UCL Department of Space and Climate Physics Mullard Space Science Laboratory



Outflows related to coronal mass ejections

Louise Harra and the Hinode team

lkh@mssl.ucl.ac.uk

Build-up phase & trigger Response in the atmosphere

NASA headline: Spotless Sun: Blankest Year of the Space Age Where are all the CMEs??





The build-up to large flares and CMEs

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XRT observations of sheared field formation:

(Su et al., 2007)

SOT observations of Emerging flux, West-toeast Motion, CCW Rotation in the Lower sunspot

Kubo et al., 2007







Pre-flare behaviour before an X-class flare ^AUCL

•The helicity saturates a day before the X-class flare (Magara & Tsuneta, 2008) - **listen to Magarasan's talk tomorrow!**

•Following saturation the turbulence in the corona starts to increase.

•This is measured 12 hrs before the flare starts! Harra et al., 2008





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•This is measured 12 hrs before the flare starts! Harra et al., 2008 See Sterling-san's poster!





Evidence of an MHD shock wave

Two kinds of blueshifts (BSs) are observed in the impulsive phase of the flare - one related to an ejection - the other an MHD fast-mode shock wave? (Asai et al., 2008)

MHD fast mode shock wave

- 02:22 02:24UT
- Seen only in hightemperature lines
- Faint
- The shell like structure moved along the slit at 450km/s





Coronal Mass Ejection - contribution to solar wind?

14 Dec. 2006 19:09:50 UT





15 Dec. 2006 07:12:49 UT



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Hinode/XRT & SOHO/MDI

Changes in the coronal strucure due to the CME

The source region of the CME is seen

- Before: faint long loops seen at the end of the active region - outflows observed - tens km/s
- After: dimming observed both small loops at the edge of the AR and the long, faint loops are disrupted. Stronger outflows up to 50 km/s seen.

We can now see structure and measure quantitatively the source regions of CMEs. Harra et al., 2007

See Scott McIntosh's poster









Interpretation?

AR

Filament

eruption

(O)

Flare





Loop-like dimmings end in persistent brightenings magnetic configuration favourable for reconnection

-> provide evidence for the reconnection scenario(Attrill et al., 2007, van Driel-Gestelyi et al., 2008)



The plage region became a constituent of the CME, providing mass via the plasma up-flows seen with EIS.

Important for determining the makeup of a CME.

Long-lasting outflow

The large flare on the 13th Dec causes significant responses away from the flare site - including inducing large outflows. Imada et al., 2007





Temperature dependent outflow.

Hinode



The upflows are very sensitive to temperature!

For an explanation see Shibasaki-san's poster!

Activity in this extended solar minimum!

How small preflare activity can lead to large-scale disruption lare main phase





•The flare loops expand and interact with IC loops and nearby bipole (Wallace et al., 2008)



 Small-scale pre-flare brightenings and flows are seen in the corona.

•Flux rope shows twist preflare (Cf Williams et al., 2008)

•Pre-flare activity corresponds to where magnetic flux is seen to emerge 24 hours earlier. Wallace et al., 2008.

See Alison's poster!

See Laura Bone's poster - filaments merging to trigger flare/CME A. Bemporad's talk today! Both flares in May 2007

Upflows in an Active Region - Coronal Hole Complex: CME Precursor?



Highly sheared, mature active region embedded in an equatorial coronal hole observed by EIS from 15 to 18 October 2007.





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Intensification of upflows over negative magnetic field concentration 4.5 hrs before the CME. Baker et al., 2008 -

see poster!



-Flux falls by 10%/day for 3 days prior to the CME
-Accelerated expansion of AR prior to eruption can lead to enhancement of compressive forces and cause intensification of upflows.
-Comparison with simulations carried out. See Deb!



Summary

- Despite a long solar minimum Hinode is making progress on understanding flare/CME trigger.
- The outflows and Vnt show early changes before eruption - even for tiny events.
- We look forward to some more activity!

