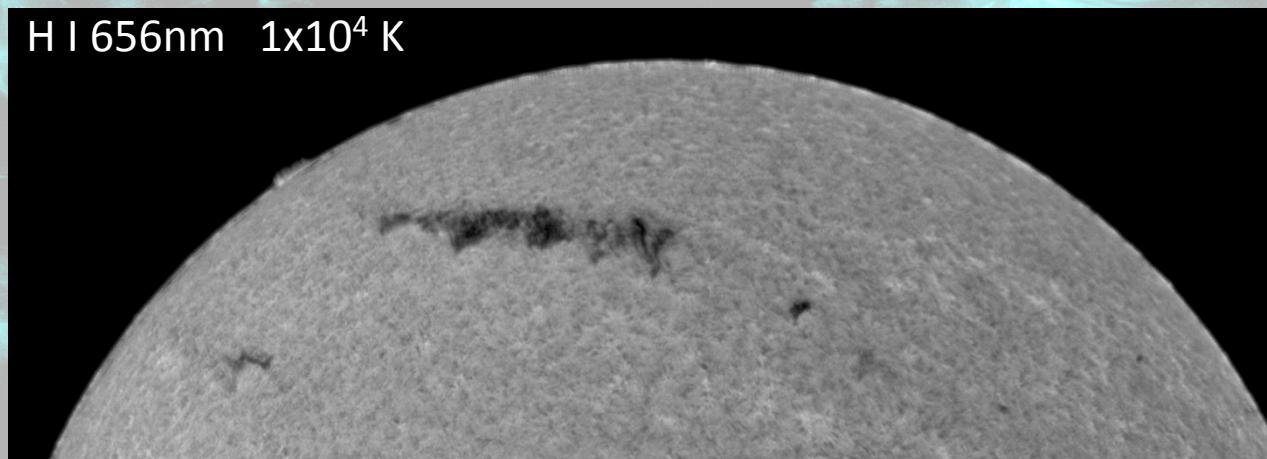
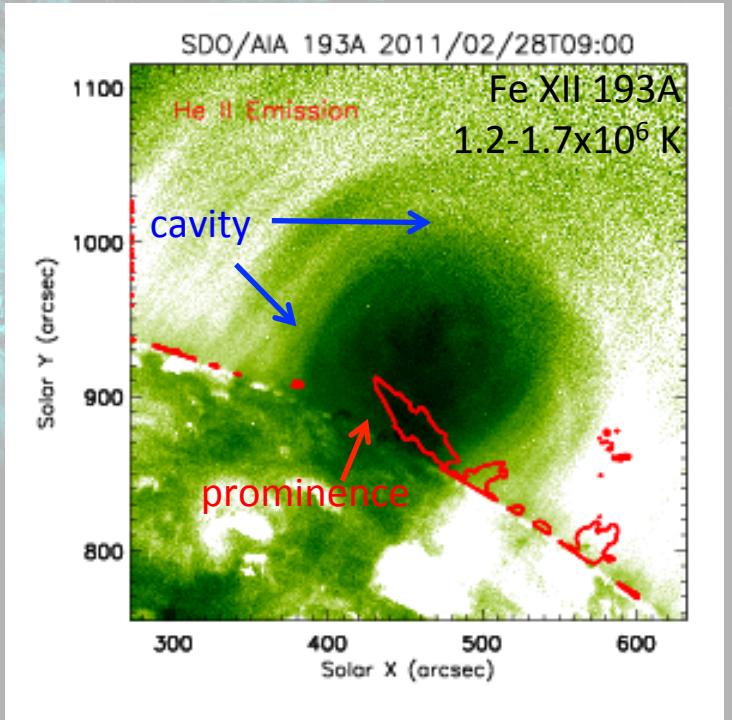
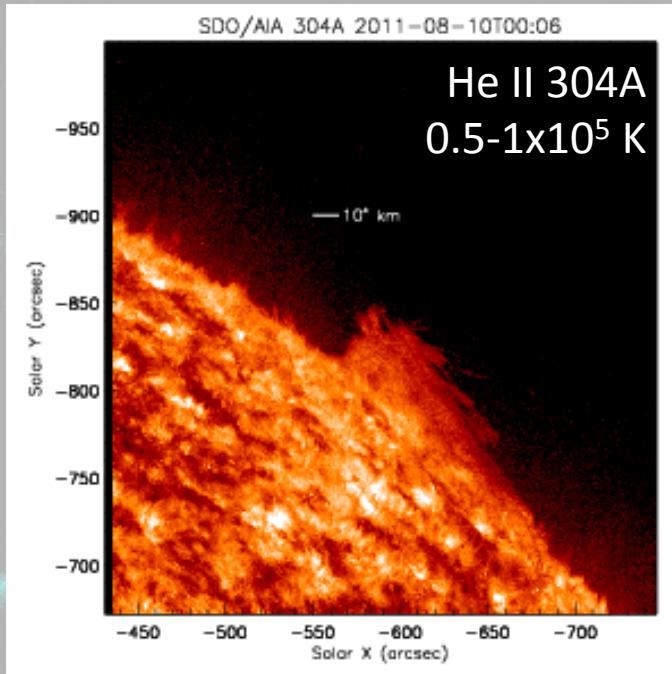


Prominences and the Corona: Energetic and Magnetic Stability

Don Schmit
Max Planck Institute for Solar
System Research

Prominence-Cavity System

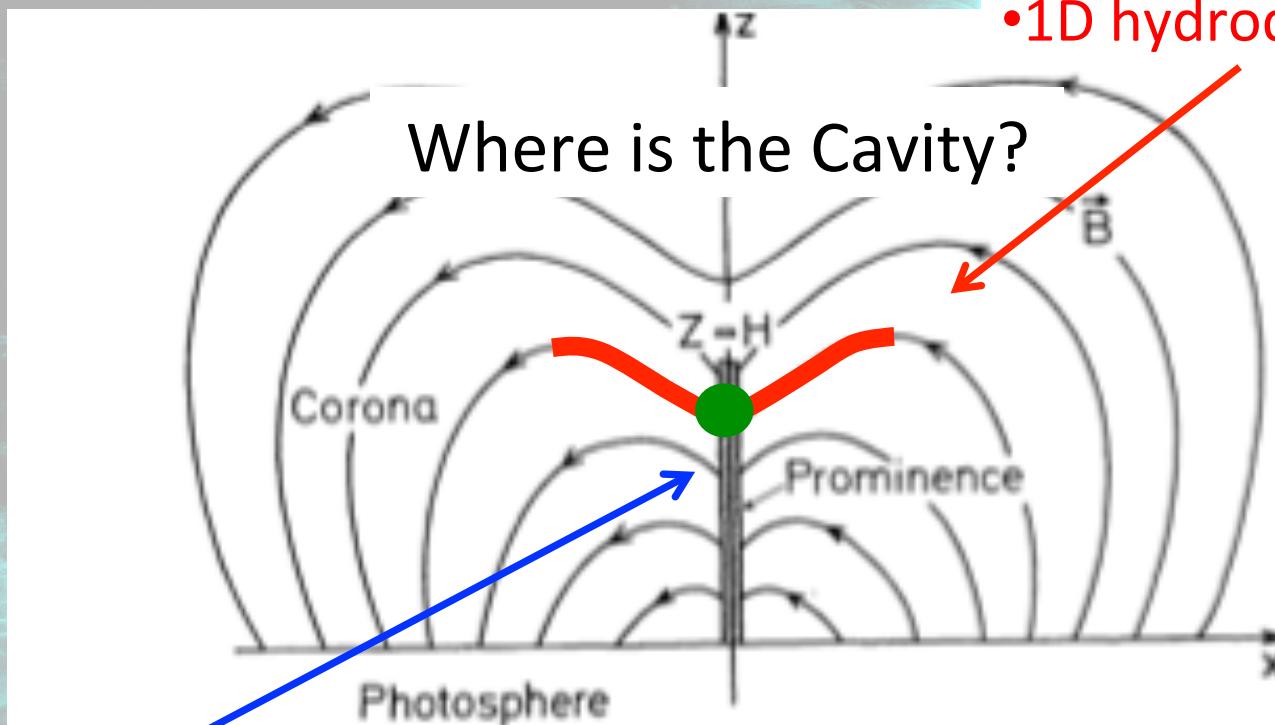
- Solar Dynamics Observatory (SDO)
- Extreme ultraviolet (EUV) emission lines



Prominence Cartoon

Mass Source

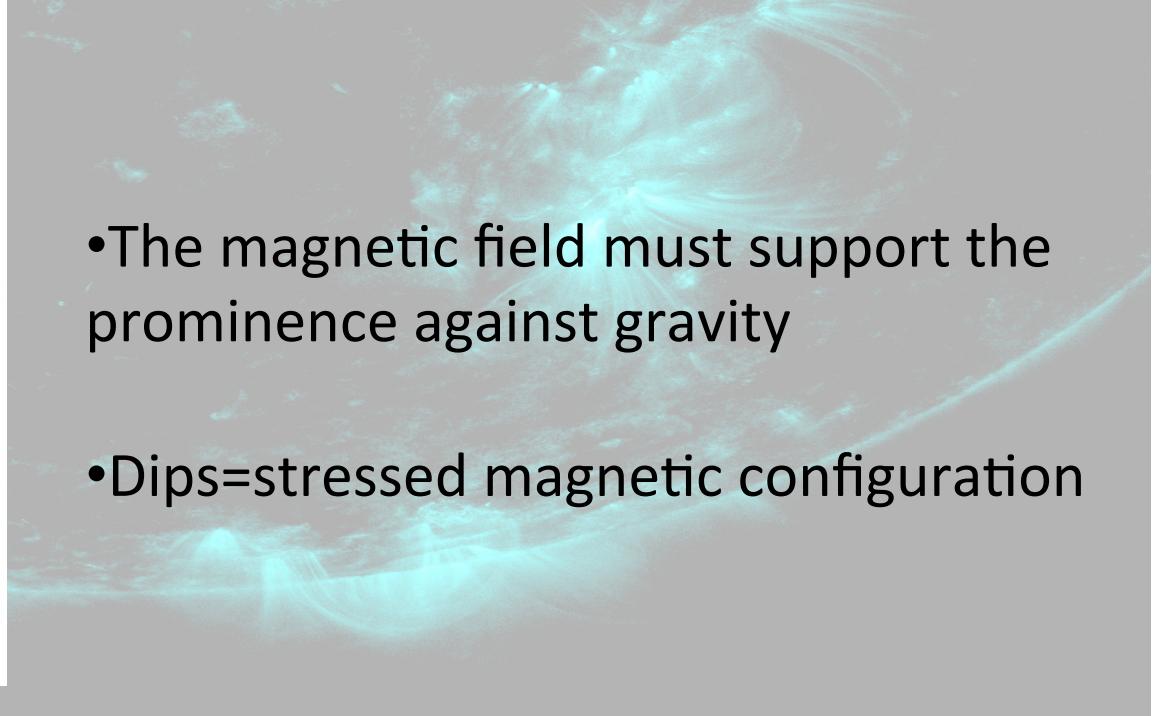
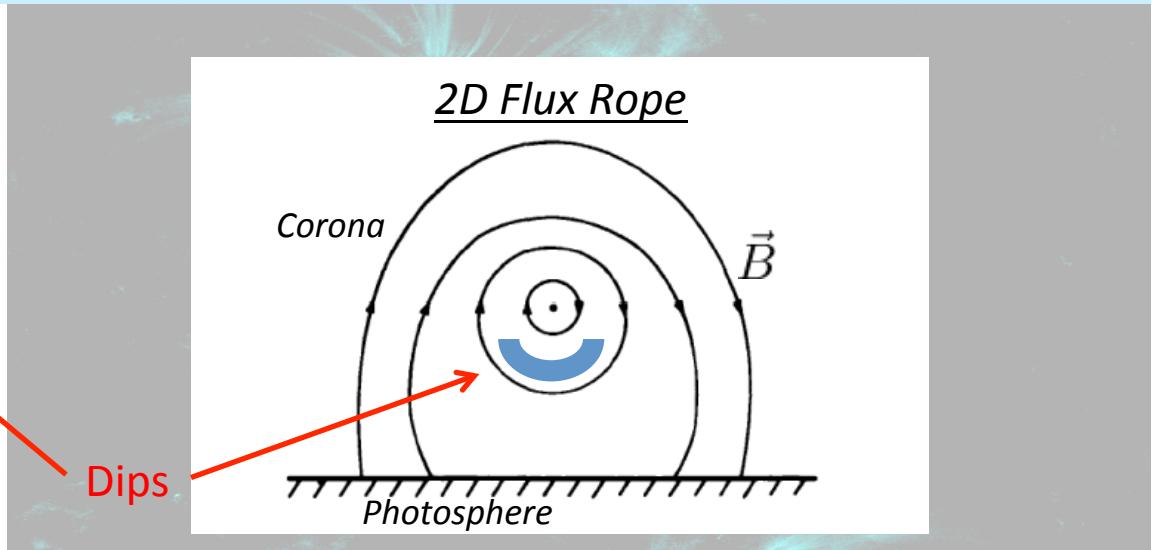
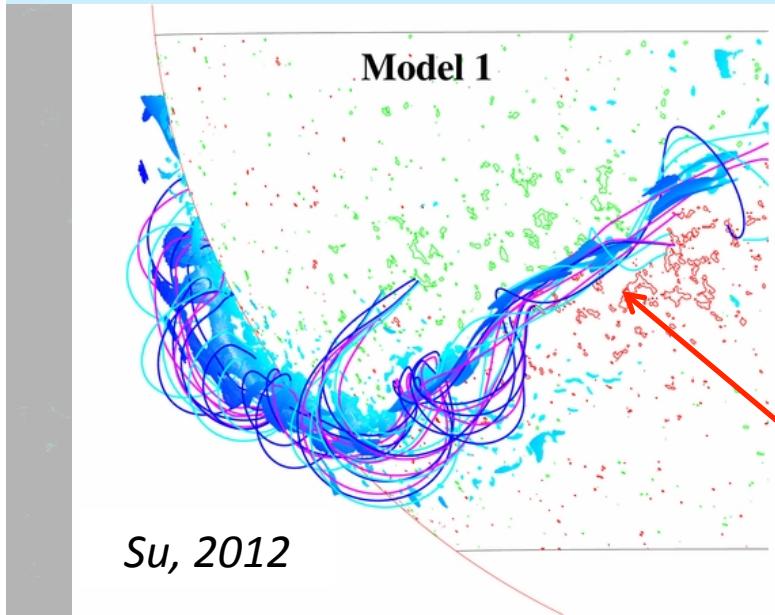
- Thermal Instability
- 1D hydrodynamic models



Force balance

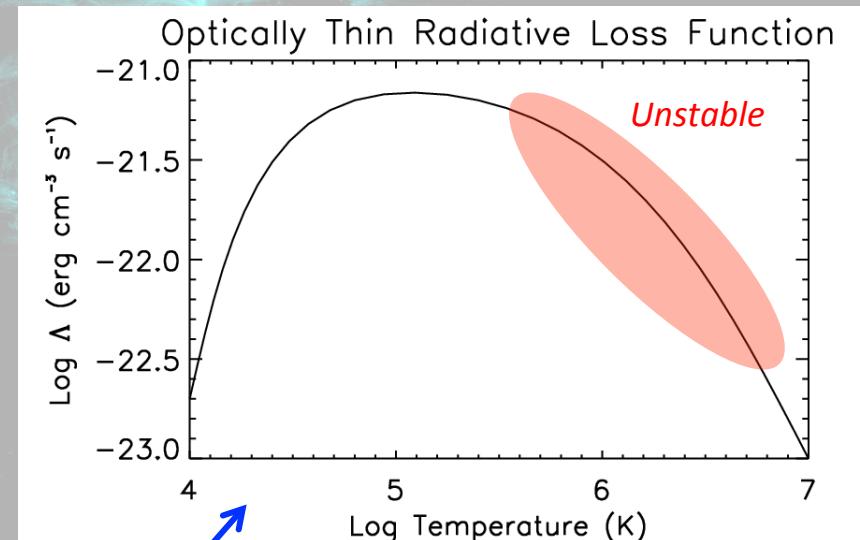
- Magnetic dips are gravitational wells
- 3D MHD models

Dipped Magnetic Geometry



Coronal Equilibrium and Thermal Instability

- Coronal Energy balance: Heating-Conduction=0
- Thermal (radiative) Instability: Field, 1965; Meerson, 1996
 - Corona unstable to isobaric, long wavelength perturbation
 - Cooling time: 10^5 s



Heating Thermal conduction radiation

$$E + \nabla \cdot \kappa \nabla T - n^2 \Lambda = 0, \quad \nabla p = \mu n g$$

energy equation (static) momentum equation (static)

Coronal Thermal Stability

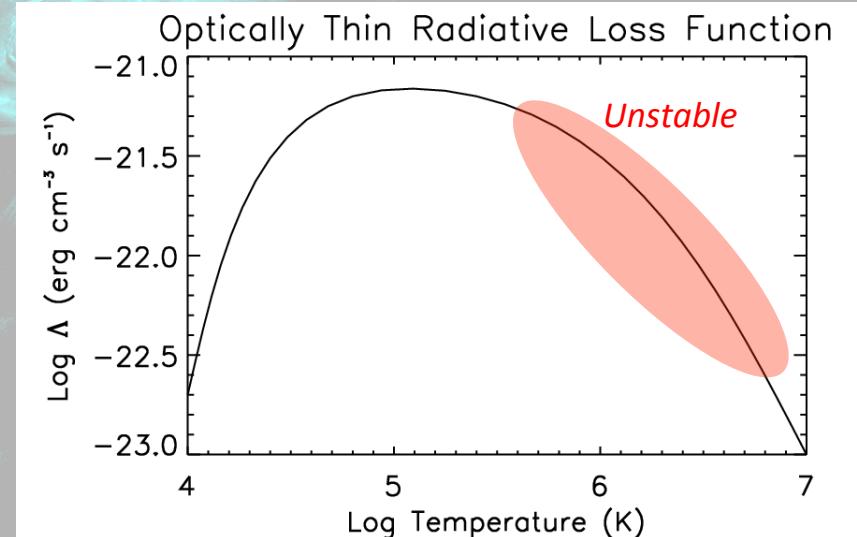
$$Eq. 1 \quad \frac{1}{\gamma - 1} \frac{dp}{dt} - \frac{\gamma}{(\gamma - 1)} \frac{p}{\rho} \frac{d\rho}{dt} = E + \frac{d}{ds} \kappa \frac{dT}{ds} - n^2 \Lambda$$

$$Eq. 2 \quad a(t, s) = a_0 + a_1 \exp(\tau t - iks)$$

$$Eq. 3 \quad \frac{\tau}{\gamma - 1} p_1 - \frac{\tau c^2}{\mu(\gamma - 1)} n_1 = \\ k^2 \kappa_0 T_1 - n_0^2 T_1 \frac{d\Lambda}{dT}_{T_0} - n_0 n_1 \Lambda_{T_0}$$

Isobaric Perturbation (Condensing Mode)

$$Eq. 4 \quad p_1 = 0, \quad n_1 > 0, \quad T_1 < 0$$



Linear Growth Rate

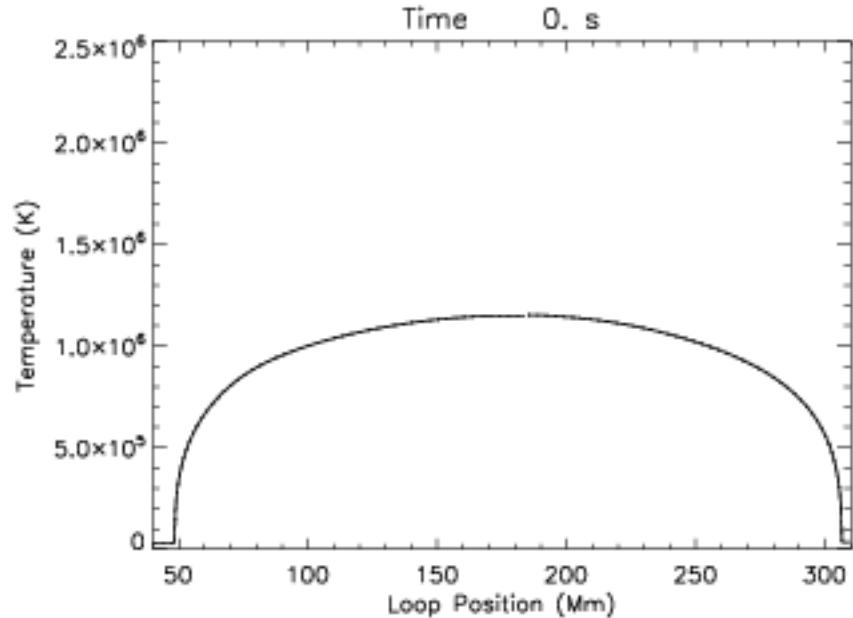
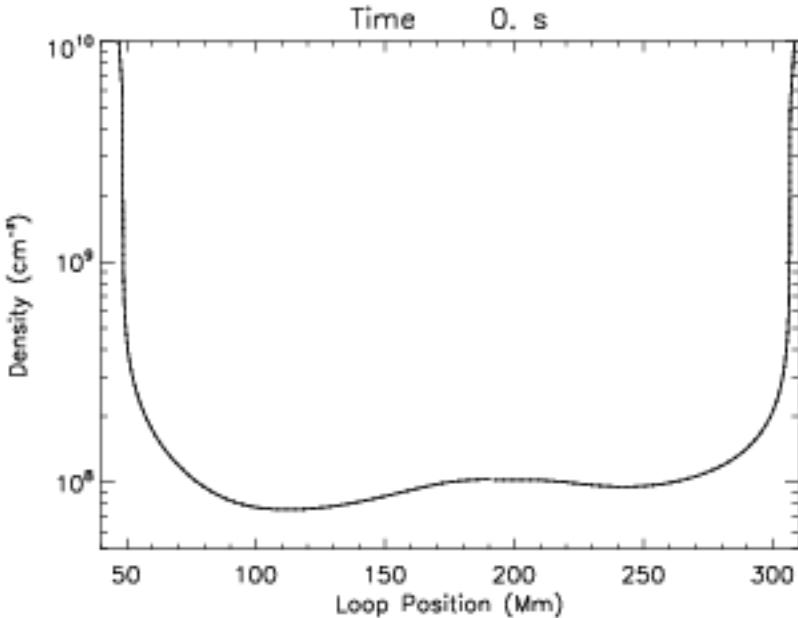
Eq. 5

$$\tau = (3\mu c^2 n_1 / 2)^{-1} \left(k^2 \kappa_0 T_1 + 2n_0 n_1 \Lambda_{T_0} + n_0^2 T_1 \frac{\partial \Lambda}{\partial T}_{T_0} \right)$$

Term 1 *Term 2* *Term 3*

Coronal plasma is susceptible to cooling-condensing thermal perturbation

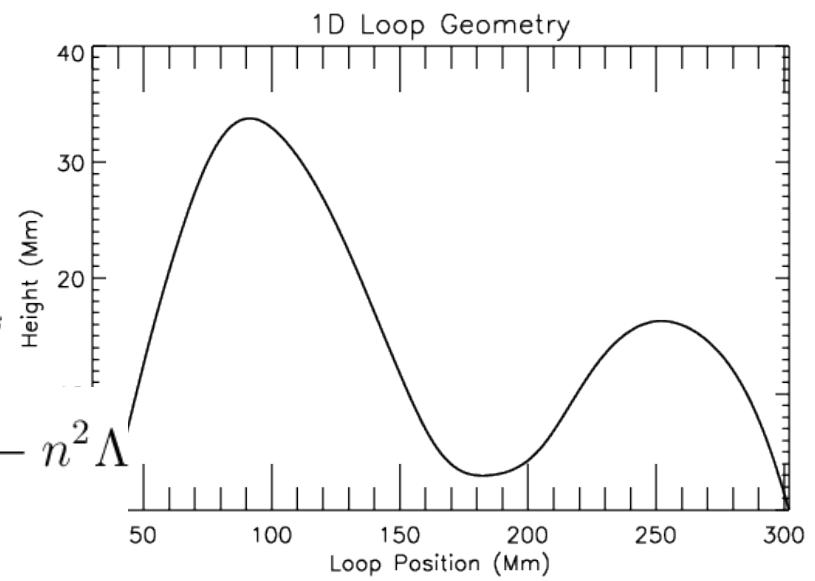
Catastrophic Cooling



- Catastrophic cooling through increased heating? (Karpen, 2001; Antiochos, 1999)
- 1D single-fluid hydrodynamics (ARGOS)

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \rho v = 0 \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \rho v + \frac{\partial}{\partial s} (\rho v^2 + p) = -\rho g_s$$

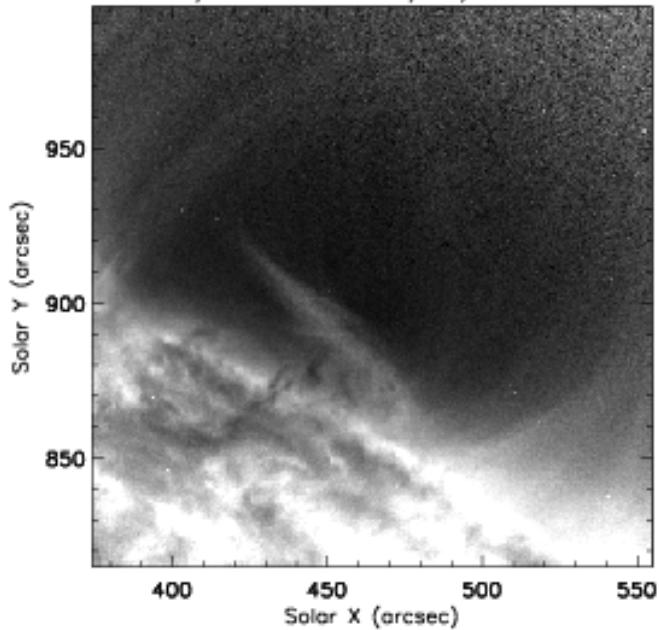
$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} U + \frac{\partial}{\partial s} U v + p \frac{\partial v}{\partial s} = E + \frac{\partial}{\partial s} \left(\alpha T^{5/2} \frac{\partial T}{\partial s} \right) - n^2 \Lambda$$



Prominence-Corona Dynamics

Fe IX Emission (171A)

SDO/AIA 171A 2011/02/28T09:00

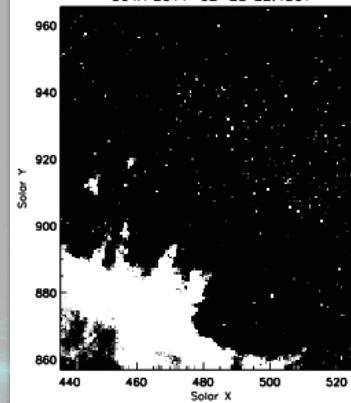


- Spectroscopic observations in extreme ultraviolet distinguish multi-thermal plasmas
- Timescale of dynamic emission implies field aligned processes
- How does the prominence connect to the cavity?

Temperature Regimes

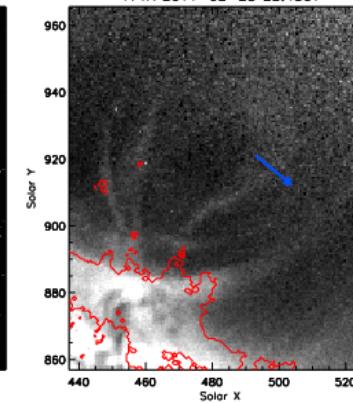
$<10^5$ K

304A 2011-02-28 22:48UT



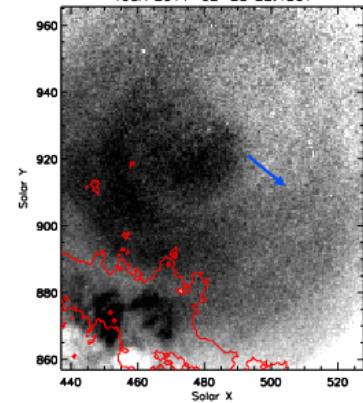
$0.5\text{--}1.0 \times 10^6$ K

171A 2011-02-28 22:48UT

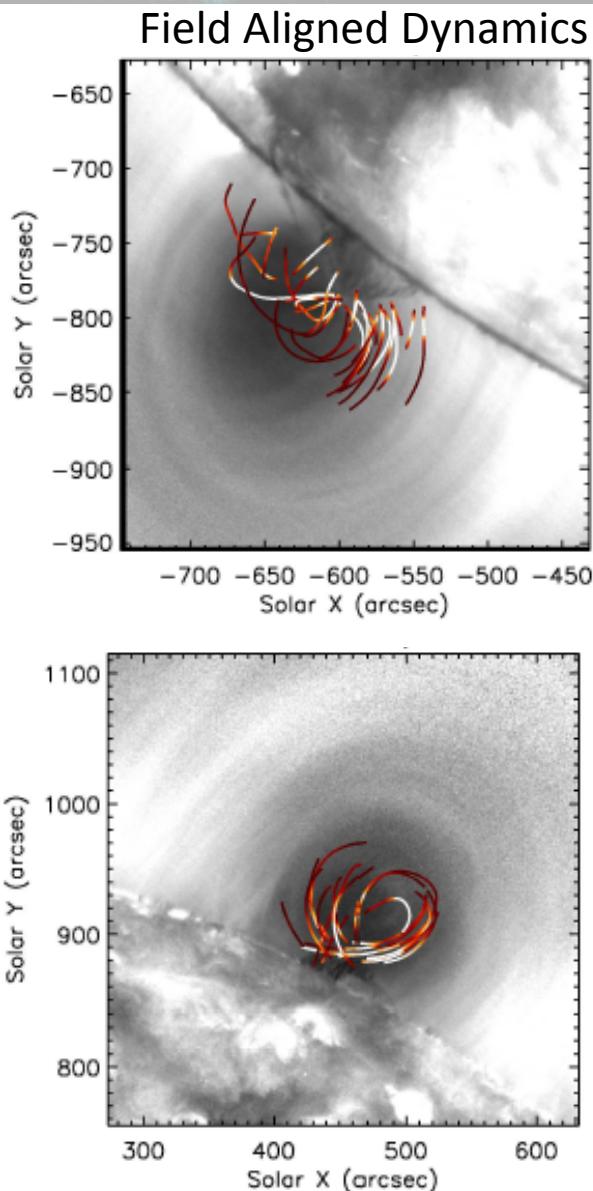


$>1.4 \times 10^6$ K

193A 2011-02-28 22:48UT

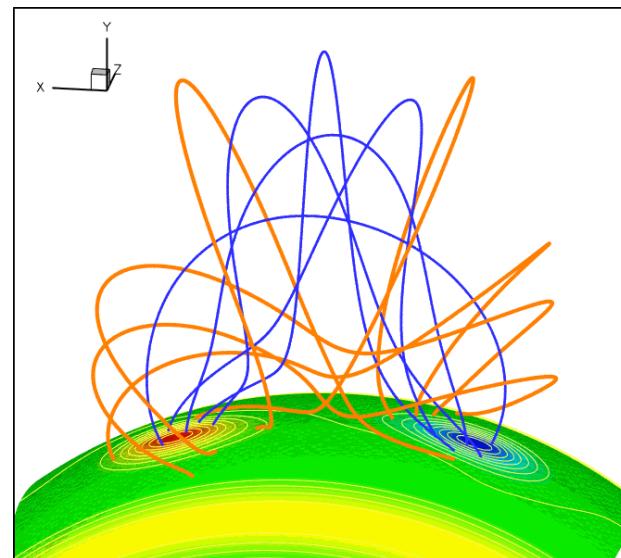


Observational Evidence for Flux Ropes



- Correlated prominence-corona dynamics provide magnetic skeleton
- Compare with Fan and Gibson (2007) flux rope
- Projection effects?

Internal Geometry of a Flux Rope

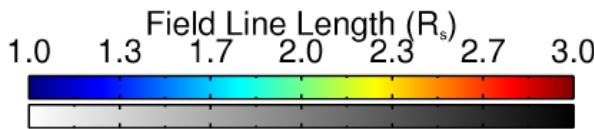


Classifying Magnetic Substructure

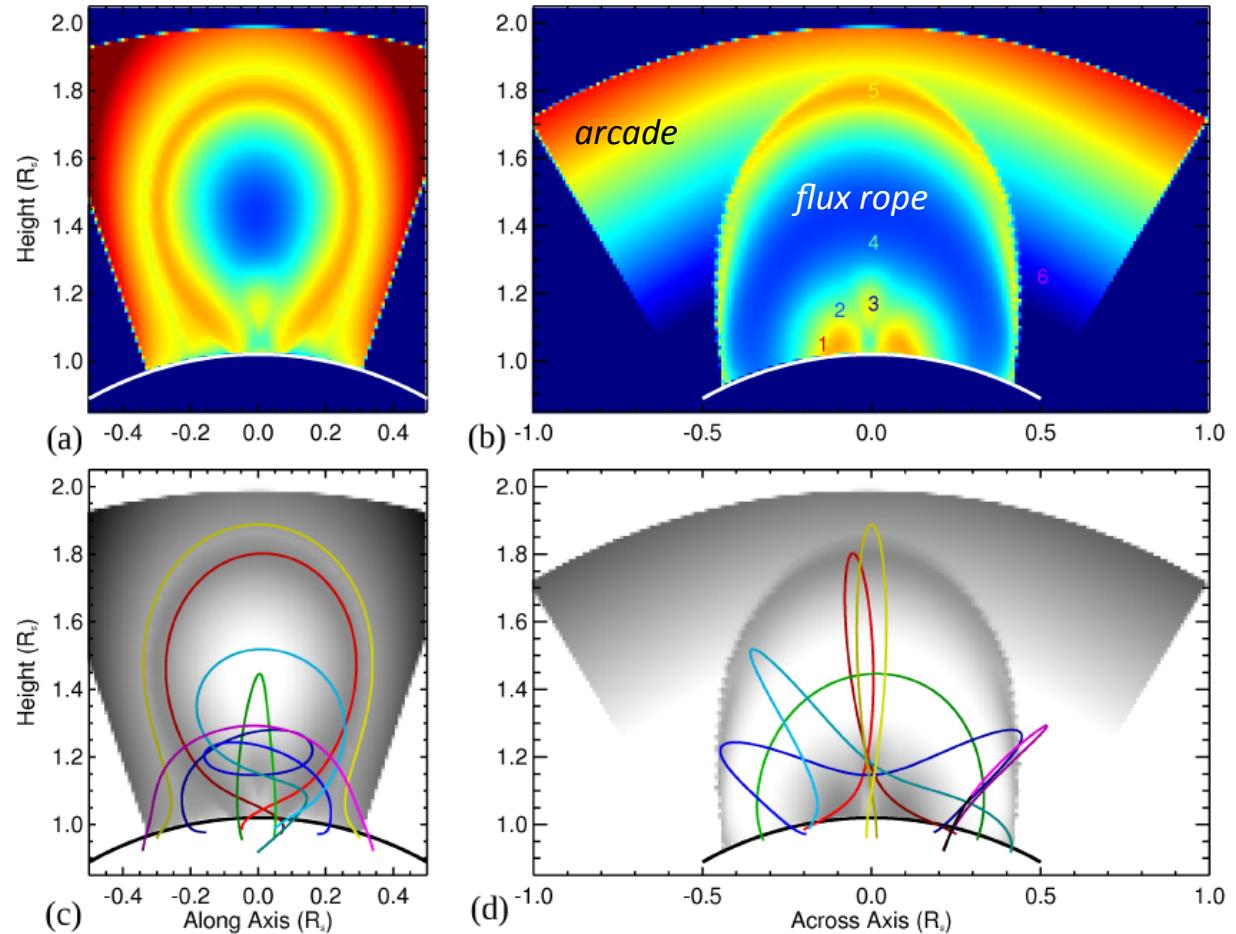
- Sharp gradients in field line represent geometric differences

- Length also factors in to energy balance

- Which geometries are cavity? prominence?

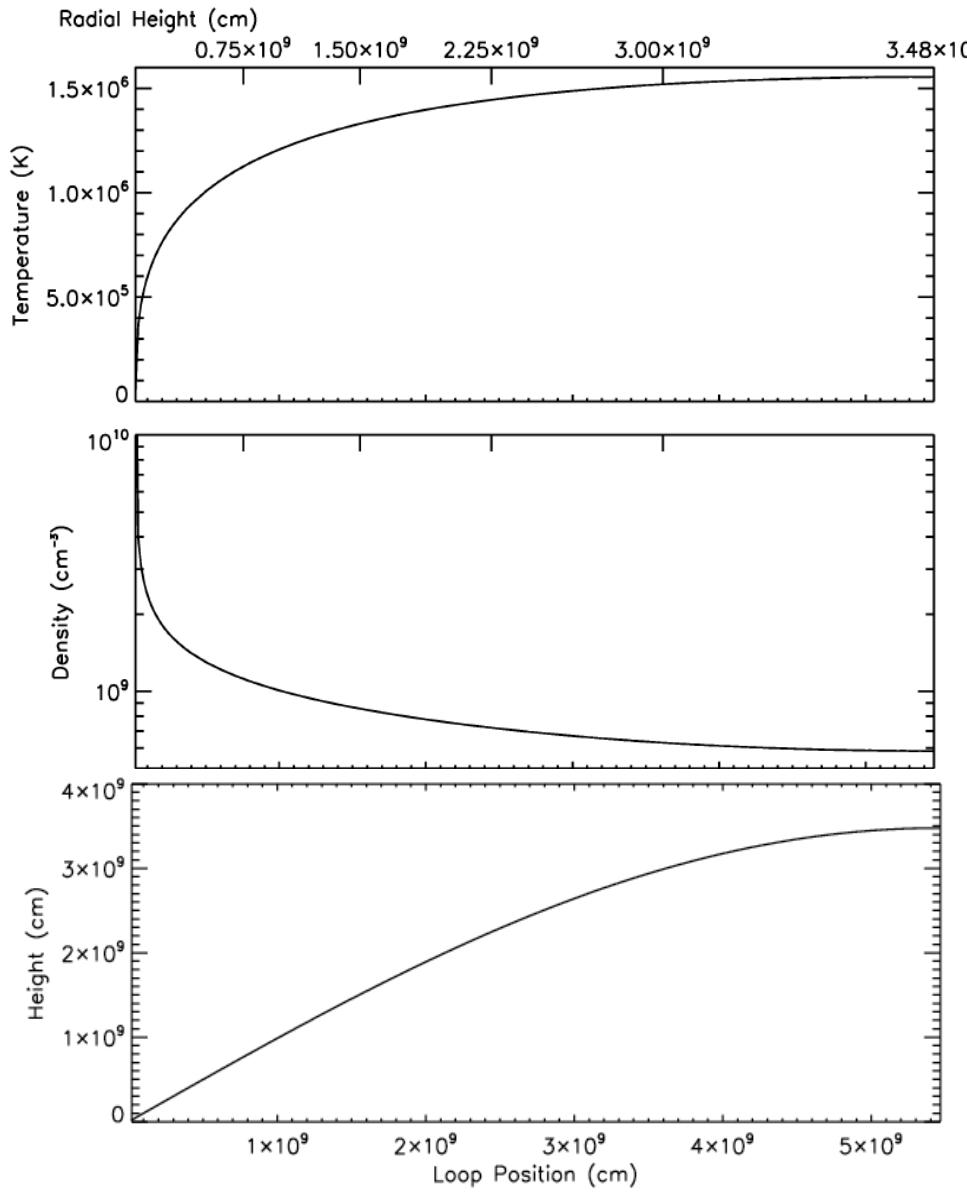


Field line length in cross sections of the flux rope



The flux rope is not a uniform magnetic structure

Hydrostatic Loops



$$\frac{dn}{ds} = -\frac{n}{2kT} \left(mg + \frac{kF_c}{\alpha T^{5/2}} \right)$$

$$\frac{dF_c}{ds} = E - n^2 \Lambda$$

$$\frac{dT}{ds} = \frac{F_c}{\alpha T^{5/2}}$$

Coronal Loop Effects

$$p_0 = \int_0^{s_{max}} -\rho g \, ds \quad s_{max} \equiv F_c = 0$$

- Taller loops have a higher base density

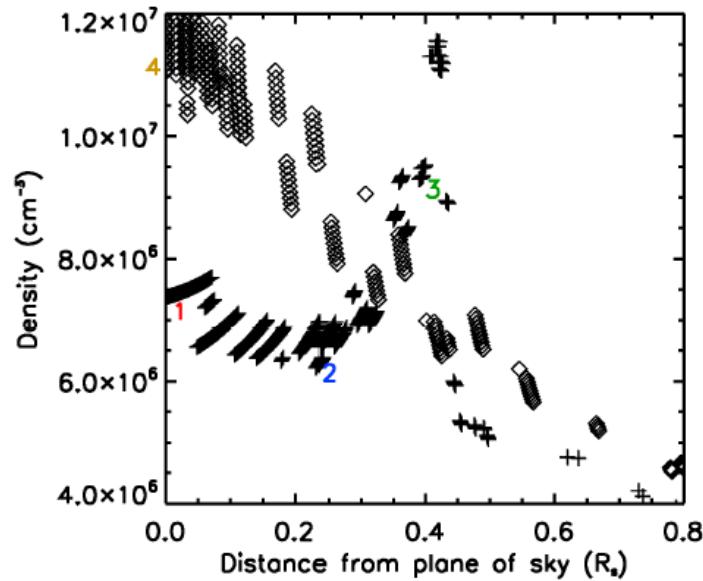
$$n_0^2 \Lambda_{T_0} s' \propto \int_{s'}^{s_{max}} E - n^2 \Lambda \, ds = F_c \Big|_{s'}$$

$$s' \equiv \frac{dF_c}{ds} = 0$$

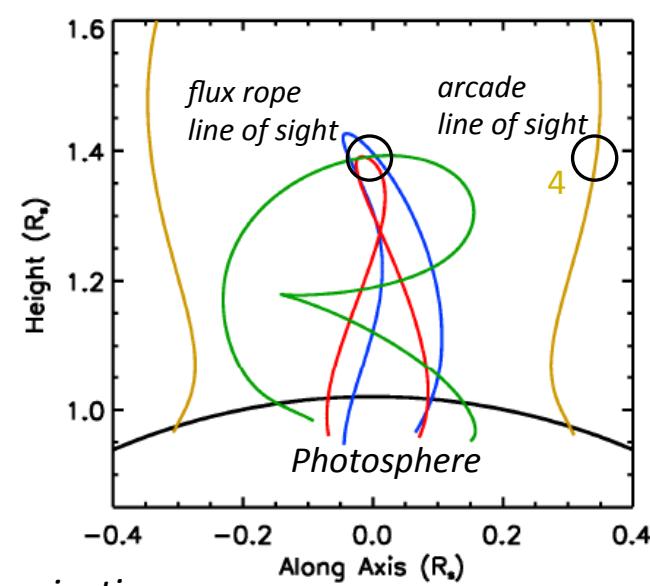
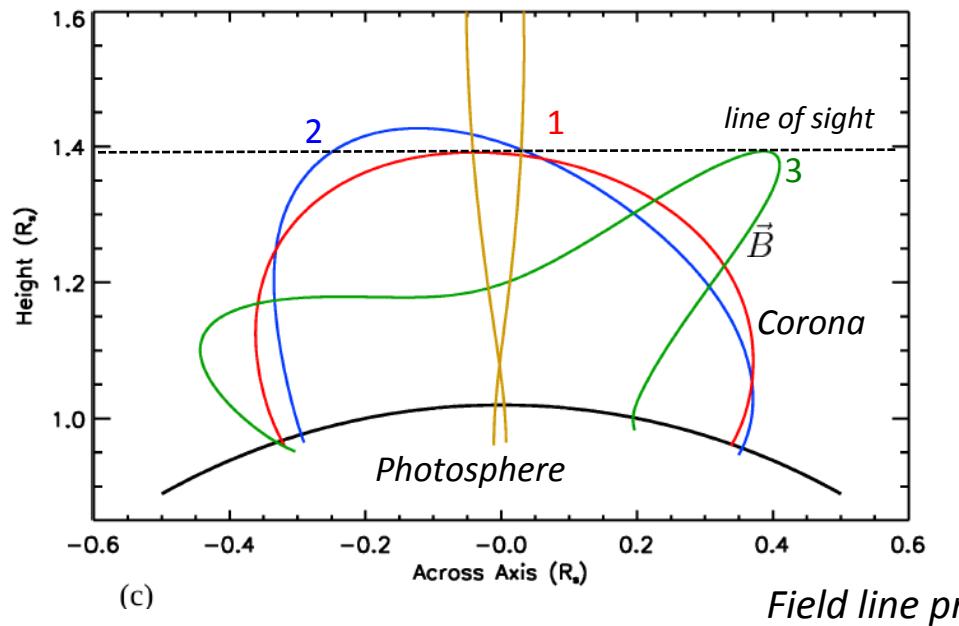
- Longer loops have a higher base density

Hydrostatic Flux rope

Density variations along the line of sight

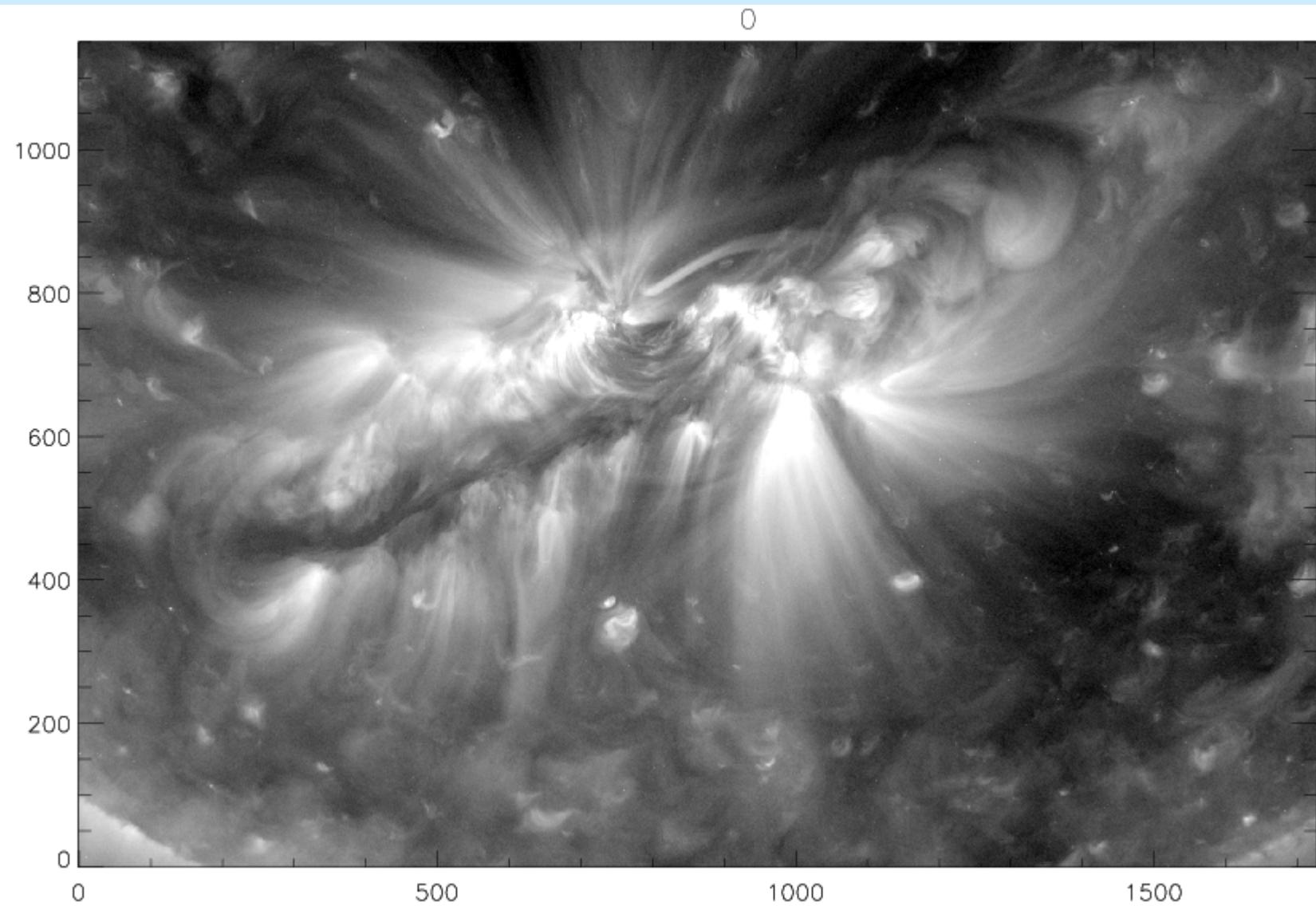


Diamonds: arcade line of sight
Crosses: flux rope line of sight

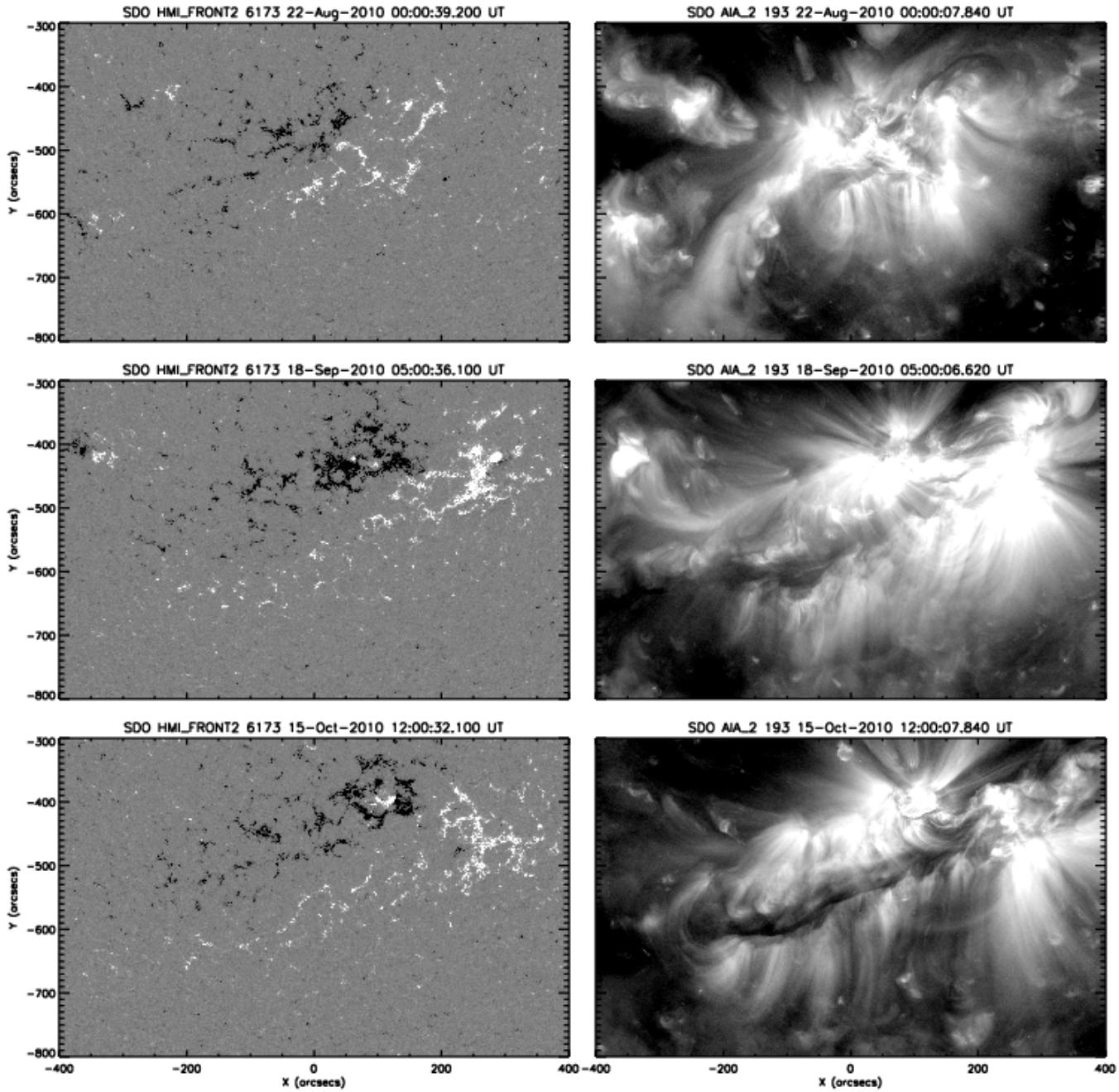


- The flux rope interior is lower density than the surrounding arcade.
 - related to short (length and height) field lines
- Axial field forms the cavity, while dipped field forms the prominence
 - density enhanced field lines comprise only a small fractional volume

What do we know about filament formation?



- How does the corona evolve?
- 18 day coverage with STEREO



Future

- What is the dominant magnetic evolution mechanism for prominences?
 - Stereoscopic study of filament channels
- Reconnection as a source for condensation mass?
 - Pressure changes may supply mass to corona
- How is helicity distributed within the flux rope?