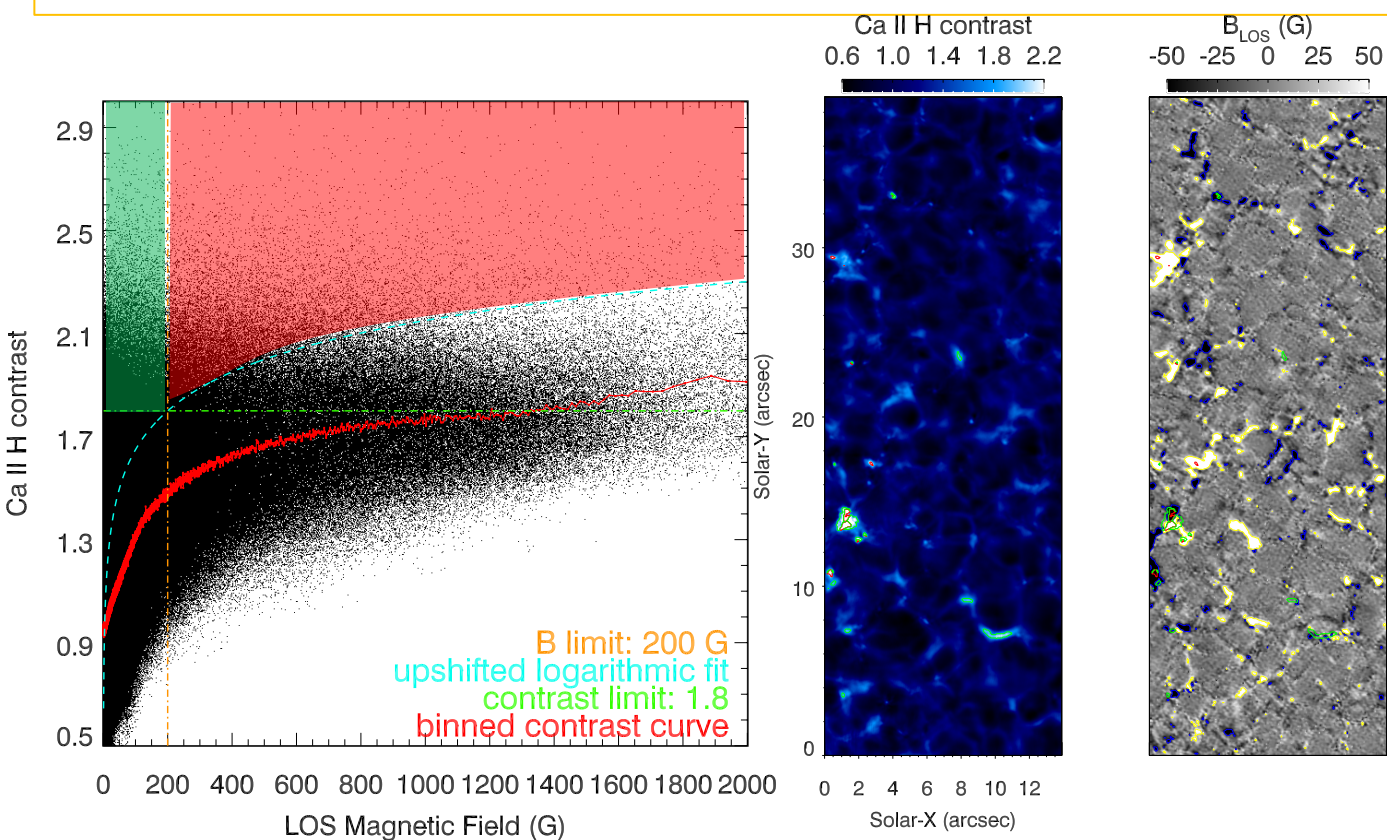


# Nature of small-scale Ca II H brightenings associated with low magnetic flux in quiet-Sun region

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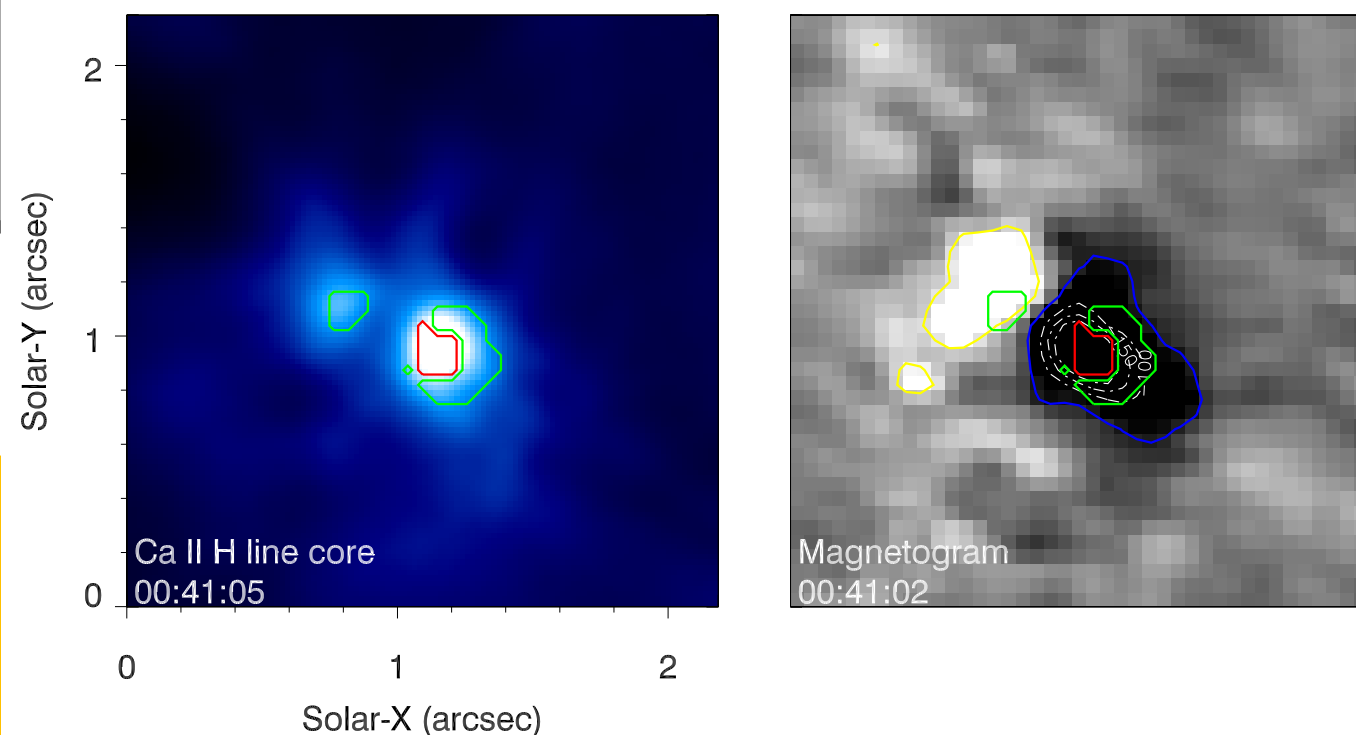
- Chromospheric emission observed using the Ca II H and K resonance lines is generally well positively correlated with photospheric magnetic fields.
- A fraction of strong chromospheric emission is found to originate over regions of low magnetic flux densities in the photosphere. (**Green box region** in Fig 1), which has not been well understood.



**Fig 1:** Pixel-by-pixel scatterplot of Ca II H contrast and  $B_{LOS}$ , and an example of Ca II H and magnetograph map.

202 brightenings associated with low  $B_{LOS}$  (marked by **Green Contours** in figures) are identified, where:

- 70 cases are “canopy-like” brightenings, located at **peripheries of strong field regions** (e.g. Fig 2).



**Fig 2:** An example of “canopy-like” brightening

- Data Source: IMaX (0.05"/pixel) and SuFI (0.02"/pixel) onboard the first flight of the balloon-borne observatory **SUNRISE** in June 2009.

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- 132 cases are “non-canopy” brightenings, which are located in **weak  $B_{LOS}$  region**.
- 4 different categories based on different magnetic features (Fig 3), where Class 2 in majority.

Class 1 One unipolar magnetic patch

Class 2 Two distinct opposite-polarity patches

Class 3 A variety of tiny, mixed-polarity patches

Class 4 No clear magnetic feature

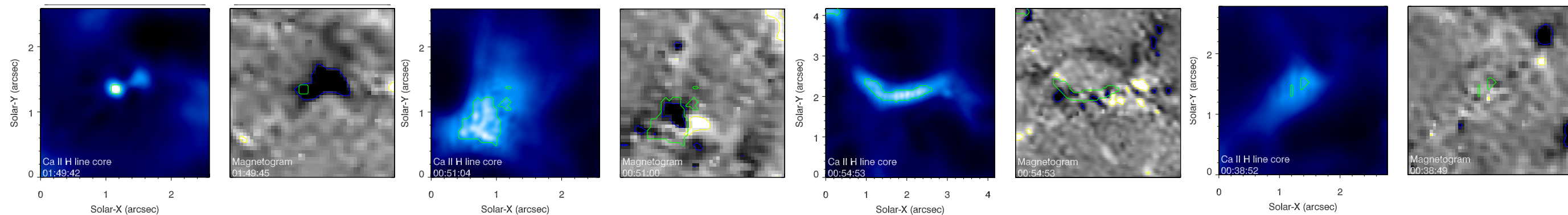


Fig 3: Examples of four different brightenings

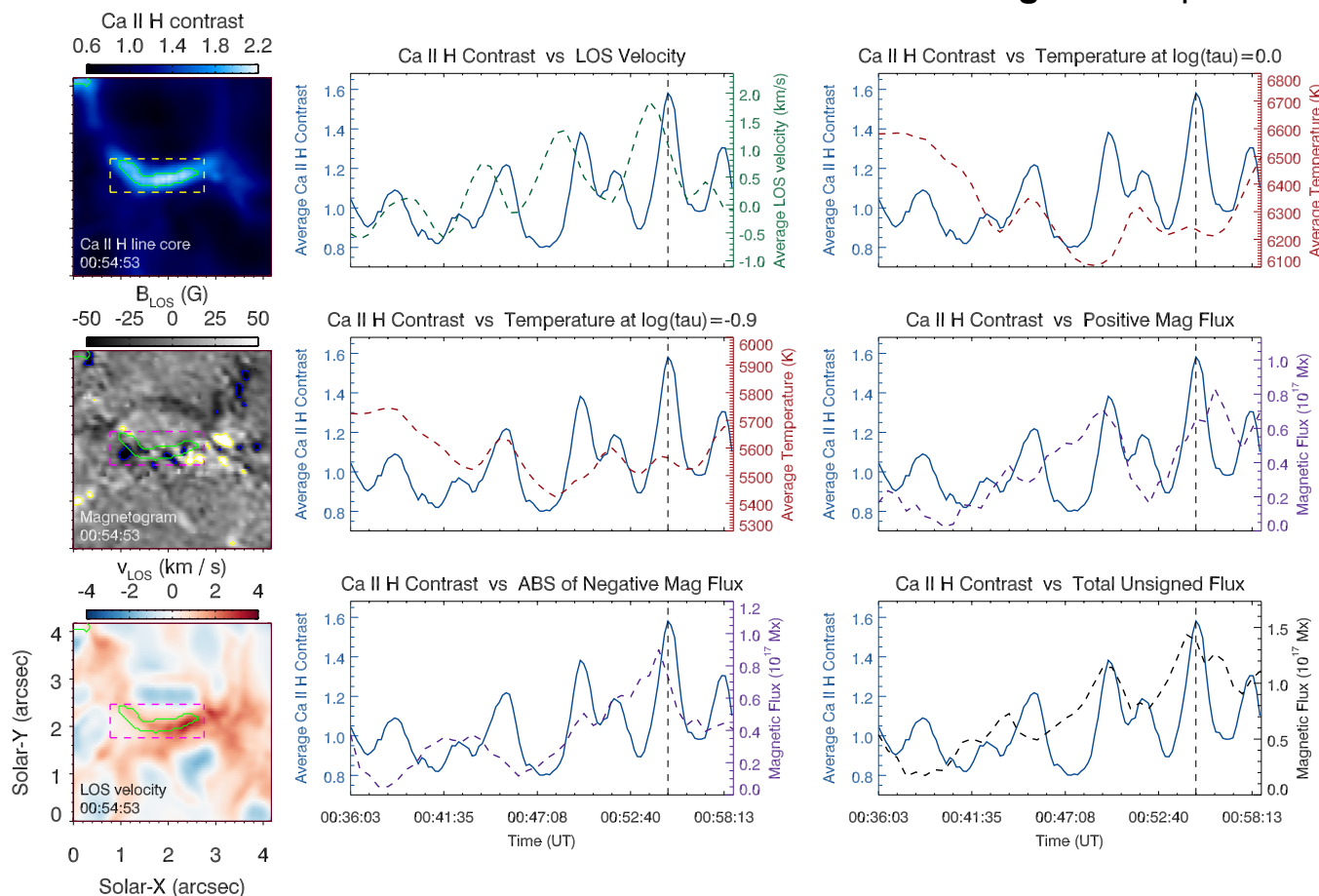


Fig 4: Comparison of variations of Ca II H contrast and other physical quantities.

- Most such brightenings are short-lived (101/132)
- **Periodic Ca II H and  $v_{LOS}$  variations** can be widely found (e.g. Fig 4).
- Flux emergence & Cancellation & Shock heating can contribute to brightenings at the same time.