Physical Origin of the Drivers of Space Weather at the Sun



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 - (3) Niels Bohr Institute, Denmark
 - (4) Predictive Science Inc., USA
- (5) Yunnan Astronomical Observatory, China



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This talk discusses recent progress in developing such tool for focused studies of CMEs and related phenomena.

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Key features of global model of solar corona and heliosphere are:

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Key features of global model of solar corona and heliosphere are:

 Magnetic field extrapolated into solar corona using real, whole-Sun data taken from various solar observatories (WSO, MWO, SoHO/MDI, and SDO/HMI).

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Global model agrees well with:

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Key features of global model of solar corona and heliosphere are:



In-situ observations at 1 AU and elsewhere (ACE, Ulysses, etc.).

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Key features of global model of solar corona and heliosphere are:



• Thomson-scattered white-light observations of solar corona (SoHO/LASCO).

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Data-Driven Models of CMEs

Model of 1998 May 2 CME Event



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Data-Driven Models of CMEs

Model of 1998 May 2 CME Event



- Physical mechanisms leading to occurrence of CMEs have been debated by solar community for 40+ years now.
- Answering fundamental questions concerning energy build-up, CME trigger, evolution of background magnetic field & coronal plasma, shock formation & evolution, etc., requires event studies.
- By studying 1998 May 2 event, we have demonstrated that strong CME-driven shock can develop relatively close to Sun (Roussev et al., ApJ Lett., 605, L73, 2004).

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Data-Driven Modeling of SEPs

Model of 1998 May 2 SEP Event



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Data-Driven Modeling of SEPs

Model of 1998 May 2 SEP Event



- Production of SEPs at CME-driven shocks is long-standing problem, because little is known from observations about properties of shock waves, level of IP turbulence, strength & geometry of IP magnetic field, etc.
- By having "realistic" model of CMEshock evolution, as for 1998 May 2 CME event, we can address the issue of SEP production at CME shocks more self-consistently.
- Simulated proton fluxes for 1998 May 2 SEP event are found to be in good agreement with GOES-8 data (Sokolov et al., ApJ Lett., 616, L171, 2004).

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Model of ICMEs and Magnetic Clouds

Comparison of 3-D ICME Model with MC Reconstruction



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Model of ICMEs and Magnetic Clouds

Comparison of 3-D ICME Model with MC Reconstruction





- Magnetic fields inside ICMEs are most often modeled as twisted flux ropes.
- Different interpretation of magnetic field structure of MCs is possible if writhe is also considered.
- We created a simulated ICME with limited twist but significant writhe.
- We were able to reconstruct MC structure (left) and to compare with 3-D simulation (right) in a way that would be interpreted as typical twisted flux rope.
 - This result challenges accepted paradigm that ICMEs are always twisted magnetic flux ropes (Al-Haddad et al., ApJ Lett., 738, L18, 2011).

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Filling Data Gaps in STEREO Observations



Time (from 01/25) - elongation plots for PA 69. J-maps: see Sheeley *et al.* (1999) and Davies *et al.* (2009).

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Tri-Color Running Ratio Analysis for 2010 Jun 13 EUV Wave



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Tri-Color Running Ratio Analysis for 2010 Jun 13 EUV Wave

- 3-D MHD simulation of 2010 Jun 13 EUV wave produces similar thermodynamic perturbation as reflected in relevant EUV observations (Downs *et al.*, *ApJ*, **750**, 134, 2012).
 - Here three tri-color channels are SDO/AIA 171 Å (blue), 193 Å (green), and 211 Å (red), with 48 s running ratios.
- Wave heats up plasma as it passes through (red).
- CME depletes coronal material and it cools down solar plasma near source region (blue).



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Tri-Color Time-Distance Diagram for 2010 Jun 13 EUV Wave



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Tri-Color Time-Distance Diagram for 2010 Jun 13 EUV Wave



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Flux Emergence as CME Driver

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- Even if achieved, this is not a practical solution as far as space weather forecast is concerned.
 - It requires vast computational resources to resolve small-scale structures present in CZ that are miniscule in comparison to large-scale structures in SC.

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Global 3-D Model of Magnetic Flux Emergence



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Global 3-D Model of Magnetic Flux Emergence

Model Features

- Local flux-emergence model of Archontis et al. (2004) coupled with global 3-D MHD model of solar corona and solar wind using SWMF.
- Multi-polar magnetic field is produced by:
 - Global, dipolar-type magnetic field resembling Sun at solar minimum.
 - Emerging twisted flux rope along solar equator (y-axis).
- Flux-emergence model provides self-consistent timedependent evolution of electric field, *E*, at solar boundary!

t = 19 min Roussev et al., Nat. Phys., 8(11), 2012 Albena, Bulgaria National Science Foundation

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Model Coupling, Grids, etc.



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Model Coupling, Grids, etc.

- Grid refined in region where flux emergence occurs (3 extra levels of refinement).
- Boundary data from FEM interpolated in space and time to fit numerical grid and simulation time of global model.
- Region of FE enlarged by factor of 10.
- MHD variables from FEM scaled from photospheric values to coronal values to match inner boundary conditions of global model.



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Magnetic Field Geometry at Early Times



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Magnetic Field Geometry at Early Times

- Overlying global field of Sun reconnects with expanding field of emerging flux rope through SLs.
- Two 3-D null points form in solar corona (see black circles).
- Removal of overlying field sideways enables rapid acceleration outwards of expanding field (red lines) of emerging region.
- CME follows...



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Magnetic Field Geometry at Early Times (t = 68 min)



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Magnetic Field Geometry at Early Times (t = 68 min)

- Reconnection becomes increasingly complicated as flux rope emergence proceeds.
- Magnetic flux and helicity continuously leave the flux emergence region via sequence of reconnection events.
- Newly formed field lines posses fair amount of twist and writhe due to transfer of mutual helicity (prior to reconnection) to self-helicity (after reconnection).



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Magnetic Field Geometry at Later Times (*t* = 3 hr)



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Magnetic Field Geometry at Later Times (t = 3 hr)

- Fast CME in progress (>1,200 km/s).
- Footprints of CME well outside flux emergence region (due to reconnection).
- Two confined flux ropes left behind in low corona.
- Original coherent flux rope emerging from convection zone is gone: post-emergence coronal field looks totally different!



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Realistic Modeling of X-ray Sigmoids



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Realistic Modeling of X-ray Sigmoids



- With this improved low-solar-corona model, we have performed 3-D MHD computer simulation that captures fundamental connection between emergence of magnetic flux into solar atmosphere and origin of CMEs.
- Simulation provides evidence for formation of: (i) fast CME that is independent of emerging flux tube, (ii) two confined flux ropes in low corona (left image), and (ii) hot X-ray sigmoid (middle image).
- With realistic treatment of electric field at photosphere, we gain new insight on how magnetic flux and helicity injection lead to reorganization of solar corona.

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 - Magnetic null points, quasi-separators (or separators), etc., play important role.

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 - Magnetic null points, quasi-separators (or separators), etc., play important role.
 - Transfer of magnetic flux and helicity takes place across number of flux systems.
 - Footprints of erupting magnetic field do not remain stationary as CME evolves: one or both legs of CME migrate along solar surface.



Thank you!

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