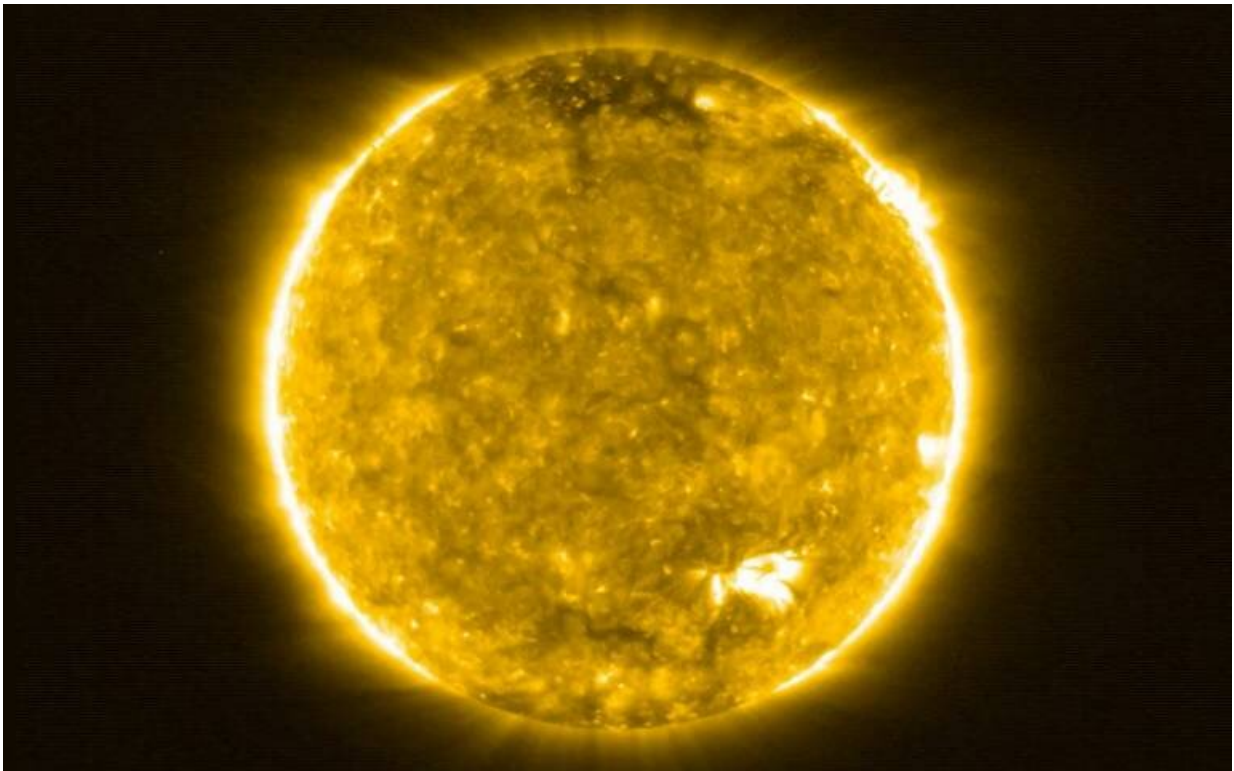


Magnetic waves explain mystery of Sun's outer layer

January 22 2021



Credit: University College London

The Sun's extremely hot outer layer, the corona, has a very different chemical composition from the cooler inner layers, but the reason for this has puzzled scientists for decades.

One explanation is that, in the middle [layer](#) (the chromosphere), magnetic waves exert a force that separates the Sun's plasma into different components, so that only the ion particles are transported into the corona, while leaving neutral particles behind (thus leading to a build-up of elements such as iron, silicon and magnesium in the outer atmosphere).

Now, in a new study published in *The Astrophysical Journal*, researchers combined observations from a telescope in New Mexico, the United States, with satellites located near Earth to identify a link between magnetic waves in the chromosphere and areas of abundant ionized particles in the hot outer atmosphere.

Lead author Dr. Deborah Baker (UCL Space & Climate Physics) said: "The different chemical compositions of the Sun's inner and outer layers were first noted more than 50 years ago. This discovery generated what is one of the long-standing open questions in astrophysics.

"The difference in composition is surprising, given that the layers are physically linked, and that matter in the corona originates in the innermost layer, the photosphere.

"Now, thanks to a unique combination of ground-based and space-based observations of the solar atmosphere, carried out nearly simultaneously, it has been possible to definitively detect magnetic waves in the chromosphere and link these to an abundance of elements in the corona that are not found in the inner regions of the Sun.

"Identifying the processes that shape the corona is crucial as we attempt to better understand the [solar wind](#), a stream of charged particles flowing outward from the Sun, which can disrupt and damage satellites and infrastructure on Earth.

"Our new findings will help us to analyze the solar wind and trace it back to where it is coming from in the Sun's atmosphere."

The findings build on those of a related paper by many of the same authors, published last month in the *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society*, which unambiguously detected magnetic waves in the chromosphere, ruling out other factors that could have generated similar magnetic oscillations.

The existence of [magnetic waves](#)—vibrations of ions traveling in a certain direction—were first theorized in 1942 and are thought to be generated by the millions of nanoflares, or mini explosions, taking place in the corona each second.

The research team behind the new paper traced the direction of the waves by modeling a range of magnetic fields and found that waves reflecting in the chromosphere seemed to be magnetically linked to areas of abundant ionized particles in the corona.

Dr. Marco Stangalini (Italian Space Agency and the National Institute of Astrophysics, Rome), a co-author of both papers, said: "The difference in chemical composition between the inner layer, the photosphere, and the corona is a feature not just of our own Sun, but of stars throughout the Universe. Thus, by observing our local laboratory, the Sun, we can improve understanding of the Universe far beyond it."

The two papers used observations acquired by IBIS, the high resolution spectropolarimetric imager at the Dunn Solar Telescope in New Mexico, together with imaging from the EUV imaging spectrometer (EIS) on the Japan/UK/USA Hinode solar observatory (an instrument designed and built by a UCL-led team) and data from the NASA Solar Dynamics Observatory (SDO).

The researchers say their findings provide a foundation for future research using data from the Solar Orbiter, a European Space Agency-mission acquiring close-up images of the Sun. The mission, which launched last February, includes instruments proposed, designed and built at UCL.

More information: Deborah Baker et al, Alfvénic Perturbations in a Sunspot Chromosphere Linked to Fractionated Plasma in the Corona, *The Astrophysical Journal* (2021). [DOI: 10.3847/1538-4357/abcafd](https://doi.org/10.3847/1538-4357/abcafd)

Provided by University College London

Citation: Magnetic waves explain mystery of Sun's outer layer (2021, January 22) retrieved 3 May 2024 from <https://phys.org/news/2021-01-magnetic-mystery-sun-outer-layer.html>

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