

# The Thermal Structure of Sunspots from Ring Diagram Inversions

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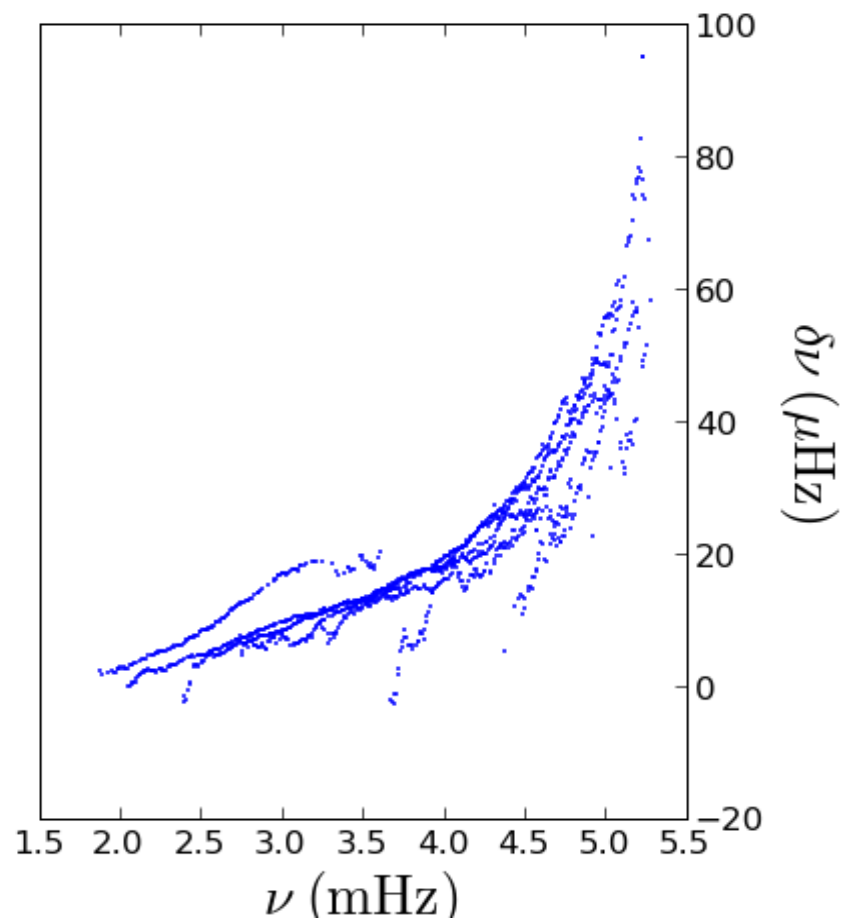
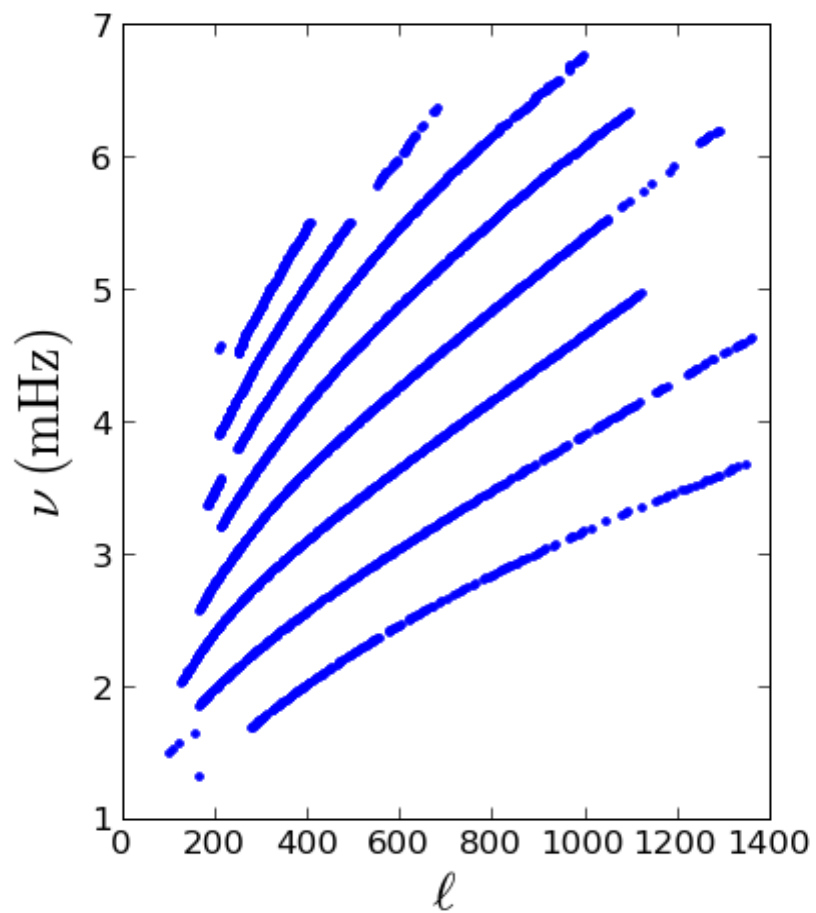
# Introduction

- Measuring the thermodynamic properties of the regions under sunspots is critical to understanding the nature and evolution of active regions.
- 3D power spectra (ring diagrams) can be inverted like global mode helioseismic data sets
- This has been done on small samples of active regions:
  - Sound speed is depressed near the surface ( $>0.99R_{\text{solar}}$ ) but enhanced deeper down (e.g. Basu et al. 2004, Bogart et al. 2008)

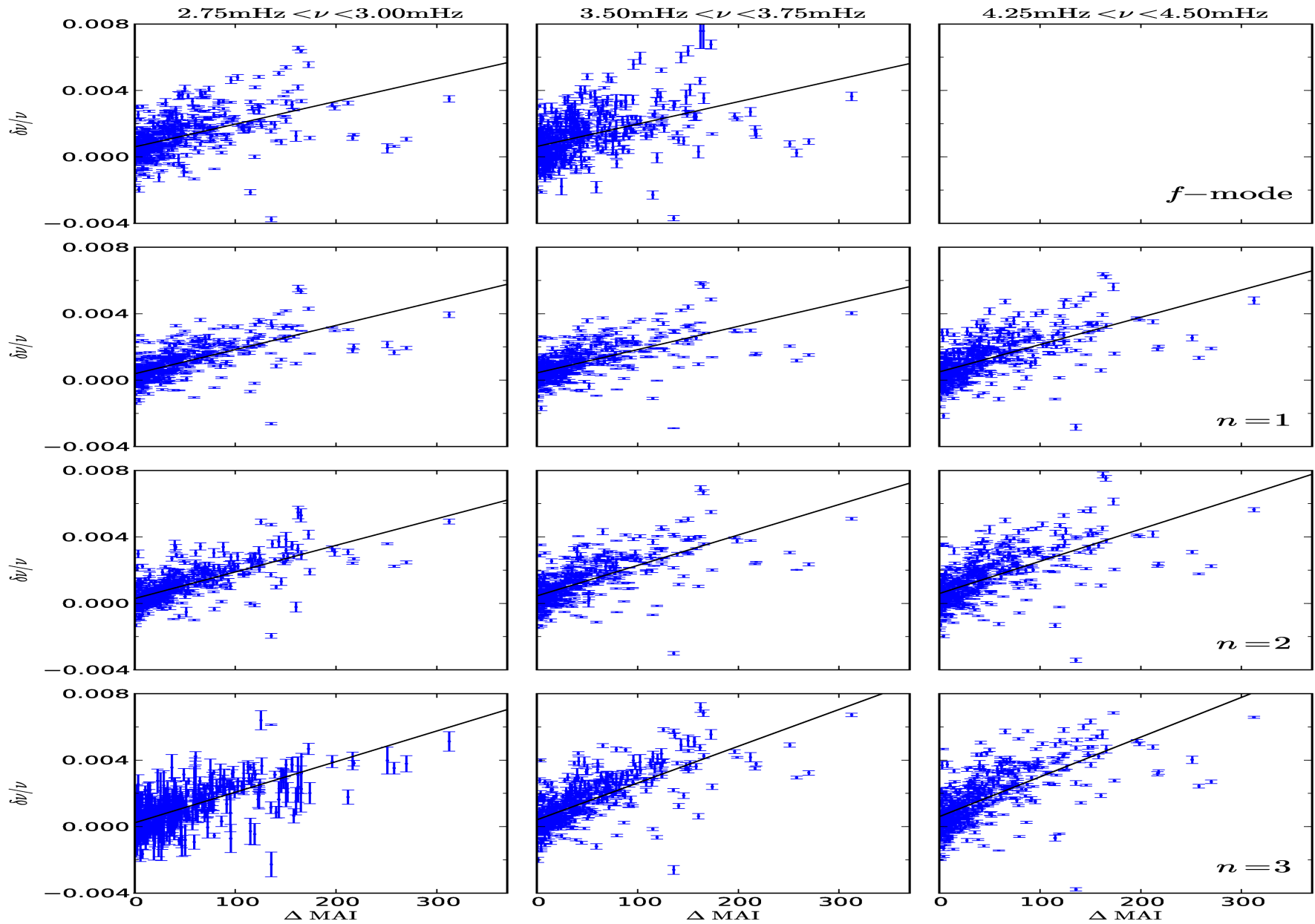
# Current Sample

- ~350 active regions from solar cycle 23
- Rings from MDI full-disk Doppler data
- 16x16 patches, tracked for 8192 minutes
- Active region coordinates taken from NOAA catalog, 1 or 2 nearby quiet regions chosen for comparison
- Ridges are fit using code described in (Basu et al. 1999)
- Characterized by Magnetic Activity Index (MAI; Basu et al. 2004)

# A Ring



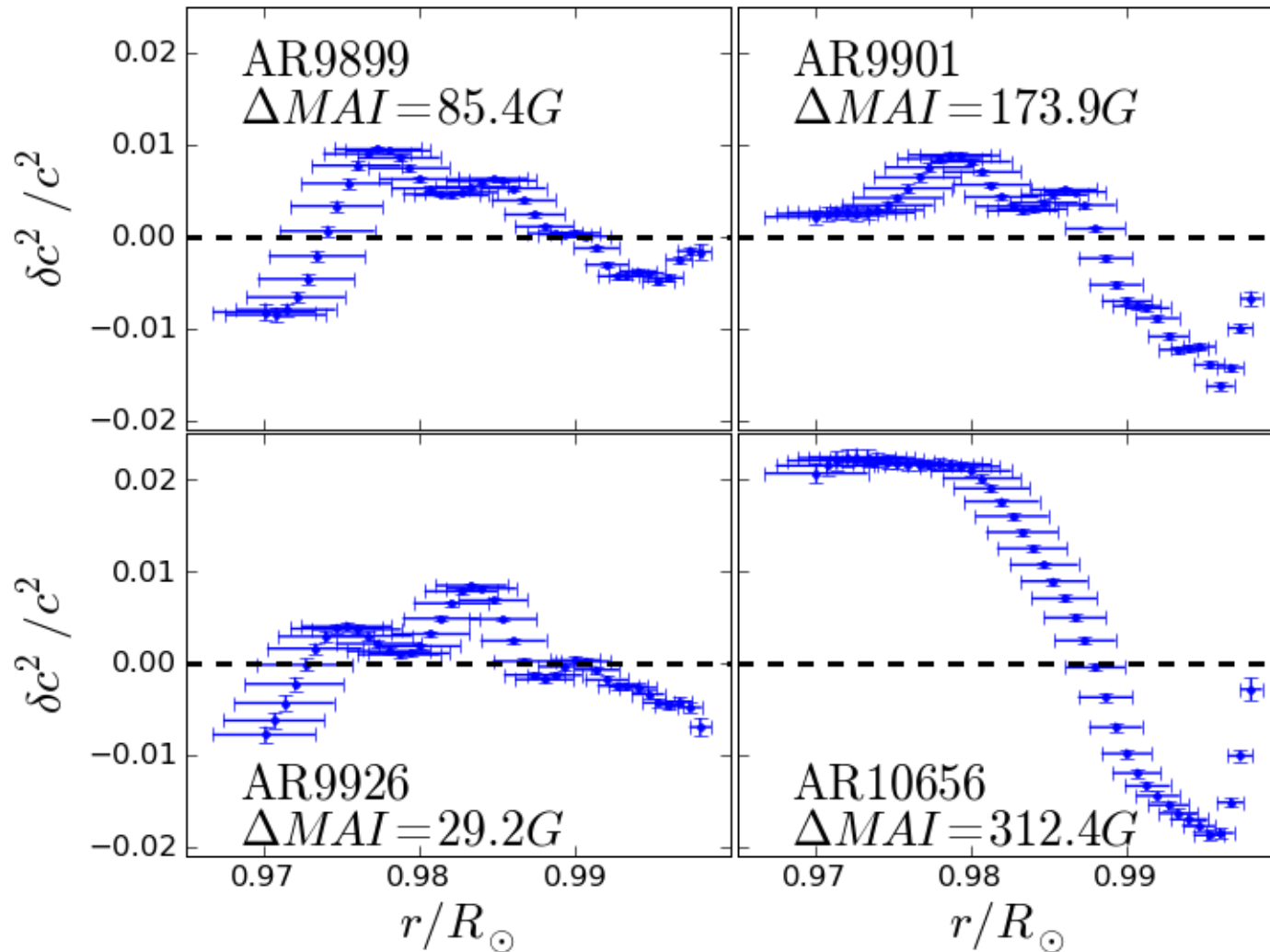
# Frequency differences



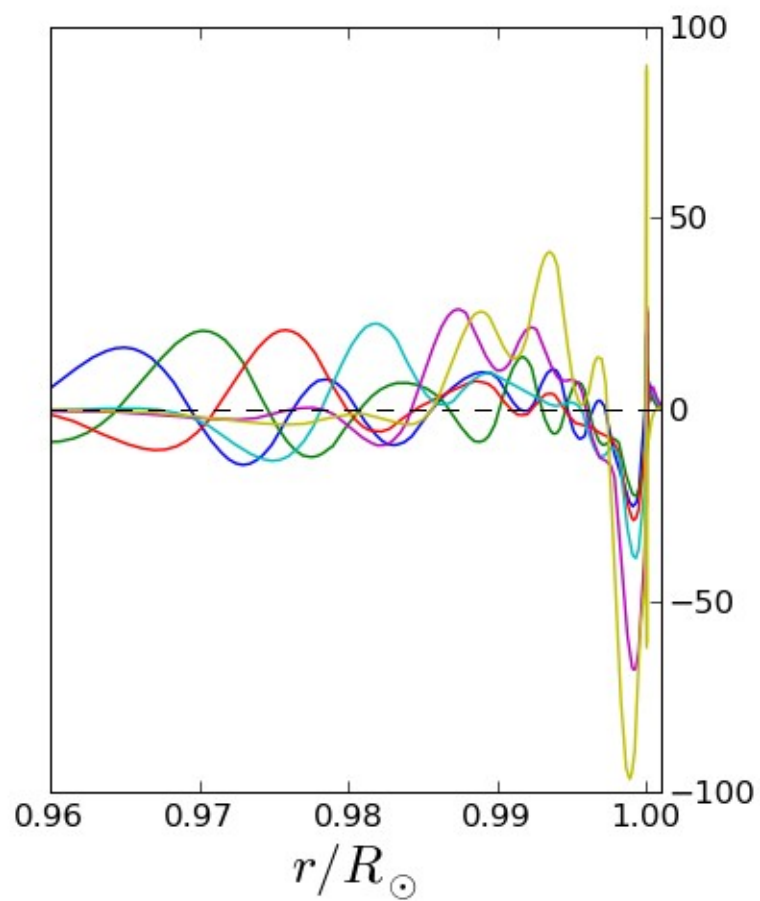
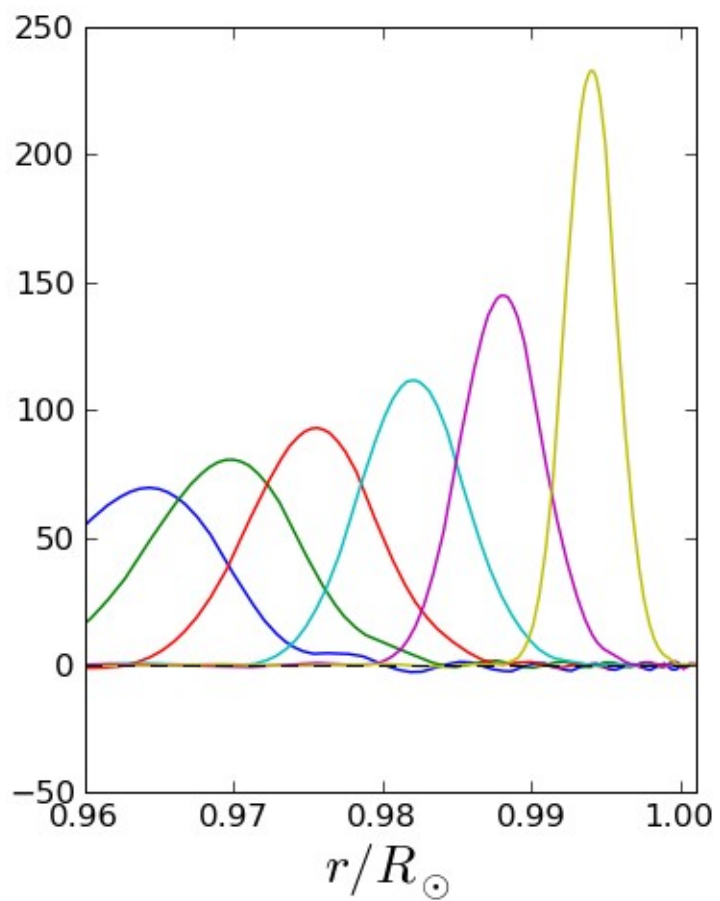
# Inversions

- Subtractive Optimally Localized Averages (SOLA) inversions of frequency differences between active and quiet regions
- 4 usual free parameters: target width, error suppression, cross term suppression, surface term

# Sound Speed Inversions

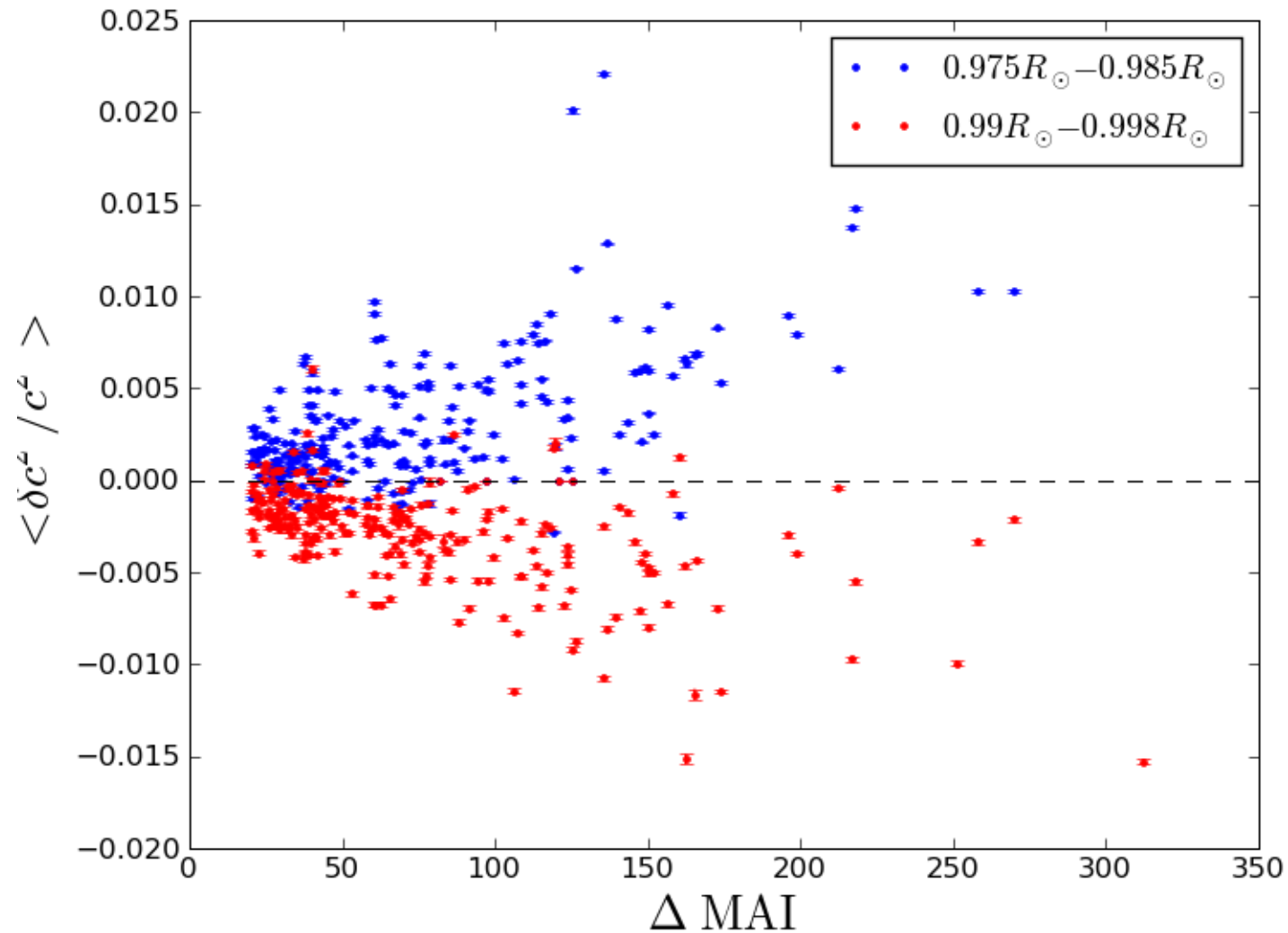


# Kernels

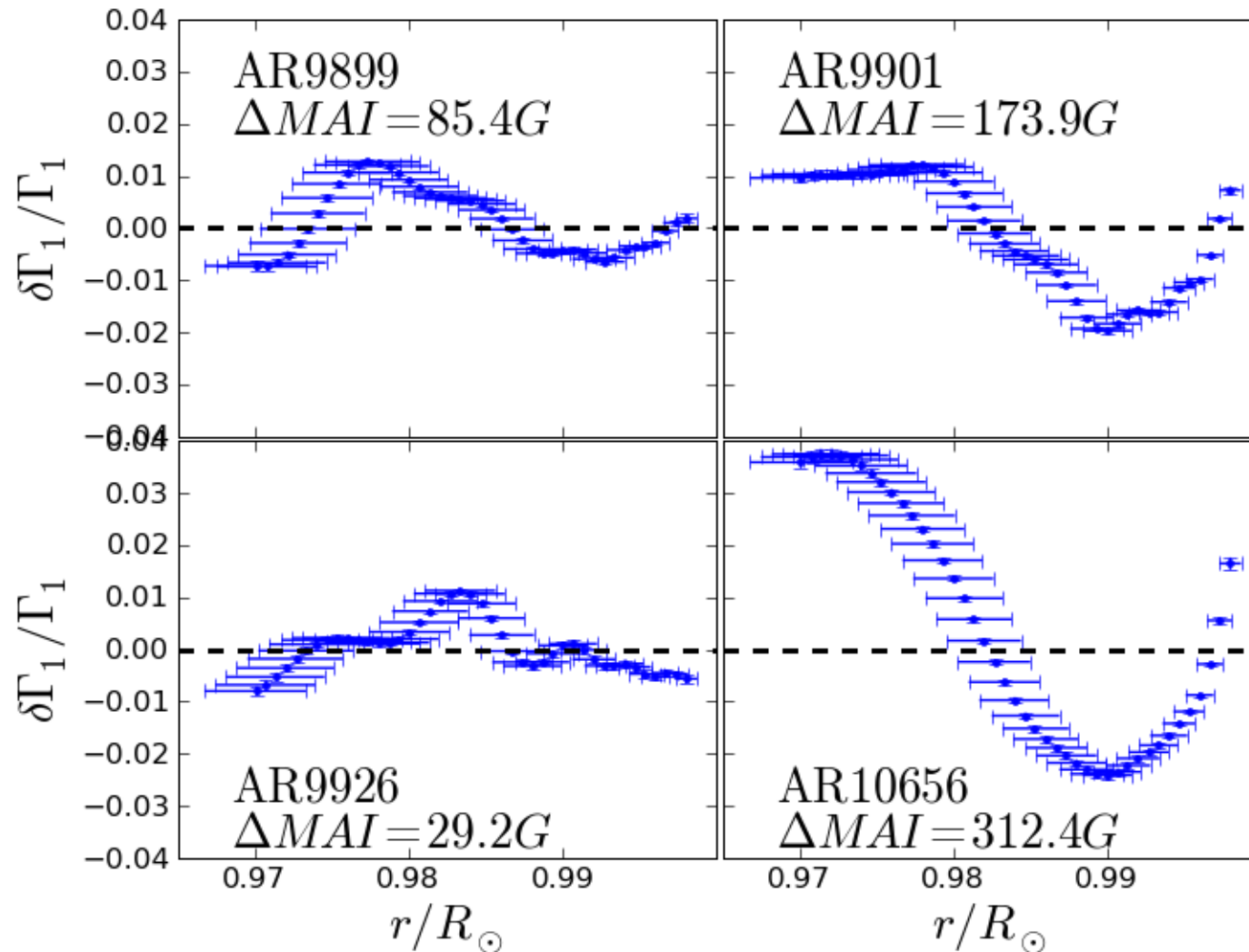




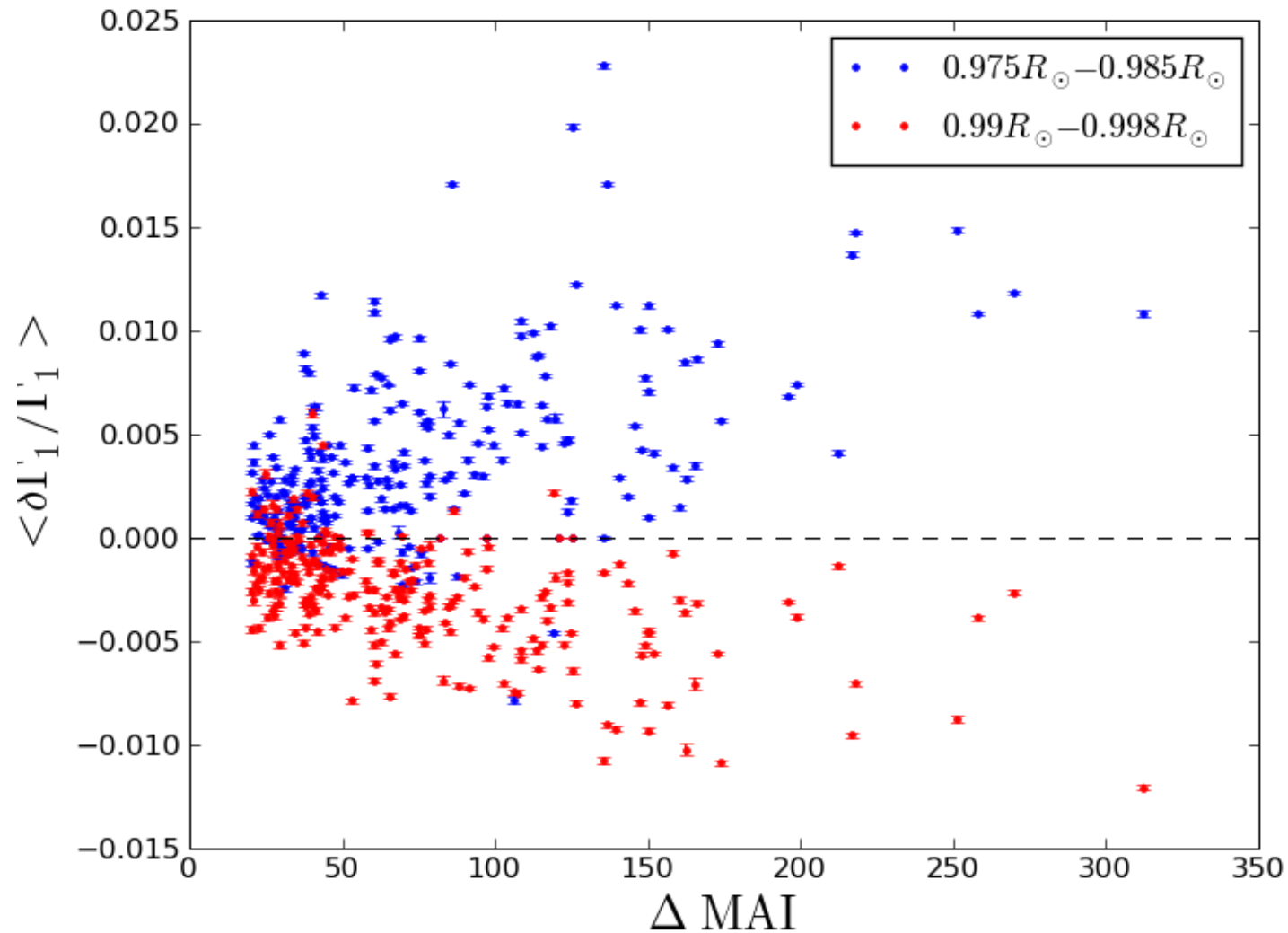
# Sound Speed Averages over Depth



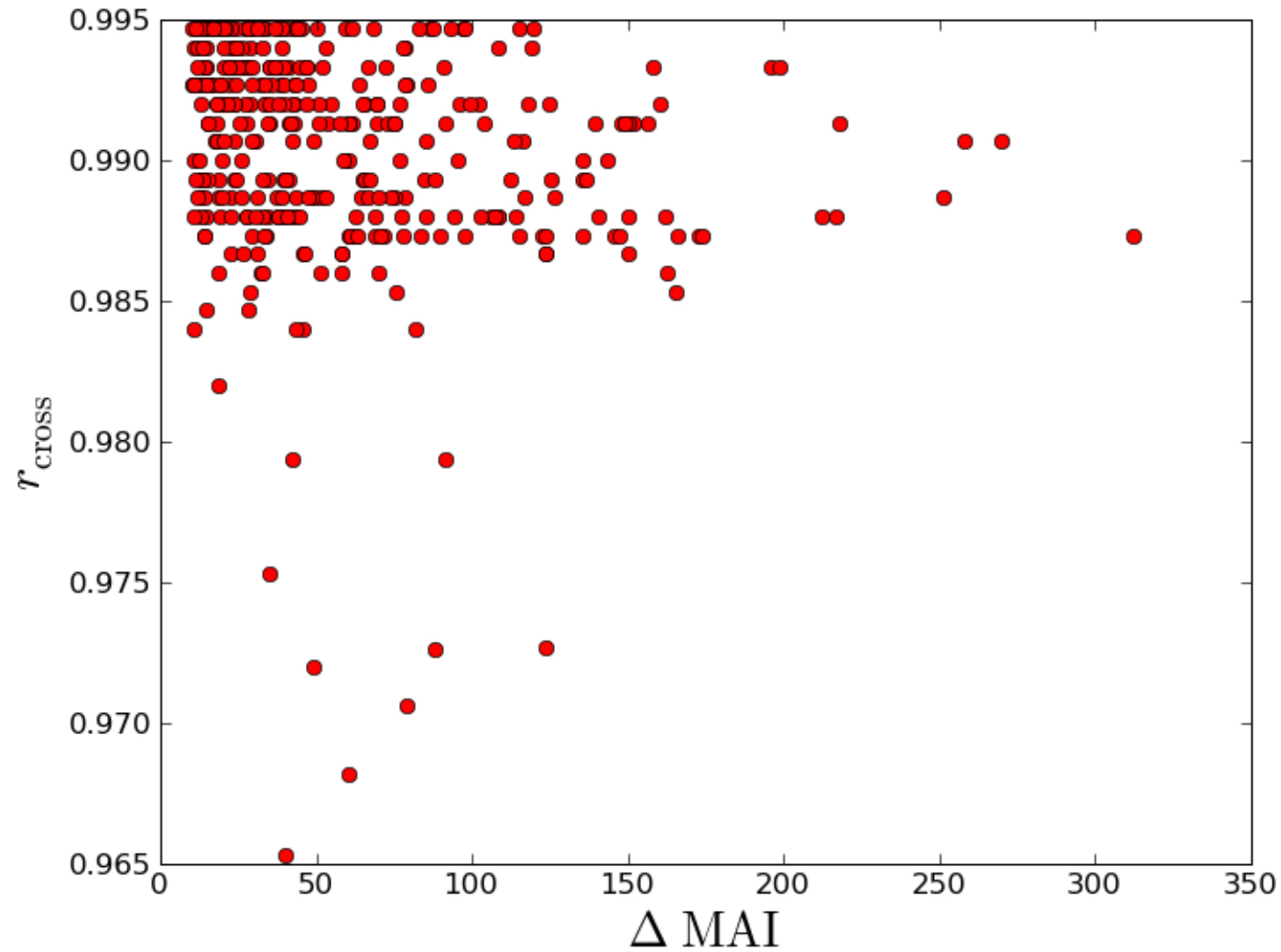
# Adiabatic Index ( $\Gamma_1$ )



# Adiabatic Index averages



# Cross-over points



# Conclusions

- Sound speed and adiabatic index inversions are consistent with earlier results on smaller samples:
  - Sound speed and adiabatic index depressed at shallow depths
  - Enhanced at deeper depths
- Cross-over point shows no obvious dependence on active region strength
- Work is ongoing