

STEREO & RHESSEI observations of the December 31, 2007 solar flare

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hard X-ray (HXR) observations

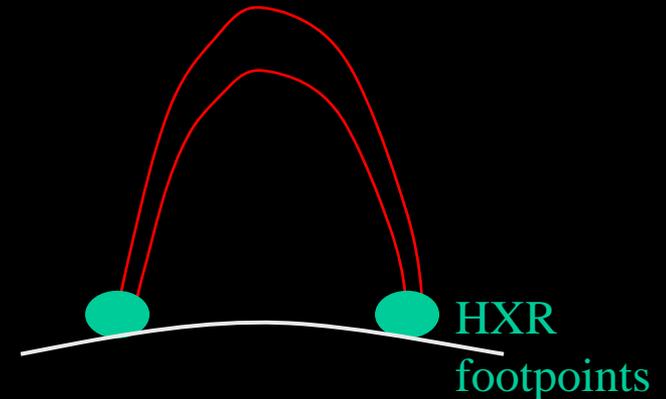
- flare-accelerated electrons produce HXR emission by the bremsstrahlung mechanism

this presentation

- partially disk occulted flares: RHESSI statistical results
- December 31, 2007 flare

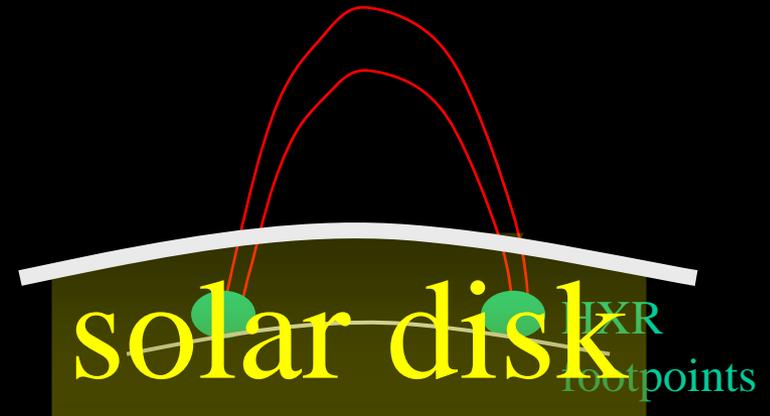
X-rays from partially disk-occulted flares

Standard flare scenario:
high density chromosphere
→ HXR footpoints
low density corona
→ very weak HXR emission



X-rays from partially disk-occulted flares

for flares occurring behind
the solar limb, footpoint
emission is occulted
→ purely coronal emission
can be studied

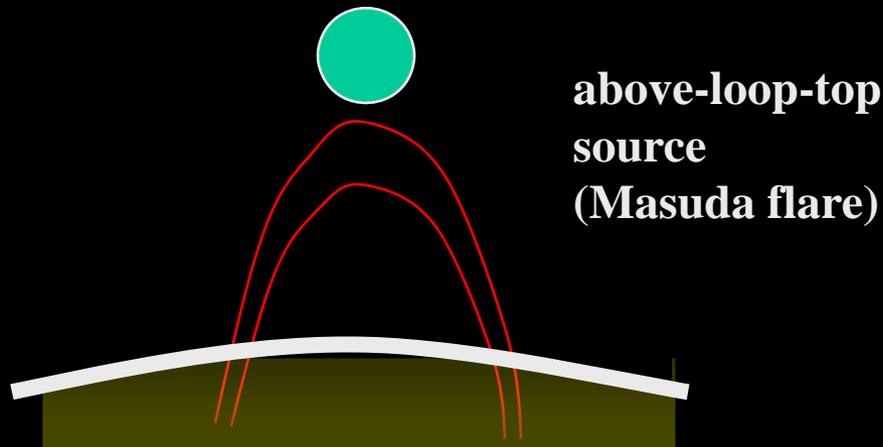
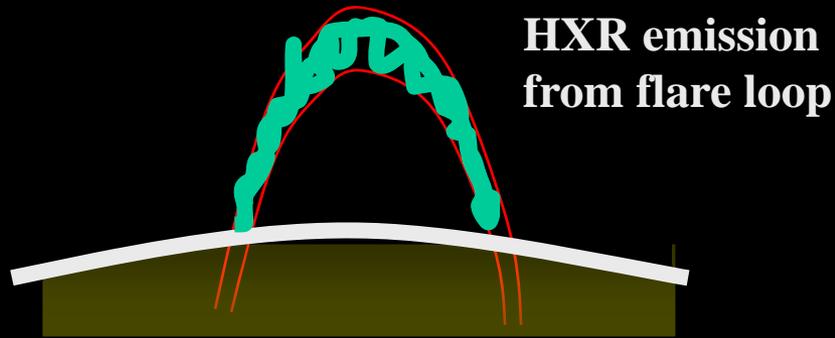


Statistical studies:

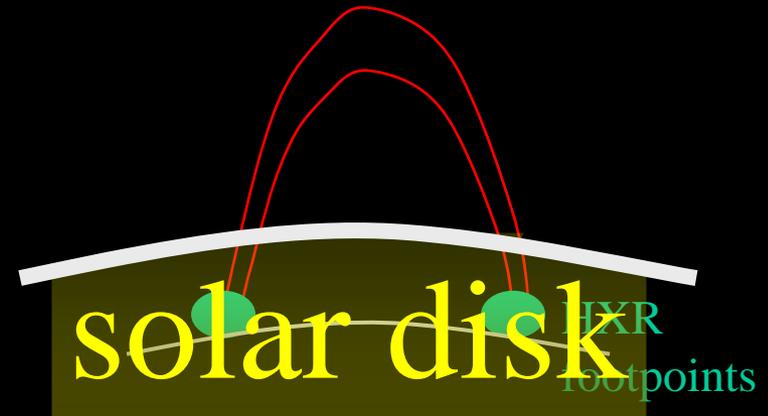
Roy & Datlowe 1975, McKenzie 1975,
Mariska et al. 1996,
Tomzacak 2001, Krucker & Lin 2008

X-rays from partially disk-occulted flares

Possible coronal sources:



for flares occurring behind the solar limb, footpoint emission is occulted
→ purely coronal emission can be studied



Statistical studies:

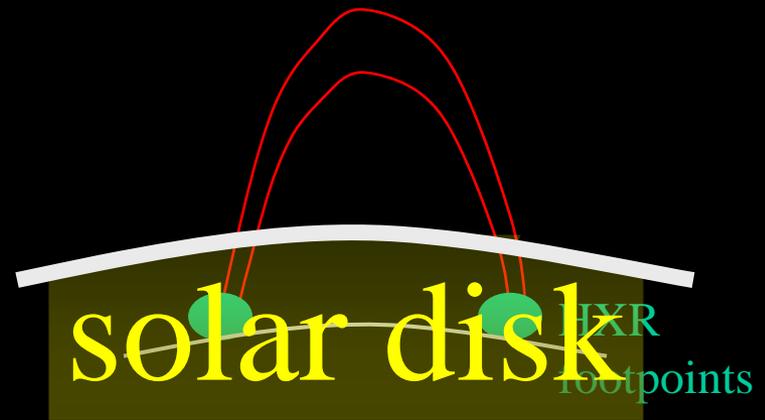
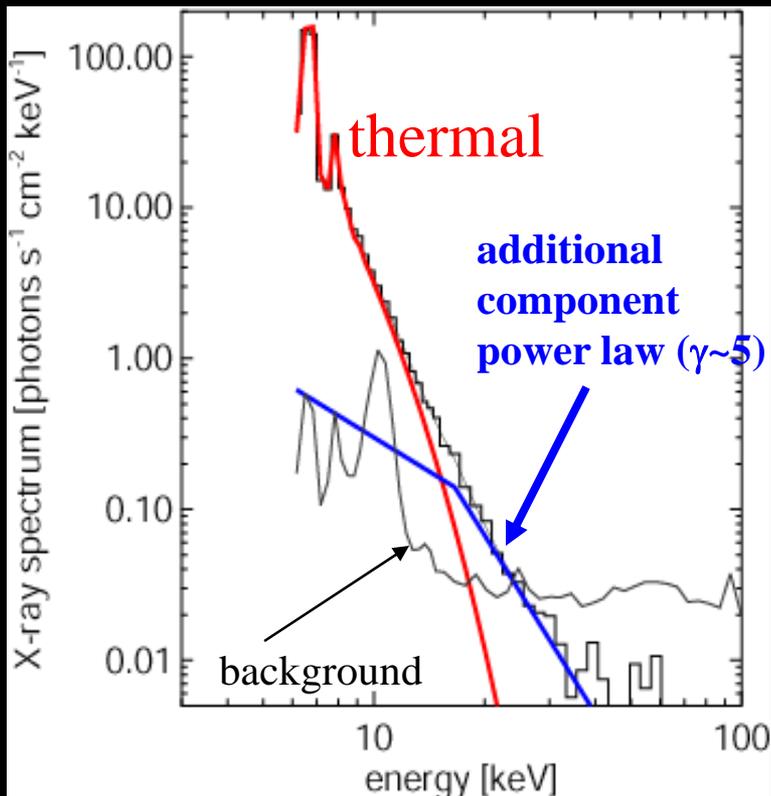
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X-rays from partially disk-occulted flares

typical spectrum of partially occulted flare shows 2 components:

-) thermal
-) faint emission at higher energies

for flares occurring behind the solar limb, footpoint emission is occulted
→ purely coronal emission can be studied



Statistical studies:
Roy & Datlowe 1975, McKenzie 1975,
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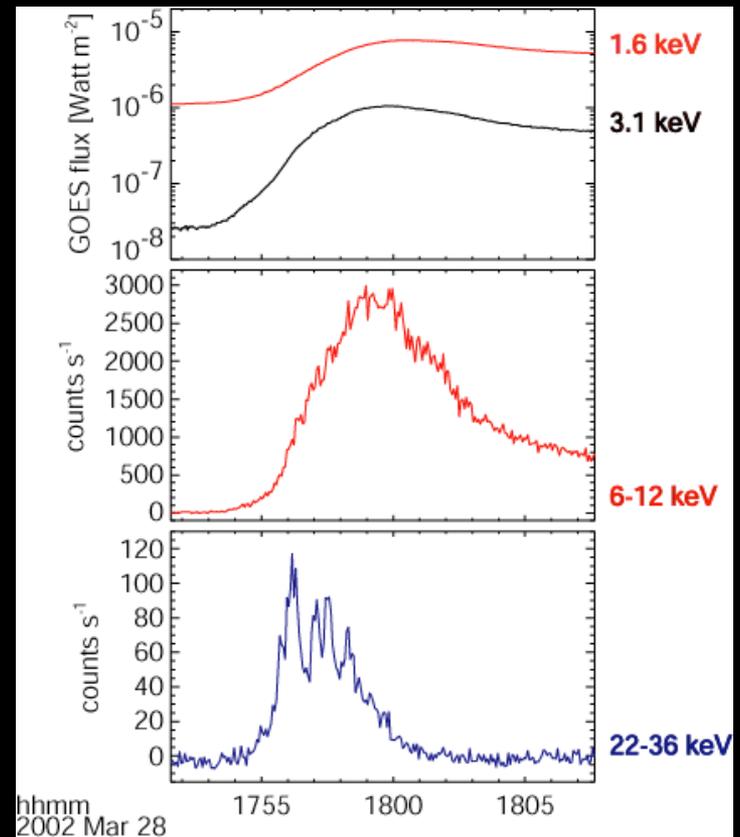
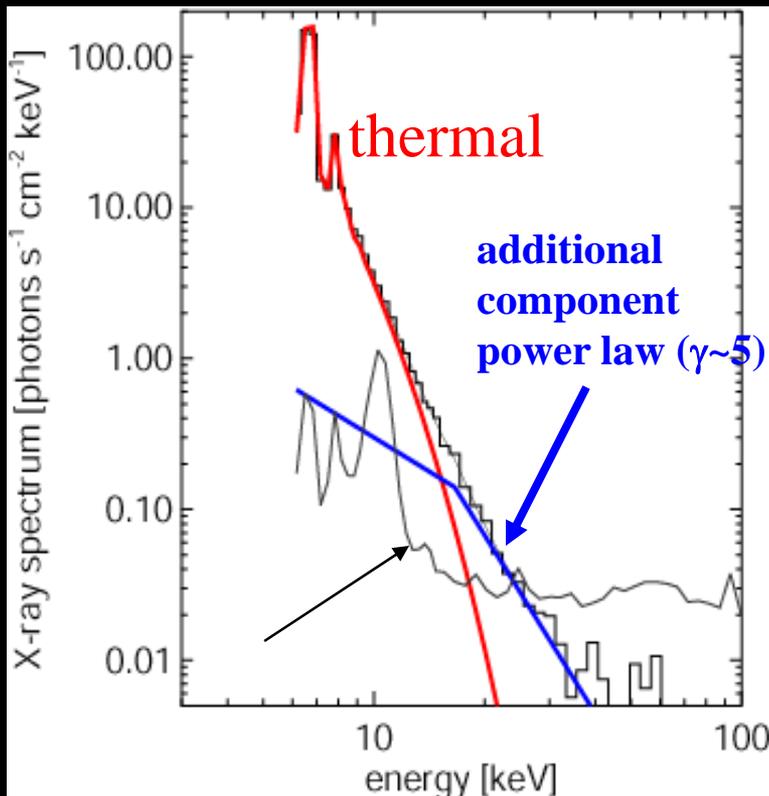
X-rays from partially disk-occulted flares

typical spectrum of partially occulted flare shows 2 components:

-) thermal
-) faint emission at higher energies

different time profiles!

thin target emission from flare-accelerated electrons



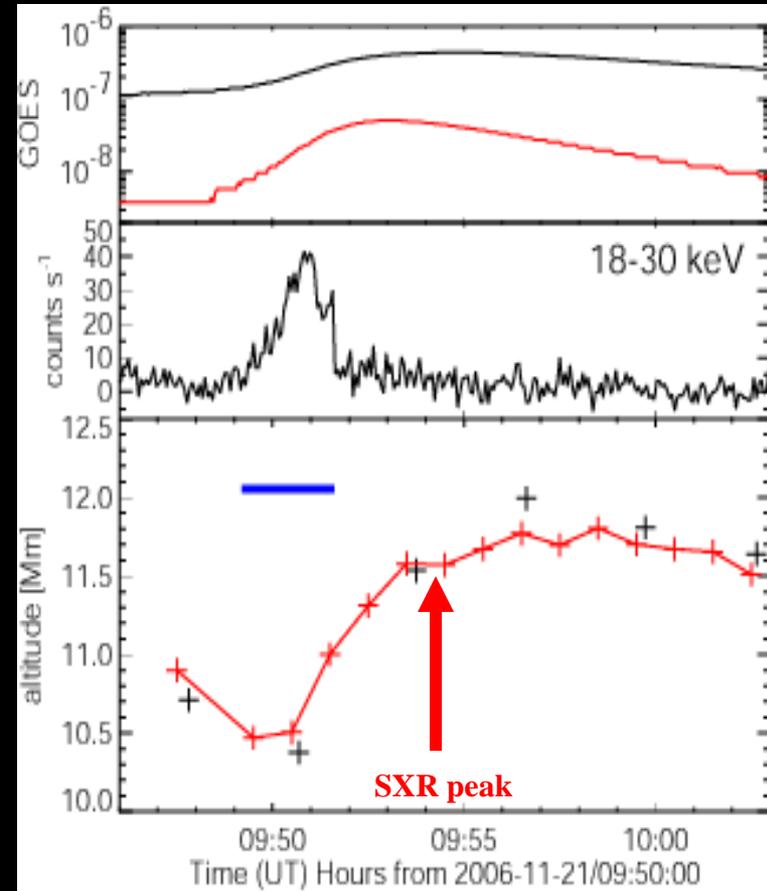
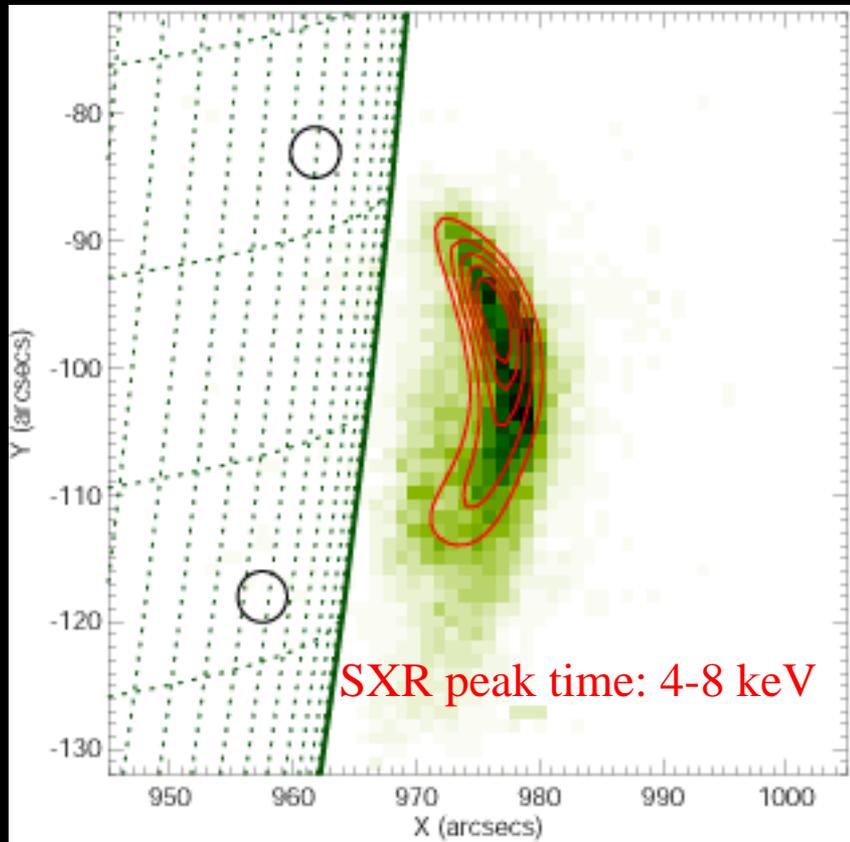
Krucker & Lin 2008, ApJ

X-rays from partially disk-occulted flares

HINODE/XRT thick Be (image)

RHESSI (contours)

emissions from loop

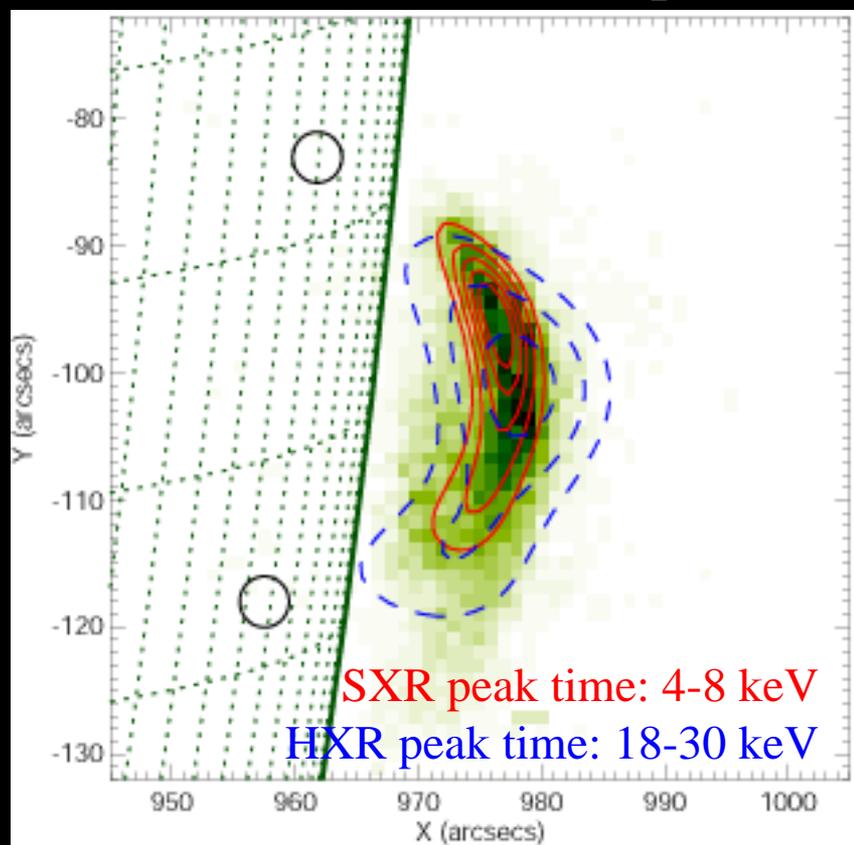


X-rays from partially disk-occulted flares

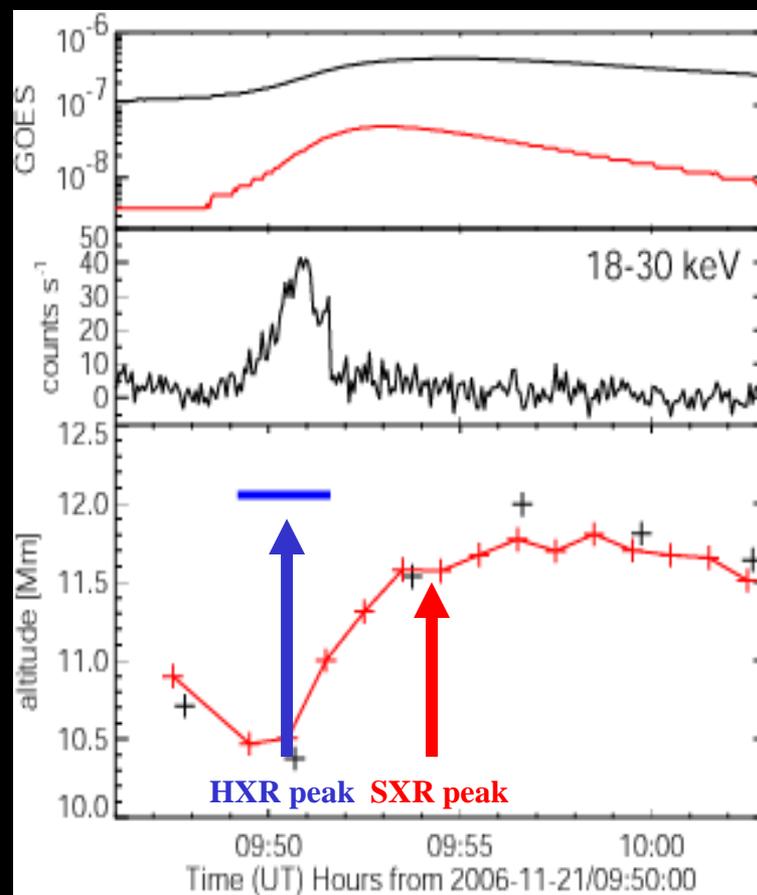
HINODE/XRT thick Be (image)

RHESSI (contours)

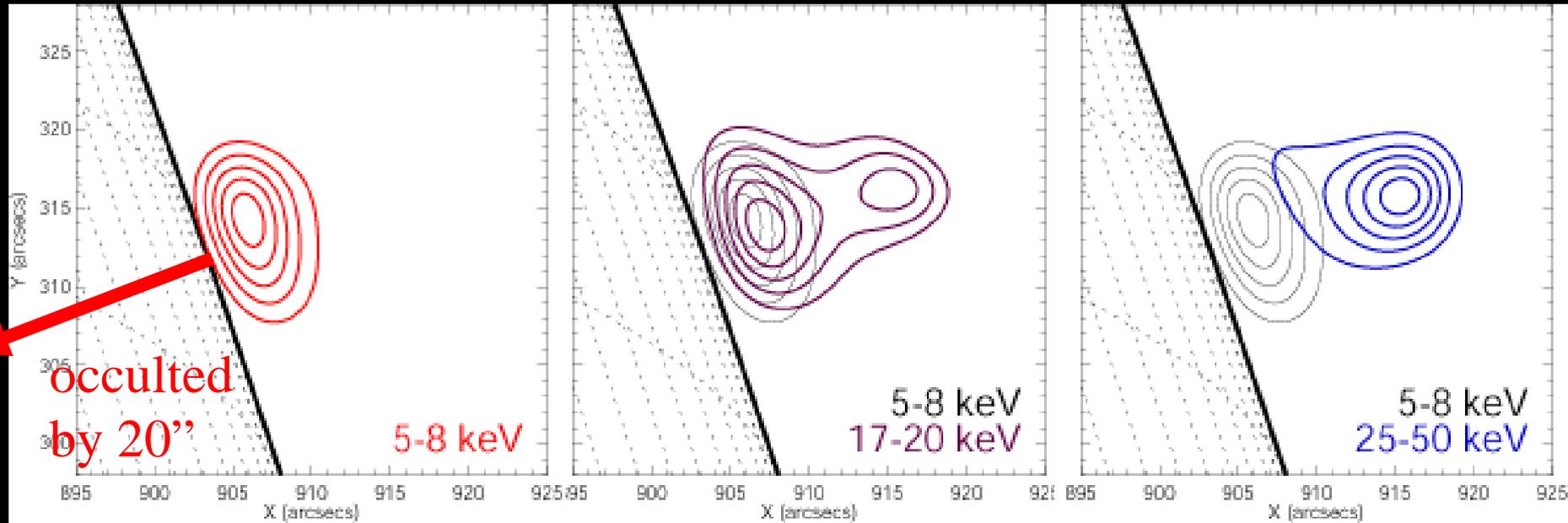
emissions from loop



Thermal loop at SXR peak time is earlier seen in non-thermal emission.



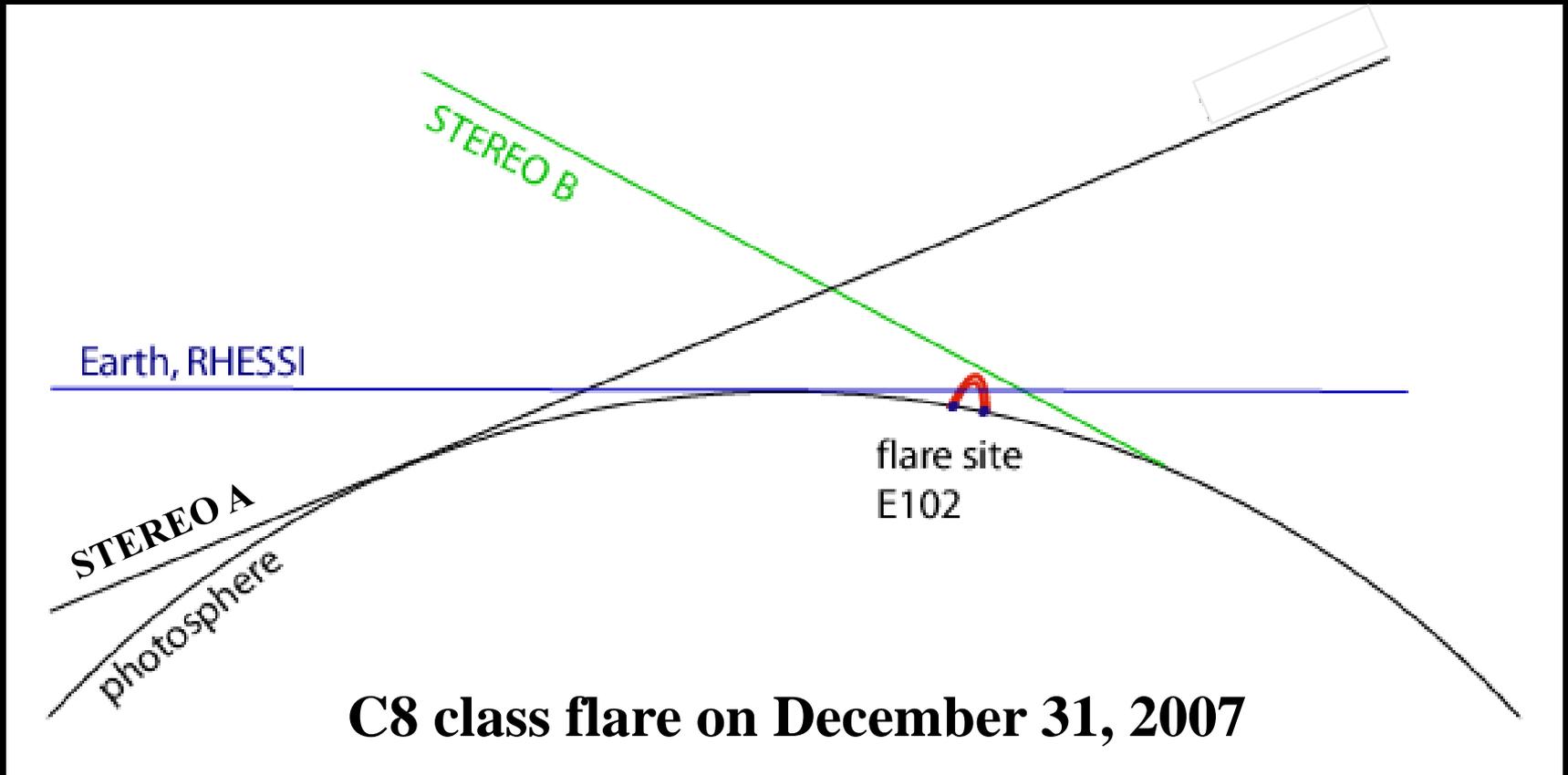
X-rays from partially disk-occulted flares: flare with above-the-loop-top source



Some events are different with an above-the-loop-top source, similar as Masuda flare. **Rarely seen.**

Main thermal source never reaches 25-50 keV source.

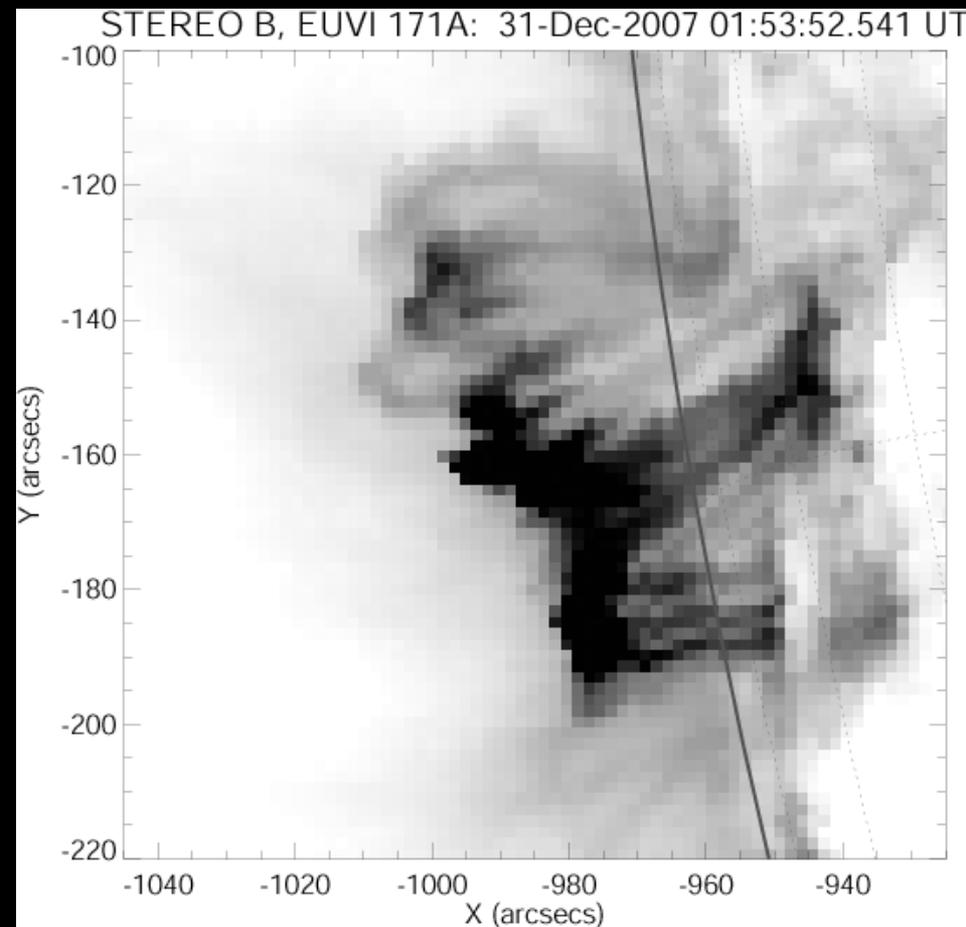
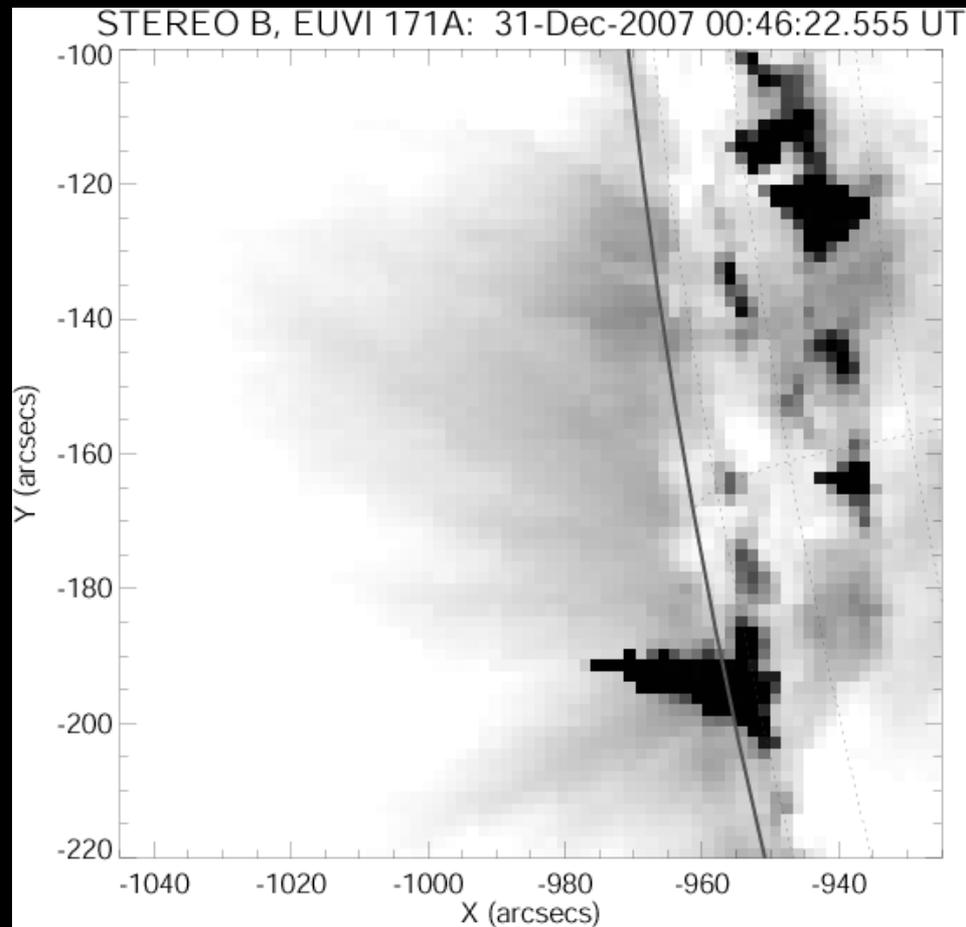
RHESSI and STEREO observations of a partially disk-occulted flare



STEREO B (flare is on disk)

Start of impulsive phase:
flare ribbons

about 1 hour later:
post flare loops

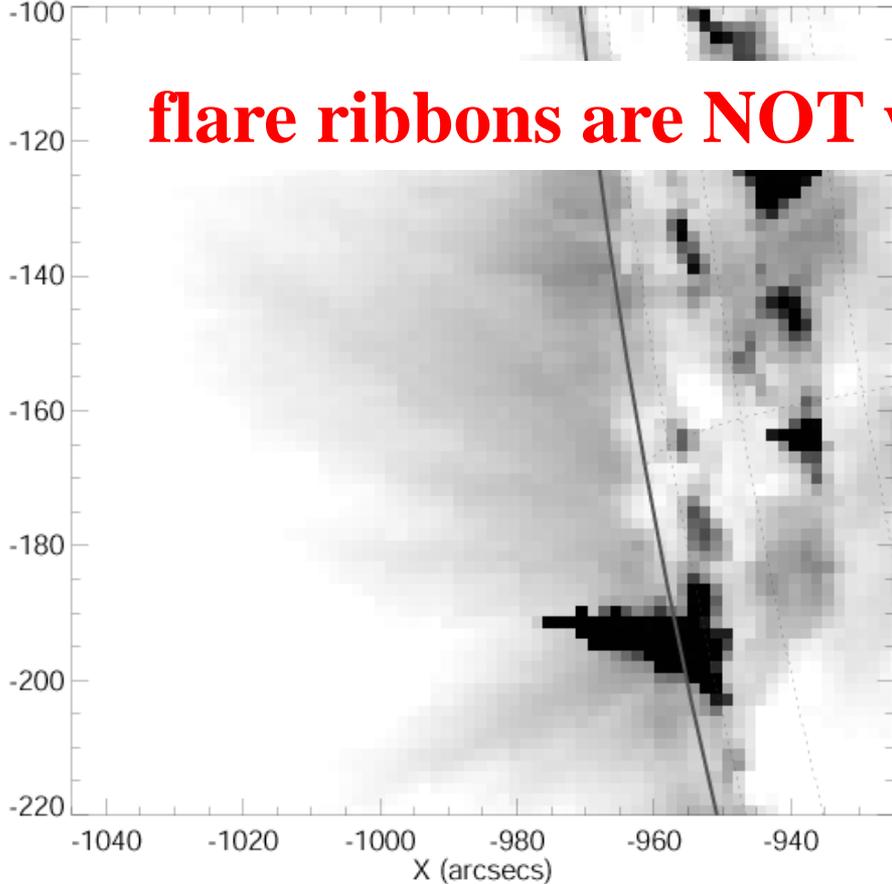


STEREO B (flare is on disk)

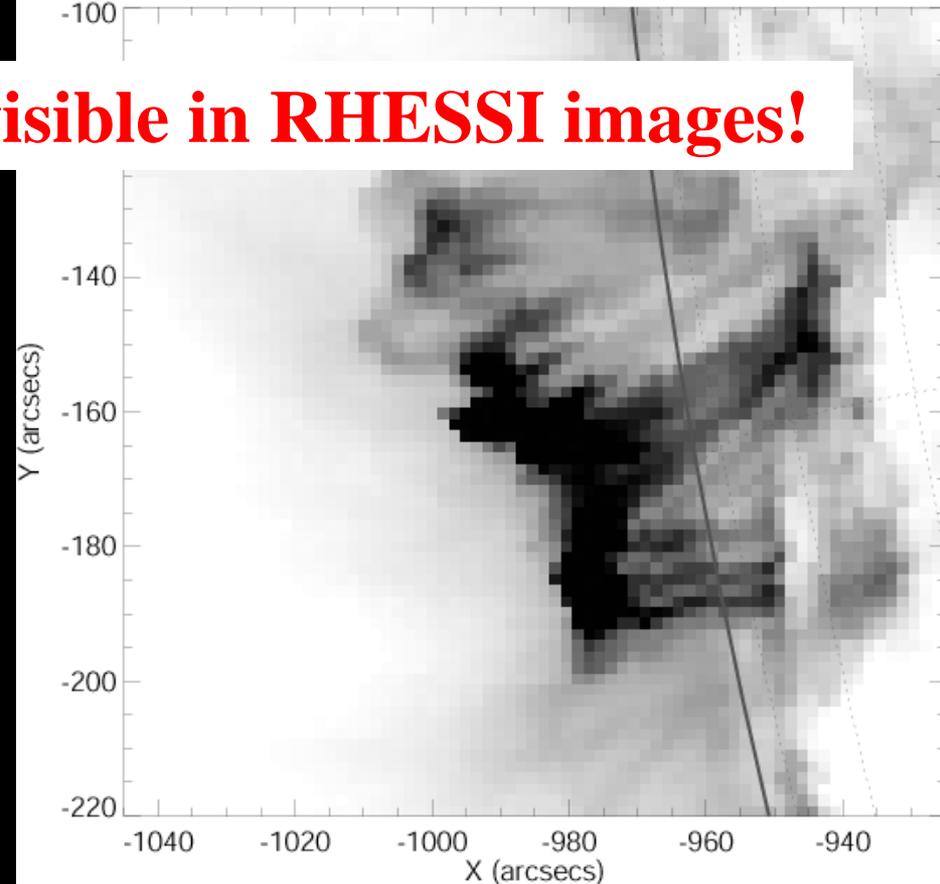
Start of impulsive phase:
flare ribbons

about 1 hour later:
post flare loops

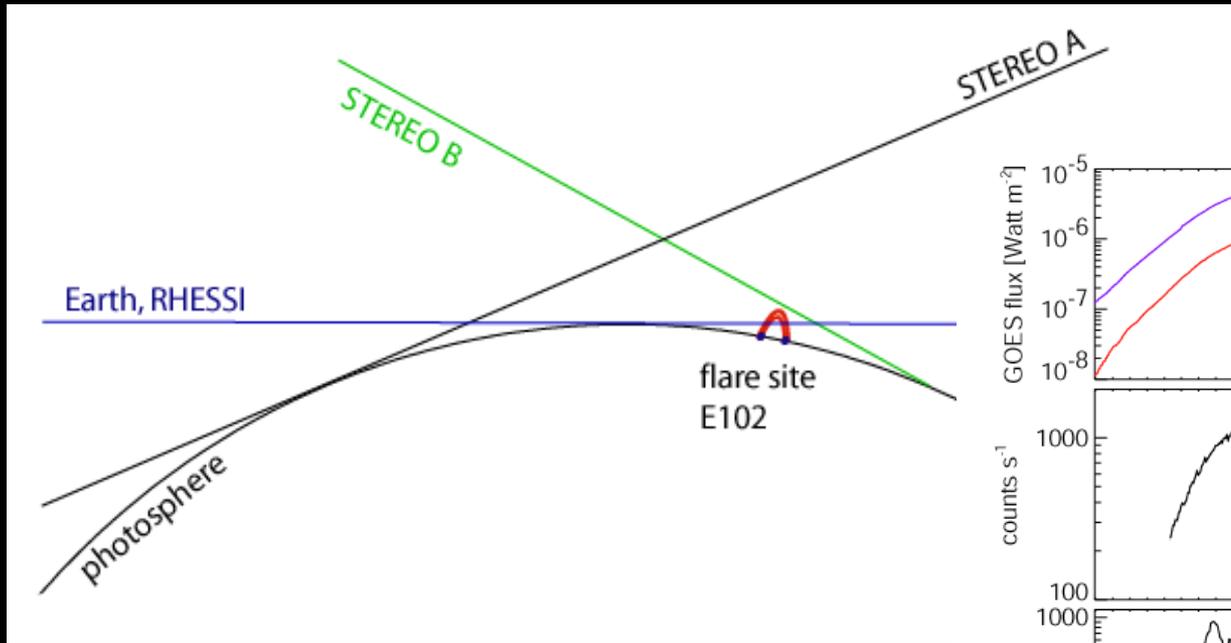
STEREO B, EUVI 171A: 31-Dec-2007 00:46:22.555 UT



STEREO B, EUVI 171A: 31-Dec-2007 01:53:52.541 UT

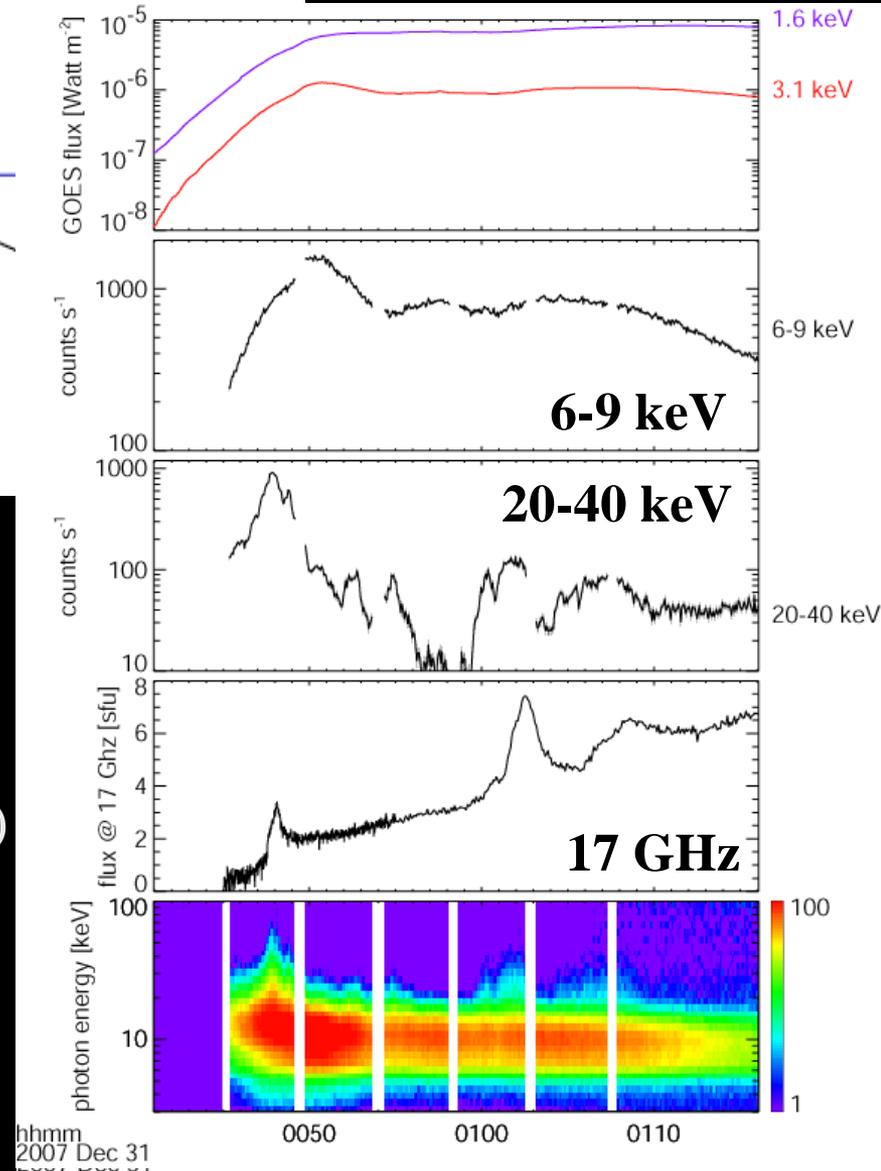


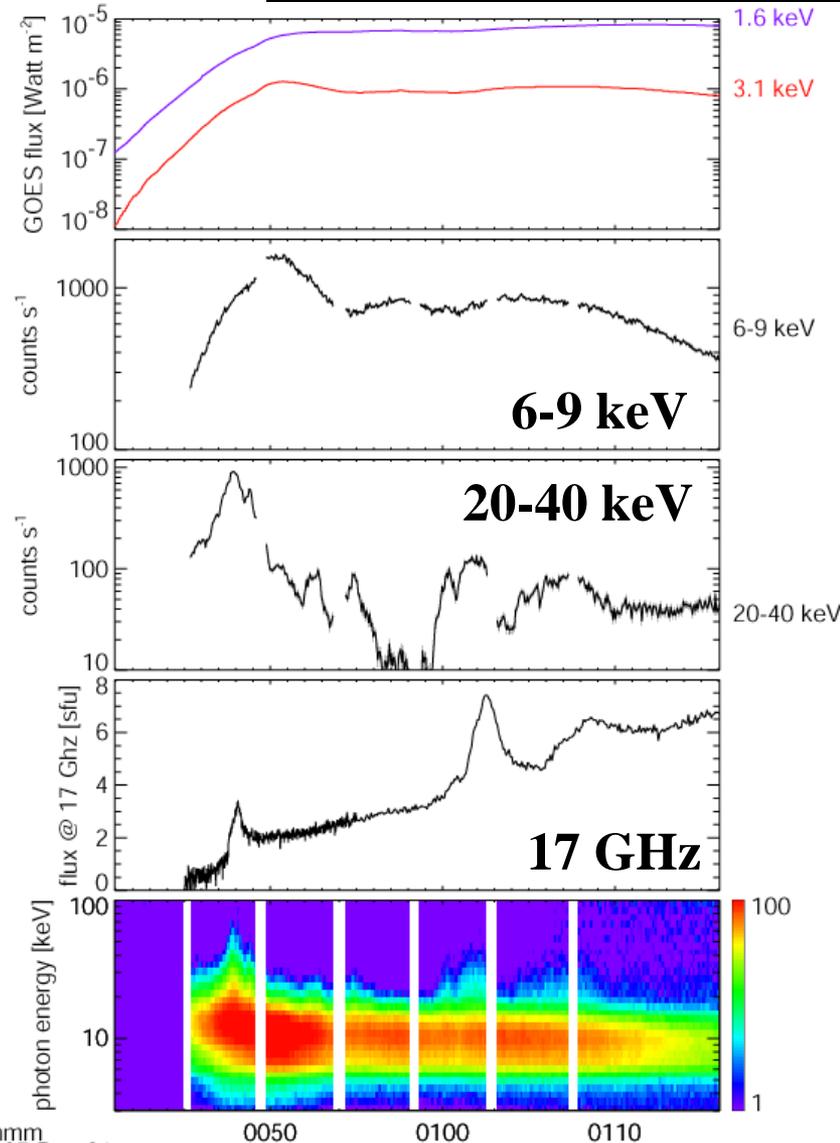
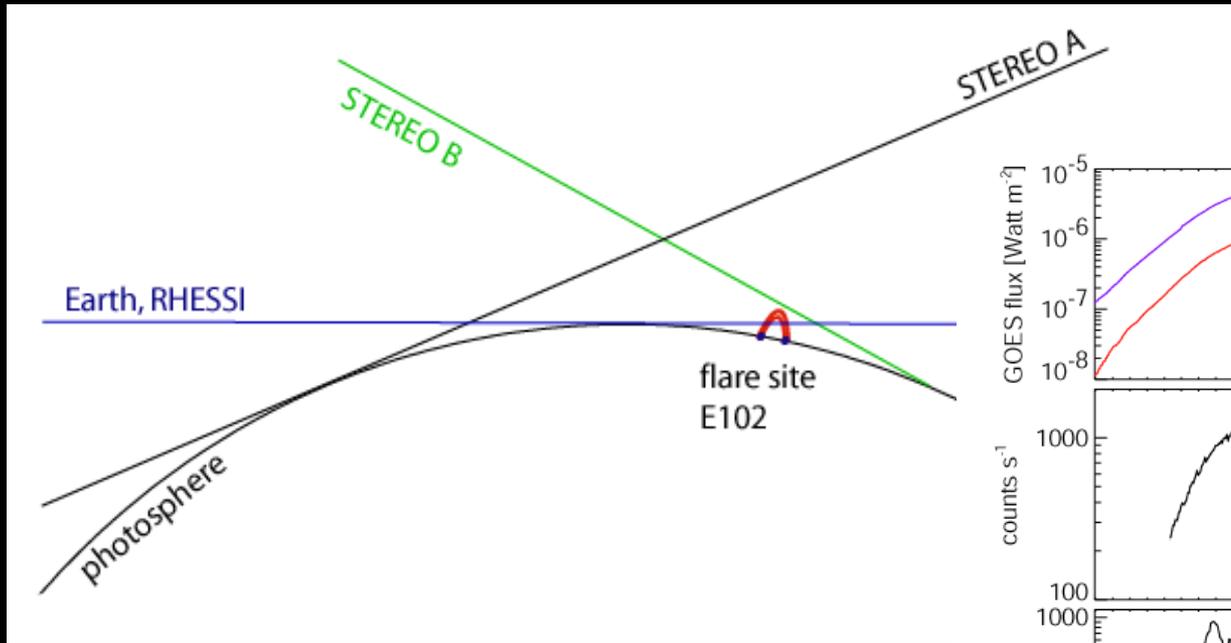
flare ribbons are NOT visible in RHESSI images!



Hard X-ray observations:

Non-thermal emission above 20 keV
 up to ~80 keV
 unusually intense (for occulted event)
 spectral slope between 3.5 and 4.5





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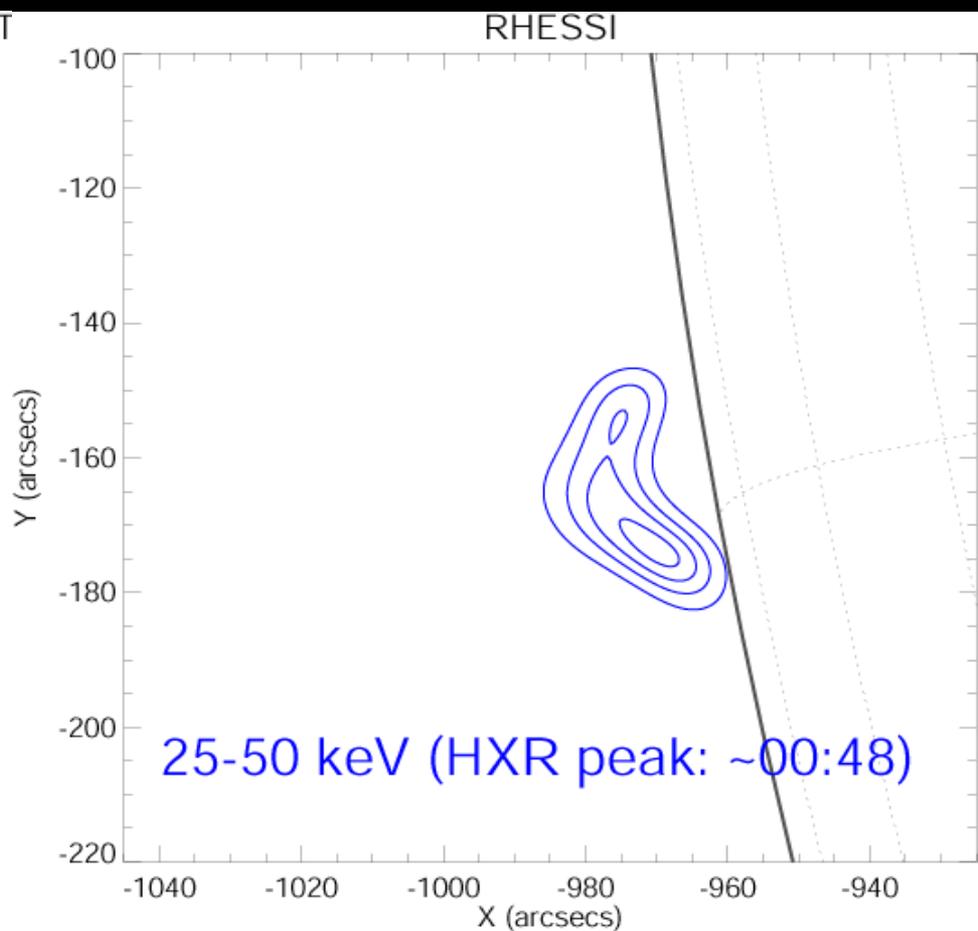
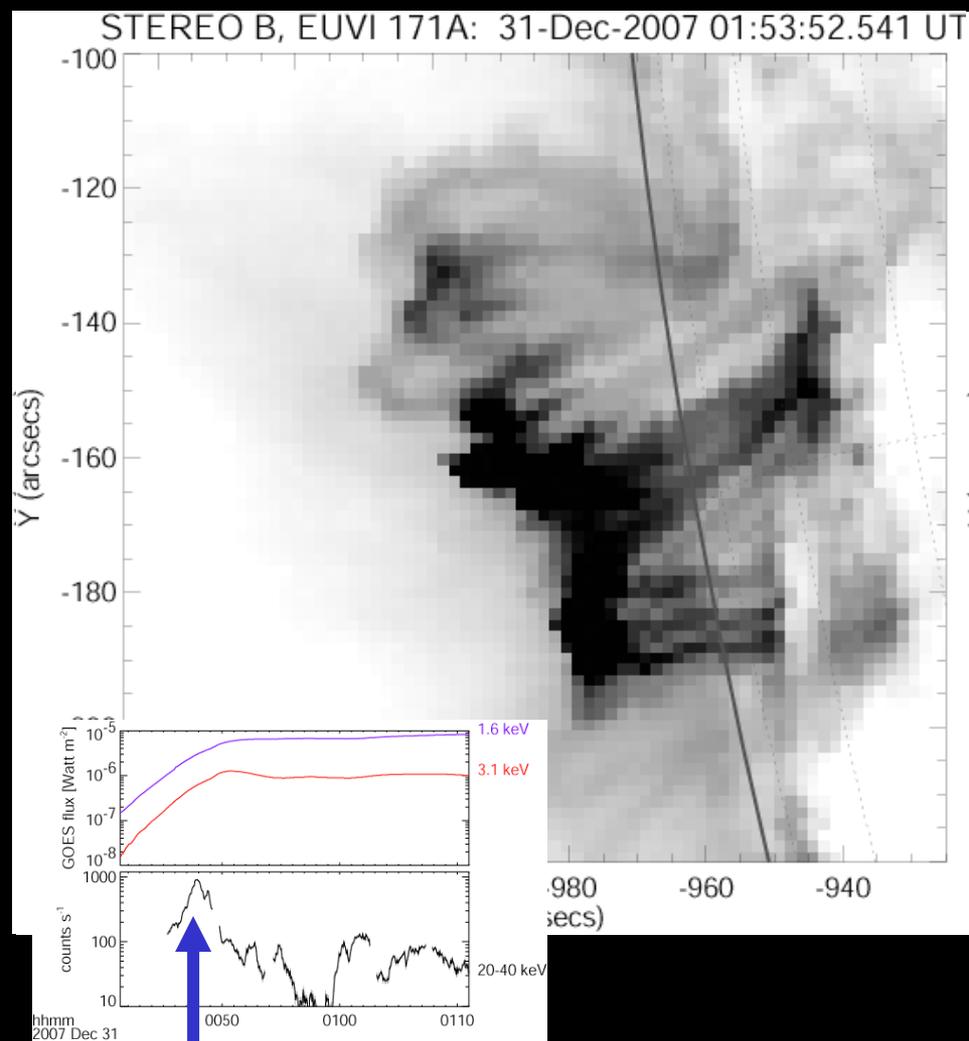
Radio observations:

microwave emission with decreasing
 spectrum (non-thermal)

RHESSI imaging: HXR peak

for comparison:
STEREO post flare loops

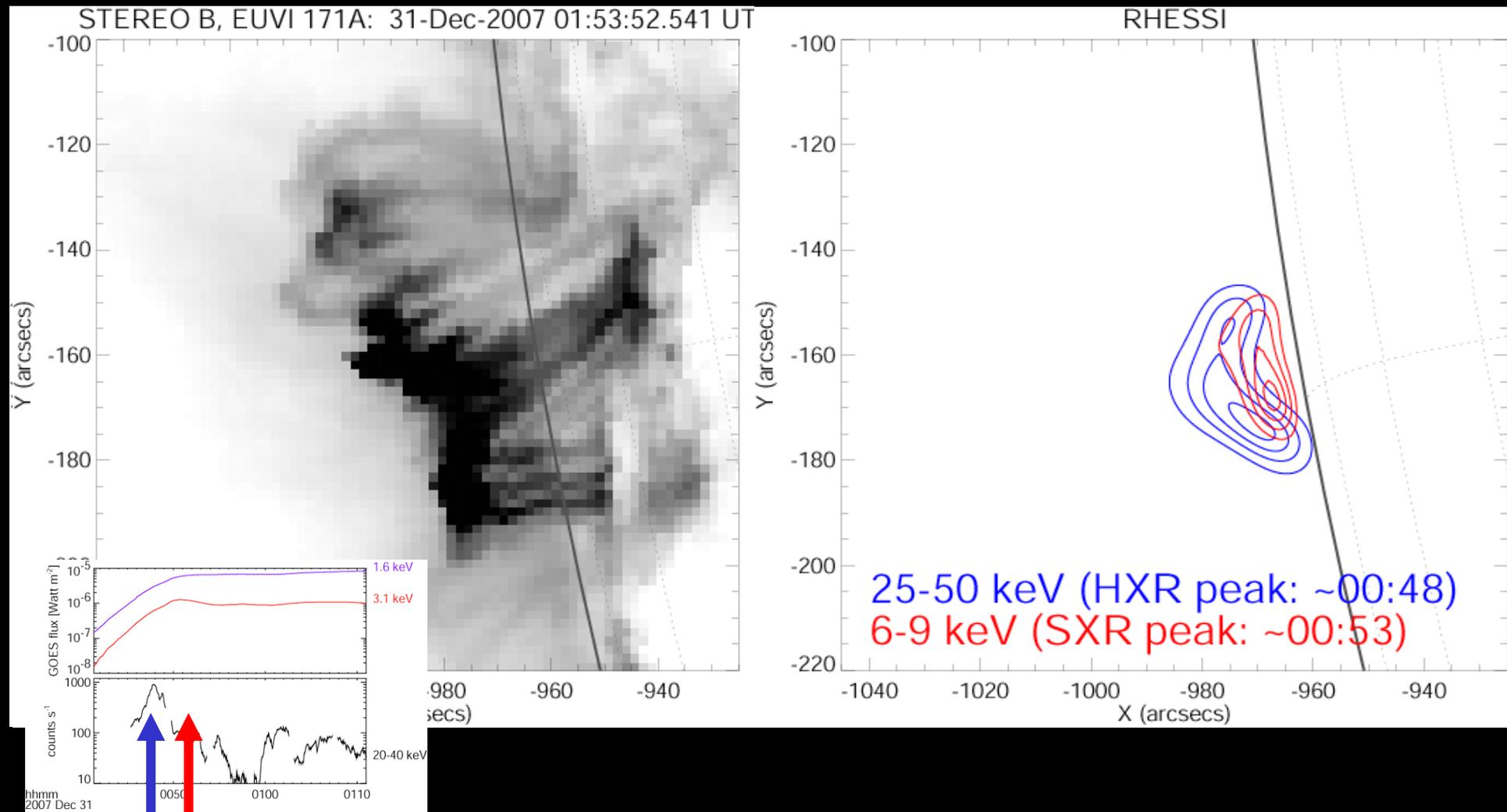
HXR peak time;
loop? above flare arcade?



RHESSI imaging: HXR peak

for comparison:
STEREO post flare loops

HXR peak time;
loop? above flare arcade?
thermal loops are below

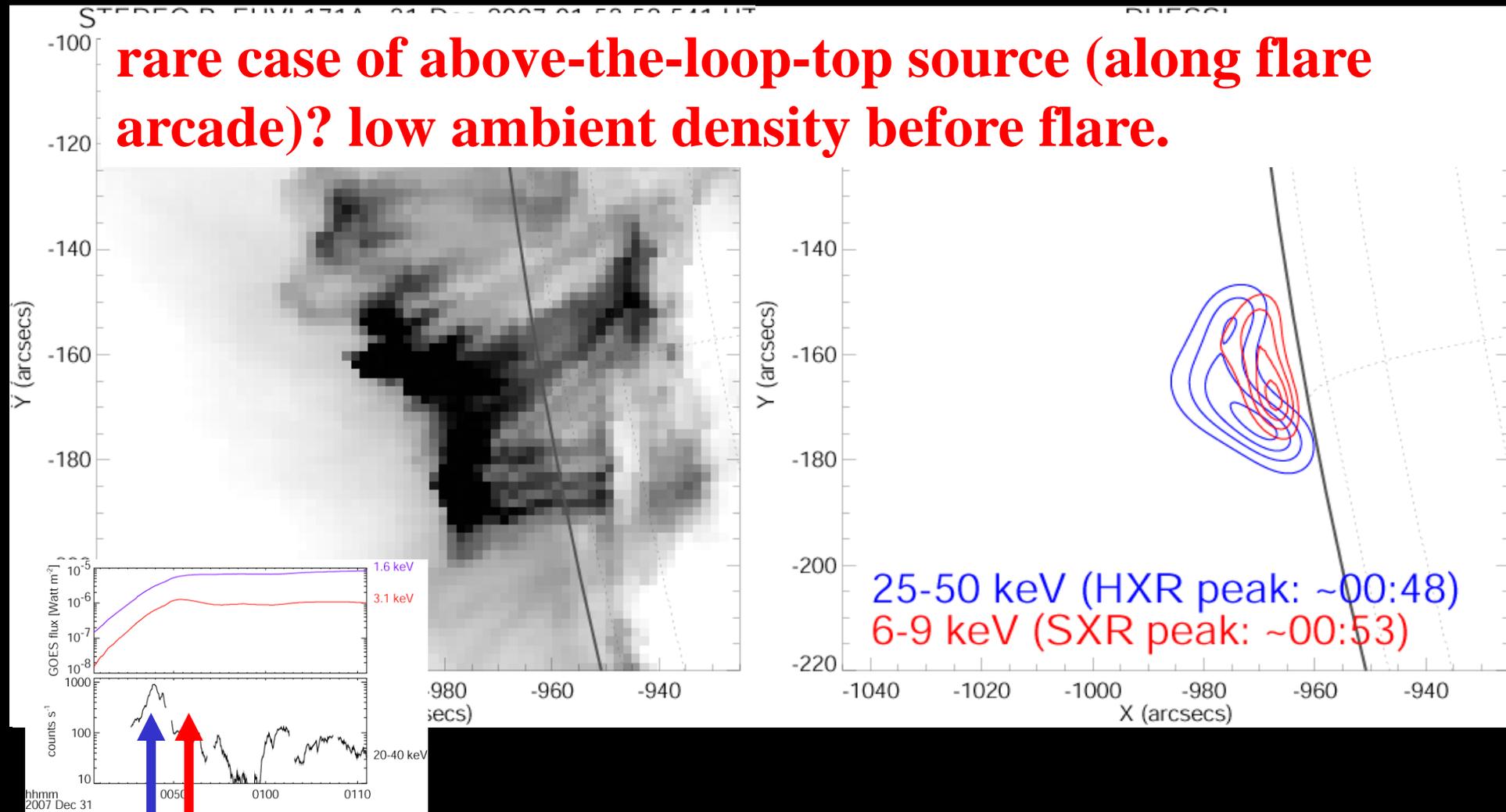


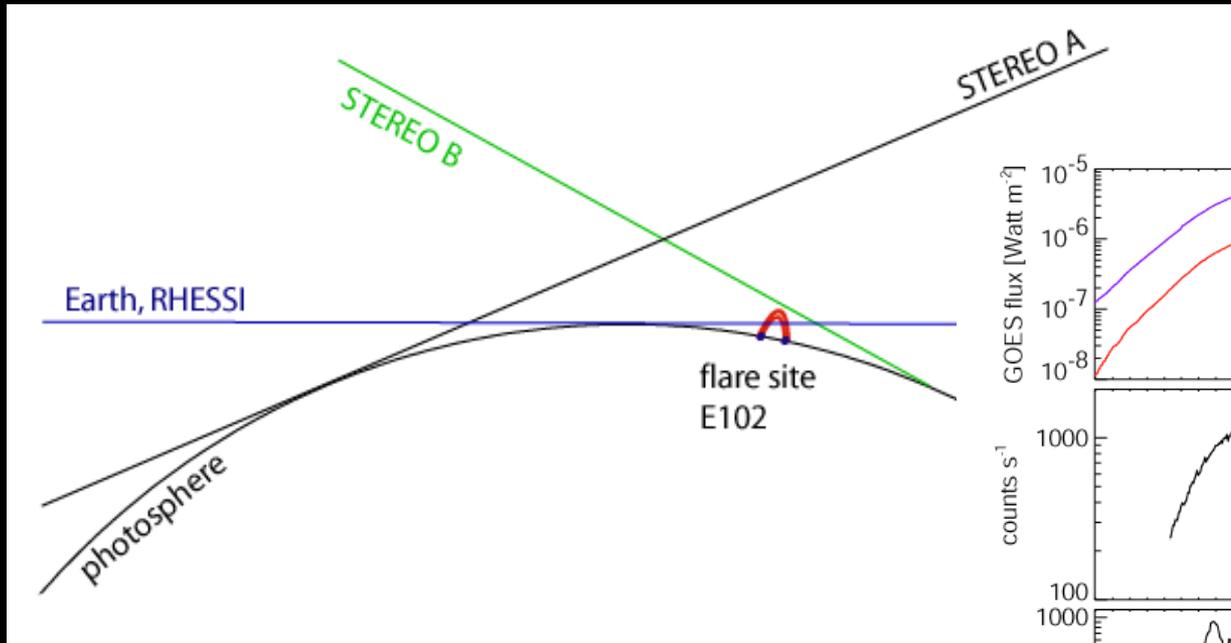
RHESSI imaging: HXR peak

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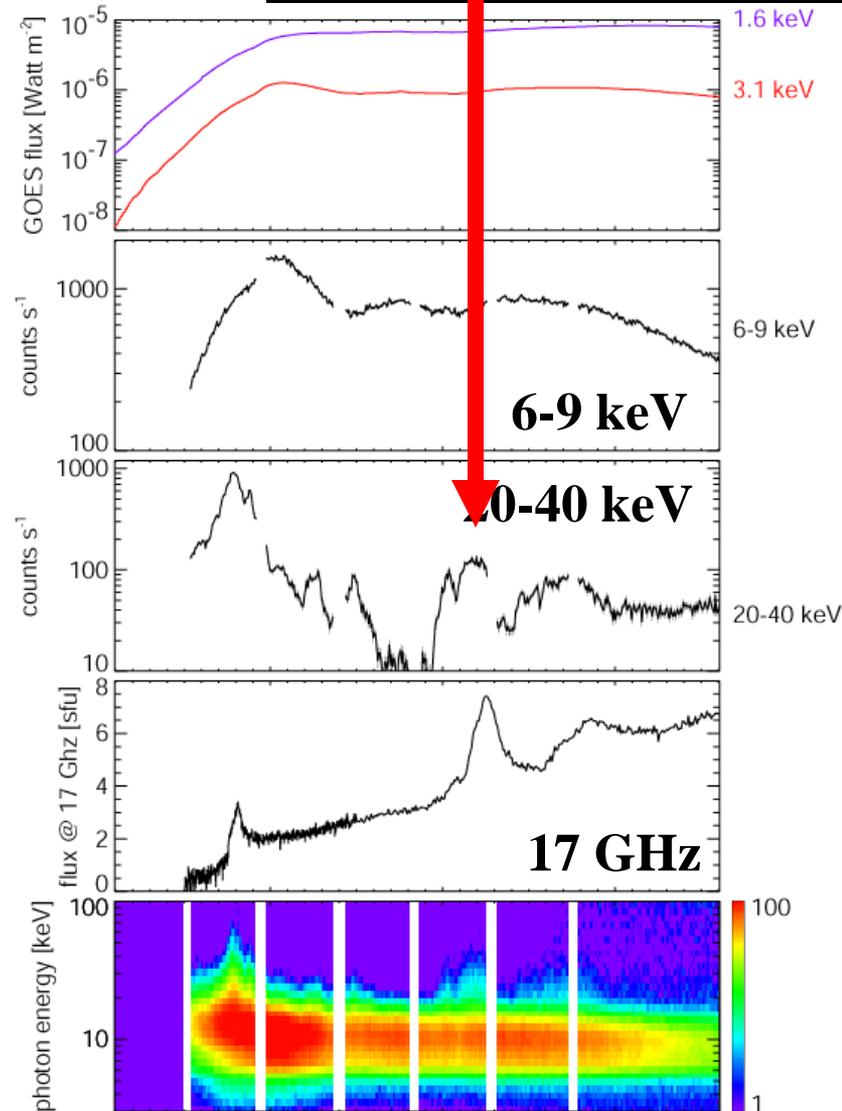
HXR peak time;
loop? above flare arcade?
thermal loops are below

rare case of above-the-loop-top source (along flare arcade)? low ambient density before flare.





later peak



Hard X-ray observations:

Non-thermal emission above 20 keV
 up to ~80 keV
 unusually intense (for occulted event)
 spectral slope between 3.5 and 4.5

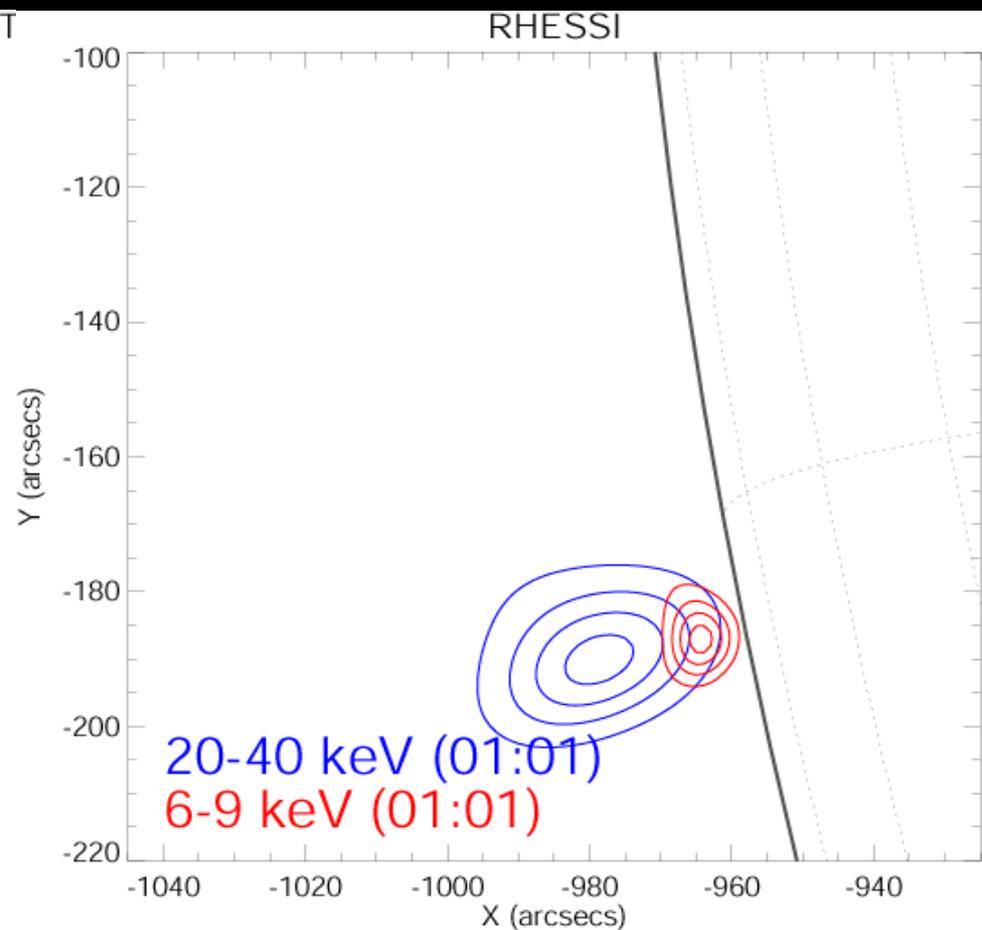
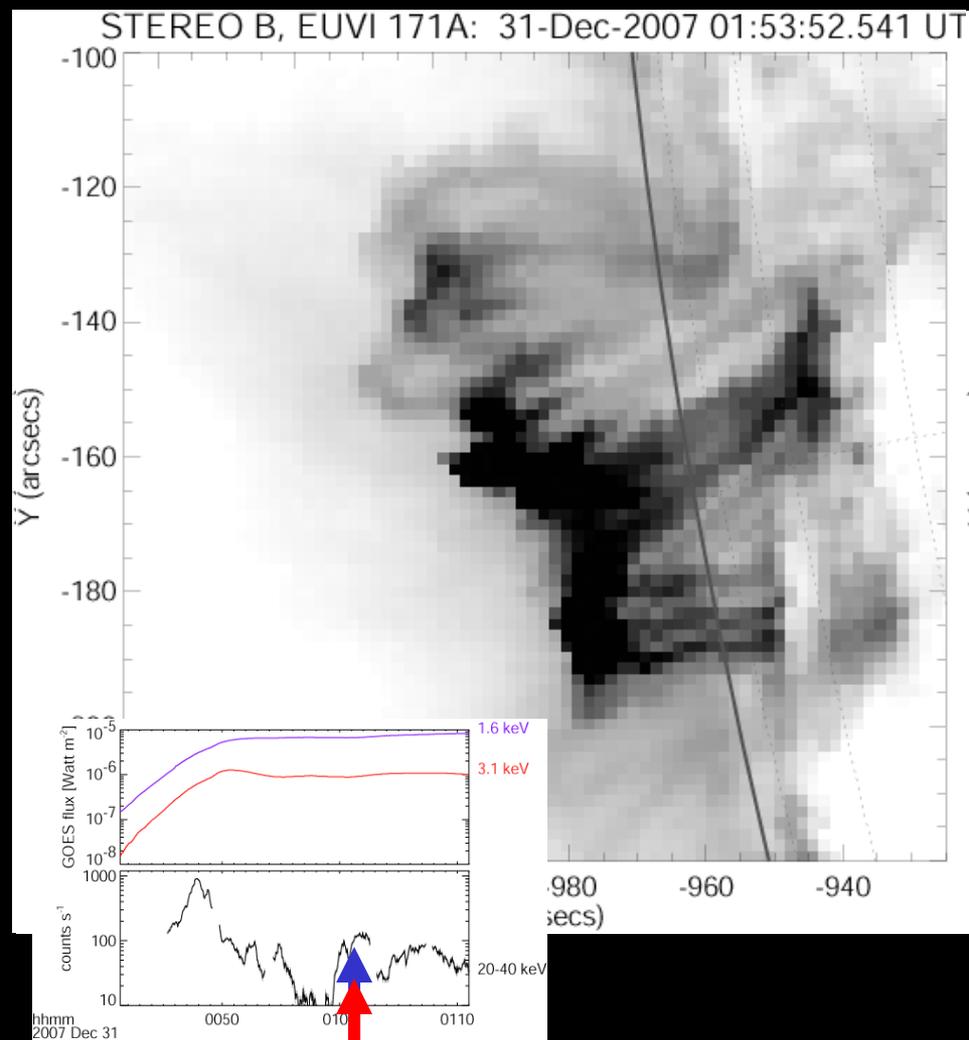
Radio observations:

microwave emission with decreasing
 spectrum (non-thermal)

RHESSI imaging: later, faint emissions

for comparison:
STEREO post flare loops

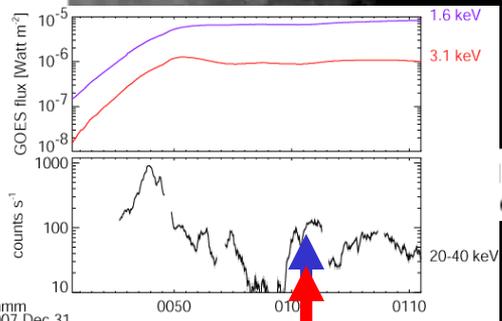
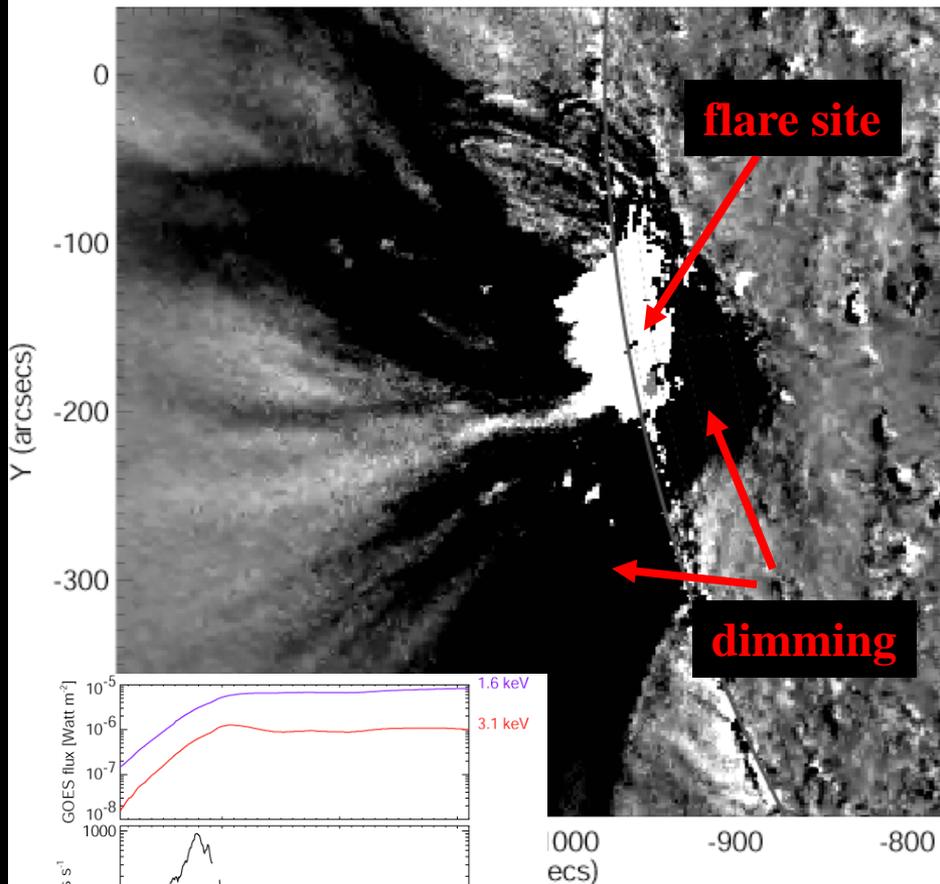
elongated HXR source above
thermal loops?



Comparison with EUV imaging

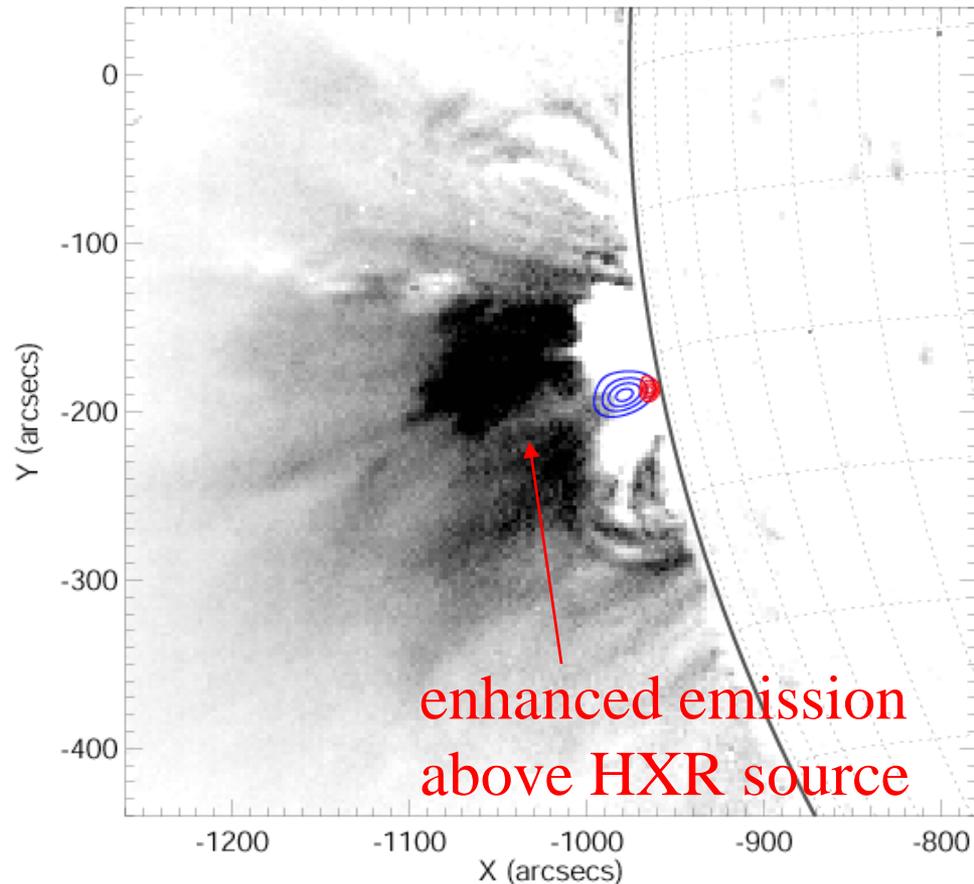
STEREO B 171A: difference image

STEREO B, EUVI 171A: 31-Dec-2007 01:21:22.547 UT



EIT 195A difference image:

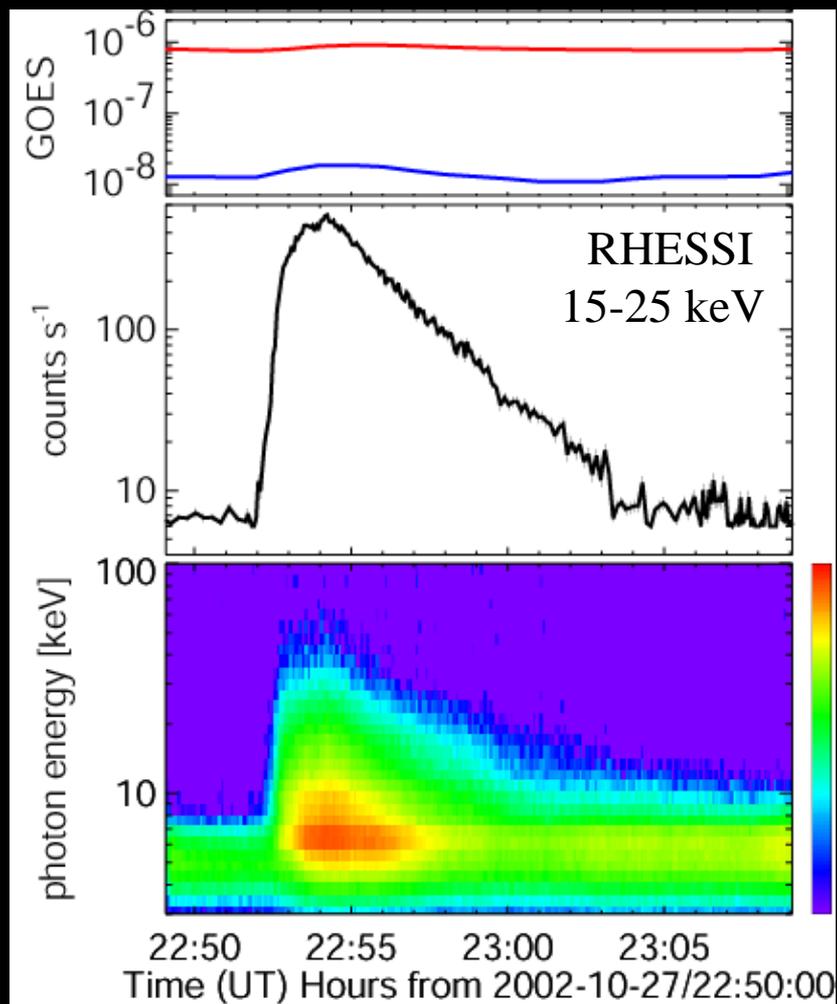
SOHO EIT 195A: 31-Dec-2007 01:36:10.759 UT



Summary

- great diagnostic potential of multi-view solar flare observations with STEREO
- 2007 Dec 31 event: unusually intense coronal HXR emission
- similar to Masuda flare?
- late phase emission related to CME?

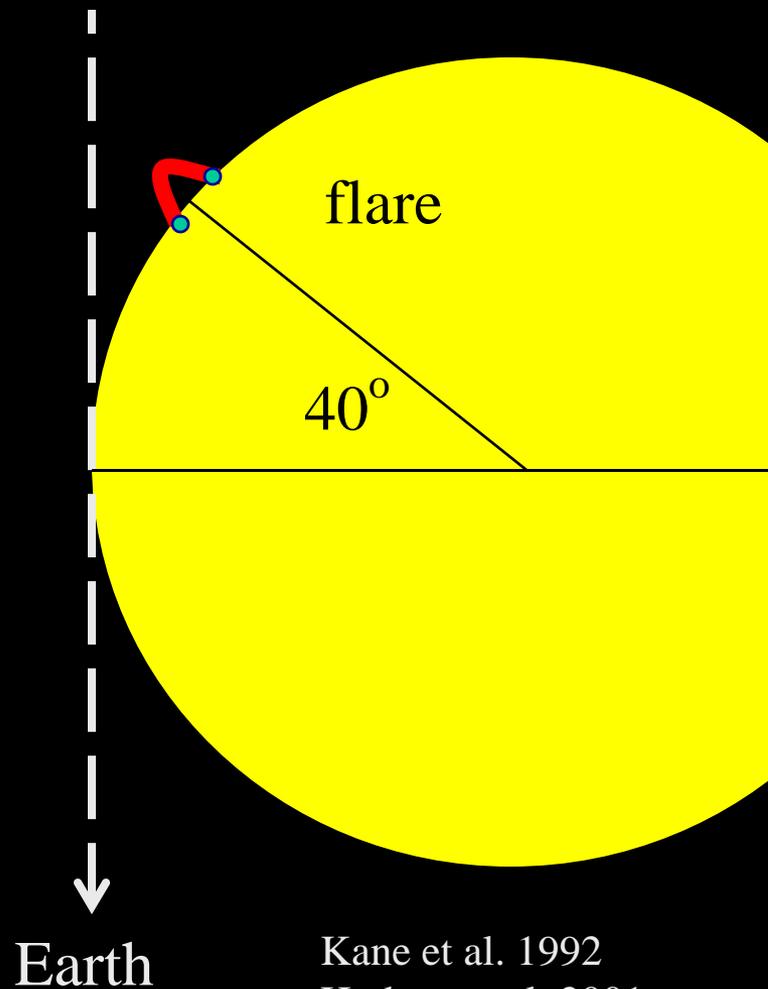
fast (2000 km/s) backside CME.
flare site 40 degrees behind limb.



Krucker, White, & Lin, ApJL, 2007

HXR from CMEs

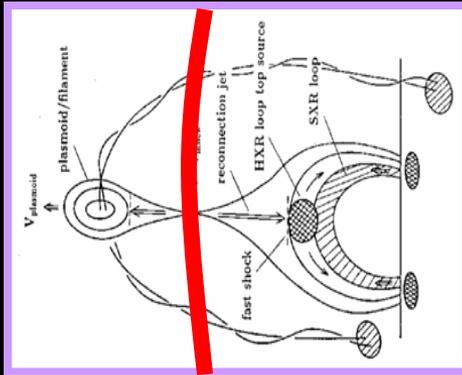
small soft X-ray emission,
but large HXR burst!



Kane et al. 1992
Hudson et al. 2001

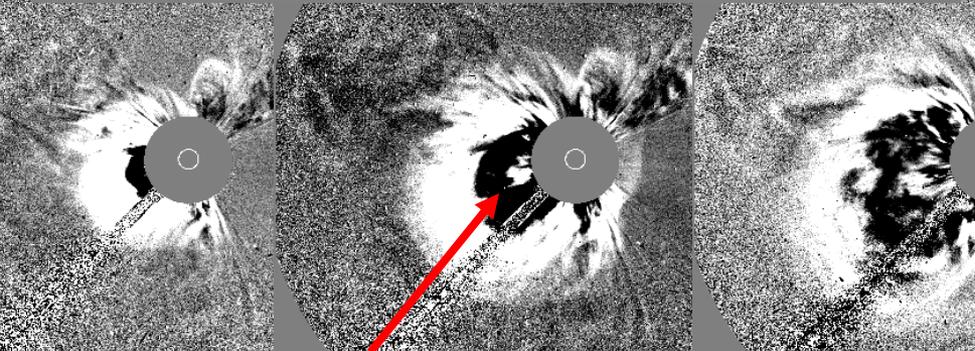
HXR from CMEs

very large source (>200 arcsec)
expanding and rising



HXR emission from electrons in magnetic structures related to coronal mass ejections.

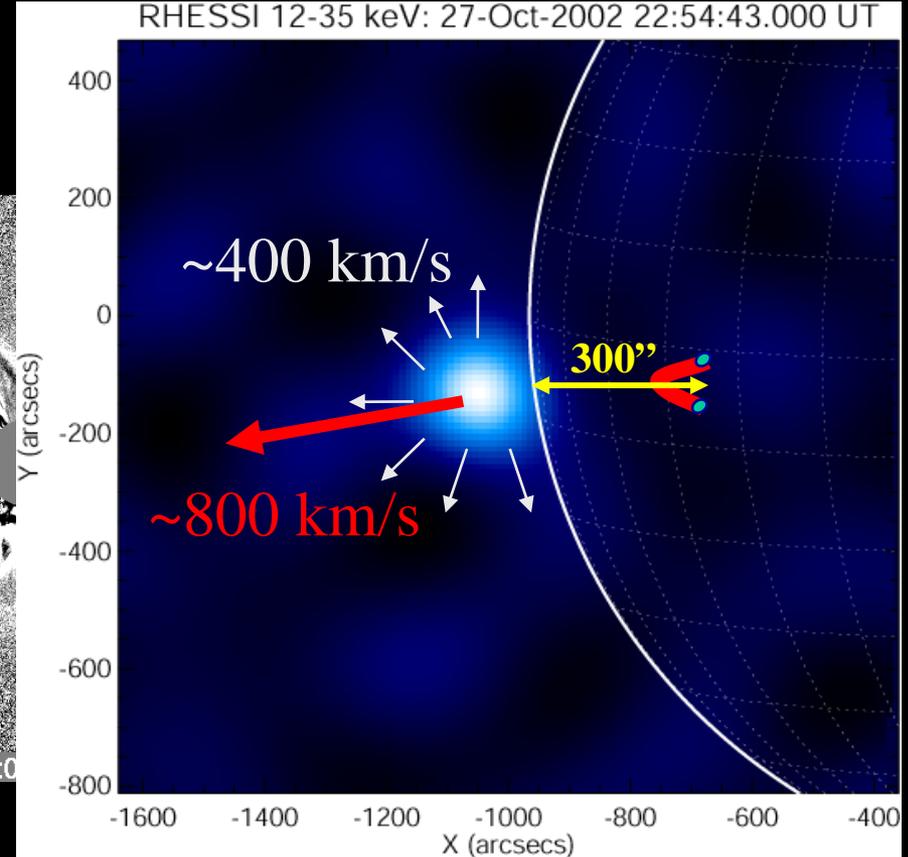
speed of CME front ~ 2000 km/s



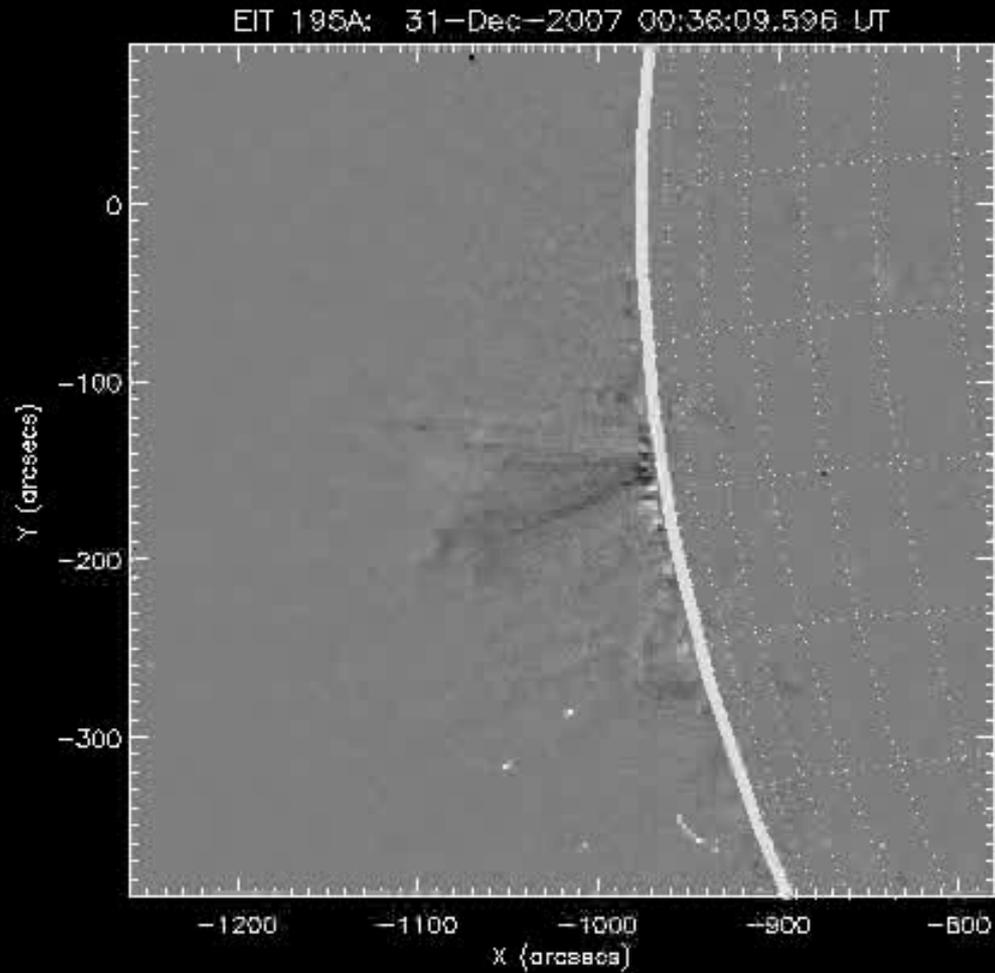
filament ~ 1000 km/s

10/27 23:42:05 C3: 2002/10/28 00:18:05 C3: 2002/10/28 00:42:05

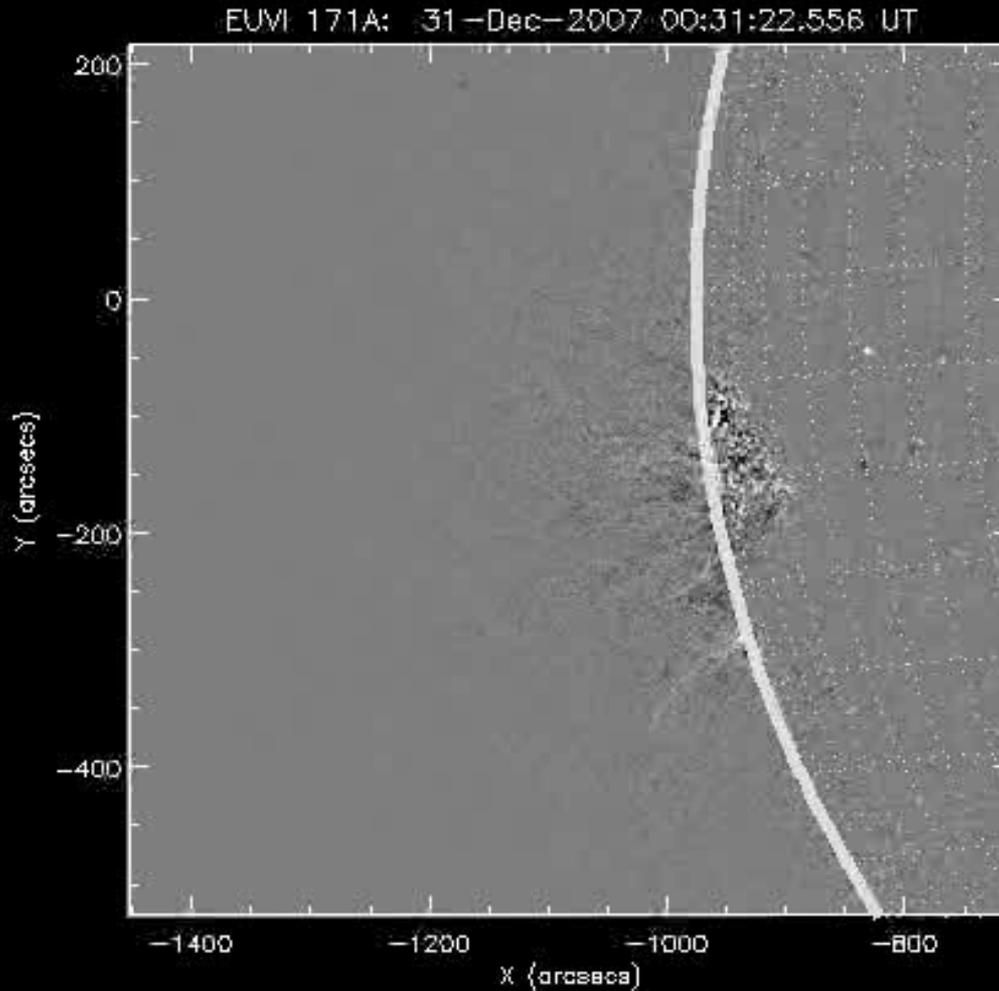
Krucker, White, & Lin, ApJL, 2007



EIT 195A (flare 12° behind limb)



STEREO B 171A (flare on disk)



STEREO A 171A (flare 33° behind limb)

