



HIGH ENERGY SOLAR PHYSICS DATA IN EUROPE



Solar flares and coronal mass ejections

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List of HESPE papers with Graz contribution:

- Pre-flare activity and magnetic reconnection during an eruptive flare
Joshi, Veronig, Lee, et al. 2011, ApJ
- Two-stage eruption, secondary heating
Su, Dennis, Holman et al. 2012, ApJL
- Relation between CME dynamics and non-thermal flare characteristics
Berkebile-Stoiser, Veronig, Bein, Temmer, 2012, ApJ
- Solar “tornadoes” and filament formation
Su, Wang, Veronig, Temmer, Gan, 2012, ApJL
- Multiple flare activity and filament eruption related with HXR
Joshi, Kushwaha, Cho, Veronig 2013, ApJ
- Imaging of magnetic reconnection
Su, Veronig, Holman et al. 2013, Nature Phys.
- Energy partitioning
Feng, Wiegelmann, Su et al. 2013, ApJ
- Motions in CME-Flare Current Sheet
Gao, Wang, Lin et al. 2013, submitted to New Astronomy

1) Solar “magnetic tornadoes”

- Su, Wang, Veronig, Temmer, Gan, 2012, ApJL
- Ongoing work

2) Magnetic reconnection and energy release in flares

- Su, Veronig, Holman et al. 2013, Nature Phys.

3) Relation between CME dynamics and flare characteristics

- Berkebile-Stoiser, Veronig, Bein, Temmer, 2012, ApJ
- Su, Dennis, Holman et al. 2012, ApJL

1) Solar „magnetic tornadoes“

SDO / AIA 304 171
22-Jun-2011 18:00:08.120 UT

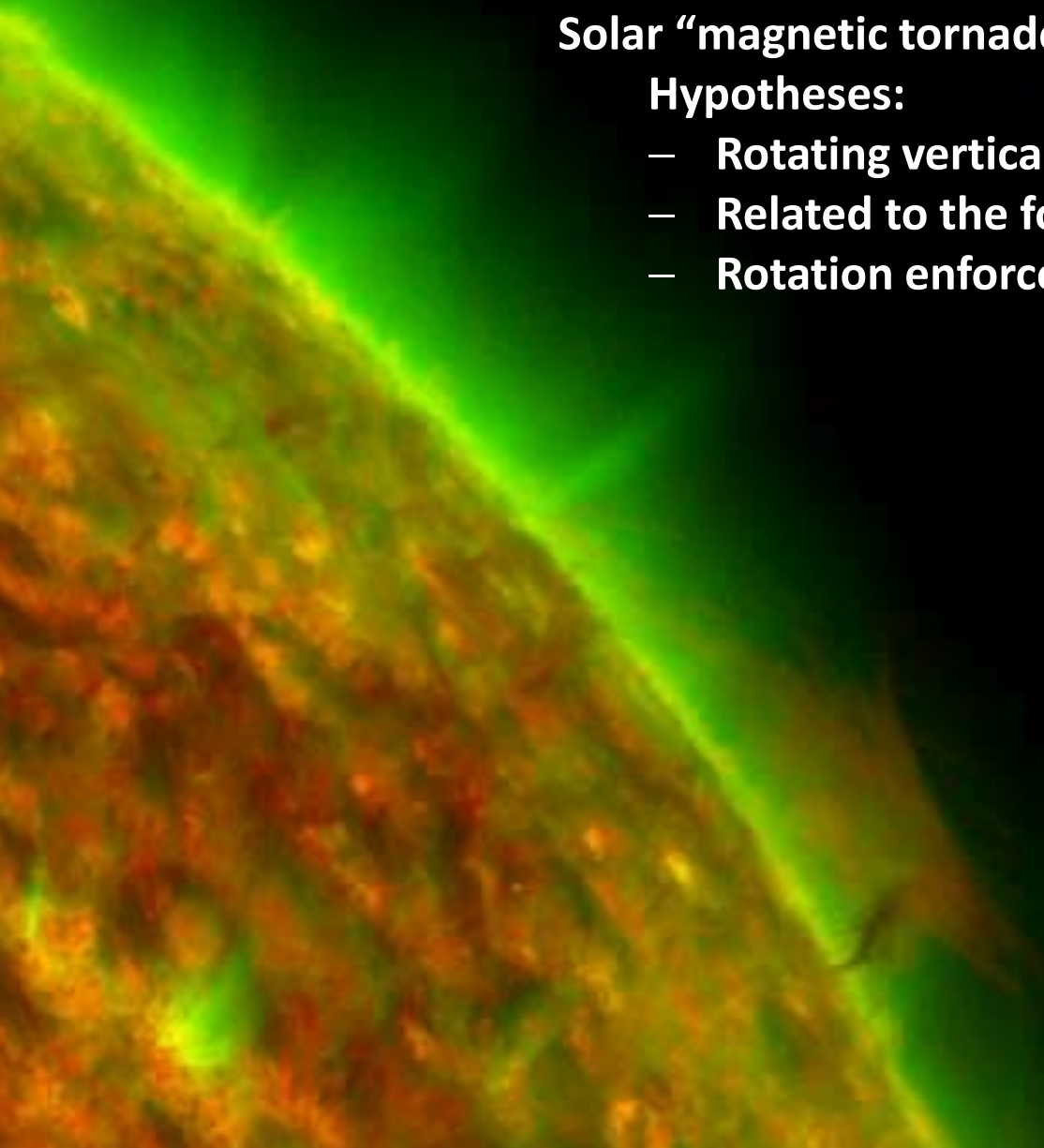


Solar “magnetic tornadoes”, Su et al. 2012, ApJL

Hypotheses:



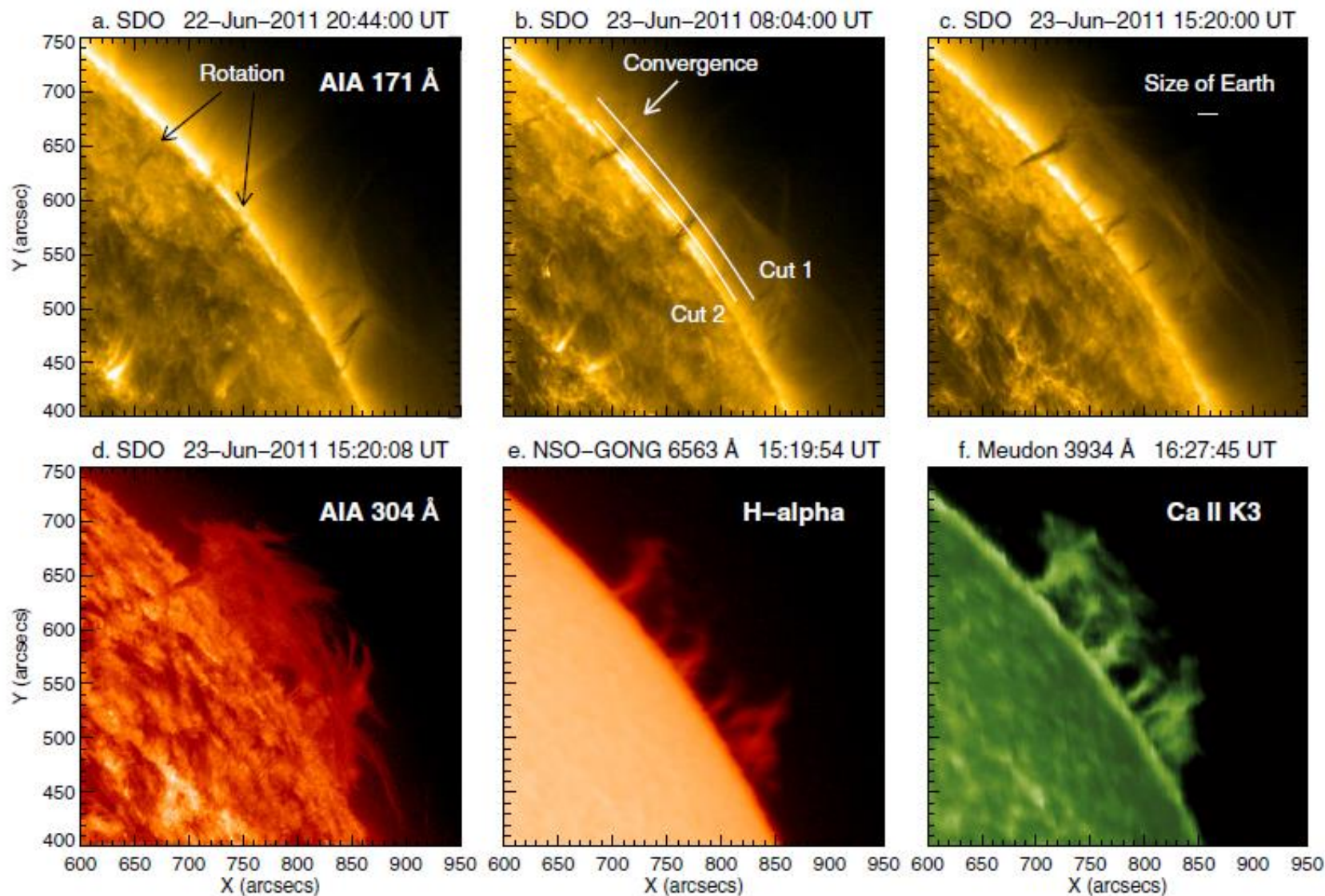
- Rotating vertical magnetic structures
- Related to the formation of filaments
- Rotation enforces magnetic twist, which eventually may lead to eruption



Solar “magnetic tornadoes”

Su, Wang, Veronig, Temmer, Gan, 2012a, ApJL

Relation to filament barbs and filament formation.

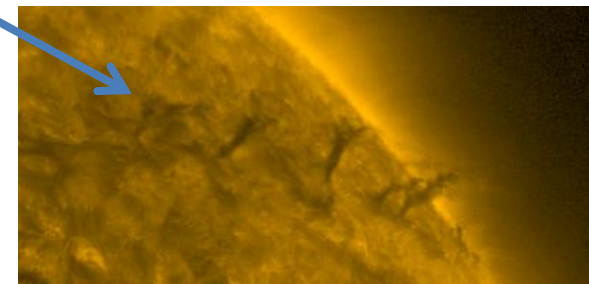
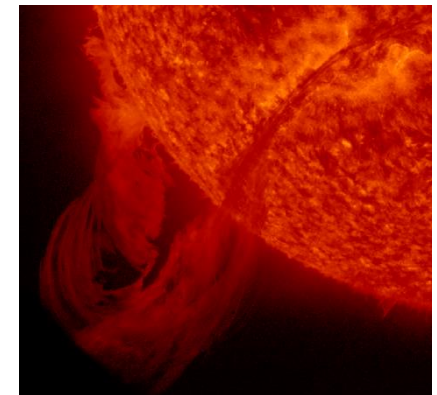
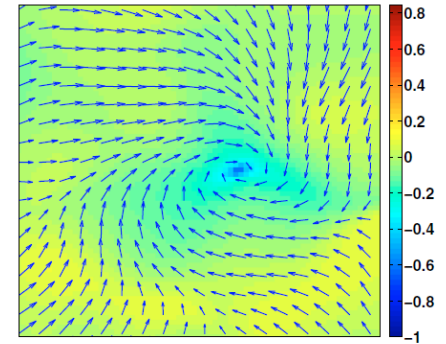
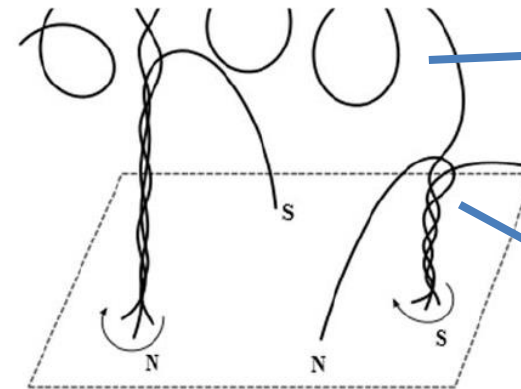
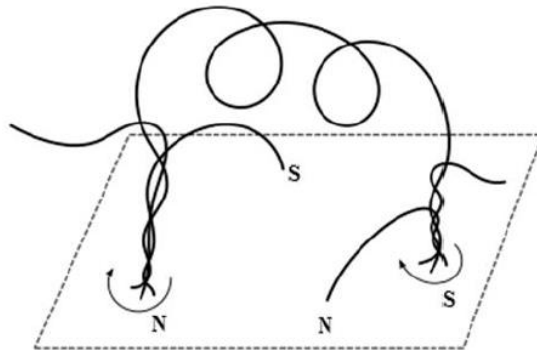
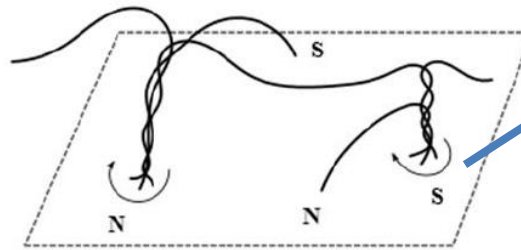
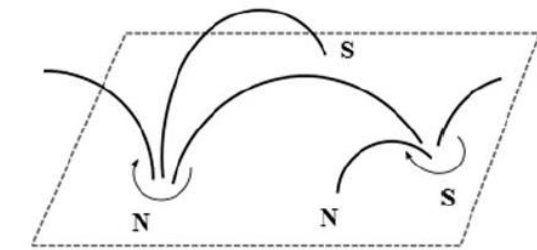


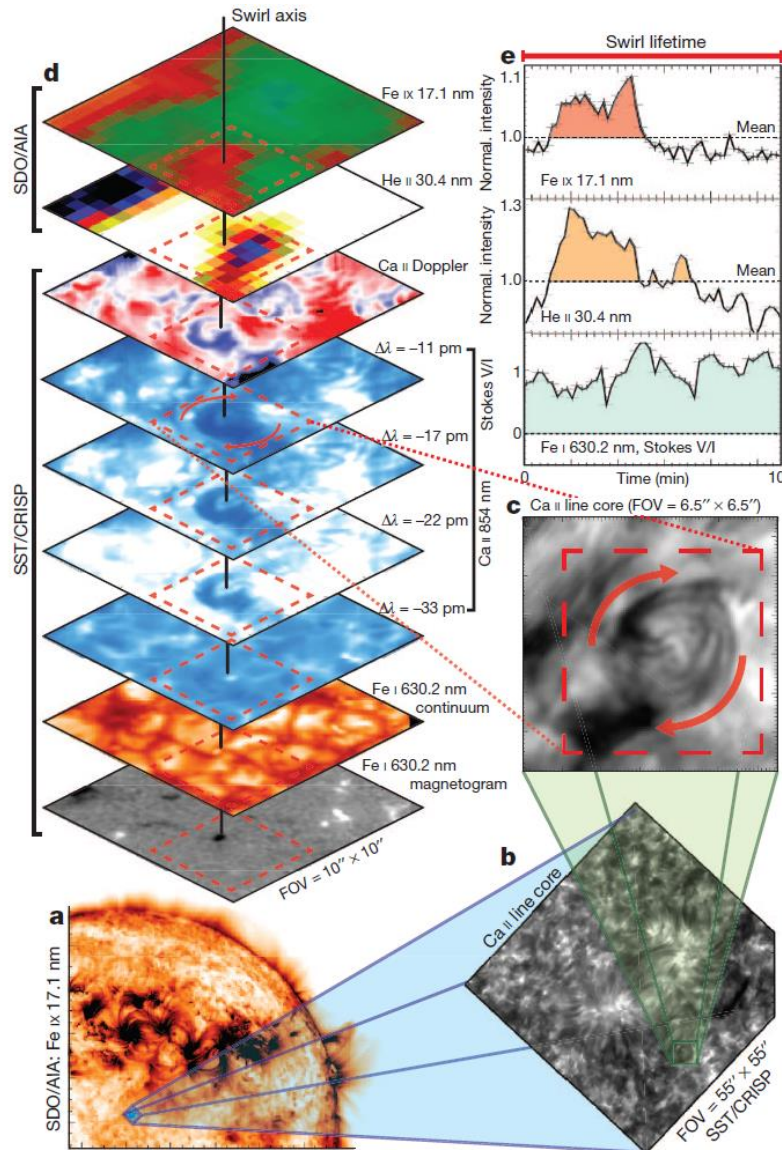
Solar “magnetic tornadoes”

Su, Wang, Veronig, Temmer, Gan, 2012a, ApJL

Idea of vortex-driven filament formation and eruption.

Vortex at supergranular junctions
Attie et al. (2009)



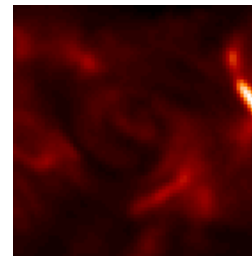


Wedemeyer-Böhm et al. (2012):

Magnetic tornadoes are related to vortex motions in lower layers („chromospheric swirls“)

Transport energy to corona (heating)

<http://www.solartornado.info/>



SST / CRISP observations



Solar “Tornadoes”

Su, Wang, Veronig, Temmer, Gan, 2012a, ApJL



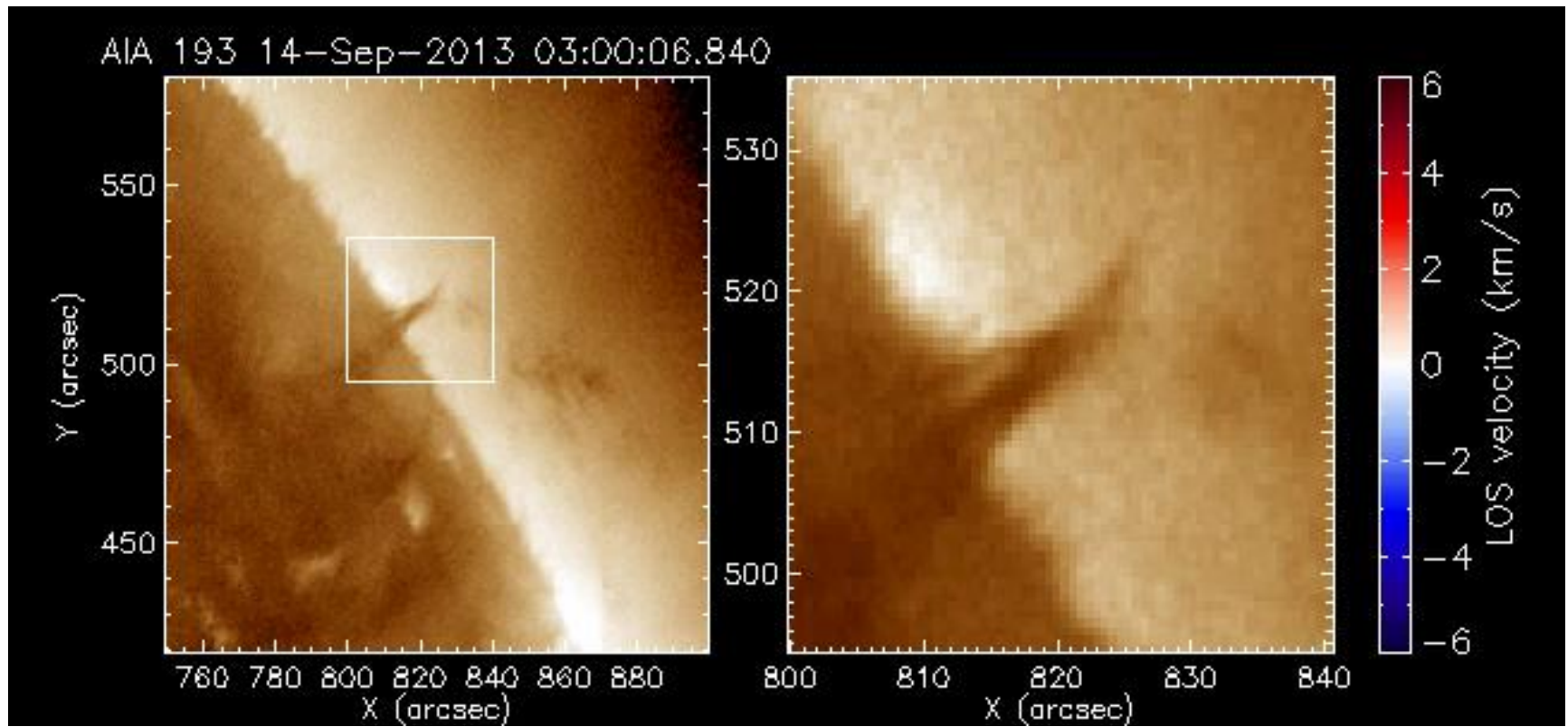
Related papers & controversial discussion:

- Solar “Tornadoes”
 - [Wedemeyer-Böhm et al. 2012, Nature](#) (detection and simulation of solar tornadoes; relation to coronal heating)
 - [Su et al. 2012, ApJL](#) (connect vortex motion, solar tornadoes, and filament barbs and formation)
 - [Li, X. et al. 2012, ApJL](#) (plasma motion)
- Latest support for rotating barbs:
 - [Orozco Suárez et al. 2012, ApJL](#) (Evidence for rotational motions in the feet of a quiescent solar prominence)
 - [Wedemeyer et al. 2013, ApJ](#) (Giant tornadoes as rotating legs of solar prominences)
- Objections:
 - [Panasenco et al. 2013, Solar Phys.](#) (plasma motion, oscillation or projection; **not rotation**)

Solar “magnetic tornadoes”

Su et al., ongoing study

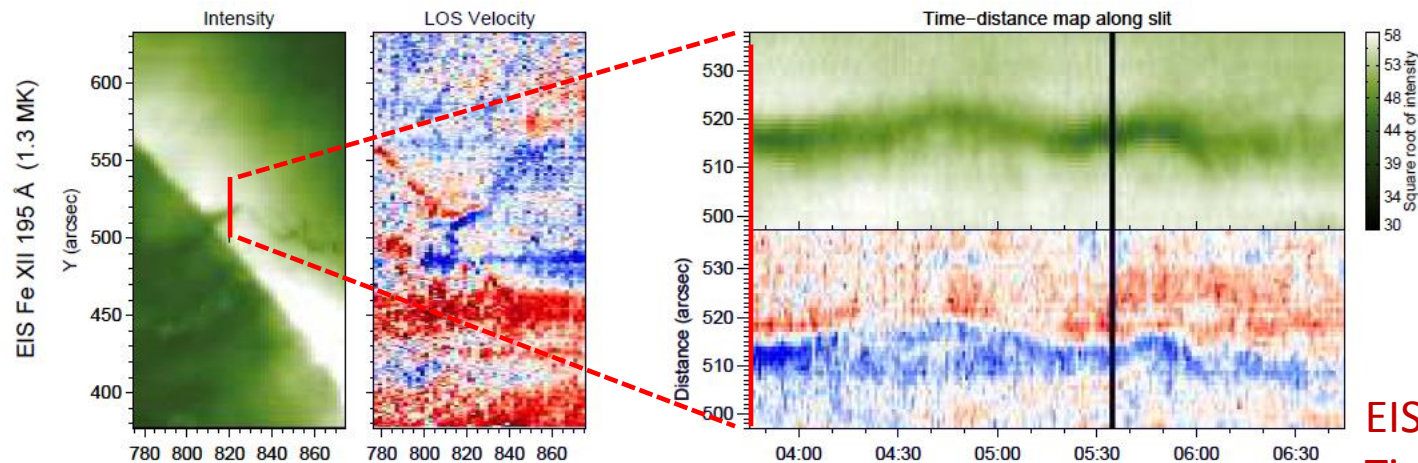
- Evidence of rotational motion in tornado-like barbs via EIS/Hinode spectroscopy
 - Systematic red/blue shift pattern



Solar “magnetic tornadoes”

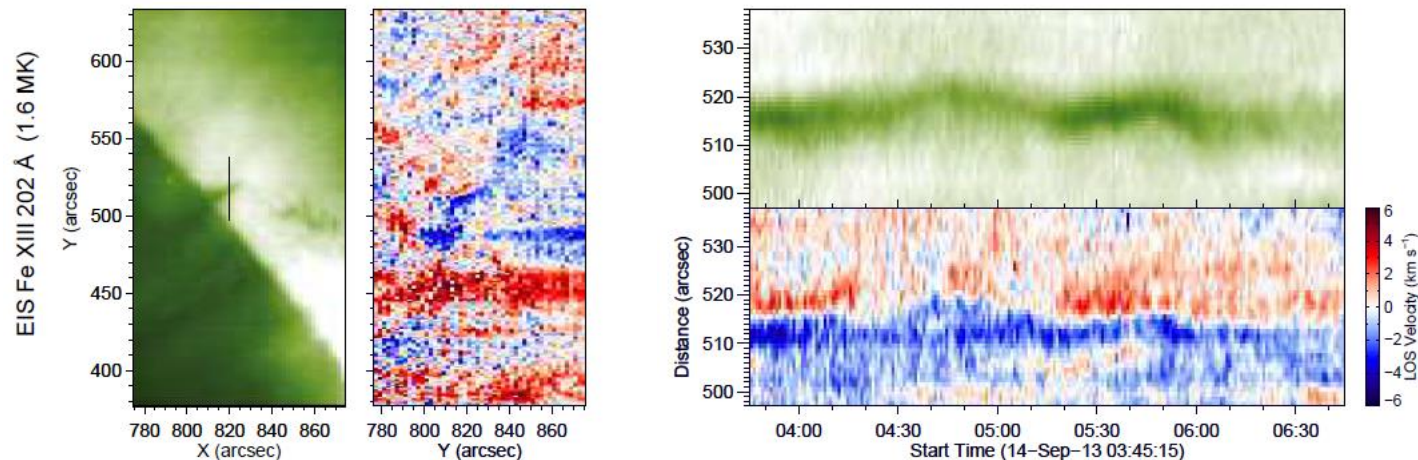
Su et al., ongoing study

- Evidence of rotational motion in tornado-like barbs via EIS/Hinode spectroscopy
 - Systematic red/blue shift pattern
 - Signs do not change for at least 3 hours → **not oscillation but rotation**



EIS raster

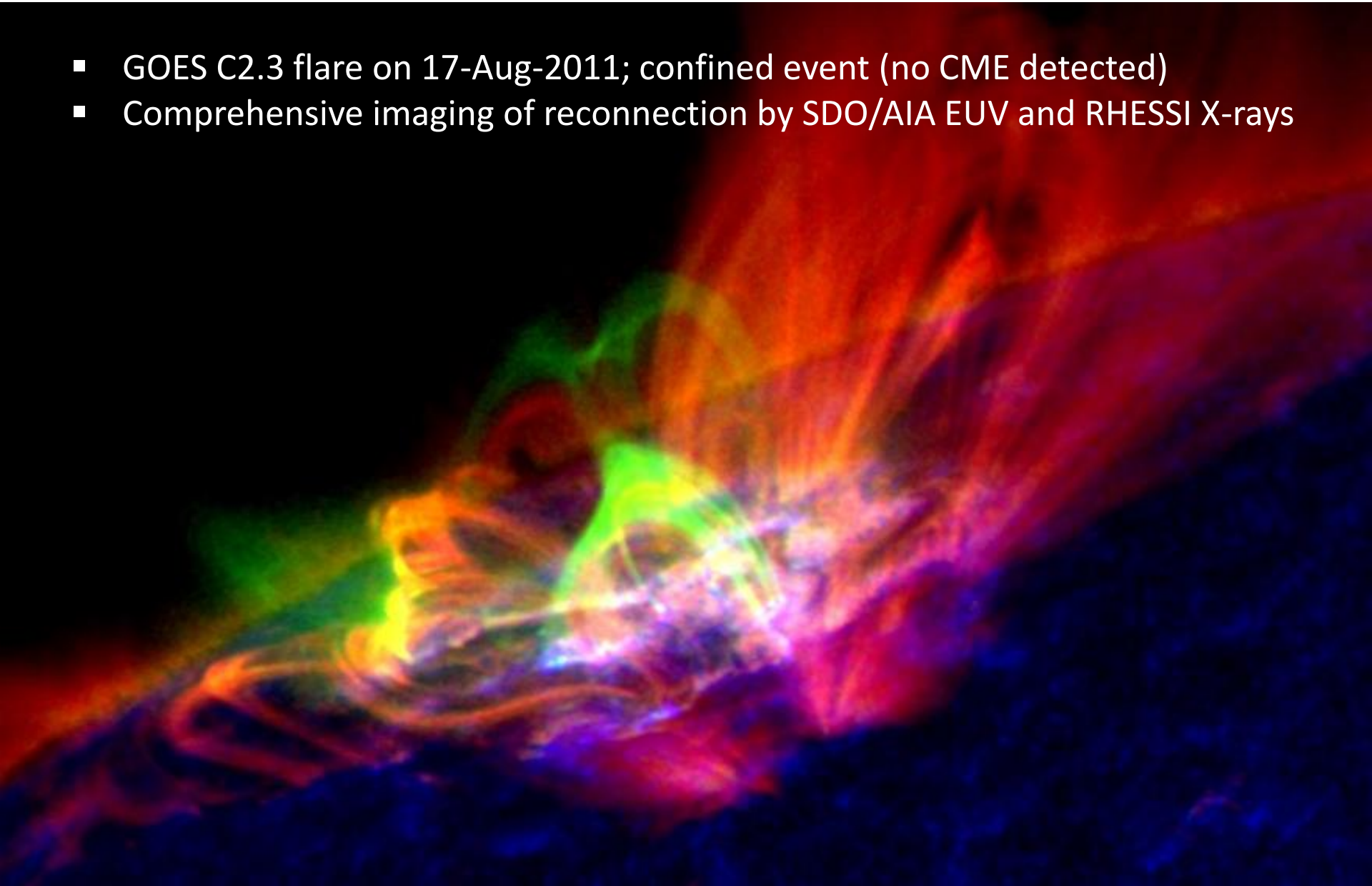
EIS slit →
Time evolution





2) Magnetic reconnection and energy release

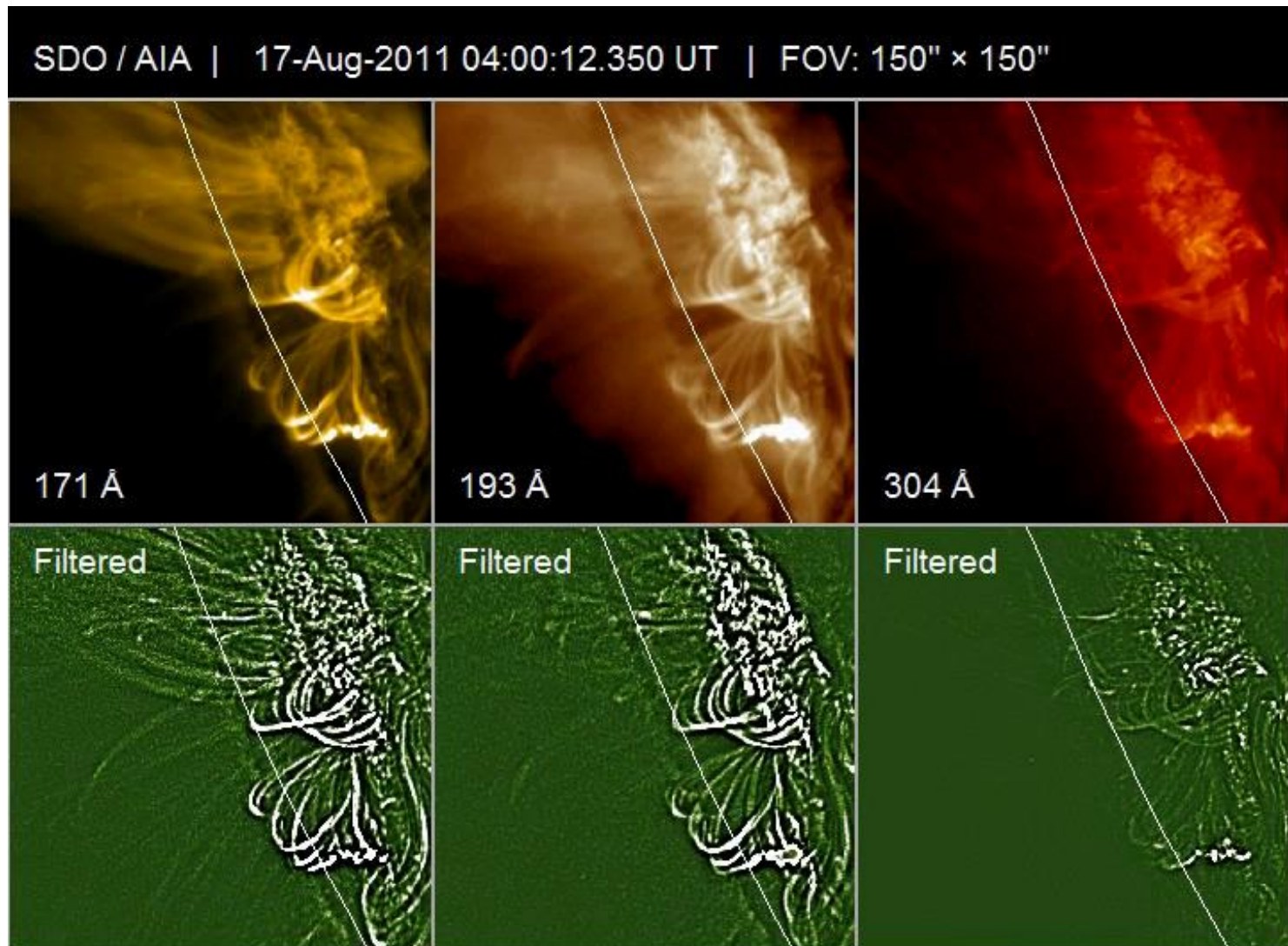
- GOES C2.3 flare on 17-Aug-2011; confined event (no CME detected)
- Comprehensive imaging of reconnection by SDO/AIA EUV and RHESSI X-rays



Imaging observations of magnetic reconnection

Su, Veronig, Holman, et al. 2013, Nature Phys.

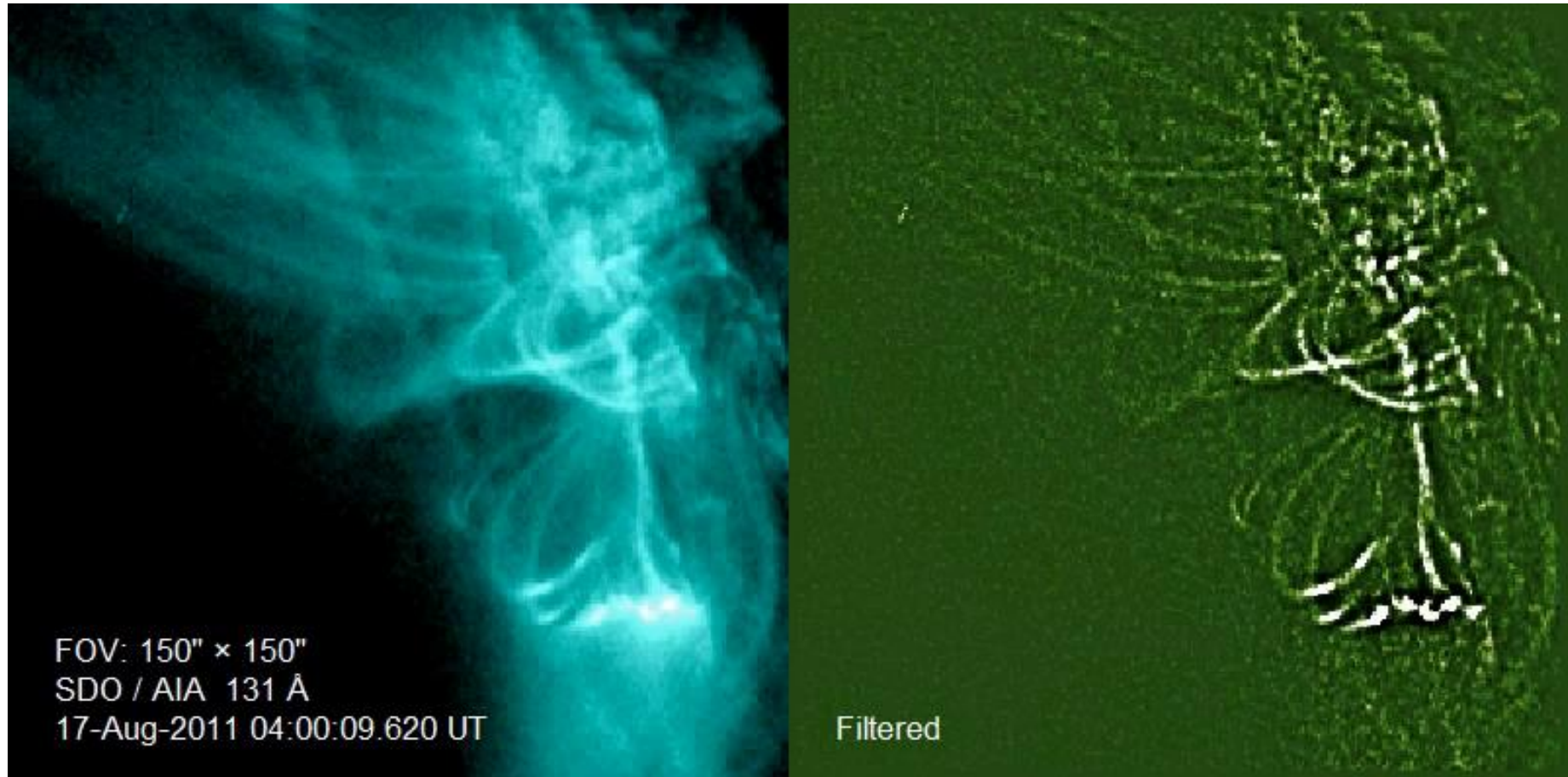
Cool loops merge and disappear.



Imaging observations of magnetic reconnection

Su, Veronig, Holman, et al. 2013, Nature Phys.

- AIA 131 Å images show plasma at ~ 10 MK in newly formed loops (re-connected).



Imaging observations of magnetic reconnection

Su, Veronig, Holman, et al. 2013, Nature Phys.

SDO / AIA

17-Aug-2011 04:00:09.620 UT

FOV: 150" × 150"

Original images



171 Å (~0.6 MK)

193 Å
(~1.3 MK)

131 Å
(~10 MK)



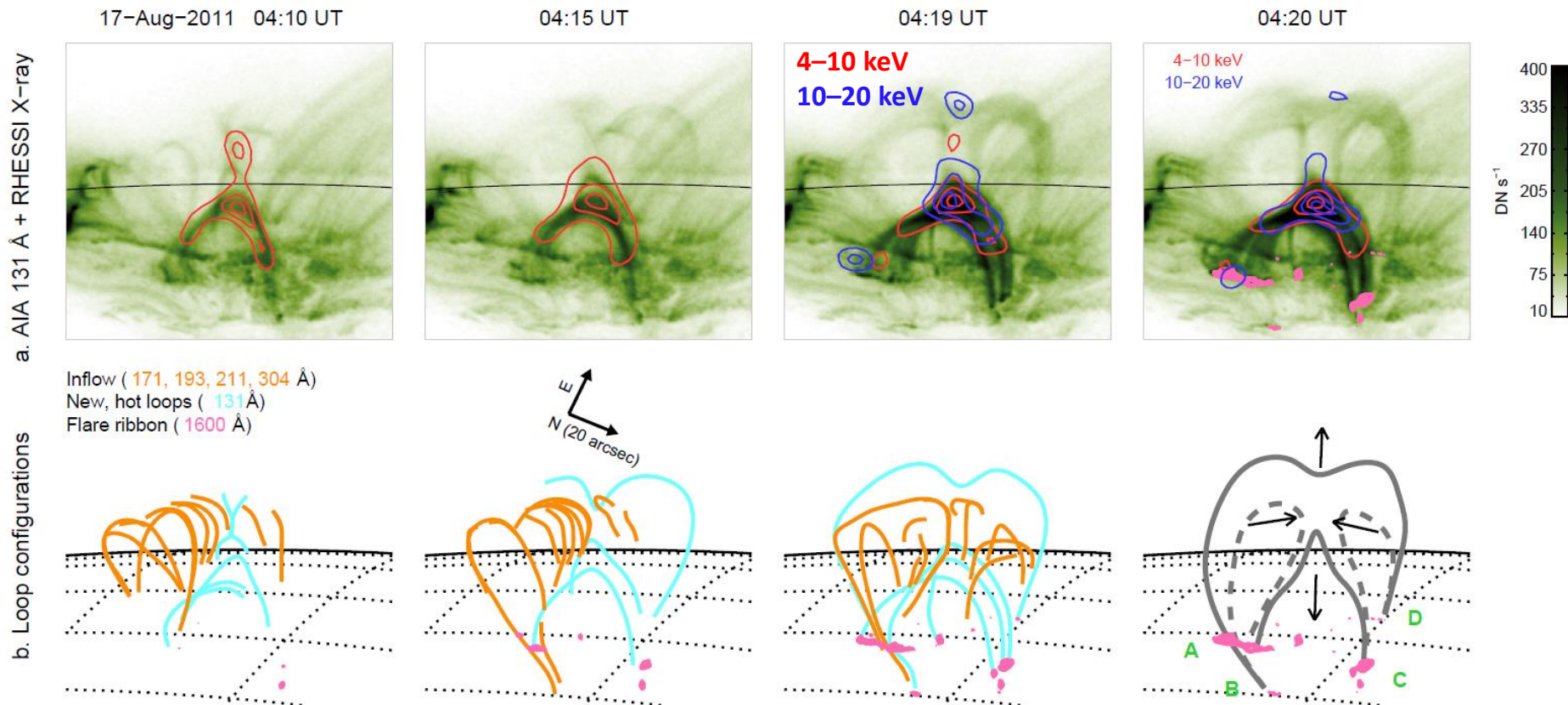
Ratio difference images



Imaging observations of magnetic reconnection

Su, Veronig, Holman, et al. 2013, Nature Phys.

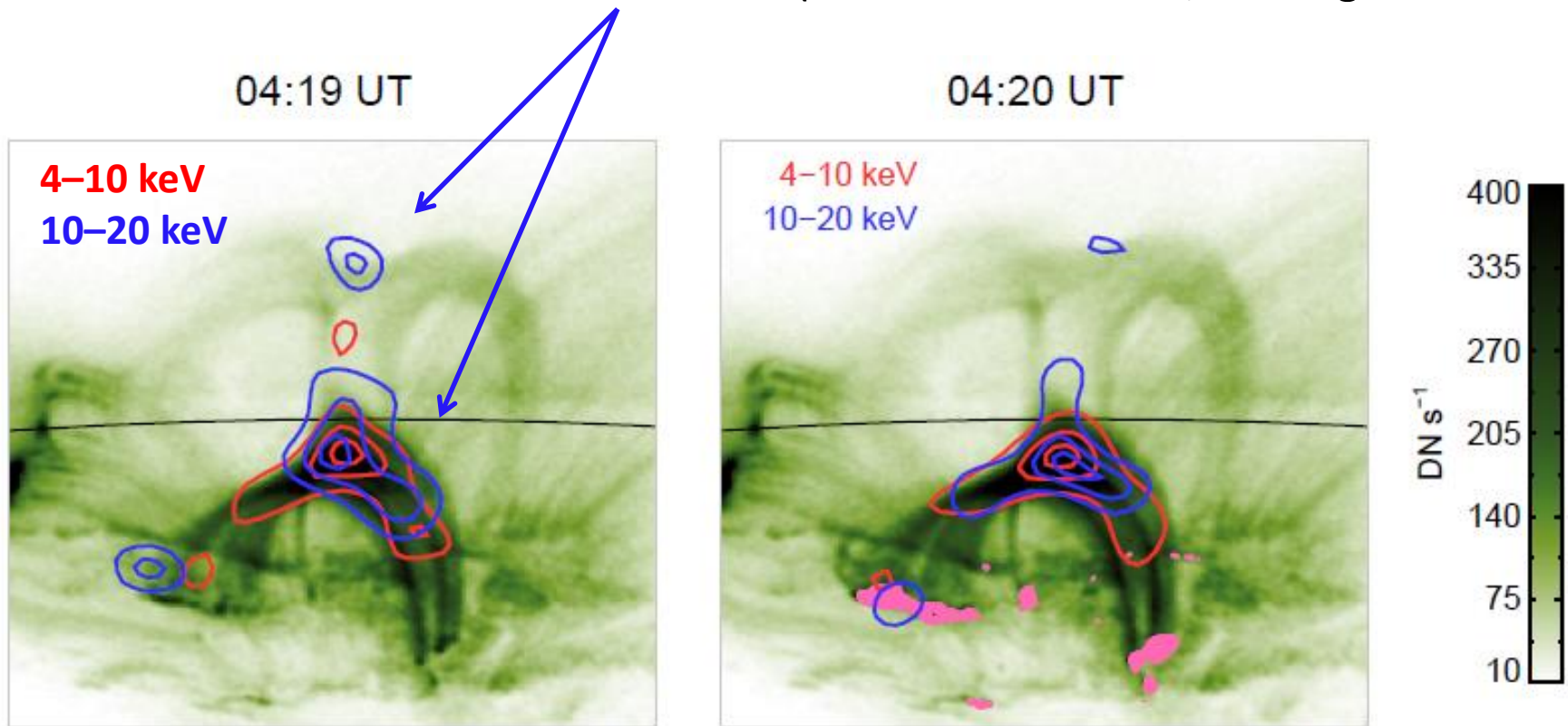
- Magnetic reconfiguration: A-B and C-D \rightarrow A-C (shrinking) and B-D (expanding)
- Inflow loops, outflow loops, flare ribbons and X-ray sources: comprehensive picture of reconnection & energy release from AIA and RHESSI



Imaging observations of magnetic reconnection

Su, Veronig, Holman, et al. 2013, Nature Phys.

Double coronal X-ray sources: first seen in RHESSI data alone
(Sui & Holman 2003, Veronig et al. 2006)

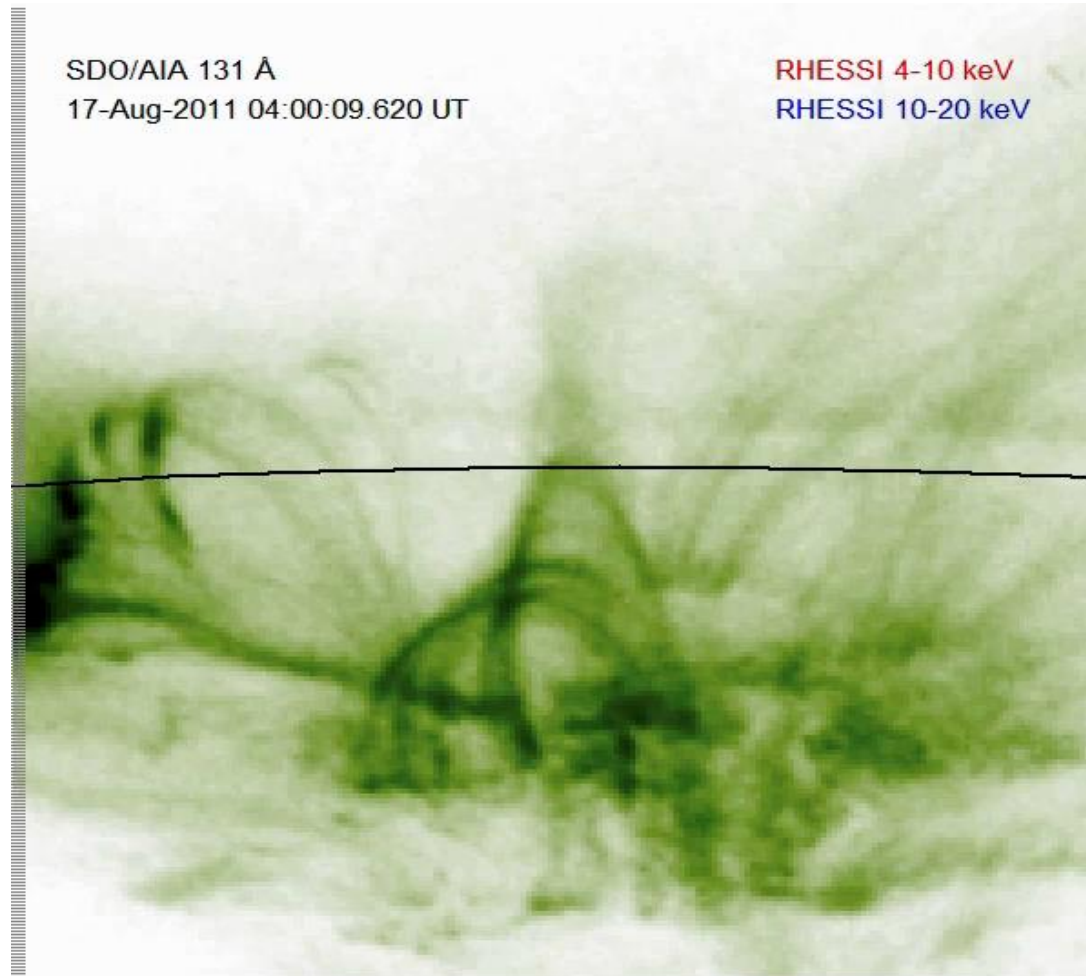


RHESSI images: MEM NJIT

Imaging observations of magnetic reconnection

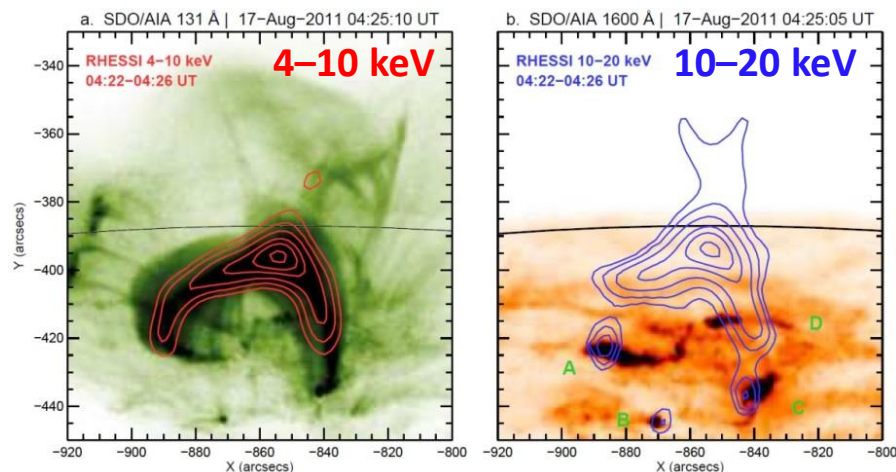
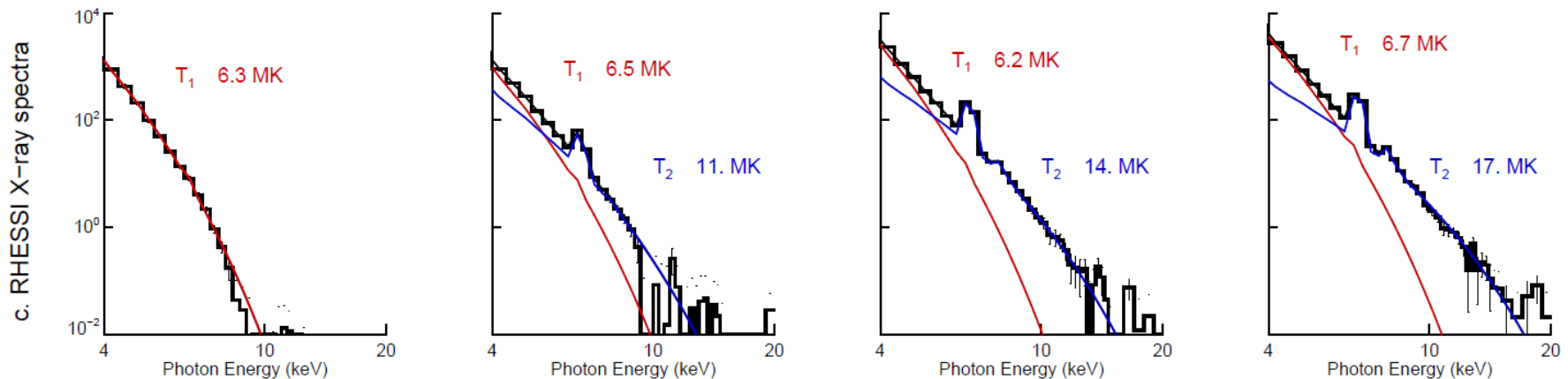
Su, Veronig, Holman, et al. 2013, Nature Phys.

AIA 131 + RHESSI



RHESSI X-ray spectra:

- Fitting model: two isothermal component
- May indicate a small contribution of heating from non-thermal electrons.



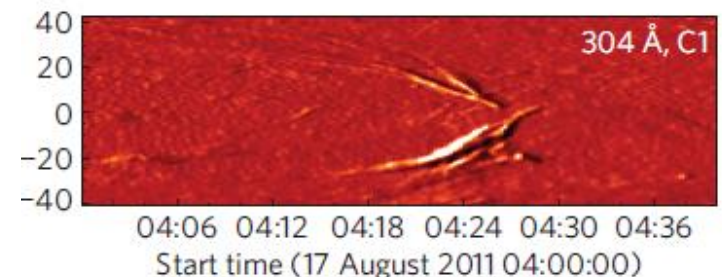
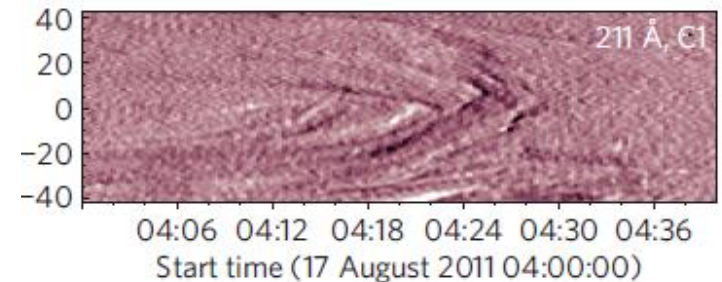
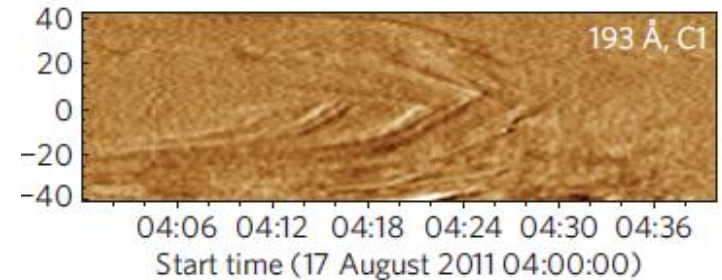
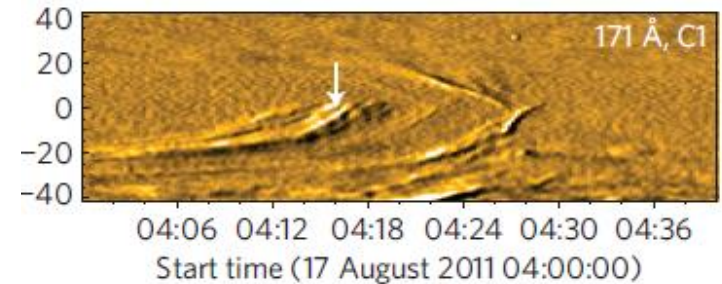
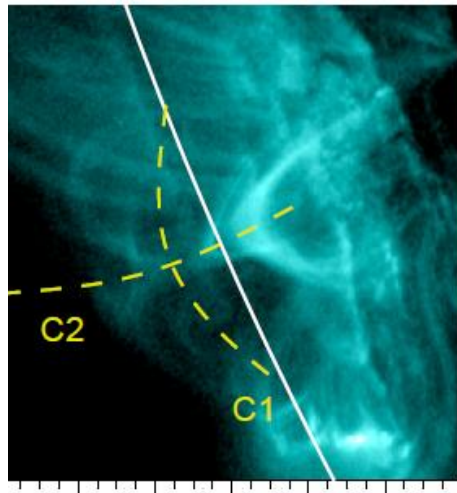
Imaging observations of magnetic reconnection

Su, Veronig, Holman, et al. 2013, Nature Phys.

Inflow profiles (along C1)

Outflow profiles
(along C2)

131 Å | 04:15:09 UT



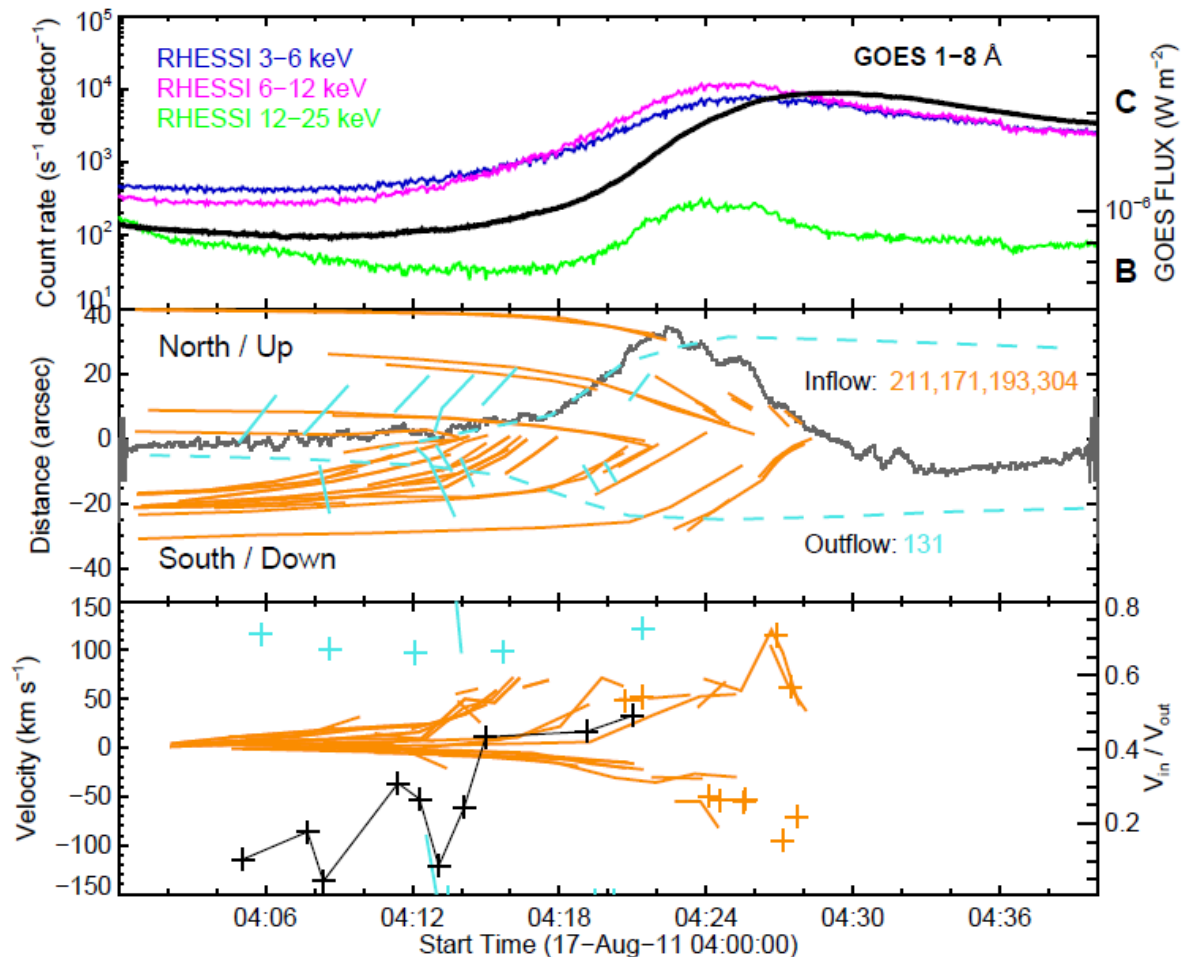
Inflow:

- accelerating
- non-uniform
- non-steady
- asymmetric

GOES flux started decreasing after last inflows were seen
 → Energy input stopped

Estimated reconnection rate changes with time:
 ~0.05-0.5

$$M_A = V_{in}/V_A \cong V_{in}/V_{out}$$

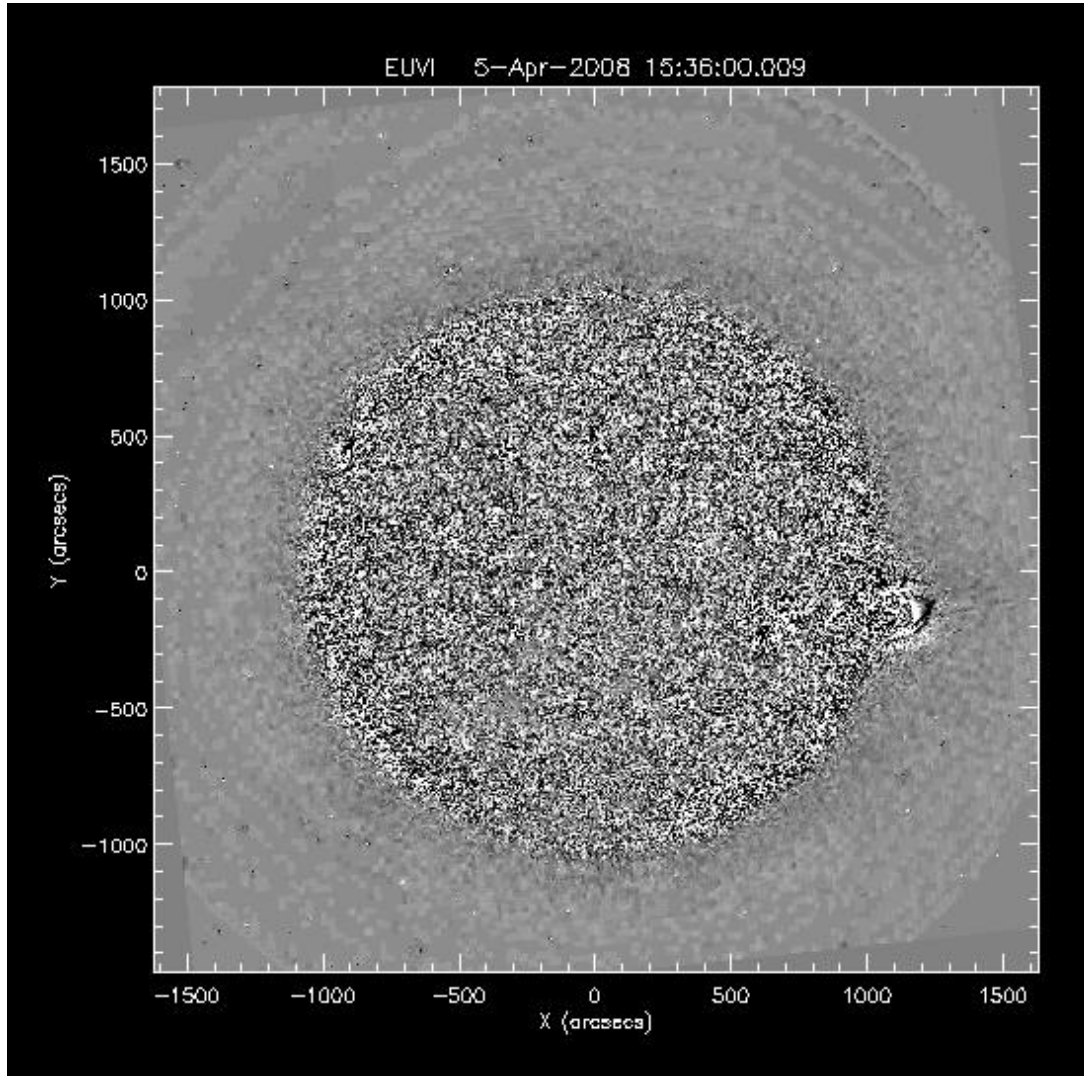




3) Relation between CMEs and flares

CME dynamics and nonthermal flare characteristics

Berkebile-Stoiser, Veronig, Bein, Temmer, 2012, ApJ

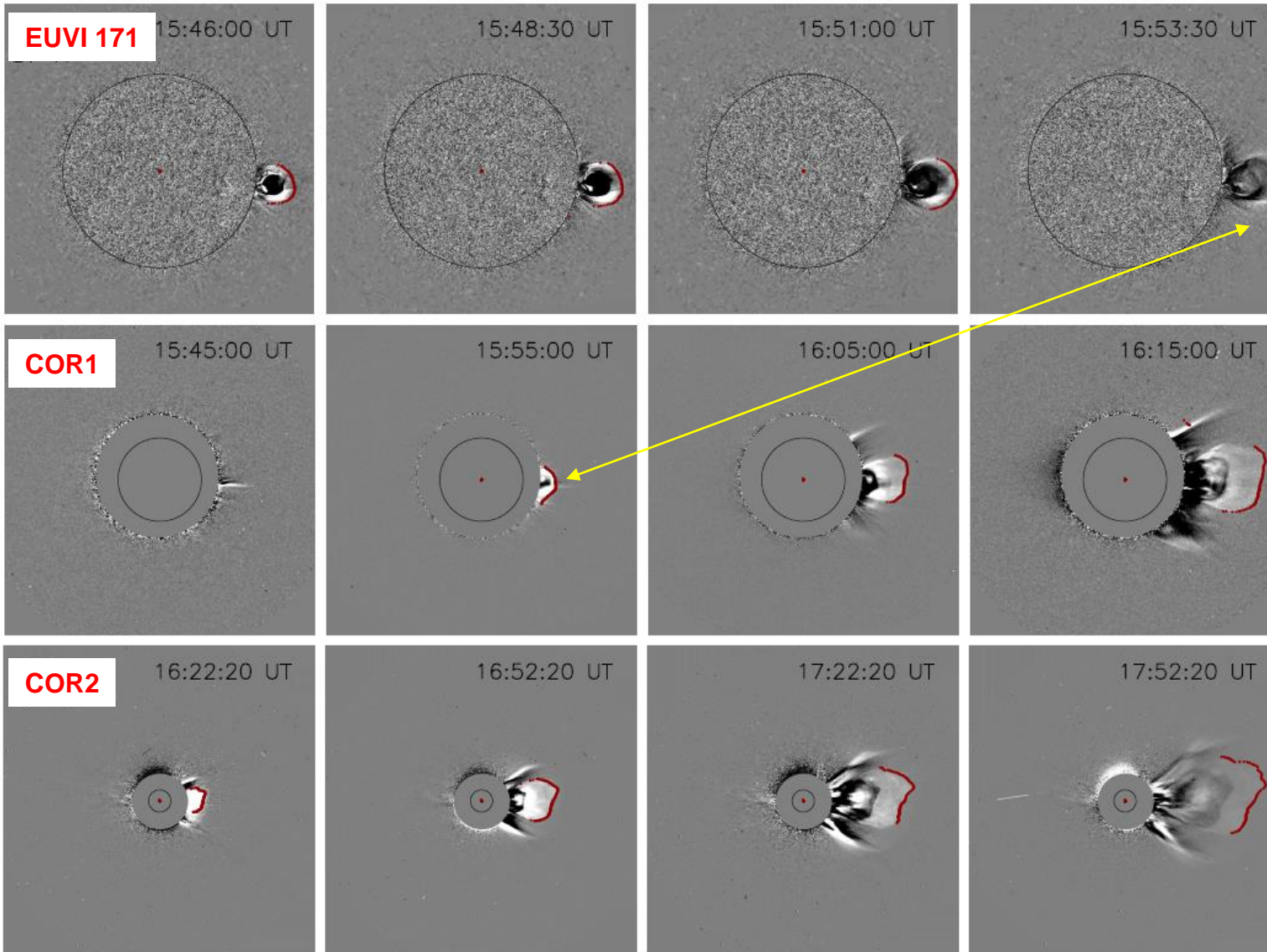


CME kinematics from combined STEREO EUVI, COR1, COR2 observations.

CME dynamics and nonthermal flare characteristics

Berkebile-Stoiser, Veronig, Bein, Temmer, 2012, ApJ

5-Apr-2008 CME



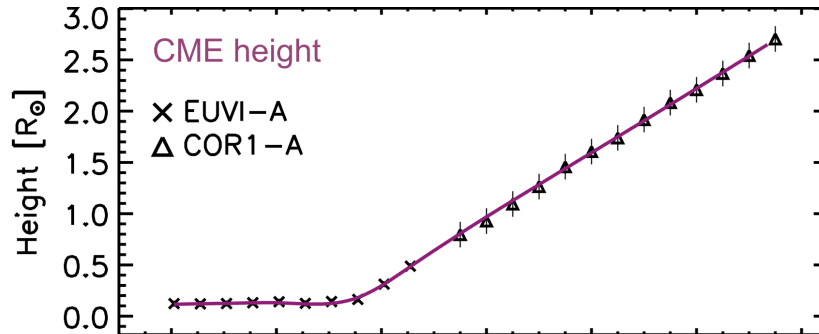
STEREO EUVI & COR1 & COR2:

- overlapping FOV
- high cadence

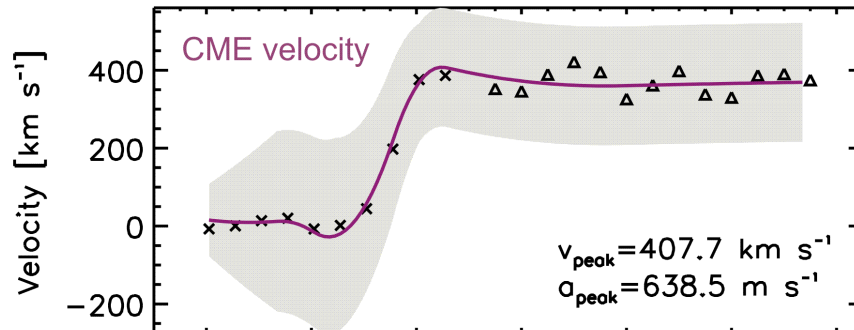
CME dynamics and nonthermal flare characteristics

Berkebile-Stoiser, Veronig, Bein, Temmer, 2012, ApJ

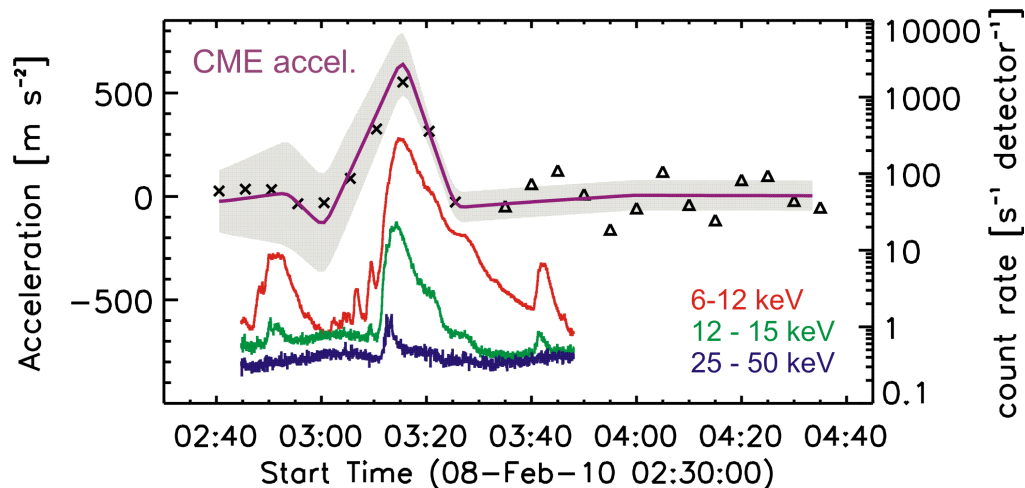
10-Feb-2010 CME & flare



CME height vs time



CME velocity vs time



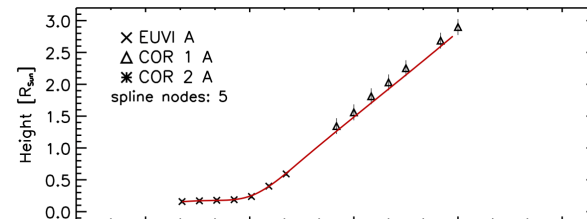
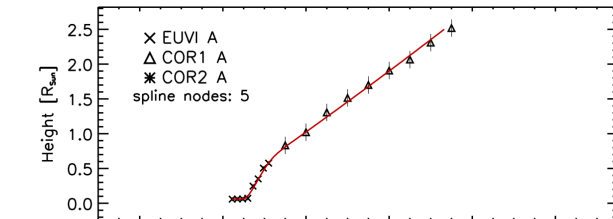
CME acceleration vs time
&
RHESSI flare X-rays

CME dynamics and nonthermal flare characteristics

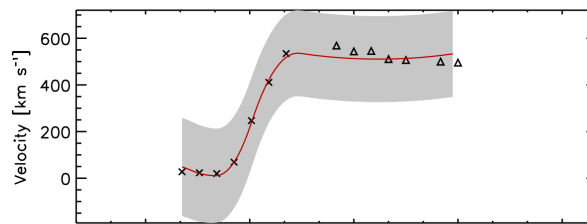
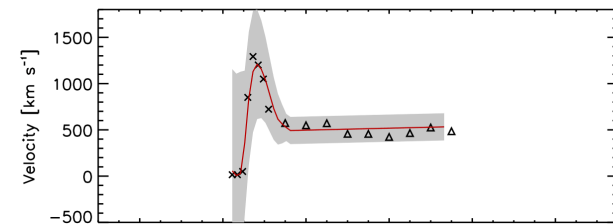
Berkebile-Stoiser, Veronig, Bein, Temmer, 2012, ApJ

3-Jun-2007

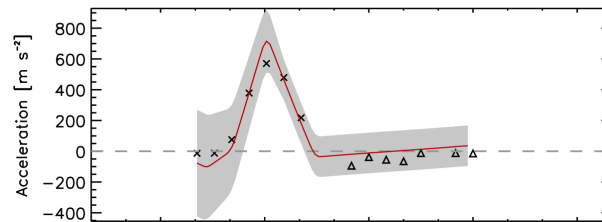
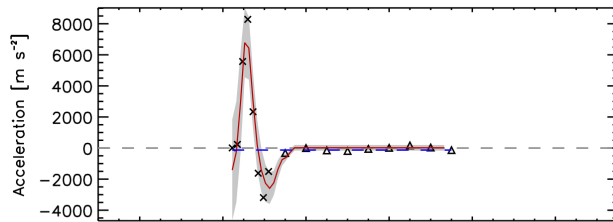
10-Feb-2010



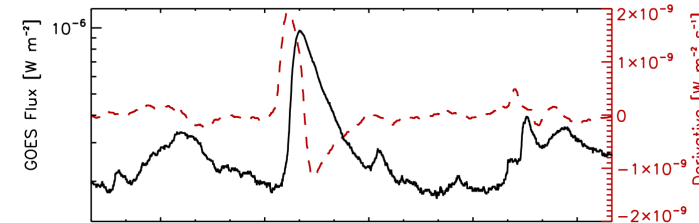
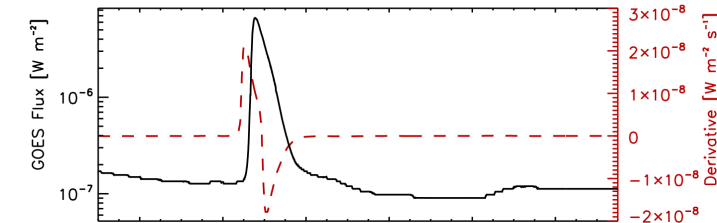
CME height vs time



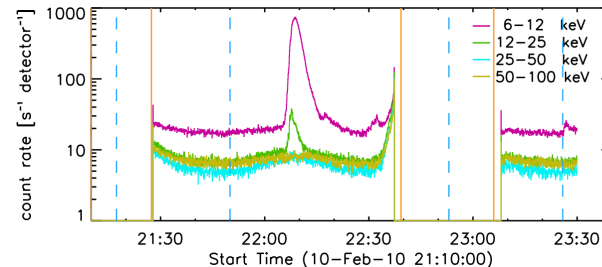
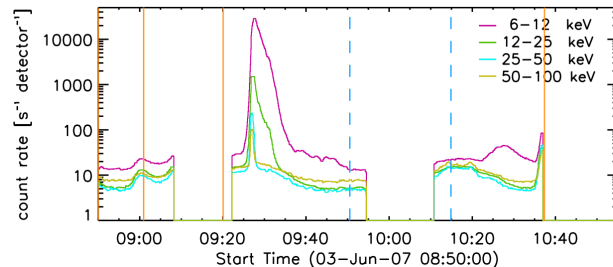
CME velocity



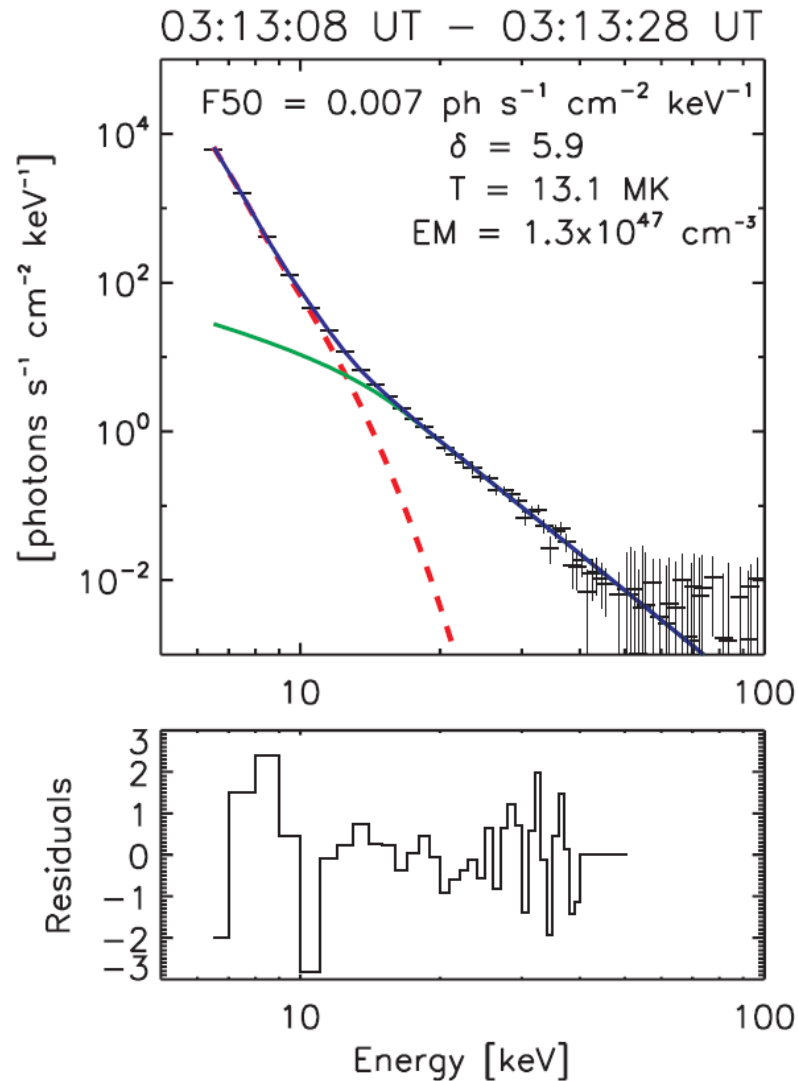
CME acceleration



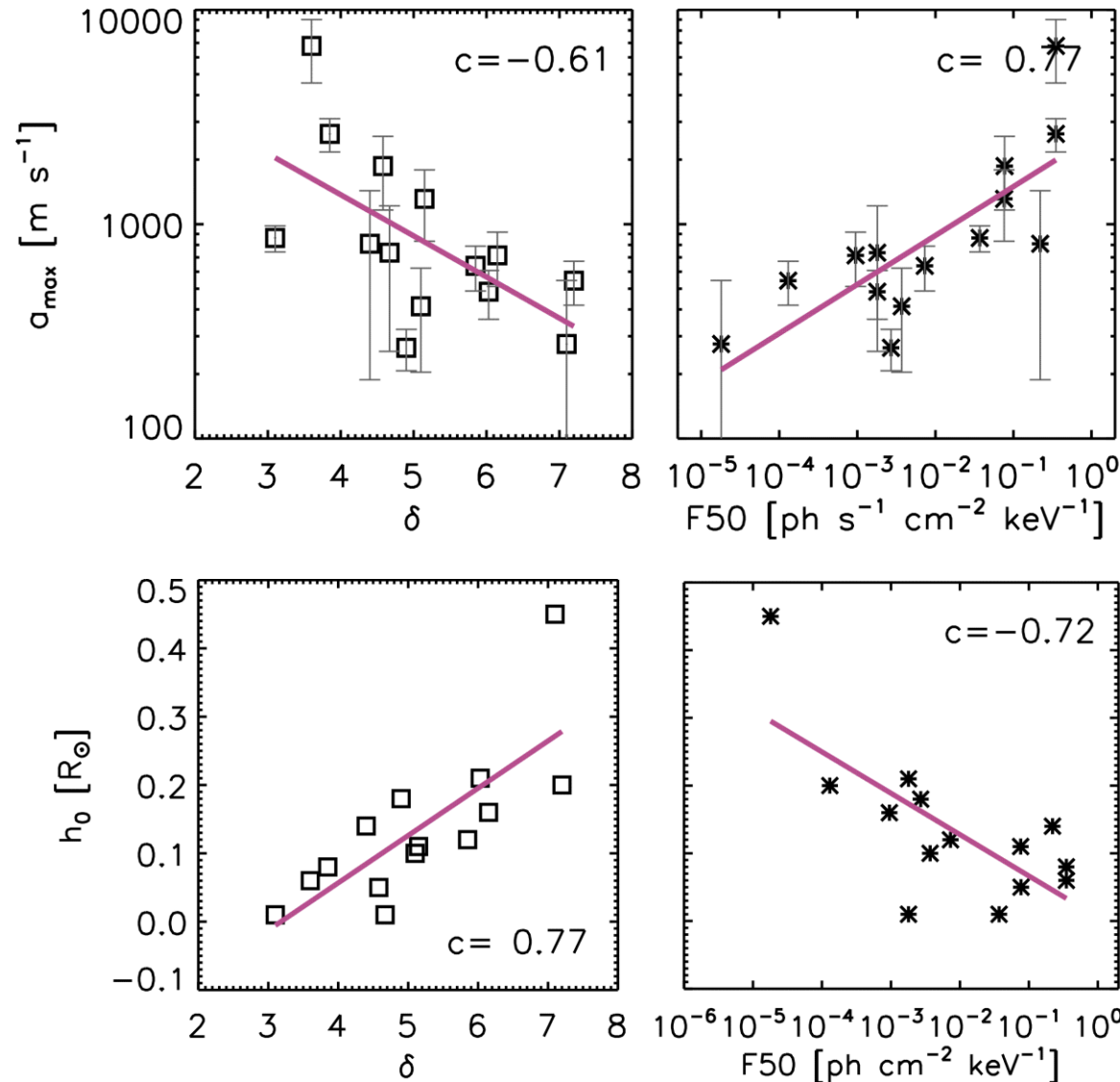
Flare GOES SXR
& derivative



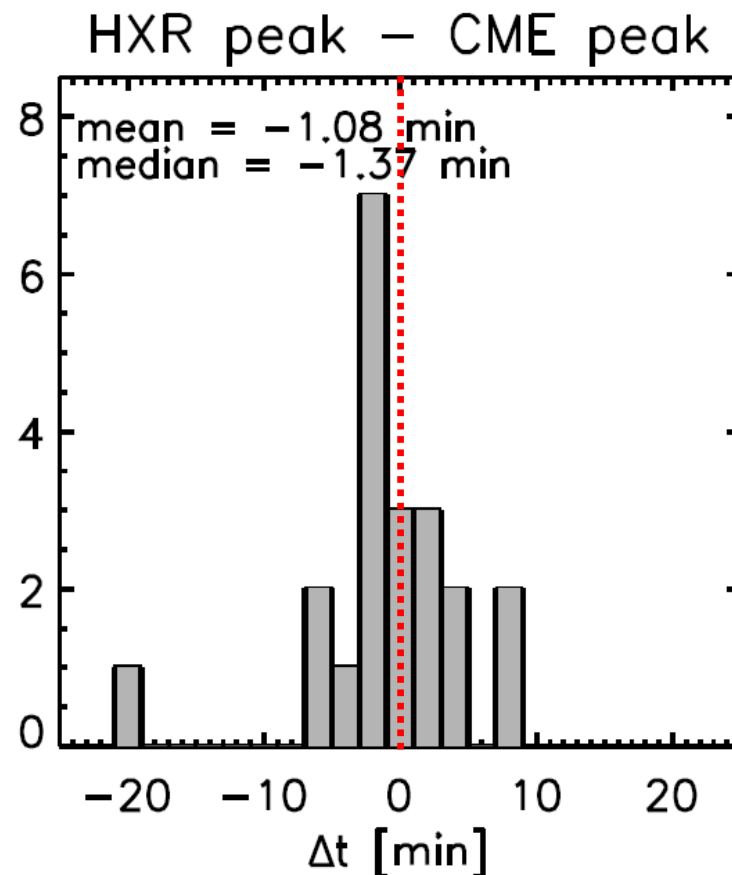
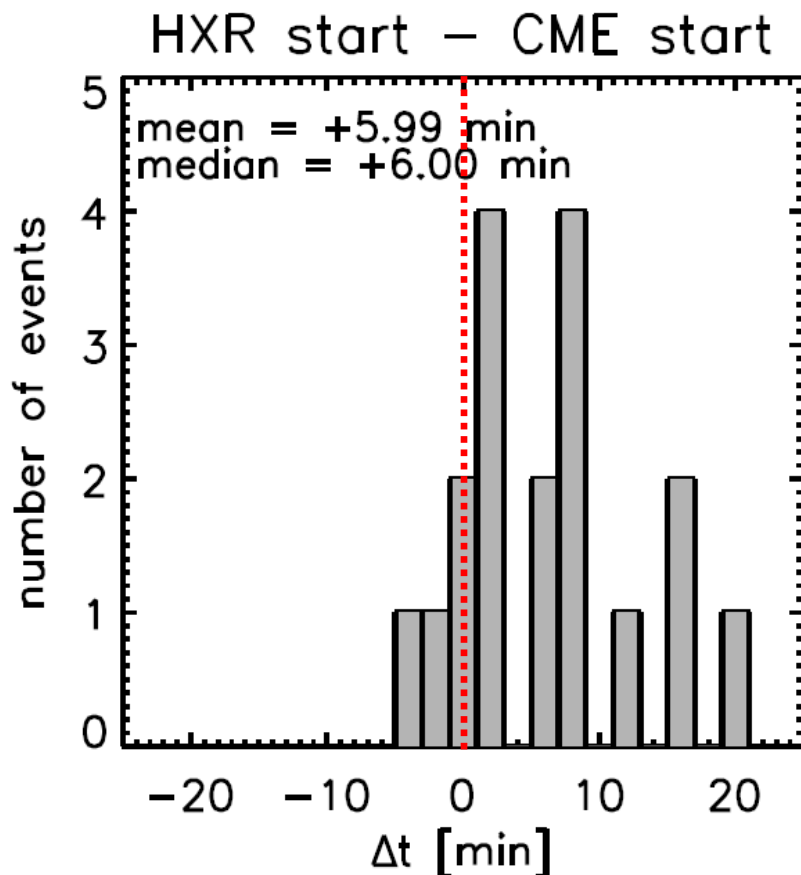
Flare RHESSI HXR flux



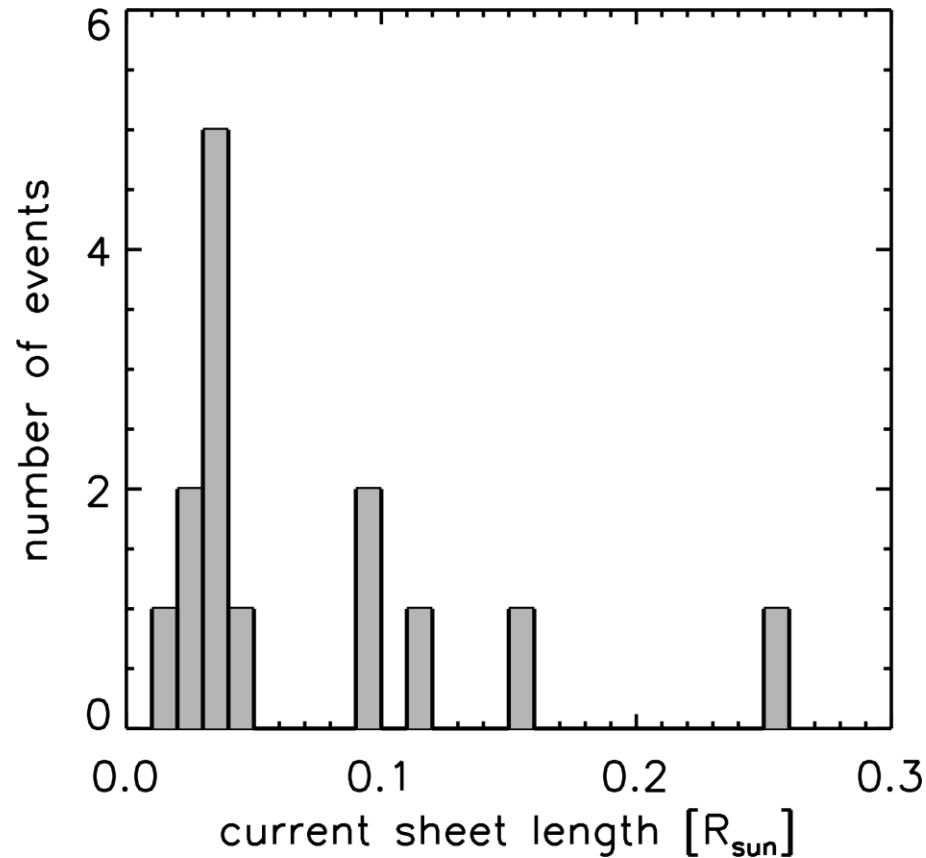
- 1) CME kinematics: $h(t)$, $v(t)$, $a(t)$;
 $v(h)$, $a(h)$.
- 2) Derived and fitted RHESSI spectra during peak of the associated flare.
- 3) Statistical relation between CME and flare properties.



- CMEs with larger peak acceleration are associated with flares with harder electron spectra and larger electron fluxes.
- CMEs erupting from low in the corona (stronger fields) are associated with flares with harder electron spectra and larger electron fluxes.



- CME acceleration starts before fast particle acceleration in associated flare (~85%).
- Peak of CME acceleration and flare energy release occur closely synchronized in impulsive CMEs, in 75% $|\Delta t| < 5$ min



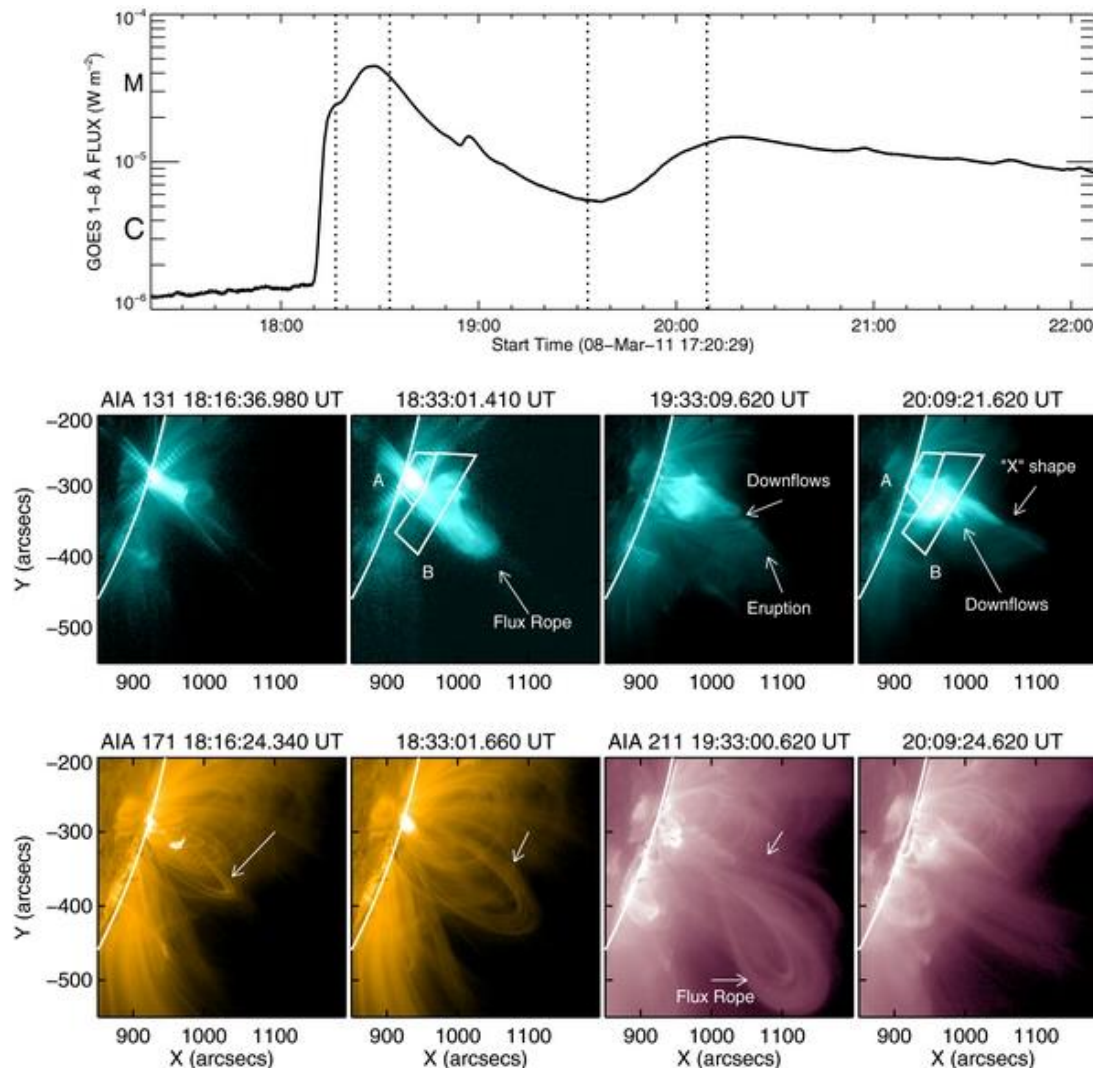
$H \sim 21 \pm 7$ Mm

- Estimate of the current sheet length at the onset of impulsive magnetic reconnection and particle acceleration.

Two-stage eruption, secondary heating

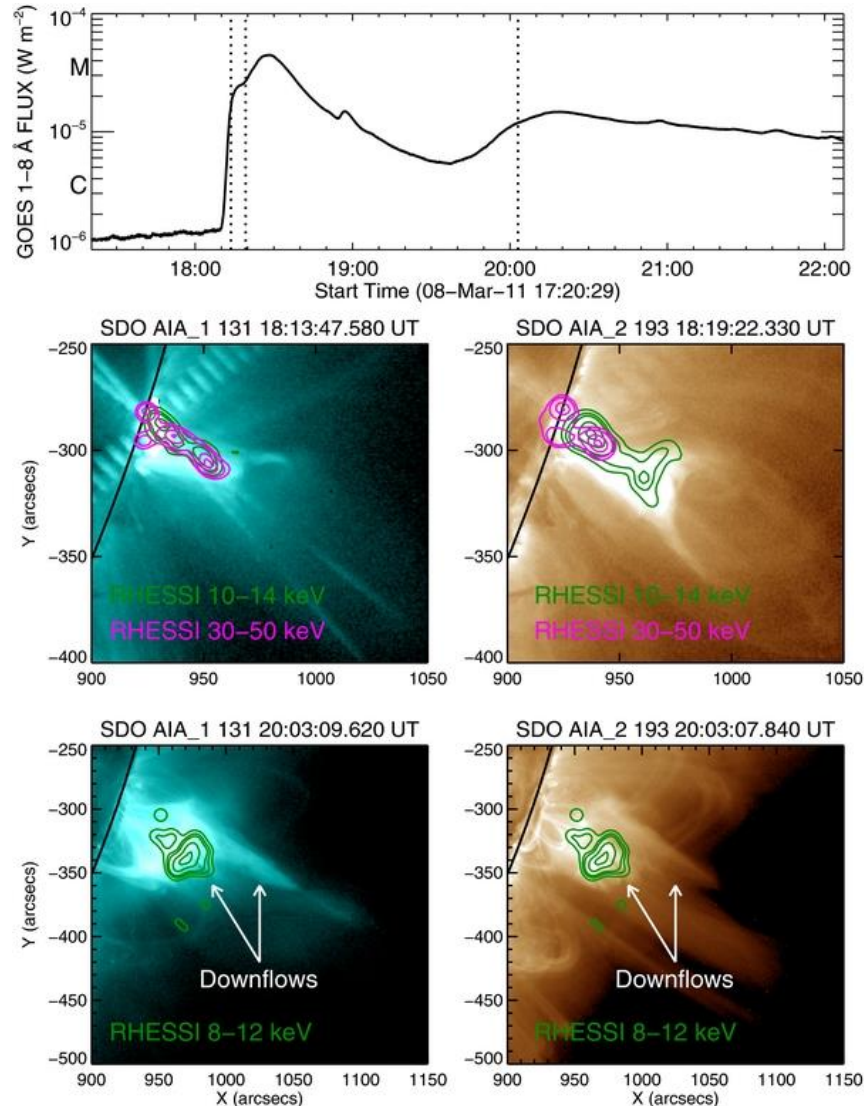
Su, Dennis, Holman et al. 2012b, ApJL

Case study: Secondary heating phase in flare is related to delayed CME eruption.



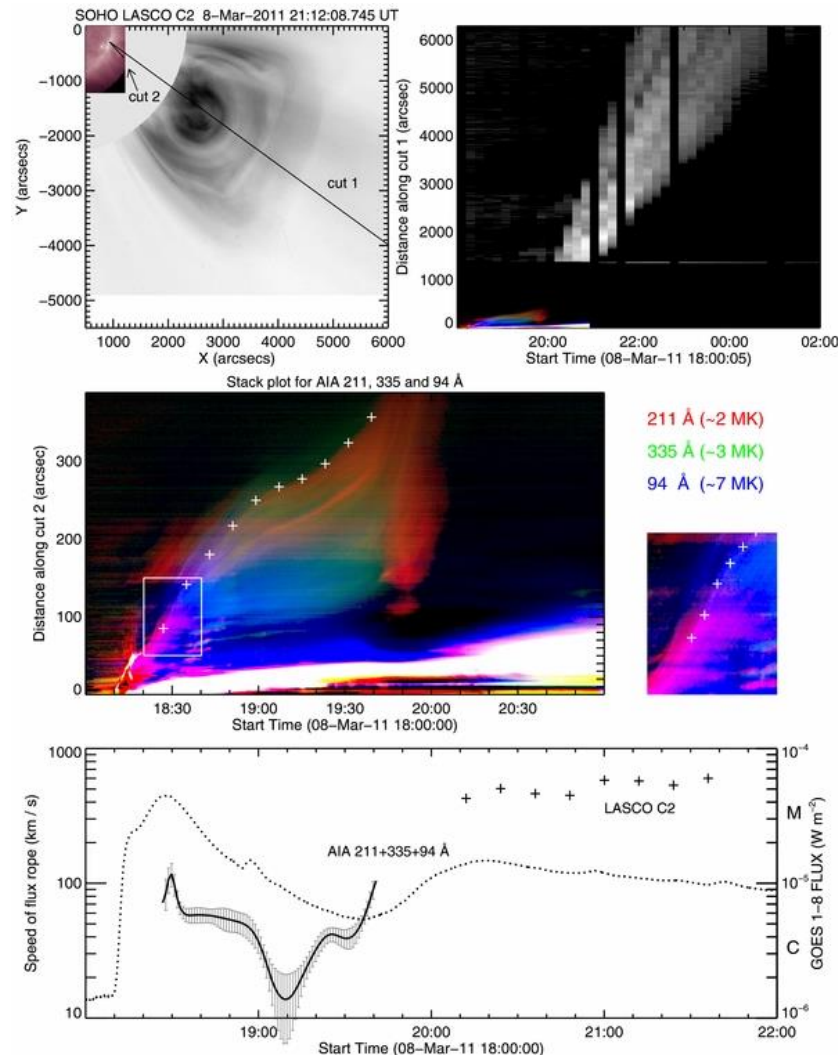
Two-stage eruption, secondary heating Su, Dennis, Holman et al. 2012b, ApJL

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