Formation and dynamics of transequatorial loops

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ABSTRACT

Aims. We aim to study the dynamical evolution of transequatorial loops (TEls) using imaging techniques and spectroscopy.

Methods. We used the images recorded by the Atmospheric Imaging Assembly and the Helioseismic Magnetic Imager on board the Solar Dynamics Observatory together with spectroscopic observations taken from the Extreme-Ultraviolet Imaging Spectrometer on board Hinode.

Results. The data from the AIA 193 Å channel show that TELs are formed between AR 12230 and a newly emerging AR 12234, evolving between 10 and 14 December 2014. The x-y diagrams for 12 December 2014, obtained using AIA 193 Å data, reveal signatures of inflow and outflow towards an X-region. High-cadence AIA images also show recurrent intensity enhancements in close proximity to the X-region (P2), which is observed to have higher intensities for spectral lines that are formed at log T[K] = 6.20 and voids at other higher temperatures. The electron densities and temperatures in the X-region (and P2) are maintained steadily at log N_e = 8.5–8.7 cm⁻³ and log T[K] = 6.20, respectively. Doppler velocities in the X-region show predominant redshifts by about 5–8 km s⁻¹ when they are closer to the disk center but blueshifts (along with some zero-velocity pixels) when away from the center. The full-width-half-maximum maps reveal non-thermal velocities of about 27–30 km s⁻¹ for FeXII, FeXIII, and Fe XV lines. However, the brightest pixels have nonthermal velocities ~62 km s⁻¹ for FeXII and FeXIII lines. On the contrary, the dark X-region for Fe XV line have the highest non-thermal velocity (~115 km s⁻¹).

Conclusions. We conclude that the TELs are formed due to magnetic reconnection. We further note that the TELs themselves undergo magnetic reconnection, which leads to the re-formation of loops among individual ARs. Moreover, this study, for the first time, provides measurements of plasma parameters in X-regions, thereby providing essential constraints for theoretical studies.

Key words. Sun: activity – Sun: photosphere – Sun: corona – Sun: magnetic fields – sunspots – Sun: flares

1. Introduction

It has been well established that the solar corona is full of loop structures (see, e.g., Reale 2014, for a review) as well as diffusion emissions (Del Zanna & Mason 2003; Tripathi et al. 2009; Viall & Klimchuk 2011; Subramanian et al. 2014). Amongst these are the transequatorial loops (TEls), which join ARs across the equator of the Sun. The theoretical existence of such loop structures was first suggested by Babcock (1961) as a consequence of the solar dynamo. However, such loops were first reported over a decade later in 1974 using the observations recorded by the X-Ray Telescope (XRT) on board Skylab (Vaiana et al. 1974). Based on the subsequent observations of ARs associated with McMath plage numbers 12472 and 12474, studies from Chase et al. (1976) and Svestka et al. (1977) suggested that the TELs were formed due to magnetic reconnection between two ARs.

Using the observations recorded by the Soft X-ray Telescope (Tsuneta et al. 1991) on board Yohkoh, Tsuneta (1996) reported the formation of X-type topology in TELs connecting two ARs in two hemispheres. This has been followed by a number of authors (Färnir et al. 1999, 2001; Pevtsov 2000; Färnir & Švestka 2002; Crooker et al. 2002; Pevtsov et al. 2004; Chen et al. 2006, 2007; Wang et al. 2007; Shimojo et al. 2007; Yokoyama & Masuda 2009, 2010) reporting the formation, characteristics, and evolution of TELs, using the observations taken from SXT as well as the XRT (Golub et al. 2007) on board Hinode (Kosugi et al. 2007).

The early spectroscopic diagnostics of TELs were reported by authors, namely, Harra et al. (2003) and Brosius (2006), using the observations recorded by the Coronal Diagnostic Spectrometer (CDS; Harrison et al. 1995) on board the Solar and Heliospheric Observatory (SOHO; Domingo et al. 1995). However, we emphasize that these spectroscopic measurements were performed in and along the off-limb TELs only.

X-shaped regions (cusp regions) are believed to be signatures of magnetic reconnection, for example, Tsuneta et al. (1992), Forbes & Acton (1996), Tripathi et al. (2006, 2007). Therefore, the measurement of plasma parameters in the X-shaped structure formed between the TELs may help us probe the physical properties of reconnection regions. To the best of our knowledge, there have been no such measurements taken to date for TELs.

In this paper, we perform a detailed study of a complete sequence of the formation and evolution of a set of TELs using the observations taken from the Atmospheric Imaging Assembly (AlA; Lemen et al. 2012) and the Helioseismic Magnetic Imager (HMI; Schou et al. 2012a,b) on board the Solar Dynamics Observatory (SDO; Boerner et al. 2012; Pesnell et al. 2012). This is accompanied with spectroscopic observations recorded with the Extreme-ultraviolet Imaging Spectrometer (EIS; Culhane et al. 2007) on board Hinode. The rest of the paper is structured as follows. In Sect. 2, we discuss the observations used for this study. The data analysis and results for the
2. Observations and data

In this work, we have primarily used AIA and EIS observations. AIA provides near-simultaneous full-disk observations of the solar atmosphere in seven extreme ultraviolet (EUV) channels sensitive to different temperatures (O’Dwyer et al. 2010; Del Zanna et al. 2011; Boerner et al. 2012) with an approximate time cadence of 12 s and a pixel size of 0.6″. EIS provides spectroscopic observations in two wavelength bands, CCD A (170–210 Å) and CCD B (250–290 Å) using four slit widths 1, 2, 4, and 250″. We used the AIA observations to study the long-term evolution of the TELs and EIS observations to measure the physical plasma parameters, such as electron density, temperature, Doppler velocities, and non-thermal widths.

A portion of the solar disk observed on the AIA 193 Å channel on 12 December 2014 at 19:35:30 UT, is shown in panel A of Fig. 1. The over-plotted green box indicates the region-of-interest (ROI), displayed in panel B and considered for further study. The over-plotted white box in both panels A and B shows the EIS raster field-of-view (FOV). In panel B, we overplot two white dashed lines crossing each other to highlight the X-shaped structure. Fortuitously, the top part of the EIS raster FOV covers this X-shaped region. Also, the blue (positive) and black (negative) contours represent the Line-Of-Sight (LOS) magnetic flux density of ±500 G as observed by HMI at 19:35:40 UT. Panel C: HMI LOS magnetogram image at the same instant as shown in the contours of panel B. The two active regions AR 12230 and AR 12234 are marked here.

We note that EIS rastered this region four times during the periods 10:16:00–11:17:00 UT, 19:04:33–20:05:25 UT, 20:40:00–21:41:30 UT, and 22:16:00–23:17:00 UT on 12 December 2014 using the 2″ slit. We denote these rasters as “E1”, “E2”, “E3”, and “E4”, respectively, where E2 is the closest to the disk center. All these rasters are 60-steps rasters that covered a FOV of 120″ × 512″. We have processed all the AIA and EIS observations with the standard software provided in Solarsoft (Freeland & Handy 1998).

The EIS rasters included several spectral lines spread over a broad range of temperatures (log [T/K] = 5.80–6.35). Table 1 lists the spectral lines along with their laboratory wavelengths taken from Brown et al. (2008) and peak formation temperatures derived from CHIANTI (Dere et al. 1996; Del Zanna et al. 2015). The reference wavelength for Doppler velocities are derived using the relatively cooler lines, Fe VIII and Si VII for CCD A and CCD B, respectively. For this purpose, we have used the averaged spectra for all pixels belonging to rows
Table 1. EIS spectral lines used for studying the plasma parameters at the reconnection region, as well as the adjacent loops where \( \lambda_0 \) is the rest wavelength.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ion name</th>
<th>( \lambda_0 (\text{Å}) )</th>
<th>( \log T_{\text{peak}} )</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fe VIII</td>
<td>185.213 ( ^{(a)} )</td>
<td>5.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Si VII</td>
<td>275.368 ( ^{(a)} )</td>
<td>5.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fe IX</td>
<td>197.862 ( ^{(a)} )</td>
<td>5.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fe X</td>
<td>184.536 ( ^{(a)} )</td>
<td>6.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fe XI</td>
<td>180.401 ( ^{(a)} ), 182.167 ( ^{(b)} )</td>
<td>6.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fe XII</td>
<td>186.880 ( ^{(a)} ), 192.394 ( ^{(b)} ), 195.119 ( ^{(b)} )</td>
<td>6.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fe XIII</td>
<td>202.044 ( ^{(a)} ), 203.826 ( ^{(b)} )</td>
<td>6.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fe XIV</td>
<td>264.787 ( ^{(a)} ), 270.519 ( ^{(b)} )</td>
<td>6.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fe XV</td>
<td>284.160 ( ^{(a)} )</td>
<td>6.35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes. The peak formation temperatures are taken from CHIANTI (Dere et al. 1996; Del Zanna et al. 2015) at one particular density. \( ^{(a)} \)density sensitive line pair, \( ^{(b)} \)used for temperature diagnostics, \( ^{(c)} \)used for deriving the reference wavelength, \( ^{(d)} \)taken from Warren et al. (2011).

50–149 (from the bottom) of the EIS raster (highlighted by the white box in panels A and B of Fig. 1) because these represent the quiet Sun better. However, we have ignored the bottom 0–49 rows due to missing data. We have used the eis_auto_fit.pro package\(^ 1 \) that rectifies the EIS spectral data by removing the errors due to orbital drift and slit tilt. An uncertainty of \( \sim 5 \text{ km s}^{-1} \) is expected on EIS velocity estimates.\(^ 2 \)

We note that there are four line pairs, namely, Fe XI, Fe XII, Fe XIII, and Fe XIV (labeled with a, b in Table 1) which are suitable for estimating the electron densities at four different temperatures (see e.g., Young et al. 2007; Tripathi et al. 2010, and reference therein). For Fe XII, the spectral line identified at 186.88 Å has two components at 186.854 Å and 186.887 Å. Moreover, Fe XII 195.119 Å line has a self-blend at 195.179 Å, which is significant (>5%) only at log \( N_e = 9.5 \text{ cm}^{-3} \) (Young et al. 2009). We have considered both the lines for our study. The Fe XIII 203.8 Å line, too, is a combination of 203.79 and 203.82 Å lines, with a component of Fe XII at 203.72 Å. Therefore, the total intensity under the Fe XIII line at 203.8 Å is the total of 203.79 + 203.82 Å intensities. Hence, we fitted two Gaussians to separate out Fe XII and Fe XIII lines. The two Fe XIV lines are not blended and they have been fitted with single Gaussians.

3.1. Loop dynamics

To further understand the dynamics of the loops, we created x-t plots along two artificial 10-pixels wide slits named “V” and “H” (see panel A in Fig. 4). For this purpose, we have used the data taken on 12 December 2014, with AIA 193 Å at a cadence of 1 min. Panels B and C of Fig. 4 show the x-t plots corresponding to the slits V and H, respectively. The horizontal black dashed lines trace the locus of point P labeled in panel A, whereas the solid vertical black lines locate the four EIS raster phases, marked as E1, E2, E3, and E4.

The x-t plot corresponding to the slit V (panel B) demonstrates the inward movement of the structures from the very beginning, which appear to merge soon after the raster E1, approximately between 12:00 and 13:00 UT. Such an inward motion in the x-t plot along the slit V suggests the evolution of loops belonging to individual active regions and moving closer to each other. During the same interval, the x-t plot corresponding to slit H (panel C) reveals hints of outward motion, although not as systematic as the case for the inward motion. The outward movement in the x-t plot for slit H suggests the structures are moving away. Combining the two x-t plots, we infer that loops belonging to the individual active regions are evolving. Their tips are coming closer to each other, leading to magnetic reconnection and formation of the TELs. We have highlighted the inward and outward motions with blue slanted (dashed-dotted) lines in panels B and C.

After 13:00 UT, the motions observed in the two x-t plots reverse direction till about 19:00 UT. The reversing of movements suggests that during this period, the TELs are evolving and moving towards each other. During this time, the TELs reconnect and lead to the re-formation of the loops belonging to individual active regions. Beyond 19:00 UT on 12 December 2014, the motion is similar to what was observed during the first phase.

We have used the over-plotted blue dashed-dotted lines in panel B (by eye estimation) to obtain the inflow speeds during the first and third phases. The inflow speeds are 1 and 3 km s\(^{-1}\), whereas the outflow speed for the second phase is 1.5 km s\(^{-1}\).

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1 EIS Software Note No. 16, P. Young, 2015.
2 EIS Software Note No. 17, Peter Young, April 2013.
3 As inferred from www.solarmonitor.org.
Fig. 2. Formation and evolution of the region showing TELs (corresponding to the FOV shown in panel B of Fig. 1) as observed in AIA 193 Å images for five days between 10 and 14 December 2014. The over-plotted blue box in panel F shows the EIS raster FOV. All the AIA data shown here are differentially rotated to the center time of raster E2.

Fig. 3. Snapshots of events on 12 December 2014 showing the formation of TELs (“T”) and re-formation of the loops belonging to individual ARs (“I”) as a consequence of successive reconnections, as observed by AIA 193 Å channel. For more details, see the animation online.
3.2. Identification of the reconnection point with AIA images

As previously mentioned, the X-region was rastered with EIS four times on 12 December 2014. Since the raster takes time to scan through the FOV, we identified a region that was simultaneously observed by AIA and EIS slits. For this purpose, we plot in Fig. 5 the AIA intensity maps in 193 Å channel corresponding to “E2” (panels A–F and H). However, the ROI plotted in these maps is between $y = [-80''', 10''']$, so as to highlight the dynamics and features in the neighbourhood of the X-region. We identify intermittent brightenings occurring between $x = [217'', 222'']$ and $y = [-34'', -29'''$, which is henceforth identified as “P2” (marked with the yellow box). Coincidentally, this region is also observed by four EIS raster exposures (highlighted by the white vertical lines in panel C).

In panel G (just beneath panel C), we plot the average light curve in this box with a cadence of 12 seconds between 18:55:07 and 20:14:55 UT. The bold black vertical lines represent the four exposures of E2 raster, each 2'' wide, corresponding to the white lines marked in panel C. In addition, the exact duration of E2 is marked by the dashed black vertical lines in panel G. From the light curve, we see that three intensity peaks occur in quick succession at P2. This indicates dynamic events occurring and are also captured by simultaneous EIS raster observations. This gives us the opportunity for measuring the plasma parameters in the P2 region. Similarly, for E4 observations, there is a partial overlap of EIS observations with the region having repeated intensity enhancement. However, no such spatial overlap of EIS exposures with those of homologous intensity enhancement is observed for E1 and E3.

4. Plasma diagnostics with EIS

As stated earlier in this paper and shown in Fig. 1, the EIS spectrometer carried out observations of the X-shaped region four times on 12 December 2014, in raster mode. These observations are denoted E1, E2, E3, and E4. We plot the EIS intensity maps obtained in different ionisation states of Iron from Fe VIII to Fe XV in Figs. 6 and 7 (as labeled). In these maps, we emphasize the region between $y = [120'', 10''']$ to show the morphology of the loops near the X-region as well as the loops beneath and above it, in detail. The four columns in these two figures correspond to the four different EIS rasters. We have
Fig. 5. Panels A–F and H: AIA 193 Å intensity images at different instants, roughly coinciding with the EIS observation period for E2. “P2” (highlighted by the yellow box) denotes the location for recurrent brightenings. The white vertical lines in panel C show that four EIS exposures which cover the location of this brightening. Panel G: corresponding light curve in “P2”, between 18:55:07 and 20:14:55 UT at a cadence of 12 s. The exact duration of E2 is marked by the dashed vertical black lines. The black bold lines indicate the increase in intensity in “P2” corresponding to the EIS exposures shown with white lines in panel C.

Fig. 6. Intensities in EIS Fe VIII, Fe X and Fe XI lines for the four events. The FOV of E2, E3, and E4 have been rotated to that of E1. The white box shows the reconnection region. The raster number on the top panel of each column is true for all the spectral lines, whereas each row corresponds to the same spectral line as mentioned in the leftmost panel of each row.
differentially rotated the FOVs of E2, E3, and E4 to the raster start time of E1 to facilitate the time evolution study of the same region. The noticeable rightmost black stripes in E2, E3 and E4 are due to this rotation. We locate the X-shaped region in all the intensity maps with a blue box that encloses the point “P” shown in panel A of Fig. 4.

The intensity maps obtained at cooler temperatures, such as those in Fe viii and Fe x, show a number of distinct loops criss-crossing each other (top and middle rows in Fig. 6). Similar structures are also seen in the intensity images obtained in Fe xi (bottom row of Fig. 6) and Fe xii (top row of Fig. 7) but with a significant amount of diffuse emission, similar to those observed by, for example, Tripathi et al. (2009), Subramanian et al. (2014). In the intensity images obtained at higher temperatures (exceeding log $T[K] = 6.20$), we notice a decrease in the intensity in the X-shaped region. The region appears fully evacuated in the intensity maps of Fe xiv and Fe xv for all the three rasters but E1 (bottom row of Fig. 7). It is worth noticing that there is an abundance of bright loops in the Fe xv intensity maps beneath the X-region.

To better illustrate this, we obtain light curves in five spectral lines of iron for all four EIS rasters and plot them in Fig. 8, as labeled. The top panels are the intensity maps in Fe xv and bottom panels are the light curves. We obtain the light curves by averaging the intensities within the two horizontal white lines overplotted in the top panels. We draw the vertical blue and black lines in the top and bottom panels, respectively, to highlight the extent (in x-direction) of the X-shaped region and the corresponding extent in the respective light curves.

The light curves (shown in the bottom panels of Fig. 8) reveal that the X-shaped region is dimmer in all the spectral lines in all rasters, except E1, where Fe xv is brighter than other lines. However, it shows a decrease in intensity where Fe x shows an enhancement. The similar nature of light curves is noted for Fe xiv (not shown here), albeit it is a weak line and has minor fluctuations in intensity as a function of position.

### 4.1. Density and temperature diagnostics

Plasma diagnostics are conducted in several regions within the EIS raster FOV, to discern the properties in different types of loop structures captured in the same. The average electron densities and temperatures have been estimated at the X-region along with those in the adjacent loops for all four rasters. These are denoted in Fig. 9 by “P” (X-region), “L” (TELs) and “D” (hot loops beneath the X-region) on the Fe xii 195 Å intensity map of E2, rotated with respect to E1. In addition, for E2, we have the fourth region of interest P2 which shows intermittent intensity enhancements, as shown in panel G of Fig. 5.

#### 4.1.1. Assessment of background/foreground

The estimate of background/foreground emission plays an important role in measuring plasma electron densities and temperatures (Del Zanna & Mason 2003; Tripathi et al. 2011). For this, we identify a region marked as “B” in Fig. 9. The average intensity in “B” is assumed to be the background/foreground intensity. The green box in Fig. 9 is the zoomed-in ROI and correspond to the ROI that is shown in Figs. 6 and 7.

The averaged intensities for locations P, P2, L, D, and B are noted in Table 2. We note that the averaged intensities in Mg vii and Si vii in “B” region larger than the actual locations which
Fe XV
Fe XIII
Fe XII
Fe XI
Fe X

Fig. 8. Top panels: EIS intensity maps obtained in Fe XV. The horizontal white stripe is the region for which the averaged light curve is obtained. Bottom panels: average light curves within the white stripes in spectral lines as labelled. The vertical black dashed lines in the bottom panel(s) correspond to the same pixel position as indicated by the vertical blue dashed lines in the top panel(s), highlighting the intensity variation in the X-region.

Fig. 9. Identification of different regions in the FOV for the TELs (“L”, in blue), X-shaped region (“P”, in white) and the hot loops beneath (“D”, in black) on the background intensity map of Fe XII 195 Å at E2. “P2” (in olive) is the region which undergoes several brightenings at regular intervals within the EIS observation period E2 and has four EIS exposures, coinciding exactly with the position of the brightening. The box identified with “B” marks the region considered for background/foreground assessment. The large green box indicates the ROI of the study.

4.1.2. Density diagnostics in the X-region

Using the average intensities in “B” in Fig. 9 as the background/foreground values, we derive the density maps for Fe XII and Fe XIII line pairs (refer to Fig. 10) for all four raster periods. We note that these maps show background subtracted densities. The four columns represent the four different rasters as labelled. The over-plotted white-box in each map highlights the X-shaped structure (same location as the blue boxes in Figs. 6 and 7). It is further noted that these boxes enclose the point “P”, shown in panel A of Fig. 4. We neglect deriving density maps obtained using Fe XI and Fe XIV since these are noisy. This is because of one of the lines of Fe XI, that is, 180.401 Å is at the edge of CCD A, where the effective aperture area is small; and Fe XIV lines have small signal-to-noise ratios as they are weak.

The average densities within the X-shaped regions (enclosed by white boxes) for all four rasters using the Fe XII lines range between log N_e = 8.46 to 8.67 cm^{-3} (also see, Table 3). To check the consistency of our results, we compared these densities by obtaining the averaged spectra within the white box before taking the ratios. The density estimates were similar to those listed in Table 3. In addition, the density at the identified brightening observed by EIS slits, that is, P2 is log N_e = 8.50 in Fe XII, which is consistent with the average values in the X-region.

4.1.3. Temperature diagnostics in the X-region

We estimate the temperature of the X-shaped region, which is shown by blue boxes in Figs. 6 and 7, using the Emission
Table 2. Intensities averaged over the X-region (“P”), TELs (“L”), hot loops beneath the X-region (“D”), the bright region hosting recurrent brightenings (“P2”) and region considered for background/foreground assessment (“B”), respectively in Fig. 9.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fe lines</th>
<th>E1</th>
<th>E2</th>
<th>E3</th>
<th>E4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>P</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>P2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fe VIII</td>
<td>568.0</td>
<td>420.4</td>
<td>411.3</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fe IX</td>
<td>69.2</td>
<td>190.2</td>
<td>124.3</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fe X</td>
<td>516.9</td>
<td>1203.6</td>
<td>1003.2</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fe XI</td>
<td>794.5</td>
<td>1394.2</td>
<td>1597.9</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fe XII</td>
<td>2096.8</td>
<td>4222.3</td>
<td>4499.5</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fe XIII</td>
<td>2804.1</td>
<td>4832.1</td>
<td>5484.3</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fe XIV</td>
<td>1688.0</td>
<td>2412.1</td>
<td>3123.3</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fe XV</td>
<td>695.3</td>
<td>738.8</td>
<td>1018.3</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fe XVI</td>
<td>4840.5</td>
<td>3927.6</td>
<td>15979.9</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes. The averaged intensities for Mg VII and Si VII are not noted here because the background averaged intensities exceed those in the region(s) under consideration for all four EIS observations.

Fig. 10. Density maps using EIS lines Fe XII (log T[K] = 6.20) and Fe XIII (log T[K] = 6.25). The raster number on the top panel of each column is true for all the spectral lines whereas the each row corresponds to the same spectral line as mentioned in the leftmost panel of each row. The white box in each panel shows the X-region. Background/foreground emission has been accounted for.

4.1.4. Plasma density and temperature diagnostics in the adjacent loops

It is imperative to have a comparison of the electron densities and temperatures in the X-region (the point P is contained in this region) with those at the adjacent loops. Therefore, in Fig. 9, we identify two additional regions – one on the TELs (shown in blue and identified as “L”) and other at the loops belonging to the active region in the southern hemisphere (shown in black, identified as “D”) of the X-region. The background is Fe XII 195 Å intensity map corresponding to E2. The average densities obtained at L, in most cases, is higher than those obtained at P. The former, in turn, is always less than those in D (see Table 3). We note that densities in the TELs obtained here using Fe XII lines is about an order of magnitude lower than those obtained by Liu et al. (2011) using the line ratios of Si X observed by CDS.

In Fig. 13, we also plot the EM Loci curves obtained for locations L and D for the E2 raster period. The plots show

Fig. 11. EM Loci curves obtained for all four rasters in the X-region along with the histograms of number of crossings of EM curves within a temperature bin of log T[K] = 0.1 in the respective panels. In all the four plots, the left y-axis denotes the EM values, whereas the right y-axis represents number of crossings in each temperature bin.
Table 3. Plasma parameters for different locations in the FOV using different EIS spectral lines.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>E1</th>
<th>E2</th>
<th>E3</th>
<th>E4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>log $N_e$ (cm$^{-3}$)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fe XII P</td>
<td>8.67</td>
<td>8.56</td>
<td>8.46</td>
<td>8.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L</td>
<td>8.72</td>
<td>8.61</td>
<td>8.46</td>
<td>8.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>8.80</td>
<td>8.77</td>
<td>8.67</td>
<td>8.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P2</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>8.50</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>log $T$ [K]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>6.25</td>
<td>6.15</td>
<td>6.25</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>L</td>
<td>6.15</td>
<td>6.15</td>
<td>6.15</td>
<td>6.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>6.25</td>
<td>6.25</td>
<td>6.25</td>
<td>6.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P2</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>6.25</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doppler velocity (km s$^{-1}$) at P</td>
<td>–8.08</td>
<td>–6.15</td>
<td>–0.37</td>
<td>0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doppler velocity (km s$^{-1}$) at P2</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FWHM (mÅ) at P</td>
<td>0.026</td>
<td>0.027</td>
<td>0.048</td>
<td>0.028</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(excluding instrumental width)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FWHM (mÅ) at P2</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(excluding instrumental width)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes. These are computed over the white (enclosing the point “P” of panel A in Fig. 4), blue (TELs, marked “L”) and black (loops at the bottom, marked “D”) boxes marked in Fig. 9. Similar computations are done for “P2” region, which undergoes concurrent intensity enhancements during E2 (as shown in Fig. 5). The density estimates consider background/foreground emission over the region marked “B” in the Fig. 9. No background/foreground emission treatment has been done for the temperature estimates.

Fig. 11. Emission measure (EM) loci curves for the four EIS rasters for the X-region as shown in Fig. 10. Also plotted are the histograms representing number of crossings within a given temperature bin. No background/foreground emission has been considered.

that the plasma at location D is more multi-thermal than location L. We further note that the temperature for TELs and loops corresponding to the active region in the southern hemisphere are somewhat higher (and more multi-thermal) than those obtained in P, that is, within the X-shaped region (see Table 3).

The temperatures obtained for locations L and D are in agreement with those obtained for TELs by Sheeley et al. (1975), Delannée & Aulanier (1999), Glover et al. (2003), Pevtsov et al. (2004), Balasubramaniam et al. (2005). This temperature range is maintained throughout the four rasters.
The average Doppler velocity and non-thermal width in P2 region are also noted in Table 3 and seen to be fairly similar to those in the X-region (within the error limits). In addition, the other plasma parameters in P2 (averages) are similar to those in the X-region. Therefore, we conclude that the X-region well represents the reconnection region, for all events.

5. Summary and conclusions

In this paper, we combine observations recorded by the AIA and the HMI on board SDO and the EIS on board Hinode to study the formation, dynamics, and plasma parameters of the transseptorial loops (TELs). The TELs were observed between pre-existing AR 12230 in the southern hemisphere and the newly emerging AR 12234 in the northern hemisphere. We carried out a comprehensive study of the evolution of TELs using AIA observations. The physical plasma parameters such as density, temperature, Doppler, and non-thermal velocities in the loops as well as the interaction region between those loops are studied using EIS spectroscopic observations.

The observations recorded by AIA reveal that, initially, loops belonging to the individual ARs evolve. These loops come closer to each other and form the X-shaped topology, leading to the formation of the TELs. This is highlighted in Fig. 3 and is suggestive of the occurrence of the process of magnetic reconnection.

The xt-plots in Fig. 4 show that the inflow speed for the reconnection is 1–2 km s$^{-1}$ whereas the outflow speed is $\sim 2$ km s$^{-1}$. These values are in close comparison to that of Yokoyama et al. (2001), Liu et al. (2011) in a flaring TEL system $\sim 5$ km s$^{-1}$. However, we note that these are projected velocities measured in the plane-of-the-sky, giving, hence, the lower limit on the estimates.

The intensity maps corresponding to the four EIS raster periods are derived using various spectral lines formed between log $T$[K] = 5.80–6.35. At lower temperatures, corresponding to Fe VIII to Fe X, the X-region is seen very clearly with the adjacent loops being very bright. The intensity images of Fe XII (formed at log $T$[K] = 6.20), show bright X-regions, whereas at Fe XV (log $T$[K] = 6.35), the X-region appears to be filled with plasma at E1 but completely void at E2 and partially filled at E3 and E4. Such darkening at the reconnection site has been attributed to density diminution (Delannée & Aulanier 1999; Tripathi et al. 2007; Sun et al. 2015). This result is reinforced by plotting the light curves in Fig. 8. Yokoyama et al. (2001) reported similar voids in soft X-ray observations of magnetic reconnection events leading to flares.

Within the X-region for all the four EIS raster periods, the electron densities are maintained steadily at log $n_e = 8.46$ to 8.67 cm$^{-3}$ for the Fe XII and Fe XIII lines. The EM-Loci curves suggest that the plasma is very nearly isothermal at log $T$[K] = 6.20 (i.e., 1.6 MK) within the X-region, which is somewhat larger than those reported by Liu et al. (2011) at the cusp region (1.3 MK). However, Sun et al. (2015) found higher temperatures, of between 1 and 5 MK, at the magnetic reconnection site between TELs, but with an associated flare. Also, there are hints of multithermality in the plasma within the X-region at E3.

High-cadence observations, at an interval of 12 s, further, reveal intermittent brightenings occurring close to the X-region (marked as P2 in Fig. 5). Coincidentally, such brightenings occurring during E2 phase of EIS raster observation were captured exactly by four exposures. This gave us the opportunity to understand the plasma parameters in this brightening point.
Fig. 13. Emission measure (EM) loci curves for the TELs (“L”, in left panel) and the hotter loops beneath (“D”, in right panel) in E2, as identified in Fig. 9. Also plotted are the histograms representing number of crossings within a given temperature bin. No background/foreground emission has been considered.

Fig. 14. Doppler maps corresponding to the X-region in Fe\textsc{xii}, Fe\textsc{xiii} and Fe\textsc{xv} lines. E2 is closer to the disk center.

Density estimates at P2 show that it has an intermediate value for Fe\textsc{xii} line. Furthermore, the plasma at P2 has slightly higher temperature, log \( T [K] = 6.20-6.30 \). We emphasize that we have not incorporated background/foreground emission for temperature estimates for the reasons explained in Sect. 4.1.1.

We have also compared the densities and temperatures obtained in the X-region with those obtained in TELs and other AR loops. The average electron densities in the TELs (location L of Fig. 9) exceed those in the X-region for all the four rasters. Similarly, the electron densities at location D is larger than those in the TELs. However, the densities at L are noted to be lower by an order of magnitude, as reported by, (for example, Liu et al. 2011), using the Si\textsc{x} line of CDS. We also find that just beneath the X-region, a set of loops persist at \( \sim 2 \) MK and the TELs are at intermediate temperatures. The existence of such hot loops neighbouring the X-region has also been reported by
Delannée & Aulanier (1999), Glover et al. (2003), Pevtsov et al. (2004), Balasubramaniam et al. (2005), however, this is solely in the presence of eruptive events like flares or coronal mass ejections. The peak formation temperature in the loops belonging to the ARs individually is similar to that obtained at P2.

The Doppler velocity maps show a mixture of upflows and downflows for the comparatively cooler spectral lines in the X-region. Near the disk center position, Fe\textsubscript{XII}, Fe\textsubscript{XIII}, and Fe\textsubscript{XV} show strong downflows but a mixture of zero velocities and blueshifts away from the center. These flows are $\sim$5–8 km s$^{-1}$ upflows or downflows depending on the raster period. We note that the loops emanating from the reconnection show similar magnitude of Doppler velocities. With off-limb observations, Harra et al. (2003), Brosius (2006), Liu et al. (2011) also reported similar bidirectional flows in such loops. The on-disk LOS velocities form the third mutually orthogonal component to the outflow speeds at the X-region noted above.

In the X-region, the average FWHM is 0.03 Å, which translates to about 27 km s$^{-1}$ with the maximum being $\sim$62 km s$^{-1}$ (corresponding to the brightest pixels) for Fe\textsubscript{XII} and Fe\textsubscript{XIII}. However, for Fe\textsubscript{XV}, the X-region show a FWHM of $\sim$0.05 Å translating to $\sim$30 km s$^{-1}$, whereas the maximum is 0.18 Å, equivalent to $\sim$115 km s$^{-1}$. It is interesting to note that in case of Fe\textsubscript{XV}, the enhanced FWHM region coincides with the dark X-region in intensity map. We note that the non-thermal velocities are obtained considering the temperature of the X-region (log T[K] = 6.20). The Doppler velocities and FWHM in P2 region are also comparable to those in the X-region. We highlight that the temperatures used for these estimates are representative of electron temperature of the plasma which can be considerably different than ion temperatures. This is particularly true in regions undergoing magnetic reconnection where equilibrium conditions are no longer valid. Considering that the ion temperatures are generally larger than the electron temperatures, it is apparent that the non-thermal velocities are somewhat overestimated here (Seely et al. 1997; Tu et al. 1998; Landi 2007).

The results obtained based on the xt-plots derived using the AIA observations were combined with those from the EIS, suggesting that the TELs formed through the process of reconnection at the X-region were formed between the two active regions. This study, for the first time, provides measurements of plasma parameters, such as electron density, temperature, Doppler shifts, as well as non-thermal velocities at X-region. We interpret that this is an example of homologous low-intensity magnetic reconnections occurring in TELs where the energy that is released is predominantly used in plasma flows and as kinetic energy source for the field lines snapping away and becoming reoriented in some other direction. The intensity increment observed in AIA 193 Å images is very small and it is not accompanied by any flares or coronal mass ejections, unlike those reported by Khan & Hudson (2000), Balasubramaniam et al. (2005). It is plausible that such small-scale reconnections of TELs steadily continue to feed energy into the solar corona, thereby serving as a source of heating. However, further studies are required to confirm how frequent such loop systems are in the solar atmosphere in a given time interval and to check...
the estimation of energy released by them. The physical plasma parameters obtained in this study may provide constraints for MHD simulations of magnetic reconnections in the future.

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