#### Predicted intensities of emission lines listed in Table 1 of Landi et al. 2016

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### 1. THE DENSITY AND TEMPERATURE MODELS

We mainly calculate the lines considering three different coronal regions: quiet sun (QS), coronal hole (CH), active region (AR).

For solar coronal emission lines in visible and infrared bands, they are formed by both collisional excitation and photoexcitation. Here we use CHIANTI version 8.0.2 to do the calculation, considering the two processes.

For the abundance factor, we choose the photospheric abundance (Asplund et al. 2009) as in Del Zanna et al. (2018).

## 1.1. Models used for QS

#### 1.1.1. Electron density model

Adapted from Gibson et al. (1999):

 $n_e = (a * r^{-b} + c * r^{-d} + e * r^{-f}) * 10^8 \ cm^{-3}$ 

with a = 3.6, b = 15.3, c = 0.99, d = 7.34, 3 = 0.365, f = 4.31

#### 1.1.2. Electron temperature model

Assuming the temperature remains  $\log T = 6.2$  below  $1.5R_{sun}$ , after that, adapting the model of Vasquez et al. (2003):



Figure 1. Electron density profiles used in the calculation

$$T = T_0 \frac{\alpha + 1}{\alpha + \beta * r^a + (1 - \beta) * r^{-b}}$$

with  $T_0 = 8 \times 10^5 K, \alpha = 0.1, \beta = 0.33, a = 0.55, b = 6.6$ 

1.2. Models used for CH



Figure 2. Electron temperature profiles used in the calculation

1.2.1. Electron density model

The model is multiplying the QS model with a factor of  $\frac{1}{3}$ .

1.2.2. Electron temperature model

Assuming the temperature remains  $\log T = 5.97$  below  $1.5R_{sun}$ , after that, using the model that multiplying the QS model with a factor of  $\frac{1}{1.3}$  so that at any altitude the temperature won't exceed 1MK.

NOTE: There may be a discontinuity (a bump) in the CH line intensity profile, which is caused by the assumption that before  $1.5R_{sun}$  the temperature remains the same.

1.3. Models used for AR

1.3.1. Electron density model

 $n_e = 10^8 * (2.99 * r^{-16} + 1.55 * r^{-6}) * 5$ 

1.3.2. Electron temperature model

Assuming the temperature remains  $\log T = 6.32$  below  $1.4R_{sun}$ , after that, using the model that multiplying the QS model with a factor of 1.7.

NOTE: the corona above solar active region is usually multithermal, but here we assume it is isothermal, which may lead to results that are deviated from the real situations.

### 2. INTENSITIES OF DIFFERENT LINES

2.1. Fe

# 2.1.1. Fe vi 5177Å

Fe VI 5177Å,  $\log T_{eff} = 4.95 - 5.52$ 

2.1.2. Fe XIV 5303Å

Fe XIV 5303Å,  $\log T_{eff} = 6.15 - 6.49$ 

## 2.1.4. Fe xv 7062Å

Fe XV 7062Å,  $\log T_{eff} = 6.20 - 6.63$ 



**Figure 3.** Fe vi 5177

2.1.5. Fe XI 7894Å

Fe XI 7894Å,  $\log T_{eff} = 5.92 - 6.30$ 

2.1.6. Fe XIII 10747Å

Fe XIII 10747Å,  $\log T_{eff} = 6.08 - 6.41$ 



2.1.7. Fe XIII 10800Å

Fe XIII 10800Å,  $\log T_{eff} = 6.08 - 6.41$ 

# 2.2.~Ar

2.2.1.  $Ar \ge 5535 \text{\AA}$ 



(c) Fe x 6374 AR  $\,$ 

Figure 5. Fe x 6374

Ar x 5535Å,  $\log T_{eff} = 5.86 - 6.42$ 

 $2.2.2. Ar \ge 6918 \text{\AA}$ 

Ar XI 6918Å,  $\log T_{eff} = 6.04 - 6.52$ 

2.2.3. Ar XIII 8339Å



**Figure 6.** Fe xv 7062

Ar XIII 8339Å,  $\log T_{eff} = 6.26 - 6.67$ 

2.2.4. Ar XIII 10143Å

Ar XIII 10143Å,  $\log T_{eff} = 6.26 - 6.67$ 

 $2.3. \quad Ca$ 



**Figure 7.** Fe XI 7894

2.3.1. Ca xv 5446Å

Ca xv 5446Å,  $\log T_{eff} = 6.44 - 6.84$ 

2.3.2. Ca xv 5695Å

Ca xv 5695Å,  $\log T_{eff} = 6.44 - 6.84$ 



10



**Figure 8.** Fe XIII 10747

2.4. Others

# 2.4.1. S XII 7613Å

S XII 7613Å,  $\log T_{eff} = 6.16 - 6.55$ 



(c) Fe XIII 10800 AR

Radial distance in solar radii

**Figure 9.** Fe XIII 10800



(c) Ar x 5535 AR

**Figure 10.** Ar x 5535



(c) Ar xi 6918 AR

Figure 11. Ar XI 6918





(c) Ar XIII 8339 AR

Figure 12. Ar XIII 8339



(c) Ar XIII 10143 AR

**Figure 13.** Ar XIII 10143



**Figure 14.** Ca xv 5446



**Figure 15.** Ca xv 5695



(c) S XII 7613 AR

**Figure 16.** S XII 7613