



Modelowanie widm SphinX'a i ich interpretacja „od podszewki”

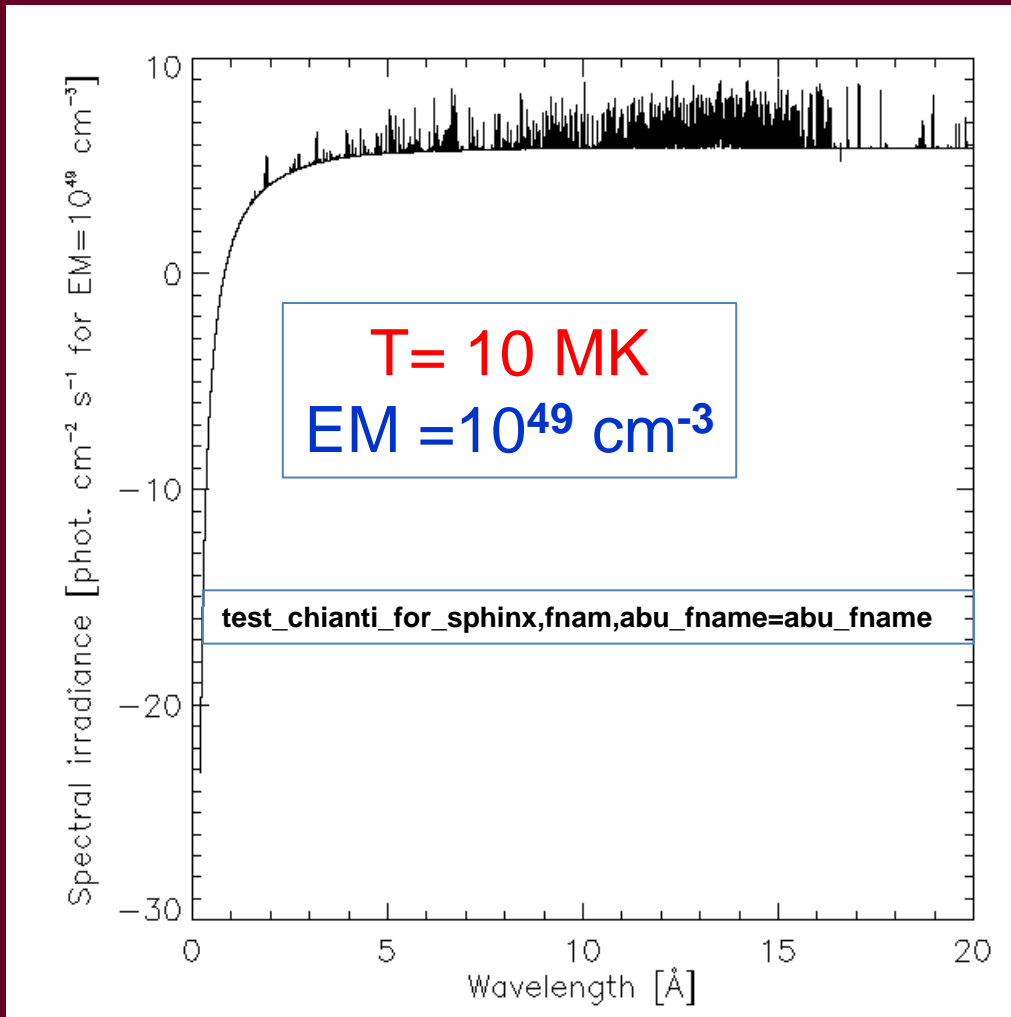
Synteza widm CHIANTI

Rola procesów

Modelowanie DEM

*Rola „niepewności” składu
chemicznego*

Input spectra: CHIANTI code (6.01) v. 7.01 is available 2 weeks ago



- Inputs:
 - plasma composition i.e. elemental abundances
 - T & EM
- Plasma assumed thermal
 - Maxwellian distribution
 - Ionisation equilibrium
- Free-free
- Free-bound
- Two-photon
- & line emission

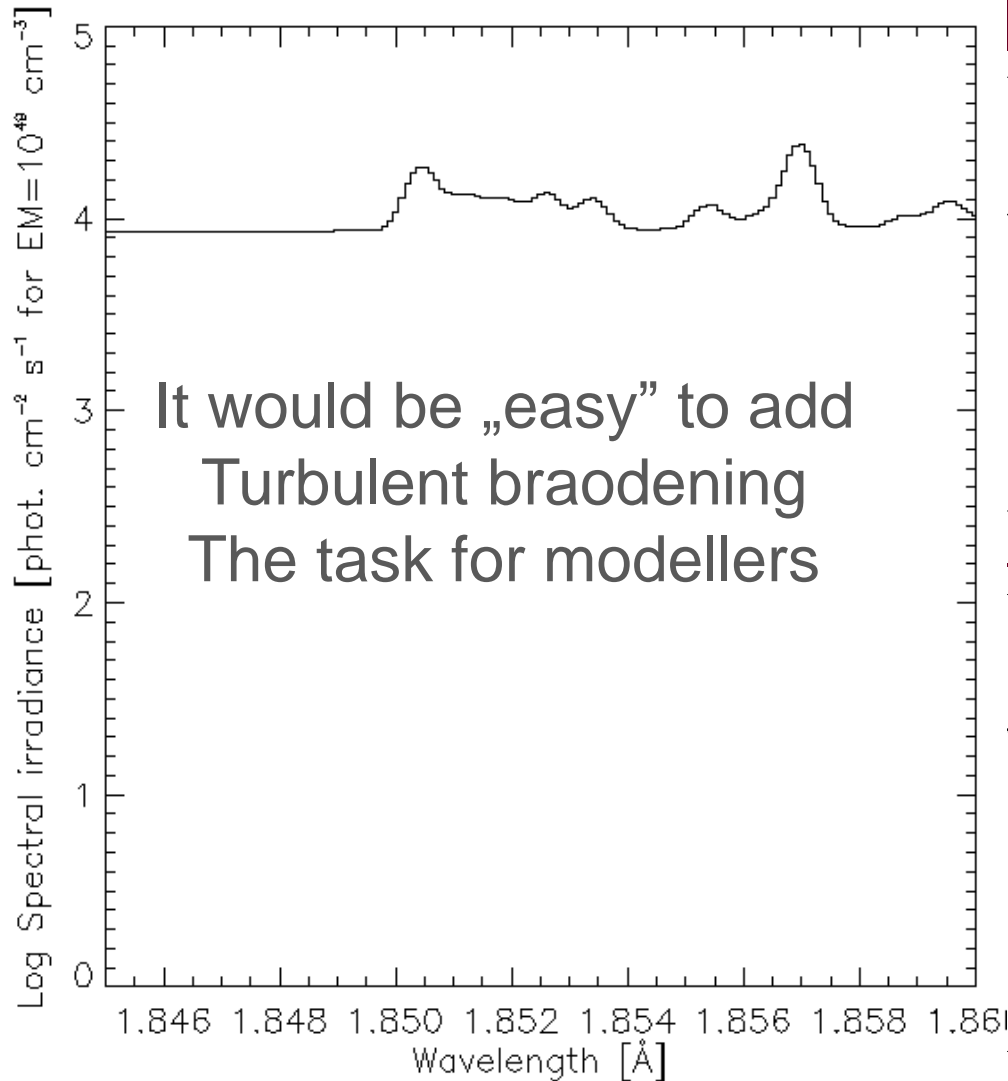
CHIANTI calling keys

- **ch_synthetic**, ; calculates LINE EMISSION for unit abundances
 - 2.d-1,6.5d1, limiting wavelengths ~10000 lines
 - **output=output** ,
 - **pressure=1.e+15**,
 - /photons, ; forces output in photons
 - /all, ; includes all lines in repository
 - **ioneq_name=concat_dir(concat_dir(!xuvtop,'ioneq'),'bryans_etal_09.ioneq')**,
 - **logt_isothermal=alog10(temprob)** ; picks the temperature
 - **,logem_isothermal=22.650149d0 ; for EM=10^49**
- The output is incorporated into **make_chianti_spec**: ff,fb,2p and adds lines for assumed abundances
 - Maxwellian distribution
 - Ionisation equilibrium
 - Free-free
 - Free-bound
 - Two-photon
 - & line emission: **thermal widths incorporated Ti=Te**

This procedure belo, I rewrote in order to see individual contributions

```
make_chianti_spec, output, wlambdas, spectrump, aff,afb,a2p,lspec,  
/CONTINUUM,/verbose,/photons,temperature=temprob,$  
BIN_SIZE=1.d-4, WRANGE=[0.2,20.]*1.d0,$  
abund_name= abu_name
```

Input spectra- high spectral resolution

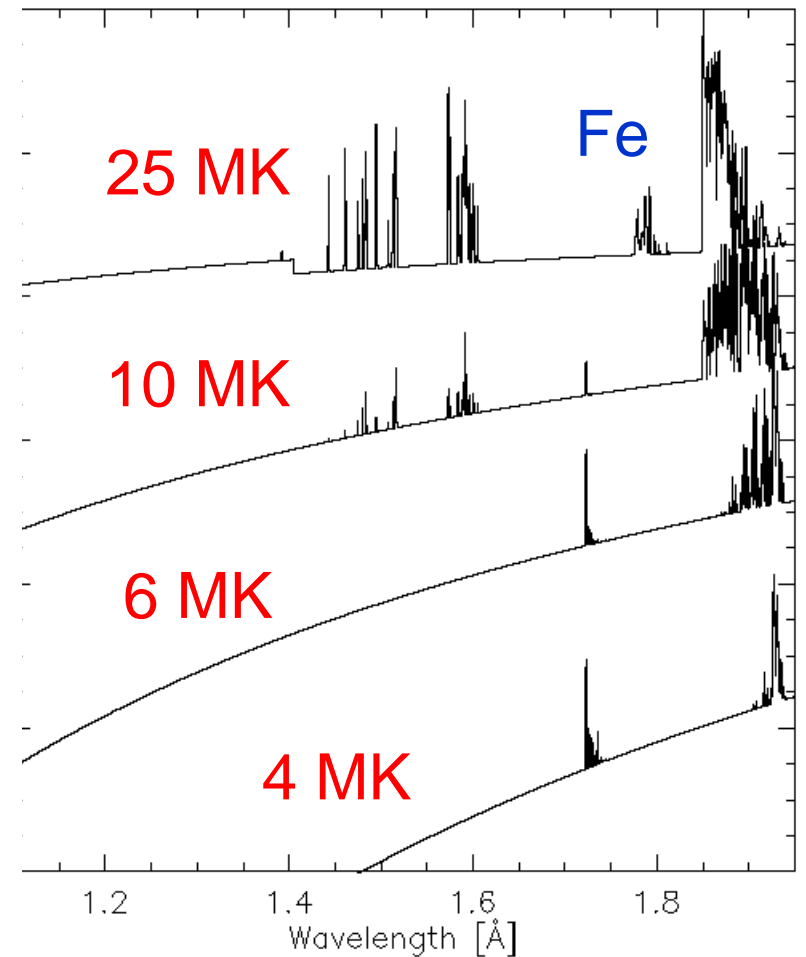
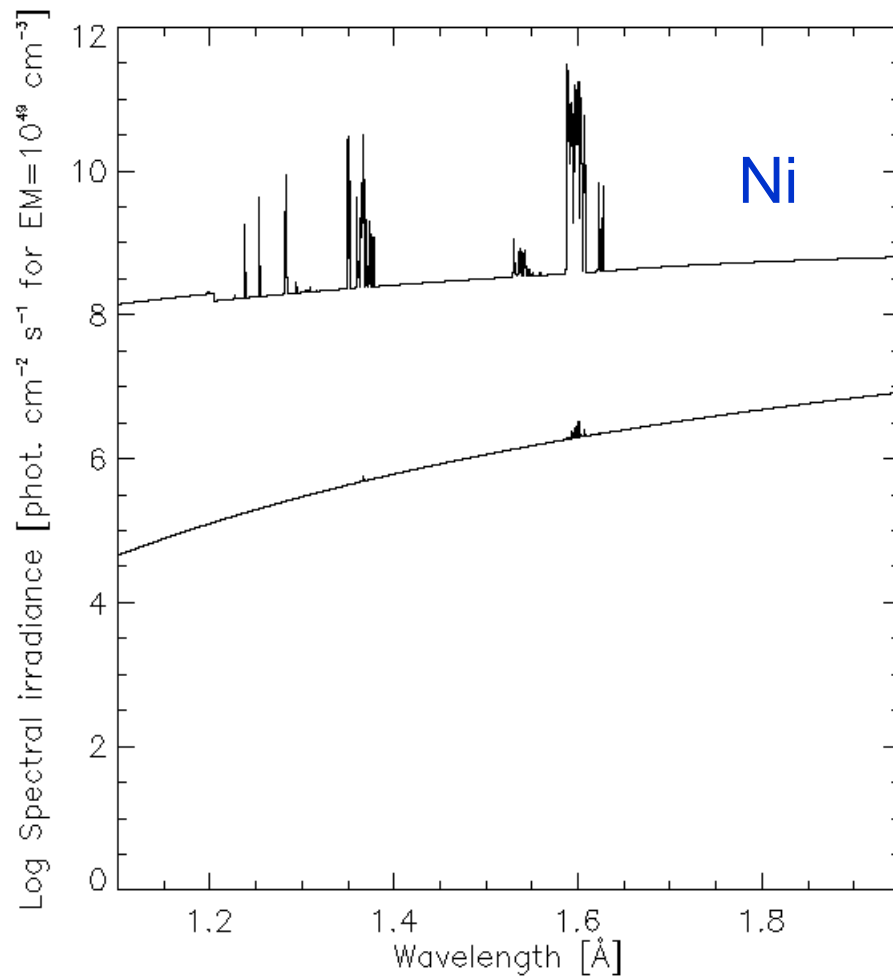


It would be „easy” to add
Turbulent braodening
The task for modellers

101 T
1-100 MK
dlogT=0.02
Each
0.0001 Å

spectra are available for plasmas where
H and He abundances are as in the corona, but
abundance of selected element=12

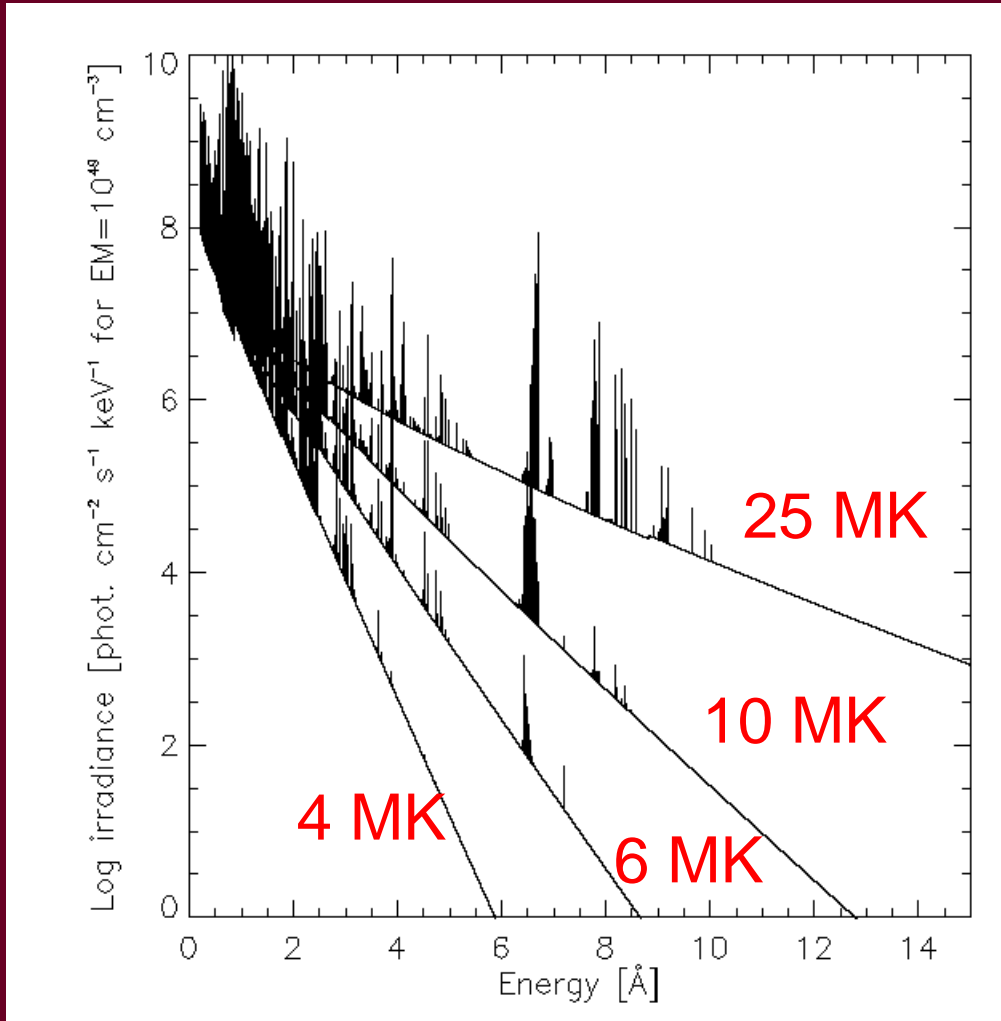
abund: C1 for opbix_d1_ohu for opbix_Fe.txt cov



CHIANTI allows also for a direct calculations of spectra vs Energy

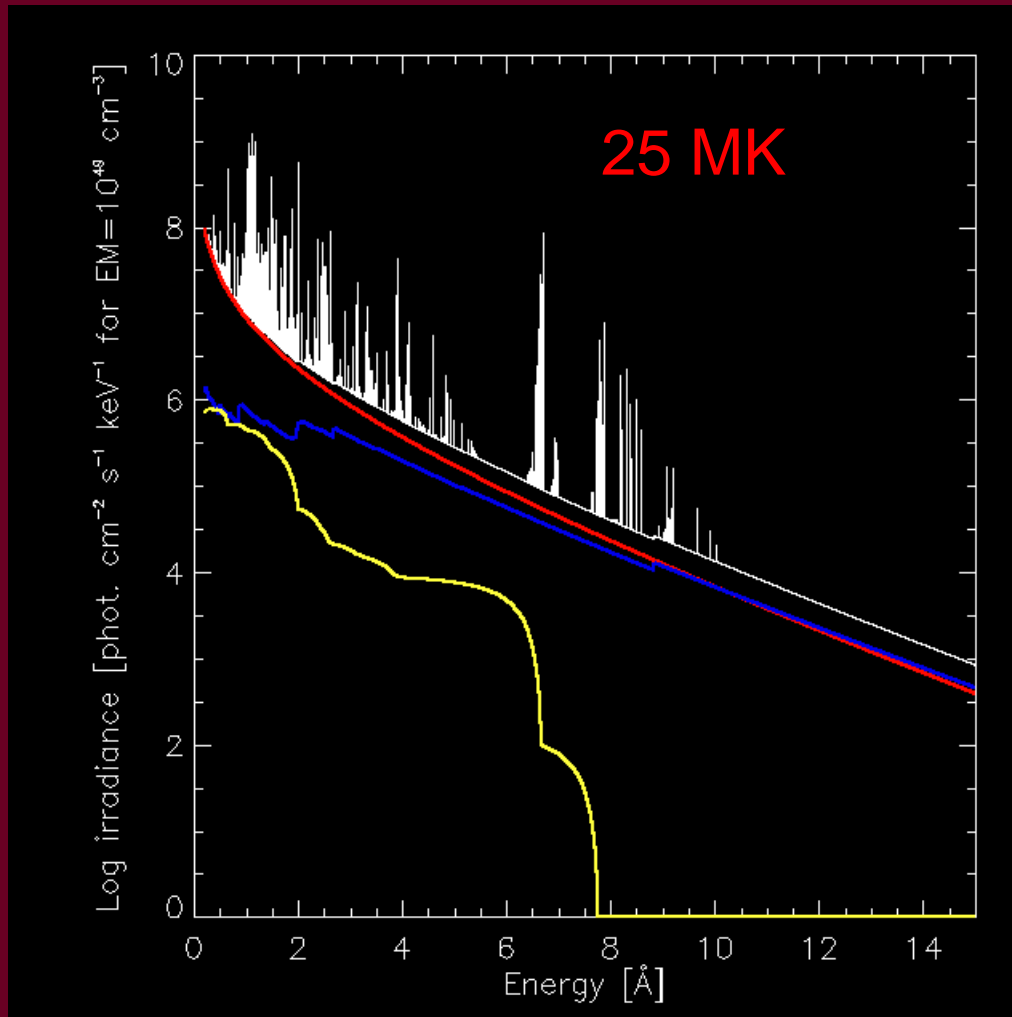
- **make_chianti_spec**, output, elambda, pspectrum, aff, afb, a2p, lspec, /CONTINUUM, /kev, /verbose, /photons, temperature=temprob, BIN_SIZE=1.d-3, WRANGE=[0.2,20.]*1.d0, abund_name=abu_name

Example of spectra vs. energy



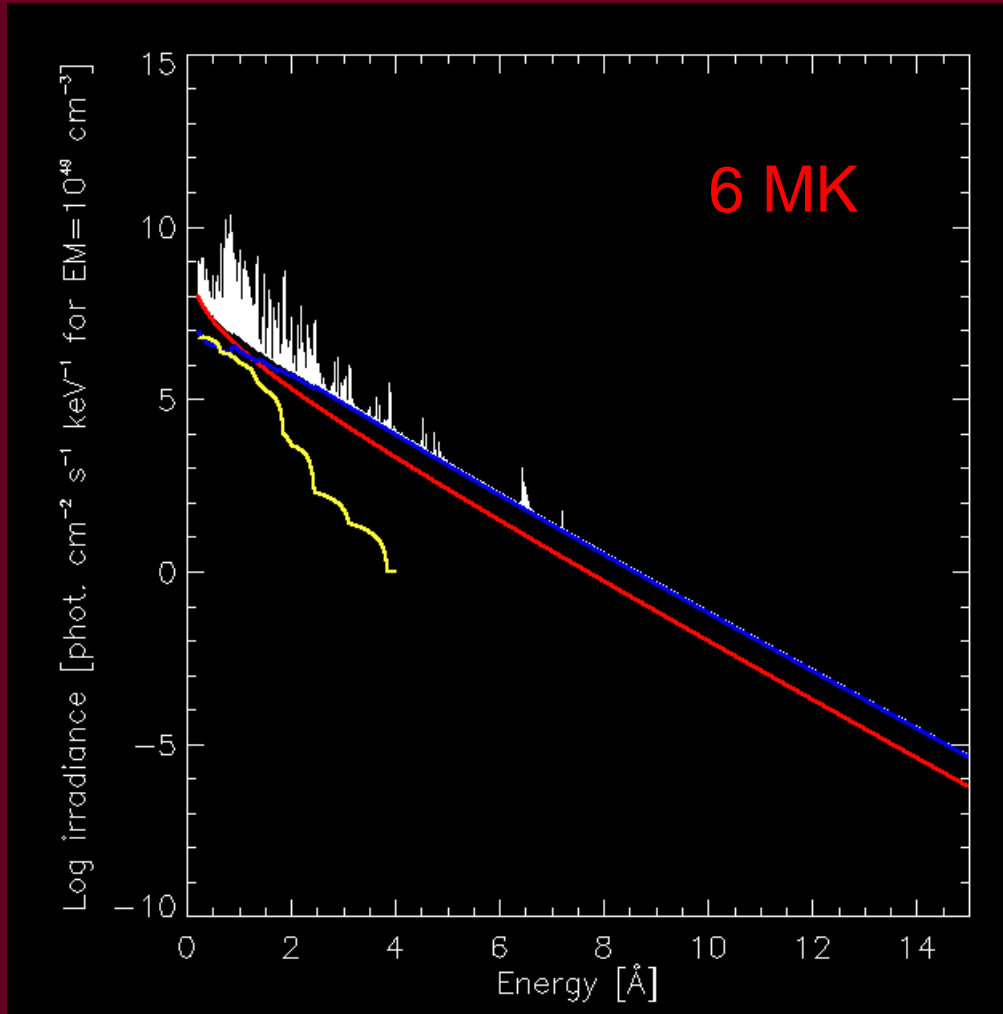
- Each
1 eV
101 T

Role of contributing processes



- Lines
- f-f
- f-b
- Two-photon

Role of contributing processes

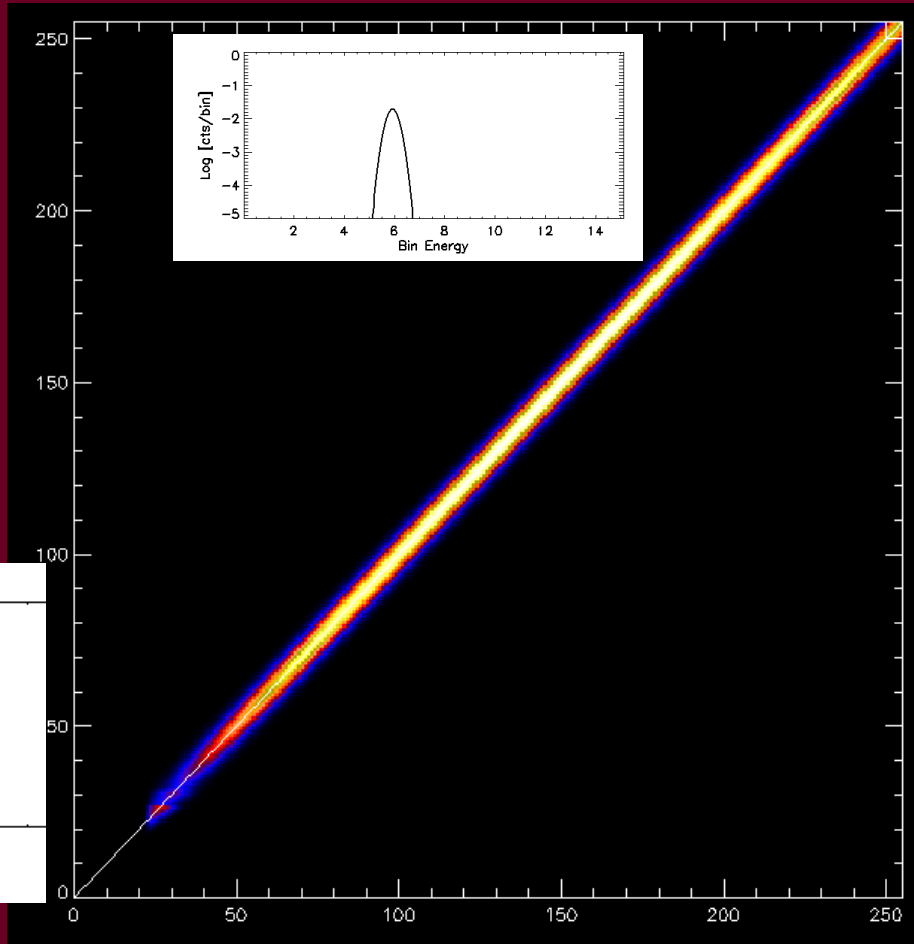


- Lines
- f-f
- f-b
- Two-photon

Instrument response matrix

http://156.17.94.1/sphinx_l1_catalogue/CALIB_SOFT_GUIDE/SPHINX_RSP_256_nom_D1.fts

```
DRM = mrdfits('SPHINX_RSP_256_nom_D1.fts',1,hdr)
```



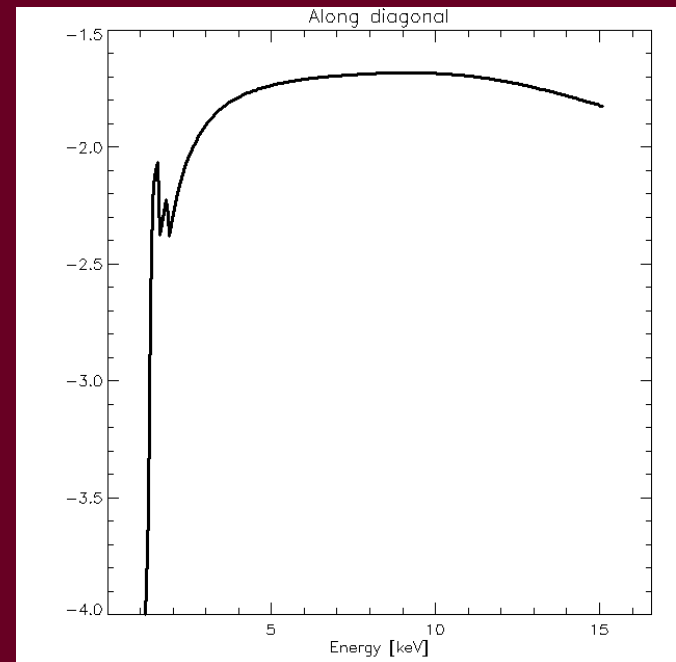
; dispersion:

```
d_ene=drm.energ_hi-drm.energ_lo
```

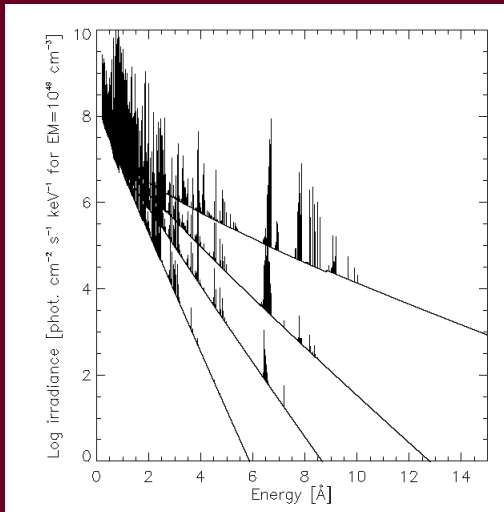
; average bin energy:

```
e_bin=0.5*(drm.energ_hi+drm.energ_lo)
```

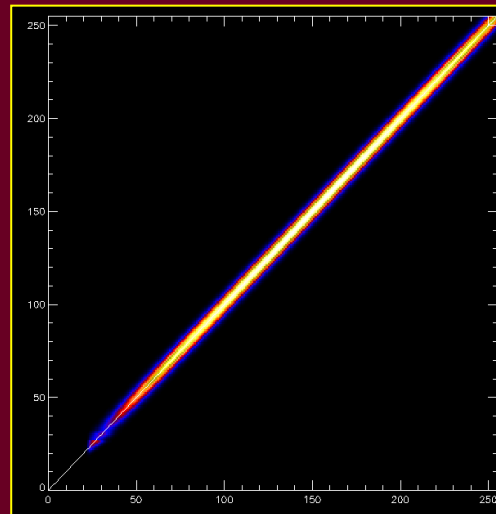
Obs= drm.matrix # (theory*dispersion)



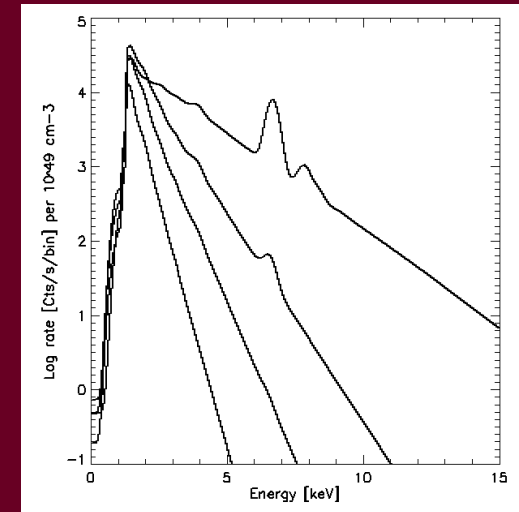
How the instrument sees spectra?



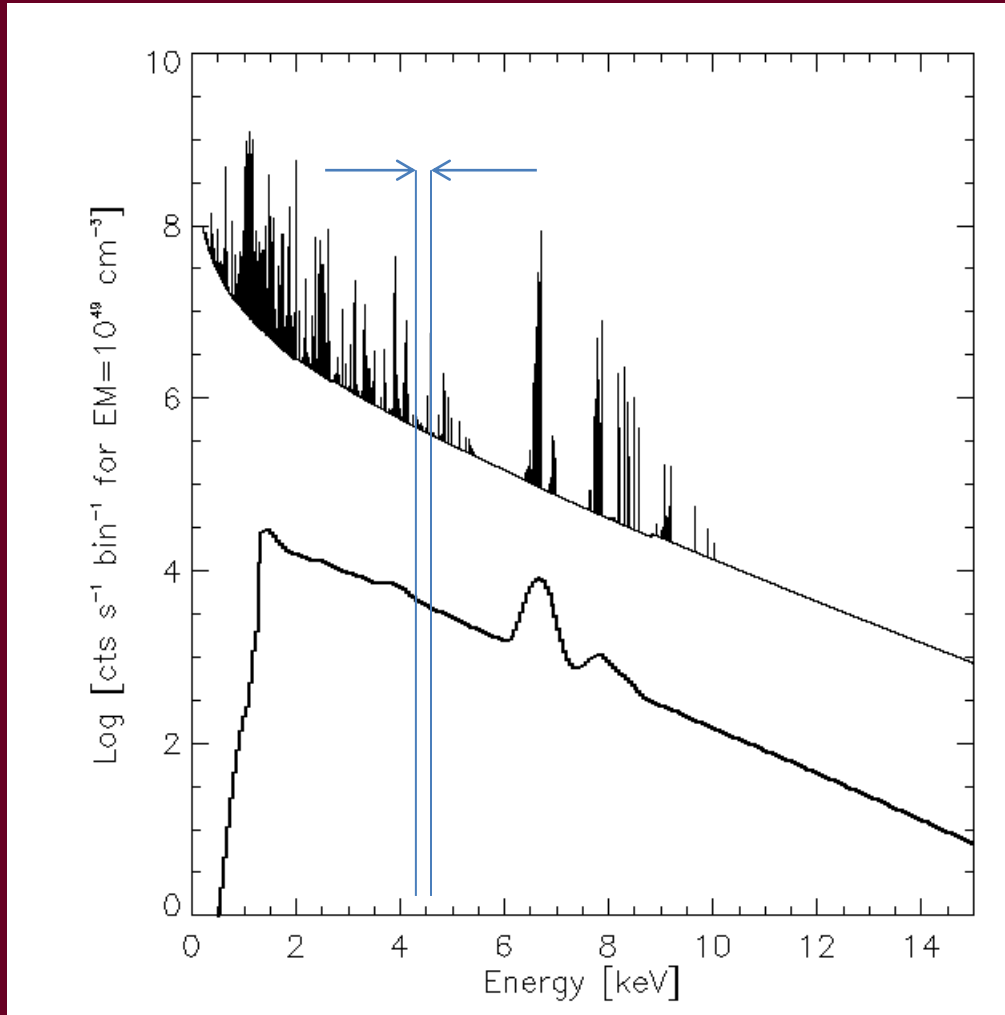
X



=

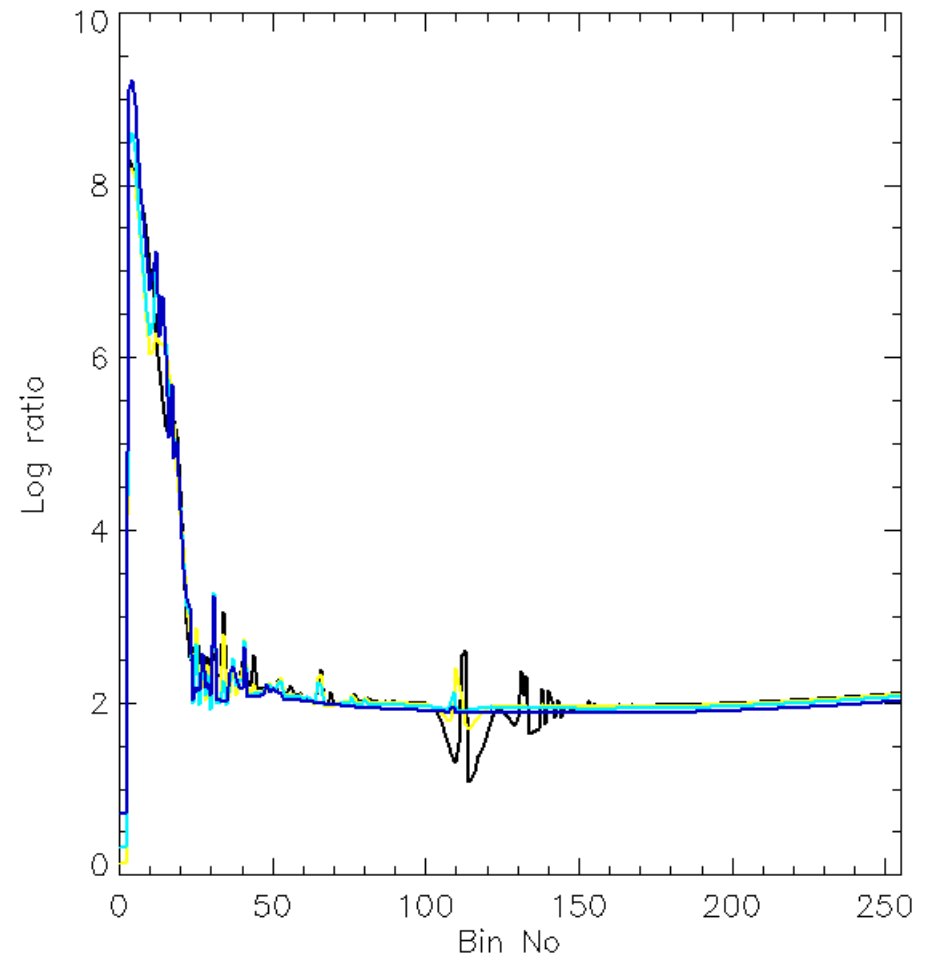
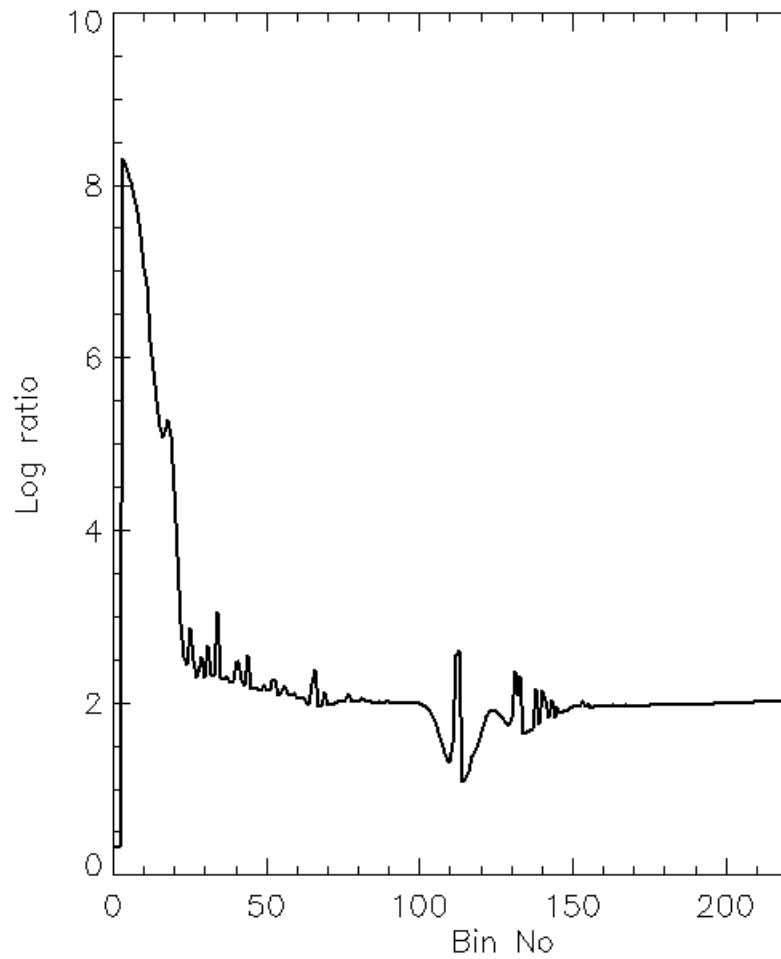


Input and measured spectra D1

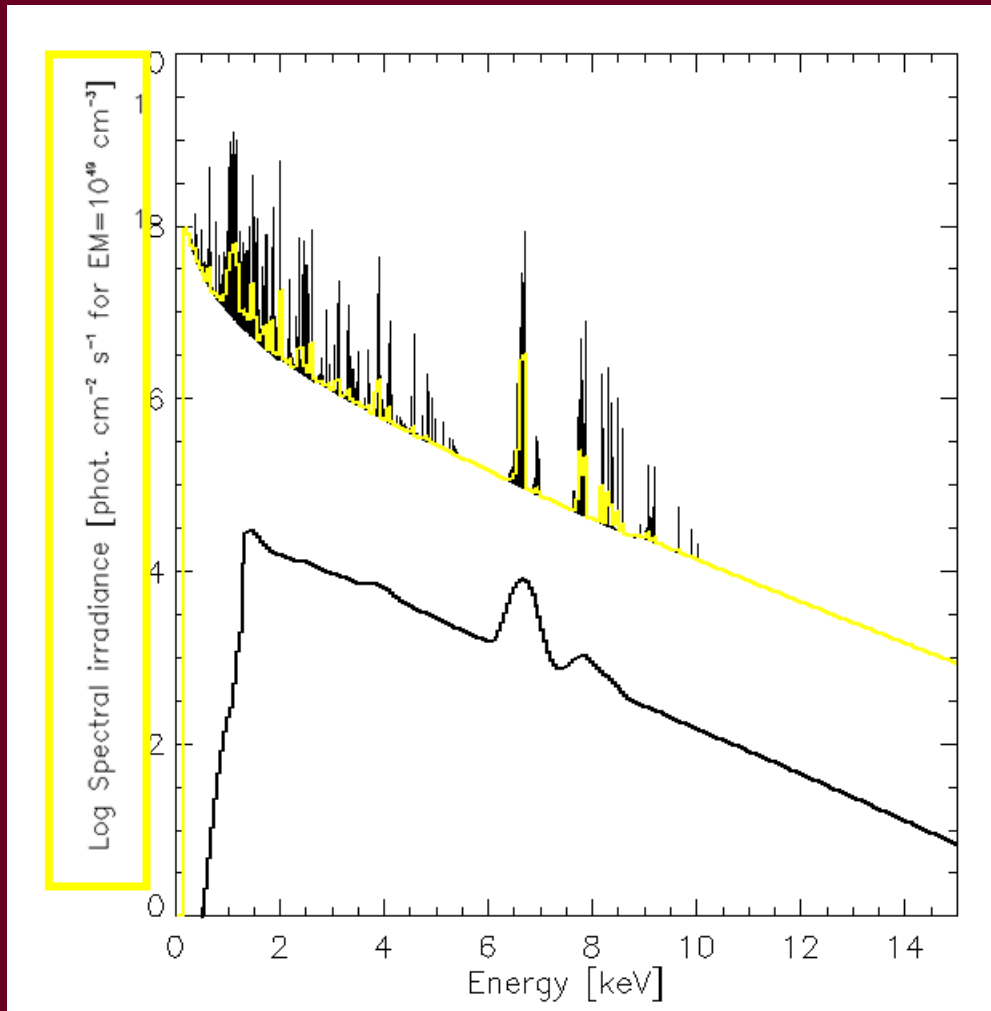


- The input spectrum is summed for en. Ranges of bins \rightarrow ratio is the Experimental Inversion Matrix EIM

Shape of EIM

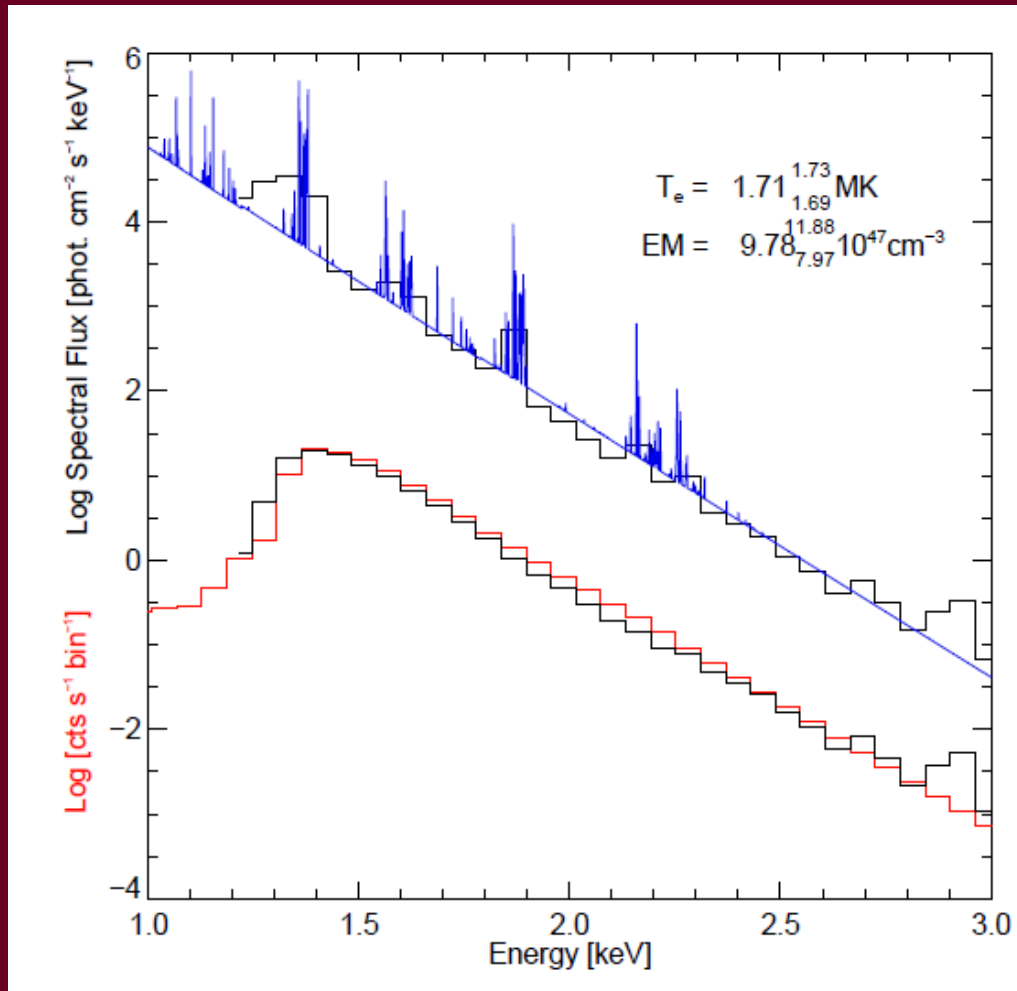


Input and measured spectra D1



Input →
observed →
„converted”
obtained
using
Experimental
Inversion
Matrix EIM
Be carefull, model
dependen t!!!!!!

How this works on real data submitted to ApJ



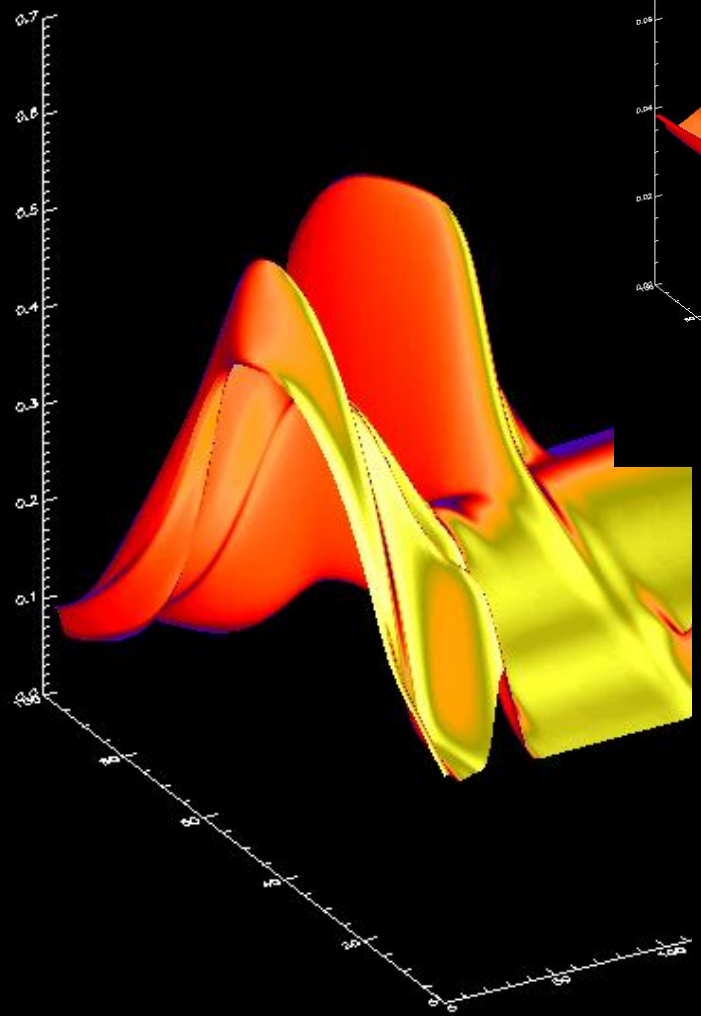
SPHINX MEASUREMENTS OF THE 2009 SOLAR MINIMUM

X-RAY EMISSION

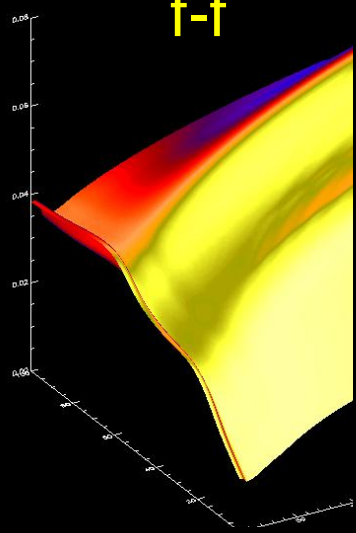
J. SYLWESTER¹, M. KOWALINSKI¹, S. GBUREK¹, M. SIARKOWSKI¹, S. KUZIN²,
F. FARNIK³, F. REALE⁴, K. J. H. PHILLIPS⁵, J. BAKALA¹, M. GRYCIUK¹,
P. PODGORSKI¹, AND B. SYLWESTER¹

VS
meric

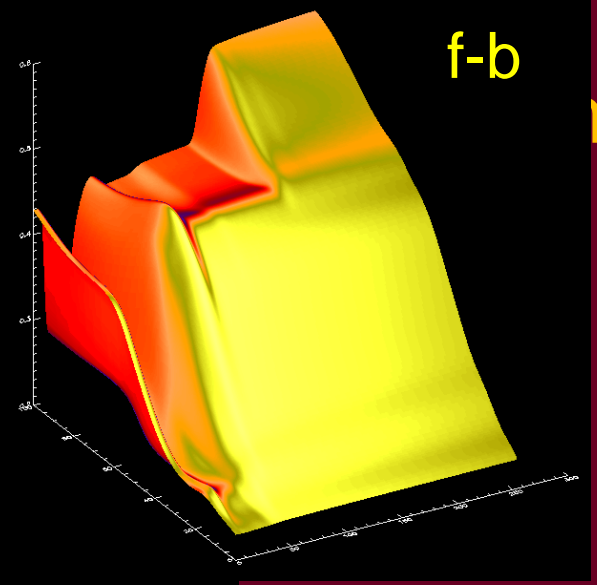
overall



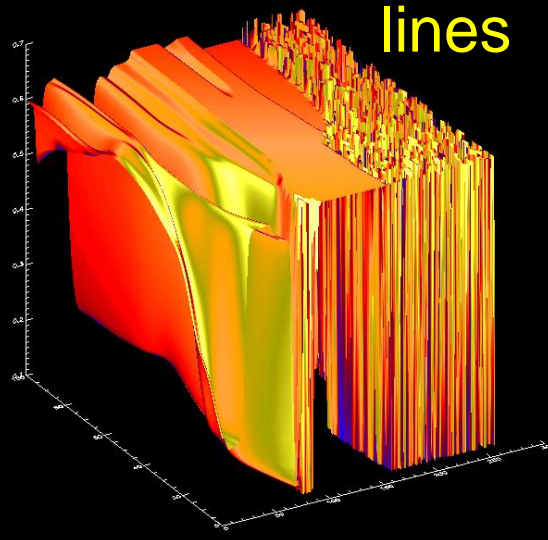
f-f



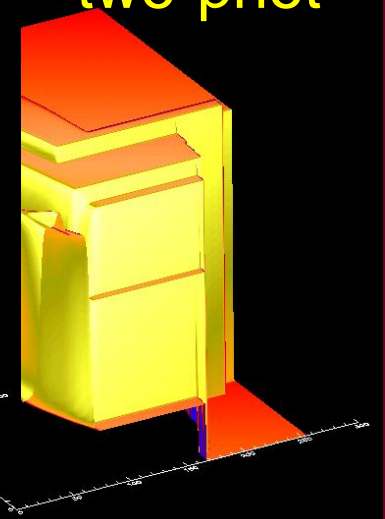
f-b



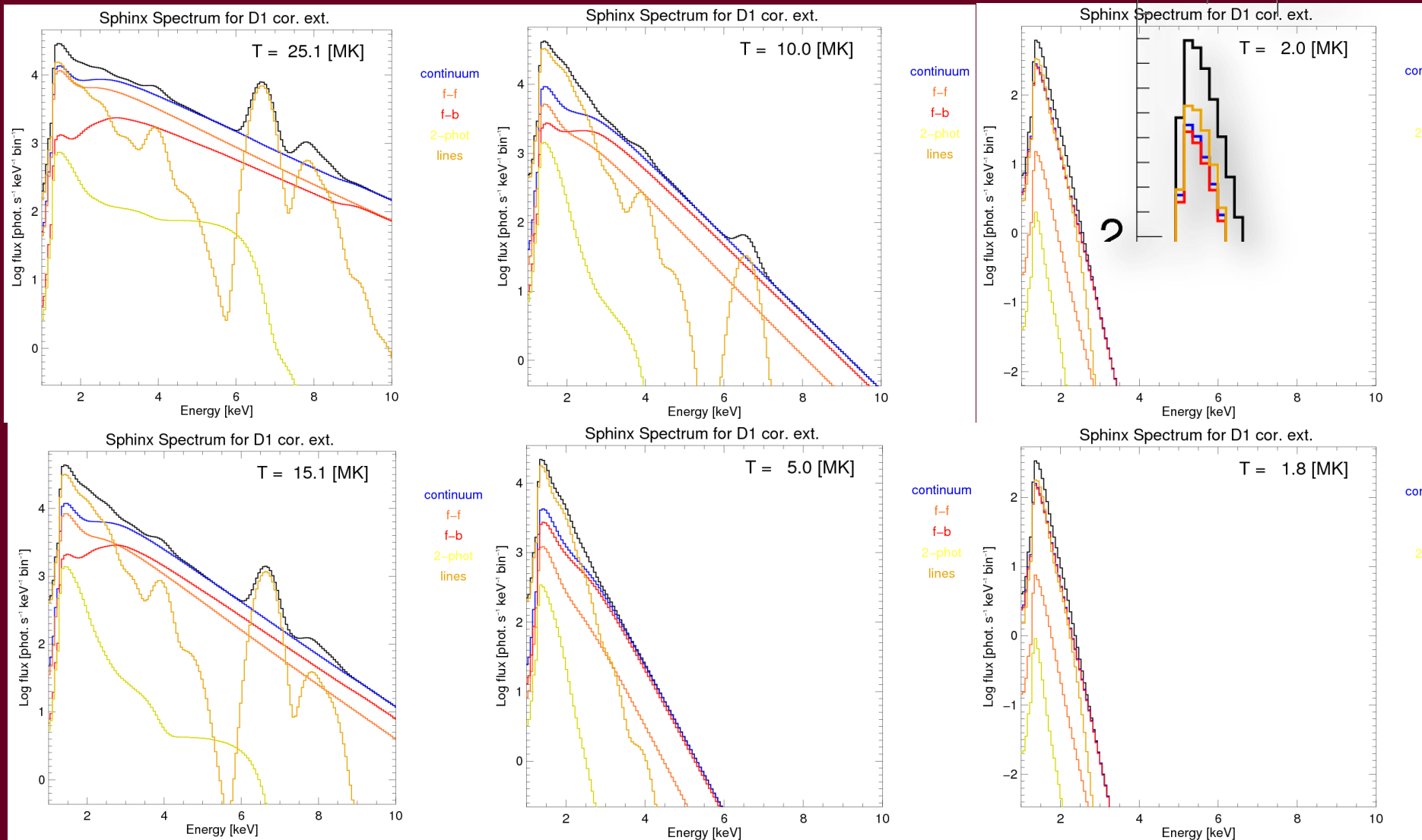
lines



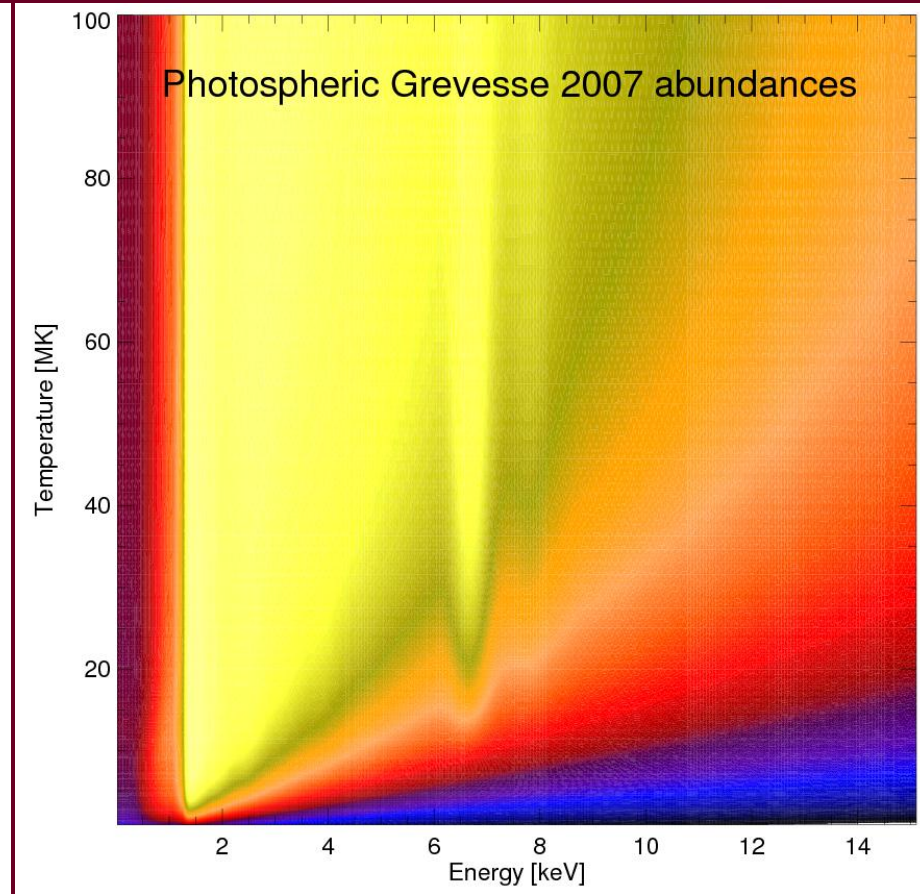
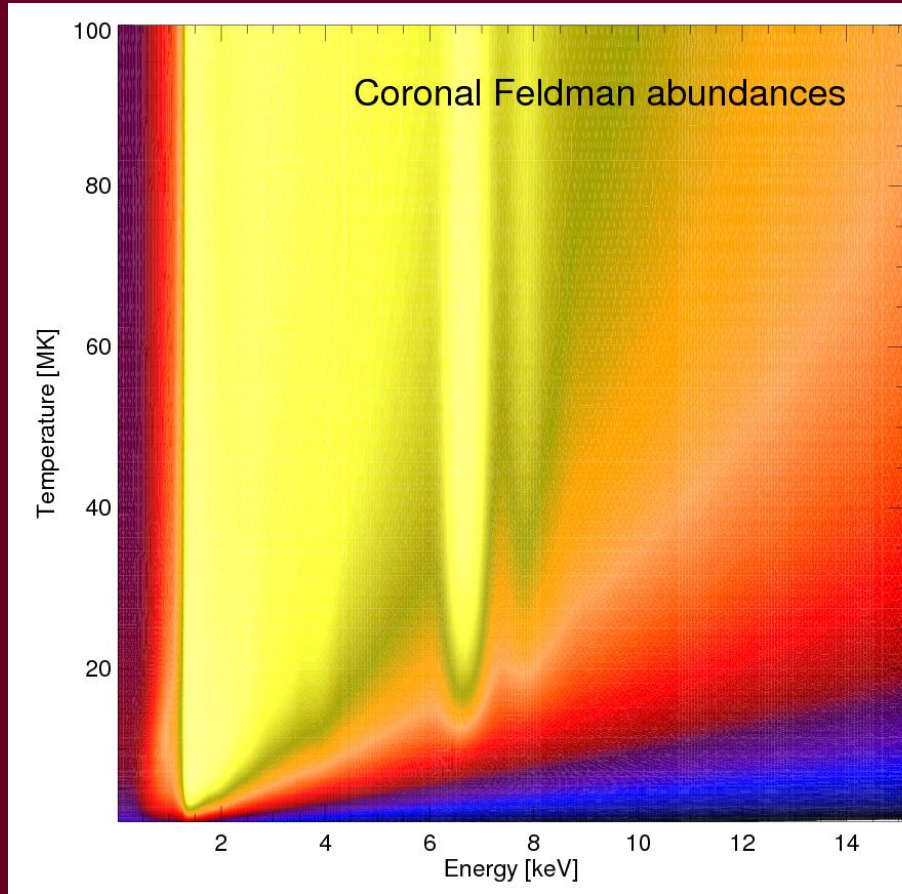
two-phot



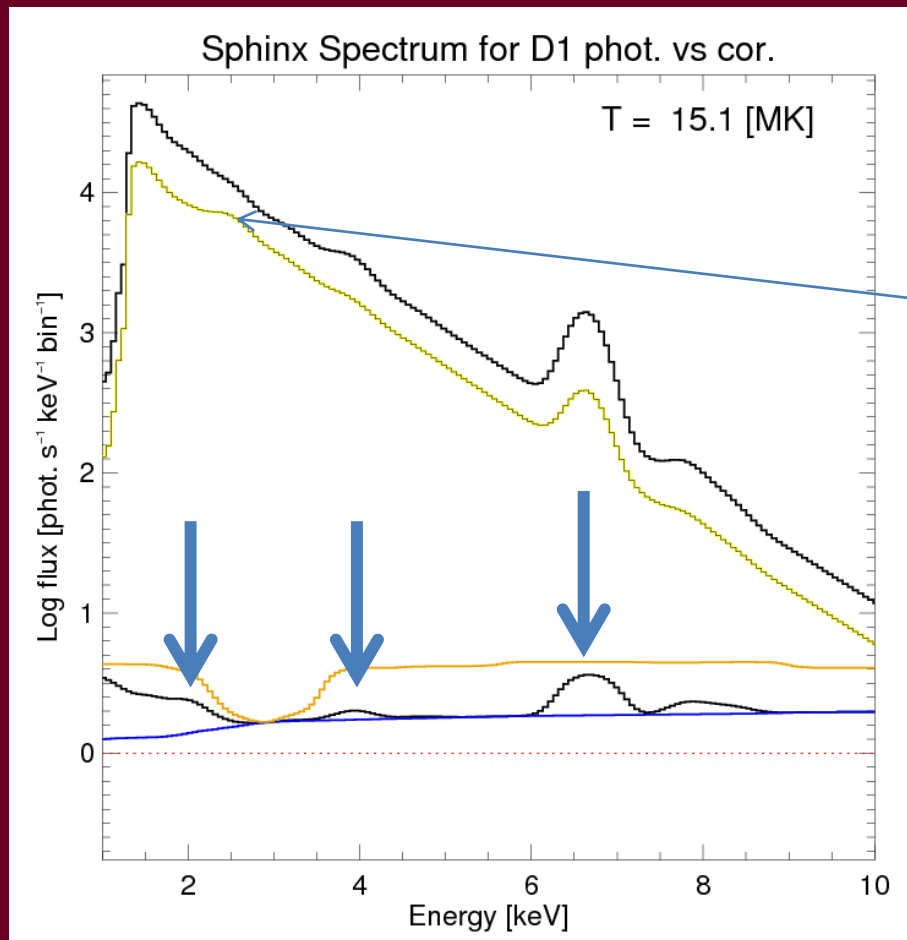
Dependence of overall spectral shape on individual processes coronal extended abu



Dependence on el. Abundances qualitatively

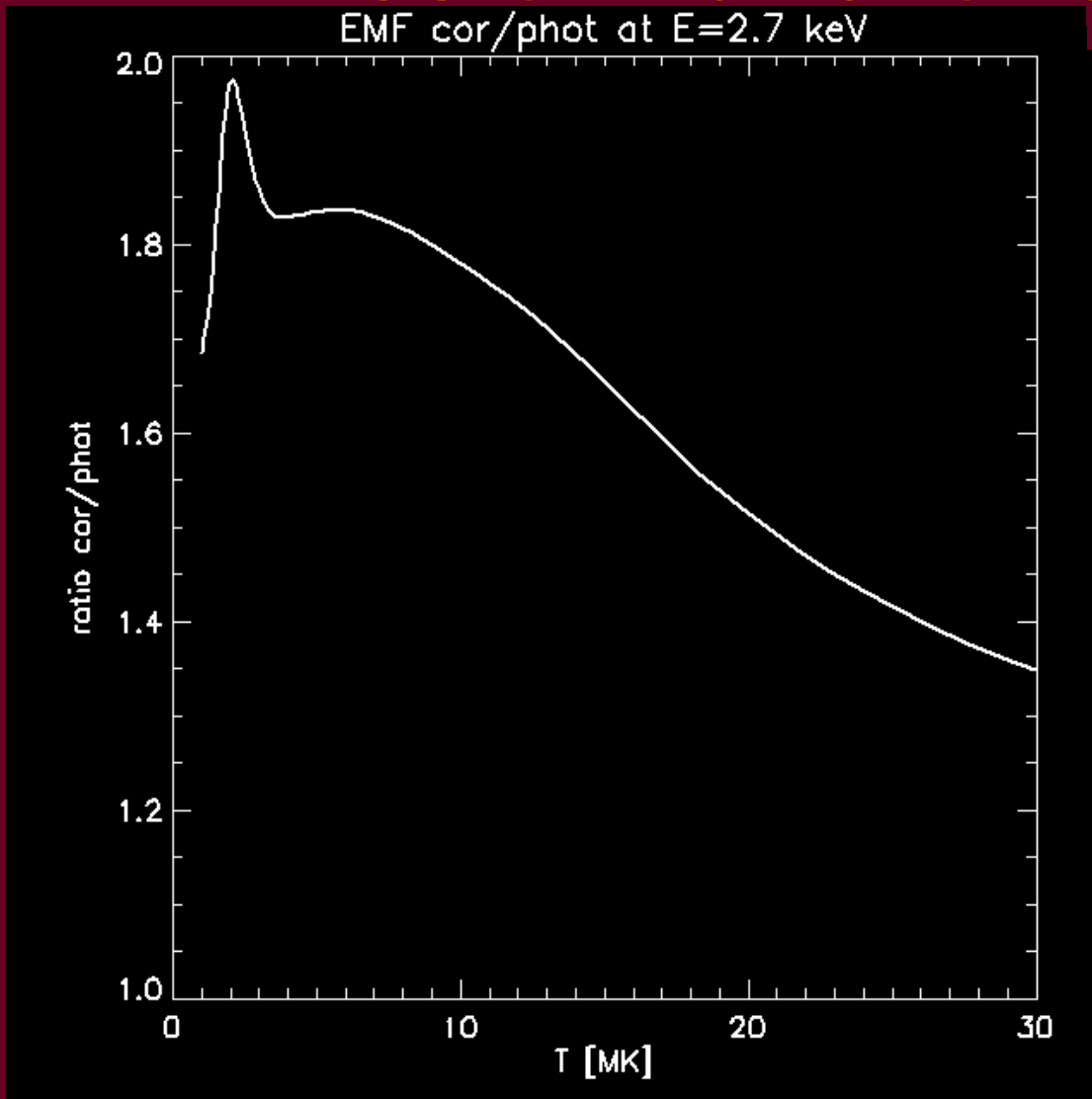


Dependence on el. Abundances quantitatively



- Cor Level is ~ 2 x phot.
- Line groups of elements with different abundances pronounced

Emission functions in bins

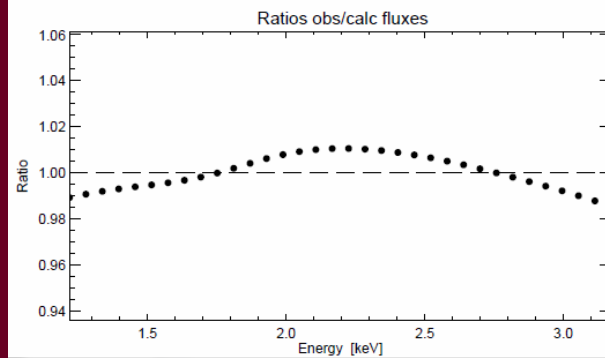
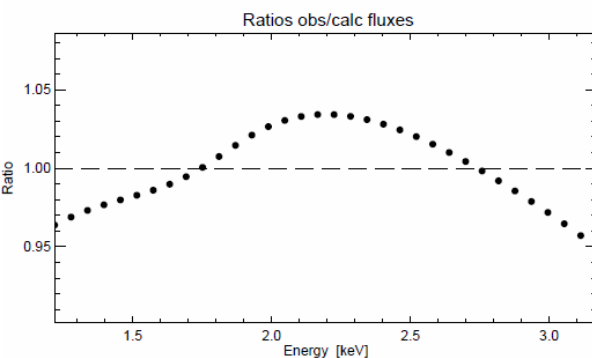
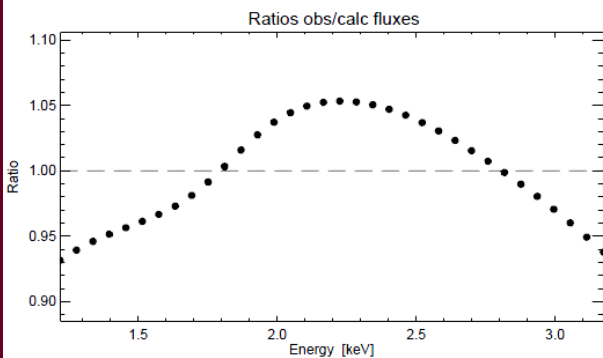
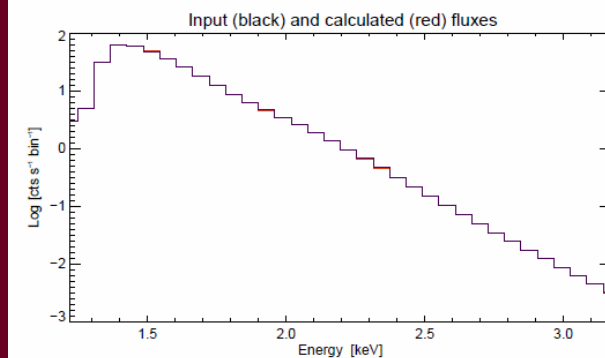
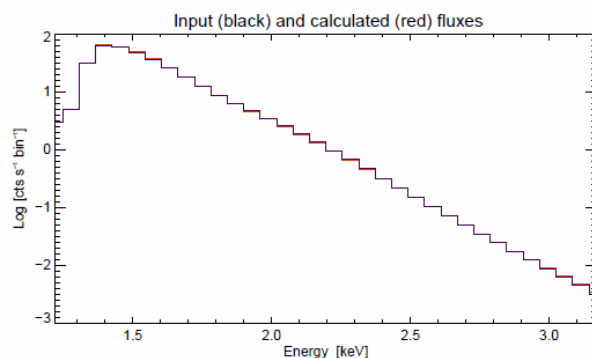
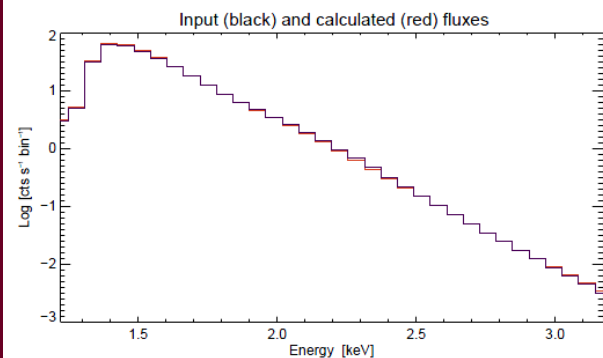
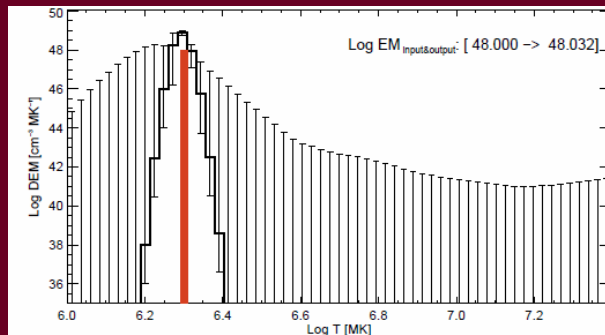
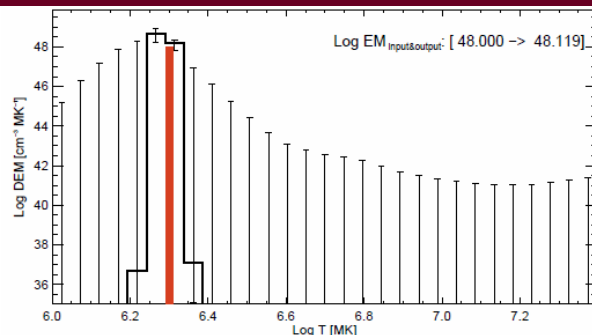
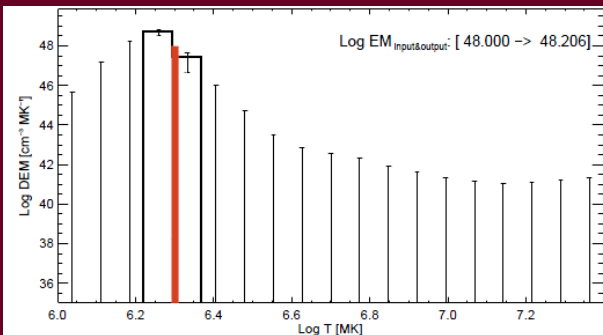


- Low E bins: important but uncertain
- For certain bins (where differences due to abundance effects strong may have very different T dependence

Testing of SphinX dem Reconstruction

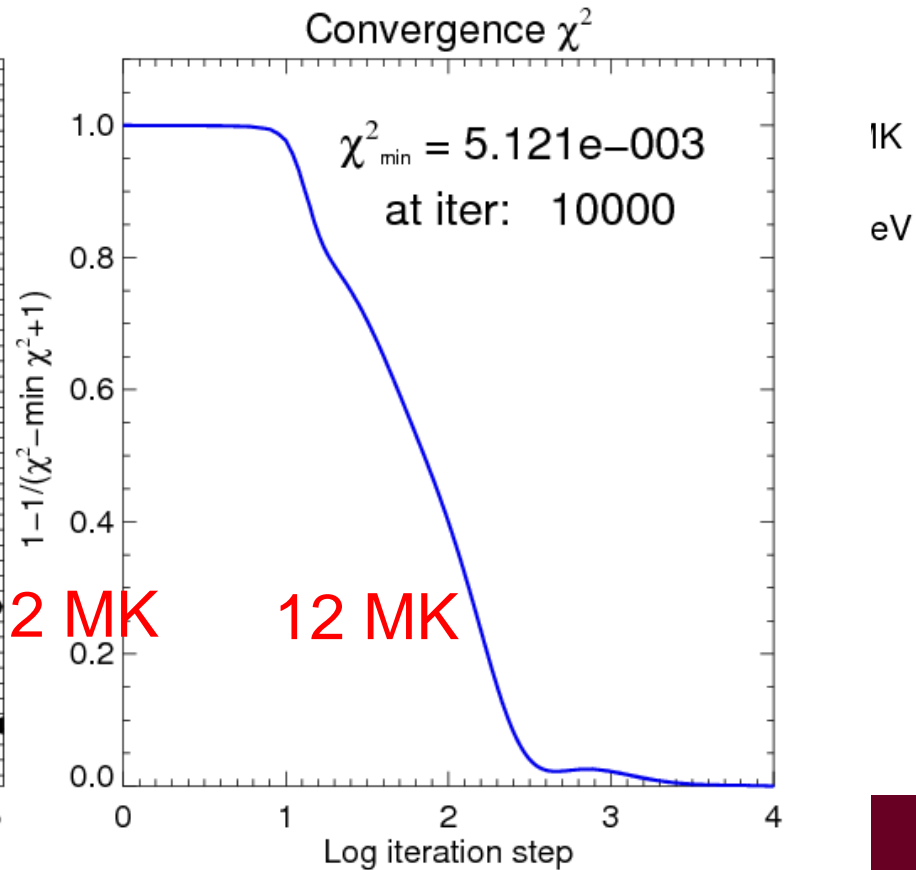
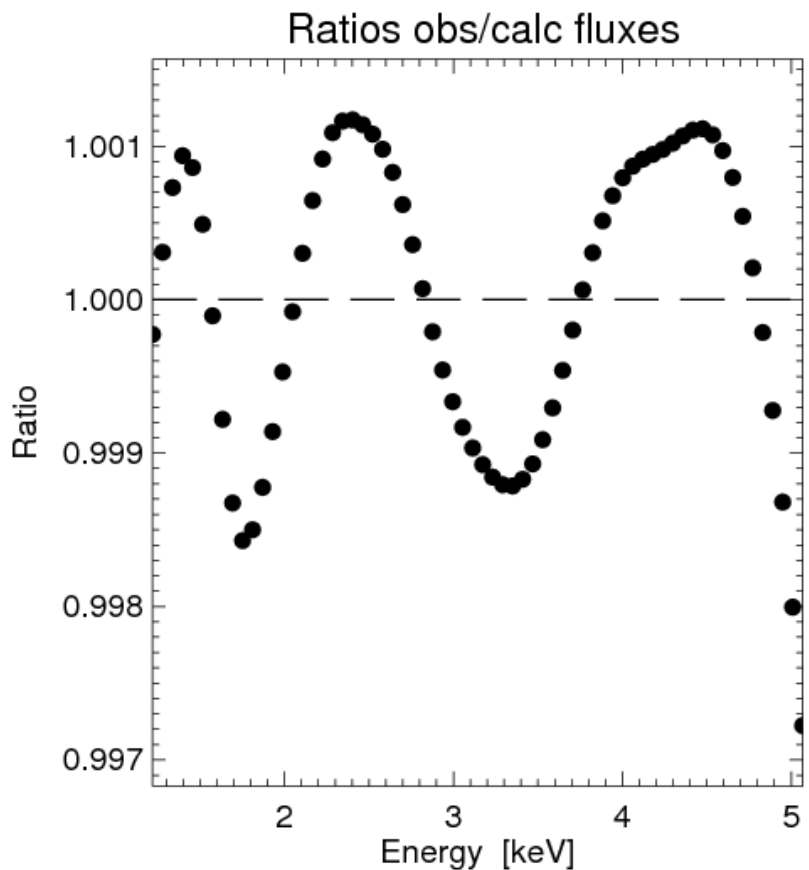
- Just reminder of Barbara's results
- Results for Trapezoidal shapes
- Dependence on instrument effect: shift
- Dependence on elemental abundances
- Merging XRT and SphinX
 - Total fluxes

Model 1T: $T=2$ MK; $nT= 19, 29, 59$



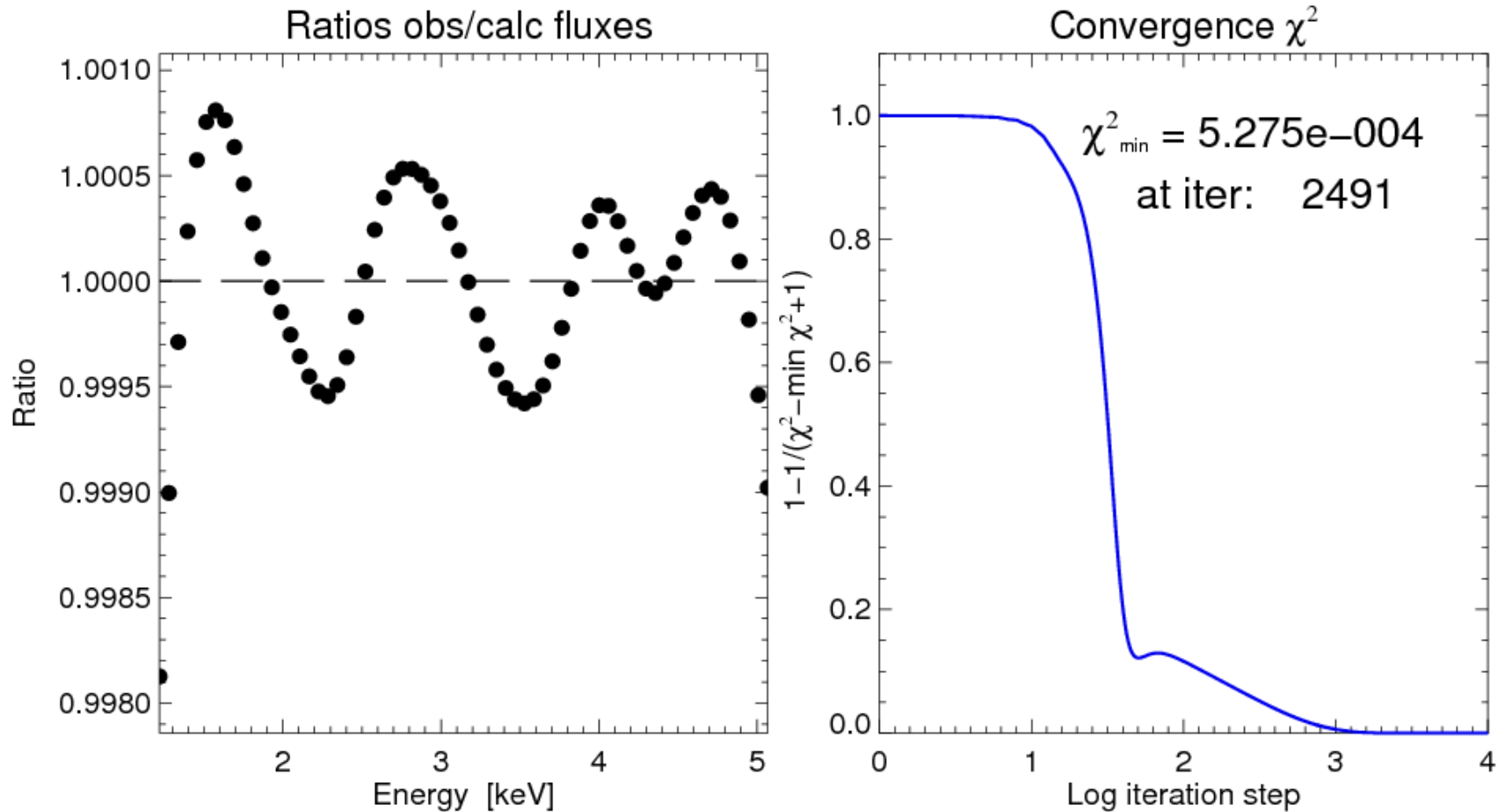
DEM inversion of SphinX cd.

Fit to continuous test distributions



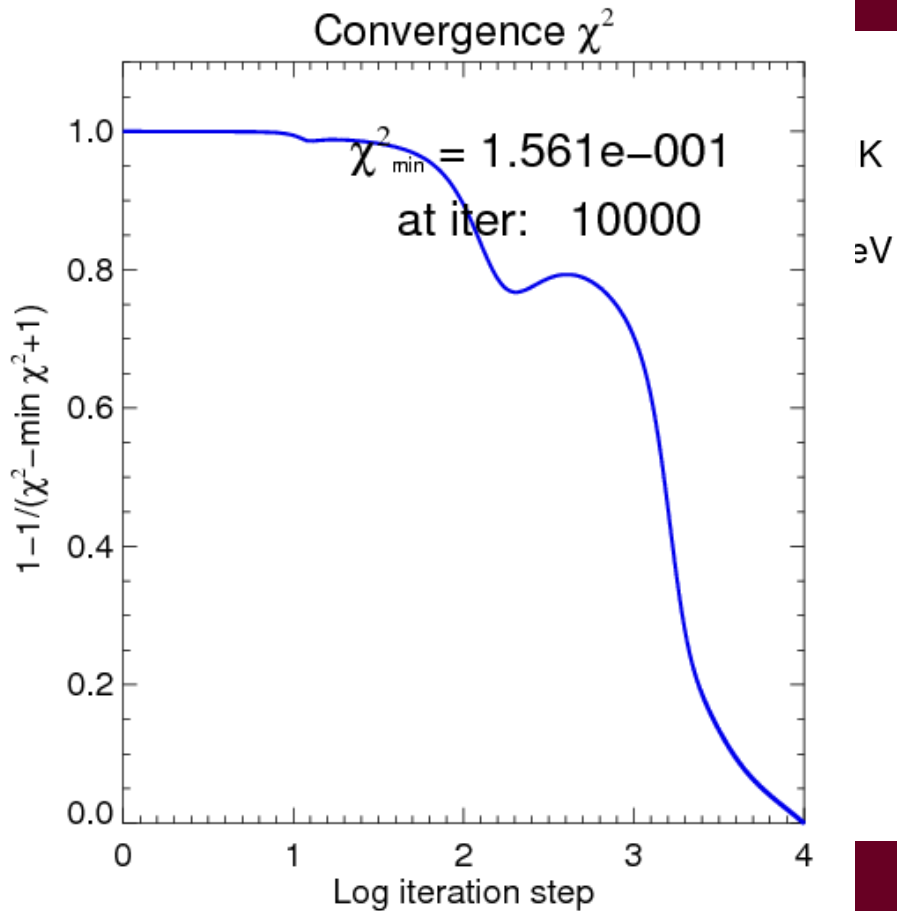
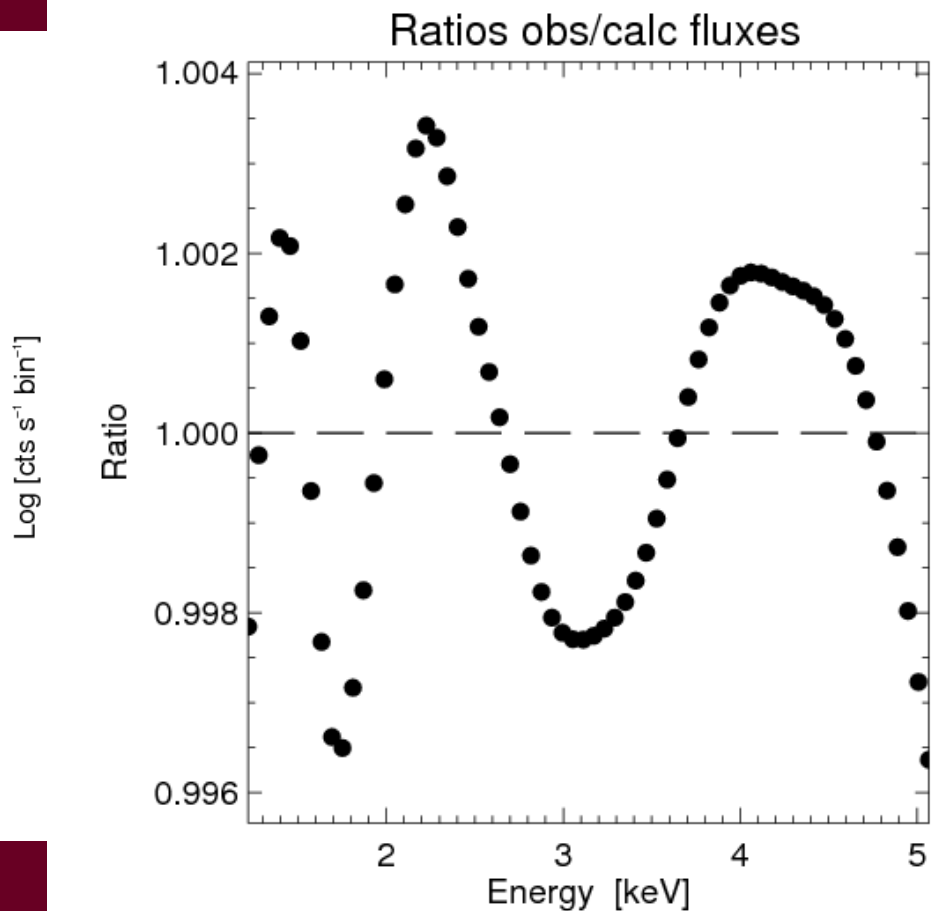
DEM inversion of SphinX cd.

Fit to continuous test distributions



DEM inversion of SphinX cd.

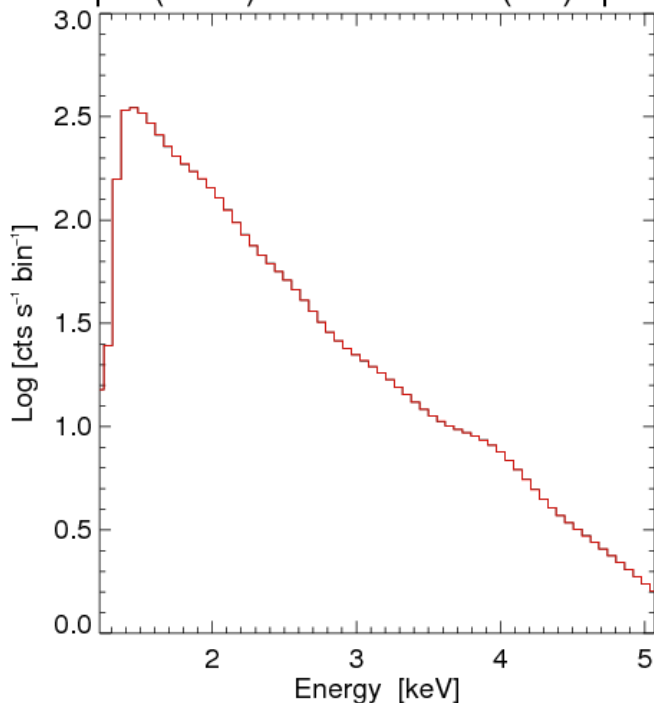
Fit to continuous test distributions



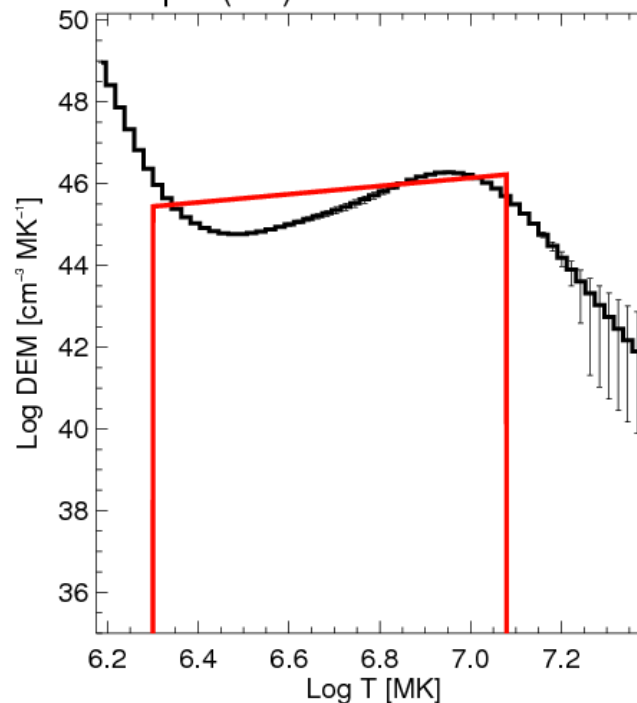
DEM inversion of SphinX cd.

Fit to continuous test distributions

Input (black) and calculated (red) spectra



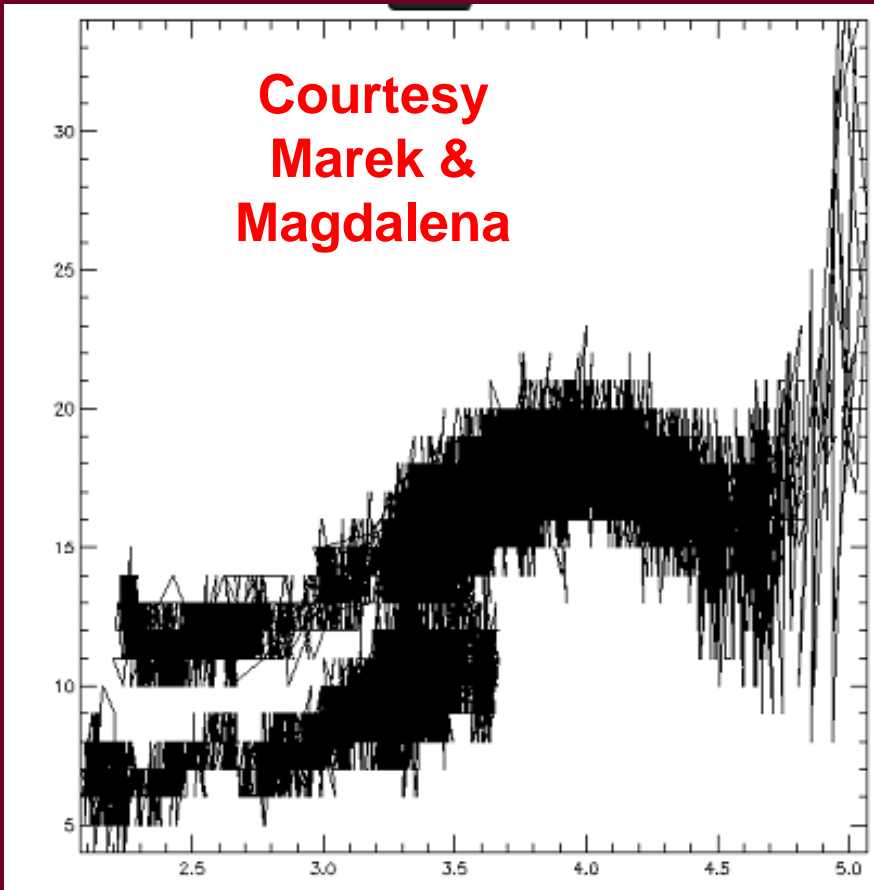
Input (red) and calculated DEM



Trange: [1.5 – 25.0] MK [↙]
nTrang: 59
Erang:[1.219–5.068] keV [↘]
Log EM_{input} : 47.000
Log EM_{output} : 48.022
DGI time: 1000.0[s]

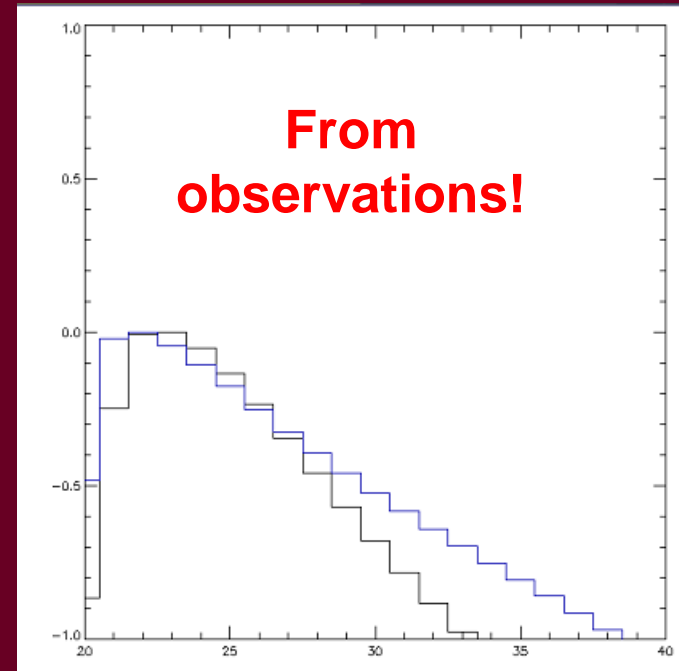
DEM inversion of SphinX cd. Dependence on bin-energy calibration

Relative shift of observed spectral peak x 10

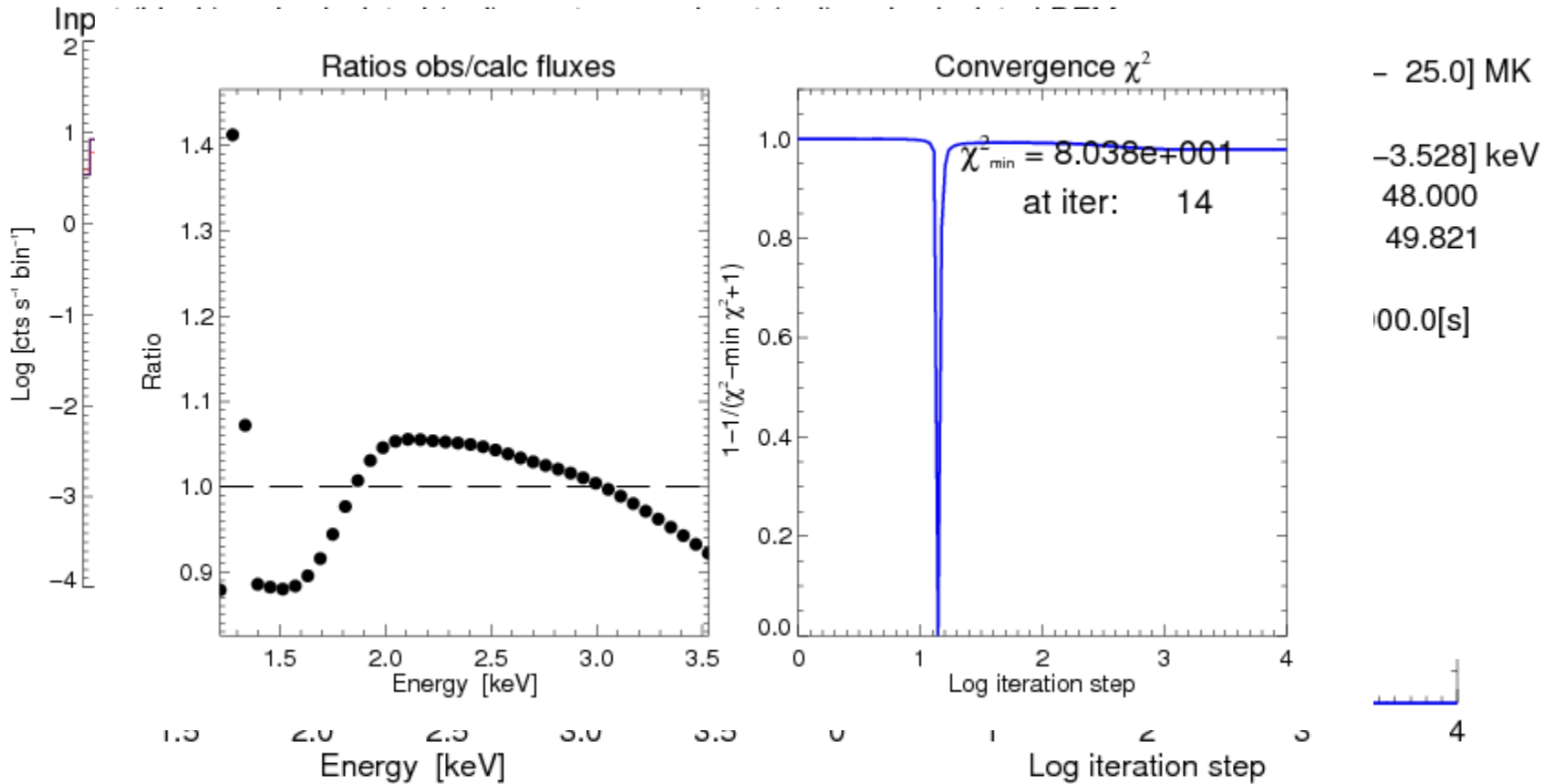


Log intensity

• The accuracy of shift determination is ~ 0.3 bin = 20 eV

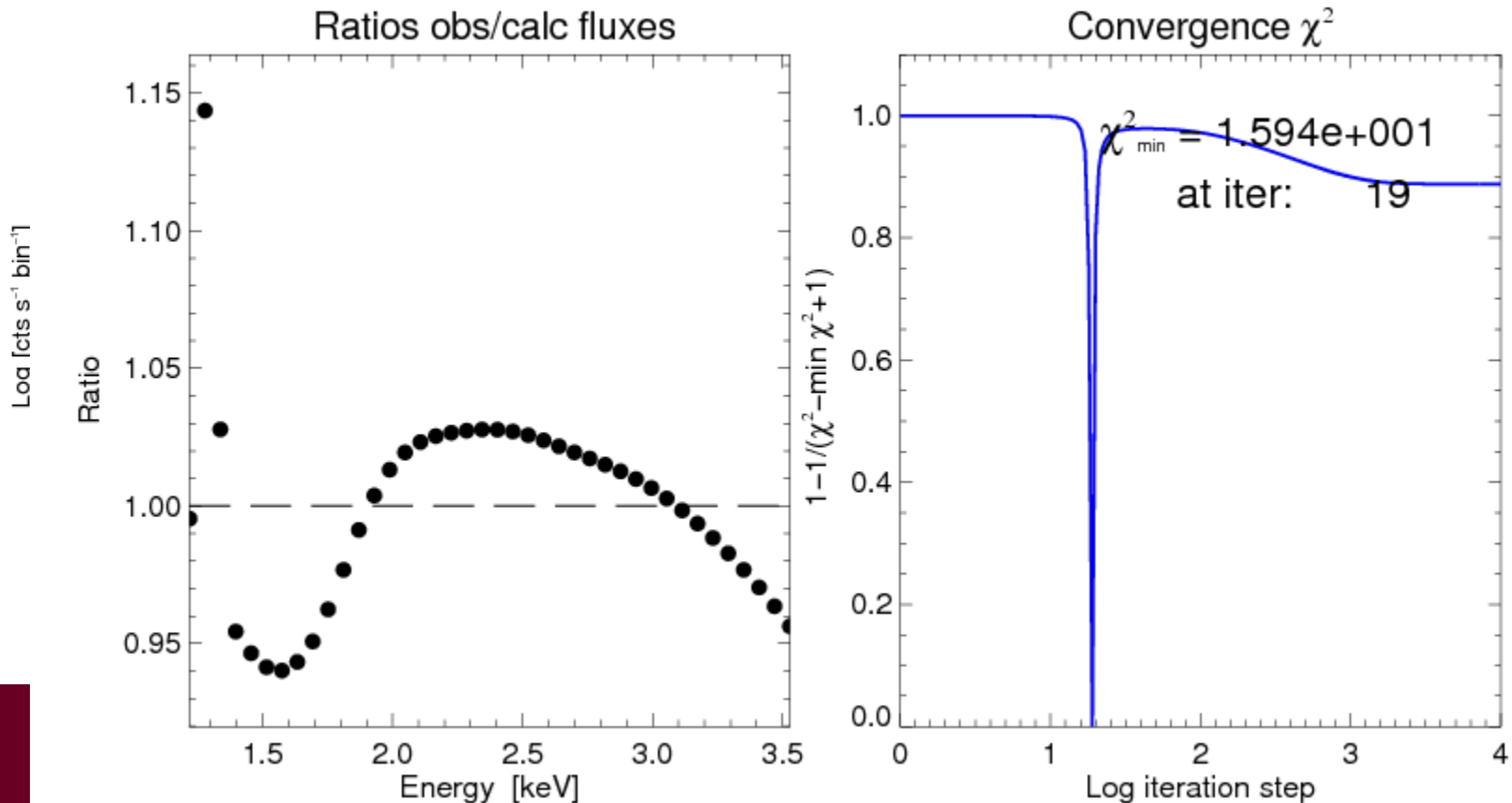


DEM inversion of SphinX cd. Dependence on bin-energy calibration



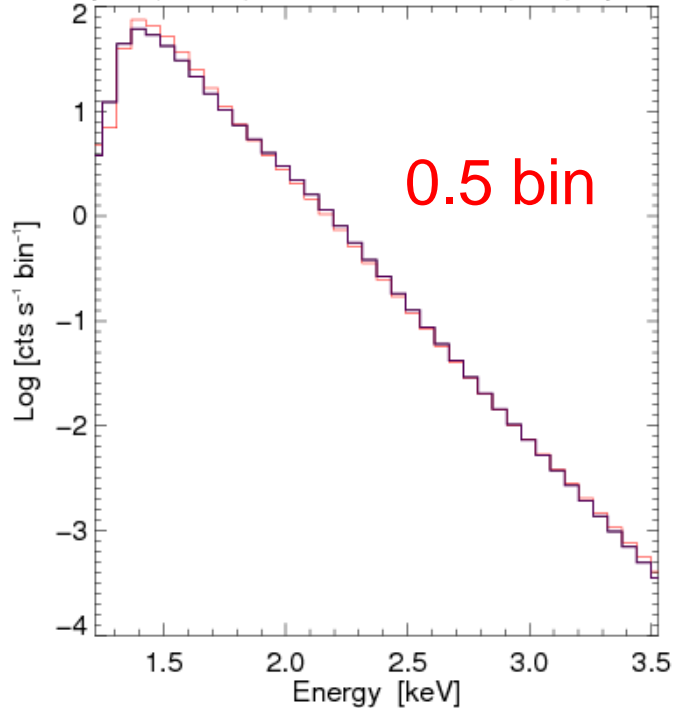
T = 2 MK Seminarium heliofizyczne Prof. Jakimca 5 grudnia 2011

DEM inversion of SphinX cd. Dependence on bin-energy calibration

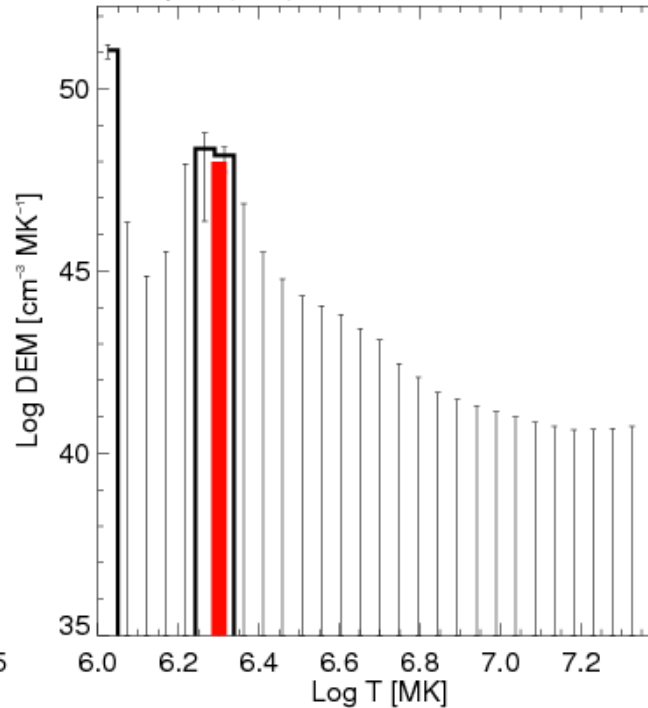


DEM inversion of SphinX cd. Dependence on bin-energy calibration

Input (black) and calculated (red) spectra



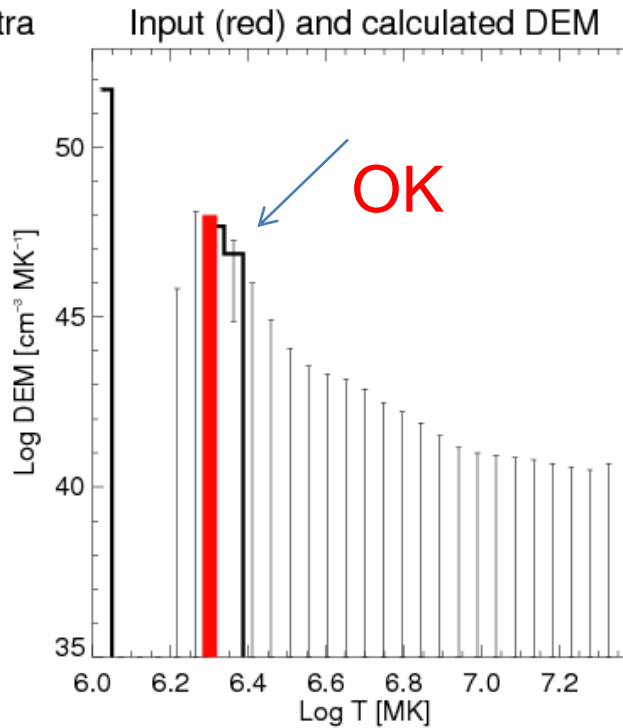
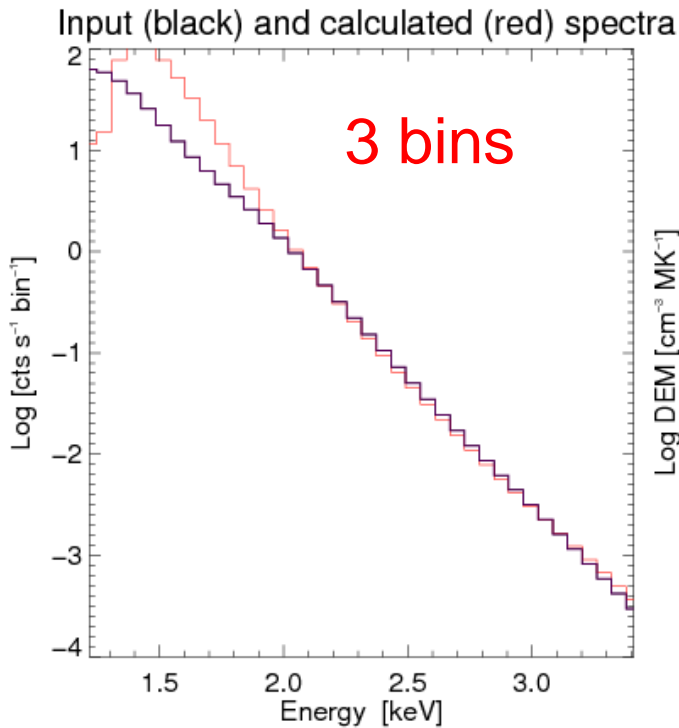
Input (red) and calculated DEM



Trange: [1.0 – 25.0] MK
nTrang: 29
Erang:[1.219–3.528] keV
Log EM_{input} : 48.000
Log EM_{output} : 50.136
DGI time: 1000.0[s]

T= 2 MK

DEM inversion of SphinX cd. Dependence on bin-energy calibration

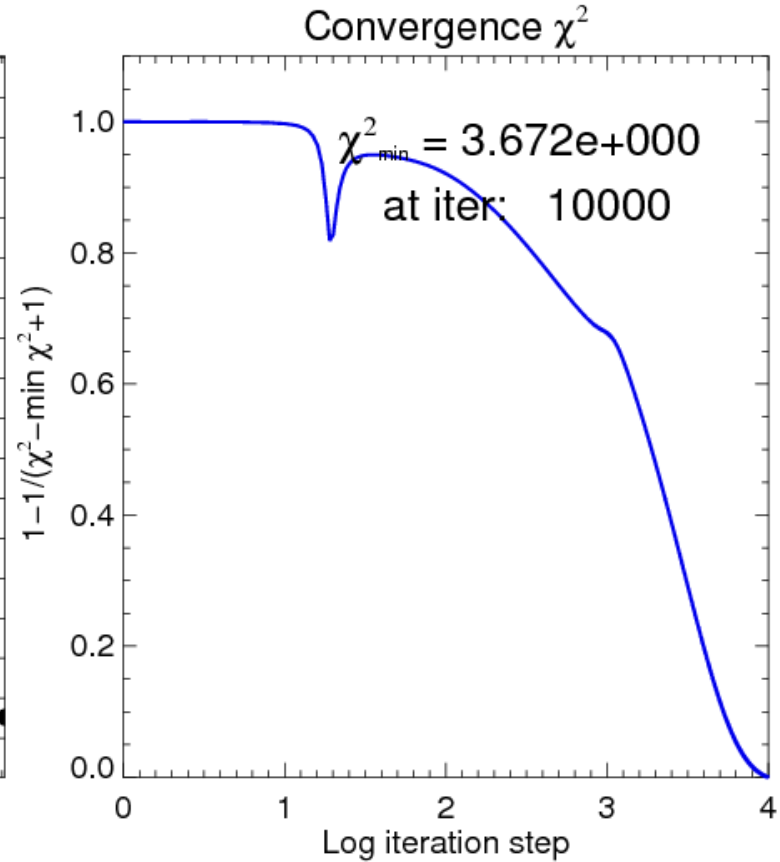
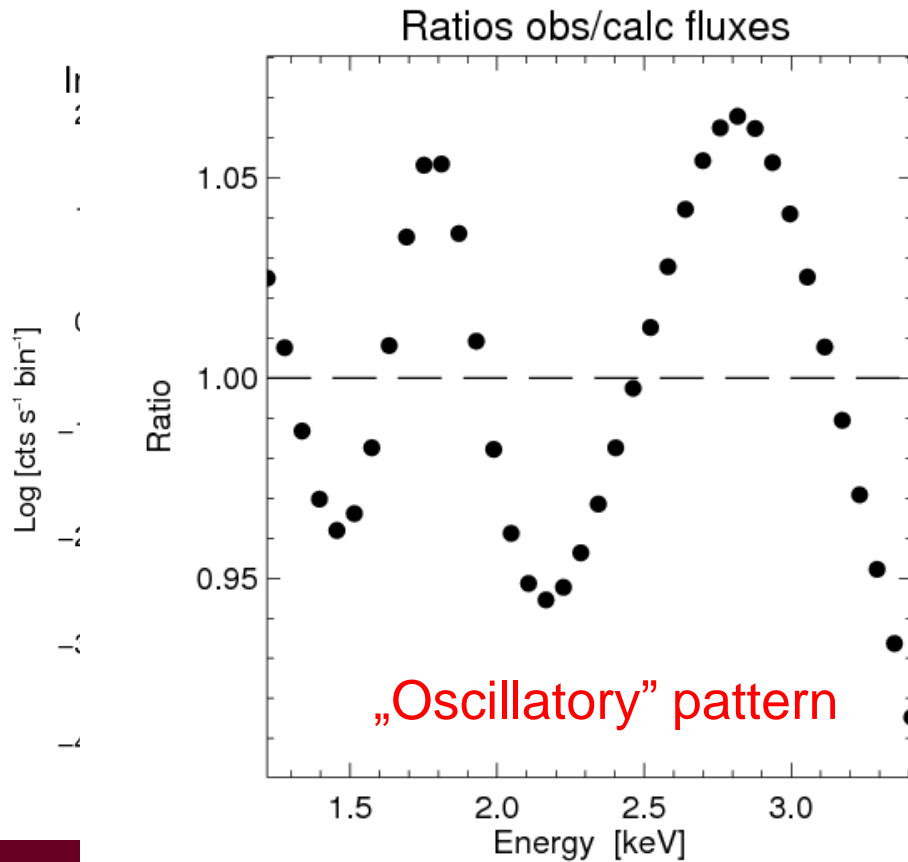


Trange: [1.0 – 25.0] MK
nTrang: 29
Erang:[1.219–3.410] keV
Log EM_{input} : 48.000
Log EM_{output}: 50.761
DGI time: 1000.0[s]

T= 2 MK

DEM inversion of SphinX cd.

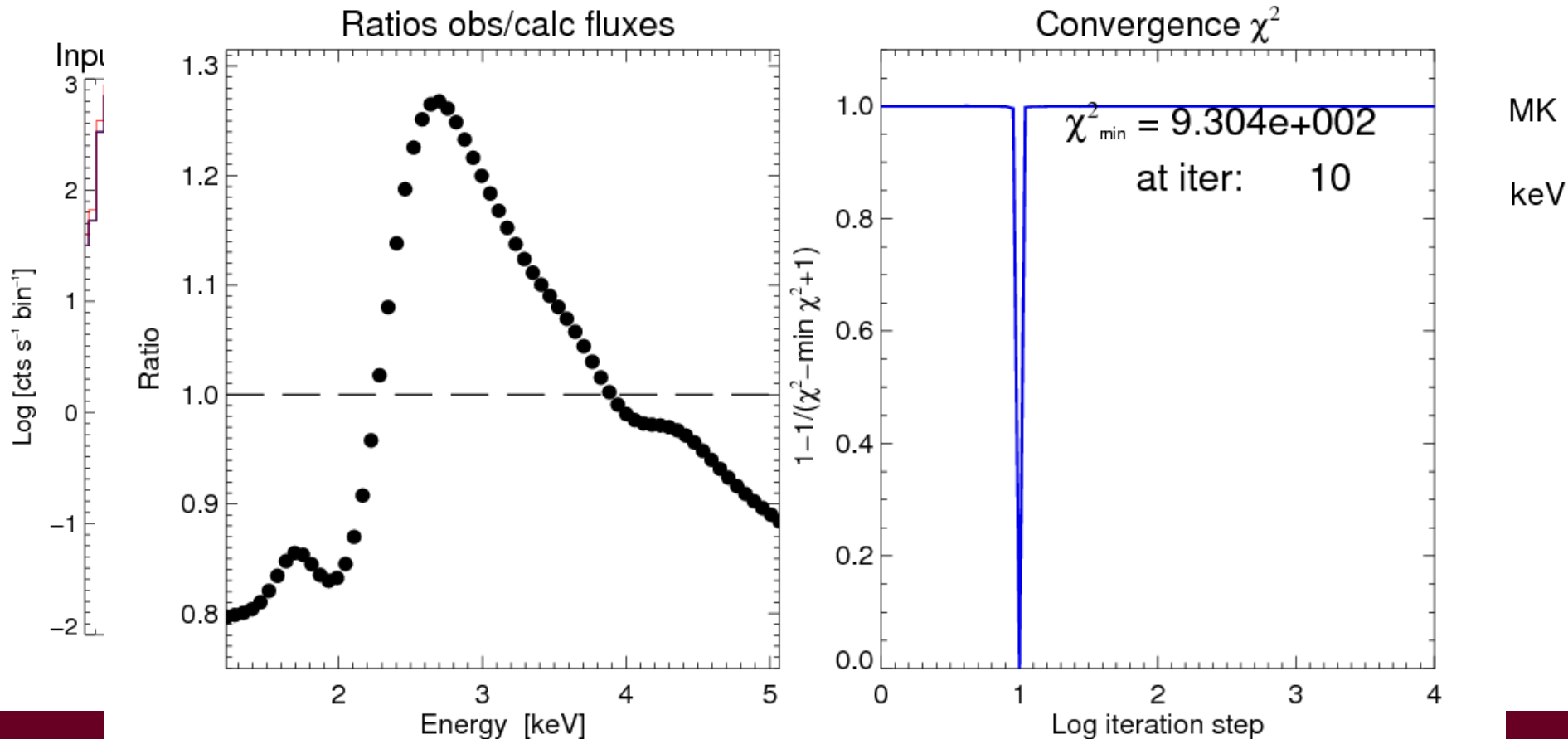
Effecte of „wrong” chemical composition



T= 2 MK

DEM inversion of SphinX cd.

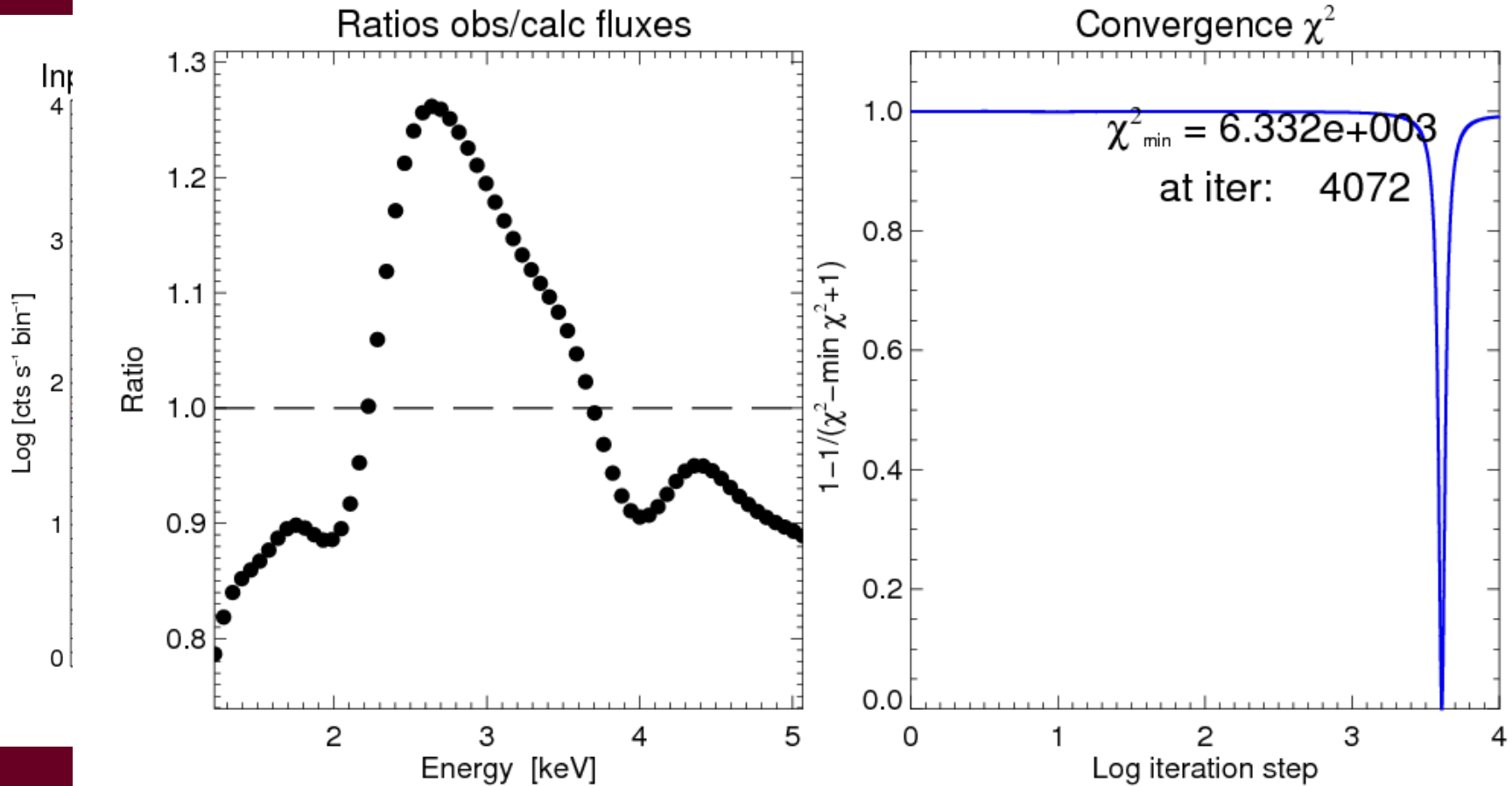
Effects of „wrong” chemical composition



T= 5 MK

DEM inversion of SphinX cd.

Effects of „wrong” chemical composition

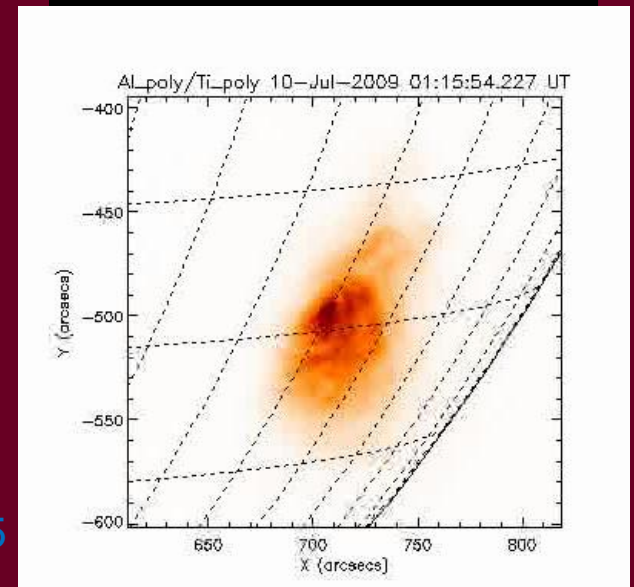
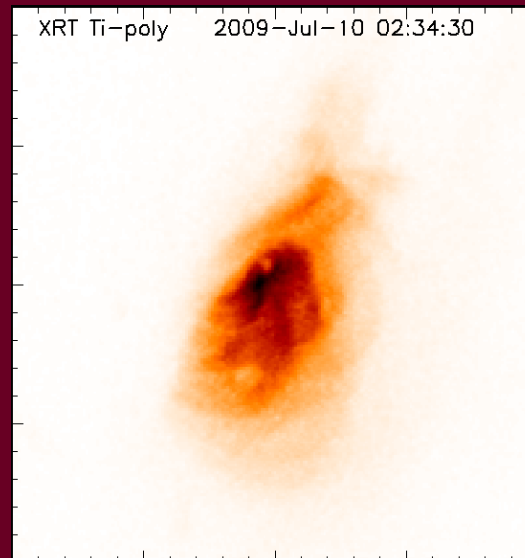
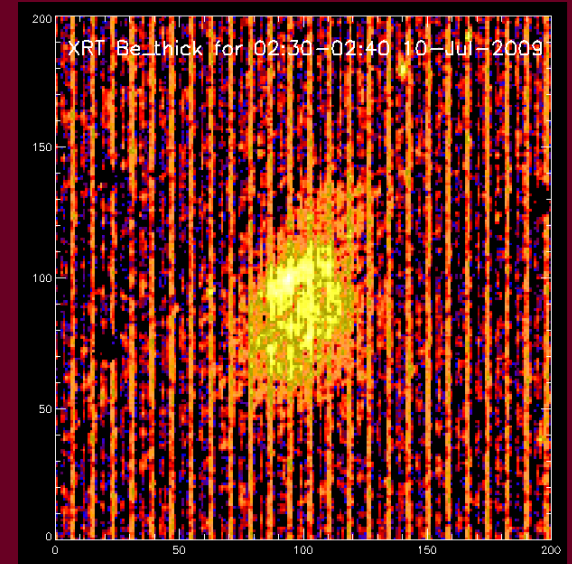
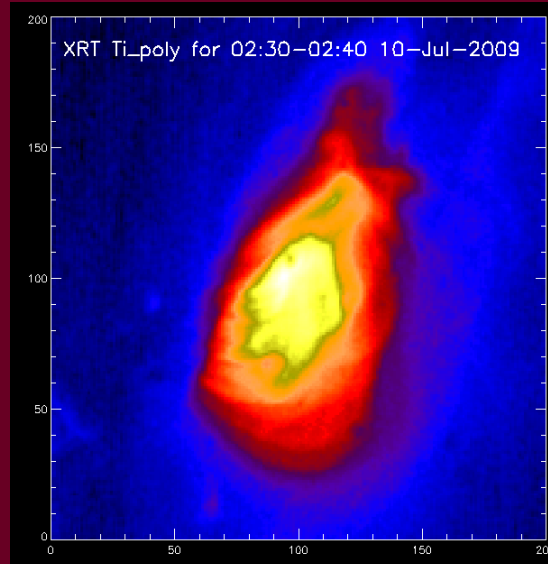
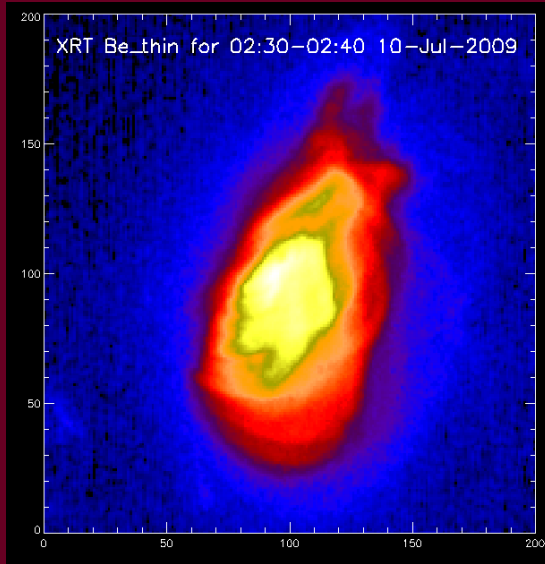


T= 10 MK

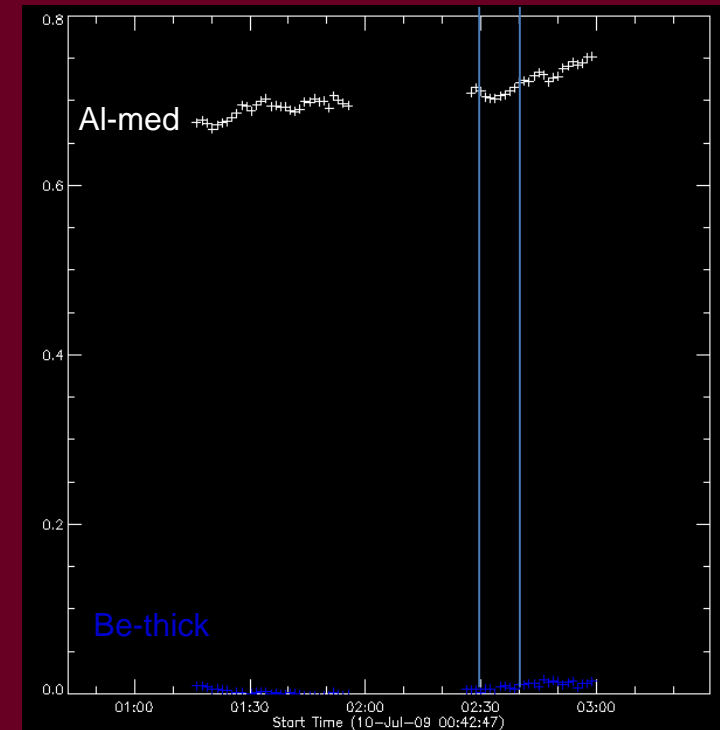
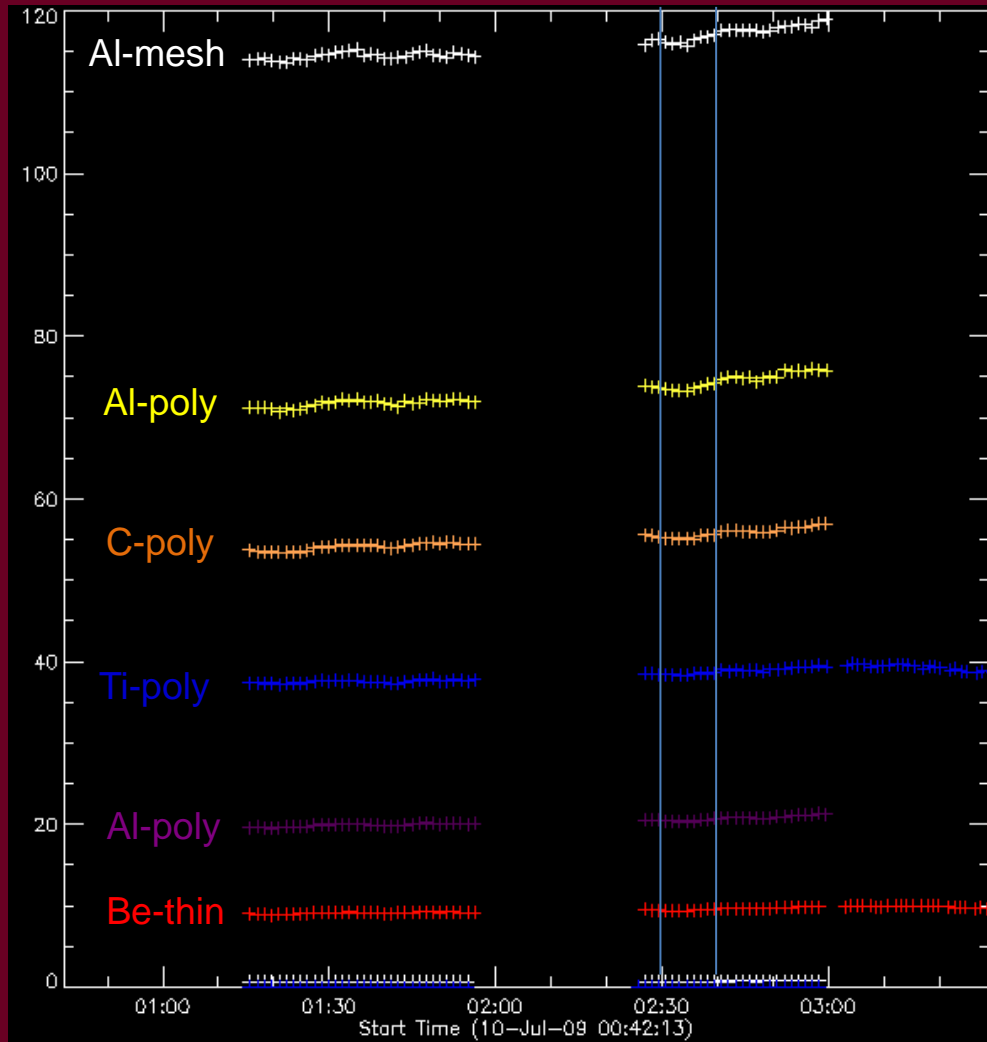
Merging SphinX and XRT data

- Extend the Trange 0.3 MK-25 MK
- Uses XRT Team provided filter emissivities
DN/s/cm⁻⁵/pixel
- Correct them for volumetric EM (stil guess)
 - Divide by factor $2 \cdot \pi \cdot r_0^2$ -
 - Multiply by XRT pixel Nos 1024^2
 - Multiply 10^{49} cm⁻³

XRT images for 02:20-02:40 UT on 10-Jul-09



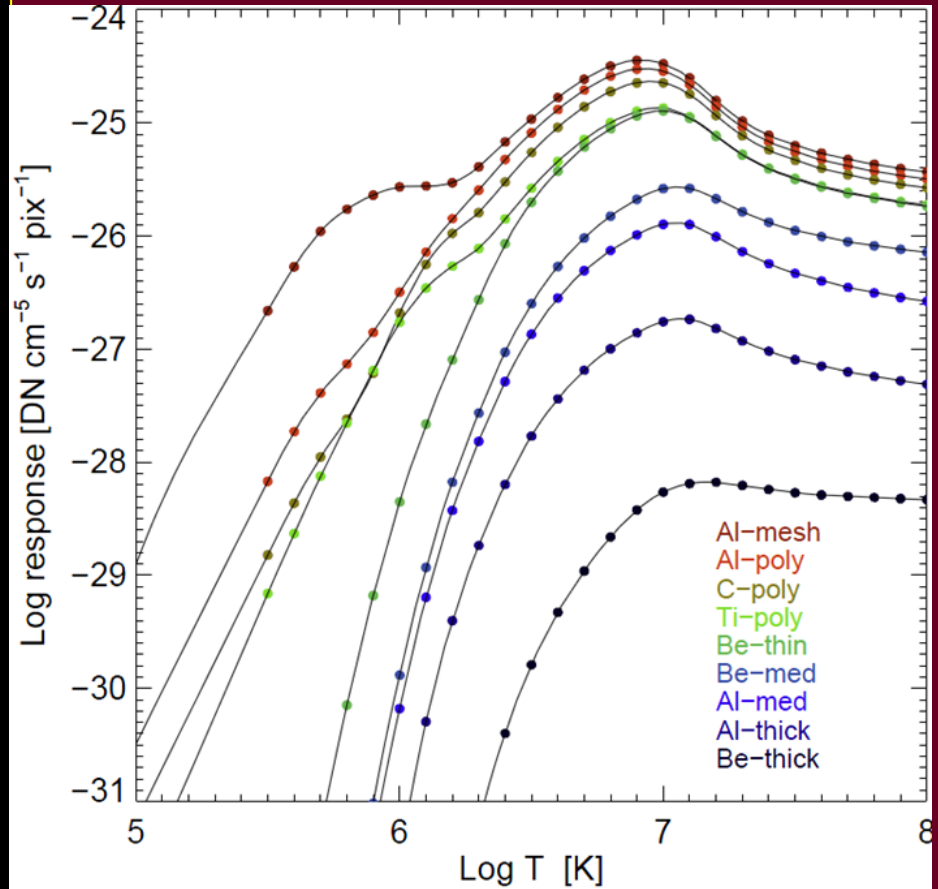
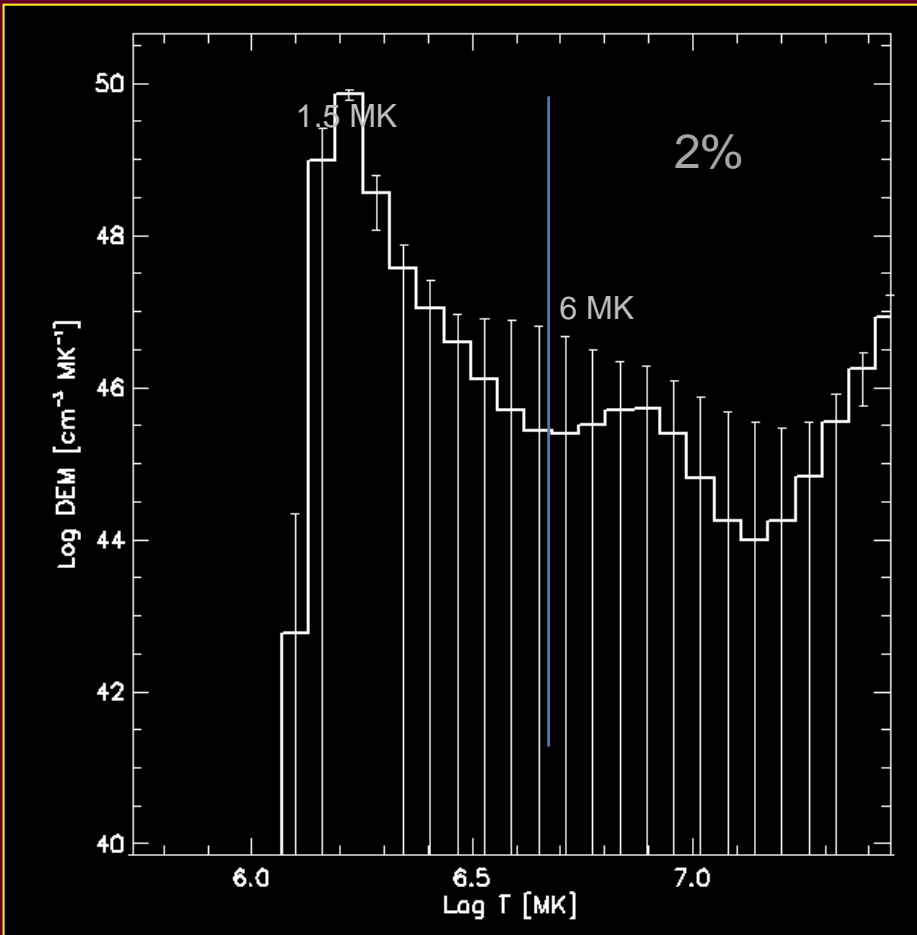
Strumienie XRT (8 filtrów)



Al_poly/Ti_poly

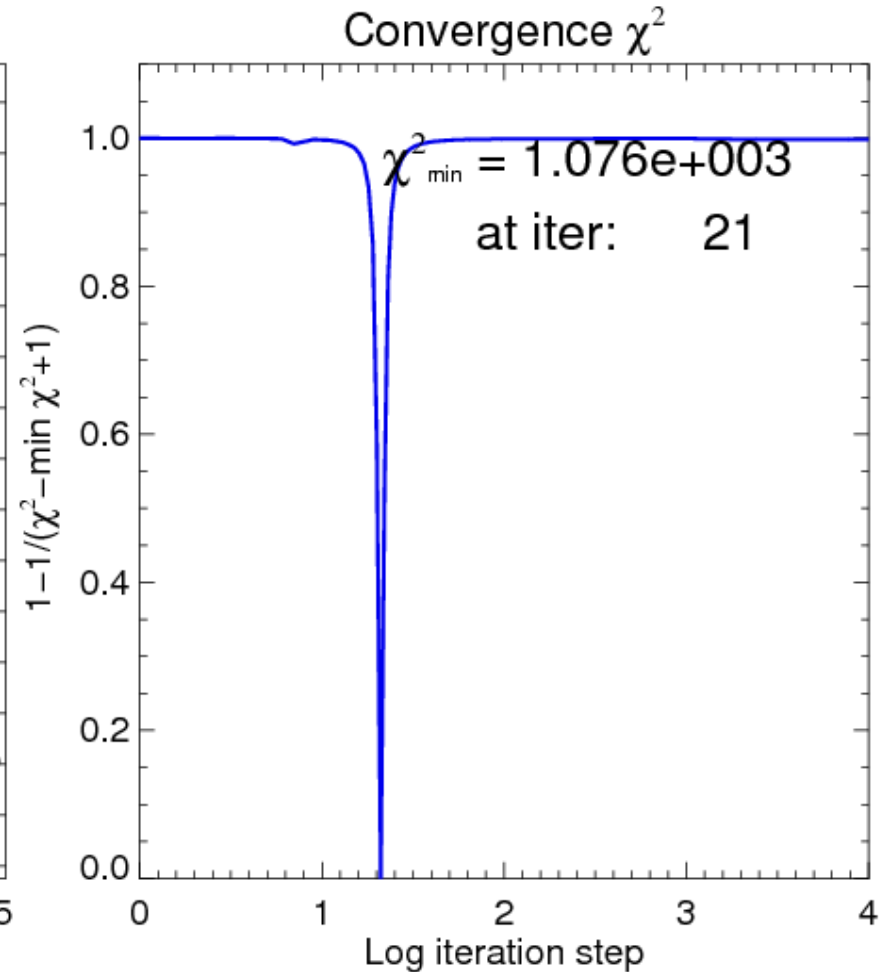
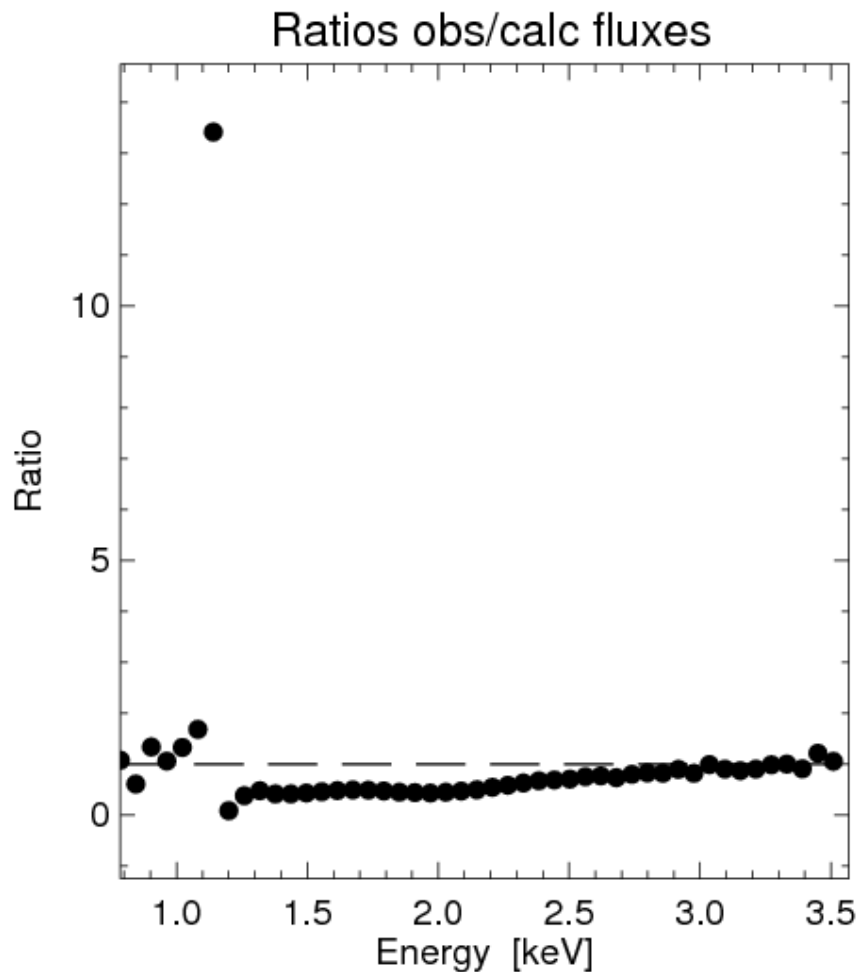
7 filtrów do DEM

DEM model based on XRT/Hinode data (7)



Be-med brak danych
Al-thick brak danych

Results of common analysis



Conclusions

- SphinX DEM „alone” can be helpful in assesing:
 - Detailed adjustment of experimental shift
 - Iso/multitemperature character of the source plasma
 - Identification of abundance effects
 - Slight tweaking of individual abundances + χ^2 optimization is the recommended procedure
- Sphinx+XRT DEM
 - XRT Fluxes should be „improved” to correspond to AR component („outside” emission removed)
 - Lot of experimenting with abundances...will strongly change the filter emissivities.

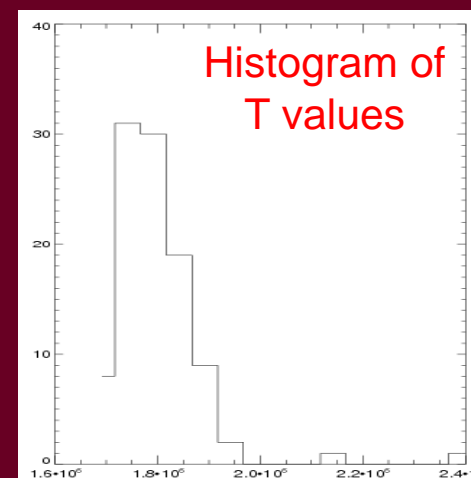
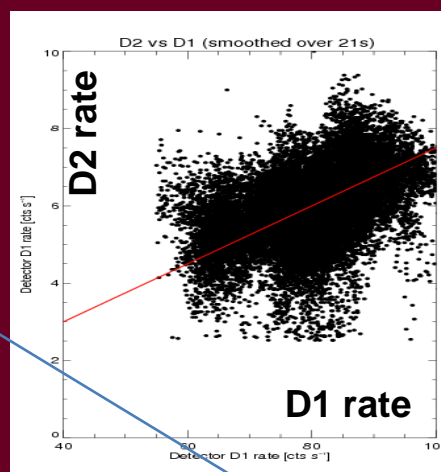
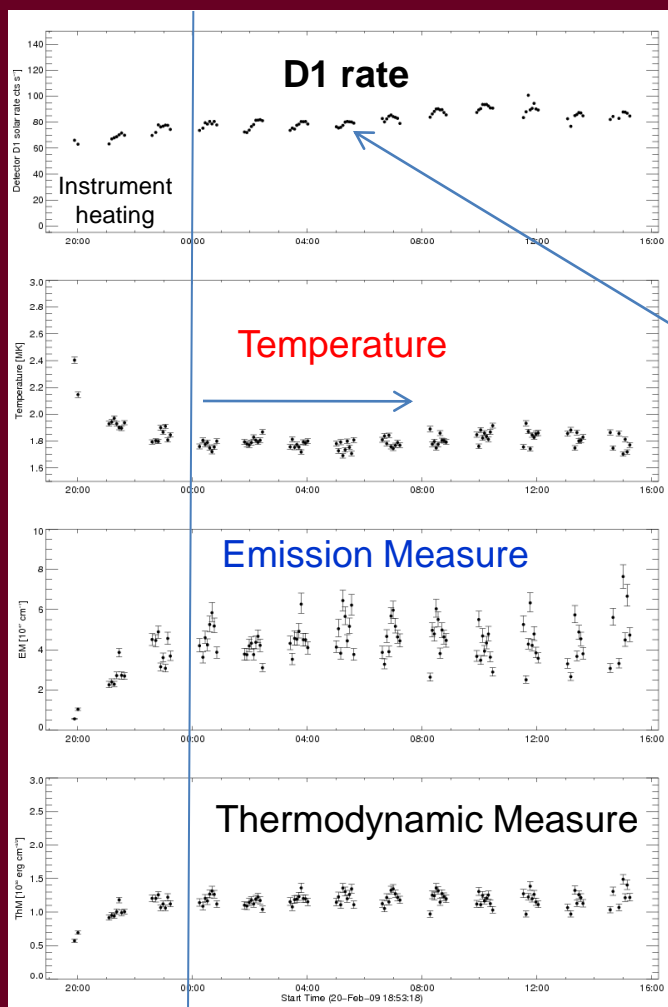
Work in progress
we are looking for enthusiasts
to join us



Thank you



X-ray fluence at $E > 1$ keV



1.6 1.8 2.0 MK

Example: for data set No. 50
 T_e 1.71 MK [1.69, 1.72]
 EM 6.2 [5.7 , 6.7] 10^{47} cm^{-3}
 $Flux$ [1 - 15 keV] $1.4 \cdot 10^{-8} \text{ W/m}^2$
 $Flux_{GOES}$ [1 - 8 Å] $4.2 \cdot 10^{-10} \text{ W/m}^2$