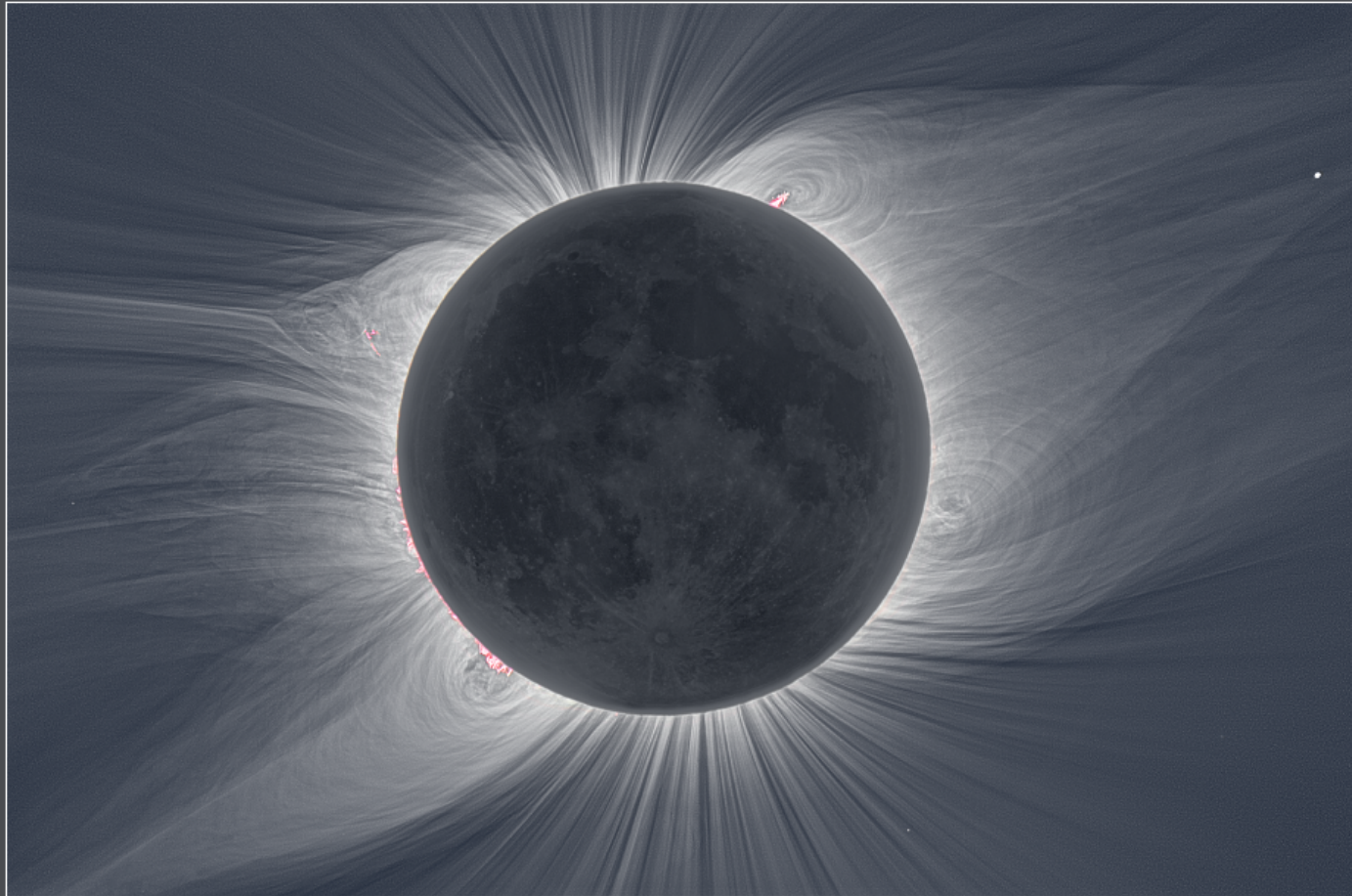


Kinetic-Global Coupling in Coronal

Reconnection S. K. Antiochos NASA/GSFC



Total Solar Eclipse 2008

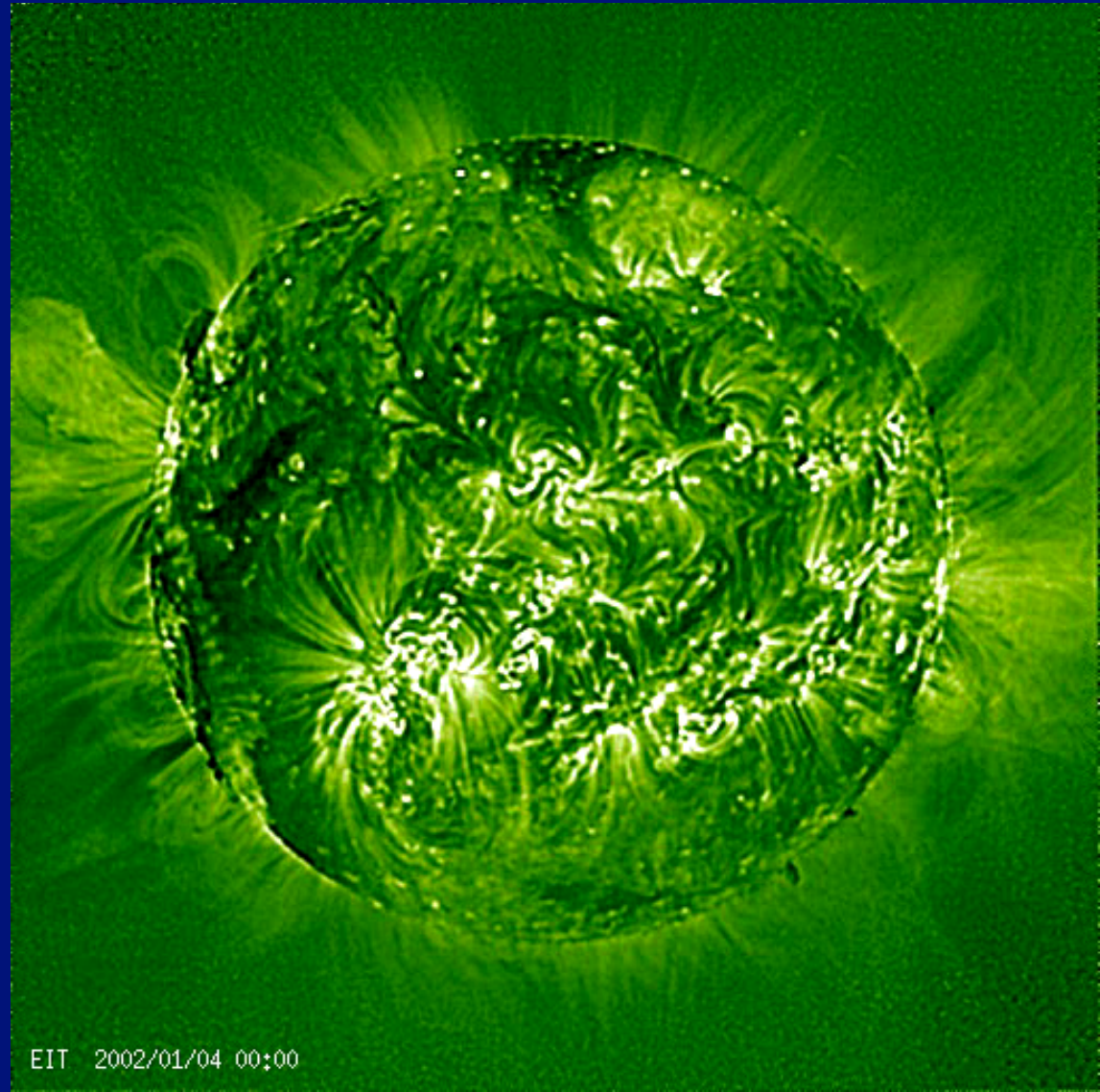
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- B adds both structures and dynamics to corona and beyond
- Couples global and physical domains

Coronal Dynamics

Observations:

- Corona exhibits activity at all scales
- SOHO EIT Fe XII 195 Å, $T \sim 1.5\text{MK}$
- Prominence ejection/ CME/flare: largest forms of explosive activity
 - Primary drivers of space weather
 - Flare heating/particles due to coronal reconnection
 - CME acceleration still debated



Coronal Activity

Physical properties of Sun's corona:

- $T \sim 10^6$ K, $n \sim 10^9$ cm⁻³, $B \sim 10^2$ G,
- $V_A \sim 1,000$ km/s, $V_S \sim 100$ km/s, $V_{\text{photo}} \sim 1$ km/s
- $L \sim 10^9$ cm, $\lambda_{\text{mfp}} \sim 10^7$ cm, $\lambda_g \sim \lambda_i \sim 100$ cm
- $\tau_c \sim 1$ s, $f_p \sim 10^8$ /s, $f_{\text{cp}} \sim 10^4$ /s

- Low plasma $\beta \sim 10^{-2}$
- High Lundquist number $\sim 10^{10}$
 - Negligible diffusion, plasma frozen-in to B-field
 - B topology and reconnection all-important
- High- β , line-tied photosphere – E & K source
- But system open to heliosphere – E & K sink

Magnetically Driven Solar Activity

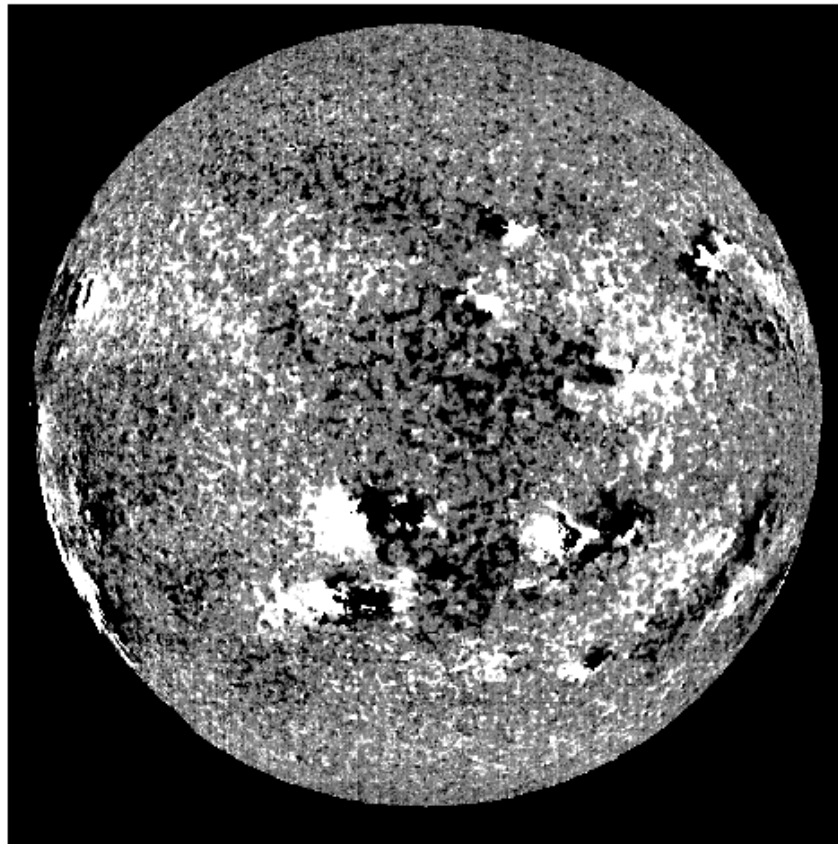
- Coronal energy injected quasi-statically ($\tau \ll t_A$) due to slow ($V \sim 1$ km/s) photospheric stressing
- Free energy builds up to critical levels, $E \sim 10^{32}$ ergs for CMEs/flares
 - Energy input & storage on global scales
- Energy lost either through ejection to heliosphere or heating/particles via reconnection
- But reconnection conserves helicity
- Large-scale shear must be ejected

$$K \equiv \int_V (\vec{A} + \vec{A}_p) \cdot (\vec{B} - \vec{B}_p)$$

Coronal Free Energy and Helicity

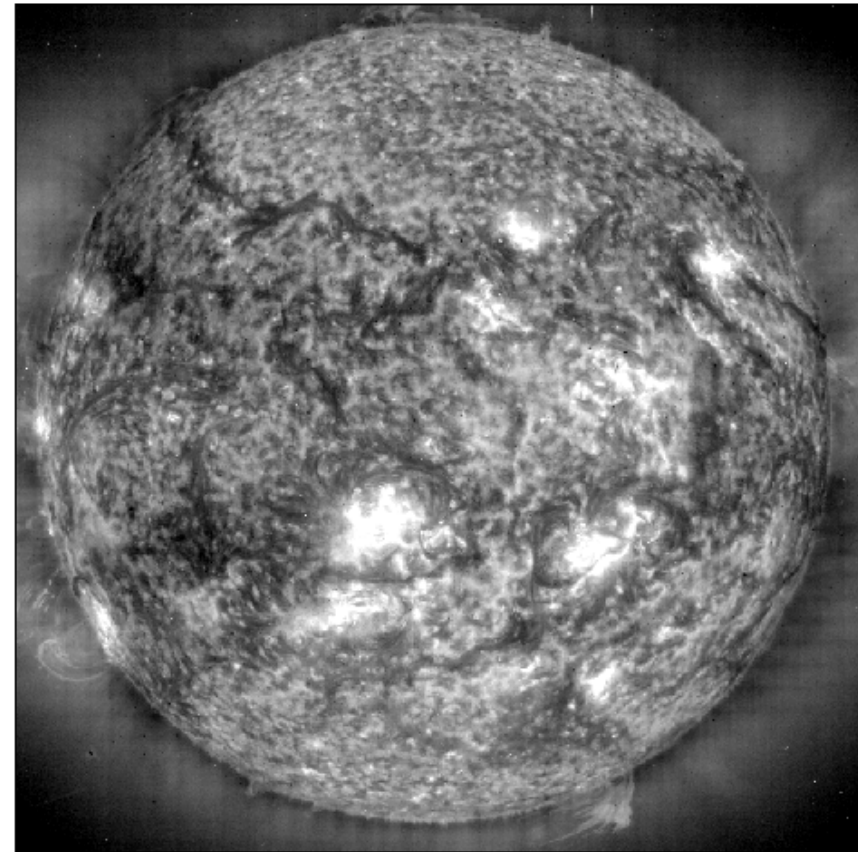
- Strong shear in filament channels overlying polarity inversion lines
- Helicity concentration
- Fundamental origin of ejective activity

8688 A



Kitt Peak magnetogram

He II 304

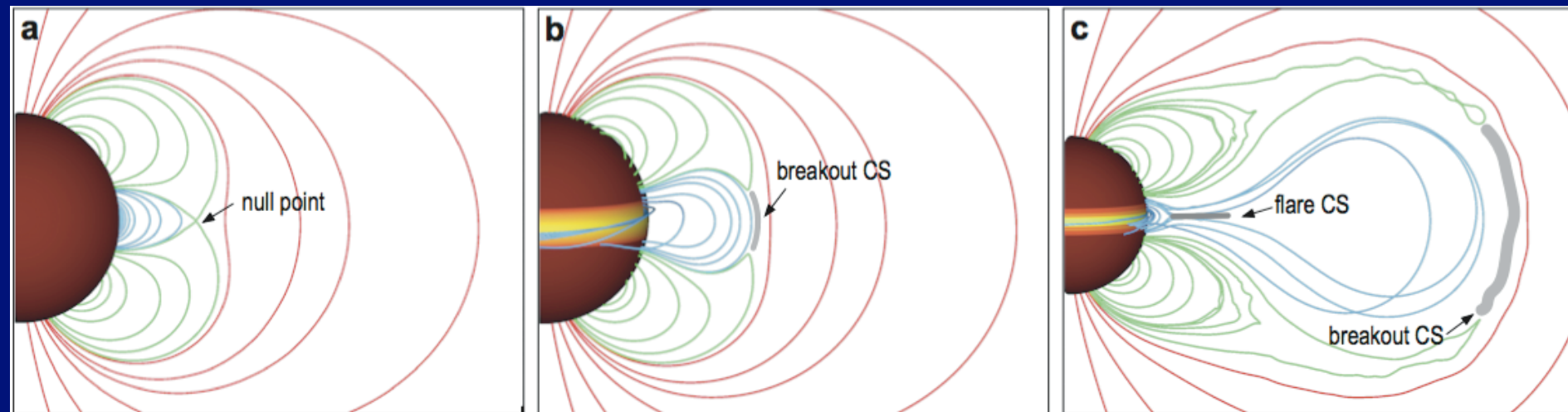


EIT/SOHO UV

Breakout Model for CME/eruptive flares

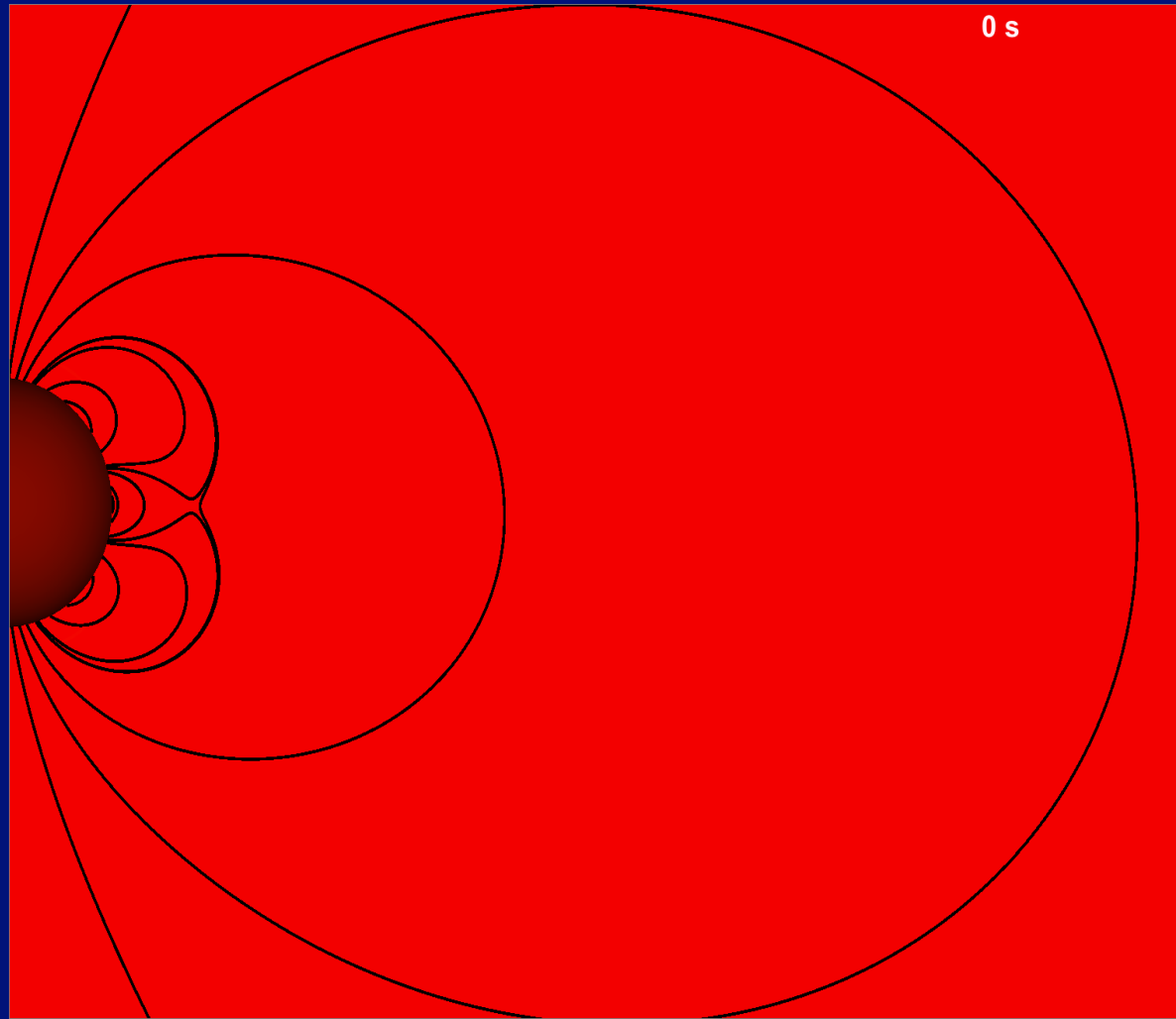
Striking example of local – global coupling:

1. Build up E & K with slow footpoint shear – ideal phase
2. Reconnection (*or ideal*) at null disrupts force balance
3. Stretching of field lines produces CS below rising flux
4. Flare reconnection produces explosive energy release and relaxes system back to \sim potential state,

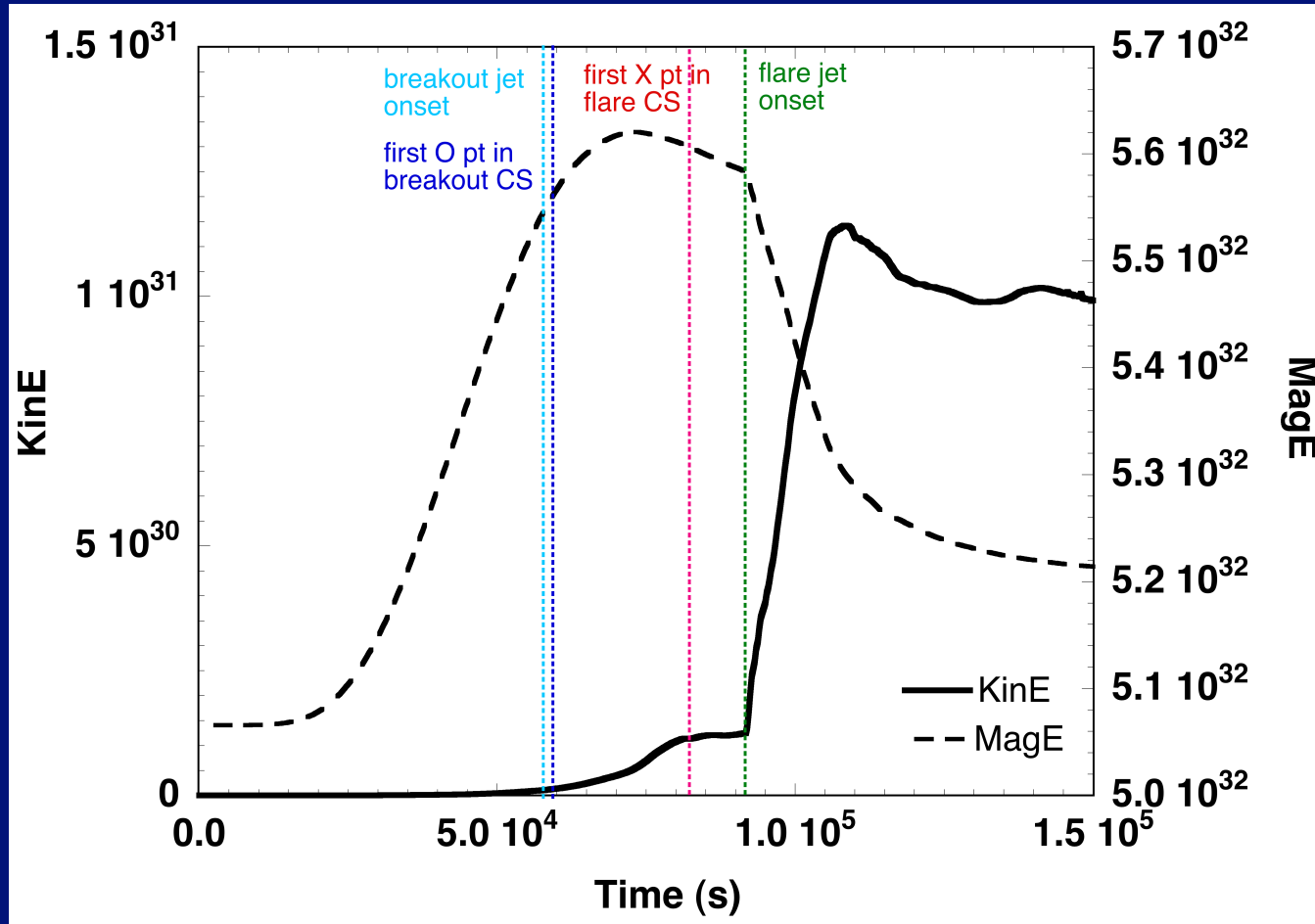


Coronal Mass Ejection

- Ultra-high resolution amr breakout simulations (Karpen et al 2012)
 - Clearly separates phases of event
- Null current sheet must extend to global scale in order to reach flux-breaking scale
- Reconnection dynamics dominated by magnetic islands (plasmoid or secondary tearing instability)
- Dependence on η ?

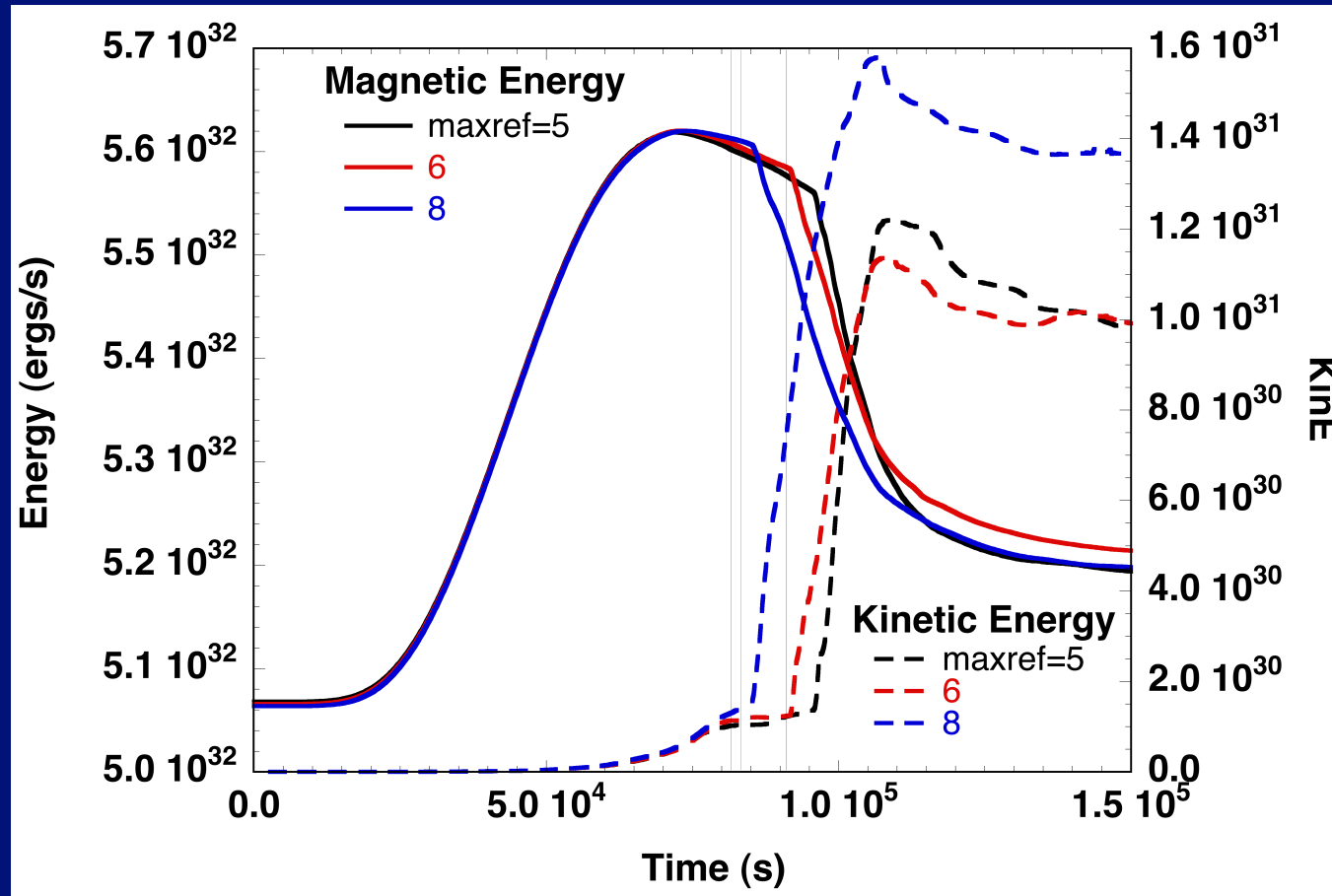


Energy Evolution



- CME onset corresponds to start of breakout reconnection
- Explosive acceleration corresponds to start of fast flare reconnection

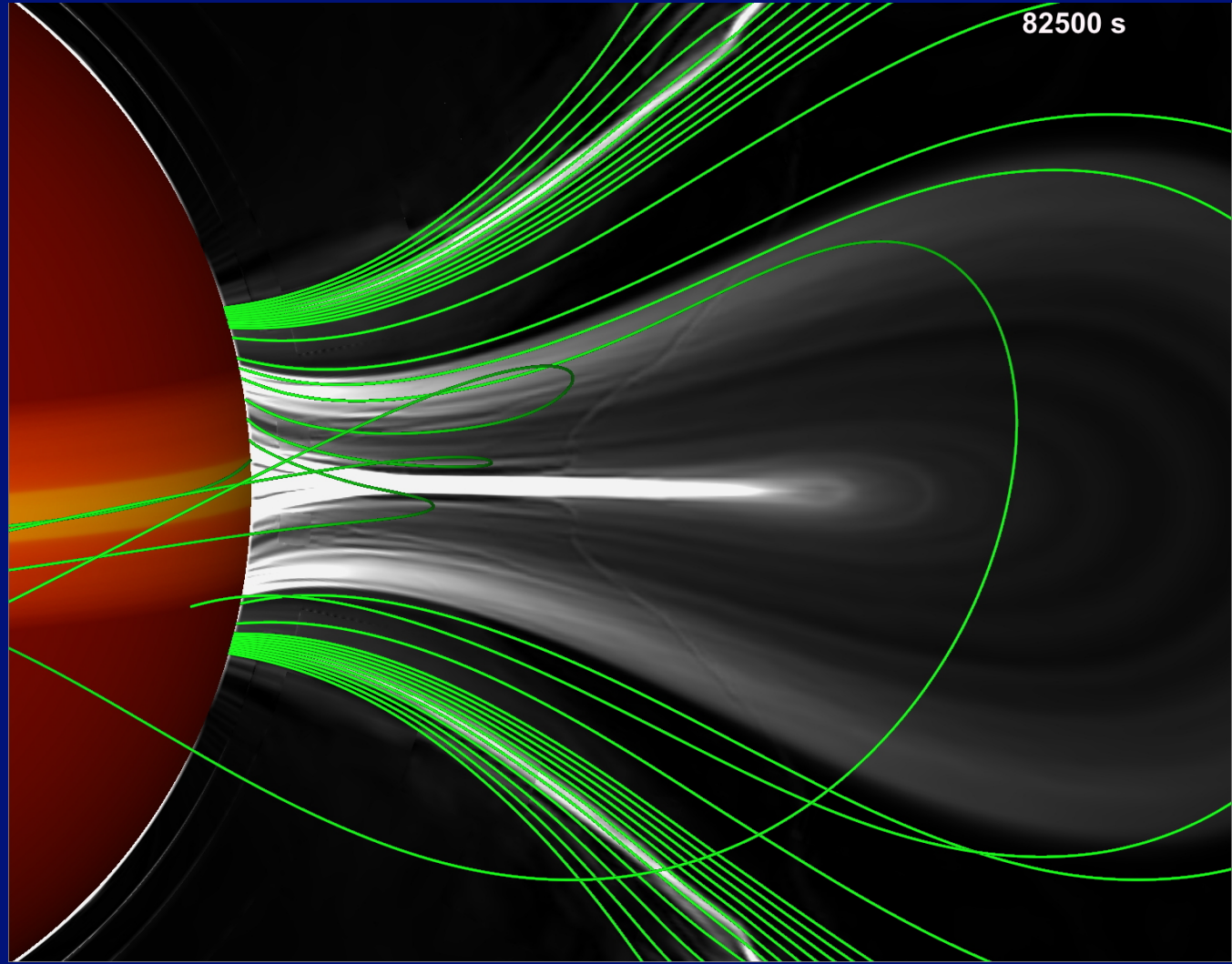
Energy Scaling with S



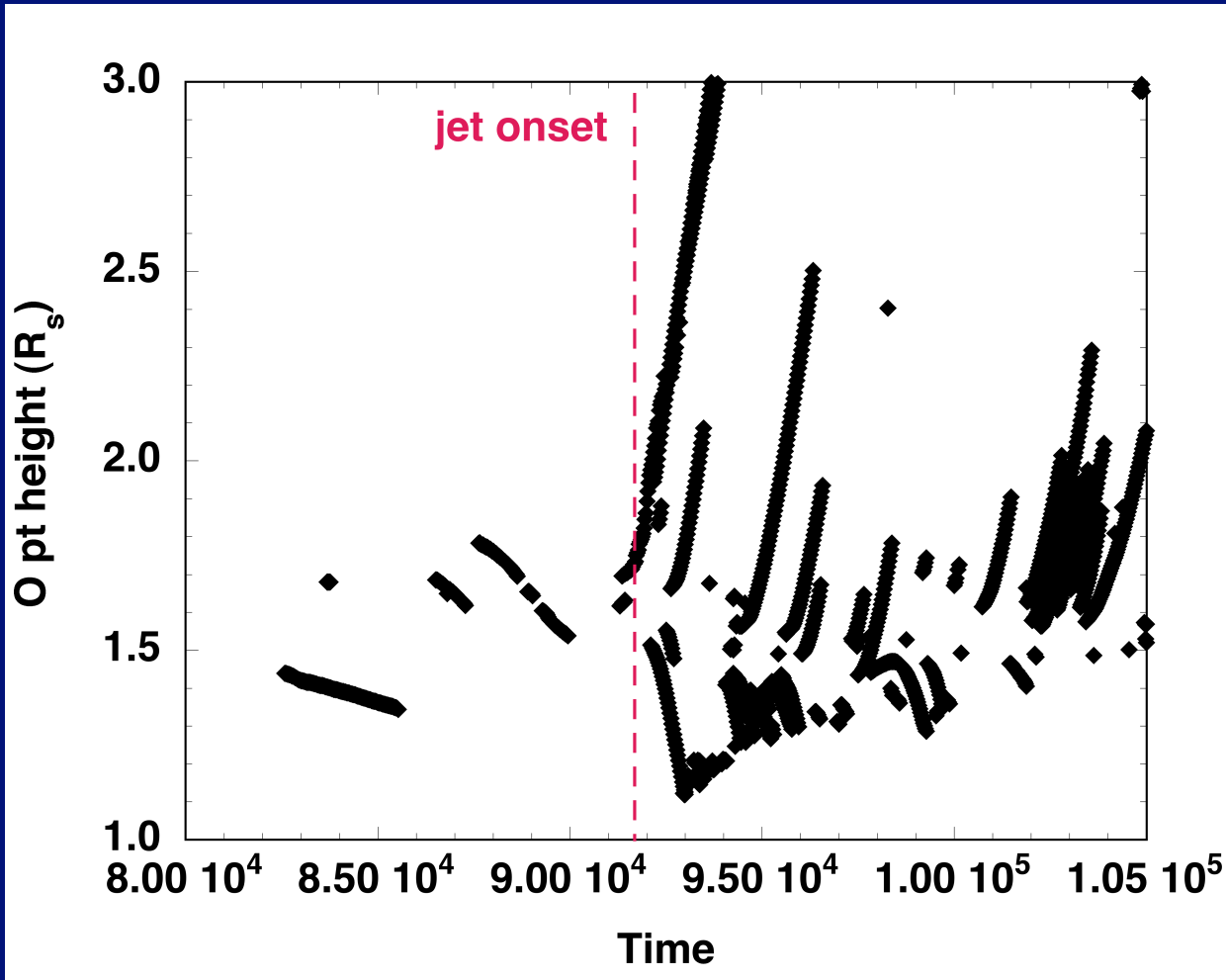
- Basic onset and take-off evolution unchanged
- Energetics essentially independent of S
- For numerical resistivity, reconnection keeps pace with eruption

Solar Flare

- Dipolar stretching produces global-scale current sheet
- Extreme energy storage
- Flare reconnection
bulk of energy release for CME/ flares
- Two-phase reconnection, islands appear before Alfvénic motions
- Scaling with η ?

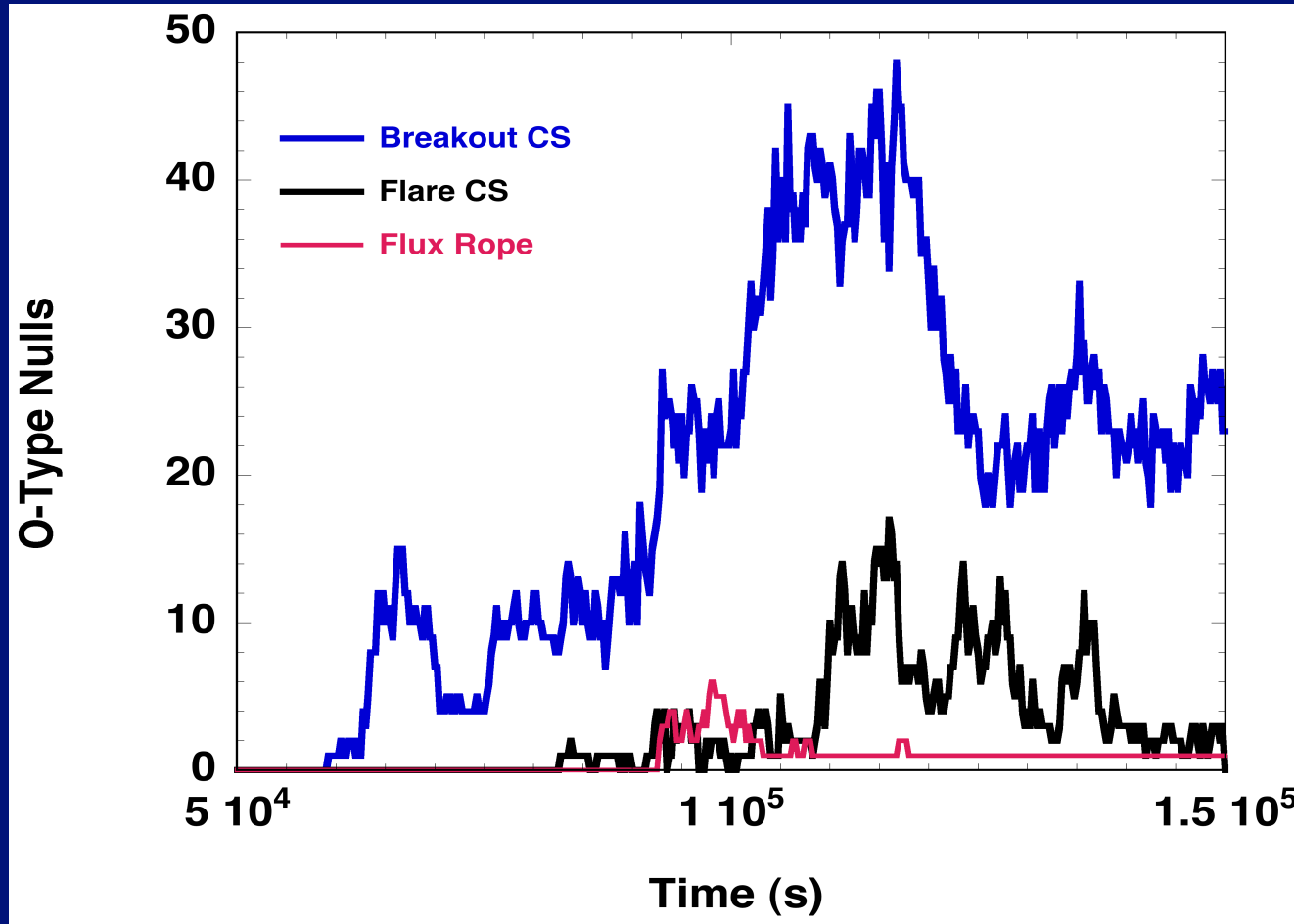


Flare Reconnection



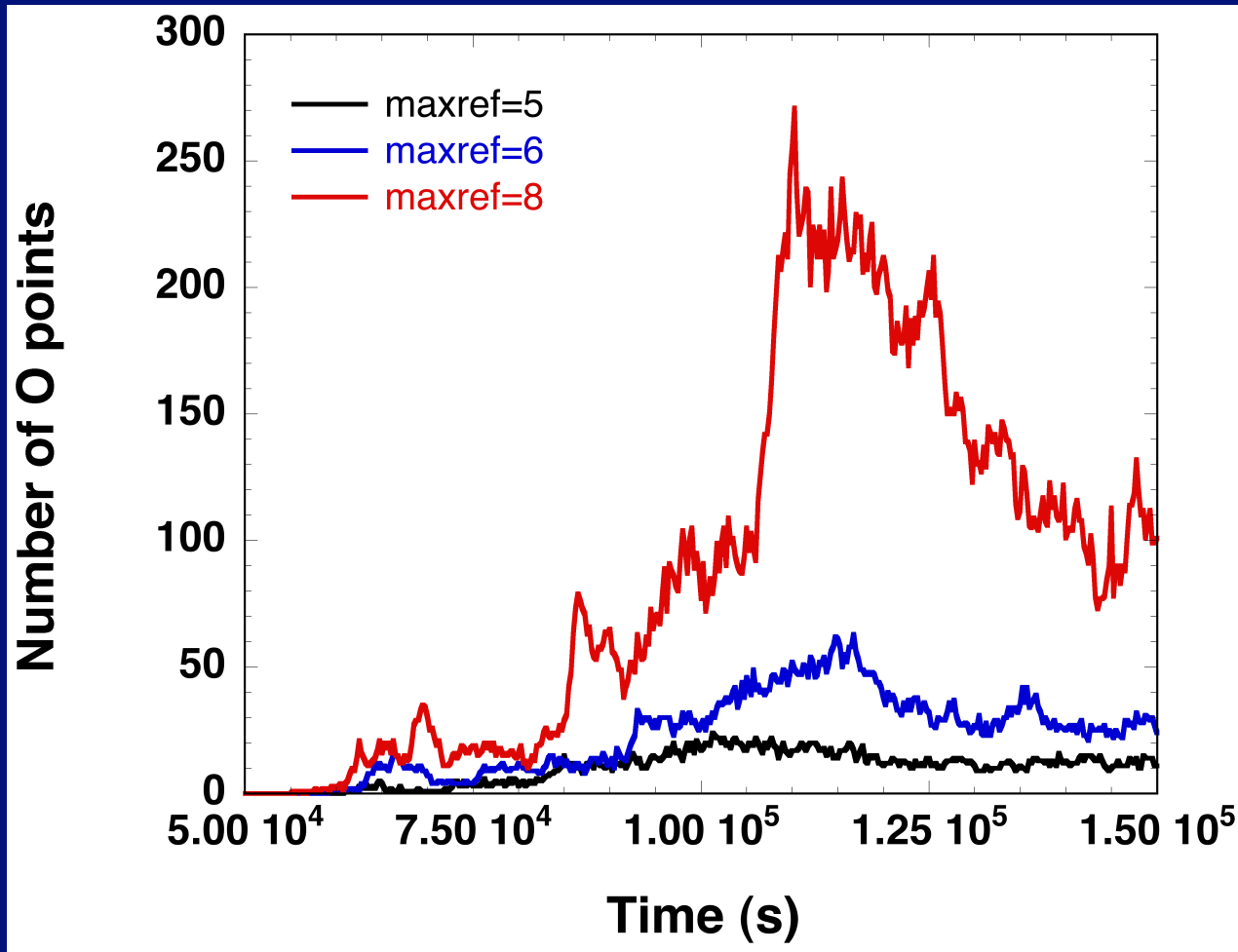
- Downward moving islands well before significant dynamics
- First upward moving O-point produces explosive feedback

Plasmoids



- Numbers of “O” nulls in breakout and flare current sheets
 - Clear increase during “take-off” phase
- Reconnection “fast” $\sim .09 V_A$

Plasmoid Scaling with S



- Number of islands scales $\sim S$
- Required for fast reconnection

Conclusions and Challenges:

- Basic model works for numerical or uniform η
- Mechanism for shear buildup?
- Mechanism for force balance disruption: ideal or reconnection?
- Global and local dynamics for true kinetic flux breaking
- How can we capture the multiscale coupling in our models (space weather prediction)?
 - (e.g., work by Kuznetsova and Hesse)

Integrating Kinetic Effects into Global MHD

LWS TR&T Focus Team: *S. Antiochos NASA/GSFC (Chair), M. Sitnov APL, A. Bhattacharjee UNH, P. Travnicek UCLA, J. Johnson PPPL, P. Yoon UMD, N. Lin UCB*

Strategy:

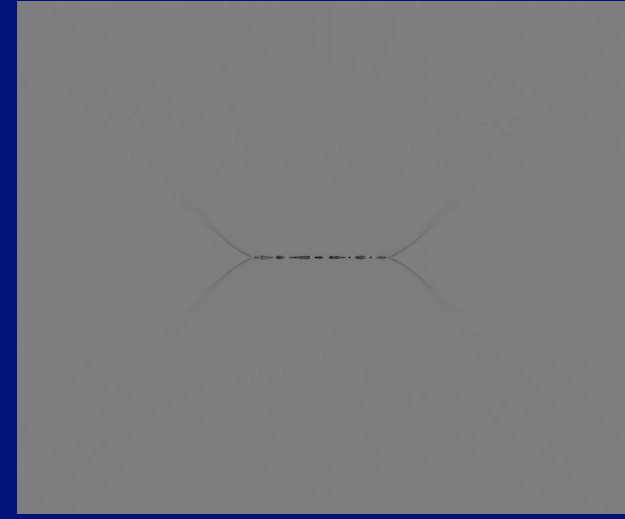
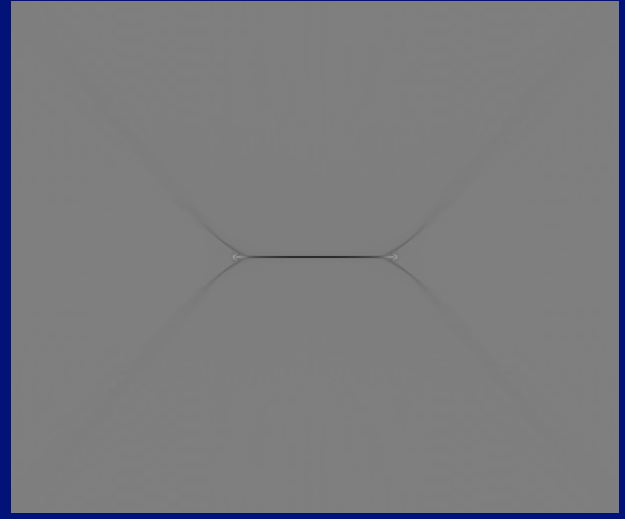
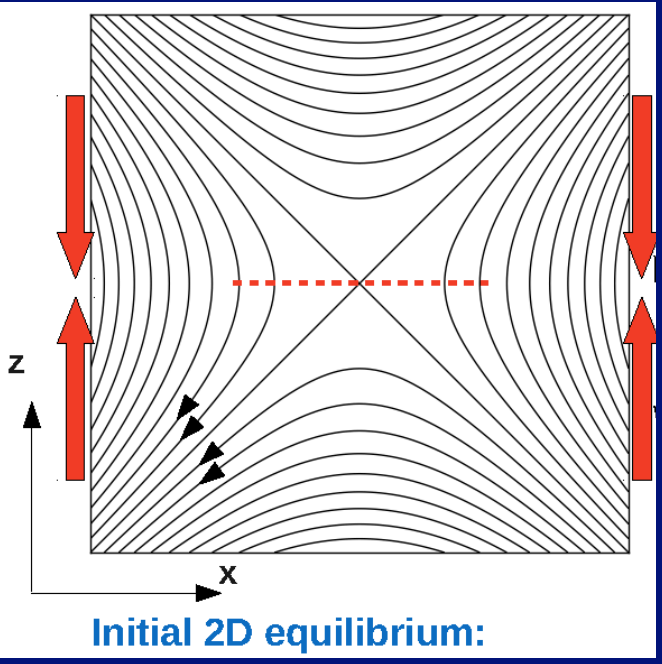
- Calculate complete energy input and release process with different physics models
 - MHD, Hall MHD, kinetic
- Assume kinetic gives ground truth and determine what needs to be added to MHD to match kinetic

Problems:

- Null-point current sheet formation and reconnection
- B-tail reconnection

Integrating Kinetic Effects into Global MHD

Null-point reconnection



Uniform resistivity

numerical resistivity

J out of plane from MHD simulation: DeVore, Karpen, Black, & Antiochos (GSFC/NRL)

PIC results, L. Wang, N. Bessho, A. Bhattacharjee, K. Germaschewski (UNH)

