Observations and instrumentation at IRSOL: present and future

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IRSOL

Istituto ricerche solari Aldo e Cele Daccò



IRSOL







IRSOL = Istituto ricerche solari Aldo e Cele Daccò in Locarno

Affiliated to USI

Research focus: solar spectropolarimetry (visible)

 \rightarrow solar magnetism

IRSOL

Team: 16 scientific collaborators



Zeeman effect by strong magnetic fields in sunspots



Courtesy: Franziska Zeuner

Scattering polarization near solar limb: example of C₂ molecular lines

-> See S. Berdyugina's talk



- Polarized signal amplitude modified by unresolved (turbulent) magnetic field (Hanle effect)
- Each line has different sensitivity to the magnetic field (differential Hanle effect)

Scientific goals:

- Exploring possible variations of the small-scale unresolved fields with the solar cycle
- obtaining information on the physical origin of these fields

The IRSOL instrumentation

Telescope



- Telescope: Gregory Coudé, evacuated
 - Diameter of primary mirror: 45 cm
 - Total focal length: 25 m
- Spectrograph:
 - Echelle grating 18 cm \times 36 cm
 - Resolution: $\lambda/\Delta\lambda \sim 10^6$
 - 316 lines / mm, blaze 63°

• Fabry Perot filter system:

- Tunable, based on 2 Lithium-Niobate Fabry-Perot etalons
- Bandwidth ~ 30 mA
- Novel configuration with FP+spectrograph
- ZIMPOL polarimeter

Instrumental setup at IRSOL





How to measure polarization



- Problem if intensity is not constant:
 - if modulation cycle <~ 10³Hz, measurements are affected by seeing

ZIMPOL polarimeter

- Fast modulation (1kHz-42kHz) allows observations almost free from seeing induced crosstalks (error dominated by photon noise statistics)
- Max. precision <10⁻⁵
- ZIMPOL development carried out in collaboration with SUPSI, Lugano



Source: D. Gisler, PhD thesis

Demodulation: ZIMPOL 2 and 3



- 3 out of 4 raws are masked
- full Stokes measurement with one camera

News about ZIMPOL

- 2022: New redesign of the electronics @ SUPSI
- Working on efficency improvements (read out speed, better pipelining of readout)
- Installation at GREGOR telescope -> goal premanently
- Collaboration OMEL,ETH (Optical Materials Engineering Laboratory): using ZIMPOL and involving IRSOL (Gisler) patented method for measuring opitcal activity of chiral molecules in laboratory (pharmaceutics)
- Considering new version (based on CMOS)
- Combination fast-slow modulation





Slow modulation at GREGOR



Without

With

Courtesy F. Zeuner

Examples of recent scientific observation programs

- Synoptic program in C₂ molecular lines (Berdyugina's talk)
- Hanle rotation in Sr 4607 line (Zeuner's talk)
- Magneto-optical effect in Ca 4227 (Belluzzi's talk)
- He D₃ measurements in prominences
- He D₃, Na D₁ D₂ measurements in flares

Examples of scientific observation programs

Example of prominence observations in He D3 and inversion





Examples of scientific observation programs

Prominence observations with Fabry-Perot Inversion with Hazel



(Di Campli et al. 2020)

Flare observation at IRSOL in He D3 and Na D1 and D2

Ha @ IRSOL



Slit jaw @ IRSOL





Courtesy by F. Vitali

Outlook



- Development of new observing techniques and instrumentation to enhance precision and accuracy
 - Improvement of ZIMPOL polarimeter (better efficiency) -> upgrade at SUPSI
- Goal to install a permanent ZIMPOL system at GREGOR telescope
- Identify possible evolution of ZIMPOL with new sensor technology
- Further spectropolarimetric observation programs, e.g.:
 - Joint Flares observing campaigns with STIX in collaboration with FHNW
 - Synoptic program with other spectral lines (e.g. Sr 4607)
 - New Second Solar Spectrum Atlas with CLV
- Participation in new major international projects for ground based solar telescopes

(e.g. consortium for the **European Solar Telescope (EST)** project - 4m)

Sunspot group online database (1957-2023) https://sunspots.irsol.usi.ch/

