

LOFAR Tied-array Imaging and Spectroscopy of Solar Radio Bursts

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Trinity College Dublin

The Solar and Space Weather LOFAR Key Science Project



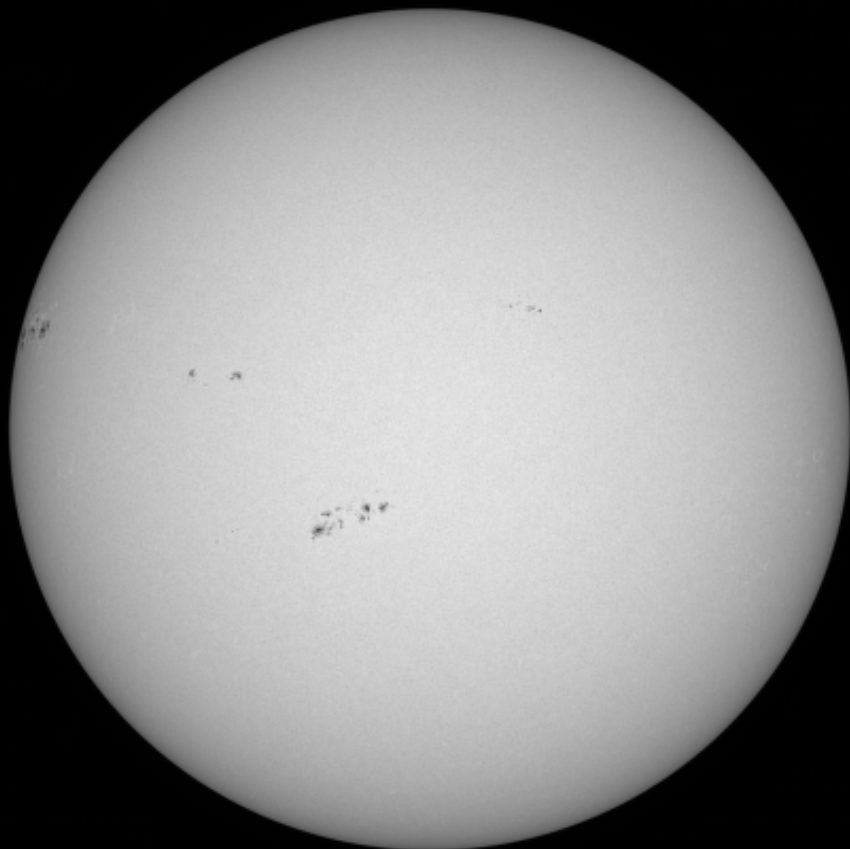
IRISH RESEARCH COUNCIL
An Chomhairle um Thaighde in Éirinn



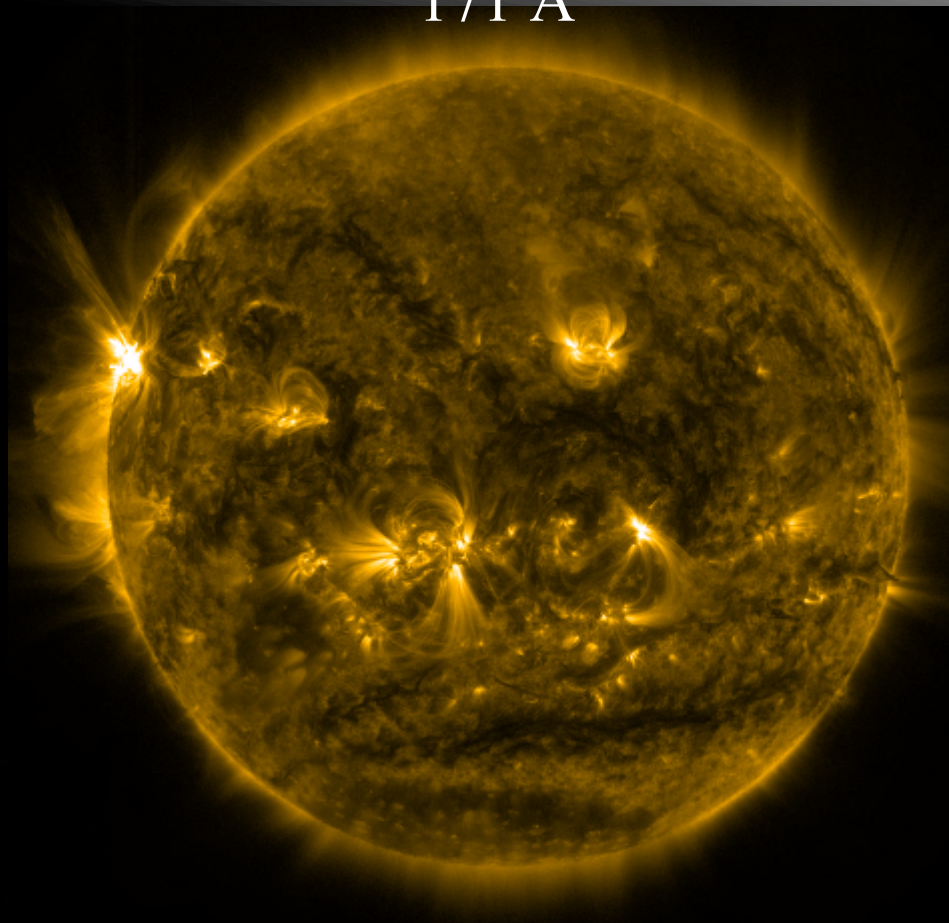
Trinity College Dublin
Coláiste na Tríonóide, Baile Átha Cliath
The University of Dublin

The Dynamic Solar Corona

6173 Å

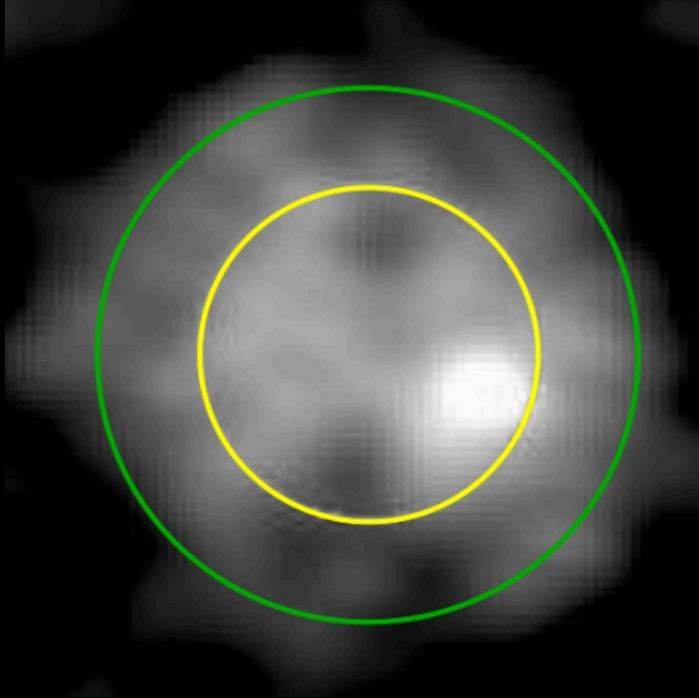


171 Å

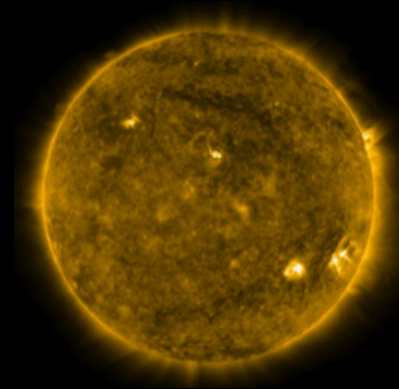


Solar Dynamics Observatory (SDO)

The Dynamic Solar Corona at Radio Wavelengths

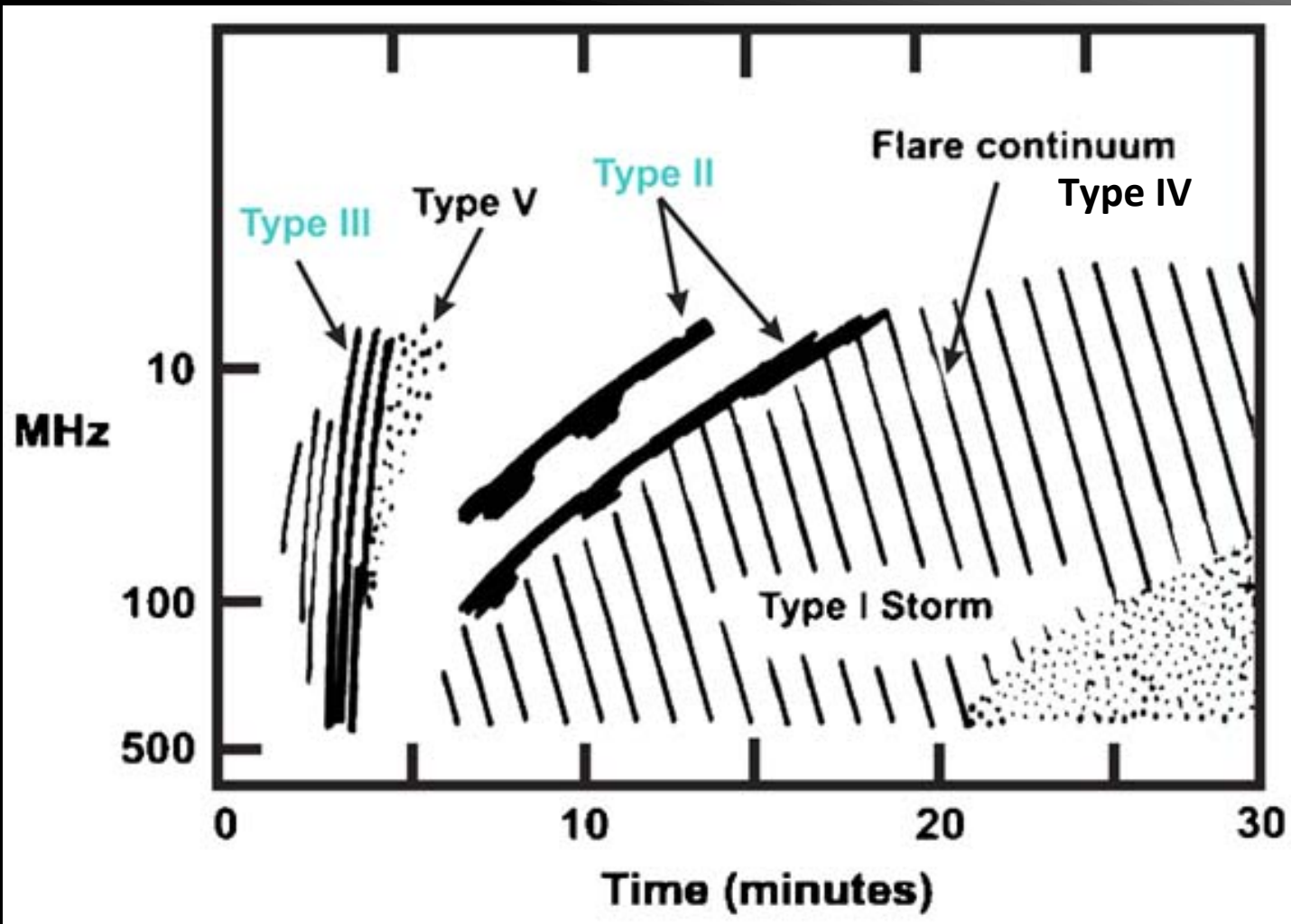


LOFAR 135 MHz
(Credit: Gottfried Mann, AIP)

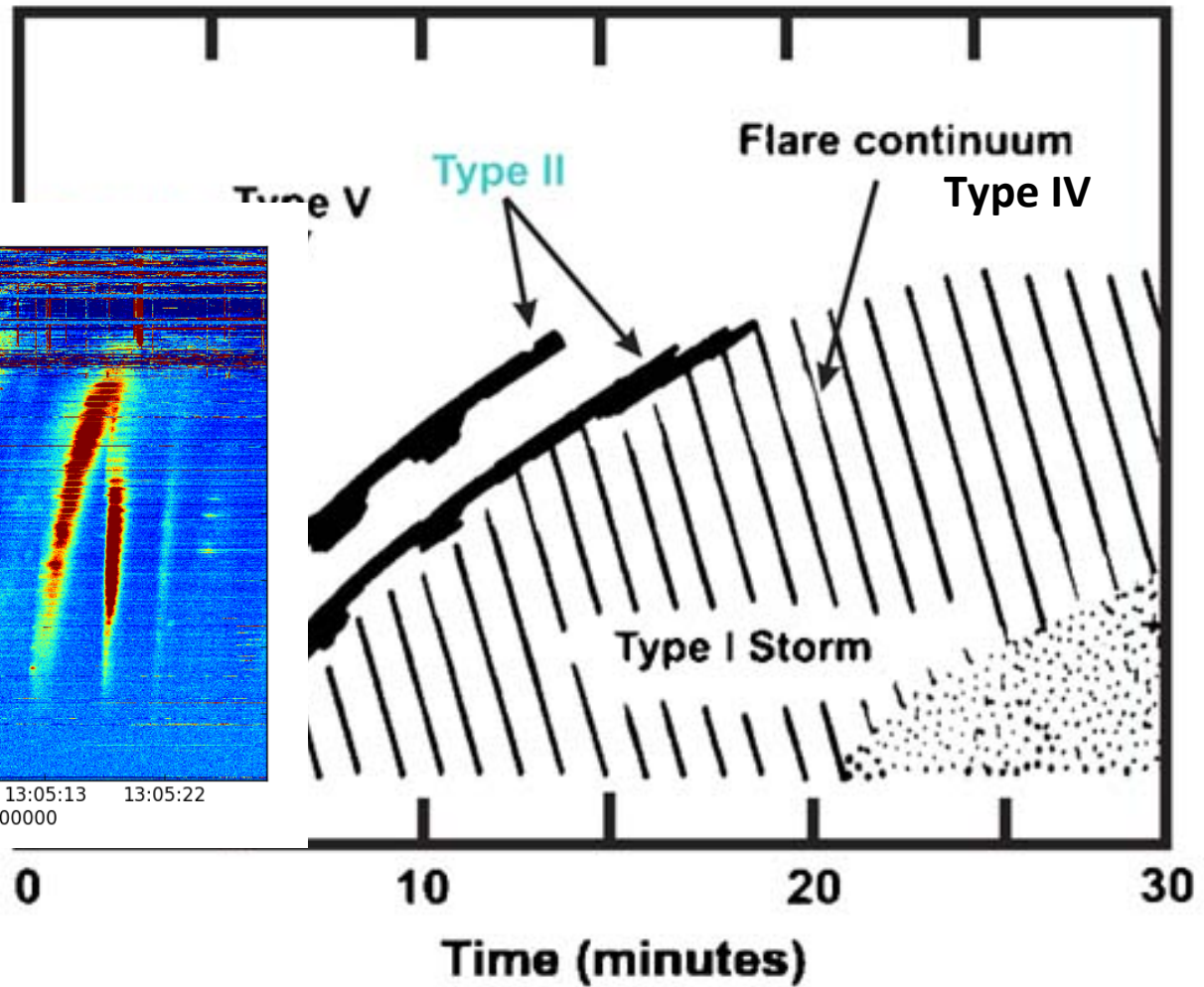
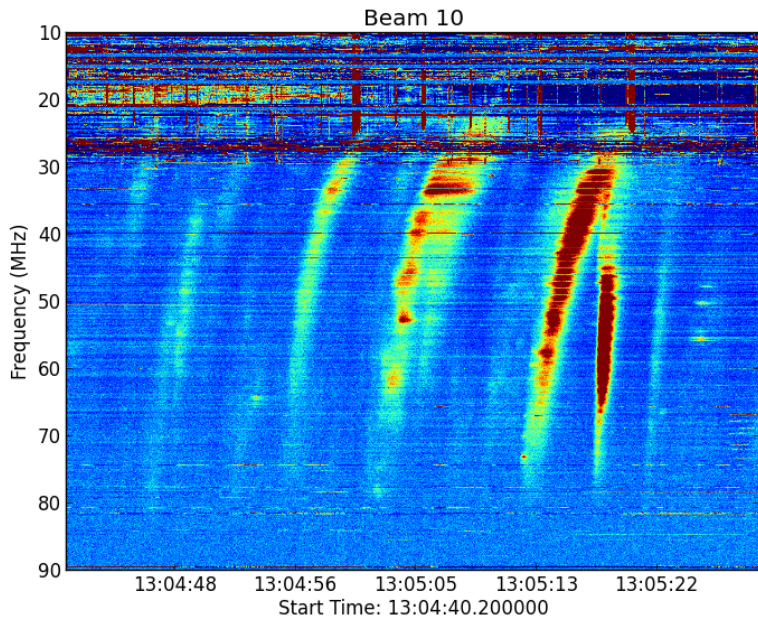


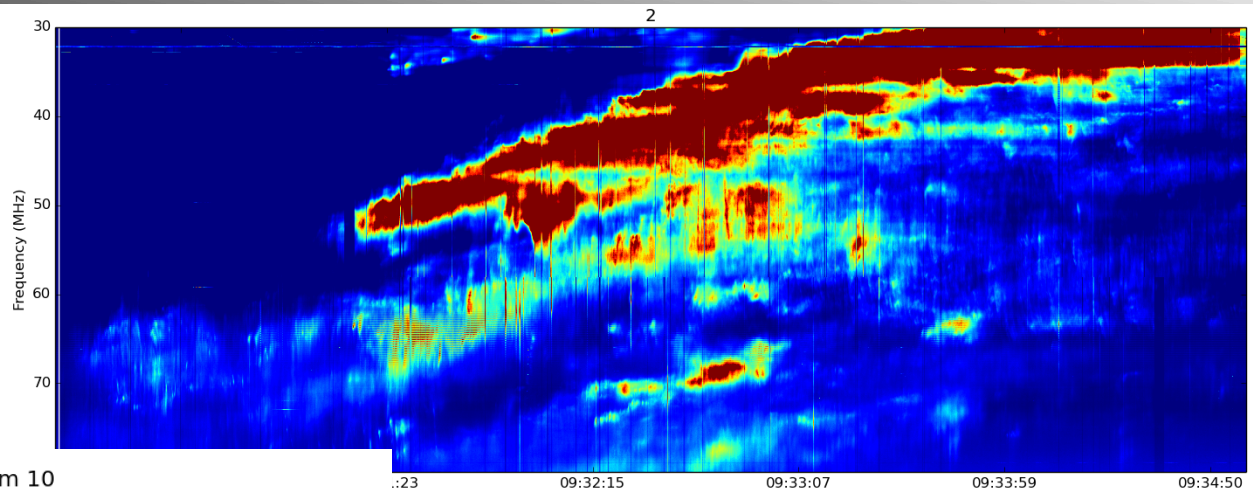
SDO AIA 171 Å

Solar Radio Bursts

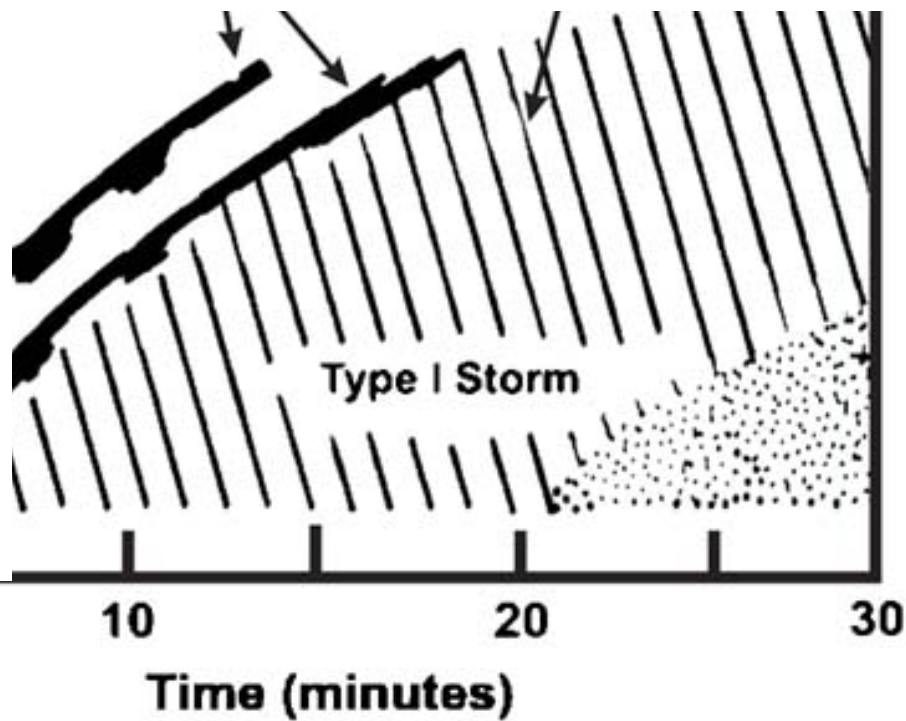
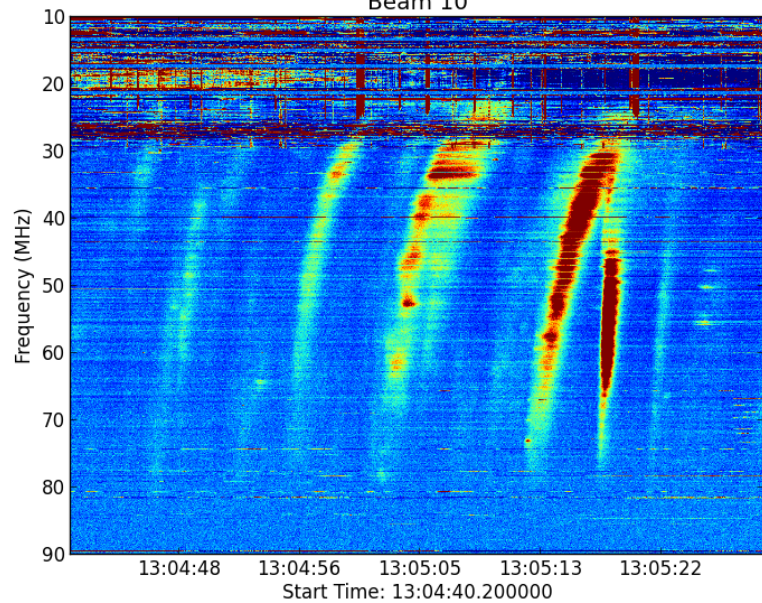


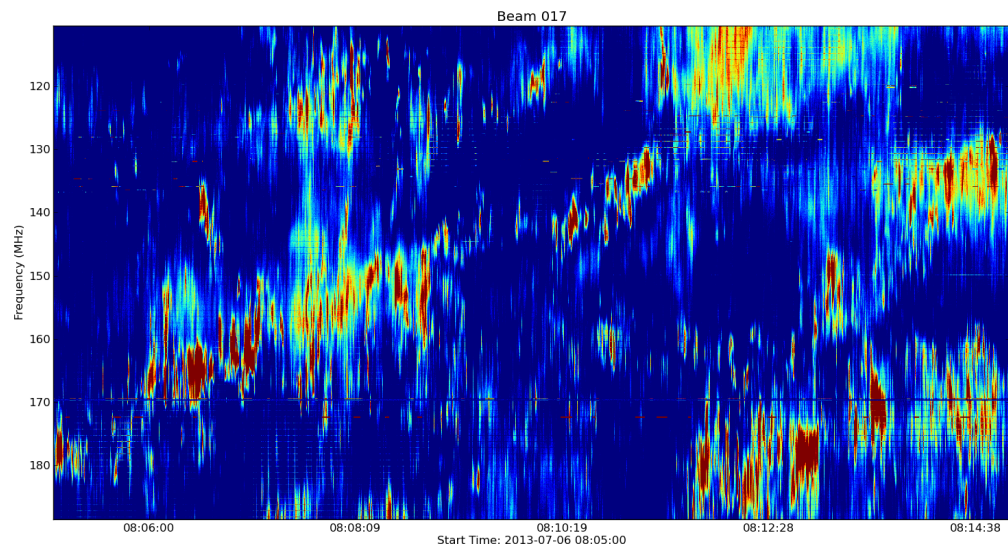
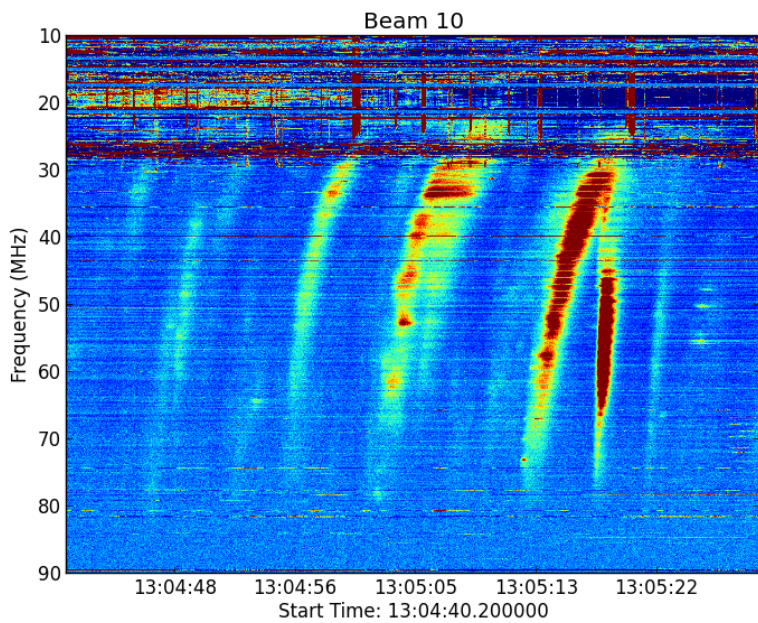
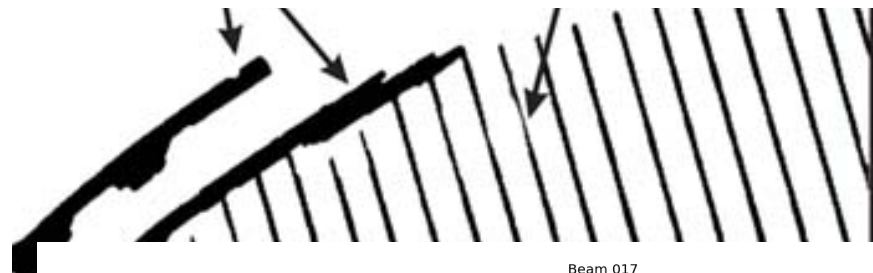
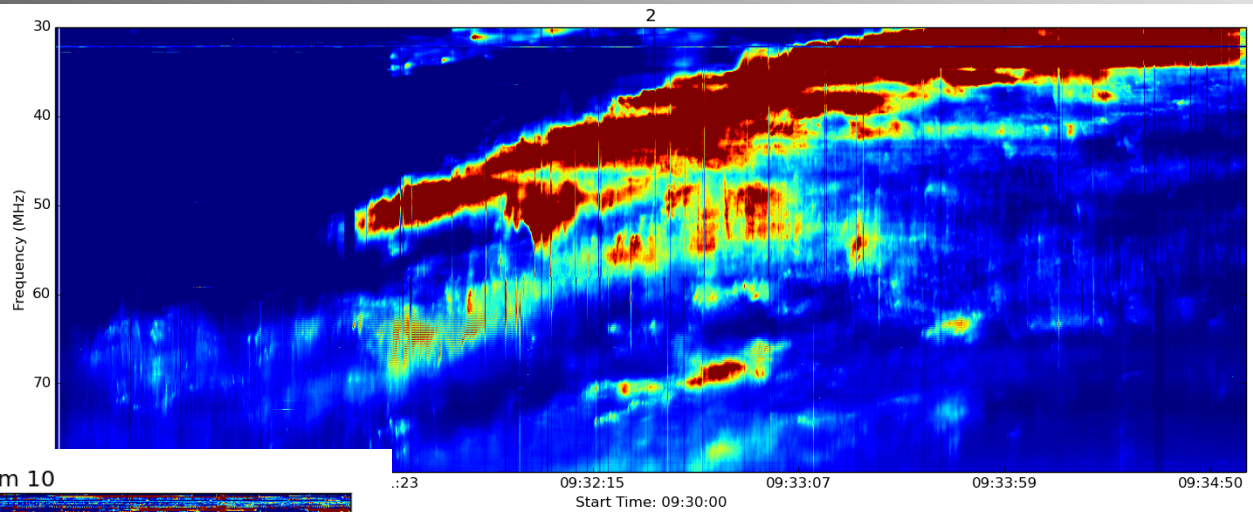
Solar Radio Bursts

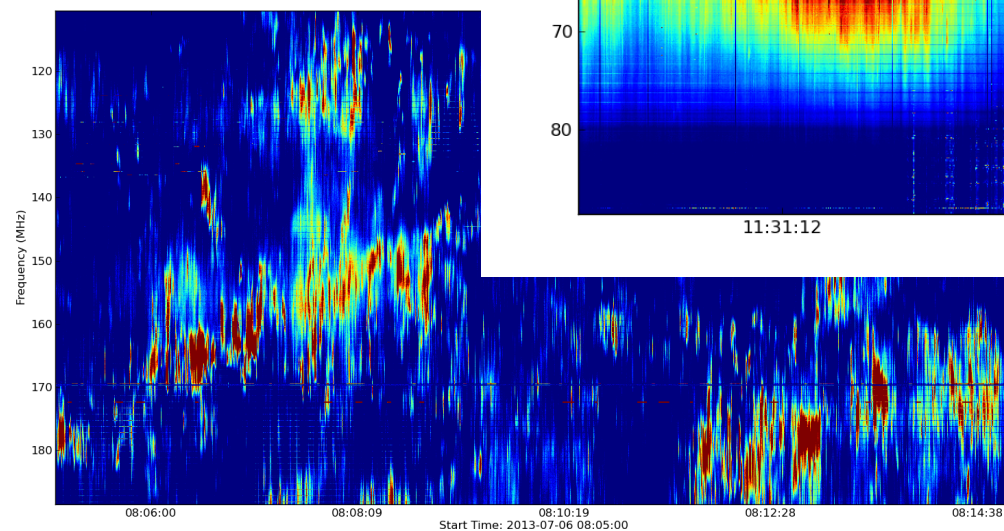
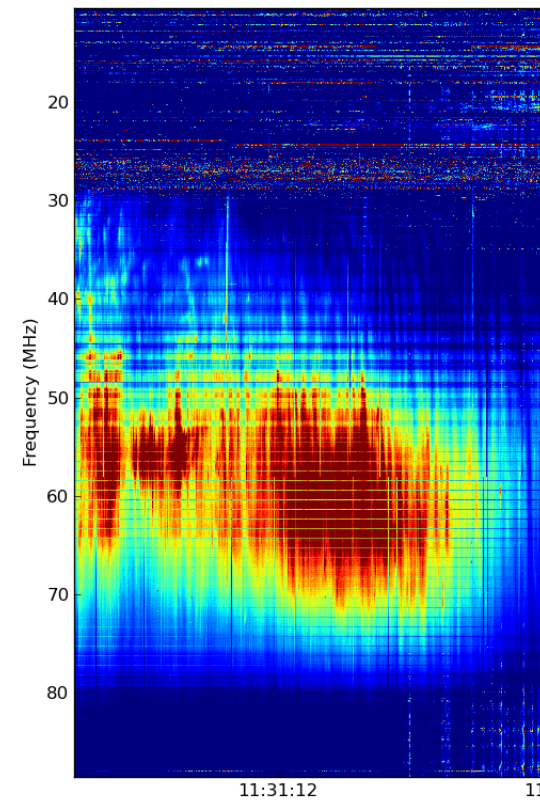
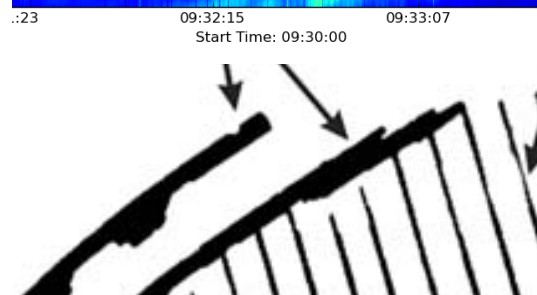
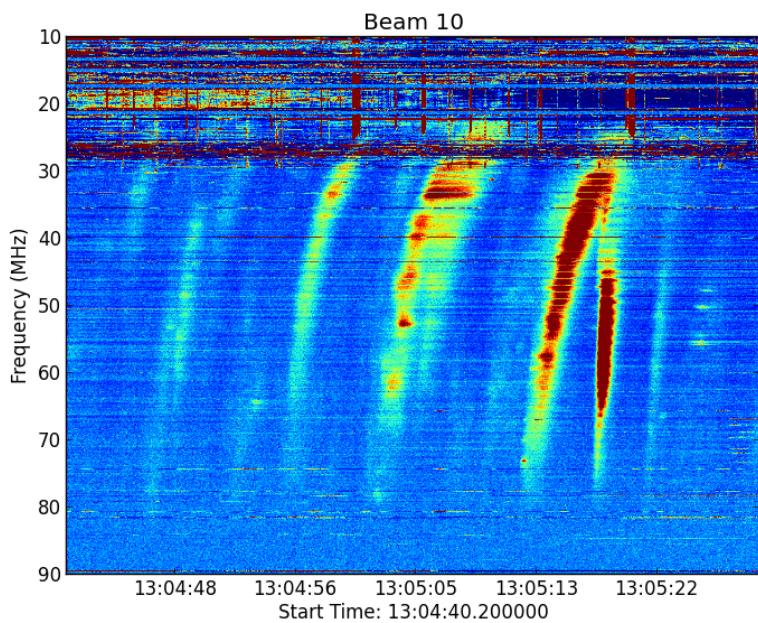
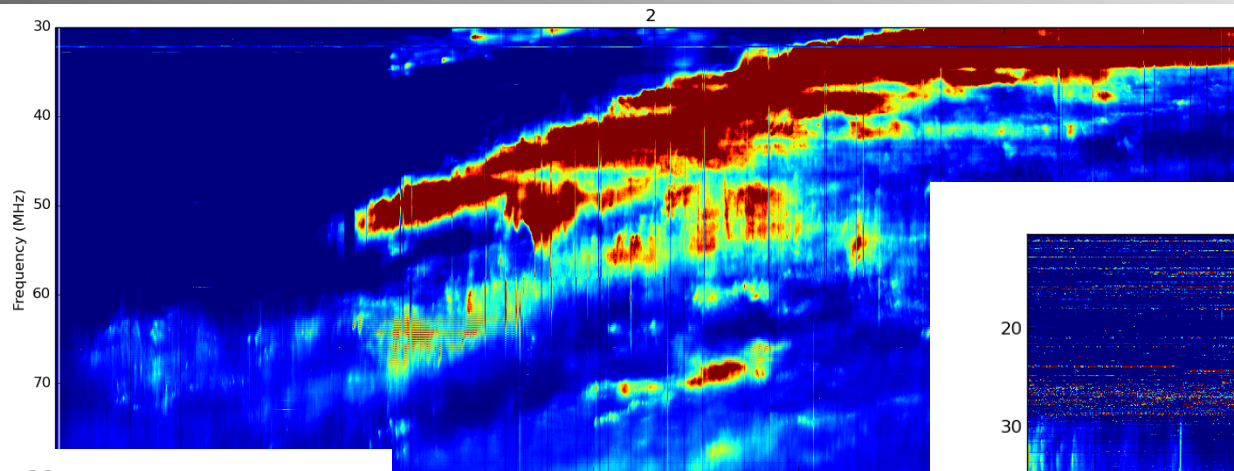


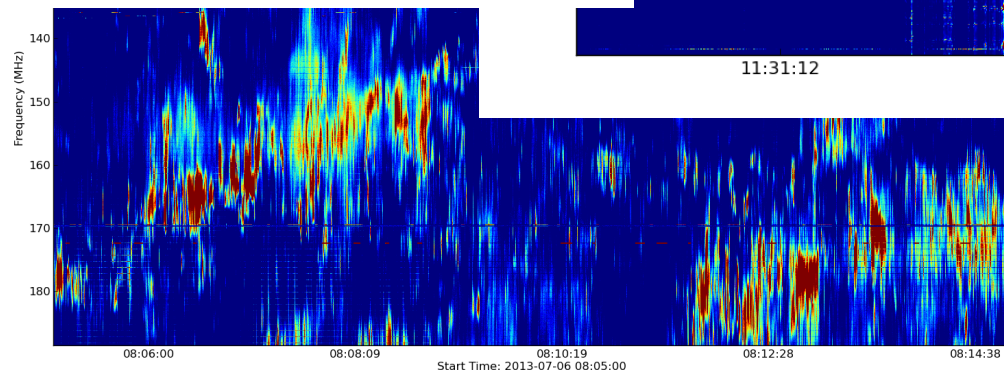
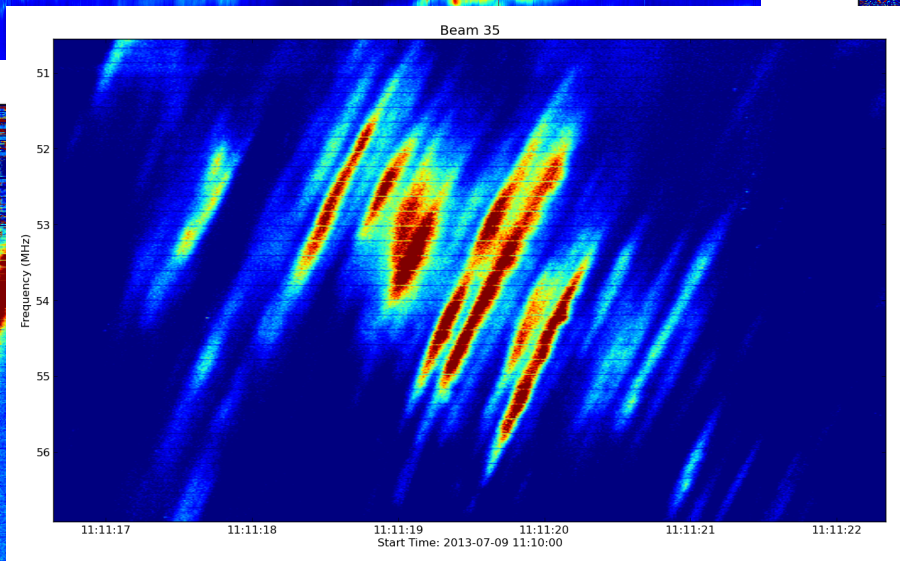
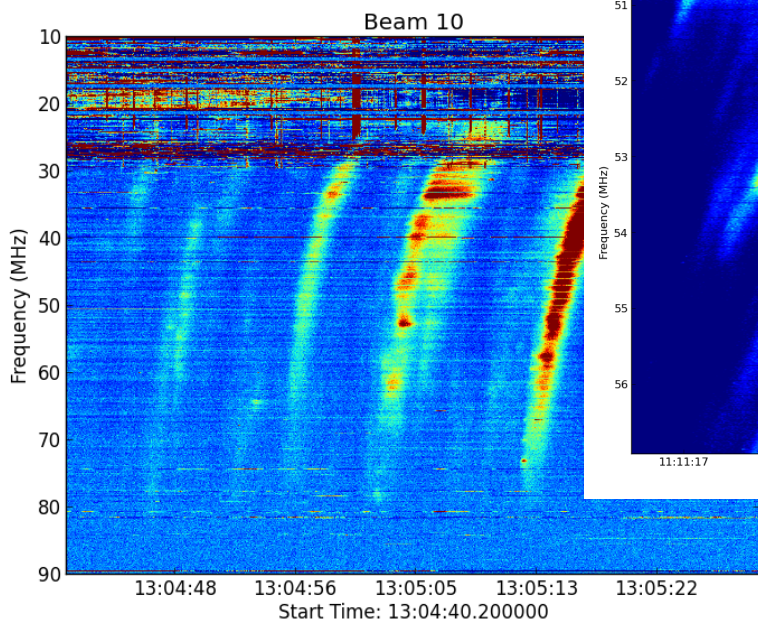
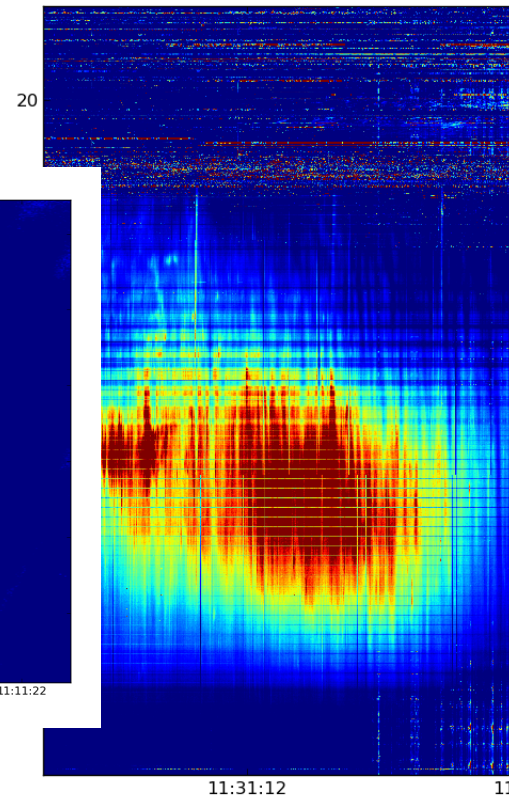
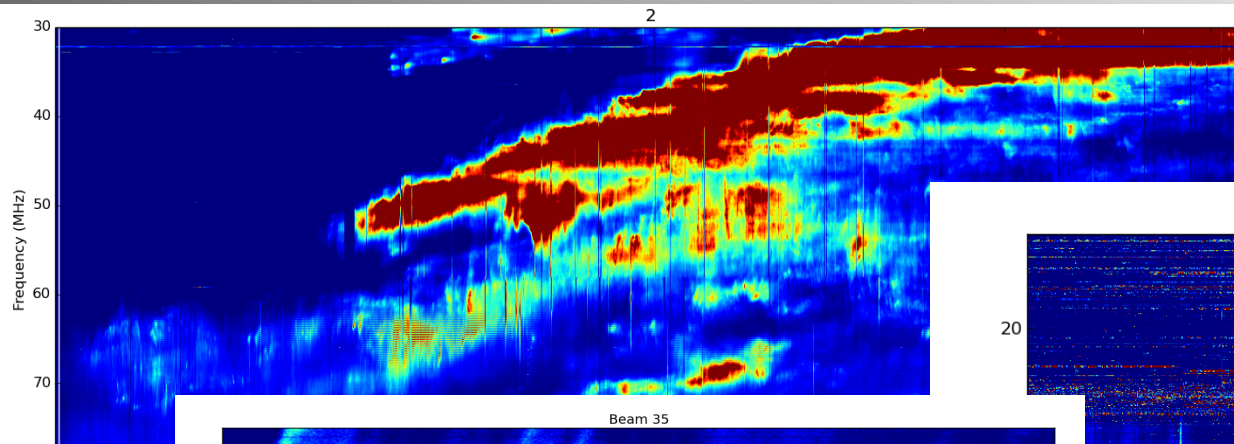


Beam 10

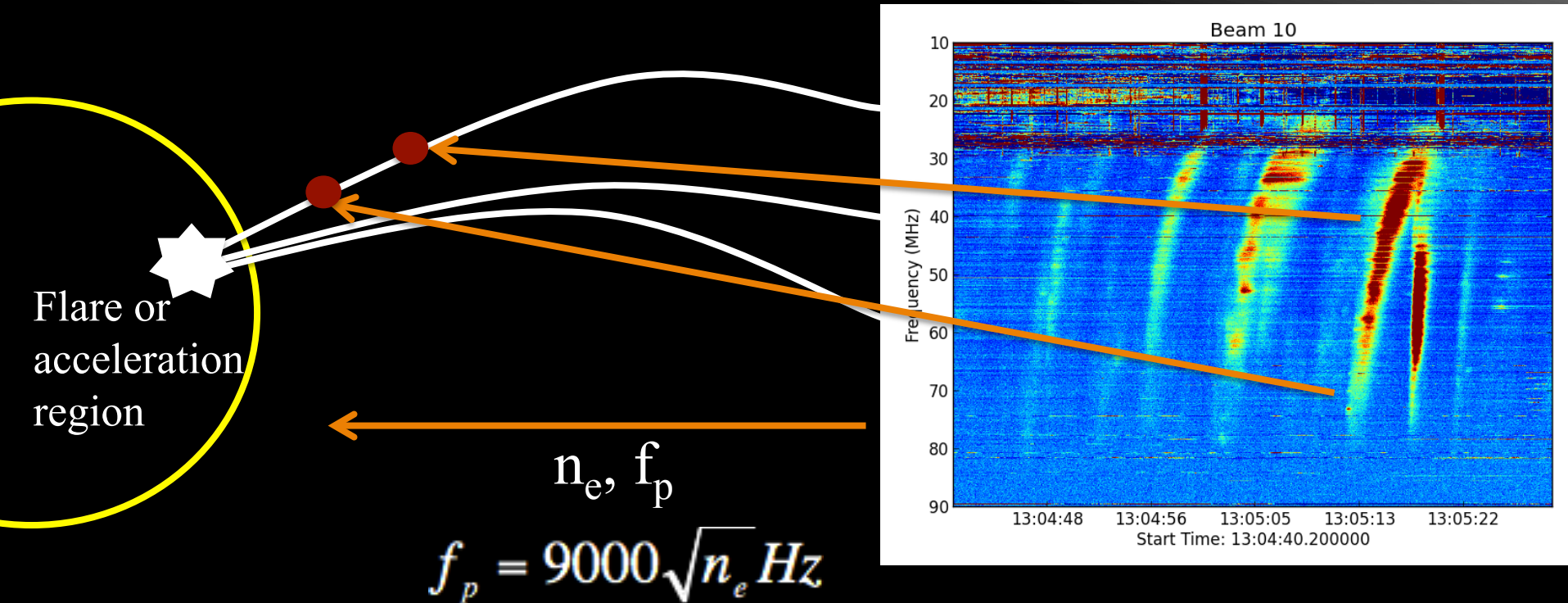








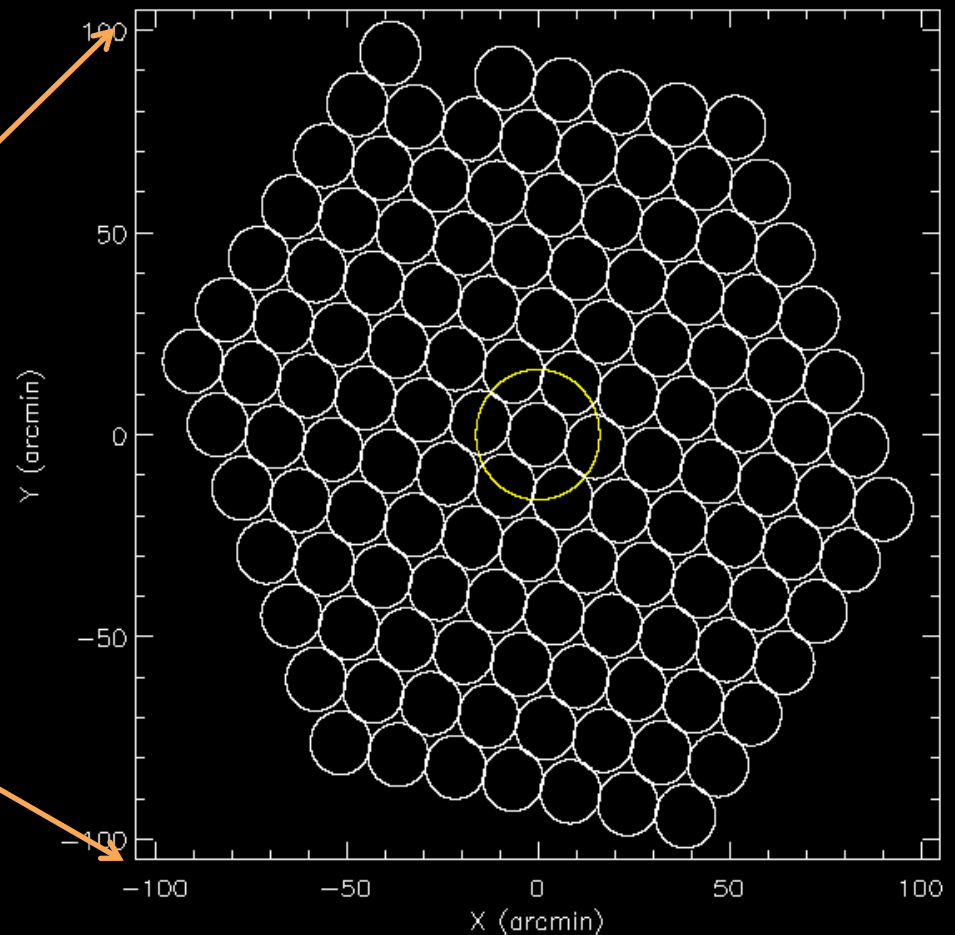
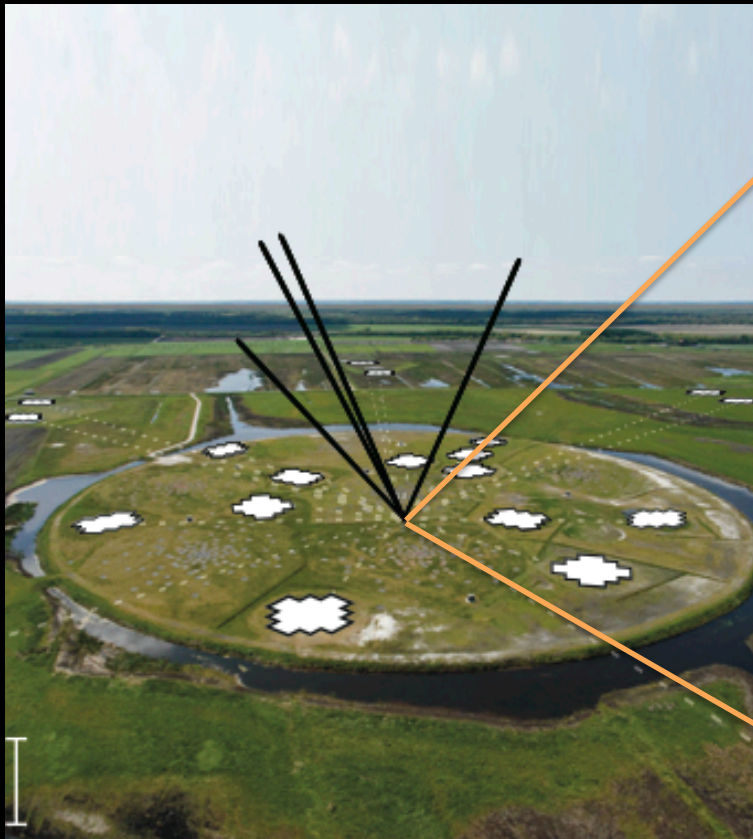
Type III Radio Bursts



Signatures of electron beams travelling along open magnetic field lines generated by the plasma emission mechanism.

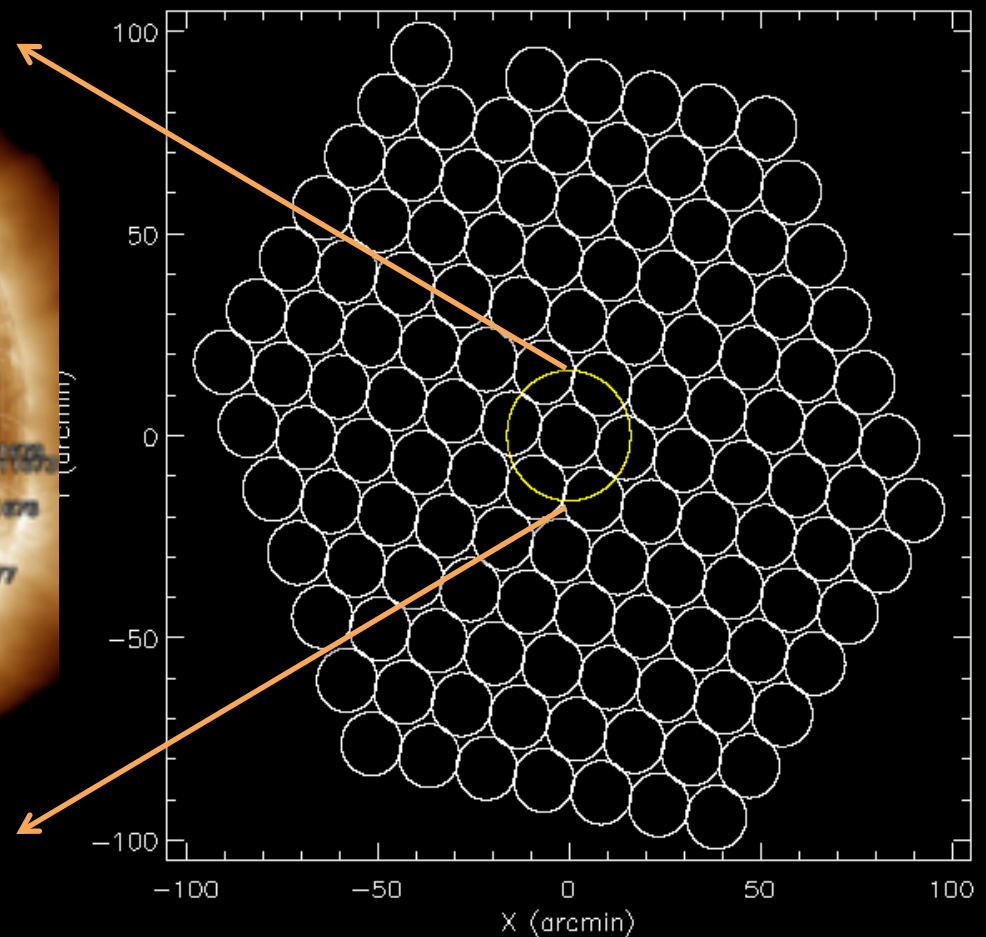
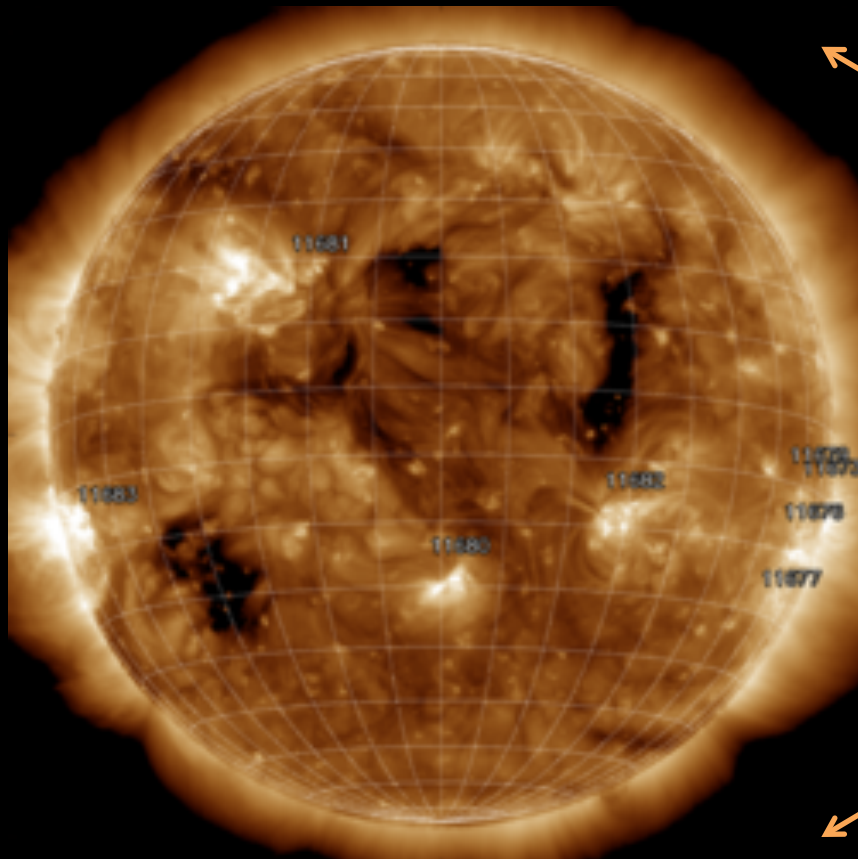
Tied-array Observations of the Sun

Coherent combination of multiple station beams is called a "tied-array" beam.

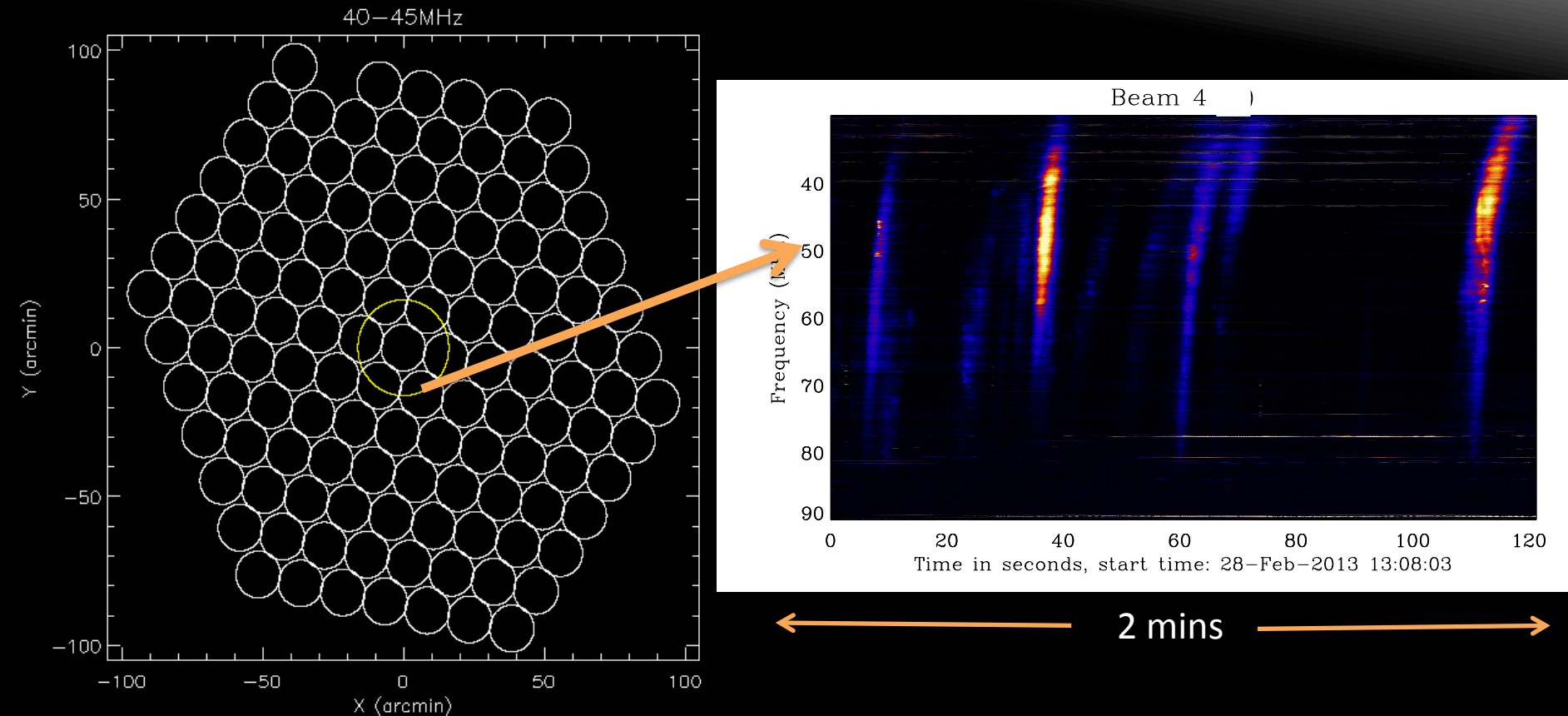


Tied-array Observations of the Sun During a 'Quiet Day'

SDO AIA 193 Å

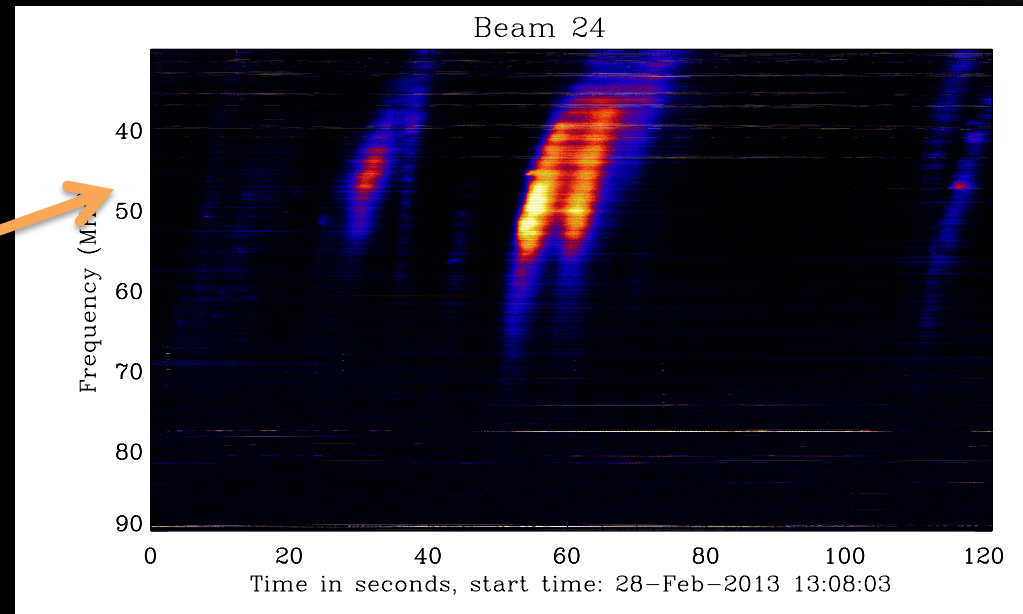
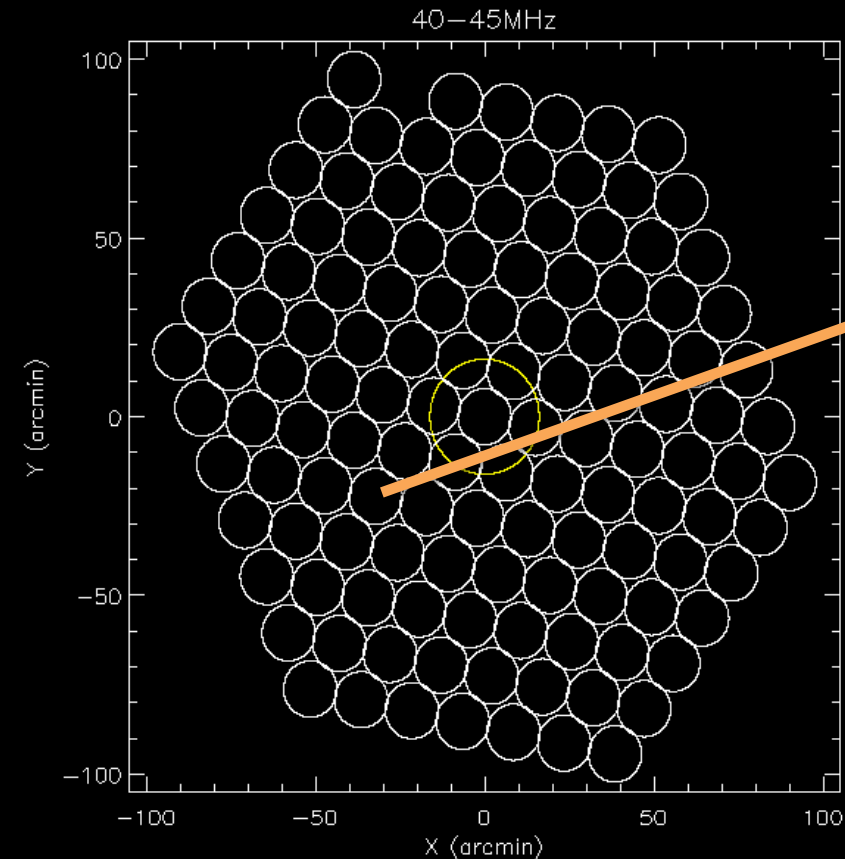


LBA Tied-Array Dynamic Spectra



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

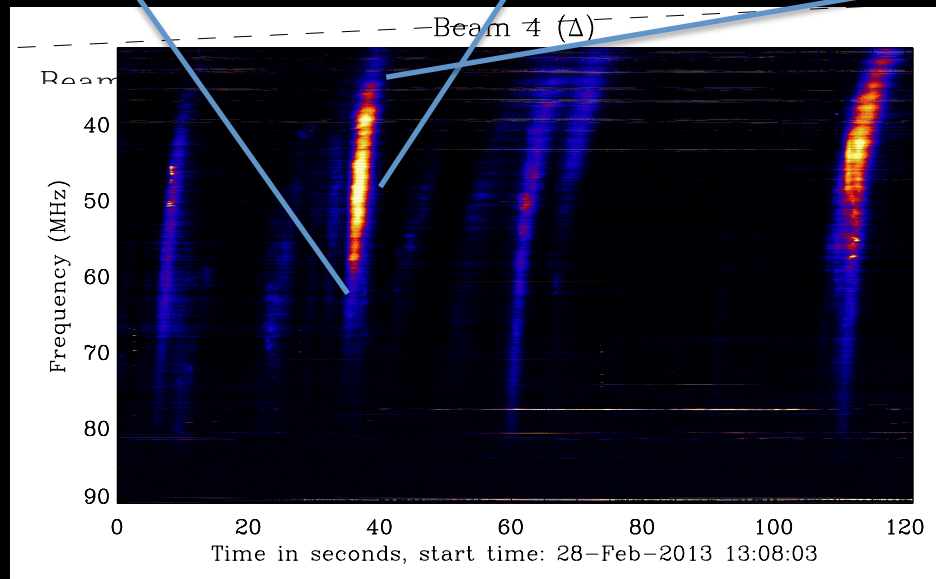
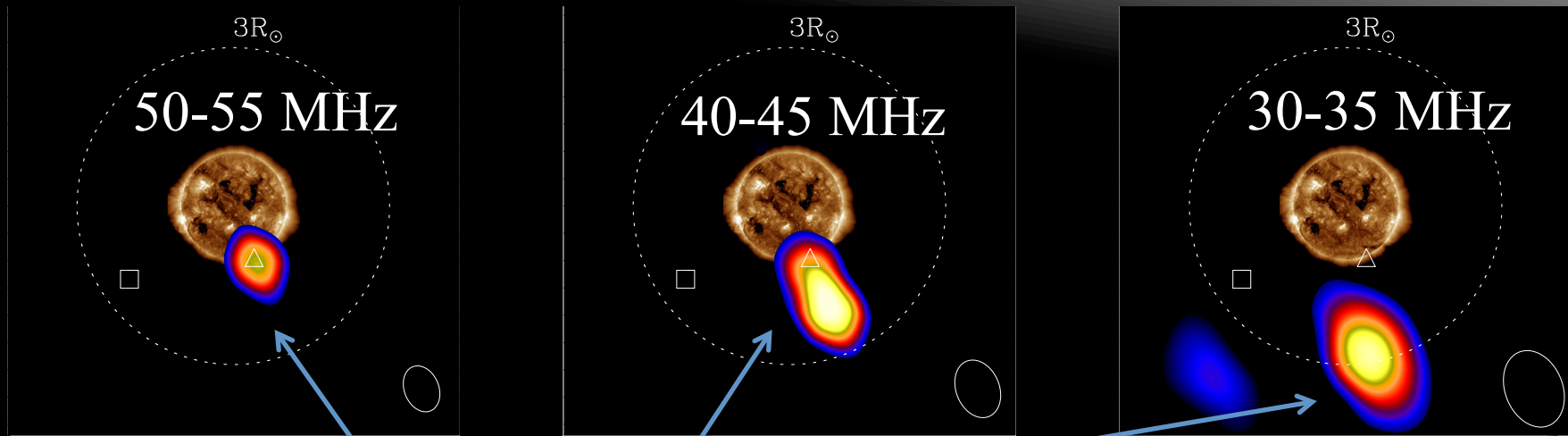
LBA Tied-Array Dynamic Spectra



← 2 mins →

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

Spatial Information of Type III Radio Bursts Using Tied-Array Beams



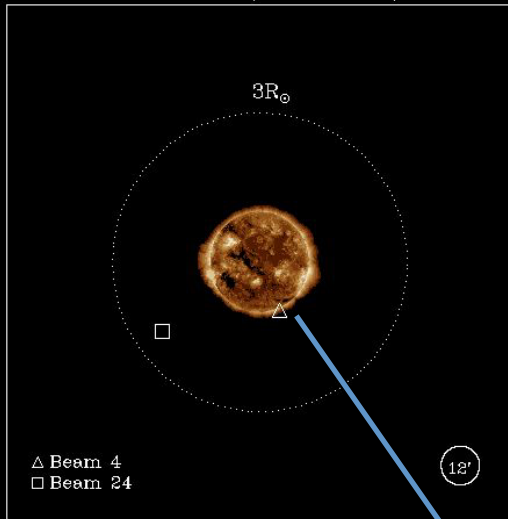
← 2 mins →

Plasma Emission

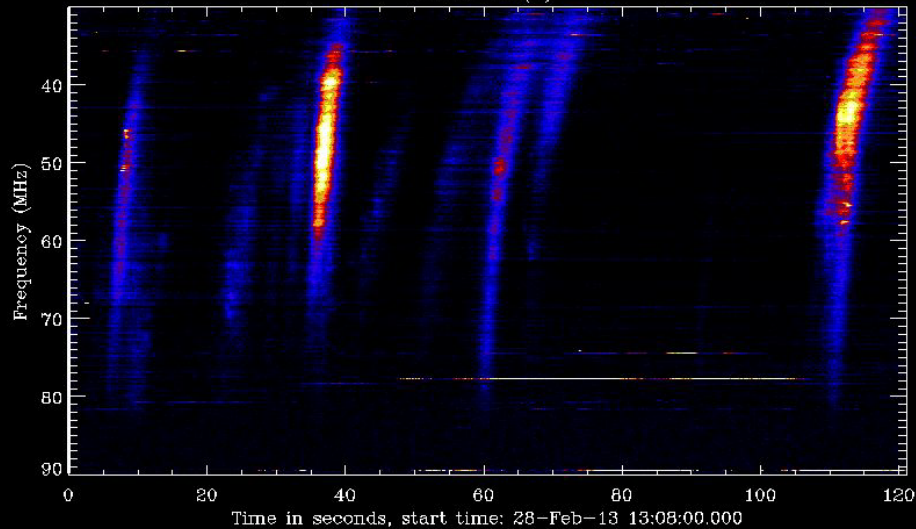
$$f_p = 9000\sqrt{n_e} \text{ Hz}$$

50-55 MHz

50-55MHz (13:08:00 UT)



Beam 4 (Δ)



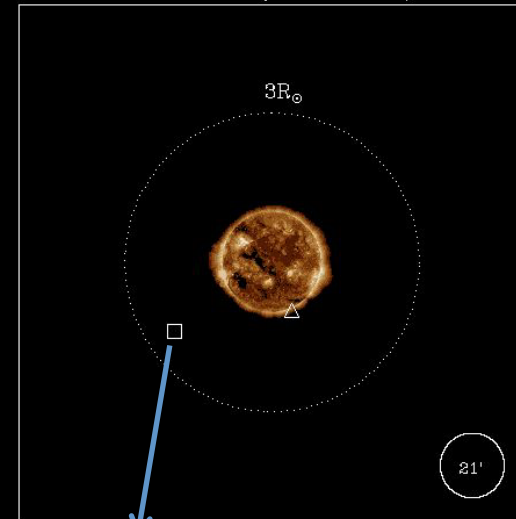
40-45 MHz

40-45MHz (13:08:00 UT)

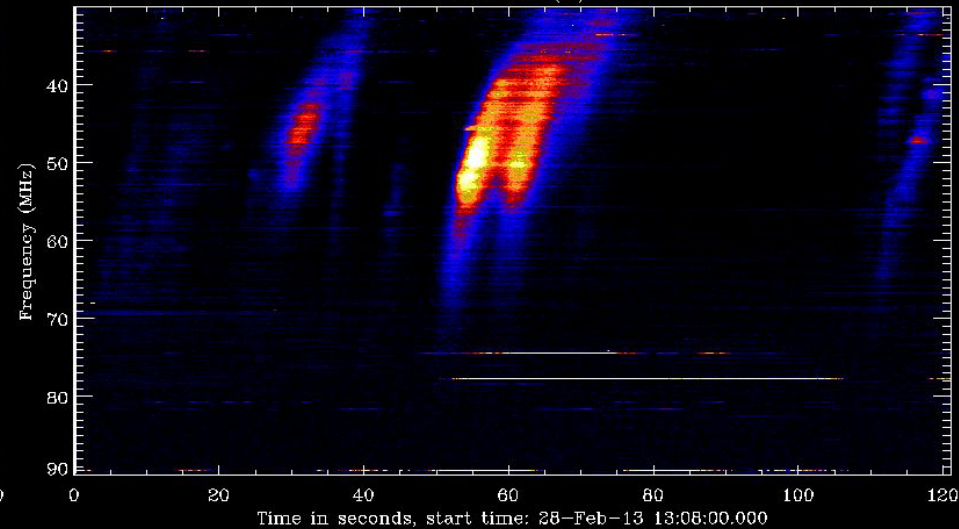


30-35 MHz

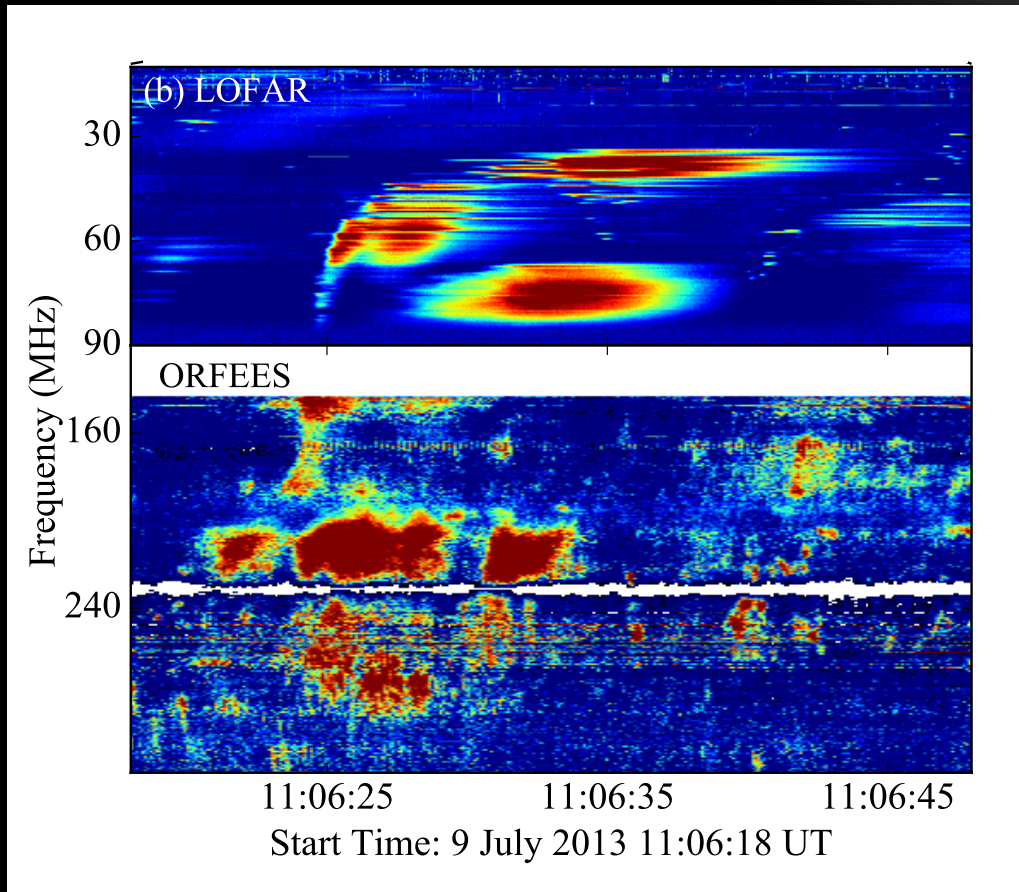
30-35MHz (13:08:00 UT)



Beam 24 ($\square$)

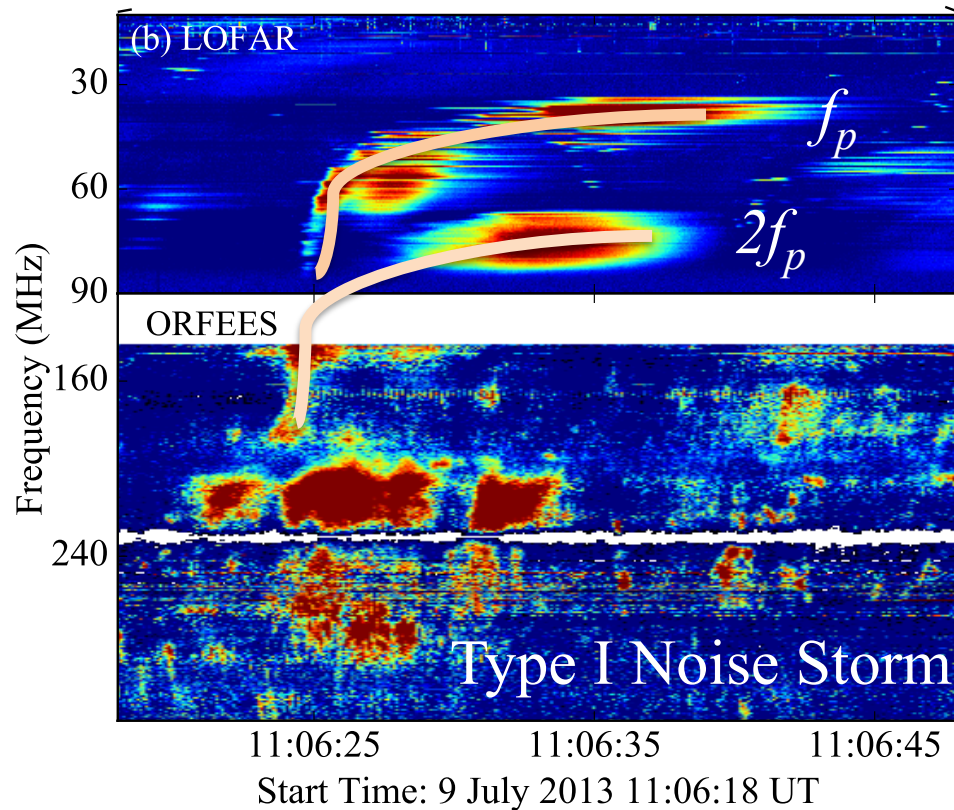


Unusual Type III Radio Burst with LOFAR and ORFEES



Unusual Type III burst. Emission stops abruptly at 33 MHz.

Unusual Type III Radio Burst with LOFAR and ORFEES

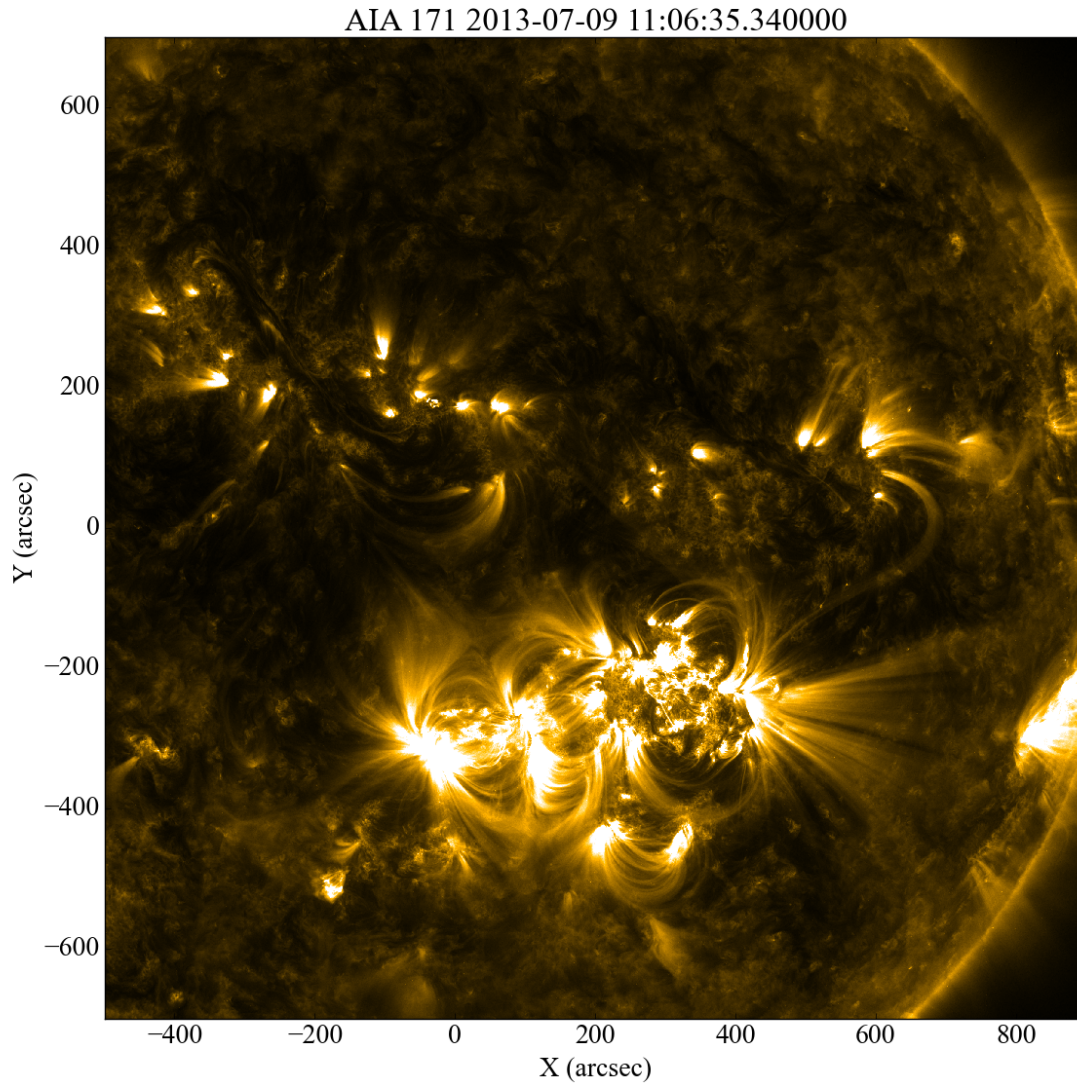


Fundamental Emission f_p

Harmonic Emission $2f_p$

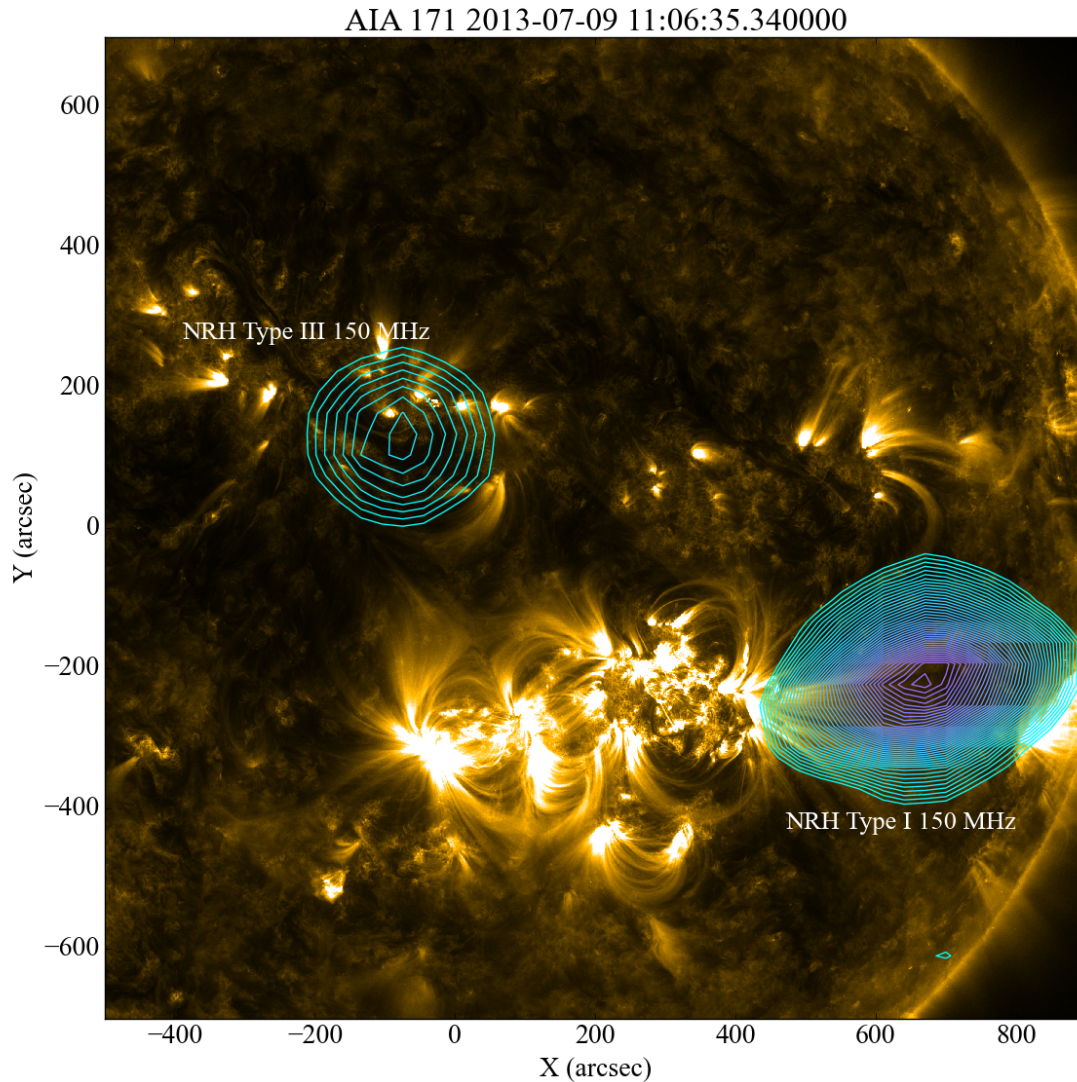
Fundamental and Harmonic J-burst Emission

Electron Acceleration in the Solar Corona



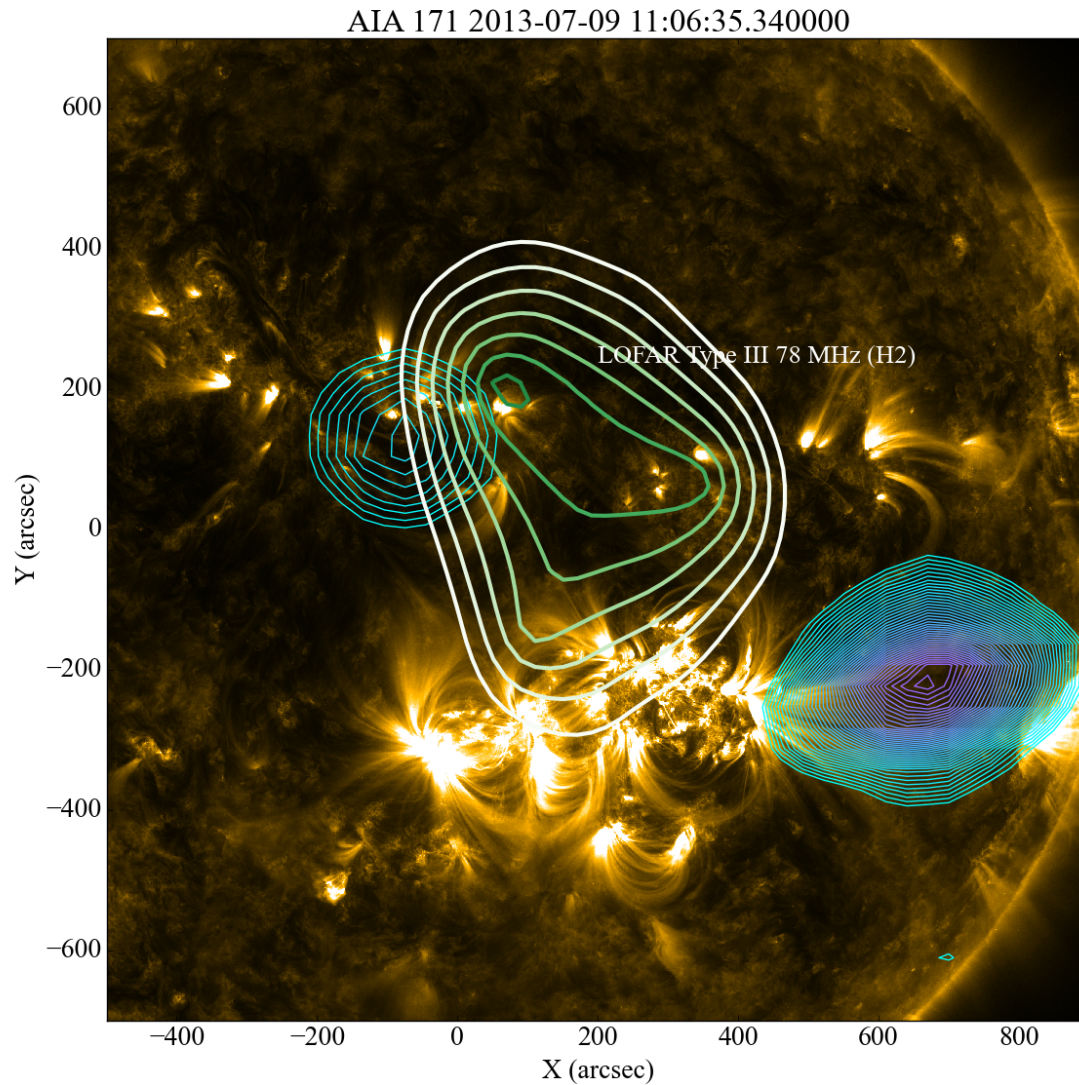
Sun at 171 Å

Electron Acceleration in the Solar Corona



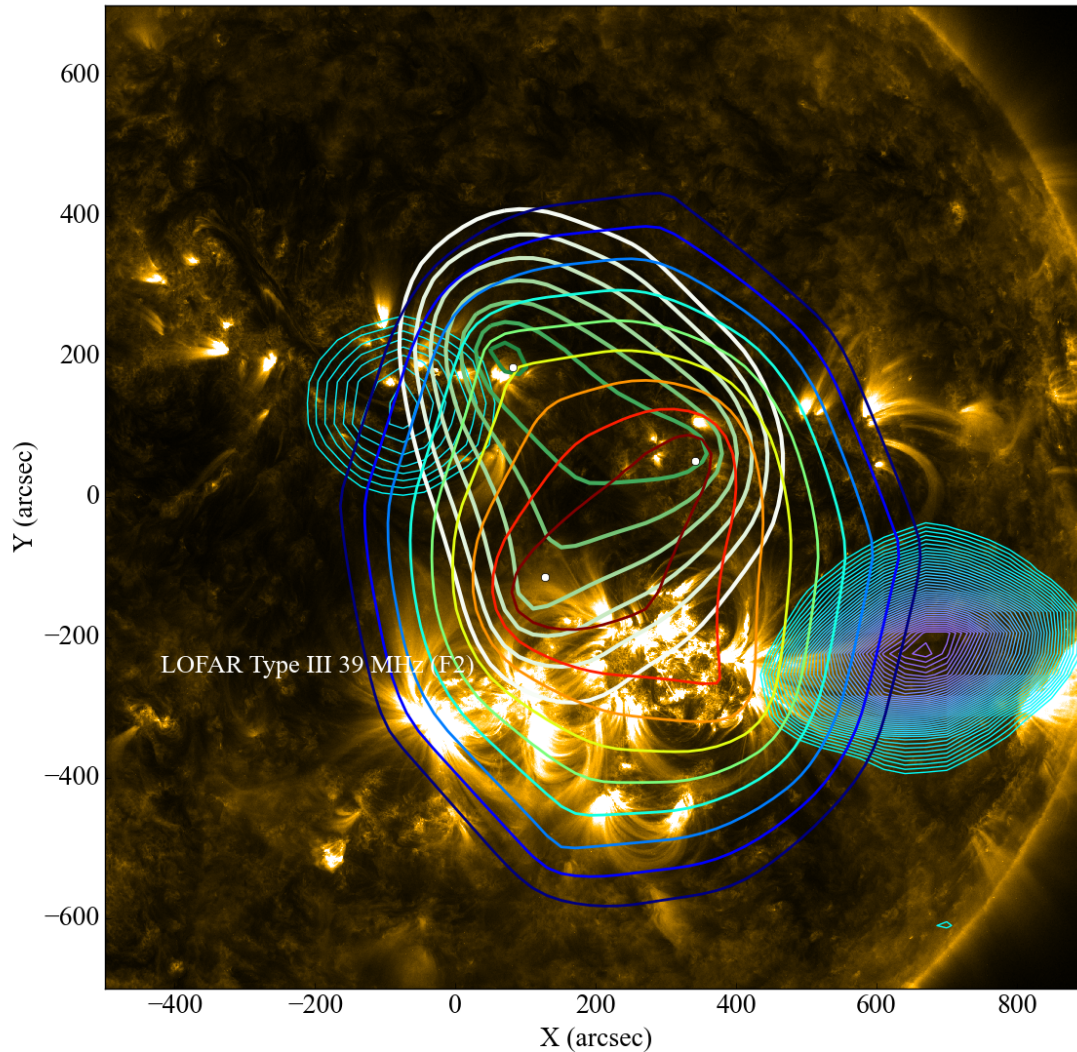
NRH Type III and
Type I 150 MHz

Electron Acceleration in the Solar Corona



NRH Type III
78 MHz

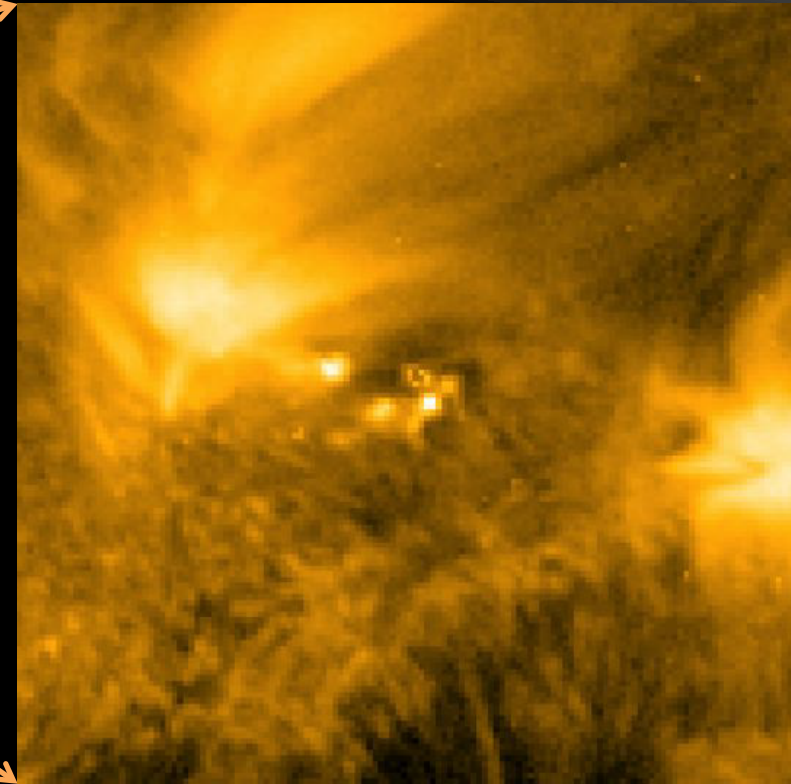
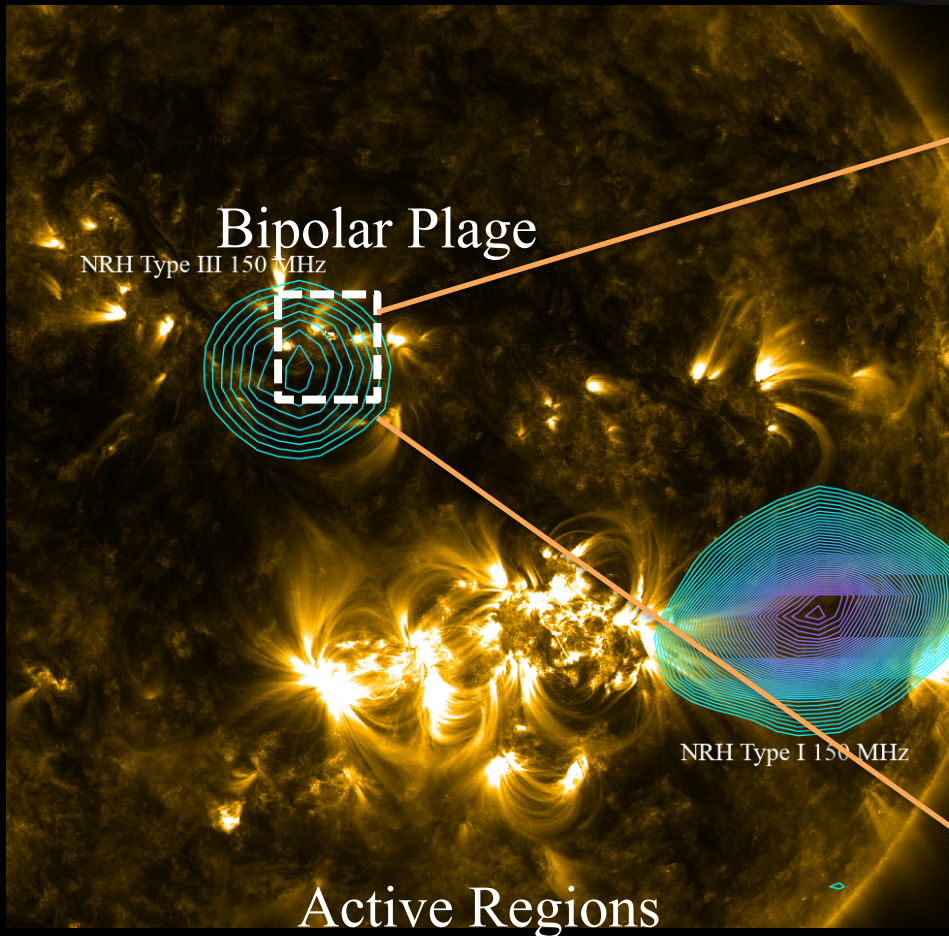
Electron Acceleration in the Solar Corona



LOFAR Type III
39 MHz

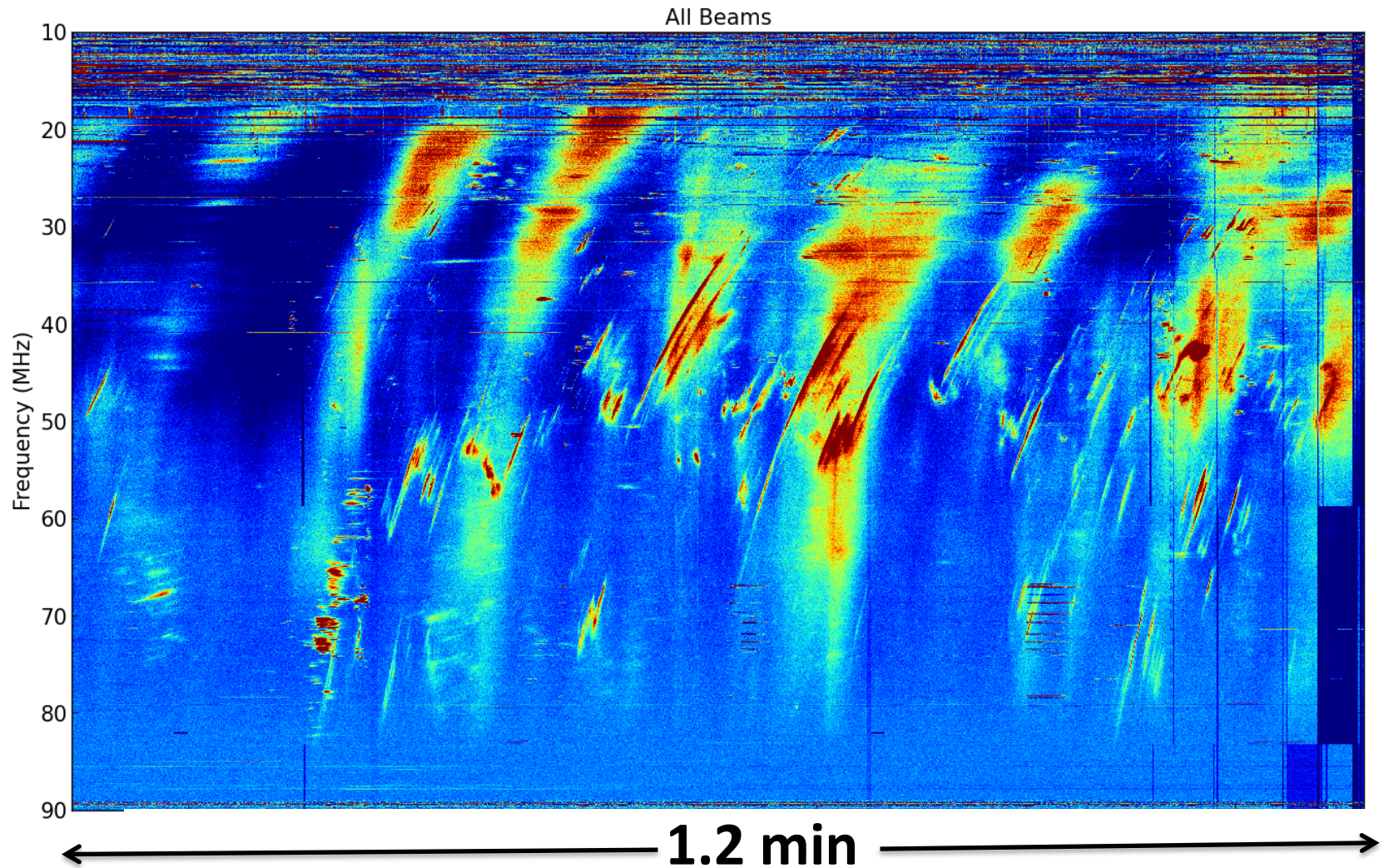
Morosan et al., accepted in A&A

Electron Acceleration in the Solar Corona

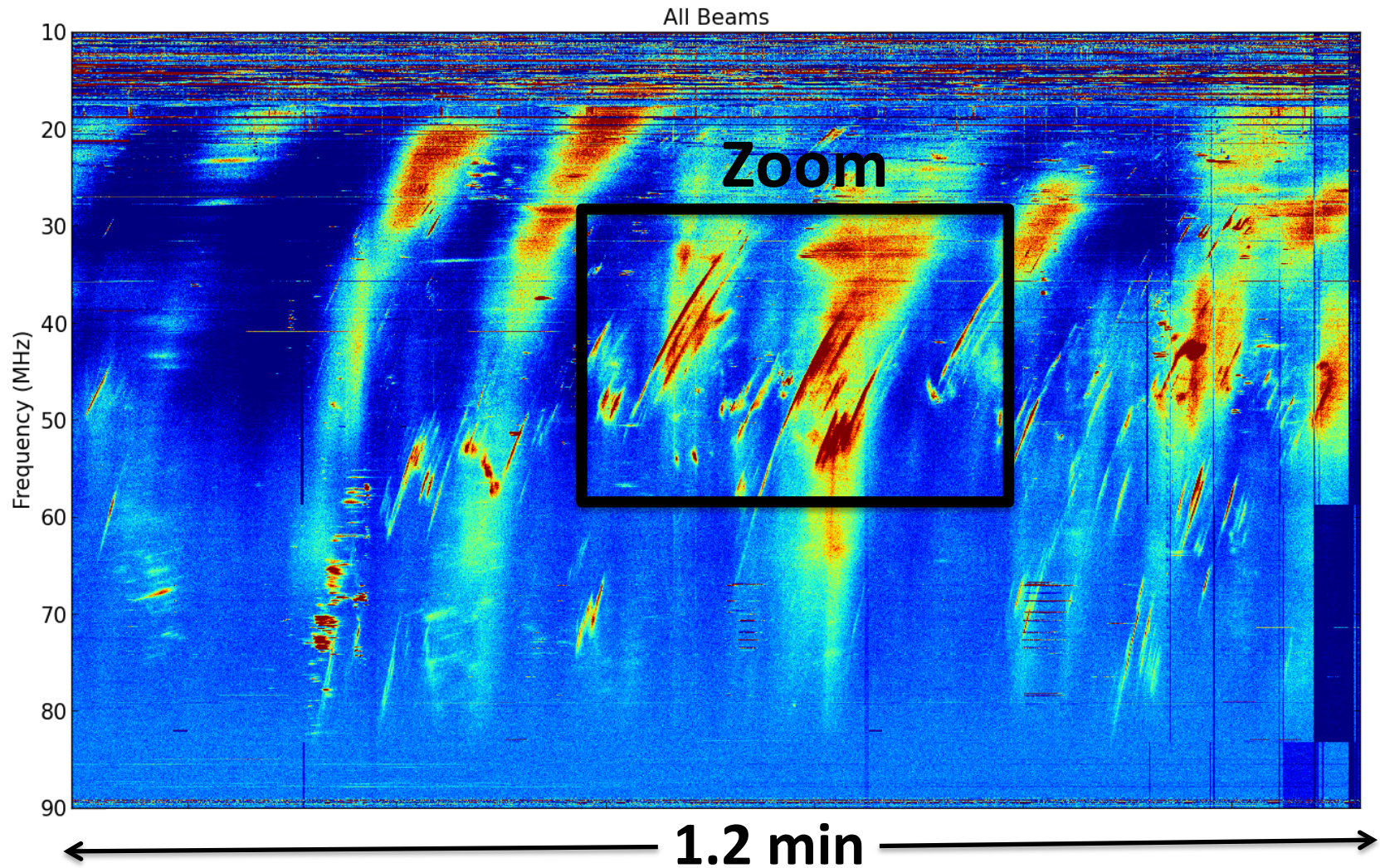


Solar jet correlated with Type III radio burst.

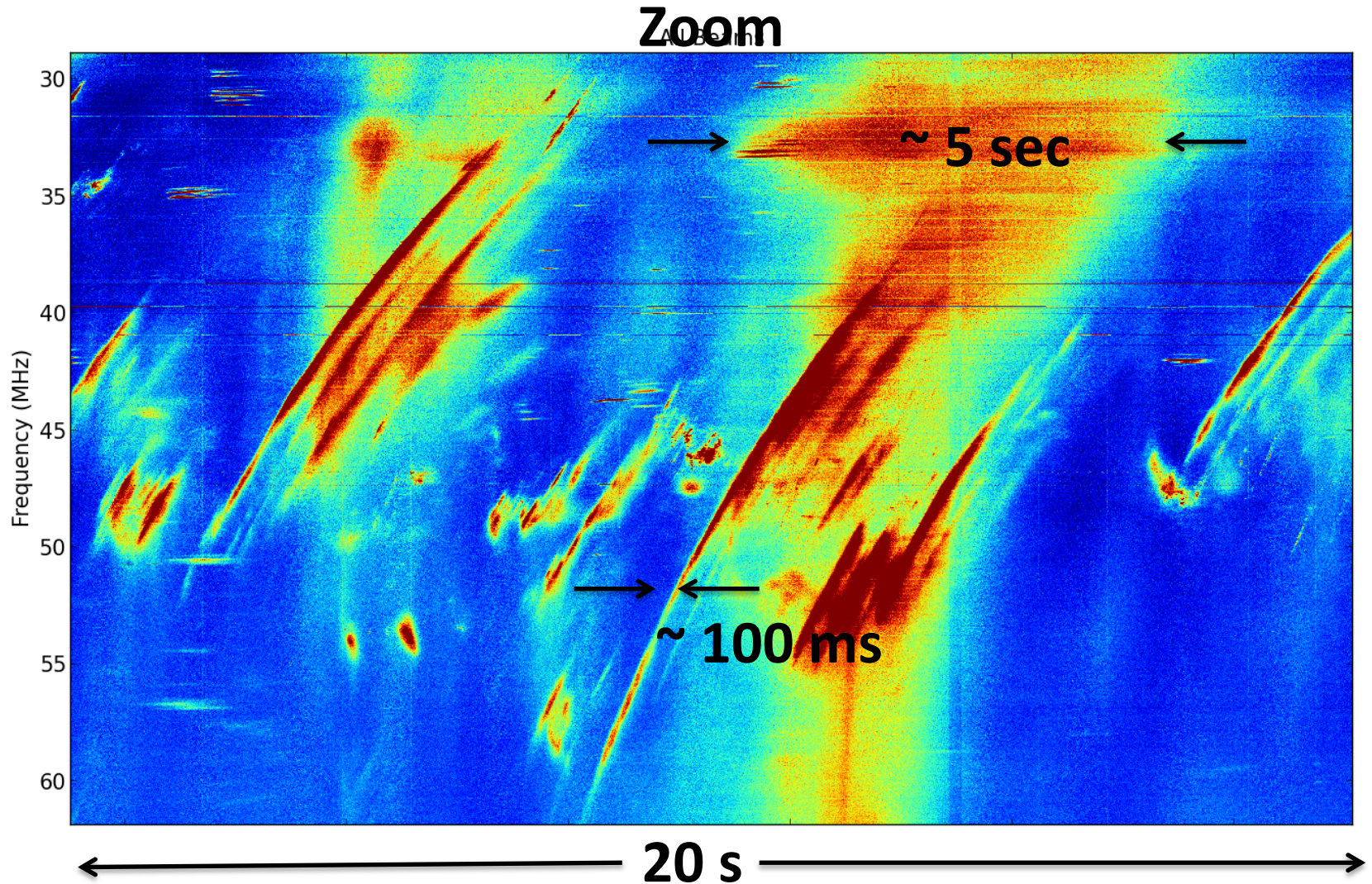
1 Minute Solar Observation during Non-flaring Day



S Bursts with Full LOFAR Core

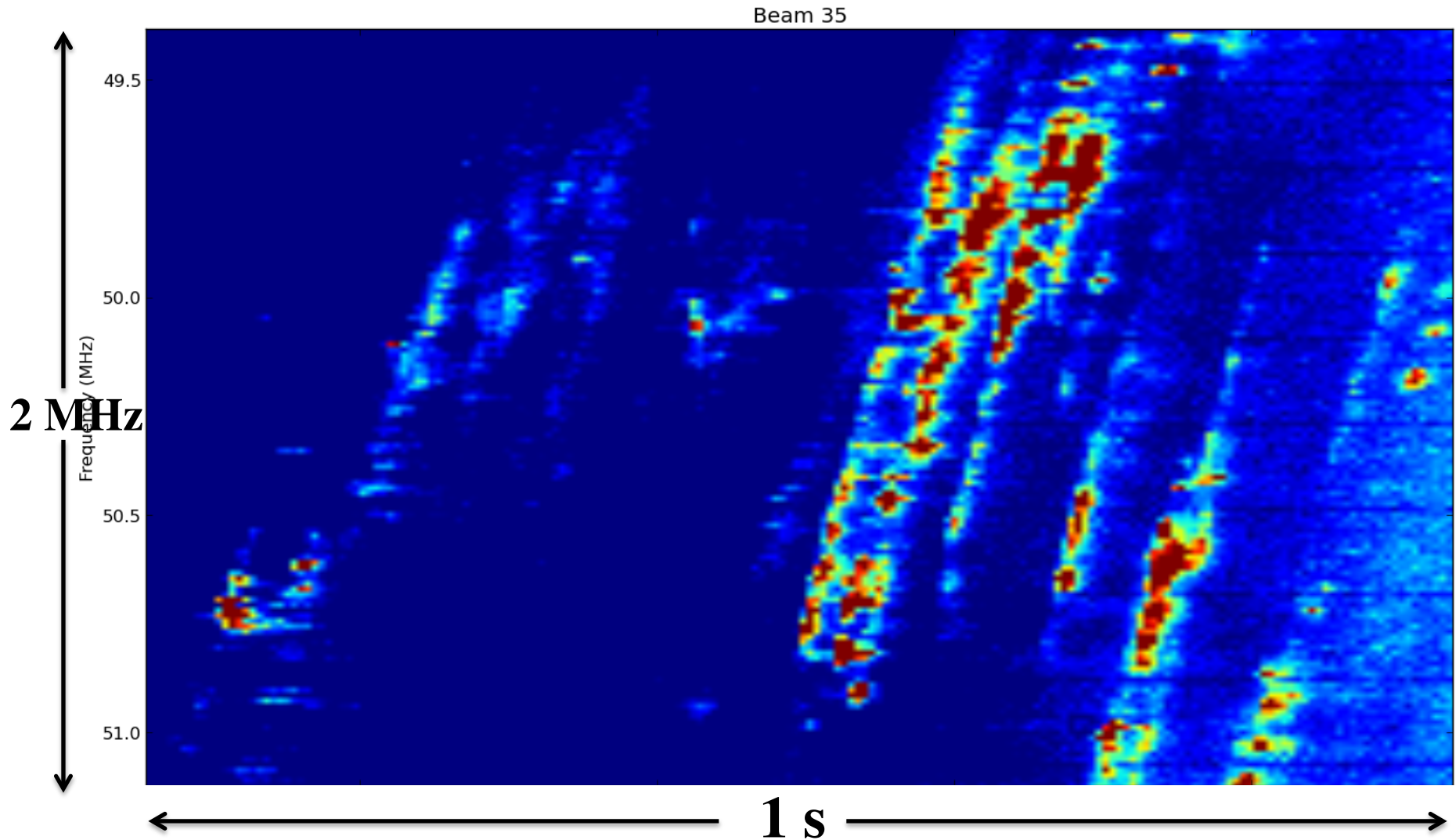


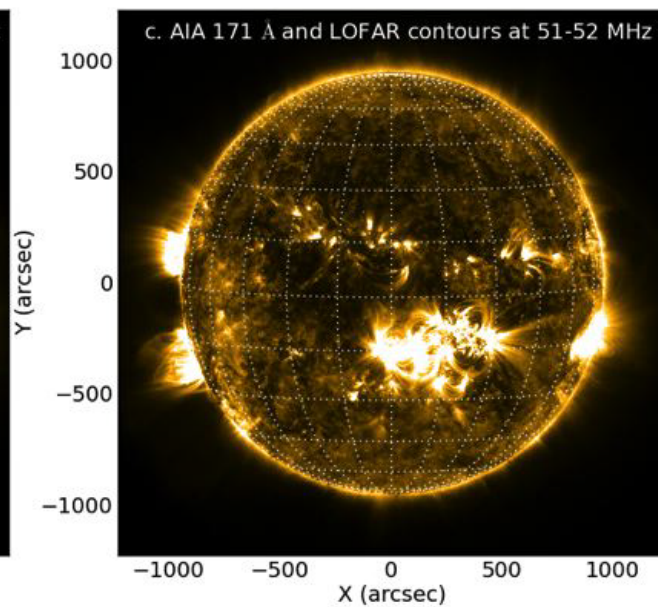
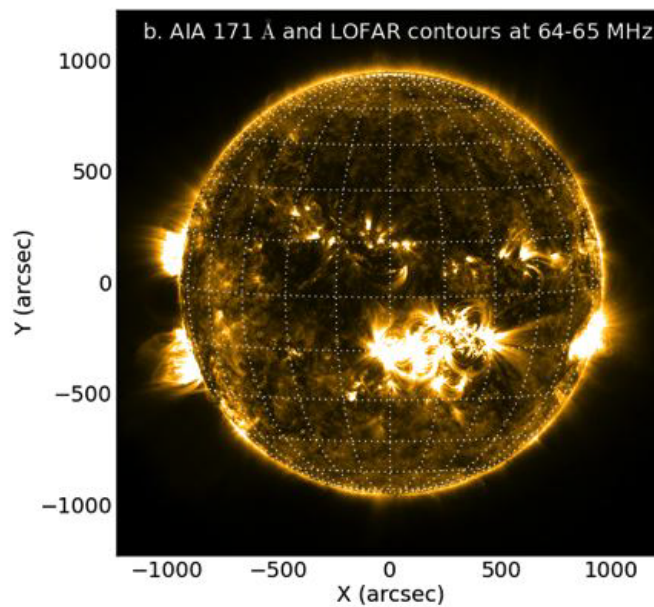
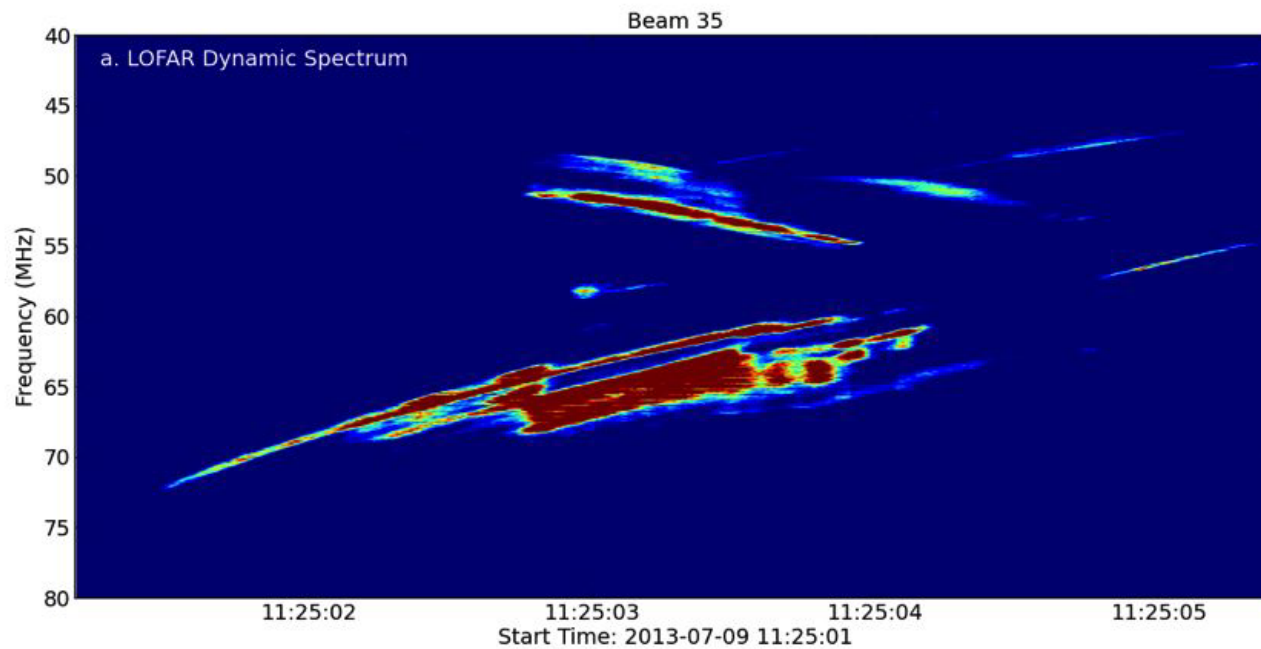
S Bursts with Full LOFAR Core



S Bursts with Full LOFAR Core

Need temporal resolution $< 10\text{ms}$





Conclusions – LOFAR Tied-array Imaging

- LOFAR tied-array beams easily provide spatial and spectral information on solar radio bursts with no immediate need for calibration and CLEANing → suitable for long term studies of Type IIIs and even space weather monitoring
- Relatively low data volume rates when using tied-array imaging
- SKA will provide increased capabilities for tied-array imaging: 2000 simultaneous beams using larger baselines which will increase spatial resolution

