

Multi-layered Kelvin-Helmholtz Instability in the Solar Corona

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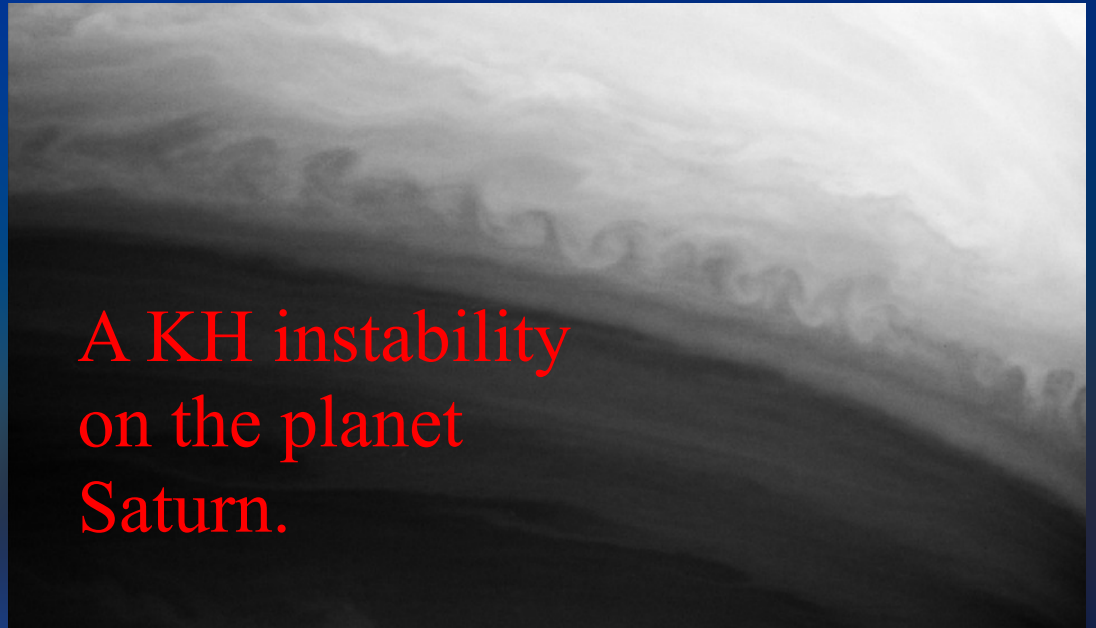
Kelvin Helmholtz Instability



- Convert energy from large-scale to small scales;
- Mix fluid of different properties.
- Dynamic energy to thermal energy

Kelvin Helmholtz Instability

A KH instability
on the planet
Saturn.



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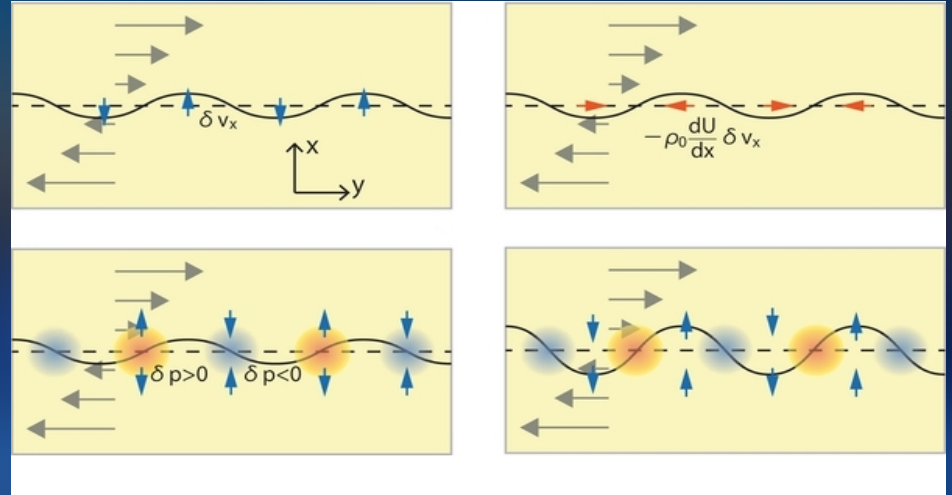
Linear theory on KH instability in magnetized incompressible plasma

Chandrasekhar 1981

Assumptions:

Small-amplitude perturbation

Incompressibility



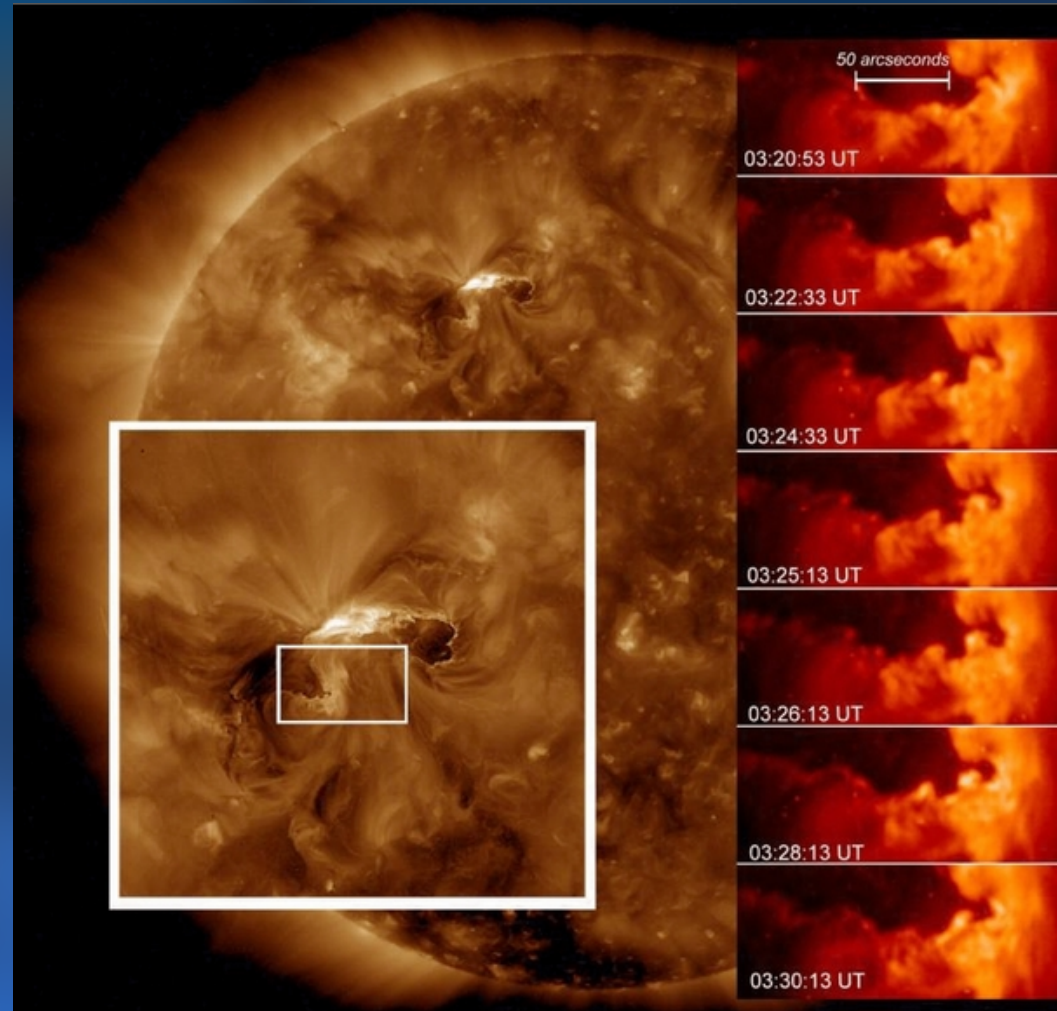
Suzuki et al. 2014 ApJ 787 169

$$\omega = \frac{\mathbf{k} \cdot (\rho_1 \mathbf{V}_1 + \rho_2 \mathbf{V}_2)}{\rho_1 + \rho_2} \pm i \sqrt{\rho_1 \rho_2 \left([\mathbf{k} \cdot (\mathbf{V}_1 - \mathbf{V}_2)]^2 - \frac{(\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{B}_1)^2 + (\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{B}_2)^2}{4\pi \rho_{12}} \right)}$$

KHI in the solar corona

-Ofman et al. ApJL 2011

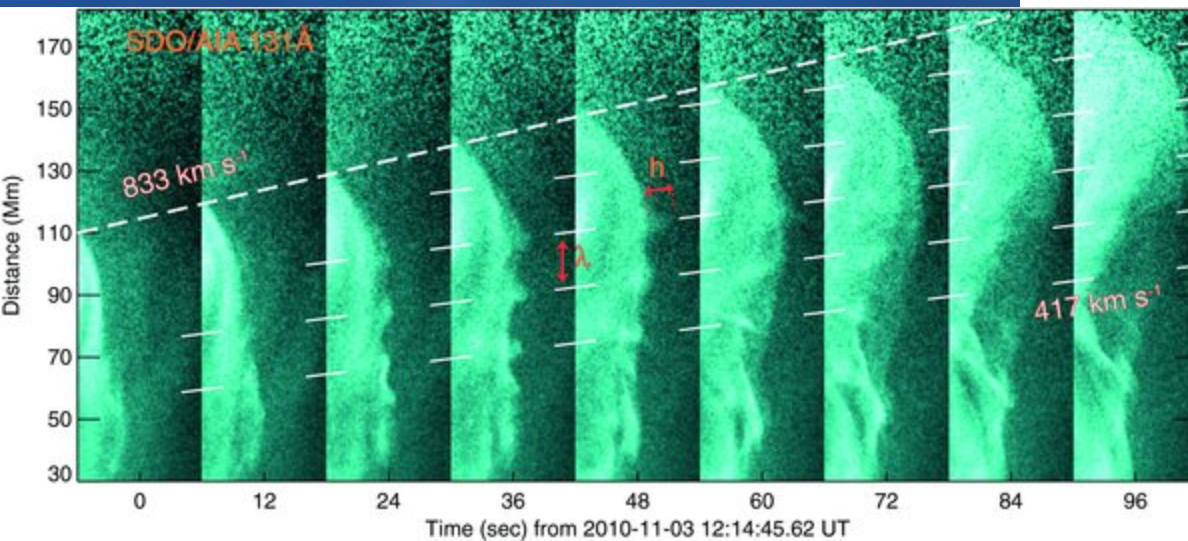
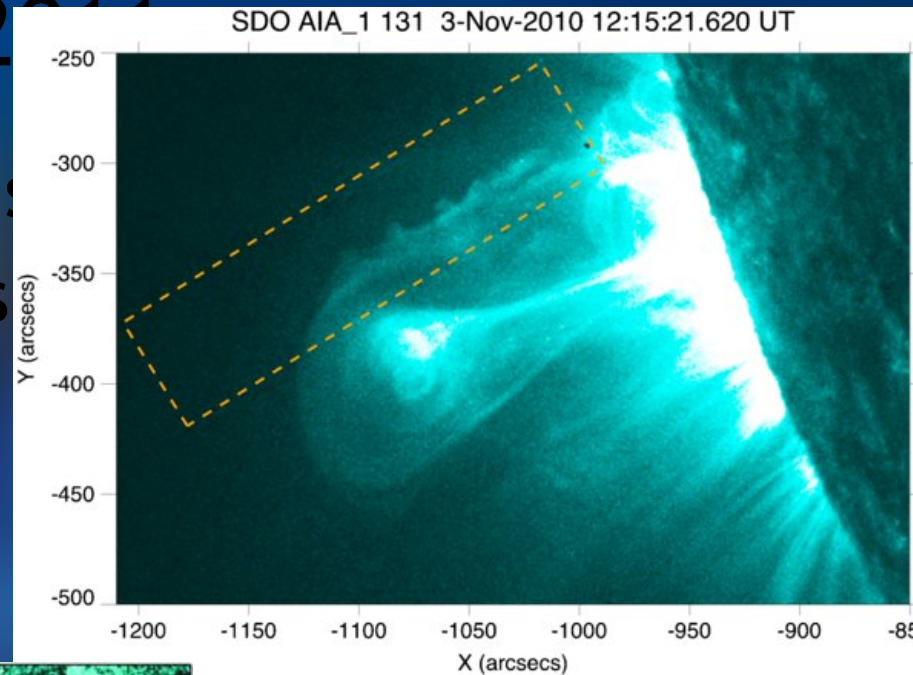
- Series of vortices were formed along the interface between an erupting (dimming) region and the surrounding corona.
- Size: 1- 10 arcsec
- Propagation speed (Sub-sonic): $6\text{-}14 \text{ km s}^{-1}$



KHI at a flank of erupting CME

-Foullon et al ApJL 2014

- Ejecta speed: $\sim 800 \text{ km/s}$
- Phase speed: $\sim 400 \text{ km/s}$
- Period: $\sim 40 \text{ s}$
- Wavelength: $\sim 18 \text{ Mm}$



KH instability by colliding flow

--Fang et al ApJ 2015, 2016

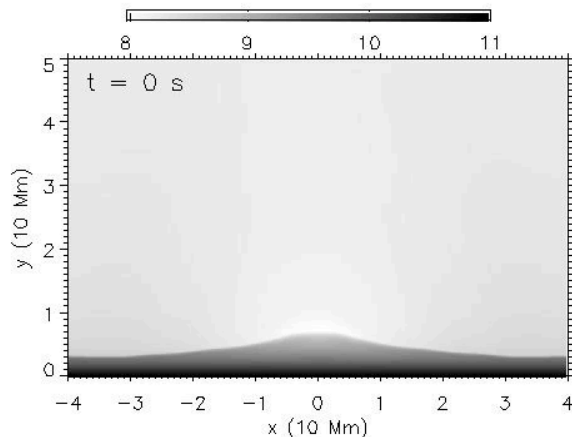
- Interaction of plasma flows evaporated from loop footpoints;
- Instability against aligned magnetic field

KH instability by colliding flow

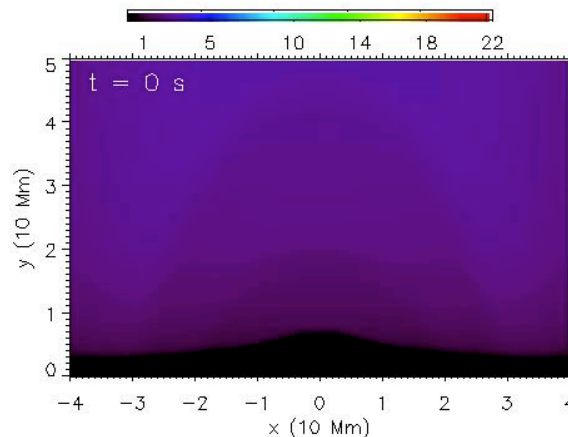
--Fang et al ApJ 2015, 2016

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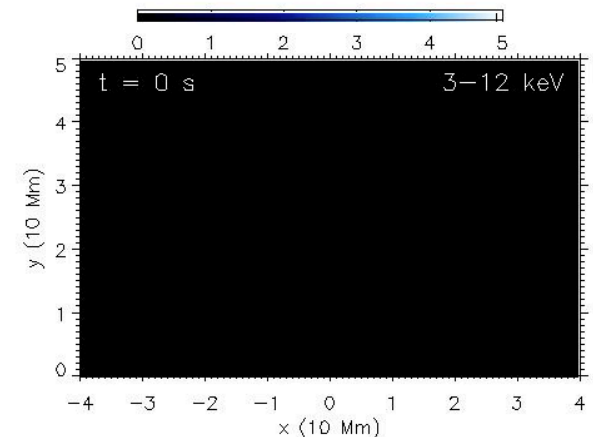
Log Number Density (cm^{-3})



Temperature (MK)



Log X-ray photon ($10^4 \text{ photon s}^{-1}$)

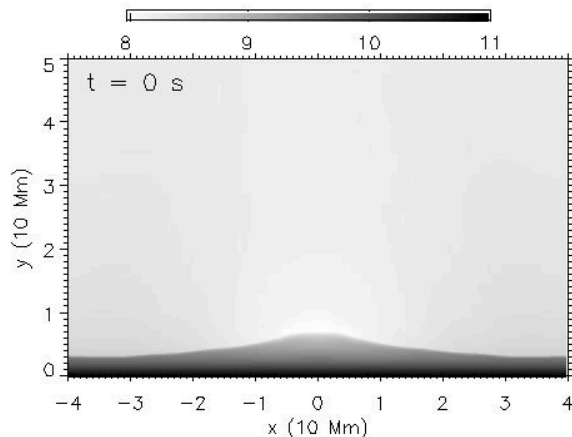


KH instability by colliding flow

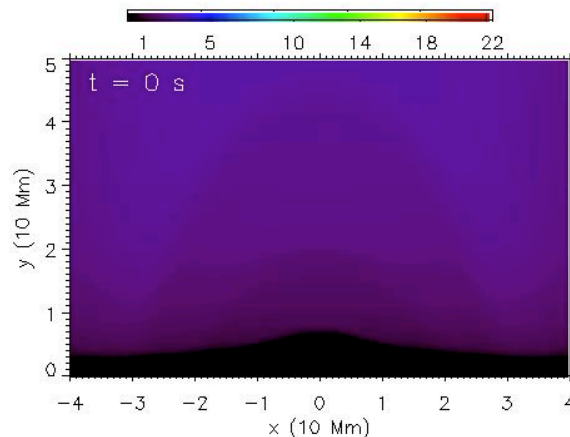
--Fang et al ApJ 2015, 2016

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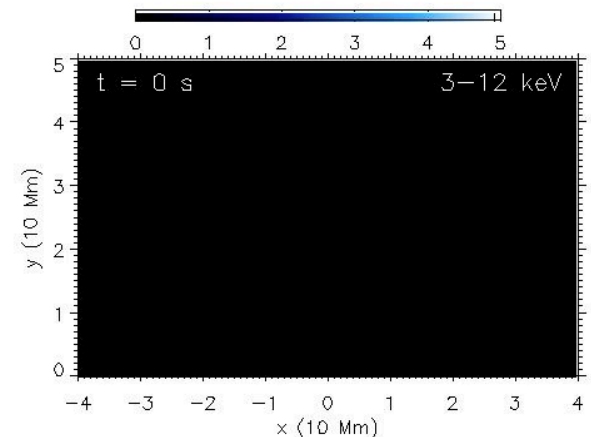
Log Number Density (cm^{-3})



Temperature (MK)



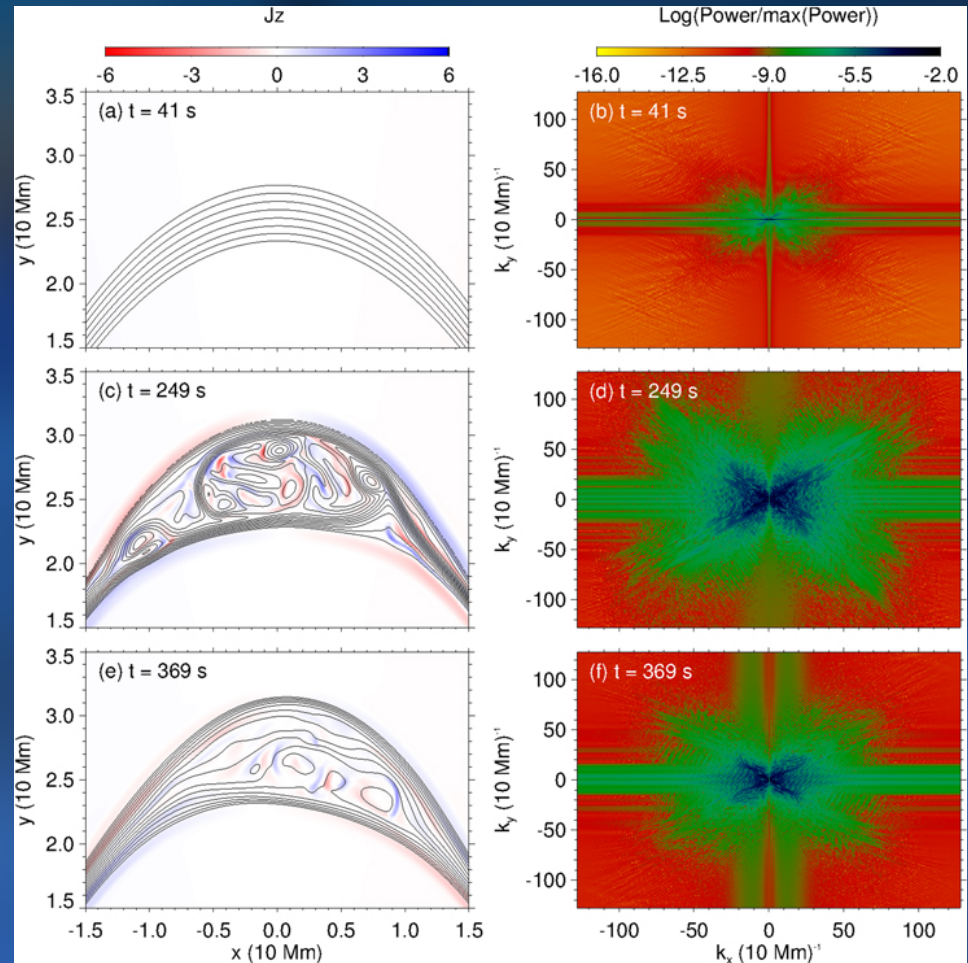
Log X-ray photon (10^4 photon s^{-1})



Dissipation by magnetic reconnection

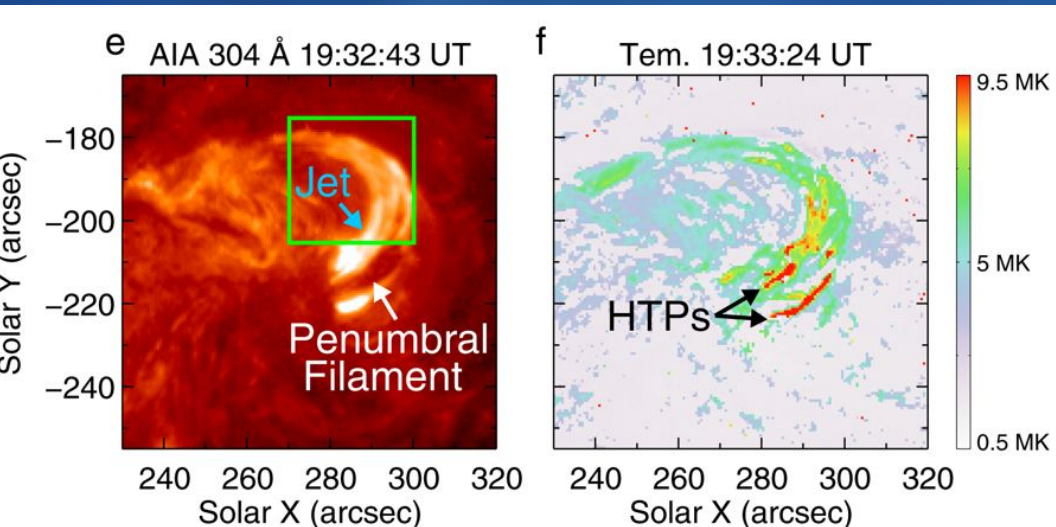
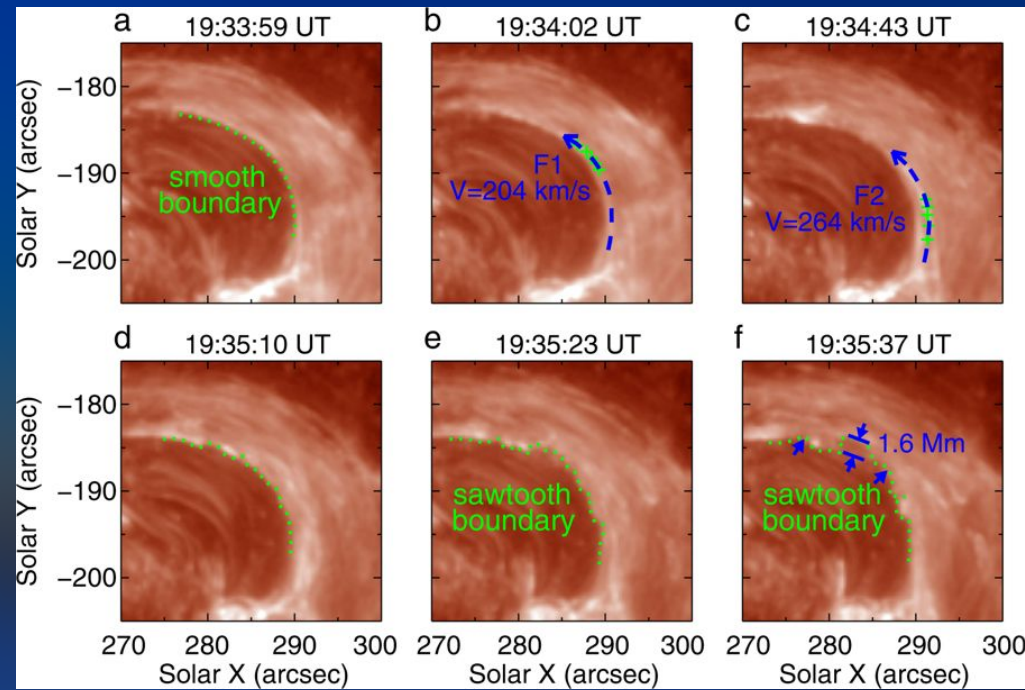
--Fang et al ApJ 2015, 2016

- Magnetic islands formation ;
- Energy dissipation by reconnection.



KHI in a coronal loop

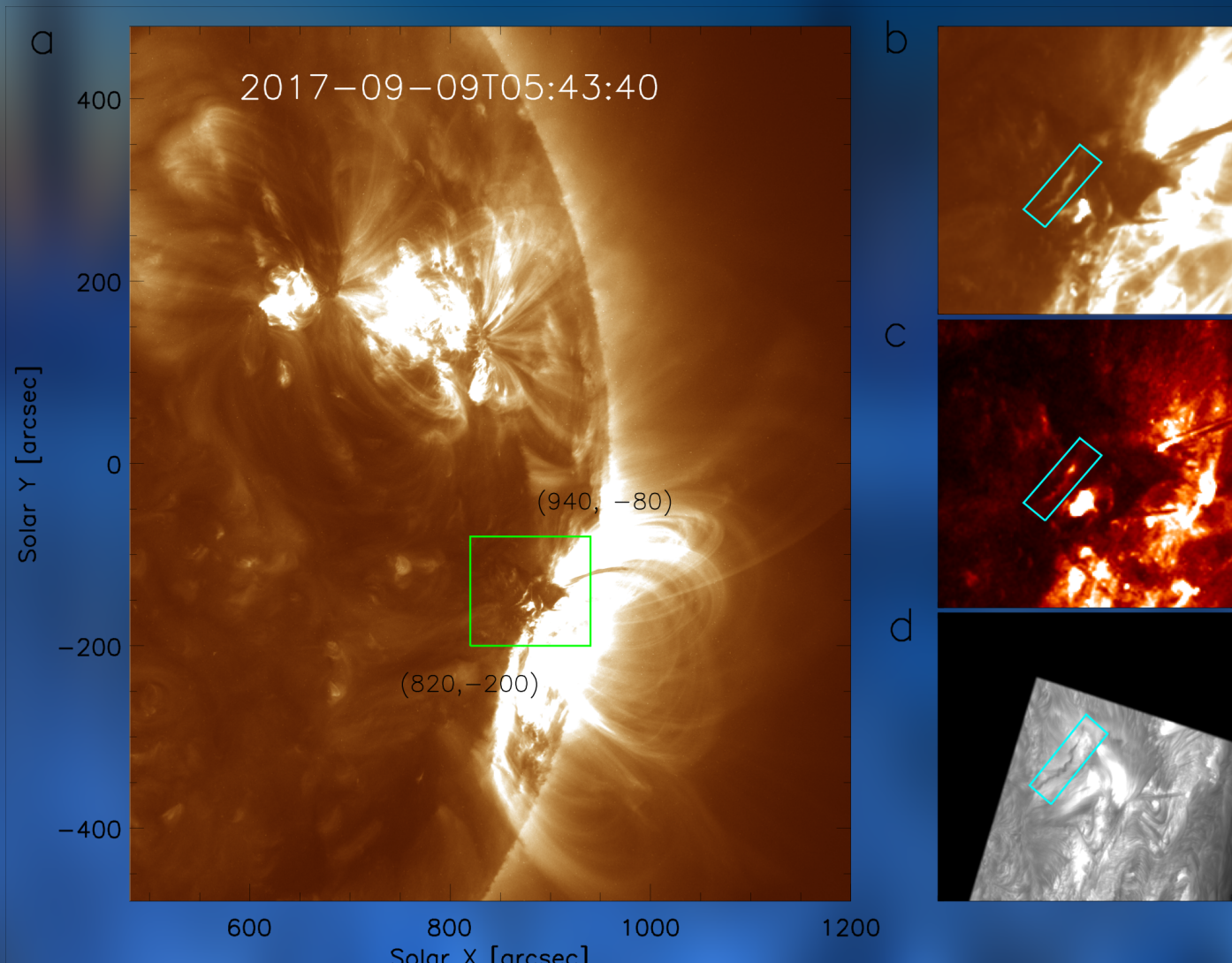
- Signature of heating



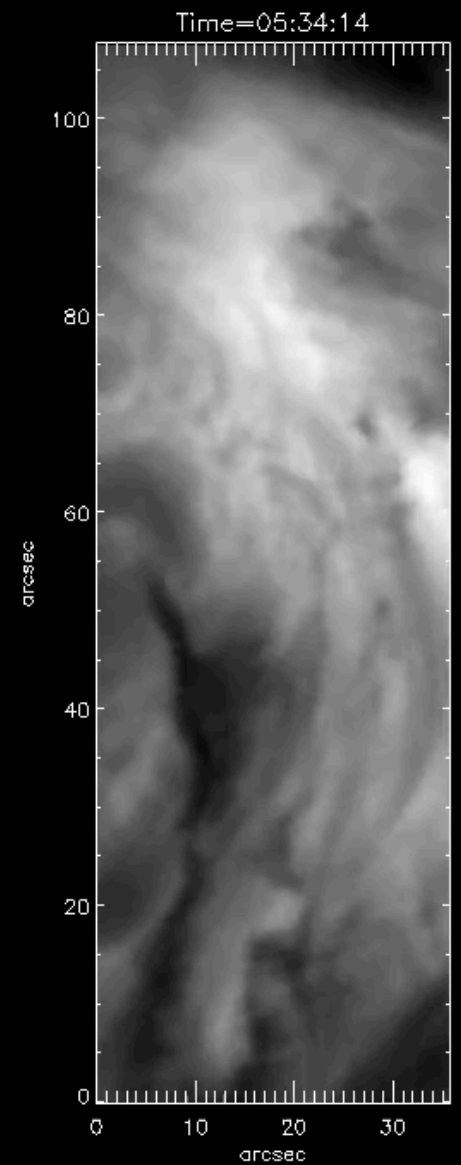
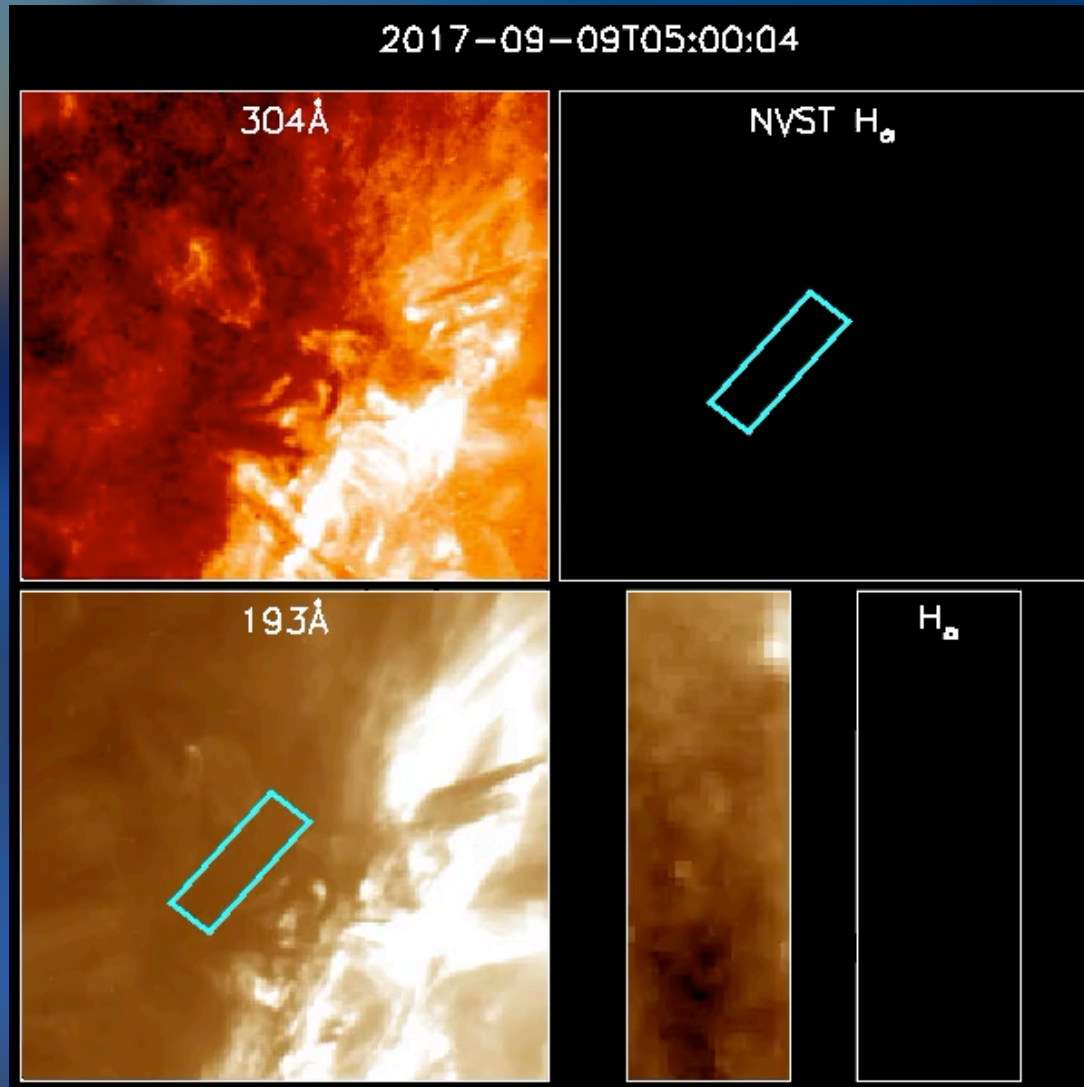
Li, Xiaohong, Sci. Rep. 2018

NVST observation

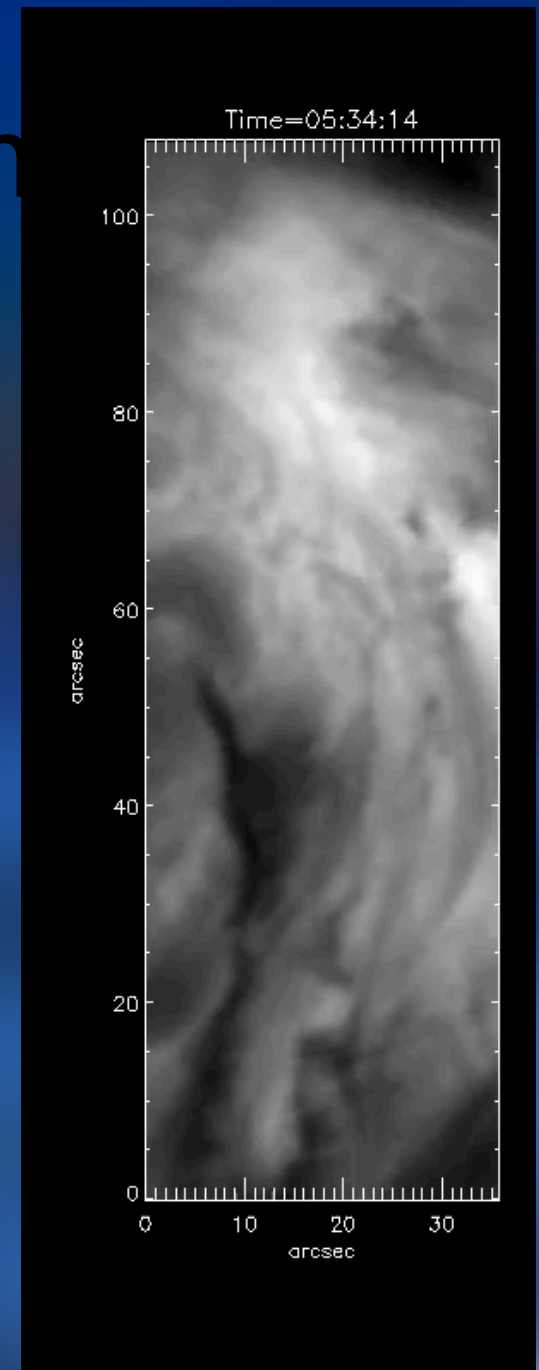
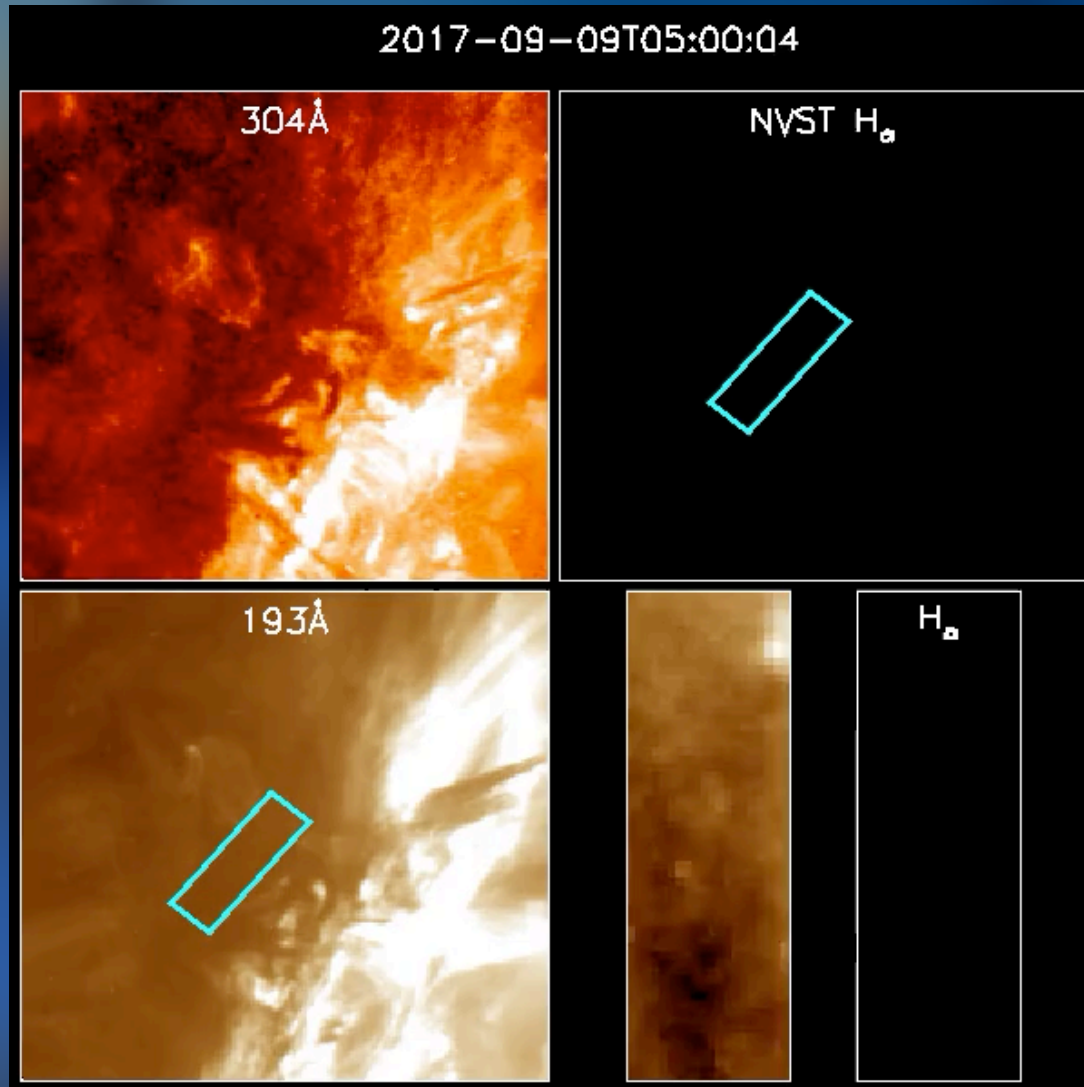
Yuan et al 2019, ApLJ



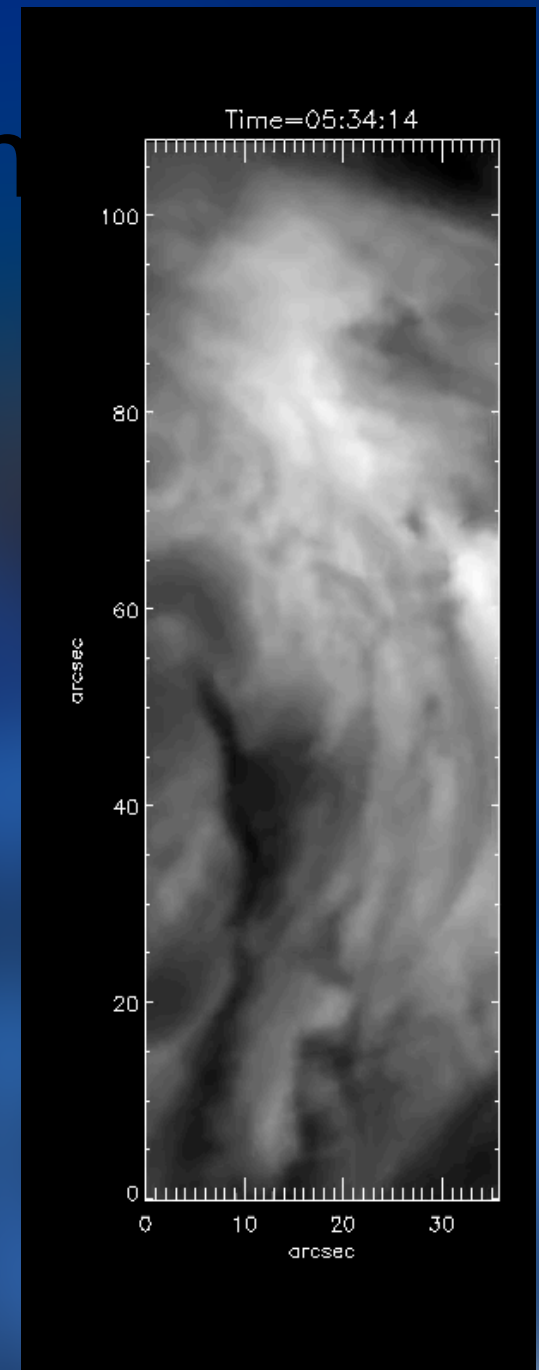
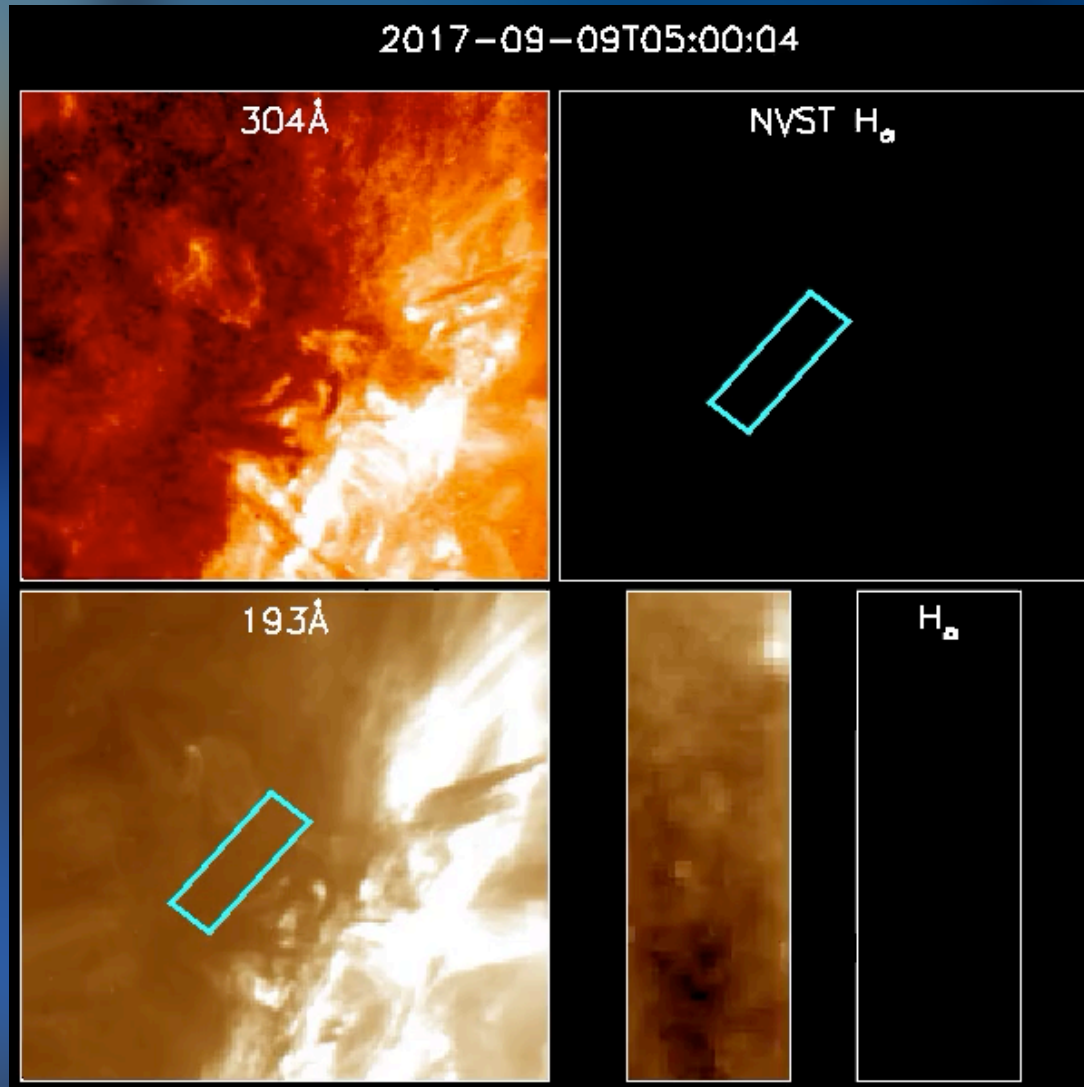
NVST & AIA observation



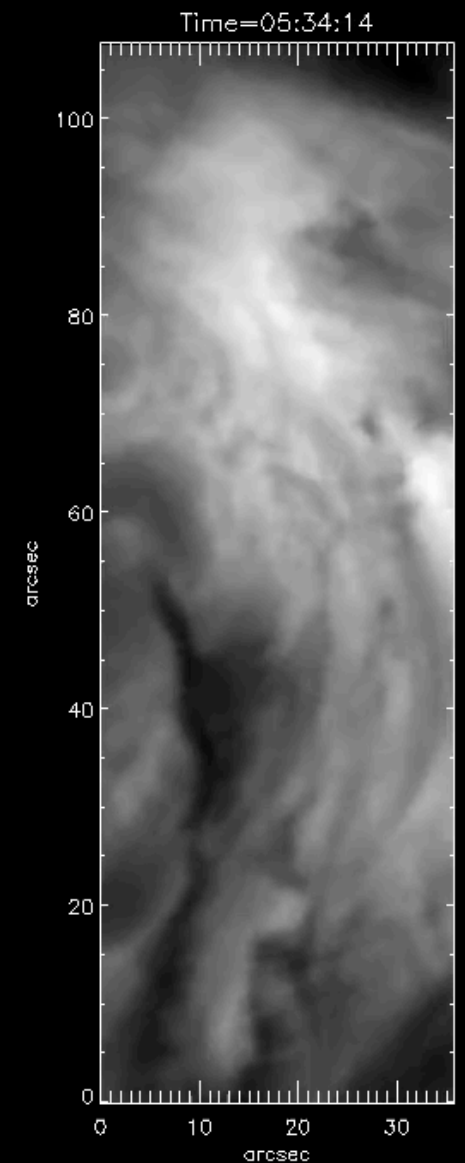
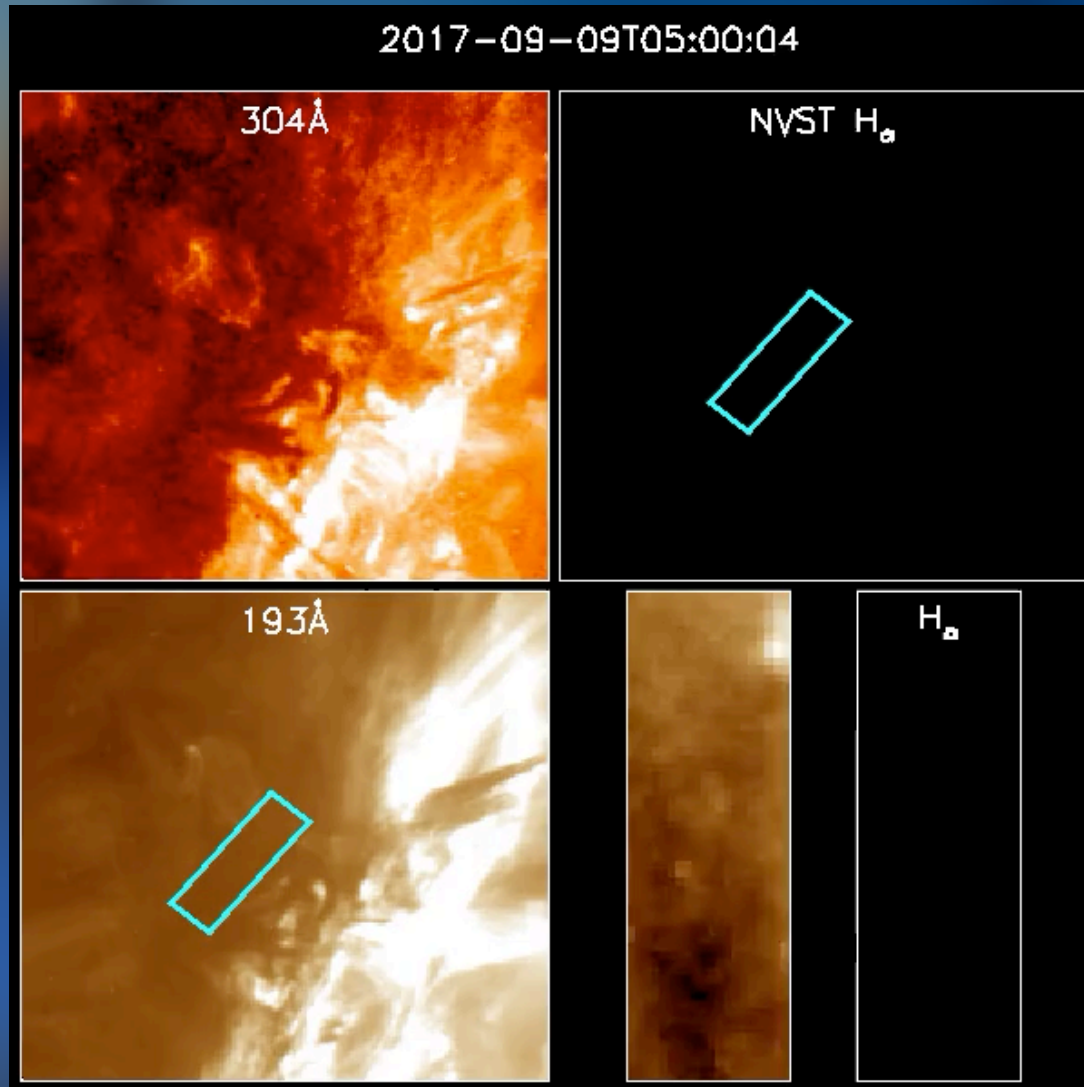
NVST & AIA observation



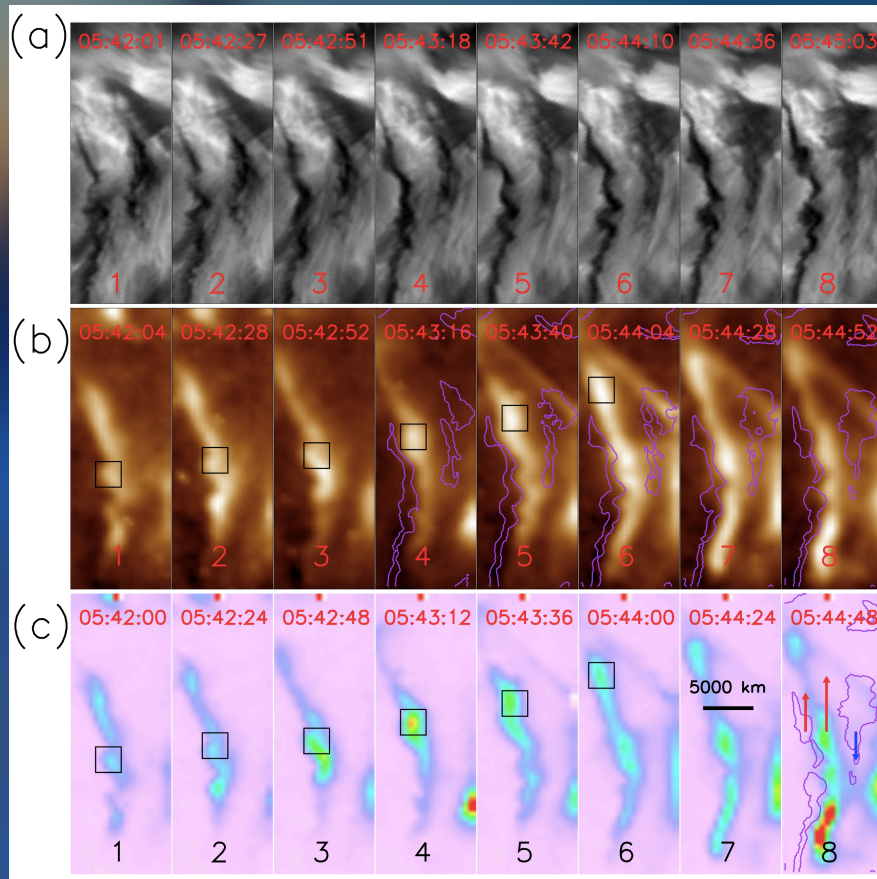
NVST & AIA observation



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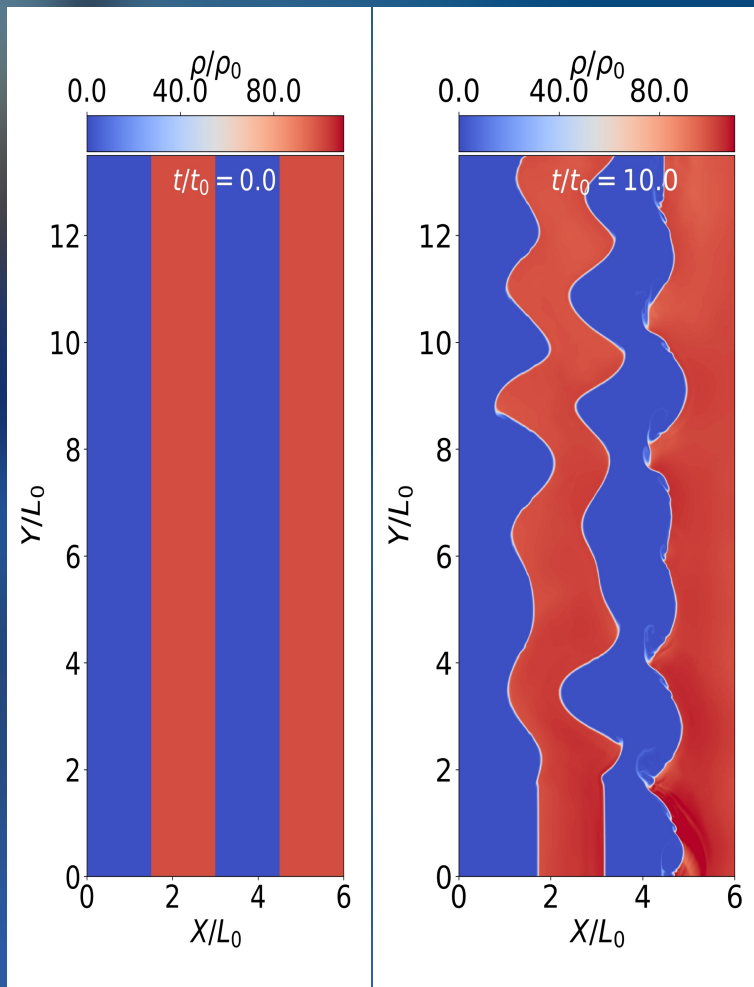


Multi-layers of shearing flow



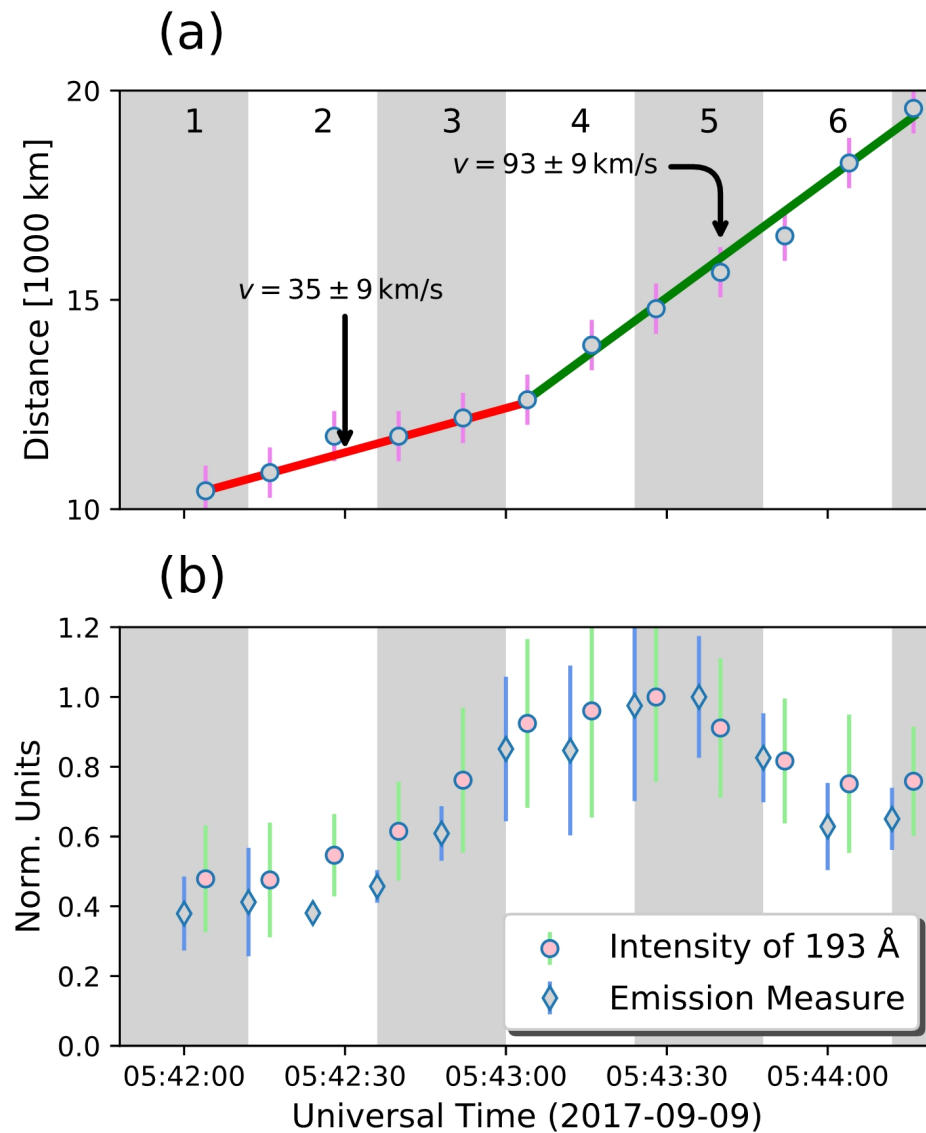
- KH instability develops at two plasma sheets.
- In a single bandpass, one could not observe both
- But they do interact with each other and provide an source of mass & energy.

2D MHD simulations



- Each interface develops KH instability of its own.
- No collective mode at this stage.

Acceleration & Energy gain



Number Density

$5.0 \pm 1.5 \cdot 10^{10} \text{ cm}^{-3}$

Temperature

$1.5 \pm 0.5 \cdot 10^6 \text{ K}$

Energy gain

$5.0 \cdot 10^{17} \text{ J}$, about 100-1000 nanoflare

Wavelength

1~2.5 Mm

Summary

- Observation of Multi-layers of KH instability
- Sudden acceleration could be caused by coalescence of KH vortex.
- Current linear theory is not sufficient to describe the KH instabilities.
- Single narrowband filter observation could easily neglect component with high temperature contrast.
- Transparent or “Vacuum” ambient environment could be a good source of mass and energy.
- This could be found in prominence, coronal loops, spicule, jets, coronal hole etc.

