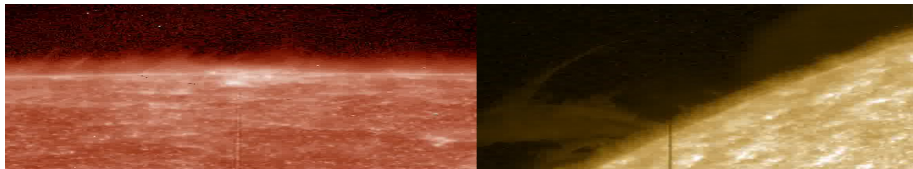


Modeling the Solar Spicule Forest

Sahel Dey^{1,2}, Piyali Chatterjee¹, Robert Erdelyi³

¹Indian Institute of Astrophysics, ²Joint Astronomy Programme, Indian Institute of Science,
³University of Sheffield



Motivation

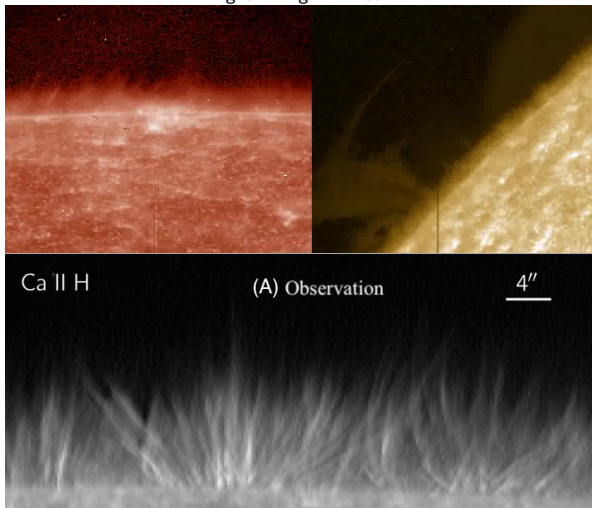
What are Spicules ?

- Thin elongated spurting structures comprising of cold and dense chromospheric plasma

Why are they important ?

Positive feature !

Solar Spicule forest in different filters of IRIS: top left in Si IV and top right in Mg II k filter



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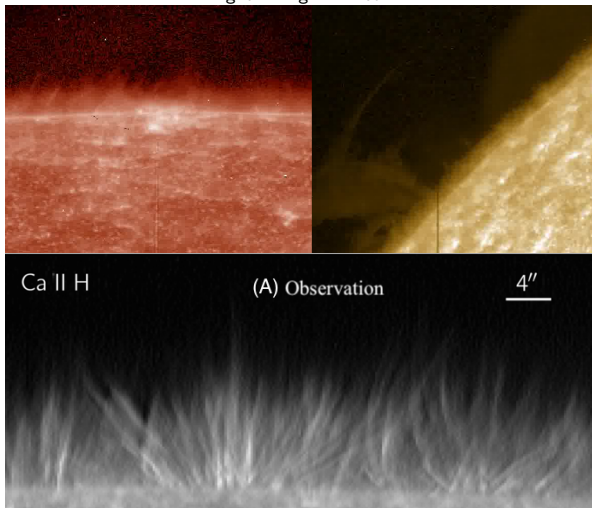
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Motivation

What are Spicules ?

- Thin elongated spurting structures comprising of cold and dense chromospheric plasma

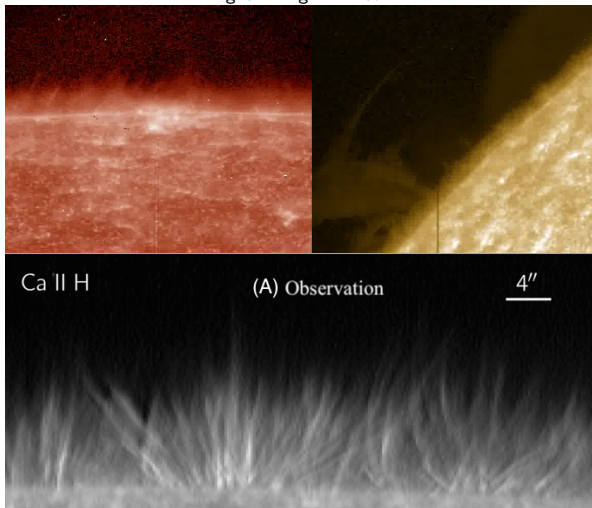
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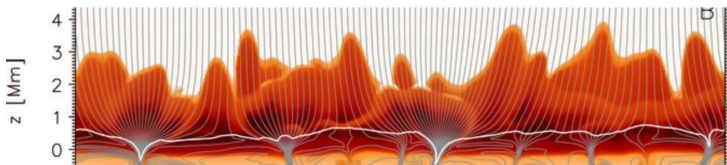
Positive feature !

- Presence in a large no over the entire Solar surface like forest

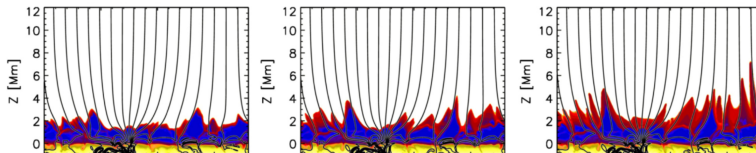
Solar Spicule forest in different filters of IRIS: top left in Si IV and top right in Mg II k filter



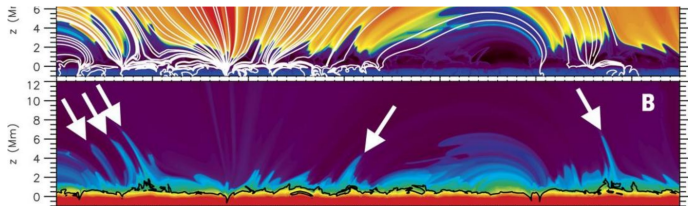
Previous significant numerical works on Spicules : including convection



Heggland
et al.,
2011



Iijima
&
Yokoyama
2015



Martínez-
Sykora
et al.,
2017

Simulation setup using Pencil Code

• Initial setup

① Domain size

(I) 2d Run :

$$\begin{aligned} -18 \text{ Mm} < x < 18 \text{ Mm} \\ \& -5 \text{ Mm} < z < 44 \text{ Mm} \end{aligned}$$

(II) 3d Run :

$$\begin{aligned} -3 \text{ Mm} < x < 3 \text{ Mm}, \\ -9 \text{ Mm} < y < 9 \text{ Mm} \& \\ -5 \text{ Mm} < z < 32 \text{ Mm} \end{aligned}$$

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② Spatial resolution

(I) 2d coarse grid: 48 km

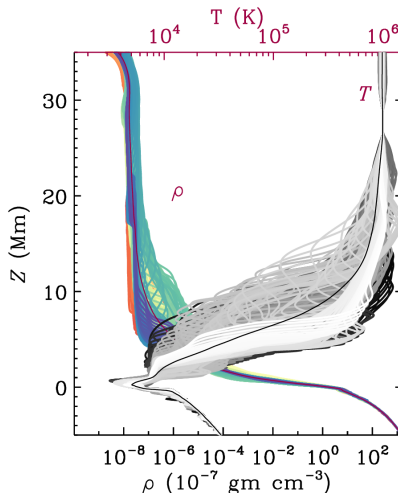
(II) 2d fine grid : 16 km

(III) 3d coarse grid : 48 km

Simulation setup using Pencil Code

• Included approximations^a

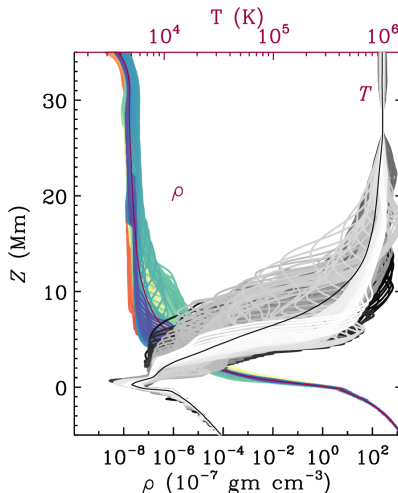
- ① Magnetohydrodynamics
- ② Local thermodynamic equilibrium
- ③ Rosseland mean opacity for radiative transfer
- ④ Anisotropic Spitzer's heat conductivity



^aChatterjee 2019.

Simulation setup using Pencil Code

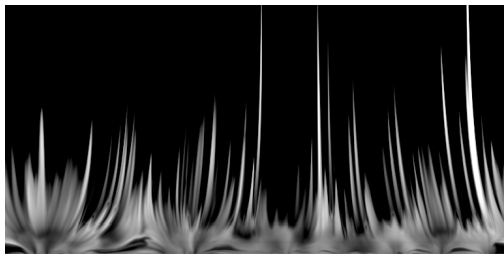
- Included approximations^a
 - 1 Magnetohydrodynamics
 - 2 Local thermodynamic equilibrium
 - 3 Rosseland mean opacity for radiative transfer
 - 4 Anisotropic Spitzer's heat conductivity
- **Boundary Condition** : Periodic horizontal extent, closed bottom & open top boundary
- Background imposed \vec{B} field
 - 1 2D domain : Oblique and vertical orientation with strength of 25 and 74 G
 - 2 3D domain : Vertical field with strength of 5 G



^aChatterjee 2019.

Differential Emission Measure of synthetic spicule forest

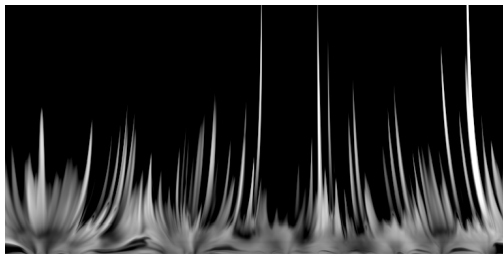
- \mathcal{DEM} :
$$\int \left(\frac{\rho}{\bar{\rho}}\right)^2 \exp \left[- \left(\frac{\log(T/T_0)}{w} \right)^2 \right] ds^a$$
- $\bar{\rho}$: horizontal averaged plasma density,
 $T_0 = 10^4 \text{K}$ & $w = 0.78$



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- $\bar{\rho}$: horizontal averaged plasma density,
 $T_0 = 10^4 \text{K}$ & $w = 0.78$
- Focus on chromospheric plasma within
temperature range of
 $6.4 \times 10^3 - 1.5 \times 10^4 \text{K}$: similar feature
like Ca II H filter
- s : line-of-sight distance (LOS)
- 2D setup : no LOS integration !
only single point



^aIijima & Yokoyama 2017.

Spicules are following magnetic fields !!

- Photospheric magnetic field : $|B_z| \approx 250 - 400$ G after stabilization
- Overall spicules are tracing magnetic field lines

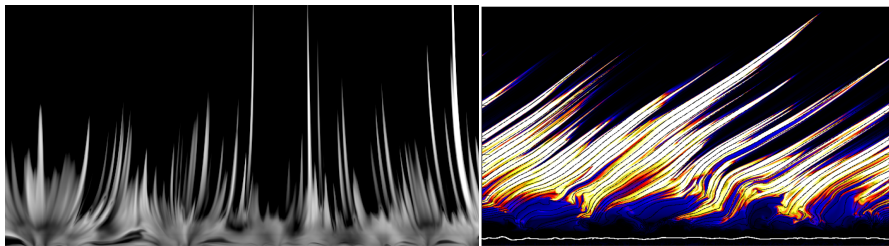
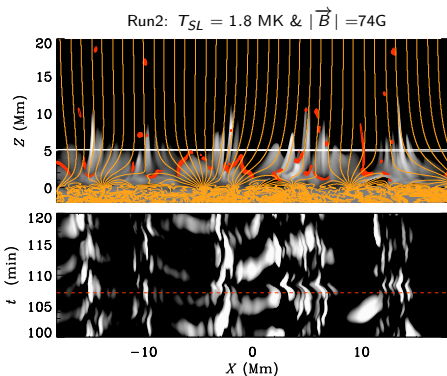
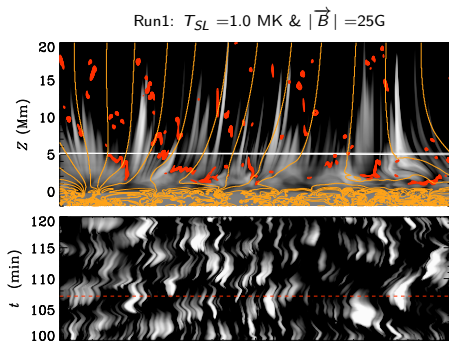


Figure: Differential emission measure of simulated spicules for $T = 10^4$ K

Effect of temperature and imposed fields on sythetic spicules

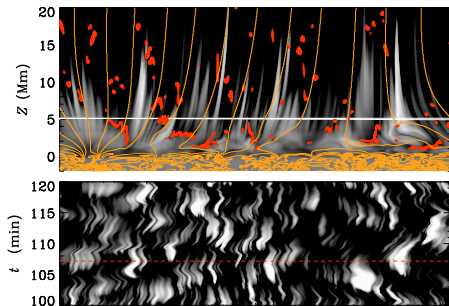
- Analysis of 2 setups :



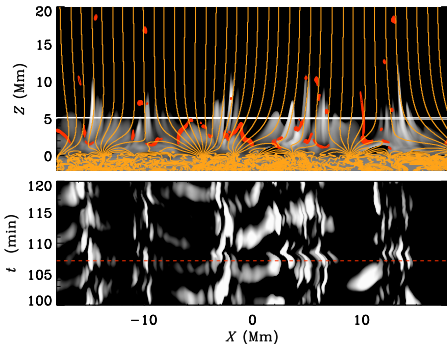
Effect of temperature and imposed fields on sythetic spicules

- Analysis of 2 setups :
- Shock heating at outer envelope of spicules
- A horizontal slit is placed at $z = 5\text{Mm}$ to track transverse motions
- Major differences in terms of spicule's properties : Oscillation amplitude, height and location of the spicules

Run1: $T_{SL} = 1.0 \text{ MK}$ & $|\vec{B}| = 25\text{G}$



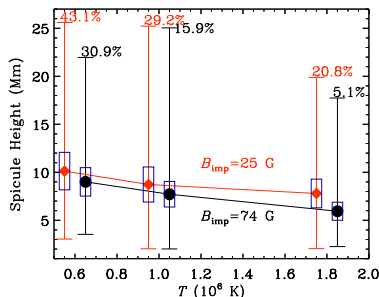
Run2: $T_{SL} = 1.8 \text{ MK}$ & $|\vec{B}| = 74\text{G}$



How much spicules can ascend in upper atmosphere ? A statistical overview

- Favourable condition for reaching maximum height of the atmosphere

Sl.	Run	T_{SL} (MK)	B_{imp} (G)	N_{sp}
1	2DC0.6MK25G	0.6	25.0	3384
2	2DC0.6MK74G	0.6	74.0	2038
3	2DC1.0MK25G	1.0	25.0	4620
4	2DC1.0MK74G	1.0	74.0	2167
5	2DC1.8MK25G	1.8	25.0	2662
6	2DC1.8MK74G	1.8	74.0	2907

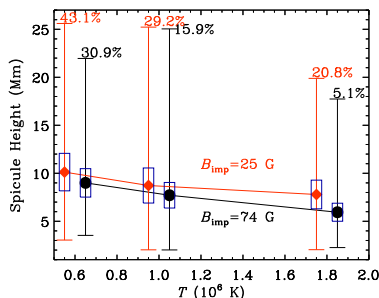


¹Hegglund et al., 2011.

How much spicules can ascend in upper atmosphere ? A statistical overview

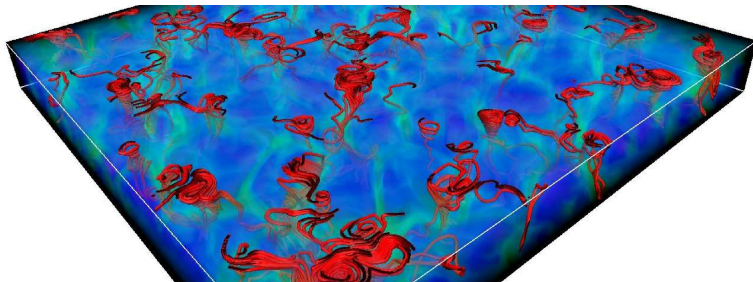
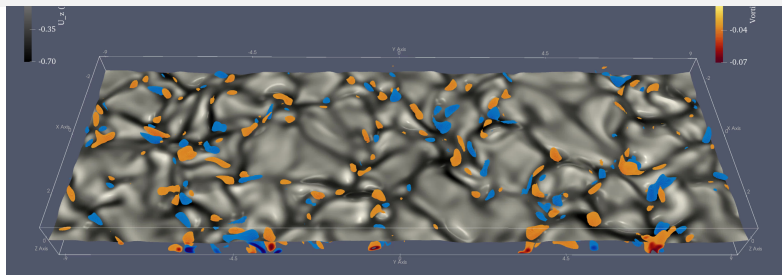
- Favourable condition for reaching maximum height of the atmosphere
 - ① $|\vec{B}_{imp}|$: smaller strength
 - ② T_{SL} : cooler atmosphere like Quiet sun phase¹
- Effect of temperature in mean height of spicules : almost linearly decreasing with temperature enhancement

Sl.	Run	T_{SL} (MK)	B_{imp} (G)	N_{sp}
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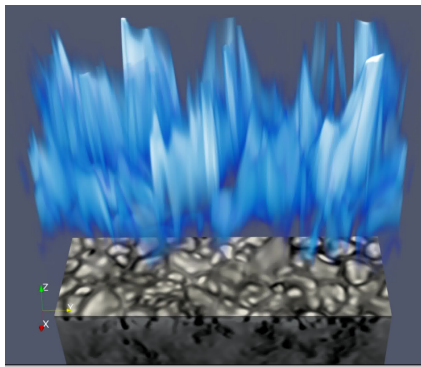
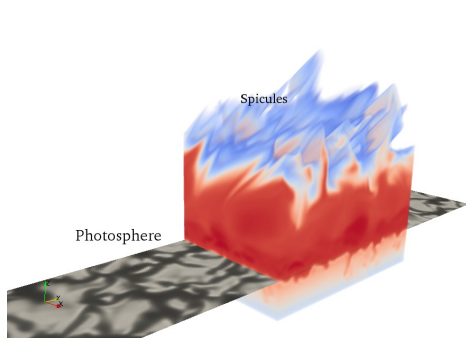
Photosphere in 3D setup



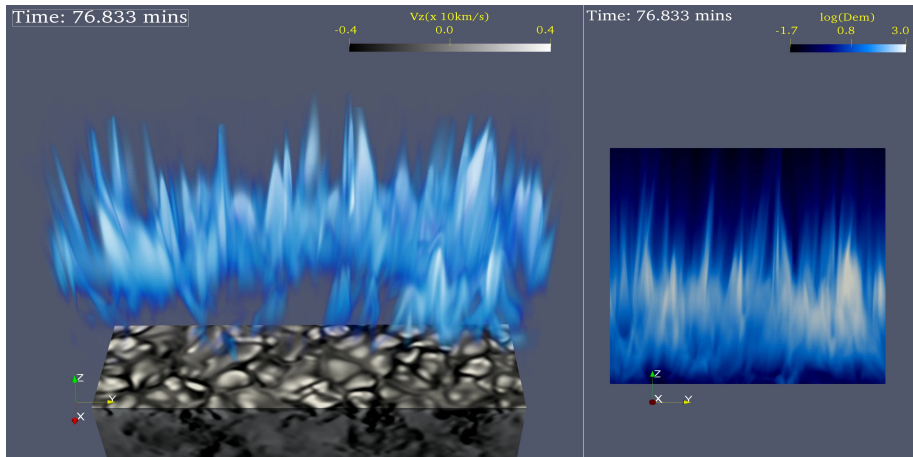
2

²shelyag et al., 2011.

No exception in 3D framework: Spicules are tracers of field lines



Dynamics of spicules & Differential Emission Measure



Oscillation modes of Chromospheric jets

- **Complex motion of simulated spicules**
 - 1 Transverse undulation
Kink mode \rightarrow quite prominent

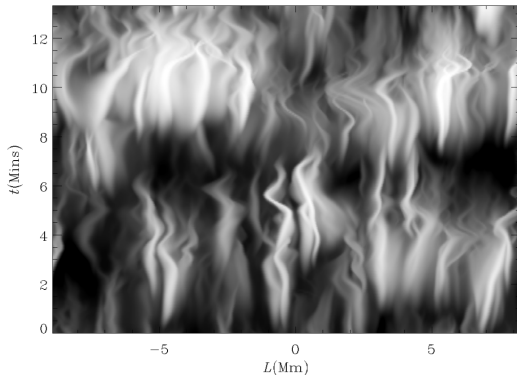


Figure: Time distance plot of Differential Emission Measure of synthetic spicules

Oscillation modes of Chromospheric jets

- **Complex motion of simulated spicules**

- ① Transverse undulation
Kink mode \rightarrow quite prominent
- ② Apparent twisting motion between vertical strand structures or line of sight integration effect

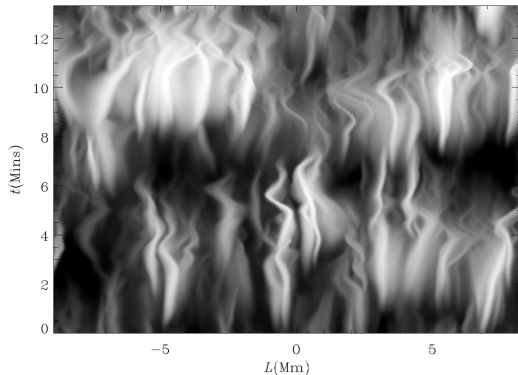
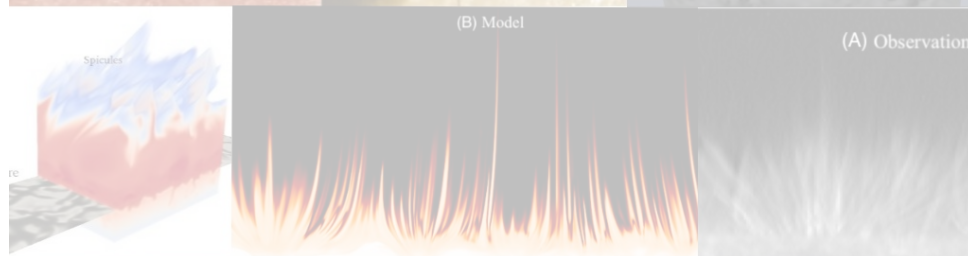


Figure: Time distance plot of Differential Emission Measure of synthetic spicules

Conclusions

- No. density of spicules is quite large, which mimics Solar Spicule forest structure
- A large fraction(0.20 – 0.43) of total spicules can reach more than 10 Mm height in upper atmosphere



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- A large fraction(0.20 – 0.43) of total spicules can reach more than 10 Mm height in upper atmosphere
- Magnetic field determines overall motion of Spicules
- In strong magnetic field and high atmosphere temperature, spicule's height reduces
- In presence of large magnetic field, Spicules appear assembling near internetwork region

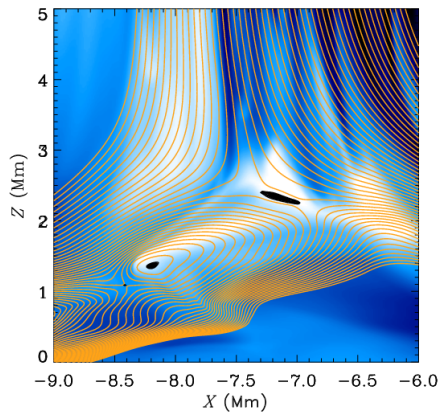
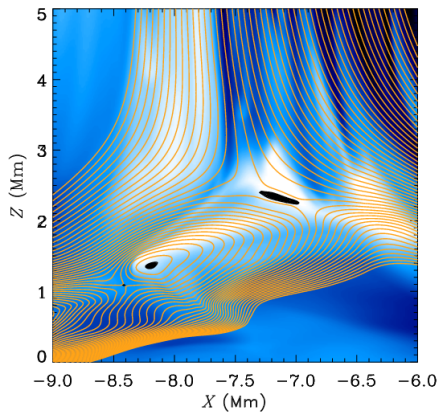
(A) Observation

Conclusions

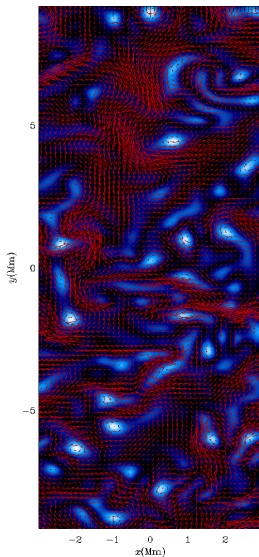
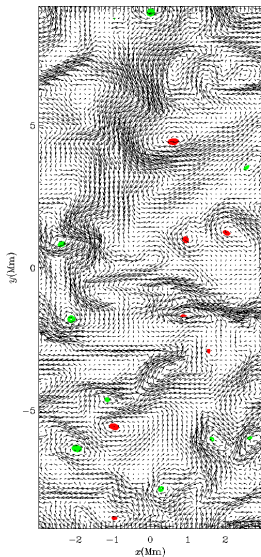
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- In presence of large magnetic field, Spicules appear assembling near internetwork region
- Realistic Solar like convection zone with mean frequency 2.16-3.51 mHz(time period of 4.5-7.5 mins) and average convective cell size of 1.4 Mm
- Transverse undulations(Kink modes) are dominating in Spicule dynamics
- Further analysis are required to determine the presence of Sausage,Torsional modes and their energy contribution.

(A) Observation

Supplementary materials



Supplementary materials



Supplementary materials

- Viscosity(ν) = $1.0 \times 10^7 \text{ cm}^2 \text{ s}^{-1}$
- Hyper viscosity = $1.0 \times 10^4 \text{ cm}^6 \text{ s}^{-1}$. Source is completely numerical(dissipate maximum energy in the smallest scale)
- Shock viscosity = $5 \times 10^{15} \text{ cm}^2 \text{ s}^{-1}$. Only acts where shocks are generated
- Magnetic diffusion (η) = $1 \times 10^7 \text{ cm}^2 \text{ s}^{-1}$
- Hyper Diffusion = $1.0 \times 10^1 \text{ cm}^6 \text{ s}^{-1}$. Source is completely numerical(dissipate maximum energy in the smallest scale)
- Shock diffusion = $5 \times 10^{14} \text{ cm}^2 \text{ s}^{-1}$. Only acts where shocks are generated
- Density diffusion = $4 \times 10^7 \text{ cm}^2 \text{ s}^{-1}$
- Thermal Diffusion = $1 \times 10^7 \text{ cm}^2 \text{ s}^{-1}$

- **Initial conditions:**

- ① **Temperature and density stratification :** From Model[S Christensen-Dalsgaard et al. 1996 for convection zone and Vernazza et al. 1981] and solution of hydrostatic balance equation with Saha-ionization equation respectively.
- ② **Velocity field :** Gaussian Noise
- ③ **Background magnetic field :** $[0.0, 0.0, 5.0] \text{ G}$
- Grid Reynolds no (R) = 4.54×10^1 (lower part of corona), 1.31×10^4 (convection zone)
- **Grid Magnetic Reynolds no (R_m)** = Same as Grid Reynolds no
- Grid Magnetic Prandtl no (P_m) = 1.0