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A comparison of methods to derive Alfvénic Mach numbers for a CME-driven shock

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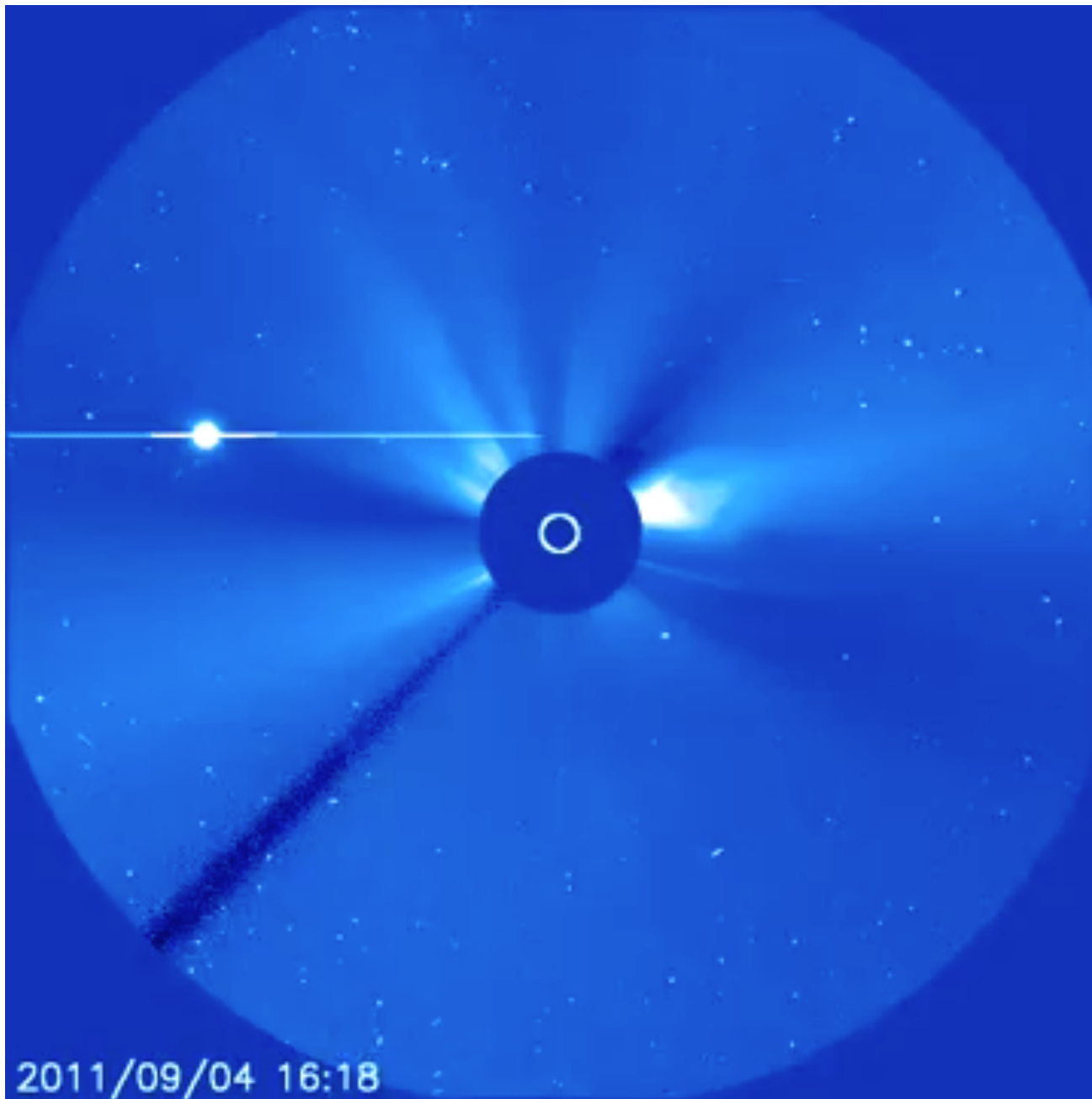
1 Trinity College Dublin, Ireland

2 Dublin Institute for Advanced Studies, Ireland

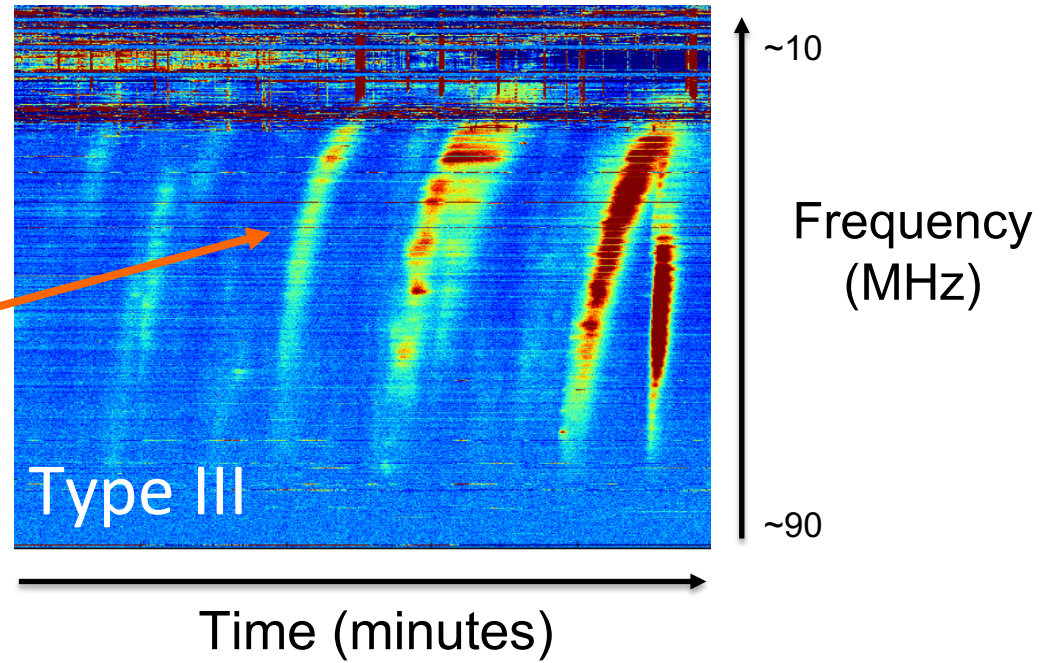
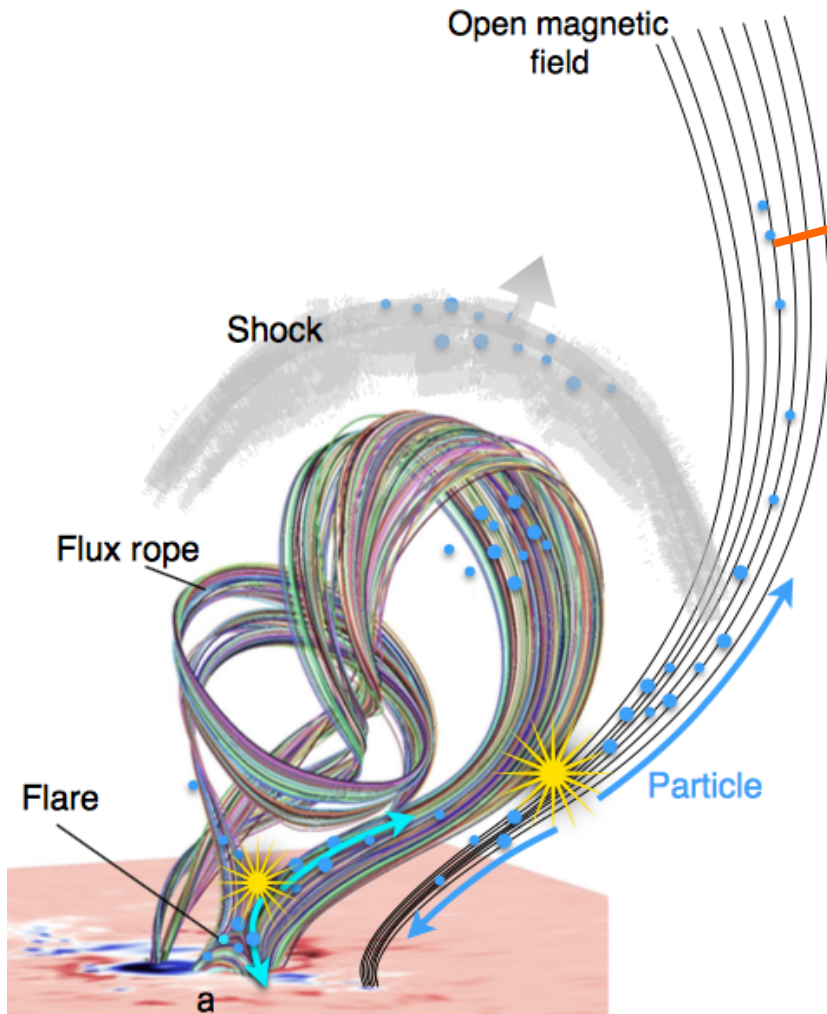
3 ASTRON, The Netherlands

Outline

- Shocks in the solar corona and their radio signature
- Study of 2 September 2017 CME and Type II radio burst
 - Compare three methods to derive Alfvénic Mach number.
- Results and conclusions

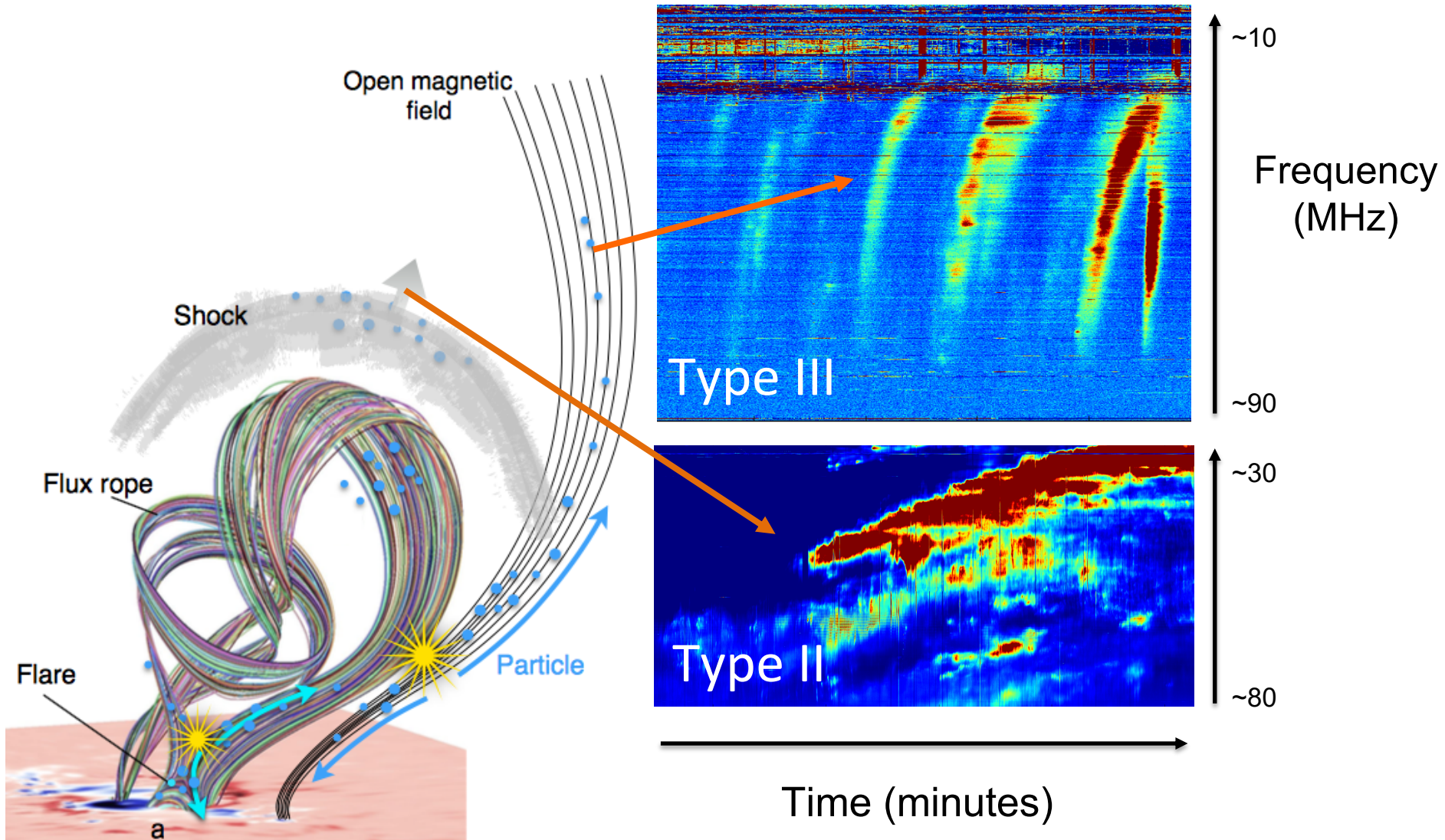


What are solar radio bursts?



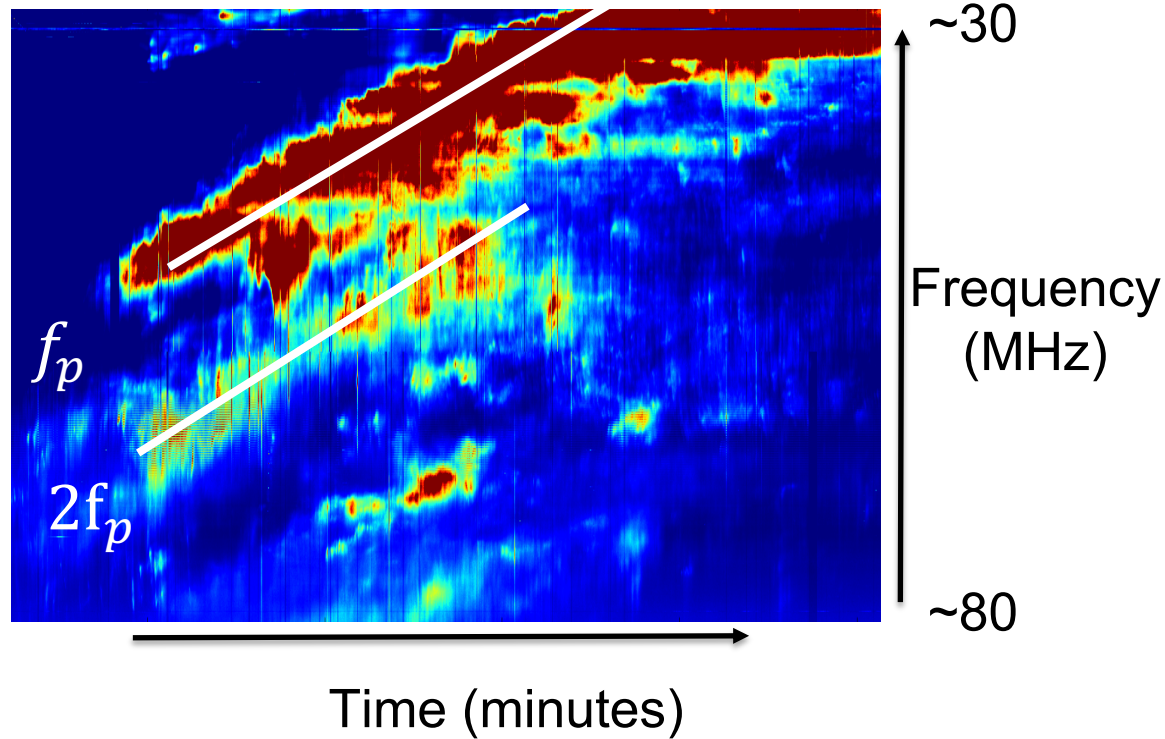
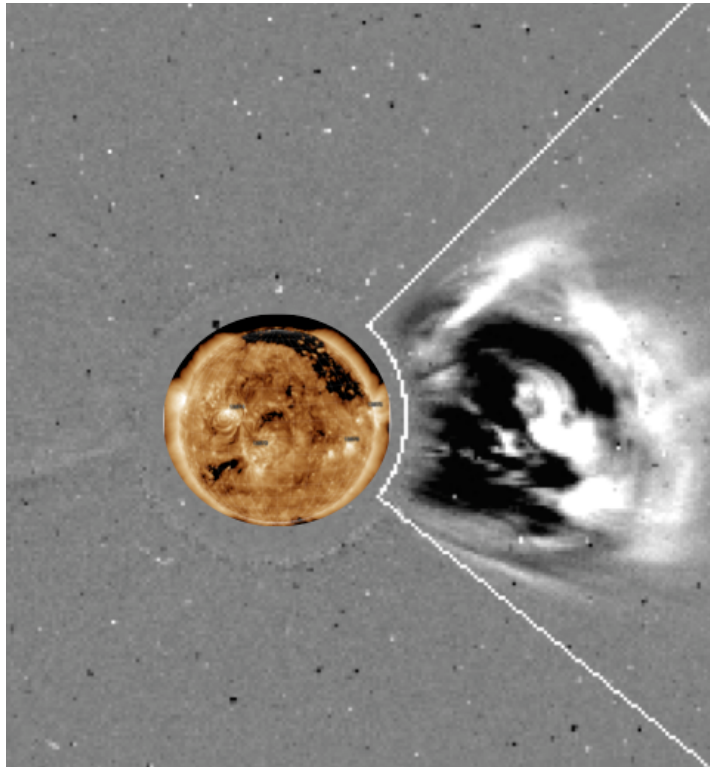
Adapted from Amari et al. (2014)

What are solar radio bursts?



Adapted from Amari et al. (2014)

What a Type II solar radio burst tells us?

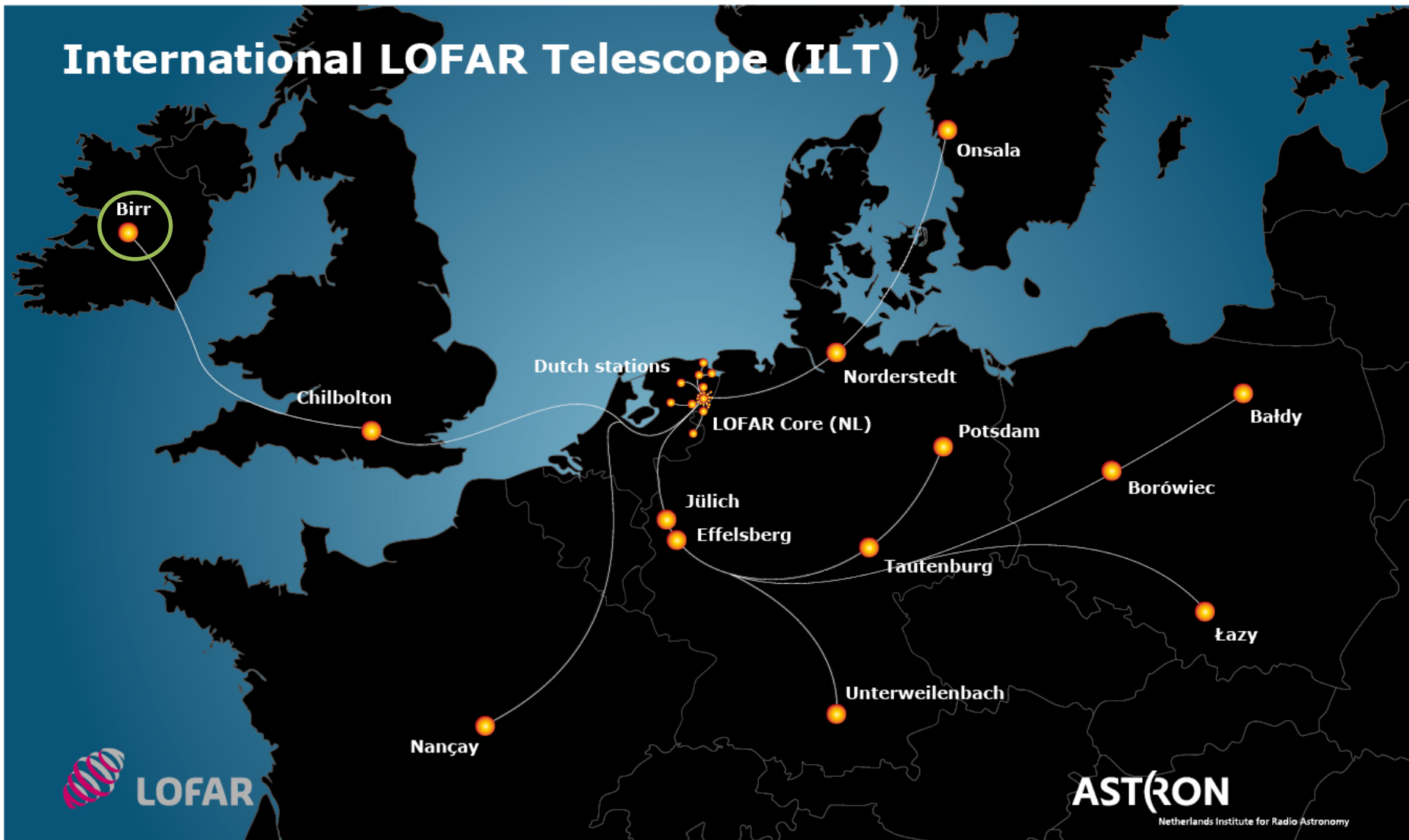


$$V_{\text{CME}} > V_{\text{Alfvén}}$$

$$f_p \rightarrow n_e \rightarrow h$$

Low Frequency ARay (LOFAR)

International LOFAR Telescope (ILT)



Irish Low Frequency ARay (I-LOFAR)

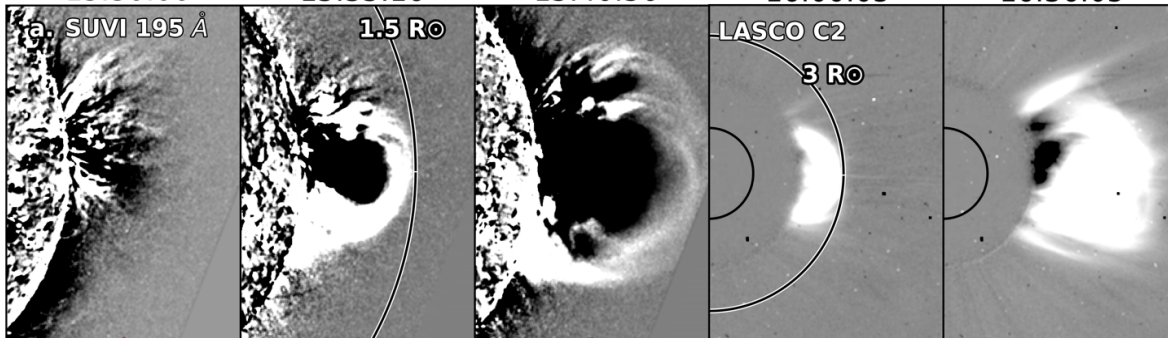
High Band
Antennas
(110-240MHz)

Low Band
Antennas
(10-90MHz)

lofar.ie

2 September 2017

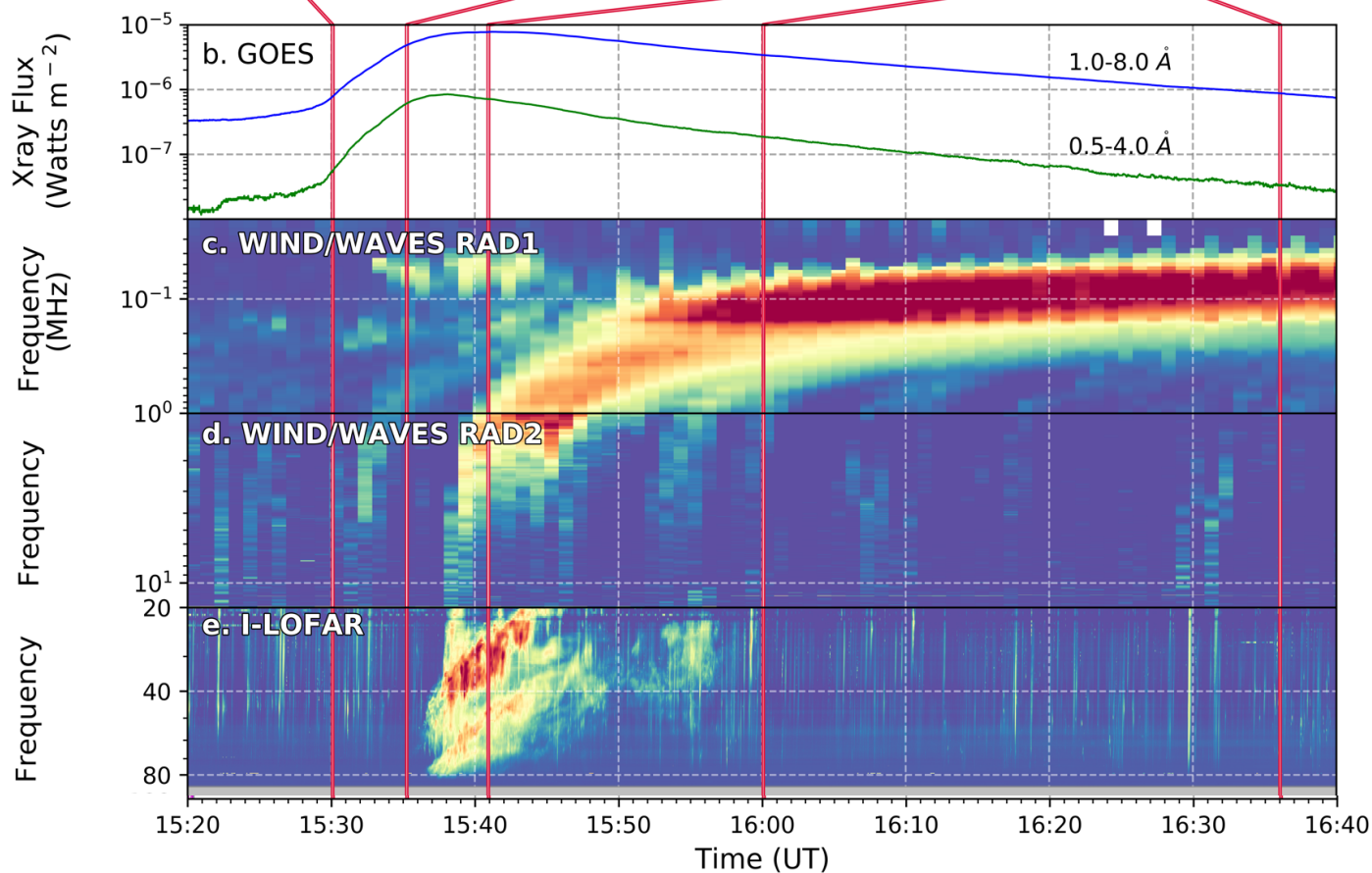
15:30:06 15:35:16 15:40:56 16:00:05 16:36:05



EUV & Visible

X-ray

Radio



Alfvénic Mach Number

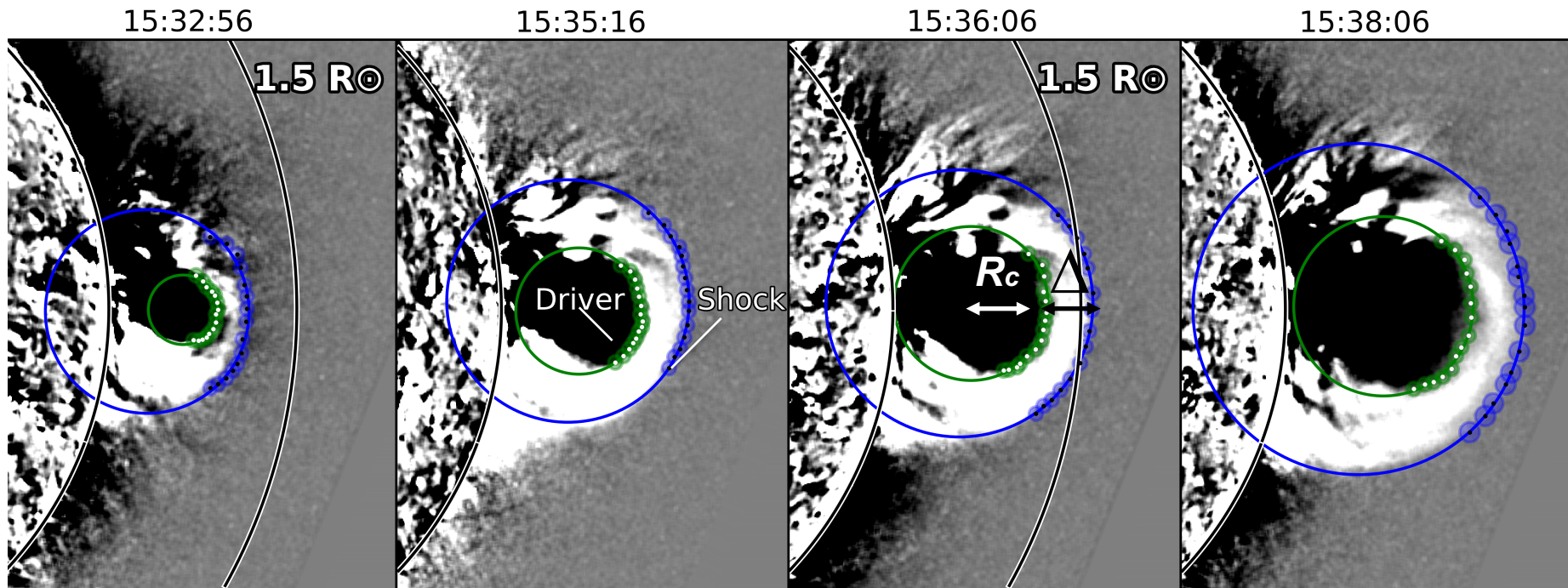
Method 1 Standoff Distance

$$M_A = \sqrt{1 + \left[1.24\delta - \frac{(\lambda - 1)}{(\lambda + 1)}\right]^{-1}}$$

Method 2 CME speed / Alfvén speed $M_A = v_{CME}/v_A$

Method 3 Band-Splitting $M_A = \sqrt{X(X + 5)/2(4 - X)}$

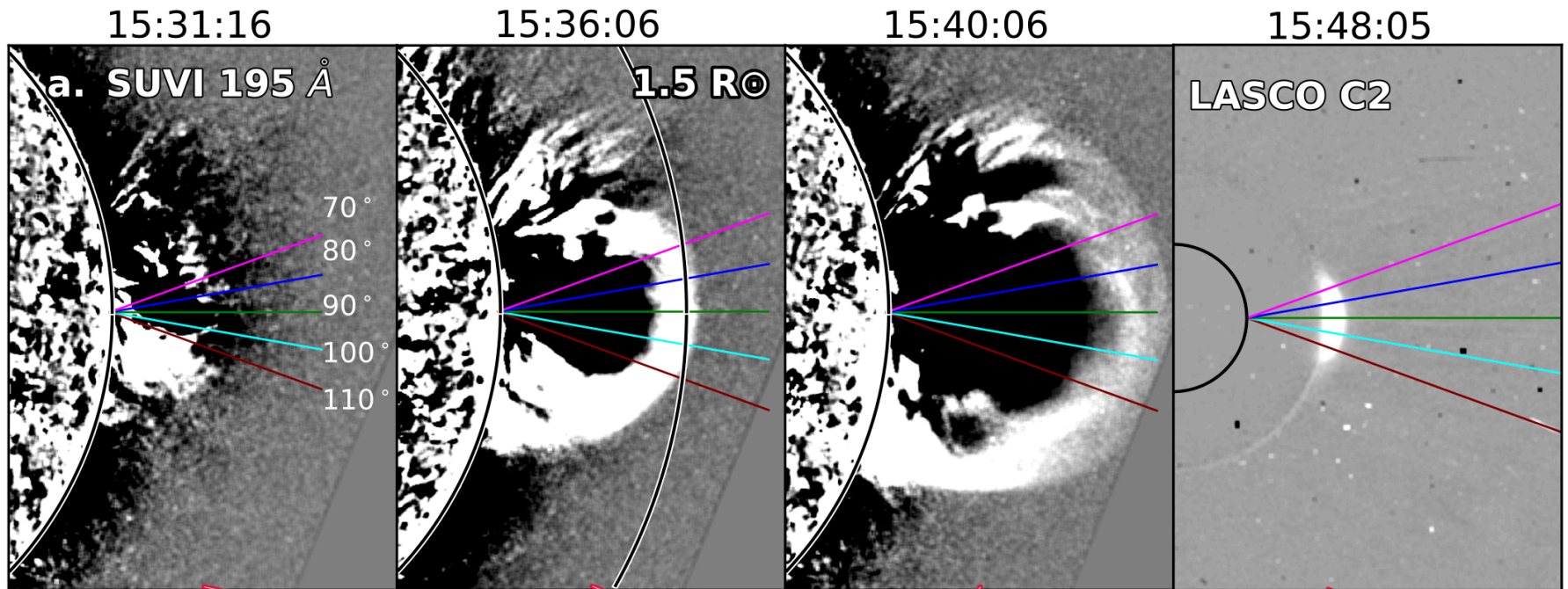
Method 1: Normalised Standoff Distance (δ)



$$\delta = \Delta / R_c$$

$$M_A = \sqrt{1 + [1.24\delta - (\gamma - 1)/(\gamma + 1)]^{-1}}$$

Method 2: CME speed to Alfvén speed Ratio

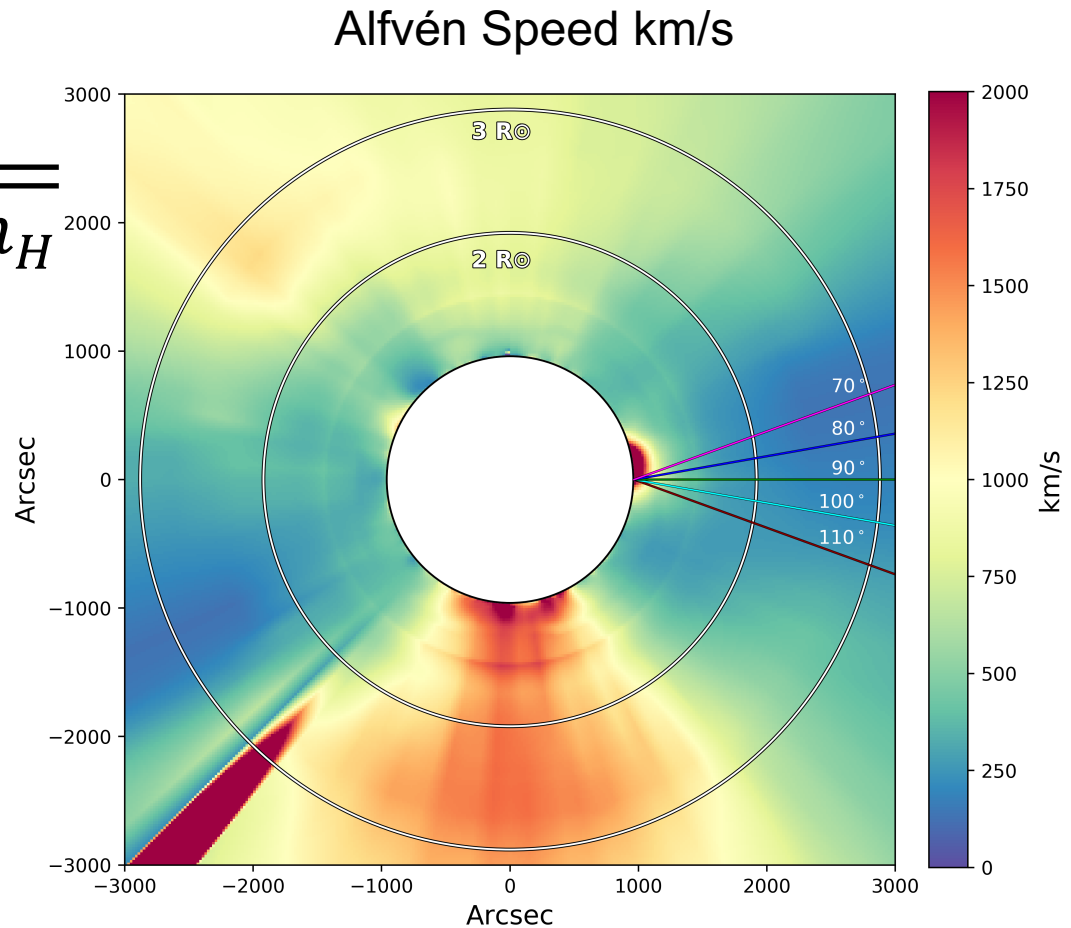


$$v_{CME} = \frac{dh}{dt}$$
$$M_A = \frac{v_{CME}}{v_A}$$

Method 2: CME speed to Alfvén speed Ratio

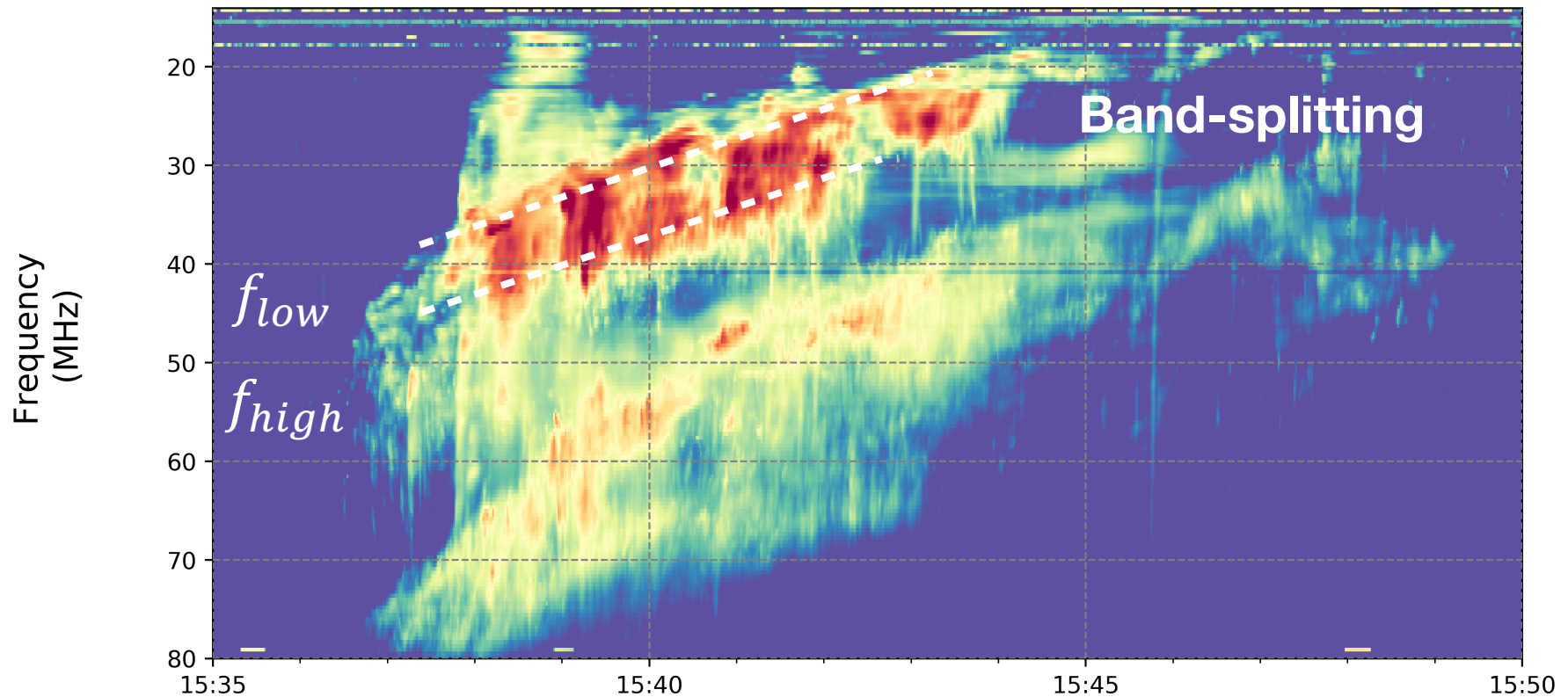
$$v_A(x, y) = \frac{B(x, y)}{\sqrt{\mu_0 n_e(x, y) m_H}}$$

$$M_A = \frac{v_{CME}}{v_A}$$



Zucca et al. 2014 Model

Method 3: Band-splitting

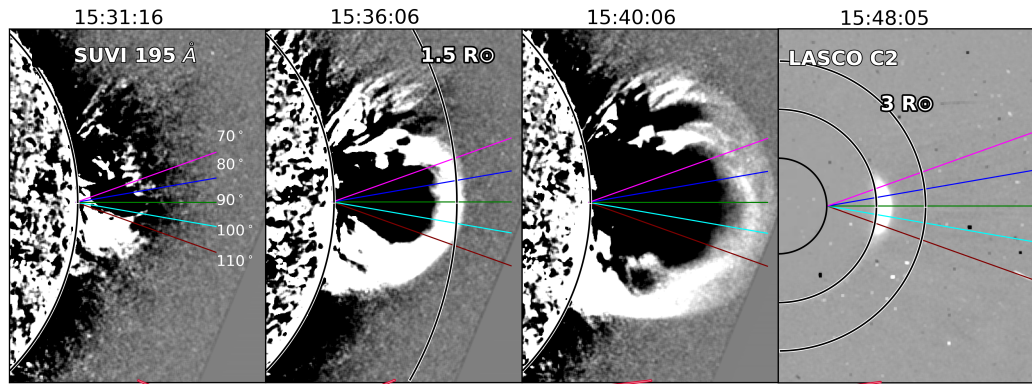


$$X = \left(\frac{f_{high}}{f_{low}} \right)^2 = \frac{n_{downstream}}{n_{upstream}}$$

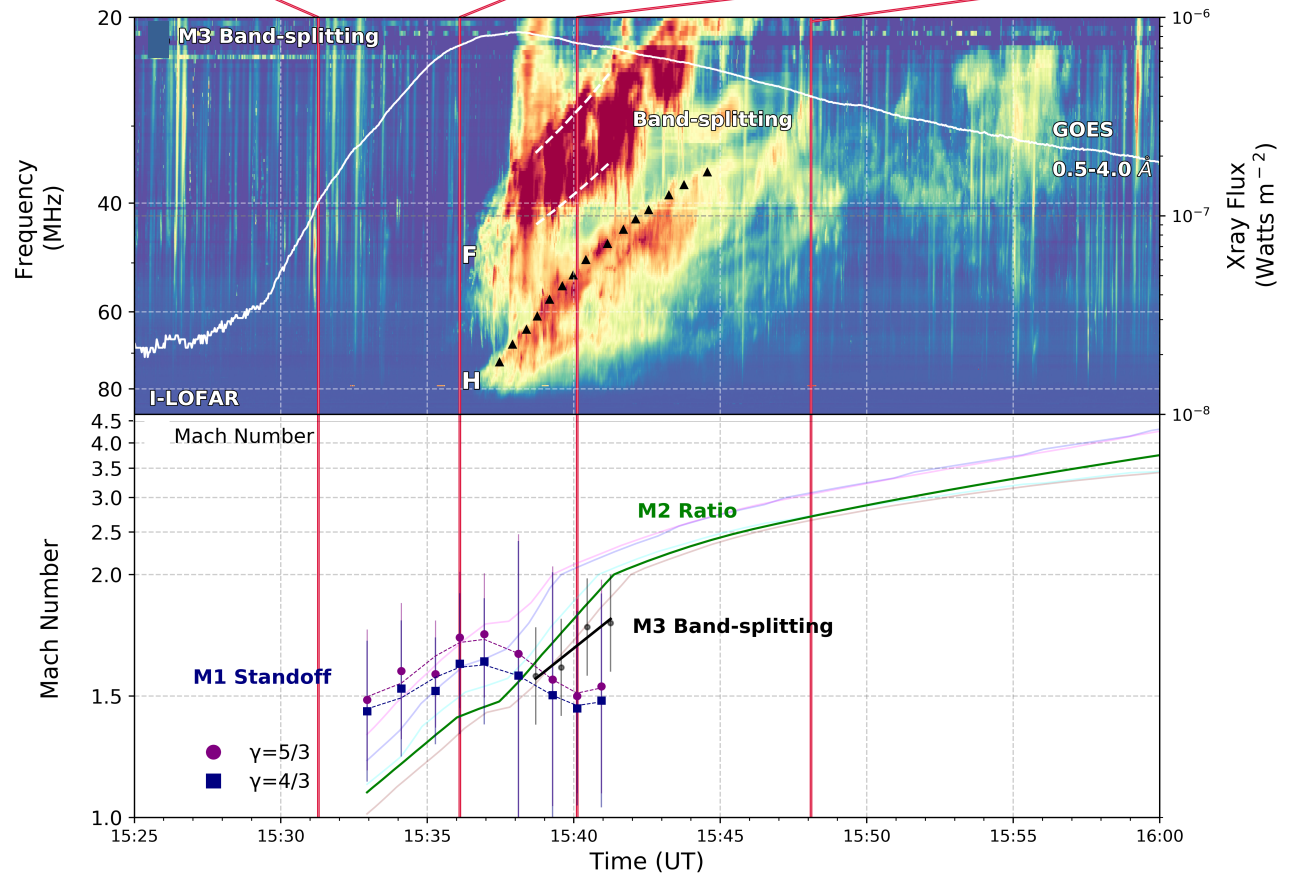
$$M_A = \sqrt{X(X + 5)/2(4 - X)}$$

Comparison

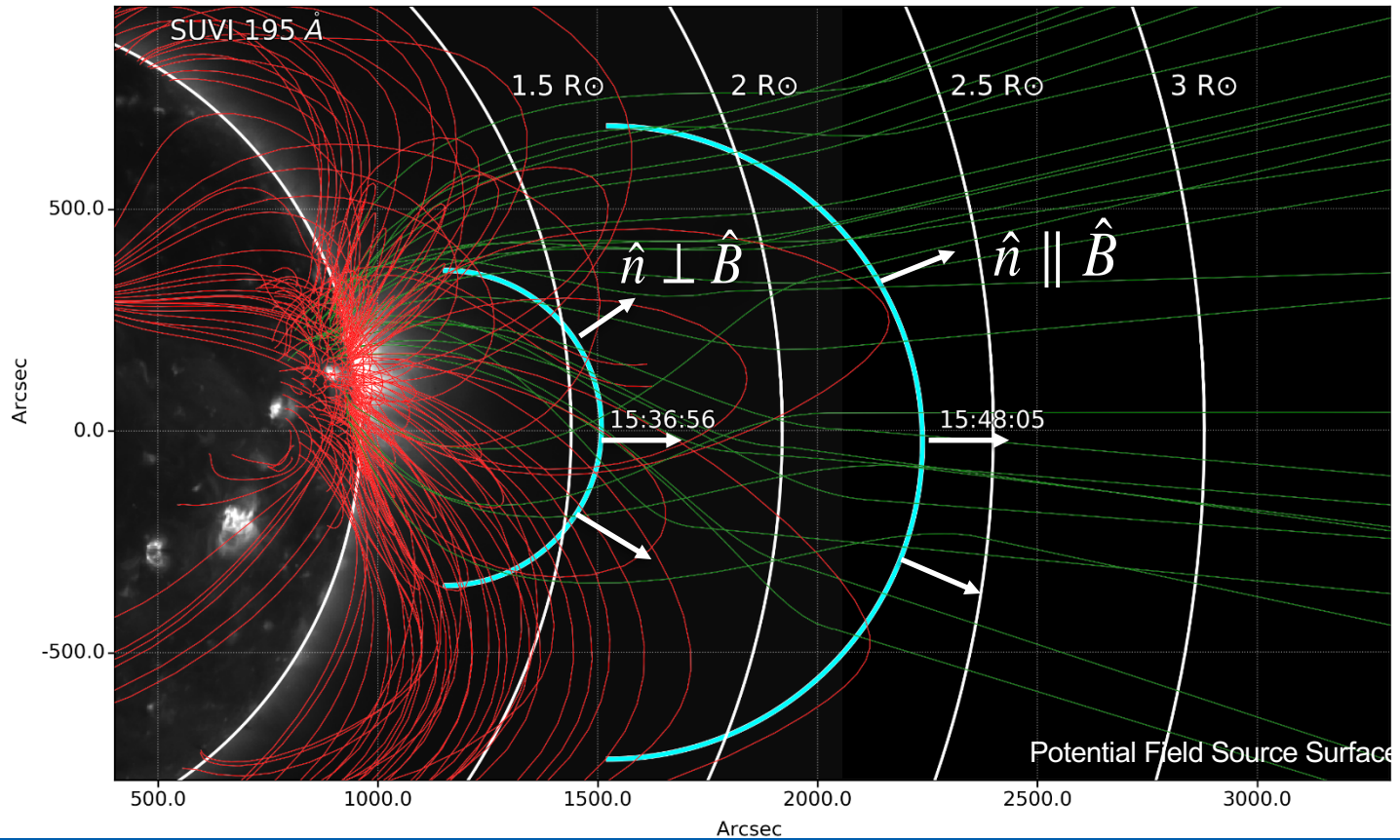
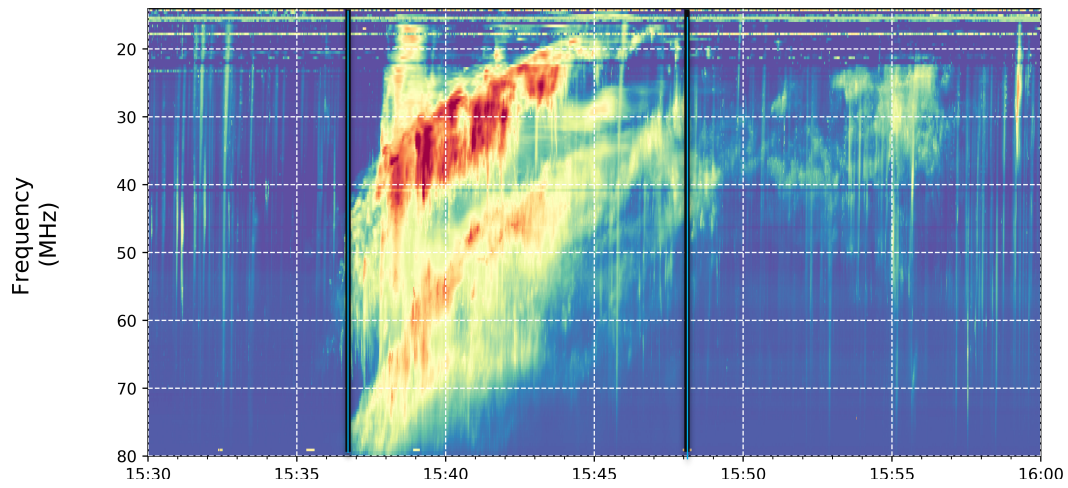
EUV & visible



Radio

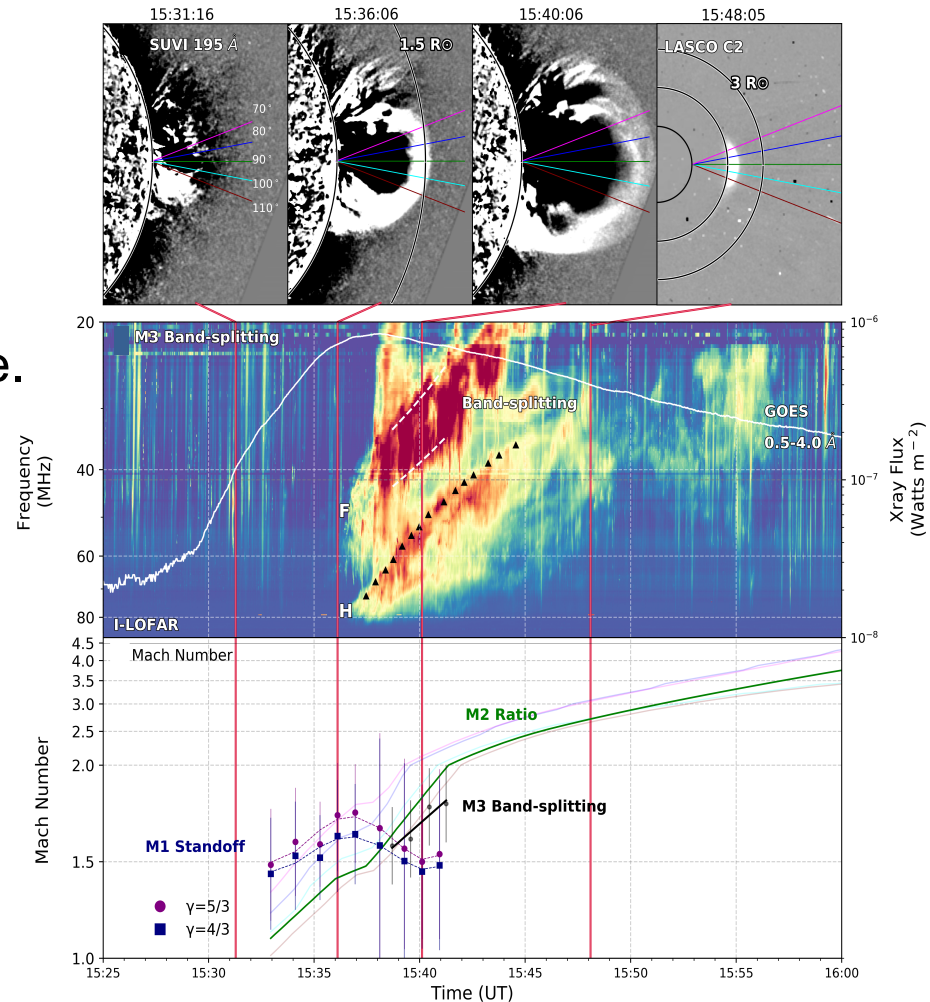


Alfvénic Mach Number



Conclusion

- First solar radio bursts observations by I-LOFAR.
- 3 methods to derive M_A are comparable.
- Type II emission begins $M_A \approx 1.6$ at $\sim 1.5R_{\odot}$ and ceases at $\sim 2R_{\odot}$
- Type II emission starts when quasi-perpendicular & ceases when quasi-parallel.



A comparison of methods to derive Alfvénic Mach numbers for a CME-driven shock, Maguire et al. A&A, 2019. (in prep.)