

COLLAGE 2019

Misc Topics on Magnetic Fields

Xudong Sun (UH/IfA)

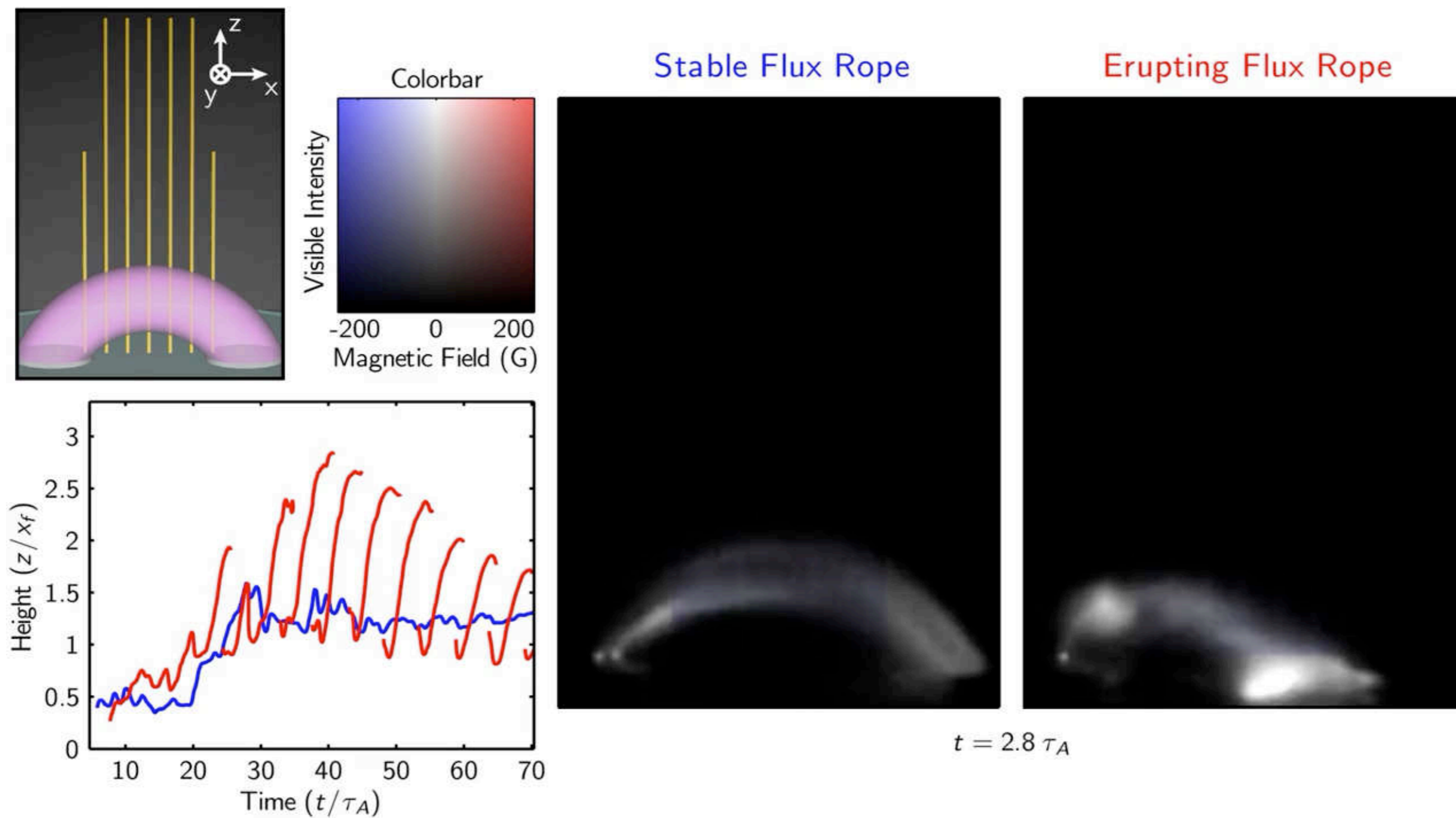
Apr 18 2019

Outline

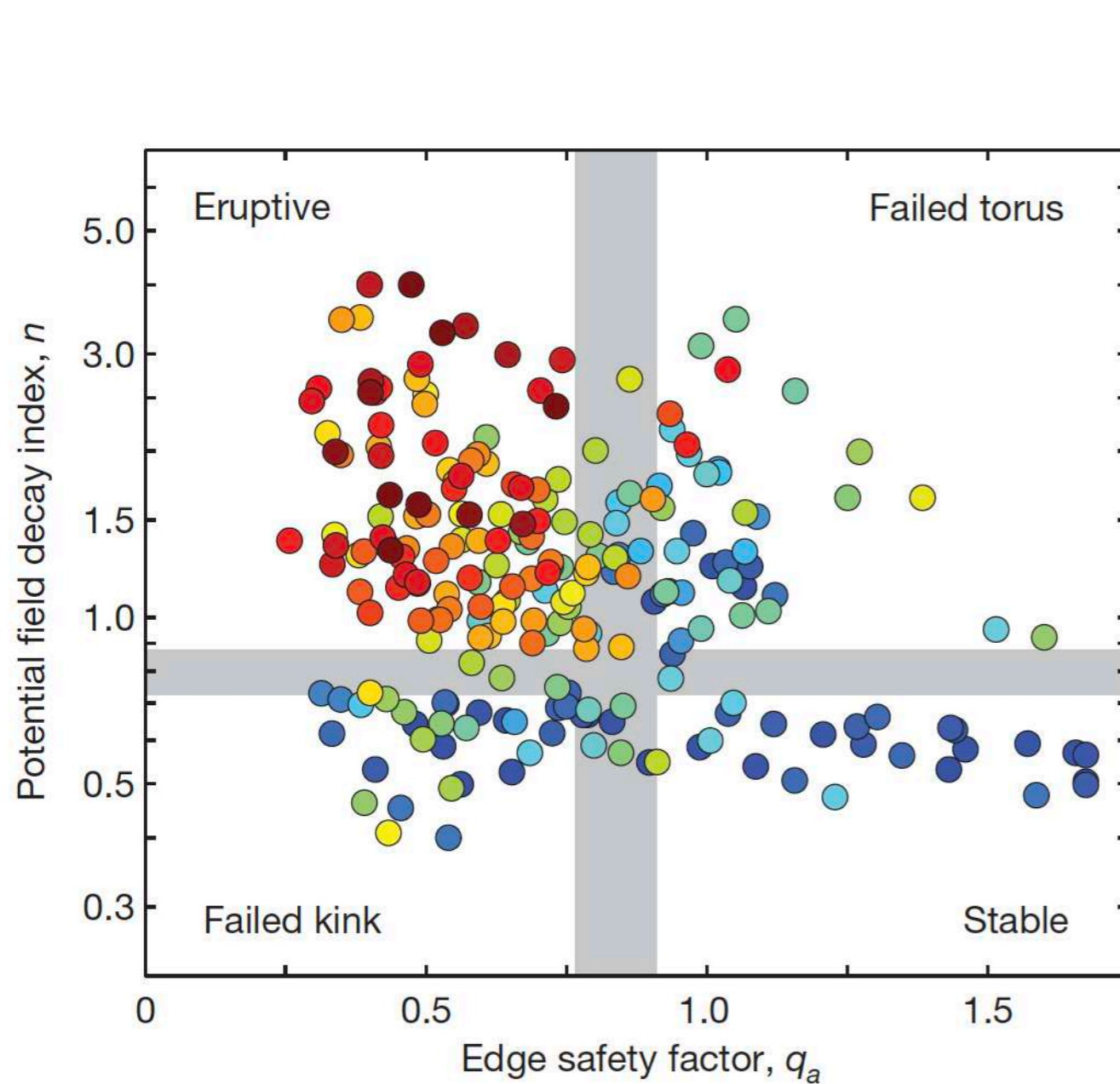
- Many Modes of Eruption (cont'd)
- Flare/CME prediction
- Misc topics

Many Modes of Eruption

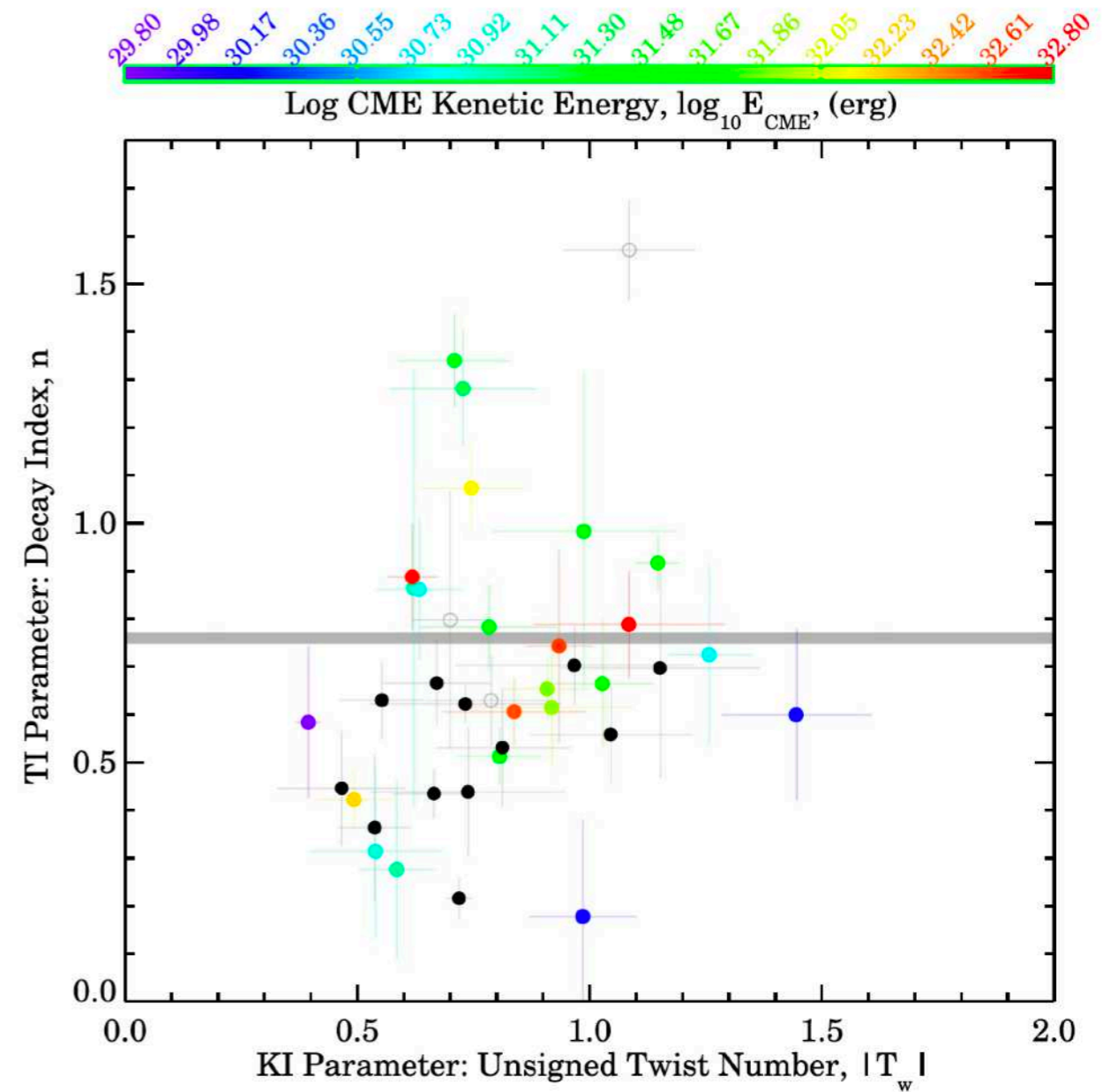
Eruption Plasma Experiments



Kink vs Torus Instability

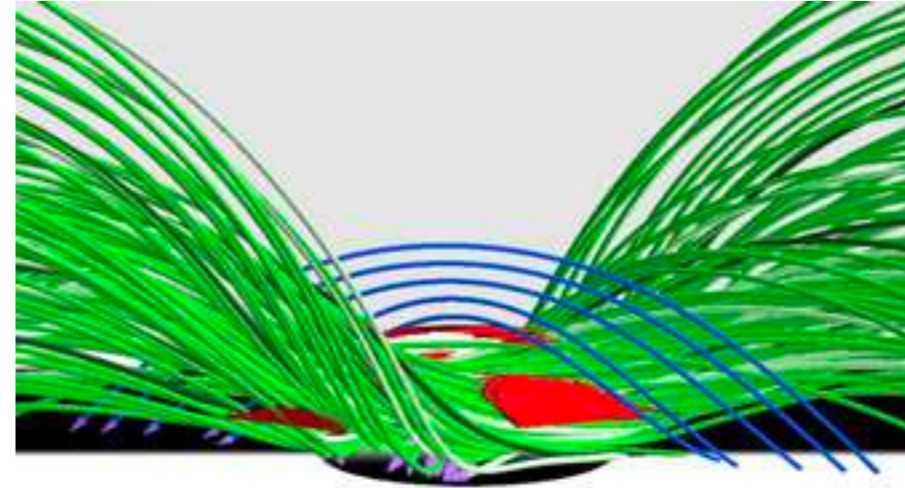
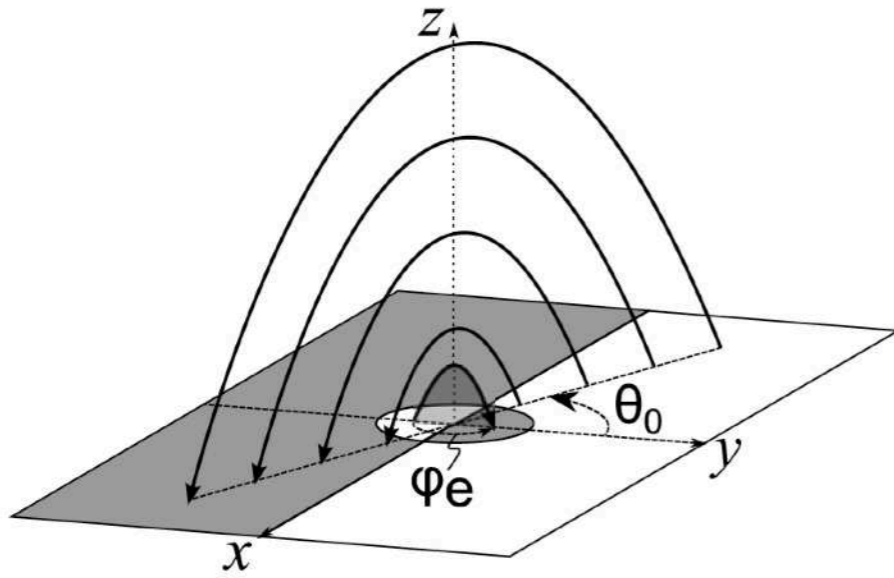


Experiment: Myers et al. (2015)

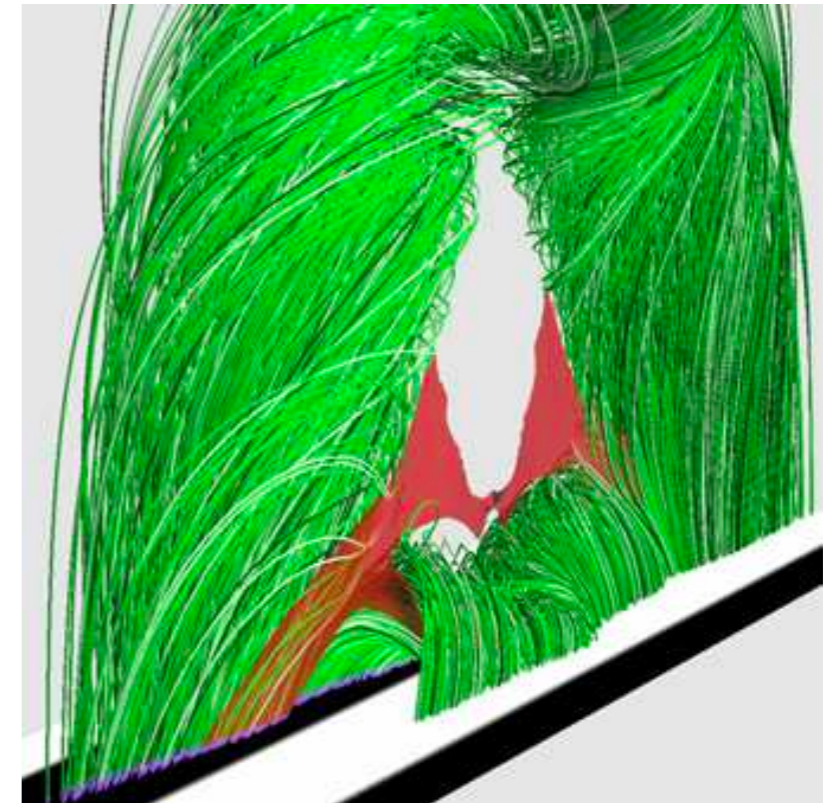
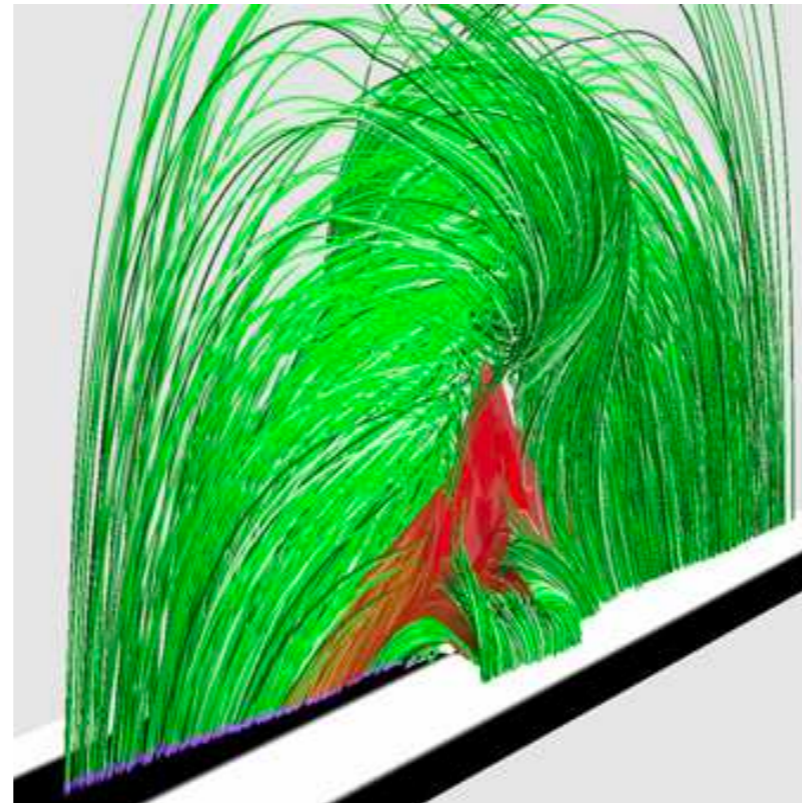
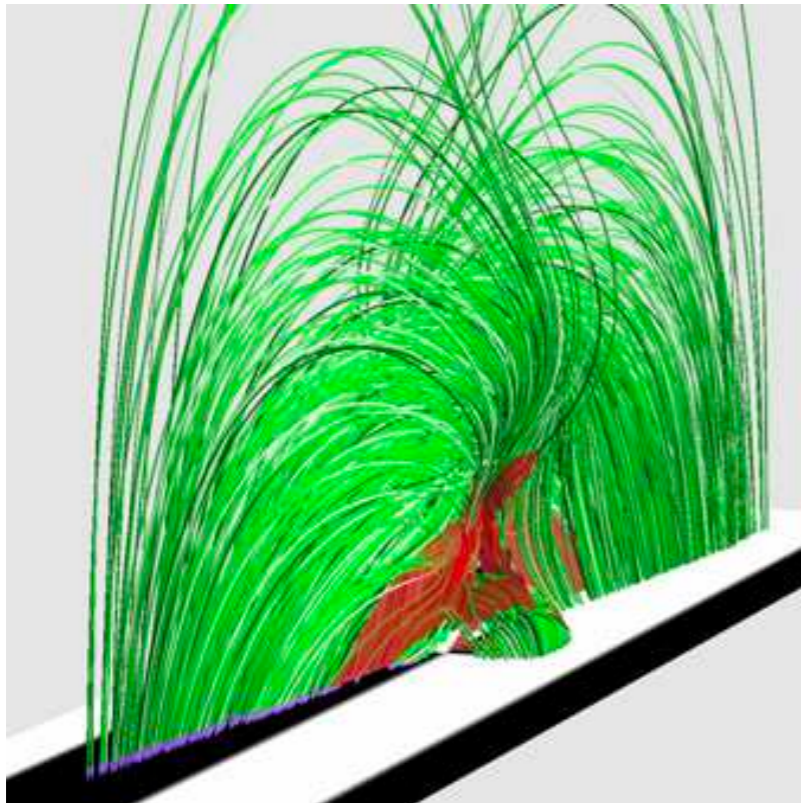


Observation + modeling: Jing et al. (2018)

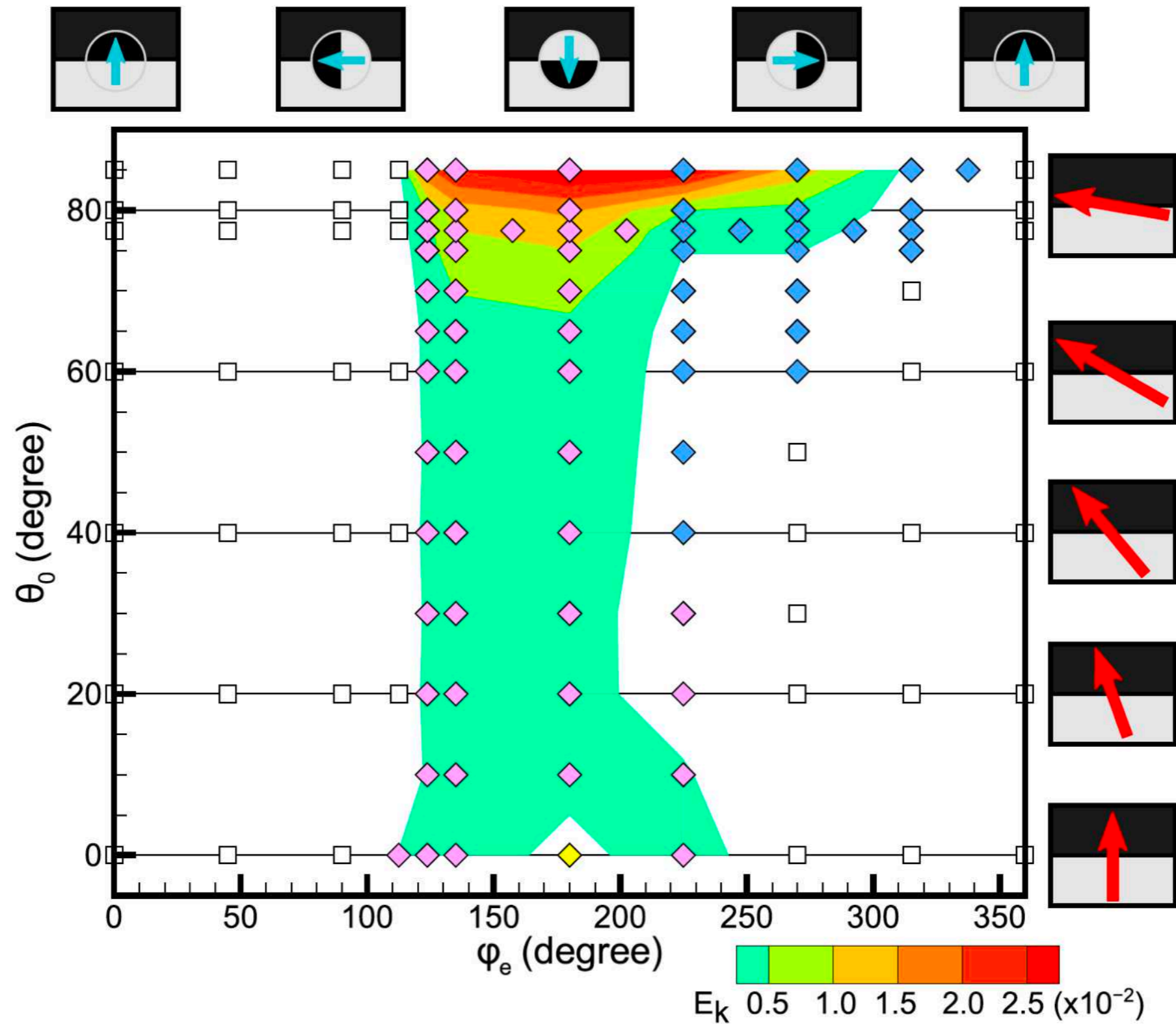
Flux Emergence as Trigger



Kusano et al. (2012)



Importance of Field Orientation



Jets

Hinode/XRT

Wed Jan 10 16:13:36 2007

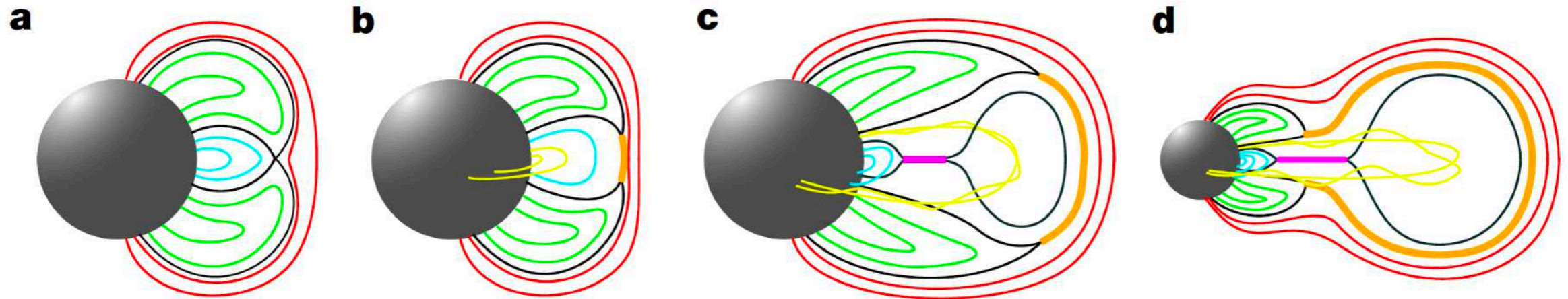


SAO /NASA/JAXA/NAOJ

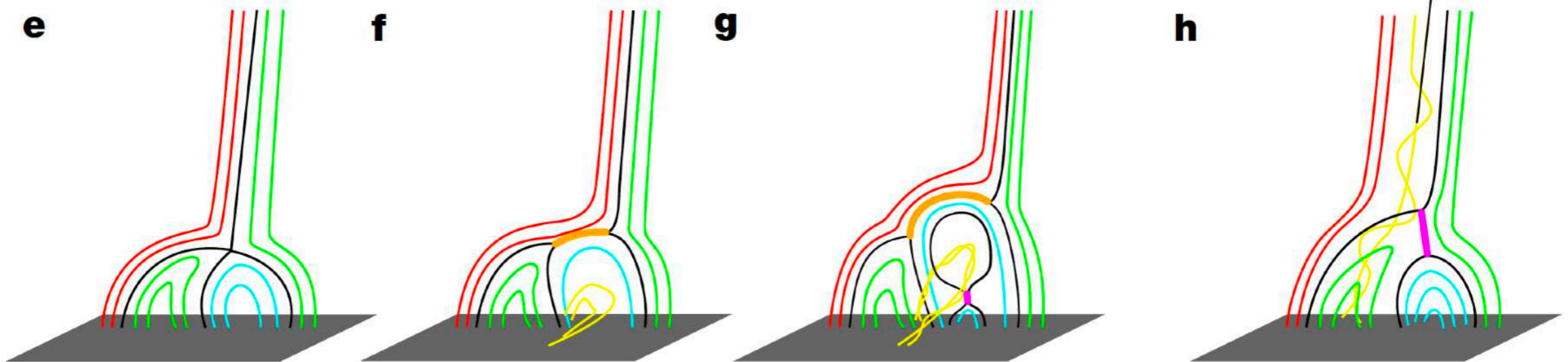
Cirtain et al. (2007)

(One of) Jet Mechanism

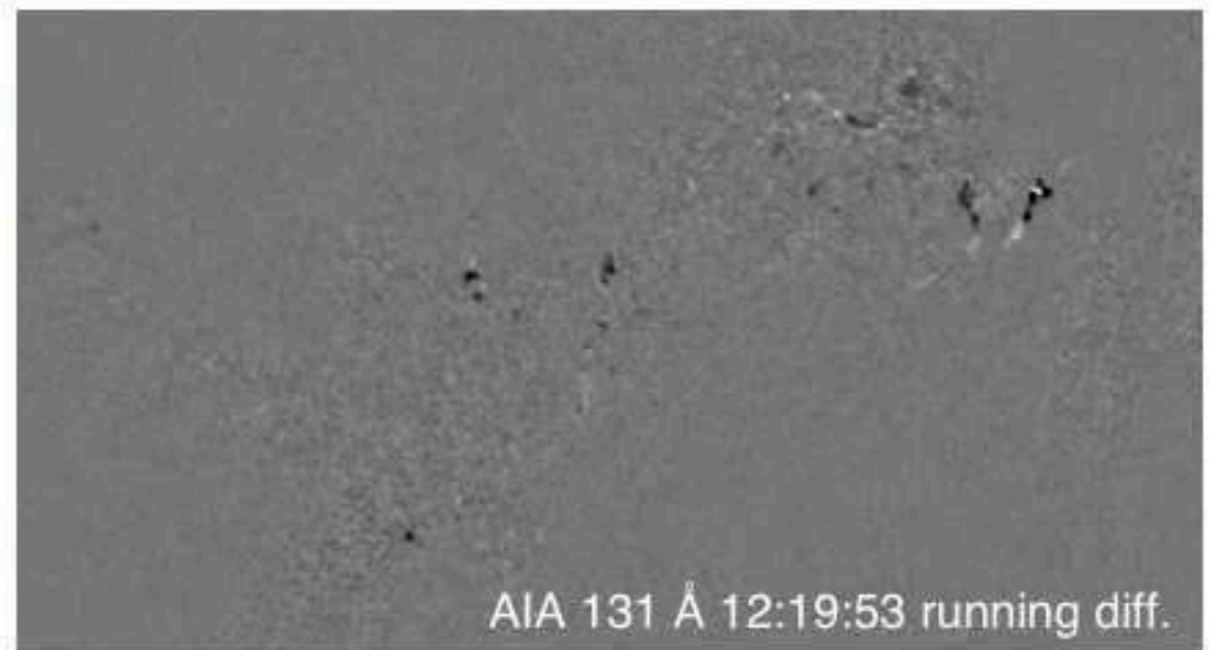
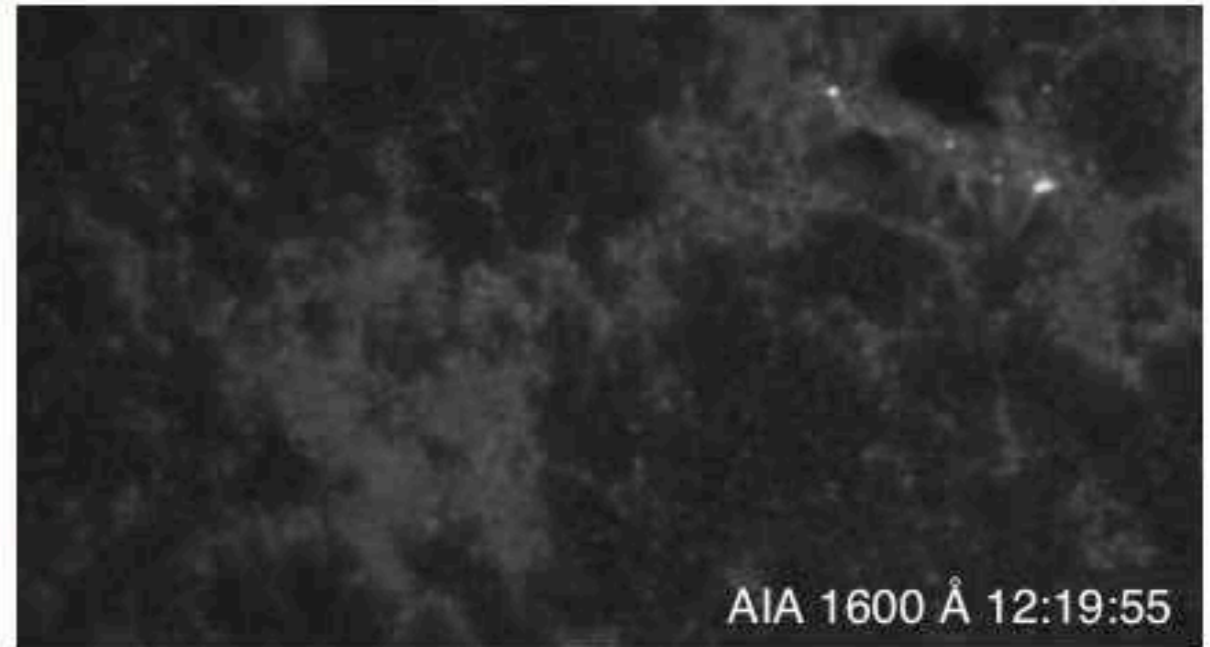
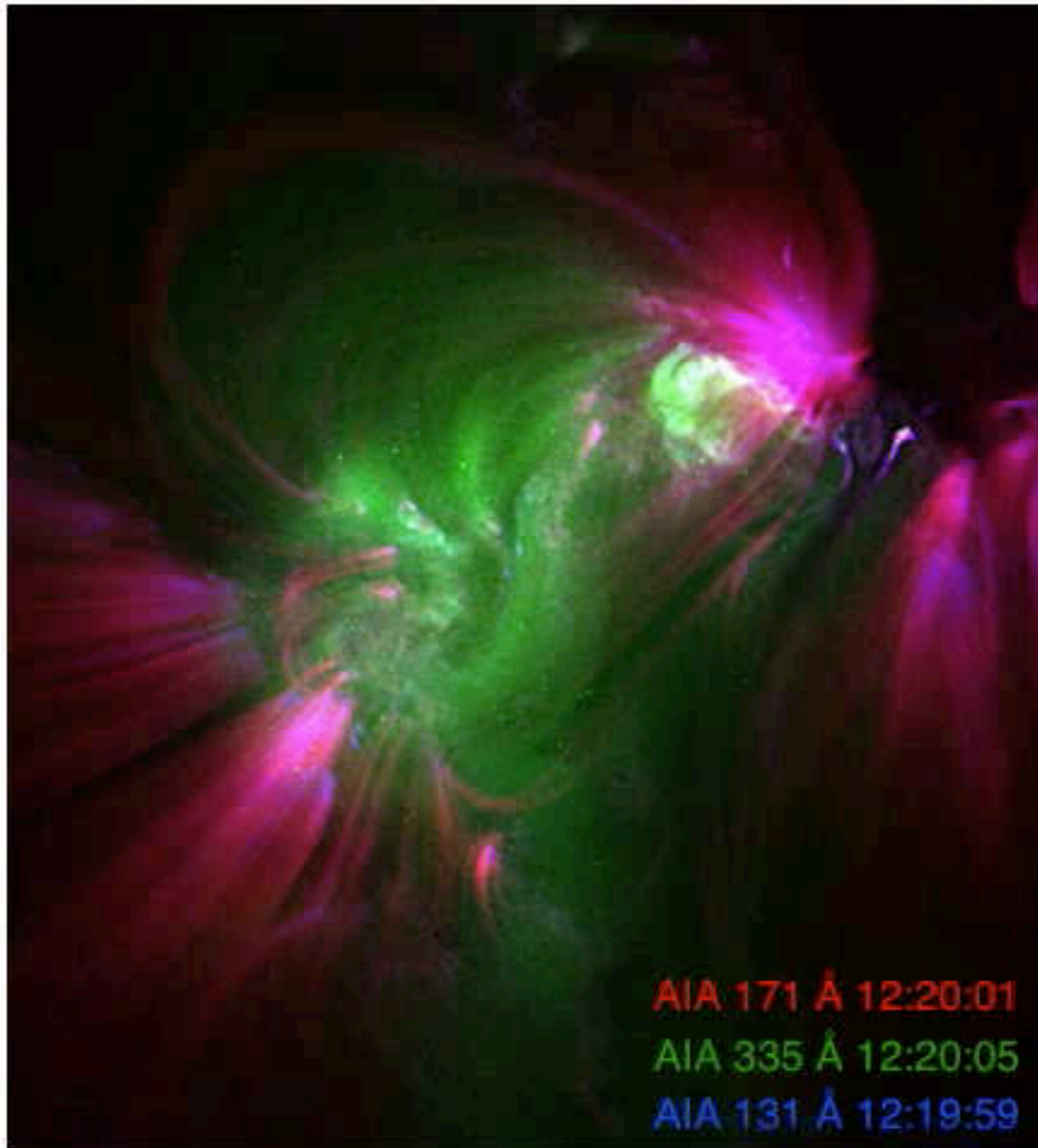
Breakout CME



Breakout jet

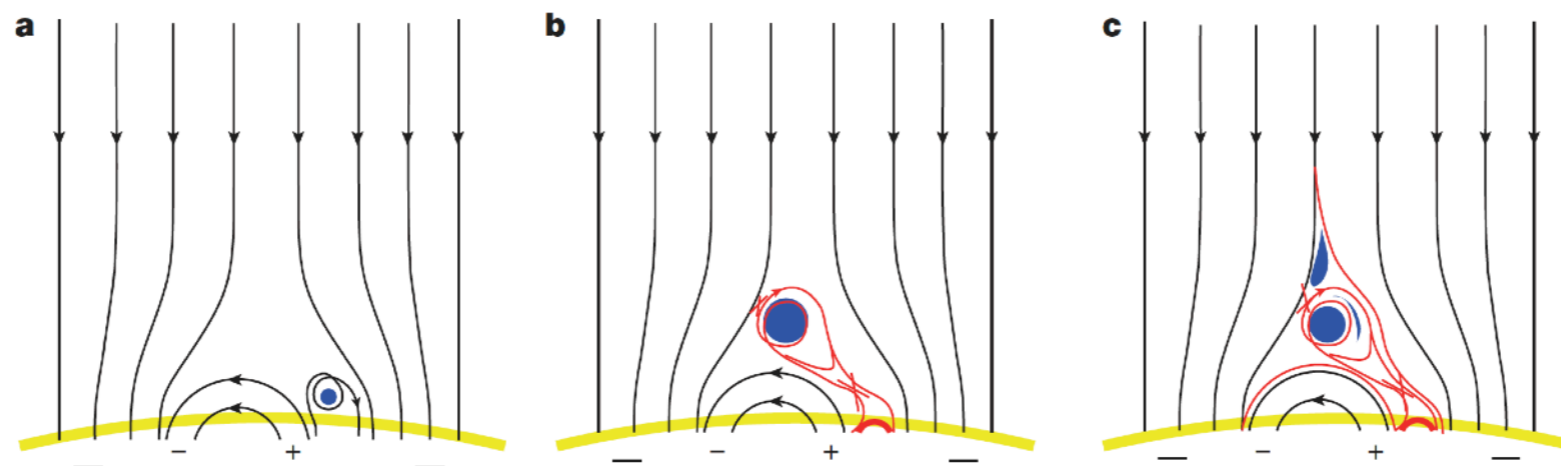


Circular Ribbon Flare

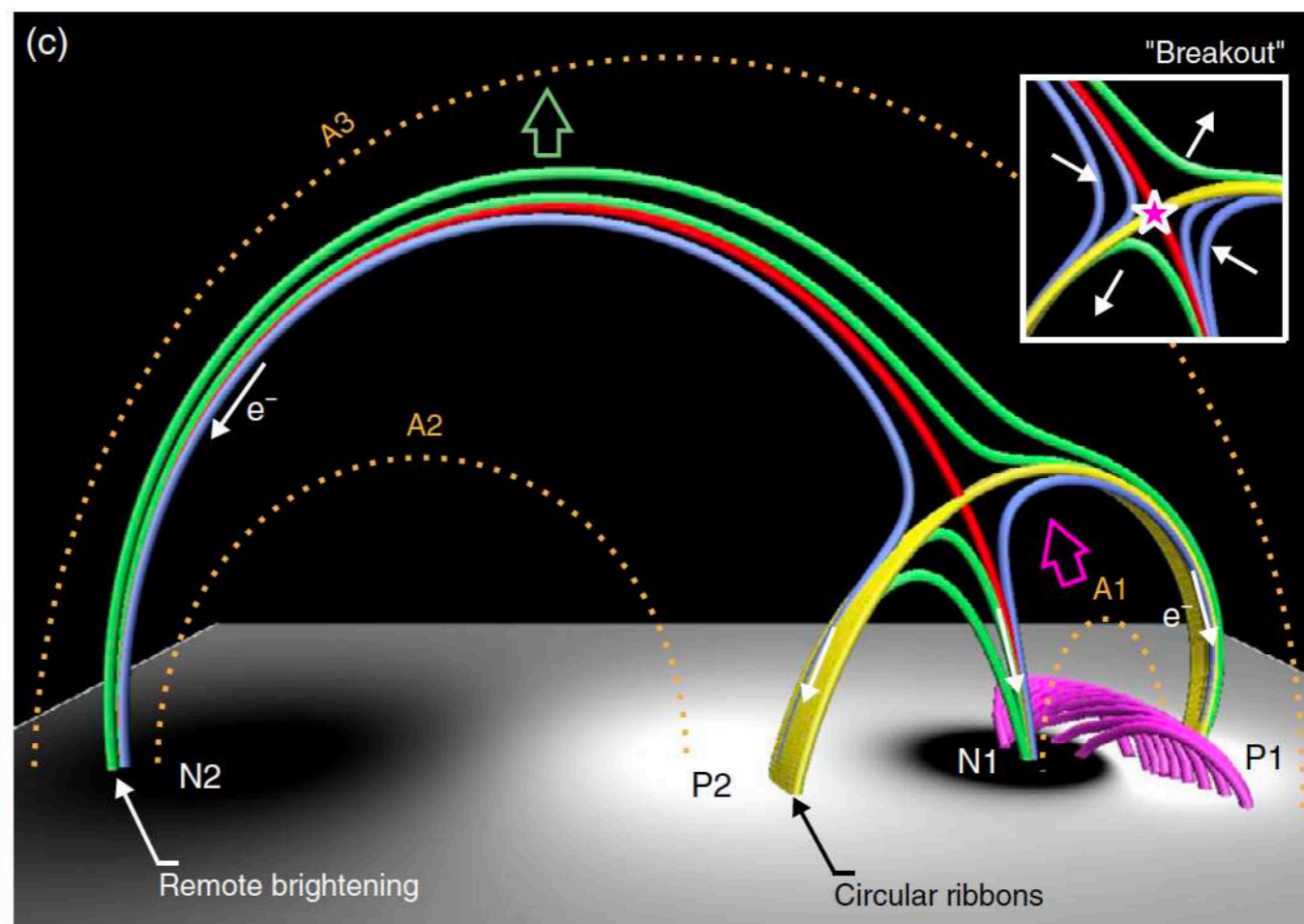
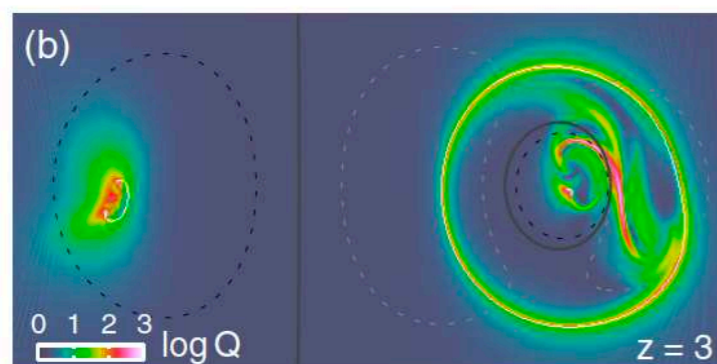
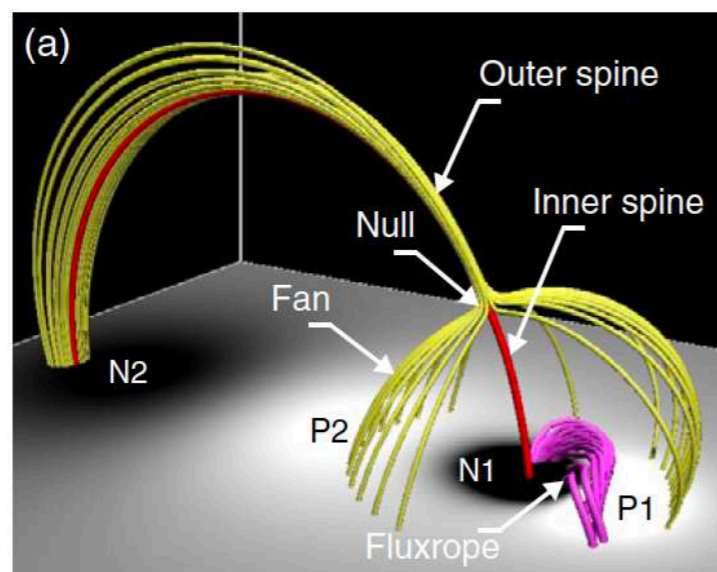


Masson et al. (2009); Wang & Liu (2012); Sun et al. (2013)

Fan-Spine Topology

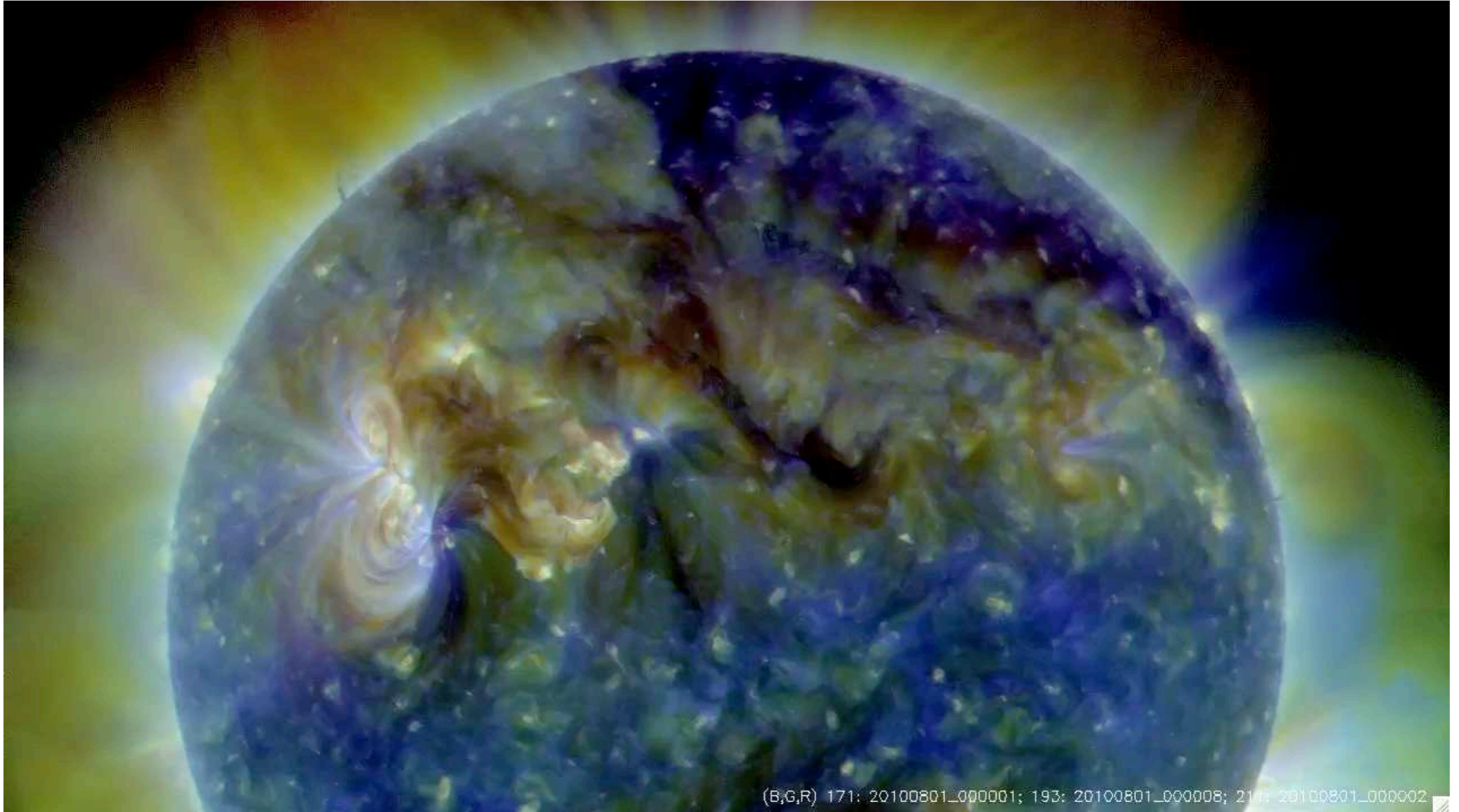


Sterling et al. (2015)

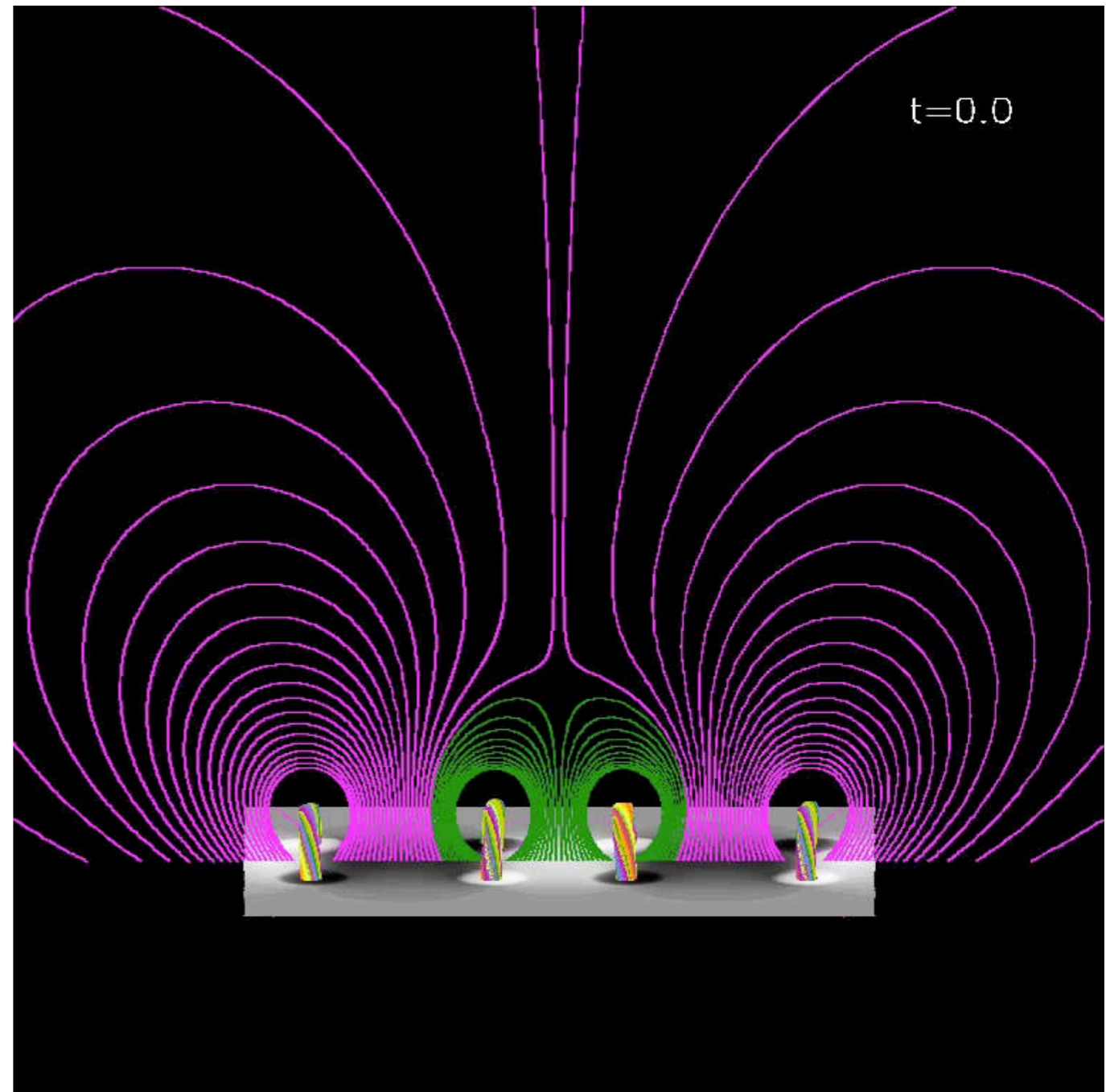
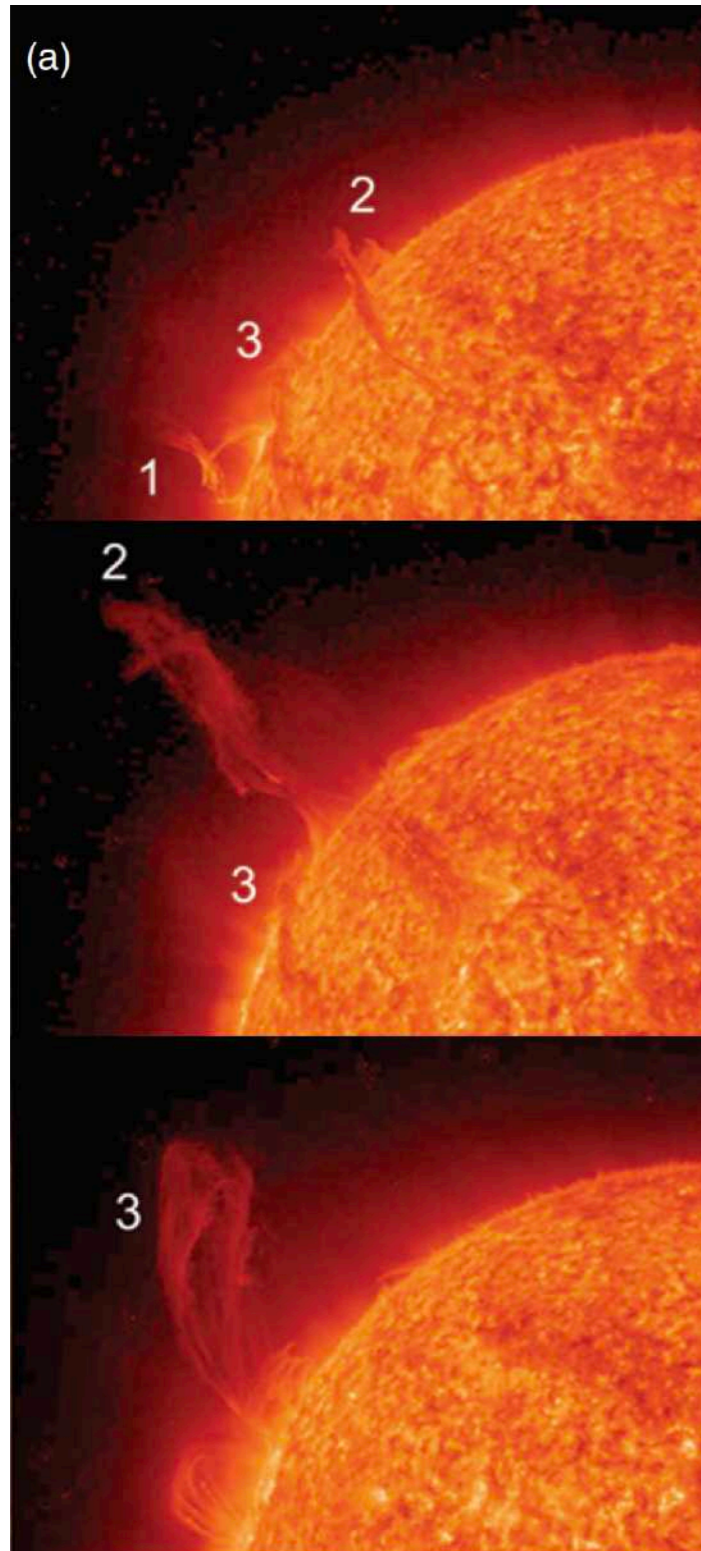


Sun et al. (2013)

Sympathetic Eruptions



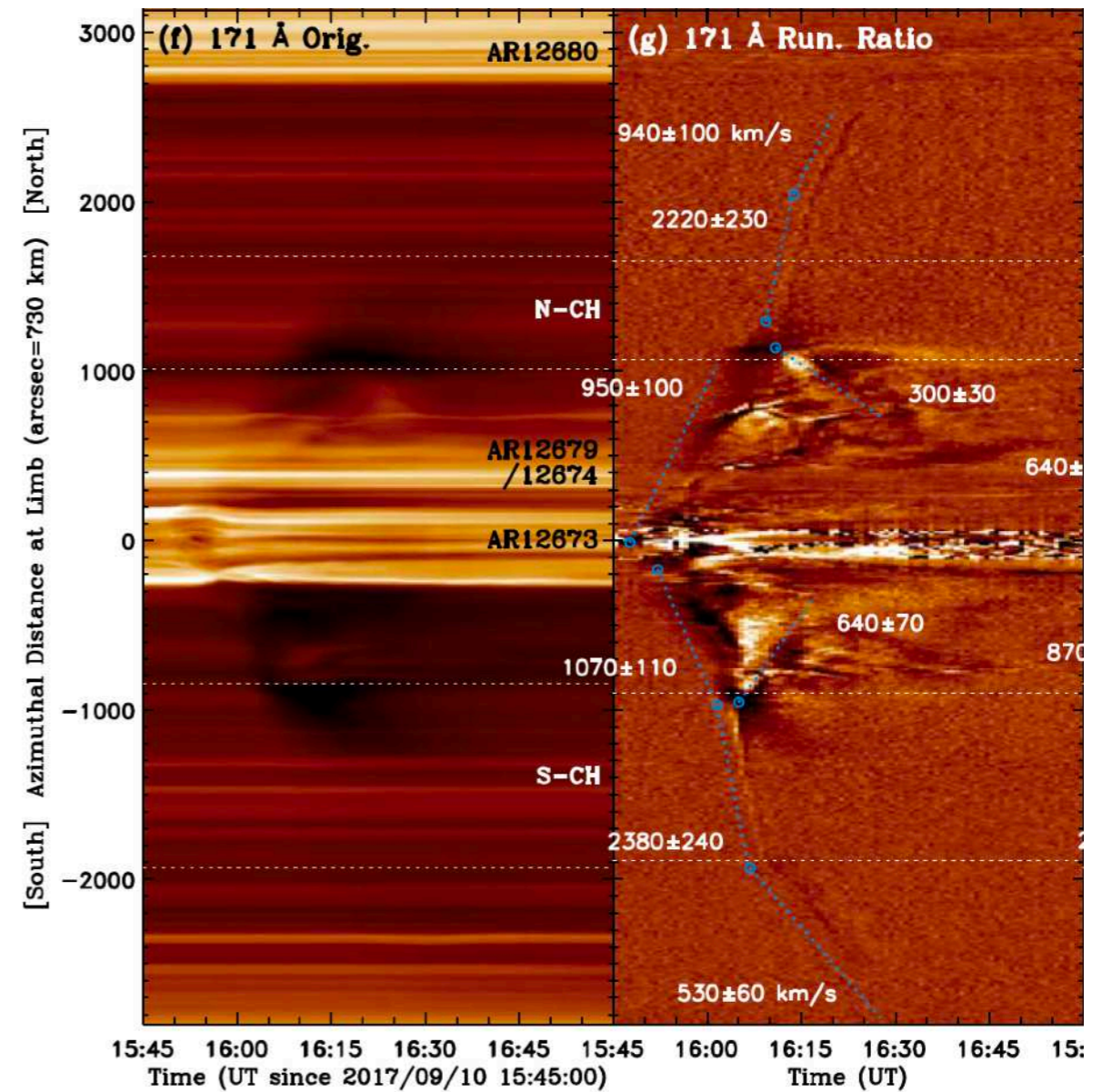
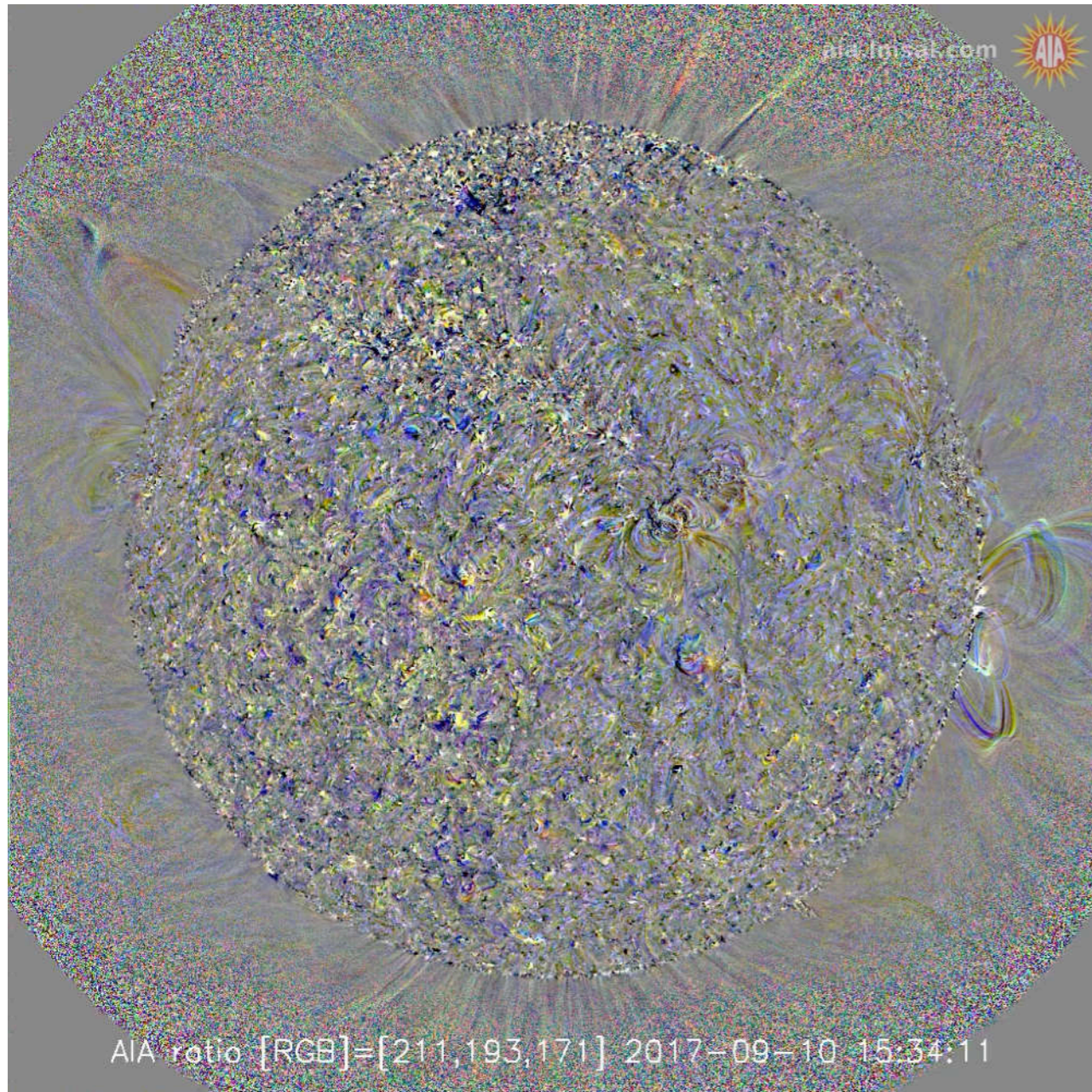
Long-Range Coupling: Reconnection



Török et al. (2011); Titov et al. (2012)

Long-Range Coupling: Waves

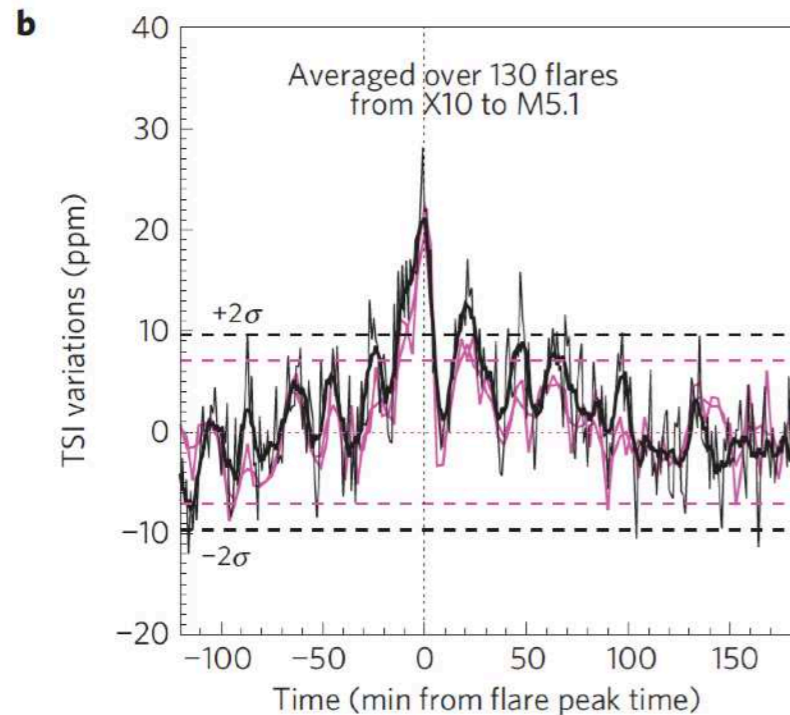
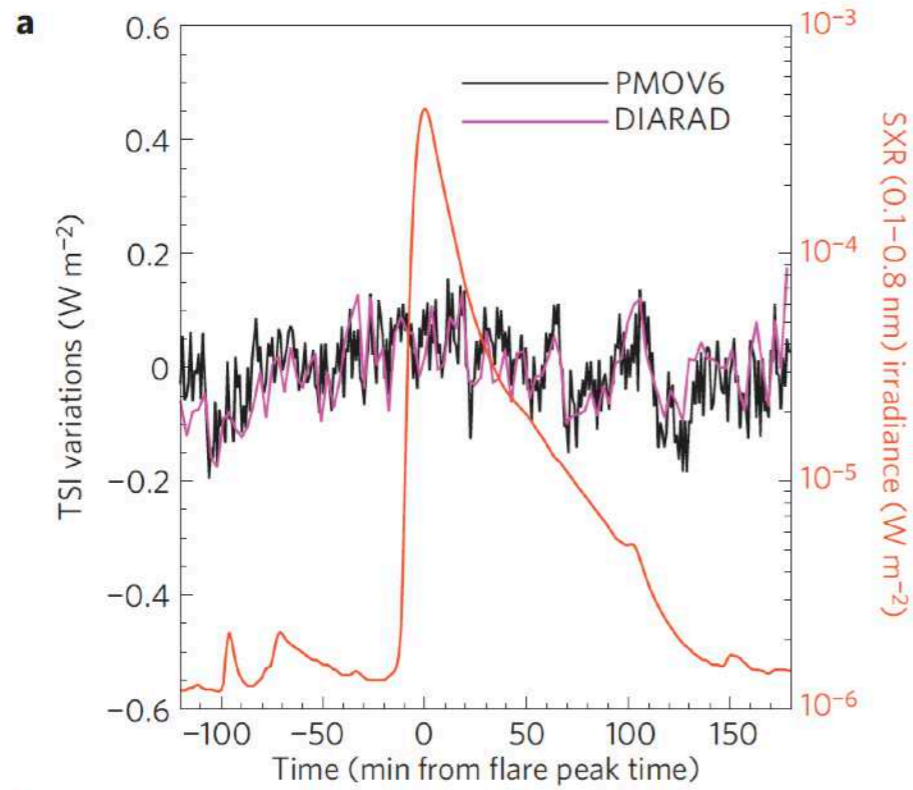
"Coronal seismology"



Flare/CME Prediction

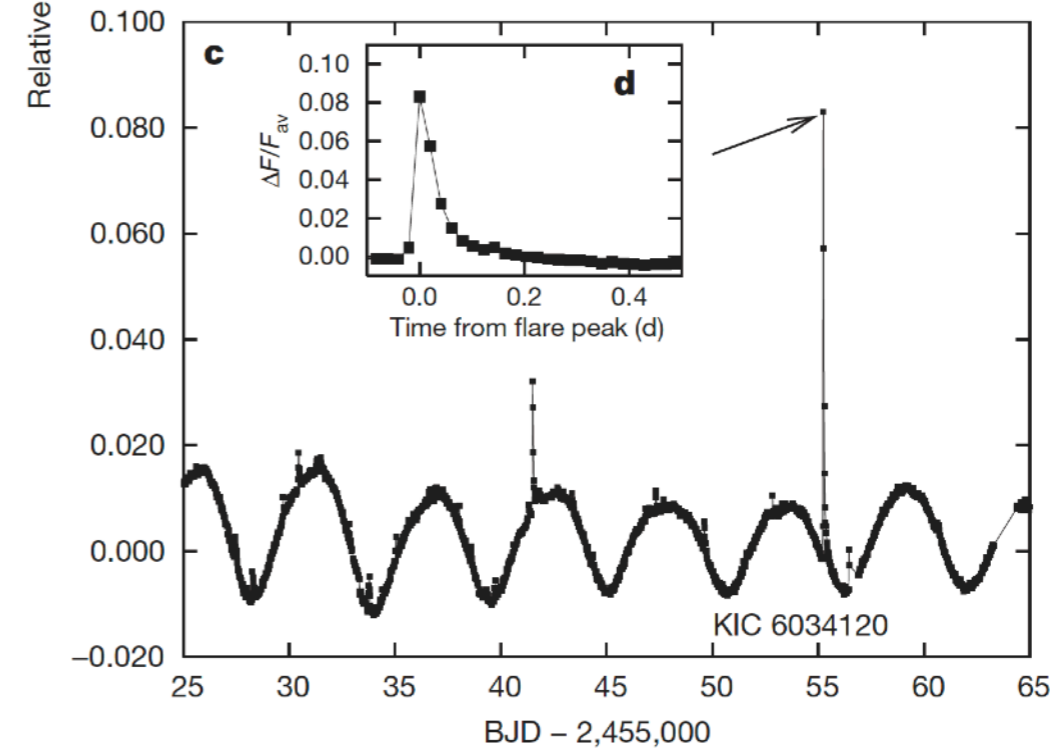
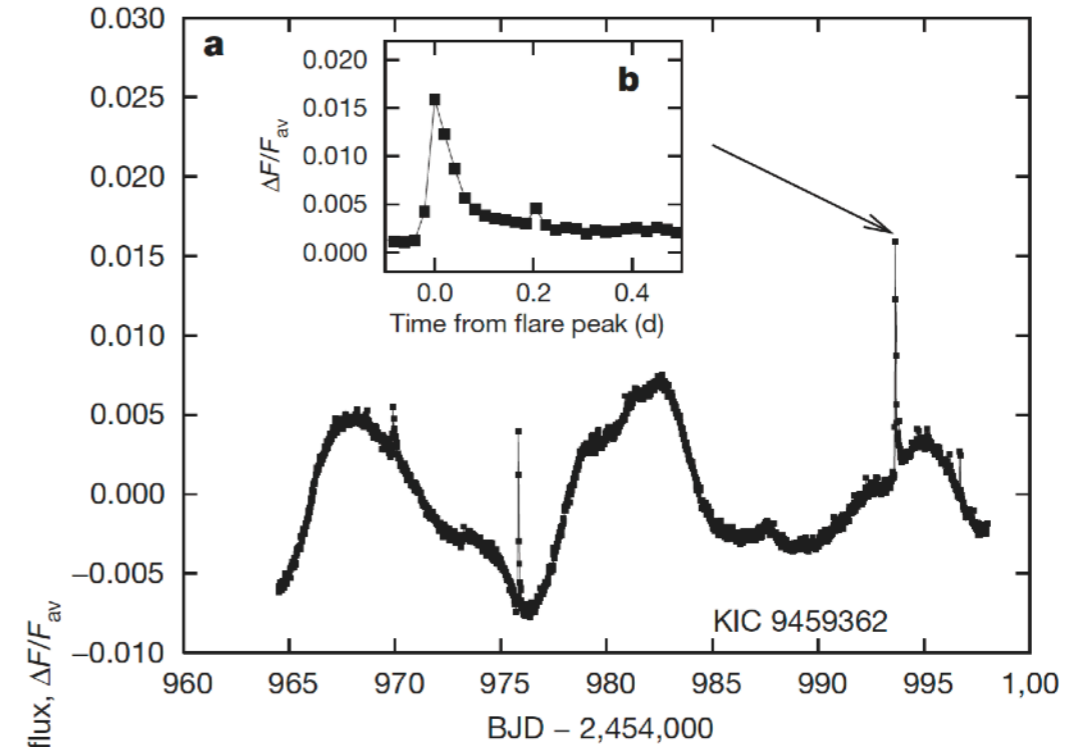
Solar vs Stellar Super Flares

SoHO/VIRGO



Kretzschmar et al. (2010)

Kepler

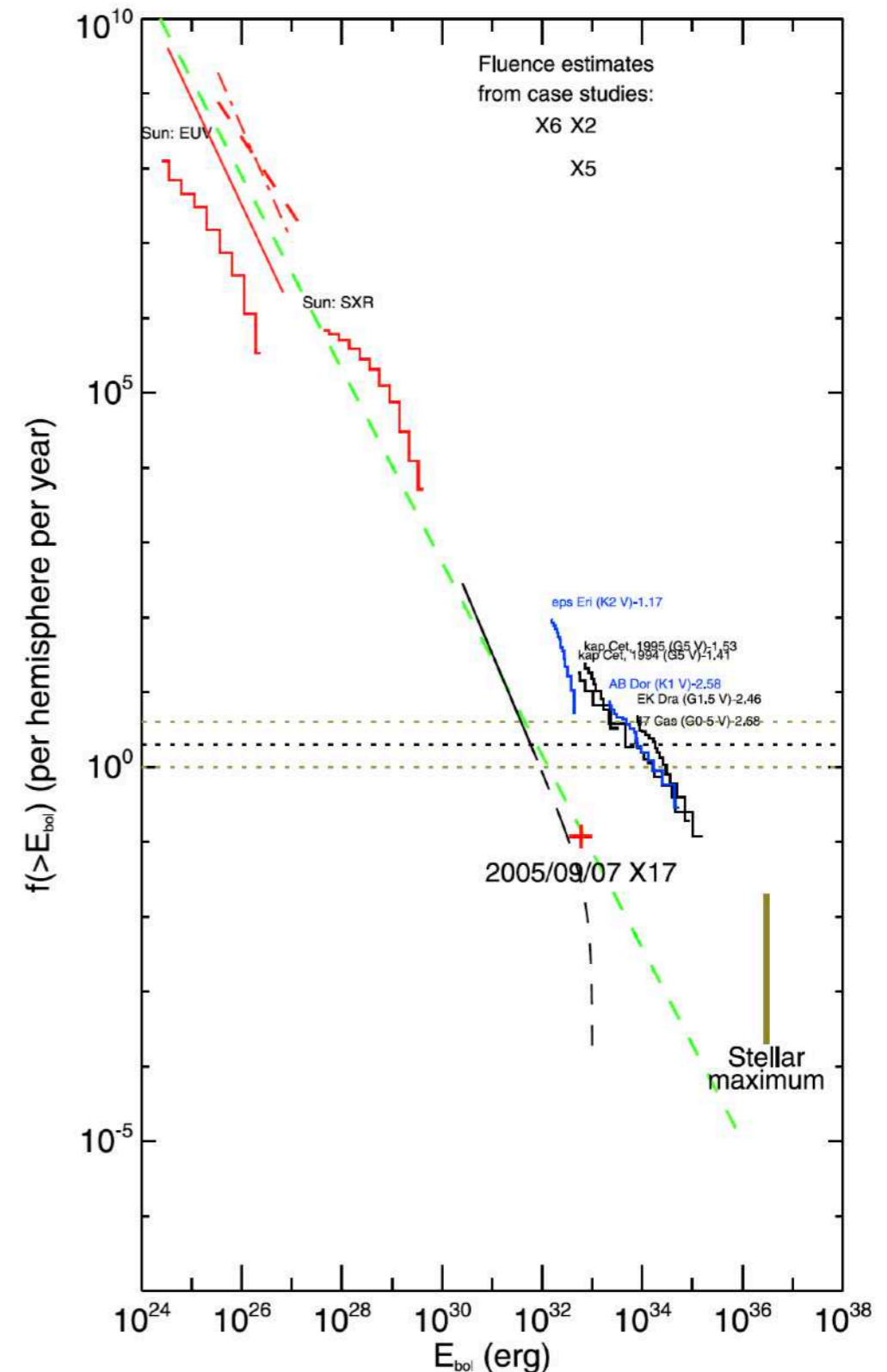


Maehara et al. (2012)

Flare Statistics

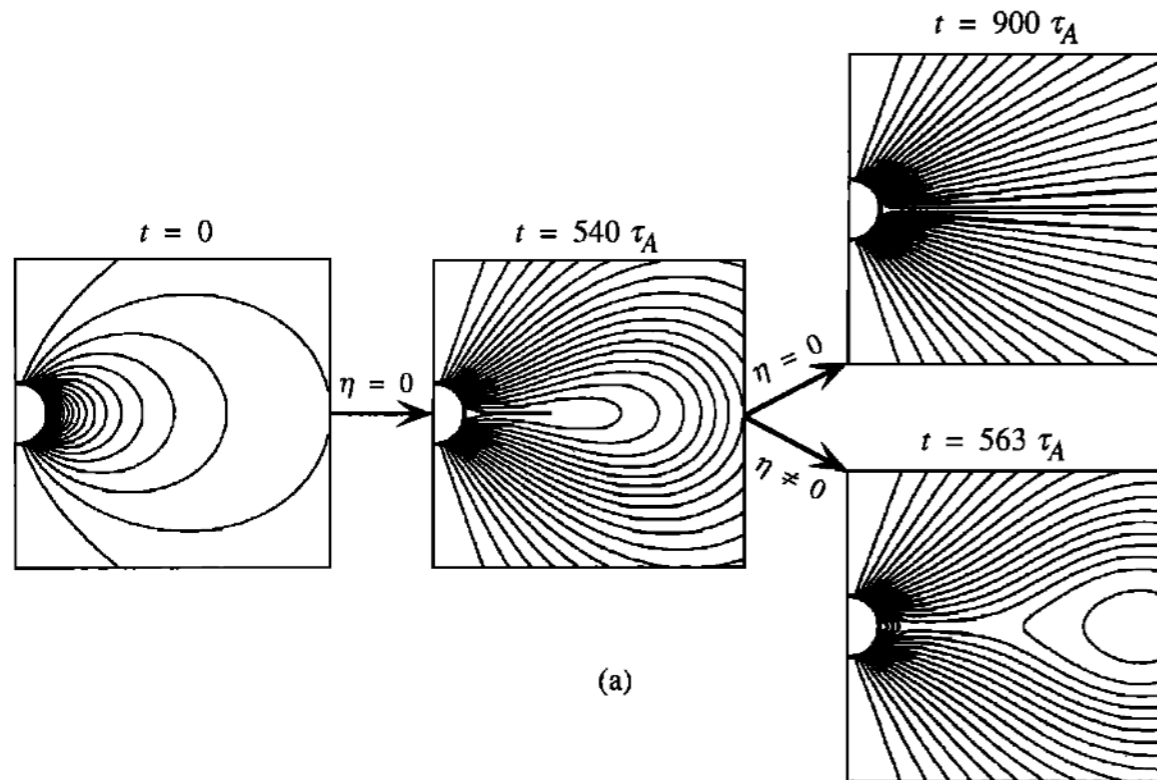
- Power law for frequency, etc.
- Stochasticity involved:
deterministic prediction difficult
- Need to catch the “big guys”

"Because the likelihood of flares larger than approximately X30 remains empirically unconstrained, we present indirect arguments, based on records of sunspots and on statistical arguments, that solar flares in the past four centuries have likely not substantially exceeded the level of the largest flares observed in the space era, and that there is at most about a 10% chance of a flare larger than about X30 in the next 30 years."

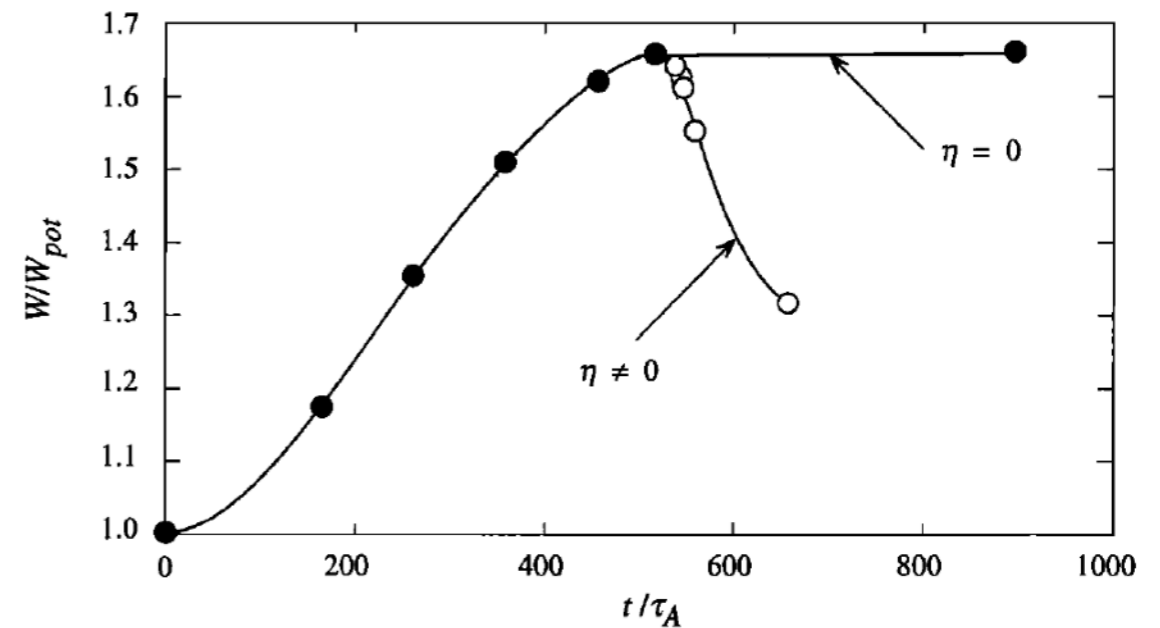


Aly-Sturrock Conjecture

- For a simply connected field, the fully opened field has a higher magnetic energy than the corresponding force-free field (Aly 1984; Sturrock 1991)
- Way out: resistive processes; partially open field; multi-polar field; non-force-free field, etc.



Q: What problem does the conjecture create for eruption?



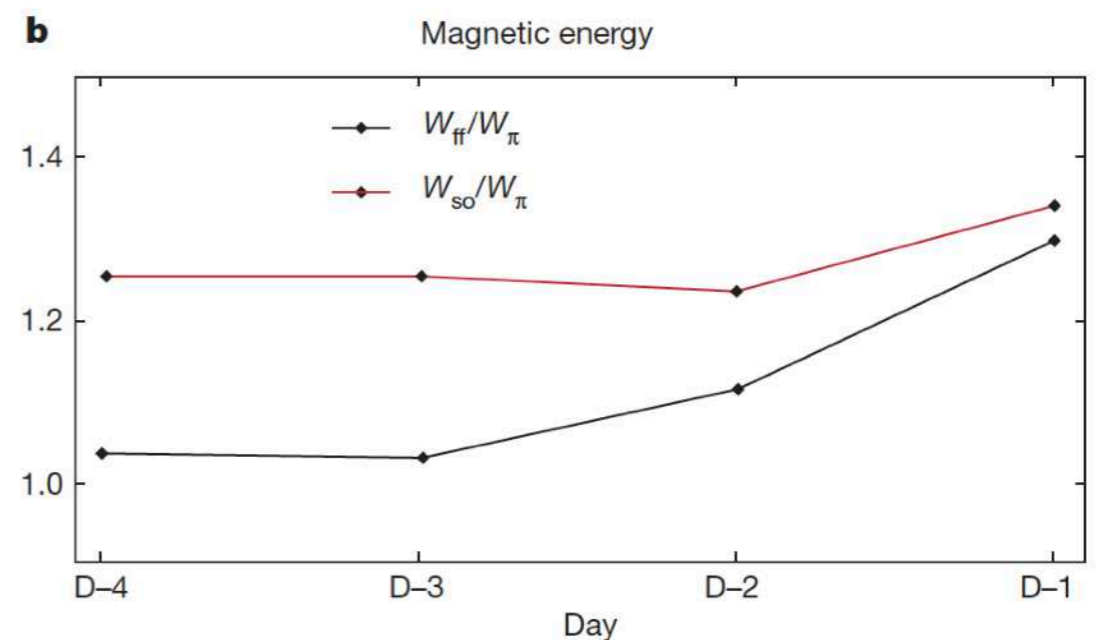
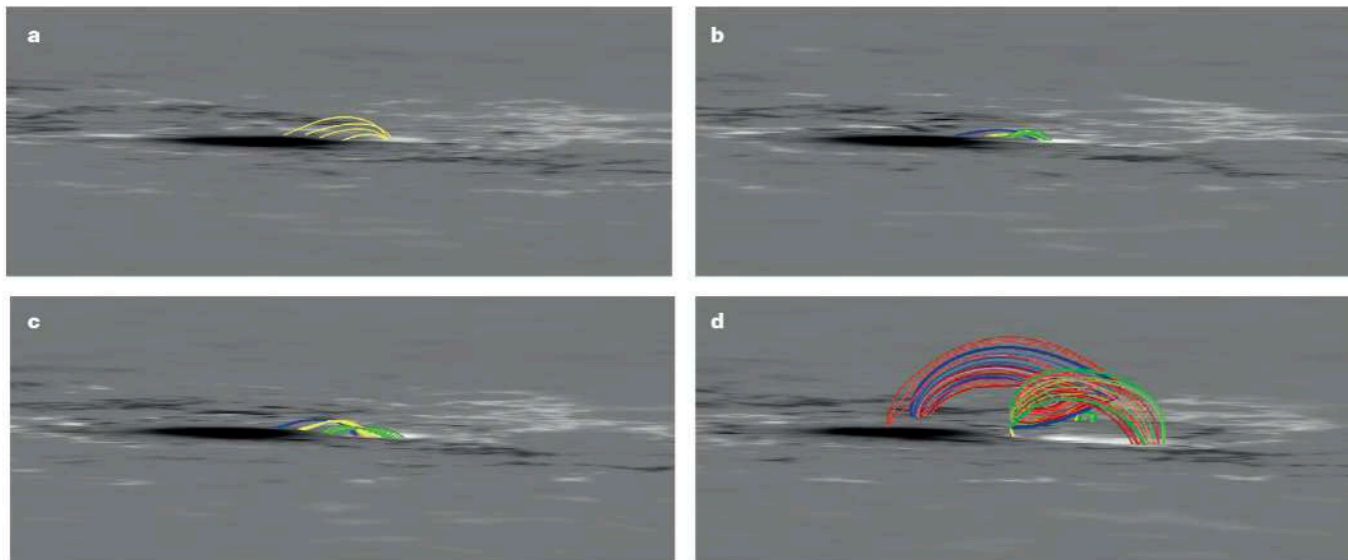
Mikić & Linker (1994)

Threshold of Magnetic Energy

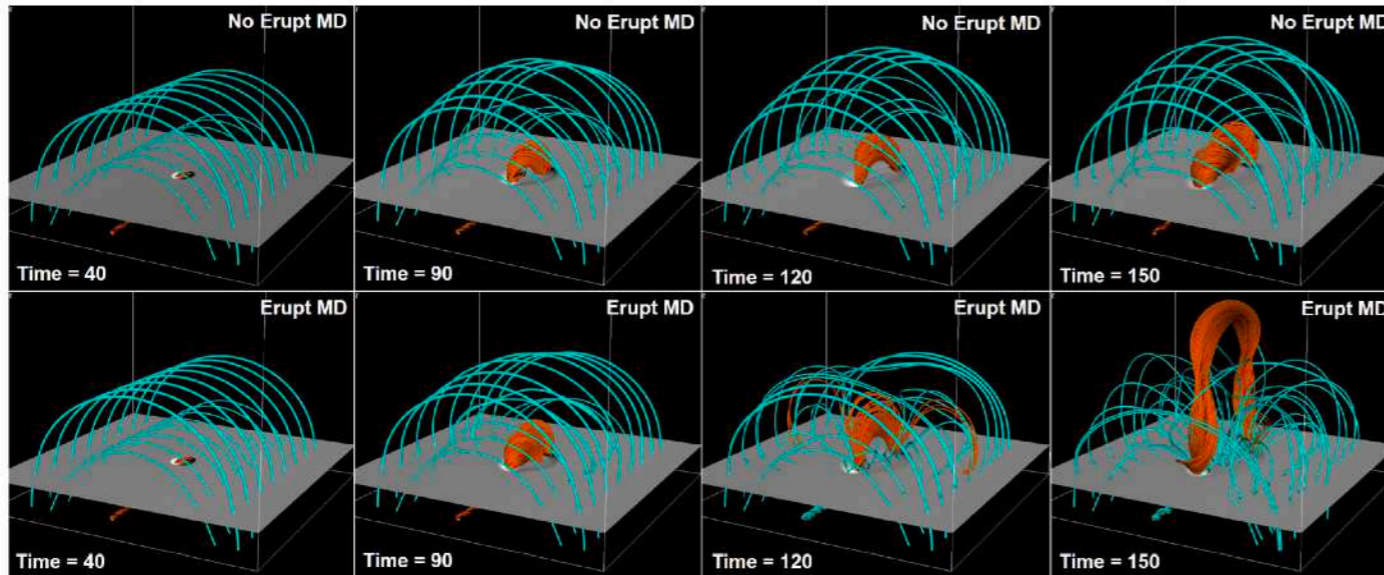
- Magnetic *Virial Theorem*: Energy of FFF is determined by boundary condition (see HW3 Q2):

$$E_{\text{ff}} = \frac{R_{\odot}^3}{8\pi} \oint (B_r^2 - B_{\theta}^2 - B_{\phi}^2) |_{r=R_{\odot}} d\Omega$$

- Free magnetic energy from extrapolation rarely exceeds $\sim 0.5E_p$
- “Partially open field” energy as upper bound? (e.g., Amari et al. 2011)

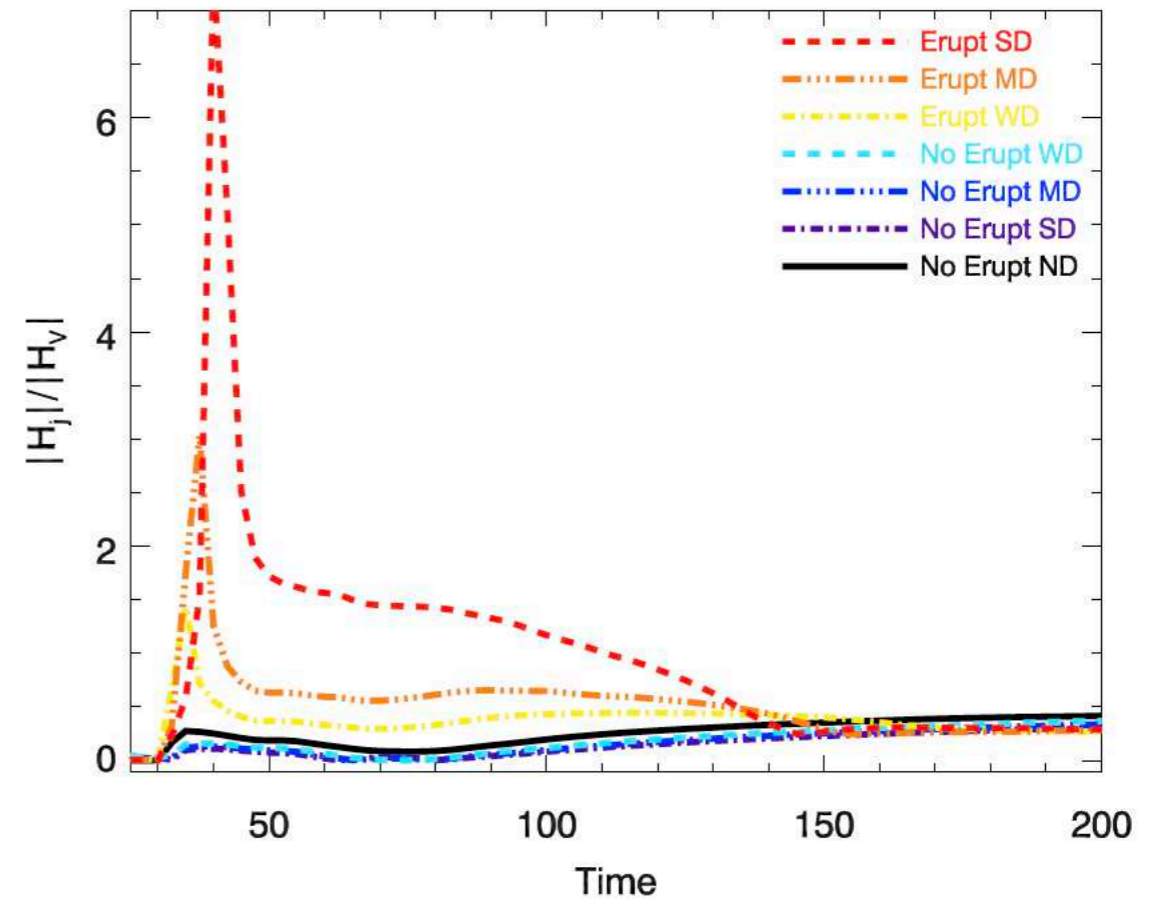
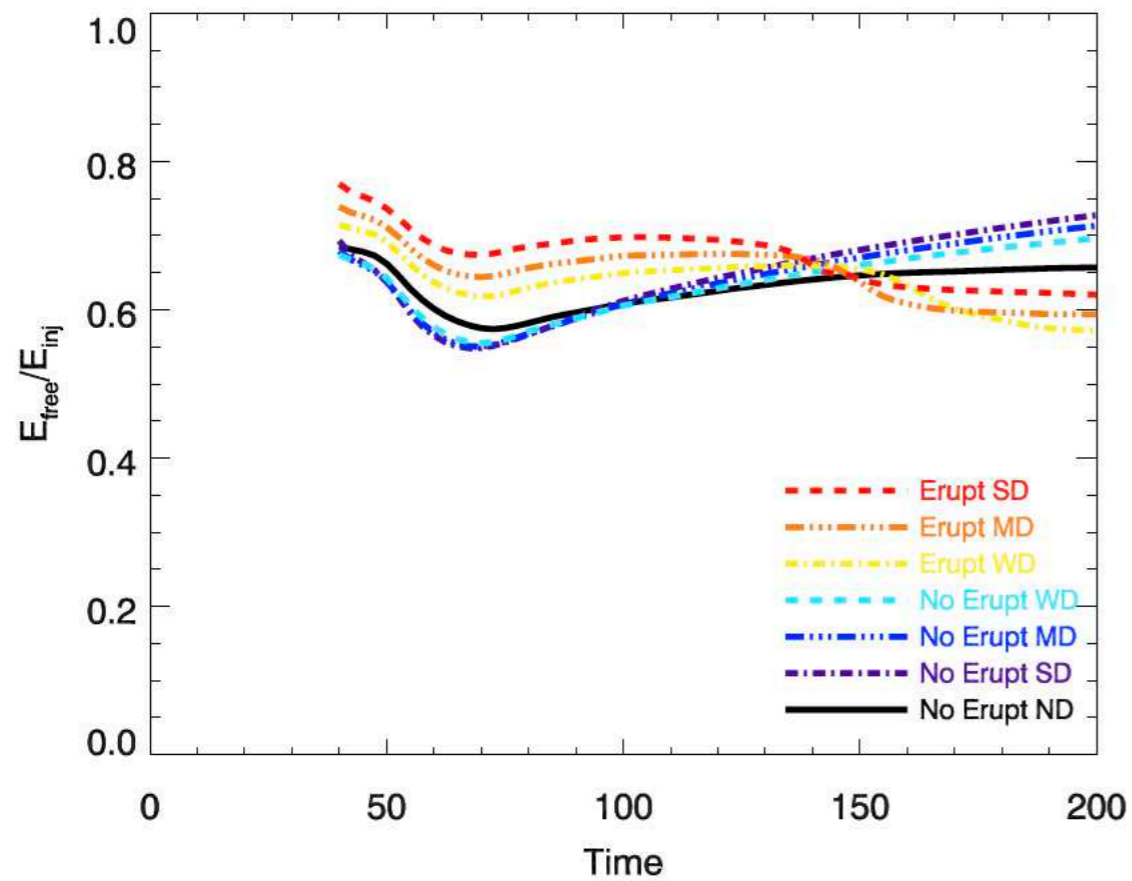


Threshold of Magnetic Helicity



$$H_V = \int (A + A_p) \cdot (B - B_p) dV$$

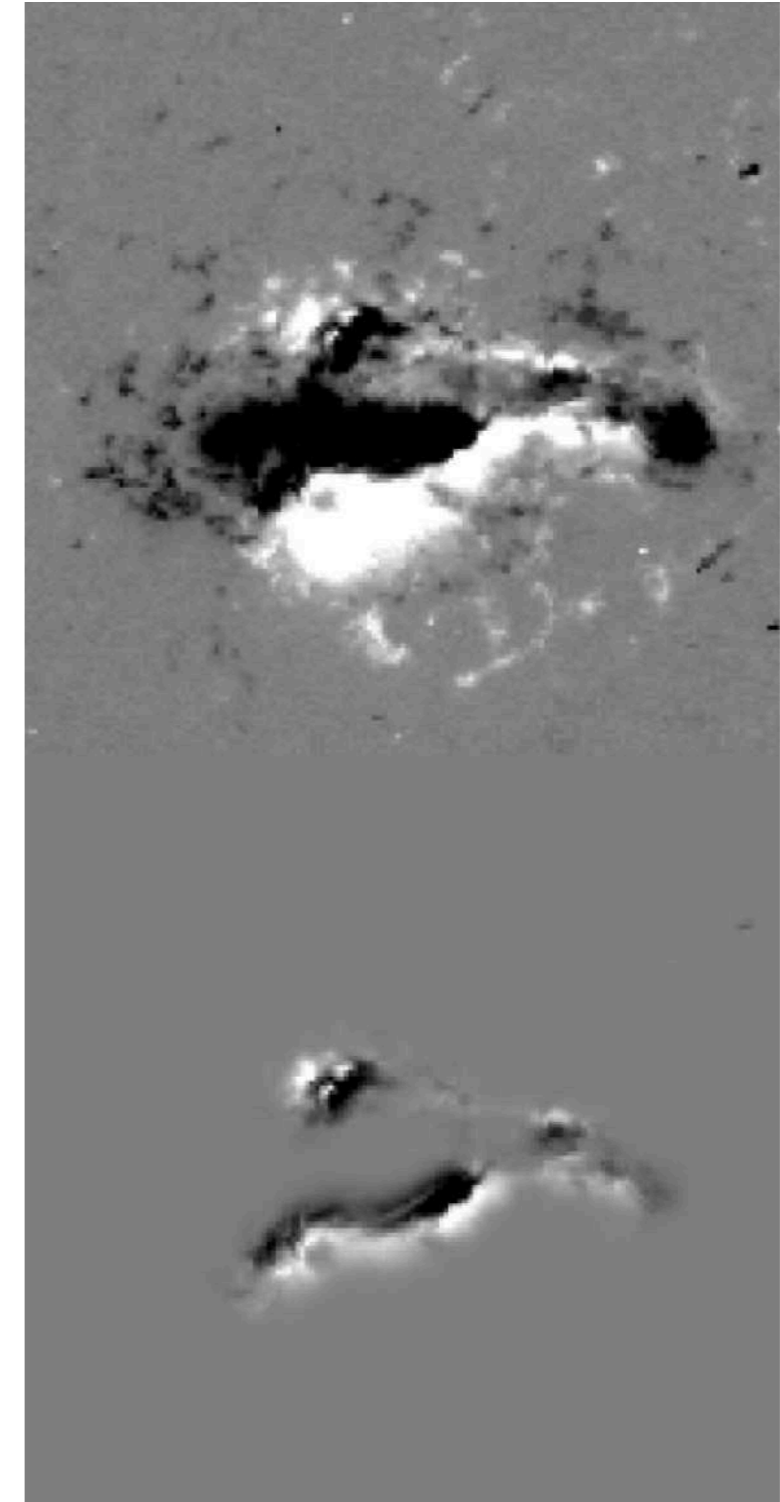
$$H_j = \int (A - A_p) \cdot (B - B_p) dV$$



Magnetic Field Proxies

TABLE 3
PARAMETERS USED IN THE DISCRIMINANT ANALYSIS

Description	Formula	Variable
Atmospheric Seeing		
Median of the granulation contrast	$s = \text{median}(\Delta I)$	s
Distribution of Magnetic Fields		
Moments of vertical magnetic field	$B_z = \mathbf{B} \cdot \mathbf{e}_z$	$\mathcal{H}(B_z)$
Total unsigned flux	$\Phi_{\text{tot}} = \sum B_z dA$	Φ_{tot}
Absolute value of the net flux	$ \Phi_{\text{net}} = \left \sum B_z dA \right $	$ \Phi_{\text{net}} $
Moments of horizontal magnetic field	$B_h = \sqrt{B_x^2 + B_y^2}$	$\mathcal{H}(B_h)$
Distribution of Inclination Angle		
Moments of inclination angle	$\gamma = \tan^{-1}(B_z/B_h)$	$\mathcal{H}(\gamma)$
Distribution of the Magnitude of the Horizontal Gradients of the Magnetic Fields		
Moments of total field gradients	$ \nabla_h \mathbf{B} = \sqrt{(\partial B/\partial x)^2 + (\partial B/\partial y)^2}$	$\mathcal{H}(\nabla_h \mathbf{B})$
Moments of vertical field gradients	$ \nabla_h B_z = \sqrt{(\partial B_z/\partial x)^2 + (\partial B_z/\partial y)^2}$	$\mathcal{H}(\nabla_h B_z)$
Moments of horizontal field gradients	$ \nabla_h B_h = \sqrt{(\partial B_h/\partial x)^2 + (\partial B_h/\partial y)^2}$	$\mathcal{H}(\nabla_h B_h)$
Distribution of Vertical Current Density		
Moments of vertical current density	$J_z = (\partial B_y/\partial x - \partial B_x/\partial y)/\mu_0$	$\mathcal{H}(J_z)$
Total unsigned vertical current	$I_{\text{tot}} = \sum J_z dA$	I_{tot}
Absolute value of the net vertical current	$ I_{\text{net}} = \left \sum J_z dA \right $	$ I_{\text{net}} $
Sum of absolute value of net currents in each polarity	$ I_{\text{net}}^B = \left \sum J_z (B_z > 0) dA \right + \left \sum J_z (B_z < 0) dA \right $	$ I_{\text{net}}^B $
Moments of vertical heterogeneity current density ^a	$J_z^h = (b_y \partial B_x/\partial y - b_x \partial B_y/\partial x)/\mu_0$	$\mathcal{H}(J_z^h)$
Total unsigned vertical heterogeneity current	$I_{\text{tot}}^h = \sum J_z^h dA$	I_{tot}^h
Absolute value of net vertical heterogeneity current	$ I_{\text{net}}^h = \left \sum J_z^h dA \right $	$ I_{\text{net}}^h $
Distribution of Twist Parameter		
Moments of twist parameter ^b	$\alpha = CJ_z/B_z$	$\mathcal{H}(\alpha)$
Best-fit force-free twist parameter ^b	$\mathbf{B} = \alpha_{\text{ff}} \nabla \times \mathbf{B}$	$ \alpha_{\text{ff}} $
Distribution of Current Helicity		
Moments of current helicity ^c	$h_c = CB_z(\partial B_y/\partial x - \partial B_x/\partial y)$	$\mathcal{H}(h_c)$
Total unsigned current helicity	$H_c^{\text{tot}} = \sum h_c dA$	H_c^{tot}
Absolute value of net current helicity	$ H_c^{\text{net}} = \left \sum h_c dA \right $	$ H_c^{\text{net}} $
Distribution of Shear Angles		
Moments of three-dimensional shear angle ^d	$\Psi = \cos^{-1}(\mathbf{B}^p \cdot \mathbf{B}^o / B^p B^o)$	$\mathcal{H}(\Psi)$
Area with shear $> \Psi_0$, $\Psi_0 = 45^\circ, 80^\circ$	$A(\Psi > \Psi_0) = \sum_{\Psi > \Psi_0} dA$	$A(\Psi > 45^\circ), A(\Psi > 80^\circ)$
Moments of three-dimensional neutral-line shear angle	$\Psi_{\text{NL}} = \cos^{-1}(\mathbf{B}_{\text{NL}}^p \cdot \mathbf{B}_{\text{NL}}^o / B_{\text{NL}}^p B_{\text{NL}}^o)$	$\mathcal{H}(\Psi_{\text{NL}})$
Length of neutral line with shear $> \Psi_0$	$L(\Psi_{\text{NL}} > \Psi_0) = \sum_{\Psi_{\text{NL}} > \Psi_0} dL$	$L(\Psi_{\text{NL}} > 45^\circ), L(\Psi_{\text{NL}} > 80^\circ)$
Moments of horizontal shear angle ^e	$\psi = \cos^{-1}(\mathbf{B}_h^p \cdot \mathbf{B}_h^o / B_h^p B_h^o)$	$\mathcal{H}(\psi)$
Area with horizontal shear $> \psi_0$	$A(\psi > \psi_0) = \sum_{\psi > \psi_0} dA$	$A(\psi > 45^\circ), A(\psi > 80^\circ)$
Moments of horizontal neutral-line shear angle	$\psi_{\text{NL}} = \cos^{-1}(\mathbf{B}_{h,\text{NL}}^p \cdot \mathbf{B}_{h,\text{NL}}^o / B_{h,\text{NL}}^p B_{h,\text{NL}}^o)$	$\mathcal{H}(\psi_{\text{NL}})$
Length of neutral line with horizontal shear $> \psi_0$	$L(\psi_{\text{NL}} > \psi_0) = \sum_{\psi_{\text{NL}} > \psi_0} dL$	$L(\psi_{\text{NL}} > 45^\circ), L(\psi_{\text{NL}} > 80^\circ)$
Distribution of Photospheric Excess Magnetic Energy Density		
Moments of photospheric excess magnetic energy density ^d	$\rho_e = (\mathbf{B}^p - \mathbf{B}^o)^2 / 8\pi$	$\mathcal{H}(\rho_e)$
Total photospheric excess magnetic energy	$E_e = \sum \rho_e dA$	E_e

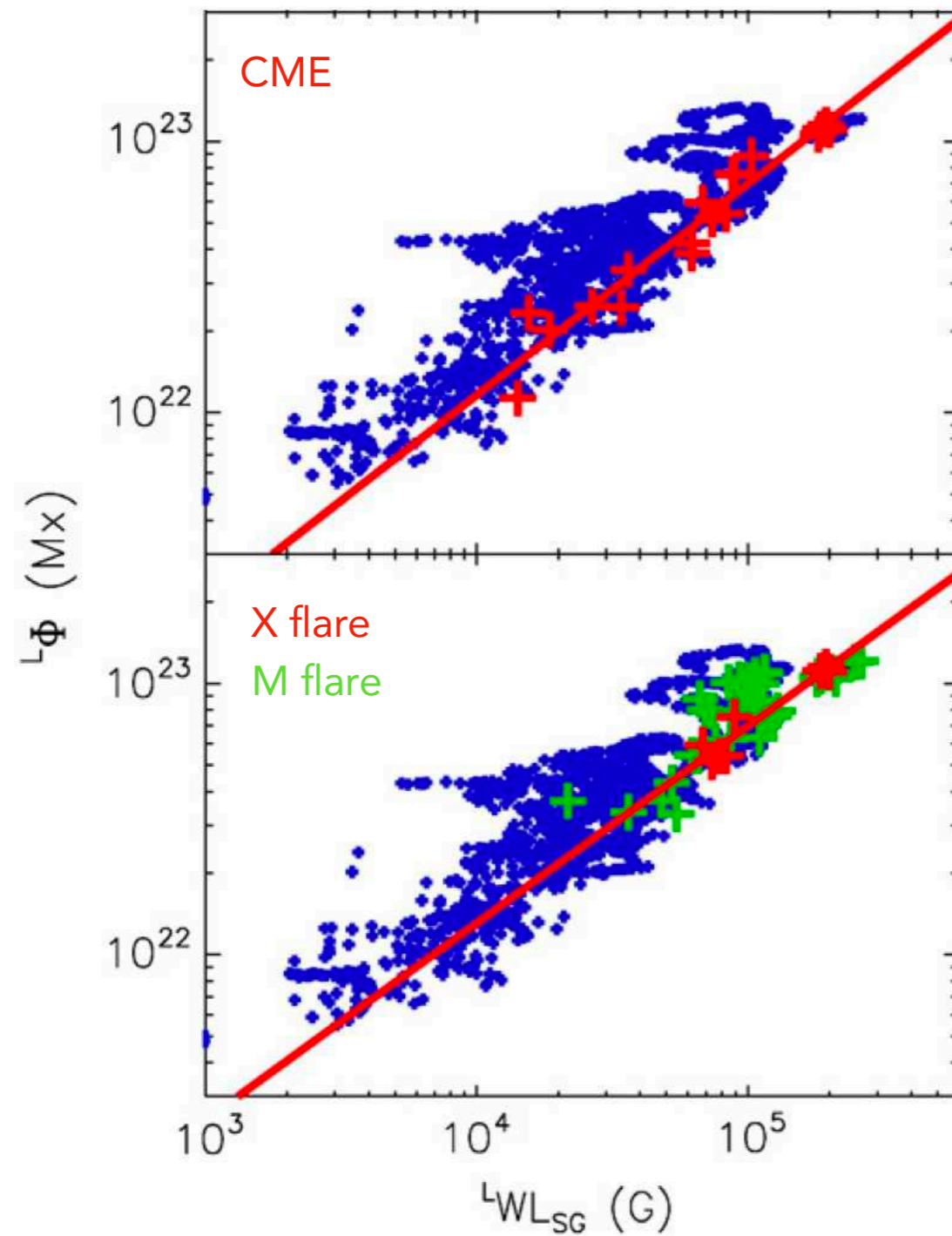


Leka & Barnes (2003)

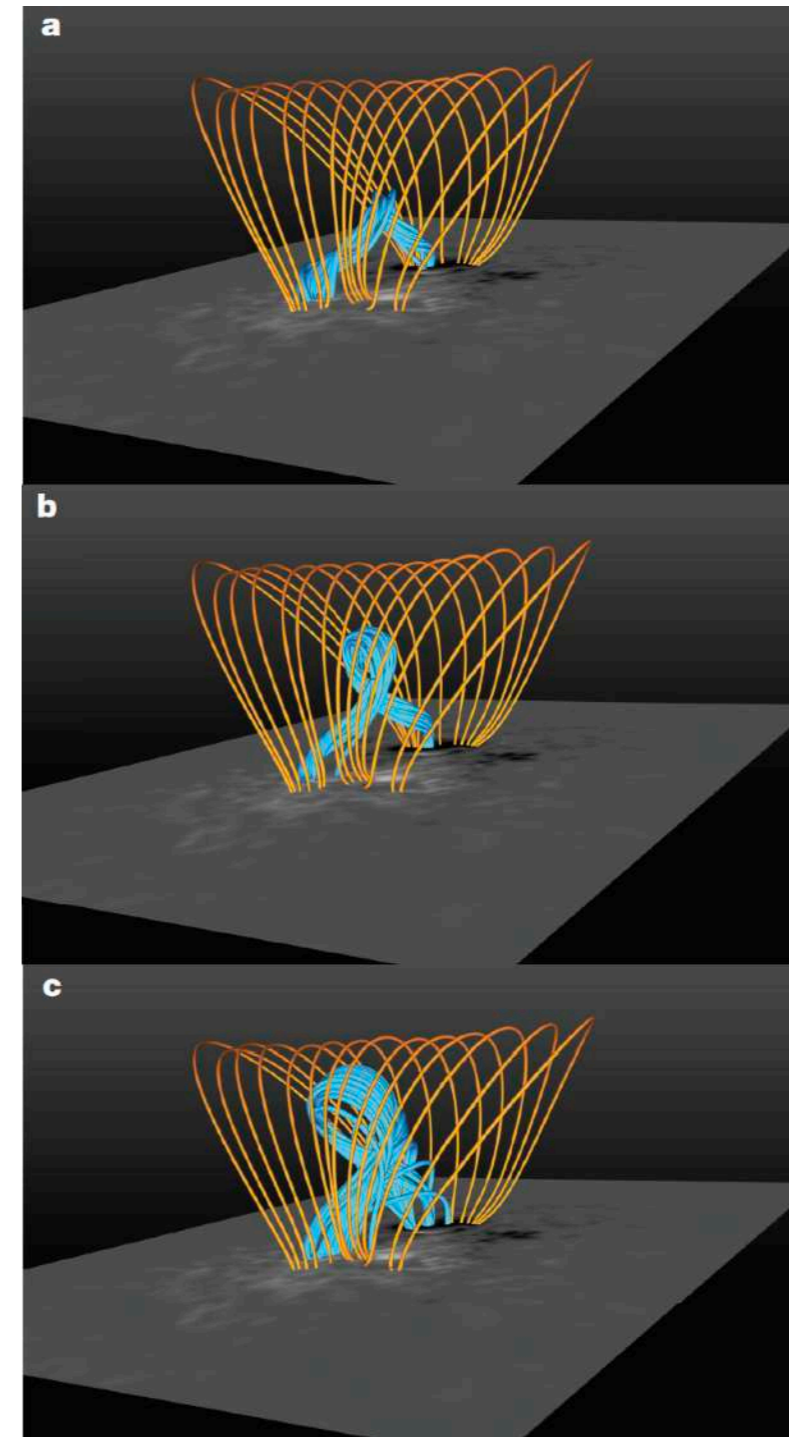
Schrijver (2007)

Hoop Force vs Confinement

"Main sequence" of solar ARs

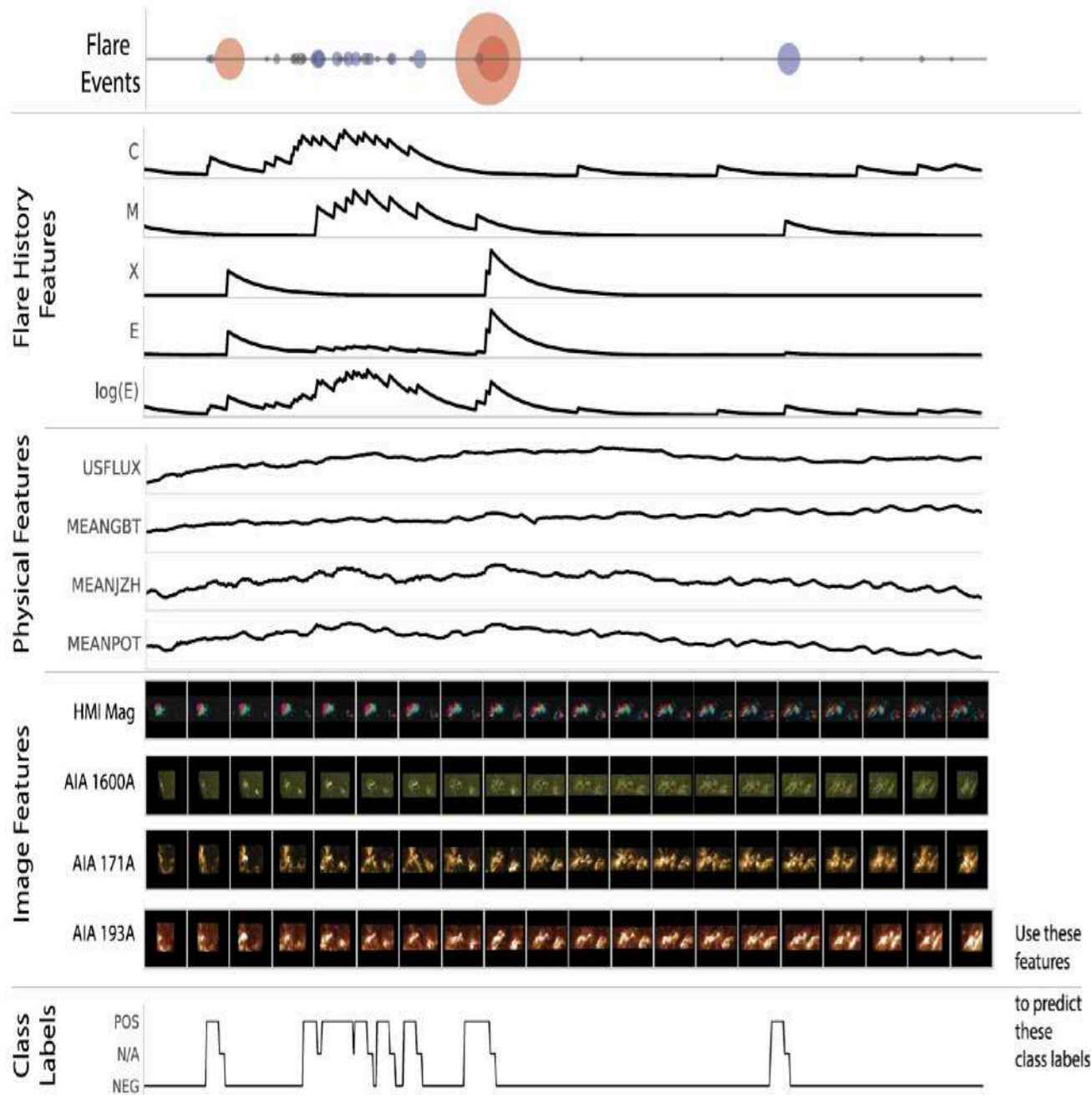


Falconer et al. (2009)

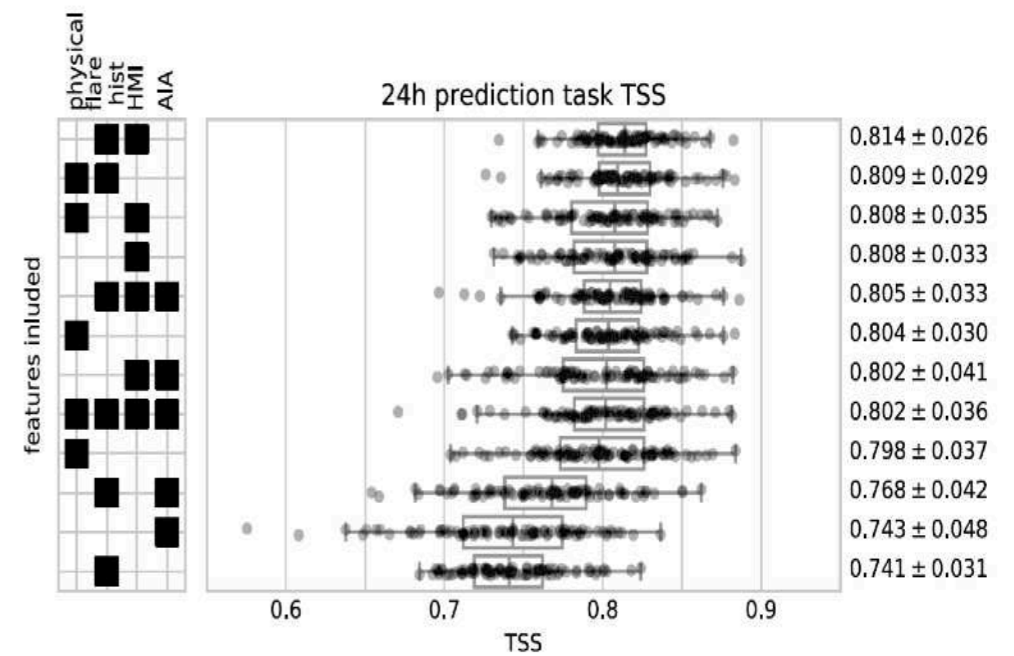
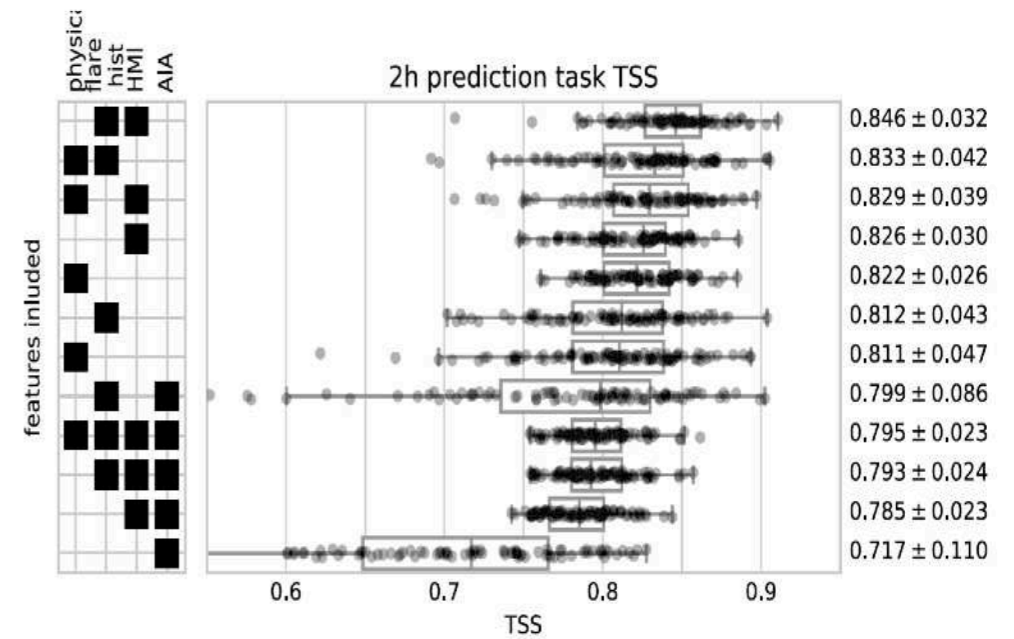


Amari et al. (2018)

Machine Learning



$$TSS = \frac{TP \times TN - FP \times FN}{P \times N} = \text{recall} - \text{FPR}.$$



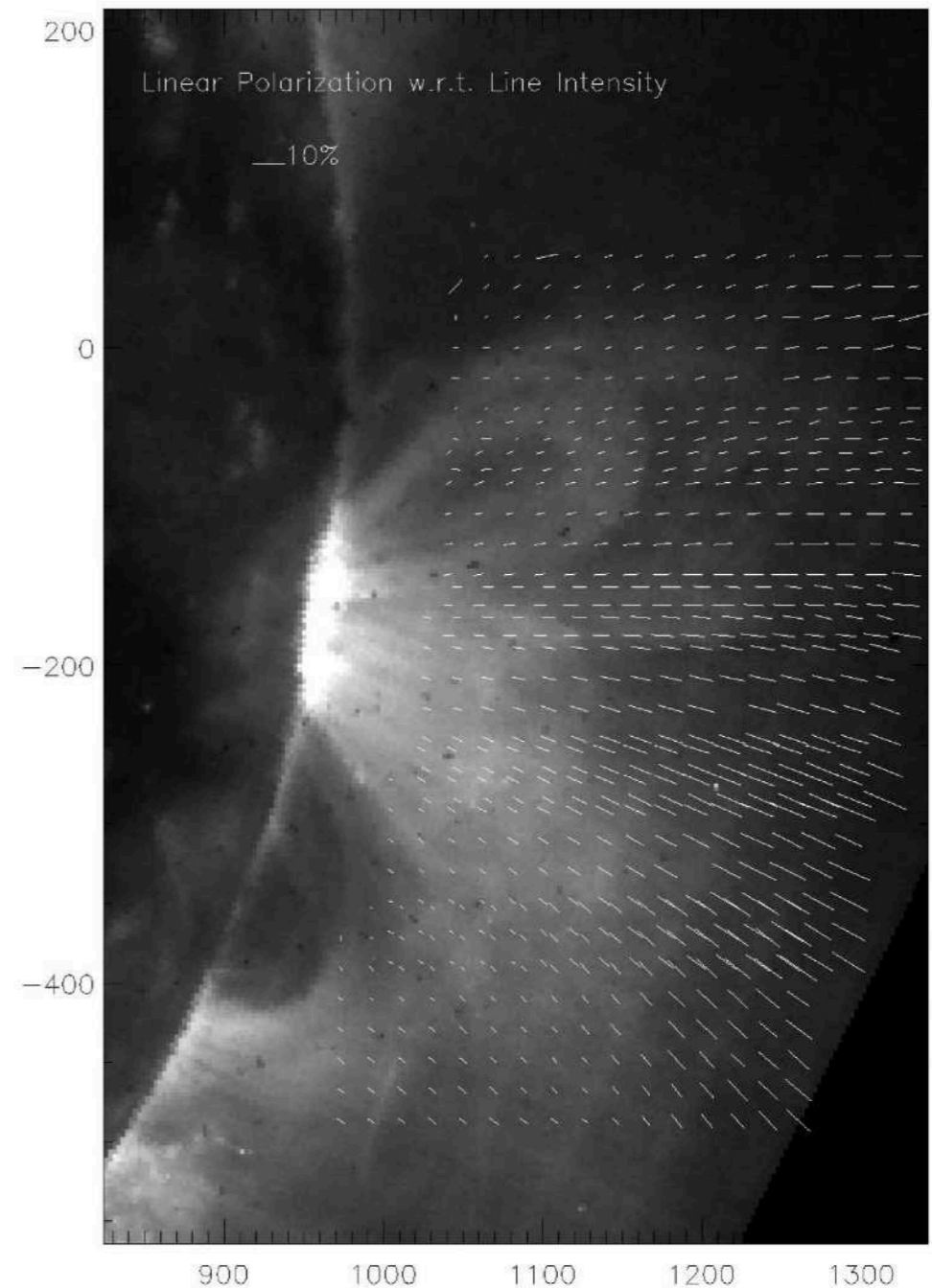
Misc Topics on Magnetic Fields

- Techniques for coronal B
- Comets!
- Prediction of Cycle 25

In Pursuit of Coronal *B*

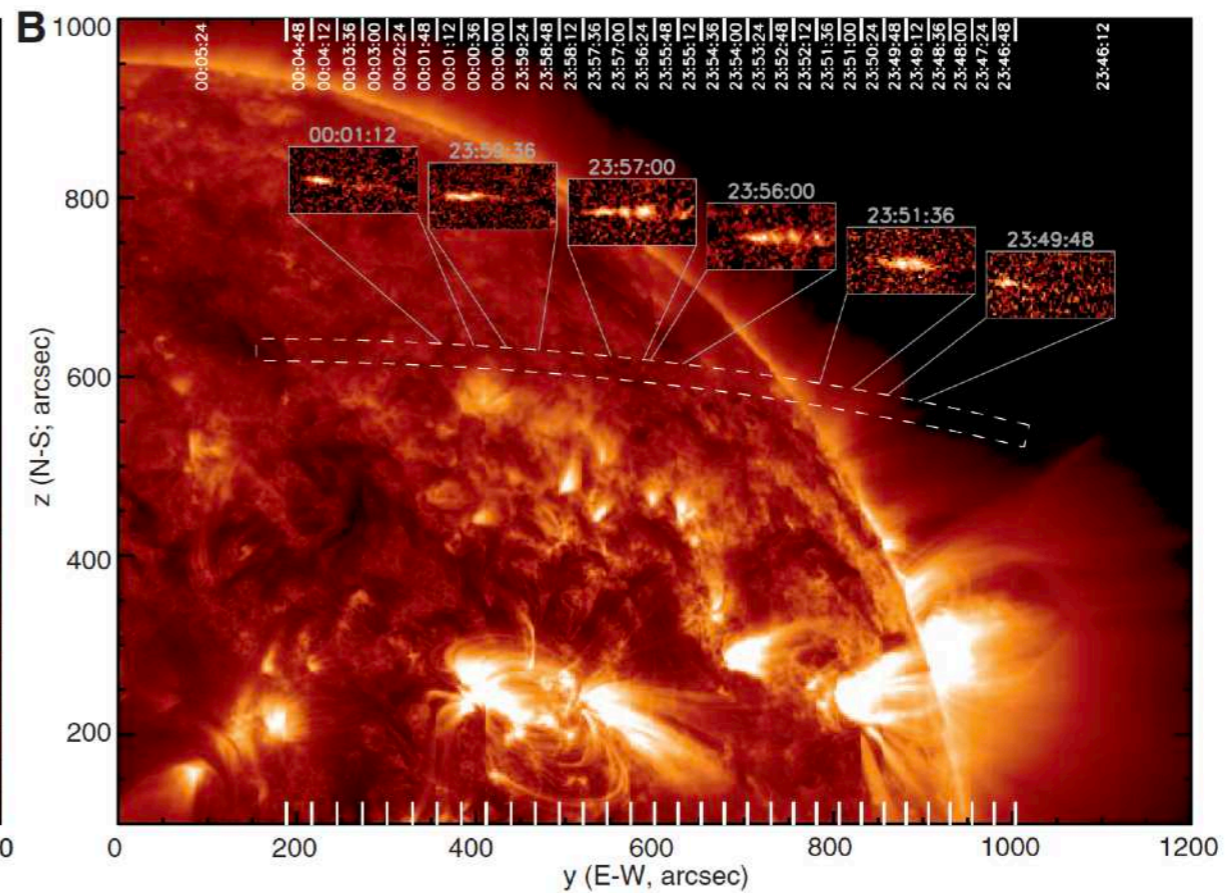
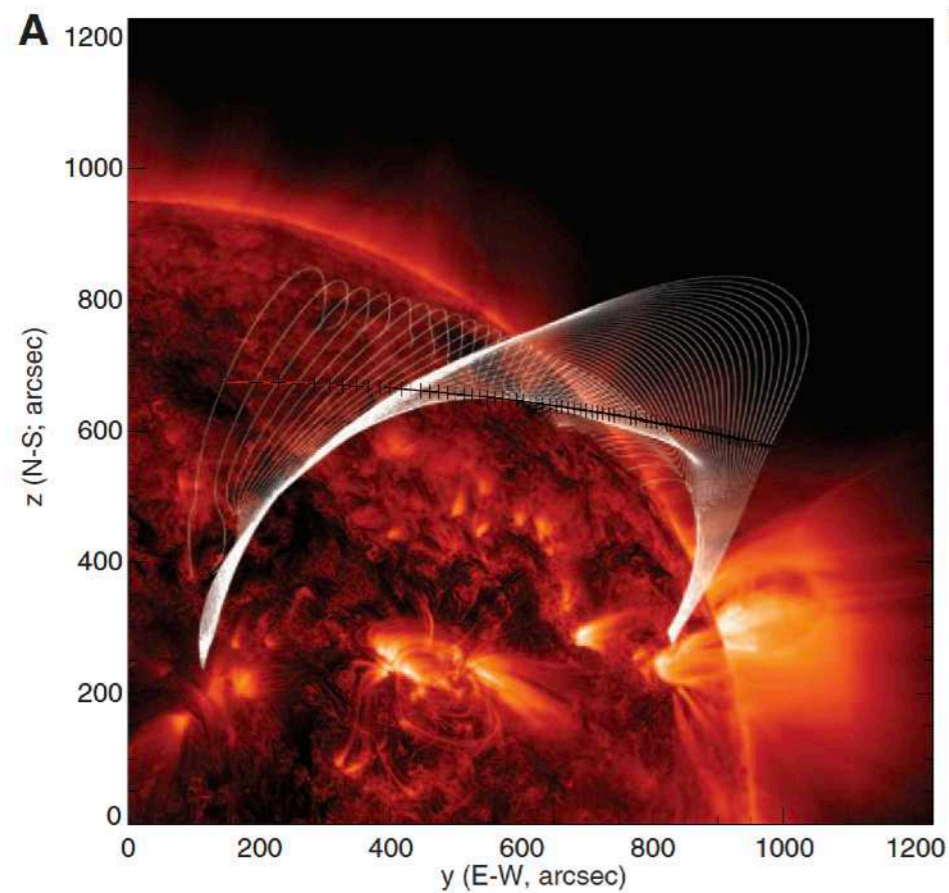
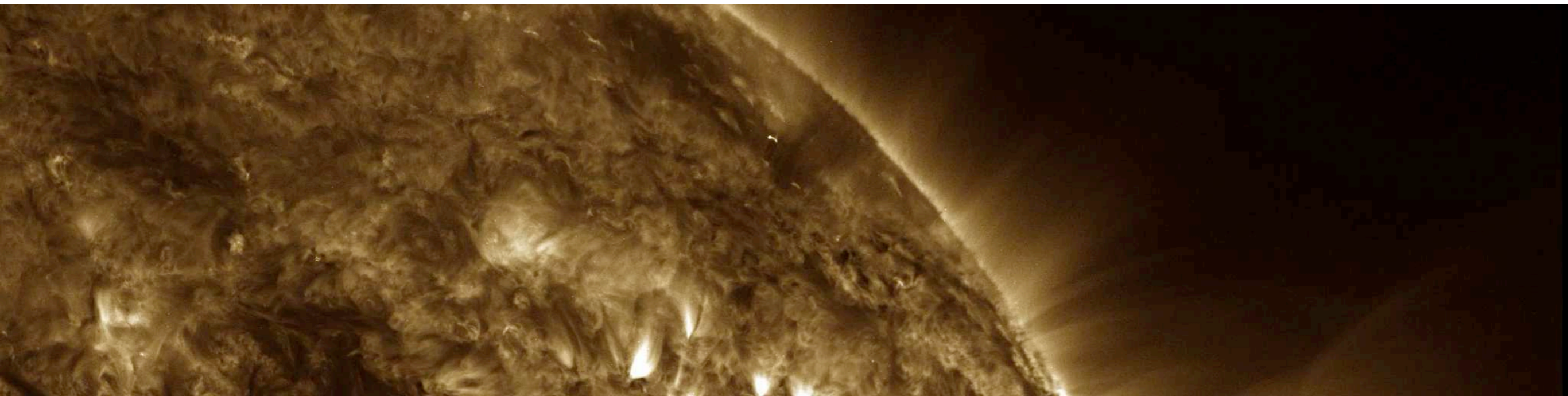
- Zeeman effect at visible & IR lines (*DKIST*)
- Hanle effect at NUV, visible, & IR lines
- Gyroresonance/Free-free emission at radio
- Faraday rotation at radio
- Coronal seismology in EUV
- Coronal stereoscopy & tomography

SOLARC; Fe XIII 1075 nm

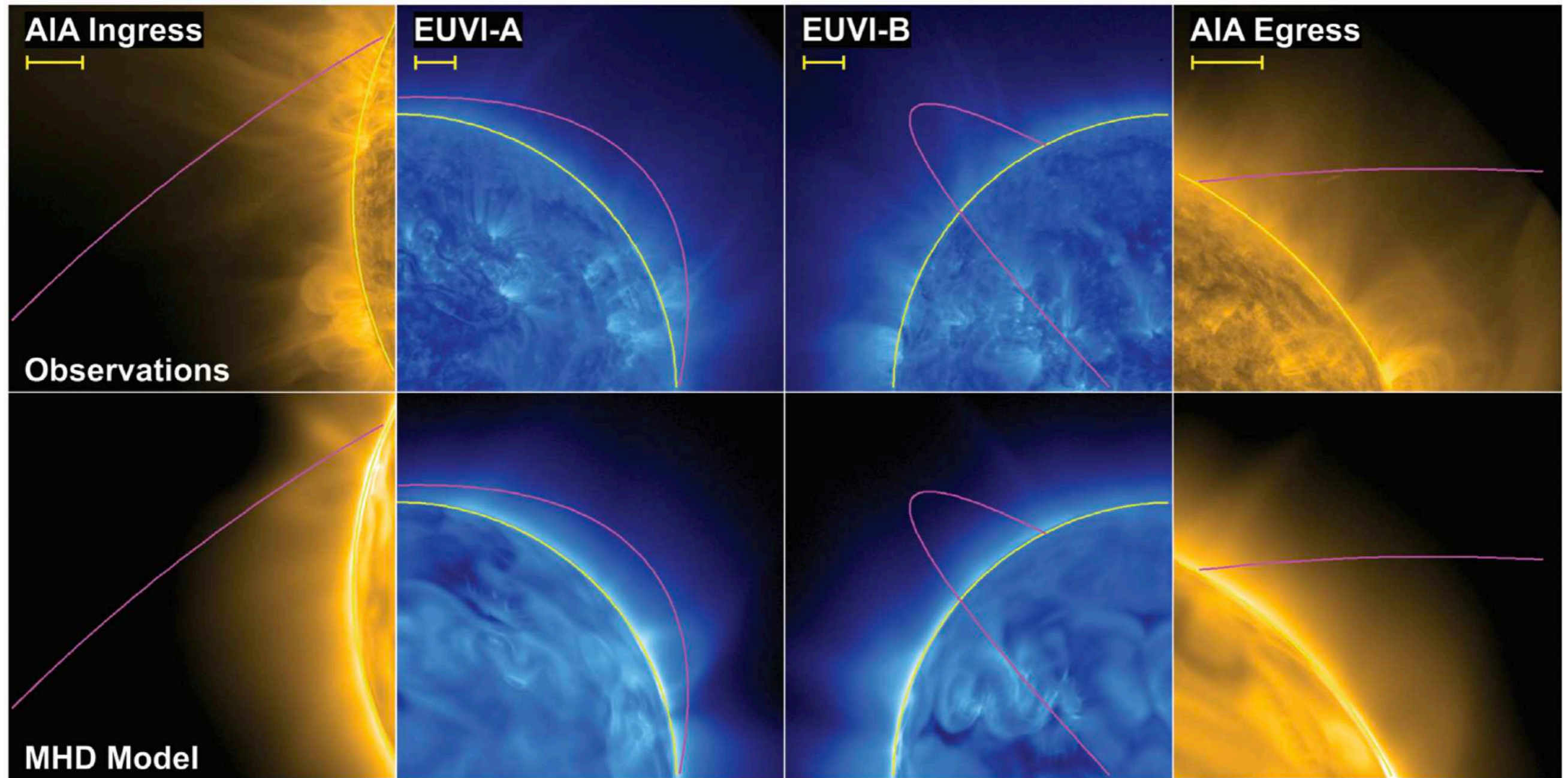


Lin, Kuhn, & Coulter (2004)

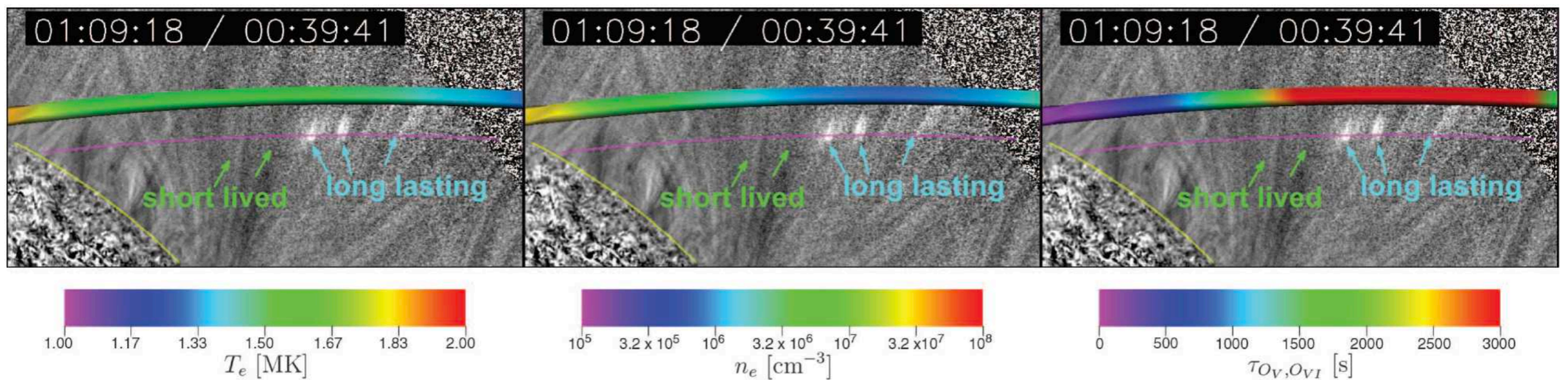
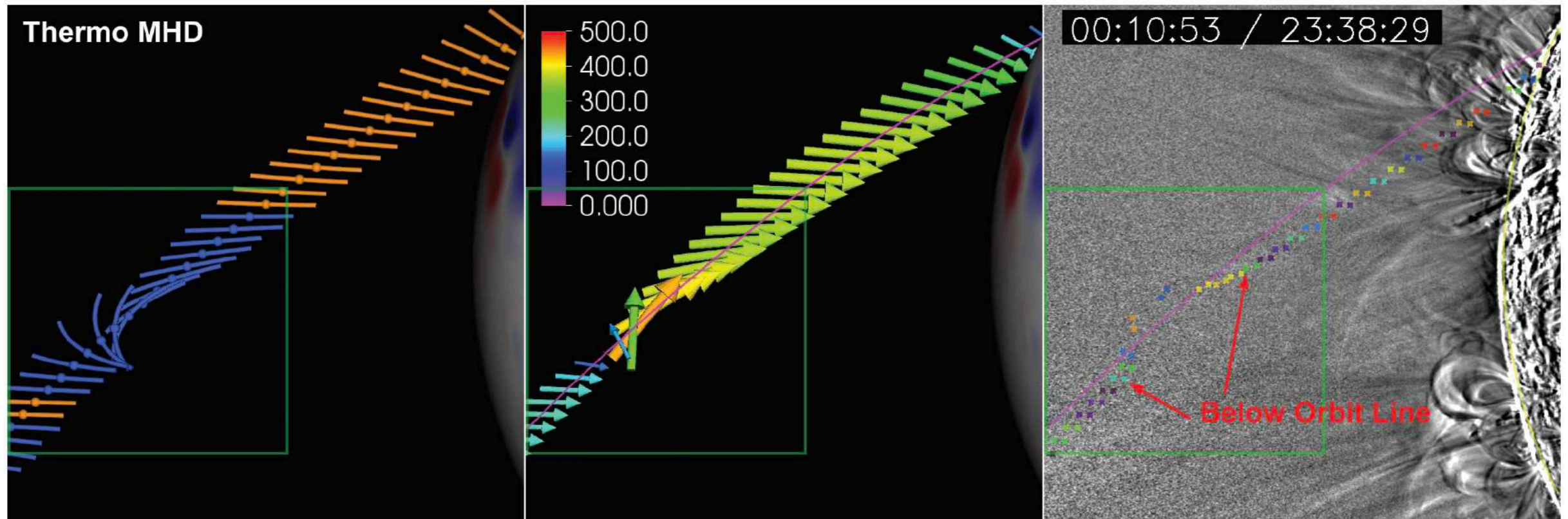
Sun-Grazing Comet: C/2011 N3



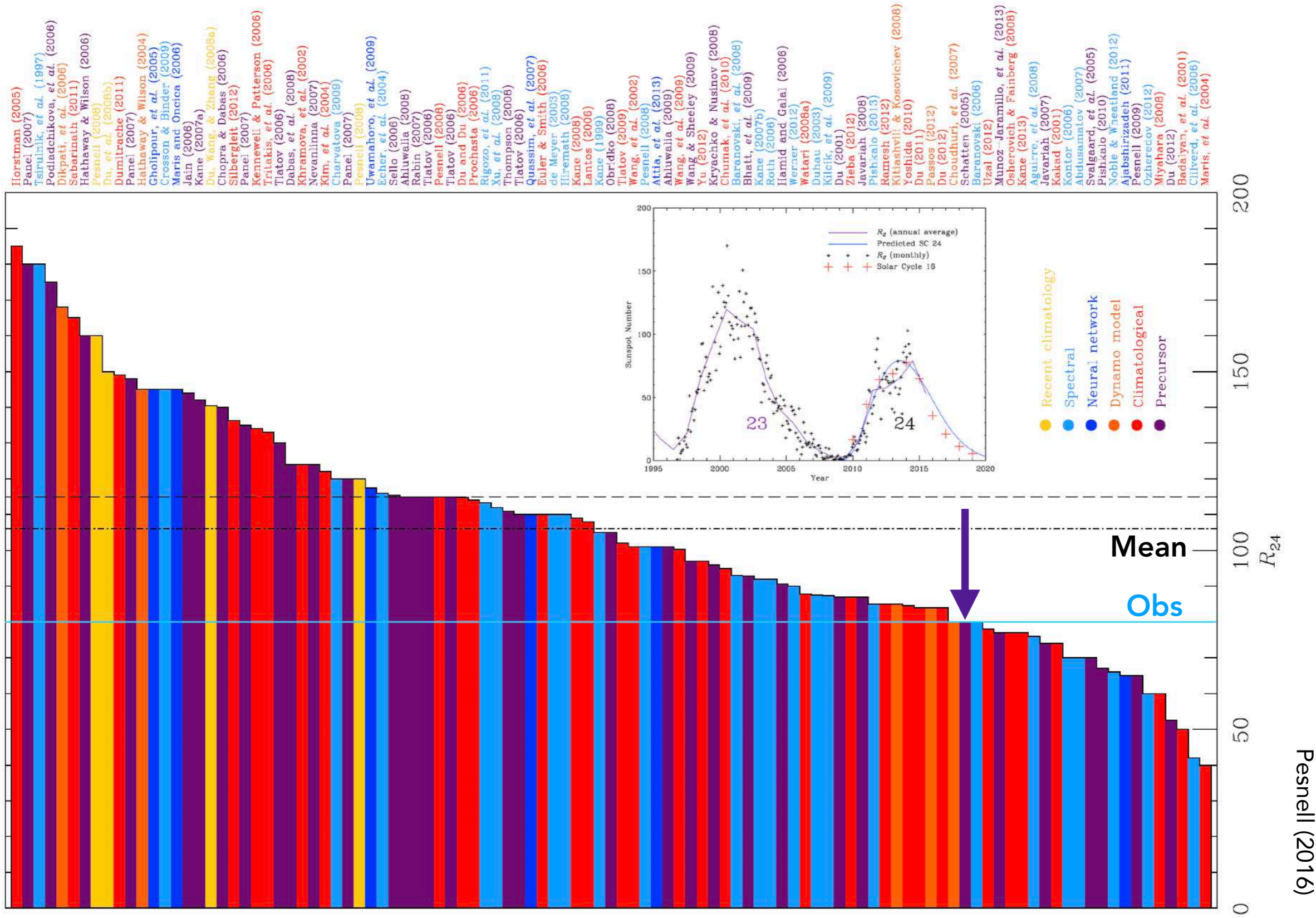
C/2011 W3 (Comet Lovejoy)



C/2011 W3 (Comet Lovejoy)

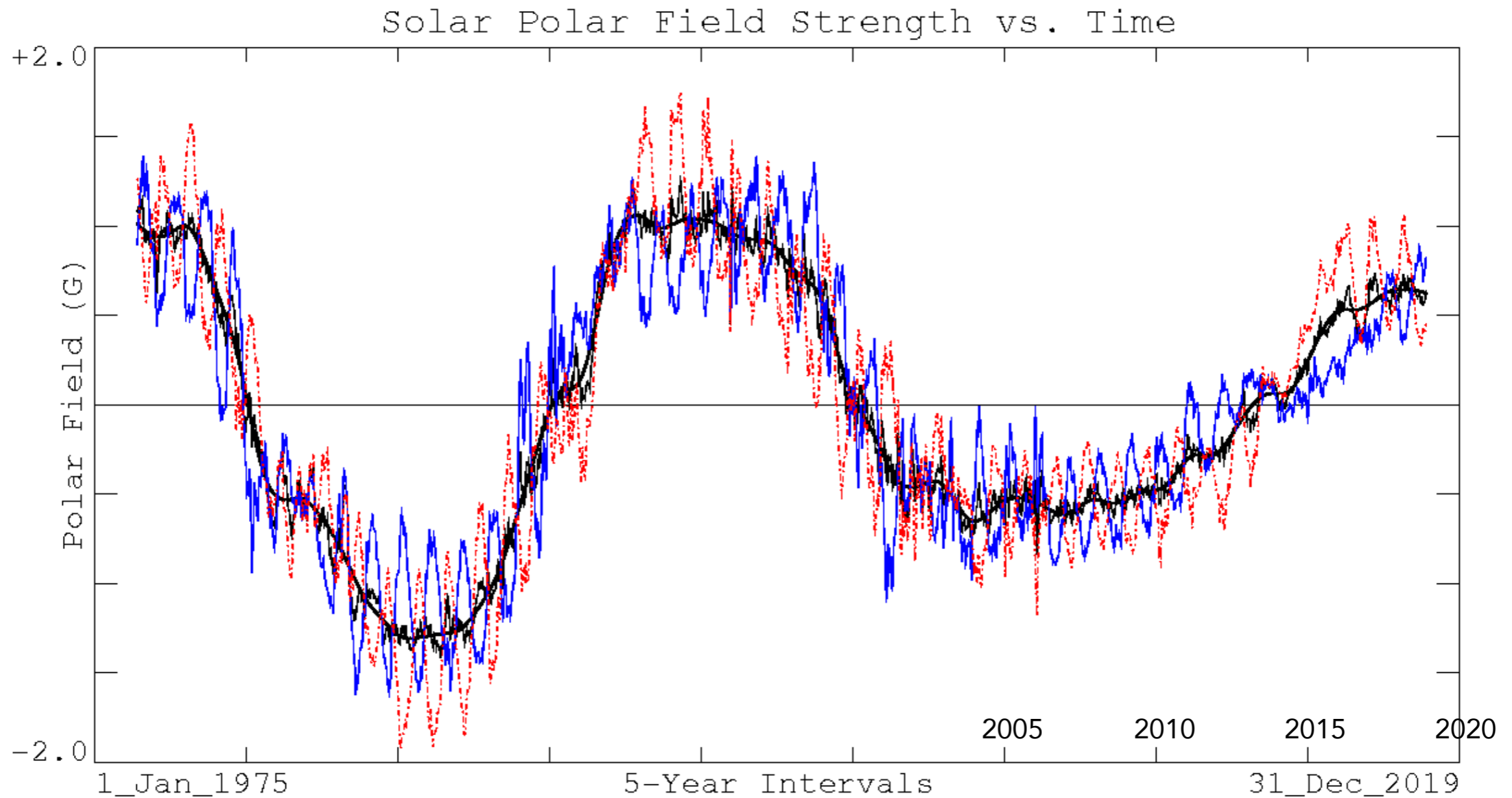


Cycle 24 Prediction 🤪



Can We Do Better for Cycle 25?

Q: Make an educated bet?



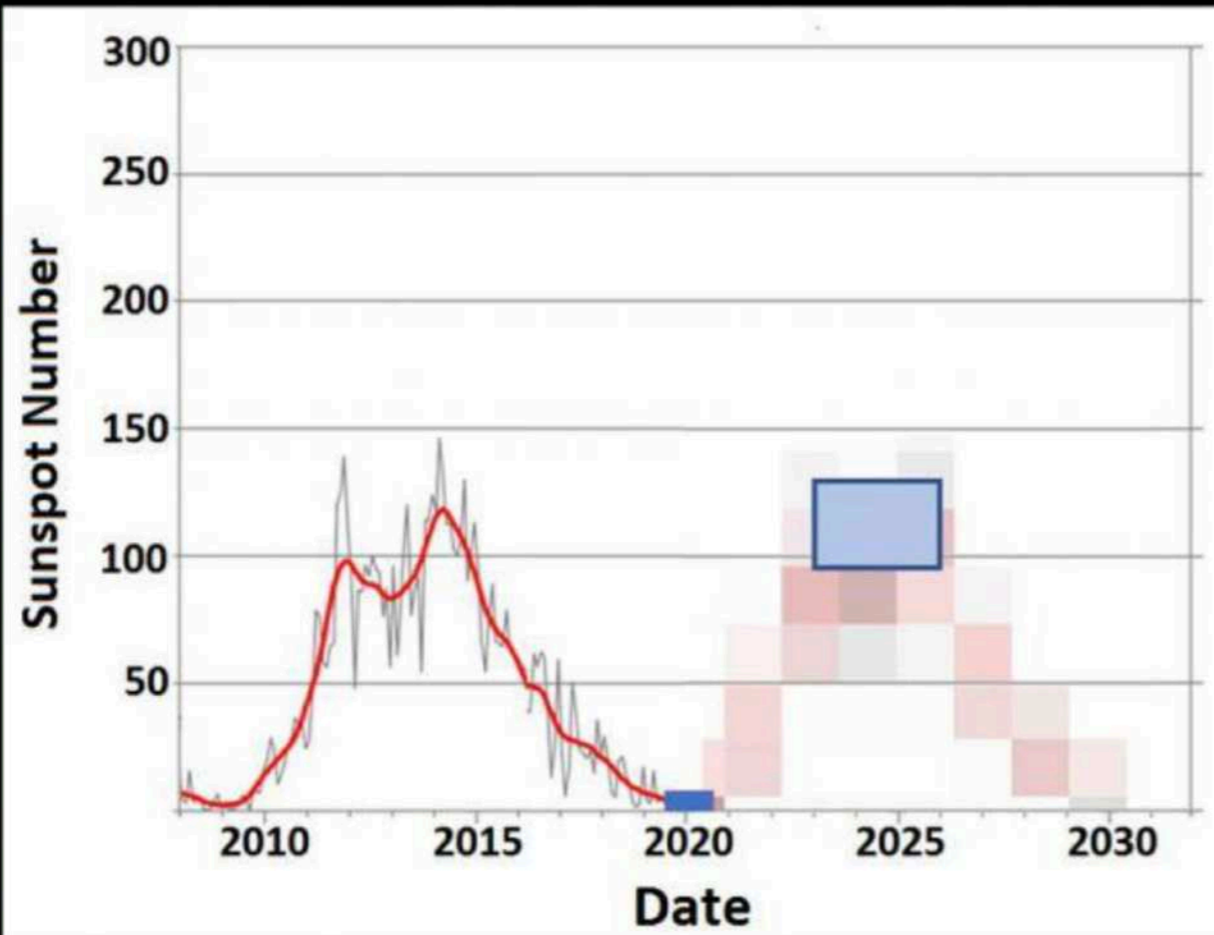
Key: Lt.Solid = North; Dashed = -South; Med.Solid = Average: $(N-S)/2$; Hvy.Solid = Smoothed Average

<http://wso.stanford.edu/gifs/Polar.gif>

Cycle 25 Prediction!

Apparently solar physicists *DO* learn from their mistakes.

Solar Cycle 25 Preliminary Forecast



NOAA NWS Space Weather Prediction Center

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The NOAA/NASA co-chaired international panel to forecast Solar Cycle 25 released a preliminary forecast for Solar Cycle 25 on April 5, 2019. The consensus: Cycle 25 will be similar in size to cycle 24. It is expected that sunspot maximum will occur no earlier than the year 2023 and no later than 2026 with a minimum peak sunspot number of 95 and a maximum of 130. In addition, the panel expects the end of Cycle 24 and start of Cycle 25 to occur no earlier than July, 2019, and no later than September, 2020. The panel hopes to release a final, detailed forecast for Cycle 25 by the end of 2019. Please read the official NOAA press release describing the international panel's forecast at <https://www.weather.gov/news/190504-sun-activity-in-solar-cycle>

230

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Next: *DKIST* Science (Dr. Tom Schad)

