

Magnetic energy and helicity budgets of solar quiet regions and their role in fine structure dynamics

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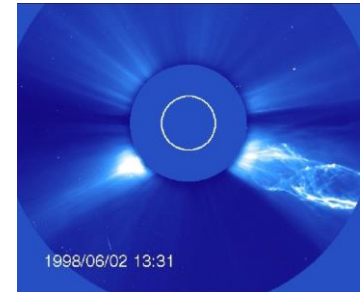
Manolis Georgoulis, RCAAM, Academy of Athens, Greece

Magnetic helicity and free magnetic energy

Magnetic helicity: quantifies distortion (twist and writhe) and linkage of magnetic field lines compared to their current-free potential state

Free magnetic energy: quantifies the excess energy on top of “ground” potential energy

While free energy is released via reconnection, helicity in plasmas with high Reynolds numbers is mostly conserved during reconnection; hence, if not transferred to other solar areas, has to be bodily removed

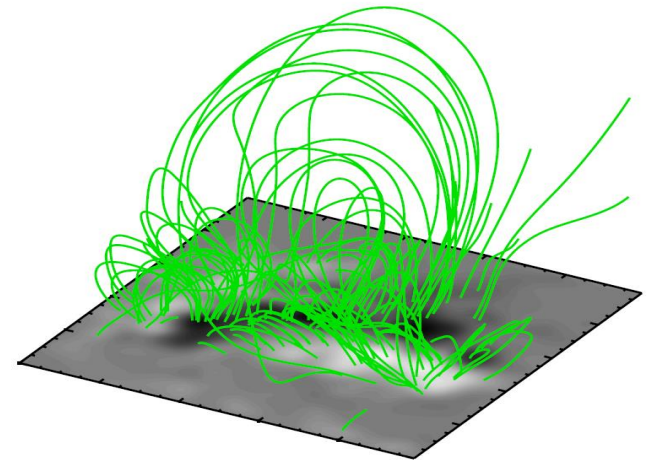


Helicity/Energy derivation

Volume calculations

$$H_m = \int_{\mathcal{V}} (\mathbf{A} \pm \mathbf{A}_p) \cdot (\mathbf{B} \mp \mathbf{B}_p) d\mathcal{V}$$

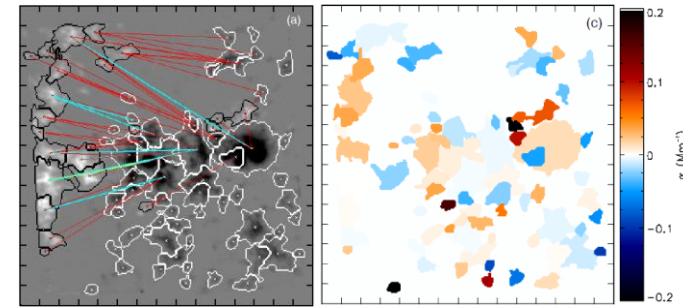
$$E_c = E_t - E_p = \frac{1}{8\pi} \int_{\mathcal{V}} dV \mathbf{B}^2 - \frac{1}{8\pi} \int_{\mathcal{V}} dV \mathbf{B}_p^2$$



1st method: New NLFF approach for energy/helicity calculations

The method translates a **single vector magnetogram** into a collection of ***N*** slender flux tubes by:

- ✓ partitioning the magnetic field configuration into an ensemble of *p* positive and *n* negative “magnetic charges”
- ✓ populating the $p \times n$ connectivity matrix that contains fluxes committed to each *ij*-connection, using the simulated annealing method
- ✓ assuming each connection to be a slender flux tube with a force-free parameter α_{ij} (mean of α -parameters of connected partitions)



Free magnetic energy (lower limit)

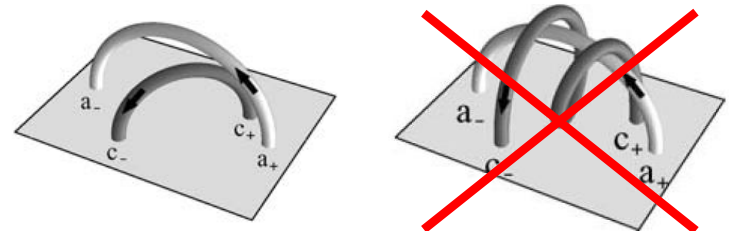
$$E_c = \underbrace{A\lambda^2 \sum_{l=1}^N \alpha_l^2 \Phi_l^{2\delta}}_{\text{Self term}} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{8\pi} \sum_{l=1}^N \sum_{m=1, l \neq m}^N \alpha_l \mathcal{L}_{lm}^{\text{arch}} \Phi_l \Phi_m}_{\text{Mutual term}}$$

$$H = 8\pi\lambda^2 A \sum_{l=1}^N \alpha_l \Phi_l^{2\delta} + \sum_{l=1}^N \sum_{m=1, l \neq m}^N \mathcal{L}_{lm}^{\text{arch}} \Phi_l \Phi_m$$

Relative magnetic helicity

λ : pixel size
 A, δ : known scaling constants
 l, m : different flux tubes with known flux Φ and FF parameter α

$\mathcal{L}_{lm}^{\text{arch}}$ describes “interaction” between flux tubes (derived from trigonometric interior angles)



(Georgoulis et al, 2012, ApJ, 759, 1)

2nd method: Helicity and energy injection rate calculations

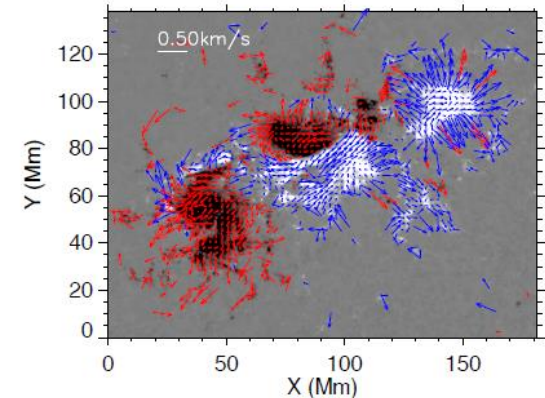
$$\left. \frac{dH}{dt} \right|_S = 2 \int_S (\mathbf{A}_p \cdot \mathbf{B}_h) v_{\perp n} dS - 2 \int_S (\mathbf{A}_p \cdot \mathbf{v}_{\perp t}) B_z dS$$

Berger & Field (1984)

$$\left. \frac{dE}{dt} \right|_S = \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_S B_h^2 v_{\perp n} dS - \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_S (\mathbf{B}_h \cdot \mathbf{v}_{\perp t}) B_z dS$$

emergence *shuffling*

Kusano *et al.* (2002)

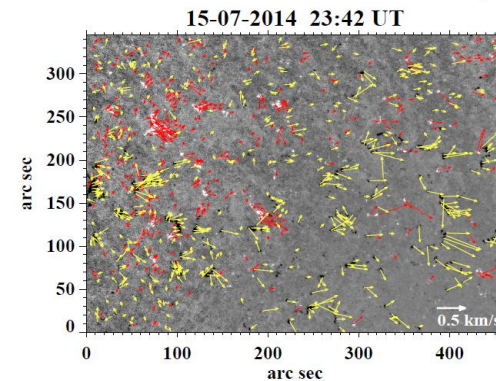


Best method for velocity field calculation:

DAVE4VM (Schuck 2008)

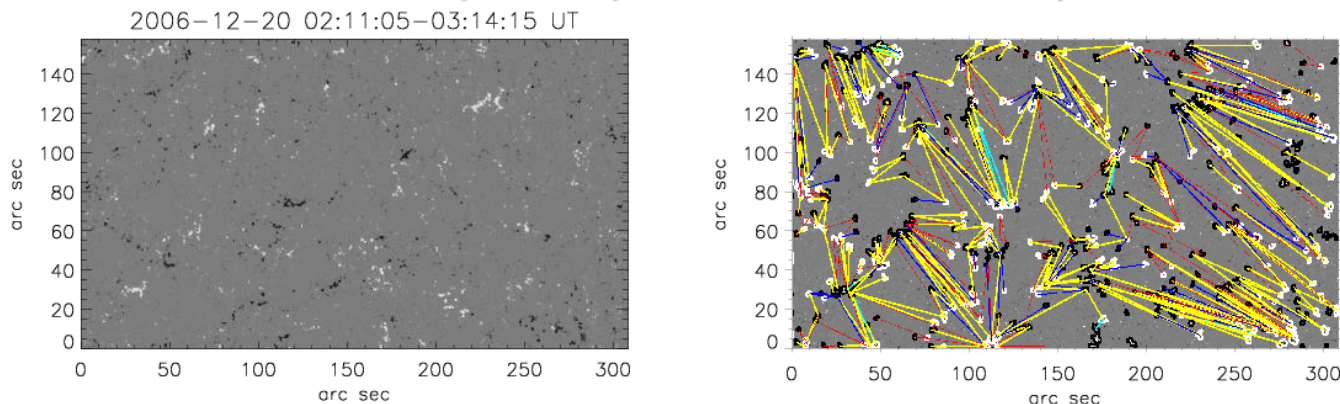
Finds the velocity by using the normal component of the ideal induction equation

$$\partial_t B_z + \nabla_h \cdot (B_z \mathbf{v}_h - v_z \mathbf{B}_h) = 0$$

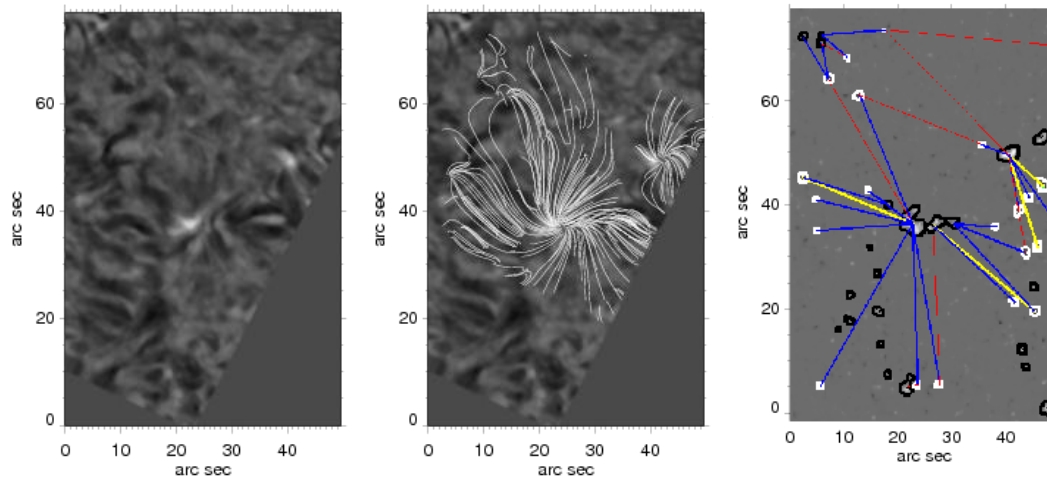


Applying the first method to quiet Sun regions

Example of quiet Sun connectivity



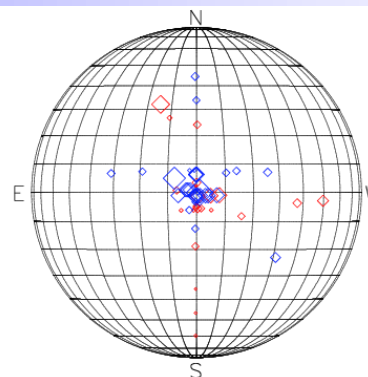
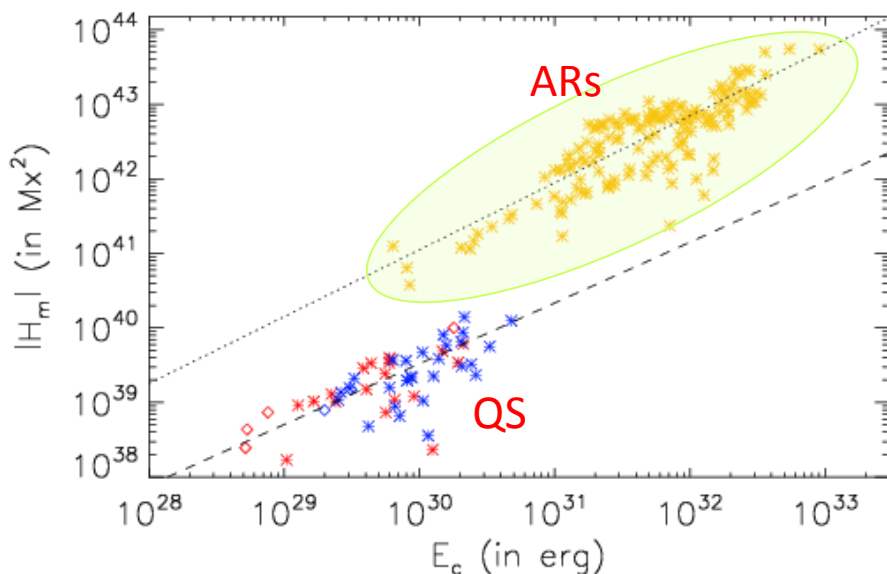
Validity of the method



The NLFF method reproduces the general configuration inferred from H α observations and extrapolations

The energy – helicity diagram of quiet Sun

See also poster S1.05 by Georgoulis et al.



55 Hinode
QS regions

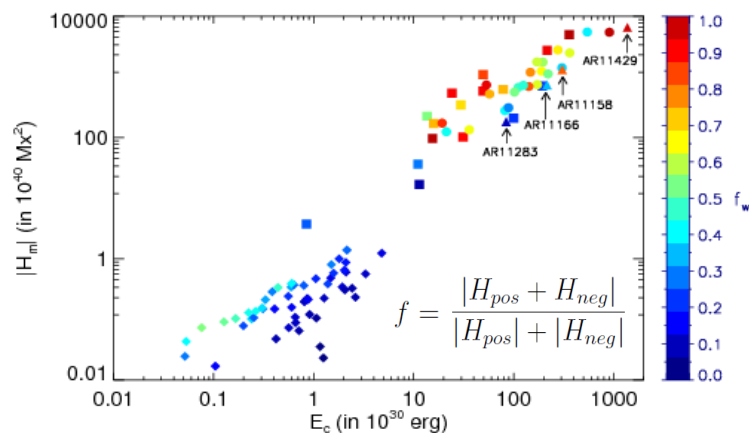
Scaling law:

$$|H_m| \propto E_c^{0.84 \pm 0.05}$$

Tziotziou et al. 2014, A&A, 570, L1,

Tziotziou et al. 2014, A&A, 564, A86

Tziotziou et al. 2012, ApJL, 759, 4)

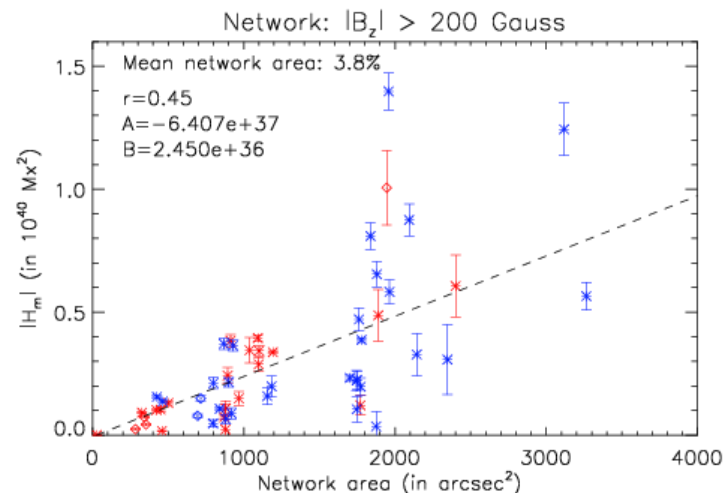
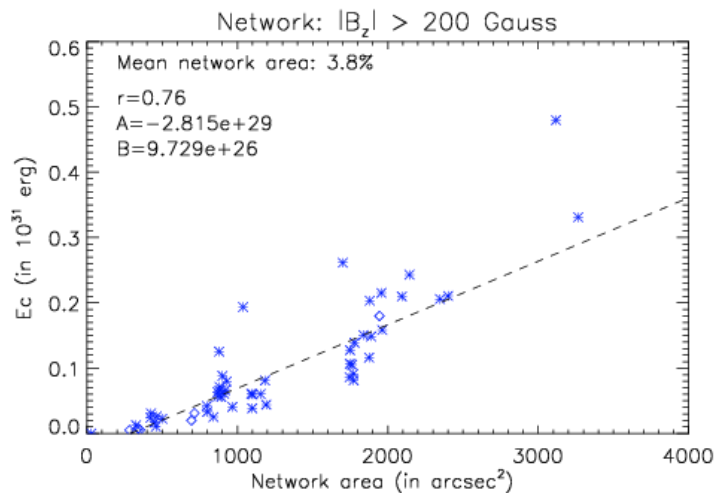


Helicity behaviour:

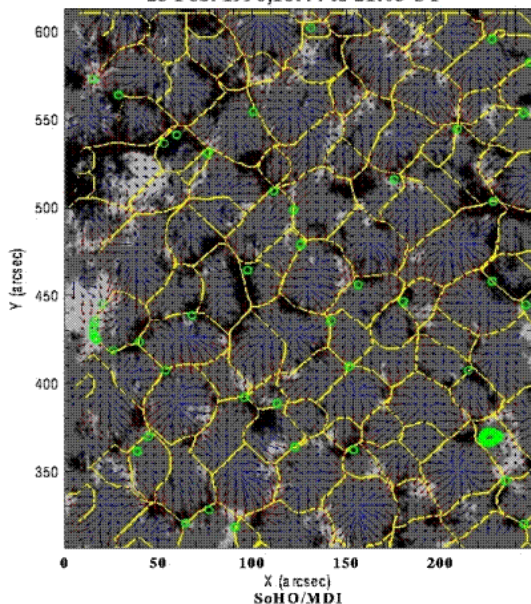
- ❖ eruptive ARs have a dominant sense of helicity $f = 0.58 \pm 0.27$ (on average $\sim 4:1$ dominance)
- ❖ QS regions incoherent in terms of helicity sense $f = 0.2 \pm 0.17$ (on average $\sim 1.5:1$ dominance)

Majority of ARs formed deep inside the convection zone while QS structures formed by shallow, near-surface, convection-powered dynamo

Energy and helicity as function of network area

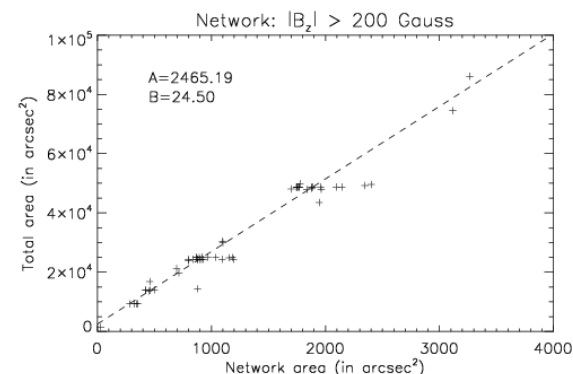


23 Feb. 1996, 16:44 to 21:03 UT



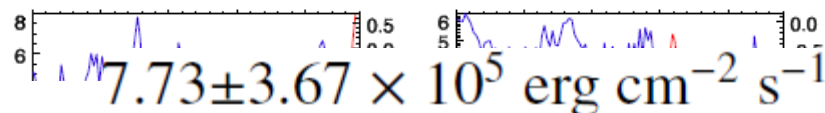
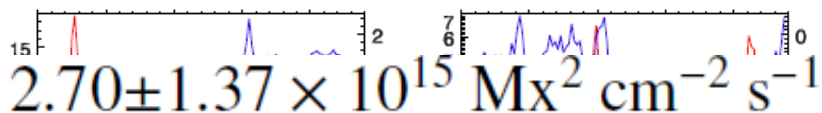
Dependence stems from the hierarchical structure of the magnetic field in QS: supergranular cells/network with rather similar physical characteristics (sizes, magnetic flux concentrations)

structure:
 gets scale roughly with number
 in an area
 per the derived network areas

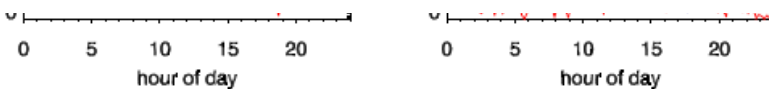
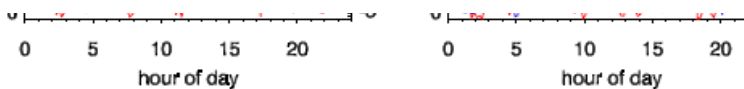
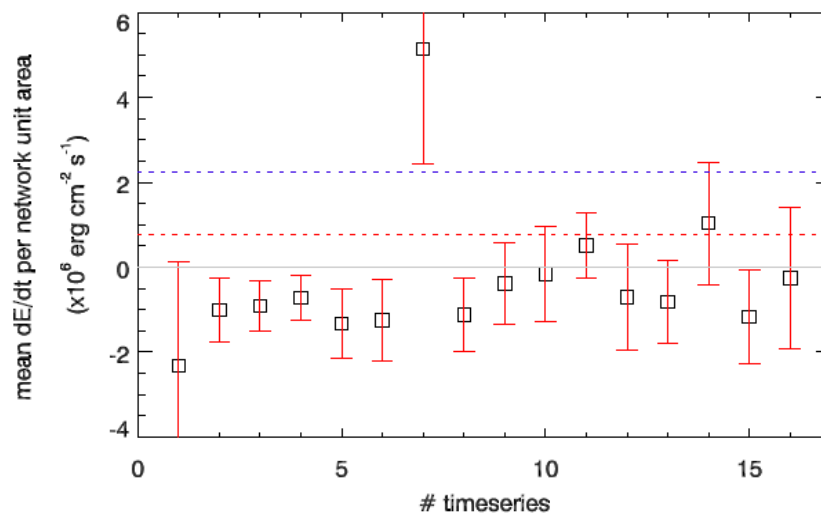
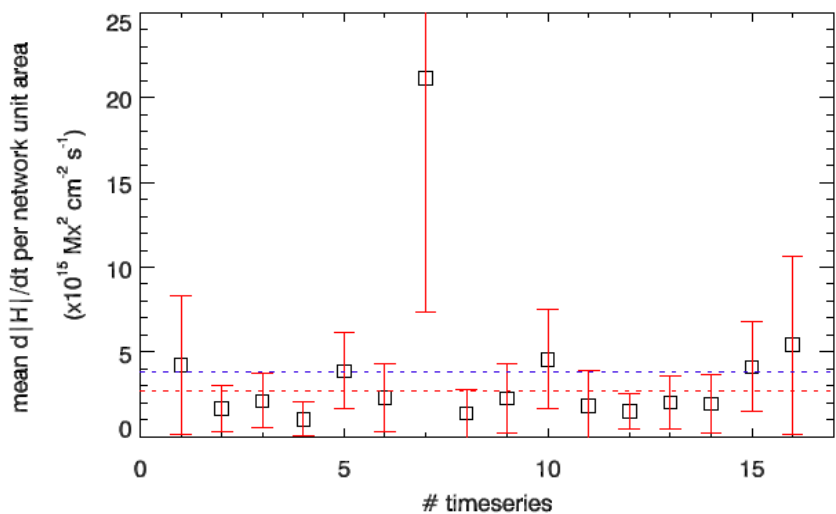


Energy and helicity injection rates

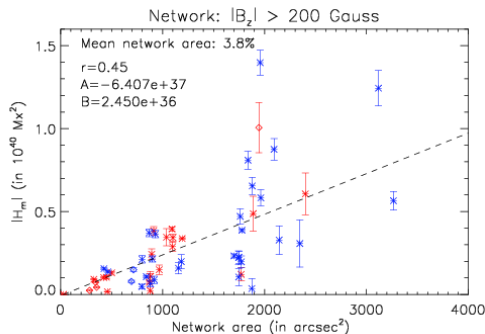
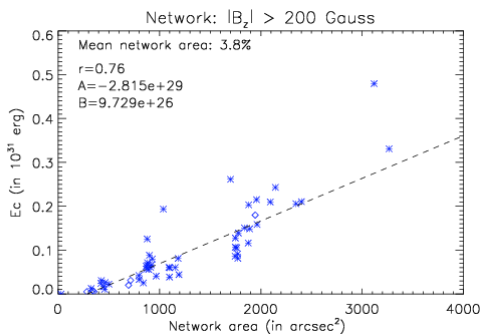
16 SDO/HMI daily timeseries, each
comprising 120 magnetograms



helicity injection rate, H/HI

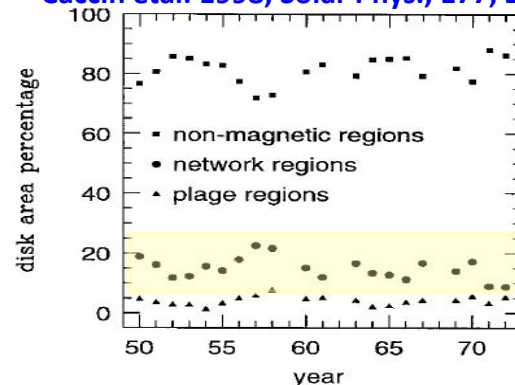


Instantaneous energy and helicity budgets



+

Caccin et al. 1998, Solar Phys., 177, 295



Instantaneous budgets for network with $|B_z| > 200$ G

Relative helicity (Mx^2)		Free energy (erg)	
<i>Maximum</i>	<i>Minimum</i>	<i>Maximum</i>	<i>Minimum</i>
$1.42 \pm 0.05 \times 10^{42}$	$3.54 \pm 0.13 \times 10^{42}$	$5.62 \pm 0.21 \times 10^{32}$	$1.41 \pm 0.05 \times 10^{33}$



helicity lags respective AR
 helicity due to incoherence



~ a sizeable (X-class eruptive) AR

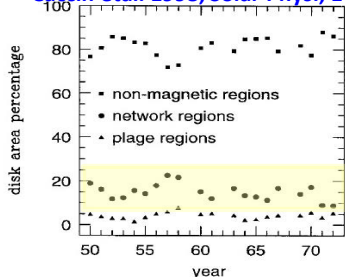
Energy and helicity budgets in a solar cycle

First method

Instantaneous budgets for network with $|B_z| > 200$ G

Relative helicity (Mx^2)		Free energy (erg)	
Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum
$1.42 \pm 0.05 \times 10^{42}$	$3.54 \pm 0.13 \times 10^{42}$	$5.62 \pm 0.21 \times 10^{32}$	$1.41 \pm 0.05 \times 10^{33}$

Caccin et al. 1998, Solar Phys., 177, 295



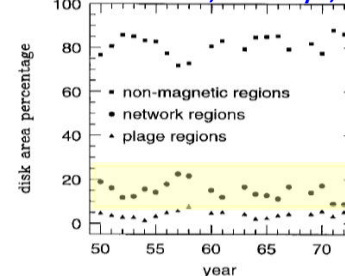
Energy and helicity
replenishes
within 1.8 ± 0.9 d
(Rieutord & Rincon 2010)

Second method

$$2.70 \pm 1.37 \times 10^{15} Mx^2 \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$$

$$7.73 \pm 3.67 \times 10^5 \text{ erg cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$$

Caccin et al. 1998, Solar Phys., 177, 295



Total within a solar cycle

Relative helicity (Mx^2)	Free energy (erg)
$5.02 \pm 2.52 \times 10^{45}$	$1.99 \pm 1.0 \times 10^{36}$
$9.1 \pm 4.56 \times 10^{45}$	$2.6 \pm 1.2 \times 10^{36}$

Higher than previous studies:
 $\sim 10^{43} Mx^2$ (Welch & Longcope 2003) $\sim 1.5 \times 10^{44} Mx^2$ (Georgoulis et al. 2009)

Energy dissipation and small-scale dynamics

Free energy rate

First method

$5.4 \times 10^5 \text{ erg cm}^2 \text{ s}^{-1}$

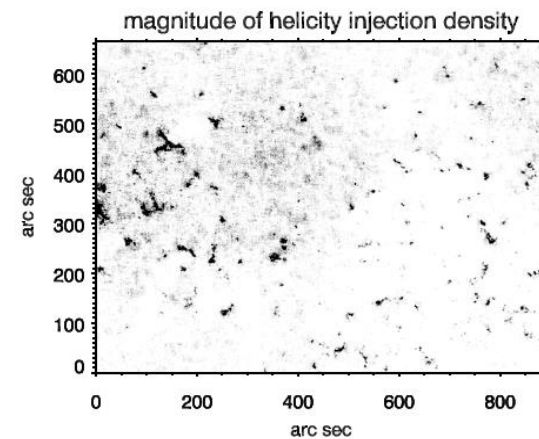
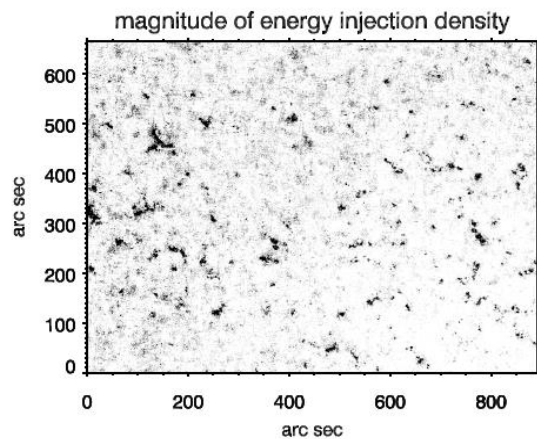
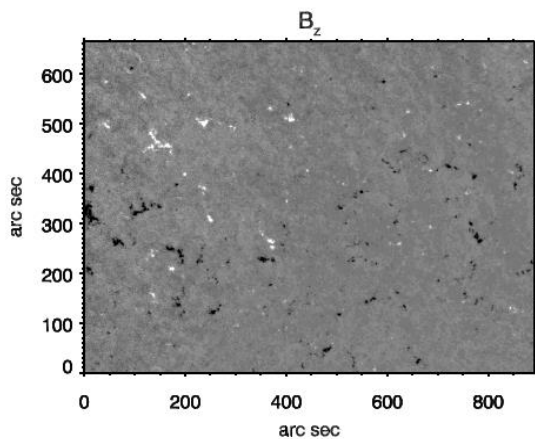
Second method

$7.73 \times 10^5 \text{ erg cm}^2 \text{ s}^{-1}$

Energy dissipated by fine structures:

$1.2 \times 10^5 \text{ erg cm}^2 \text{ s}^{-1}$ (Tsiropoula & Tziotziou 2004)

$7 \times 10^5 \text{ erg cm}^2 \text{ s}^{-1}$ (Moore *et al.* 2011)



Conclusions

- Investigated energy and helicity in quiet Sun region with two different methods
- Just like in ARs, there exists a monotonic relation between free magnetic energy and relative magnetic helicity in quiet-Sun regions $|H_m| \propto E_c^{0.81}$
- Contrary to ARs quiet-Sun regions have no dominant sense of helicity (near-surface dynamo?)
- There exists a monotonic relation between helicity/energy and network area
- Considerable amounts of free energy and helicity present on the quiet-Sun solar surface (similar to a moderate X-class producing AR)
- Helicity/energy budgets during an entire solar cycle higher than previously reported values
- **Free energy budgets considerable and enough to power the dynamics of quiet Sun fine structures (mottles, spicules etc)**

Thank you!

Relevant papers:

- Georgoulis, Tziotziou & Raouafi, 2012, ApJ, 759, 1, “*Magnetic Energy and Helicity Budgets in the Active-region Solar Corona. II. Nonlinear Force-free Approximation*”
- Tziotziou, Tsiropoula, Georgoulis & Kontogiannis, 2014, A&A, 564, A86 “*Energy and helicity budgets of solar quiet regions*”
- Tziotziou, Moraitis, Georgoulis & Archontis, 2014, A&A, 570, L1 “*Validation of the magnetic energy vs. helicity scaling in solar magnetic structures*”
- Tziotziou, Park, Tsiropoula & Kontogiannis, 2015, A&A, submitted “*Energy and helicity injection in solar quiet regions*”