In-situ Observations of CIRs on STEREO and ACE during 2007-2009

G. M. Mason, JHU/APL Mihir Desai, SWRI Urs Mall and Radoslav Bucik, MPS, Lindau Kristin Simunac, Univ. New Hampshire Rick Leske, Caltech

STEREO Ahead EUVI 195 2008-10-01 00:05:30 STEREO Science Working Group - 20 Meredith, NH Oct. 27-29, 2009

Solar Enegetic Particle (SEP) package -

(Part of the IMPACT suite, J. Luhmann, PI)



figures from Mewaldt et al., SSR, 136, 285, 2008

Suprathermal Ion Telescope - SIT:



instrument description: Mason et al., SSR, 136, 257, 2008.



Solar wind and magnetic field signatures of CIRs

Richardson et al. 1993, after Belcher & Davis 1971



Stereo-B SECCHI 19.5nm image

Aug 7, 2007 00:06:32

(day 220)

10 degree heliographic grid overlay as seen from STEREO-B

Central meridian seen from STEREO-B is in blue; green as seen from Earth; red as seen from STEREO-A

Solar Weather Browser image

Stereo A is at 8.98° latitude; B at 3.78°; so the 5.2° difference is about one-half of a grid spacings. The hole at about E45 is probably the one seen by STEREO-B on day 224-26, and was probably missed by STEREO-A since it's trace is about 5°, north of B, a size shown by the double headed arrow at E5



top panel: plastic sw proton speed

middle panel: SIT He, for 189, 384, and 787 keV/nucleon

arrow marks selection threshold

figure shows events 15-21 in Table 1. Note increases starting on days 258, 261,284 and 291 are below the selection threshold and so are not in the table

bottom panel: SIT O for 67, 136, and 266 keV/nucleon

note high speed streams with no suprathermals around day 305, 315, and 330



╢

STEREO position angles 11/1/09: B to earth: 61.0° A to earth: 62.7° B to A: 123.7° (~9.3 days corotation difference)

Spectograms from -A and -B in spring 2007...quite similar



plot from R. Bucik, MPS

Aug. 2008 spectograms (~5 days corotation) ... some features shifted as expected, others not seen on both S/C





Spectral forms: broken power law--

2008 Feb 10 CIR





Peak intensity:

• during ACE survey over recent solar maximum, peak He intensities (386 kev/n) did not correlate with the 160-910 keV/n spectral index

Power Law Spectral Index γ (0.16-0.91 MeV/n)



Event sizes:

• largest ones during 2007-08 as large as all but a few during recent solar activity maximum

• smaller events included in present survey might not have been seen earlier due to other activity



Peak intensity:

• for 2007-2008 period the peak intensity does not depend on the solar longitude of the source regions -see widely different intensities from each region

• suggests that connection details are important even if the regions are fairly stable in production of energetic particles



Connection to CIRs:

• with source of particles beyond 1 AU, region of connection of spacecraft to outer region depends on solar wind speed

• simple corotating picture sometimes works, but often is more complex

"Dropout events" ---

• in several CIRs, particle intensity increases show a decrease at all energies, followed by a recovery that is also independent of energy

- these decreases correlate reasonably well with changes in solar wind speed
- particle energy spectra are similar before and after the droput, although intensities may change
- these features suggest that connection to the acceleration region beyond 1 AU is responsible for the dropouts -- not temporal changes in the CIRs



Comparison of 2007-2008 with 1996-1997 solar minimum period



Peak He intensity (/s cm² sr MeV/nucleon)



Wind SWE proton speed (blue) from kp data; STEP He5/1.6 -- division by 1.6 to adjust energy window to correpond approximately (20%) to ACE 386 keV/n channel; Wind data blanked out for R<25Re; for solar activity days 1997/308.0-318.0, and for interplanetary shock event on 1997/326 (ACE disturbance list)

Summary --

• many fast solar wind streams and CIRs observed in 2007-2008, but not all streams produced CIRs

• spectral forms similar to earlier surveys; much lower intensities at ~few MeV/n compared to active period

• CIRs observed sequentially from -B to -A, but not always seen; energetic particle intensity pattern did not corotate rigidly, probably due to magnetic connection effects to the CIR beyond 1 AU

• for 1994-2008 the most intense CIRs were during solar active periods, but cannot pinpoint simple cause for this

• 2007-2008 period had much better defined high speed solar wind streams than prior solar minimum in 1996-1997, and many more CIRs

• size distribution of CIRs shows a much sharper cutoff than 10 MeV SEP protons from GOES

• about 25% of CIRs show "dropouts" for a day or so apparently when connection to acceleration region beyond 1 AU changes

• some of the complex features of the CIRs appear to be due to relatively small coronal hole solar sources, wherein the different heliolatitude traces of STEREO-B, -A, and ACE played a significant role

published in STEREO Science Results at Solar Minimum

Mason et al. Solar Phys (2009) 256: 393-408 DOI 10.1007/s11207-009-9367-0

CIR activity overview 2007 - 2009

Created-Thu Oct 22 13:11:09 2009



Created-Thu Oct 22 13:02:08 2009



Created-Thu Oct 22 13:14:10 2009





STEREO-A/SIT

He: 189, 384, 787 keV/n

0.1 . . 0.01 Ц day of year

27 day tics show ~steady features

4He 0.189 MeV/n



27 day tics show ~steady features



27 day tics show ~steady features





27 day tics show ~steady features



Plastic-A Solar Wind Speed: much less time above 600 km/s in 2009

2009

2007

2008





SIT STEREO A,B spectograms Jan-May 2009



SIT STEREO A,B spectograms Jul-Oct 2009













SECCHI-A 195Å view June 2, 2009 during most intense CIR seen on SIT-A during 2009

14° grid



"large" June 2009 CIR has typical composition

spectra comparable below 1 MeV/n but much steeper above that for 2009 case



Helium in CIRs in 2009:

- activity lower than 2007 and early 2008, slow decline
- solar wind streams still present, though highest speed streams less than 2007

• a couple of reasonably sized CIRs through mid 2009 at low energies (~< 1 MeV/n) but very little particle acceleration above that