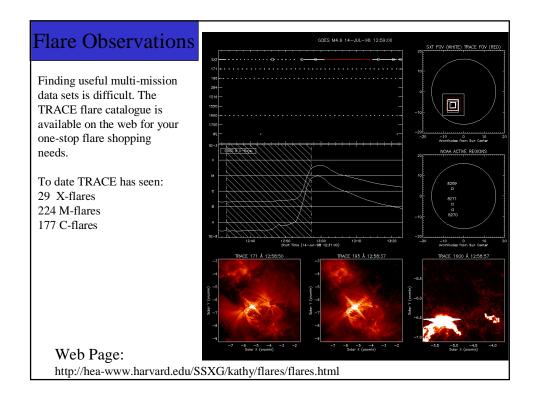
# Observations of Complex Flaring Topologies

Ed DeLuca SAO

### Outline

- TRACE Flare Observations
  - The web page
  - Data sets
  - UV & EUV data
- Good Flare: 1998 Bastille Day
- Bad Flare: 1998 Sep 23
- Modeling Requirements

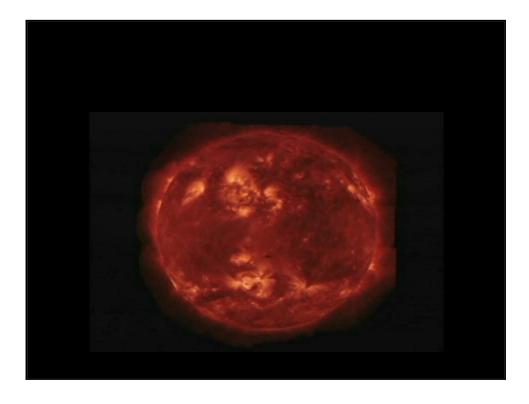


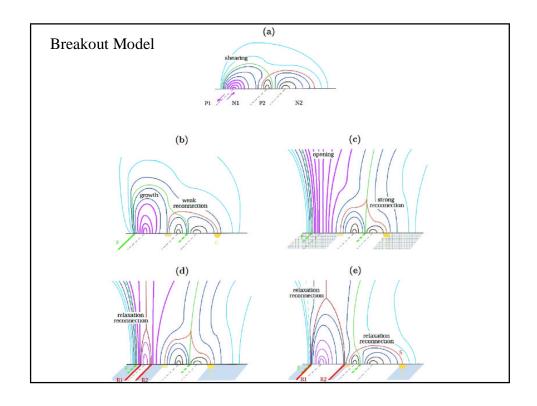
## **Data Sets**

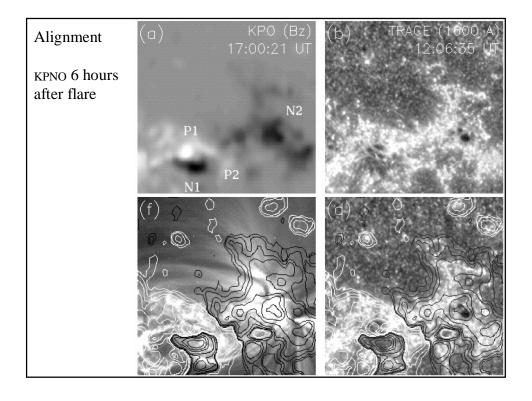
- Alignment of TRACE Images
  - UV EUV Align the series of UV and EUV images separately. Then use known offsets to align UV & EUV images.
  - UV data shows magnetic structures in the chromosphere that can be aligned with magnetogram

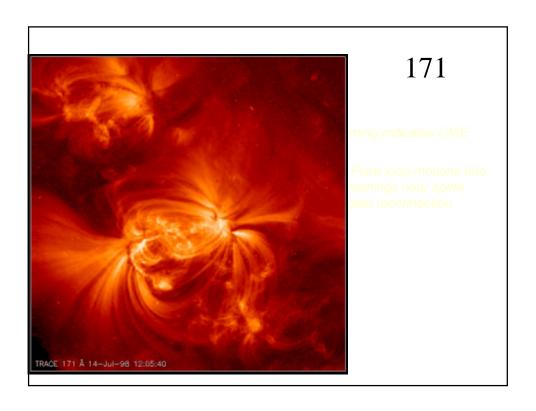
# Bastille Day 1998

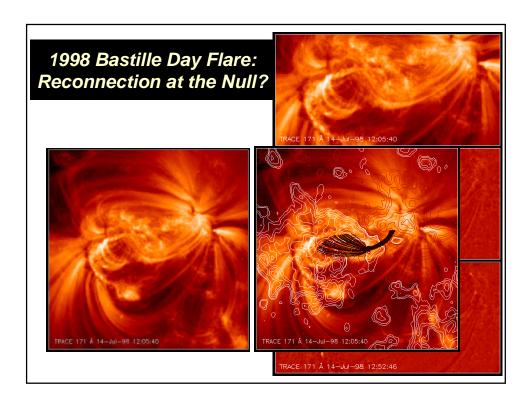
- 12:59 UT M4.6, AR 8270, δ-spot
- SOHO out of contact
- SXT observed the decay only
- First observation of oscillation coronal loops
- Interesting pre-flare dynamics that strongly support the "Breakout Model"

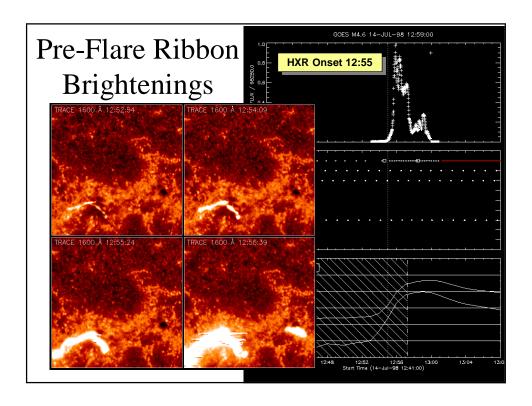


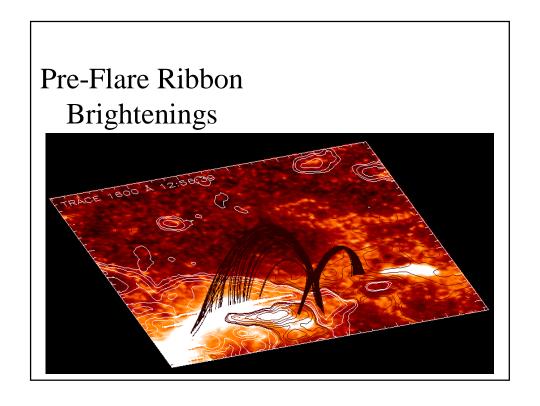


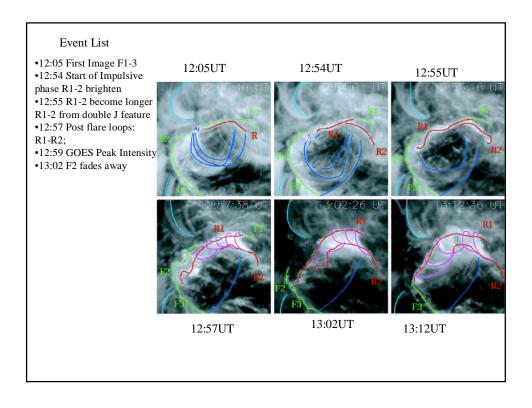


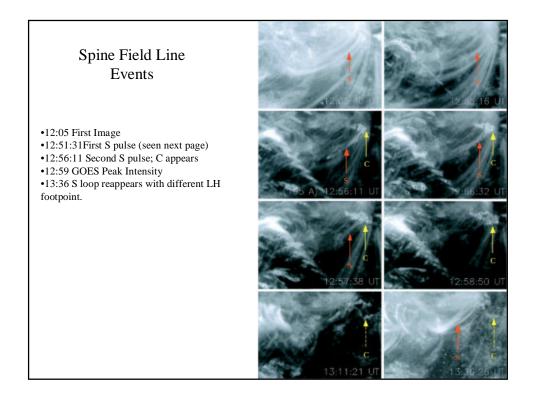


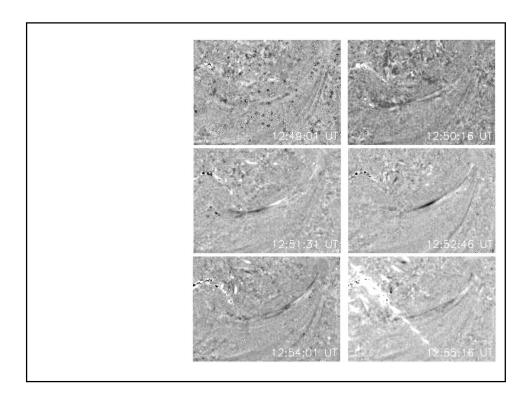


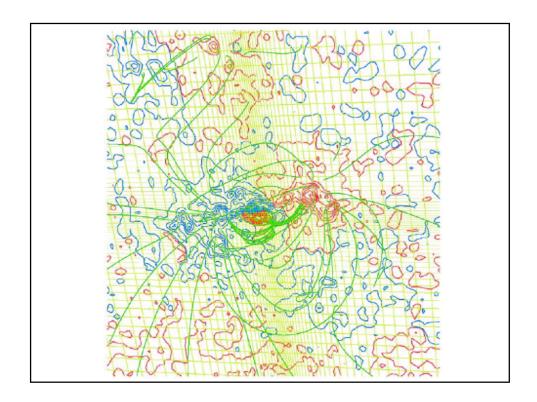


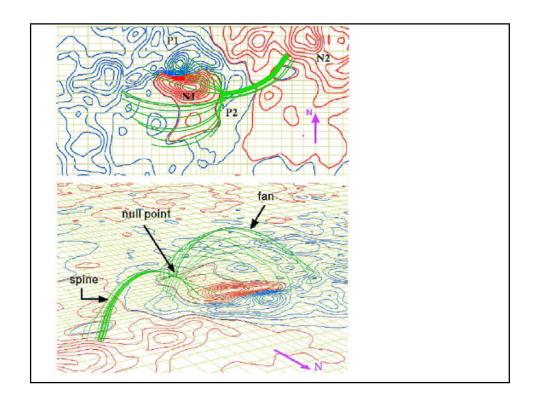


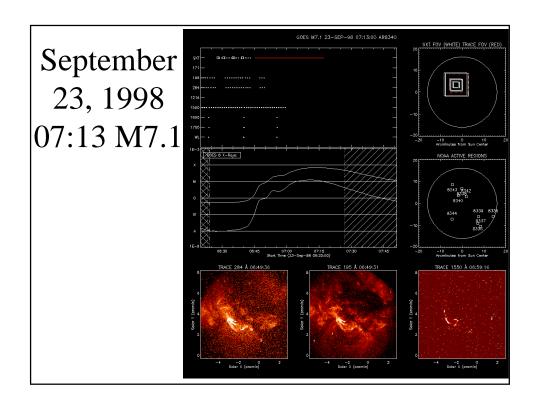


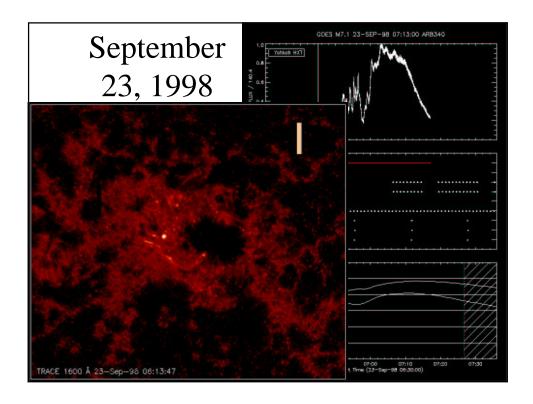


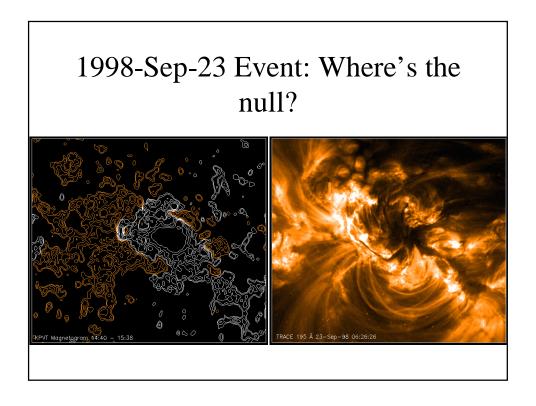












#### Conclusions

- A combination of high resolution coronal observations, chromospheric observations and photospheric magnetic fields are needed to map the topology of flares.
- We need much better models of coronal magnetic fields and systematic ways of choosing models that are consistent with the observations.
- Multi-thermal observations can be used to map connectivity in more detail.

# Modeling Requirements

- Ability to embed local high resolution (vector) magnetic field data with hemisphere line-of-sight observations and synoptic full sphere data.
- Simple force free models that can be fit to different types of observations:
  - coronal connectivity
  - chromospheric brightening
  - filaments channels
- 3-D MHD with plasma and RT

