



Analysis of time-resolved emission from bright hot pixels of an active region observed in the EUV band with SDO/AIA

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> Coronal loop workshop VII Cambridge, 21-23 July 2015



- Target: Active region with evidence of hot plasma
- Concept: analysis of light curves
- □ Analysis:
 - comparison with random combinations of pulse-heated strands
 - Modeling: loop 0D
 - Comparison: Artificial Neural Network/Cross Correlation
- □ Results.....

Evidence for very hot plasma: analysis of an AR observed with SDO (Reale et al. 2011)

Routine observation: 28 october 2010 3 channels: 171 A (1 MK) 335 A (3 MK)

94 A (1+8 MK)





Very hot plasma in the core Color coding: pink is very hot (6-8 MK)



Very hot plasma Support from spectroscopy

 Comparison with Hinode/ EIS AR raster (Ca XVII line, ~6 MK): very similar morphology (Testa & Reale 2012)

 Hot component from DEM reconstruction (Petralia+ 2014)



Next step: time evolution Starting point: same AR (Reale+ 2011)



The active region

94A







335 A

100 200 300 400

The active region: selection of pixels



Single pixel: highest resolution Row of pixels: high signal

Light curves (~1hr): 94 A + 335 A



Example of pulse-heated strand evolution: OD loop modeling (EBTEL, Klimchuk+ 2008, Cargill+ 2012)



Distributions of heat pulses: power-laws and parameter space



n = number of strands

Example of realization



Comparison with the observation

We compare 10,000 realizations w/ 1 observation

New issue: simultaneous comparison 94A+335A

Two independent methods of comparison for cross-check:

- 1) Artificial neural network (sensitive to patterns)
- 2) Cross-correlation (sensitive to features)



Architecture of Probabilistic Neural Network (Tajfirouze & Safari 2012)

...not a good best match...



Best best match PNN

Power law index: a=1.5Pulse duration: $\tau=50s$ Number of strands: 1000



Maximum cross-correlation





Diagnostics

Bumps in 94 A: heating markers with delay (few minutes)



Perspectives

- Simultaneous very hot plasma and steady emission indicate storms of events with a broad range of energy distribution
- best match: shallow power law index (α = 1.5), short pulse duration (50 s), large number of strands (1000, cross-section radius ~ 100 km).
- Not steep power law: very localised region, homogeneous emitting plasma
- strong fluctuations in the 94 A channel mark a previous increment of heating episodes with a delay of a few minutes
- Next step: spatially resolved time analysis (1D loop modeling)



DEM reconstruction: MCMC, 14 lines



Space of the parameters

3 parameters

- Power law index: α=1.5, 2.5
- Pulse duration: τ=50, 500 s
- Number of strands: 10, 100, 1000