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## Translation:

We are planning an international rocket experiment Chromospheric Lyman-Alpha Spectro-Polarimeter (CLASP) is (2015 planned) that Lyman  $\alpha$  line (Ly $\alpha$  line) polarization spectroscopic observations from the sun. The purpose of this experiment, detected with high accuracy of the linear polarization of the Ly $\alpha$  lines to 0.1% by using a Hanle effect is to measure the magnetic field of the chromosphere-transition layer directly. For polarization photometric accuracy achieved that  $\sim 0.1\%$  required for CLASP, it is necessary to realize the monitoring device with a high throughput. On the other hand, Ly $\alpha$  line (vacuum ultraviolet rays) have a sensitive characteristics that is absorbed by the material. We therefore set the optical system of the reflection system (transmission only the wavelength plate), each of the mirrors, subjected to high efficiency of the multilayer coating in accordance with the role. Primary mirror diameter of CLASP is about 30 cm, the amount of heat about 30,000 J is about 5 minutes of observation time is coming mainly in the visible light to the telescope. In addition, total flux of the sun visible light overwhelmingly large and about 200 000 times the Ly $\alpha$  line wavelength region. Therefore, in terms of thermal management and 0.1% of the photometric measurement accuracy achieved telescope, elimination of the visible light is essential. We therefore, has a high reflectivity ( $> 50\%$ ) in Ly $\alpha$  line, visible light is a multilayer coating be kept to a low reflectance ( $< 5\%$ ) (cold mirror coating) was applied to the primary mirror.

On the other hand, the efficiency of the polarization analyzer required chromospheric magnetic field measurement (the amount of light) Conventional (magnesium fluoride has long been known as a material for vacuum ultraviolet (MgF<sub>2</sub>) manufactured ellipsometer;  $R_s = 22\%$ ) about increased to 2.5 times were high efficiency reflective polarizing element analysis. This device, Bridou et al. (2011) is proposed "that is coated with a thin film of the substrate MgF<sub>2</sub> and SiO<sub>2</sub> fused silica." As a result of the measurement,  $R_s = 54.5\%$ , to achieve a  $R_p = 0.3\%$ , high efficiency, of course, capable of taking out only about s-polarized light. Other reflective optical elements (the secondary mirror, the diffraction grating-collector mirror), subjected to high-reflection coating of Al + MgF<sub>2</sub> (reflectance of about 80%), less than 5% in the entire optical system by these (CCD Science was achieved a high throughput as a device for a vacuum ultraviolet ray of the entire system less than 5% (CCD of QE is not included).

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### [講演情報]

講演分野	太陽
講演形式	ポスター講演(口頭有)
キーワード	CLASP、太陽彩層磁場、偏光測定、ハンレ効果、ライマン $\alpha$ 線

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## 遷移層～彩層磁場測定に挑む太陽Ly $\alpha$ 線偏光観測ロケット実験 CLASP

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観測ロケット実験 Chromospheric Lyman-Alpha SpectroPolarimeter (CLASP) は、Atomic polarizationとハンレ効果によるライマン $\alpha$ 輝線(波長1216Å)の直線偏光を~0.1%以下の精度で検出し、遷移層の磁場情報を得ることを目的としている。CLASPは装置の主要部を日本で開発し、2015年8月に米国ホワイトサンズ射場でNASAロケットを用いて打上げる予定である。真空紫外線での偏光観測とハンレ効果の利用は世界初の試みで、彩層・遷移層の磁場計測のための新しい観測手法の検証・確立を目指している。CLASPは、太陽光の熱処理に配慮した口径約30cmのカセグレン望遠鏡と、新機軸の分光器・ポーラリメーター(偏光分光装置)よりなる。太陽の時間変化や機体の姿勢変動によるStokes-Iからのクロストークの影響を抑えるため、直行する直線偏光2成分の同時測定を行う。また、スリット周辺のライマン $\alpha$ 線2次元画像を取得するモニタ光学系も備えている。

2014年12月現在、望遠鏡、モニタ光学系のアライメントは完了し、想定通りの空間分解能を達成した。また、CLASP全系を仮組みしての太陽光試験も実施した。今後、太陽光試験の結果を基にした迷光対策、偏光分光装置のアライメントを経て、ライマン $\alpha$ 線偏光光源を用いての偏光キャリブレーションを行う。2015年3月には観測装置の最終組上げ、end-to-end試験、振動試験を実施し、4月に打ち上げを行う米国へ出荷する。本講演では、CLASPの目指すサイエンスと、打ち上げを5ヶ月後に控えた観測装置の最新情報を報告する。