

恒星の磁気活動 —フレアとジェット・質量放出

柴田一成

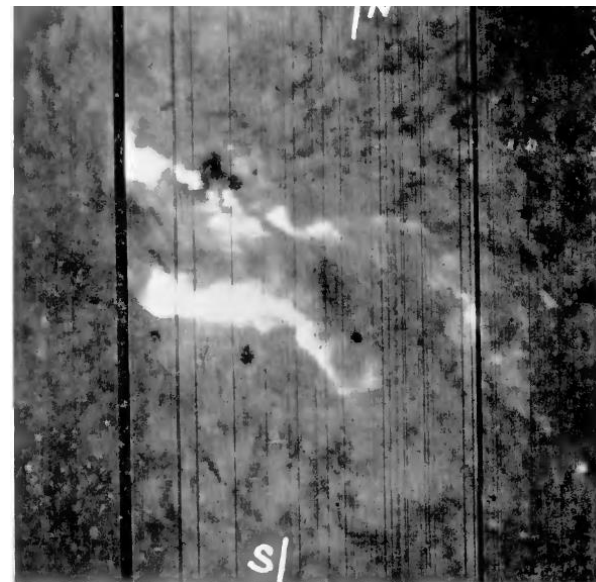
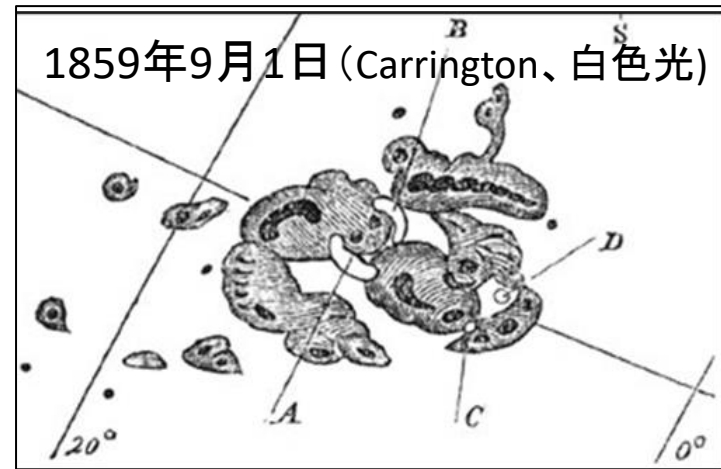
京大花山天文台(名誉教授)

本日の講演内容

- 太陽フレア・質量放出の観測
- フレアのリコネクション・モデルと統一モデル
- フレアの未解決問題
- 太陽から恒星へ
- 原始星フレアとジェット
- 太陽・恒星フレアの統一モデル

太陽フレア観測の歴史

- **1859年**、英国のCarringtonとHodgsonが黒点スケッチ中に独立に発見(白色光フレア)
- 1891年、Trouvelotが白色光フレアの2例目を発見
- **1892年**、Haleがスペクトロヘリオグラフを用いて、フレアのH α 写真を初めて撮影に成功
- **1908年**、Hale黒点磁場を発見
- 1933年、Lyotフィルターの発明
- 1934年、スペクトロヘリオスコープを用いてフレアH α 観測が定期的に可能となる
- 1939年、フレアの初の分光観測 (Richardson and Minkowski 1939)



1909年5月12日 (Hale, H α)

太陽フレア

19世紀中頃発見

黒点近傍で発生 =>

磁気エネルギーが源

サイズ～(1-10)万km

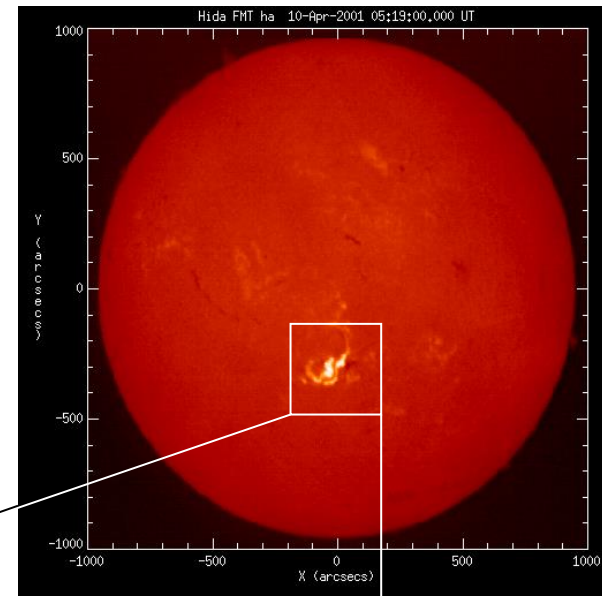
全エネルギー

$10^{29} - 10^{32}$ erg

(水爆10万-1億個)

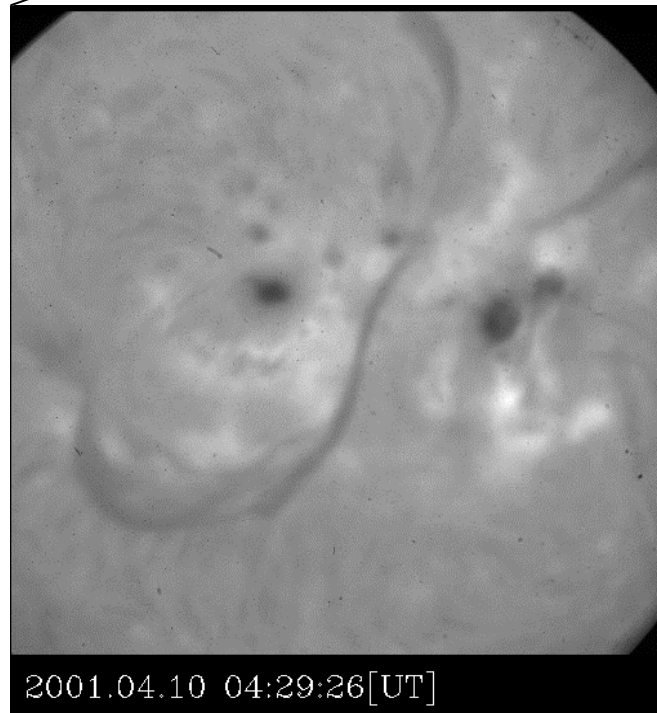
太陽系最大の爆発現象

発生メカニズムが
1世紀以上謎



H α

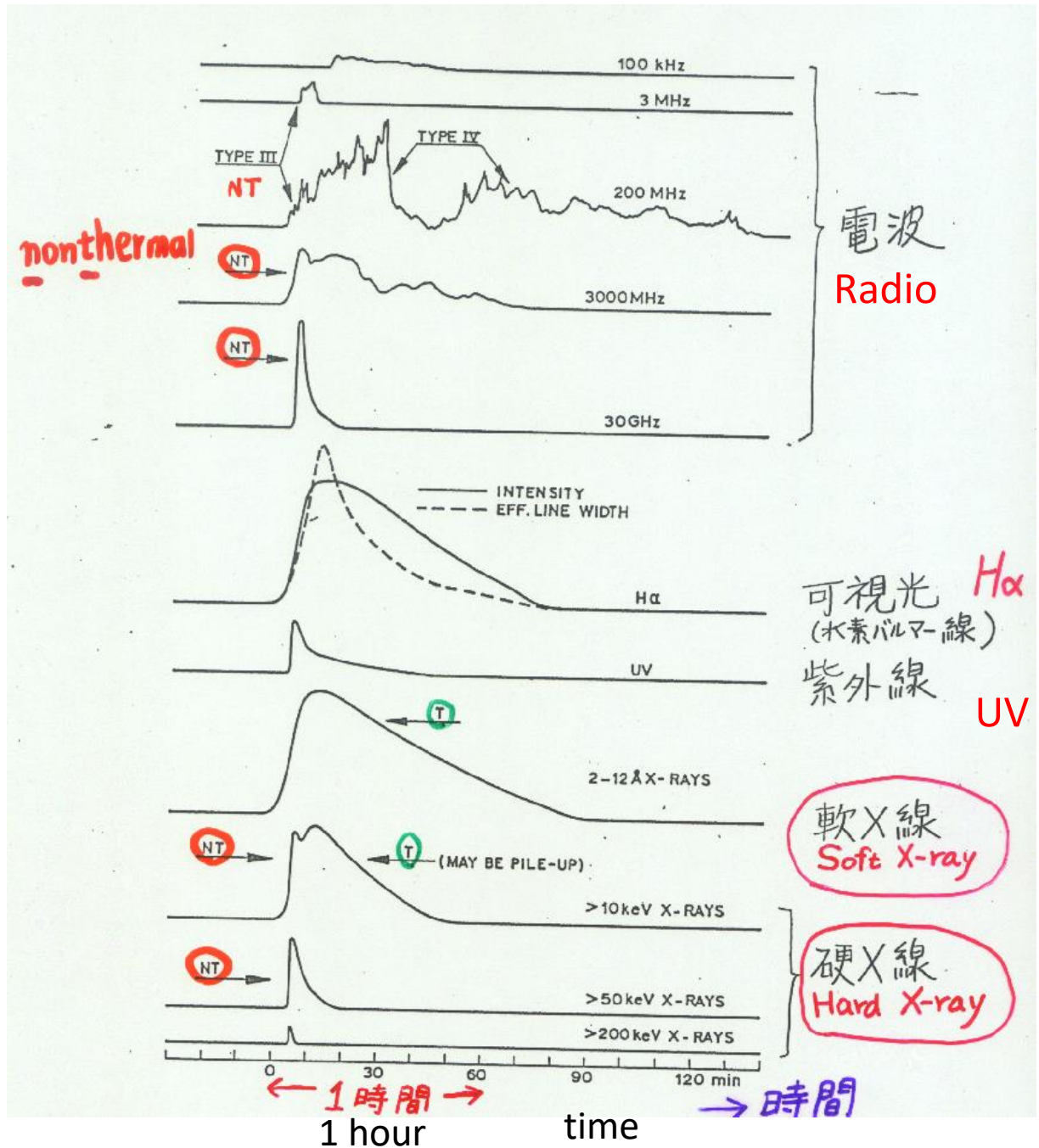
彩層
1万度



京大飛驒天文台

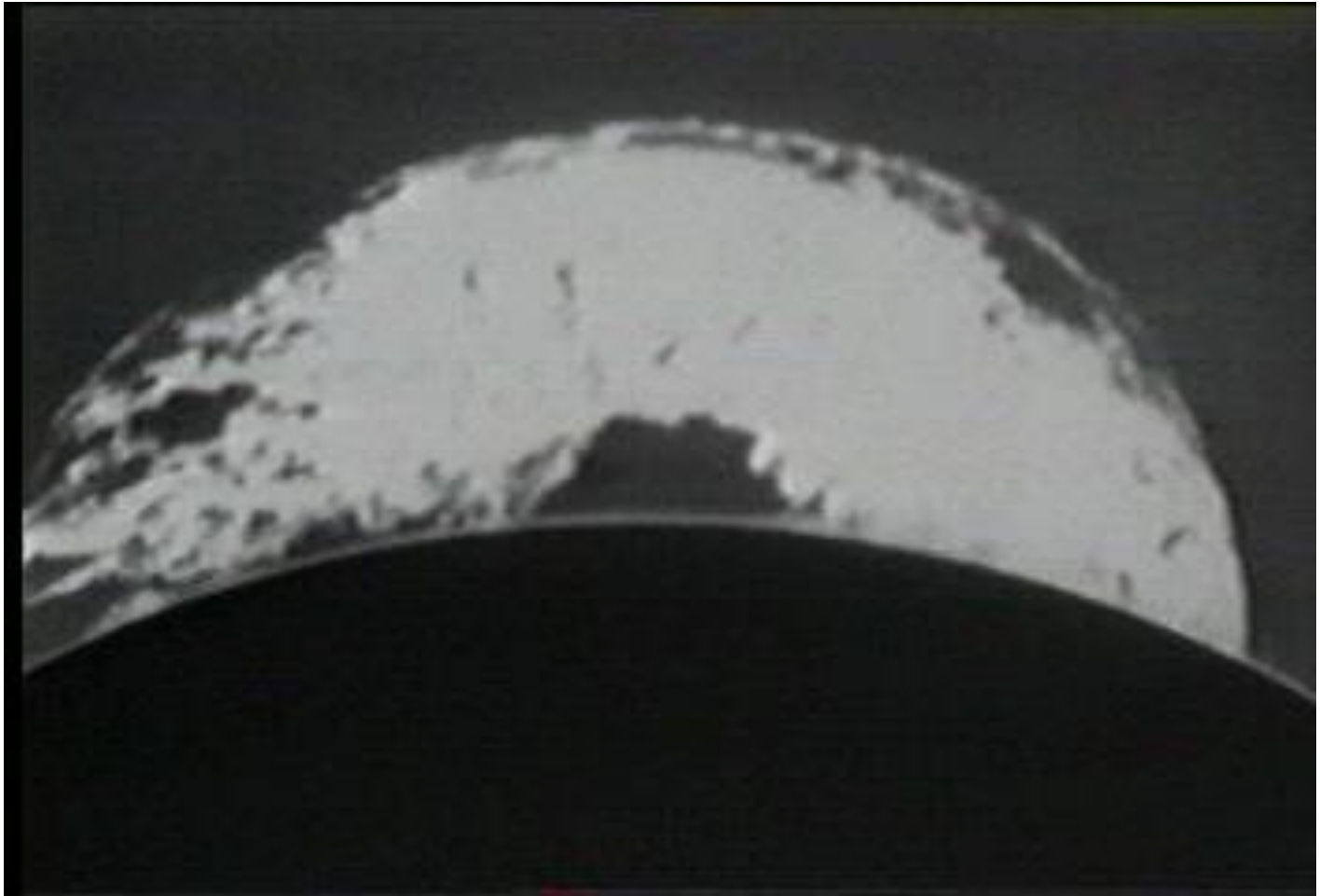
Electro-magnetic wave emitted from a typical solar flare (from Svestka 1976)

John C. Brown (1971)
 Revealed physics of flare
 Non-thermal Emission as
 a result of non-thermal
 electrons



太陽プロミネンス噴出

(史上最大:1946年6月4日:米国)

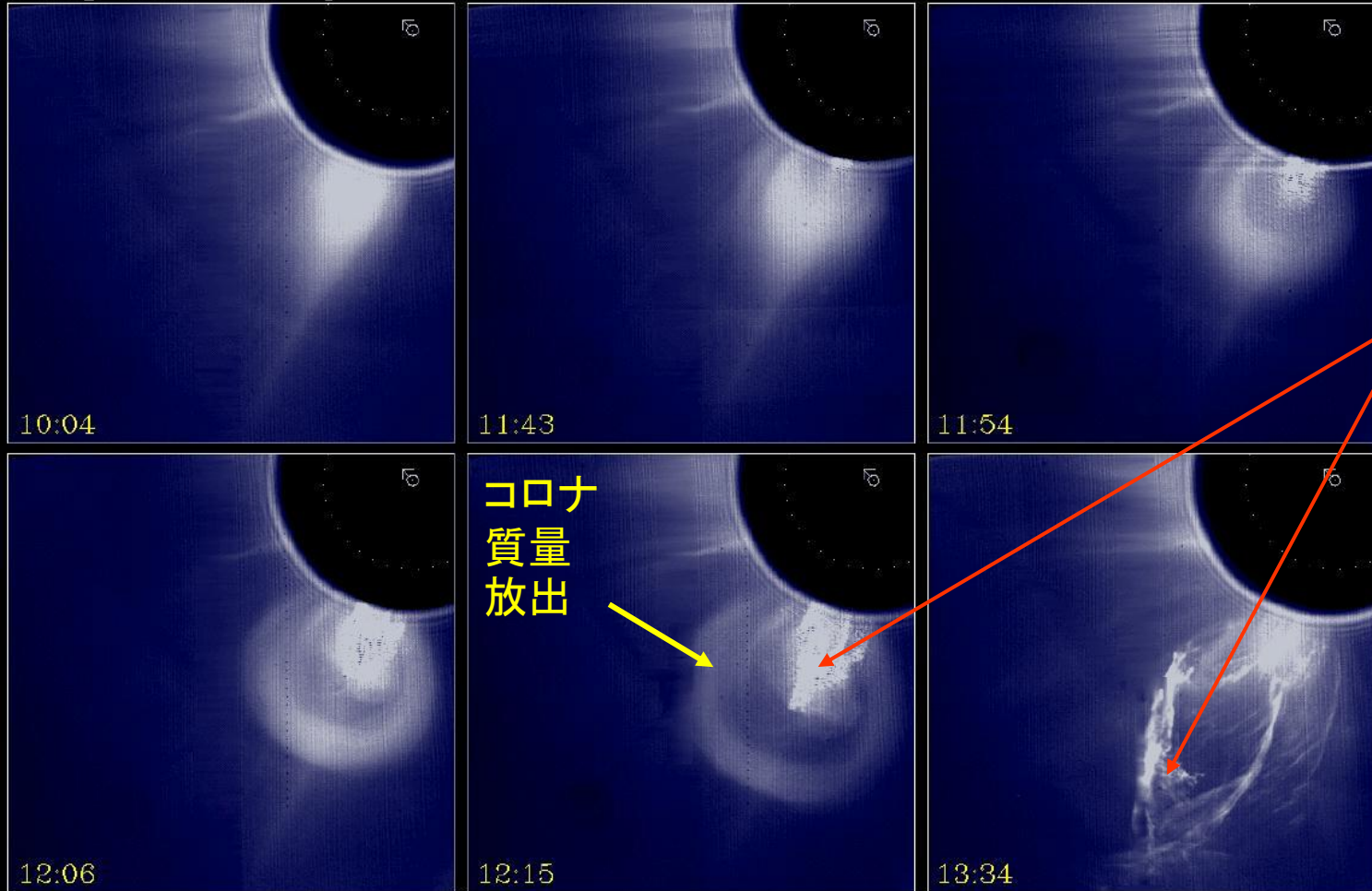


コロナ質量放出 (1972発見)

(CME=Coronal Mass Ejection)

(以下の例はSMM観測、人工日食、白色光)

18 Aug 1980: White Light



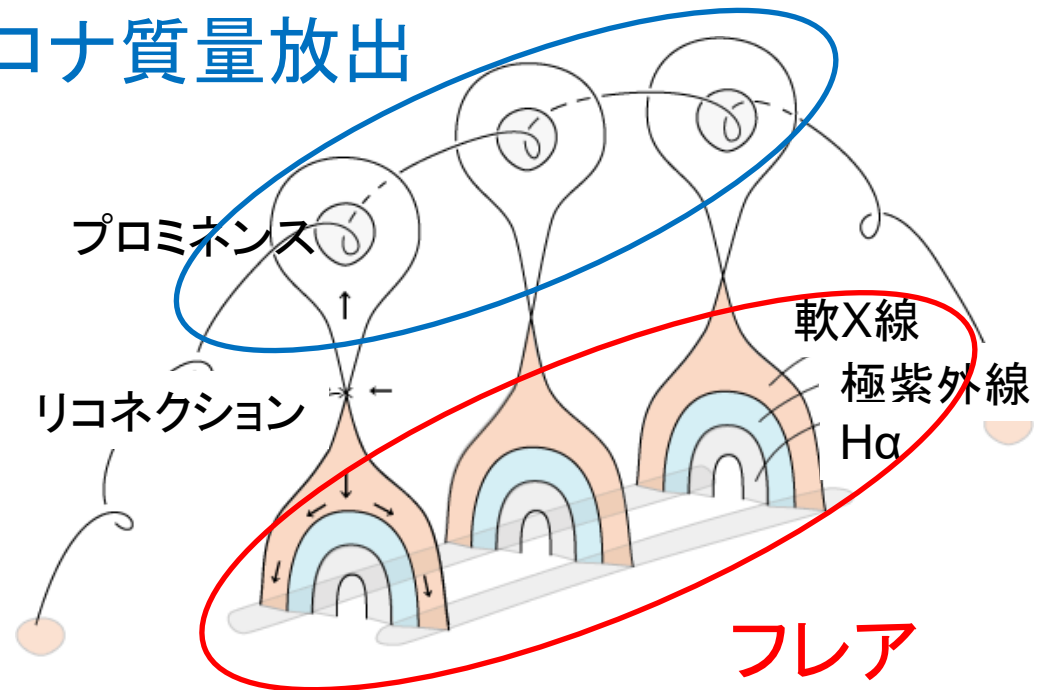
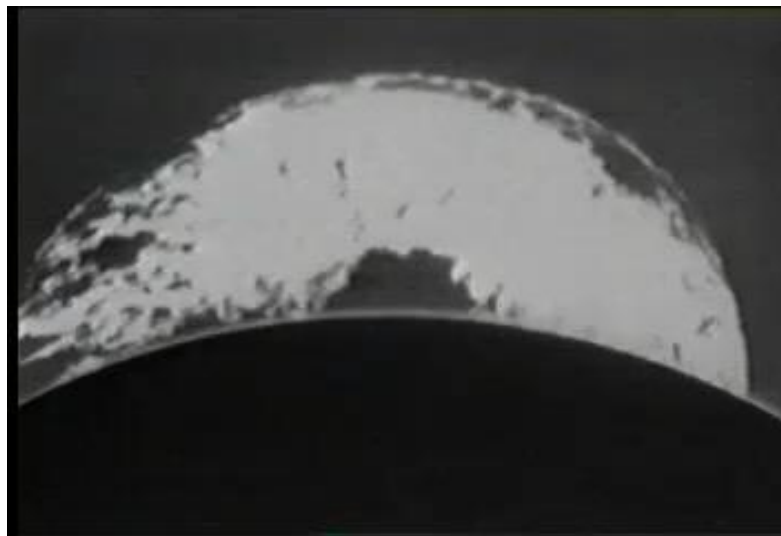
プロミネンス
噴出

コロナ
質量
放出

観測からのヒント： プロミネンス噴出 フレアにともなうことが多い

現象論的リコネクション・モデル

コロナ質量放出

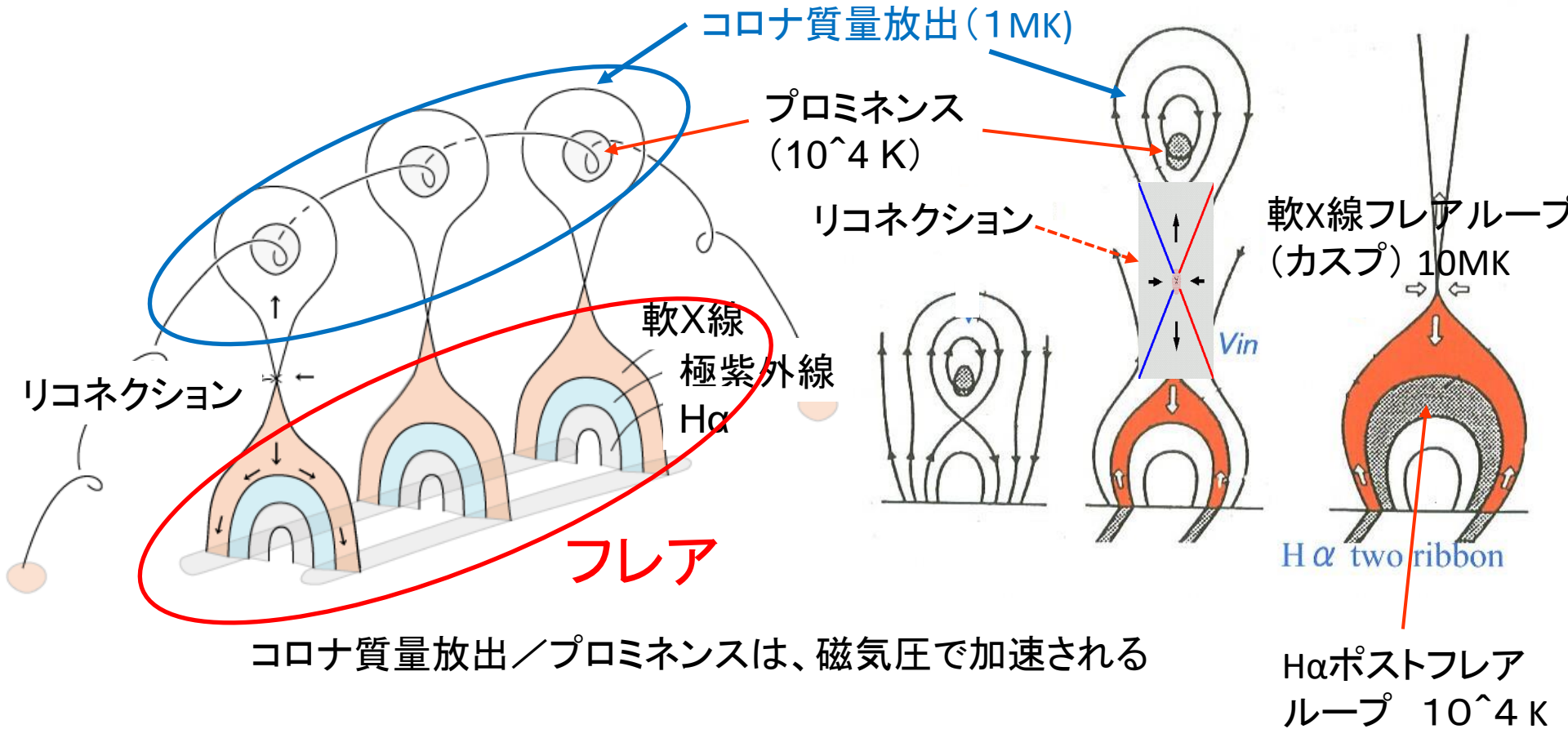


史上最大のプロミネンス噴出(1946年6月4日、HAO)

フレアの standard model

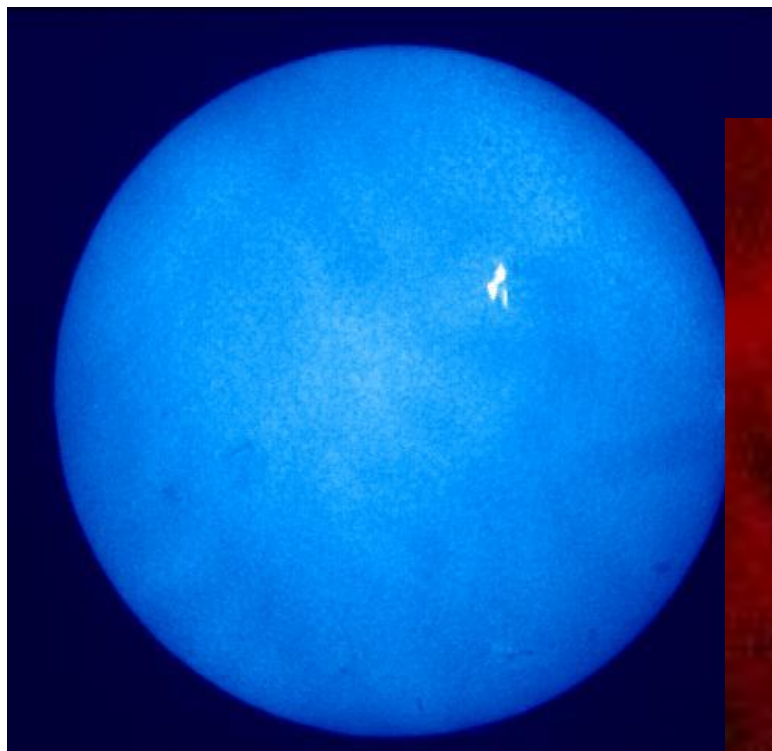
(Carmichael 1964, Sturrock 1966, Hirayama 1974, Kopp-Pneuman 1976) = CSHKP model

現象論的リコネクション・モデル



フレアの正体

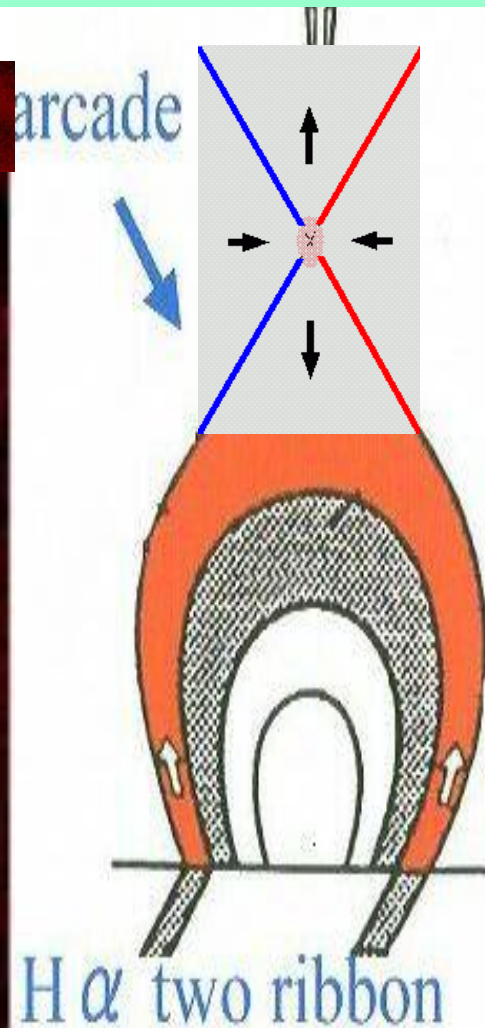
H α



X線



磁気リコネクション
(磁力線つなぎかえ)

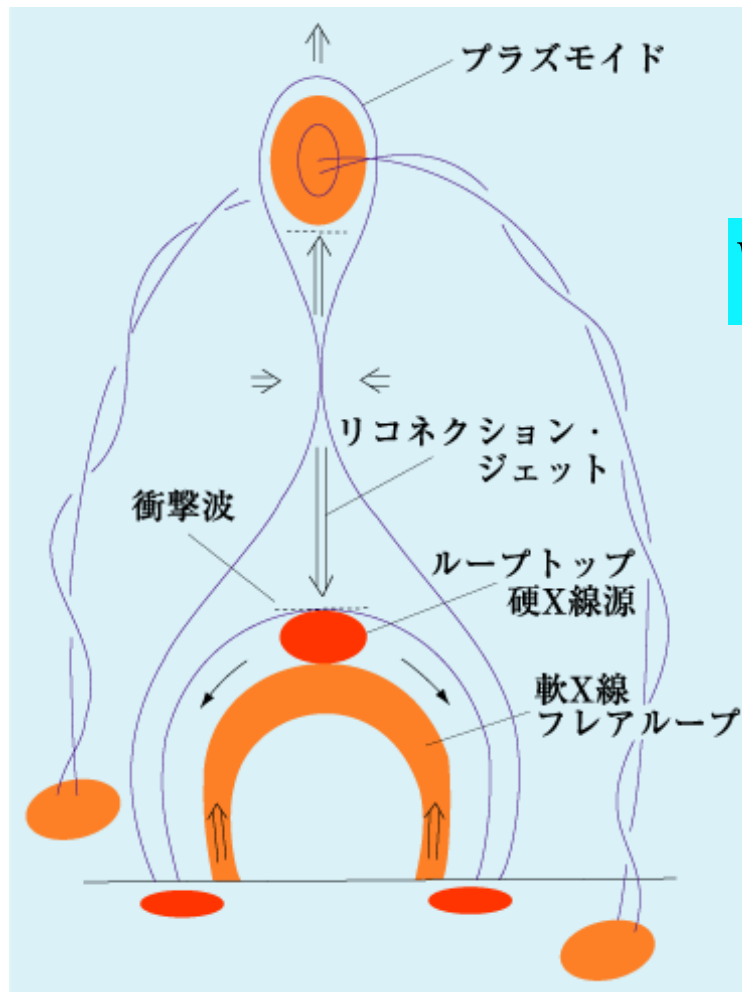


統一モデル

(Shibata
et al. 1995)

- ループトップ
硬X線源は、
fast shock
か？

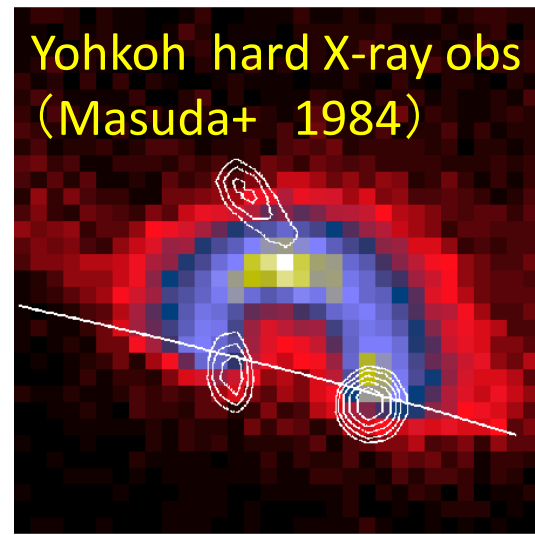
$$T \approx mV_A^2 / (6k) \\ \approx 10^8 K$$



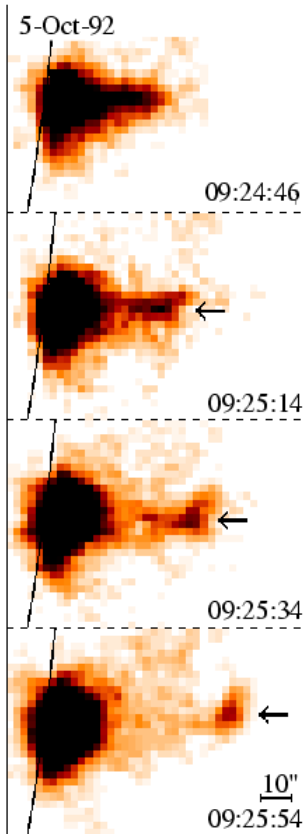
X線プラズ
モイド噴出
を予言

$$V_{jet} \approx V_A \approx 1000 km/s$$

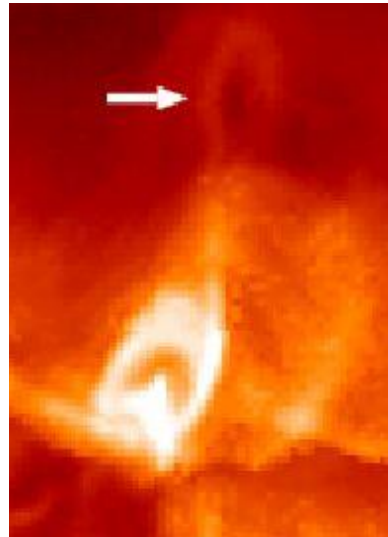
Yohkoh hard X-ray obs
(Masuda+ 1984)



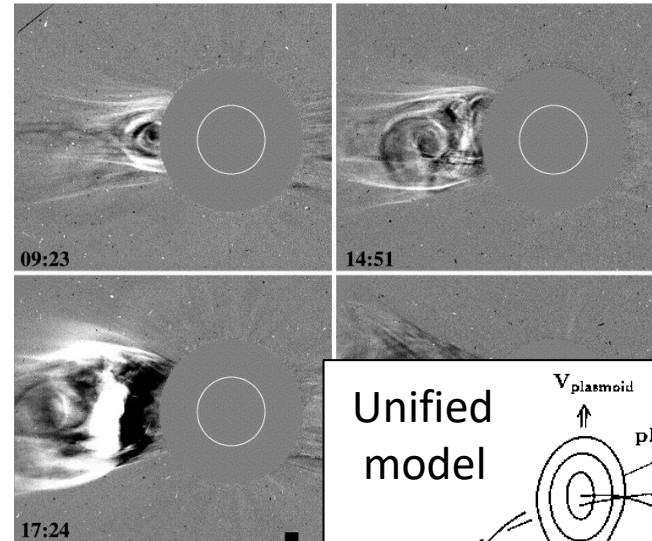
Plasmoid ejections are ubiquitous



impulsive flares
 $\sim 10^9$ cm
 (Ohyama+S 1998)

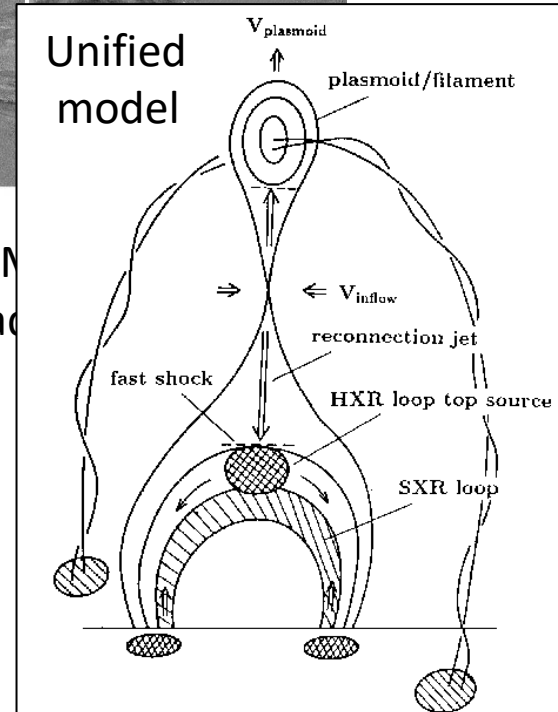


LDE(Long Duration Event) flares
 $\sim 10^{10}$ cm
 (Tsuneta 1992,
 Hudson 1993)

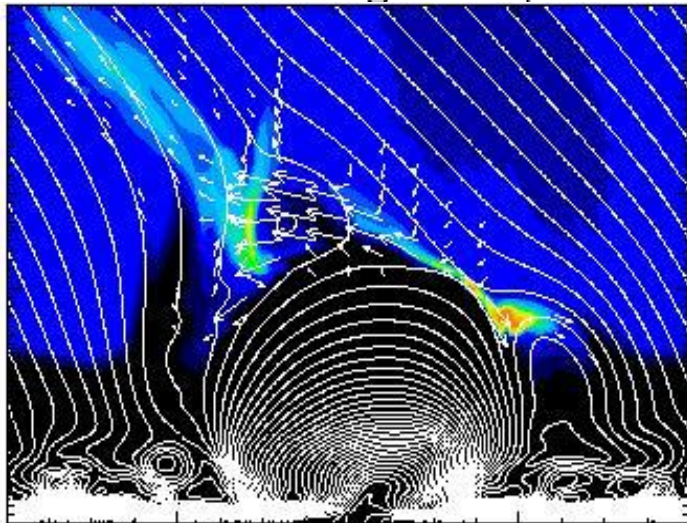
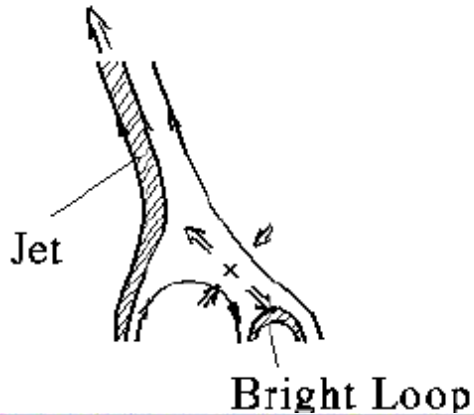


CMEs(Coronal Mass Ejections)
 from Giant arcades
 $\sim 10^{11}$ cm
 (Dere 1995)

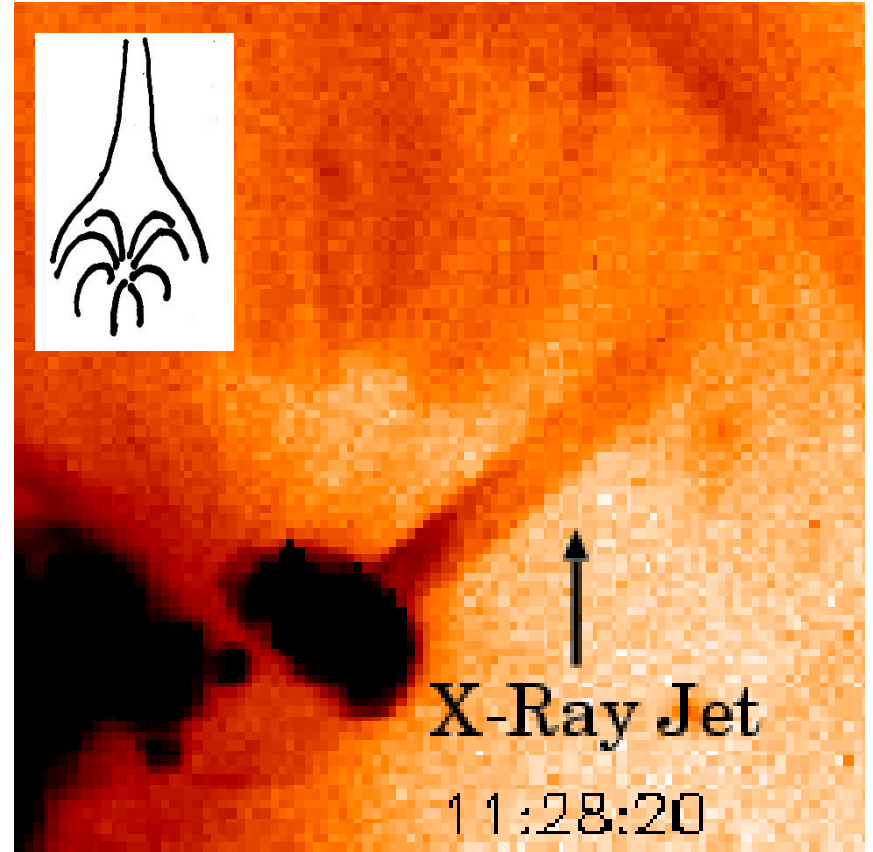
Plasmoid-Induced-Reconnection
 (Shibata 1999)



Yohkoh satellite (1991-2000) (Japan-US-UK)
discovered coronal X-ray Jets from
microflares (Shibata+ 1992; Shimojo+ 1996)

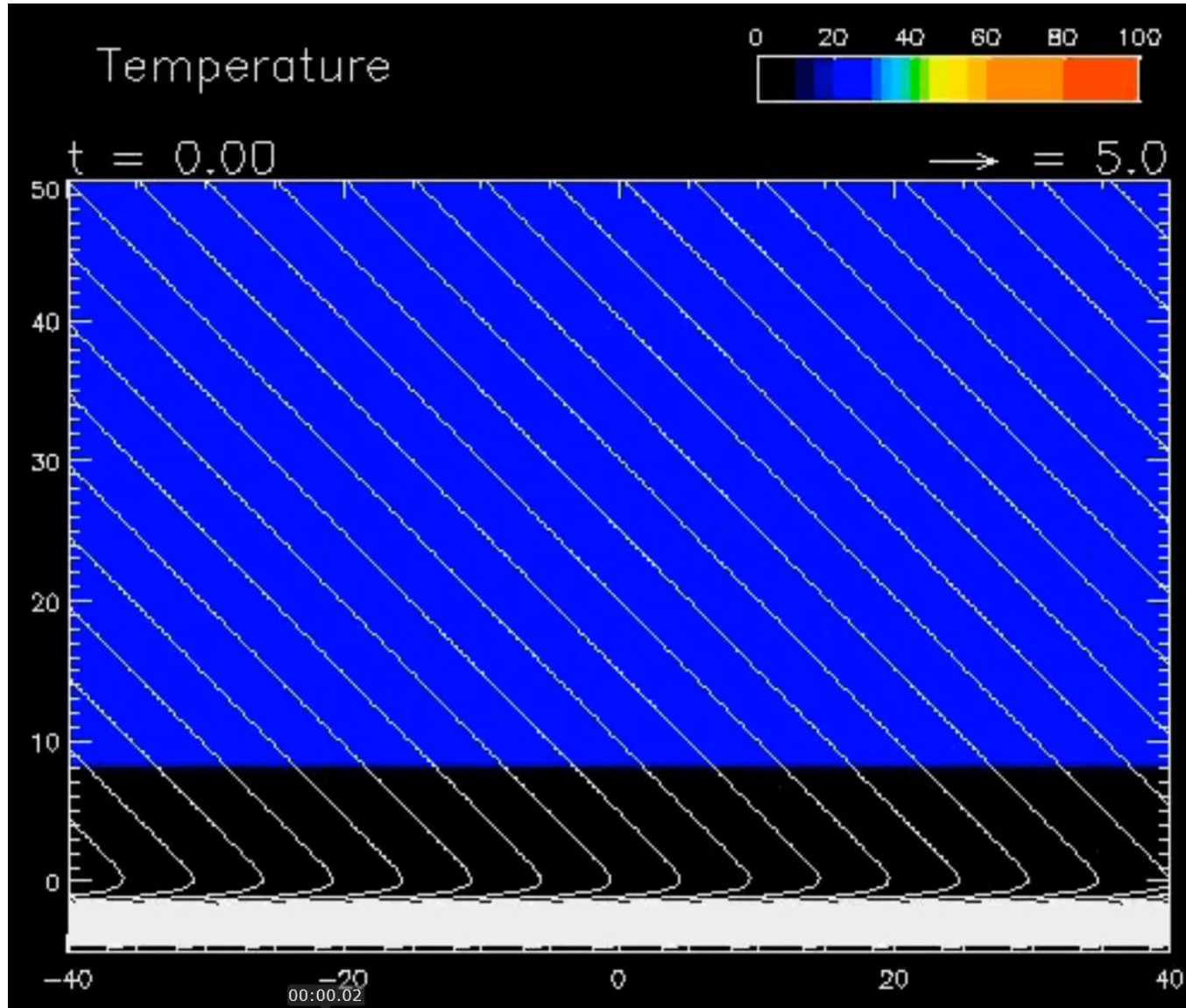


MHD simulations
(Yokoyama and Shibata 1995, 96)



Evidence of
Magnetic reconnection is found

2D MHD simulation of reconnection as a model of coronal X-ray jets (Yokoyama and Shibata 1995)

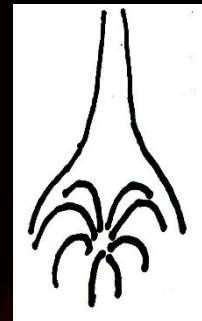
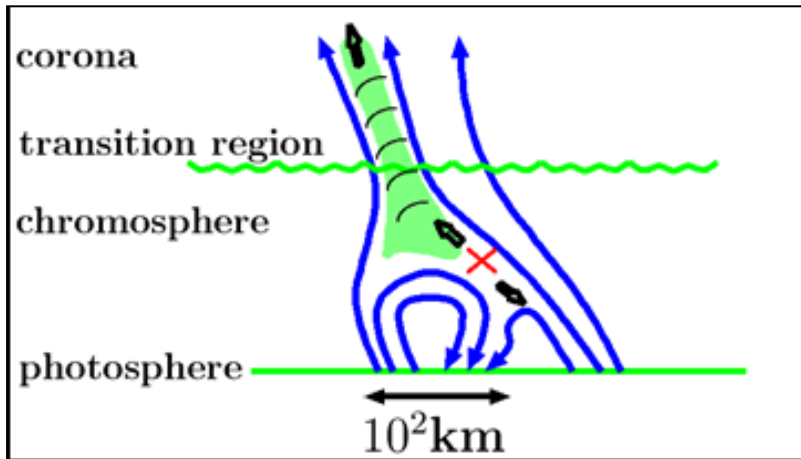


Extension of
Emerging flux model
of flares
Heyvaerts, Priest,
Rust (1977),
Forbes and Priest
(1984)

This is also a
Model of surge
(cool jet)
(Canfield+ 1996)

See review by
Cheung and Isobe
(2014)

Hinode satellite (2006 -) (Japan-US-UK) discovered ubiquitous chromospheric anemone jet (Shibata+ 2007, Science)



Evidence of
Magnetic
Reconnection
Is found
(Nishizuka+ 2010
Singh+ 2012)



$$t_A = L / V_A$$

$$V_A = \frac{B}{\sqrt{4\pi\rho}}$$

(Alfven speed)

Summary of observations of “flares” in the solar atmosphere

| “flares” | Size (L) | Lifetime (t) | Alfven time (t _A) | t/t _A | Mass ejection |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Microflares | 10 ³ -10 ⁴ km | 100-1000sec | 1-10 sec | ~100 | jet/surge |
| Impulsive flares | (1-3) x 10 ⁴ km | 10 min – 1 hr | 10-30 sec | ~60-100 | X-ray plasmoid/ Spray |
| Long duration (LDE) flares | (3-10)x 10 ⁴ km | 1-10 hr | 30-100 sec | ~100-300 | X-ray plasmoid/ prom. eruption |
| Giant arcades | 10 ⁵ -10 ⁶ km | 10 hr – 2 days | 100-1000 sec | ~100-300 | CME/prom. eruption |

Summary of observations of “flares” in the solar atmosphere

After Hinode’s launch

$$t_A = L / V_A$$

$$V_A = \frac{B}{\sqrt{4\pi\rho}}$$

(Alfven speed)

| “flares” | Size (L) | Lifetime (t) | Alfven time (t_A) | t/t_A | Mass ejection |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|----------|---|
| nanoflares | ~200 km | 200-1000sec | 20 sec | ~10~50 | Chromospheric jets (anemone, penumbral) |
| Microflares | $10^3 - 10^4$ km | 100-1000sec | 1-10 sec | ~100 | jet/surge |
| Impulsive flares | $(1-3) \times 10^4$ km | 10 min – 1 hr | 10-30 sec | ~60-100 | X-ray plasmoid/ Spray |
| Long duration (LDE) flares | $(3-10) \times 10^4$ km | 1-10 hr | 30-100 sec | ~100-300 | X-ray plasmoid/ prom. eruption |
| Giant arcades | $10^5 - 10^6$ km | 10 hr – 2 days | 100-1000 sec | ~100-300 | CME/prom. eruption |

Summary of observations of “flares” in the solar atmosphere

In future ?

$$t_A = L / V_A$$

$$V_A = \frac{B}{\sqrt{4\pi\rho}}$$

(Alfven speed)

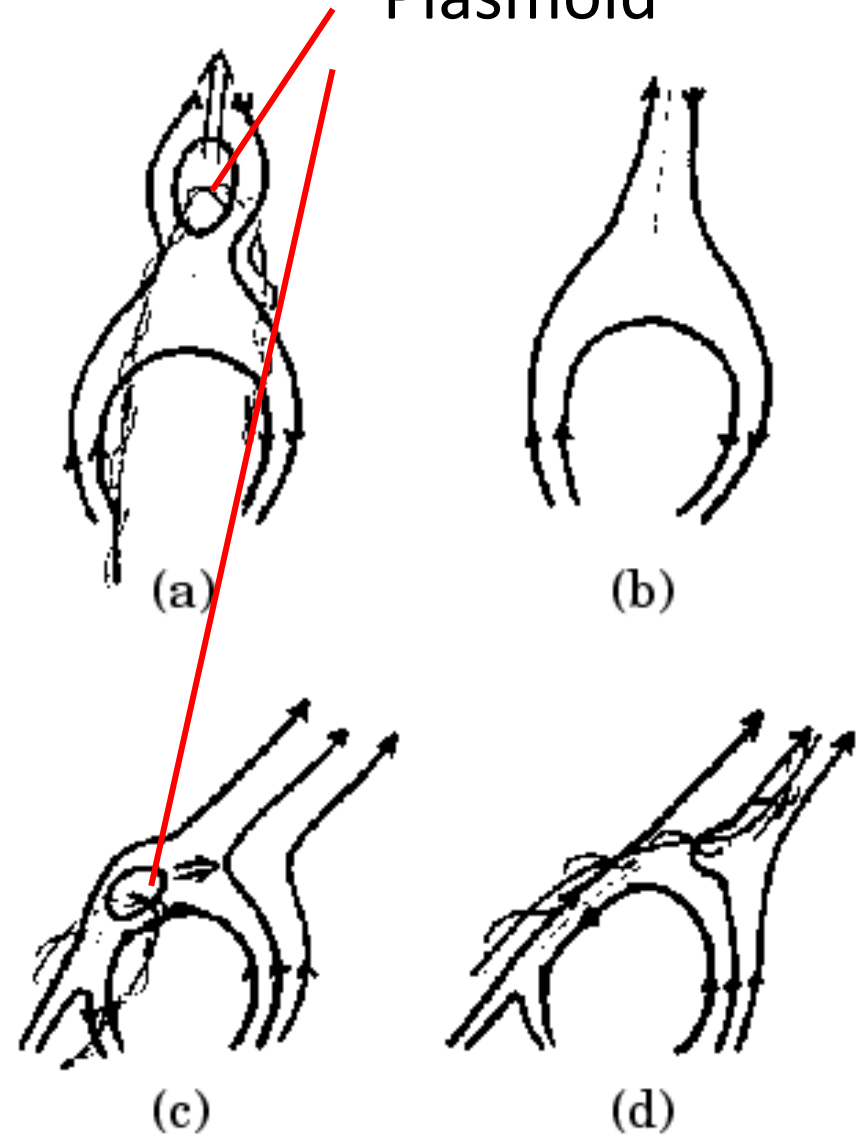
| “flares” | Size (L) | Lifetime (t) | Alfven time (t_A) | t/t_A | Mass ejection |
|----------------------------|---|----------------|-----------------------|----------|---|
| picoflares | 太陽観測は高空間分解能 (< 0.1" = 70km)、高時間分解能 (< 1sec) へ | | | | |
| nanoflares | ~200 km | 200-1000sec | 20 sec | ~10~50 | Chromospheric jets (anemone, penumbral) |
| Microflares | $10^3 - 10^4$ km | 100-1000sec | 1-10 sec | ~100 | jet/surge |
| Impulsive flares | $(1-3) \times 10^4$ km | 10 min – 1 hr | 10-30 sec | ~60-100 | X-ray plasmoid/ Spray |
| Long duration (LDE) flares | $(3-10) \times 10^4$ km | 1-10 hr | 30-100 sec | ~100-300 | X-ray plasmoid/ prom. eruption |
| Giant arcades | $10^5 - 10^6$ km | 10 hr – 2 days | 100-1000 sec | ~100-300 | CME/prom. eruption |

Unified model
 (plasmoid-induced
 reconnection model)
 (Shibata 1996, 1999,
 Shibata and Tanuma 2001)

(a,b): large scale flares,
 Coronal mass ejections

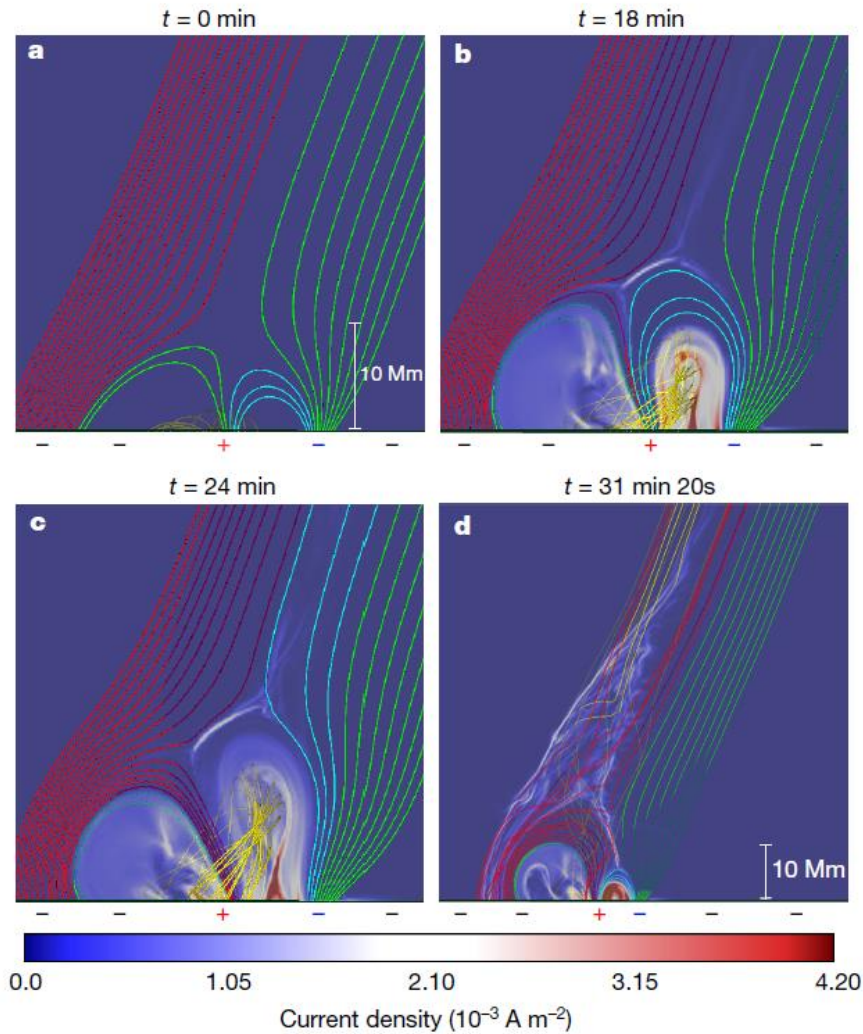
(c,d) : small scale flares,
 microflares, jets

Plasmoid

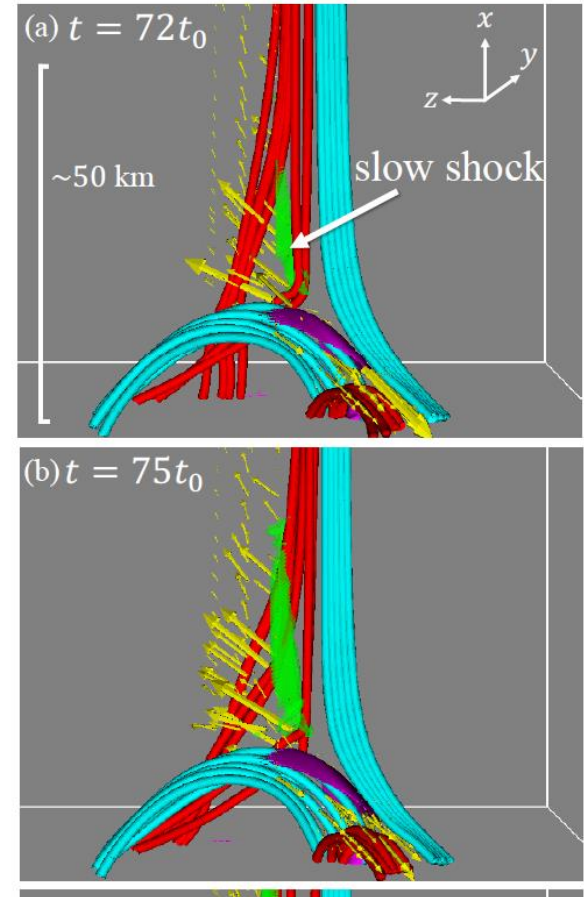


$$\text{Energy release rate} = \frac{dE}{dt} \approx \frac{B^2}{4\pi} V_{in} L^2 \approx 10^{-2} \frac{B^2}{4\pi} V_A L^2$$

3次元ヘリカルジェット： コロナジェット (Wyper et al. 2018)



光球ジェット Kotani and Shibata (2020, PASJ)



フレアの未解決問題

- エネルギー解放機構
(速いリコネクションはなぜ起こるか?)
- フレア/コロナ質量放出のトリガー機構
- 非熱的粒子の加速機構

Basic Puzzle of Reconnection

1. What determines the Reconnection Rate ?

Magnetospheric observations and collisionless plasma theory suggest that fast reconnection occurs if the current sheet thickness becomes comparable with

ion Larmor radius or ion inertial length

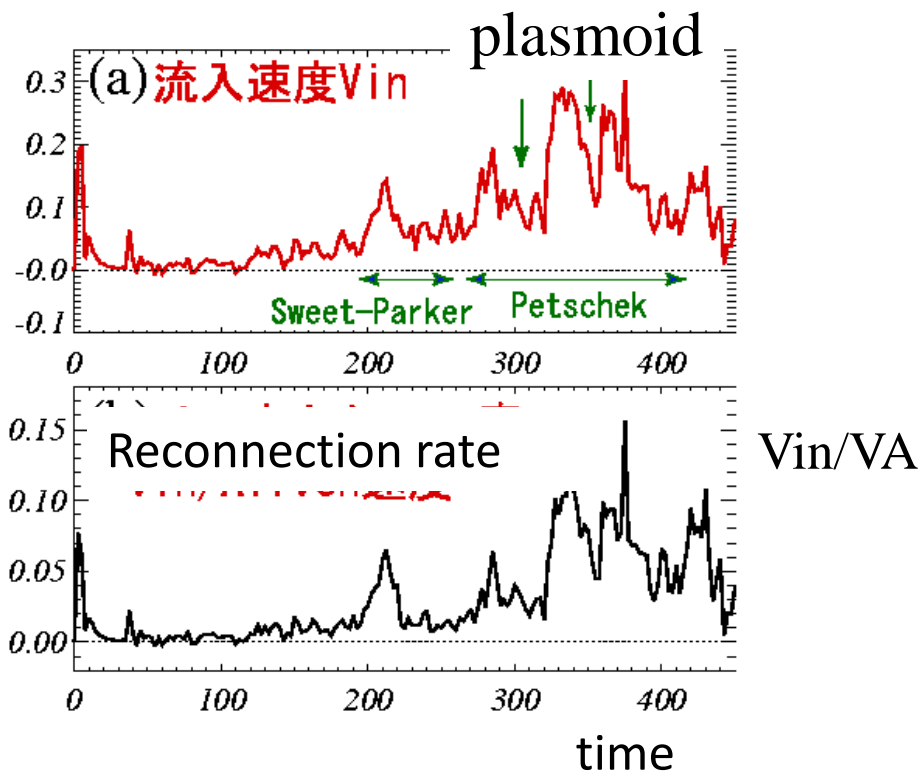
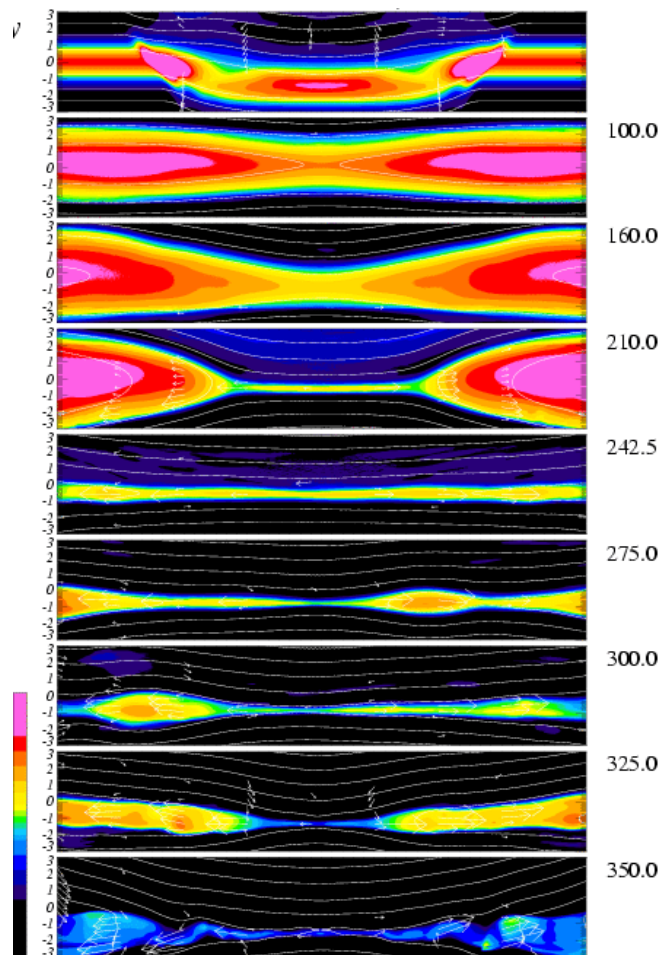
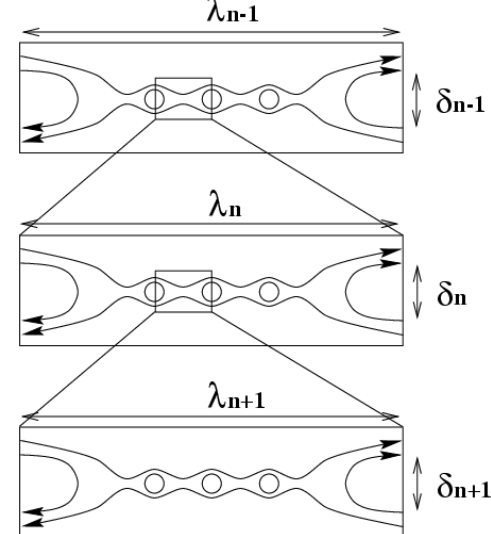
(either with anomalous resistivity or collisionless conductivity)

but they are of order of **1m** or so for solar corona, which is much smaller than the size of solar flares ($\sim 10^9$ cm)

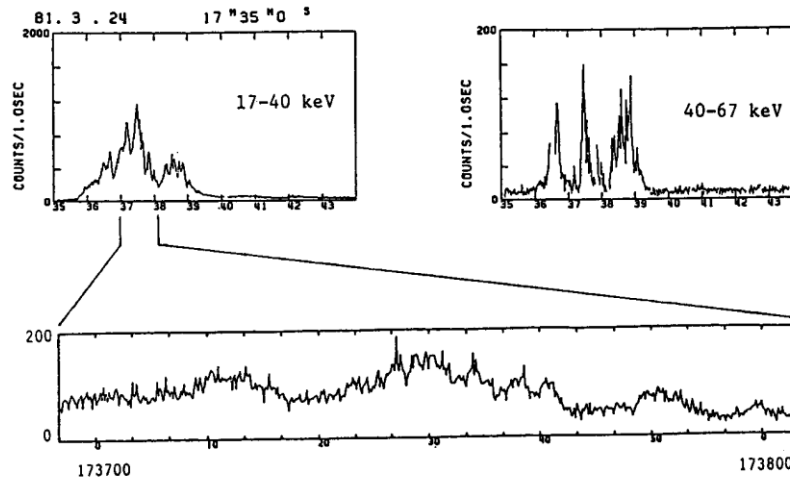
2. How can we reach such small scale to lead to anomalous resistivity or collisionless reconnection in solar flares ?

MHD simulations show plasmoid-induced reconnection in a fractal current sheet

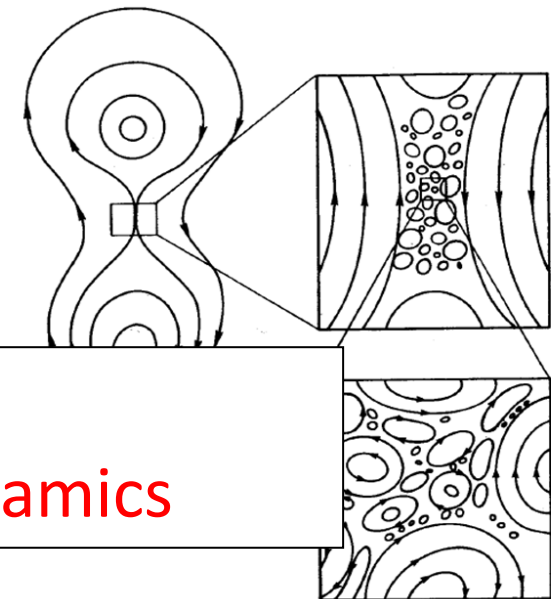
(Tanuma et al. 2001, Shibata and Tanuma 2001)



Observation of hard X-rays and microwave emissions show **fractal-like time variability**, which may be a result of fractal plasmoid ejections



(Tajima-Shibata 1997)



This fractal structure enable to connect micro and macro scale structures and dynamics

Fractal current sheet

Small-scale electric fields in magnetic X and O points

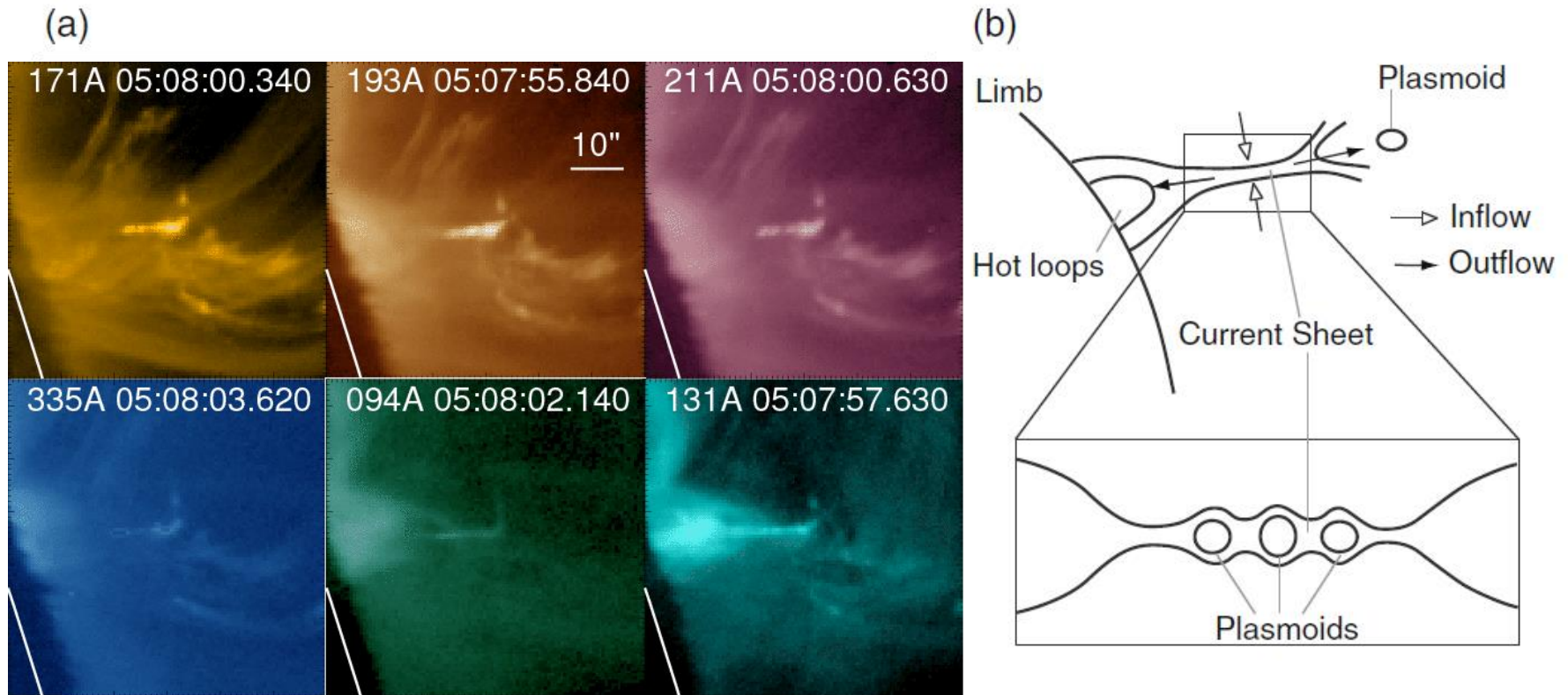
Aschwanden 2002

Benz and Aschwanden 1989

Zelenyi 1996, Karlicky 2004, Barta, Buechner et al. 2010

Lazarian and Vishniac 1998

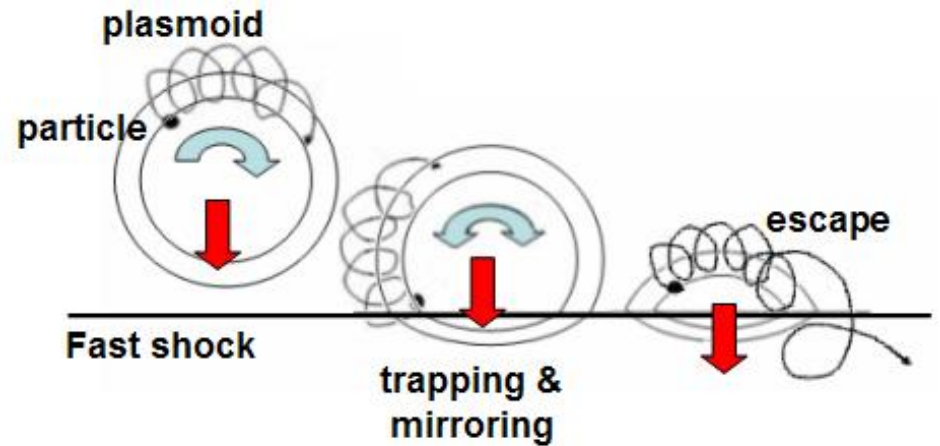
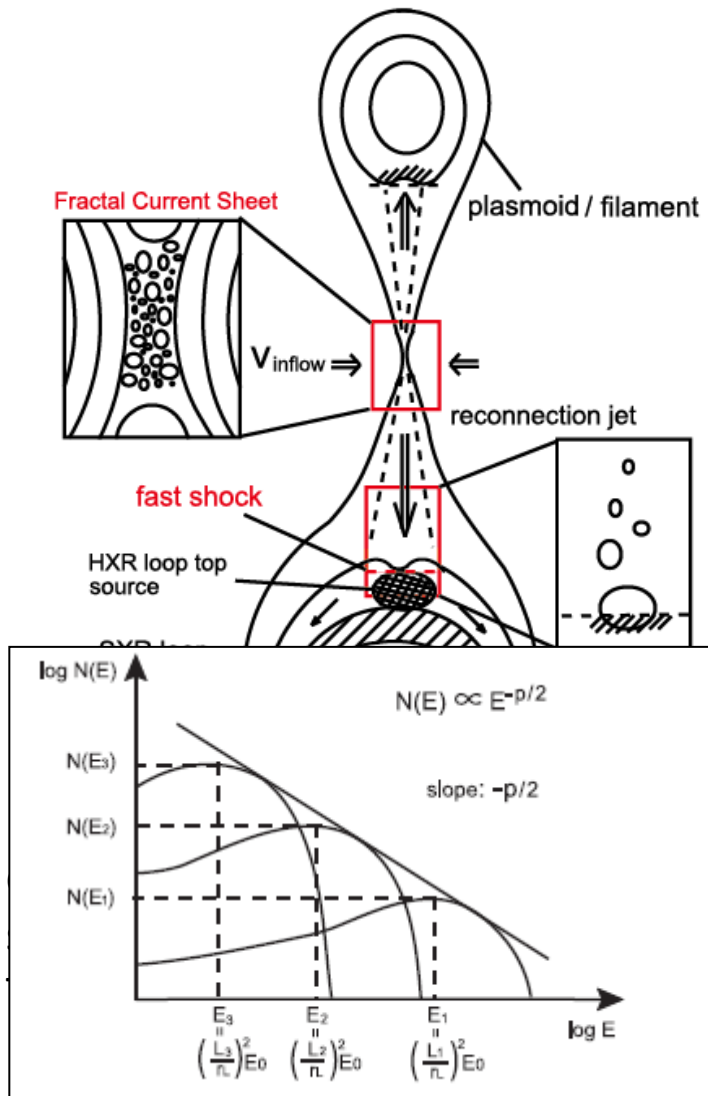
Observations of multiple plasmoids in a flare current sheet (Takasao+ 2012)



See also recent nice observational work by T. Gou et al. (2019)

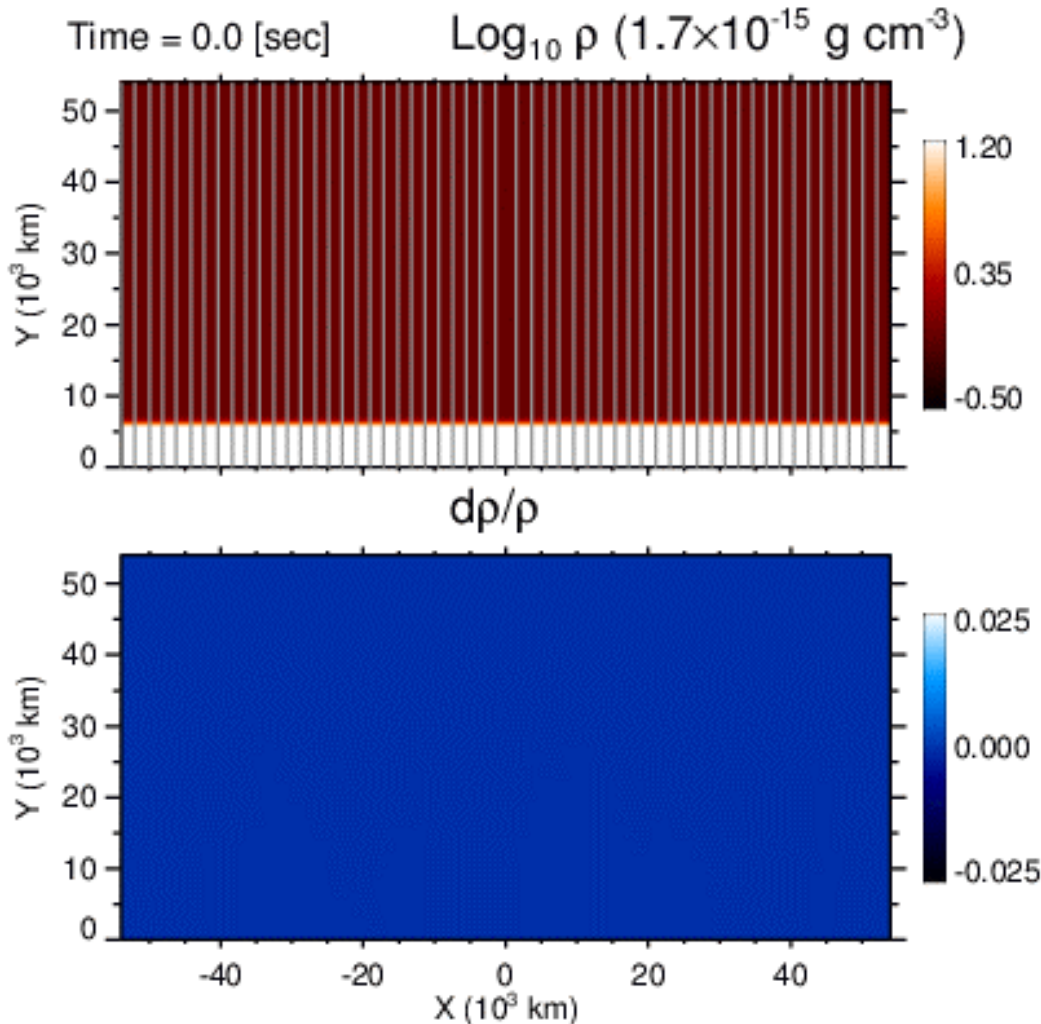
Fractal Reconnection & Particle Acceleration by plasmoids colliding with fast shocks

[Nishizuka & Shibata 2013, Phys. Rev. Let. . 110, 051101]



- 1) Particles are **trapped** in a plasmoid.
- 2) Multiple plasmoids collide with fast shock.
- 3) Particles are **reflected** due to **magnetic mirror** effect.
- 4) Reflection length becomes **shorter and shorter**.
- 5) Particles are accelerated by **Fermi process**, until reflection length becomes comparable to ion **Larmor radius**.

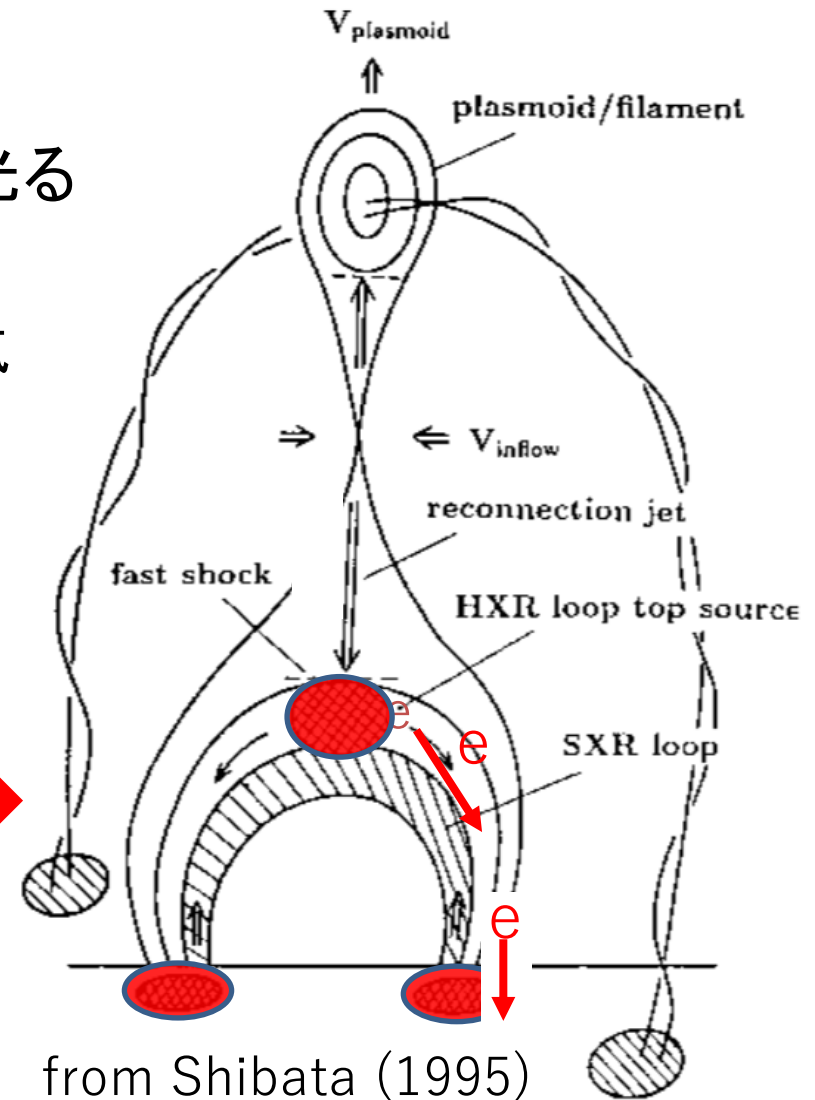
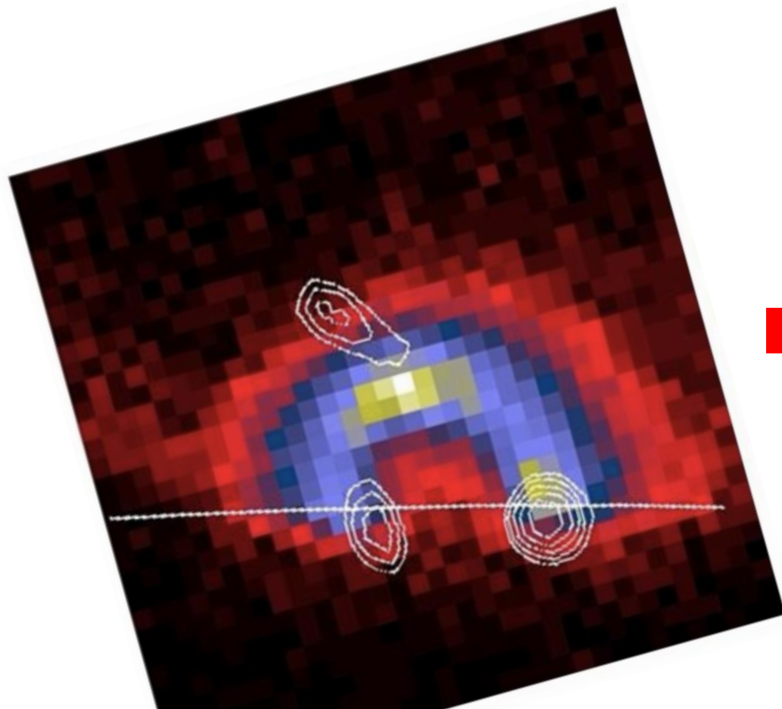
Quasi-periodic oscillations at the top of the flare loop (at the termination fast shock of the reconnection jet) (Takasao and Shibata, 2016)



Observations of quasi-periodic coronal waves from a flare (Liu+ 2011)

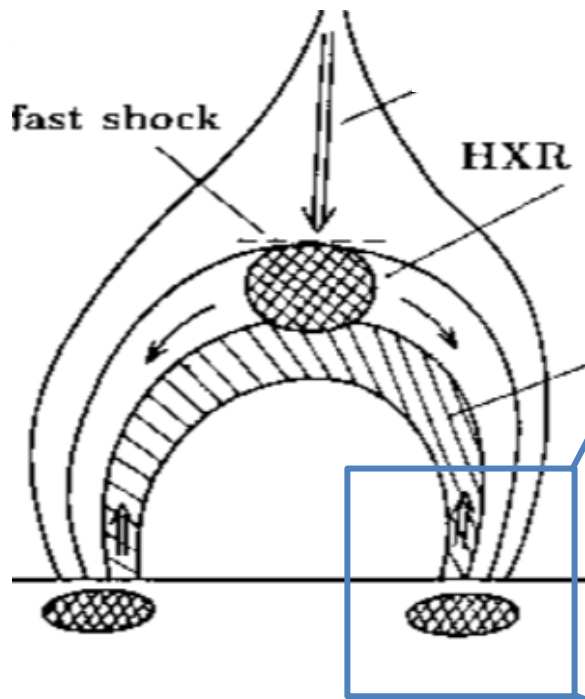
太陽フレアの諸現象に対する統一モデル

- コロナ中で加速された電子が
 1. 磁気ループ上の陽子と衝突し光る
 2. 彩層で陽子と衝突し光る
 - 彩層: コロナ下にある高密の大気

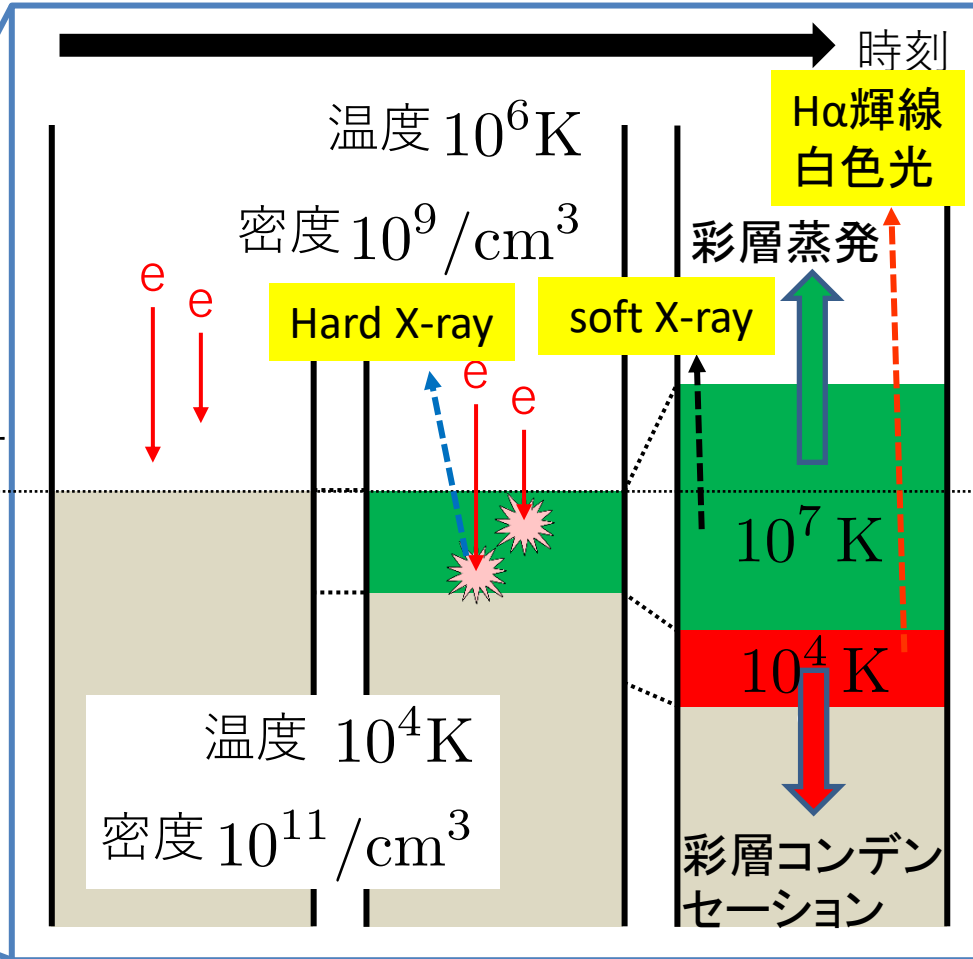


太陽フレアにおける 彩層蒸発、彩層コンデンセーション

Hirayama (1974),
Ichimoto & Kurokawa (1984),
Nagai & Emslie (1984)、Fisher et al. (1985)

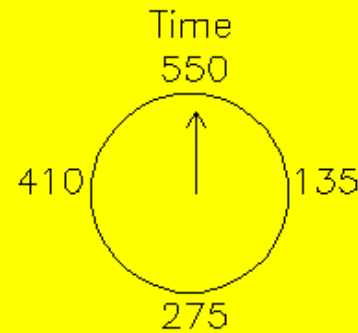
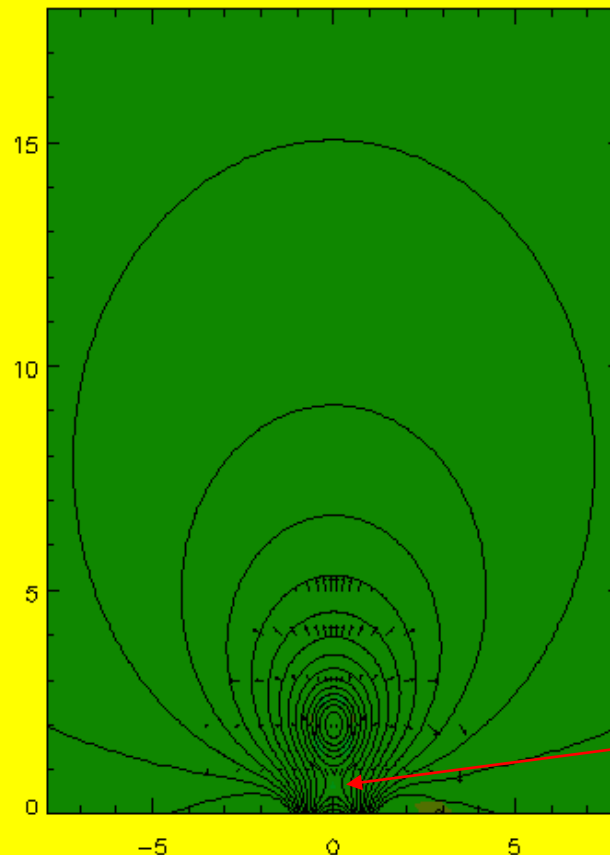


コロナ
彩層



フレアーコロナ質量放出の 2次元電磁流体シミュレーション

Chen-Shibata 2000



← コロナ質量放出 (CME)
(プロミネンス噴出)

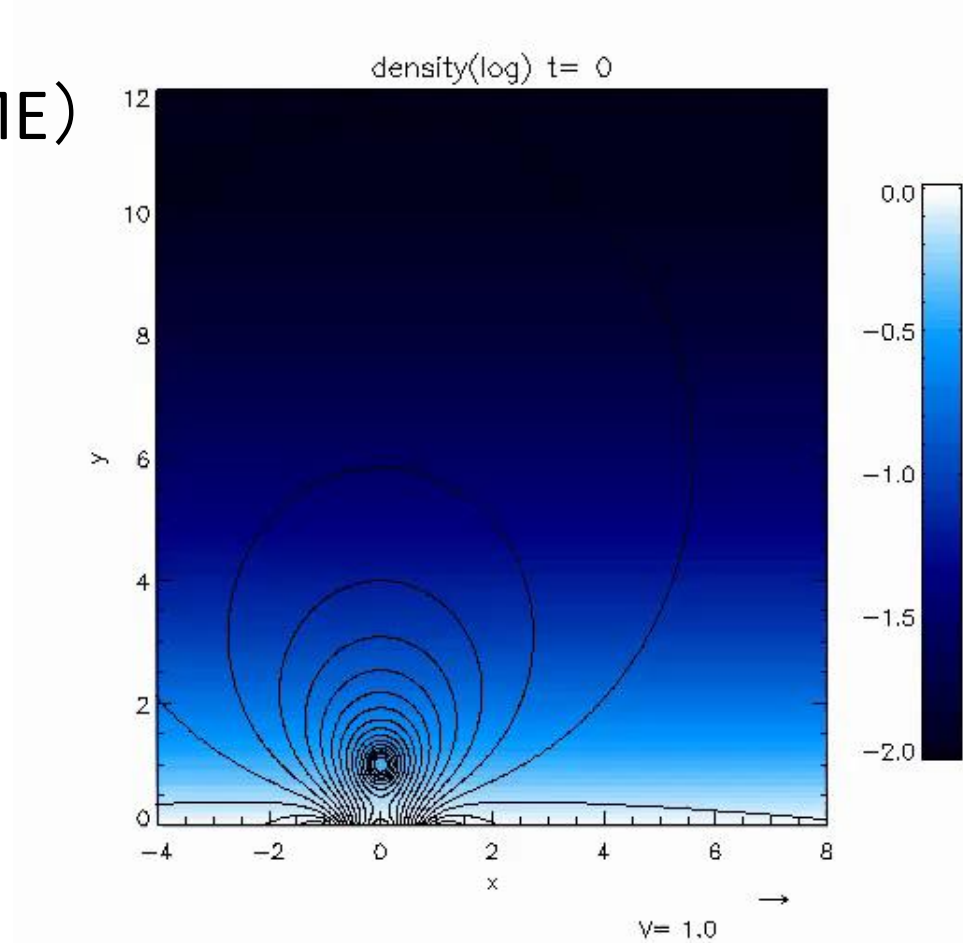
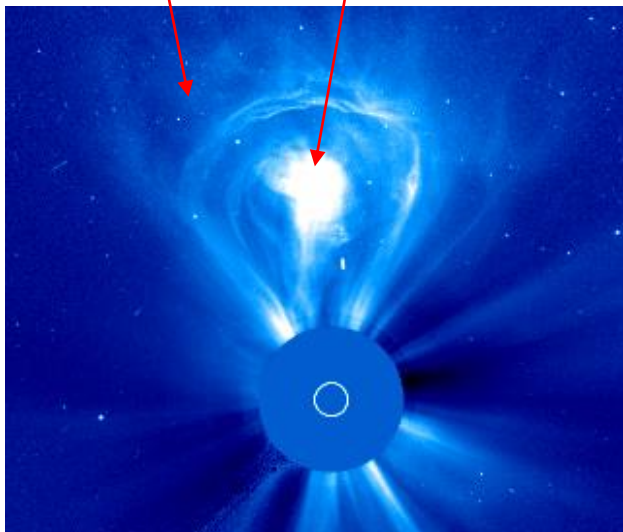
フレア

Distributions of Temperature, magnetic field & velocity

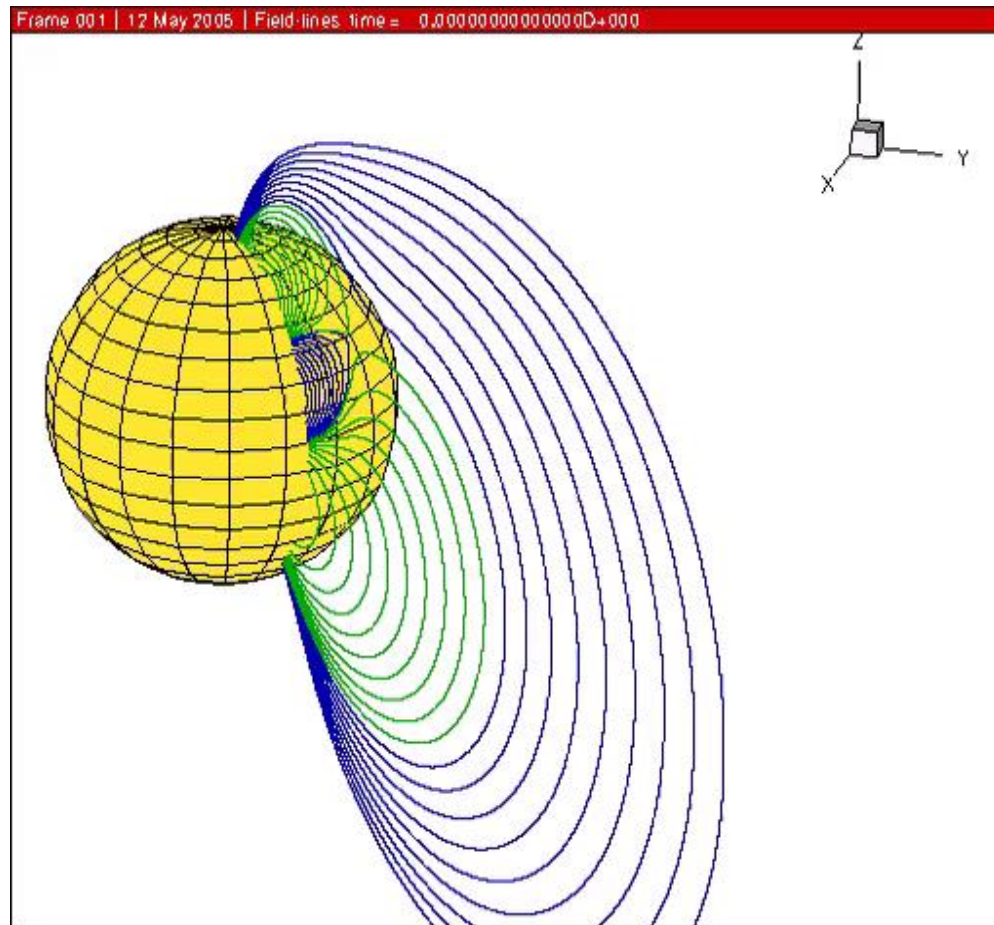
フレア・コロナ質量放出のモデル (2次元電磁流体シミュレーション)

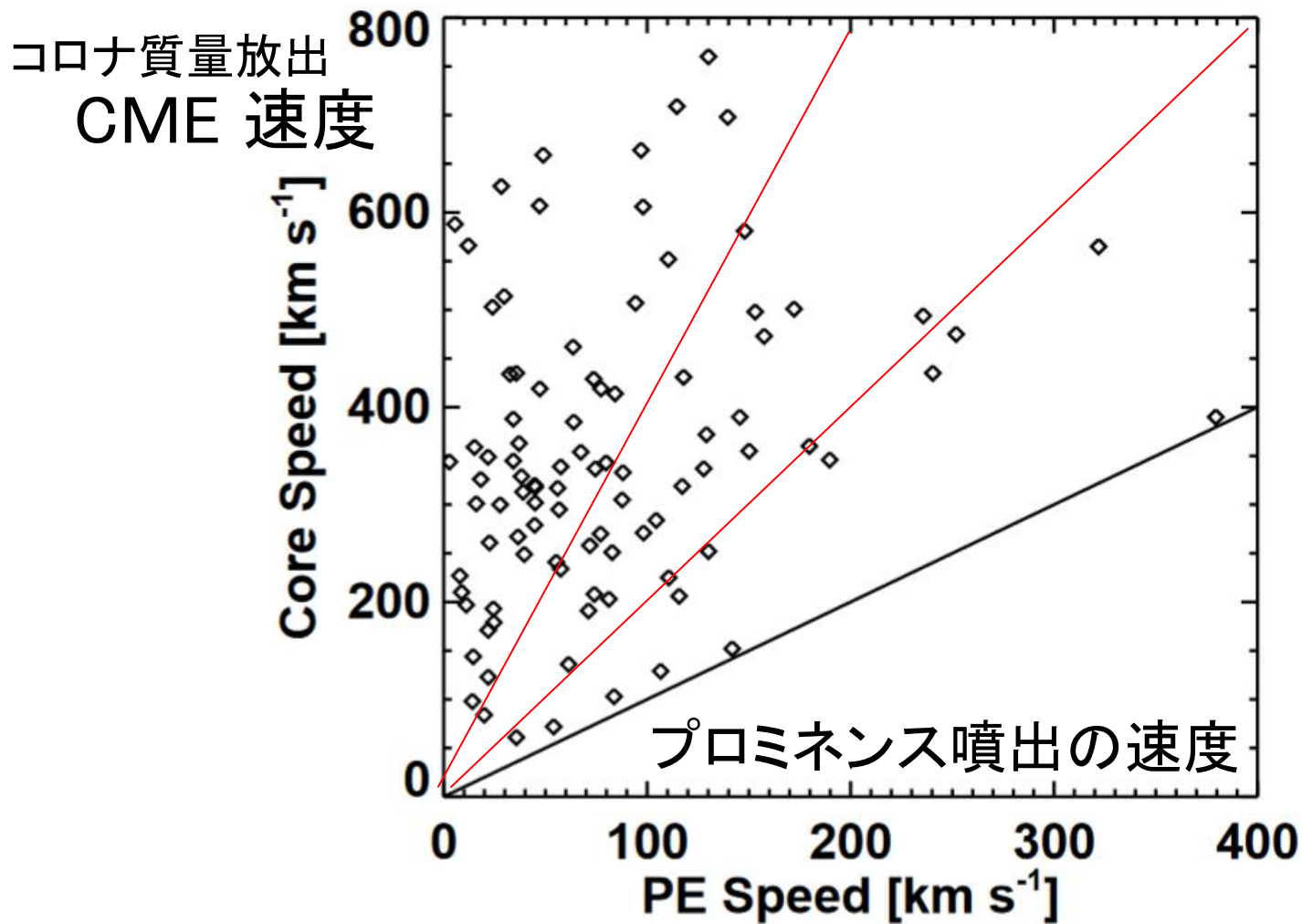
(Shiota et al. 2005)

コロナ質量放出 (CME)
(プロミネンス噴出)



コロナ質量放出の3次元電磁流体シミュレーション(Antiochos, DeVore, Klimchuk 1999)





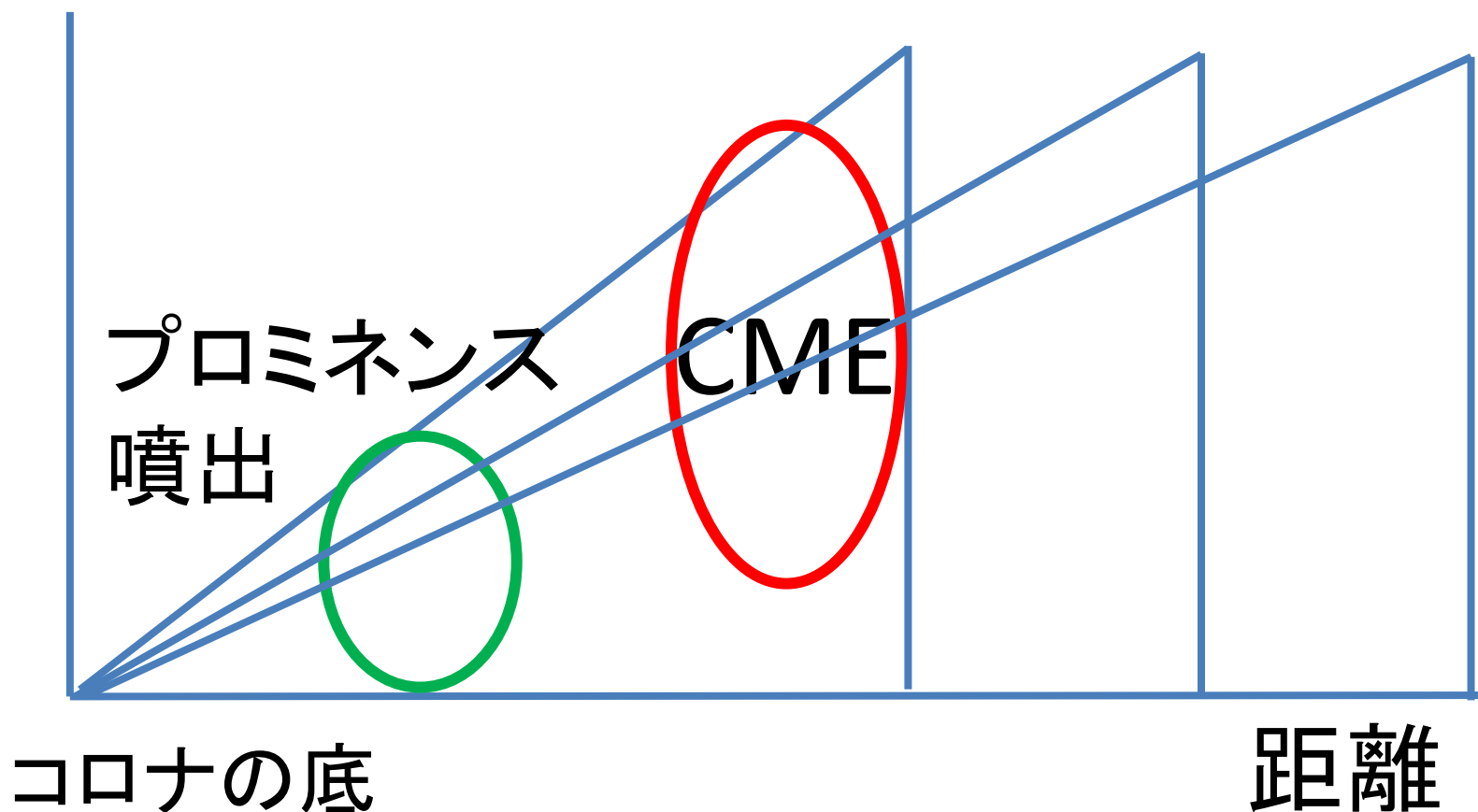
CME speed
(core speed)
はプロミネンス
噴出の速度以上、
概ね倍以上

FIG. 15.—Scatter plot of the prominence and CME core speeds. The straight line represents the equal speeds. Note that none of the core speeds are below the straight line. This is expected because the CME cores are the evolved forms of the prominences and are expected to have higher speeds because of the continued acceleration.

コロナ質量放出 (CME) 速度と プロミネンス噴出の速度の関係

速度

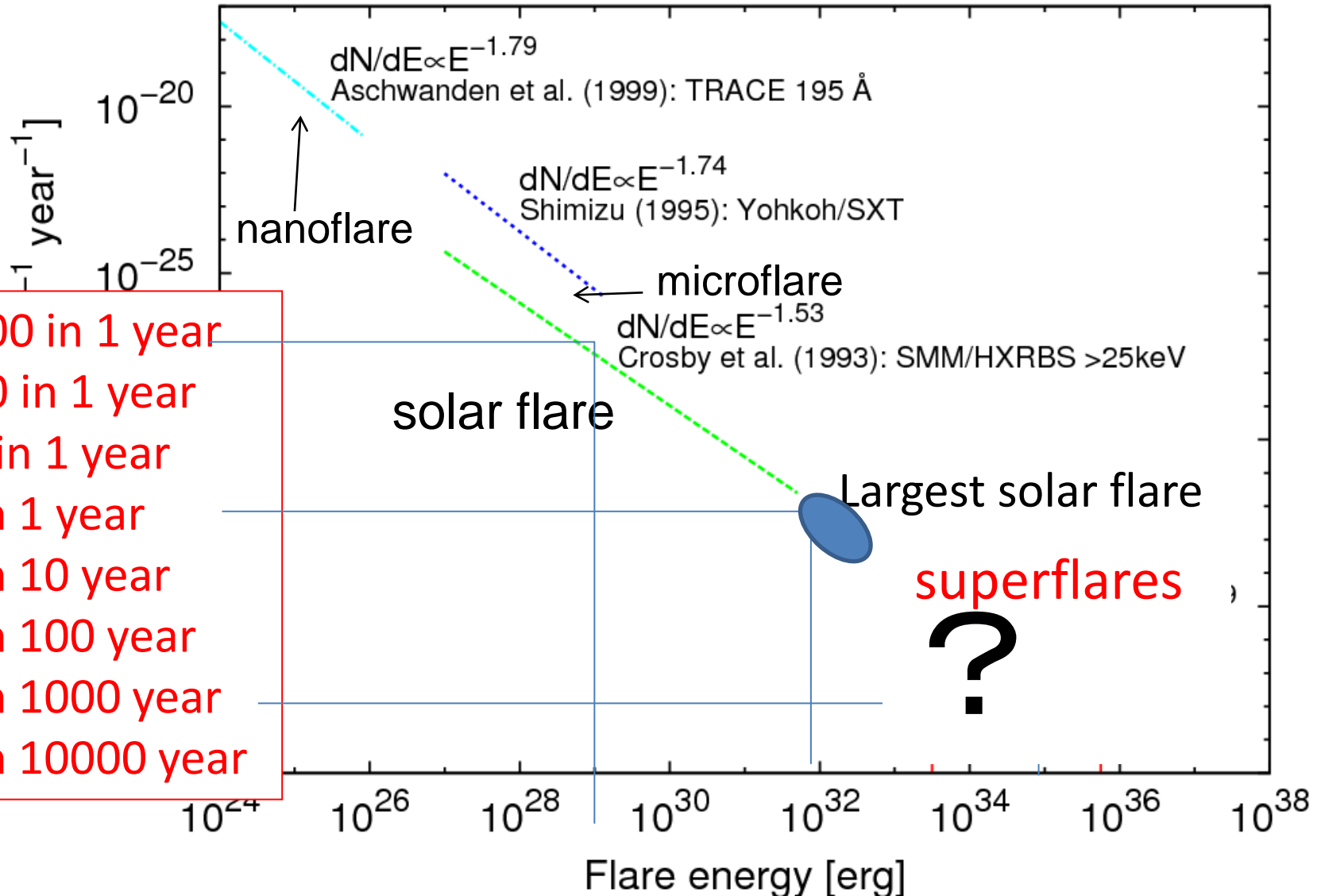
CMEの速度分布は自己相似的になる！



太陽から恒星へ

Superflares on young stars,
solar type stars, M dwarfs

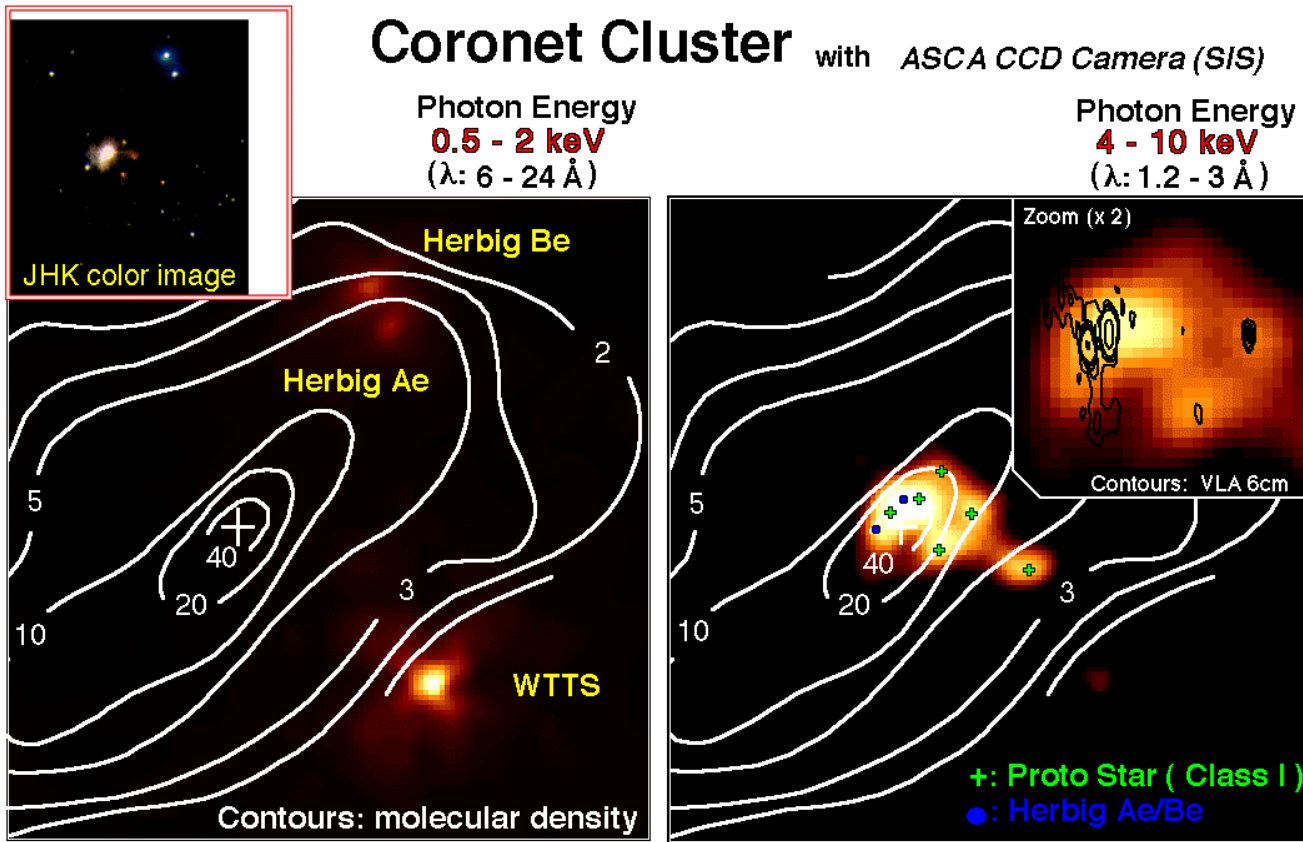
statistics of occurrence frequency of solar flares, microflares, nanoflares



- 1000 in 1 year
- 100 in 1 year
- 10 in 1 year
- 1 in 1 year
- 1 in 10 year
- 1 in 100 year
- 1 in 1000 year
- 1 in 10000 year

原始星フレア

(X線／あすか衛星：小山ら1995)

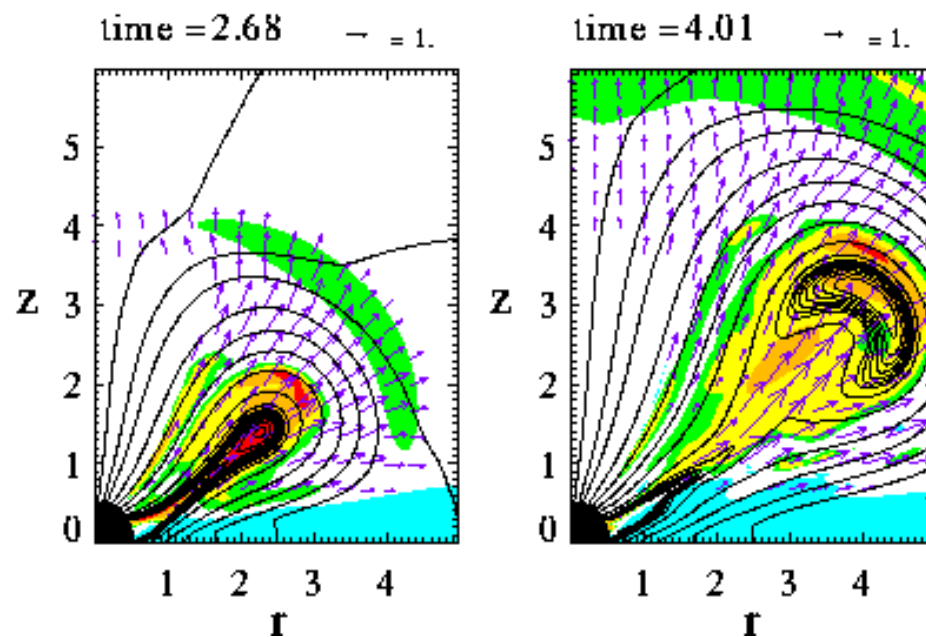
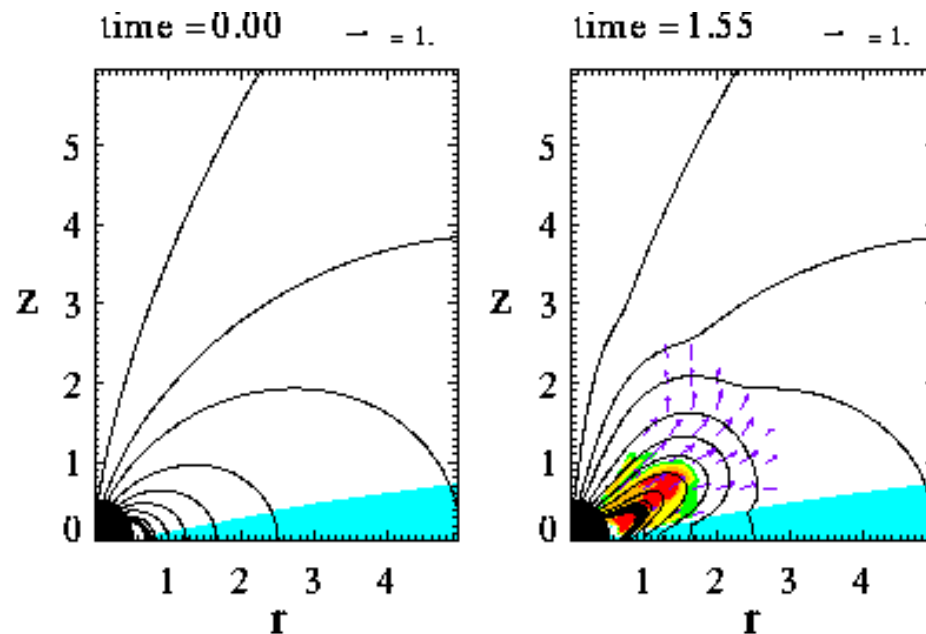


温度～
1億度

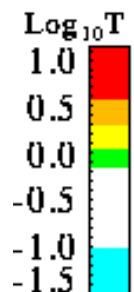
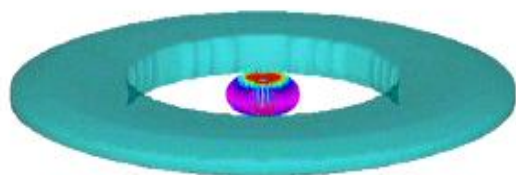
太陽フレアの
エネルギーの
1万倍以上

原始星フレアのモデル

(林、松元、柴田 1996)

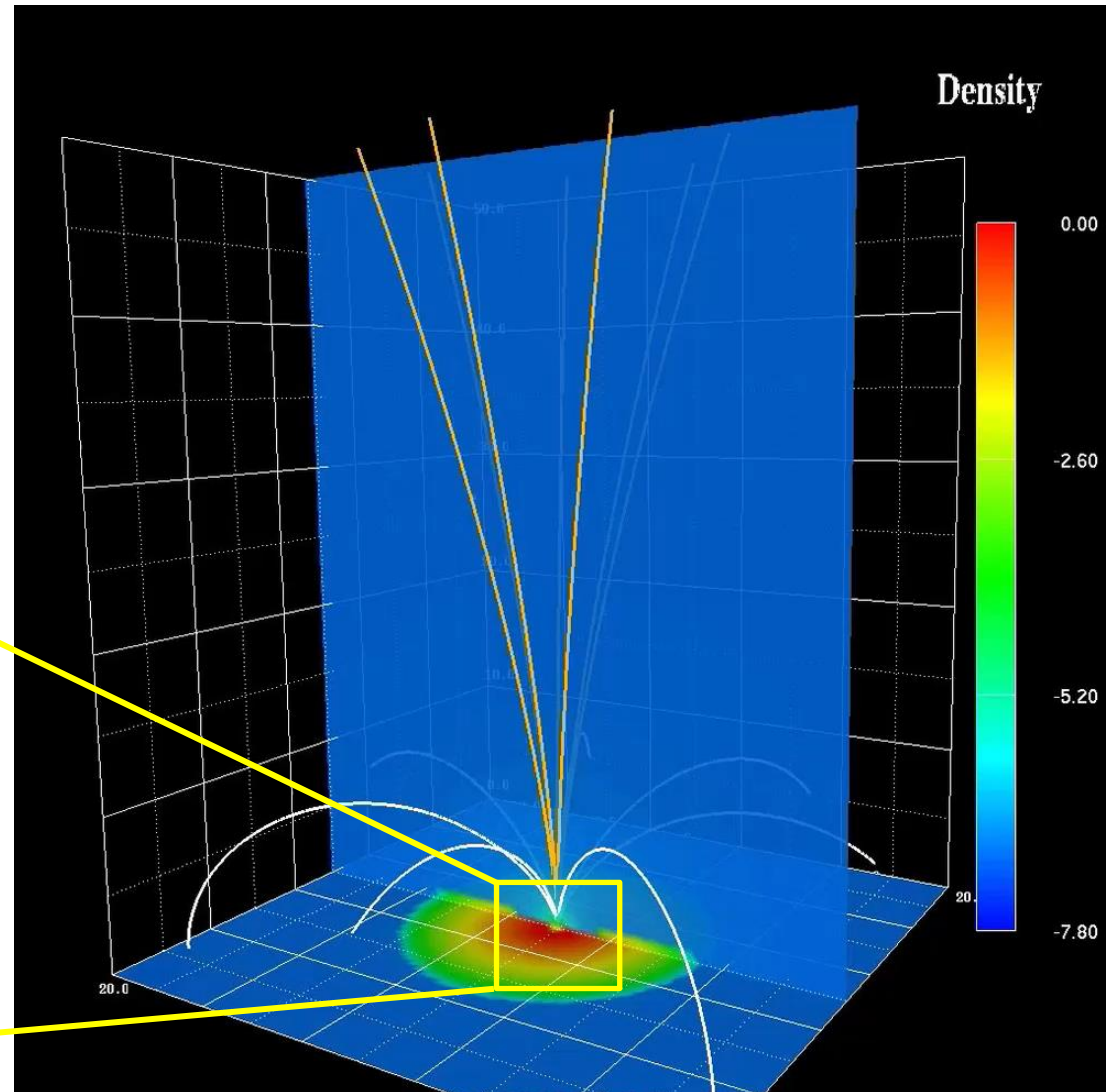
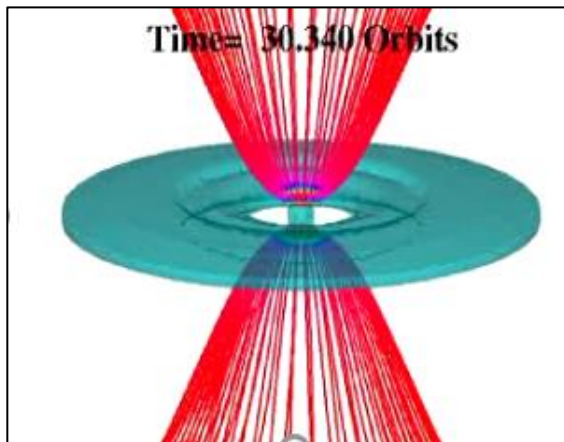


Time= 0.000 Orbits



Extension of Hayashi+ (1996) model (Uehara et al. 2005 unpublished)

MHD model of
protostellar
flare/jet
(Hayashi, Shbata,
Matsumoto 1996)



~ Magnetic tower jet (Lynden-Bell 2003)

恒星フレアー太陽フレアの統一モデル:

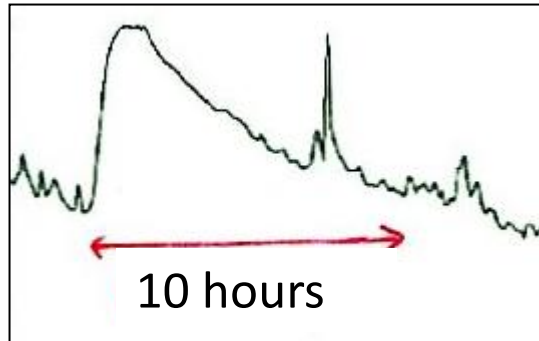
恒星フレアのエミッションメジャー(EM)-温度
スケーリング則

Shibata and Yokoyama 1999, 2002

X-ray Observations of Stellar Flares

Solar Flare

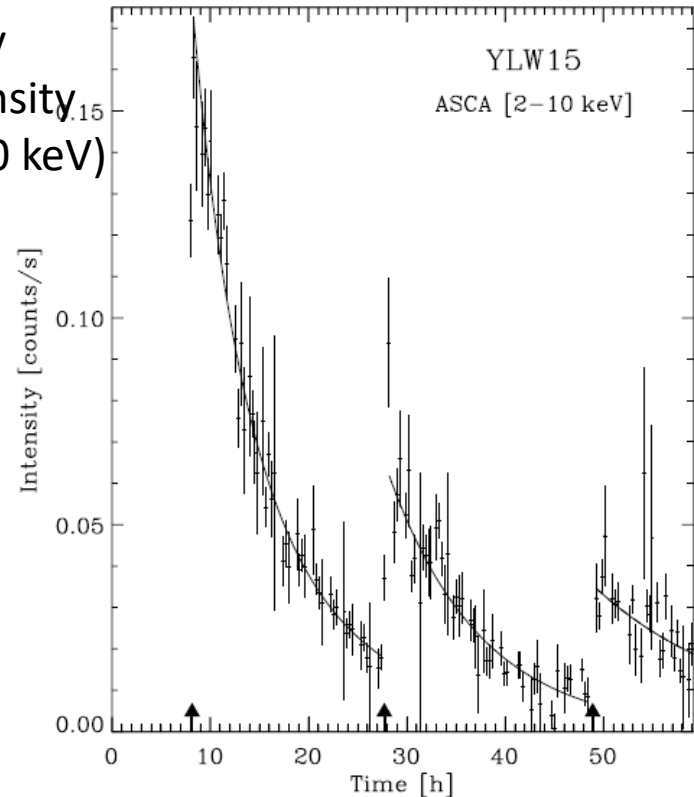
X-ray Intensity (3-24keV)



time

Protostellar Flare of YLW15 (Monmerle, Tsuboi + 2000)

X-ray Intensity (2-10 keV)

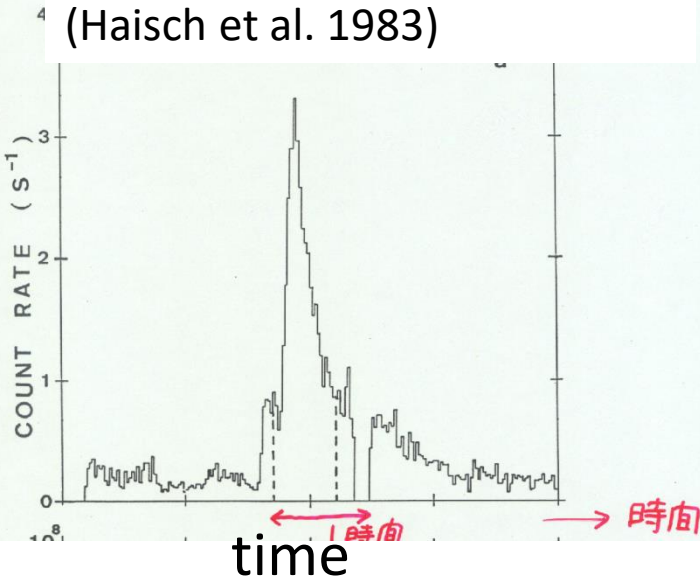


time

Stellar Flare of Prox Cen (Haisch et al. 1983)

X-ray Intensity (~ 1 keV)

X線強度



time

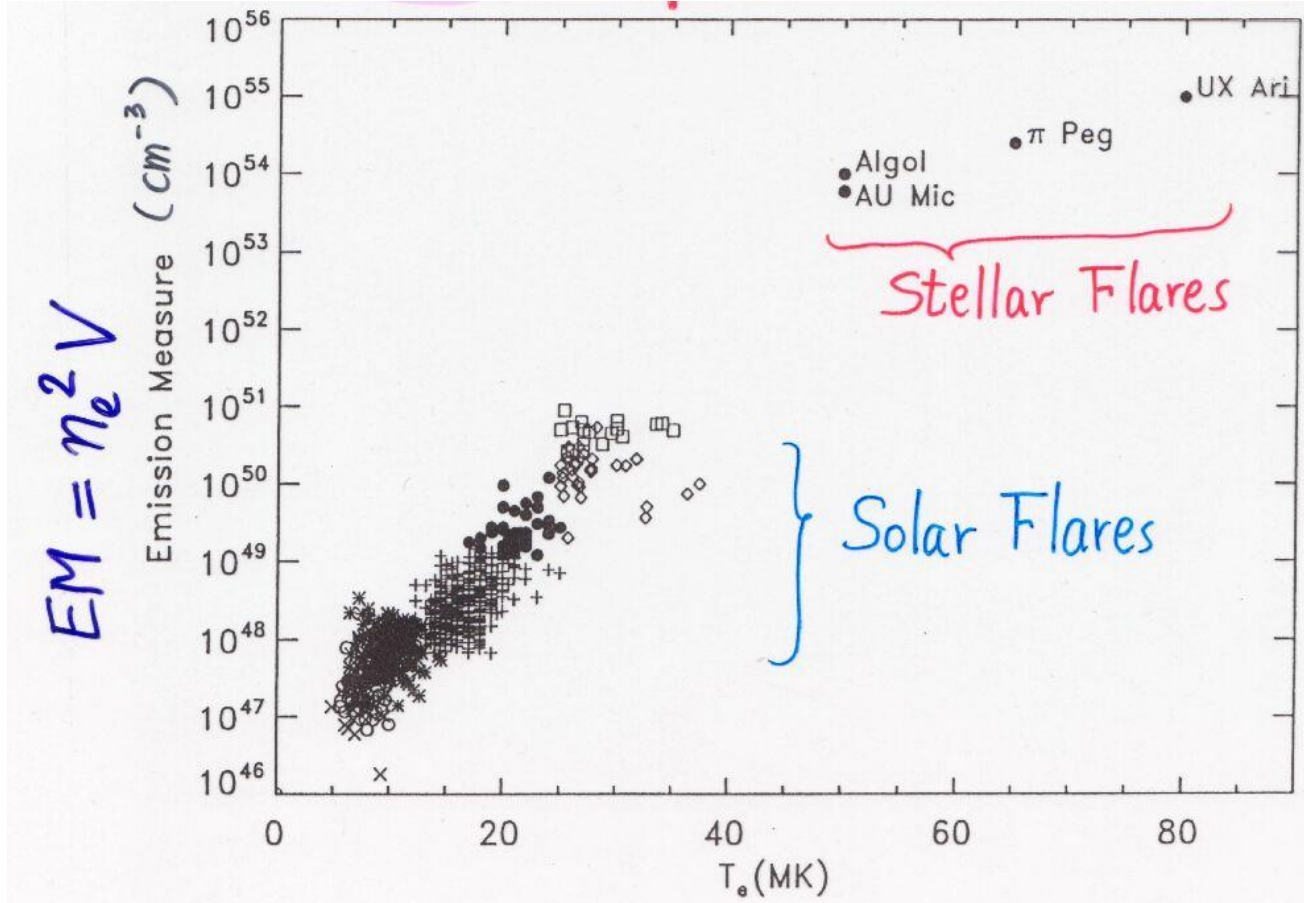
Can stellar flares be explained by magnetic reconnection ?

- Yes !
- Indirect evidence has been found in empirical correlation between **Emission Measure** ($EM = n^2 L^3$) and **Temperature** from soft X-ray obs (Shibata and Yokoyama 1999, 2002)

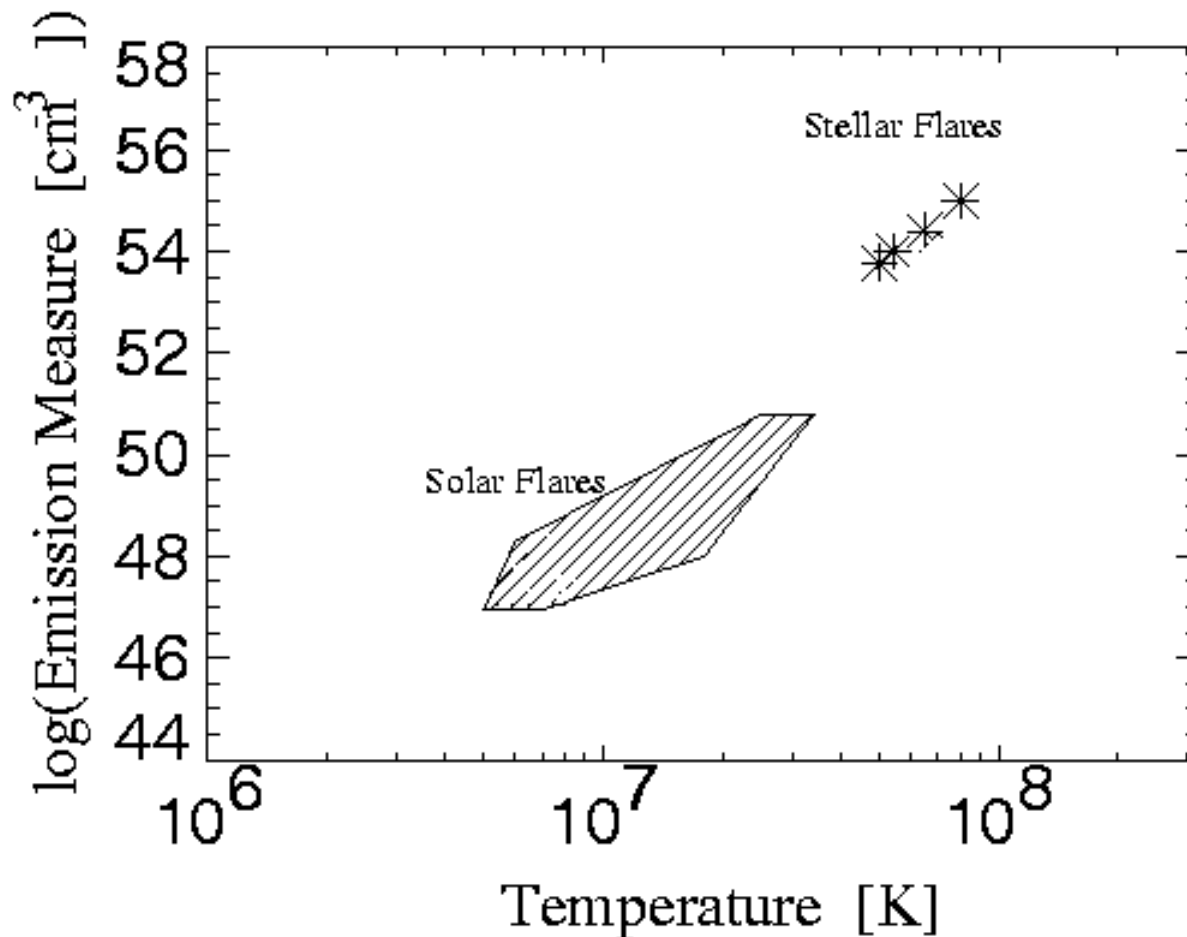
Emission Measure ($EM = n^2 V$) of Solar and Stellar Flares increases with Temperature (T)

(n : electron density, V : volume) (Feldman et al. 1995)

soft X-ray observations

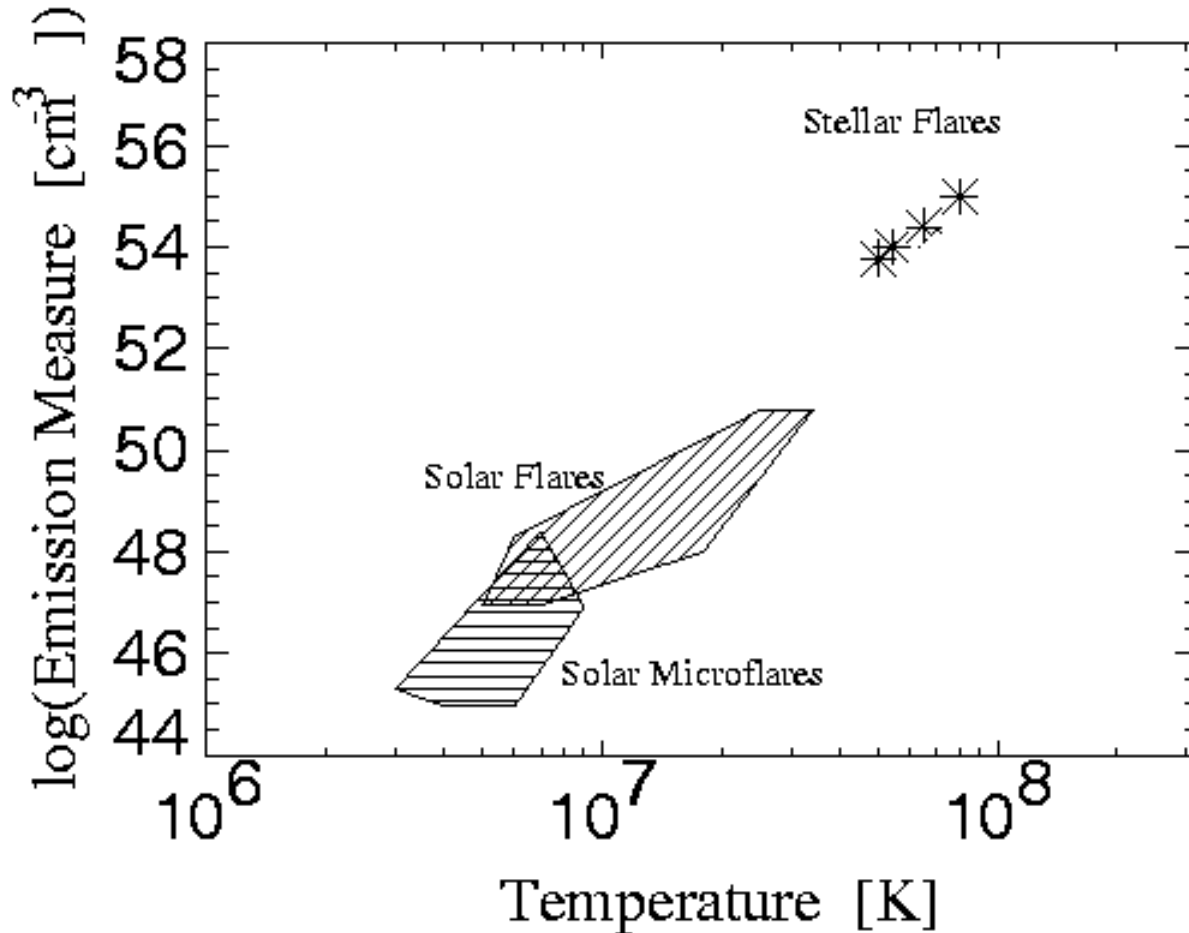


EM – T relation of Solar and Stellar Flares



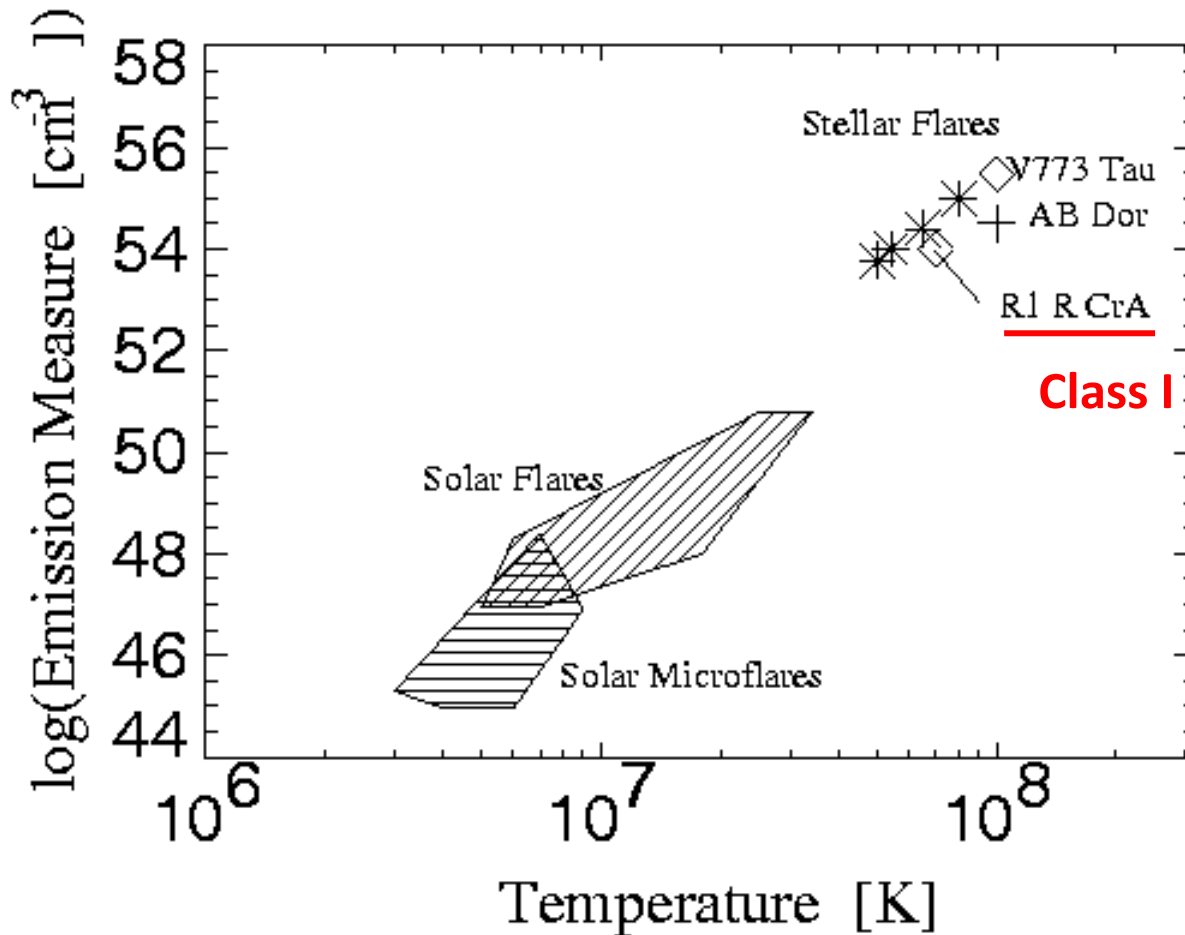
Log-log plot of Feldman et al (1995)'s figure

EM – T relation of Solar and Stellar Flares



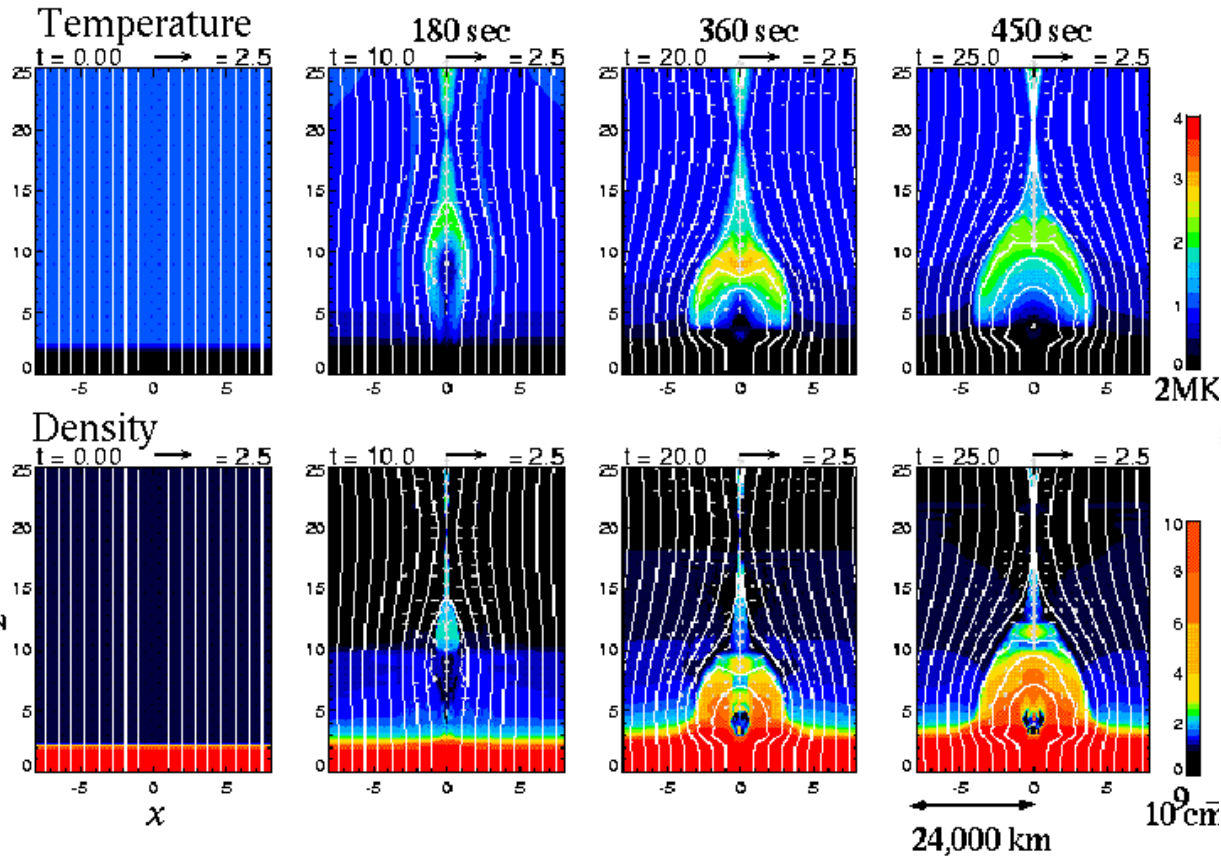
microflare
(Shimizu 1995)

young-star and protostellar flares

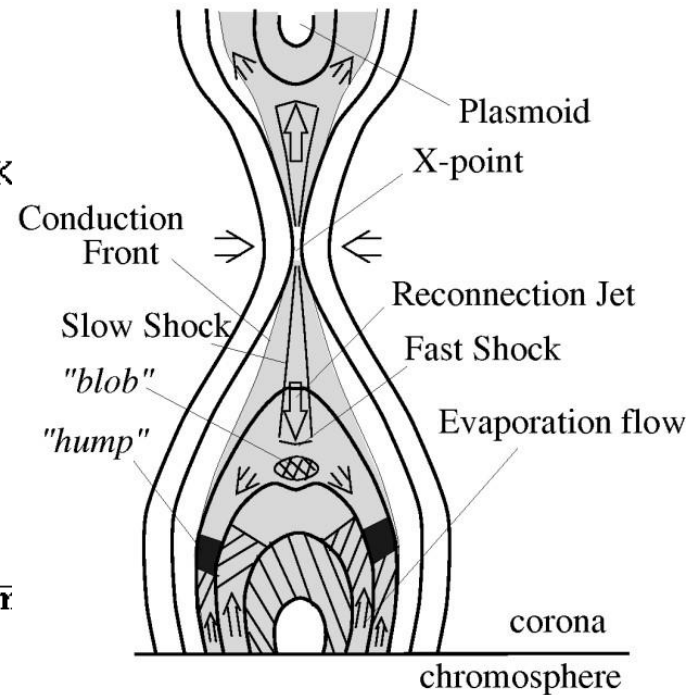


Tsuboi
(1998)
Pallavicini
(2001)
**Koyama
(1996)**
Class I protostar

2D MHD Simulation of Reconnection with Heat Conduction and Chromospheric Evaporation



$$T \propto B^{6/7} L^{2/7}$$



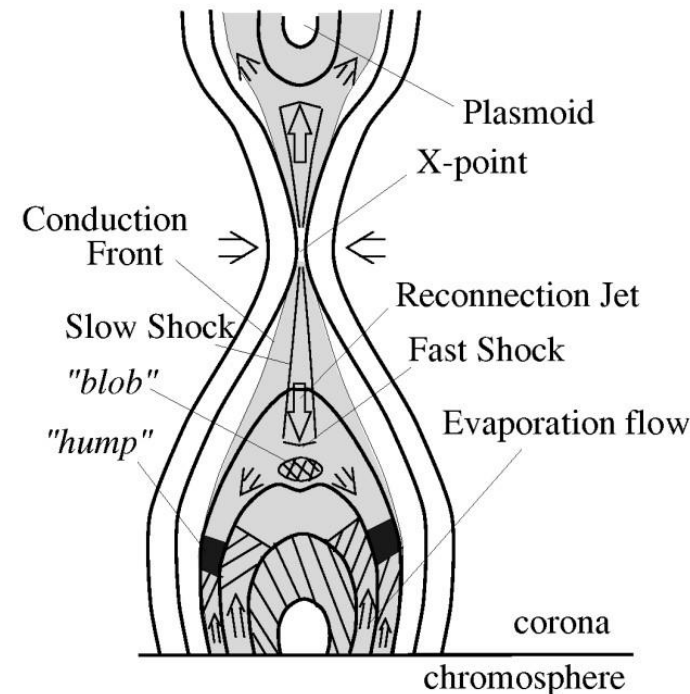
Yokoyama and Shibata (1998) ApJ 494, L113
 ----- (2001) ApJ 549, 1160

What determines Flare Temperature ?

- **Reconnection heating = conduction cooling**
(Yokoyama and Shibata 1998)
(radiative cooling time is much longer)

$$B^2 V_A / 4\pi = \kappa T^{7/2} / 2L$$

$$T \propto B^{6/7} L^{2/7}$$



Flare Emission Measure

(Shibata and Yokoyama 1999)

- Emission Measure

$$EM = n^2 L^3$$

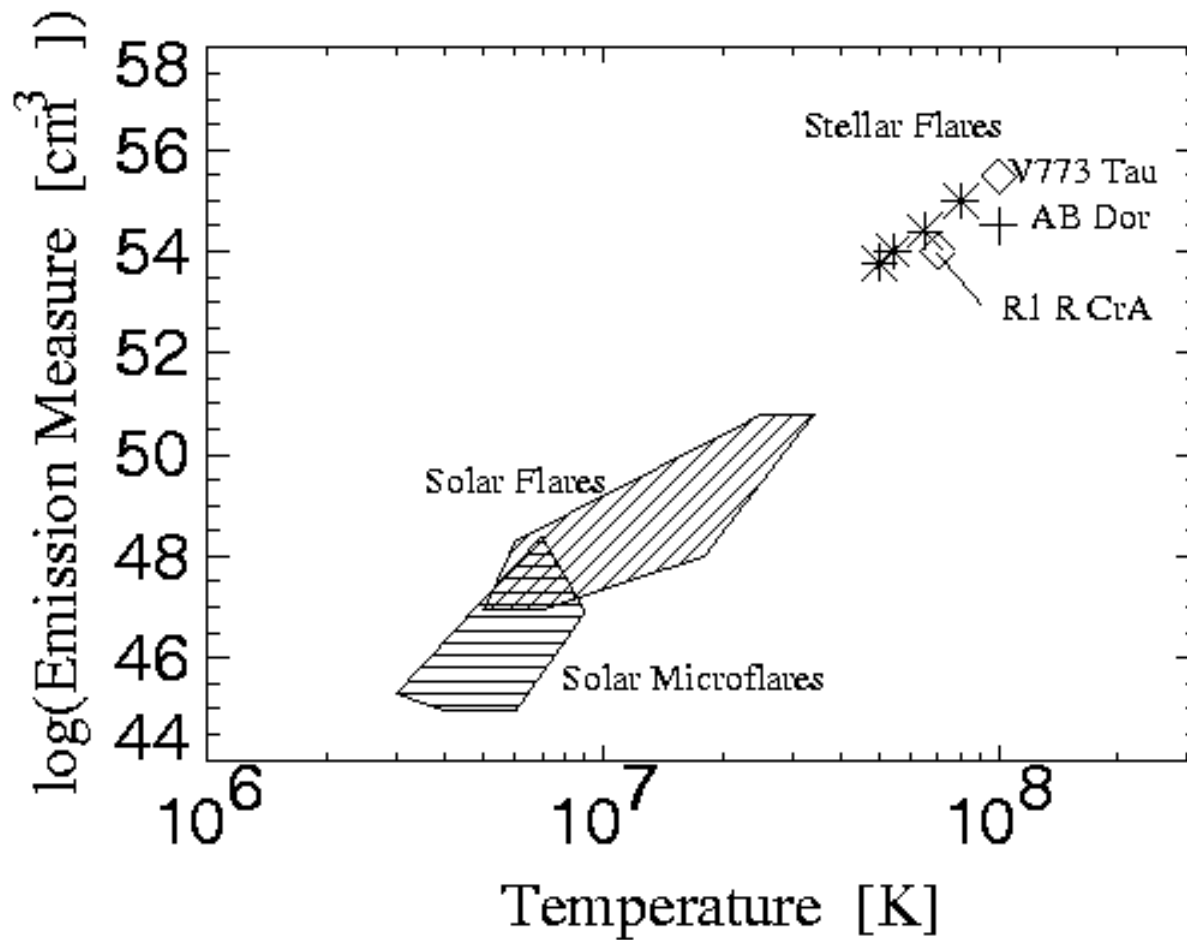
- Dynamical equilibrium (evaporated plasma must be confined in a loop)

$$2nkT = B^2 / 8\pi$$

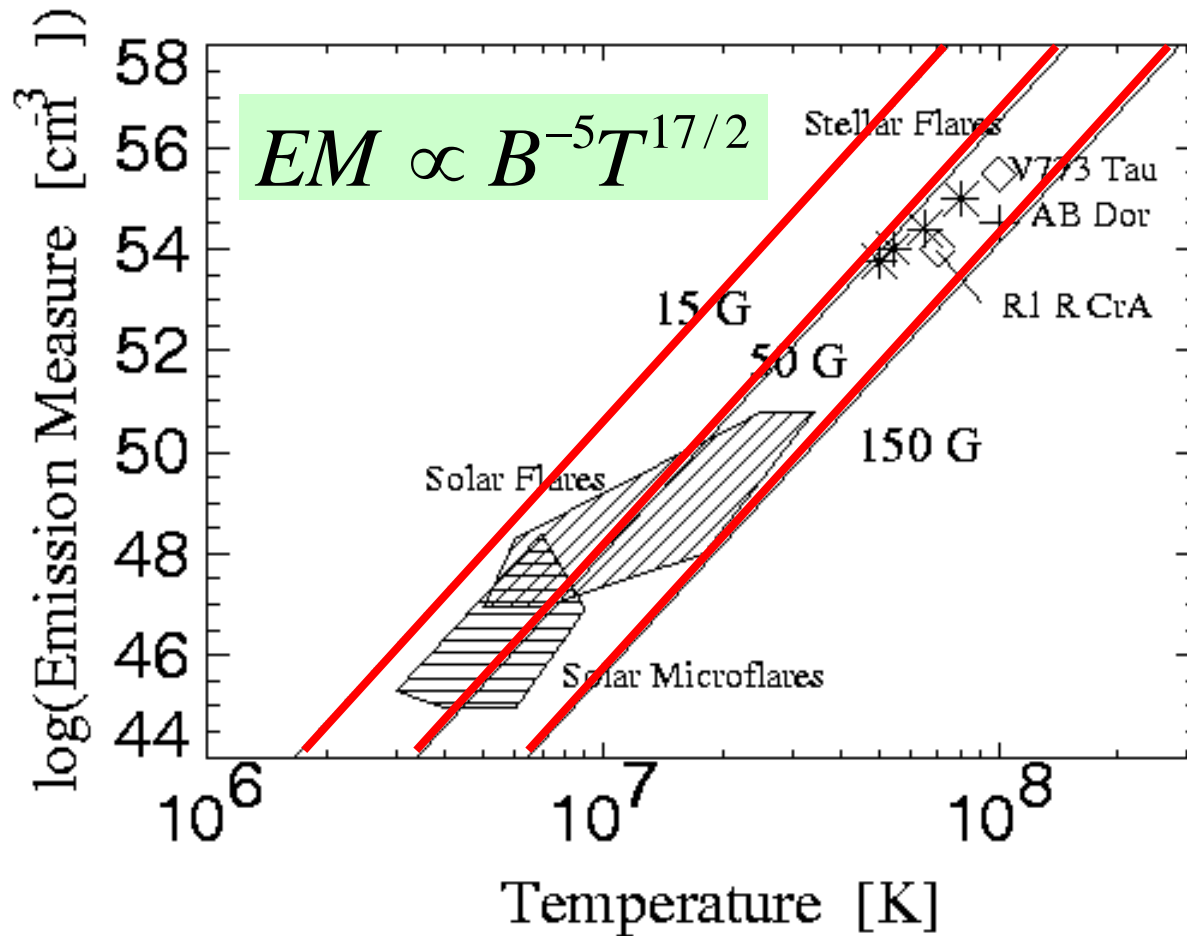
- Using Flare Temperature scaling law, we have

$$EM \propto B^{-5} T^{17/2}$$

EM-T correlation for solar/stellar flares



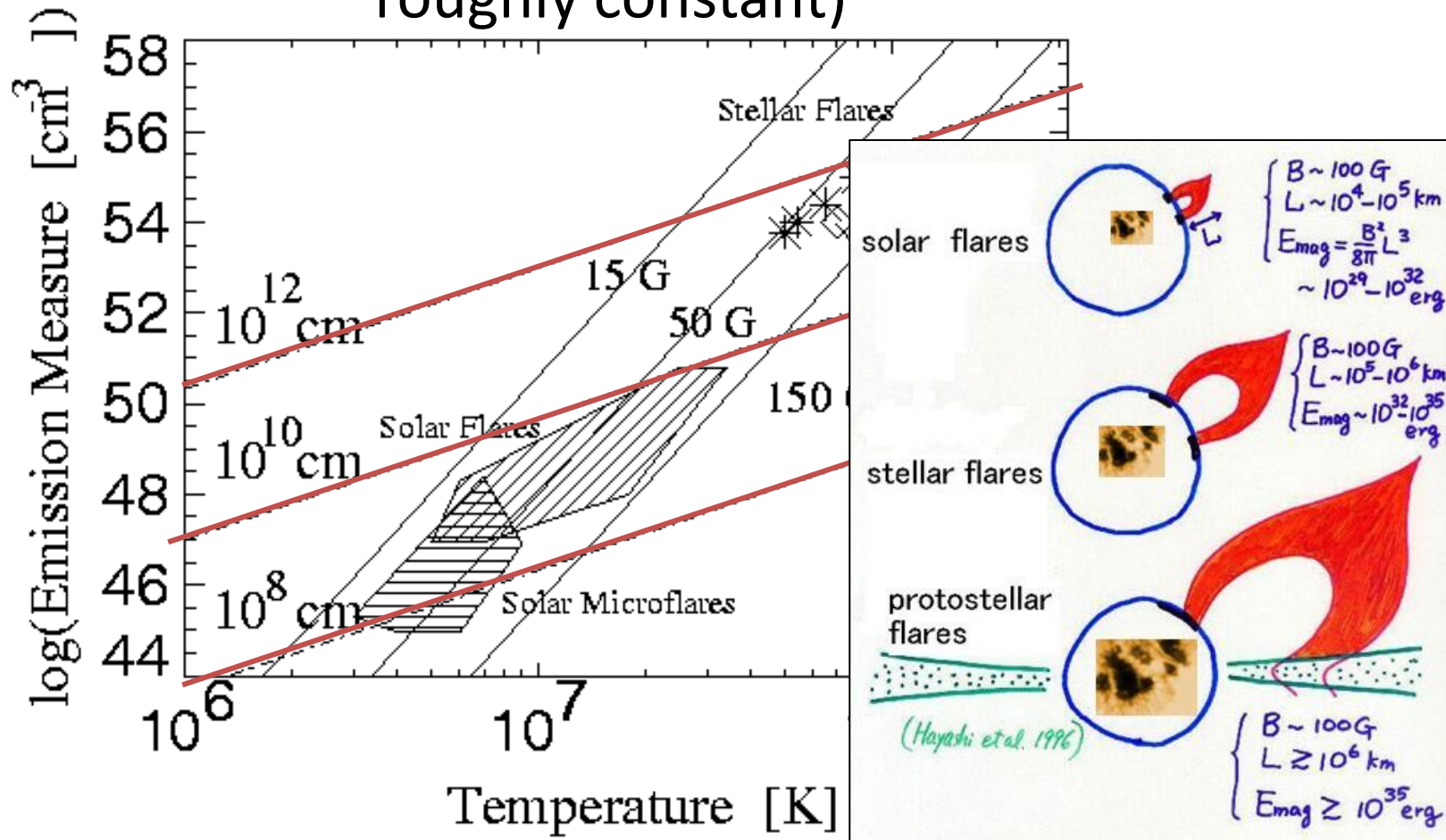
Magnetic field strength (B) = constant



Magnetic field strengths of solar and stellar flares are comparable $\sim 50\text{-}100 \text{ G}$

Q: What determines flare total energy ?

A: loop length (because magnetic field strength is roughly constant)

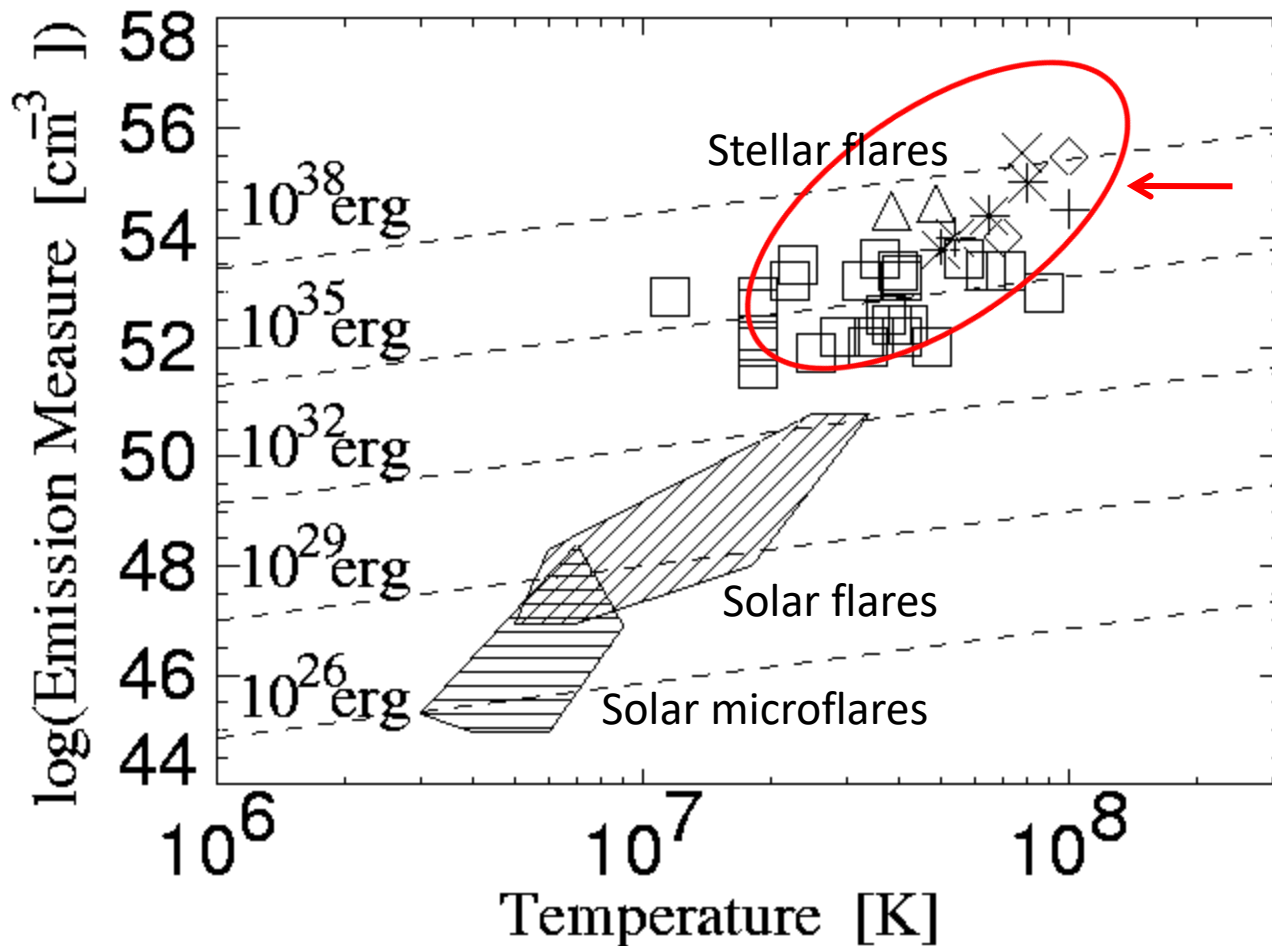


**The reason why stellar flares are hot
=> loop lengths of stellar flares are large**

Cf Isobe et al. 2003,
Aulanier et al. 2013

Shibata and Yokoyama (2002)

Total energy of stellar flares



Superflares

Their energy = 10-10⁶ times that of the largest solar flares

Their host stars are young stars and binary stars with fast rotation

様々なスケーリング則

- 黒点面積vsフレアエネルギー
NotsuY+ 2013, 2019, Maehara+ 2015、
Okamoto+2021,,,
- フレア寿命vsフレアエネルギー
Maehara+2015, Namekata+ 2017,,,
- CME質量・速度vsフレアエネルギー
Maehara+ 2021, Namekata+2021,,,

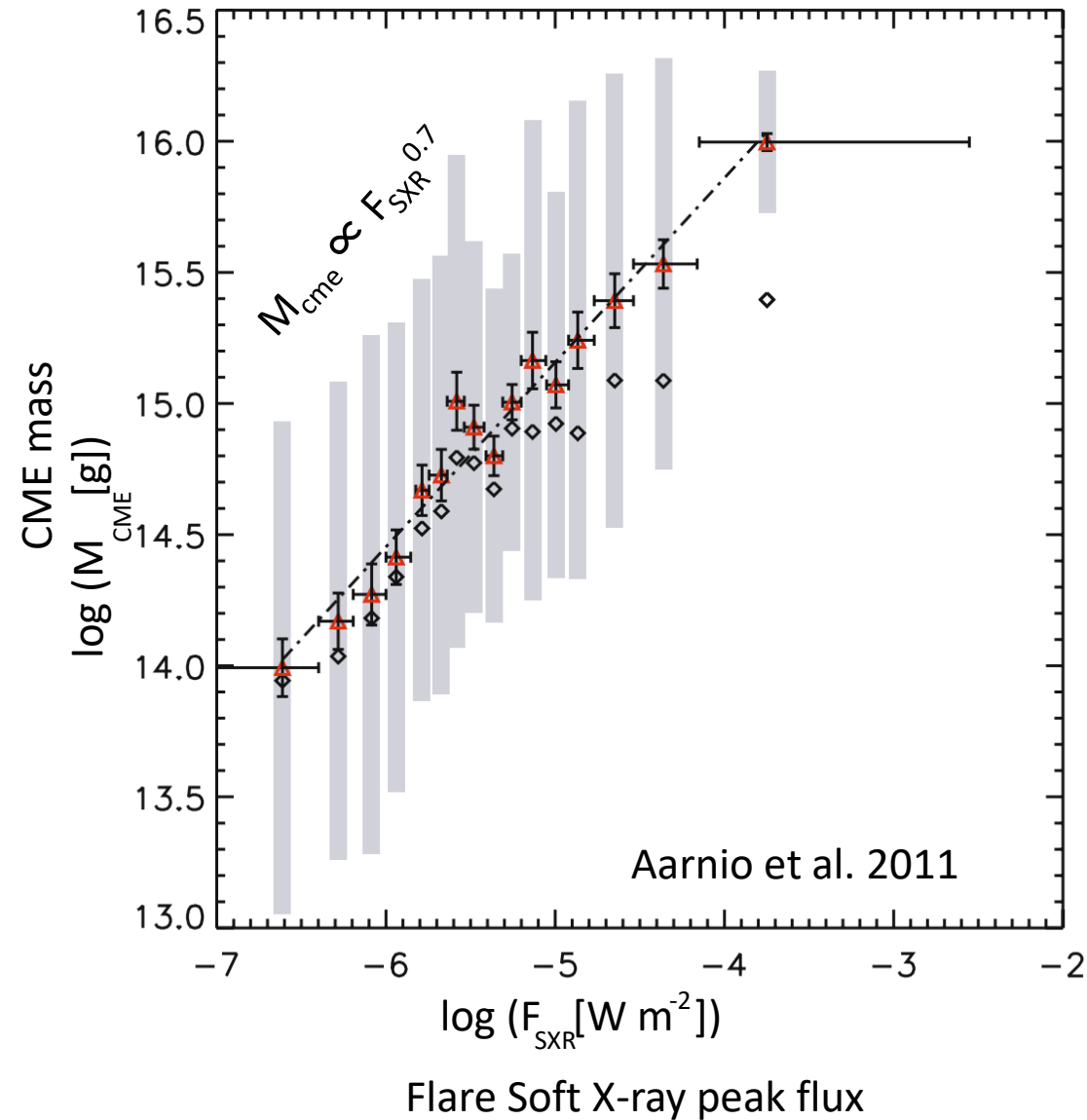
=>行方さん、前原さん、岡本さんの講演

Scaling Relations in Coronal Mass Ejections associated with Solar Superflares

Takahashi , T., Mizuno, Y., Shibata, K. ,

2016, ApJL, 833, L8

Empirical relation between CME mass and Flare Soft X-ray Flux



$$M_{\text{cme}} \propto F_{\text{SXR}}^{0.7}$$

Aarnio et al. 2011

$$\propto E_{\text{flare}}^{0.63}$$

太陽フレア・エネルギー vs CME質量の経験的な関係式(Aarnio et al. 2011) $M_{\text{cme}} \propto E_{\text{flare}}^{0.63}$

は何を意味するか？

Flare energy

$$E_{\text{flare}} \sim \int \frac{B_0^2}{8\pi} dV \sim \frac{B_0^2}{8\pi} L^3$$

$$L \propto E_{\text{flare}}^{1/3}$$

CME mass \sim coronal mass around a flare

$$\begin{aligned} M_{\text{cme}} &= \int \rho dV \\ &= L^2 \int_0^L \rho_0 \exp\left(-\frac{z}{h_0}\right) dz \\ &= \rho h_0 L_0^2 \quad (h \ll L \text{の時}) \end{aligned}$$

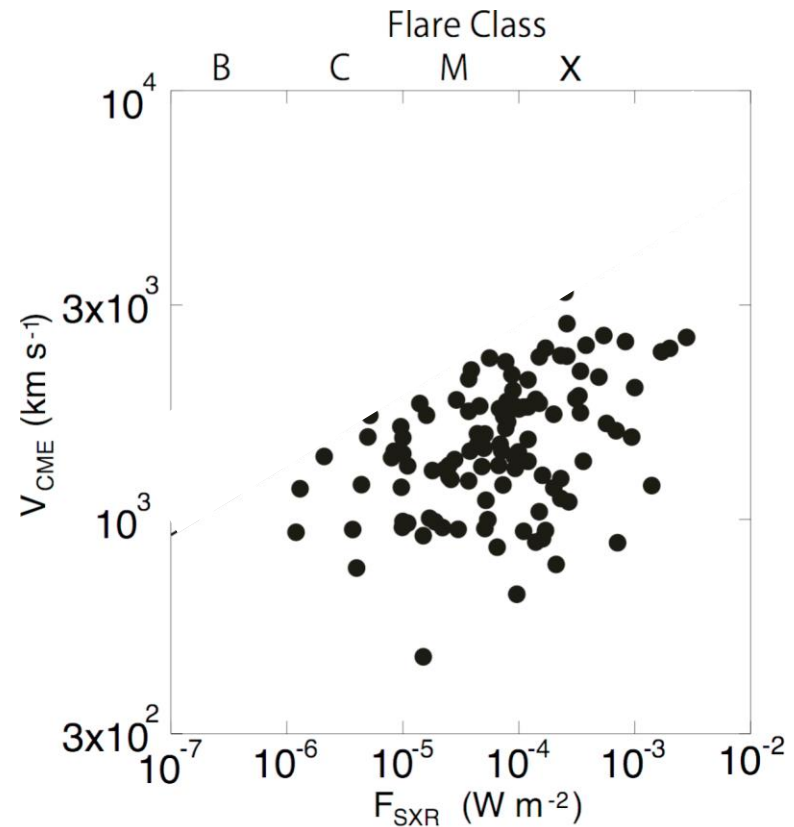
$$M_{\text{cme}} \propto L^2$$

フレア規模-CME質量のスケーリング則 (理論)

$$M_{\text{cme}} \propto E_{\text{flare}}^{2/3}$$

CME speed vs Flare energy

Takahashi et al. 2016



期間：1996年-2014年

大規模太陽高エネルギー陽子イベント
(Yashiro data)

そのうち、フレア軟X線フラックス(F_{SXR})と
CME速度(V_{cme})の両方が決められているもの

CME speed vs Flare energy

Takahashi et al. 2016

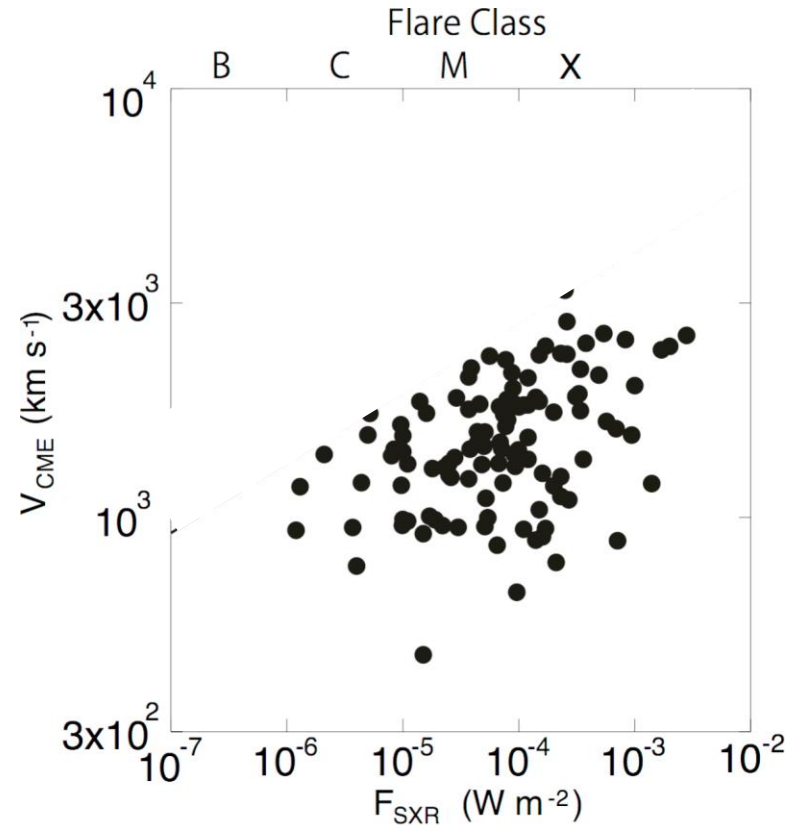
CME mass

$$M_{\text{CME}} \propto E_{\text{flare}}^{2/3}$$

CME kinetic energy \sim Flare energy

$$E_{\text{CME}} = \frac{1}{2} M_{\text{CME}} V_{\text{CME}}^2$$
$$\approx E_{\text{flare}}$$

$$V_{\text{CME}} \propto E_{\text{flare}}^{1/6}$$



期間：1996年-2014年

大規模太陽高エネルギー陽子イベント
(Yashiro data)

そのうち、フレア軟X線フラックス(F_{SXR})と
CME速度(V_{cme})の両方が決められているもの

CME speed vs Flare energy

Takahashi et al. 2016

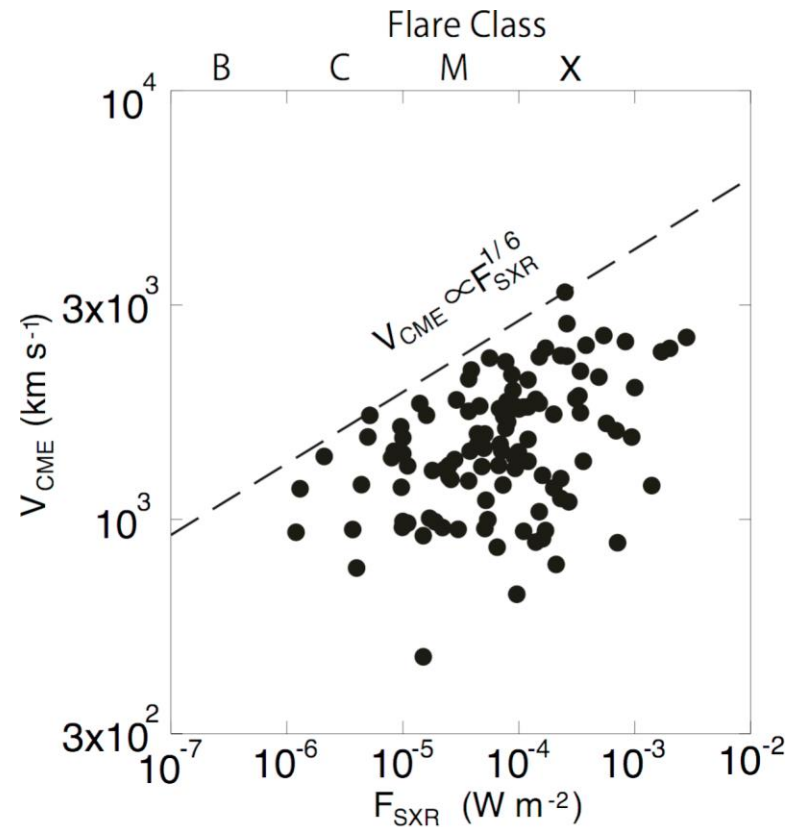
CME mass

$$M_{\text{CME}} \propto E_{\text{flare}}^{2/3}$$

CME kinetic energy \sim Flare energy

$$E_{\text{CME}} = \frac{1}{2} M_{\text{CME}} V_{\text{CME}}^2$$
$$\approx E_{\text{flare}}$$

$$V_{\text{CME}} \propto E_{\text{flare}}^{1/6}$$



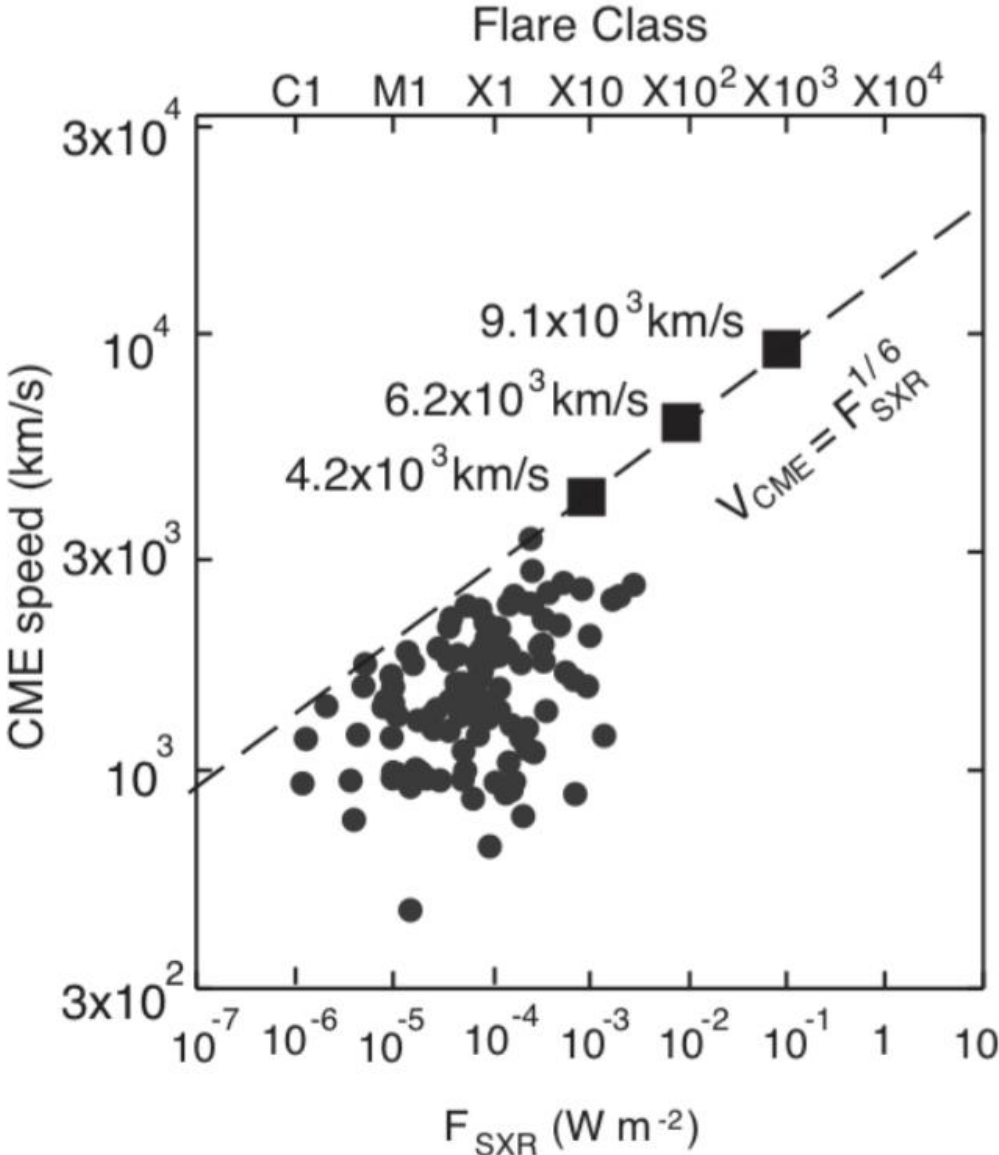
期間：1996年-2014年

大規模太陽高エネルギー陽子イベント
(Yashiro data)

そのうち、フレア軟X線フラックス(F_{SXR})と
CME速度(V_{cme})の両方が決められているもの

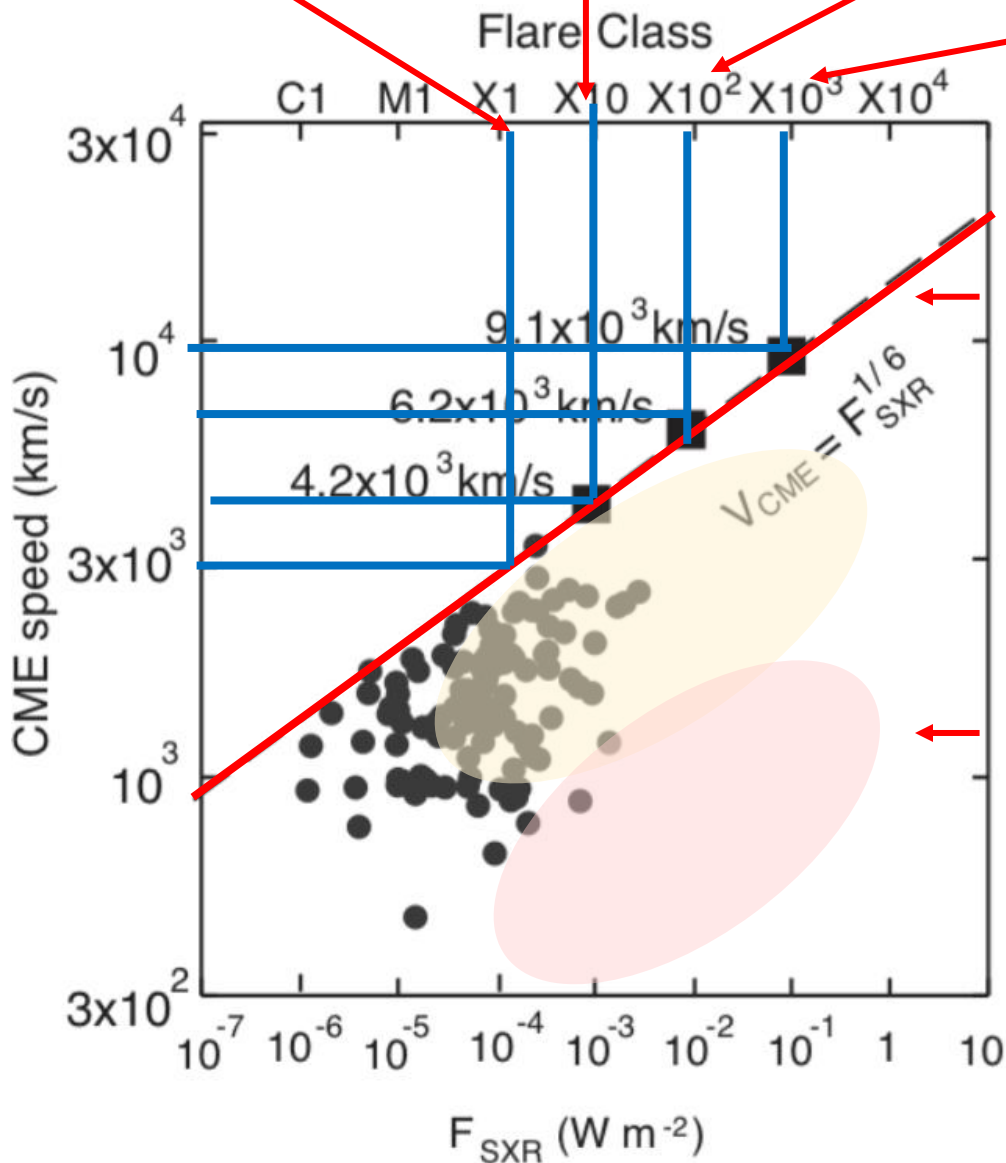
CME speed vs Flare X-ray Flux

Takahashi et al. 2016



X1クラス 10^{31} erg X10クラス 10^{32} erg X100クラス 10^{33} erg X1000クラス 10^{34} erg

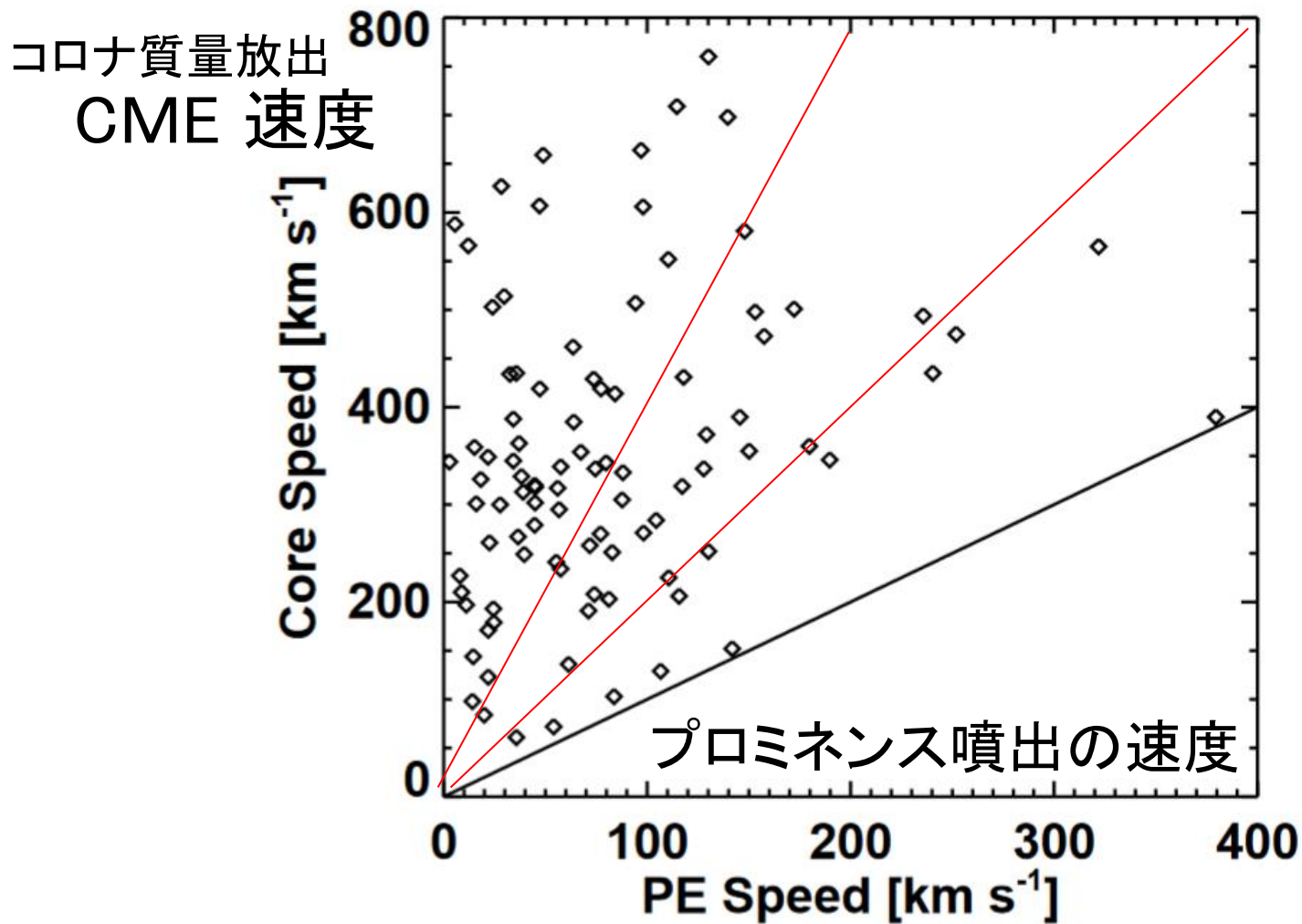
CME speed
vs
Flare
X-ray Flux



CMEの
速度の上限

Takahashi et al. 2016

スーパーフレアに
ともなってH α で観測される
であろうプロミネンス噴出
の典型的な速度



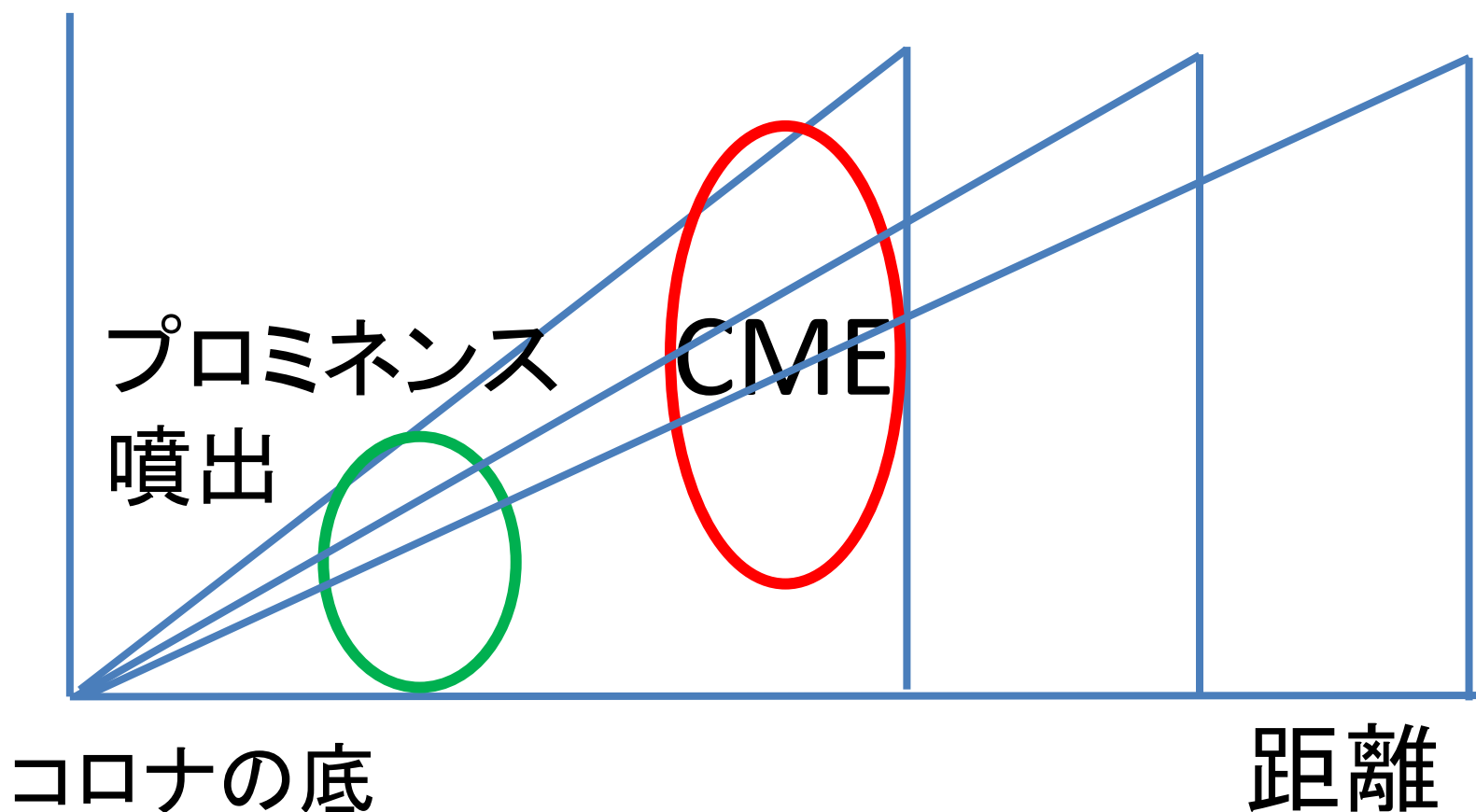
CME speed
(core speed)
はプロミネンス
噴出の速度以上、
概ね倍以上

FIG. 15.—Scatter plot of the prominence and CME core speeds. The straight line represents the equal speeds. Note that none of the core speeds are below the straight line. This is expected because the CME cores are the evolved forms of the prominences and are expected to have higher speeds because of the continued acceleration.

コロナ質量放出 (CME) 速度と プロミネンス噴出の速度の関係

速度

CMEの速度分布は自己相似的になる！



まとめ

- フレア・ジェット・質量放出の電磁流体力学は、ほぼ**スケールフリーの物理**。(磁気レイノルズ数 $\gg 1$ なので、無次元化すれば、近似的に同じ理想MHD方程式になる)。したがって、物理現象の構造と力学は**自己相似、フラクタル**になる。
- 今後、**太陽**観測が高空間分解能、高時間分解能へ向かうにつれ、**どんどん、小さな**フレア、ジェット、質量放出が見つかっていっくだろう。(最終到達距離はイオンのラーモア半径 ~ 1 m in corona)
- 今後、**恒星**では太陽で起きているフレア・ジェット・質量放出と良く似たずっと**巨大な**現象(スーパーフレア、スーパープロミネンス、スーパーCME)が**どんどん**見つかっていっくだろう。そのとき、太陽現象と比較することにより、**スケーリング則**が色々発見され、これは**恒星だけでなく太陽の現象を理解する上でも役立つ**ことになるだろう。そういう視点で観測と理論の両面から研究を推進するのが、**賢明な戦略**である。

ご清聴ありがとうございました