

# An Investigation of Coronal Structure Across Solar Cycle 24; Automated Dataset Creation and Analysis



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## 1. Introduction

- The **Sun's Magnetic Field** can impact life on Earth through geomagnetic storms and space weather.
- The **Solar Cycle** is an 11 year (on average) rising and falling in complexity and output. of solar magnetic activity.
- The **Corona** is the outermost layer of the atmosphere, created by the interaction of electrified gases (plasma) with the magnetic field, producing plasma filled loops millions of degrees in temperature.
- These bright, EUV<sup>3</sup> **Coronal Loop Structures** (CLS) reveal the changing nature of the Sun's magnetic field, offering insight into the fundamental physics of this natural plasma laboratory.

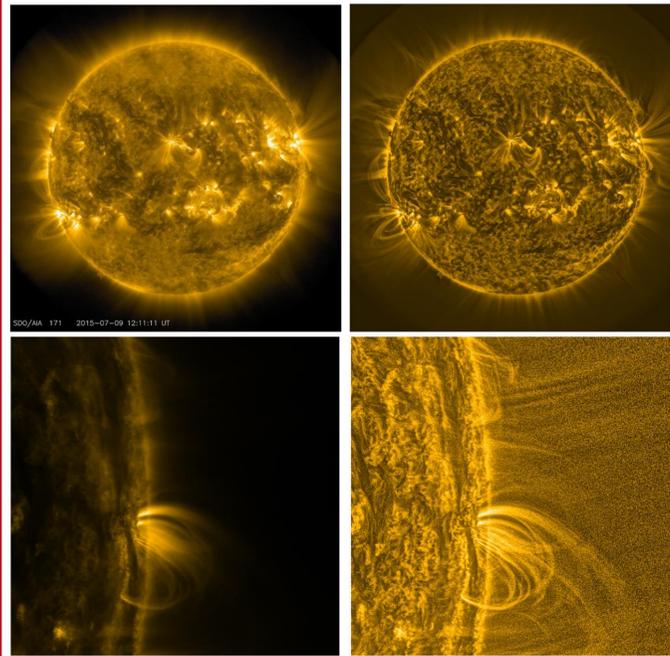


Fig 1: Before and after image processing drawing out fine structural detail of the corona.



Link to timelapse video of solar activity - 1st to 7th of March 2015. Processed 171 A footage.  
<https://tinyurl.com/171anim>

## 2. Aims

- To utilise NASA's SDO-AIA<sup>3</sup> observations in determining the fundamental nature of the solar corona by capturing and examining the widths of a large dataset of CLS.
- An automated system of detection and measurement is required, as by hand identification can be time consuming and inefficient.
- The changing properties of CLS would signify how the atmosphere and magnetic field changes across a solar cycle (2010 – 2020).

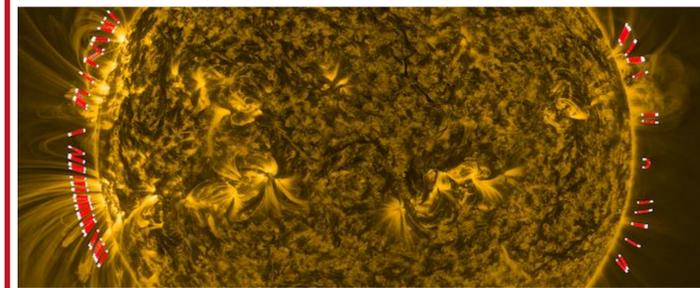


Fig 2: Detected Loop segments on a solar image, highlighted red and white.

3. EUV – Extreme Ultra-Violet 4. SDO AIA – Solar Dynamics Observatory, Atmospheric Imaging Assembly

## 3. Automatic Data Collection

- Potential CLS are automatically detected in an SDO AIA image (white lines), and their widths measured (dashed red lines below).
- This is performed on multiple EUV wavelengths across the 11 year cycle to sample conditions of varying activity.
- This results in the largest set of coronal structural information recorded to date.
- Producing a histogram of all appropriately observed widths allows for the determination of possible power-law gradients that are descriptive of the dominant physical conditions operating.

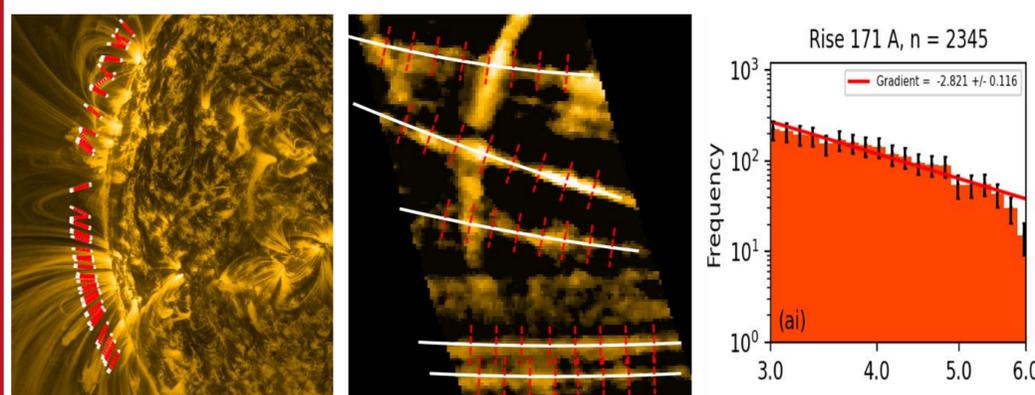


Fig 3: Loop segments (left, middle) are measured, and their widths compiled (right).

## 4. Loop Topology

- Loop widths appear to follow a power law, evidence of a dynamical, driven system, exhibiting avalanches and has power law correlated interactions. I.e; S.O.C<sup>3</sup>
- This can lead to a tool for studying the magnetic field and its precise role in the formation of coronal structure via analysis of predictive models versus observation.

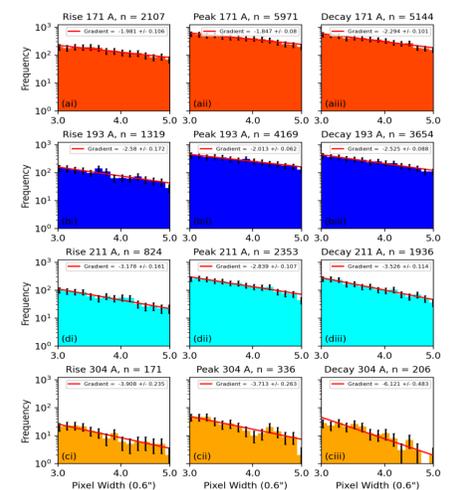


Fig 6: Histograms of loop structure width by wavelength and time.

## 5. Loop Asymmetry

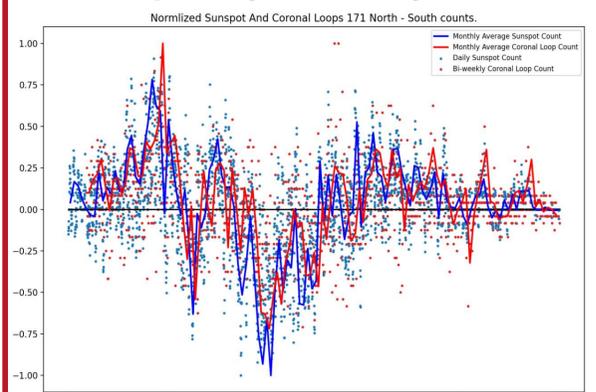


Fig 5: Diagram of Loop and Sunspot Asymmetry vs Time

- Asymmetry in behaviour between North and South is an important aspect of the solar magnetic field.
- This study evidences for the first time the mimicking of this behaviour into coronal structures themselves across the cycle.

## 6. Results

Coronal magnetic loop structures have been identified and their widths measured in more detail than ever before. 100,000+ structures were detected and analysed across the solar cycle<sup>4</sup>. The resulting power-laws provide strong evidence for the presence of a dynamical driven process dominating the environment. Results also display a strong N-S asymmetry across the cycle, now demonstrated and examined in the corona. These results will aid future modelling of the corona and the pervasive solar magnetic field.