

A 3D simulation of a solar active region. The image shows a complex, multi-colored structure representing the solar atmosphere. The base is dark, with various shades of blue, green, and yellow extending upwards. A prominent, large, curved structure on the left side resembles a solar prominence or a large-scale magnetic loop. The overall appearance is that of a highly dynamic and turbulent environment, typical of a solar active region. The text is overlaid on the right side of the image.

# 3D modeling of chromospheric spectral lines in a simulated active region

J. Bjørgen, J. Leenaarts, M. Rempel, M. Cheung, S. Danilovic, J. de la Cruz Rodriguez  
Institute for Solar Physics, Stockholm, Sweden

Contributed Talk

2. Chromospheric heating and dynamics

## Three-dimensional modeling of chromospheric spectral lines in a simulated active region

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Recently, the 3D MHD code Muram was extended to include the corona (Rempel, 2017). A simulation was run that included an active region containing sunspots and a solar flare. We present for the first time 3D non-LTE radiative transfer calculations from this active region simulation.

We synthesized Ca II H&K/8542 Å, Mg II h&k, and H $\alpha$  using the Multi3D code, where we included horizontal radiative transfer (3D effects). For hydrogen, we solved the charge conservation equation and statistical equilibrium simultaneously to obtain NLTE electron densities. For Ca II and Mg II we included partially-coherent scattering of photons (PRD effects).

This simulation reproduces long fibrils that span the active regions and shows structures in H $\alpha$  that look like flare ribbons. We compare our results to high resolution observations.



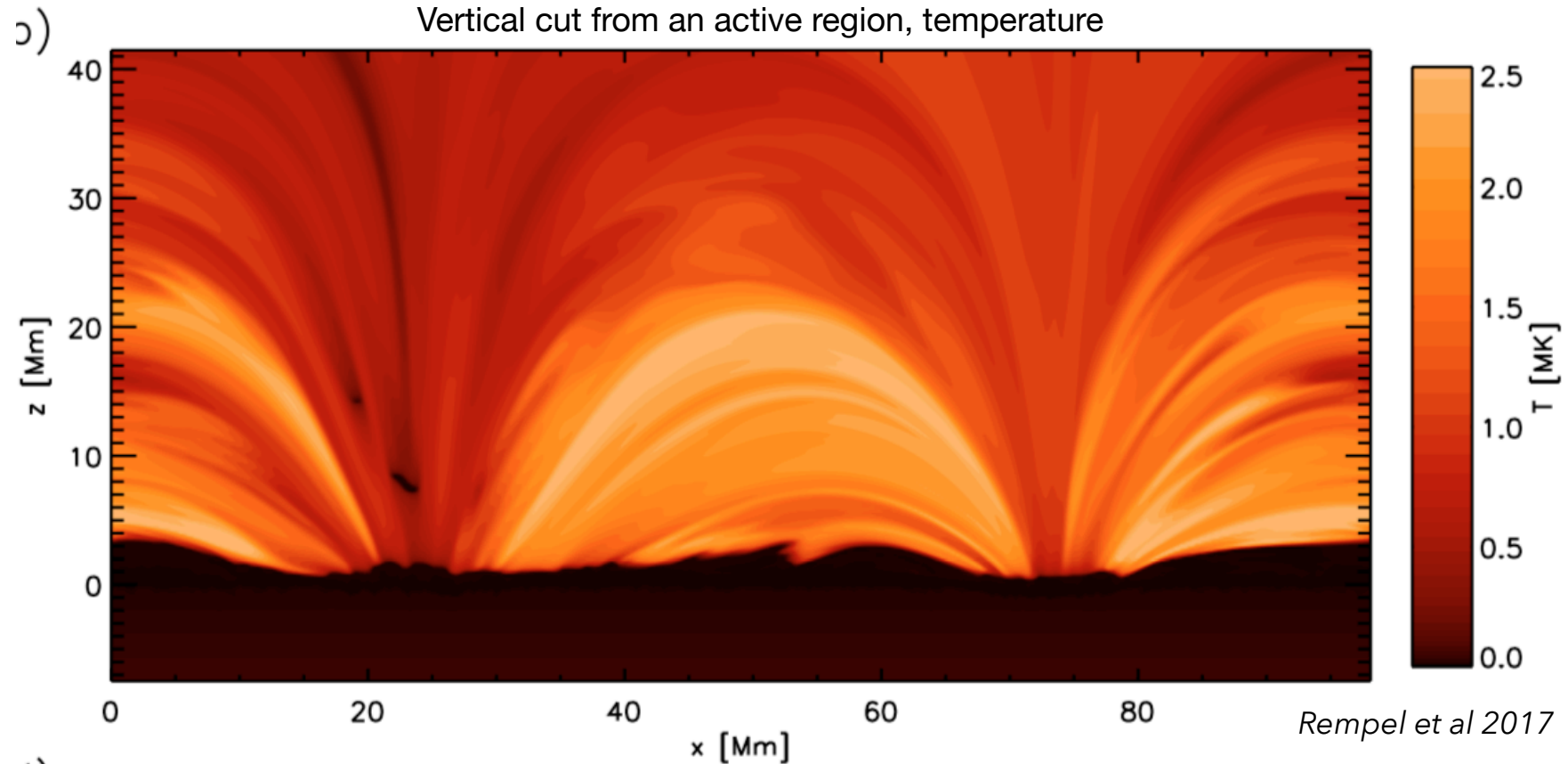


# 3D modeling of chromospheric spectral lines in a simulated active region

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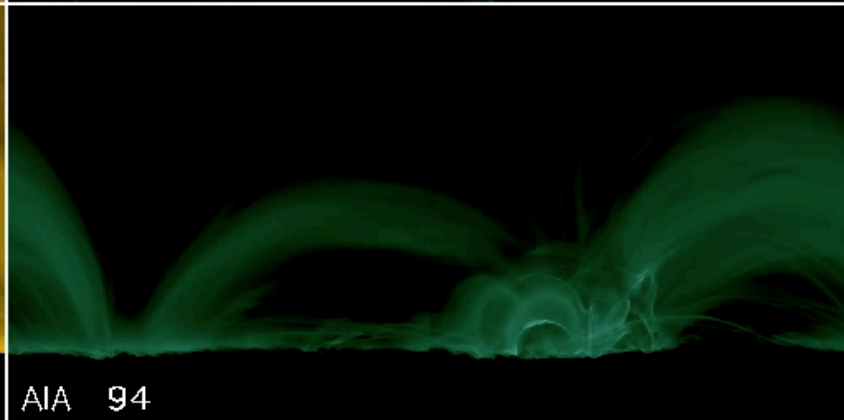
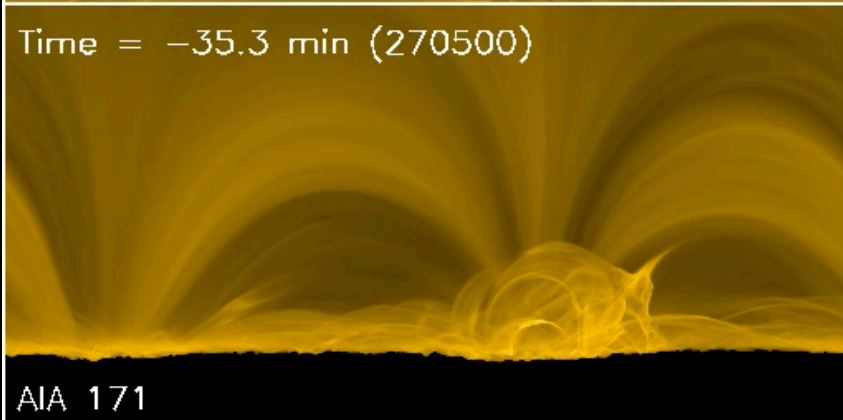
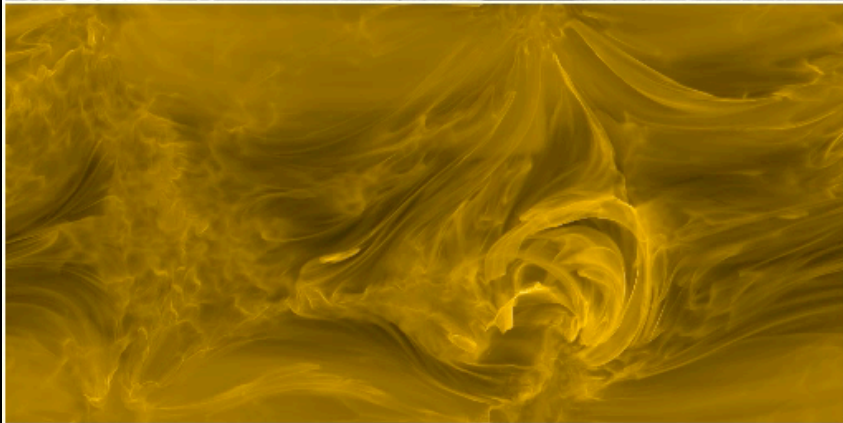
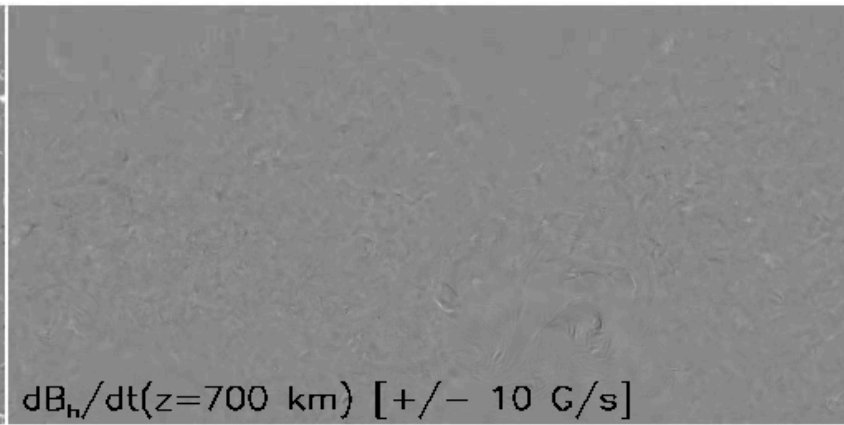
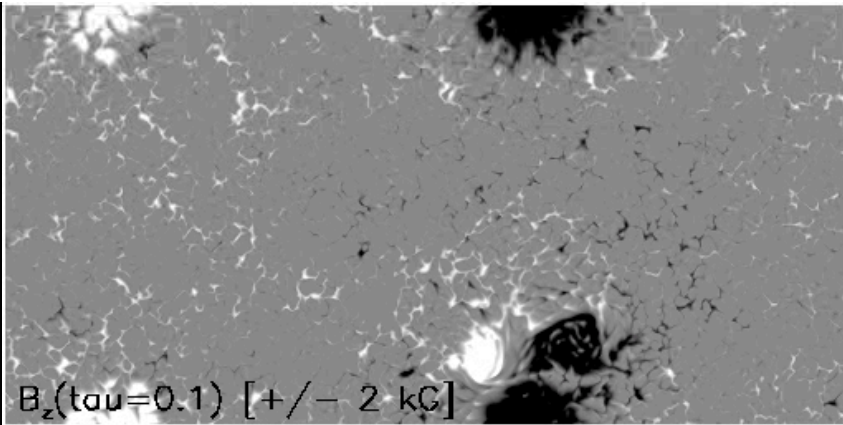
Institute for Solar Physics, Stockholm, Sweden

# MuRam: Chromosphere/corona



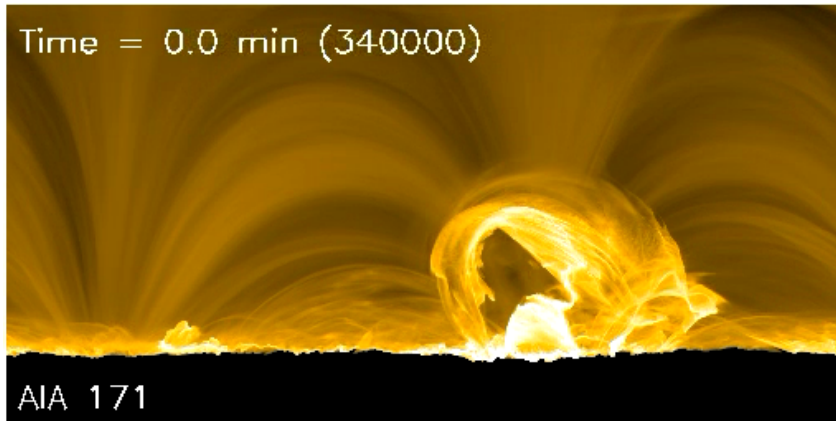
## Simplifications:

- The chromosphere is treated in LTE + equilibrium ionization equation of state
- «Boris Correction»: reduced speed of light.



Courtesy from  
M. Rempel

# MuRam: Simulation of a Solar Flare



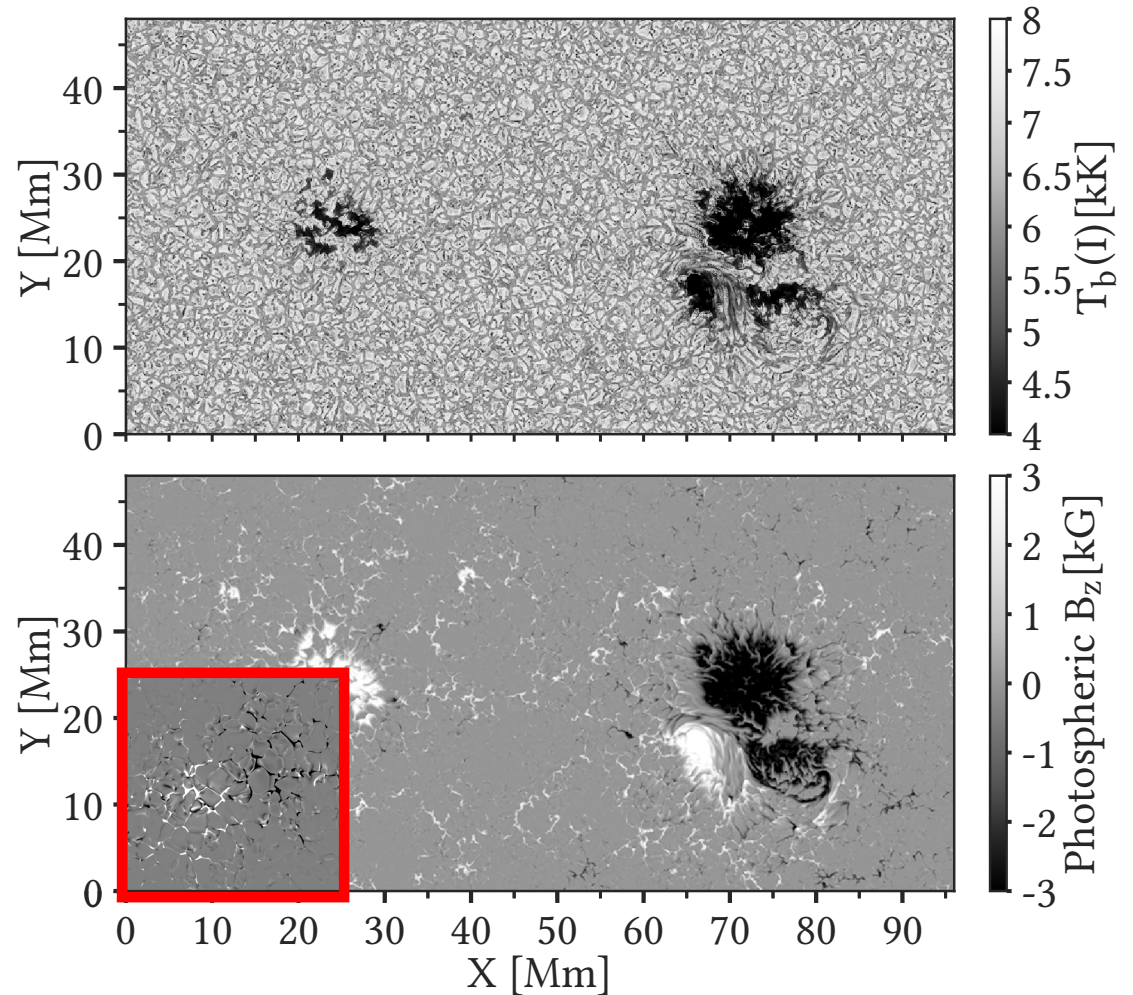
Model atmosphere:

$1024 \times 512 \times 1536$

$98 \text{ Mm} \times 49 \text{ Mm} \times 49 \text{ Mm}$

$\Delta x, y = 96 \text{ km}$

$\Delta z = 32 \text{ km}$



Public snapshot from Bifrost; *Carlsson et al (2016)*

# Multi3D: non-LTE radiative transfer

- Multilevel Accelerated Lambda Iteration
- Short-characterstic solver
- Charge conservation: non-LTE  $n_e$
- CRD/PRD *Sukhorukov & Leenaarts (2017)*

Model input:

$$T_{\text{gas}}, \rho, \vec{v}$$

Model atoms:

H / Ca / Mg

Statistical equilibrium

$$n_i \sum_{i,i \neq j} P_{ij} - \sum_{j,i \neq j} n_j P_{ji} = 0$$

Particle conservation

$$n_{\text{tot}} = \sum_i n_i$$

Charge conservation

$$n_e = n_p + \sum_k^{\text{metals}} \alpha_k \sum_{j=1}^{\text{ion}} j f_{jk}$$

Newton-Raphson method:

$$\mathbf{J} \delta x = -F$$

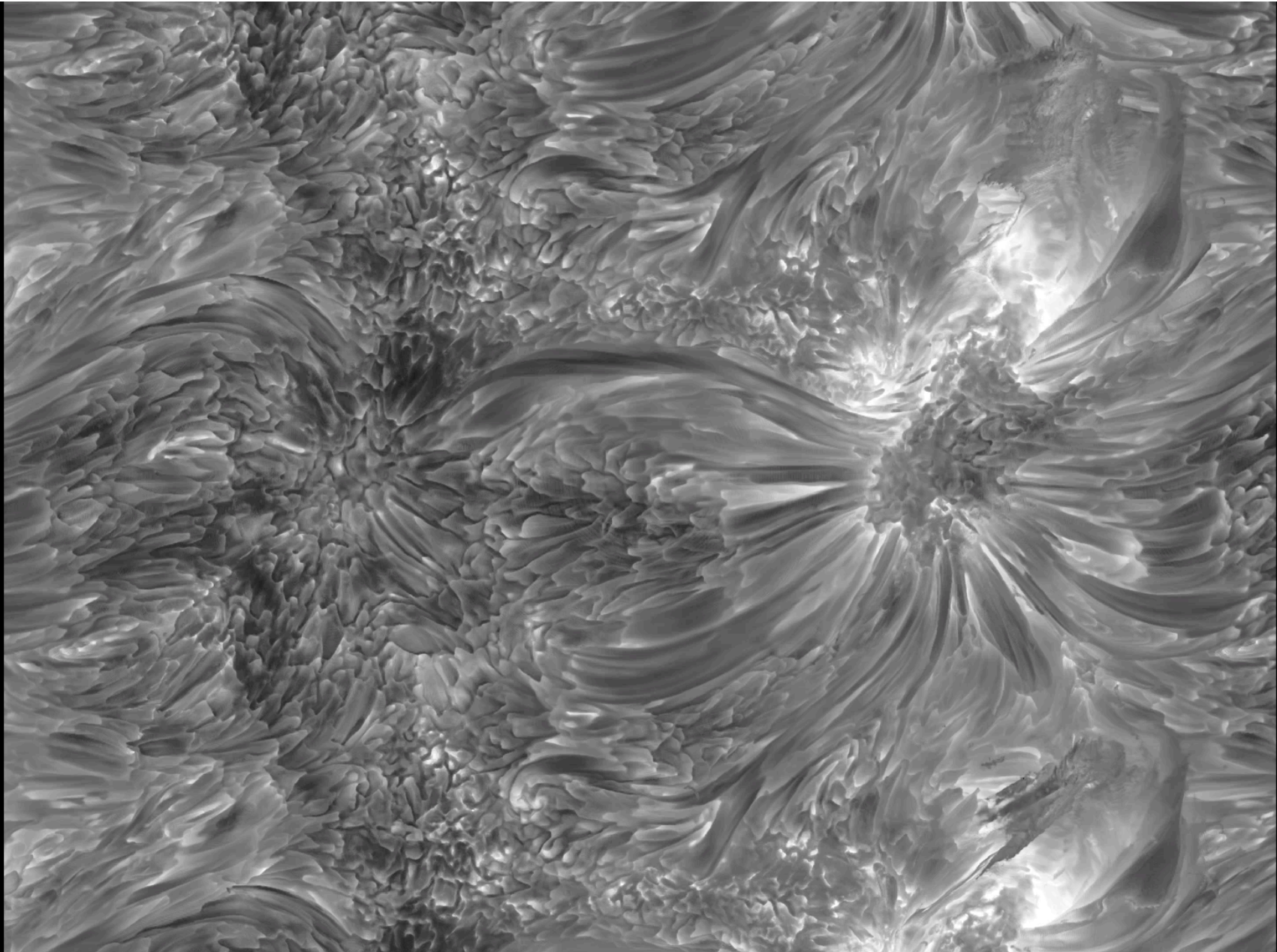
*Carlsson & Stein (1992)*

*Paletou (1995)*

*Heinzel (1995)*

Ca II K<sub>3</sub>  
 $\overline{v} = 0$





Ca II K<sub>3</sub>  
 $\vec{v} = 0$

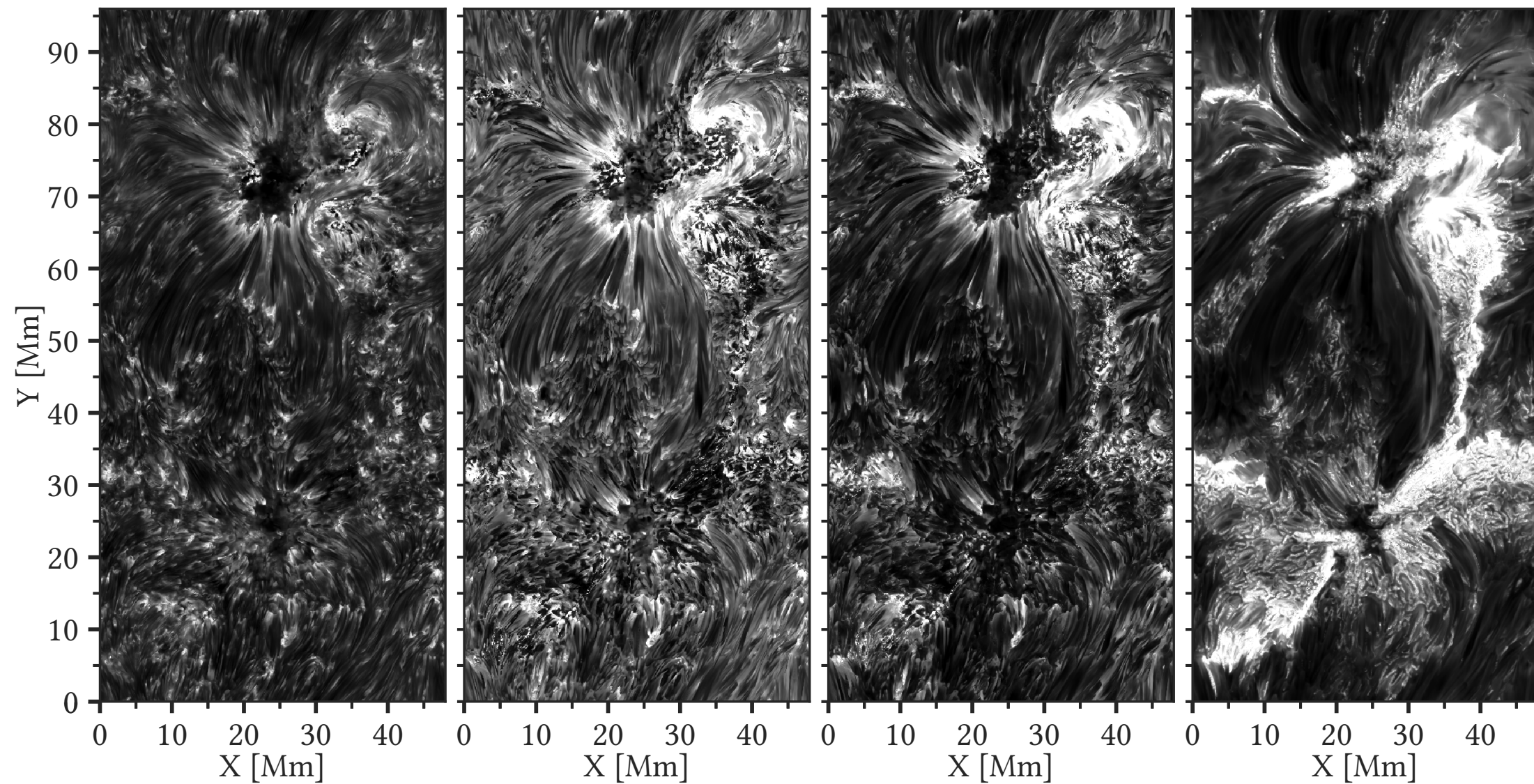
# Nominal line center

Ca II 8542 Å

Ca II K

Mg II k

H-alpha





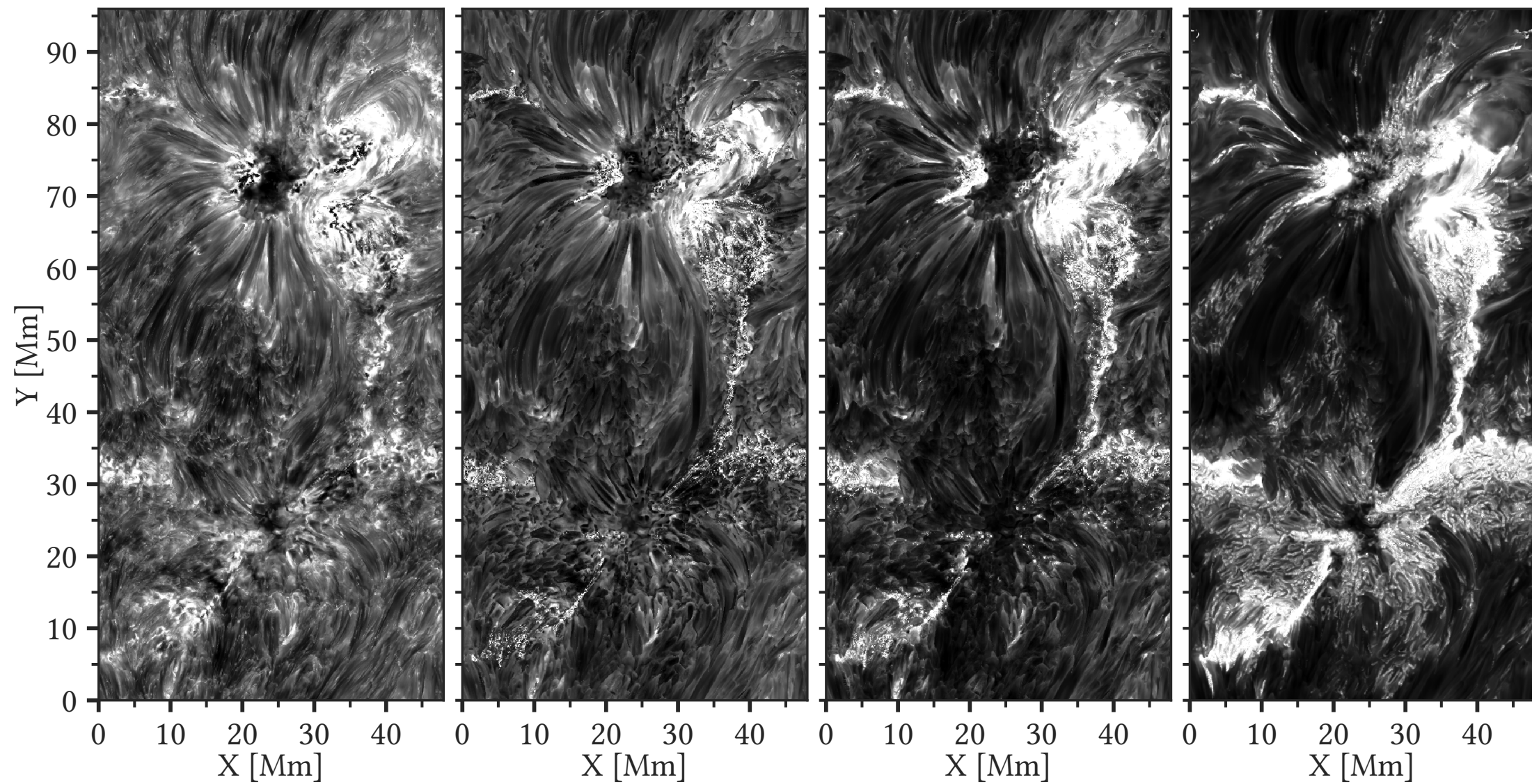
At the maximum formation height

Ca II 8542 Å

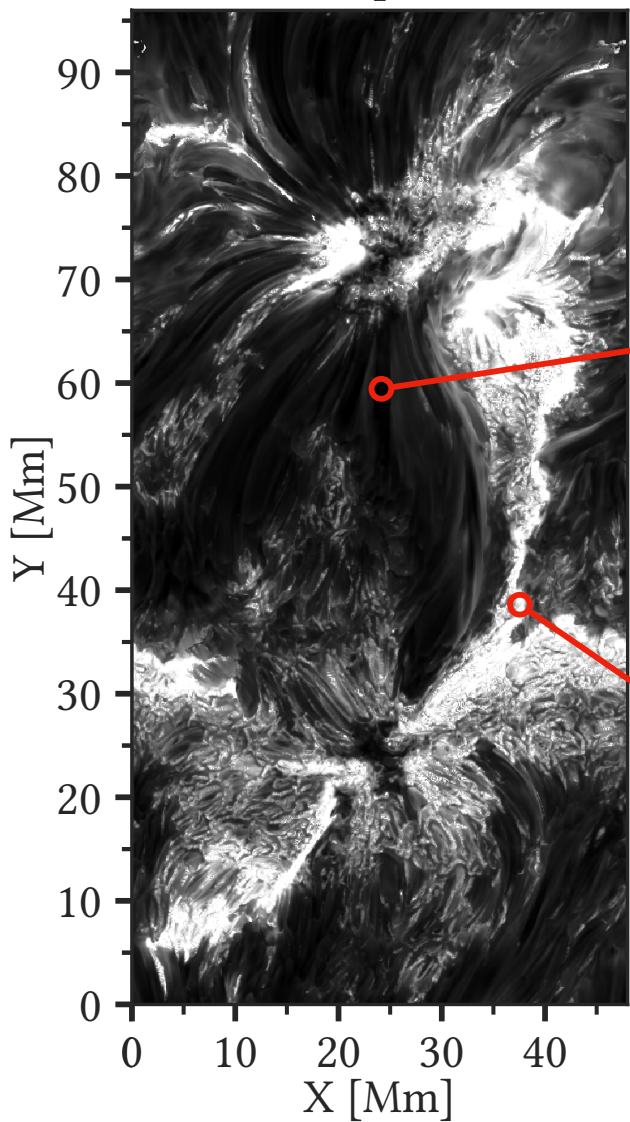
Ca II K

Mg II k

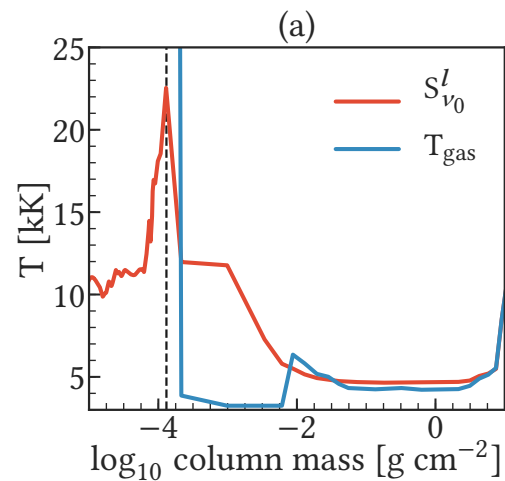
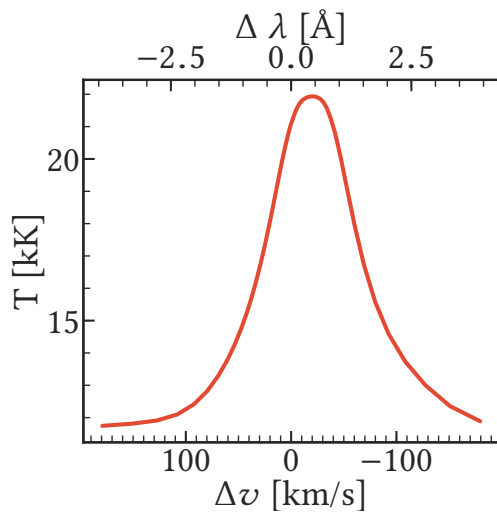
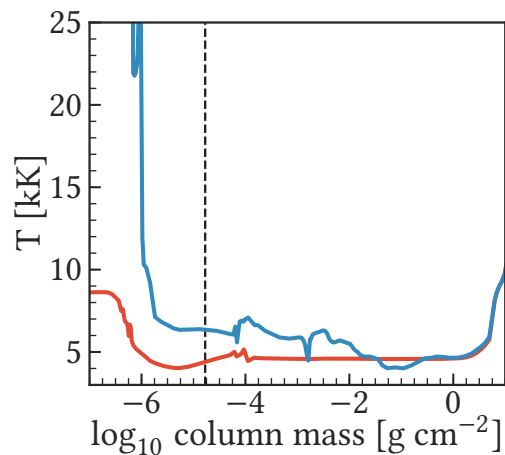
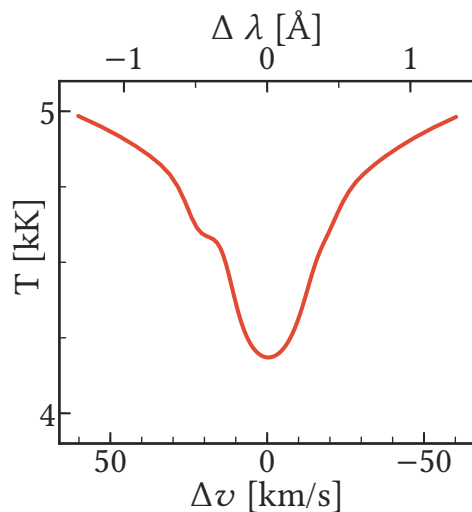
H-alpha



H-alpha



# «Flare ribbons»

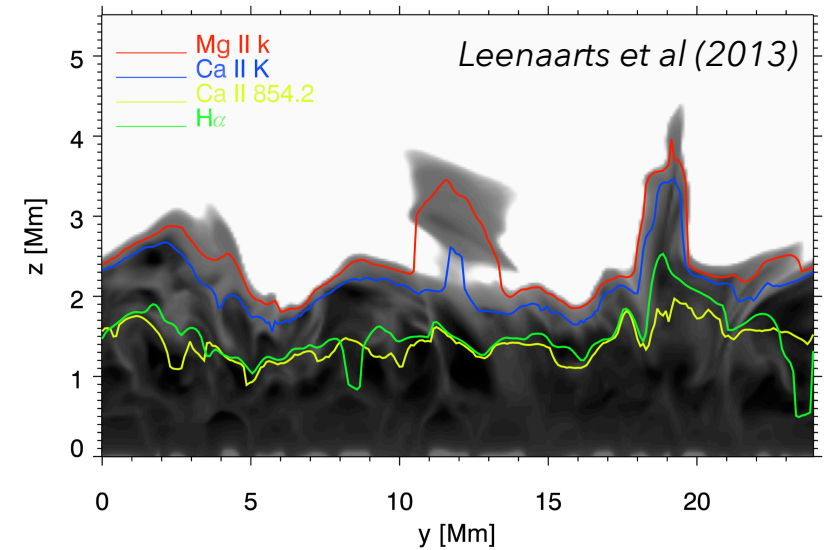
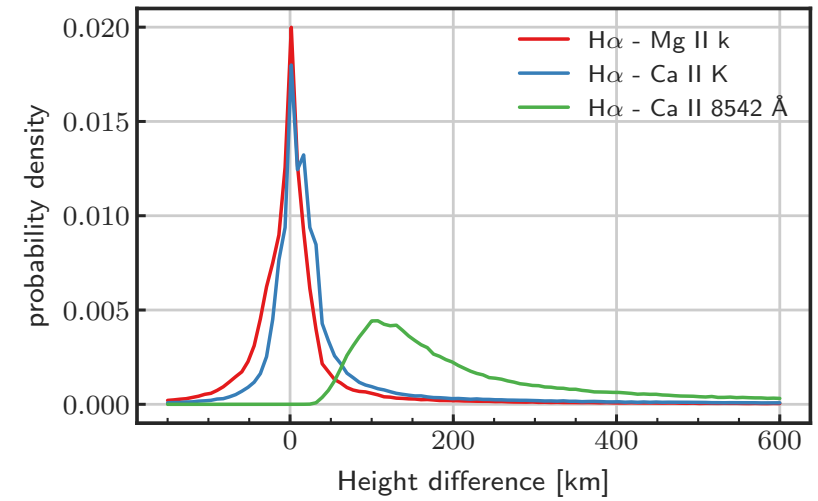
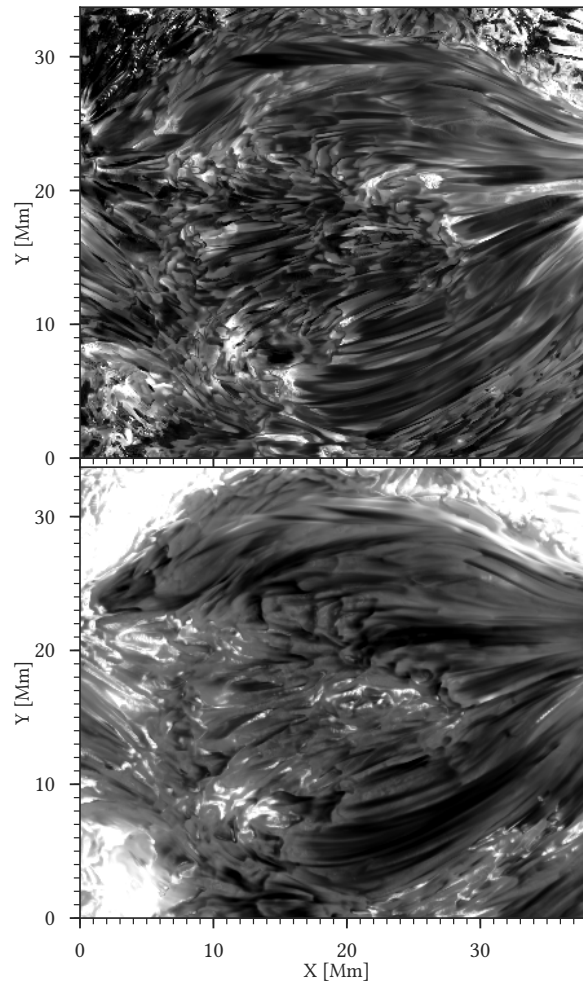
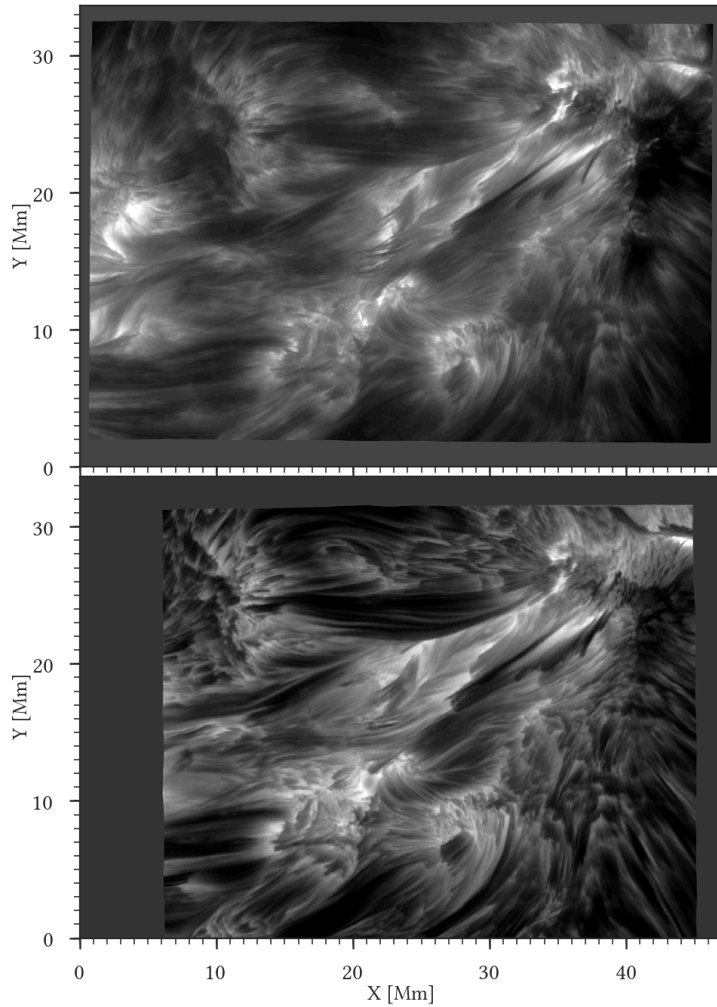


# Comparison with H-alpha & Ca II K

SST - CRISP/CHROMIS

Synthetic

Formation height difference



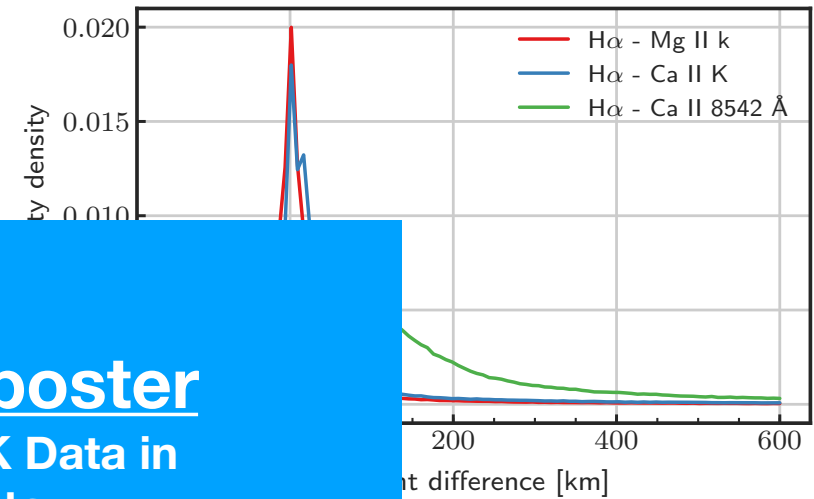
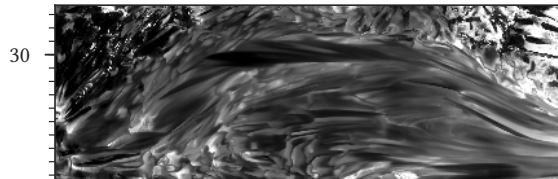
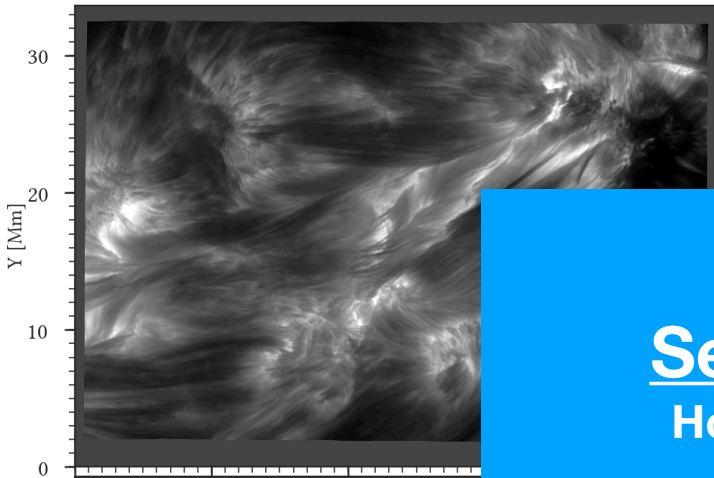


# Comparison with H-alpha & Ca II K

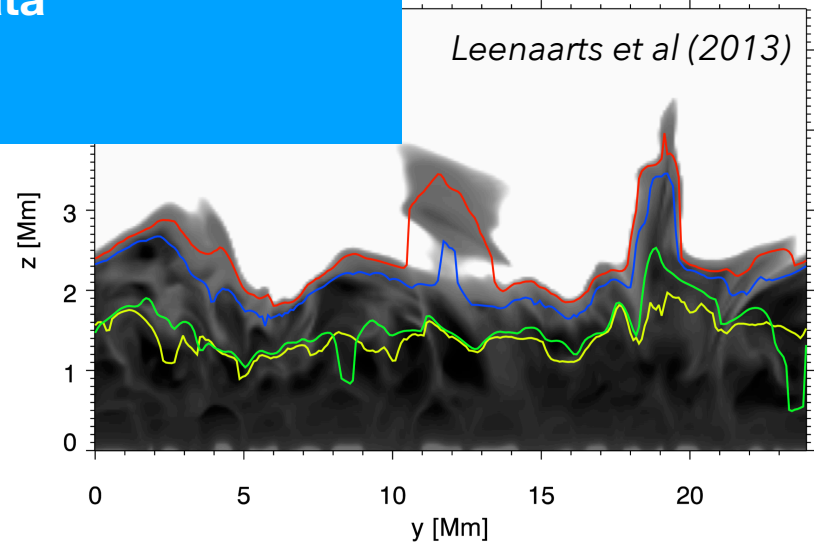
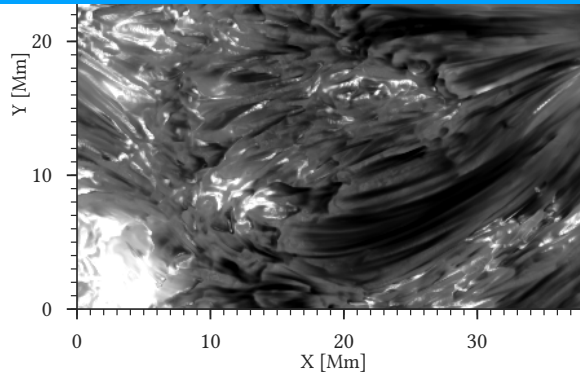
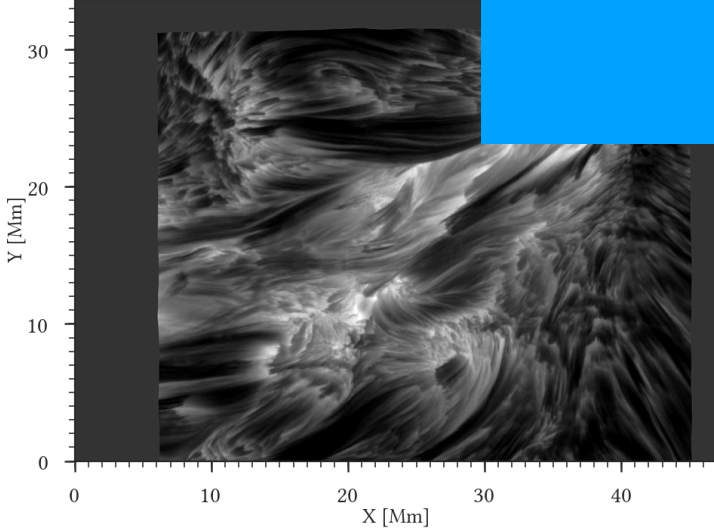
SST - CRISP/CHROMIS

Synthetic

Formation height difference

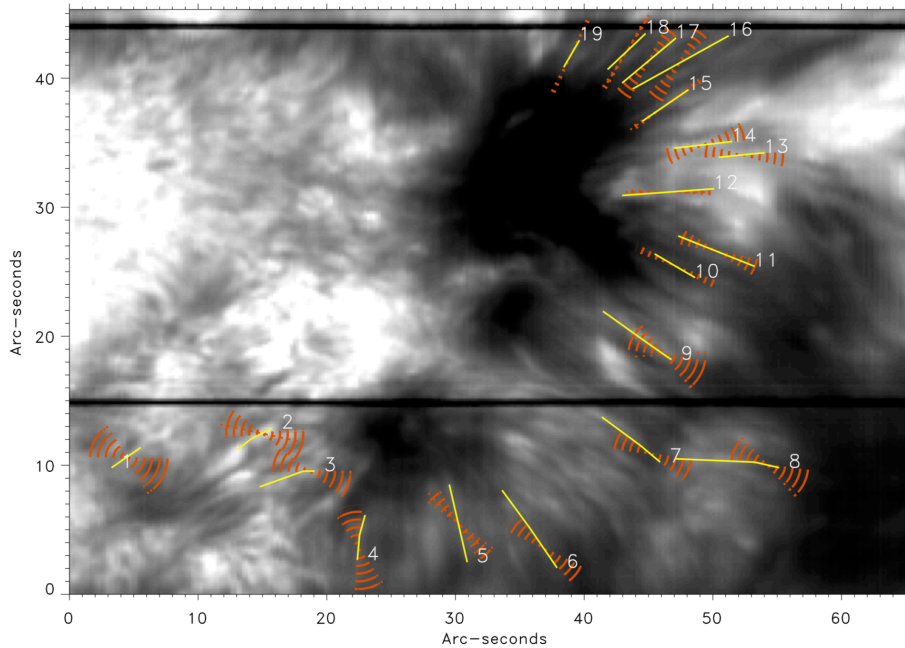


**See Sepideh Kianfar poster**  
**How Fibrils Appear in the Ca II K Data in comparison to H-alpha data**



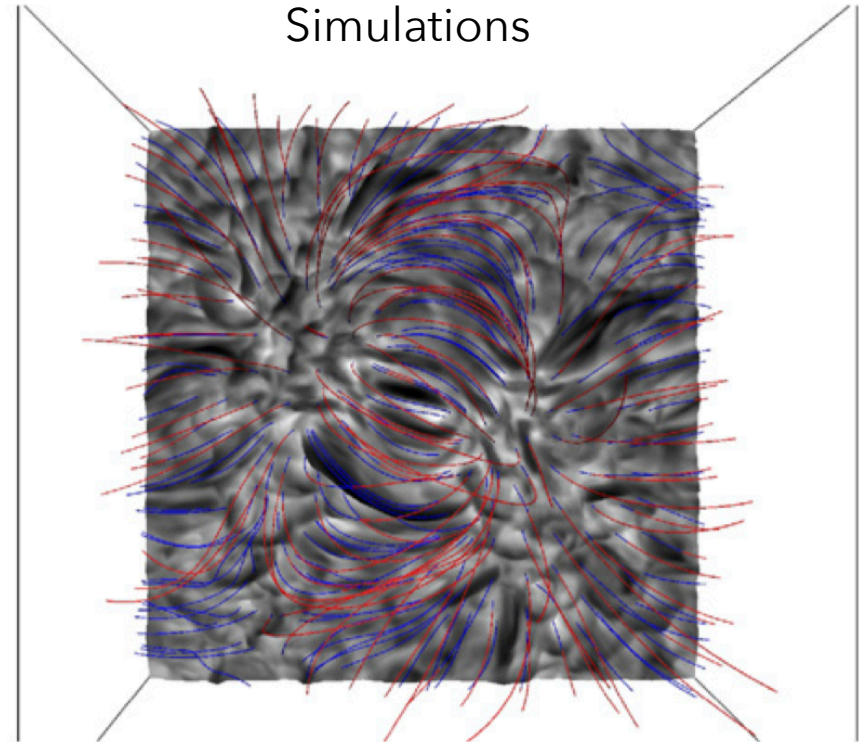
# Do fibrils tracing the magnetic field?

Observations



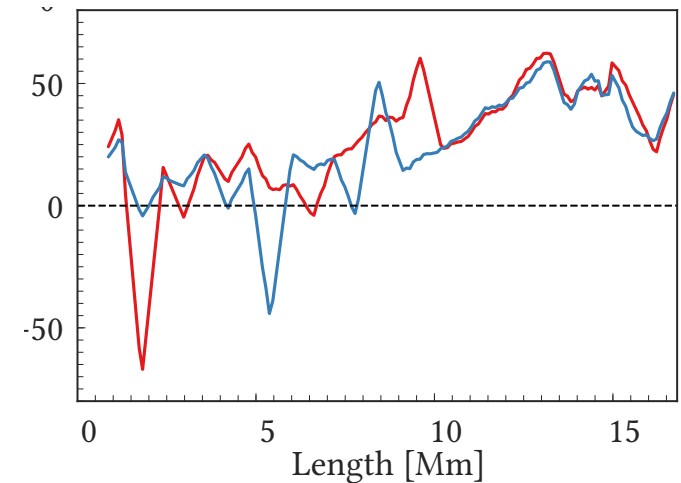
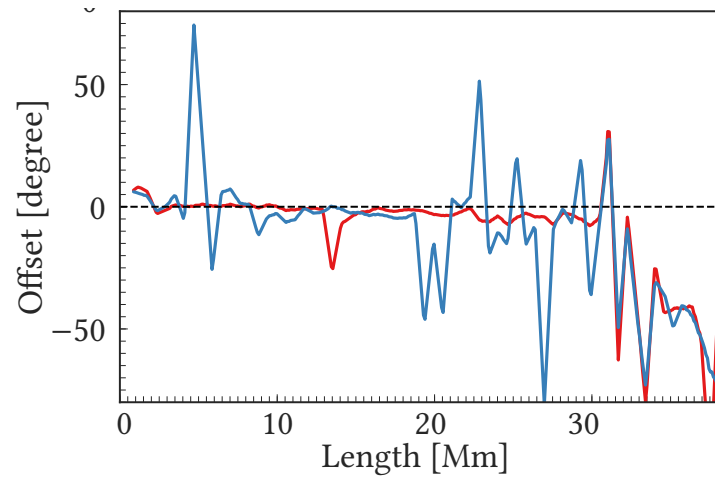
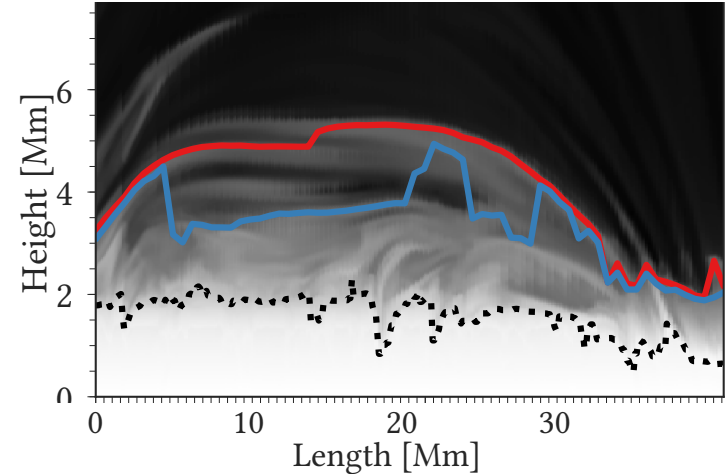
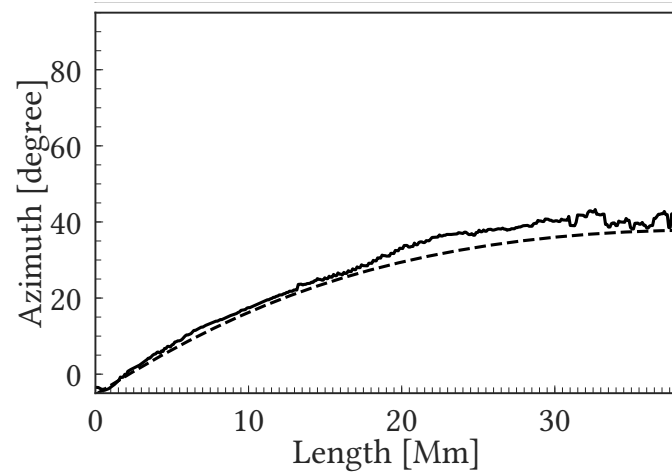
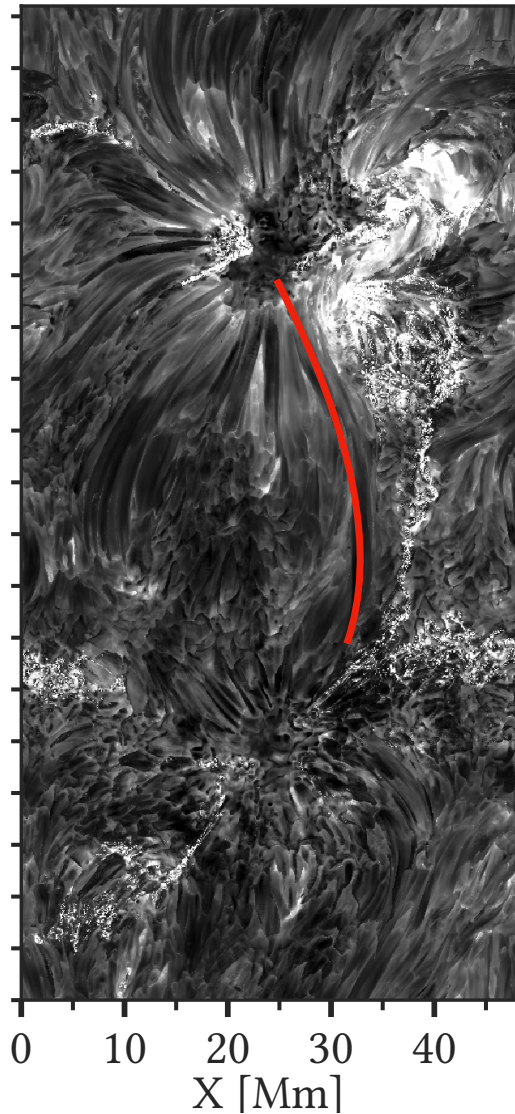
*de la Cruz Rodríguez & Socas-Navarro (2013)*  
*Asensio Ramos et al (2017)*

Simulations



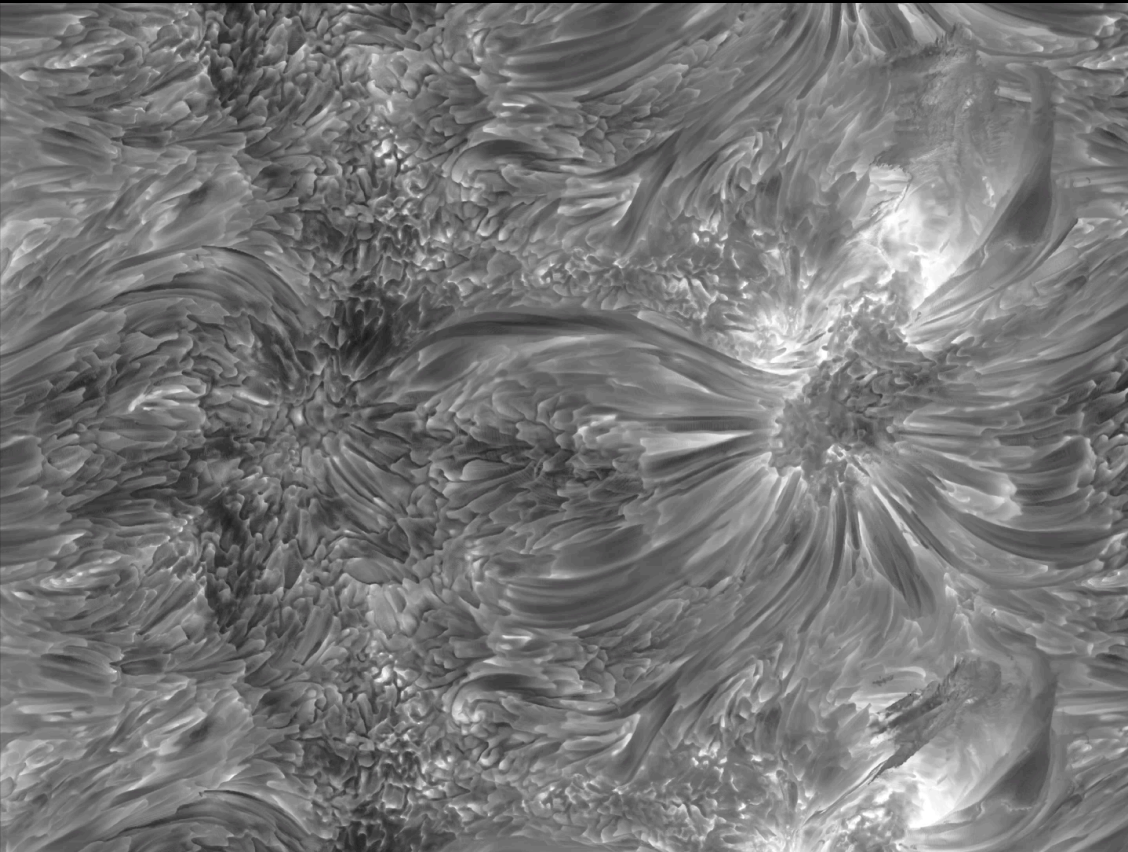
*Leenaarts et al (2015)*

# Do fibrils tracing the magnetic field?





# Summary

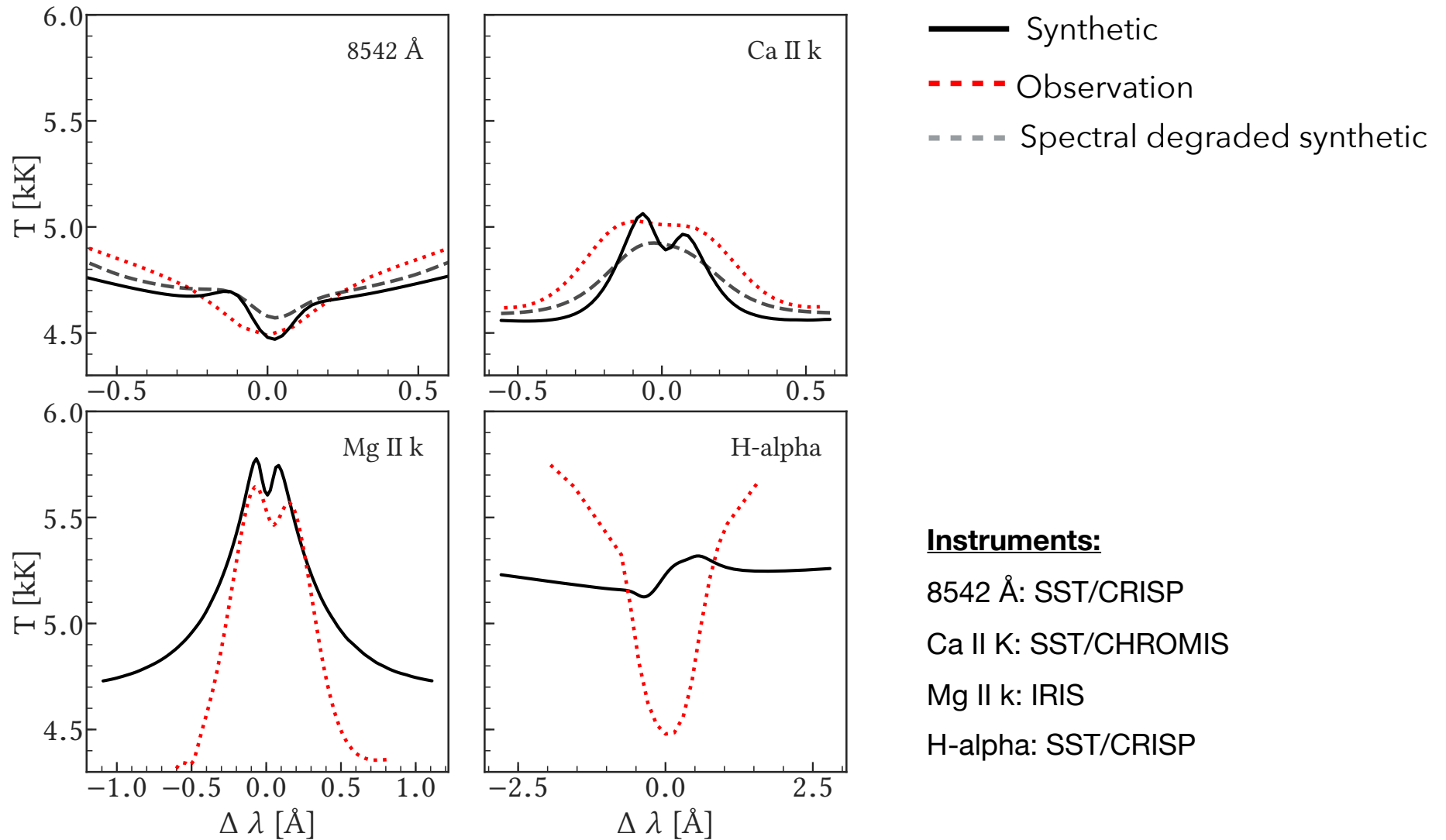


- Our 3D PRD non-LTE RT code can handle a dynamic simulated active region.
- H-alpha is formed relative close to the Ca II K and Mg II k in this model.
- «Flare ribbons» are caused by a deep temperature rise in the chromosphere.

Backup

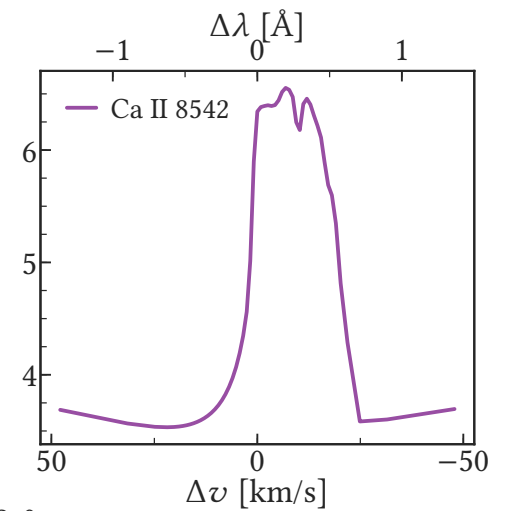
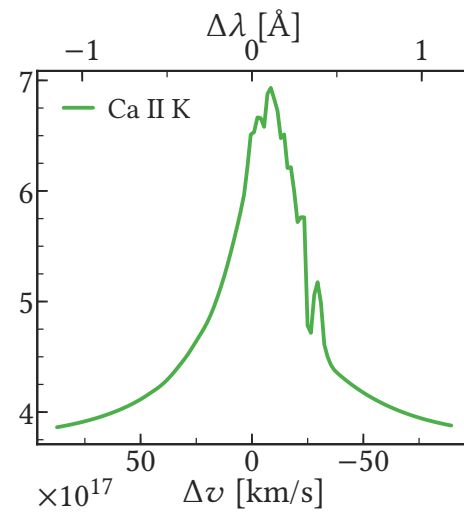
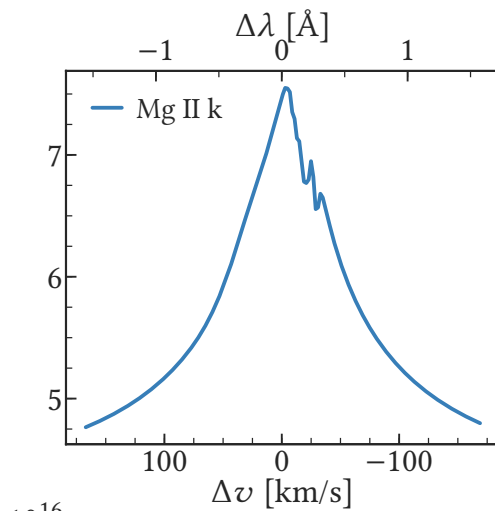
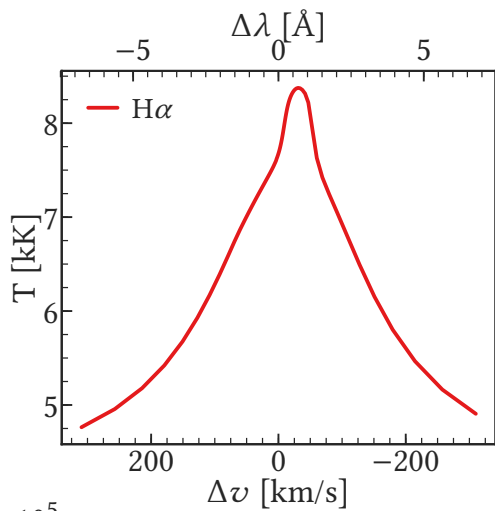


# Spatially-averaged profiles

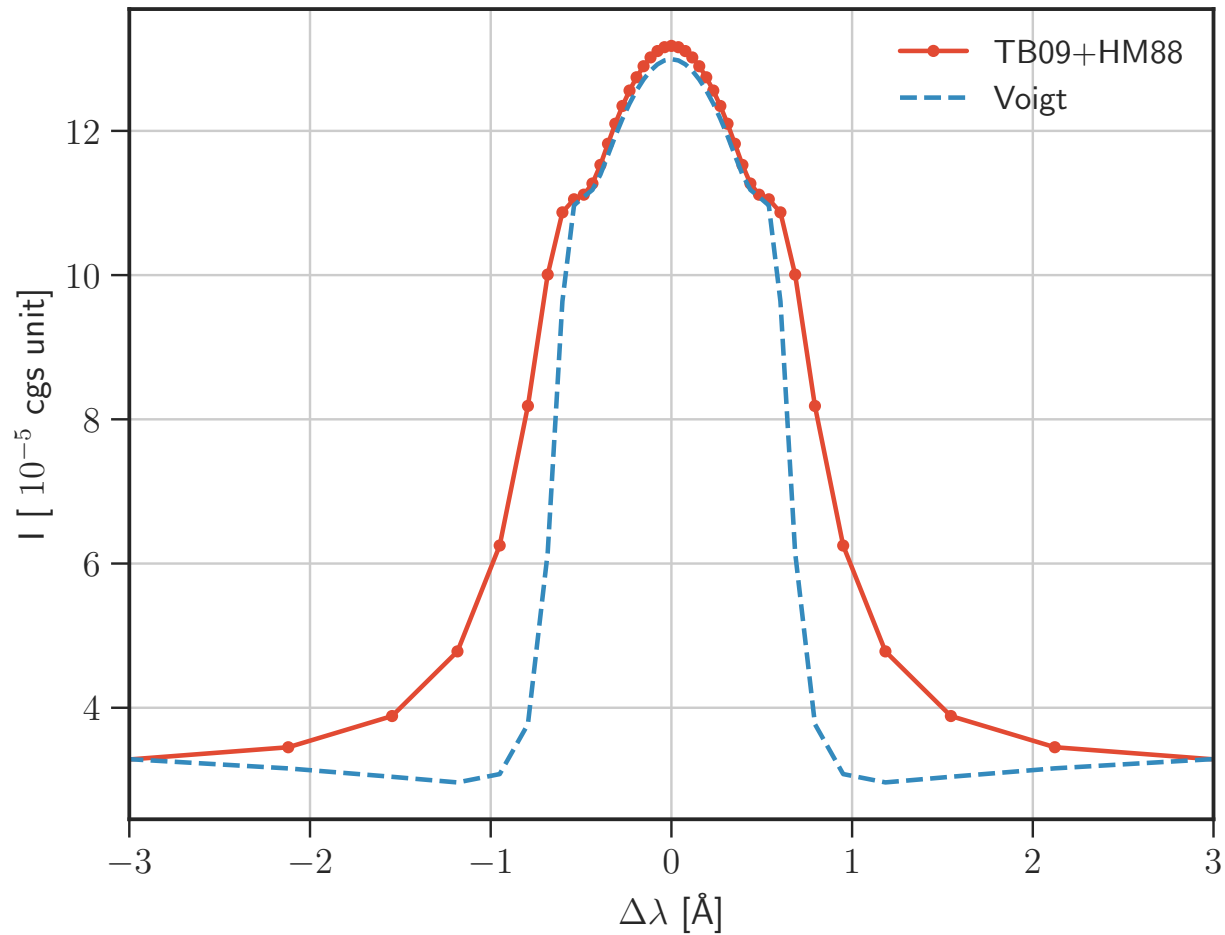


# Synthetic profiles

## «Flare profiles»

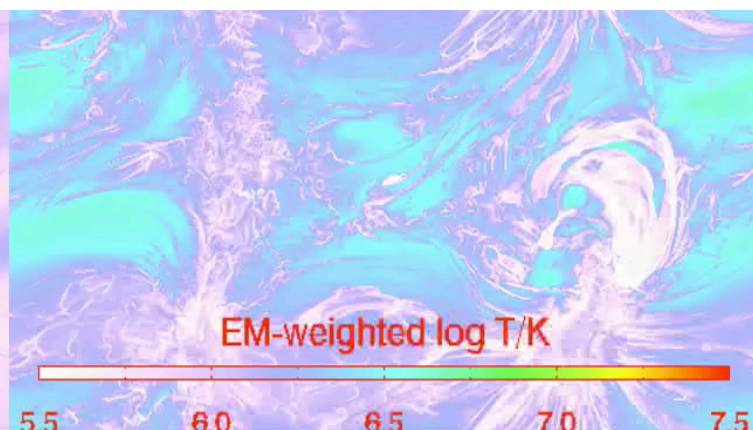
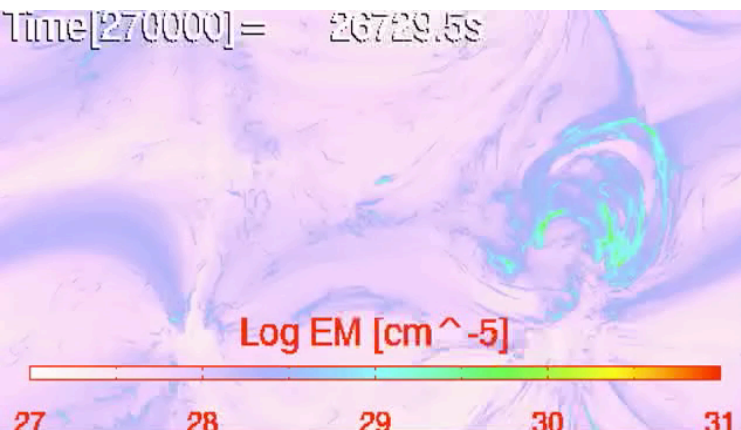


# Unified theory of electric pressure broadening



Based on the recipes of  
Kowalski et al (2017)

Time[270000] = 26729.5s



Cheung, Rempel, et al (submitted)

