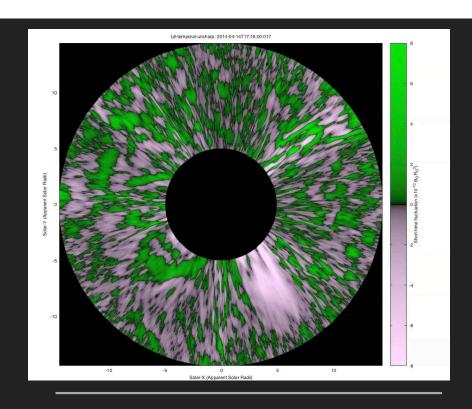


A NEW VIEW ON THE MIDDLE CORONA



Sarah Gibson and the PUNCH team



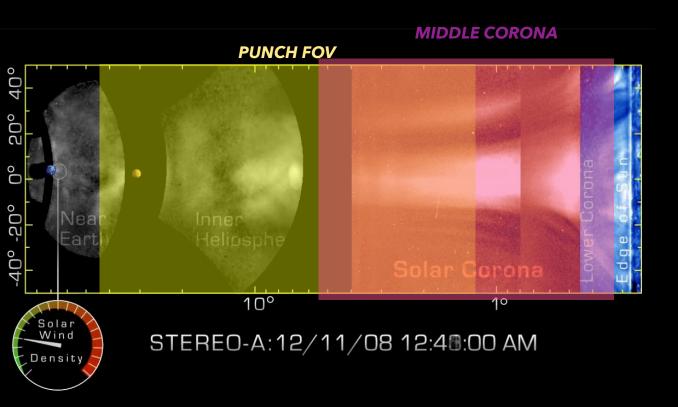


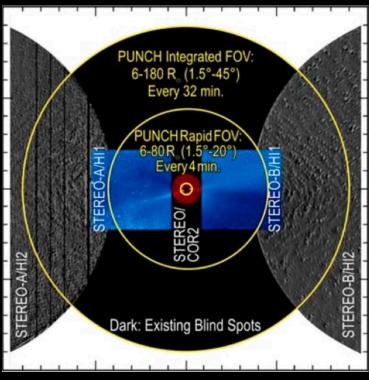


AGU Fall Meeting 2019

NCAR HIGH ALTITUDE UCAR OBSERVATORY

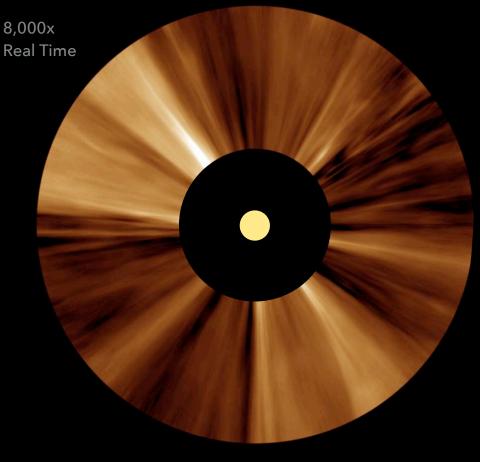
THE PUNCH FIELD OF VIEW: CONTINUOUS AND POLE-TO-POLE





THE SOLAR CORONA: A DEEPER LOOK REVEALS... THE YOUNG SOLAR WIND

THE SOLAR CORONA SEEN BY STEREO/COR2

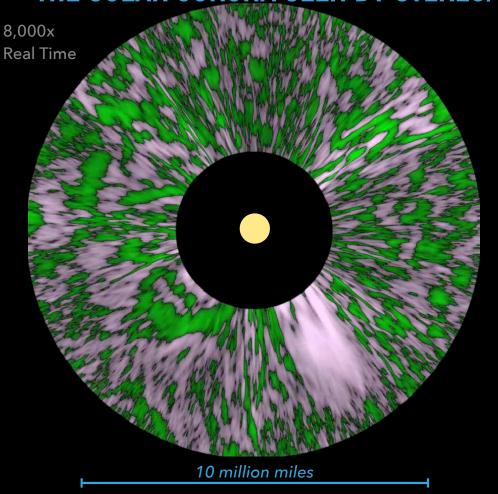


- Outflow is visible everywhere because of small moving features.
- The outer corona is dominated by fine "woodgrain" structure.
- Smooth background and stars removed; movie is 3% of imaged light.

10 million miles

THE SOLAR CORONA: A DEEPER LOOK REVEALS... THE YOUNG SOLAR WIND IS A RIOTOUS TORRENT

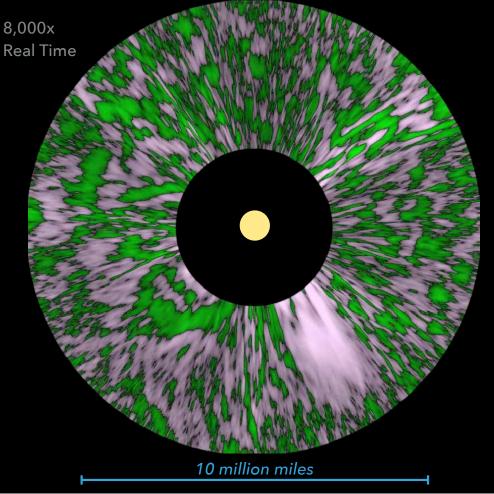
THE SOLAR CORONA SEEN BY STEREO/COR2 WITH MOTION FILTERING



- Outflow is visible everywhere because of small moving features.
- The outer corona is dominated by fine "woodgrain" structure.
- The outer corona is a riotous torrent of blobs and variable streams: the young solar wind.

THE YOUNG SOLAR WIND REVEALED

HOW DOES THE SOLAR WIND FLOW?

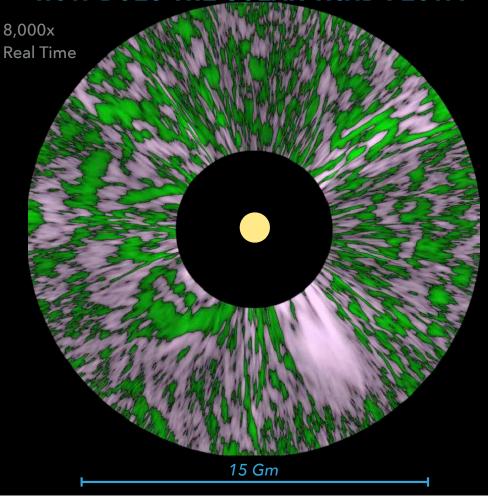


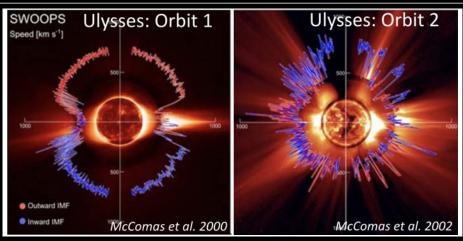
- Outflow is visible everywhere because of small moving features.
- PUNCH exploits these features to map the flow of the young solar wind in the middle corona every six hours.
 - Poster Monday: Barbara Thompson

SA11C-3231 - The PUNCH Bowl: Data System and Data Products for NASA's PUNCH Mission

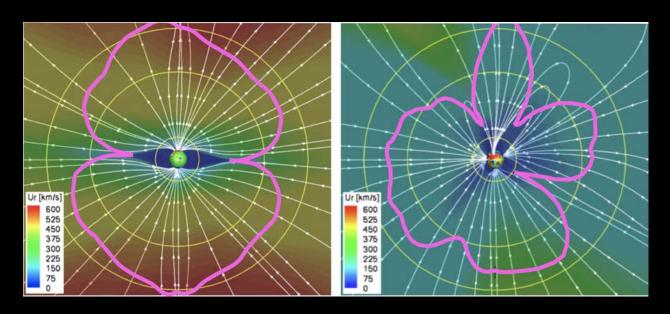
THE YOUNG SOLAR WIND REVEALED

HOW DOES THE SOLAR WIND FLOW?





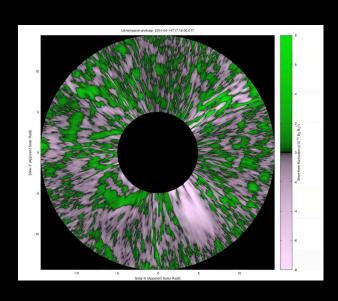
- PUNCH exploits these features to map the flow of the young solar wind in the middle corona every six hours.
 - Our best current data is from Ulysses ...
 once every six years ... at 1AU.

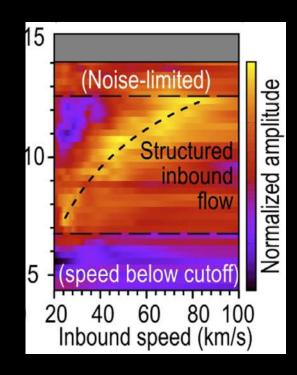


A natural dynamical boundary where the solar wind disconnects from the solar corona.

- Location where speed of the solar wind exceeds that of the fast MHD waves
- It is complex and changes with solar magnetic evolution
- It has never been observed; models are largely unconstrained

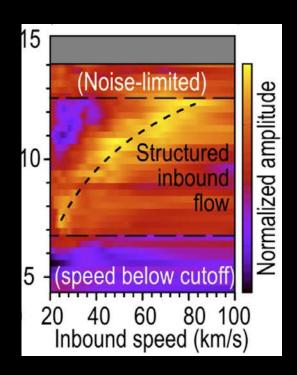
 Since the Alfvén speed depends on density, the "riotous torrent" seen in the COR2 deep-exposure campaign indicates there is likely a fractal "Zone" rather than a surface.





- No measurement of magnetic field is required.
- Above the Alfvén zone all plasma must propagate outwards. Below, motion in both directions is possible
- Fourier in/out filtering can be used to identify wave speed directly.

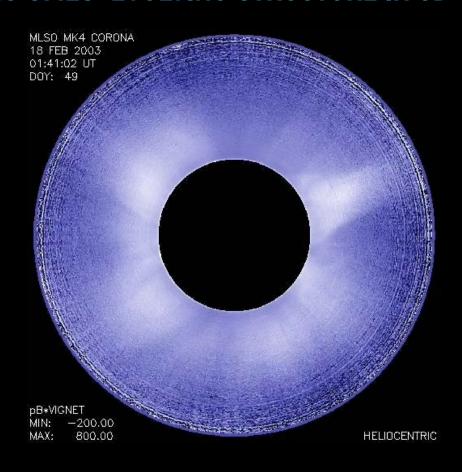
- Existing observations yield lower limits on Alfvén zone. STEREO COR2 analysis detected inward motions for all heights with detectable signal.
- Zone > 15 R for streamer, > 12 R for coronal hole.



PSP COMPLEMENTARITY: GLOBAL VIEW OF ALFVÉN ZONE

CME INTERIOR STRUCTURE

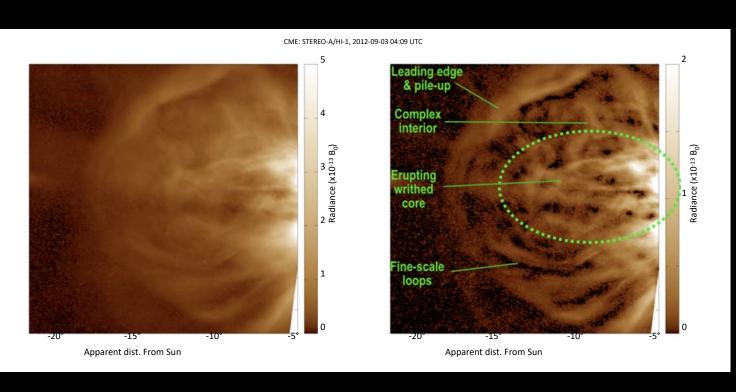
TRACKING CMES' EVOLVING STRUCTURE IN 3D



- CMEs are quite complex
- Interior structure
 evolves even rotates
 - as the CME
 propagates

CME INTERIOR STRUCTURE

TRACKING CMES' EVOLVING STRUCTURE IN 3D



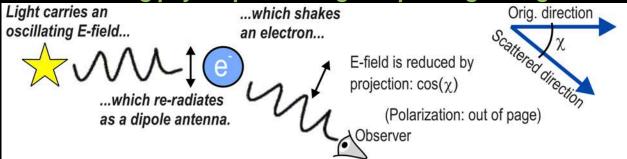
- CMEs are quite complex
- Interior structure
 evolves even rotates
 - as the CME
 propagates
- PUNCH has 10X higher sensitivity - will see little flux ropes
- PUNCH has polarization at all heights

PSP COMPLEMENTARITY: GLOBAL (TIME/SPACE) ANALYSIS OF LITTLE FLUX ROPES

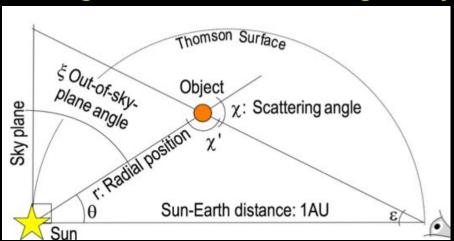
HOW DOES PUNCH WORK?

3D IMAGING WITH POLARIZATION

Scattering physics polarizes light depending on angle.



Other angles can be determined from geometry



The ratio of polarized brightness in each visible feature thus determines scattering angle.

Polarization ratio:

$$PR = (1-p)/(1+p)$$
, where $p=pB/B$

$$PR = B_R/B_T = 1 - F(r) * sin^2 \chi$$
.

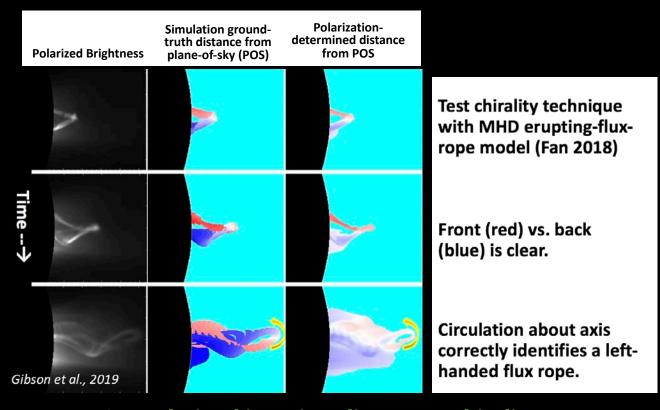
For a point-source Sun (> 2-3 R_{\odot}):

$$\chi \approx a\cos(\sqrt{PR})$$
.

3D position is fully specified

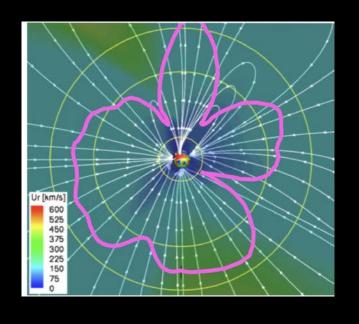
- Y, Z from sky-plane projection
- $X = r \cos \theta$

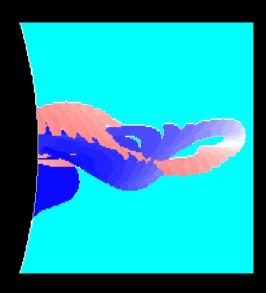
3D IMAGING WITH POLARIZATION



3D polarized imaging diagnoses chirality!

PUNCH REVEALS THE (OUTER) MIDDLE CORONA





- Sufficient sensitivity for deep-field imaging of flow and Alfvén zone
- Polarization to pin-point and track CME sub-structure and evolution

CONCLUSIONS

THERE'S MORE!

 Posters Thursday: Robin Colaninno and Glenn Laurent

SH41E-3299 - Wide-Field Imager (WFI) for the Polarimeter to Unify the Corona and Heliosphere (PUNCH)

SH41E-3300 - Narrow Field Imager (NFI) for the Polarimeter to Unify the Corona and Heliosphere (PUNCH)

E-lightning Wednesday: Lea Griton

SH31B-13 - Transient coronal heating as a source of density fluctuations imaged by STEREO and future space missions

Talks Thursday PM: Craig DeForest

A43F-03 - Big Science with Small Satellites: The Polarimeter to UNify the Corona and Heliosphere (Invited)

SH43B-06 - Polarimeter to UNify the Corona and Heliosphere (PUNCH): Imaging the Corona and Solar Wind as a Single System

Poster Friday: Bill Matthaeus

SH53B-3374 - Flocculation, switchbacks, and loss of Alfvenicity: Indicators of shear-driven turbulence in the young solar wind?