

Self-Regulation of Solar Coronal Heating
via the Collisionless Reconnection Condition

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Collisionality Controls Reconnection

Plasma **Collisionality** is a **Switch** between Slow and Fast Reconnection modes:

- **Collisional Regime:**
resistive-MHD with classical resistivity \Rightarrow
Petschek reconnection mechanism doesn't work \Rightarrow
Slow Sweet–Parker reconnection
- **Collisionless regime:**
 - Hall Reconnection
 - Anomalous resistivityboth lead to **Fast** Petschek-like Reconnection

COLLISIONLESS RECONNECTION CONDITION

Criterion for Fast Collisionless Reconnection:

$$\delta_{\text{SP}} < \delta_{\text{collisionless}} \simeq d_i \equiv \frac{c}{\omega_{pi}}.$$

⇓

$$\lambda_{e,\text{mfp}} > L\sqrt{m_e/m_i} \simeq L/40.$$

⇓

$$n < n_c(L, B) \sim 2 \cdot 10^{10} \text{ cm}^{-3} B_{1.5}^{4/3} L_9^{-1/3}$$

Self-Regulation of Coronal Heating

Coronal Heating is a Self-Regulating Process
keeping plasma marginally collisionless!

- Density controls reconnection:

- $n > n_c$: no reconnection \Rightarrow no heating:
plasma gradually cools, n_{corona} drops.
- $n_e < n_c$: rapid collisionless reconnection,
energy is released.

- Reconnection controls density:

coronal energy release \Rightarrow chromospheric evaporation
 \Rightarrow coronal density rises.

- Closing the Loop: $n > n_c$ in post-flare loops
 \Rightarrow subsequent magnetic dissipation is suppressed.

Thus, although highly intermittent and inhomogeneous,
corona is working to keep itself roughly at the critical den-
sity $n_c(L, B_0)$.

\Rightarrow **SELF-REGULATION OF CORONAL HEAT-
ING**