

Abstract

Coronal seismology involves the investigation of magnetohydrodynamic (MHD) waves and oscillatory phenomena that arise in the solar corona. Properties of the observed modes are largely dependent on their environment, and therefore can be used to extract atmospheric parameters that are otherwise difficult to observe. The general theory behind MHD phenomena is investigated here, along with the characteristics of different modes and the information that can be extracted from them. A few methods are applied to data from the *Atmospheric Imaging Assembly* (AIA) instrument on the *Solar Dynamics Observatory* (SDO).

Introduction

MHD Theory

Data

Results

Conclusions

Future Work