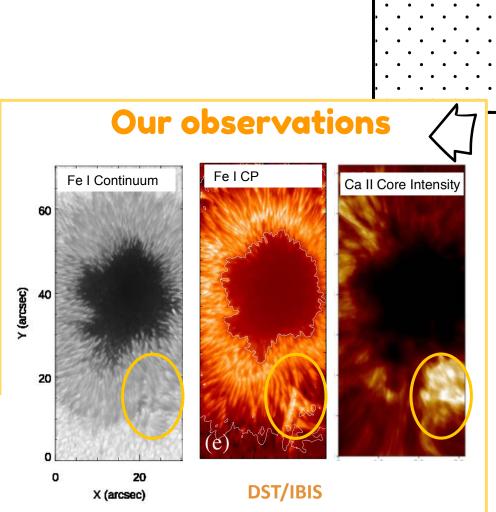


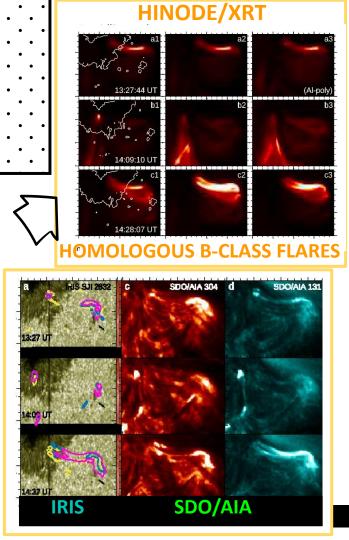
What we know from literature Bai et al. 2016

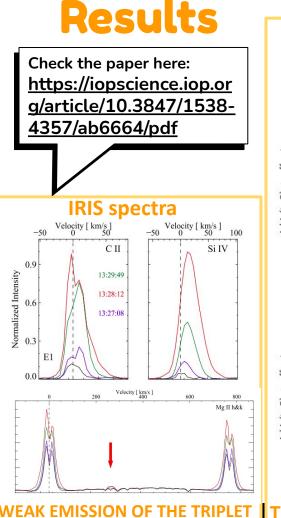
- Subarcsecond Nanoflare (10²² 10²⁵erg) event
- MMFs appeared close to the penumbral boundary at the same location of one footpoint
- no evidences of chromospheric evaporation

<u>Kano et al. 2010</u>

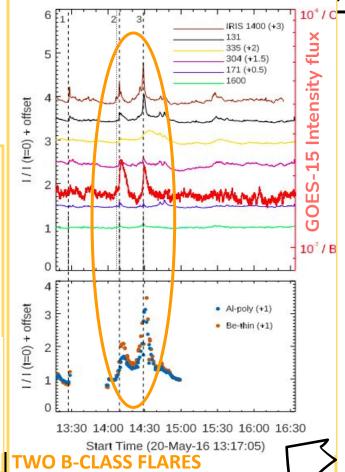
- 55 microflares identified, both point-like and loop type
- 35 % connected with the penumbra
- DST/IBIS: May 20, 2016, 3hrs
- **SDO/HMI:** 2 days from 19 to 21
- SDO/AIA & IRIS 1400 filtegrams
- Hinode/XRT
- IRIS spectra







Light curves



- SDO/HMI
 - Two EFR (3x10²⁰ Mx and 5x10¹⁹ Mx) emerged close to penumbral field
 - Some MMFs leading to partial cancellation events
- SDO/AIA & IRIS 1400 filtegrams
 - B-class and homologous flares occurred with clear signatures from the chromosphere to the corona
 - All the events had a footpoint inside the penumbra
- IRIS spectra
 - During the two homologous flares, in the penumbral footpoints, asymmetries end enhanced emission at the C II and Mg II h&k lines. Weak emission at the Mg II 2798.8 Å triplet



Conclusion

Two of the brightening events result from magnetic reconnection processes at different heights, activated by interaction of pre-existing fields and either EFR or MMFs
Clear signatures of the chromospheric evaporation, missed in the observations reported by Bai et al. (2016), are revealed

The answer could be correct!

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