

AIA Observations of Fast Counter-streaming Flows along a Solar Filament channel

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Counter-Streaming Flows

- Filaments are composed of a multitude of threads, which can carry plasma
- Some flows in these threads are observed to travel in opposite directions along the filament
- What can this tell us about magnetic fields in filaments, and perhaps other contributory processes?



Previous Observations

- Most previous observations have been in H-alpha
- This allows a high resolution, and the use of Doppler shifts to determine flow speeds, but focusses on cooler denser material
- ► Flow speeds are consequently low, 5-20Kms⁻¹ is typical
- The Hi-C team recorded speeds in the order of 100Kms⁻¹ in the 193Åline, using high resolution data
- No previous observations from AIA data until now!



Previous explanations

- Schmieder et al 2008 perhaps a prelude to a filament eruption
- Gaizauskas 1998 Related to dexterity flows between main body and barbs
- Panasenco & Martin 2008 Involves mass movements
- Alexander et al 2013 Mass flows rather than a heating event
- Deng et al 2002 Magnetic reconnection cause the movement of blobs

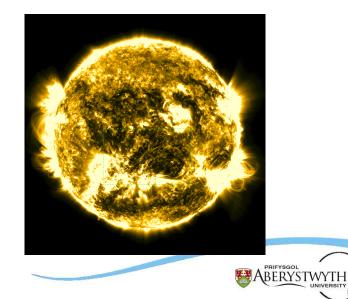


The Filament Under Study

- Slightly below the solar centre
- In the order of 500×10^3 Km long
- Sinistral and U-shaped
- Observed between midday on 2012-08-06 and midday on 2012-08-08
- Partial eruption observed on 2012-08-06
- Very fast flows observed between 08:20 and 08:40 on 2012-08-07
- Lots of visible counterstreaming
- Several areas of magnetic flux appear to interact with the filament



Location of the Filament

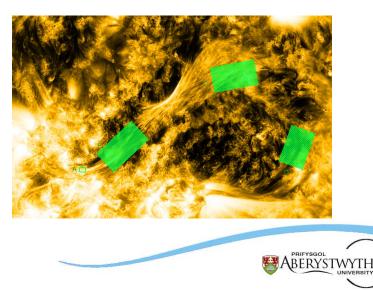


Estimating Flow Speeds

- Analyse flow speeds through stack plots: create distance-time plots along a number of lines
- Bright flows show as bright diagonal lines
- The gradient of these lines gives a minimum estimate of the speed and direction of the flows
- At 3 locations, 40 lines are established to roughly align with the filament threads

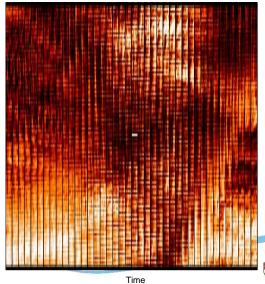


Location of the Distance-Time slices



A typical stack plot for 40 slices

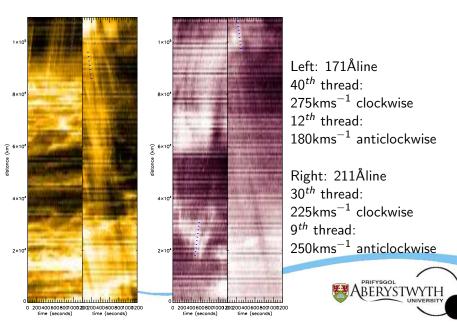
Distance



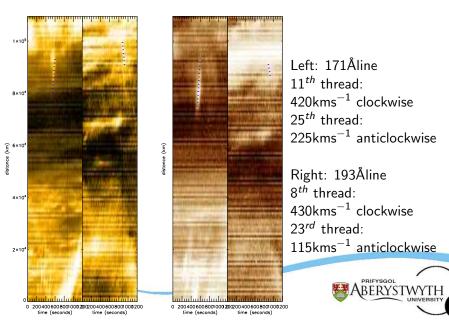
2012-08-06 15:00-15:20 location B 304Åline

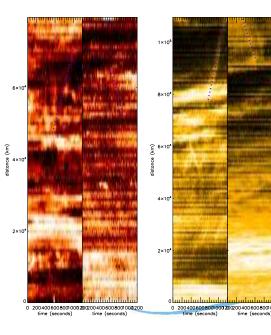


Stack Plots: Location B, 2012-08-06, 15:00-15:20



Stack Plots: Location B, 2012-08-07, 08:20-08:40



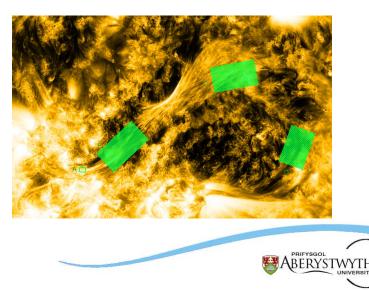


Left: Location D, 2012-08-07, 08:20-08:40, 304Åline 15^{th} thread: 65kms⁻¹ clockwise 2^{nd} thread: 60kms⁻¹ anticlockwise

Right: Location B, 2012-08-08 08:20-08:40, 171Åline 27^{th} thread: 130kms⁻¹ clockwise 4^{th} thread: 85kms⁻¹ anticlockwise



Location of the Distance-Time slices (a recap)

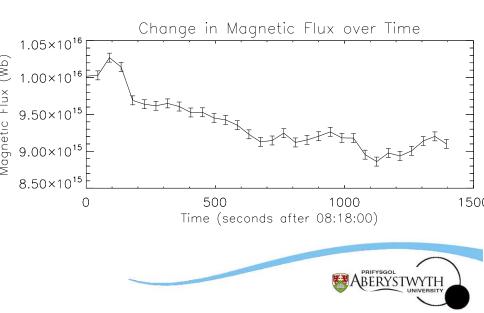


Connection with Magnetic Activity

- The filament is rooted in a positive polarity at the Eastern end
- Flows are observed to emit from here in both directions along the filament spine
- The flows later observed to be in the order of 420 430kms⁻¹ originate here at around 08:20 on 2012-08-07
- ► The graph on the next slide shows a drop of 6.5 × 10¹⁴ Weber between 08:19:30 and 08:22:30



Change in Magnetic Flux Over Time at Location A



Some Conclusions

- First AIA observations of fast counter-streaming flows
- Very fast flows observed up to 430Kms⁻¹
- Observations of counter-streaming were ubiquitous in our observations
- Flows emitted from a region of strong magnetic flux in both directions
- These emissions coincided with a fall in magnetic flux



Can we Explain Counter-streaming?

- Counter-streaming is probably ubiquitous. It doesn't appear to be limited to the time leading up to a filament eruption
- Our observations suggest that interaction with regions of strong magnetic flux can produce flows in both directions along the length of the filament
- Suggest that magnetic reconnection plays a major role in solar filaments - counter-streaming is a diagnostic of this

