

Solar flares (+ more) as harbinger of new physics

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Collaboration with:

V. Anastassopoulos, T. Dafni, A. Gardikiotis, E. Georgiopoulou, T. Papaevangelou, Y. Semertzidis, M. Tsagri,...

Profitted from: **CAST**, P. Brax, E. Georgoulis, K. Galsgaard, A. Lindner, A. Vourlidas, ...



7th Patras Workshop on Axions, WIMPs and WISPs

Mykonos (GR)


26 June - 1 July 2011

- **Coronal heating ... unsolved problem ...**

+

... one of the prominent challenges...


- **CAST II @ Sun?** → additional evidence ... this work

CAST II  **solar physics** ?

axion signal →

$$[B_{\odot}]^2 + \rho(m_{ax}) + \ell_{coh}(\Delta\rho) \rightarrow \text{excess of photons}$$

Dynamic Sun

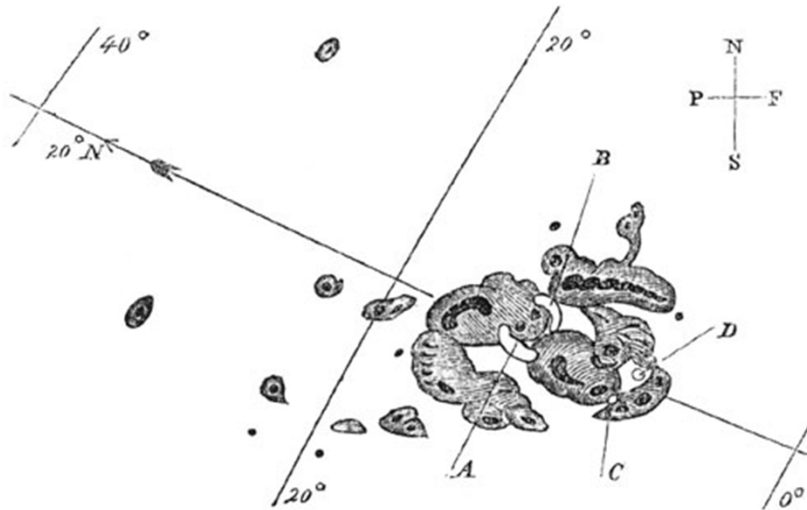


spatiotemporal dependence!!

-> **viable flare foreCASTing tools**

+ Chameleons! → **vacuum** (= outer Sun) **vs. plasma** (sub-surface)

1859 ... the first flare!



Sunspots of 1 September 1859 as sketched by Richard Carrington:
“...an appearance ... which I believe to be exceedingly rare...”

JC Martinez Oliveros, *et al.*, Sol. Phys. 269 (2011) 269

Flare's energy: “must be stored in B_0 ”

In the axion/CHameleon approach:

$B_0 \rightarrow$ the catalyst

→ Several open Qs remain!

→ still unpredictable

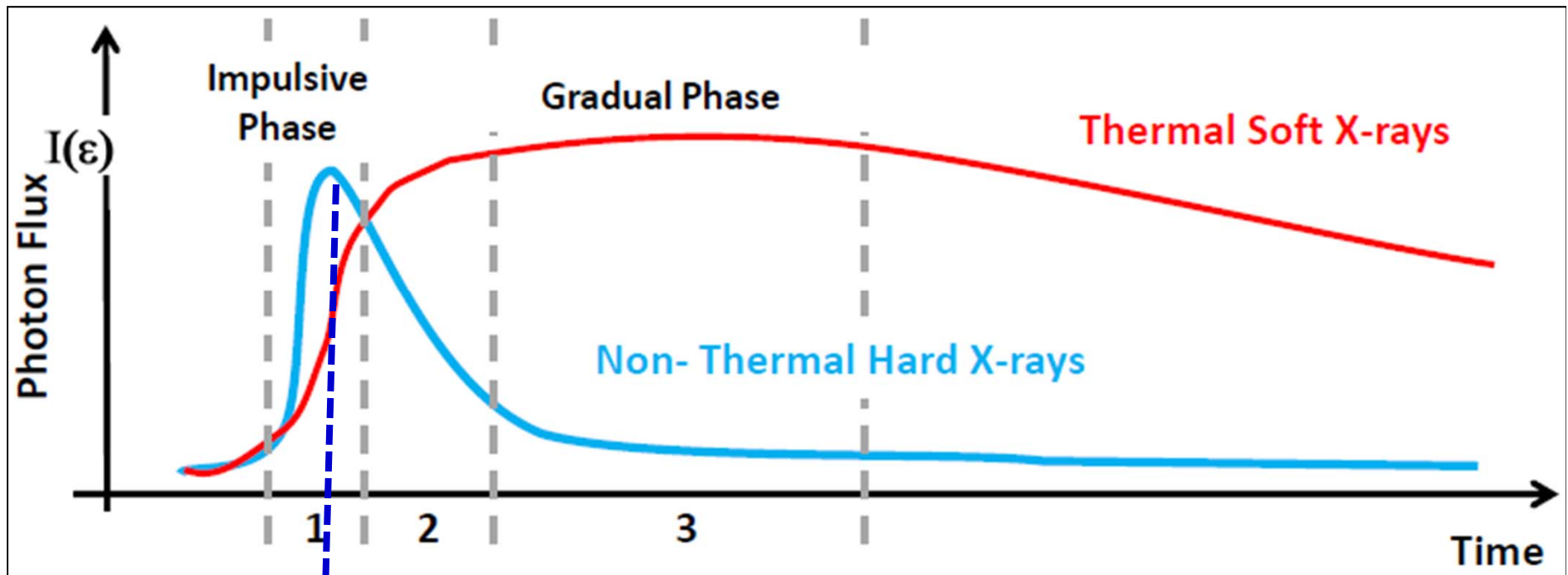
→ the Bremsstrahlung mechanism not applicable: too much energetic e^- s required to explain the visible!

+ non-thermal particles' origin?

$$L_{WL} \sim 100 \times L_x \quad ?!$$

This work: - - - - $\rightarrow L_{WL}$

A solar flare:



$t=:zero$

No viable *conventional* flare model yet

-/-> SM



1971 -

An outstanding Qs:

- where
- when
- how

electrons are accelerated.

“... has occupied our best theoretical minds for ~4 decades”

H. Hudson (2008)

GD Fleishman, EP Kontar, GM Nita, DE Gary, ApJ. 731 (April 2011) L19
<http://iopscience.iop.org/2041-8205/731/1/L19/fulltext>

..solar “reconnection flare” concept is deceptive, ... many unknowns.

(HS Hudson, SPD, May 2008)

what powers / triggers a solar eruption? → B: a viable flare foreCASTing tool

M. Kretzschmar, astro-ph/201103.3125

Alfven waves scenario ... poses theoretical problems

L. Fletcher, H. Hudson, RHESSI 68th Science Nugget (4th February 2008)

→ Flares X nuclear physics!?

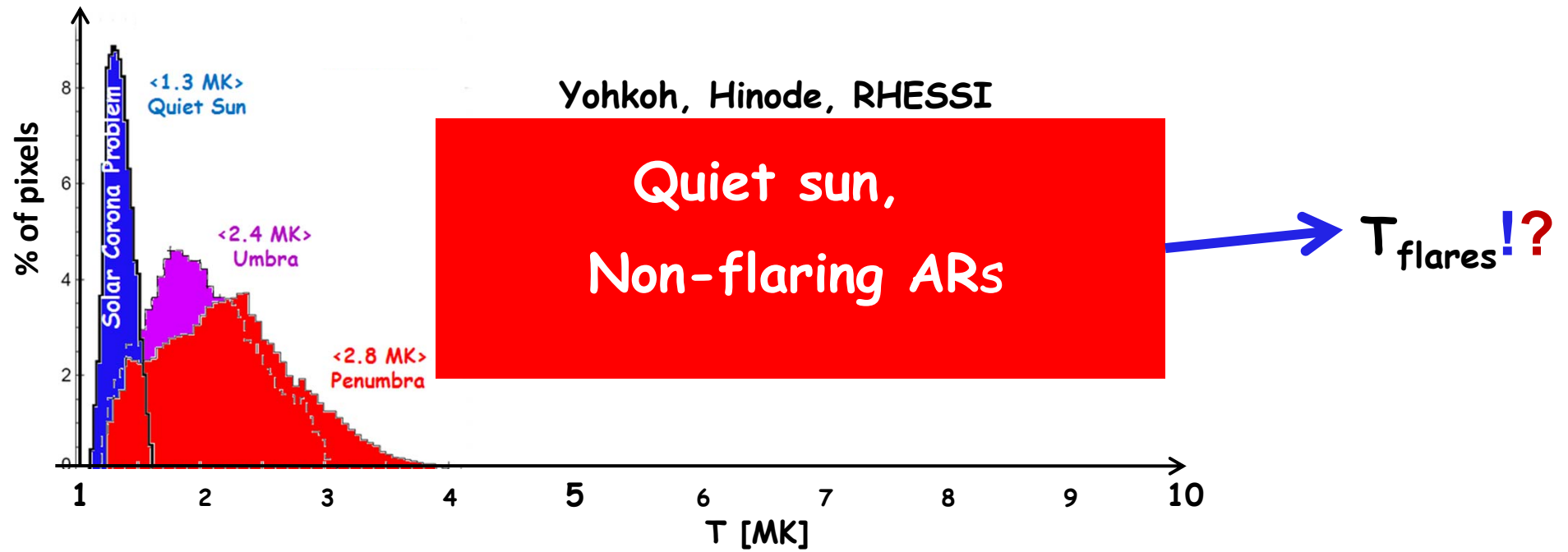
CAST @ Sun? Then ...

... look above **ARs** → flare's place of birth

- non-flaring / quiet AR corona is hotter:
 - 1 to **~10MK** + spectral shape (power law?)

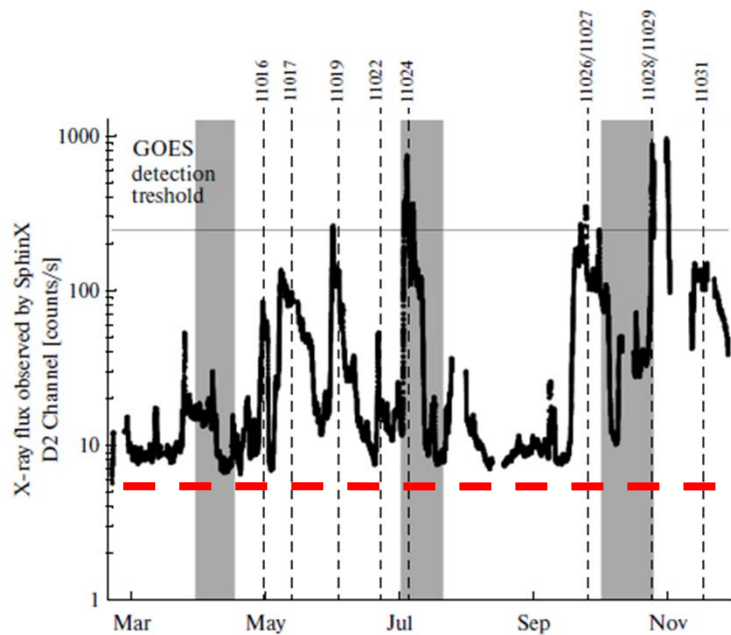
“Sun's intense X-ray emission: remarkable + fascinating ...**mystery**”.

Temperature distributions: QS



Direct measurements →

SPHINX light curve with AR numbers



Minimum rate 5-6 cts/s =>

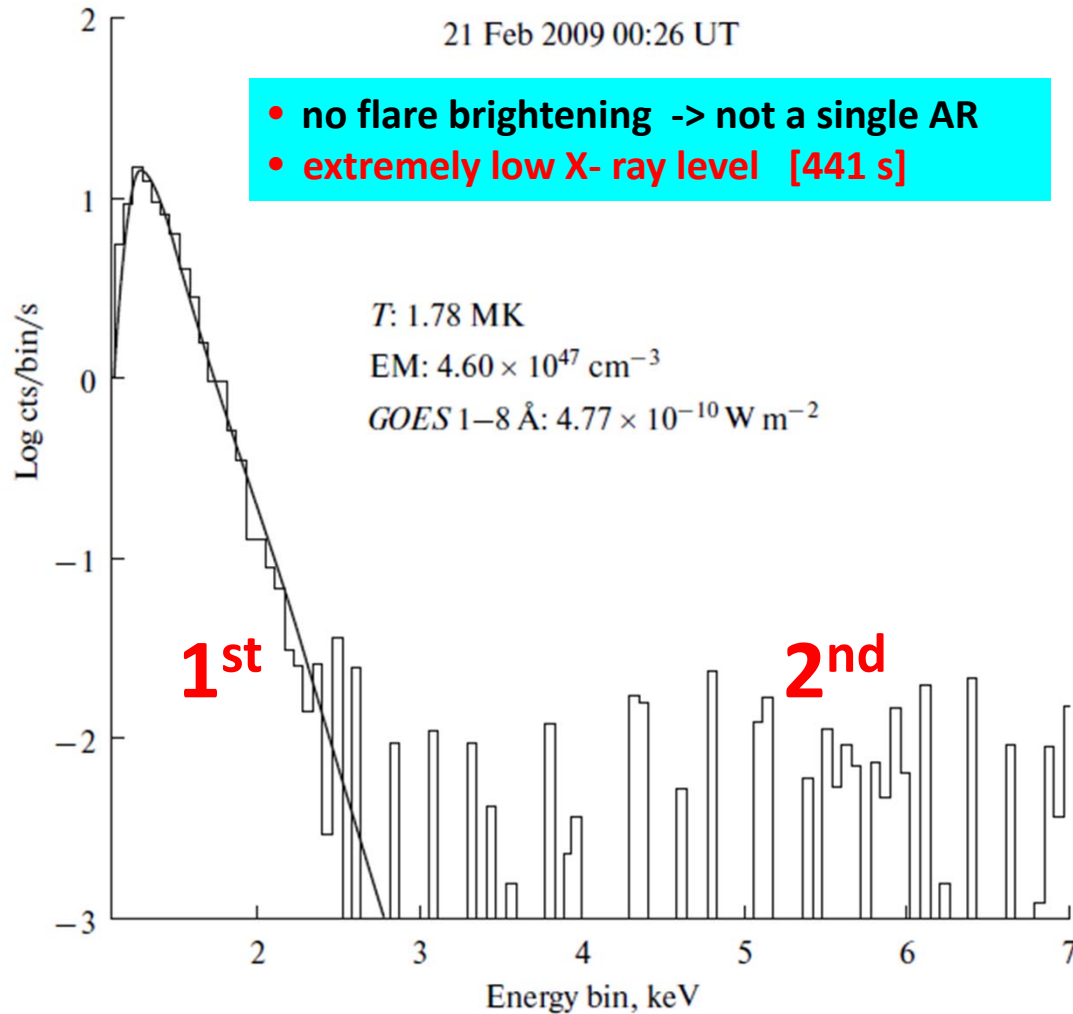
$$L^x_{>1\text{keV}} \approx 6.7 \cdot 10^{20} \text{ erg/s} \approx 1.5 \cdot 10^{-13} L_{\odot}$$

- Stronger and more variable solar X-ray flux when ARs are present.
- there is some **minimum** -> basal level (~5–6 cts/s)
=> Previous solar minimum: X-ray level was >100x.
→ $2.5 \cdot 10^{-10} \text{ W/m}^2$ → $L^x_{>1\text{keV}} \approx 0.67 \cdot 10^{21} \text{ erg/s} \approx 1.5 \cdot 10^{-13} L_{\odot}$

S. Gburek, et al., Solar System Research, 45 (2011)182,
<http://www.springerlink.com/content/63471725640h1032/fulltext.pdf> [see EOS 91 (2010)73].

21 Feb 2009 00:26 UT

- no flare brightening -> not a single AR
- extremely low X-ray level [441 s]



Observed, nonactive coronal spectra variability points towards a transient nature over time scale of few minutes.

1st light α 's / WISPs

2nd massive- α 's / CHameleons from solar core?

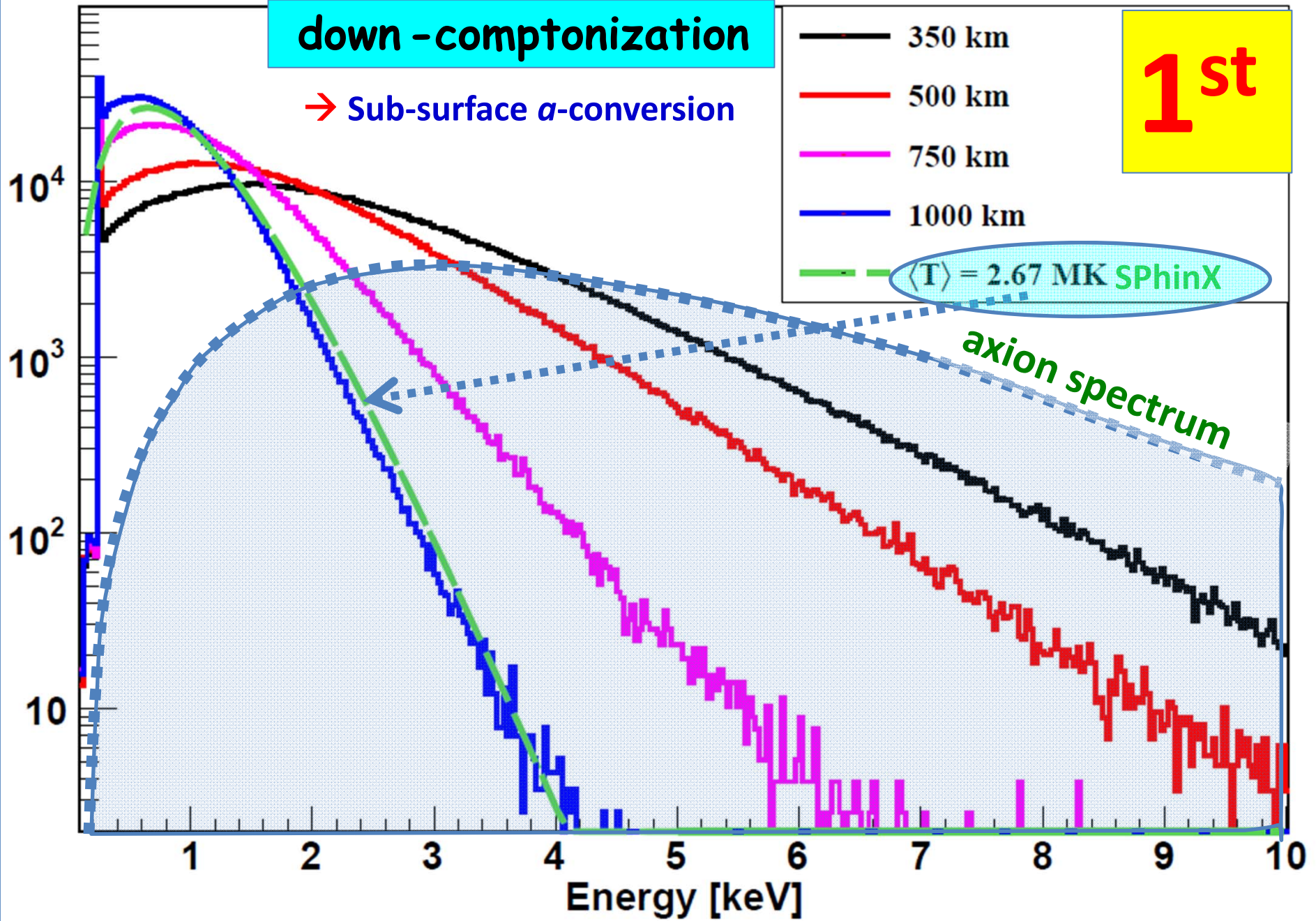
...??...

origin?

down - comptonization

→ Sub-surface α -conversion

1st



→ Power law spectra

2nd

Massive solar KK axions / massive WISPs $\rightarrow 2\gamma$

- gravitationally trapped by the Sun + accumulated over ~ 4.5 Gyears

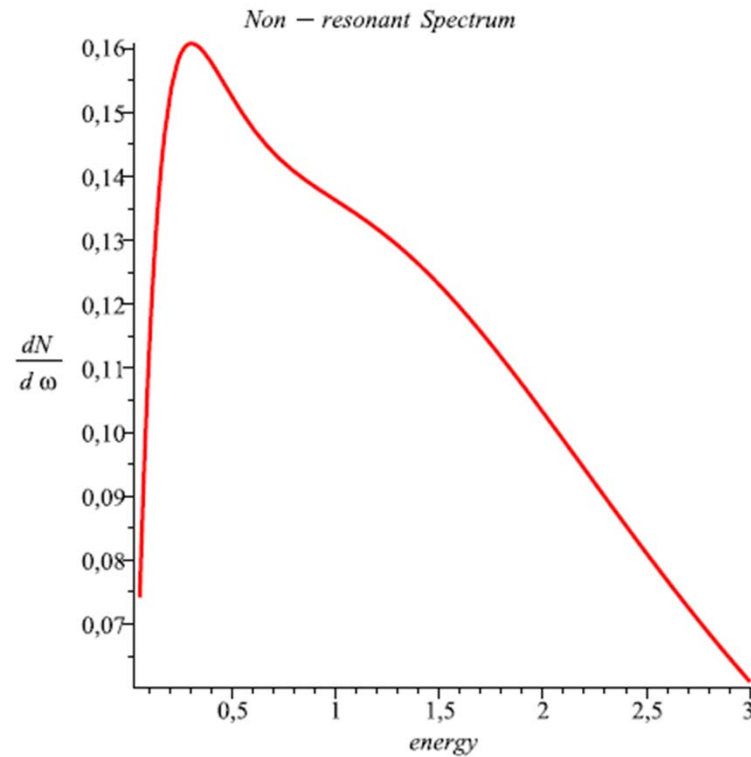
“ ...Unfortunately, such decay x-rays from accumulated relatively short - lived trapped axions create a “ghost plasma” **heating the Sun’s** (or other) **real plasma** complicating its interpretation...”

Zioutas, Hoffmann, Dennerl, Papaevangelou, Science 306 (**2004**) 1485

2nd

CHameleons? ... from solar core being converted at the outer B_0

B configuration? ←

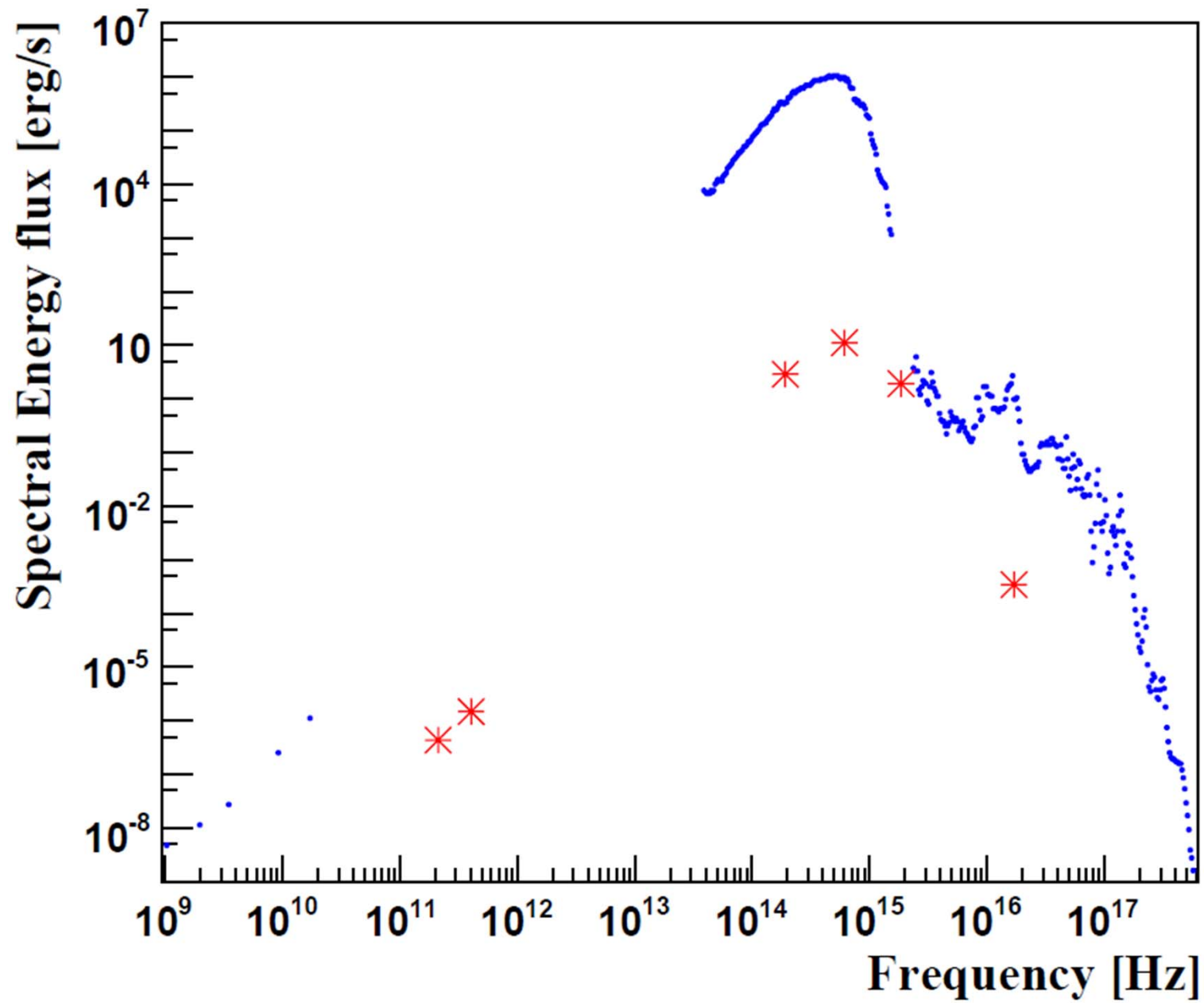


P. Brax, A. Lindner, K. Zioutas (2011)

Regenerated chameleons.

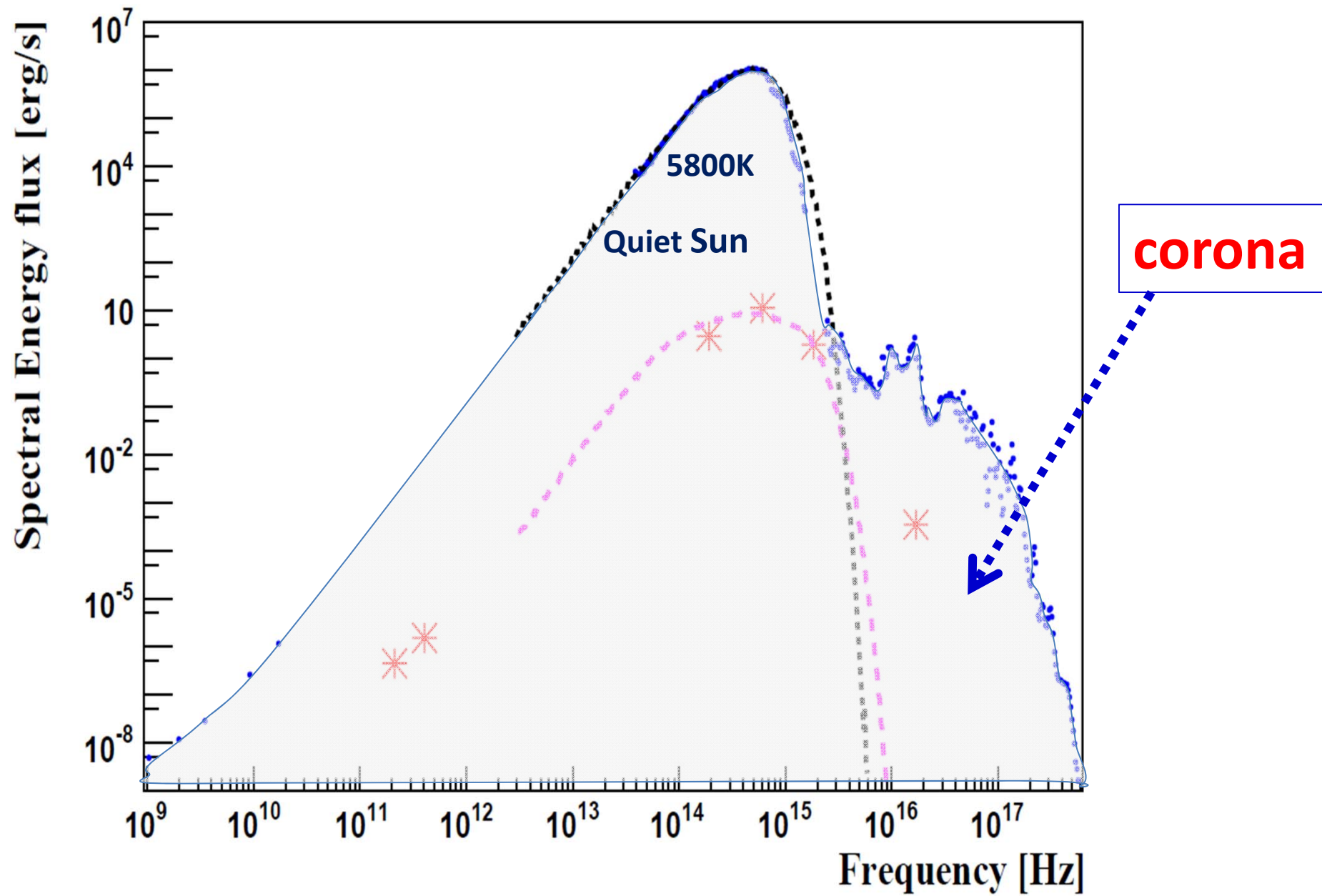
$B_{\text{core}} = 100T$

Flare radiation spectra →



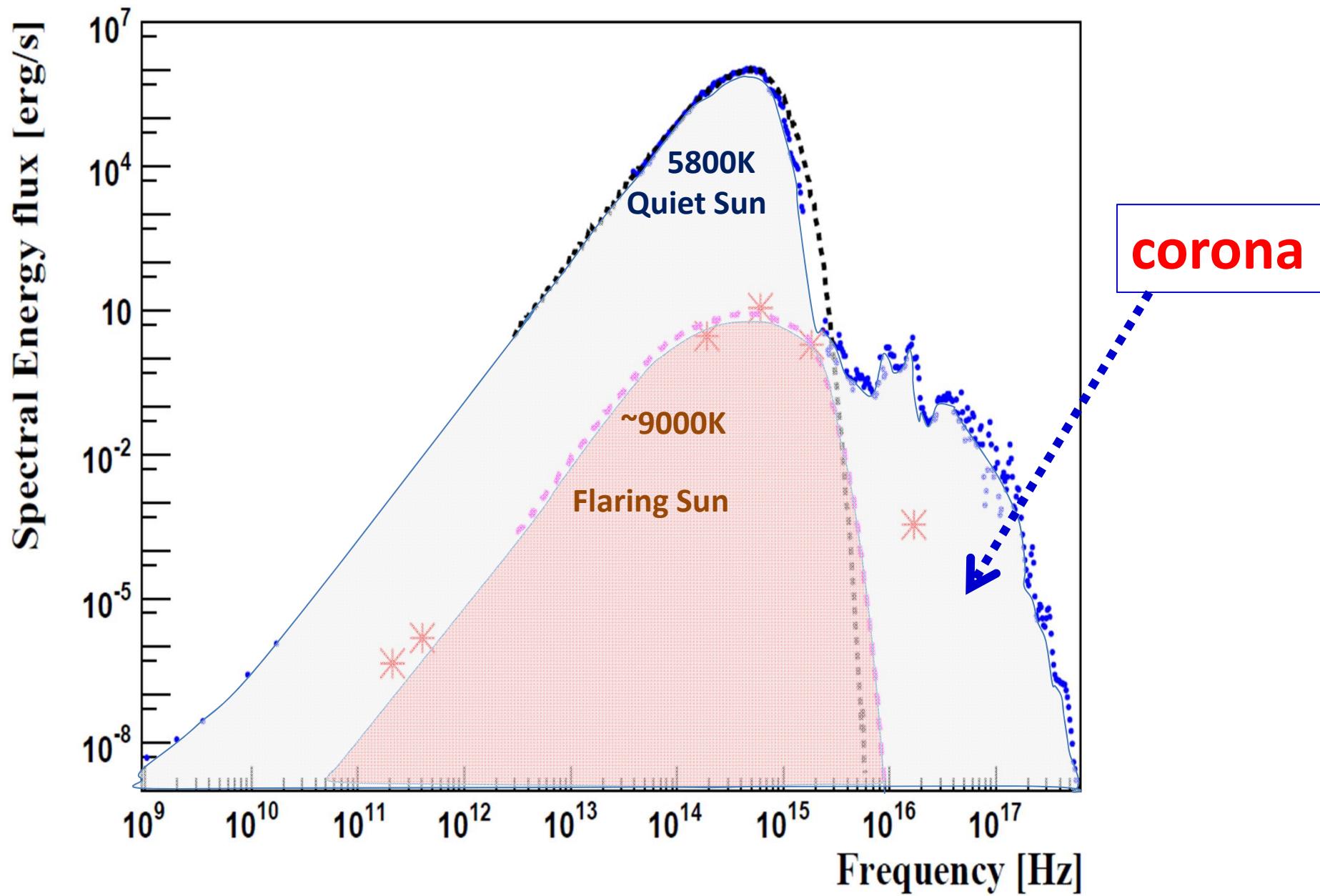
HS Hudson, Space Sci Rev 158 (2011) 5

<http://www.springerlink.com/content/g3074x2810686465/fulltext.pdf>



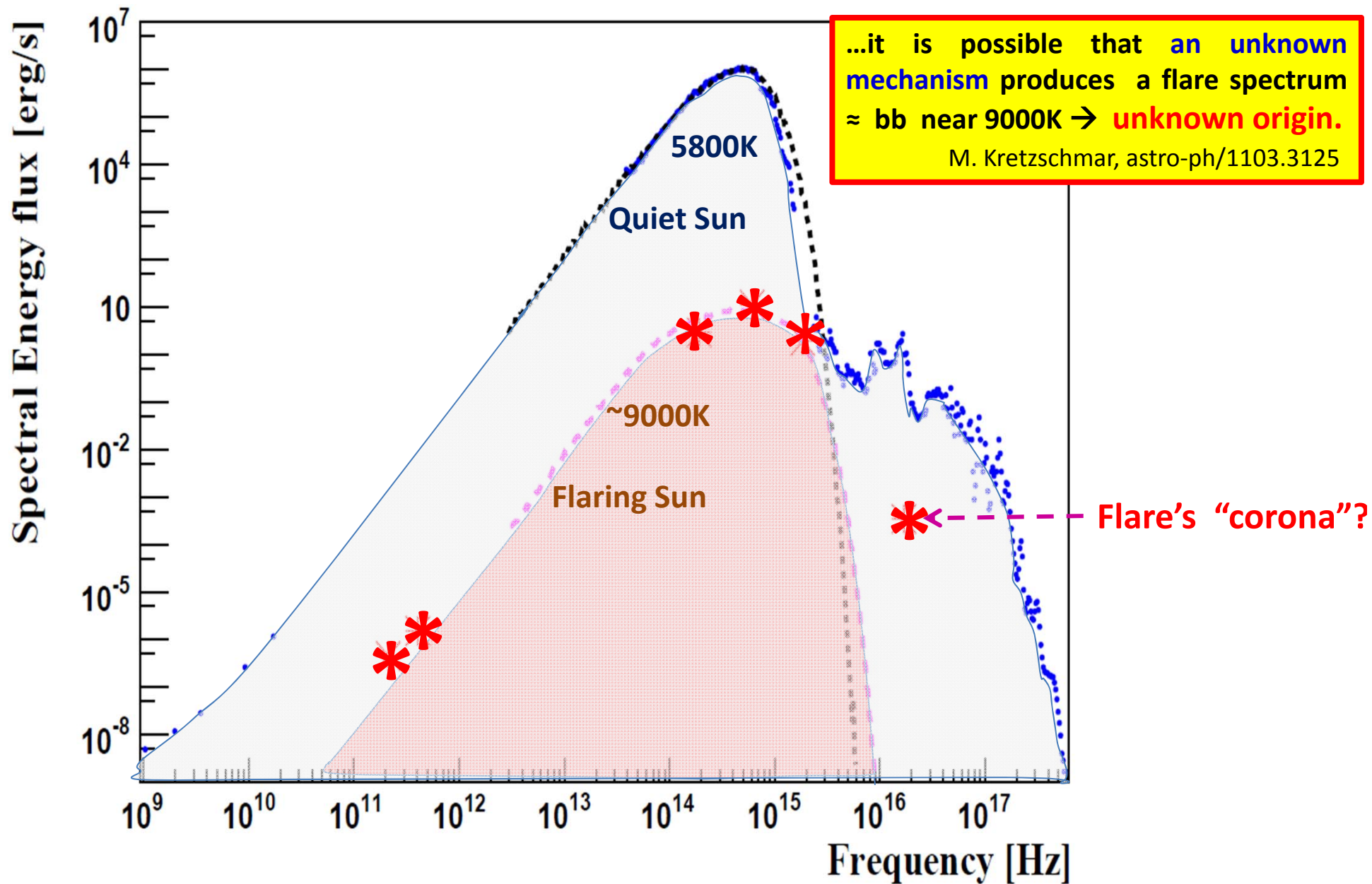
HS Hudson, Space Sci Rev 158 (2011) 5

<http://www.springerlink.com/content/g3074x2810686465/fulltext.pdf>



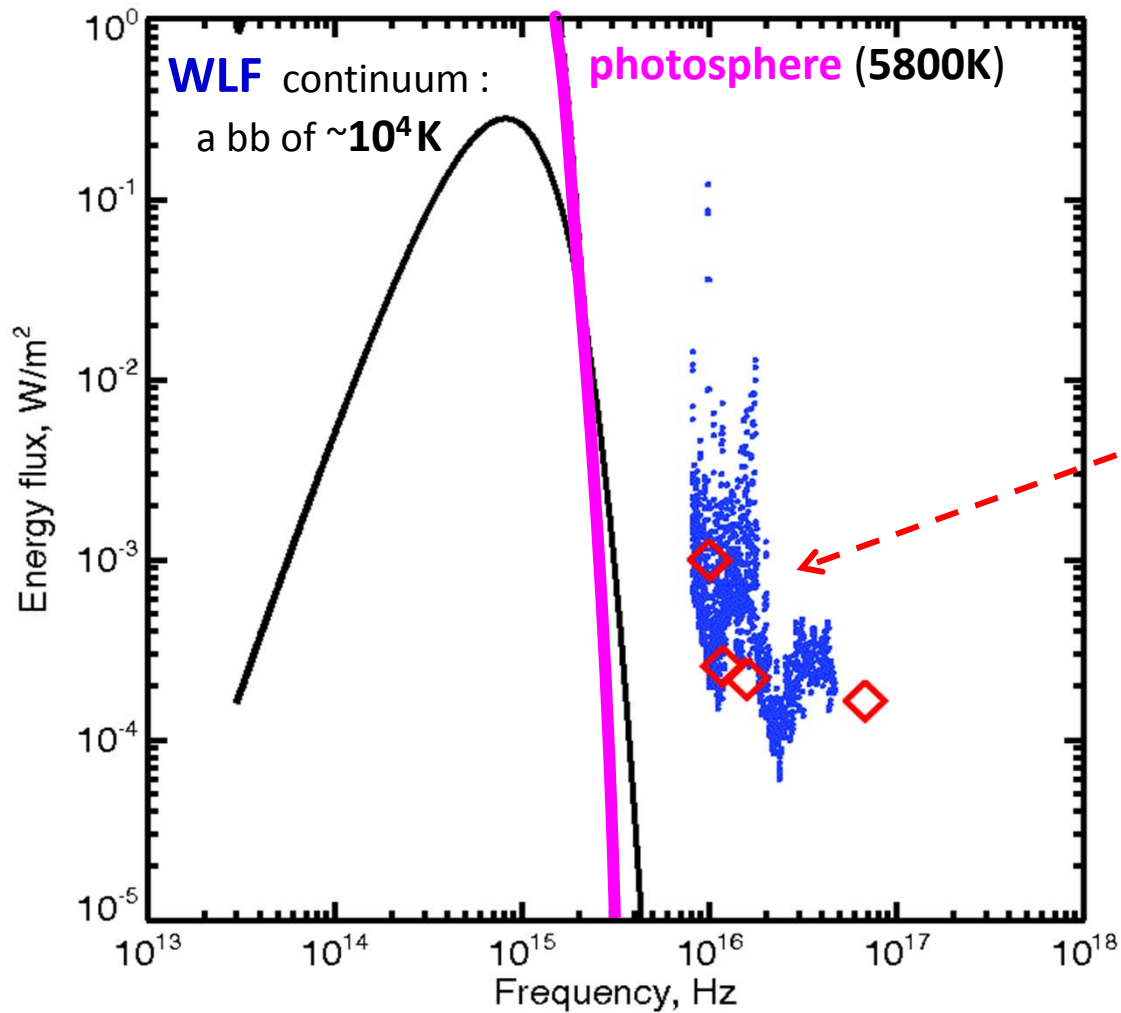
HS Hudson, Space Sci Rev 158 (2011) 5

<http://www.springerlink.com/content/g3074x2810686465/fulltext.pdf>



HS Hudson, Space Sci Rev 158 (2011) 5

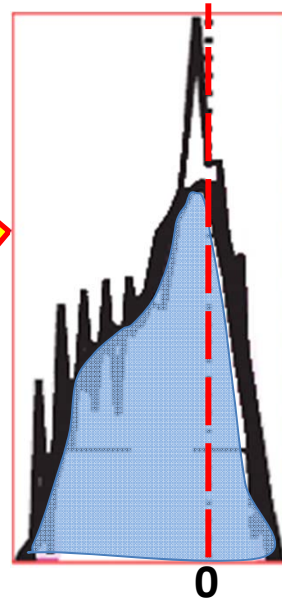
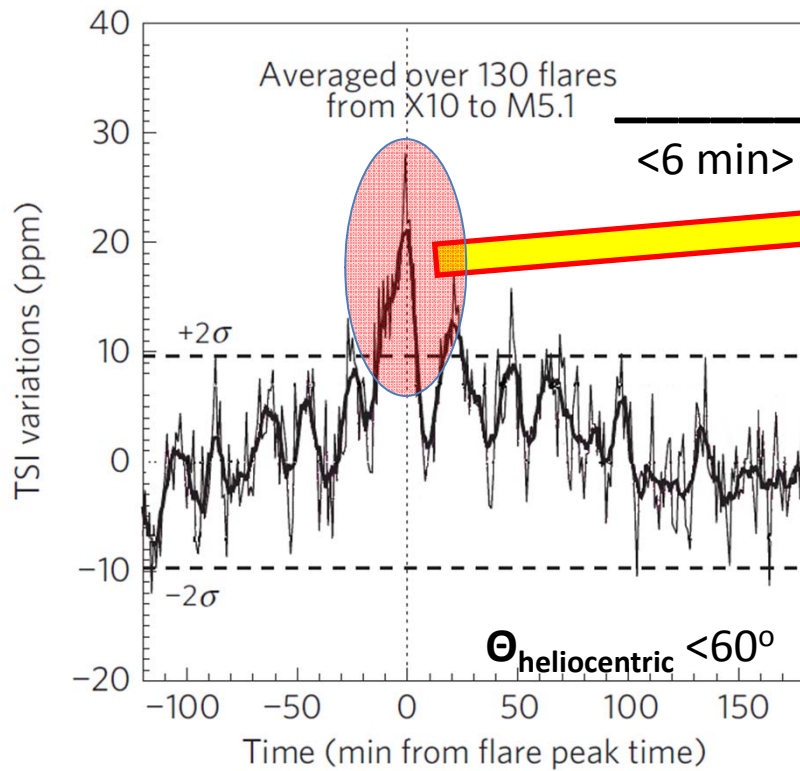
<http://www.springerlink.com/content/g3074x2810686465/fulltext.pdf>



EUV intensity well below
the WL-flare continuum:
FLARE'S intense "corona"?

A broad-band spectrum of the impulsive phase. The smooth line roughly describes the WL-flare continuum, the points the EUV background from EVE, and the diamonds, the EVE broad-band points.

Time correlation in flares?

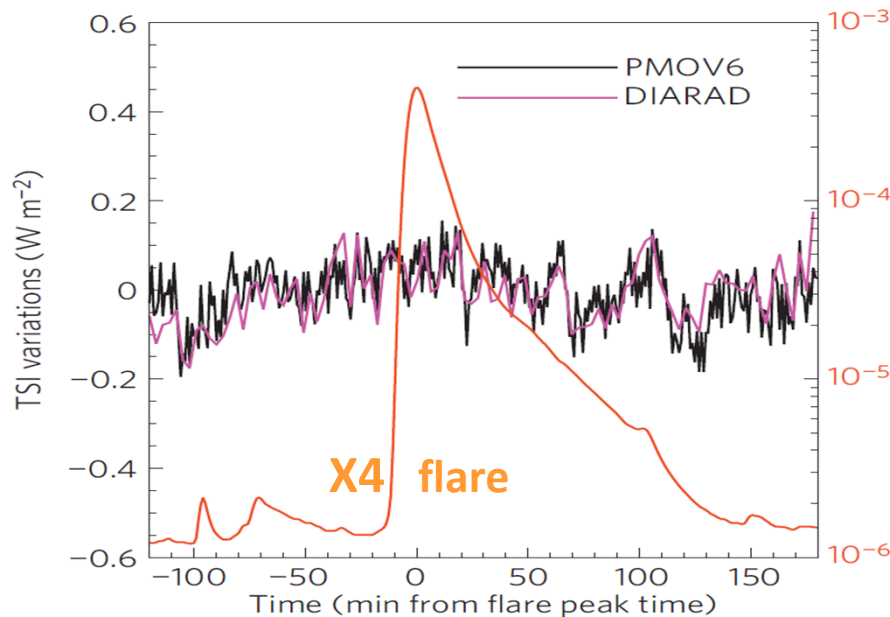


... the total energy radiated by flares exceeds by ~100x the flare soft X-ray energy emission.

→ a major contribution in the visible + near-UV !

TSI increases before SXR →

X-rays after WL emission.



Flare light curves (28/10/2003)

→

... the visible light and TSI peak about 5 minutes before SXR, confirming the importance of the impulsive phase.

(astro-ph/1103.3125)

M. Kretzschmar, et al., Nature Physics 6 (2010) 690
<http://www.nature.com/nphys/journal/v6/n9/pdf/nphys1741.pdf>
http://xxx.lanl.gov/PS_cache/arxiv/pdf/1103/1103.3125v1.pdf

Timing between WL (first) and soft X-rays (afterwards): $m_{ax} > 10\text{meV}$

- **~axion scenario:** energy deposition @ sub-photosphere => ionization / ~thermalization

at $\rho \rightarrow m_{ax} \times e_{coh} \rightarrow$ escape + in addition:

... compression possible due to **B #)** moving the conversion place ($\rho \approx m_{ax}$) upwards, from where down-comptonization occurs less + less => escaping as X-rays

- propagation speed **#)** of energy deposition, e.g., by converted axions/CHs/WISPs:

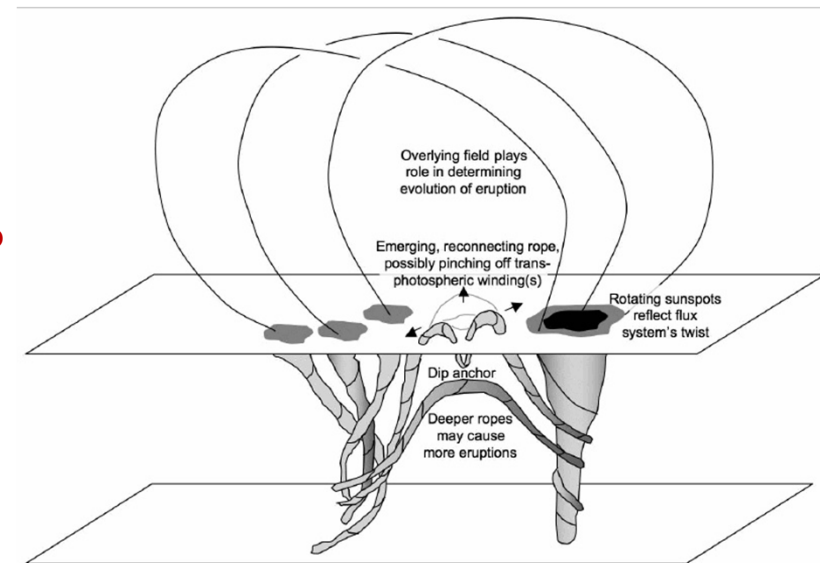
$\sim 0.1 - 1 \text{ km/s} \sim$ accumulation time

i.e., propagation time from -1000km to the surface \rightarrow 10min to 100min \approx observation!

Spectral energy range:

1st : WL ($\sim 10^4\text{K}$) => ~thermalized ~keV-photons at large depths before escaping!?

2nd : SXR => converted axions at smaller depths (relative to WL)



#) Thanks to K. Galsgaard, E. Georgoulis, A. Lindner, A. Vourlidas

CJ Schrijver, Adv.Space Res. 43(2009)739

+ synergism: => with conventional physics / WISPs

- a 's + CHs -> generic examples

→ not one single global mechanism at work

- not only one exotic particle involved: see axions \approx Chameleons

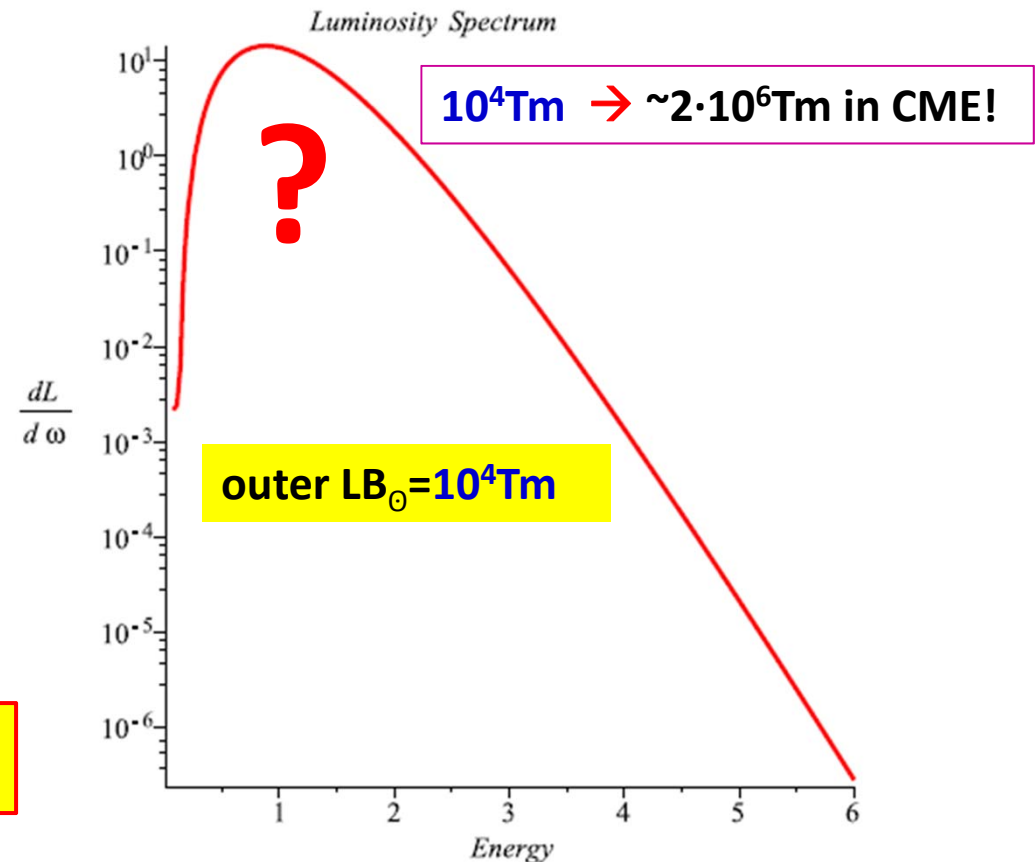
- behave very differently

Back-converted Chameleons (to photons) from the quiet sun [erg/keV/s/cm²] at altitudes >5000 km and B=1G. →

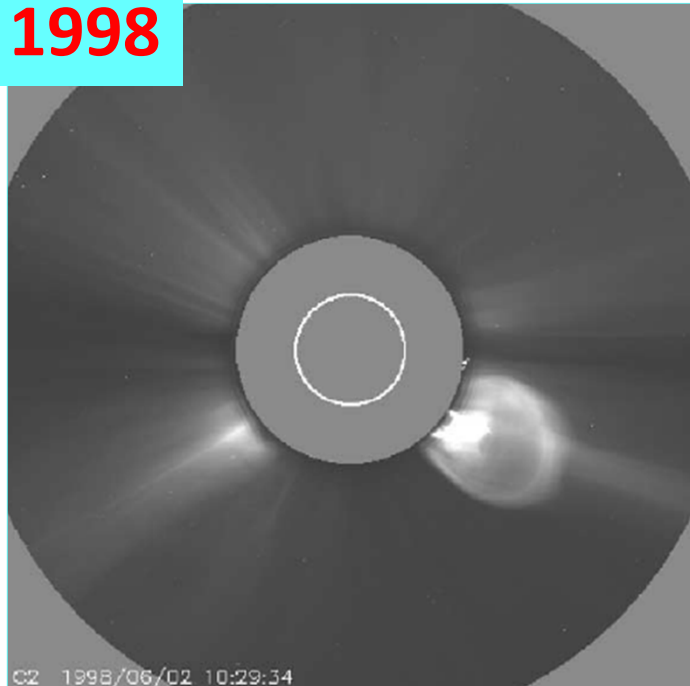
\approx SPHINX spectrum (SXR)

CHs: the missing ingredient?!

P. Brax, A. Lindner, K. Zioutas (2011)



1998

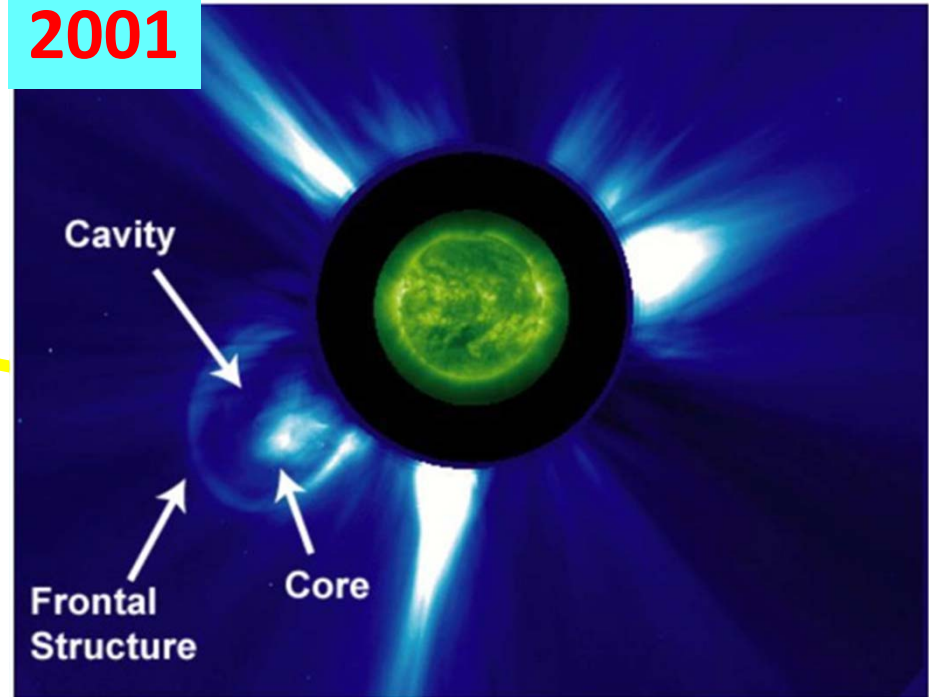


CME

CME with LASCO C2 coronagraph (1030UT 2/6/1998). The classic three-part structure of the CME (front, cavity, and prominence) is apparent.

E.W. Cliver, H.S. Hudson, J. Atm.Sol.-Ter. Phys. 64 (2002) 231
<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1364682601000864>

2001



SOHO/LASCO image (EIT 195 image superposed) obtained 20/12/2001 → the 3-part structure of a CME above the SW .

N. Mittal, U. Narain , J. Atm. Sol.-Ter. Phys. 72 (2010) 643

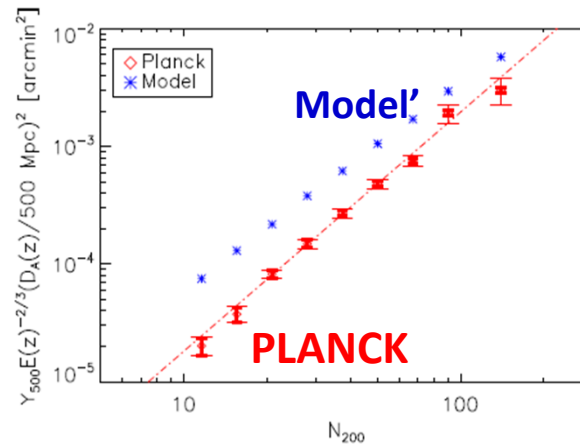
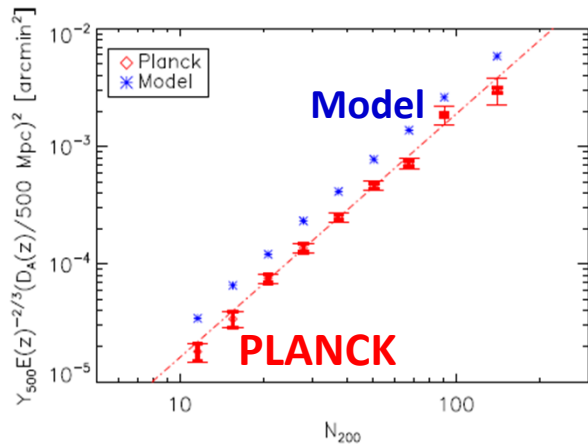
<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1364682610000921>

$$V \approx 10^{30} \text{cm}^3 \ \& \ B \approx 200 \text{ [G]} \ \rightarrow \ BL \approx 2 \cdot 10^6 \text{ [Tm]}$$

- The CME trigger => origin?
- Rising soft X-rays ?
- Bright H α ribbons @ solar disk
- H α loops @ corona
- EIT dimmings,

>> CHameleons!?

SPHINX + other XRTs



The SZ-decrement from these clusters fell significantly below their expectations
= less electrons

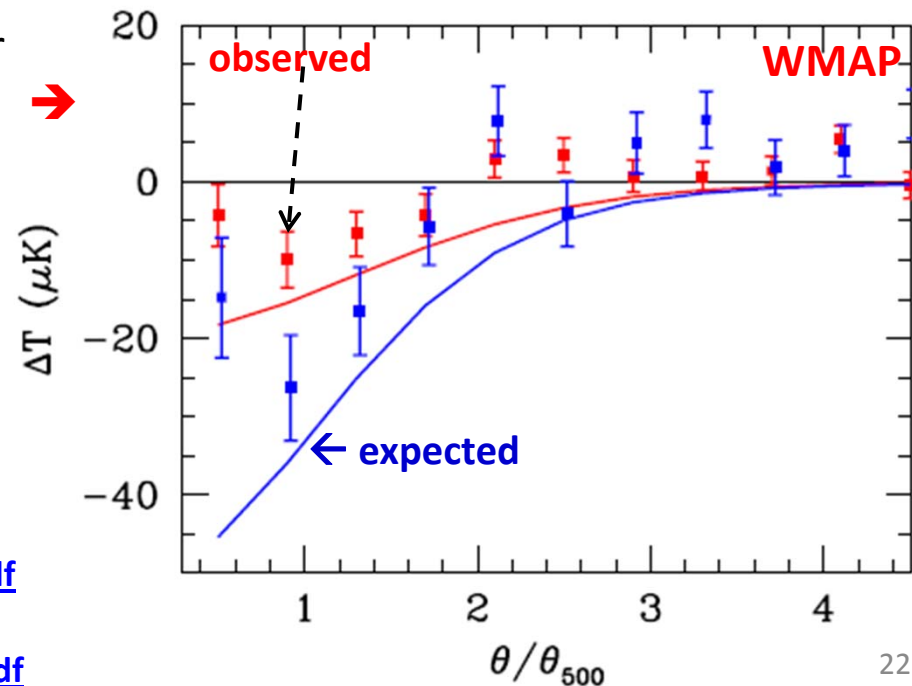
Scaled SZ signal measurements, Y500, binned by richness, N200.

→ A clear discrepancy between the model and the Planck SZ measurements for both mass calibrations.

... lower ... than predicted based on X-ray models ...

SZ signal as a function of distance from the cluster center... in agreement with the PLANCK results.

The discrepancy is likely to remain an active field of research in immediate future.

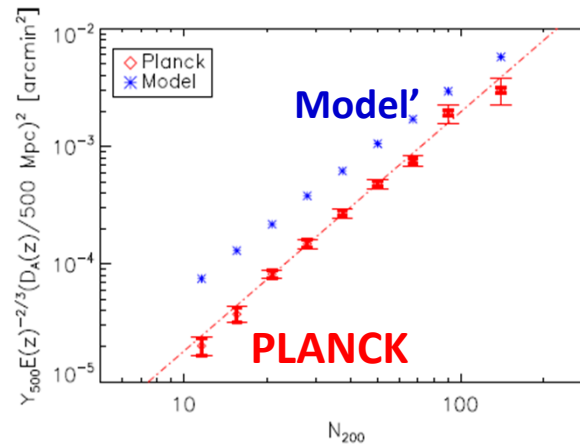
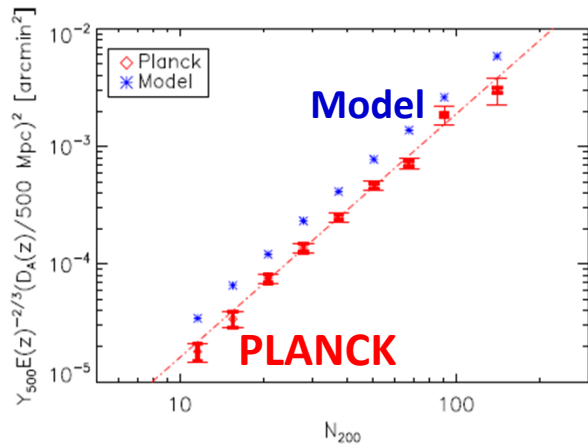


PLANCK 2011:

http://xxx.lanl.gov/PS_cache/arxiv/pdf/1101/1101.2027v1.pdf

WMAP 2011:

http://xxx.lanl.gov/PS_cache/arxiv/pdf/1106/1106.2185v1.pdf



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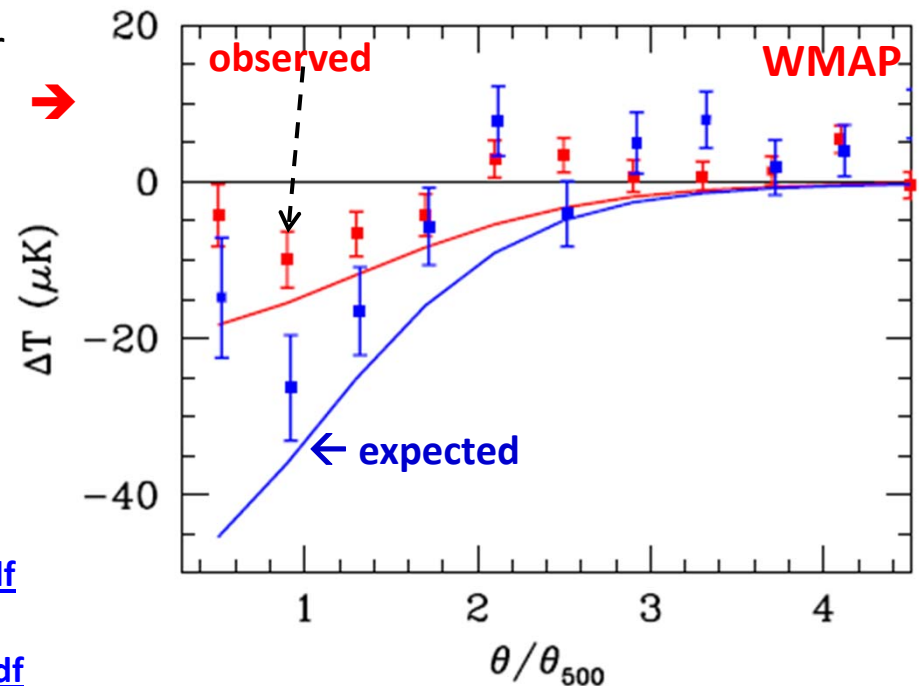
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PLANCK 2011:

http://xxx.lanl.gov/PS_cache/arxiv/pdf/1101/1101.2027v1.pdf

WMAP 2011:

http://xxx.lanl.gov/PS_cache/arxiv/pdf/1106/1106.2185v1.pdf

Unfortunately, such decay x-rays from accumulated relatively short-lived trapped **axions create a “ghost plasma”** heating the Sun’s (or any other) real plasma and complicating its interpretation. However, other **phenomena in the galactic center and in galaxy clusters may fit the axion scenario.**

Zioutas, Hoffmann, Dennerl, Papaevangelou, Science 306 (**2004**) 1485

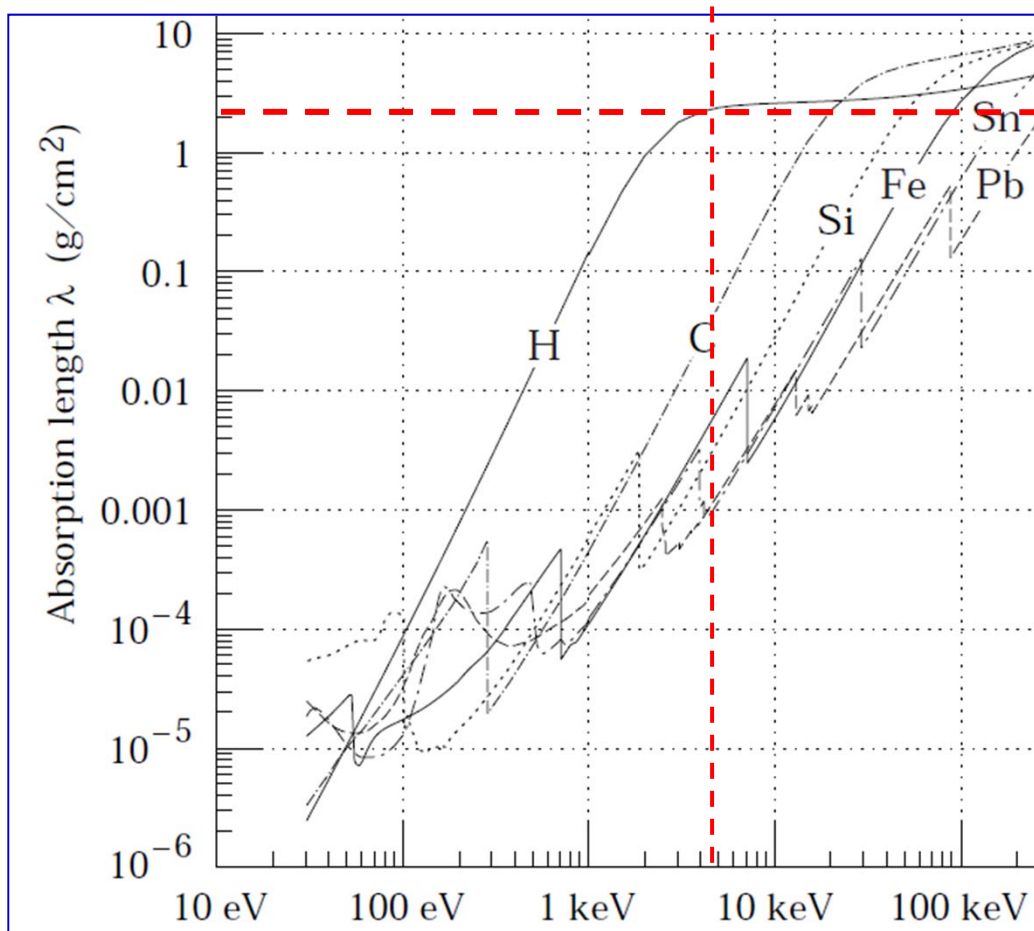
Thank you Sun!!

Back-up slides

Abstract:

The trigger mechanism of the energy release of solar flares is still unknown. In this work we will update an alternative mechanism based on the involvement of exotic particles like axions and/or chameleons or other as yet not predicted particles. The various findings on the behavior associated with (white-light) solar flares will be presented.

Possible earth-bound experiments and solar X-ray searches will be proposed.



$$\Rightarrow mfp = 2 \text{ gr/cm}^2$$

for $\rho = 2 \times 10^{-7} \text{ gr/cm}^3$ @ -350 km

$$\Rightarrow 10 \text{ km} \rightarrow 0.2 \text{ gr/cm}^2 + \Delta\rho/\rho \quad \checkmark$$

\Rightarrow towards max. $\ell_{coh} \approx 100 \text{ km}$
due to compression?

\rightarrow flattening of density decrease!?

Free-free (bremsstrahlung, Gaunt factor of 1):

$$\sigma(\nu, \text{cm}^2) \approx 2 \cdot 10^{-25} N_e (10^{21} \text{ cm}^{-3}) \cdot Z^2 \cdot T_e (\text{eV})^{-1/2} \cdot [h\nu (\text{keV})]^{-3}$$

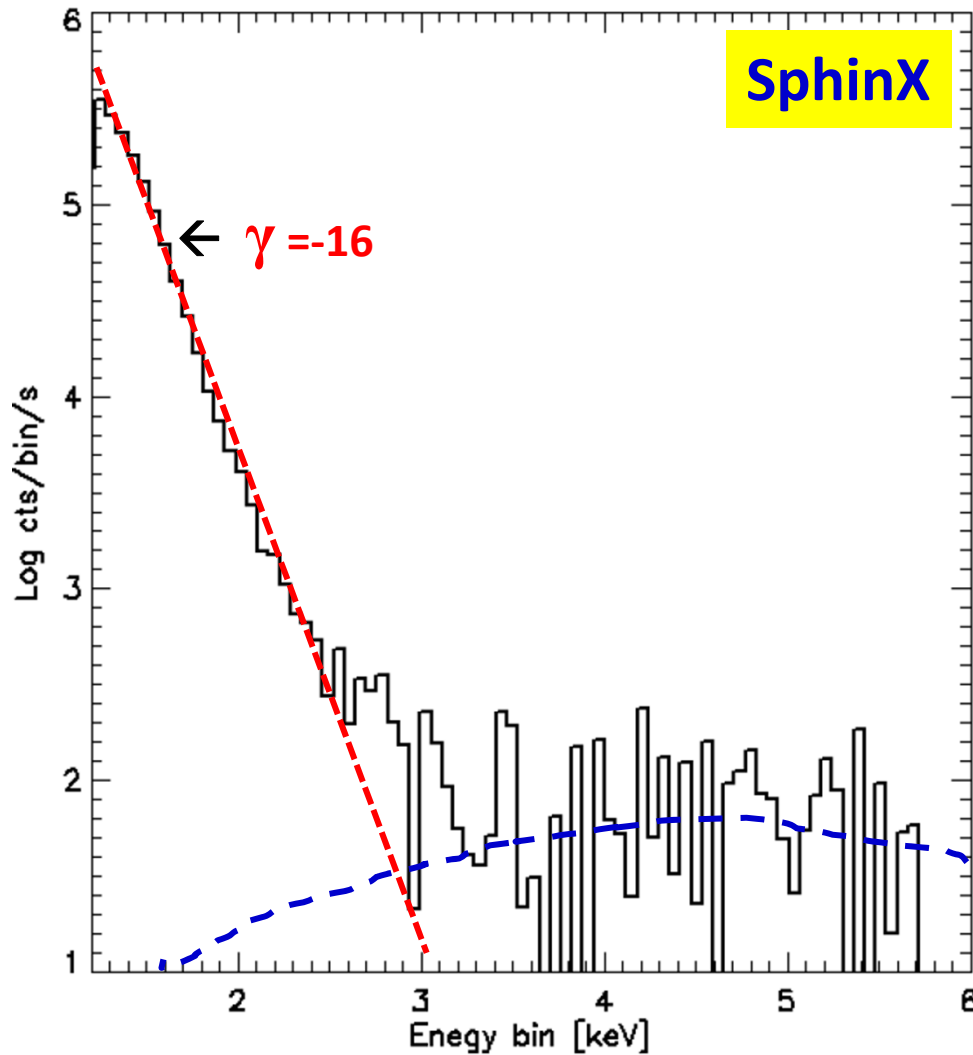
For $\rho = 2 \times 10^{-7} \text{ gr/cm}^3$ & $h\nu > 100 \text{ eV} \rightarrow \sigma \ll \sigma_{\text{compton}}$

From 3 independent results:

- WDs (g_{ae})
- SN1987A (g_{aN}) ← limit
- Sun ($g_{a\gamma\gamma}$)

→ $m_{ax} \approx 10 - 20 [\text{meV}/c^2]$

→ CAST!?



- 1-15keV : $L_x \approx 4 \cdot 10^{22}$ erg/s
- 3-15keV : $L_x \approx 0.003 \cdot 4 \cdot 10^{22} \approx (1-2) \cdot 10^{20}$ erg/s

Before

KK-axions:

- $L_x = 10^{23}$ erg/s $\Rightarrow g_{a\gamma\gamma} = 9.3 \cdot 10^{-14}$ GeV⁻¹
 $m_{KK} \approx 10^{-3}$ eV/c² (2003, L_x overestimated)
- $L_x \approx 6 \cdot 10^{21}$ erg/s $\Rightarrow g_{a\gamma\gamma} \approx 2.5 \cdot 10^{-14}$ GeV⁻¹ (2004)
 $m_{KK} \approx 2.5 \cdot 10^{-4}$ eV/c²

Now

SphinX, with $L_x \approx 10^{20}$ erg/s $\Rightarrow g_{a\gamma\gamma} \approx 3.4 \cdot 10^{-14}$ GeV⁻¹
 $\rightarrow m_{KK} \approx 3.4 \cdot 10^{-4}$ eV/c²

Yohkoh (0.3-4keV), with $L_x \approx 4 \cdot 10^{21}$ erg/s \Rightarrow +SphinX
 $L_x > 3\text{keV} \approx 0.003 \cdot 4 \cdot 10^{21} \approx 10^{19}$ erg/s \Rightarrow
 $g_{a\gamma\gamma} \approx 10^{-14}$ GeV⁻¹ & $m_{KK} \geq 10^{-4}$ eV/c²

~thermal?
 axions $\times B_{\text{photosphere}}$
 $m_{\text{axion}} \sim 17$ meV/c²
 NJP (2009)

massive KK axions
 spontaneous decays
 Astrop.Phys. (2003)

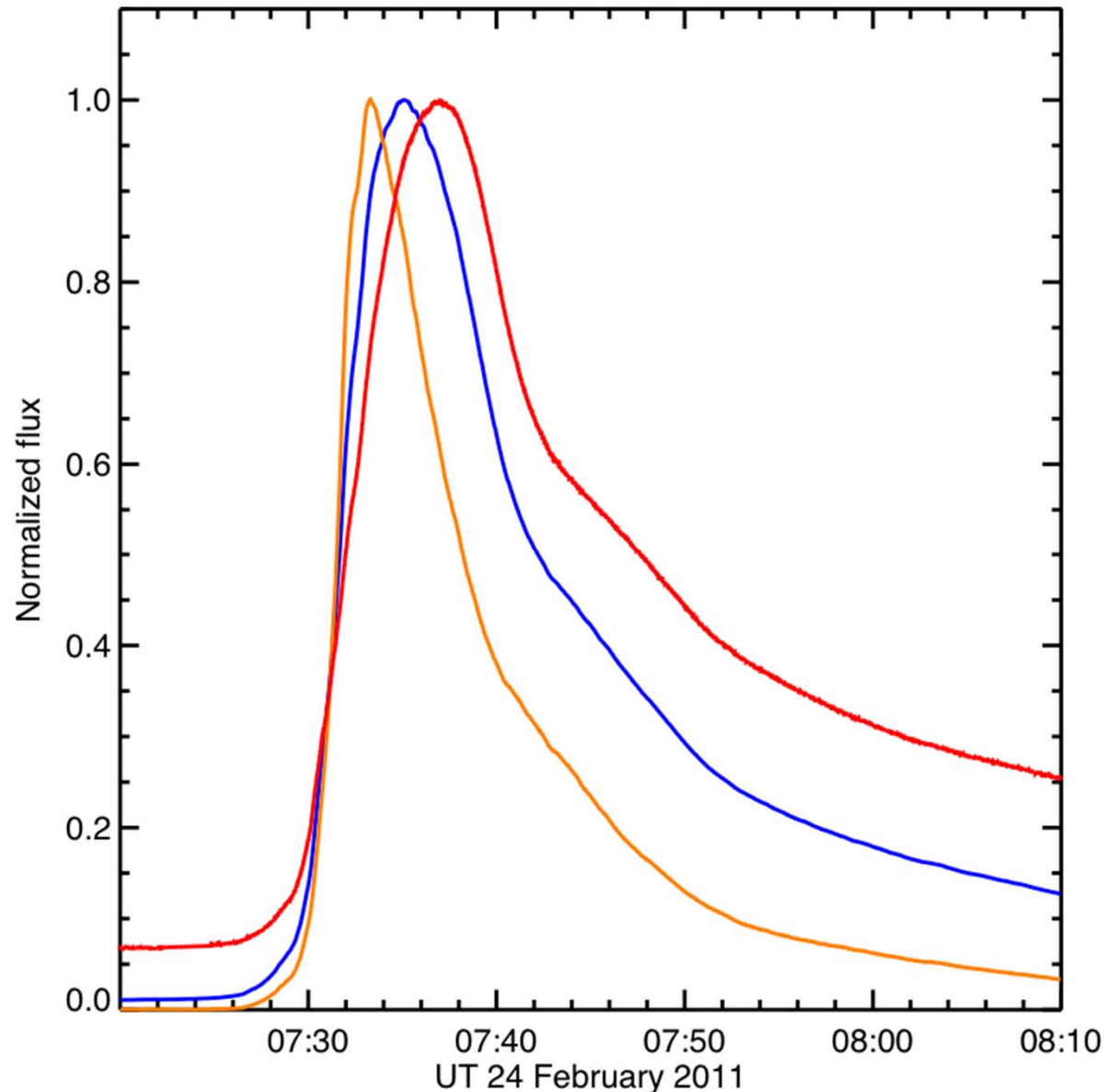
$m_{KK} \approx 10^{-3} - 10^{-4}$ eV/c²

Suggestive to directly measure quiet Sunspot's spectral shape $> 100\text{eV}$

-> beyond the reproduced ones!

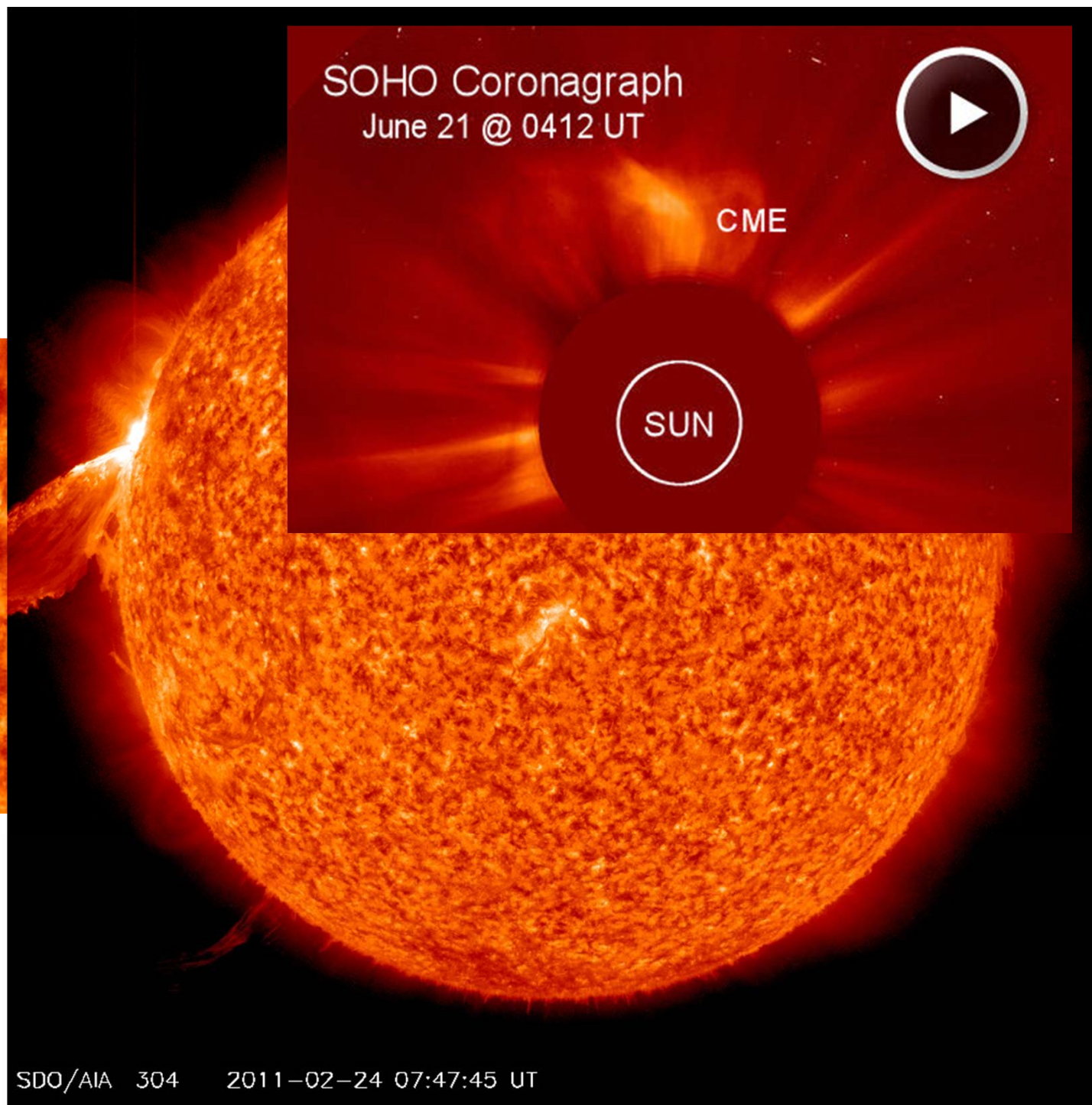
E.g.:

- RHESSI $> 4\text{keV}$
- SPHINX $> 0.8\text{keV?}$
- ... more to come



Left: Comparison of the [ESP] zeroth-order signal ("QD"), in red, and the GOES low-energy channel (blue). Two features are striking: first, the EVE signal peaks later, and second, it has a substantial preflare excess. These both point to longer effective wavelengths. Right: A blow-up of the preflare variation, showing how much better the ESP photometry (1/4 sec binning, much lower noise) than GOES is (3 sec binning, much greater noise). **H Hudson**
http://sprg.ssl.berkeley.edu/~tohban/wiki/index.php/EVE/ESP_and_the_Neupert_Effect

2011



SDO/AIA 304 2011-02-24 07:47:45 UT

CAST @ Sun?

→ axion / CHameleon scenario => couple to **B**

- a vs. CH -> fixed vs. ~variable mass

- Solar a 's => $\ell_{\text{coh}} \approx 10\text{m}$ → CHs x large scale fields

- preferentially in vacuum!