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Relative magnetic helicity as a diagnostic of solar eruptivity

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James Leake simulations



- Twisted FR emerge in coronal arcade field
- Emerging twisted flux rope: identical in all cases
- Overlying arcade field: 1 param. → 7 cases
 - Signed strength, Bd, of the surrounding arcade magnetic field



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 - Bd=0: no surrounding field
 - → stable flux rope in the corona
 - No eruption
 - Bd>0: same orientation of arcade field and azimuthal part of emerging field: interaction of // fields
 - → formation of stable flux rope
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 - Bd>0: same orientation of arcade field and azimuthal part of emerging field: interaction of // fields
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 - No eruption
 - Bd<0: opposite orientation of arcade field and azimuthal part of emerging field: interaction of anti-// fields
 - → reconnection and formation of unstable flux rope
 - Eruptive behavior

Search for eruptivity criterion

- Twisted FR emerge in coronal arcade field
- Emerging twisted flux rope: identical in all cases
- Overlying arcade field: 1 param. → 7 cases

Label	No Erupt SD	No Erupt MD	No Erupt WD	No Erupt ND	Erupt WD	Erupt MD	Erupt SD
B_d	10	7.5	5	0	-5	-7.5	-10
Dipole Strength	Strong	Medium	Weak	Null	Weak	Medium	Strong
Eruption	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes

- Eruption around t ~ 120 t0
- Goal: determine if a scalar quantity can describe the eruptivity state of the parametric simulations
- Good eruptivity criterion should:
 - Show similar trend between eruptive and noneruptive simulations in post-eruptive phase
 - Discriminate eruptive and non-eruptive simulations in pre-eruptive phase
 - Higher value for eruptive simulation vs noneruptive
 - Highest value for eruptive simulation during the pre-eruptive phase



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Helicity flux over 6 days (Mx²)

 $\begin{array}{c} 10^{43} \\ 200 \end{array} + 345 \text{ non-X-flaring ARs} \\ + 48 \text{ X-flaring ARs} \\ + \\ 10^{42} \\ 10^{41} \\ 10^{40} \\ 10^{40} \\ 10^{39} \\ 10^{38} \end{array}$

- Model limits:
- Track eruptivity criterion given a roughly constant injected magnetic flux.
 - → Understand why some AR of a given magnetic flux erupt or not.
- Relatively strong background magnetic field.

Total and potential magnetic energy



$$E_{mag} = E_{pot} + E_{free} + E_{ns}$$

- Significant injection of total magnetic energy vs initial energy of arcade dipole.
- Eruptive simulation have a lower injection of total magnetic energy
- Total magnetic energy not a good discriminative factor on the eruptivity of the system

Total and potential magnetic energy



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- Eruptive simulation have a lower injection of total magnetic energy
- Total magnetic energy not a good discriminative factor of the eruptivity of the system
- Eruptive simulation have a lower injection of potential magnetic energy (which explains the lower total magnetic energy)
- Potential magnetic energy not a good discriminative factor on the eruptivity of the system

Free magnetic energy



 $E_{mag} = E_{pot} + E_{free} + E_{ns}$

- Both eruptive and noneruptive simulation have important injection of Efree
- Free energy is slightly higher for eruptive simulation in the preeruption phase.
- However highest value of E free are reached by non eruptive simulations.
- Free magnetic energy not a good discriminative factor of the eruptivity of the system

Free magnetic energy ratio



$$E_{mag} = E_{pot} + E_{free} + E_{ns},$$

- Efree/Einj is higher for eruptive simulation vs. non eruptive in the pre-eruption phase with marginally the highest values
- Ratio of free magnetic energy to injected energy may be a proxy of eruptivity of the system, however very subtle.

Non solenoidal magnetic energy



Time

$$E_{mag} = E_{pot} + E_{free} + E_{ns},$$

- Solenoidal effects remains limited.with |Ens/Emag|<2% for most of the simulation.
- Good degree of confidence of the magnetic helicity estimations.

Relative magnetic helicity evolution



- Unlike with magnetic flux & free energy, helicity discriminates strongly the cases
 - Total helicity depends
 - on dipole strength
 - on dipole orientation
- The surrounding (potential) field influences the helicity content!
- Magnetic helicity is a non-local quantity!

Relative magnetic helicity evolution



- Helicity of the stable cases is larger than the eruptive cases !
- Helicity increases with arcade strength for noneruptive cases
- Helicity decreases with arcade strength for eruptive cases

Self and Mutual helicity



- Non-eruptive cases: FR & arcade have same orientation : H=H_{self,fr} + |H_{mutual}
- Eruptive cases: FR & arcade have opposite orientation: H=H_{self,fr} |H_{mutual}
- With increasing dipole strength |H_{mutual} increases
 - Qualitatively & quantitative match
 - H increases for stable cases
 - H decreases for unstable

Self and Mutual helicity



- Very good quantitative match of this toy model
- Computation of HD: $H_D = H_V H_{V, \text{ No Erupt ND}} \sim \pm L \Phi_{Arc}$
- Toy model predict that ratio of HD shall be equal to magnetic flux ratios
- Good fit with expected values: $\Phi_{\text{ini, MD}} / \Phi_{\text{ini,WD}} = 1.5 \& \Phi_{\text{arcini, SD}} / \Phi_{\text{ini,MD}} = 1.33$
- Problem: here self and mutual helicity can only be roughly estimated because we have a parametric dataset. Not the case with real data.

Helicity decomposition



$$H_{V} = H_{j} + 2H_{pj} \text{ with}$$
$$H_{j} = \int_{\mathcal{V}} (\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{A}_{p}) \cdot (\mathbf{B} - \mathbf{B}_{p}) d\mathcal{V}$$
$$H_{pj} = \int_{\mathcal{V}} \mathbf{A}_{p} \cdot (\mathbf{B} - \mathbf{B}_{p}) d\mathcal{V}$$

- H_j = magnetic helicity of the current carrying field B_j
- Total helicity is overall dominated by 2H_{pi}
- 2H_{pj} has same properties than total helicity → not a good eruptivity proxy
- H_j is not very sensitive to dipole strength but strongly depends on the orientation.
- H_i behaves similarly to Efree
 - higher for the eruptive simulations in the pre-eruptive phase
 - however higest values reached by non-eruptive simulations
- Hj is not a good eruptivity proxy.

[Hj]/[H]



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Ratio |H_j|/|H| appears as an excellent eruptivity proxy of the simulations

- Highest value for the eruptive simulations in the pre-eruptive phase
- Eruptive and noneruptive simulations have similar values in post-eruption phase

Ratio |H_j|/|H| is also sensitive to dipole strength which fits with promptness to erupt

Comparison of eruptivity proxies



- At each time estimation of the:
 - Relative standard deviation, Cv, between the different simulations
 - Ratio of the mean values of the eruptive to the non-eruptive simu. $\eta = \mu_{\text{Erupt}}/\mu_{\text{No Erupt}}$
- All helicity quantities have high Cv: discriminate the different simulation
- Efree/Einj & |Hj|/|Hv| have
 - $\eta > 1$ during pre-eruptive phase
 - η ~1 during post-eruptive phase
- |Hj|/|Hv| has high value of η during pré-eruptive flare:
 - → excellent proxy of the eruptivity state of these simulations

Conclusions

- Rare attempts to use parametric numerical simulation to study eruptivity proxy of solar active events.
- Magnetic helicity allows to discriminate between the geometric properties of the parametric simulations
- Magnetic helicity highly non local: potential surrounding field highly influence the helicity content of domain
- |Hj|/|Hv| excellent proxy of the eruptivity state of these simulations
- Need further study to understand this proxy and its application to observed solar events.



Thanks for your attention