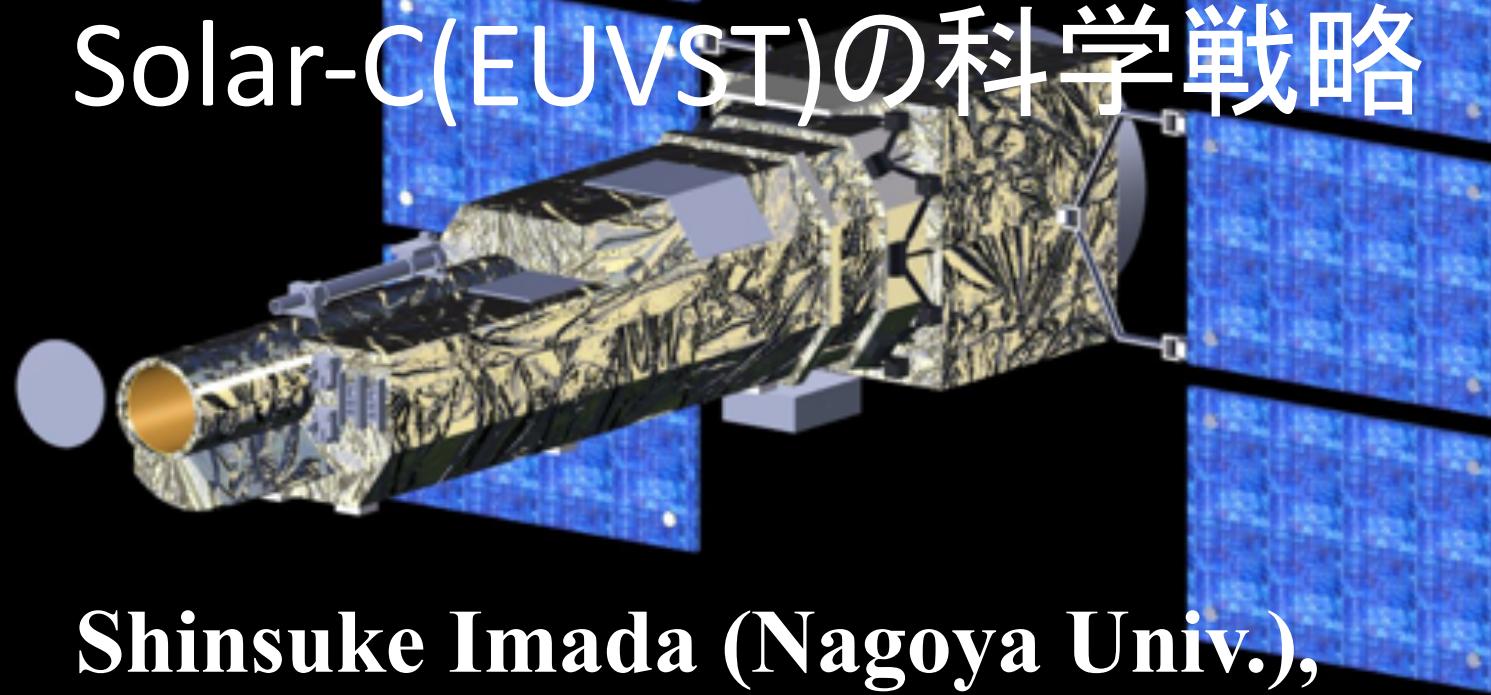


Solar-C(EUVST)の科学戦略



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Solar-C_EUVST

JAXA Epsilon M-class mission

宇宙空間を満たすプラズマ環境がどのように作られ発展してきたか、さらには太陽が地球環境をはじめとした太陽圏環境にどのような影響を与えるか

Science objectives;

- I. 高温かつダイナミックな太陽大気がどのように形成されるのか？
- II. 太陽大気がどのように不安定になり、太陽フレア・コロナ質量放出を起こすのか？

Strategy: エネルギー・質量輸送機構および散逸機構の定量的評価

Key features (not ever done);

- A) **観測温度範囲** (10^4 - 10^7 K)
太陽大気を一つの結合システムとして理解するため、全ての大気層を抜けなく同じ空間分解能で観測する
- B) **高空間・時間分解能** (spatial $\sim 0.4''$, temporal ~ 1 sec)
物理過程を理解するため、太陽大気における基本構造を分解し、そこで起こる現象を追跡する
- C) **物理量診断能力**
分光診断することにより、密度、速度、温度、電離度、組成比などの物理量を定量的に評価する

他分野とのつながり

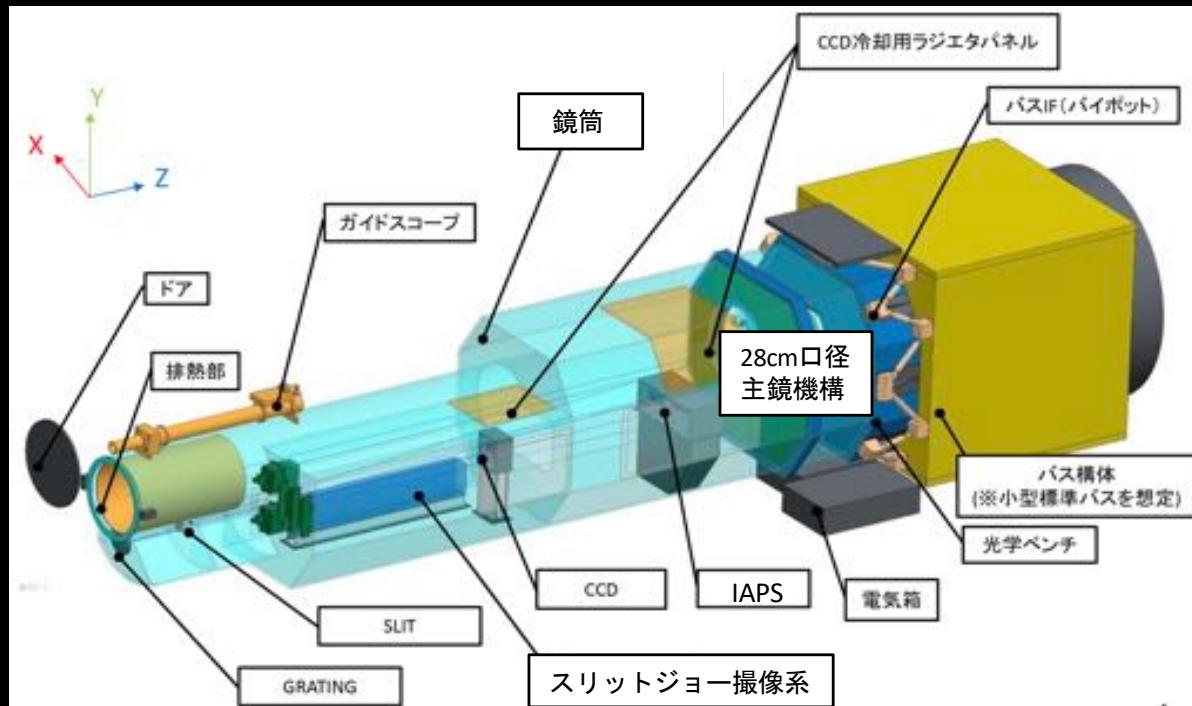
天文学

プラズマ物理学

地球物理学
(宇宙天気)

極紫外線高感度分光望遠鏡 (EUVST)

- 日本は、EUVST全体構造(鏡筒)と主鏡機構(口径28cm指向駆動可能な単鏡)および衛星バス、ロケットを担当する。EUVSTの分光器コンポーネントは、米国・欧州諸国が国際協力のもと開発する。



観測波長: 17-21.5nm,
46-128nm
→ 1万度~1500万度の全温度層を隙間なくカバー

空間分解能: 0.4"

観測視野: 300" x 280"

時間分解能: 0.5s (最短)

I. Understand How Fundamental Processes Lead to the Formation of the Solar Atmosphere and the Solar Wind			
Historically, two primary mechanisms have been proposed to explain how the chromosphere and corona are heated, namely small-scale magnetic reconnection and wave dissipation. Recently the role of small chromospheric jets called spicules has also been studied extensively. These mechanisms are also directly linked to the origin and acceleration of the solar wind. By investigating energy transfer and release on small spatial and temporal scales, Solar-C_EUVST will quantify the relative contributions of these mechanisms to the formation of the solar atmosphere and the solar wind.			
I-1	Quantify the Contribution of Nanoflares to Coronal Heating		
	Nanoflares, small-scale magnetic reconnection events, are a possible mechanism for heating the corona. Solar-C_EUVST will evaluate this hypothesis by observing high-temperature plasmas and their dynamical behavior through resolving elemental structures in the corona.	I-1-1	Measure the energy of small-scale heating events in the transition region and the corona in the energy range of $\sim 10^{24} - 10^{27}$ erg.
		I-1-2	Observe intermittent processes that generate plasmas above 5 MK with high speed plasma motions.
		I-1-3	Observe sub-arcsec braiding structures with high temporal and spatial resolutions.
		I-1-4	Identify the driver of nanoflares by comparing spectroscopic diagnostics with simultaneous observations of the photosphere and low chromosphere.
I-2	Quantify the Contribution of Wave Dissipation to Coronal Heating		
	The wave heating hypothesis suggests that waves propagate upwards from the solar surface and are dissipated, leading to the heating of the solar atmosphere. Solar-C_EUVST will quantify this scenario by measuring the characteristics of the waves at different heights and observing the thermalization process.	I-2-1	Detect Alfvén waves by measuring the propagation of fluctuations through different layers of the atmosphere.
		I-2-2	Observe the thermalization process by measuring how transition region and coronal plasmas respond to the propagating waves.
		I-2-3	Identify the source of upwardly propagating waves by comparing spectroscopic diagnostics with simultaneous observations of the photosphere and low chromosphere.
I-3	Understand the Formation Mechanism of Spicules and Quantify Their Contribution to Coronal Heating		
	A spicule is a dynamic jet launched upwards from the lower atmosphere and is a fundamental ingredient of the solar chromosphere and the transition region. Solar-C_EUVST will clarify how spicules are created and quantify their mass and energy contribution to coronal heating.	I-3-1	Observe the thermal evolution of spicules (width $\sim 0.4''$) from chromospheric to transition region and coronal temperatures. Quantify the mass flux that spicules supply to higher altitudes.
		I-3-2	Identify the driving mechanisms of spicules by comparing spectroscopic diagnostics with simultaneous observations of the photosphere and low chromosphere.

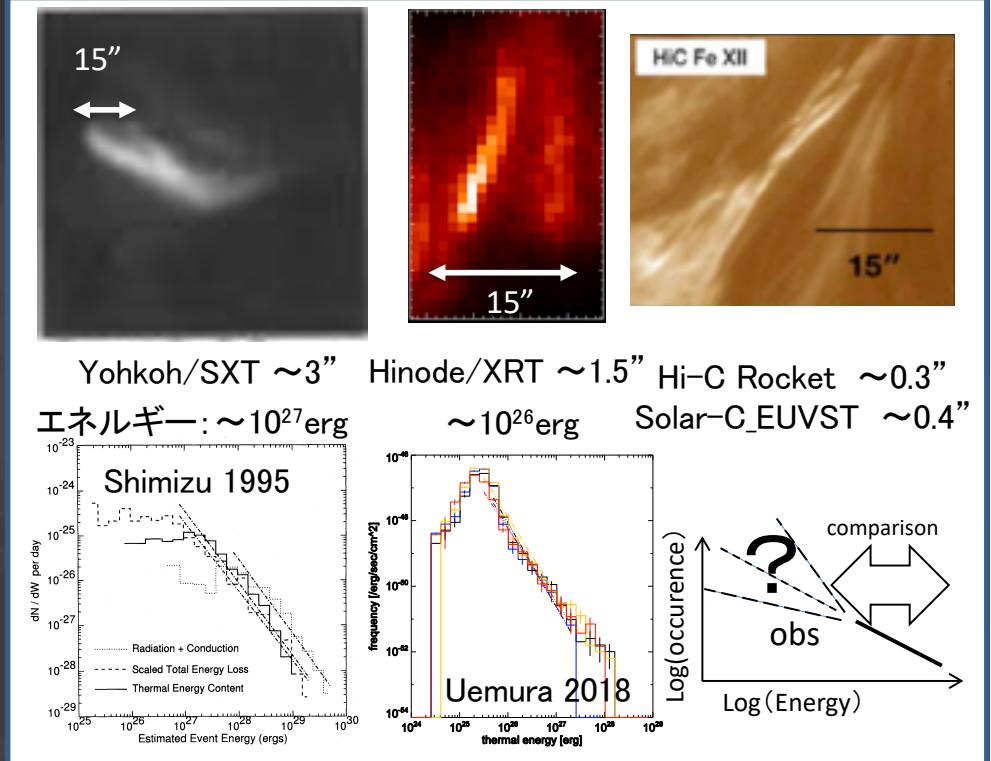
I-4	Understand the Source Regions and the Acceleration Mechanism of the Solar Wind		
	The solar wind is the plasma flowing along open field lines into the heliosphere. This plasma is thought to be accelerated by Alfvén waves as it flows away from the solar surface. The wind originates in faint regions of the corona, making it difficult to measure the plasma properties. Solar-C_EUVST will provide sensitive measurements of the velocity, temperature, density, and abundance in these regions, revealing the formation and acceleration mechanisms of the solar wind.	I-4-1	Observe the velocity, temperature and density structures at the source regions of solar wind and clarify their relationship to the magnetic field structures.
			I-4-2 Detect signatures of coronal Alfvén waves in plume and inter-plume regions and measure their energy fluxes with height.
II. Understand How the Solar Atmosphere Becomes Unstable, Releasing the Energy that Drives Solar Flares and Eruptions			
Photospheric motions lead to the accumulation of free magnetic energy in the corona. This system eventually becomes unstable, releasing the energy through magnetic reconnection. This process of energy conversion heats the plasma to high temperatures and drives coronal mass ejections (CMEs). By measuring the properties of multi-temperature flaring plasma, Solar-C_EUVST will investigate why the reconnection is fast despite the high magnetic Reynolds number. It will also monitor the temporal evolution of solar active regions and identify the triggering mechanism for the flare and eruption.			
II-1	Understand the Fast Magnetic Reconnection Process		
	Magnetic reconnection is one of the fundamental processes for converting magnetic energy into the thermal and kinetic energy of the plasma. This process occurs much faster than is predicted by classical theory. Solar-C_EUVST will observe the dynamics of magnetic structures to understand the mechanisms that lead to fast magnetic reconnection in partially or fully ionized plasmas.	II-1-1	Probe plasma conditions and structures inside the reconnection region and clarify the role of shocks and magnetic islands in fast reconnection.
II-2	Identify the Signatures of Global Energy Buildup and the Local Triggering of the Flare and Eruption		
	Understanding the accumulation and release of free magnetic energy in the corona is a fundamental problem. Solar-C_EUVST will perform long-term monitoring of active regions to identify the signatures of energy buildup and high-resolution observations to understand the triggers of energy release.	II-1-2	Probe the conversion of energy by observing the chromospheric response to magnetic reconnection at very high cadence.
		II-1-3	Characterize the physical properties and dynamics of magnetic reconnection occurring in the chromosphere and transition region, where the plasma is different from the fully ionized plasma of the corona.
II-2			
		II-2-1	Monitor long-term, large-scale evolution of active regions and identify the spectroscopic signatures such as non-thermal upflows, which may indicate the energy buildup.
			II-2-2 Characterize the dynamics of small-scale magnetic structures that trigger the eruption of flares and identify the MHD (magnetohydrodynamic) instability modes by comparing photospheric and low-chromospheric observations against numerical modeling.



ひので極紫外分光器(EIS)
分解能～3”



科学課題I: 高温かつダイナミックな太陽大気が どのように形成されるのか？

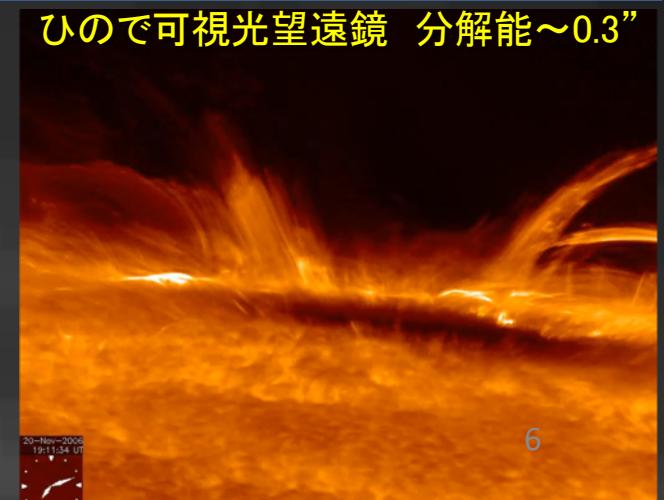


彩層とコロナの構造を0.4秒角の解像度で同時観測し、
密度、速度、温度を観測
彩層-コロナの接続とエネルギー
・物質の輸送・散逸過程を定量解析



2021/01/06

Solar-C@宇宙科学シンポ

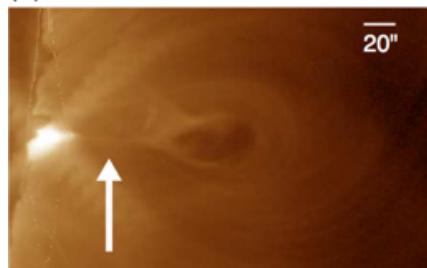


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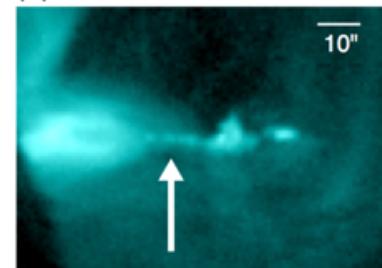


科学課題II: 太陽大気がどのように不安定になり、 太陽フレア・コロナ質量放出を起こすのか？

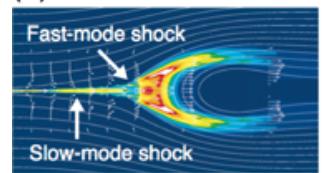
(A) Sheet structure without islands



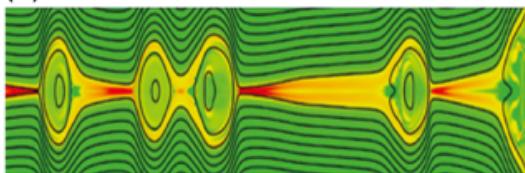
(B) Sheet structure with islands



(C) Petschek reconnection

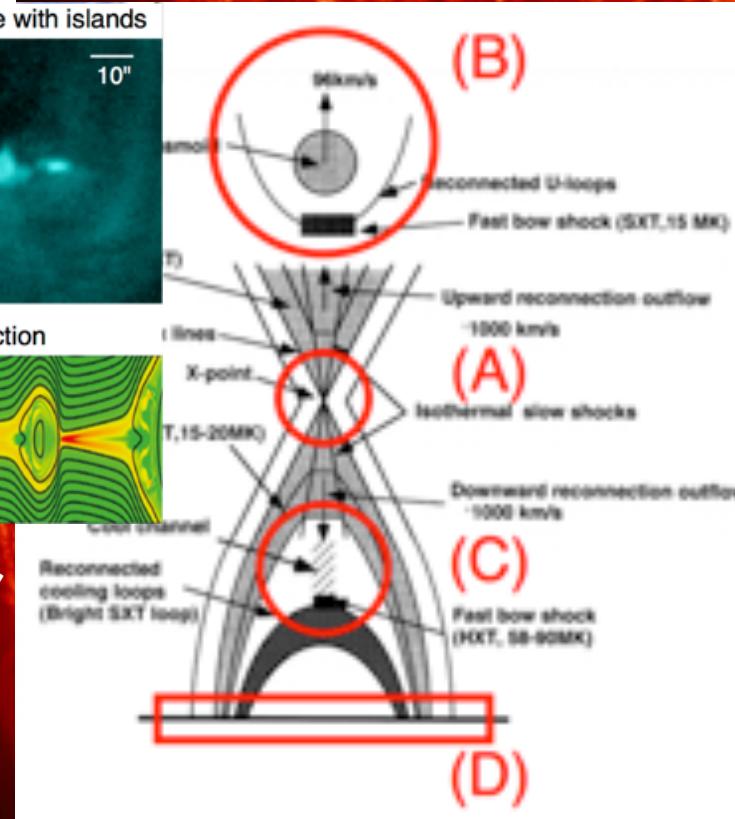


(D) Plasmoid-unstable reconnection

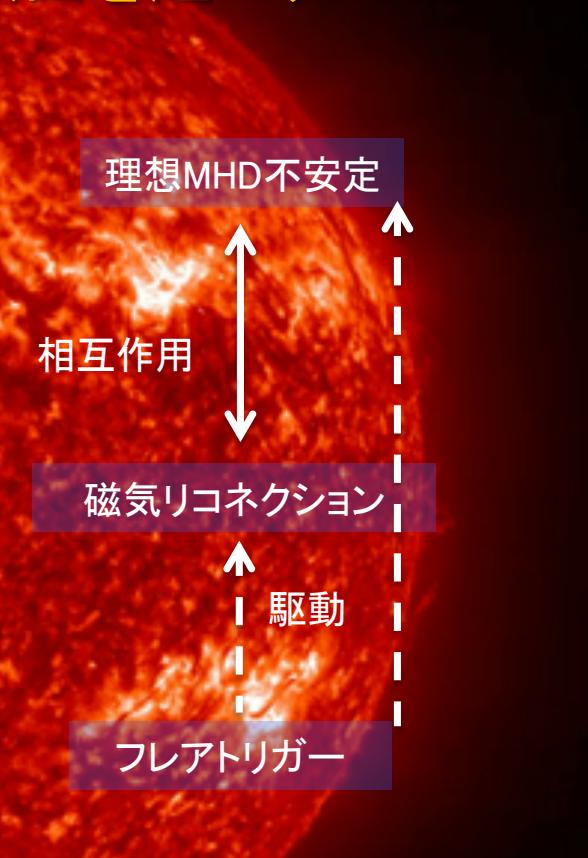


ペチエック v.s. プラズモイドリコネクション

リコネクション領域(厚み数秒角)
の構造を空間・時間分解し、
分光診断する
→ 加速、加熱、乱流、衝撃波



彩層とコロナの構造を0.4秒角の解像度で同時観測し、
フレアトリガー、磁気リコネクション、理想MHD不安定
の3者の関係を明らかにする



Mission outcomes

- MO1: 太陽大気の形成過程の理解 → 太陽以外の恒星における大気の形成過程の理解
- MO2: フレアエネルギー蓄積・トリガー過程の理解 → いつフレアが起きるか、どのくらいのフレアが起きるか予報できるようになる
- MO3: 物理現象の詳細観測 → 基礎物理の理解・検証
- MO4: 現在の太陽大気・太陽風およびフレア活動の理解 → 昔の太陽大気・太陽風の理解。つまりは太陽・太陽地球環境の進化を理解
- MO5: Solar-C_EUVST → 小型衛星での高空間分解能観測技術の獲得

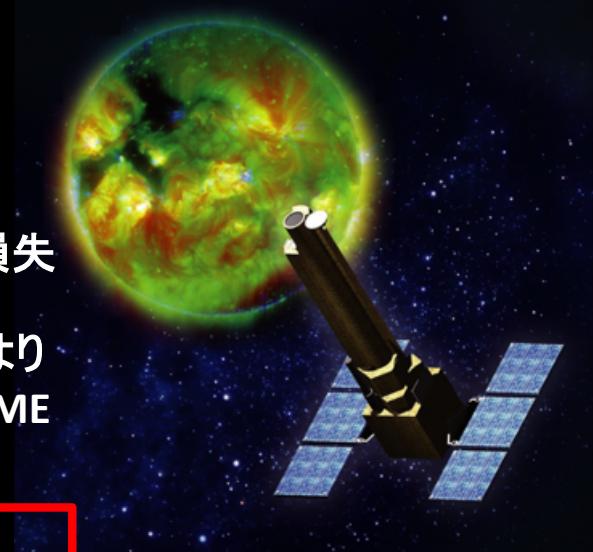
35億年前の太陽



恒星の進化



現在の太陽



現在の太陽と
同じ質量？ or 現在の太陽より
~5%重い？



全球凍結？



温暖湿潤？



どんな環境で地球に生命は誕生したのか？

2021/01/06

Faint Young Sun Paradox

明るさは？太陽質量で決まる
質量は？太陽風・CMEによる質量損失
自転は？太陽風・CMEによる角運動量損失

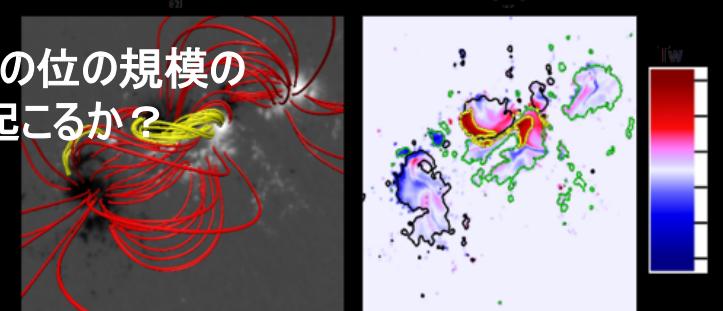
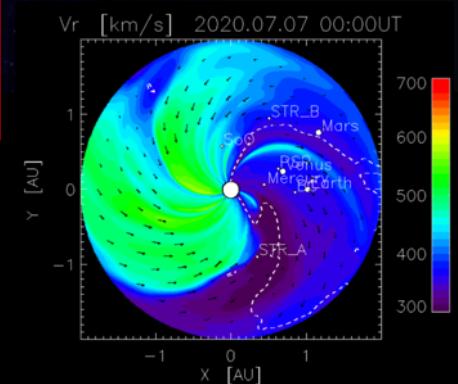
基礎物理・宇宙天気の理解により
異なる磁場環境での太陽風・CME
規模と頻度を推定

Solar-C(EUVST)全ての課題が関係
中でもI-4及びII-2が特に関係

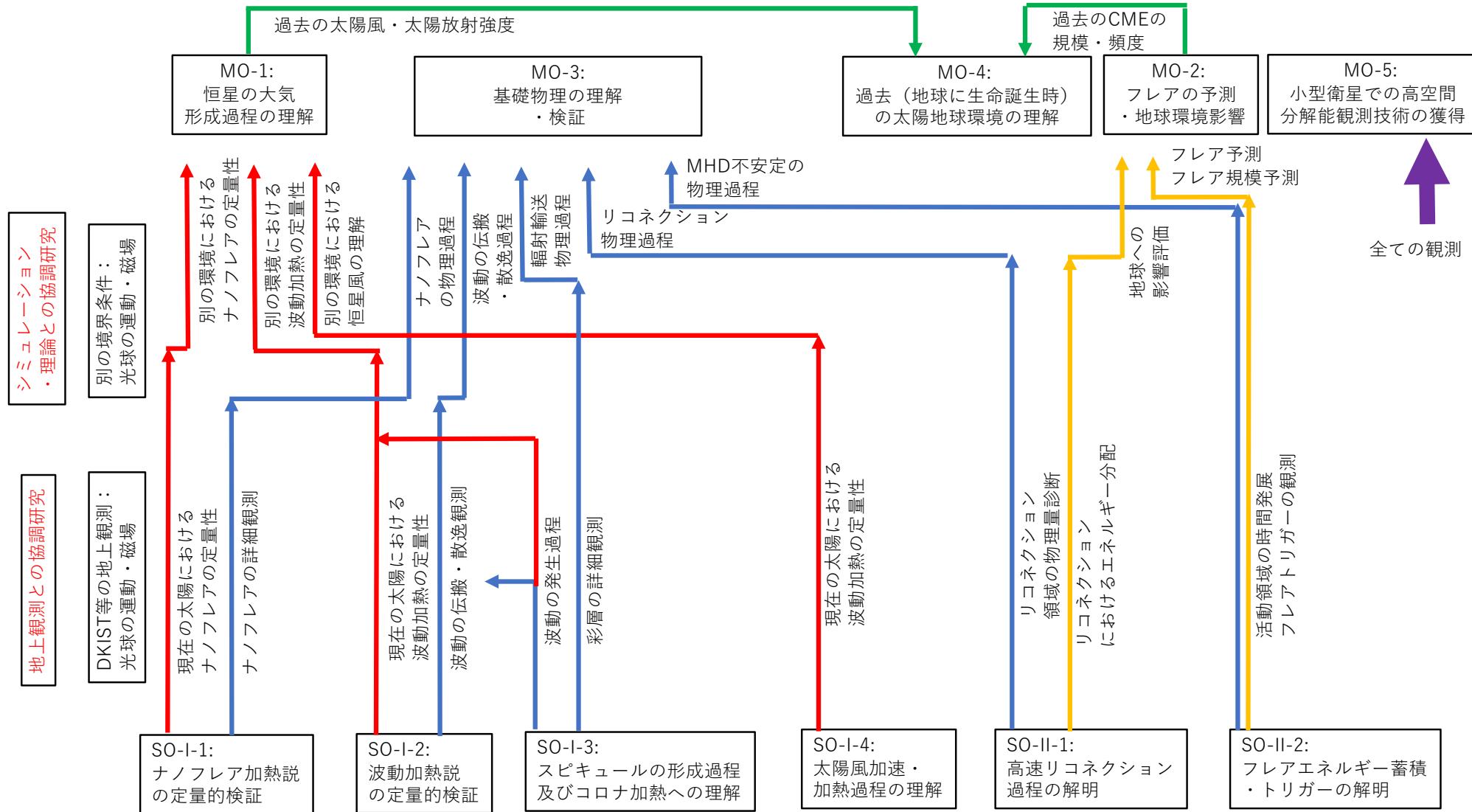
- ・太陽風起源領域及び加速過程の理解
- ・フレア・噴出現象におけるエネルギー蓄積
及びトリガ過程の同定

どこから、どのような
太陽風が吹くか？
・太陽風予測

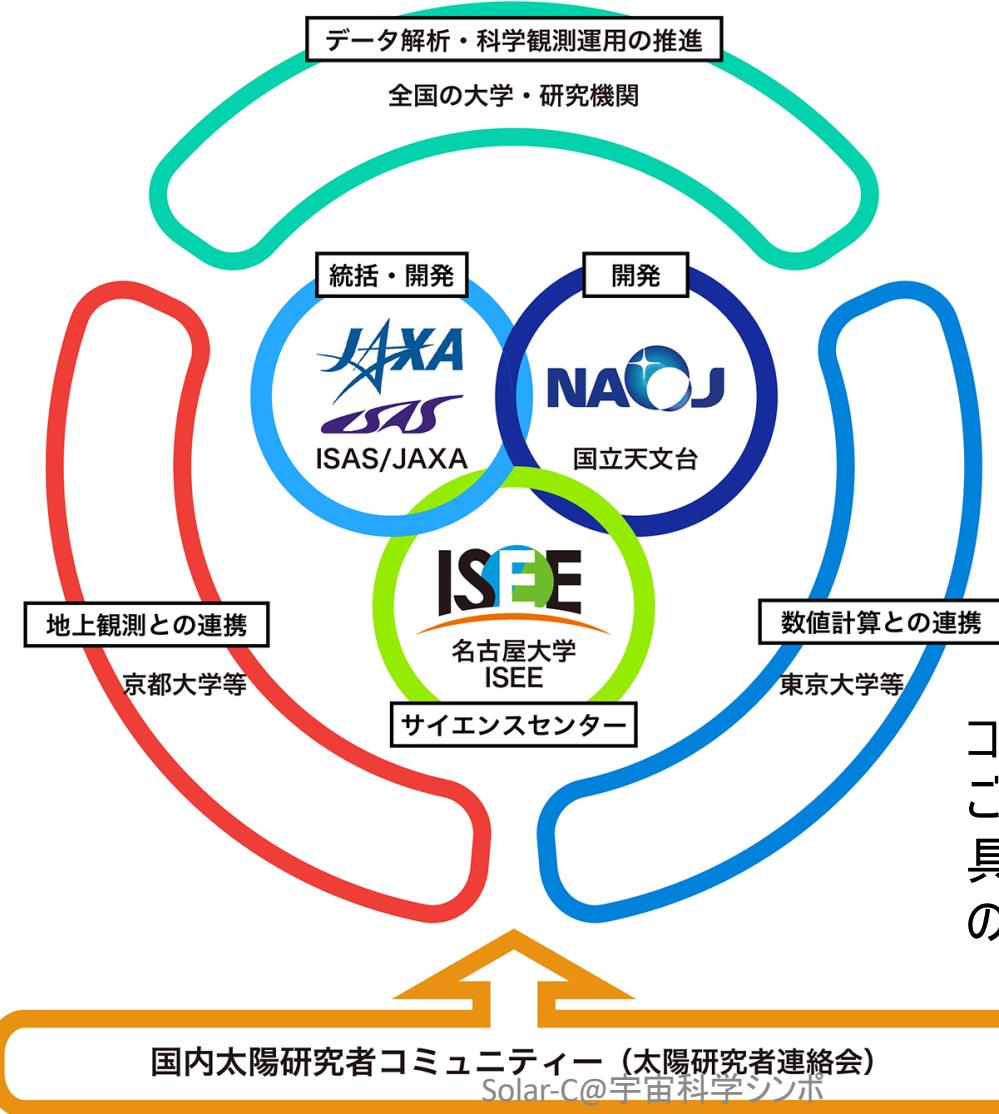
- いつ、どこで、どの位の規模の
フレア・CMEが起こるか？
- ・フレア予測
 - ・CME予測



宇宙天気



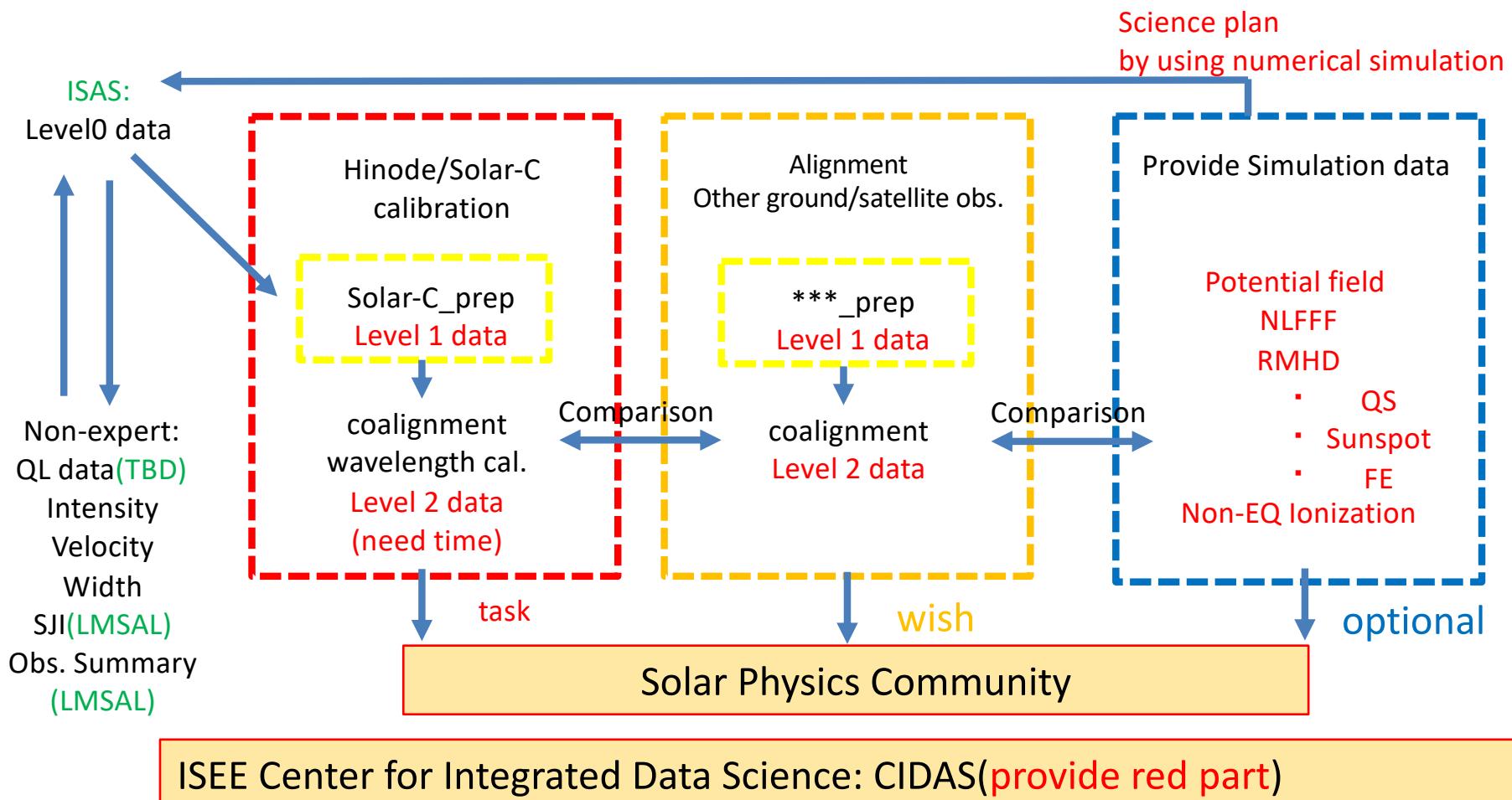
サイエンスセンター：科学アウトプットを最大にするための環境を提供する



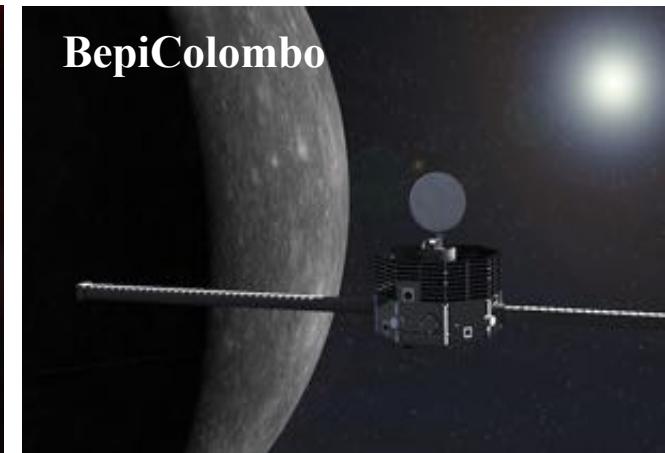
Solar-Cの体制
Solar-C Home Pageより



From Hinode Science Center to Solar-C Science Center



他の大型計画との連携・協力



- 0.28AUまで太陽に接近、傾斜角25度から極域観測
- 2020年打上げ、通常ミッション期間～2026年

- 最短8.9太陽半径まで太陽に接近して観測
- 2018年8月打上げ、金星フライバイで最接近@～2025年

- 水星探査衛星
- 2025年12月に水星(0.4au)軌道に到達し、太陽風をその場観測する

In situ観測 + EUV撮像・分光、光球磁場

コロナ・太陽風の in situ 観測

太陽風の In situ 観測

コロナのステレオ分光
非等方乱流、等

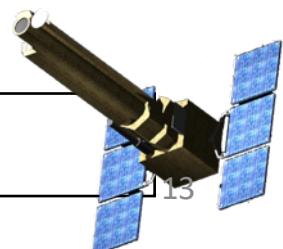
太陽風加速
イオン種別加熱

太陽風加速

小型EUVSTと連携した内部太陽圏の探査

Solar-C@宇宙科学ラボ

2021/01/06



数値モデリングとの連携

- Solar-C(EUVST)の観測から、太陽大気中の物理情報を引き出すことが目的。
- 第1段階：物理モデル作成
 - フォースフリー磁場 + エネルギー・力学平衡計算
 - 流体や磁気流体方程式に、ダイナミクスに影響を与える効果を(コスト・実装労力などを考慮して)選択しながら導入した動的計算
- 第2段階：仮想観測合成(synthesize)
- 辐射輸送・電離励起をはじめに解き、観測量(たとえば静止分光画像など)を合成
- 現状、科学タスクチーム活動として基礎的環境を開発中。Cheung et al.(2019)の活動領域フレア輻射磁気流体計算の公開データに対して、仮想観測を実施(右図)。

