

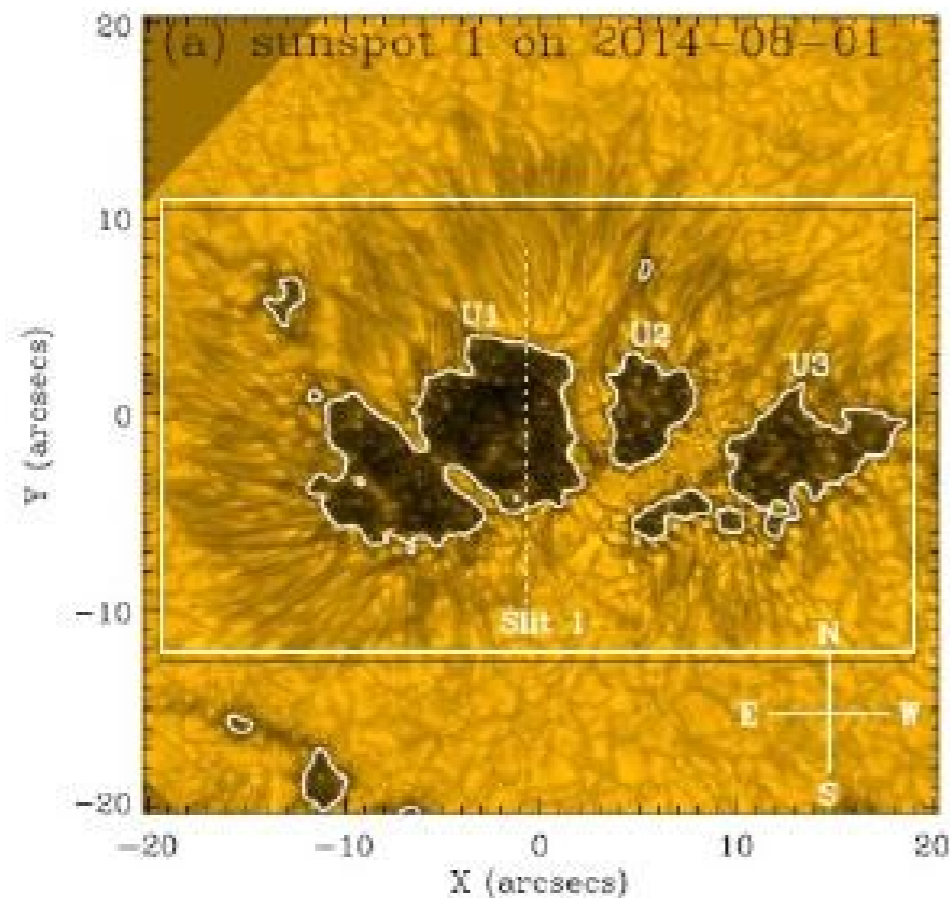
Where do running penumbral waves emerge in Chromosphere?

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Umbral and Penumbral Oscillations

TiO AR 12127



- ▮ Running penumbral waves (RPWs)
 - ▮ - Zirin & Stein 1972; Giovanelli, 1972
- ▮ Umbral oscillations: Photosphere and Chromosphere - Beckers & Schultz; Giovanelli, 1972
- ▮ RPWs : Period of 3-5 min
- ▮ Outward propagation - Phase velocity of
 - 10 - 40 Km/s : Inner penumbra
 - 2 - 3 Km/s : Outer Penumbra:
- ▮ - Brisken & Zirin 1997; Sigwarth & Mattig 1997; Tsiropoula et al. 1996, 2000

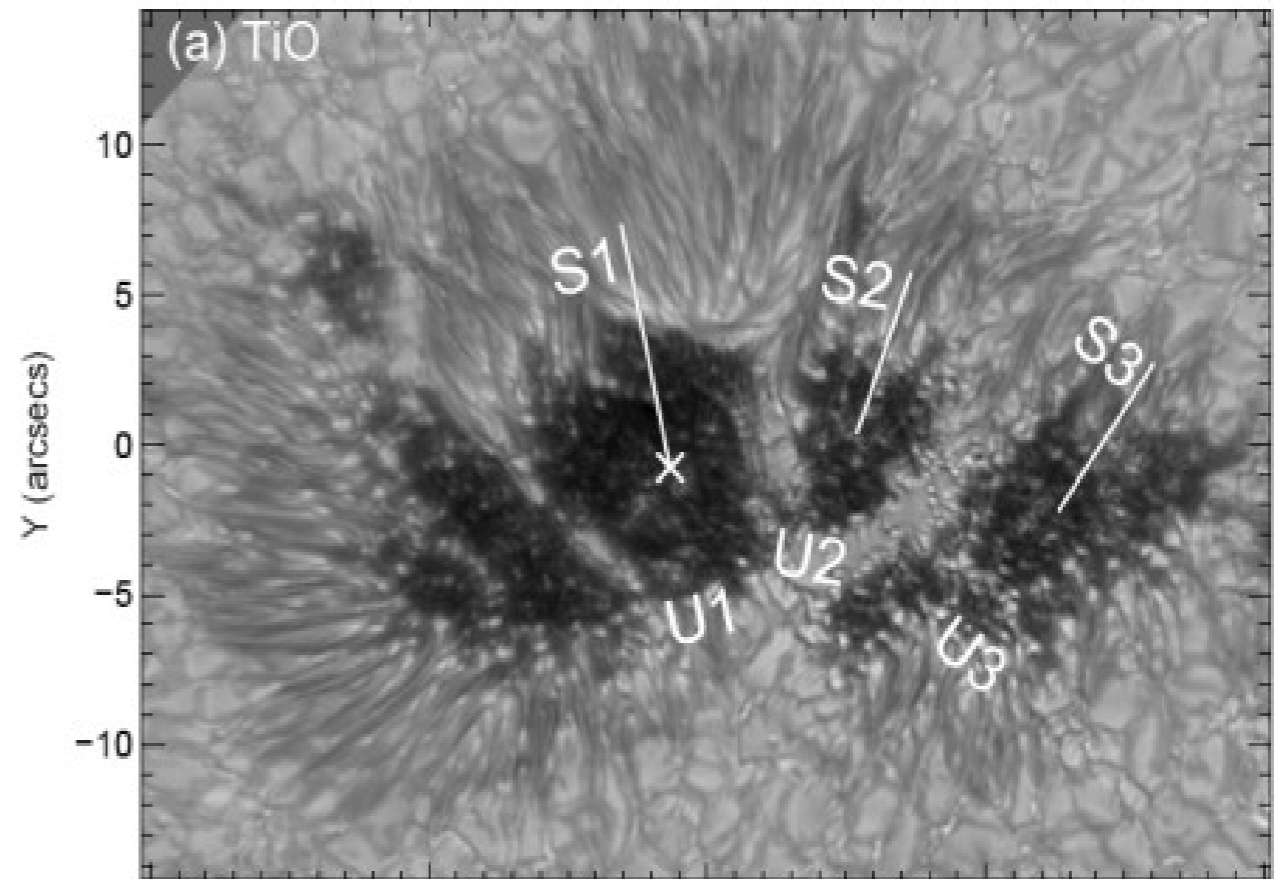
Umbral and Penumbral waves - Low-slow-mode waves - Bogdan & Judge (2006)

Relationship between RPWs (5-min) and umbral oscillations (3-min) is not well understood

Active region NOAA 12127

Observations: 1.6 m
NST/BBSO

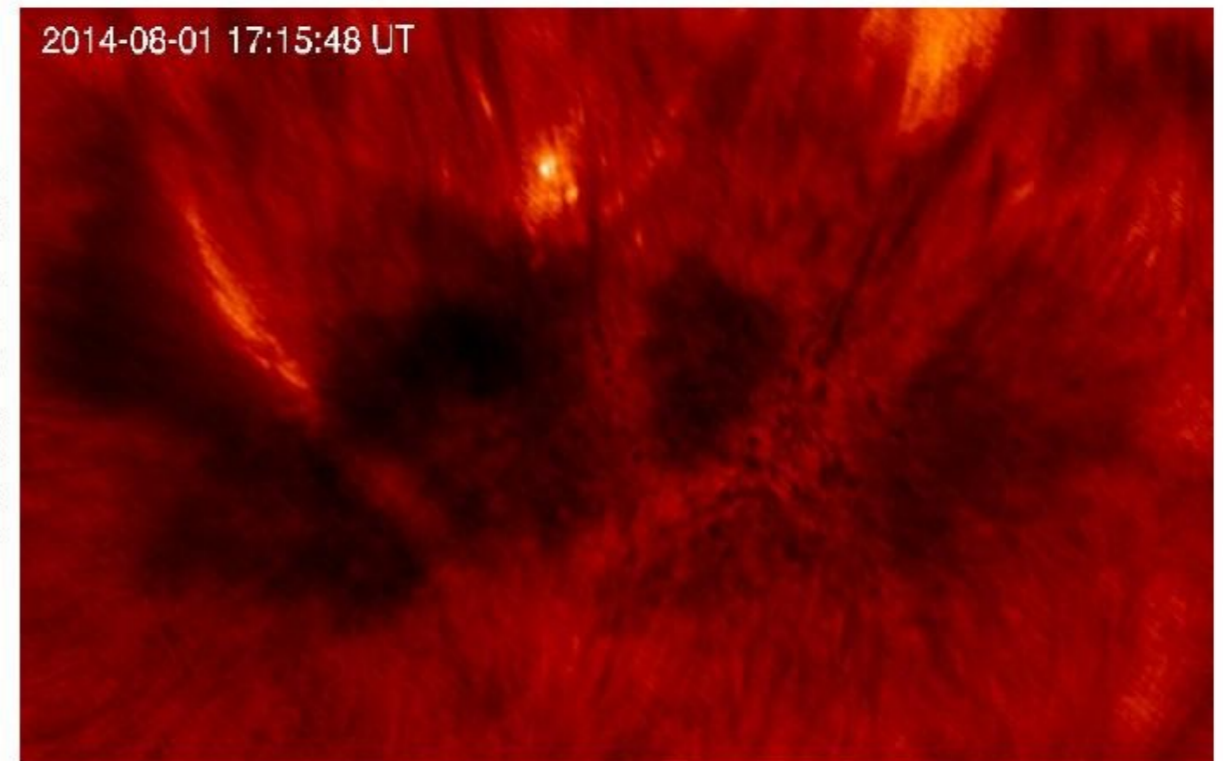
- 2014/08/01 17:15-17:55 UT
- TiO : FOV 70"x70"; Cad - 15 s



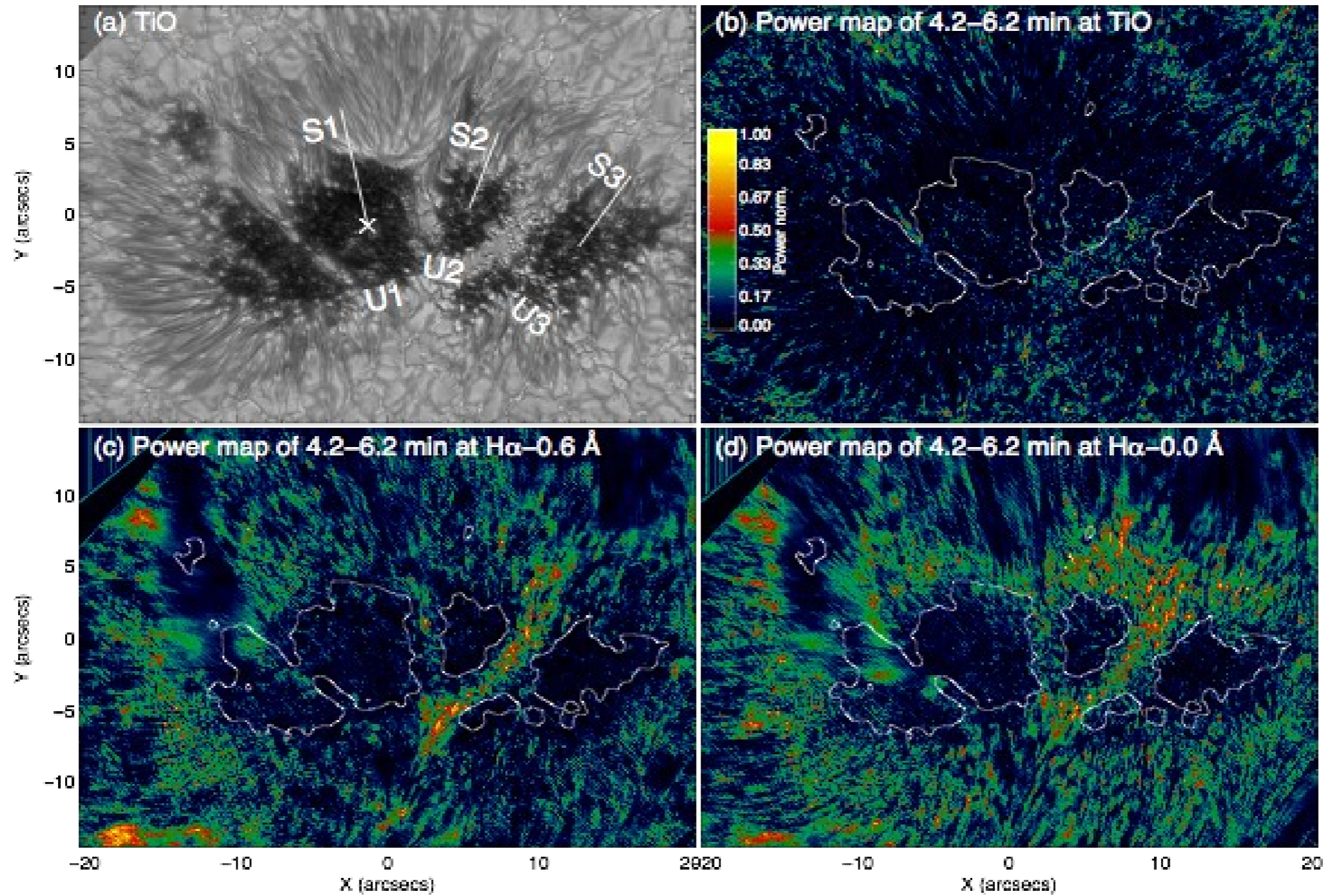
- 2014/08/01 17:15-17:55 UT
- $H\alpha$: FOV 70"x70"; Cad - 23 s
- $6563 \pm 1.0, \pm 0.8, \pm 0.6, \pm 0.4, \pm 0.2$ & 0
 \AA



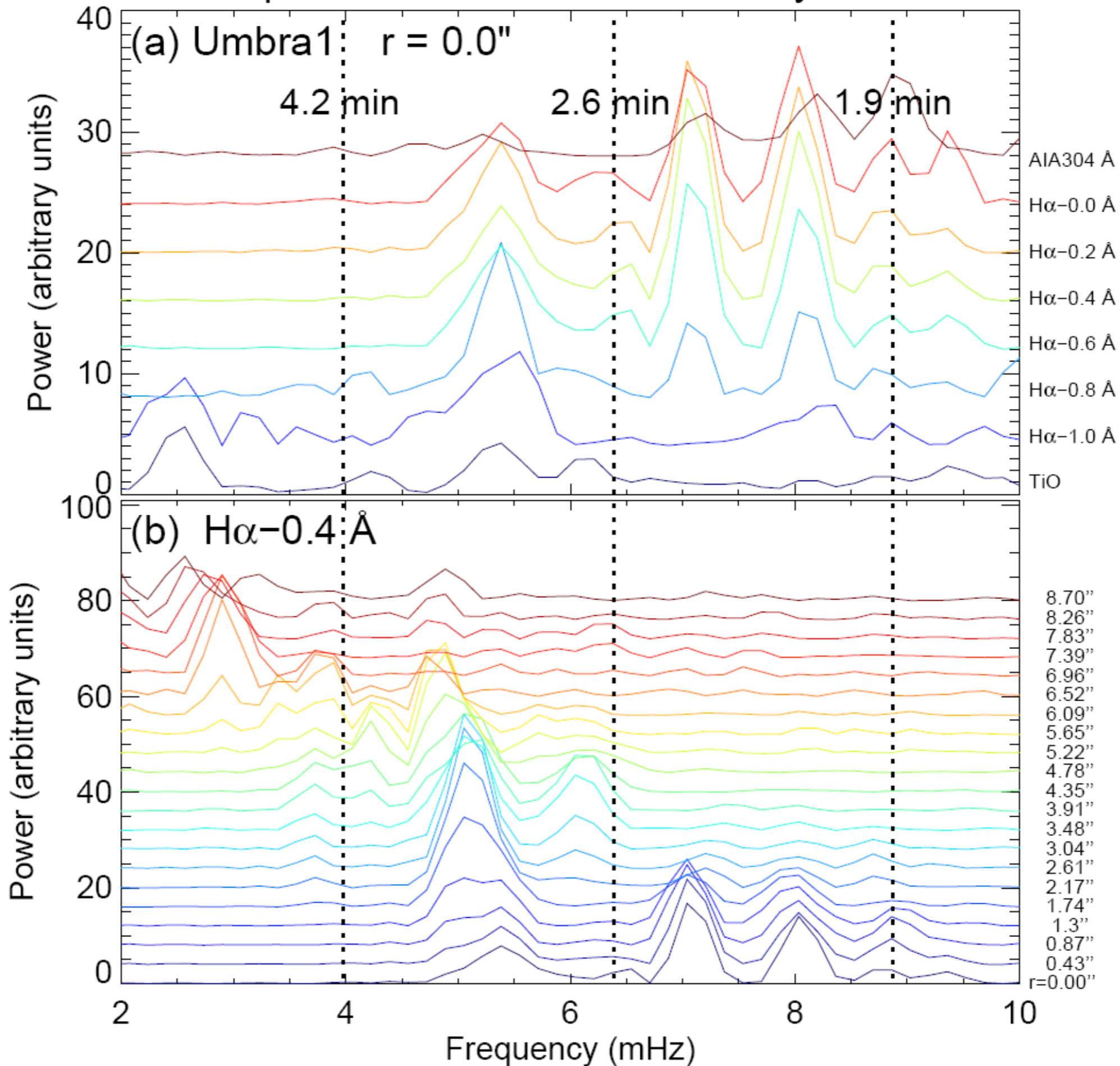
$H\alpha-0.4 \text{ \AA}$

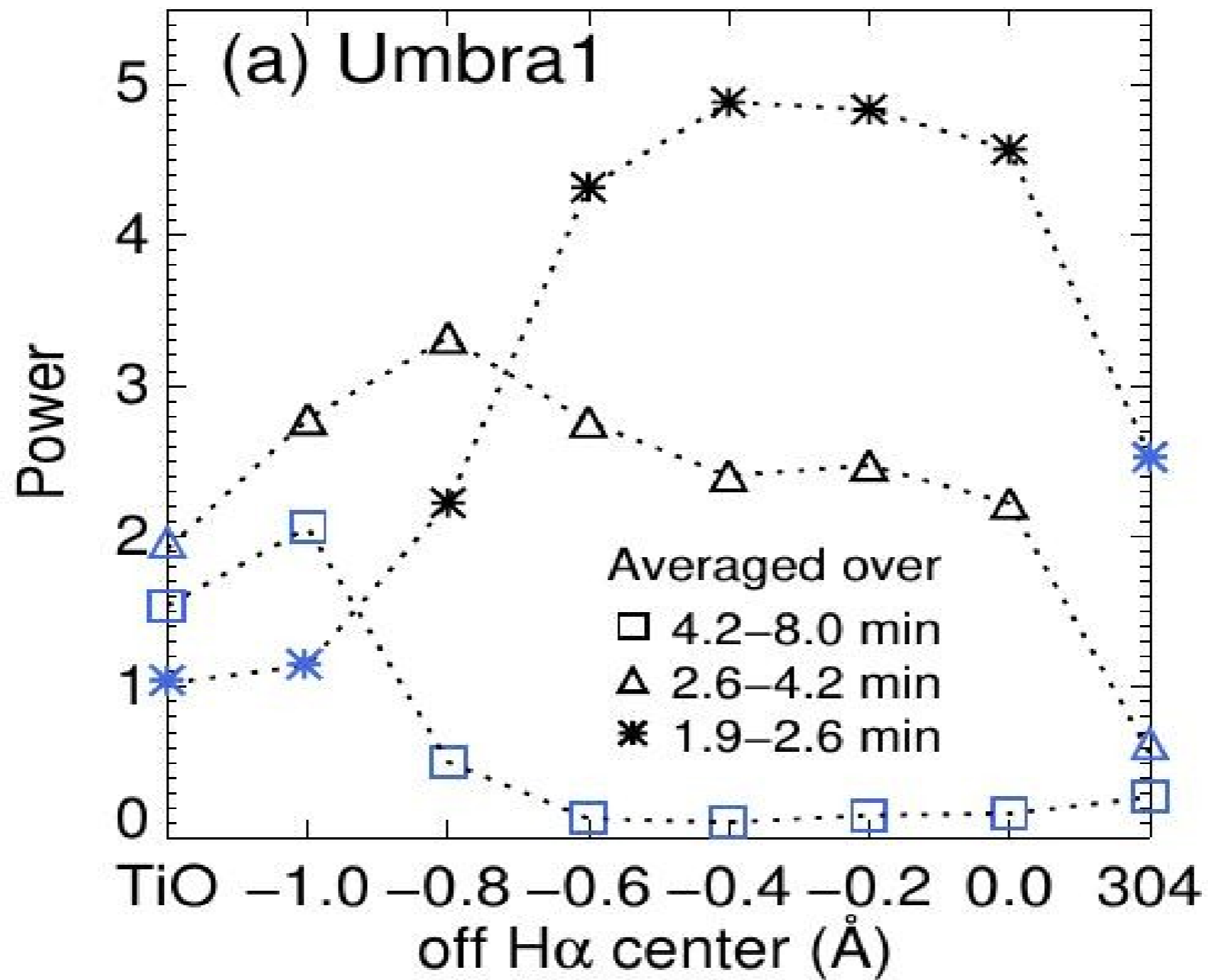


Power maps



Power spectrum of differential intensity oscillations





$$f_c = \frac{g\gamma}{4\pi c_s} = 1.28 g_0 \cos\theta T_{min}^{-0.5} [mHz]$$

$$f_c = 5.8 \text{ mHz (2.9 min)}$$

Reznikova et al. (2012)

Propagation height of short period oscillations:

$$d = 2\Lambda \log_e \left(1 + \frac{P c_s^2}{2(\gamma + 1)\Lambda v_1} \right),$$

Distance required for a shock to form in the stratified medium

(Stein & Leibacher 1974)

where $\gamma = 5/3$, $c_s = 9.6 \text{ km s}^{-1}$, $P = 1.9 \text{ min}$, $\Lambda = 200 \text{ km}$ (scale height) and $v_1 = 1 \text{ km s}^{-1}$

$d \sim 1000 \text{ km}$ \longrightarrow Formation height of H α -0.4Å

Propagation height of long period oscillations in chromospheric umbra:

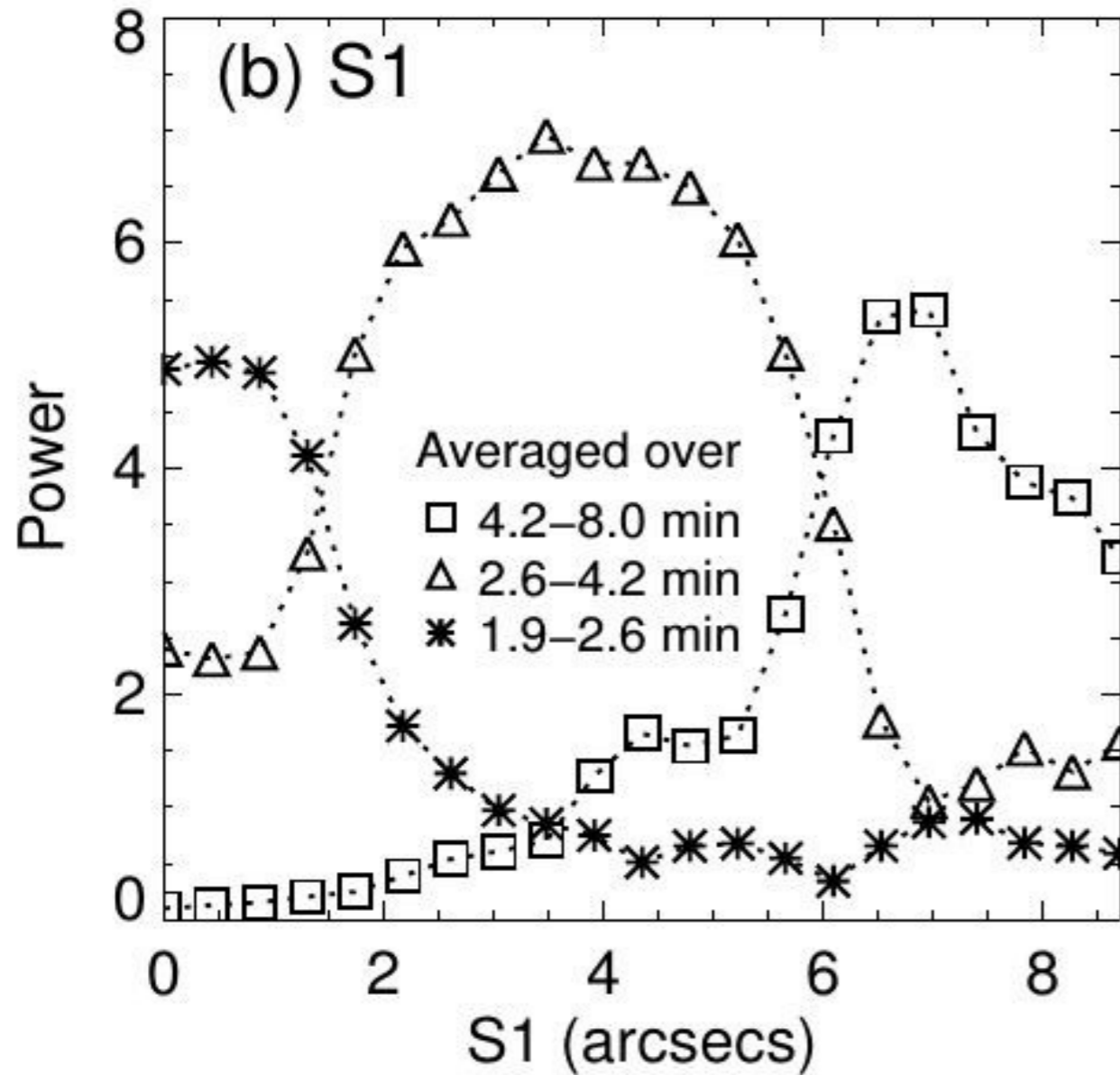
$$\frac{P_{chromo}}{P_{photo}} = \frac{\rho(photo)}{\rho(chromo)} \sim \exp(z/\Lambda)$$

(Bogdan & Judge 2006; Wang et al. 2009; Priest 2014)

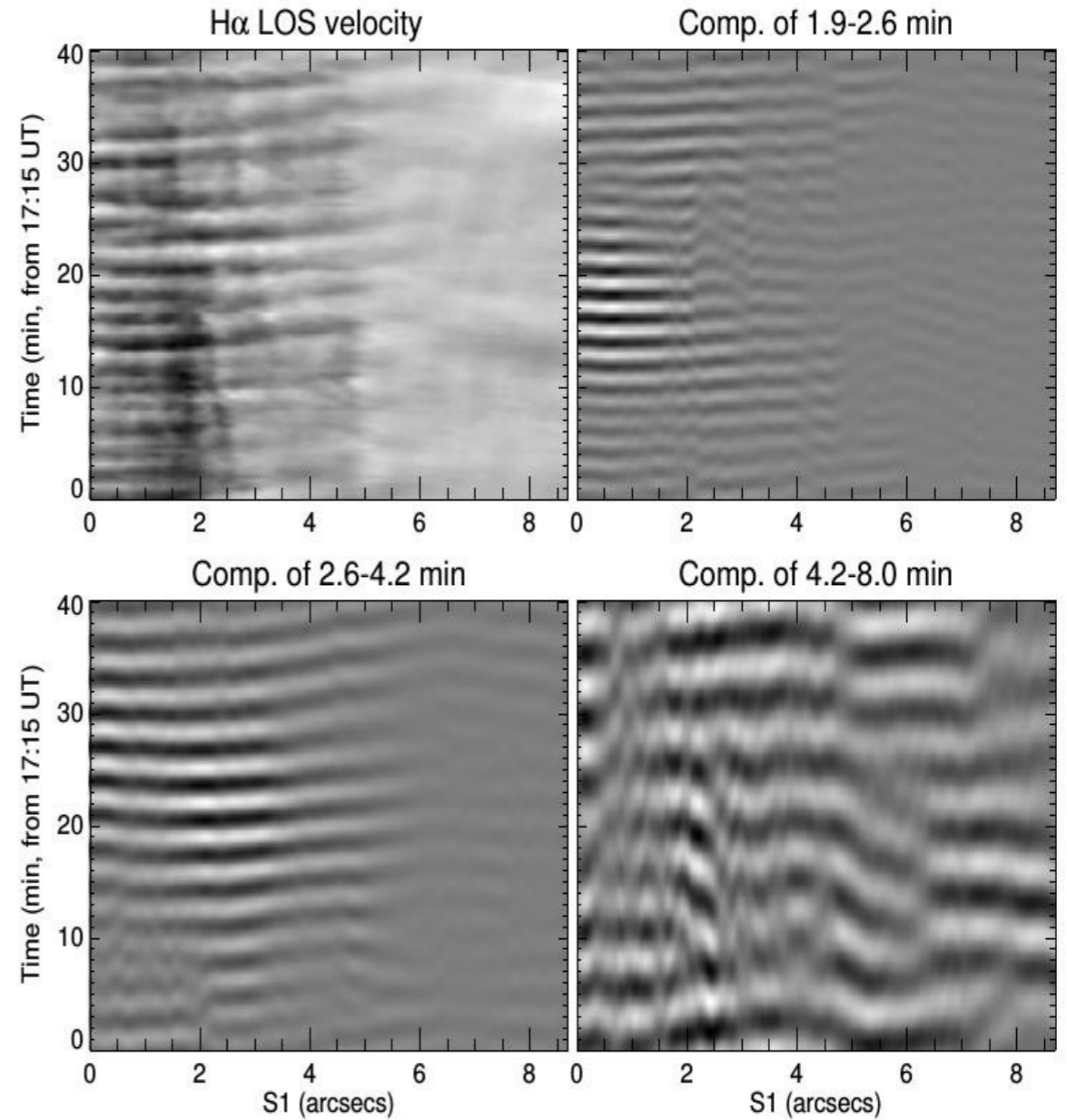
Λ falls in the range of 200 – 500 km for a given temperature range 4000-10000 K

$\bar{h} \sim 300 \text{ km}$ \longrightarrow Formation height of H α -0.8Å

Power variation with distance from umbral center



Space-Time plot for LOS velocity of H α



$$P_{4.2-8.0 \text{ min}} / P_{2.6-4.2 \text{ min}} \approx 5\%$$

$$P_{4.2-8.0 \text{ min}} / P_{1.9-2.6 \text{ min}} \approx 3\%$$

Intensity oscillations are no longer detected when their amplitudes are decreased by a factor of about four (De Moortel & Hood 2003).

Weaker long period oscillations are difficult to detect over the dominant part of short and/or middle-period oscillations in sunspot

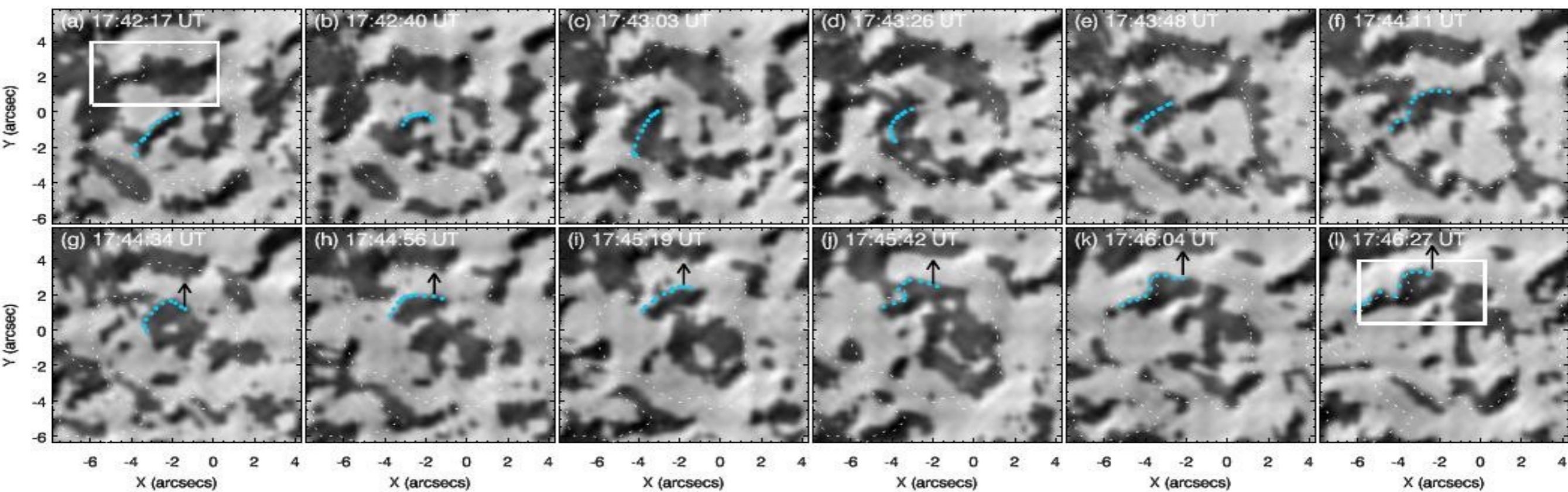
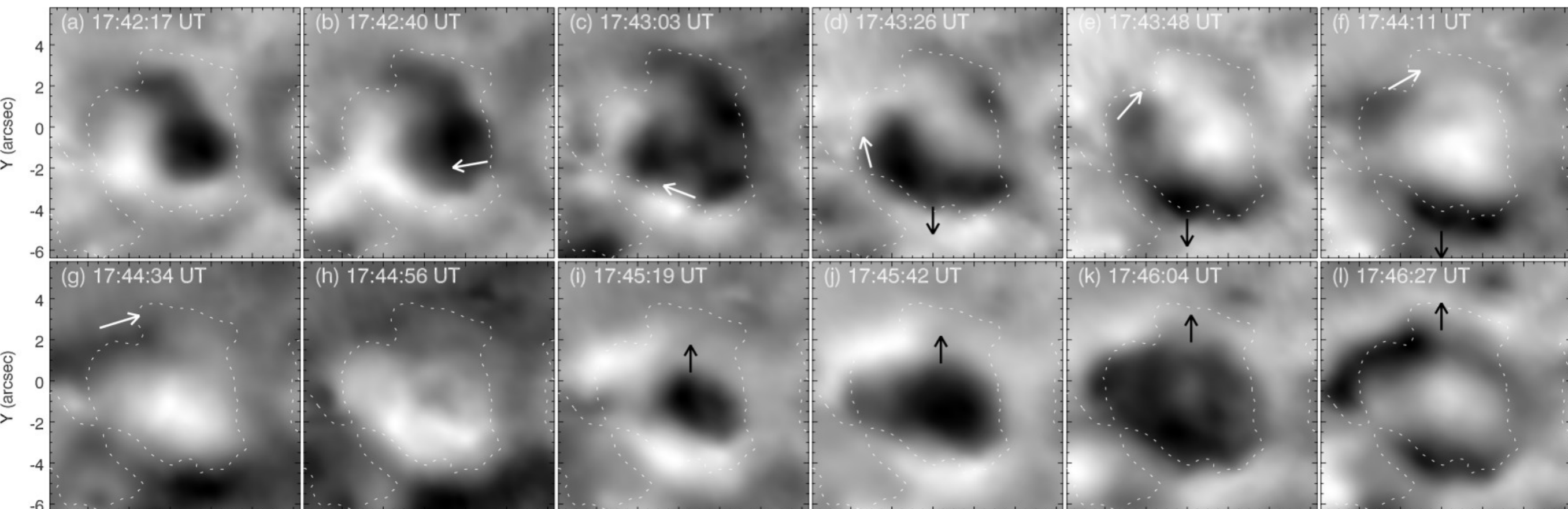
Phase-speed filter (at the passband of H α -0.4 Å)

$$H^{low}(v, v_c) = \frac{1}{1 + \left[\frac{v}{v_c}\right]^{2n}}, \quad v > 14 \text{ km/s} \quad \text{Umbral waves}$$

$$H^{low}(v, v_{c1}) * H^{high}(v, v_{c2}) \quad 4 < v < 14 \text{ km/s} \quad \text{Penumbral waves}$$

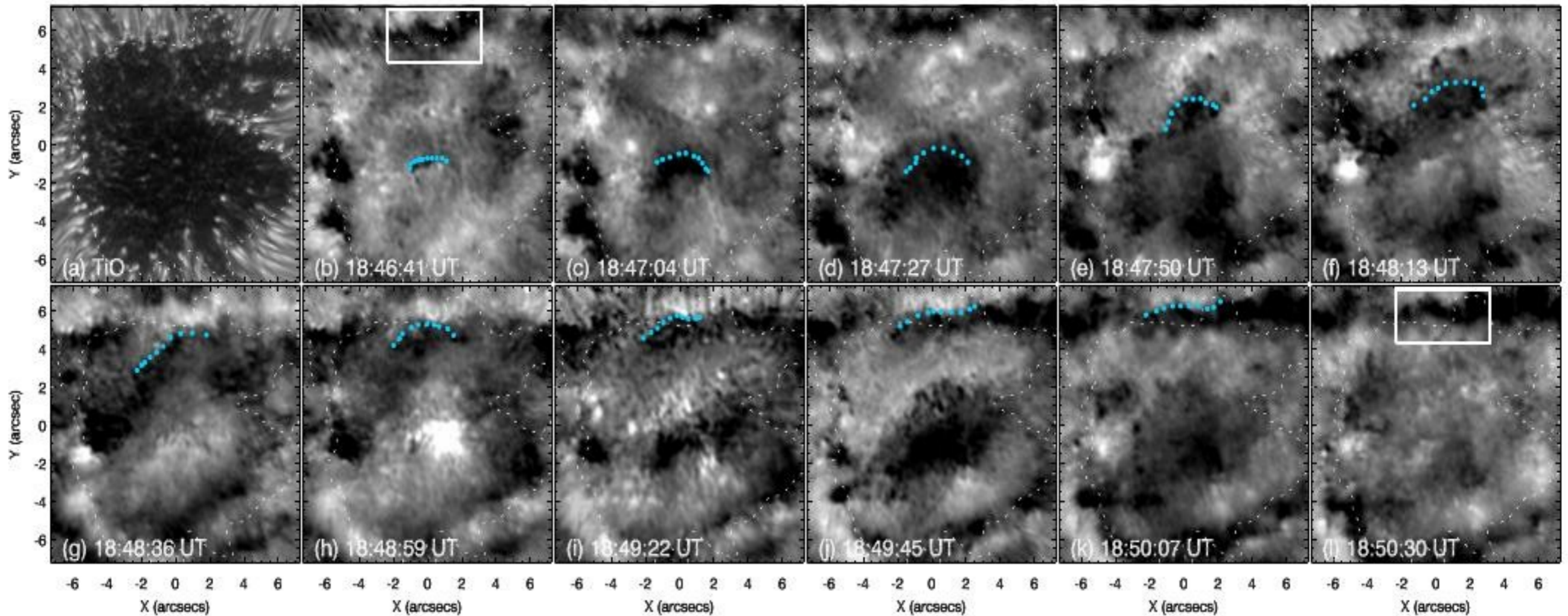
$$H^{high}(v, v_c) = \frac{1}{1 + \left[\frac{v_c}{v}\right]^{2n}}, \quad v < 4 \text{ km/s} \quad \text{Fine structures}$$

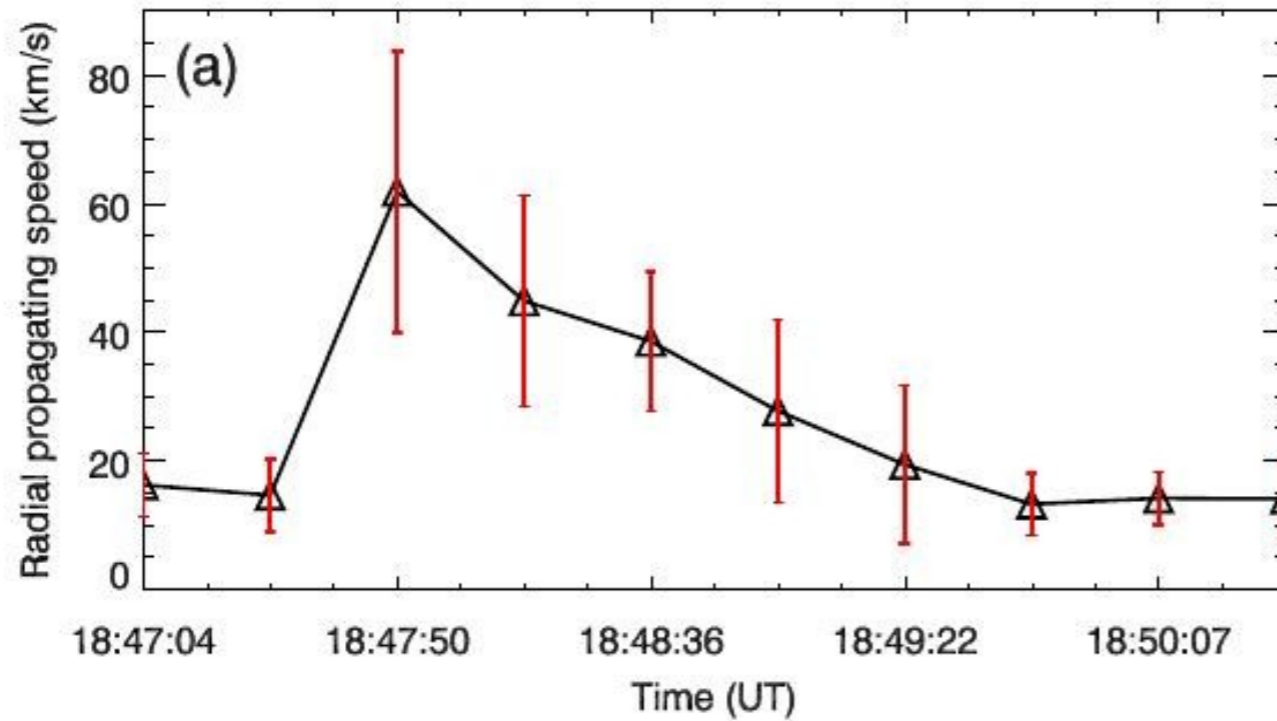
Frequency filter



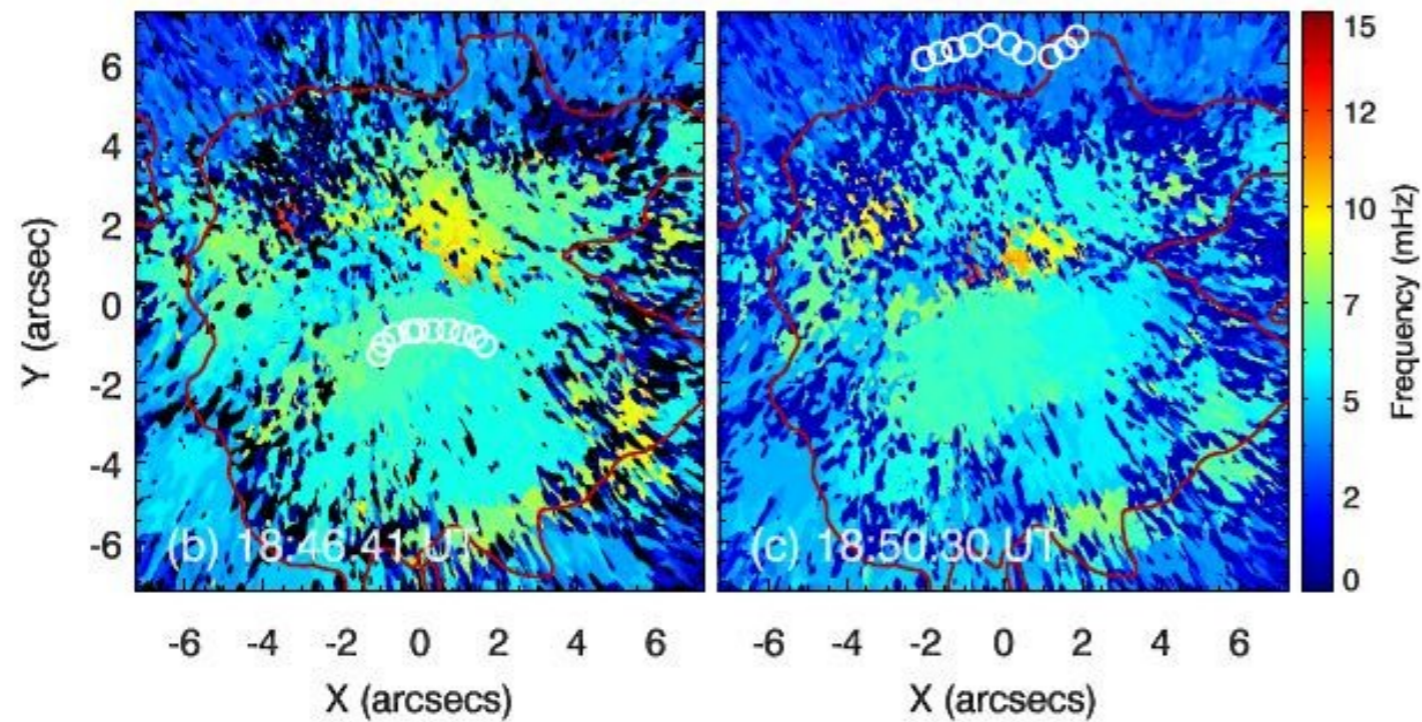
The mean intensity of the top panels is 2% of the bottom ones

Single sunspot of NOAA AR 12132



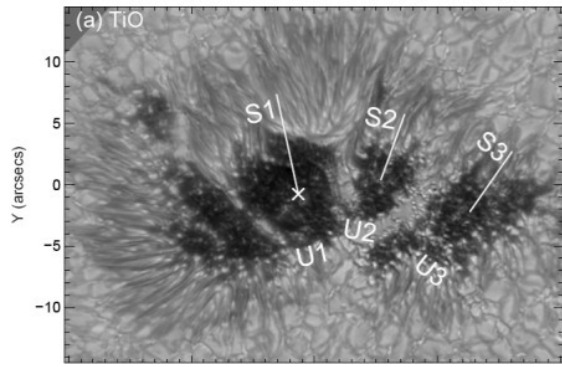


Radial propagation velocity of a wavefront



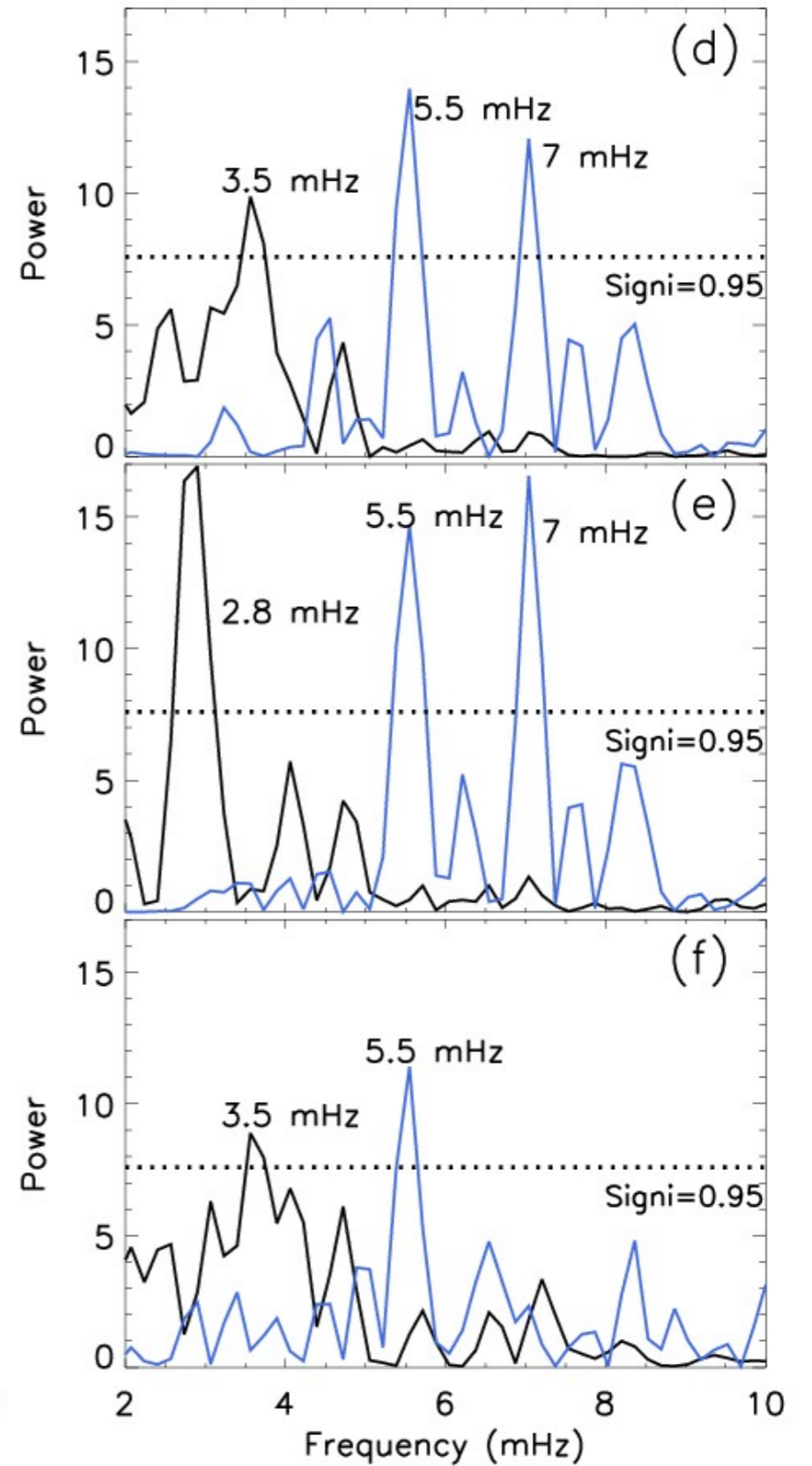
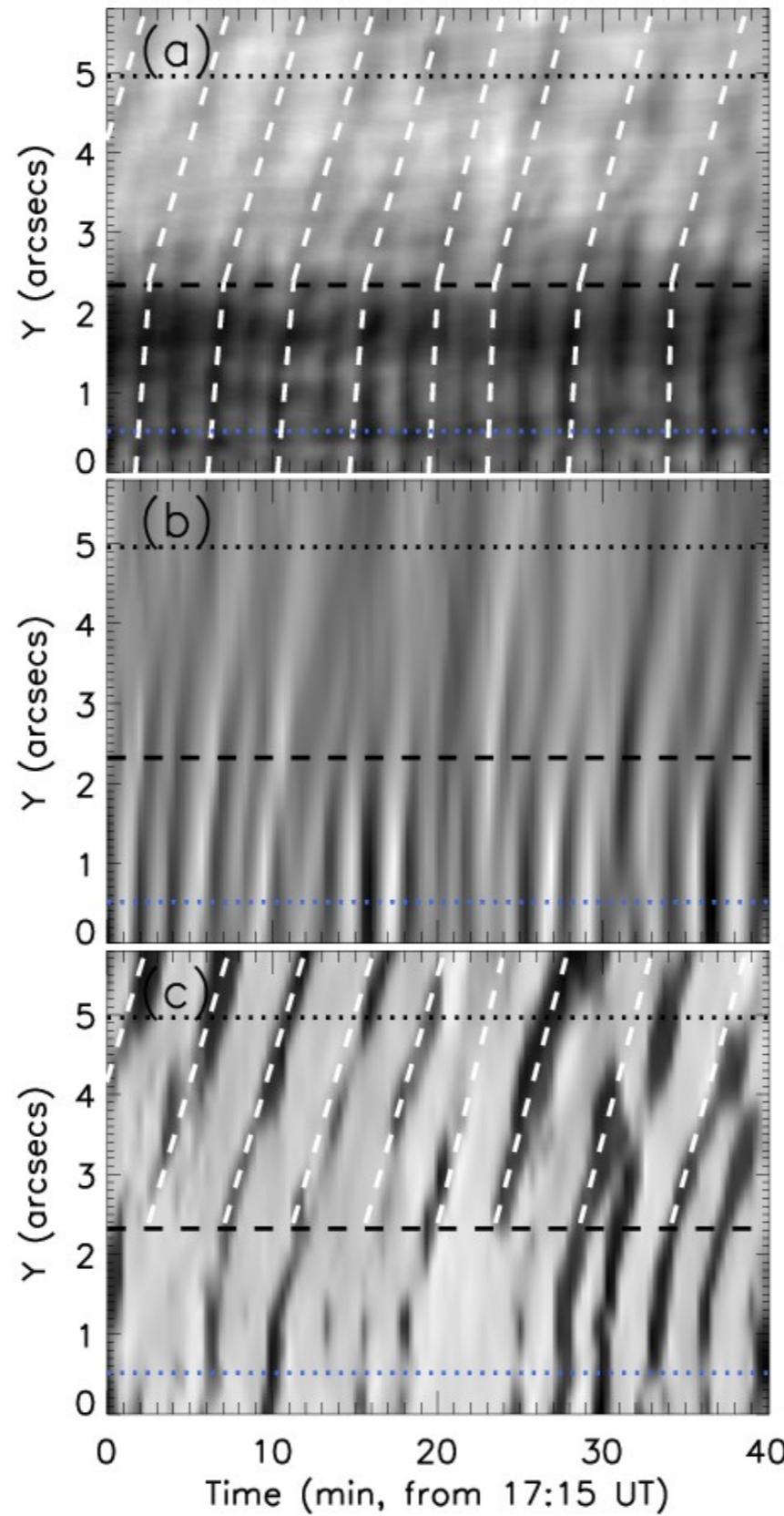
Distributions of dominant oscillating frequency of the umbra

Slit 2



$v > 14$ km/s

$4 < v < 14$ km/s



Results

- Umbral waves with periods of ≤ 3 min and ~ 4.2 min simultaneously emerge in the umbral centers
- ≤ 3 min waves would be evanescent after crossing the umbral boundaries
- ≥ 4.2 min waves become enhanced before crossing the umbral boundaries and finally develop into RPWs

THANK YOU