

# Observation of Ellerman Bomb emission features in He I D3 and He I $\lambda 10830$ : observations and modelling

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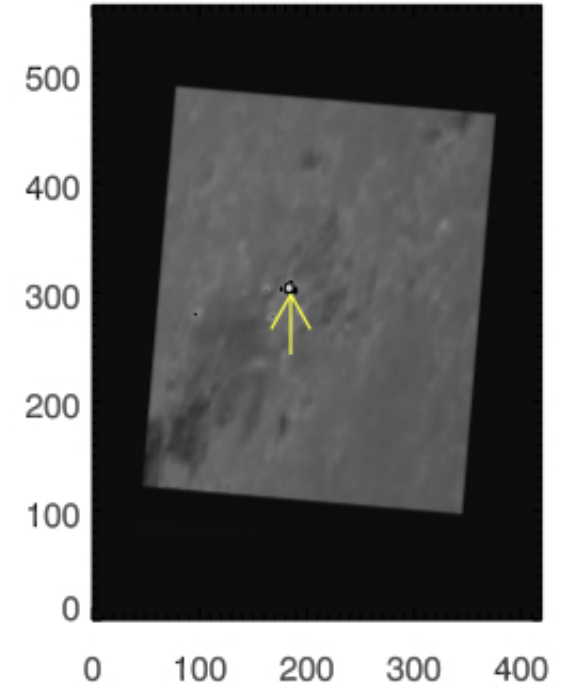
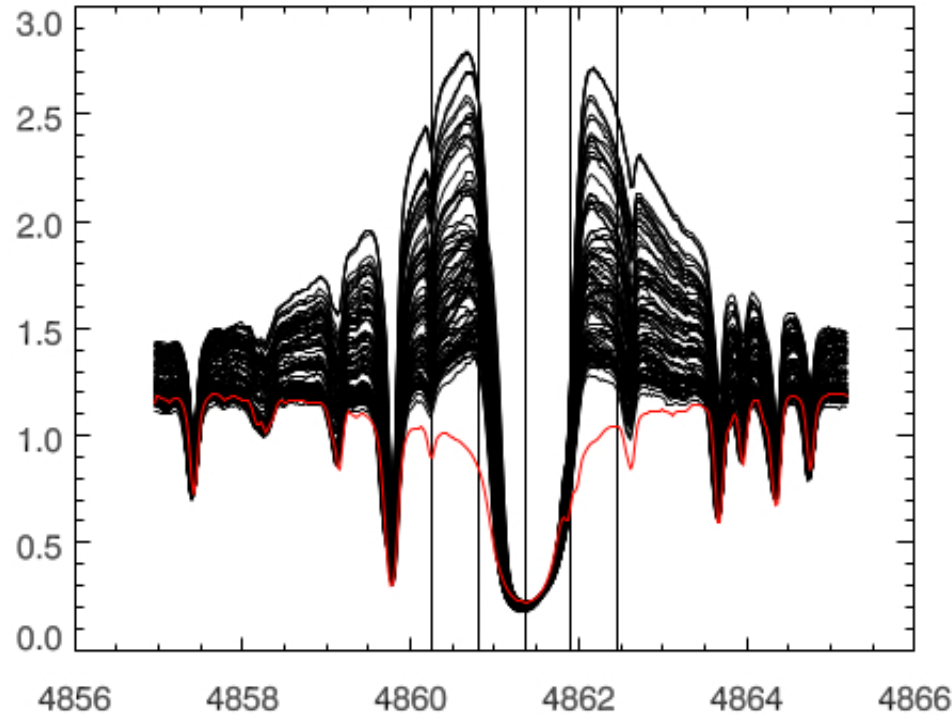
In collaboration with: J. Joshi, J. de la Cruz Rodríguez,  
J. Leenaarts, A. Asensio Ramos



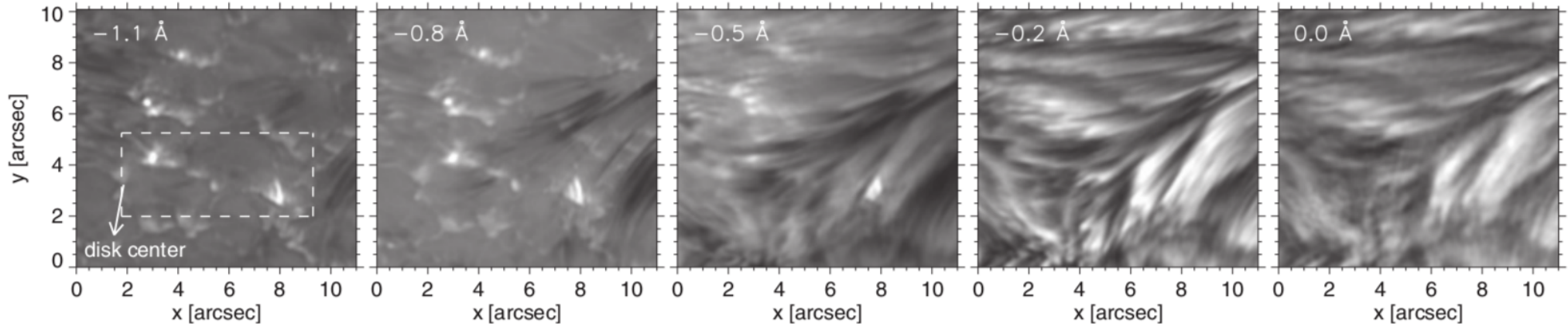
Stockholm  
University

# Ellerman Bombs

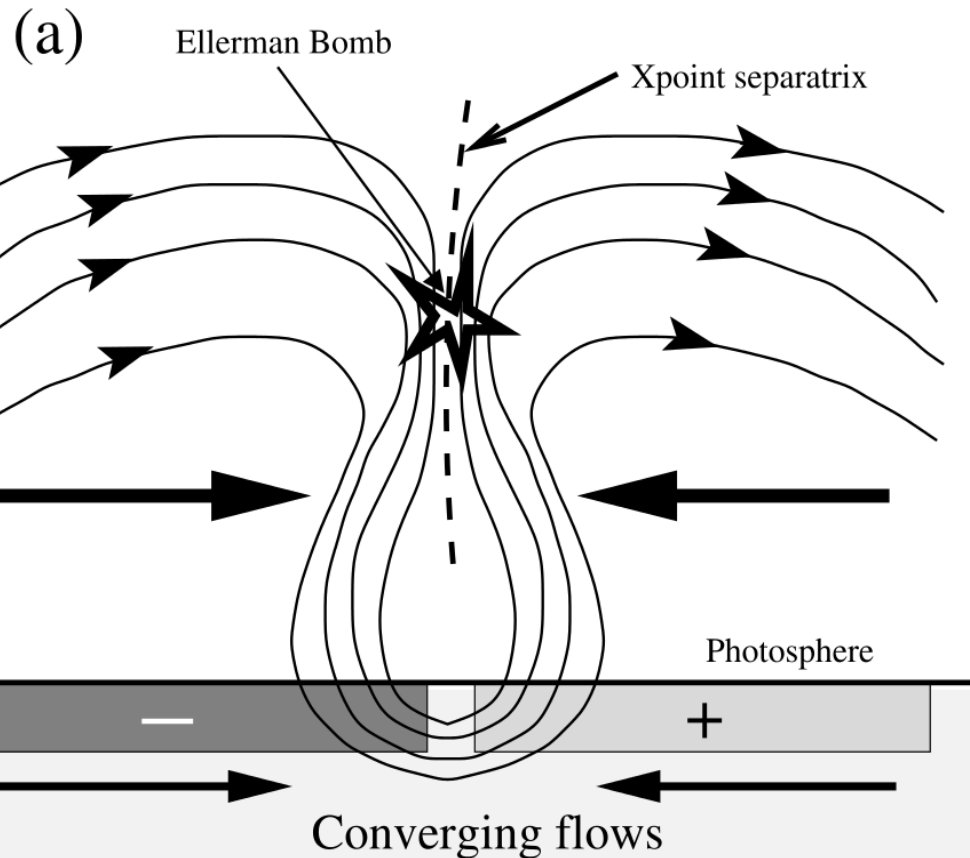
- Emission in the wings of hydrogen Balmer lines
- Line core unaffected



Watanabe et al. 2011



# Common believes about Ellerman Bombs (until 2014)... BUT



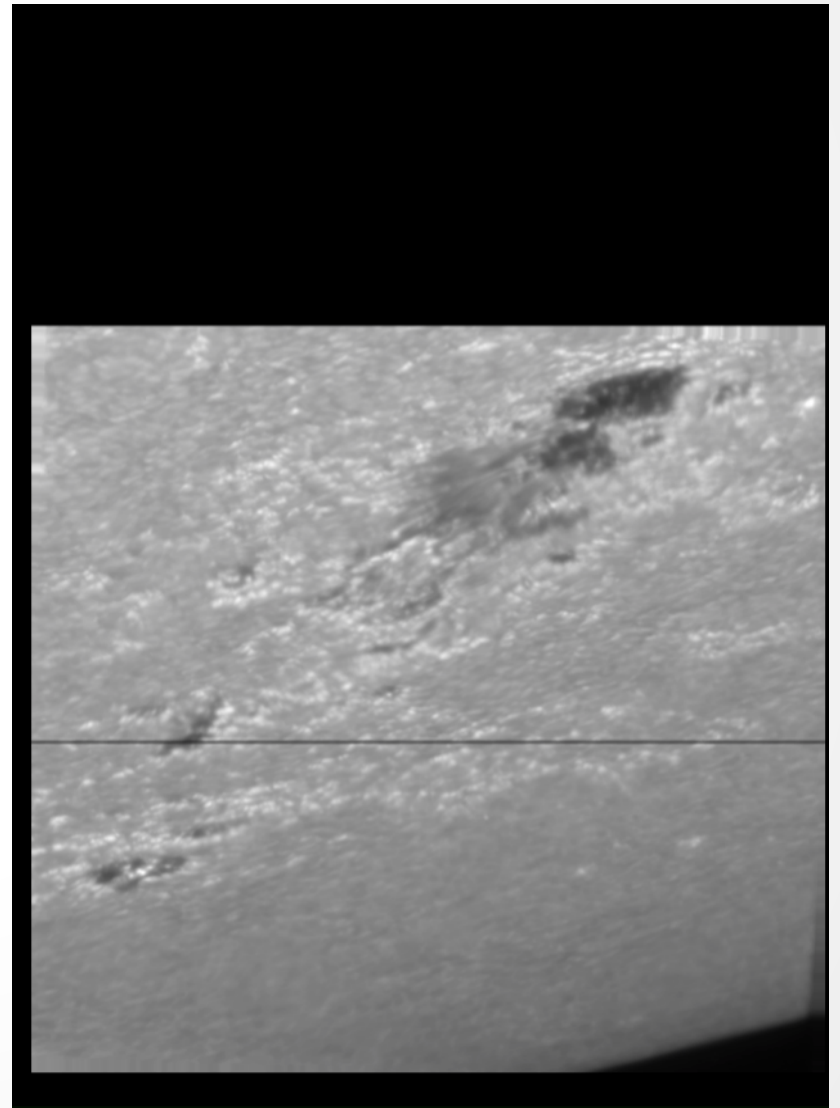
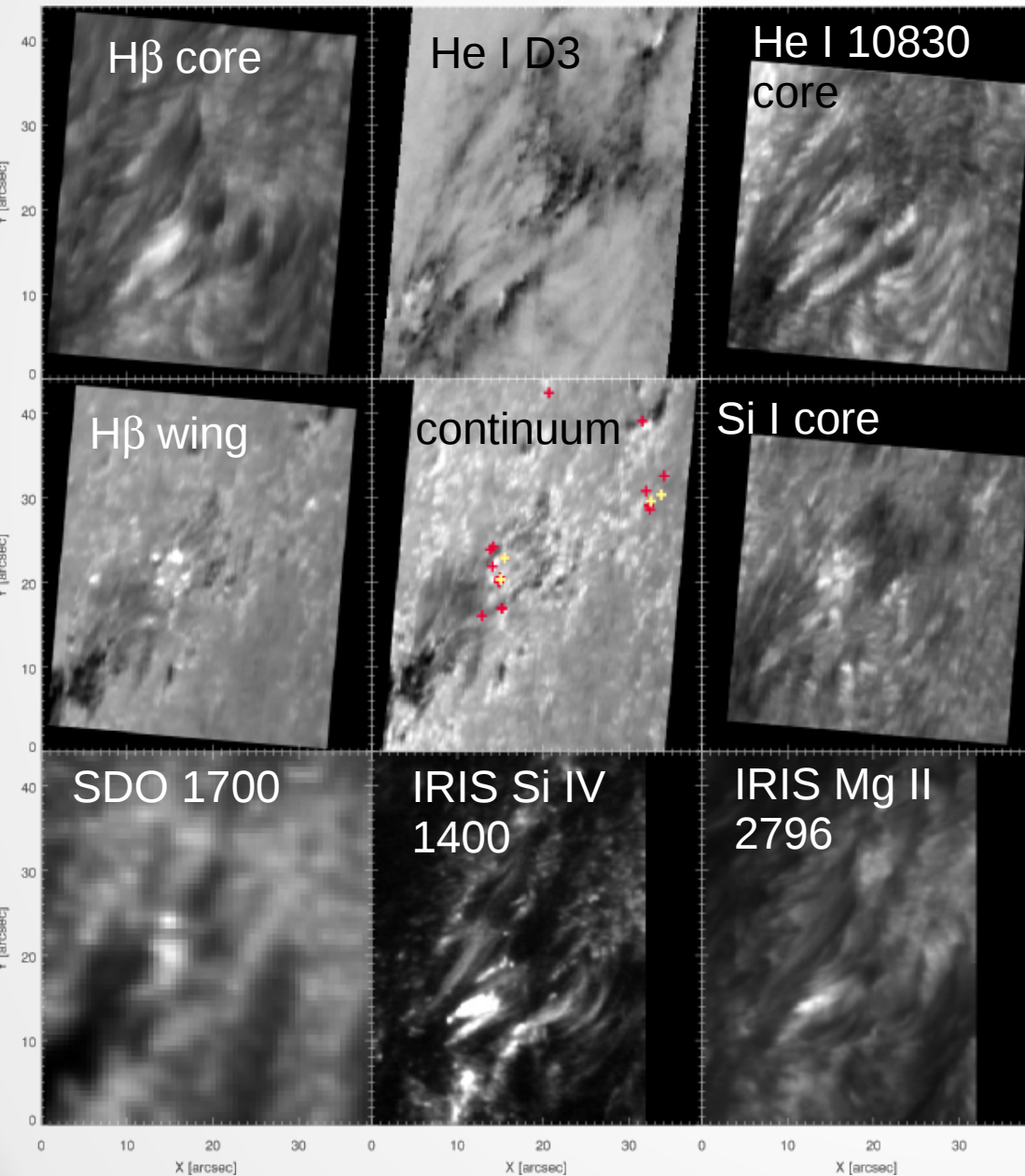
Georgoulis et al. 2002

- In flux emergence regions: converging flows in the photosphere bend the magnetic field lines, reconnection
- Presence of bi-directional jets
- EBs are photospheric events (Rutten et al. 2013)
- Temperature enhancements of 1000-4000K above photospheric 6000 K

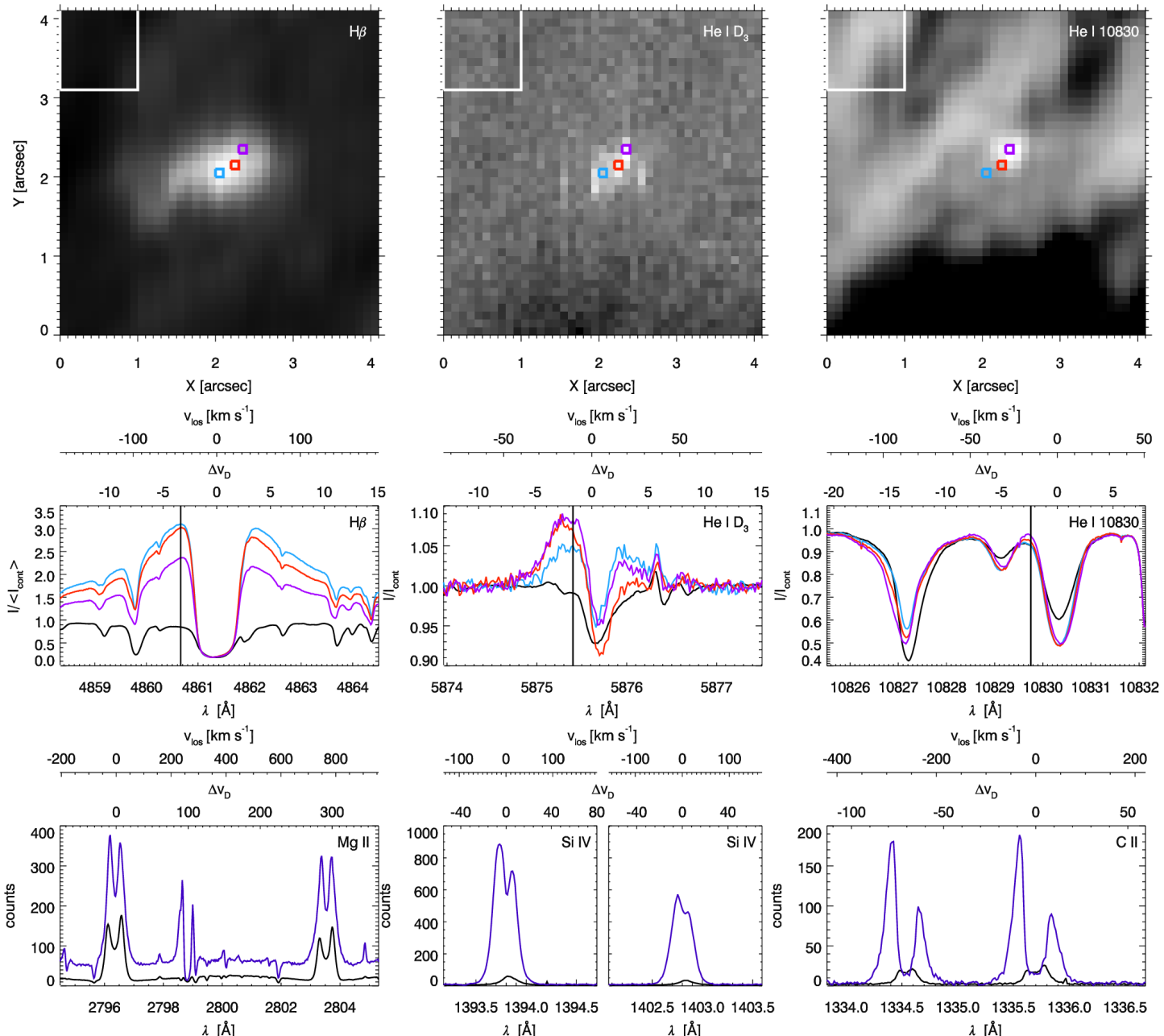
**BUT**

- Peter et al. 2014: photospheric “IRIS” bombs with  $T \sim 10^5$  K
- Vissers et al. 2015, Kim et al. 2015, Tian et al. 2016, Libbrecht et al. 2017: IRIS bombs are related to Ellerman bombs in some cases

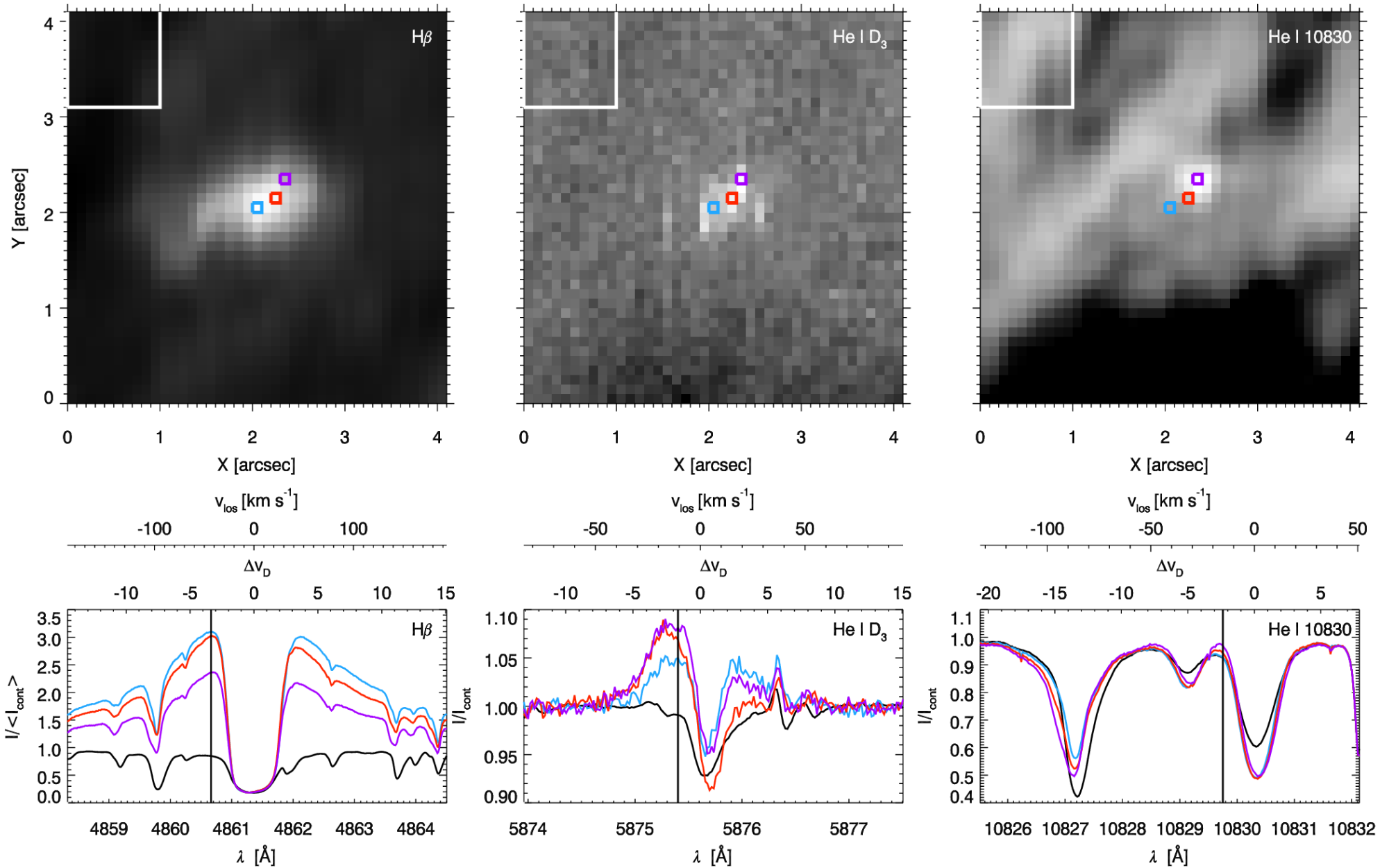
# Aug 2015: First infrared observations at the SST



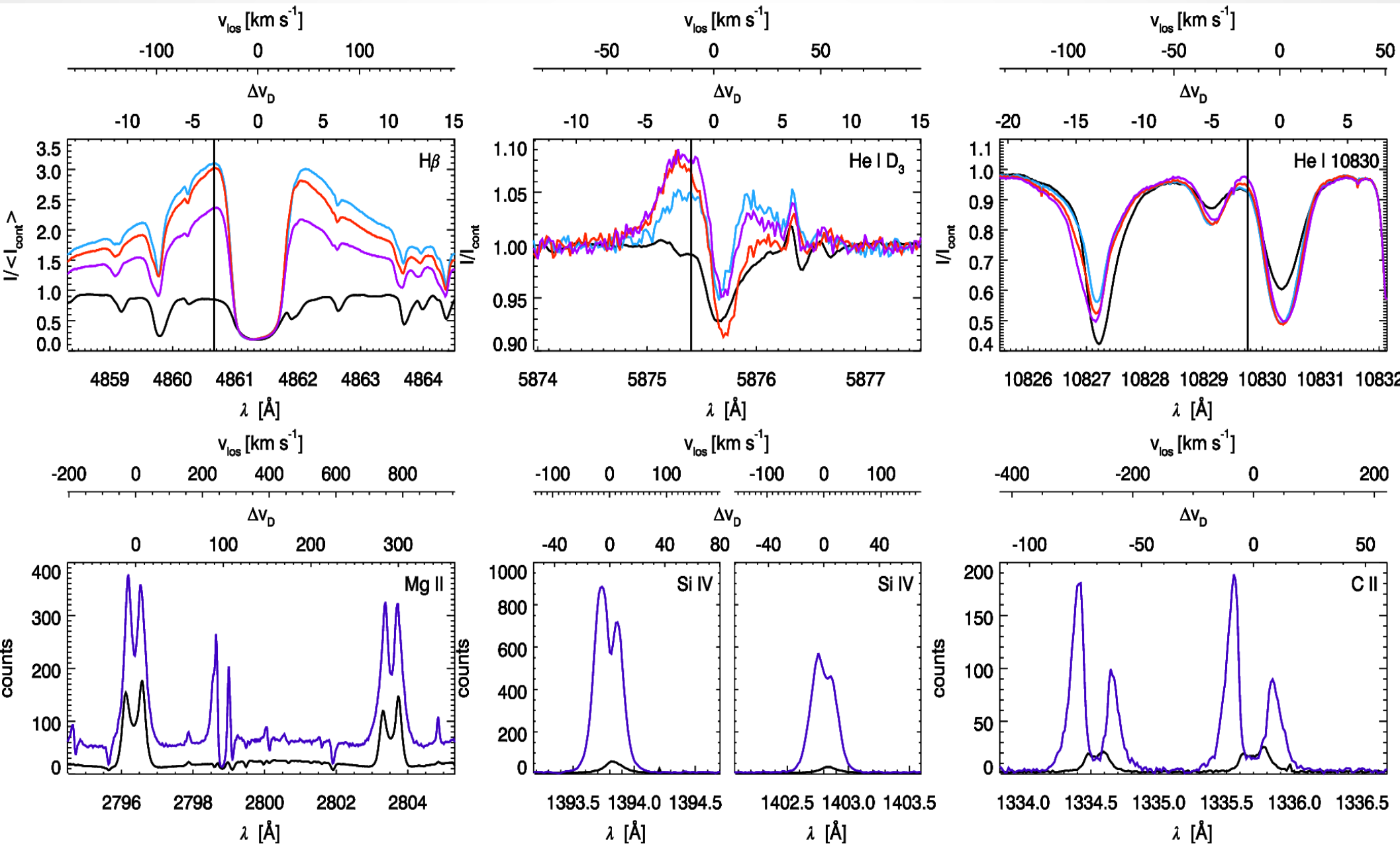
# Ellerman Bomb spectra



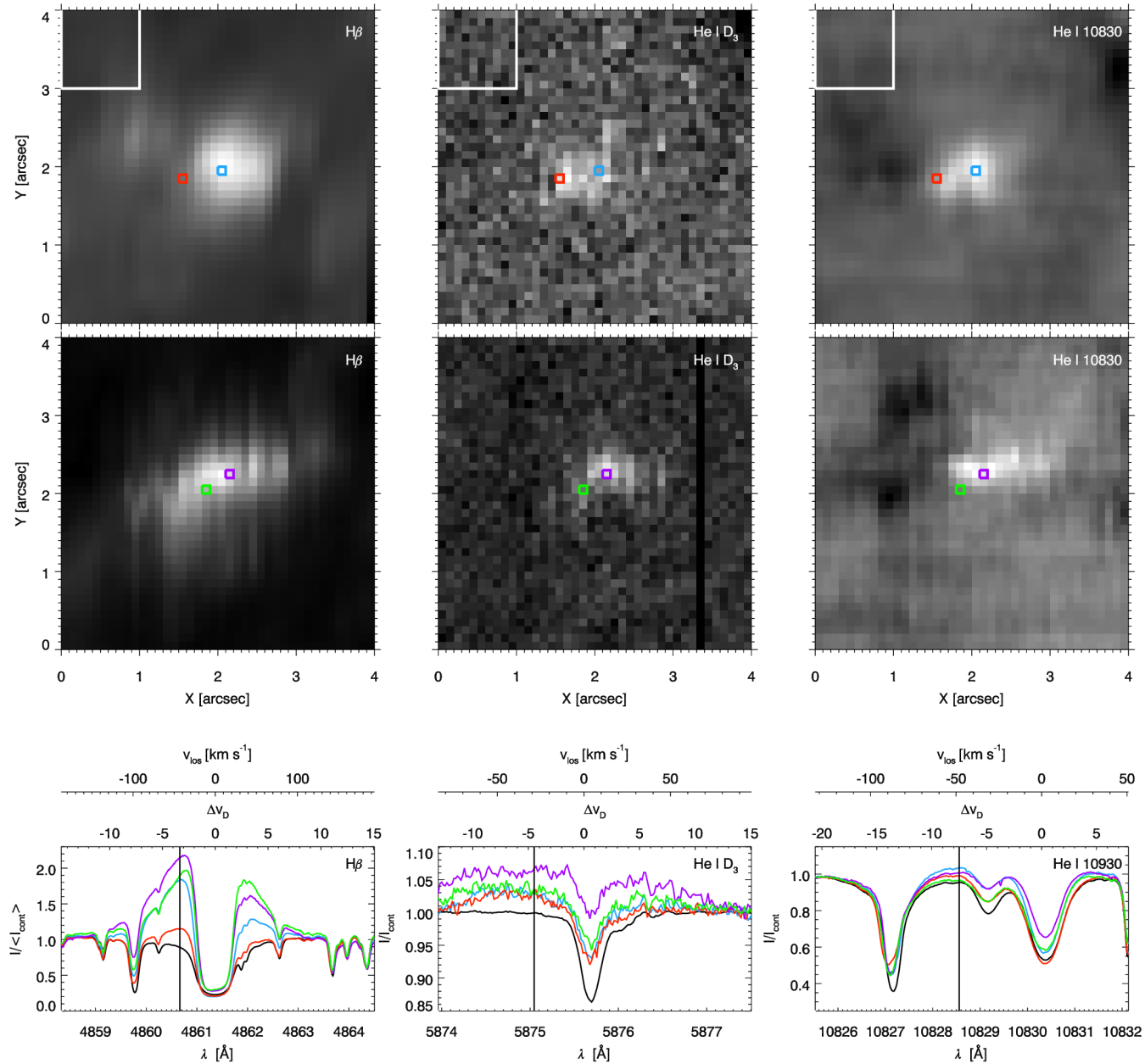
# Ellerman Bomb spectra



# Ellerman Bomb spectra

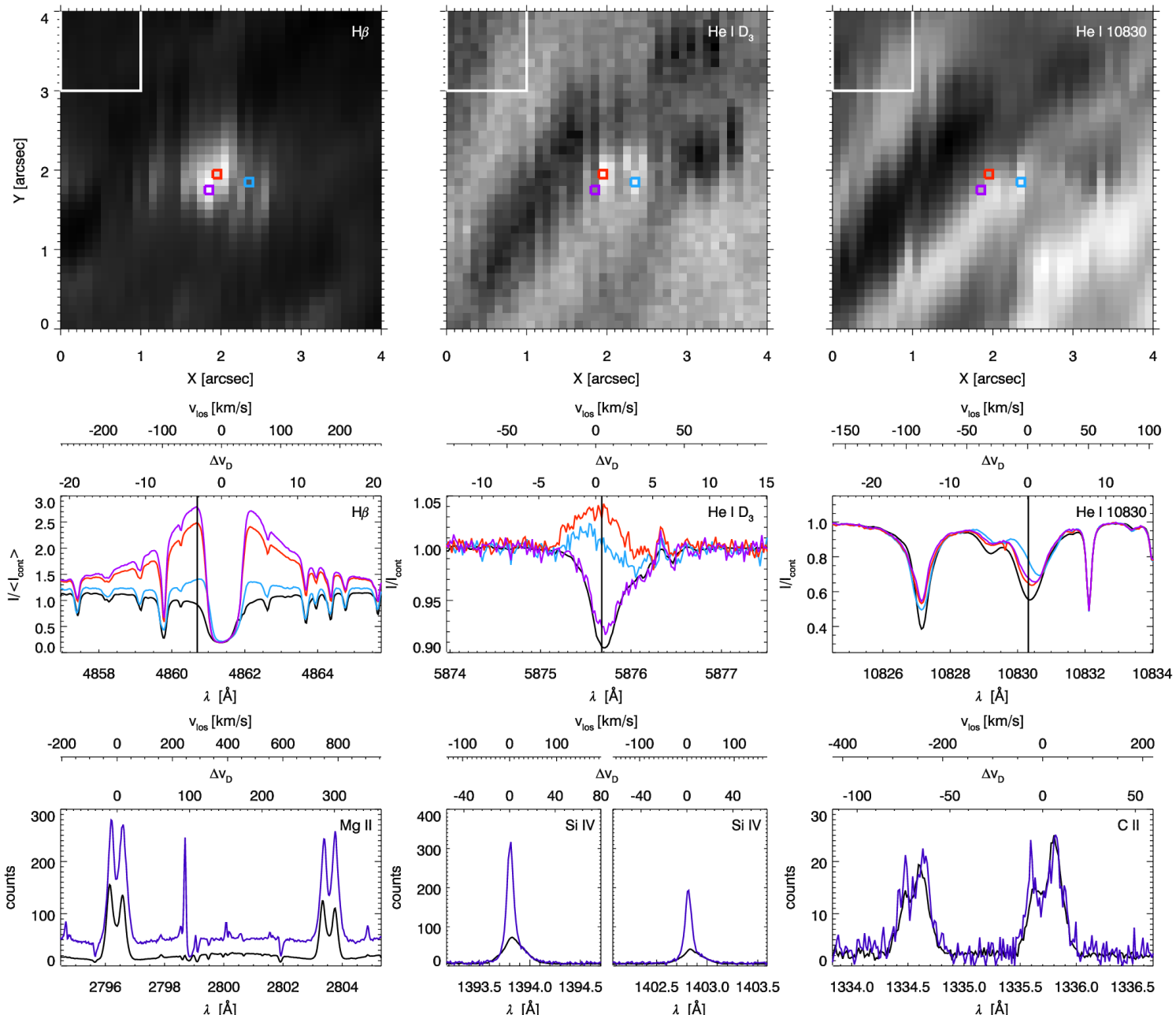


# Ellerman Bomb spectra



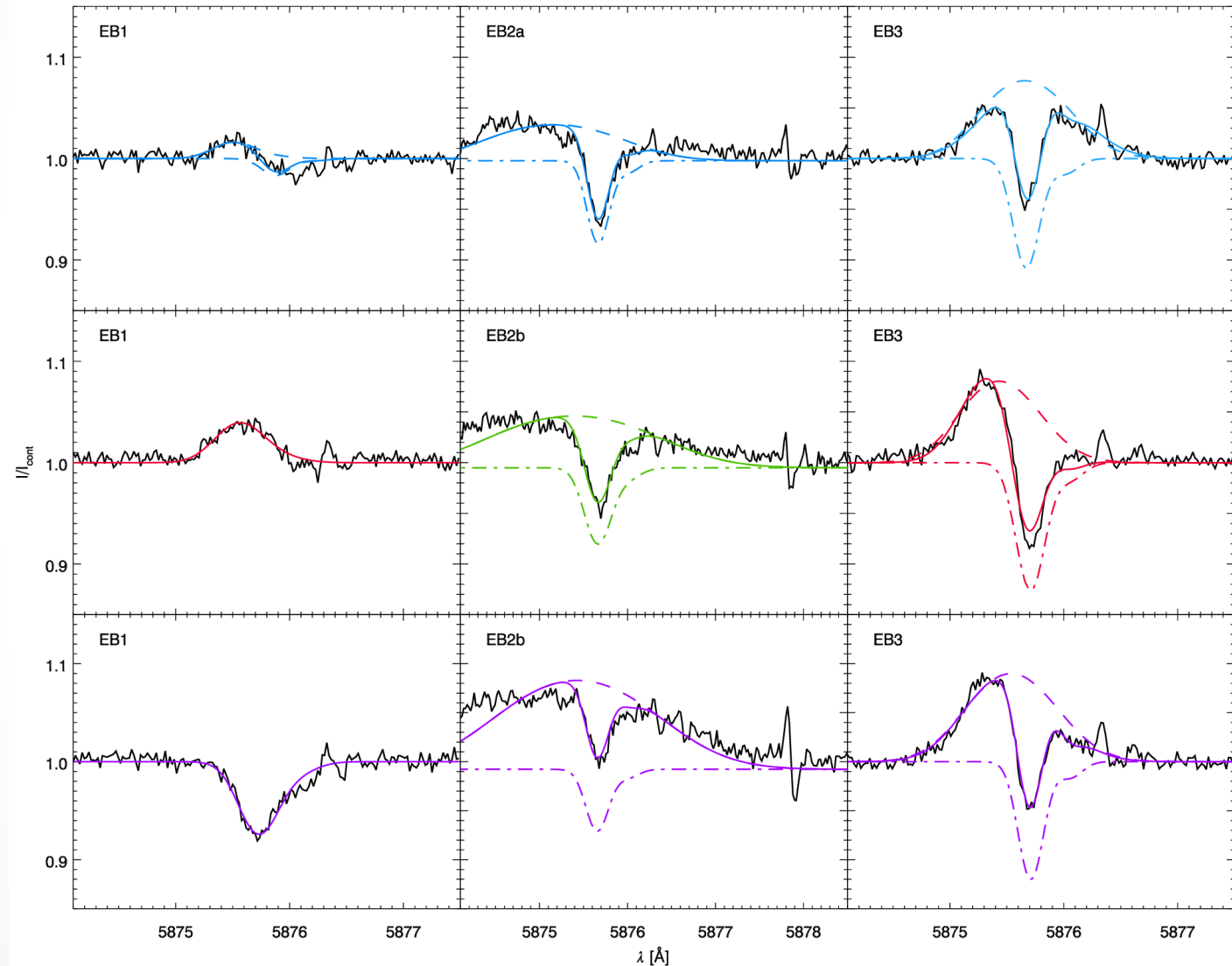


# Ellerman Bomb spectra



# Fit components with Hazel

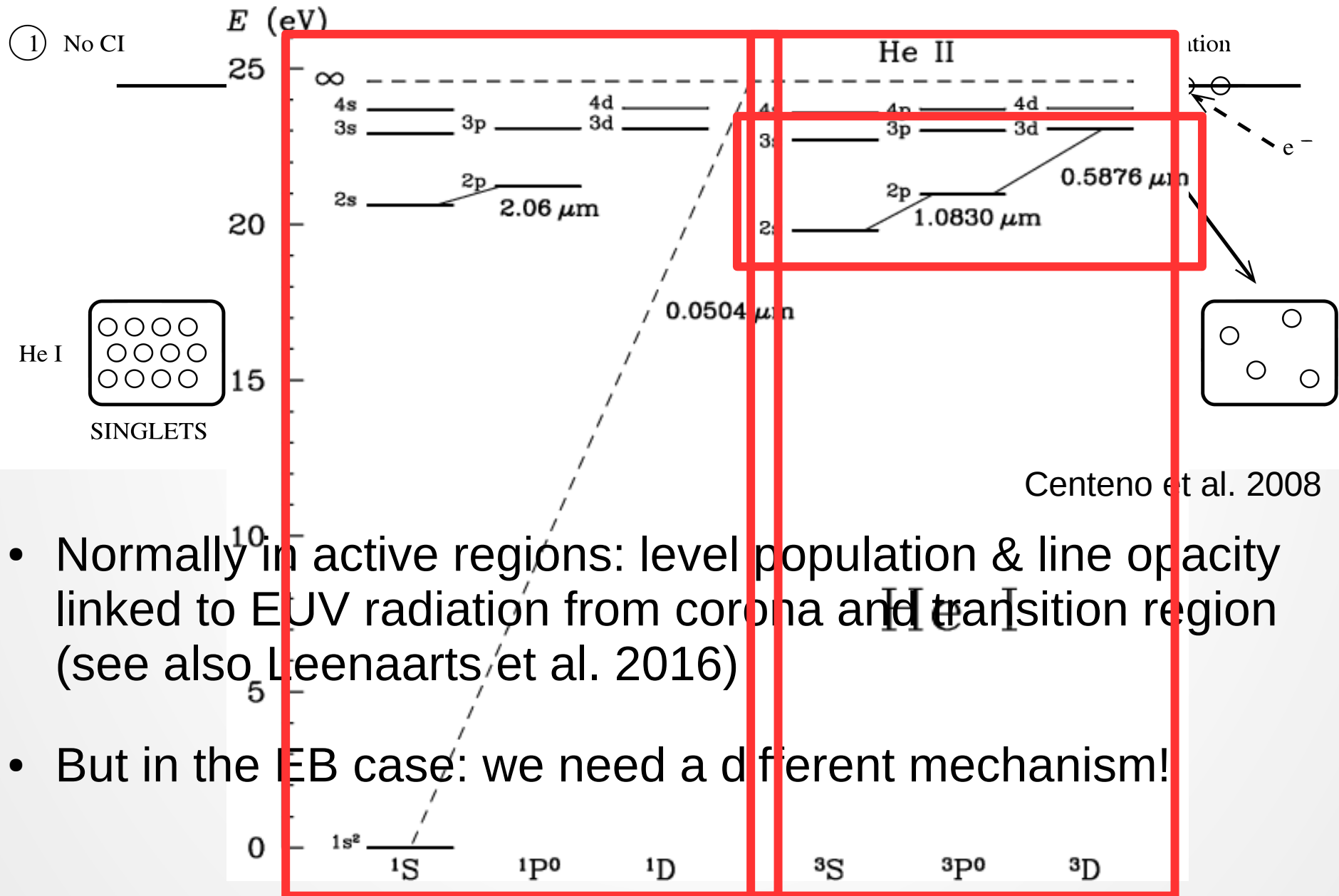
- HeLiX+ vs. Hazel
- Milne-Eddington vs. slab geometry
- Filling factor vs. stacked slabs
- Generally: very broad and slightly blueshifted emission component, “normal” absorption component



# Why does the Helium emission occur?

We have to populate the neutral helium triplet levels!


# Line formation




- Normally in active regions: level population & line opacity linked to EUV radiation from corona and transition region (see also Leenaarts et al. 2016)
- But in the EB case: we need a different mechanism!

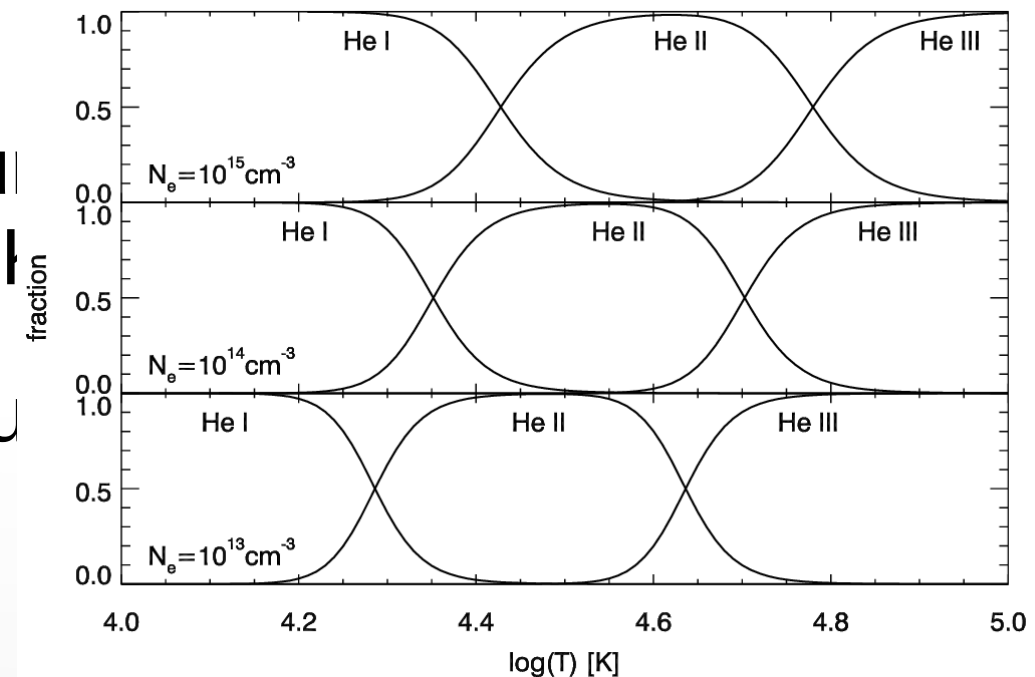
# Why does the emission occur?

We have to populate the neutral helium triplet levels!

- **Not** due to EUV from corona or transition region
- The levels have to be populated either by locally produced EUV radiation
- Or by collisions
- In both cases  we need very high temperatures (and/or density) !

# Why does the emission occur?

- In both cases  we need very high temperatures (and/or density) !
- Upper limit for temperature estimate from assuming all broadening is due to thermal Doppler motions :  
 $T \sim 10^5$  K
- Lower limit for temperature estimate  
e.g. LTE, Saha,  $T \sim 2 \cdot 10^4$  K
- Are these high temperatures

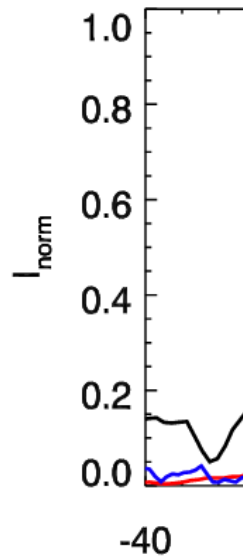
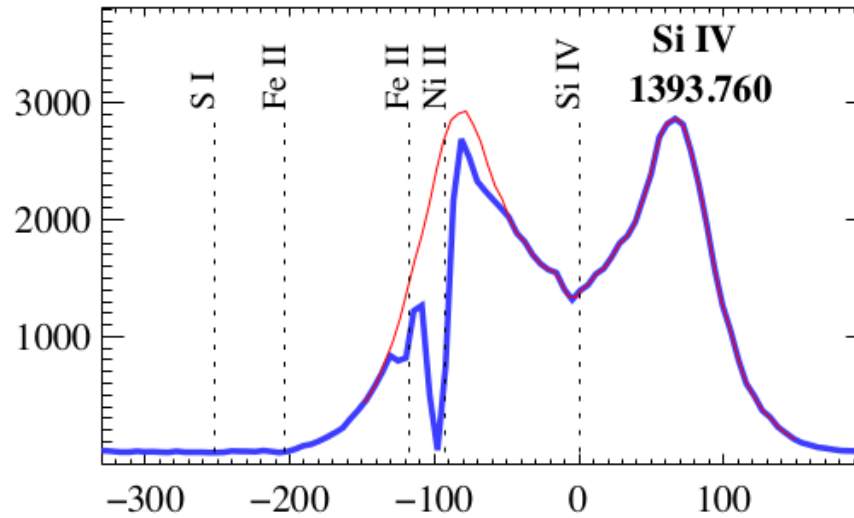
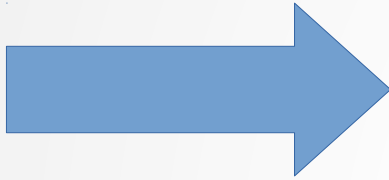


# Why does the emission occur?

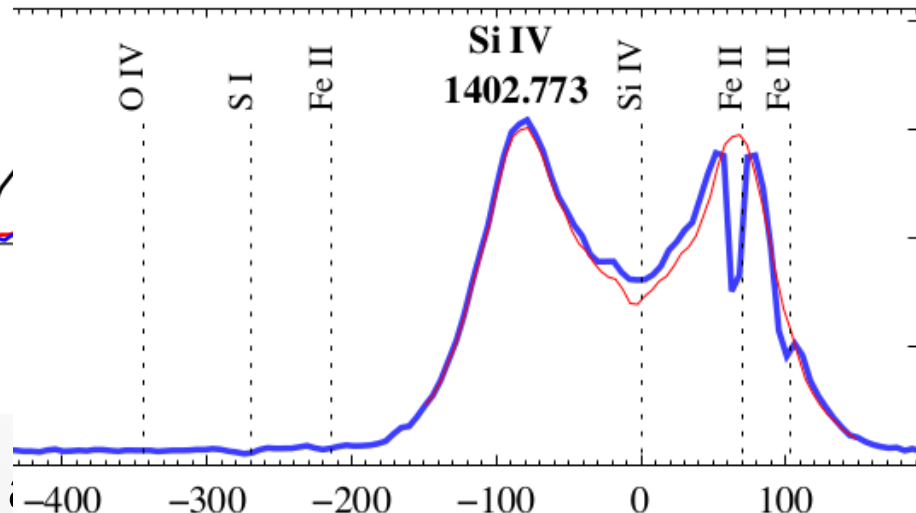
- Are these high temperatures realistic?
- **Peter et al. 2014**: photospheric IRIS bombs with  $T \sim 10^5$  K, interprets broadening of Si IV lines as bi-directional jets, EBs?
- **Vissers et al. 2015, Kim et al. 2015, Tian et al. 2016**: combine Balmer line diagnostics with IRIS profiles and confirm that IRIS bombs correspond to EBs in some cases
- **Rutten 2016**: EB visibilities in ALL diagnostics are compatible with  $T \sim 1 - 2 \times 10^4$  K
- **Libbrecht et al. 2017 (A&A, accepted)**: Ellerman bombs have a signature in IRIS lines AND in He I D3 and He I 10830,  $T \sim 2 \times 10^4 - 10^5$  K

# Interpretation of Si IV

- Si IV line cen  
a reversal in

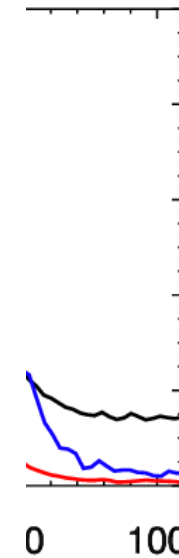


This



optically thin and

observation

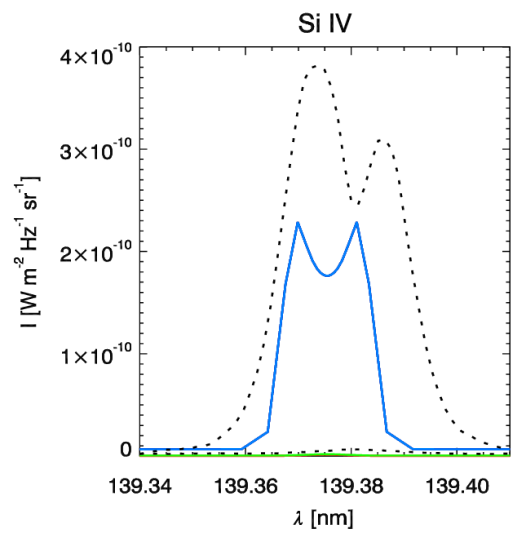
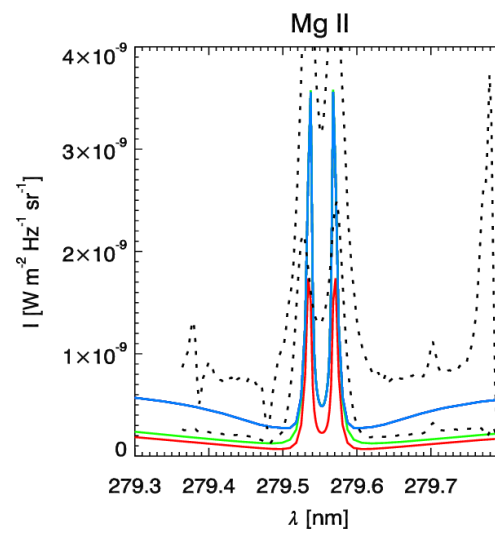
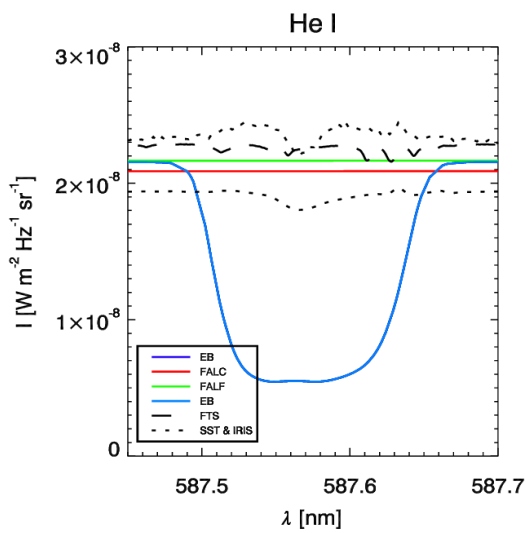
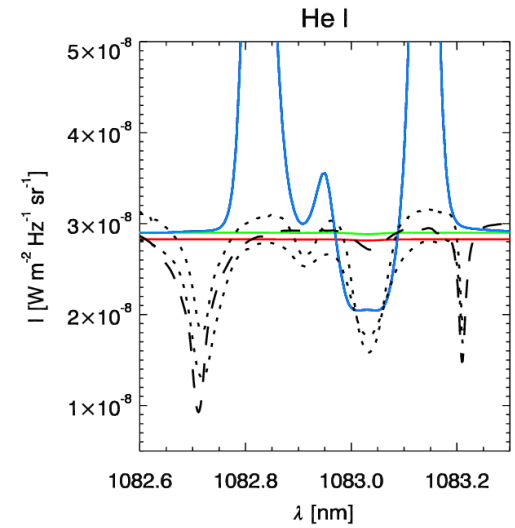
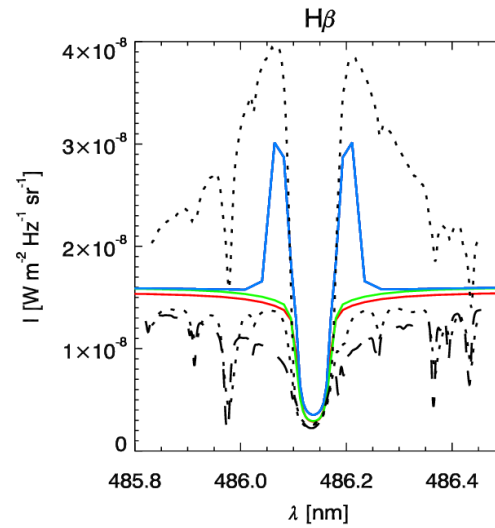
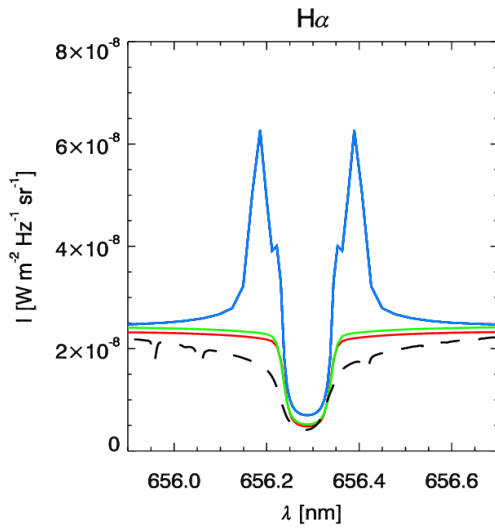
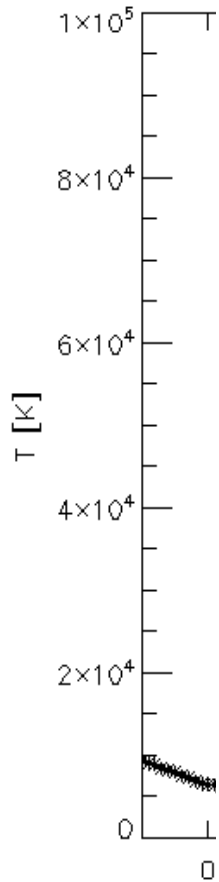


th RH

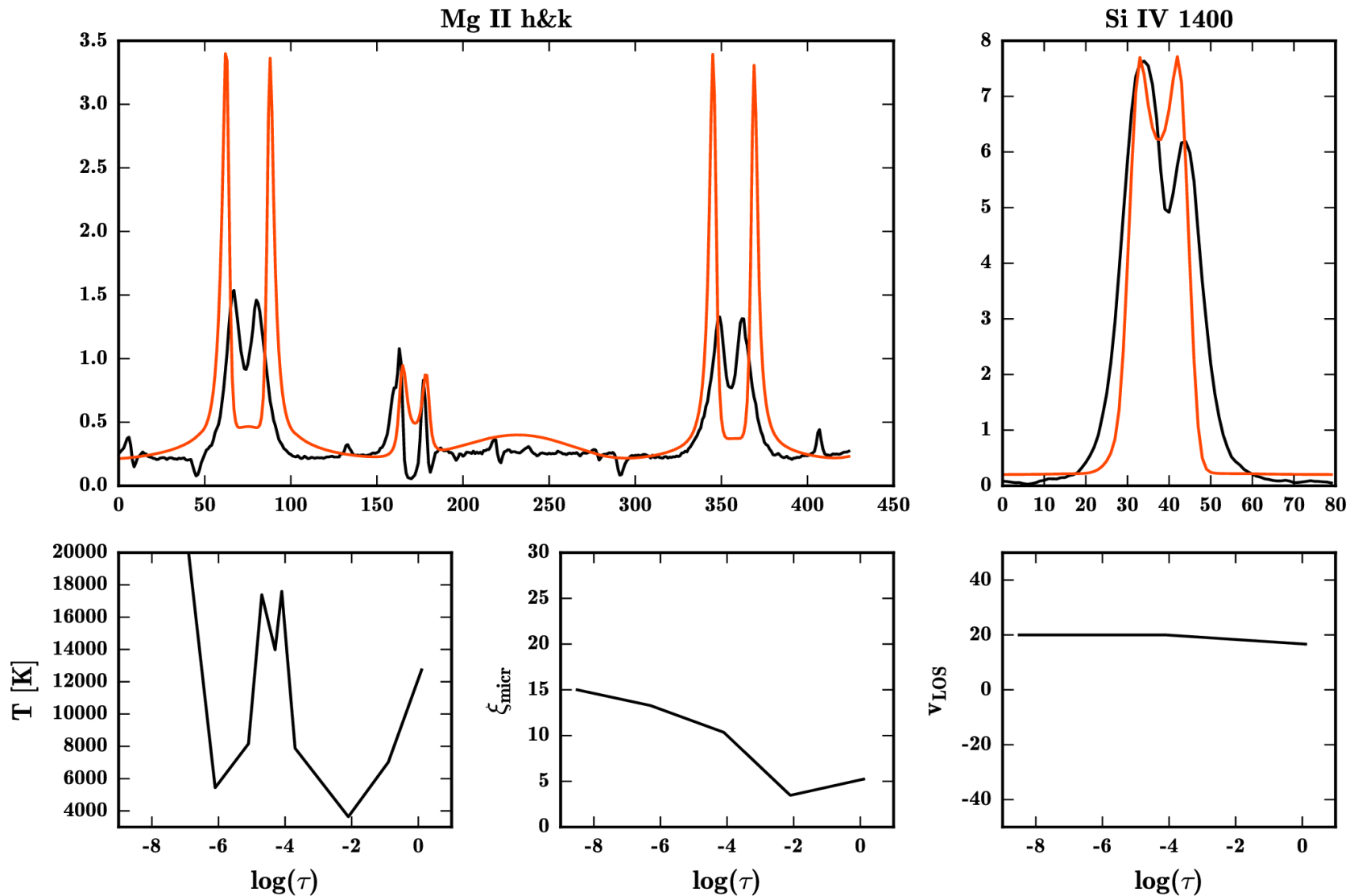


# Interpretation of Si IV 1400

Observing neutral helium in emission, Si IV and other IRIS lines, adds a strong constraint to modelling!

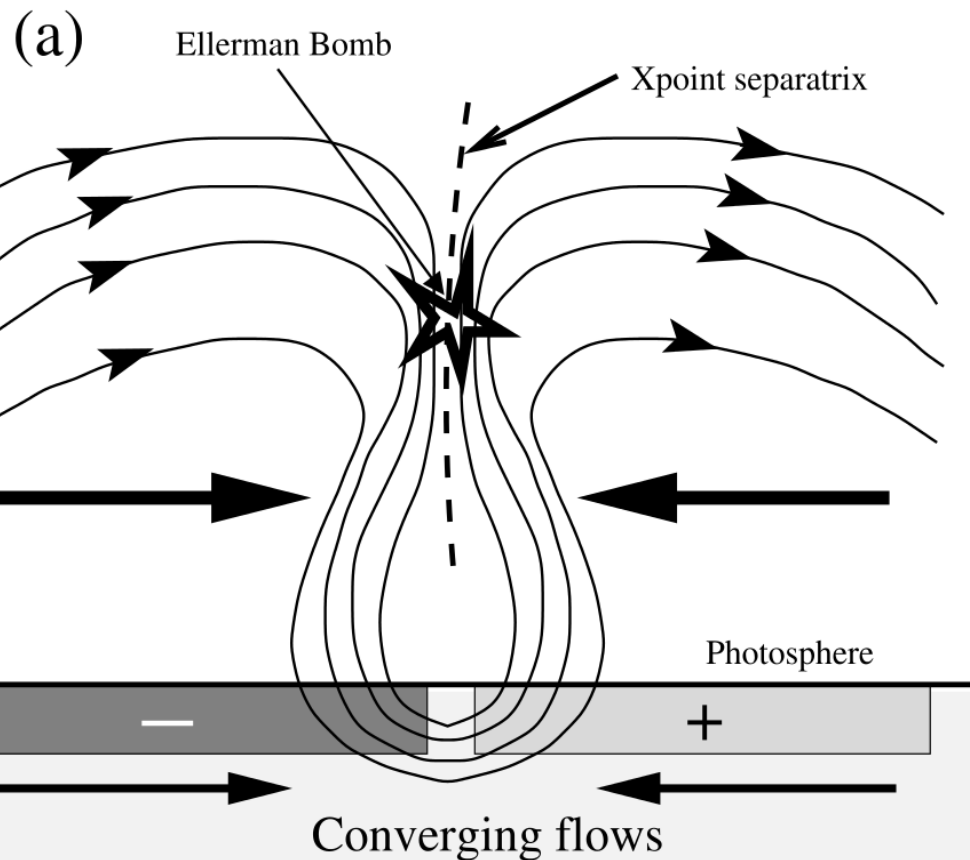


# Inversion of EB IRIS profiles with STIC



In collaboration with Gregal Vissers, Jaime de la Cruz Rodríguez

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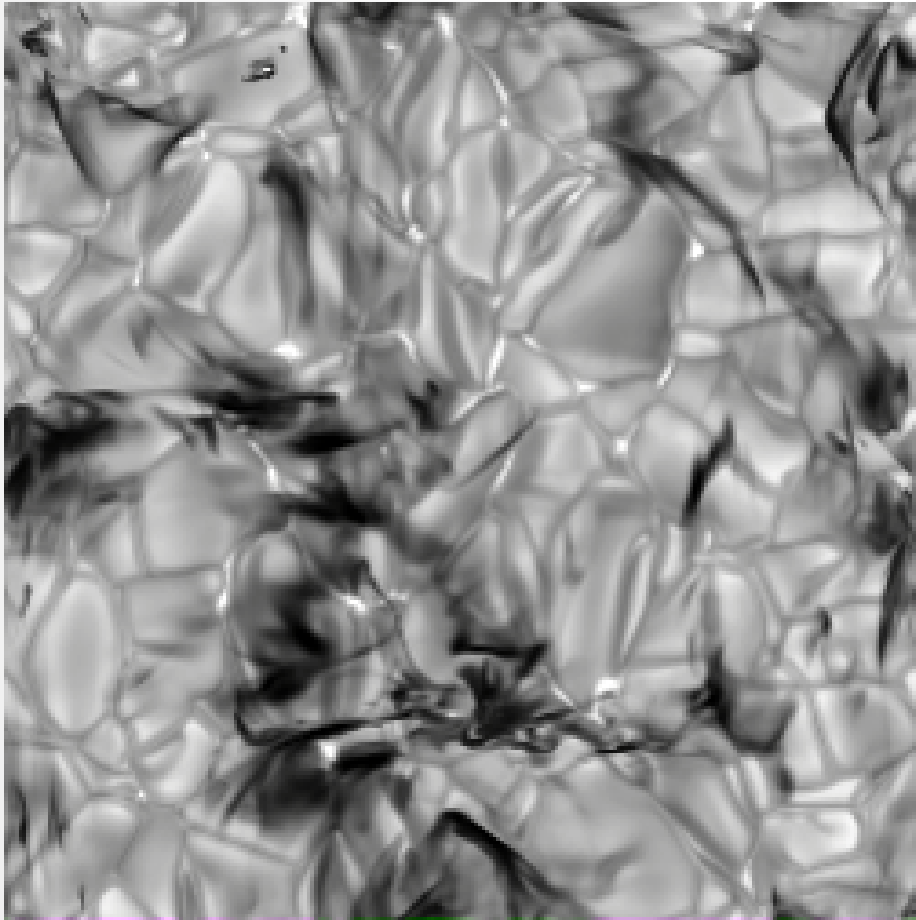
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**BUT**

# Synthetic helium spectra with Multi3D

He I 10830 scan through wavelength



$\mu=1$

Synthesis of  $H\alpha$ , Mg II h&k, Si IV:  
see Viggo's talk tomorrow



$\mu=0.33$

# Synthetic helium spectra with Multi3D

He I D3 scan (continuum corrected!) through wavelength



$\mu=1$



$\mu=0.33$

# Summary

- We observe EB emission in He I D3 and He I 10830
- The emission component is very broad and slightly blue-shifted
  - We roughly estimate the EB temperatures between  
 $T \sim 20\,000 - 100\,000\text{ K}$
- Si IV 1400 emission can be generated at temperatures of  
 $T \sim 20\,000\text{ K}$

Thank you for your attention!