Energetic electrons and coronal jets

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Coronal jets: early observation

Early observation of coronal jet in soft X-ray (<10 keV)



Shibata et al. (1992)

(France), 1991 Nov 10

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Coronal jets

Coronal jets = collimated ejections of plasma, generally seen in soft X-rays (SXR) and extreme ultraviolet (EUV) *Here in SDO/AIA 304 Å*

Seen at coronal hole boundaries, in quiet sun, in active regions, in connection with solar flares...







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Seem to follow open magnetic field lines

 \rightarrow May offer a path for particles to escape the solar atmosphere

Standard model: interchange reconnection







Magnetic reconnection \rightarrow reconnection jets at Alfven velocity



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Energetic electrons propagating towards the Sun surface → X-ray (bremsstrahlung)

Recent model: jets as mini-CMEs

Formation of a filament → Eruption of the filament via magnetic reconnection (Breakout model)



Wyper et al. (2017)

Are jets mini-filament eruptions?

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Coronal jets: a path for particles to escape?



Coronal jets and particle events at 1 a.u.

Nitta et al. 2015: 26 ³He-rich Solar Energetic Particle (SEP) events (cycle 24)

- Associated with type III radio bursts and electron events
- Weak solar activity at source location (SXR), small eruptions (12), jets (13) and EUV waves (4)
- Weak or no correlation between the properties of the solar sources and the energetic ions (spectral form, 3He/4He ratio...)



Impulsive energetic electron events



Krucker et al. (2007):

16 "prompt" energetic electron events associated with nonthermal X-ray emission.

Are jets « always » linked to escaping particles?



EUV observations of the sources of these prompt event were available for only 6 events:

Each of them is associated with a coronal jet (*Krucker et al, 1999*)

➔ Are jets always associated with energetic electrons events detected in situ?



SXR and EUV jets are "often" associated with type III radio bursts (example from *Christe et al. 2008*)



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Recurring jets associated with type III radio bursts (*Paraschiv et al. 2019*)

Imaging of coronal type III radio burst sources



15:21:59.000

Jet and type III burst follow the same open magnetic field line

Jet and associated type III decametric bursts observed with the VLA (*Chen et al, 2013*)



Hard X-rays signatures in coronal jets



Hard X-rays signatures in coronal jets



1000

Glesener & Fleishman (2018)

Statistics of coronal jets and particle acceleration

Jets visible in the 304 Å AIA filter Association with hard X-ray signatures during solar flares





X-ray spectroscopy: only 25% of events have a clear non-thermal signature

Musset et al. (2020)

Statistics of coronal jets and particle acceleration



Musset et al. 2020: 33 flare-related jets associated with hard X-ray signatures

- 6 events have a clear **non-thermal component**
- Most of the flares are B-class
- No correlation between the properties of the flare (intensity in X-ray, thermal energy) and the jet (duration, velocity)

Energetic particles and coronal jets

Current open questions

- Are jets always present in sources of electron events?
- How often are jets associated with escaping beams of electrons?
- What is the relation between the properties of the jets and the distribution of nonthermal electrons?
- Are jets small-scale CMEs? Mini-filament eruptions?

 \rightarrow Science case for Solar Orbiter and Parker Solar Probe

"How do solar eruptions produce energetic particle radiation that fills the heliosphere"

Diagnostics in the Solo/PSP era



Coronal jet velocities

Measure of the projected velocities in a time-distance plot



Coronal jet velocities

Measure of the projected velocities in a time-distance plot



		Mean	STDDEV	Median
		(km/s)	(km/s)	(km/s)
30	04 A	213	158	185

Comparable to the velocity average of 271 km/s for the 20 jets in active regions studied by *Mulay et al. (2016)*

Musset et al. (2020)

Coronal jet velocities

Measure of the projected velocities in a time-distance plot



Sound	speed	at	0.1	МК
Juliu	specu	αι	0.1	

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304 A	213	158	185		

Comparable to the velocity average of 271 km/s for the 20 jets in active regions studied by *Mulay et al. (2016)*

This is > sound speed (50 km/s at T=10⁵ K) → Not compatible with chromospheric evaporation?

Chromospheric evaporation limit (Fisher et al, 1984)

Musset et al. (2020)

Coronal jet velocities: spectroscopic measurements



Matsui et al. 2012

Coronal jet velocities: spectroscopic measurements



Coronal jet velocities: spectroscopic measurements



Pariat et al (2016): 3D MHD simulations of jets:

primary driver of jets = propagating non-linear Alfvenic torsional wave that develops on the reconnected open field lines.

At low beta, the propagation speed of the wave was close to the ambient Alfven speed and was much higher that the bulk flow speed of the plasma

Observational constraints for jet models

- Jet velocities
- Timing between jet and signatures of particle acceleration
- Number of X-ray footpoints
- Energy budget between accelerated particles and jet

→ Constraints for jet models (interchange reconnection, breakout model, mini-filament eruption...)

Towards a coronal jet database

- Most jet studies focuses on a few cases; the few statistical studies have less than ~40 events
- Jets in the observations and simulations have various shapes, sizes, velocities
- \rightarrow Need for an extended jet database

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- Most jet studies focuses on a few cases; the few statistical studies have less than ~40 events
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- \rightarrow Need for an extended jet database
- Citizen science approach: volunteers inspect AIA 304 Å images/movies and report jets
- A Zooniverse project in collaboration with L. Glesener and L. Fortson (UMN), G. Fleishman (NJIT), N. Panesar and N. Hurlburt (LMSAL)



To be launched early 2021

Conclusion

- There is a clear link between coronal jets and the different signatures of energetic particles in the corona and the interplanetary medium, for a few case studies
- The link between particle acceleration and jet remains not well understood

→ Close-to-the-Sun in-situ and remote-sensing observations with Solar Orbiter and Parker Solar Probe, combined with radio observations from ground-based instrument, will provide new observations of faint events such as coronal jets event

→Opportunity to revisit open questions

→To study the jets from a statistical point of view, and to address the wide variety of solar jets, a extensive database of jets is needed

Starting with 304 Å jets in the AIA data: a Zooniverse project (citizen science)