Energetic Particles in the Solar Atmosphere (X-γ ray diagnostics)

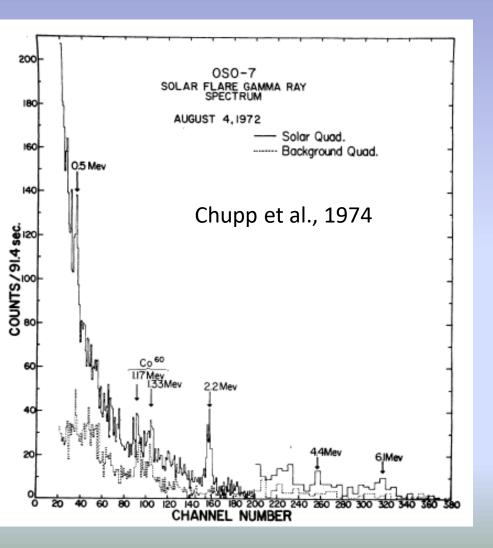
Nicole Vilmer

LESIA, Observatoire de Paris, CNRS, UPMC, Université Paris-Diderot





The Sun as a Particle Accelerator:



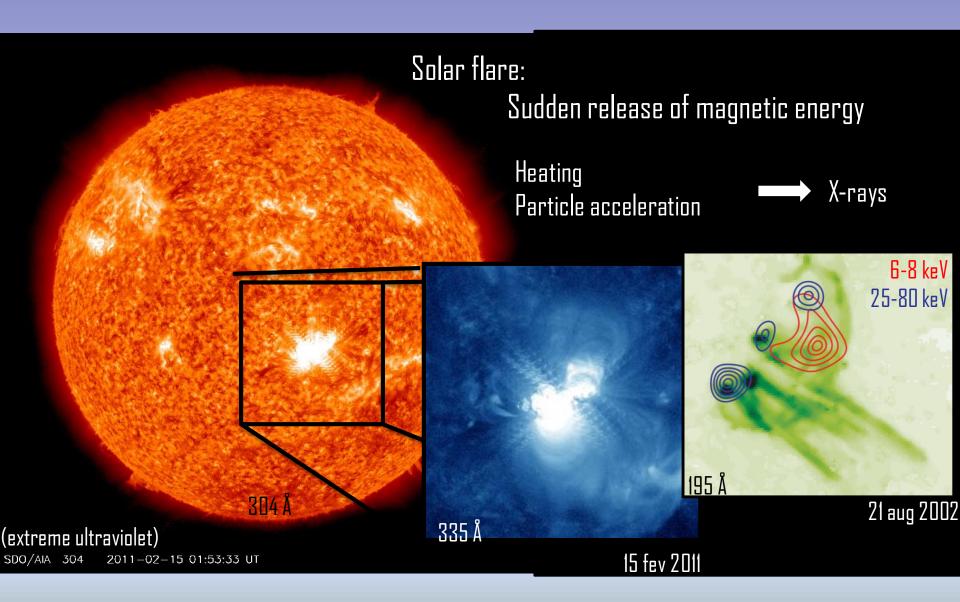
First detection of energetic protons from the Sun(1942) (related to a solar flare)

First X-ray observations of solar flares (1970) First observations of γ-ray lines from

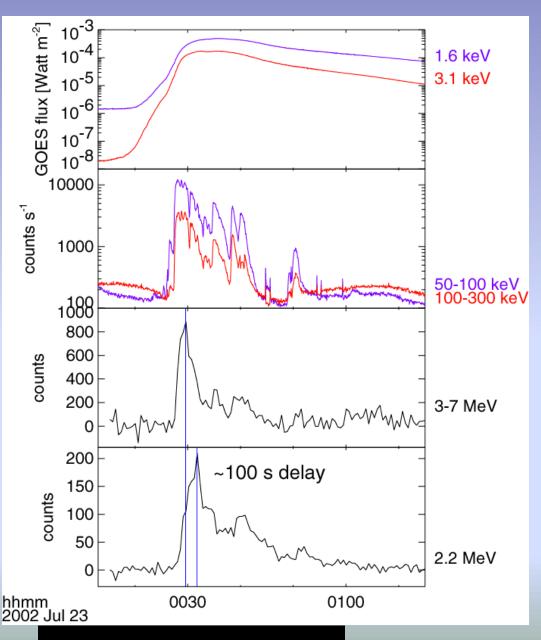
solar flares (OSO7/Prognoz 1972)

Since then many more observations With e.g. RHESSI (2002-2018) And also INTEGRAL, FERMI

>120000 X-ray flares observed by RHESSI (NASA/SMEX; 2002-2018) But still a limited number of gammaray line flares ~30



HXR/GR diagnostics of energetic electrons and ions



SXR emission Hot Plasma (7to 8 MK)

HXR emission Bremsstrahlung from non-thermal electrons

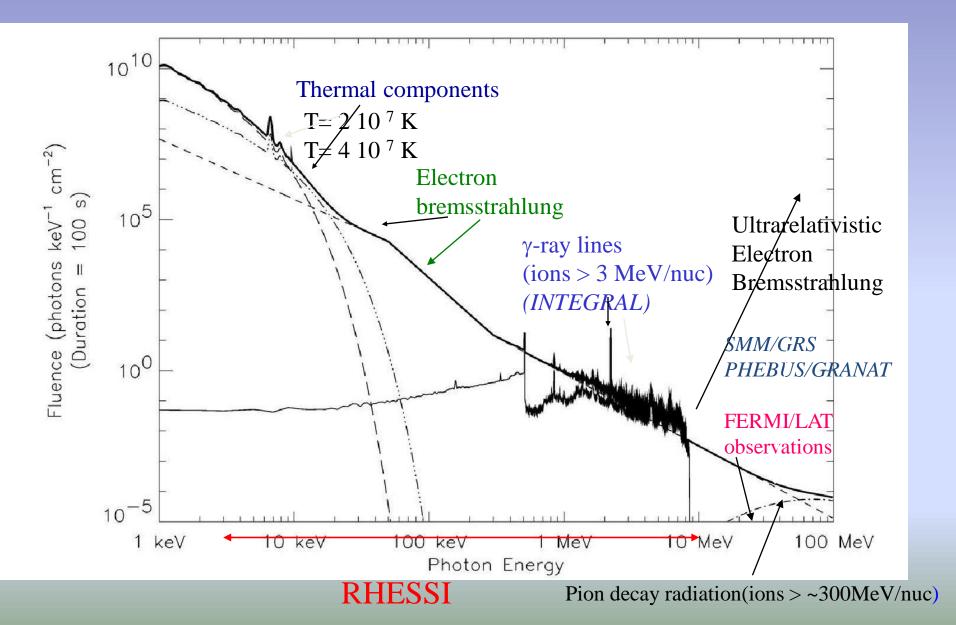
Prompt γ-ray lines : Deexcitation lines(C and 0) (60%) Signature of energetic ions (>2 MeV/nuc)

Neutron capture line:

p-p; p-α and p-ions interactions Production of neutrons Collisional slowing down of neutrons Radiative capture on ambient H ⇒ deuterium + 2.2 MeV. line

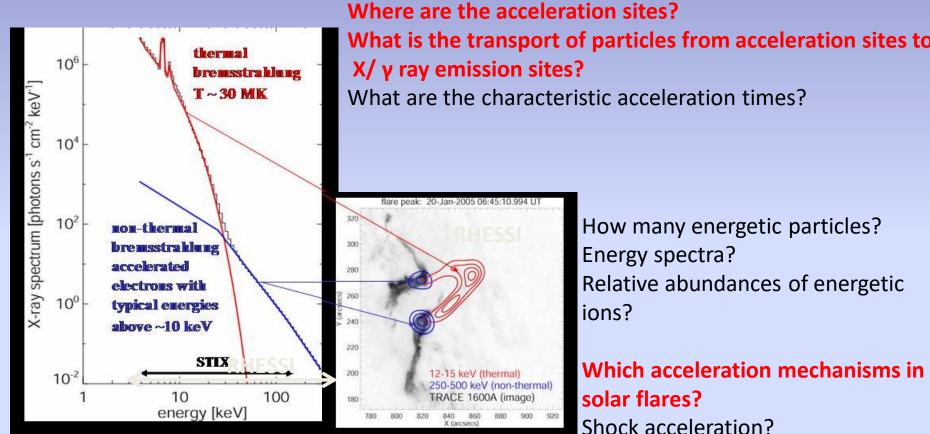
RHESSI Observations

X/ γ spectrum



Particle acceleration in solar flares

What is the link between heating and particle acceleration?



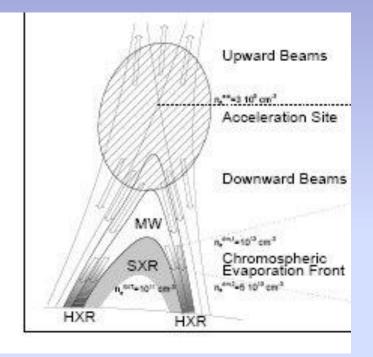
Krucker et al;, 2008

Relative abundances of energetic

Shock acceleration? Stochastic acceleration?

(wave-particle interaction) **Direct Electric field acceleration.** (e.g. current sheets)

Where and how to accelerate flare particles?



Standard model ??

Acceleration site in the low corona

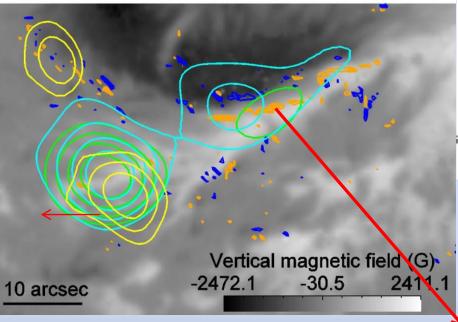
In the vicinity of reconnecting current sheets

Particle acceleration in solar flares

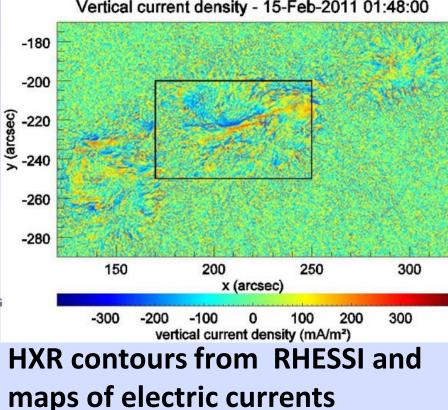
 Is there a link between electric currents and energetic electron acceleration sites?
 Vertical current density - 15-Feb-2011 01:48:00

Measurements of vertical current density from vector magnetic fields at the solar surface

15-Feb-2011 01:55:10 to 01:55:50 UT

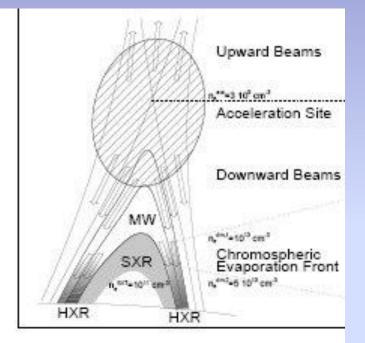


Musset, Vilmer, Bommier (2015)



HXR sources in the vicinity (in projection) of strong electric currents

Where and how to accelerate flare particles?



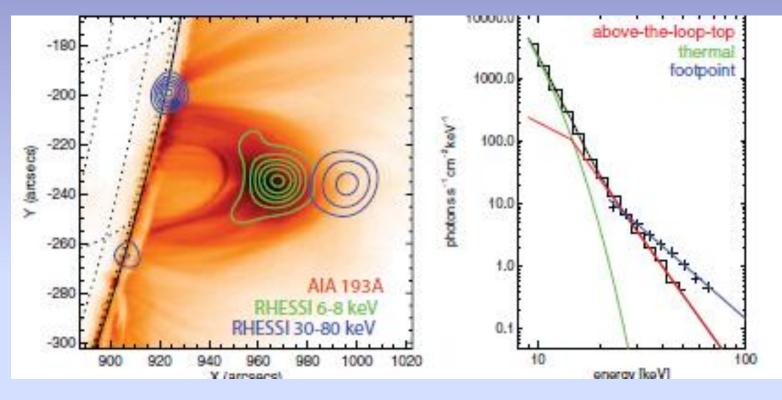
Standard model ??

Acceleration site in the low corona

In the vicinity of reconnecting current sheets

Acceleration/Transport of electrons in the corona: input of imaging spectroscopy with RHESSI

X-ray photon spectrum (electron spectrum) at different locations

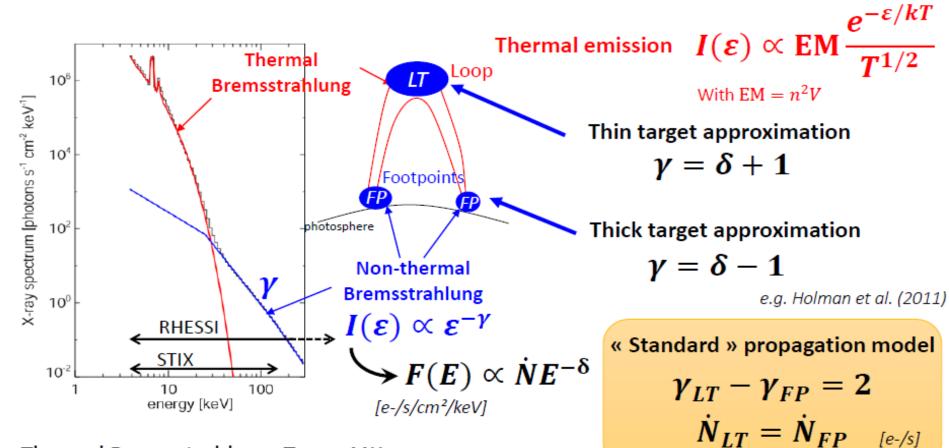


Magnetic energy dissipation and particle acceleration in current sheet above flare loop Detection of non thermal X-ray source in the 30-80 keV band at the footpoints and above the EUV hot loop

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Is it the acceleration region? (nnth ~10<sup>9</sup> cm<sup>-3</sup>)
(Krucker & Battaglia, 2014)
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Acceleration and transport of energetic electrons in the low corona

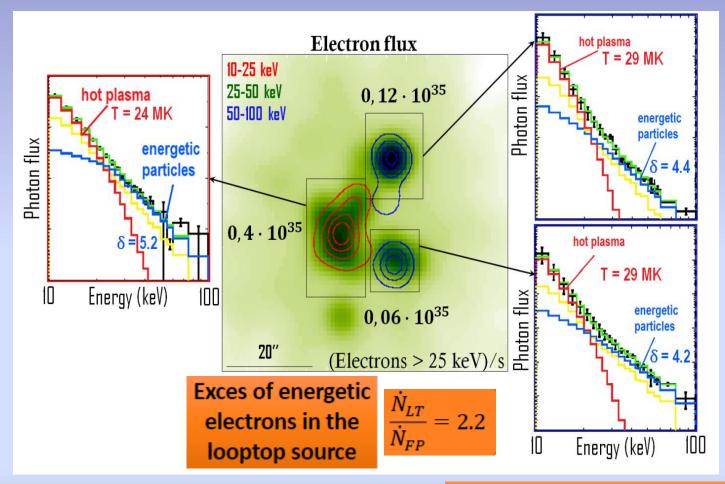
X-ray diagnostics of energetic electrons



Thermal Bremsstrahlung: T ≈ 30 MK Non-thermal Bremsstrahlung: electrons with energie > 30 keV

Acceleration ? Transport ?

Acceleration and transport of energetic electrons in the low corona



+ different electron spectra (deduced from the fit of the photon spectrum)

Musset, Kontar, Vilmer, A&A, 2018

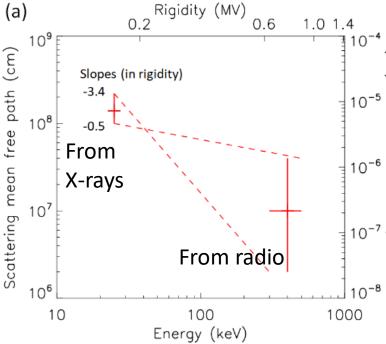
How to confine electrons in the loop top sources?

- Magnetic mirroring due to converging magnetic field (e.g. Kennel & Petchek, 1966; Leach&Petrosina, 1981; Melrose & Brown, 1976; Vilmer et al., 1986; Takakura, 1996,...with applications in e.g. Simoes & Kontar, 2013...)
- Confinement by strong turbulent pitch-angle scattering due to small scale fluctuations of B leading to diffusive parallel transport

(Bian et al., 2011; Kontar et al., 2014).

Energy dependance of the diffusive scattering mean free path of energetic electrons

In the Corona



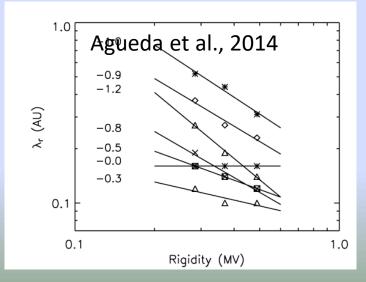
Comparison with radio observations of the same flare Gyrosynchrotron emission of > 100s keV electrons Diffusive transport can describe the transport of energetic electrons in the corona for some events BUT Decrease of the scattering mean free path

with electron energy/rigidity necessary to explain X-ray and radio observations

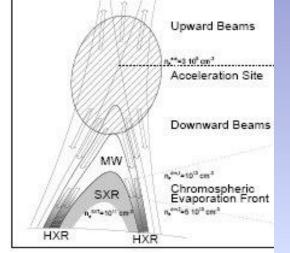
10⁻⁷. (First evaluation in the corona)

Musset, Kontar, Vilmer, A&A, 2018

This evolution of the scattering mean free path with rigidity is also derived for some electron events in the IP medium



Where and how to accelerate flare particles?



Standard model ??

Or acceleration in many spatially distributed sites??

dynamical evolution of large scale current sheets towards small scale structures (see e.g. MHD simulations Onofri et al., 2006)

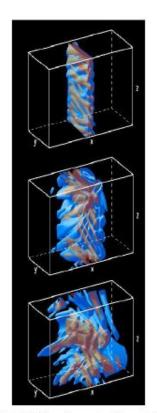
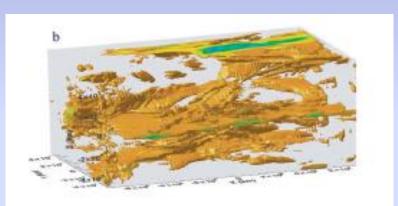
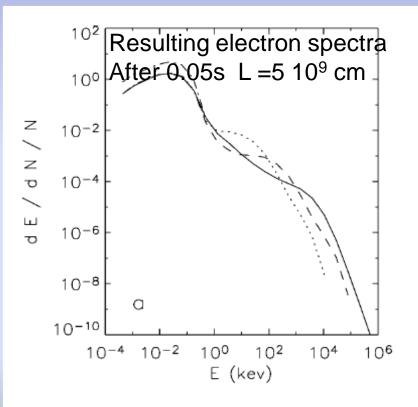


FIG. 1: Electric field isosurfaces at $t = 50r_A$, $t = 200r_A$ and $t = 400r_A$.

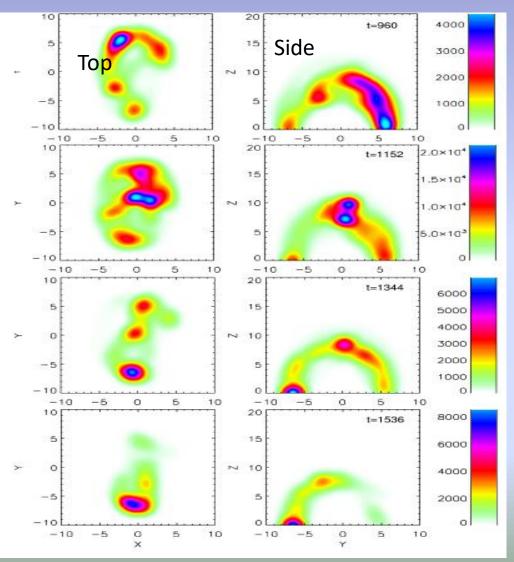
Electron acceleration in distributed current sheets

Development in the last fifteen years of many models with « spatially distributed acceleration sites »: e.g. in current sheets resulting from stressed magnetic fields (Turkmani et 2005, 2006) (Gordovskyy et al., 2012, 2013, 2014),...





Particle acceleration,transport and radiation in twisted coronal loops



Test particle coupled to MHD loop simulations

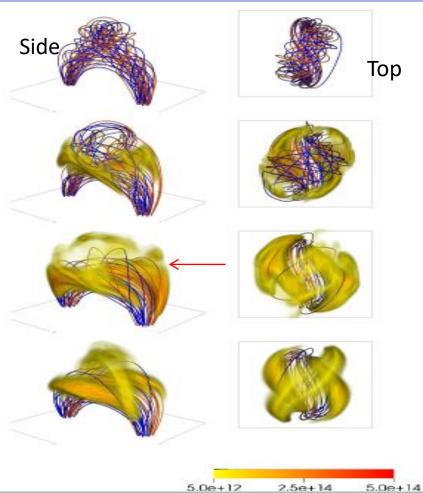
•Relativistic guiding-centre equations

- Initial thermal particles uniformly distributed in volume
- Incorporate Coulomb collisions of test particles with background plasma

Hard X-ray emission at 10 keV Produced in a dense coronal loop (10 ¹¹ cm⁻³)

Gordovskyy et al., 2014

Particle acceleration, transport, radiation, heating in twisted coronal loops



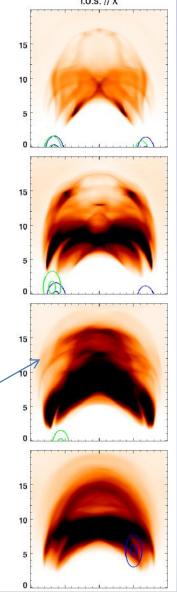
Pinto, Gordovskyy, Browning,,Vilmer 2016

MHD model from Gordovskyy et al., (2014) (stratified atmosphere)

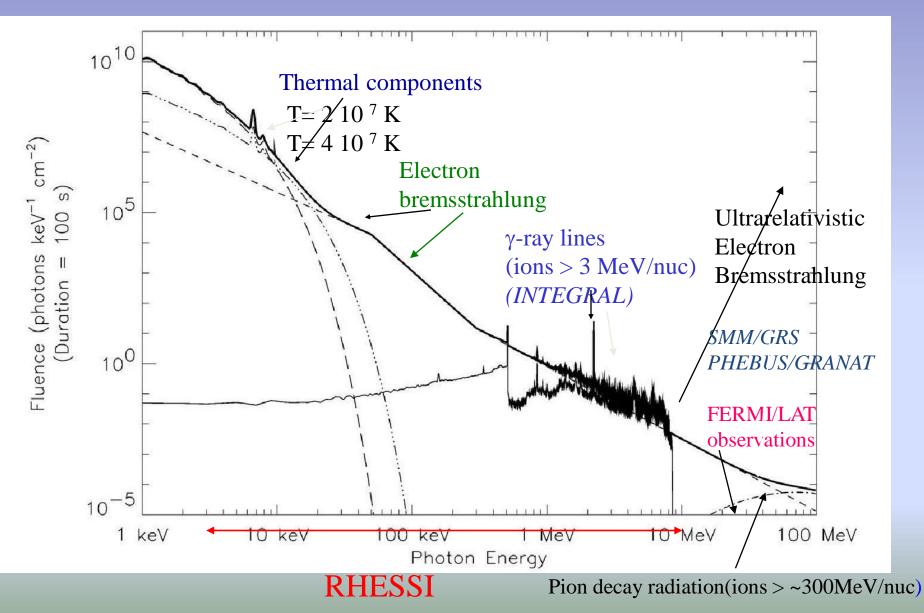
SXR emissivity (yellow) Resulting from plasma heating (see Pinto et al. 2015)

Non thermal X-ray emissions Comparison with Observations?

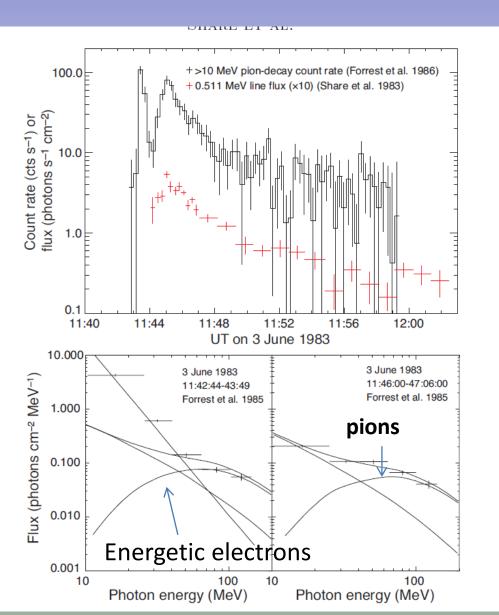
Need of more dynamic range in images (FOXSI NASA/SMEX)



Gamma-ray emission above >100 MeV from >300 MeV ions



High-energy emission above 60 MeV



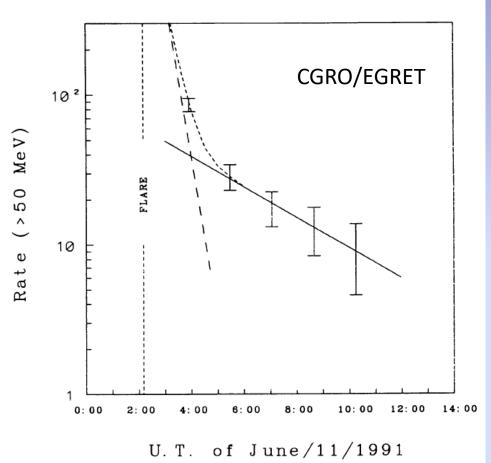
First observations of γ ray emissions from the Sun at photon energies > 10 MeV

(Solar Maximum Mission)

(Forrest et al., 1985; 1986)

(around 20 events) (before FERMI era) (see Chupp & Ryan, 2009; Vilmer et al., 2011)

Long duration high-energy events

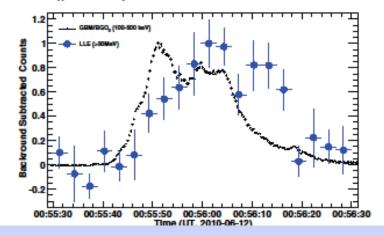


High energy radiation from pion-decay radiation may last for several hours after the flare impulsive flare!!

Kanbach et al., 1993

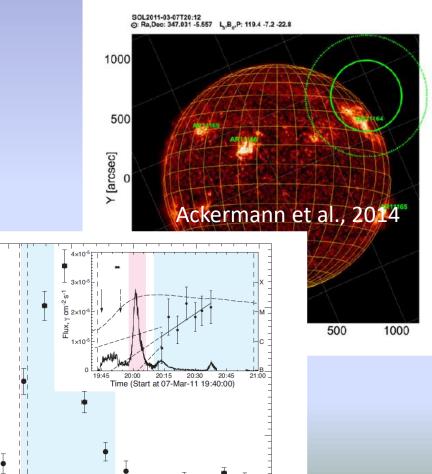
New observations from FERMI

OURNAL, 745:144 (11pp), 2012 February 1



High energy emission from a moderate flare (M2 flare)

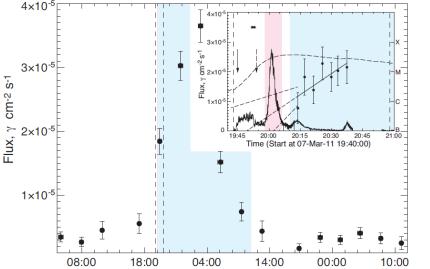
Ackermann et al., 2012



More long duration flares

~30 events with sustained long duration emissions above 100 MeV (see e.g. Share et al., 2018)

Localization of > 100 MeV emissions with FERMI/LATT

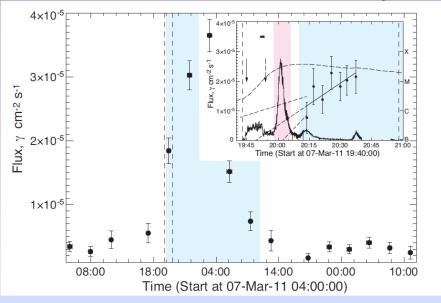


07 Mar 11

04.00.00)

Time (Ctart at

Long duration γ -ray flares from FERMI



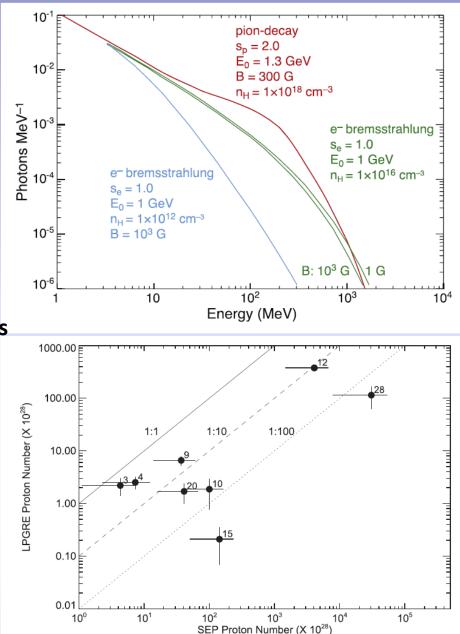
Systematic study of 30 late phase γ -ray emissions (LPGRE emissions

Number of LPGRE protons>500 MeV~10²⁷-10³⁰

Typically 10 times the number of protons in the flare impulsive phase when observed

0.01 to 0.5 the number of accompaniyng SEP Events (9 events)

Share et al., 2018



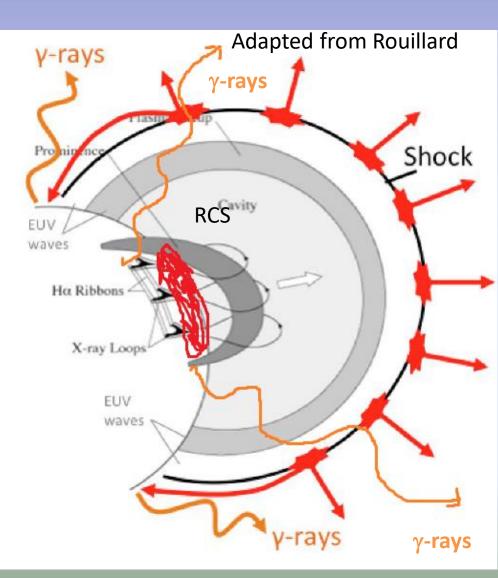
Origin of the long duration high energy radiation

Already discussed at the CGRO time

(see e.g., Ryan, 2000) (see also Klein et al., 2018, HESPERIA)

Continuous particle acceleration or long duration trapping?

- delayed precipitation of high-energy particles accelerated in the impulsive phase and trapped high in the corona;
- acceleration by an expanding shock far from the flare site of particles that make their way back to the chromosphere (see e;g; Plotnikov et al;.2017 for the study of connectivity)
- particles accelerated in the reconnection current sheet behind a Coronal Mass Ejection (CME);



Challenges of particle acceleration at the Sun:

	Electrons	Ions
Number	$10^{39} - 10^{41} (> 20 \text{ keV})$	310 ³⁵ (>30MeV)
Acc. times	~ 100 ms @100 keV-1 MeV	< 1s @10 MeV
Duration (s)	$10 \rightarrow hour$	$60 \rightarrow hour$
Total energy (ergs)	10 ³⁴ (> 20 keV)	10 ³² - 10 ³³ (> 1 MeV)

From e.g. Chupp 1996 Vilmer and MacKinnon 2003

The Sun is a very efficient particle accelerator:

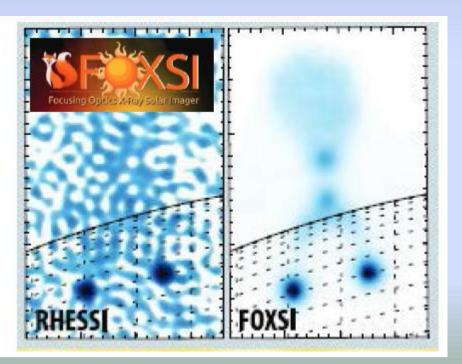
Flares (but also CMEs) constitute large energy releases from coronal magnetic storage (~ 50 % of the energy goes to energetic particles) Number problem

The Sun can accelerate particles to very high energies

Up to a few GeV for electrons, to tens of GeV for ions

Like astrophysical objects But major challenges: time scales for acceleration Fast acceleration **but also long duration acceleration in some events...**

Energetic particles in the solar atmosphere? (I)



What are the acceleration mechanisms? Where are the acceleration sites?

How are energetic particles affected by transport from the acceleration to the emitting sites (in X-rays?)

Still a lot of open questions

More to be learnt in the future with direct imaging in X-rays (FOXSI NASA/SMEX)

Energetic particles in the solar atmosphere? (II)

What are the acceleration mechanisms?

Where are the acceleration sites? How do they propagate from the

corona in the interplanetary medium?

What is the link between energetic particles at the Sun and in the interplanetary medium??

