

Heating and Dynamics of Two Flare Loop Systems Observed by AIA and EIS

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Background

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Flare heating issue



Method

the zero-dimensional "Enthalpy-Based Thermal Evolution of Loops" model (EBTEL; Klimchuk et al. 2008, Cargill et al. 2012)

$$\frac{dn}{dt} = -\frac{2c_2}{5k_BT} \left[\frac{F_c}{(L)} + c_1 n^2 \Lambda(T) \right]$$

$$c_1 = \frac{\mathcal{R}_t}{\mathcal{R}_c}$$

$$\frac{dp}{dt} = \frac{2}{3} \left[Q(t) - (1+c_1) n^2 \Lambda(T) \right]$$

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a C4.7 flare on 2011 Feb. 13 in AR 11158

AIA imaging data EIS spectroscopic data

identify two flare loop systems treated as 49 individual loops

each footpoint area: 4" by 4" AIA pixel size: 0.6" by 0.6"







Doppler velocity & UV light curve at footpoint patches







synthetic VS observed EUV fluxes





synthetic VS observed EUV intensities





synthetic VS observed <u>EUV velocities</u>



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Summary

The two loop systems show quite different heating and dynamics (2nd loop system: <u>continuous heating</u> and <u>long-lasting blueshifts</u>).

The comparisons between model and observations are different in these two loop systems. (may exist different heating mechanisms)

The prominent discrepancies between model and observations in the 2nd loop system may be caused by: (1) non-uniform heating; (2) exist unresolved fine flare strands.

0D EBTEL model: although with simplified assumptions, <u>fast speed & few parameters</u>

be valid to constrain the flare heating model & provide reference for 1D models.

Spectroscopic diagnostics: determine the free parameters in the model; examine the assumptions made in the model,



Thanks for your attention! Thank the meeting organizers!



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