Understanding the morphology of WINQSEs

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Motivation

Solar Coronal Heating Problem

- Surface of the sun: ~5,800K
- Coronal of the sun: 10⁶ K

Hypothesis: Parker's Nanoflare Hypothesis

WINQSEs: Weak Impulsive Narrowband Quiet Sun Emissions

Consequence of nanoflares

First detection: Mondal et. al. 2020

A pipeline to study shapes of WINQSEs:

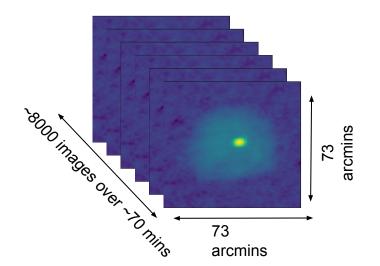
Data: High quality radio frequency images available from MWA

Expected Behaviour: Random over space-time, compact, low-intensity

Data (MURCHISON WIDEFIELD ARRAY)

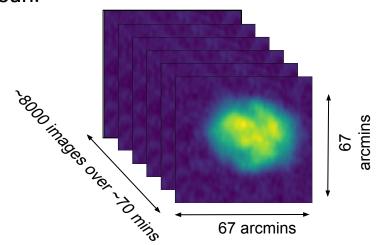
132 MHz

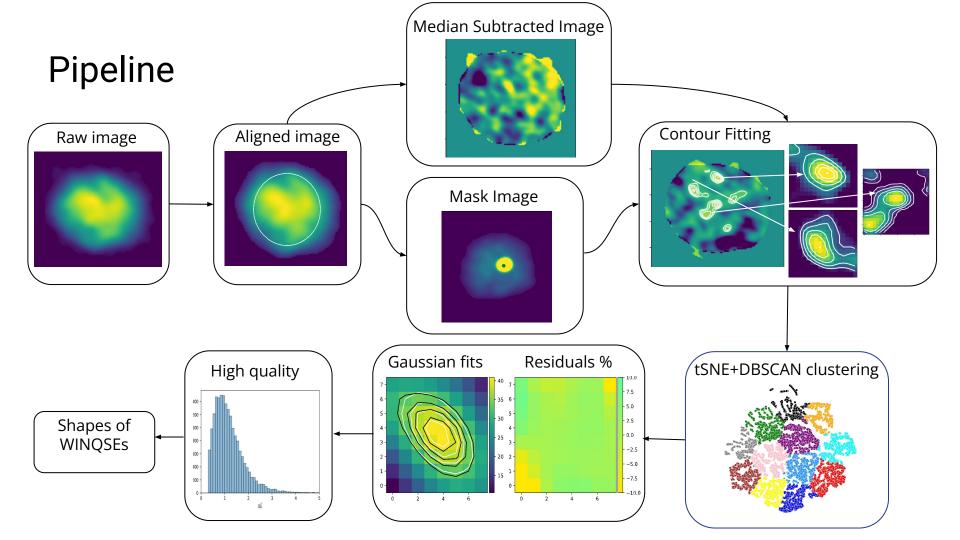
~8000 images, each with 0.5s integration. Prominent bright spot on Sun from an active region; harder to detect WINQSEs in vicinity.



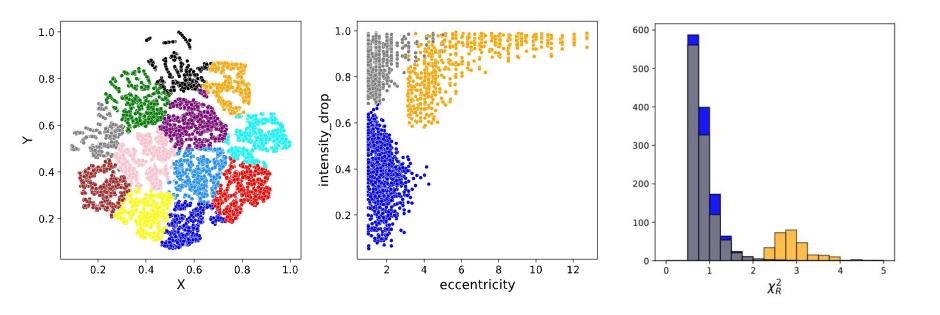
120.5, 128.2, 135.9, 143.6 MHz

~8000 images, each with 0.5s integration, at each frequency. No active region present on the Sun; easier to identify WINQSEs occurring all over the sun.



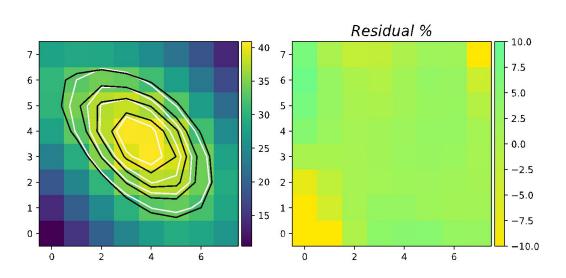


Clustering similar features

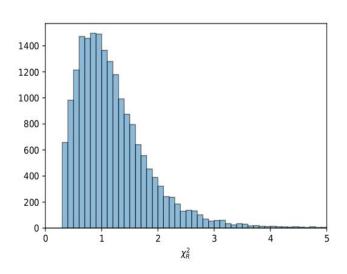


GAUSSIAN FIT TO FEATURES

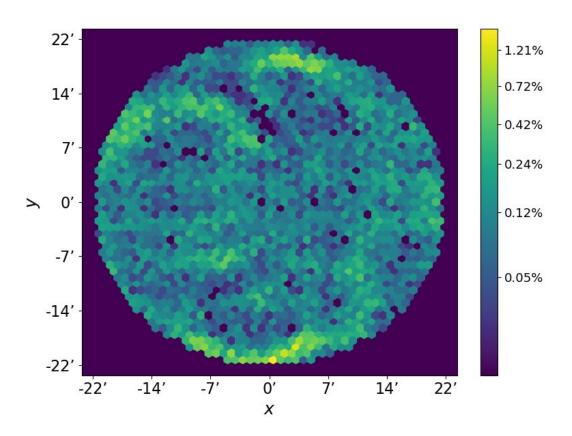
Fit to individual features



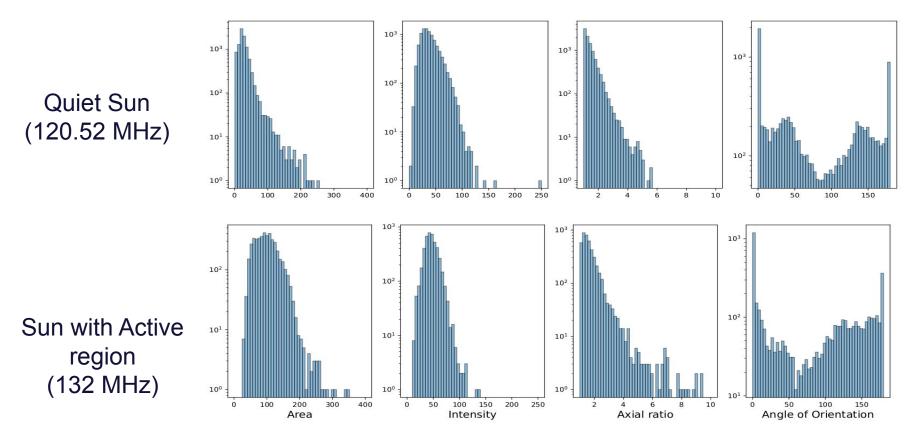
Distribution of \Box^2



Distribution of Peaks over the surface of the sun



Distribution of fitted characteristics



Conclusion

- Significant progress over Mondal(2020) in studying WINQSEs properties for multiple datasets.
- A novel probe of coronal scattering
 Areas and axial ratio larger than PSF → scattering in apparent morphologies
- Future work:
 - Use of similar pipeline on other such images taken in other spectrums
 - Extending to study the features from spatial to spatio-temporal

Thank You

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