

ALMAで探る彩層磁気リコネクションの物理

=初めて散逸スケールをイメージングで
見ることができるかも

磯部洋明

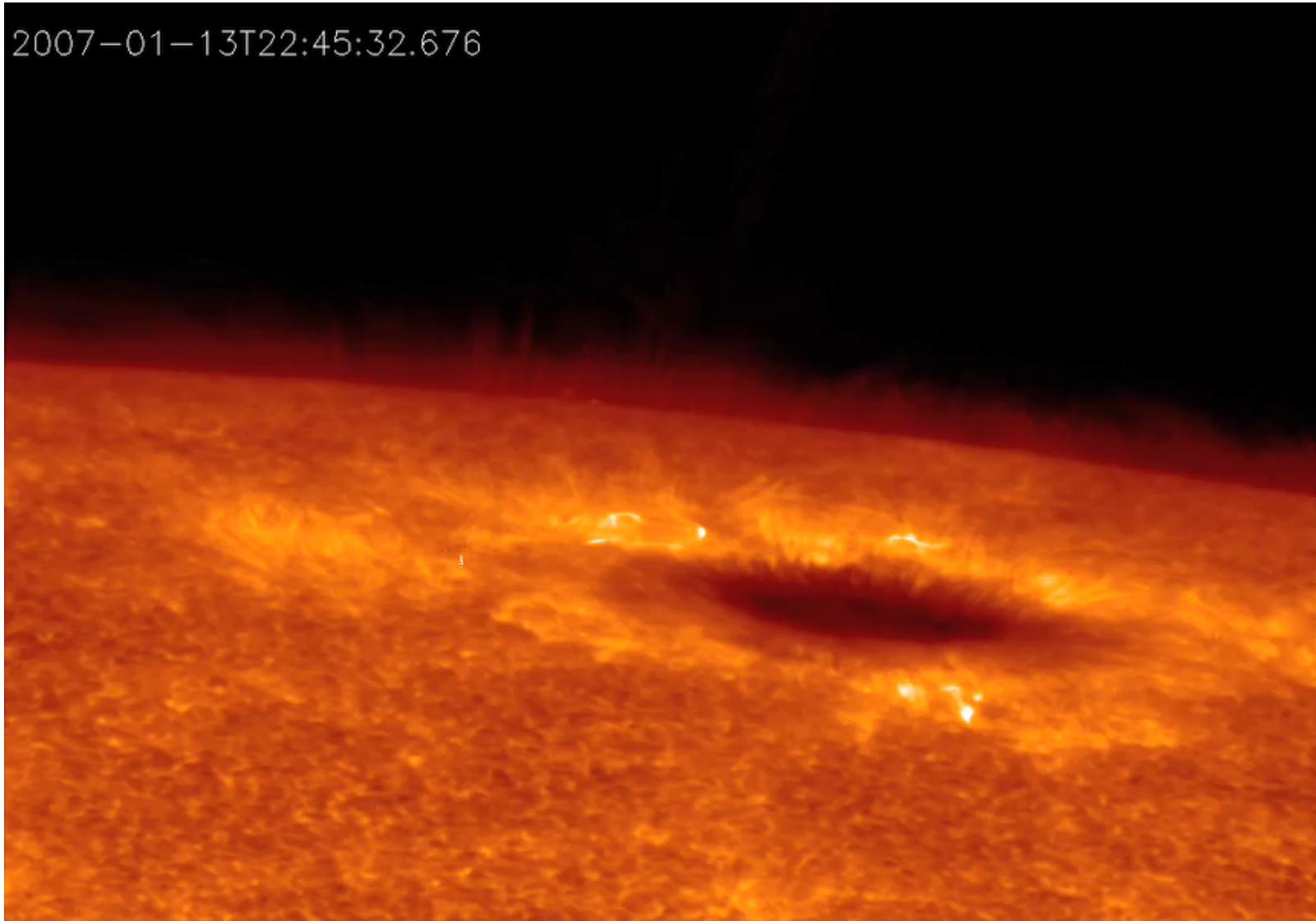
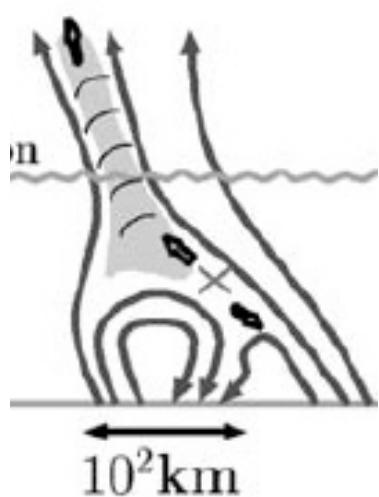
京都大学宇宙総合学研究ユニット

概要

1. 彩層磁気リコネクションの何が面白いか
2. 彩層プラズマのおさらい(中性粒子の効果)
3. 磁気リコネクション研究の最近の進展
4. ALMAで期待されること

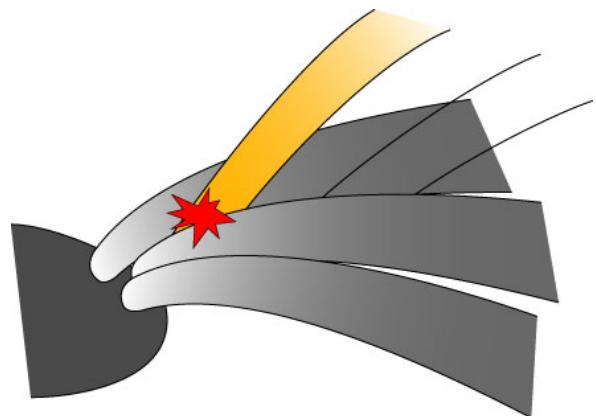
彩層ジェット

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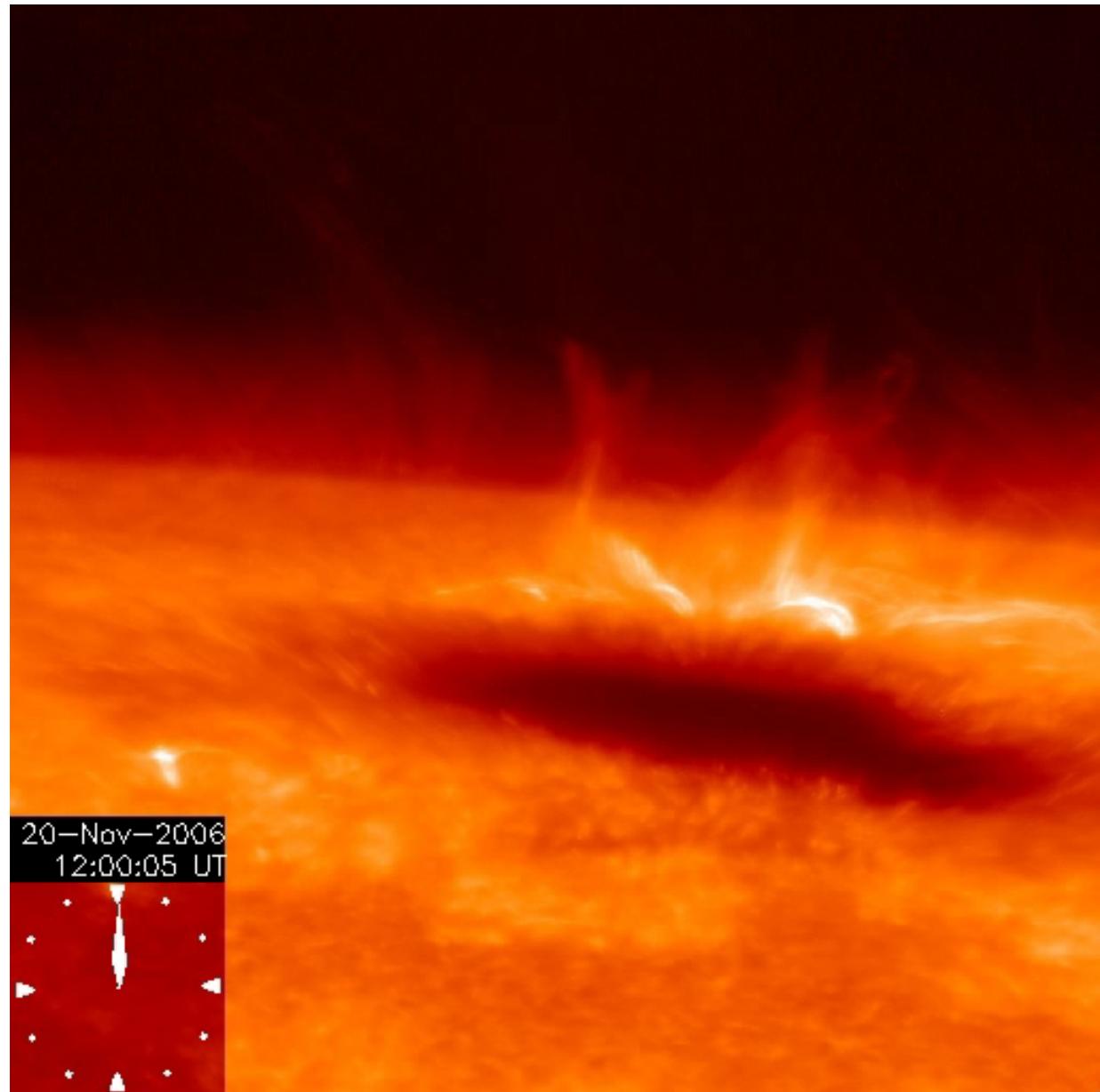
Shibata+07

黒点半暗部ジェット



Katsukawa+07

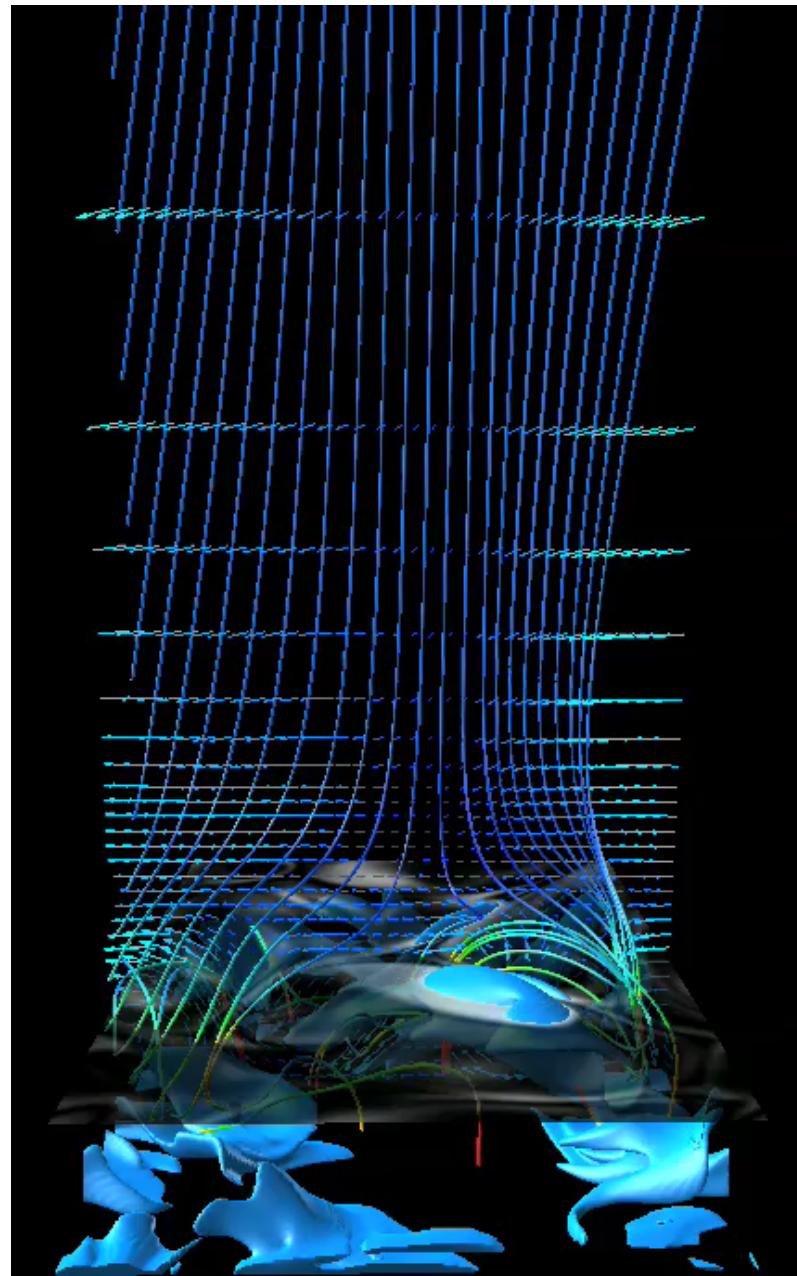
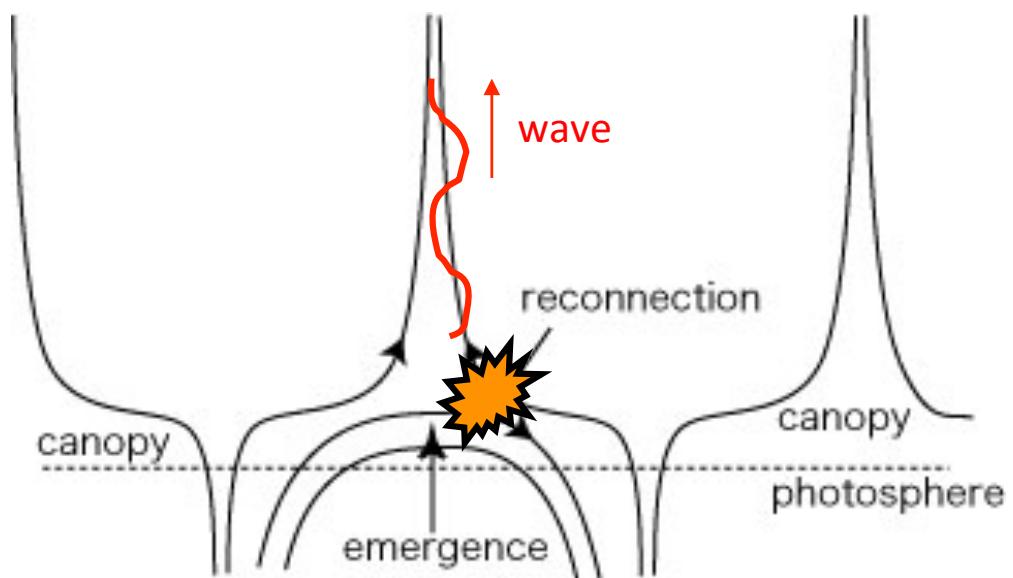
...が、リコネクションの
現場は深すぎてみえな
い？（一本講演）



彩層で磁気リコネクション

=>コロナヘジットや高周波波動供給

=>コロナ加熱、太陽風加速に重要(かも)



Isobe+08

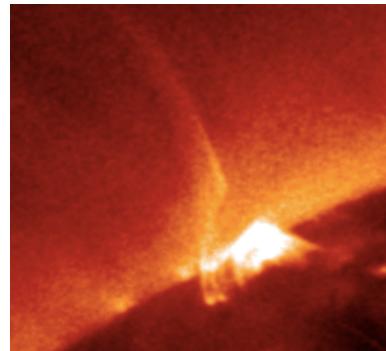
コロナ～彩層のリコネクション現象

サイズは違うがMHD的には似ている(スケールフリーだから当然)
(ミクロな)プラズマパラメータが全然違う

X-ray jet (コロナ)

~100,000km

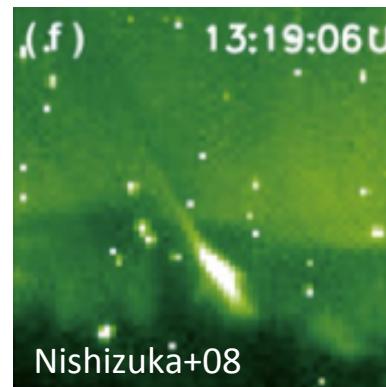
完全電離、ほぼ無衝突



EUV jet (彩層上部～遷移層)

~ 10,000 km

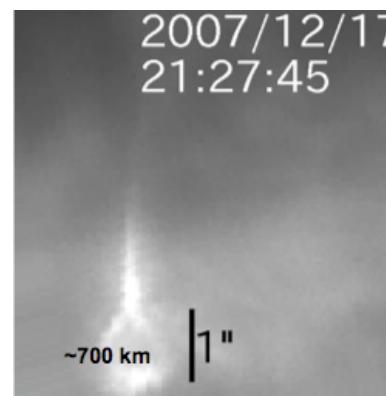
中途半端電離、中途半端衝突



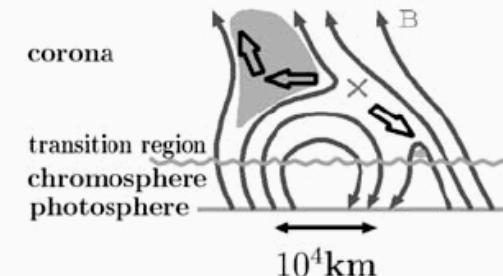
彩層ジェット

~1000km

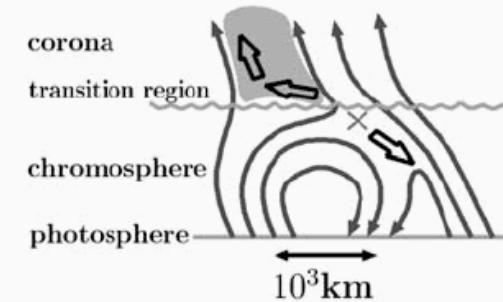
弱電離、完全衝突



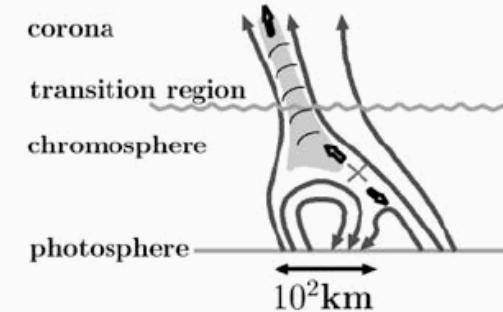
A X-ray Jets/SXR microflares



B EUV Jets/EUV microflares



C Spicules Jets/Photospheric nanoflares



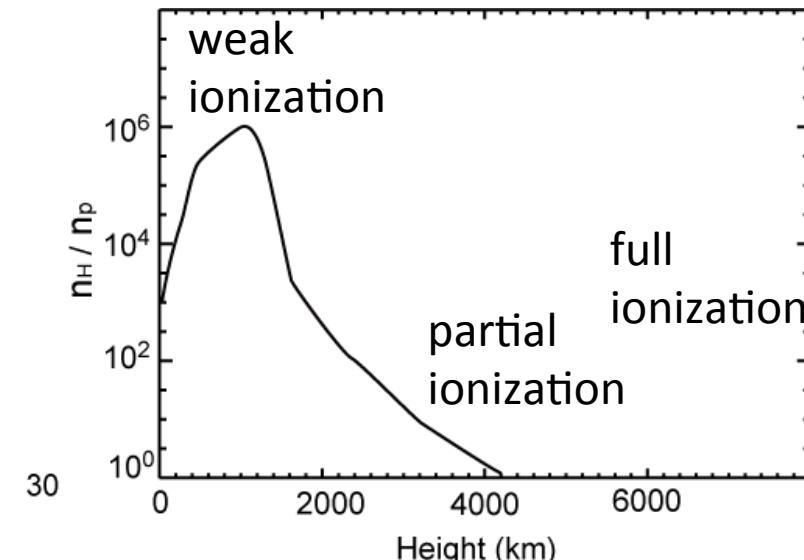
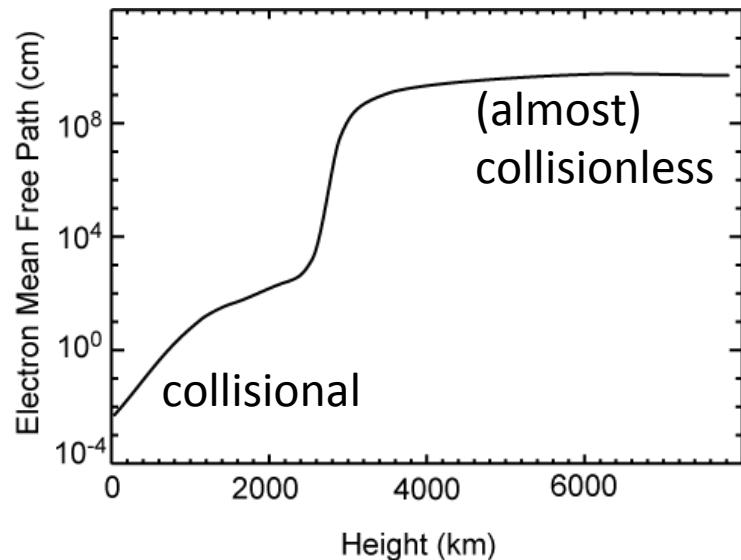
Shibata+07

彩層磁気リコネクションの何が面白いか

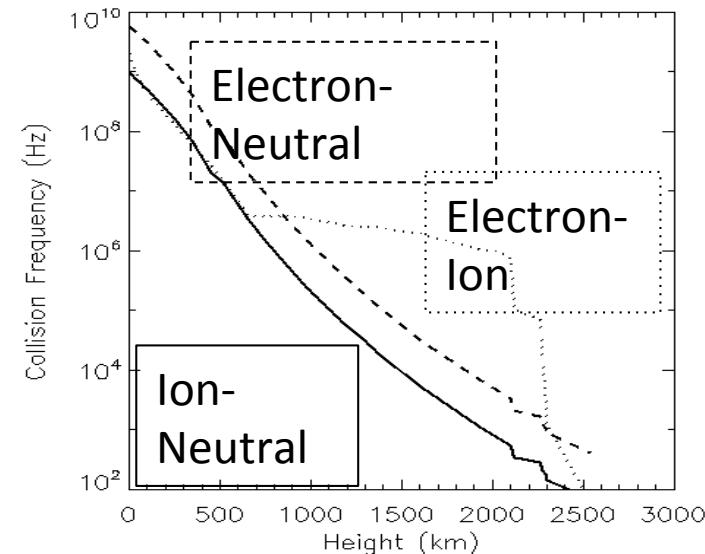
- 彩層でリコネクションがドライブする多様な現象
- コロナ加熱、太陽風加速への寄与(リコネクションに伴うエネルギー分配。特に波にどれくらいいくか)
- コロナとは違うパラメータ(弱電離、完全衝突)だが大局的(MHD的)な描像が似ている。リコネクションの物理は同じか？
- 他天体で似たようなプラズマ環境での磁場散逸への興味。分子雲、原子惑星系円盤...後述

2. 彩層プラズマのおさらい

VAL-C model + smooth extrapolation to the corona



- e-n collision dominates in lower chromosphere (\Rightarrow weak ionization)
- e-i collision dominates in upper chromosphere (\Rightarrow partial ionization)



中性粒子の効果

$$\frac{\partial B}{\partial t} = \nabla \times [V_n \times B - \frac{J \times B}{en_e} + \frac{(J \times B) \times B}{c\nu_{ni}\rho_n} - \eta J]$$

Advection Hall Ambipolar Ohmic

Ambipolar/Hall is important in small scale ... important in reconnection!

$$V_n \times B < \frac{(J \times B) \times B}{c\nu_{ni}\rho_n} \quad \rightarrow \quad L < \frac{V_{An}\rho_n}{\nu_{in}\rho_i} \approx 1-10\text{ km}$$

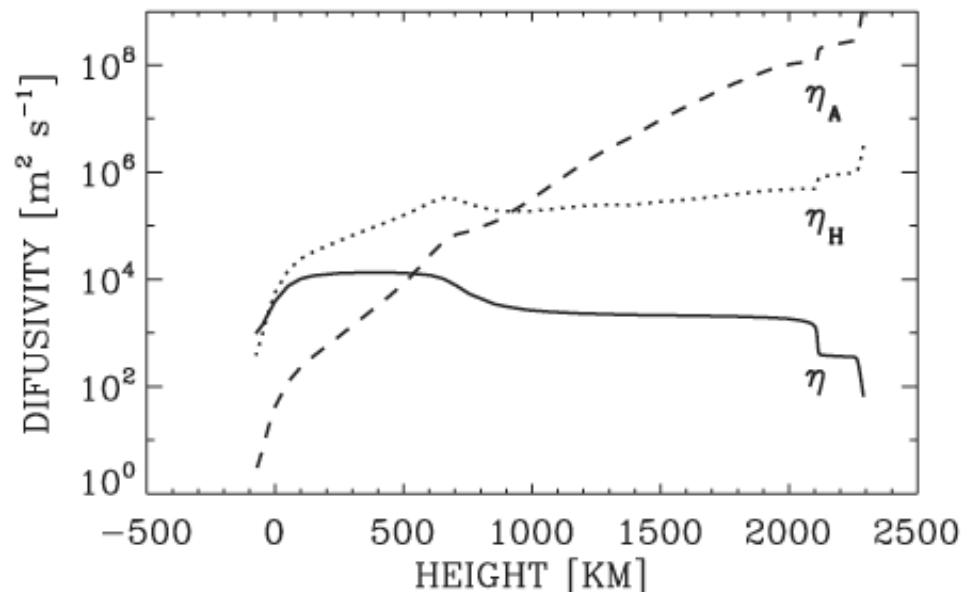
$$\text{Ambipolar/Hall} = \omega_{ci}/\nu_{in}$$

ω_{ci} : Ion-cyclotron freq $\propto B$

ν_{in} : Ion-neutral collision freq $\propto n$

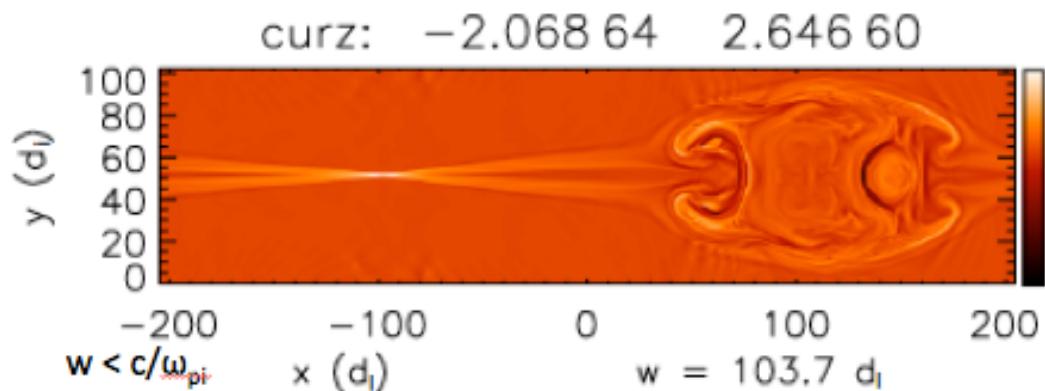
下の方はHall dominant

上の方はambipolar dominant

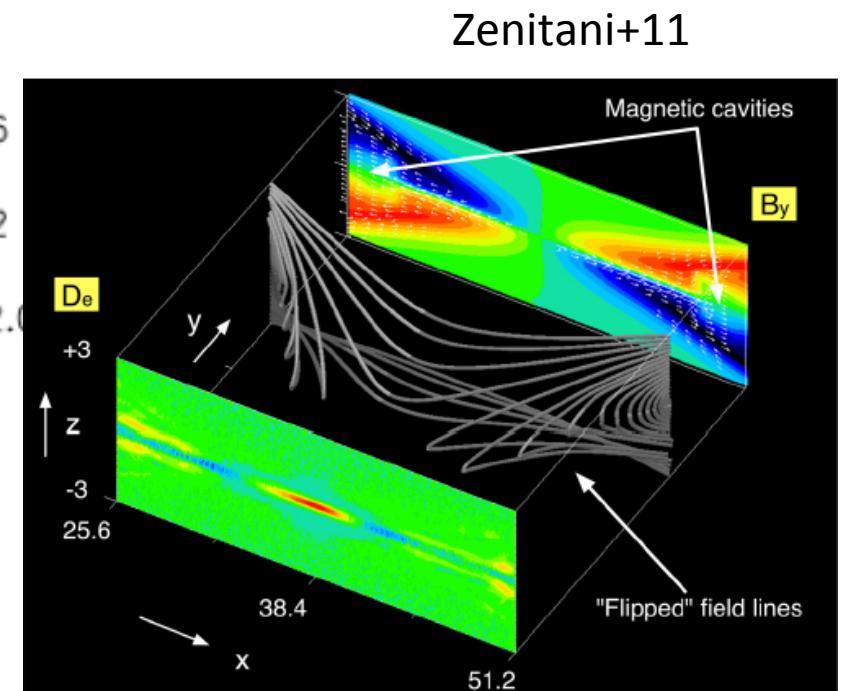


Hall reconnection

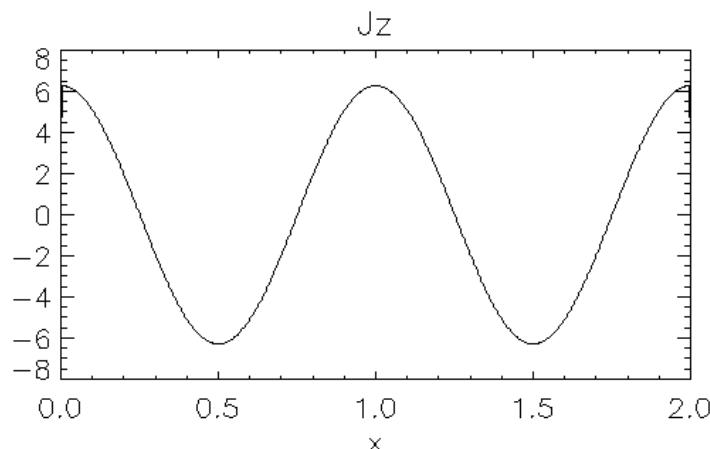
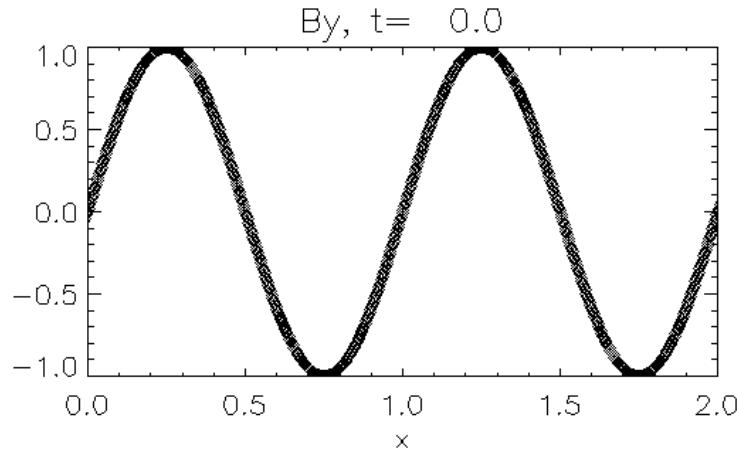
- 電流シートがイオン慣性長 $d_i = c/\omega_{pi}$ より薄くなると起きる
- 磁場の四重極構造と局在化した散逸領域(ペチェック"的"リコネクション)
- 弱電離の場合は実効的なイオン慣性長が $(\rho_n/\rho_i)^{1/2}$ 倍(光球で1-10km)になる



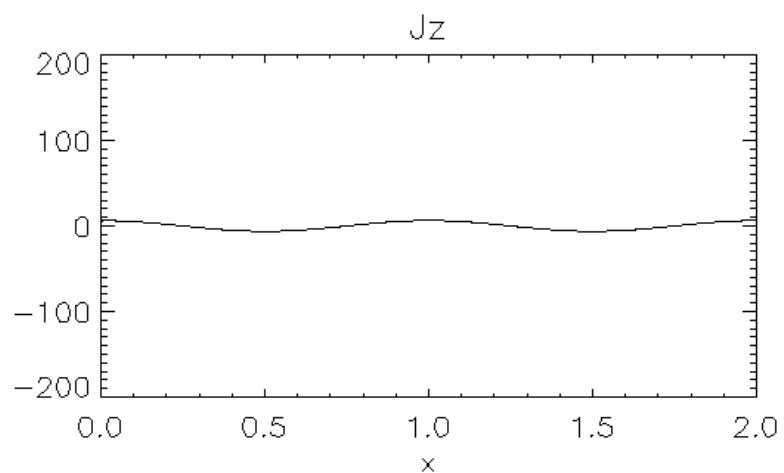
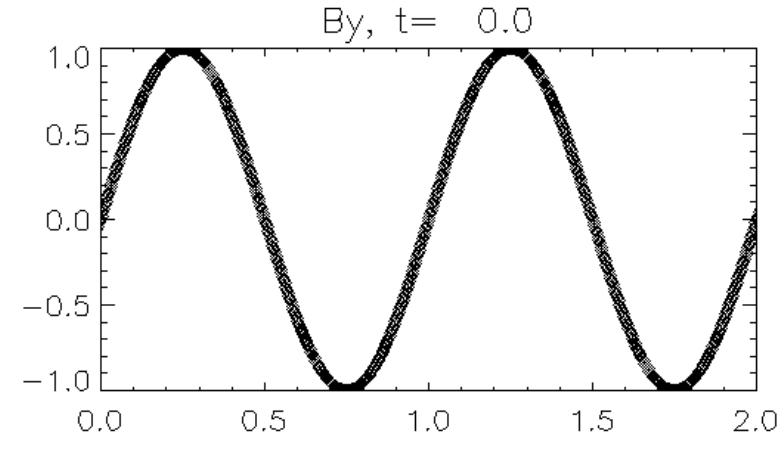
Cassak+05



Current sheet thinning by ambipolar diffusion (Zweibel-san's talk)

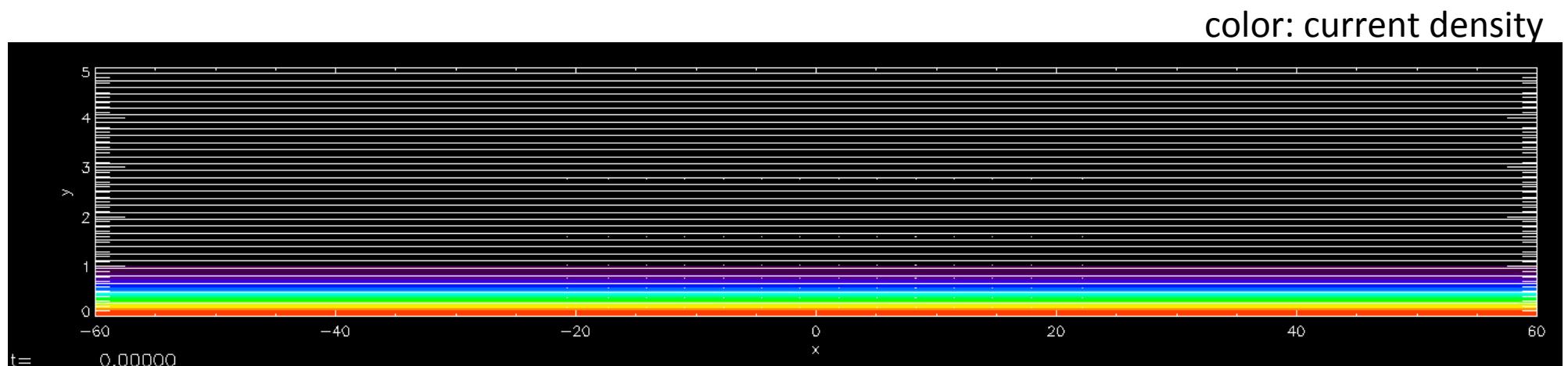


Only resistive diffusion



Only ambipolar diffusion

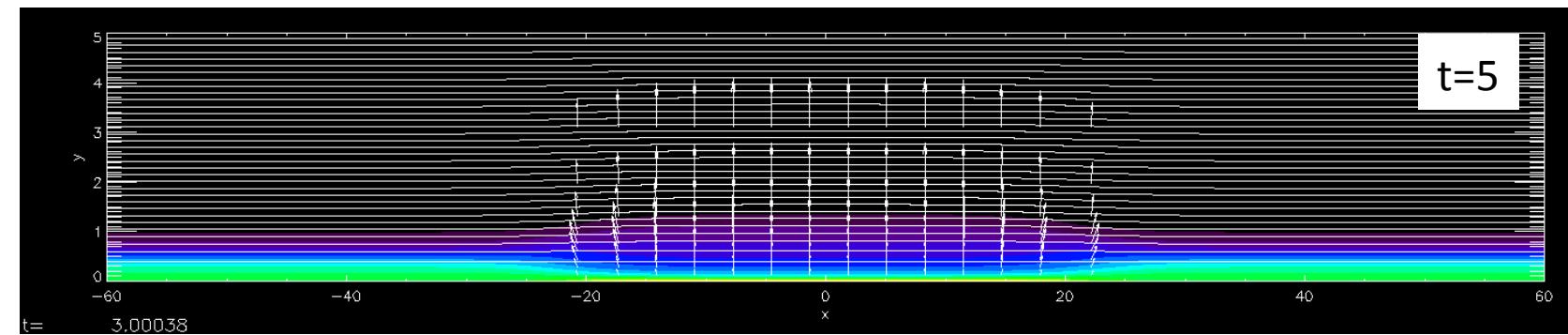
Effect of non-uniform ambipolar diffusion



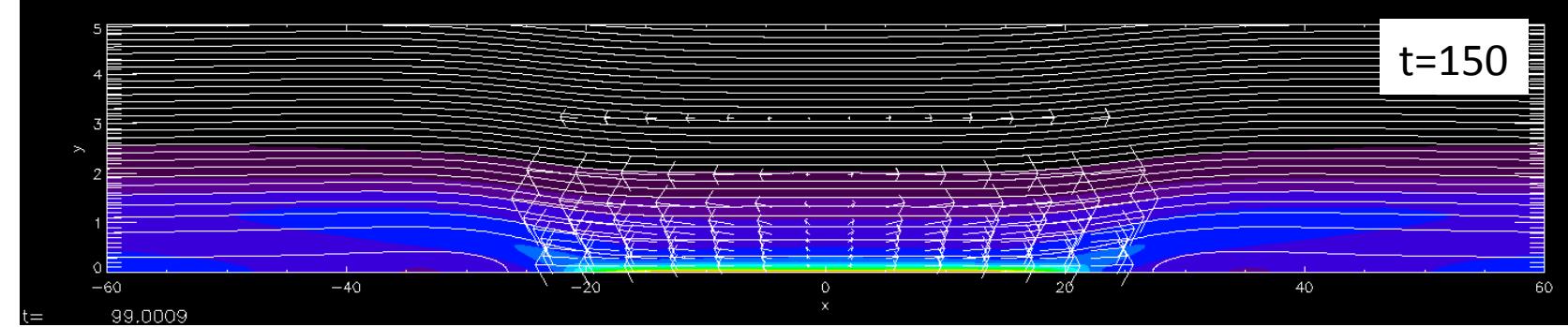
↔
Ambipolar diffusion $\neq 0$

Ambipolar diffusion localized in $x < \pm 20$
Ohmic resistivity is uniform

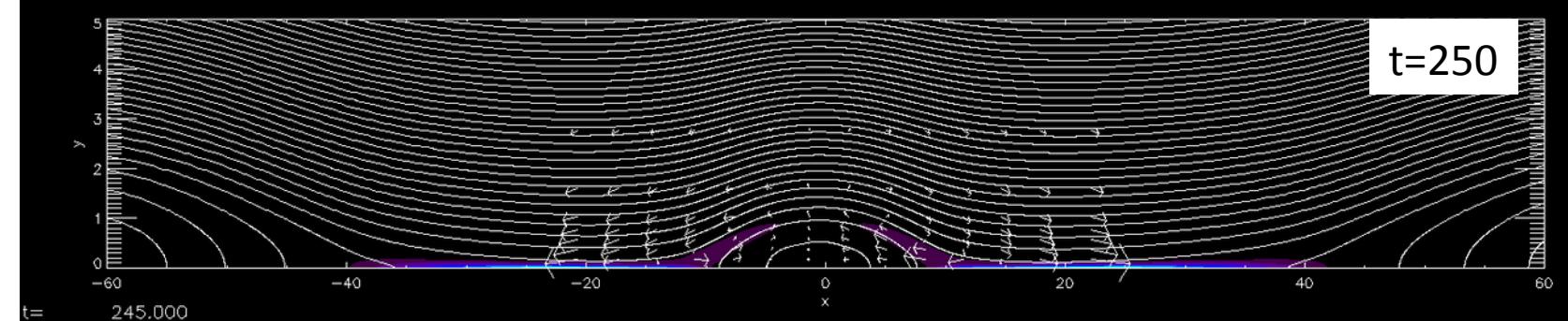
Thinning



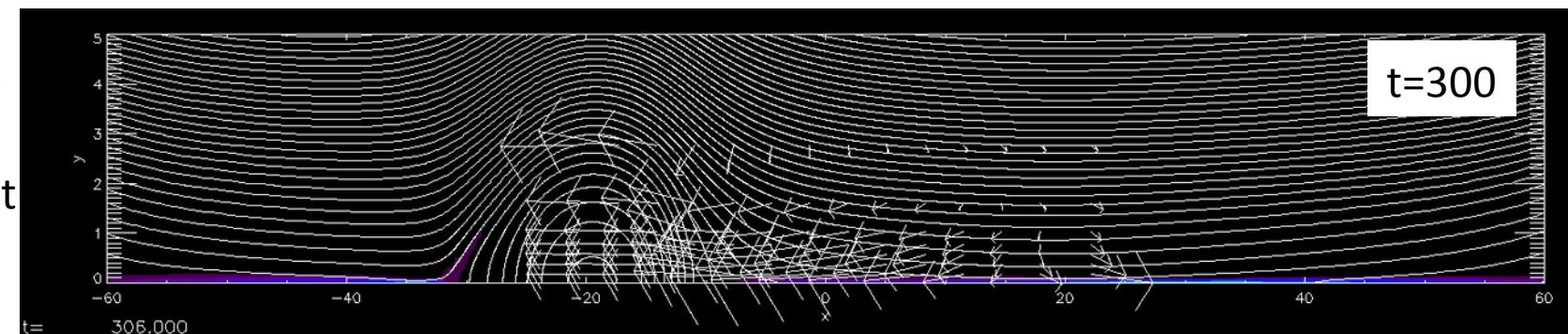
Sweet
-Parker
reconnection

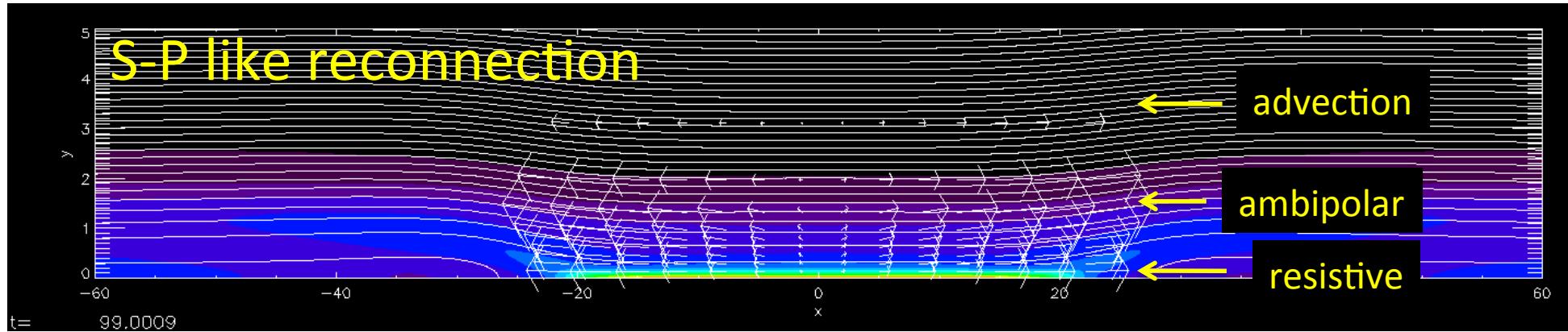


Tearing and
island
formation



Island ejection
and time-
dependent fast
reconnection



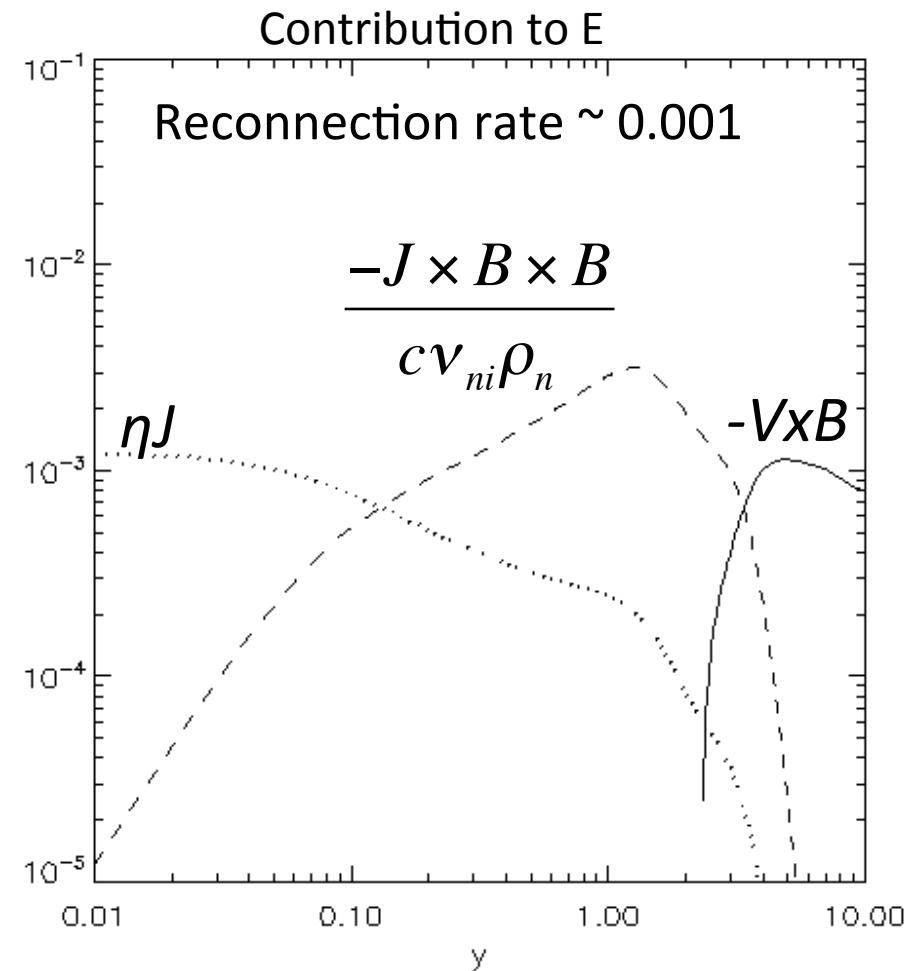


In Sweet-Parker-like stage, the reconnection region consists of **3 layers**:

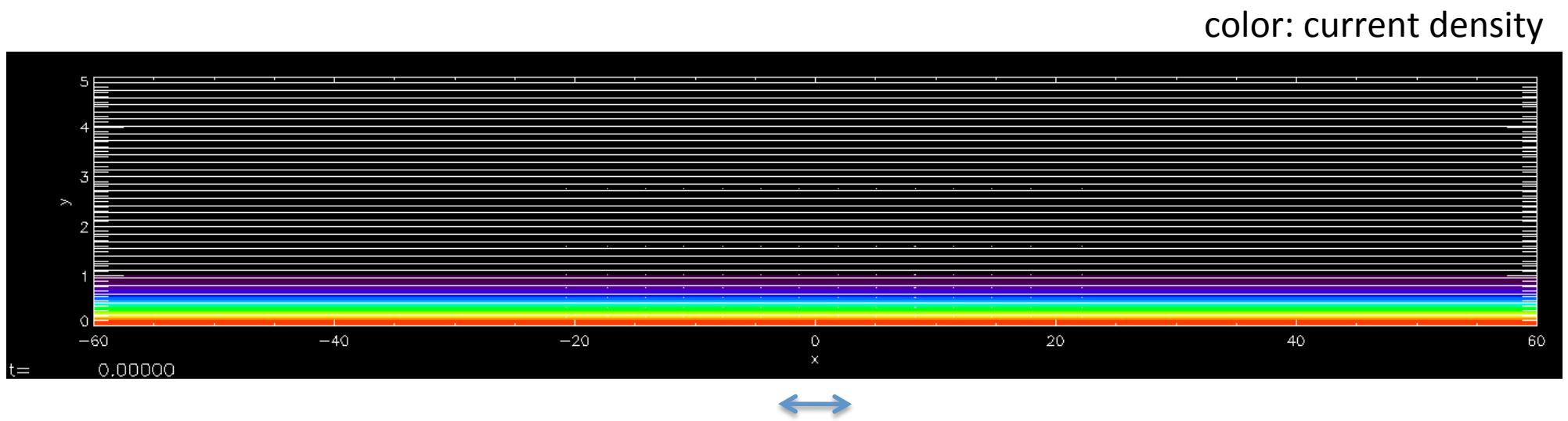
- resistive-dominant inner current sheet
- ambipolar-dominant outer current sheet
- advection-dominant inflow region

Ambipolar diffusion causes plasma heating
 \Rightarrow outflow driven by gas-pressure gradient from the ambipolar layer

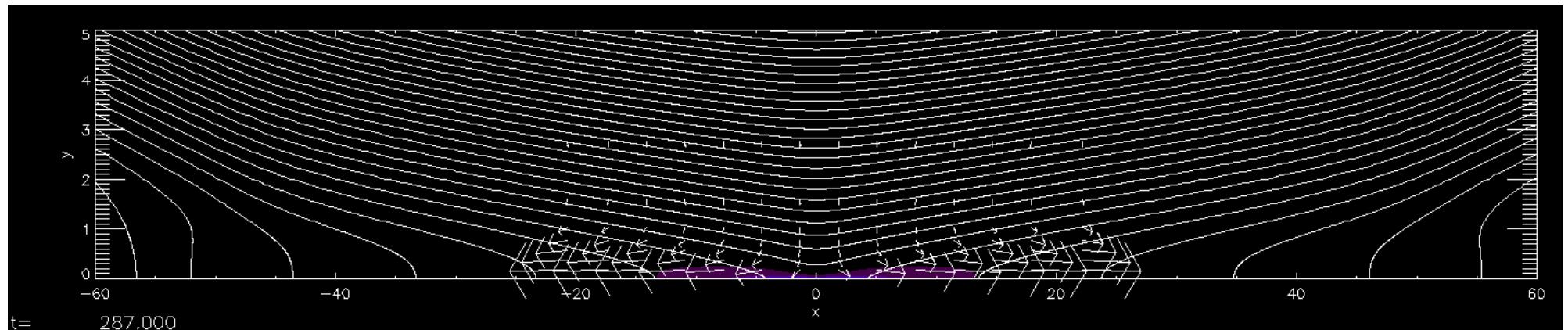
Note: two-fluid treatment is necessary to quantitatively address the (ion-dominant) outflow from resistive layer



Petschek-like regime

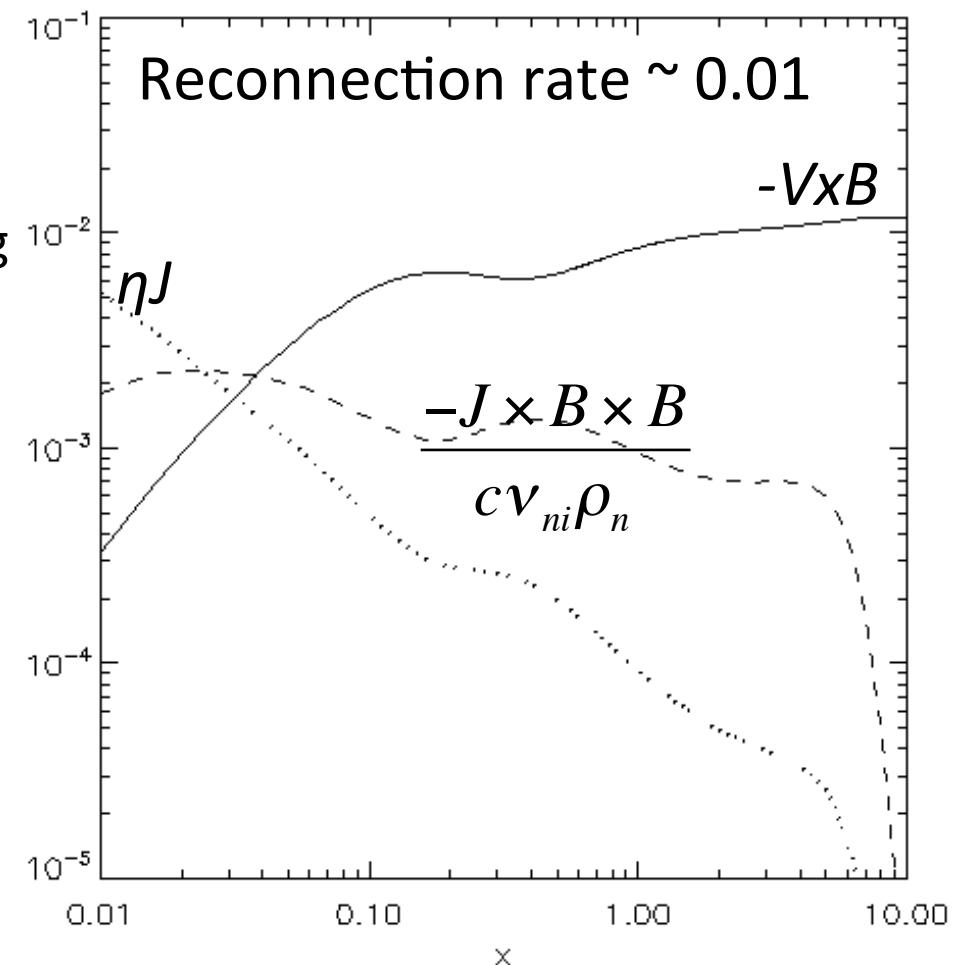


Ambipolar diffusion uniform + enhanced in $x < \pm 2$
Uniform resistivity

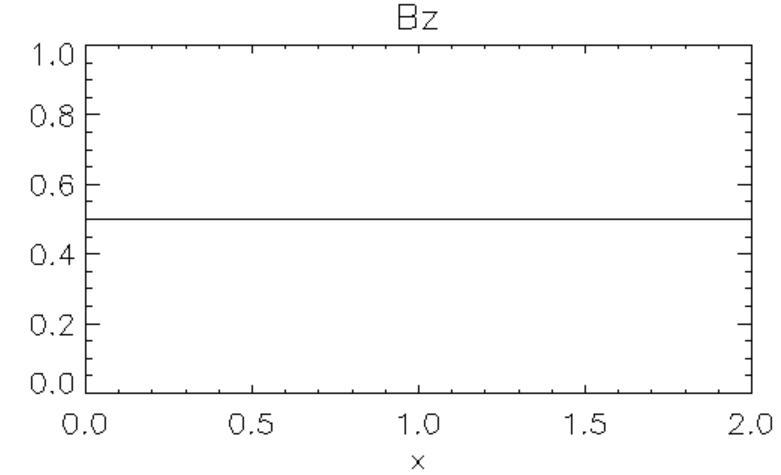
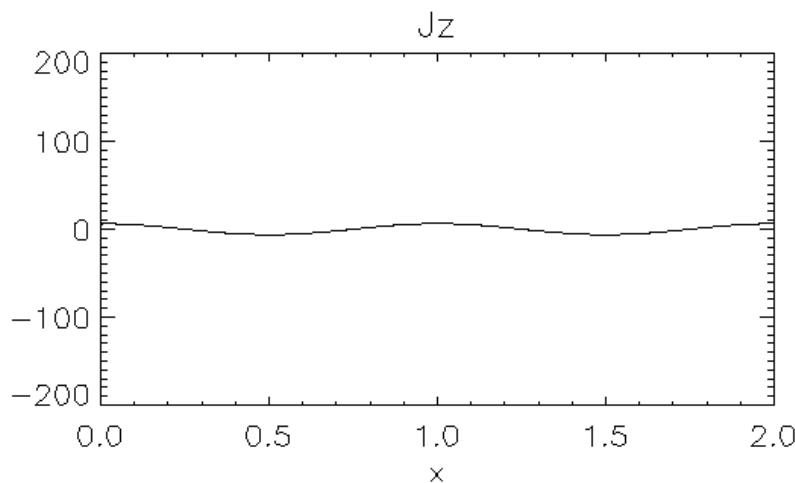
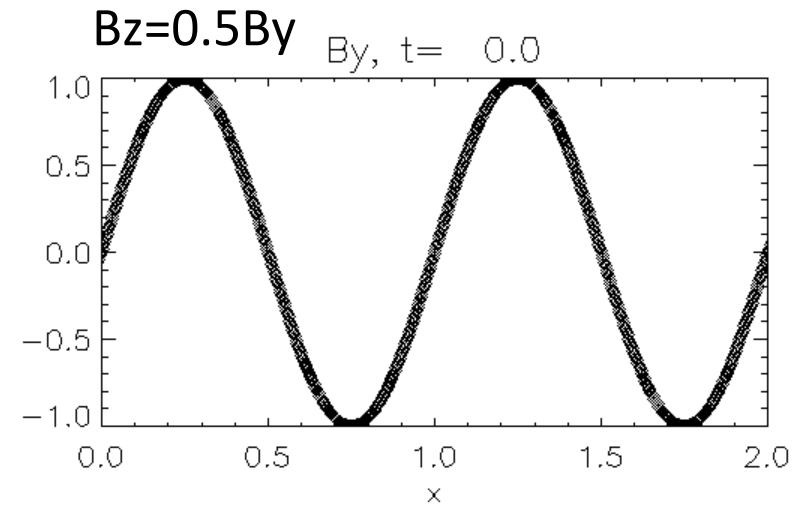
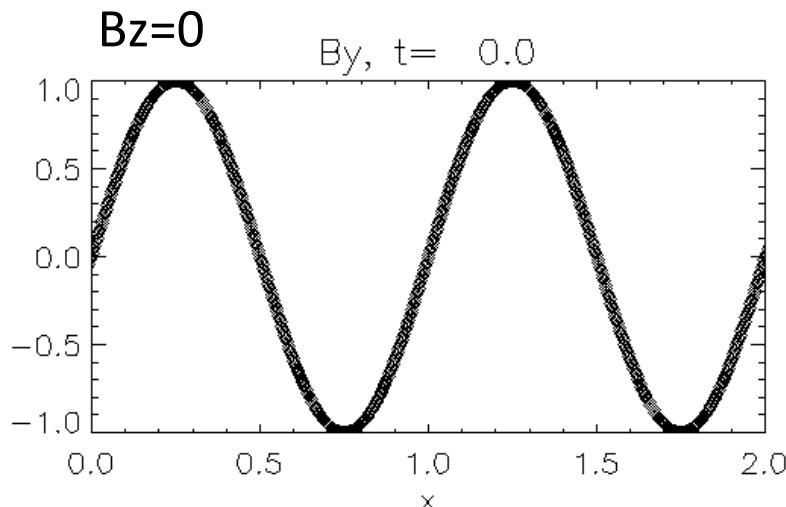


Even though the resistivity is uniform, the localization of ambipolar diffusion causes local thinning of the current sheet, leading to Petschek-like fast reconnection

The “ambipolar layer” almost disappears.

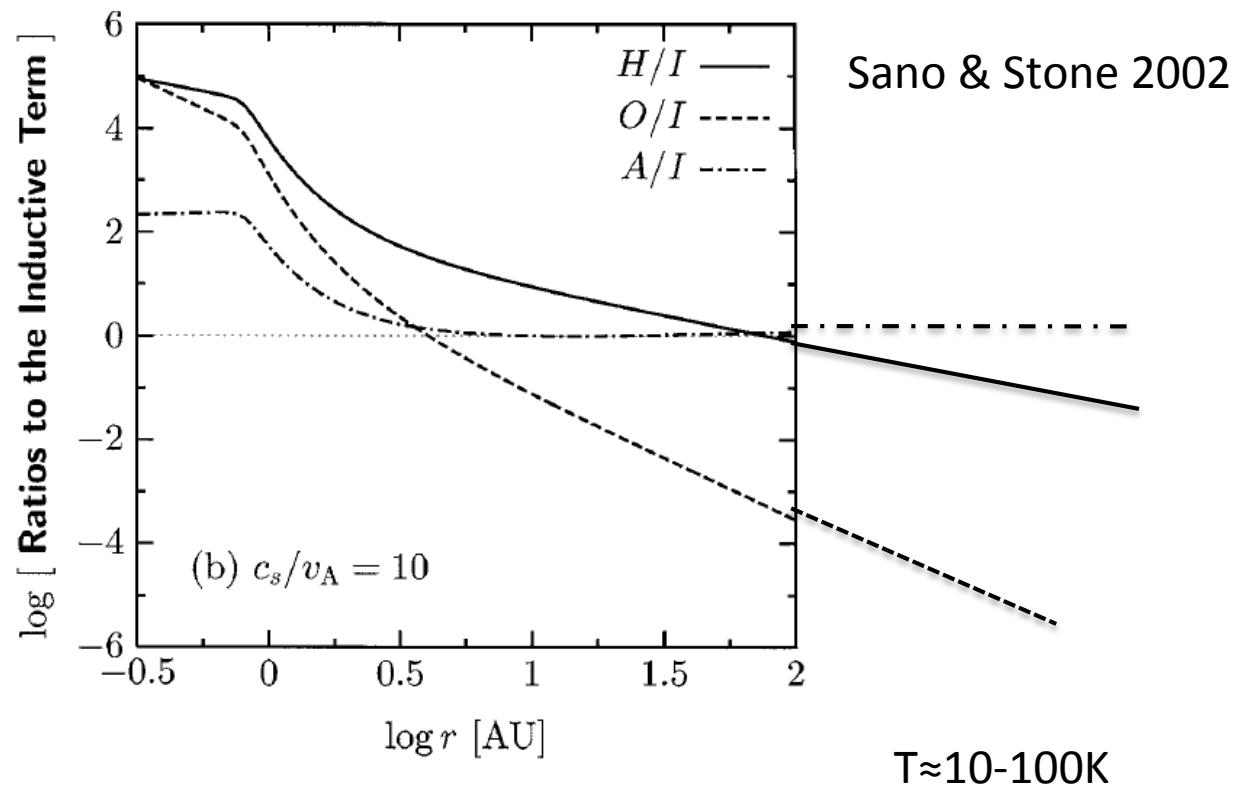
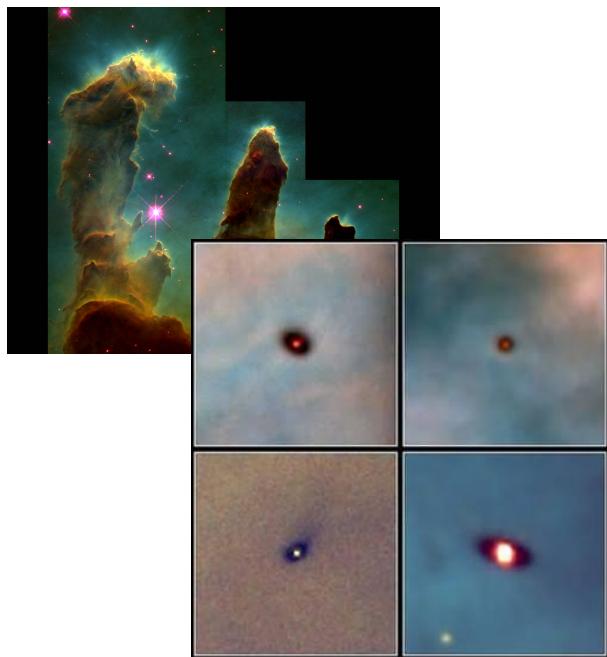


縦磁場の影響



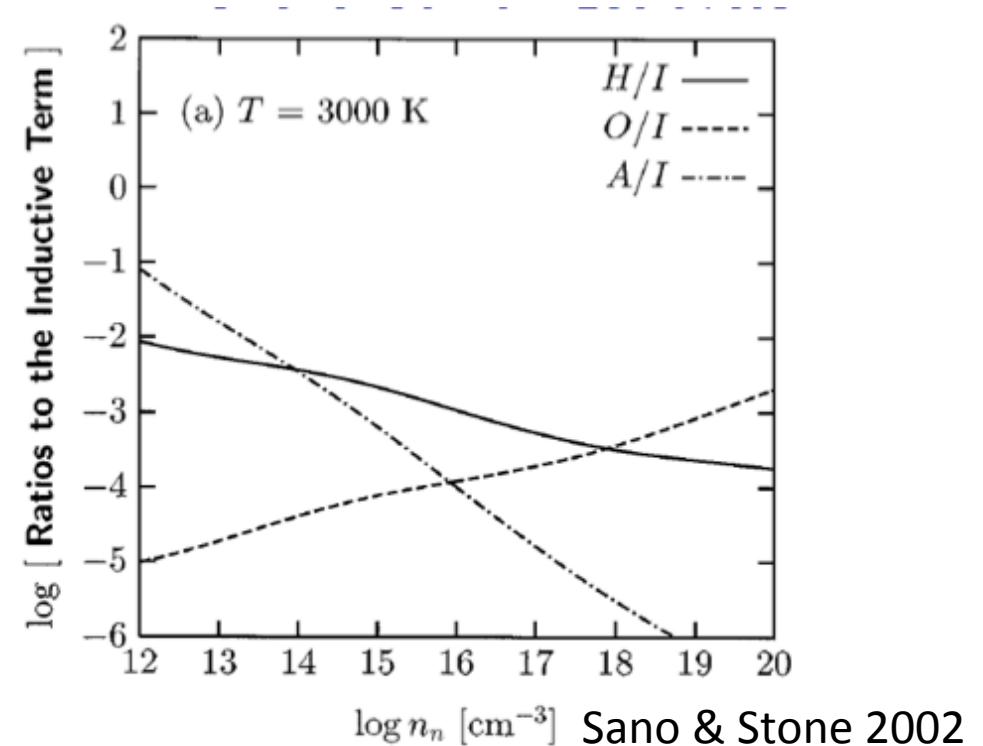
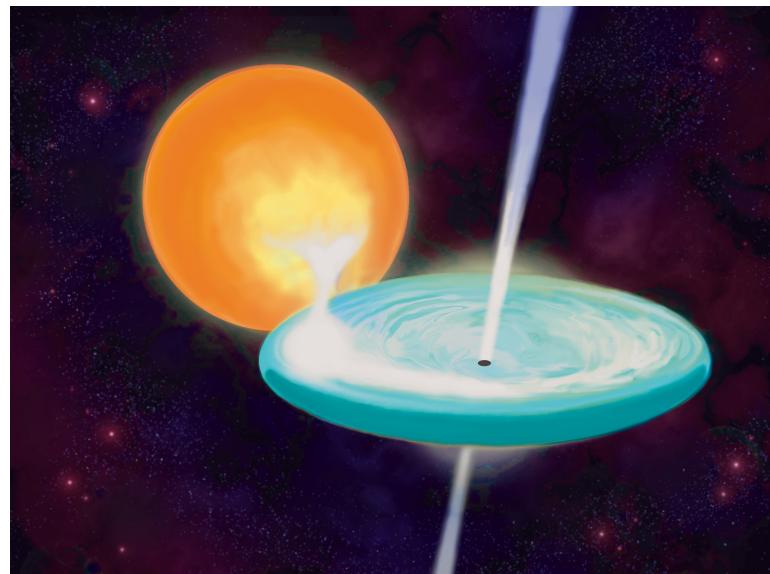
- 縦磁場が強い半暗部やスピキュールの根元などではambipolarは効きにくい
- ただし縦磁場の非一様性が実効的にはambipolar diffusionの局在化と同じ効果を生む...逆に速いリコネクション？

Similar astrophysical plasmas: molecular clouds and protoplanetary disk



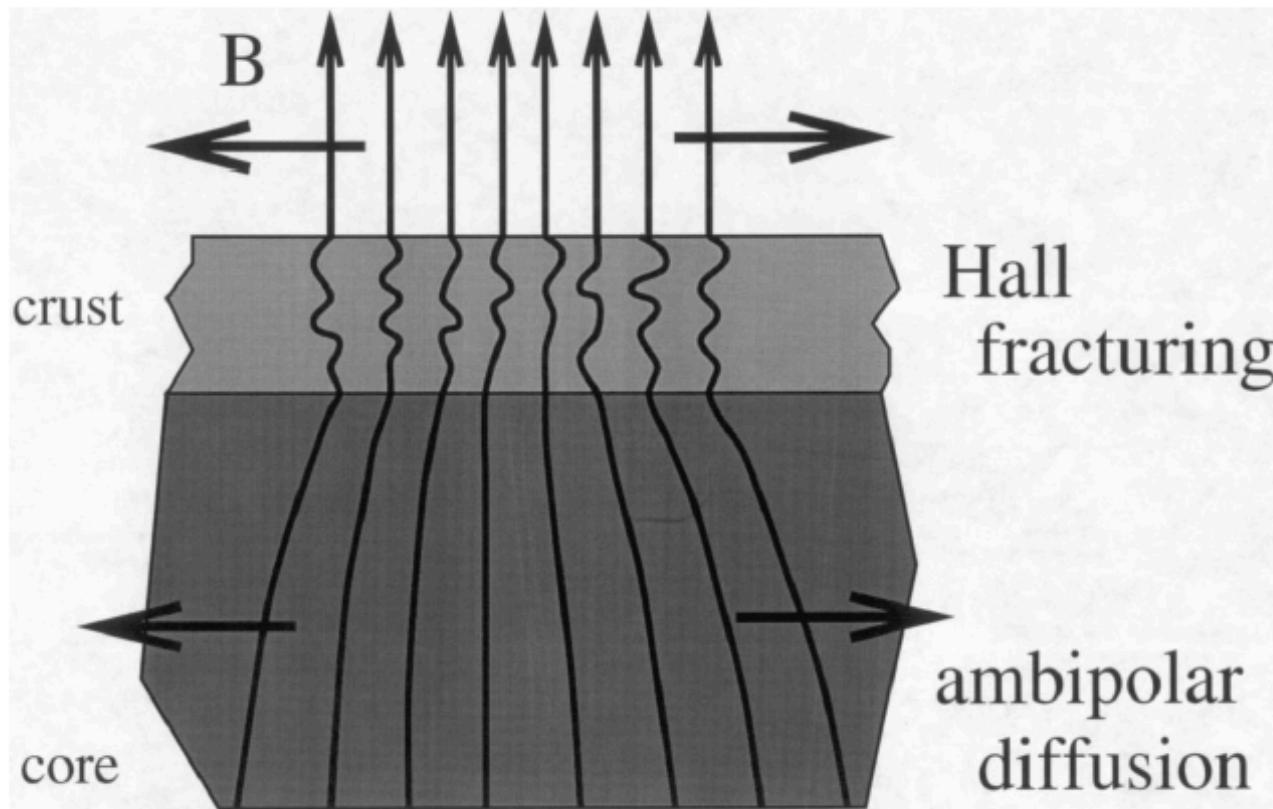
- Hall dominates in inner disk
- Ambipolar dominates in outer disk and molecular clouds
- Dust particles play significant role ... different from sun

Similar astrophysical plasmas: Dwarf nova disk in quiescent phase



- Ambipolar, Hall, and Ohmic terms dominate in inner, middle and outer disk, respectively
- $T > 10^{4-5} \text{ K}$ in outburst phase => fully ionized

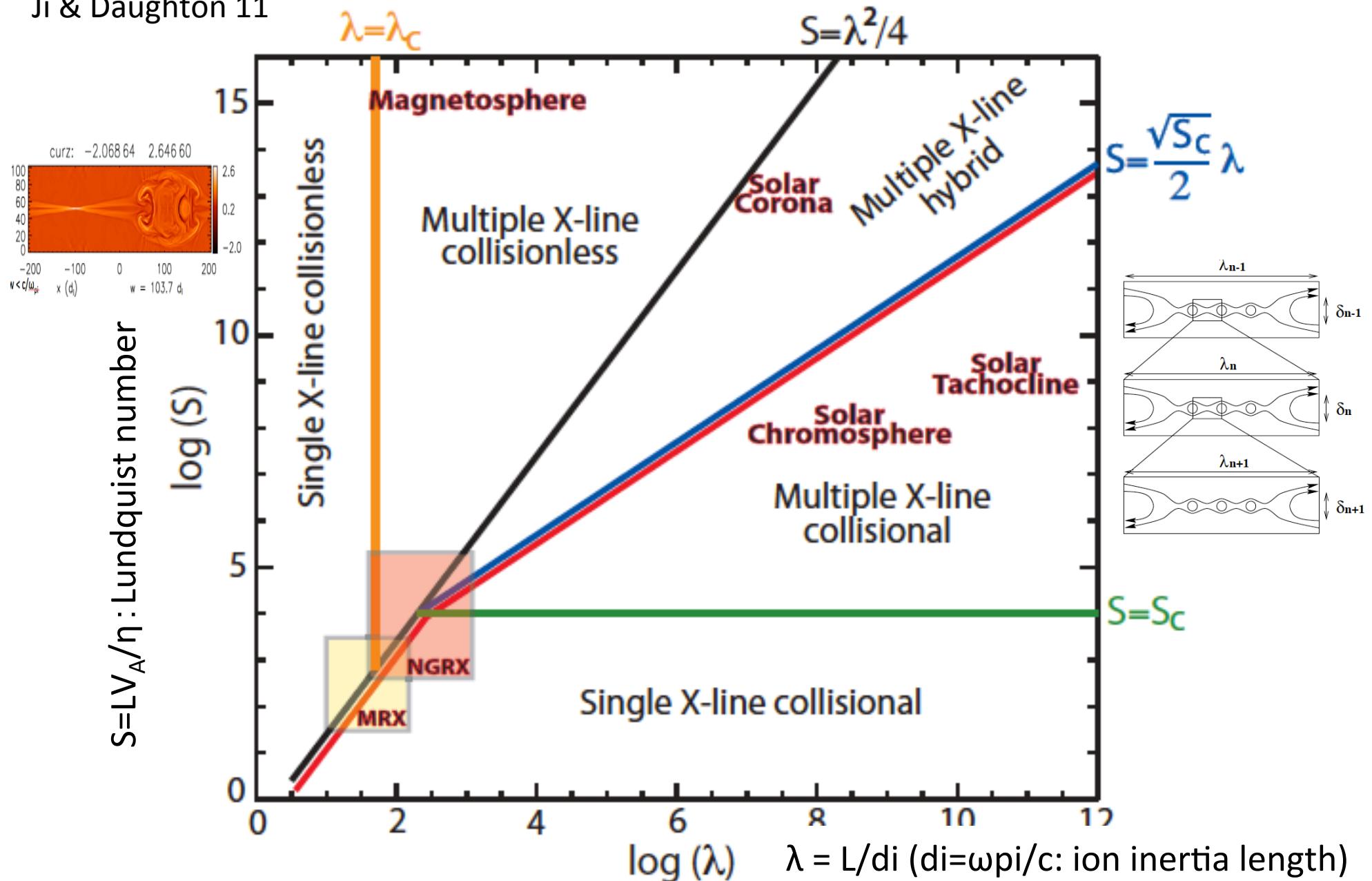
Similar astrophysical plasmas: Interior of neutron star



Thompson & Duncan 96

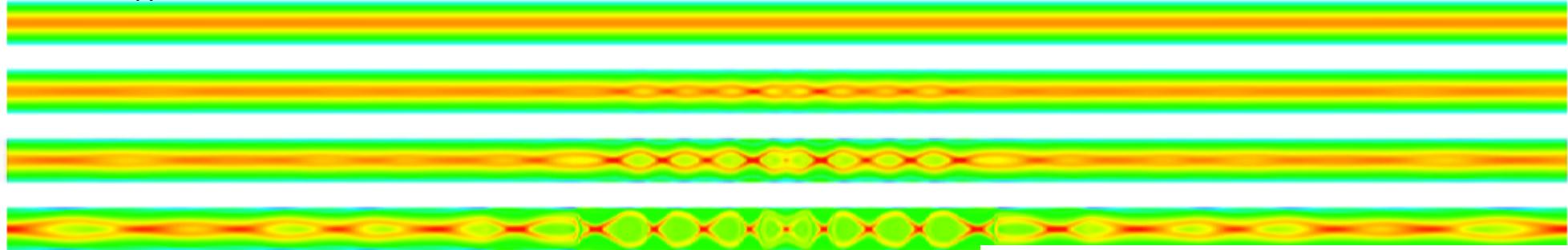
リコネクション物理の最近の進展(中性の効果はなし)

Ji & Daughton 11

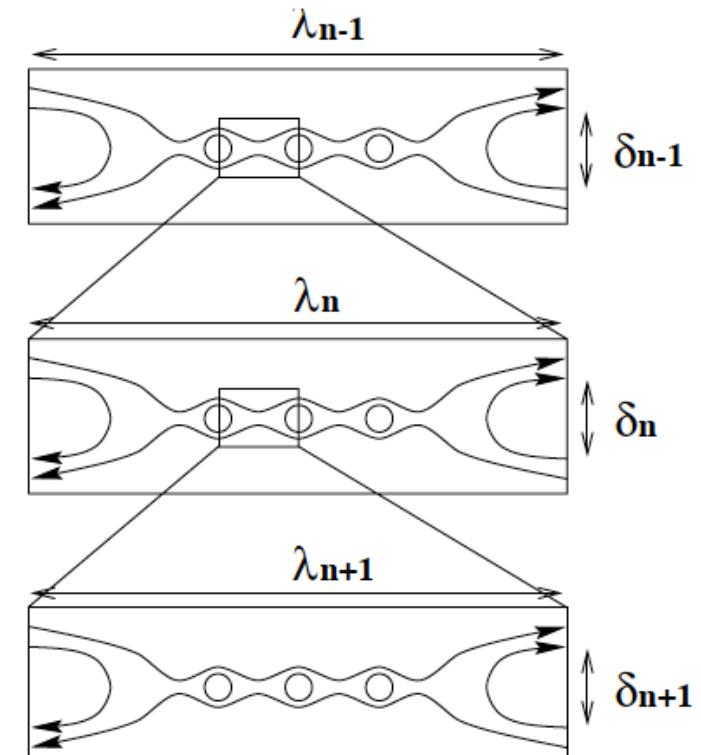


Reconnection with multiple plasmoids/X-lines in High S reconnection

$S = LV_A/\eta = 10^7$ simulation by Samtaney+09

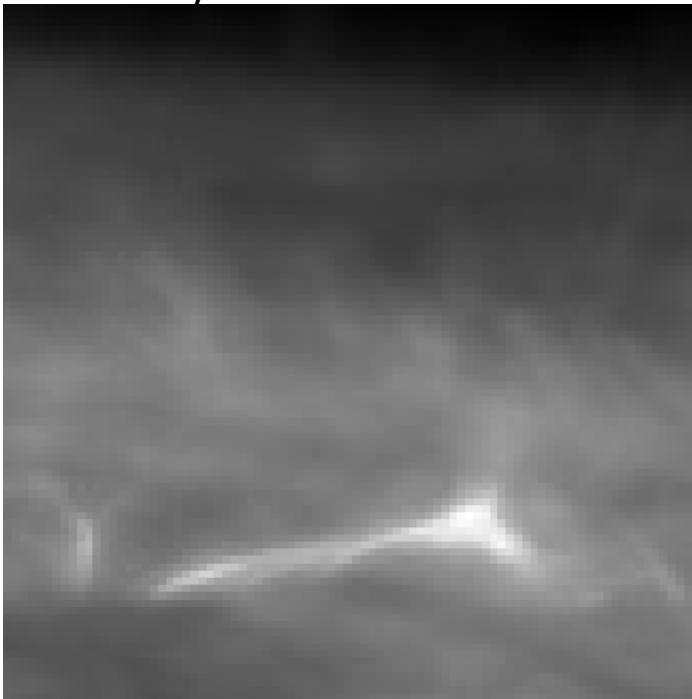


- Multiple islands (plasmoids) by tearing
=> effectively reducing L
=> reconnection faster
- Tearing in reconnecting current sheet
=> further thinning
=> connection to kinetic scales?
- Enhanced reconnection rate with ejection => inherently intermittent



Shibata & Tanuma 01

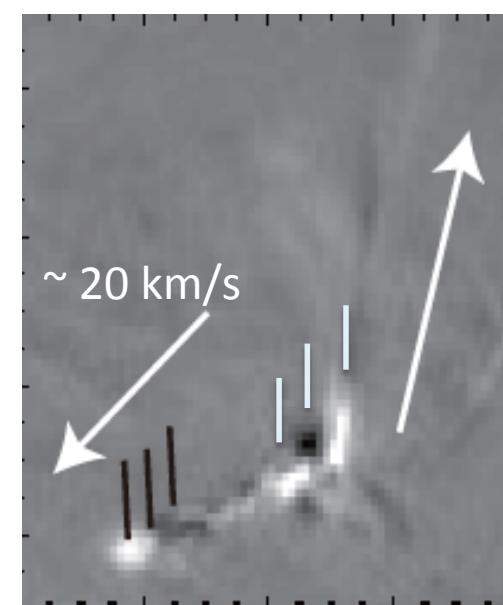
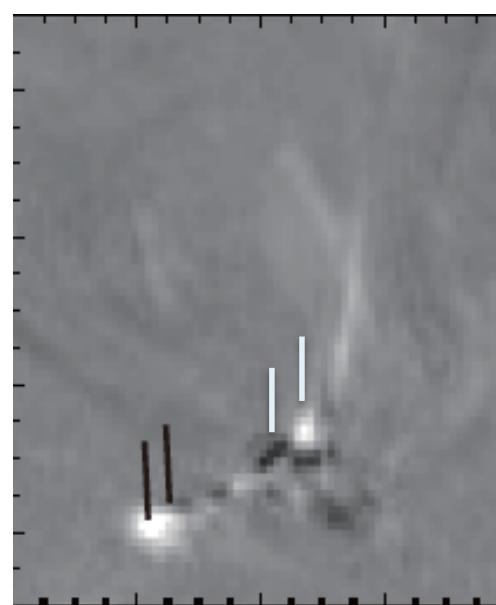
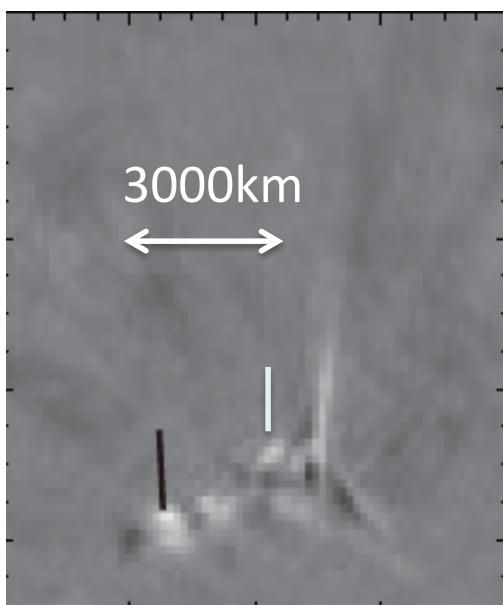
Hinode/SOT CaH



High-resolution imaging by SOT

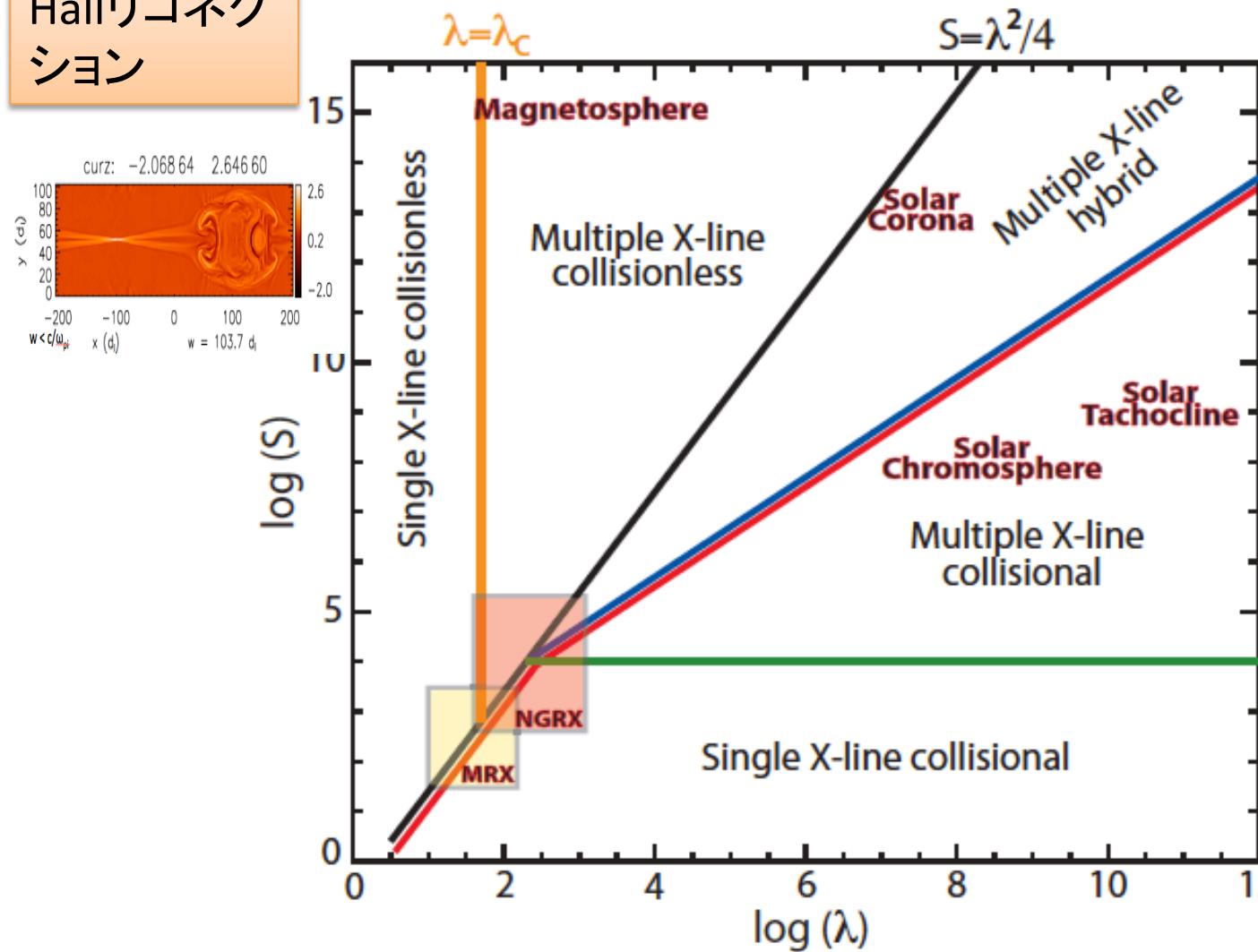
- Reconnection looks bursty
- Multiple plasmoids?

Singh et al. ApJ in press.

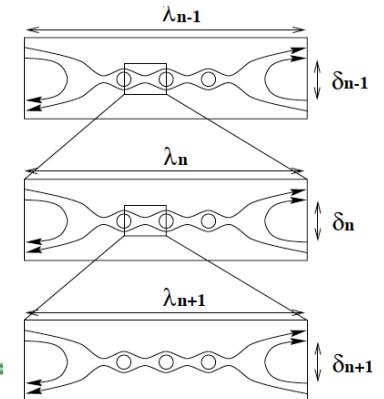


予想

光球近く:
Hallリコネク
ション



彩層中一上部
(反平行):
ambipolar
thinningを伴うプ
ラズモイドリコネ
クション



彩層中一上部
(縦磁場強):
プラズモイド大き
め or Sweet-
Parker型

ALMAへの期待

- (0.01"分解能切れば)リコネクションのグローバルスケール (~1000km)と散逸スケール(<10km)が初めて見える可能性がある。リコネクション物理にとって極めて重要な観測
- 磁場形状とプラズマパラメータの関数として散逸領域の構造の変化が分かるとさらにすごい
 - 予想:光球はxポイント的、彩層・半平行は小プラズモイドたくさん、縦磁場が強くなるとプラズモイド大きくなるorS-P的
- 電流シートの薄さが<10kmなので、プラズモイドの大きさはもっと大きくなりうる。プラズモイドの大きさ分布などが分かるとたいへん嬉しい
- とにかく高空間分解能が欲しい(0.2"だとちょっと...)。あと、見てる場所の磁場構造とプラズマパラメータ(Solar-Cとのシナジー大)