

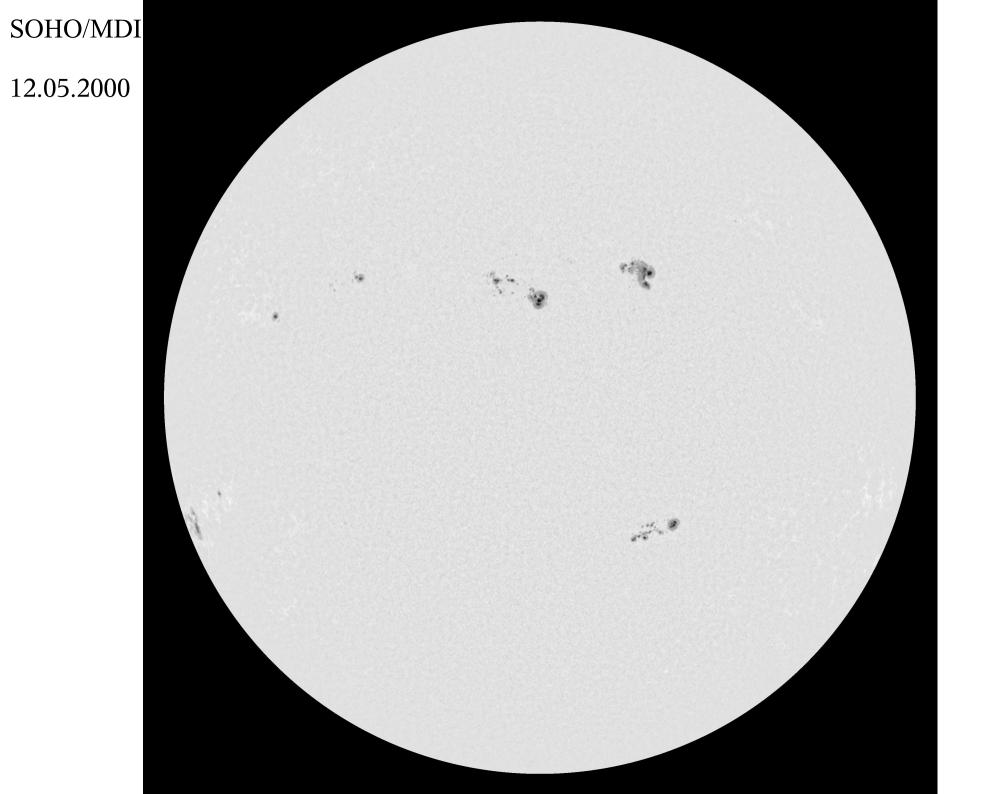


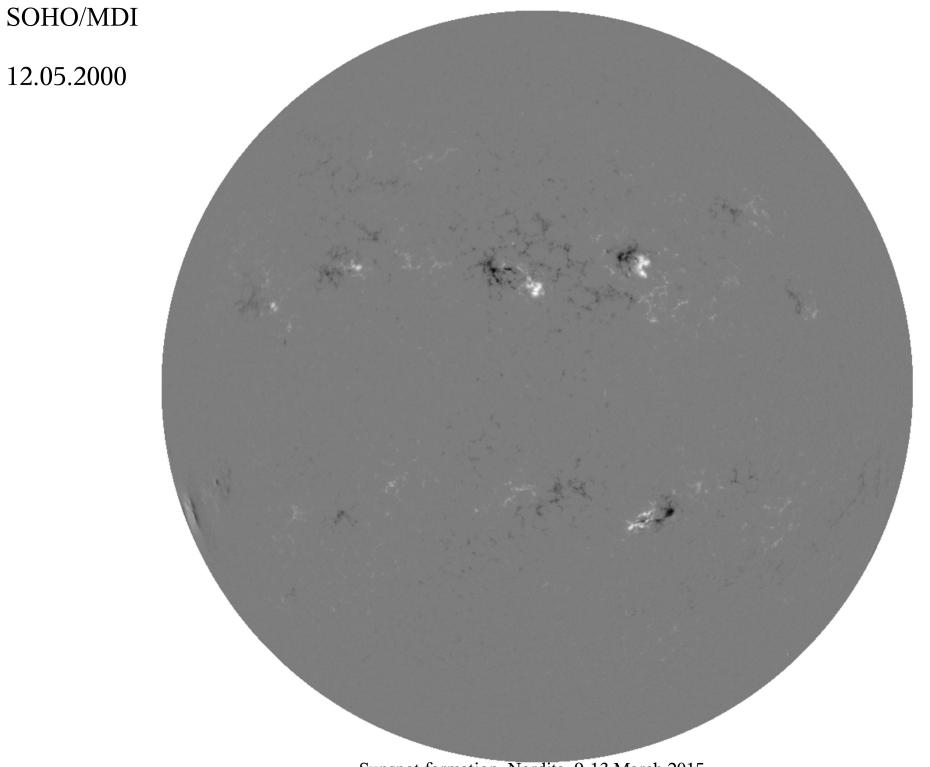


Joy's law revisited by using the new Debrecen tilt angle database

Baranyi, T., Muraközy, J., Ludmány, A.

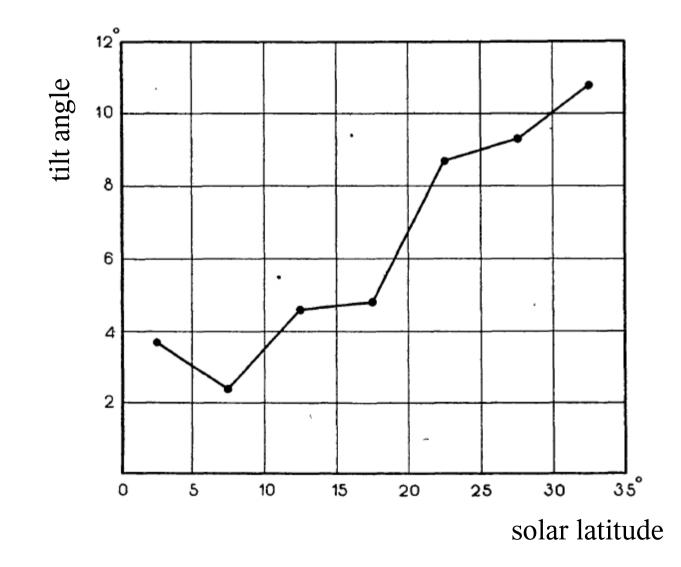
MTA CsFK CsI Heliophysical Observatory, Debrecen, Hungary





An almost century old figure about the Joy's law

(Hale, Ellerman, Nicholson, Joy, 1919, *ApJ*, **49**, 153)



Sunspot formation, Nordita, 9-13 March 2015

Still existing questions about the tilts

What are the reliable data of the tilts?

What is the reliable form of Joy's distribution?

What is the cause of the tilts? winding up of the poloidal field? Coriolis impact?

What may have impact on the tilts? large scale magnetic field? flux density at the root? emerging flux amount? evolutional state? large-scale flow pattern?

There are some answers but apparently not the final ones.

Data of active region tilts

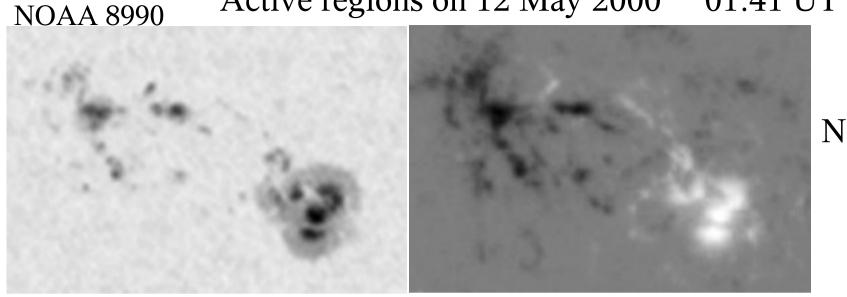
Sunspot groups:

- Mount Wilson white light images
- Kodaikanal white light images
- Debrecen (see: Győri et al., at the poster session)
 - DPD (Debrecen Photoheliographic Data) white light images
 - SDD (SOHO/MDI-Debrecen Data) wl images + magnetograms
 - HMIDD (SDO/HMI Debrecen Data) wl images + magnetograms

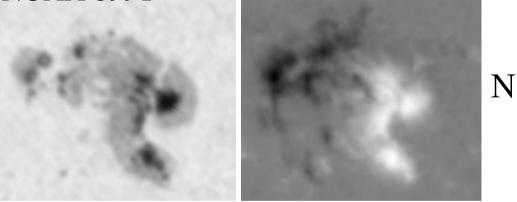
AR magnetic fields - from magnetograms Kosovichev& Stenflo, 2008, *ApJ*, **688**, L115 Li & Ulrich, 2012, *ApJ*, **758**, 115L

Active regions on 12 May 2000 01:41 UT

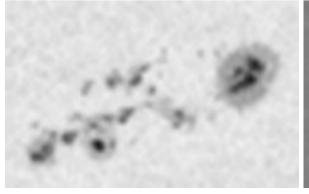


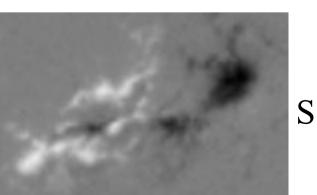


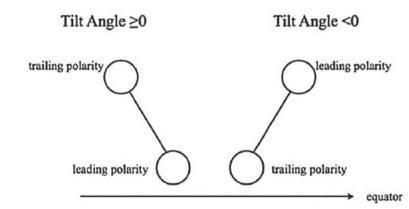
NOAA 8994



NOAA 8993







The most detailed tilt databases belong to the Debrecen catalogues. Tilt data of the AR NOAA 8990 from the SDD database:

With Howard's method (no magnetic information)

 penumbrae
 umbrae

 Bf
 Bl
 Lf
 Ll
 tilt

 14.82
 12.25
 60.74
 66.64
 24.04
 14.95
 12.21
 60.69
 66.69
 25.16

By using magnetic information:

penumbrae

umbrae

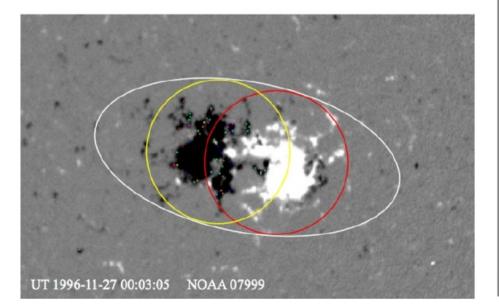
BfBlLfLltiltBfBlLfLltilt14.7312.4560.5566.43**21.76**14.9012.3460.6366.50**24.05**

DATA

Determination of tilts from magnetograms

Li, J., Ulrich, R.K., 2012, ApJ, 758, 115

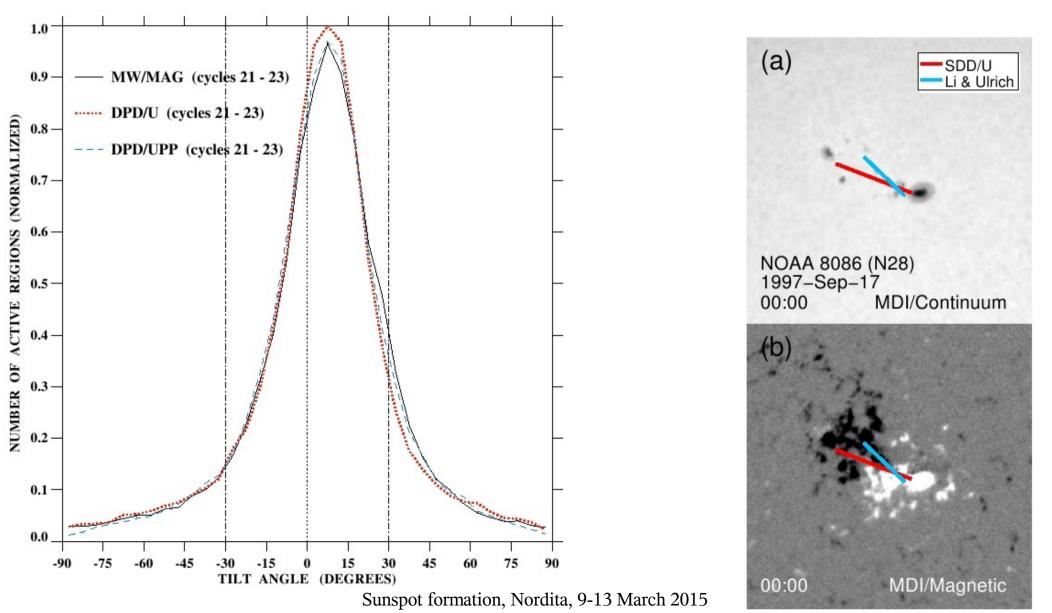
The AR axis is represented by the major axis of the fitted ellipse.





Comparison of sunspot tilts of Debrecen DATA and magnetic field tilts of Mount Wilson Wang, Y.-M. Colaninno, R.C., Baranyi, T., Li, J., 2015, *ApJ*, **798**, 50W

Larger tilts measured in AR magn.fields than in sunspot positions



Test of a dataset of original MW data

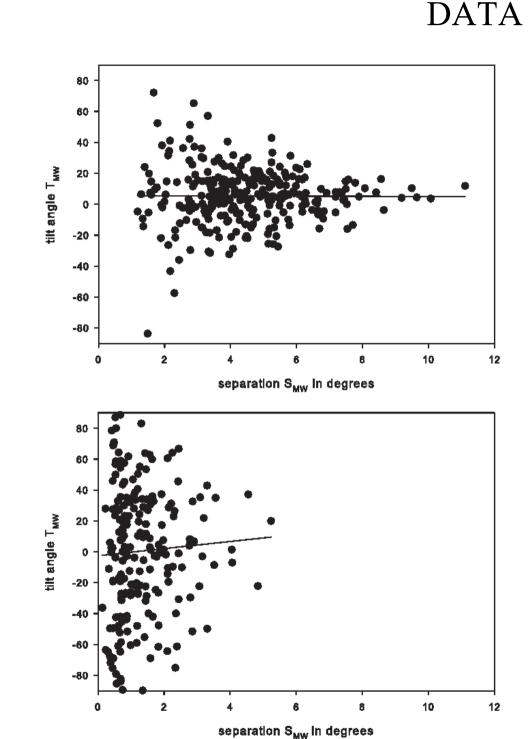
- + data reduced from MW observations by DPD method
- + MW polarity drawings. 1961-67

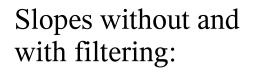
Tilt angle – separation relationship for bipolar groups

Tilt angle – separation relationship for unipolar groups

S<3° cases should be filtered out!







Data base	Slope	Slope if $S > 3$
$T_{MW} \\ T_{KK} \\ T_{DPDu} \\ T_{SDDu}$	$\begin{array}{c} 0.292 (\pm 0.019) \\ 0.294 (\pm 0.027) \\ 0.327 (\pm 0.017) \\ 0.373 (\pm 0.042) \end{array}$	$0.396(\pm 0.016)$ $0.423(\pm 0.037)$ $0.422(\pm 0.016)$ $0.423(\pm 0.025)$

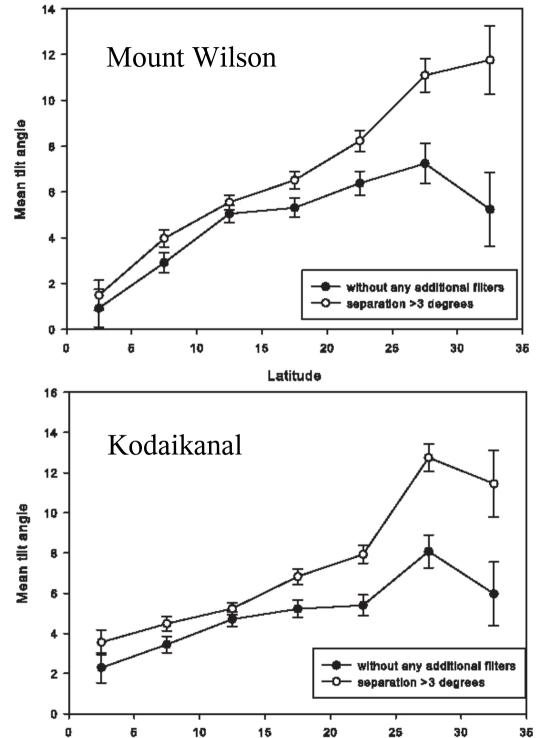
After filtering:

In 1961-67:

$$T_{MWDPD} = 1.02(\pm 0.02) * T_{MW}$$

In 1977-85: $T_{DPDu} = 1.01(\pm 0.01) * T_{MW}$





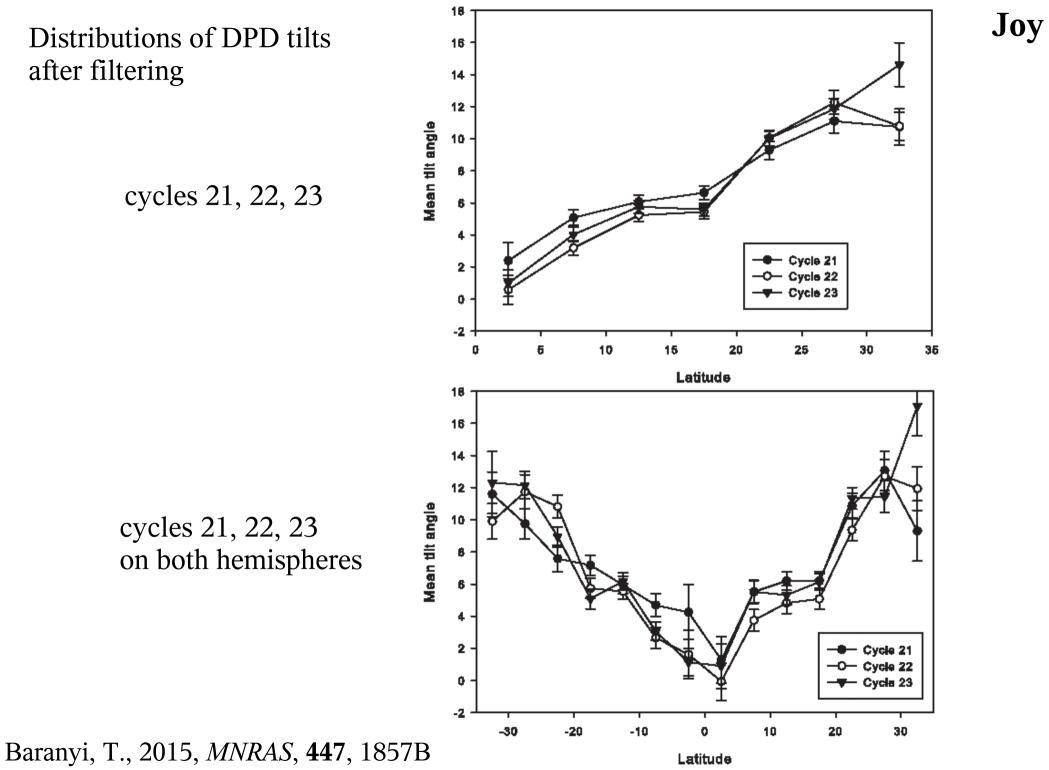
Latitude

Joy

Distributions of DPD tilts after filtering

cycles 21, 22, 23

cycles 21, 22, 23

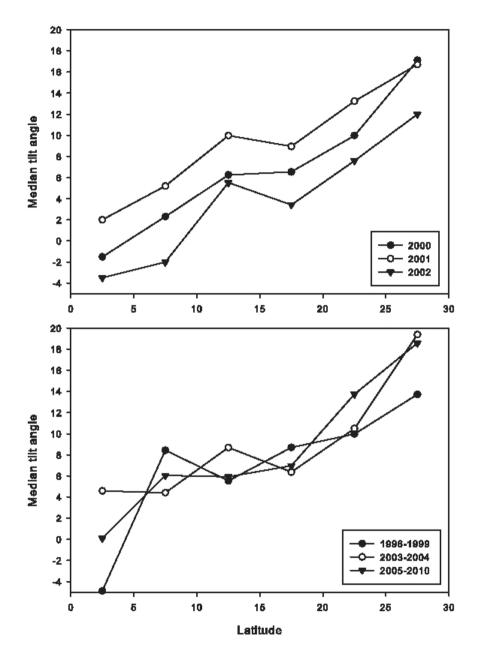


Joy

Joy diagrams with tilt angles from SDD (with polarity information)

Years around cycle maximum:

Years before and after maximum:

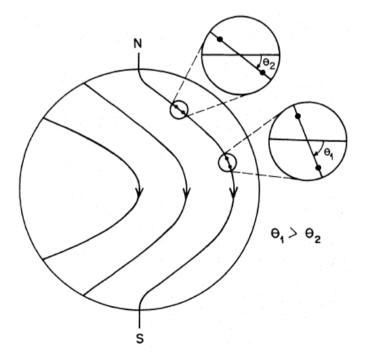


Baranyi, T., 2015, MNRAS, 447, 1857B

Coriolis?

D'Silva & Choudhuri, 1993, *An.Ap.* **272**, 621

(No such latitude-dependence as expected from wind up:)

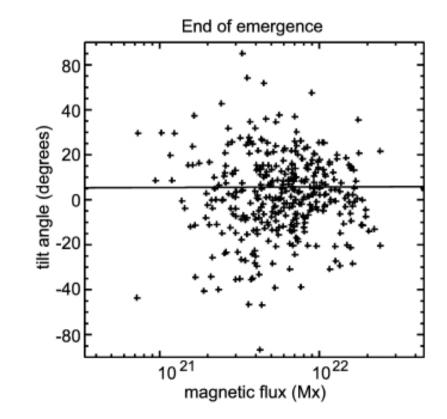


Winding up?

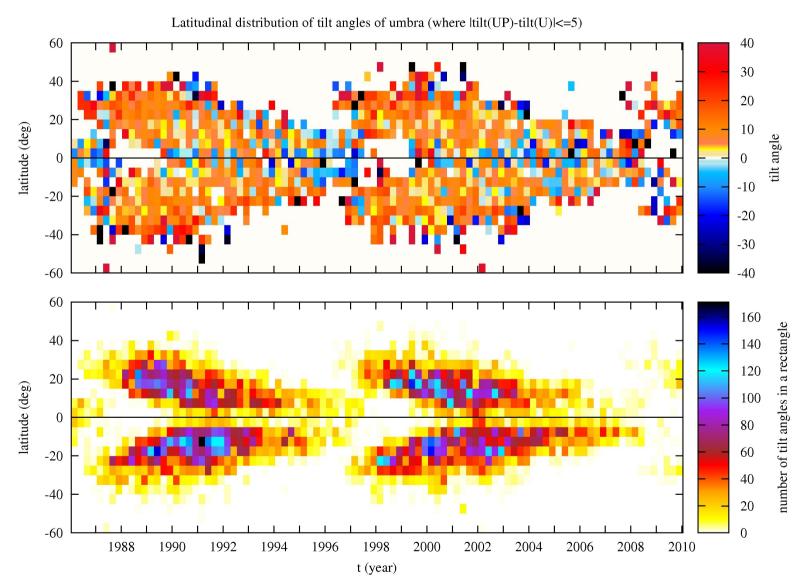
cause

Kosovichev & Stenflo, 2008, *ApJ*, **688**, L115

(No flux-dependence as expected from the Coriolis impact.)



Mean tilt angles in pixels of (3 months x 5°), cycles 22-23



Muraközy, J., Baranyi, T., Ludmány, 2012, CEAB, 36, 1, 1

Monthly mean tilt angles of sunspot groups at their maximum sizes in 5° latitudinal bins in both hemispheres.

umbrae

tilt

monthly

Cycles 21-24

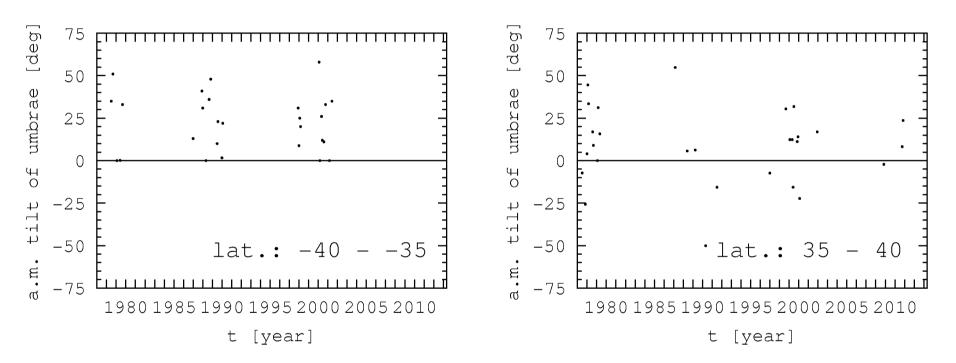
75 75 50 50 - 1 25 25 0 n -25 -25 -50 -50 ·lat.: 35 - 40 lat.: -40 - -35 -75 **╶╶╶╶╶** **** -75 50 50 25 25 c n -25 -25 -50 -50 lat.: -35 -30lat.: 30 - 35 _ -75 -75 50 50 25 25 a n -25 -25 -50 -50 lat.: 25 - 30 -30lat.« -75 -75 ┠╂┼╂┼╂┼╂┼╂┼╂┼╂┼╂┼╂┼╂┼╂┼╂┼╂┼╂┼╂┼ [deg] 50 50 25 25 -25 -2! -50 .: -28 -28 -50 lat.: 20 - 25 lat ╃╁╀╁╀╁╂┧╀╁┼┨╁╀╁┼╂┼╂╁┼╂ -75 ┊┼╂┠┼╂┊┼╂┼╂┼╂┼╂┼╂┼┼╂┼╂┼┼╂┼╂┼┼╂┼╂┼┼┤ -75 50 50 ų 25 25 -25 -25 -50 lat.: -20 -50 lat.: 15 - 20 -15<u>╆┼┲┼┲╁</u>┲╆┽┲╆╀╁╀╁╀╁╀╁╀┼╂╀╁╀┼╂┼╂╀┼ -75 ╂╂┼╂┼╂╂┼╂┼╂┼╂┼╂┼╂┼╂┼┼╂┼╂┼┼╂┼┼╂┼┼ -75 50 50 23 25 avg. -25 -50 -50 lat.: -15 - -10 lat.: 10'- 15 -75 ┼╂┼╂╂┼╂┼╂┼╂┼╂┼┼╊┼╂┾┼╂┼╂┼╂┼ -75 ┨┾╂┨┼╂┼╂┼╂┼╂┼╏┼╂┼┼╂┼╂┼┼╂┼╂┼ 50 50 25 25 -25 -25 -50 -50 lat.: 5 - 10 lat **╏┨┼┨┼┨╂┼┨┼┨┨┼┨┼┨┼┨┼┨┼┤┨┊┨┼┼┨┼┨┼** -75 -75 50 50 25 25 C C -25 -25 -50 -50 -75 -75 1980 1985 1990 1995 2000 2005 2010 1980 1985 1990 1995 2000 2005 2010 t [year] t [year]

Muraközy, J. thesis 2014

cause

North

Monthly mean tilt angles of sunspot groups at their maximum sizes in 5° latitudinal bins Cycles 21-24



South

Muraközy, J. thesis 2014

North

Monthly mean tilt angles of sunspot groups at their maximum sizes in 5° latitudinal bins Cycles 21-24

[deg] [deg] 75 75 50 50 of umbrae umbrae 25 25 0 0 о Ю tilt -25 tilt -25 -50 -50 -35 -30 lat.: lat.: 30 - 35 a.m. a.m. -75 -75 1980 1985 1990 1995 2000 2005 2010 1980 1985 1990 1995 2000 2005 2010 t [year] t [year]

South

Muraközy, J. thesis 2014

Monthly mean tilt angles of sunspot groups at their maximum sizes in 5° latitudinal bins Cycles 21-24

[deg] [deg] 75 75 50 50 of umbrae umbrae 25 25 0 0 о Ю tilt -25 tilt -25 -50 -50 -25lat.:.-30 lat.: 25 - 30 a.m. a.m. -75 -75 1980 1985 1990 1995 2000 2005 2010 1980 1985 1990 1995 2000 2005 2010 [year] t [year] t

South

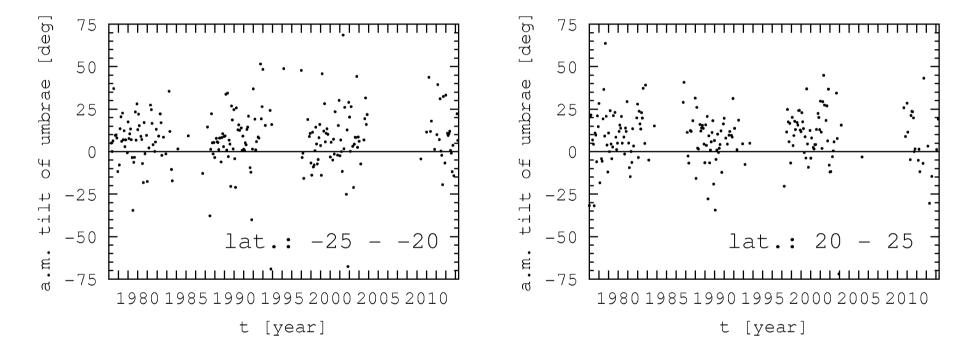
North

Muraközy, J. thesis 2014

Monthly mean tilt angles of sunspot groups at their maximum sizes in 5° latitudinal bins Cycles 21-24

South

North

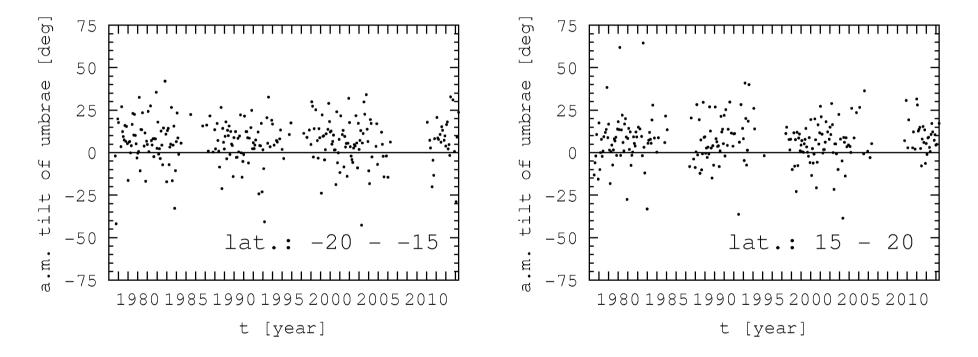


Muraközy, J. thesis 2014

Monthly mean tilt angles of sunspot groups at their maximum sizes in 5° latitudinal bins Cycles 21-24

South



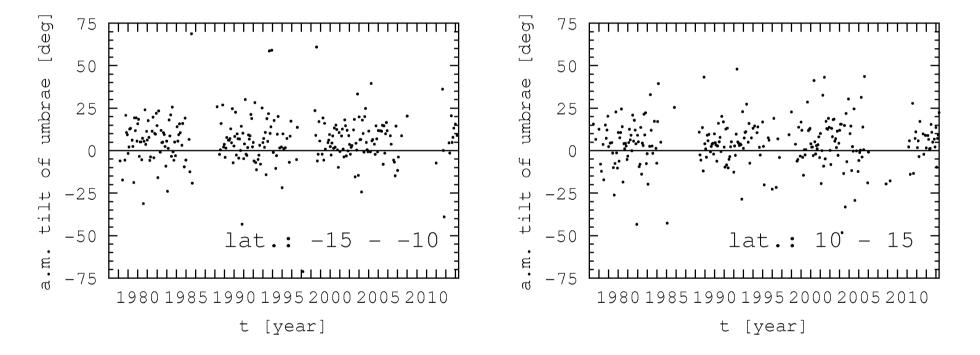


Muraközy, J. thesis 2014

Monthly mean tilt angles of sunspot groups at their maximum sizes in 5° latitudinal bins Cycles 21-24

South

North



Muraközy, J. thesis 2014

North

Monthly mean tilt angles of sunspot groups at their maximum sizes in 5° latitudinal bins Cycles 21-24

[deg] [deg] 75 75 50 50 of umbrae umbrae 25 25 0 0 0Ê tilt -25 -25 セュート -50 -50 -10lat.: - 5 10 lat.: 5 a.m. a.m. -75 -75 1980 1985 1990 1995 2000 2005 2010 1980 1985 1990 1995 2000 2005 2010 t [year] t [year]

South

Muraközy, J. thesis 2014

Monthly mean tilt angles of sunspot groups at their maximum sizes in 5° latitudinal bins Cycles 21-24

of umbrae [deg] of umbrae [deg] 75 75 50 50 25 25 0 0 tilt -25 tilt -25 -50 -50 lat.: 0 -5 lat.: a.m. a.m. -75 -75 1980 1985 1990 1995 2000 2005 2010 1980 1985 1990 1995 2000 2005 2010 t [year] t [year]

South

Muraközy, J. thesis 2014

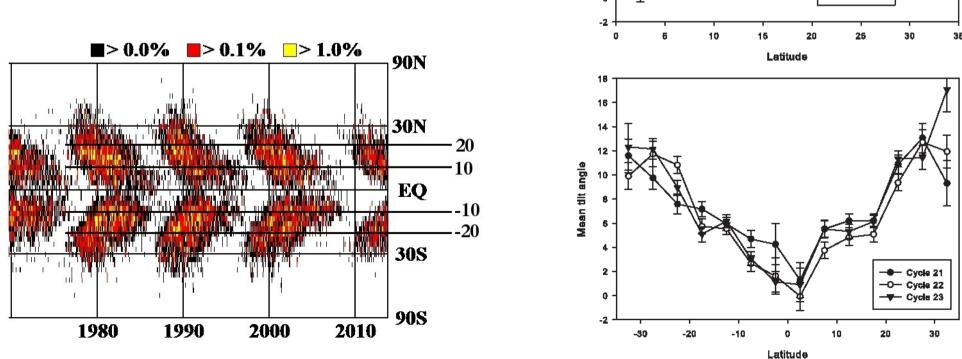
5

North

What may have impact on the tilts? large scale magnetic field? flux density at the root?

Fan, Y., Fisher, G.H., McClymont, A.N., 1994, *ApJ*, **436**, 907 :

 $\alpha \propto \sin \theta_{\rm em} B_0^{-5/4} \Phi^{1/4}$



16

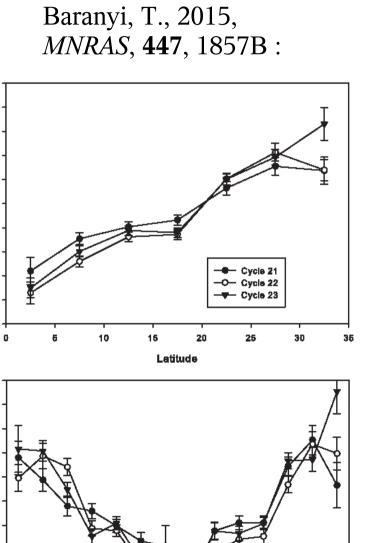
16

14 12

10

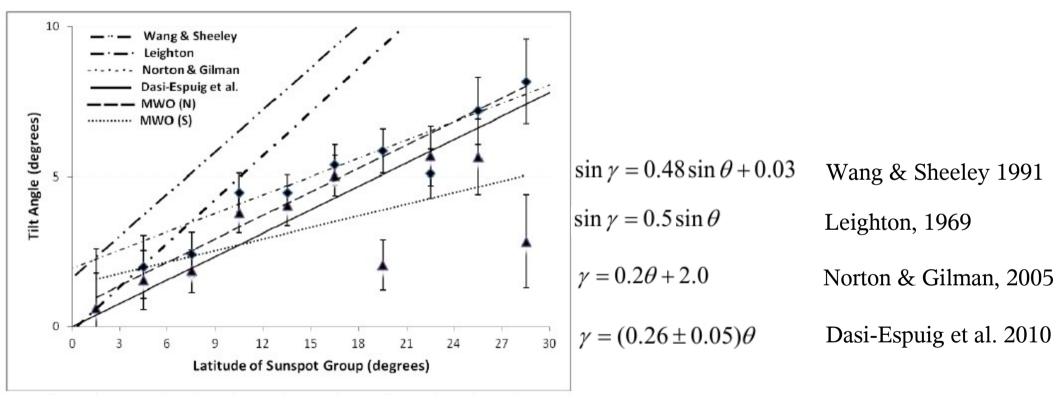
Mean tlit angle

Sunspot formation, Nordita, 9-13 March 2015



What may have impact on the tilts? large scale magnetic field? flux density at the root?

Mc Clintock, B.H., Norton, A.A.: 2013, SPh, 287, 215

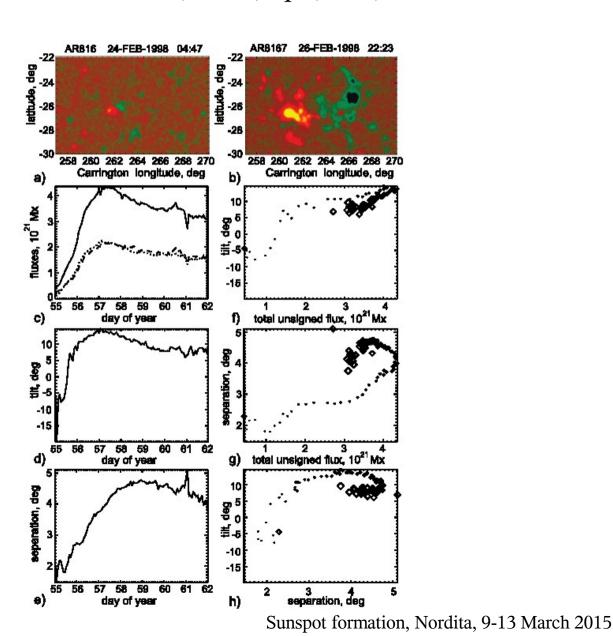


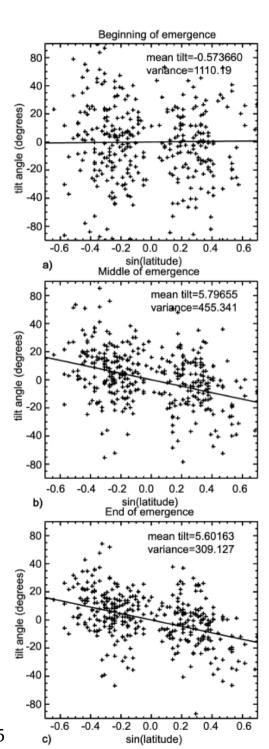
$$\begin{split} \gamma_{\rm N} &= 0.26\theta + 0.58 \ ({\rm or} \ \sin \gamma_{\rm N} = 0.271 \sin \theta + 0.010 \) \\ \gamma_{\rm S} &= 0.13\theta + 1.38 \ ({\rm or} \ \sin \gamma_{\rm S} = 0.425 \sin \theta + 0.024 \) \end{split} {\begin{subarray}{ll} {\rm Mc} \ Clintock \& \ Norton, \ 2013 \ } \\ \end{split}$$

Sunspot formation, Nordita, 9-13 March 2015

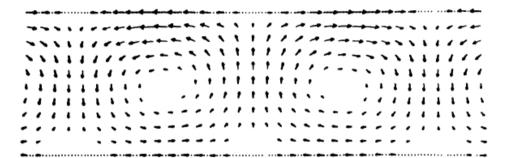
What may have impact on the tilts? evolutional state?

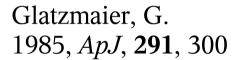
Kosovichev & Stenflo, 2008, *ApJ*, **688**, L115

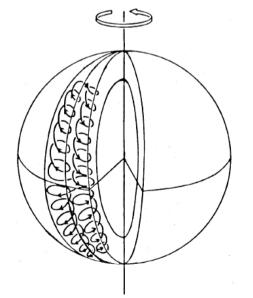




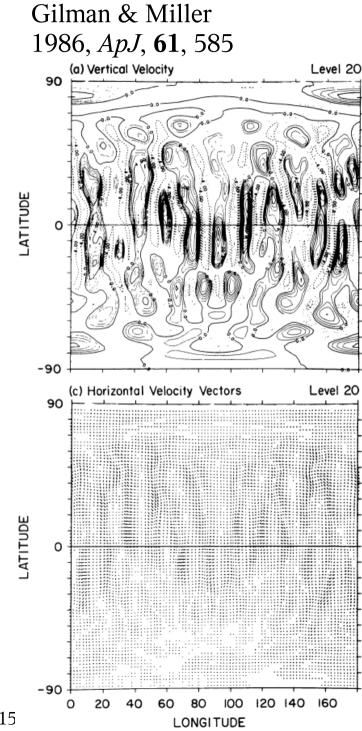
What may have impact on the tilts? large-scale flow pattern?





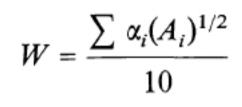


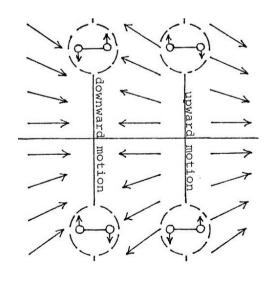
Sunspot formation, Nordita, 9-13 March 2015



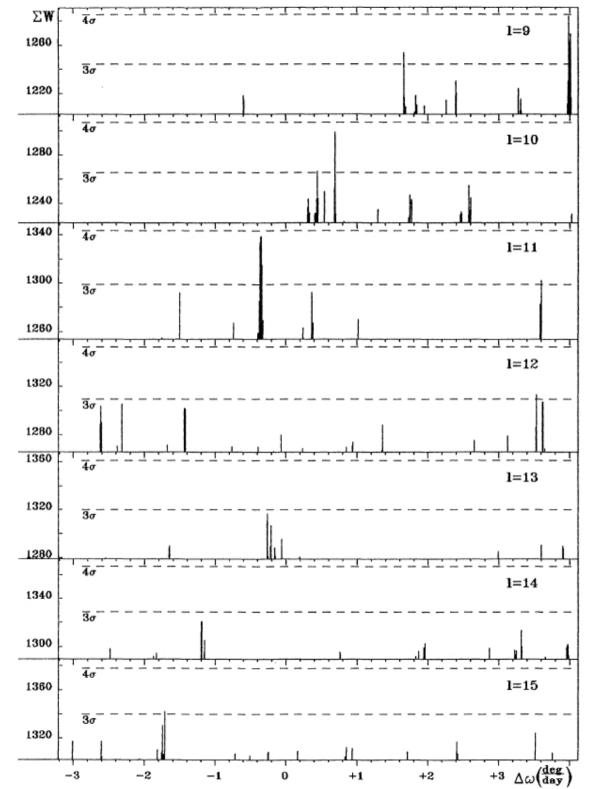
A possible signature: alternating tilts in converging/diverging sectors

Baranyi & Ludmány 1992, *SPh*, , **139**, 247





 $\Delta \omega = -(0.38-0.33) \deg \operatorname{day}^{-1}$



1=2 ΣW .82 .81 40 1=5 .85 .84 1=7 40 .88 .87 40 1=8 .87 .86 1=9 40 .88 .87 l=10 40 .89 .88 5σ 1=11 .94 .93 .92 40 .91 .90 1=12 40 .92 .91 ī=13 40 .93 .92 1=14 40 .94 .93 l=15 40 .93 .92 +3 $\Delta \omega \left(\frac{deg}{day} \right)$ -2 -3 -1 +1 +2 0

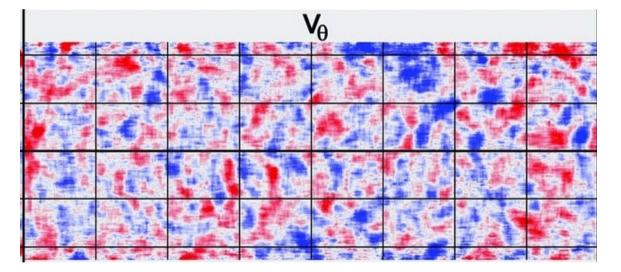
impact

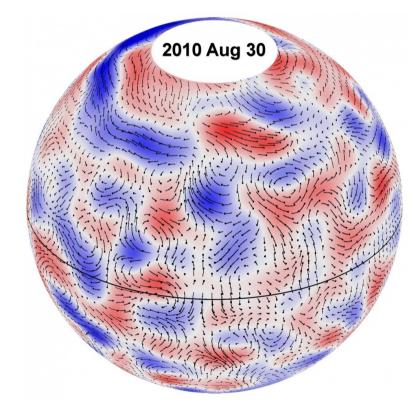
Baranyi & Ludmány 1993, *ASPC*, **40**, 81

$$W = \Sigma \alpha_i (A_i)^{0.5}$$

impact

Hathaway, D.H. Upton, L., Colegrove, O. *Science*, 2013, **342**, 1217





SUMMARY

What are the reliable tilt angle data?

- for data without magnetic information: L-F separation should be larger than 3°
- for data with magnetic information: appendices of SDD and HMIDD

What is the reliable form of Joy's distribution? It contains a plateau at about 10° - 20°

What is the cause of the tilts?

The Coriolis impact seems to be dominant.

What may have additional impact on the tilts?

- large scale magnetic field, it is the cause of the plateau.
- emerging flux amount, its impact is very weak, if any.
- evolutional state, the tilt angle should be considered at the time of the maximum
- large-scale flow pattern a possible modifying effect

This work has received funding from the European Community's Seventh Framework Programme (FP7/2012-2015) under grant agreement No. 284461 (eHEROES).

The authors acknowledge the significant contribution of Norbert Nagy to the compilation and presentation of the tilt angle databases



Thank you for your attention