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The Fast Imaging Solar Scanning Spectro-Polarimeter (FISS-SP): First observations and early results

The feasibility of restoration of spectrograph data was first demonstrated by Keller and Johannesson [1995] based on a speckle-based method. In van Noort [2017] this method was revisited using an MFBD based approach on data acquired with the SST. This new approach allows for the restoration of spectro-polarimetric data over large FOVs with a spatial resolution that can compete with that of restored 2D-filtergraph images. As a follow-up to the work of van Noort [2017], we have further explored the performance of image restoration of solar spectra on data sets with a considerably higher spatial resolution. The Fast Imaging Solar Spectrograph (FISS) instrument [Chae et al., 2013] installed at the 1.6 meter Goode Solar Telescope (GST) [Cao et al., 2011] at the BBSO offered the right platform. We extended the FISS by spectro-polarimetric capabilities, a fast context imager, and a state-of-the-art large format spectrograph camera. The resulting Fast Imaging Solar Scanning Spectro-Polarimeter (FISS-SP) experiment can accommodate a spectral range in excess of 30°\AA at a central wavelength of 5241 \AA , allowing for the simultaneous full Stokes observation of more than 150 solar absorption lines.

The huge spectral window opens up the possibility of achieving a high polarimetric sensitivity by combining the information of many lines, as proposed by Riethmüller and Solanki [2019]. In this contribution we present restored first light FISS-SP data sets with outstanding spectral and spatial resolution. Furthermore, we present a preliminary analysis based on the new many line inversion technique.

Primary author: HÖLKEN, Johannes (Max Planck Institut für Sonnensystemforschung)

Co-authors: Dr FELLER, Alex J. (Max-Planck-Institut für Sonnensystemforschung (MPS), Göttingen, Germany); Dr LIM, Eun-Kyung (Korea Astronomy and Space Science Institute, Daejeon, Republic of Korea); Dr DOERR, Hans-Peter (Thüringer Landessternwarte, Tautenburg, Germany and Max-Planck-Institut für Sonnensystemforschung (MPS), Göttingen, Germany); Dr CHAE, Jongchul (Astronomy Program, Seoul National University, Seoul, Republic of Korea); Dr KANG, Juhyung (Astronomy Program, Seoul National University, Seoul, Republic of Korea); Dr VAN NOORT, Michiel (Max-Planck-Institut für Sonnensystemforschung (MPS), Göttingen, Germany); Prof. SOLANKI, Sami K. (Max-Planck-Institut für Sonnensystemforschung (MPS), Göttingen, Germany) and School of Space Research, Kyung Hee University, Yongin, Republic of Korea); Dr RIETHMÜLLER, Tino L. (Max-Planck-Institut für Sonnensystemforschung (MPS), Göttingen, Germany); Prof. CAO, Wenda (Big Bear Solar Observatory, Big Bear City, USA and New Jersey Institute of Technology, Newark, USA)

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