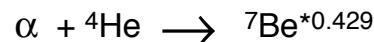
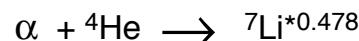
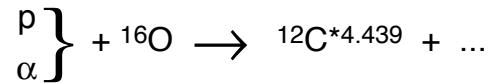
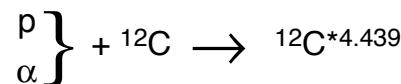
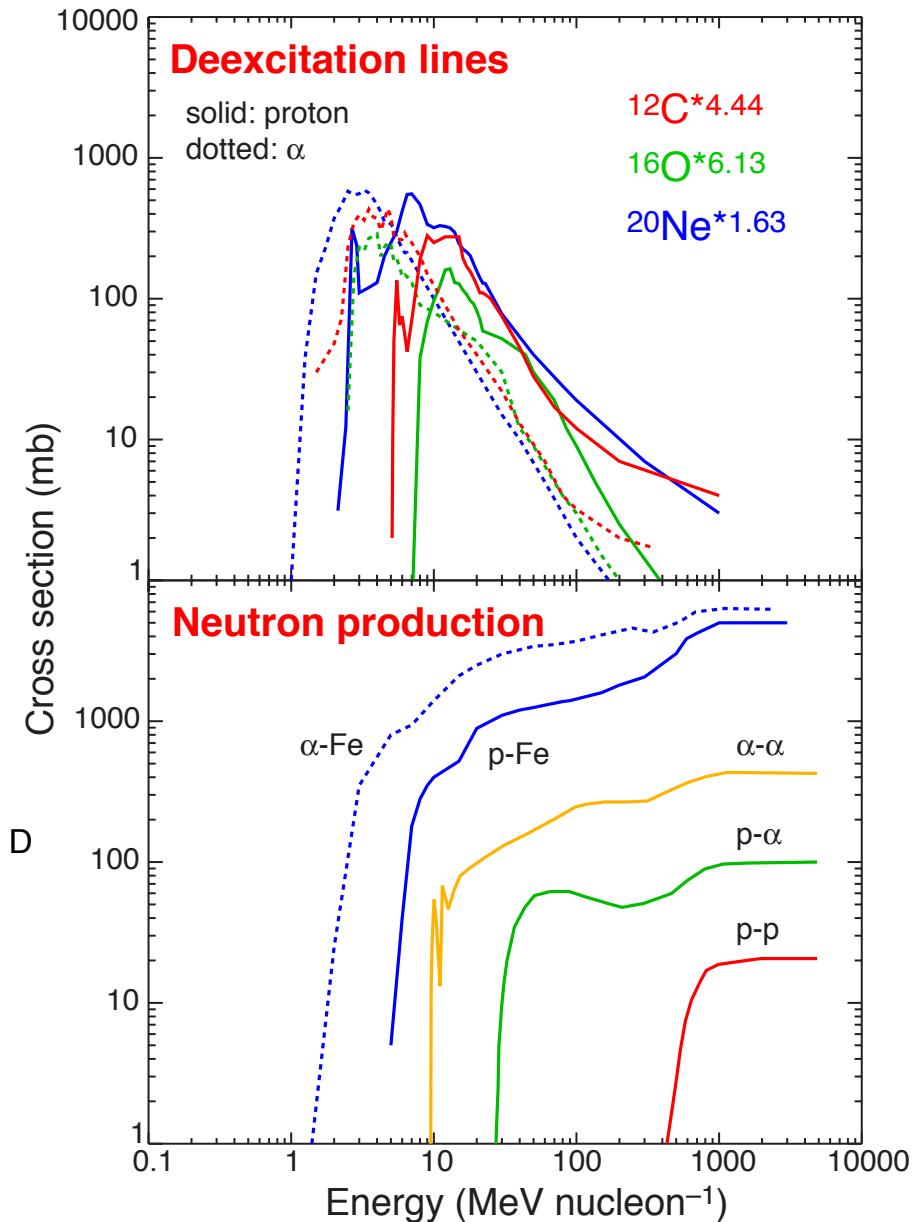
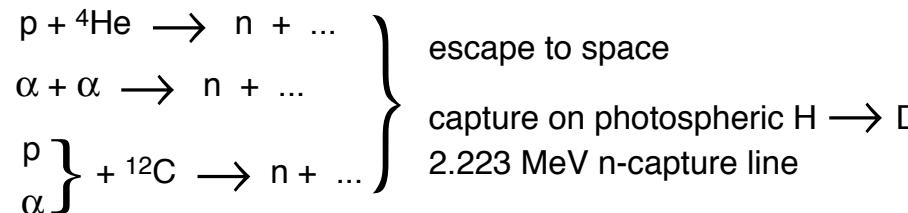


# Ion energies Relevant to Nuclear Emission Processes

## $\gamma$ -ray deexcitation lines



## neutrons



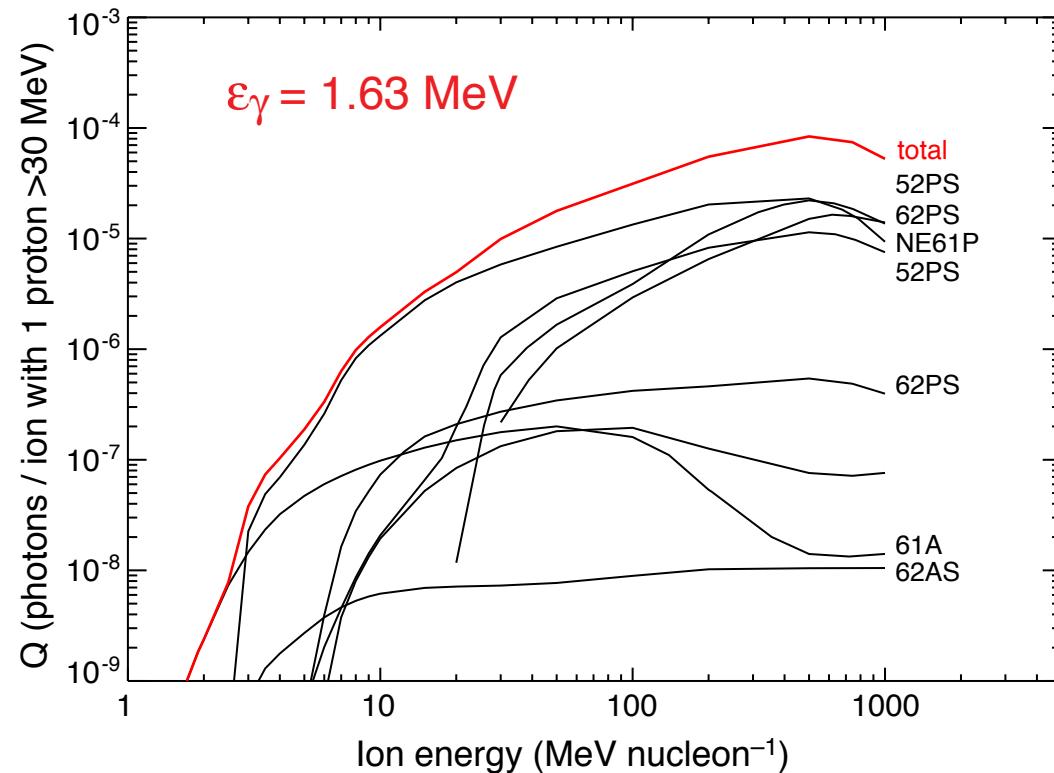
# Yield calculation

Thick target yield from ions with energy  $E_0$  MeV nucleon $^{-1}$ :

$$Q(E_0) = n \int_0^{E_0} dE \frac{\sigma(E)}{dE/dl(E)} P(E_0, E)$$

$$P(E_0, E) = \exp \left[ -n \int_E^{E_0} \frac{\sigma_N(E')}{dE/dl(E')} dE' \right]$$

yields calculated for ions with impulsive flare abundances,  $\alpha/p = 0.1$  and normalized to 1 proton  $>30$  MeV

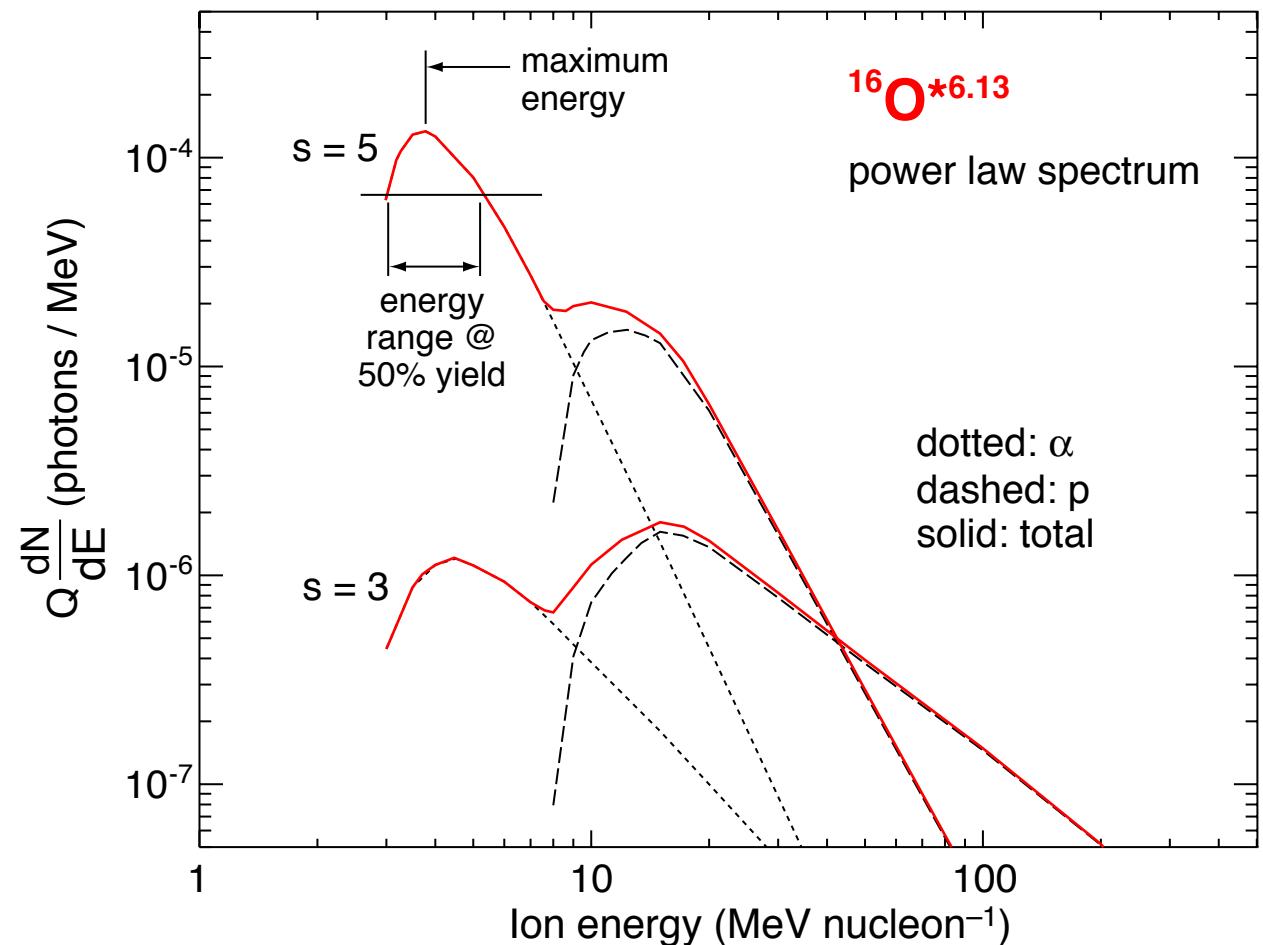


# Yields for Power Law Spectra

Weight with spectrum:

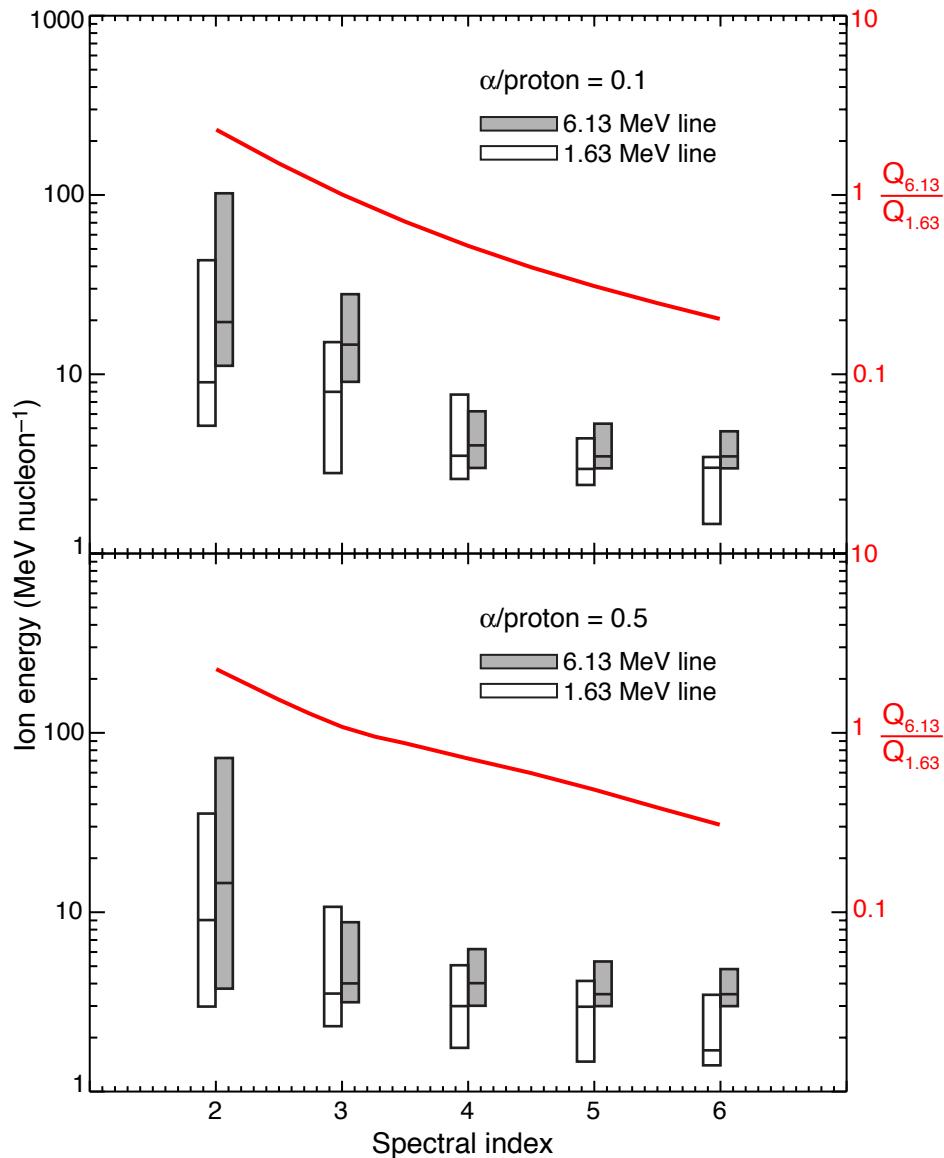
$$Q(E_0) \frac{dN}{dE}(E_0)$$

yields calculated for ions with  
impulsive flare abundances,  
 $\alpha/p = 0.1$  and normalized  
to 1 proton  $>30$  MeV

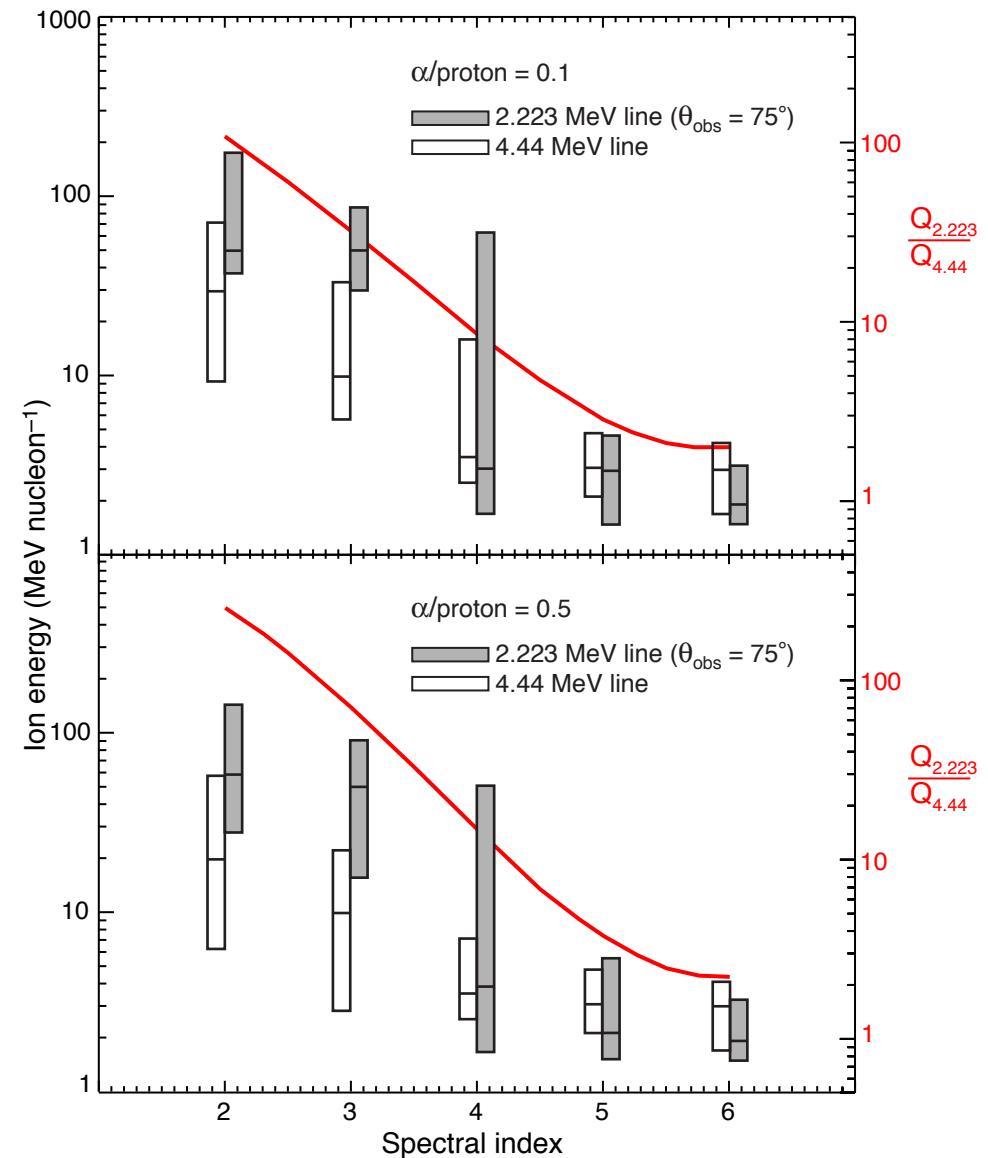


# Ion Energy Ranges (50%) for Line Ratios Assuming Power Law Spectra

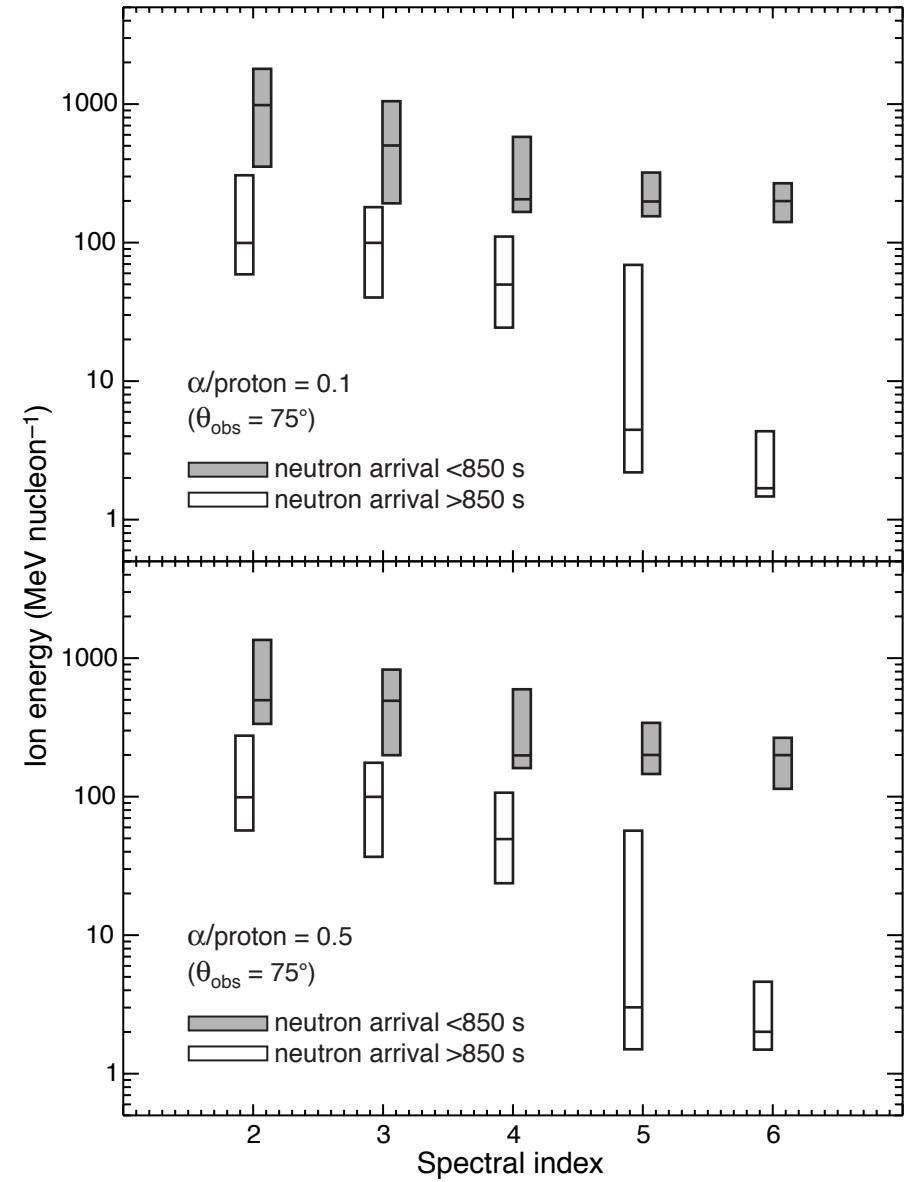
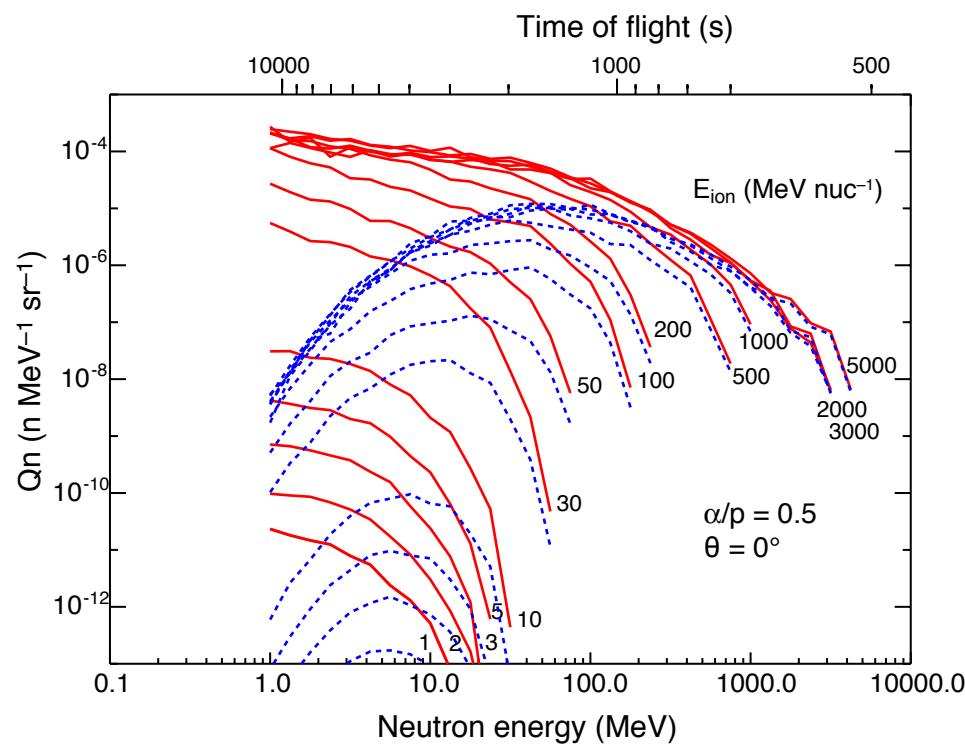
6.13 – 1.63 MeV lines



2.22 – 4.44 MeV lines



# Ion Energy Ranges (50%) for Neutrons Arriving at Earth Assuming Power Law Spectra



# Application to the OSSE Observations of the 1991 June 4 Flare

obtained a consistent index of  $\sim 4$  from both the 6.1/1.6 MeV and 2.22/4.44 MeV line ratios

but an unbroken PL with  $s = 4$  over-produced the arriving neutrons early in the observation

introducing a cut-off in the ion spectrum at 150 MeV nucleon $^{-1}$  provided an improved fit which did not affect the predicted yields for the lines

