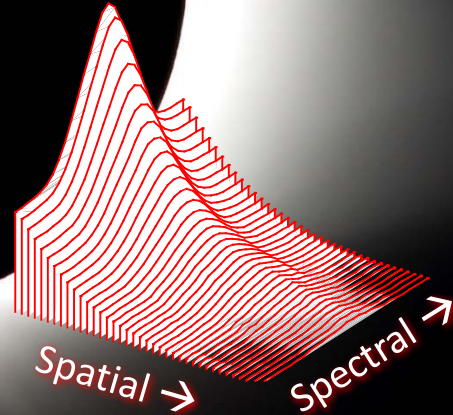


# An Airborne IR Spectrometer for Solar Eclipse Observations

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# AIR-Spec Experiment



AIR-Spec measured **5 magnetically sensitive coronal emission lines** during the **2017 total solar eclipse** from the **NSF/NCAR Gulfstream V** research aircraft.

- New IR window in the solar corona
  - First time for high resolution coronal imaging spectroscopy, 1.4 – 4  $\mu\text{m}$
  - Pathfinder for observations of coronal magnetic fields
- New platform for high-resolution stabilized imaging on the GV
  - Enables new science in solar and atmospheric physics



# Activity in the Solar Corona



## X-Class Solar Flare

10 Sept. 2017

AIA 171, 193, & 211 Å

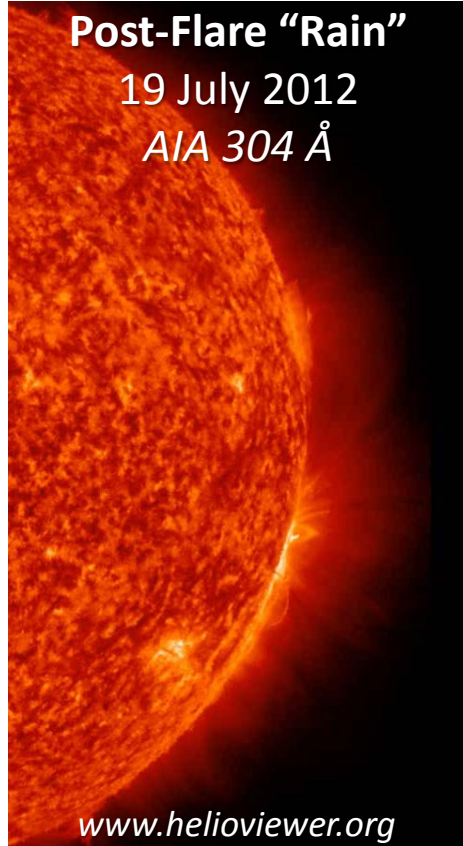


[www.helioviewer.org](http://www.helioviewer.org)

## Post-Flare "Rain"

19 July 2012

AIA 304 Å



[www.helioviewer.org](http://www.helioviewer.org)

## Filament Eruption

31 Aug. 2012

AIA 304 Å

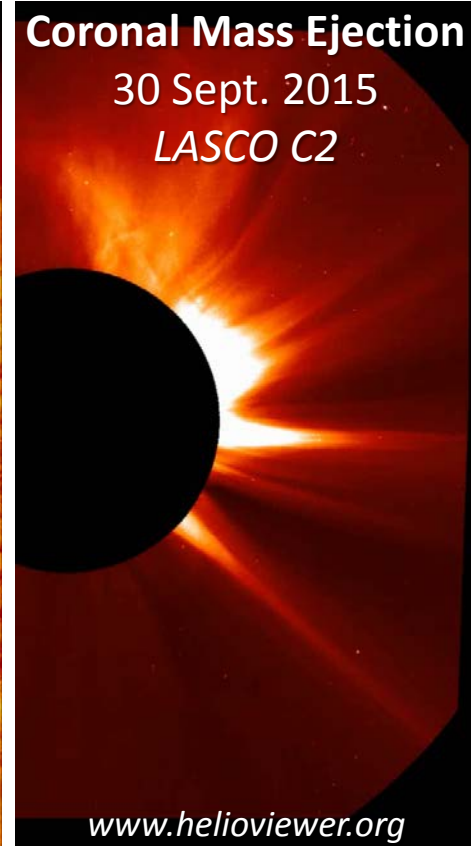


[www.helioviewer.org](http://www.helioviewer.org)

## Coronal Mass Ejection

30 Sept. 2015

LASCO C2



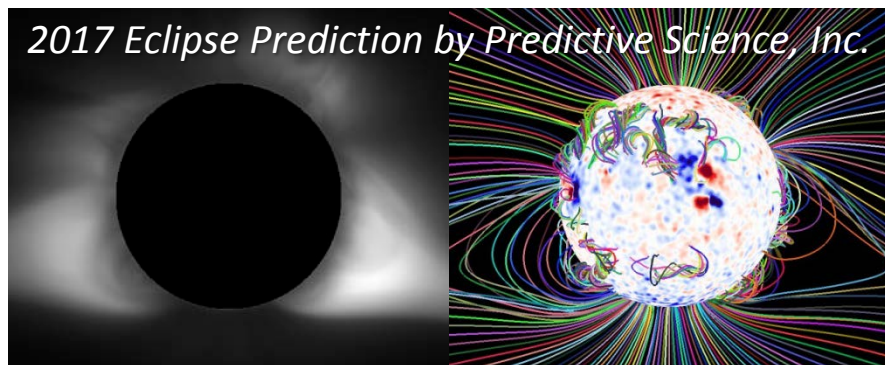
[www.helioviewer.org](http://www.helioviewer.org)

# Coronal Magnetism



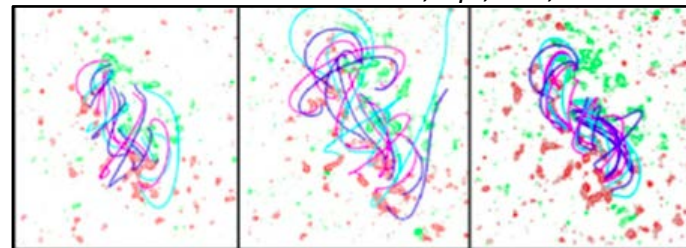
## Coronal Magnetic Fields

- Source of coronal heating
- Store energy for flares and CMEs
- Define coronal structure and dynamics
- But not routinely measured
  - Weak (3 – 13 G) → difficult to measure

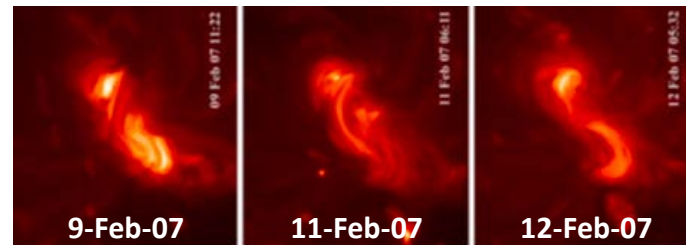


[http://www.predsci.com/corona/aug2017eclipse/solar\\_north.php](http://www.predsci.com/corona/aug2017eclipse/solar_north.php)

A. S. Savcheva et al. 2012, ApJ, 759, 105



**Modeled  
B Field**



**Hinode  
X-Ray  
Telescope**

## Magnetic Field Modeling

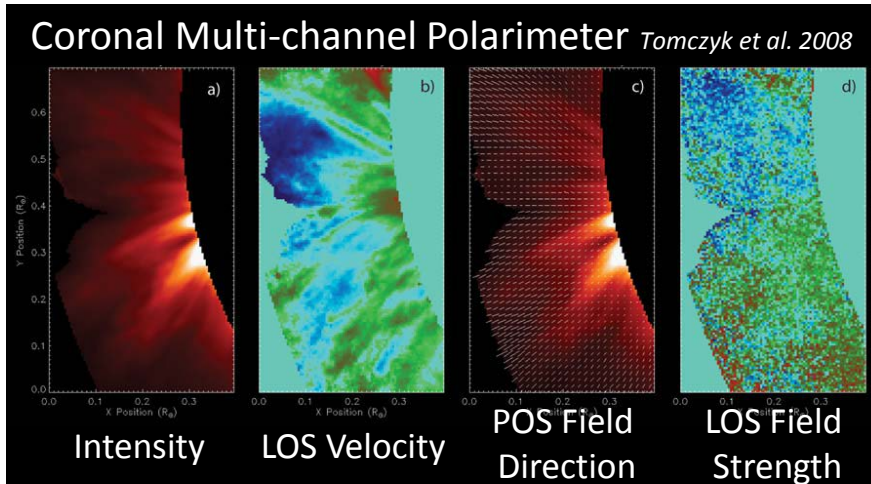
- Constraints: photospheric magnetic field, observations of coronal plasma
- Need routine measurements as ground truth for simulations

**Method:** Measure emission line polarization (e.g. Fe XIII, 1.0747  $\mu\text{m}$ )

- **Circular**  $\rightarrow$  LOS field strength (Zeeman effect,  $10^{-4} \times$  intensity)
- **Linear**  $\rightarrow$  POS field direction (Hanle effect,  $0.01 - 0.1 \times$  intensity)

- **Future direction:** expand to longer wavelength emission lines?
  - Higher signal: wavelength splitting  $\Delta\lambda/\lambda \propto \lambda B$
  - Less impact from scattering and seeing
  - Recent improvements in IR detectors
- **BUT** mid-IR coronal emission lines are not well characterized. Need pathfinder mission to
  - Measure emission line properties
  - Develop technology for mid-IR coronal spectroscopy

$\rightarrow$  *Build a spectrometer (AIR-Spec) to observe the 2017 total eclipse*



# Science Goals



## Success Criteria

Identify one of the following magnetically sensitive coronal emission lines:

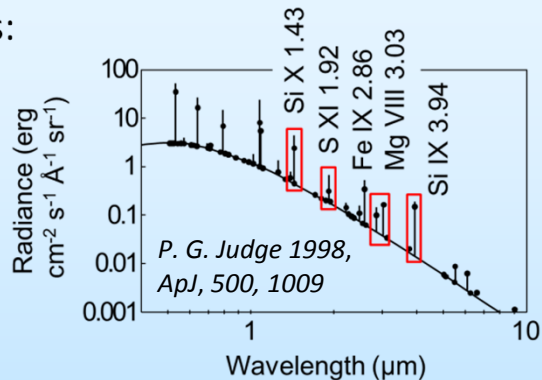
**Si X:** 1.43  $\mu\text{m}$

**S XI:** 1.92  $\mu\text{m}$

**Fe IX:** 2.86  $\mu\text{m}$

**Mg VIII:** 3.03  $\mu\text{m}$

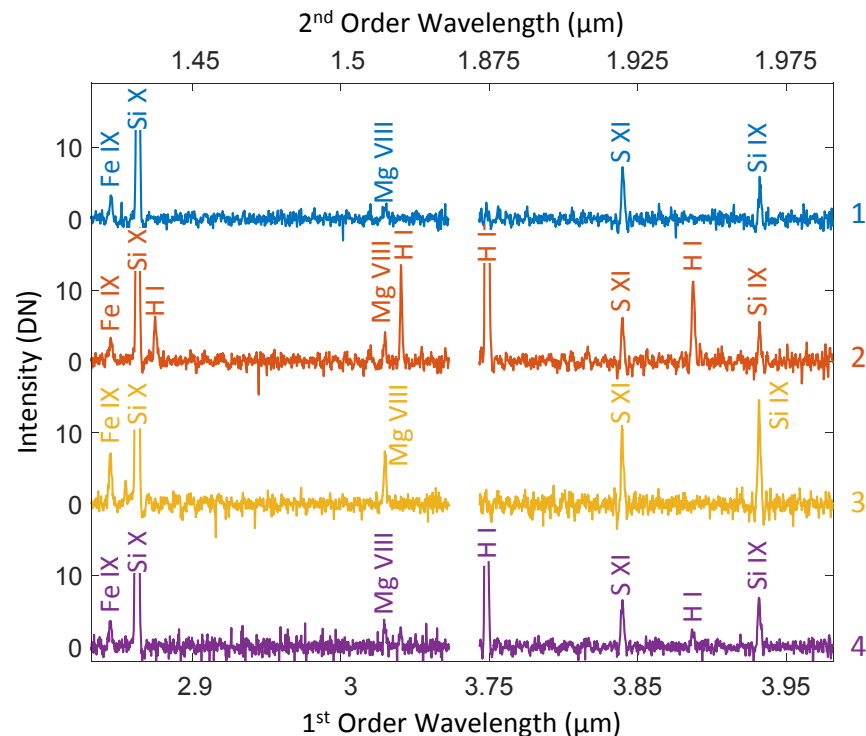
**Si IX:** 3.94  $\mu\text{m}$



## Science Goals

1. Identify line strengths as a function of position in the solar corona
2. Search for high frequency waves in the lines
3. Identify large scale flows in the corona
4. Complement ground-based eclipse observations

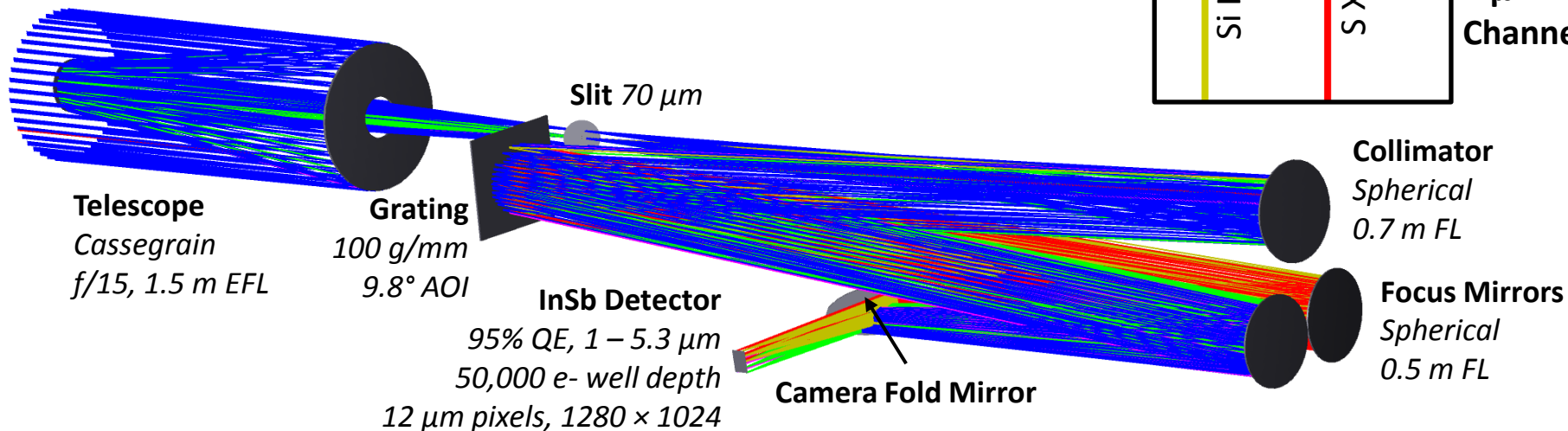
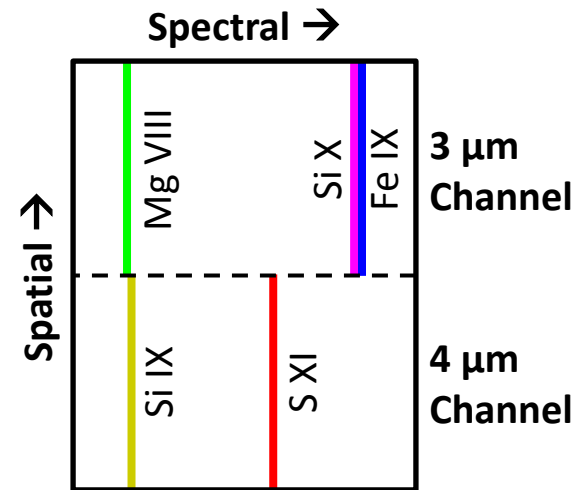
## AIR-Spec Measurement



# Optical Design



Channel/Order	3 $\mu\text{m}/1^{\text{st}}$	4 $\mu\text{m}/1^{\text{st}}$	3 $\mu\text{m}/2^{\text{nd}}$	4 $\mu\text{m}/2^{\text{nd}}$
Emission Lines	Fe IX, Mg VIII	Si IX	Si X	S XI
Spectral Range ( $\mu\text{m}$ )	2.82 – 3.07	3.74 – 3.98	1.41 – 1.54	1.87 – 1.99
Spectral Dispersion ( $\text{\AA}/\text{pix}$ )	2.4		1.2	
Slit Length ( $R_{\text{sun}}$ )	1.5			
Pixel Size (arcsec)	2.3			



# Instrument Implementation

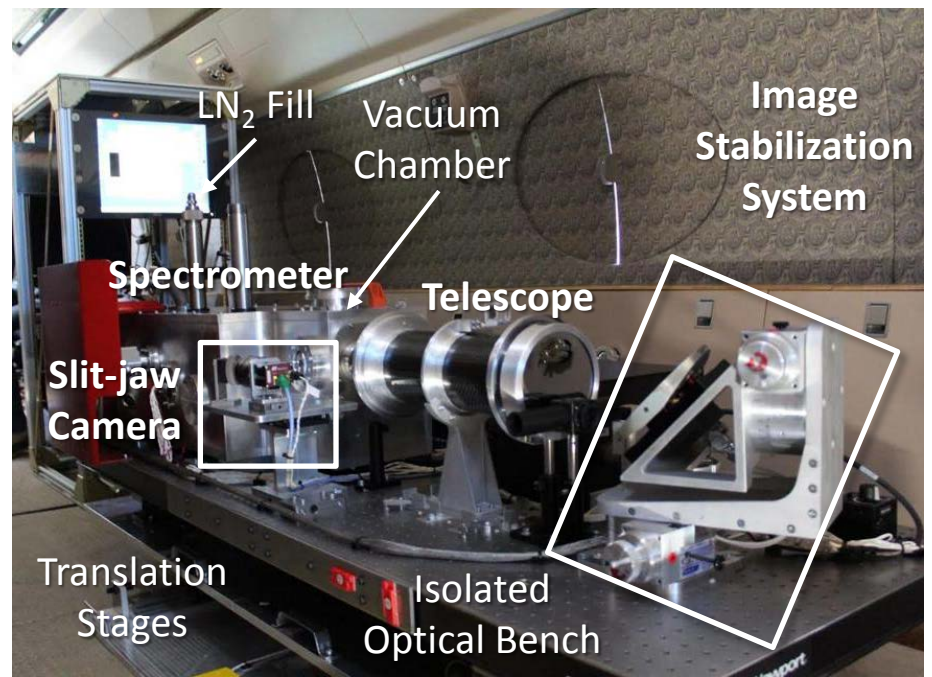


*NSF/NCAR Gulfstream-V High-performance Instrumented Airborne Platform for Environmental Research (GV HIAPER)*



<https://www.eol.ucar.edu/content/about-hippo>

*Airborne InfraRed Spectrometer (AIR-Spec)*



***Biggest challenges: image stabilization and thermal background reduction***

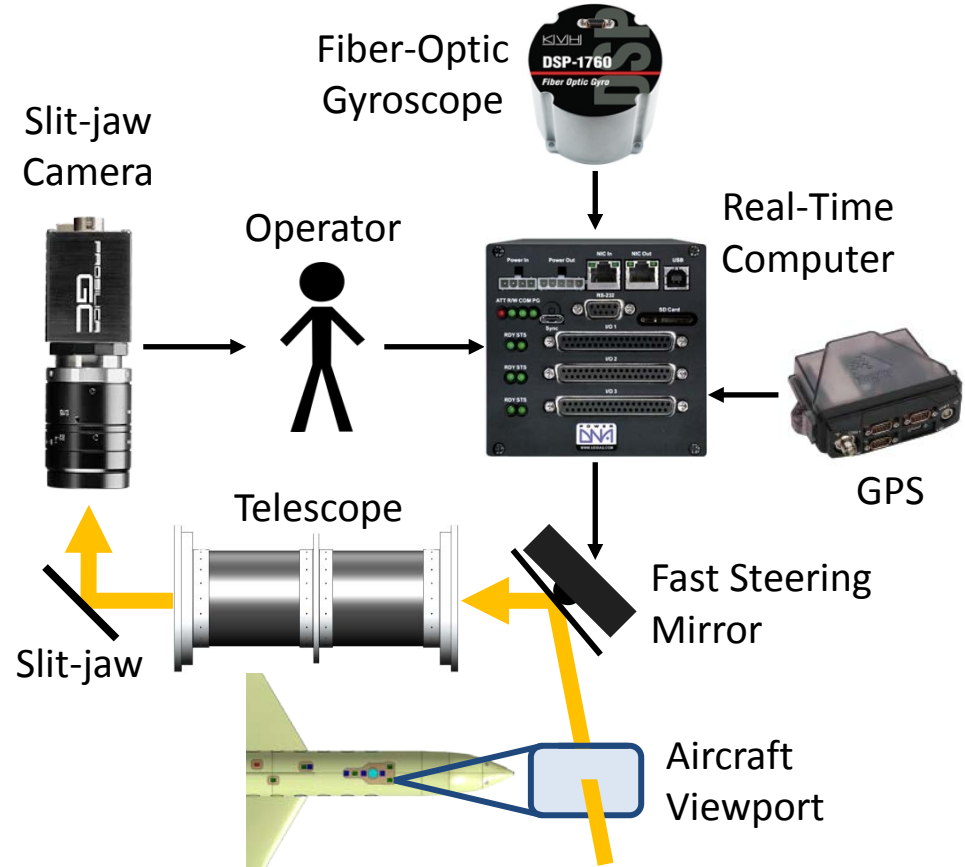


# Image Stabilization System



## Requirements

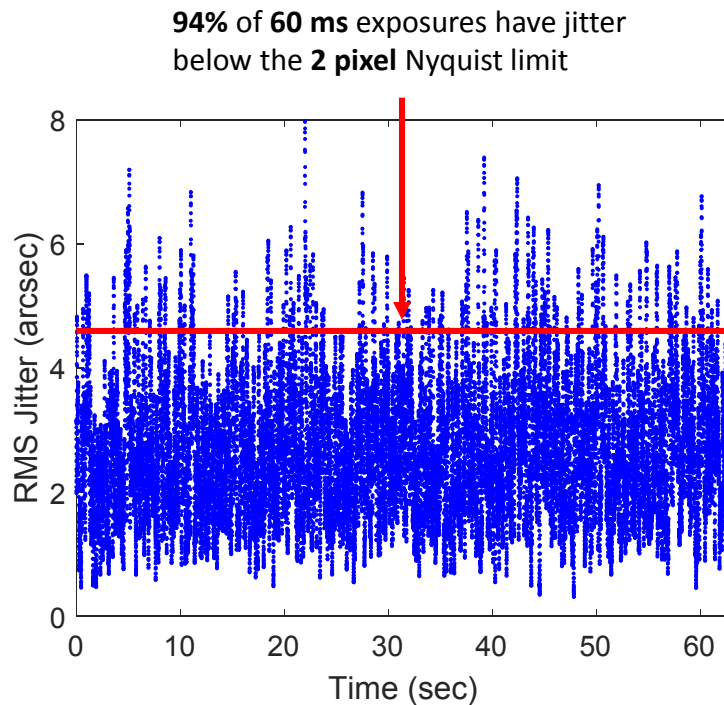
- Jitter below 2 pixels (4.6 arcsec) RMS over the exposure time of the IR camera
- Eclipse remains in the field of view for the length of totality (4 minutes)
- Algorithm can be fully tested before the eclipse (image-independent)



# Image Stabilization Performance

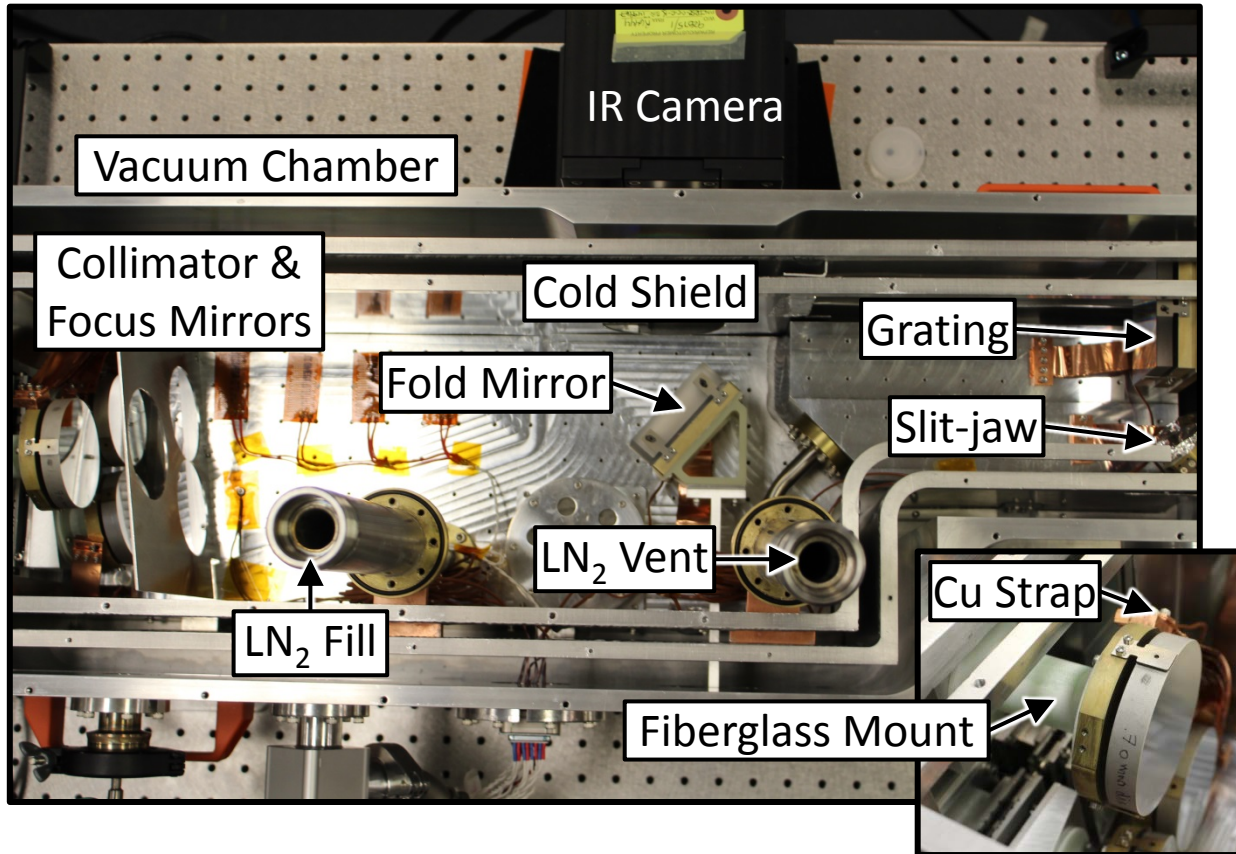


**Full Moon, 14 Dec. 2016**



**Total Eclipse, 21 Aug. 2017**

# Thermal Background Reduction



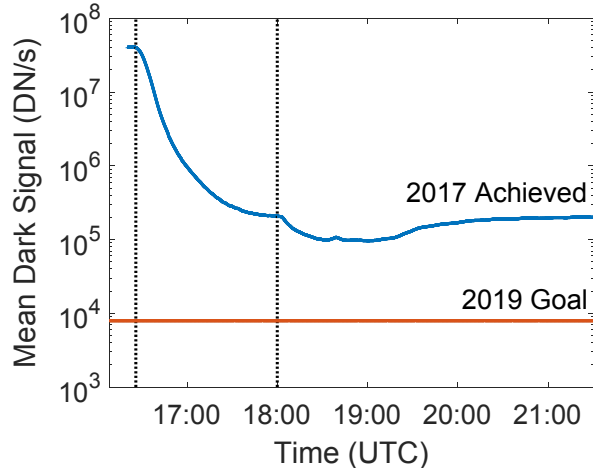
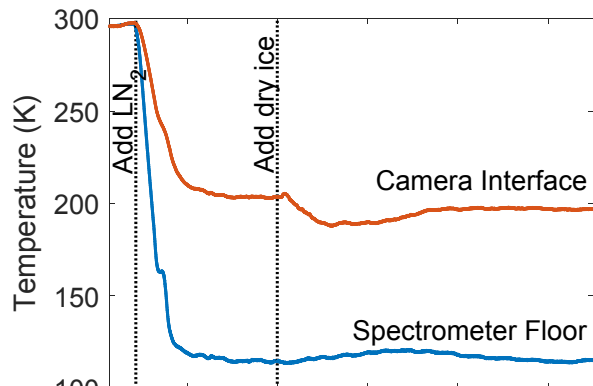
## Spectrometer

- Optics and cold shield cooled to  $<150$  K with LN<sub>2</sub>
- Cold shield blackened to reduce reflectivity
- Vacuum chamber pressure below  $10^{-3}$  Torr

## IR Camera

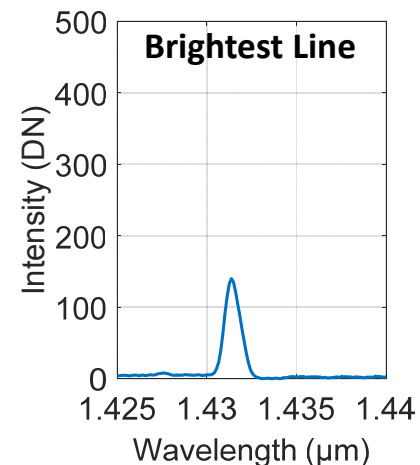
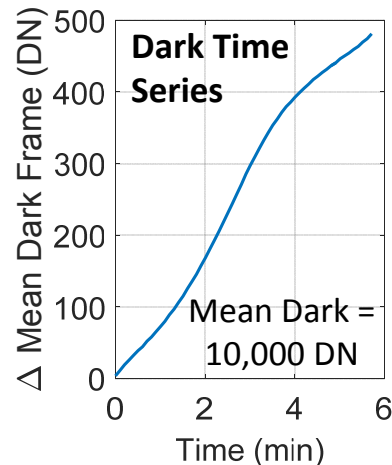
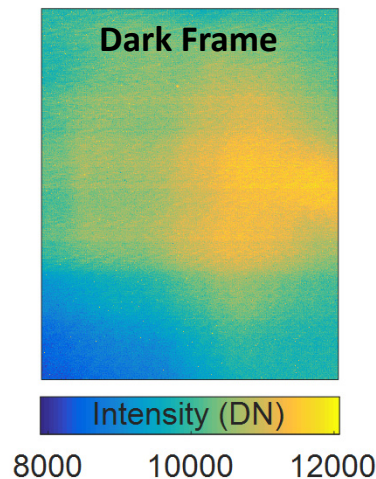
- Dry ice on camera interface
- Focal plane at 59 K
- Cold aperture to limit FOV
- Bandpass filter cuts 3.1 – 3.7 and  $> 4$   $\mu\text{m}$

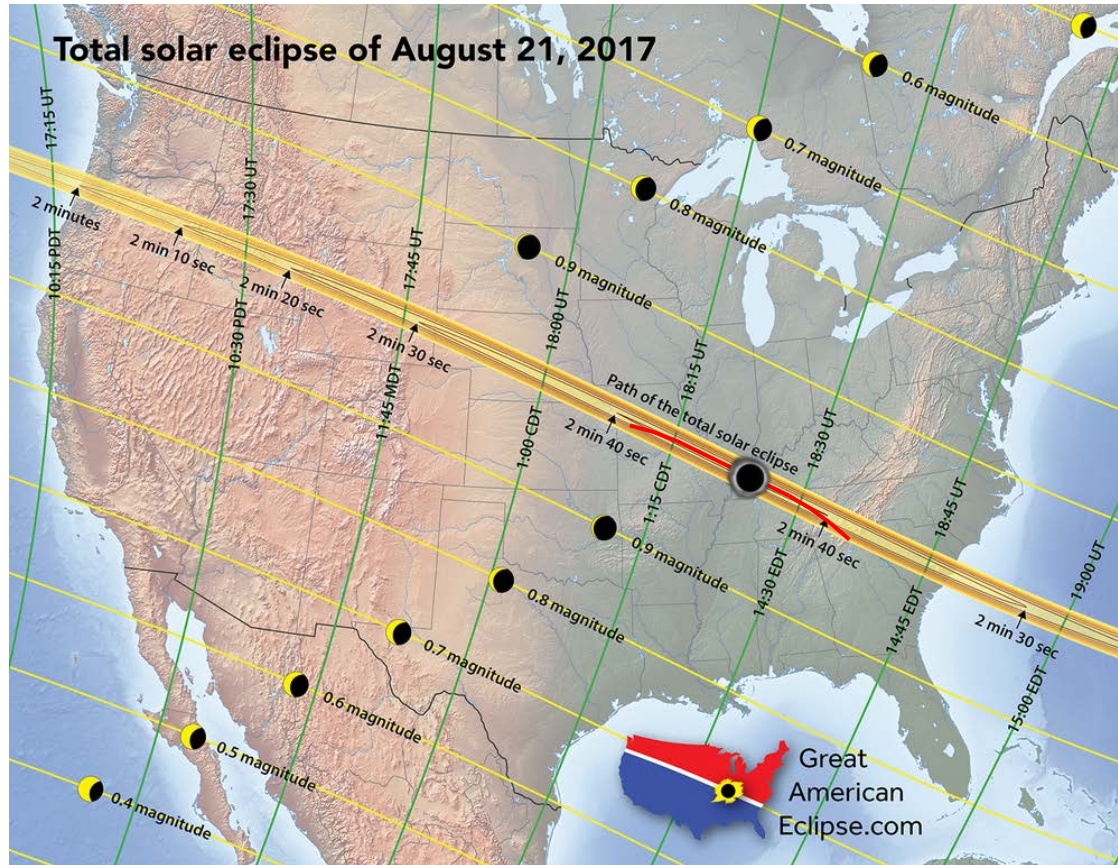
# Thermal Background



Even after reducing the background more than 200x:

- Exposure time limited to 60 ms (goal: 1 sec)
- Mean dark background = 10,000 DN (vs. 150 DN line intensity)
- Dark background changes significantly during eclipse
  - 80 DN/minute increase + sinusoidal trend
  - Different behavior at image center vs. edges





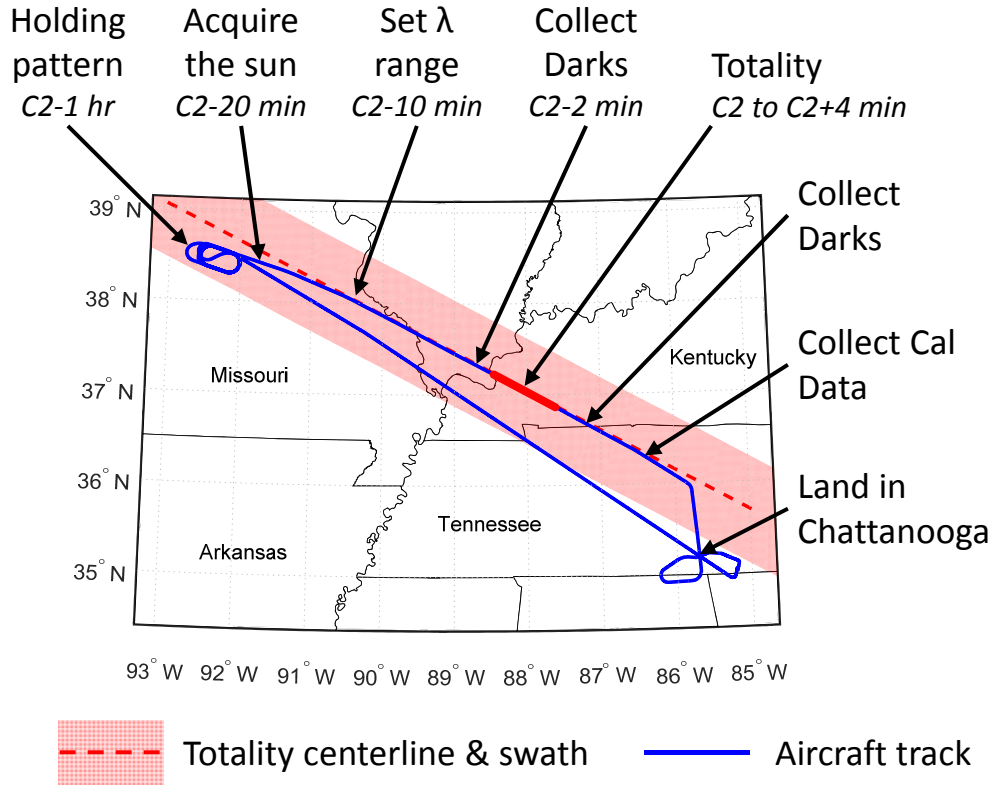
## Observation Requirements

- Observe near longest duration and highest elevation (local noon)
  - Acquire sun >20 min before totality
  - Enter the eclipse track >15 min before totality
  - During totality:
    - Fly straight and level at a fixed heading
    - Stay within 13 km of the eclipse centerline
- *Observe over western Kentucky*
- *Curve into/out of eclipse track to adjust for sun angle*

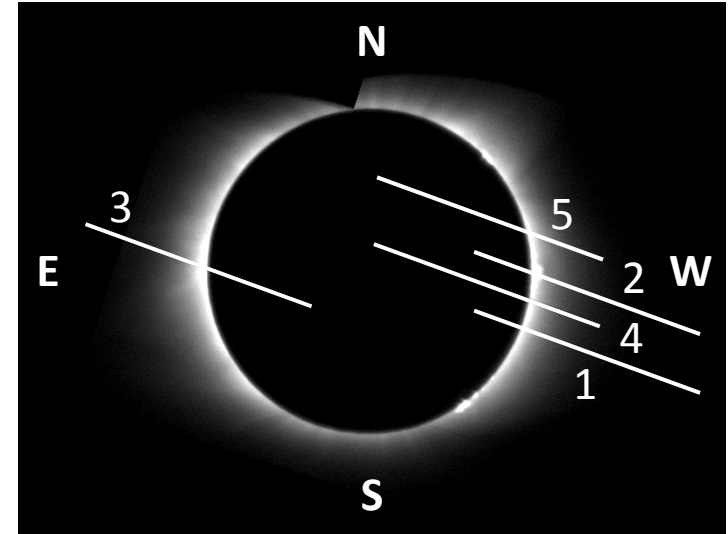
# Eclipse Observation



**2<sup>nd</sup> Contact (C2) = 18:22 UTC**

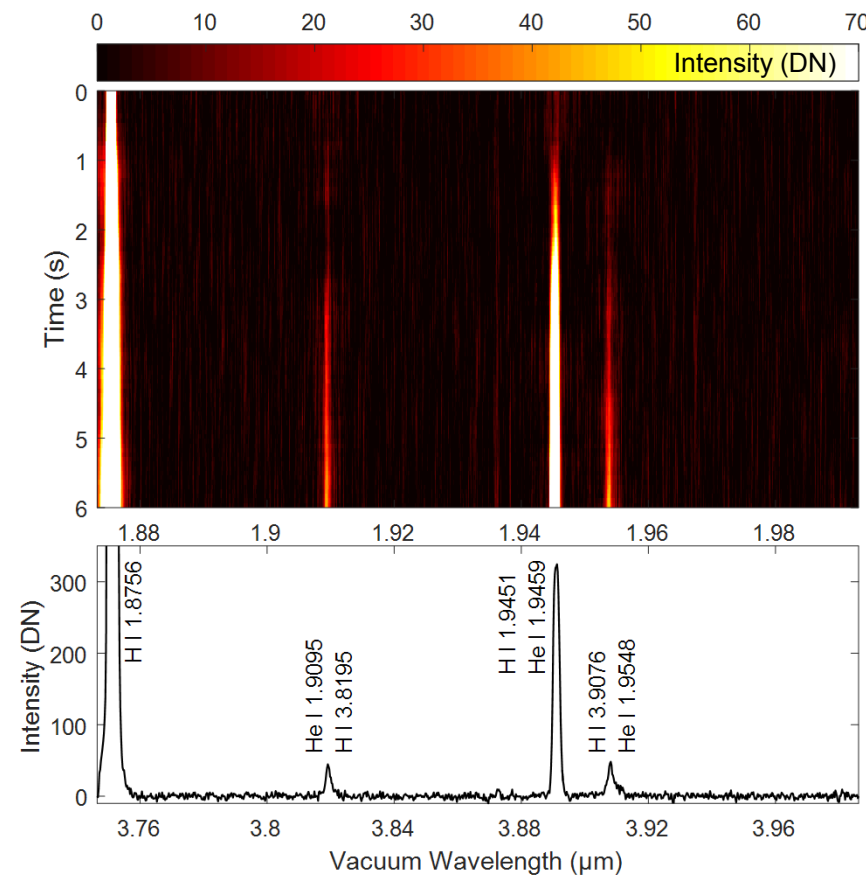
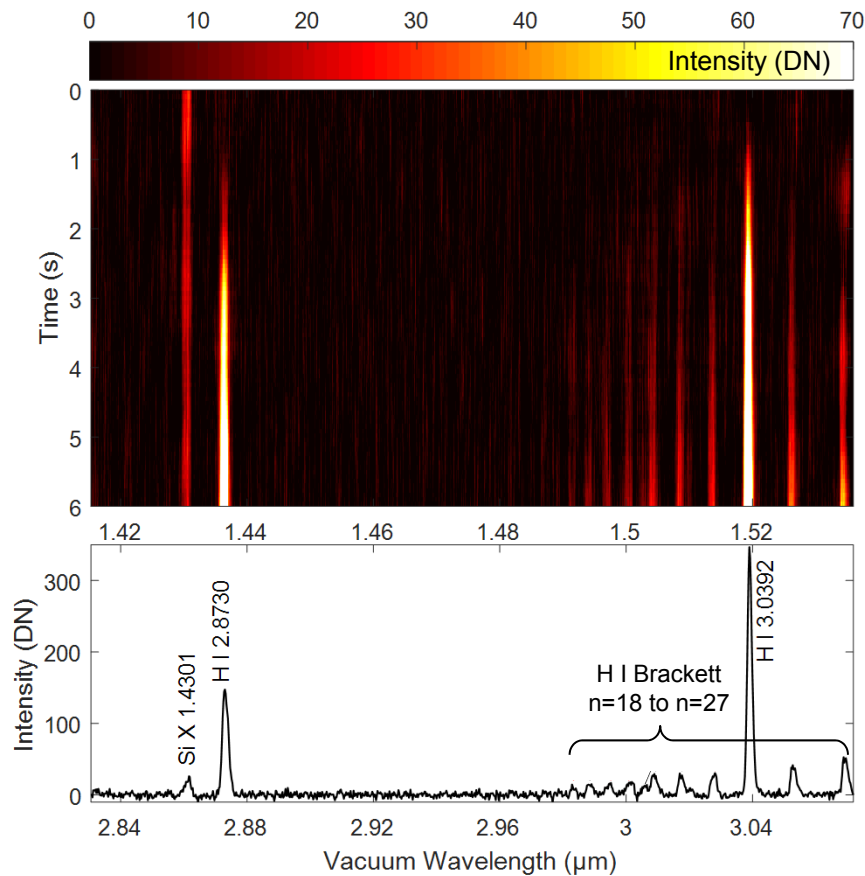


## Slit Positions During Totality



1. West Limb	63.5 sec	953 frames
2. Prominence	41.5 sec	622 frames
3. East Limb	35.7 sec	536 frames
4. Prominence/West Limb	52.1 sec	782 frames
5. Chromosphere (Flash)	6 sec	90 frames

# Position 5: Flash Spectrum



# Positions 1 – 4: Slit-jaw Camera



## Obs. 1: West Limb

63.5 sec, 953 frames

## Obs. 2: Prominence

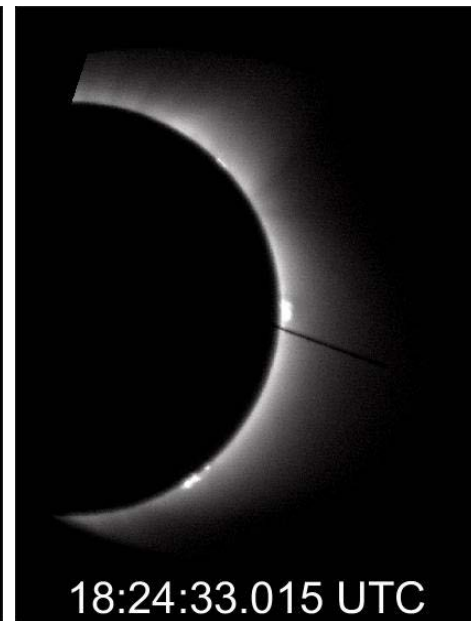
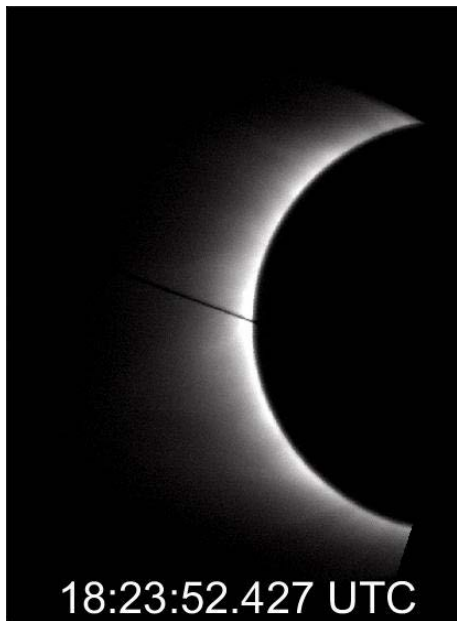
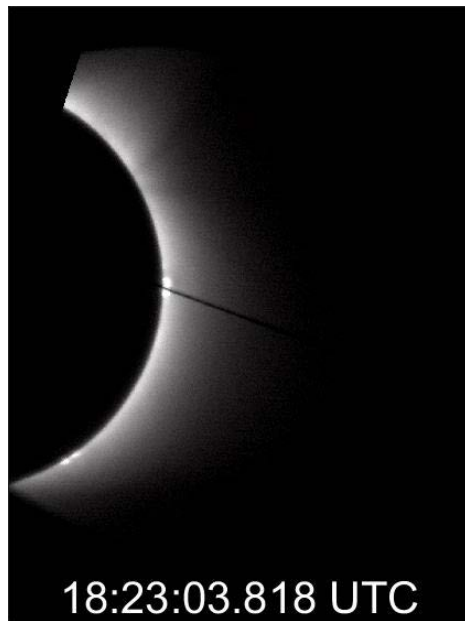
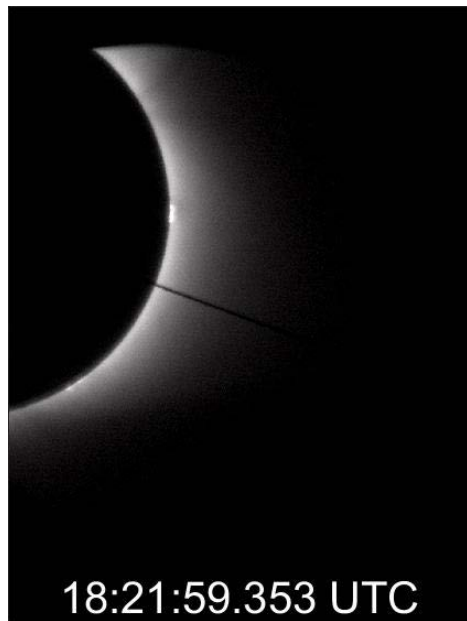
41.5 sec, 622 frames

## Obs. 3: East Limb

35.7 sec, 536 frames

## Obs. 4: Prominence & West Limb

52.1 sec, 782 frames

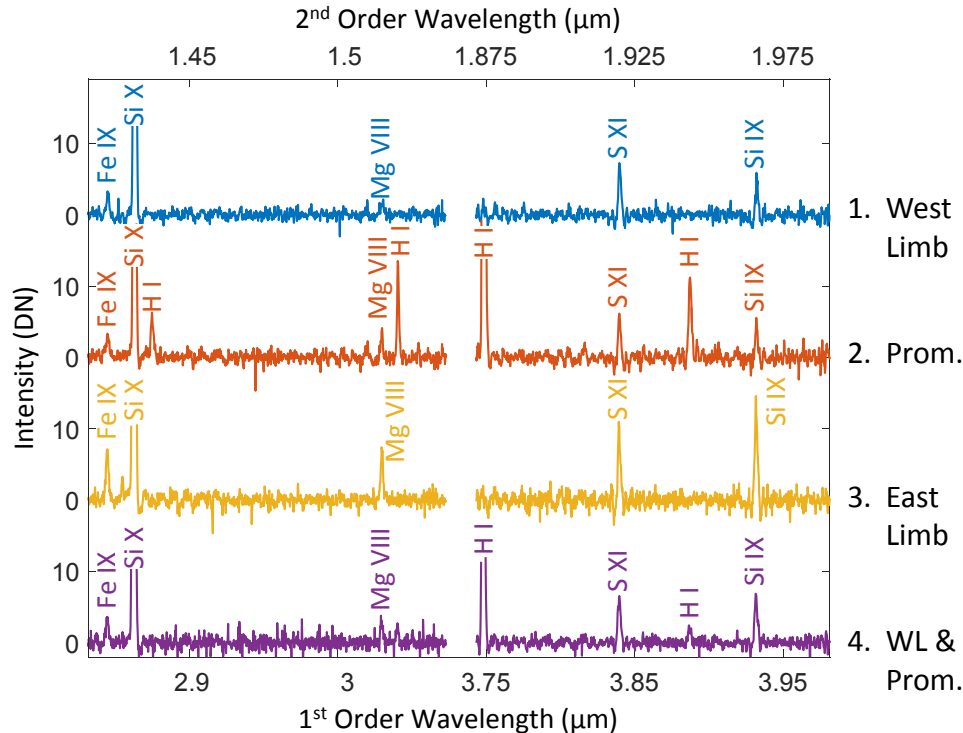




# Positions 1 – 4: Coronal Spectra



## Mean Spectra by Slit Position



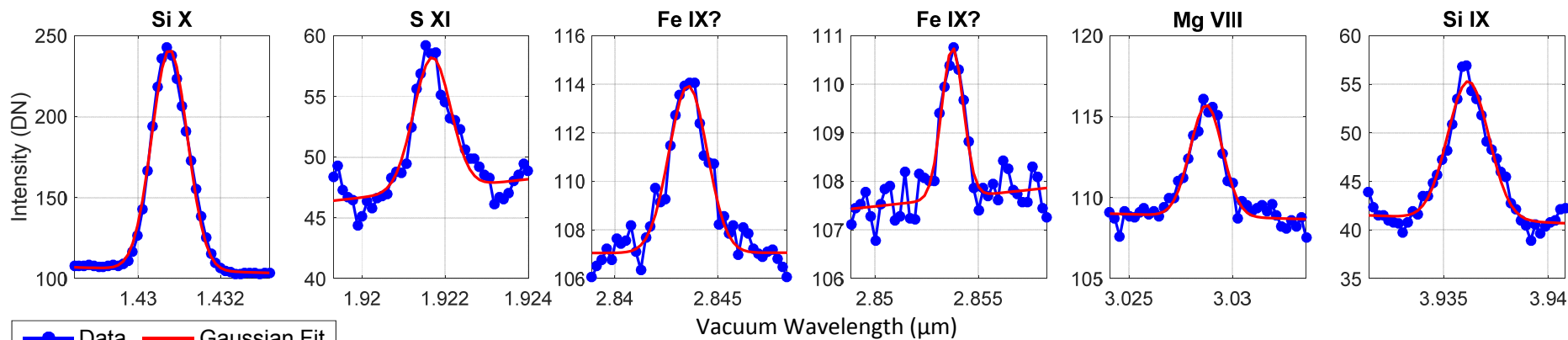
- *Results:*

- Emission line parameters
- Radial intensity gradient
- First detection of Fe IX

- *In progress:*

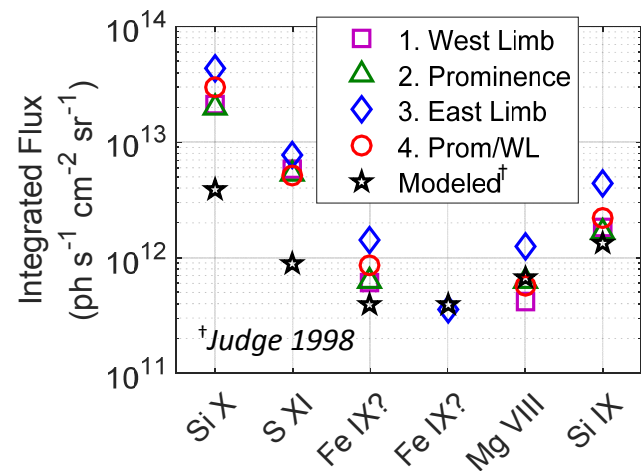
- Search for waves/flows
  - Si X: 5 km/s resolution at 60 ms exposure time, 1 km/s at 1 sec
- Ground-based collaborations

# Emission Line Parameters



## Obs. 3 Summary

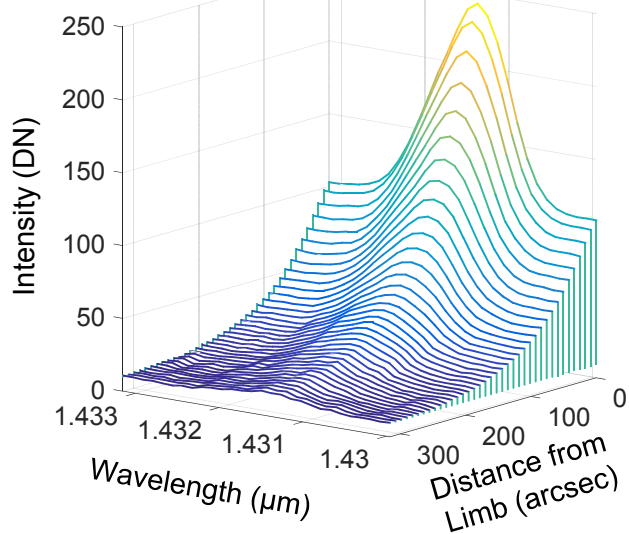
	Vacuum Wavelength ( $\mu\text{m}$ )	FWHM ( $\text{\AA}$ )	Amplitude ( $\sigma$ )	Integrated Flux ( $10^{12} \text{ ph s}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ sr}^{-1}$ )
Si X	1.4308	10.1	185	44
S XI	1.9217	10.8	13	7.8
Fe IX?	2.8436	21.8	9.3	1.4
Fe IX?	2.8537	12.3	4.2	0.36
Mg VIII	3.0287	18.4	9.3	1.3
Si IX	3.9362	23.1	17	4.4



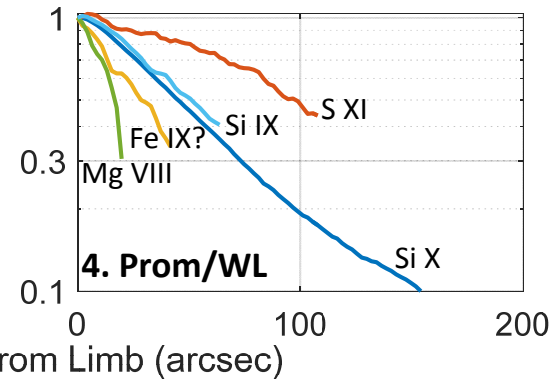
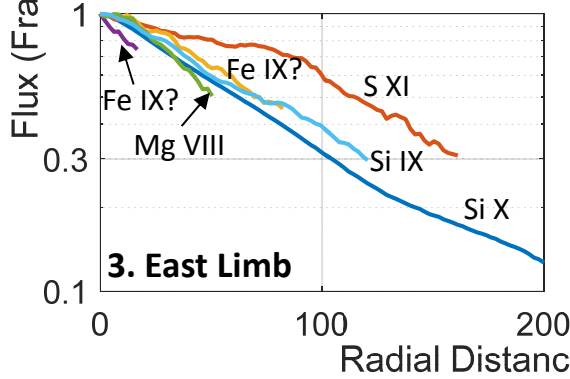
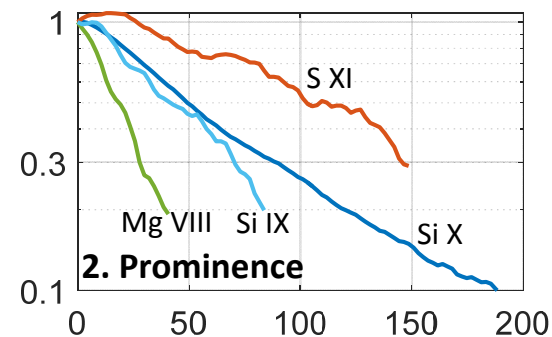
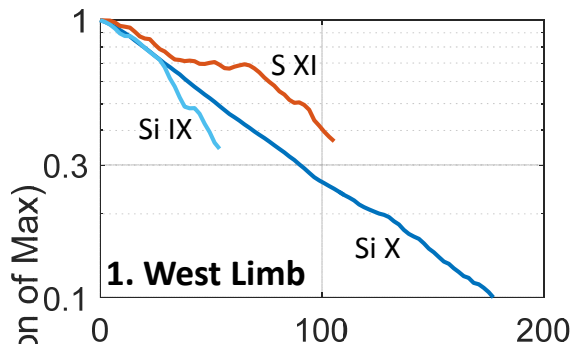
# Radial Intensity Gradient



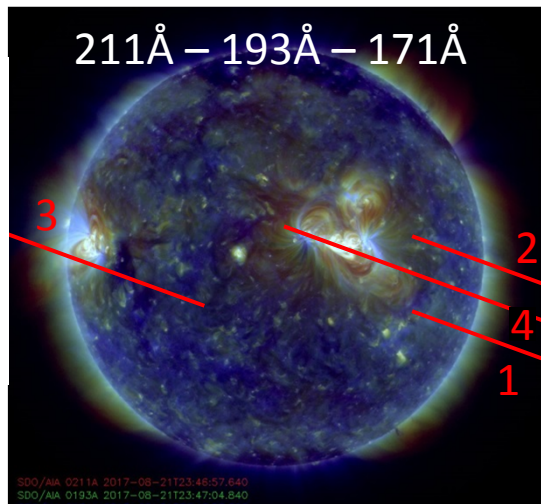
Radial Behavior of Si X



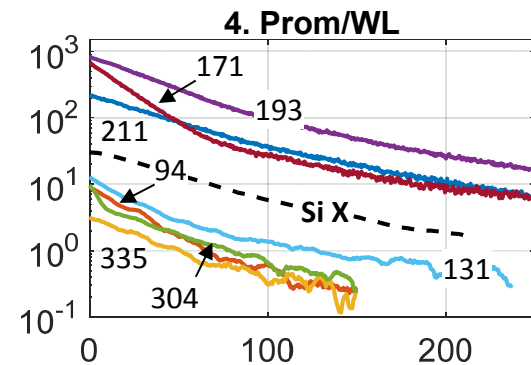
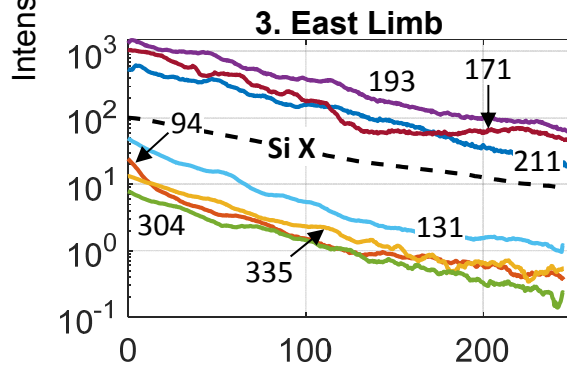
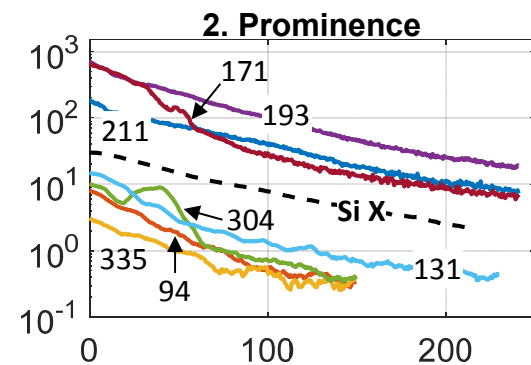
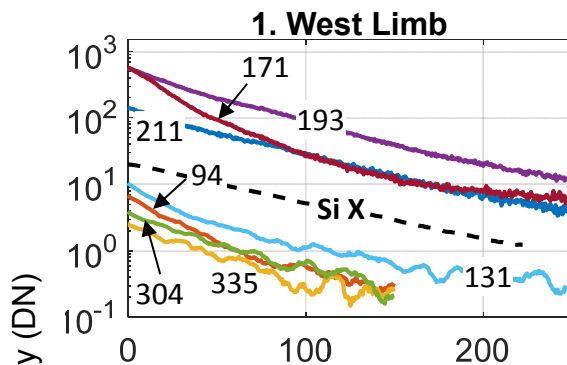
$\lambda$ ( $\mu\text{m}$ )	Ion	$\log T_e$
1.43	Si X	6.1
1.92	S XI	6.3
2.86	Fe IX	5.8
3.03	Mg VIII	5.9
3.93	Si IX	6.0



# Si X Gradient, AIA Comparison



$\lambda$ (Å)	Ion	$\log T_e$
304	He II	4.7
171	Fe IX	5.8
193	Fe XII, XXIV	6.1, 7.3
211	Fe XIV	6.3
335	Fe XVI	6.4
94	Fe XVIII	6.8
131	Fe VIII, XX, XXIII	5.6, 7.0, 7.2



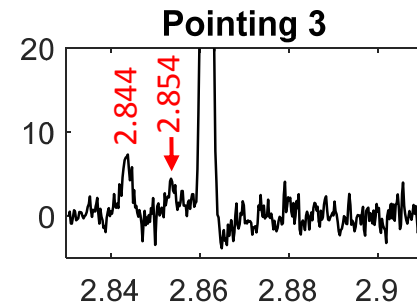
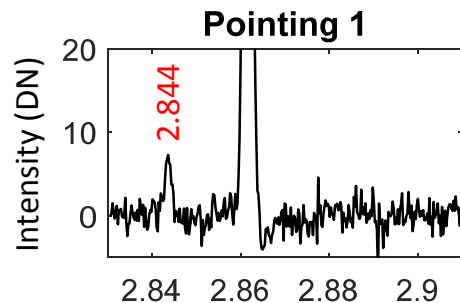
Radial Distance from Limb (arcsec)

# First Detection of Fe IX



## Why first?

- Completely absorbed from the ground
  - Energy of the transition levels too high for photo-ionized plasmas
    - Level  $\tilde{\nu} \sim 429,000 \text{ cm}^{-1} \rightarrow T = \frac{hc\tilde{\nu}}{k} \sim 6 \times 10^5 \text{ K}$
    - $T \sim 12,000 \text{ K} - 150,000 \text{ K}$  in photo-ionized plasmas
- ➔ Limit search to space-based observations of collisionally-ionized plasmas



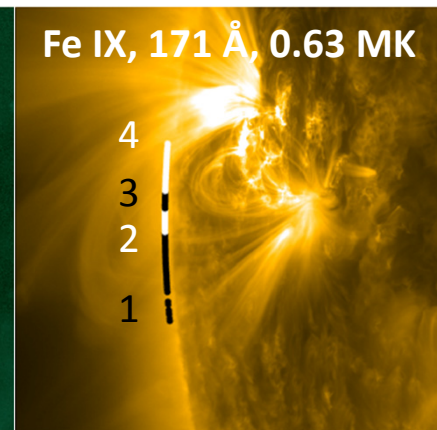
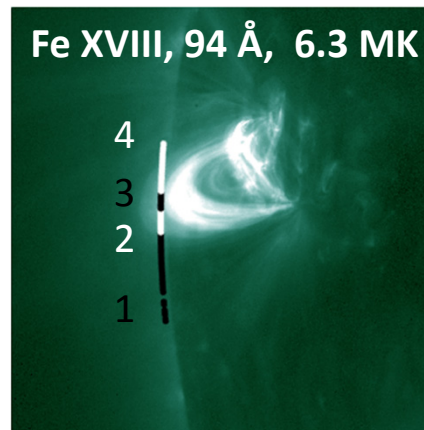
Vacuum Wavelength ( $\mu\text{m}$ )

## Which line?

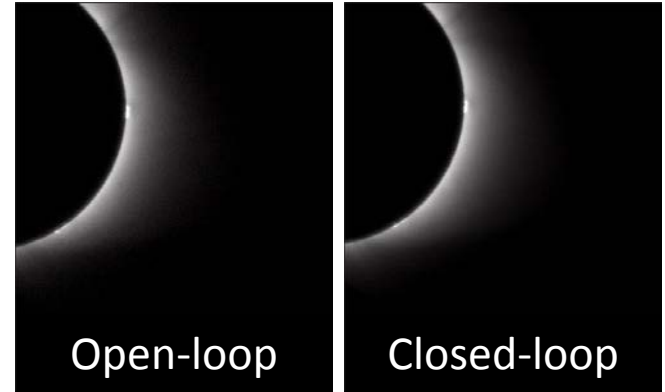
- 2.854  $\mu\text{m}$  is closer to NIST wavelength (2.8562  $\mu\text{m}$ )
- 2.844  $\mu\text{m}$  is more similar to identified coronal lines (*intensity, radial gradient, and spatial distribution*)

### Preliminary conclusion:

- 2.844  $\mu\text{m}$  is Fe IX  $\rightarrow$  revise NIST energy levels
- 2.854  $\mu\text{m}$  is something hotter



- Closed-loop image stabilization
  - Improve RMS jitter to allow 1 second exposures
- 10 – 15x reduction in dark background
  - Reduce dark current (lower detector temp)
  - Reduce thermal contributions (camera & chamber)
  - Allow 0.5 – 1 sec exposures
- Refine pre-eclipse operations

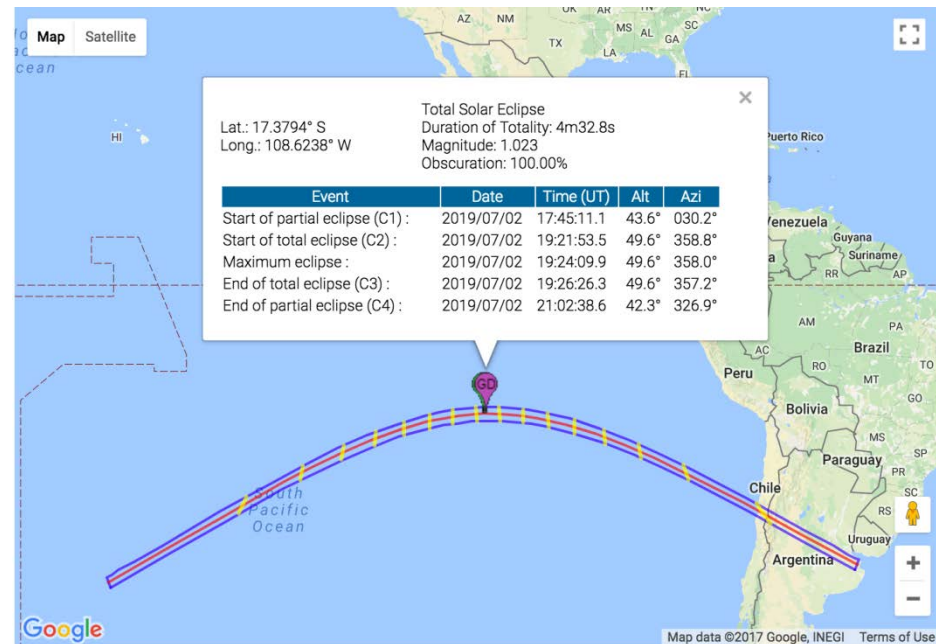


# Follow-on Experiments



- AIR-Spec re-flight, 2019
  - Closed-loop image stabilization
  - 10 – 15x background reduction for 0.5 – 1 second exposures
- Spectro-polarimeter flight, 2020
  - 1 or 2 lines from AIR-Spec design
  - Broadband FTS on-board
- Laboratory study of IR coronal lines
  - Source: Electron Beam Ion Trap (EBIT)
  - Single species plasma (e.g. Fe, Si, Mg, S) at coronal density and temperature
  - Confirm Fe IX wavelength, and more

## July 2, 2019 Total Solar Eclipse



# Acknowledgements



## **AIR-Spec Team:**

Edward DeLuca, PI (SAO)

Peter Cheimets (SAO)

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Chad Madsen (SAO)

Vanessa Marquez (SAO)

Alisha Vira (Smith)

Roger Eng (SAO)

Tom Gauron (SAO)

Kim Goins (SAO)

Giora Guth (SAO)

Stan Kench (SAO)

Brian McLeod (SAO)

Joyce Medaglia (SAO)

Brian Robertson (SAO)

David Weaver (SAO)

Stuart Beaton (NCAR RAF)

Paul Bryans (NCAR HAO)

Philip Judge (NCAR HAO)

James Hannigan (NCAR ACOM)

Kyle Holden (NCAR RAF)

Mark Lord (NCAR RAF)

Louis Lussier (NCAR RAF)

Matthew Penn (NSO)

Pavel Romashkin (NCAR RAF)

Steve Tomczyk (NCAR HAO)

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