

Density Fluctuations in a Polar Coronal Hole

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What are the amplitudes of density fluctuations in the corona?

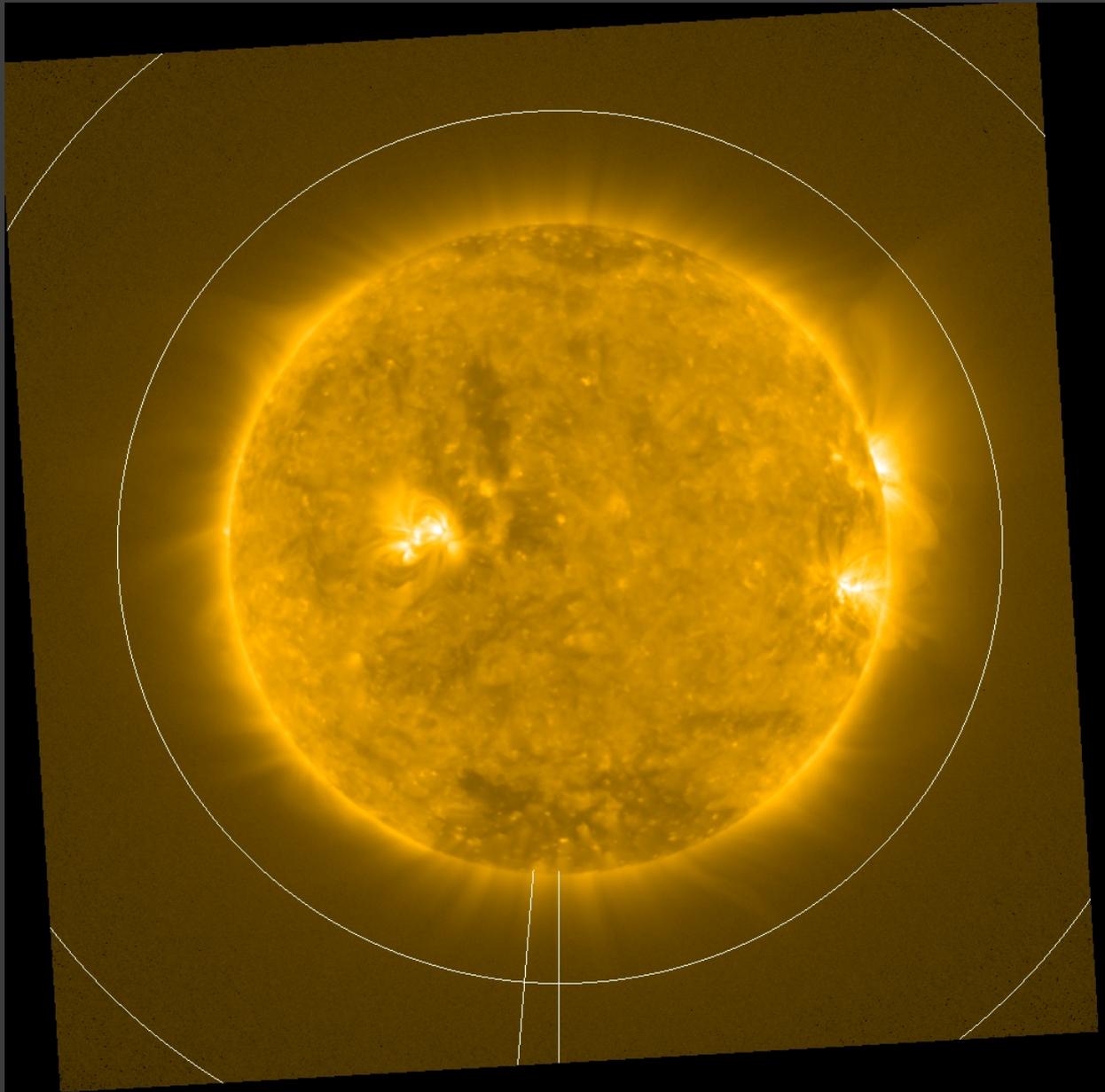
Plasma waves are important for coronal heating

Alfven waves carry most of the energy flux in the corona and are ubiquitous.

Compressive modes (density fluctuations) can promote dissipation of Alfven waves.

However, there are few measurements of density fluctuations in the corona, except close to the limb.

SWAP observation 2017 April 6-7



Fluctuations and Noise Sources

$$\Delta I_{\text{meas}}^2 = \Delta I^2 + \Delta I_{\text{phot}}^2 + \Delta I_{\text{detector}}^2 + \Delta I_{\text{scattered}}^2$$

The measured
RMS amplitude
from all causes

The diagram features a central equation at the top: $\Delta I_{\text{meas}}^2 = \Delta I^2 + \Delta I_{\text{phot}}^2 + \Delta I_{\text{detector}}^2 + \Delta I_{\text{scattered}}^2$. Below the equation, four text blocks are connected to the terms in the equation by white arrows. The first block, 'The measured RMS amplitude from all causes', has an arrow pointing to the leftmost term, ΔI_{meas}^2 . The second block, 'Real fluctuations in the corona', has an arrow pointing to the second term, ΔI^2 . The third block, 'Counting statistics', has an arrow pointing to the third term, ΔI_{phot}^2 . The fourth block, 'Detector noise', has an arrow pointing to the fourth term, $\Delta I_{\text{detector}}^2$. The fifth block, 'Real fluctuations from the solar disk that appear to be from the corona due to scattered light', has an arrow pointing to the fifth term, $\Delta I_{\text{scattered}}^2$.

Real
fluctuations
in the corona

Counting
statistics

Detector noise

Real fluctuations
from the solar disk
that appear to be
from the corona
due to scattered
light

Fluctuations and Noise Sources

$$\Delta I_{\text{meas}}^2 = \Delta I^2 + \Delta I_{\text{phot}}^2 + \Delta I_{\text{detector}}^2 + \Delta I_{\text{scattered}}^2$$

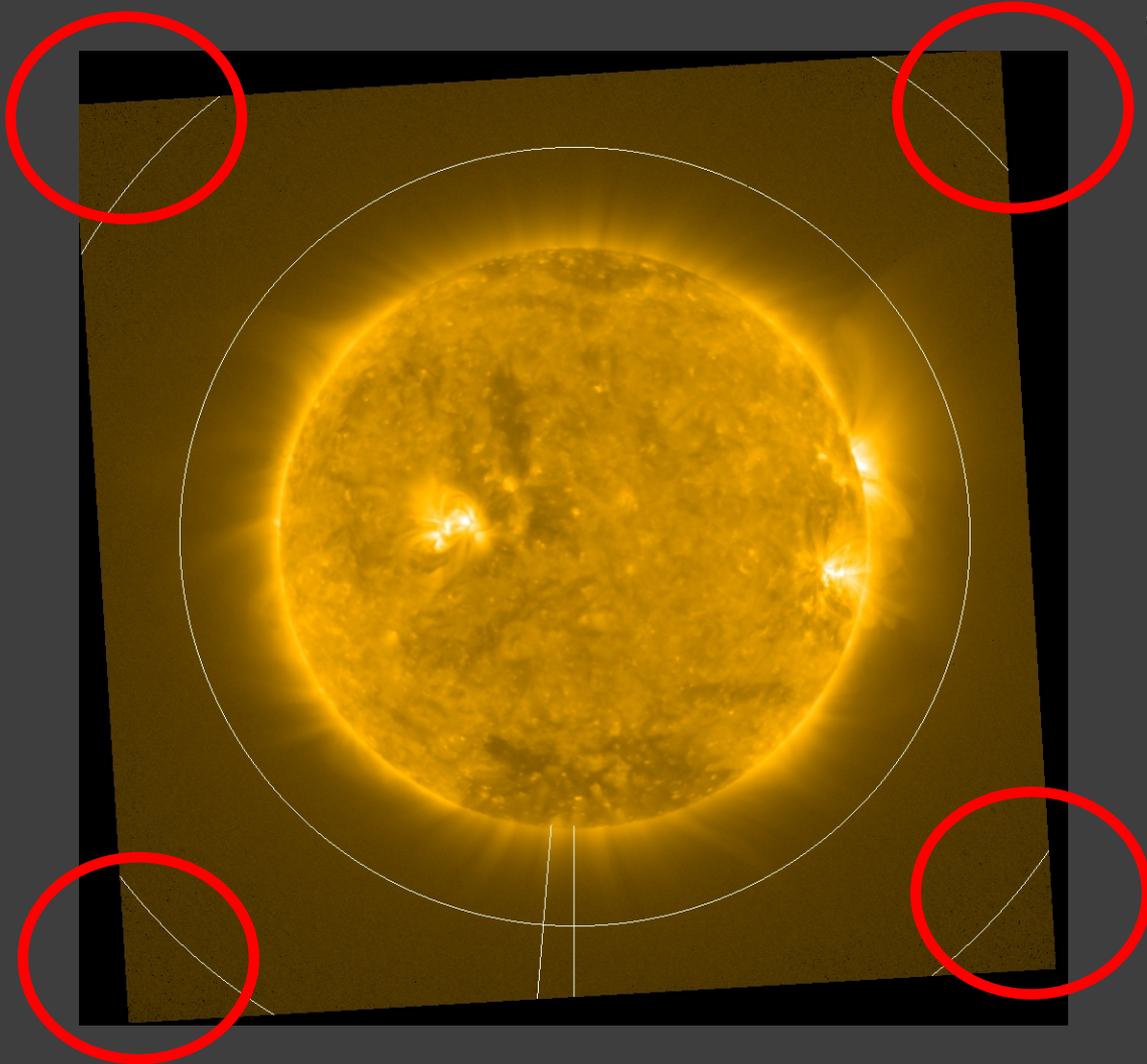


Counting
statistics

$$\propto \sqrt{N}$$

Fluctuations and Noise Sources

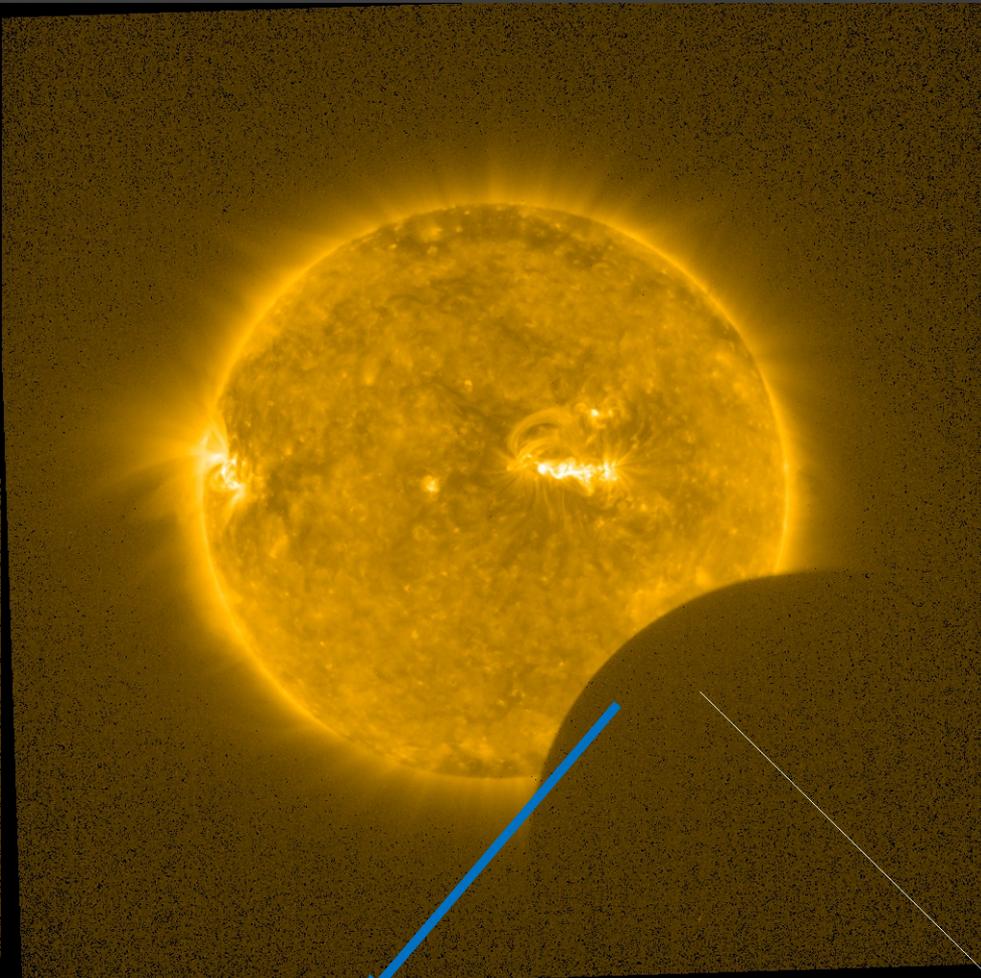
$$\Delta I_{\text{meas}}^2 = \Delta I^2 + \Delta I_{\text{phot}}^2 + \Delta I_{\text{detector}}^2 + \Delta I_{\text{scattered}}^2$$



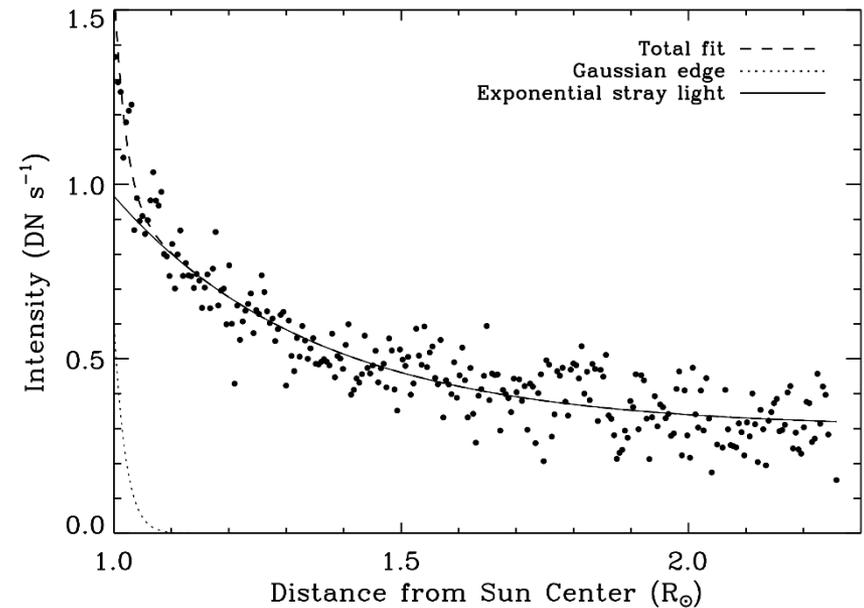
Assume that at
 $r > 1.95 R_{\odot}$ all
fluctuations are from
detector or stray light

Stray Light from Eclipse Observation

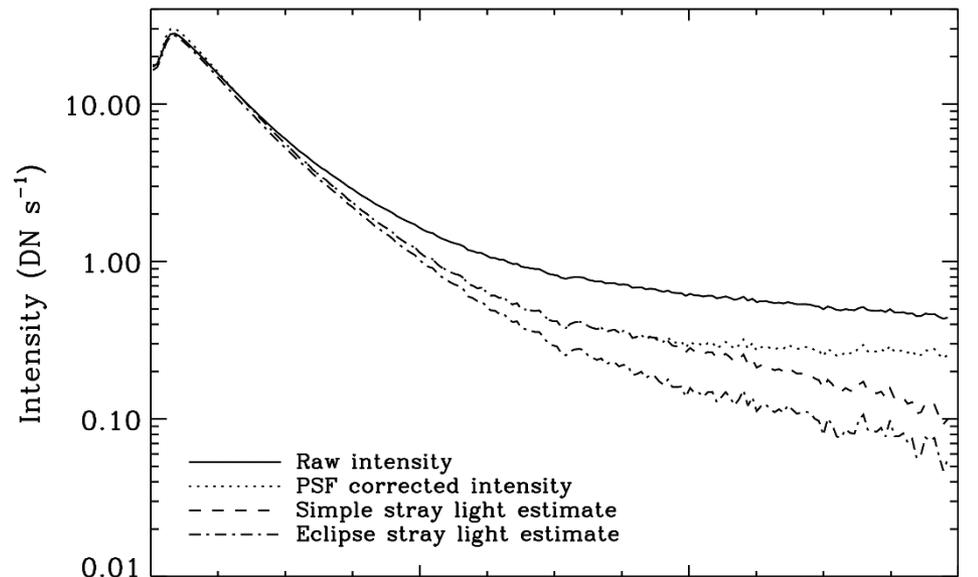
2017 August 21 Eclipse



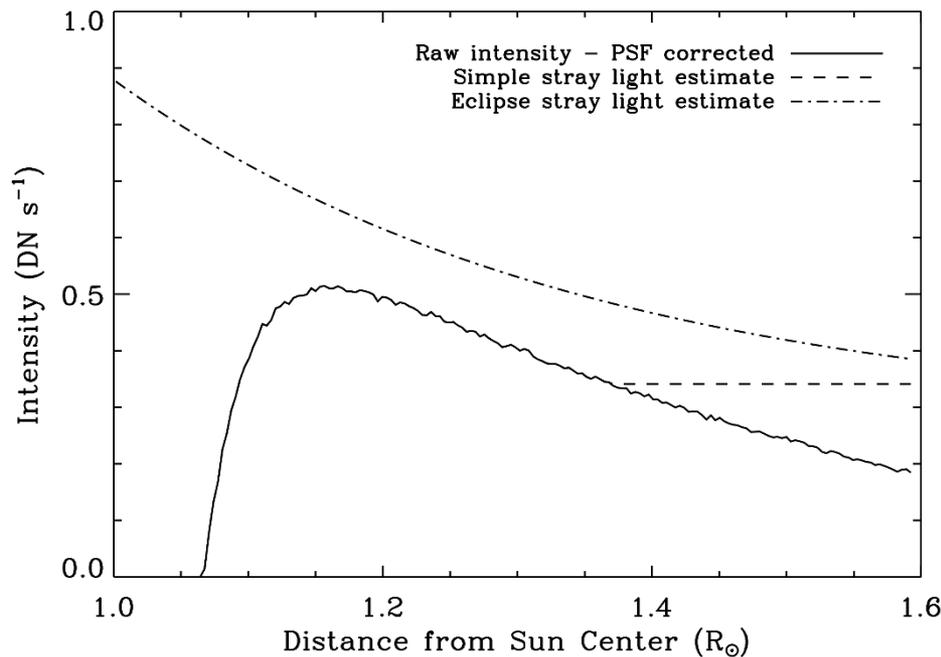
Direction of moon's motion through image.



Stray Light and Mean Intensity

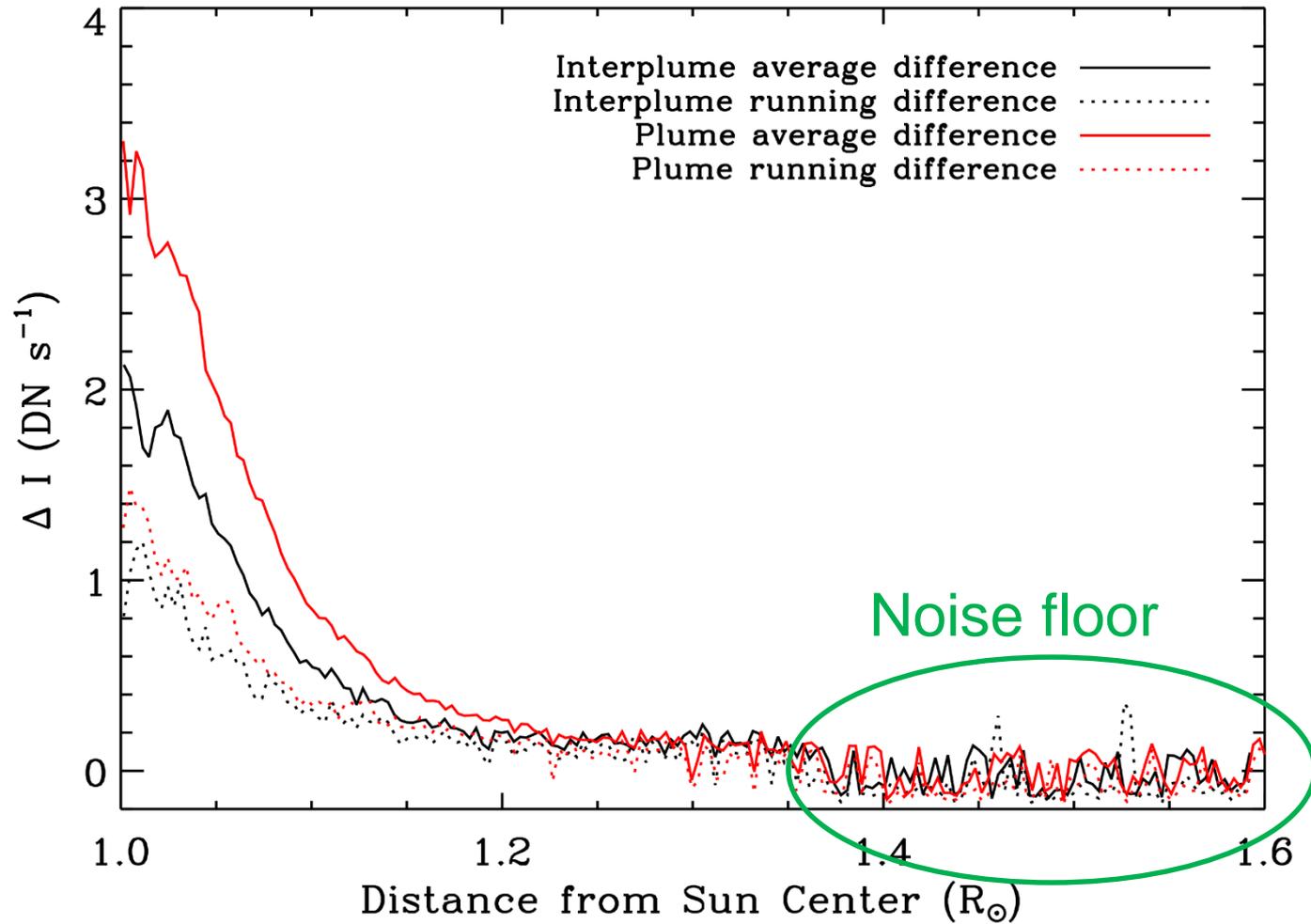


Time-averaged
intensity after
subtracting
scattered light

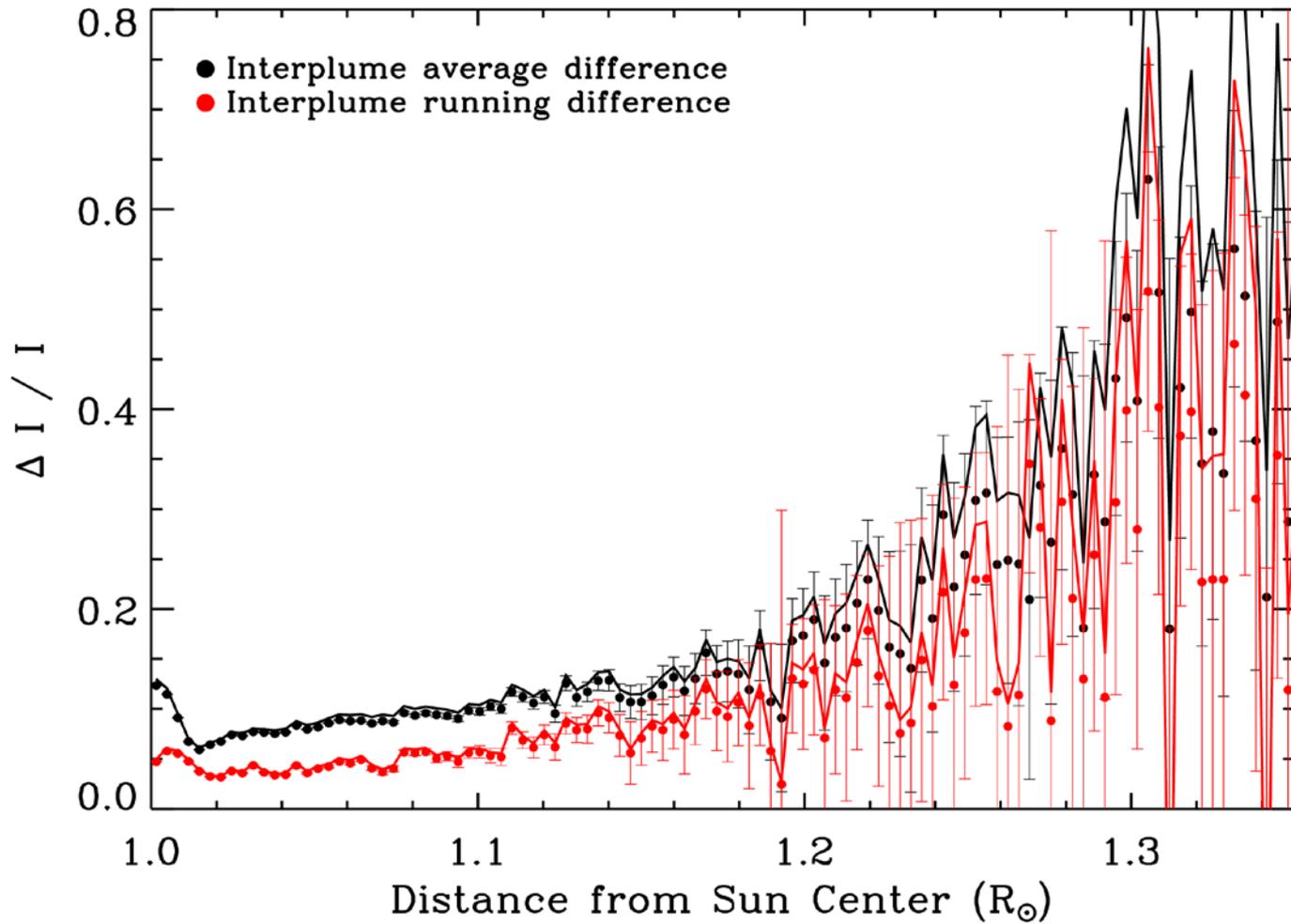


Scattered light
intensity estimates

Intensity fluctuation amplitude

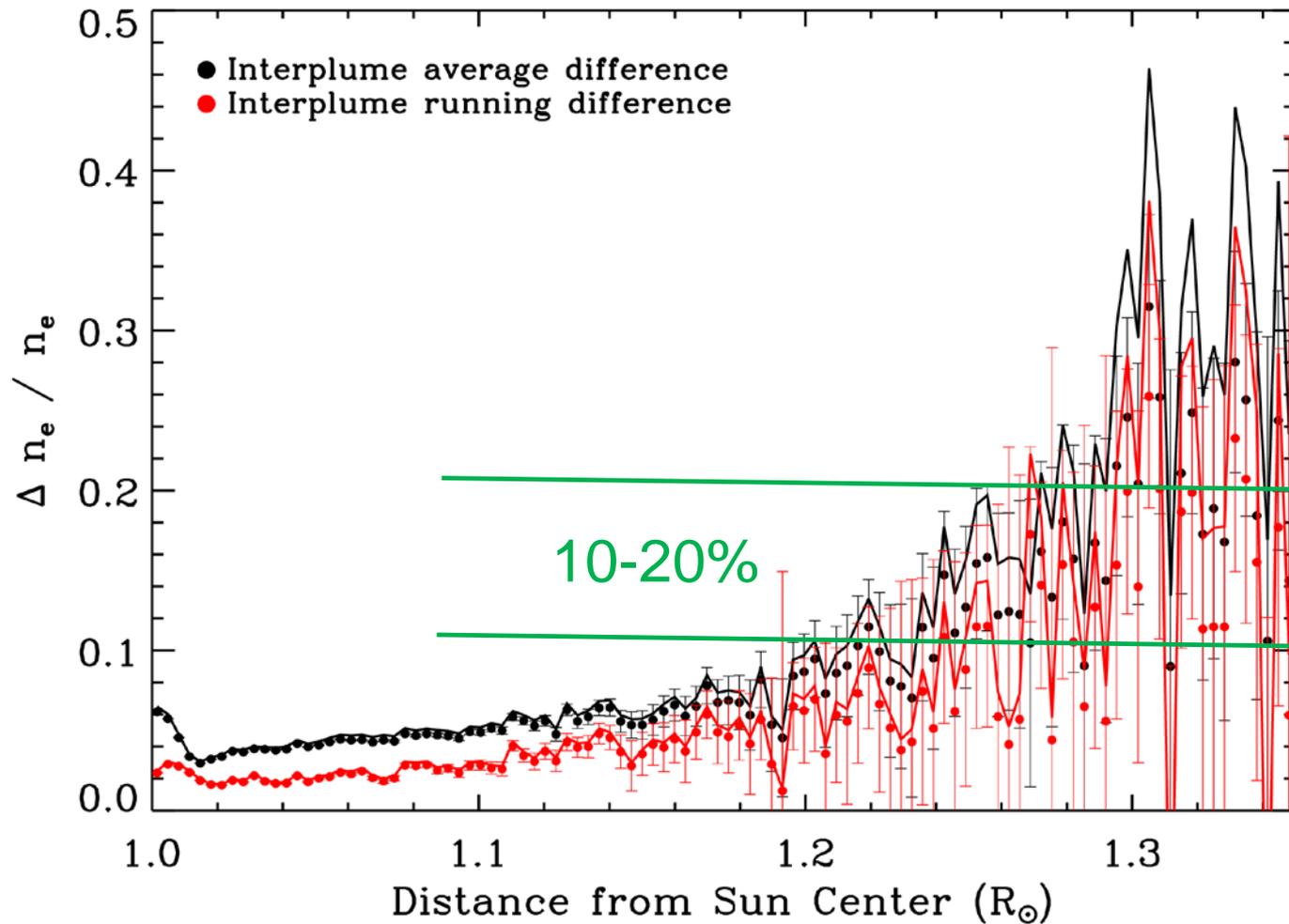


Relative intensity fluctuation

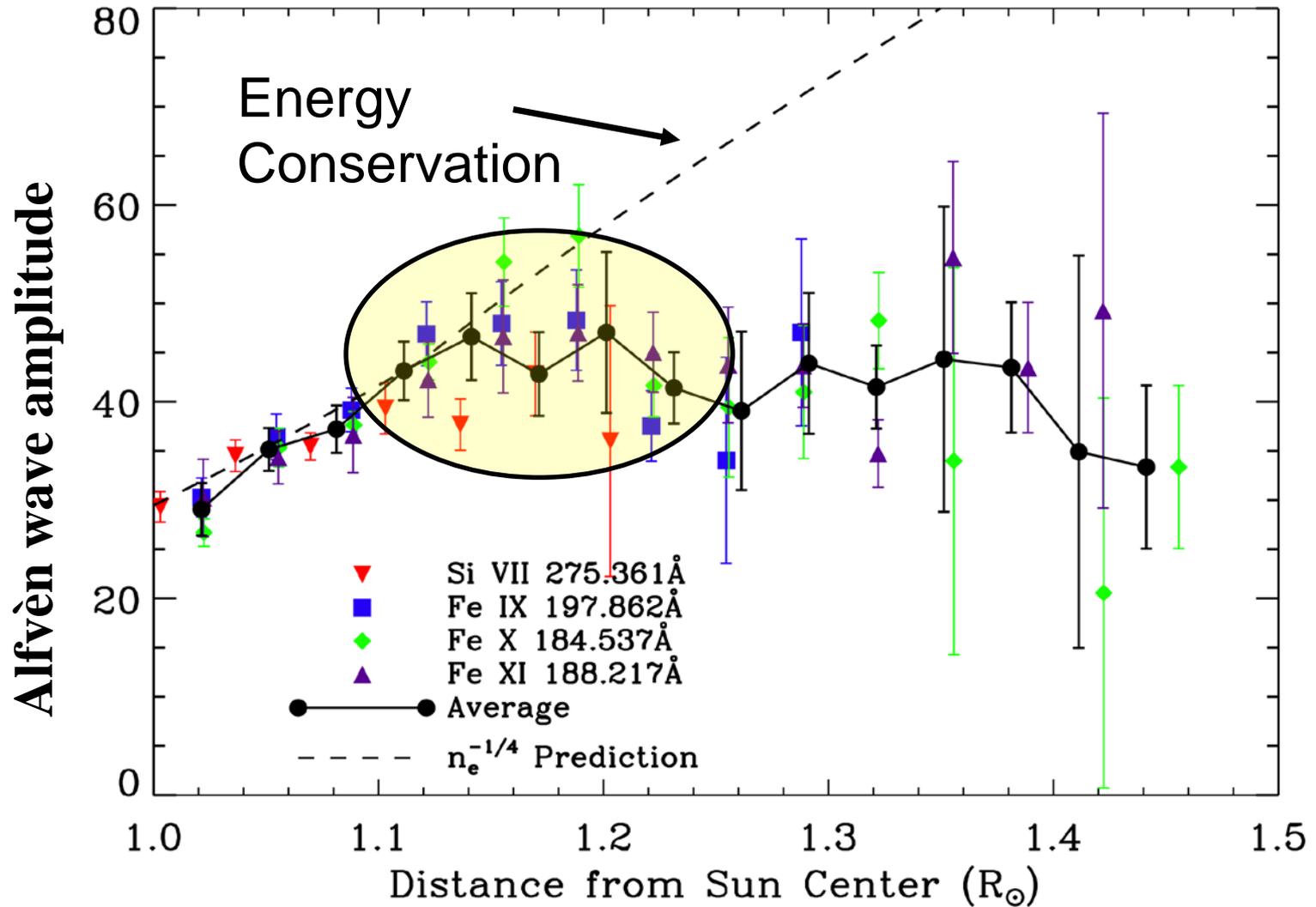


Relative density fluctuation

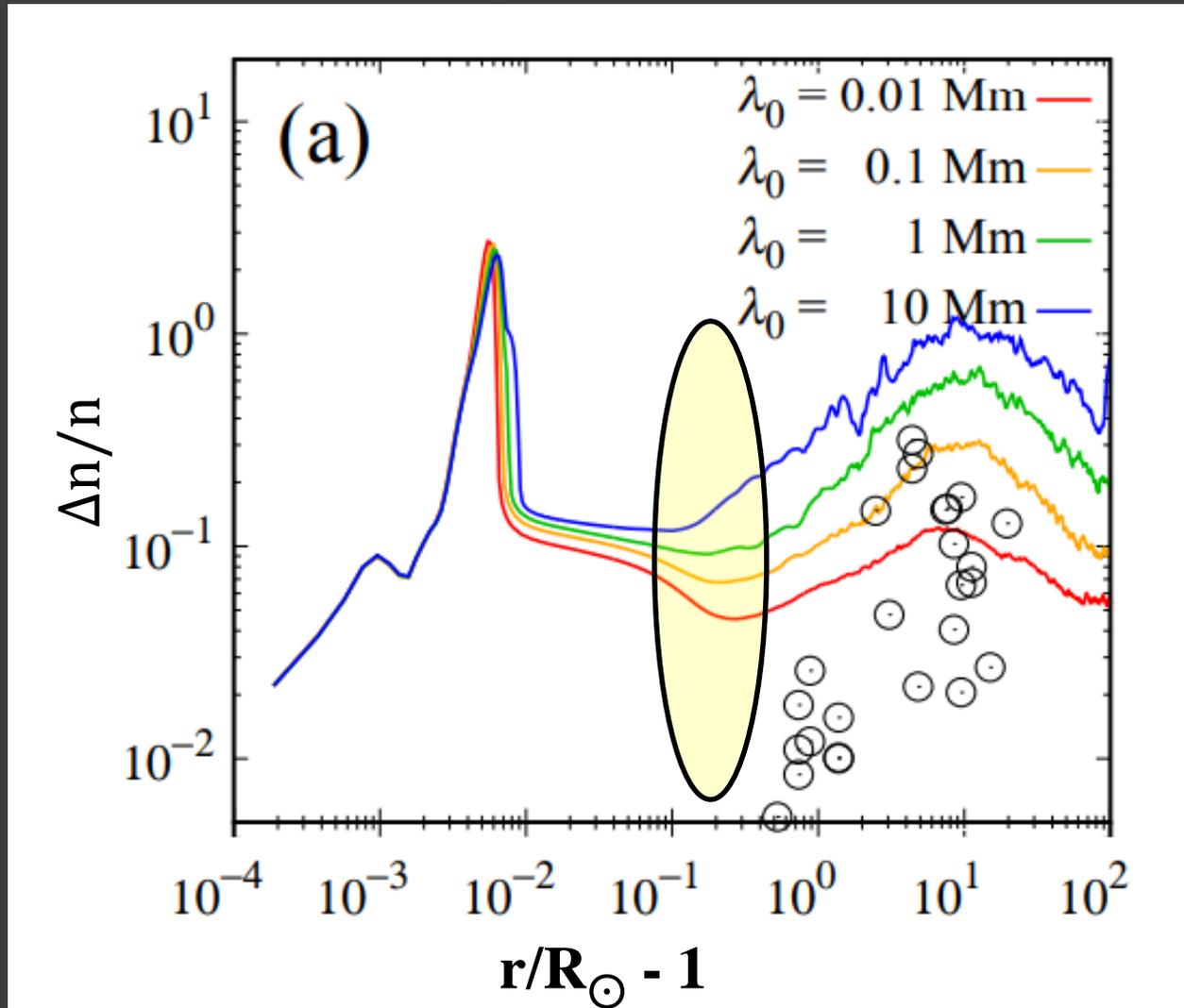
$$I \propto n^2 \longrightarrow \frac{\Delta n}{n} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\Delta I}{I}$$



Density fluctuations grow at same heights where Alfvén waves damp.

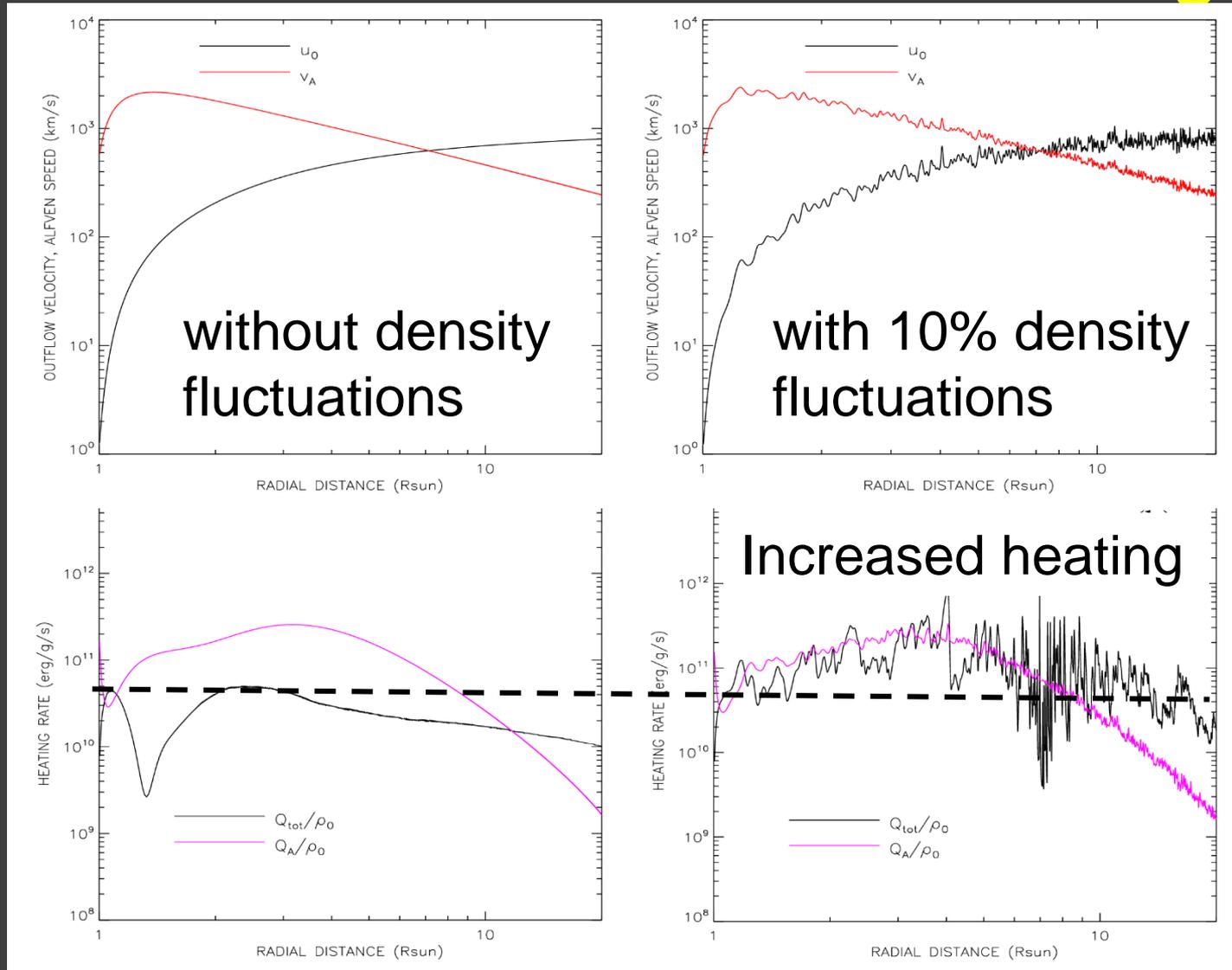


Alfvén waves may cause density fluctuations via parametric instability



Shoda et al. (2018)

Density fluctuations increase Alfvén wave reflection and turbulent heating



van Ballegoojen & Asgari-Targhi (2016)

Summary

- Density fluctuations grow in the corona, reaching amplitudes of $>10\%$ by $1.35 R_{\odot}$.
- Theory predicts such fluctuations to promote Alfvén wave reflection and turbulent heating.

Paper reference: Hahn et al., ApJ, 860, 34 (2018).

<https://doi.org/10.3847/1538-4357/aac0f3>

<https://arxiv.org/abs/1804.10138>

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