

Coronal Condensation in Funnel Prominences as Return Flows of the Chromosphere-Corona Mass Cycle

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Abstract. We present *SDO/AIA* observations of a potentially novel type of prominence, called “funnel prominence”, that forms out of coronal condensation at magnetic dips.

They can drain a large amount of mass (up to $\sim 10^{15}$ g day⁻¹) and may play an important role as return flows of the chromosphere-corona mass cycle.

Keywords. Sun: chromosphere, Sun: corona, Sun: filaments, prominences, Sun: magnetic fields

It has recently been recognized that a significant portion of the mass of the solar atmosphere is cycled between the hot, tenuous corona and the underlying cool, dense chromosphere (Berger *et al.* 2011; McIntosh *et al.* 2012; see a review by T. Berger in this proceedings). Like the water cycle on Earth, hot plasma is transported upward into the corona in such forms as spicules and flux emergence manifested as prominence bubbles and plumes, while cool plasma condenses out of the corona and drains back to the chromosphere via vertical prominence threads and transient coronal rain. One likely cooling mechanism is the radiative cooling instability (e.g., Karpen & Antiochos 2008) in magnetized plasma that effectively inhibits cross-field thermal conduction.

Recent *SDO/AIA* observations have revealed a potentially new type of prominence, called “funnel prominence”, that is an evident manifestation of this cooling process. As shown in Fig. 1, its distinct feature is a funnel shape formed by the combination of dipped coronal loops best seen at 171 Å and cool 304 Å material appearing and draining from the dips. Usually an emission cloud lasting for hours progressively appears at lower heights and in cooler EUV channels from 211 Å (~ 2.0 MK) to 193 Å (~ 1.6 MK), and then 171 Å (~ 0.8 MK), indicating a continual cooling process that eventually leads to the in-situ condensation of the 304 Å (~ 0.08 MK) prominence material (Liu *et al.* 2012; Berger *et al.* 2012). Field extrapolation from *SDO/HMI* magnetograms confirmed the existence of such magnetic dips at the initial condensation site (Liu *et al.* in prep.), which provide access to a large coronal volume for cooling mass to be collected and channeled to its lower portion for condensation. The condensed mass subsequently drains along meandering paths down to the chromosphere, suggestive of cross-field slippage of cool, poorly ionized mass that can involve magnetic reconnection (Low *et al.* 2012a,b). We found an average drainage velocity of 30 km/s at a slower than free-fall acceleration of $g/6$ (Liu *et al.* 2012). A moderate-sized funnel prominence can drain a significant mass $\sim 10^{15}$ g day⁻¹, comparable to a fraction of the entire corona or a typical CME mass, suggestive of its important role as return flows of the chromosphere-corona mass cycle.

In a preliminary survey of the first three years (2010–2013, near the solar maximum) of *SDO/AIA* data, we have found 13 funnel prominences as summarized in Table 1. They appear off-limb at various locations predominantly at high latitudes $>50^\circ$, consisting of a single or multiple columns on the order of 70 Mm tall and 20 Mm wide

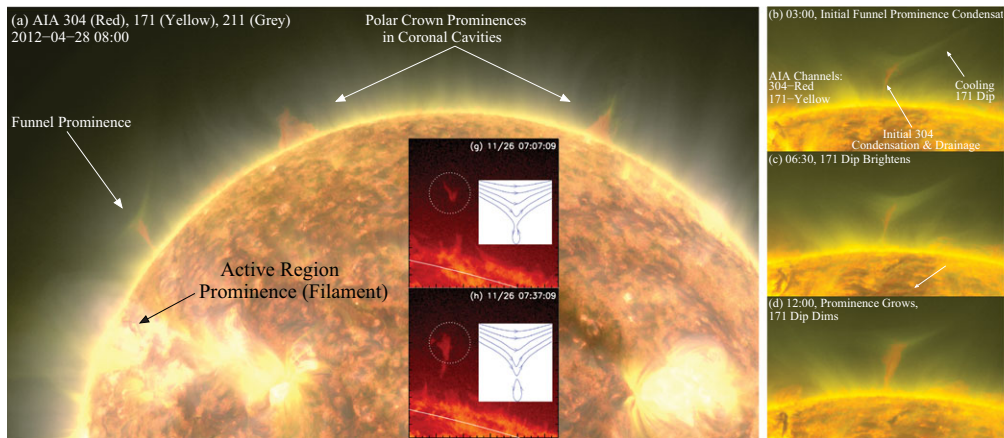


Figure 1. (a) Composite *SDO/AIA* 304 Å (red), 171 Å (yellow), and 211 Å (grey) images showing a funnel prominence and two classical types of prominences. The inset, taken from Fig. 2 of Liu *et al.* (2012), shows initially a V-shaped 304 Å condensation in another funnel prominence and a possible magnetic field configuration. (b)–(d) Enlarged view of the funnel prominence in (a) rotated to the local vertical up showing a cooling/condensation sequence indicated by the changing dip brightness and prominence size.

Table 1. Preliminary sample of 13 funnel prominences detected by *SDO/AIA*.

Year	2010	2011	2012									2013		
Date	11/26	10/14	03/15	03/17	04/28	06/24	06/27	06/29	07/13	09/30	05/11	06/21	07/13	
Location	W86S13	E100N61	W79N57	W40N80	E83N39	W88S42	E91N58	E92N68	E90N75	W95N63	W82N52	E87N77	E96N68	
Eruptive?	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	

(e.g., Fig. 1) with lifetime of hours to a day or two. Some funnel prominences disappear probably because of depletion by drainage, while others erupt together with their hosting magnetic dips. These characteristics distinguish funnel prominences from active region prominences and quiescent polar-crown prominences within coronal cavities situated along polarity inversion lines (PILs) (see Fig. 1); they may or may not require a PIL or flux-rope cavity. Meanwhile, funnel prominences share some morphological similarities with quiescent prominences, such as the conical shapes at the tops of funnels and the “horns” in quiescent prominences (Berger 2012), both seen as 171 Å emission. Funnel prominences are also similar to “cloud prominences” (Lin *et al.* 2006) in that they both involve downflows streaming out of high-altitude condensations. However, some spider-shaped cloud prominences show drainage along well-defined curved paths at close to free-fall speeds (Allen *et al.* 1998), resembling coronal rain sliding down coronal loops, while funnel prominences drain along meandering paths at much lower speeds (yet 2–3 times faster than those of quiescent prominences) possibly due to cancellation of gravity by a Lorentz force at the magnetic dips. Further analysis is underway to validate funnel prominences as a new prominence type and to investigate their physical nature.

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