

A Kinematic Study of Eruptive Prominences

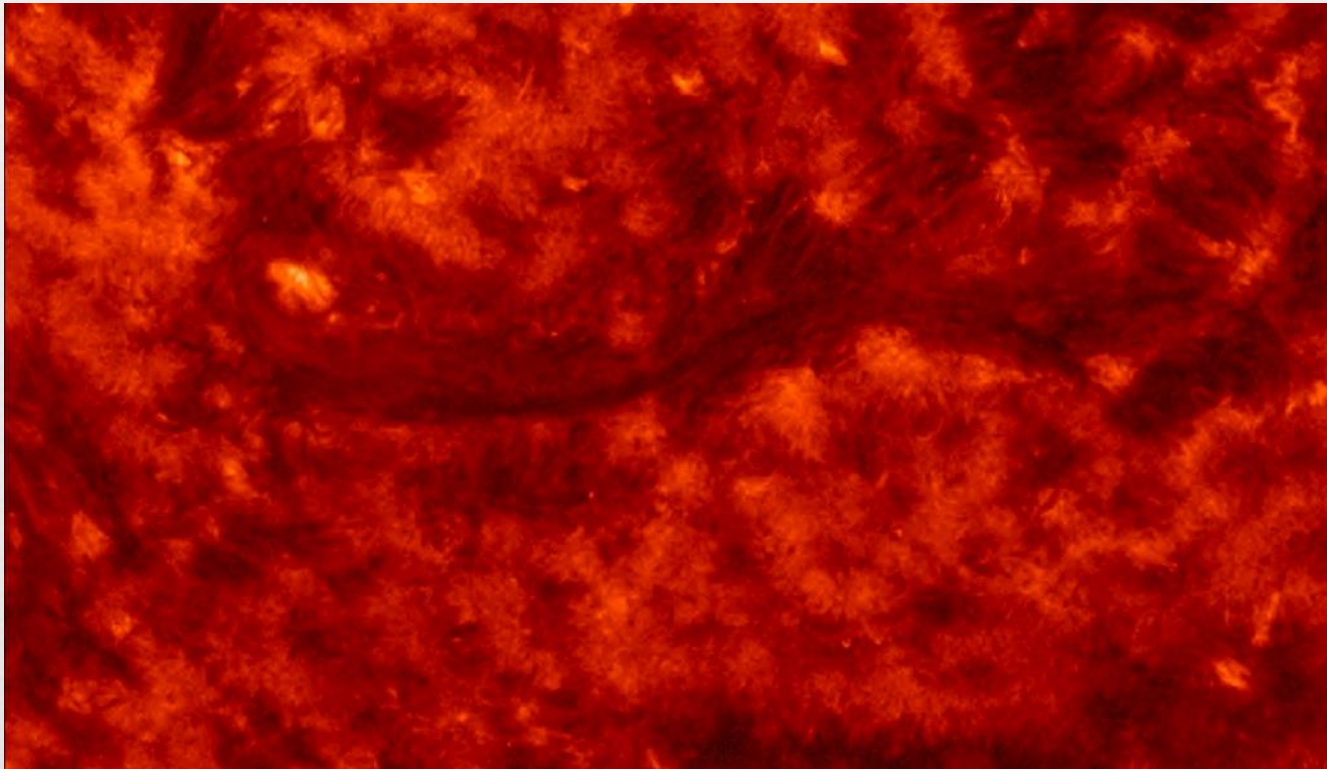


Kaitlin Evans

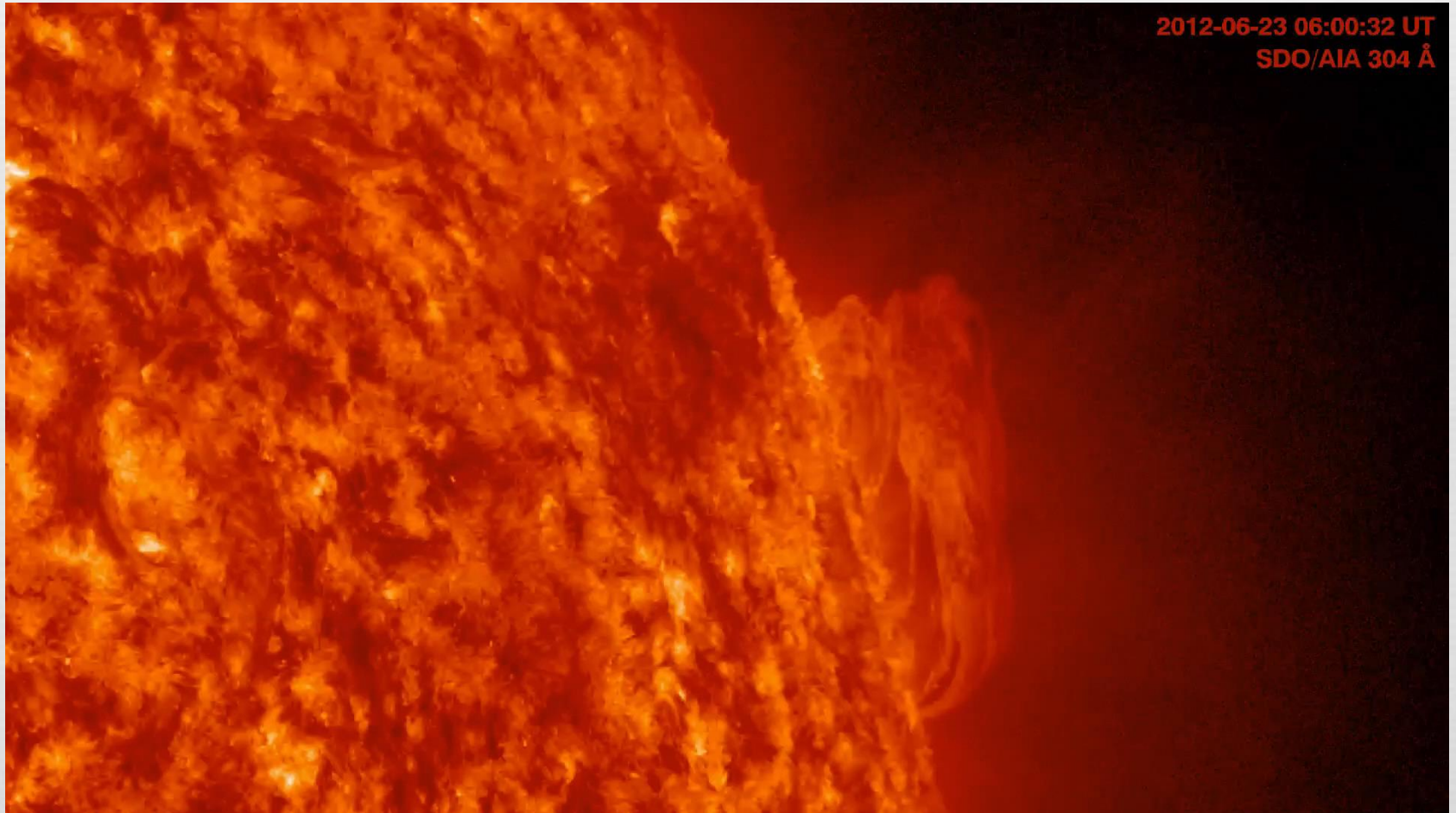
Under the direction of

Patrick McCauley and Dr. Yingna Su

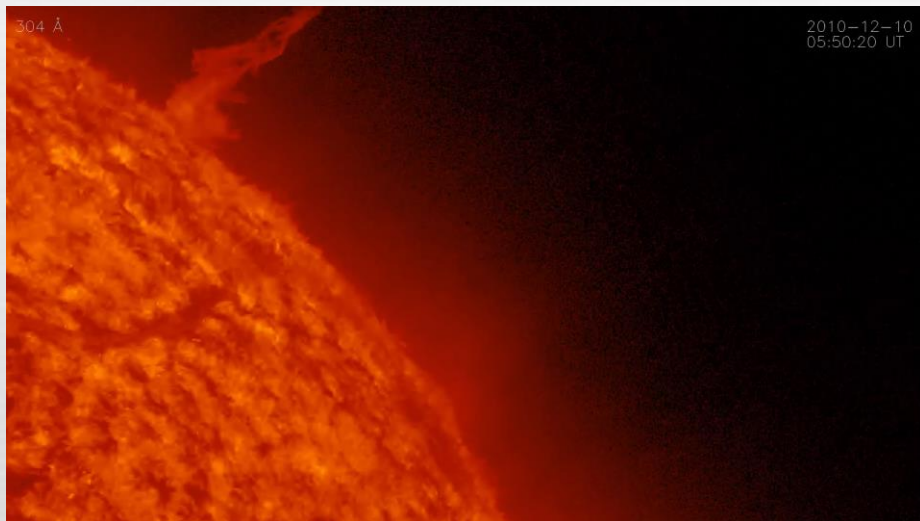
Prominence Structure



Prominence Eruption



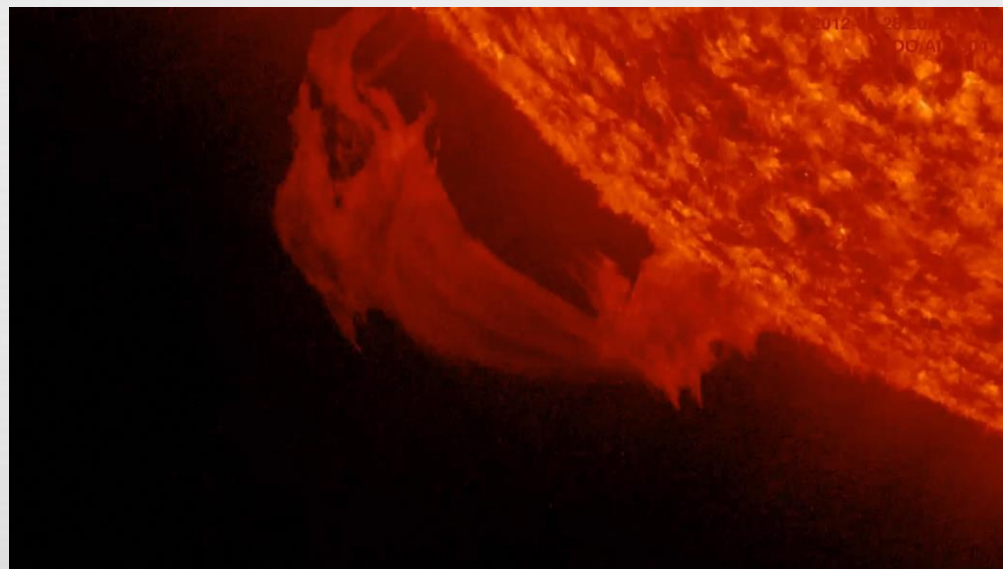
Kink Instability



Torus Instability?



Reconnection

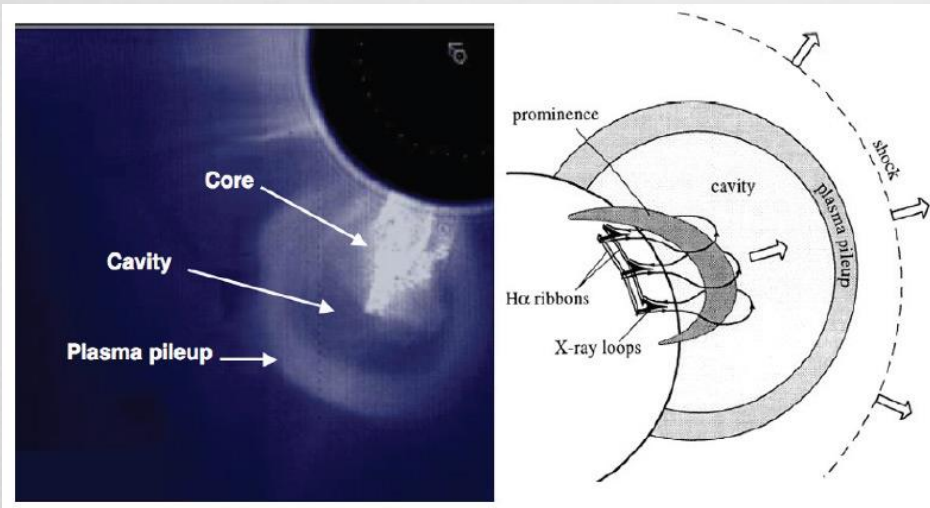
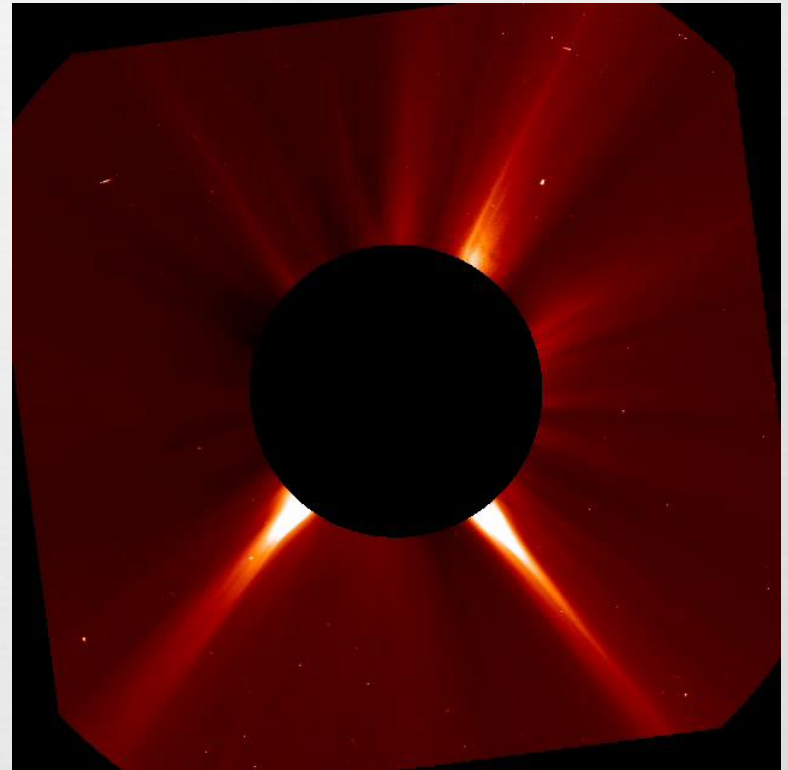


Coronal Mass Ejection (CME) Structure



Three components to a CME

- Bright frontal loop: material overlying the prominence
- Cavity
- The inner core: contains the prominence



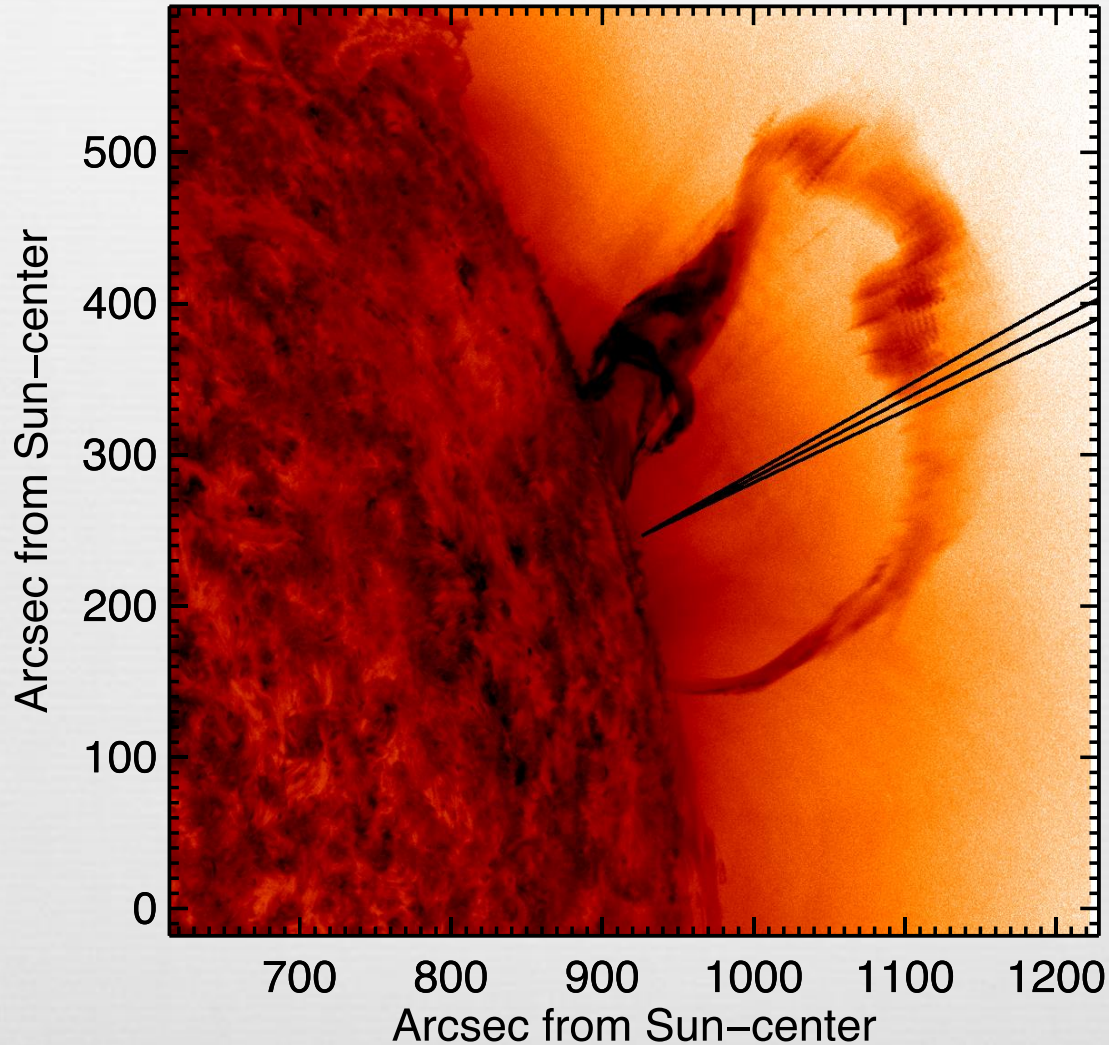
Our Study



- Measure the velocity and height of ~ 50 prominence eruptions over time.
- Use height-time plots constructed from AIA data to find a curve that best describes the prominence trajectory.
- Project the curve forward in time in order to predict velocity at the LASCO C2 field of view
- Compare predicted velocities with those measured by LASCO using the CACTus catalog.
- Collected fast rise onset heights.

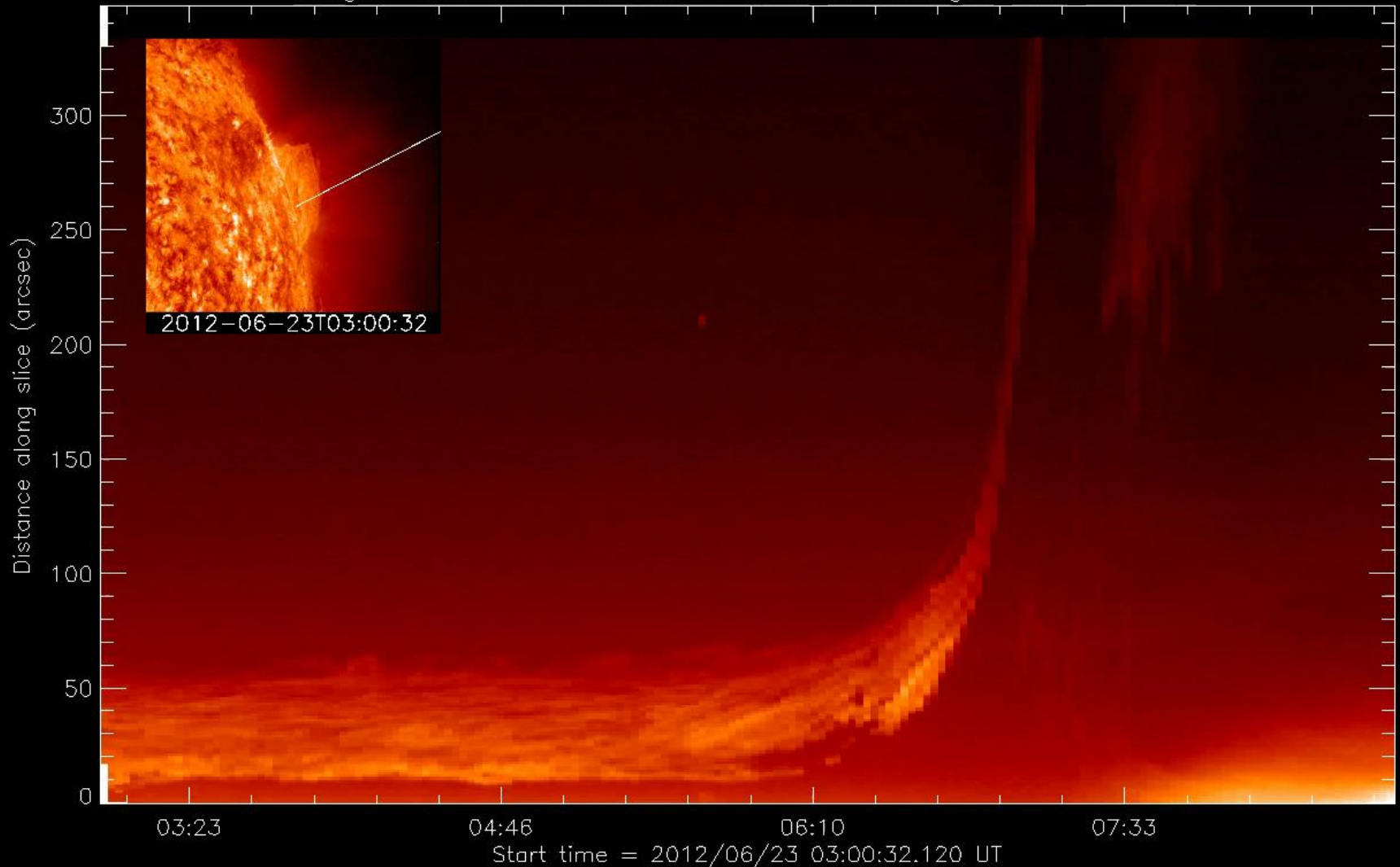
Slice Selection

SDO/AIA 304 Å at 2012/06/23 07:04



Height-Time Plot

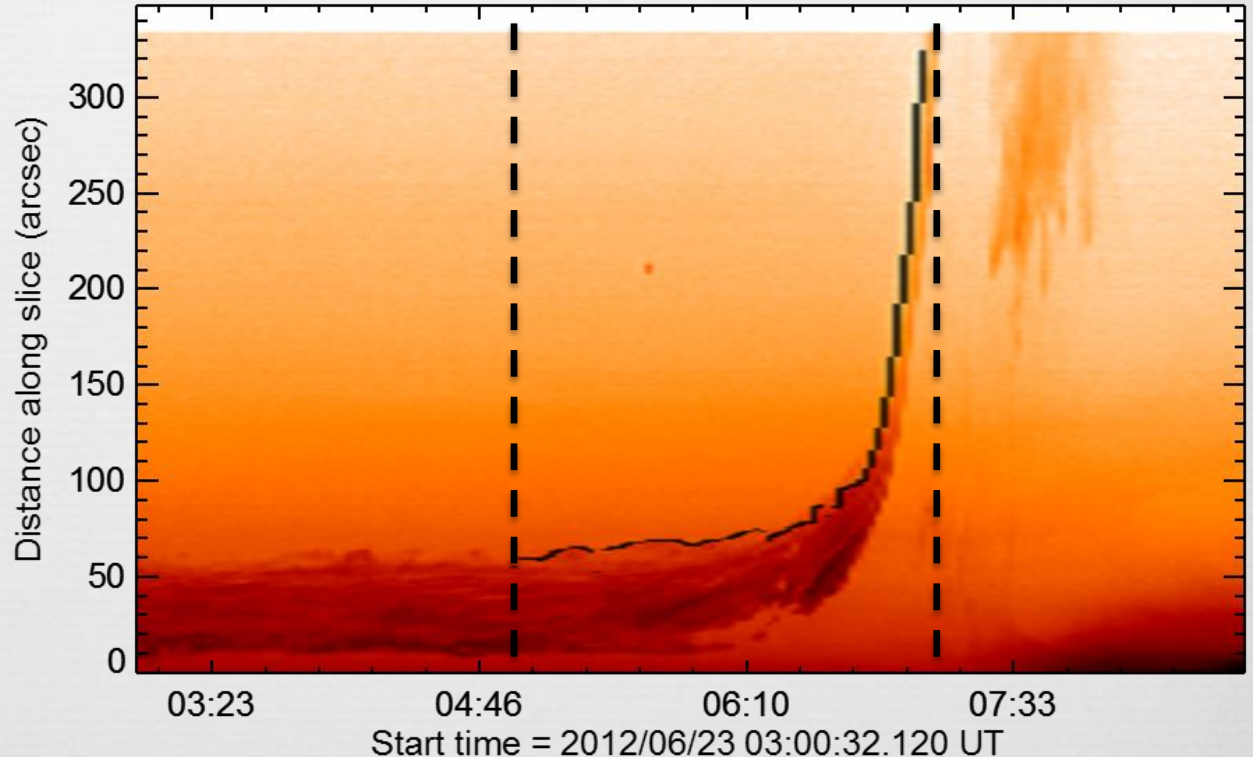
Height-Time Plot Constructed from 173 Images over 6 hours



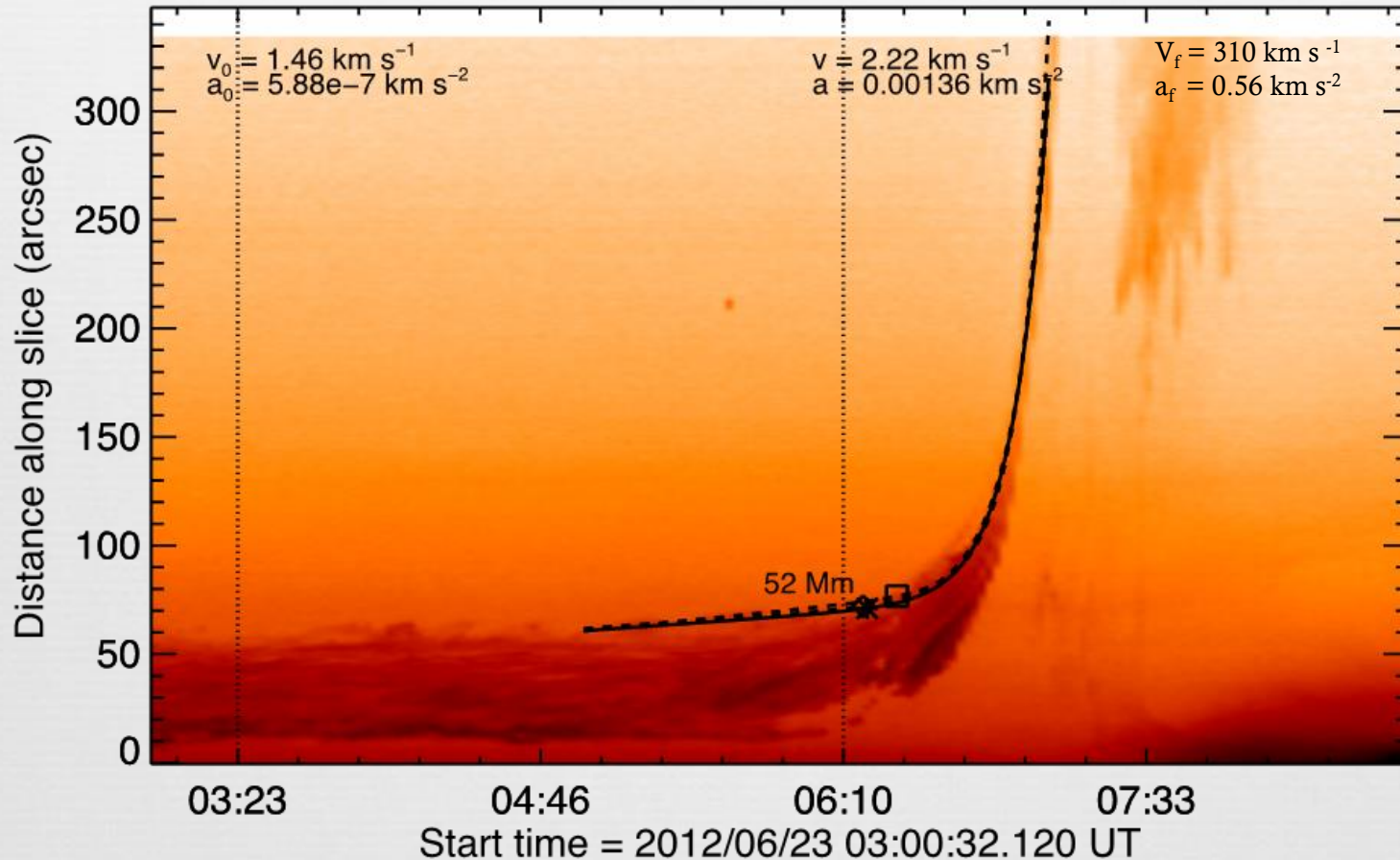
Fitting Procedure



- Canny edge detection algorithm used to detect leading edge of the prominence eruption.
- Modified the input and algorithm parameters to find the best fit.
 - Smoothing
 - Base difference
 - Threshold



Fitting Procedure



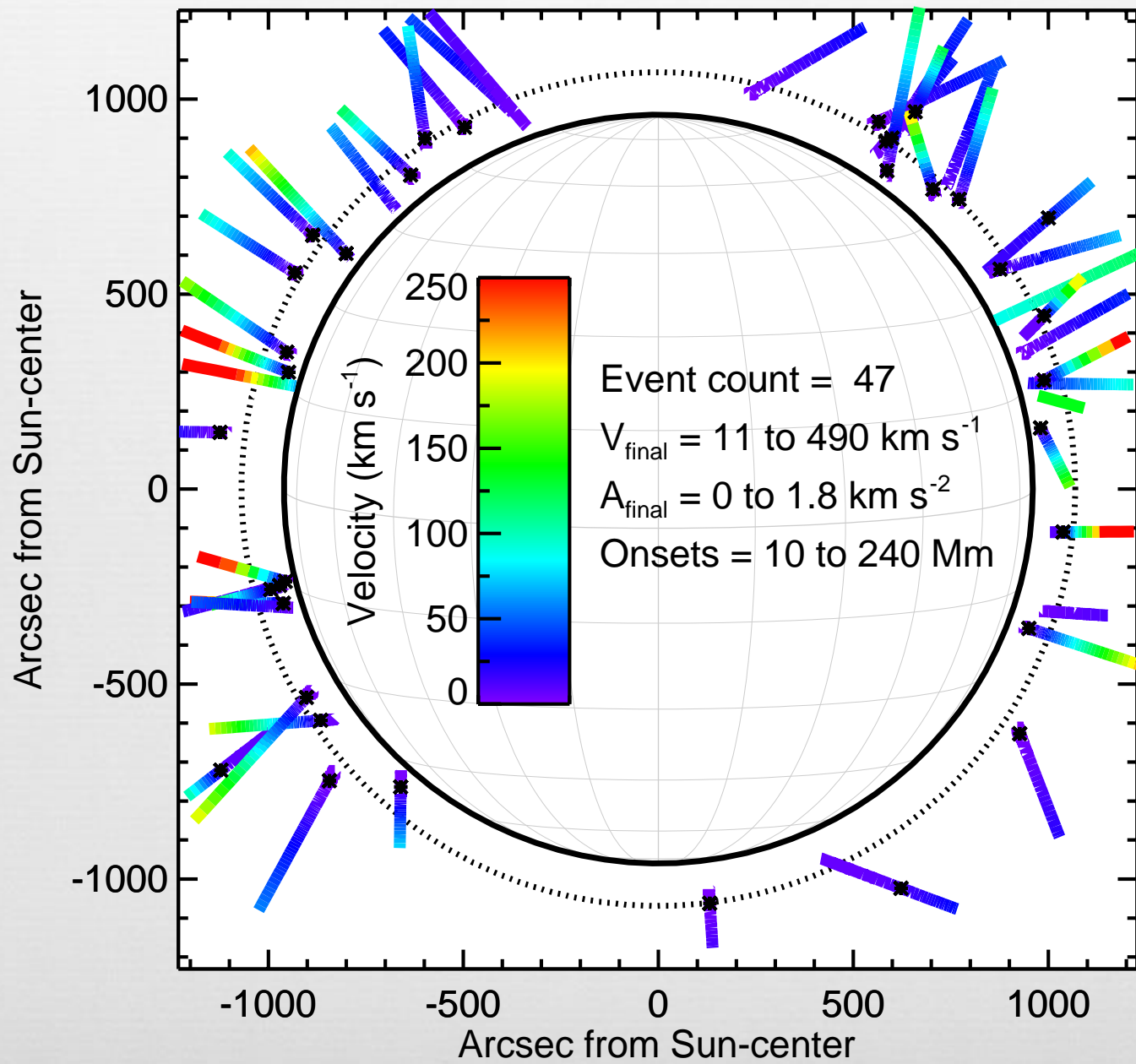
Height function:

$$h(t) = c_0 e^{(t-t_0)/\tau} + c_1(t - t_0) + c_2$$

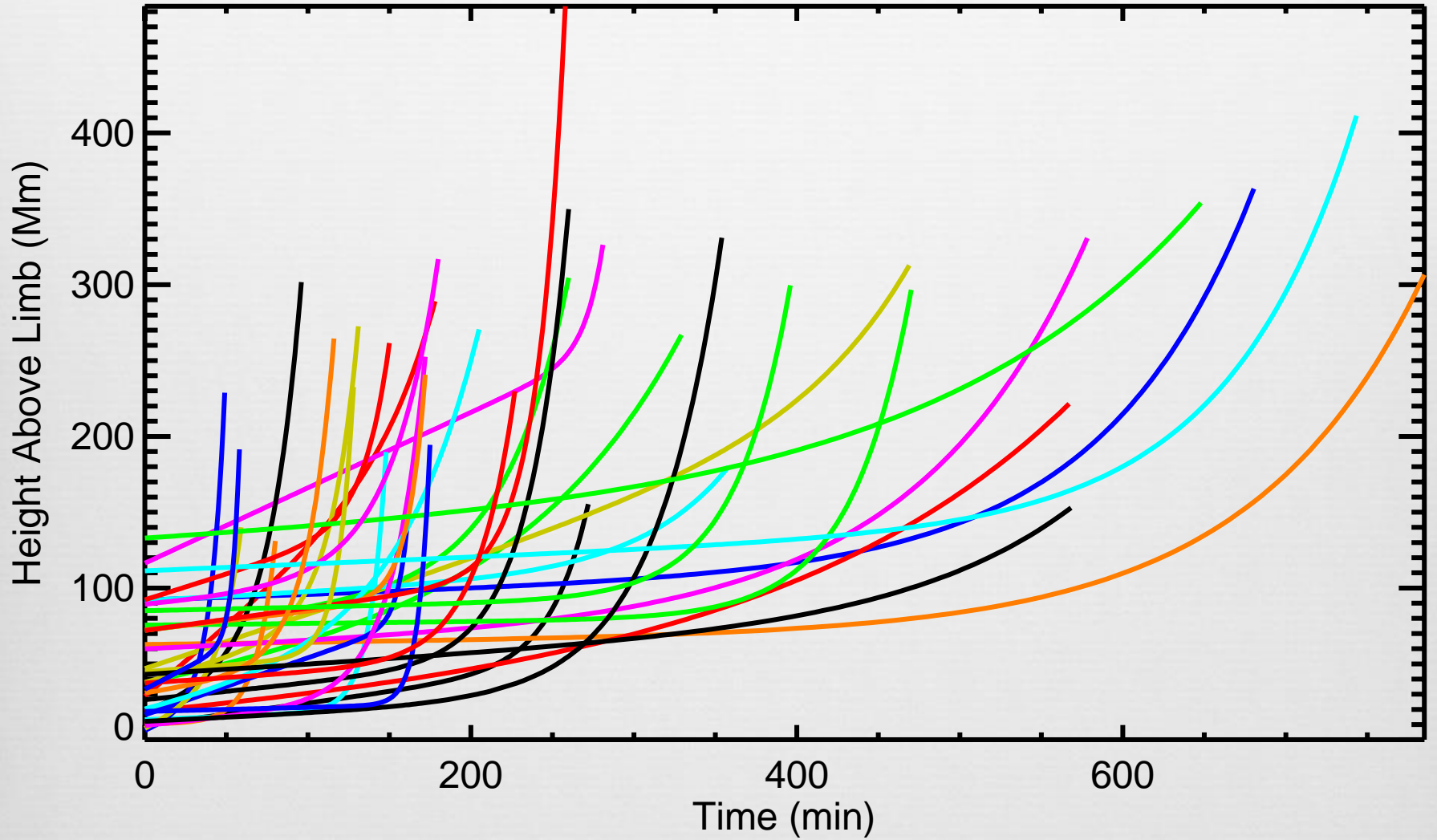
Beginning of the fast rise (Onset of CME):

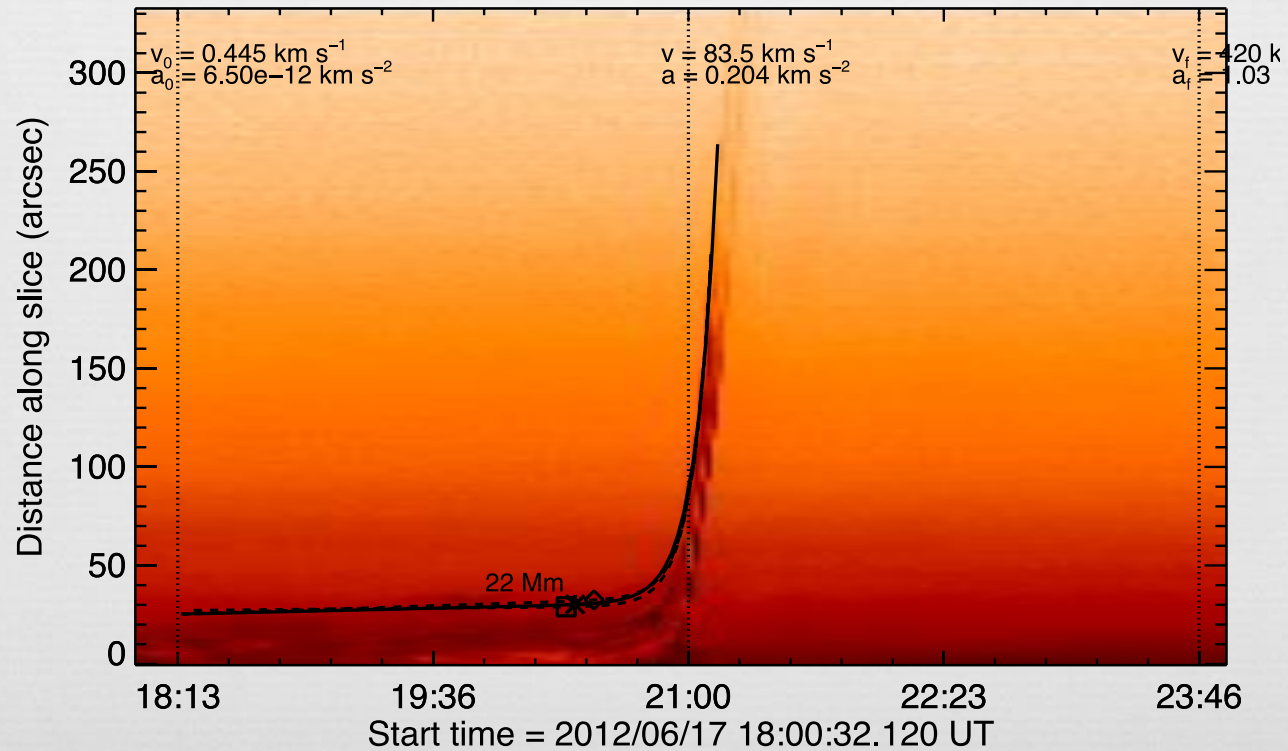
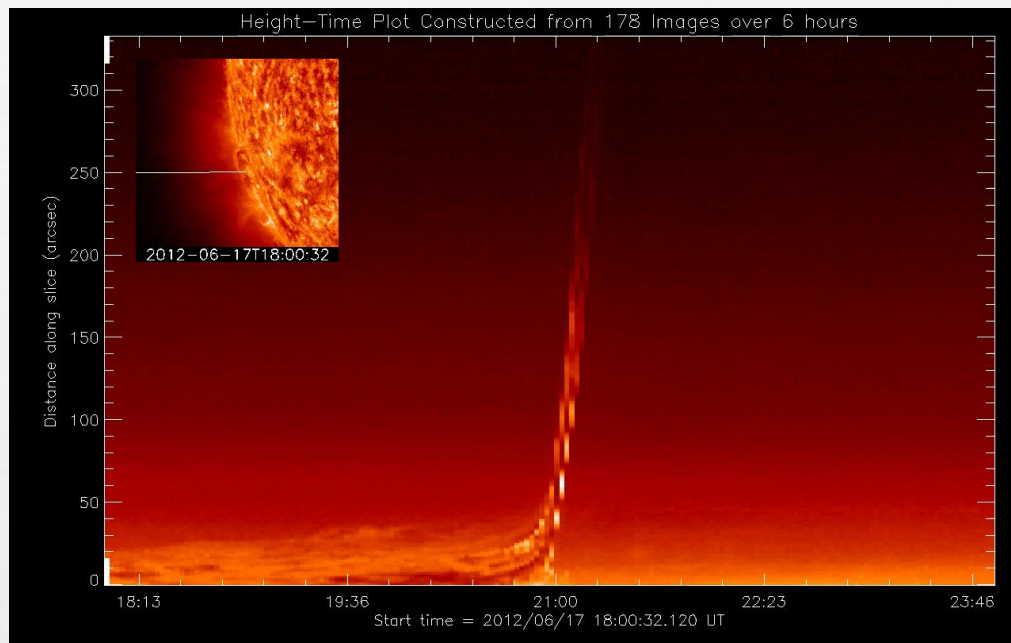
$$t_{\text{onset}} = \tau \ln(c_1 \tau / c_0) + t_0$$

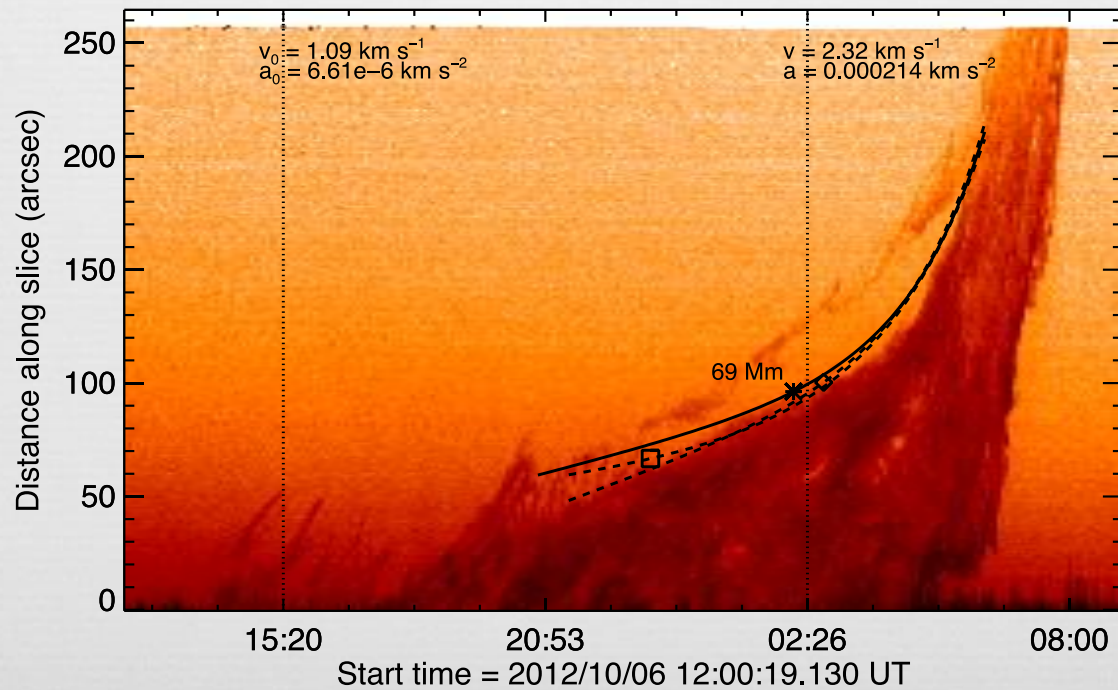
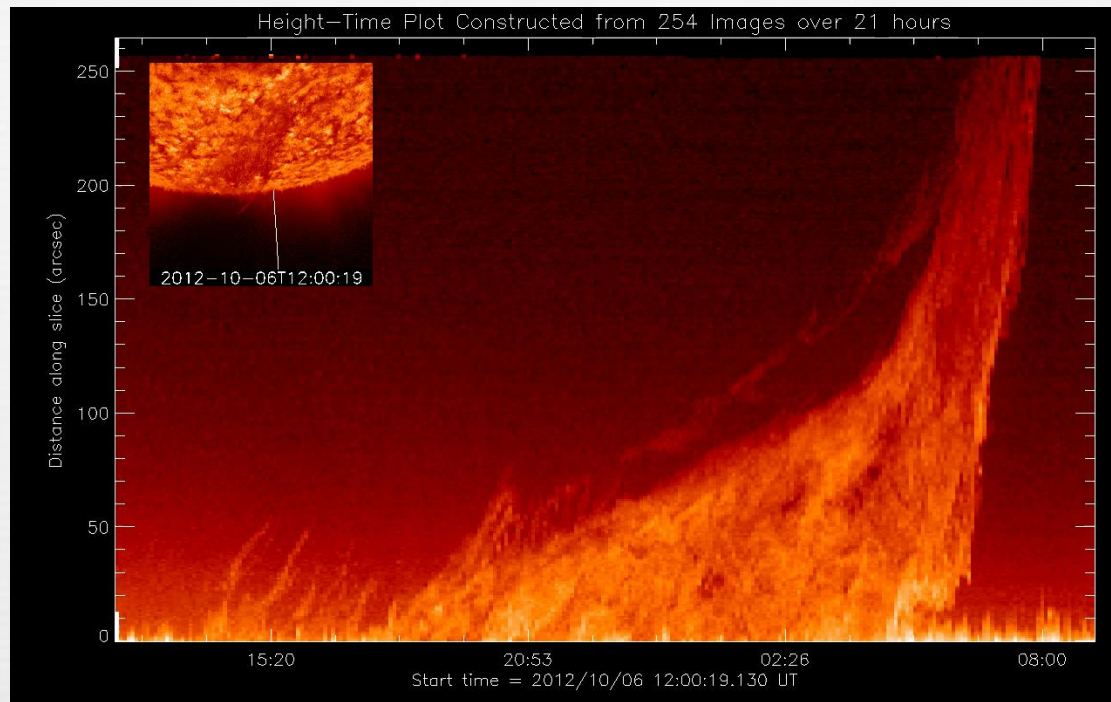
Summary of Slices for all Events



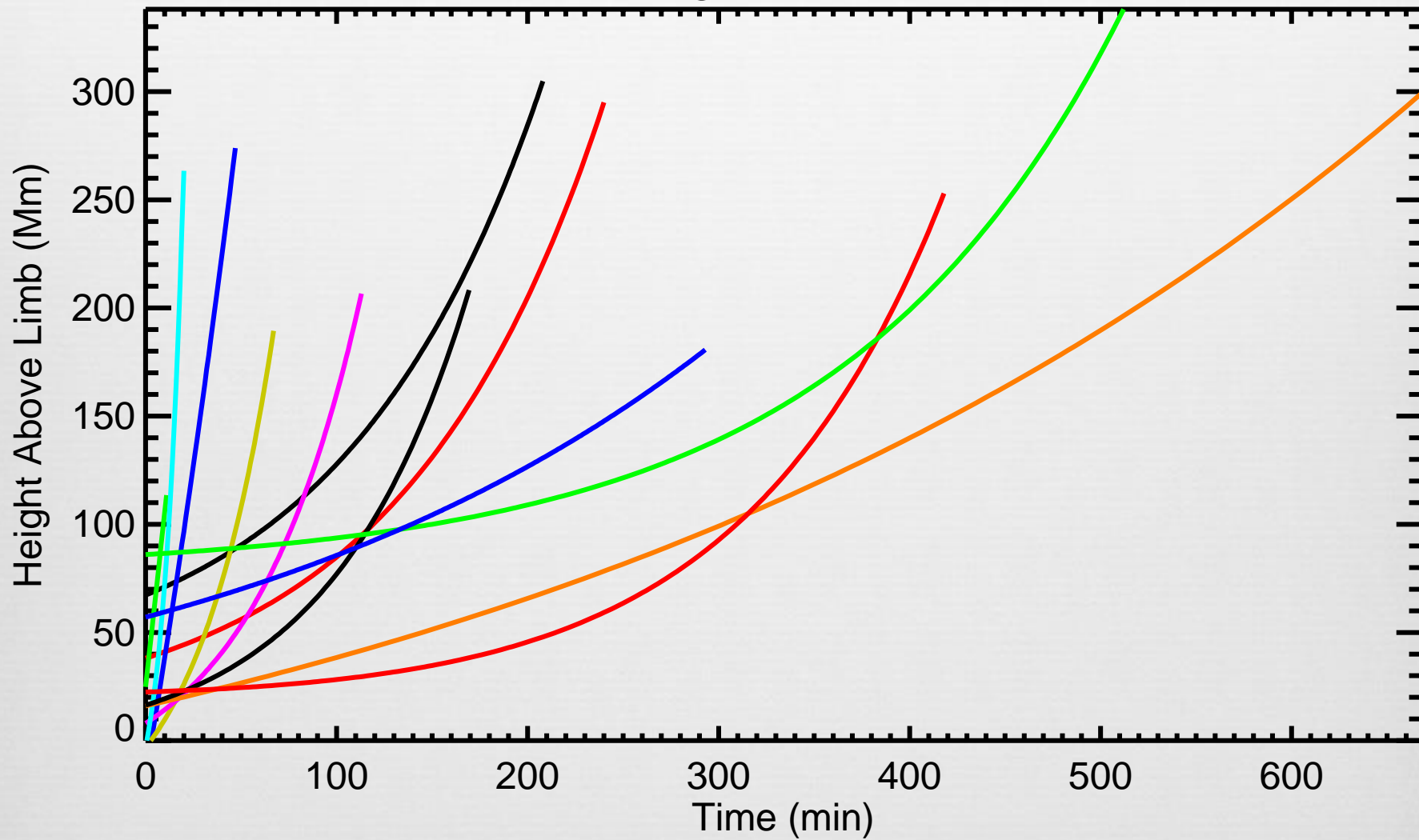
Height vs. Time





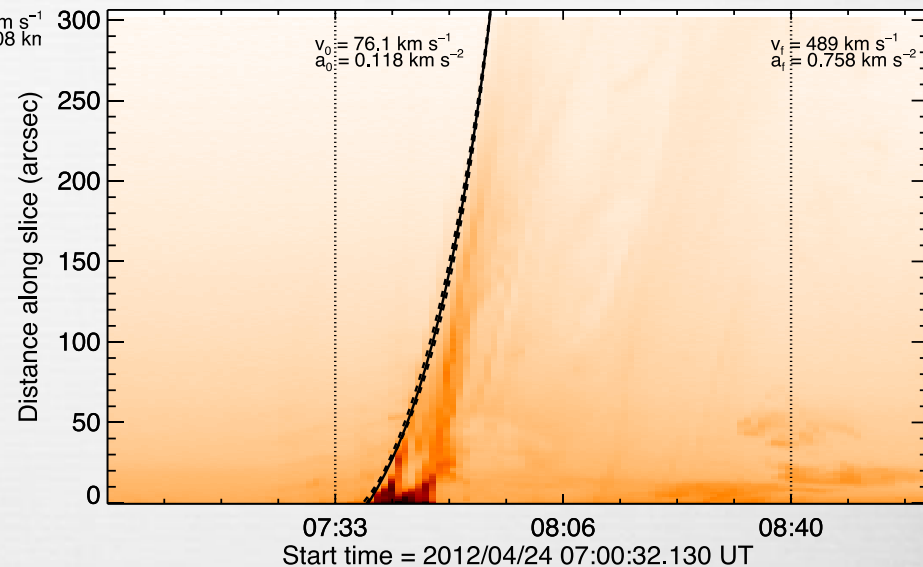
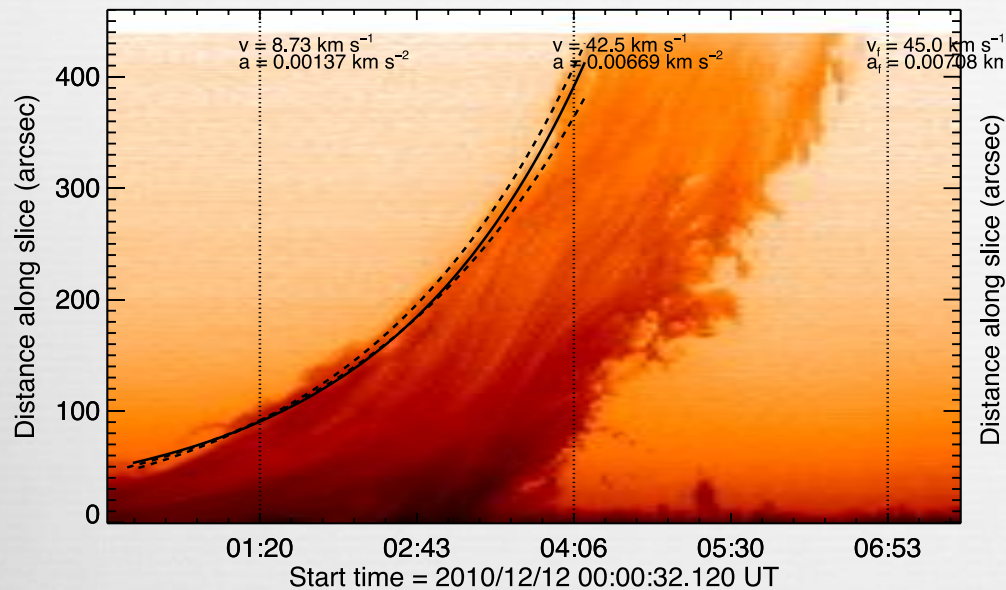


Height vs. Time

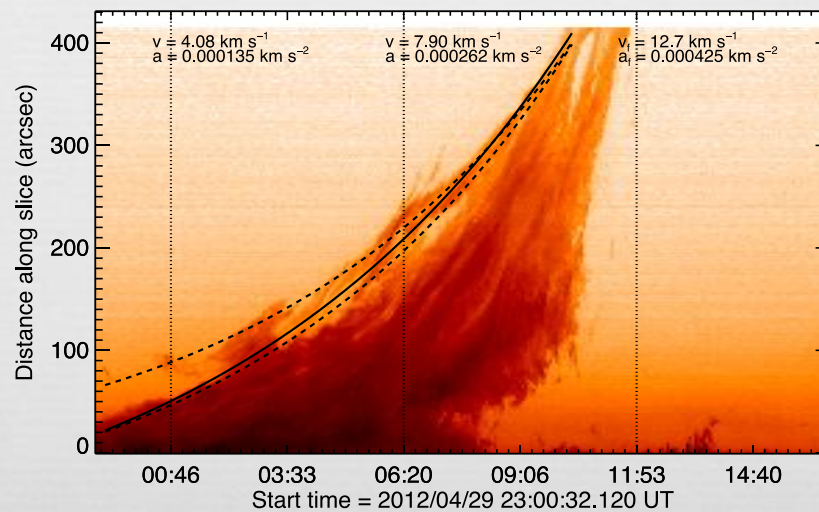


Event Starts Behind the Limb

Active Region

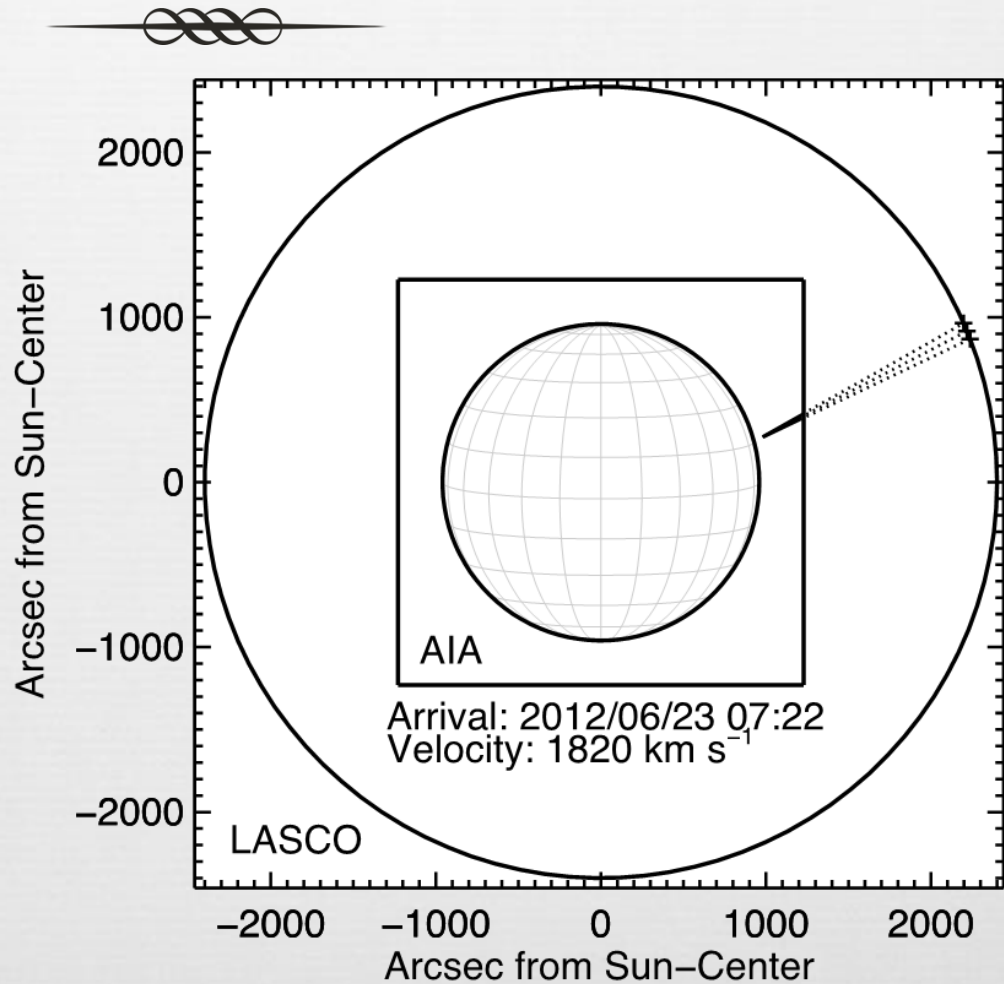


Slow Event



Trajectory

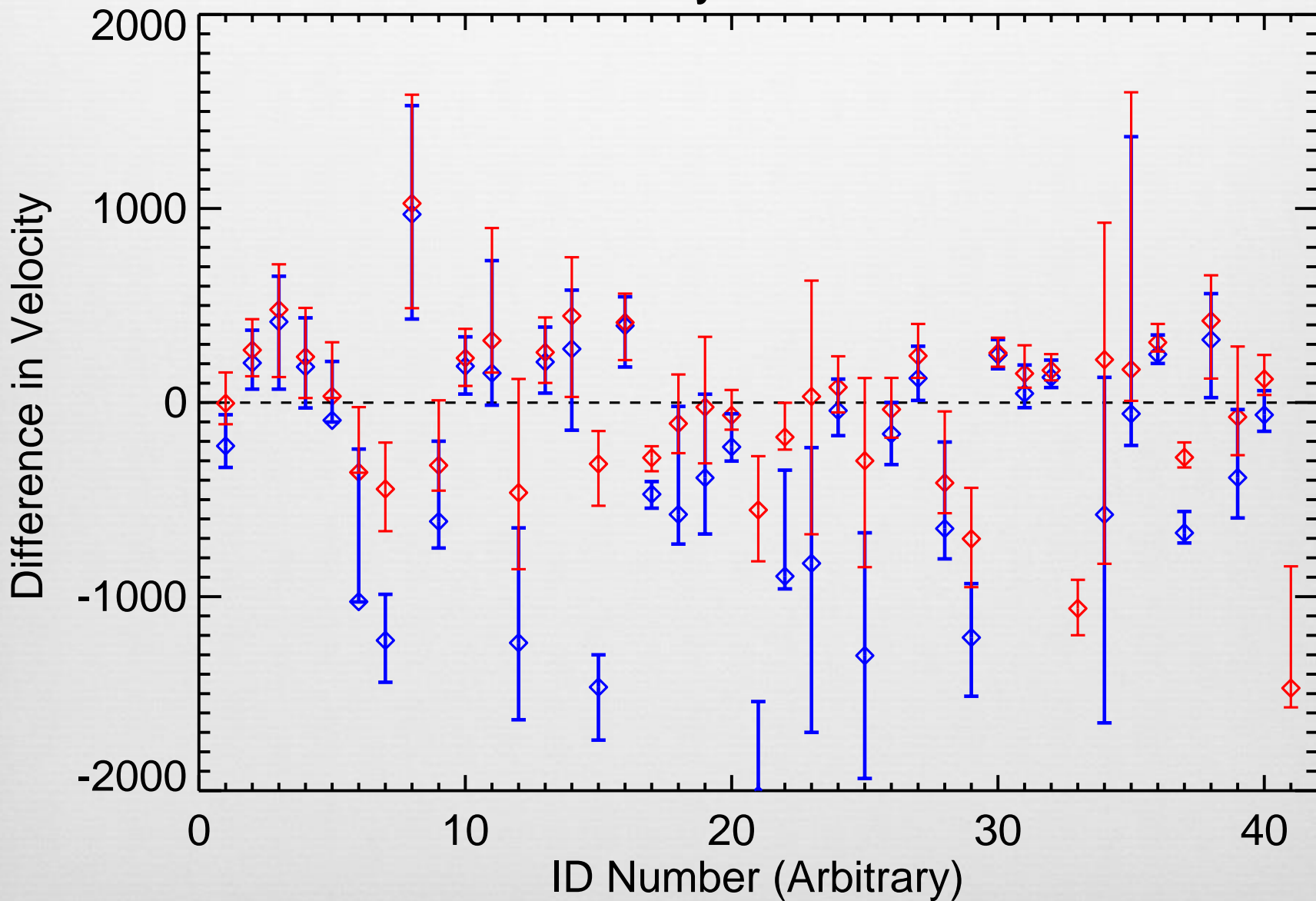
- The fit is projected forward to the LASCO field of view.
- Predicted velocity compared with recorded values (CACTus).



Red = constant acceleration

Blue = fit acceleration

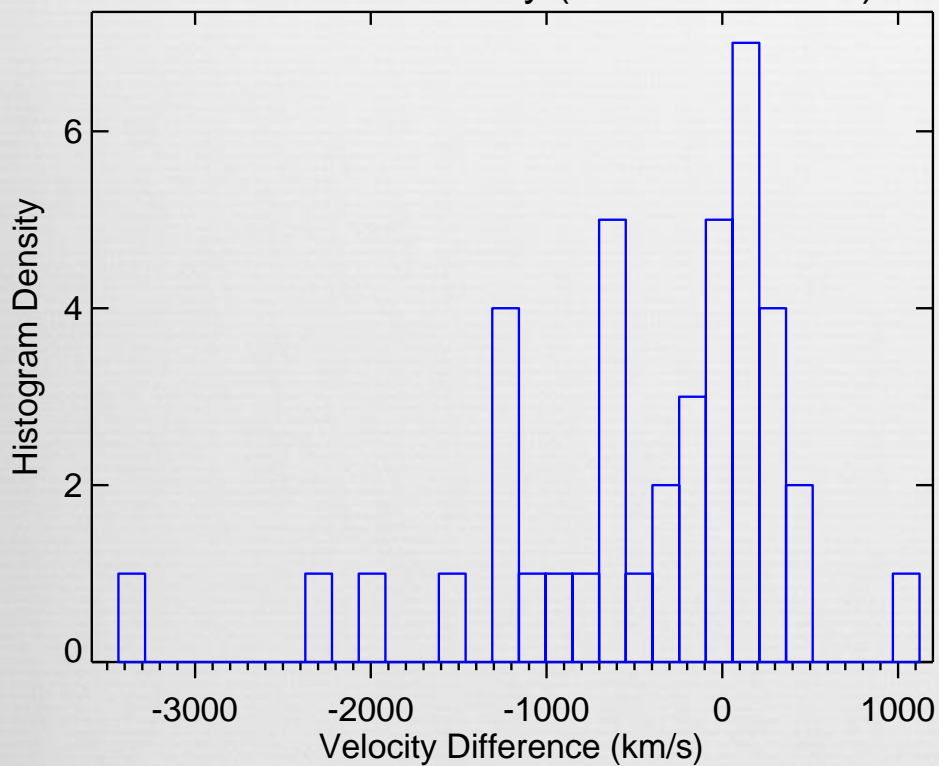
Velocity Difference



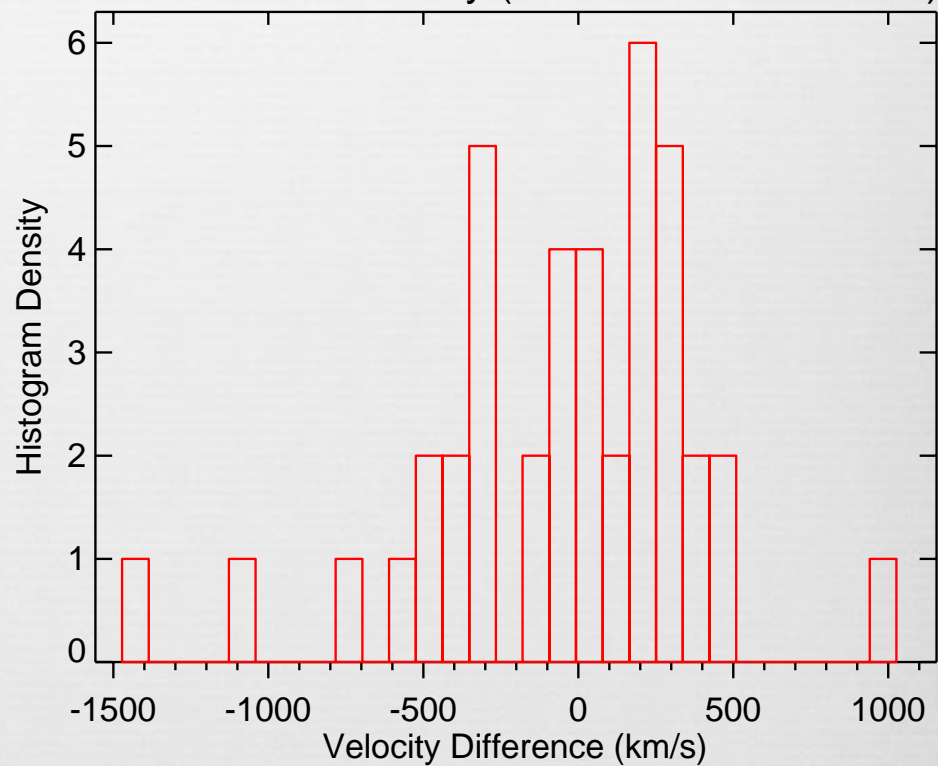
Red = constant acceleration

Blue = fit acceleration

Difference in Velocity (Fit Acceleration)



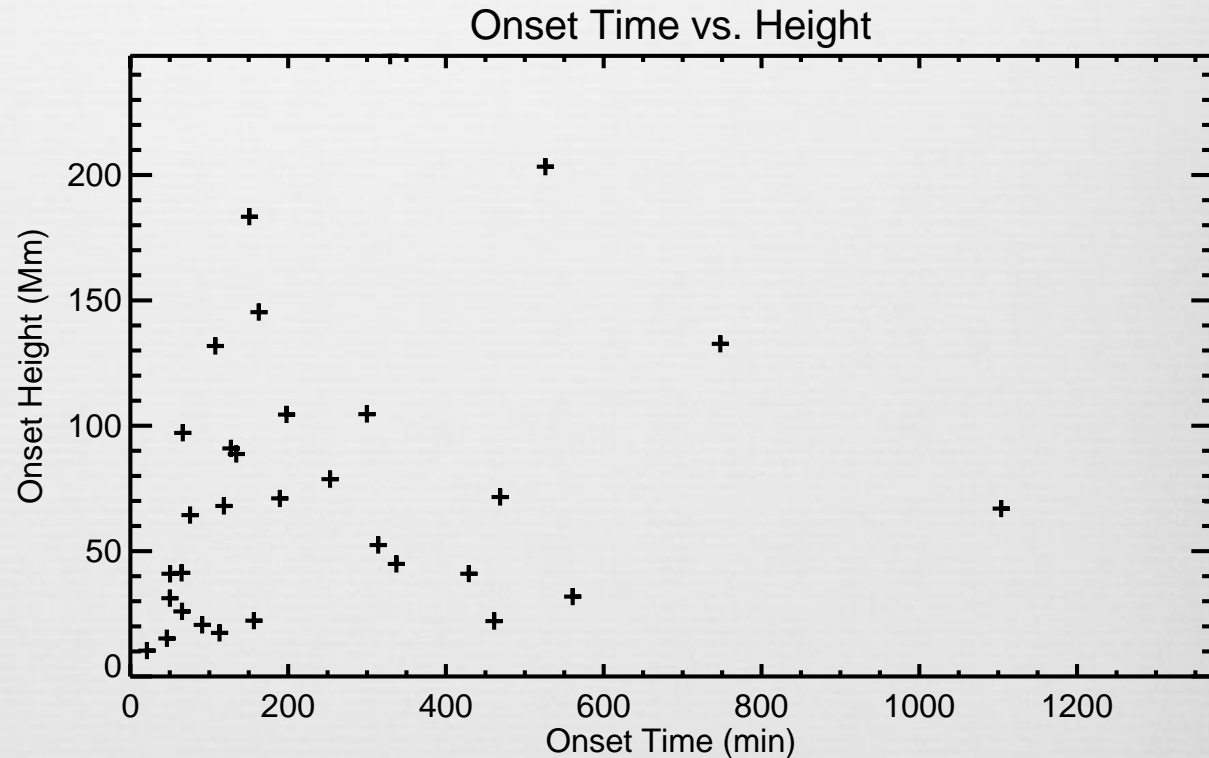
Difference in Velocity (Constant Acceleration)



Future Work



- Study eruption mechanisms.
- Look for evidence of reconnection using other wavelengths.
- Process more events
- Compare the decay index of the magnetic field with onset of the fast rise phase.



Acknowledgments



- ☞ Patrick McCauley and Yingna Su
- ☞ Sean McKillop
- ☞ Kathy Reeves and Trae Winter
- ☞ NSF-REU solar physics program at SAO grant AGS-1263241
- ☞ AIA contract SP02H1701R from Lockheed-Martin to SAO