# A Generalised Flux Function for 3D Reconnection

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27th March 2012

RAS National Astronomy Meeting 2012, Manchester





SDO/AIA, 6th March 2012

**Magnetic reconnection:** the change of connectivity of magnetic field lines in a non-ideal plasma. **\*\*Can occur anywhere in 3D\*\*** 

### Magnetic field partitions



Parnell, Haynes & Galsgaard, 2010

Boundary connectivity



Longcope, 2001

#### How to partition a flux tube?



Sometimes by boundary connectivity (toroidal fluxes):



Wilmot-Smith & De Moortel, 2007 What about poloidal (horizontal) fluxes?

#### 2D reconnection Poloidal flux, e.g.



 $\mathbf{B}(x,y) = \nabla \times \left[ A(x,y)\mathbf{e}_z \right]$ 

$$\Phi = \int \mathbf{B} \cdot d\mathbf{a} = \oint \mathbf{A} \cdot d\mathbf{l}$$
$$= A(x_1, y_1) - A(x_2, y_2)$$



#### Generalised flux function



#### Generalised flux function



#### Generalised flux function



Gauge transformation  $\mathbf{A} \to \mathbf{A} + \nabla \psi$  gives  $\mathcal{A}(x, y) \to \mathcal{A}(x, y) + \psi \Big|_{(x, y)}^{\mathbf{F}_1(x, y)}.$ 

# Example

#### Flux tube with six twist regions:





# Example

Flux tube with six twist regions:





(Un)stable manifolds used method of Krauskopf & Osinga (1998).

### Conclusion

- Partition of poloidal fluxes in a non-zero flux tube.
- Measured by generalised flux function A(x, y) at periodic points.
- Well-defined measure of global reconnection.
- Partition could be refined using higher period orbits.

#### Further details

• Yeates & Hornig, Phys Plasmas 18, 102118 (2011).

http://www.maths.dur.ac.uk/~bmjg46/

# APPENDICES

# Non-periodic flux tubes