

Investigating the origins of three acceleration episodes during a weak solar eruption accompanied by type II radio bursts

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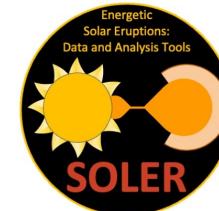
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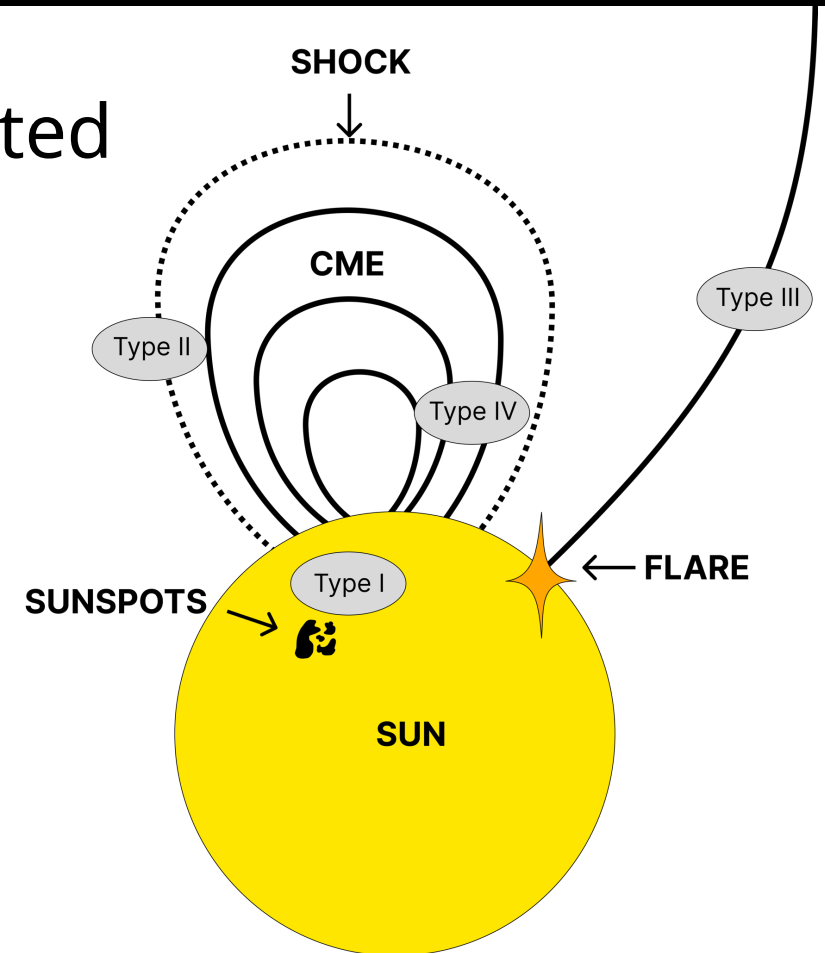
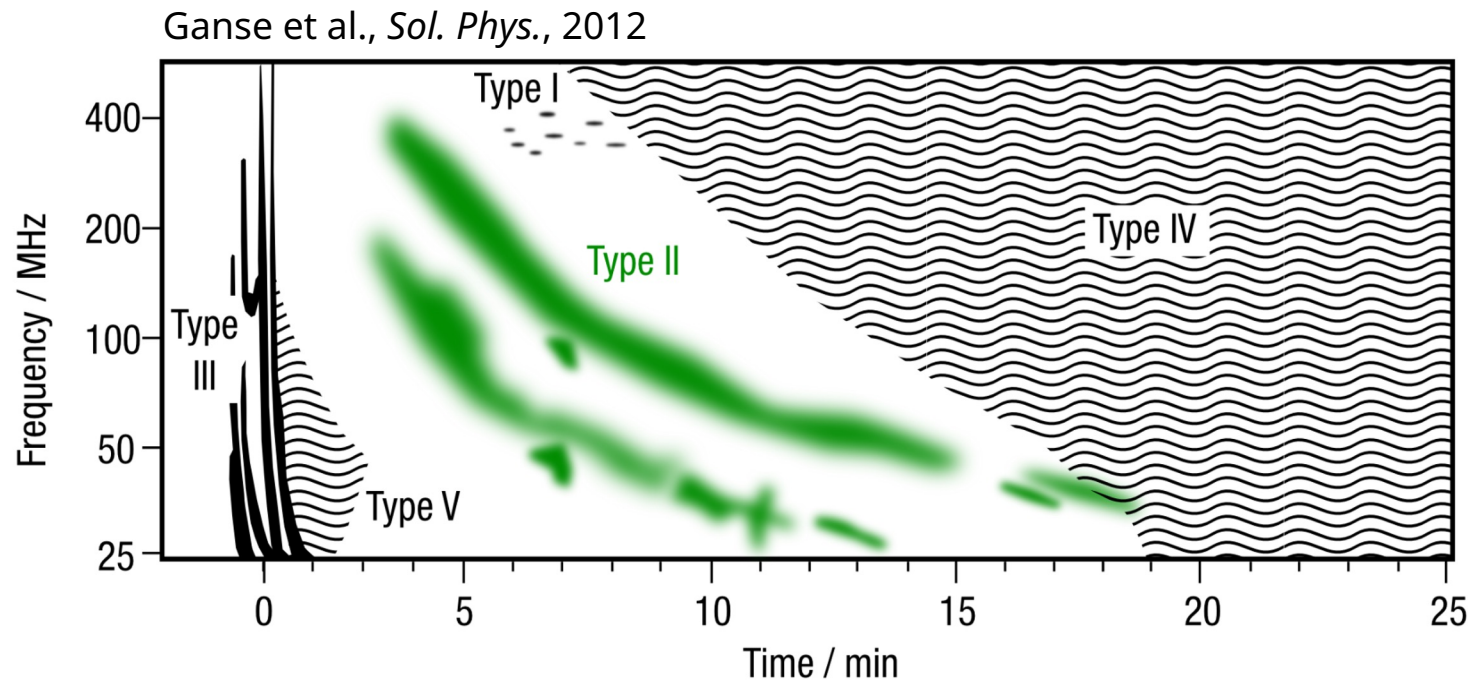
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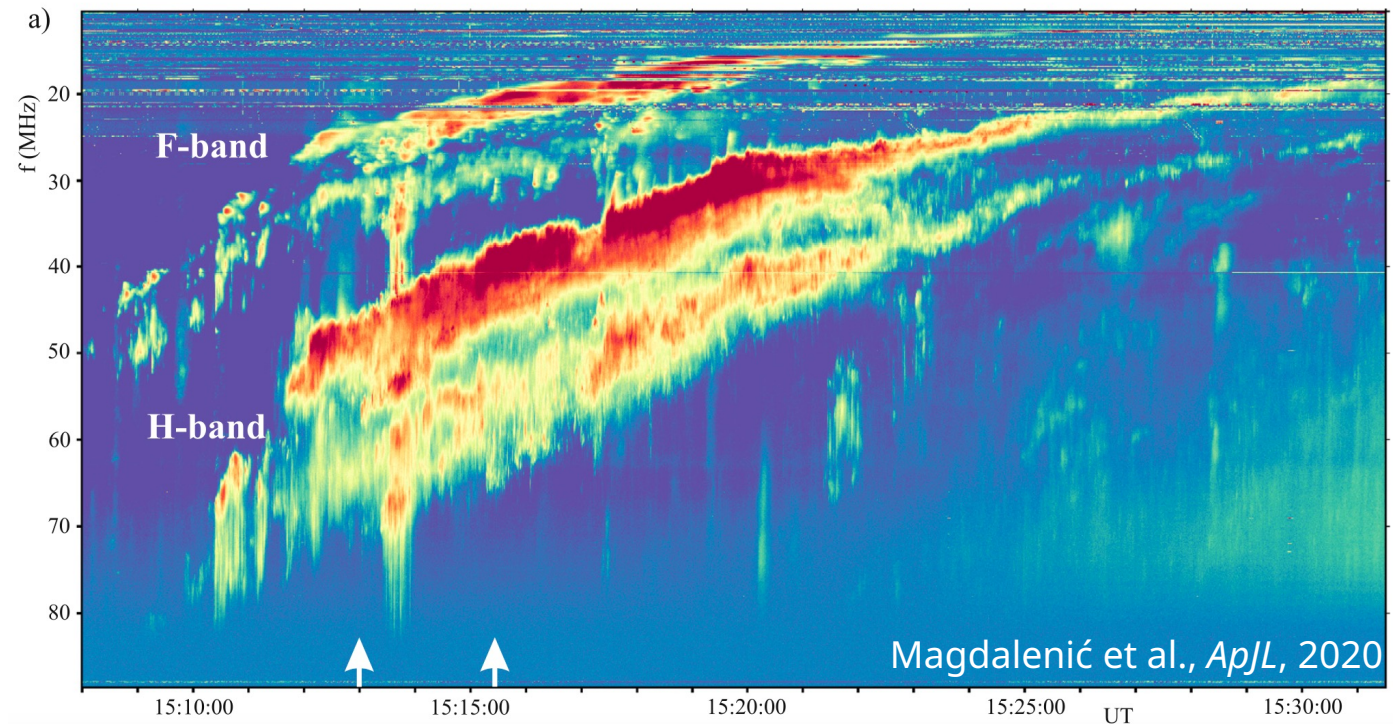
Solar radio bursts

- Classified into types I-V which are associated with different forms of solar activity:



Type II solar radio bursts

- Originate from electrons accelerated by shock waves in the solar corona
- Lanes of emission drifting slowly toward lower frequencies at f_p and/or $2f_p$
 - Plasma emission: $f_p \propto \sqrt{n_e}$

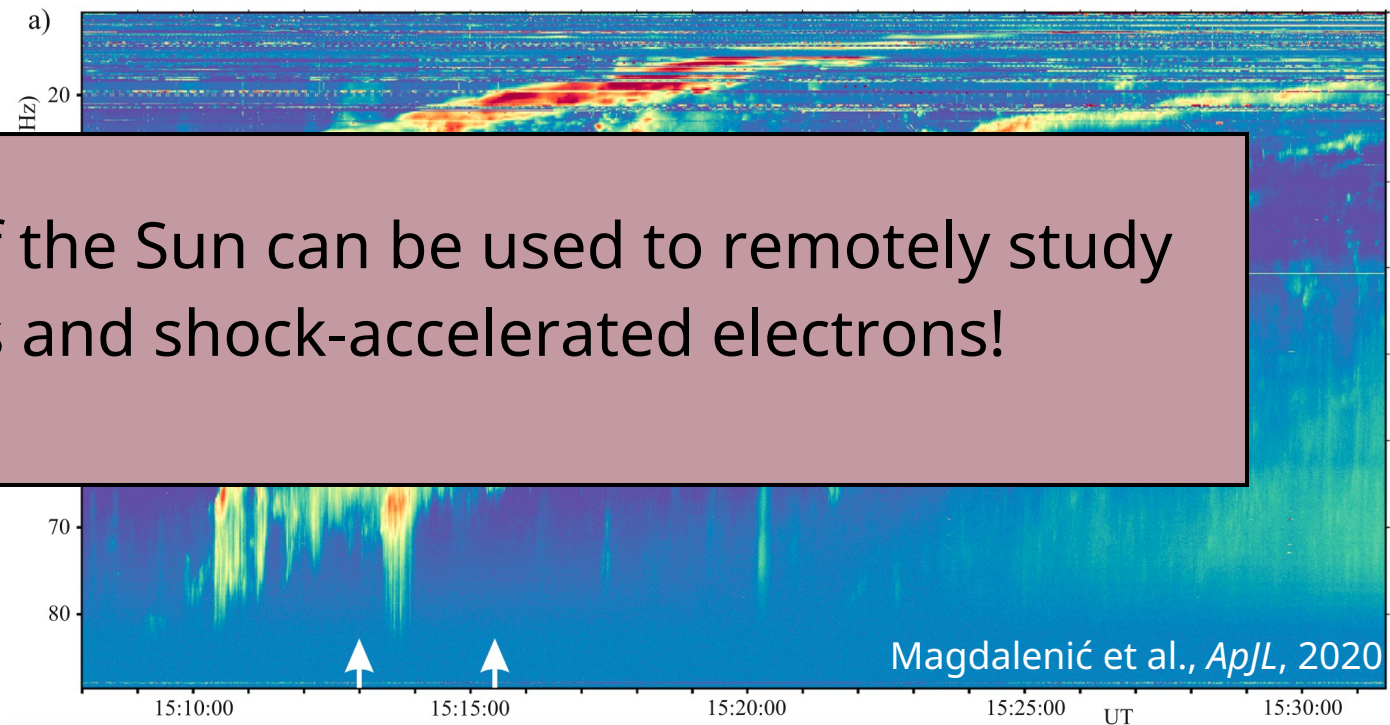


Type II solar radio bursts

- Originate from electrons accelerated in the solar corona
- Landau resonance at slow frequencies at f_p and/or $2f_p$
 - Plasma emission: $f_p \propto \sqrt{n_e}$



Radio observations of the Sun can be used to remotely study coronal shock waves and shock-accelerated electrons!



Methods and objective

LOFAR dynamic spectra and imaging:

- Plane-of-sky source location for the type II bursts

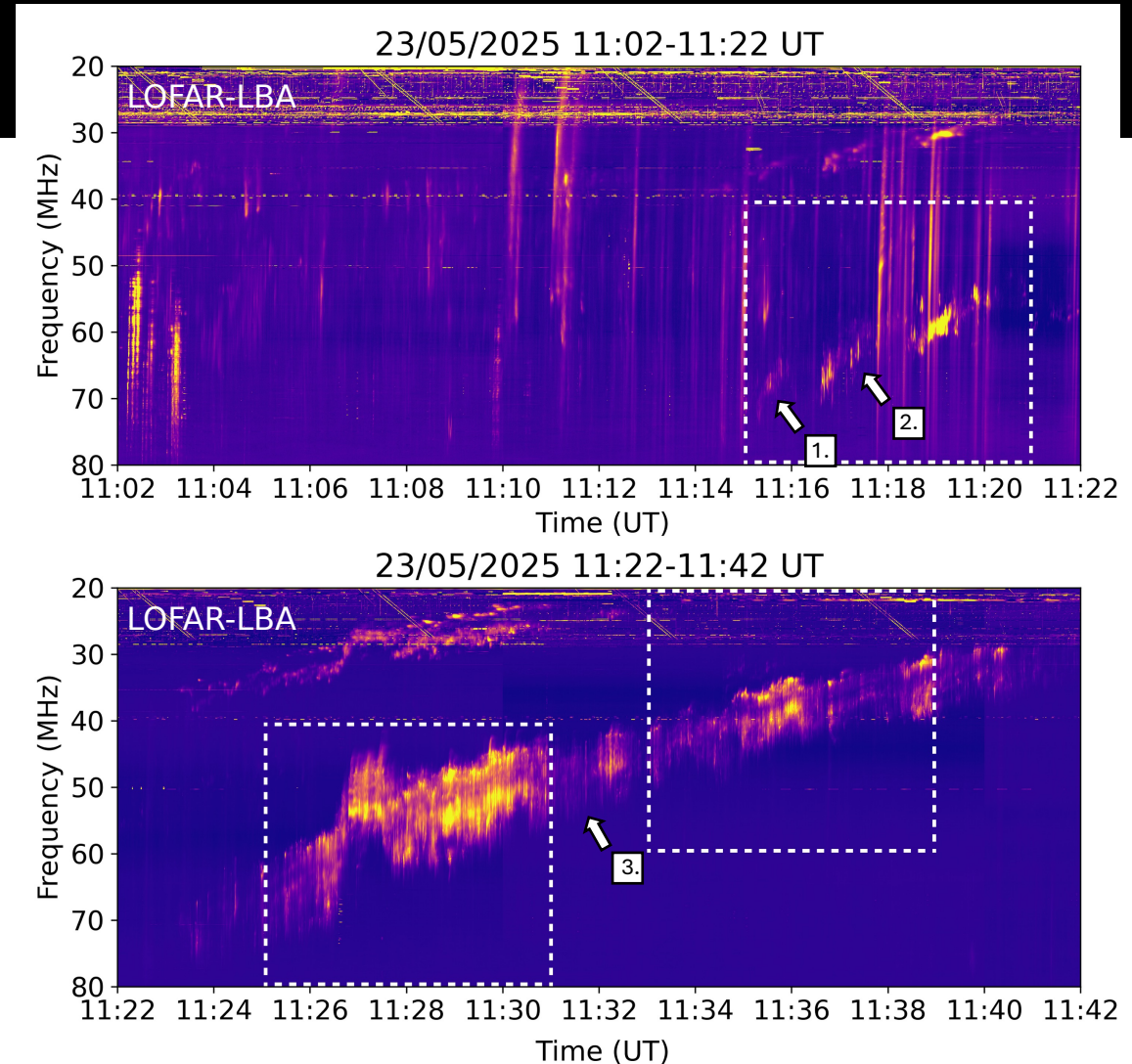
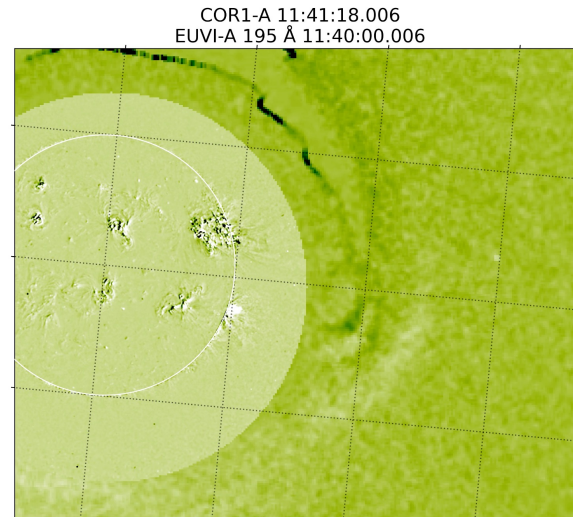
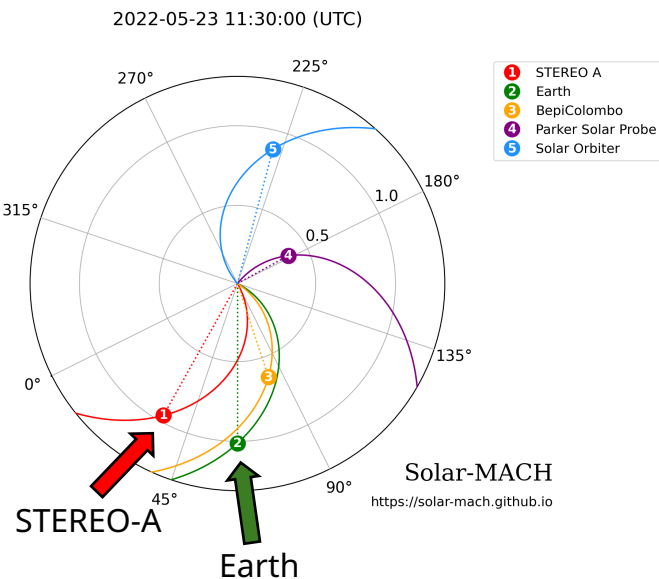
Global magnetohydrodynamic (MHD) model:

- Thermodynamic mode of the Magnetohydrodynamic Algorithm outside a Sphere (MAS) model (Lionello et al. 2009) developed by Predictive Science Inc.
- Global values of electron density and magnetic field strength

Radio source locations in 3D and properties of the emitting regions:

- The 2D positions of the type II sources can be compared to the modelled density iso-surfaces ($f_p \propto \sqrt{n_e}$)

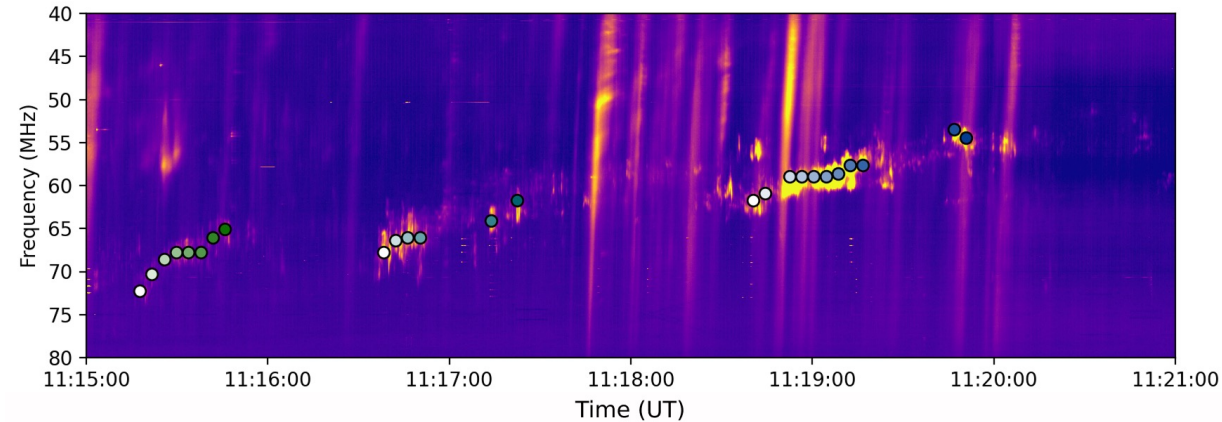
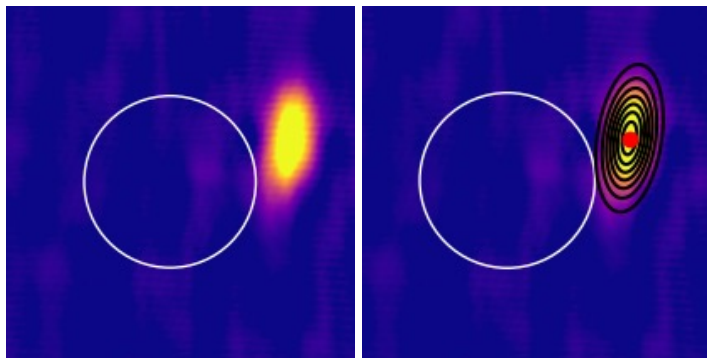
Multiple type II radio bursts on 23 May 2022



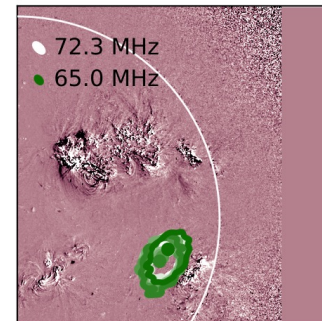
Tracking the type II bursts

1st and 2nd type II burst:

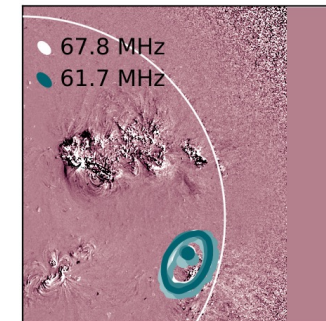
- Imaging extracted according to the tracking in the spectrum
- Centroids of the radio sources obtained via a 2D Gaussian fit:



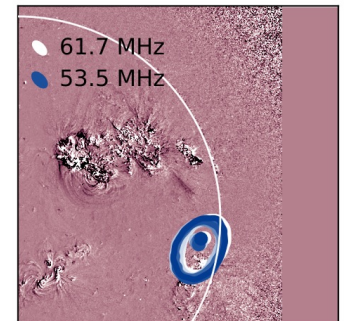
AIA 211 Å 2022-05-23
11:15:33



AIA 211 Å 2022-05-23
11:16:45



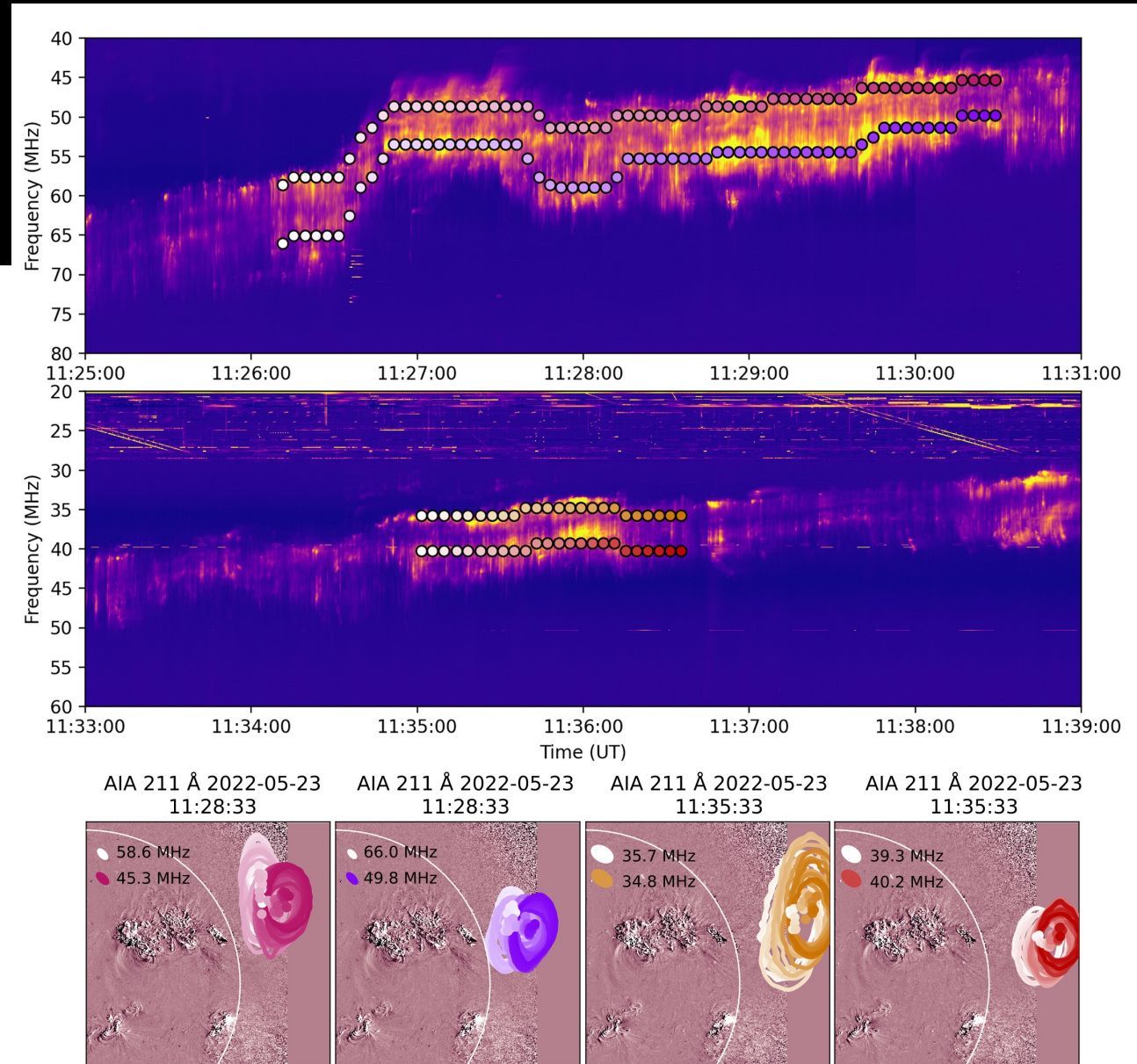
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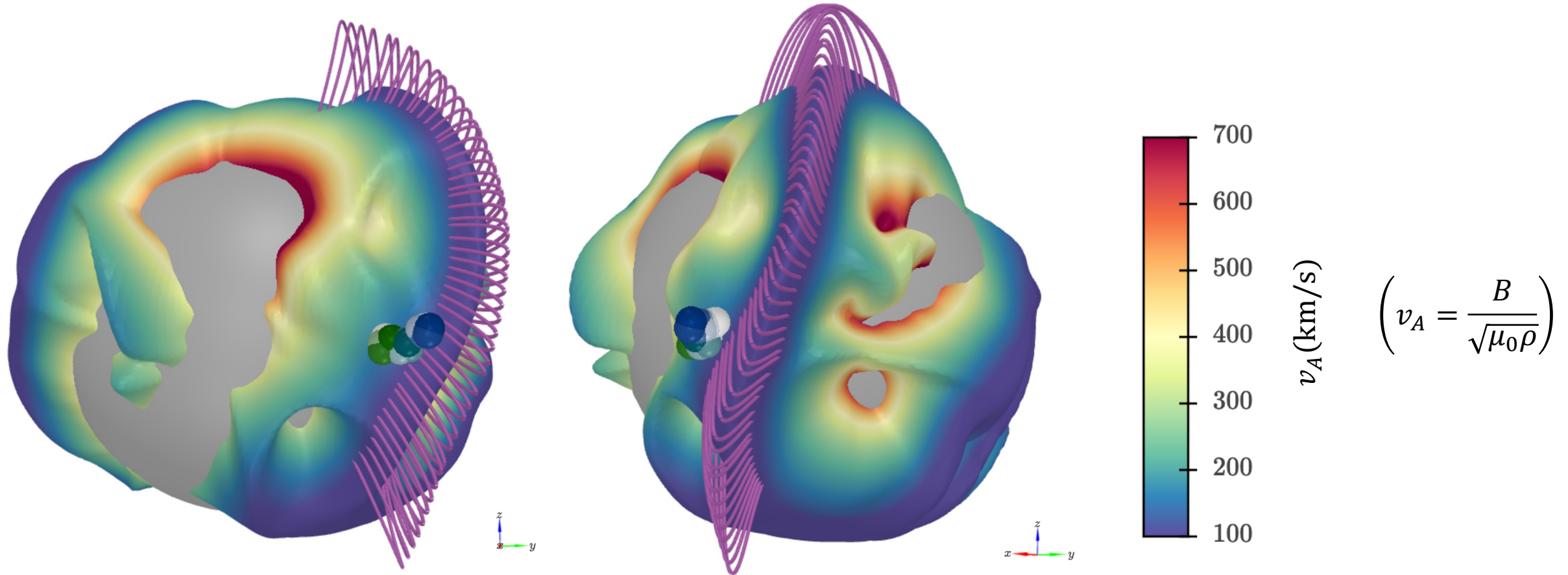
Tracking the type II bursts

3rd type II burst:

- An earlier and a later part of the burst was tracked
- Due to band-splitting, both the higher and lower frequency components are tracked
- Imaging extracted accordingly

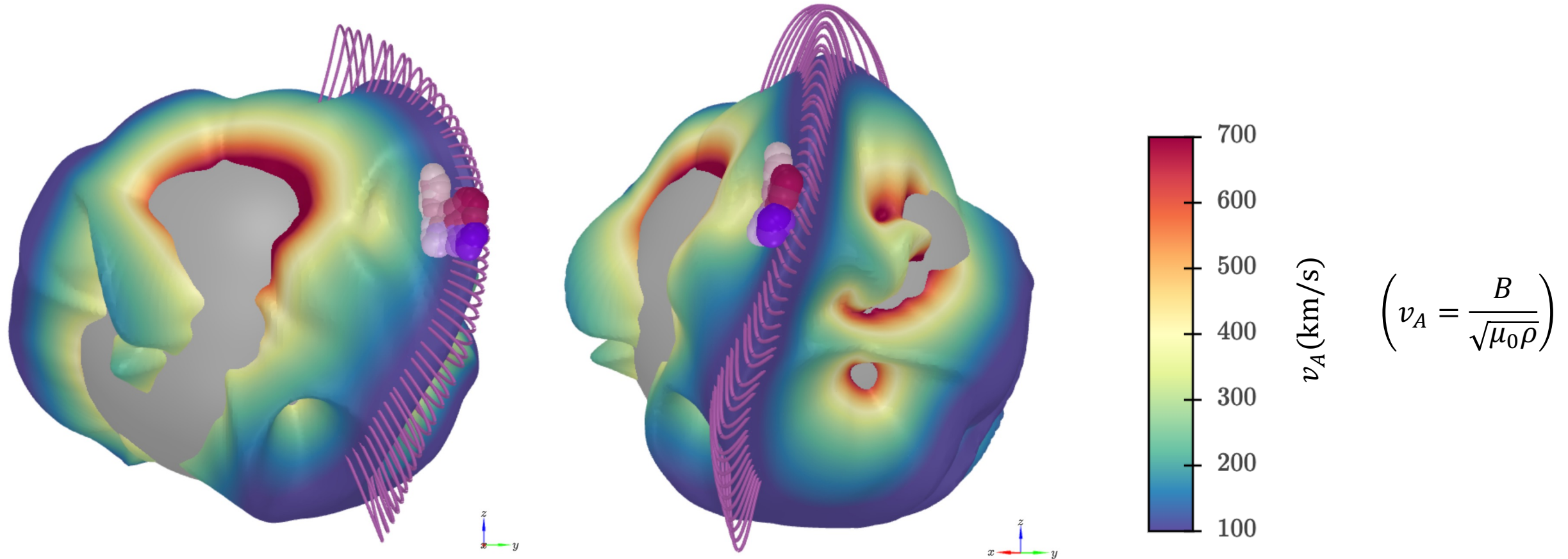


Source locations of the type II bursts in 3D: 1st and 2nd burst



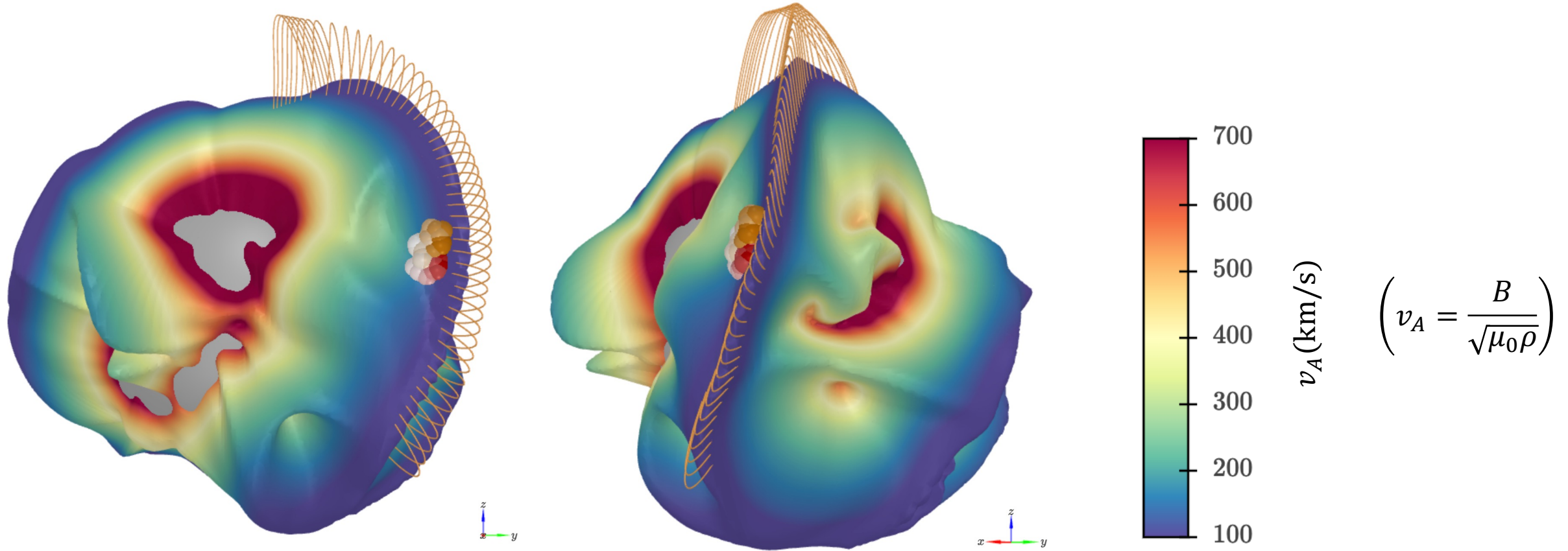
$$2f_p = 72 \text{ MHz}, n_e \approx 1.6 \times 10^7 \text{ cm}^{-3}$$

Source locations of the type II bursts in 3D: 3rd burst (earlier part)



$$2f_p = 66 \text{ MHz}, n_e \approx 1.4 \times 10^7 \text{ cm}^{-3}$$

Source locations of the type II bursts in 3D: 3rd burst (later part)



$$2f_p = 40 \text{ MHz}, n_e \approx 5.0 \times 10^6 \text{ cm}^{-3}$$

Summary and conclusion

- Using LOFAR spectroscopy and imaging, we find that the three type II bursts are generated in separate and distinct regions
- Despite their distinct locations, all type II bursts originate from a high density and low Alfvén speed streamer
- In these regions, the CME was likely able to drive a shock and accelerating electrons at multiple sites and times
- CME-streamer interactions can create favourable conditions for type II burst generation!

Thank you! 