

# HELLO!

## I am Pietro Zucca

LOFAR telescope Scientist

Solar and Space weather observations

[zucca@astron.nl](mailto:zucca@astron.nl)

**ASTRON**



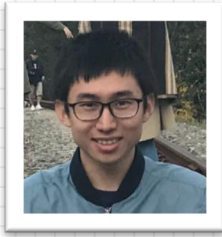
**LOFAR**

# ASTRON visiting Students



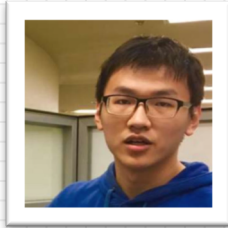
**Anshu Kumari**

Radio Astronomy Field Station, Gauribidanur  
Indian Institute of Astrophysics, Bangalore, India



**Hongyu Liu**

KASI - Korea Astronomy and Space Science Institute,  
Daejeon, Republic of Korea



**Pei Jin Zhang**

School of Earth and Space Sciences  
University of Science and Technology of China  
Hefei, Anhui, China

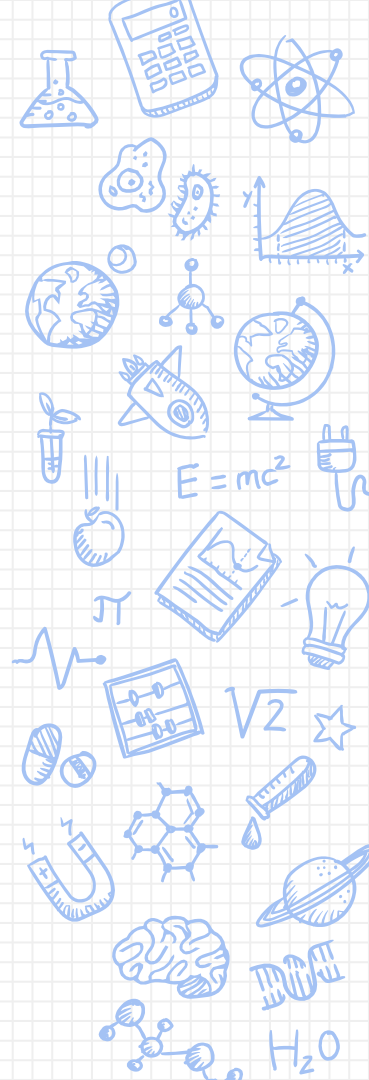
## Summary

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- X Observing the Sun with LOFAR
- X Three consecutive shock signatures
- X Open Challenges and Future Work

**ASTRON**

 **LOFAR**



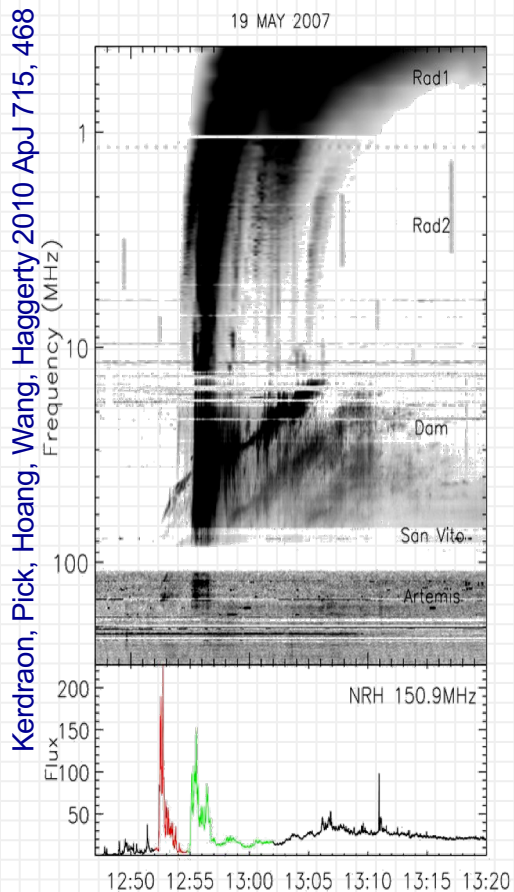
# Observing the Sun

with

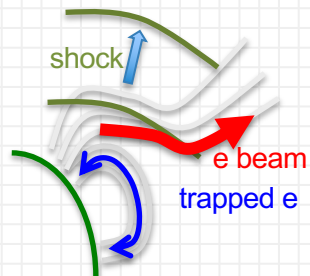


**LOFAR**

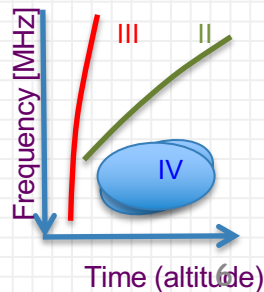
# The Radio Sun

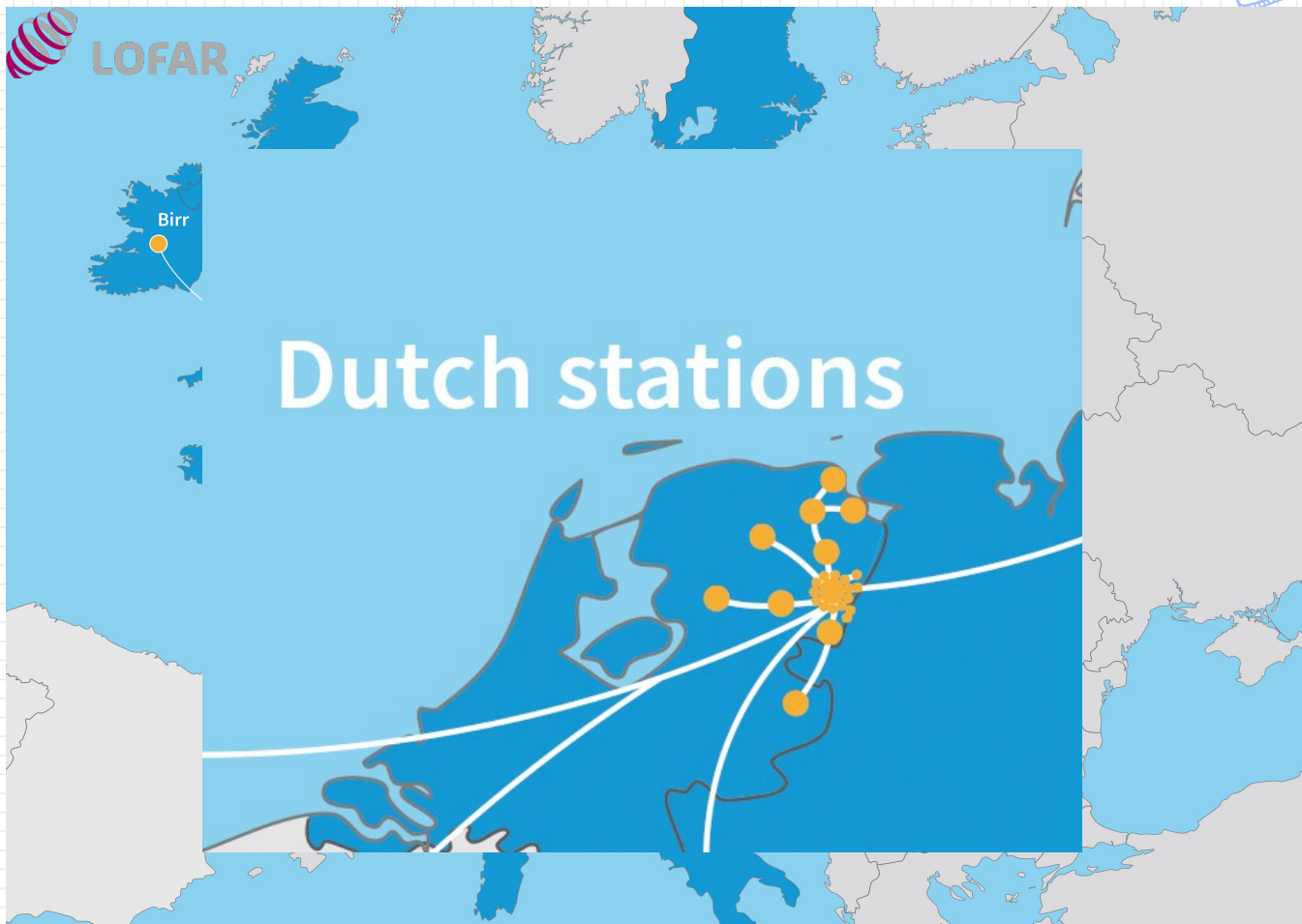


- Propagating exciter in a quasi-static atmosphere or expanding loops (CME):

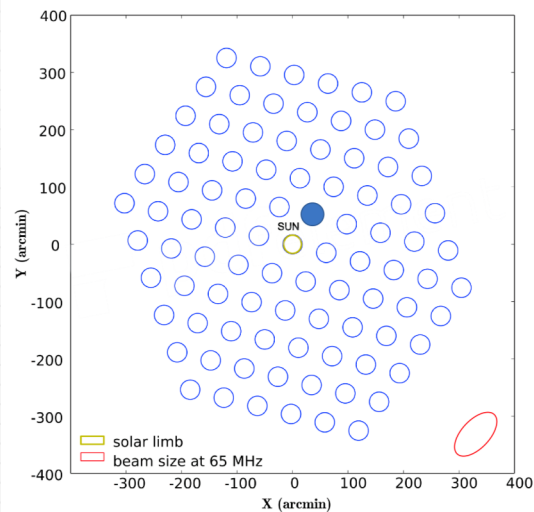
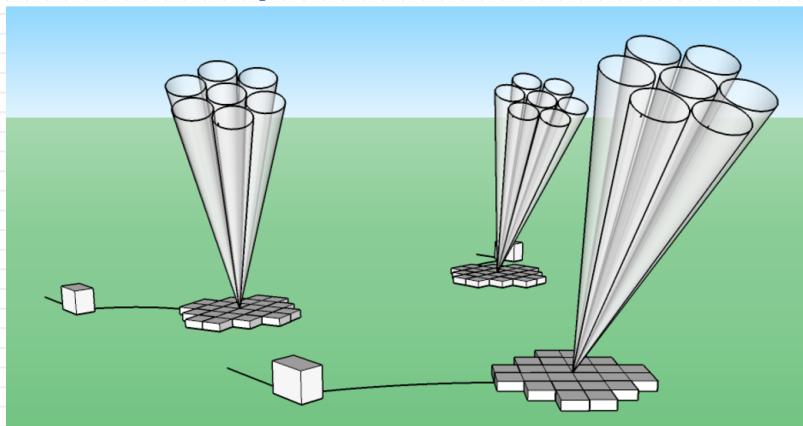


- Characteristic shapes of the radio burst spectra:





## Tied-Array beam mode

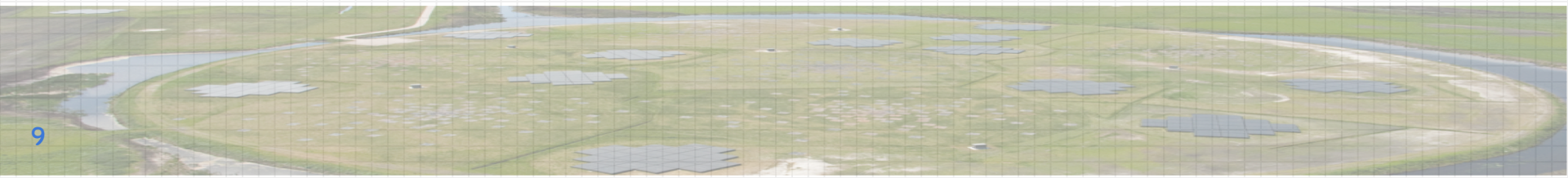
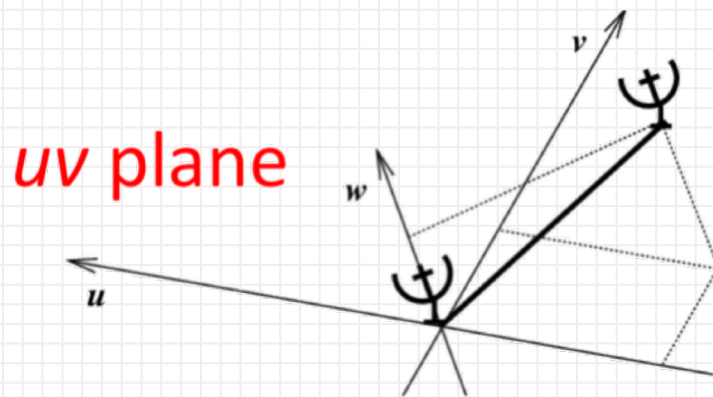


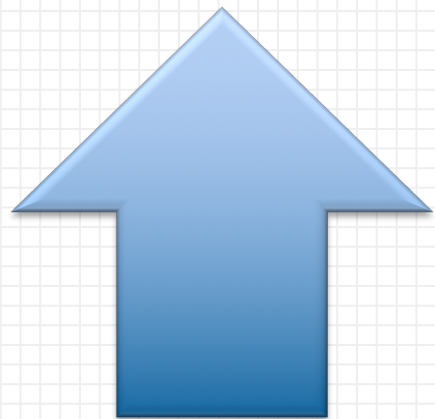
- A set of beams around the Sun in order to recreate a micropixel map.



## Interferometric mode

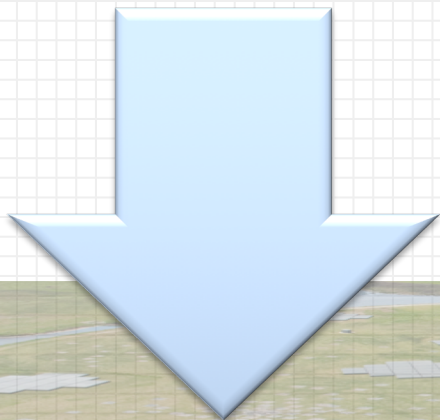
- the complex visibility,  $V(u,v)$ , is the 2D Fourier transform of the brightness on the sky,  $T(x,y)$





## Interferometric

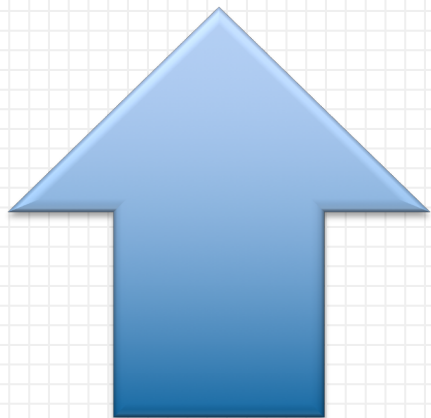
- Spatial resolution (remote and international baselines)



## Tied-Array

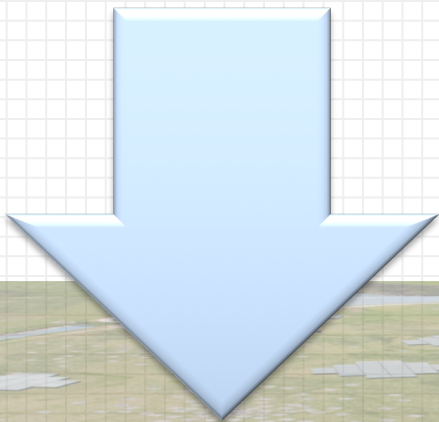
- Limited spatial resolution (only core stations)





## Tied-Array

- Time resolution (milliseconds)

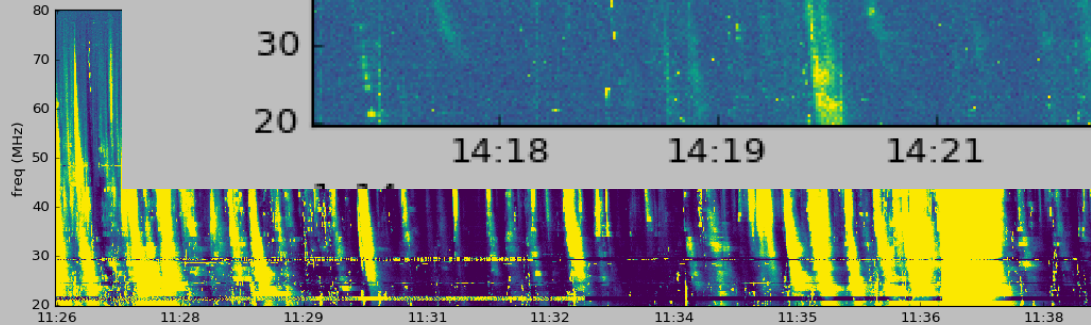
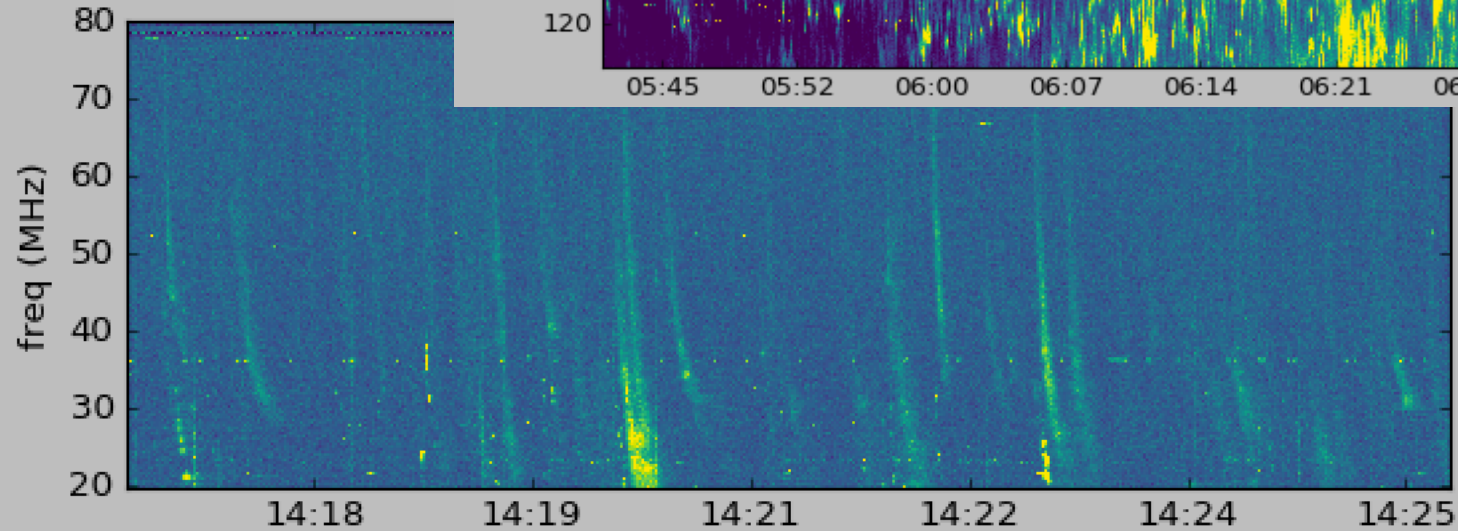
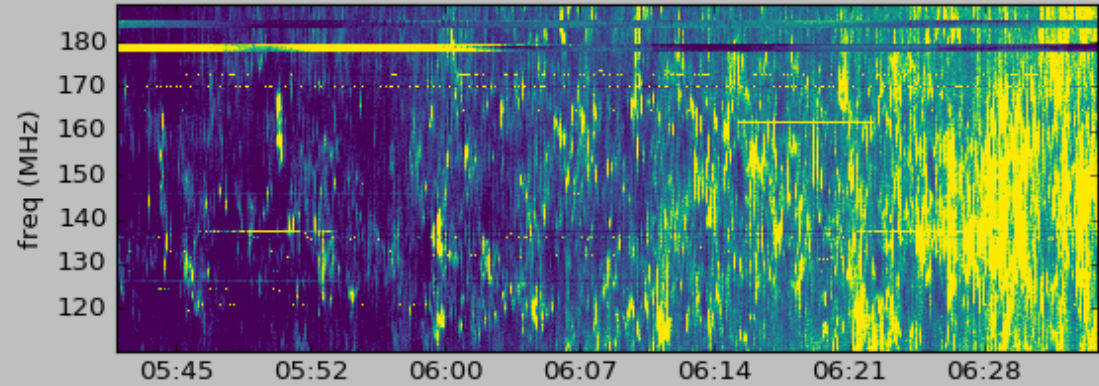


## Interferometric

- Limited time resolution (0.16 seconds)

04/08/2019

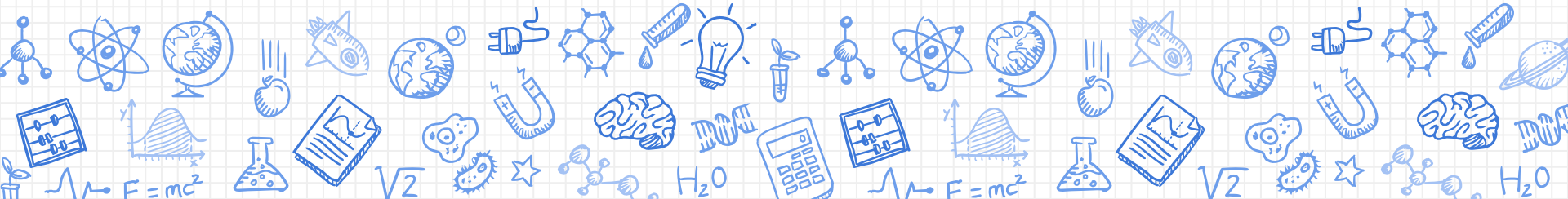
LOFAR can observe Tied  
same time...



2500

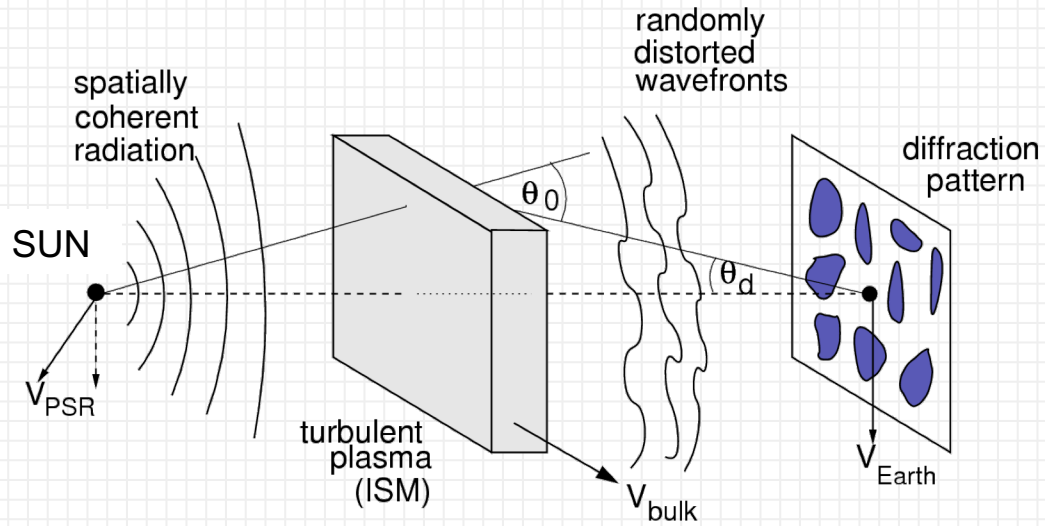
# Using long baseline

Validating LOFAR observations – Comparison with NRH

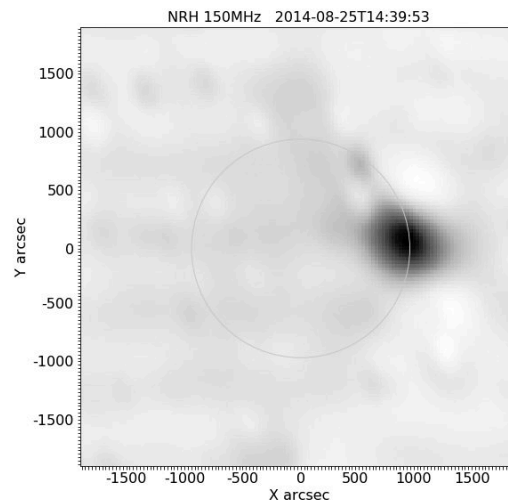
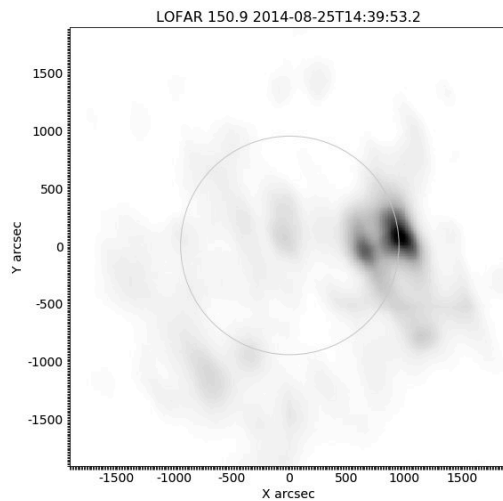
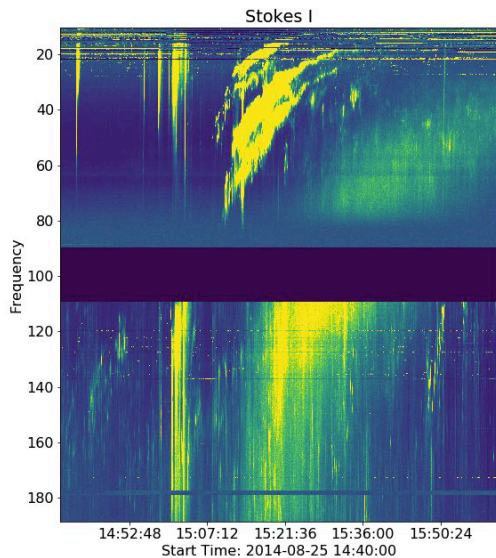
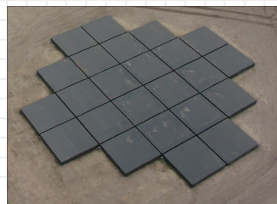




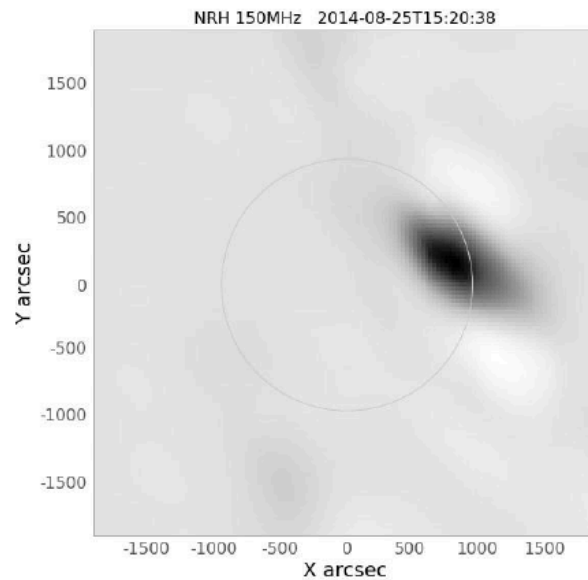
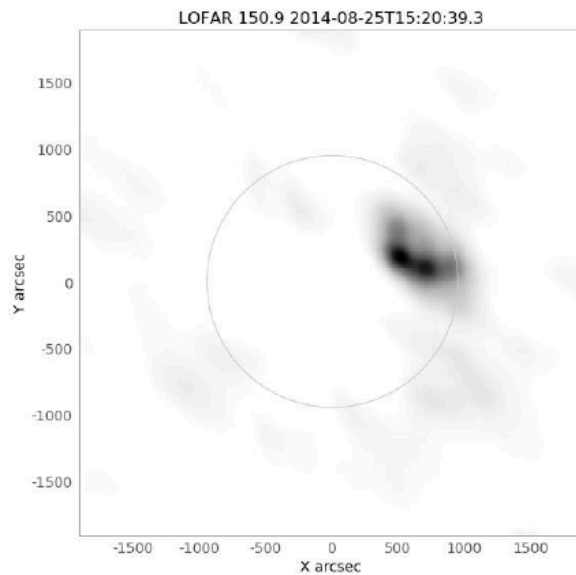
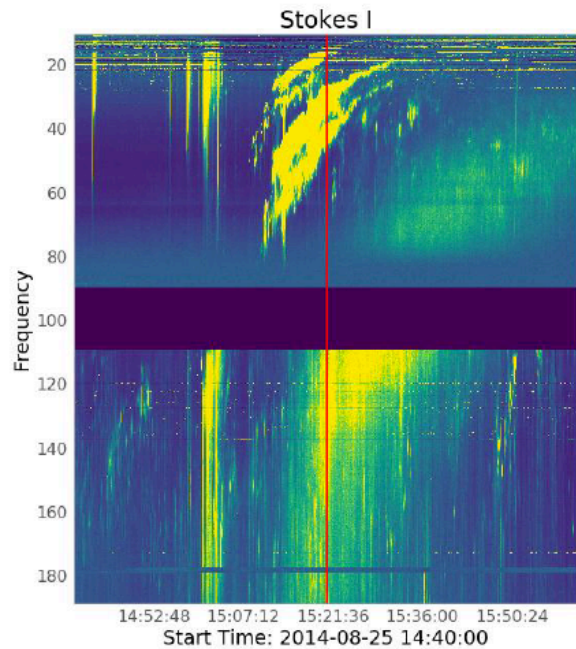
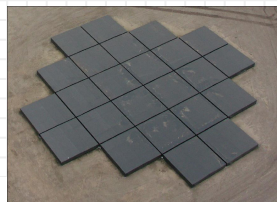
# radio wave scattering and turbulence



# Comparison of LOFAR imaging with NRH



# Comparison of LOFAR imaging with NRH

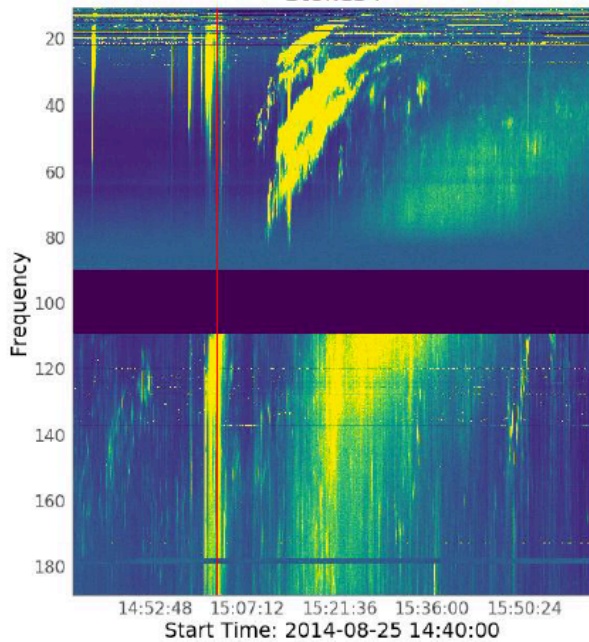




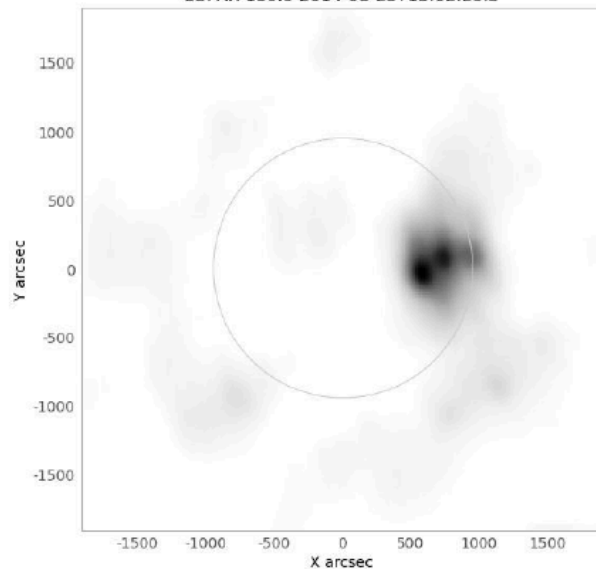
# Comparison of LOFAR imaging with NRH



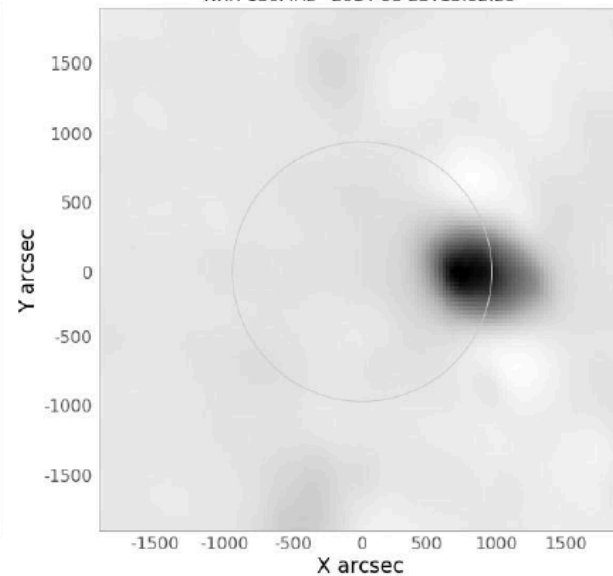
Stokes I



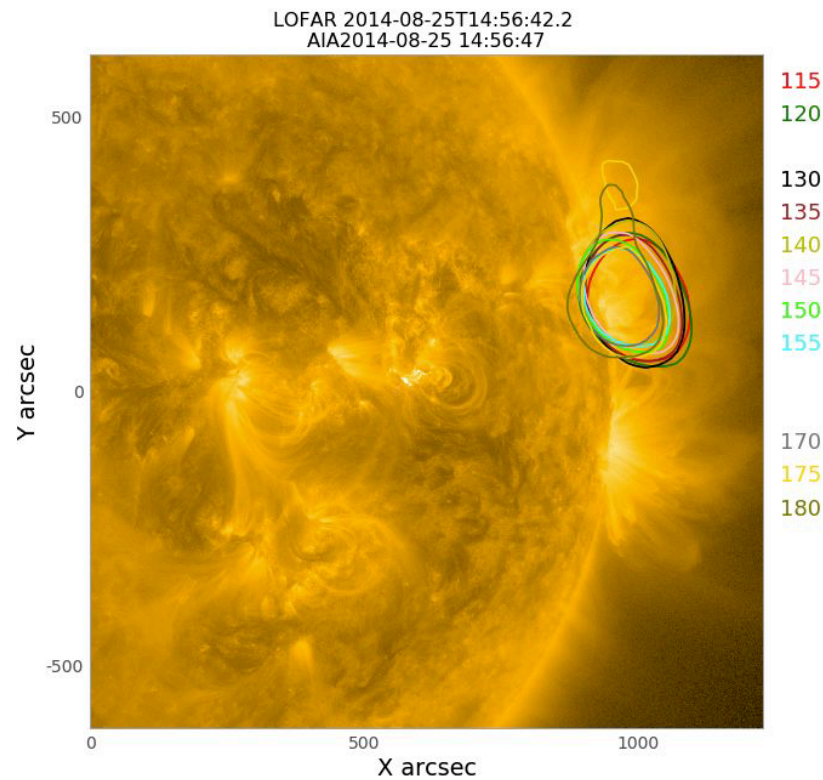
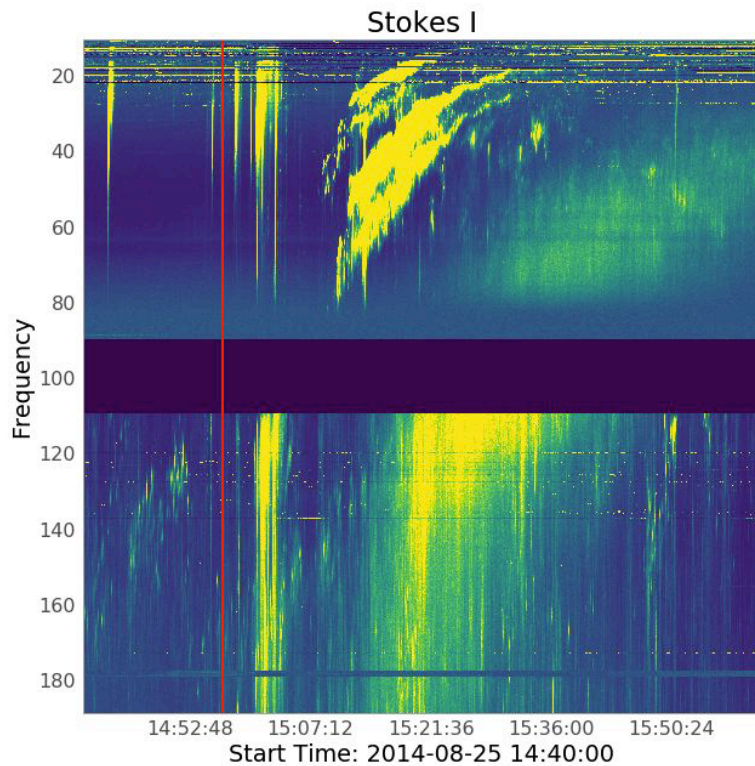
LOFAR 150.9 2014-08-25T15:02:29.3



NRH 150MHz 2014-08-25T15:02:29

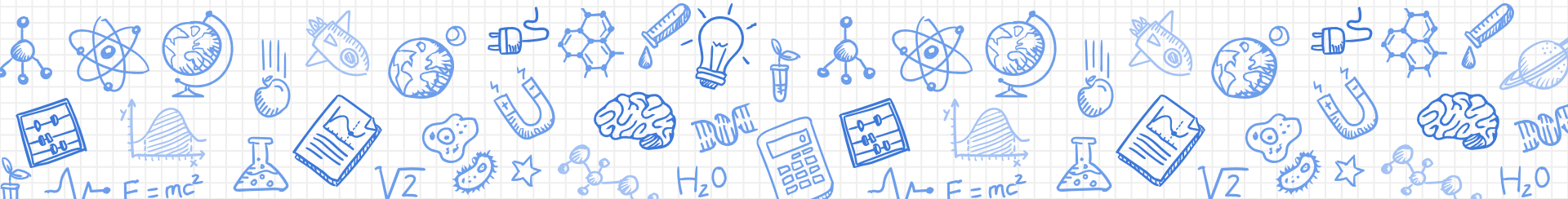


# Imaging of a Type IV radio burst

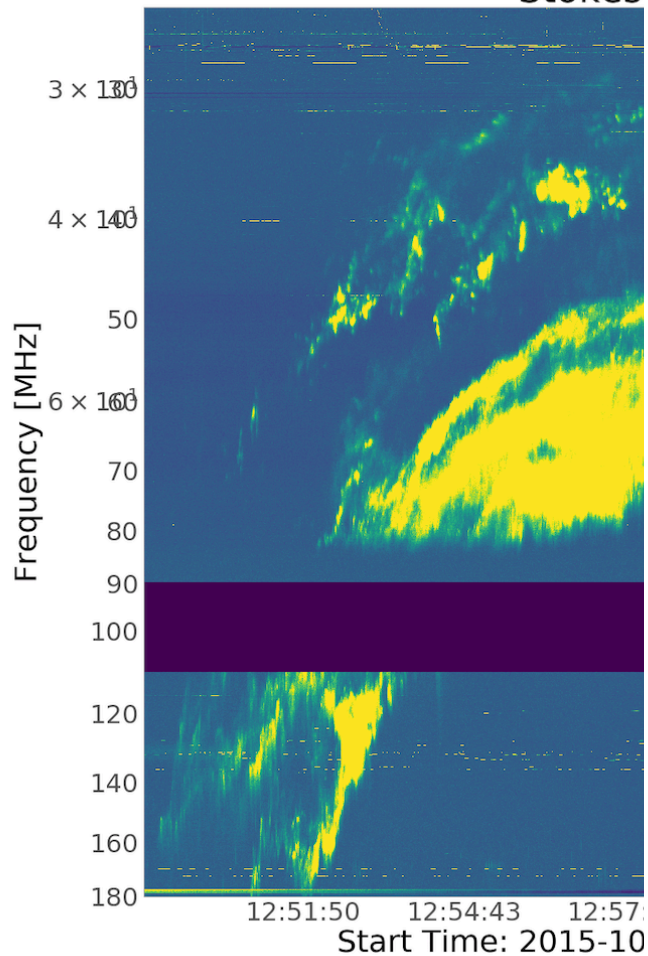


# Shock Signatures in the Corona

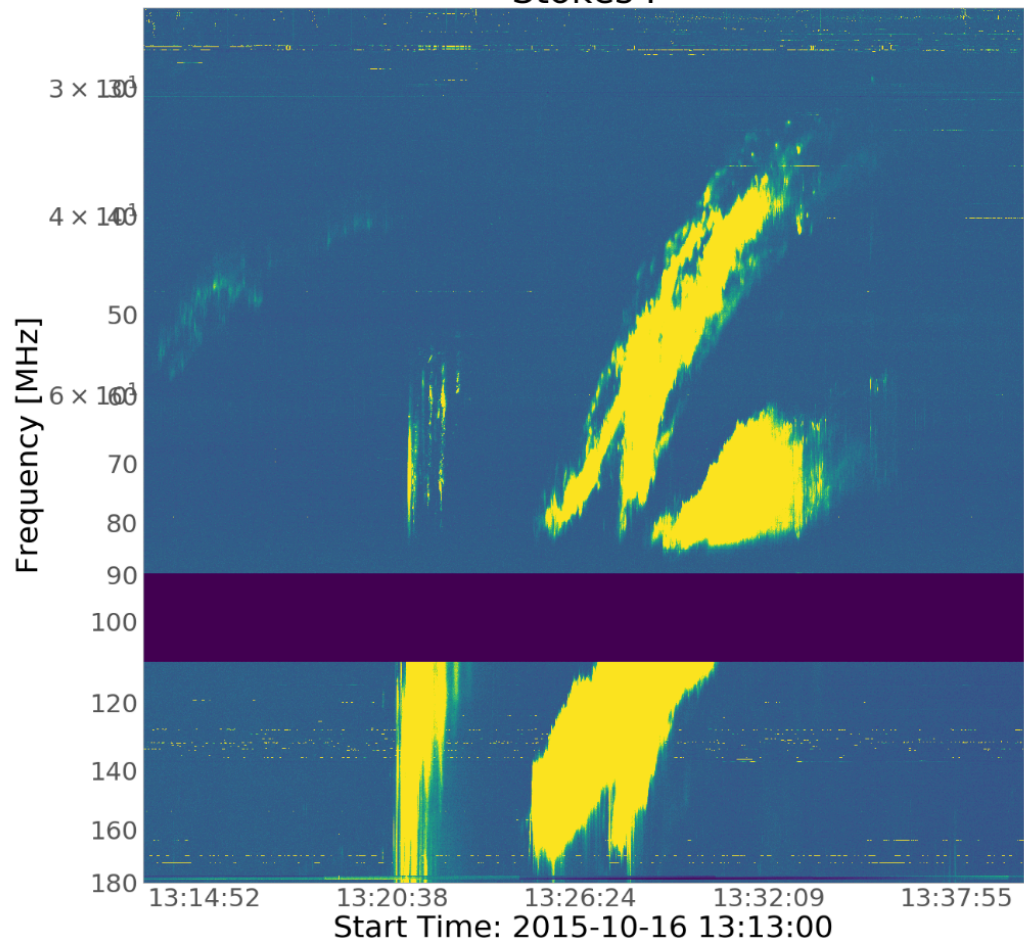
Type II radio burts



Stokes



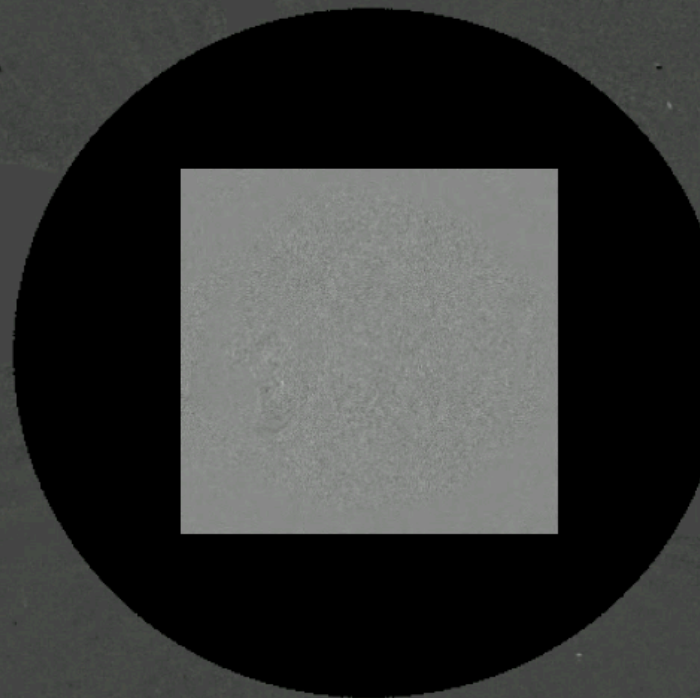
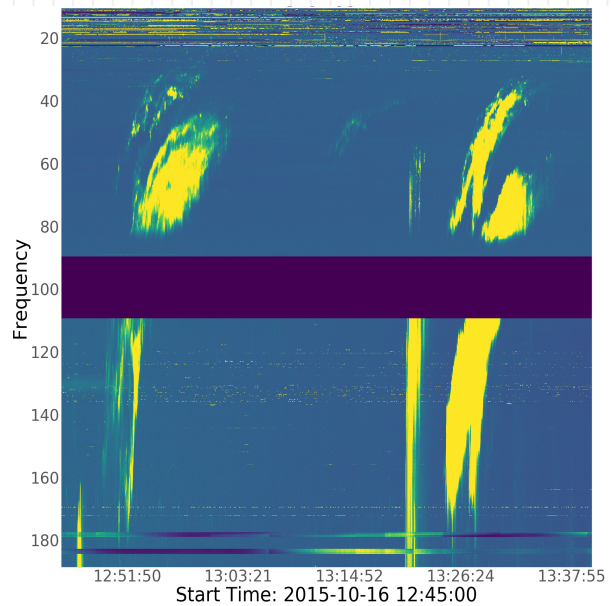
Stokes I

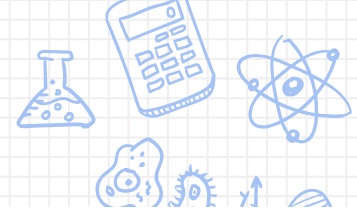


# Event - CME - Flare

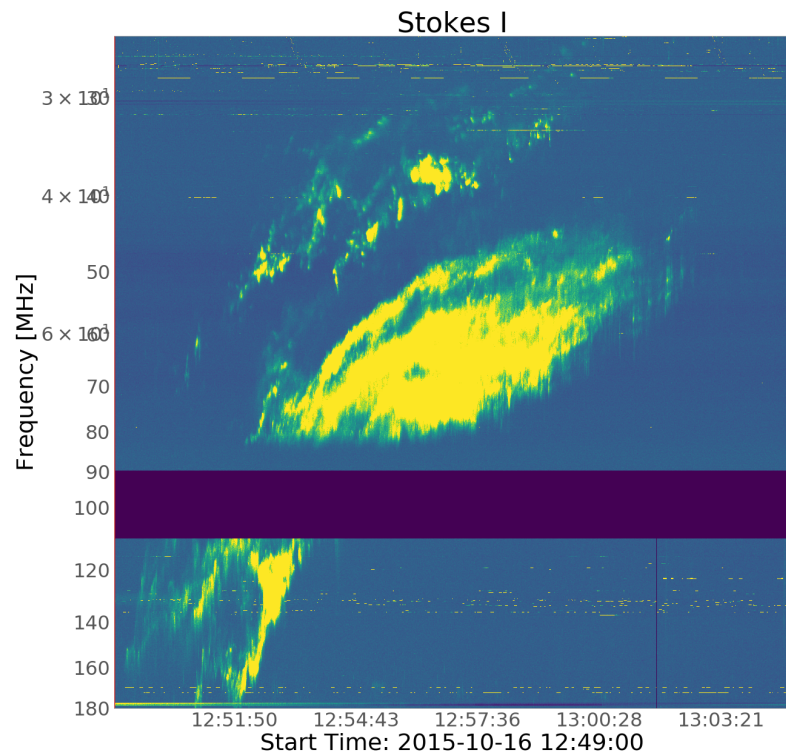
LASCO C2  
AIA 94

2015-10-16 10:00:05  
2015-10-16 09:55:00

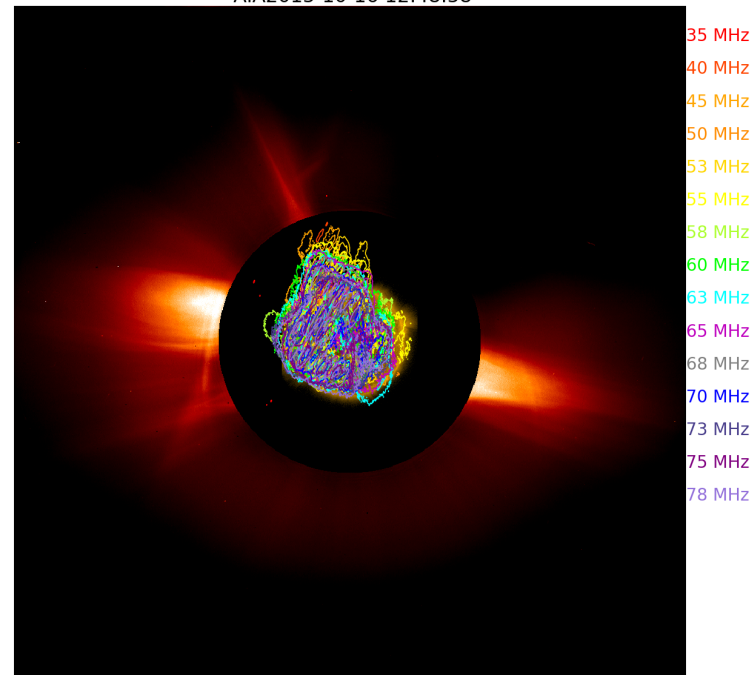


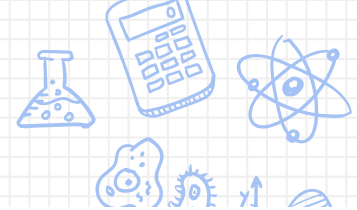


# First Type II sequence

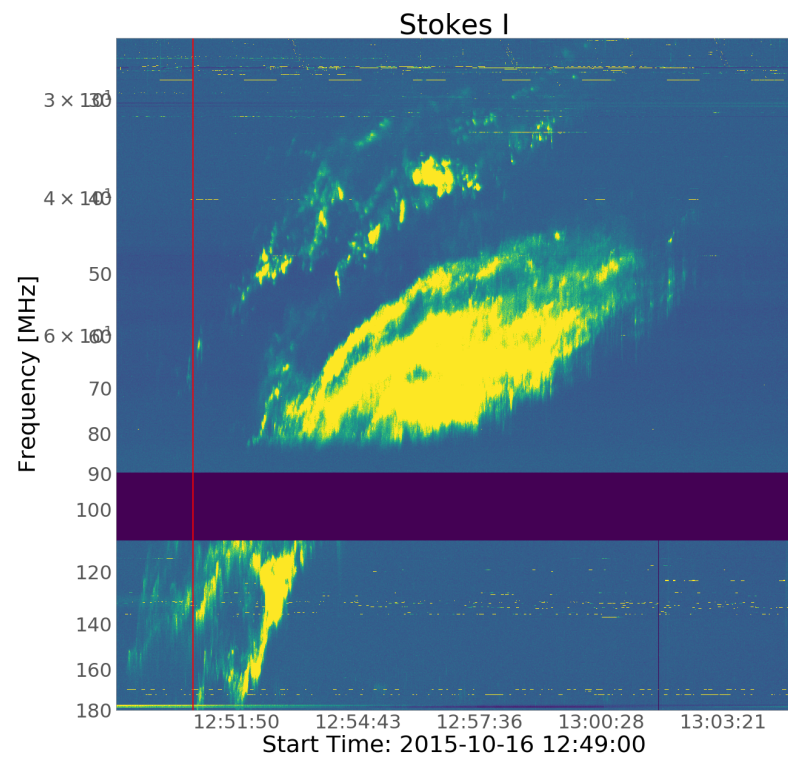


LASCO-C2 2015-10-16 12:48:04  
LOFAR 2015-10-16T12:49:01.1  
AIA2015-10-16 12:48:58

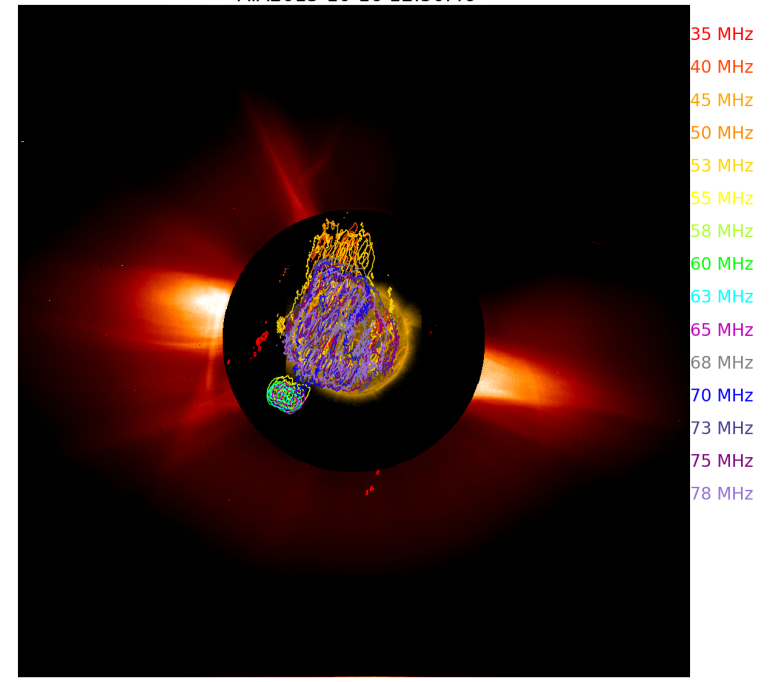


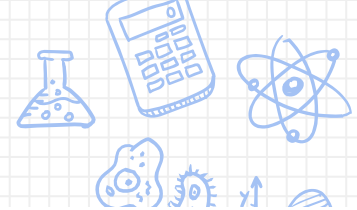


# First Type II sequence

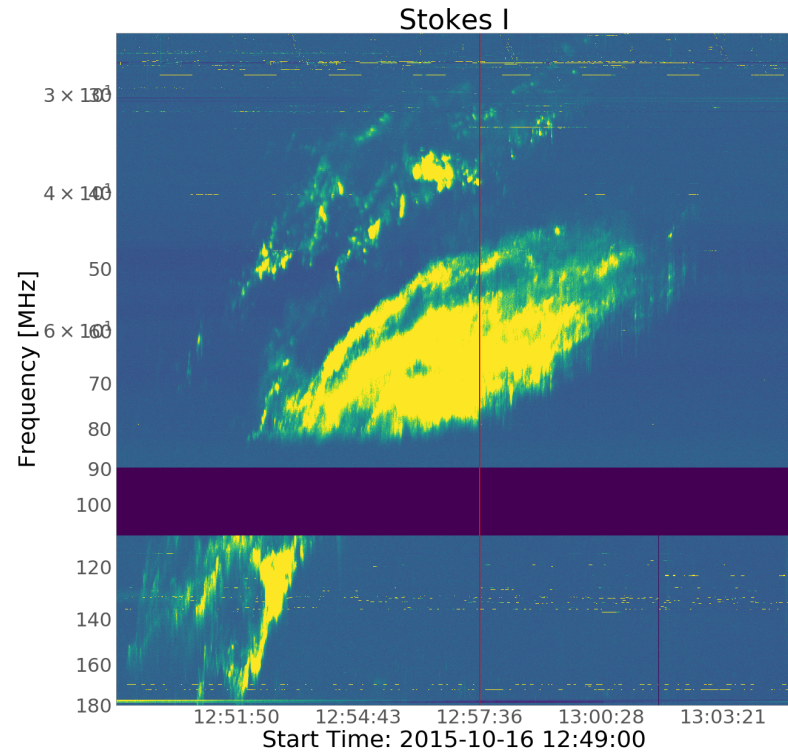


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AIA2015-10-16 12:50:46

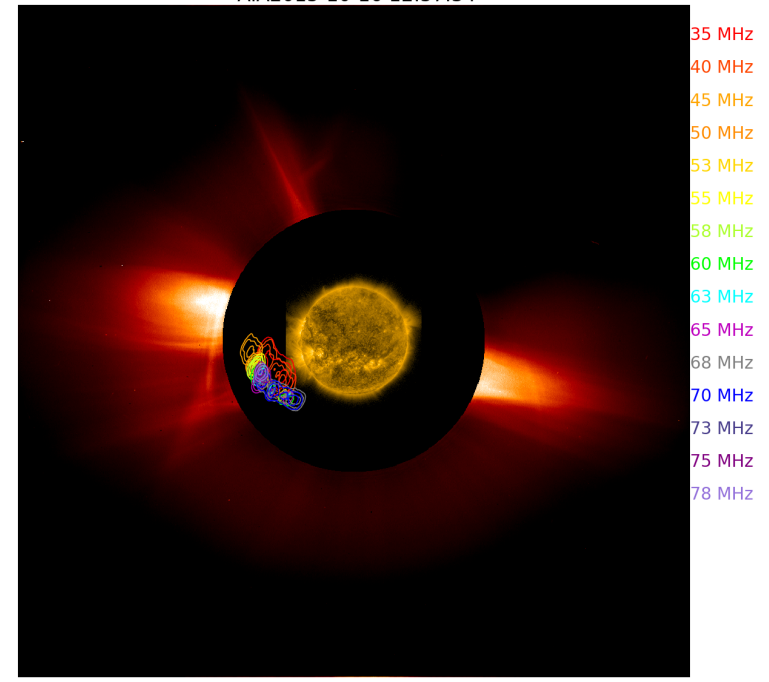




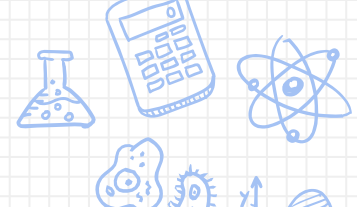
# First Type II sequence



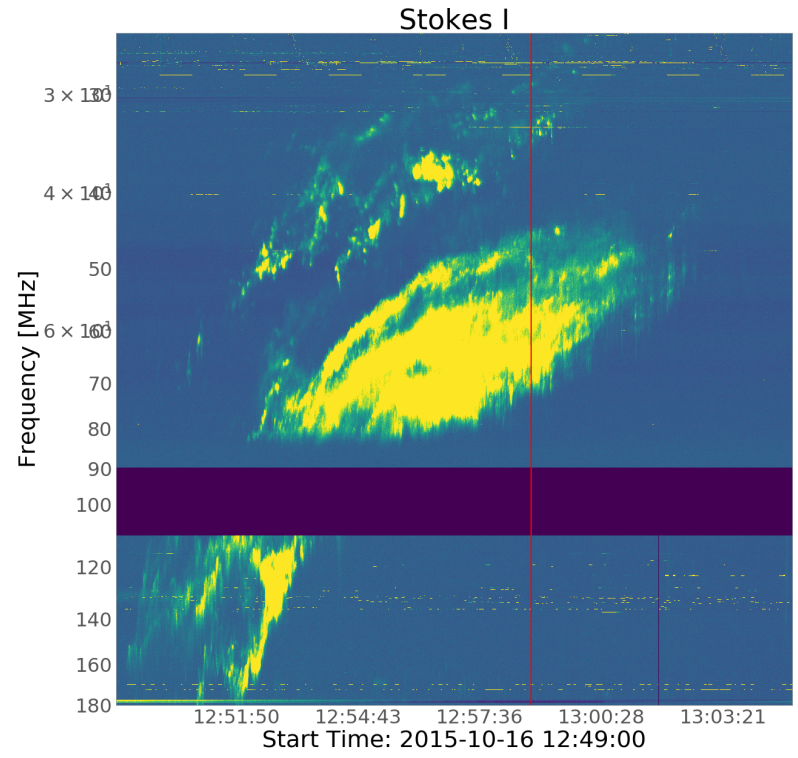
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AIA2015-10-16 12:57:34



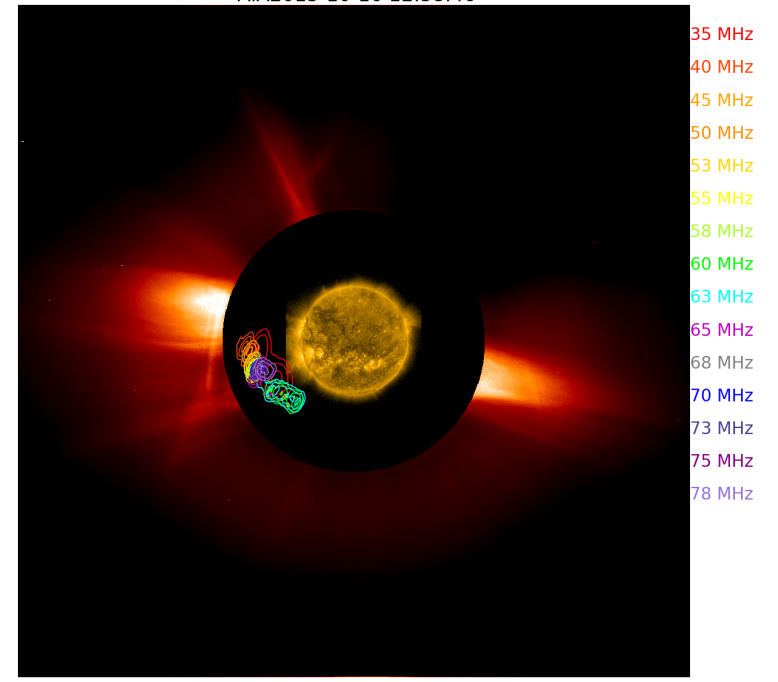




# First Type II sequence



LASCO-C2 2015-10-16 12:48:04  
LOFAR 2015-10-16T12:58:49.0  
AIA2015-10-16 12:58:46

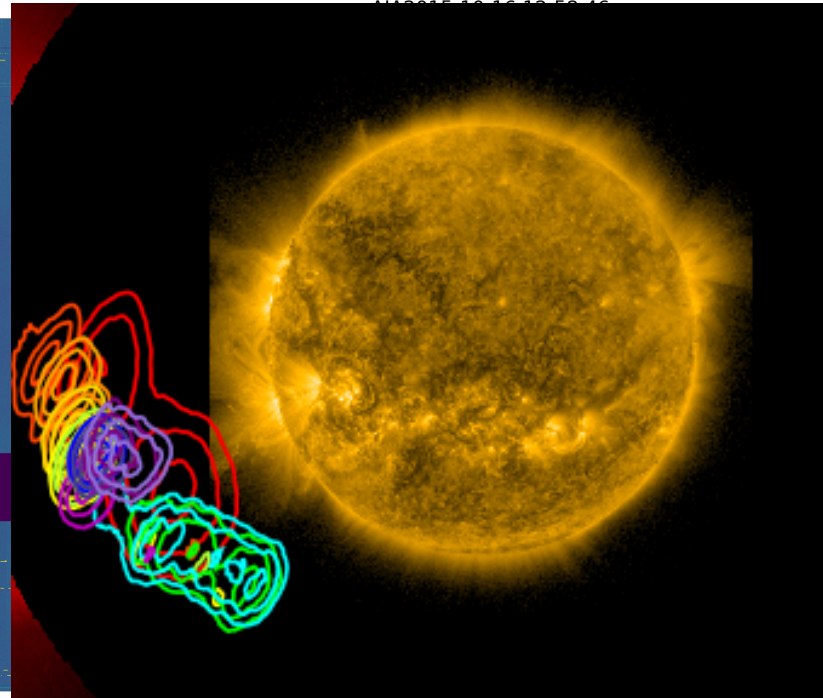
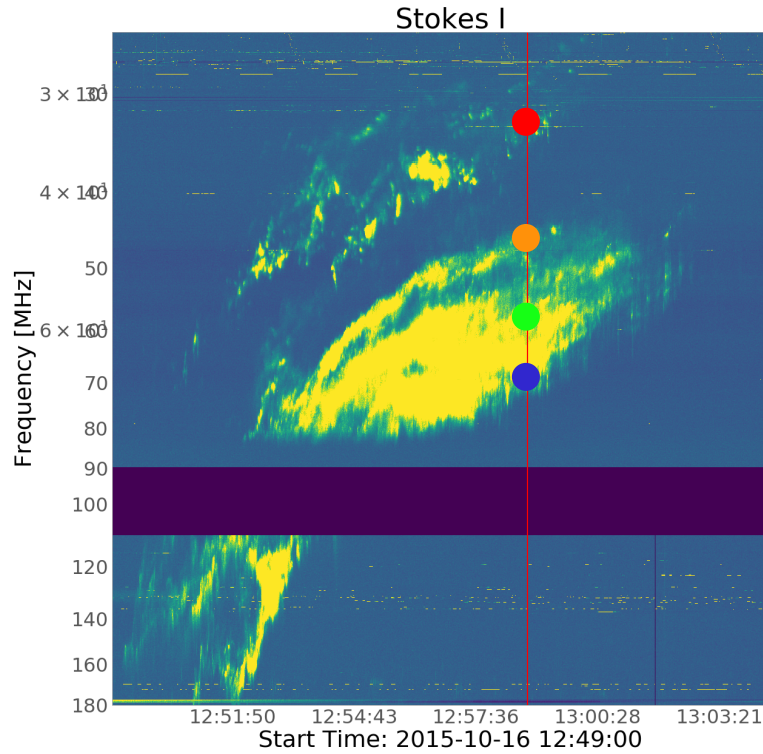


# EUV running difference



# EUV running difference

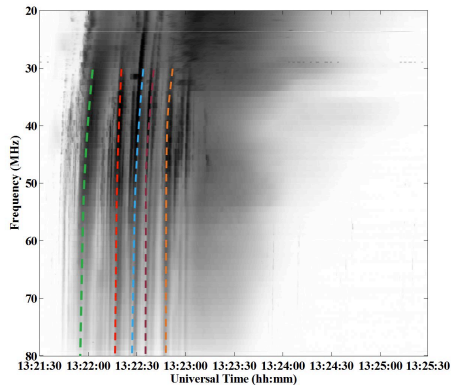
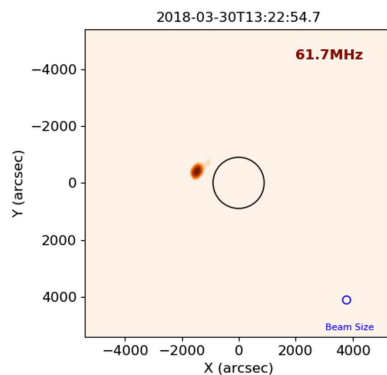
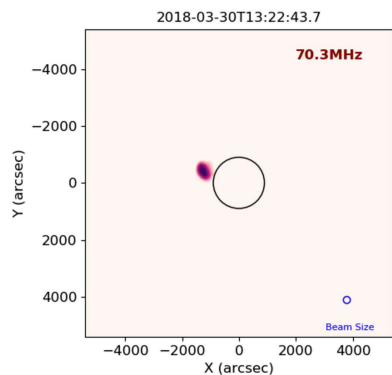
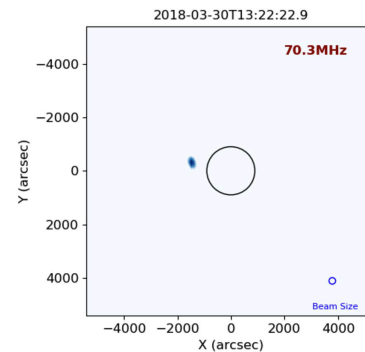
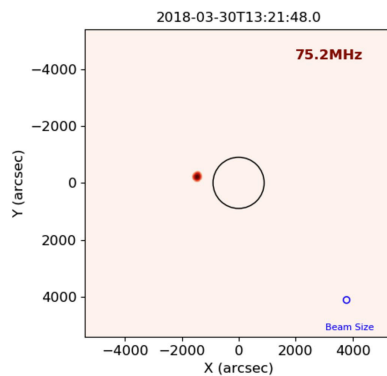
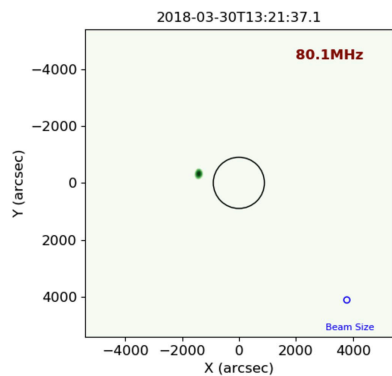
LASCO-C2 2015-10-16 12:48:04  
LOFAR 2015-10-16T12:58:49.0





## Interferometric observations

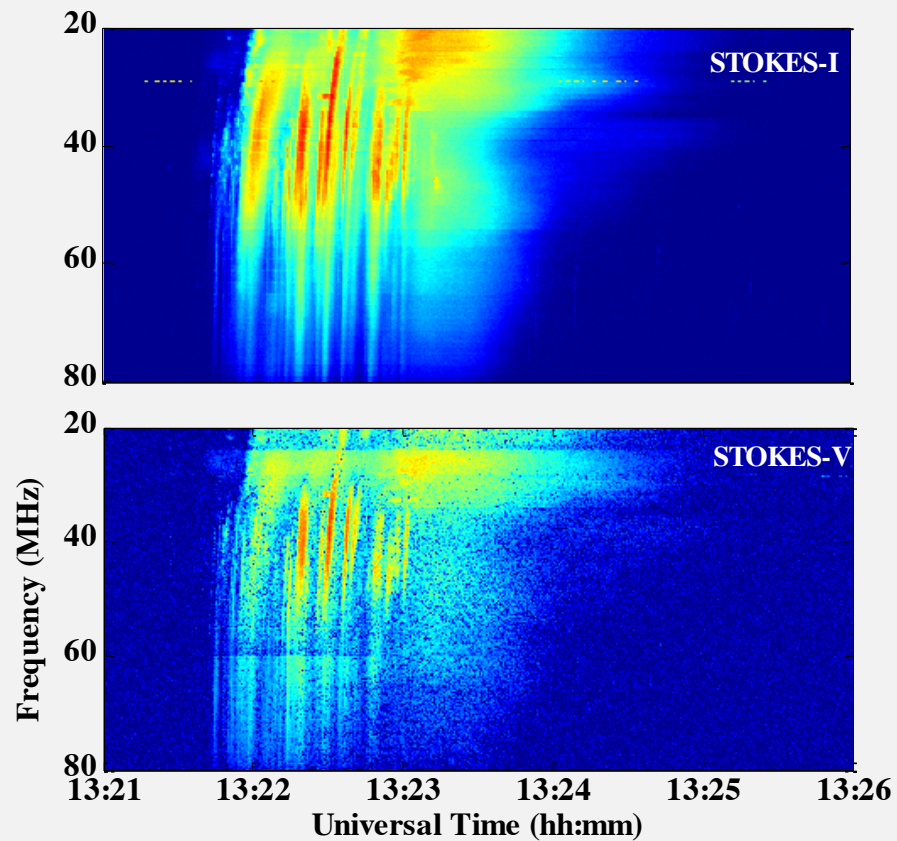
Temporal Resolution: 160 ms  
Spectral Resolution: 195 kHz



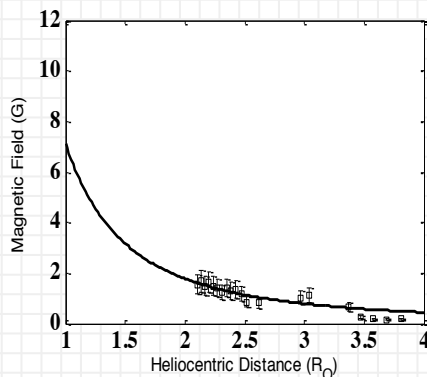
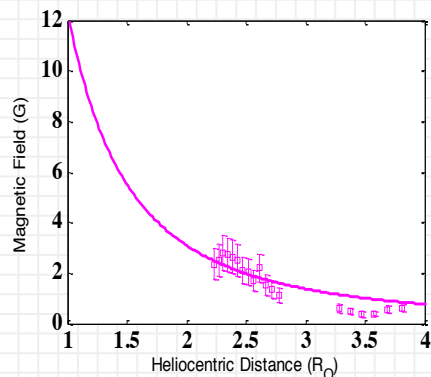
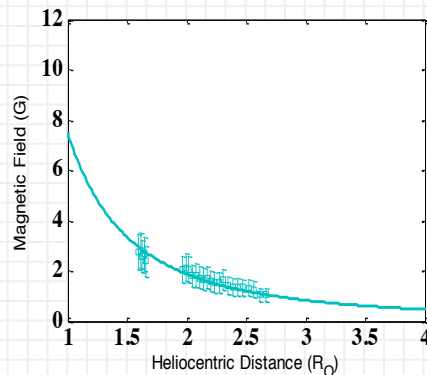
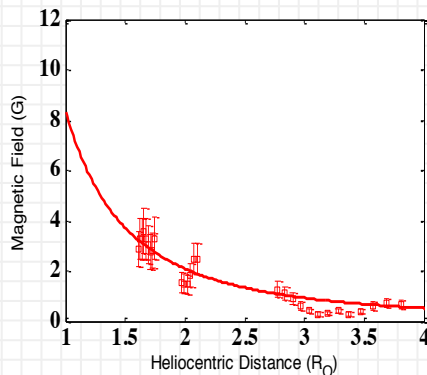
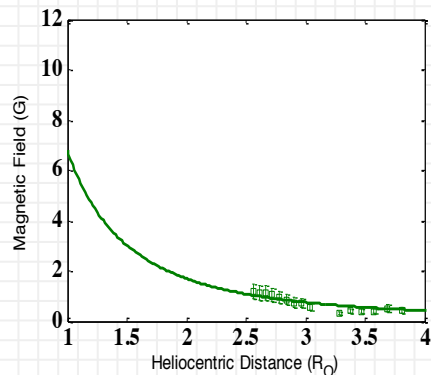
Using the remote stations we can achieve ~13 arcsec at 50 MHz

Kumari, Zucca et al. in prep

## Full Stokes observations

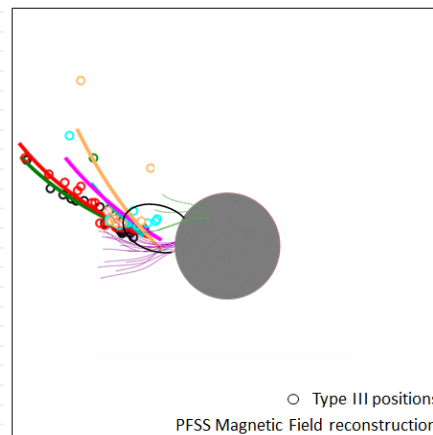


## Estimation of B-field along Type III bursts



$$B(r) = B_0 r^{-2}$$

$B_0$  (T1) = 6.8 G  
 $B_0$  (T2) = 8.3 G  
 $B_0$  (T3) = 7.5 G  
 $B_0$  (T4) = 12.3 G  
 $B_0$  (T5) = 7.1 G



Using full Stokes parameters from LOFAR spectrum we can estimate the coronal B-field along the type III burst propagation.

## Let's summarize some concepts

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### Long Baselines

X Use remote and international baselines

### Full spectro-imagery

X Understand the origin of fine structures

### Polarisation

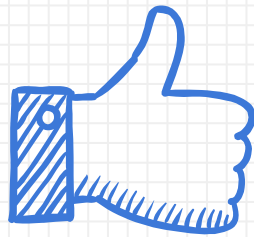
X B-field diagnostics



**ASTRON**







# THANKS!

## Any questions?

You can find me at

- X @pietrozucca
- X zucca@astron.nl

**ASTRON**

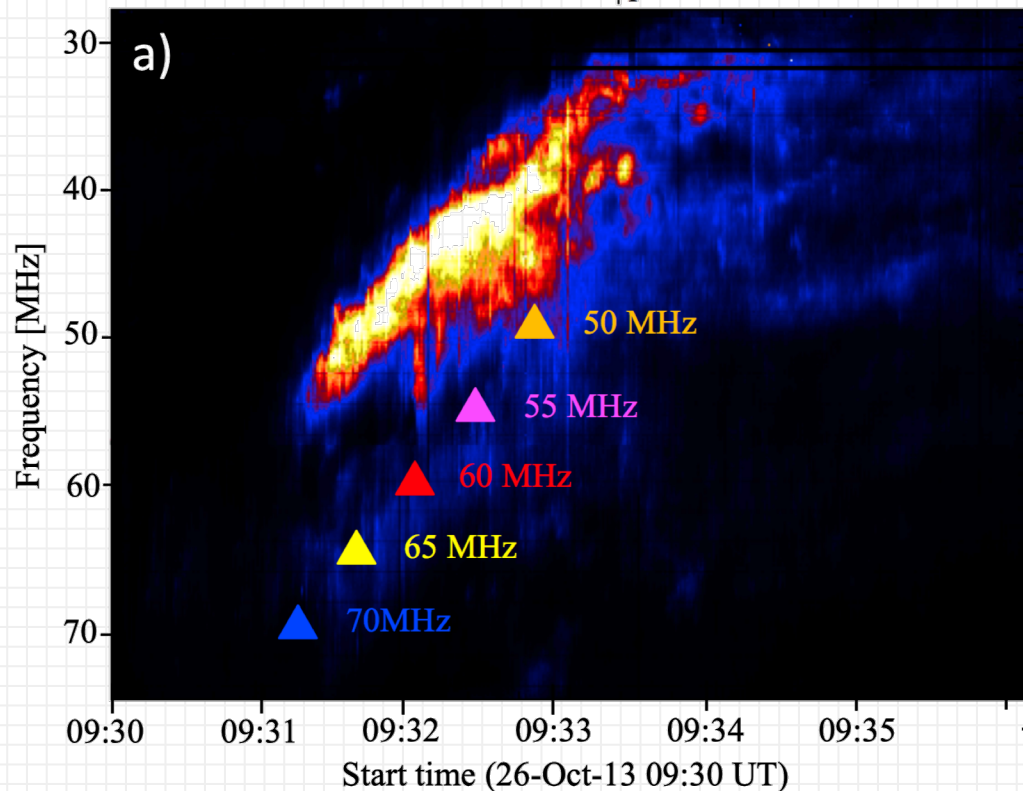


**LOFAR**

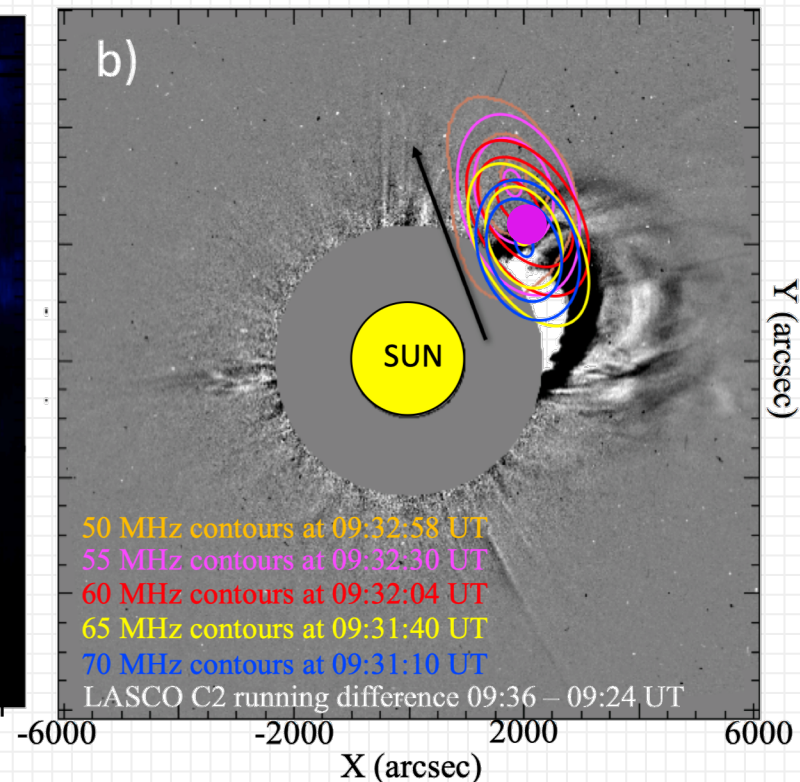


## First Imaging of a Type II below 80 MHz

LOFAR LBA Spectrum

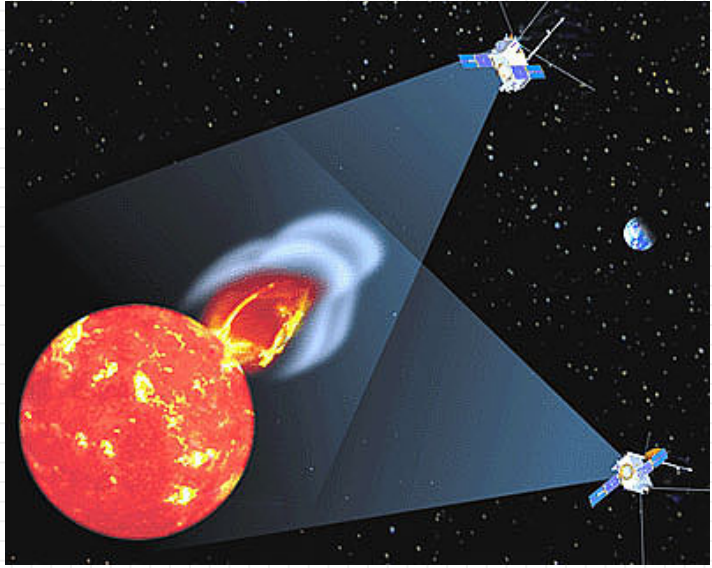


SOHO LASCO C2 26-Oct-2013 09:36 UT

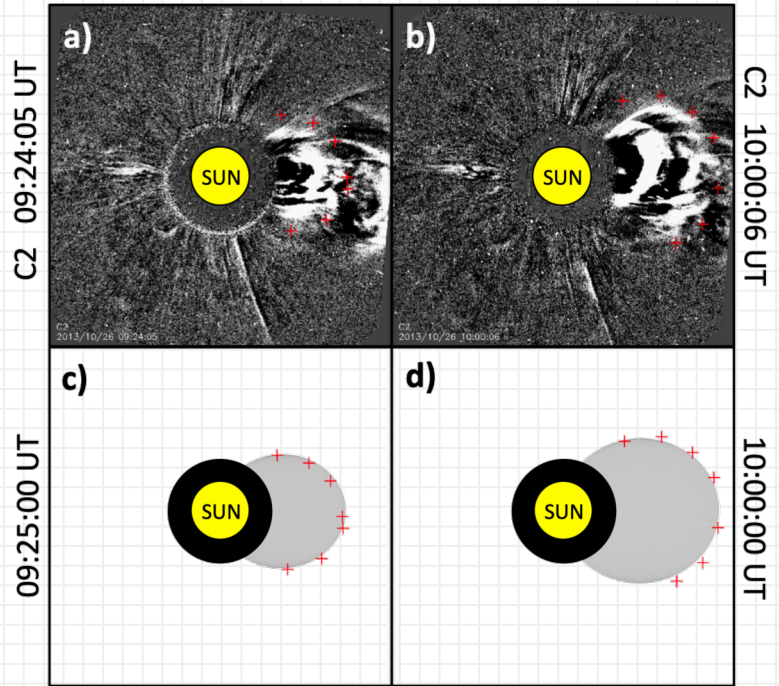


# Multi-viewpoint observations

- Using STEREO and SOHO the CME can be triangulated and reconstructed in 3D

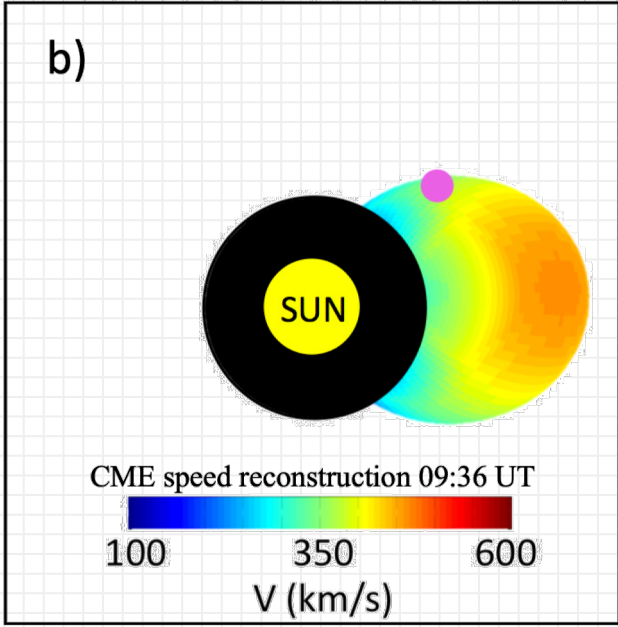
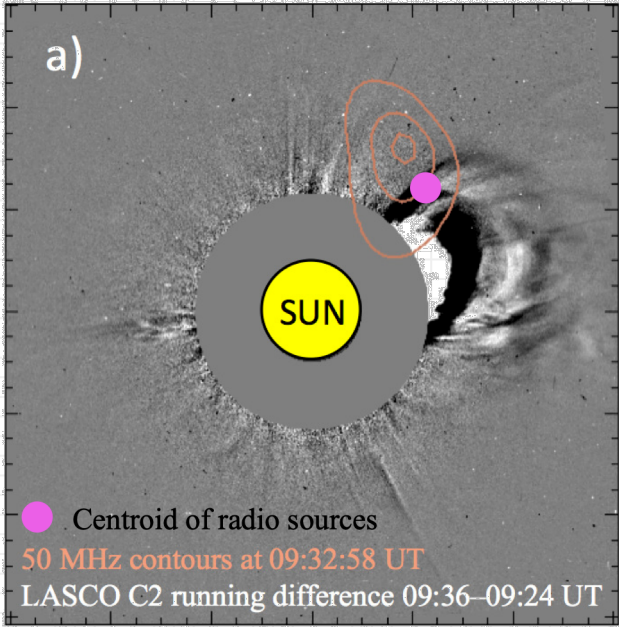


Triangulation of CME using Alexis Rouillard method  
AP Rouillard et al. ApJ (2016)



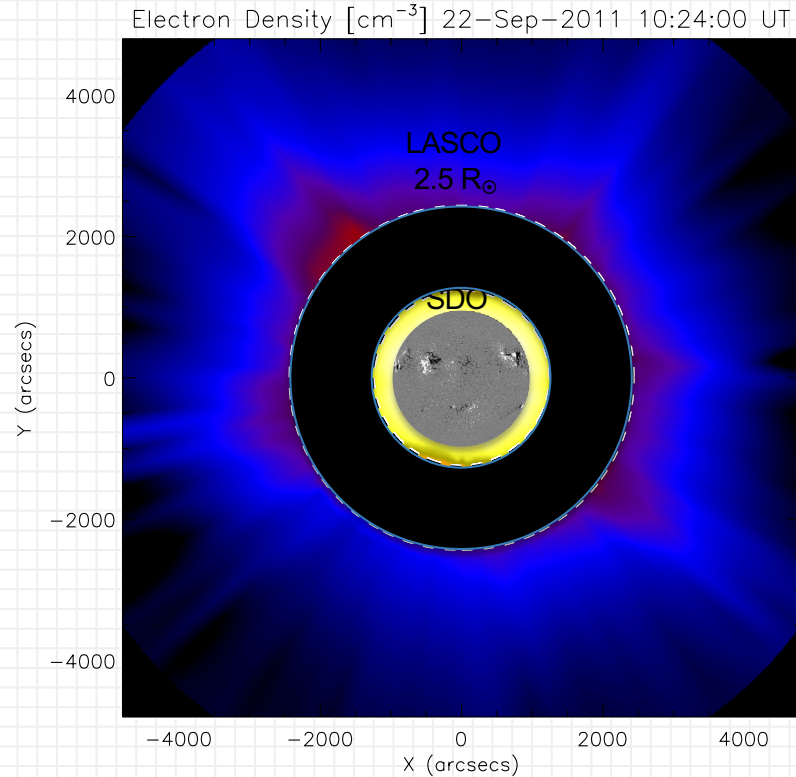
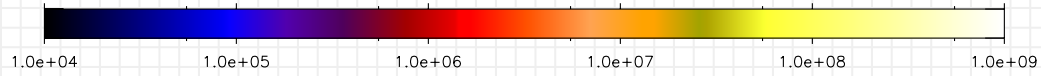
# CME speed and radio emission

- Expansion of the flank slower than the apex

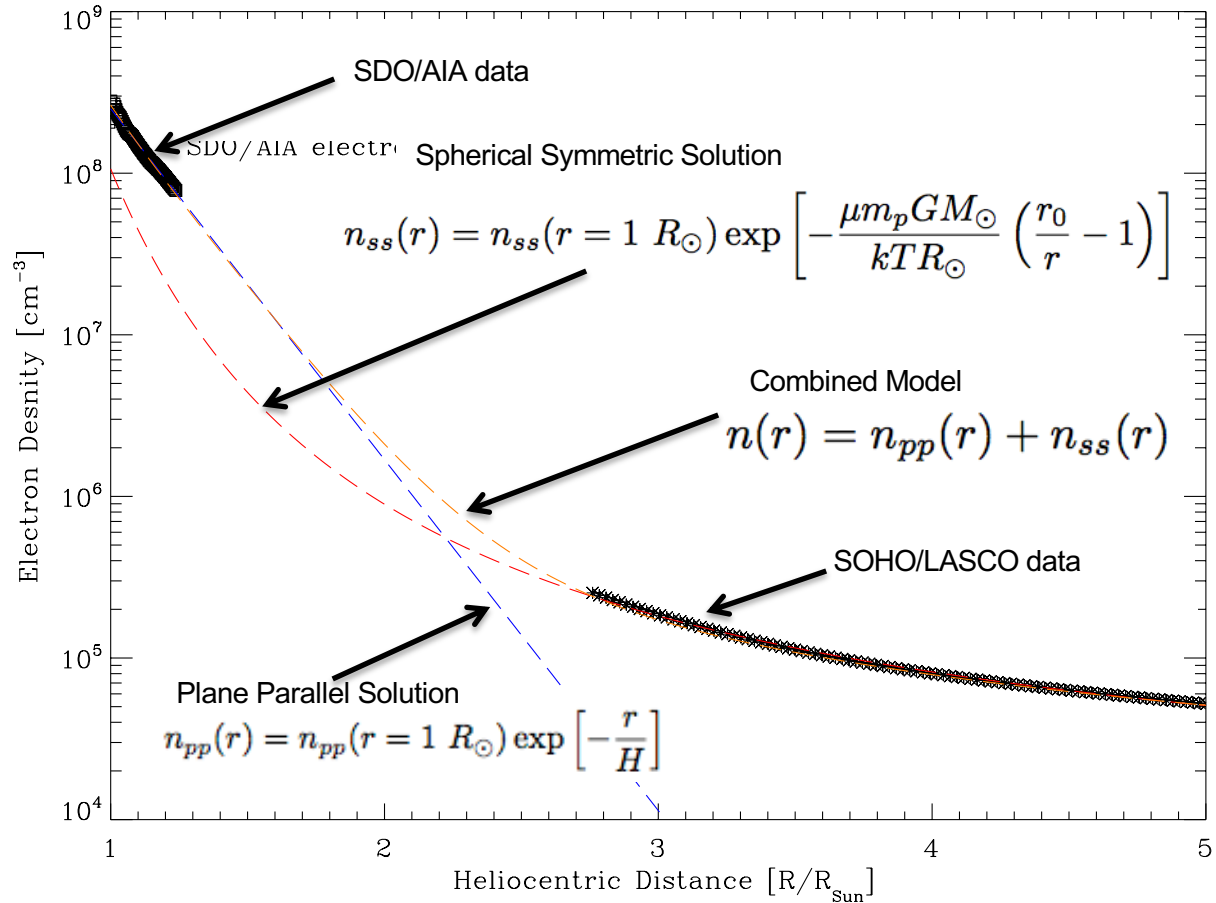


Triangulation of CME using Rouillard et al. ApJ (2016) method

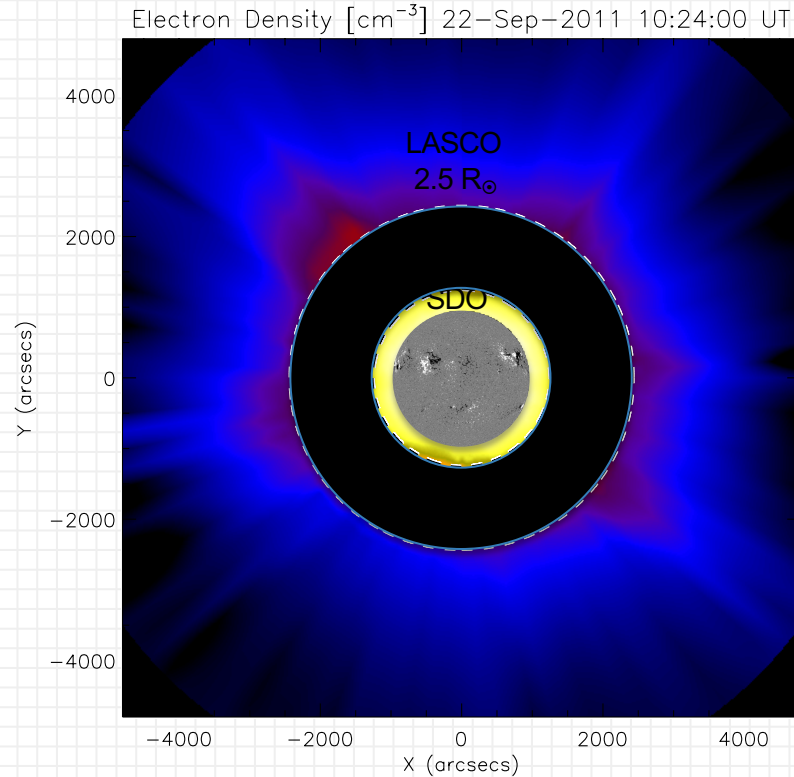
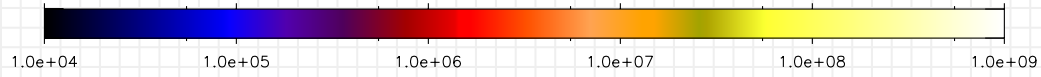
# Density Estimations



# Density Estimations



# Density Estimations

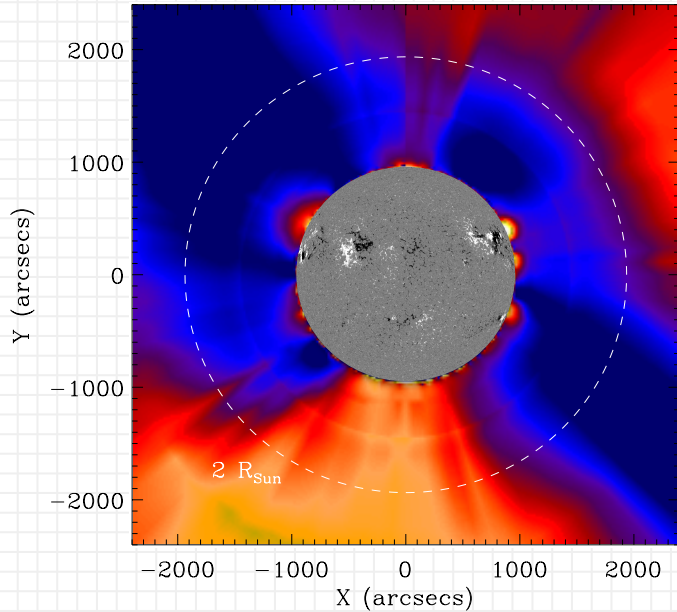




# Estimating the Mach number



Alfvén Speed [km s<sup>-1</sup>] 22-Sep-2011 10:24:00 UT



Zucca et al. 2014a

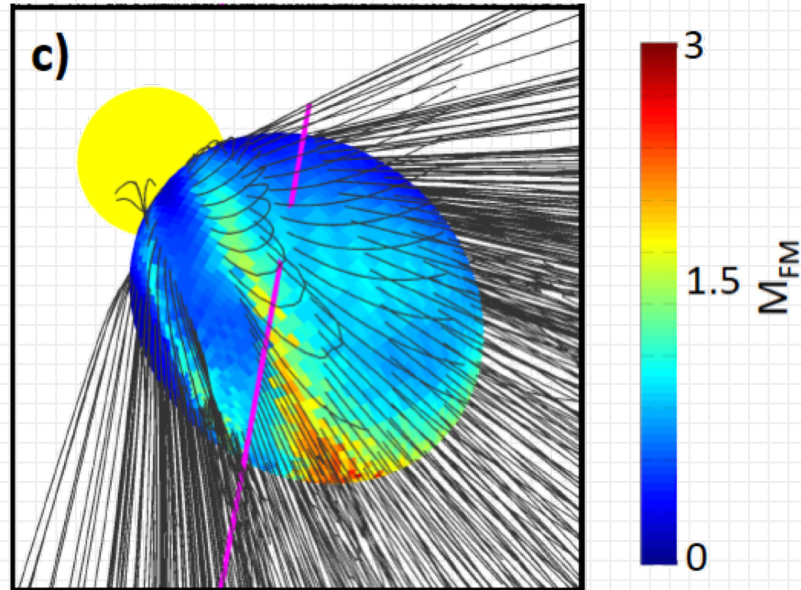
B-Field with PSFF

$$v_{\text{Alfven}}(x, y) = \frac{B(x, y)}{\sqrt{\mu m_p n_e(x, y)}}$$

Density Map with  
SDO/AIA and  
SOHO/LASCO

## 3D reconstruction – Mach Number

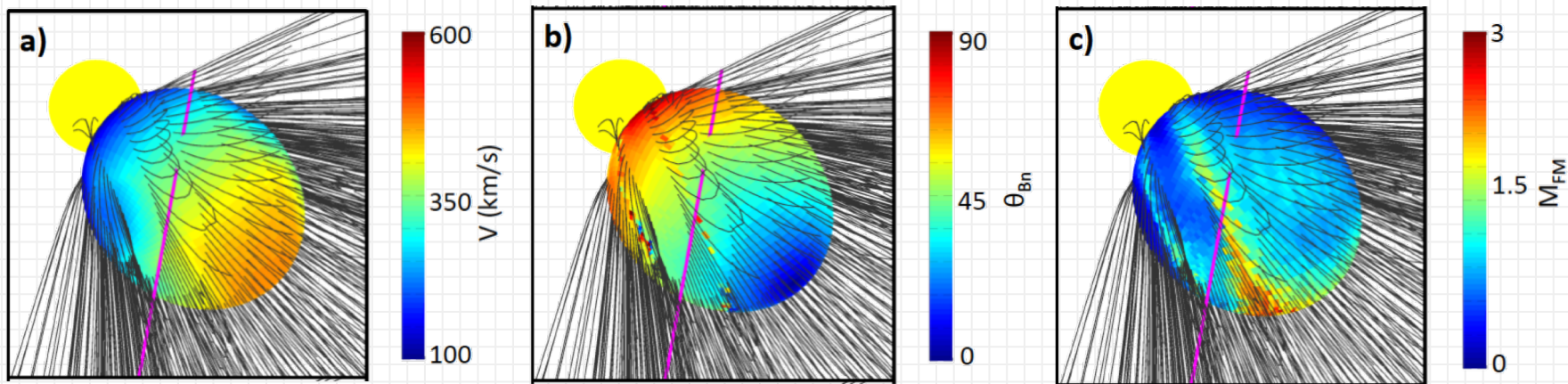
Mach number calculation using the CME front propagation and the local Alfvén Speed.



Rouillard et al. ApJ (2016) method

Mach number at the flank 1.4 to 1.6

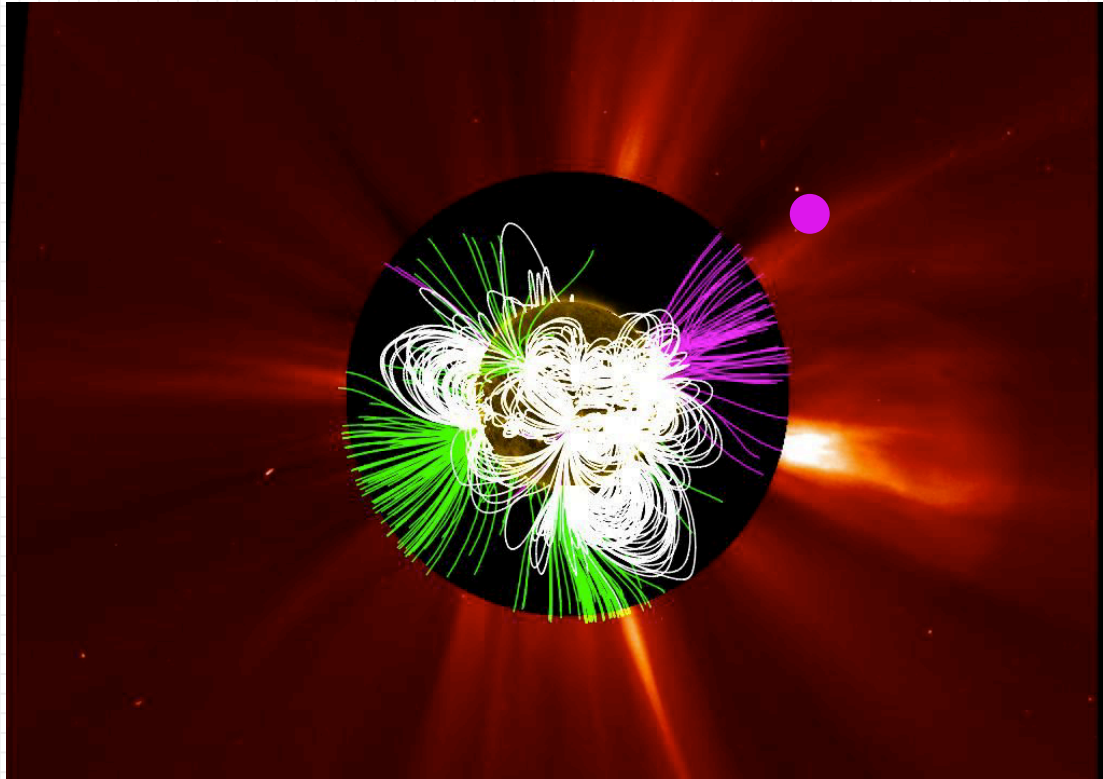
## 3D - Shock geometry



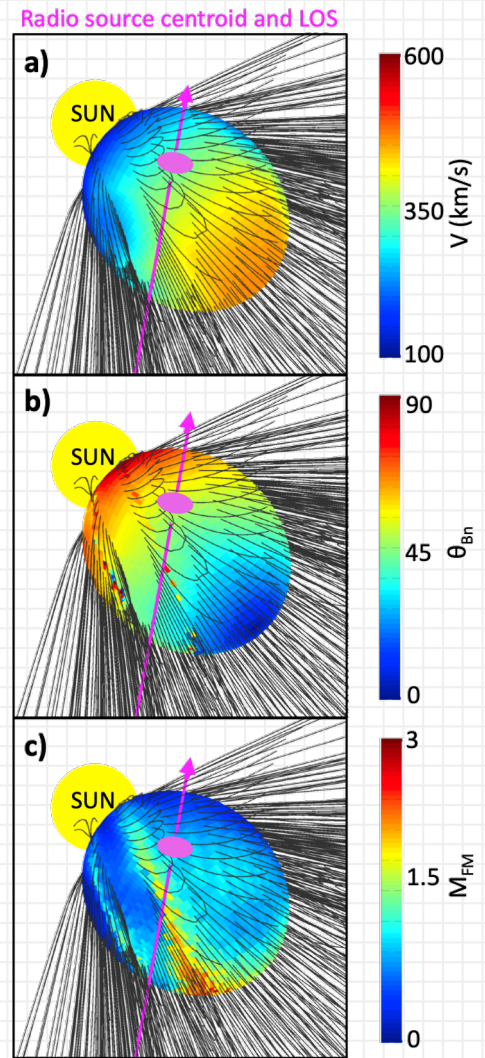
□ The geometry of the shock was obtained comparing the b-field orientation with the normal to the CME front.

□ The flank of the CME shows a quasi-perpendicular geometry.

# Mach Number and B-field Geometry

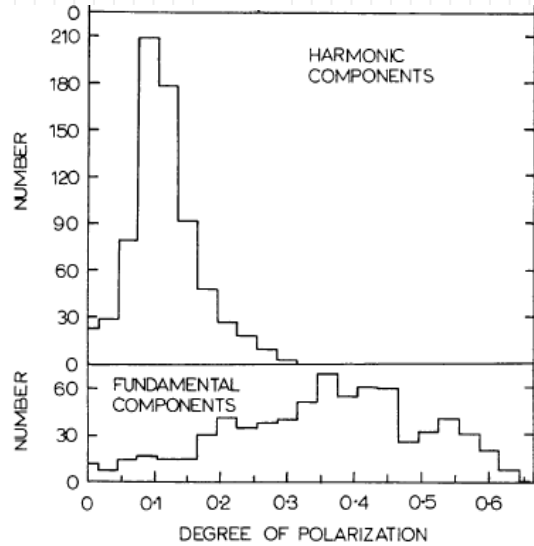


Zucca et al. 2018 A&A



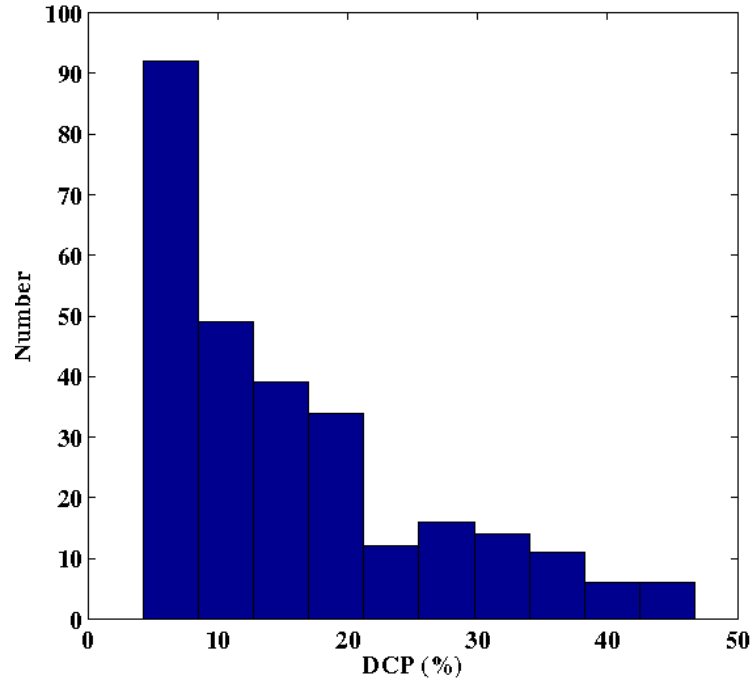


## Degree of Circular Polarization



Dulk et al 1979

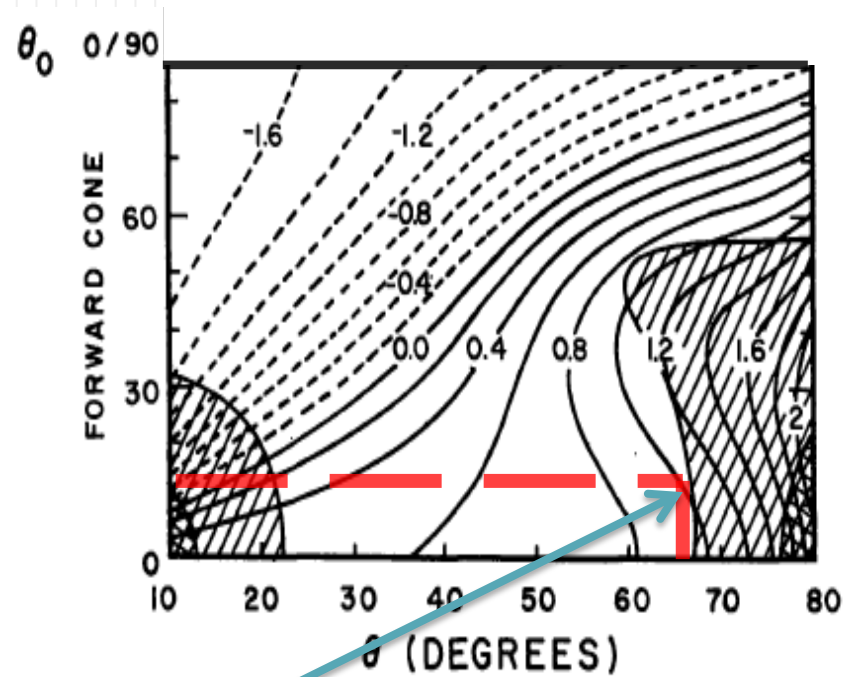
$$\text{DCP} = \frac{V}{I}$$



## B field Estimation

$$B = \frac{DCP \times f_p}{2.8 \times a(\theta)}$$

Melrose et al 1977

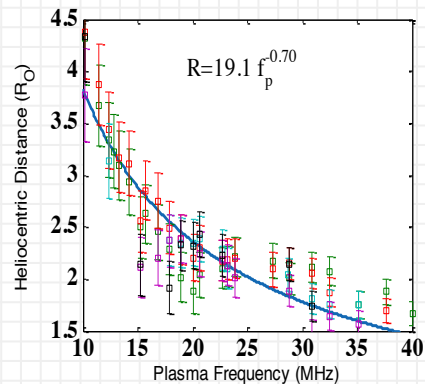
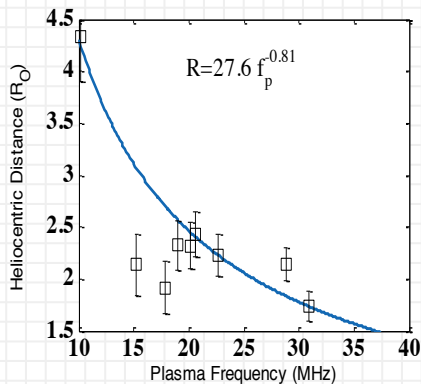
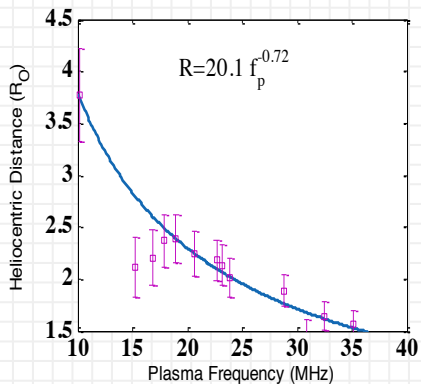
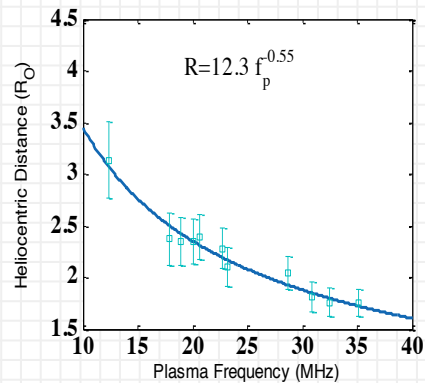
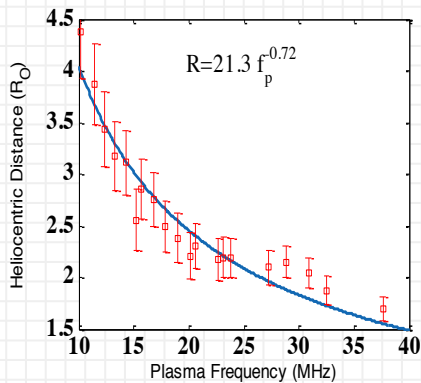
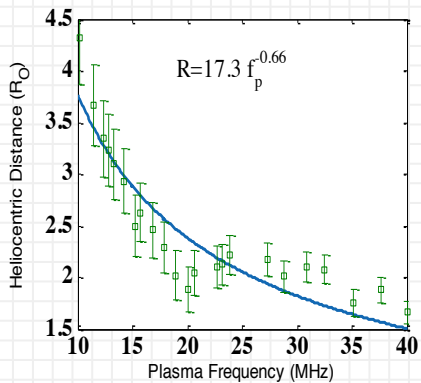


$$a(\theta) = 1$$

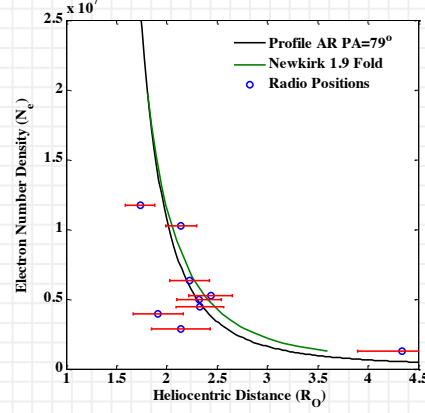
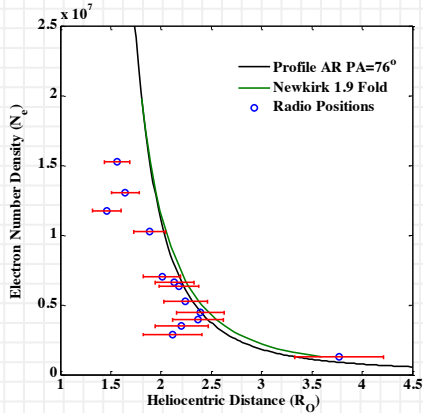
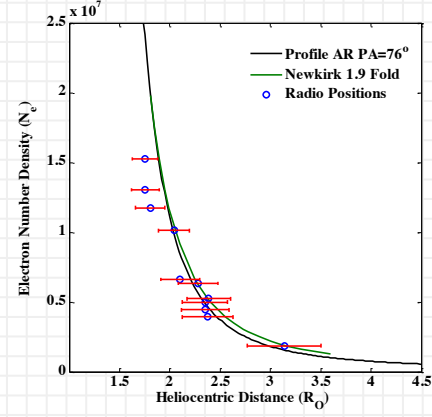
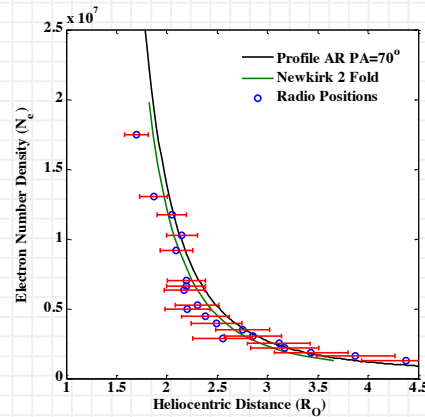
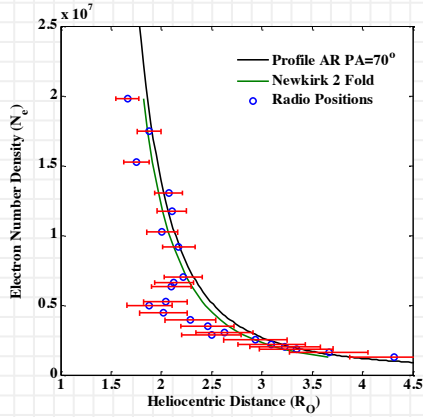




# Height vs Plasma frequency



# Density – Comparison

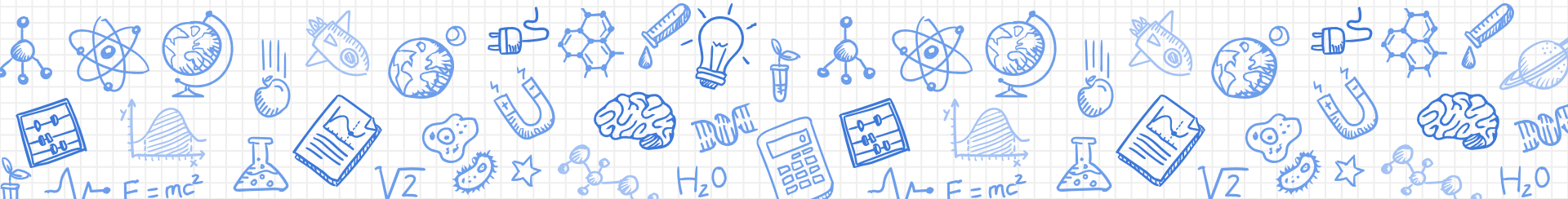


$$f_p \propto \sqrt{N_e(r)} ; N_e \propto 10^{-4.32 r}$$

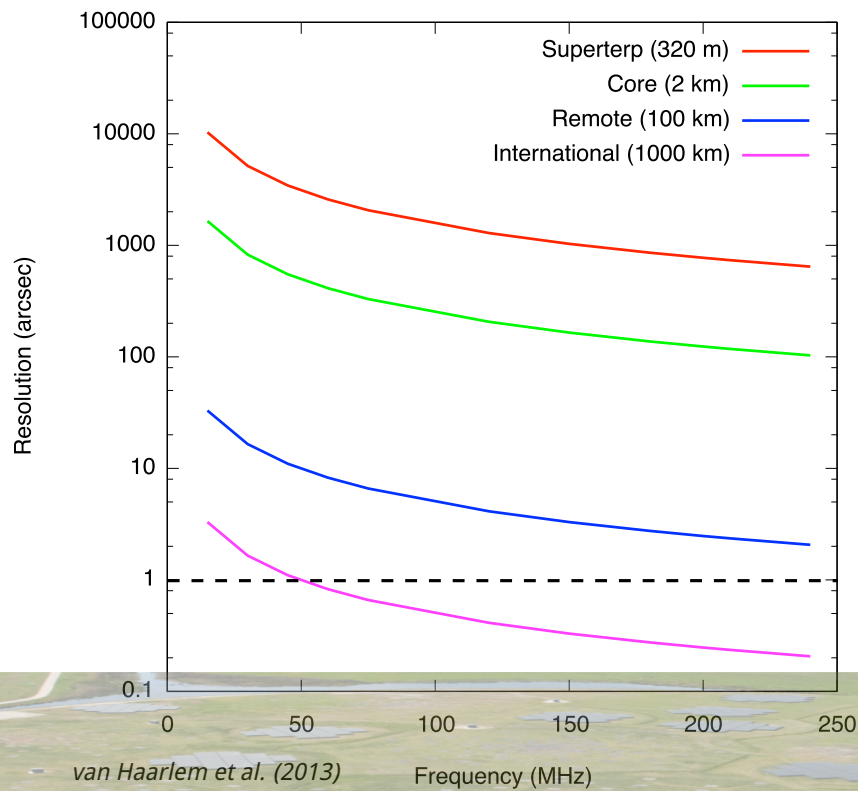
$f_p$  = plasma frequency  
 $N_e$  = electron no. density

# Extra Slides

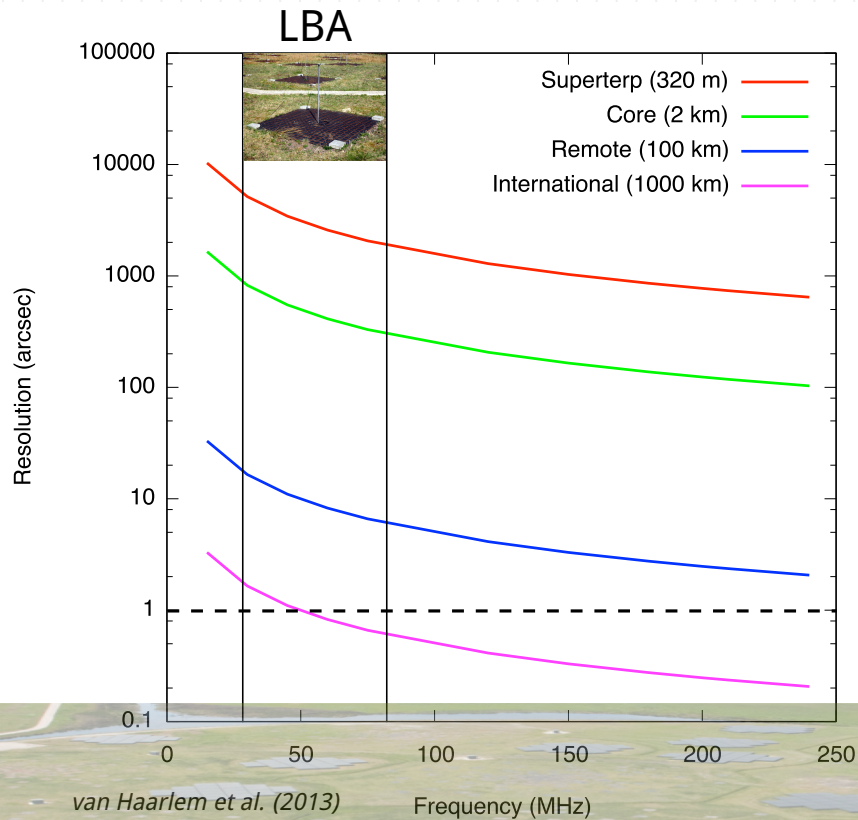
Questions resolution



## Spatial Resolution



## Spatial Resolution



## Spatial Resolution

