

Vendredi 1er mars 2019 à 11h30 (IAS, bâtiment 121, salle 4-5)

Solar and stellar white-light flares

Petr Heinzel (Astronomical Institute of the Czech Academy of Sciences)

White-light flares (WLF) have been observed on the Sun since Carrington's discovery in 1859 and they are also common on other cool stars. Namely recently the NASA Kepler satellite detected a large number of extremely strong stellar flare events which have been called 'superflares' and which have characteristics of WLF. In solar physics the problem of WLF and their physical nature is still subject of a hot debate.

I will present recent observations with SDO/HMI, IRIS and Proba 2/LYRA which have revealed some new aspects of WLF detected both on the disk in flare ribbons, as well as off-limb as the continuum emission from flare loops. I will also discuss a plausible scenario that such white-light loops can substantially contribute to the overall emission during stellar flares and namely superflares.