

Sympathetic flares and magnetohydrodynamical avalanches

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Rosseland
Centre
for Solar
Physics



Outline

1) Statistics of sympathetic solar flares

[Guité, Strugarek & Charbonneau A&A 2025]

2) Sandpile models of sympathetic flares

[Guité, Charbonneau & Strugarek Sol Phys. 2025]

3) Unveiling avalanche behaviour in MHD simulations of the solar atmosphere

[Lamarre et al., PRE 2025]



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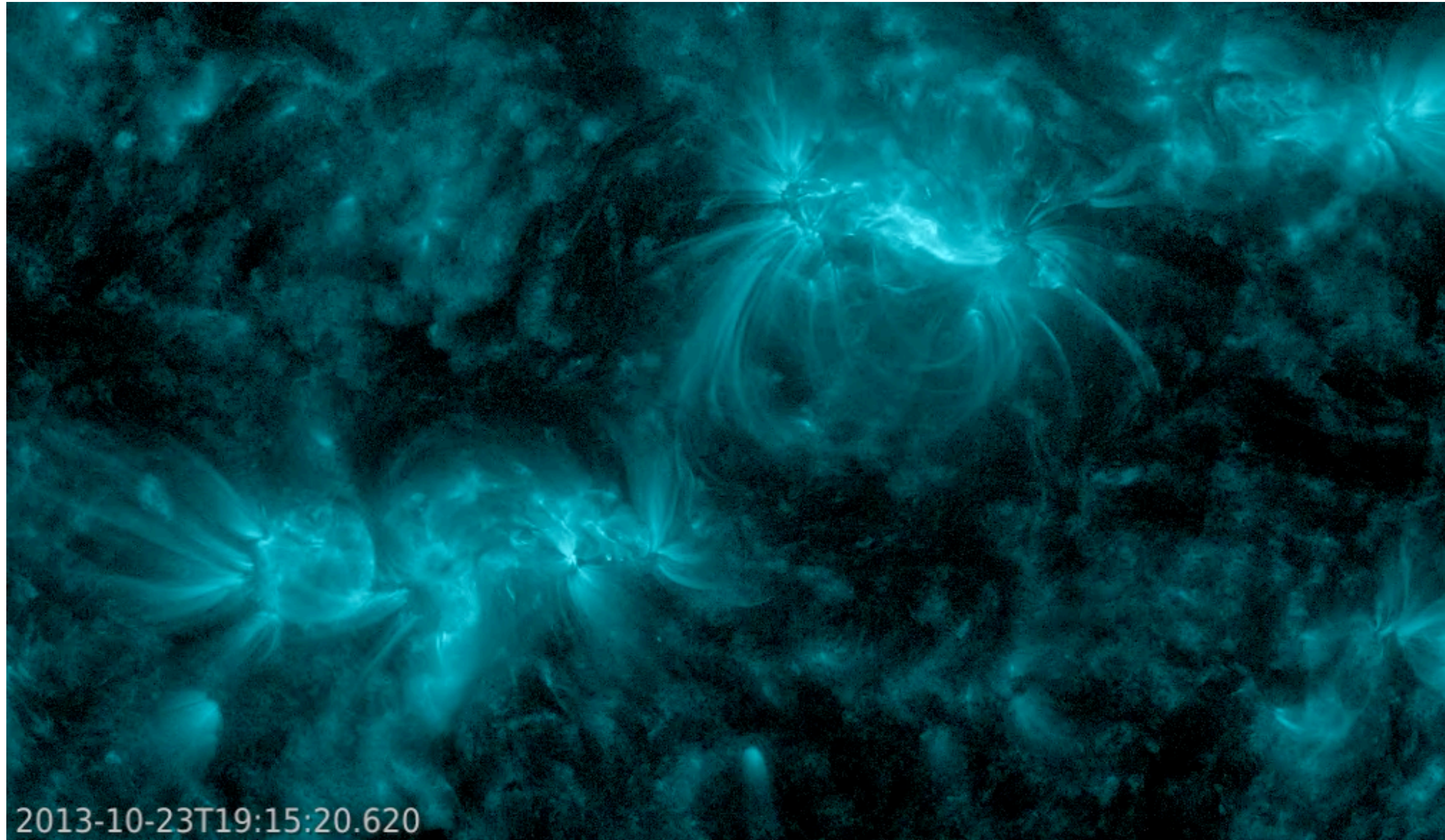
[Guité, Charbonneau & Strugarek Sol Phys. 2025]

3) Unveiling avalanche behaviour in MHD simulations of the solar atmosphere

[Lamarre et al., PRE 2025]



Candidate sympathetic flares & possible physical origin



Common magnetic field evolution from photospheric convective motion (Bumba & Klvaňa 1983)

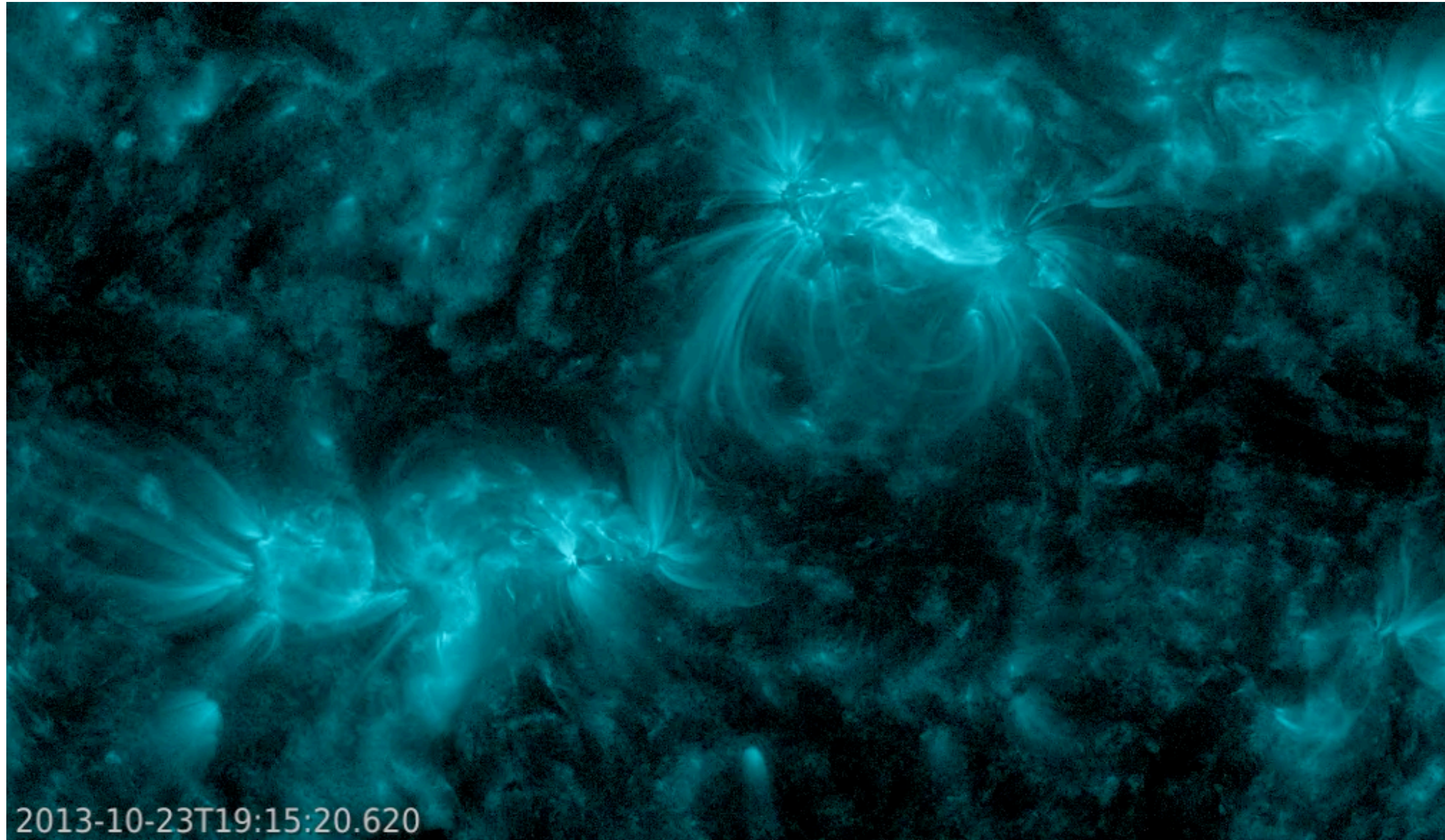
Heat conduction along coronal loops (Changxi et al. 2000)

Mass transfer from a surge (Wang et al. 2001)

Magnetic reconnection of field lines joining nearby active regions (e.g., Cheng et al. 2005 ; Jiang et al. 2008 ; Török et al. 2011)

Need for robust identification and statistics!

Candidate sympathetic flares & possible physical origin



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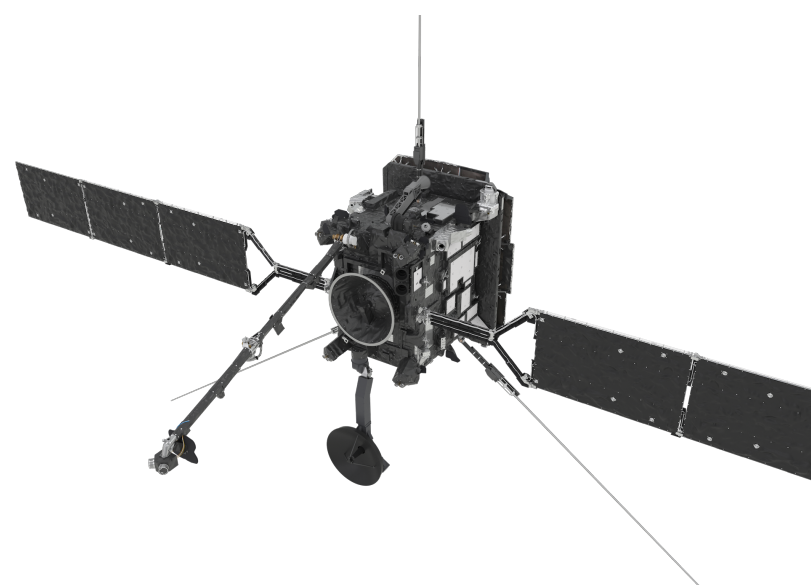
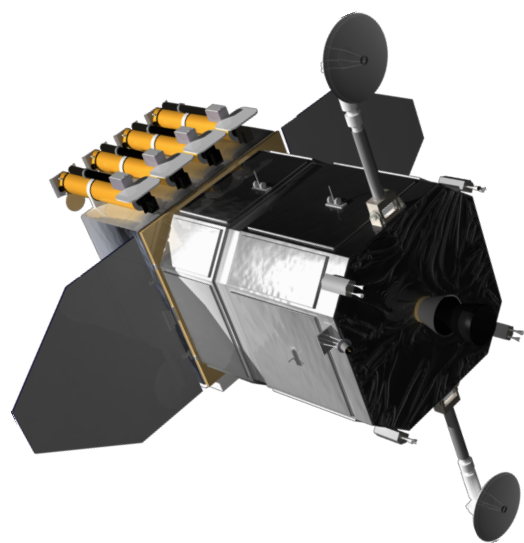
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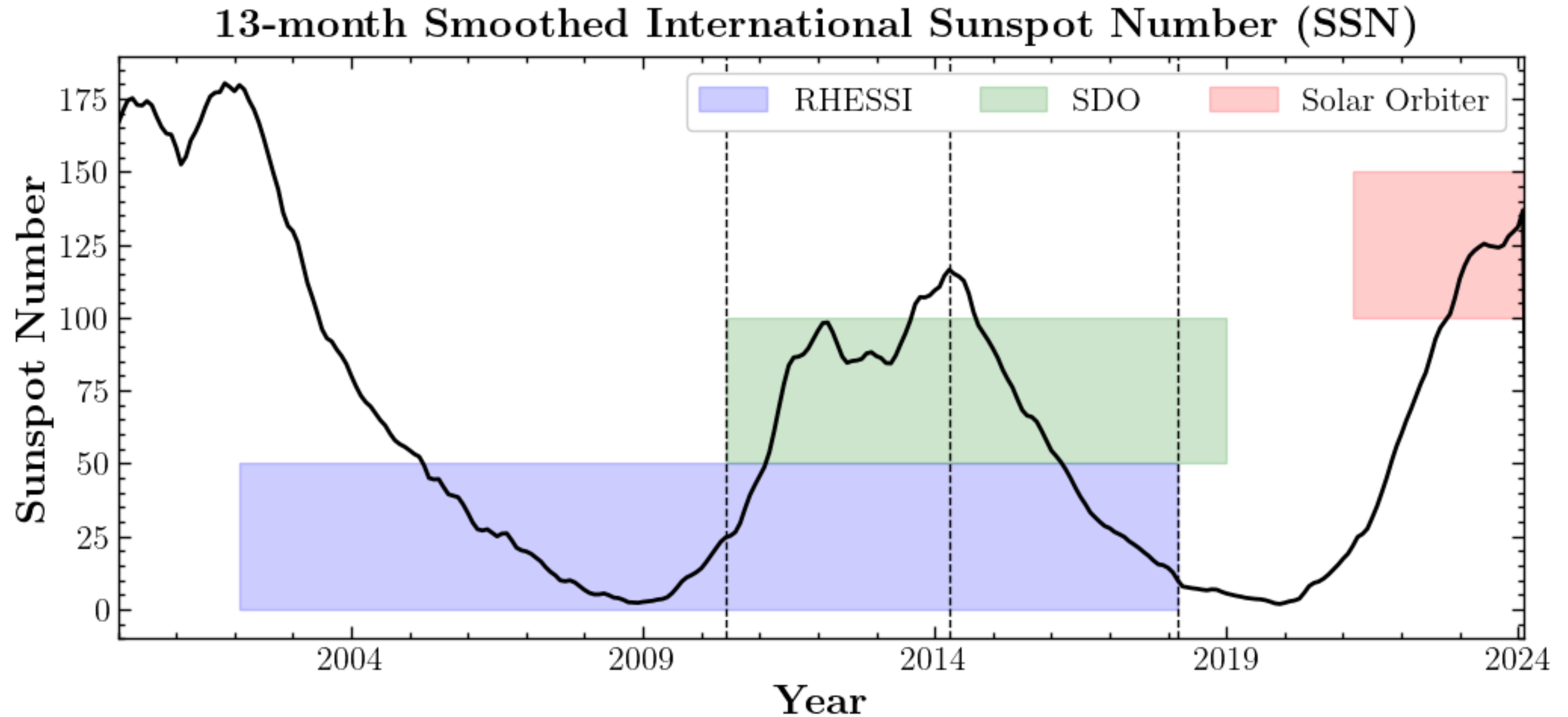
Flare Catalogs



Mission	Number of flares (Original list)	Number of flares (Our analysis)
SDO / AIA (https://github.com/SWxTREC/aia-flare-catalog Van der Sande et al. 2022)	16 270	13 263
RHESSI (https://hesperia.gsfc.nasa.gov/rhessi3/data-access/rhessi-data/flare-list/index.html)	104 305	20 172
Solar Orbiter / STIX (https://github.com/hayesla/stix_flarelist_science)	17 031	8306

**We keep flares with a GOES class > C1.0 (when available) and
excluding within $\pm 30^\circ$ from the limb.**

Flare Catalogs



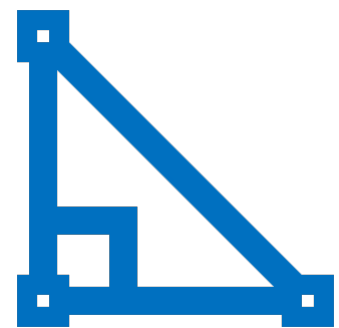
Sunspot Number reference: SILSO/Royal Observatory of Belgium

Identification of sympathetic flares

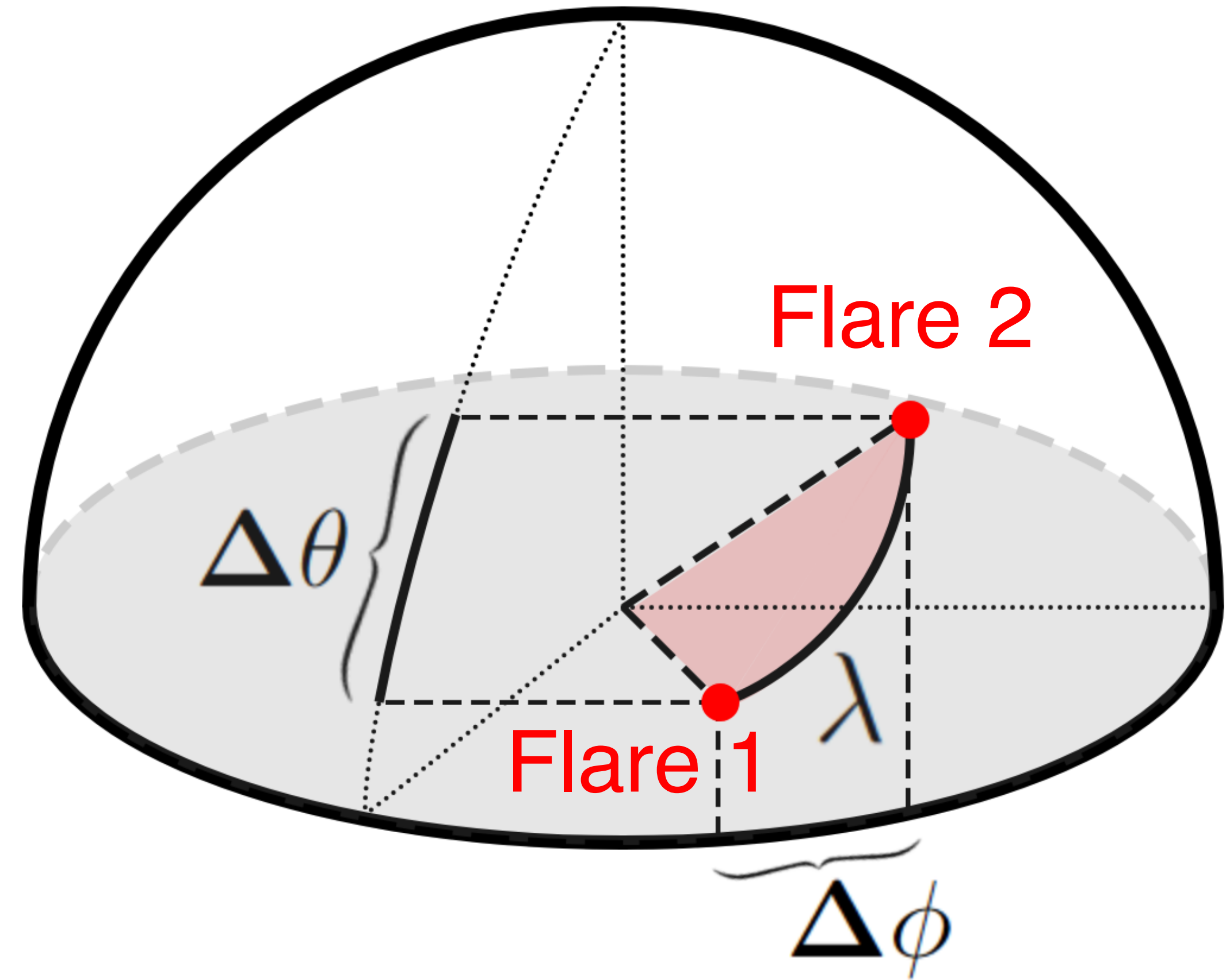
We measure 4 parameters between each pair of consecutive flares:



Waiting time

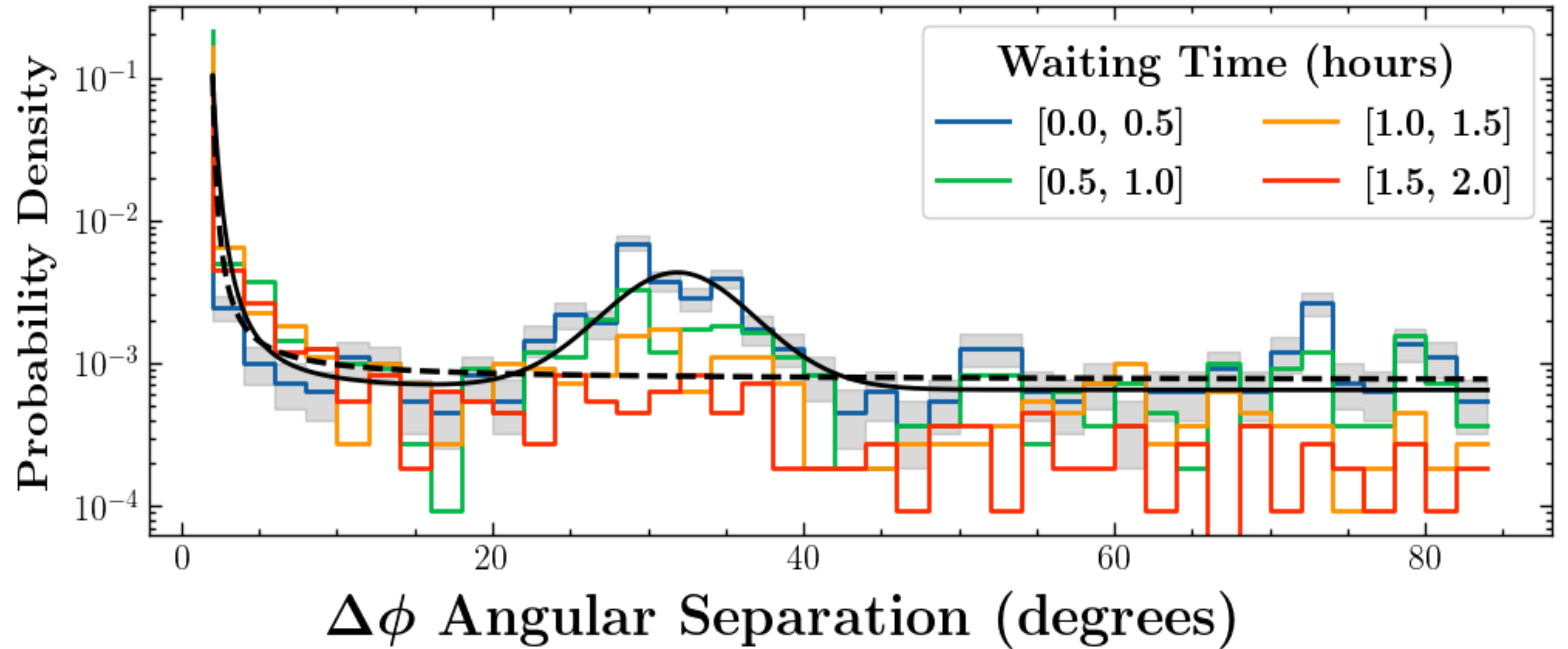


Angular separation
(3 angles)



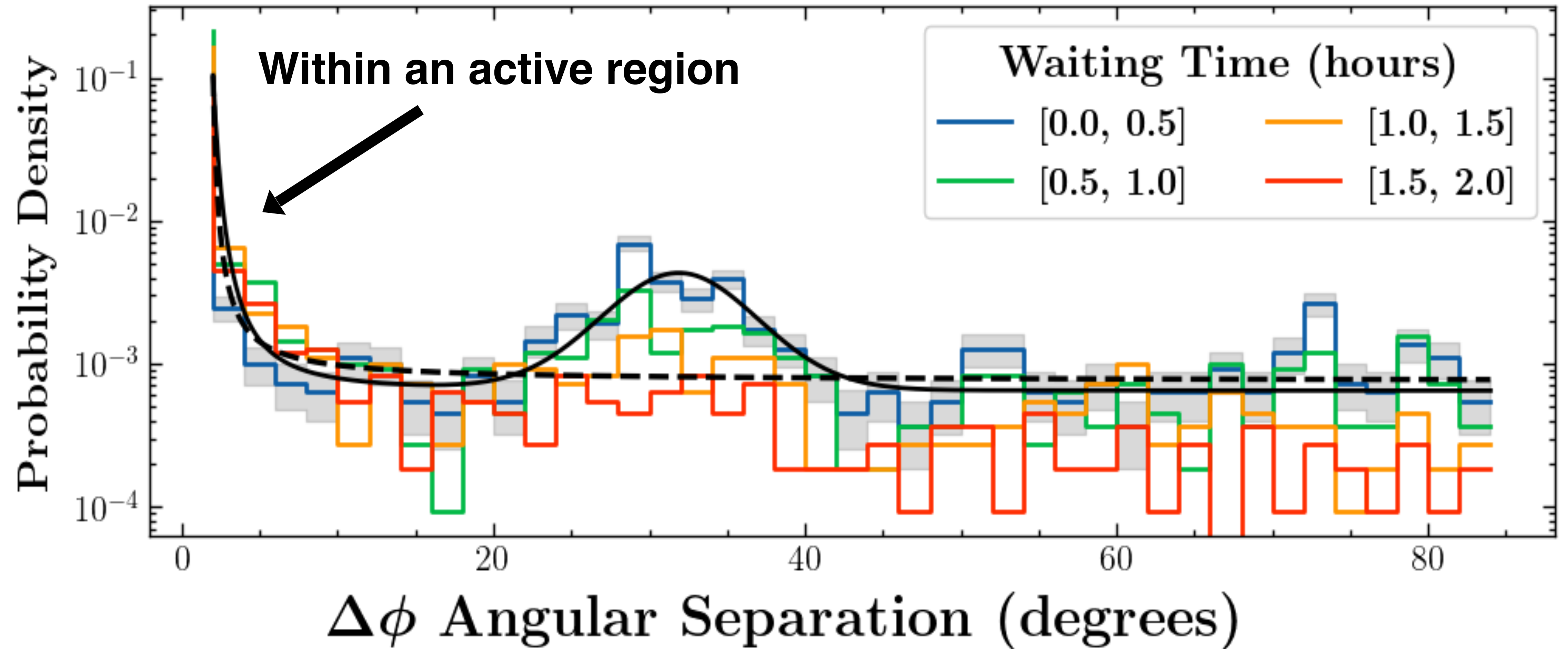
Flares occurring within the same hemisphere

SDO Flarelist



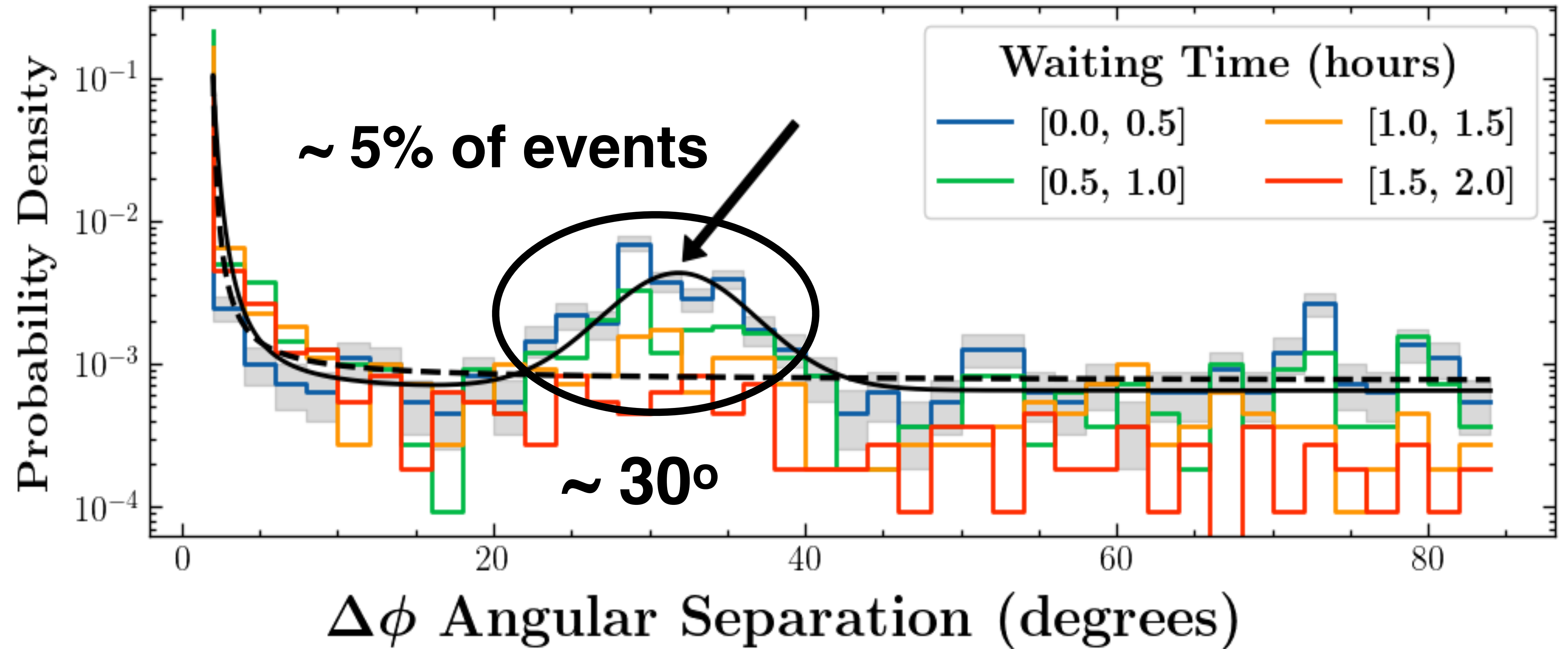
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SDO Flarelist

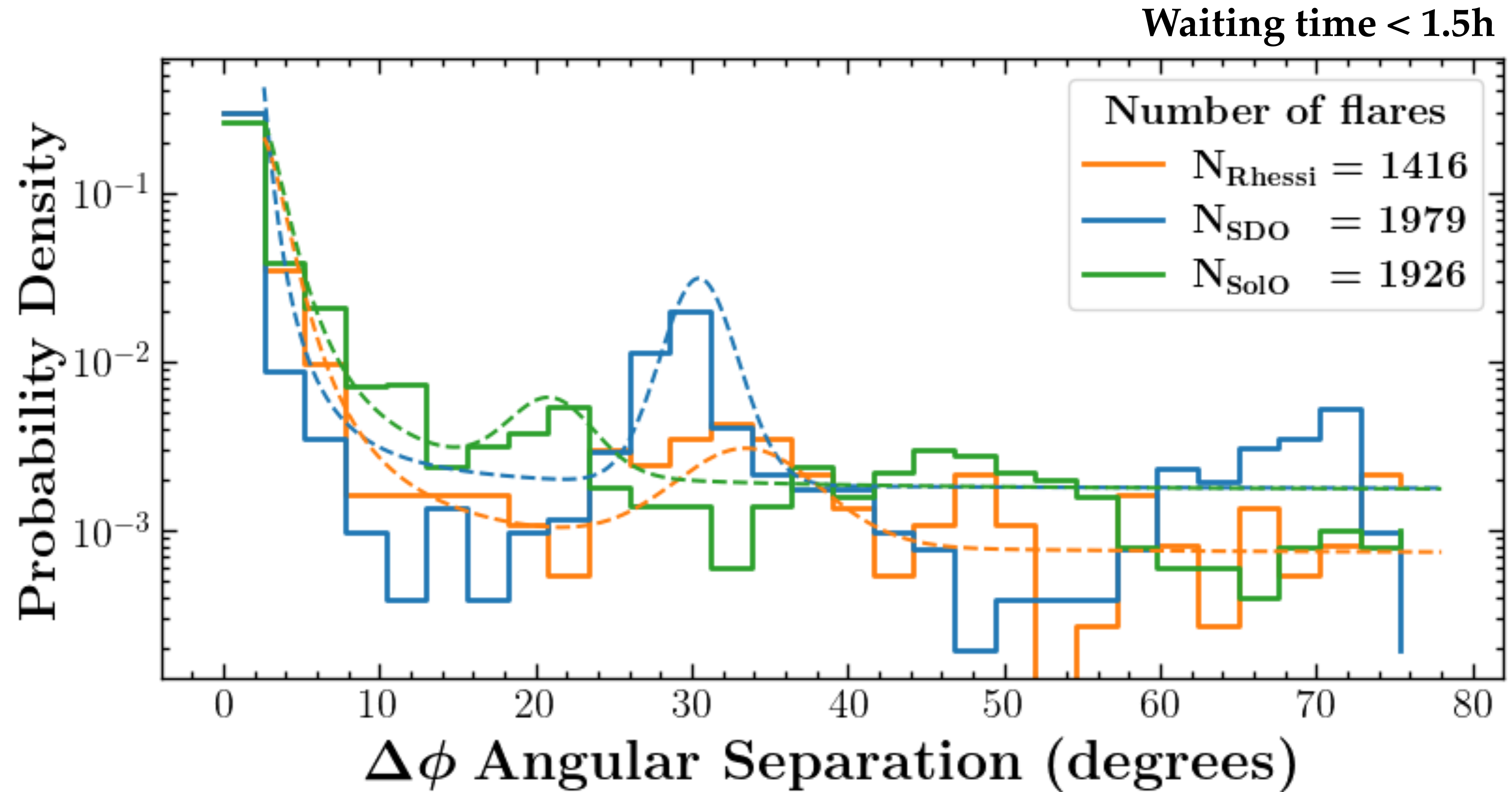


Flares occurring within the same hemisphere

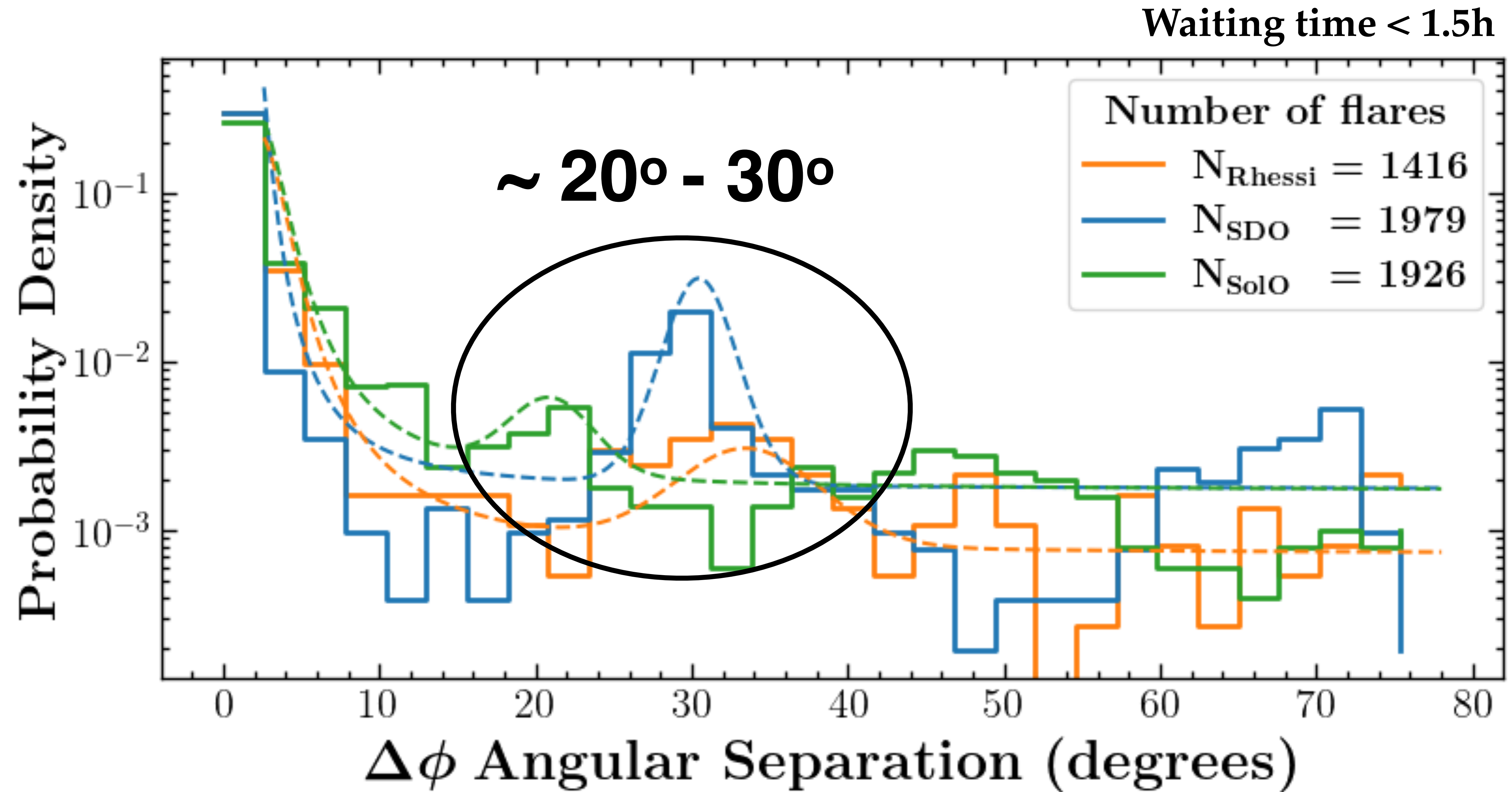
SDO Flarelist



Comparison between SDO, RHESSI and Solar Orbiter



Comparison between SDO, RHESSI and Solar Orbiter



Observed sympathetic flares summary

Guité, Strugarek & Charbonneau, A&A
2025, doi: 10.1051/0004-6361/202452381

Evidence of sympathy from excess of hemispheric events
separated by approx. **30° in longitude** (5% of events)



Consistent with the peak angular separation between
footpoints of closed magnetic field lines

Sympathetic flares list
(candidates)



Deficit of transequatorial events separated by approx. 30°
in latitude: **Unsympathetic flares ? Longitude exclusion
of activity nests ?**

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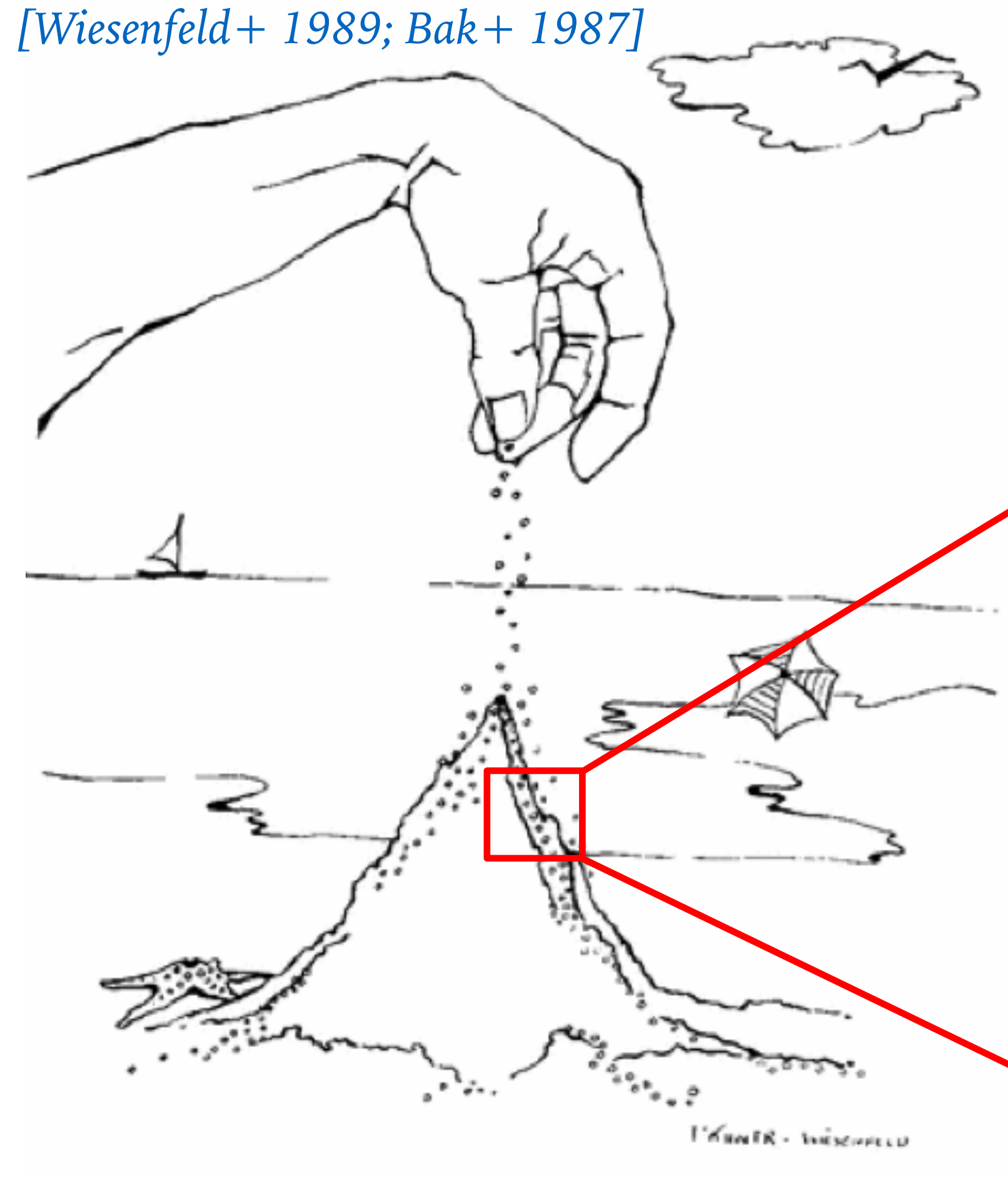
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[Lamarre et al., PRE 2025]

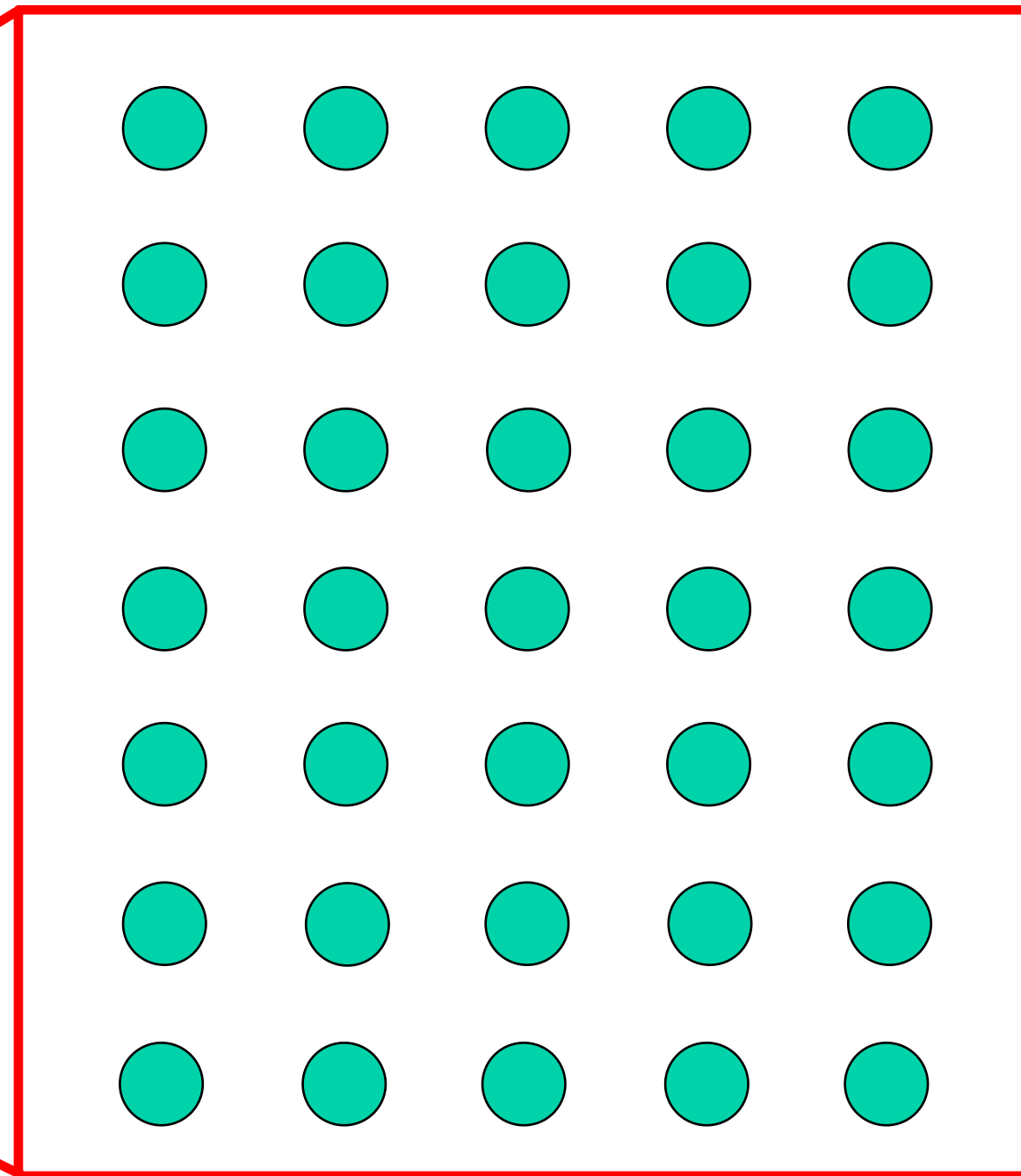


Sandpile model for solar flares

[Wiesenfeld + 1989; Bak + 1987]



Driver

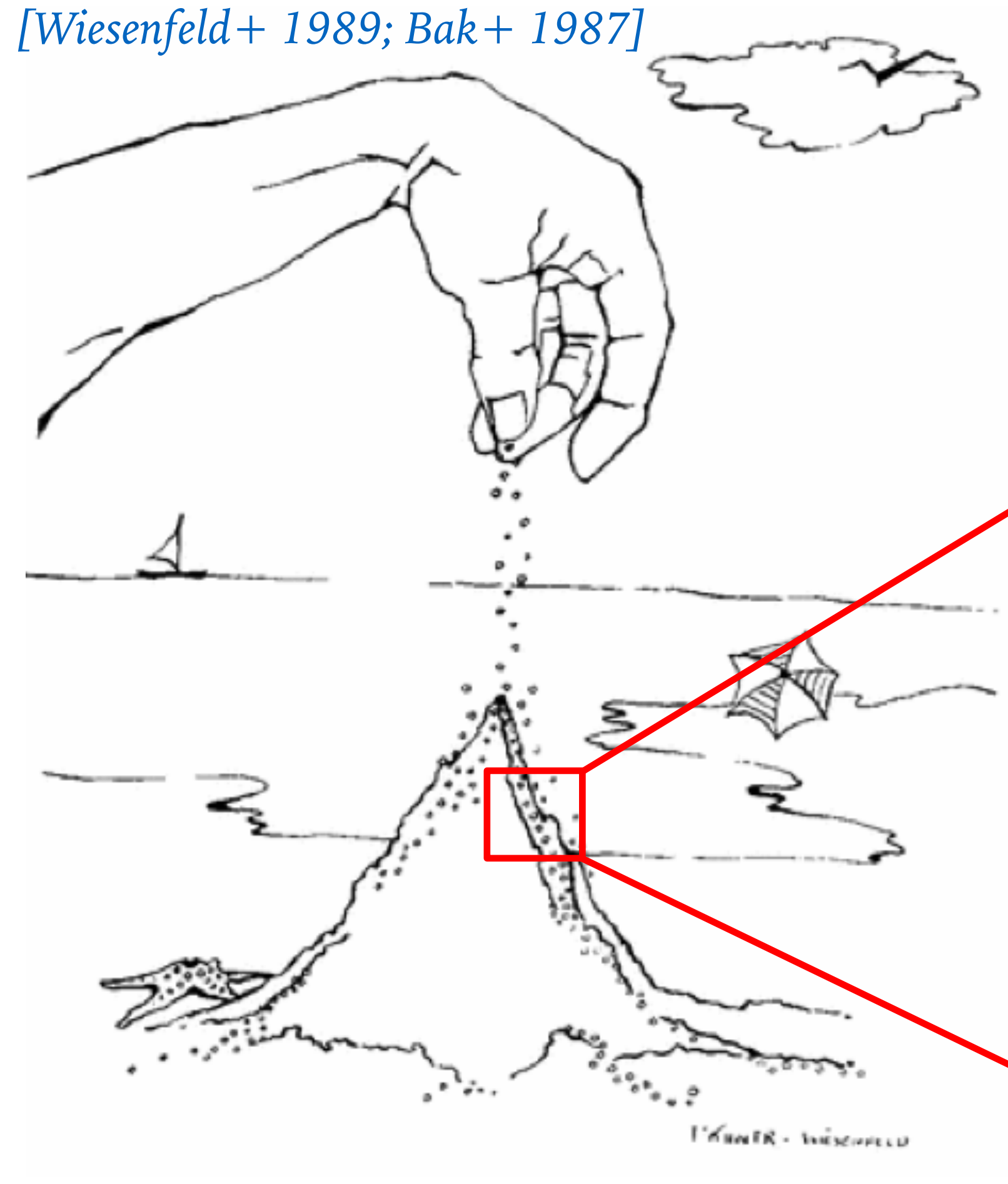


[Lu & Hamilton 1993]

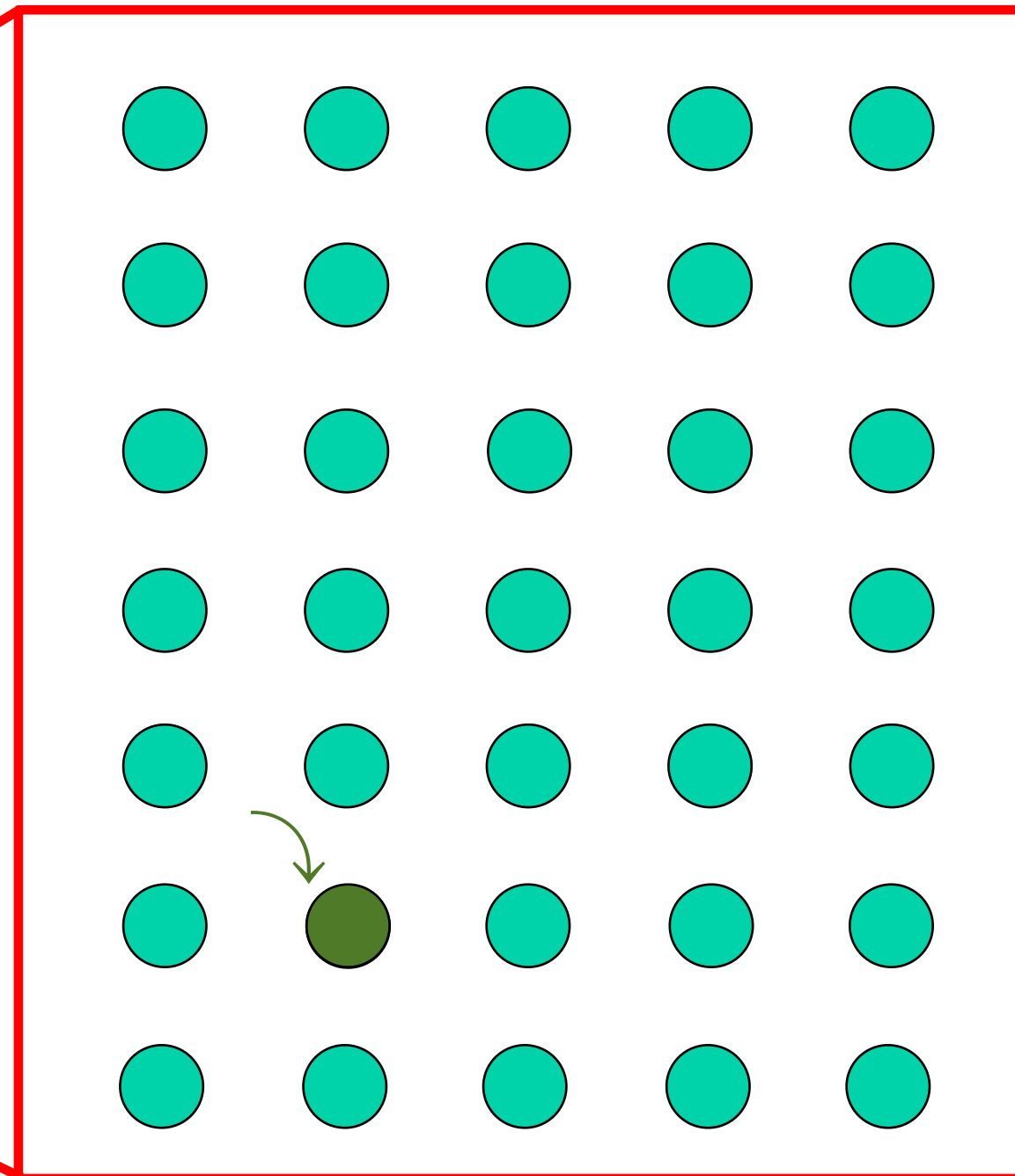
‘Self-Organized Criticality’

Sandpile model for solar flares

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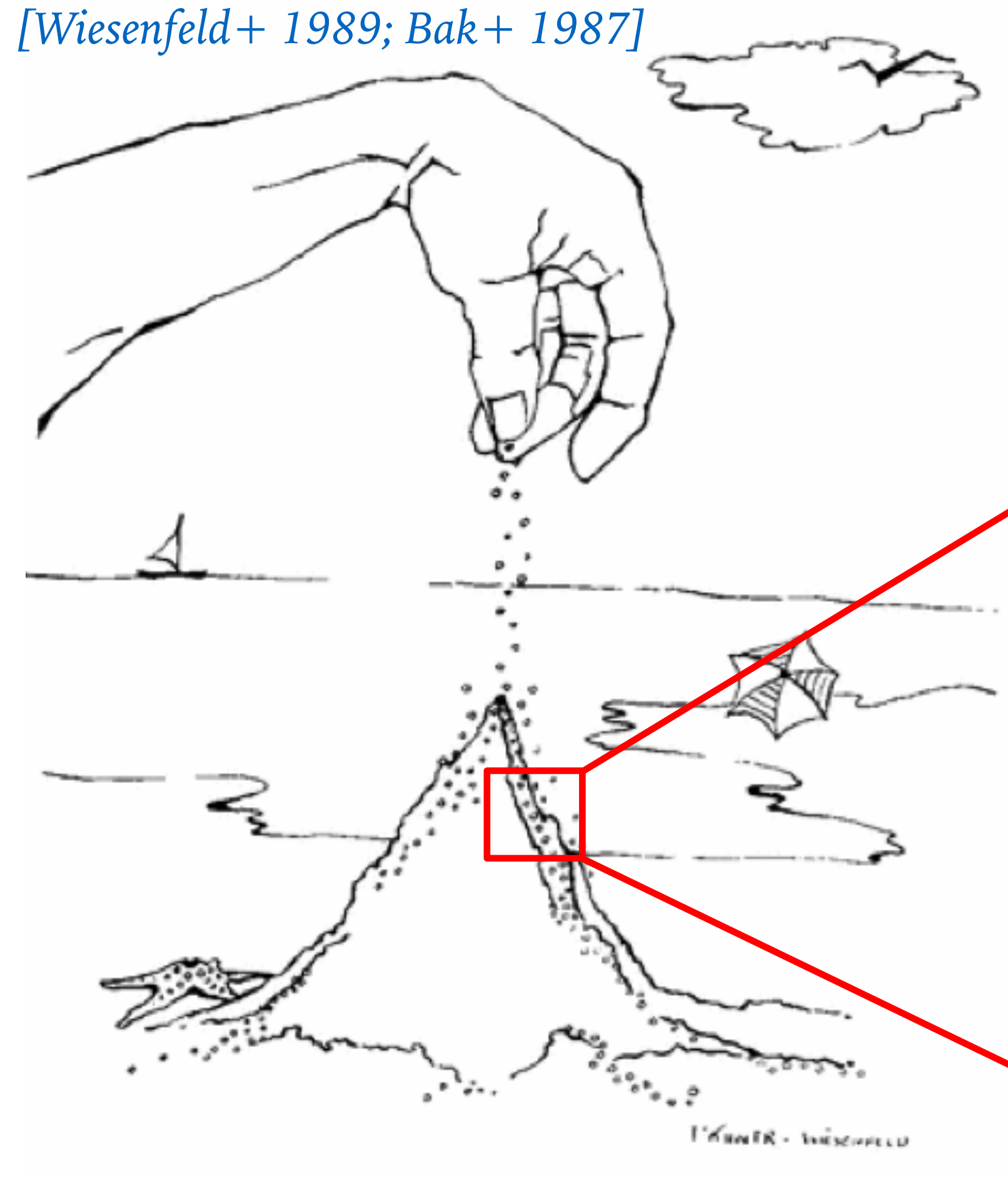


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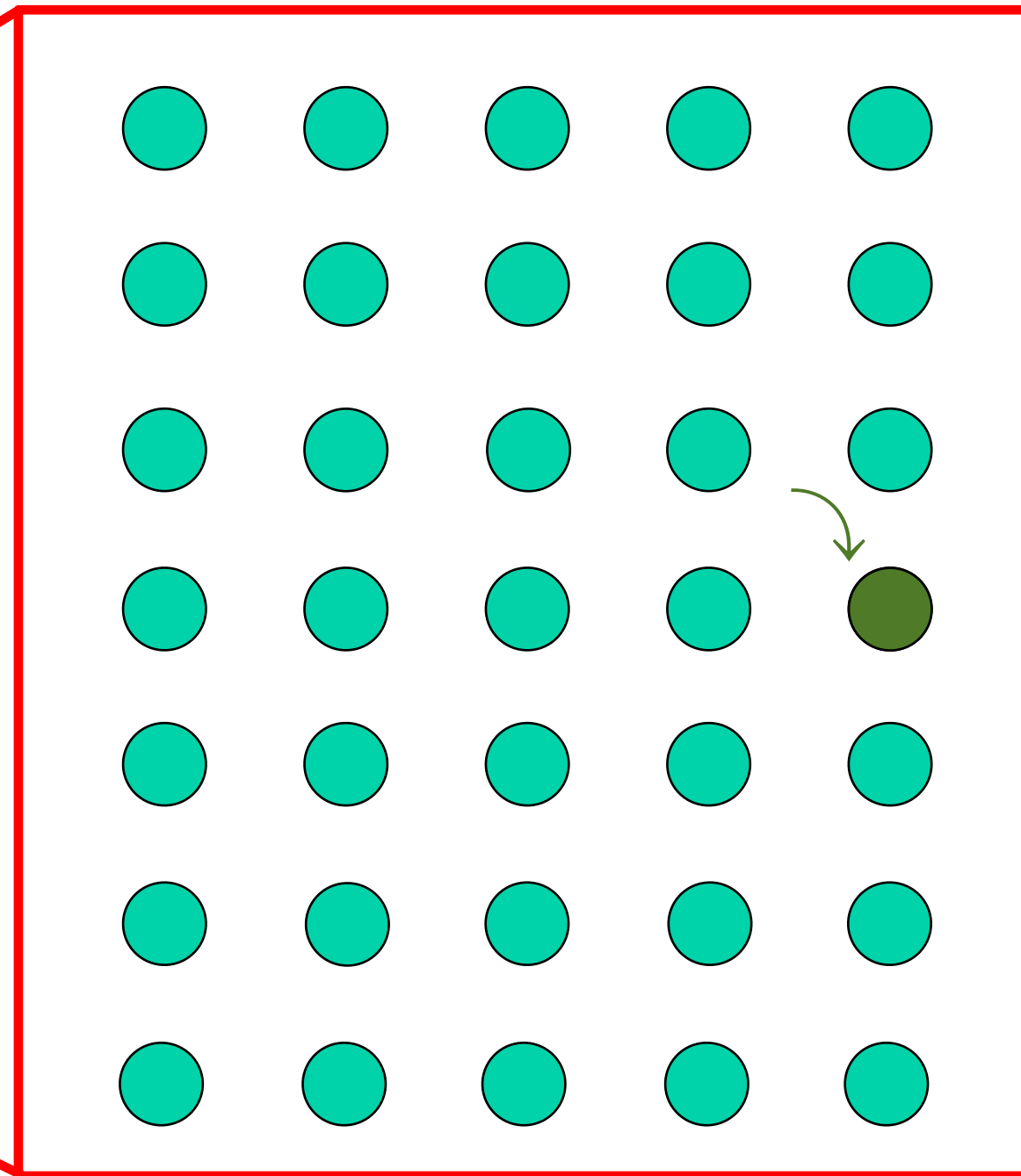
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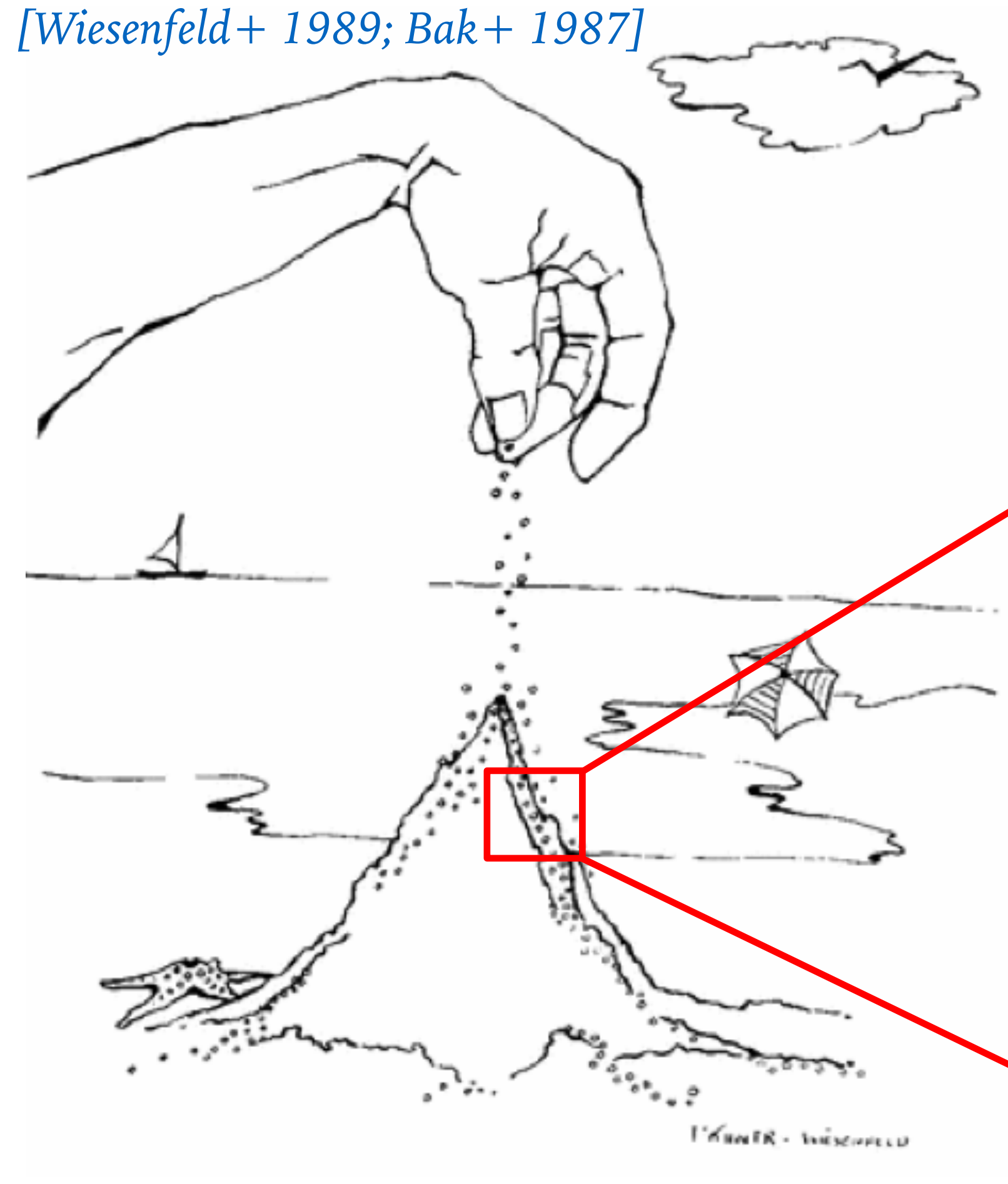


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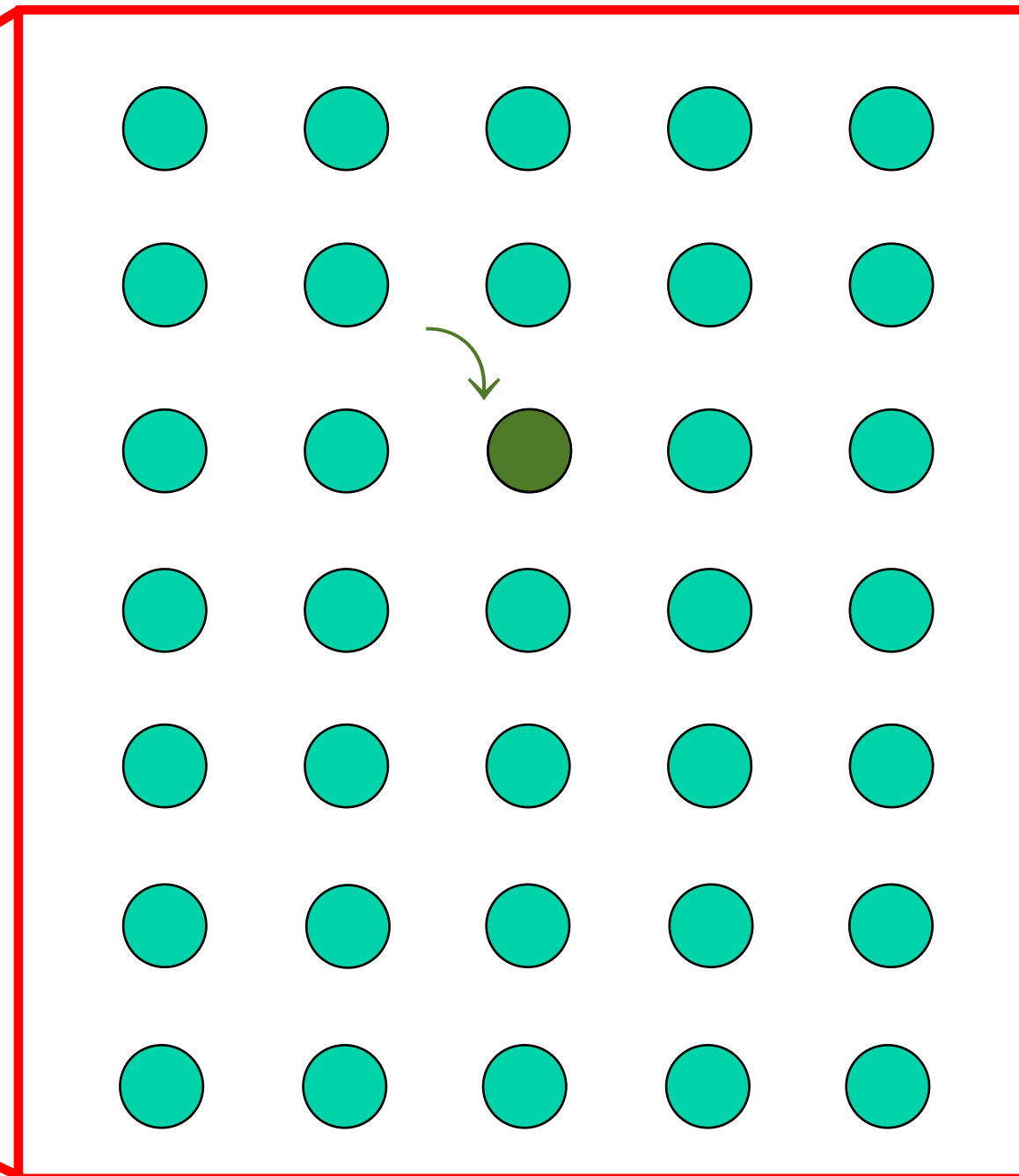
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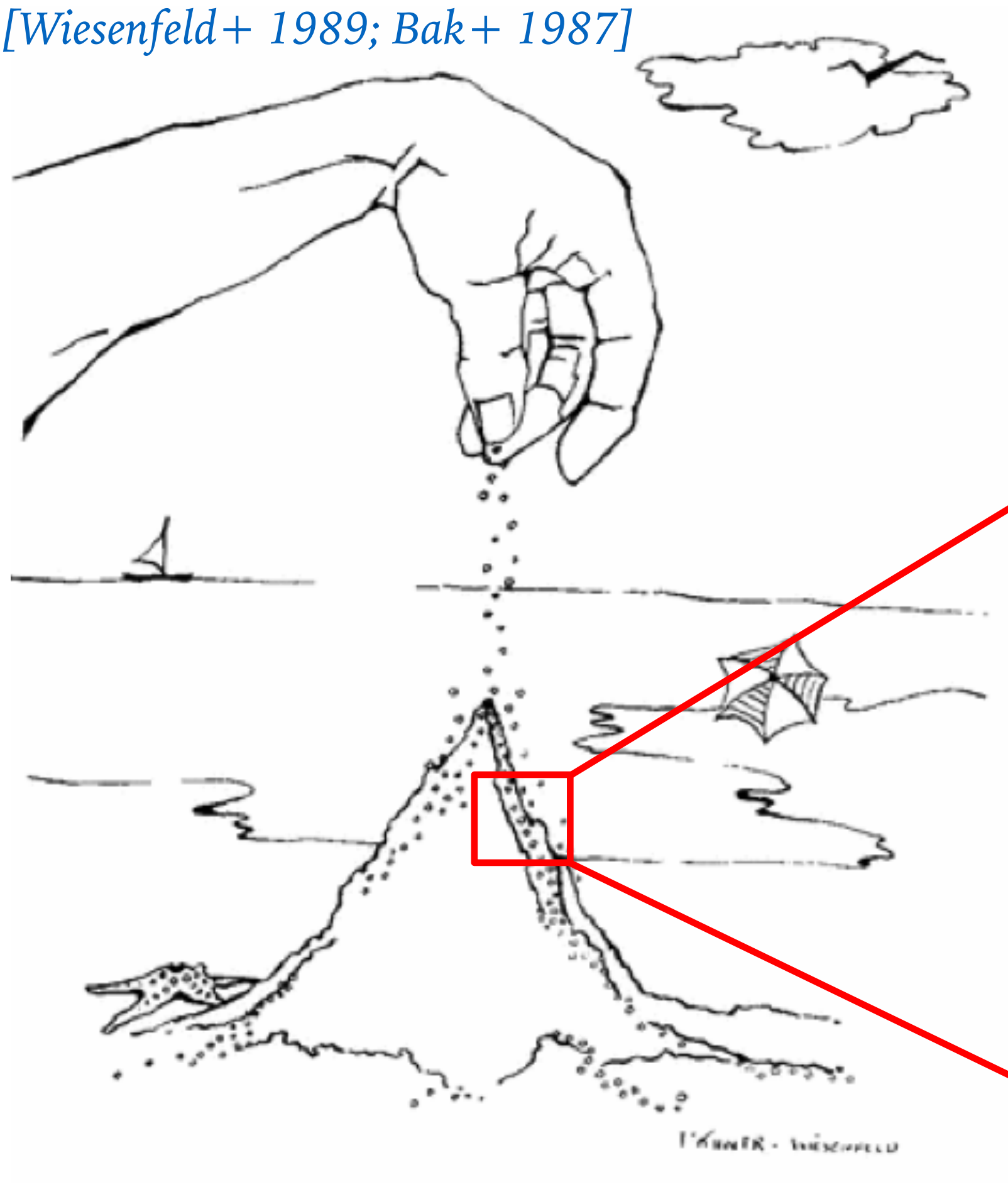


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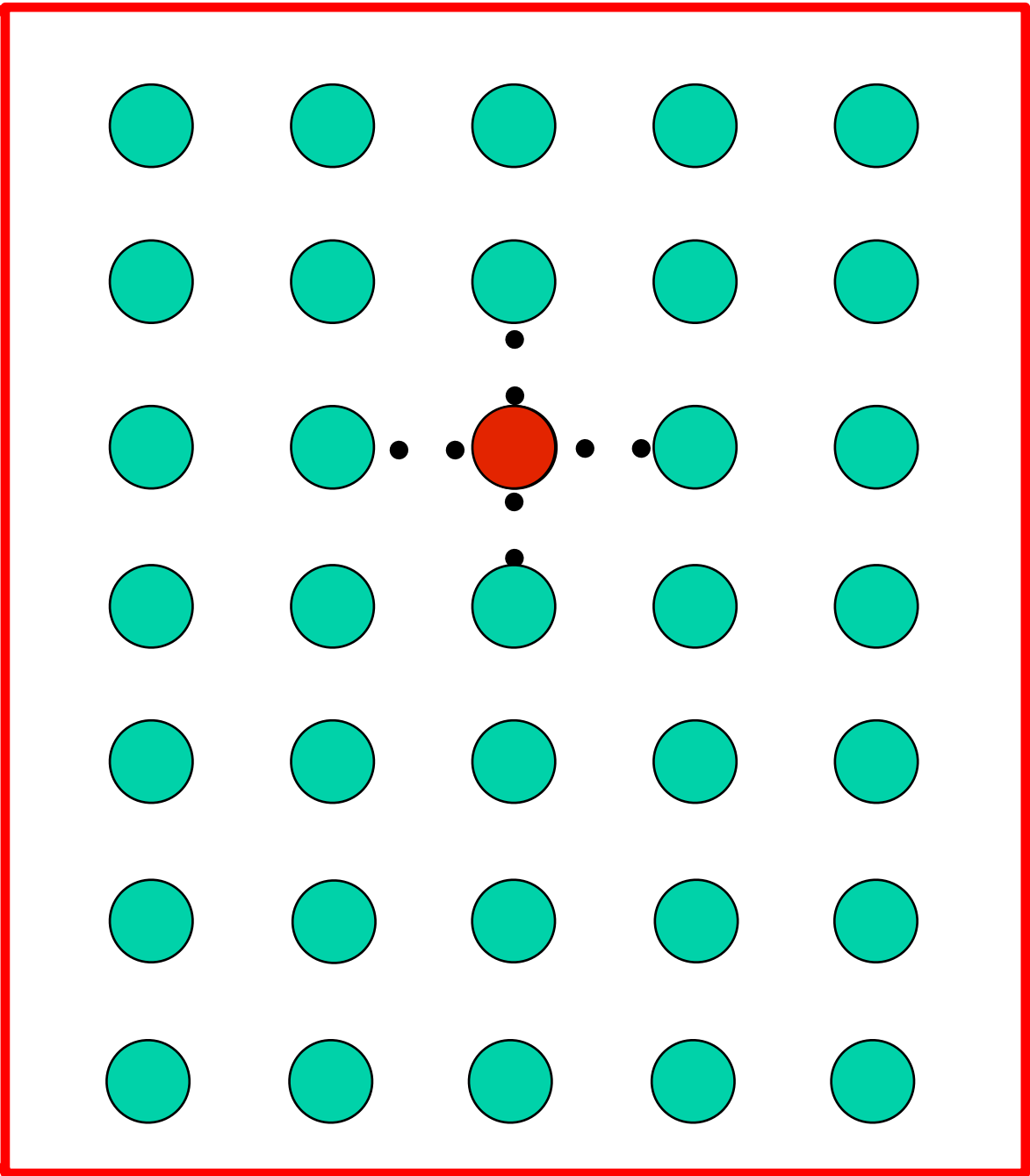
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Threshold

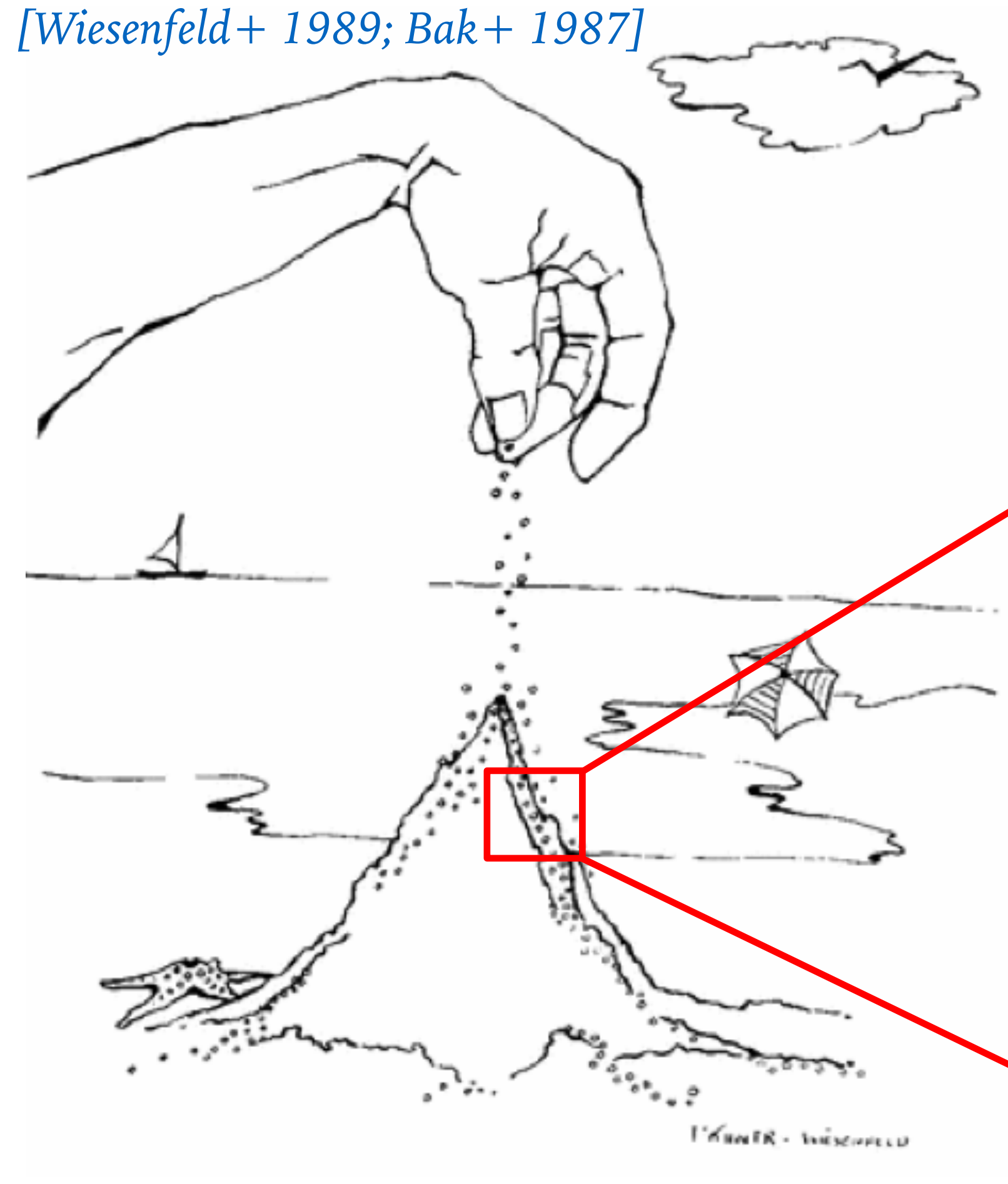


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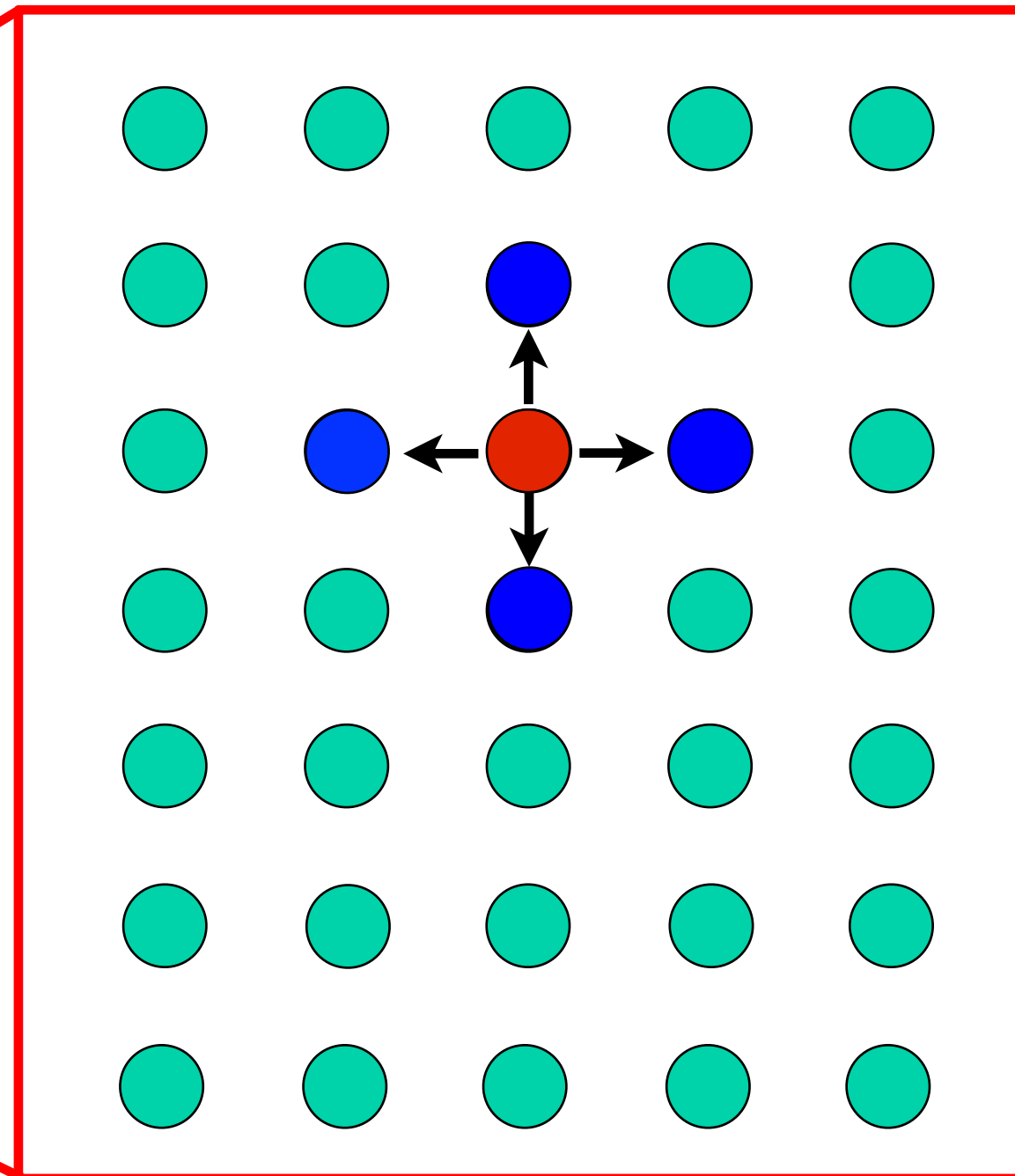
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Driver

Threshold

Redistribution rule

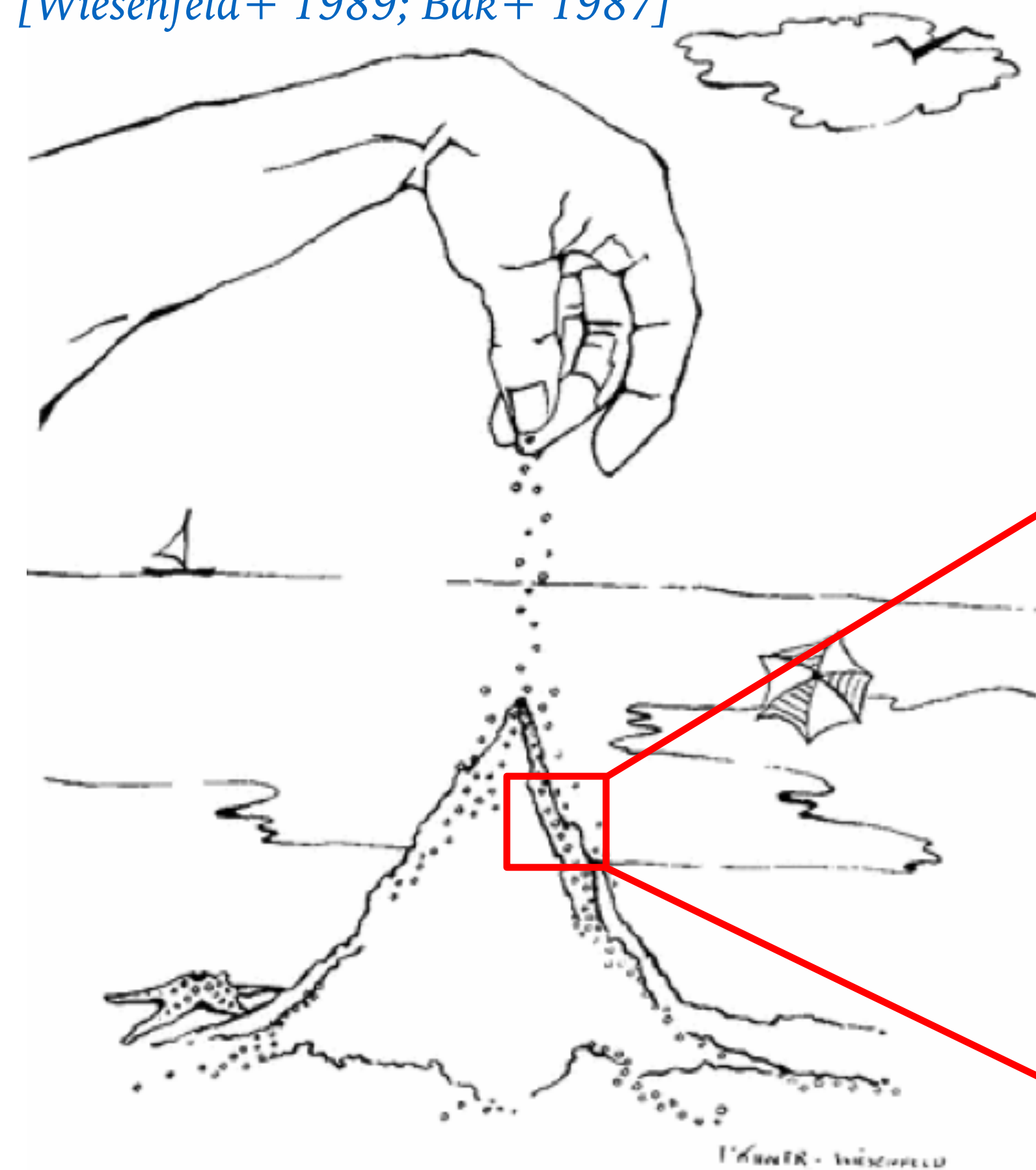


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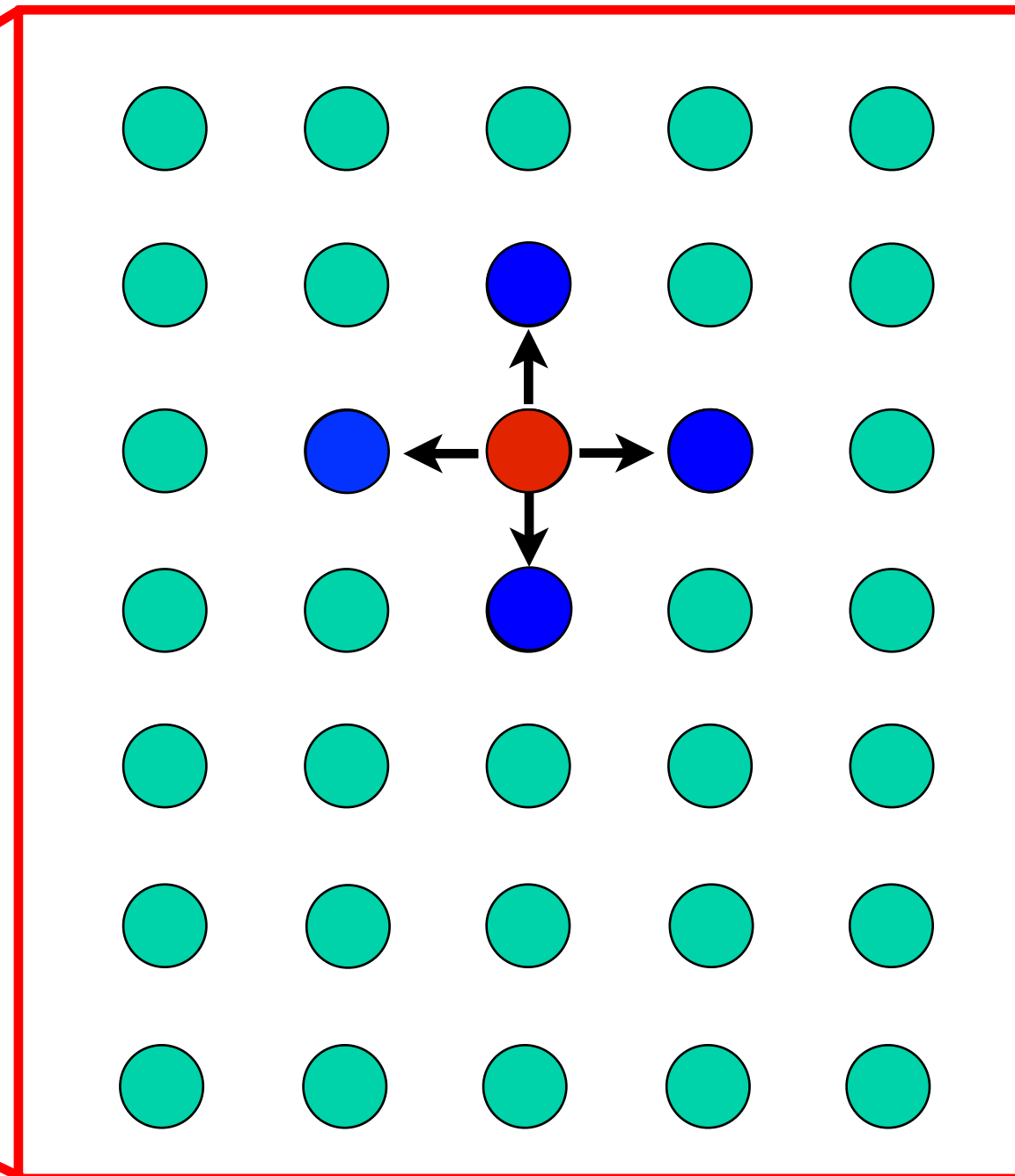
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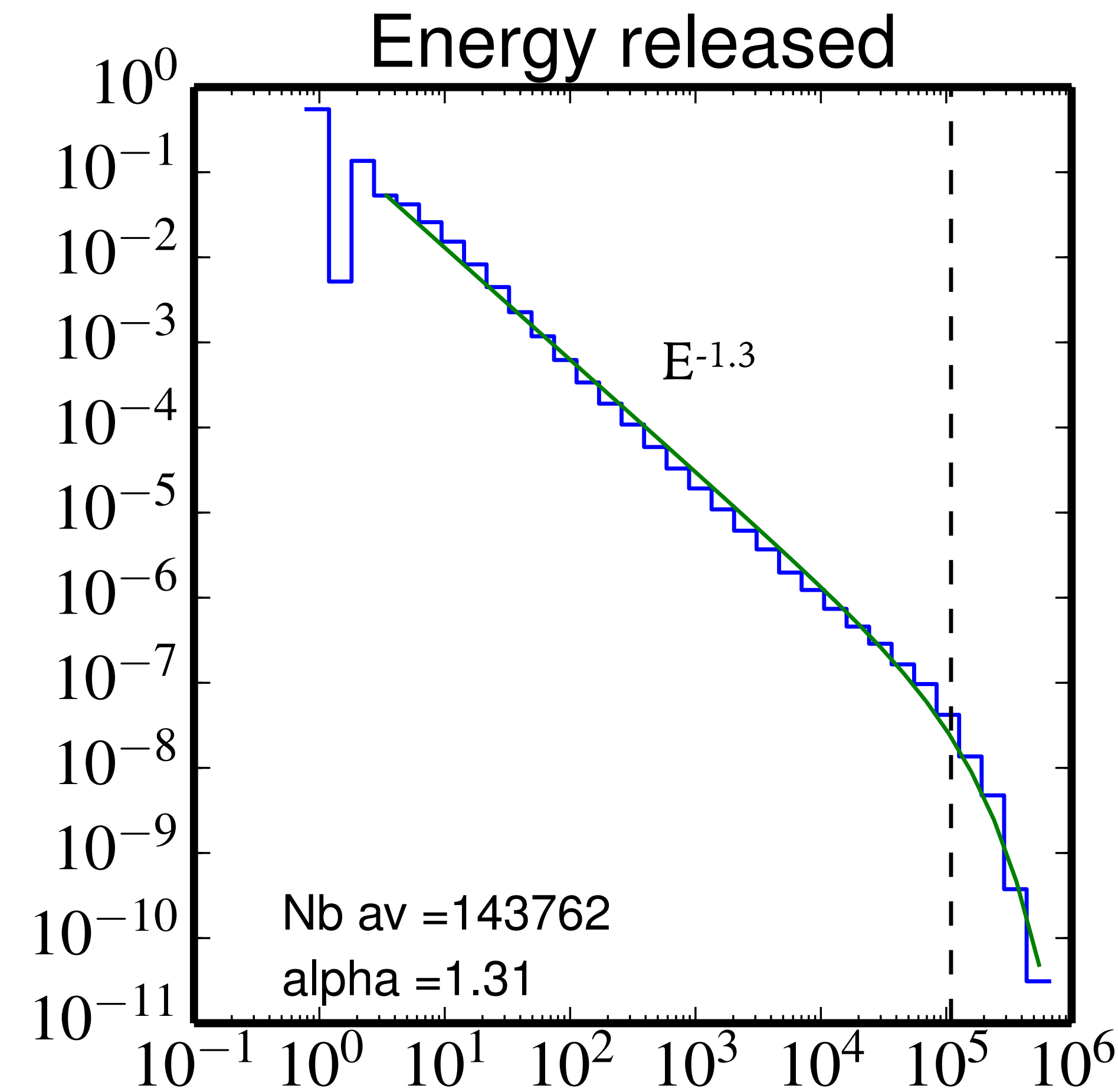
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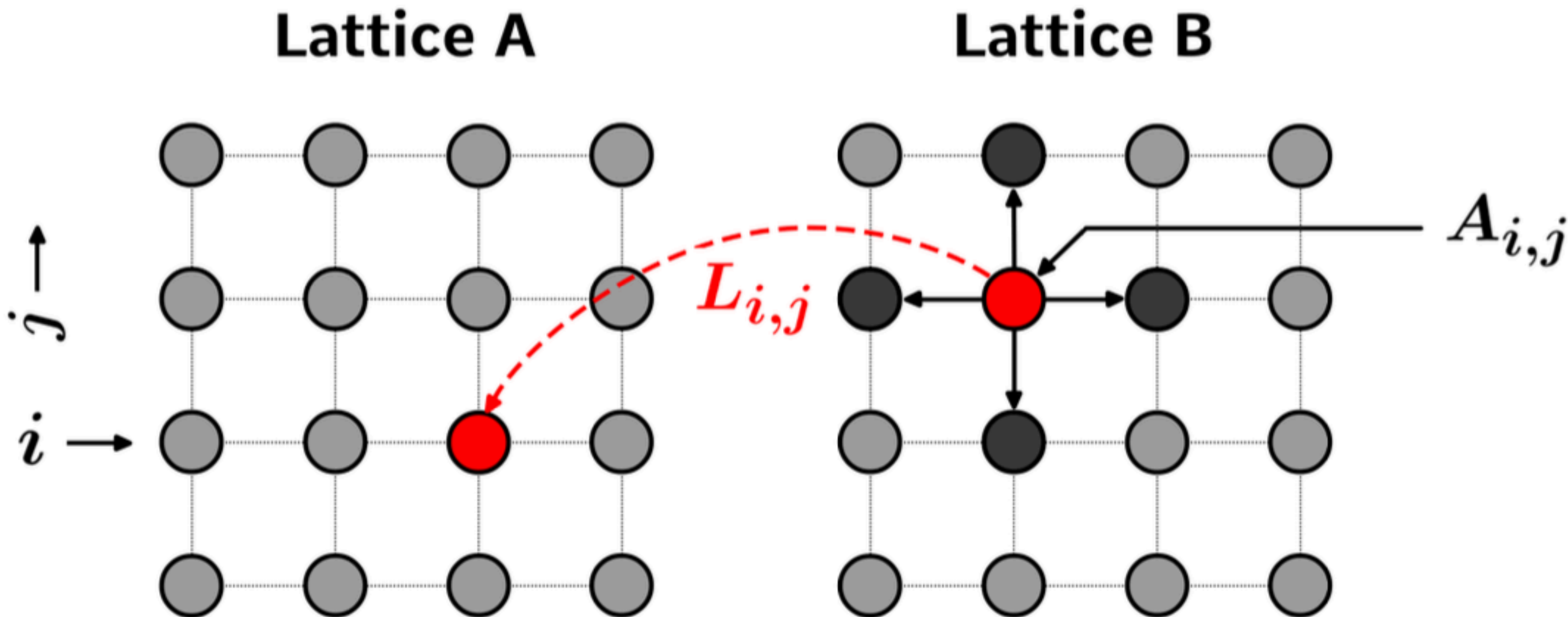
[Strugarek + 2014a,b]

Coupled sandpile models to represent sympathetic flares

Two coupling parameters:

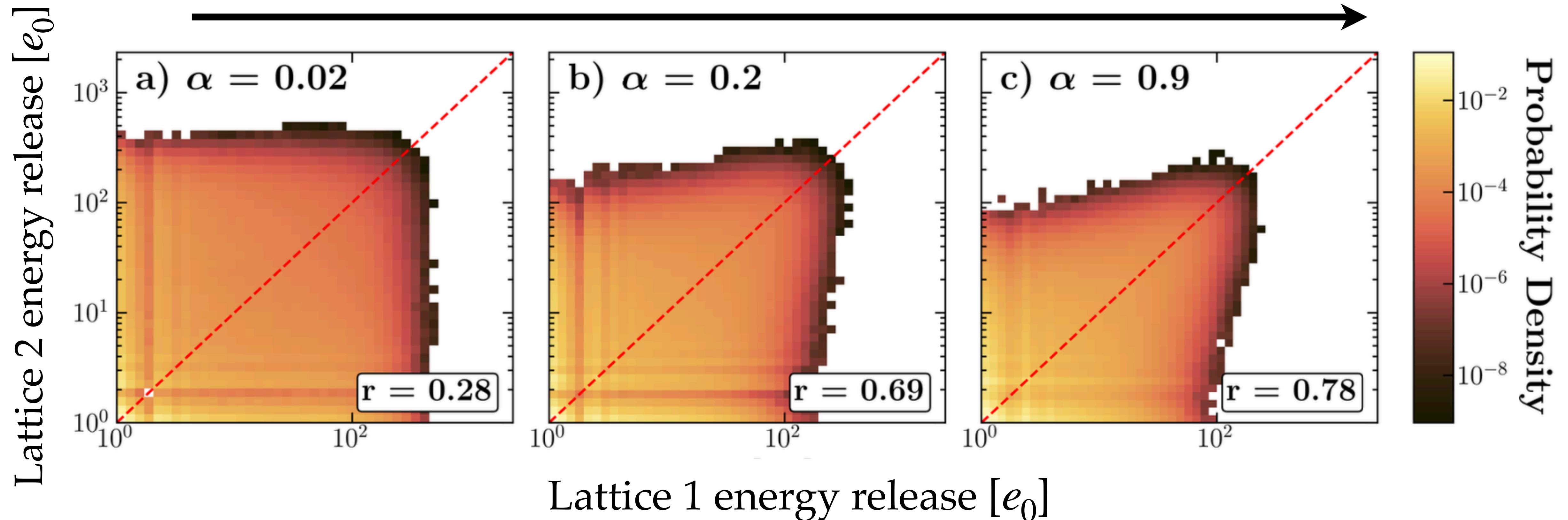
$f \rightarrow$ fraction of nodes in one lattice connected to the other lattice

$\alpha \rightarrow$ Amount of transferred nodal variable drawn randomly in $[0, \alpha]$

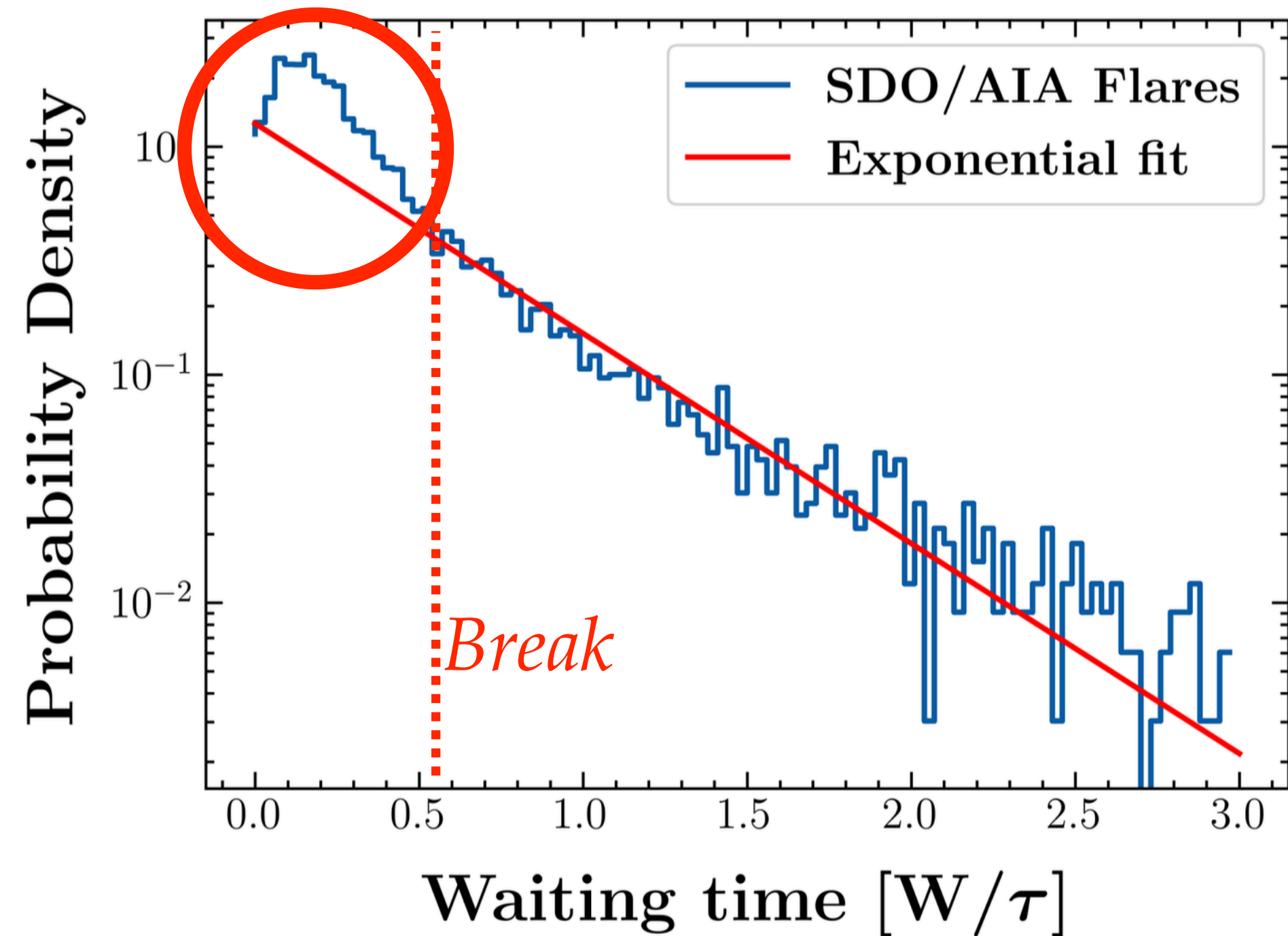


Relationship between the energy of connected events

Amount of coupling increases: stronger energy correlation

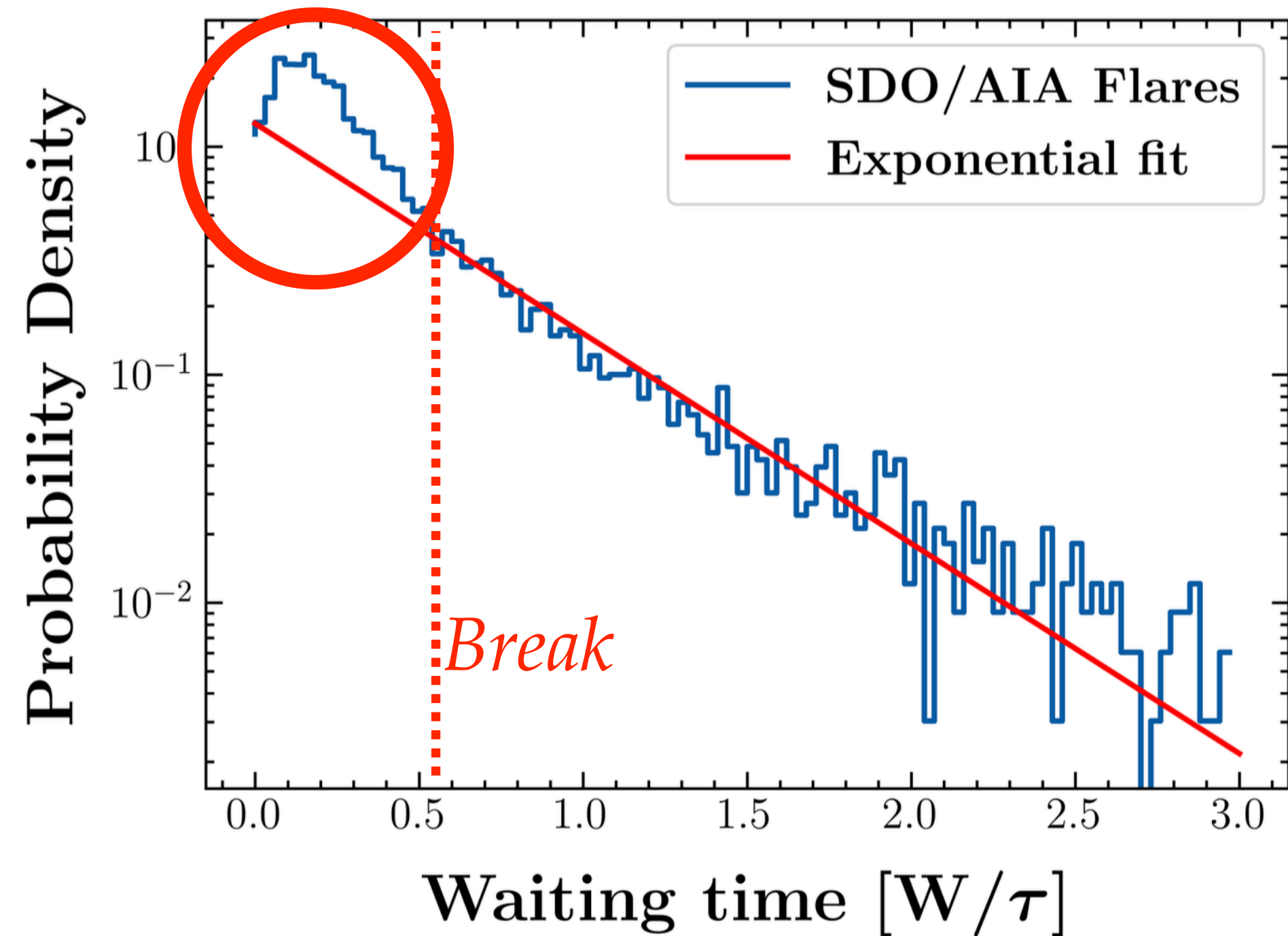


The degree of connectivity impacts the departure from power-laws

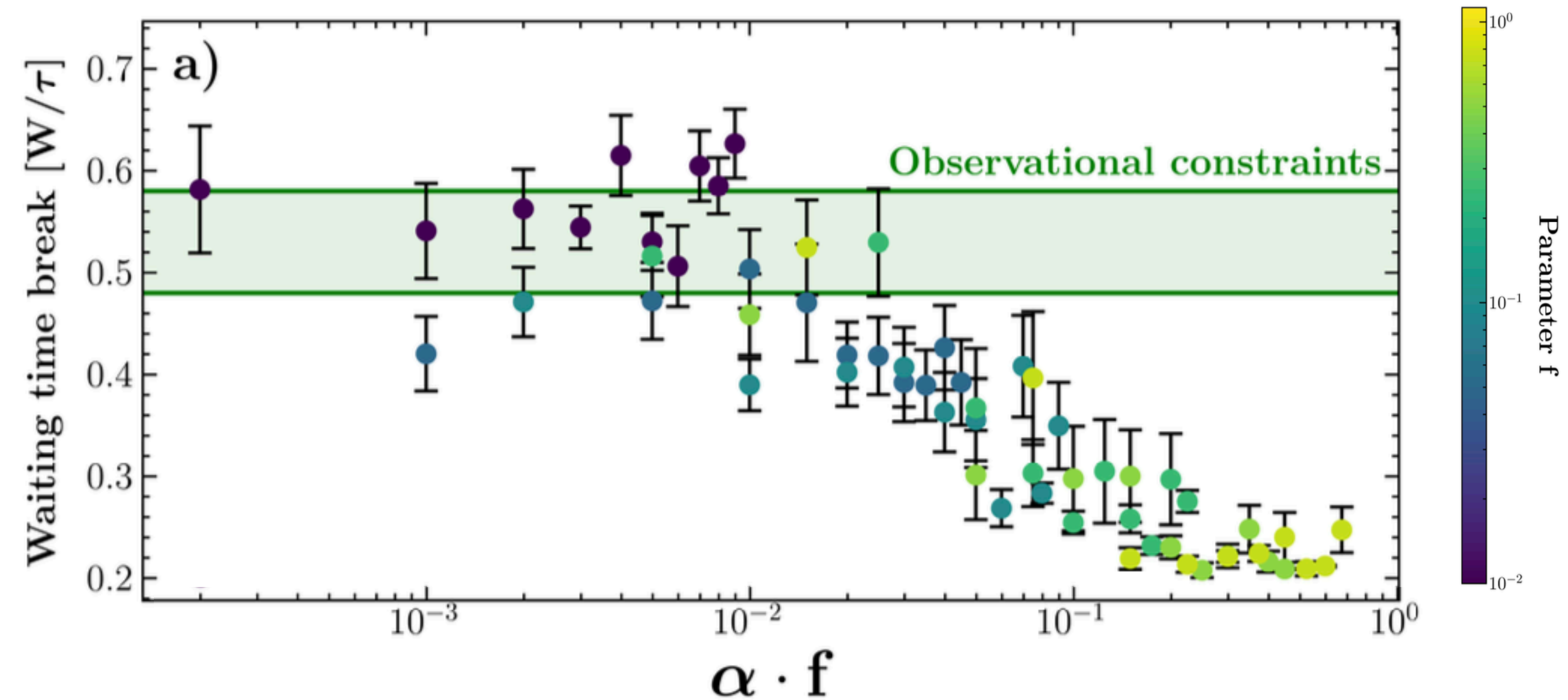


Guité et al., Sol.Phys. 2025

The degree of connectivity impacts the departure from power-laws



The value of waiting time break suggests a **weak coupling** in the solar case



Guité et al., Sol.Phys. 2025

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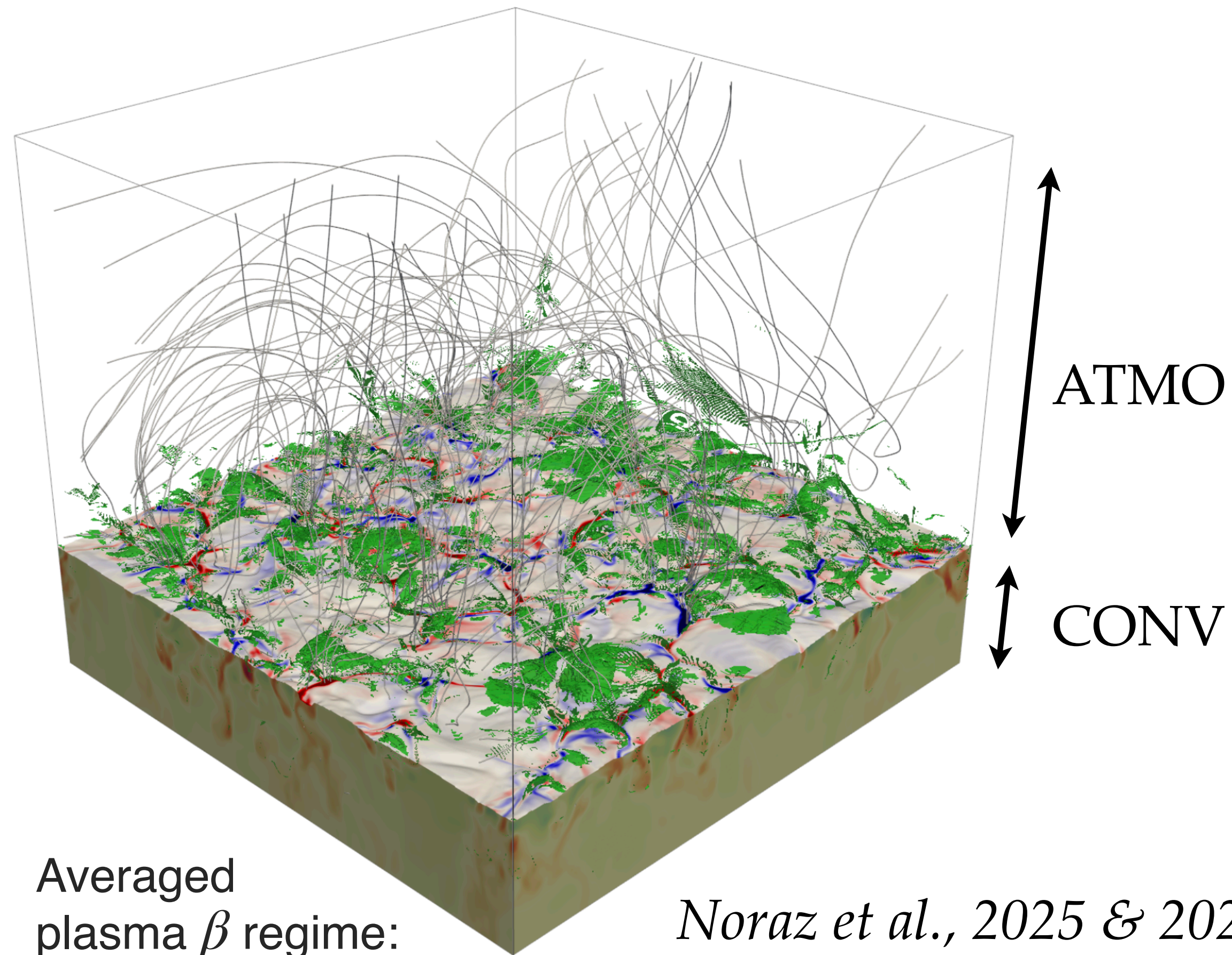
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[Lamarre et al., PRE 2025]



Hunting for avalanche-like behaviour in MHD simulations

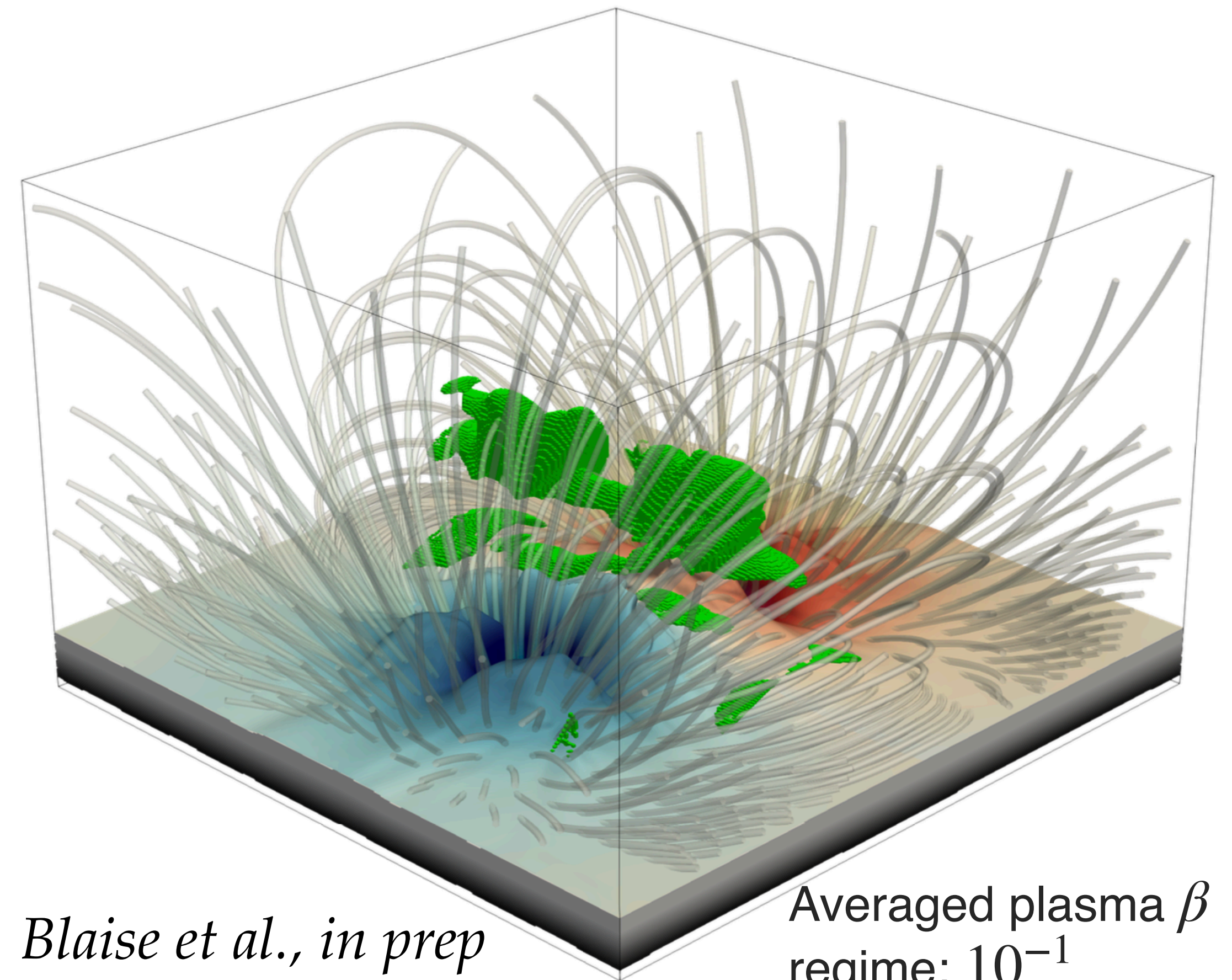
Bifrost - Quiet Sun



Averaged
plasma β regime:
ATMO: 10^{-1}
CONV: 10^3

Noraz et al., 2025 & 2026

Pluto - twisted reconnecting loop

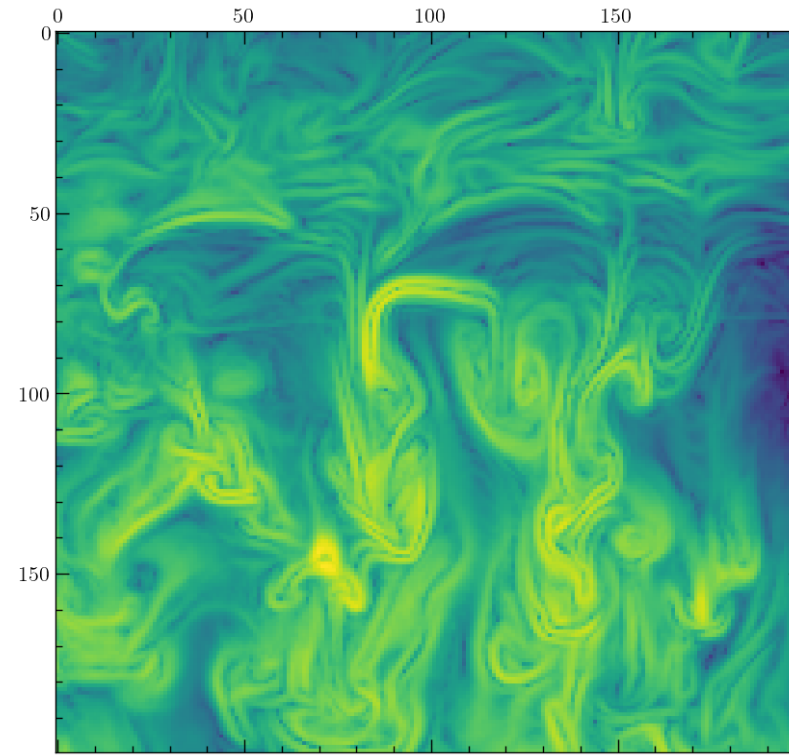


Blaise et al., in prep

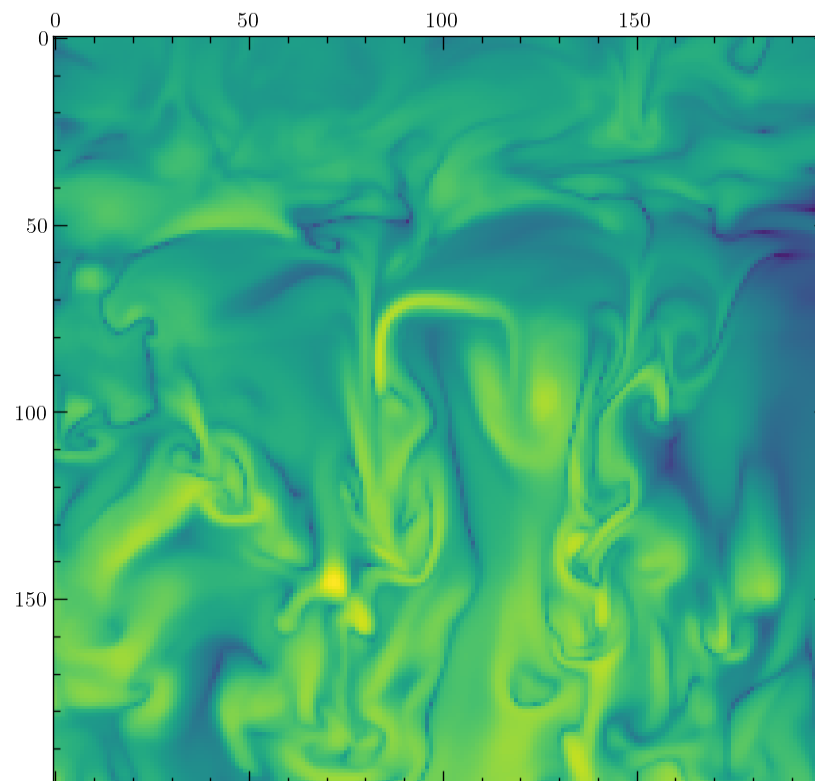
Averaged plasma β
regime: 10^{-1}

Algorithm to identify dissipation regions (Bifrost example)

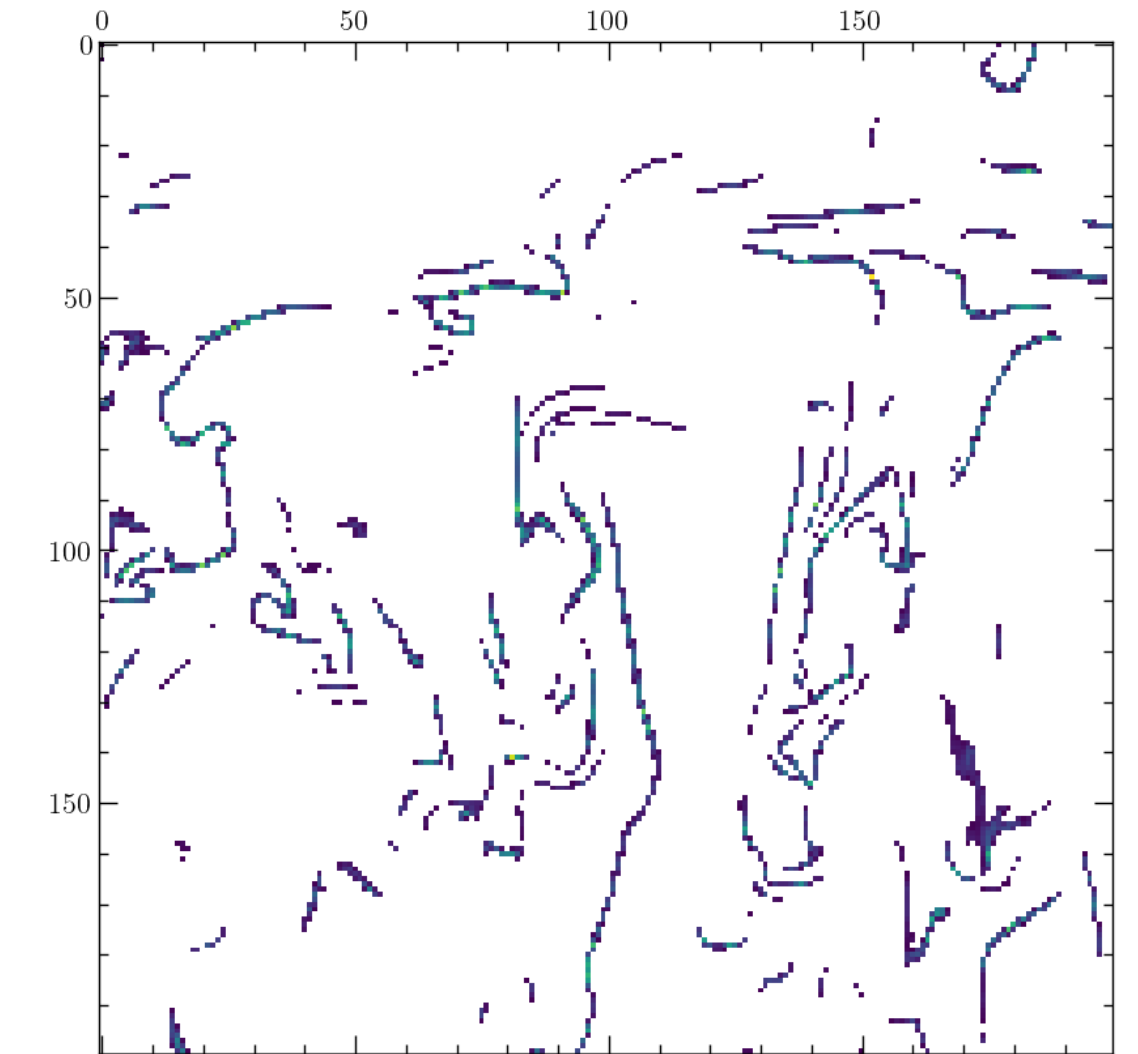
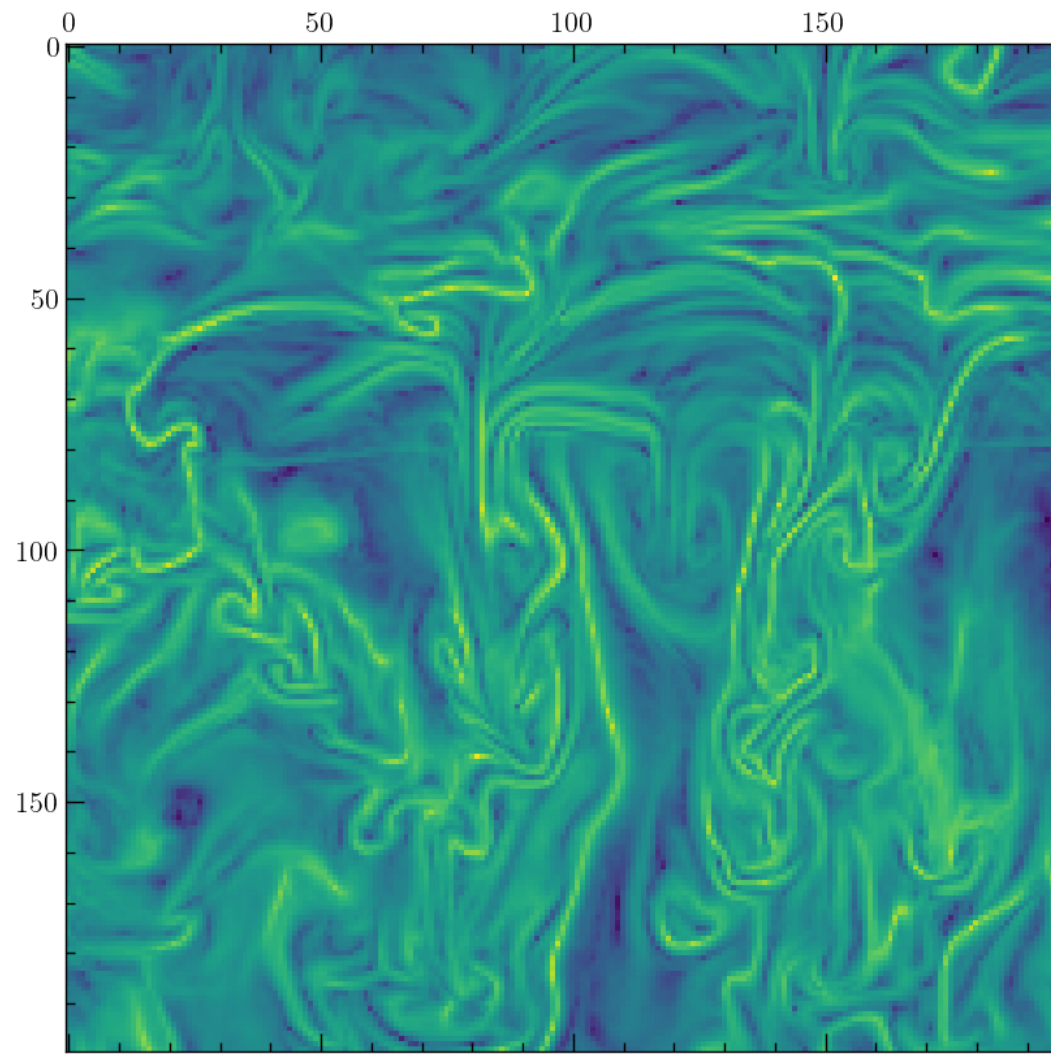
$|\nabla \times \mathbf{B}|$



$|\mathbf{B}|$



$$\frac{|\nabla \times \mathbf{B}|}{|\mathbf{B}|}$$



Labelling strategy: Hoshen-Kopelman algorithm
Time-tracking: ancestry as in *Zhdankin et al. (2015)*

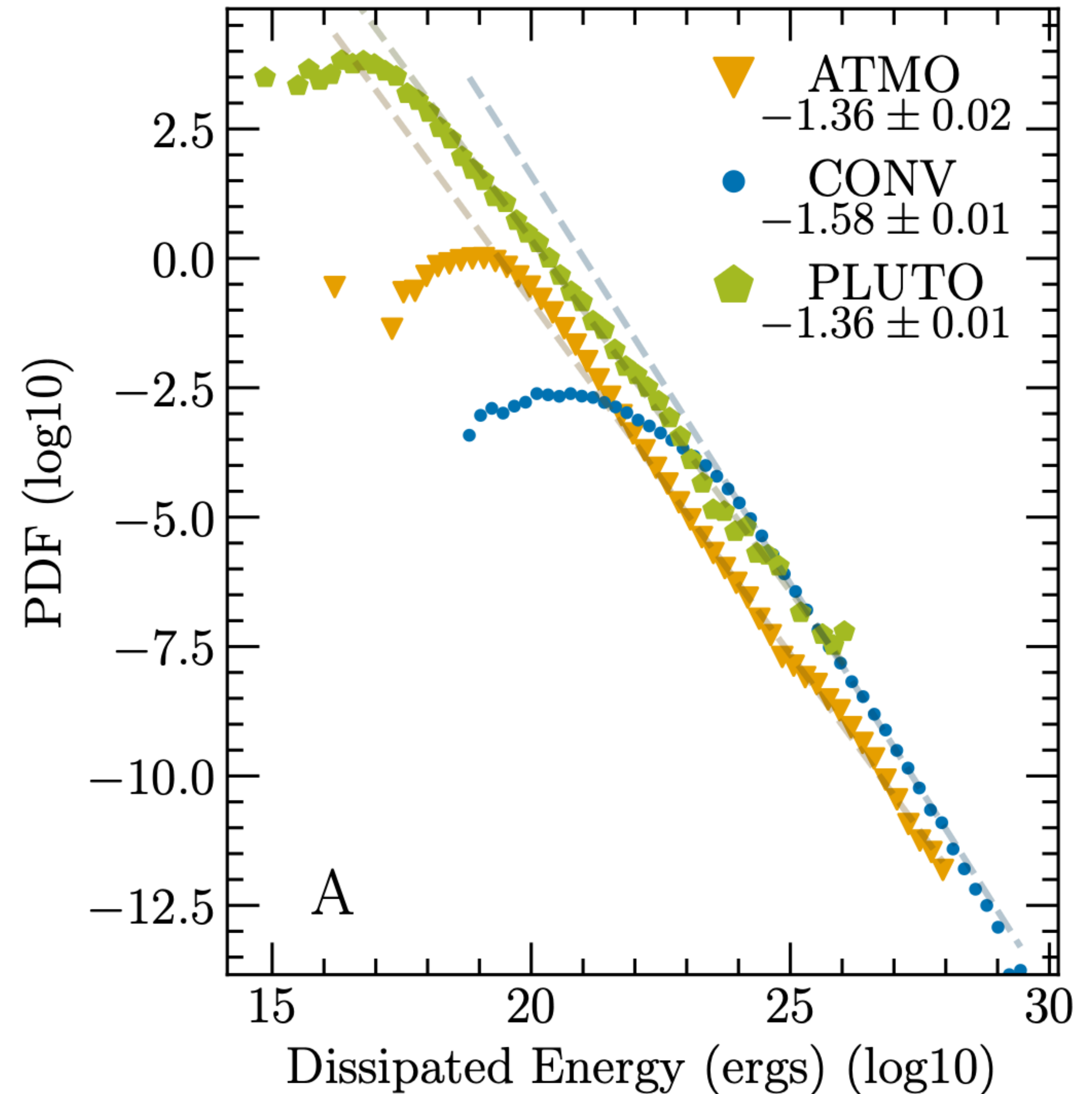
Statistics of the identified events

All identified regions lead to a distribution of dissipation events organised as power laws

ATMO (Bifrost) and PLUTO regions have a distribution $\propto E_{\text{diss}}^{-1.36}$

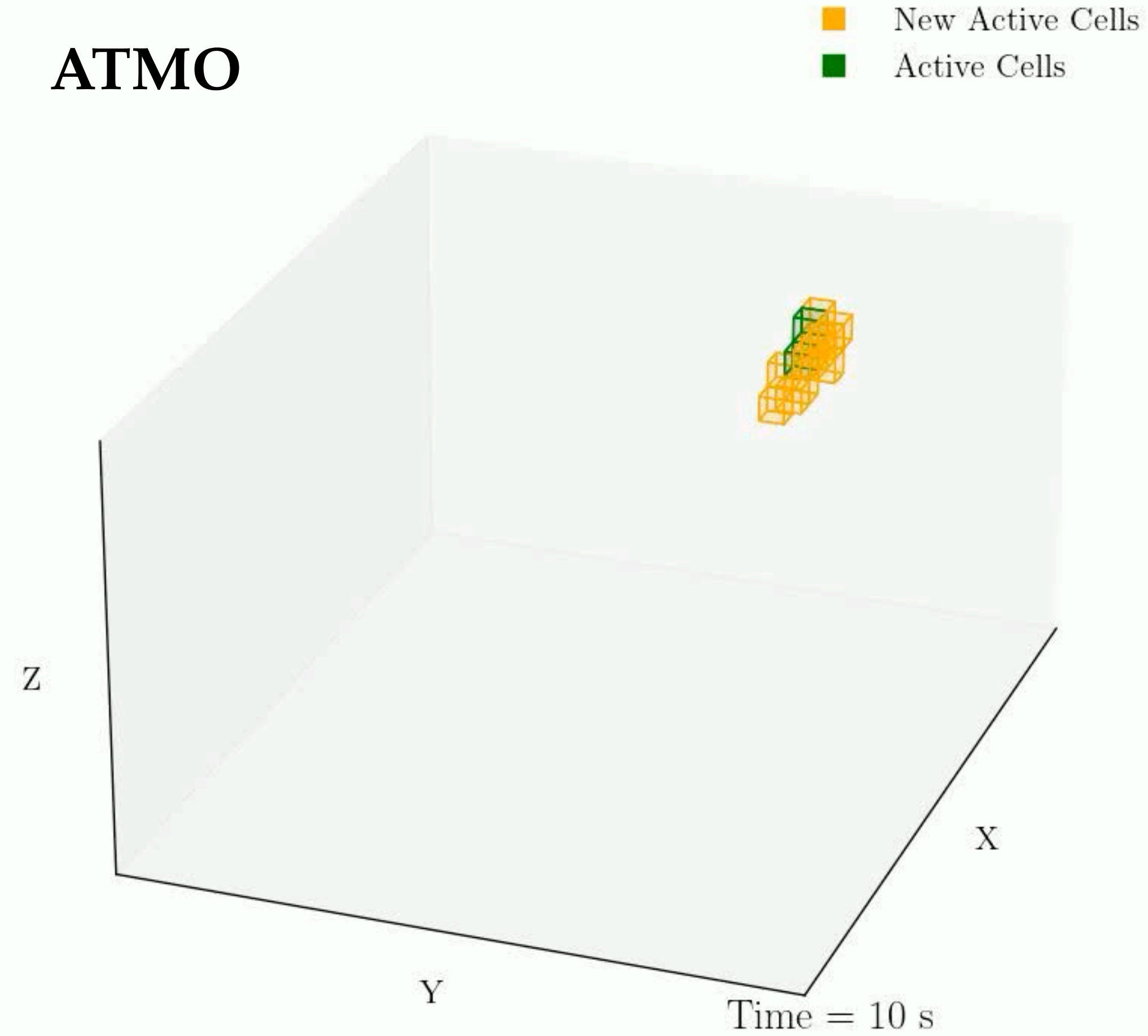
CONV (Bifrost) have a distribution $\propto E_{\text{diss}}^{-1.58}$

BUT different regions reach similar extrema of dissipated energy...
and **various physical processes can lead to a power-law distribution of events**

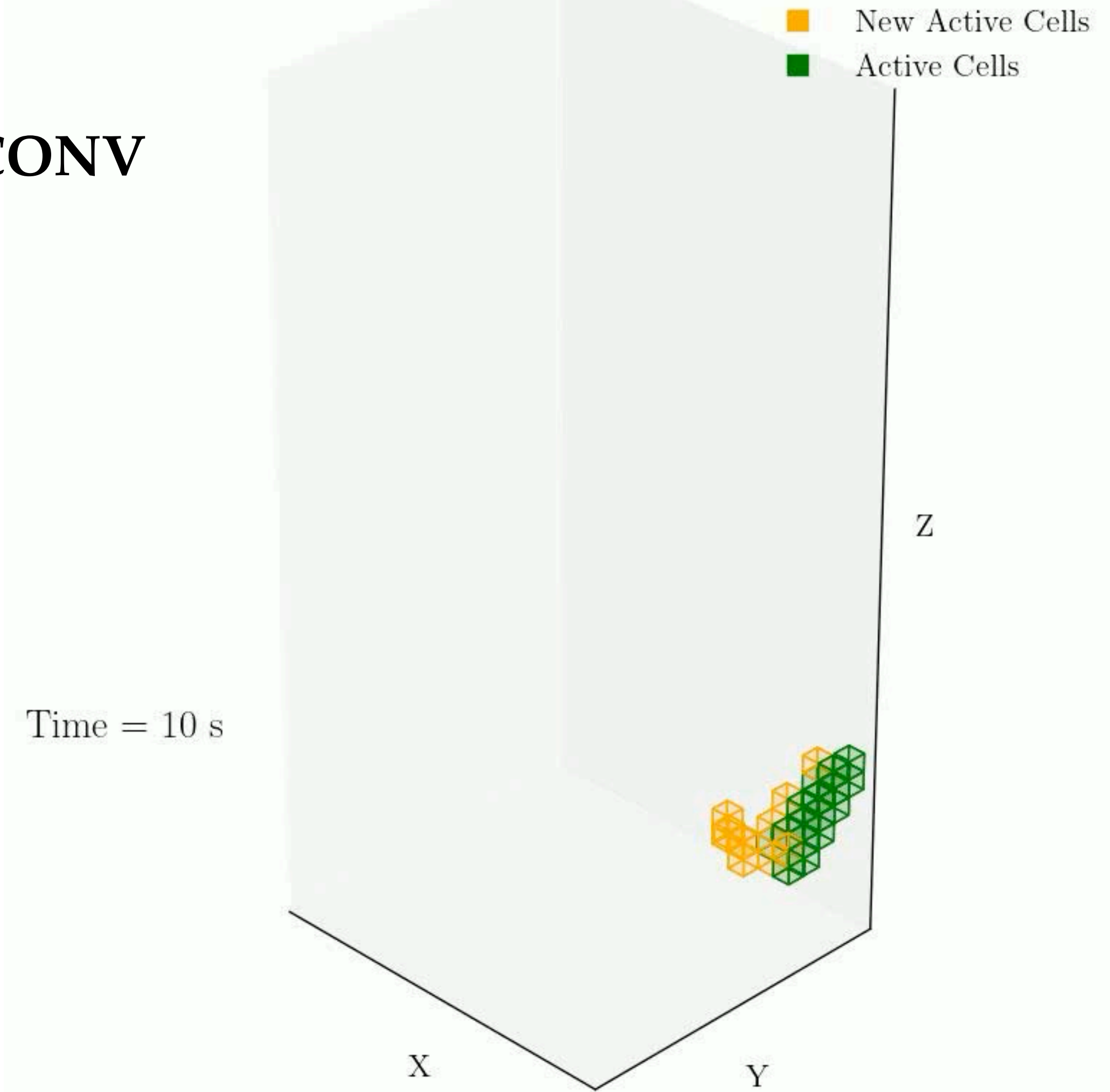


Example of identified events in Bifrost simulation

ATMO

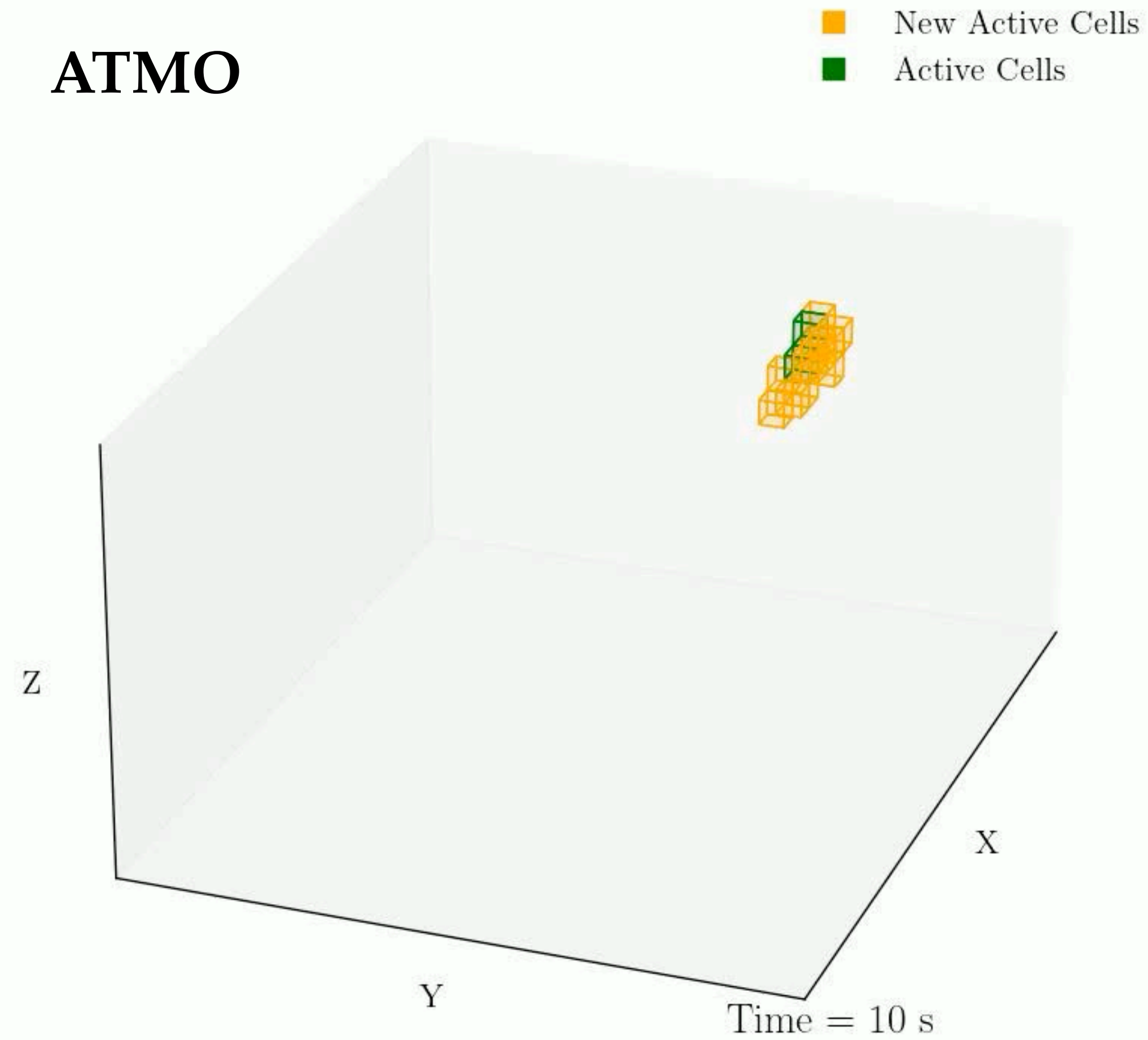


CONV

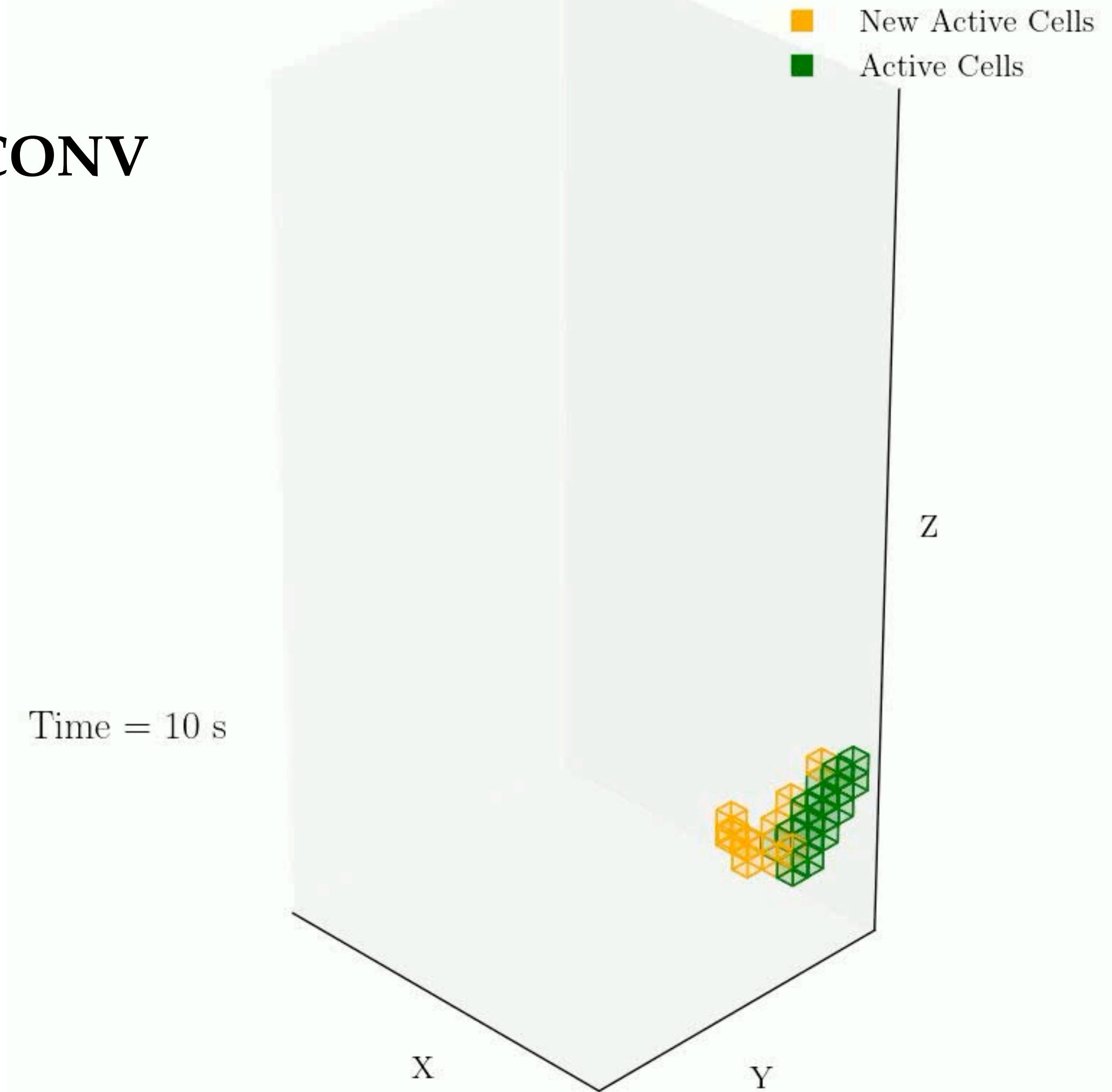


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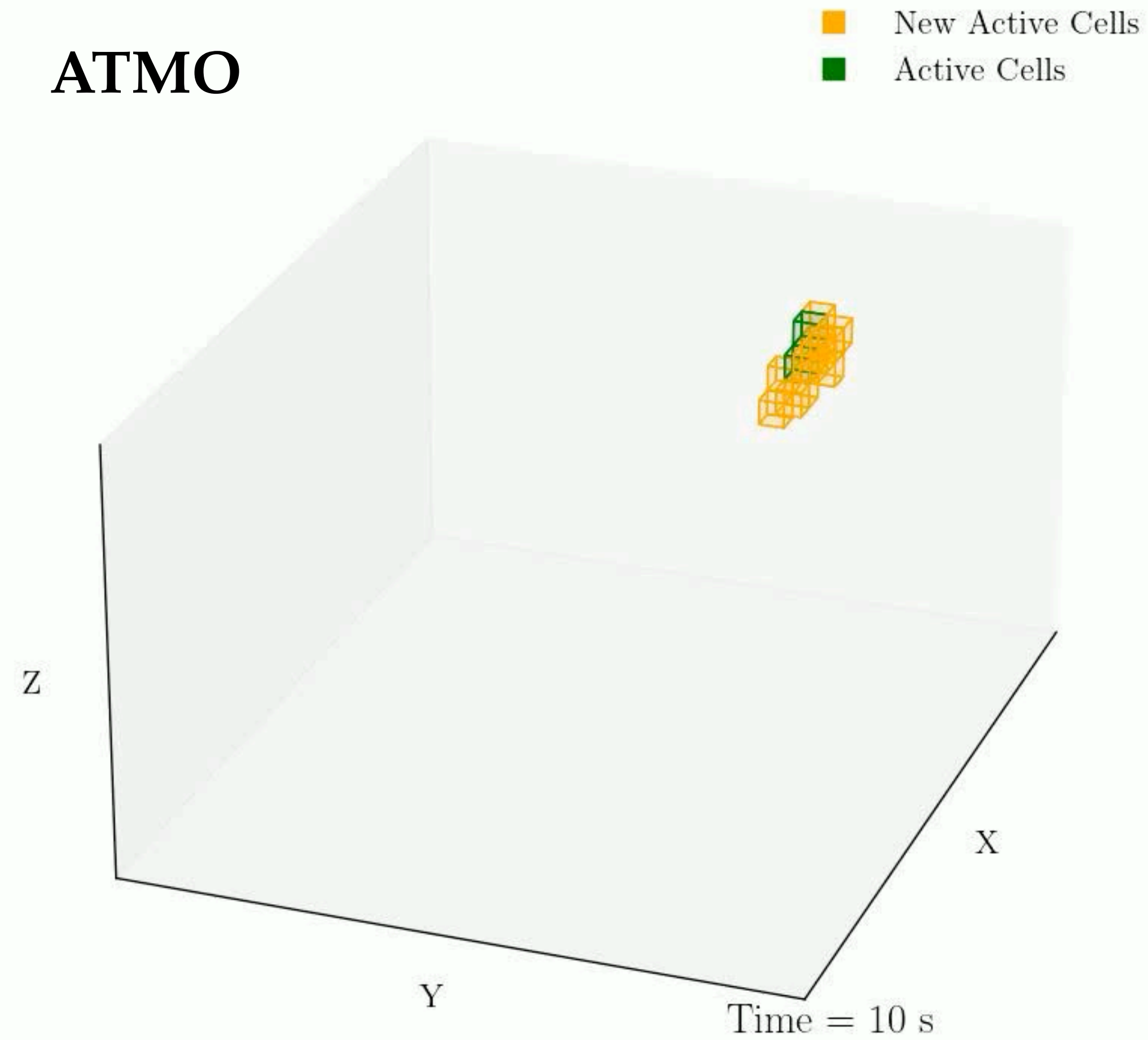


CONV

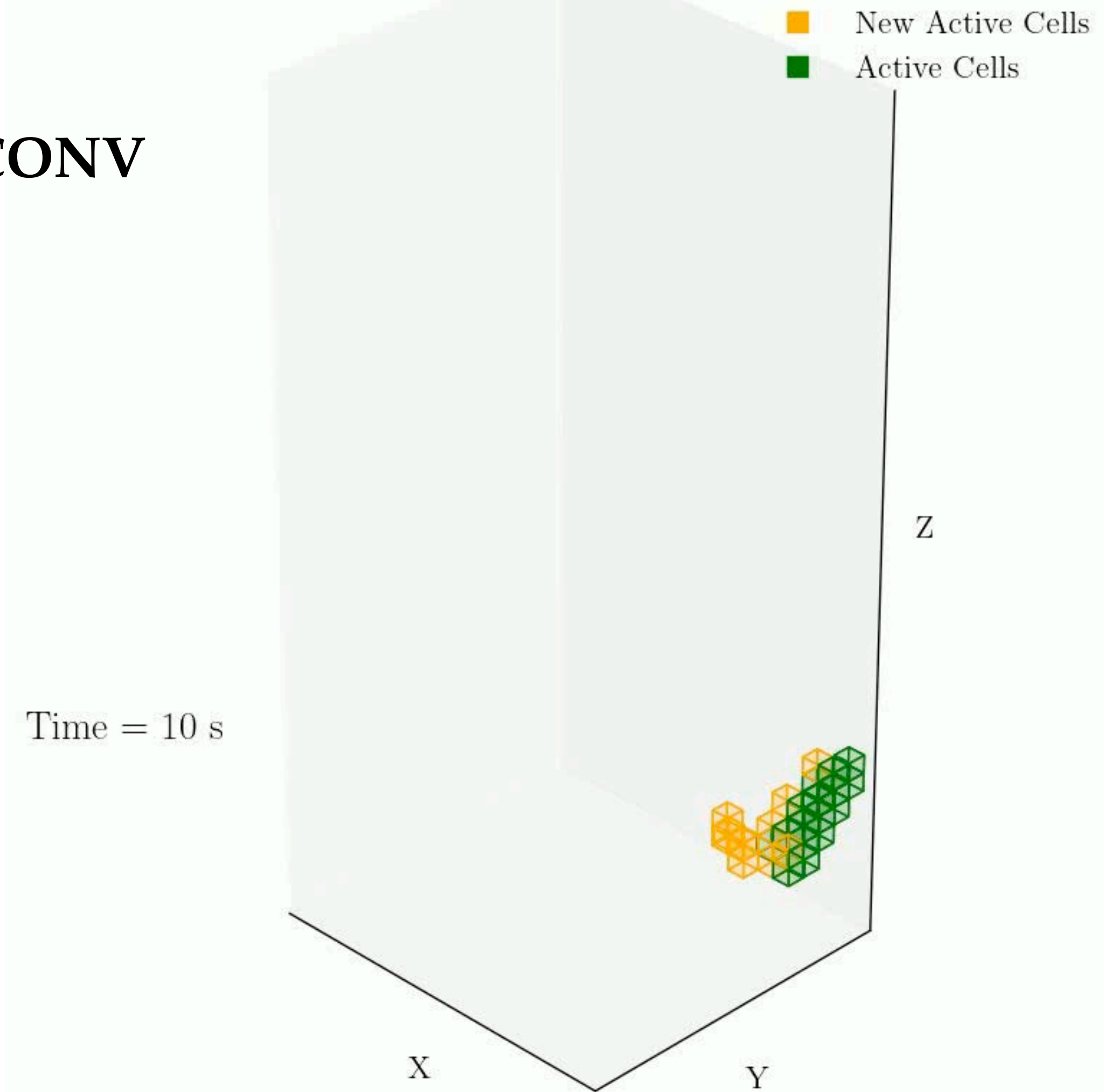


Example of identified events in Bifrost simulation

ATMO



CONV



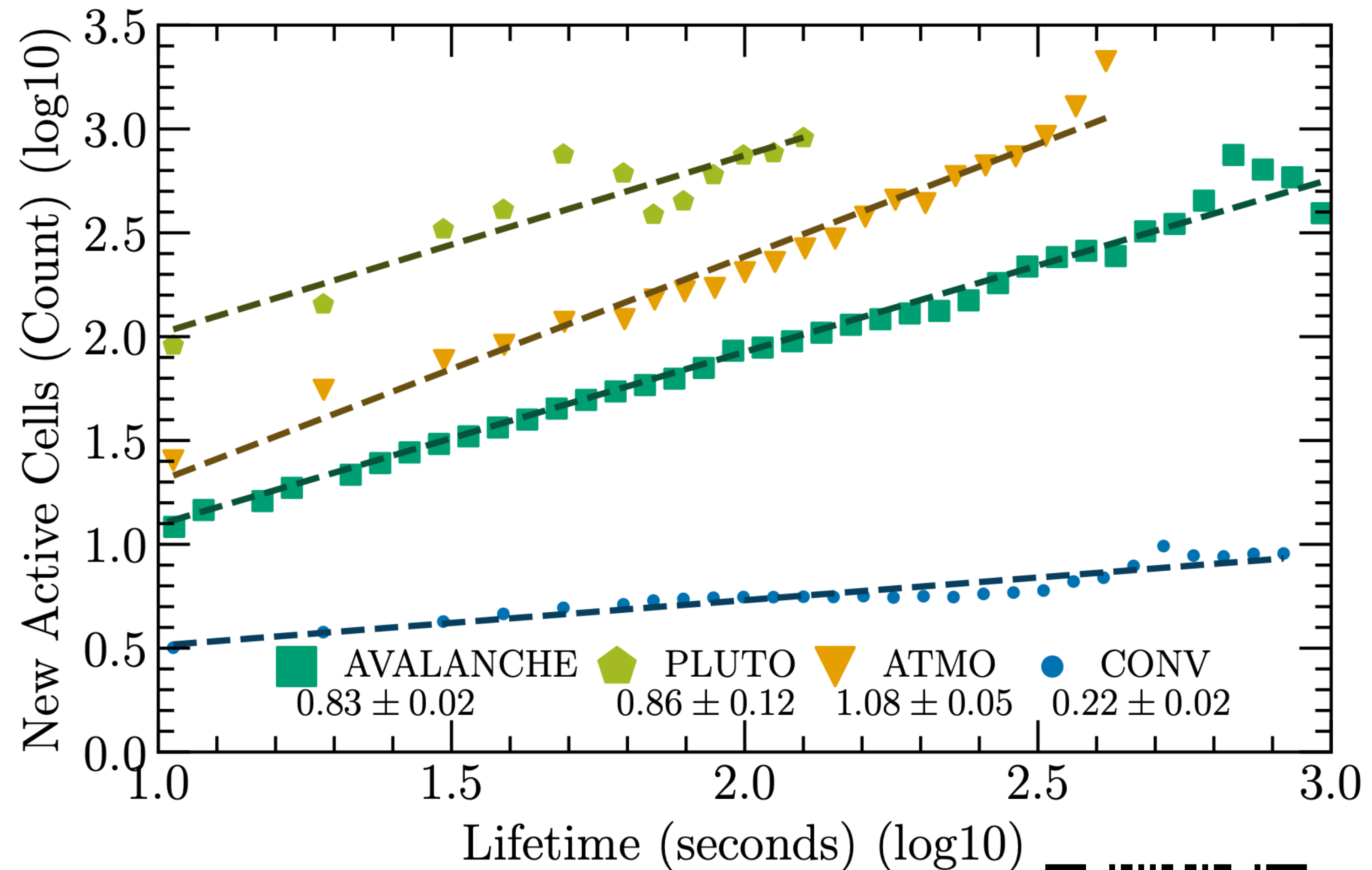
Unveiling an avalanche-like behaviour: the spreading exponent

The **spreading exponent** characterises how the **identified structures** grow. If the growth is scale-invariant, $S(t) \propto t^\sigma$

The **value of σ** allows to distinguish various classes of scale-invariant growth processes

Munoz et al., PRE (1999)

Aschwanden, ApJ (2012)



ATMO and PLUTO are very similar to classical avalanche models!

CONV is definitely not, as expected



Conclusions

Statistics of sympathetic solar flares: a 30° separation and a list of candidates (including STIX flares!)

[Guité, Strugarek & Charbonneau A&A 2025]

Sandpile models of sympathetic flares: suggests quite a weak coupling in the solar case

[Guité, Charbonneau & Strugarek Sol Phys. 2025]

Dissipation events MHD simulations of the solar atmosphere (low-beta) behave as avalanches

[Lamarre et al., PRE 2025]