

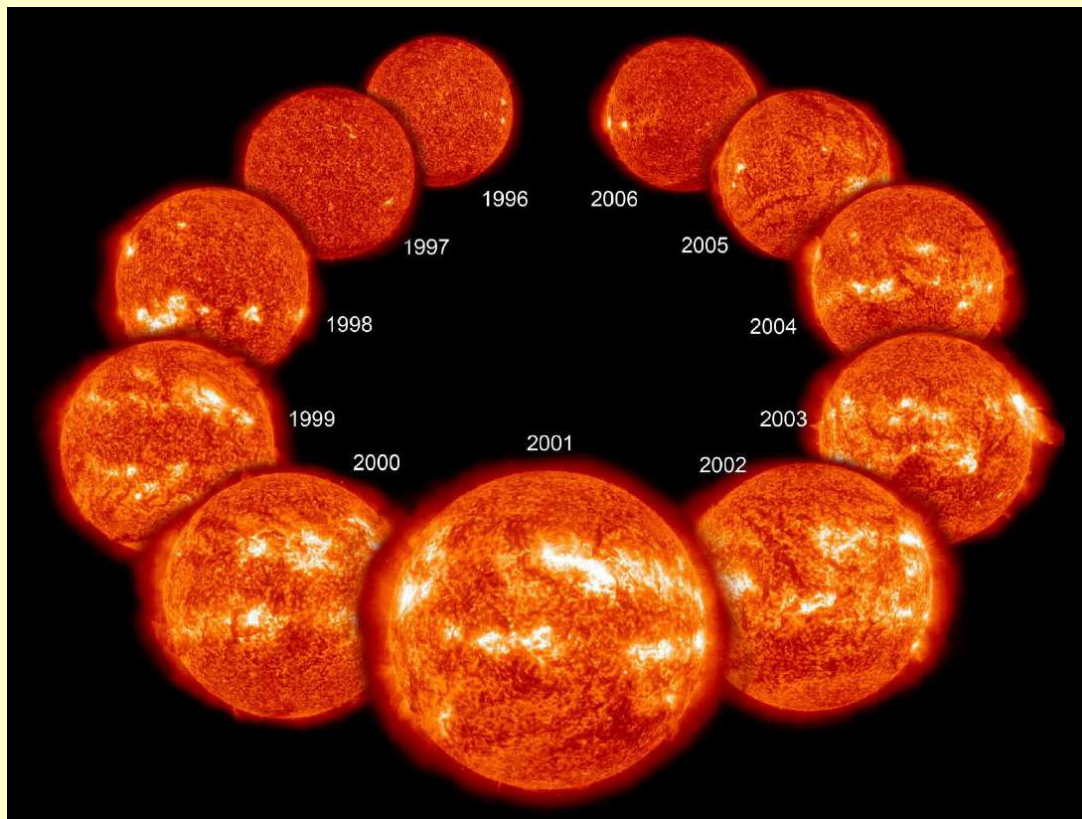
# Eruptive events

Krzysztof Barczynski<sup>1,2</sup>

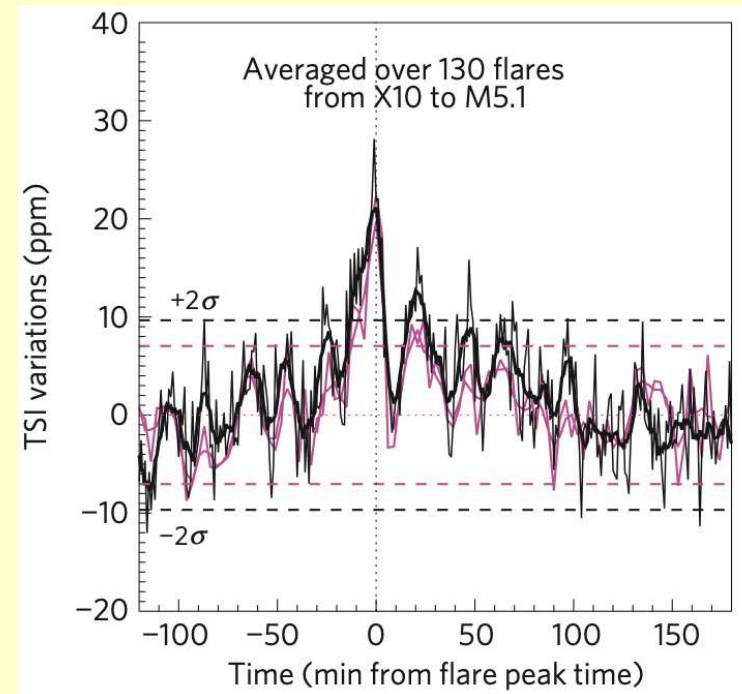
<sup>1</sup>Physikalisch-Meteorologisches Observatorium Davos (PMOD/WRC), Switzerland

<sup>2</sup>ETH Zurich, Switzerland

# The solar activity



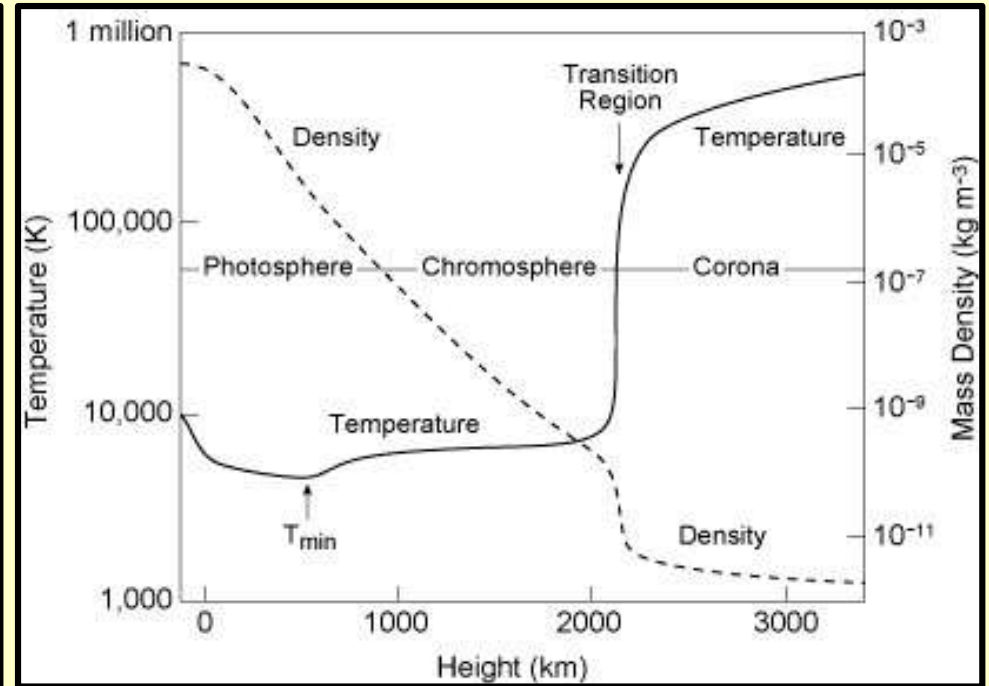
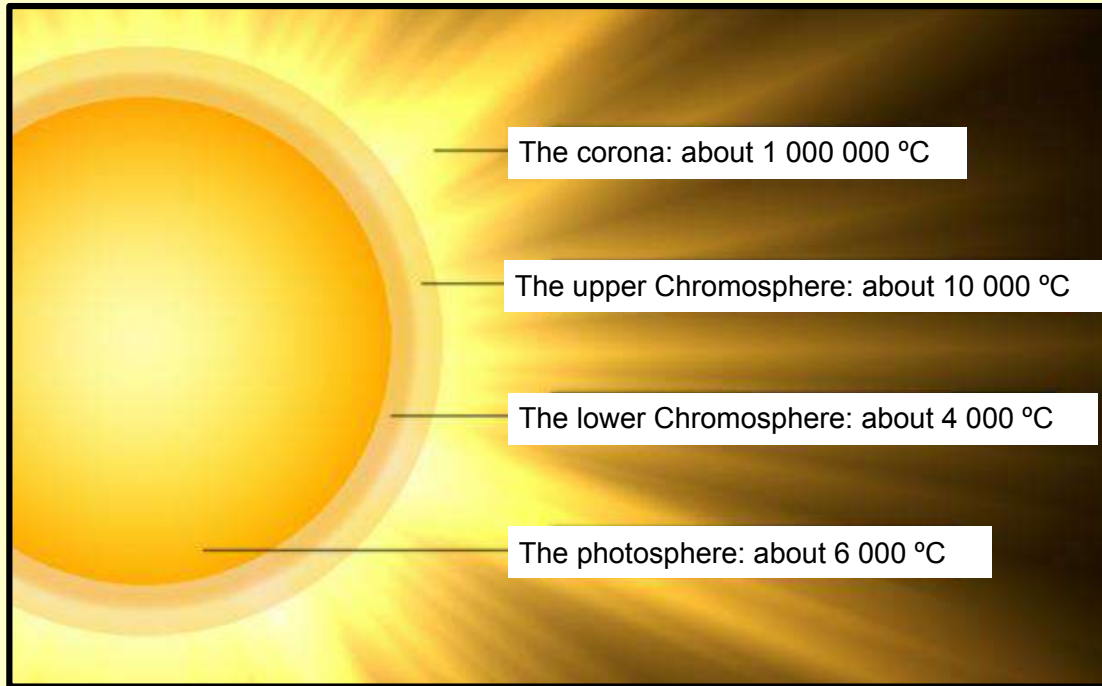
Credits: ESA&NASA/SOHO



Kretzschmar et al. 2010

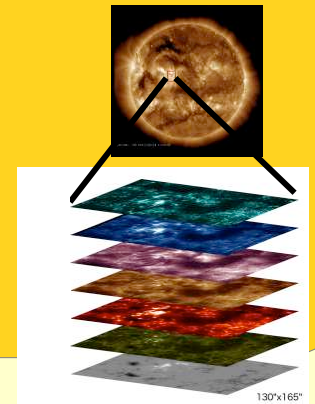
- What are the eruptive events and why we investigate them?
- What are the type of eruptive events (CME, flare, campfires)?
- Why has a new era of eruptive events research begun?

# The solar atmosphere



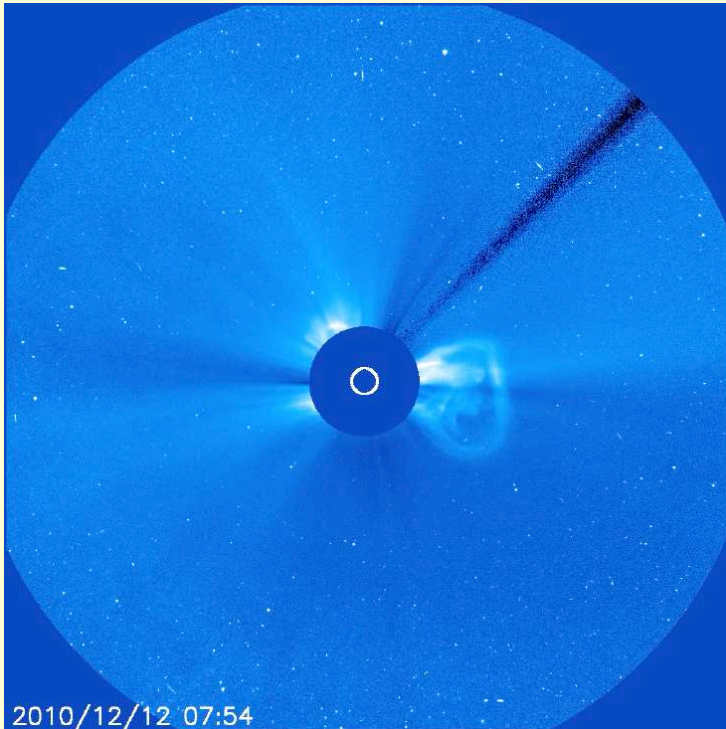
1) Illustration: Per Byhring; 2) Eugene Avrett, Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory

- Solar atmosphere is spatially structured (1 Mm – hundreds Mm)
- How evolve the structures in the solar atmosphere?
- **Focus on large scale structures and phenomena**



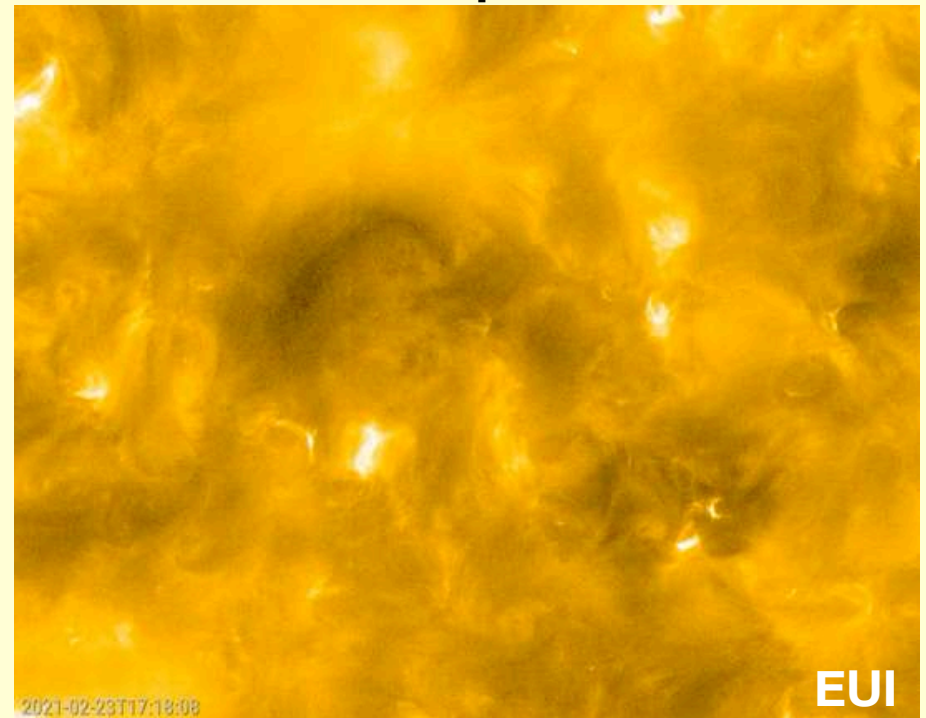


## Coronal Mass Ejection (CME)

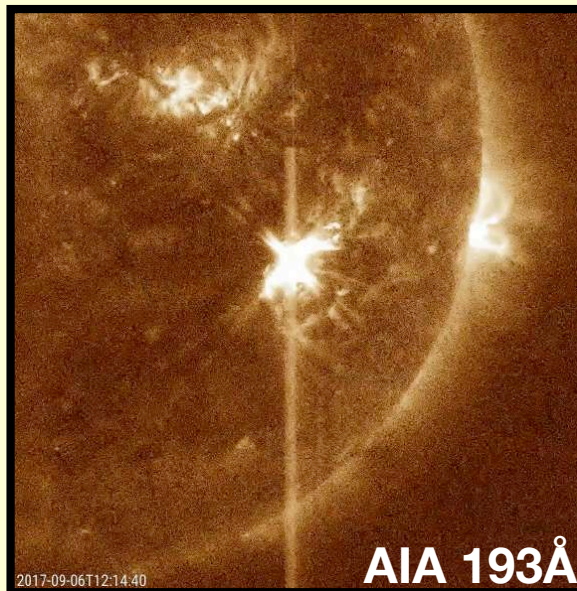


2010/12/12 07:54  
NASA, ESA /  
Solar and Heliospheric Observatory

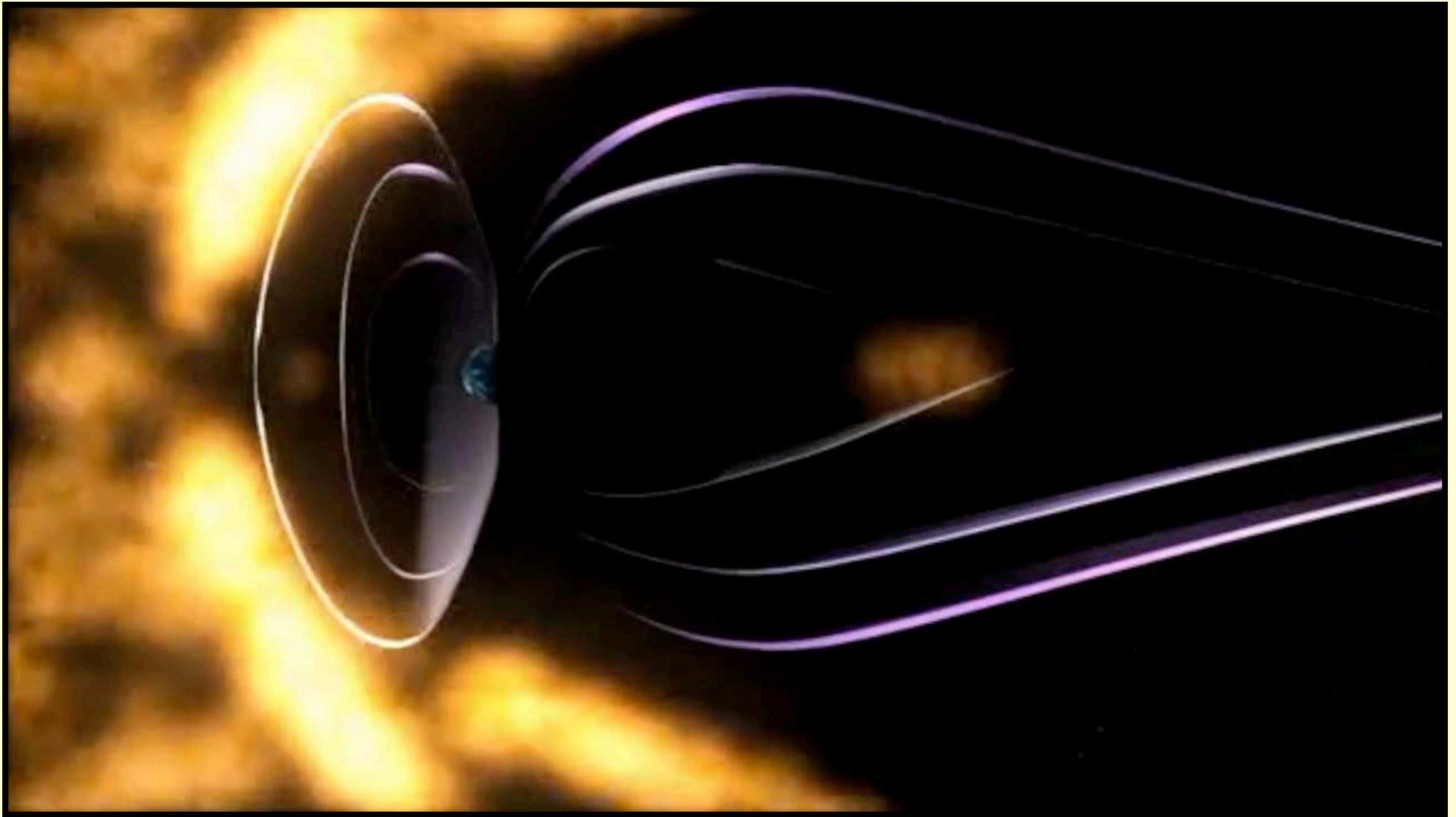
## Campfires



## Solar flare



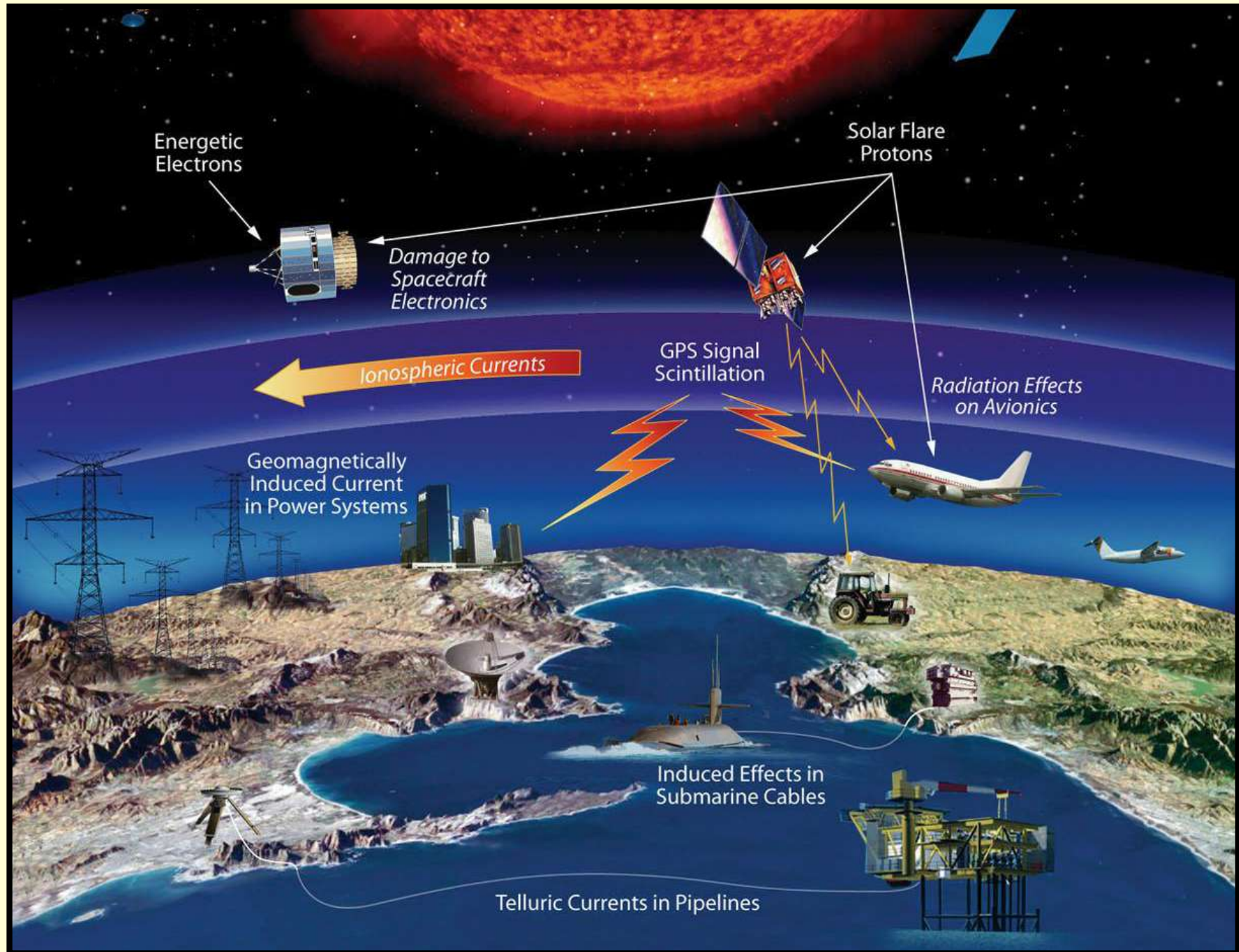
2017-09-06T12:14:40  
AIA 193Å  
NASA/GSFC/ Solar Dynamics Observatory

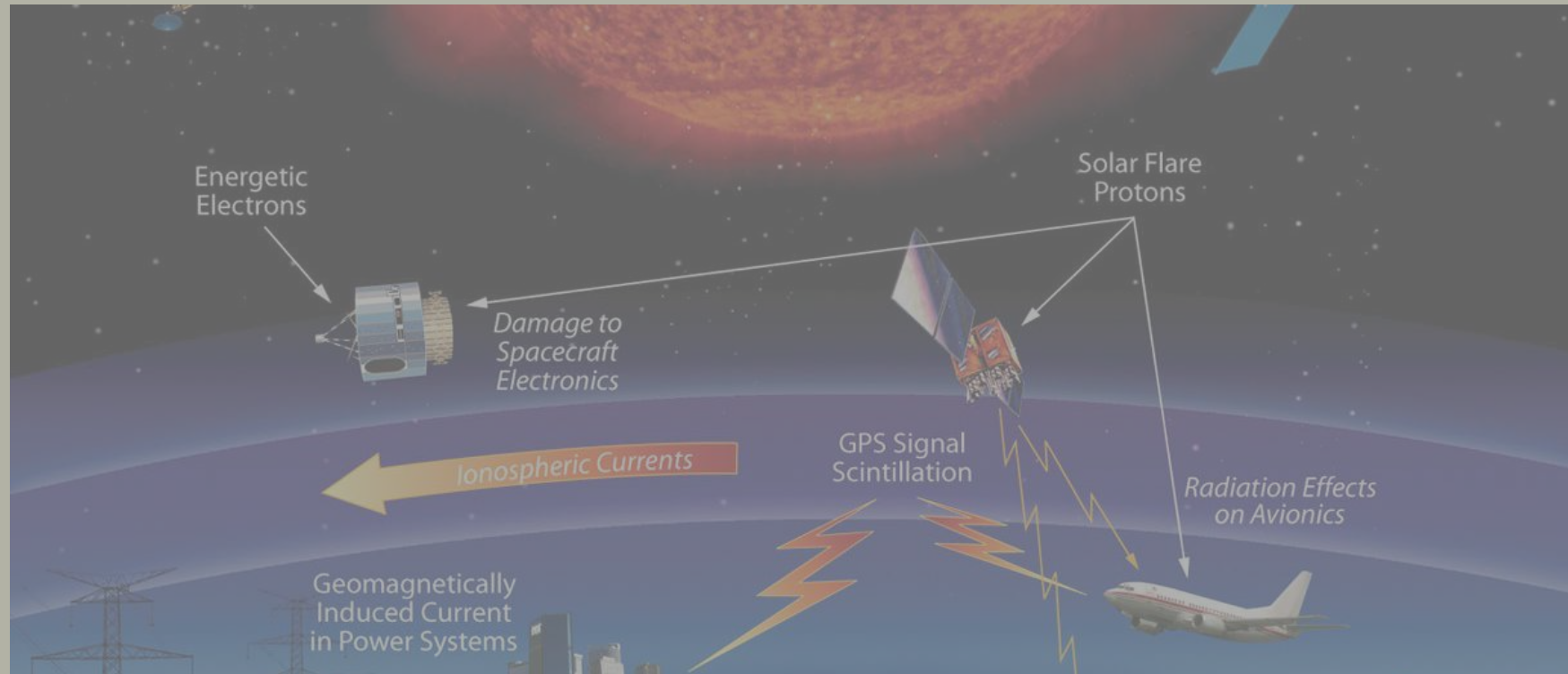


- magnetic fields
- particles (ion, proton, electron, alpha)

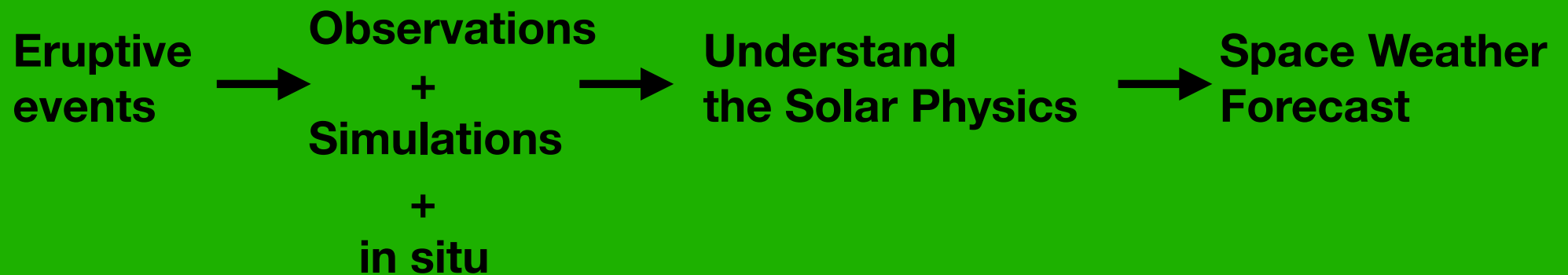


# Geomagnetic storm

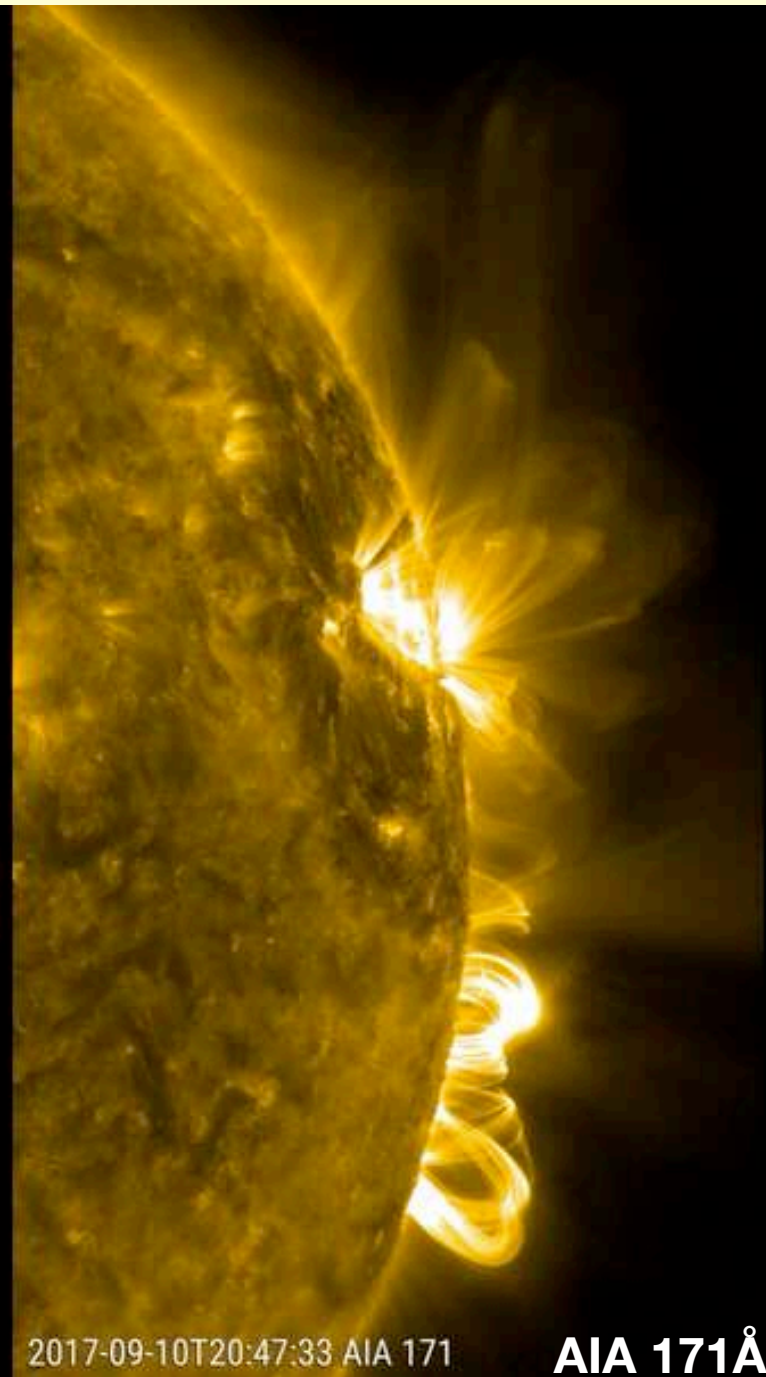
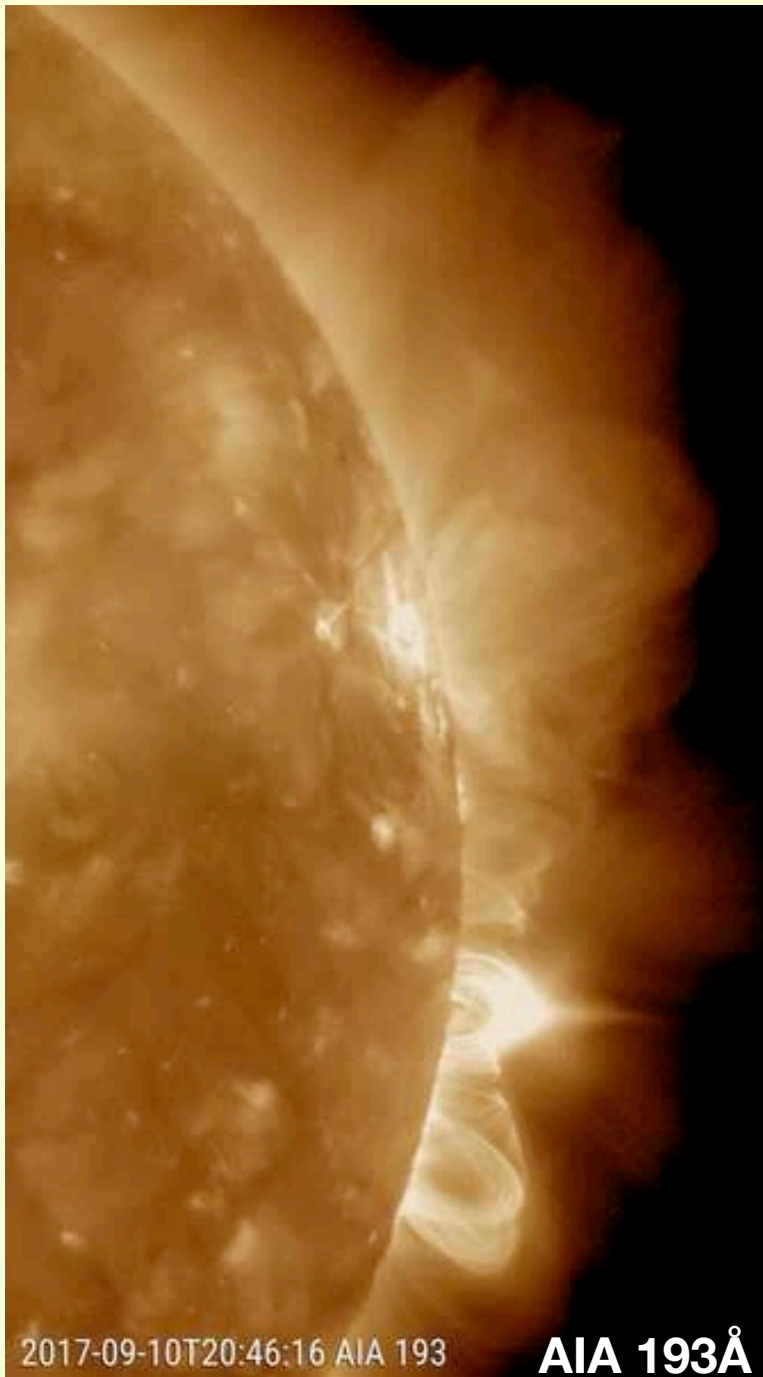




## AIM:



# Solar flares



**Energy:  $<10^{32}$  erg**

**Duration:  
minutes-hours**

2017-09-10T20:46:16 AIA 193

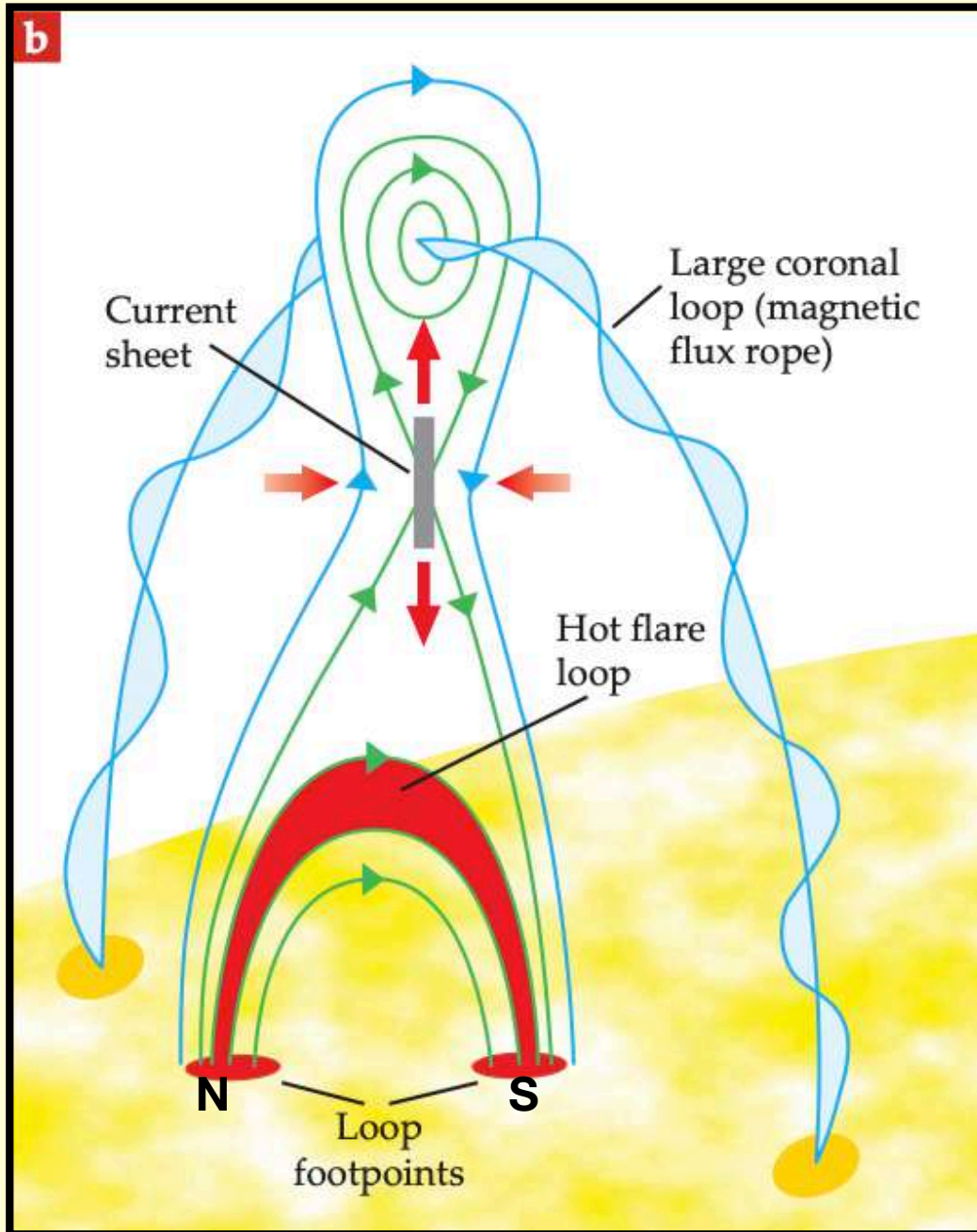
**AIA 193Å**

2017-09-10T20:47:33 AIA 171

**AIA 171Å**

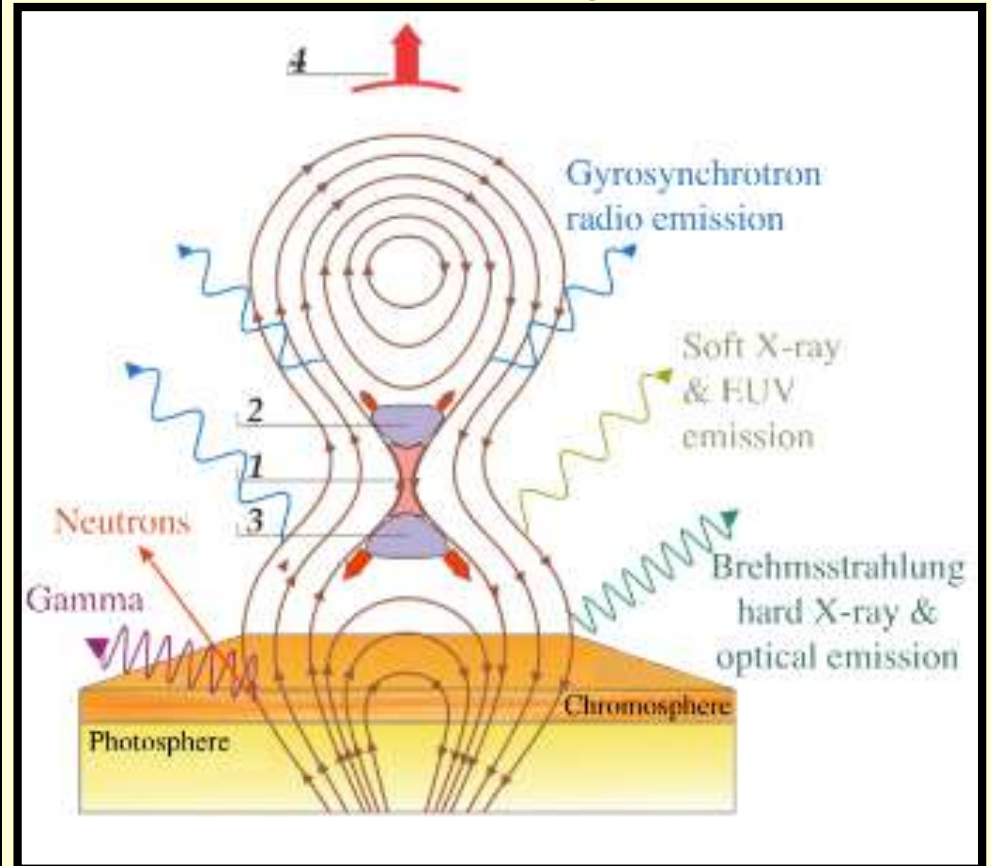


## CSHKP 2D flare model



Holman et al. 2012

## Emission during a flare



Bazilevskaya (2017)

# Solar flare 2D → 3D model

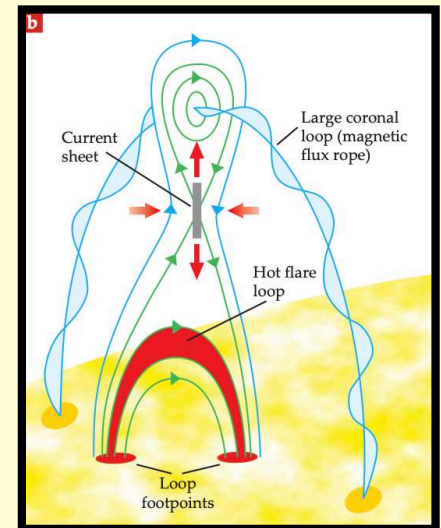
Grand Archive of Flare and CME Cartoons (H. Hudson)



**More and more flare cartoons!!!**

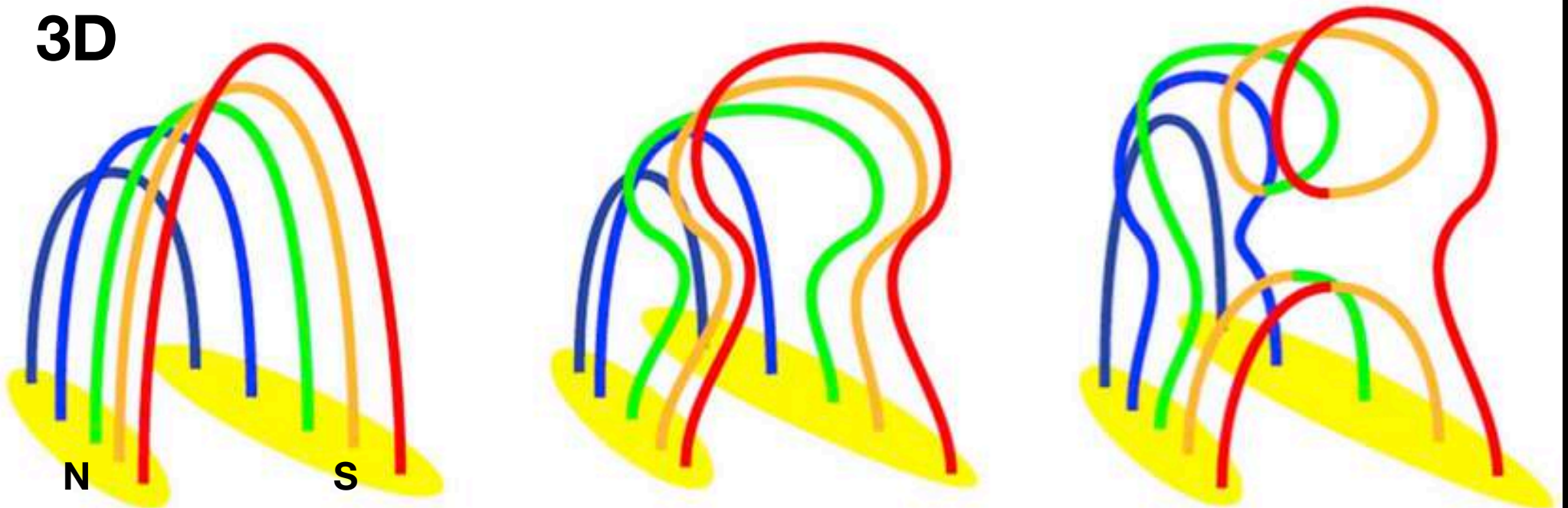
<http://solarmuri.ssl.berkeley.edu/~hudson/cartoons/>

**2D**



Holman et al. 2012

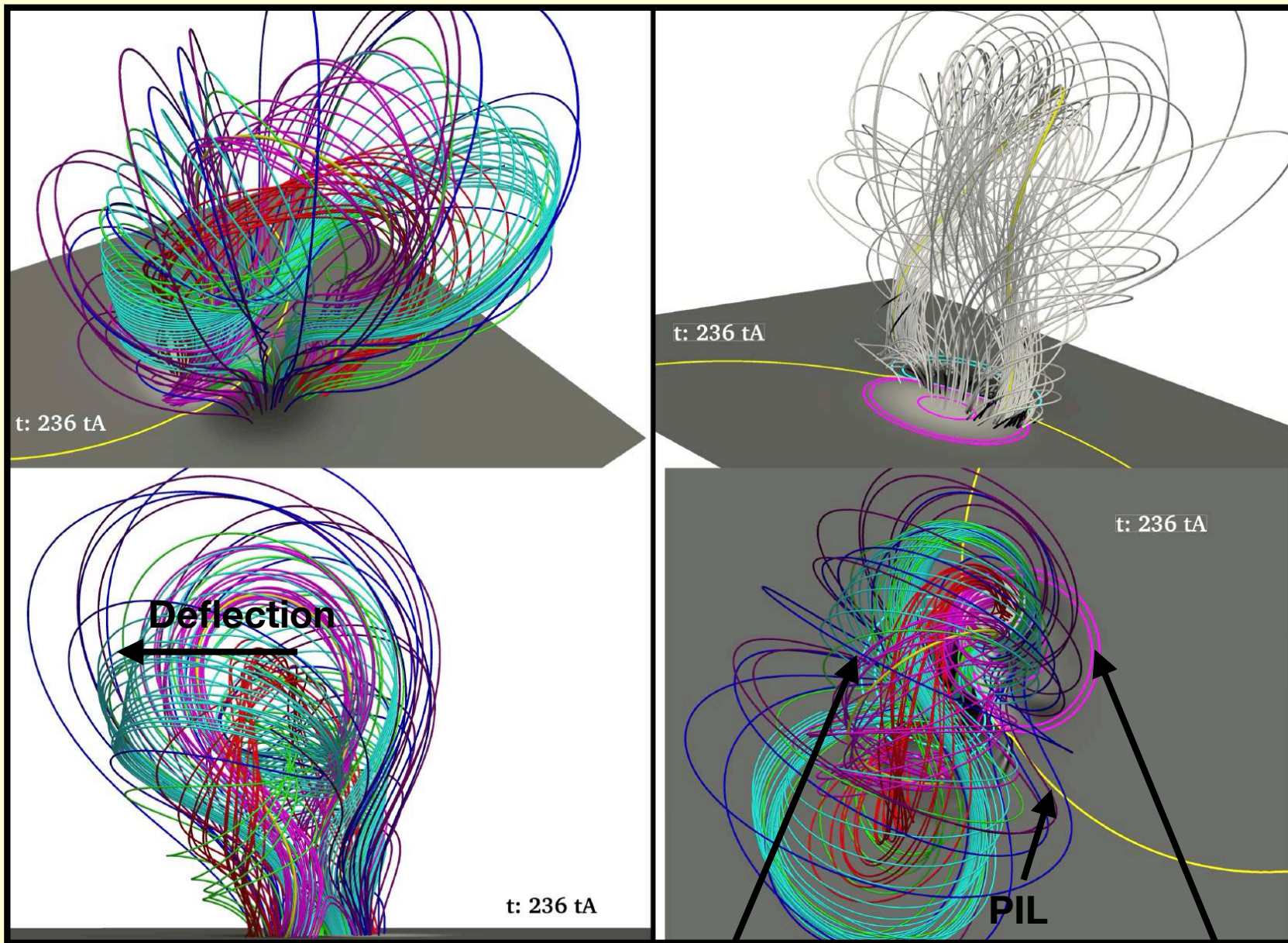
**3D**



Holman et al. 2016



# Solar flare 3D MHD model



Zuccarello et al. 2015 (ApJ, 814, 126)

negative

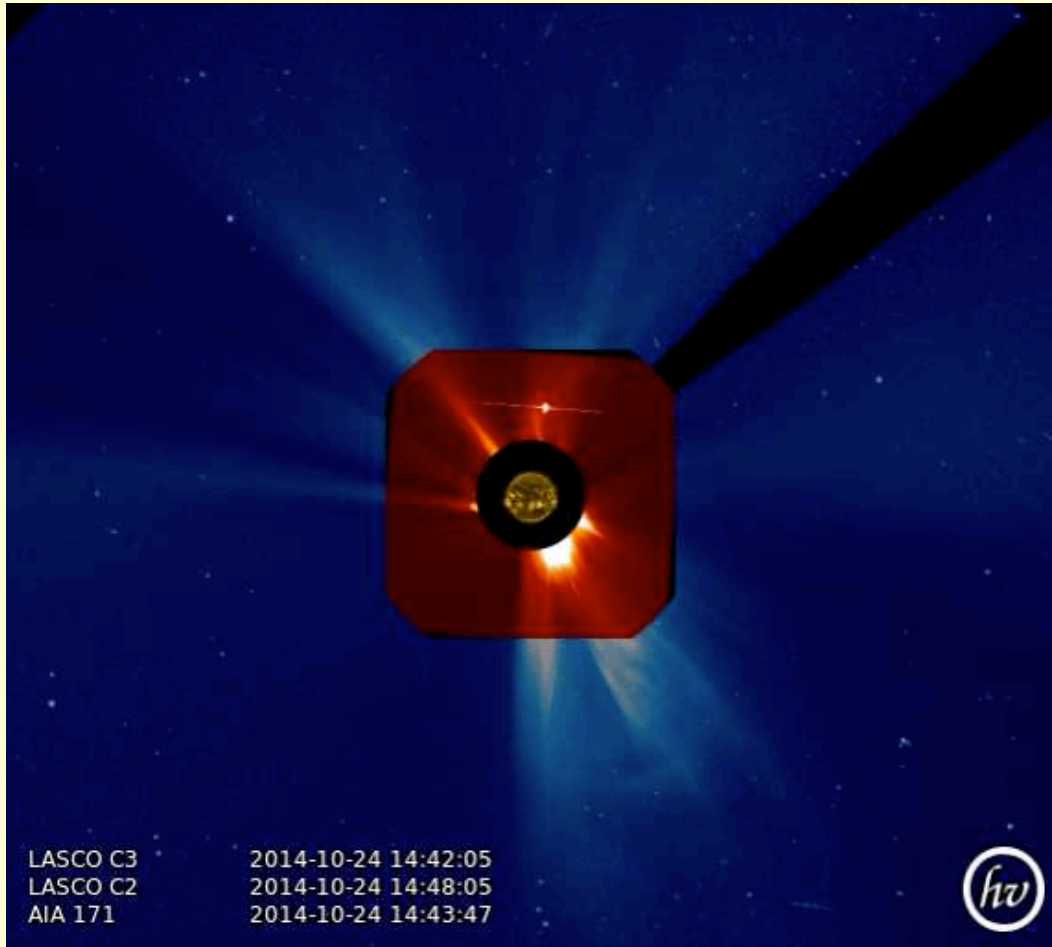
magnetic field

positive

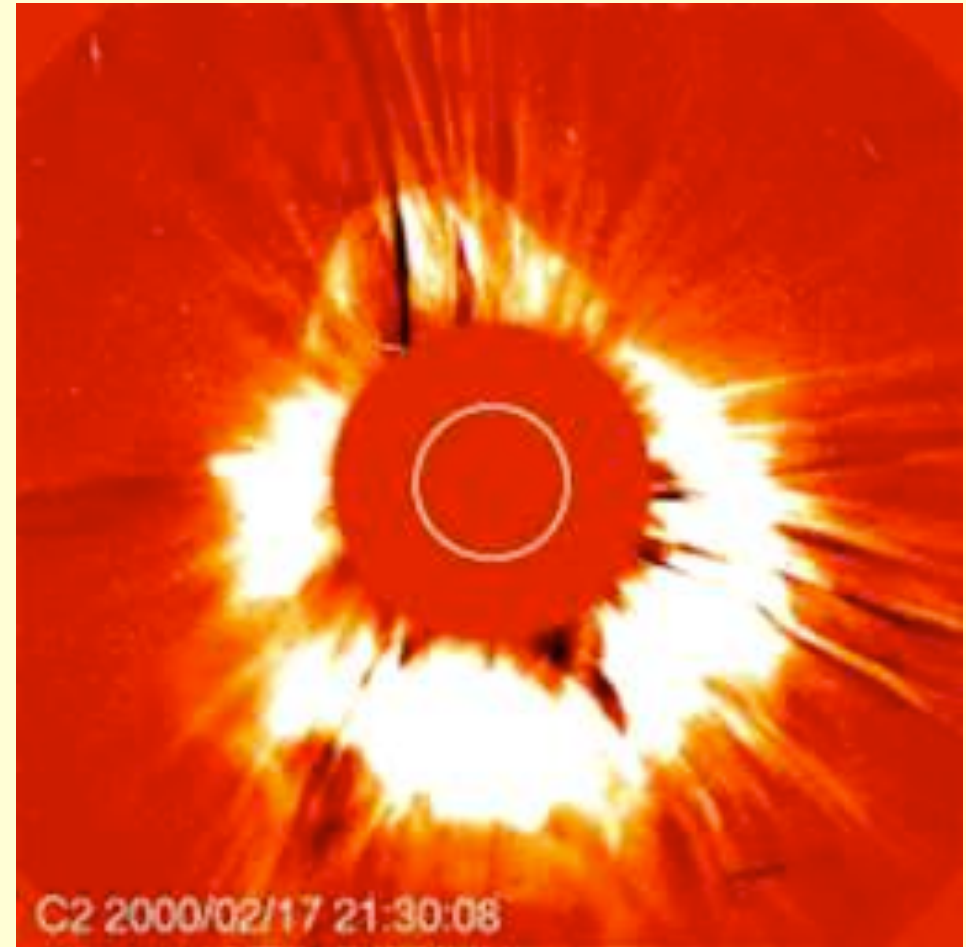


# Coronal Mass Ejection (CME)

**CME**



**Halo CME**



NASA, ESA / Solar and Heliospheric Observatory

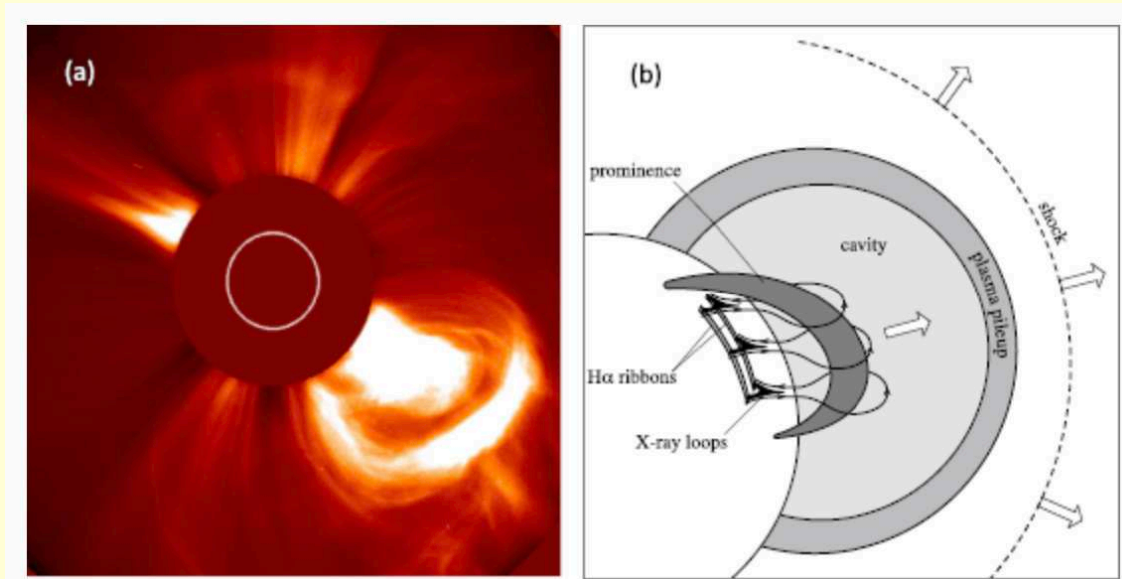
**Energy:  $\sim 10^{32}$  erg**

**Mass:  $10^{11}$  -  $10^{14}$  kg**

**Speed: 10 - 3000 km/s**

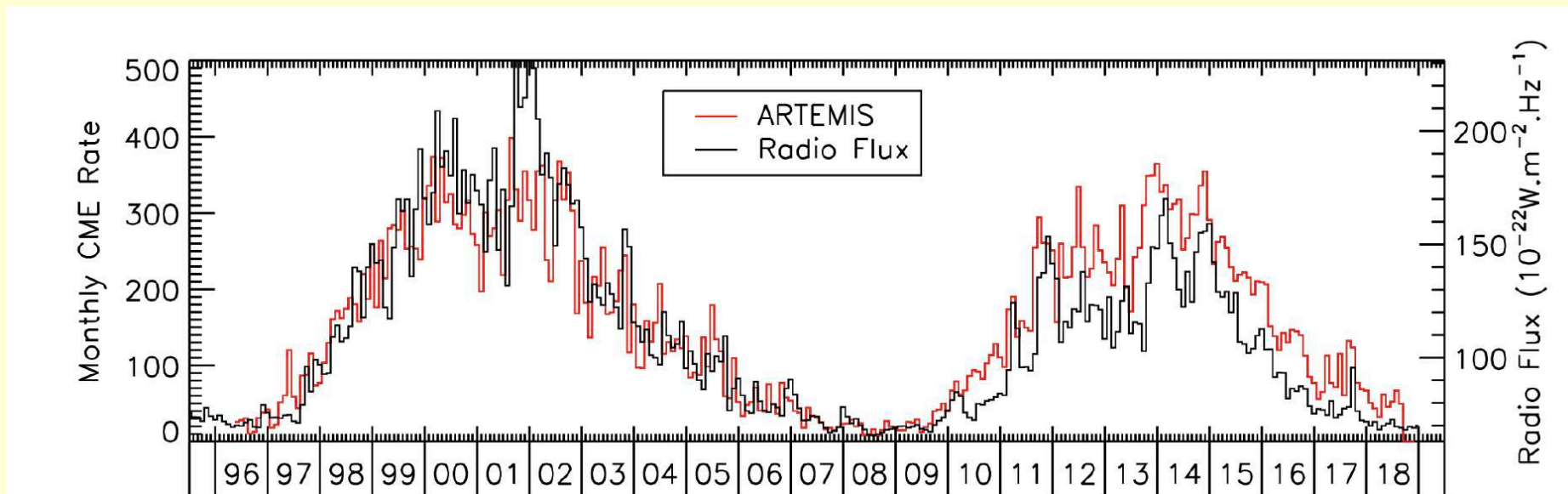
**Duration: hours - days**

## CME structure



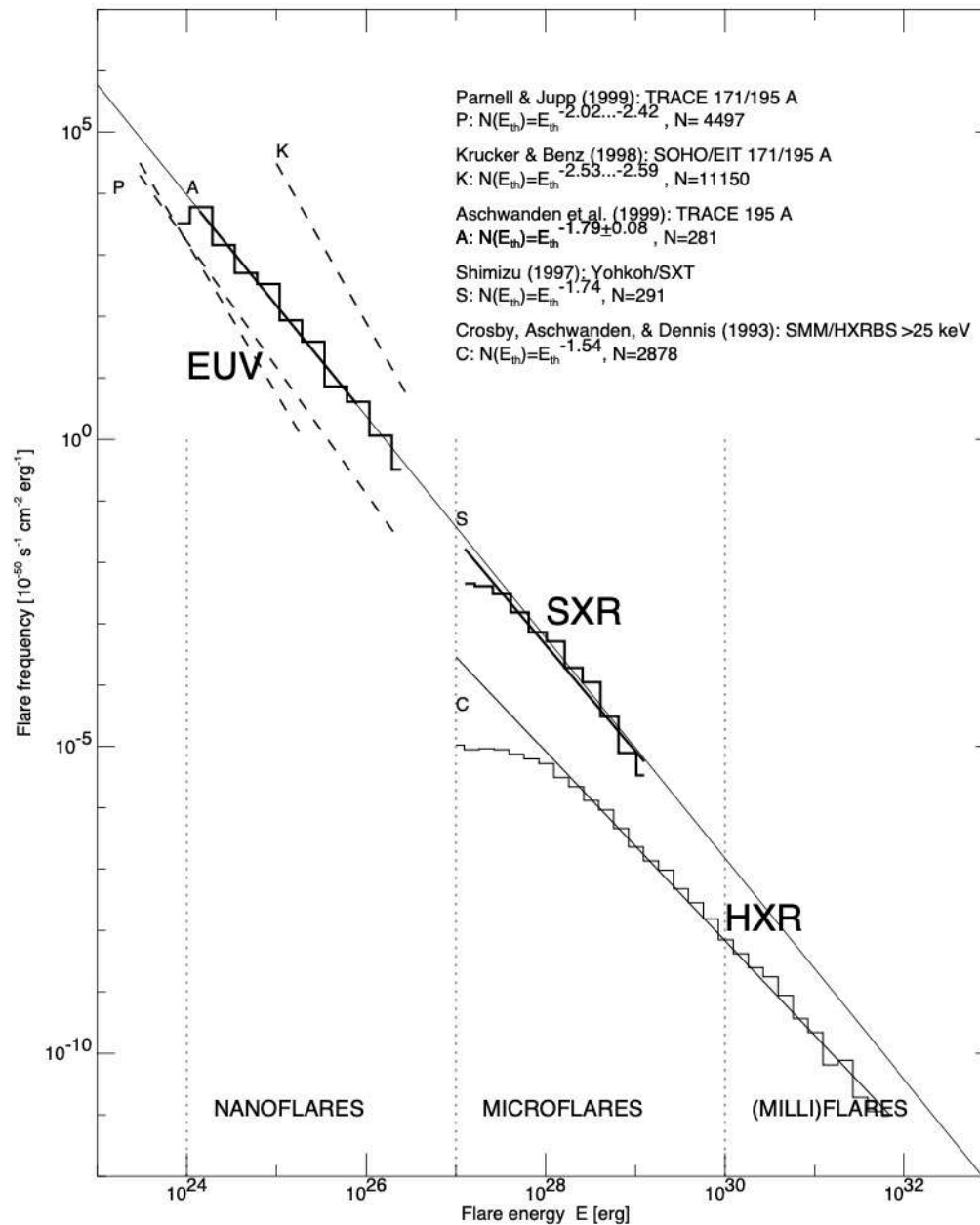
Forbes, 2000

## How often we observe CME?

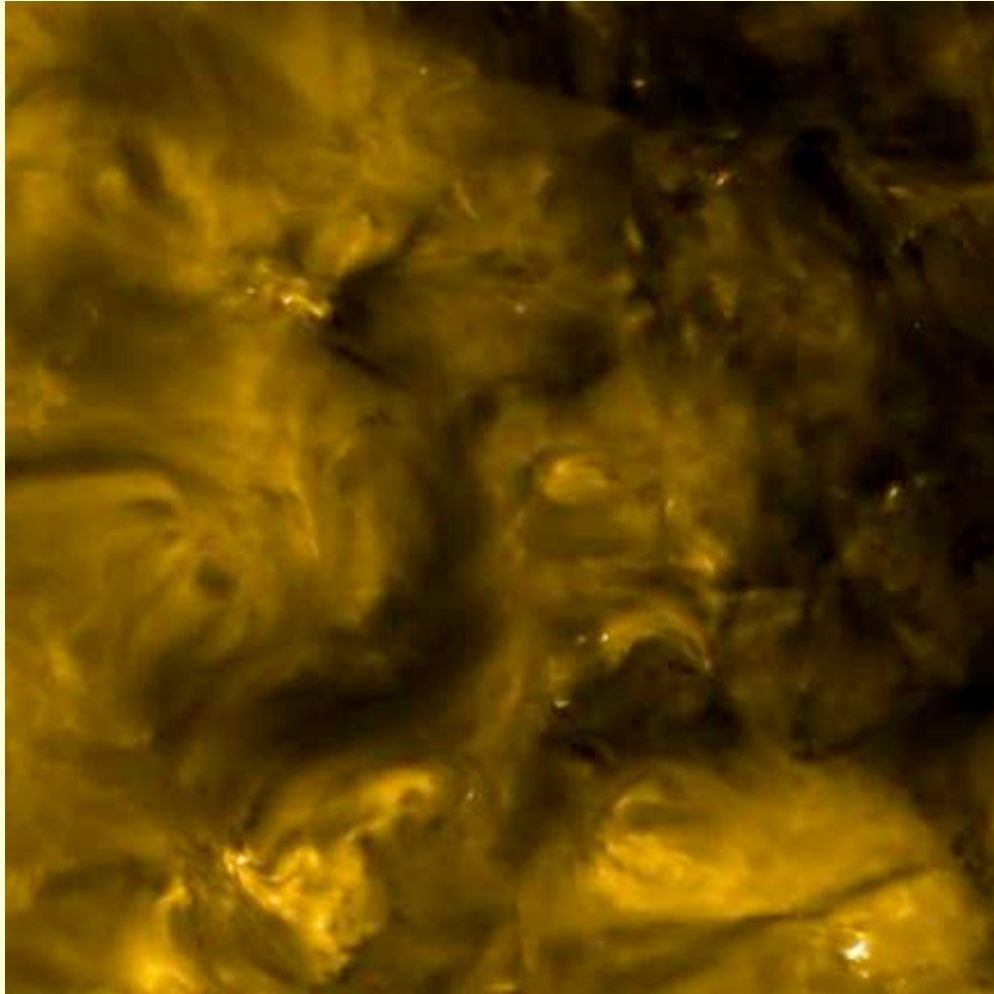


Lamy et al. 2019 (Space Sci Rev (2019) 215:39)

# Eruptive events: energy vs. occurrence







ESA/ Solar Orbiter

### ANATOMY OF A SOLAR CAMPFIRE

Solar Orbiter has discovered thousands of mini solar flares – 'campfires' – in its first year since launch.

- Duration**  
10-200 seconds
- Temperature**  
1 million-1.6 million °C
- Length**  
400-4000 km
- Height (above the photosphere)**  
1000-5000 km

**Corona**  
1 million °C

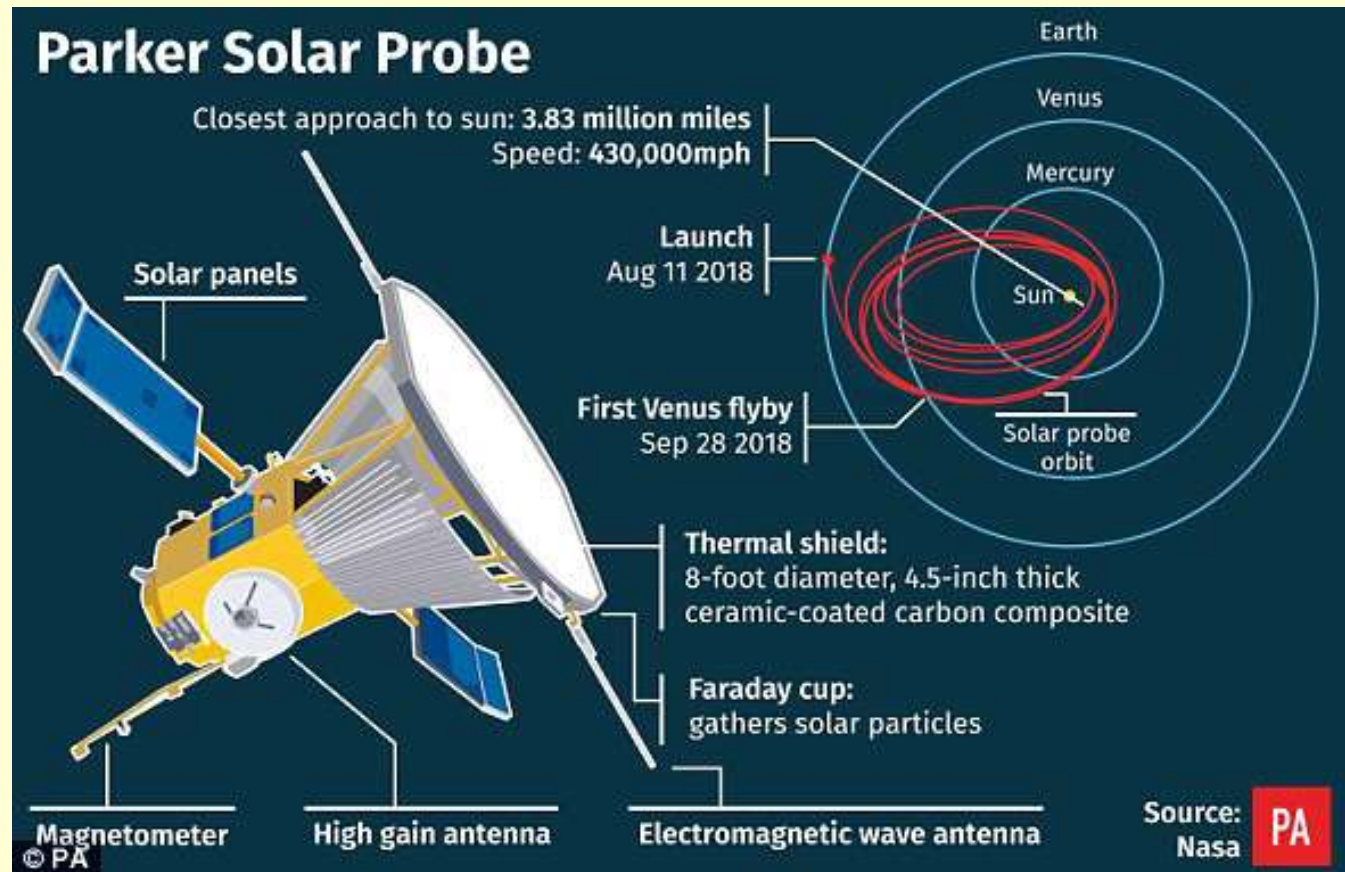
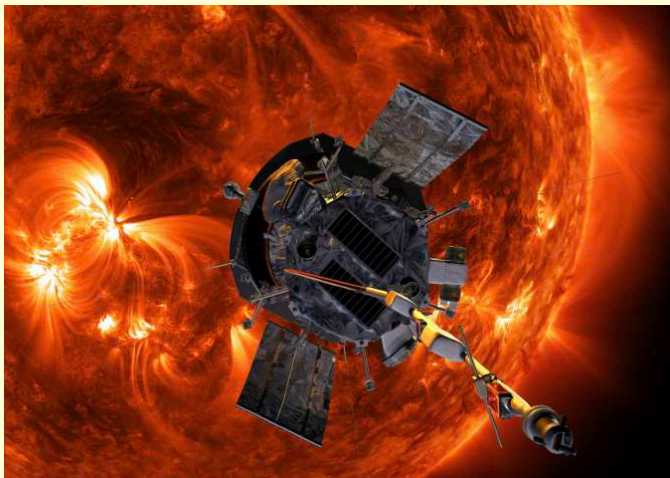
**Photosphere**  
5500 °C

What causes the Sun's outer atmosphere to be hotter than the surface is a big mystery in solar physics

**Magnetic structure**  
of a campfire

**Reconnection**  
Computer simulations indicate that reconnection is driving the campfires, and may generate enough energy to maintain the temperature of the corona

ESA/ Solar Orbiter



-Launch: 11 August 2018

-Orbit: around the Sun

-Distance: 0.046 - 0.73 AU

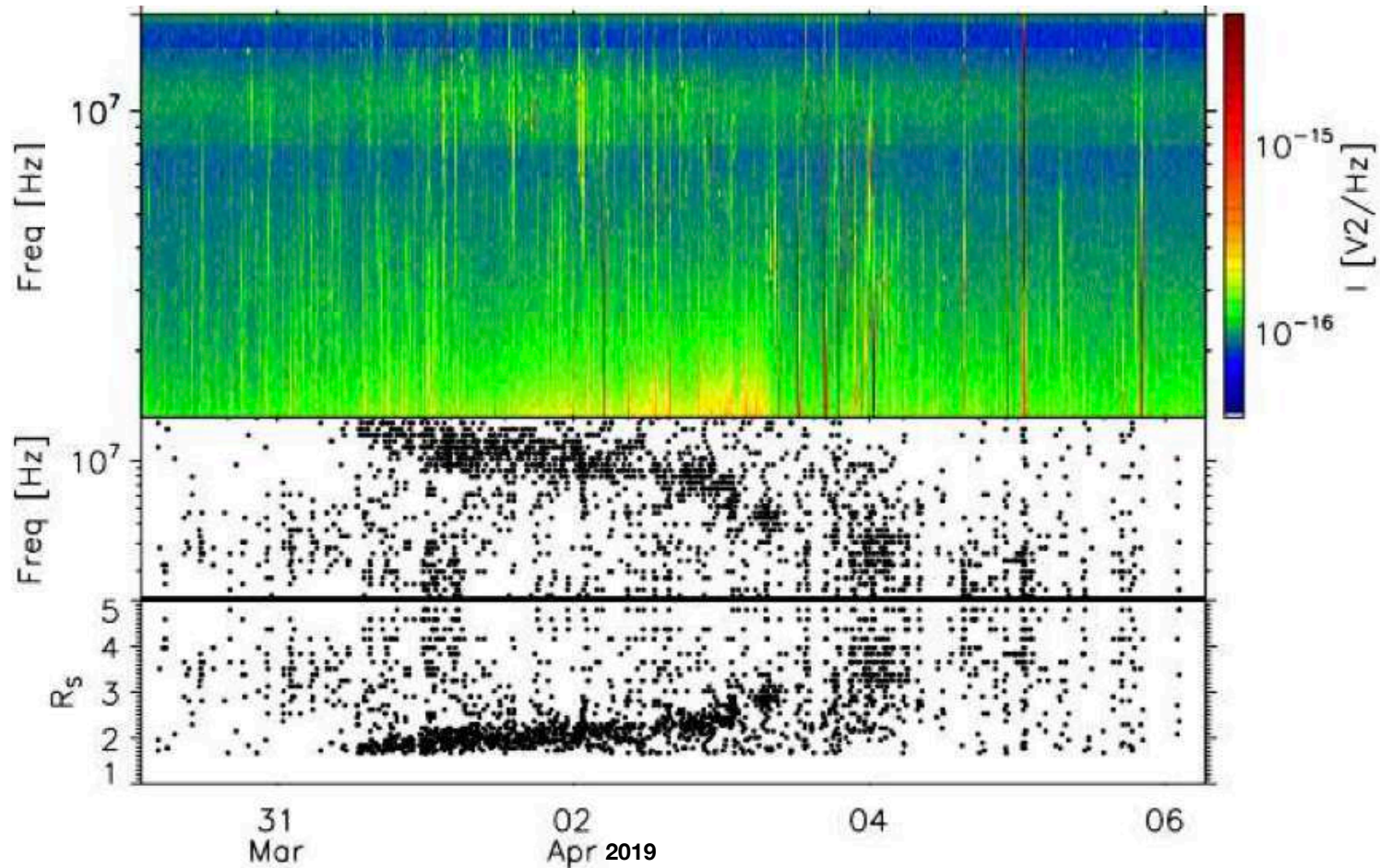
-plasma in-situ measurements

-magnetic field

-solar energetic particles

-electromagnetic wave

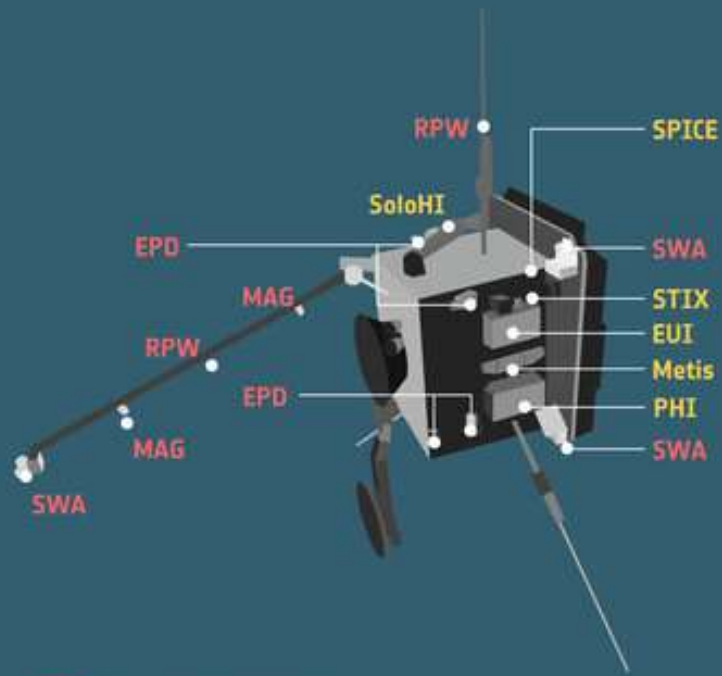
## The active region sources of radio storm



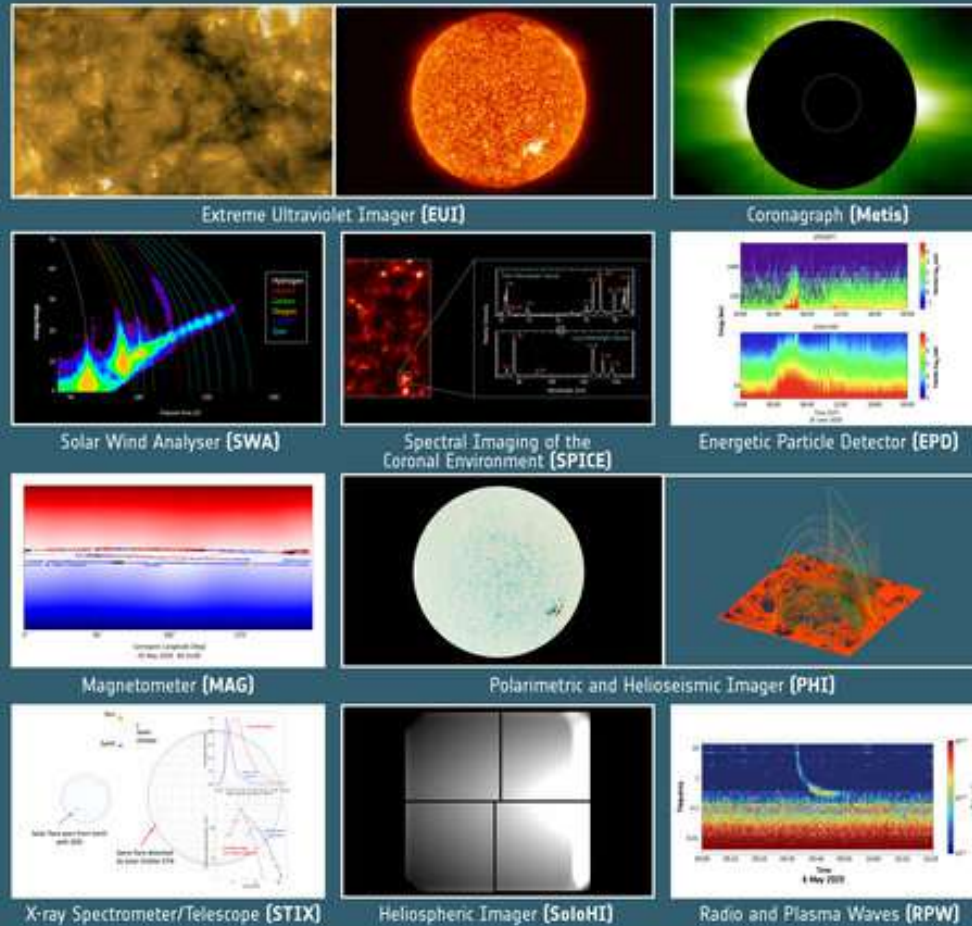
Harra et al. 2021



## SOLAR ORBITER FIRST IMAGES AND MEASUREMENTS



— The *in situ* instruments  
 — The remote-sensing instruments

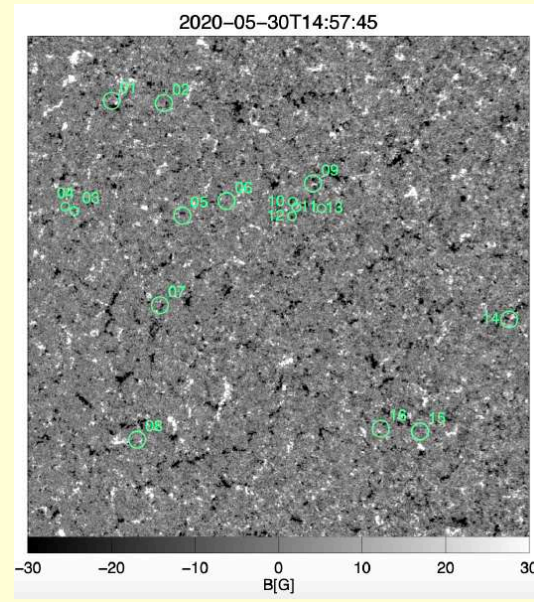
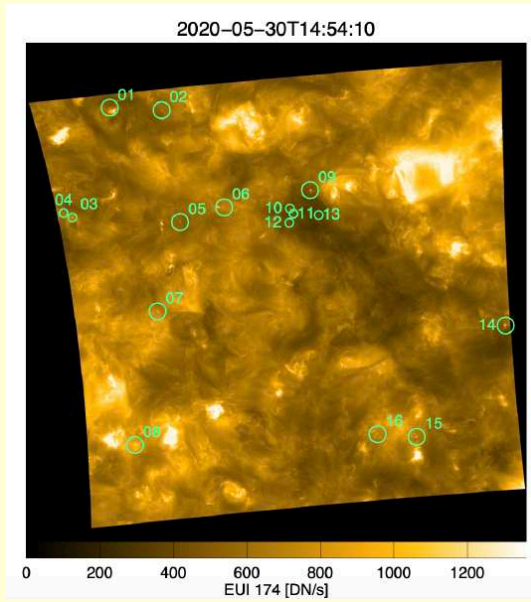


#TheSunUpClose

- Launch: 10 February 2020
- Orbit: around the Sun
- Distance: 0.28 - 1.2 AU
- Inclination: 24 deg.

- imaging, spectrograph,
- magnetic field
- plasma in-situ measurements

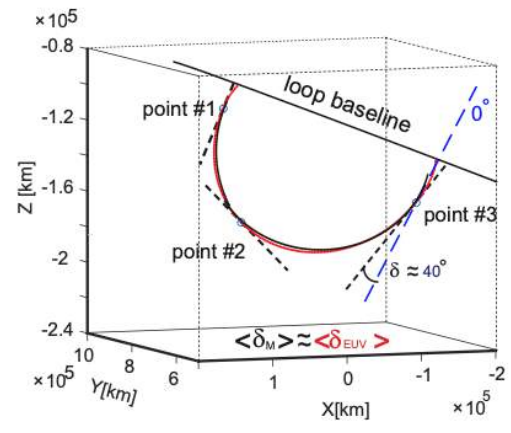
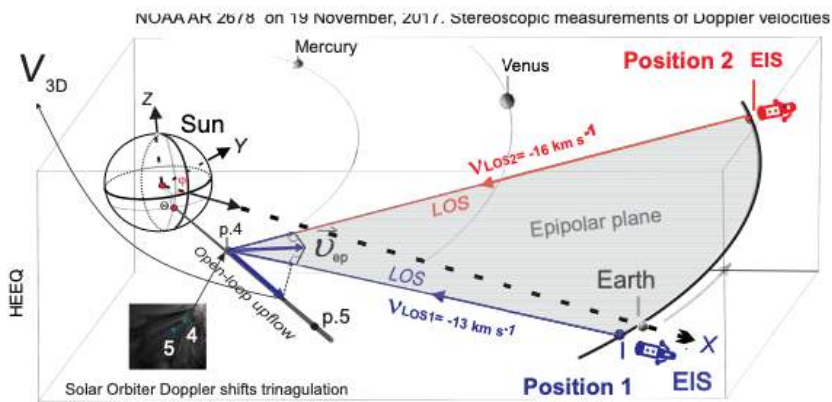
ESA



## Campfires properties

Berghmans et al. 2021

Zhukov et al. 2021



## Stereo-spectroscopy

Podladchikova et. al 2021

**Thank you for your attention!**

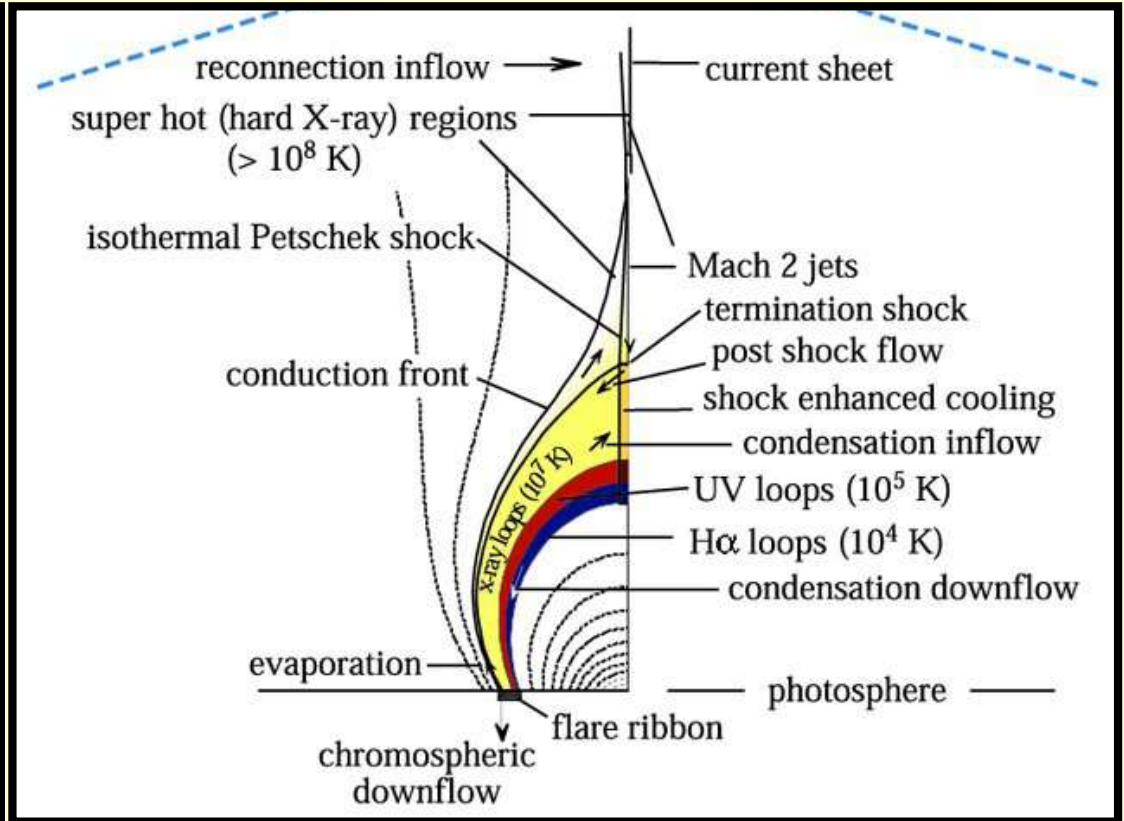
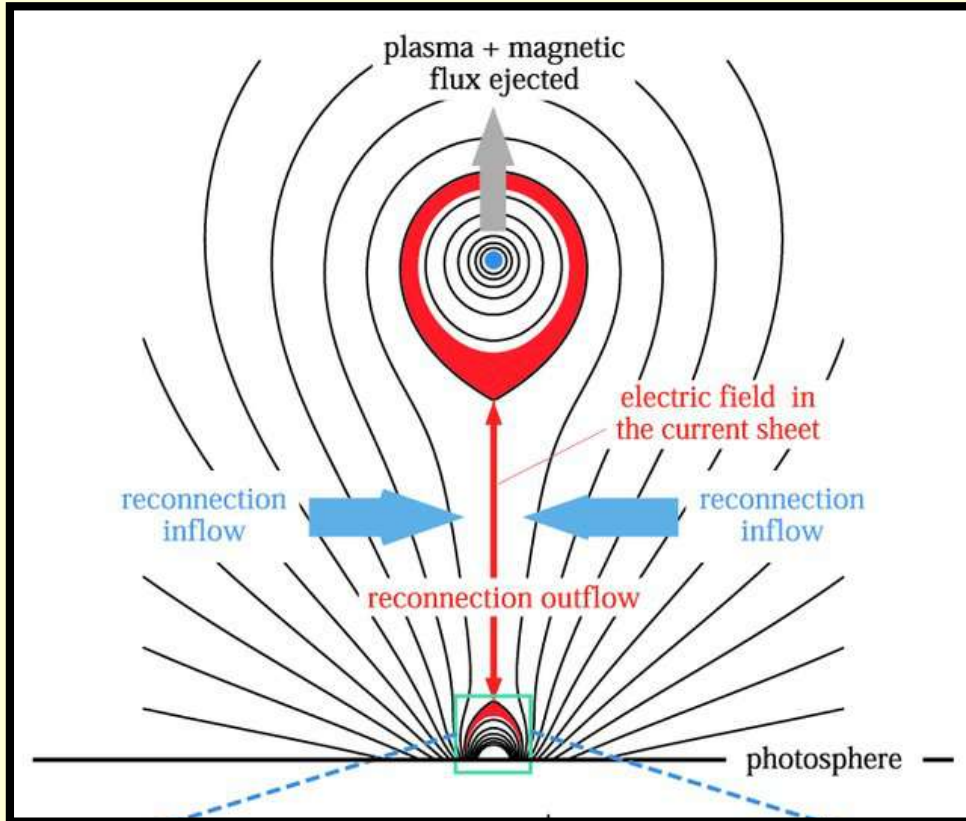
**[krzysztof.barczynski@pmodwrc.ch](mailto:krzysztof.barczynski@pmodwrc.ch)**



# Appendix

# Solar flare 2D model

## CSHKP 2D flare model



Lin & Forbes 2002, (JGR 105, 2375)

# Flares classification

After Bhatnagar & Livingston 2005

H $\alpha$ classification			Radio flux at 5000 MHz in s.f.u.	Soft X-ray class	
Importance Class	Area (Sq. Deg.)	Area 10 <sup>-6</sup> solar disk		Importance class	Peak flux in 1-8 Å w/m <sup>2</sup>
S	2.0	200	5	A	10 <sup>-8</sup> to 10 <sup>-7</sup>
1	2.0–5.1	200–500	30	B	10 <sup>-7</sup> to 10 <sup>-6</sup>
2	5.2–12.4	500–1200	300	C	10 <sup>-6</sup> to 10 <sup>-5</sup>
3	12.5–24.7	1200–2400	3000	M	10 <sup>-5</sup> to 10 <sup>-4</sup>
4	>24.7	>2400	3000	X	>10 <sup>-4</sup>

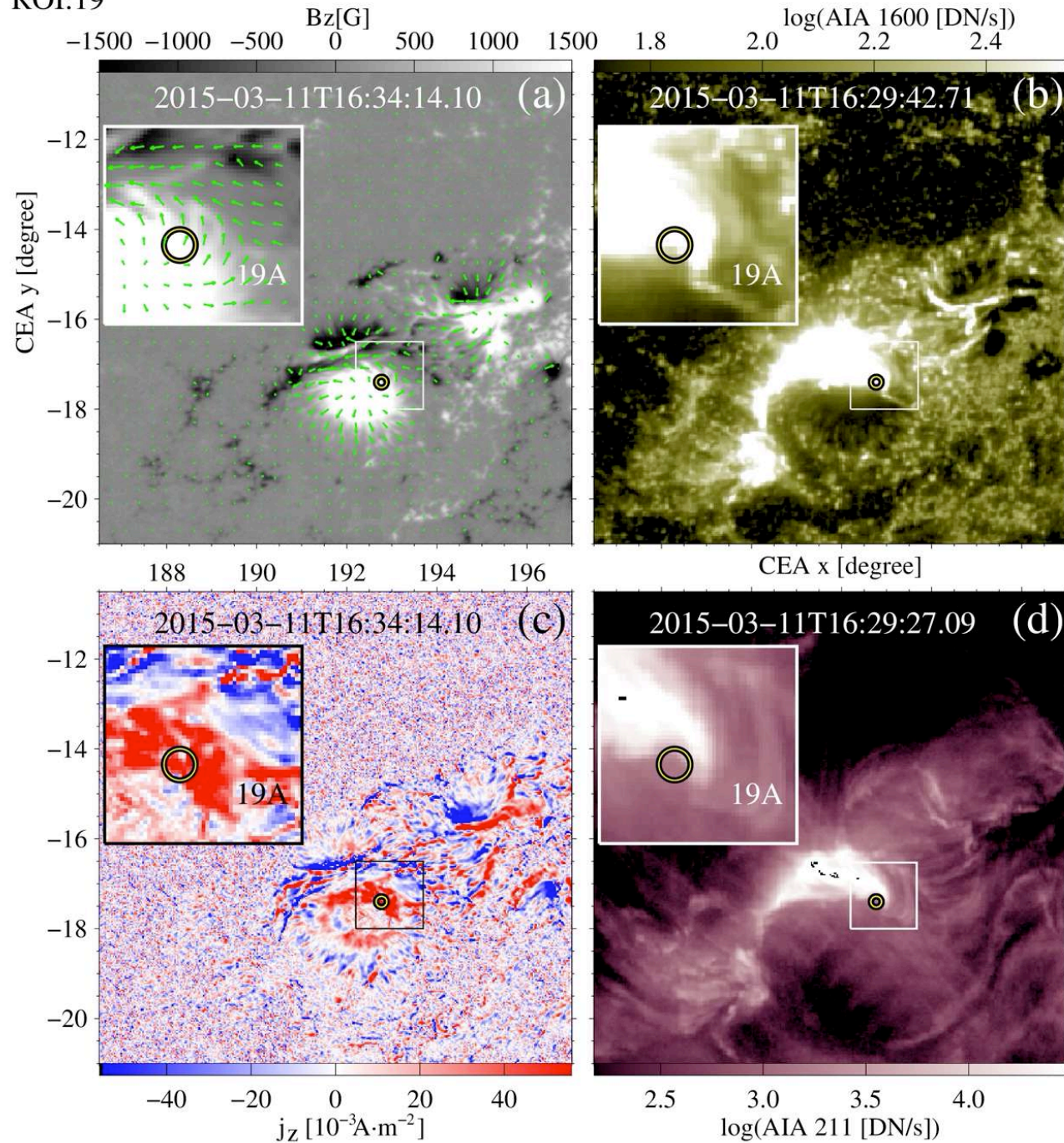
H $\alpha$  sub-classification by brightness: F – faint, N – normal, B – bright

1 s.f.u. = 10<sup>4</sup> jansky = 10<sup>-2</sup> W m<sup>-2</sup> Hz<sup>-1</sup>



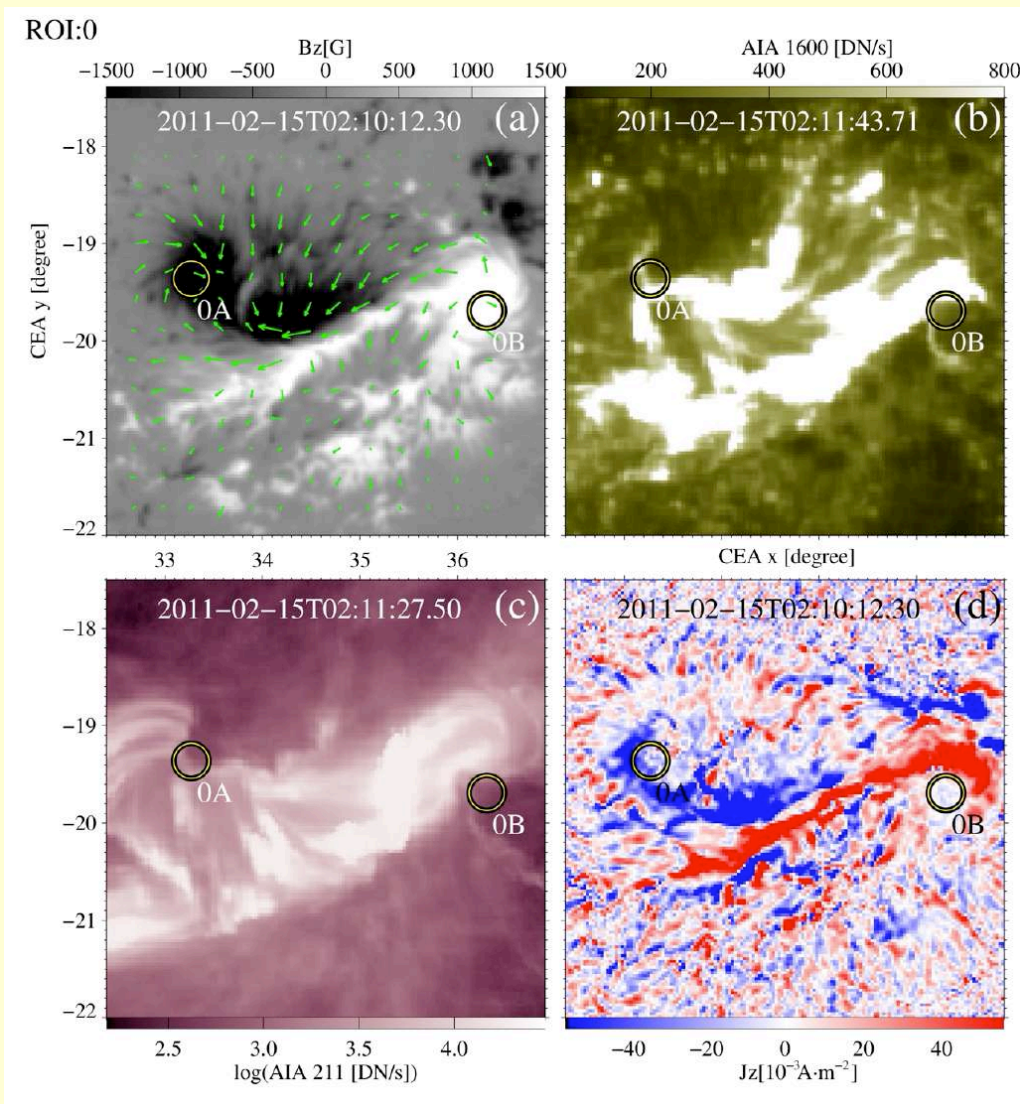
# ROI-19

ROI:19

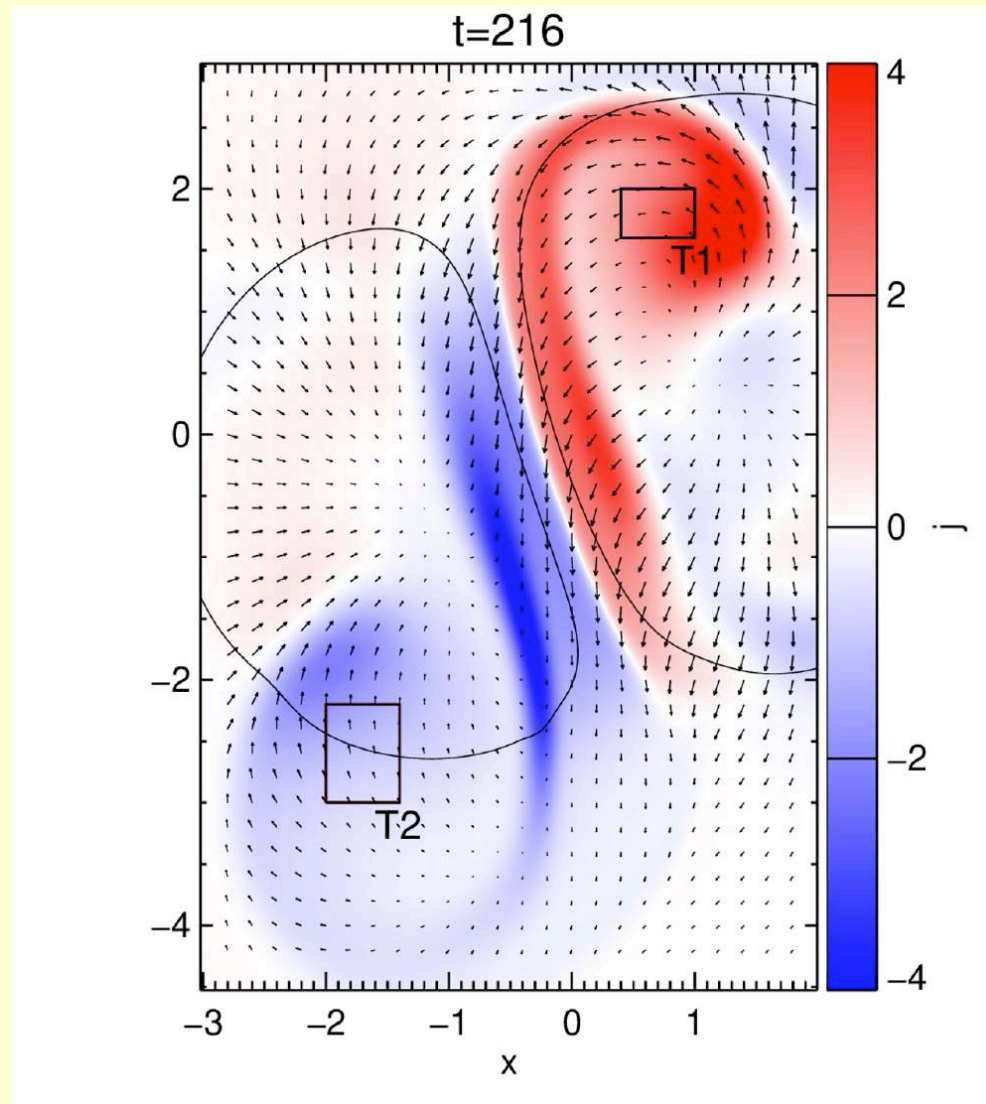




# Observation vs. Simulation



Barczynski et al. 2020



Barczynski et al. 2020