

Small-Scale Filament Eruptions Leading to Solar X-Ray Jets

Alphonse C. Sterling, Ronald L. Moore,
David A. Falconer, & Mitzi Adams

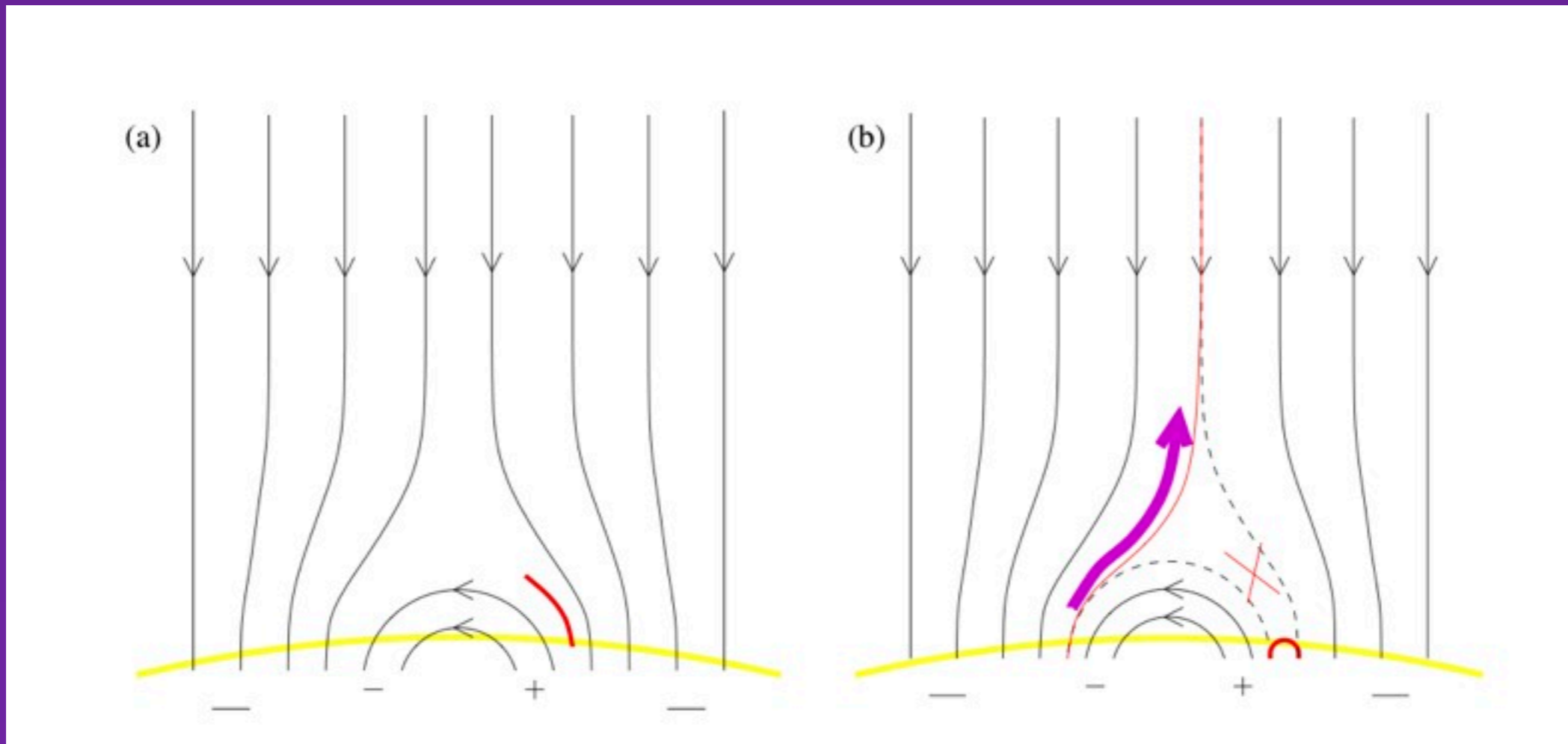
(Supported by NASA's LWS program, and thanks to ISSI/Bern)

Introduction: Solar X-Ray Jets

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- ◆ Yohkoh (SXT) saw them mainly in active regions.
- ◆ Hinode/XRT found them to be plentiful in polar coronal holes (Cirtain et al. 2007; also Savcheva et al. 2007, etc.)
- ◆ In polar coronal holes: size $\sim 50,000$ km x 8000 km; rate ~ 60 /day (Savcheva et al. 2007).
- ◆ Often have a “hot loop” at the jet’s base.
- ◆ Often-discussed mechanism is based on emerging flux (“emerging-flux model”). (Shibata et al. 1992; see also Moore et al. 2010.)
- ◆ Many of the above ideas deduced from SXR, and pre-SDO AIA observations.

Here we present observations of X-ray jets using high-resolution, high-cadence AIA observations, and discuss implications for the suggested emerging-flux mechanism.

Emerging-Flux Model for (X-Ray) Jets



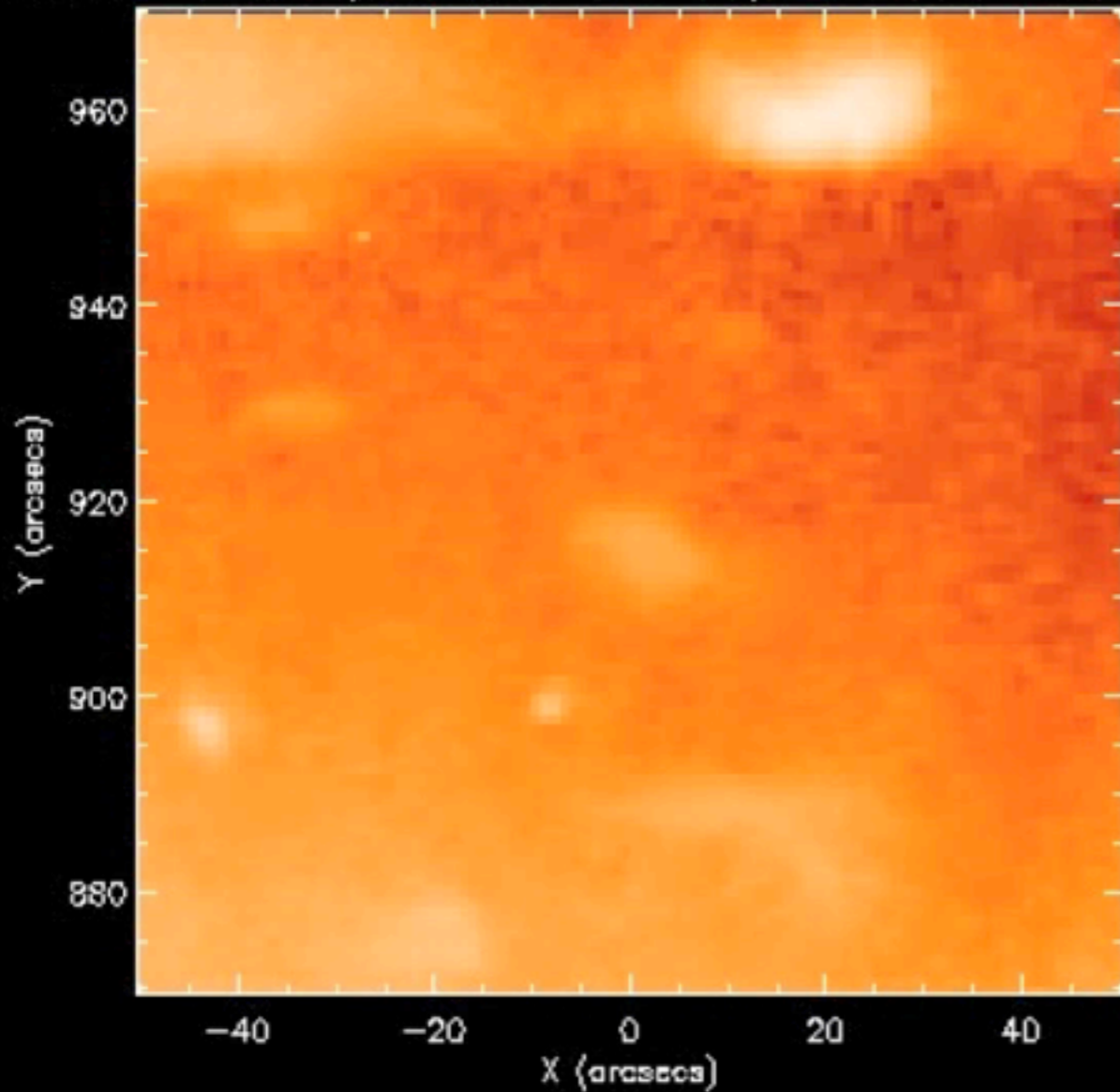
Supported by numerical simulations: Yokoyama & Shibata (1995), Nishizuka et al. (2008), Archontis et al. (2013), Moreno-Insertis et al. (2013), Fang et al. (2014), etc.

With this in mind, look at AIA data

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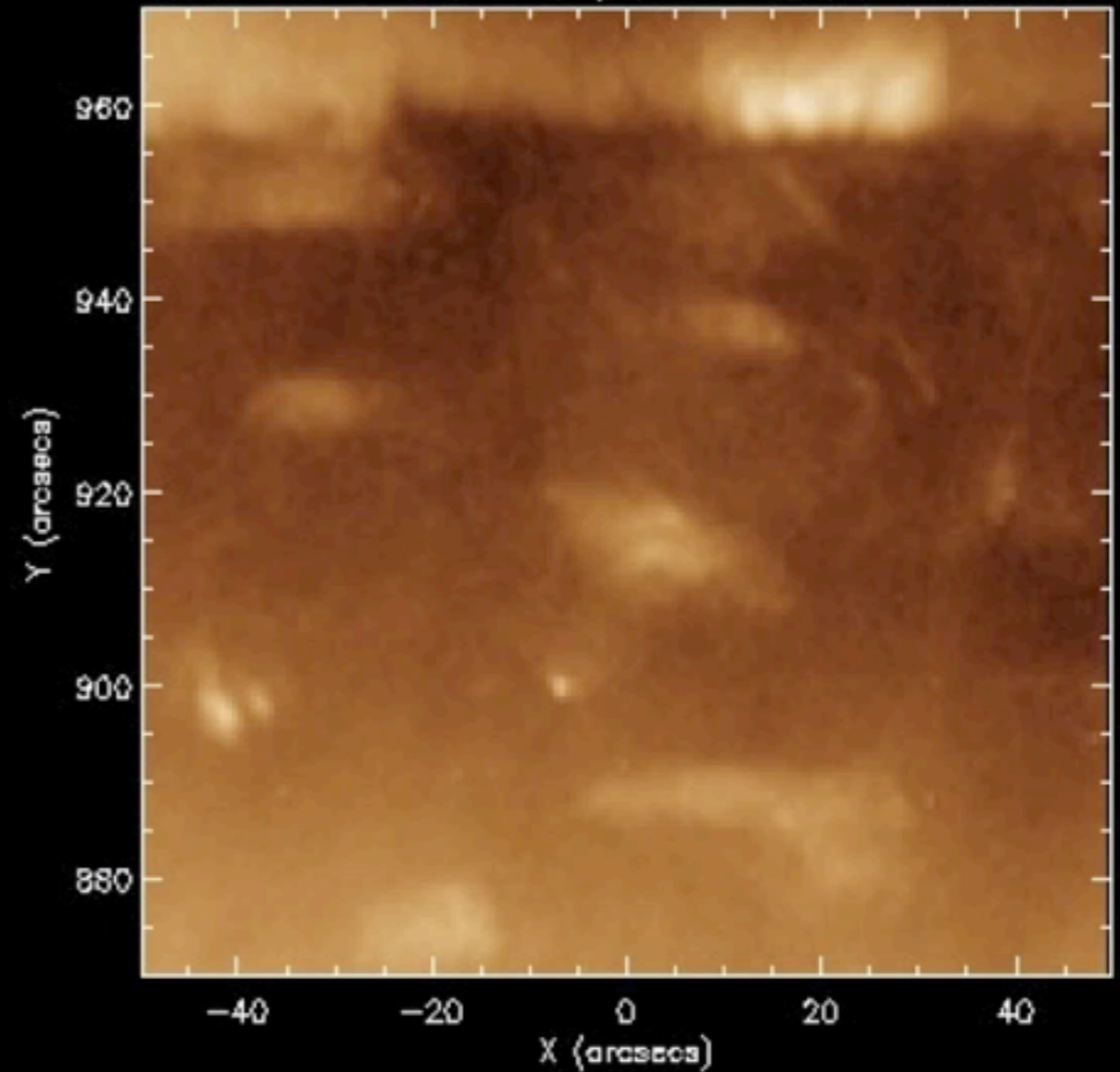
XRT

HINODE XRT JAXA/ISAS, SIRIUS 9-Sep-2010 21:50:23.471



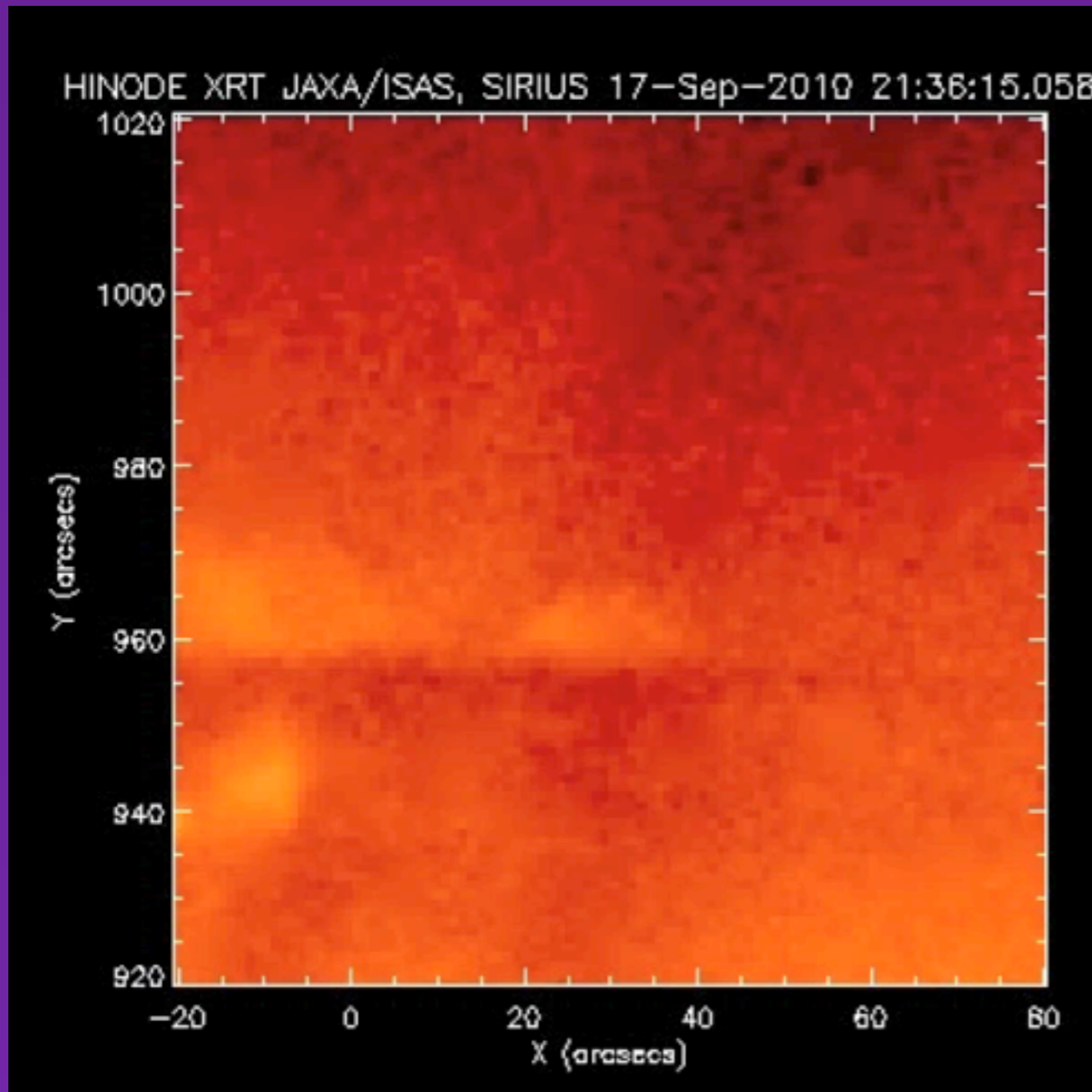
AIA 193

SDO AIA_2 193 9-Sep-2010 21:50:06.630 UT

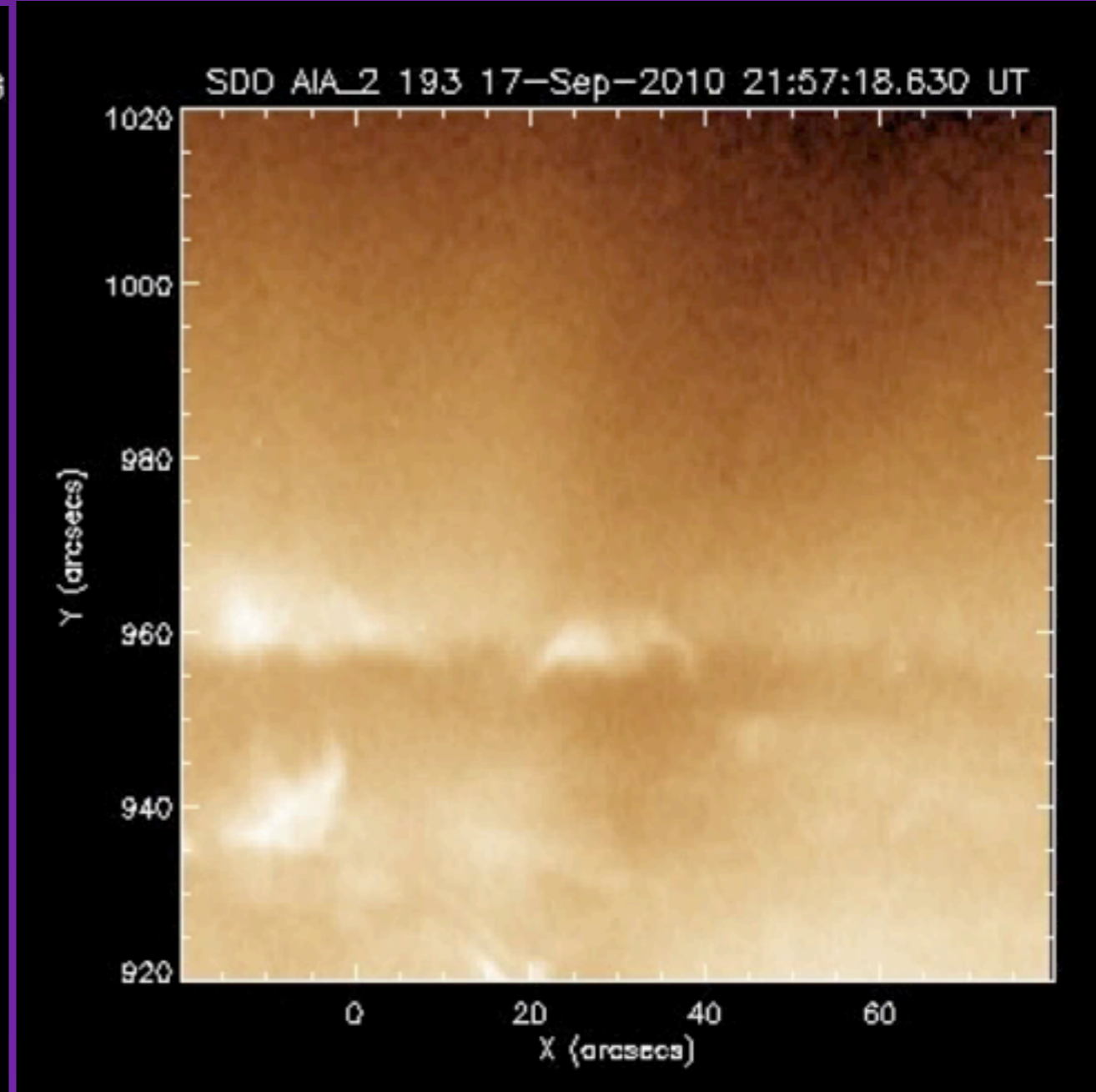


Event 12

XRT

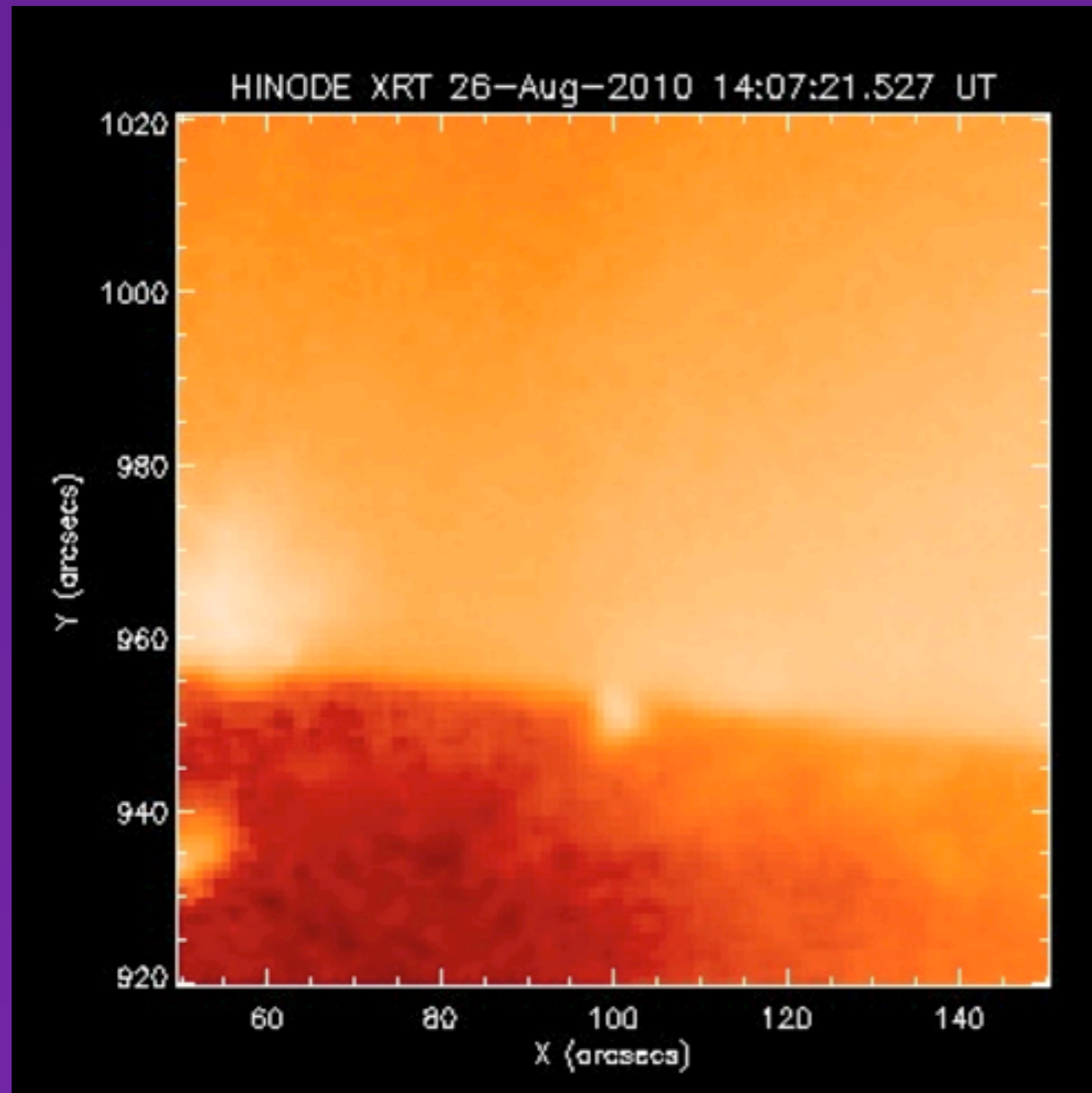


AIA 193

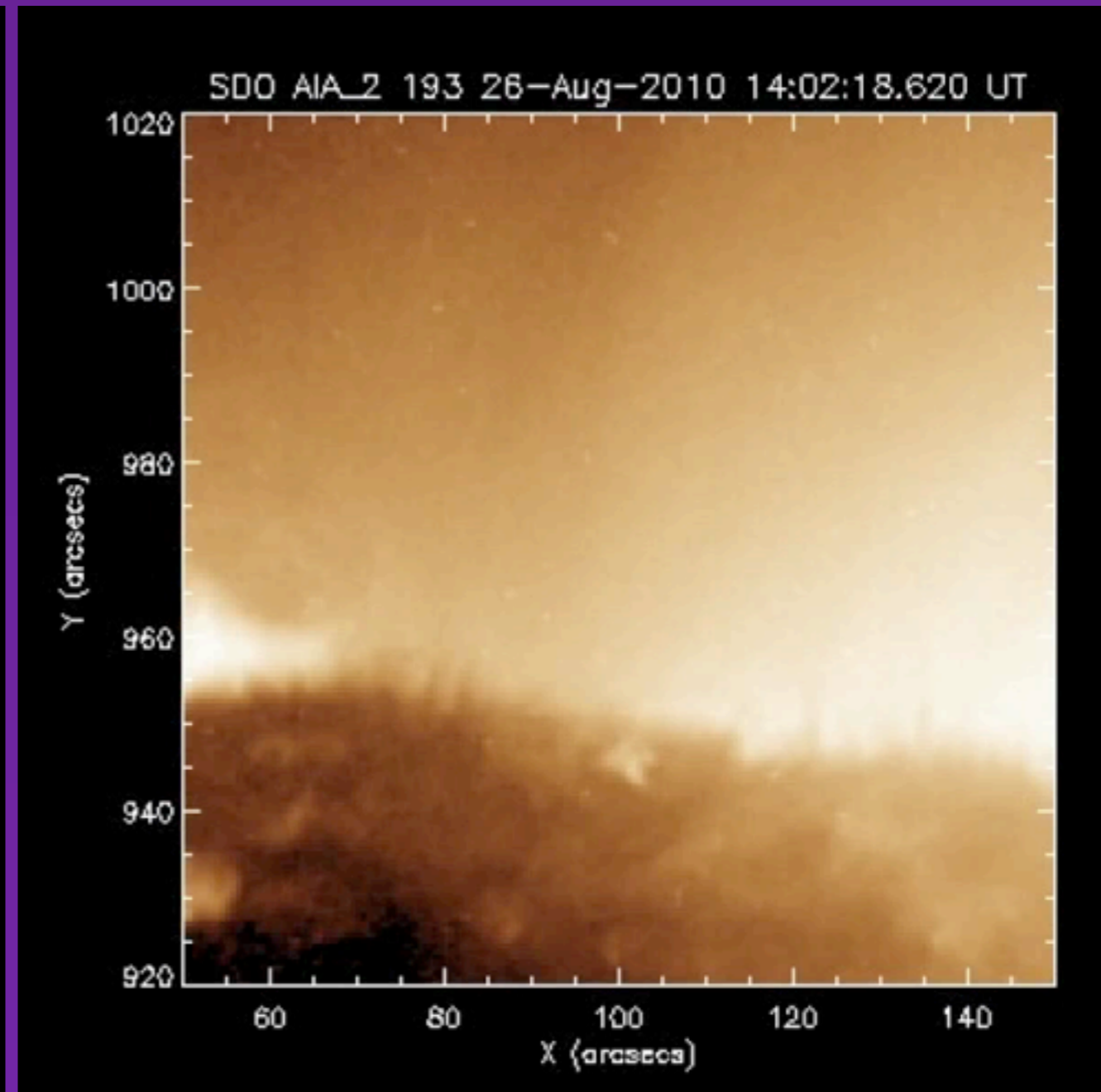


Event 18

XRT

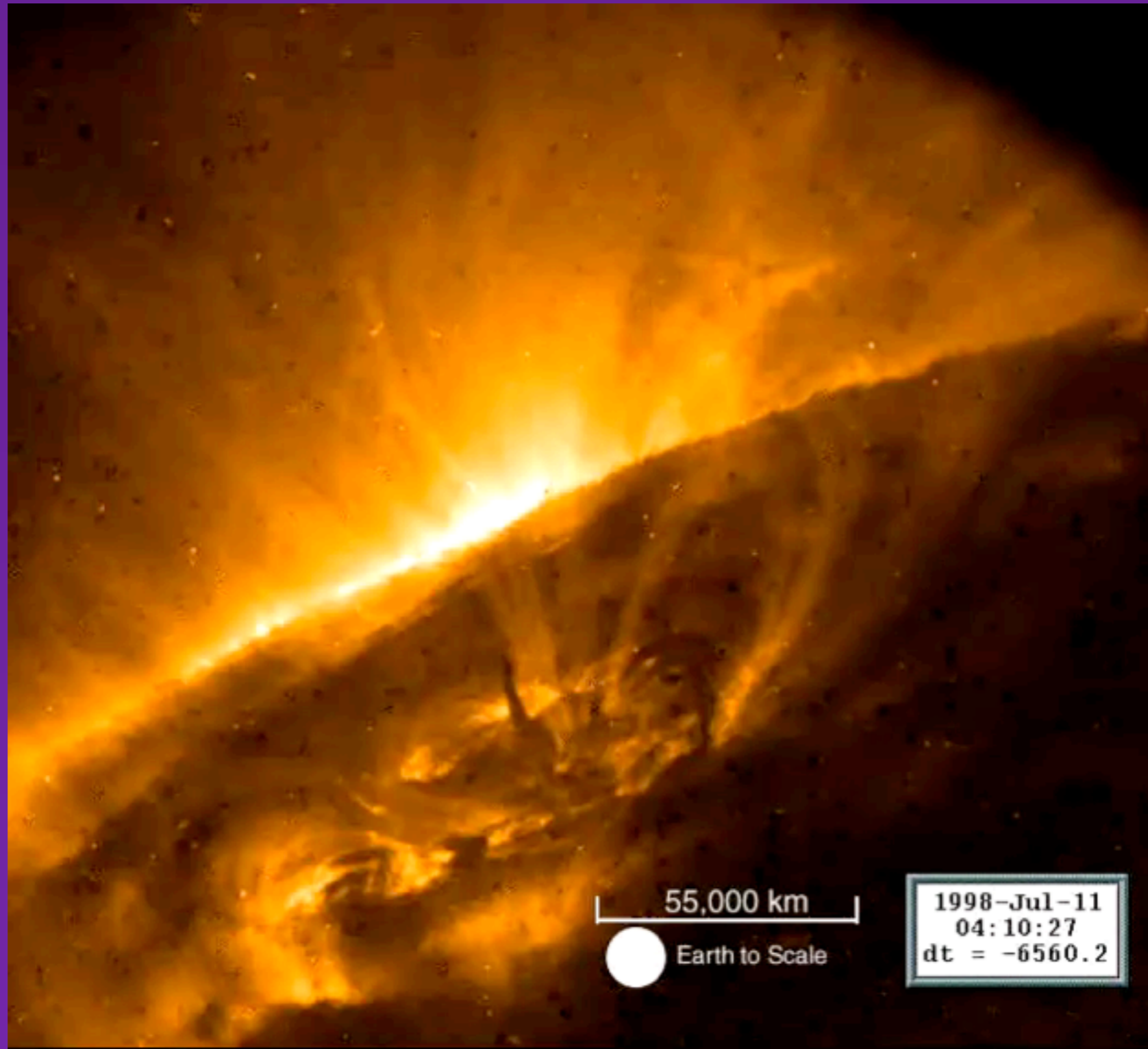


AIA 193

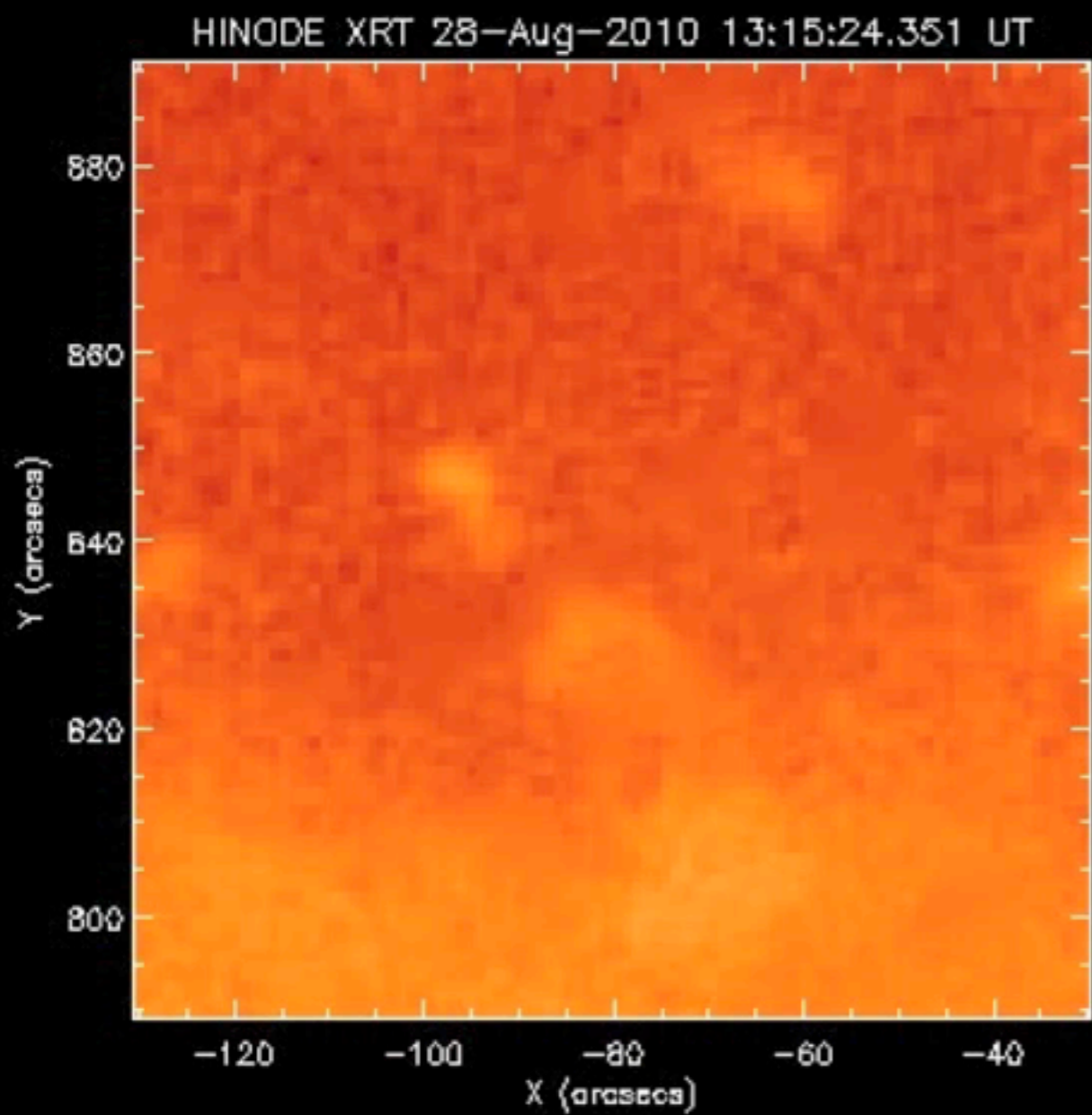


Event 3

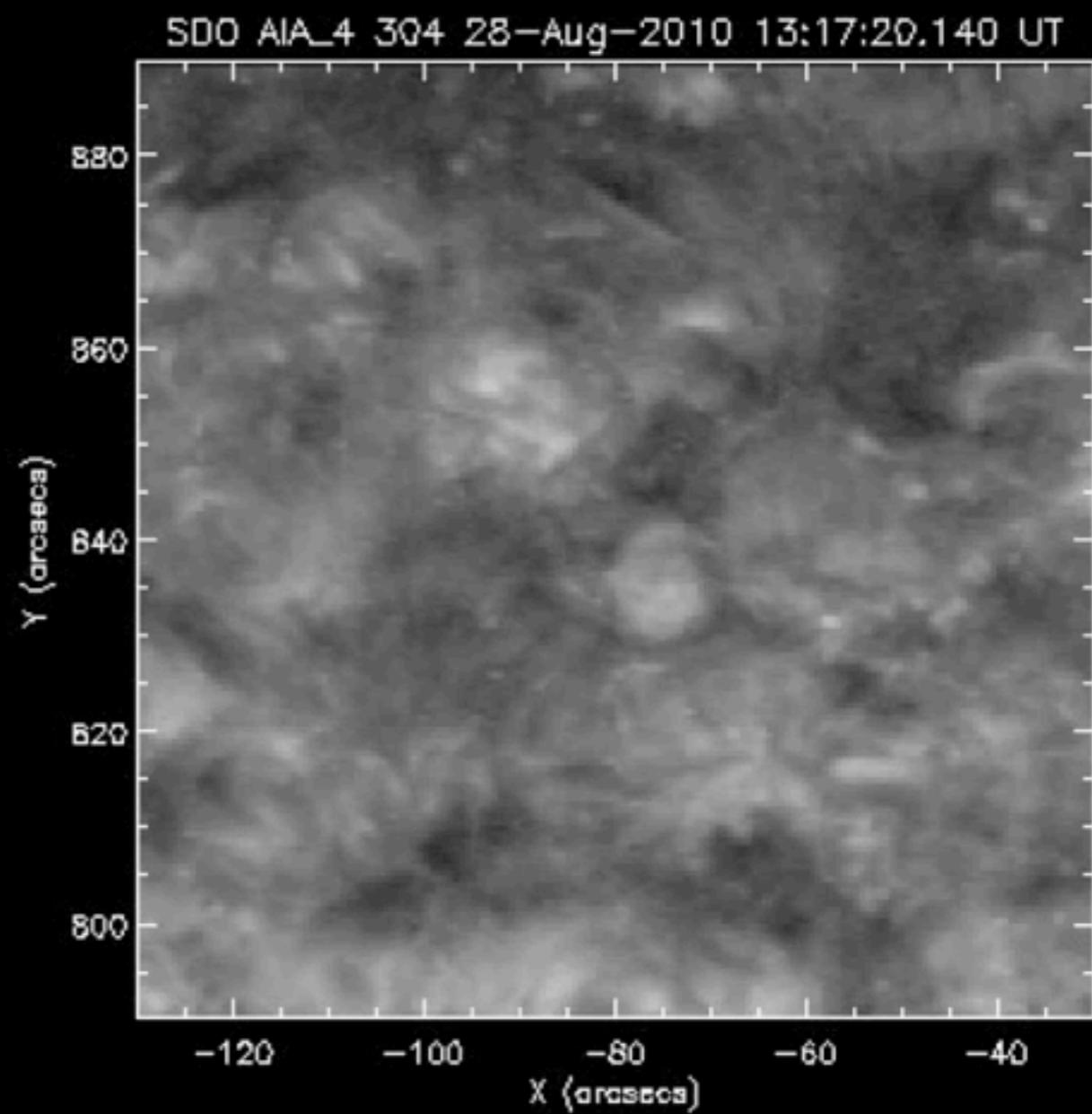
“Normal” Filament Eruption (TRACE)



XRT

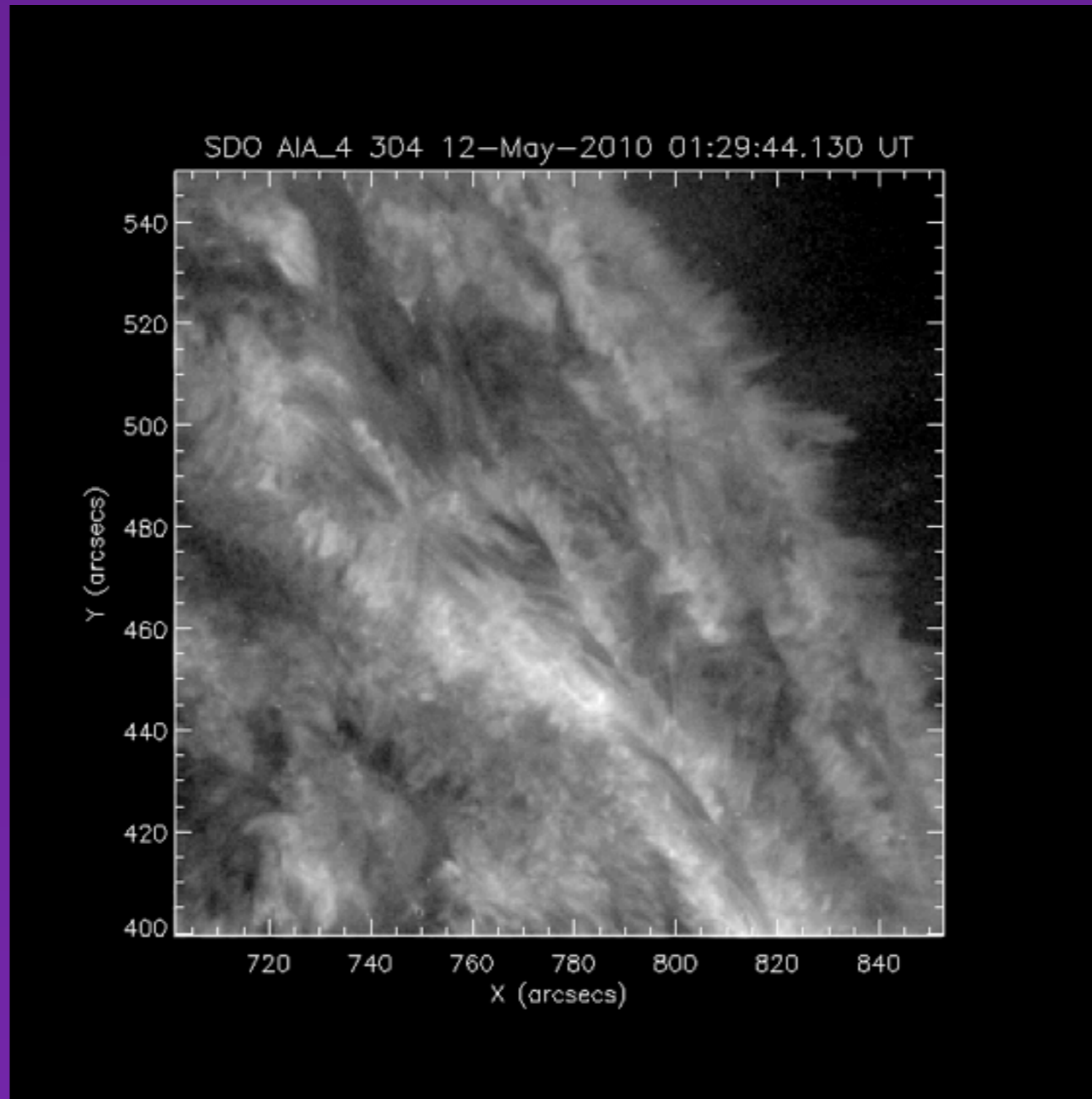


AIA 304

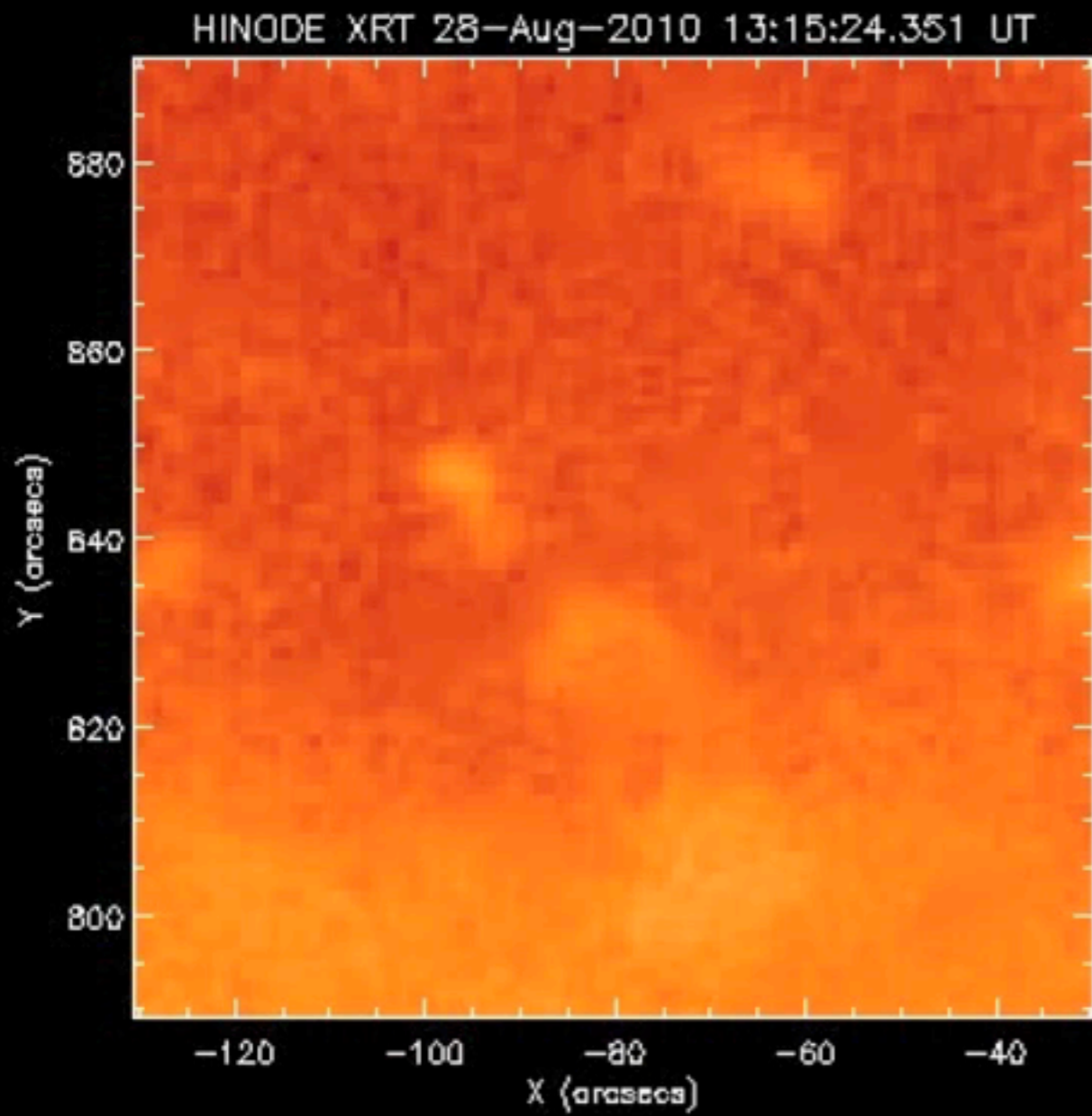


Event 7

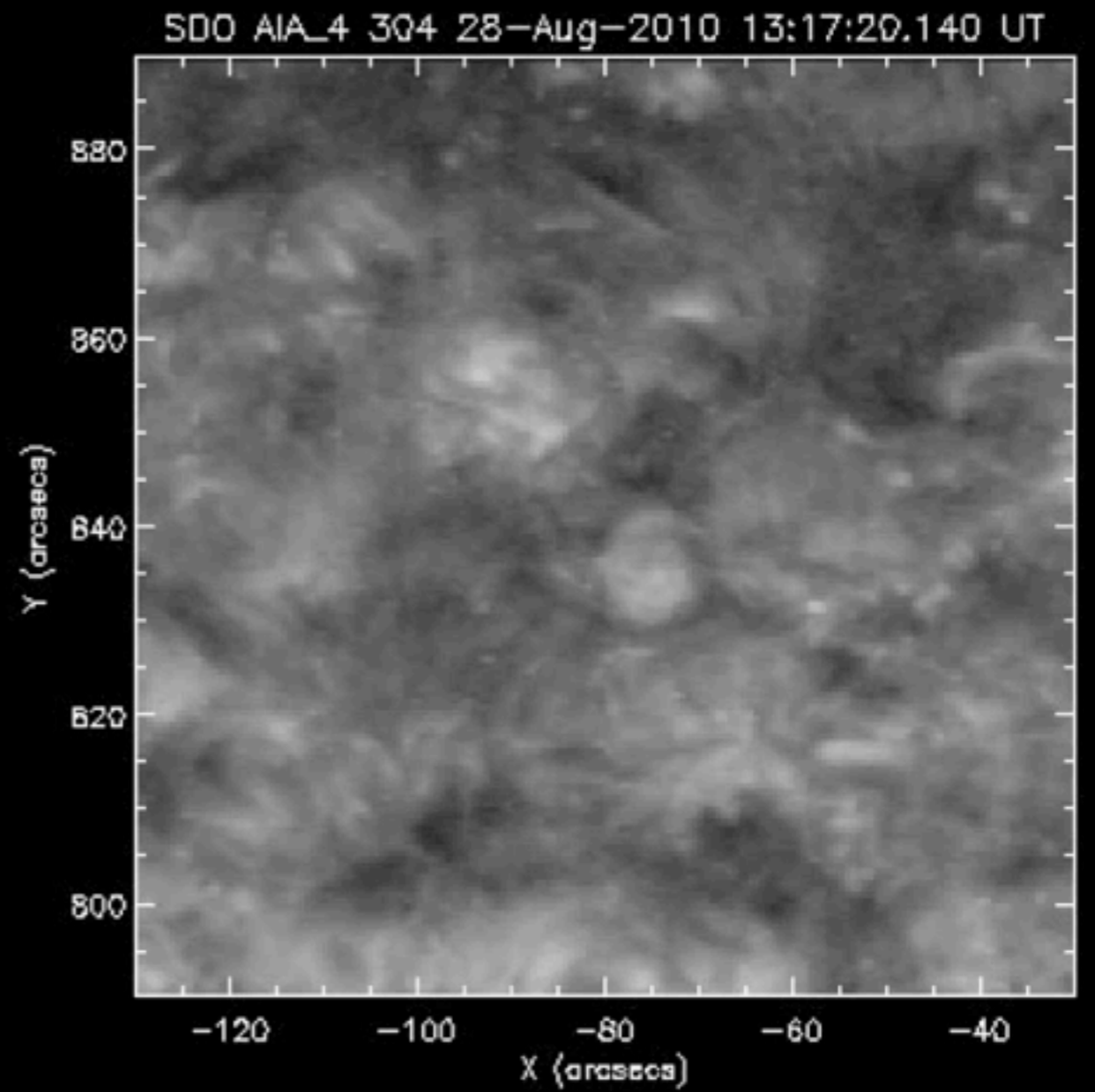
“Normal” Filament Confined Eruption (AIA 304)



XRT



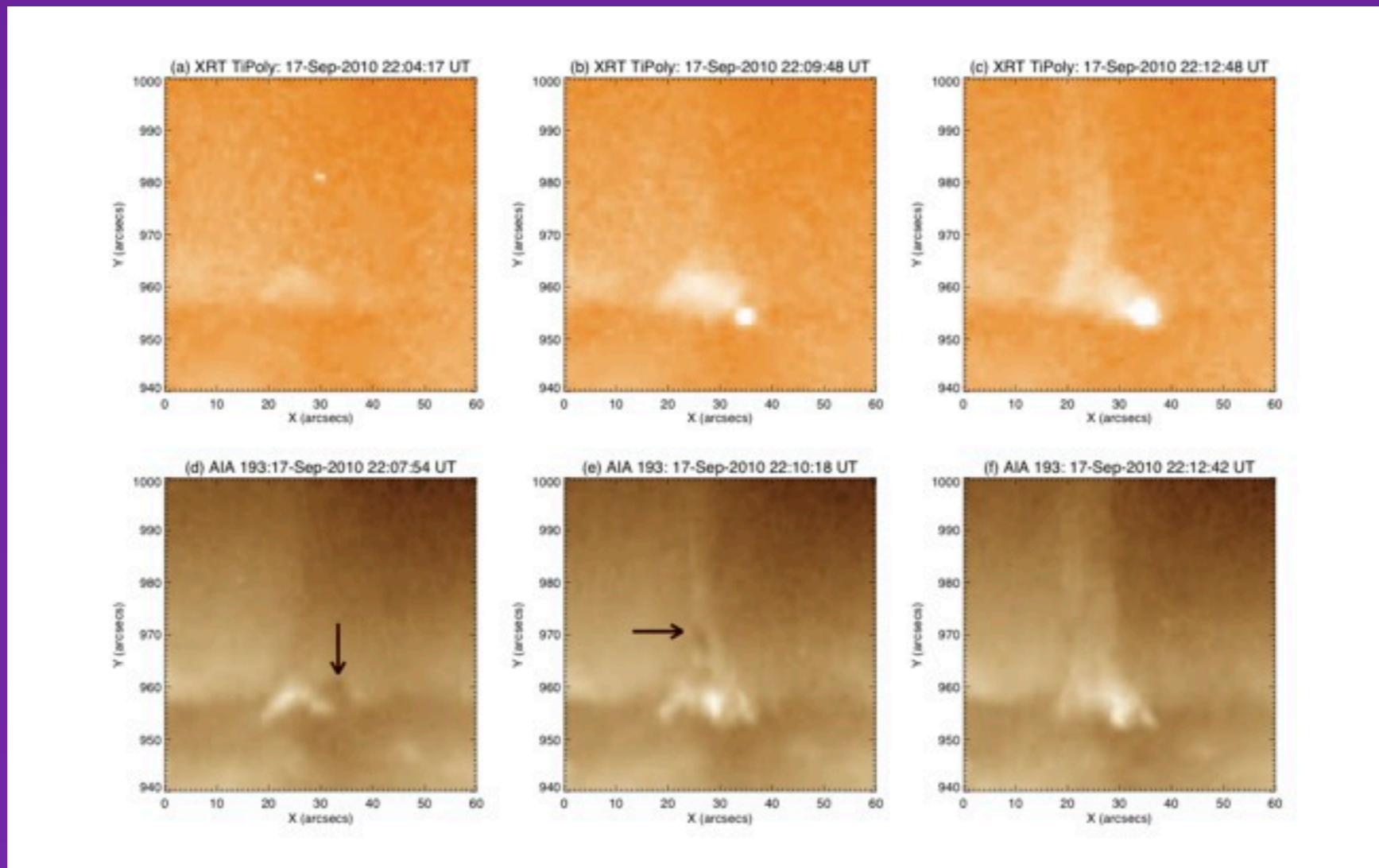
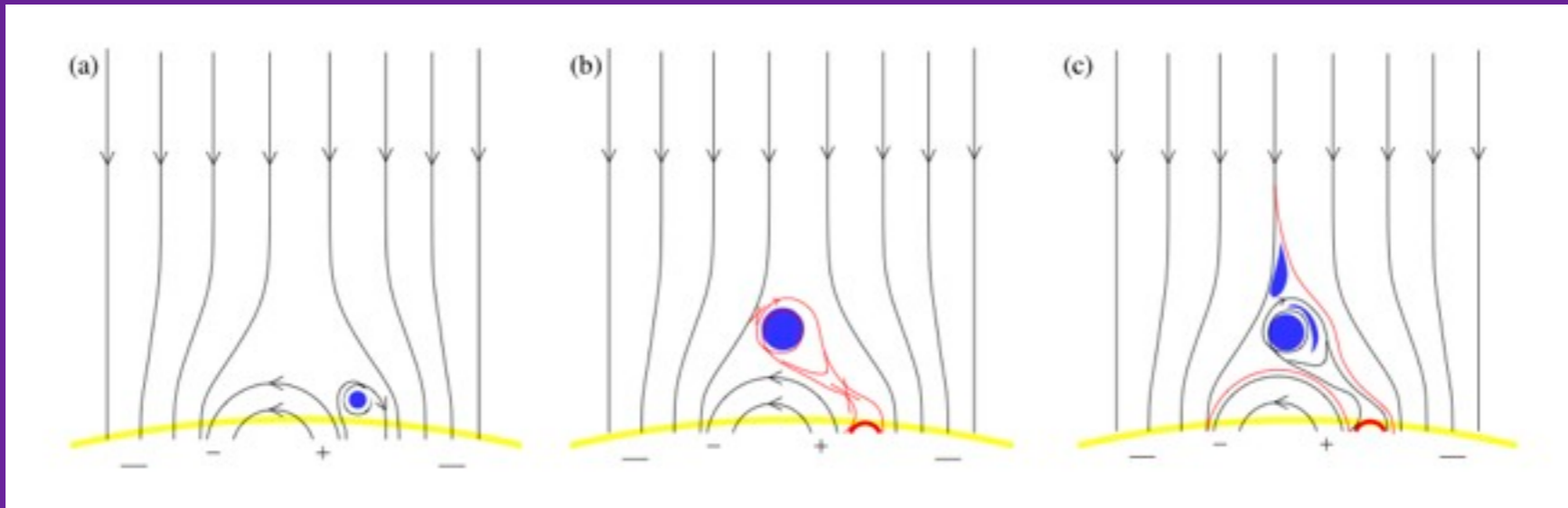
AIA 304



Event 7

- All 20 events show filament material ejected from location that brightens.
- “Standard” ejections (based on morphology) are sometimes fainter and harder to see than in “blowout” cases. Seem to be confined or near-confined eruptions.
- Average (over 18 cases) miniature-filament properties:
 - ◆ Length $\sim(8\pm3)\times 10^3$ km.
(cf. “normal” filaments: $3\times 10^4\sim 1.1\times 10^5$ km; Bernasconi et al. 2005)
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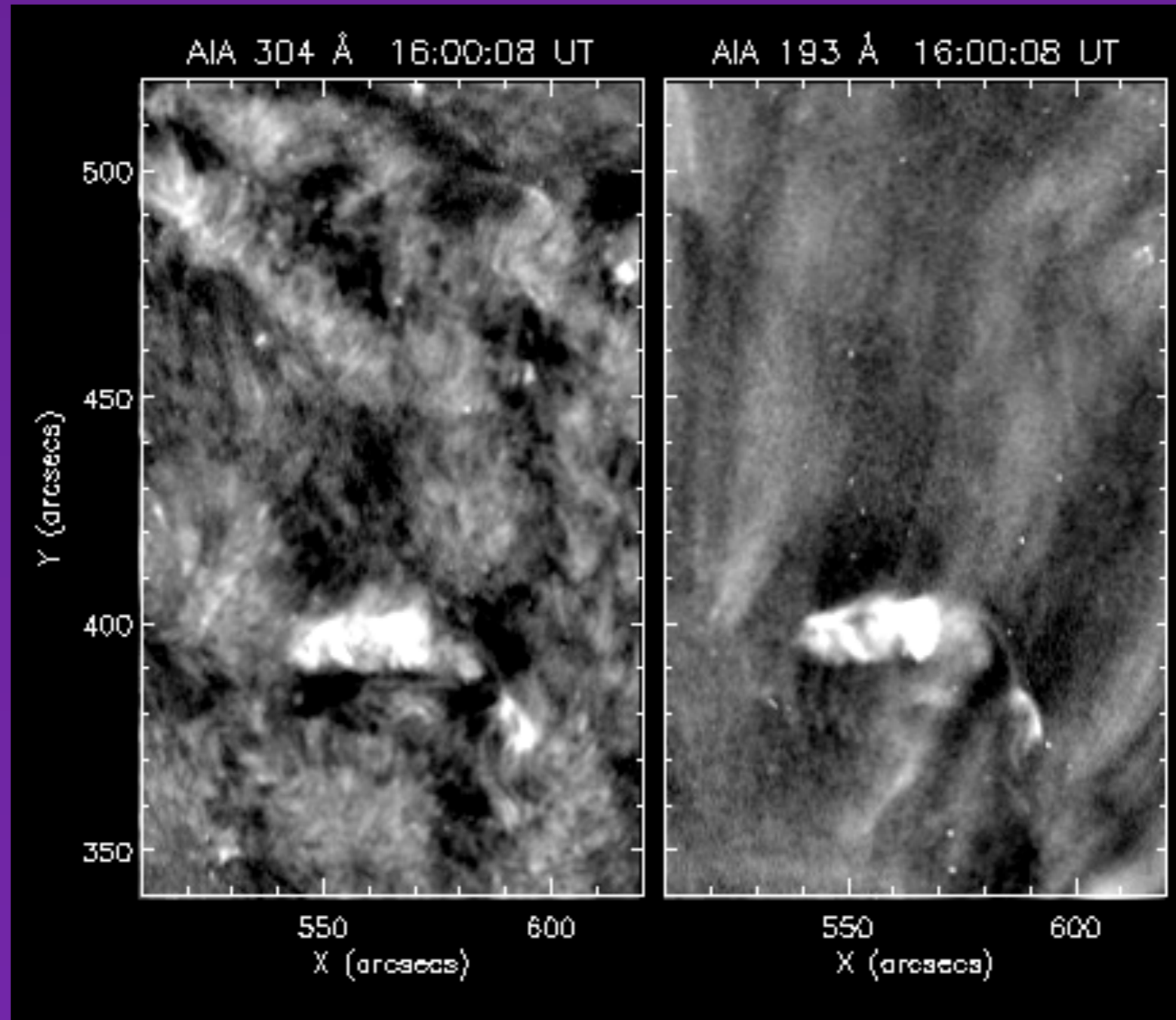
Revised View of X-Ray Jet Formation



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On-Disk Jet



Shen et al. (2012)

What Causes Miniature-Filament Eruptions?

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Summary

- ◆ We observed 20 Polar coronal hole X-ray jets with Hinode/XRT and SDO/AIA.
- ◆ Jets due to eruptions of miniature filaments: $\langle \text{length} \rangle \sim (8 \pm 3) \times 10^3$ km; pre-ejection $\langle \text{velocity} \rangle = 31 \pm 15$ km/s.
- ◆ Look like scaled-down larger-scale filament eruptions, where the jet-base hot-loop brightening corresponds to the flare.
- ◆ Roughly speaking, blowout jets correspond to ejective eruptions, and standard jets correspond to confined eruptions.
- ◆ Thus, the jet base hot loop is due to internal reconnection, not external reconnection. This may imply that brightenings due to external reconnection are inherently difficult in solar plasma (astrophysical) circumstances.
- ◆ For some on-disk EUV jets, the miniature-filament eruptions result from flux cancelation, but cannot rule out other causes. As with larger filaments, flux emergence possibly triggers some miniature-filament jet eruptions, but it does not seem to be the direct cause of the jet+hot loop for the cases we have explored here.

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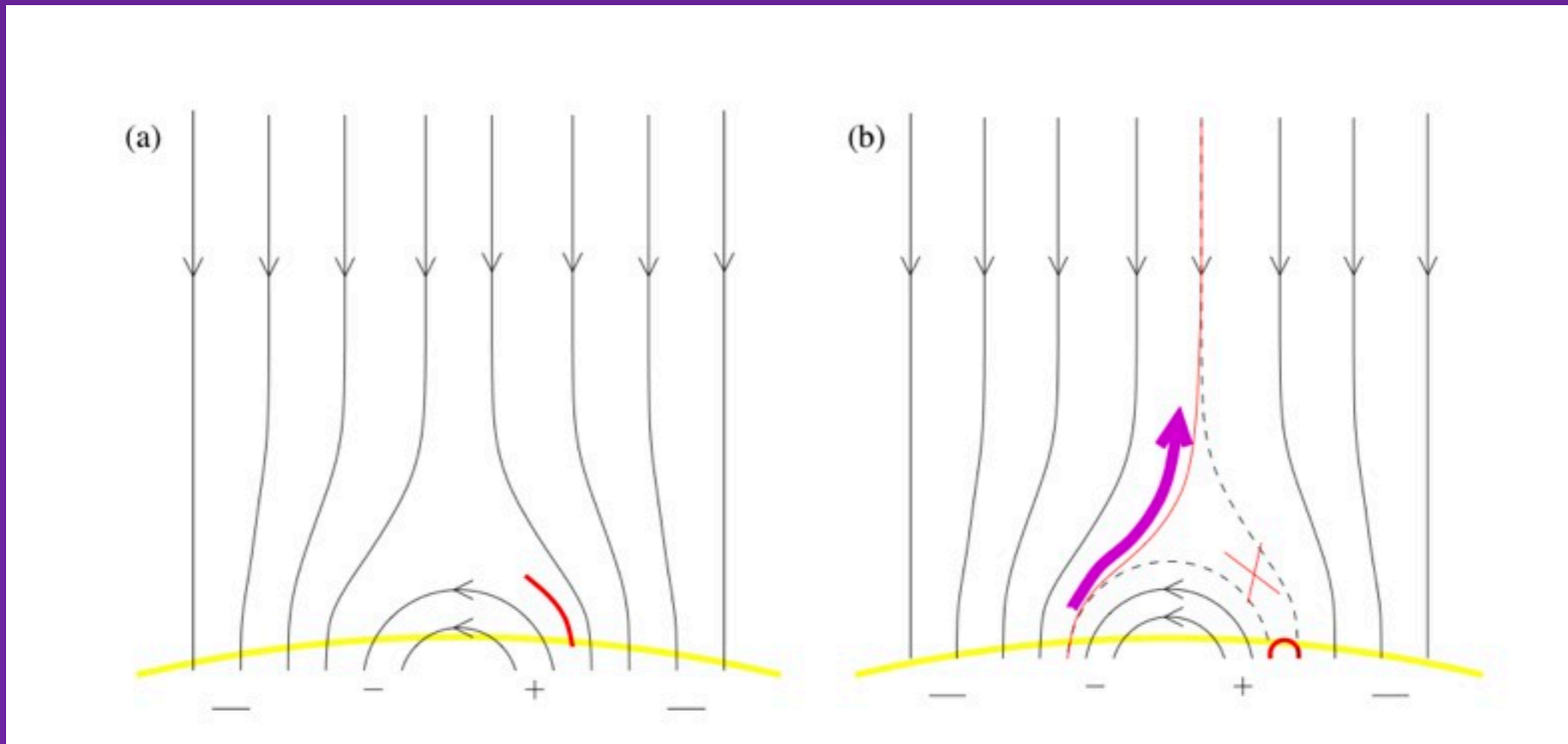
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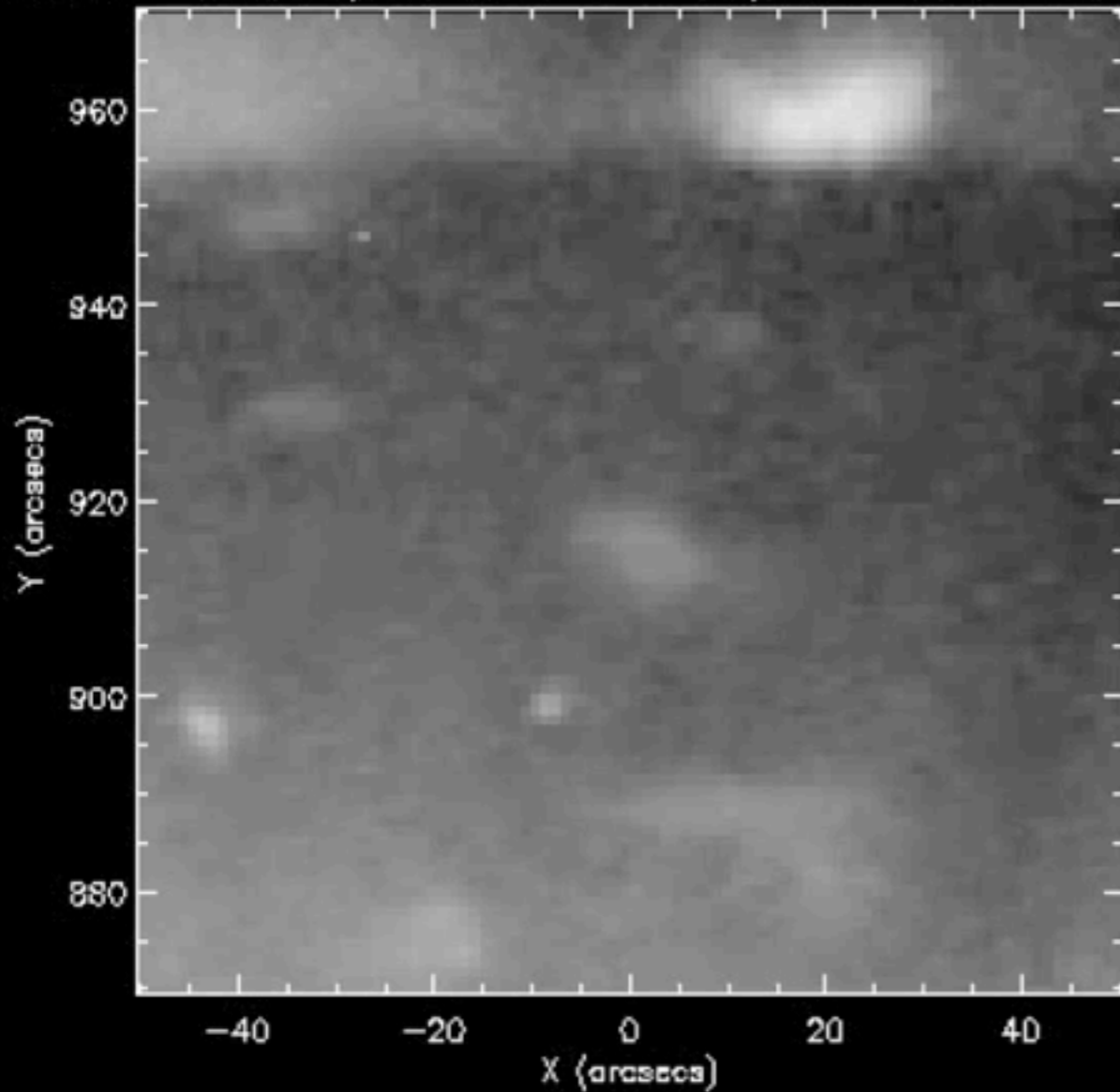
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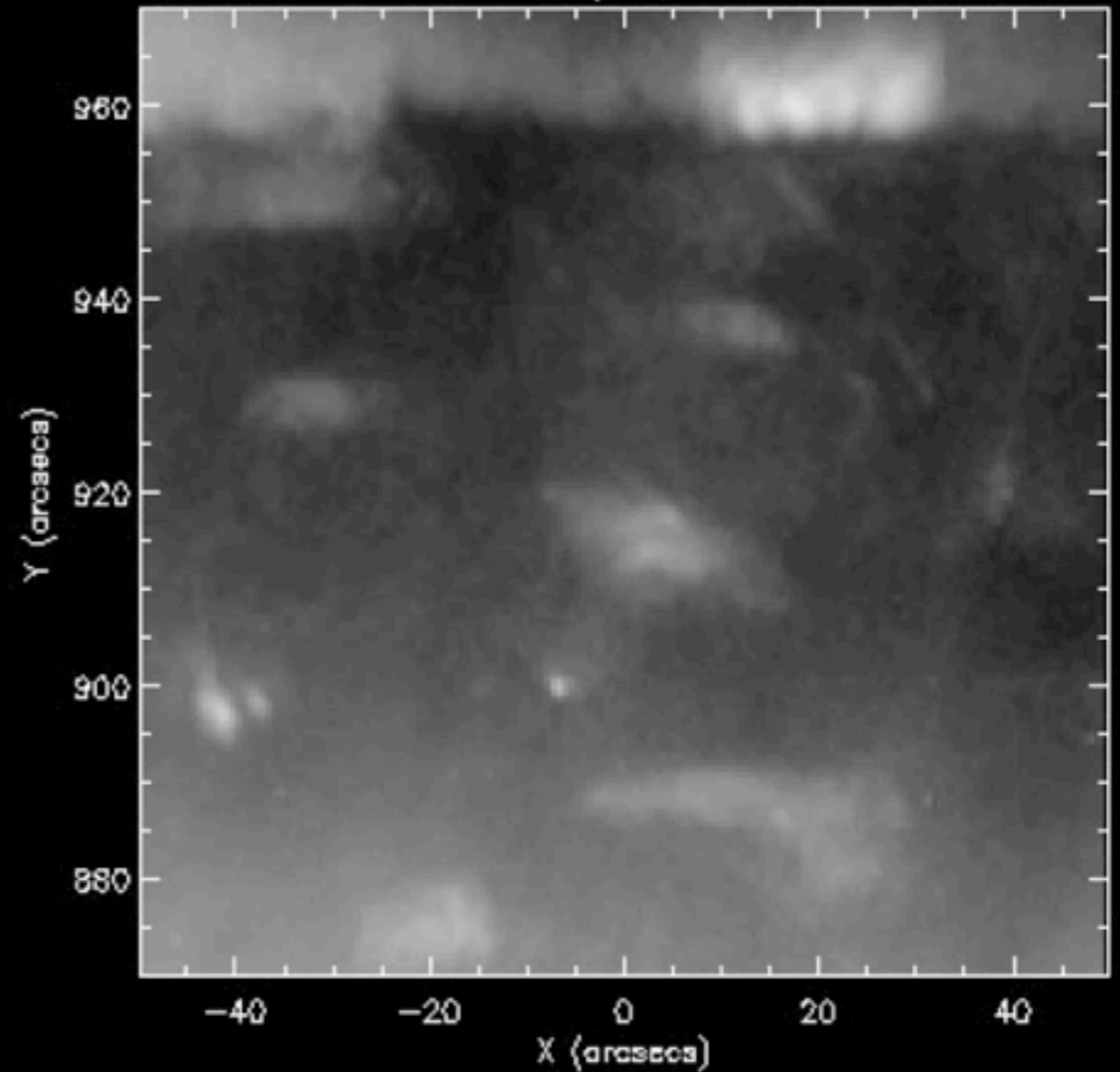
XRT

HINODE XRT JAXA/ISAS, SIRIUS 9-Sep-2010 21:50:23.471



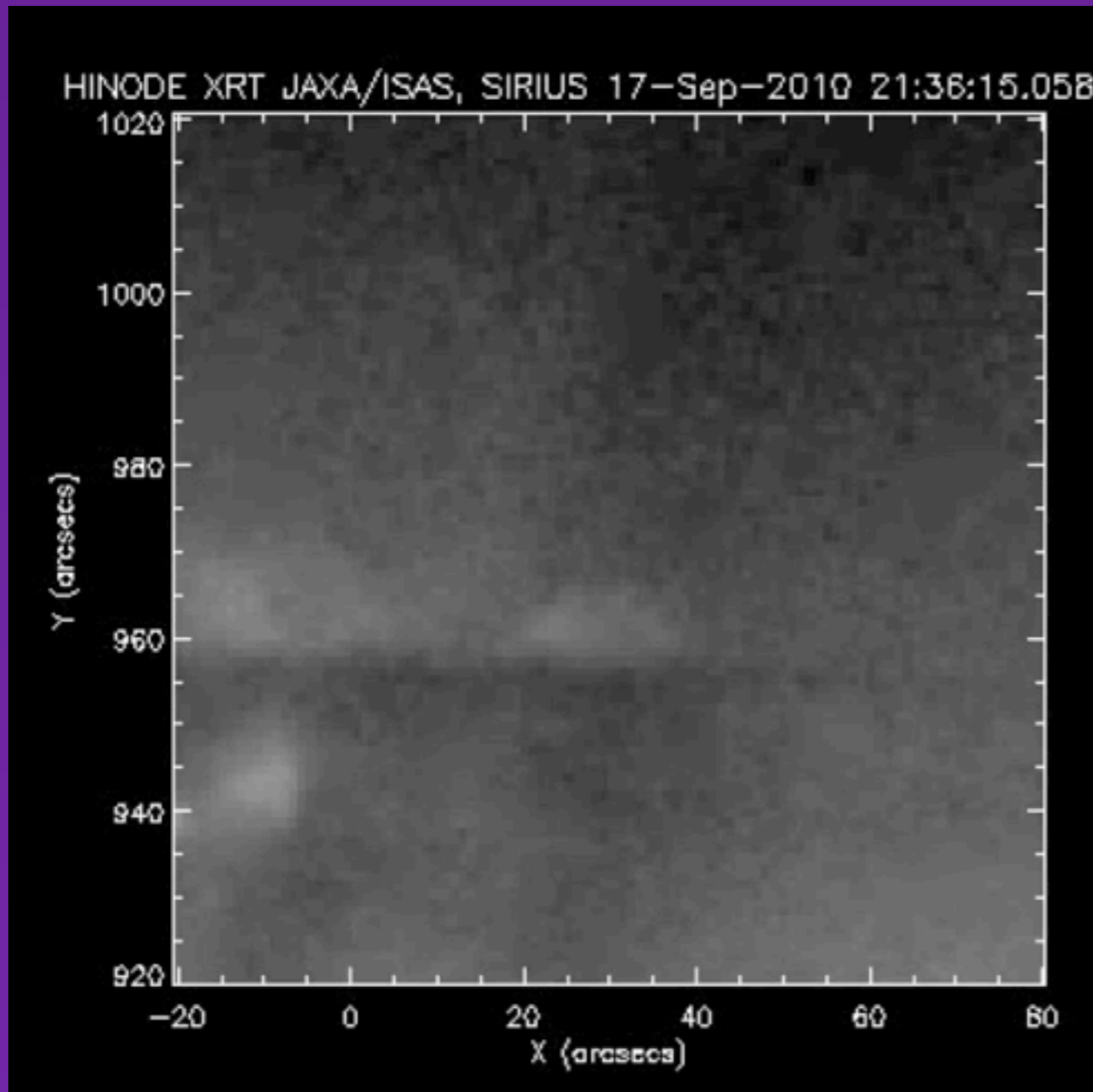
AIA 193

SDO AIA_2 193 9-Sep-2010 21:50:06.630 UT

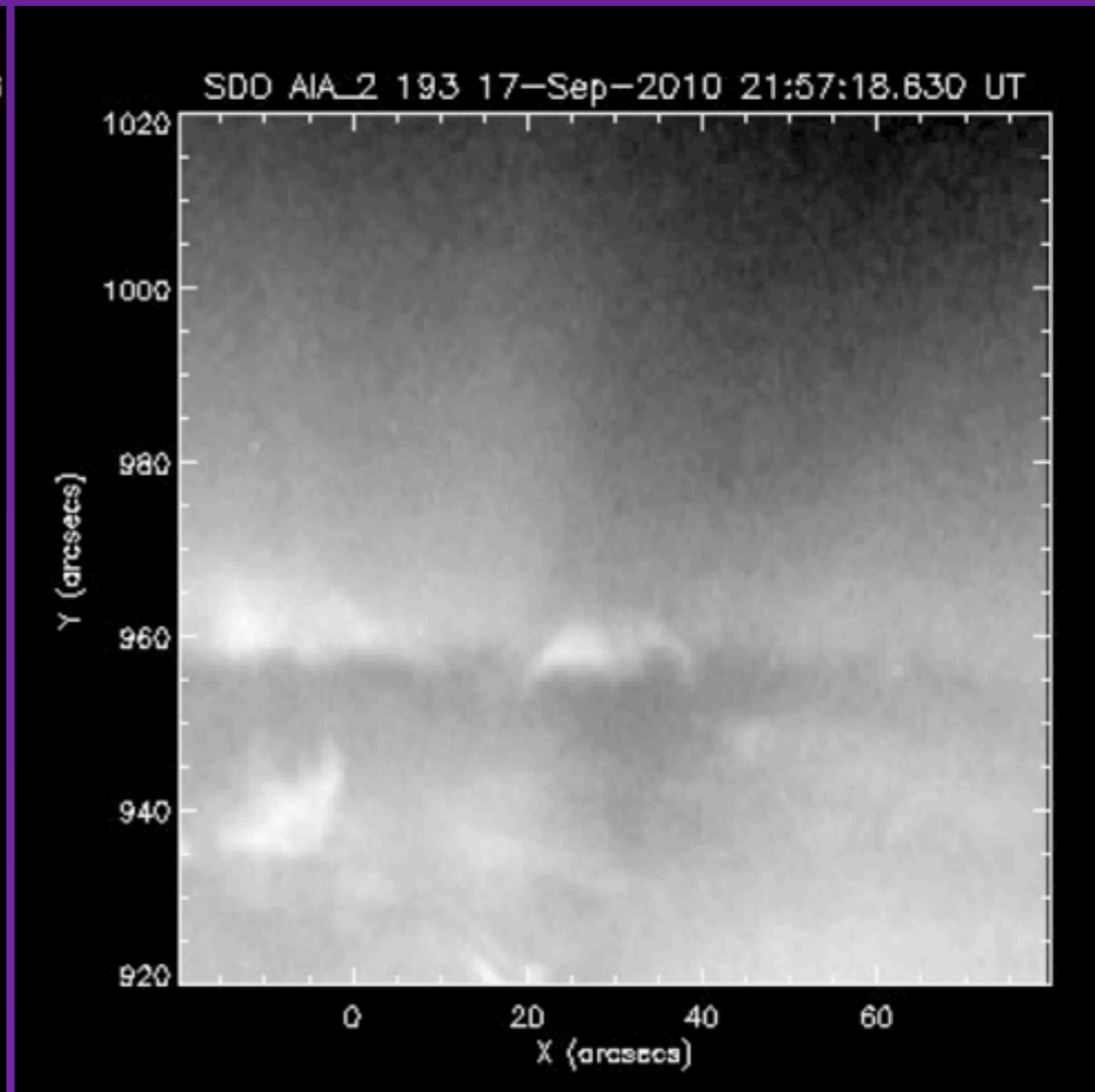


Event 12

XRT

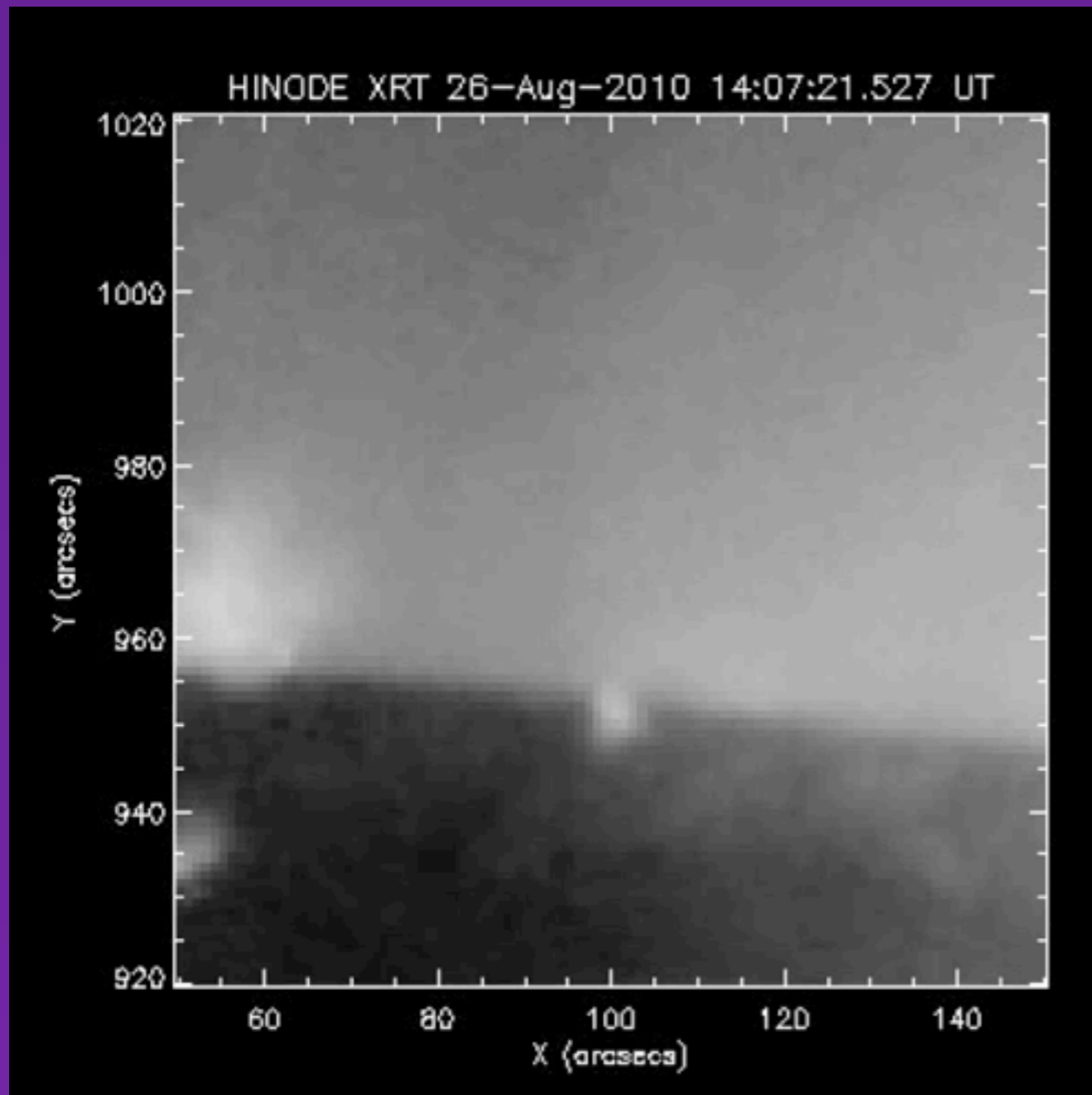


AIA 193

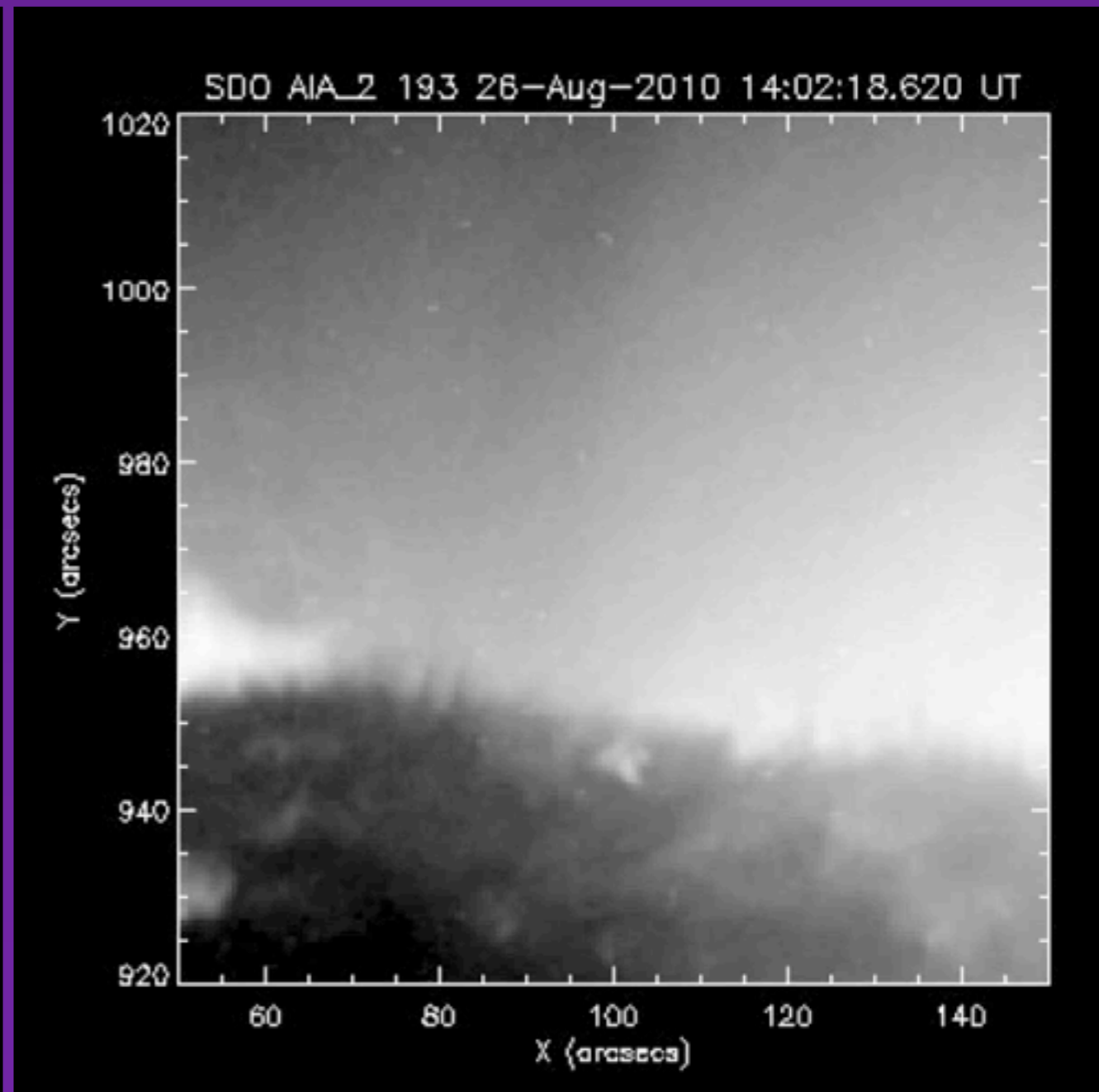


Event 18

XRT

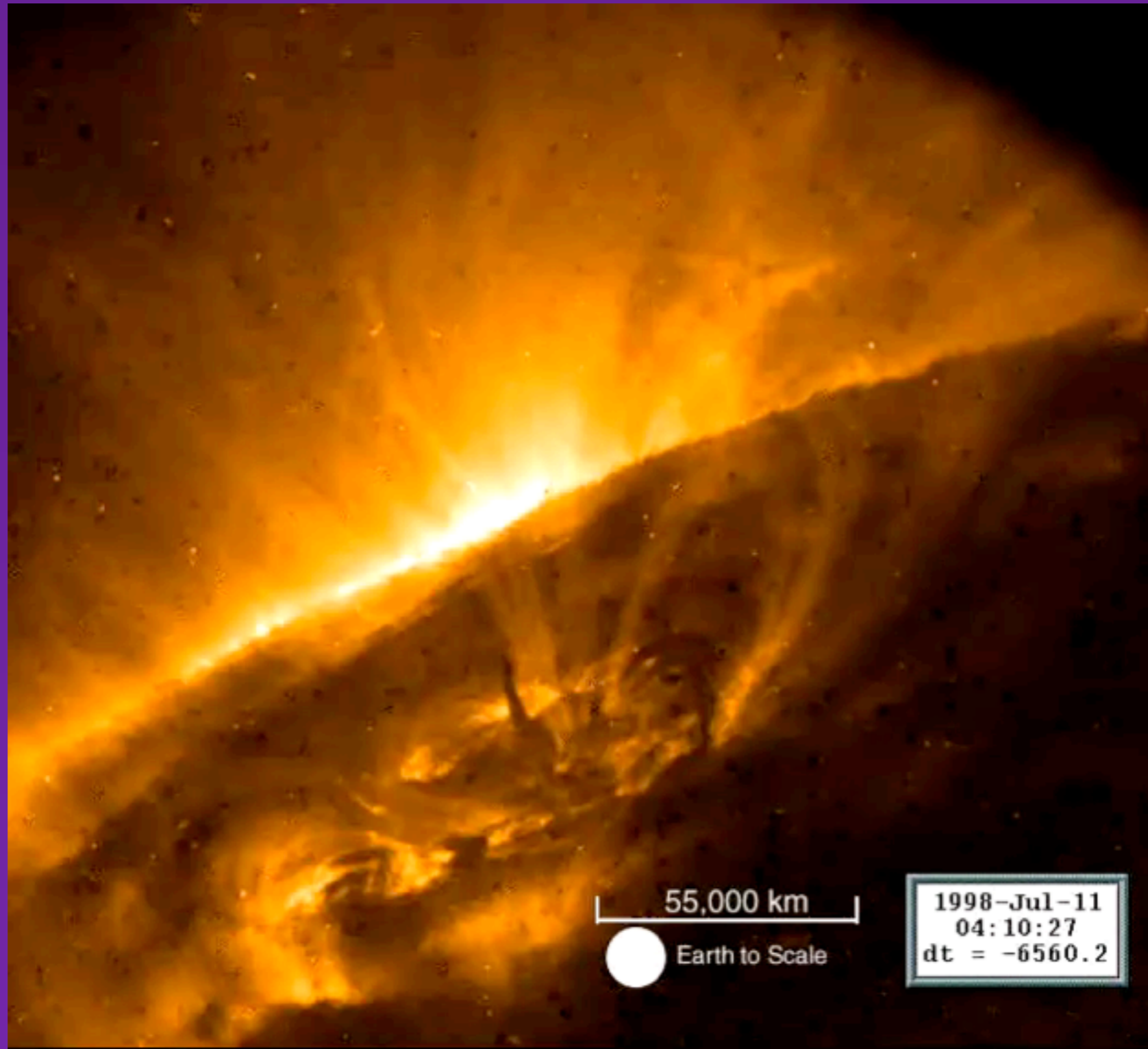


AIA 193



Event 3

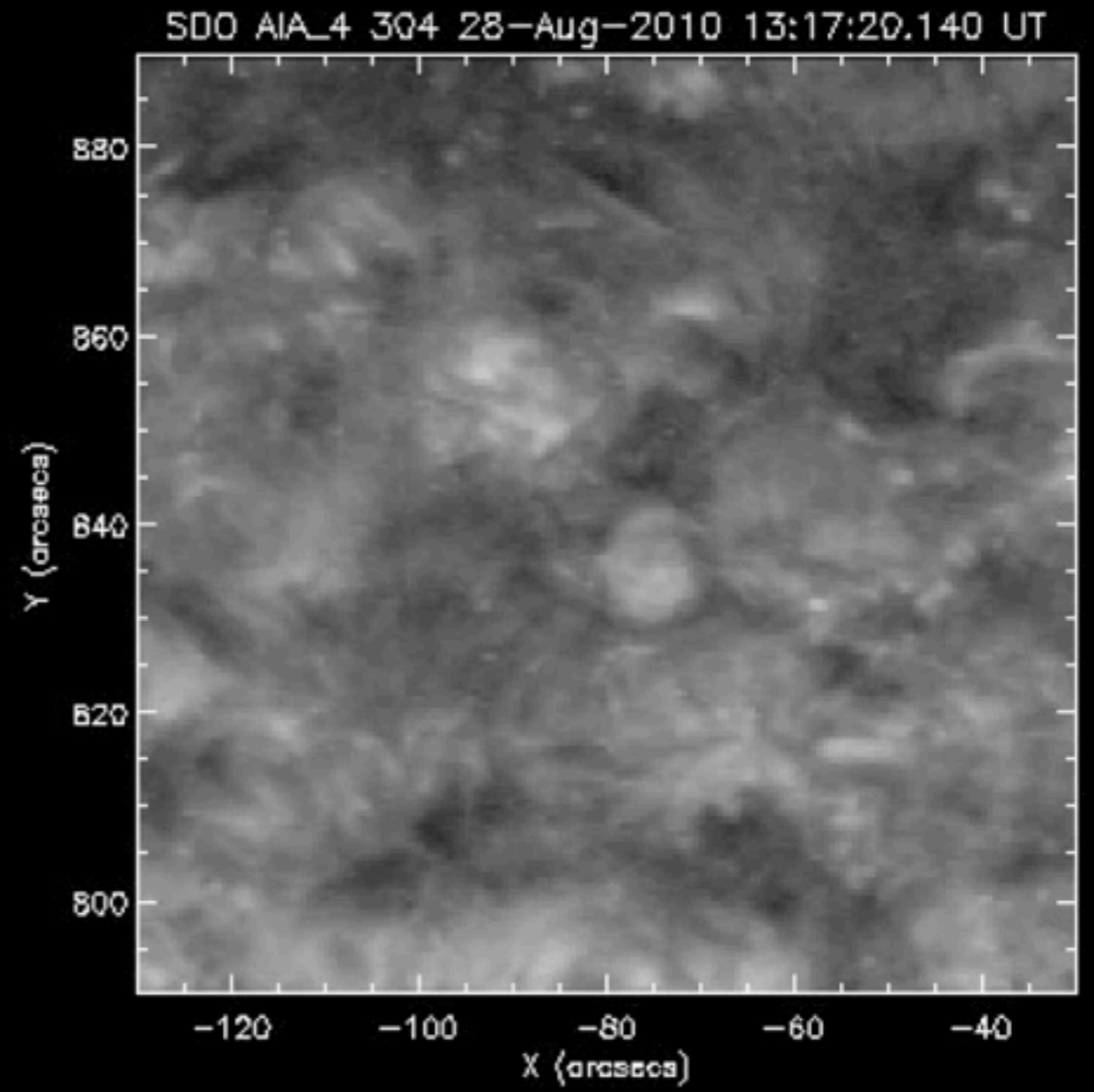
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XRT

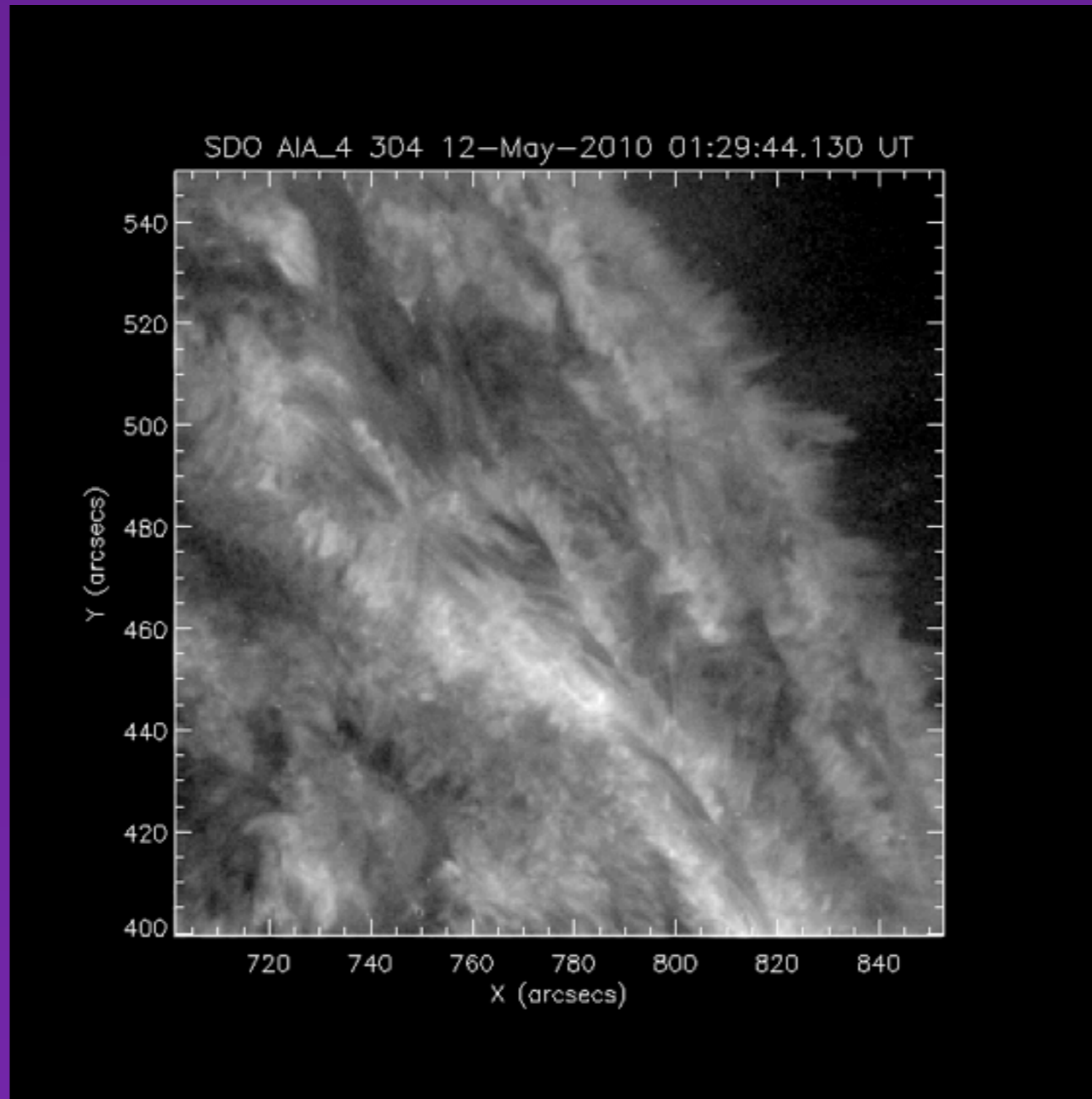


AIA 304

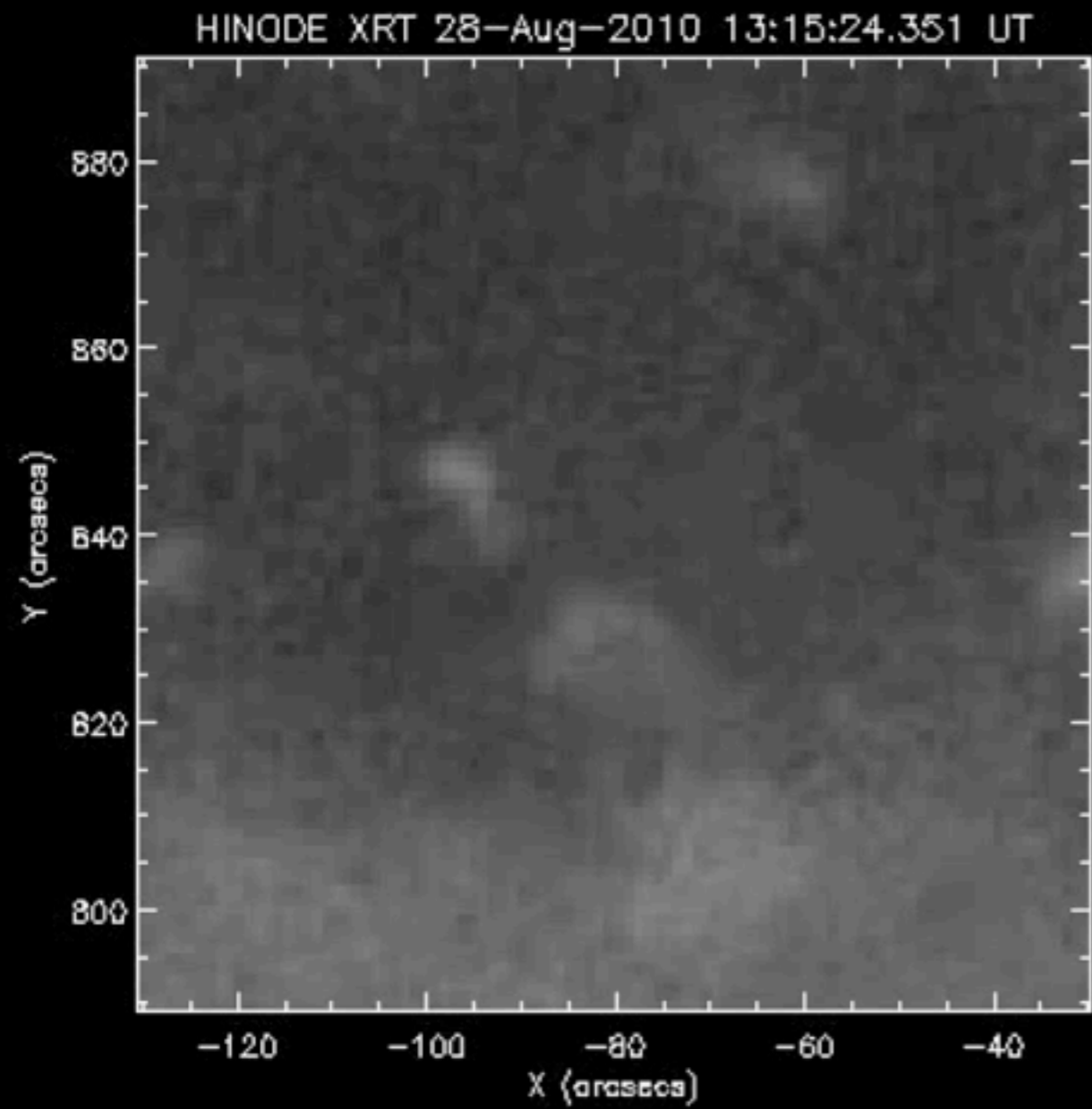


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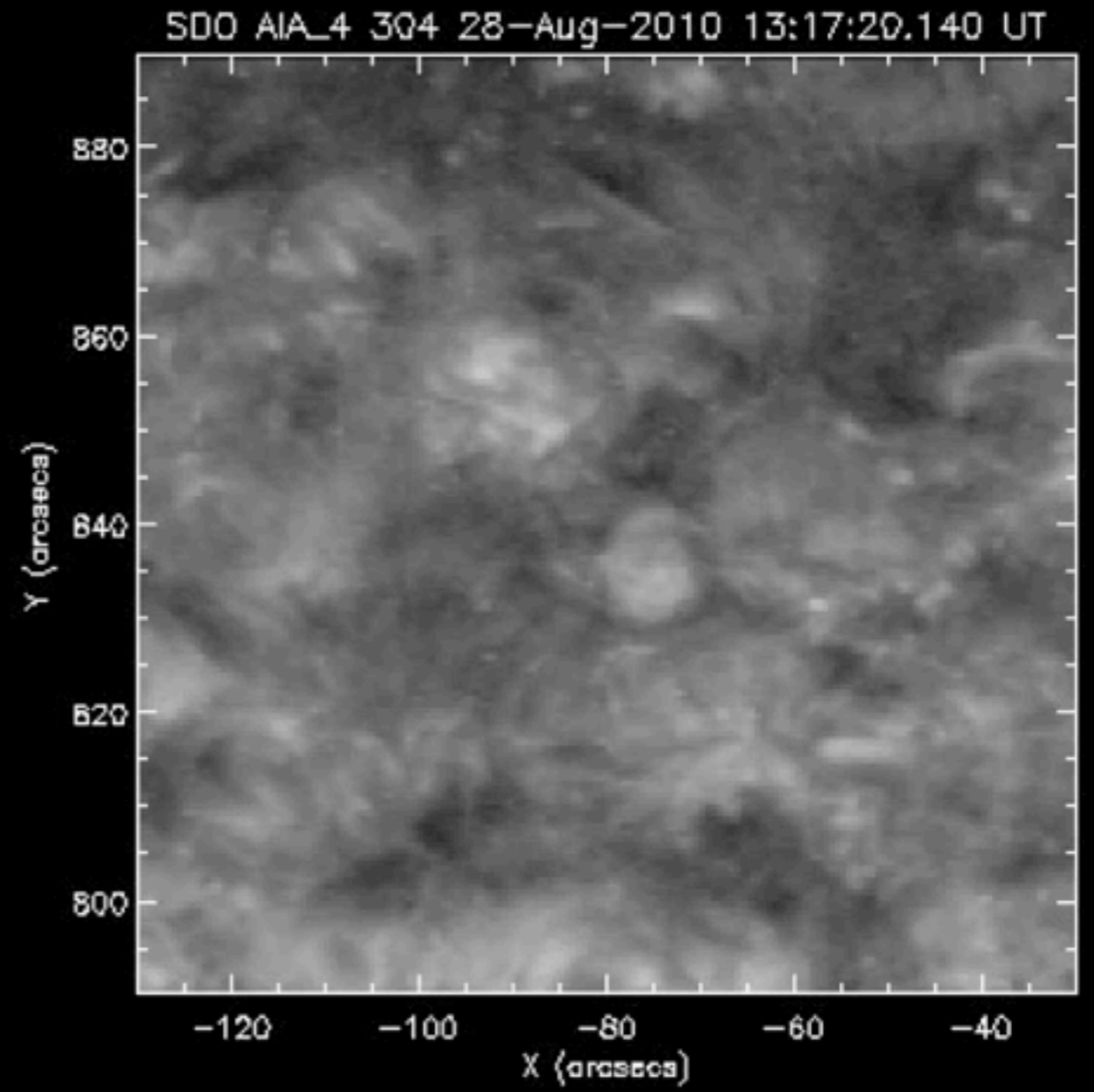
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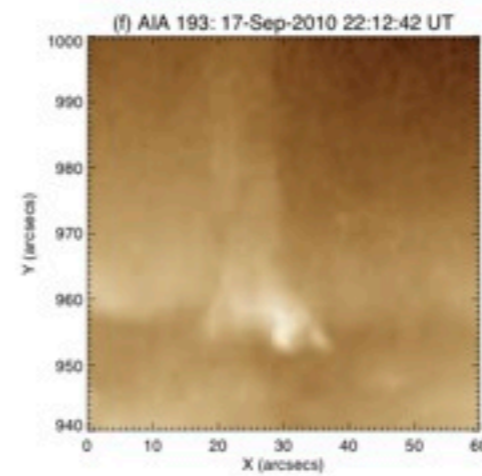
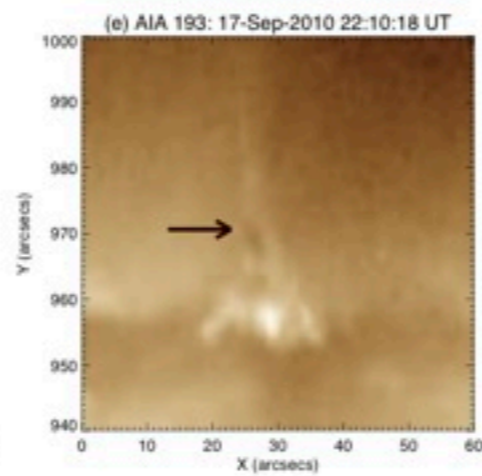
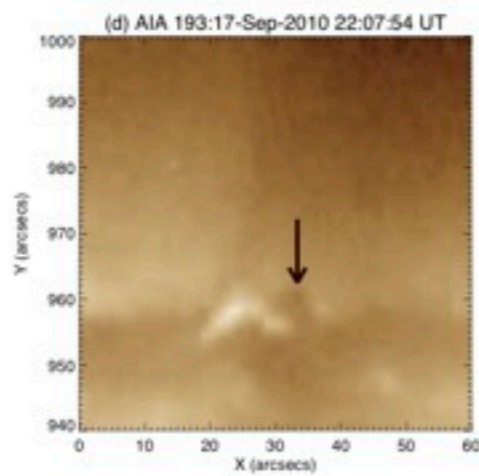
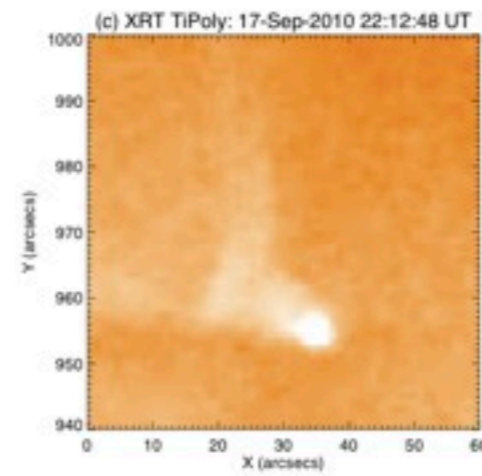
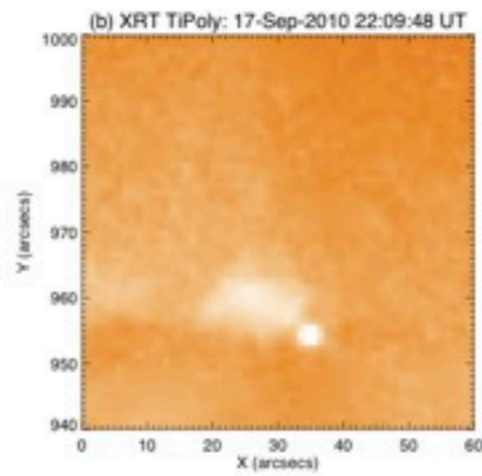
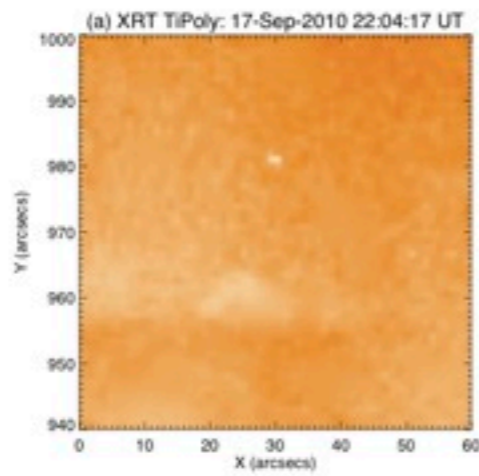
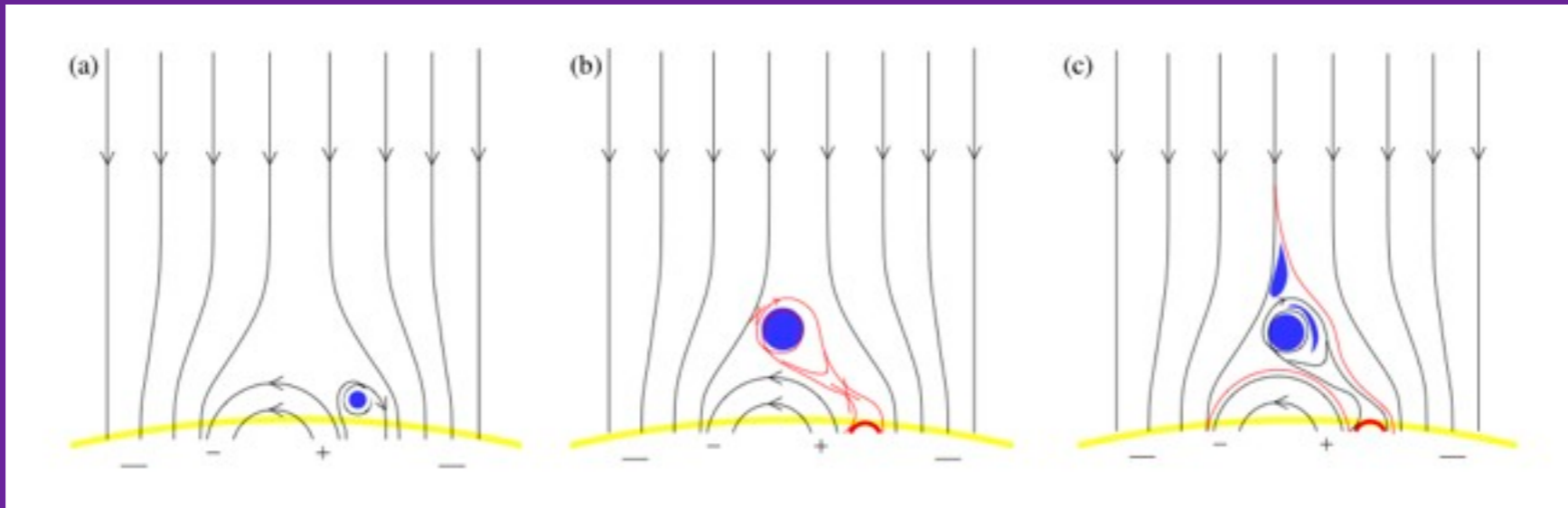
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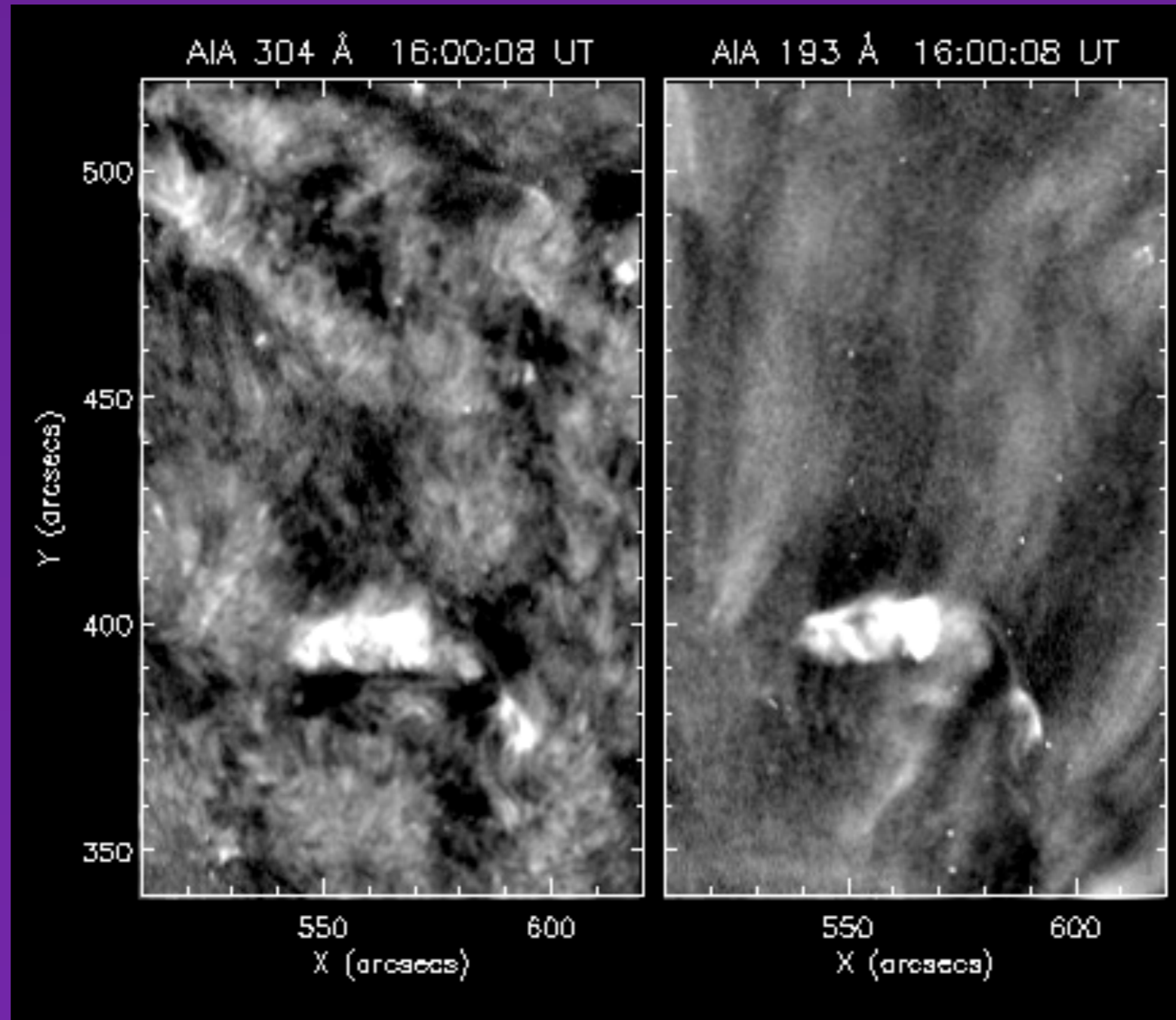
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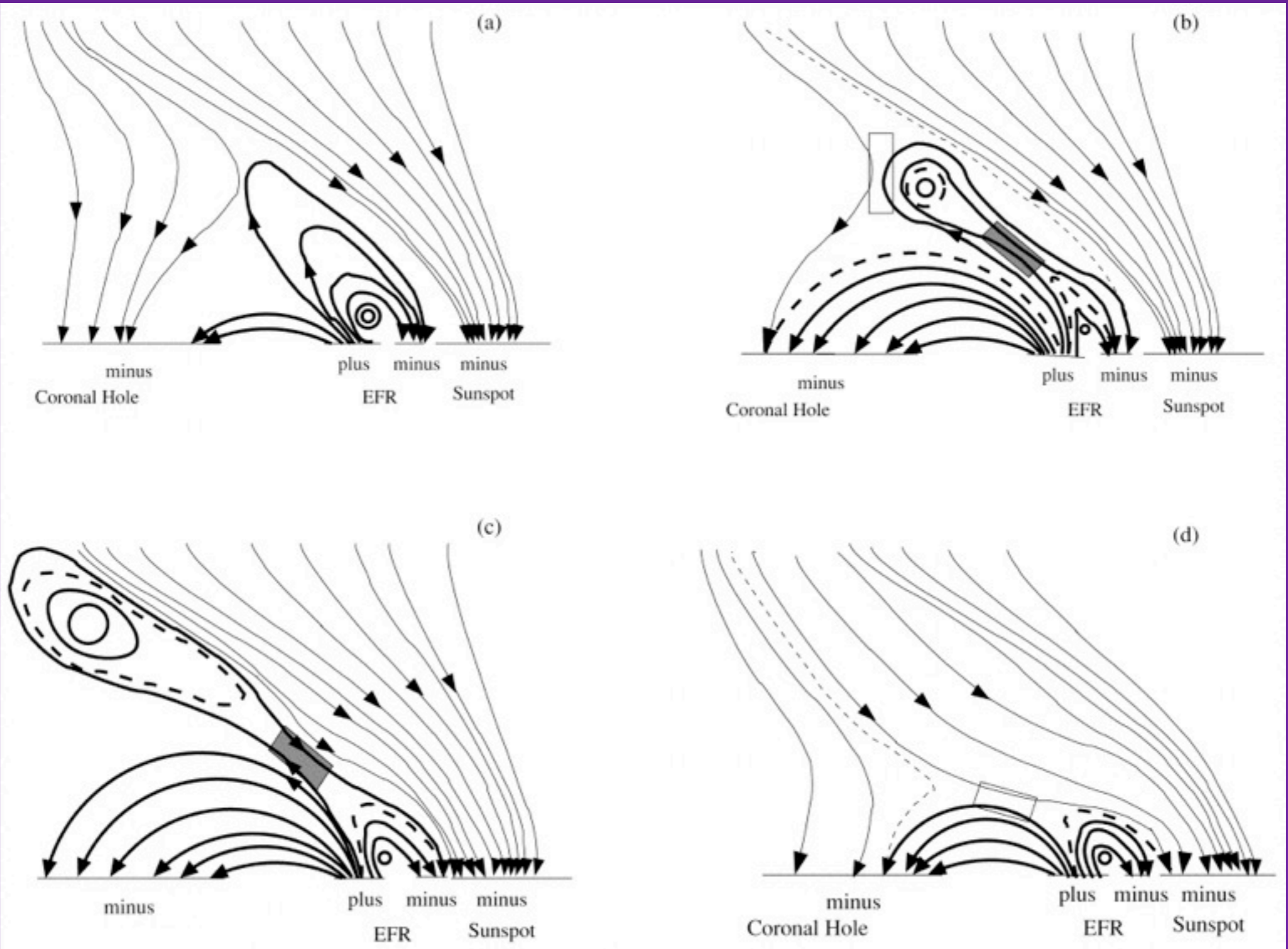
Shen et al. (2012)

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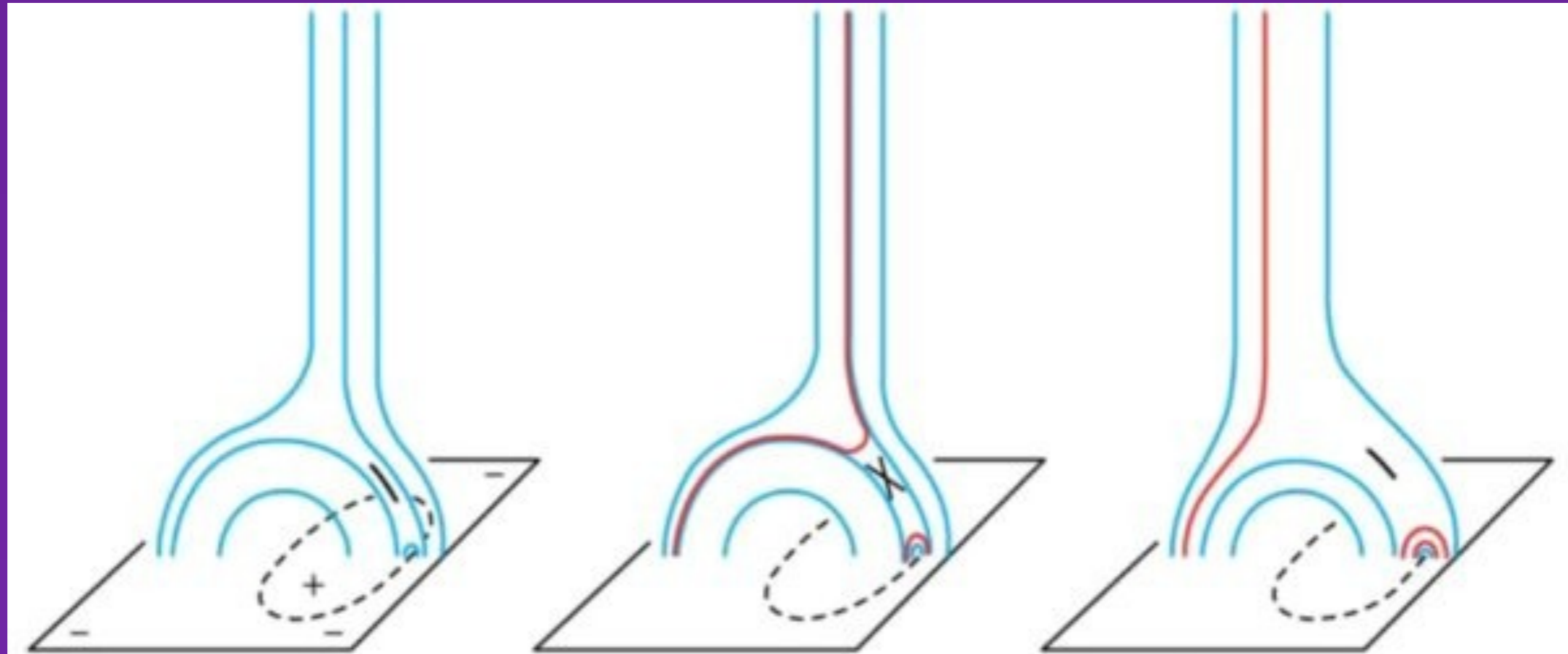
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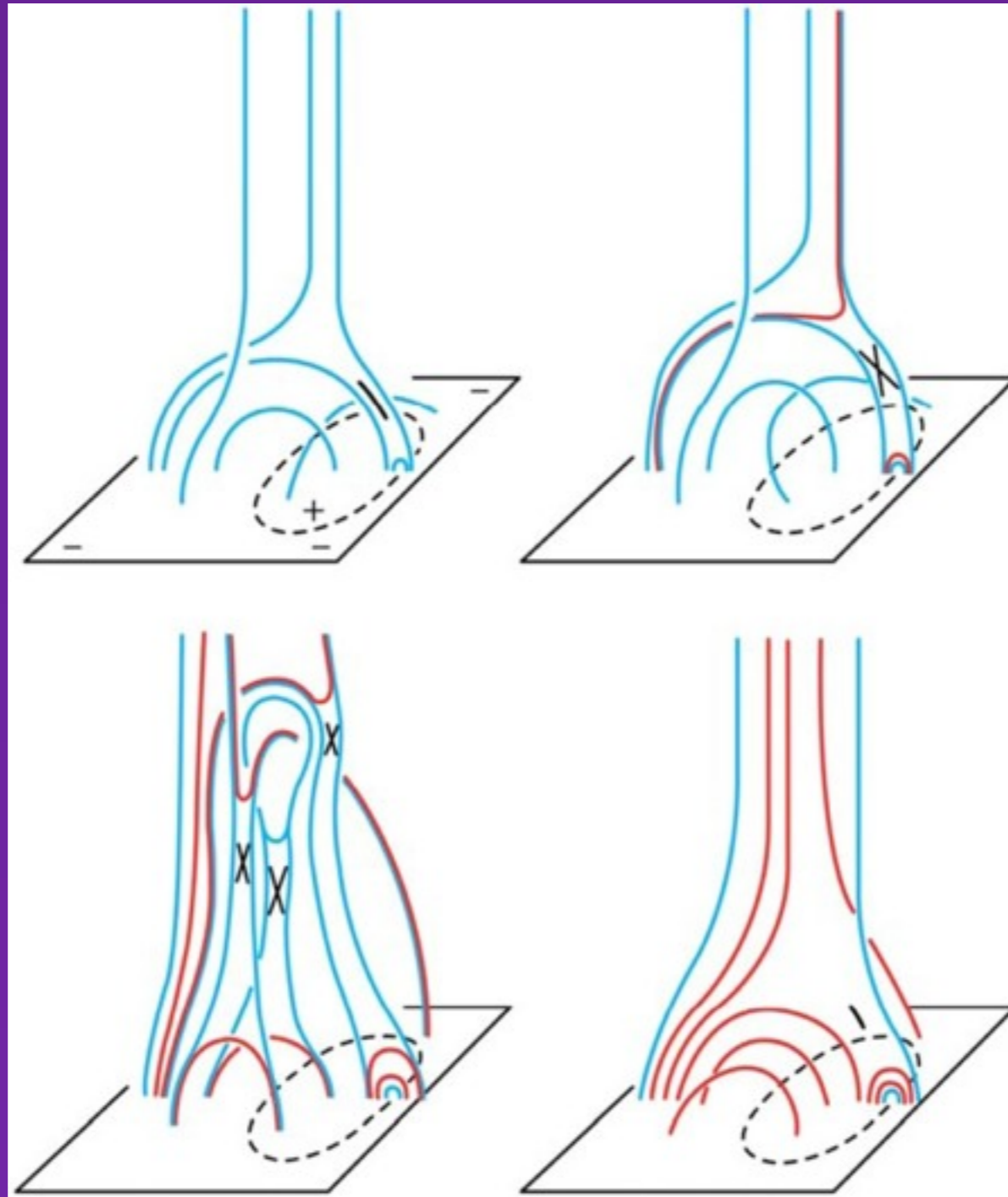
Sterling & Moore (2001)

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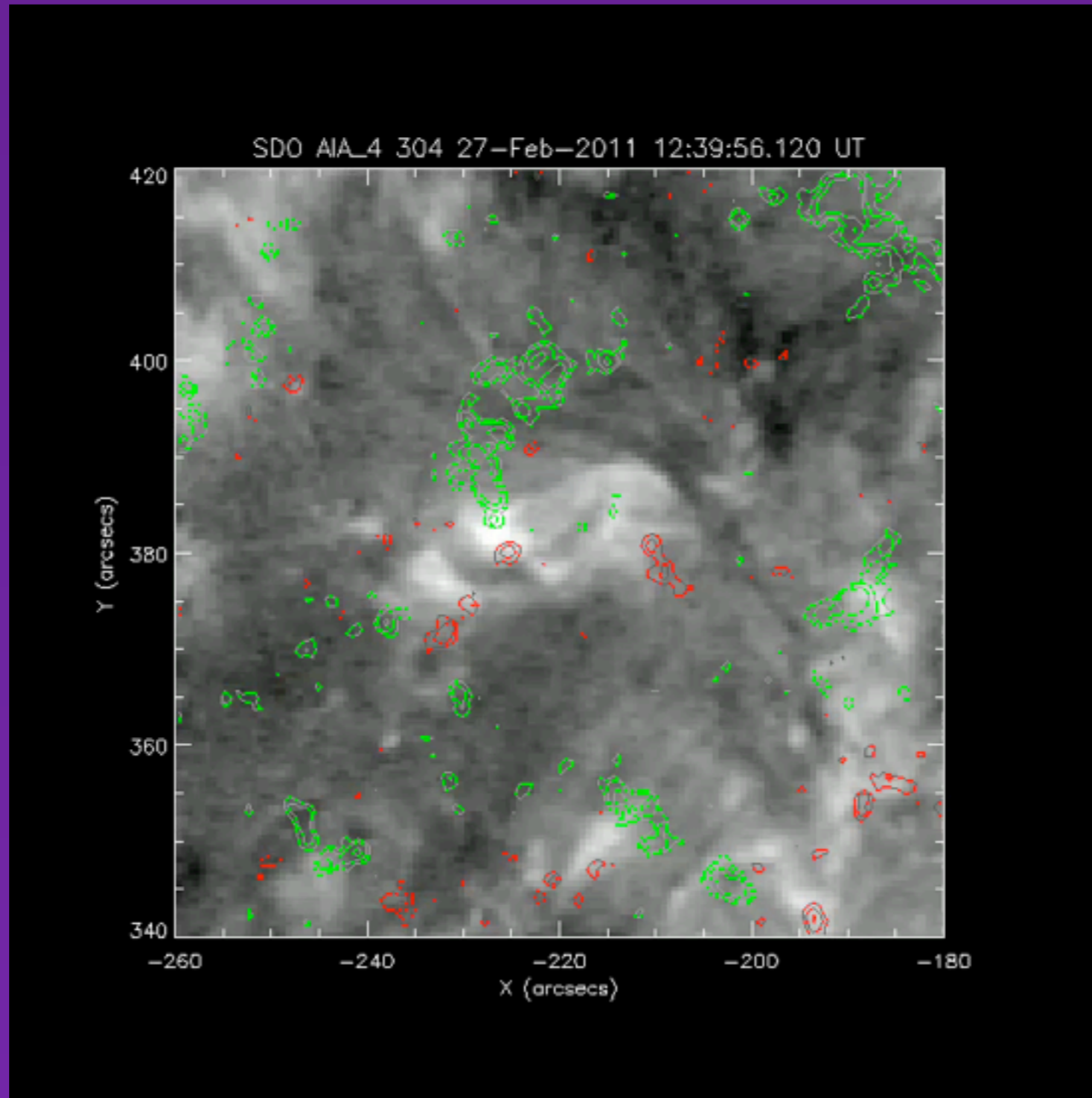
(Moore et al. 2010)

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(Moore et al. 2010)

AIA 304, HMI



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