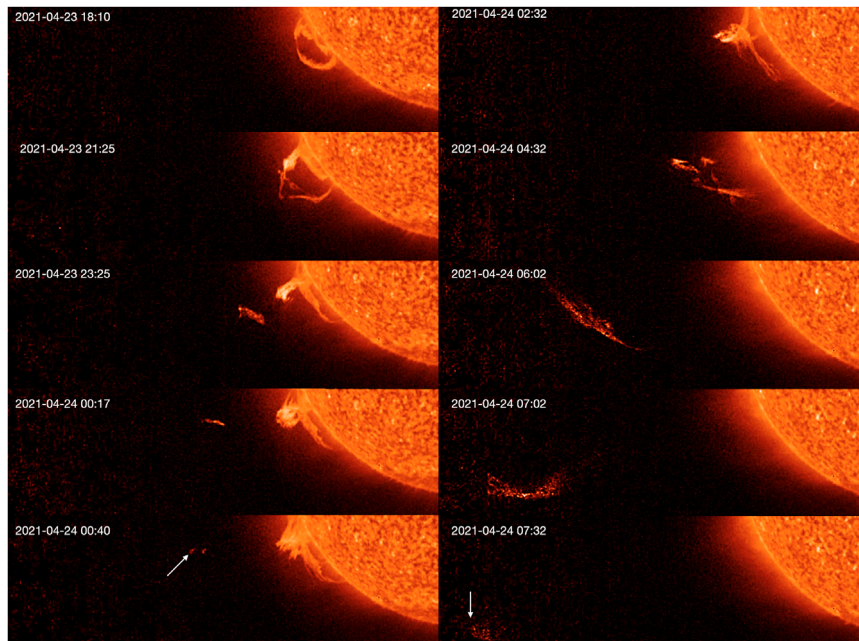




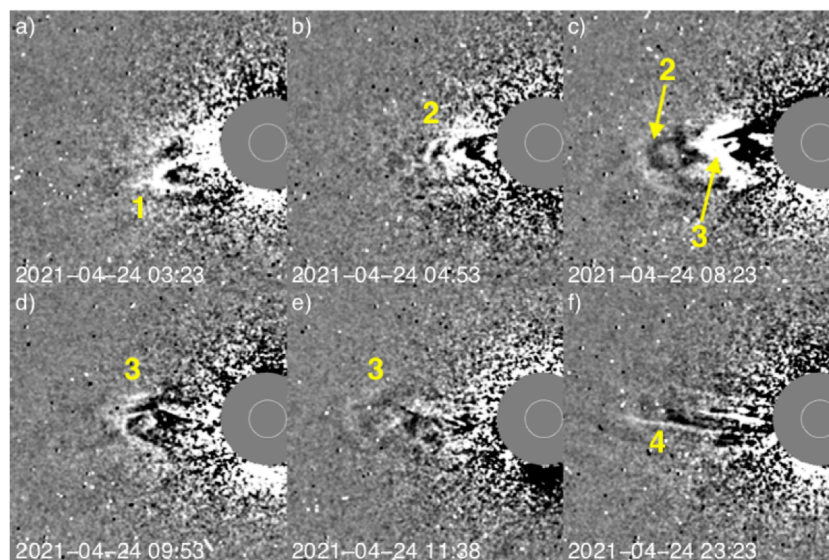
<b>Publication Year</b>	2023
<b>Acceptance in OA @INAF</b>	2024-04-17T10:33:26Z
<b>Title</b>	A prominence eruption from the Sun to the Parker Solar Probe with multi-spacecraft observations
<b>Authors</b>	Niembro, Tatiana; Seaton, Daniel B.; Hess, Phillip; Berghmans, David; ANDRETTA, Vincenzo; et al.
<b>DOI</b>	10.3389/fspas.2023.1191294
<b>Handle</b>	<a href="http://hdl.handle.net/20.500.12386/35050">http://hdl.handle.net/20.500.12386/35050</a>
<b>Journal</b>	FRONTIERS IN ASTRONOMY AND SPACE SCIENCES
<b>Number</b>	10



**FIGURE 6**

Overview of the first (left column) and second (right column) eruptions as observed by FSI in its 304 Å channel. The arrows in the last row point to a radial height of 1.66  $R_{\odot}$  for the first eruption and 2.70  $R_{\odot}$  for the second eruption. The position angle for both points is 110°.

**STEREO-A COR2**



**FIGURE 7**

A series of running-difference screenshots from the COR2 coronagraph. The images are cropped to highlight the series of features associated with the eruption visible over the eastern limb of the Sun relative to the STEREO-A spacecraft. There are a number of features noted in the panels. In panel (A), there is a loop-like structure (1) visible just to the south of the solar equatorial plane. This is followed by a transient blob (2) seen most clearly in panel (B) that is still visible in panel (C). In panels (C–E), the main eruption related to the prominence (3) can be seen propagating out, with a circular feature we associated with a flux-rope cross-section. Last, in panel (F), there is a long radial feature (4) that seems related to an outflow after the main prominence eruption.