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Poster
Coronal jets are small eruptions characterized by a narrow spire and a luminous loop base in EUV and Xray observations. Yohkoh-era white light observations showed that some coronal hole jets can extend far into the heliosphere, while the majority terminate in the lower corona. These and subsequent observations imply that extended coronal hole jets may contribute to the mass in the solar wind and/or be associated with the formation of polar plumes. In this study, we examine multiple white light jets using the COSMO K-coronograph and the Atmospheric Imaging Array aboard the Solar Dynamics Observatory. Early analysis show that the extended jets are comparatively larger and hotter than standard jets, suggesting the involvement of additional heating and acceleration mechanisms.
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