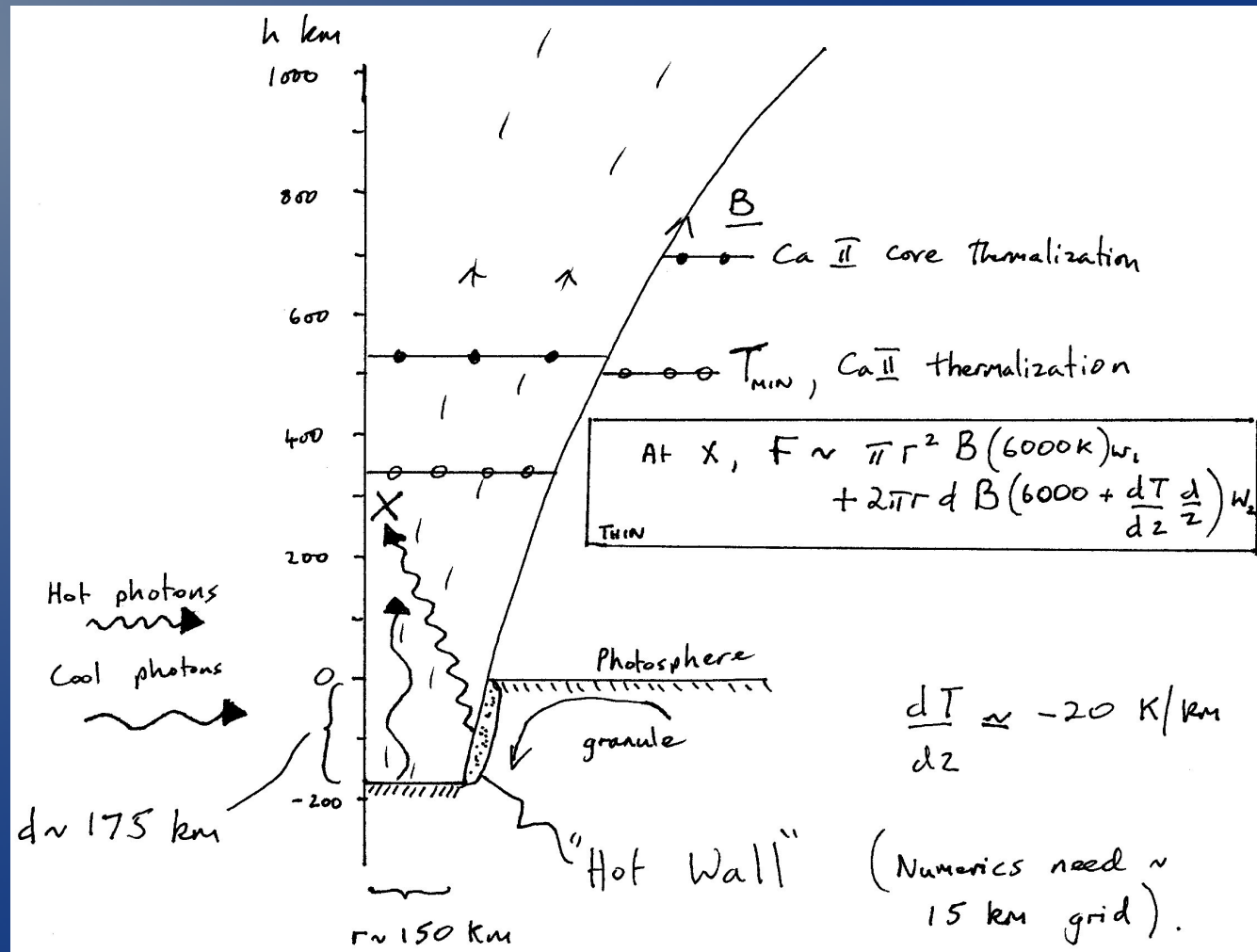


What are the mechanical energy needs of the chromosphere?

Philip Judge
HAO, NCAR

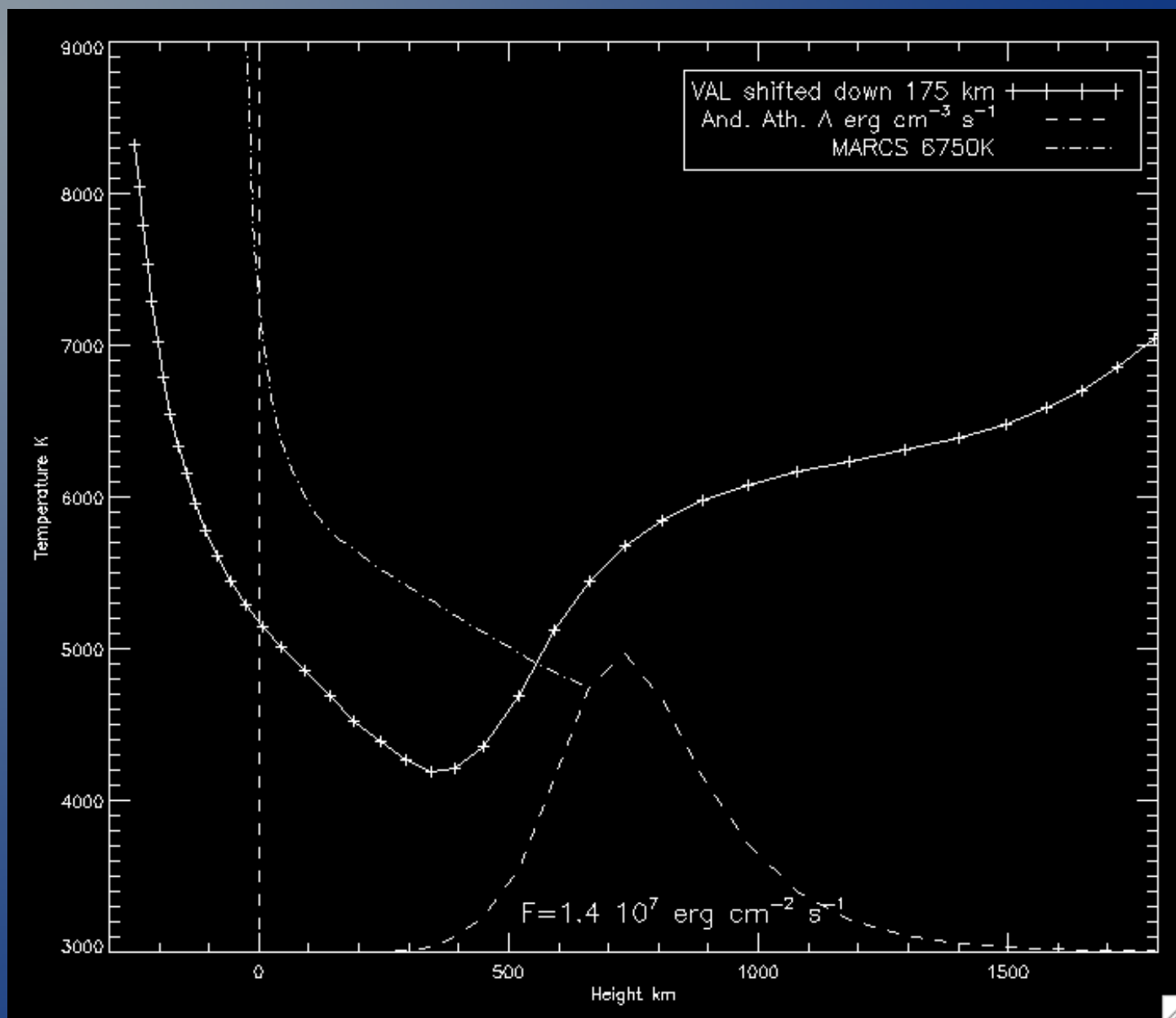
January 2010



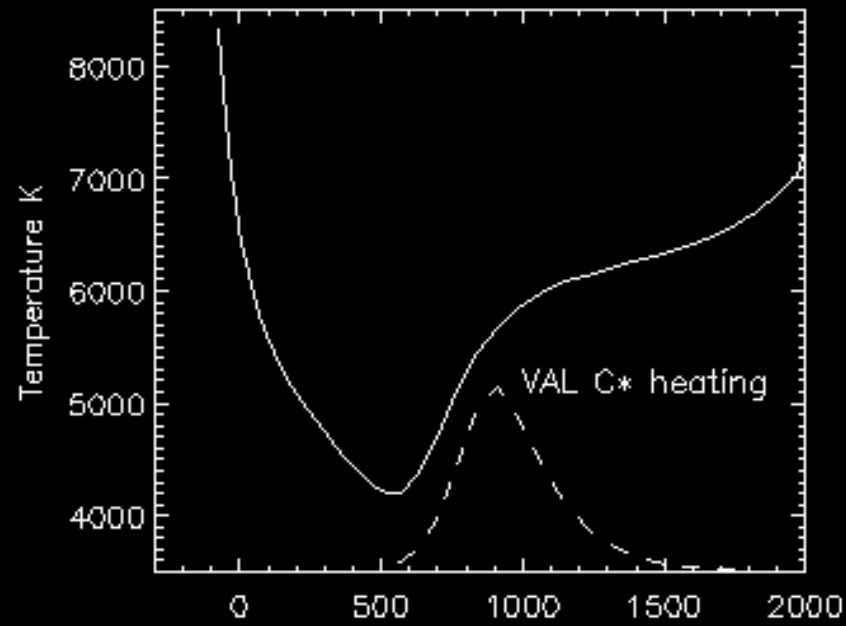
How chromospheric heating requirements are estimated

Models must be used, because chrom radn $\sim 10^{-5}$ photosphere @ similar wavelengths

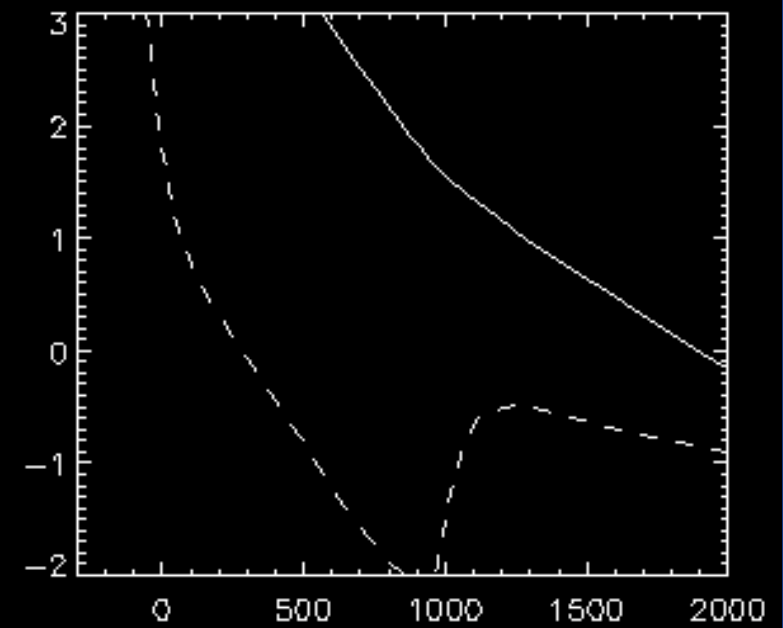
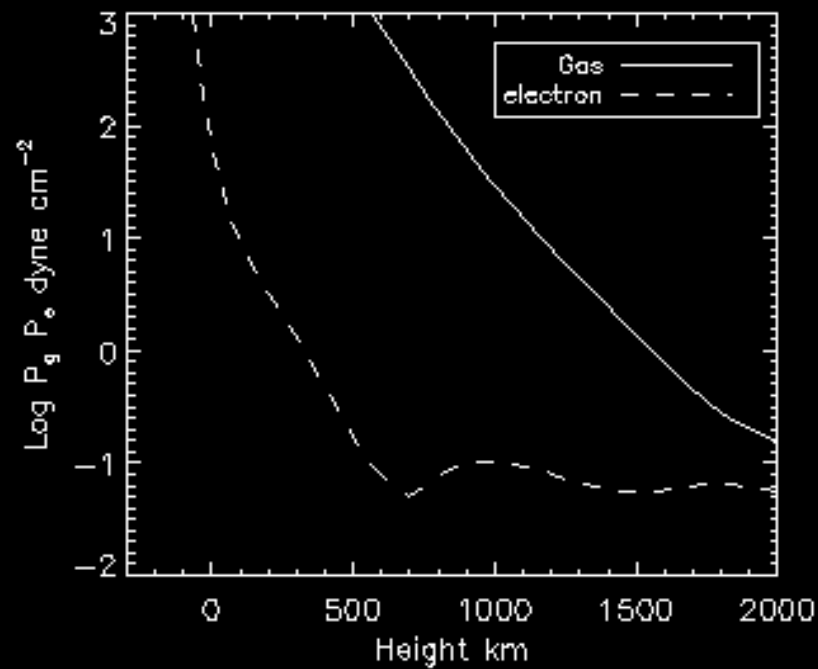
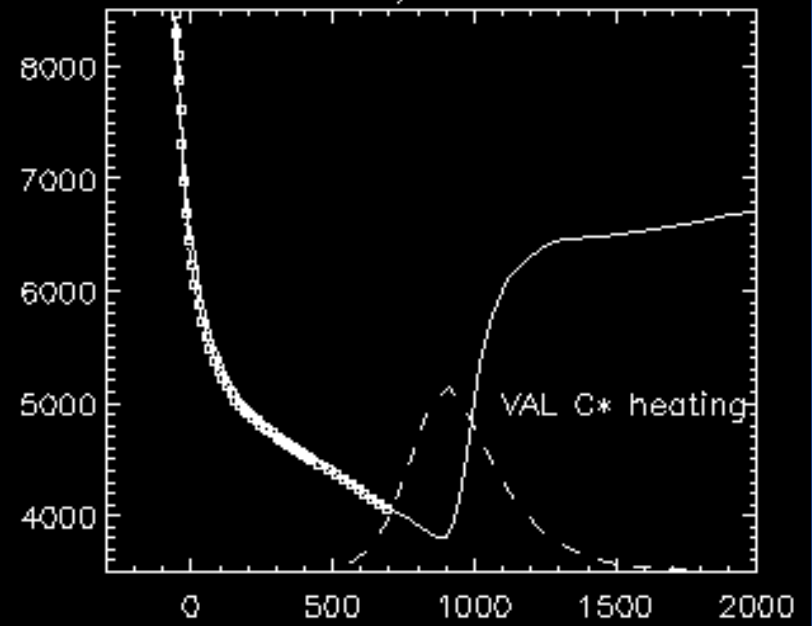
- *VAL, Anderson & Athay:*
 - *semi-empirical 1D models based on*
 - *Crude (5x5" or worse) observations*
 - *NLTE + Hydrostatic eqm, yields*
- *$F \sim 1.4 \cdot 10^7$ erg/cm /s (model C*),*
 - *From lowest few scale heights*
 - *30-100x corona*



VAL 3C



SRPM/ MARCS



Network model problems

Non-unique $T(m)$ (VAL3C vs SRPM...)

- **1D models have**
 - *(nearly) identical photospheres to internetwork*
 - *no "hot walls" so*
 - *no hot radiation at the base*
- *Lower radiative boundary condition is incorrect*

Flying Dutchmen...

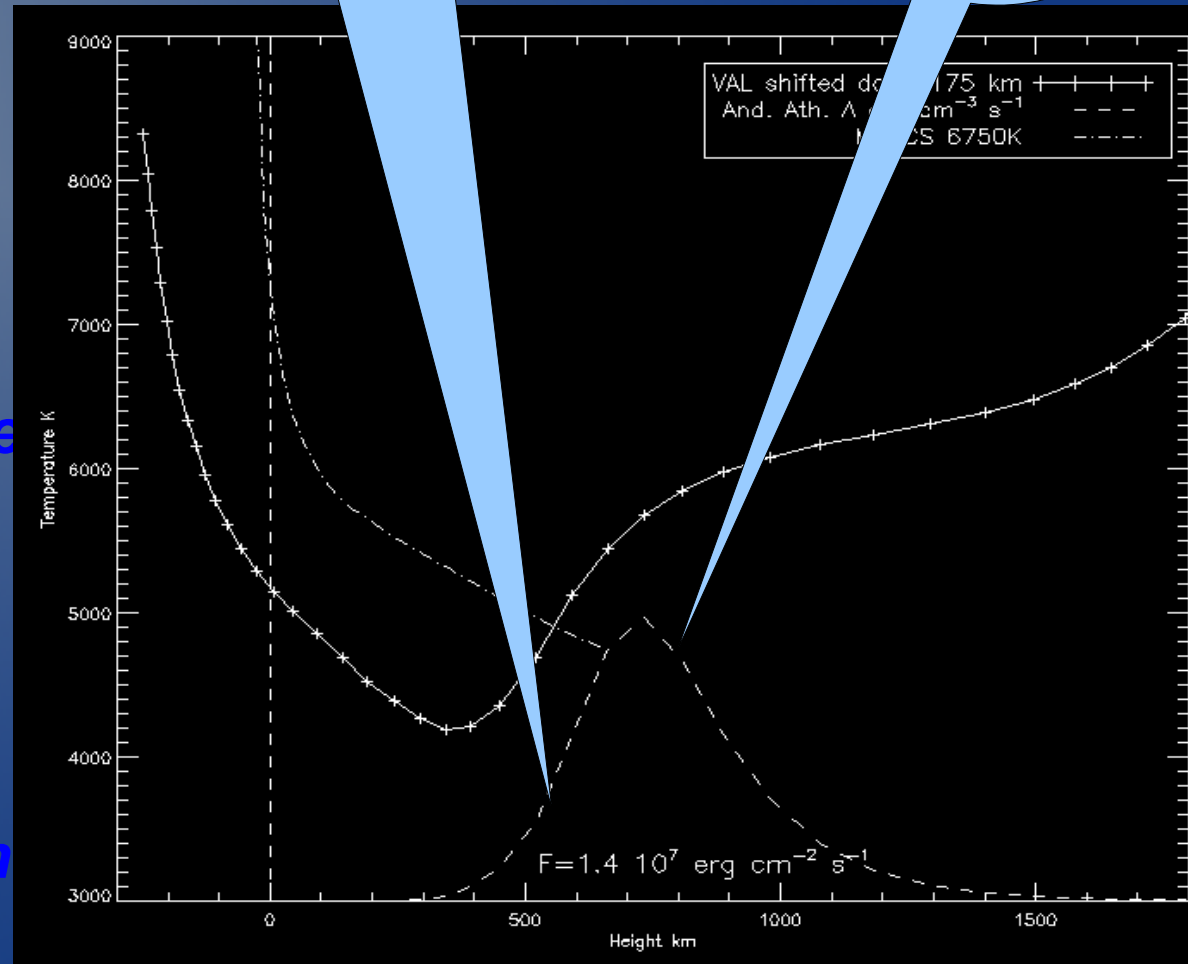
- *Uitenbroek- chromospheric lines re-radiate some hot wall photospheric radiation*
 - *Is the lower network chromosphere simply this?*
 - *What about thermal sub-mm continuum data?*
 - *Can hot wall radiation make a chromosphere-like temperature increase without mechanical heating?*
- *Rutten (2009) most network emissivity in Na I, Ca II 8542, Ca II H ... stems from photospheric ... view-pipe photon escape ... not much [mechanical] heating is seen in these images*
 - *Do Ca II 8542 and H/K cores form too high?*

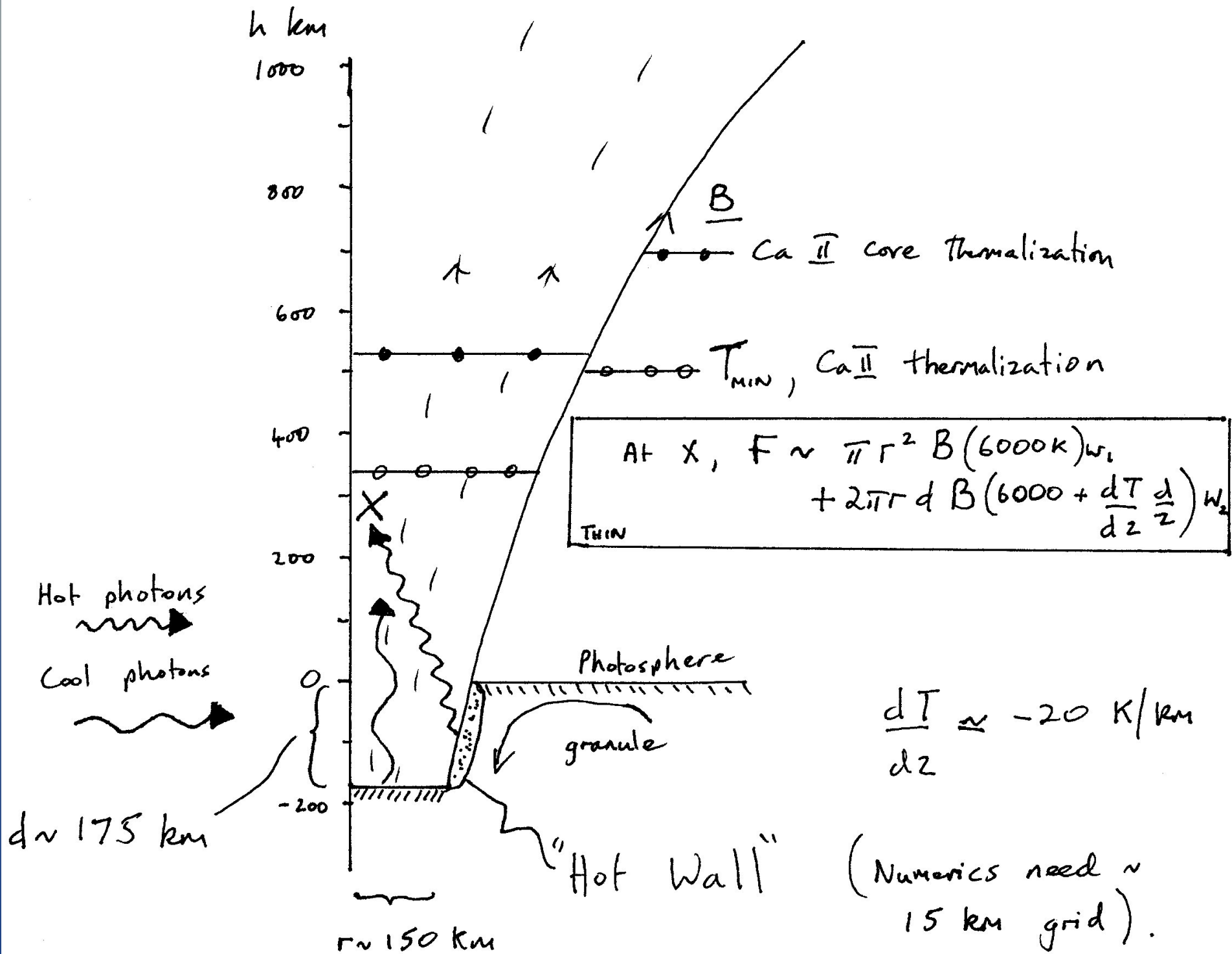
Further questions

- *Has the mechanical energy needed for the chromosphere been overestimated?*
- *If so*
 - *By how much?*
 - *Is the **upper** chromosphere the **only** place where heating is common?*
- *cf. Rutten, Uitenbroek*
 - *Spectrum formation*

Contribution from Hot-wall Radiative heating?

100% Mechanical, or

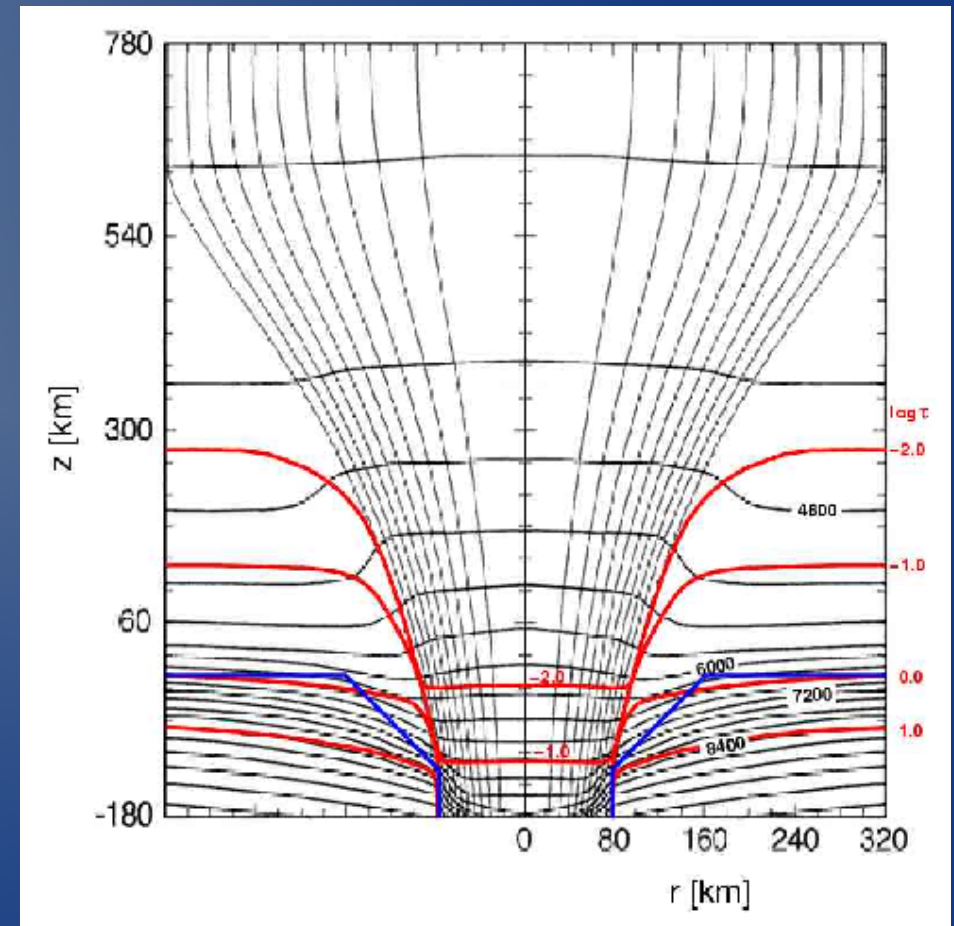




Radiative equilibrium 2D/3D

- Spruit 1976 LTE+diffn. approx
- Steiner 1990 LTE+scattering
 - Lines+continuum
 - ODFs with assumptions
- Skartlien 2000 Multigroup
 - LTE opacity
 - S=thermal+coherent scattering
 - lines+continuum
- Others (CO5BOLD,..) grey
- *Not clear what detailed treatments will give, but coherent scattering restricts photon transfer*

- Steiner 1990



Observational tests (sub-arcsecond)

If radiative heating/scattering, then

- photosphere/low chromosphere brightnesses must be correlated
- Spatio-temporal variations must be in phase
- Presence of thermal emission (mm) from low chromosphere implies heating
- Low chromosphere must be diffuse relative to the photosphere

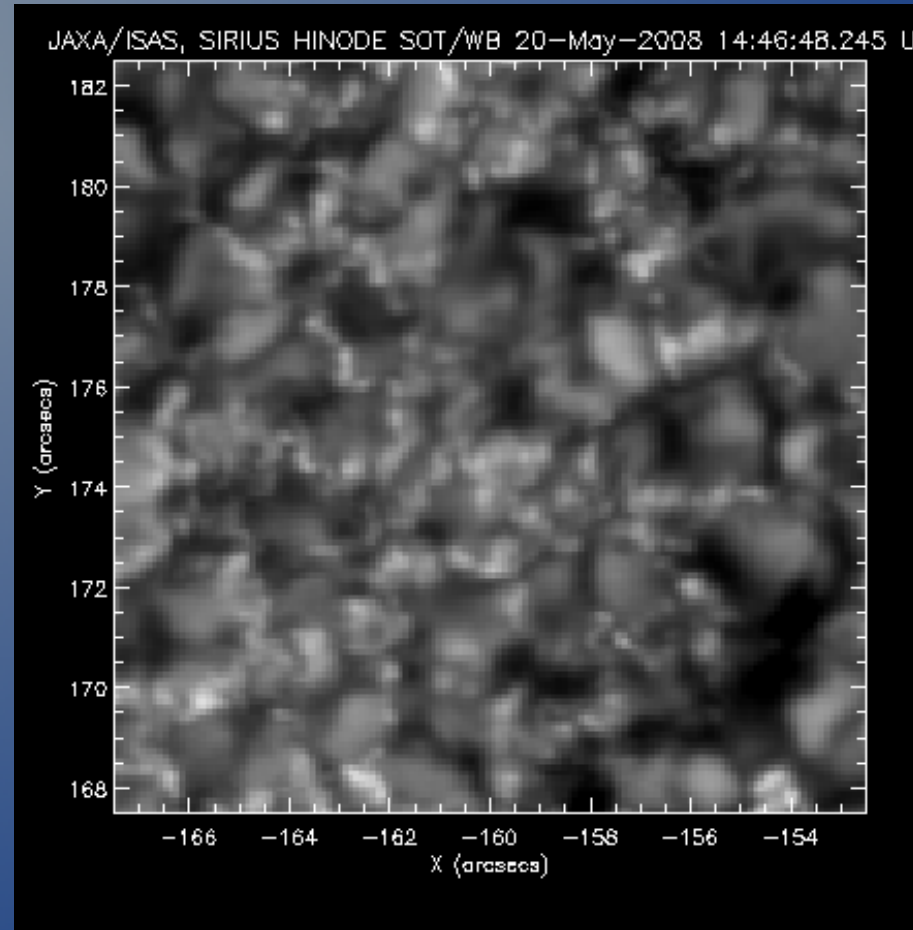
Hinode/IBIS Judge et al, in prep.)

Hinode

Magnetogram
G-band

IBIS

Ca II 8542
chromosphere
wing-core



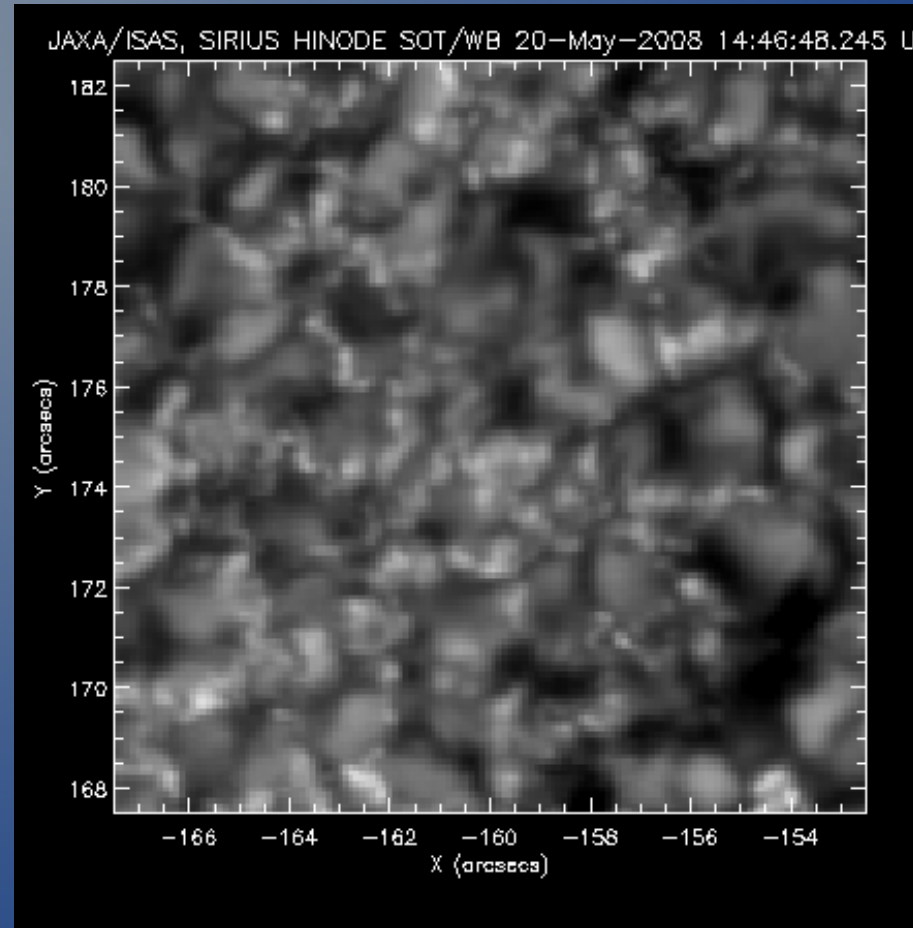
Hinode/IBIS Judge et al, in prep.)

Hinode

Magnetogram
G-band

IBIS

Ca II 8542
chromosphere
wing-core



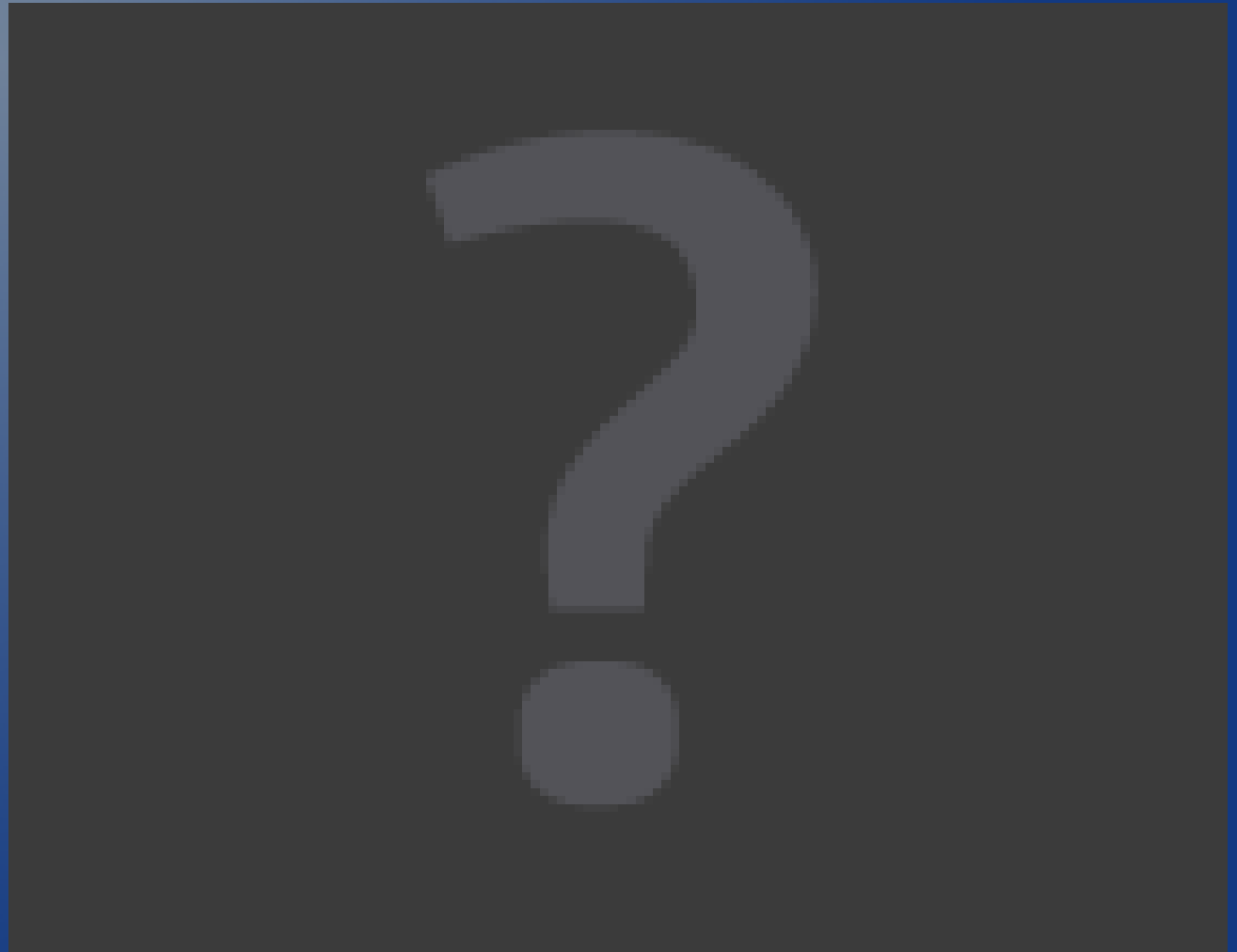
Ca II 8542

*Core is clearly
uncorrelated
with photospheric
hot walls*

*=> non-radiative
heating dominates
in the upper
chromosphere*

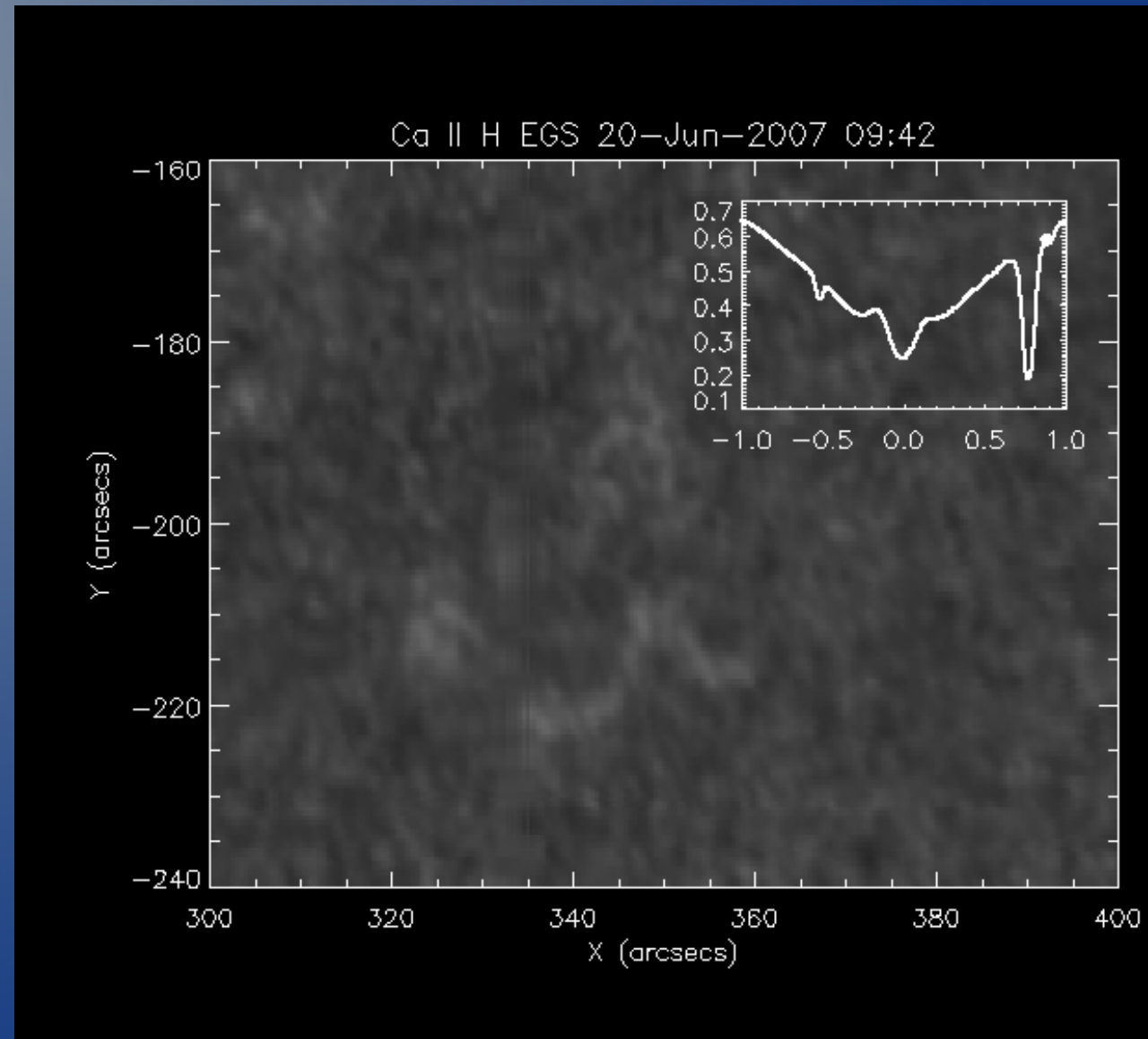
Schmidt (Judge et al, in prep.)

Ca II H
chromosphere

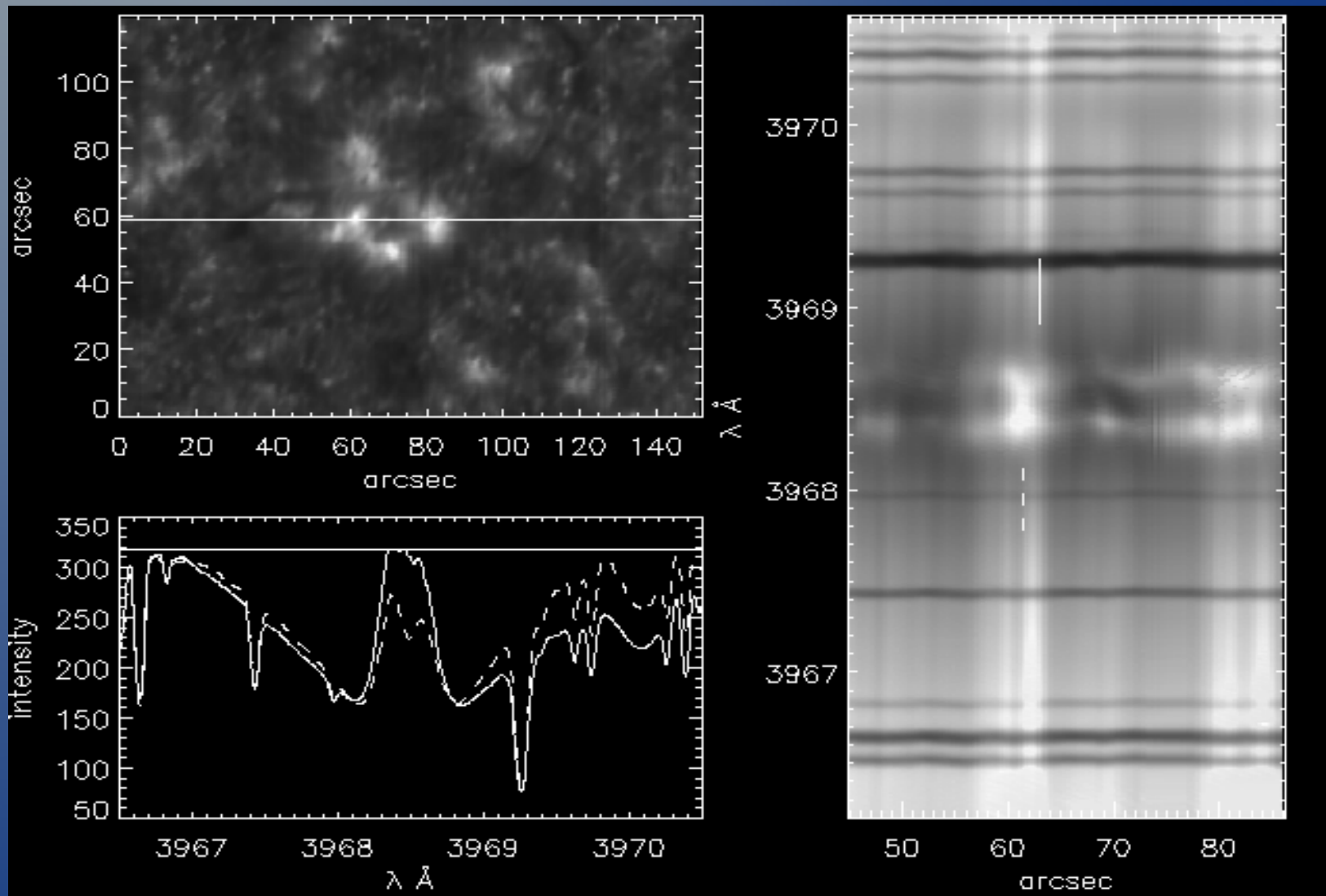


Schmidt (Judge et al, in prep.)

Ca II H
Photosphere-
chromosphere

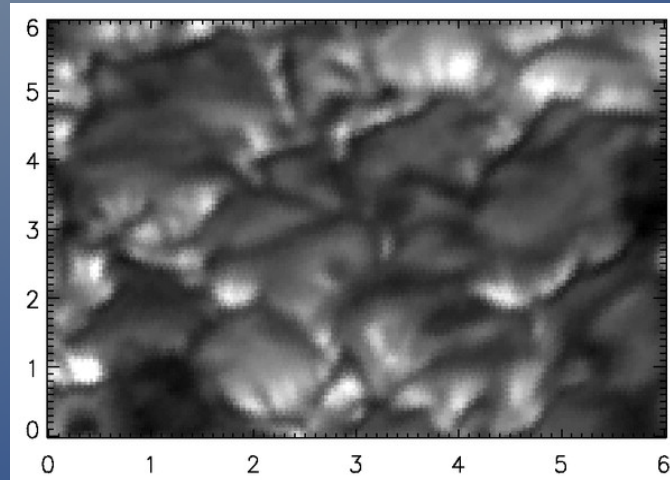


Schmidt (Judge et al, in prep.)

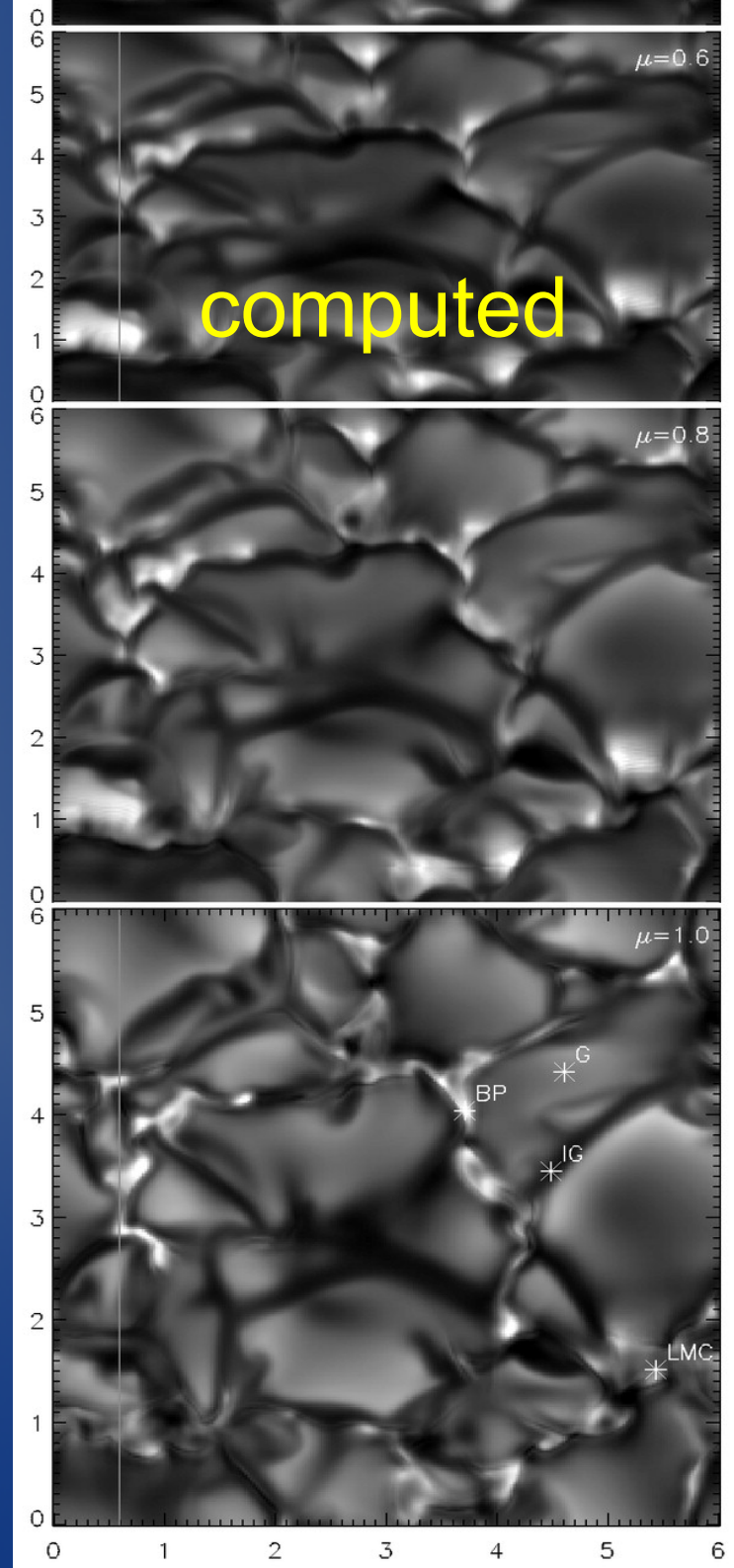


Carlsson et al 2004

Observed $\mu=0.6$



G band
photosphere



Conclusions

- *Models are needed to study chromospheric energetics*
- *1D models so far yield best (only?) estimates of heating*
- *In network, plage, 1D models will **overestimate** mechanical heating, as hot wall radiation can heat/scatter from **low chromosphere**. Not inconsistent with:*
 - *Plausible physical arguments*
 - *Existing 2D calculations (coherent scattering)*
 - *High resolution observations of Ca II lines*
- *Worth a 2D magnetostatic RE calculation*
- *Is the low chromosphere radiatively heated? (cf. Carlsson-Stein internetwork)*