



**AST5770**  
**Solar and stellar physics**

University of Oslo, 2022

Sven Wedemeyer

# Practical information

## Updated schedule

mandag 10:15-12:00

Forlesning 1

**rom 304**

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tirsdag

/

---

onsdag 14:15-16:00

Gruppeundervisning

**rom 304**

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torsdag 10:15-11:45

Forlesning 2

**rom 304**

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# Assignments

## First mandatory assignment

- Delivery via devilry (more information soon)
- Assignments to be prepared using the provided latex templates:

</mn/stornext/d9/svenwe/lecture/AST5770/data/assignment/assign1/>

- **Preparatory exercises for training**

1. Literature research with ADS
  - Download bibtex items and use them in latex
2. Loading and plotting a reference model (VALC)
3. Use the helioviewer tool
4. First look at the provided observation and simulation data

- **First steps towards the final project assignment**

- Tentative science question, work plan, and reading list
- Important: Just to get started! Can be updated!

AST5770 - Solar and stellar physics University of Oslo 2022

### MANDATORY ASSIGNMENT I

Candidate # X  
January 25, 2022

Please note that this assignment will not be graded but **delivery is mandatory** in order to qualify for submission of the final (graded) project assignment.

#### 1. Preparatory exercises

**Instructions.** The exercises in this section will help you getting started with tasks that are essential for working with the next mandatory and the final project assignments.

##### 1.1. Literature search and bibliography

**Instructions.** Use the *Astrophysics Data System (ADS)* to find the right references. You should retrieve the bibtex items from ADS and build up a bibliography file (.bib). Please answer the questions below by specifying the **bibcode** and using the **cite** command.

1.1.1. Which is the most cited paper that contains the word "Sun" in the title?  
Answer: - title of the paper — Bibcode:

1.1.2. Which of the papers that do cite the paper referred to above in exercise 1.1.1 and was published after the year 2000 has itself received the most citations?  
Answer: - title of the paper — Bibcode:

1.1.3. Which is the most cited paper of the author Parker, E that contains the word "solar" in the title?  
Answer: - title of the paper — Bibcode:

1.1.4. In their paper on simulations of solar granulation, which the authors Stein, R. F. & Nordlund, Å published in the *Astrophysical Journal (ApJ)* in 1998, they refer to another paper on magnetic elements. Which is that paper?  
Answer: - title of the paper — Bibcode:

1.1.5. Which is the most cited paper that contains the words "solar metallicity low-mass stars" in the title and/or abstract?  
Answer: - title of the paper — Bibcode:

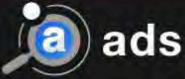




Article number, page 1 of 4





# Literature research

<https://ui.adsabs.harvard.edu/>




## Introduction to the Astrophysics Data System (ADS)

• §  Feedback  ORCID  About  Sign Up  Log In

QUICK FIELD: [Author](#) [First Author](#) [Abstract](#) [Year](#) [Fulltext](#) [All Search Terms](#)

[← Start New Search](#)   

Your search returned **1** results

 [Date](#)  [Export](#)  [Explore](#)

▼ **AUTHORS**

▶  Avrett, E 1

▶  Loeser, R 1

▶  Vernazza, J 1

▼ **COLLECTIONS**

astronomy 1

▼ **REFEREED**

refereed 1

▶ **INSTITUTIONS**

▶ **KEYWORDS**

▶ **PUBLICATIONS**

▶ **BIB GROUPS**

▶ **SIMBAD OBJECTS**




▶ **NED OBJECTS**

▶ **DATA**

▶ **VIZIER TABLES**



▶ **PUBLICATION TYPE**

[Show highlights](#) [Show abstracts](#) [Hide Sidebars](#) [Go To Bottom](#)

1  1981ApJS...45..635V 1981/04 cited: 2172   

**Structure of the solar chromosphere. III. Models of the EUV brightness components of the quiet sun.**

Vernazza, J. E.; Avrett, E. H.; Loeser, R.

**Per Page**   1 of 1  [Top](#)

[Years](#) [Citations](#) [Reads](#)

Too little data to make a useful graph.

# Practical information

## Data / material for assignments

- Main directory: `/mn/stornext/d9/svenwe/lecture/AST5770/`
- Sub-directories/content:
  - Data: `data/`
  - Templates 4 assignments: `assignment/`
    - First assignment: `assignment/assign1/`
    - Latex: `assignment/latex/`
  - Further information: `assignment/AST5770_projectassign.pdf`
- Who uses python? Who IDL?
- Note that order of dimensions in data cubes can be flipped!

# Stellar structure — The Sun

## Atmosphere

Corona

>1 000 000 K

Transition region

~100 000 K

Chromosphere

10 000 K

Photosphere

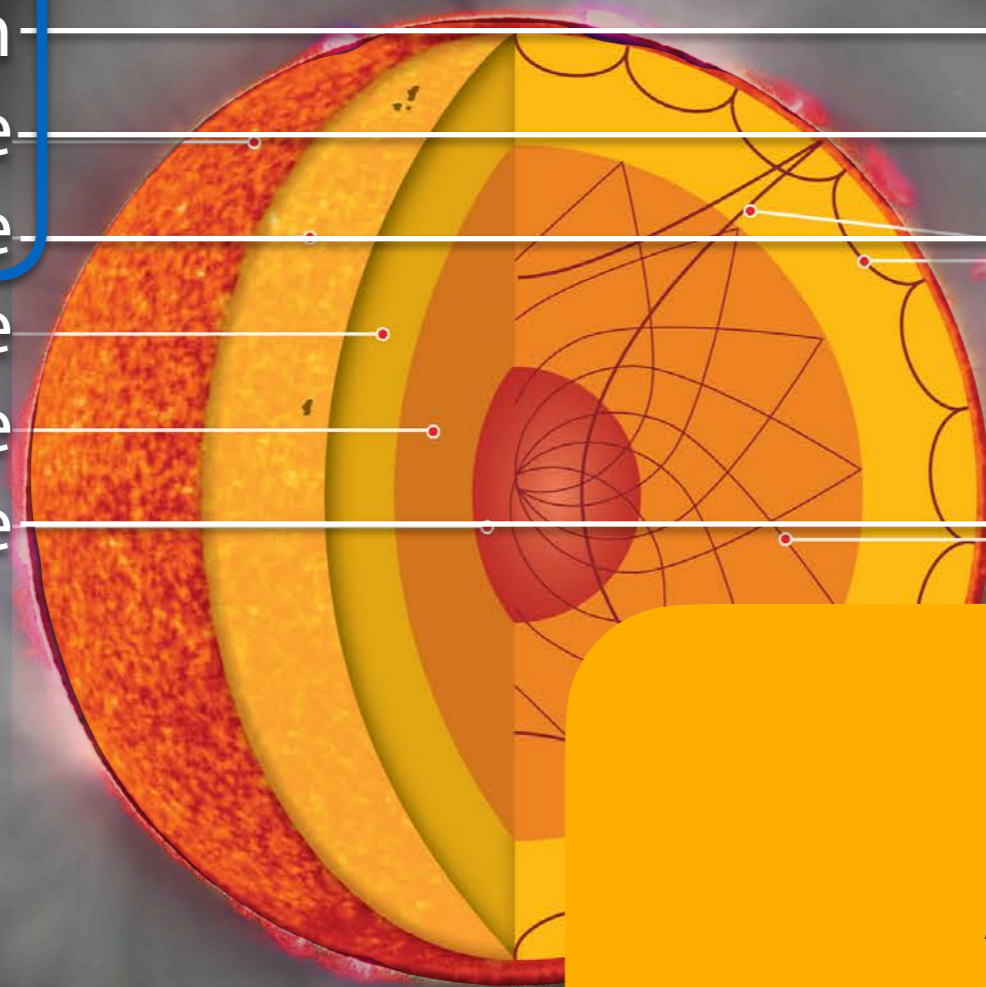
5 770 K

Convection zone

Radiative zone

Core

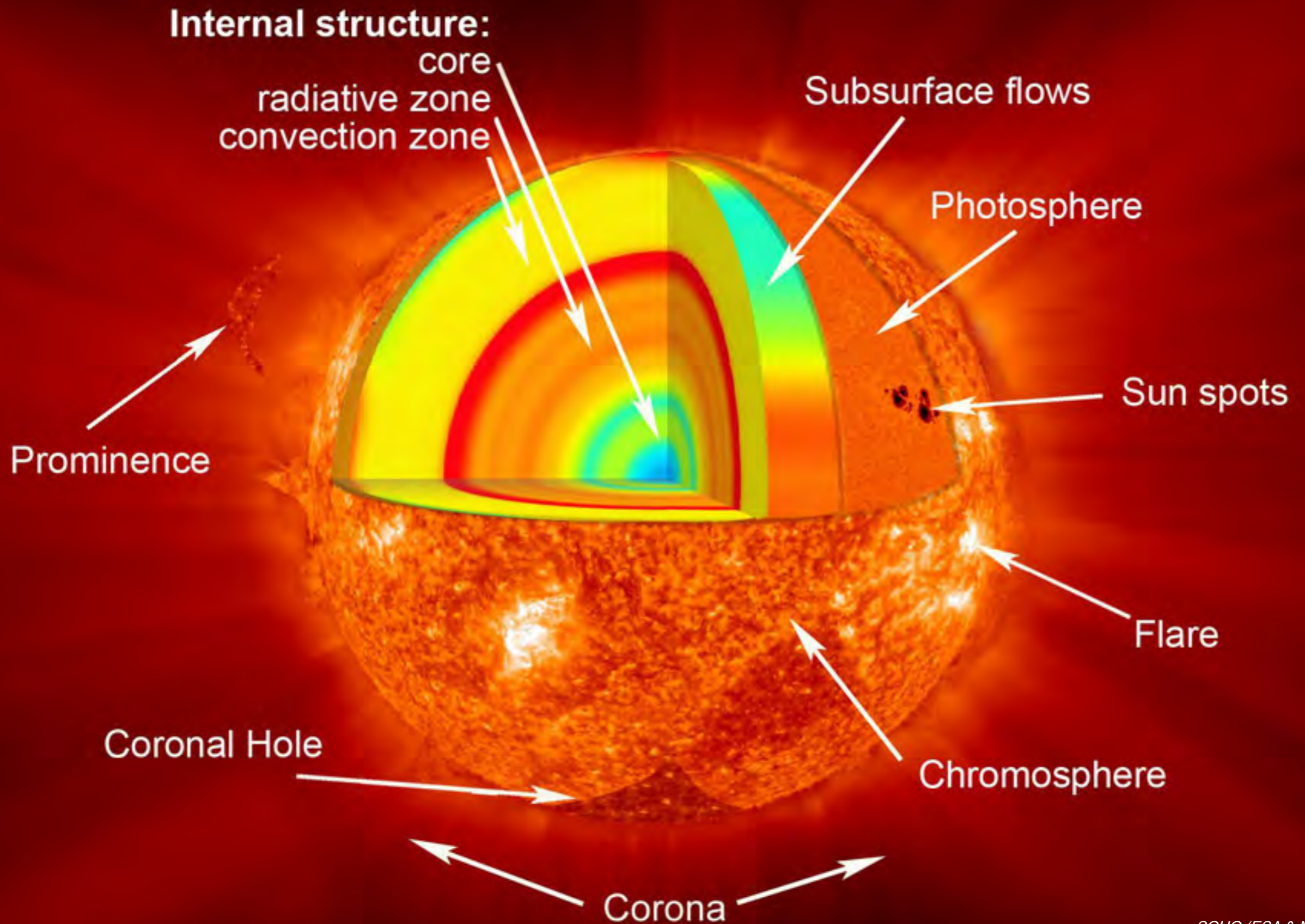
15 000 000 K



A brief recap of the stellar interior will be provided in one of the next lectures.



# The solar atmosphere



# The solar atmosphere



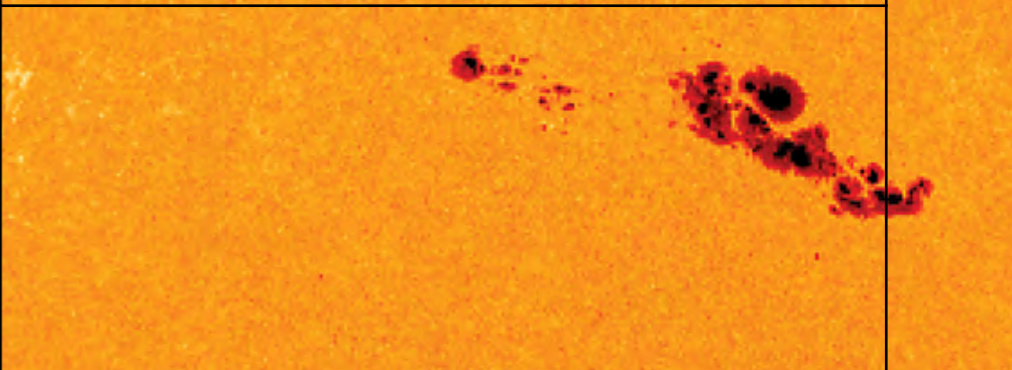
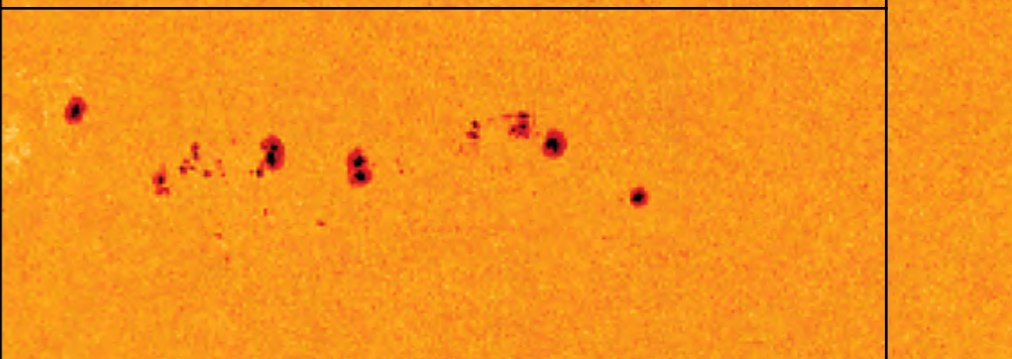
## Solar “zoology”

- A plethora of phenomena with different names
- Names often depend on the **region/layer** where phenomenon occurs (if known/limited to that) or the **wavelength** domain in which it is observed
- Names are often given upon discovery without understanding the physical mechanism behind — names not always meaningful
- Careful: Sometimes different names just refer to different aspects of the same phenomenon or observable imprints in different parts of the spectrum



# The solar atmosphere

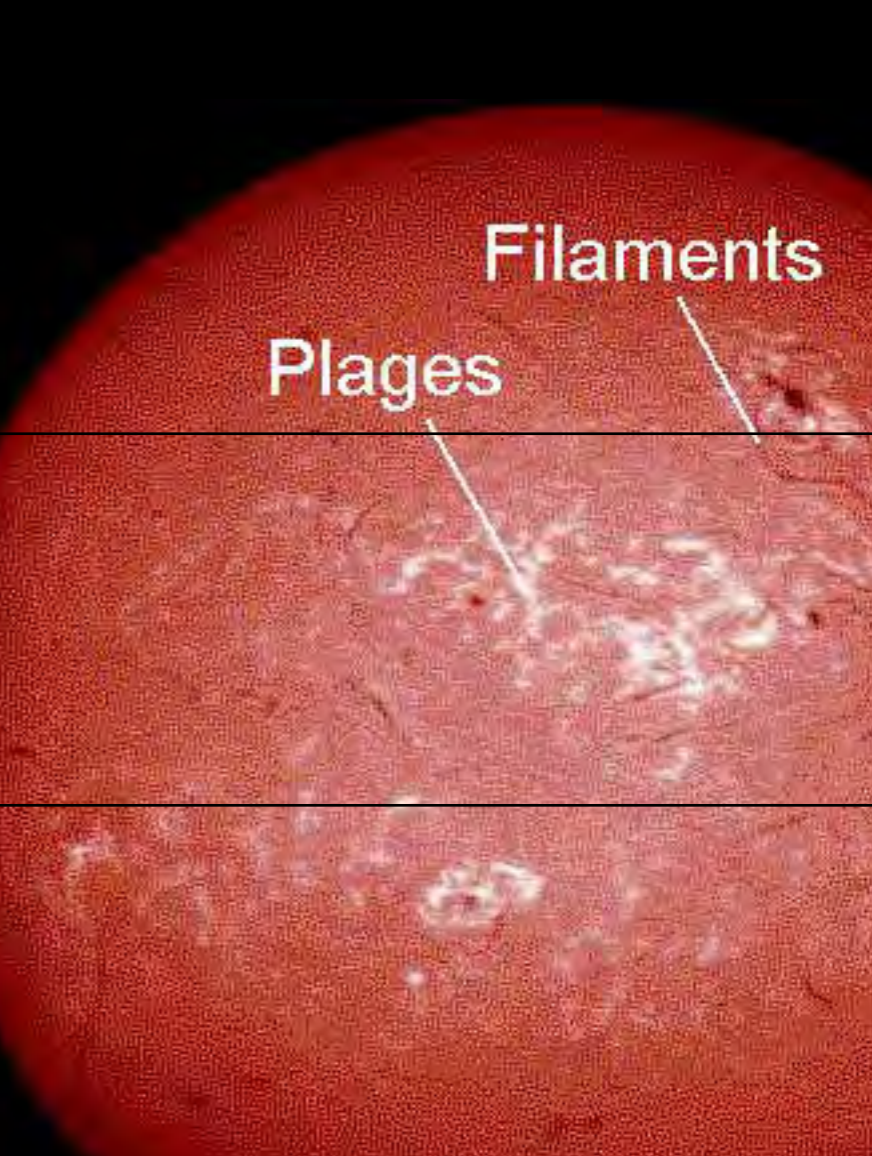
## Different regions — photosphere

(Average) magnetic field strength 	<b>Active Region</b> (Large) area with strong magnetic field	<b>Sunspot</b> Areas of concentrated very strong field, appear dark	<b>Umbra</b> Central compact part, dark  <b>Penumbra</b> Surrounding, filamentary
		<b>Faculae</b> bright (filamentary) areas	
	<b>Quiet Sun</b> Outside Active Regions, weaker magnetic field	<b>Network</b> Concentrations of strong magnetic field, filamentary/mesh-like	
		<b>Inter-network</b> Areas with weak magnetic field inside network cells	
			

# The solar atmosphere

## Different regions — chromosphere

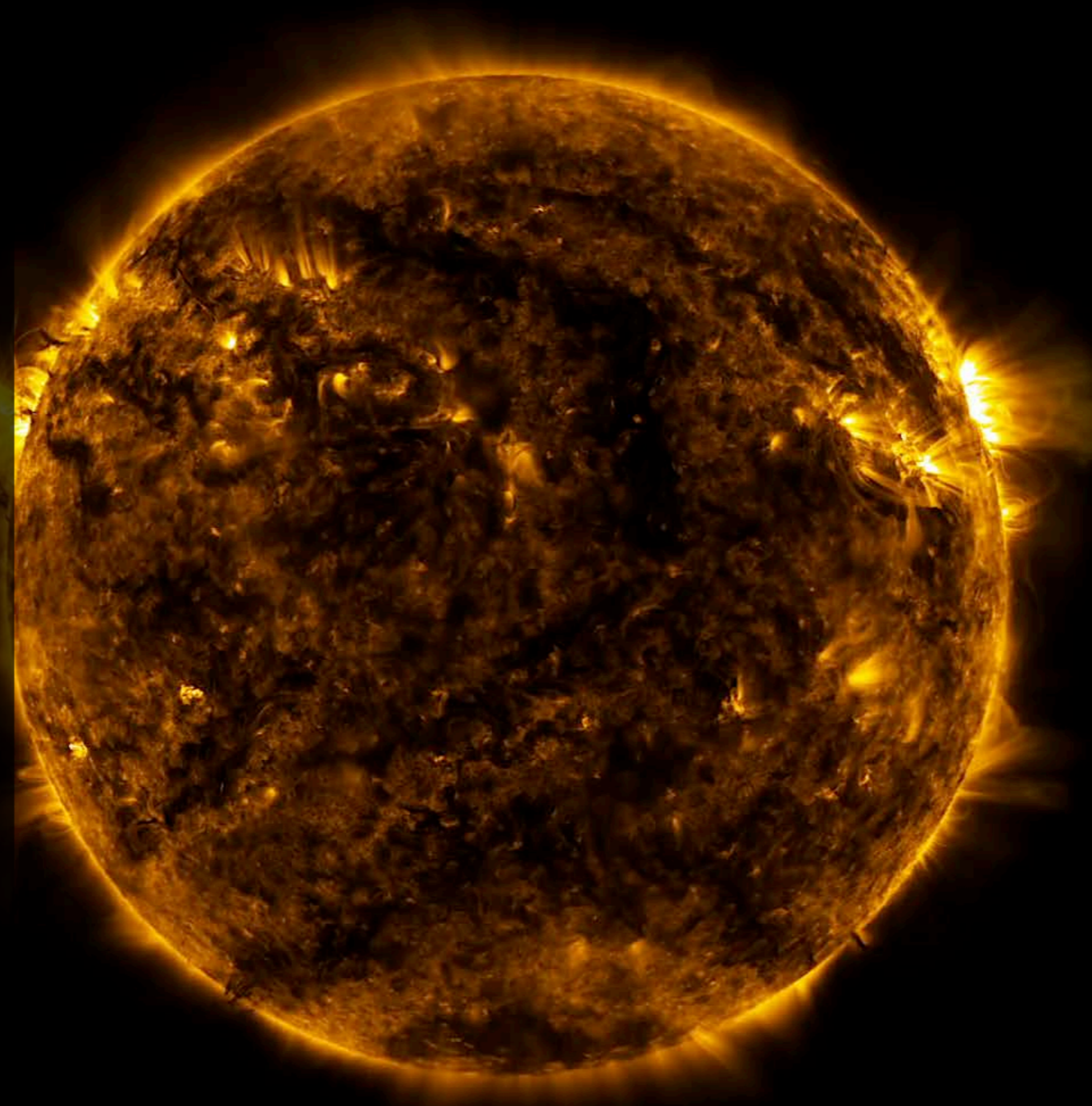
(Average) magnetic field strength

<p><b>Active Region</b> (Large) area with strong magnetic field</p>	<p><b>Sunspot</b> Areas of concentrated very strong field, appear dark</p>	<p><b>Umbra</b> Central compact part, dark</p> <p><b>Penumbra</b> Surrounding, filamentary</p>
	<p><b>Plage</b> bright area, higher temperature, often proceeds formation of sunspots</p>	
<p><b>Quiet Sun</b> Outside Active Regions, weaker magnetic field</p>	<p><b>Network</b> Concentrations of strong magnetic field, filamentary/mesh-like</p>	
	<p><b>Inter-network</b> Areas with weak magnetic field inside network cells</p>	



# The solar atmosphere

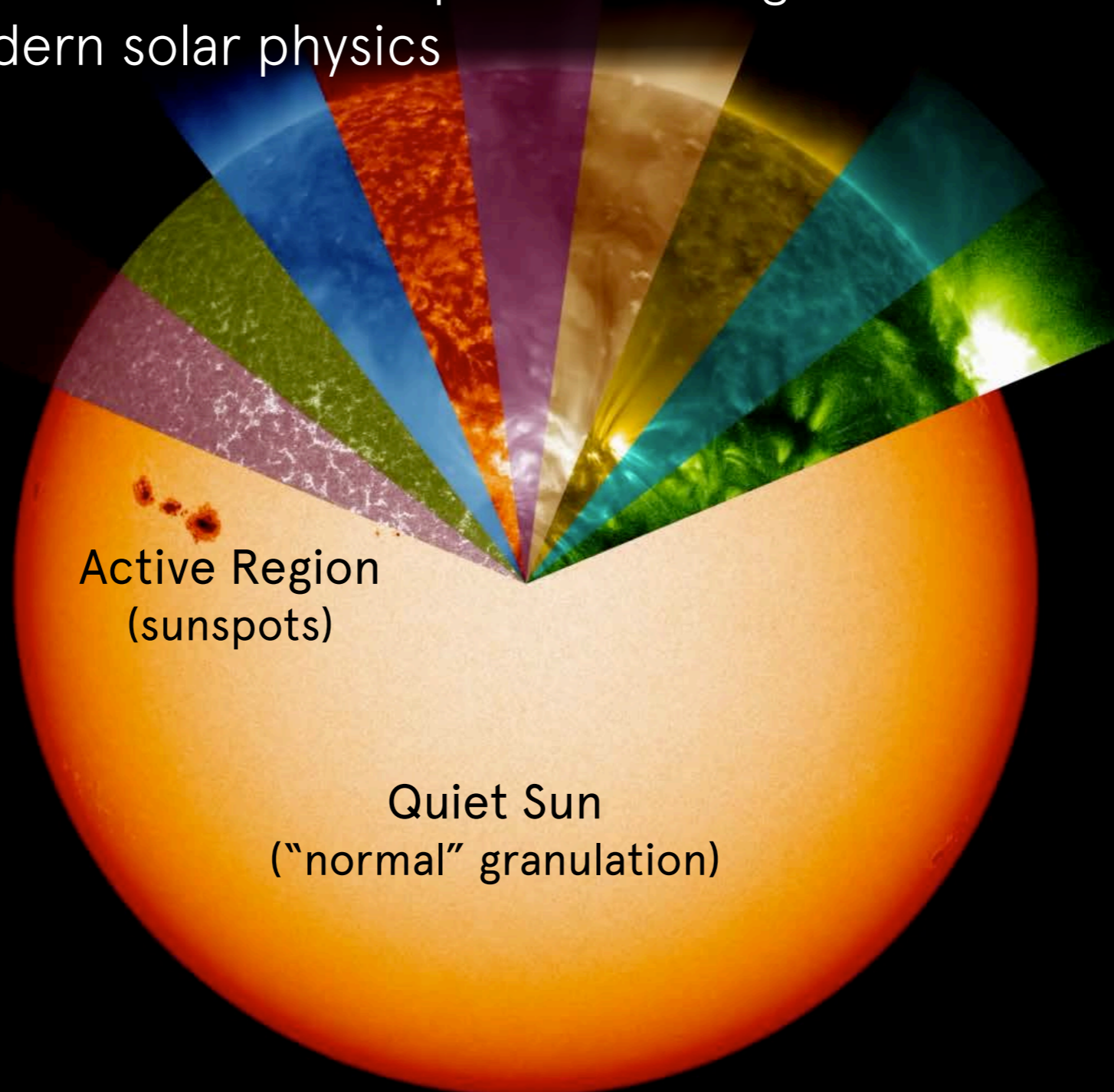
- Solar atmosphere
  - highly dynamic
  - intermittent
  - dynamically coupled
- Structured on large range of spatial scales, down to (at least) 0.1 arcsec
- The Sun is dynamic on short timescales (down to seconds)
- Plethora of processes.
- Great plasma physics “laboratory”





# HOW TO OBSERVE THE SUN?

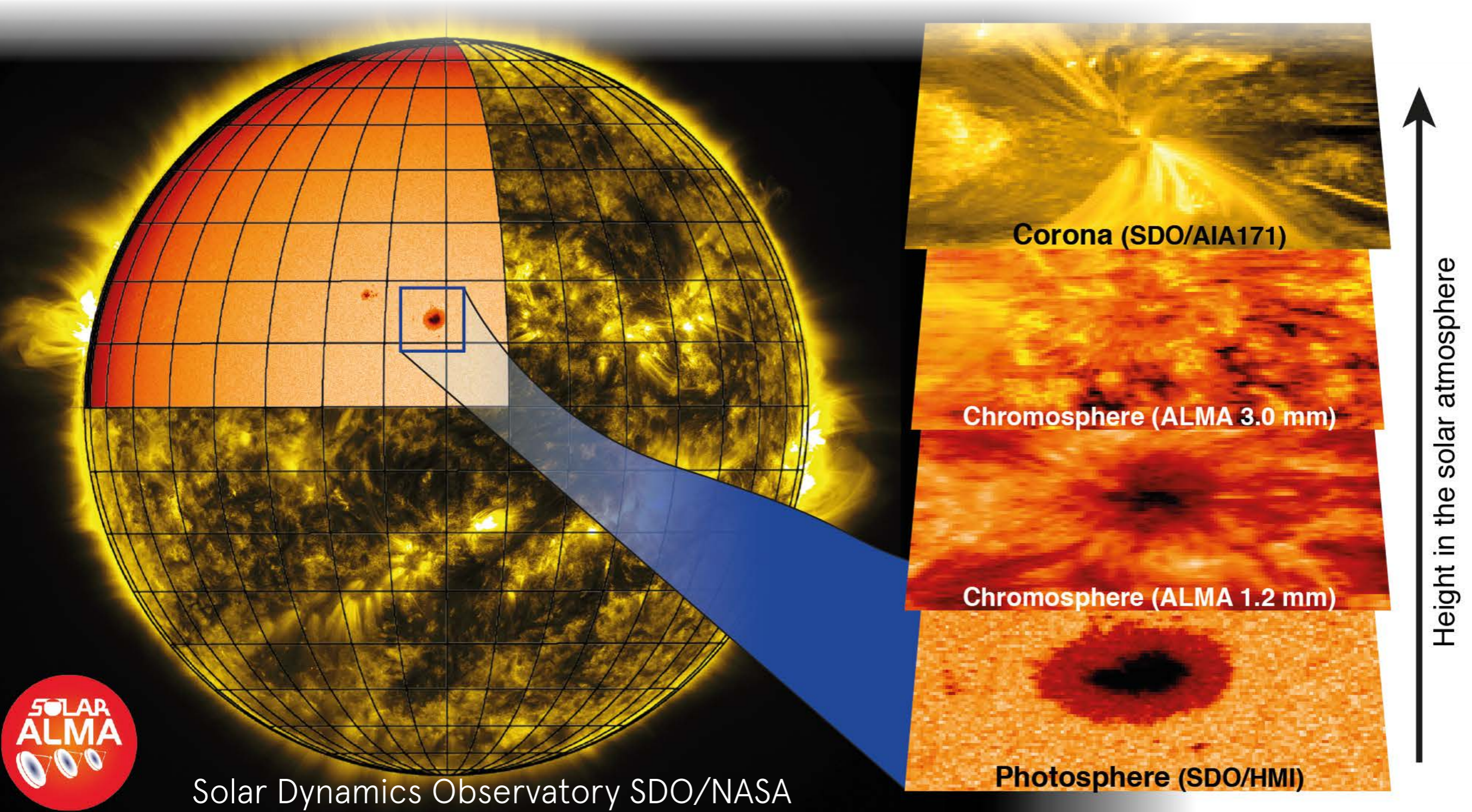
- Different continua and spectral lines probing different plasma properties in different domains/layers
- Multi-wavelength co-ordinated space-borne/ground-based campaigns as standard in modern solar physics





# The solar atmosphere

- Multi-wavelength co-ordinated space-borne/ground-based campaigns as standard in modern solar physics

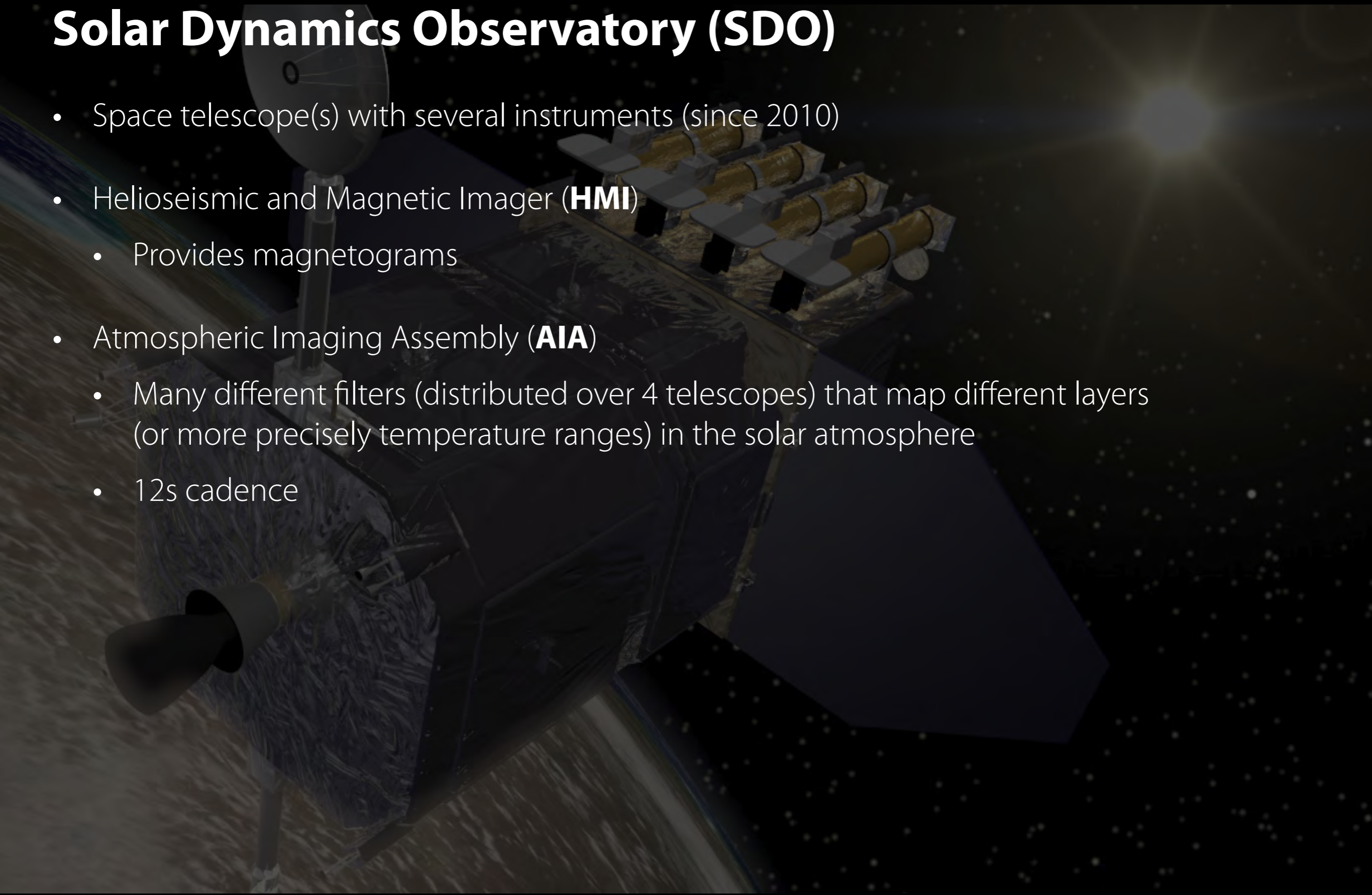




# The solar atmosphere

## Solar Dynamics Observatory (SDO)

- Space telescope(s) with several instruments (since 2010)
- Helioseismic and Magnetic Imager (**HMI**)
  - Provides magnetograms
- Atmospheric Imaging Assembly (**AIA**)
  - Many different filters (distributed over 4 telescopes) that map different layers (or more precisely temperature ranges) in the solar atmosphere
  - 12s cadence



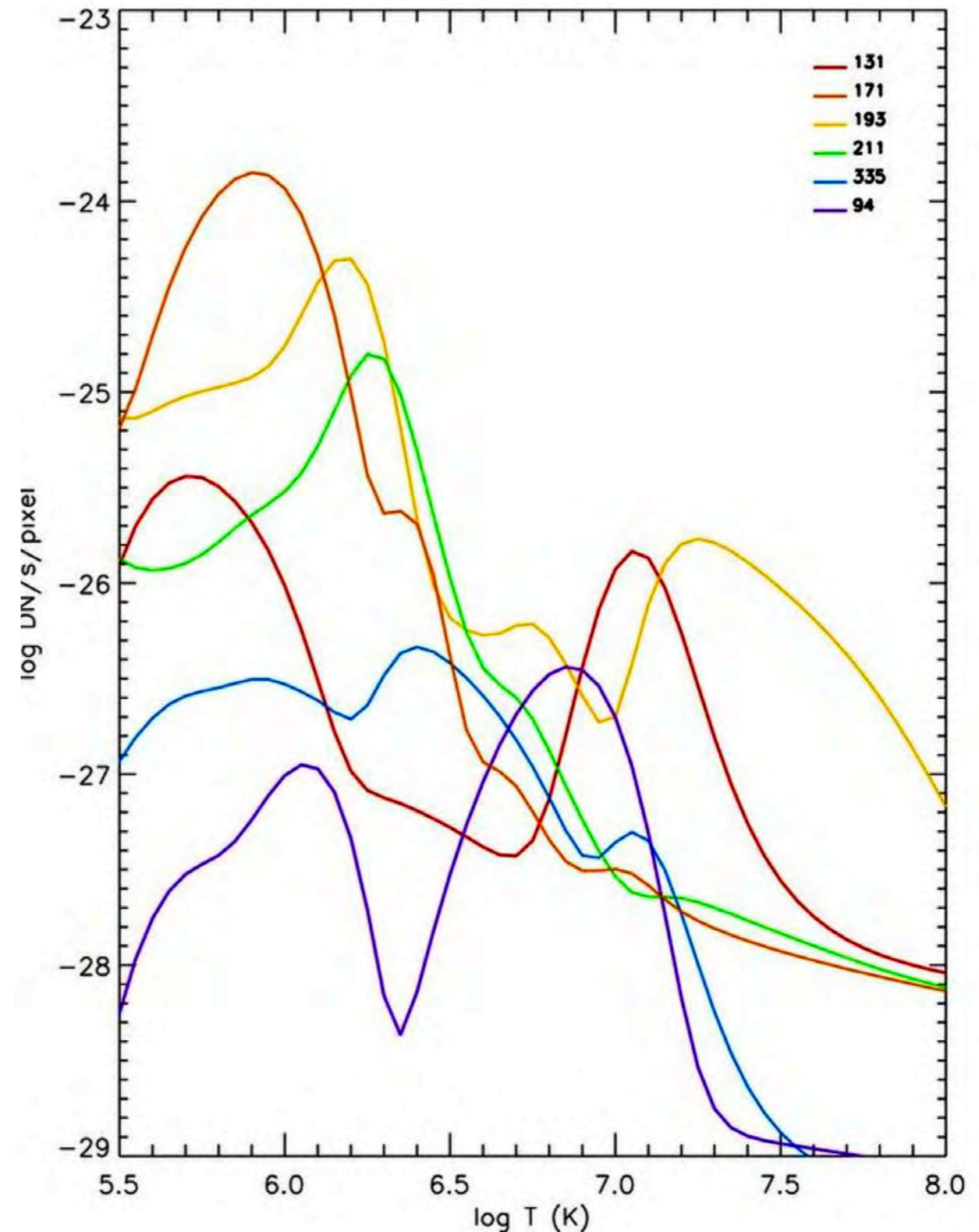


# The solar atmosphere

## Solar Dynamics Observatory (SDO)

- Atmospheric Imaging Assembly (**AIA**)
- Maps effectively different layers in the chromosphere and corona

Filter	Ions	Log T
131	Fe VIII, XX, XXIII	5.6, 7.0, 7.2
171	Fe IX	5.8
193	Fe XII, XXIV	6.1, 7.3
211	Fe XIV	6.3
335	Fe XVI	6.4
94	Fe XVIII	6.8



# Preview - The solar atmosphere

## Interactive exploring — helioviewer

- web-based version: [https:// helioviewer.org/](https://helioviewer.org/)
- downloadable application: <https://www.jhelioviewer.org/> (has more functions)

The screenshot displays the ESA JHelioviewer application interface. The main window shows a solar image with a grid overlay, representing the solar atmosphere. The interface includes a toolbar with various navigation and viewing options, a left sidebar with image and timeline layers, and a bottom status bar with technical data.

**Image Layers Panel:**

- Image Layers: HMI continuum (2022-01-22T08:18:22)
- Viewpoint (2022-01-22T08:18:22)
- Grid (checked)
- FOV (unchecked)
- Timestamp (unchecked)
- Miniview (checked)
- SWEK Events (checked)
- PFSS Model (unchecked)

**Image Properties:**

- Difference: None (selected), Running, Base
- Opacity: 100%
- Blend: 50%
- Slit: 0%
- Sharpen: 0%
- Levels: 0%
- Color: Gray

**Timeline Layers Panel:**

- Timeline Layers: SWEK Events (checked)

**Space Weather Event Knowledgebase:**

- Flare (checked)

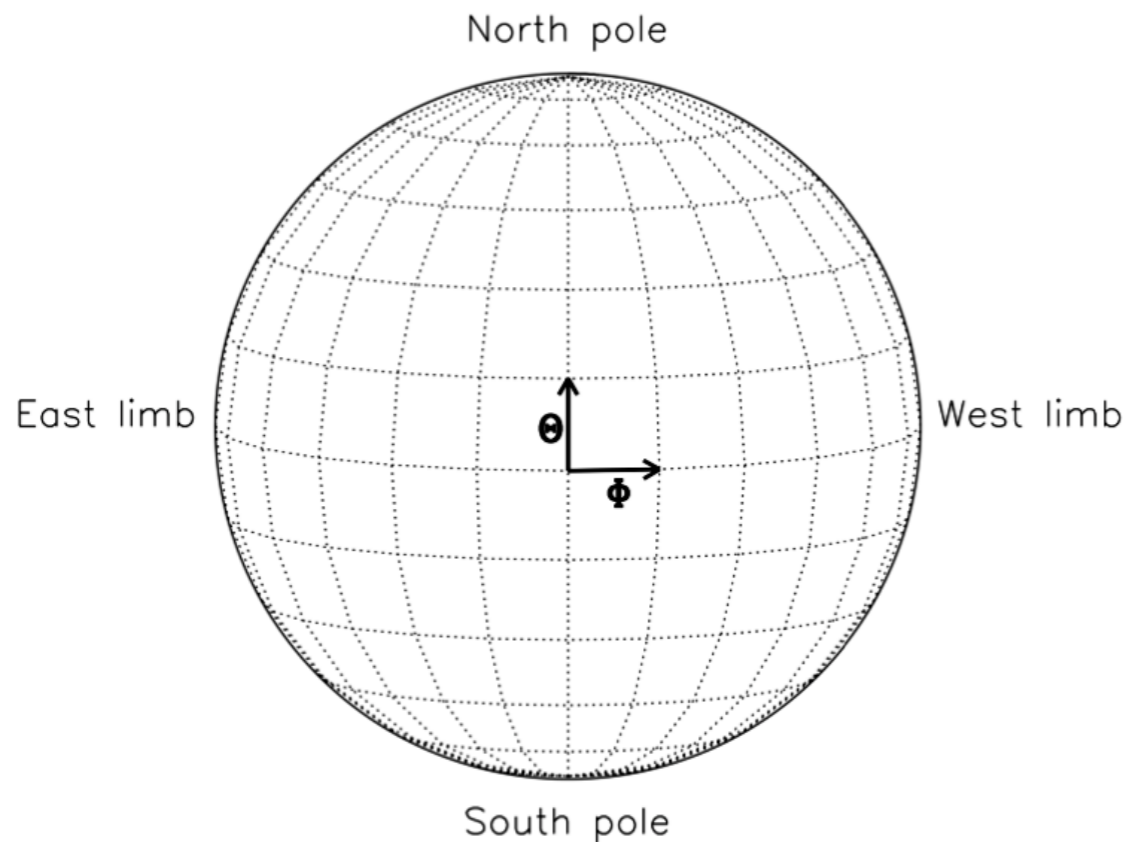
**Status Bar:**

FPS: 0 | CR: 2253.39 | FOV: 3.69R<sub>⊙</sub> | D<sub>⊙</sub>: 0.984au | H: --Mm | (ρ,ψ):( 1.13R<sub>⊙</sub>, +5.71°) | (φ,θ):( --°, --°) | (x,y):( -110", +1098" ) | 1

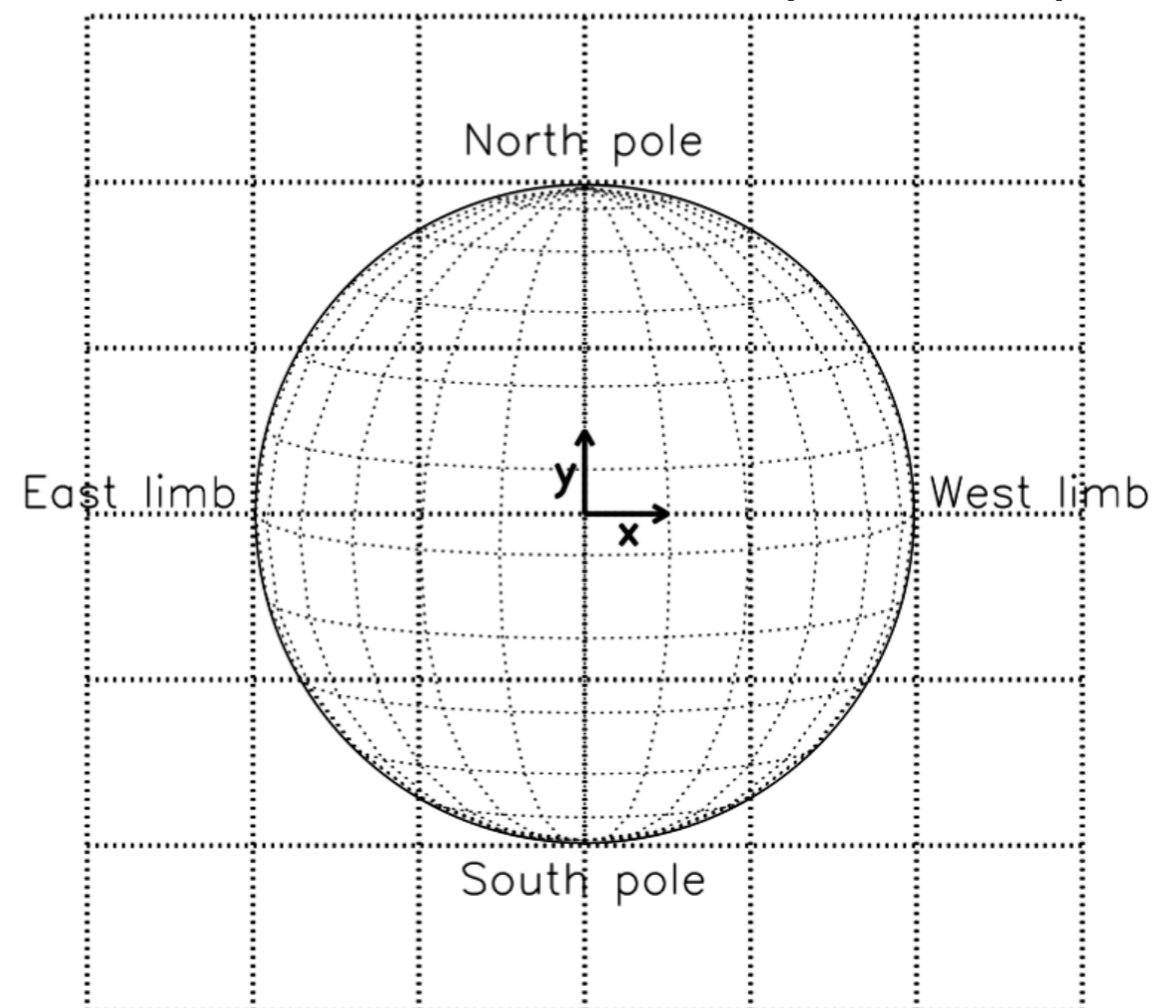
# Solar coordinate systems

- RA/Dec does not make sense for relative coordinates on the Sun as the Sun itself is moving with respect to the sky background
- Relevant coordinates for the Sun shown at the bottom of the helioviewer window!

## Heliographic coordinates (Stonyhurst)



## Heliocentric coordinates (Cartesian)



See <https://fits.gsfc.nasa.gov/wcs/coordinates.pdf>



# Solar coordinate systems

## Helioprojective Cartesian Coordinates

- Observations are projected against the celestial sphere
- Observer-centric system with projective angles and solar disc-centre as origin

This is the projected equivalent of heliocentric-cartesian coordinates, where the distance parameters  $x$  and  $y$  are replaced with the angles  $\theta_x$  and  $\theta_y$ , where  $\theta_x$  is the longitude, and  $\theta_y$  is the latitude. Close to the Sun, where the small angle approximation holds, the heliocentric-cartesian and helioprojective-cartesian are related through the equations

$$x \approx d\left(\frac{\pi}{180^\circ}\right)\theta_x \approx D_\odot\left(\frac{\pi}{180^\circ}\right)\theta_x, \quad (4)$$

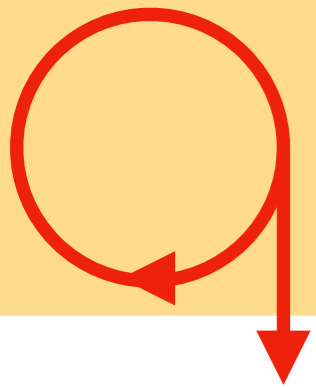
$$y \approx d\left(\frac{\pi}{180^\circ}\right)\theta_y \approx D_\odot\left(\frac{\pi}{180^\circ}\right)\theta_y,$$

where  $d$  is the distance between the observer and the feature, and  $D_\odot$  is the distance between the observer and Sun center.

# The solar atmosphere

## Semi-empirical model atmosphere

- Semi-empirical models
  - Starting with a model atmosphere that describes the stratifications of relevant properties such as gas temperature, density etc.
  - Calculate the emergent intensity for different continua and spectral lines
  - Compare to observations
  - Adjust the model atmosphere
- Repeat until the observations are (overall) reproduced as accurately as possible
- **Very well known: VAL: Vernazza, Avrett, Loeser (1981)**
  - One-dimensional!
  - Several models and updates/modifications
  - Widely used as a reference

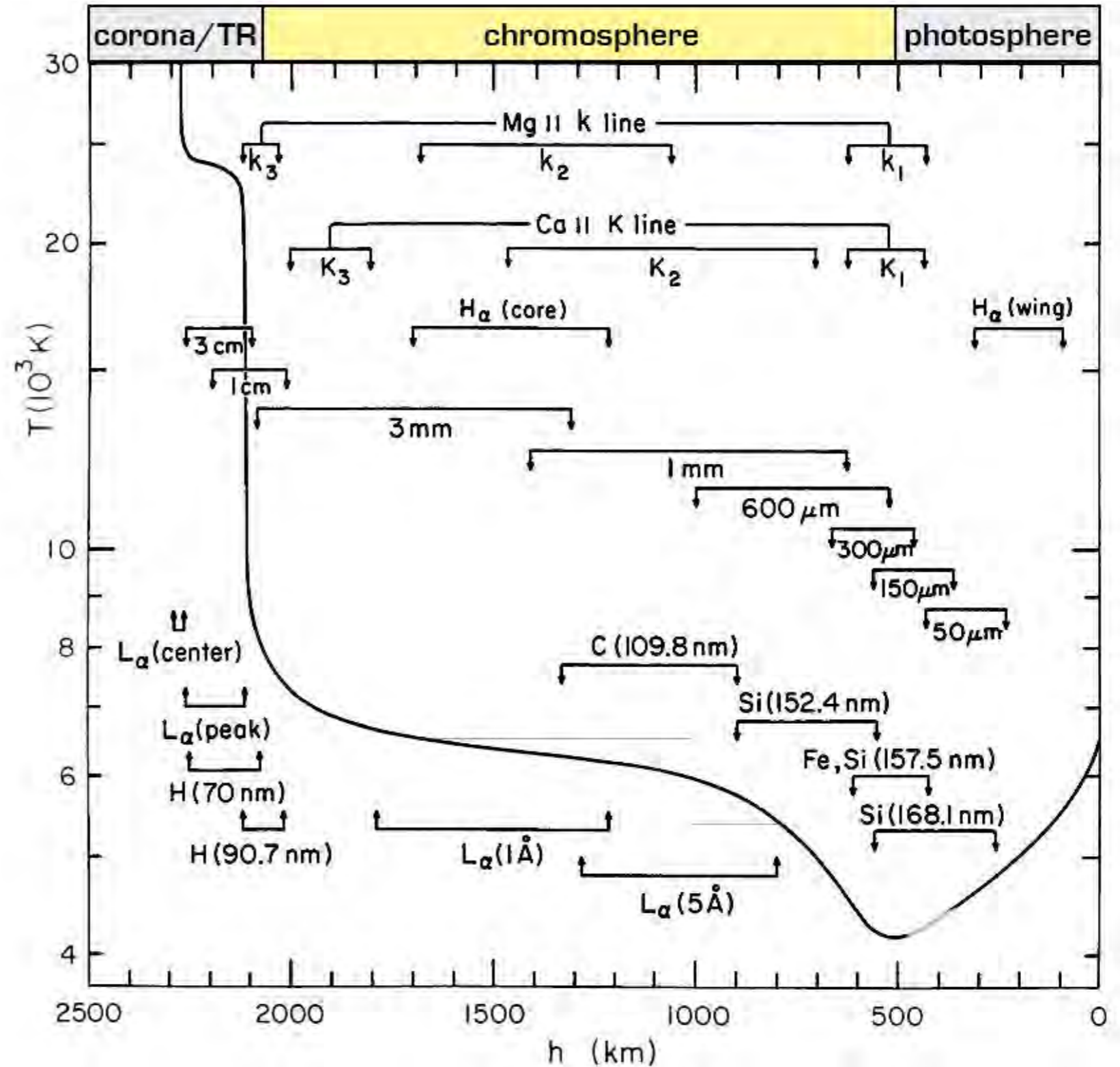




# The solar atmosphere

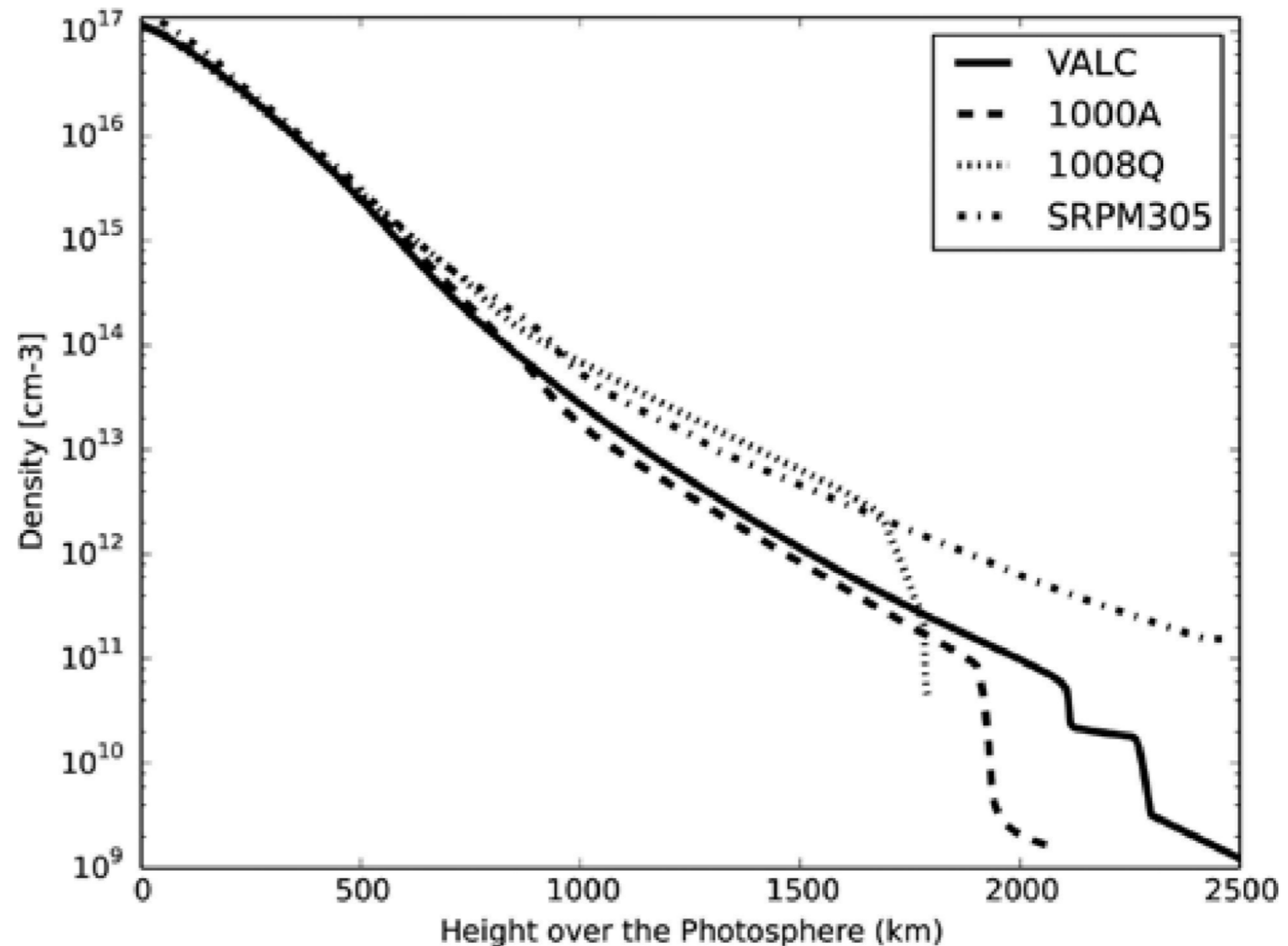
## Semi-empirical model atmosphere

VAL: Vernazza, Avrett, Loeser (1981)



# The solar atmosphere

## Semi-empirical model atmosphere

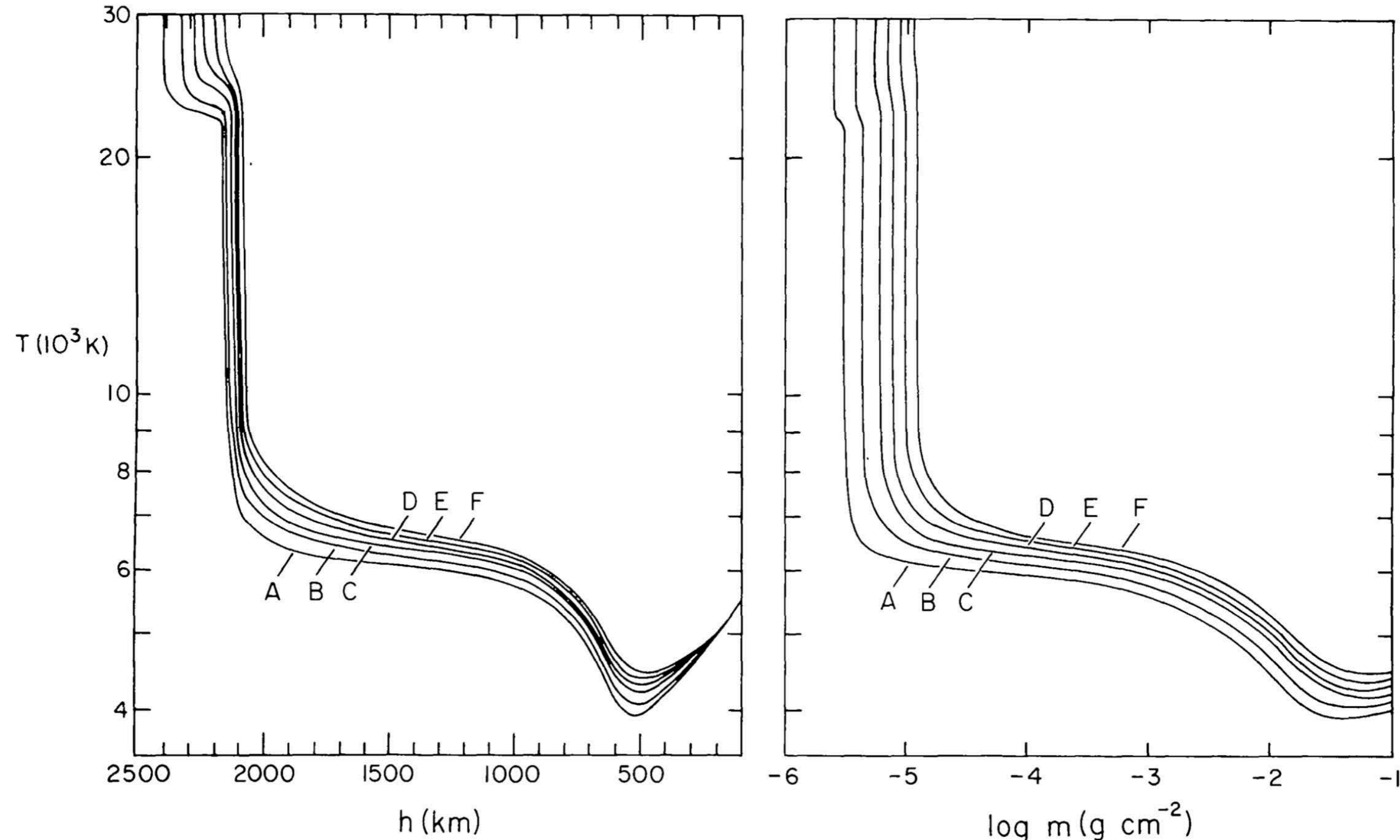


**VAL:** Vernazza, Avrett, Loeser (1981)



# The solar atmosphere

## Semi-empirical model atmosphere VAL: Vernazza, Avrett, Loeser (1981)



# The solar atmosphere

## Semi-empirical model atmosphere

TABLE 12  
ATMOSPHERIC PARAMETERS FOR MODEL C

VAL Model C (1981)

	h	m	$\tau_{500}$	T	V	$n_H$	$n_e$	$P_{total}$	$\frac{P_{gas}}{P_{total}}$	$\sigma$
	(km)	(g cm <sup>-2</sup> )		(K)	(km s <sup>-1</sup> )	(cm <sup>-3</sup> )	(cm <sup>-3</sup> )	(dyn cm <sup>-2</sup> )		(g cm <sup>-3</sup> )
1	2543	5.257-06	0.	447000	11.28	1.005+09	1.205+09	1.440-01	.9896	2.349-15
2	2298	5.365-06	3.712-08	141000	9.87	3.205+09	3.839+09	1.470-01	.9752	7.494-15
3	2290	5.373-06	3.969-08	89100	9.82	5.041+09	5.961+09	1.472-01	.9614	1.179-14
4	2280	5.389-06	4.491-08	50000	9.76	9.038+09	9.993+09	1.477-01	.9318	2.113-14
5	2274	5.404-06	4.952-08	37000	9.73	1.201+10	1.318+10	1.481-01	.9102	2.808-14
6	2271	5.413-06	5.234-08	32000	9.71	1.378+10	1.498+10	1.483-01	.8976	3.222-14
7	2267	5.427-06	5.657-08	28000	9.70	1.567+10	1.677+10	1.487-01	.8840	3.665-14
8	2263	5.443-06	6.124-08	25500	9.68	1.718+10	1.812+10	1.491-01	.8738	4.017-14
9	2255	5.476-06	7.110-08	24500	9.64	1.797+10	1.881+10	1.500-01	.8698	4.203-14
10	2230	5.583-06	1.030-07	24200	9.49	1.862+10	1.943+10	1.530-01	.8718	4.355-14
11	2200	5.716-06	1.426-07	24000	9.33	1.932+10	2.009+10	1.566-01	.8645	4.517-14
12	2160	5.902-06	1.977-07	23500	9.08	2.051+10	2.120+10	1.617-01	.8778	4.795-14
13	2129	6.055-06	2.427-07	23000	8.87	2.163+10	2.219+10	1.659-01	.8801	5.058-14
14	2120	6.101-06	2.562-07	22500	8.81	2.231+10	2.276+10	1.672-01	.8789	5.216-14
15	2115	6.128-06	2.640-07	21000	8.78	2.403+10	2.402+10	1.679-01	.8710	5.619-14
16	2113	6.140-06	2.674-07	18500	8.77	2.732+10	2.620+10	1.682-01	.8539	6.390-14
17	2109	6.172-06	2.754-07	12300	8.74	4.092+10	3.306+10	1.691-01	.7839	9.569-14
18	2107	6.193-06	2.801-07	10700	8.72	4.673+10	3.535+10	1.697-01	.7552	1.093-13
19	2104	6.228-06	2.877-07	9500	8.71	5.239+10	3.705+10	1.706-01	.7277	1.225-13
20	2090	6.416-06	3.243-07	8440	8.60	6.127+10	3.799+10	1.758-01	.6986	1.433-13
21	2080	6.564-06	3.507-07	8180	8.55	6.541+10	3.780+10	1.798-01	.6891	1.530-13
22	2070	6.722-06	3.770-07	7940	8.50	6.960+10	3.783+10	1.842-01	.6808	1.628-13
23	2050	7.066-06	4.299-07	7660	8.42	7.705+10	3.792+10	1.936-01	.6701	1.802-13
24	2016	7.732-06	5.203-07	7360	8.22	9.075+10	3.811+10	2.118-01	.6616	2.122-13
25	1990	8.322-06	5.903-07	7160	8.01	1.033+11	3.858+10	2.280-01	.6600	2.417-13
26	1925	1.015-05	7.717-07	6940	7.63	1.380+11	4.028+10	2.780-01	.6620	3.227-13
27	1785	1.647-05	1.212-06	6630	6.92	2.601+11	4.771+10	4.511-01	.6772	6.082-13
28	1605	3.407-05	1.958-06	6440	5.85	6.386+11	6.005+10	9.334-01	.7262	1.493-12
29	1515	5.144-05	2.420-06	6370	5.26	1.048+12	6.456+10	1.409+00	.7595	2.450-12
30	1380	1.012-04	3.286-06	6280	4.51	2.273+12	7.600+10	2.774+00	.8051	5.315-12
31	1280	1.747-04	4.084-06	6220	3.92	4.200+12	7.486+10	4.786+00	.8423	9.822-12
32	1180	3.112-04	5.075-06	6150	3.48	7.865+12	8.108+10	8.527+00	.8694	1.839-11
33	1065	6.299-04	6.861-06	6040	2.73	1.711+13	9.349+10	1.726+01	.9136	4.000-11
34	980	1.098-03	9.148-06	5925	2.14	3.147+13	1.041+11	3.008+01	.9440	7.359-11
35	905	1.840-03	1.239-05	5755	1.70	5.546+13	1.049+11	5.043+01	.9628	1.297-10
36	855	2.632-03	1.553-05	5650	1.53	8.135+13	1.064+11	7.210+01	.9691	1.902-10
37	755	5.577-03	2.537-05	5280	1.23	1.864+14	8.838+10	1.528+02	.9784	4.358-10
38	705	8.333-03	3.288-05	5030	1.09	2.935+14	7.664+10	2.283+02	.9821	6.864-10
39	655	1.276-02	4.452-05	4730	.96	4.794+14	8.085+10	3.495+02	.9852	1.121-09
40	605	2.013-02	7.022-05	4420	.83	8.119+14	1.112+11	5.516+02	.9881	1.899-09
41	555	3.270-02	1.456-04	4230	.70	1.382+15	1.733+11	8.958+02	.9912	3.232-09
42	515	4.878-02	3.014-04	4170	.60	2.096+15	2.495+11	1.336+03	.9934	4.902-09
43	450	9.378-02	1.017-03	4220	.53	3.989+15	4.516+11	2.569+03	.9949	9.327-09
44	350	2.481-01	5.626-03	4465	.52	9.979+15	1.110+12	6.798+03	.9954	2.334-08
45	250	6.172-01	2.670-02	4780	.63	2.315+16	2.674+12	1.691+04	.9936	5.413-08
46	150	1.433+00	1.117-01	5180	1.00	4.917+16	6.476+12	3.926+04	.9854	1.150-07
47	100	2.118+00	2.201-01	5455	1.20	6.866+16	1.066+13	5.804+04	.9801	1.606-07
48	50	3.056+00	4.395-01	5840	1.40	9.203+16	2.122+13	8.274+04	.9748	2.152-07
49	0	4.279+00	9.953-01	6420	1.60	1.166+17	6.433+13	1.172+05	.9702	2.727-07
50	-25	4.991+00	1.683+00	6910	1.70	1.261+17	1.547+14	1.368+05	.9688	2.949-07
51	-50	5.747+00	3.338+00	7610	1.76	1.317+17	4.645+14	1.575+05	.9697	3.080-07
52	-75	6.534+00	7.445+00	8320	1.80	1.365+17	1.204+15	1.790+05	.9711	3.192-07



# Data for assignments

## Overview

- Data: `/mn/stornext/d9/svenwe/lecture/AST5770/data`

<code>ref</code>	Reference model, solar atmosphere (Vernazza et al. 1981), model C
<code>obs_sunspec</code>	Observed spectrum of the Sun (Neckel & Labs 1994)
<code>obssun_sst1</code> <code>obssun_sst2</code> <code>obssun_sst3</code> <code>obssun_sst4</code>	Observations of the Sun with the Swedish 1-m Solar Telescope (SST)
<code>obs_starcats</code> <code>obs_starcats/SED</code>	Catalogue with stellar parameters Spectral Energy Distribution for different stars
<code>simsts_F5V</code> <code>simsts_K2V</code> <code>simsts_K8V</code> <code>simsts_G2V</code> <code>simsts_K5III</code> <code>simsts_M3V</code>	3D numerical simulations for different stellar types, 1 snapshot each <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Volume data</li> <li>• Continuum intensity</li> <li>• Spectral line data</li> </ul>
<code>simstut_G2V</code>	Time series of 2D slices extracted from a 3D numerical simulations of the Sun (in production)

# Data for assignments

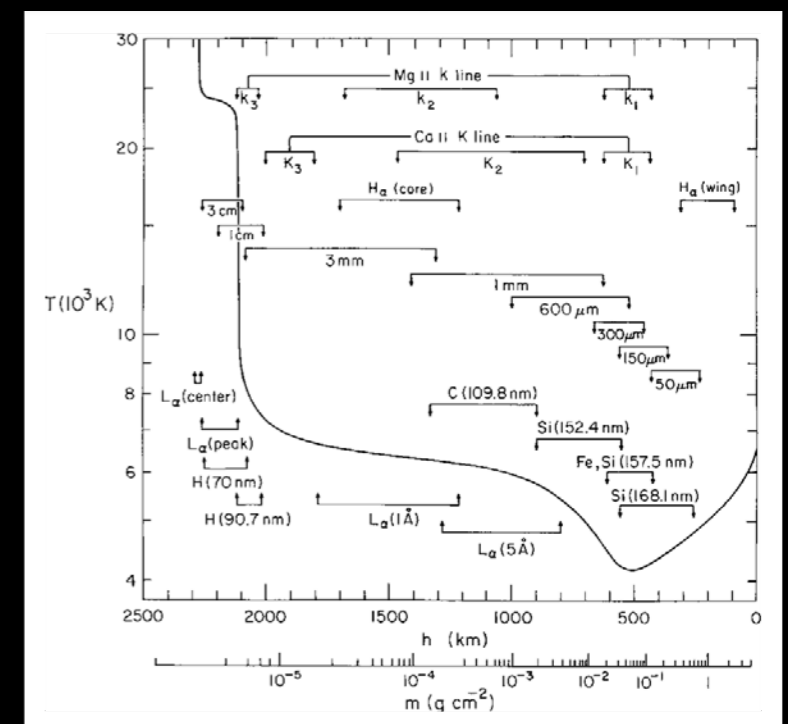
## Reference model

- Semi-empirical atmospheric model of the Sun by Vernazza, Avrett, and Loeser (1981)
- Provided: Model C for Quiet Sun conditions (referred to as **VAL C**)
- For comparison and/or as reference for observational and simulation data sets.
- `/mn/stornext/d9/svenwe/lecture/AST5770/data/ref/val81c.h5`
- HDF5 the following tags:

```

DESCRIPTION  E H _data
H            E ...
I            E ...
M
N_E
N_H
P_TOTAL
PFRAC
RHO
T
TAU500
UNIT        E H _data
V            E ...
H            E ...
    
```

$z$ : Geometrical height above the photospheric level with  $h=0\text{km}$  where the continuum optical depth  $\tau_{500}=1$





# Data for assignments

## Reference model

- Semi-empirical atmospheric model of the Sun by Vernazza, Avrett, and Loeser (1981)
- Provided: Model C for Quiet Sun conditions (referred to as **VAL C**)
- For comparison and/or as reference for observational and simulation data sets.
- `/mn/stornext/d9/svenwe/lecture/AST5770/data/ref/ val81c.h5`
  
- For the beginning only VAL C is provided.
- More models (VAL A — F) and others can be added soon

# Data for assignments

## Solar spectrum

- Data from Neckel and Labs (1984) - measurement spectrum of the Sun (function of wavelength)
- Flux: at solar disc-centre (**FC**) and averaged over the solar disc (**F**), wavelength (**LC**)
- Intensity: at solar disc-centre (**IC**) and averaged over the solar disc (**I**), wavelength (**LC**)
- `/mn/stornext/d9/svenwe/lecture/AST5770/data/obssun_spec/obssun_spec_NL94.h5`
- HDF5 the following tags:

### DESCRIPTION

F

FC

I

IC

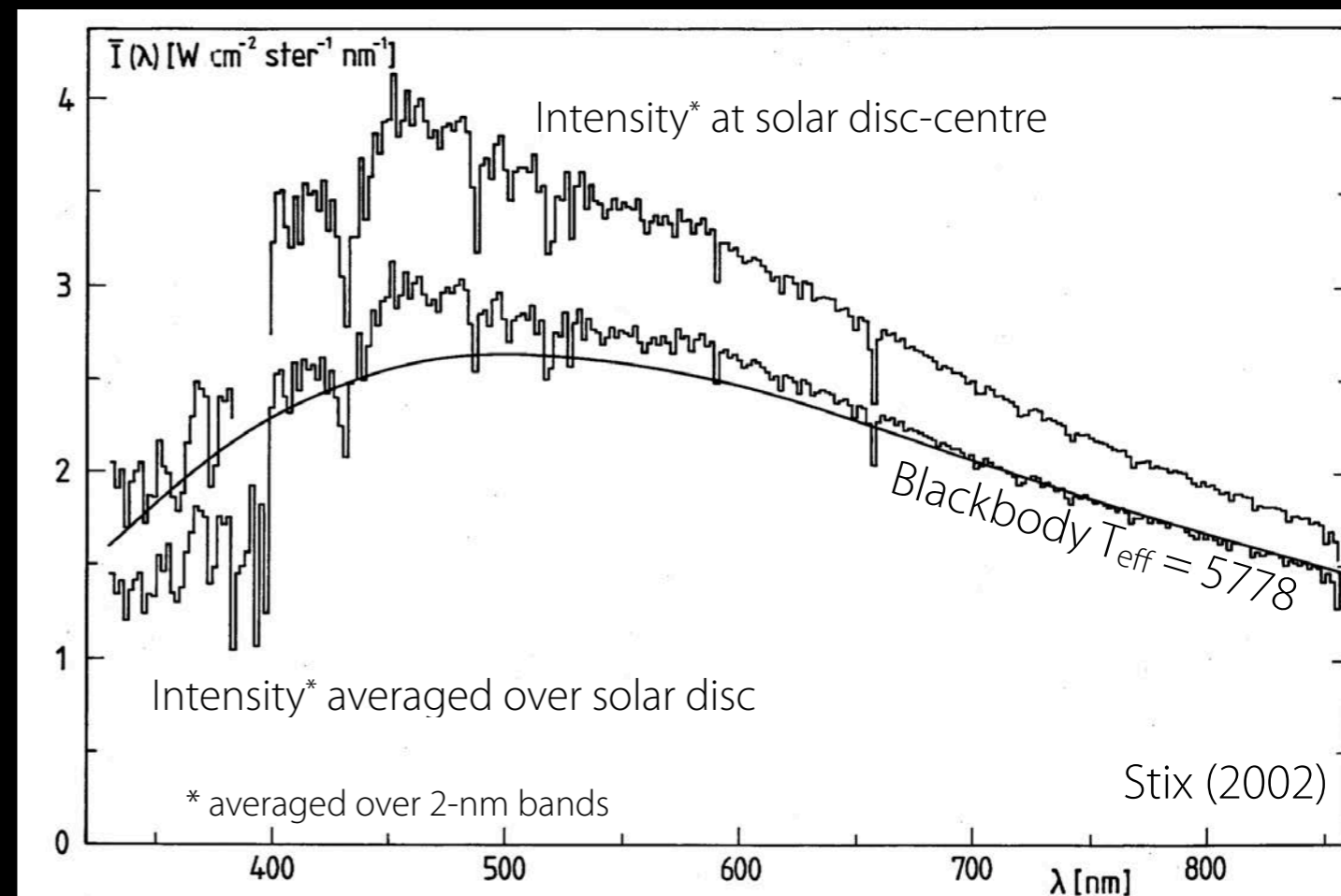
LF

LI

TAGS

TLF

TLI



# Data for assignments

## Data / material for assignments — solar observations

Solar observations with Swedish 1-m Solar Telescope (SST)/CRISP, time series of images		
obssun_sst1	Quiet Sun, photospheric spectral line Fe I 617.3 nm 2015-Oct-11 08:44:29 - 09:18:16 UT ( $\mu = 0.78$ , $[x, y] = [-590'', 47'']$ )	$[x, y, \lambda, t]$
obssun_sst2	Quiet Sun, chromospheric spectral line Ca II 854.2 nm 2015-Oct-11 08:44:15 - 09:18:01 UT ( $\mu = 0.78$ , $[x, y] = [-590'', 47'']$ ) Note: Data contains some weak artefacts that need to be dealt with.	$[x, y, \lambda, t]$
obssun_sst3	Sunspot (AR12533), chromospheric spectral line H $\alpha$ 29-Apr-2016 09:43:09 - 11:13:07 UT, ( $\mu = 0.75$ , $[x, y] = [623'', 8'']$ ) Drews and L. Rouppe van der Voort (2020), L. H. M. Rouppe van der Voort et al. (2021)	$[x, y, \lambda, t]$
obssun_sst4	Sunspot (AR12770), photospheric spectral line Fe I 617.3 nm 2020-Aug-07 08:22:21 - 08:59:58 UT, ( $\mu = 0.83$ , $[x, y] = [-446'', 279'']$ )	$[x, y, \lambda, t]$

- Swedish 1-m Solar Telescope (SST)
- Time series for different continua and spectra are offered for different solar targets.
- Intensity in units of instrumental counts (no absolute physical units!)
- Files are in HDF5 format and contain a **description**, coordinates (relative within the provided field of view), wavelengths, and time.

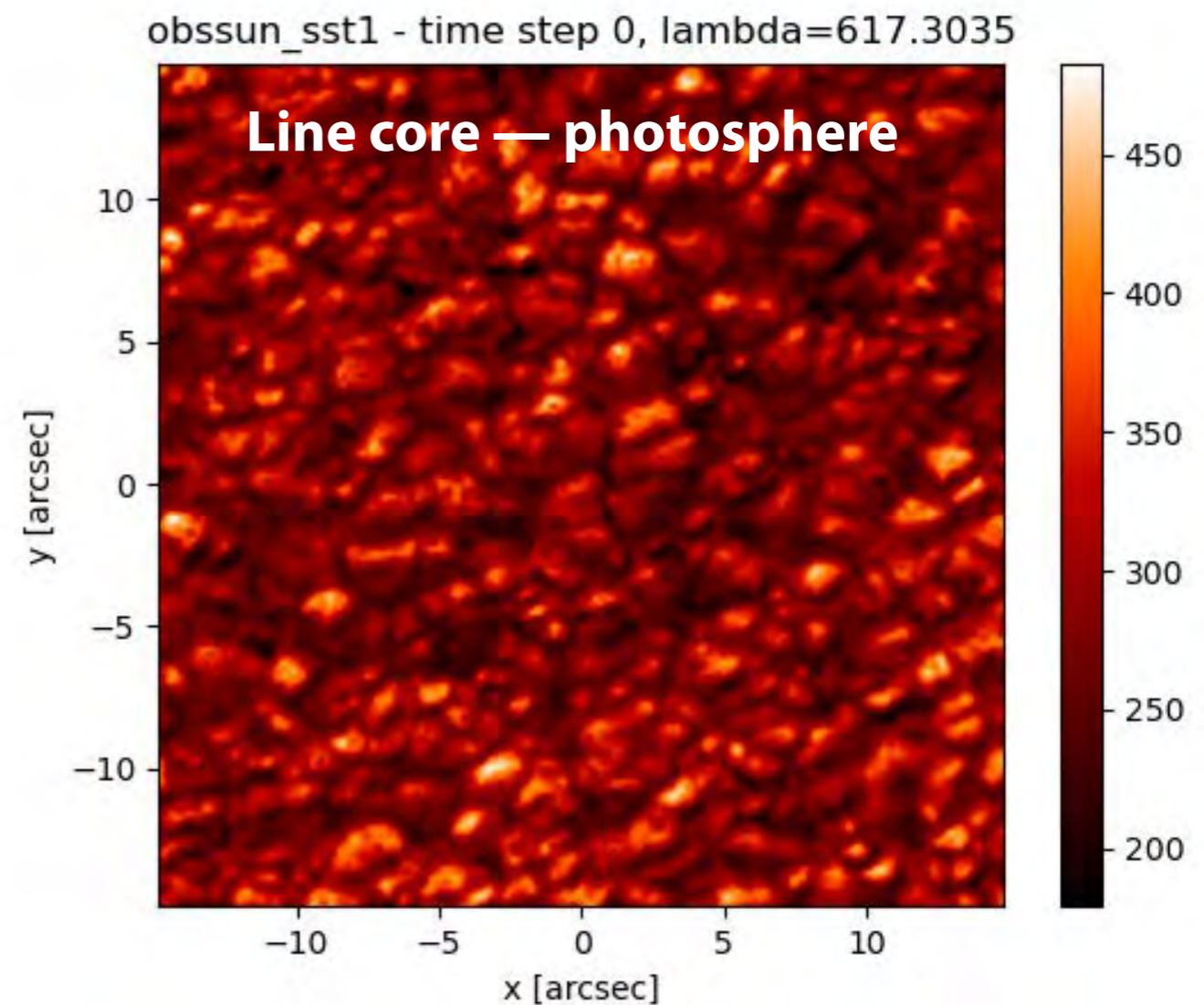
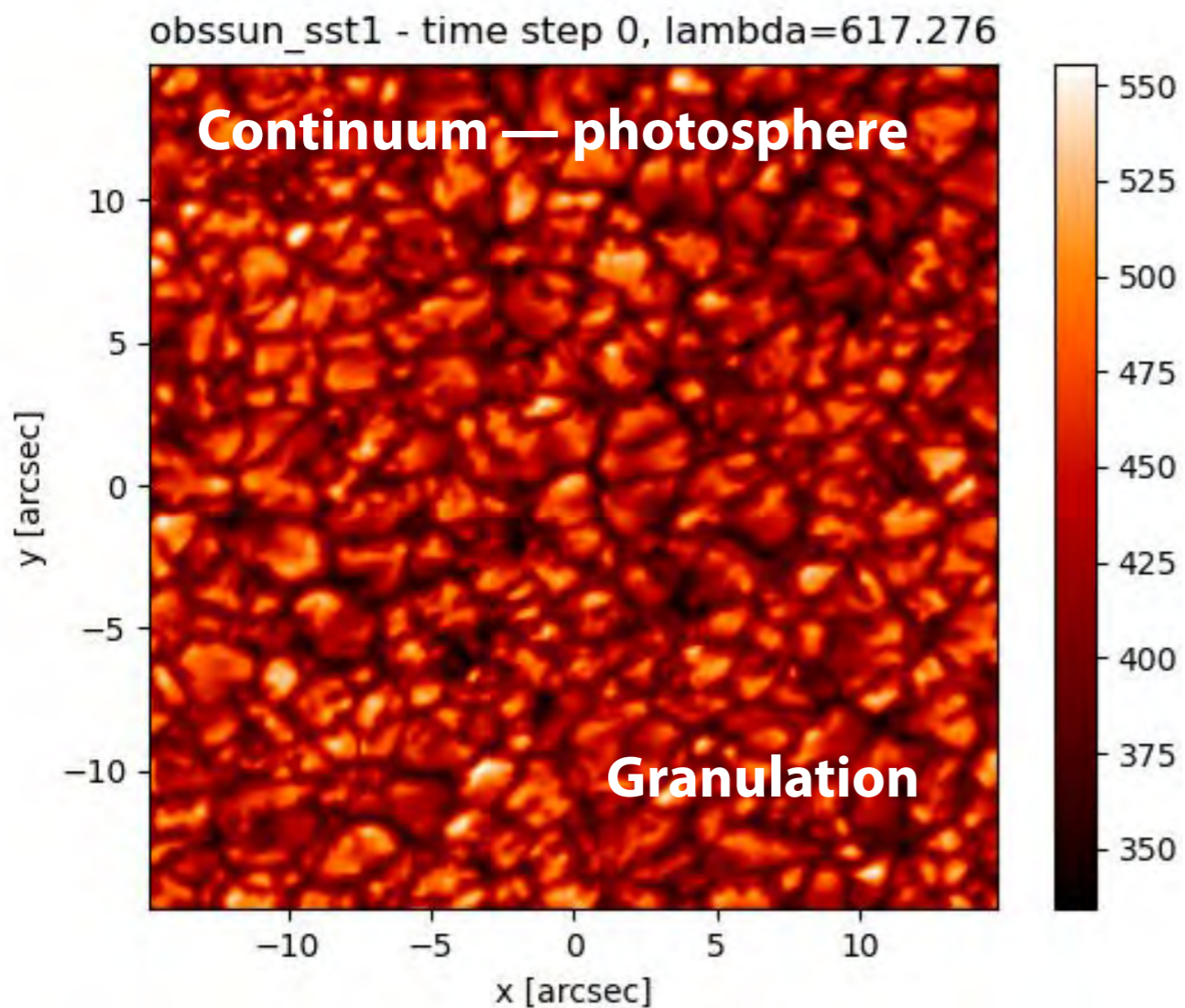


# Data for assignments

## Solar observations (SST) — obssun\_sst1

obssun_sst1	Quiet Sun, photospheric spectral line Fe I 617.3 nm 2015-Oct-11 08:44:29 - 09:18:16 UT ( $\mu = 0.78$ , $[x, y] = [-590'', 47'']$ )	$[x, y, \lambda, t]$
-------------	--	----------------------

- Simultaneous with dataset obssun\_sst2!



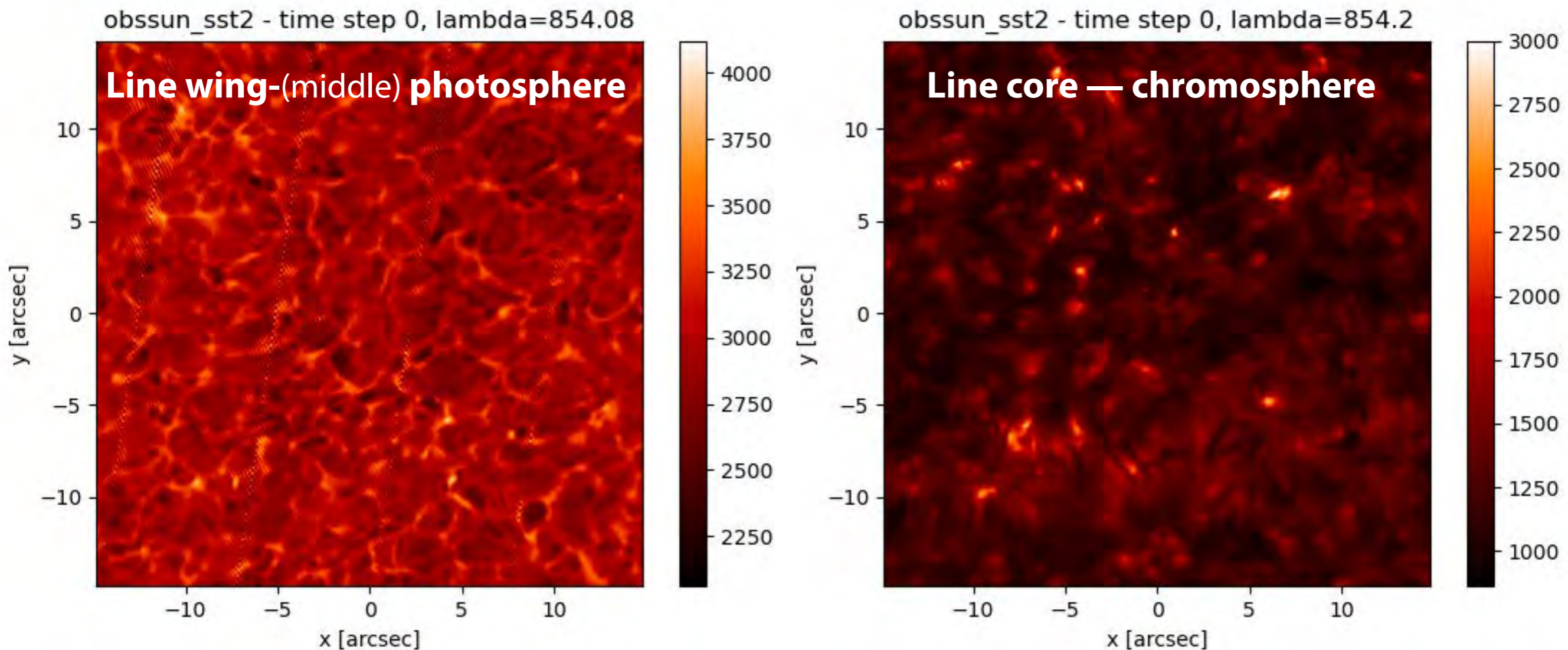


# Data for assignments

## Solar observations (SST) — obssun\_sst2

obssun_sst2	Quiet Sun, chromospheric spectral line Ca II 854.2 nm 2015-Oct-11 08:44:15 - 09:18:01 UT ( $\mu = 0.78$ , $[x, y] = [-590'', 47'']$ ) Note: Data contains some weak artefacts that need to be dealt with.	$[x, y, \lambda, t]$
-------------	---	----------------------

- Simultaneous with dataset obssun\_sst1!

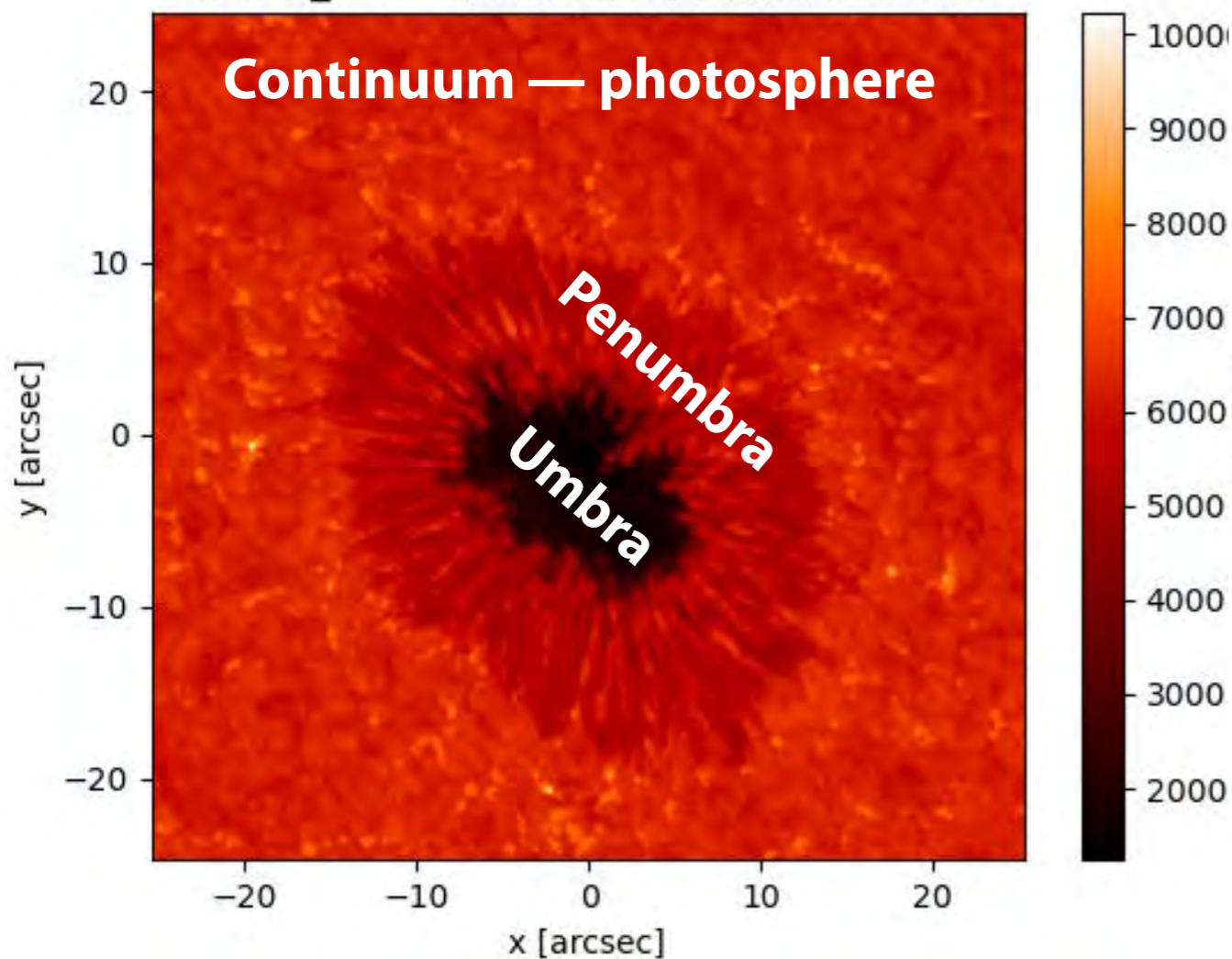


# Data for assignments

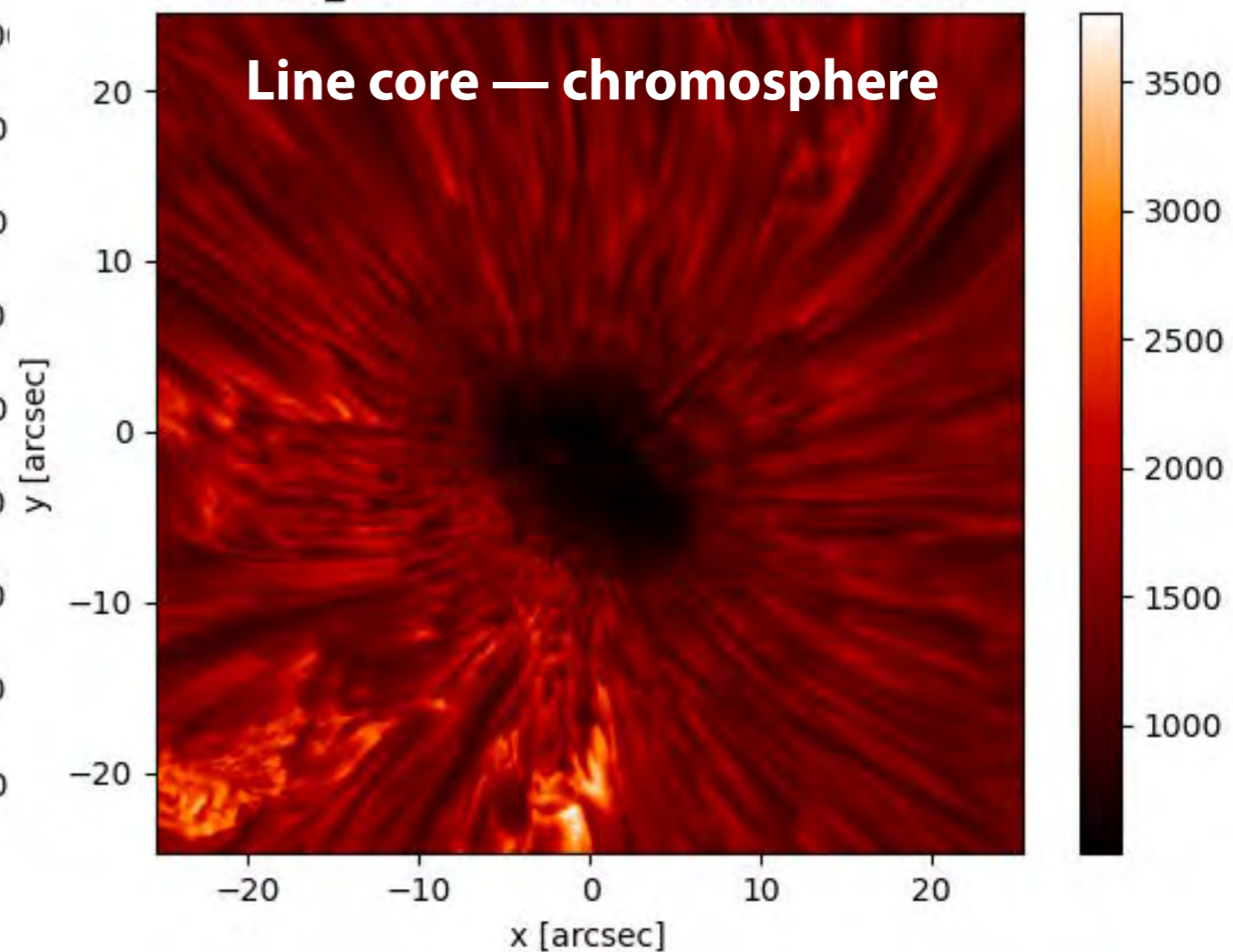
## Solar observations (SST) — obssun\_sst3

obssun_sst3	Sunspot (AR12533), chromospheric spectral line H $\alpha$ 29-Apr-2016 09:43:09 - 11:13:07 UT, ( $\mu = 0.75$ , $[x, y] = [623'', 8'']$ ) Drews and L. Rouppe van der Voort (2020), L. H. M. Rouppe van der Voort et al. (2021)	$[x, y, \lambda, t]$
-------------	---	----------------------

obssun\_sst3 - time step 0, lambda=656.15



obssun\_sst3 - time step 0, lambda=656.3



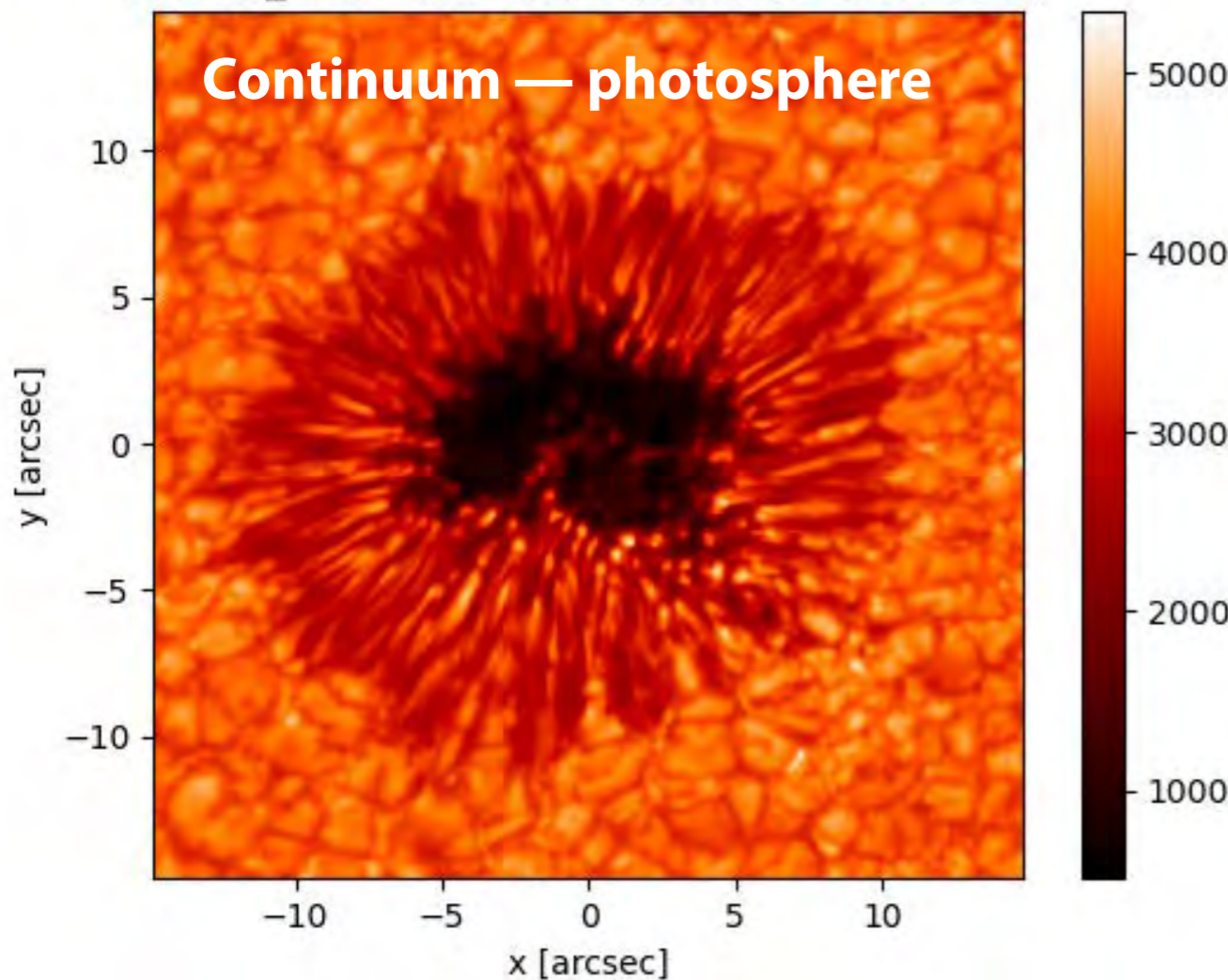


# Data for assignments

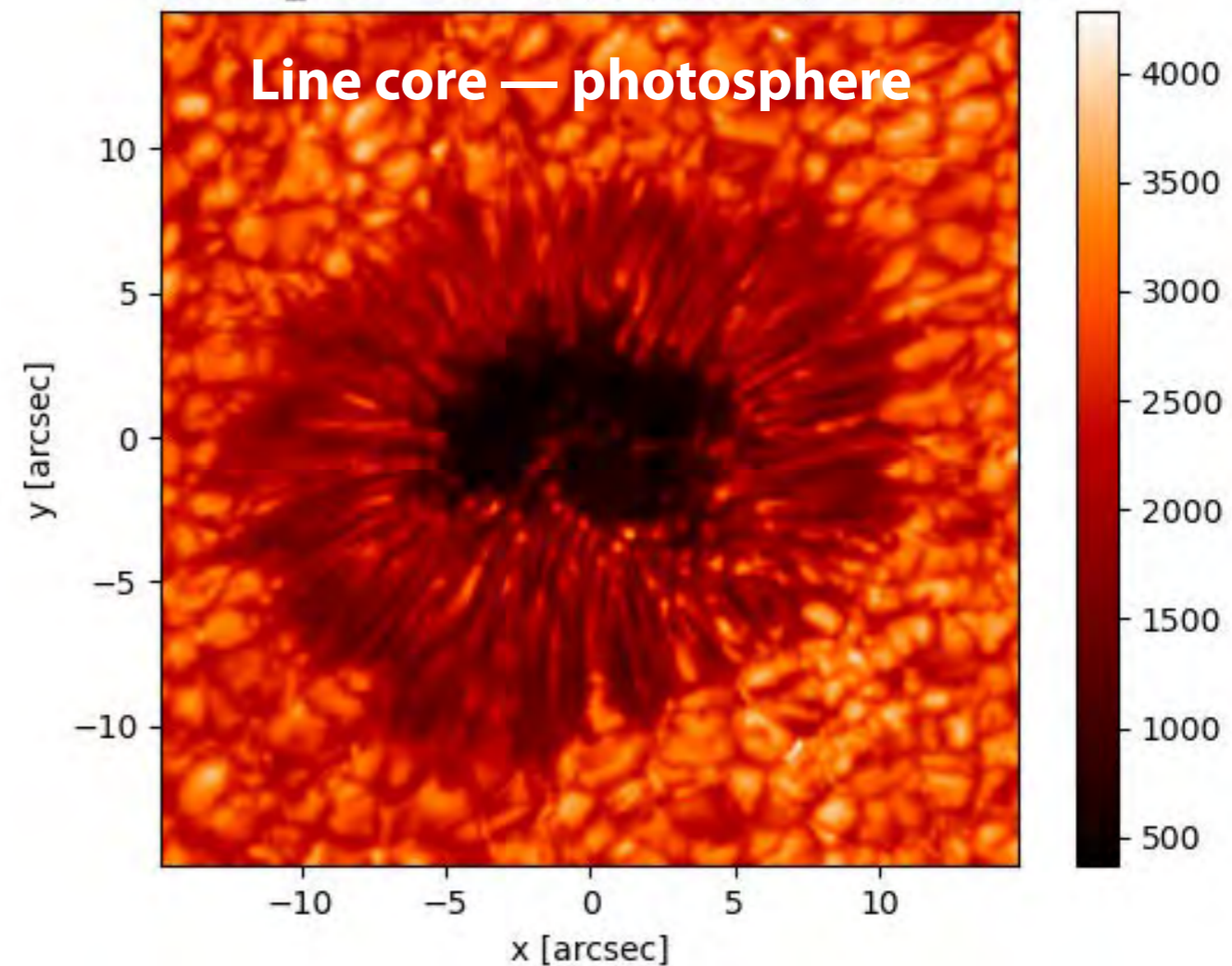
## Solar observations (SST) — obssun\_sst4

obssun_sst4	Sunspot (AR12770), photospheric spectral line Fe I 617.3 nm 2020-Aug-07 08:22:21 - 08:59:58 UT, ( $\mu = 0.83$ , $[x,y] = [-446'', 279'']$ )	$[x, y, \lambda, t]$
-------------	---	----------------------

obssun\_sst4 - time step 0, lambda=617.30084



obssun\_sst4 - time step 0, lambda=617.3368

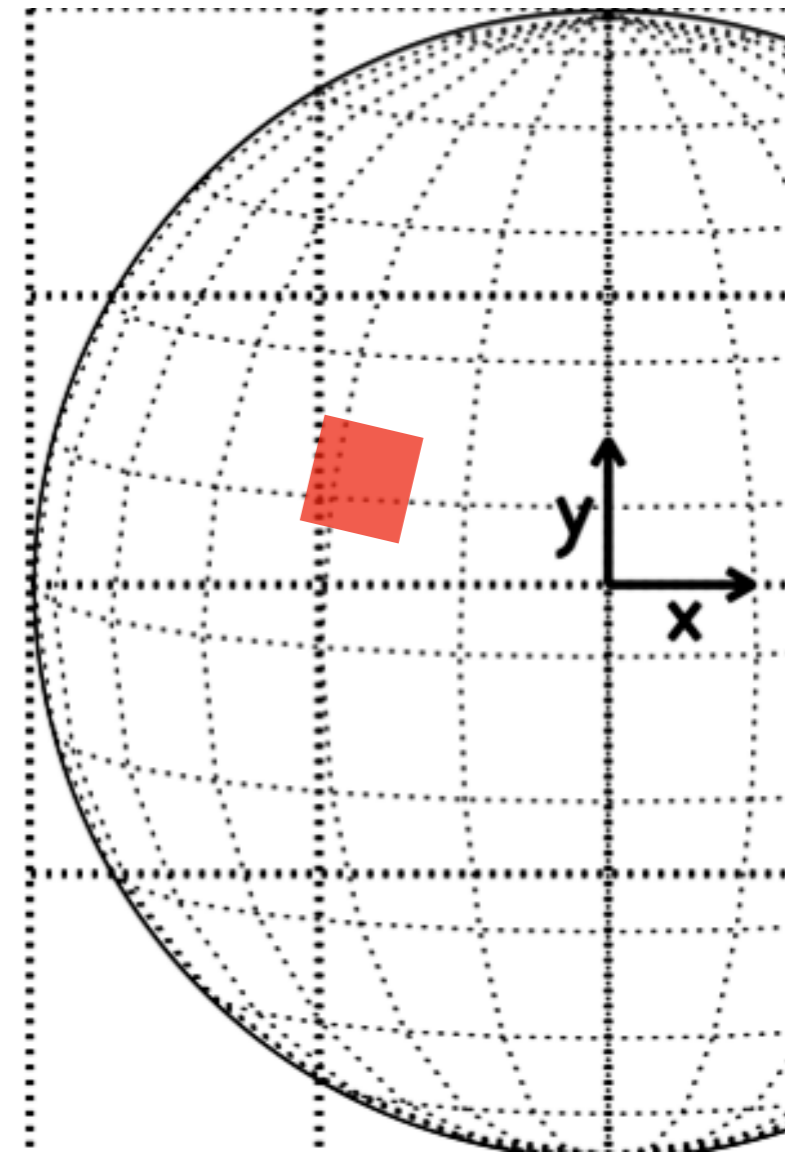


# Data for assignments

## Solar observations — coordinates

- **Caution: Coordinates and rotation!**
- The coordinates are approximate for the telescope pointing
- Typically near the centre of the field of view (FOV)
- Typically at the beginning of the observation
- Can **differ** from the correct(ed) helioprojective coordinates by a **few arcseconds!**
- The FOV can be **rotated** with respect to the helioprojective coordinate frame
- Usually: FOV is **co-aligned** with a reference image, e.g. SDO
  - SDO coordinates are corrected
  - Co-alignment easier if there are prominent features in both images (e.g. a sunspot)
  - Co-alignment can be hard and unreliable in absence of prominent features!
  - **“Fun” experiment:** Compare the SST FOVs with SDO
  - Correct co-alignment is not expected for the project assignment!

$[-590'', 47'']$



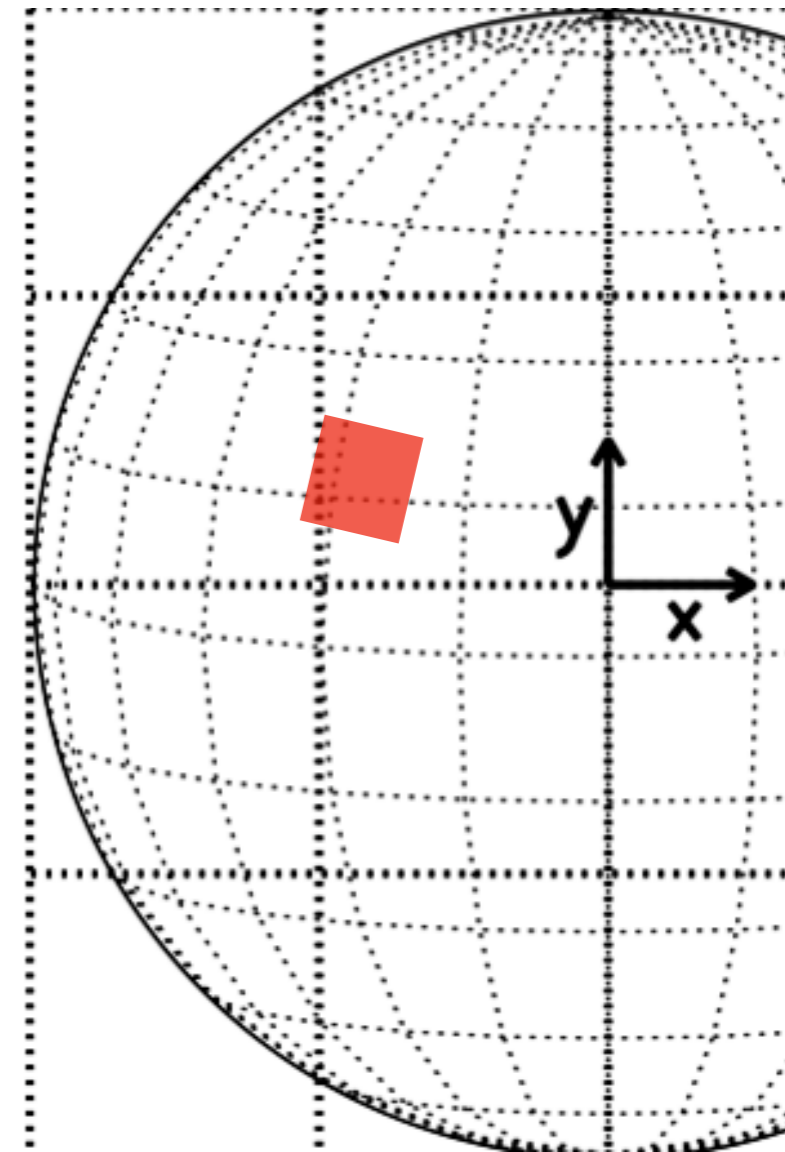


# Data for assignments

## Solar observations — coordinates

- **Caution: Coordinates and rotation!**
- The coordinates are approximate for the telescope pointing
- Typically near the centre of the field of view (FOV)
- Typically at the beginning of the observation
- Can **differ** from the correct(ed) helioprojective coordinates by a **few arcseconds!**
- The FOV can be **rotated** with respect to the helioprojective coordinate frame
- In addition:
  - The FOV of different telescopes vary
  - SST  $\sim 60'' \times 60''$  (Note: smaller close-up regions are provided for the assignments)
  - Sun rotates! Following the same feature on the Sun needs following of the solar rotation (slow but notable after 1h)
  - The quality of images can vary over time ("seeing" due to Earth's atmosphere)

$[-590'', 47'']$





# Data for assignments

## Stellar catalogue

- `obs_starcatalog/obs_starcatalog.p` contains catalogue with (mostly empirical) parameters for 79 stars
- Can be loaded as a table in python. Some hints:

`assignment/AST5770_projectassign.pdf`

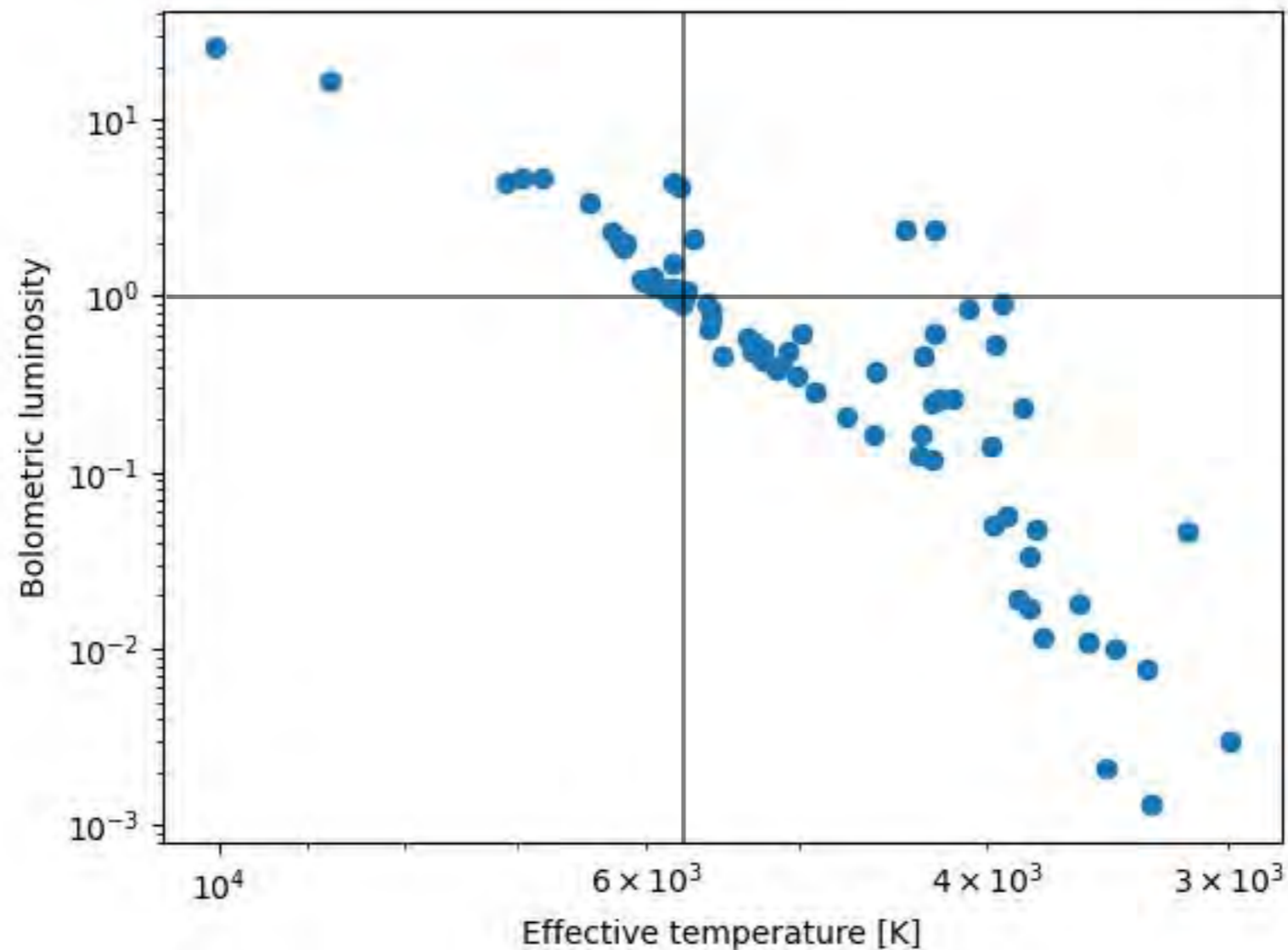
Name	Sp Type	SIMBAD MAIN ID	RA	DEC	Distance	B-V	Mass	Radius	Teff	L_bol	Period	Vsini	Age	Log R'HK	[Fe/H]	Log L_X	Log Rx	log g	B_V	R0	U	V	R	I	J
			deg	deg	pc		Msun	Rsun	K	Lsun	d	Km/s	Myr			Erg/s		cgs	G						
GJ 1111	M6	G 51-15	127.4556042	26.7760389	3.5805	2.066	0.1	0.11	3293	0.0013	0.46	7.3	200		-0.12	27.61	-2.75	3.36	51.5	0.005		14.81	14.736		8.235
Proxima Cen	M5.5V	NAME Proxima Centauri	217.43	-62.68	1.3	1.886	0.12	0.15	2990	0.003	89.8	2.7	4850	-4.29	-0.07	26.82	-3.98	3.17	200	0.63	14.21	11.13	9.45	7.41	5.357
GJ 1156	M5	V* GL Vir	184.7474811	11.1260831	6.4722	1.83	0.14	0.16	3467.33	0.0021	0.49	8.7	5000		0.11	27.69	-3.29	3.18	64.9	0.005		13.9	13.55		8.525
EQ Peg B	M4.5	BD+19 5116B	352.9693164	19.9371906	6.2477	1.65	0.25	0.25	3309	0.0077	0.4	28.5	950	-4.5		28.19	-3.25	3.04	364	0.005		10.44	12.165		7.101
V374 Peg	M4	V* V374 Peg	330.3046894	28.3069075	9.1041	1.718	0.28	0.28	3432.62	0.01	0.45	39.1			-1.83589	28.36	-3.2	2.99	493	0.006		11.99	11.602		7.635
EV Lac	M3.5	V* EV Lac	341.7072156	44.3339881	5.0502	1.412	0.32	0.3	3742.19	0.0115	4.37	6.9	300	-3.97	0	28.37	-3.32	2.99	406	0.068		10.26	9.89		6.106
YZ CMi	M4.5	V* YZ CMi	116.1673917	3.5524542	5.9874	1.62	0.32	0.29	3542.23	0.011	2.77	6.5		-4.26	0.29	28.33	-3.33	3.02	480	0.042	13.761	11.225	9.958	8.263	6.581
V2247 Oph	M1	EM* SR 12	246.8313	-24.6945528	112.3166	1.545	0.36	2	3828.93	0.236	3.5	19.874675	1.4		-0.254	30.11	-3.14	1.39	142	0.016		13.28	12.15	10.855	9.424
EQ Peg A	M3.5	BD+19 5116A	352.9673833	19.9372944	6.2614	1.52	0.39	0.35	3585	0.018	1.06	17.5	950	-4.18		28.83	-3.02	2.94	282	0.02		10.173	9.946		6.162
AD Leo	M3	BD+20 2465	154.9011708	19.8700361	4.966	1.544	0.42	0.38	3859.05	0.0192	2.24	3.34	25	-4.33	0.2	28.73	-3.18	2.9	152	0.047		9.52	9.19		5.449
CE Boo	M2.5	BD+16 2708	223.6218214	16.1010631	9.9324	1.5	0.48	0.43	3806.34	0.0335	14.7	3.5	130	-4.319	-0.15	28.4	-3.7	2.85	91.6	0.288	12.86	10.15	9.116	7.872	6.633
TYC6349-0200-1	K6	HD 358623	314.0114111	-17.1816122	45.9306	0.978	0.54	0.54	4270	0.244	3.39	15.6	21		-0.1			2.71	34.1			10.625	10.18	8.847	7.849
OT Ser	M1.5	V* OT Ser	230.4705439	20.9777589	11.4445	1.3629	0.55	0.49	3802.66	0.017	3.4	4.8	70	-4.27	-0.1	28.8	-3.4	2.8	81	0.097	12.662	10.003	8.993	7.843	6.61
GJ_2006A	M3.5Ve	GJ 2006 A	6.96	-32.55	34.8	1.5	0.552	0.558	3150	0.046	3.9	6.2	6		-0.5	29.53	-2.72	2.69	4.02			12.95	11.79	10.29	8.88
GJ 49	M1.5	BD+61 195	15.6619519	62.3450481	9.8556	1.463	0.57	0.51	3777	0.048	18.6	2.49	1200	-4.668	0.49	28	-4.3	2.78	16.3	0.352		9.6	8.7	7.88	6.23
DS Leo	M0	V* DS Leo	165.6597572	21.9671392	11.9365	1.437	0.58	0.52	3911.91	0.056	14	2.89	710	-4.37	0.03	28.3	-4	2.77	23.9	0.267	12.246	9.572	8.638	7.634	6.522
HIP 12545	K6	BD+05 378	40.3578681	5.9884503	44.4373	1.25	0.58	0.57	4166.67	0.262	4.83	40	21		0.3			2.69	78.5			10.271	9.88	9.3	7.904
DT Vir	M0.5	BD+13 2618	195.1940975	12.3757311	11.5132	1.45	0.59	0.53	3965.42	0.051	2.85	9.75	600	-3.994	-0.339	28.92	-3.4	2.76	76.6	0.092	12.314	9.75	8.785	7.653	6.437
HIP 76768	K6	HD 139751	235.1182958	-18.6961711	38.1494	1.24	0.61	0.6	4572.53	0.162	3.64	8	120		0.3			2.67	54.2			10.07	9.953	8.637	7.73
DN Tau	M0	V* DN Tau	68.8640625	24.2497028	128.2199	1.36	0.65	1.9	3964	0.534	6.32	12.3	1.7		-1.005	30.08	-3.41	1.7	317	0.027	13.56	12.32	11.79	10.95	9.139
TYC6878-0195-1	K4	CD-26 13904	287.936125	-26.069125	59.0713	1.05	0.65	0.64	4566.78	0.367	5.72	9.8	21		-0.371			2.64	31.7			10.2	9.55	9.09	8.081
HD 201091A	K5V	* 61 Cyg A	316.7248019	38.7494403	3.4972	1.069	0.66	0.62	4327	0.164	34.2	1.1	3600	-4.704	-0.03	28.22	-4.53	2.67	2.68	0.786	7.5	5.21	4.19	3.54	3.12



# Data for assignments

## Stellar catalogue

- `obs_starcatalog/obs_starcatalog.p` contains catalogue with (mostly empirical) parameters for 79 stars
- Can be loaded as a table in python. Some hints: `assignment/AST5770_projectassign.pdf`





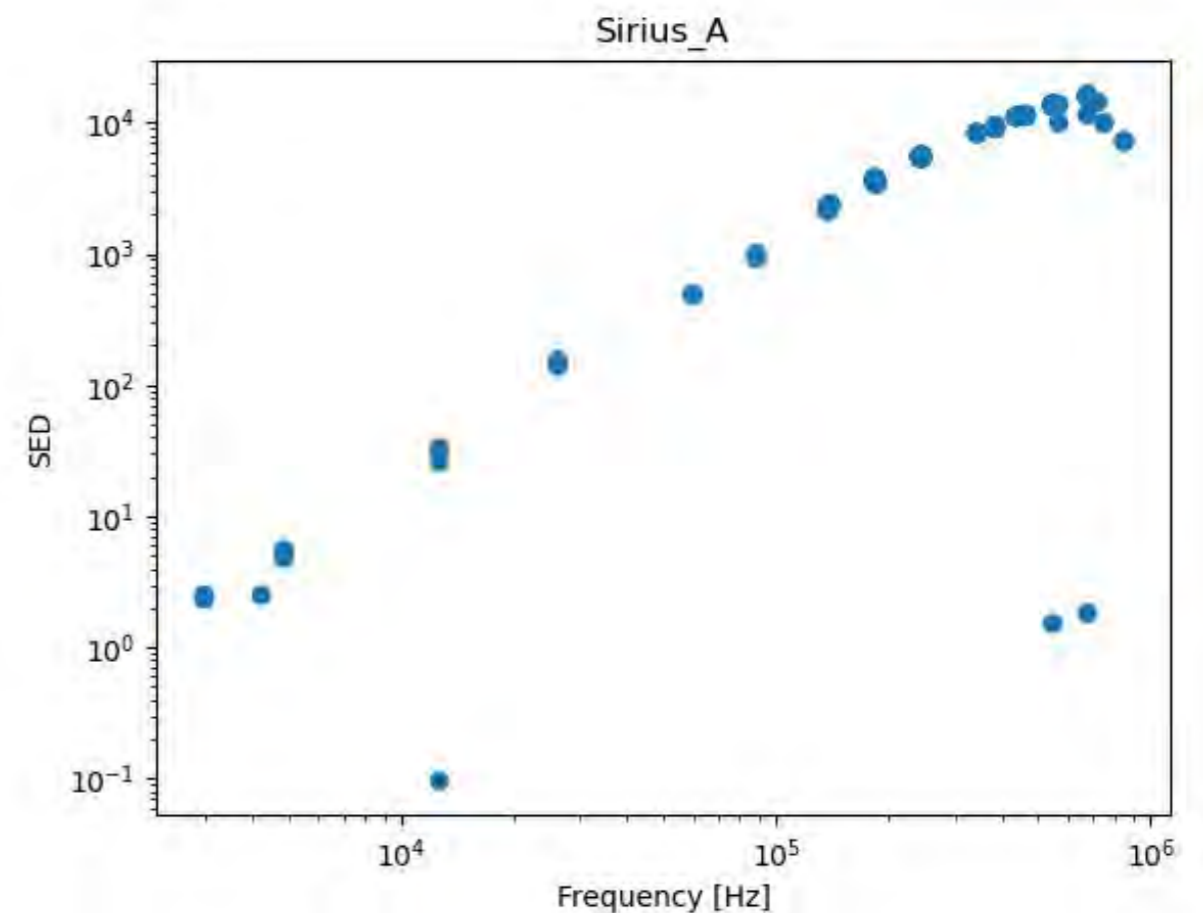
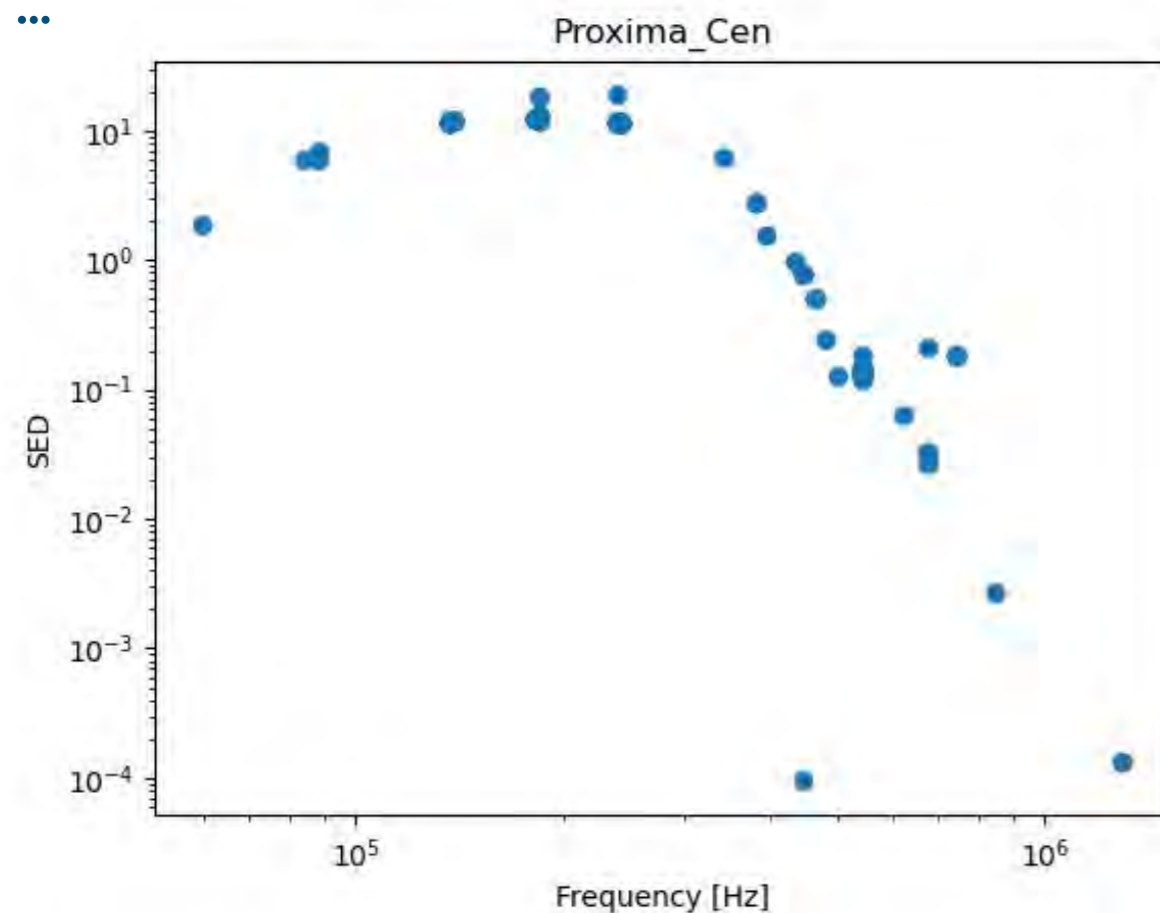
# Data for assignments

## Stellar observations — Spectral Energy Distribution (SED)

- `obs_starcats/SED` contains files for all 79 stars with SEDs
- Can be loaded in python. Some hints: `assignment/AST5770_projectassign.pdf`

```
from astropy.io.votable import parse_single_table
sed = parse_single_table(datafile).to_table()
list(sed.columns)
freq=sed['sed_freq']
flux=sed['sed_flux']
error=sed['sed_eflux']
```

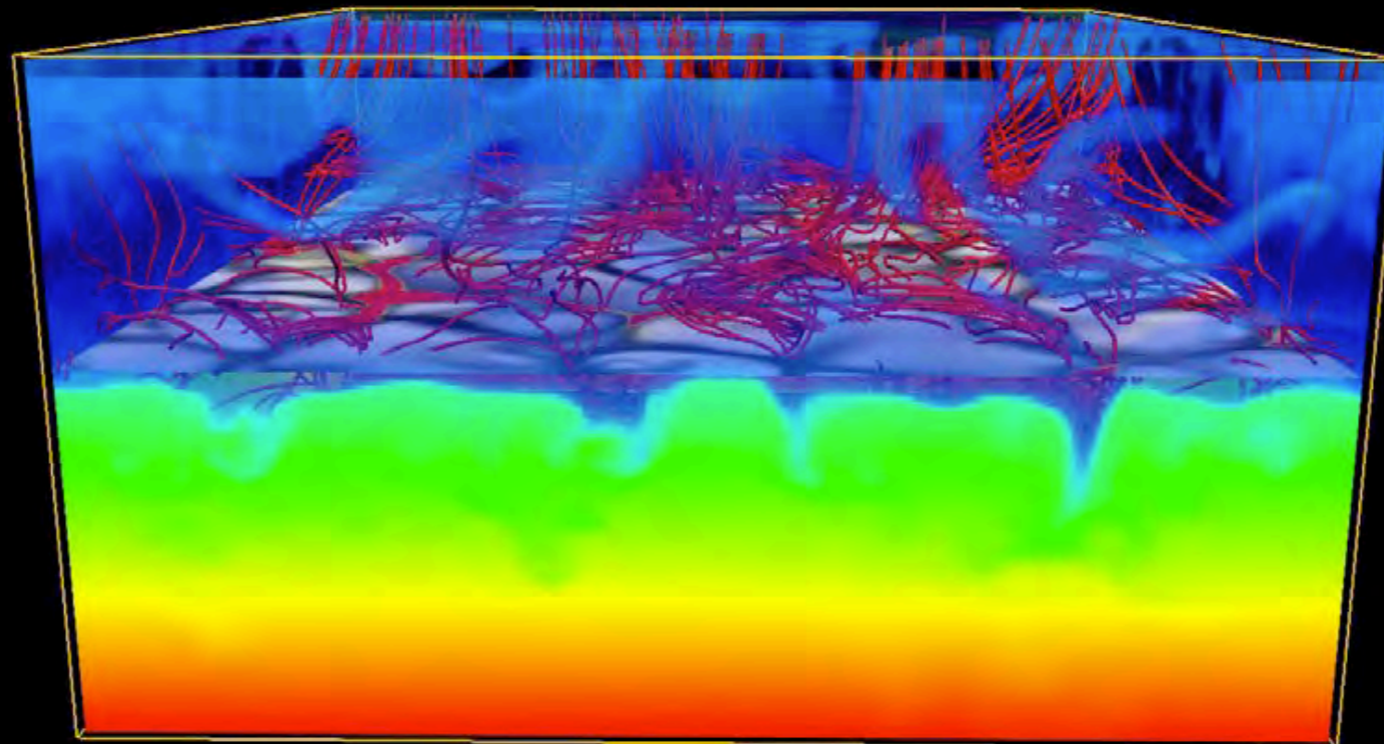
★ See also: `obs_starcats_SED_info.txt`



# Numerical simulation

## 3D radiation magnetohydrodynamics

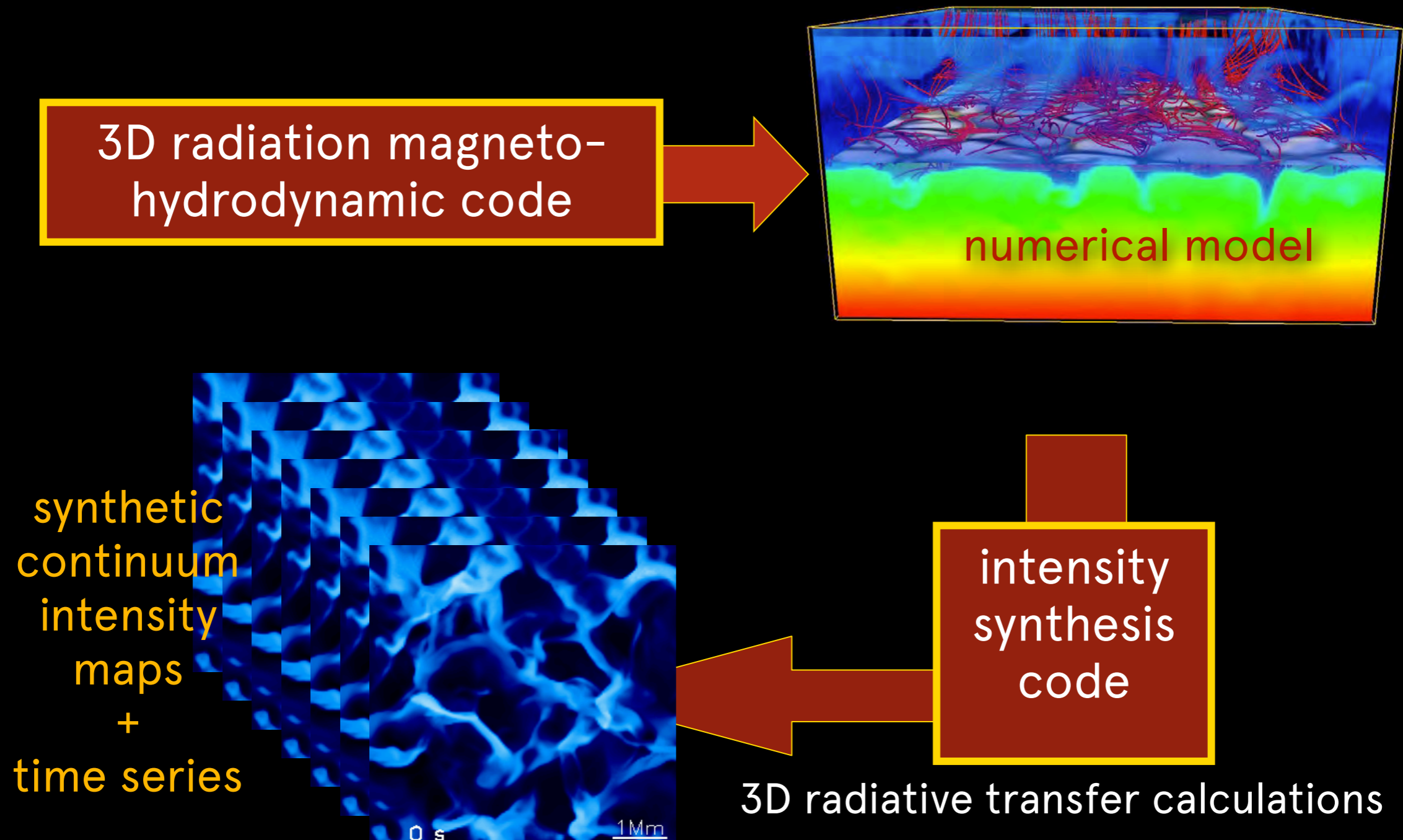
- Complicated spatial structure of the solar atmosphere requires modelling in 3D
- Small part of the atmosphere plus upper convection zone to drive dynamics self-consistently
- Computational grid, advanced time step by time step
- Solving equations of (magneto)hydrodynamics with “realistic” equation of state plus radiative transfer (simplified with pre-calculated opacity look-up tables)



# The solar atmosphere

## Synthetic observations — radiative transfer

- Predictions by means of synthetic intensity maps calculated from 3D radiation magnetohydrodynamic simulations





# Numerical simulations

## Overview

- Different 3D simulation data for different spectral types are available
- names starting with simsts, only one snapshot per model is available.
- For most spectral types: two models for same spectral type but with different initial magnetic field strength  $B_0$
- See `assignment/AST5770_projectassign.pdf`

ID	Spectral type	$T_{\text{eff}}$ [K].	$\log g$	$ B_0 $ [G]	Description	Ref.
<b>MHD simulations for different stellar types, single snapshots only</b>						
simsts_F5V	F5V	6500	4.5	0, 50		S18
simsts_G2V	G2V	5770	4.44	0, 50	Sun	S18
simsts_K2V	K2V	5000	4.5	0, 50		S18
simsts_K8V	K8V	4000	4.5	0, 50		S18
simsts_M3V	M3V	3240	4.5	100	Red dwarf star, similar to AD Leo	W13a
simsts_K5III	K5III	4010	1.5	0	Red giant star, equivalent to Aldebaran ( $\alpha$ Tau); Data: 1 time step,	W17
<b>MHD simulations for the Sun, short time series</b>						
simsut G2V	G2V	5770	4.44	50	Sun, time series ( $\Delta t = 10$ s)	W13b

# Numerical simulations

## Overview

- HDF5 files

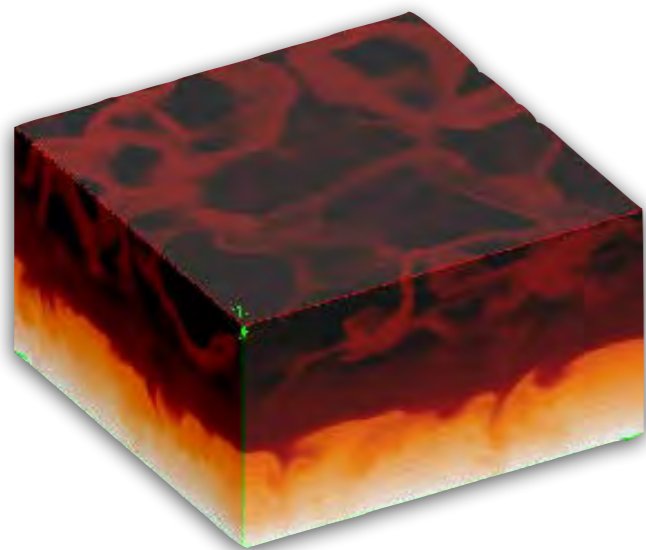


Table A.4: Quantities contained in the simulation data files.

Entry	Description	Unit	Dimension
X	x axis	cm	1D
Y	y axis	cm	1D
Z	z axis	cm	1D
DZ	z extent of grid layer	cm	1D
TIME	time	s	1D or scalar
RHO	Mass density	$\text{g/cm}^3$	3D
TGAS	Gas temperature	K	3D
PGAS	Gas pressure	$\text{dyn/cm}^2$	3D
KAPPA	Absorption coefficient		3D
VX	Velocity x-component	cm/s	3D
VY	Velocity y-component	cm/s	3D
VZ	Velocity z-component	cm/s	3D
The following entries are only available for MHD models.			
BX	Magnetic field x-component	G	3D
BY	Magnetic field y-component	G	3D
BZ	Magnetic field z-component	G	3D
In addition, all files contain the following useful information.			
DESCRIPTION	Description of the data entries		
UNIT	Physical units of the data entries		

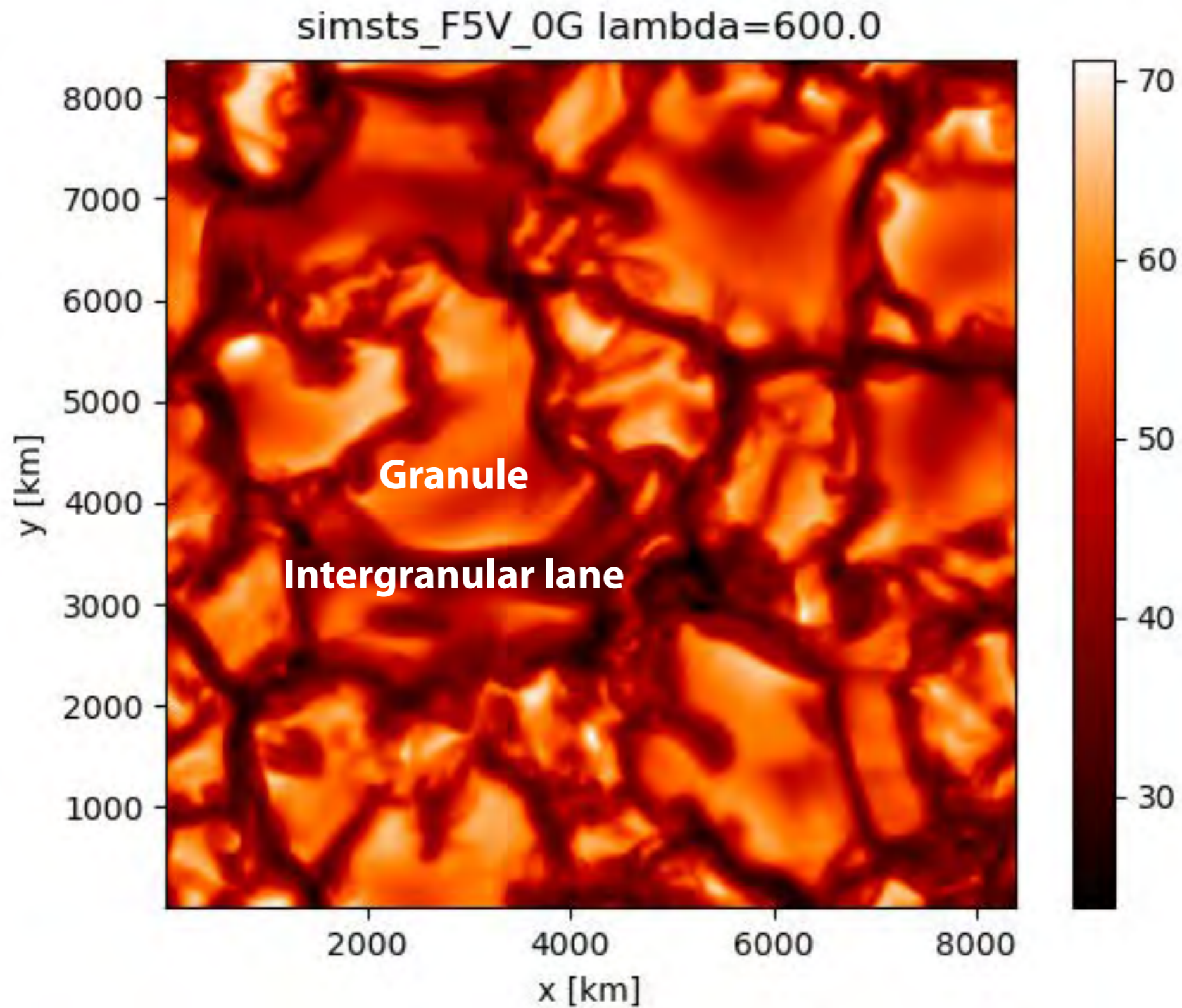
# Numerical simulations

## Overview

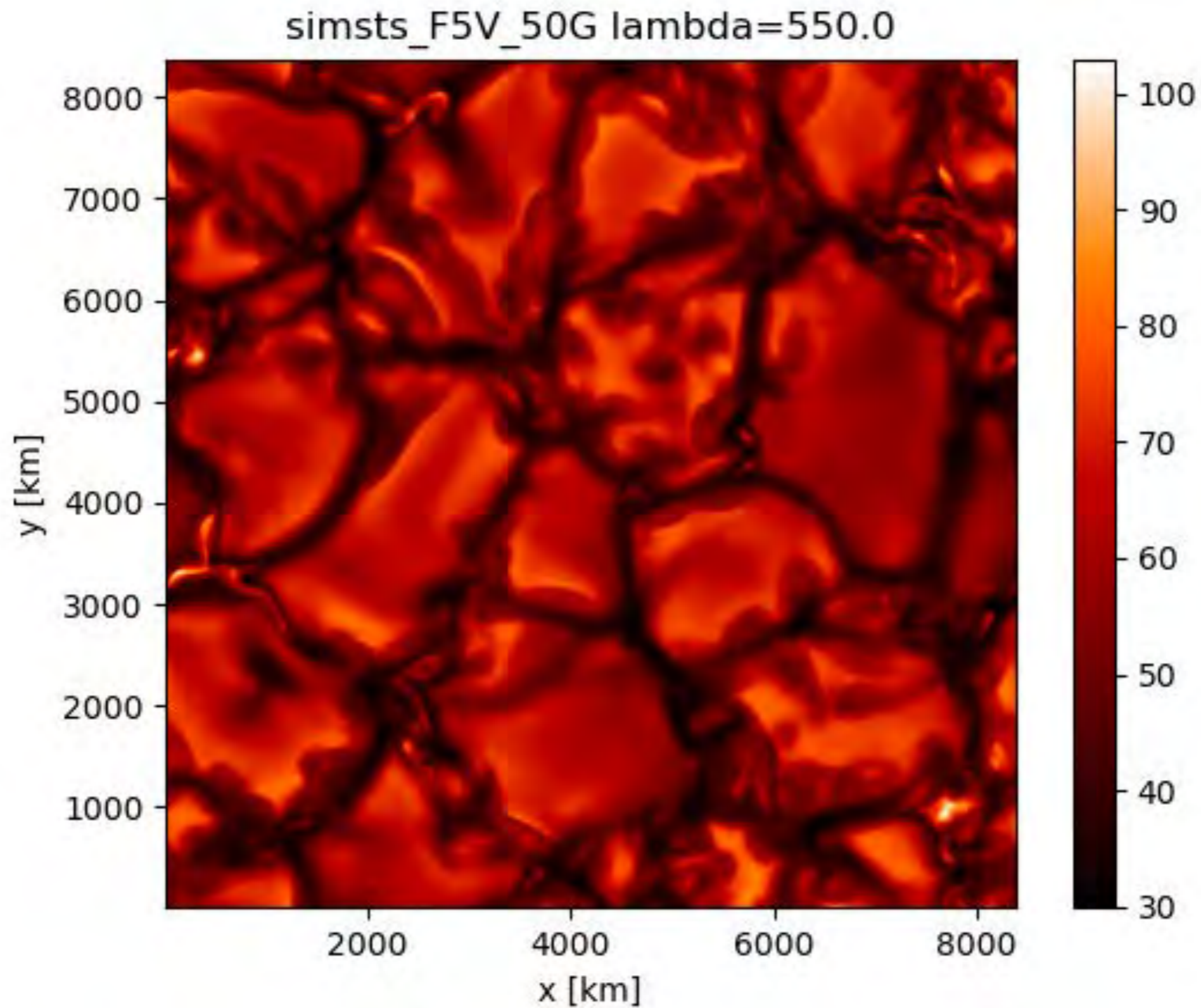
- Synthetic observables in each folder:
  - **\*\_continuumintensity.h5**: continuum intensity for wavelengths 300 nm — 5.0  $\mu$  m
    - theoretical continuum: under assumption of local thermodynamic equilibrium, no spectral lines.
    - ➔ Differences with respect to real observations should be expected
    - intensity data provided as function horizontal coordinates (x and y, identical to those in the files described above) and wavelength  $\lambda$ .
    - See the description and unit tags.
  - **\*\_lineintensity\_FeI6173.h5**: intensity for the Fe I 6173 line (neutral iron, 617.3 nm)
    - difference with respect to the continuum intensity files: spectral line files contain intensity as function of wavelength across a narrow region around the nominal central wavelength  $\lambda_0$  of the line.
    - In addition, the theoretical continuum at  $\lambda_0$  (calculated as if there was no line)



# Numerical simulations

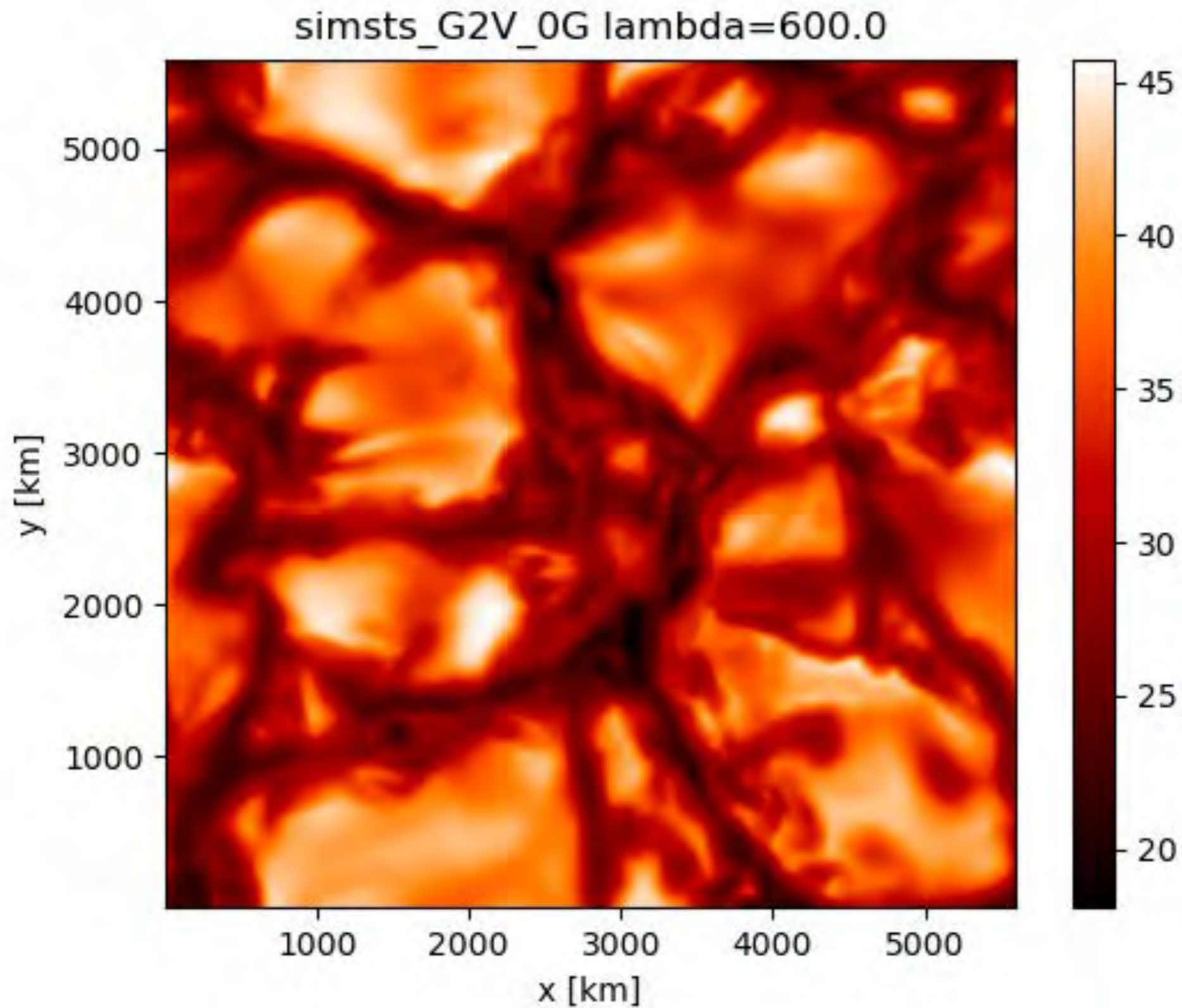


# Numerical simulations



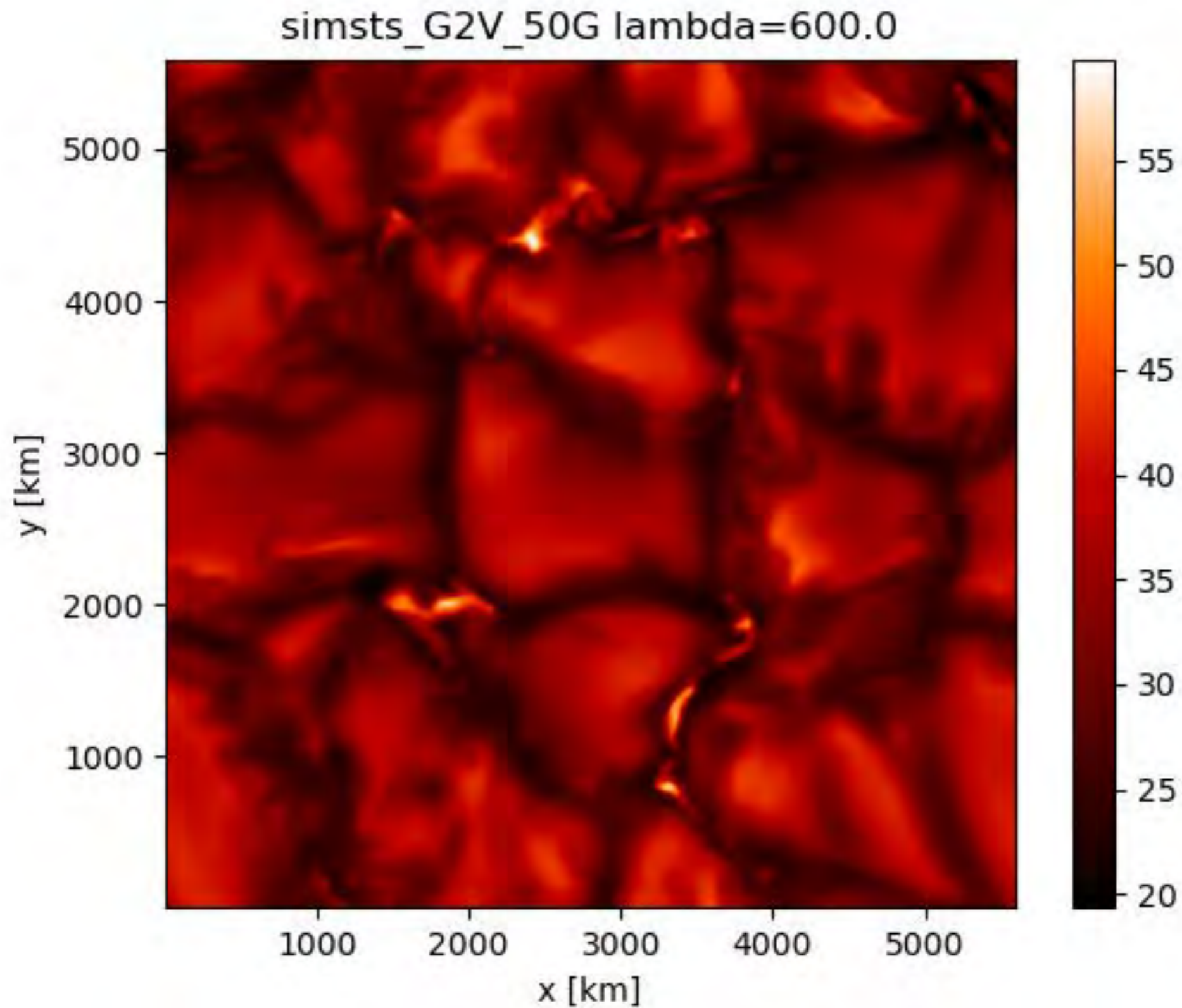


# Numerical simulations

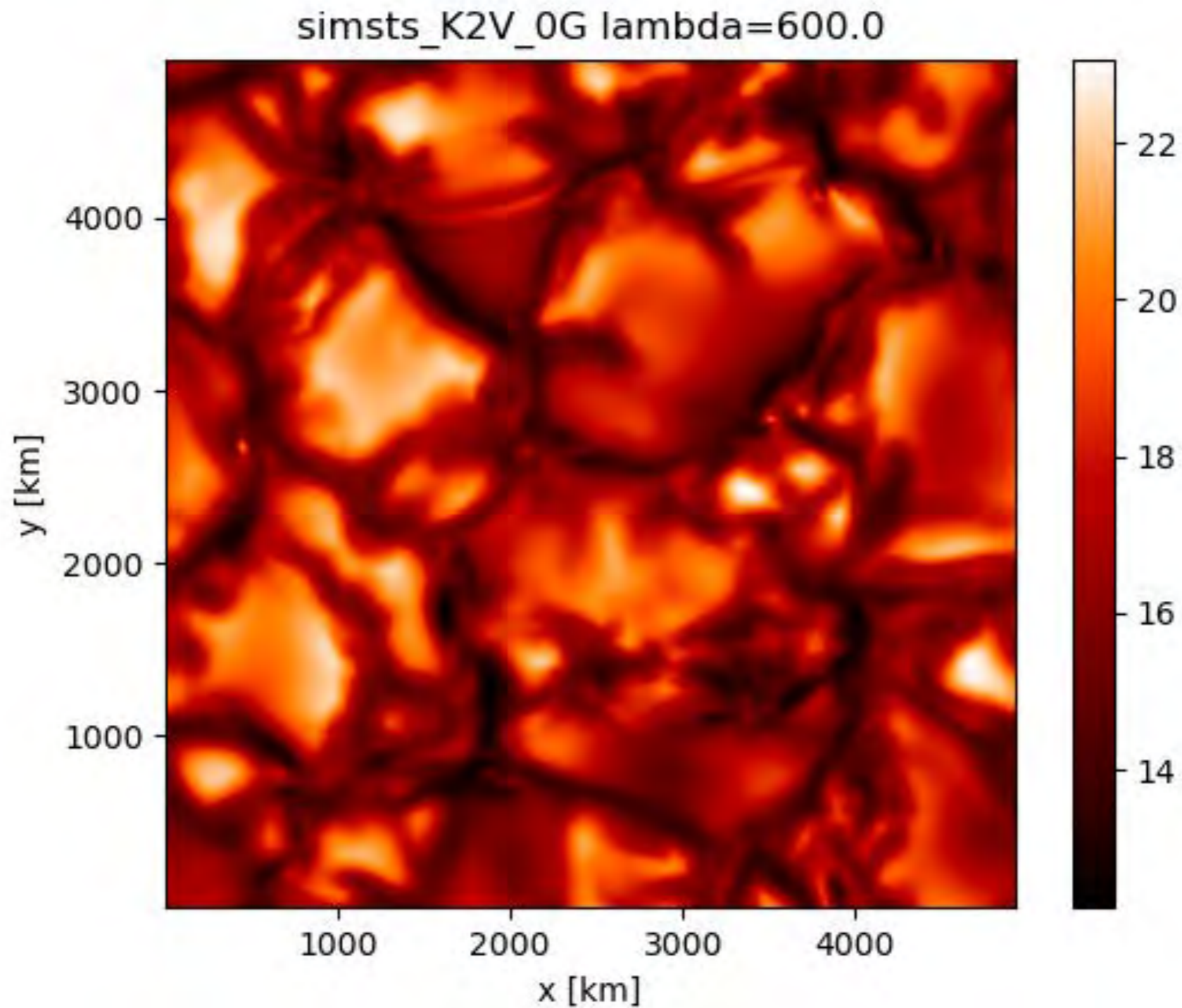




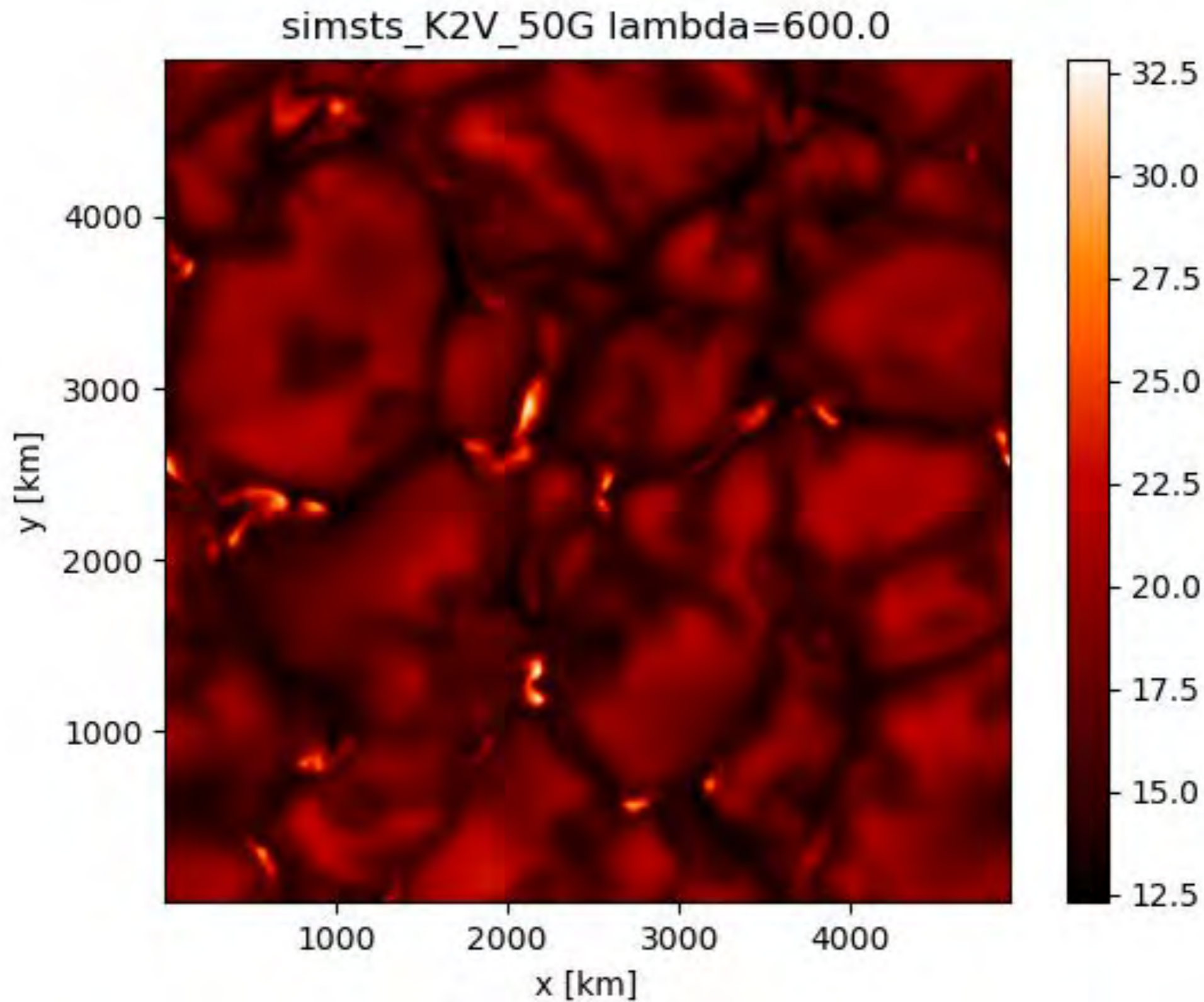
# Numerical simulations



# Numerical simulations

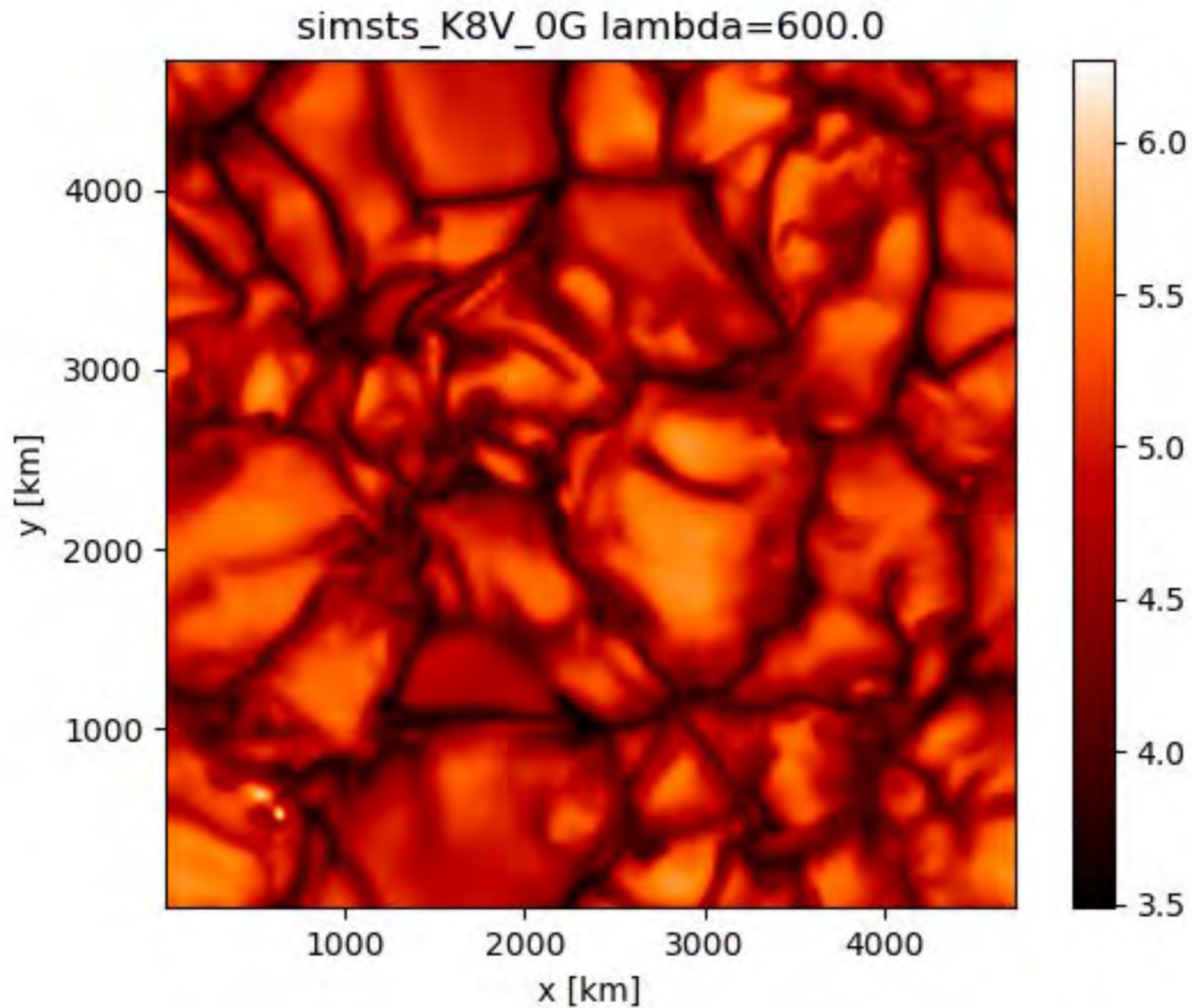


# Numerical simulations

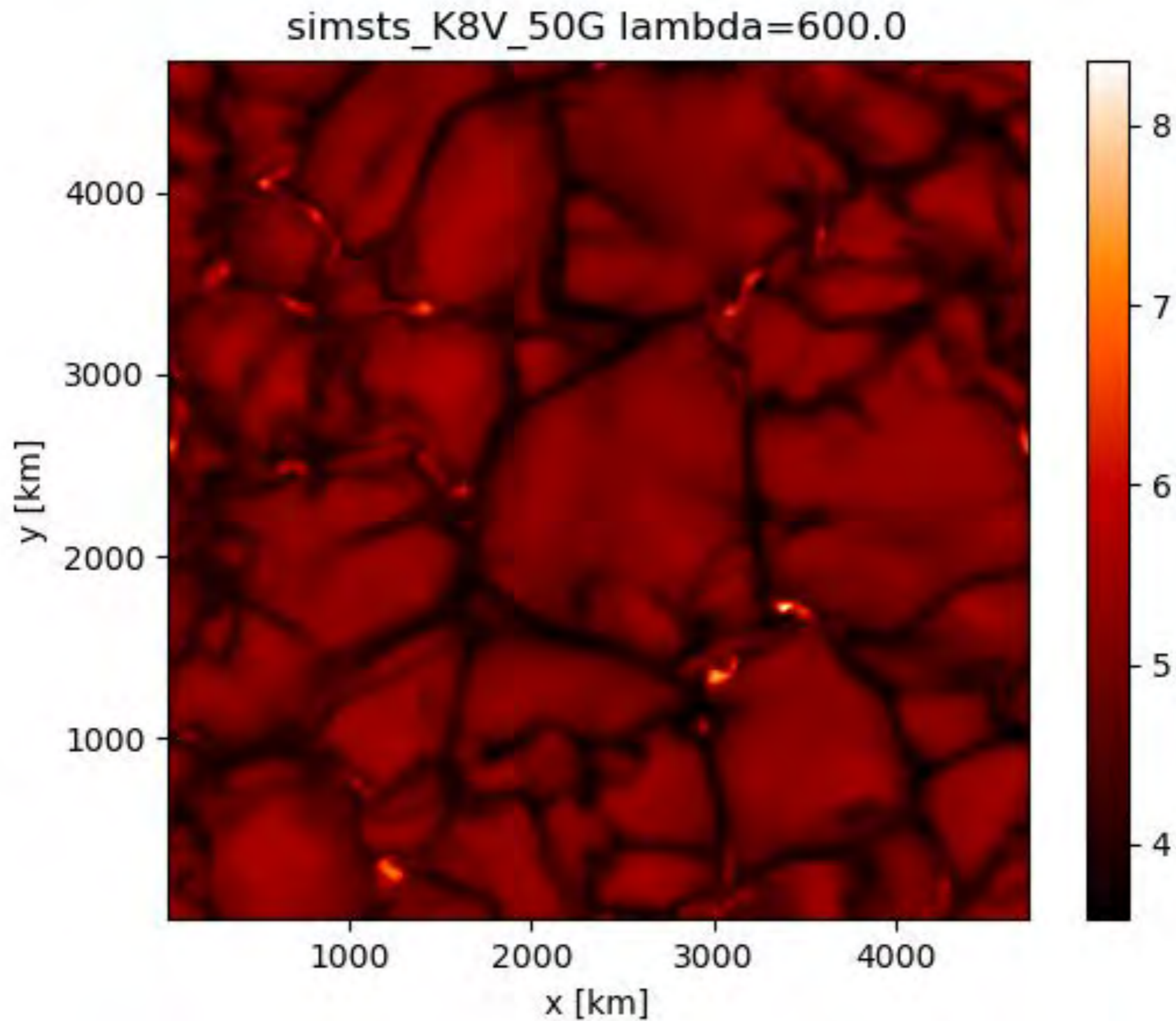




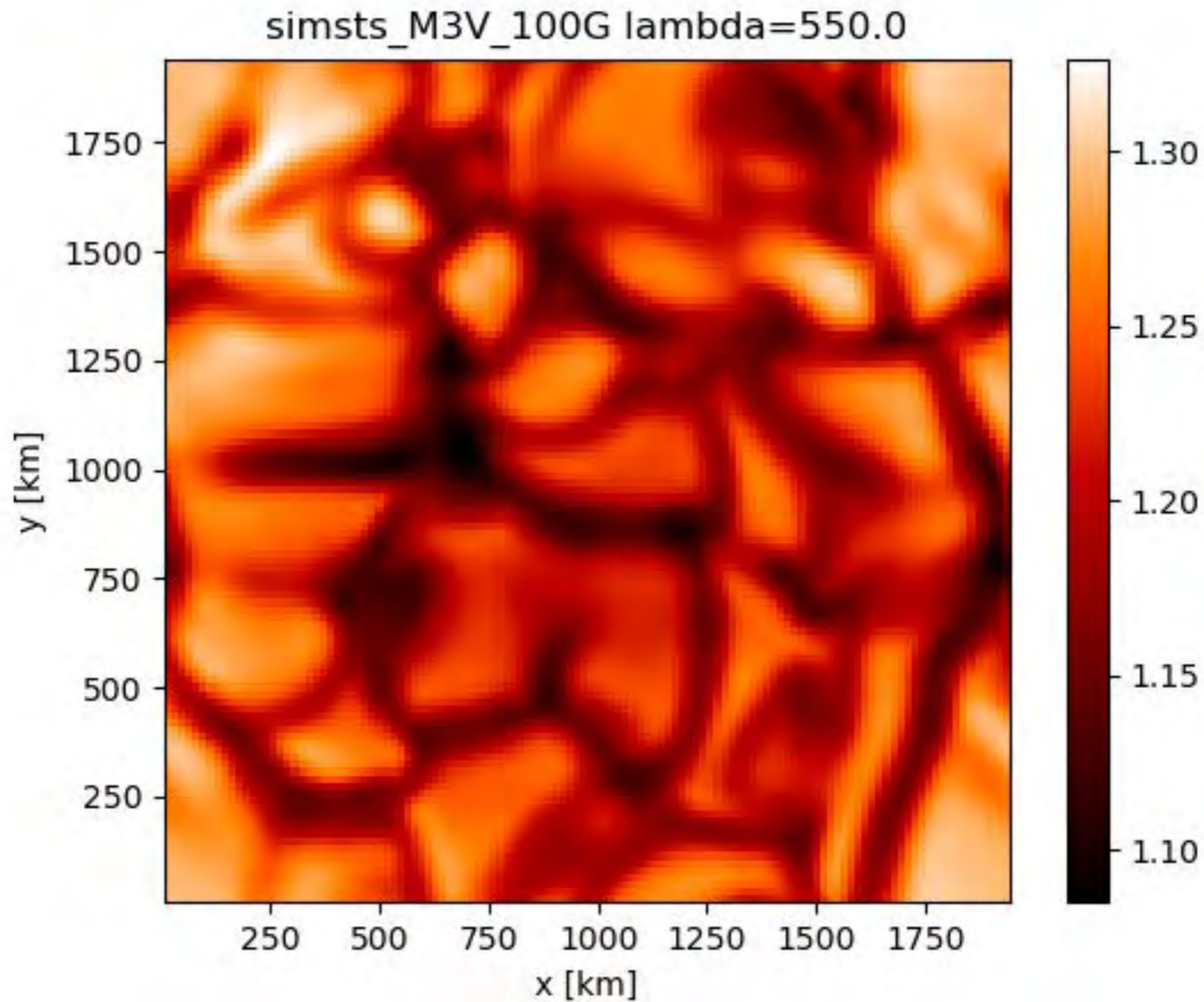
# Numerical simulations



# Numerical simulations



# Numerical simulations





# Numerical simulations

