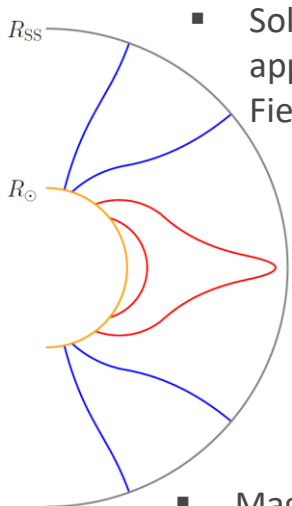




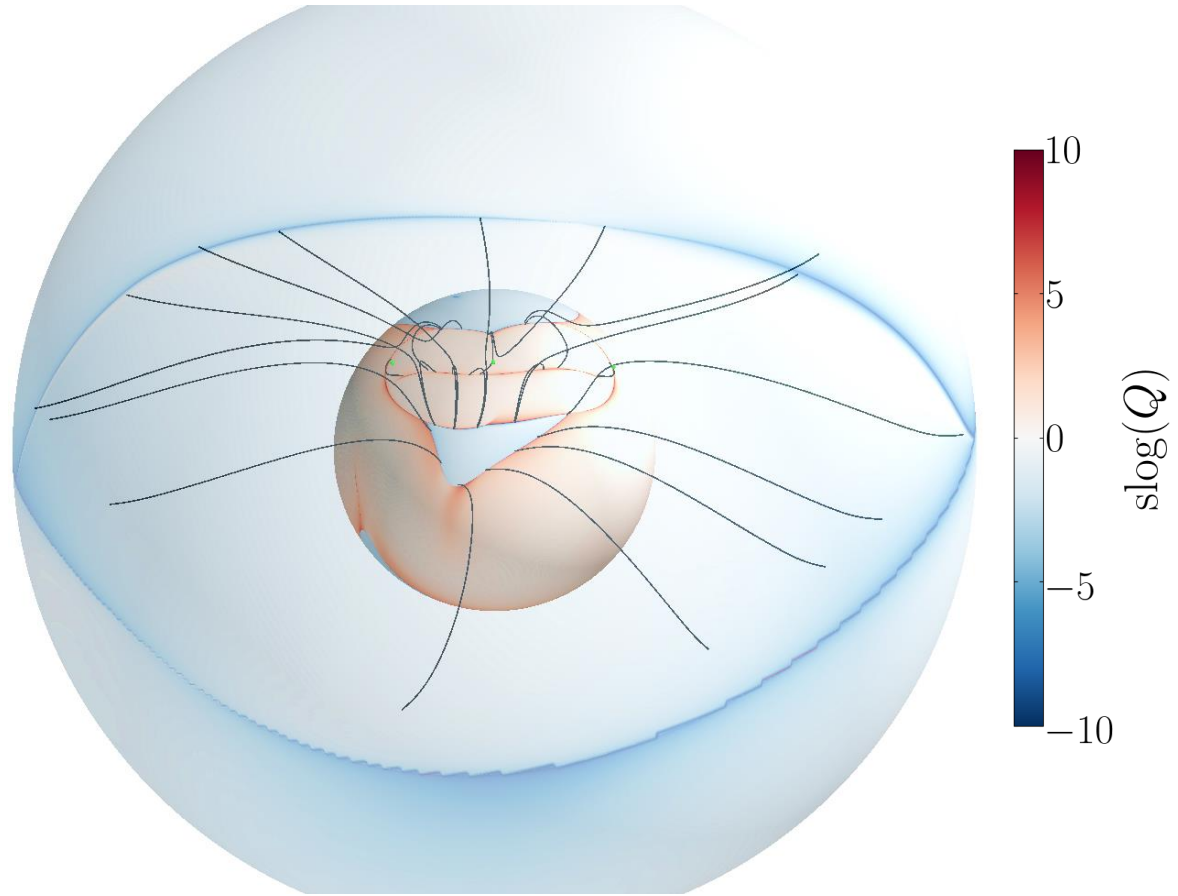
Coronal magnetic field



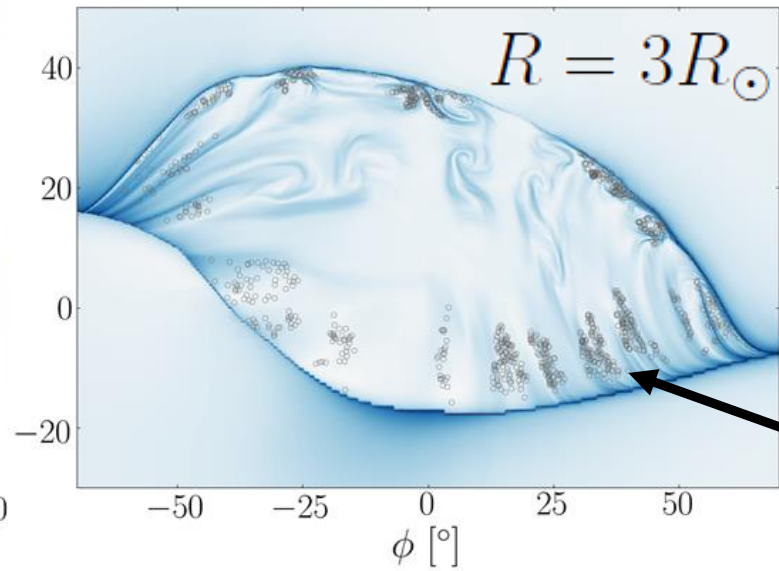
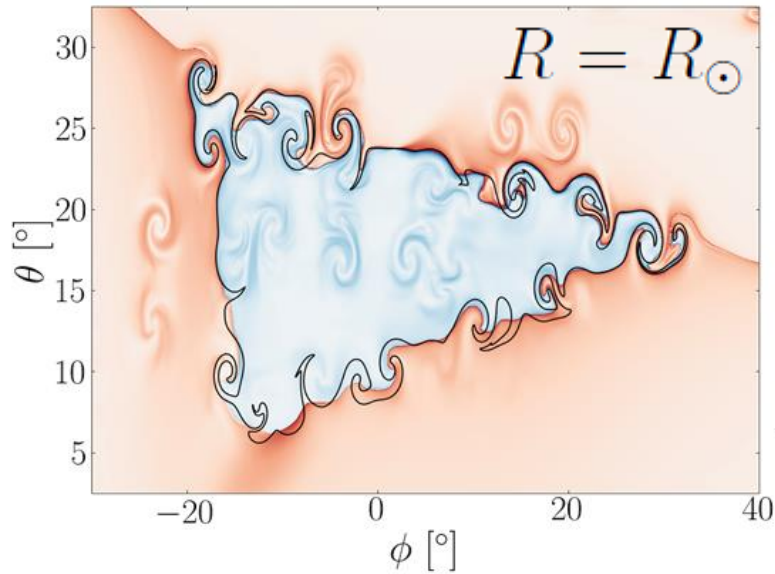
Helmet streamers seen during eclipse; photo credit: NASA



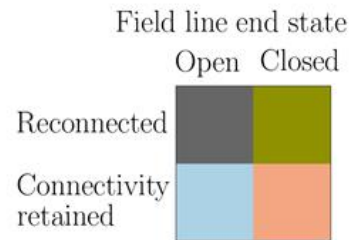
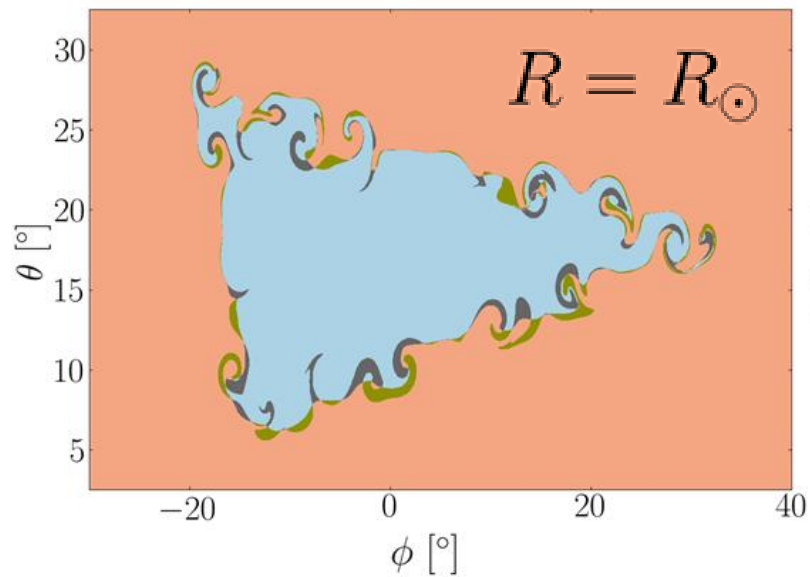
- Solar magnetic field is approximated by the Potential Field Source Surface
- Coronal holes correspond to open field lines
- Simulation geometry uses a combination of 4 dipoles to create a coronal hole close to equator
- Magnetic reconnection leads to topological changes



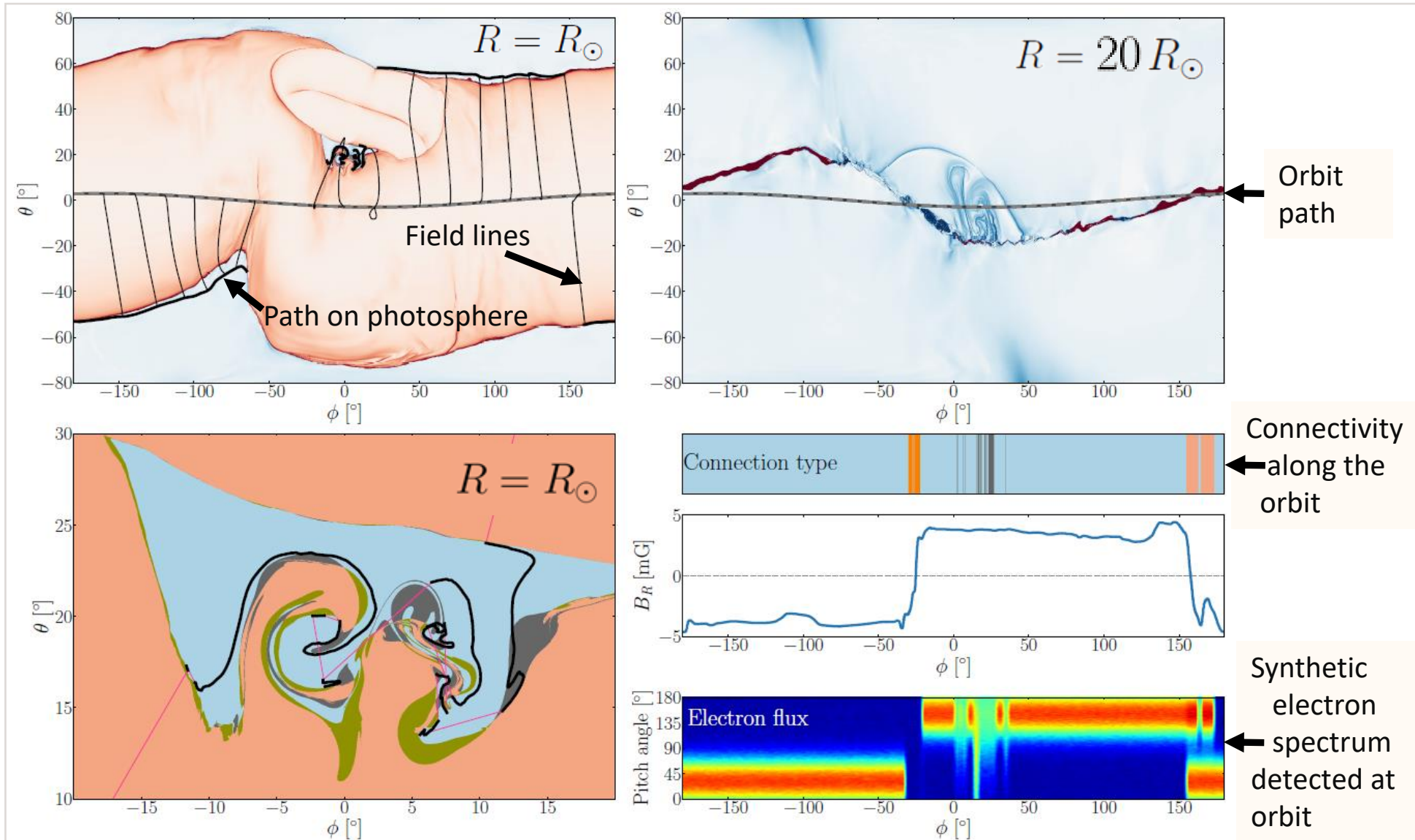
Squashing factor Q on the solar surface and at the source surface; sample open and closed field lines are also shown in black; magnetic nulls shown in green



"Finger"-like reconnected field lines



Squashing factor Q for a driven coronal hole boundary (at radii indicated) and footpoints of interchange reconnected field lines (as labelled)



Squashing factor Q (top panels, at radii indicated) and the path of an orbit with -3° inclination. Field lines down from the orbit to footpoints on the photosphere are indicated. Detail of the connectivity map (lower left) with sections of footpoints. The type of connectivity, magnetic field and hypothetical electron flux at the orbit (lower right)



Remote observables

- ARMS simulations have been post-processed
- Density, temperature and emission are largely a function of open vs closed field lines



Driving at pseudostreamer



Driving at helmet streamer

Synthetic coronal hole images in the Fe XIV spectral range computed with the FOMO3D code

Summary

- We predict that magnetic field lines interchange reconnected from closed to open should form periodic “finger”-like bands
- These bands could be detectable by PSP, or other spacecraft
- The susceptibility to interchange reconnection is higher at the boundary of a pseudostreamer relative to a helmet streamer as visible in synthetic EUV images

References

- [1] V. Aslanyan *et al.*, “Effects of Pseudostreamer Boundary Dynamics on Heliospheric Field and Wind”, *ApJ* **909**, 10 (2021).
- [2] A. K. Higginson *et al.*, “Dynamics of Coronal Hole Boundaries”, *ApJ* **837**, 113 (2017).
- [3] V. S. Titov *et al.*, “Magnetic Topology of Coronal Hole Linkages”, *ApJ* **731**, 111 (2011).