

Sunspot oscillations in Ca II 854.2 nm

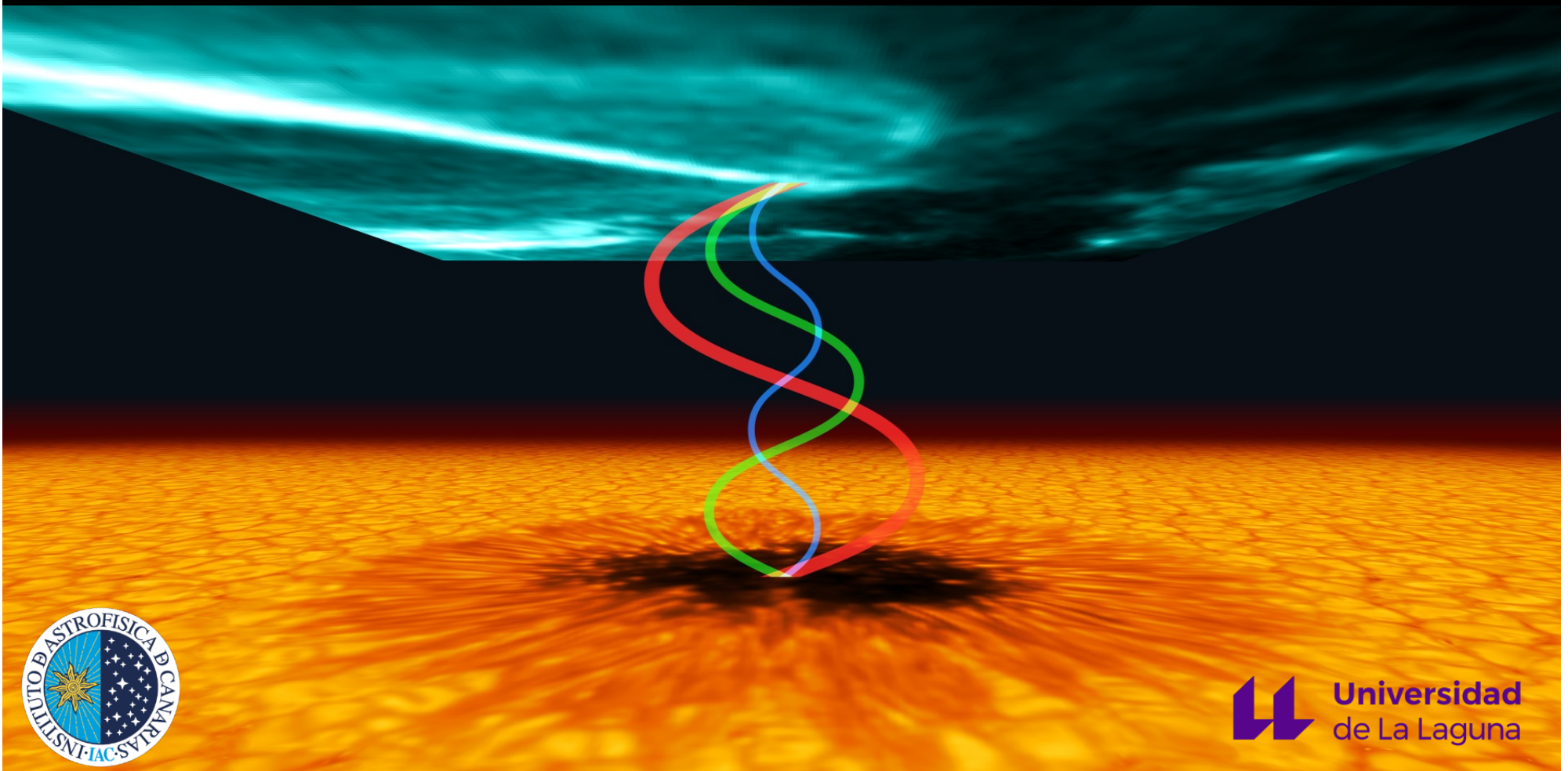
T. Felipe¹, H. Socas Navarro¹, Sangeetha C. R.¹, I. Milic²

¹ Instituto de Astrofísica de Canarias, Spain

² University of Colorado, USA

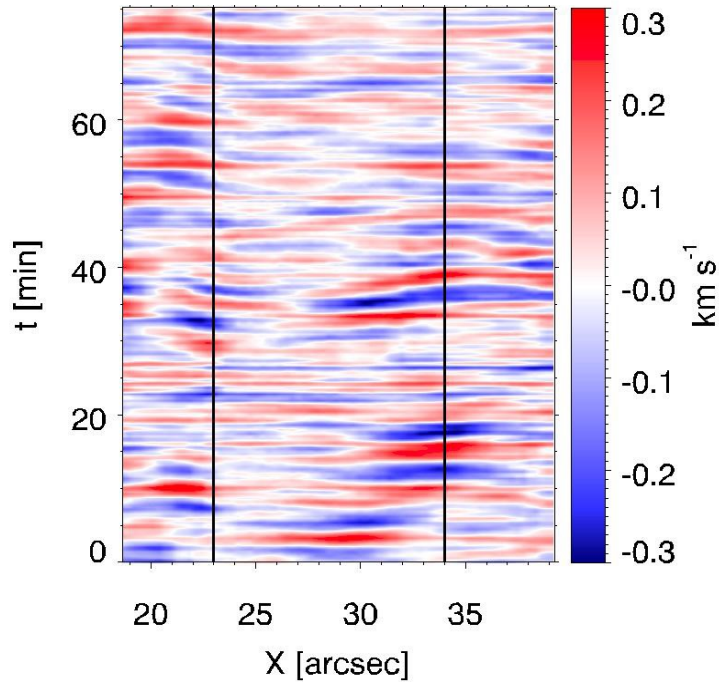
¹ Universidad de La Laguna, Spain

² National Solar Observatory, USA

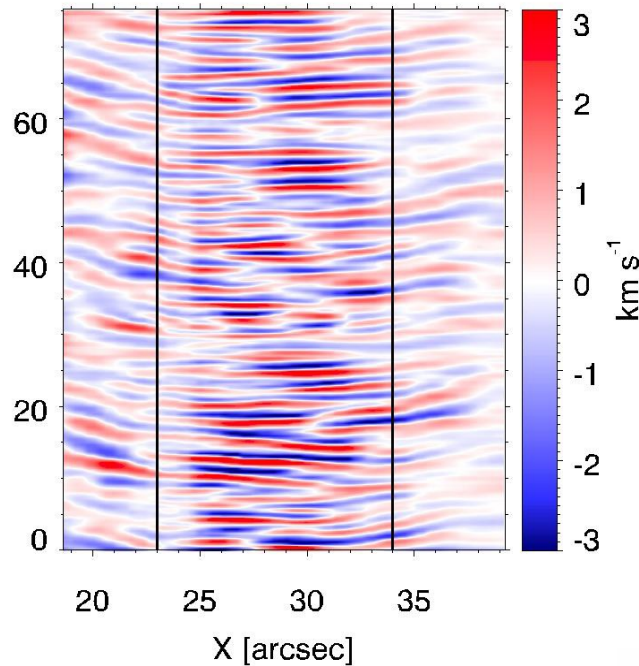


Waves in sunspots

Photosphere

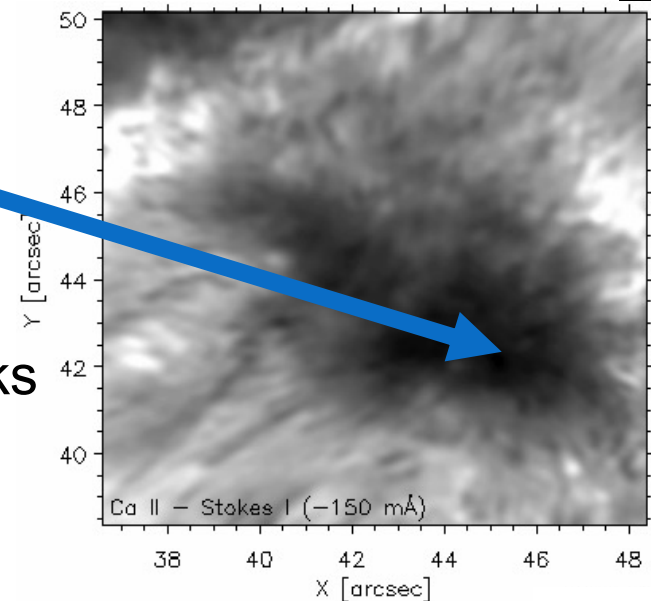


Chromosphere



- Lites (1986)
- Centeno et al. (2006)
- Bloomfield et al. (2007)
- Jess et al. (2009)
- Felipe et al. (2010)
- Tian et al. (2014)
- Krishna Prasad et al. (2015)
- Stangalini et al. (2018)

de la Cruz-Rodriguez et al. (2013)



➤ Waves are the origin of umbral flashes

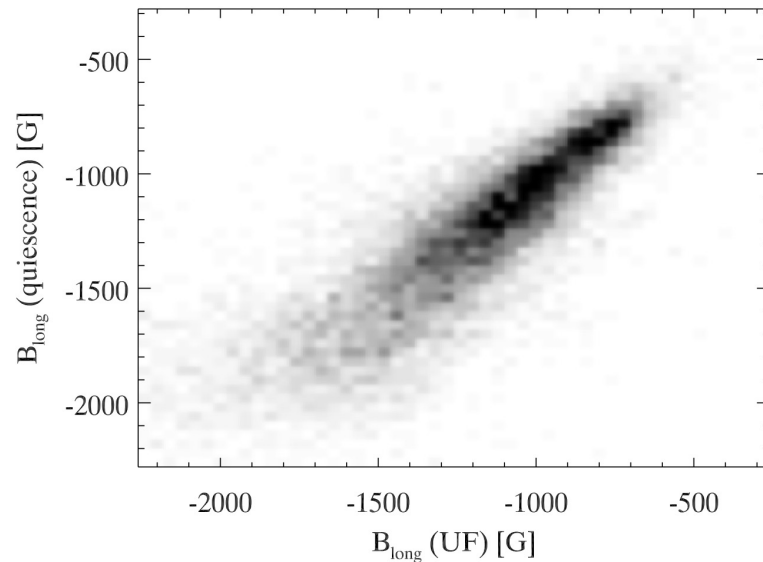
Sudden brightenings in the core of Ca II lines

Beckers & Tallant (1969), Wittmann (1969)

Produced by temperature enhancements during shocks

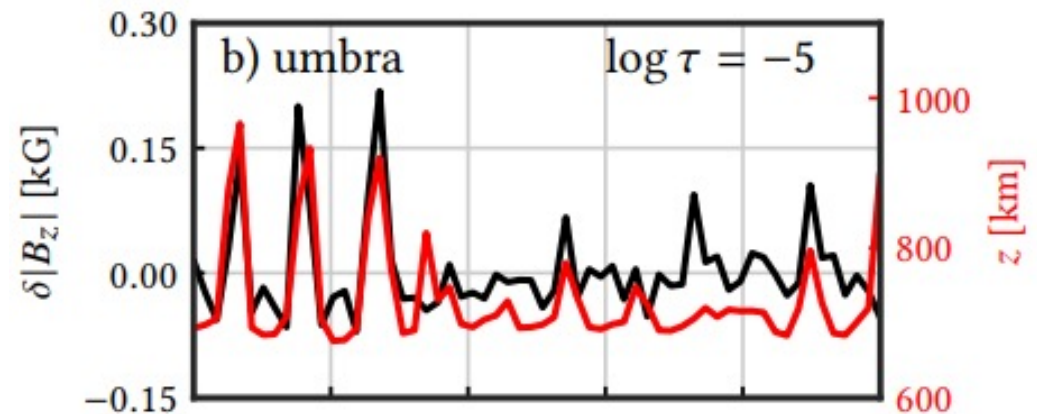
Umbral flashes: open questions

- **Fluctuations in the longitudinal magnetic field during UFs** →
- Independent studies have reported inconsistent results:



No fluctuations

de la Cruz-Rodríguez et al. (2013)
Houston et al. (2020)



Fluctuations

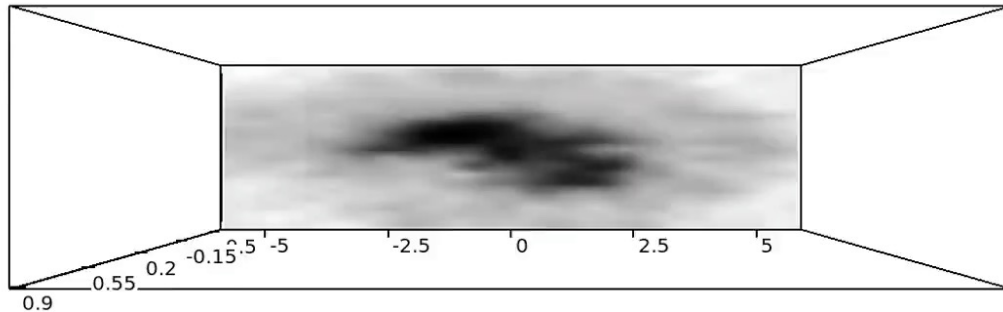
Henriques et al. (2017): *Weaker B*
Joshi & de la Cruz-Rodríguez (2018): *Stronger B*

- All of them inverted the Ca II 8542 Å with NICOLE.
 - The line has limited sensitivity to the magnetic field ($\bar{g}=1.10$)
 - It is optically thick: non-trivial interpretation

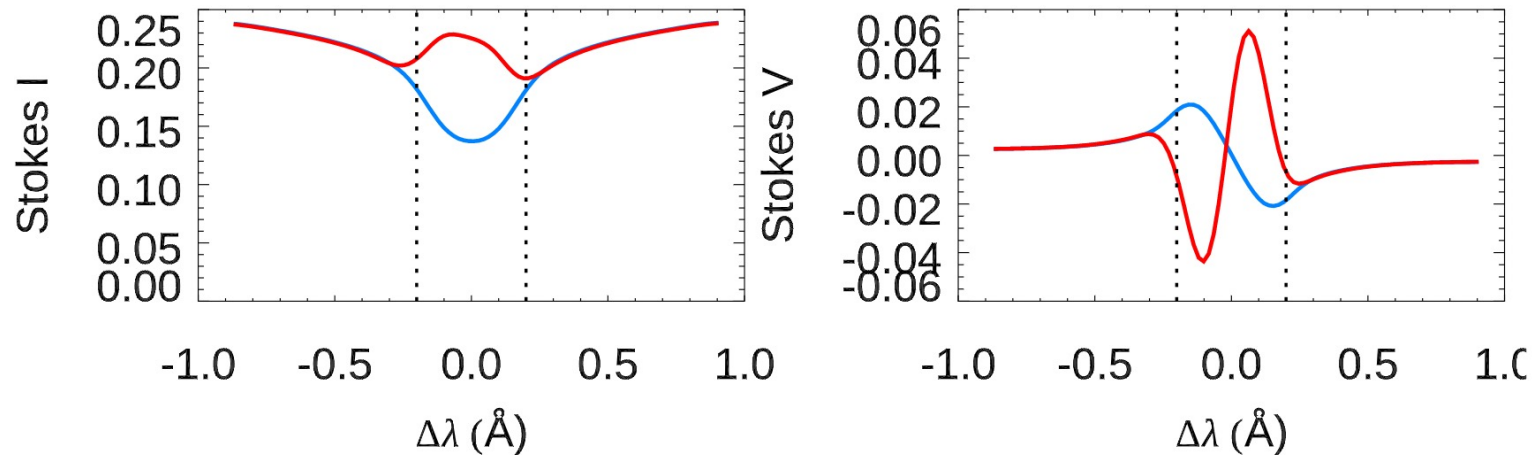
Our approach:

synthetic observations from numerical simulations

1) **Numerical simulations:** MANCHA code (Khomenko & Collados 2016; Felipe et. al 2010)



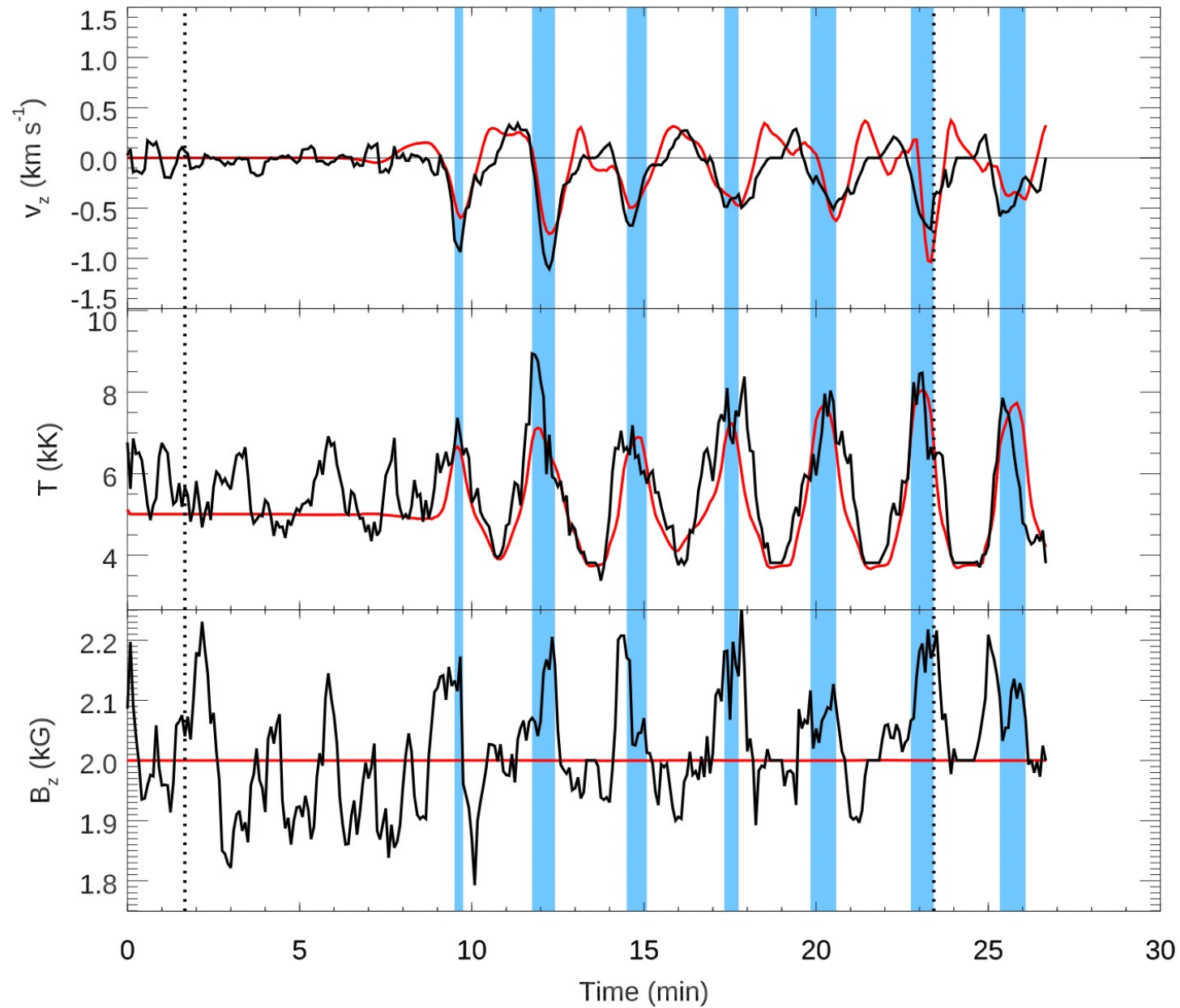
2) **Spectropolarimetric synthesis:** NICOLE code (Socas-Navarro et al. 2015)



3) **Spectropolarimetric inversion:**

- Comparison between known simulated atmospheres and inversion results

Simulation vs inversions:



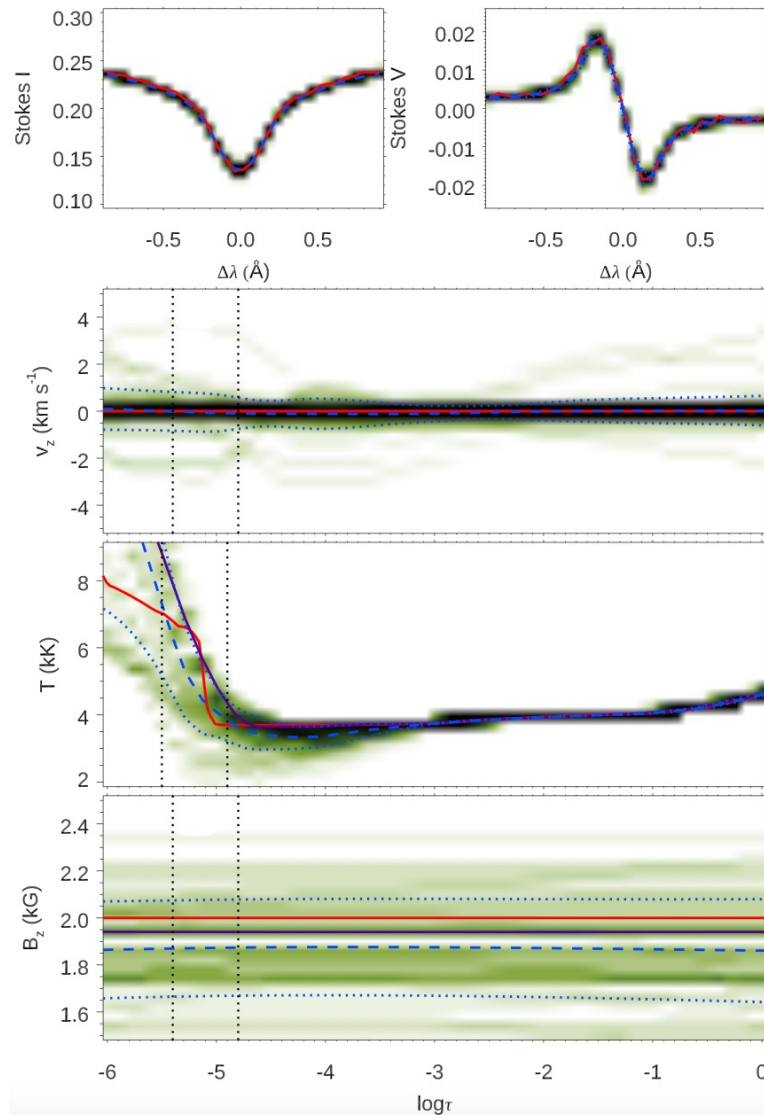
Simulation

Inversions

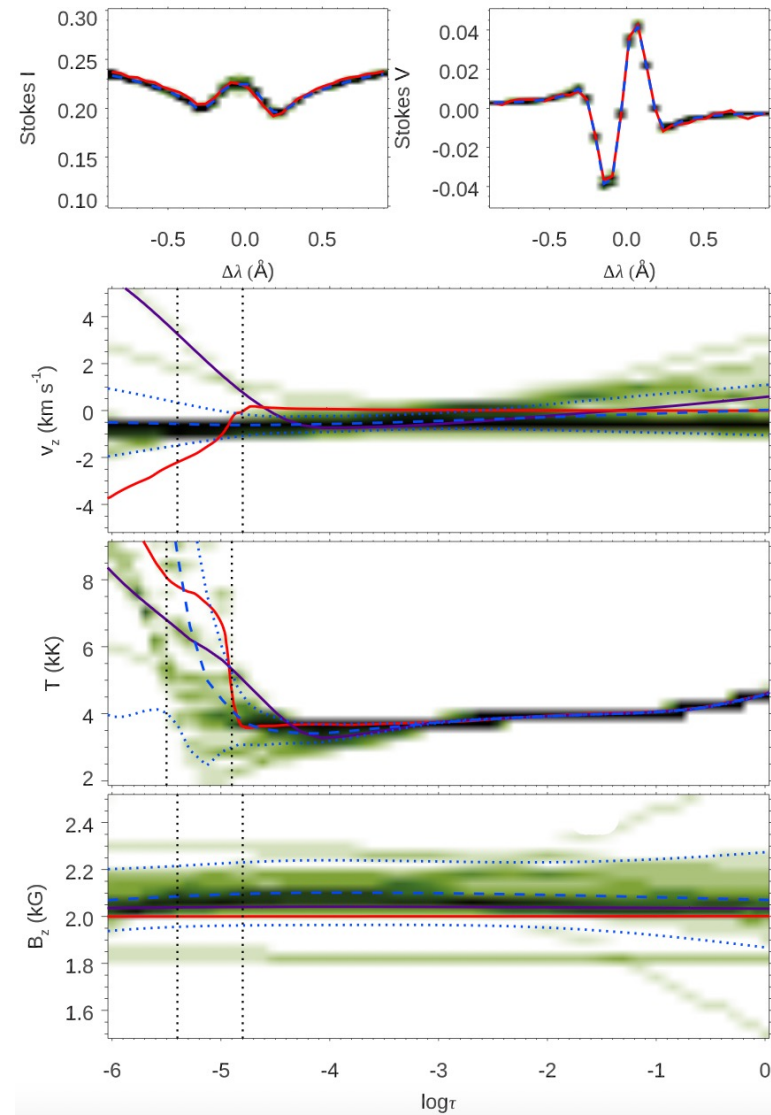
Umbral flash

Spread of the solutions

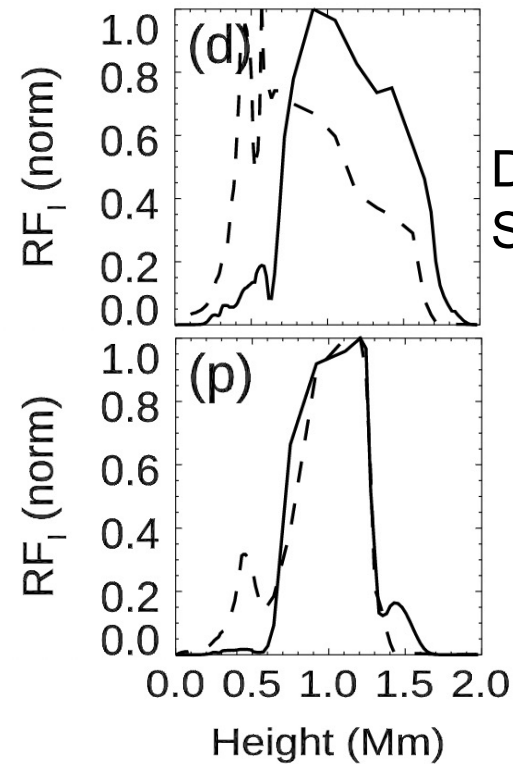
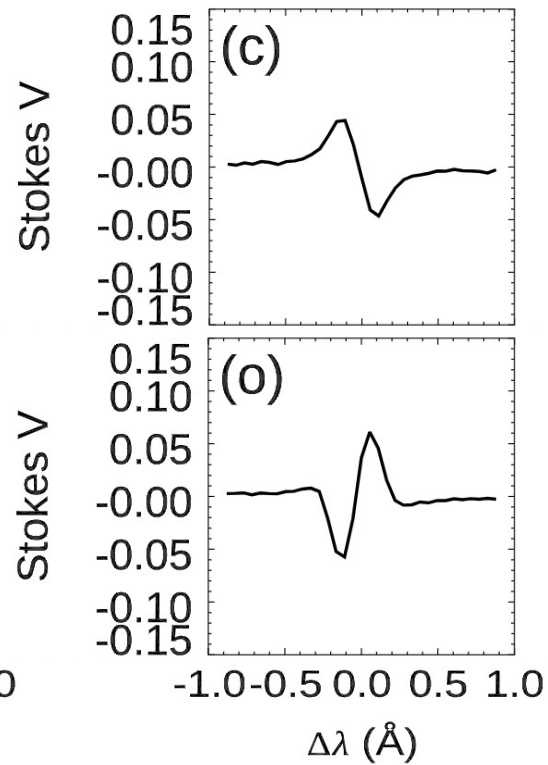
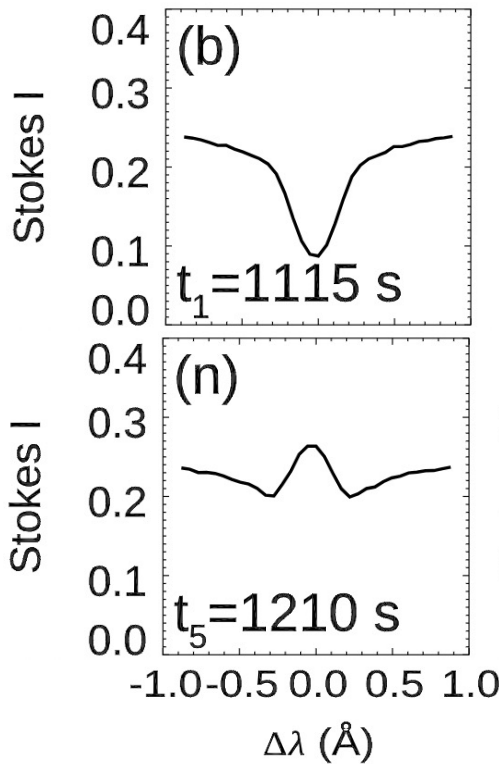
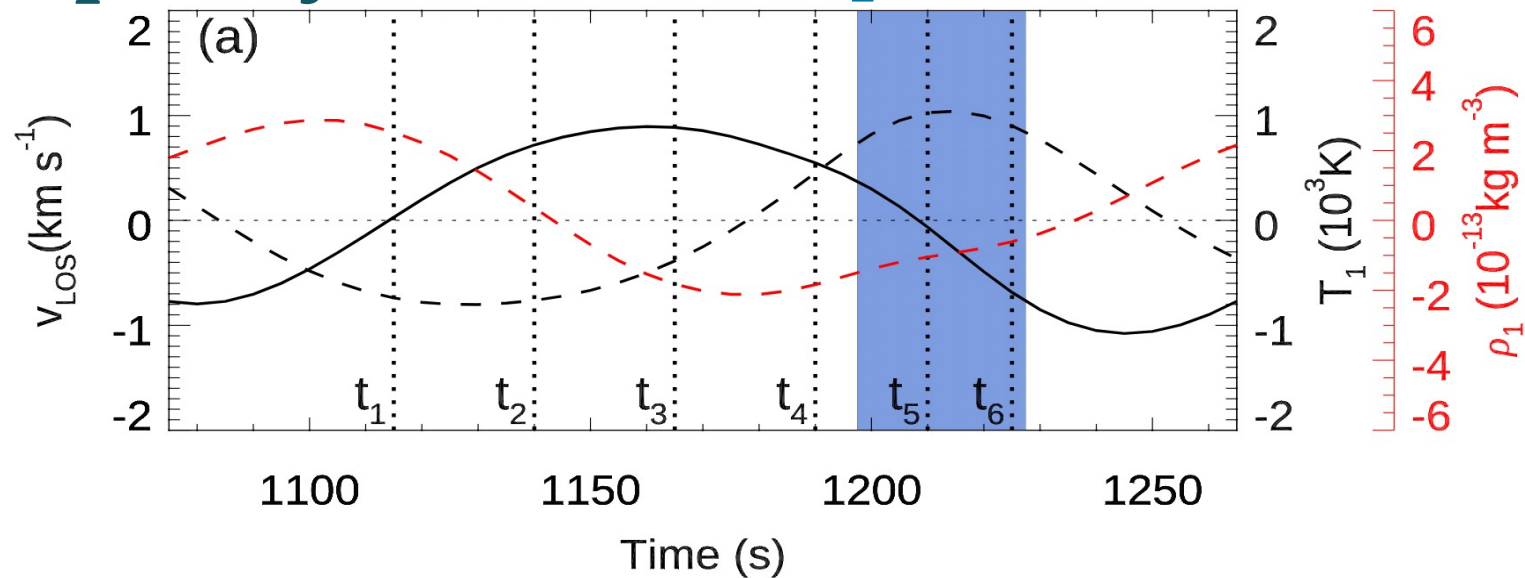
Quiescent



Umbral flash

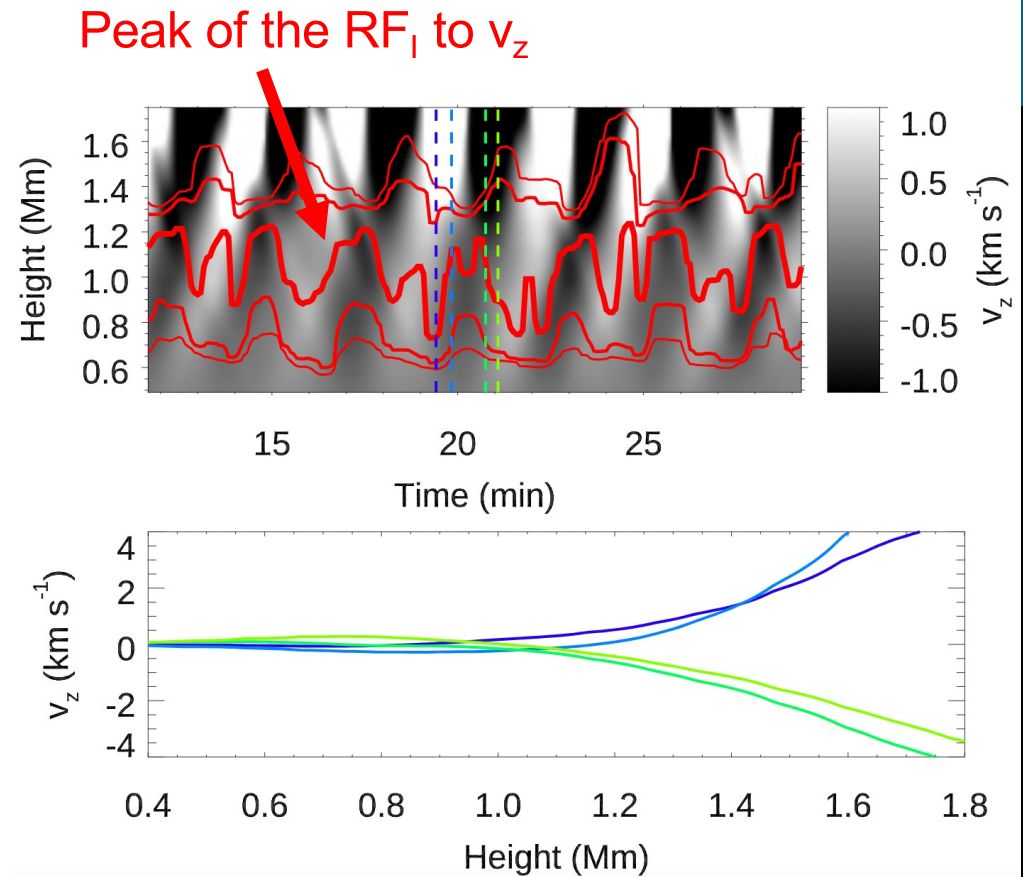
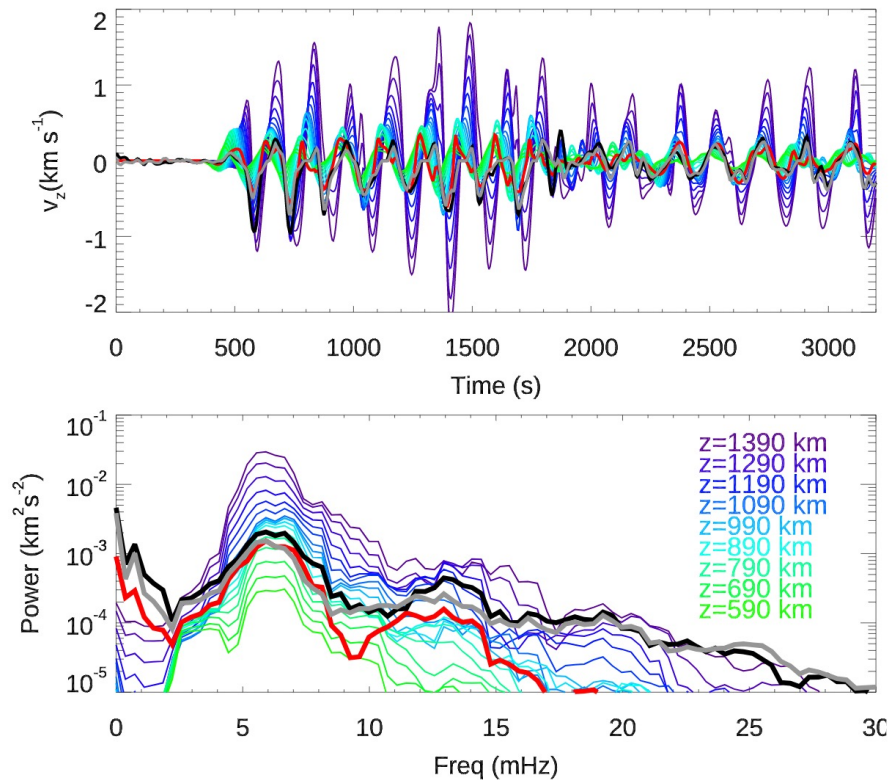


Opacity effects: response functions



Dashed: RF_I to T
Solid: RF_I to v_z

Opacity effects: imprint in the velocity signal



Constant geometrical height
Constant optical depth
Inversions

Conclusions

- Spurious magnetic field fluctuations with peak-to-peak amplitude 300 G.
- Magnetic field solutions are widespread (standard deviation up to 200 G)
 - Quiescent profiles: field strength is underestimated
 - Flashed profiles: field strength is overestimated

Felipe et al. (2021, *ApJ*, in press)

- Velocity and temperature fluctuations are well captured by the inversion
 - But they exhibit the signature of opacity oscillations

Felipe & Socas-Navarro (in preparation)