# Title: e I 3 as a nsat rated anle diagnostic of t e magnetic eld in CM s

Momc i Mo nar[1], o r o a ini[2], i i a[1], and on an[2]

[1] Sout west esearc Institute, Boulder, CO, 8 , USA
[2] Hi Altitude Observatory, National Center for Atmosp eric esearc , Boulder, CO, 8

*on a ema* momchil.molnar@swri.org

The He I 10 3 is an important atomic multiplet commonly observed in the active chromosphere and solar prominences. In eruptive prominences observed at large coronal heights, when the magnetic field drops below a few gauss, the linear polarization of He I 10 3 becomes sensitive to the magnetic field via the unsaturated Hanle effect. This work shows how linear polarization observations of He I 10 3 can be used to infer the direction of the longitudinal magnetic field in CMEs. To accomplish this goal, we developed a numerical framework capable of computing the polarization signals of the He I 10 3 from realistic MHD models of prominence eruptions. The code can treat general magnetic regimes, ranging from zero field strength to the complete PaschenBack effect, and can accept any atomic structure satisfying the RussellSaunders (LS) coupling scheme, including atoms with nonzero nuclear spin (hyperfine structure). We use the prominence MHD eruption models from Fan ( 01 ) as the basis for this study, where we show how the derived integrated linear polarization signals from different vantage points could be used for inferring the magnetic field of the eruption. We further discuss the observability of these diagnostics, following the work of Molnar and Casini ( 0 4).