

The solar vector magnetic field $\vec{B}$ inferred from spectropolarimetric observations has:

$$\vec{B} = \overrightarrow{B_{los}} + \zeta |\overrightarrow{B_{tr}}| \hat{t}$$

- ✓ determinate amplitude and sign of the line-of-sight (LoS) component $\overrightarrow{B_{los}}$,
- ✓ determinate amplitude $|\overrightarrow{B_{tr}}|$ and direction $\hat{t}$ of the transverse component,
- but indeterminate orientation $\zeta = \pm 1$ of the transverse component.

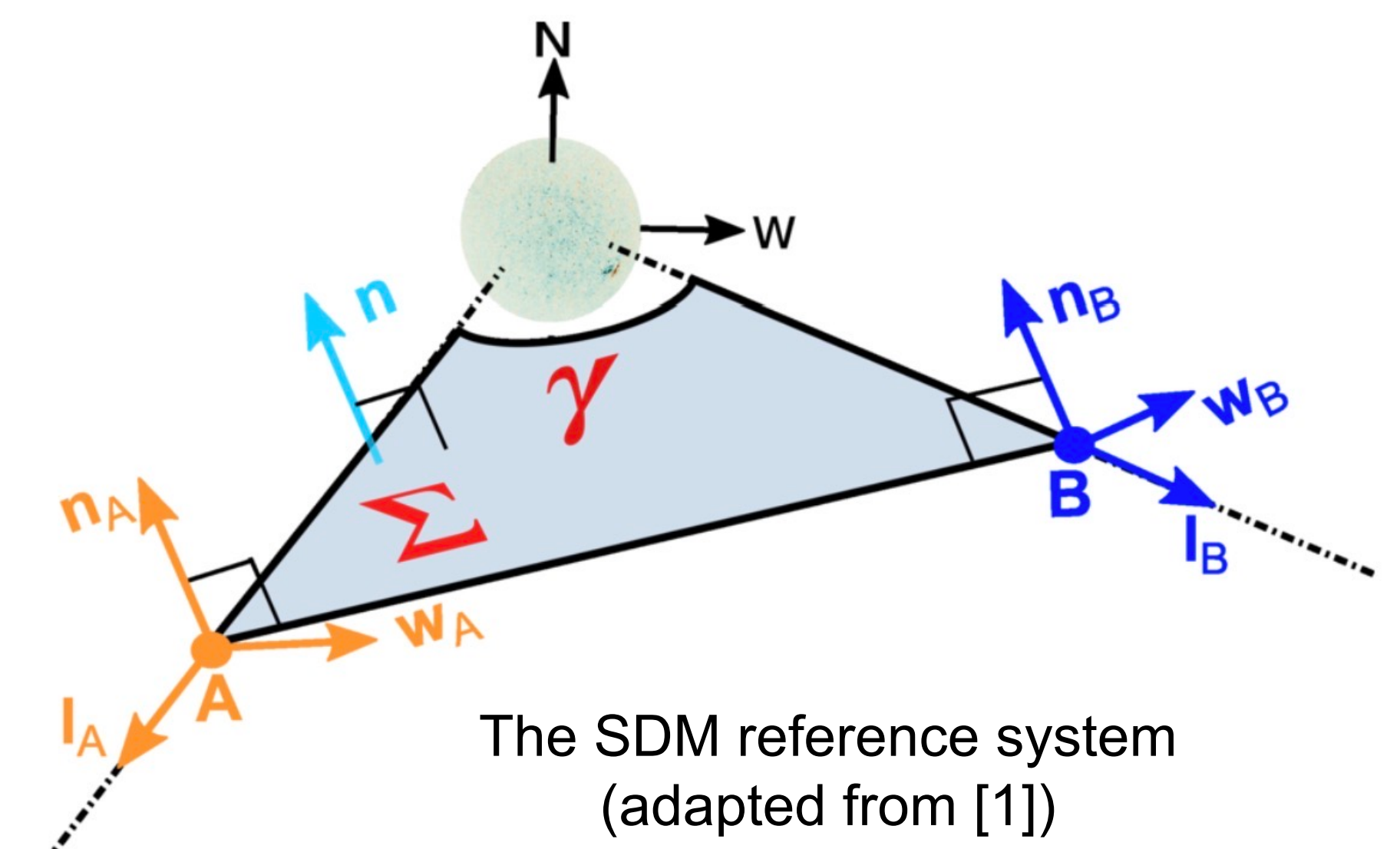
Resolving the ambiguity in the orientation of $\overrightarrow{B_{tr}}$ is equivalent to fix the parity of ζ in each pixel of the detector image plane.

Stereoscopic Disambiguation Method (SDM)

- Stereoscopic observations by two detectors at different viewpoints with a separation angle γ .
- Specific SDM reference system with magnetic vectors reprojected on it (B_{los}, B_w, B_n).
- $B_n^A = B_n^B$ by construction $\rightarrow$ used for image destretching after the image co-registration.
- ζ is given by two geometrically equivalent SDM equations:

$$\zeta = \frac{B_{los}^A \sin \gamma}{B_w^A \cos \gamma - B_w^B} \quad \text{and} \quad \zeta = \frac{B_{los}^B - B_{los}^A \cos \gamma}{B_w^A \sin \gamma}$$

The SDM was developed in [1], and first applied to the SO/PHI observations in [2].



Application of the SDM on SO/PHI-HRT and SDO/HMI magnetograms

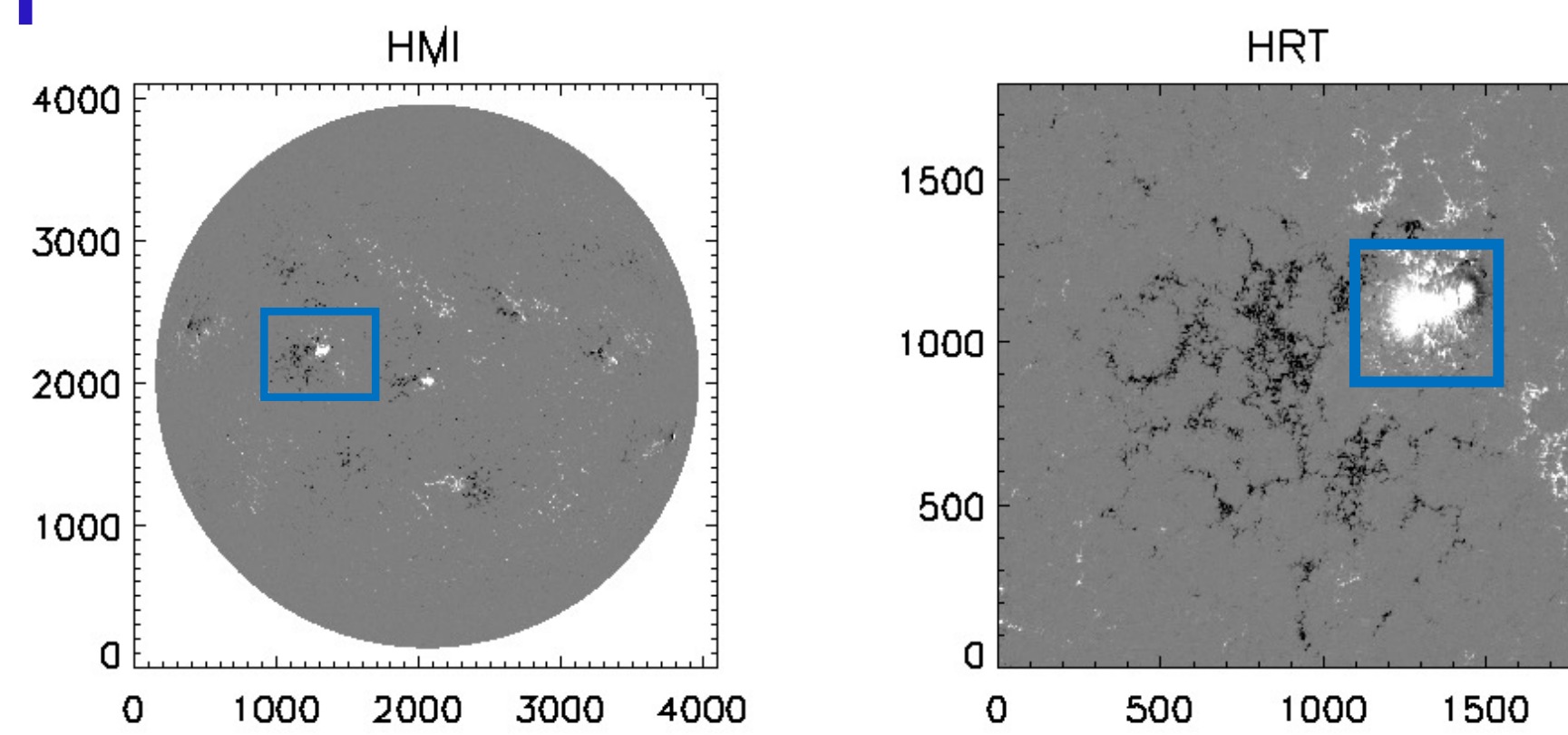
- We applied the SDM to SO/PHI-HRT and SDO/HMI data: use one of these two magnetograms to disambiguate the other one.
- HMI data: 720s ambiguous vector magnetogram ('hmi_ME_720s_fd10' data series)
- In each pixel, the SDM equation with a higher level of reliability is chosen.

Observations of SDO/HMI and SO/PHI-HRT

Disambiguated HRT magnetogram

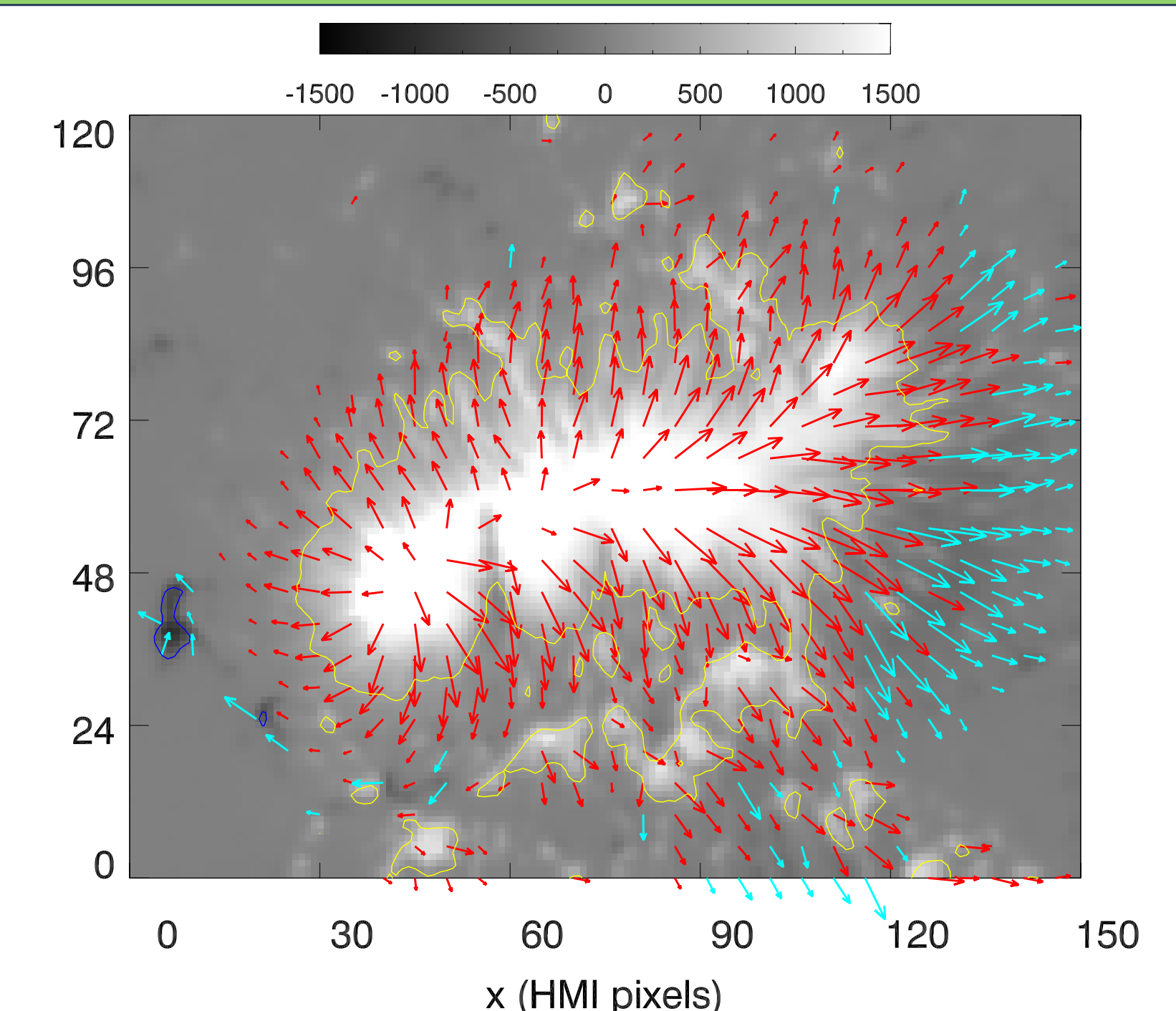
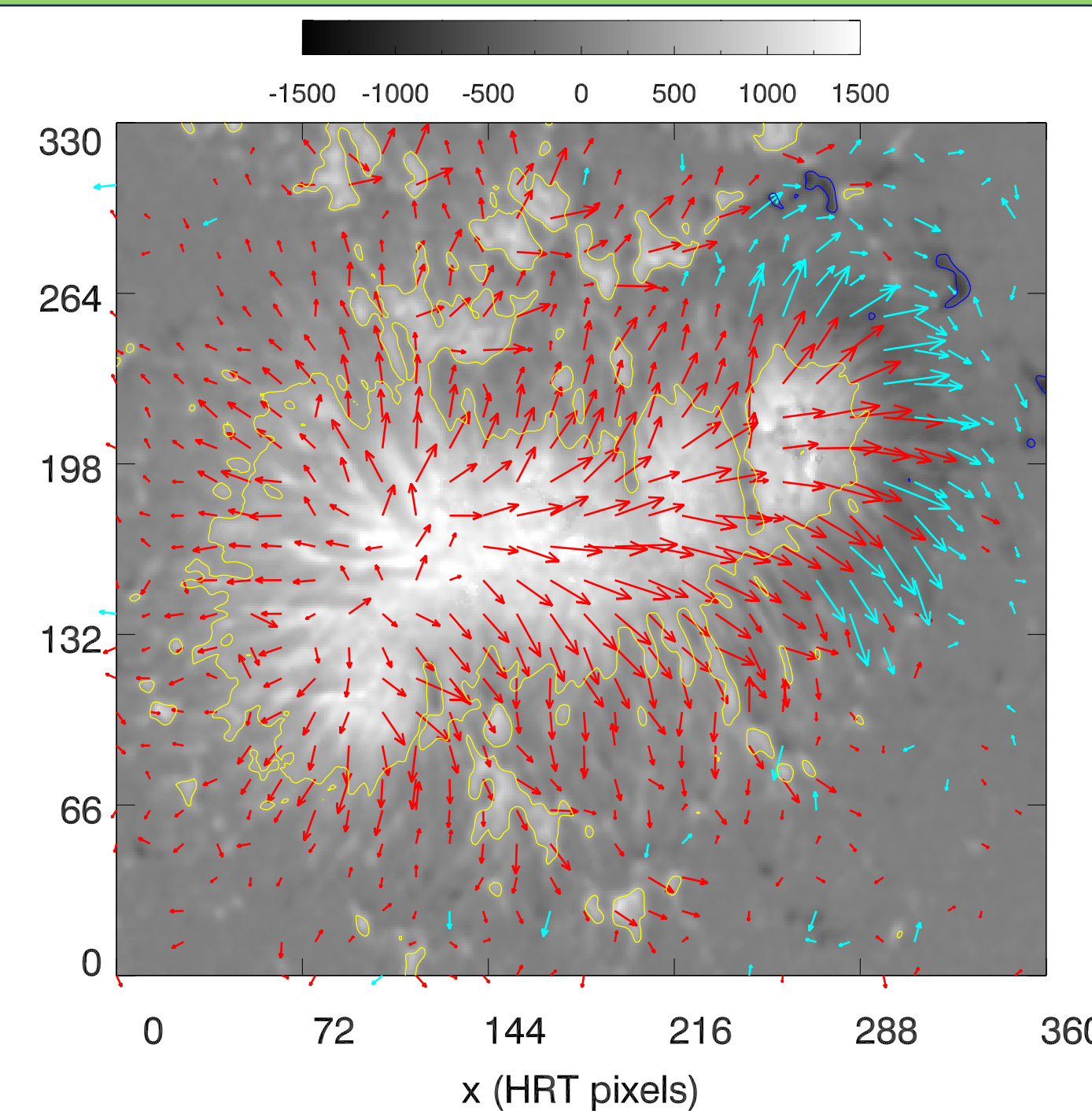
Disambiguated HMI magnetogram

Case 1

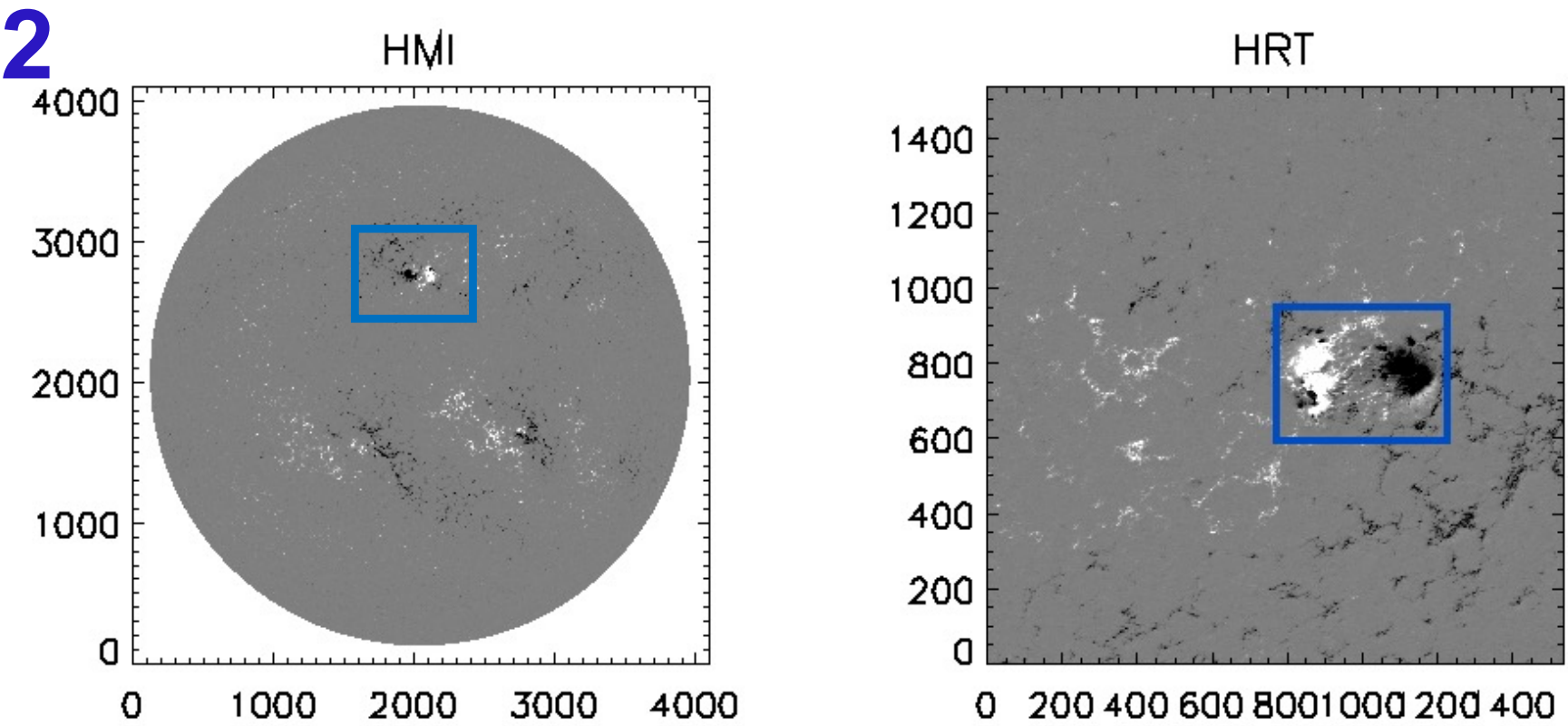


October 15, 2023. SO at 0.34 AU with $\gamma = -60^\circ$

- ◆ Solar Orbiter was on the Sun-L5 line.
- ◆ A successful disambiguation case for typical PMI observations, onboard Vigil mission, which will be launched to the L5 point in 2031.

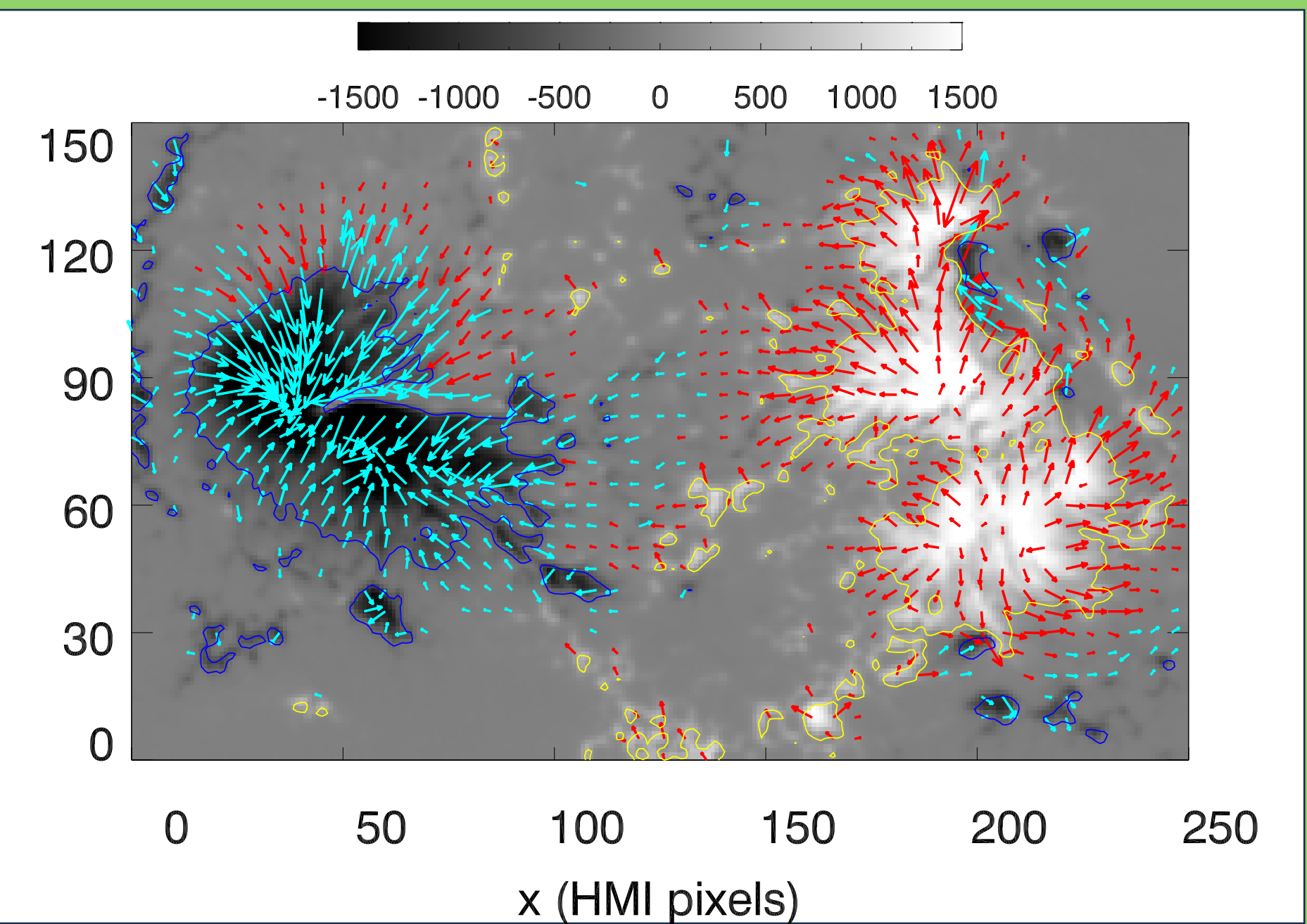
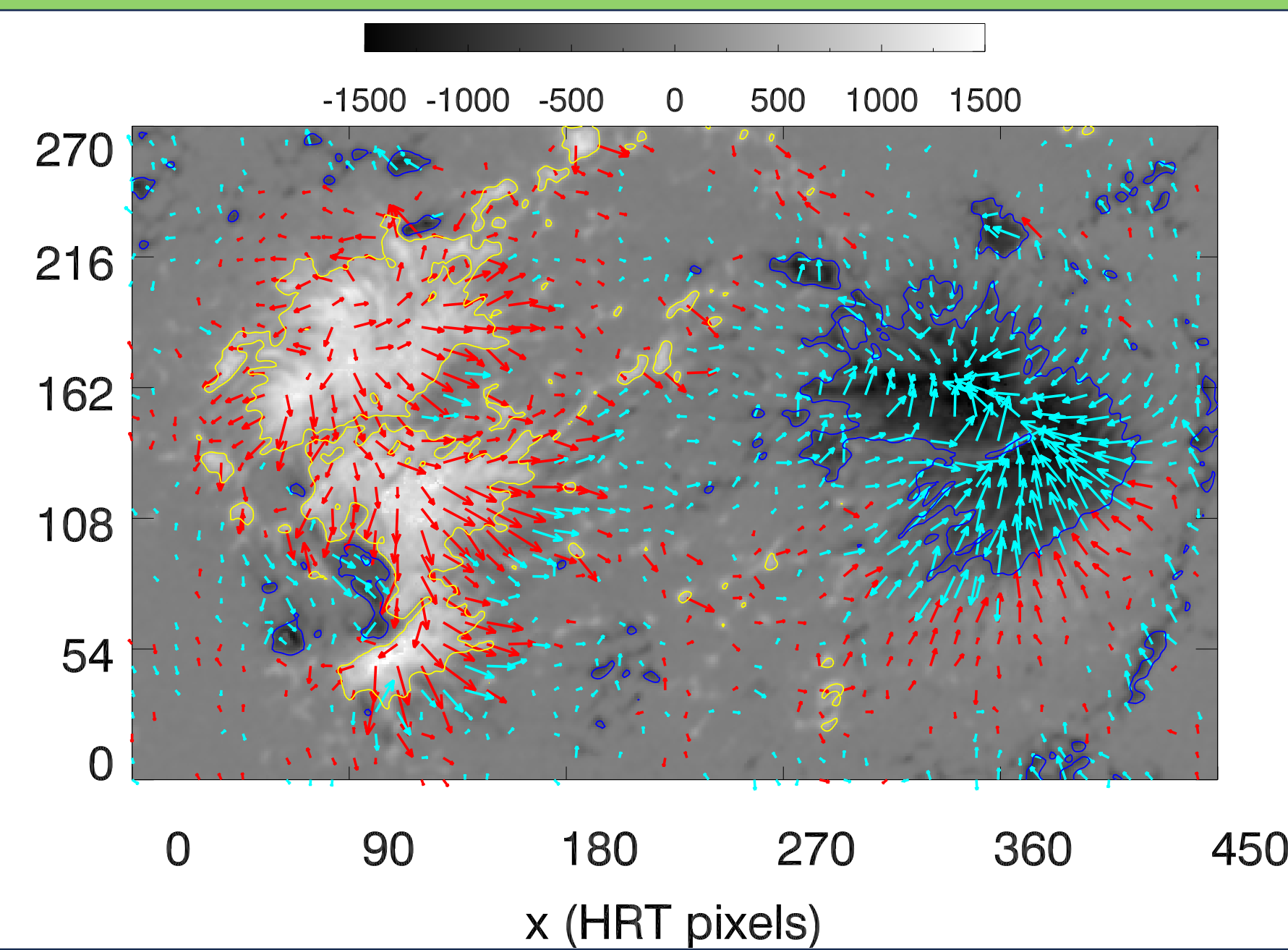


Case 2



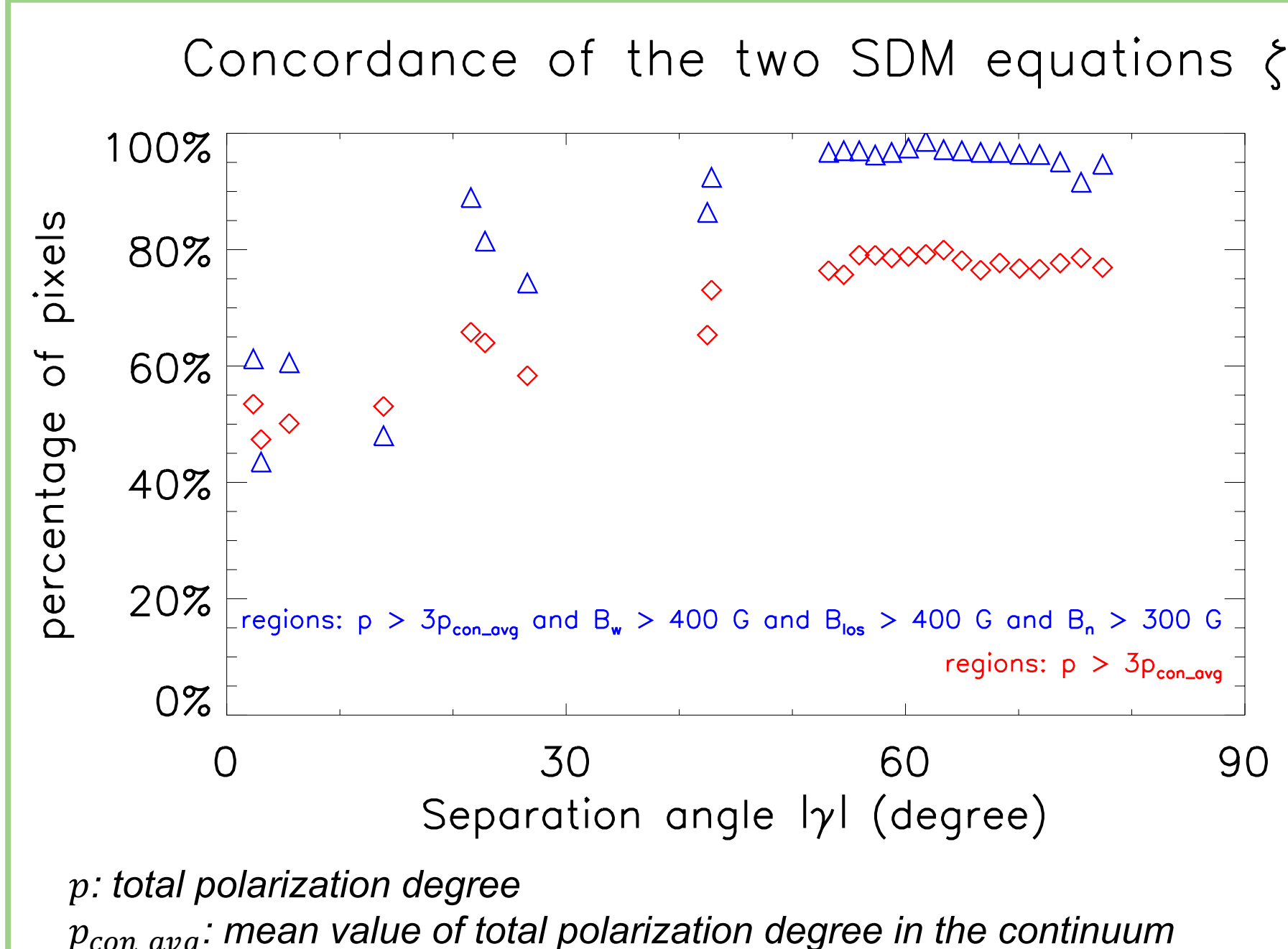
October 30, 2023. SO at 0.55 AU with $\gamma = -22^\circ$

- ◆ The SDM gives expected results in most areas.
- ◆ Suspicious results in localized areas. The relatively small separation angle is not very ideal for the SDM (see below).

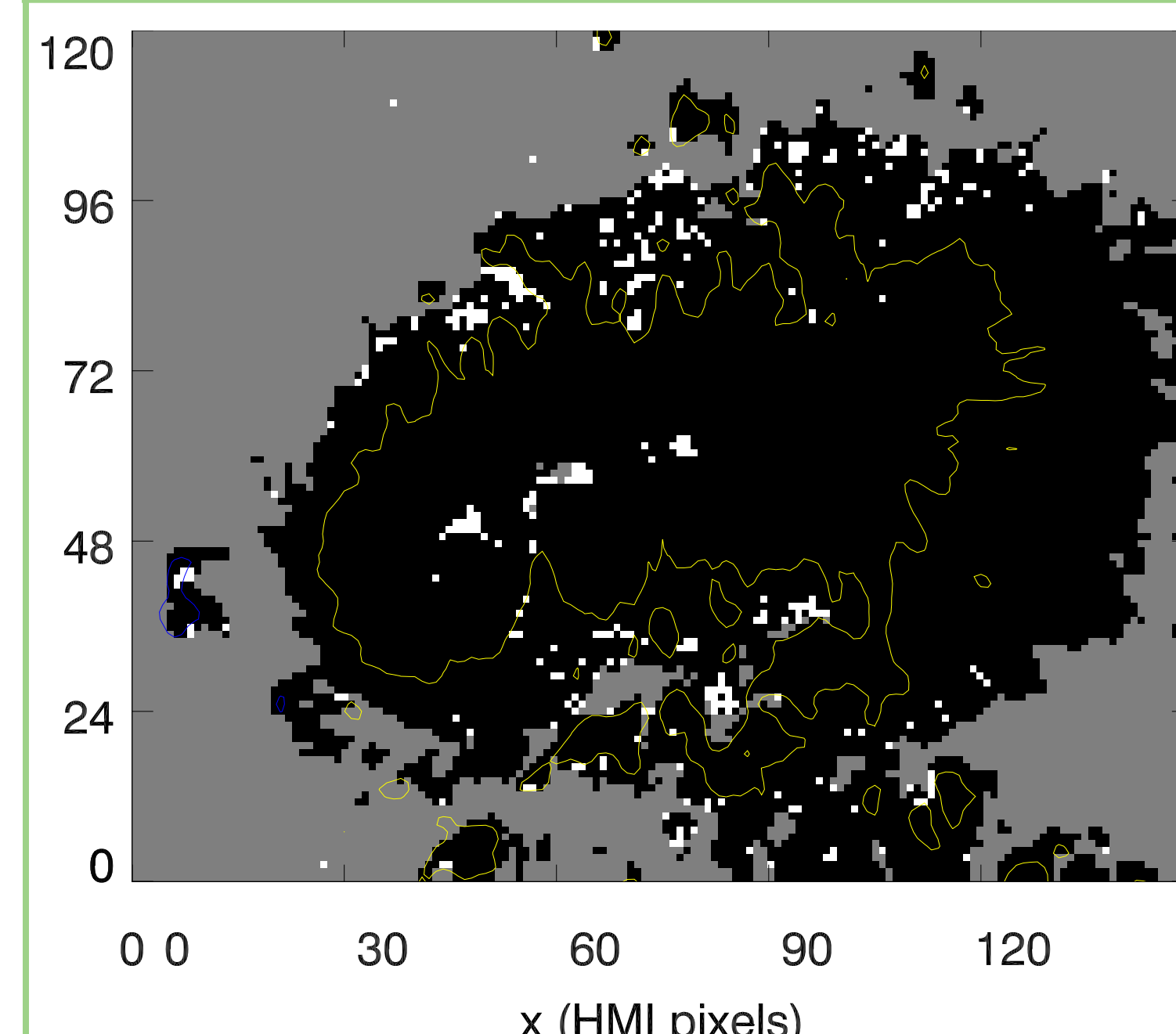


B_{los} in greyscale; red/cyan arrows: transverse magnetic fields on positive/negative B_{los} ; yellow/blue contours: isolines of $B_{los} = 400 \text{ G} / -400 \text{ G}$

SDM diagnostic: concordance of two SDM equations



Comparison with single-view disambiguation method



- Comparison between the SDM and Metcalf's ME0 method^[3] for the HMI magnetogram in the case 1 above.
 - ME0 HMI data: 'hmi.B_720s'.
- The SDM and ME0 method provide $\overrightarrow{B_{tr}}$ with:
- same orientation in *black* regions.
 - opposite orientation in *white* regions.
 - *grey* regions: not considered ($|\overrightarrow{B_{tr}}| < 300 \text{ G}$).

Concordance on 97% of pixels

Conclusions

- The SDM successfully disambiguates vector magnetograms in strong field areas.
- SDM results are relatively more reliable when the separation angle between two detectors is larger.
- The SDM gives the same disambiguation results as the ME0 method in most analyzed areas.

References: [1] Valori et al., Sol.Phys., 297 (2022) [2] Valori et al., A&A, 677 (2023) [3] Metcalf et al., Sol.Phys., 237 (2006)