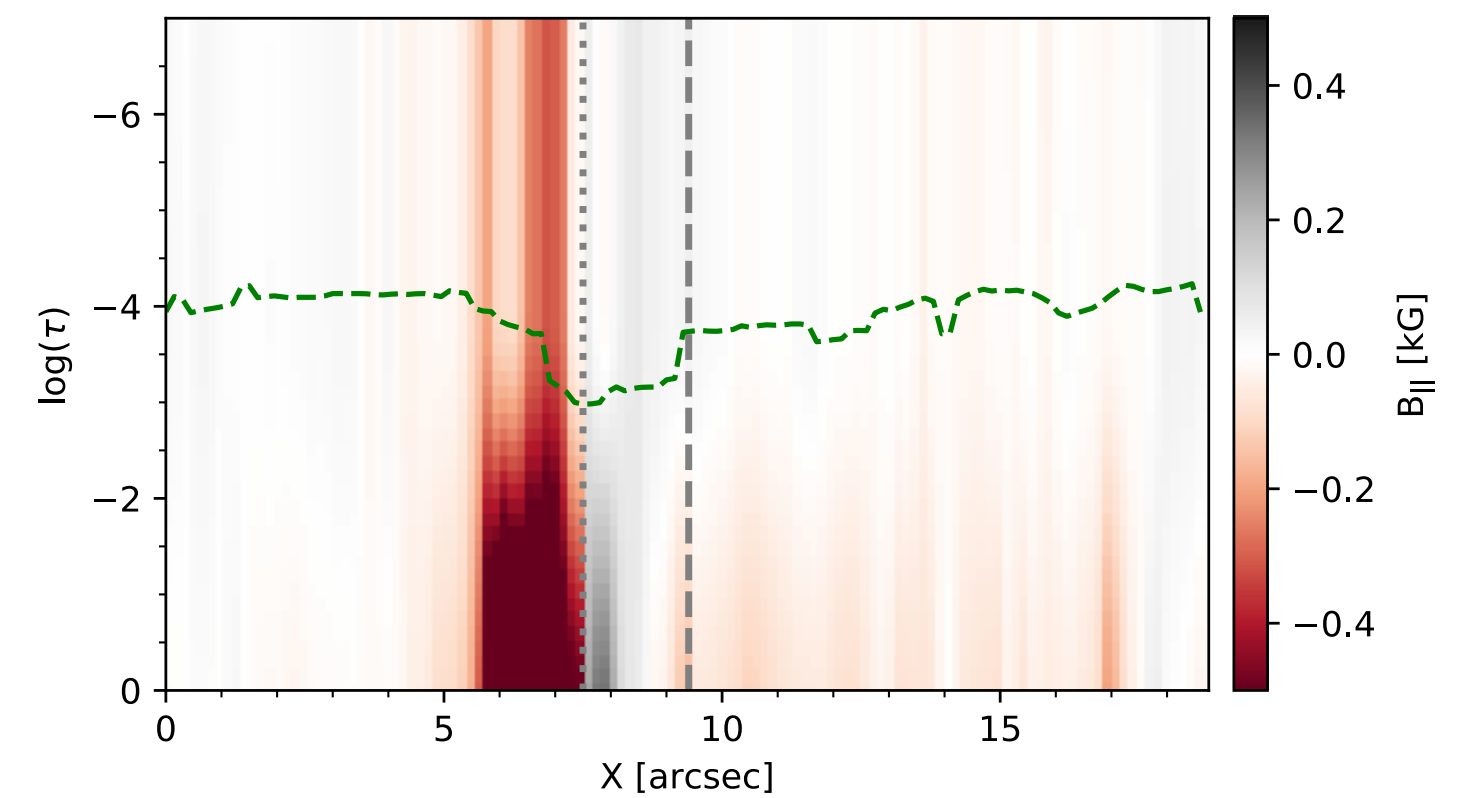
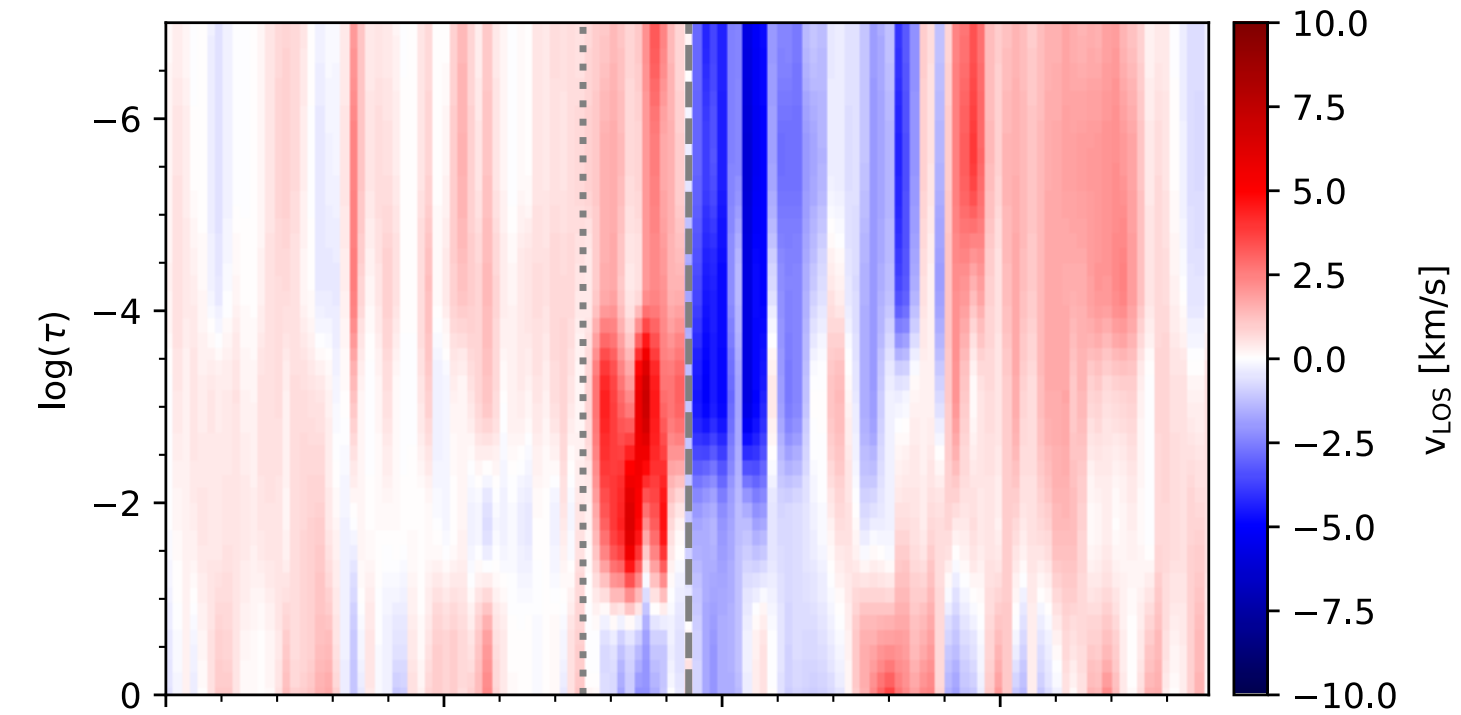
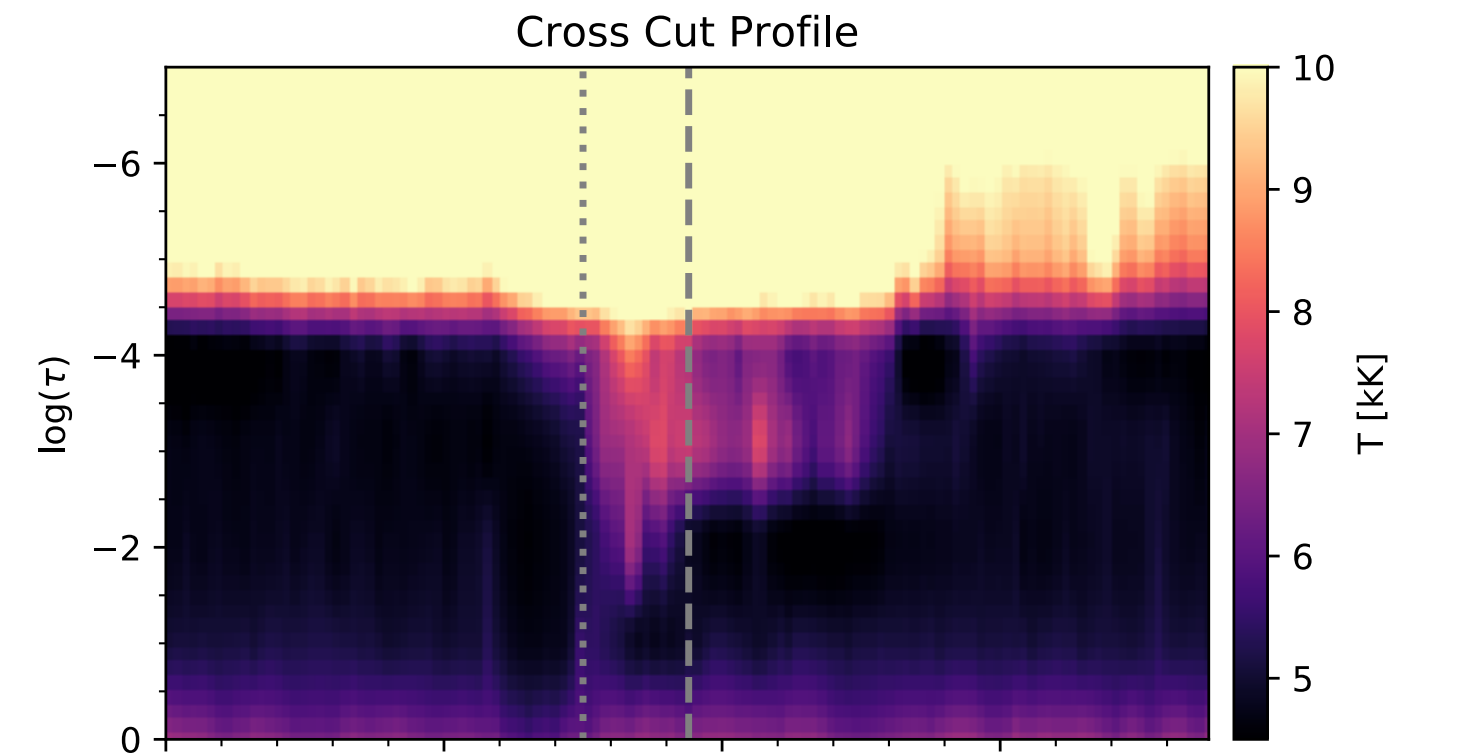
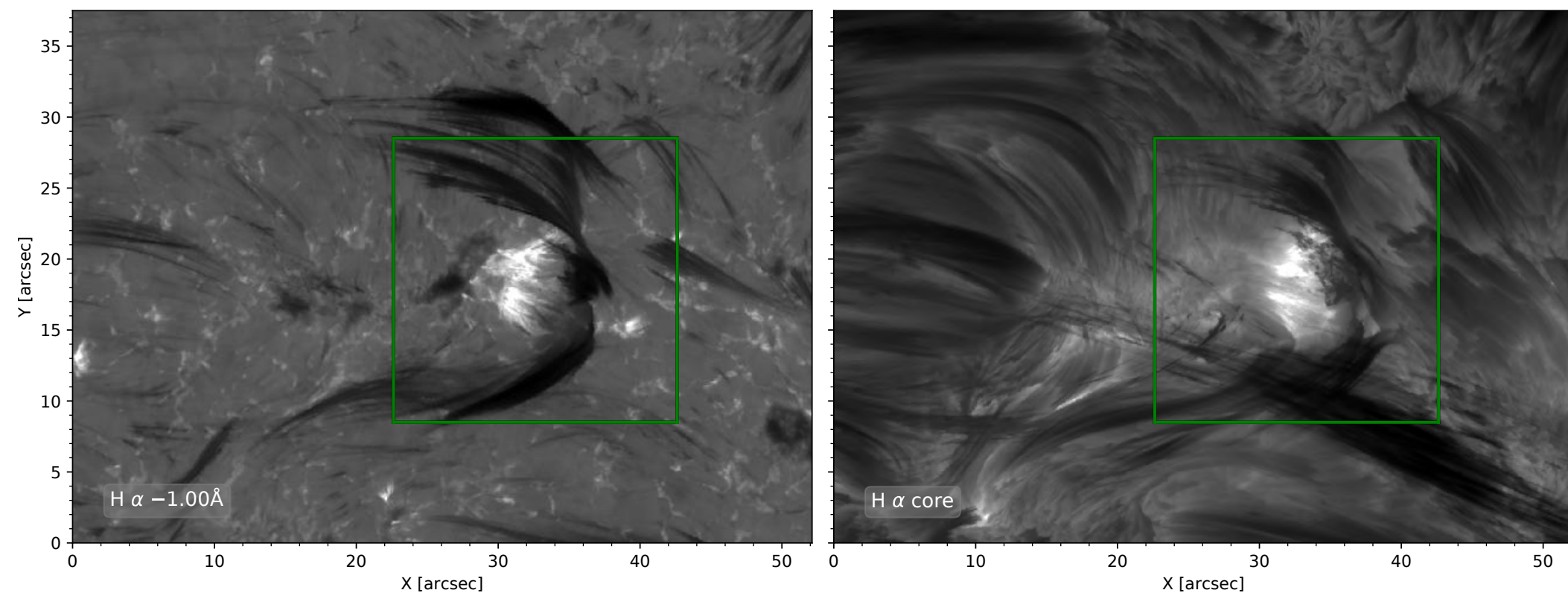
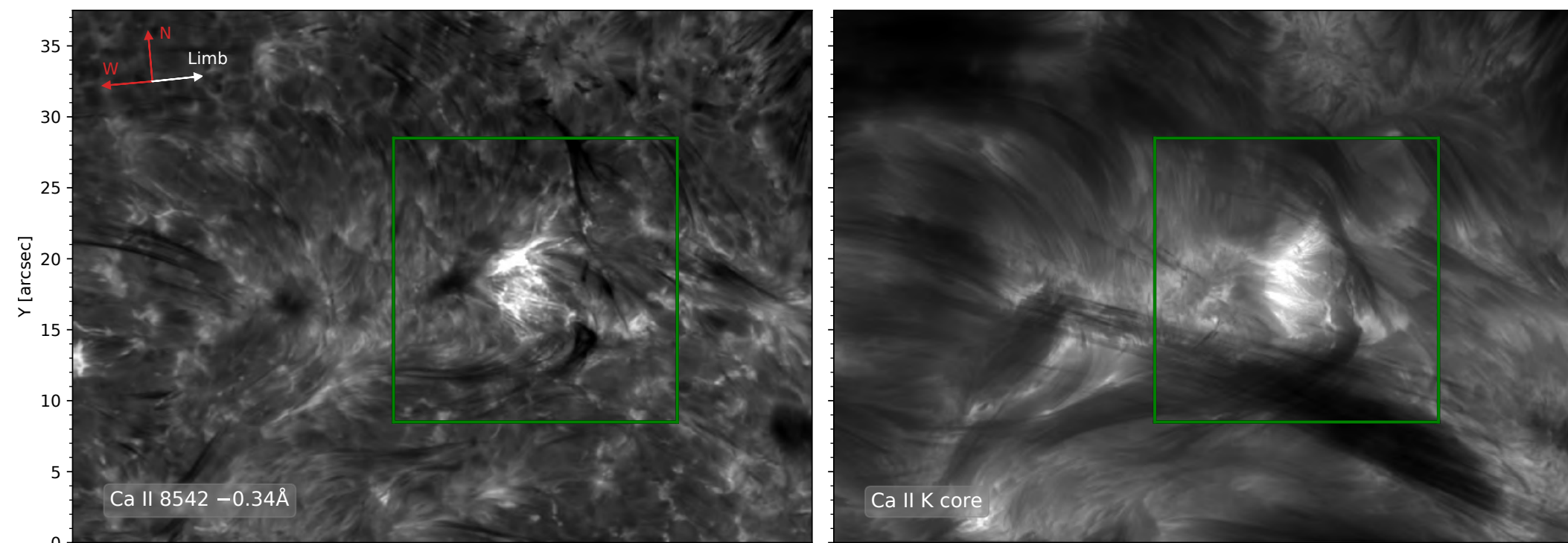
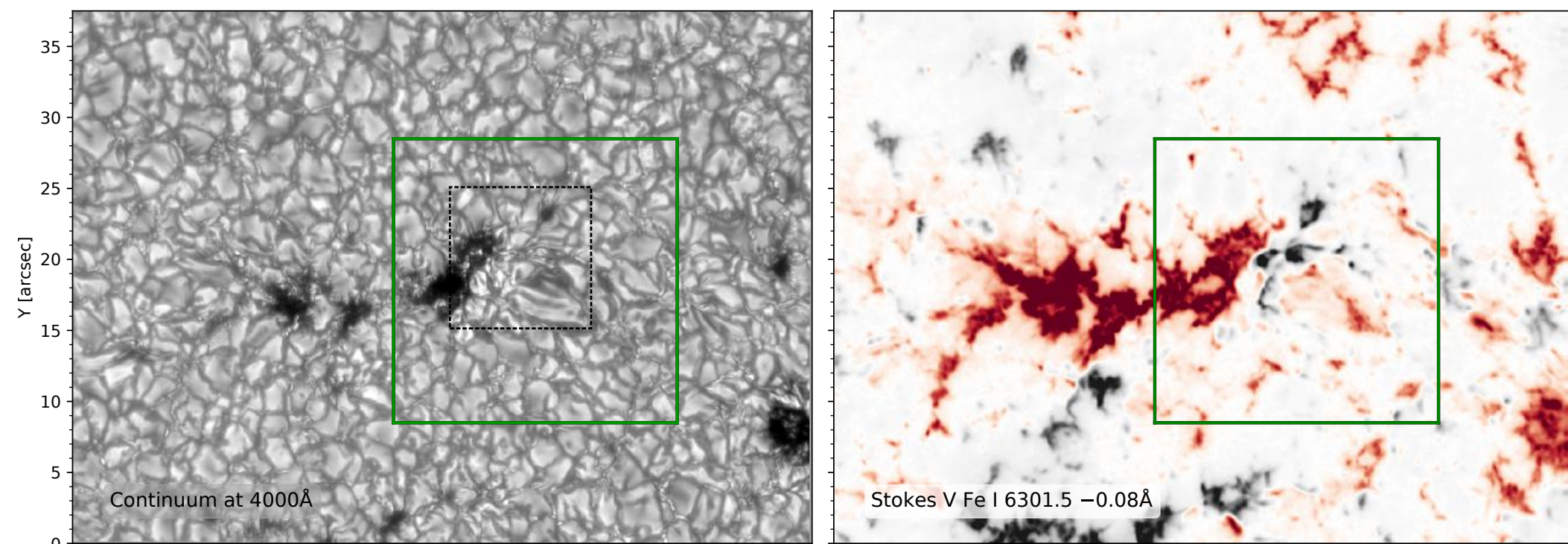
Emerging-flux regions



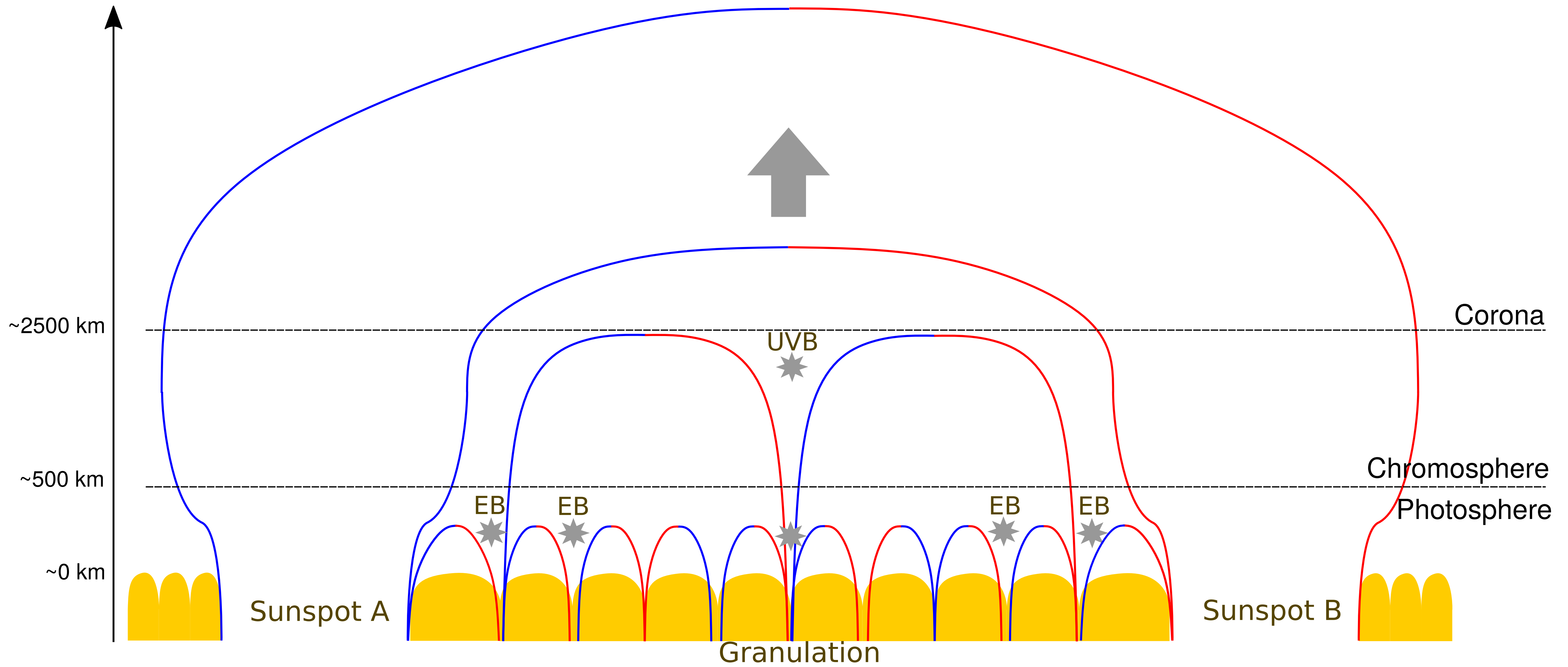
Emerging-flux regions



Emerging-flux regions

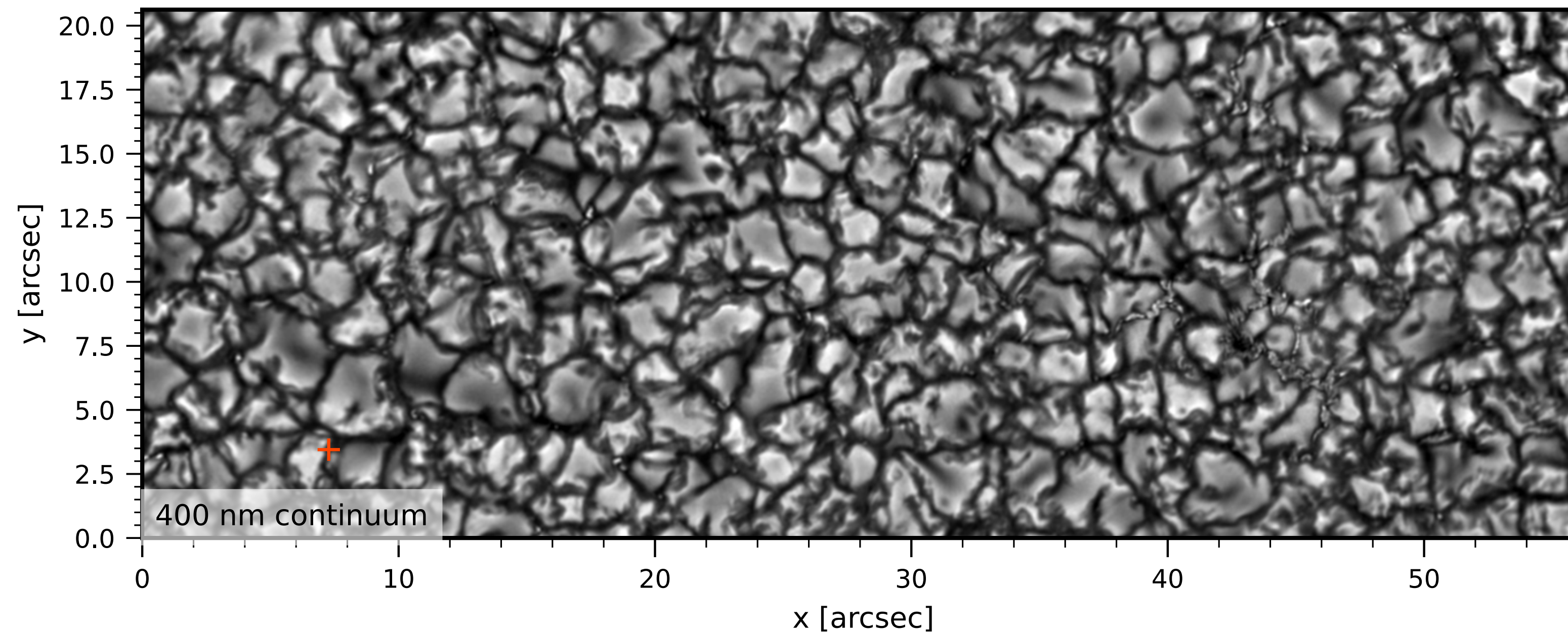
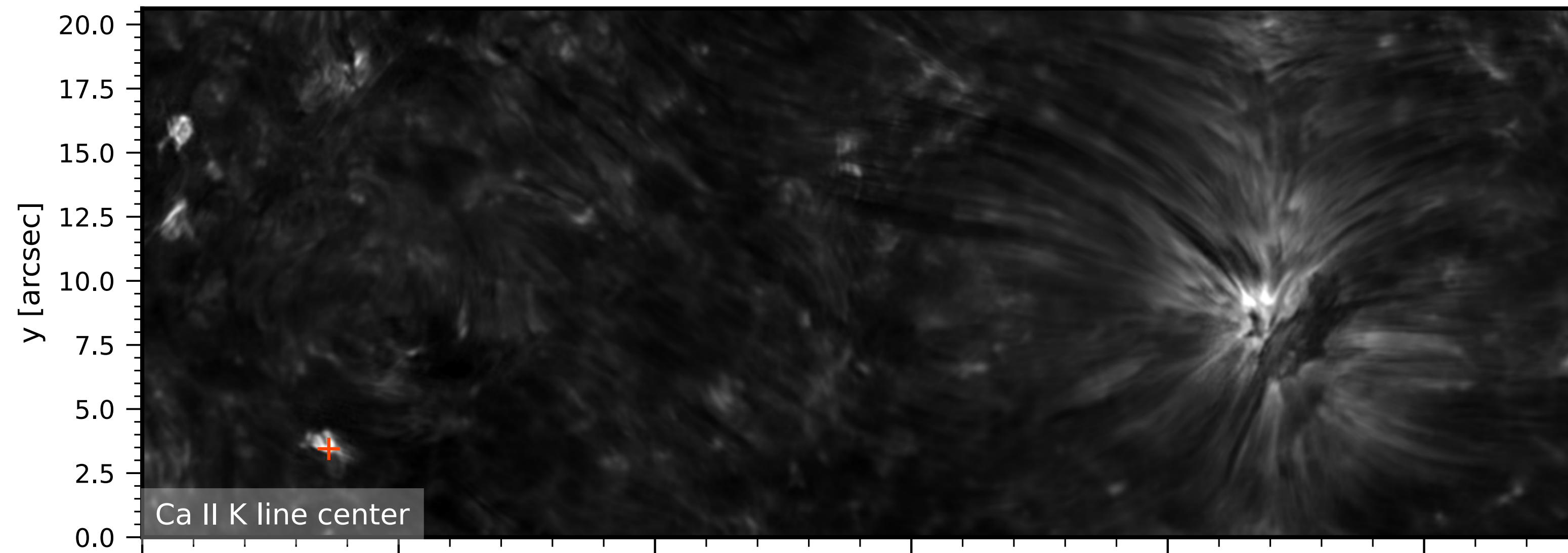


Emerging-flux regions



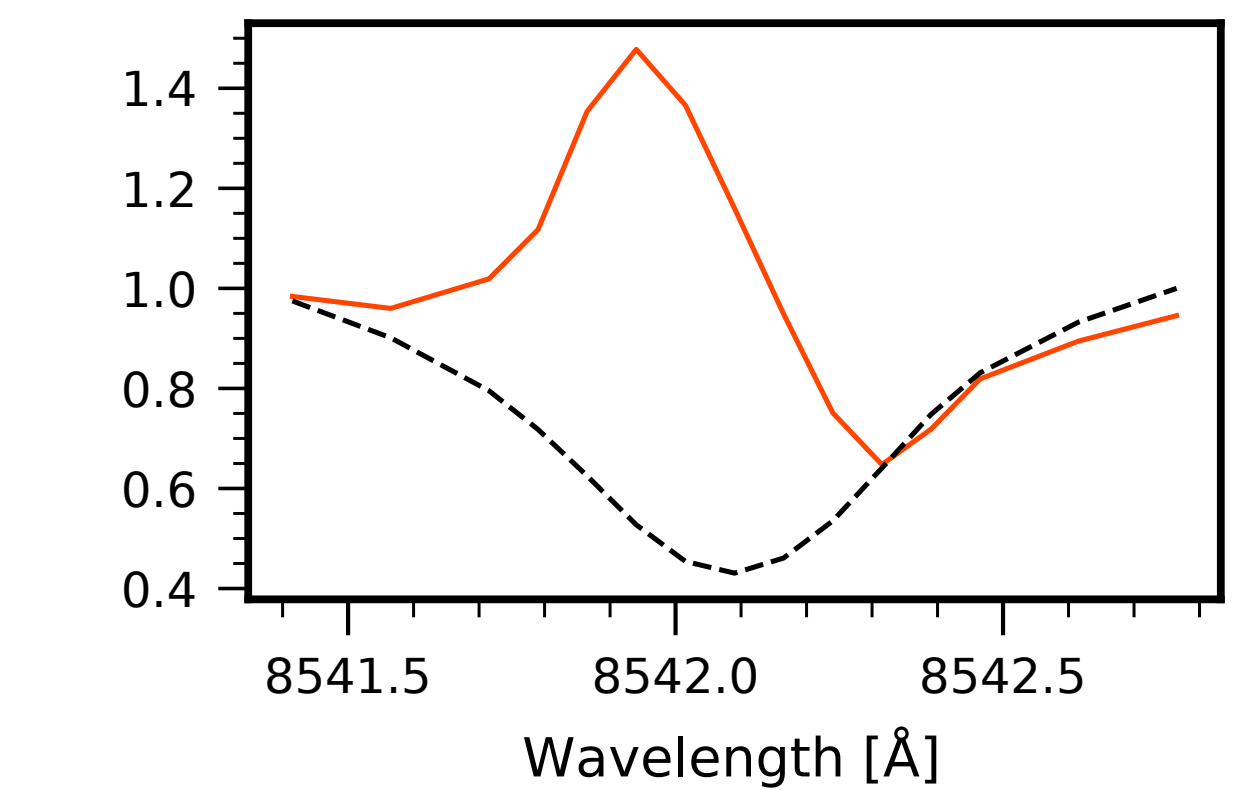
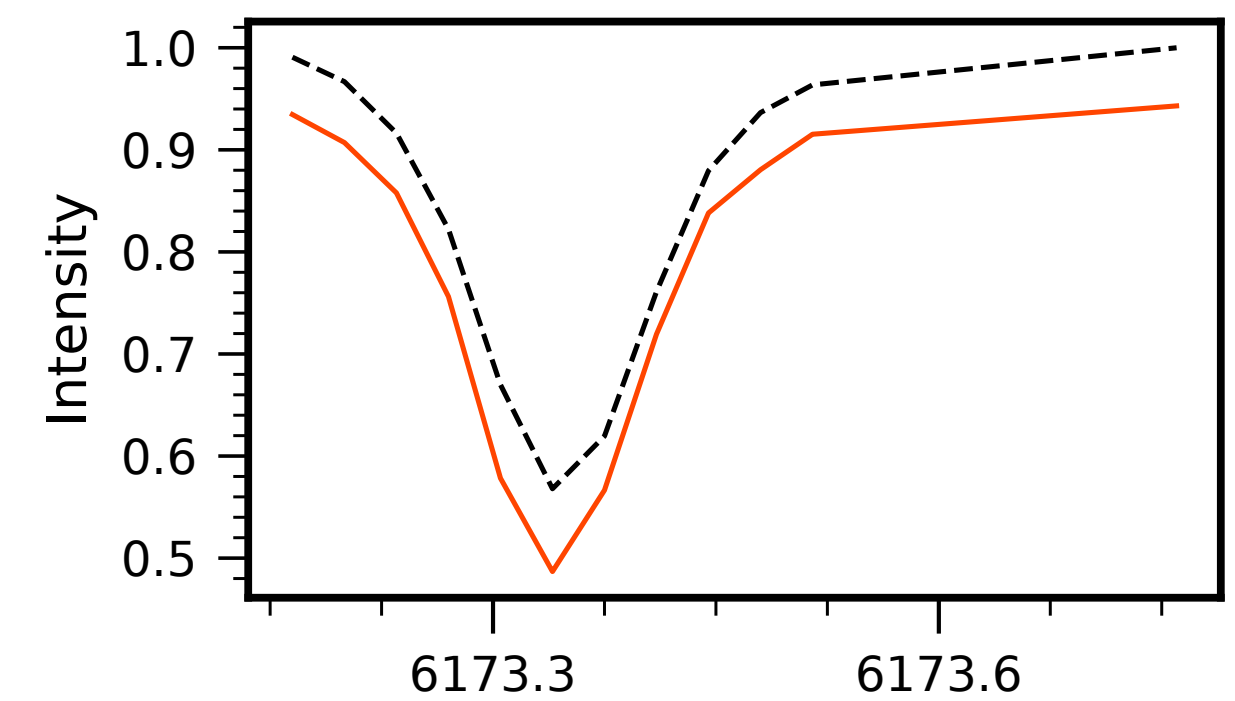
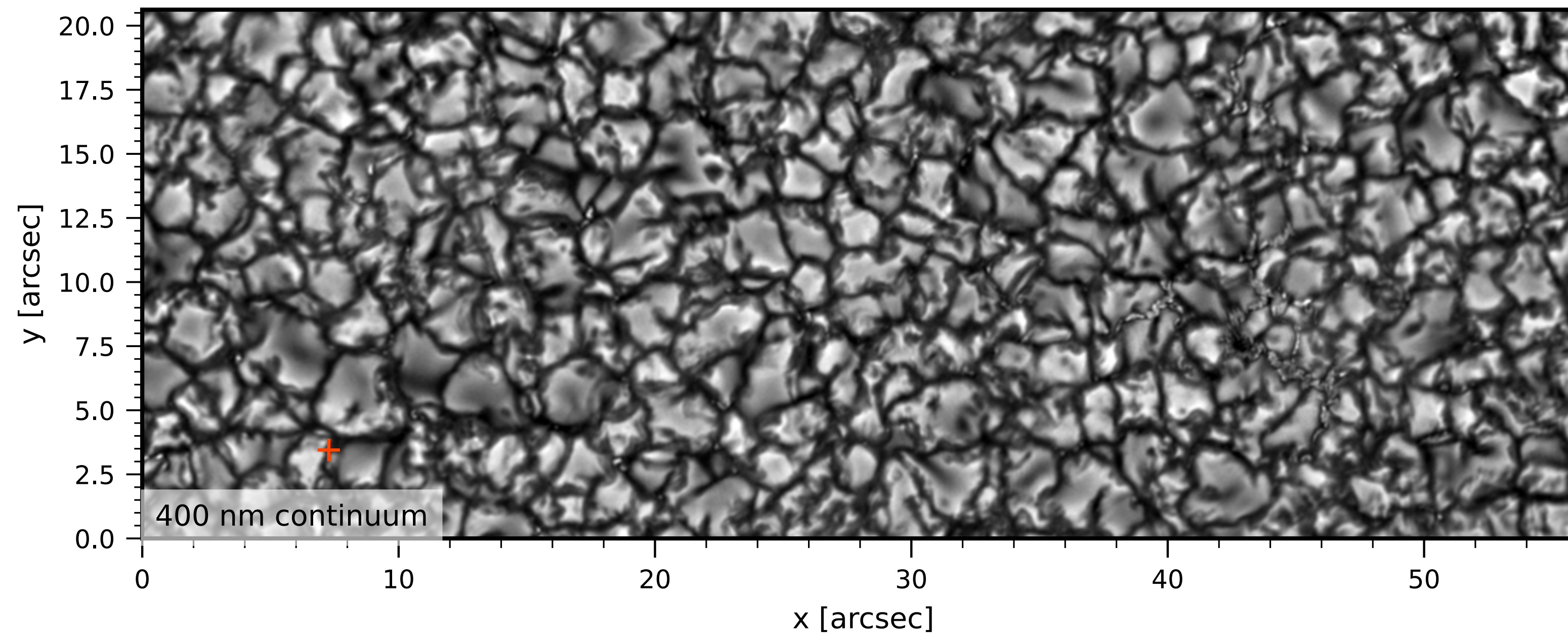
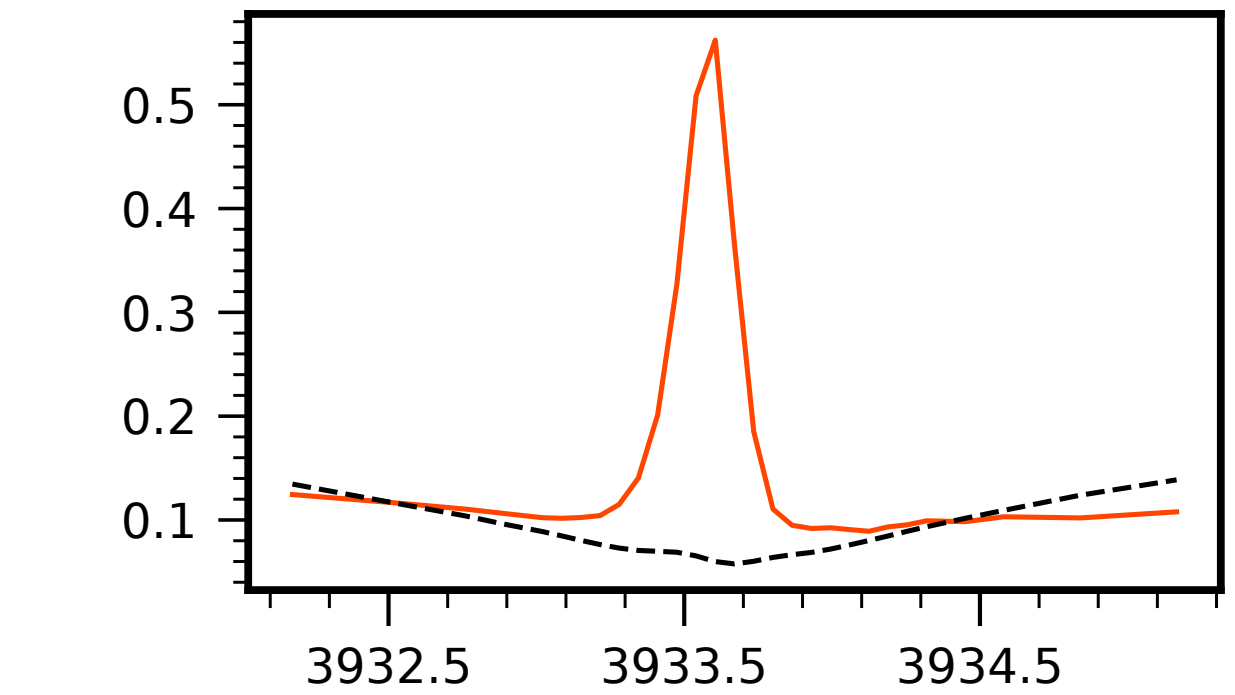
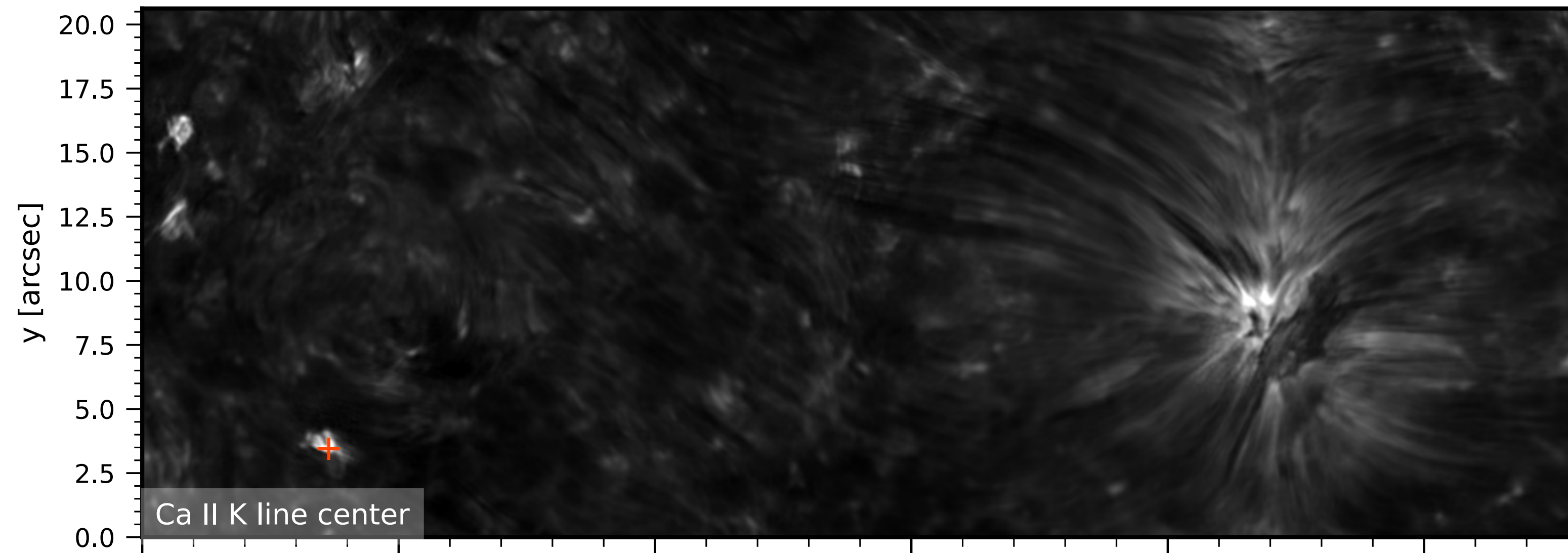
Magnetic fields in the quiet-Sun

SST/CHROMIS & CRISP data



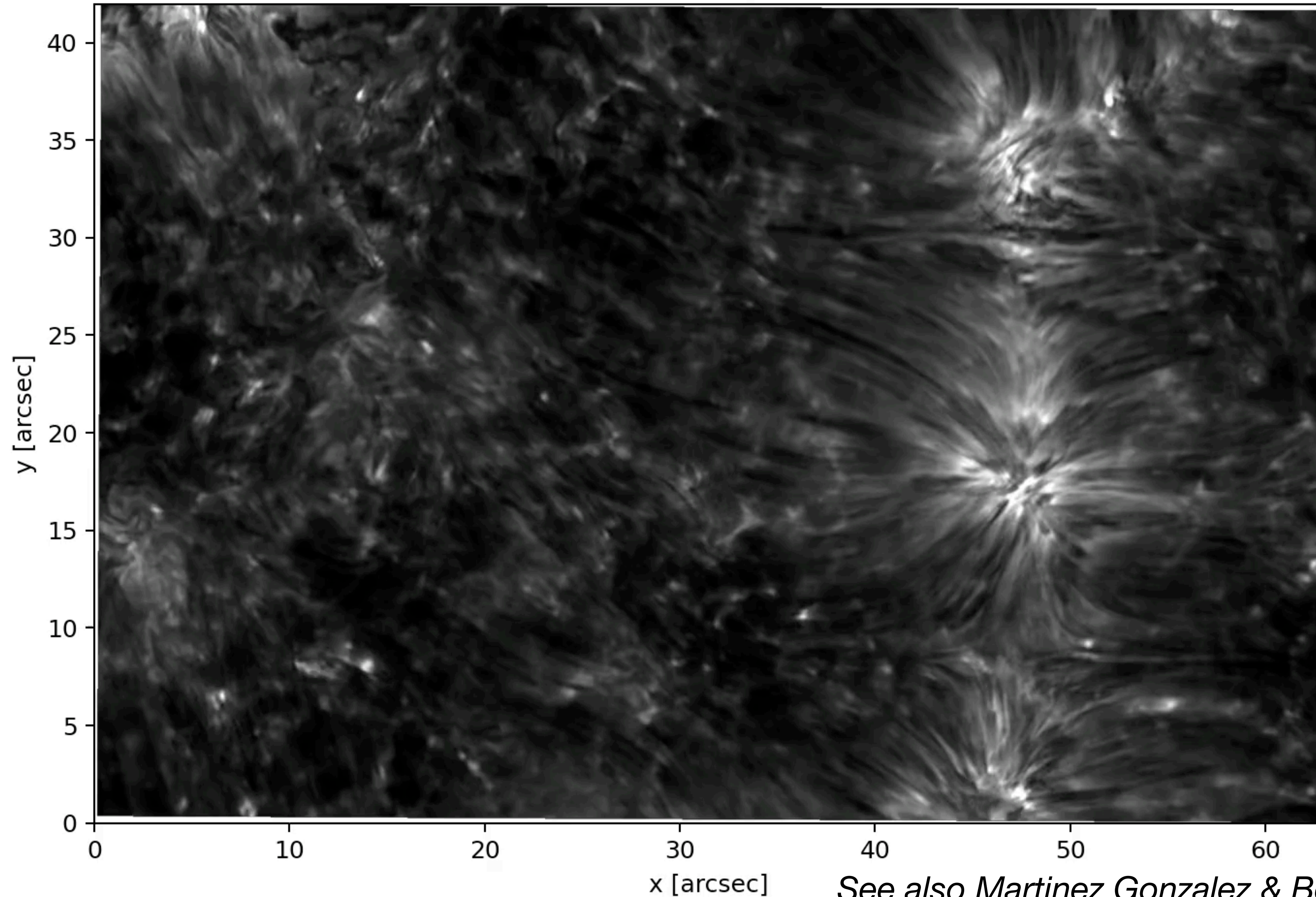
Magnetic fields in the quiet-Sun

SST/CHROMIS & CRISP data



Magnetic fields in the quiet-Sun

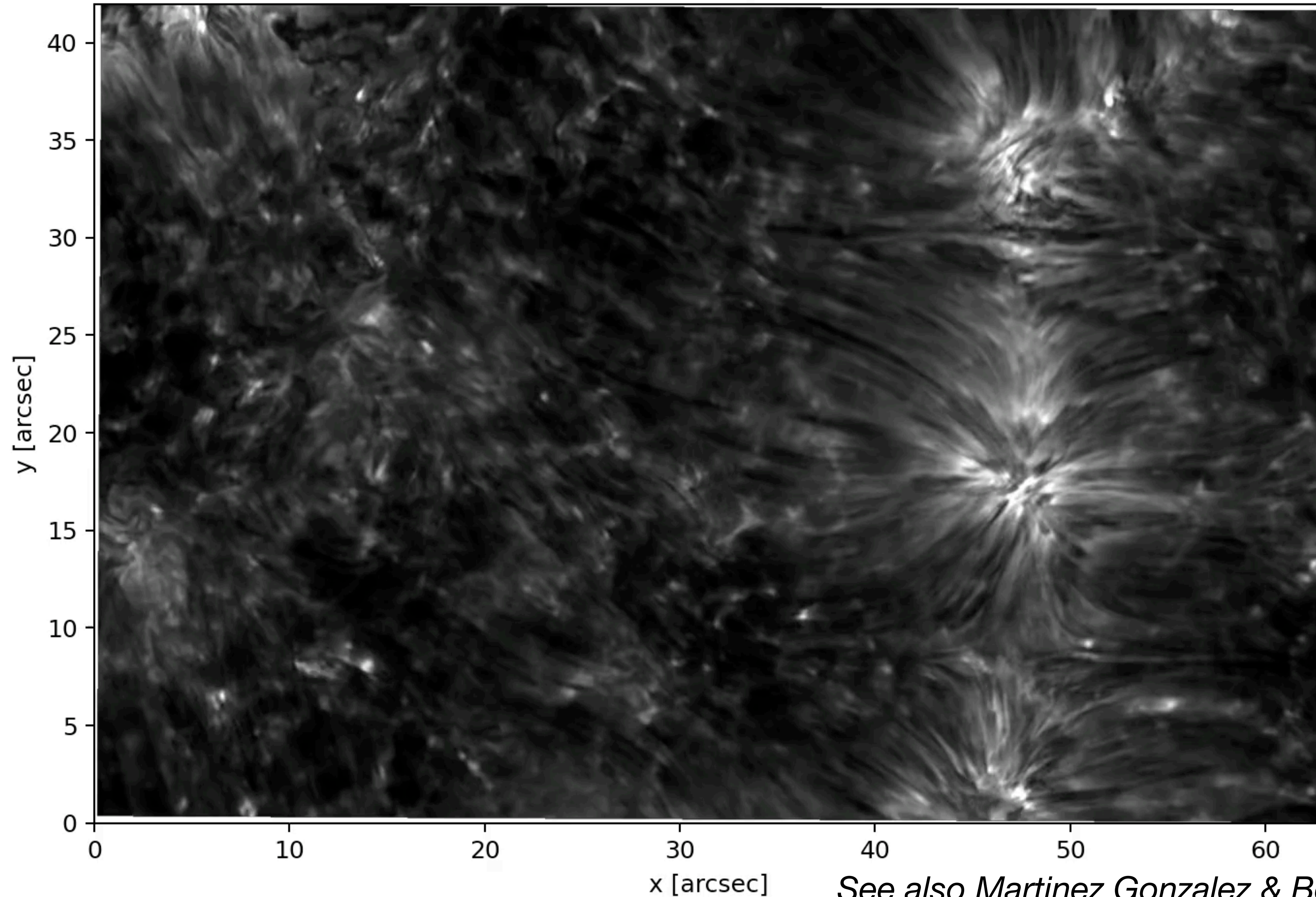
SST/CHROMIS - Ca II K



See also Martinez Gonzalez & Bellot Rubio (2009)

Magnetic fields in the quiet-Sun

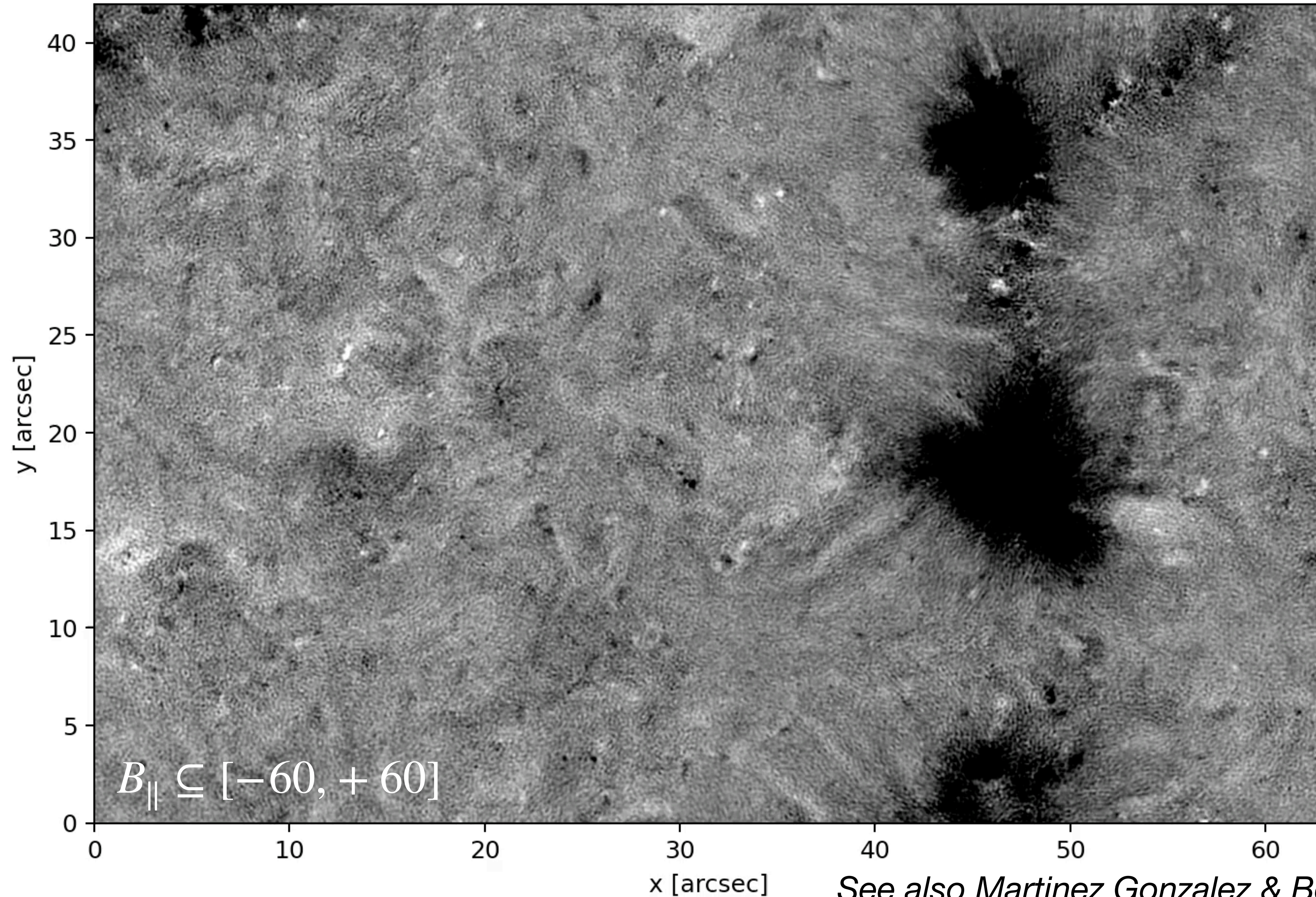
SST/CHROMIS - Ca II K



See also Martinez Gonzalez & Bellot Rubio (2009)

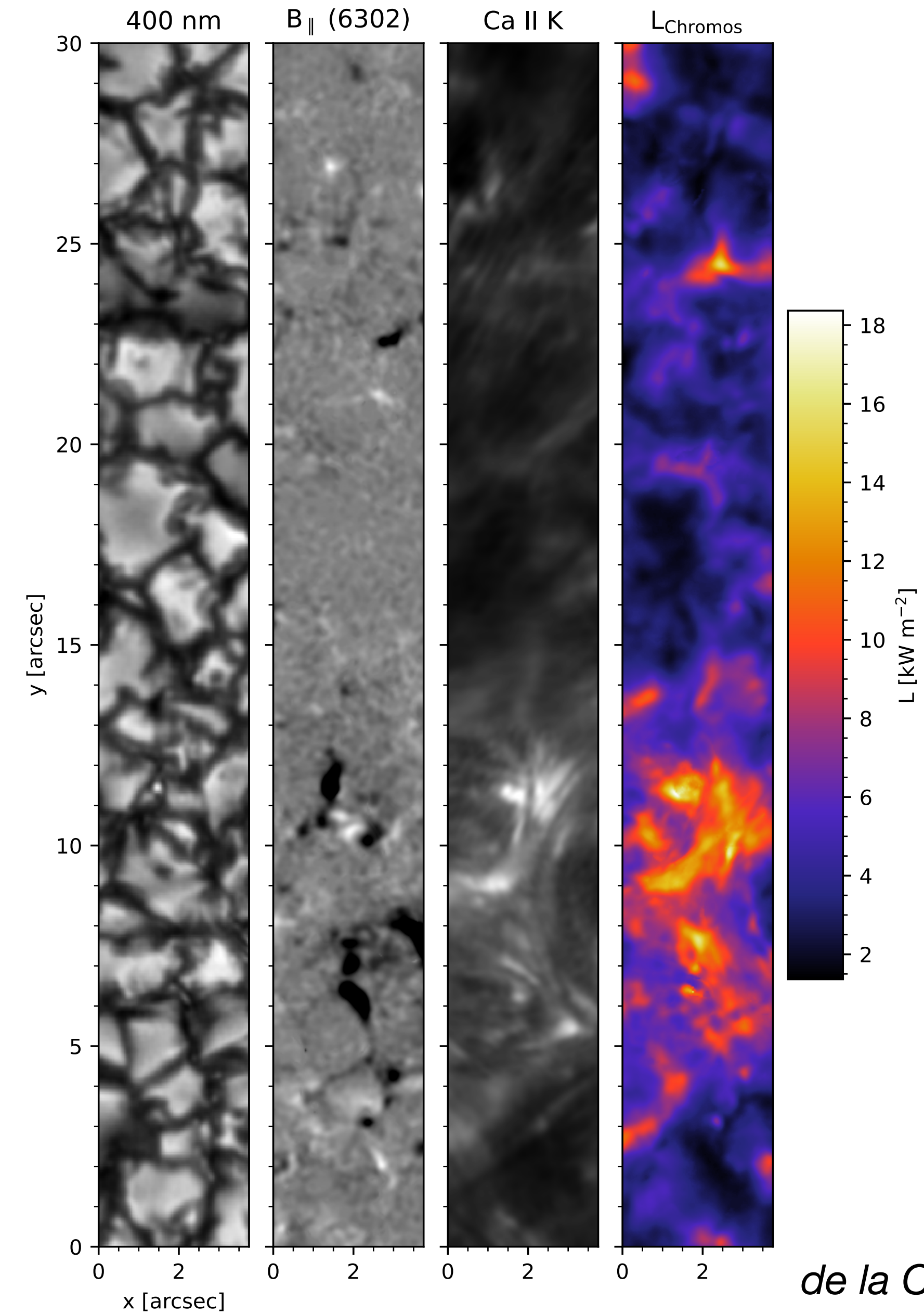
Magnetic fields in the quiet-Sun

SST/CRISP - B_{\parallel} [8542]



See also Martinez Gonzalez & Bellot Rubio (2009)

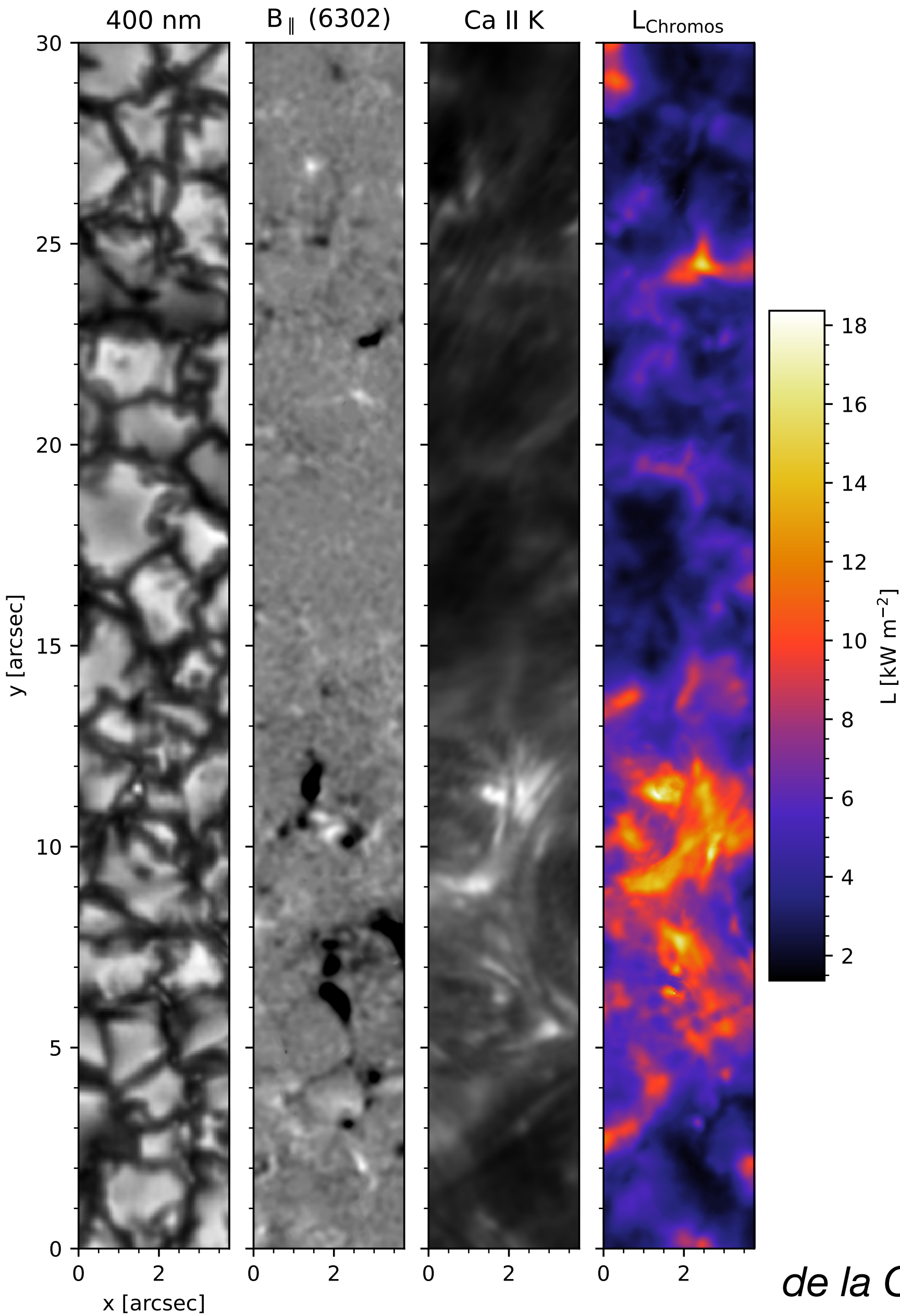
Magnetic fields in the quiet-Sun



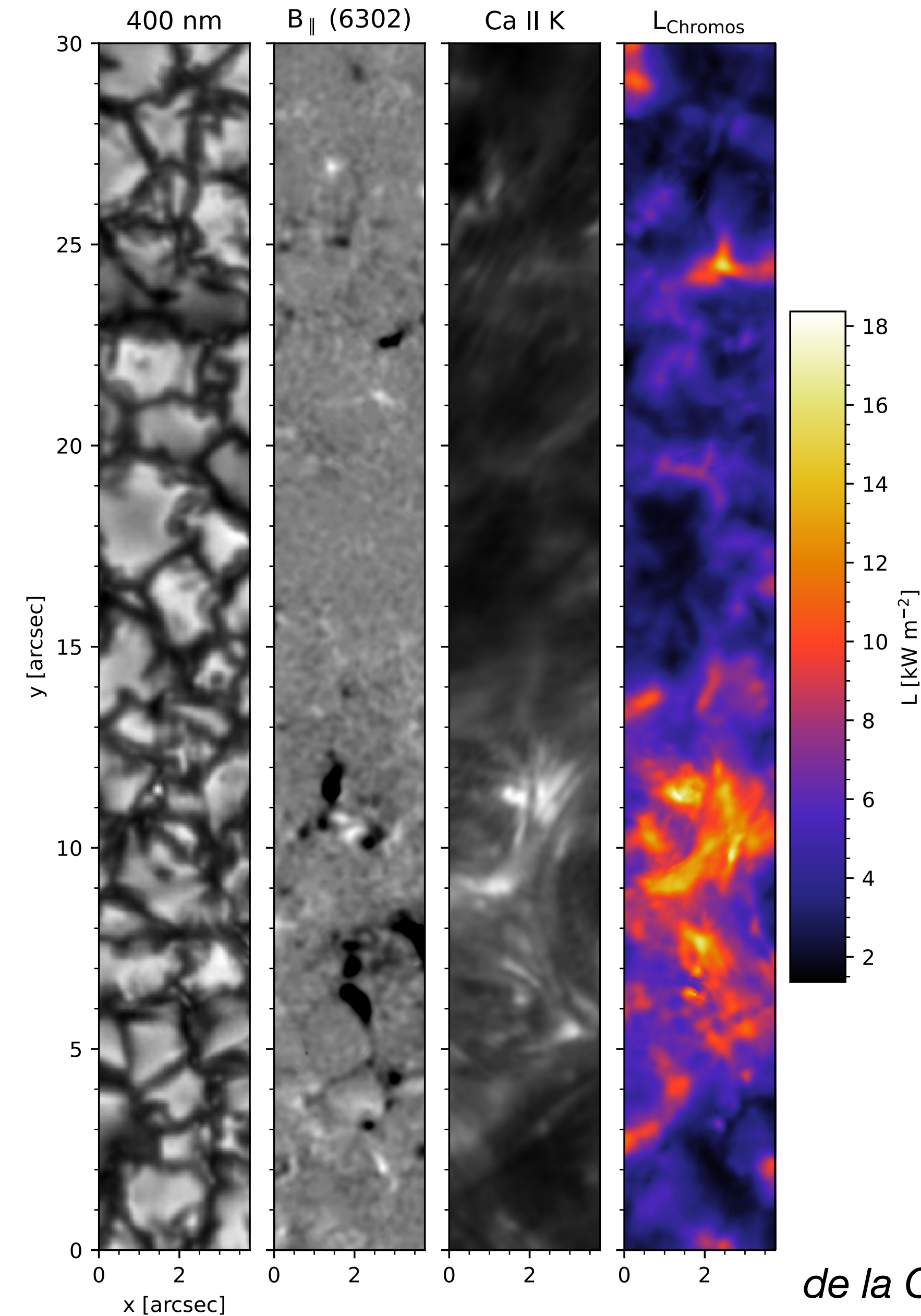
de la Cruz Rodriguez & Leenaarts in prep.

Magnetic fields in the quiet-Sun

The mean radiative loss is $L \sim 4 \text{ kW m}^{-2}$ (as in Vernazza et al. 1981)



Magnetic fields in the quiet-Sun



The mean radiative loss is $L \sim 4 \text{ kW m}^{-2}$ (as in Vernazza et al. 1981)

Network fields and ubiquitous very small-scale flux must have a significant contribution to the energy balance

Conclusions

Conclusions

Spatio-temporal regularization augments the reconstructions of the magnetic field vector close to the diffraction limit

Conclusions

Spatio-temporal regularization augments the reconstructions of the magnetic field vector close to the diffraction limit

We have improved enormously our interpretation capacity and understanding of chromospheric data (especially in active regions)

Conclusions

Spatio-temporal regularization augments the reconstructions of the magnetic field vector close to the diffraction limit

We have improved enormously our interpretation capacity and understanding of chromospheric data (especially in active regions)

SST public archive: https://dubshen.astro.su.se/sst_archive/