

Alfven waves, Spicules and the partially ionized chromosphere

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Collaborators:

Juan Martinez Sykora, Tiago Pereira, Viggo Hansteen, Mats Carlsson, Luc Rouppe van der Voort, Rob Rutten, Hiroko Watanabe

Papers:

Martinez-Sykora, De Pontieu, Hansteen, ApJ, 2012

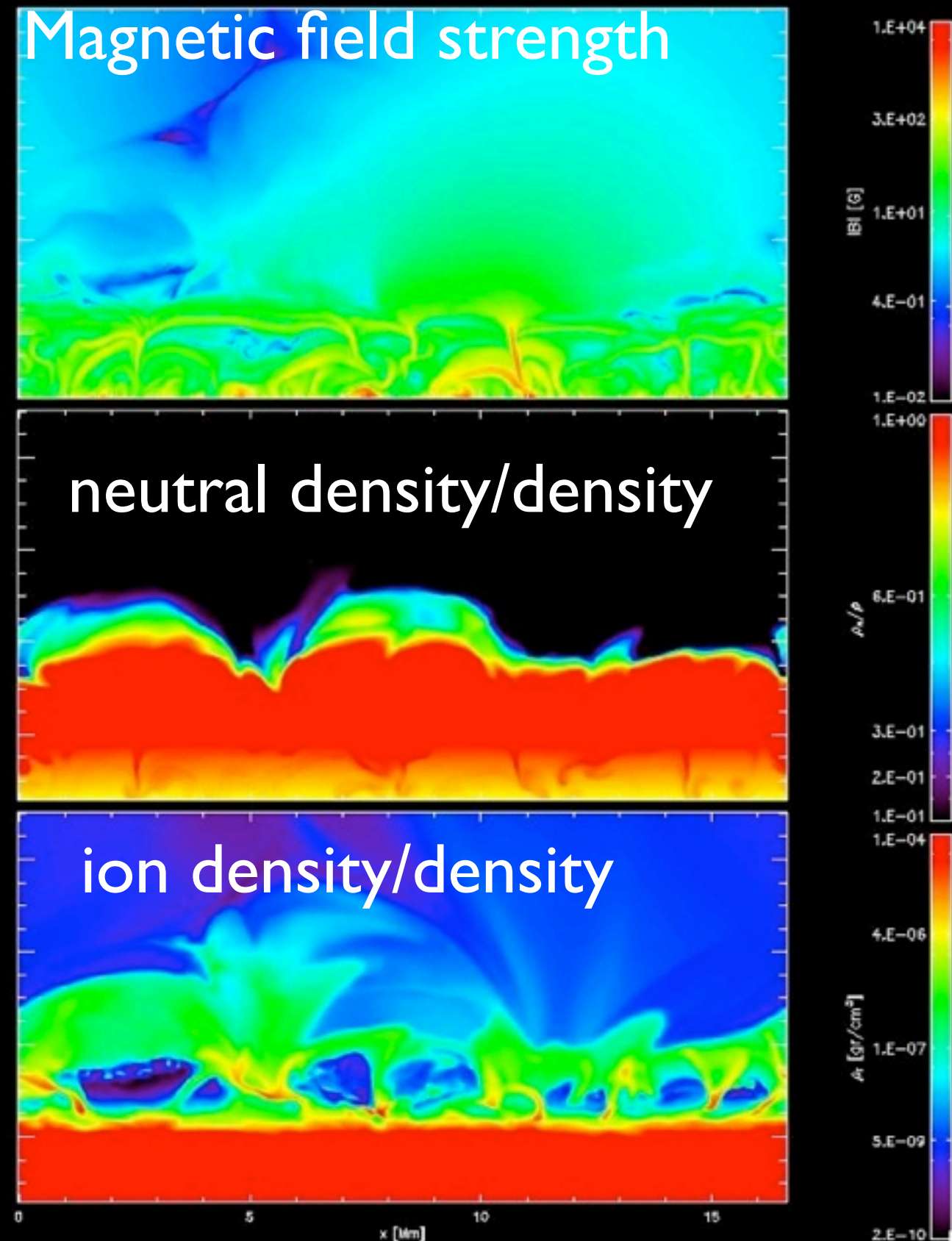
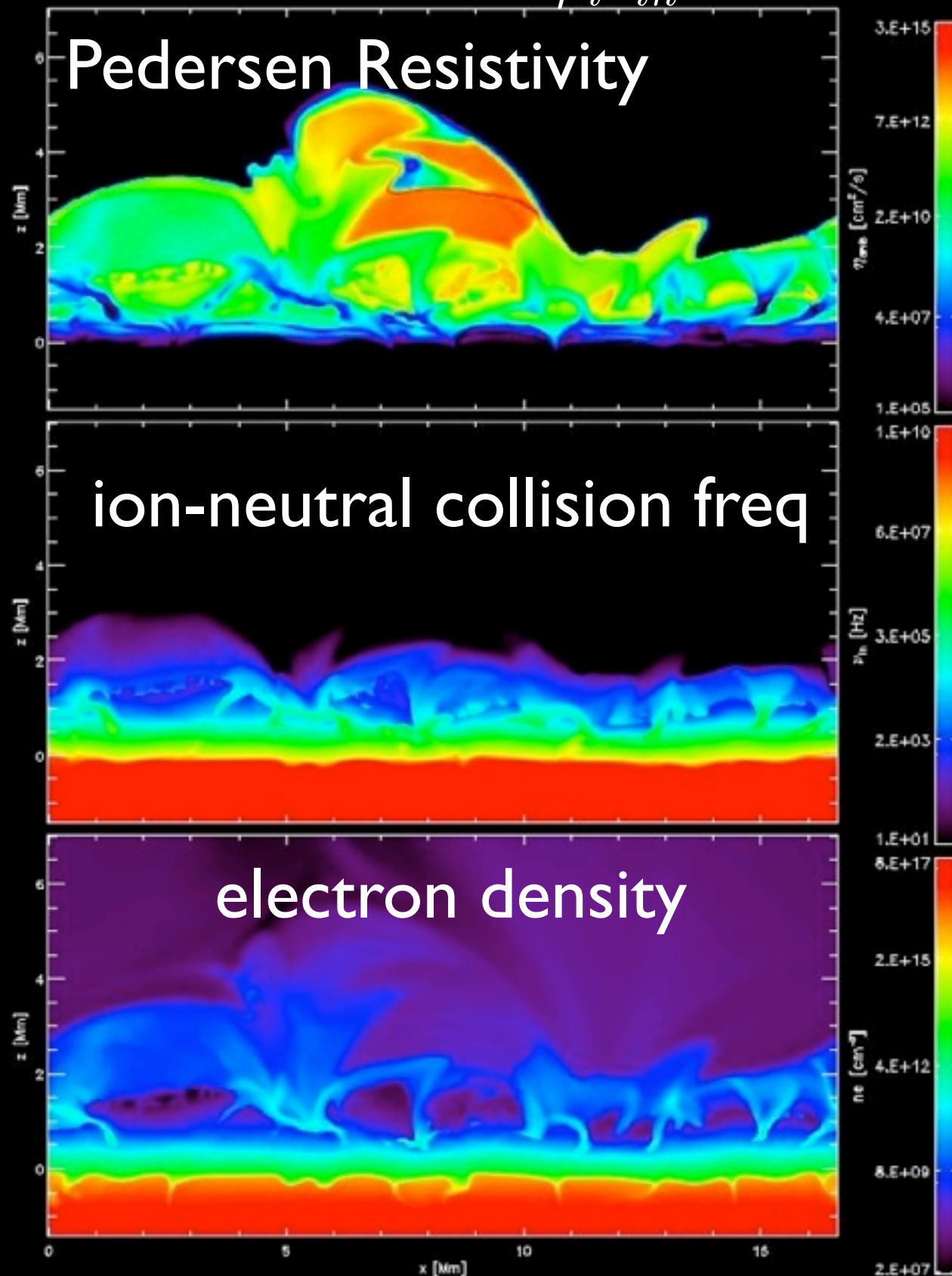
De Pontieu, et al., ApJL, 2012

Pereira, De Pontieu, Carlsson, submitted to ApJ, 2012

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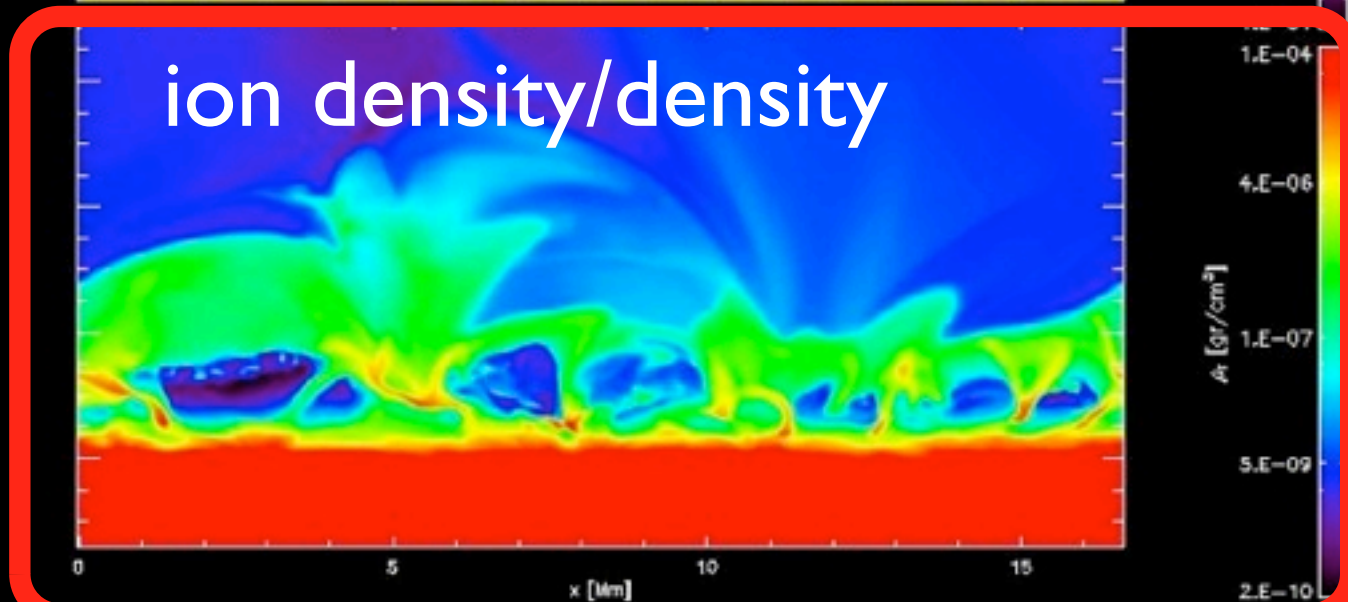
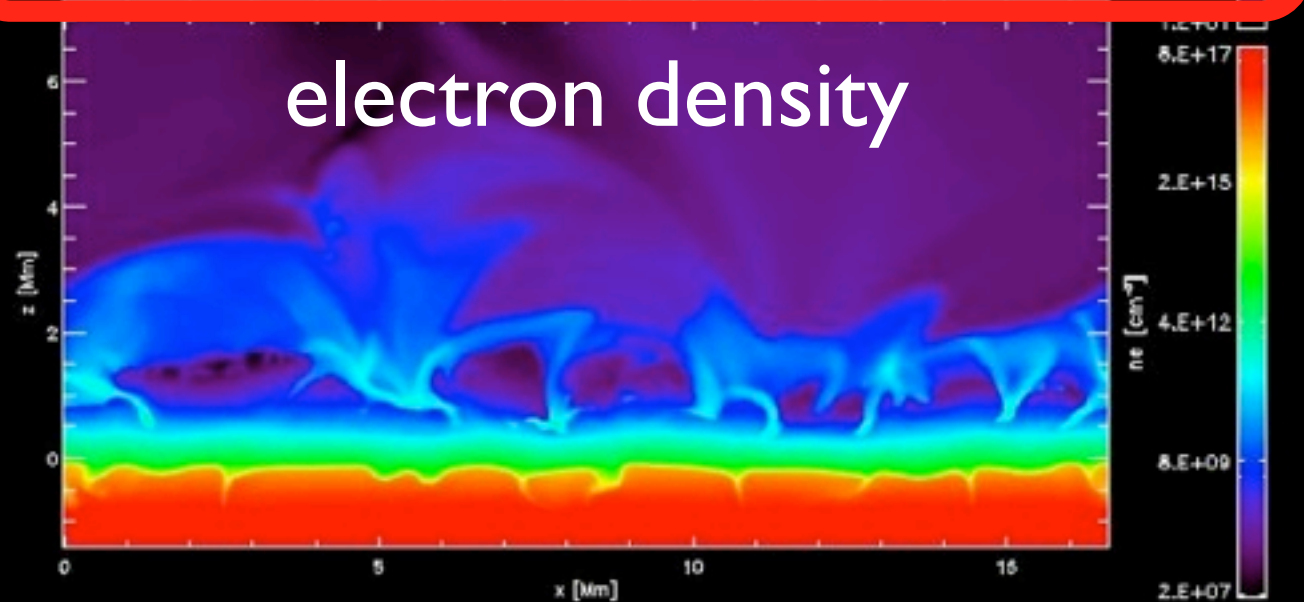
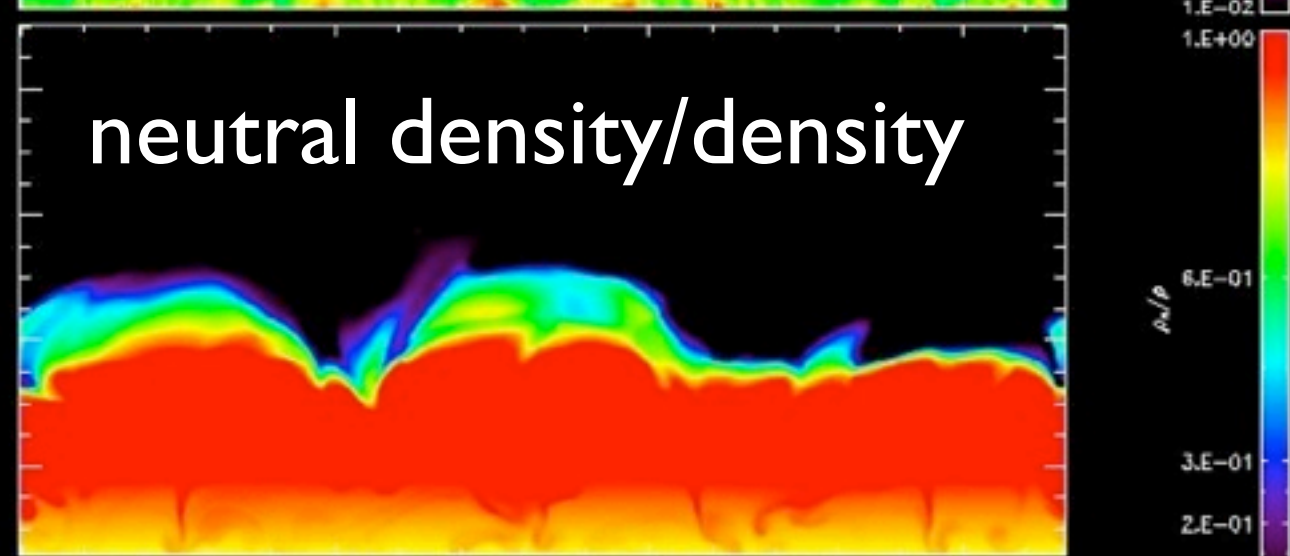
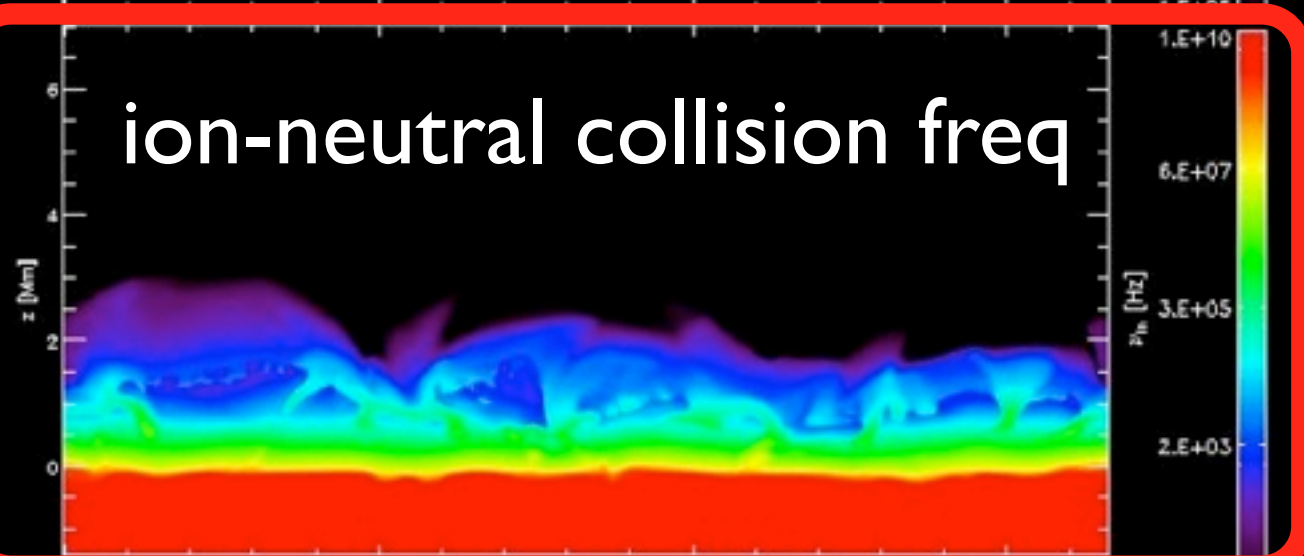
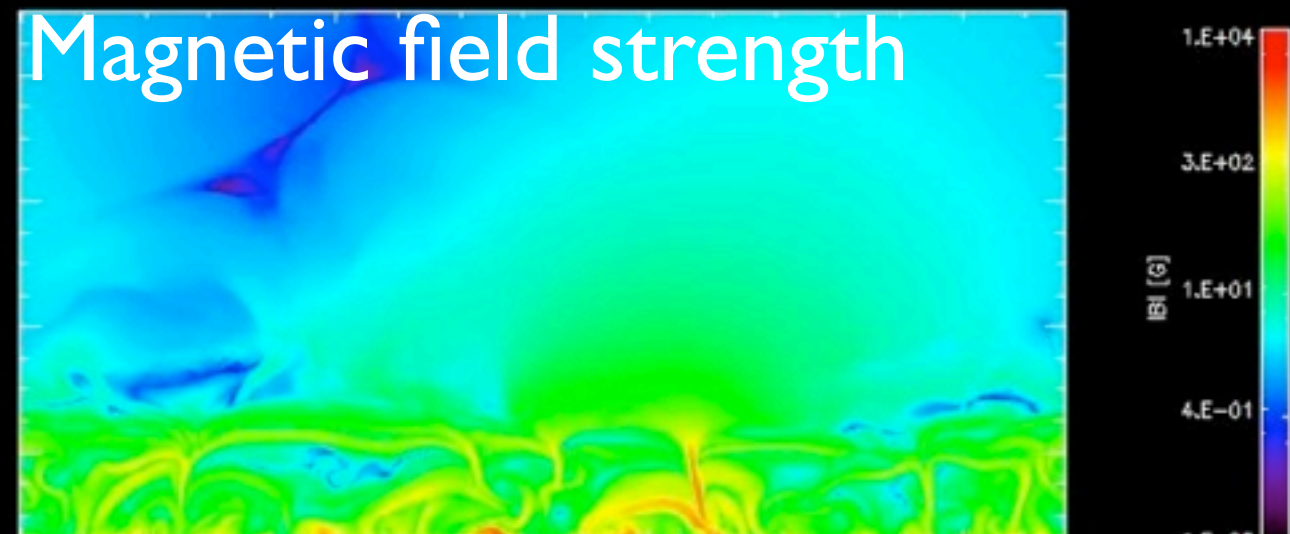
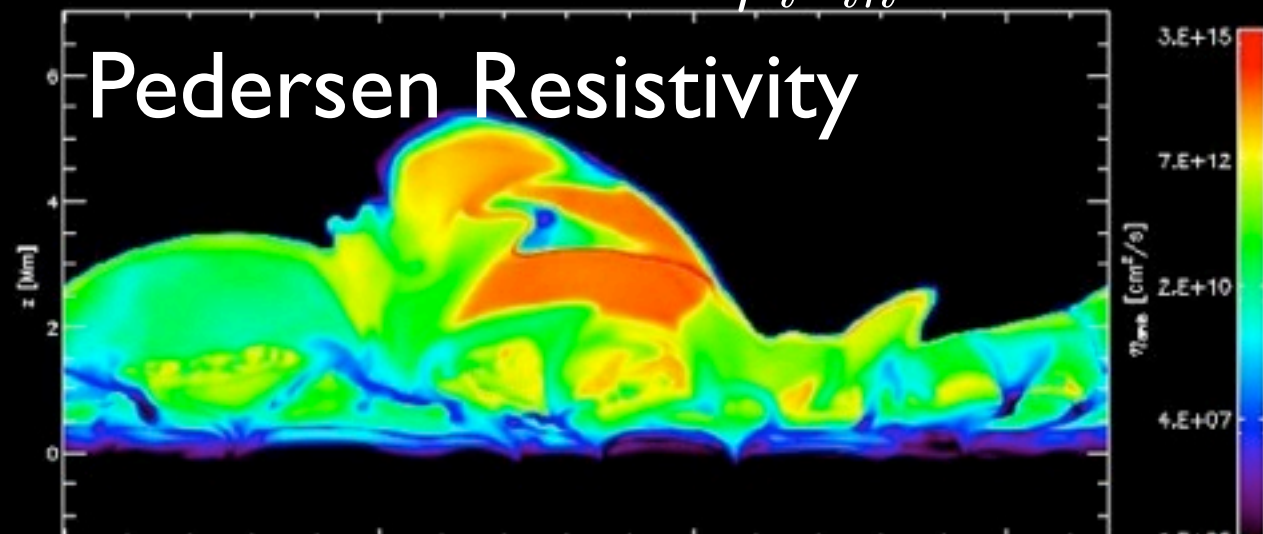
Pedersen resistivity shows horizontal and vertical variations in chromosphere of 6-7 orders of magnitude for ionization equilibrium calculations

Reminder: $\eta_A = \frac{(|B|\rho_n/\rho)^2}{\rho_i \nu_{in}}$

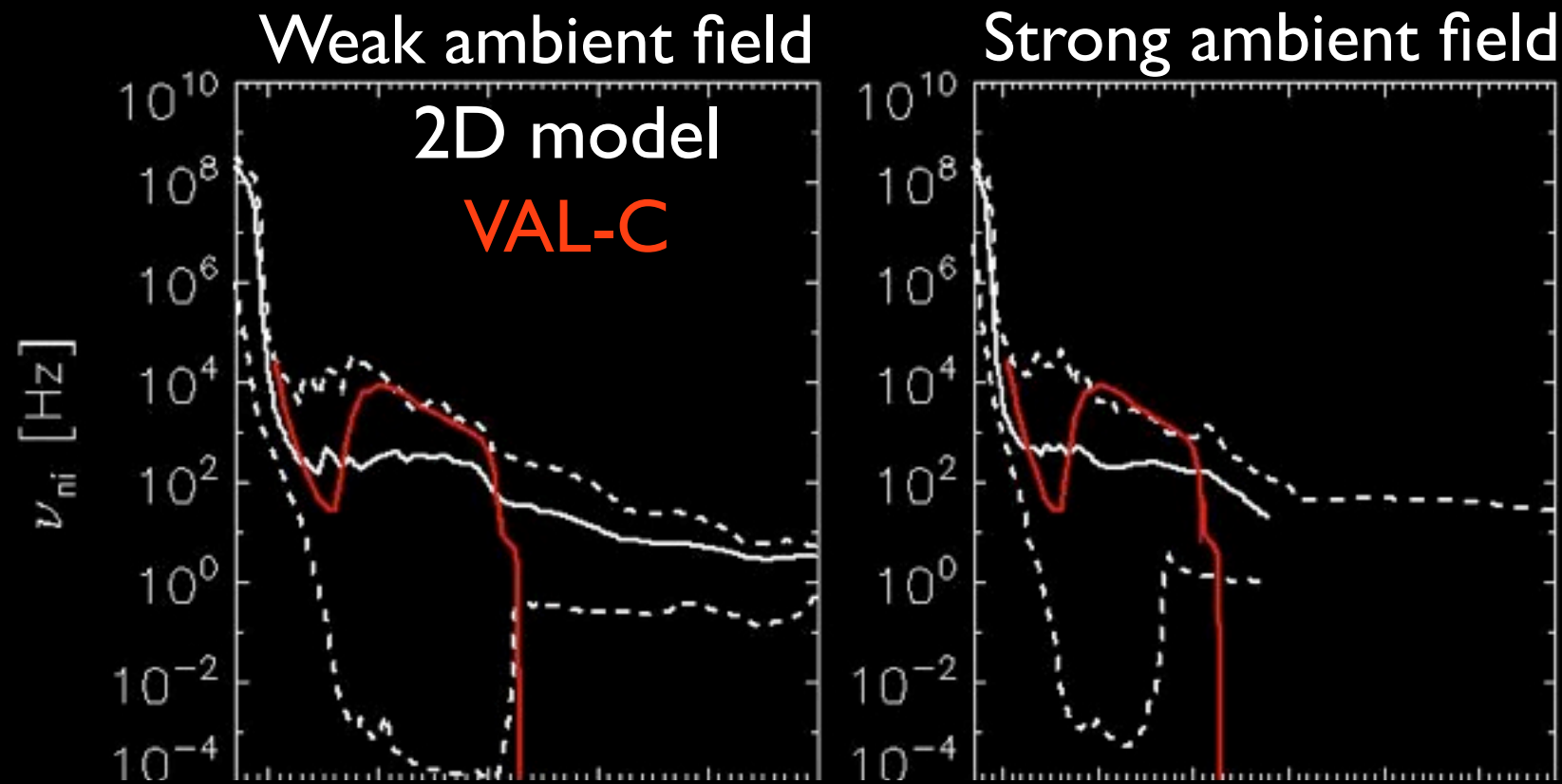


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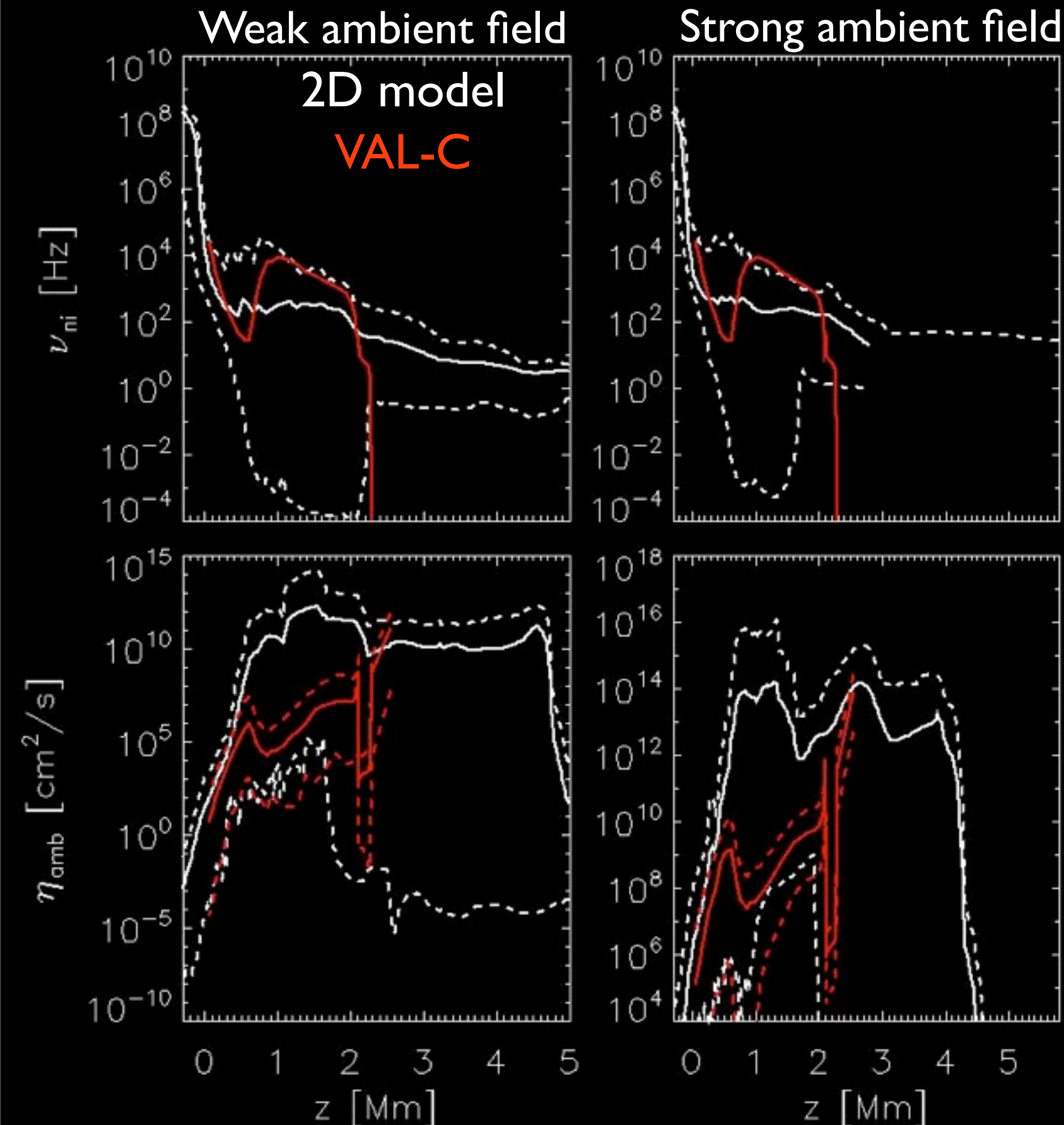


Diffusivities and collision frequencies highly dependent on equation of state: radiative losses and ionization very important



- Strong field case has Pedersen resistivity that is 3 orders of magnitude larger than weak field case.
- Strong variation with height of the ambipolar diffusivity and neutral-ion collision frequency. Very large differences with VAL-C.

Using the VAL/FAL models is not a reliable method of estimating importance in solar atmosphere of various plasma physics effects

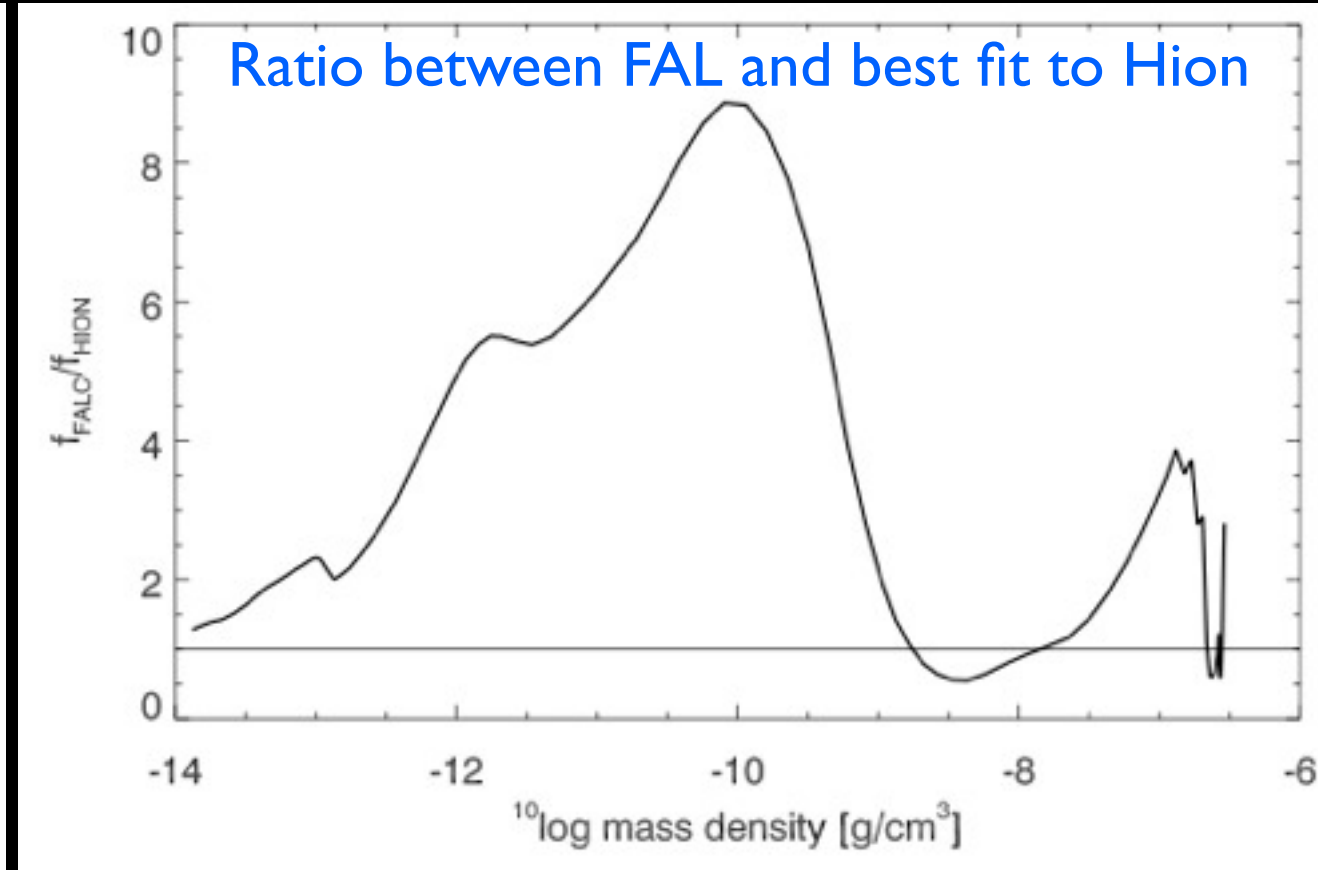
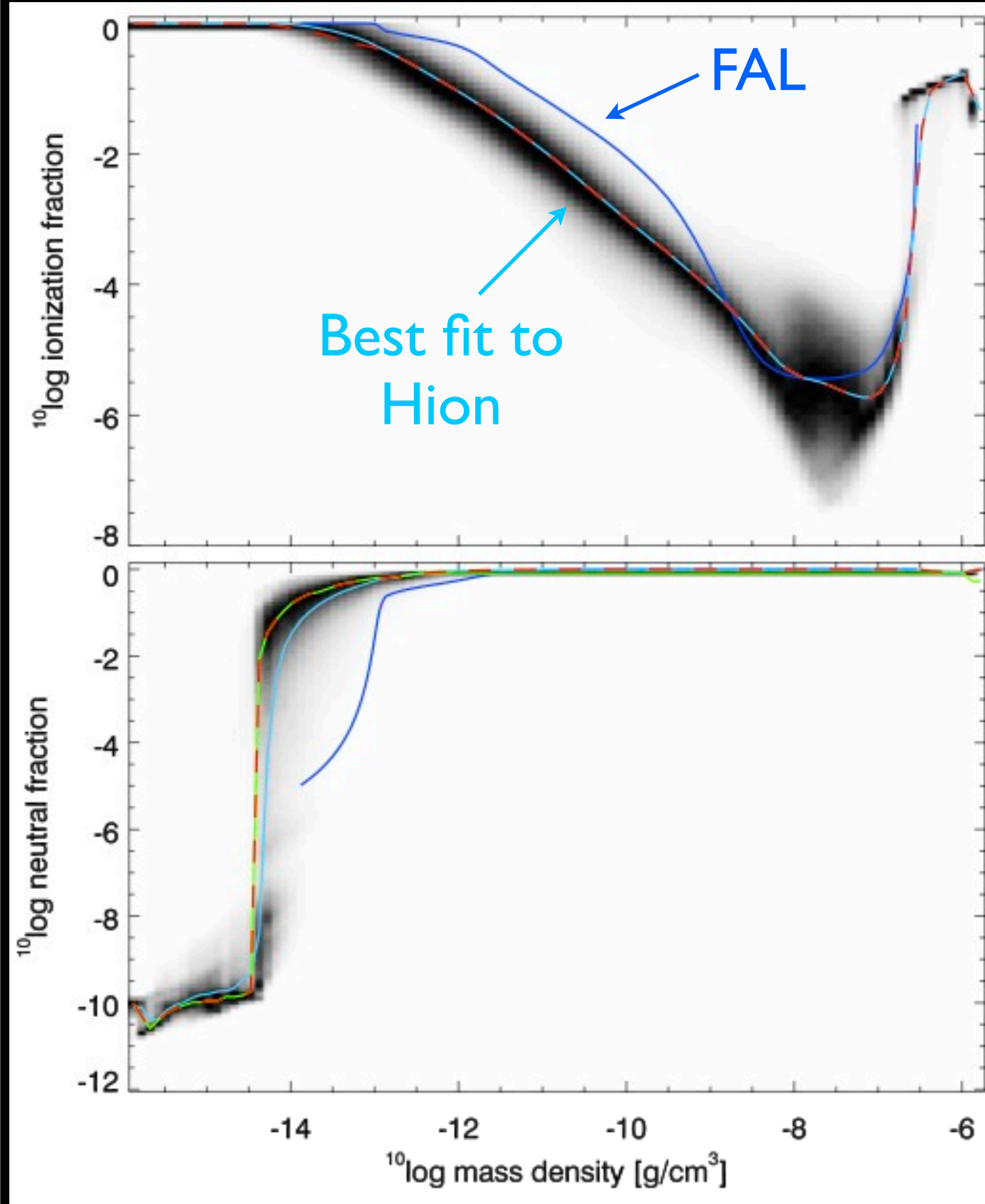


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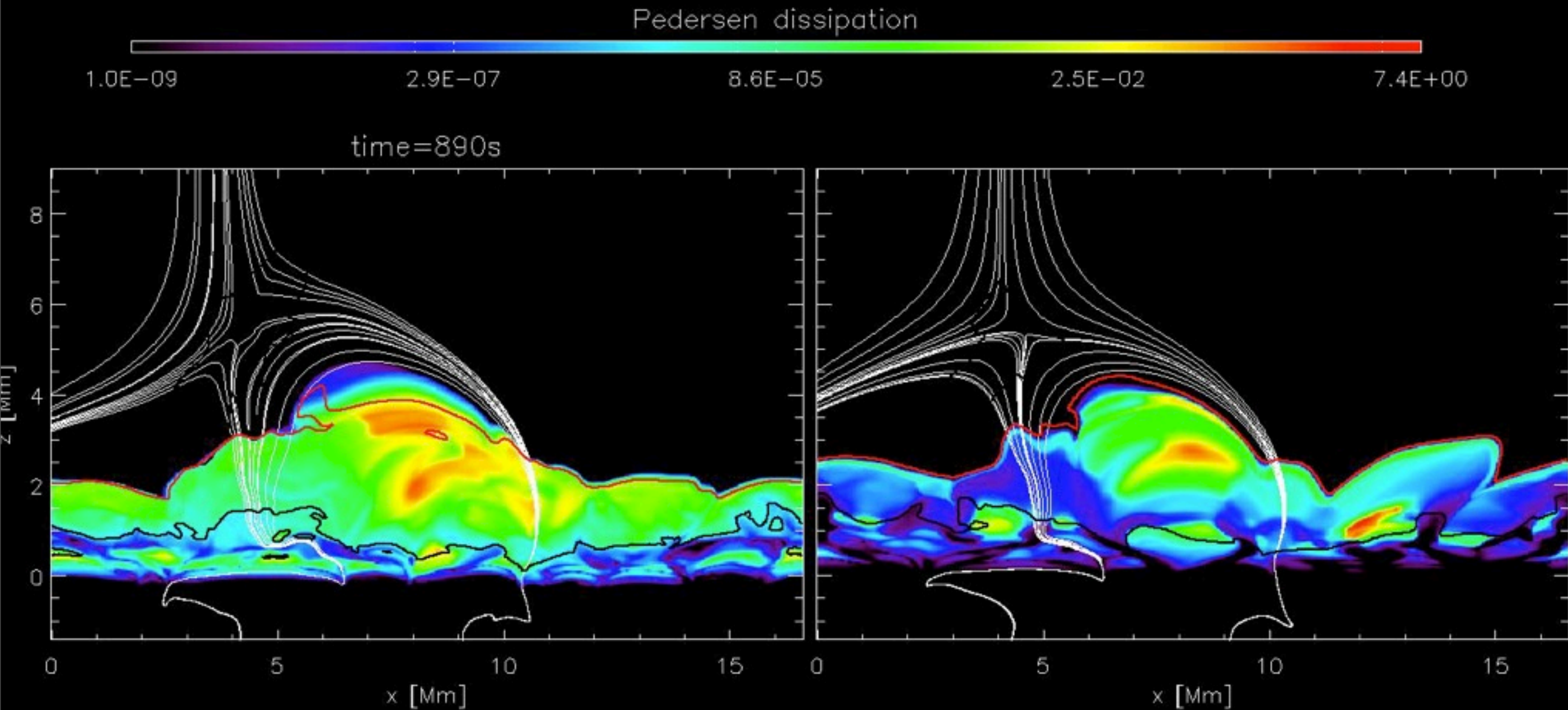
- Important to note that the Pedersen resistivity and collision frequency changes several orders of magnitude at the same height in the chromosphere. Very large differences with VAL-C + magnetic field strength.

Time dependent H ionization does not remove discrepancy with VAL/FAL



Courtesy Jorrit Leenaarts

Spatial variations still show range of 4-5 orders of magnitude at any one height, even for time dependent hydrogen ionization calculations



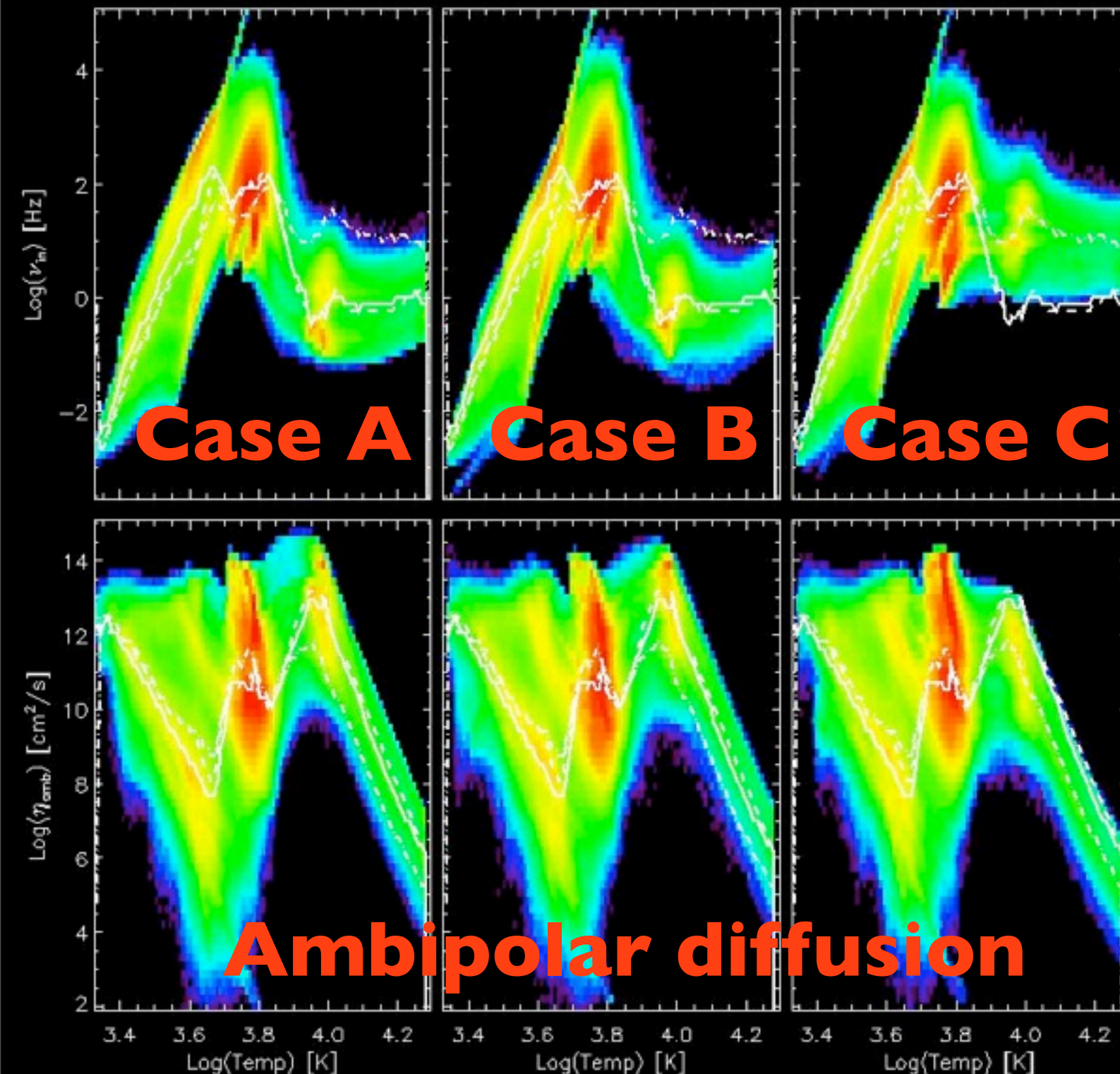
Generalized Ohm's Law
+ H ion

Generalized Ohm's Law

Do we know the atomic physics well enough?

Different formulas for collision frequencies lead to significant uncertainty in Pedersen resistivity

Collision frequency



- We calculate the collision frequency using different methods:

- Osterbrock (1961) : case A
- Steiger & Geiss (1989): case B
- Fontenla et al.(1993): case C

- The range of values of the collision frequency, the mean value, and the dependence with temperature differ considerably between the different methods.



The ambipolar diffusion shows a rather significant uncertainty.

- Note: The axes are in logarithmic scale.

Are there really two types of spicules?

Active Region

Type I

Up- and down Parabolic Paths

Lifetime: 3-10 min
Velocities: 10-50 km/s
Length: ~3,000 km

Coronal Hole

Type II

Mostly upward/fading over whole length

Lifetime: 10-100 s
Velocities: 40-150 km/s (Alfvenic?)
Length: ~6-10,000 km

De Pontieu et al. (2007)

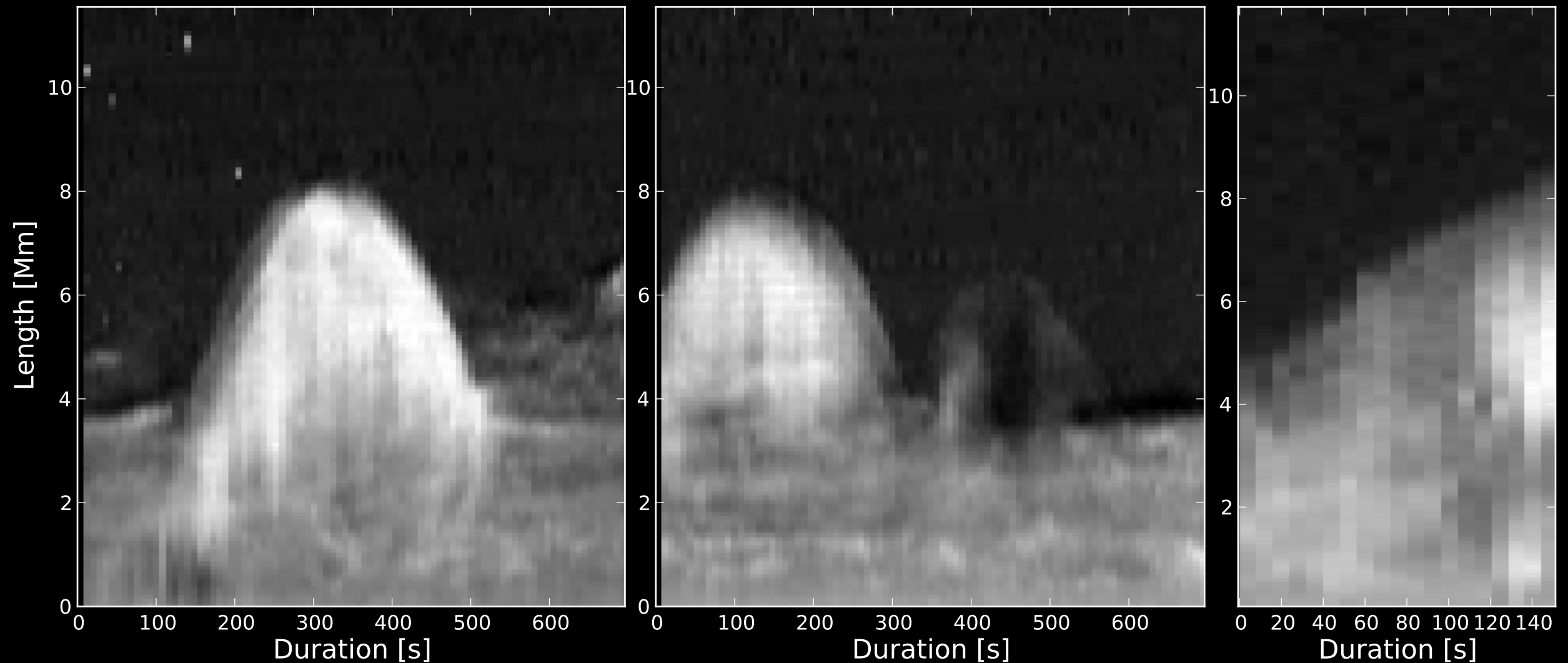
And why do we care?

- Spicule formation not understood
- Spicule properties not well constrained?
- May play significant role in energizing corona/solar wind

To provide meaningful statistical sample for active region, quiet Sun, coronal hole automated detection and tracking of spicules required

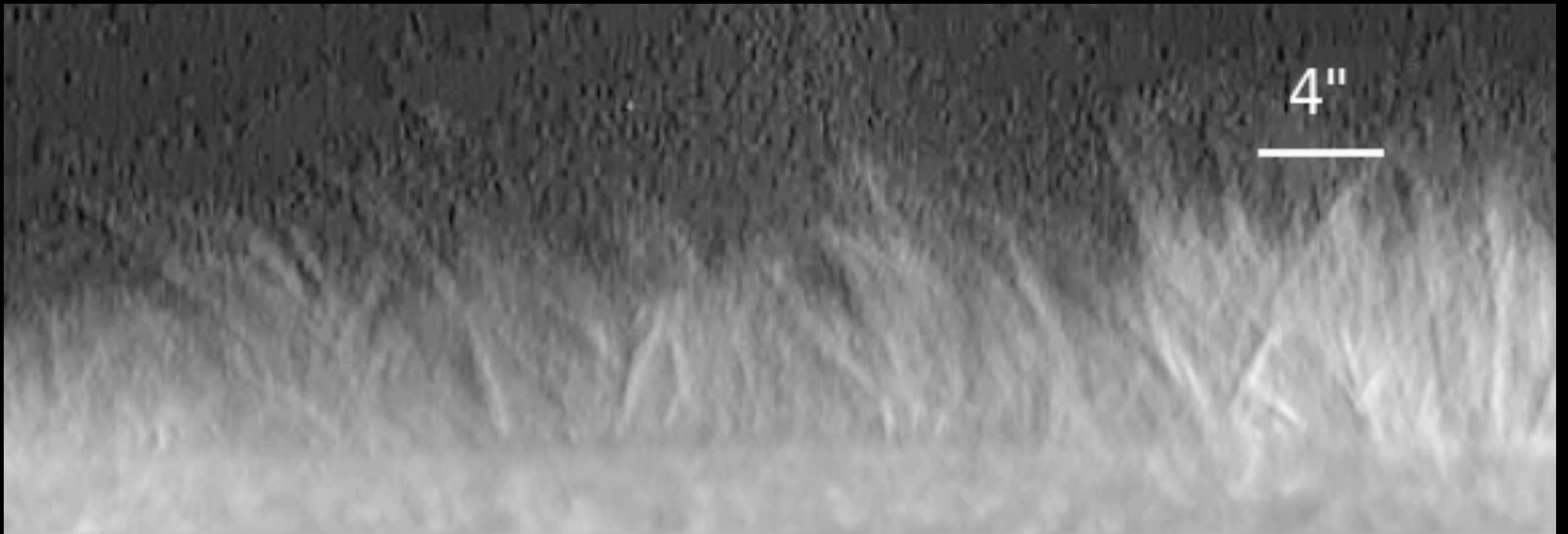
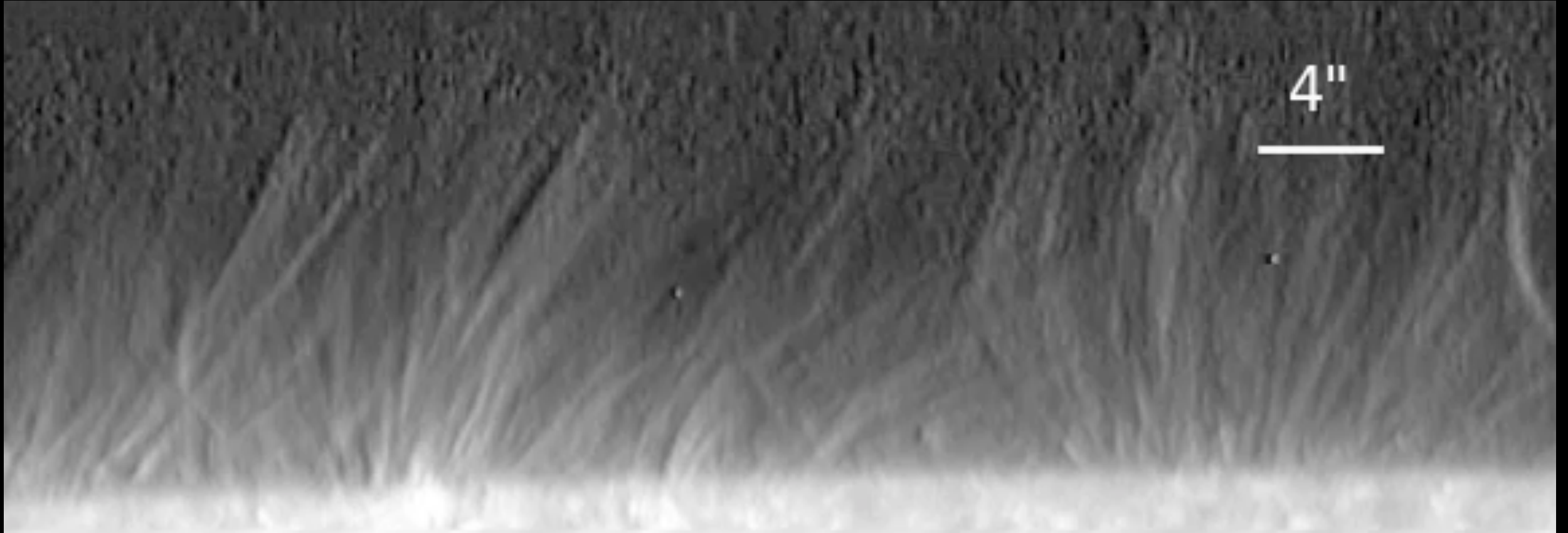


We tracked the temporal and spatial evolution of hundreds of spicules for each type of region



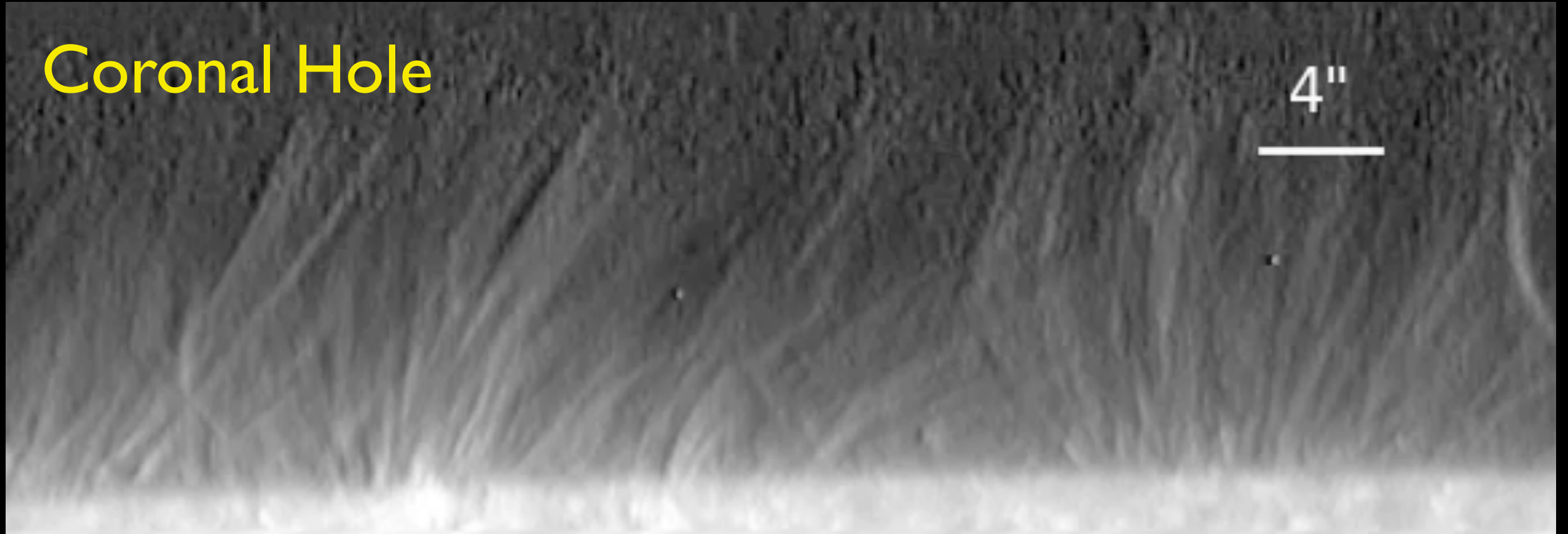
Pereira, De Pontieu, Carlsson, 2012

Spicules around the limb

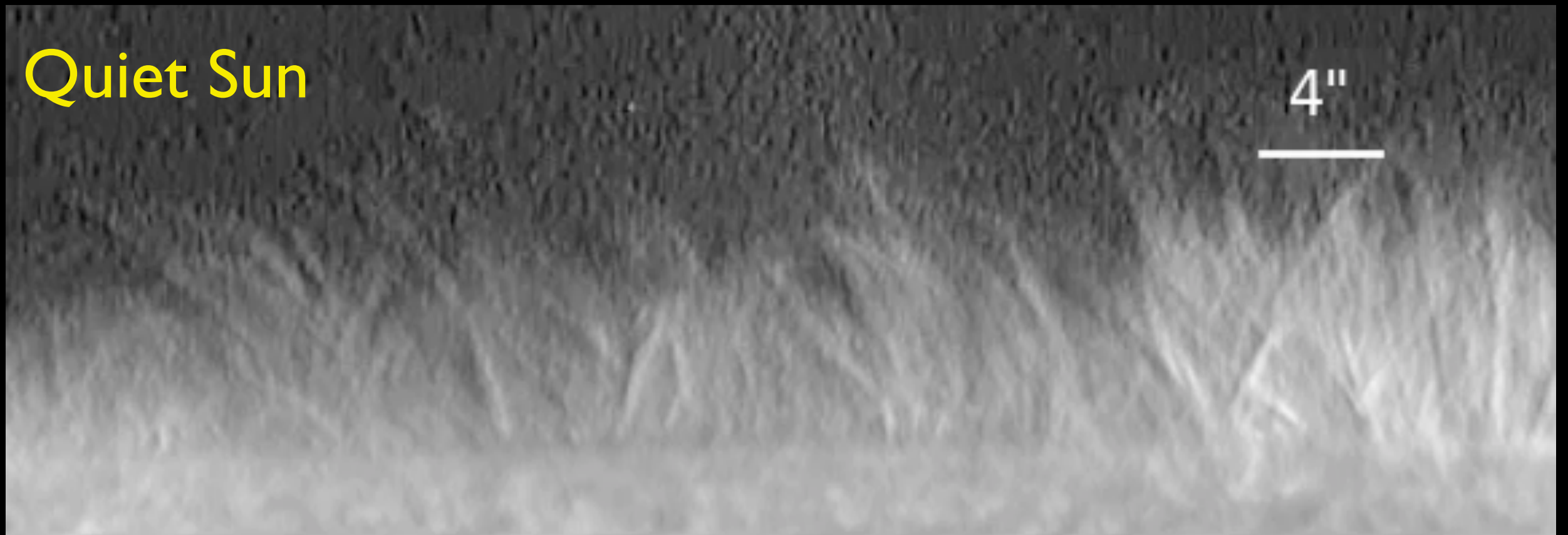


Spicules around the limb

Coronal Hole

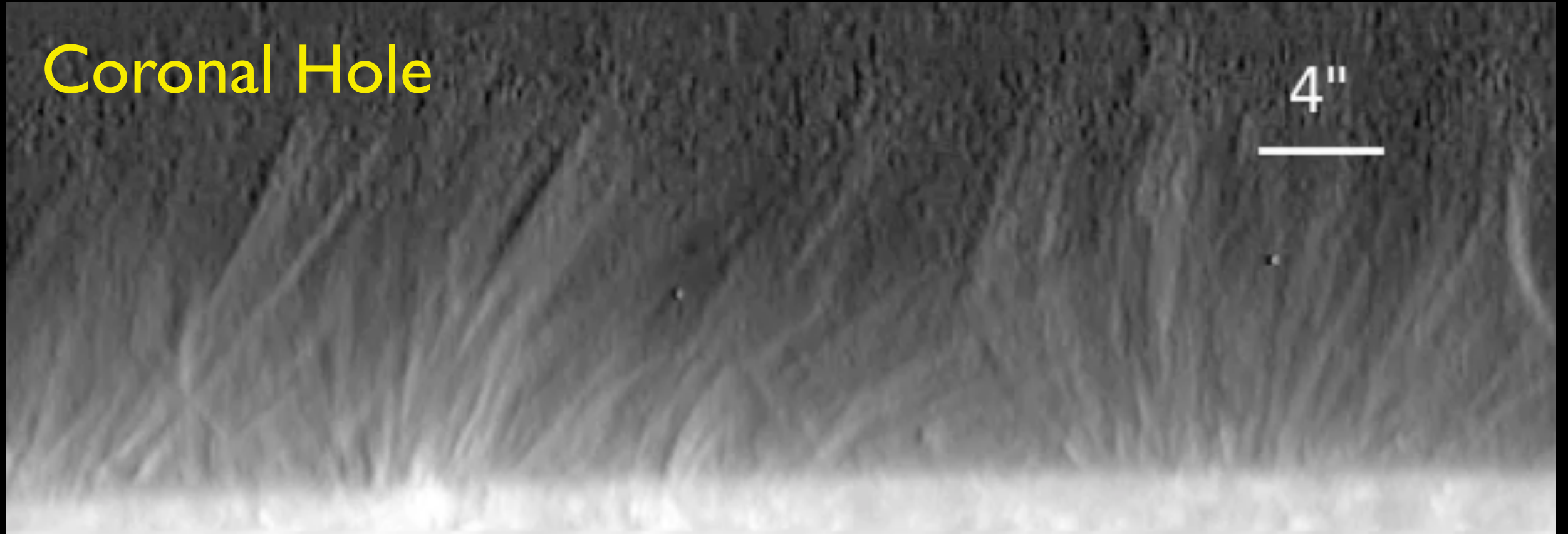


Quiet Sun

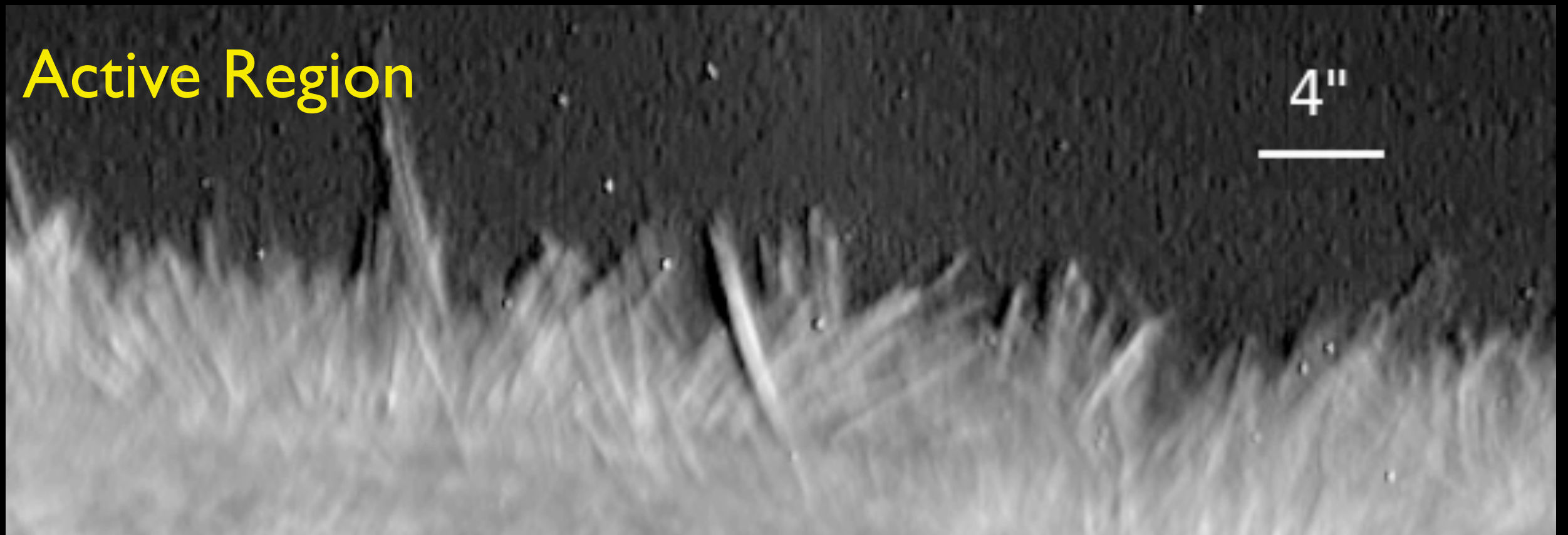


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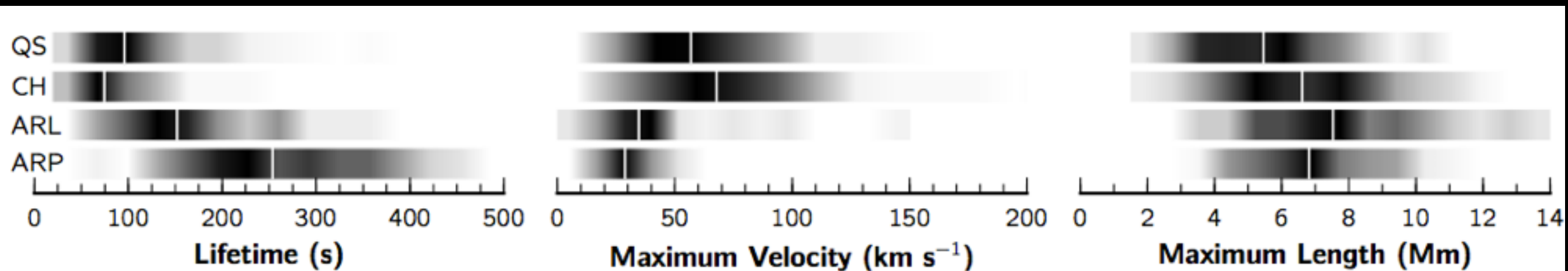


Active Region

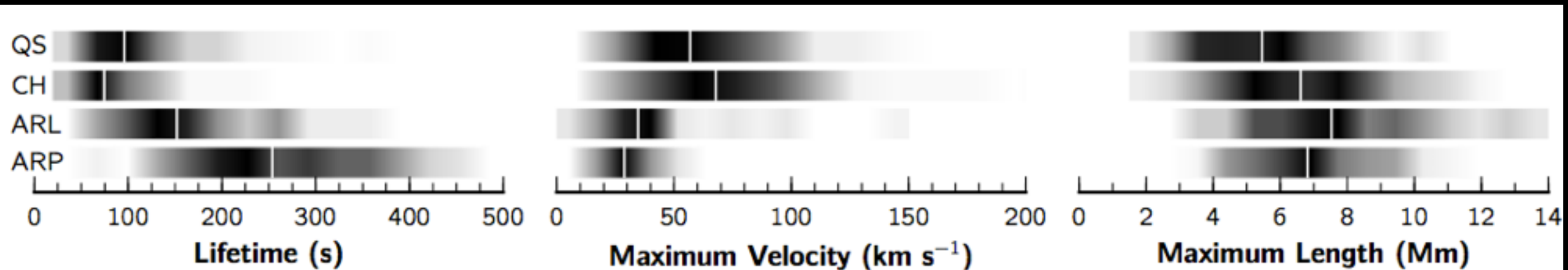


Are there two different types of spicules?

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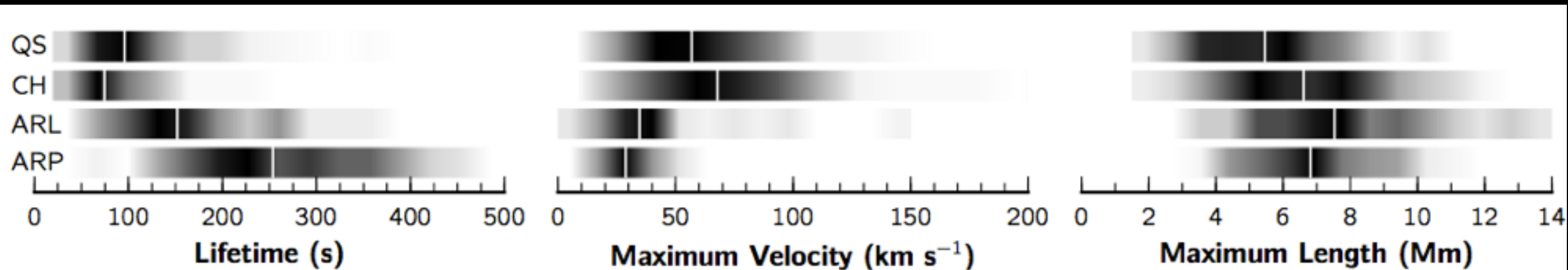


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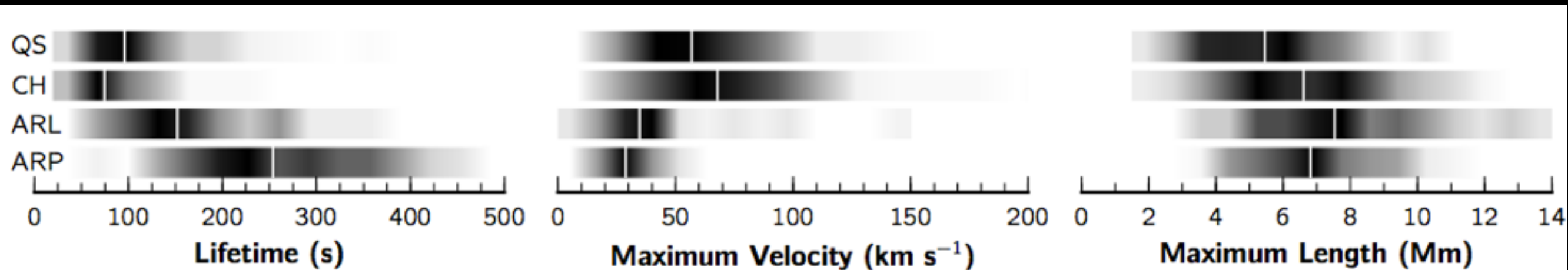
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Yes.

Fast (30-100 km/s), short-lived (20-150s) type II dominate in QS, CH
Slower (10-50 km/s), long-lived (100-500s) type I dominate in AR

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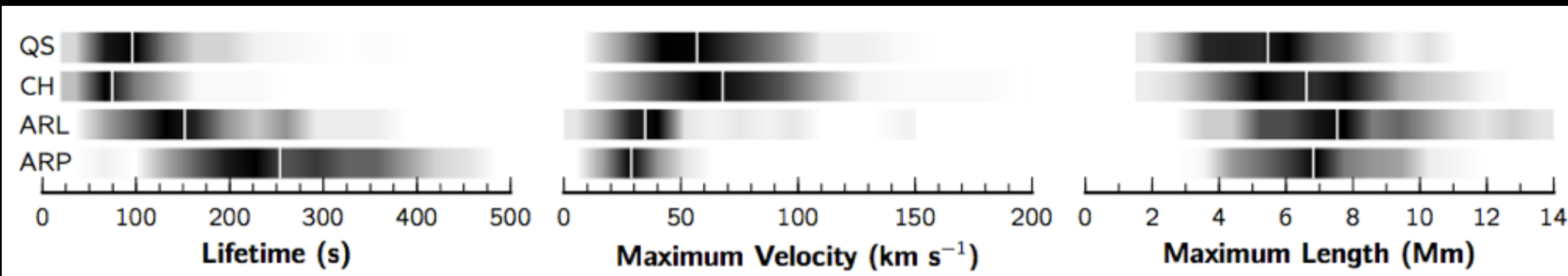


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What are classical spicules (20-30 km/s, 5-10 min)?

Are there two different types of spicules?

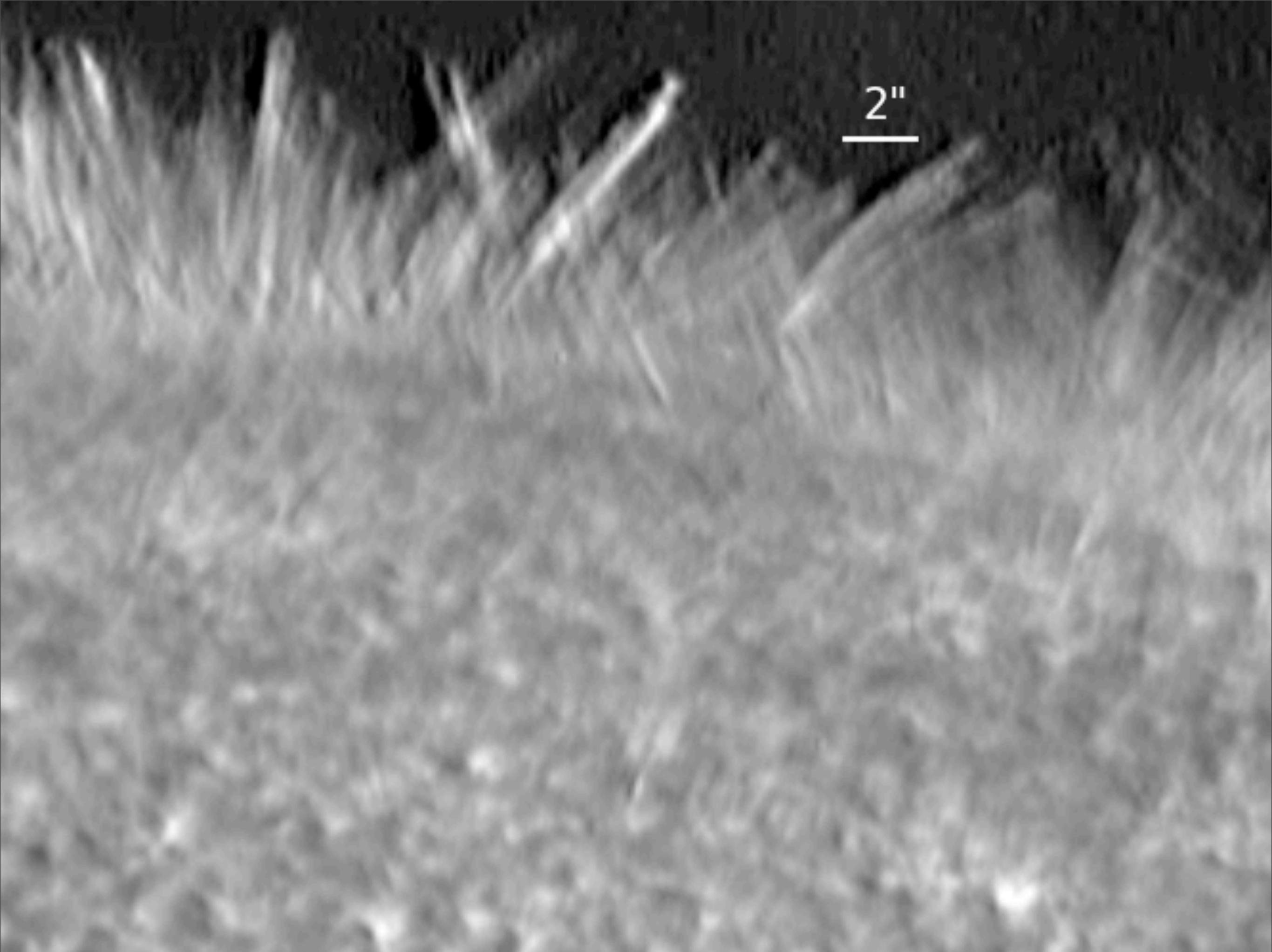


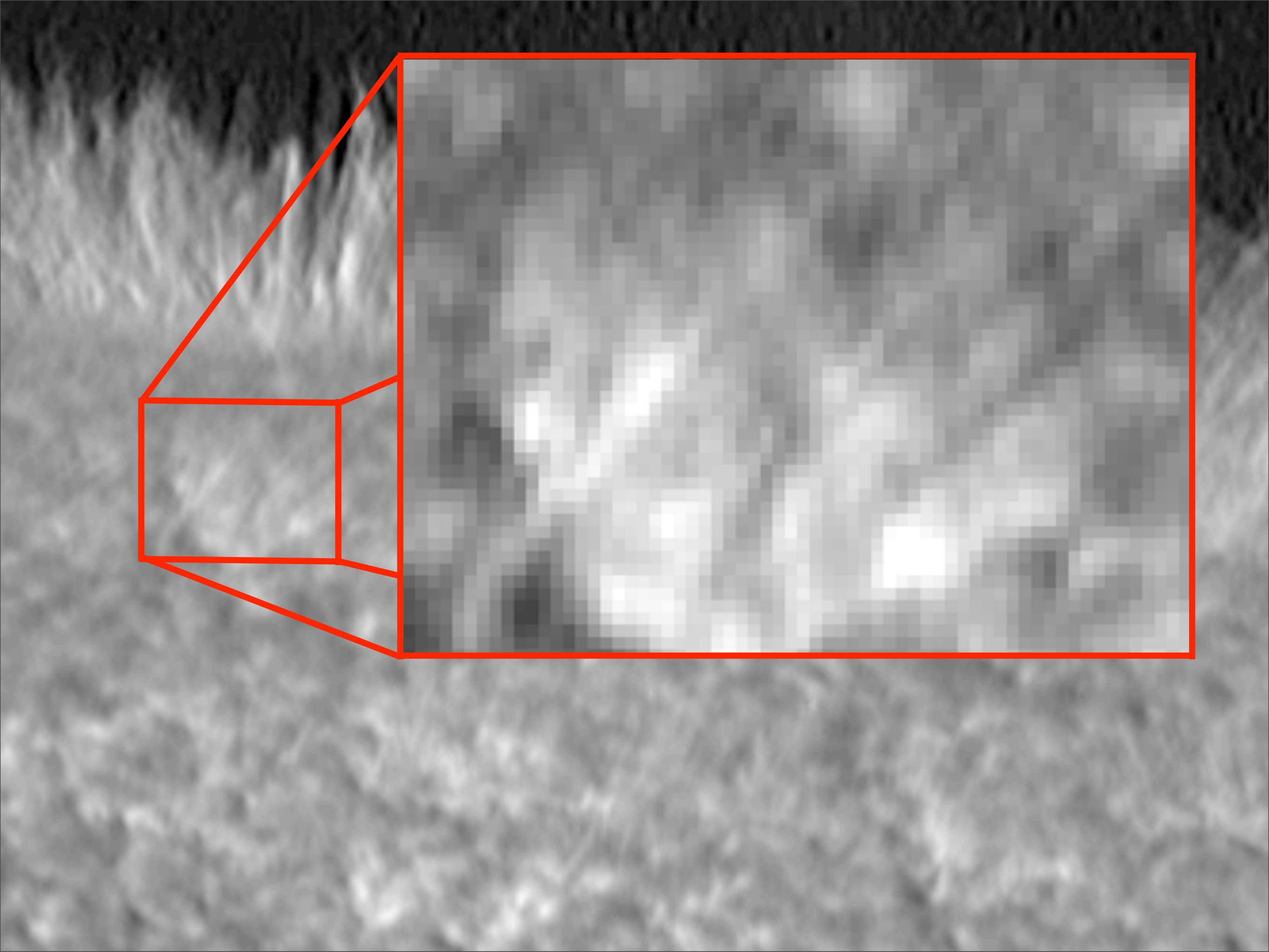
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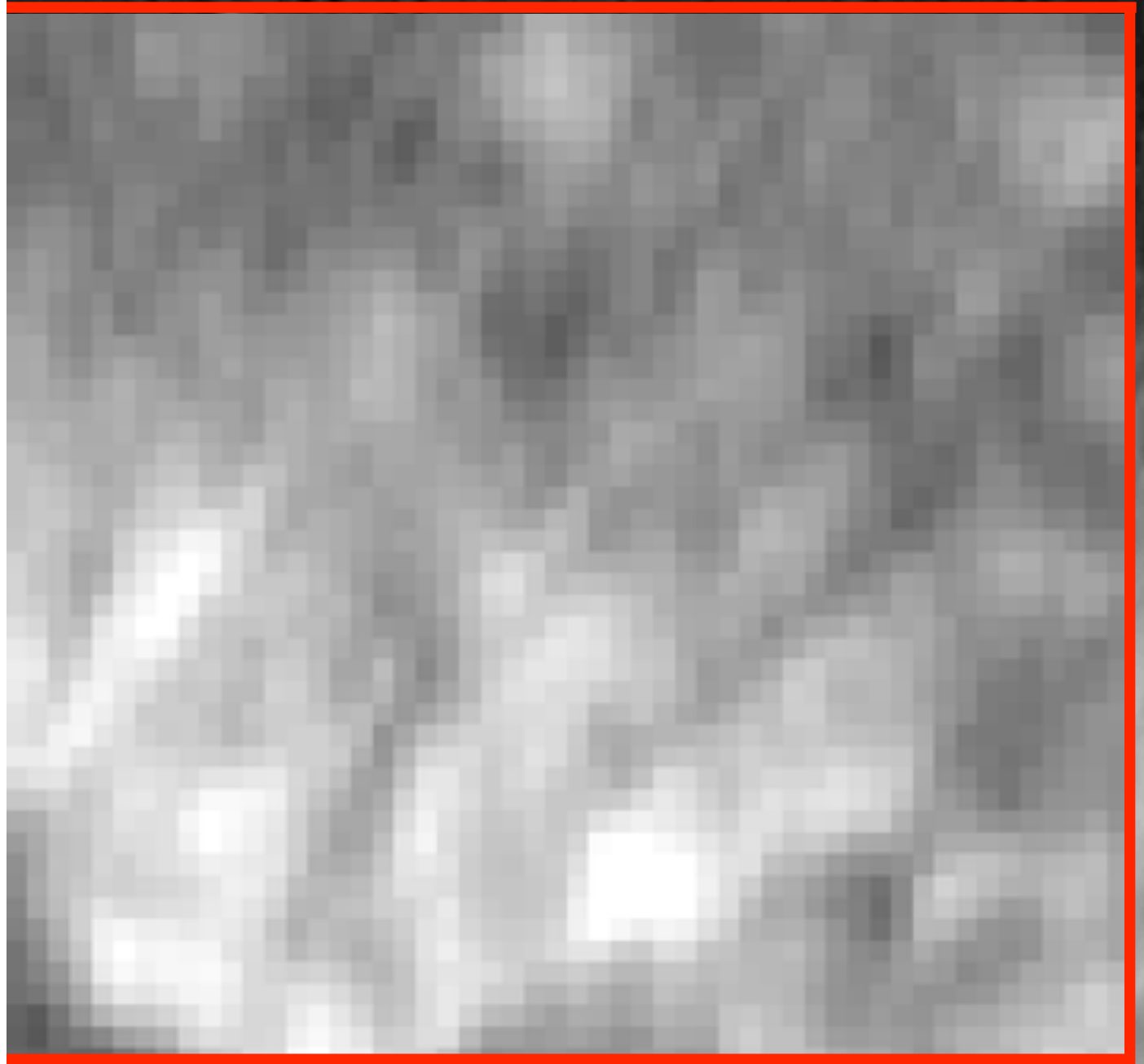
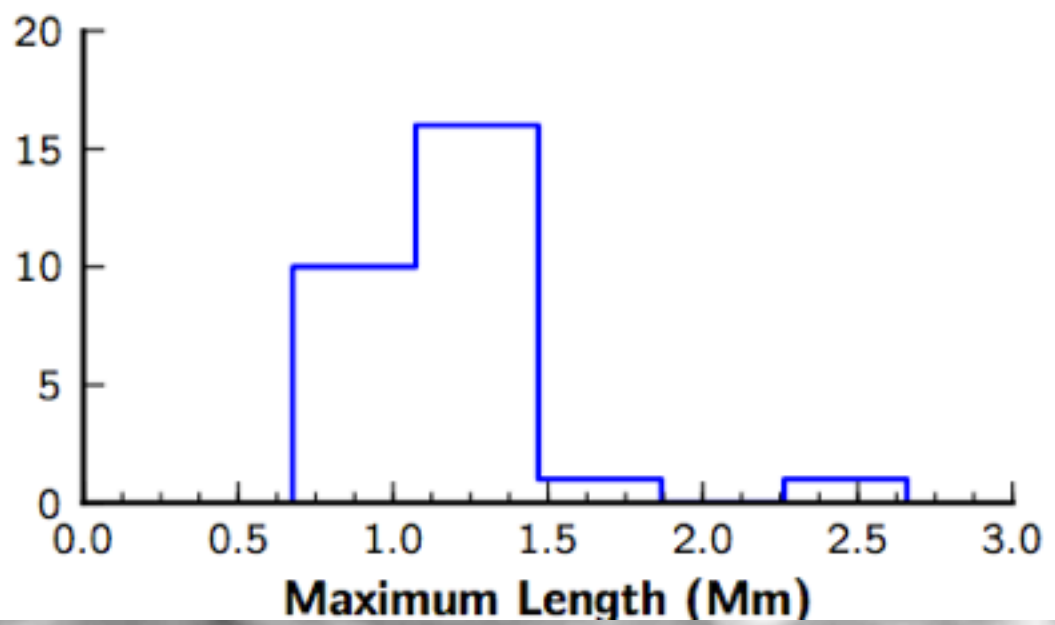
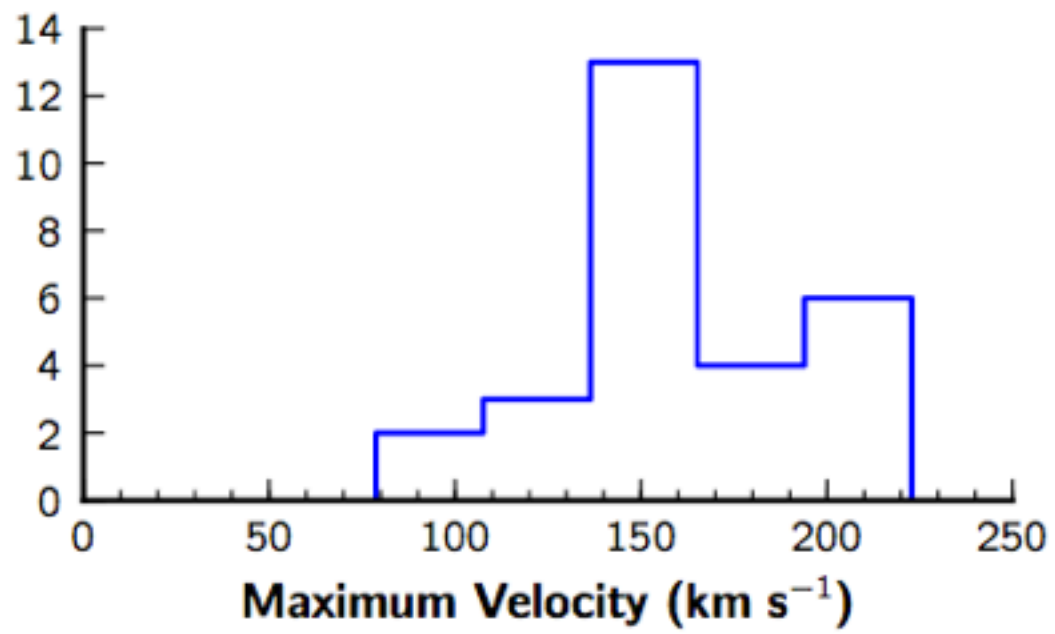
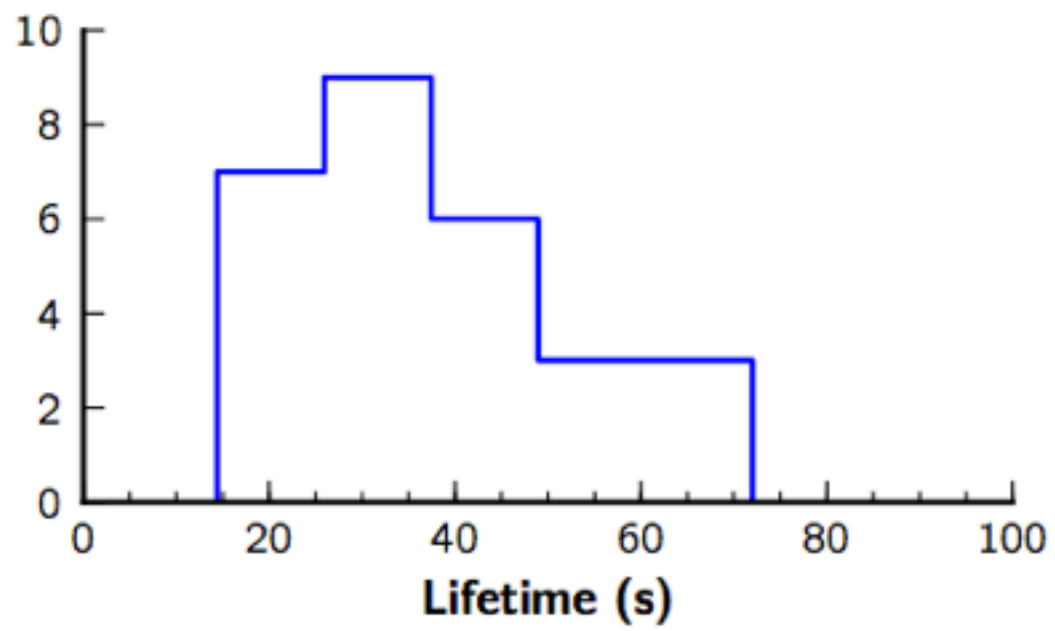
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What are classical spicules (20-30 km/s, 5-10 min)?

Artefact of (poor) spatio-temporal resolution
(Pereira, De Pontieu, Carlsson, 2012)



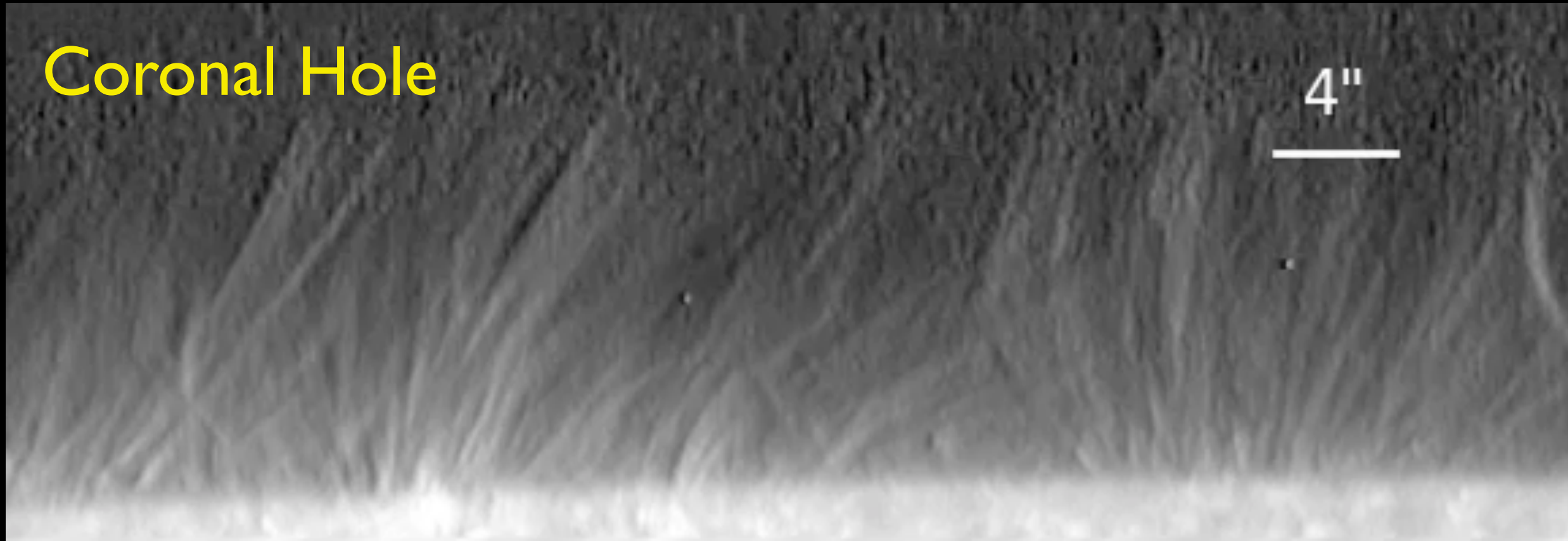




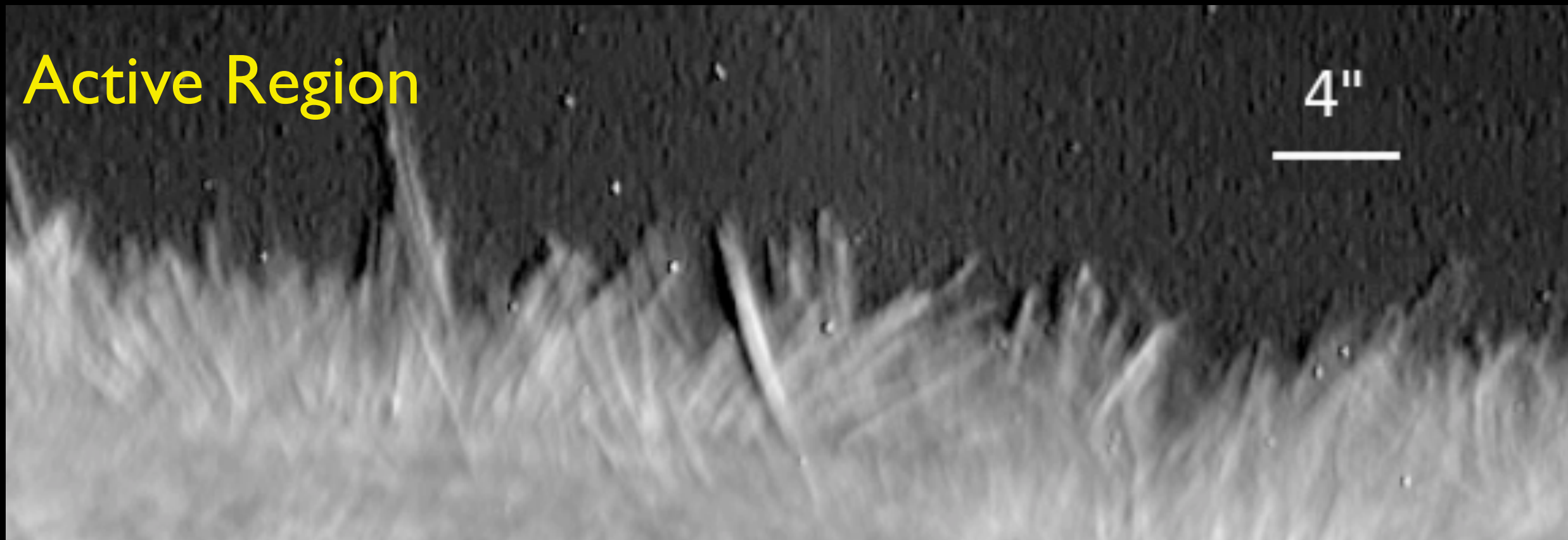
Are there really two types of spicules?

Addressing Zhang et al. (2012)

Coronal Hole



Active Region

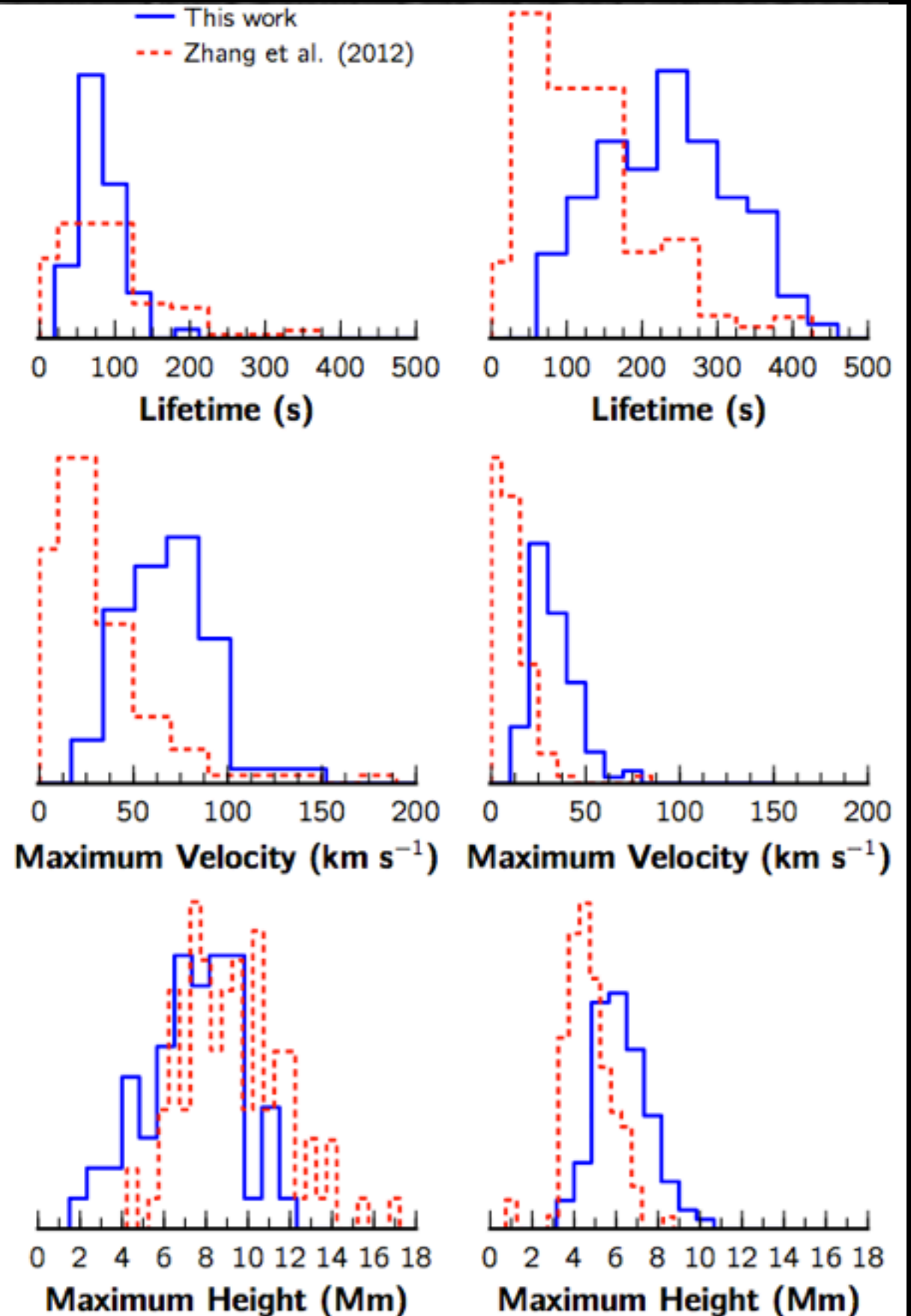


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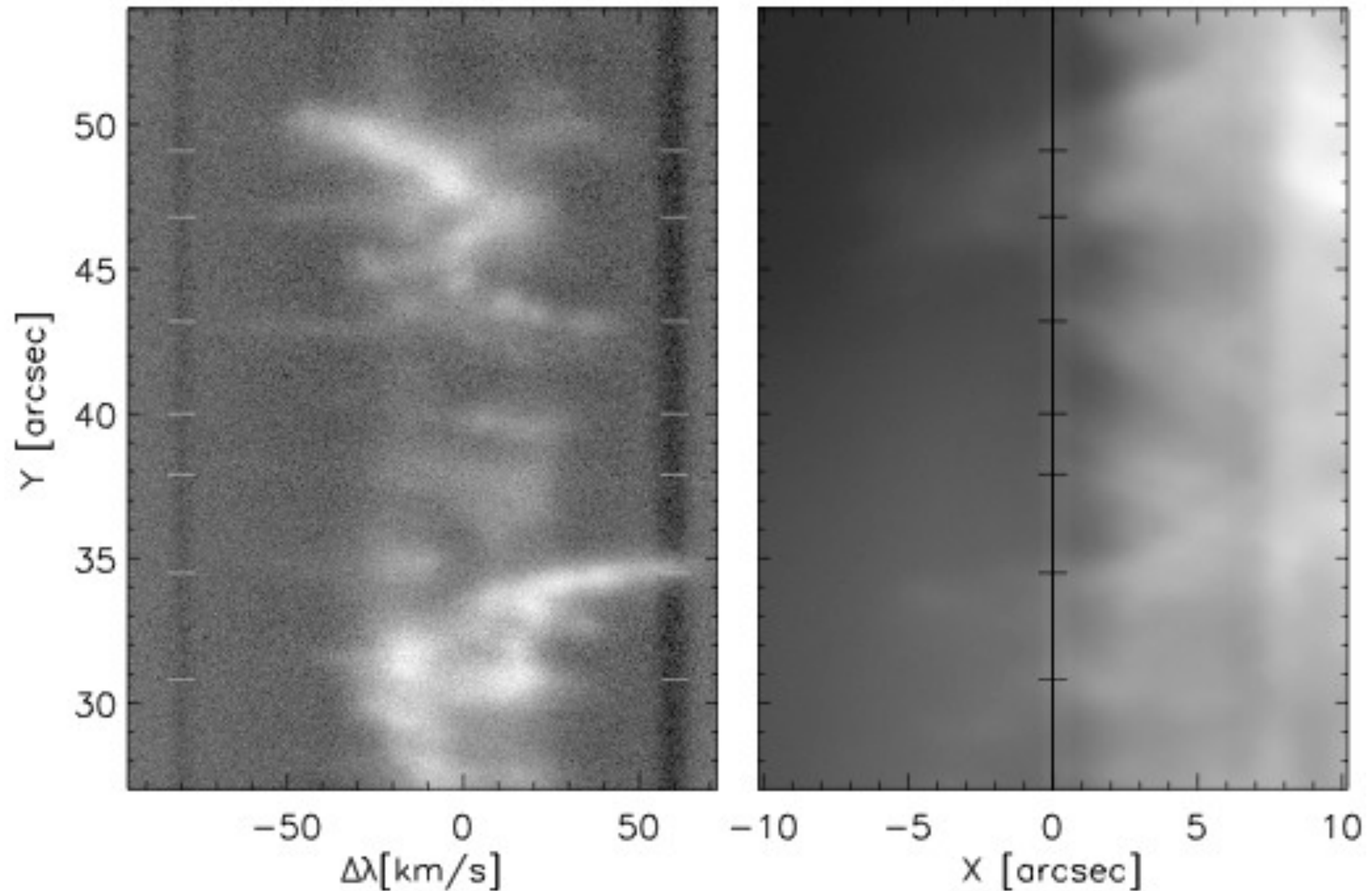
Addressing Zhang et al. (2012)

Coronal Hole

- Z12 and we analyzed identical datasets
- Z12 mislabeled AR dataset as QS
- Z12 claim they see up- and down behavior in CH, visual inspection shows only upward motion, as does our automated tracking
- Z12 claim type II's do not exist because “artefact from not tracking transverse motion”, but we do find type II's by tracking transverse motion
- Z12's median lifetime x median maximum velocity does not equal median maximum height...
- Z12 result suspect, maybe caused by not tracking spicules?



Are there torsional motions (Alfven waves) on spicules?

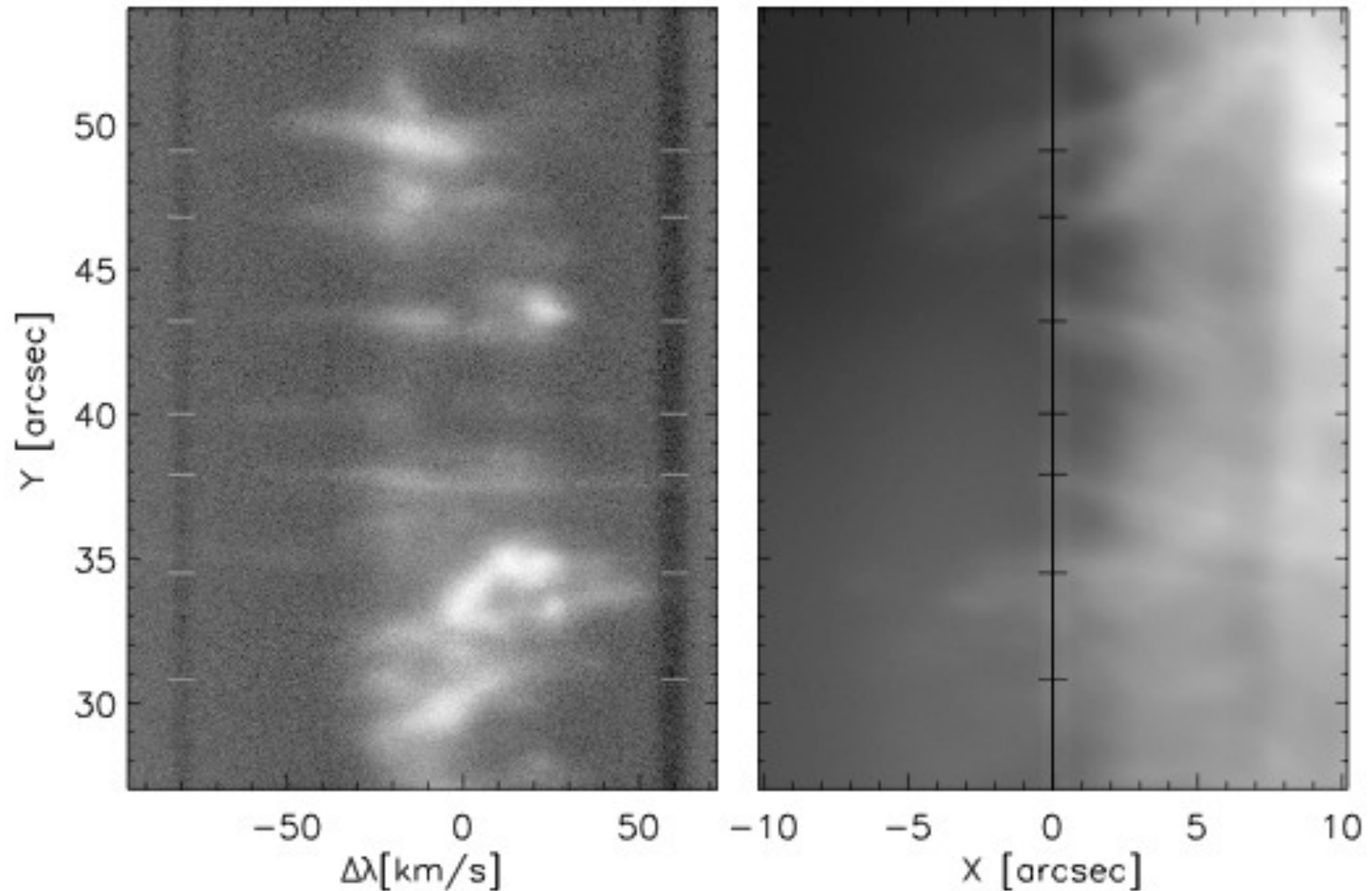


De Pontieu, Carlsson, Rouppe, Rutten, Hansteen, Watanabe, 2012

Spicules dominated by three motions: LOS projection of field-aligned upflows, swaying motions and torsional motions

Inclined spectra in spicules indicate red/blueshift pattern across spicule compatible with strong torsional motion of 20-30 km/s

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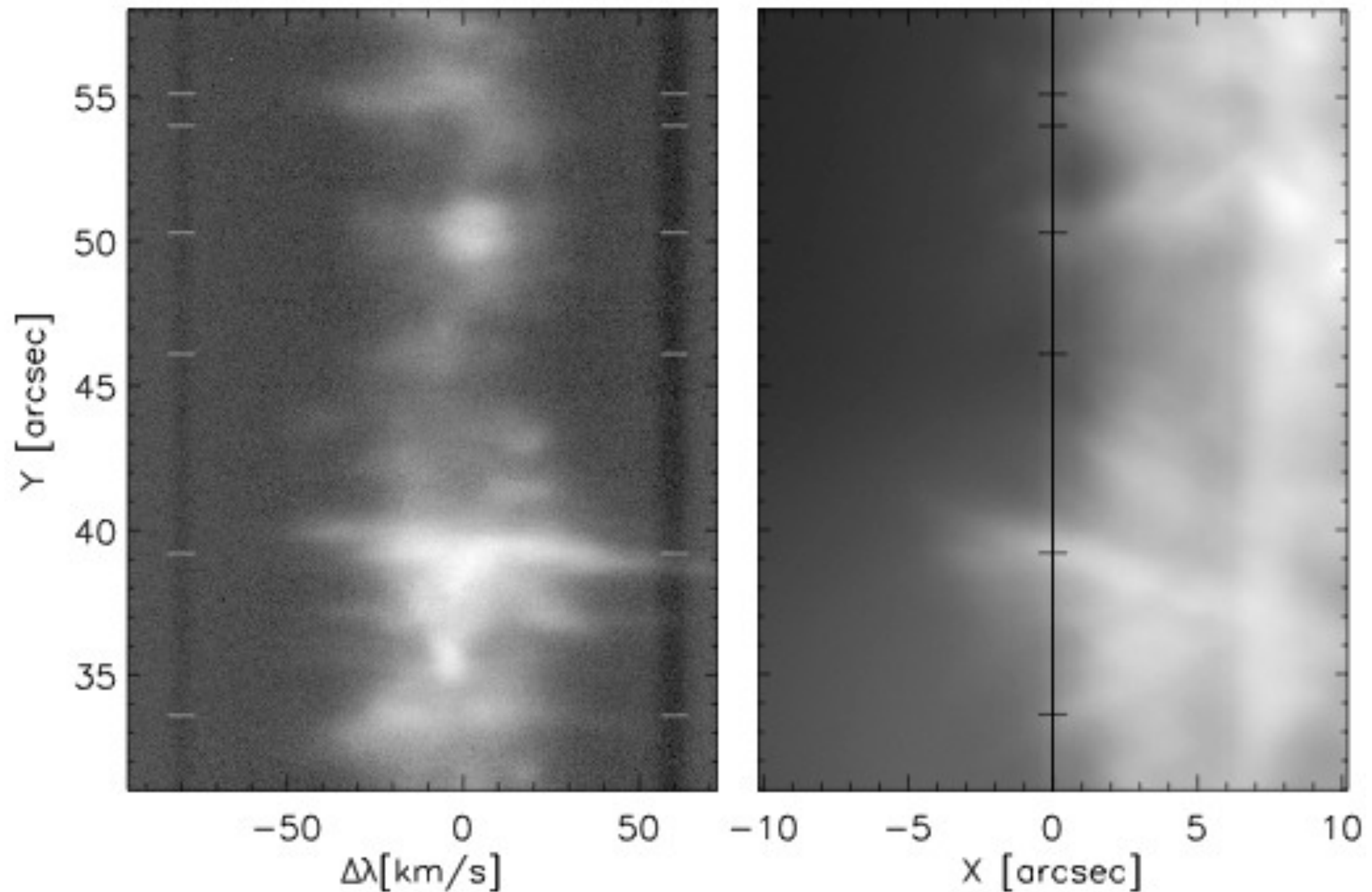


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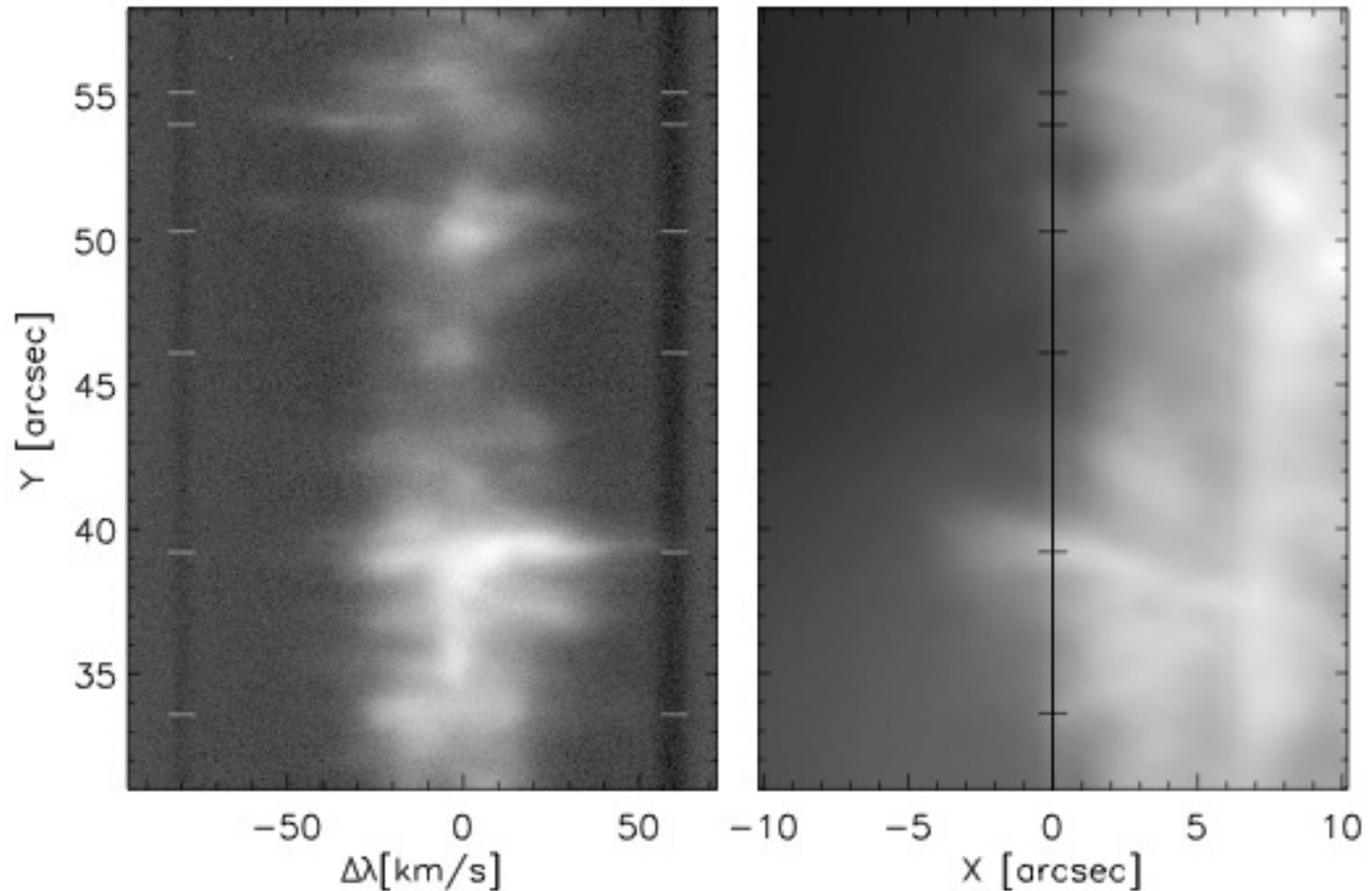


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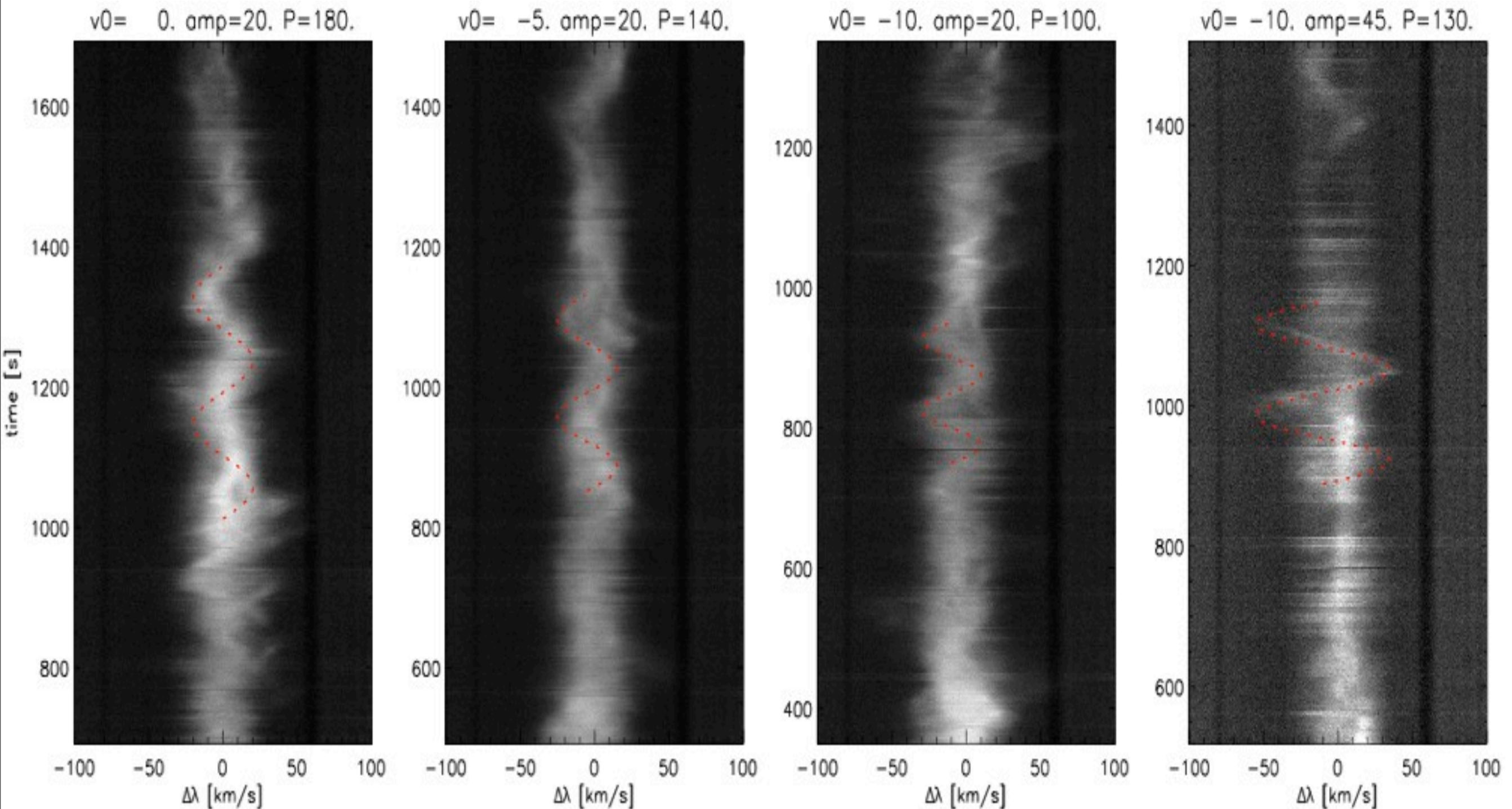


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Torsional motions are time-dependent on \sim min timescale

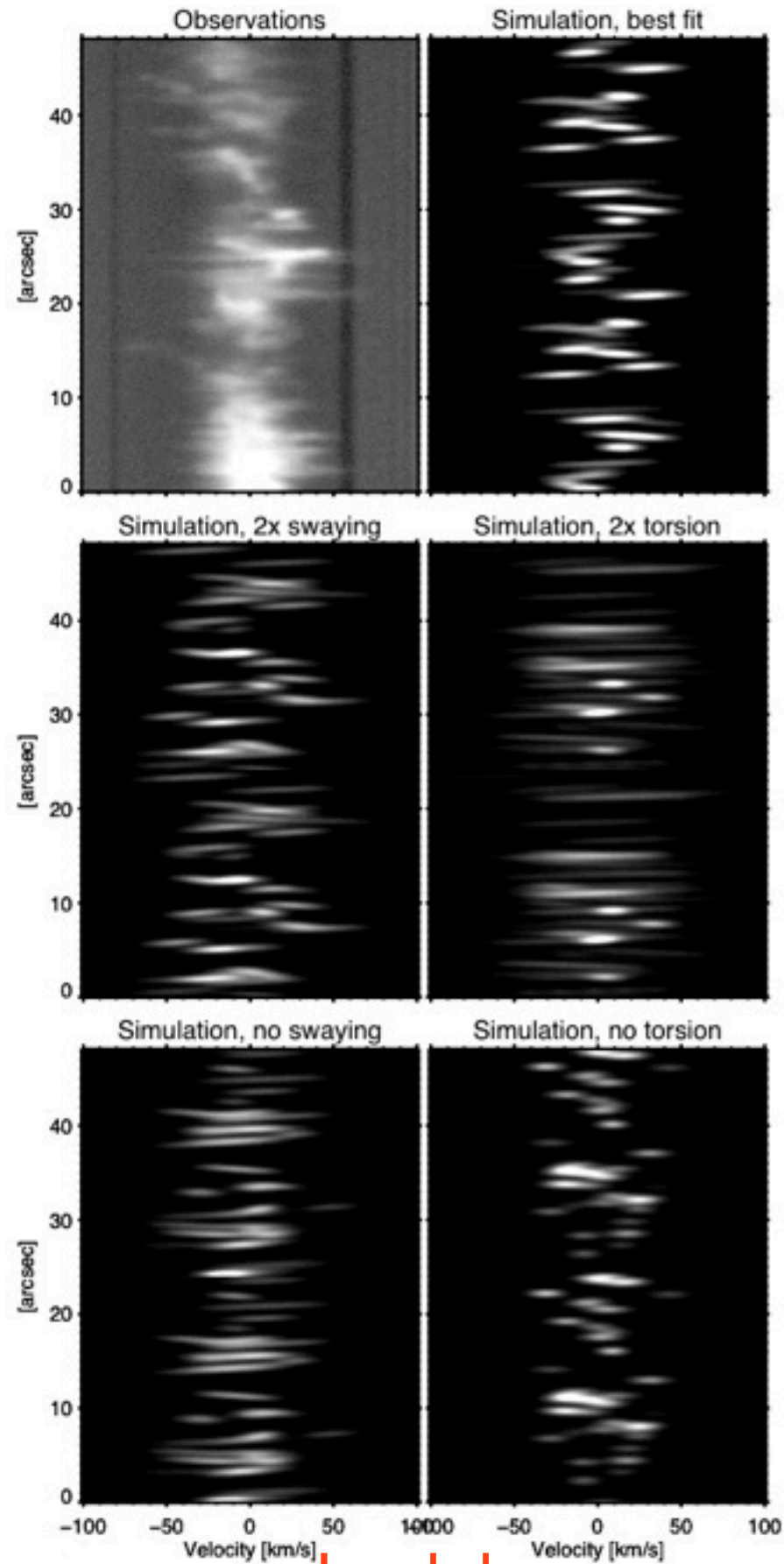


De Pontieu, Carlsson, Rouppe, Rutten, Hansteen, Watanabe, 2012

Lambda-time plots in one location show lots of wiggles from time-dependent swaying and torsional motions

Monte Carlo simulations constrain parameters well

Space



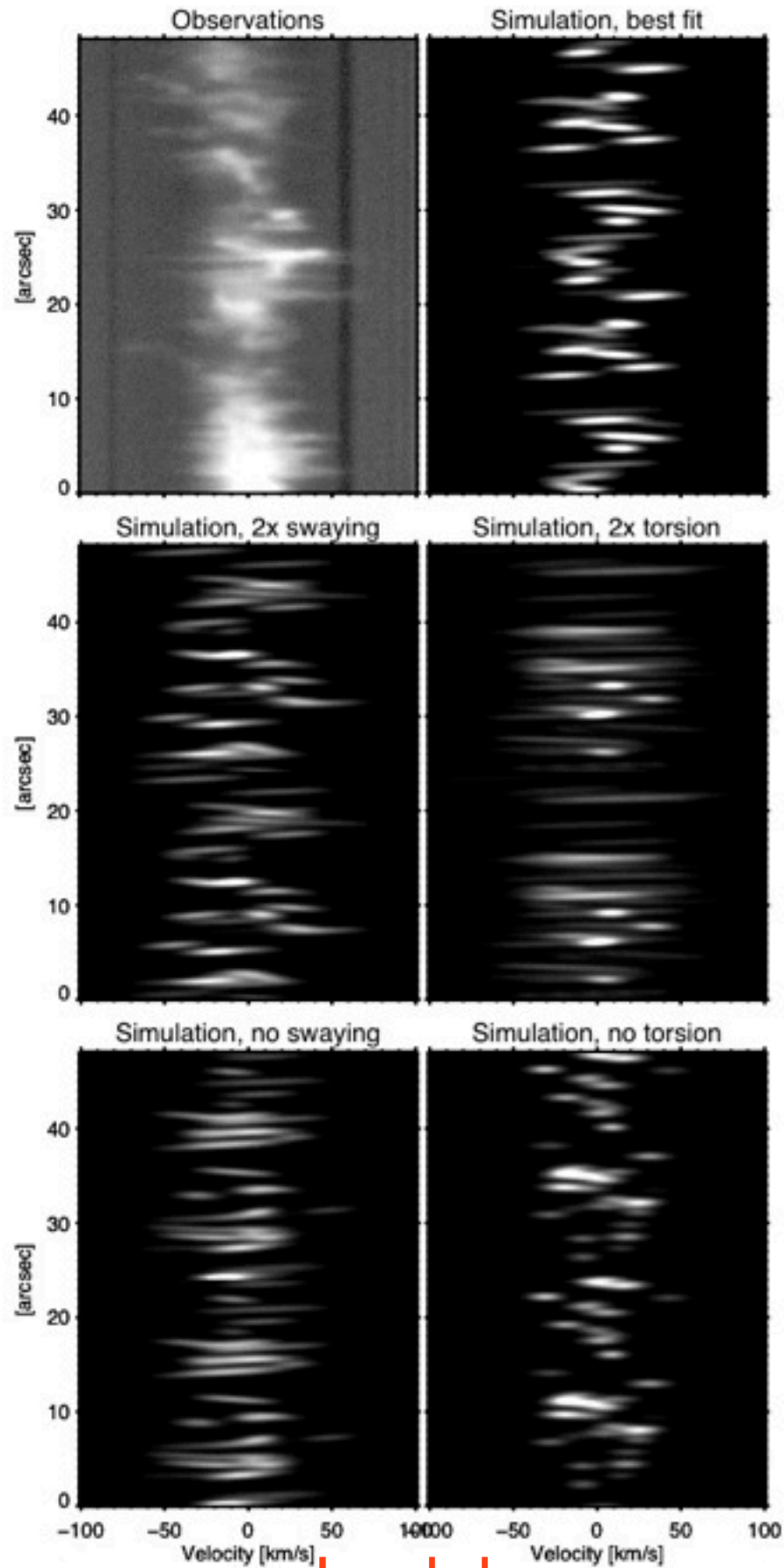
Lambda

De Pontieu, Carlsson, Rouppe, Rutten, Hansteen, Watanabe, 2012

Monte Carlo simulations constrain parameters well

Assume N spicules with:

Space



Lambda

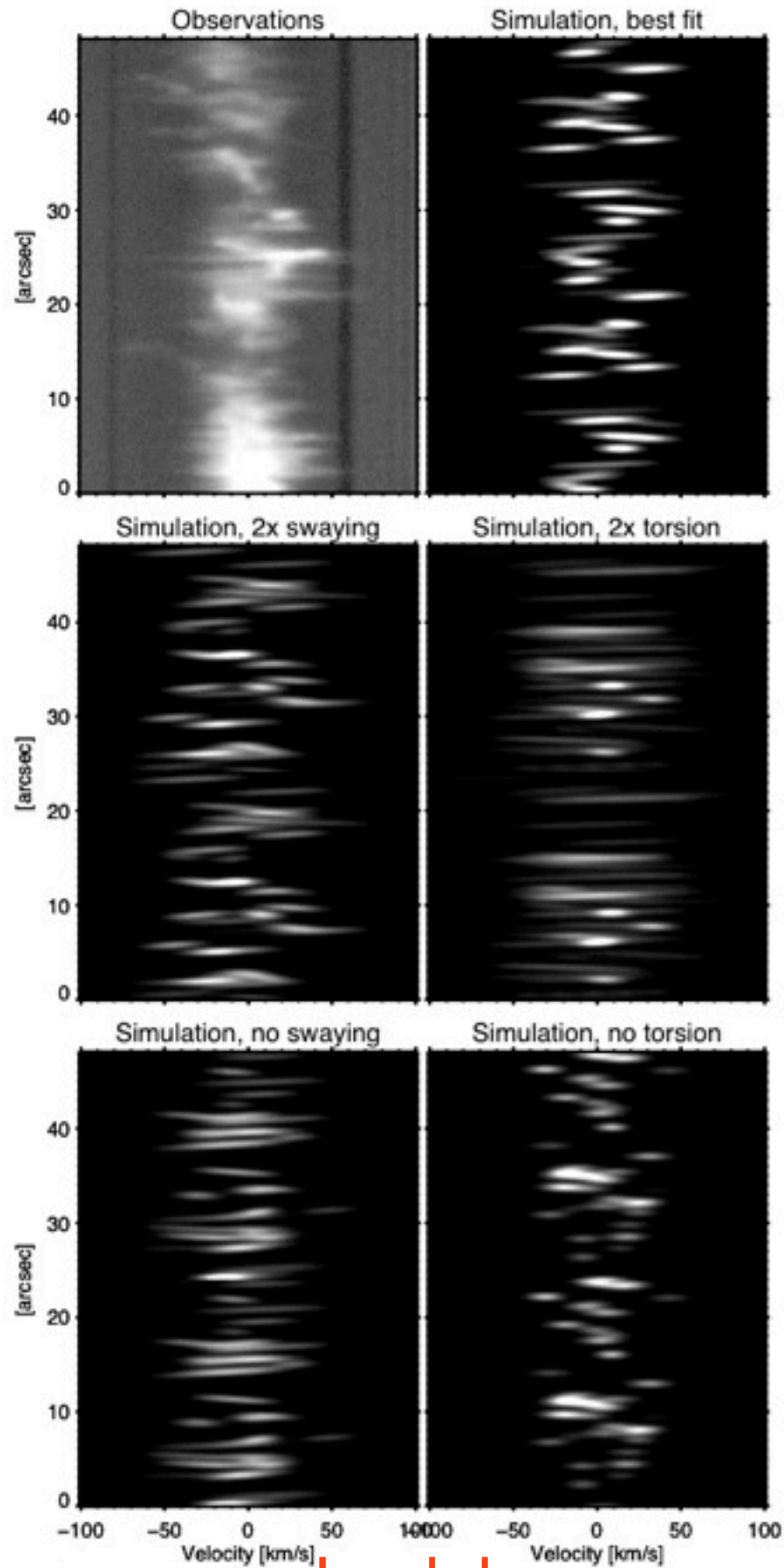
De Pontieu, Carlsson, Rouppe, Rutten, Hansteen, Watanabe, 2012

Monte Carlo simulations constrain parameters well

Assume N spicules with:

- upflows from Gaussian ~ 70 km/s

Space

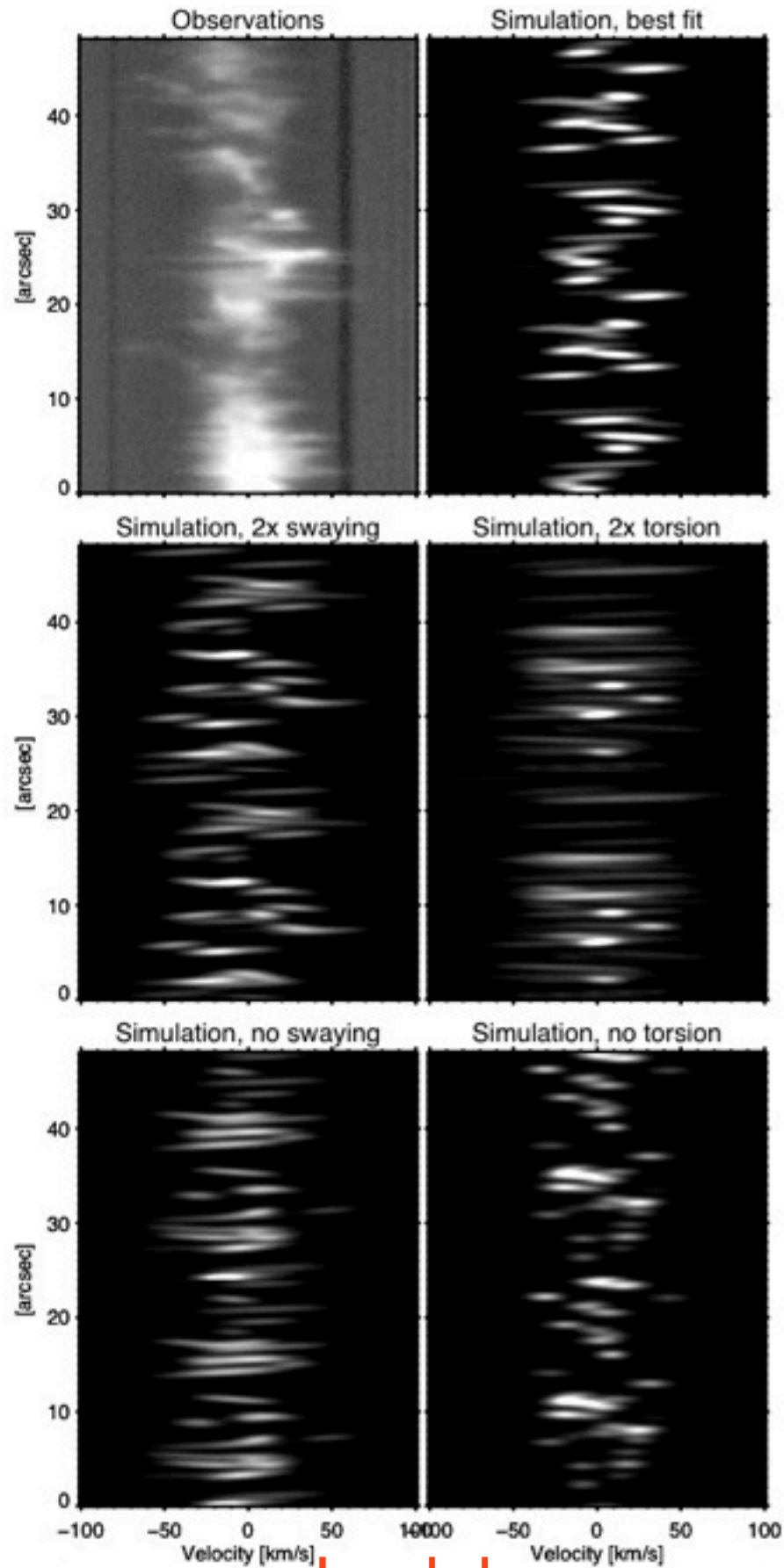


Lambda

De Pontieu, Carlsson, Rouppe, Rutten, Hansteen, Watanabe, 2012

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Space



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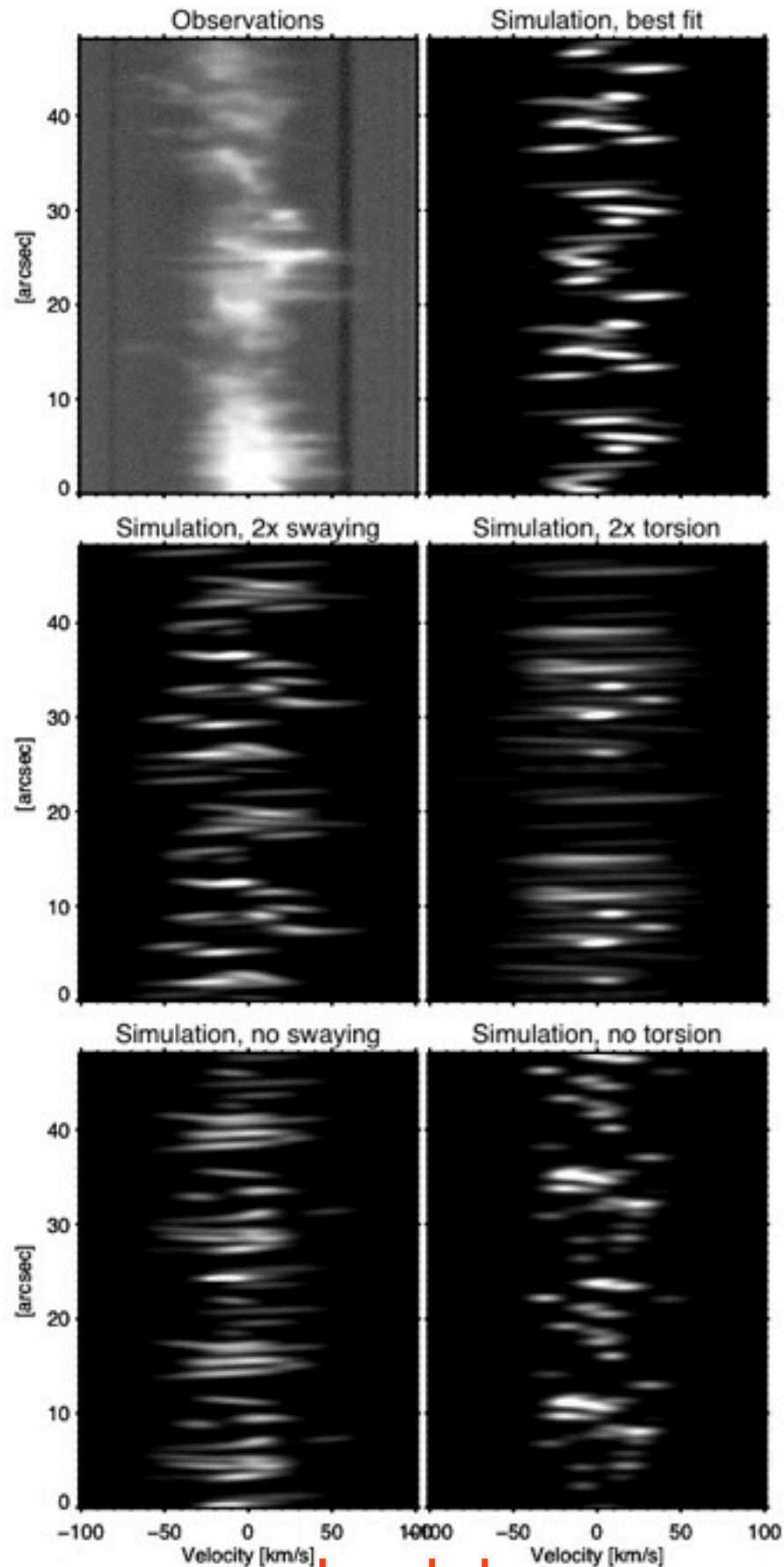
- upflows from Gaussian ~ 70 km/s
- swaying motions from Gaussian ~ 15 km/s

Lambda

De Pontieu, Carlsson, Rouppe, Rutten, Hansteen, Watanabe, 2012

Monte Carlo simulations constrain parameters well

Space



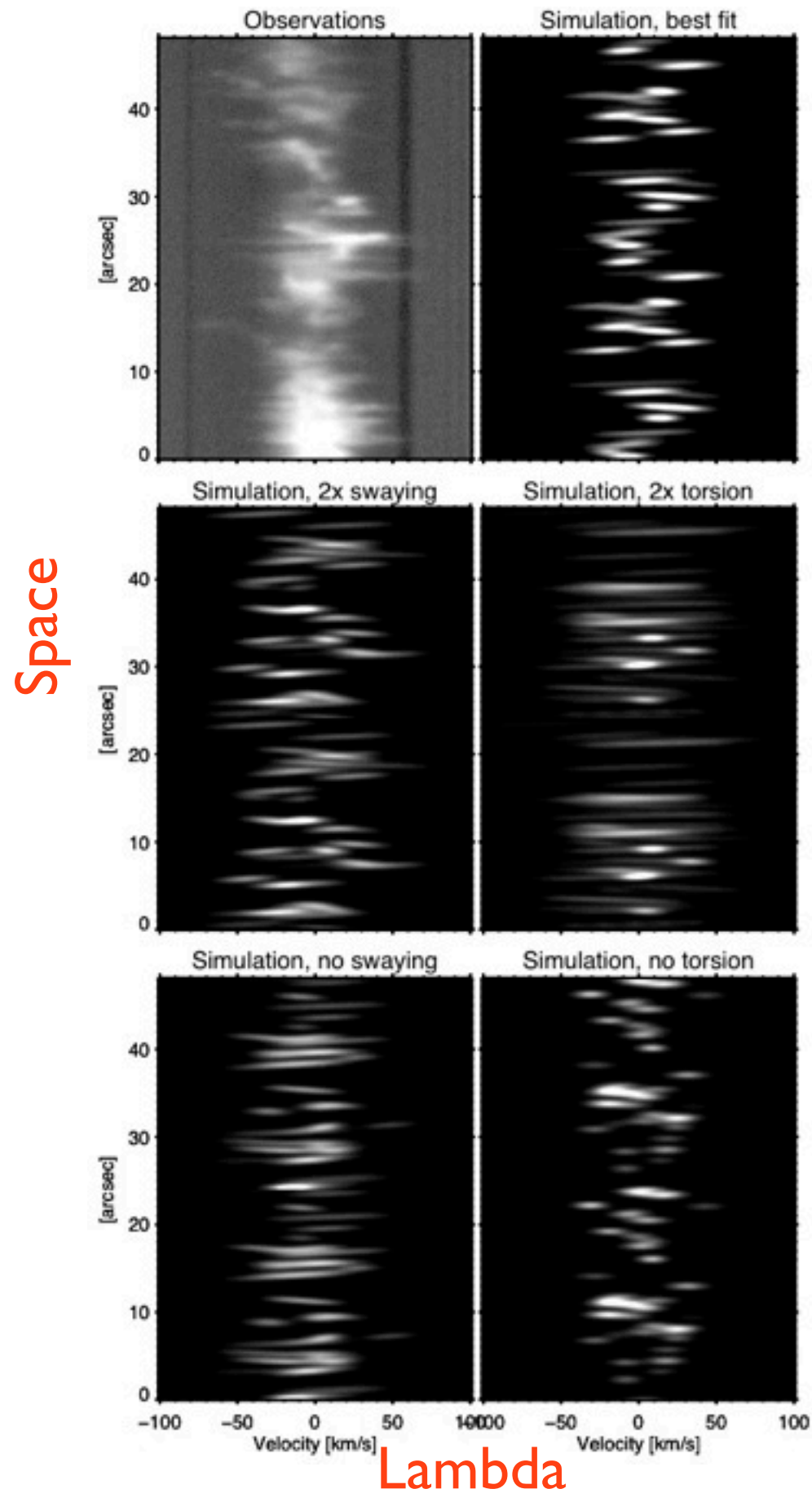
Lambda

Assume N spicules with:

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De Pontieu, Carlsson, Rouppe, Rutten, Hansteen, Watanabe, 2012

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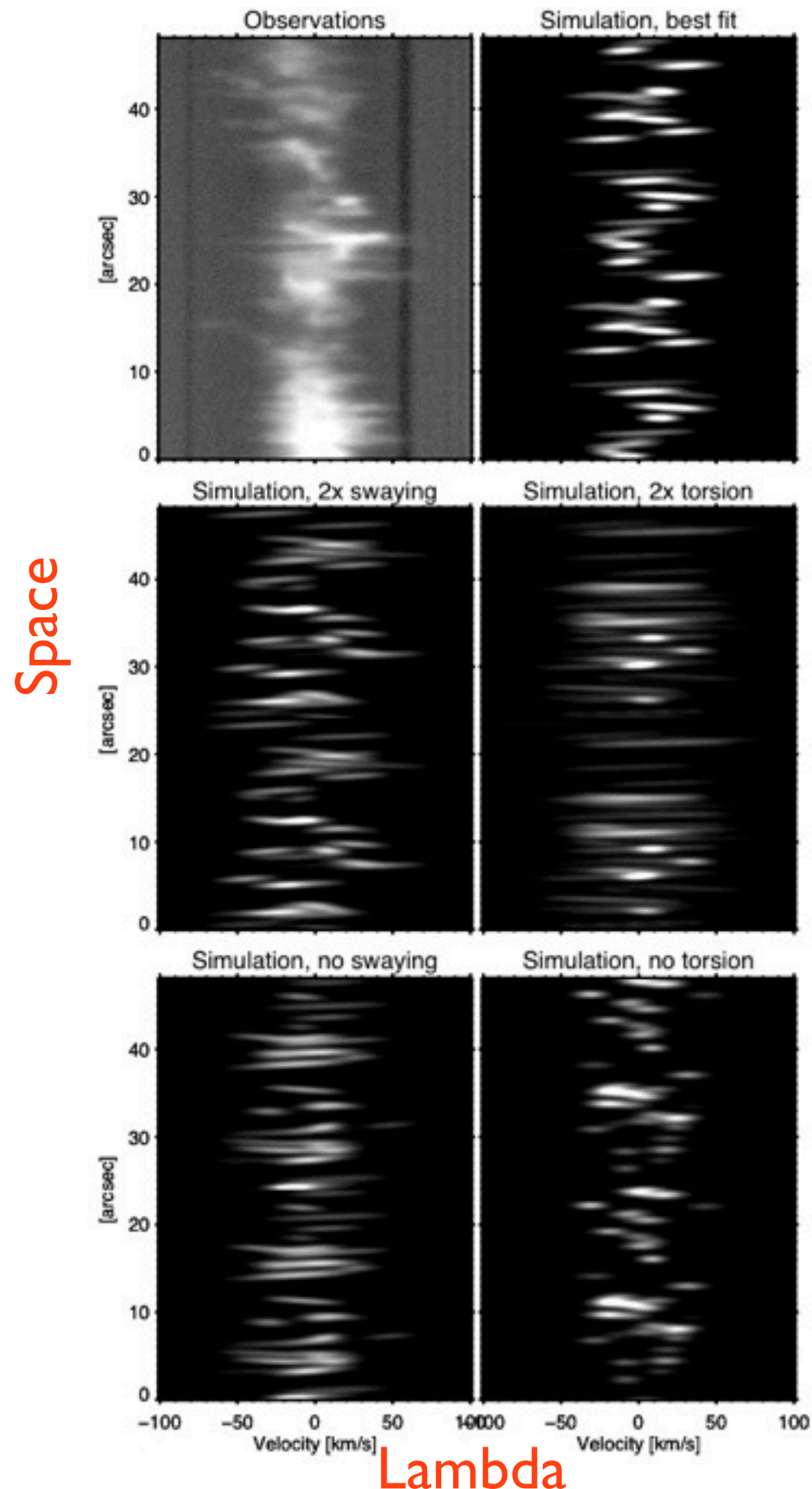


Assume N spicules with:

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- swaying motions from Gaussian ~ 15 km/s
- torsional motions from Gaussian ~ 30 km/s
- lifetime from Gaussian around 120s

De Pontieu, Carlsson, Rouppe, Rutten, Hansteen, Watanabe, 2012

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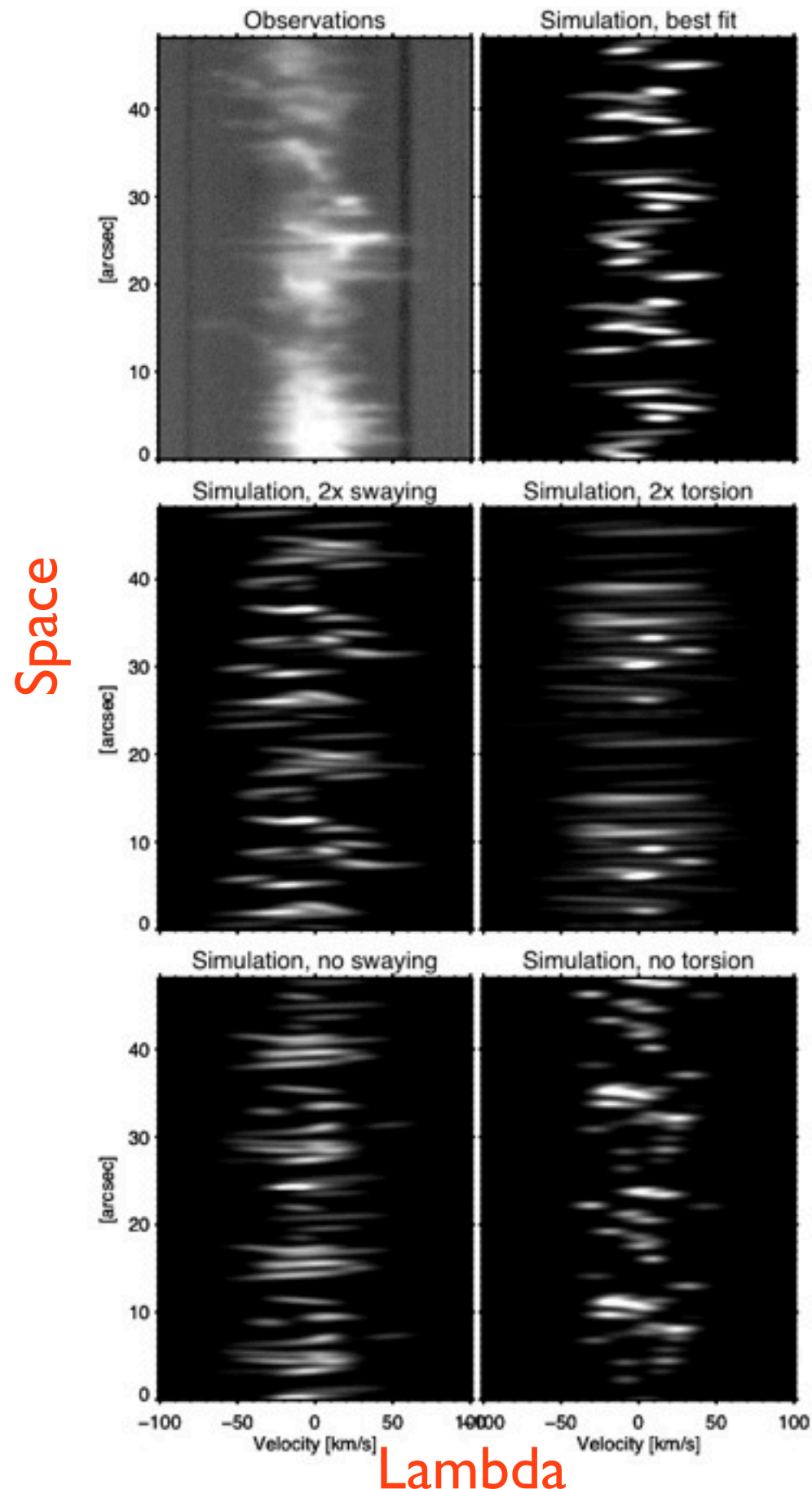


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De Pontieu, Carlsson, Rouppe, Rutten, Hansteen, Watanabe, 2012

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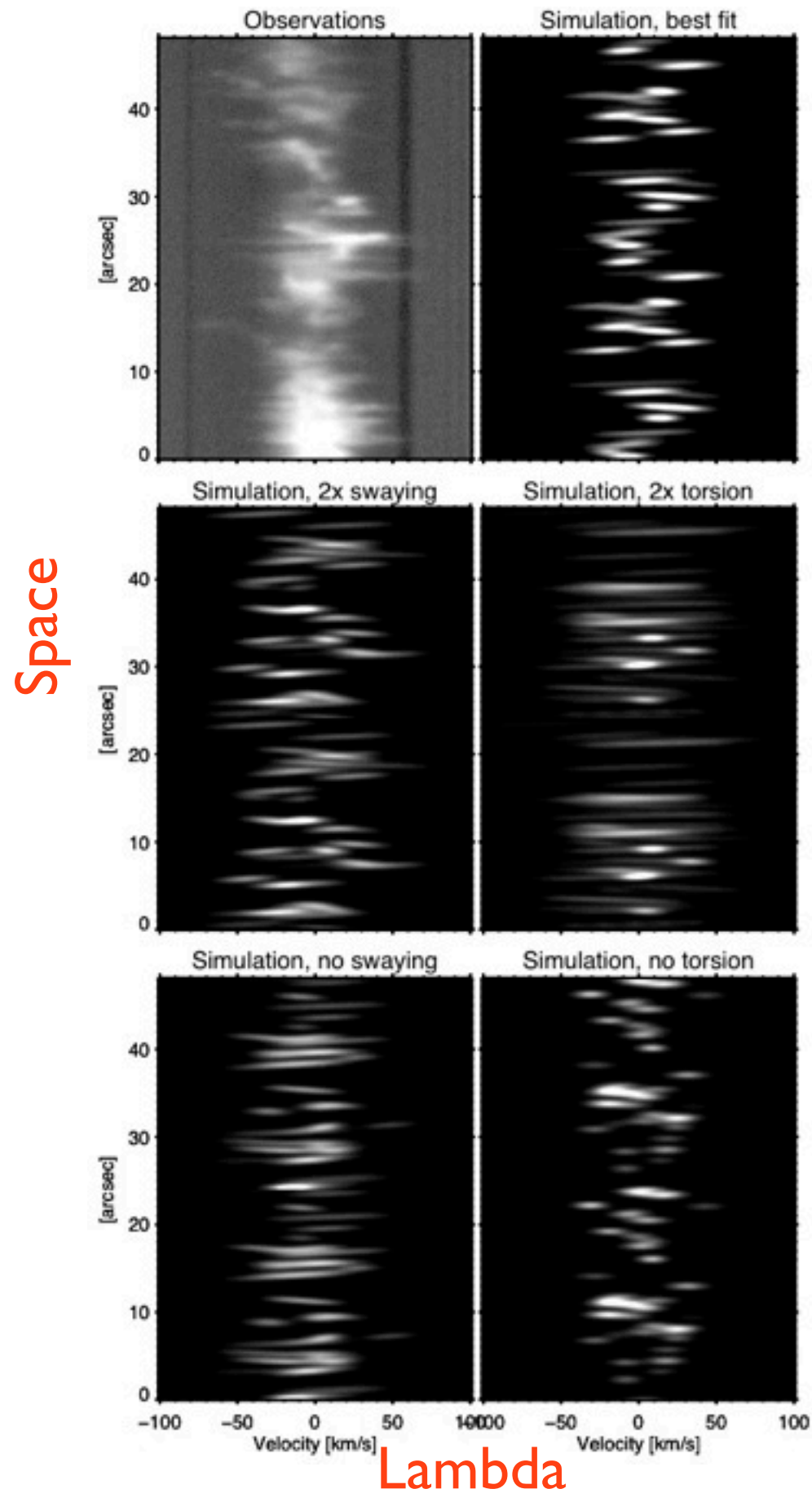


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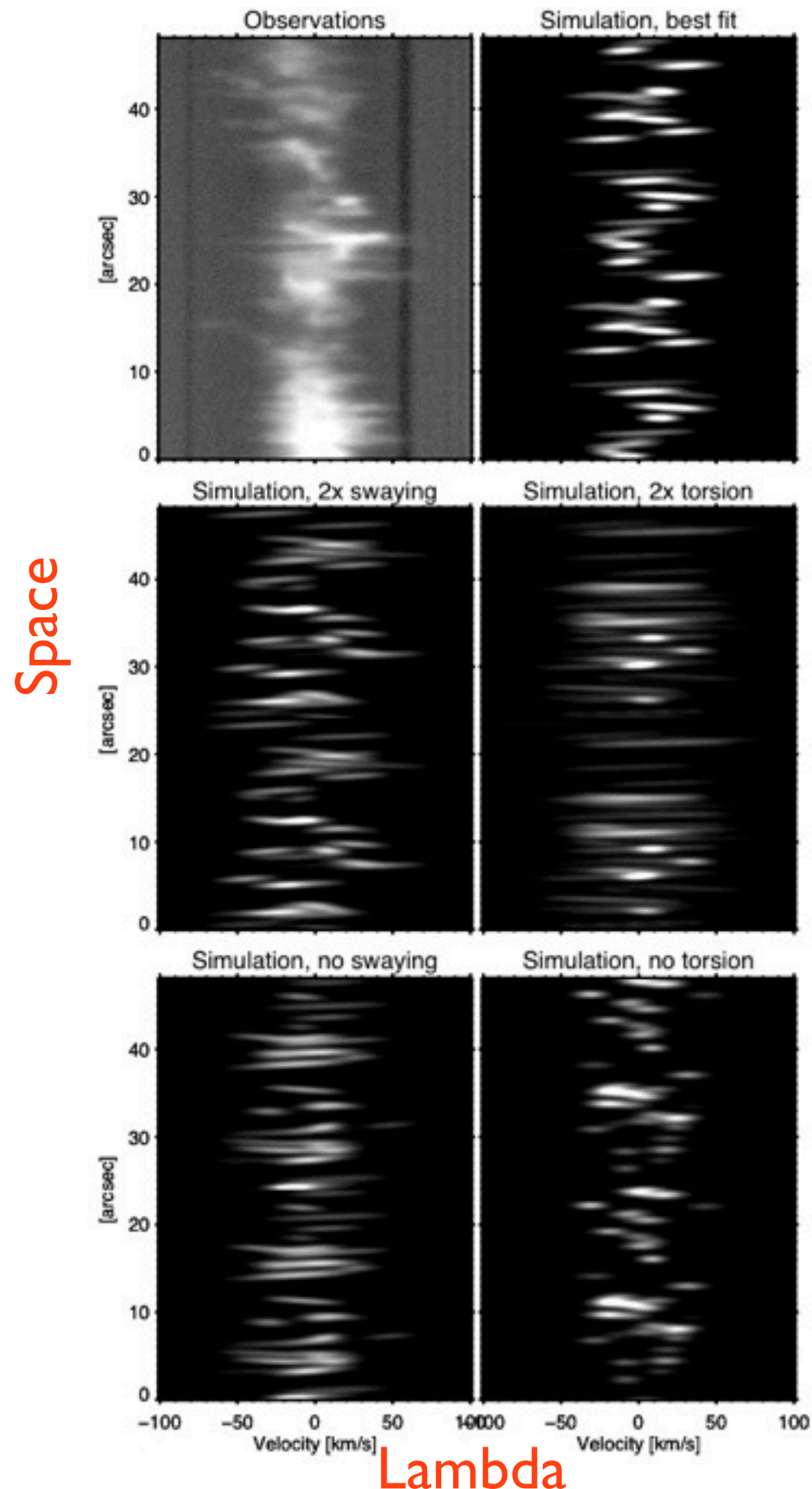


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- torsional period from uniform 100-300s
- wave phase uniform 0-360 deg

De Pontieu, Carlsson, Rouppe, Rutten, Hansteen, Watanabe, 2012

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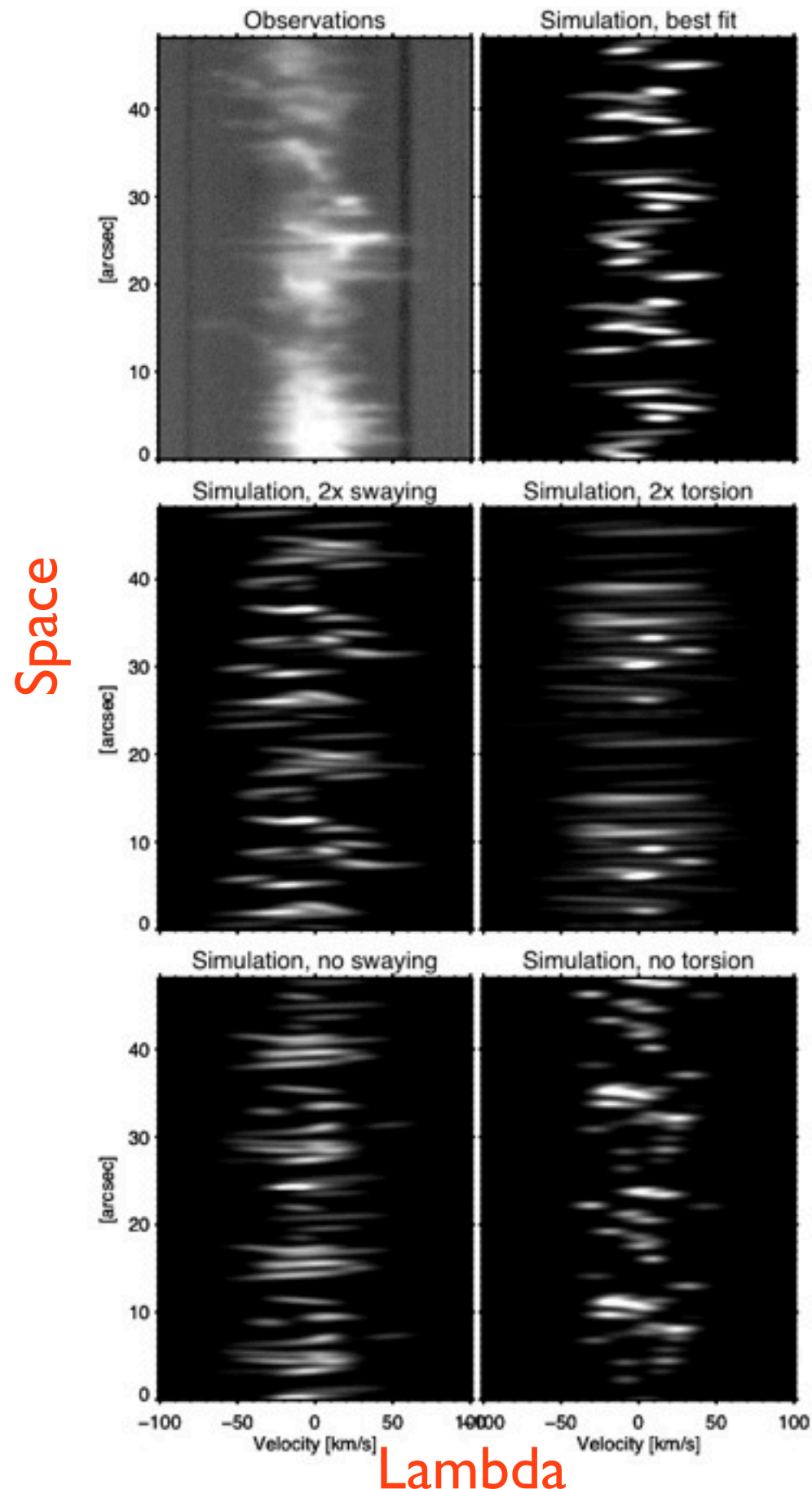


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- wave phase uniform 0-360 deg
- inclination from uniform at 20 deg from vertical

De Pontieu, Carlsson, Rouppe, Rutten, Hansteen, Watanabe, 2012

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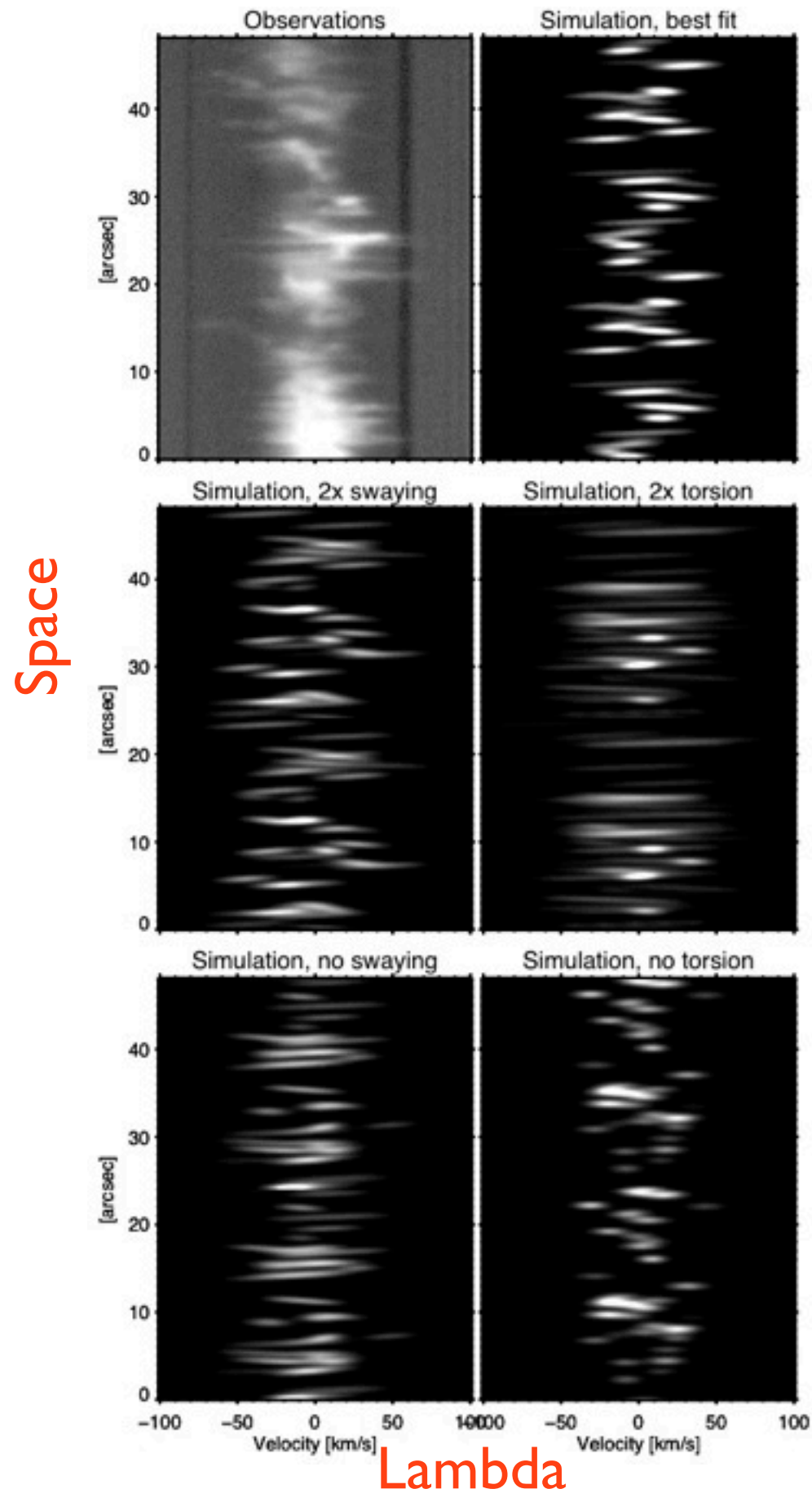


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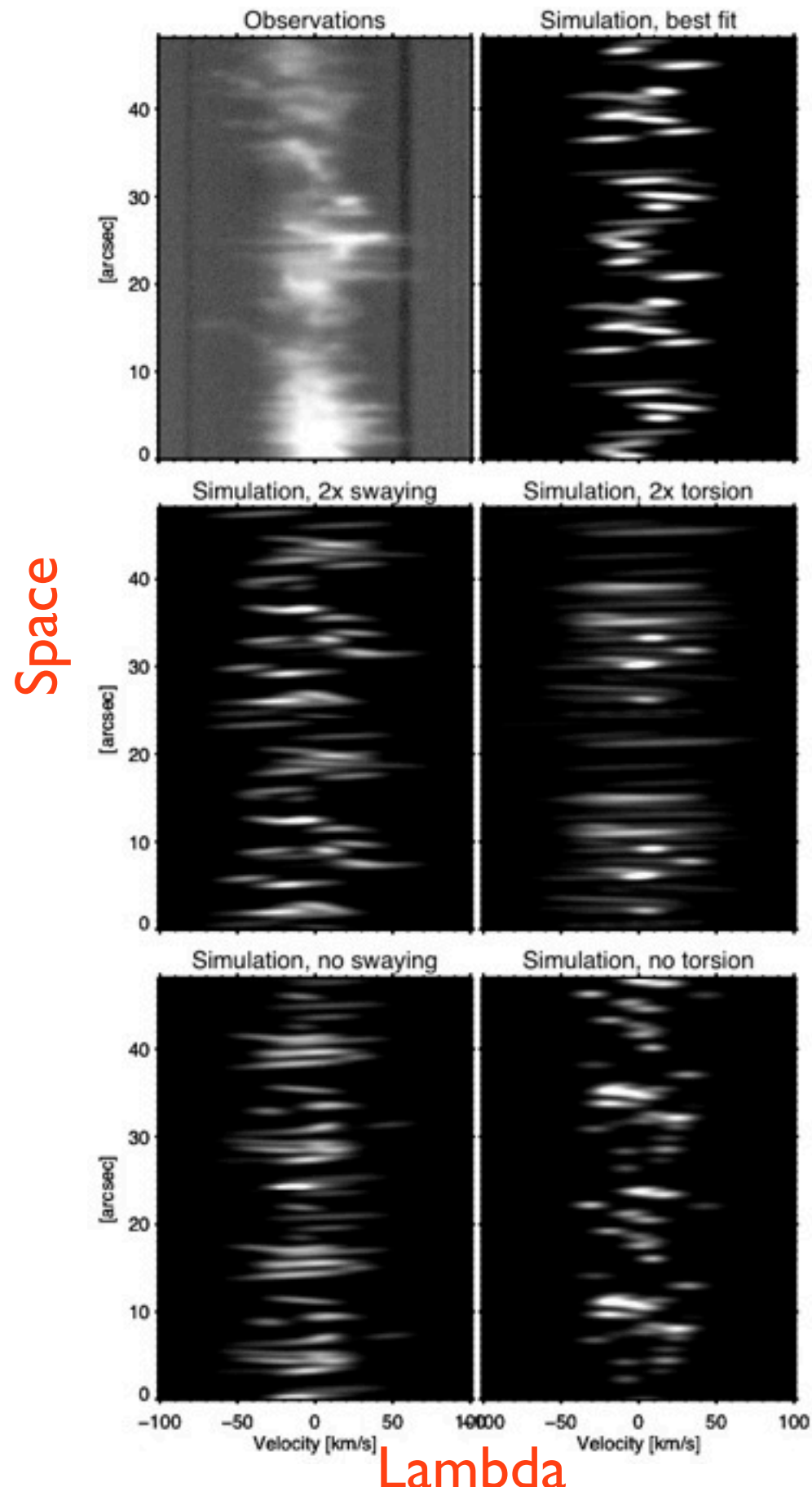


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De Pontieu, Carlsson, Rouppe, Rutten, Hansteen, Watanabe, 2012

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2x swaying: too zig-zagging

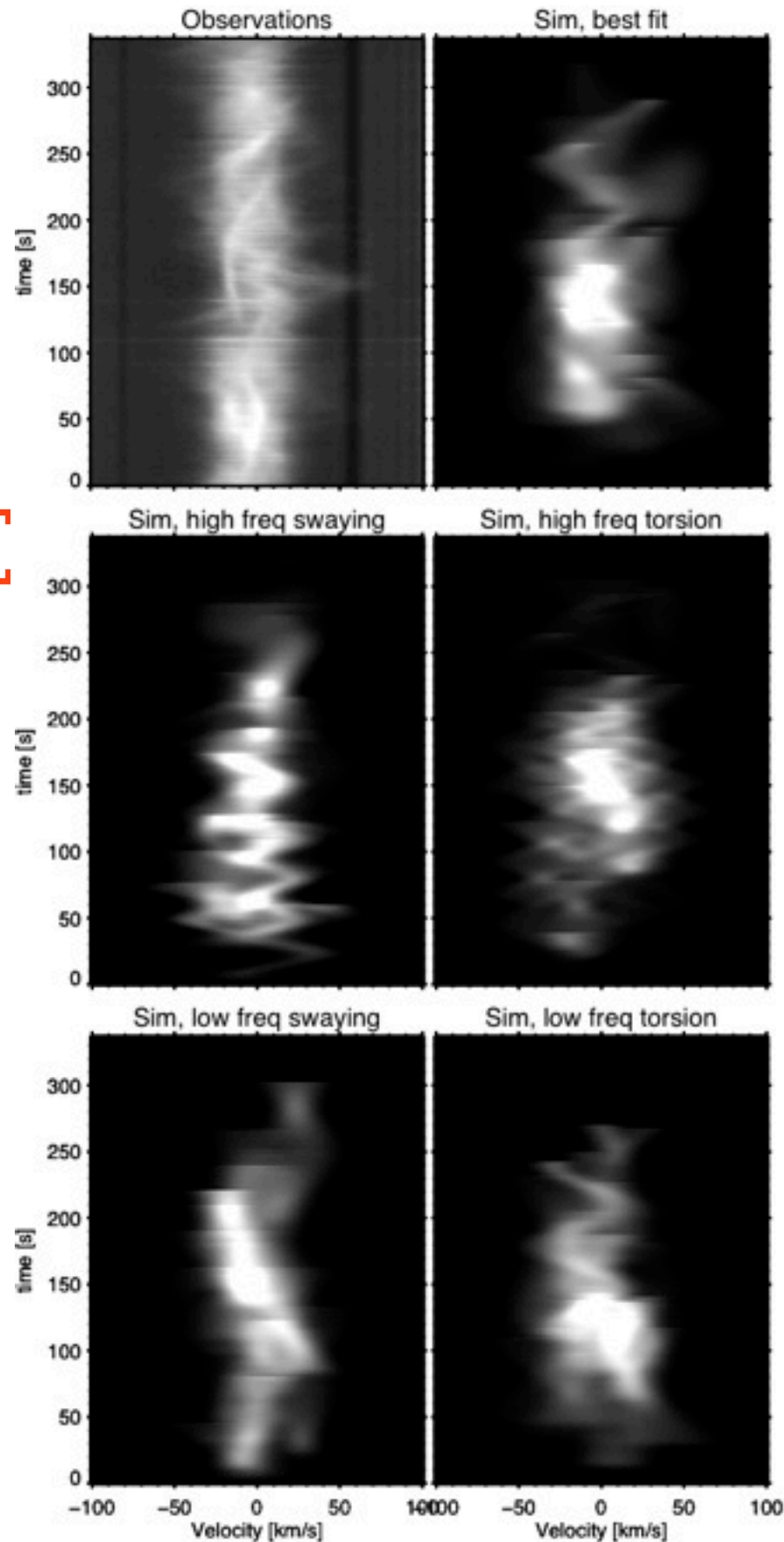
2x torsional: too wide in lambda

0x swaying: not enough zig-zagging

0x torsional: not wide enough in lambda

Monte Carlo simulations constrain parameters well

Time [s]



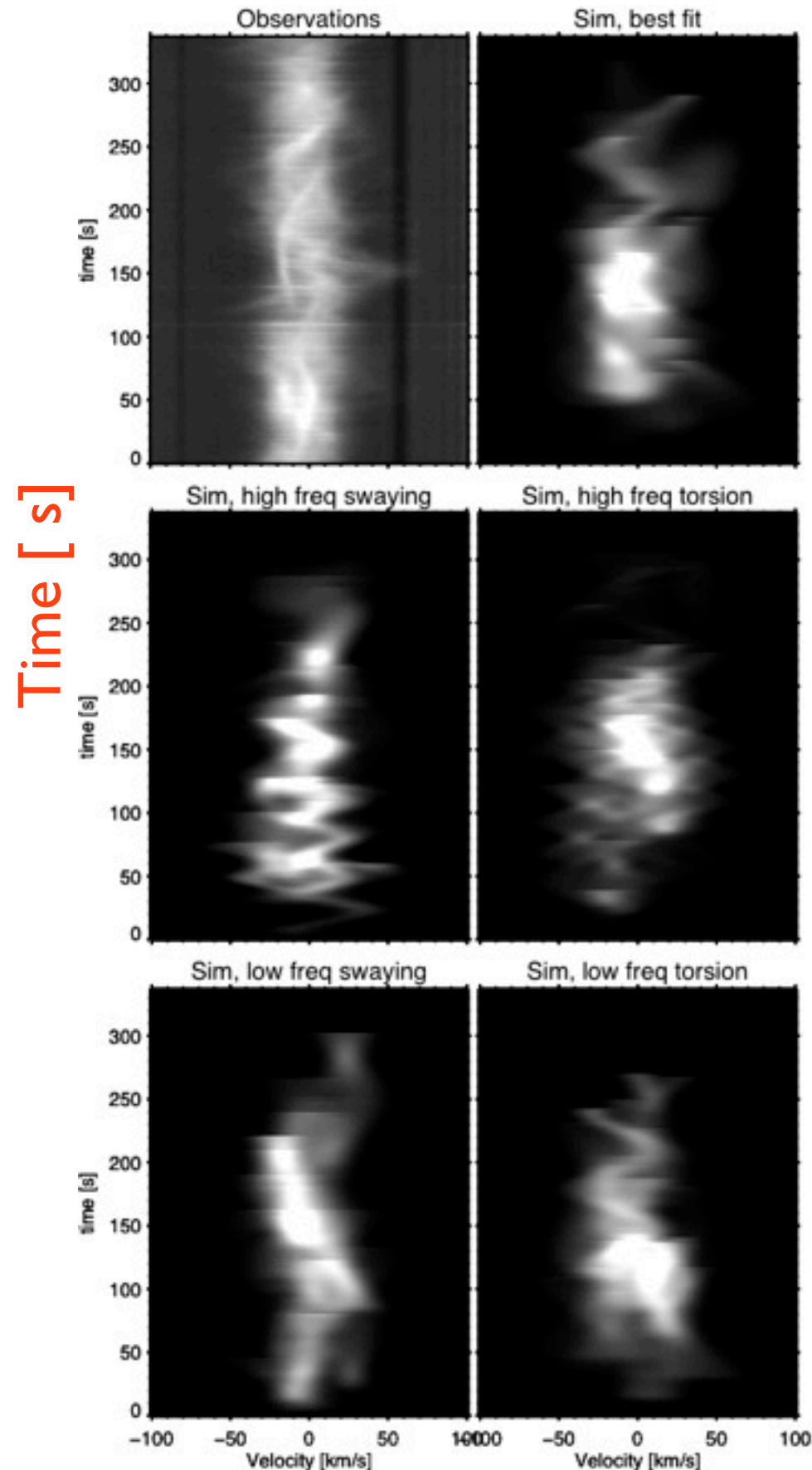
Lambda

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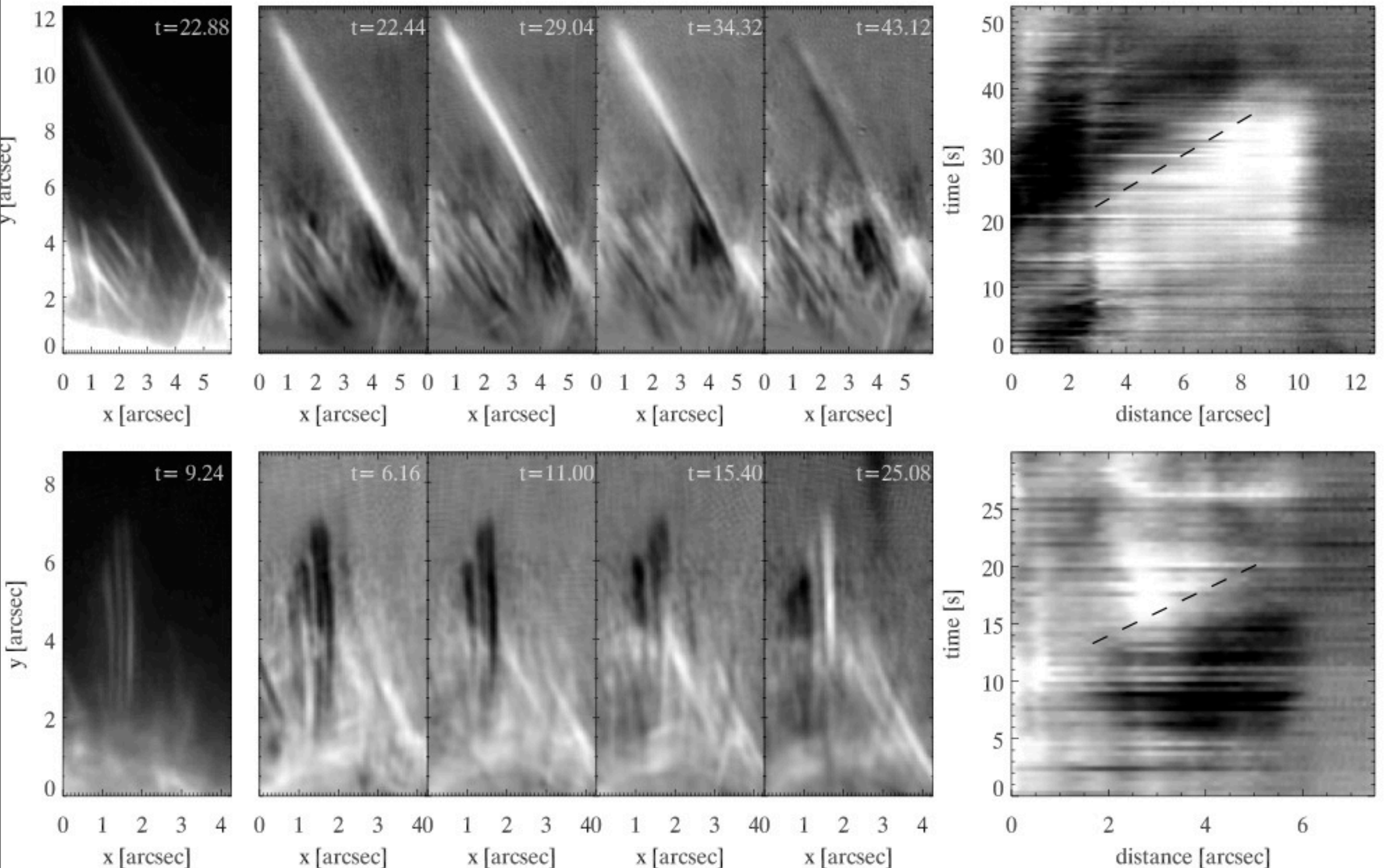
50-100 s swaying periods: too zig-zaggy

50-100 s torsional periods: too zig-zaggy

300-600s swaying periods: not zig-zaggy enough

300-600s torsional periods: not zig-zaggy enough

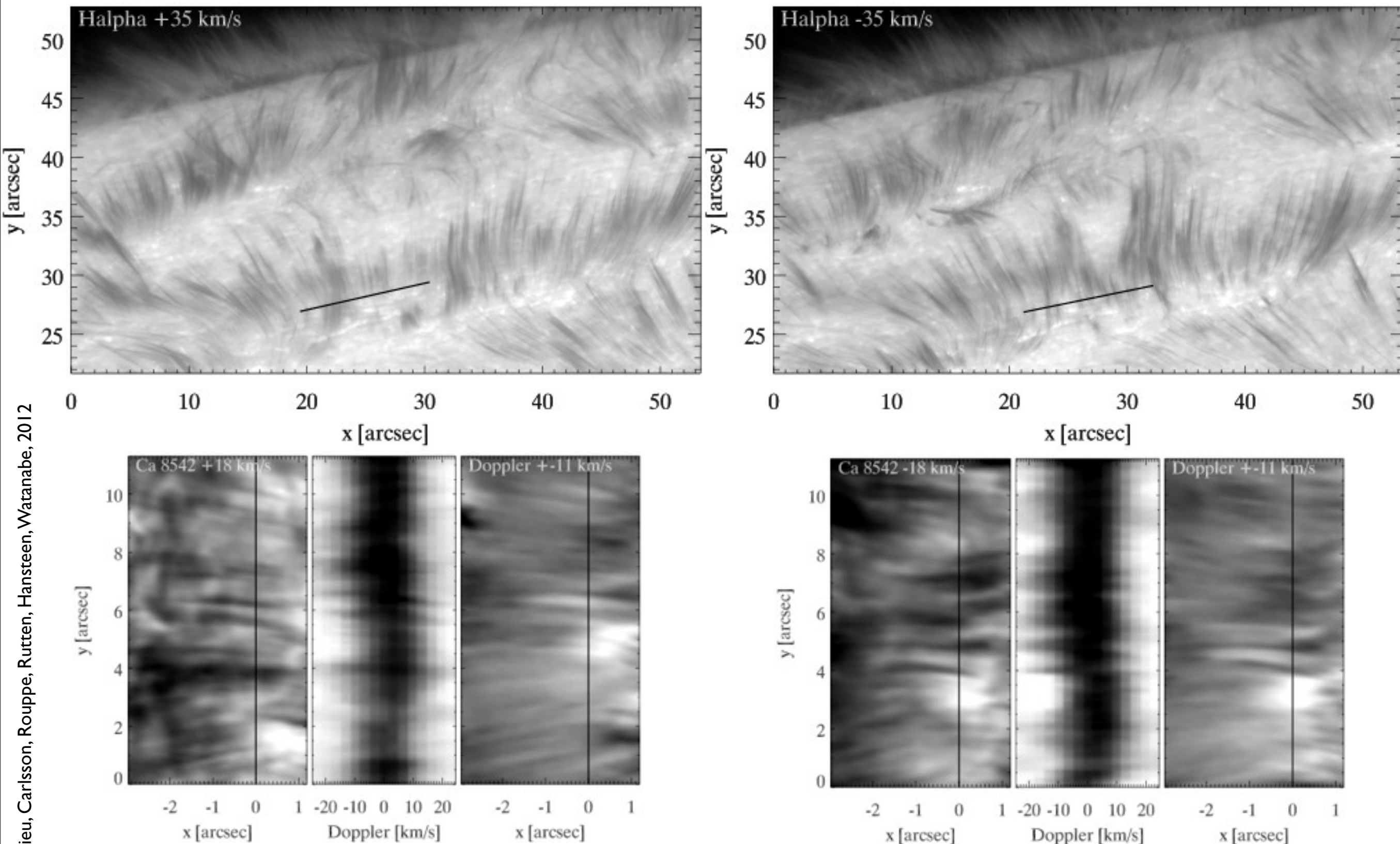
CRISP observations show propagation of torsional waves



De Pontieu, Carlsson, Rouppe, Rutten, Hansteen, Watanabe, 2012

Apparent phase speeds of 200-300 km/s \sim Alfven speed

Presence of torsional waves on all spicules can explain morphology of H-alpha wing images on disk



Apparent phase speeds of 200-300 km/s \sim Alfven speed

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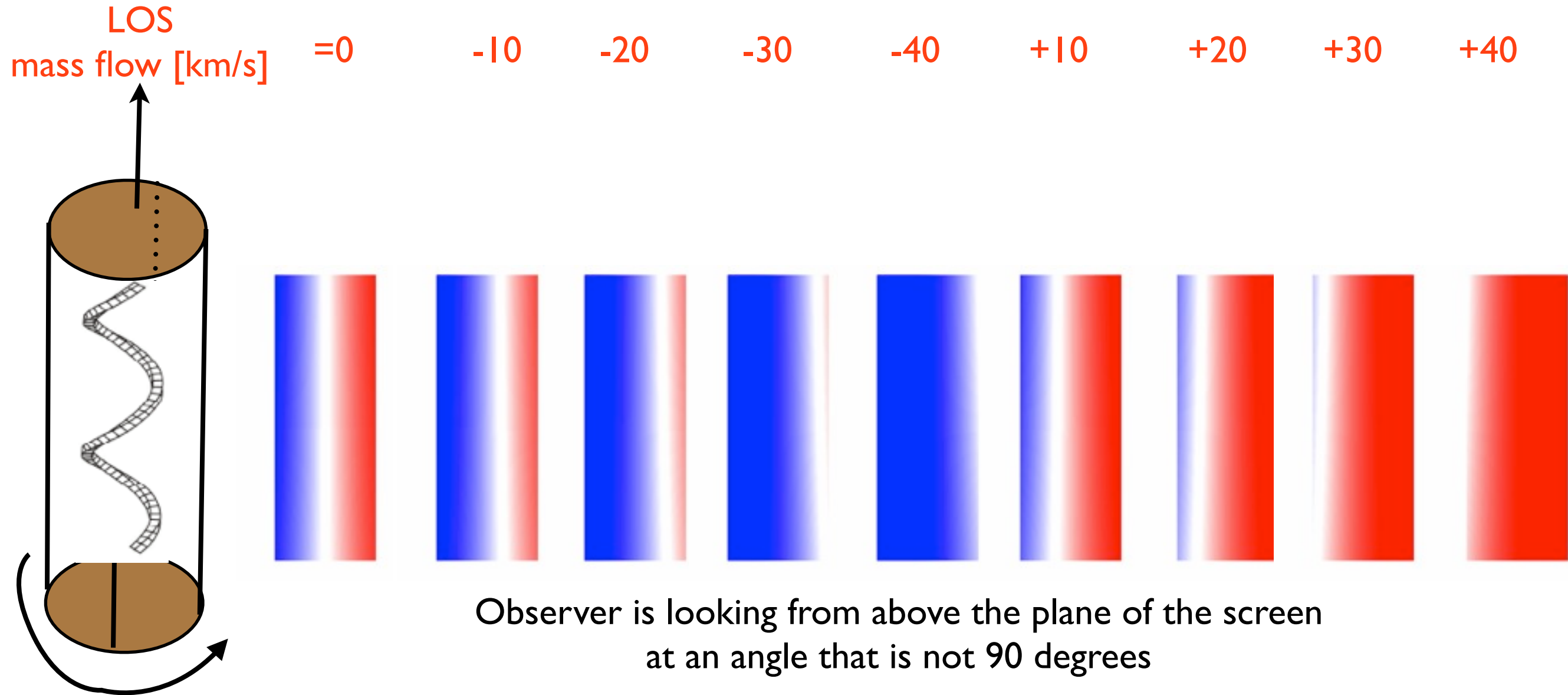
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Why don't we see rows of blue/red flux tubes everywhere?

Appearance of flux tube with field-aligned flow and strong transverse motion critically dependent on viewing angle (and mix of motions)



LOS torsional motion =40 km/s

Note that if there are no mass flows, but transverse swaying motions of the whole flux tube with the same amplitude, the effects would be the same