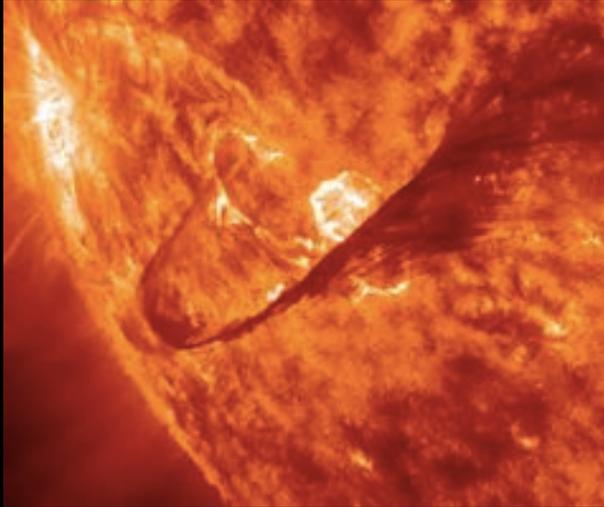
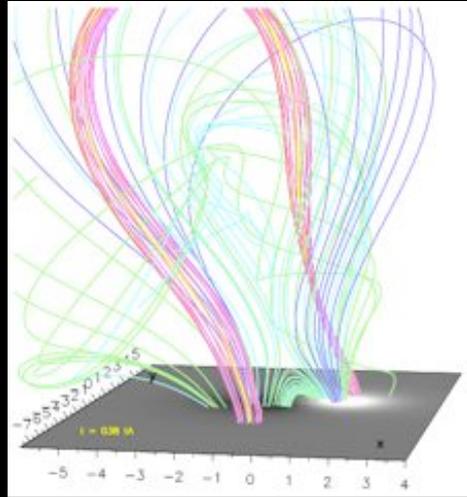


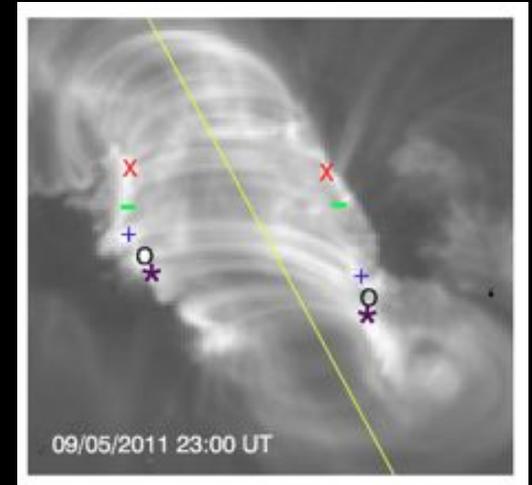
SDO



OHM



STEREO



Cohérences entre les observations et le modèle standard 3D d'éruptions solaires

Miho Janvier

University of Dundee, UK

G. Aulanier, V. Bommier, P. Démoulin, E. Pariat, B. Schmieder

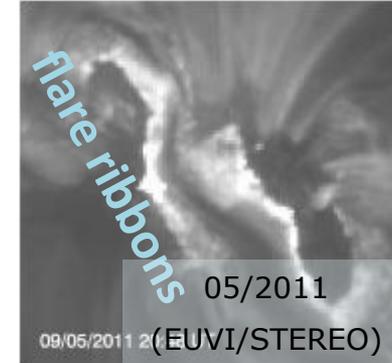
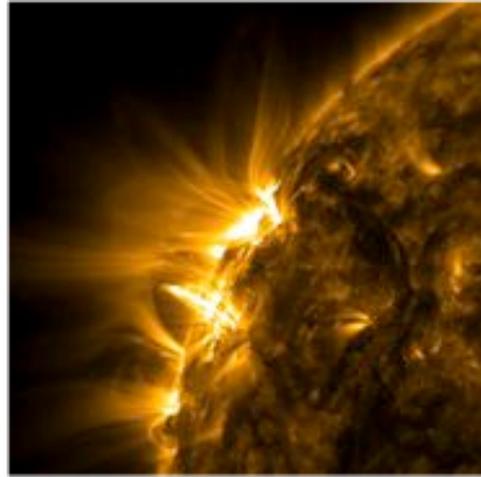
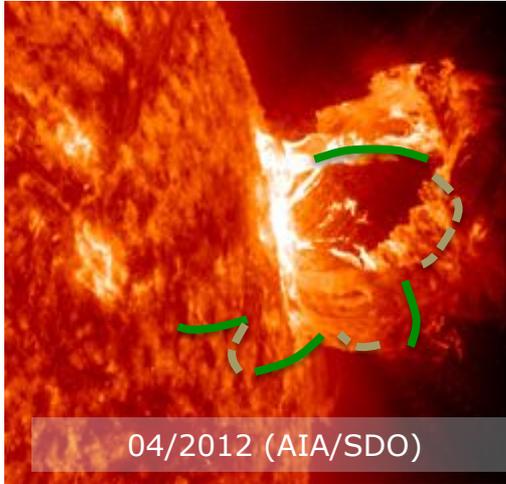
LESIA - Paris Observatory

J. Dudik

DAMTP, University of Cambridge



Eruptive flares: observational characteristics



[Schmieder et al. 1995, Moore et al. 1995, Asai et al. 2003, Fletcher et al. 2011, Zhang et al. 2011]

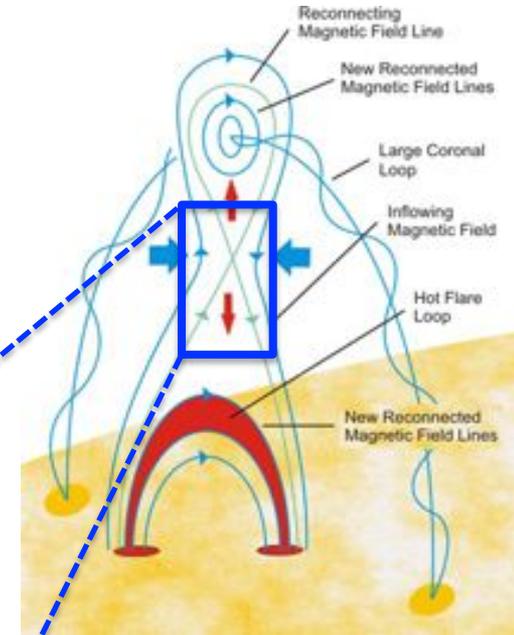
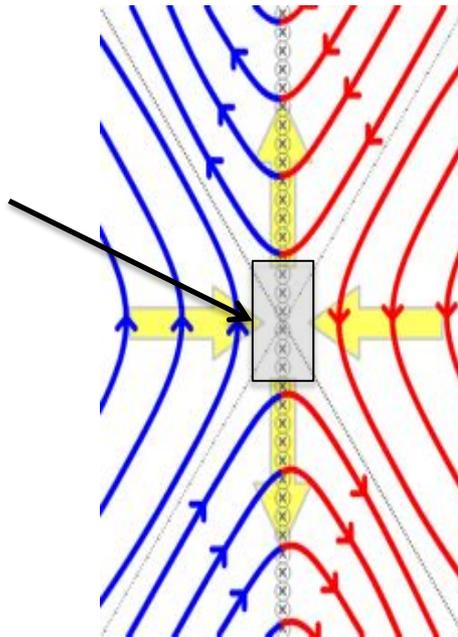
Characteristics of eruptive flares:

- Flare loops: regions of high density and temperature (X/UV rays)
→ **they can be seen** (\neq pre-eruptive field)
- Ribbons: collisional region between descending particles and higher density chromosphere
- Flux rope: twisted magnetic structure that can support a prominence

Standard 2D model of flare loops formation: (CSHKP model)

- **Magnetic reconnection leads to:**
 - ⇒ **Flux rope + post-flare loops**
 - ⇒ **Two flare ribbons**

High current density layer

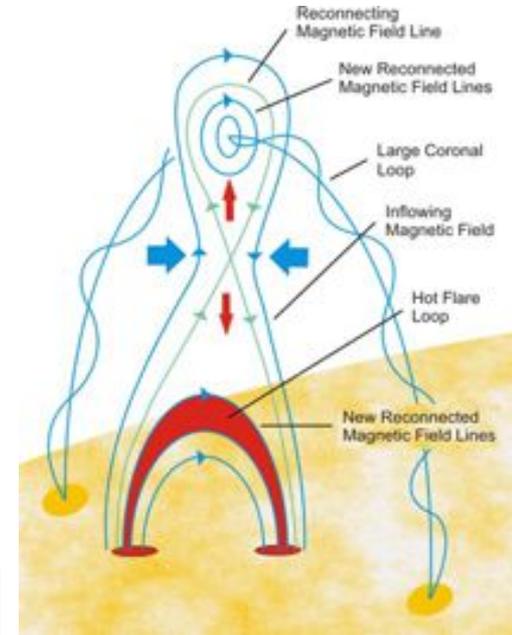


Carmichael (1964)
Sturrock (1966)
Hirayama (1974)
Kopp & Pneumann (1976)

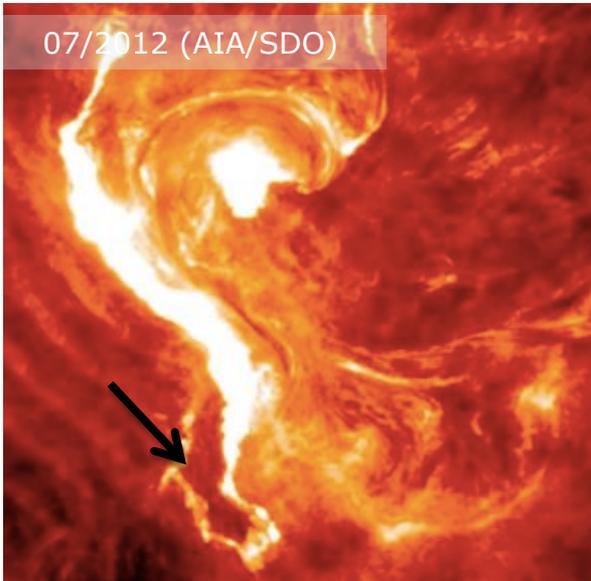
Forbes & Malherbe (1986)

Standard 2D model of flare loops formation: (CSHKP model)

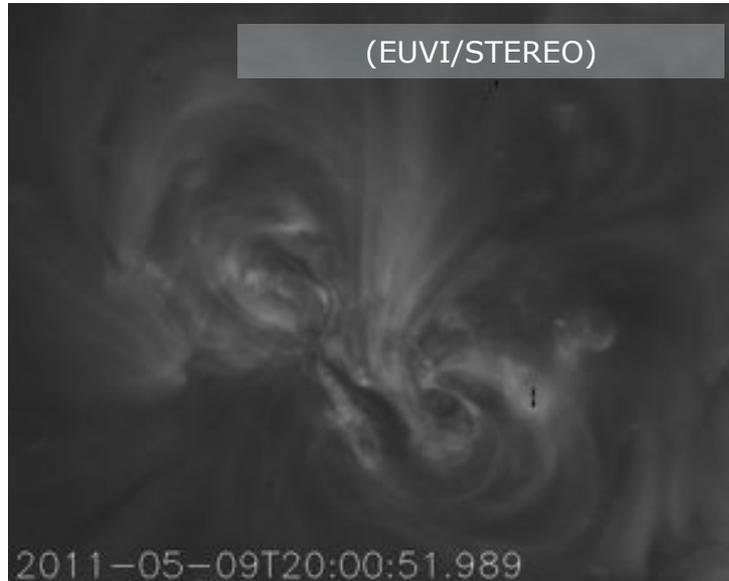
- **Magnetic reconnection leads to:**
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 - ⇒ **Two flare ribbons**



07/2012 (AIA/SDO)



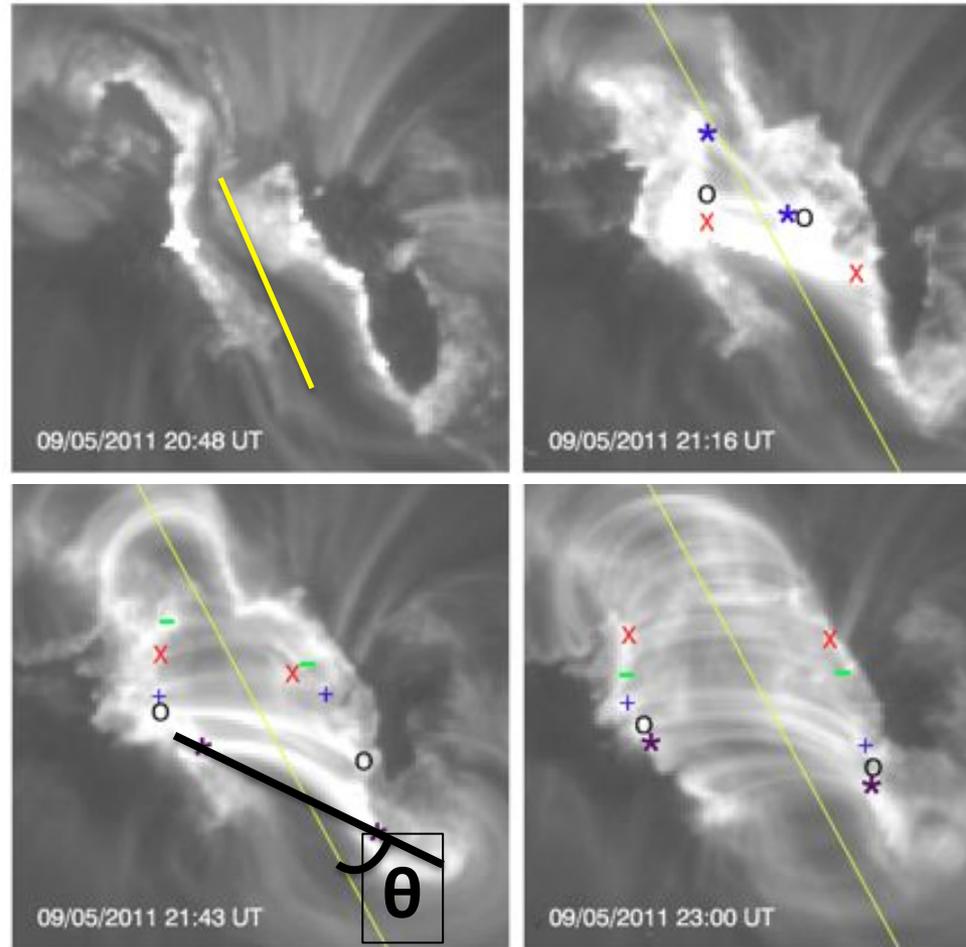
(EUVI/STEREO)



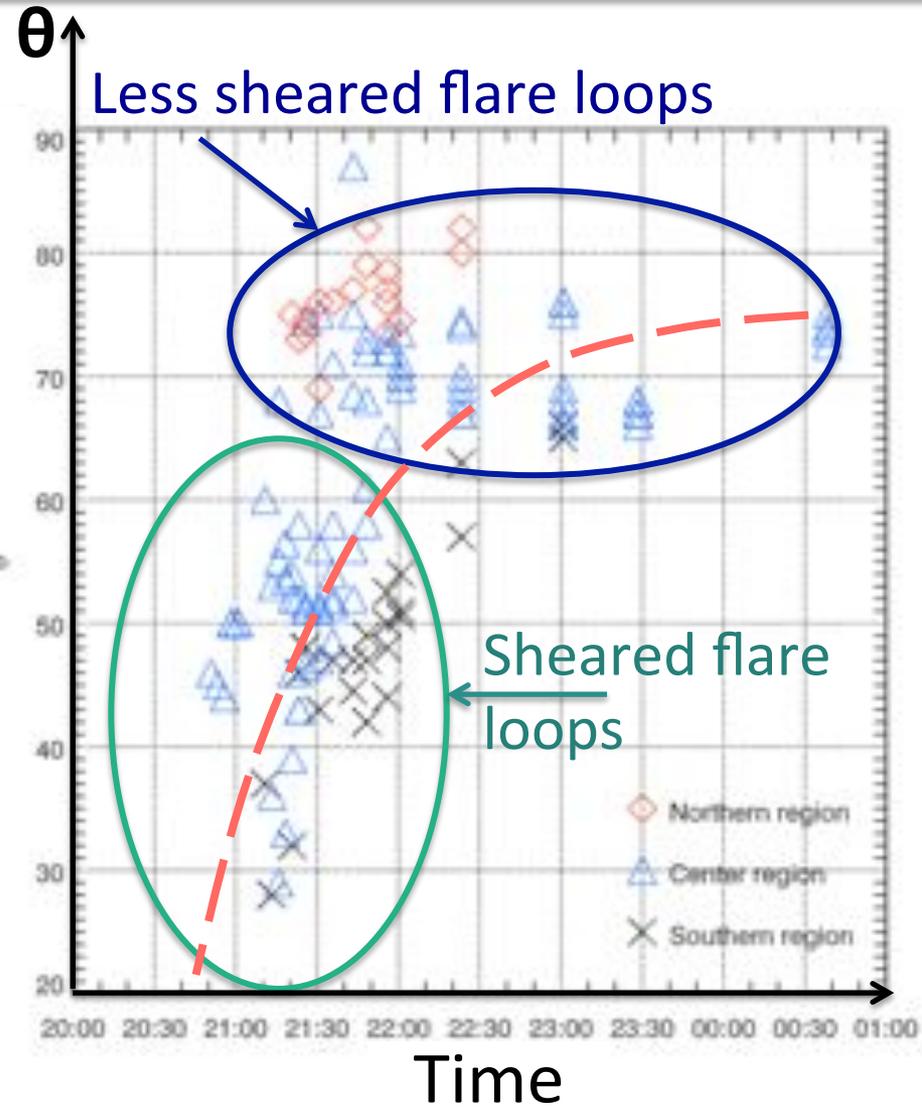
Carmichael (1964)
Sturrock (1966)
Hirayama (1974)
Kopp & Pneumann (1976)
Forbes & Malherbe (1986)

Eruptive flares: shear evolution

[Asai et al. 2003, Su et al. 2006, Warren et al. 2011]



Time evolution of loop orientation

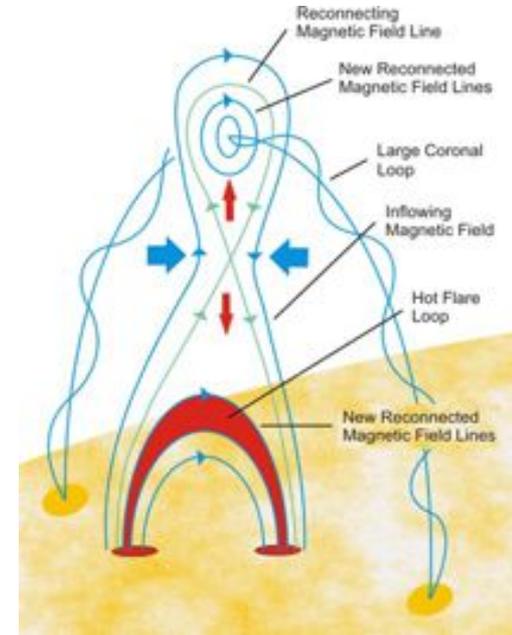


[Aulanier, Janvier, Schmieder, A&A 2012]

Standard 2D model of flare loops formation: (CSHKP model)

But 2D does not relate with 3D effects (3D dynamics, geometrical effects: shear and torsion)

Why are post-flare loops sheared? Why is there a J-shape for the flare loops? What about the flux rope?



Carmichael (1964)
Sturrock (1966)
Hirayama (1974)
Kopp & Pneumann (1976)
Forbes & Malherbe (1986)

3D MHD Simulation: the basic ingredients

✧ Observationally-driven **High-order MHD Code (OHM)**

3D, non uniform mesh,
finite difference,
predictor-corrector

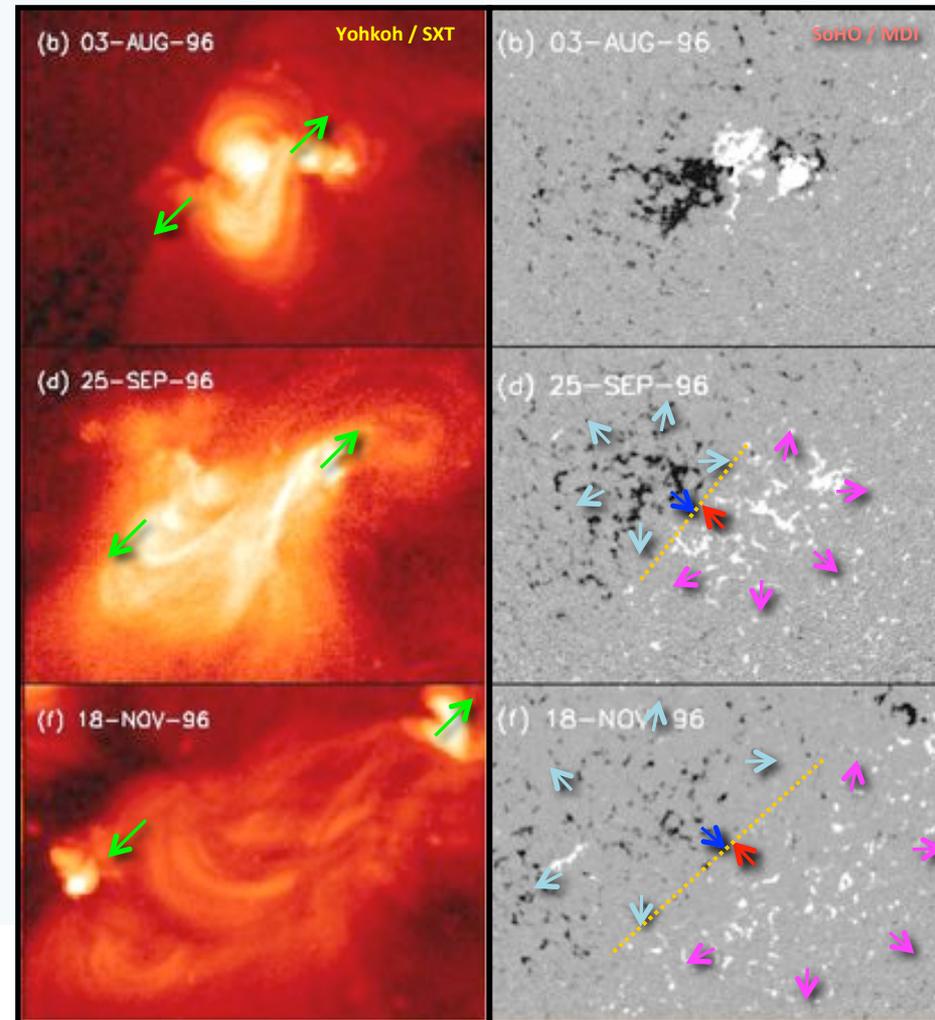
[Aulanier, Démoulin, Grappin 2005]

✧ Visco-resistive, $\eta_{\text{coronal}} = \text{cst}$,
 $\beta = g = 0$

✧ **line-tied** at photosphere ($z=0$)

- Shearing coronal loops
- Converging motions at PIL
- Flux dispersal and B decrease
- Flux cancellation at PIL

Long-term evolution of active regions



[Schmieder et al. (2008), Green et al. (2011), Démoulin et al. (2002), van Driel Gesztelyi et al. (2003)]

3D MHD Simulation: the basic ingredients

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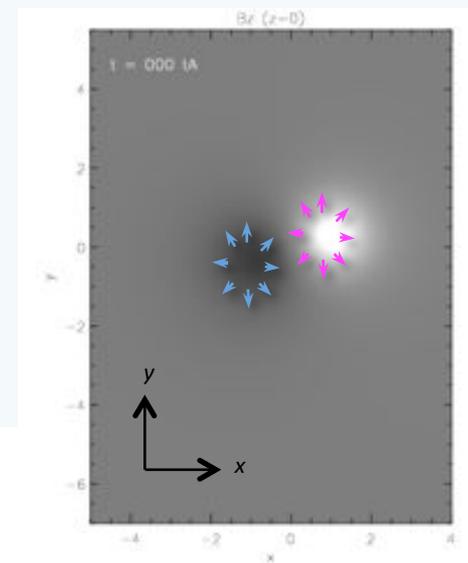
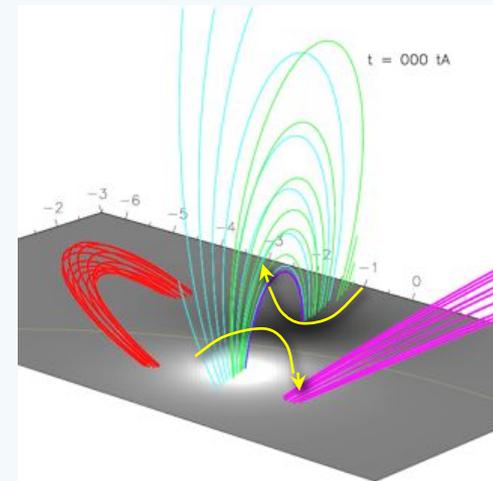
[Aulanier, Démoulin, Grappin 2005]

STEP 1:

❖ Asymmetric bipolar arcade

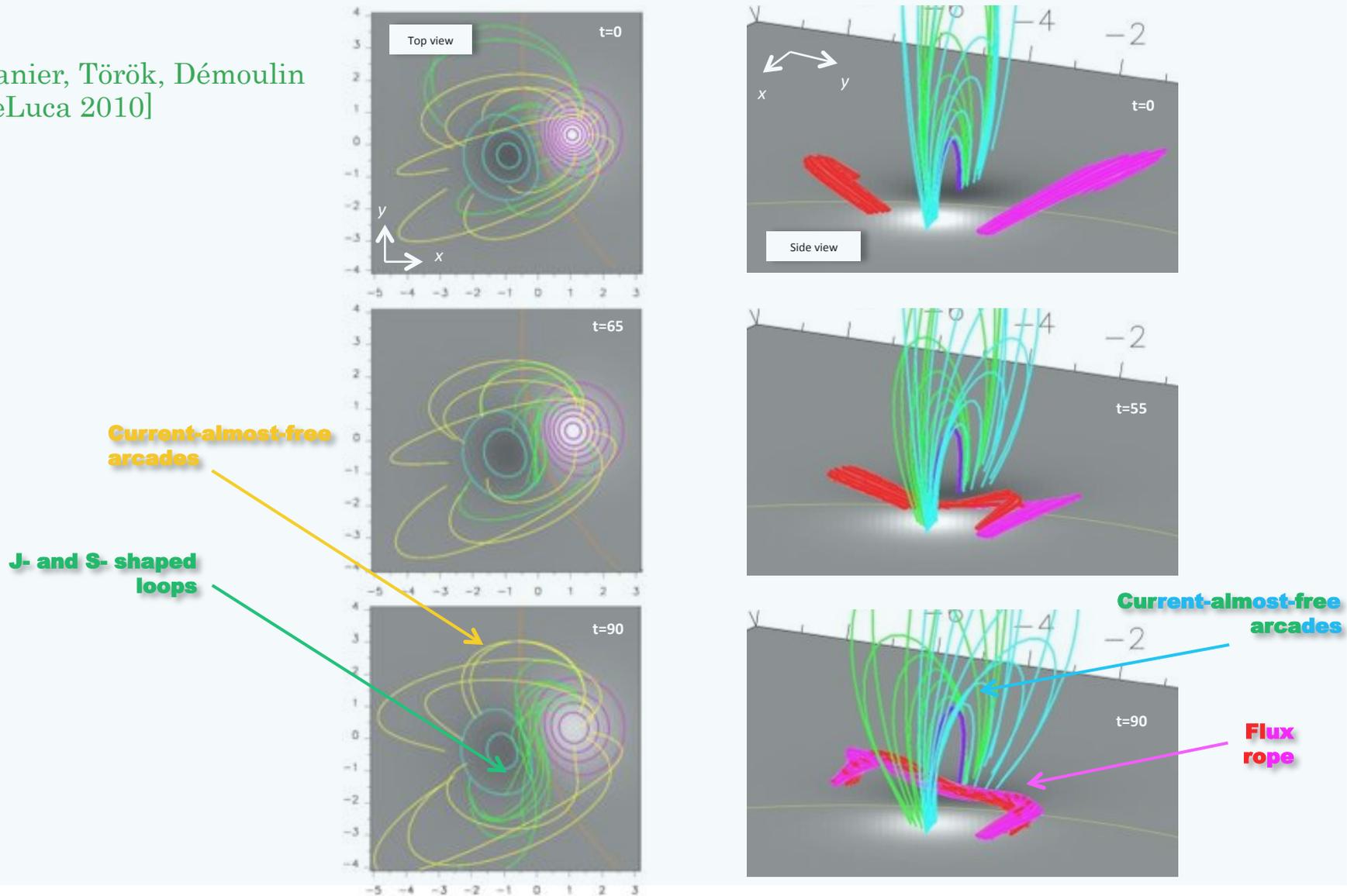
❖ Photospheric magnetic diffusion
of $B_{x;y;z}$

❖ Photospheric shearing motions $u_{x;y}$



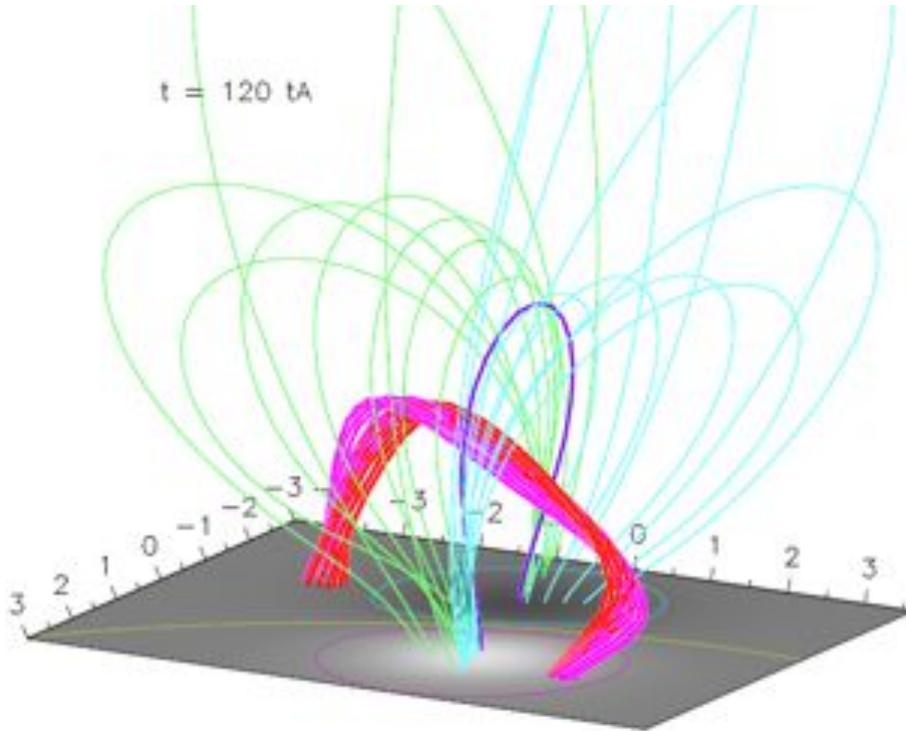
3D MHD Simulation: the unstable flux rope

[Aulanier, Török, Démoulin & DeLuca 2010]

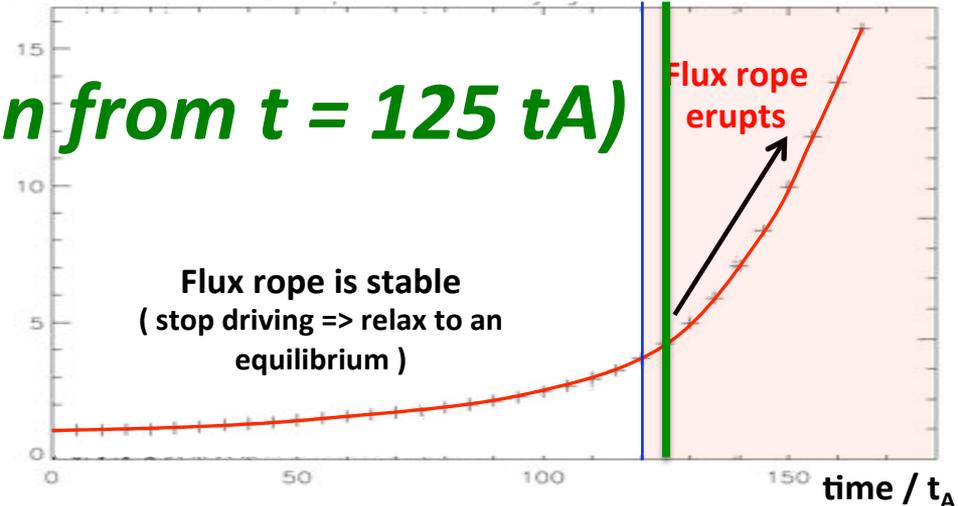


3D MHD Simulation: the unstable flux rope

(relaxation from $t = 125 t_A$)



apex of the overlying arcade



photospheric U-loop reconnection

coronal X-type reconnection

CME eruption caused by:

➔ **TORUS INSTABILITY**

[Aulanier, Török, Démoulin & DeLuca 2010]

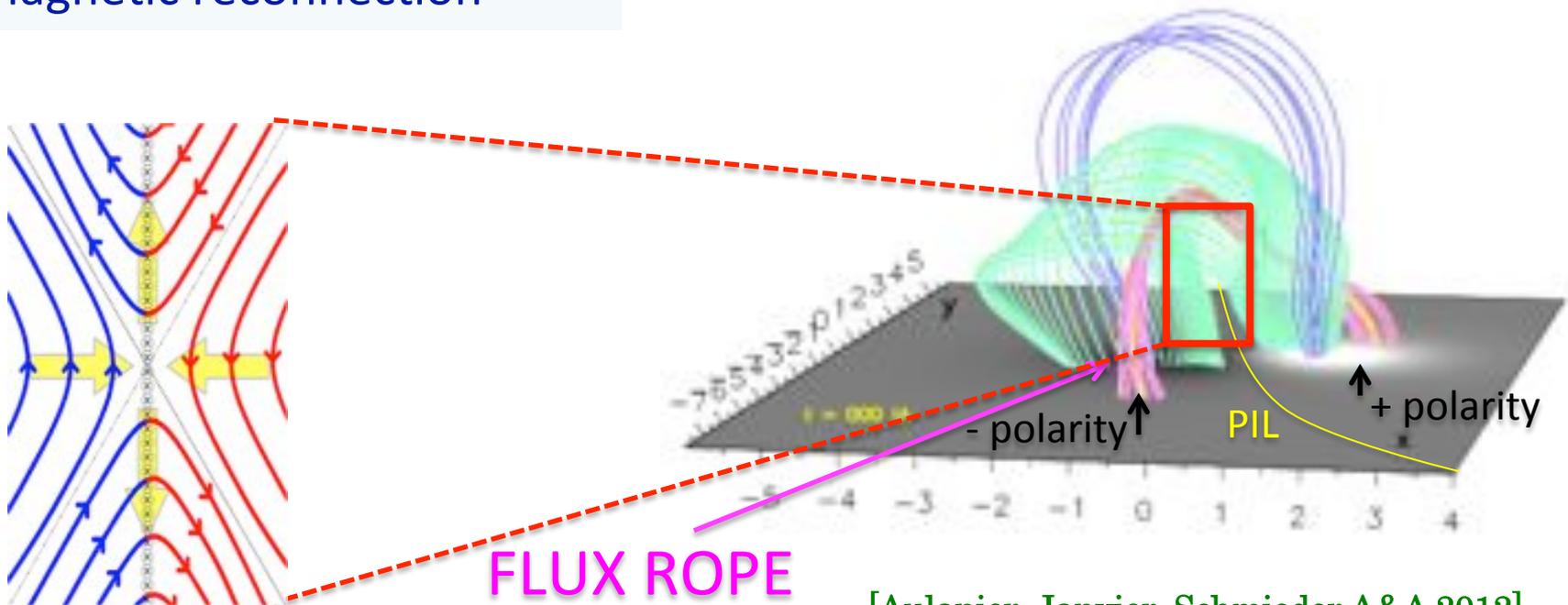
3D MHD Simulation, part 2: flux rope expansion

OHM code:

- ✧ $t=0$, « torus » unstable
- ✧ At $t>0$, **no forcing**
- ✧ line-tied at photosphere ($z=0$)

⇒ FLUX ROPE EXPANSION

⇒ Magnetic reconnection



[Aulanier, Janvier, Schmieder A&A 2012]

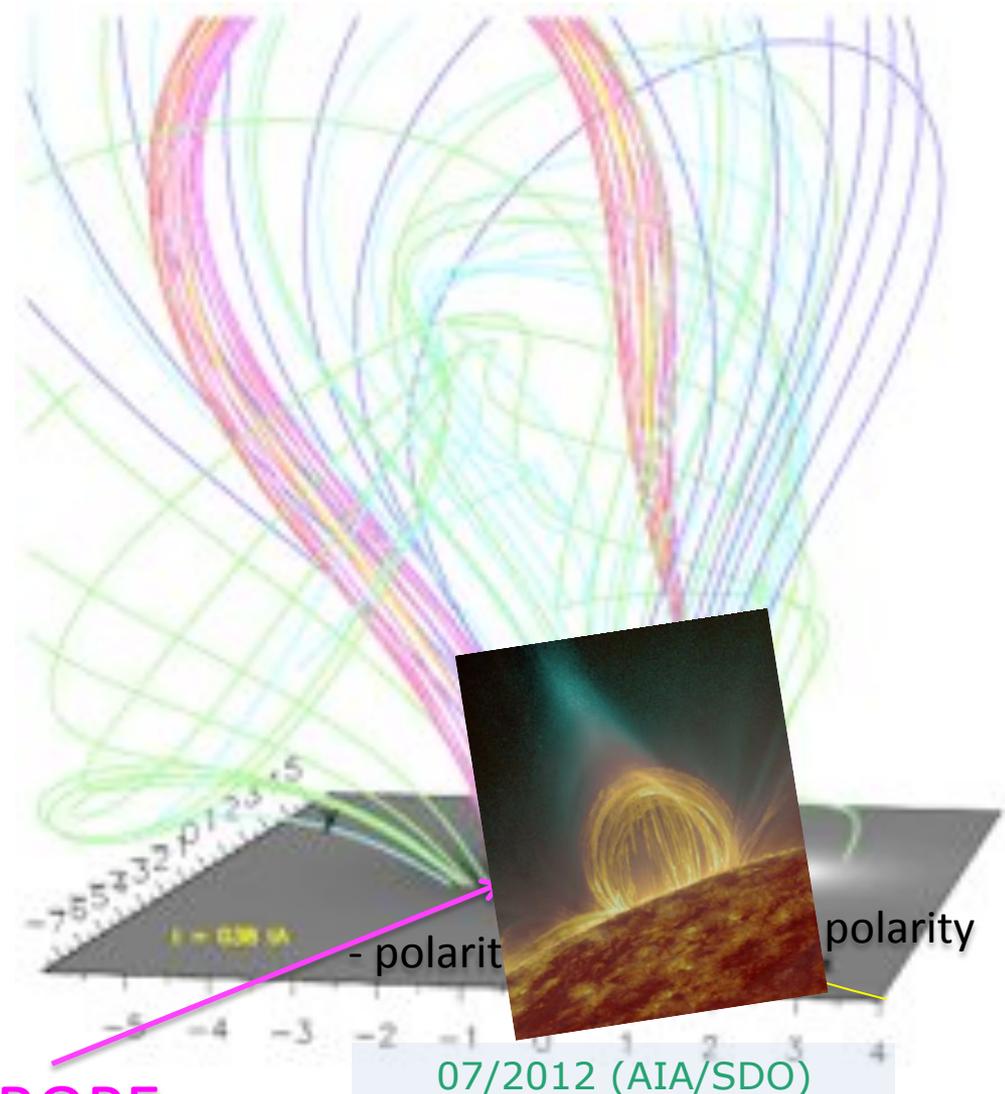
3D MHD Simulation, part 2: flux rope expansion

OHM code:

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⇒ FLUX ROPE EXPANSION

⇒ Magnetic reconnection



FLUX ROPE

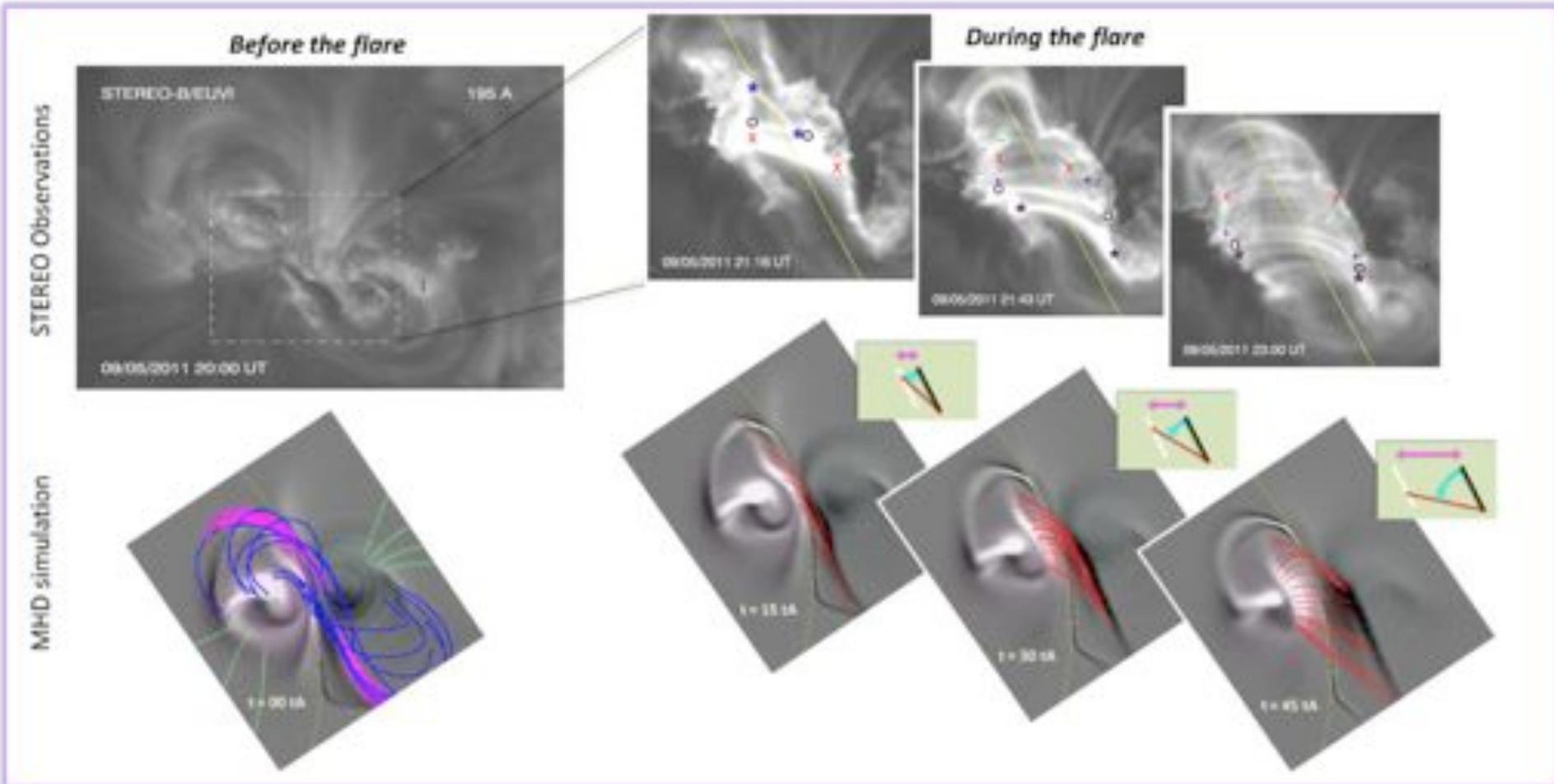
[Aulanier, Janvier, Schmieder A&A 2012]

Flux rope relaxation: MHD & EUV comparison (flare loops)

Similar evolution of flare loops in observations and MHD simulation:

⇒ shearing of loops

⇒ flare ribbons



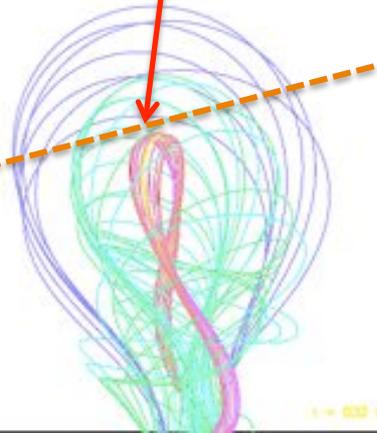
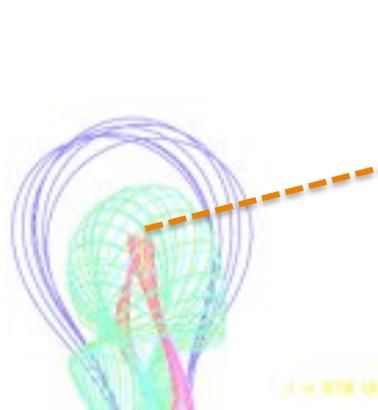
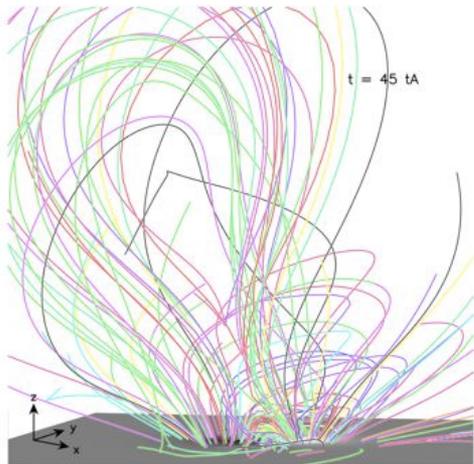
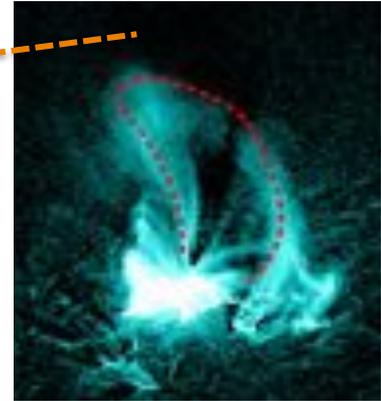
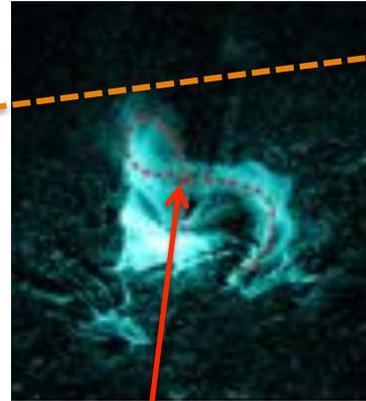
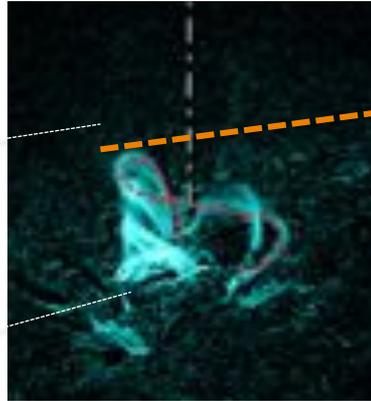
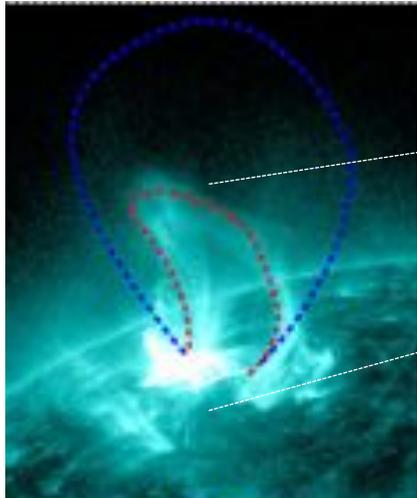
[Aulanier, Janvier, Schmieder A&A 2012]

Flux rope relaxation: MHD & EUV comparison (flux rope)

Similar evolution of the flux rope in observations and MHD simulation:

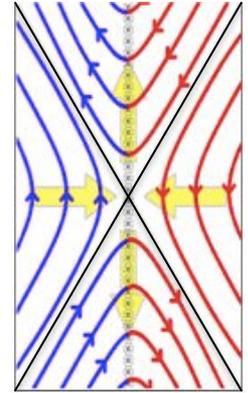
⇒ **writhe**, **twist**, **expansion**

[Zhang et al. 2011]



3D reconnection: underlying mechanism

Classical image in 2D, with null points and separatrices:



Not necessarily true in 3D:

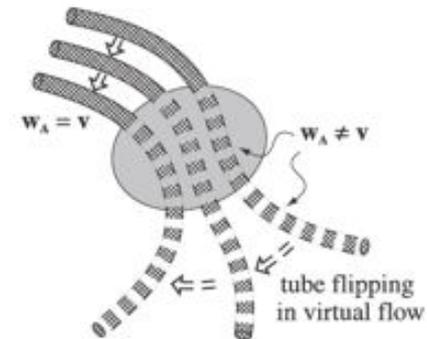
Strong distortion of magnetic field \Rightarrow **Current layer**

Ideal MHD can still break down in those finite-J regions.

[Priest & Démoulin 1995, Démoulin et al. 1996-1997]

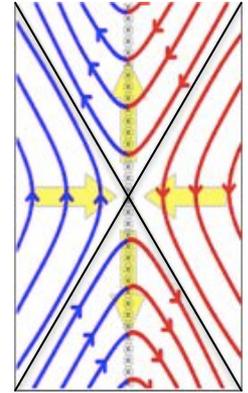
3D reconnection without null points:

\Rightarrow **Slipping reconnection**
(continuous change of connectivity)



3D reconnection: underlying mechanism

Classical image in 2D, with null points and separatrices:

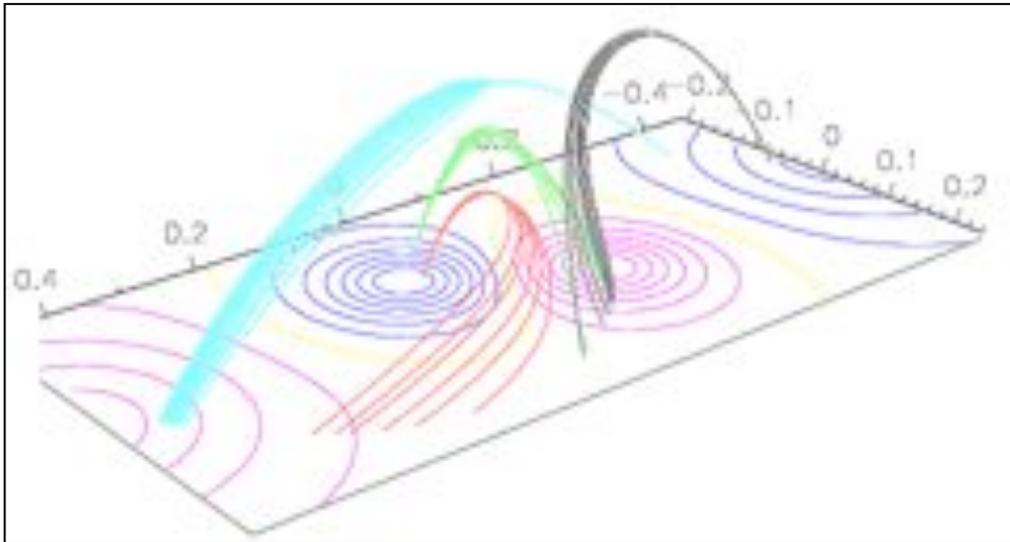


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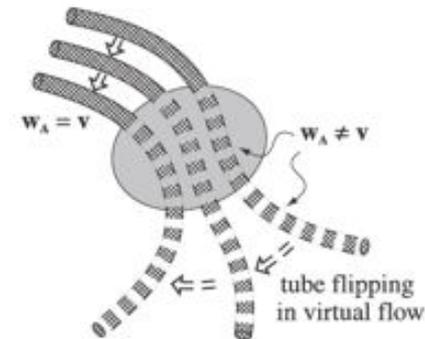
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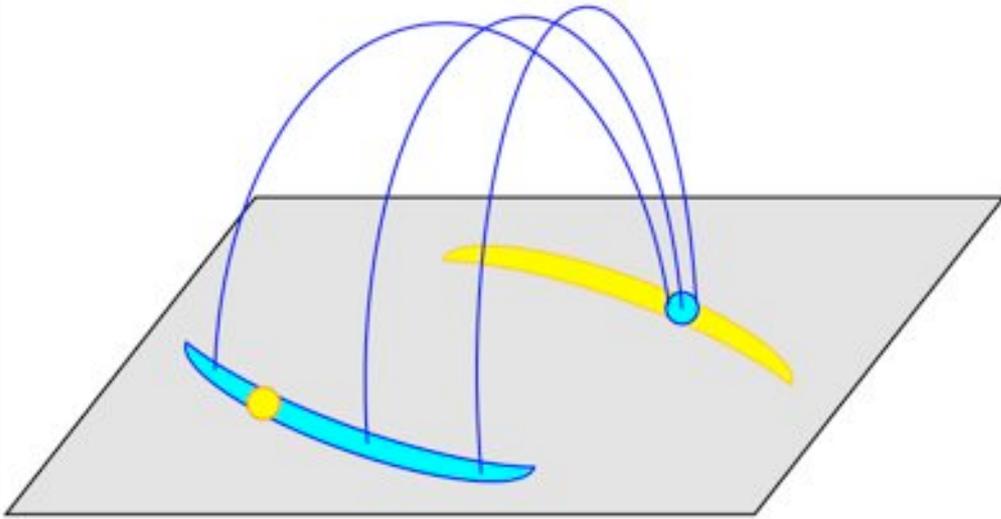


[Aulanier et al. 2005]

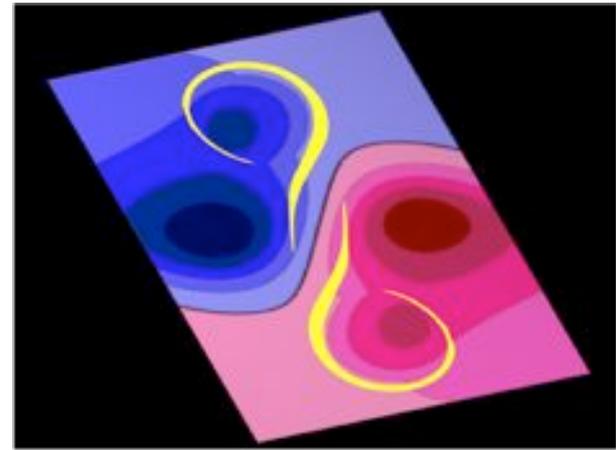
See also [Aulanier et al. 2007] for observational evidences

3D reconnection: Quasi-Separatrix Layers

Quasi-separatrices



Quasi-separatrix Layers (QSLs):
measure the strong variations of
the magnetic connectivity

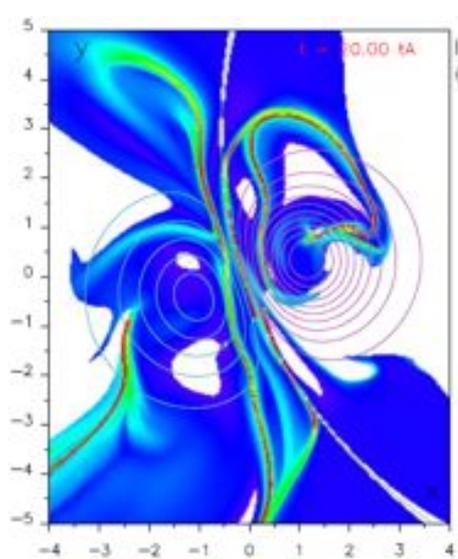
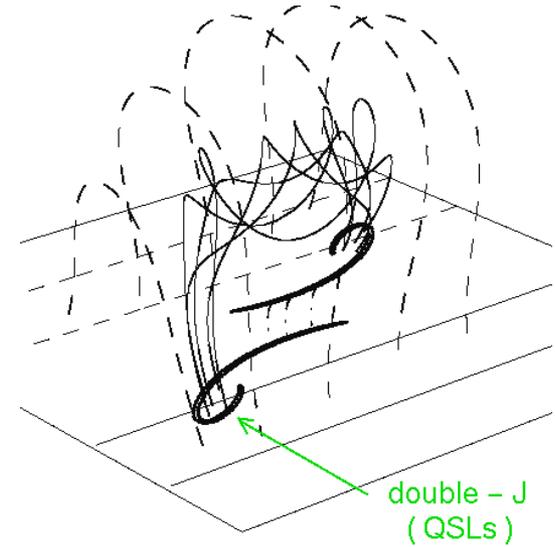
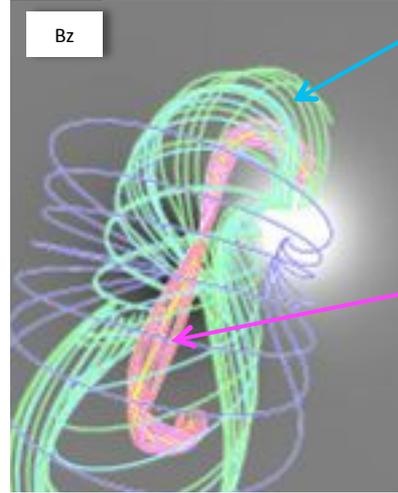
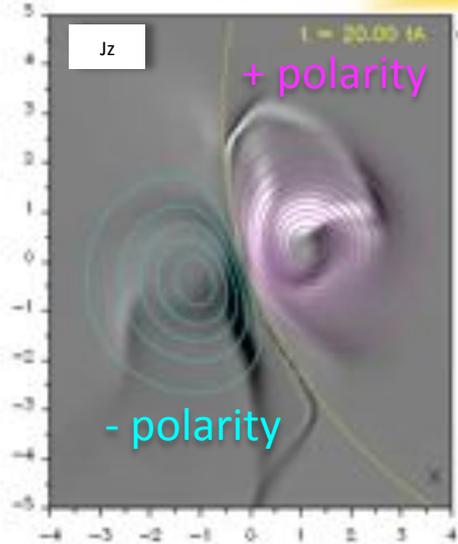


Démoulin et al. (1995, 1996, 2006)
Titov et al. (2002), Pariat et al. (2012)

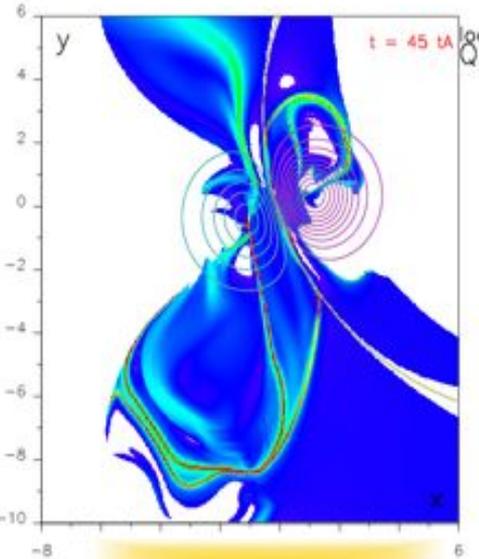
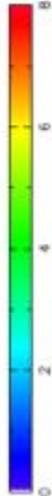
Flux rope legs: J-shaped QSL and current footpoints

Top views

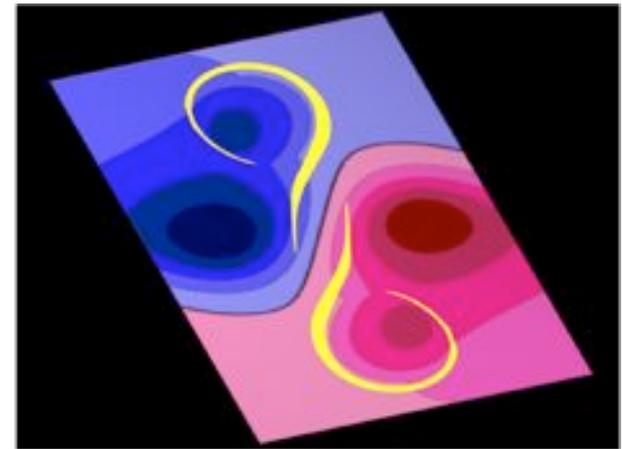
Current-almost-free
arcades



$\log Q$

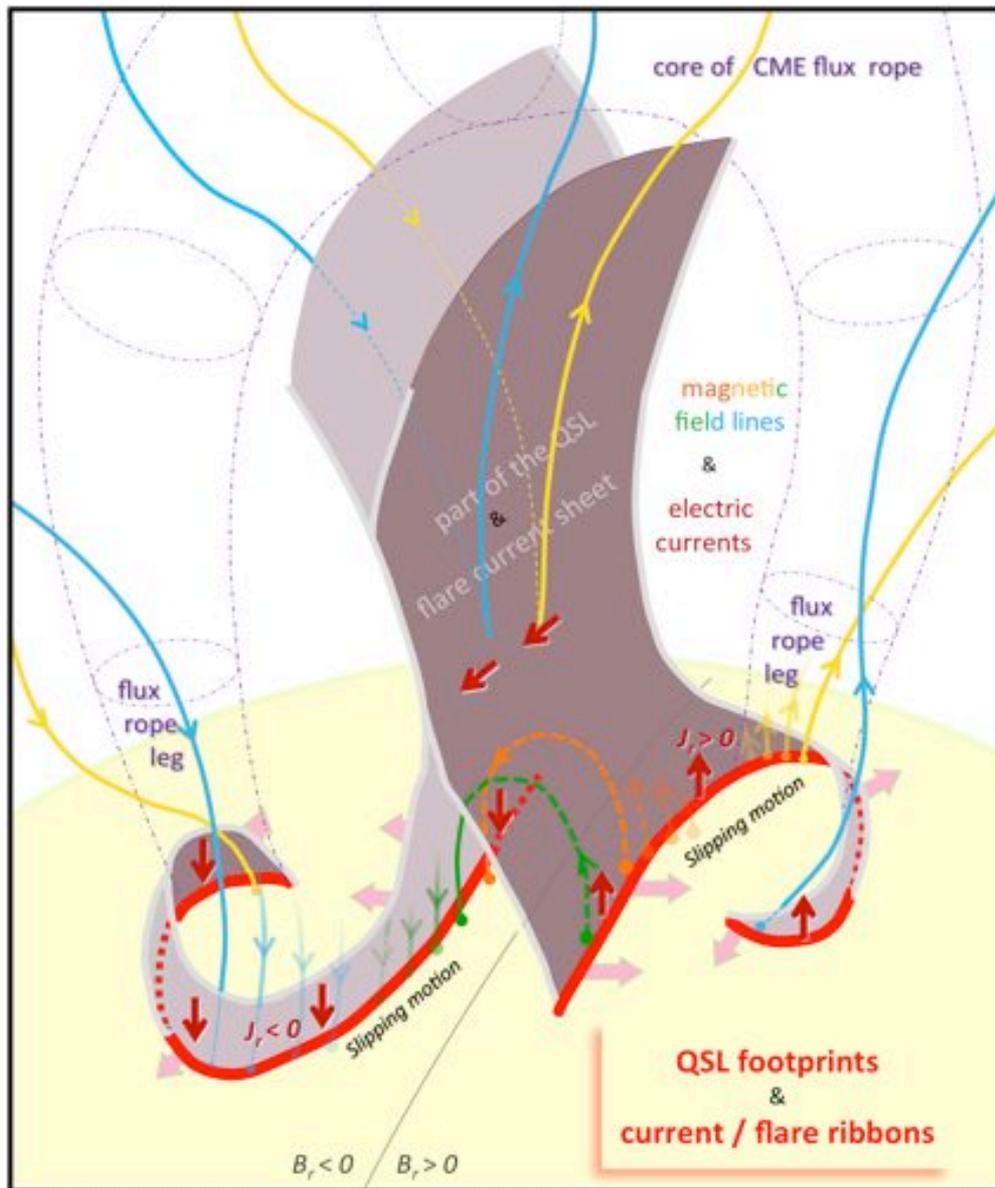


Zoom out



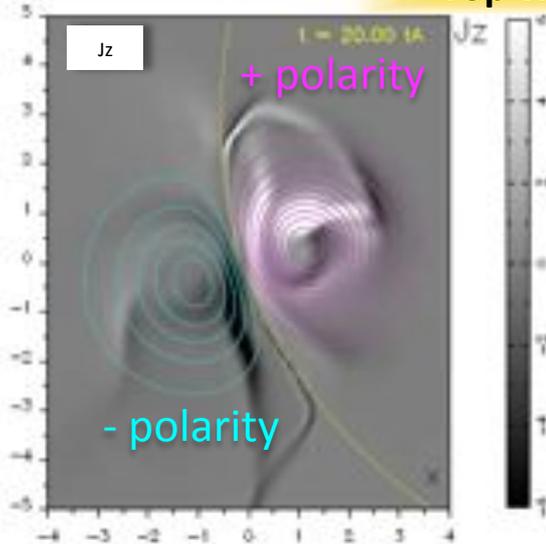
[Démoulin, Priest & Lonie 1996]

3D model for eruptive flares – late flare phase



3D model: reconnection and slipping

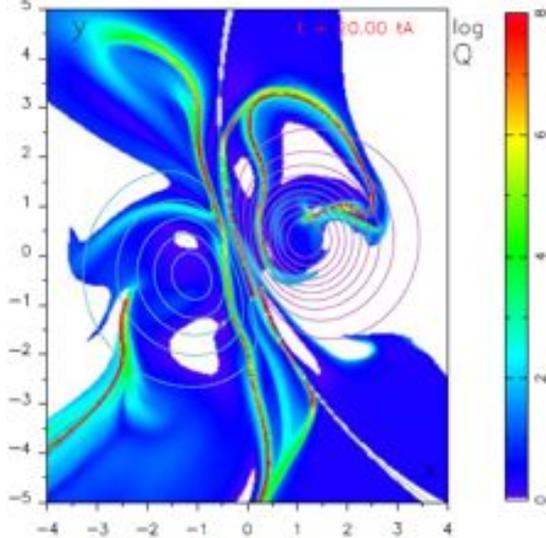
Top views



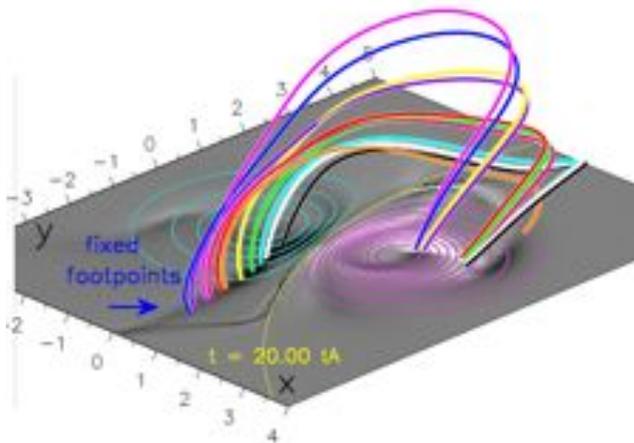
Build-up of **intense electric current** sheet at QSLs = **preferential location for reconnection**

[Démoulin et al. 1996, Maclean, Büchner, Priest 2009]

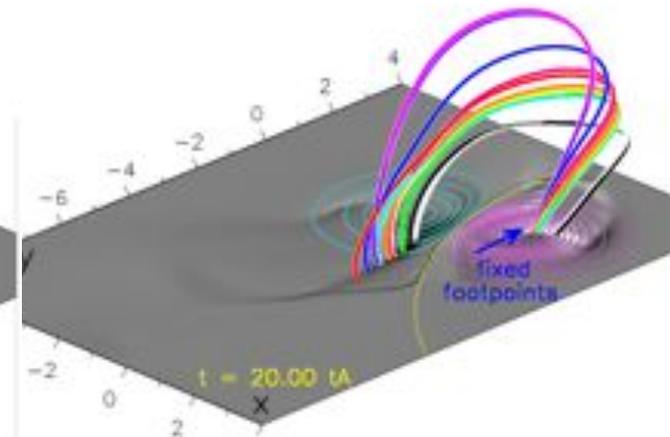
→ **Slipping of field lines**



Flare loops formation



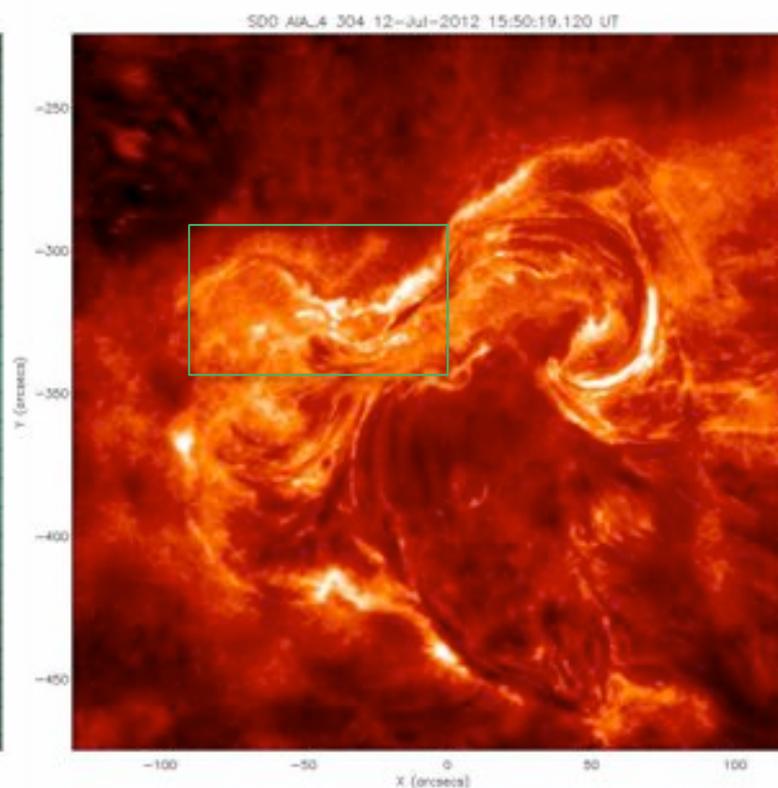
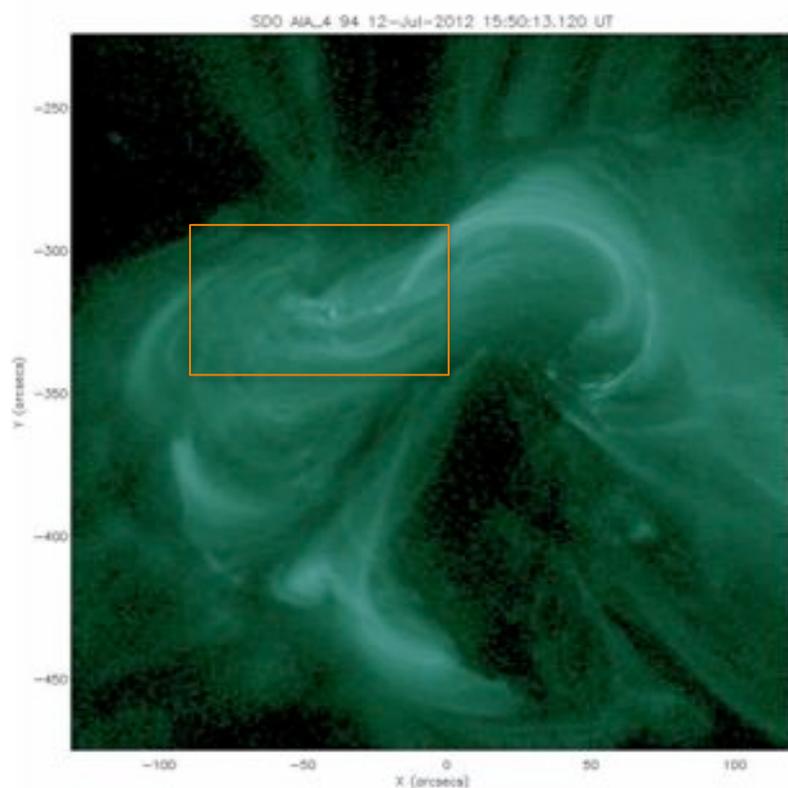
Flux Rope formation



[Janvier et al. A&A 2013]

Creation of new magnetic structures (here, the flux rope):

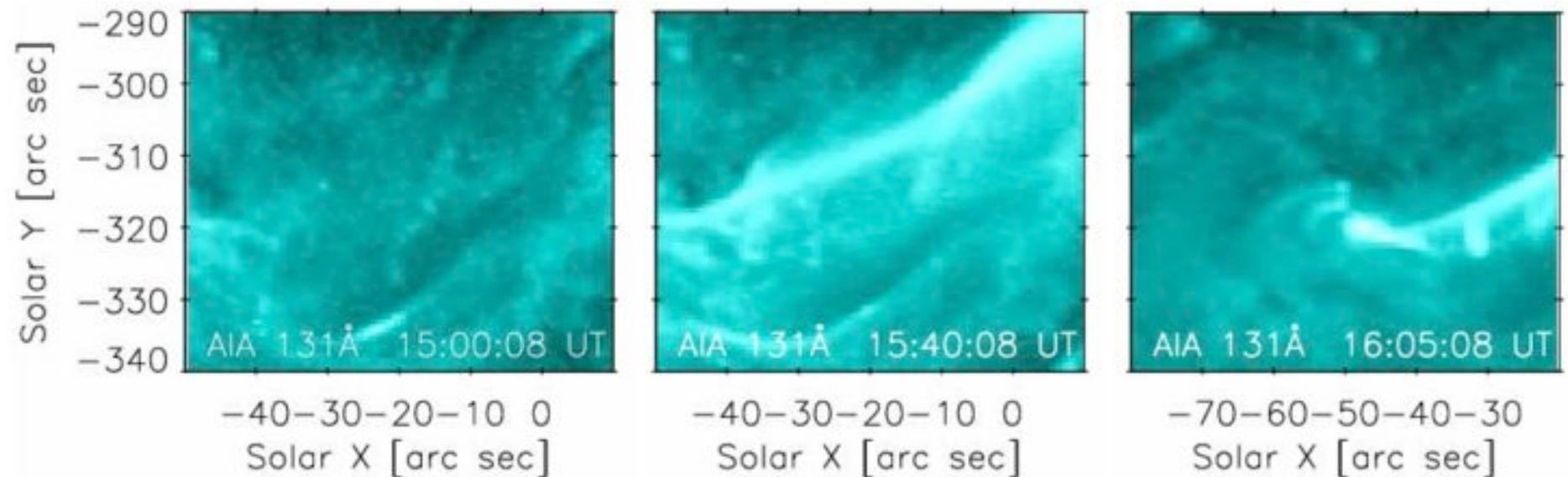
⇒ Recently, **AIA observations (SDO)** have revealed the **slipping motion** of field lines during an eruptive flare



July 12 2012, X-class flare, Dudík, Janvier et al. (ApJ in press)

Creation of new magnetic structures (here, the flux rope):

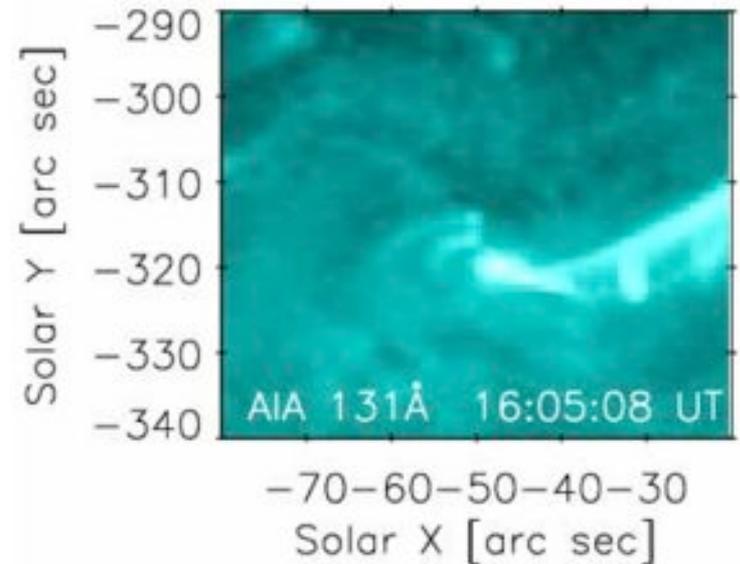
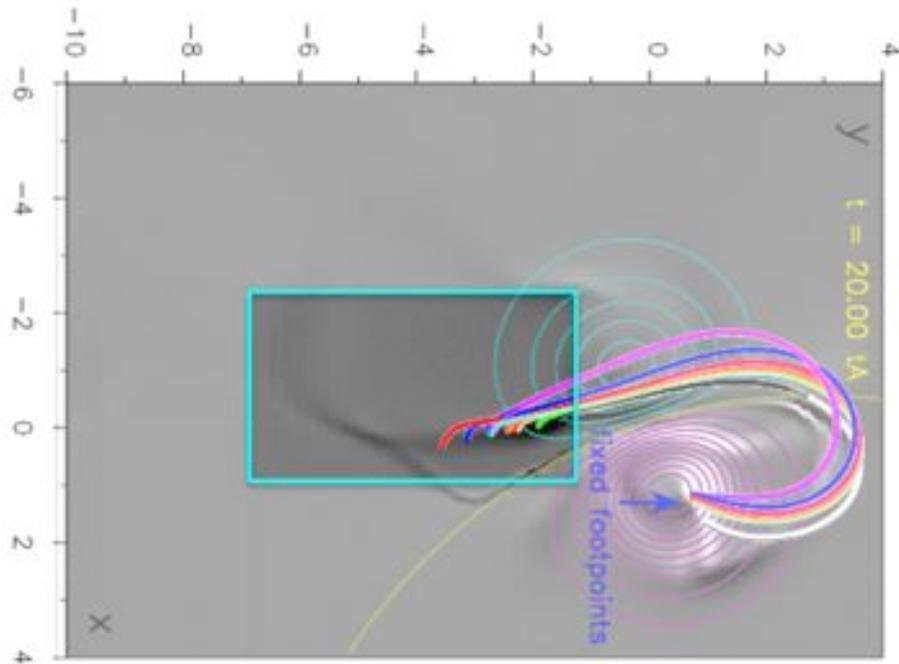
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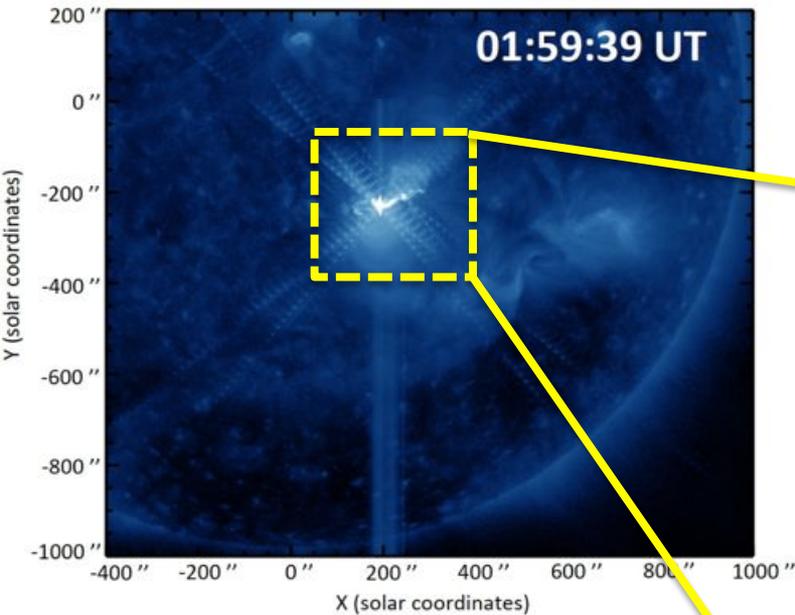
Creation of new magnetic structures (here, the flux rope):

⇒ Recently, **AIA observations (SDO)** have revealed the slipping motion of field lines during an eruptive flare



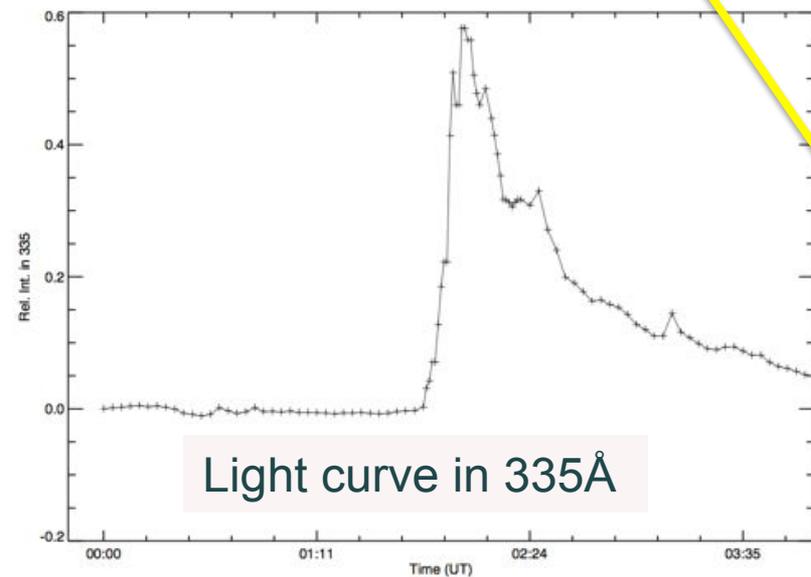
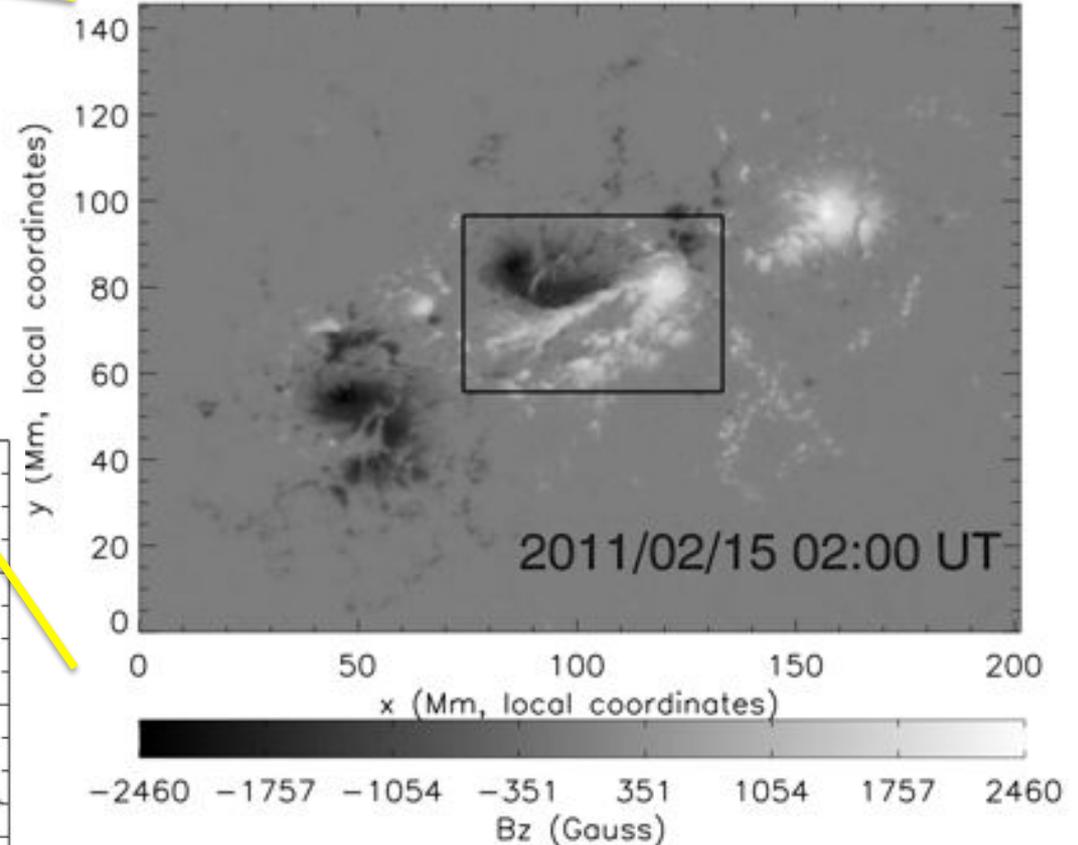
July 12 2012, X-class flare, Dudík, Janvier et al. (ApJ in press)

Test case: AR 11158 & X2.2 class flare (15/02/2011)



•Complex region but the flare occurs in the central part

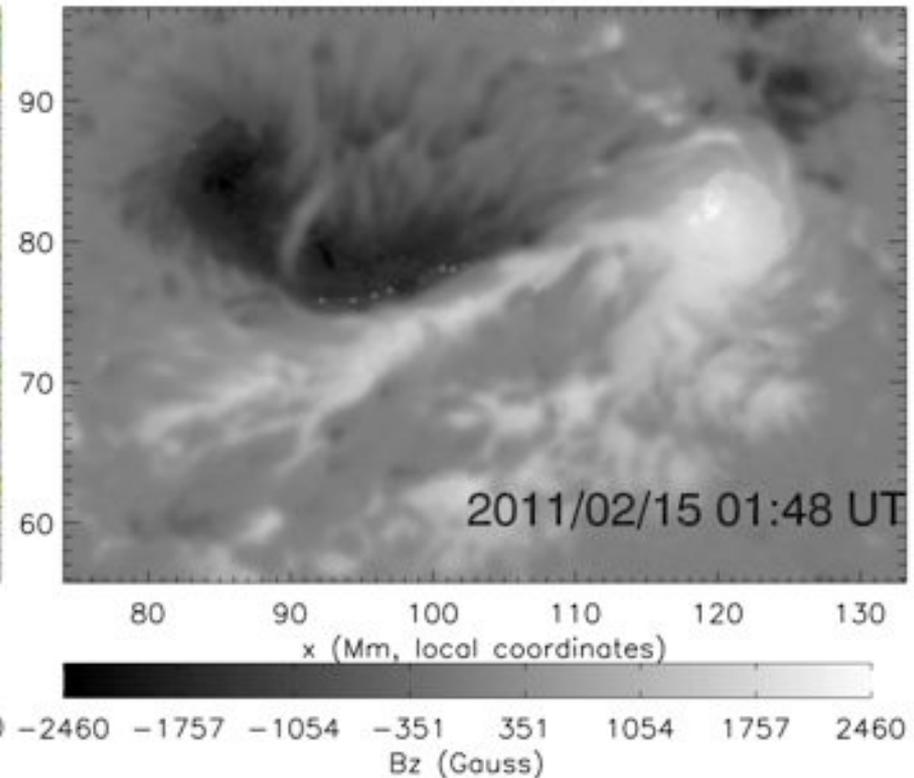
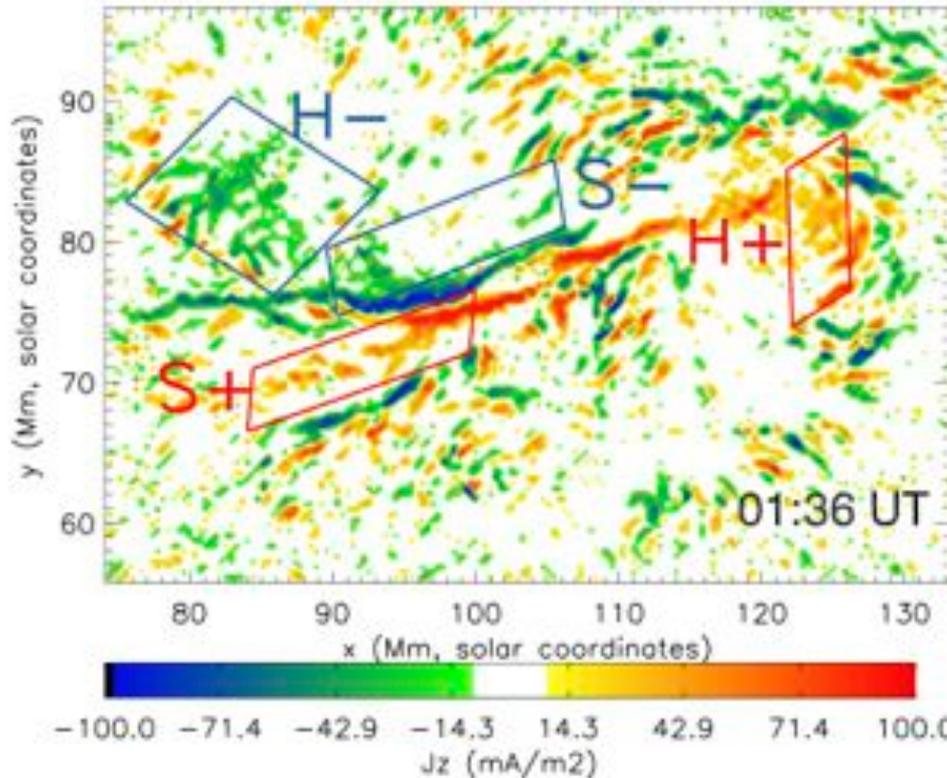
→ « Simple » bipolar structure



How do photospheric currents evolve?

Inversion method: UNNOFIT Bommier et al. (2007)

⇒ $\mathbf{B}(x,y)$ ⇒ Current maps $J_z(x,y) \sim \text{curl } |B|_z$ (12 min cadence w. HMI)



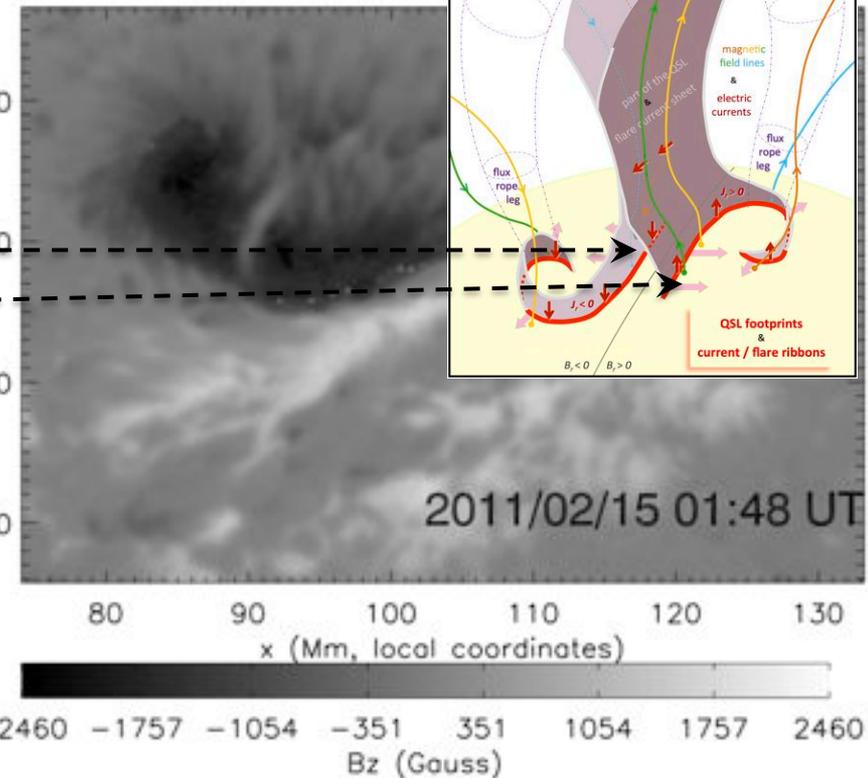
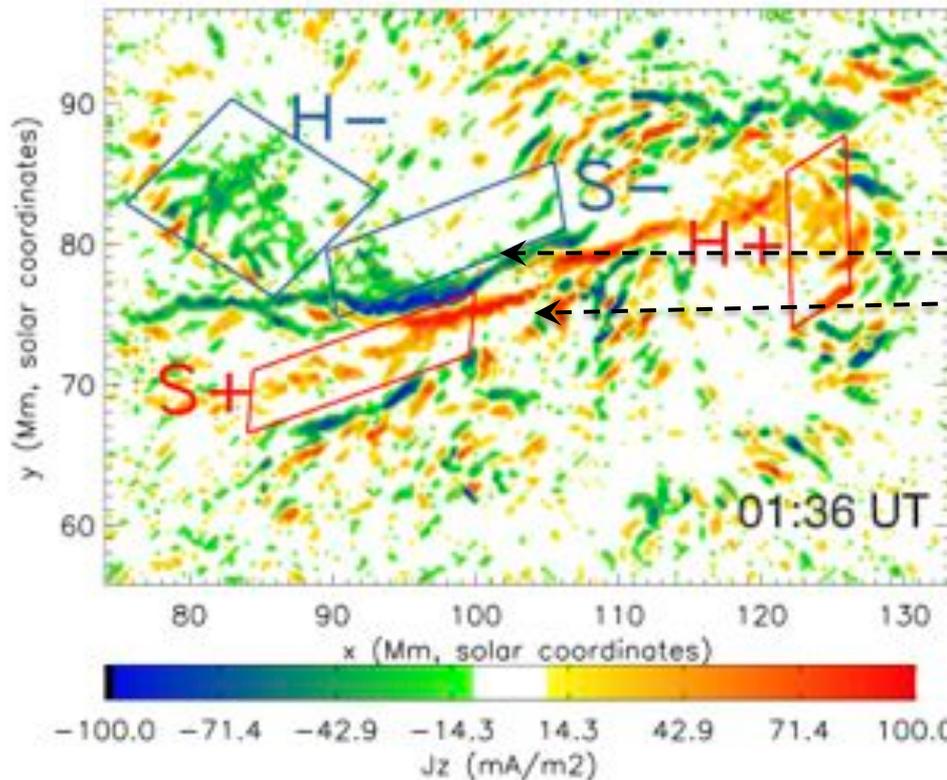
⇒ 4 regions:
- 2 « straight part » of J_z
- 2 « hooks » des J_z

With J_z **positive** and **negative**

How do photospheric currents evolve?

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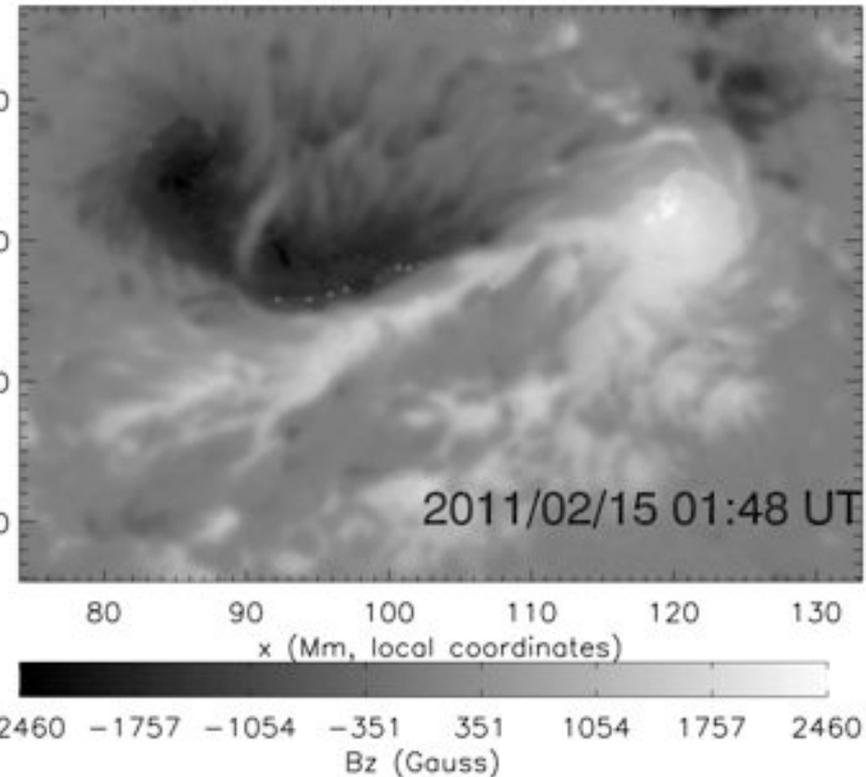
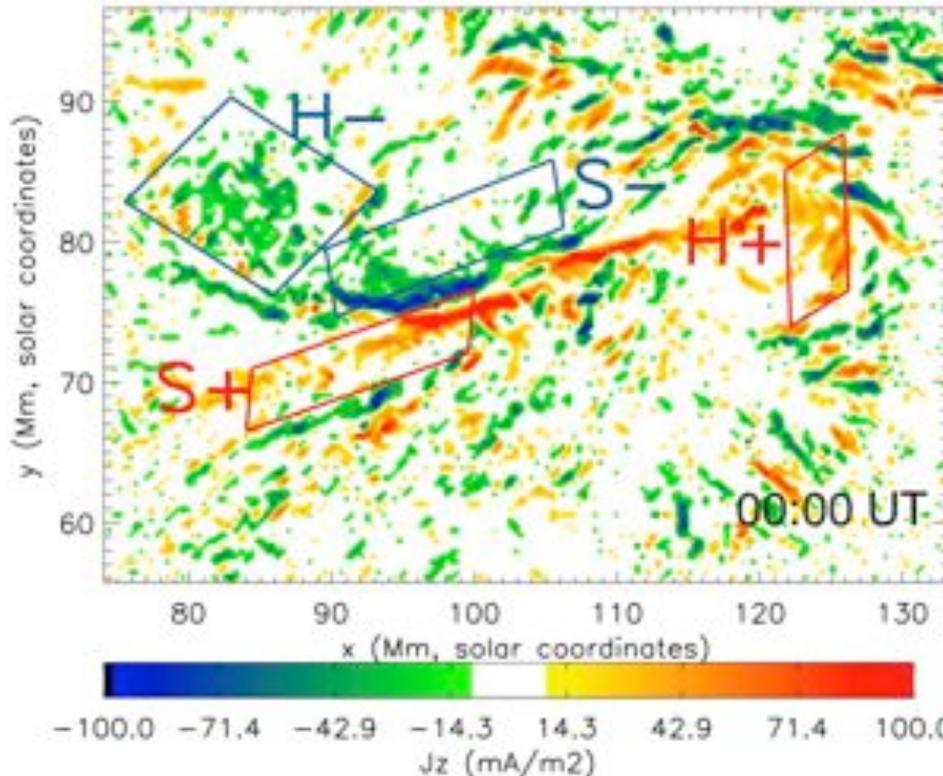
⇒ 4 regions: - 2 « straight part » of J_z
 - 2 « hooks » des J_z

With J_z **positive** and **negative**

How do photospheric currents evolve?

Inversion method: UNNOFIT Bommier et al. (2007)

⇒ $\mathbf{B}(x,y)$ ⇒ Current maps $J_z(x,y) \sim \text{curl } |B|_z$ (12 min cadence w. HMI)

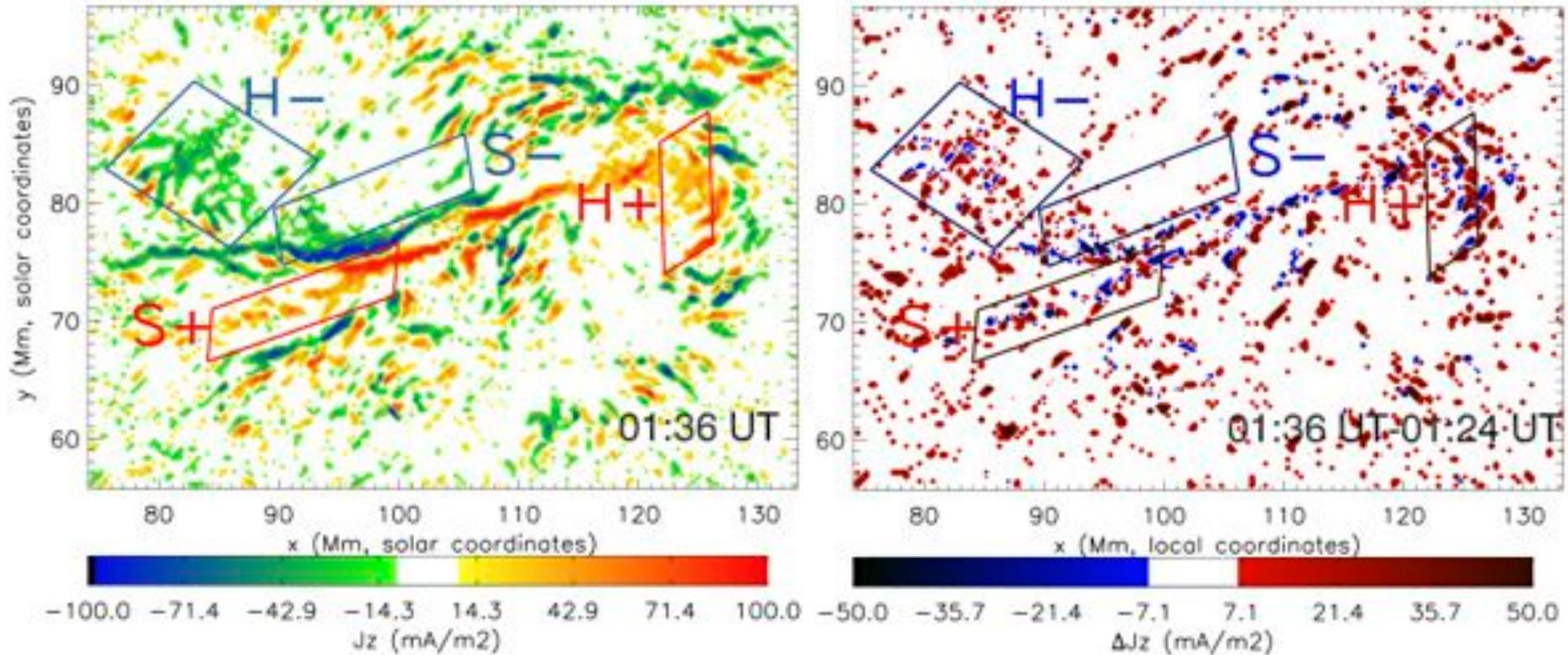


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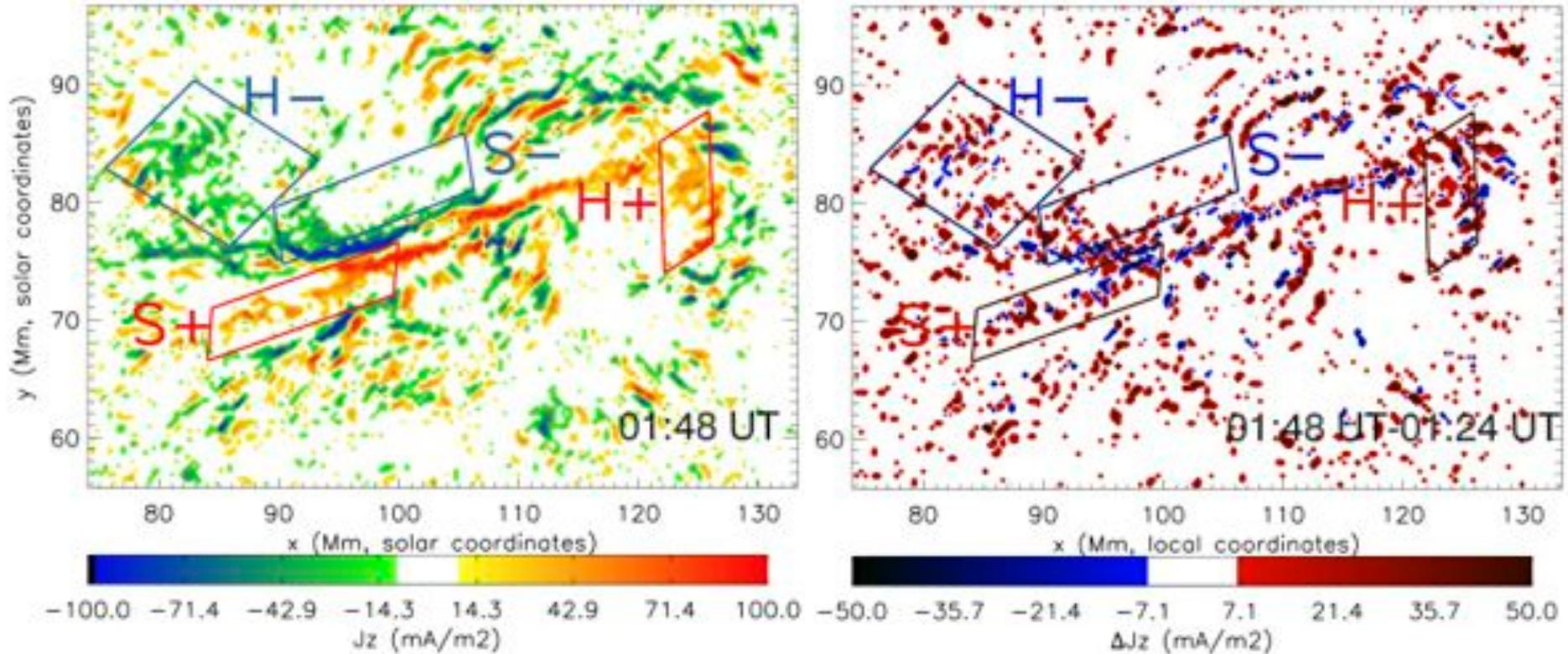
How do photospheric currents evolve?

Base difference: $J_{\text{direct}}(t) - J_{\text{direct}}(01:24 \text{ UT})$
Red: increase, Blue: decrease



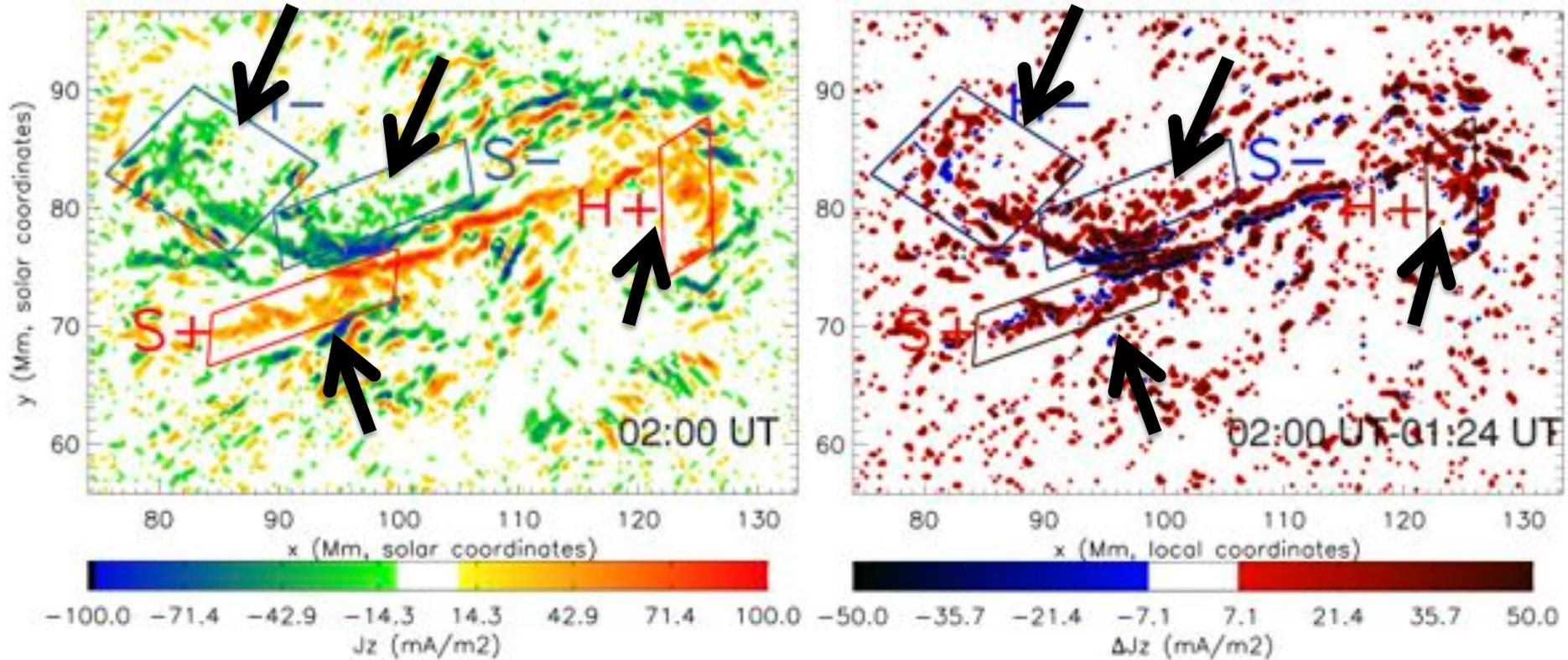
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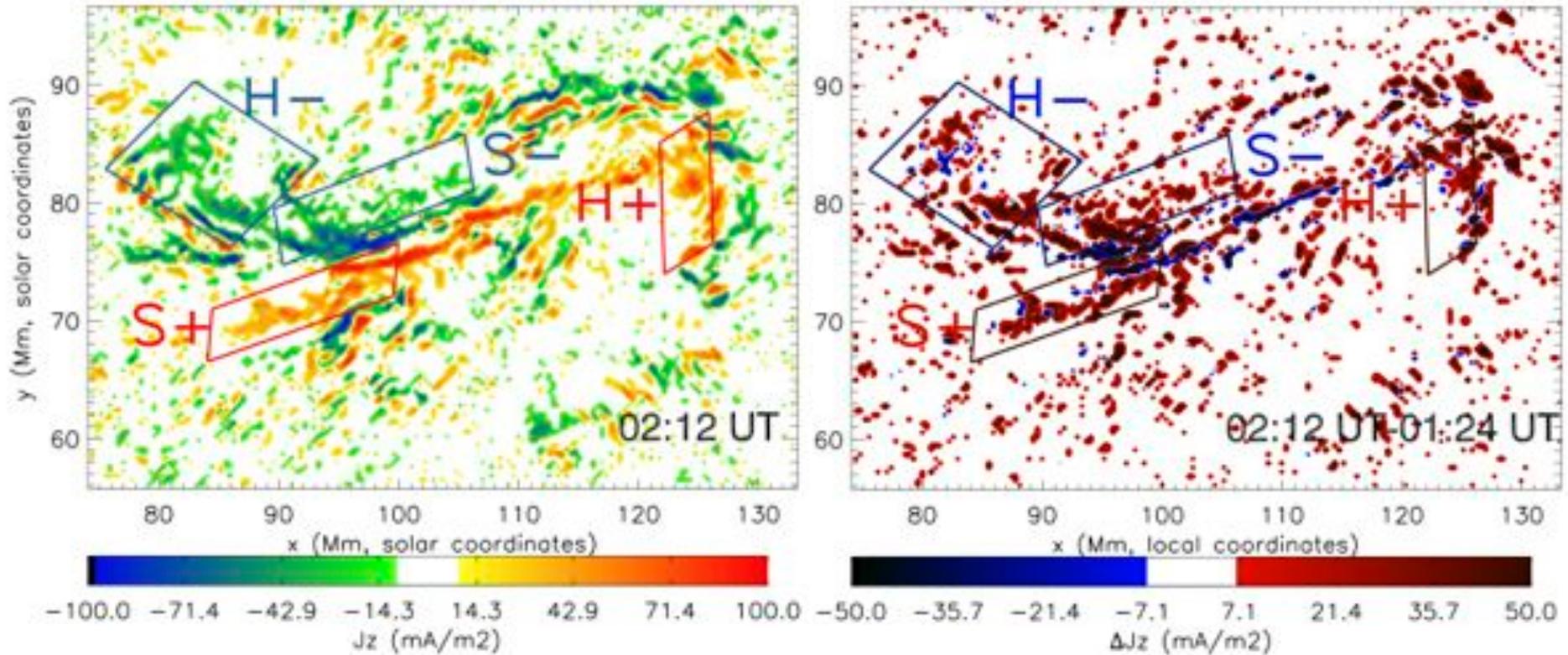
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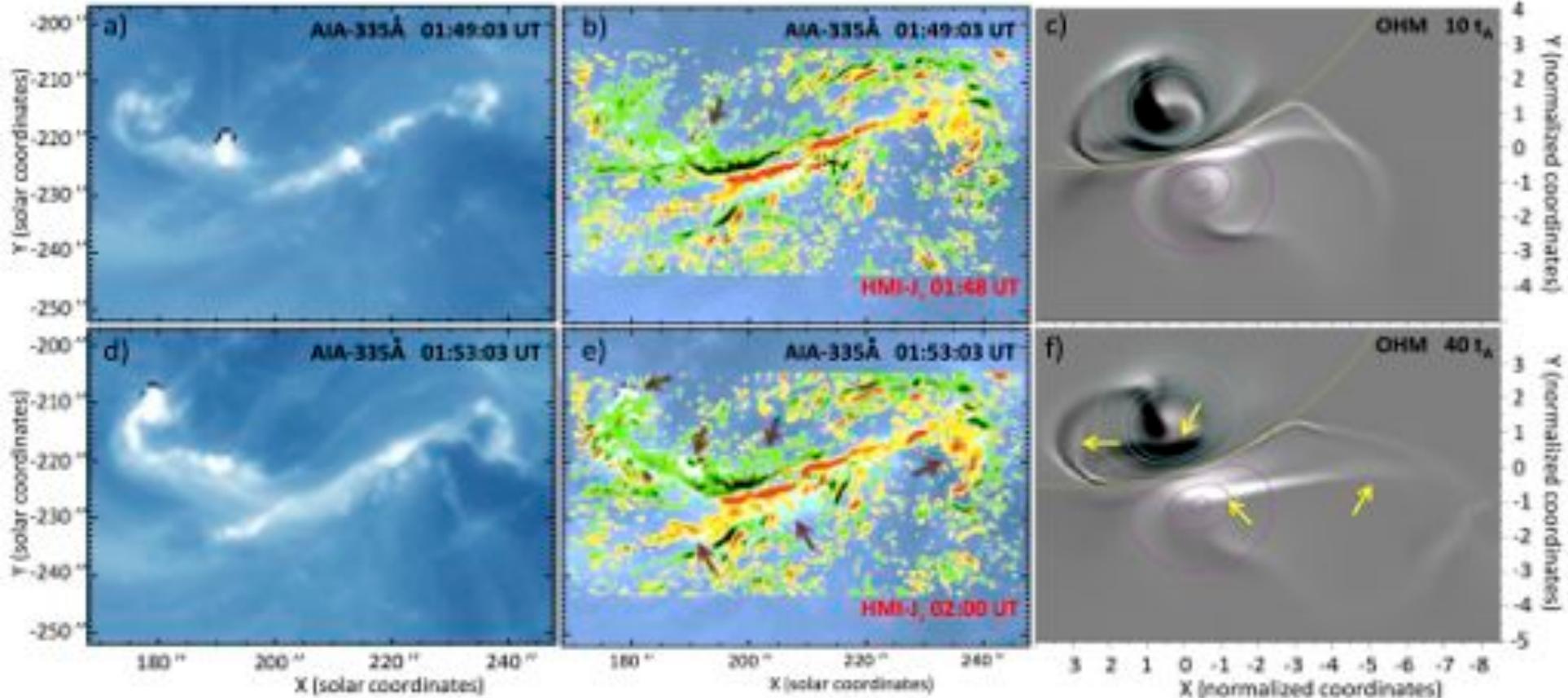


Flare ribbons vs Photospheric currents vs OHM prediction

In the same event, we also followed the evolution of the flare ribbons

⇒ Superposed J_z – maps (HMI) with EUV images (AIA)

[Janvier et al., in press]



We find the same characteristics, predicted in OHM simulations, for the flare ribbons and the photospheric currents

⇒ **VALIDATION of PREDICTIONS of OHM's PHYSICS**