





LOFAR Tied-array Imaging of Type III Solar Radio Bursts

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Tied-Array Beams Observations of the Sun Using LBAs from the Full LOFAR Core 127 Tied Array Beams covering a FOV of 3.3°



Tied-Array Beams Observations of the Sun Using LBAs from the Full LOFAR Core





Multiple Type III Radio Bursts - fast frequency drift bursts occurring in groups or storms

Dynamic Spectra Extracted from Tied-Array Beams using Low Band Antennas





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LOFAR - 30 Minute Data Set





Sequence of images in time

Example of data points plotted as a sequence of images in time at 40-45 MHz:



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Type III Emission frequency decreases with increasing distance from the Sun: $f_p = 9000\sqrt{n_e}Hz$







Conclusions and Future Observations

- First time LOFAR tied-array beams were used on the Sun to provide spatial information of radio bursts.
- Identifications of Type IIIs between 1-4 R_{\odot} .
- Discrepancy between observations and theory.
- Type III radio bursts related to the passage of a CME for the first time.