



solar orbiter



2nd STIX meeting, Wrocław

7th Nov 2023

Probing hot X-ray onsets and Mg II flare precursors for predictive insights

Andrea Francesco Battaglia

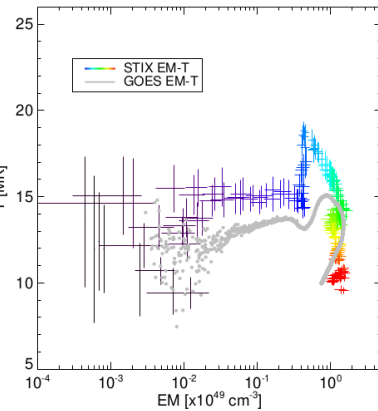
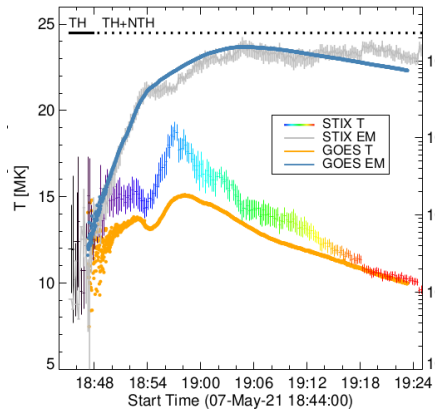
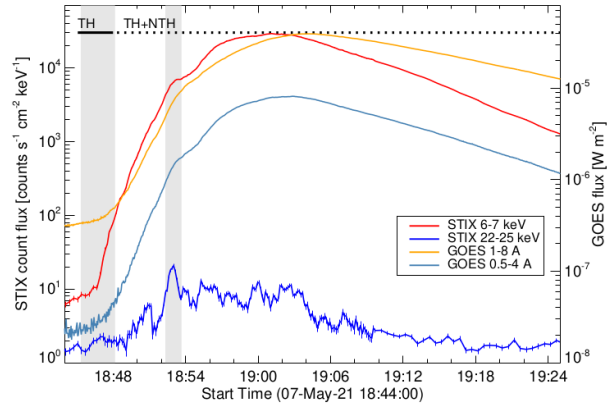
n|w Fachhochschule
Nordwestschweiz

ETH
Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule Zürich
Swiss Federal Institute of Technology Zurich

Jonas A. Zbinden, Muriel Z. Stiefel, Daniel F. Ryan, Lucia Kleint, Philip Judge and Säm Krucker

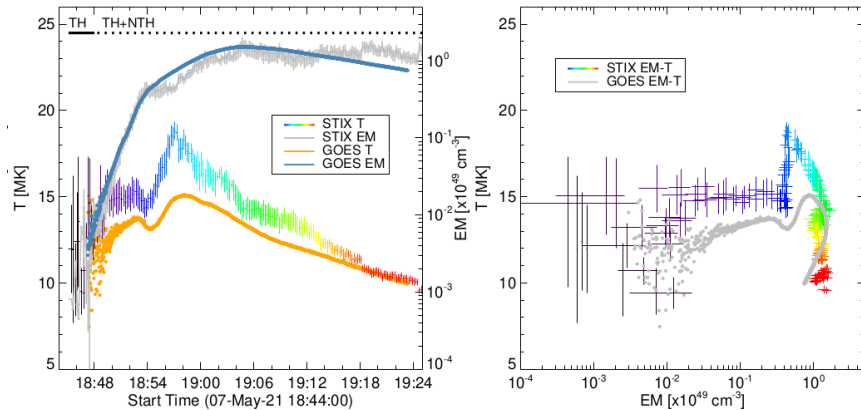
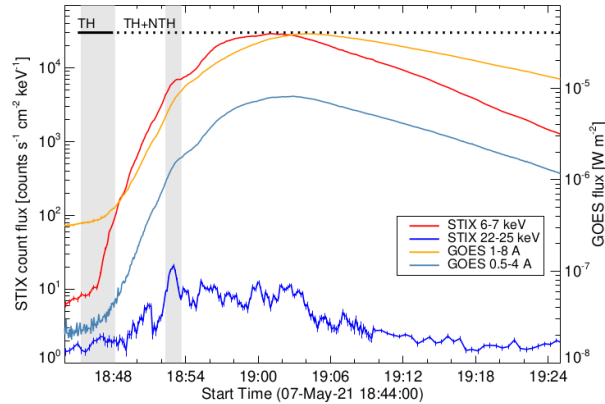
Hot X-ray onsets, where were we?

Battaglia et al. (2023)



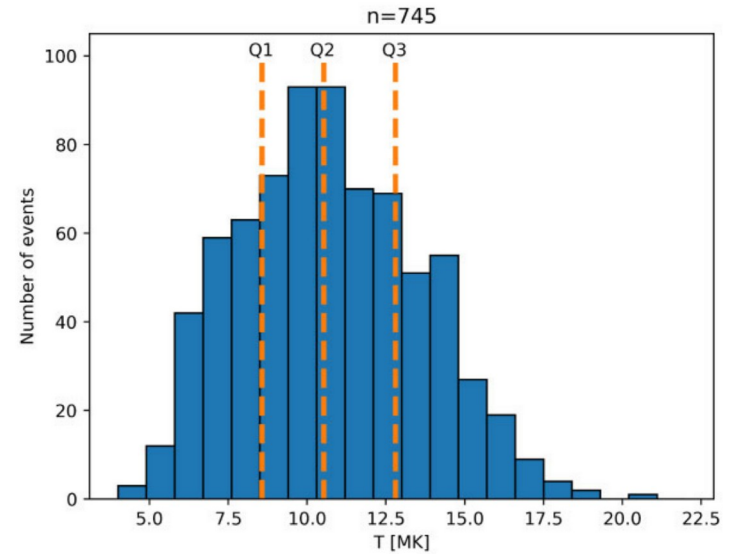
Hot X-ray onsets, where were we?

Battaglia et al. (2023)



Statistical analysis of GOES/XRS flares

Da Silva et al. (2023)



75% of the analyzed events:
onset $T > 8.6$ MK

Introduction

Panos & Kleint (2020)

- Despite ML increased model complexity:
 - imaging and photospheric magnetic field data may not be sufficient for short-term flare prediction.
- For the first time, they extended the study of flare prediction to spectral data (*Deep Neural Networks: pre-flare activity in Mg II h and k observations by IRIS*)

Spectral data alone can lead to good predictive models:
→ identify pre-flare spectra ~35 minutes before the start of the flare

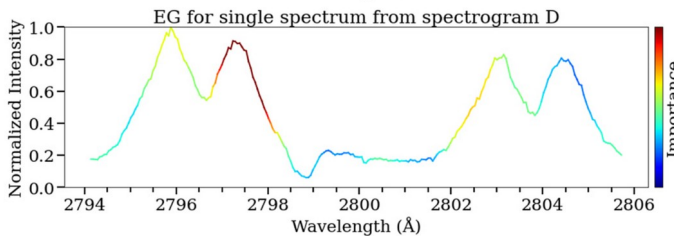
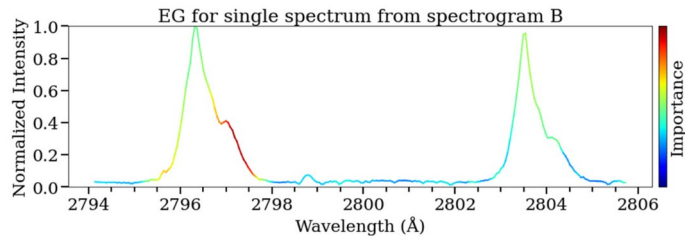
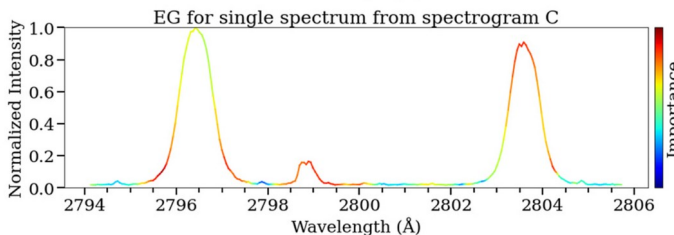
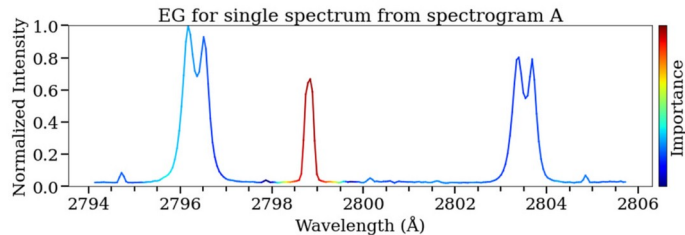
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Triplet emission, downflows, broad line cores, and highly asymmetric spectra, are indicative of forthcoming flares

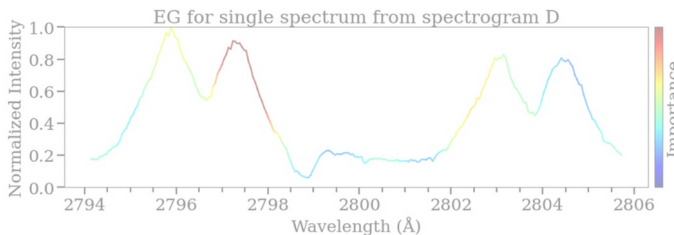
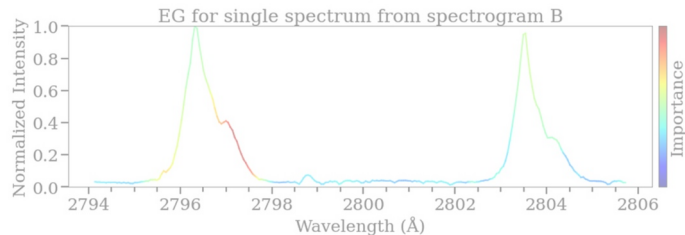
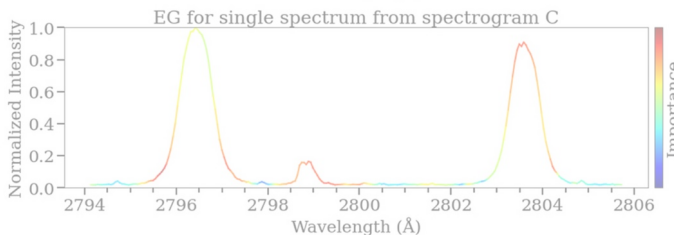
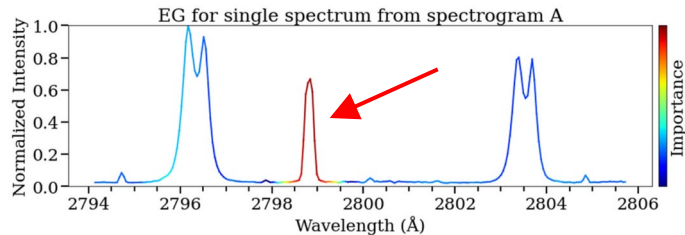
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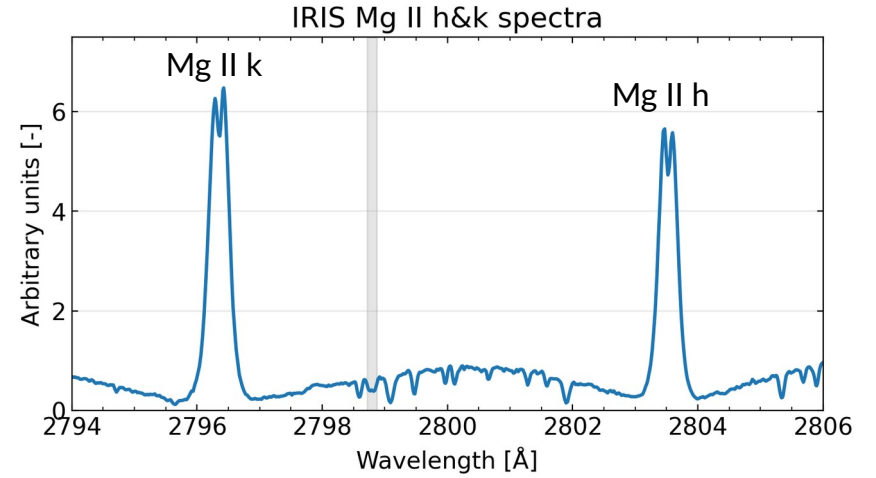
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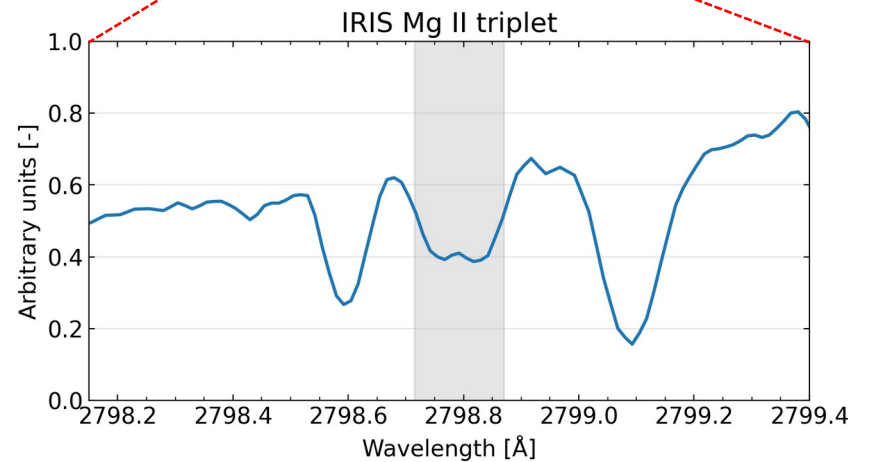
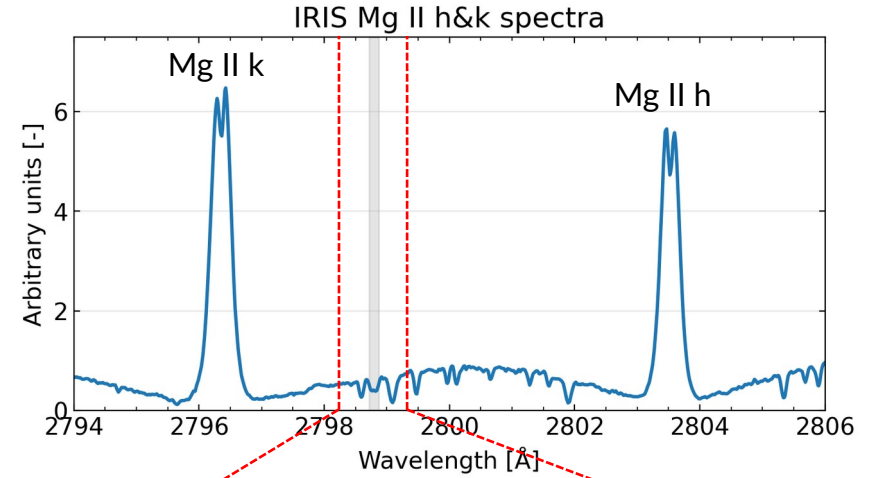
Introduction

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- Mg II triplet is mostly seen in absorption



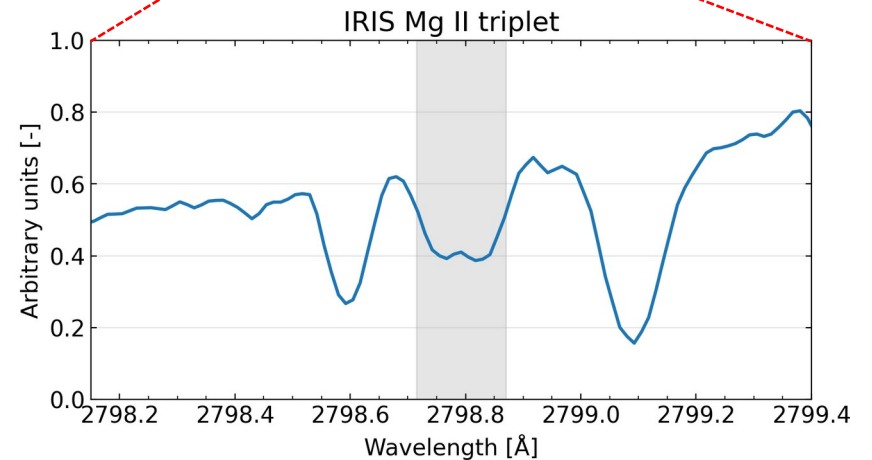
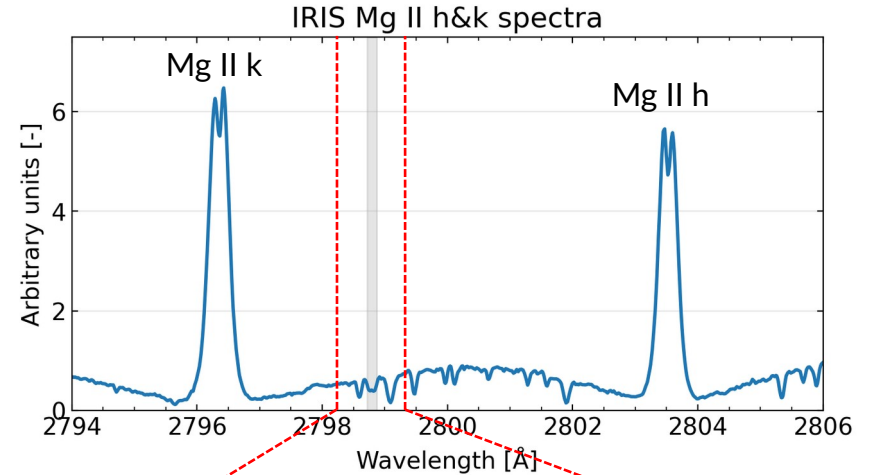
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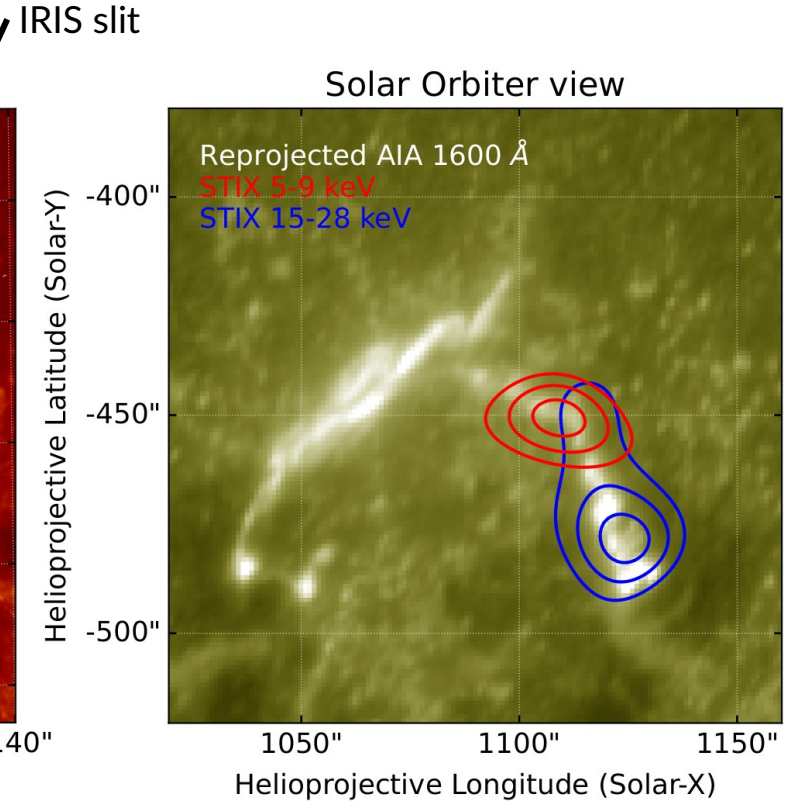
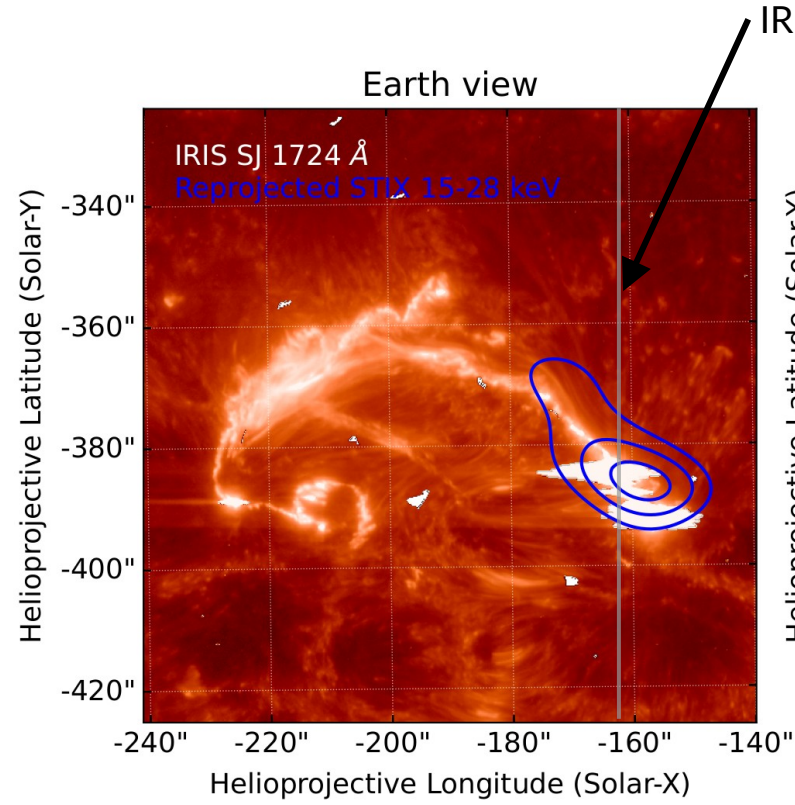
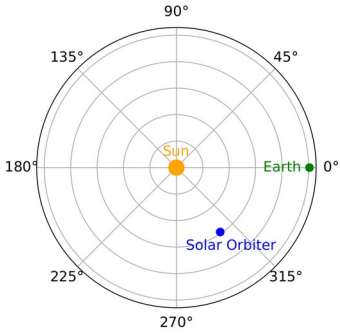
Pereira et al. (2015)

- Using 3D radiative MHD simulations → how the spectral features respond to the atmosphere

Triplet goes in emission when there is an increase in temperature in the (lower) chromosphere

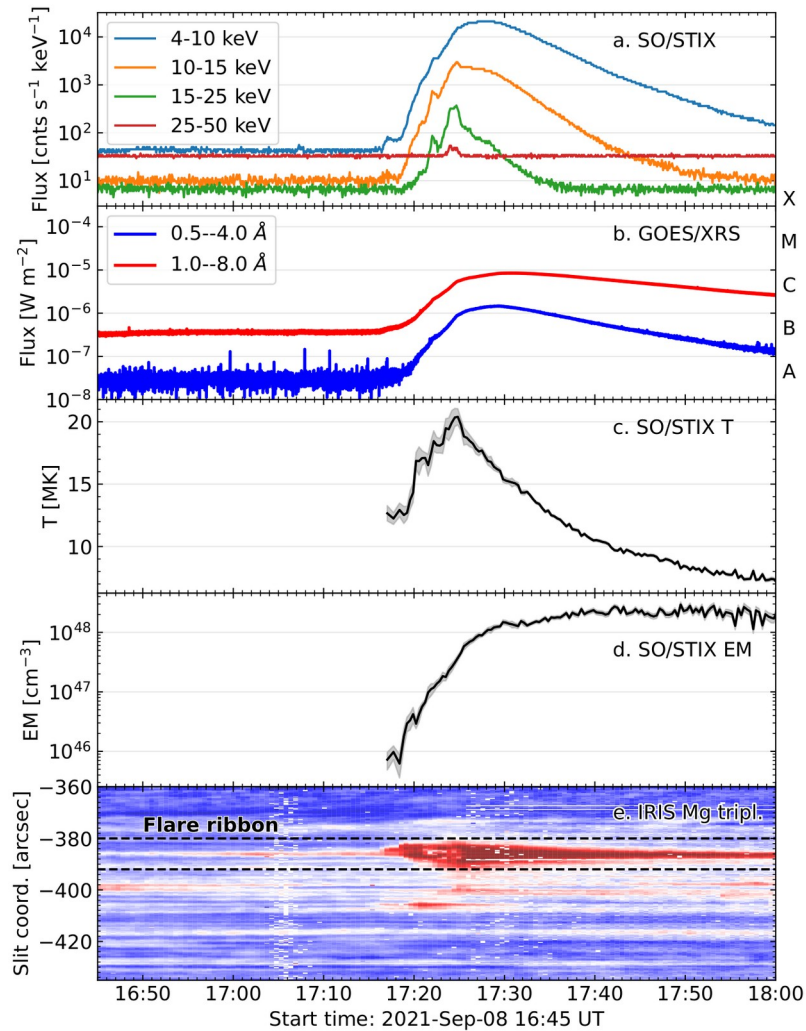


SOL2021-09-08 Flare – X-ray and UV Images

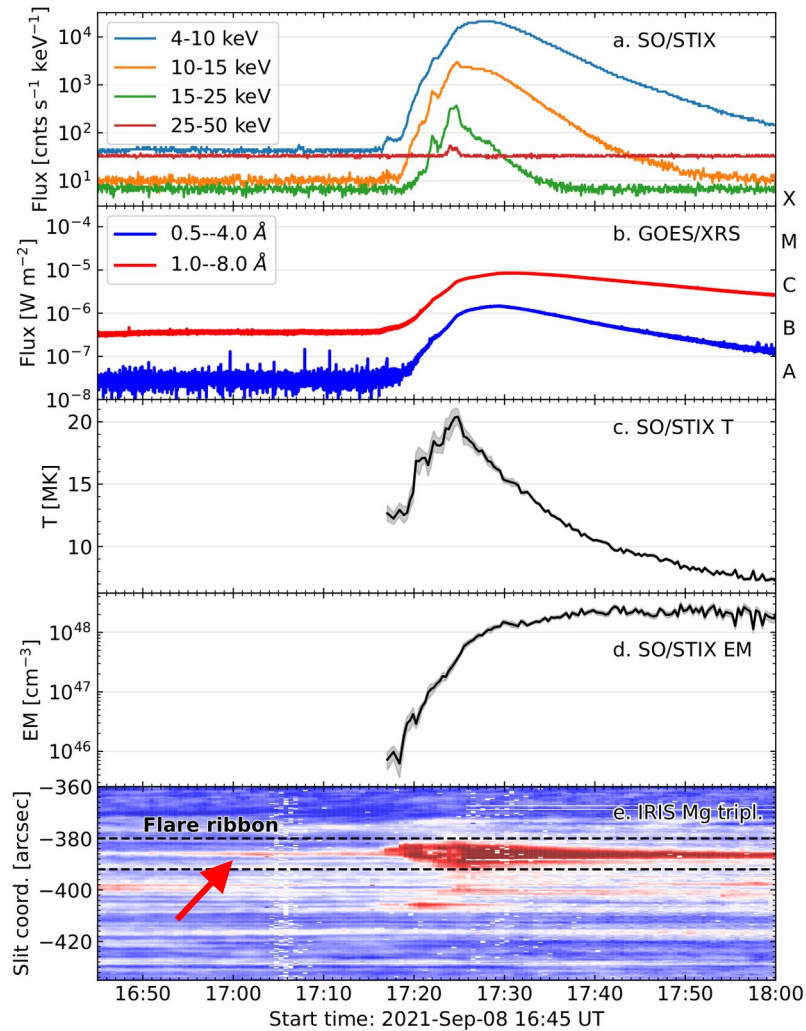


- **IRIS**
 - slit crossing the brightest part of the UV ribbon as well as the nonthermal STIX source
 - high cadence sit and stare mode, already one hour before the flare

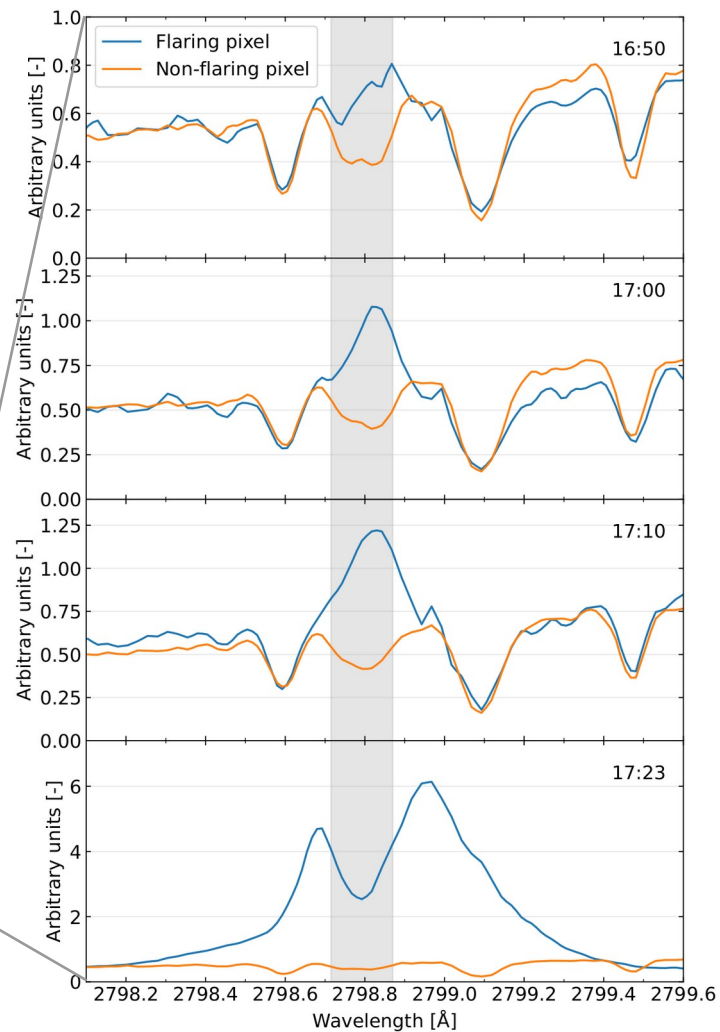
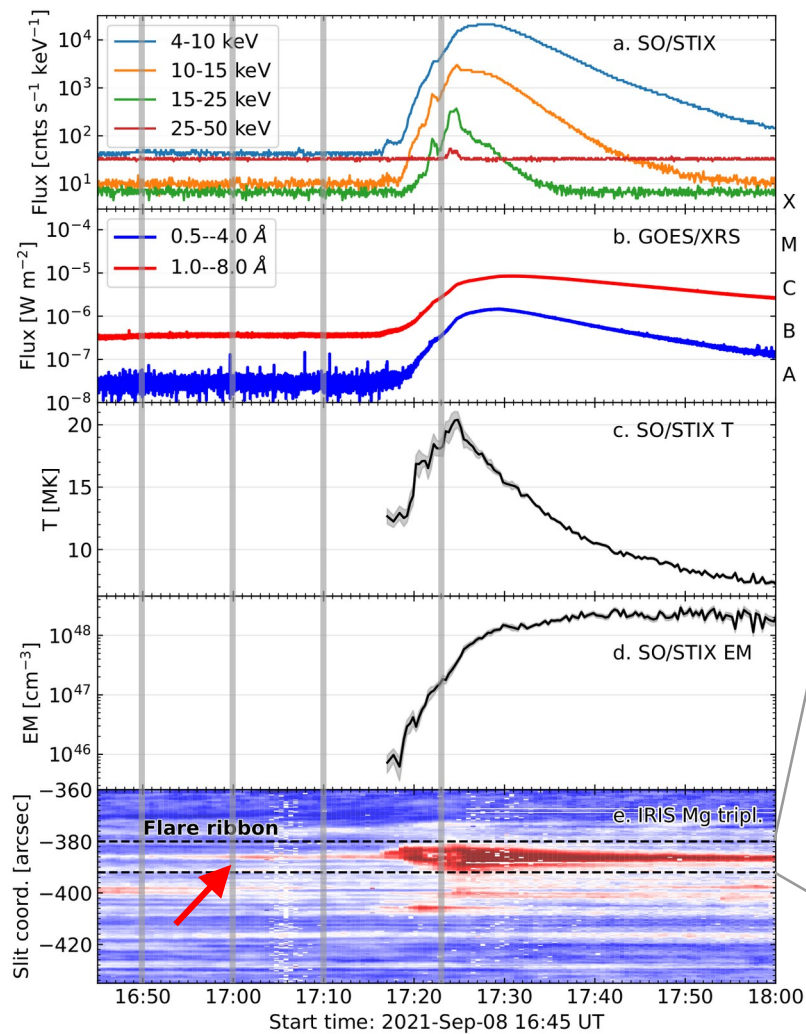
SOL2021-09-08 Flare – Time Histories



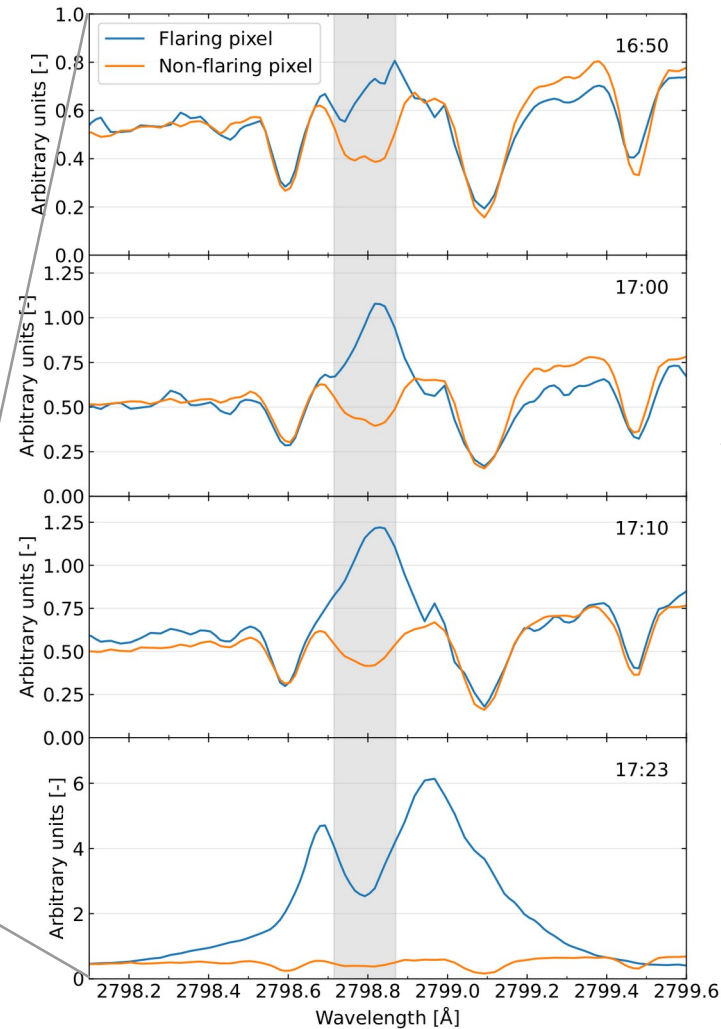
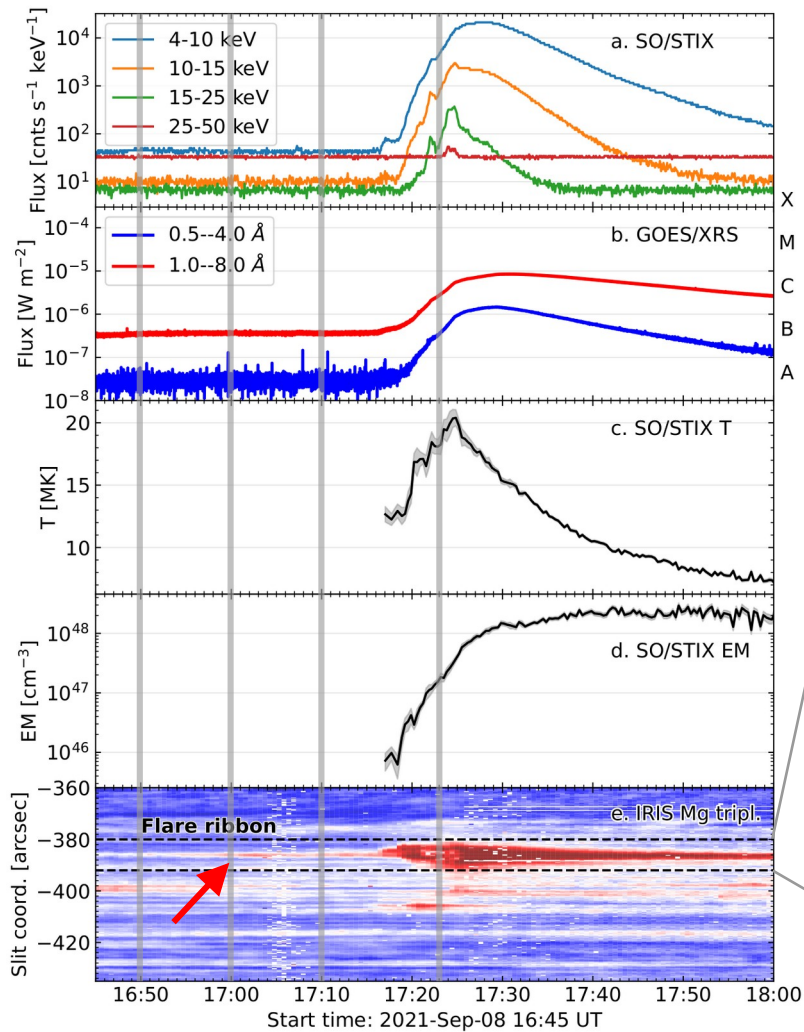
SOL2021-09-08 Flare – Time Histories



SOL2021-09-08 Flare – Time Histories



SOL2021-09-08 Flare – Time Histories



1. Elevated (> 11 MK) X-ray temperature from the very beginning
2. Mg II triplet increase **25 minutes** prior to the flare



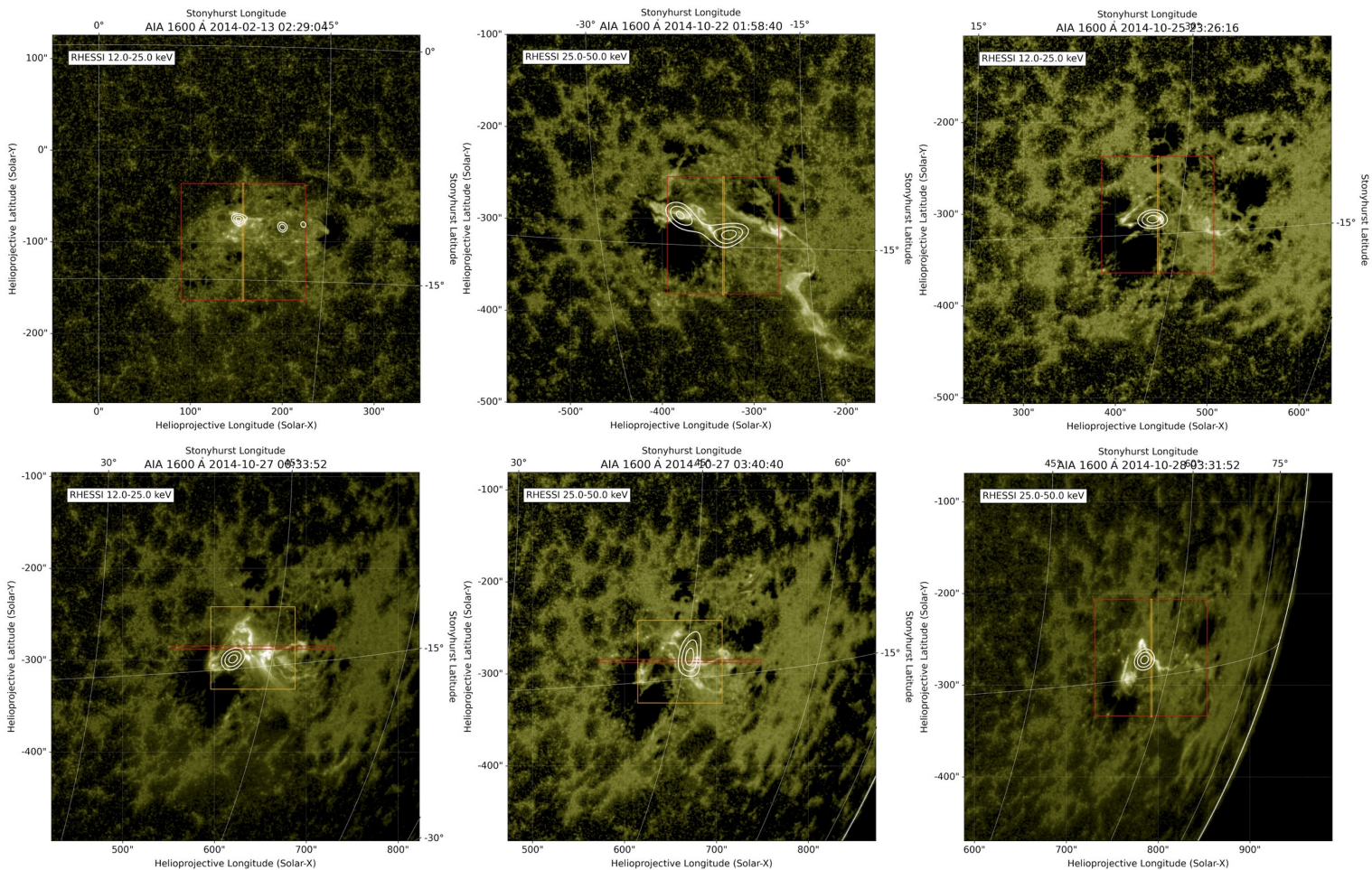
Heating prior to main energy release

Is this just a lucky case?

1. Model results
+
STIX/RHESSI
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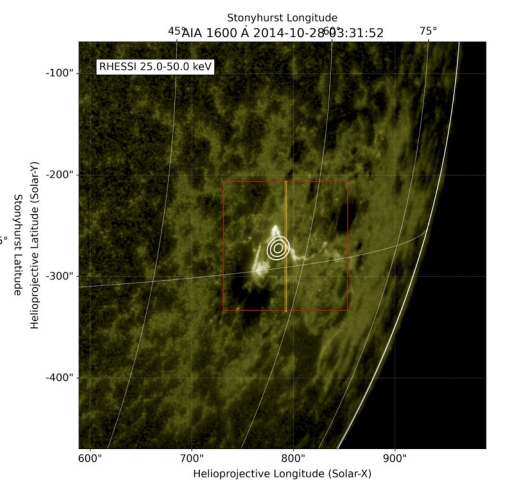
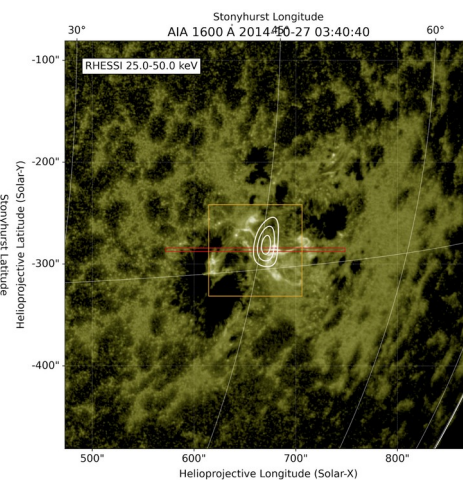
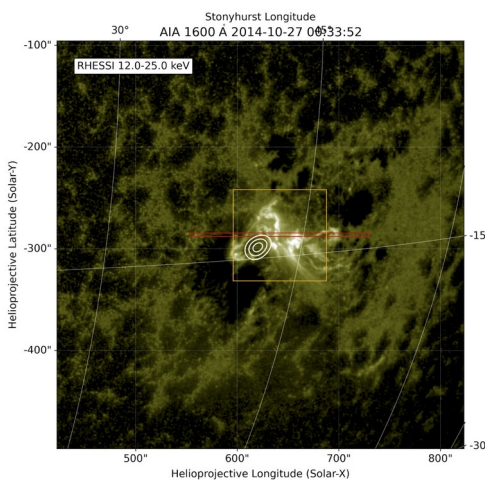
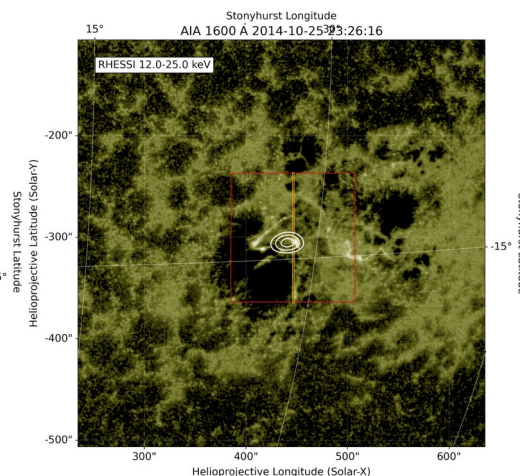
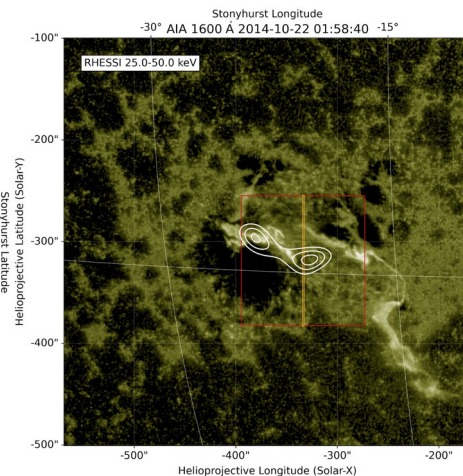
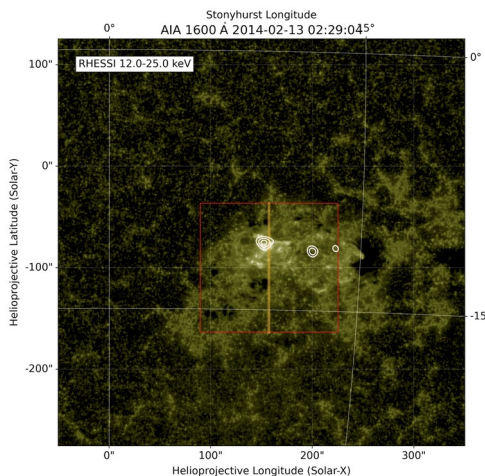
Is this just a lucky case?

1. Model results + STIX/RHESSI case studies (work in progress)

2. Quiescent ARs: Model → “No-flare,” Zbinden et al., in prep.



This is not a lucky case!



... and others

How to get rid of the “slit,, bias?

How to study this in a more systematic way?

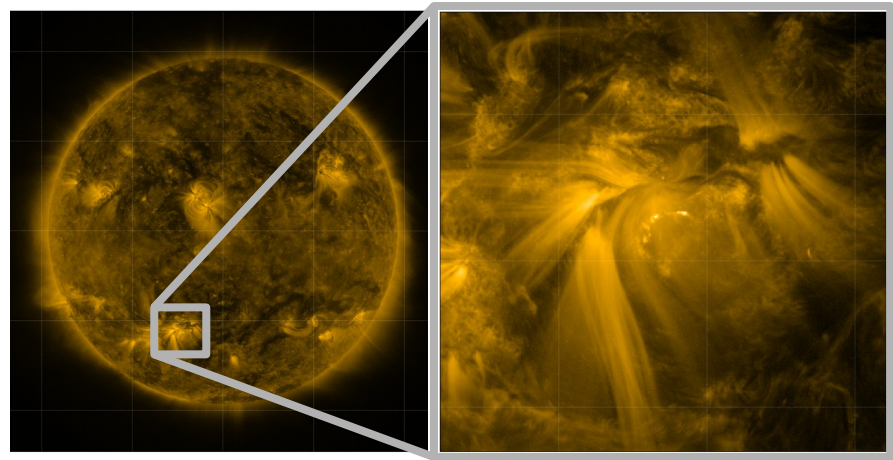


... with **MagnIFICuS**, of course!

Mg II pre-Flare Investigation CubeSat

MagnIFICuS: Mg II pre-Flare Investigation CubeSat

FoV: AR size



Incoming light from
the telescope

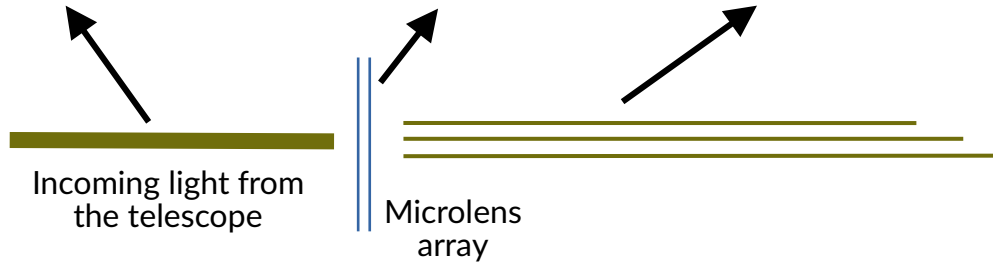
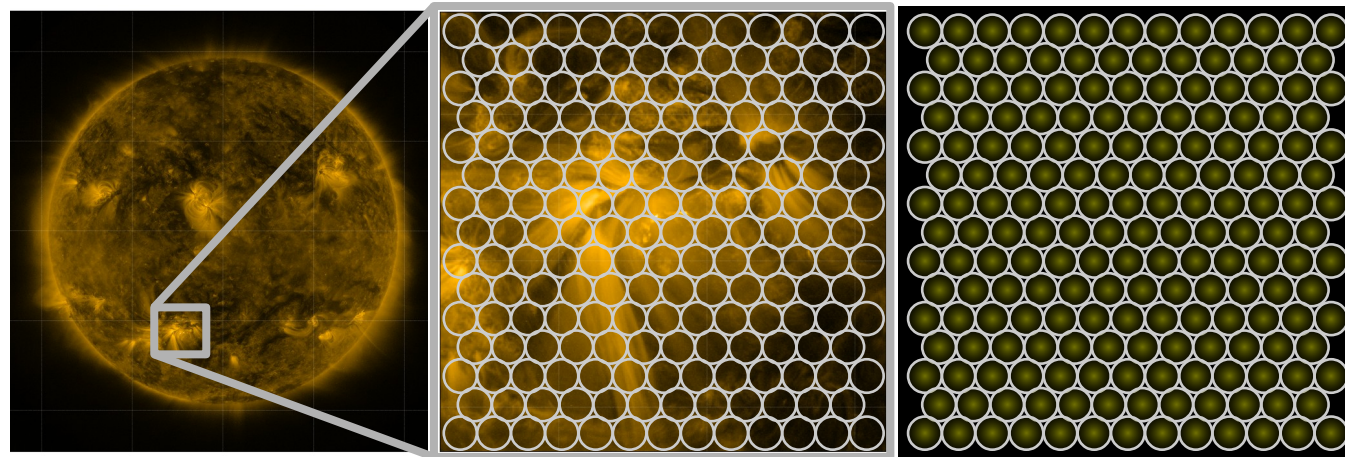
Adapted from SolarCube (R. Casini et al., HAO/NCAR)

MagnIFICuS: Mg II pre-Flare Investigation CubeSat

FoV: AR size

Array of NxN microlenses

Every microlens: small FoV



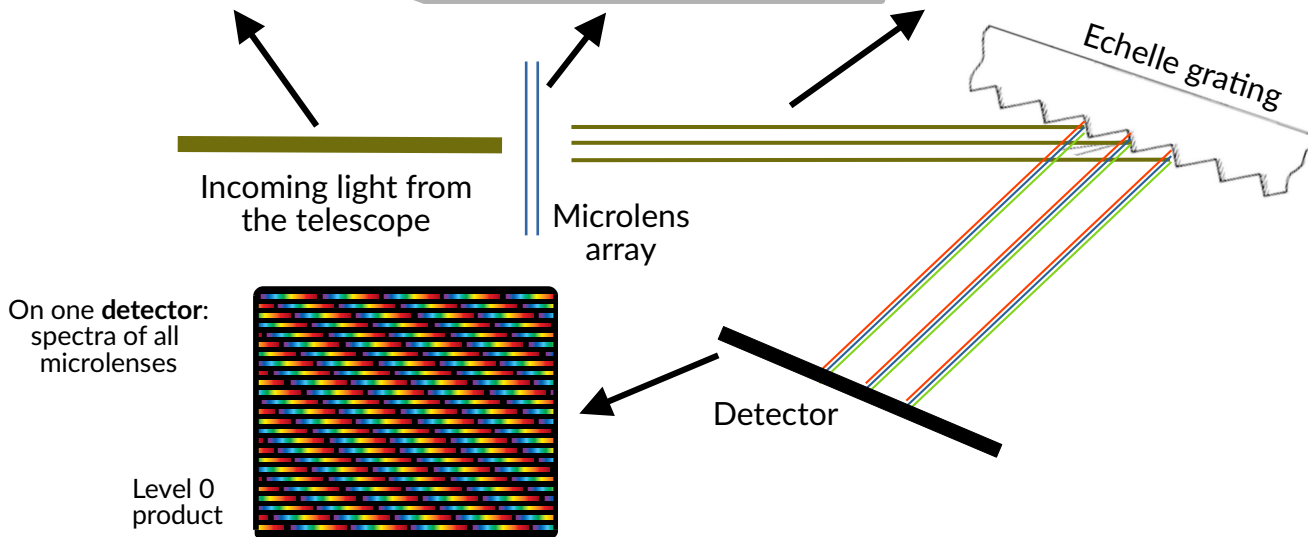
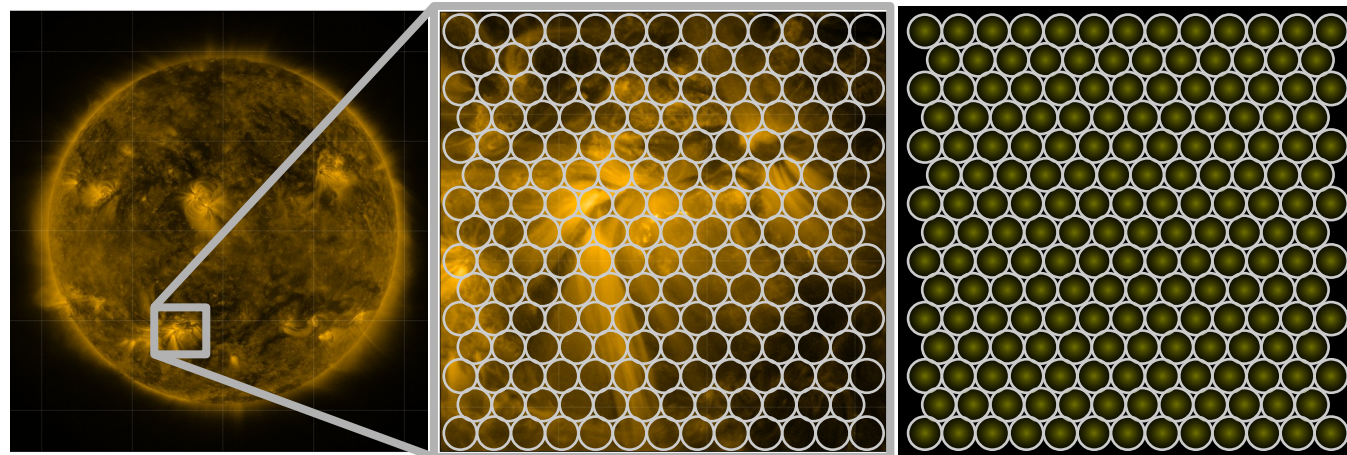
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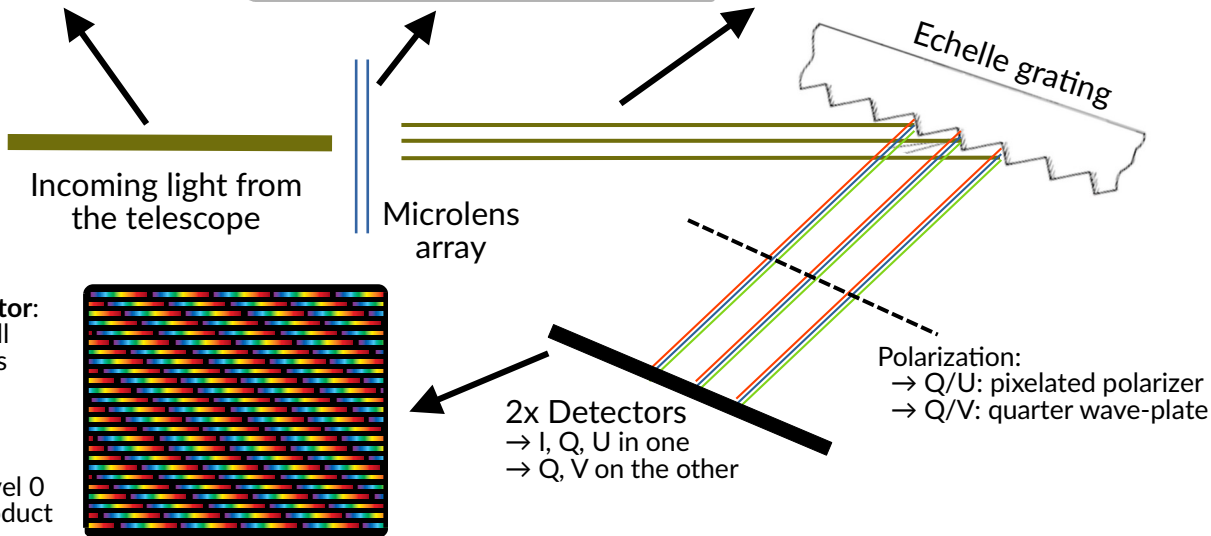
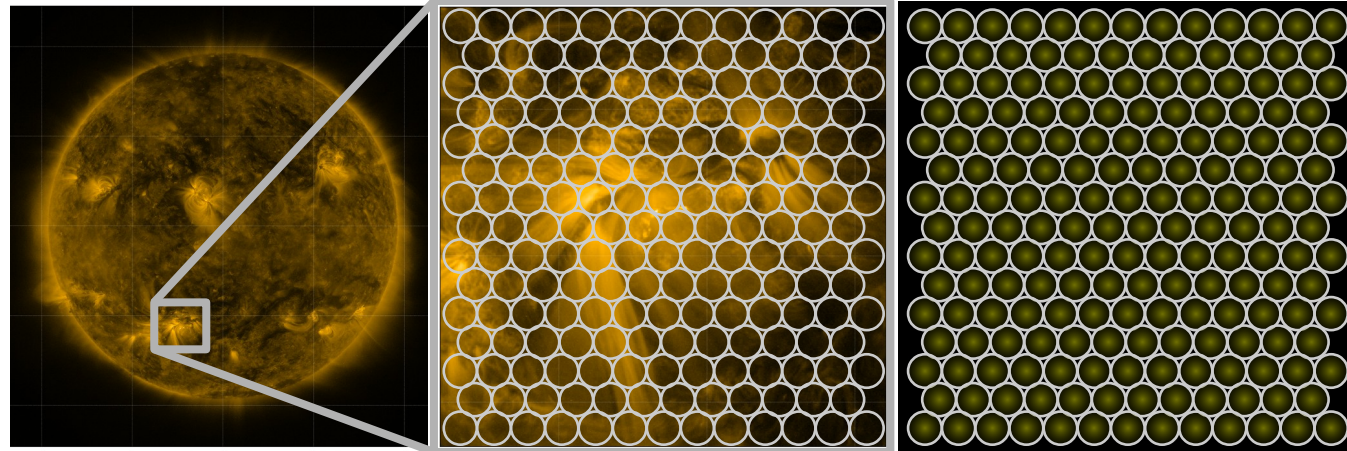
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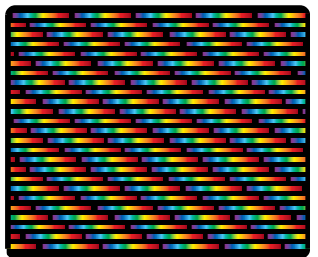
FoV: AR size

Array of NxN microlenses

Every microlens: small FoV



On one detector:
spectra of all
microlenses



Level 0
product

Adapted from SolarCube (R. Casini et al., HAO/NCAR)

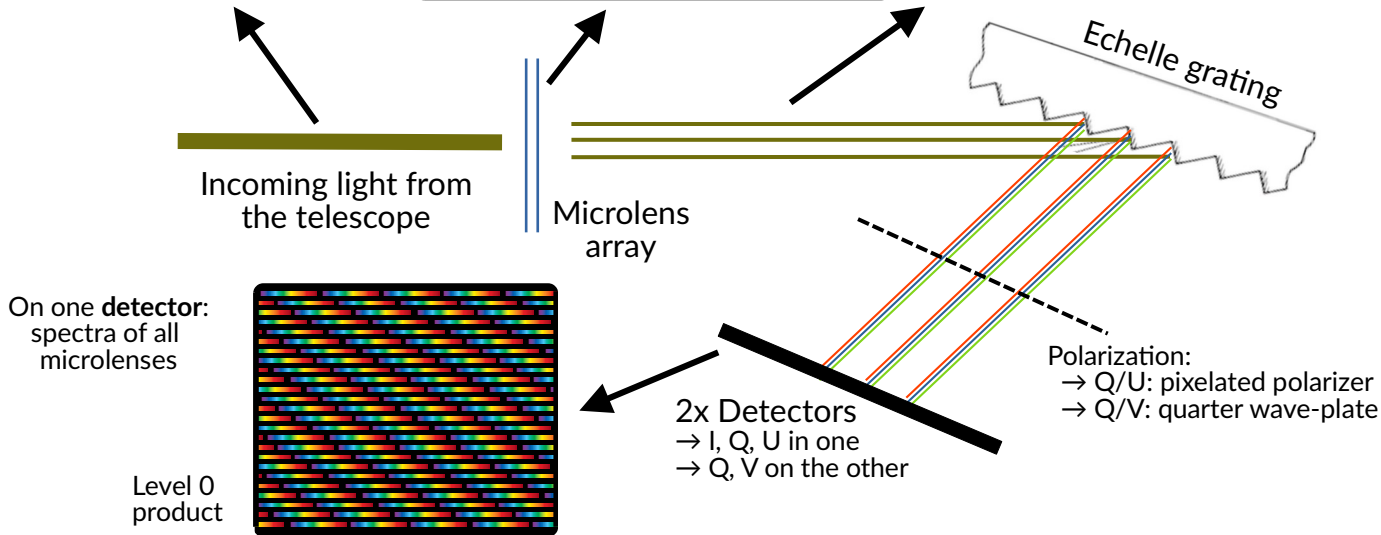
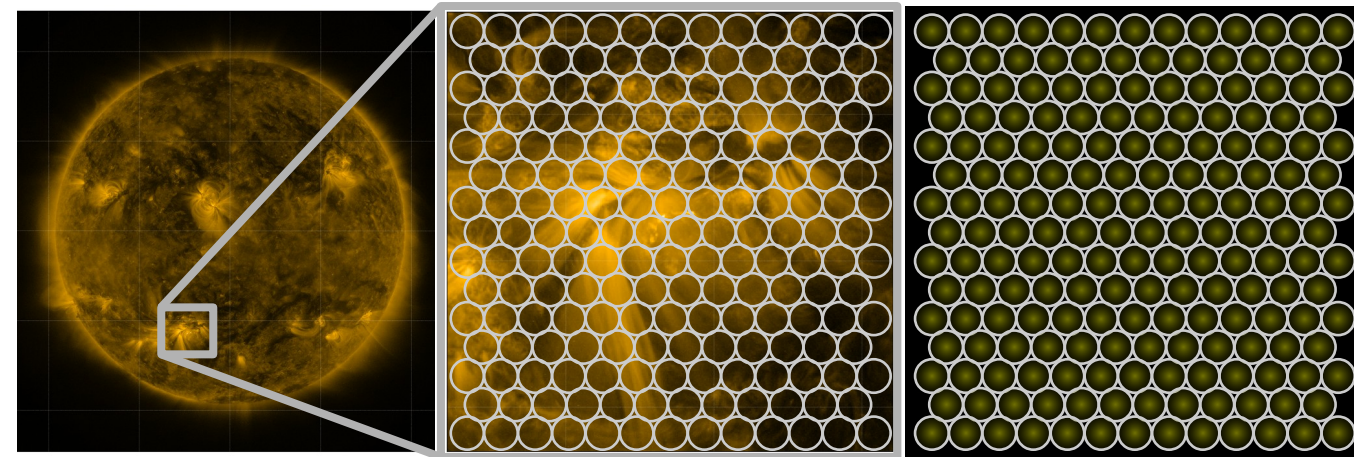
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Array of NxN microlenses

Every microlens: small FoV

- 12 U CubeSat
- D primary mirror: **10-12 cm**
- Spatial resolution: **~3-5 arcsec**
- Wavelength band: **2794 - 2806 Å**
(Mg II h & k, triplet)
- Field of view: **~ Active region size**
- Polarimetry: **Mg II k, Mn I, Fe II**



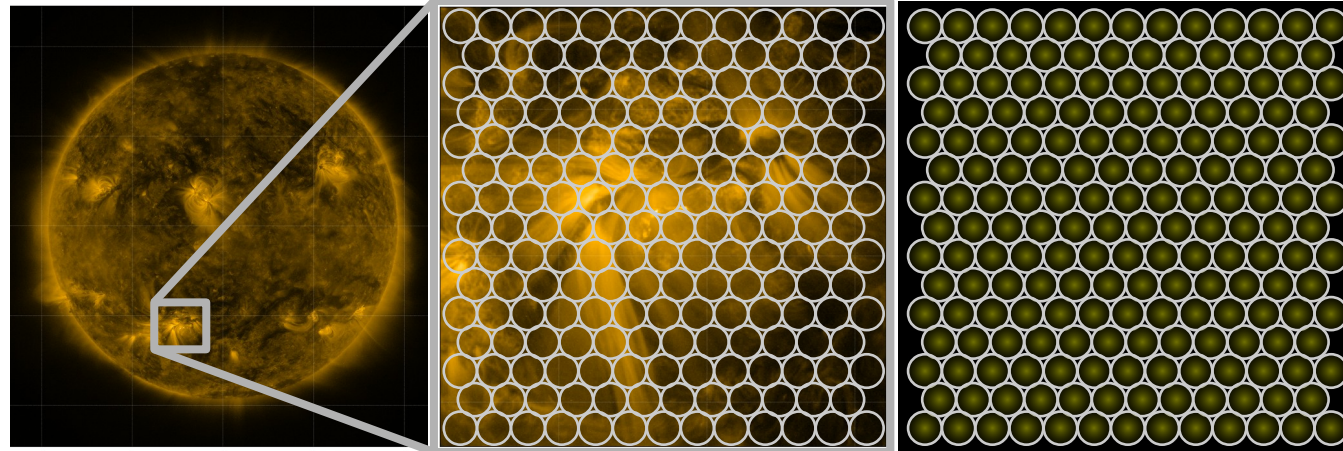
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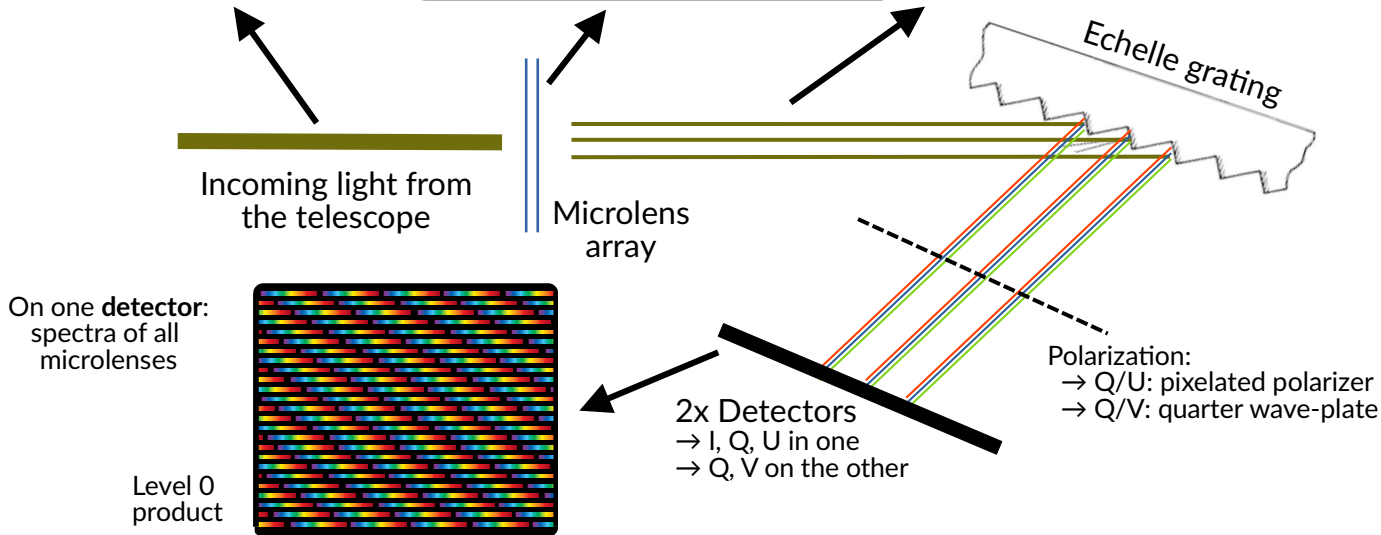
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- 12 U CubeSat
- D primary mirror: 10-12 cm
- Spatial resolution: ~3-5 arcsec
- Wavelength band: 2794 – 2806 Å (Mg II h & k, triplet)
- Field of view: ~ Active region size
- Polarimetry: Mg II k, Mn I, Fe II



- Simultaneous imaging, spectral and polarization information over a 2D FoV;
- **No rastering: Full AR in the FoV removes pointing selection bias;**
- No movable mechanisms.

Adapted from SolarCube (R. Casini et al., HAO/NCAR)



- **Hot X-ray onset + Mg II precursors**

- Heating prior to the main energy release

- We are missing the real flare-onset!

- Potential impact on short-term flare (or, main energy release) prediction (with the right instrument...)



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FOXSI (and NuSTAR?)

MagnIIFICuS, MUSE, CMEx

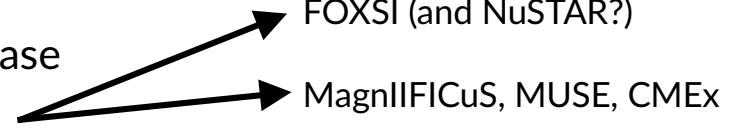


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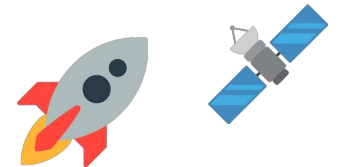
- **MagnIIFICuS: Mg II pre-Flare Investigation CubeSat**

- Cubesat for observing flares and flare precursors with Mg II

- Simultaneous imaging, spectral and polarimetric information of the whole AR

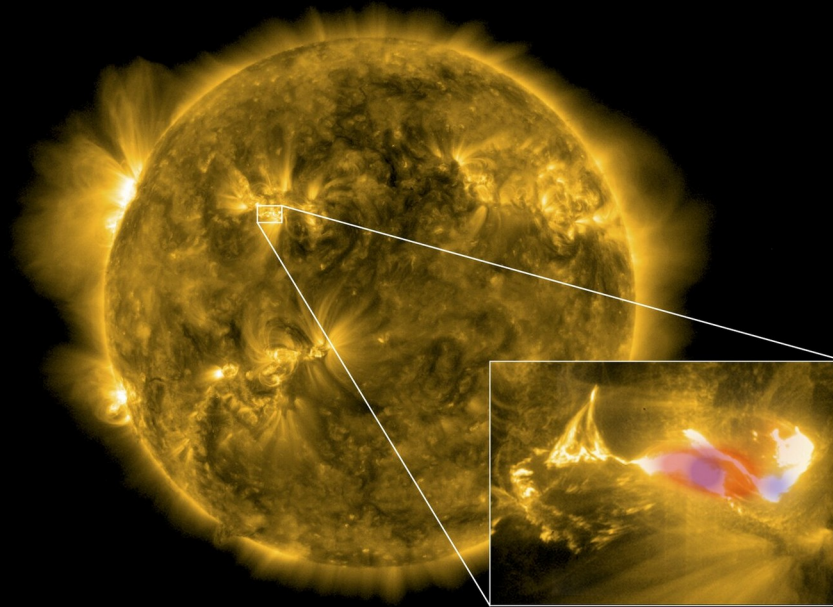
- Apply for funding: next year!

- **Please contact us if you want to be part! We are looking for international partners!**



THANKS FOR LISTENING!

Happy to answer any questions!



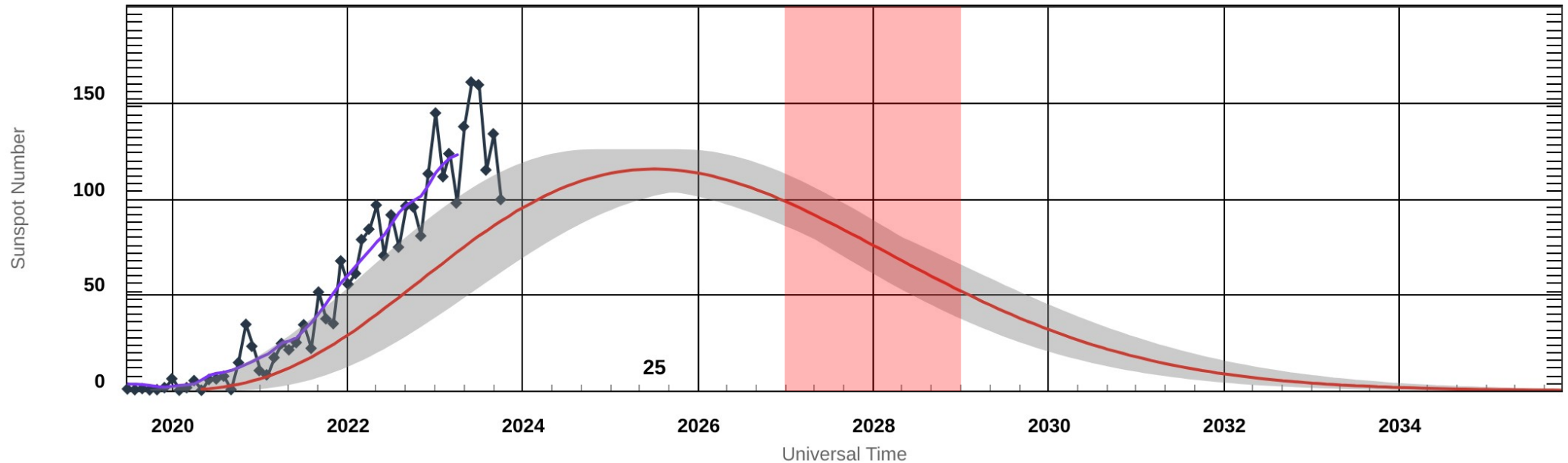
EUI/FSI 174 Å

EUI/HRI 174 Å
STIX 5-9 keV
STIX 16-50 keV

BACK-UP

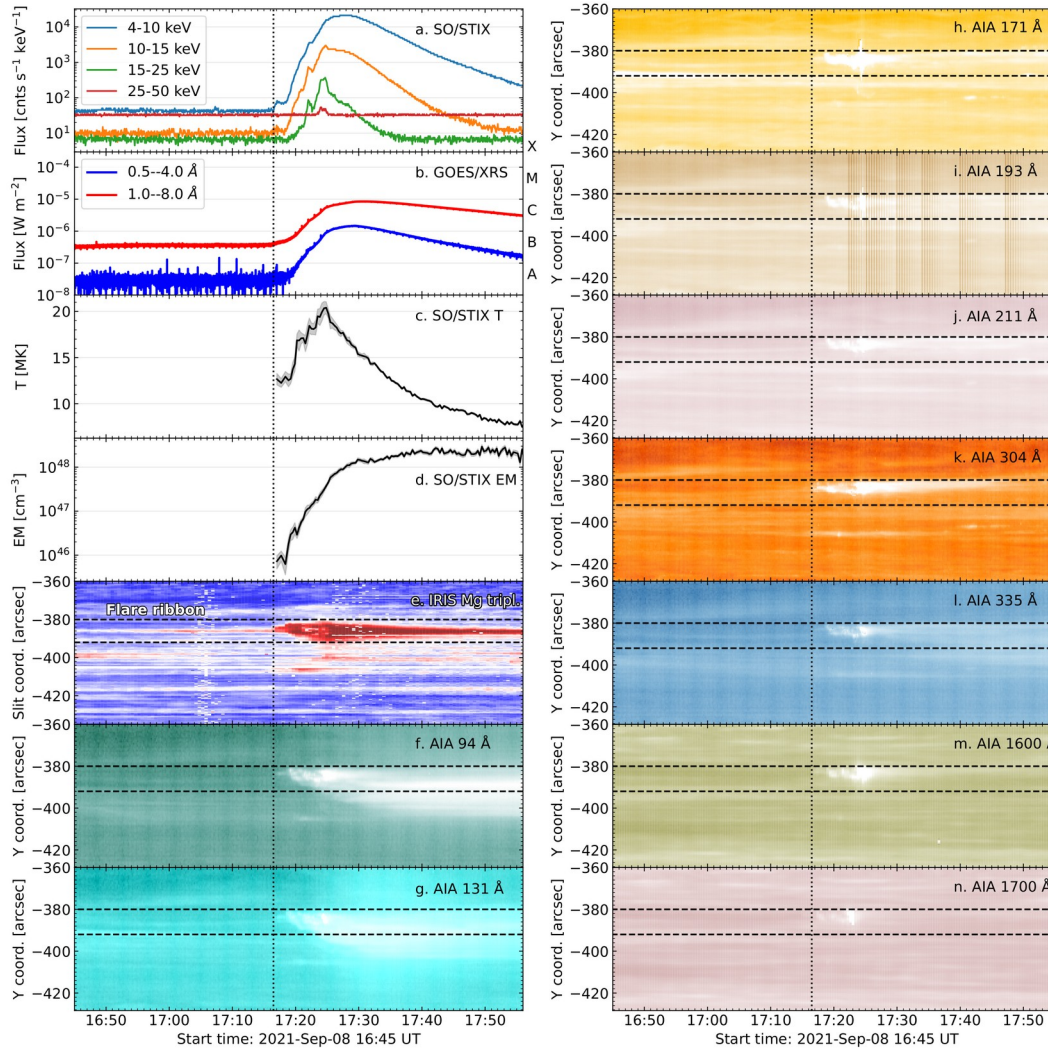
Solar Cycle Sunspot Number Progression

MagnIIFiCuS
launch date



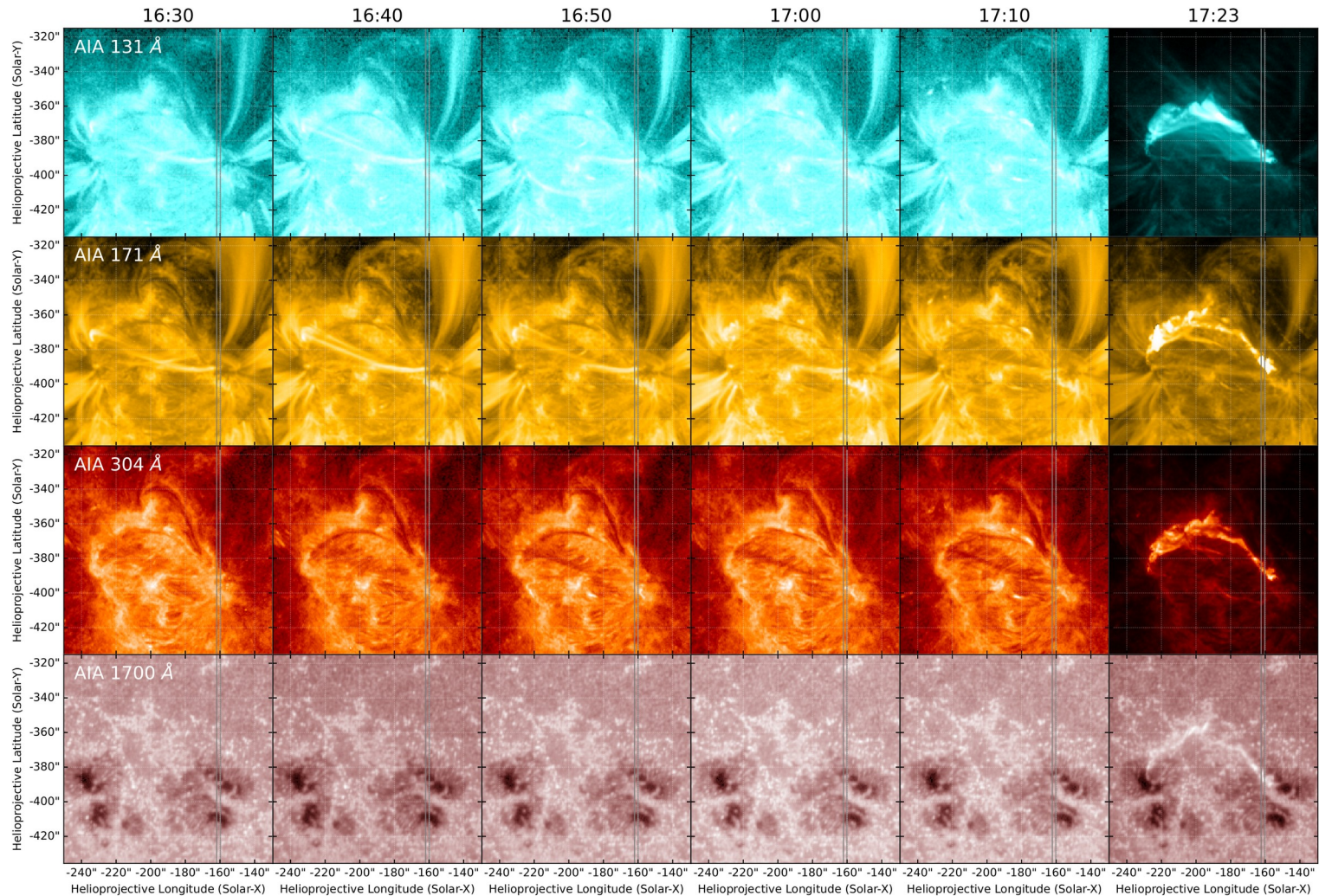
From NOAA

SOL2021-09-08 Flare – AIA Time Histories



No activity in AIA, prior to the main energy release, at the same location as the IRIS slit

SOL2021-09-08 Flare – AIA Images



SOL2021-09-08 Flare – AIA Running Differences

