

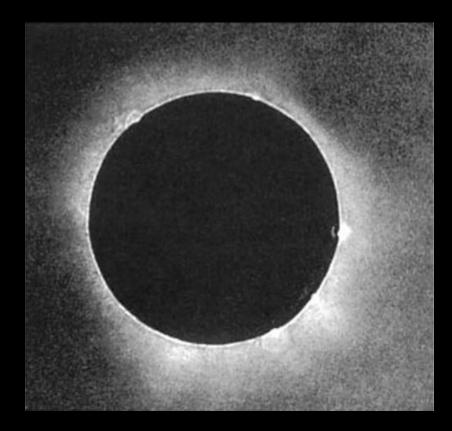
## \*Fifty Shades of Magnetism: The Secret Lives of Solar Prominences

Holly Gilbert Heliophysics Science Division, GSFC

Acknowledgements: Judy Karpen, Barbara Thompson, Michael Kirk, Spiro Antiochos, Rick DeVore, Terry Kucera, Andy Inglis, Manuel Luna, Jim Klimchuk, Karin Muglach, Leila Mays, Chris St Cyr, Leon Ofman, Alex Young

# **Historical perspective**





"Burning holes" "Red flames" First photograph of solar eclipse 1851 (Berkowski) Historical perspective: questions of the day

- Are these structures clouds on the Sun? On the moon?
  - How are they connected to the Sun?
- Why do they appear red or pink?

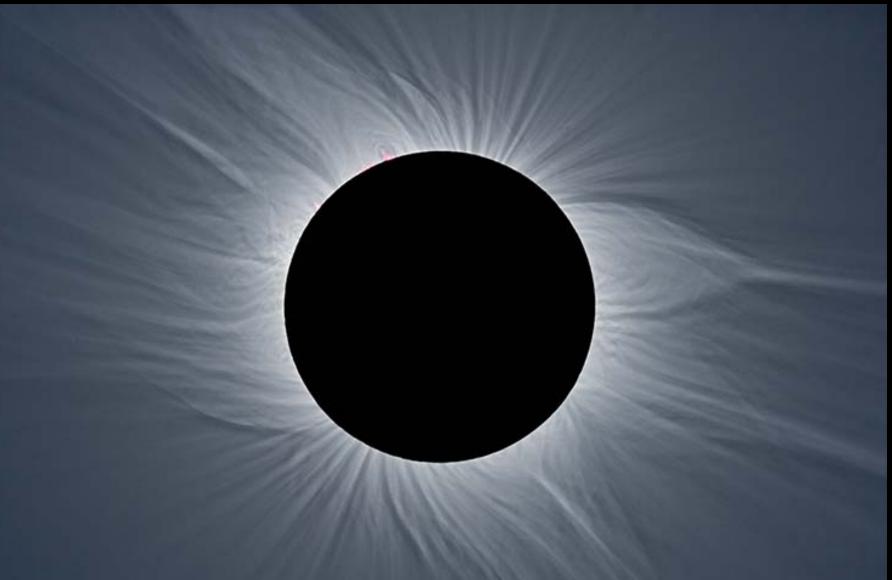


"The nebulous masses are so quickly illuminated and they disappear within such a short time that one wonders whether it is a temporary transformation instead of an actual transport of mass"

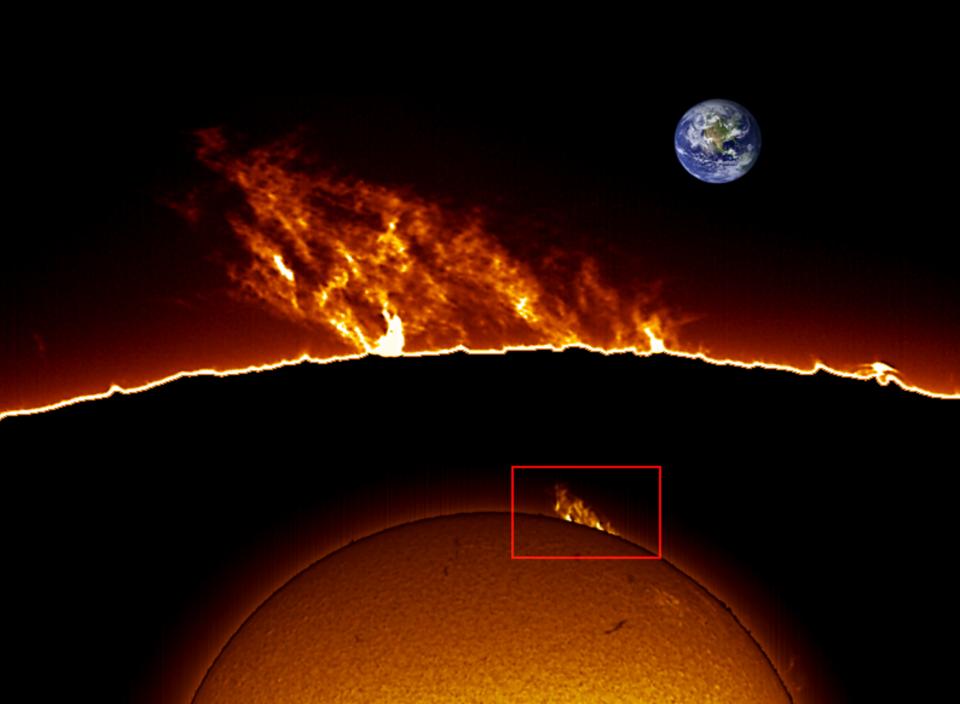
- A. Secchi 1877



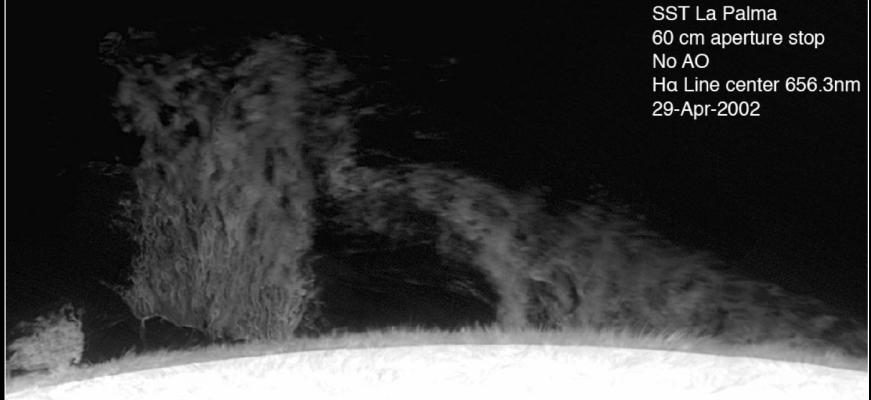
### Composite - 22 images



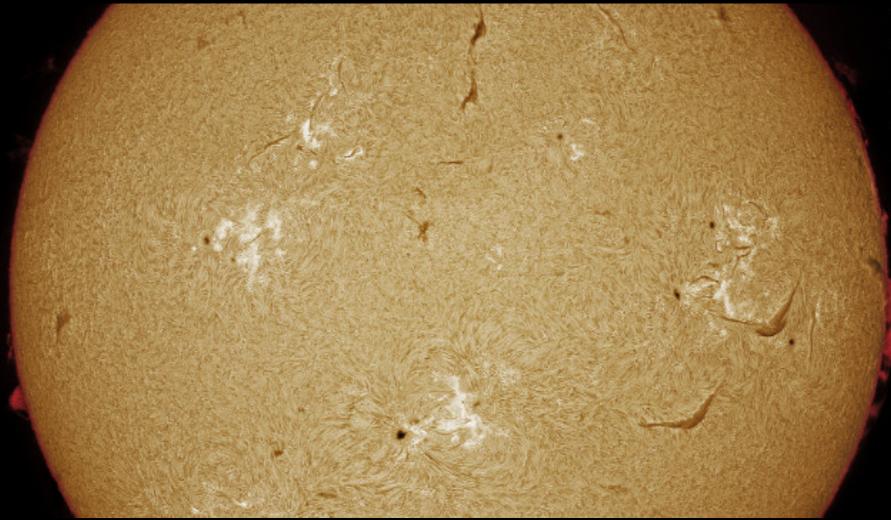
http://www.khadley.com/courses/astro\_122/sun/index.htm

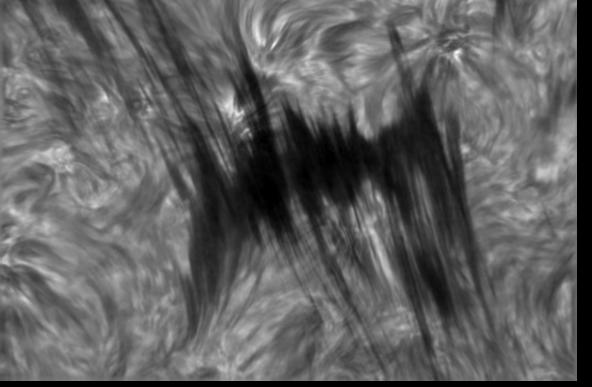


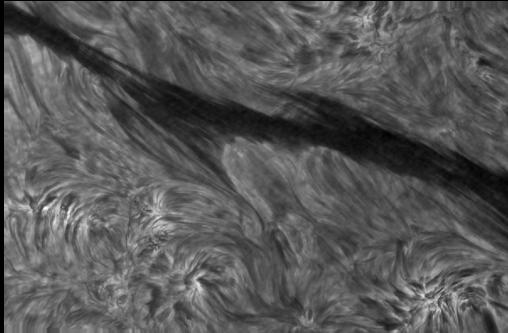




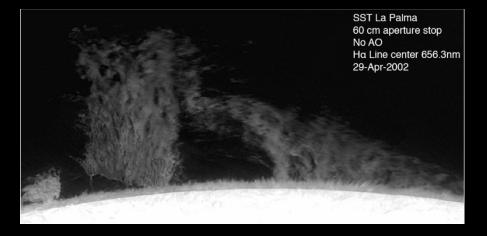
# Filaments = prominences





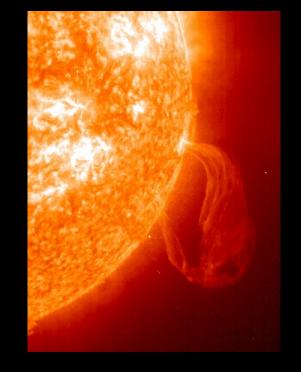


#### Moving upward





Ground-based



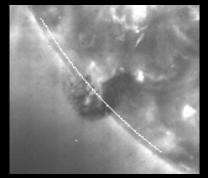


#### Space-based

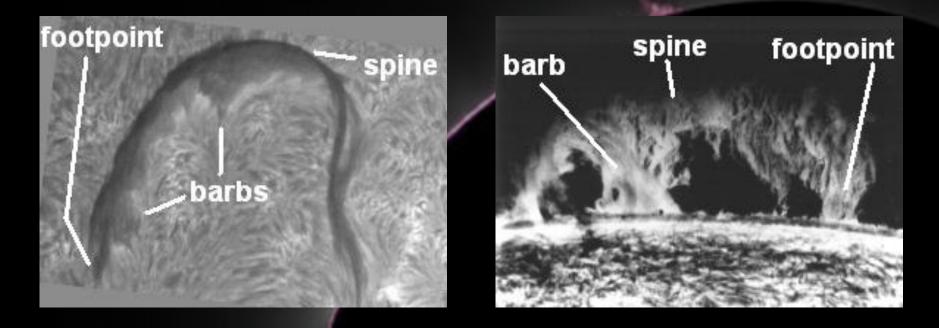


#### Properties

- Dynamic (knots and threads, vel ~ 5 100 km s<sup>-1</sup>)
- Spine, barbs, and footpoints (next slide)
- Length ~ 10<sup>4</sup> 10<sup>7</sup> km, Height ~ 10<sup>3</sup> 10<sup>5</sup> km, Width ~ 100 - 10,000 km
- Lifetime ~ hours months
- T < 10<sup>4</sup> K, N > 10<sup>10</sup> cm<sup>-3</sup>, M ~ 10<sup>15</sup> gm



#### Structure



Partially ionized plasma

• Filament channels

#### Questions (more current)

How do these structures form?

How is the dense mass supported?

How is the mass coupled to the magnetic structure?

#### Mass support

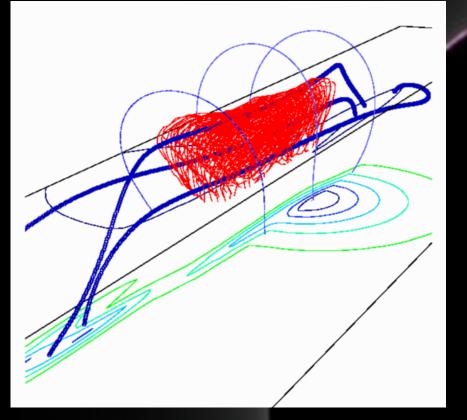
Simple Prominence Support Models

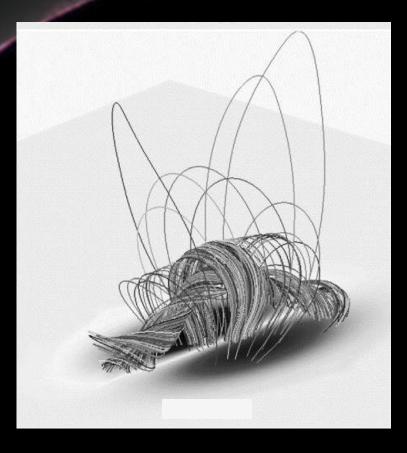
**Dip Model** 

#### Flux-rope model

(Gilbert et al. 2002; 2007)

#### Filament channel structure





Sheared Arcade Antiochos, S & C. R. DeVore, 1999

Flux Rope Amari et al. 2000

### Prominence Lifecycle

- Formation
  - Channels
  - Mass

• Dynamics

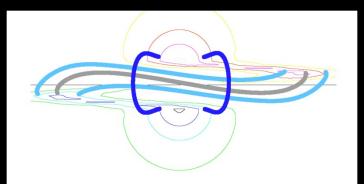
• Eruption

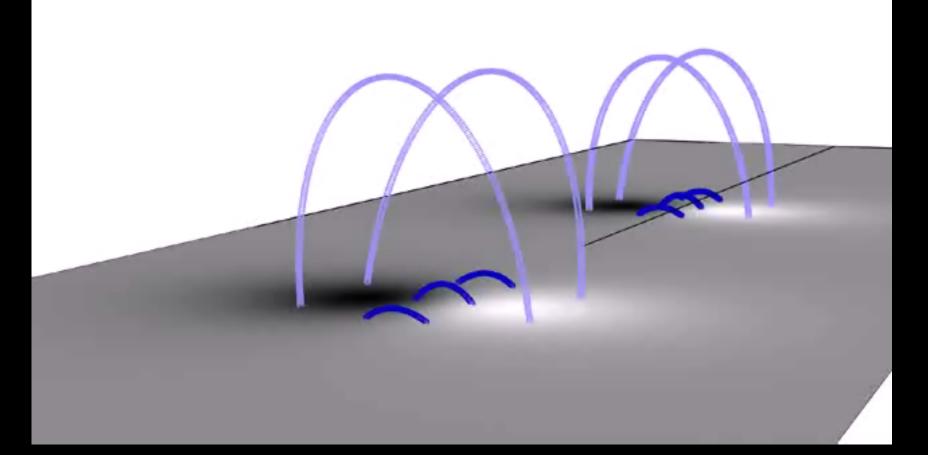
## Formation and Dynamics

- Observations
  - Provide constraints for models
    - Location of formation (polarity inversion lines)
    - Fine structure
    - Motion of threads/knots
    - Existence of barbs

- Models
  - Magnetic forces
  - Thermal forces

C. R. DeVore & S. Antiochos, 2000





C. R. DeVore , S. Antiochos, & G. Aulanier 2005

# Fundamental importance of filament channels

- Driver of eruptions and space weather
- Energy source
- Helps us understand the Sun's magnetic-field evolution
- Provide insight into physics of magnetic stability in plasmas

#### **Cool plasma formation**

## **Origin of Cool Plasma**

Levitation



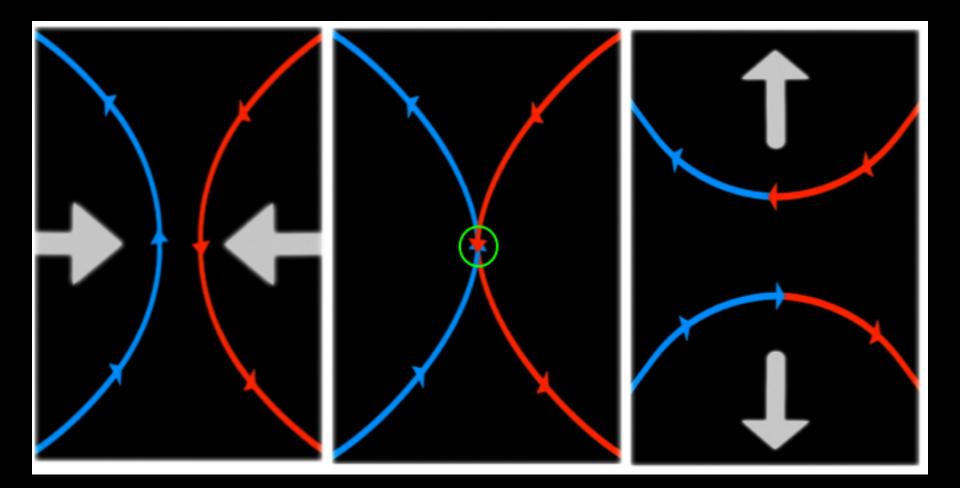
Injection



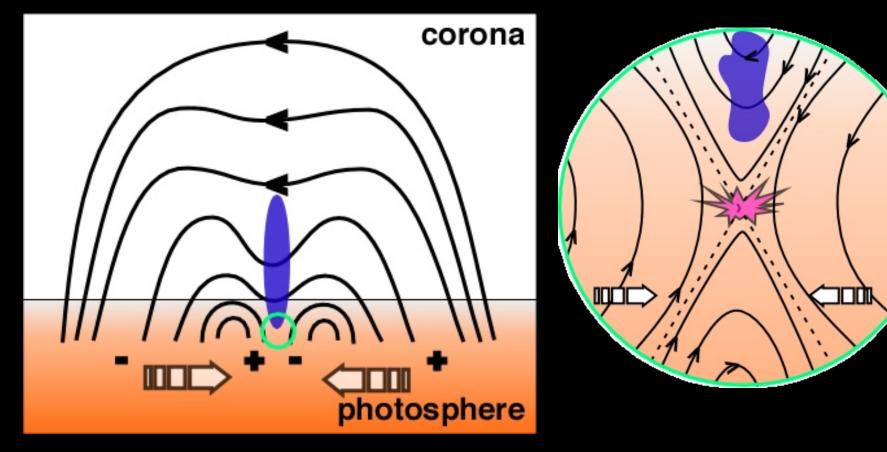
 Evaporationcondensation



#### Magnetic reconnection

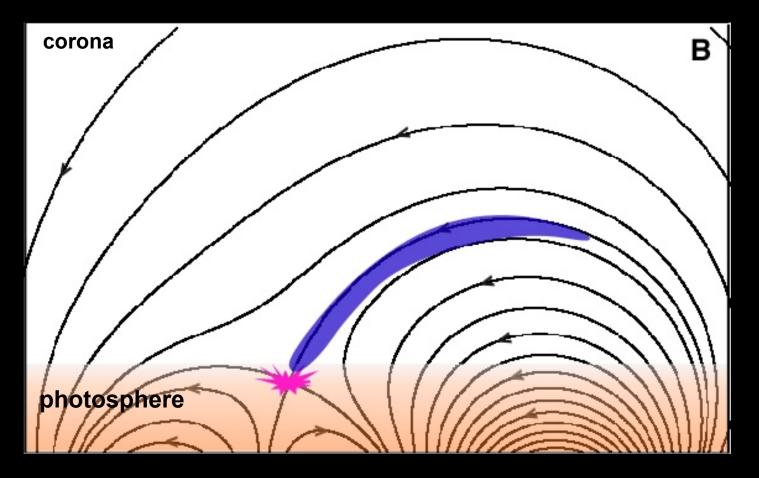


#### Levitation



Courtesy of Judy Karpen (Galsgaard & Longbottom 1999, Litvinenko & Wheatland 2005)

## Injection

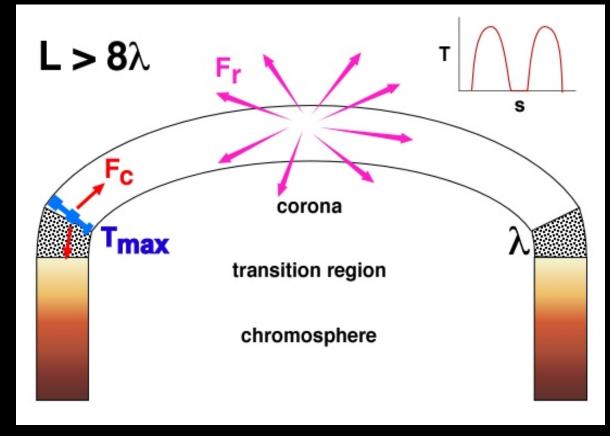


Field-aligned jets generated by reconnection (Liu et al. 2005)

Courtesy of Judy Karpen

#### **Evaporation-Condensation**

The Thermal Nonequilibrium Model: condensations are caused by heating localized above footpoints of long, low-lying loops



Courtesy of Judy Karpen

References: Antiochos & Klimchuk 1991; Dahlburg et al. 1998; Antiochos et al. 1999, 2000; Karpen et al. 2001, 2003, 2005, 2006; Karpen & Antiochos 2008

Multi-threaded model (3D sheared structure + thermal nonequilibrium process)

(Luna, Karpen, DeVore, 2012)

# Dynamics

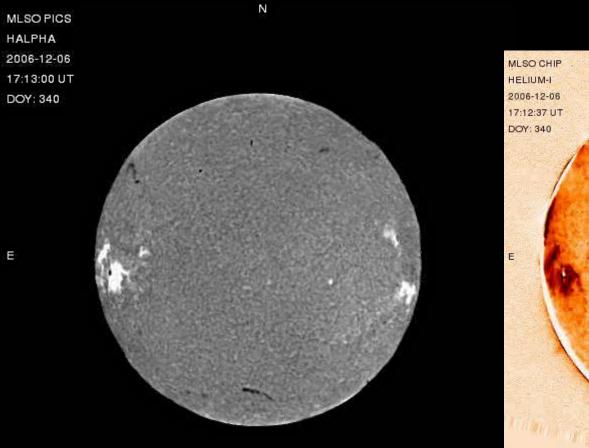
- Draining
- Vertical motion
- Oscillating
- Swirling
  - Tornadoes
- Kinking

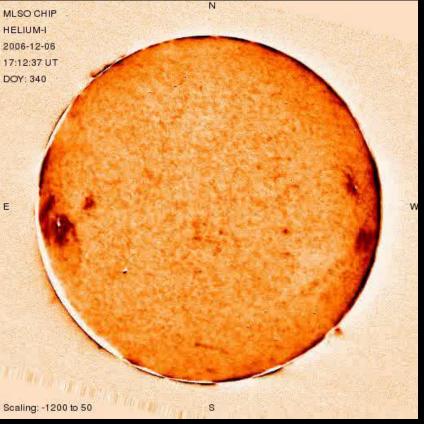
#### Vertical motion

#### Kinking: failed eruption

2007-08-17T16:21:14 <0600>

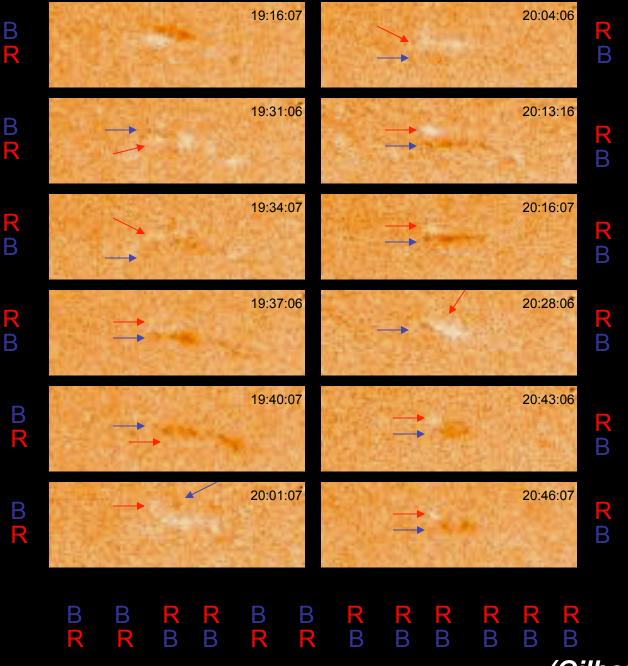
#### Oscillations





Scaling: 800 to 1200

|                                     | 18:52:06 UT | a der by st            | 19:28:07 |          | 20:04:06 |                | 20:40:07 |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------------|----------|
| , <b>√</b><br>41 km s <sup>-1</sup> | 18:55:06    |                        | 19:31:06 |          | 20:07:07 |                | 20:43:06 |
| 16 km s <sup>-1</sup>               | 18:58:06    |                        | 19:34:07 |          | 20:10:07 |                | 20:46:07 |
| -14 km s <sup>-1</sup>              | 19:01:06    |                        | 19:37:06 |          | 20:13:16 |                | 20:49:06 |
| -21 km s <sup>-1</sup>              | 19:04:06    | -15-km 5-1             | 19:40:07 | -7 km s1 | 20:16:07 |                | 20:52:06 |
| -18 km s <sup>-1</sup>              | 19:07:07    |                        | 19:43:06 |          | 20:19:07 |                | 20:55:06 |
| -17 km s⁻1                          | 19:10:06    | -18 km s <sup>-1</sup> | 19:46:06 |          | 20:22:07 |                | 20:58:06 |
|                                     | 19:13:06    | the design of          | 19:49:07 |          | 20:25:06 | S. States      | 21:01:06 |
|                                     | 19:16:07    |                        | 19:52:06 |          | 20:28:06 |                | 21:04:07 |
| C. M. Soul                          | 19:19:06    | 14 km s <sup>-1</sup>  | 19:55:06 |          | 20:31:06 |                | 21:07:06 |
| 22 km s <sup>-1</sup> 🖈             | 19:22:06    |                        | 19:58:06 |          | 20:34:06 |                | 21:10:07 |
|                                     | 19:25:06    |                        | 20:01:07 |          | 20:37:07 |                | 21:13:07 |
|                                     |             |                        |          |          |          | Gilbert et al. | 2008)    |



(Gilbert et al. 2008)



Jing et al., 2003

#### Eruption (death?... not always)

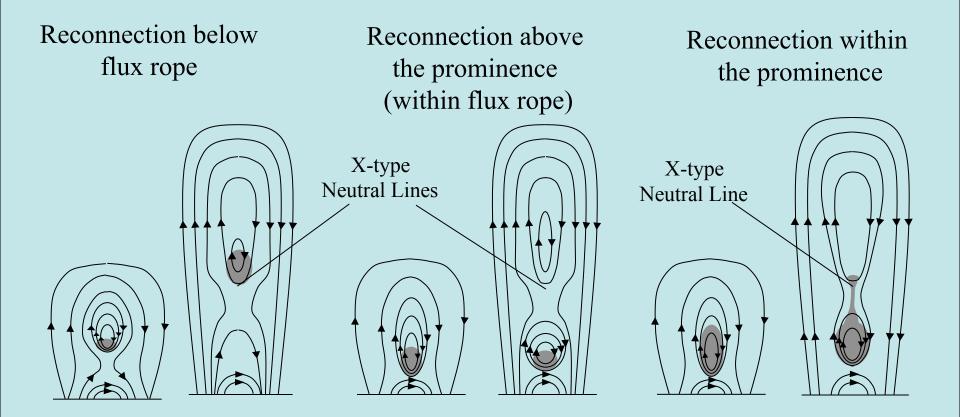
4 June 1946: H $\alpha$  photograph

Source: High Altitude Observatory Archives

"The nebulous masses are so quickly illuminated and they disappear within such a short time that one wonders whether it is a temporary transformation instead of an actual transport of mass"

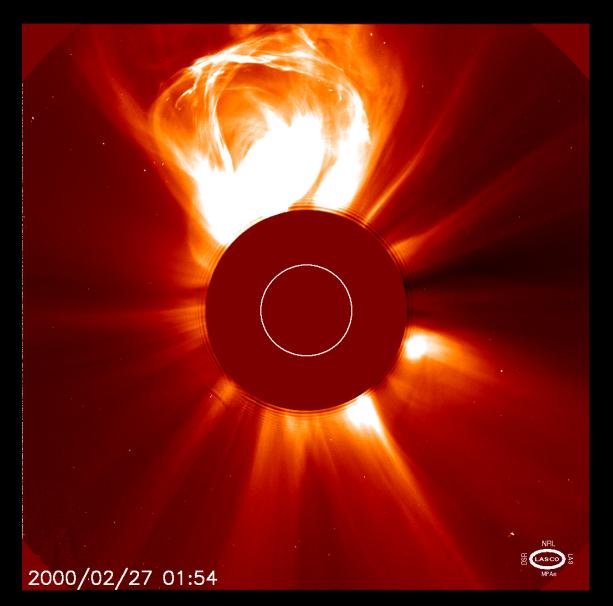
- A. Secchi 1877

# June 7, 2011



#### Why should you care?

## **Coronal Mass Ejections**





## **Outstanding Questions**

- What are the favorable conditions for prominence mass to form?
- How do condensation and drainage control the mass budget of a prominence?
- What causes vertical and vortical motions in prominences?
- What is the magnetic structure of barbs?
- Why are filaments filamentary?
- What determines the size and structure of the flows?
- Why the large range of lifetimes?

# Thank you!

