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Searching for faint solar HXR with NuSTAR

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A. Caspi⁸, A. Y. Shih⁹, J. Vogel¹⁰ & NuSTAR SSC

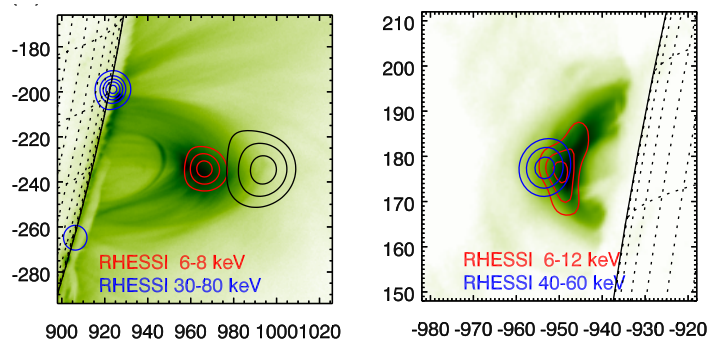
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⁶FHNW, ⁷AFRL, ⁸SWRI, ⁹NASA/GSFC, ¹⁰LLNL

Overview

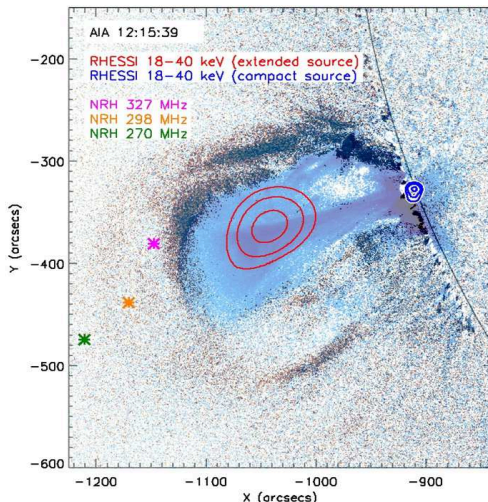
- **X-rays: crucial diagnostic of energy release in the Sun's atmosphere**
 - Thermal (lines + continuum) & non-thermal properties
- **RHESSI does this for X-Class flares down to A, B microflares**
- **To go beyond RHESSI need higher sensitivity & dynamic range**
 - Coronal energy release site, escaping/Type III electrons, CME accelerated electrons (trapped, current sheet, shocks) etc
 - Accelerated electrons in <A microflares, high temperature and non-thermal nanoflares
 - Axions (see Hugh Hudson or Julia Vogel)
- **NuSTAR provides a unique HXR sensitivity for observing the Sun**
 - But not the dynamic range & tricky to use the full sensitivity.
 - Need occulted footpoints & loop for coronal sources
 - Need lower levels of activity on whole solar disk

Coronal Sources

- Normally only see bright HXR footpoints and infer coronal properties – want to directly probe the faint coronal sources
 - Accelerating, trapping, escaping electrons

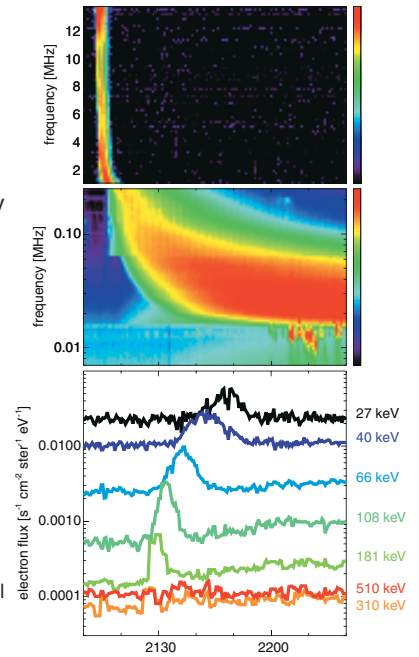
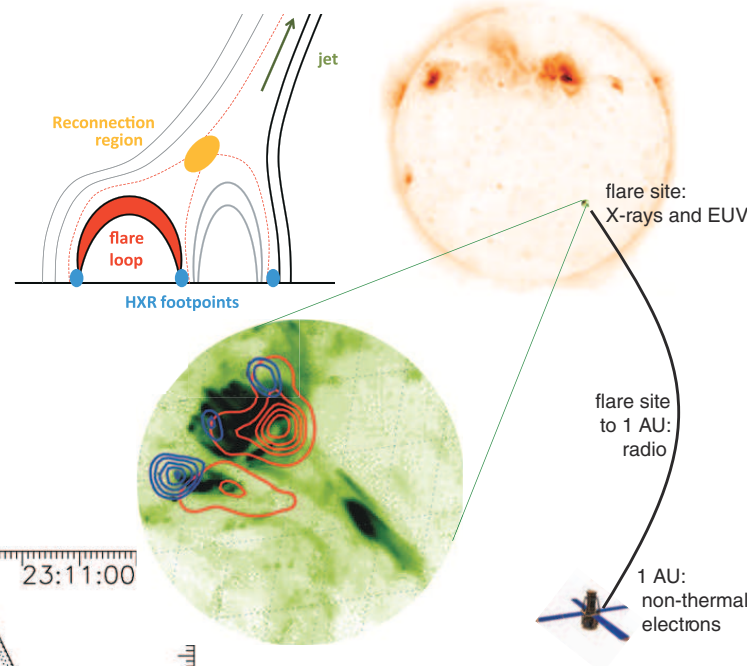


Oka et al. 2015

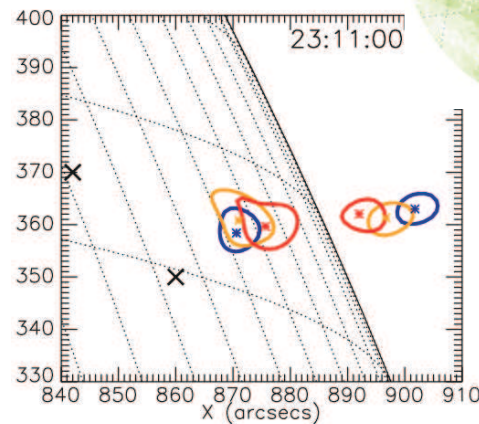


Bain et al. 2012

NuSTAR - Hannah (UoG)



Krucker et al. 2011

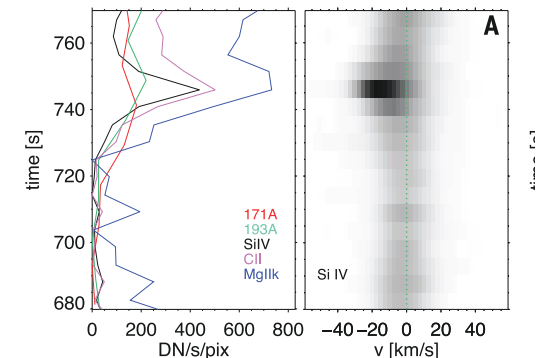
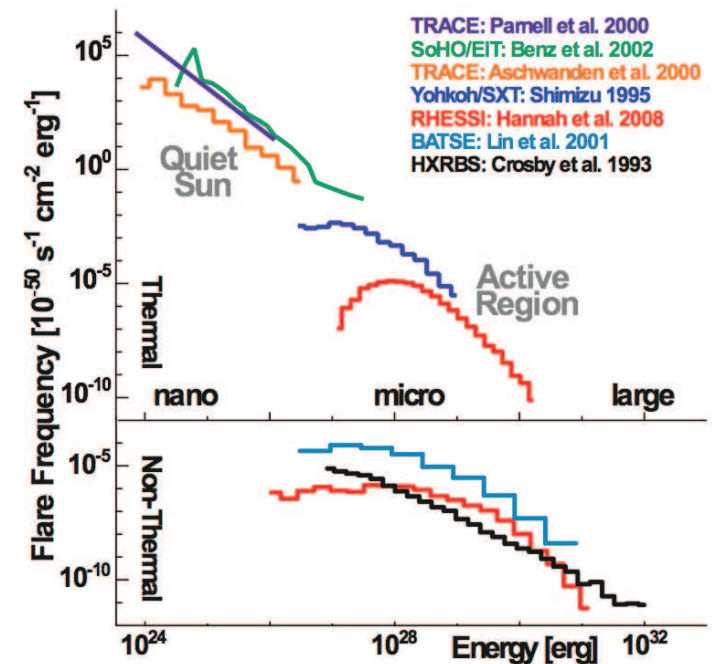


Sui & Holman 2003

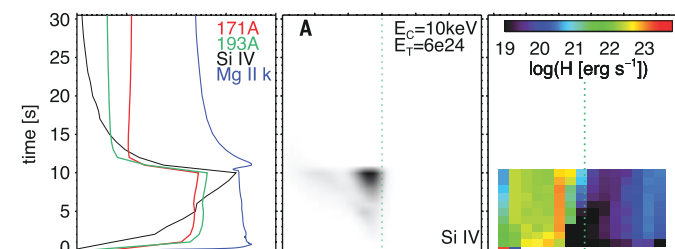
Smaller Non-thermal Flares

- RHESSI microflares (A, B-GOES class) have HXR non-thermal emission
- Impulsive heating events in EUV/SXR
 - Sometimes called “nanoflares”
 - SphinX <A-Class flares (Sylwester et al. 2009, Gburek et al. 2011)
- Can these smaller events also accelerate electrons?
 - Weak HXR signal not detected (yet)
 - Non-thermal clues from radio
 - Indirect evidence from IRIS UV & RADYN simulations (Testa et al. 2014)

Hannah et al. 2011

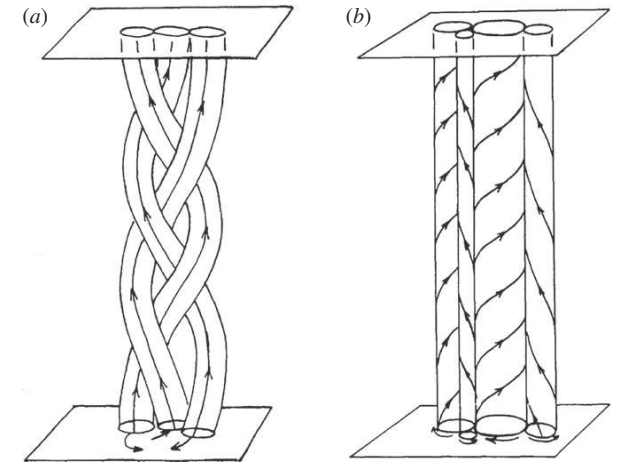


Testa et al. 2014



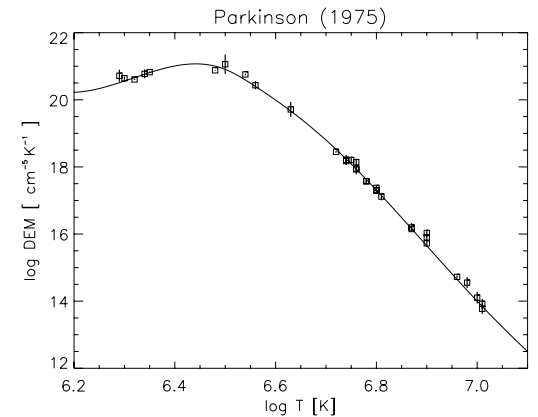
Quiescent & Non-thermal?

- Are Parker's nanoflares small impulsive events, that heat and accelerate electrons?
 - Events so small & frequent cannot distinguish them individually (e.g. Glencross et al. 1975)
 - Appears “non-flaring”/quiescent

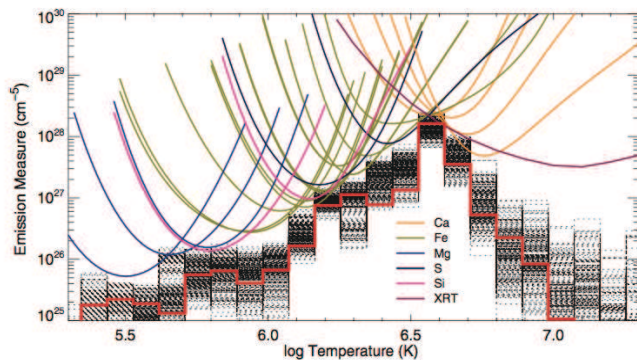


Parker 1988

- Detect via their impact on the DEM
 - Models of the DEM and high T (>5MK) component (e.g. Sturrock et al. 1990, Cargill 1994)
 - EUV obs, but limited X-ray data and get very steep DEMs - need SXR & HXR

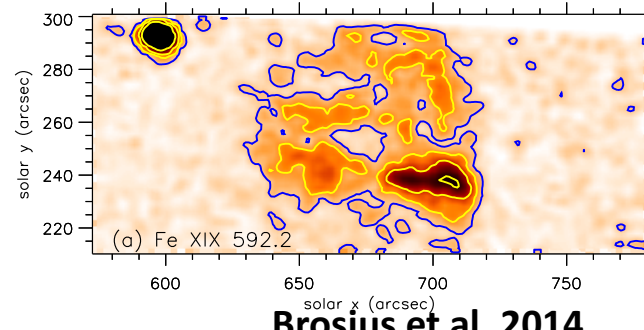


Del Zanna & Mason 2015

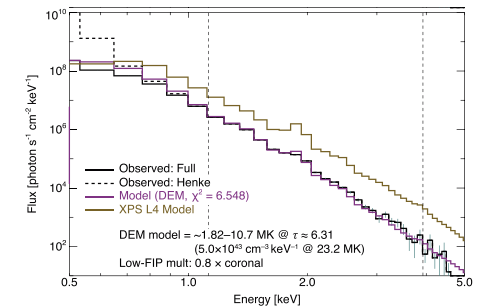


NuSTAR - Hannah (UoG)

Warren et al. 2011



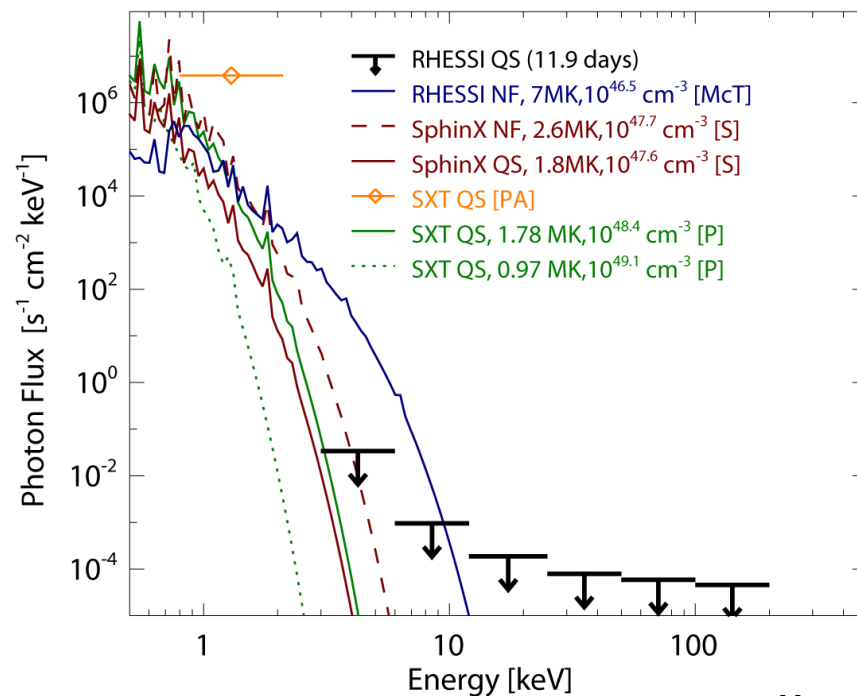
Brosius et al. 2014



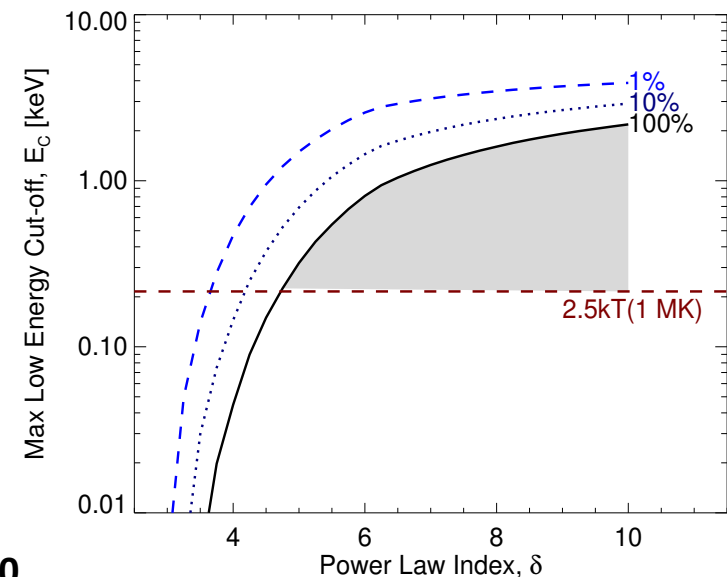
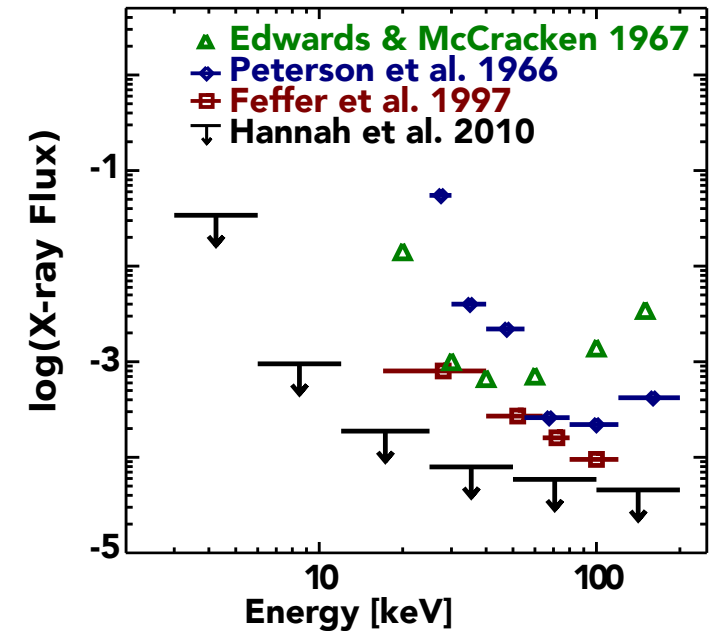
Caspi et al. 2015

Quiescent & Non-thermal?

- Detect via their weak HXR emission from non-flaring ARs or Quiet Sun
- But RHESSI not sensitive enough
 - ARs 6-8MK (McTiernan 2009)
 - QS HXR limits (Hannah et al. 2007, 2010)



Hannah et al. 2010

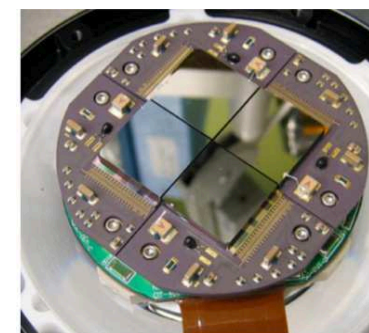
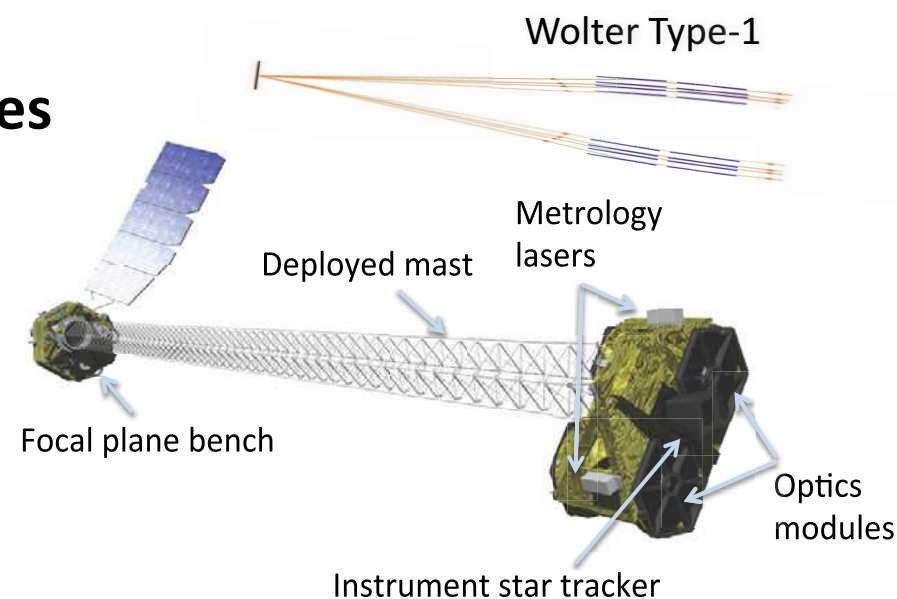
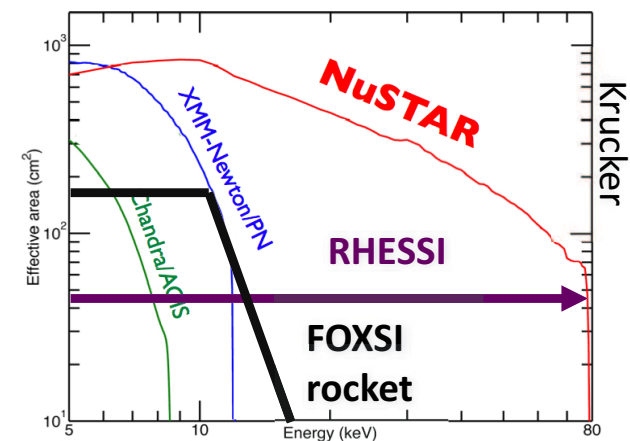


So....

- **Many exciting science targets but need high sensitivity (with low background) and high dynamic range X-ray imaging spectroscopy**
 - Coronal emission weak relative to footpoints
 - Weak emission from the hottest and non-thermal in small events
- **Have FOXSI-1, FOXSI-2, FOXSI-3 and.....**
 - See Christe/Glesener/Krucker but “only” sounding rockets so far
- **Sensitive SXR spectrometers would also be very useful**
 - Cubesats (like MinXSS) and MaGIXS sounding rocket
- **Have NuSTAR**
 - Highly capable of solar observing but not optimized
 - Main targets not in the solar system
 - High sensitivity but not the dynamic range

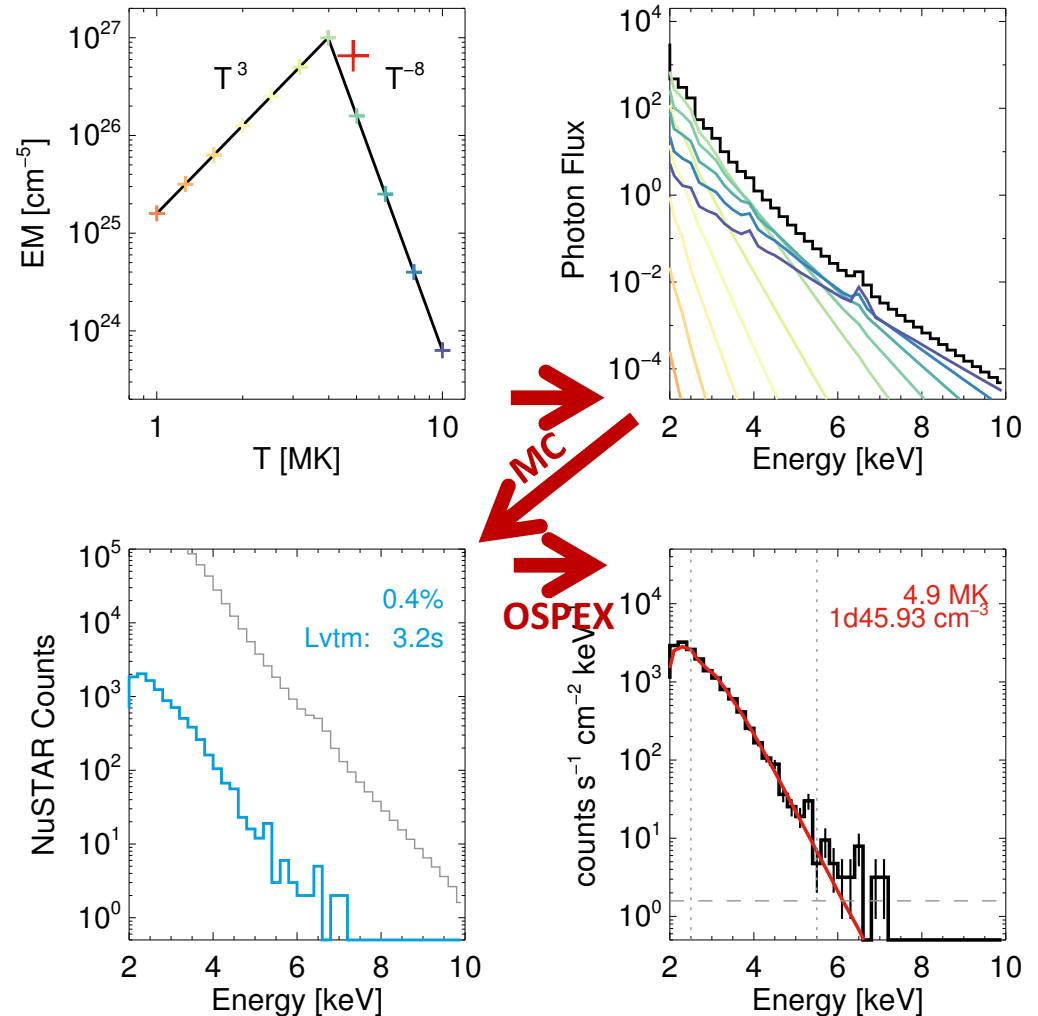
NASA's NuSTAR

- **Astrophysics HXR imaging spectrometer**
 - Nuclear Spectroscopic Telescope Array
 - Launched June 2012 (Harrison et al. 2013)
 - x20 RHESSI's effective area at 10keV
- **Two (A+B) grazing incidence telescopes**
 - 10 m focal length
 - 12'x12' FOV (FWHM: 18")
- **Detectors per telescope module:**
 - 2.5-78 keV (5.0 - 0.15Å)
 - Four 32 x 32 pixel detector
 - Max throughput: 400 cnts s⁻¹ mod⁻¹
 - Output is eventlist: E,t,x,y per X-ray
 - And pixel grade info



NuSTAR Solar Challenges

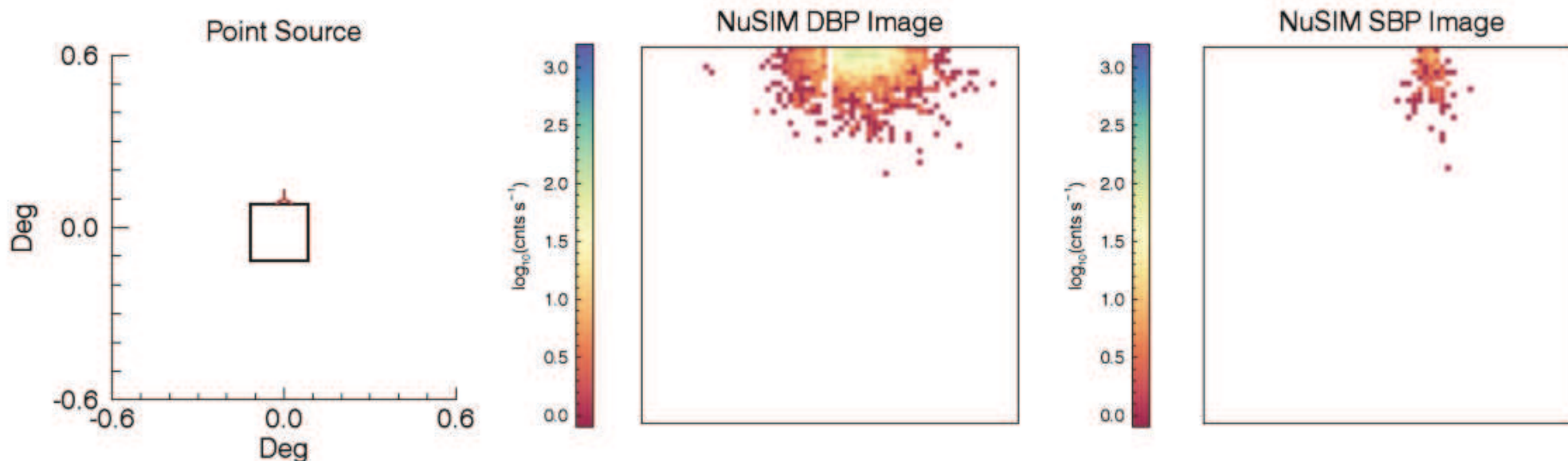
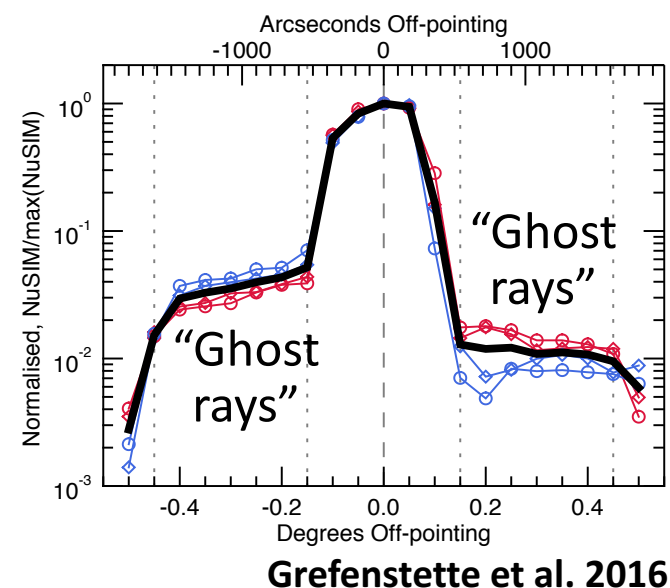
- **Highly capable but not optimised for solar pointing**
 - Limits ability to use full sensitivity
- **Low detector throughput rate**
 - High deadtime which limits the spectral dynamic range
 - But additional grade info helps with pile-up
- **Pointing about 1' off and changes - manually align data**
 - And software pipeline designed for non-solar



**Limited spectral dynamic range
from short effective exposure
(low livetime)**

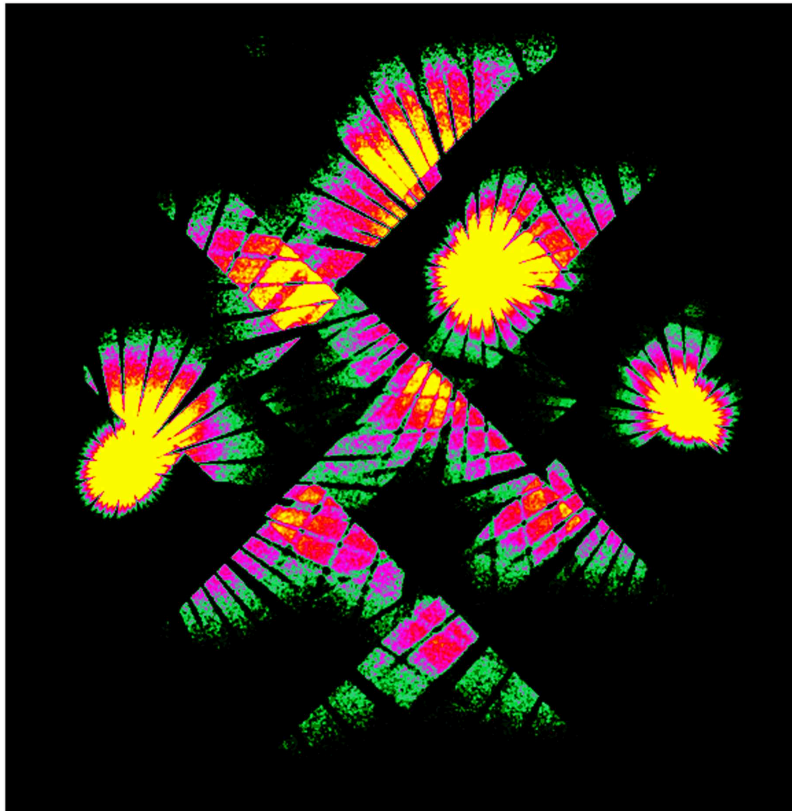
NuSTAR – Ghost Rays

- “Ghost rays”: single-bounce photons, mostly from sources outside the FOV
 - Madsen et al. 2015
- Weak ($1/100^{\text{th}}$) compared to properly focused double-bounce photons
 - But problematic if bright sources outside FOV (lifetime worse)



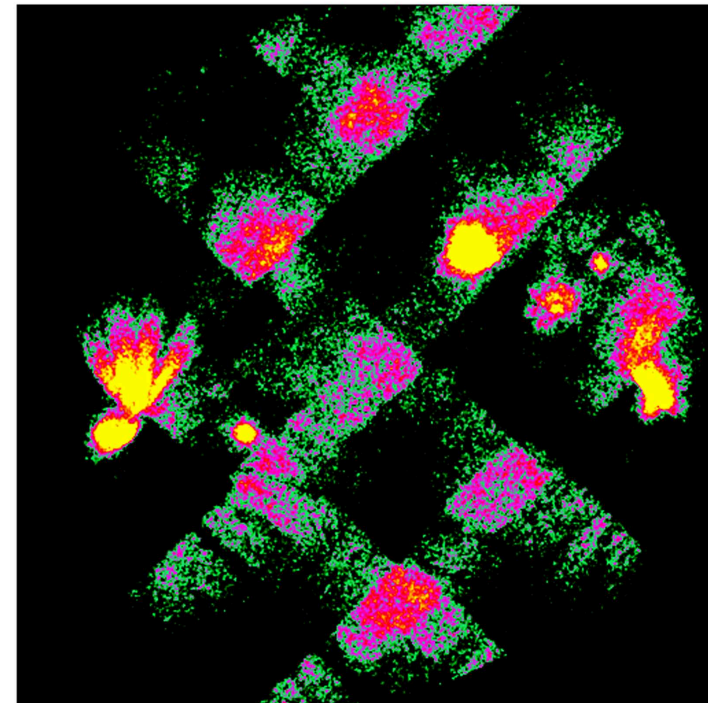
NuSTAR – Ghost Rays

- If know sources outside FOV can simulate the ghost ray pattern



Simulate ghost-ray pattern

Grefenstette et al. 2016



Apr-2015 full disk
mosaic observation

NuSTAR Solar So Far

#	Date	Orbits (\approx hr)	Target(s)	+
0	10 Sep 2014	2	Pathfinder/engineering test	
1	1 Nov 2014	4	ARs near limb/occulted North Pole	
2	11 Dec 2014	1	Limb AR North Pole	FOXSI-2
3	29 Apr 2015	2	Full disk mosaics	Hinode/XRT
4	1/2 Sep 2015	8	Partial Disk Mosaic Limb/occulted AR	
5	19 Feb 2016	3.5	Limb/occulted AR	
6	22 Apr 2016	4	Limb/occulted AR Non-flaring AR	Hinode/XRT IRIS
7	26/27 Jul 2016	4	Limb/occulted AR Non-flaring AR/Quiet disk center	

http://ianan.github.io/nsigh_all/

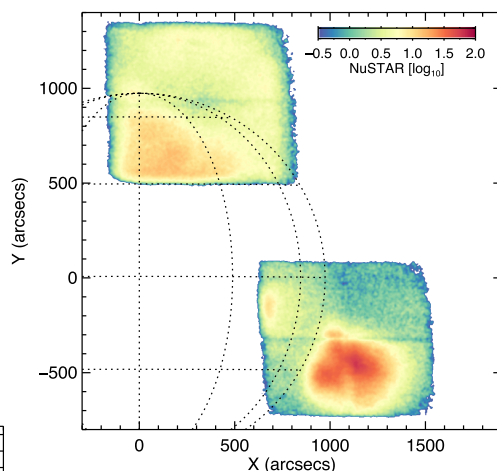
Grefenstette et al. 2016 ApJ 826, 20 - Overview of #0-3
Hannah et al. 2016 ApJ 820 L14 - Covers some of #1

NuSTAR Occulted ARs

- Need ARs to be behind the limb (and flaring)
- Several observations from NuSTAR
 - Loops & High coronal sources so far

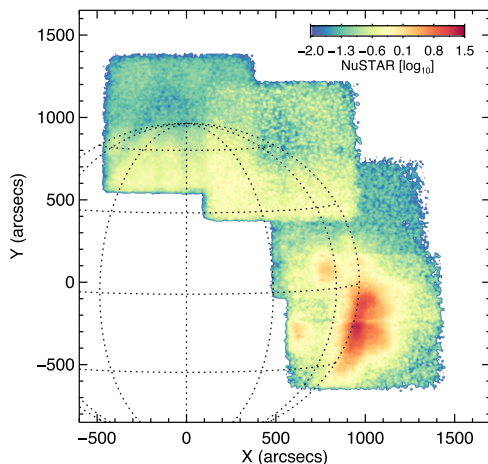
Background blue/green/yellow are ghost-rays from bright AR outside the FOV

11-Dec-2014

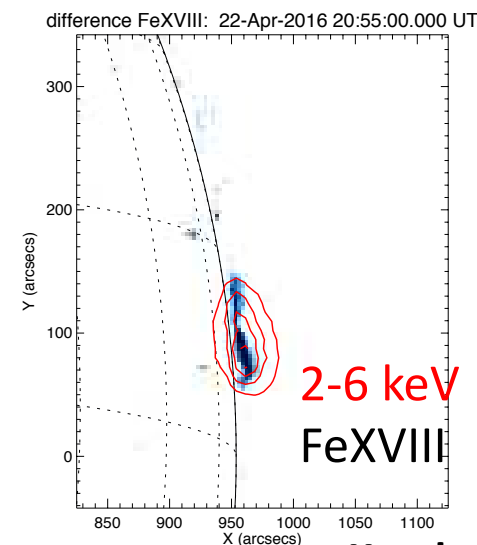


Grefenstette et al. 2016

01-Nov-2014



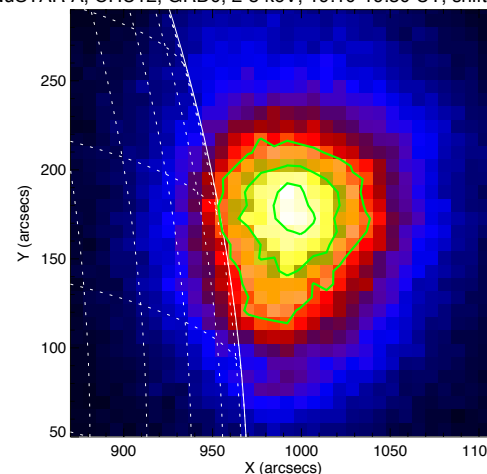
22-Apr-2016



Krucker

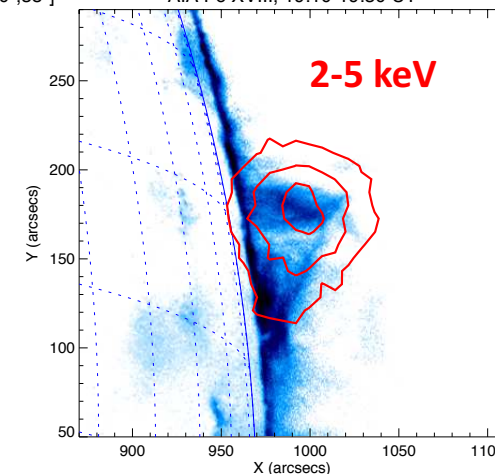
19-Feb-2016

NuSTAR A, CHU12, GRD0, 2-5 keV, 19:10-19:30 UT, shift=[-60°,35°]



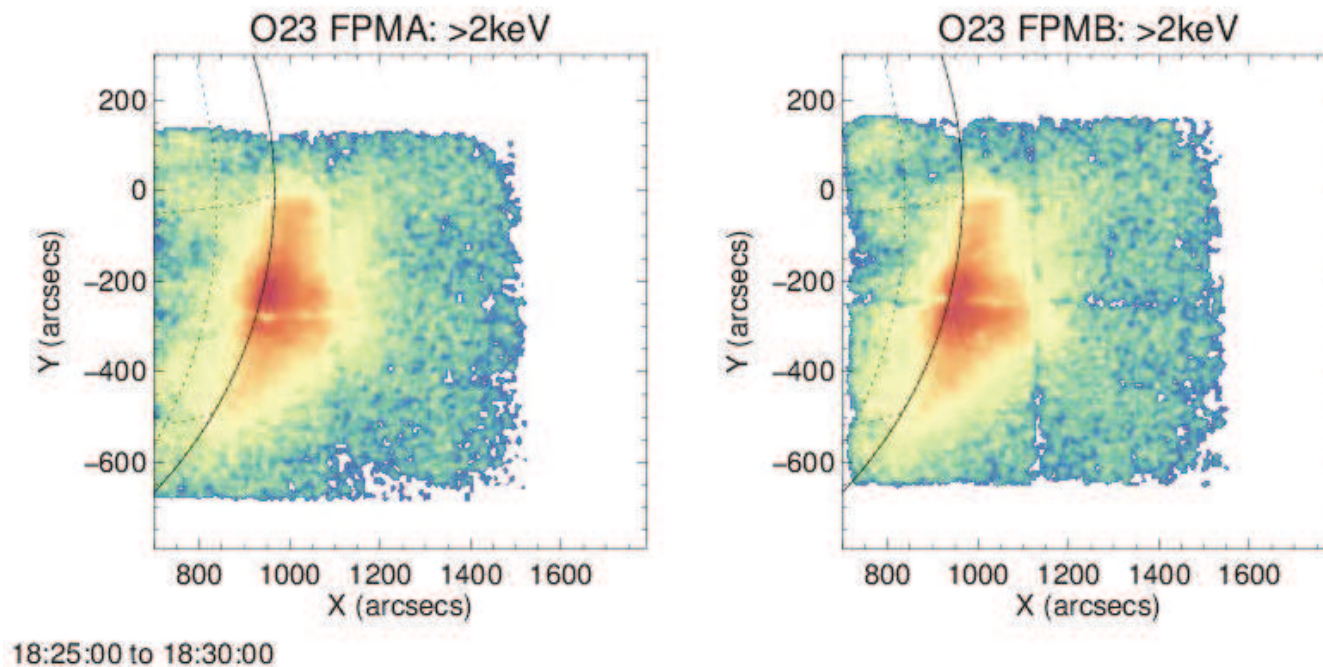
Krucker/Glesener

AIA Fe XVIII, 19:10-19:30 UT

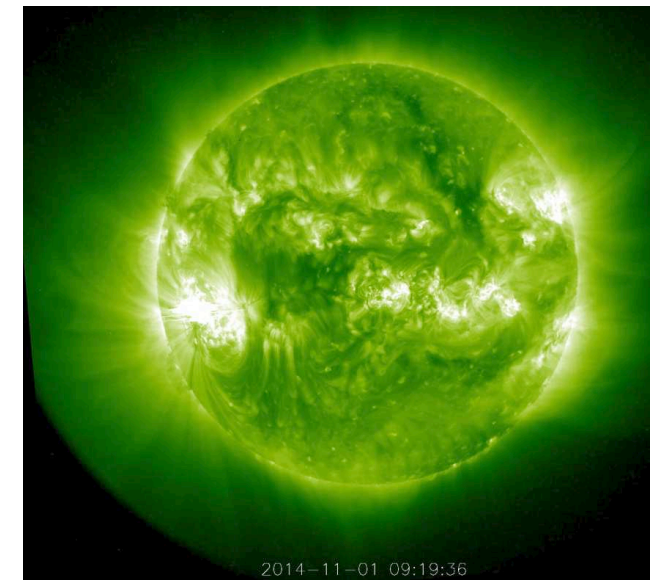


NuSTAR High Coronal Source: 01-Nov-2014

- **Not changing as pointing drifts & same source in both telescopes**
 - So not ghost rays
- **Large flare from AR12192 from 10hrs before**
 - Can still get a 4MK post-flare loop that long afterwards?

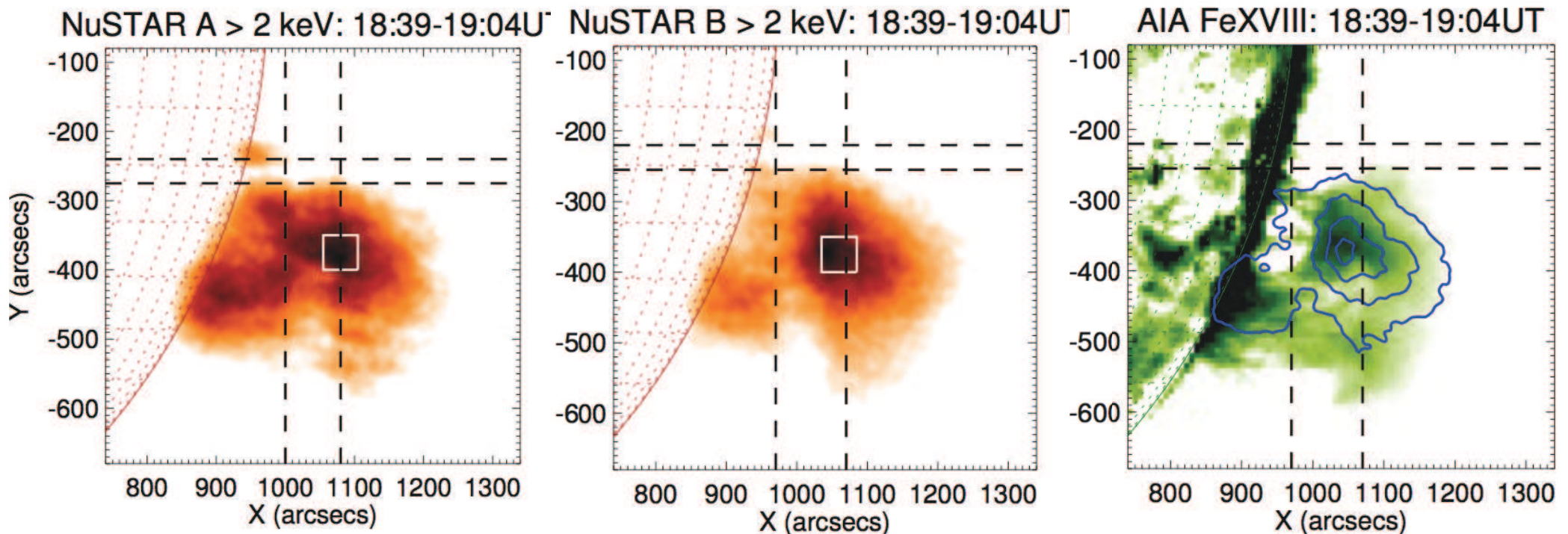


STEREO-A/EUVI 195Å 09:20UT



NuSTAR High Coronal Source: 11-Dec-2014

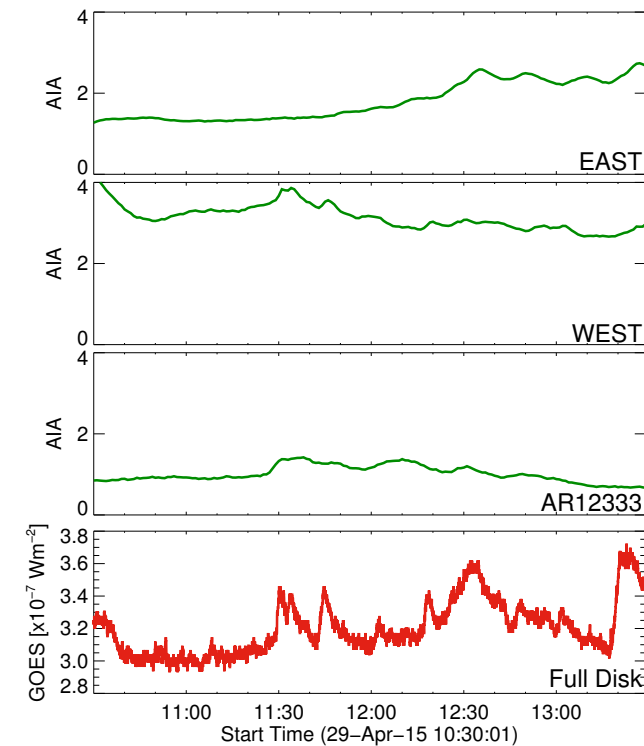
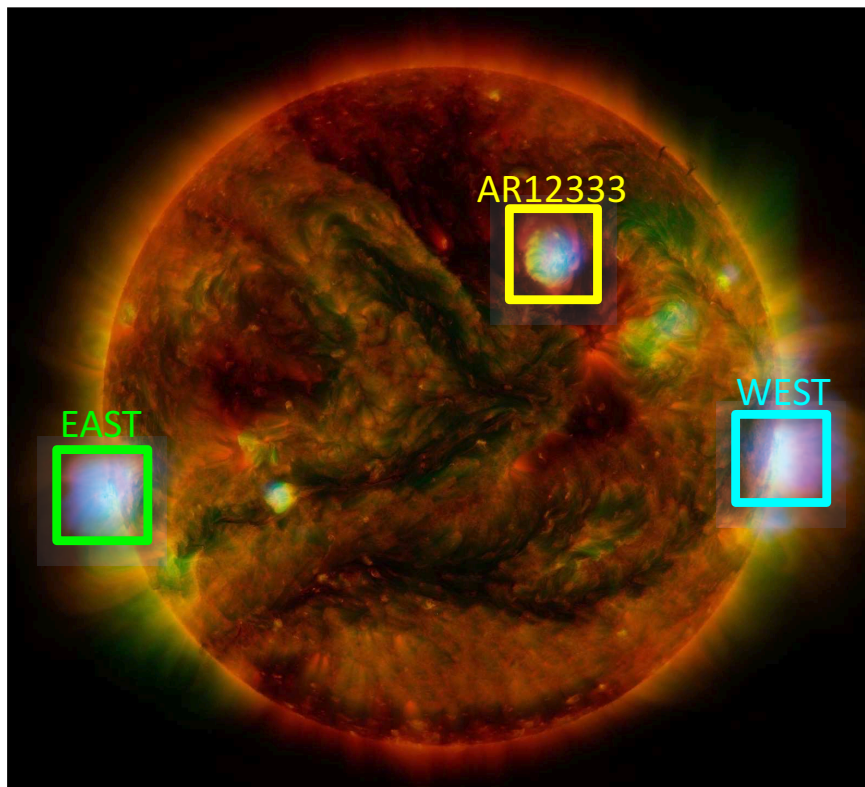
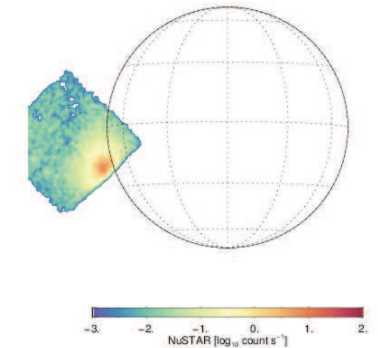
- See Matej Kuhar's talk Fri afternoon WG3
- 4MK post-flare loops associated with earlier large occulted flare



NuSTAR Microflare: 22-Apr-2015

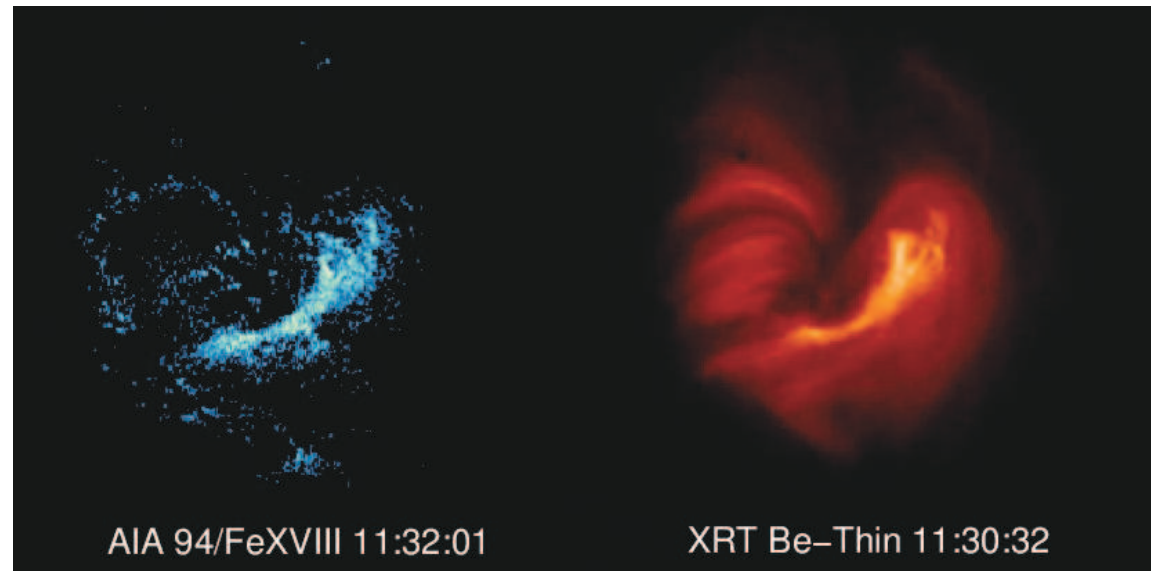
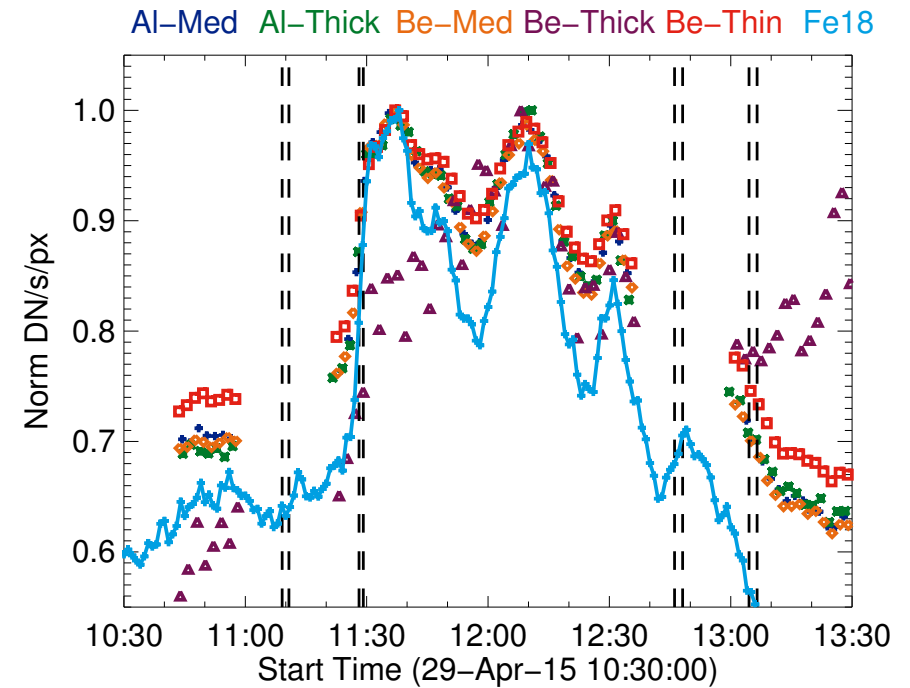
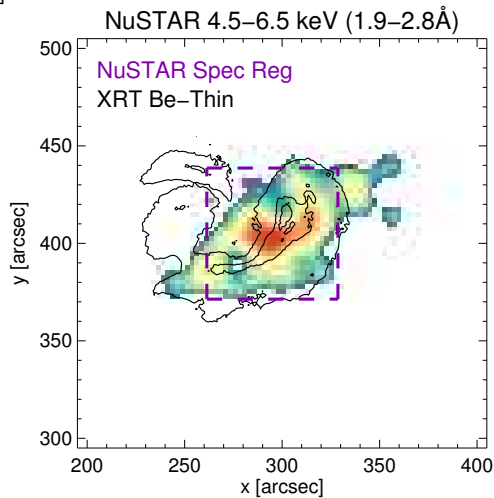
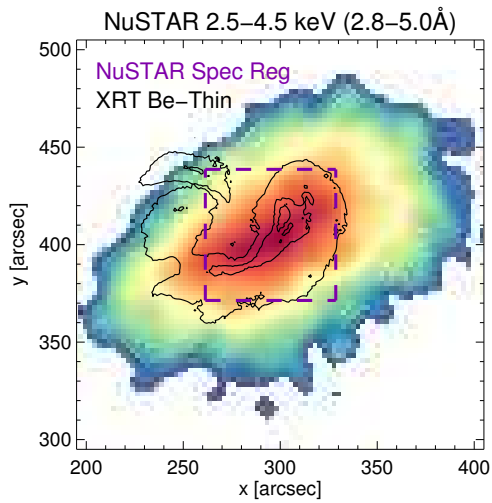
MOS10: 1.74% CHU012 – 10:50:41 to 10:53:27

- During two full disk mosaics caught microflaring ARs
 - 17 tiles, few mins per tile
- Combined HOP with Hinode/XRT
 - Full disk multi-filter 10:30, 13:30
 - AR12333 high cadence multi-filter



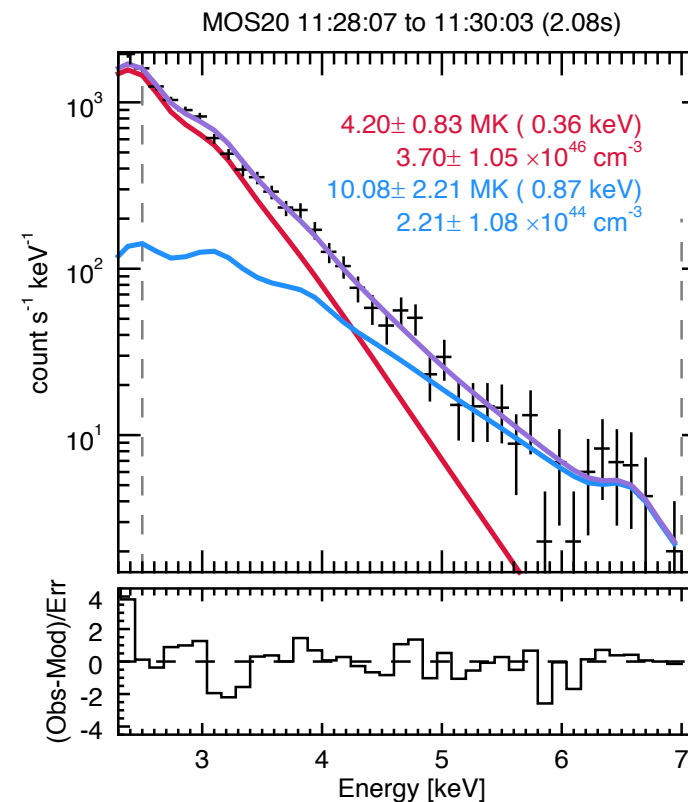
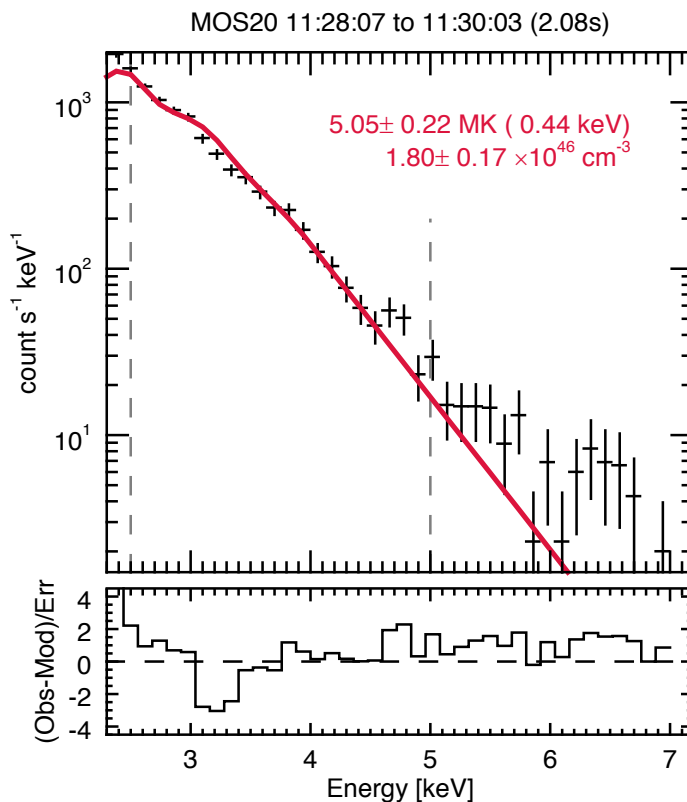
<A1 Microflares in AR 12333

- NuSTAR saw region 4 times
 - Once during impulsive rise



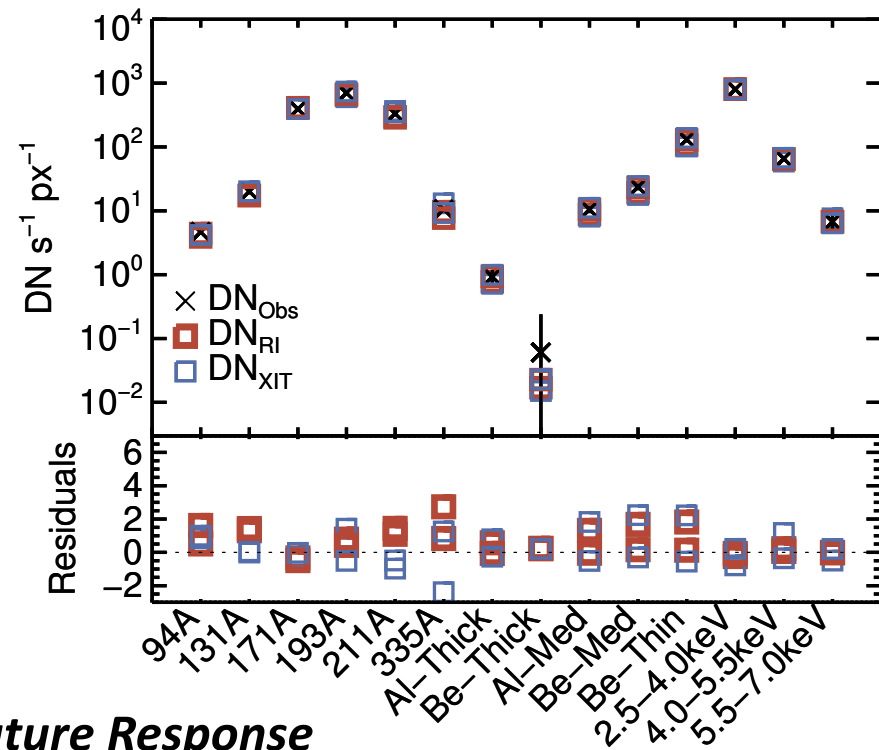
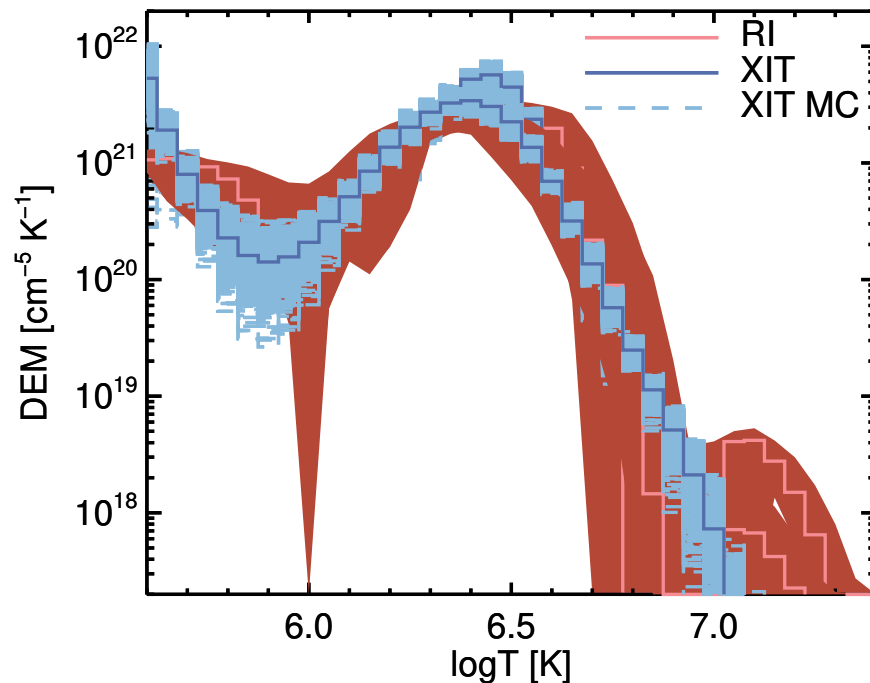
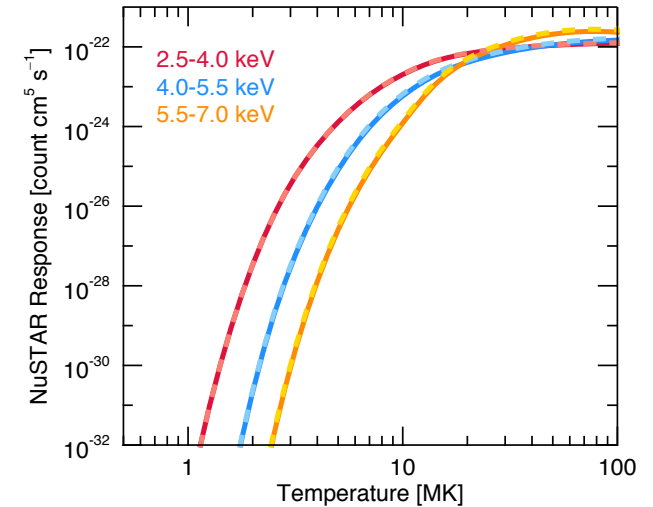
NuSTAR Microflare Spectra

- At the impulsive time, NuSTAR spectrum not isothermal
 - Using XSPEC with APEC model
 - Other 3 times fitted well by isothermal 3-3.5 MK
 - No counts >7 keV due to short effective exposure



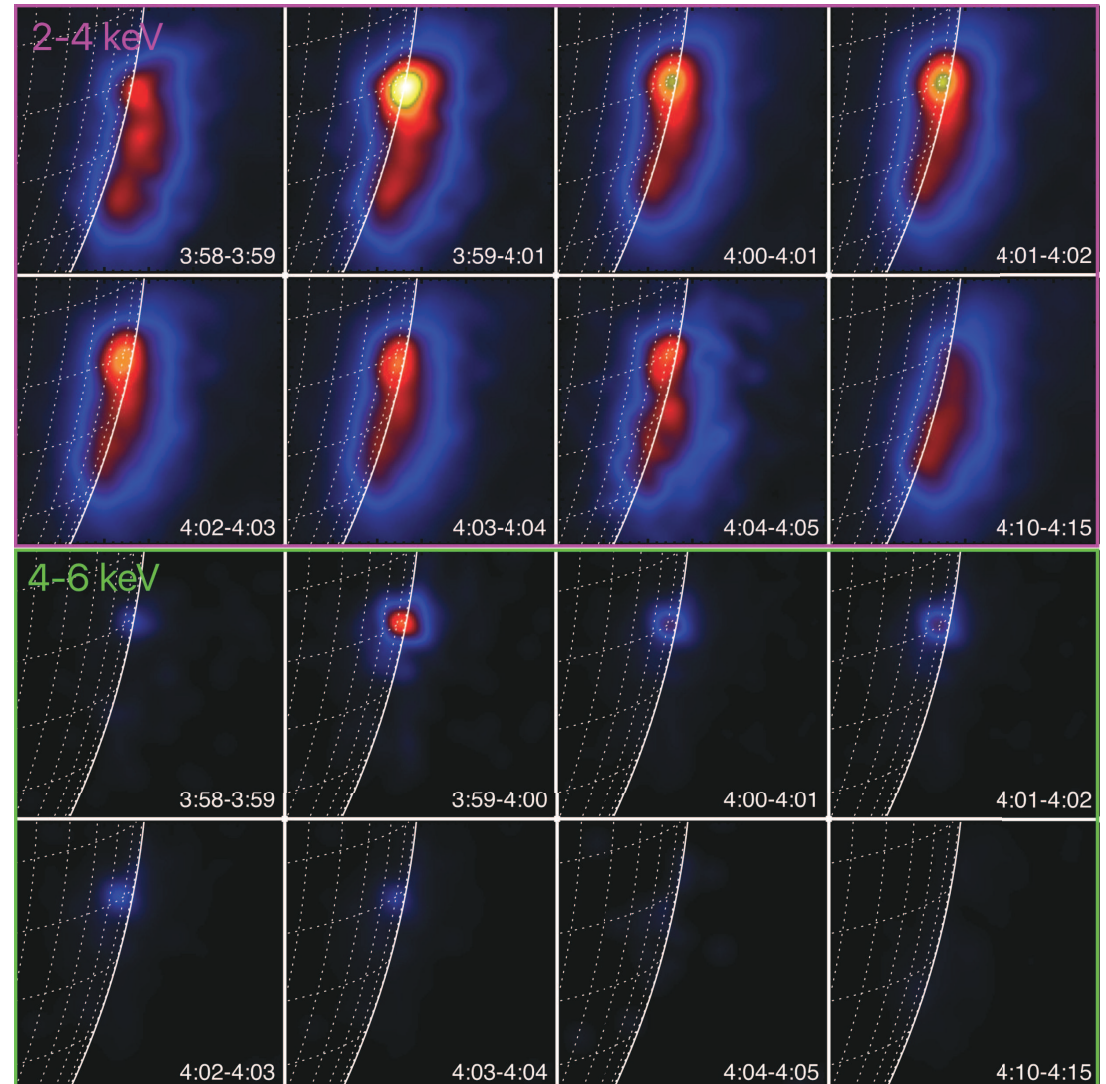
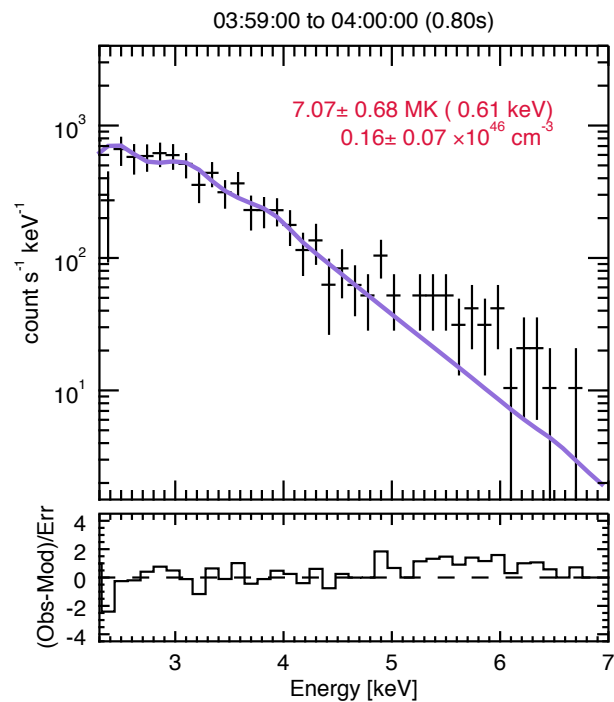
Microflare DEM: NuSTAR, AIA & XRT

- **NuSTAR purely thermal so can produce temperature response to calculate DEM**
 - XRT Iterative (Weber) and Regularized Inversion (Hannah & Kontar)
- **Better DEM if use x2(ish) XRT response**
 - Schmelz et al. 2015, Chueng et al. 2014



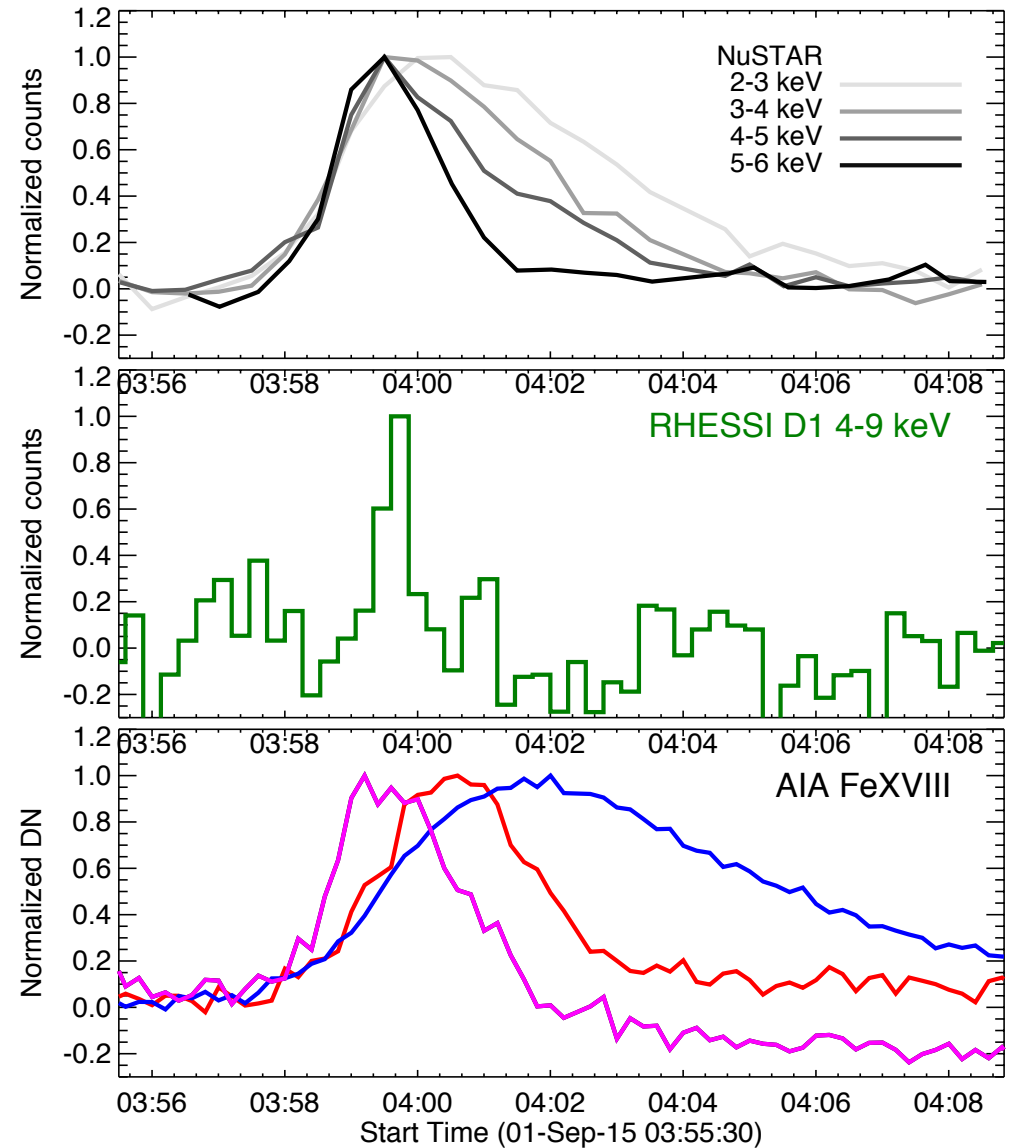
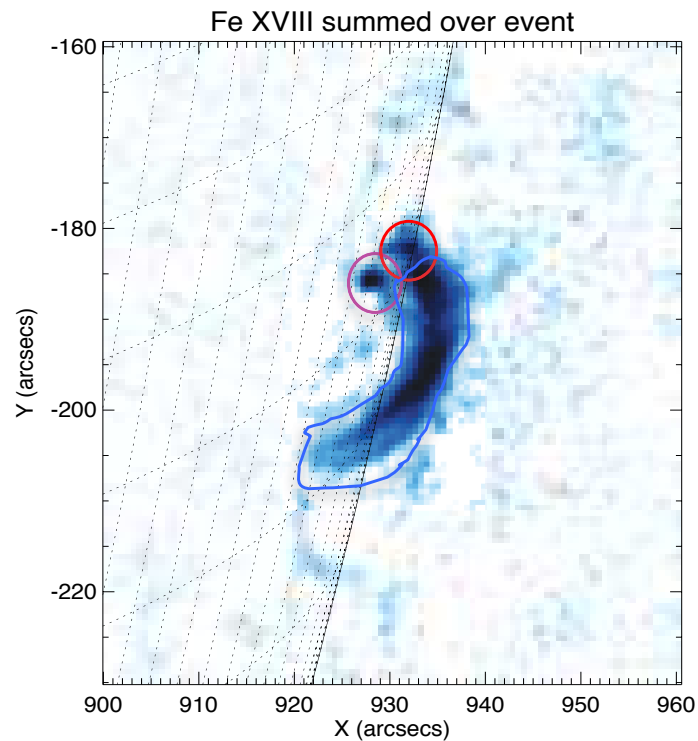
NuSTAR Microflare: 01-Sep-2015

- Lindsay Glesener working on this event <A1
- Small limb flare but NuSTAR caught full time evolution



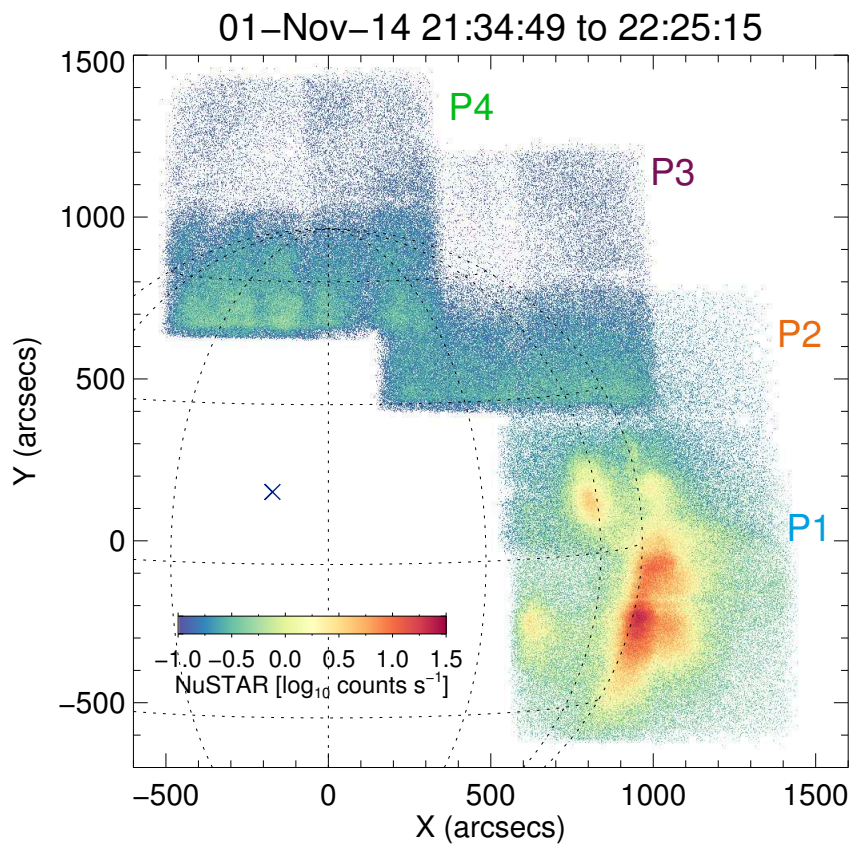
NuSTAR Microflare: 01-Sep-2015

- Higher energy peaks first
- AIA FeXVIII northern footpoints brightens with NuSTAR

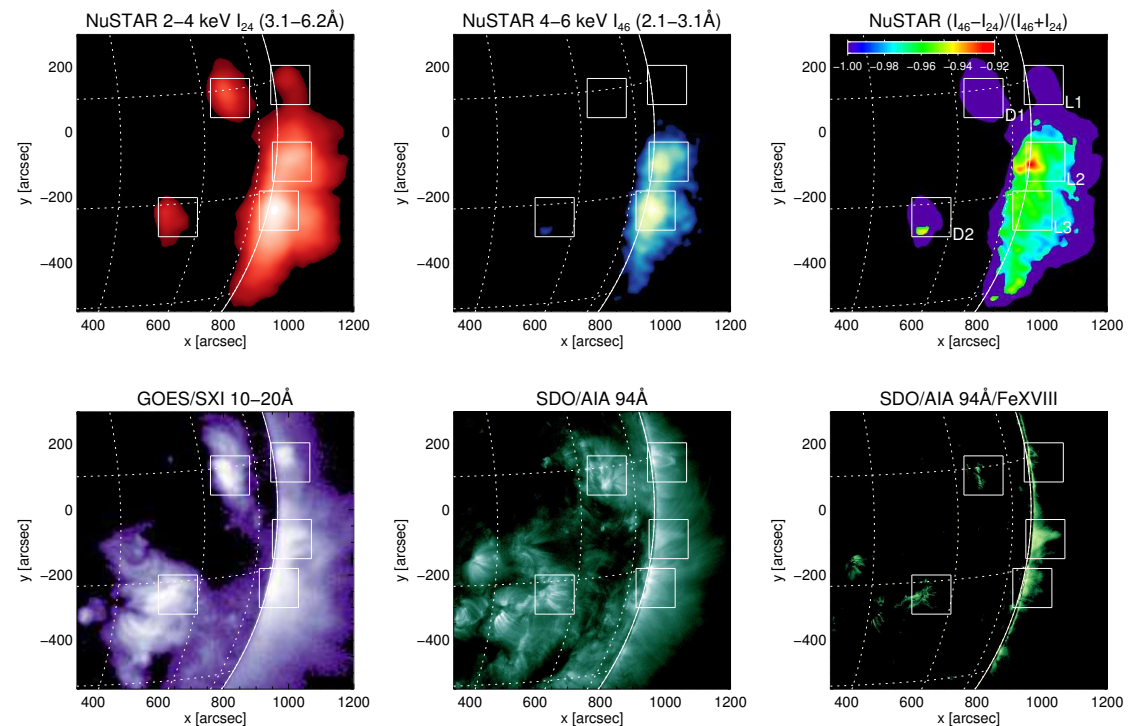


NuSTAR Non-flaring AR: 01-Nov-2014

- From Hannah et al. 2016 ApJ 820 L14
- Four limb pointings that caught non-flaring ARs



NuSTAR image >2 keV
Four pointings (P1 to P4) combined

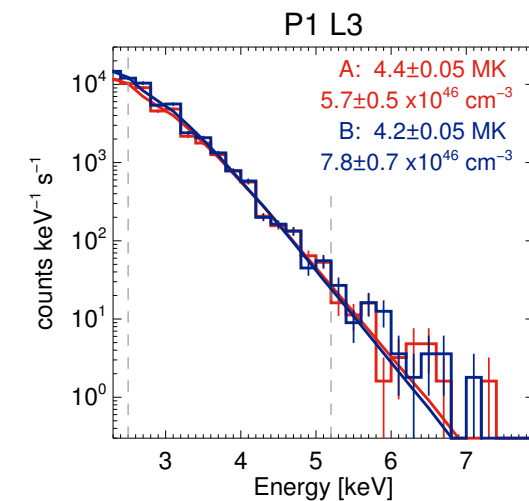
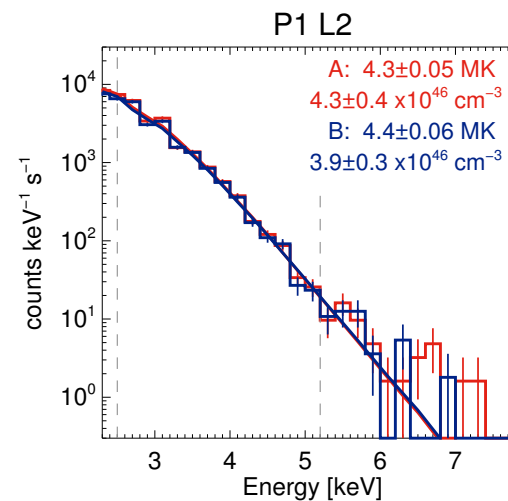
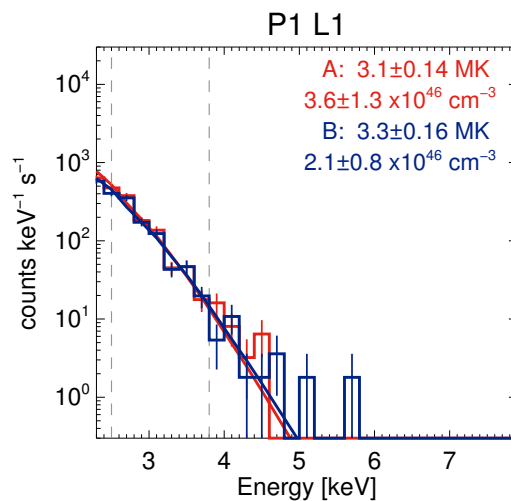
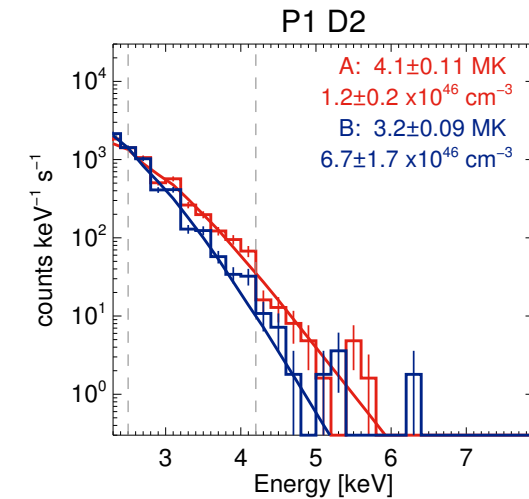
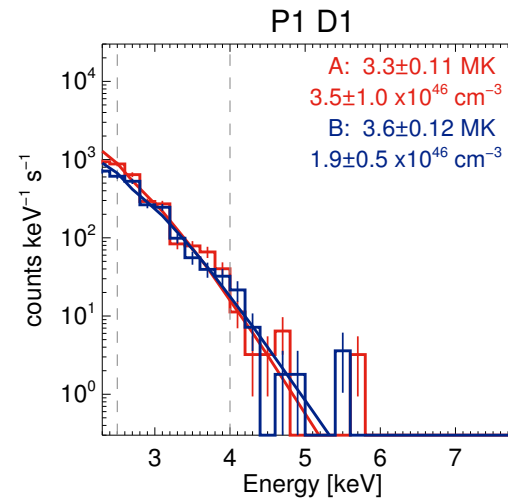
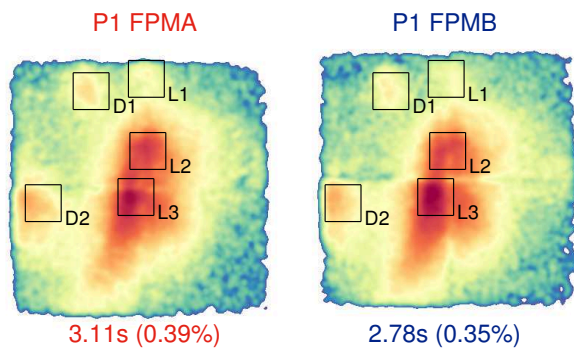


Hannah et al. 2016

NuSTAR matches EUV/SXR structures

NuSTAR Non-flaring AR: 01-Nov-2014

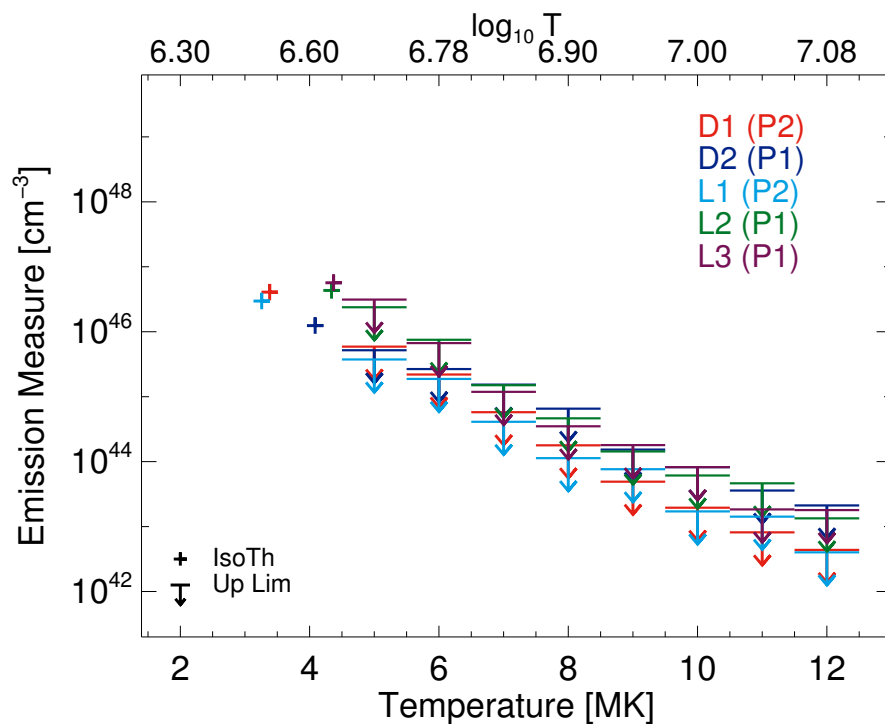
- Well fitted by single isothermal but limited dynamic range
 - Virtually nothing $>6\text{keV}$ (Grade 0 – pileup minimized spectra)



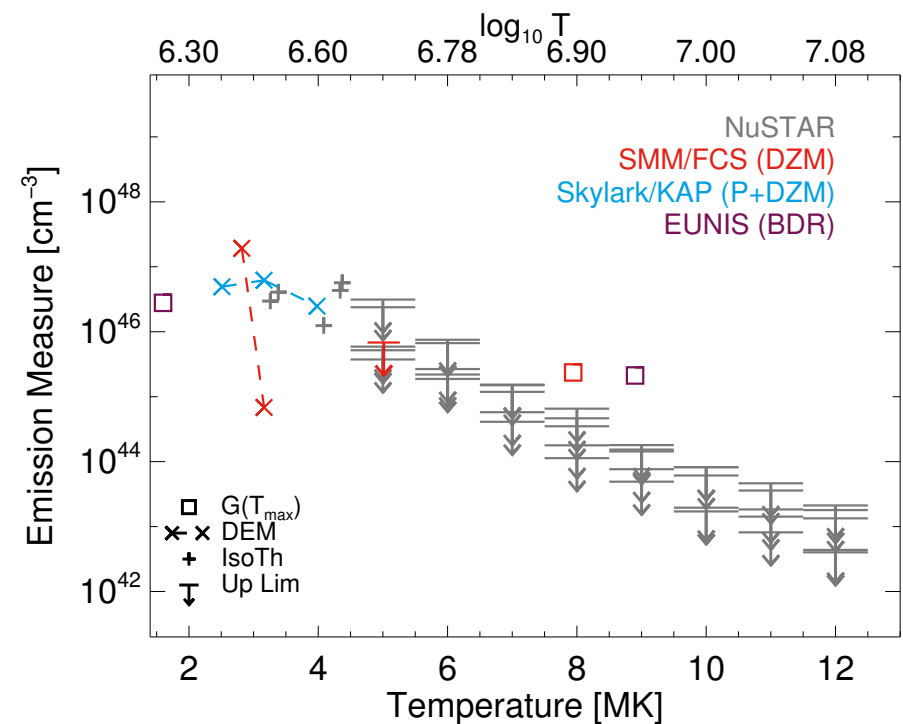
Hannah et al. 2016

NuSTAR Non-flaring AR: 01-Nov-2014

- Can place limits on higher temperature emission
 - Consistent or better than previous observations

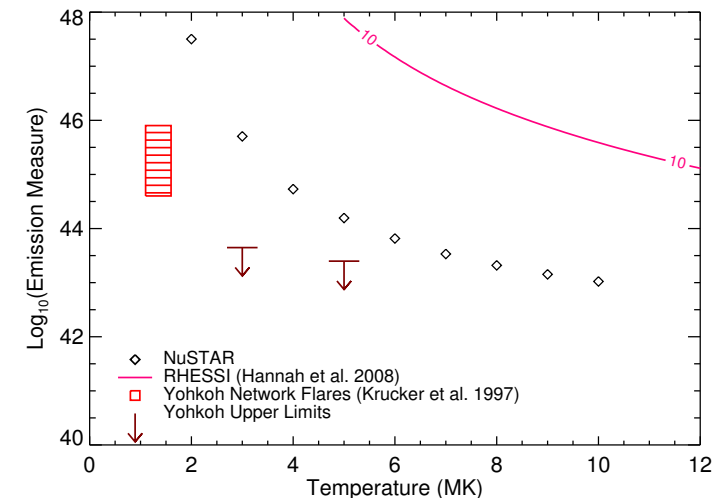
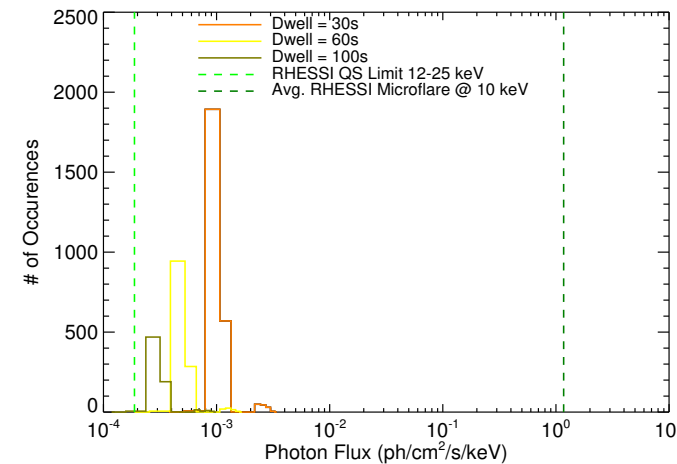
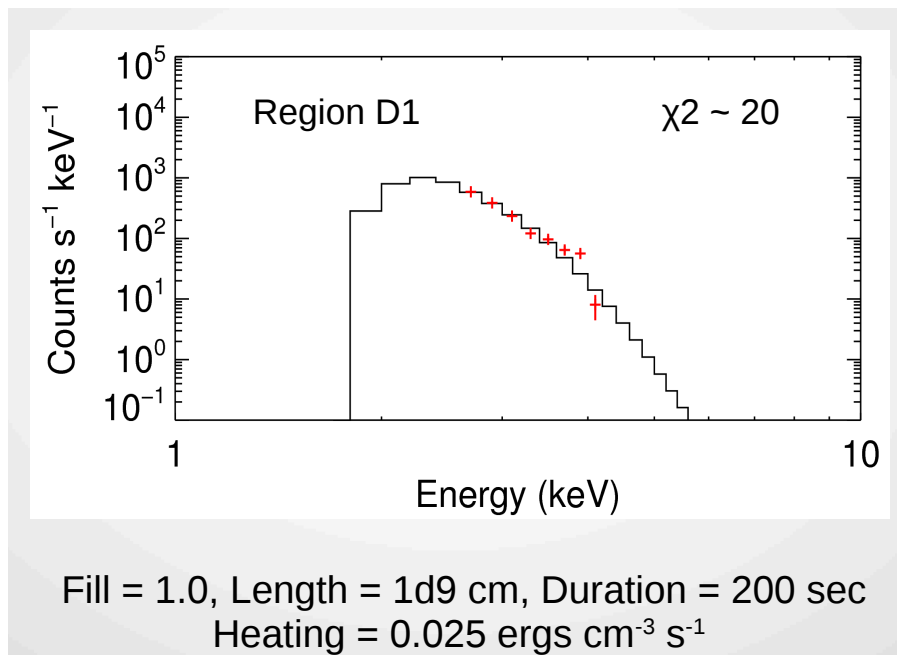


Hannah et al. 2016



NuSTAR NF AR & Quiet Sun Transients

- **Andrew Marsh has been working on constraining nanoflare properties in various non-flaring regions**
 - Using EBTEL for the NuSTAR Non-flare 01-Nov-2014 data
 - Set thermal and non-thermal limits for NuSTAR quiet Sun data



Summary & Future

- **NuSTAR provides a unique X-ray sensitivity for observing the Sun**
 - Highly capable if not optimized for the Sun
 - Grefenstette et al. 2016 ApJ 826, 20
 - Better NuSTAR sensitivity approaching solar minimum
 - Optimal targets: single weak AR and Quiet Sun (AR-free)
- **Some interesting results from first solar observations**
 - High Coronal Sources
 - Thermal spectra & limits of non-flaring active regions
 - Hannah et al. 2016 ApJ 820 L14
 - Thermal spectra of small microflares
 - Quiet Sun transients
 - More to come with current/future solar data
- **X-rays are great but we need more observations of them**
 - XRT, RHESSI, NuSTAR, FOXSI, MaGIXS, CubeSats, GOES, FOXSI-SMEX...