

# Correlation Length of Energy at the Base of Coronal Holes and its Relation with the Fast Solar Wind

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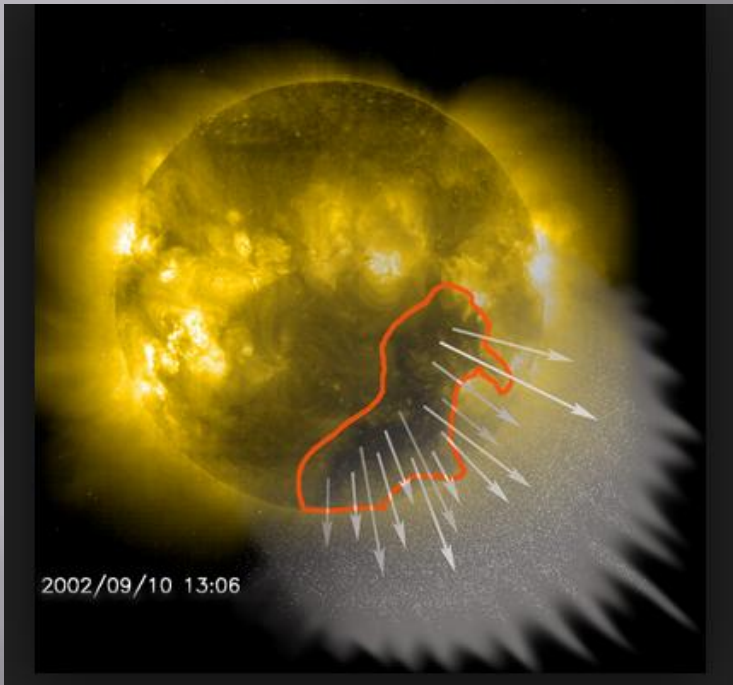
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# Fast Solar Wind Acceleration



Photospheric dynamics is immediately transferred into the chromosphere and corona

The *heating rate* of the fast solar wind is defined by the *correlation length*  $\lambda$  of energy-containing structures at the base of the corona:

$$\epsilon = \alpha \frac{Z_-^2 Z_+ + Z_+^2 Z_-}{\lambda_{\perp}}$$

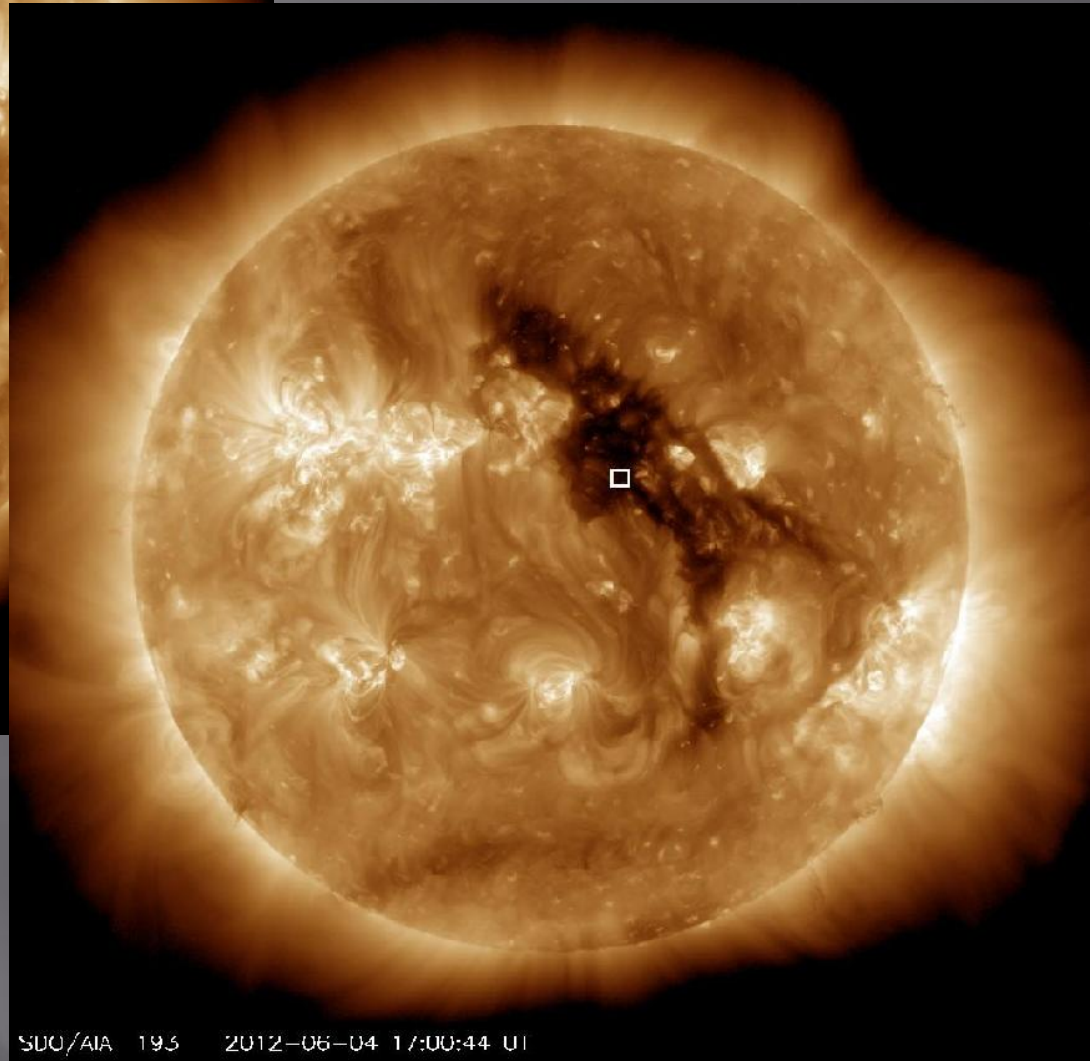
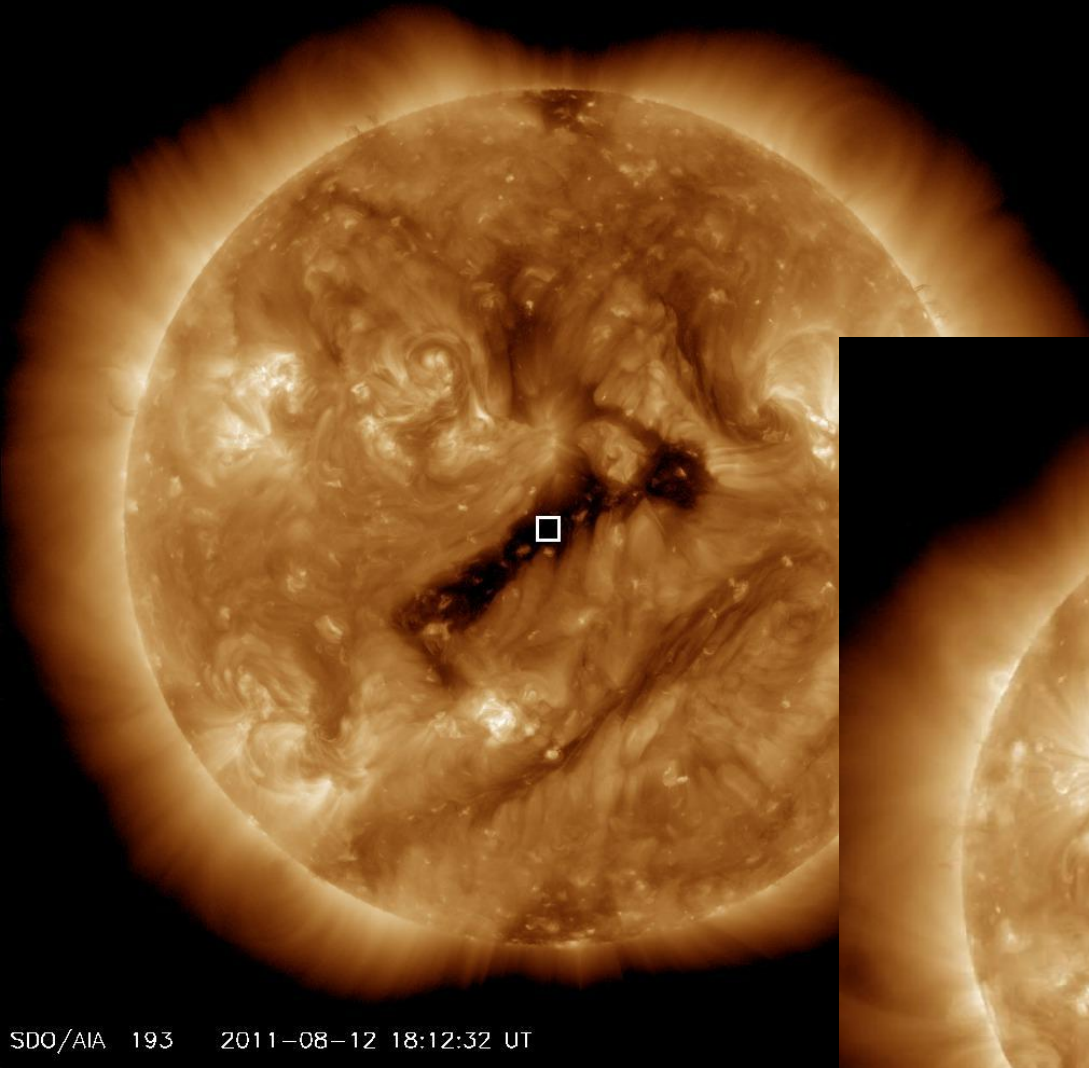
Matthaeus et al. 1999:

Energy-containing structures are squared transverse fluctuations of velocity,  $u^2$ , and of magnetic field,  $b^2$

Zank et al. 2012:

$$NL_{\pm} = -\mathbf{z}^{\pm} \frac{\langle z^{\mp 2} \rangle^{1/2}}{\lambda^{\pm}}$$

Magnetic and velocity fluctuations in the photosphere inside coronal holes determine the Solar Wind acceleration



$u^2, b^2$



A grayscale micrograph showing a complex, interconnected network of dark, thin lines forming a porous, honeycomb-like structure. The lines are irregular and form a dense mesh of small, irregular cells. The background is a lighter, uniform gray. The overall appearance is that of a highly porous material, possibly a biological or synthetic scaffold.

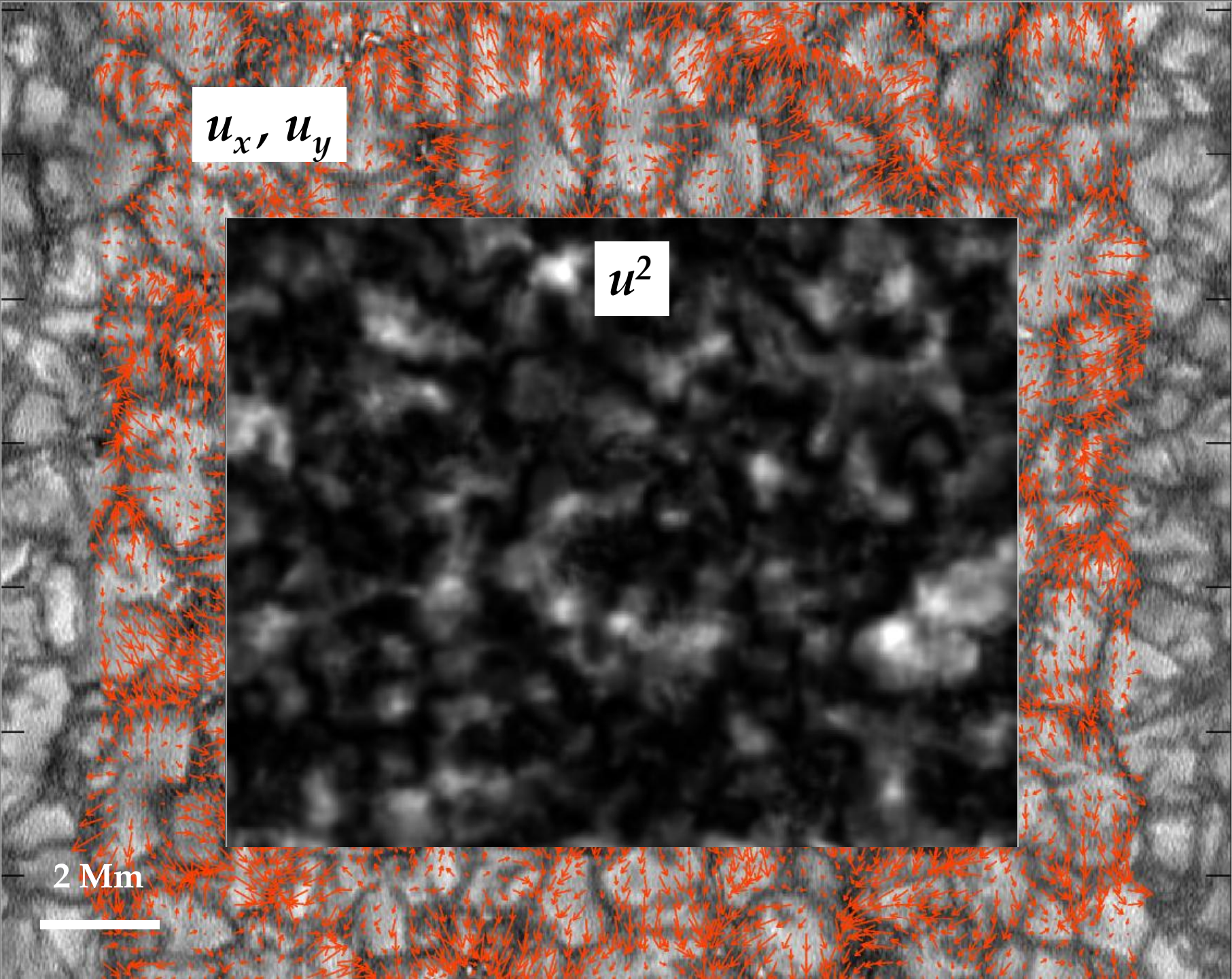
BBSO/NST TÍO 2010-08-03  
17:06:08

18:57:33

$u_x, u_y$

$u^2$

2 Mm

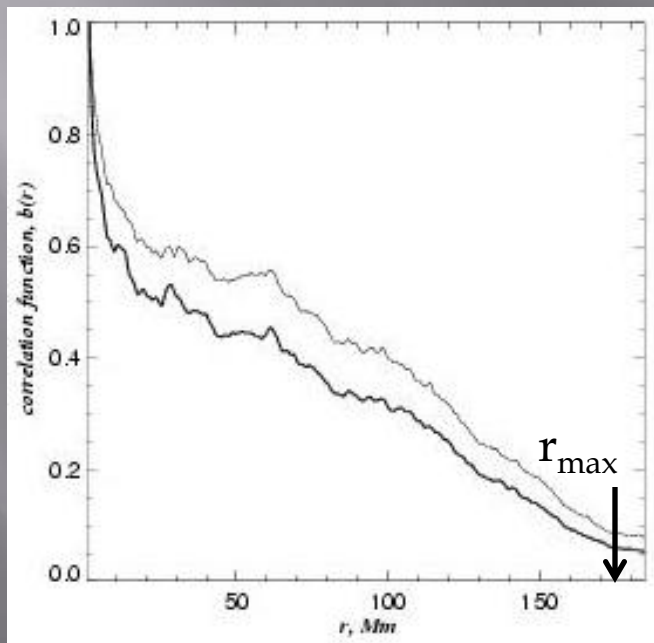




# Correlation Function of $u^2$ :

$$B(r) = \langle u^2(\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{r}) \cdot u^2(\mathbf{x}) \rangle / \sigma^2$$

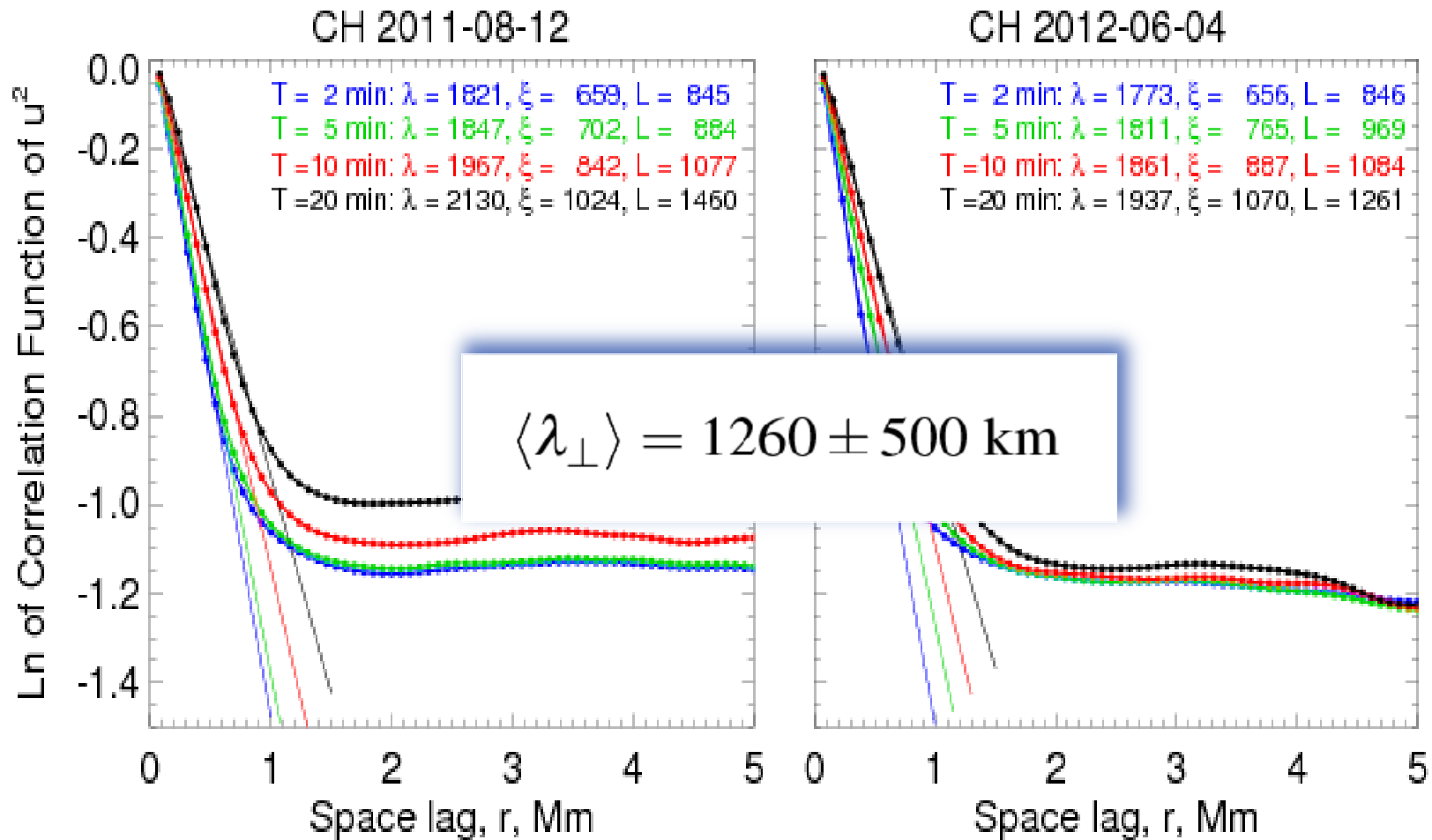
Correlation function allows to estimate a characteristic length  $\lambda$  of energy containing structures as the Batchelor integral scale:



$$\lambda = \int_0^{r_{max}} B(r) dr,$$

Abramenko et al 2013, ApJ 773

# Calculated Correlation Functions of $u^2$ structures

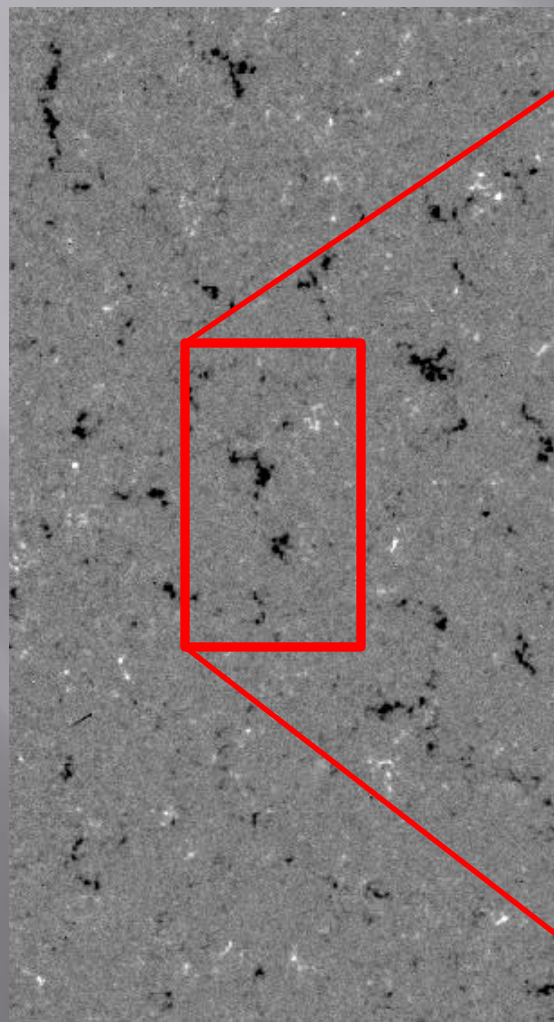


# Magnetic Field in Coronal Holes

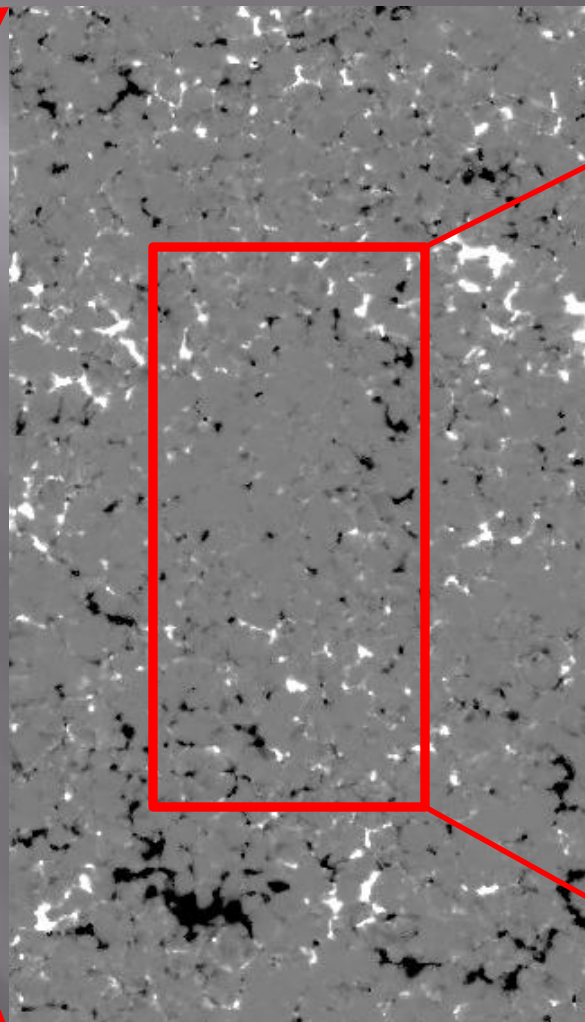
HMI (0.5'') 2011/08/12

SOT/SP (0.16'') 2007/03/10

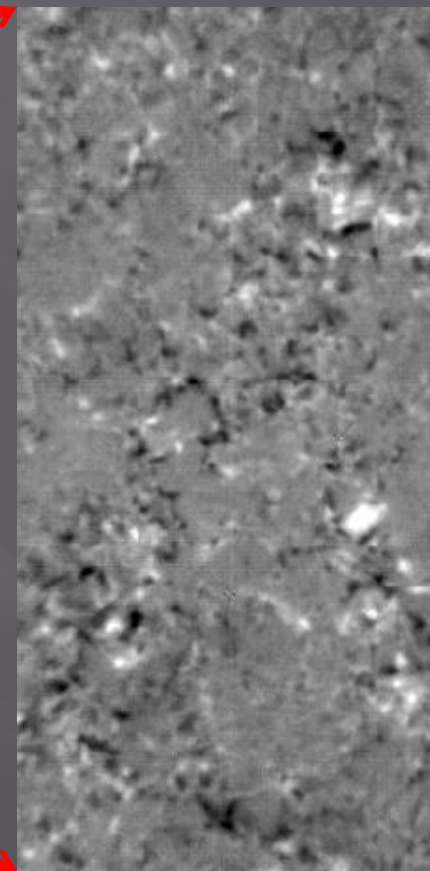
NST (0.098'') 2012/06/02



120 Mm



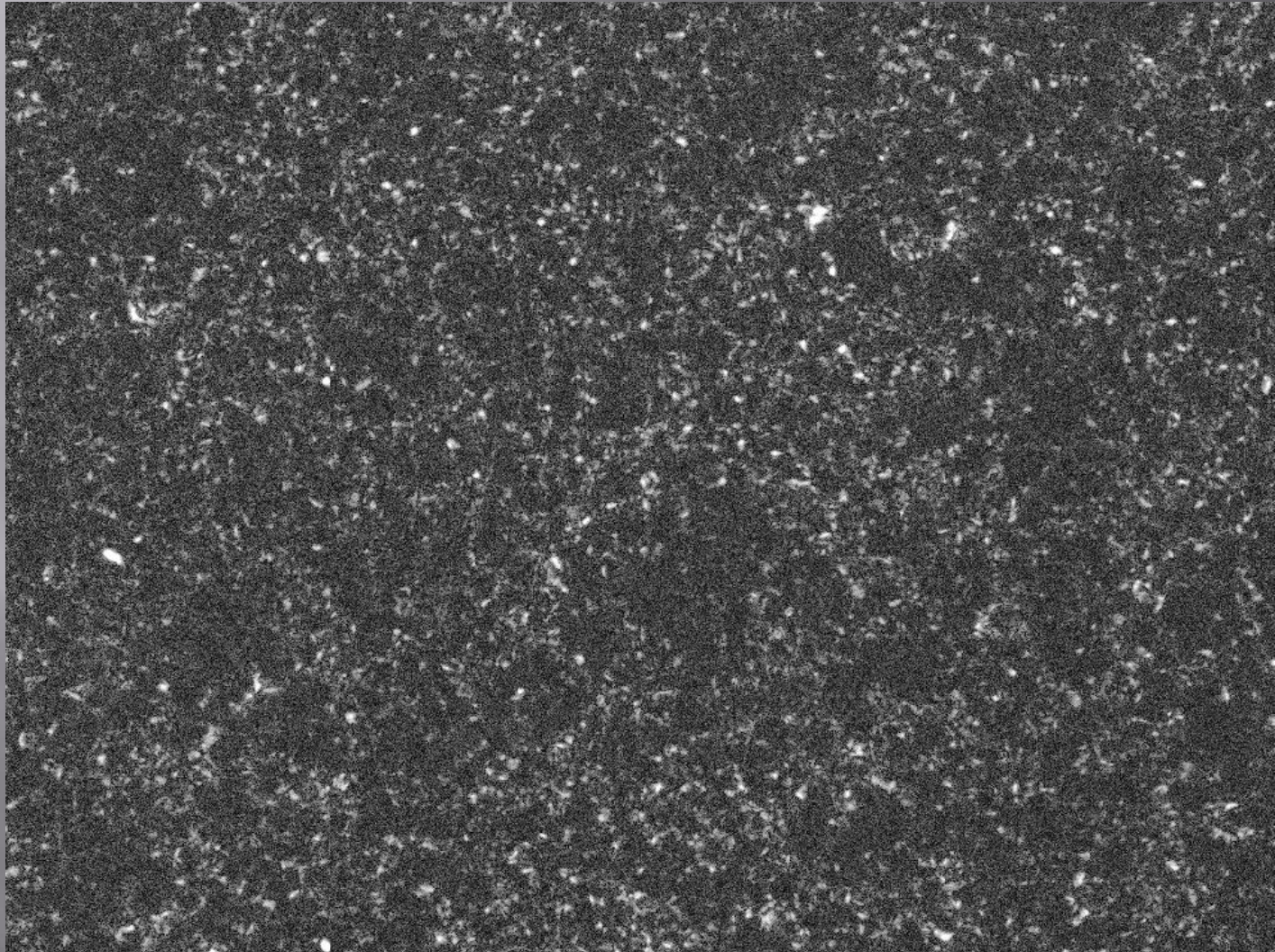
36 Mm



16 Mm



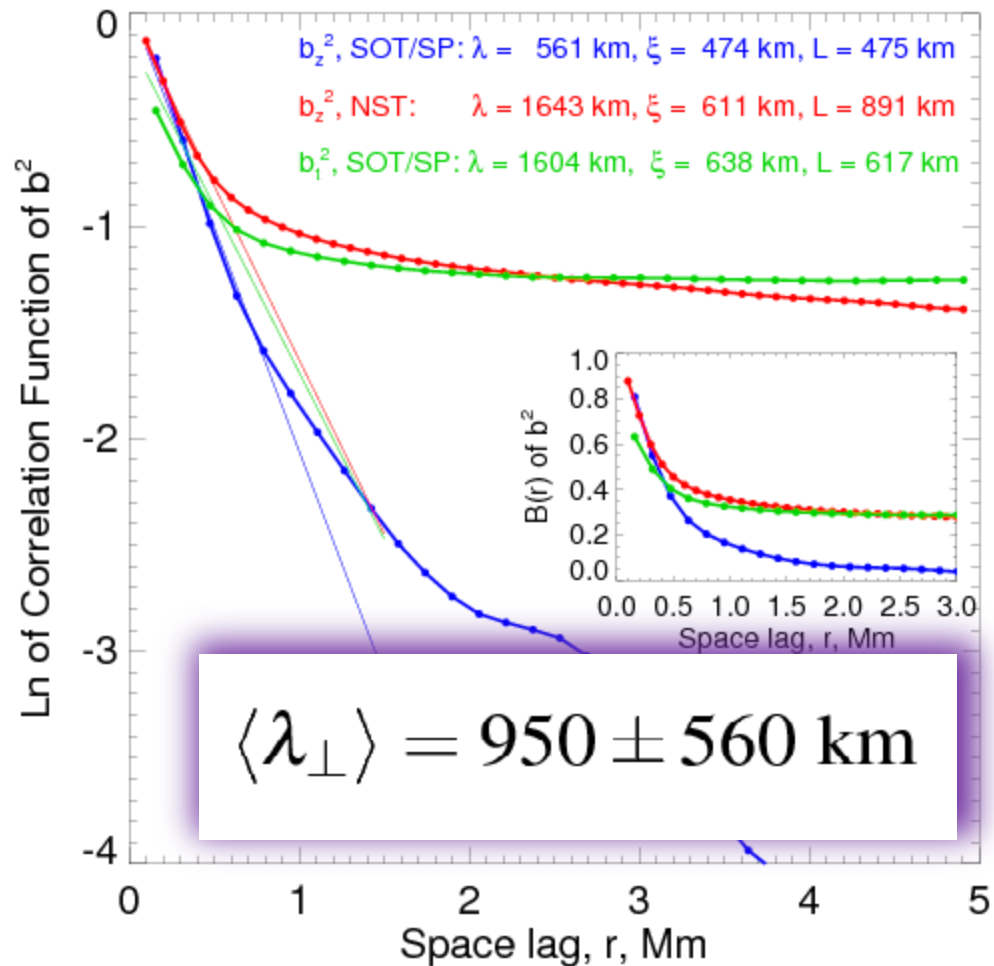
# Transverse magnetic field in a quiet sun area (courtesy of B.Lites, Hinode SOT/SP)



10 Mm



# Correlation Functions from magnetic field fluctuations



The correlation length defines directly the heating rate of the fast solar wind:

Matthaeus et al. 1999:

$$\epsilon = \alpha \frac{Z_-^2 Z_+ + Z_+^2 Z_-}{\lambda_{\perp}}$$

Zank et al. 2012:

$$NL_{\pm} = -\mathbf{z}^{\pm} \frac{\langle z^{\mp 2} \rangle^{1/2}}{\lambda^{\pm}}$$

Previously used  $\lambda=30$  Mm

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We report  $\lambda < 1.5$  Mm

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# Conclusions

- The characteristic length scale of energy containing structures at the photosphere level seems to be of order of 1000 km (characteristic granule scale), but not 30 000 km (characteristic super-granular scale) as it was adopted in various SW models so far.
- Bulk of photospheric dynamics is concentrated in inter-granular lanes.



Table 1: Characteristic lengths of the squared transverse velocity fluctuations,  $u^2$

	$\lambda$ , km	$\zeta$ , km	$L$ , km
CH 2011-08-12			
$T=2$ min	1821	659	845
$T=5$ min	1847	702	884
$T=10$ min	1967	842	1077
$T=20$ min	2130	1024	1460
CH 2012-06-04			
$T=2$ min	1773	656	846
$T=5$ min	1811	765	969
$T=10$ min	1861	887	1084
$T=20$ min	1937	1070	1261
$\langle \lambda_{\perp} \rangle$	$1893 \pm 115$	$826 \pm 160$	$1053 \pm 219$