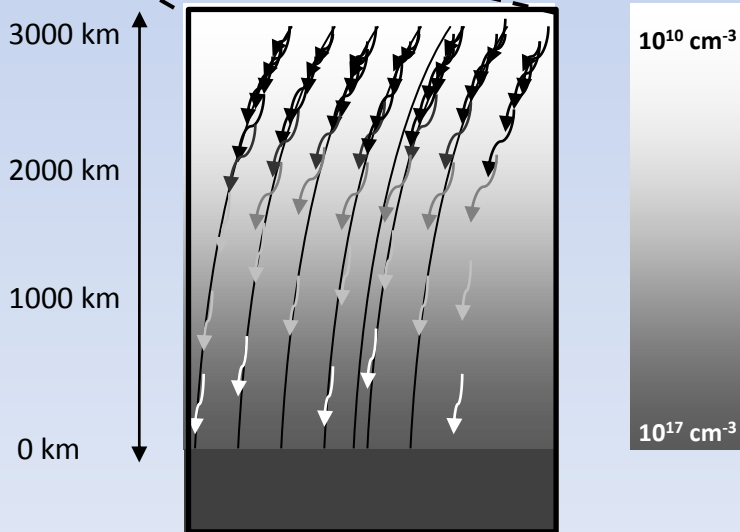
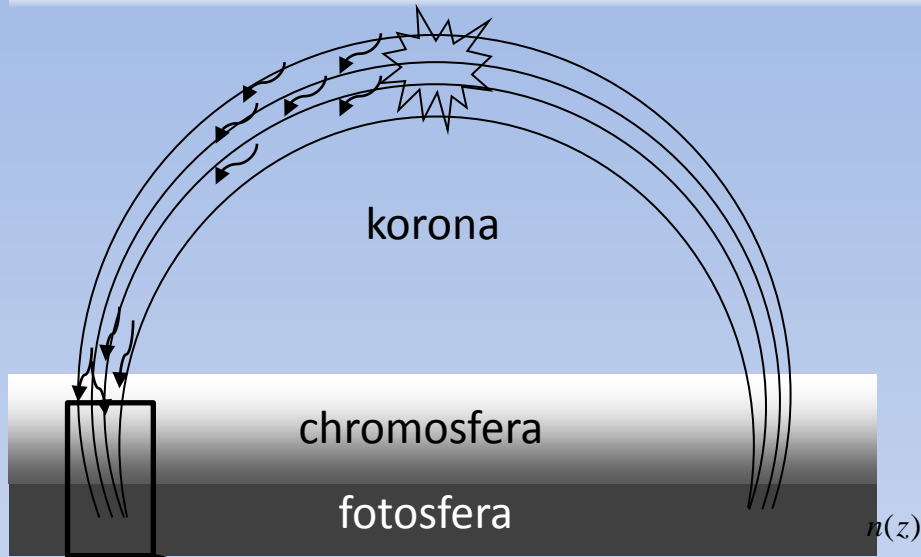


Zależność energia-wysokość dla źródeł twardego promieniowania rentgenowskiego

Zależność energia-wysokość



Brown, J., 1971, Sol. Phys., 18, 489
Brown, J. and McClymont, A.N. 1976, Sol. Phys., 49, 329
Brown, J et al., 2002, Sol. Phys., 210, 373

$$E(E_0, N) = (E_0^2 - 2KN)^{1/2}$$



$$N_s(E_0) = \frac{E_0^2}{2K}$$

$$N_s(z) = \int_z^{z_{\max}} n(z') dz'$$



$$n(z)$$

Obserwacje wysokości źródeł HXR

Brown, J.C. i in., 1983, Sol. Phys. 88, 281

- * International Sun Earth Explorer 3 (ISEE 3)
- * Pioneer Venus Orbiter (PVO)
- * $h=0.0 - 2.5\text{Mm}$ (150 keV)

Takakura, K. i in., 1987, Sol. Phys. 107, 109

- * HINOTORI 20 - 40 keV
- * $h=7.0 \pm 3.5\text{Mm}$

Matsushita, K. i in., 1992, Publ. Astron. Soc. Japan 44, L89

- * YOHKOH
- * $h_{14} = 9.7 \pm 2.0\text{Mm}$ (L)
- * $h_{23}-h_{14} = -1.0 \pm 0.3\text{Mm}$
- * $h_{33}-h_{14} = -2.0 \pm 0.5\text{Mm}$
- * $h_{53}-h_{14} = -3.2 \pm 0.7\text{Mm}$

Fletcher, L., 1996, A&A 310, 661

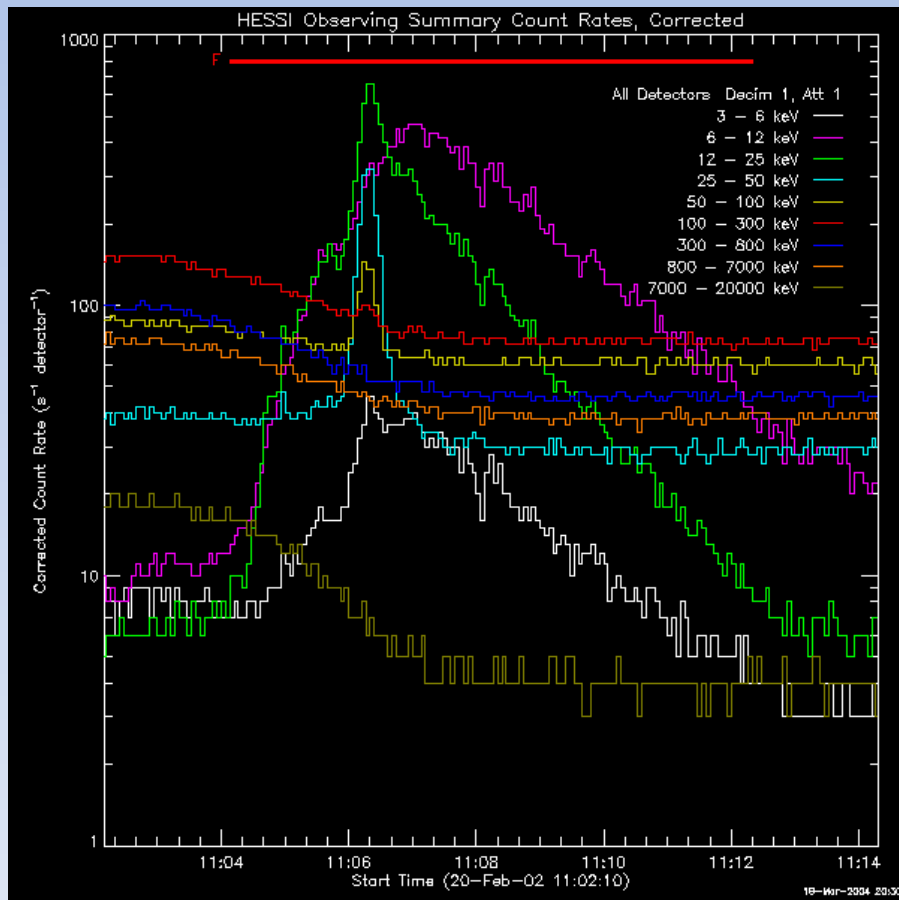
- * $n_e = 2 \times 10^{10} - 3 \times 10^{11}\text{cm}^{-3}$
- * $L = 13 - 27\text{Mm}$

Aschwanden, M.J. i in., ApJ 517, 977

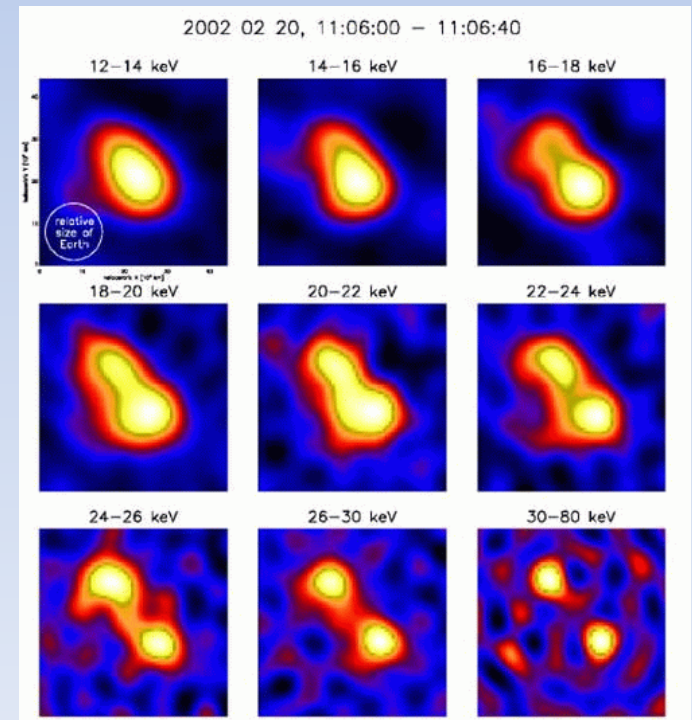
- * YOHKOH
- * $h_{23}-h_{14} = -0.98 \pm 0.25\text{Mm}$
- * $h_{33}-h_{23} = -0.31 \pm 0.3\text{Mm}$

Obserwacje wysokości źródeł HXR

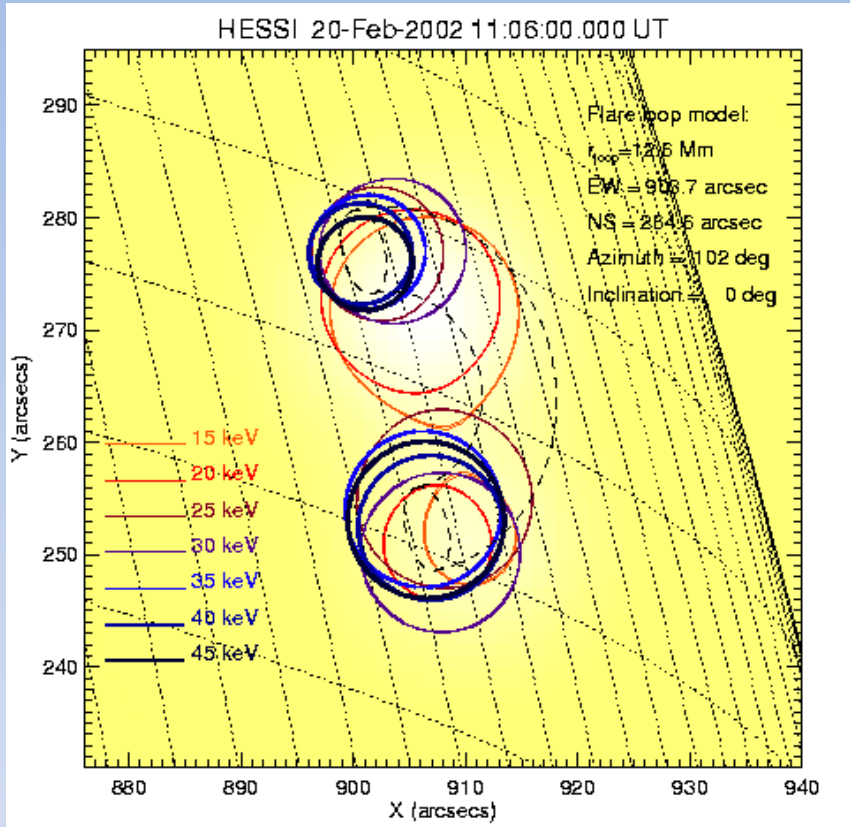
Aschwanden, M. J., Brown, J. C., and Kontar, E. P., 2002, Solar Phys. 210, 383



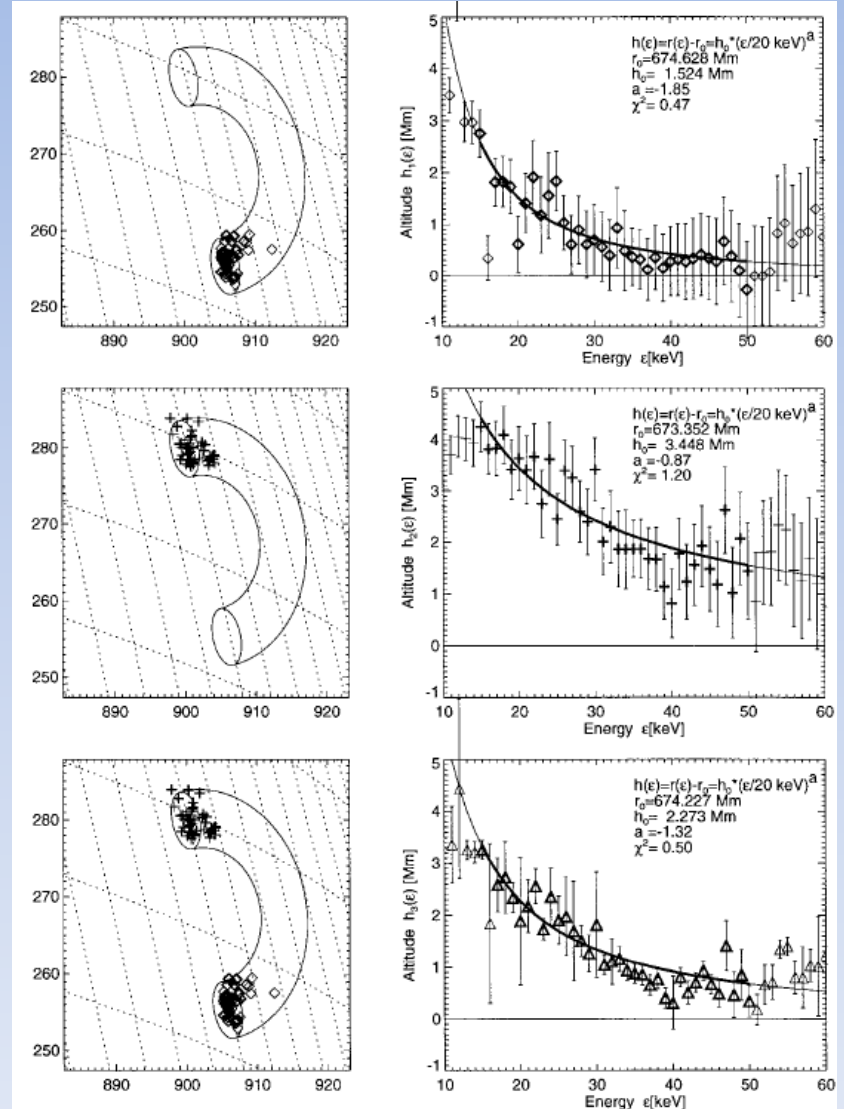
- * C7.5
- * N16W80
- * NOAA 9825



Aschwanden i in. 2002, Solar Phys. 210, 383

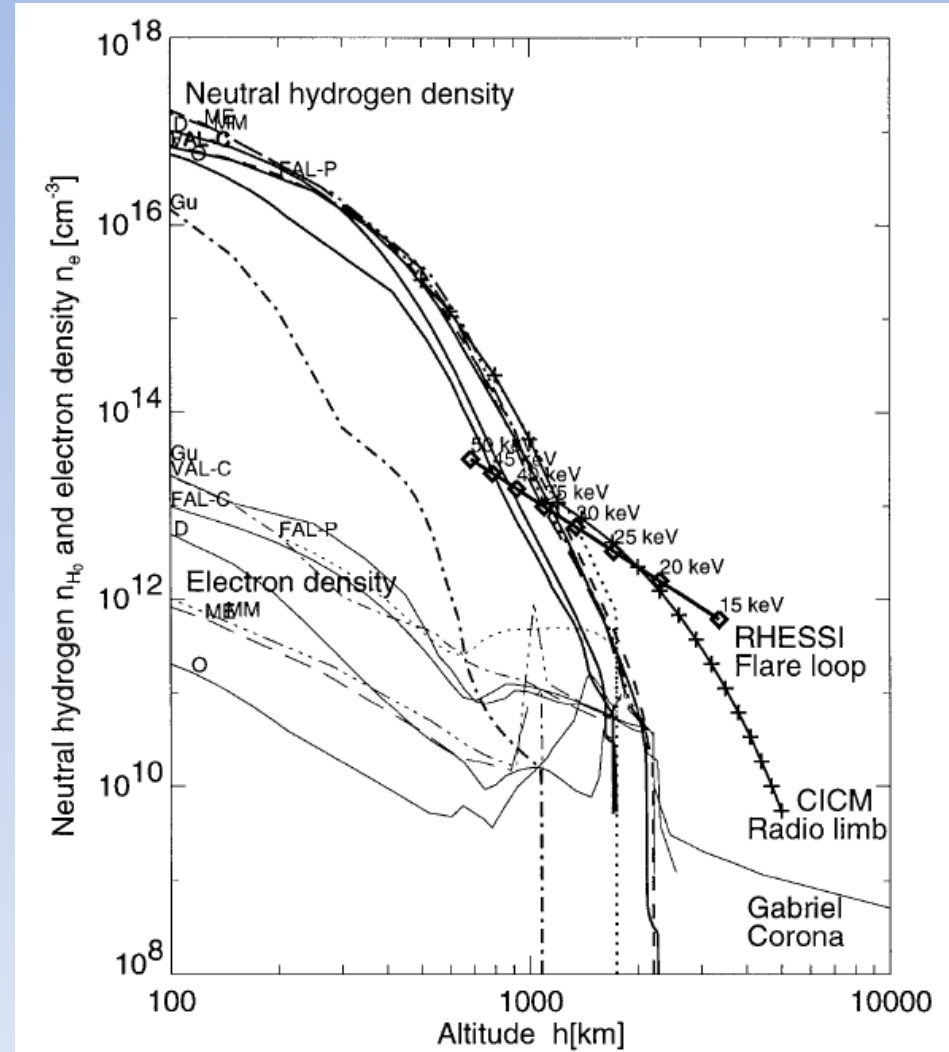
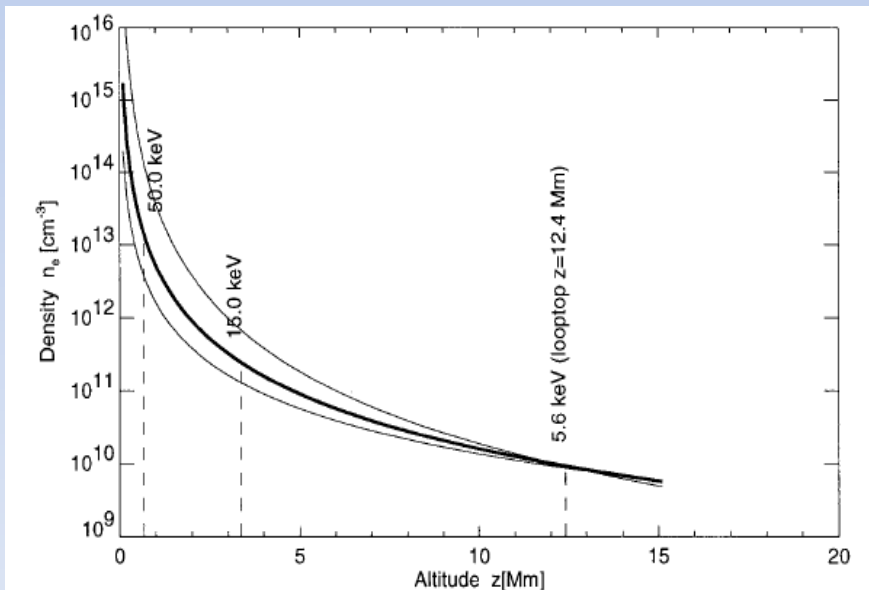


$$z(\varepsilon) = z_0 \left(\frac{\varepsilon}{20 \text{ keV}} \right)^{-a} + r_0$$

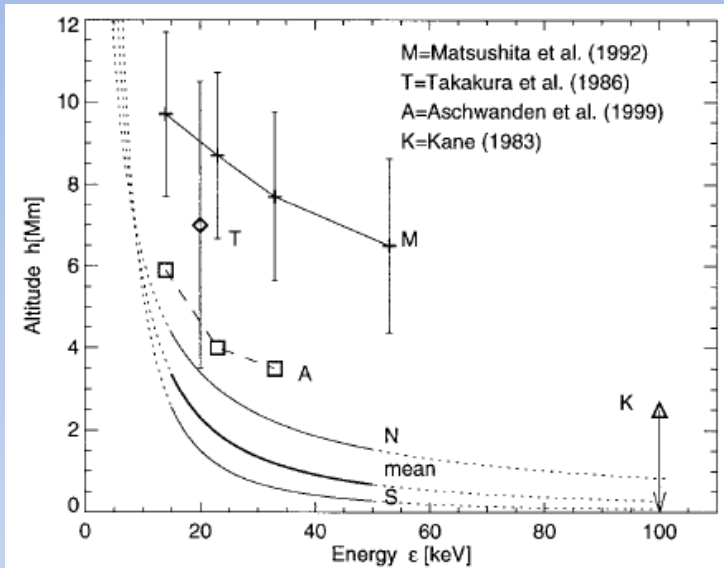


Aschwanden i in. 2002, Solar Phys. 210, 383

$$n(z) = n_0 \left(\frac{z}{z_0} \right)^{-1 - \frac{2}{a}}$$



Aschwanden i in. 2002, Solar Phys. 210, 383



Brown, J.C. i in., 1983, Sol. Phys. 88, 281
 150 keV $h=0.0 - 2.5$ Mm

Takakura, K. i in., 1987, Sol. Phys. 107, 109

20 - 40 keV $h=7.0 \pm 3.5$ Mm

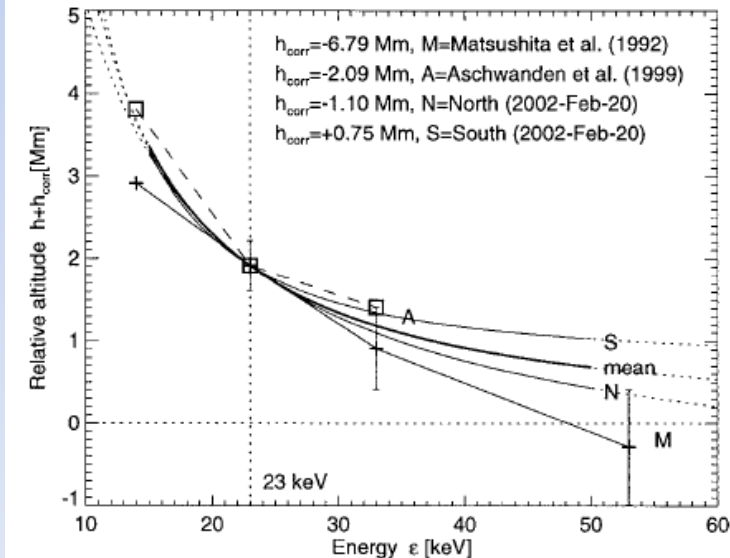
Matsushita, K. i in., 1992, PASJ 44, L89

* $h_{14} = 9.7 \pm 2.0$ Mm (L)

* $h_{23} - h_{14} = -1.0 \pm 0.3$ Mm

* $h_{33} - h_{14} = -2.0 \pm 0.5$ Mm

* $h_{53} - h_{14} = -3.2 \pm 0.7$ Mm

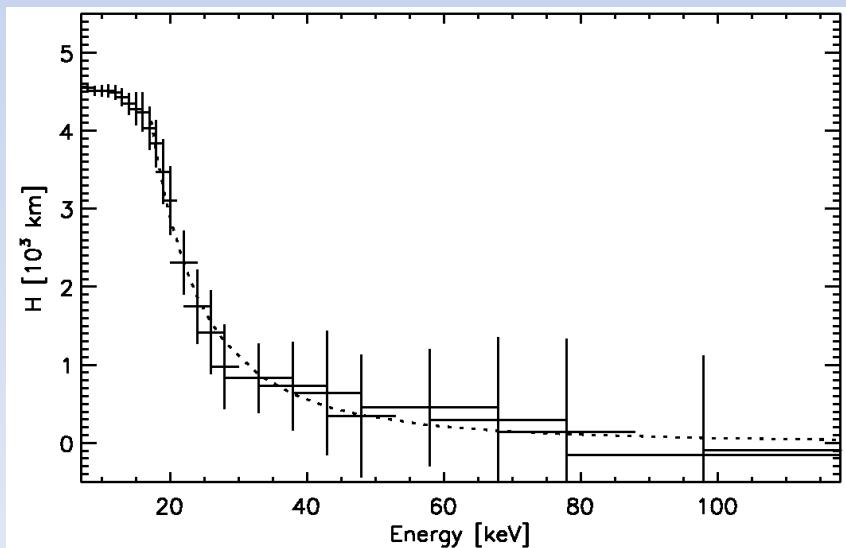
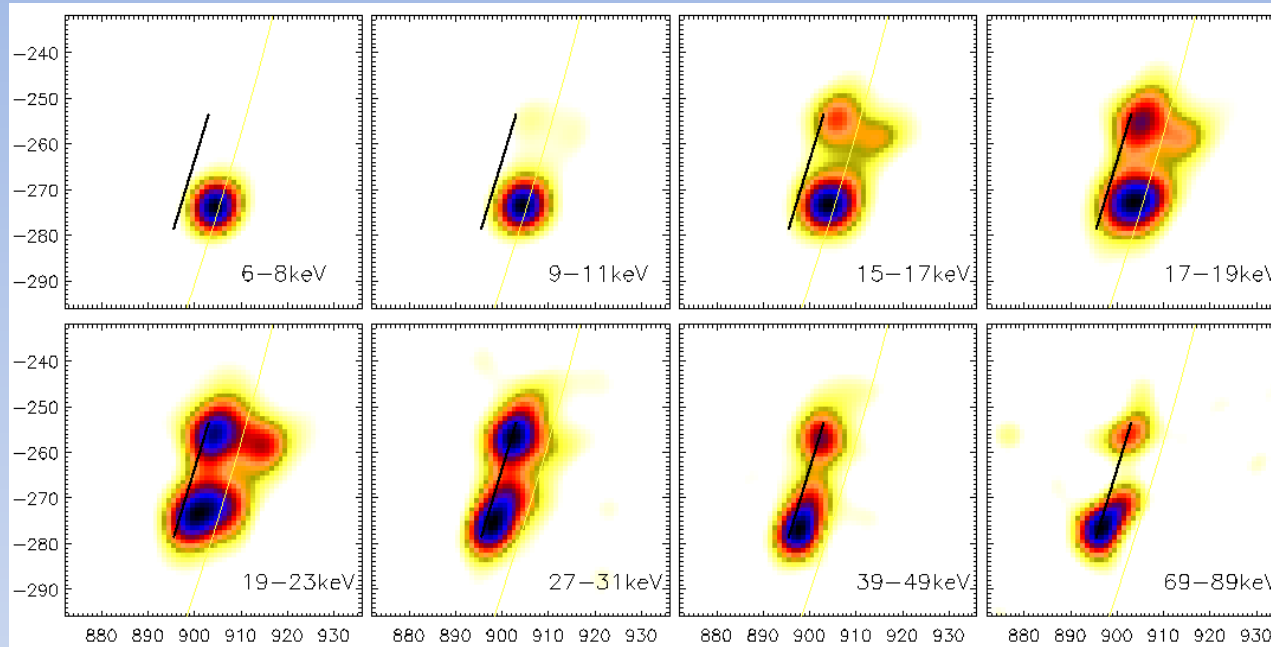


Aschwanden, M.J. i in., ApJ 517, 977

* $h_{23} - h_{14} = -0.98 \pm 0.25$ Mm

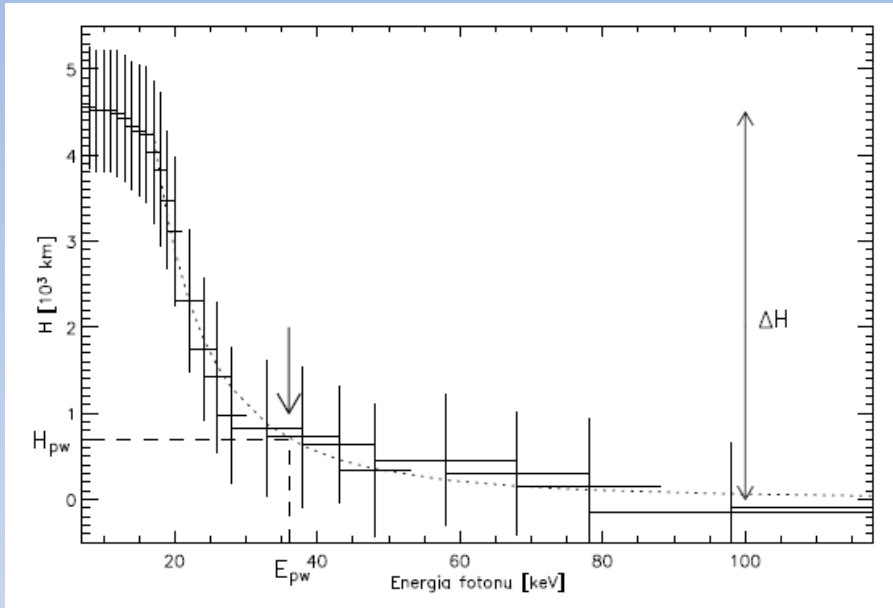
* $h_{33} - h_{23} = -0.31 \pm 0.3$ Mm

Mrozek 2006



luty 2002 r. – luty 2004 r.
17 zjawisk
37 zależności E-H

Mrozek 2006

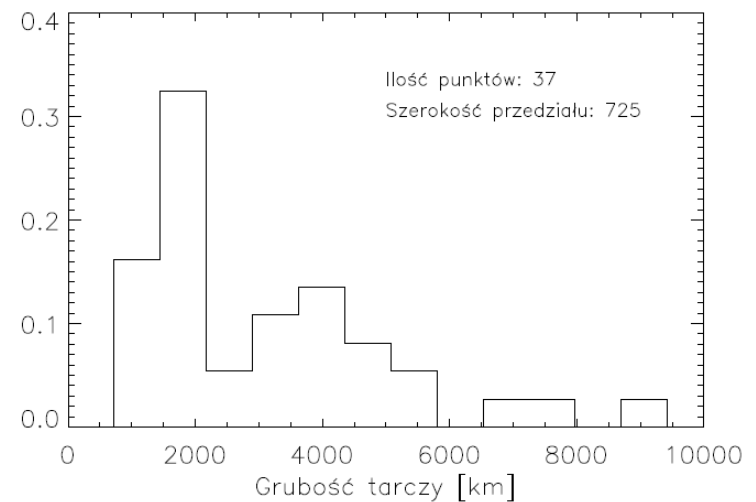
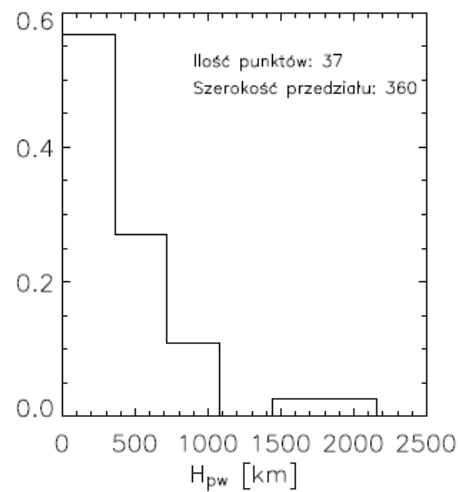
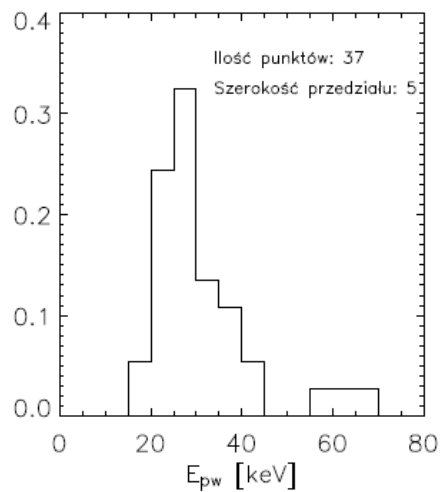


Punkt wypłaszczenia (względem asymptoty):

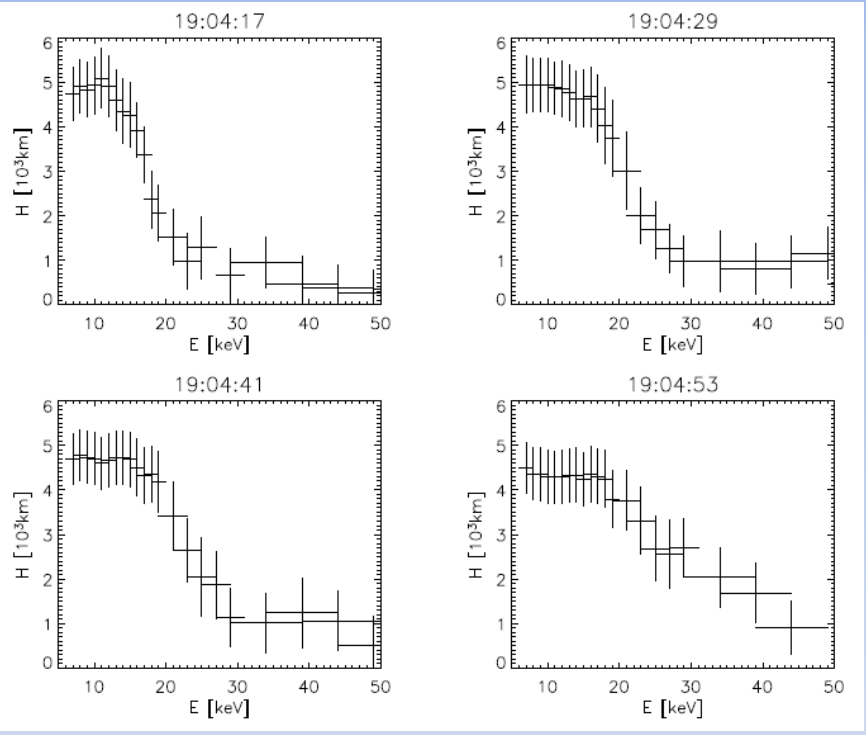
Energia: 20 – 40 keV

Wysokość: <1000 km

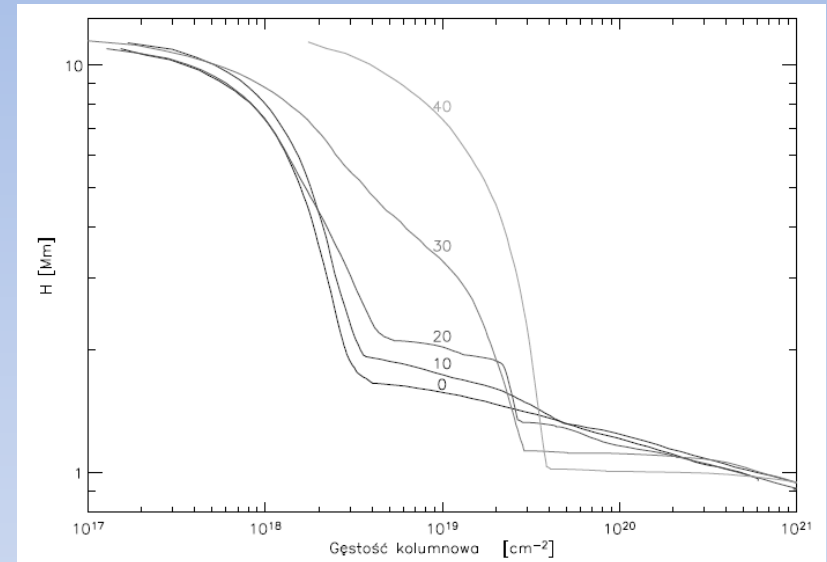
Grubość obszaru hamowania: 1000-6000 km



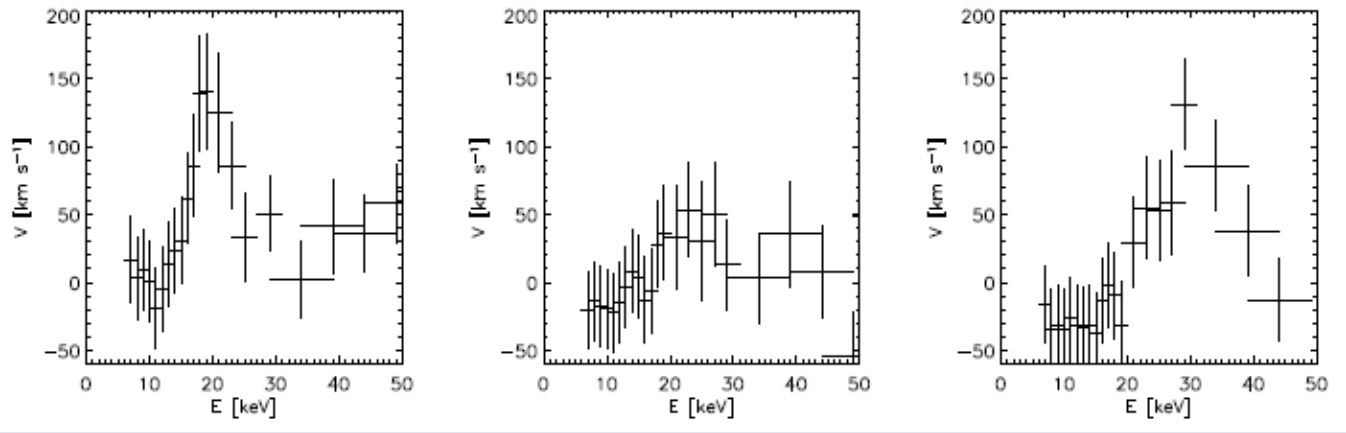
Mrozek 2006



Parowanie chromosfery



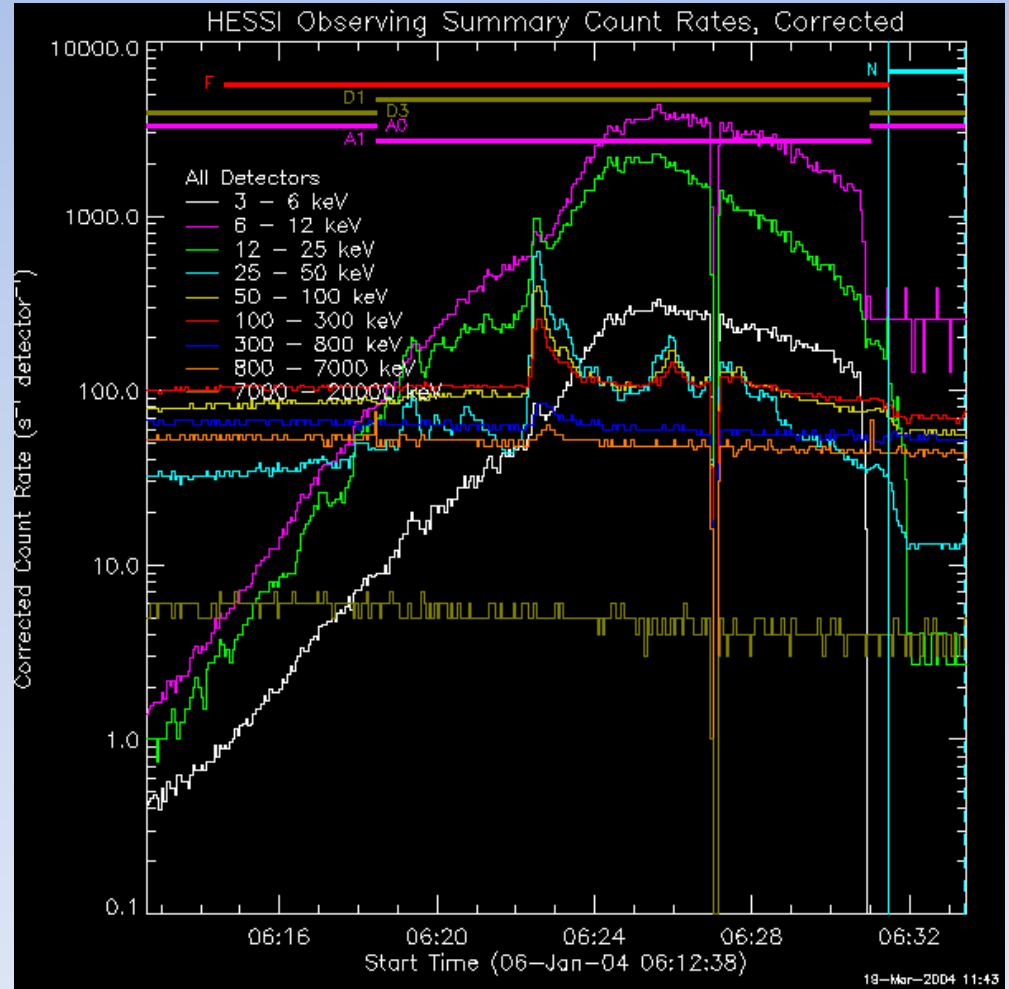
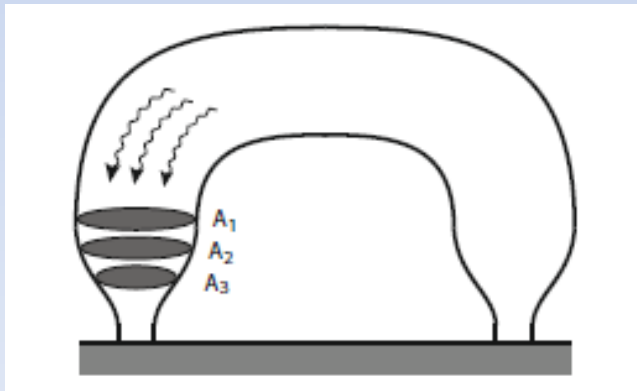
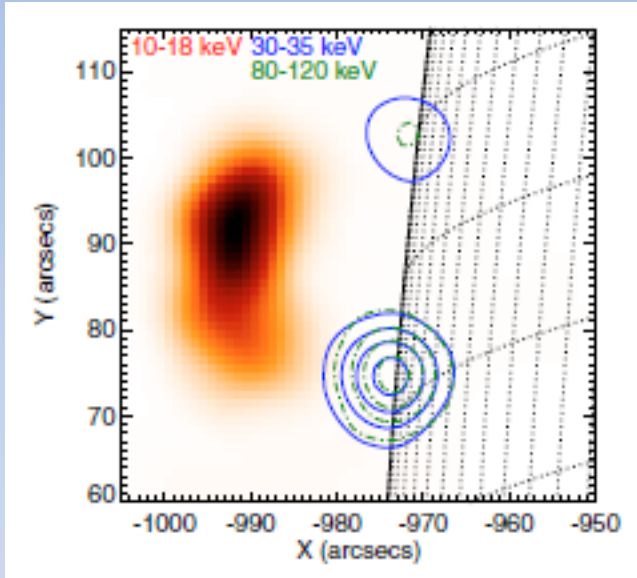
Nagai, F. i Emslie, A.G., 1984, ApJ 279, 896

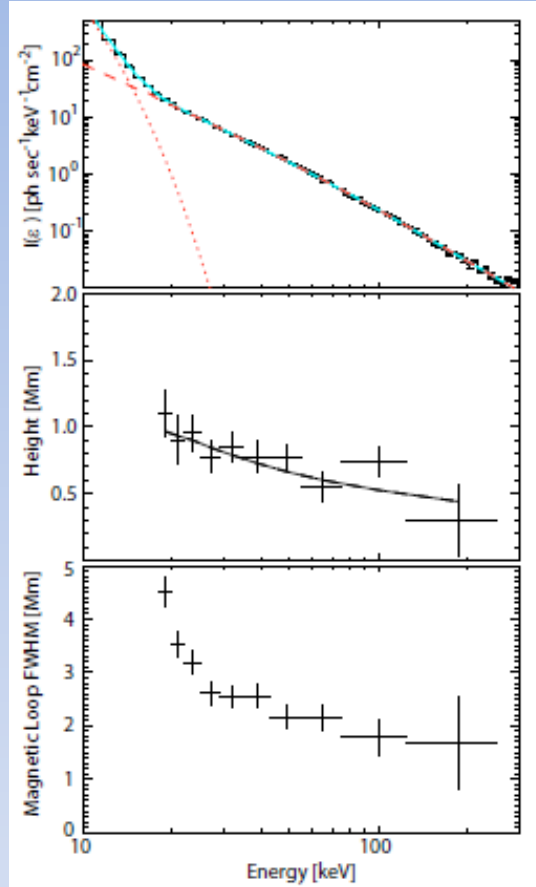
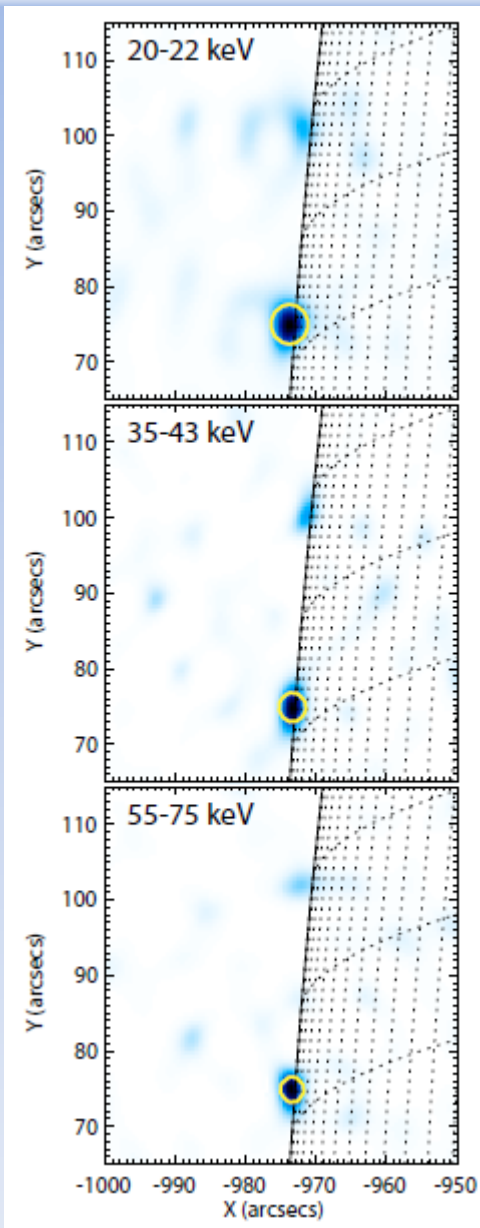


$v < 200 \text{ km/s}$

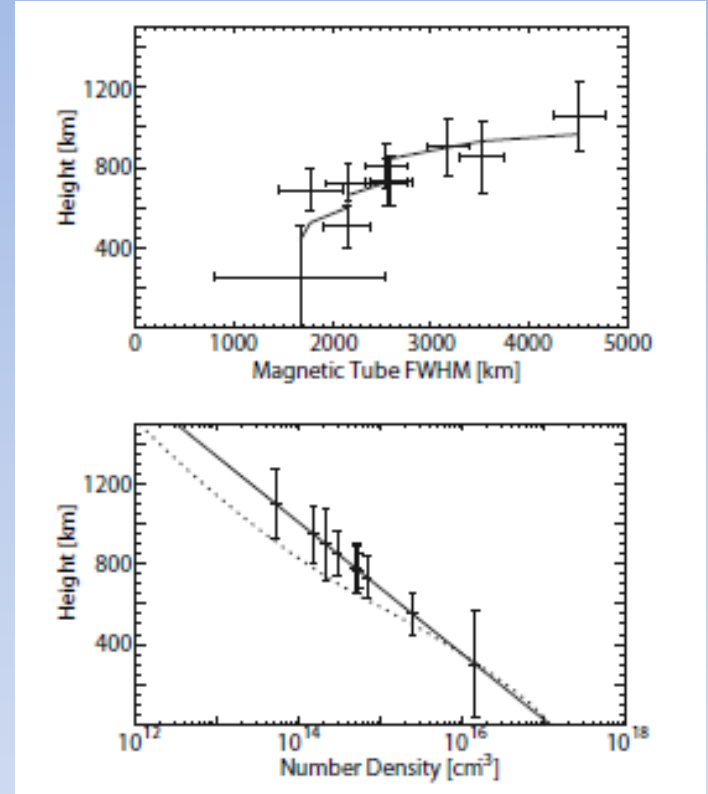
Wiązka elektronów jest dobrym „narzędziem” mierzącym gęstość chromosfery

6.01.2004 r. M6.0



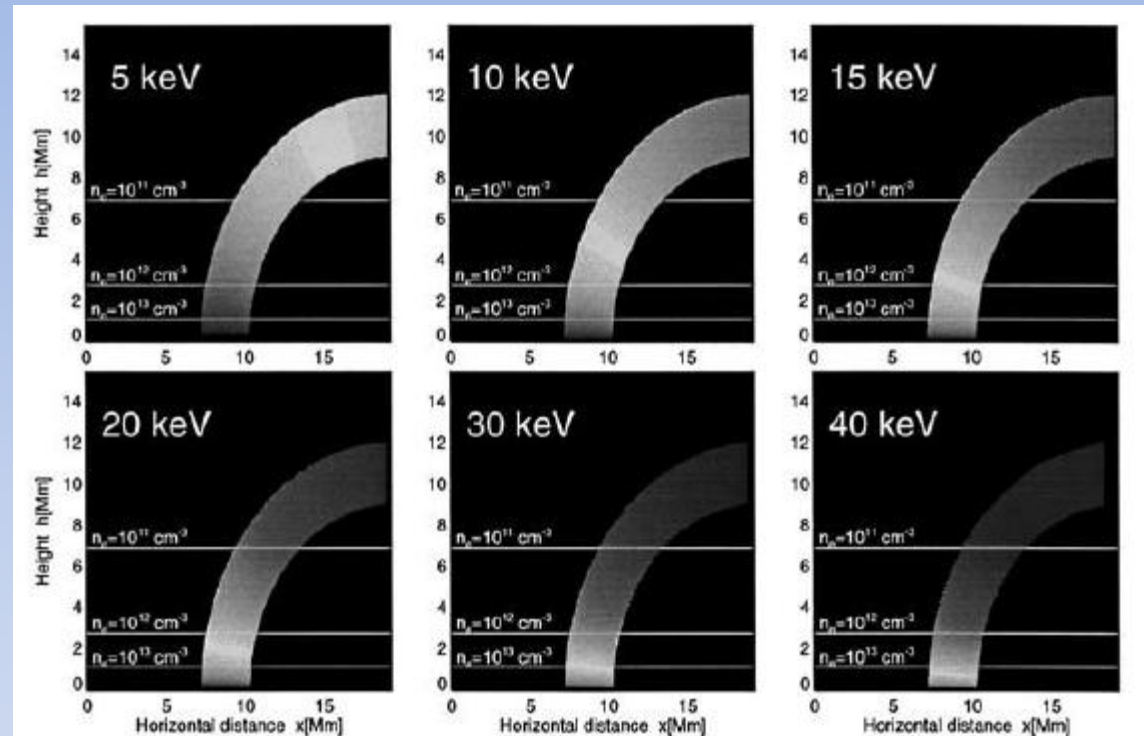
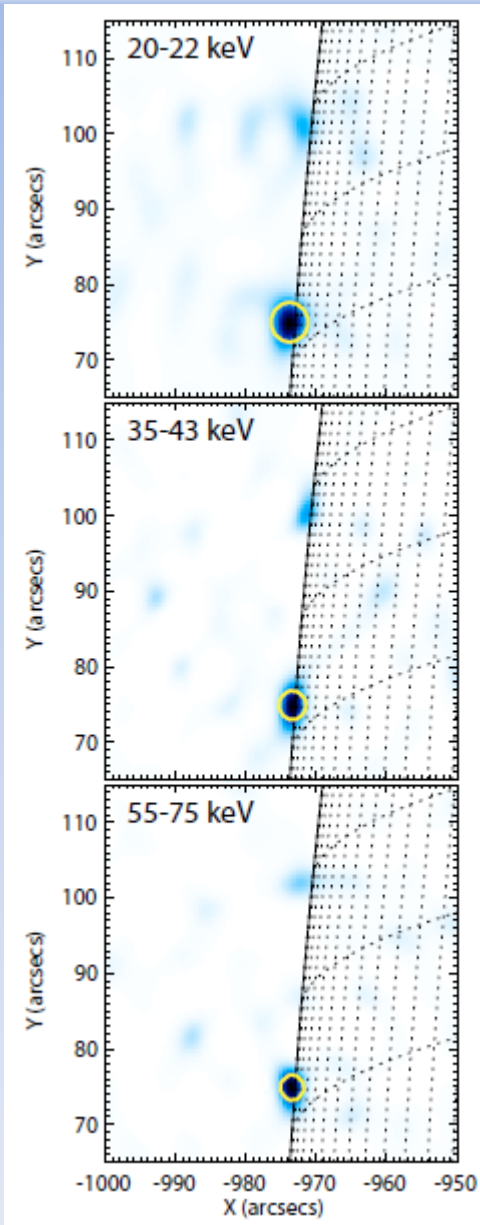


mapa: MEM NJIT
kontury: FF VIS



$$n(h(\varepsilon)) = n_0 e^{-(R(\varepsilon) - R_0)/h_0}$$

$$n_0 = 1.16 \times 10^{17} \text{ cm}^{-3}$$

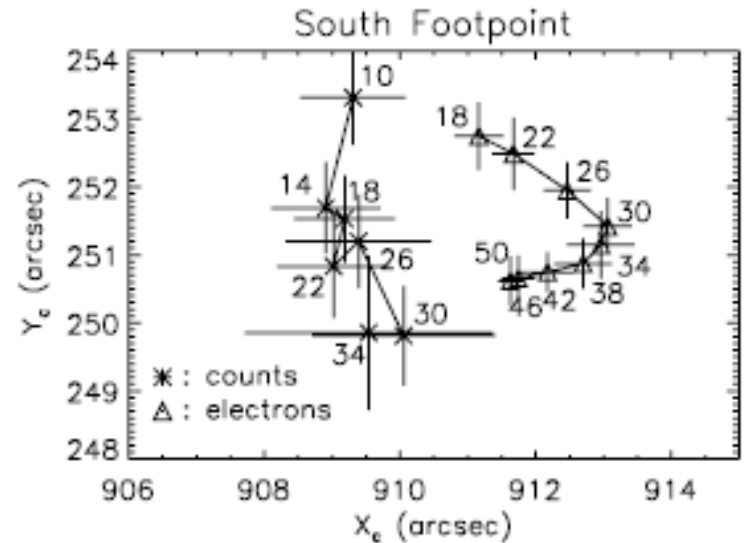
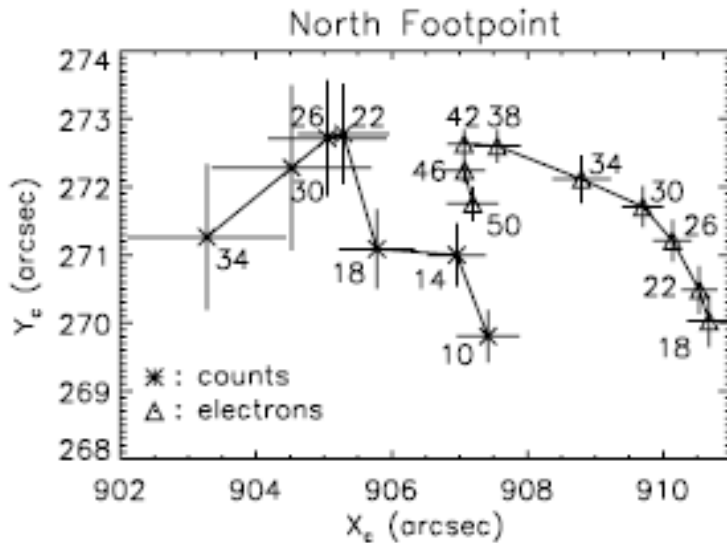
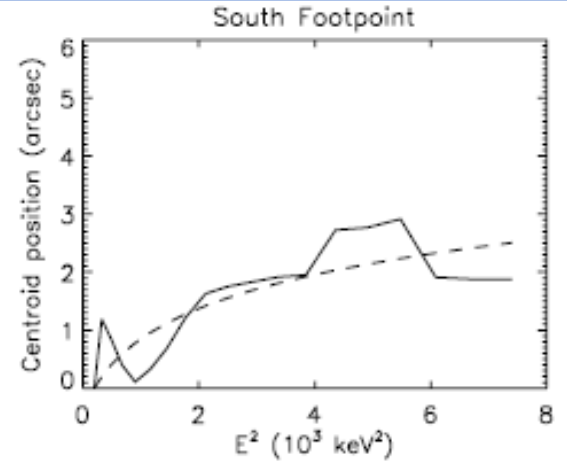
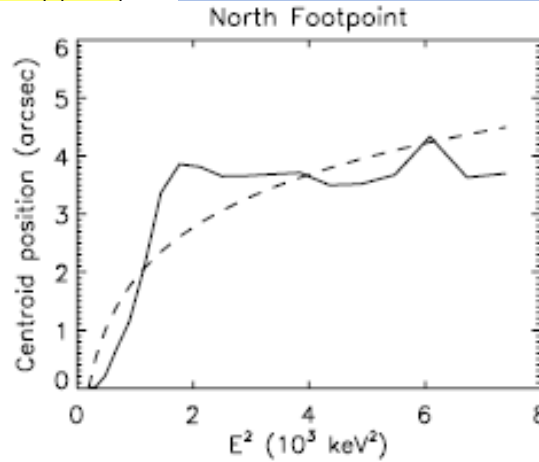
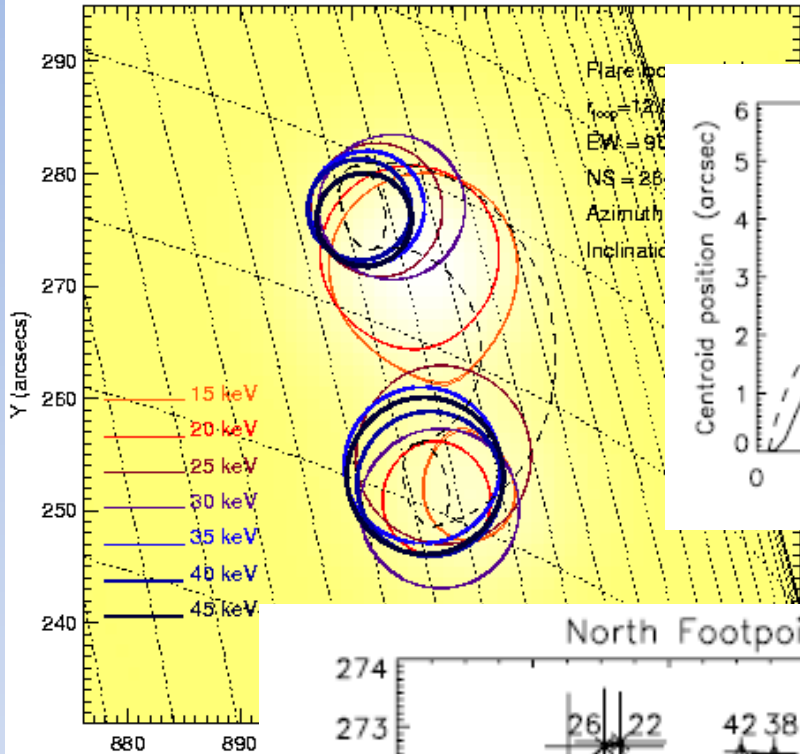


Aschwanden i in. 2002, Solar Phys. 210, 383

Rozmiary źródła maleją, ale zwężanie rury magnetycznej nie jest jedynym efektem (nie jest nawet dominującym).

Prato, M. i in. 2009, ApJ 706, 917

HESSI 20-Feb-2002 11:06:00.000 UT



Lp.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	06 III 2004	12:11:56	M 1.3	S15E89	987
2	18 III 2004	06:00:40	C 3.7	N15E89	972
3	17 V 2004	04:13:52	C 7.0	S07W85	943
4	17 VII 2004	19:16:20	C 5.3	N07E85	943
5	18 VIII 2004	17:31:24	X 1.8	S13W89	964
6	12 IX 2004	18:29:52	C 2.0	S09W68	885
7	01 XI 2004	06:57:44	C 2.9	N12W83	941
8	23 XI 2004	15:04:24	C 6.5	S06E89	989
9	21 I 2005	00:21:08	C 5.8	N17W74	915
10	21 I 2005	10:12:56	M 1.7	N19W89	961
11	05 V 2005	20:11:16	C 7.8	S06W64	857
12	09 V 2005	18:44:44	B 9.7	N14E64	860
13	30 VII 2005	06:27:44	X 1.3	N08E59	822
14	22 VIII 2005	17:01:20	M 5.6	S16W64	865
15	08 IX 2005	16:54:52	M 2.1	S14E89	948
16	19 IX 2005	16:39:16	B 3.2	S12,W77	925

luty 2004 – luty 2006

$r > 800$ arcsec

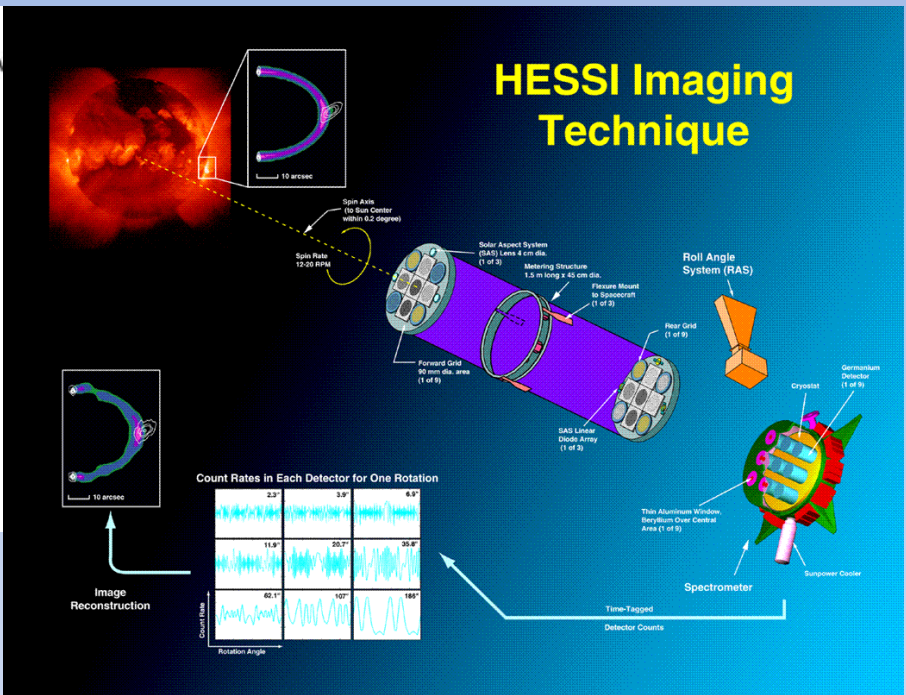
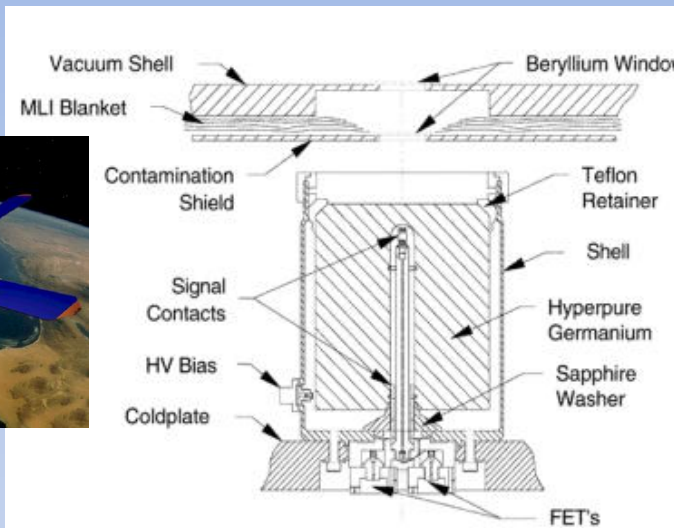
>200 zliczeń (12 – 25 keV)

14 rozbłysków

36 zależności E-H

**Obrazy rekonstruowane
metodą CLEAN**

RHESSI



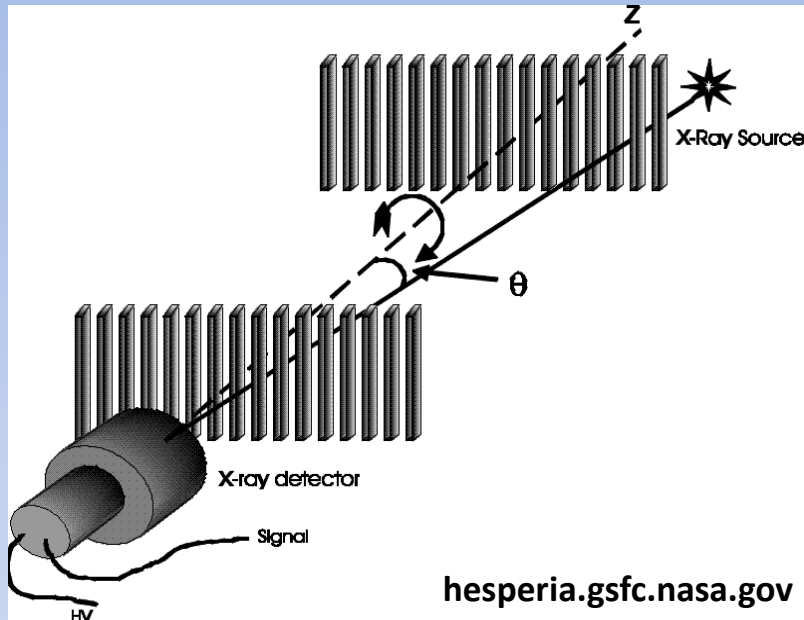
9 detektorów (Ge) 7.1 x 8.5 cm
zakres energii: 3 keV – 20 MeV
rozdzielczość czasowa:

2 s (połowa okresu rotacji)
<1 s (po demodulacji)

rozdzielczość energetyczna: 1-3 keV (dla różnych detektorów)



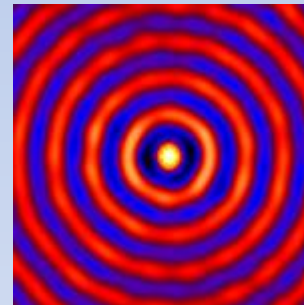
RHESSI



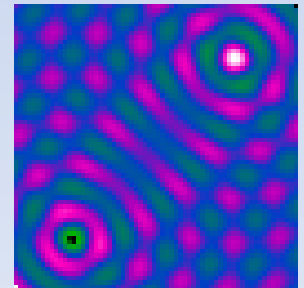
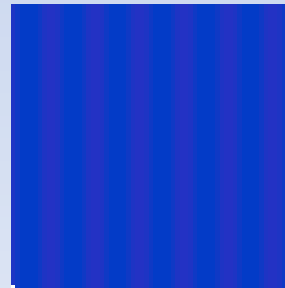
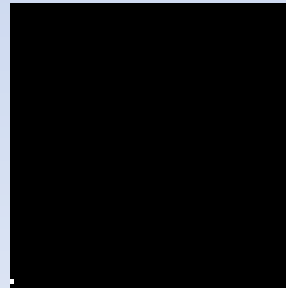
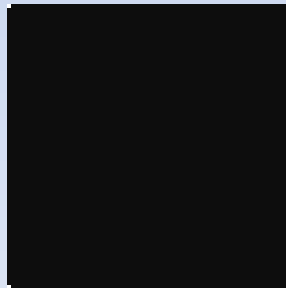
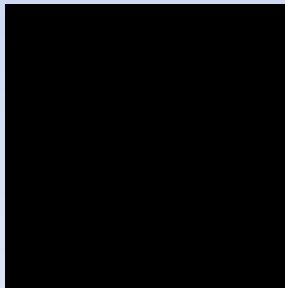
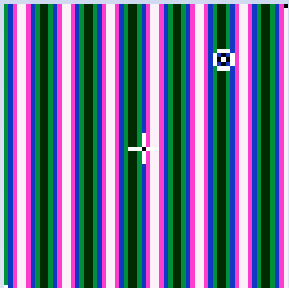
Obraz rekonstruowany przy użyciu kilku metod: Back Projection, CLEAN, PIXON, MEM NJIT, UV Smooth, Forward Fit VIS

rozdzielczość czasowa: $> 2s$

rozdzielczość przestrzenna: > 2.5 arc sec
(silnie zależy od użytych detektorów)



obraz pojedynczego źródła otrzymany przy użyciu detektora 5



CLEAN, (33 iteracje, det 3-6)

wsteczna projekcja

mapa różnic

mapa składników

wybrane maksima

DIRTY map

RESIDUAL map

COMPONENT map

Selected maxima

ITERATION:
33

max_resid:
666.823

max_sl/rms_res
14.9325

max_sl/max_res
5.07966

SUM c compt:
5746.67

gain:
0.100000

CLEANed map

scaled RESIDUAL map

scaled COMPONENT map

CLEAN components

obraz
po wyczyszczeniu

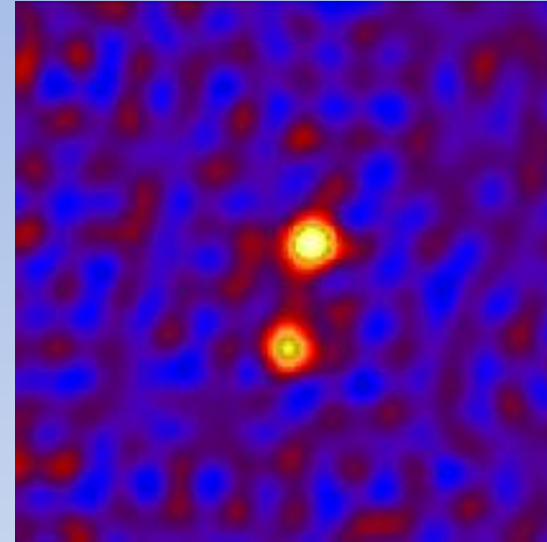
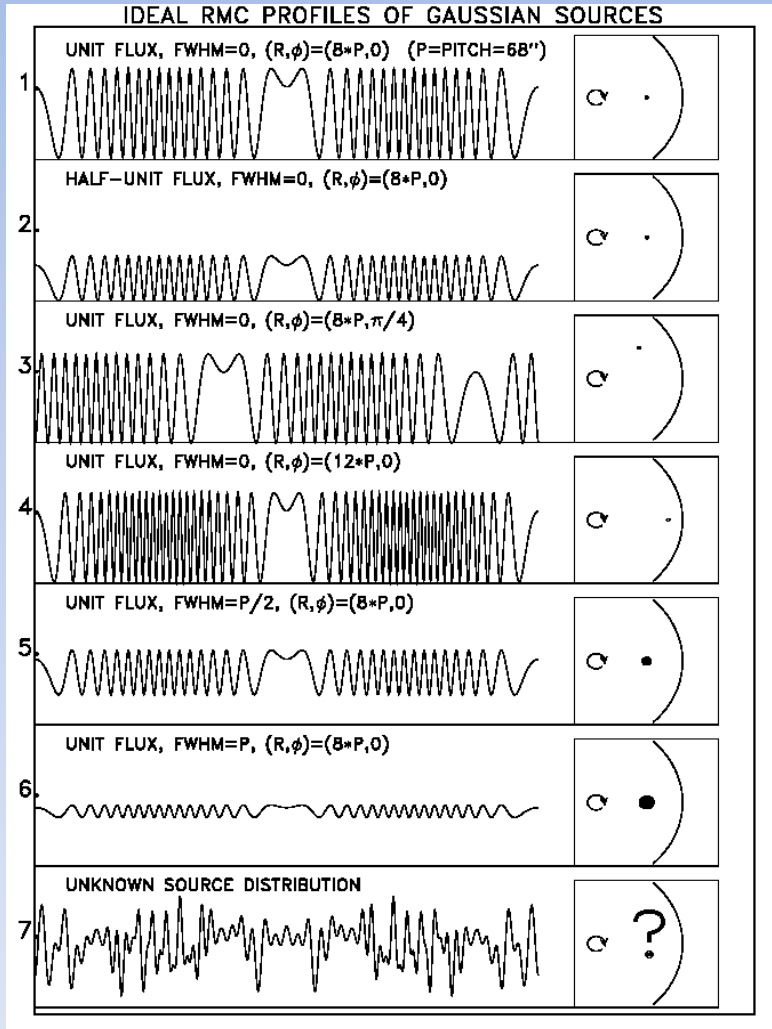
mapa różnic

mapa składników

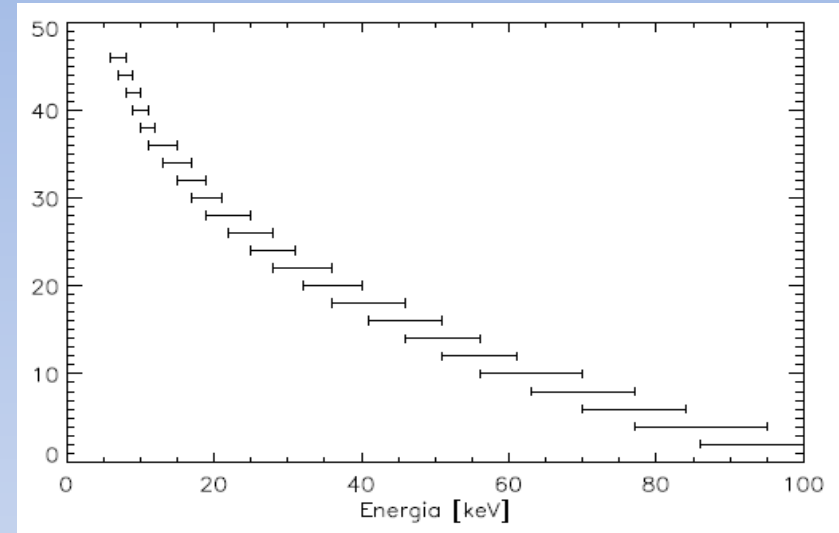
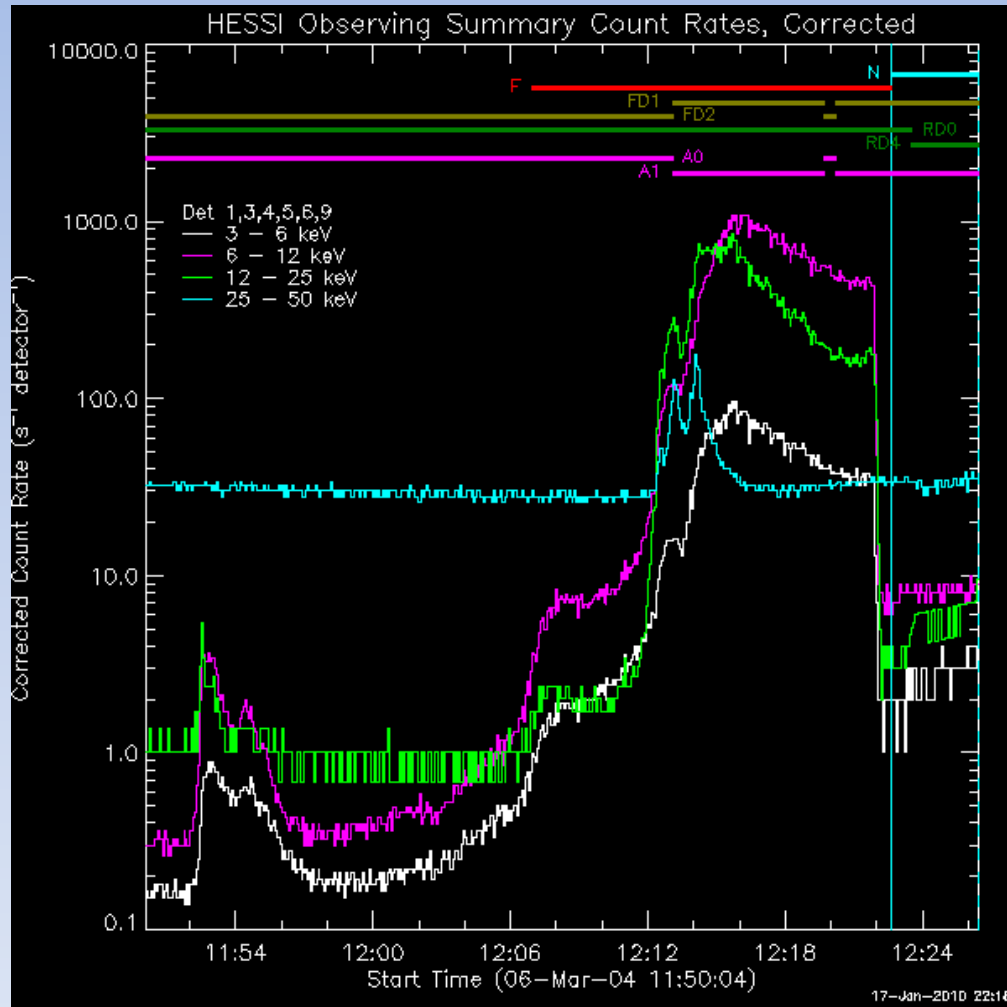
wybrane maksima

skalowane rzeczywistą jasnością

CLEAN

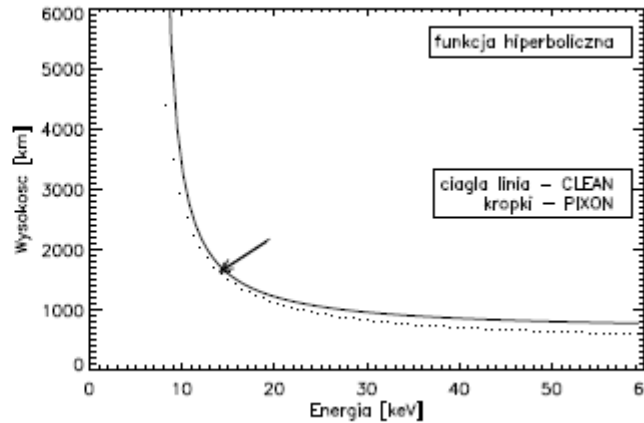
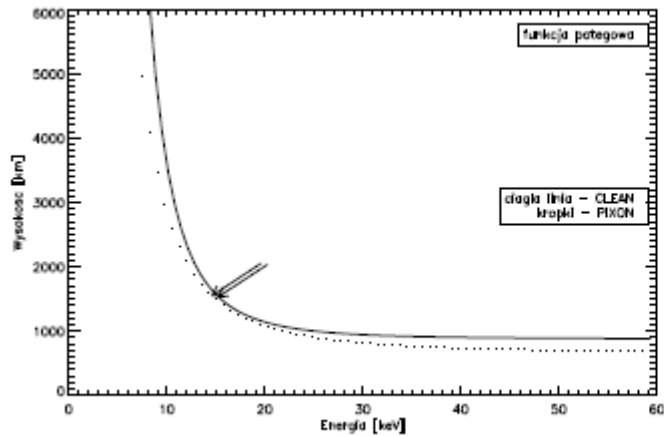
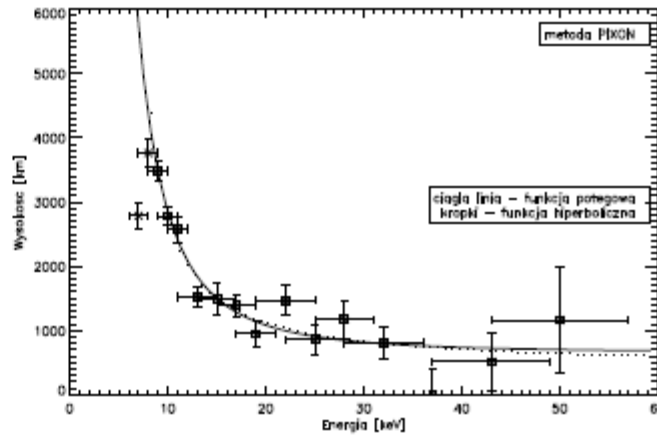
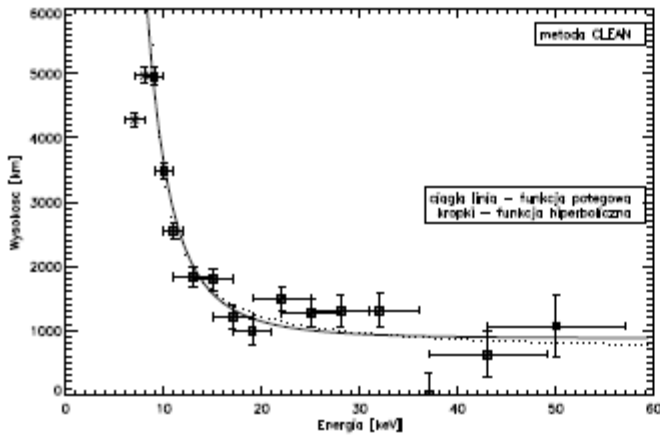


CLEAN nie zmienia położenia najjaśniejszego piksela – pozwala określić położenie źródeł z błędem < 1 arcsec



przedział czasu zawiera jeden impuls lub dzieli go na kilka fragmentów

przedziały energetyczne wystarczająco gęste, aby zapewnić dobre dopasowania zależności E-H



dopasowanie dwoma funkcjami

(1) hiperboliczna:

$$z(\varepsilon) = \frac{a_0}{\varepsilon - a_1} + a_2$$

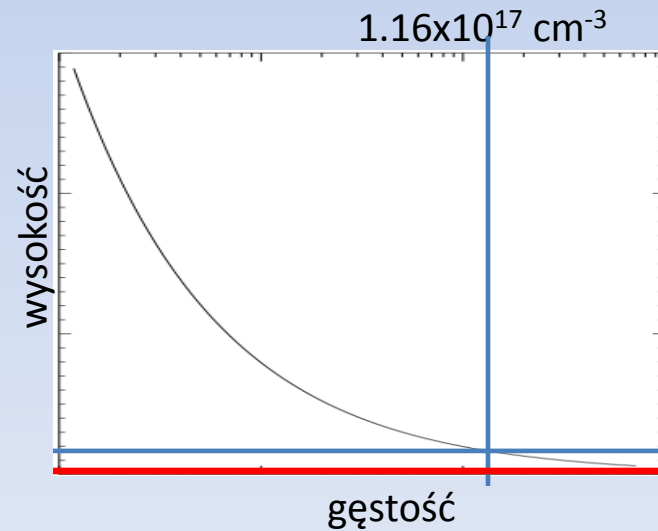
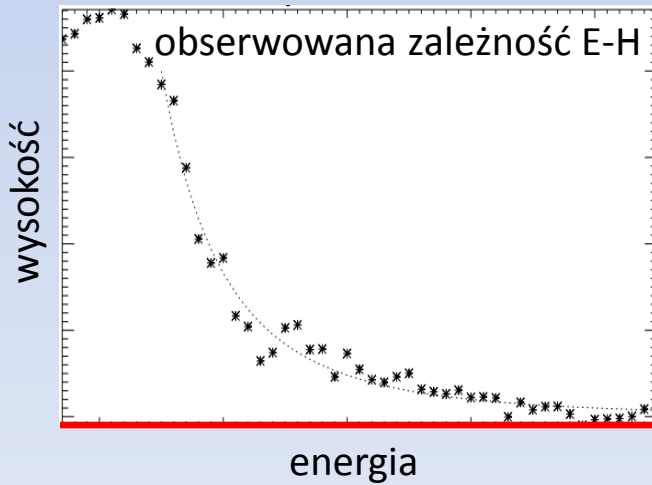
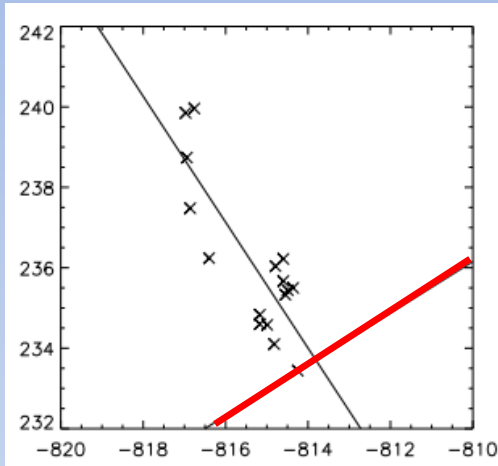
(2) potęgowa:

$$z(\varepsilon) = a_0 \varepsilon^{a_1} + a_2$$

definicja punktu wypłaszczenia za pomocą:

- symetralnej dla (1)
- pochodnej dla (2)

centroidy źródła dla jednego momentu czasu i kilku wartości energii



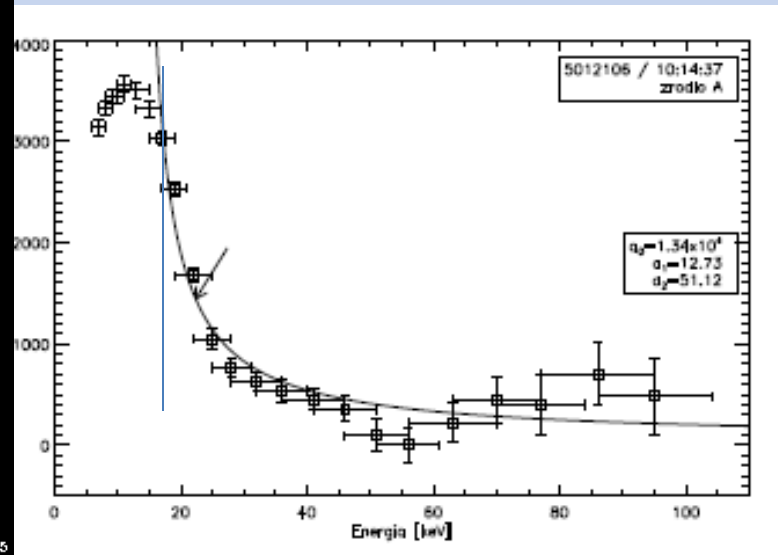
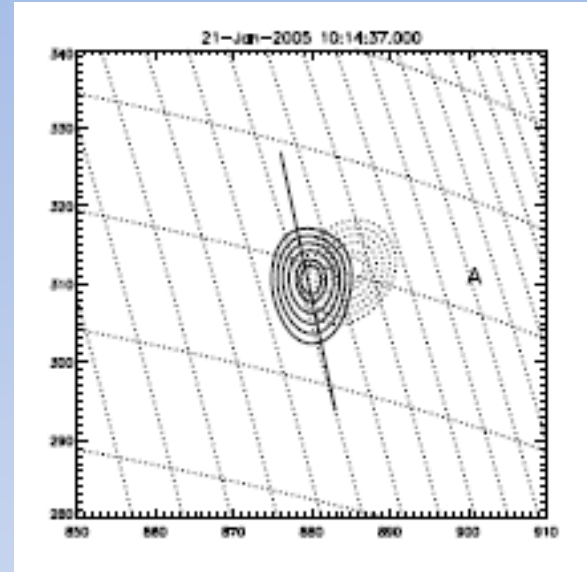
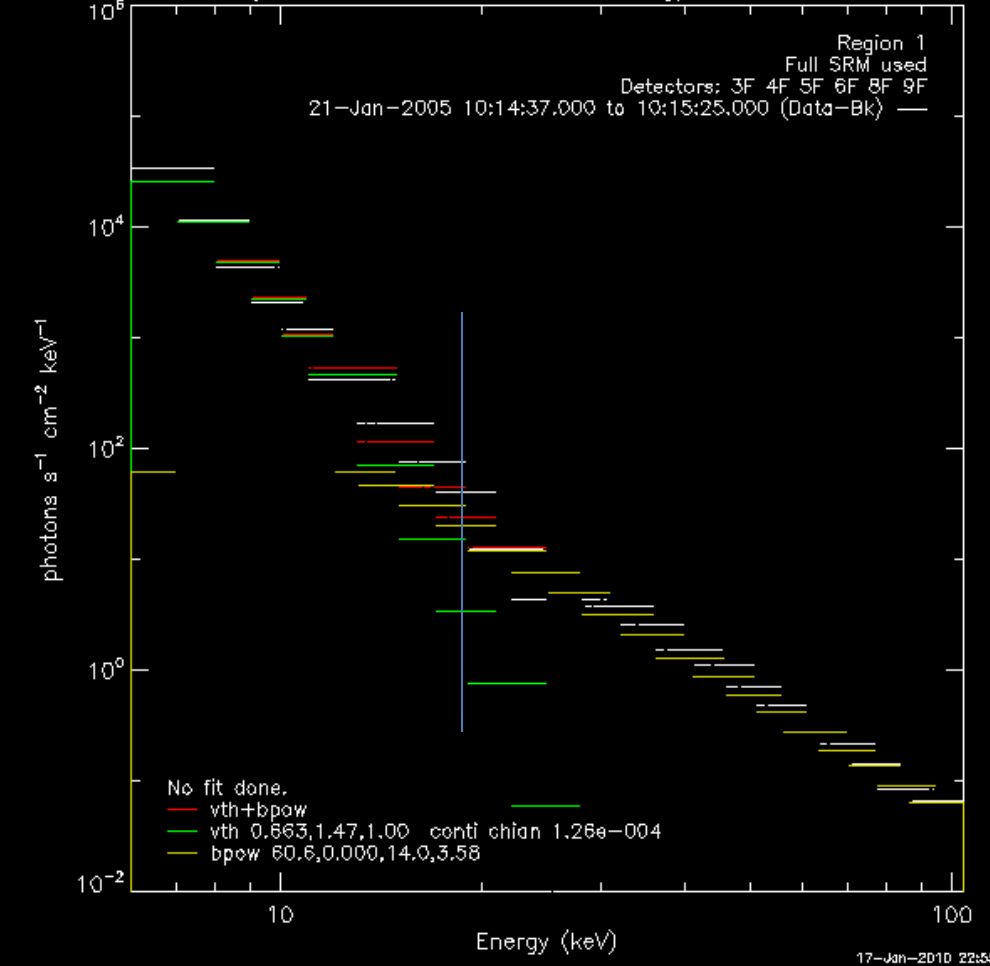
konstrukcja poziomu referencyjnego

poziom fotosfery jest wyznaczany wprost z obserwowanych wysokości źródeł HXR



zwarte źródła

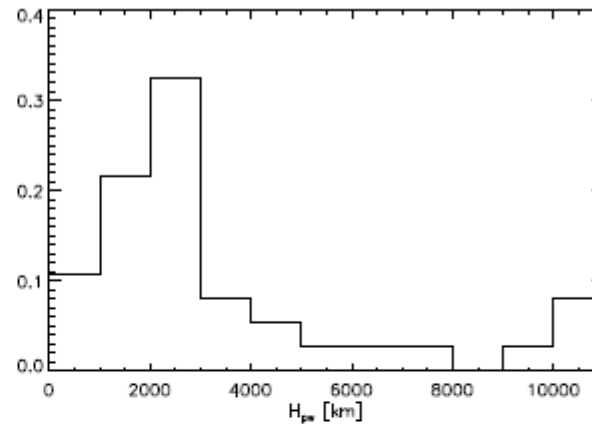
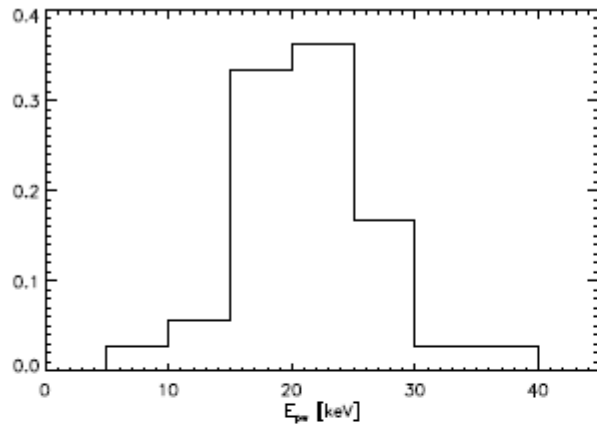
SPEX RHESSI Image Cube Photon Flux vs Energy with Fit Function, Int



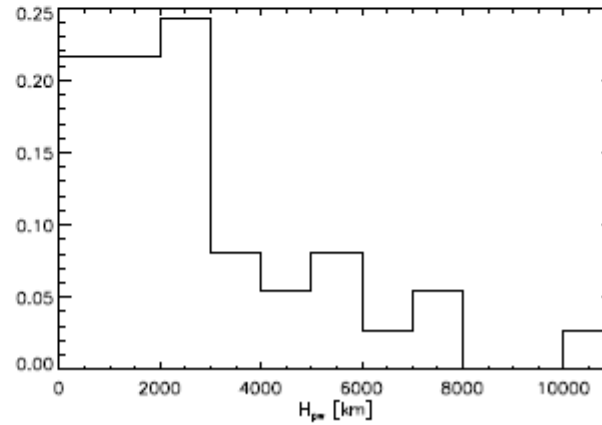
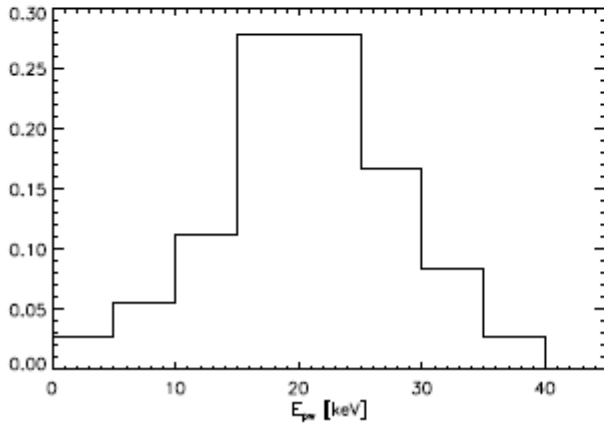
charakterystyki obserwacyjne

energia pw

wysokość pw



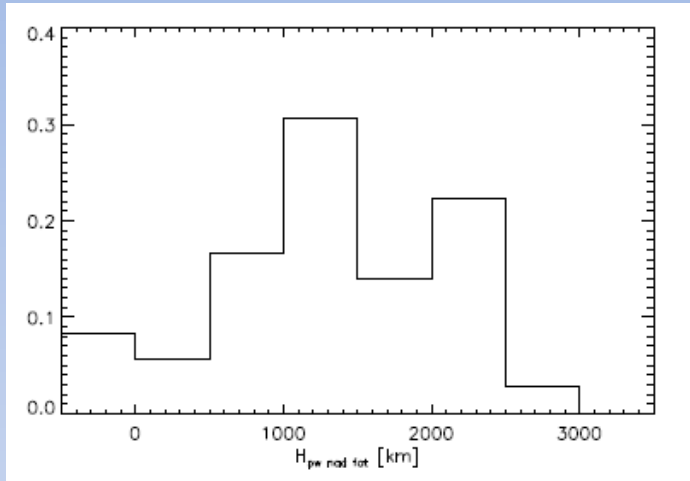
potęgowa



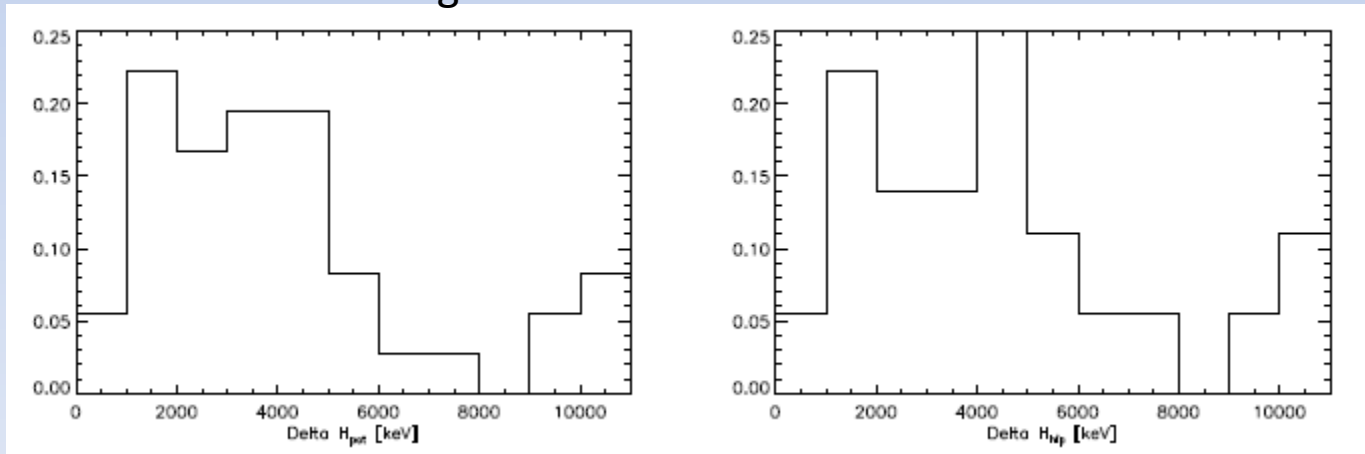
hiperboliczna

charakterystyki obserwacyjne

wysokość punktu wypłaszczenia z
wyznaczona względem poziomu
fotosfery



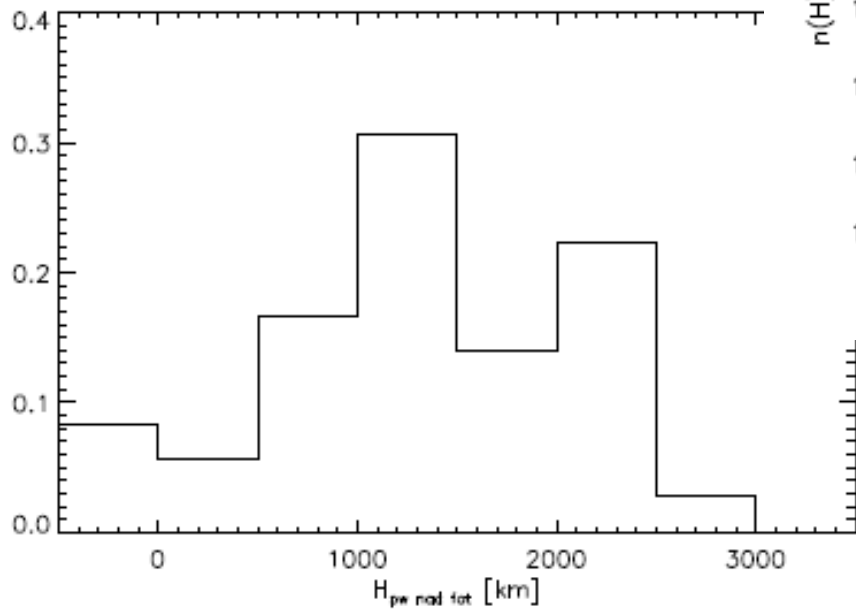
grubość obszaru hamowania



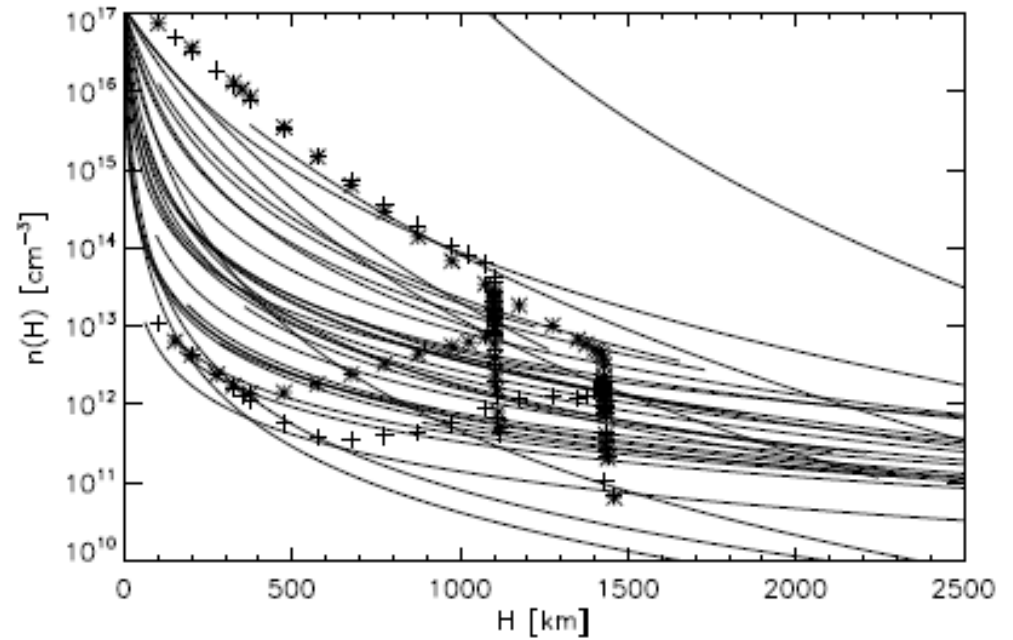
potęgowa

hiperboliczna

punkt wypłaszczenia dobrze wskazuje początek „grubej tarczy”

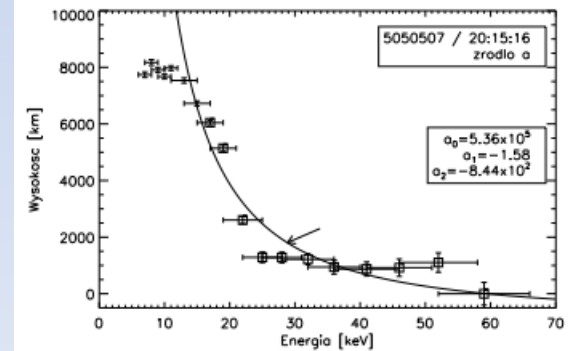
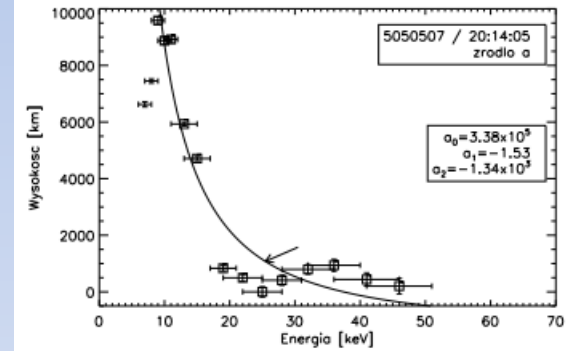
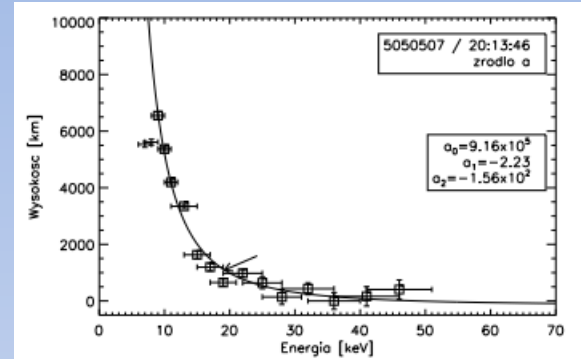
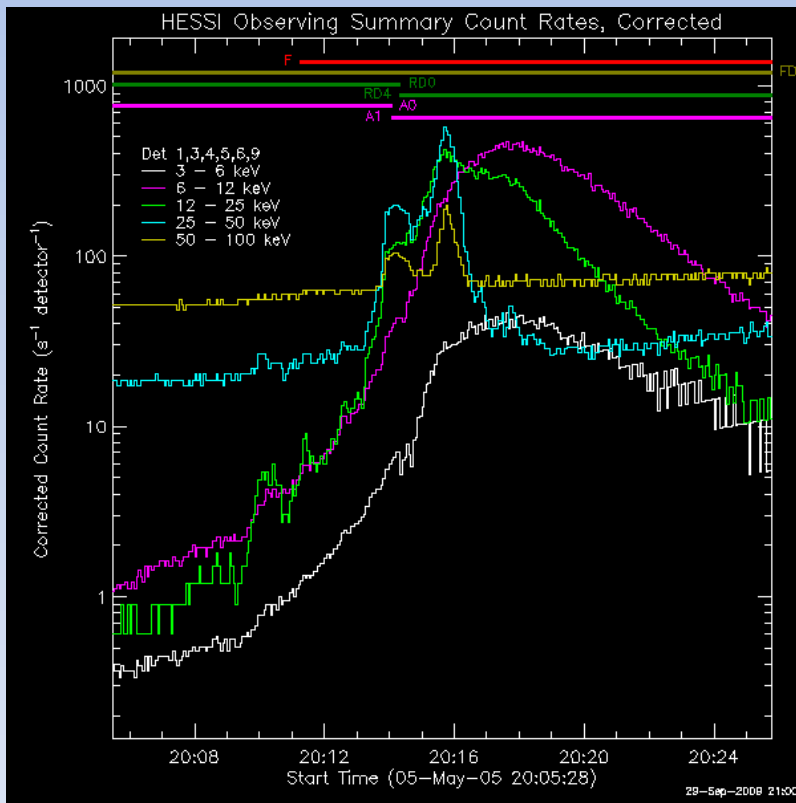


gęstości

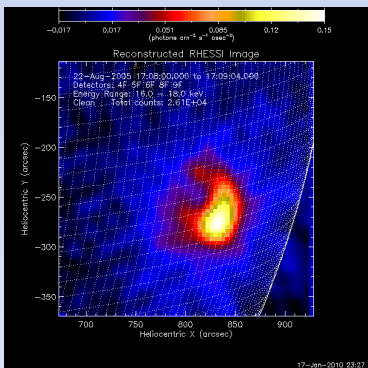
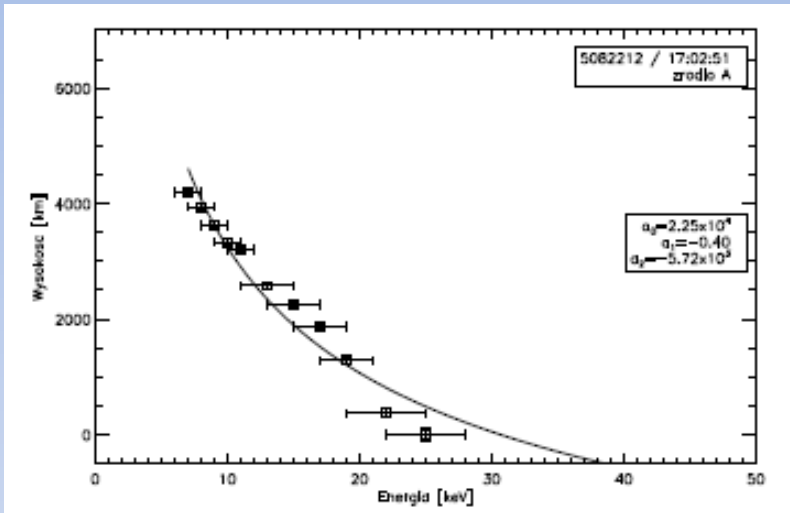


Machado i in. 1980

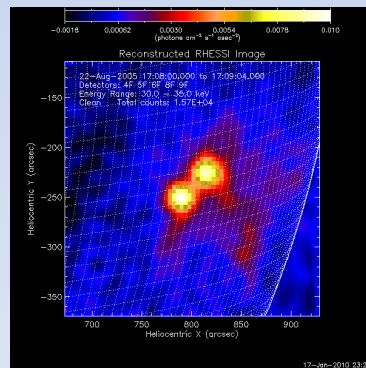
Ewolucja w czasie



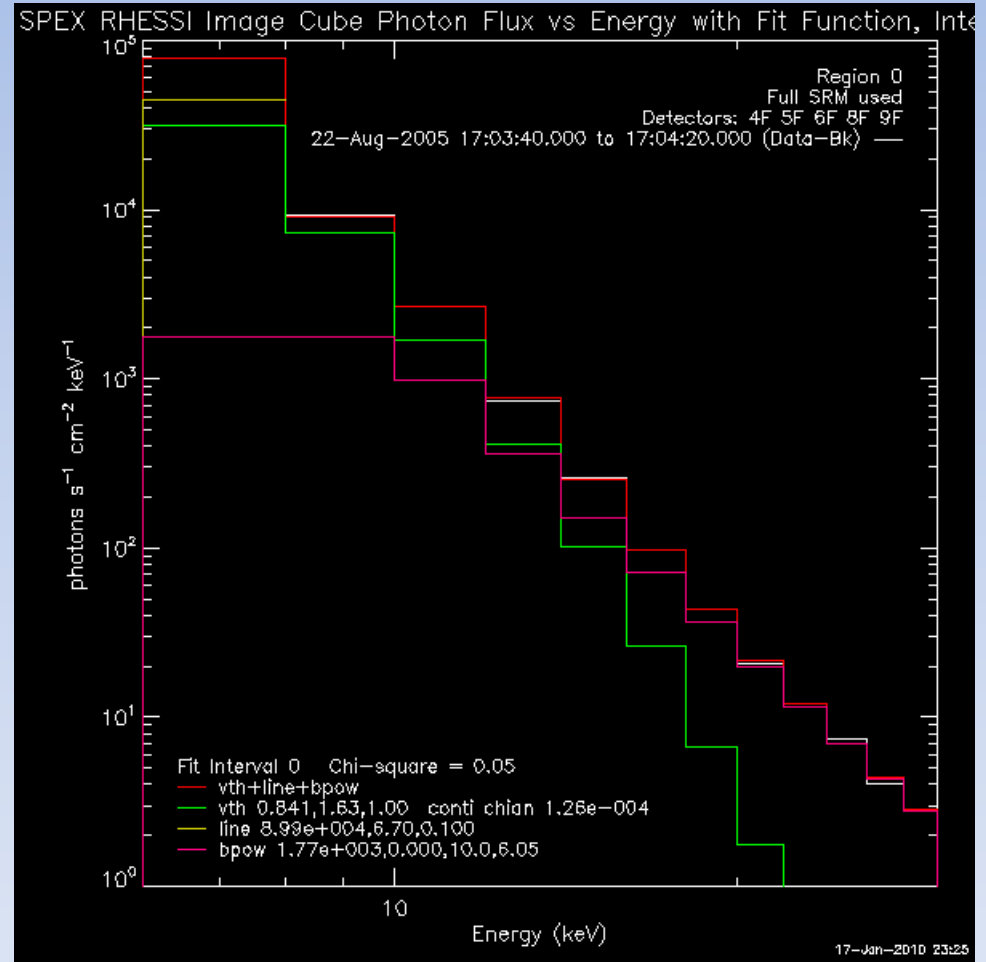
źródła szczytowe



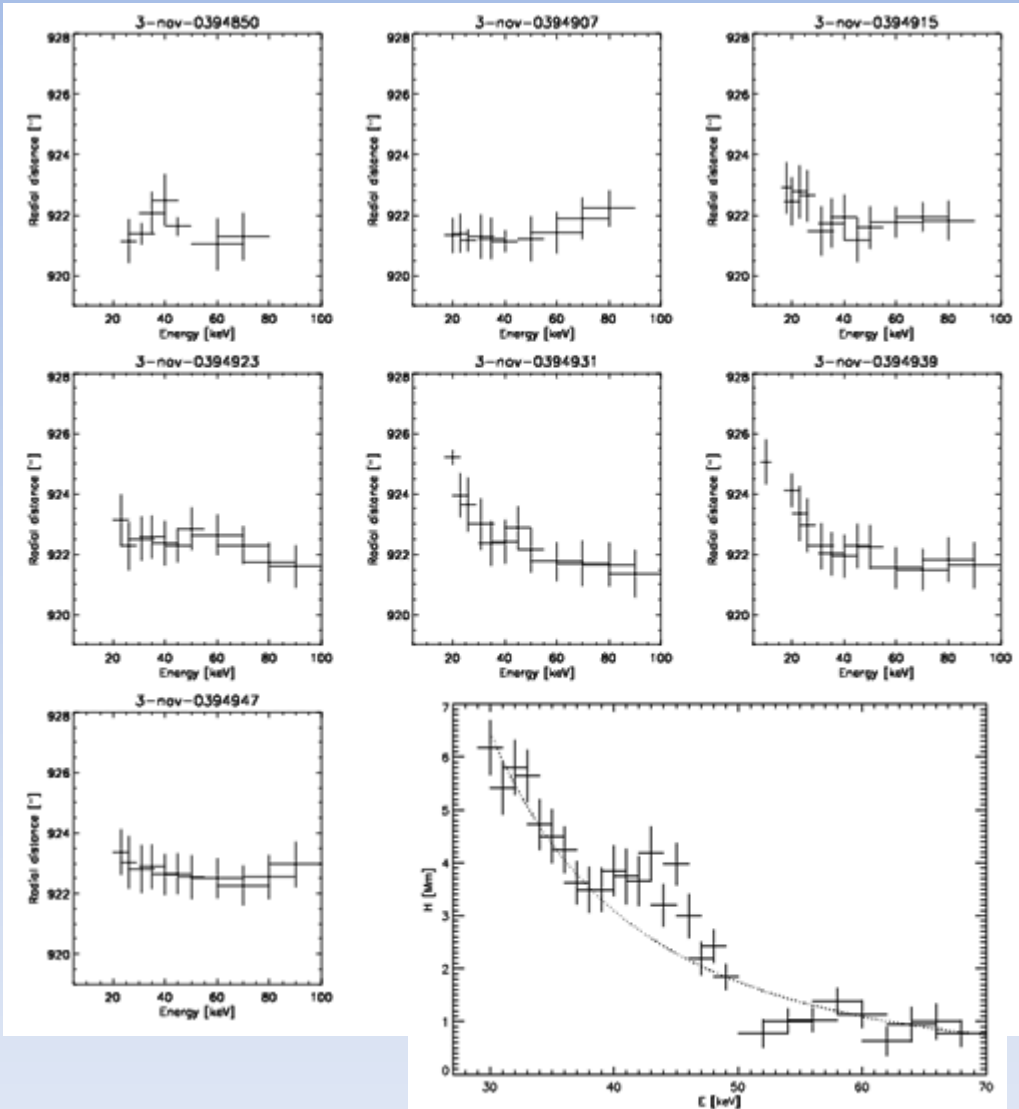
16-18 keV



30-35 keV



Co dalej?



- ujednoczenie wyników (jedna metoda dla wszystkich obserwowanych zjawisk)
- uzupełnienie listy zjawisk (dodanie kilku rozbłyków położonych na tarczy)
- modelowanie propagacji wiązki w pętli rozbłykowej