

Solar Wind Iron Ions with STEREO/PLASTIC: Kinetic properties and charge state abundances

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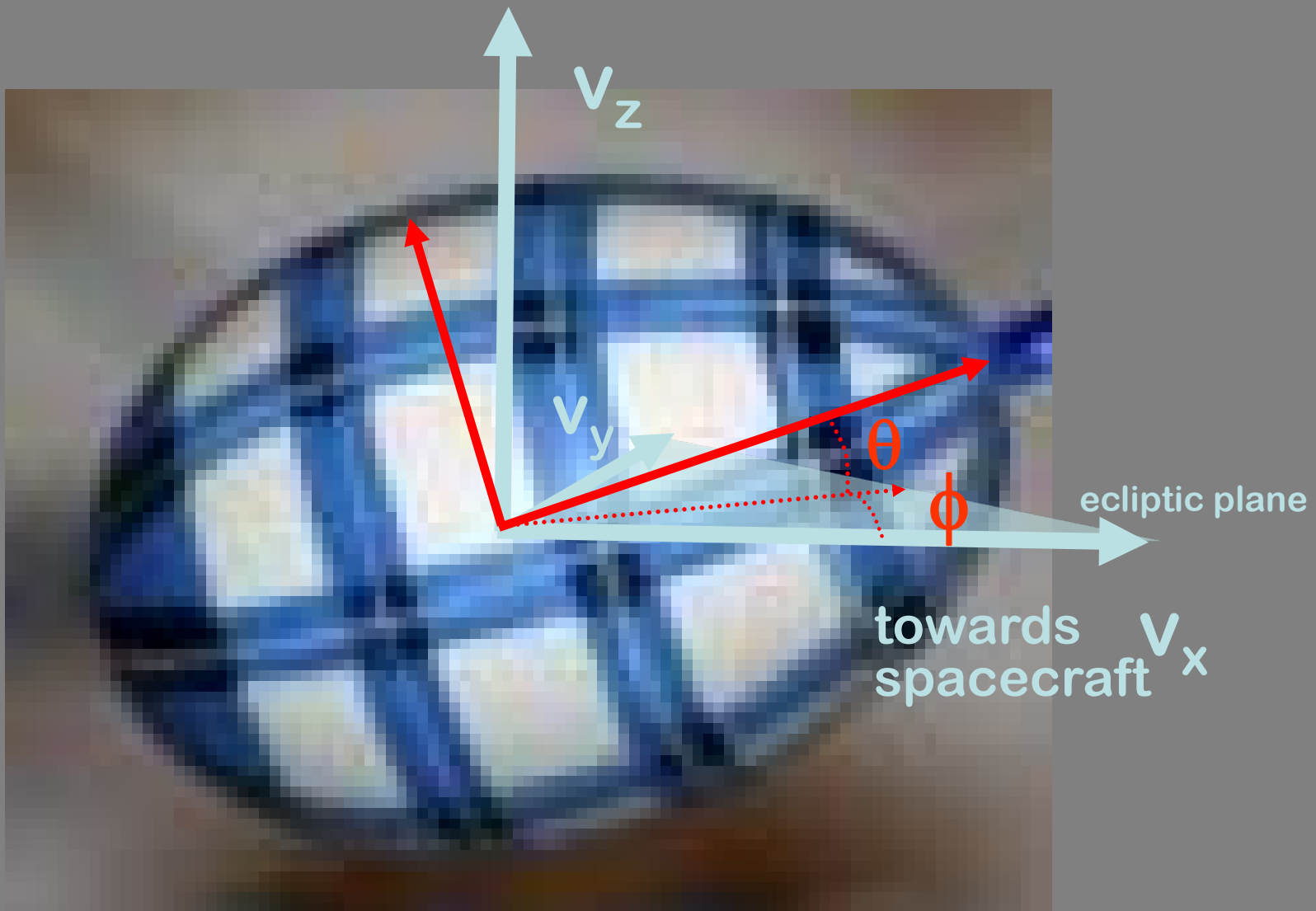
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**³Max-Planck-Institut für Extraterrestrische Physik,
Garching, Germany**

**⁴Institute for Experimental and Applied Physics, Christian-
Albrechts-Universität, Kiel, Germany**

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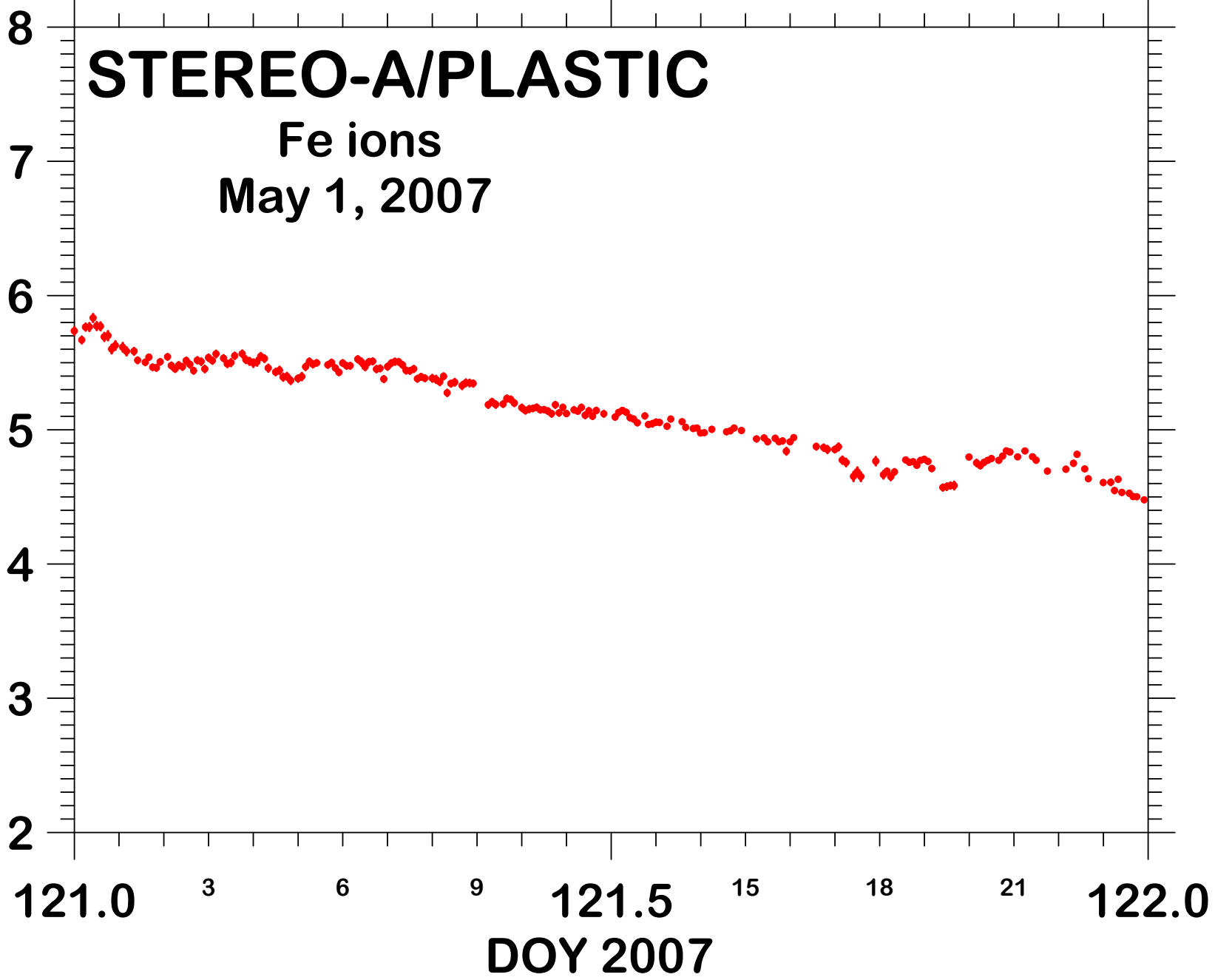
Two case studies



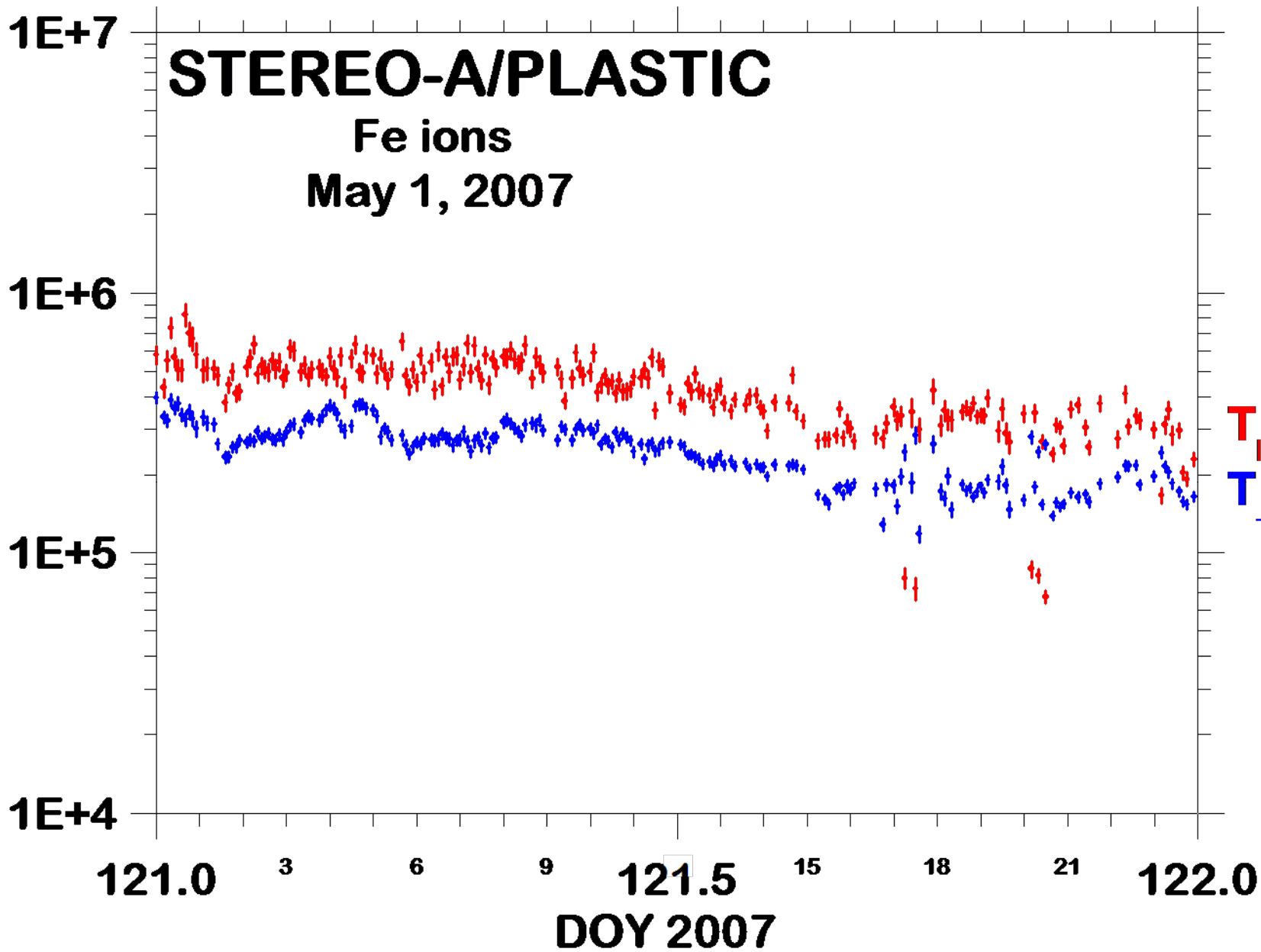
STEREO-A/PLASTIC

Fe ions
May 1, 2007

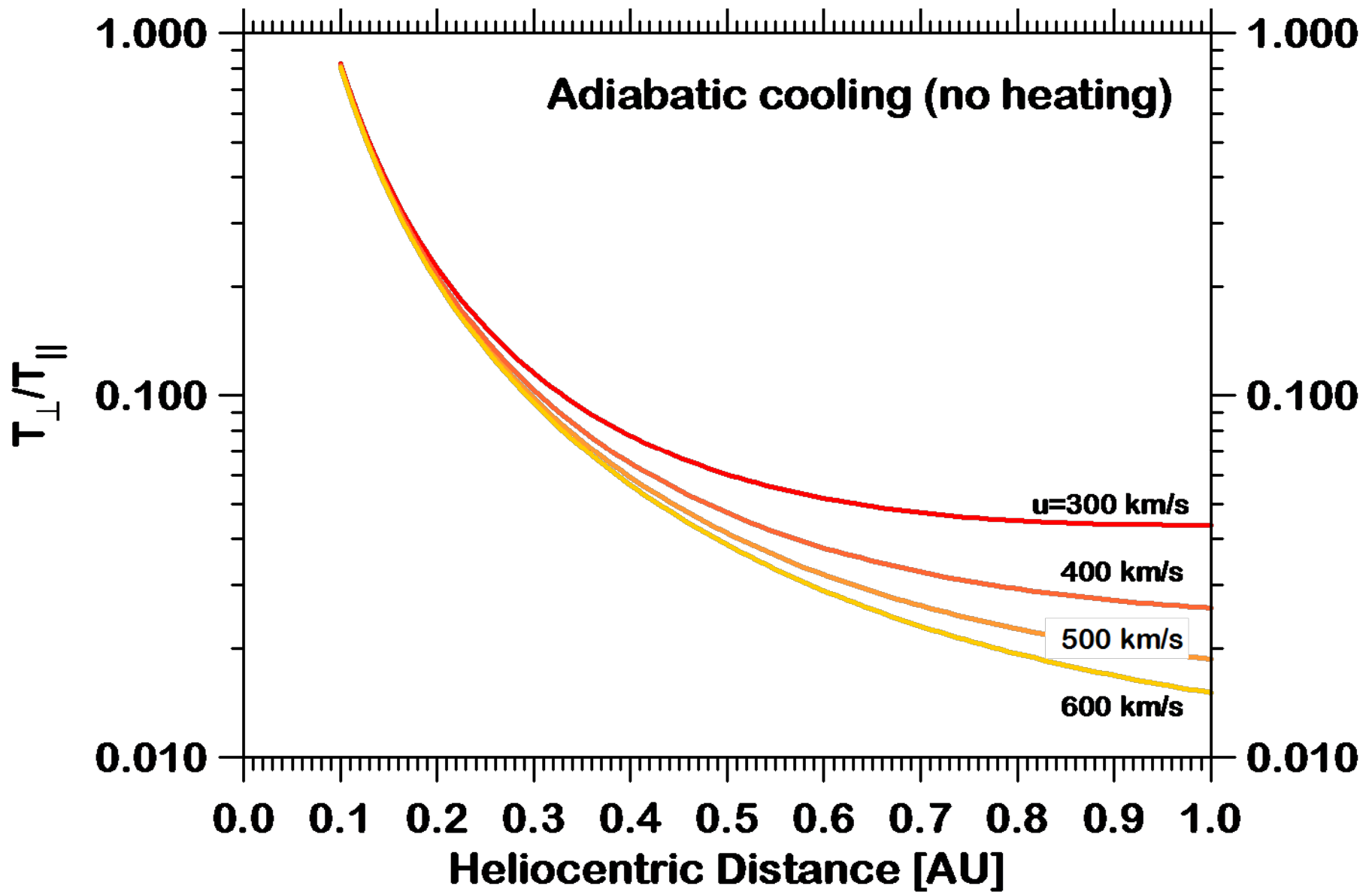
speed [100 km/s]

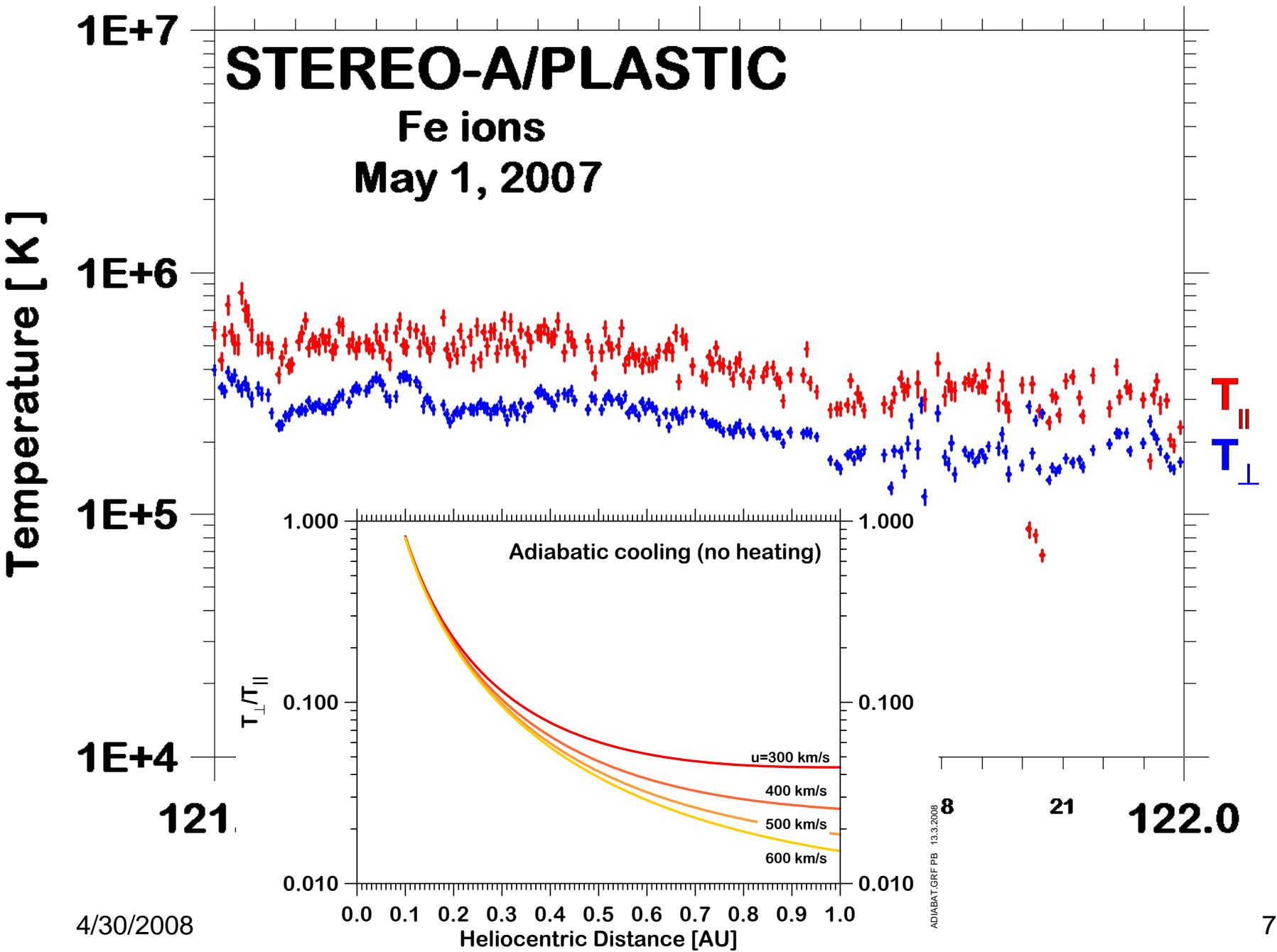


Temperature [K]



MAY1_5N.GRF PB April 2, 2008

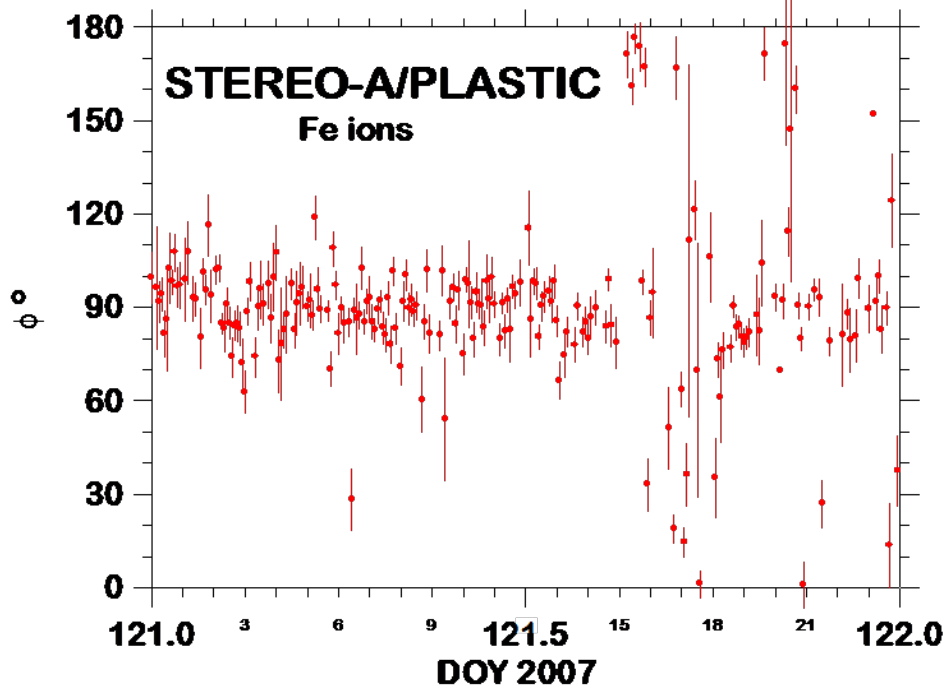




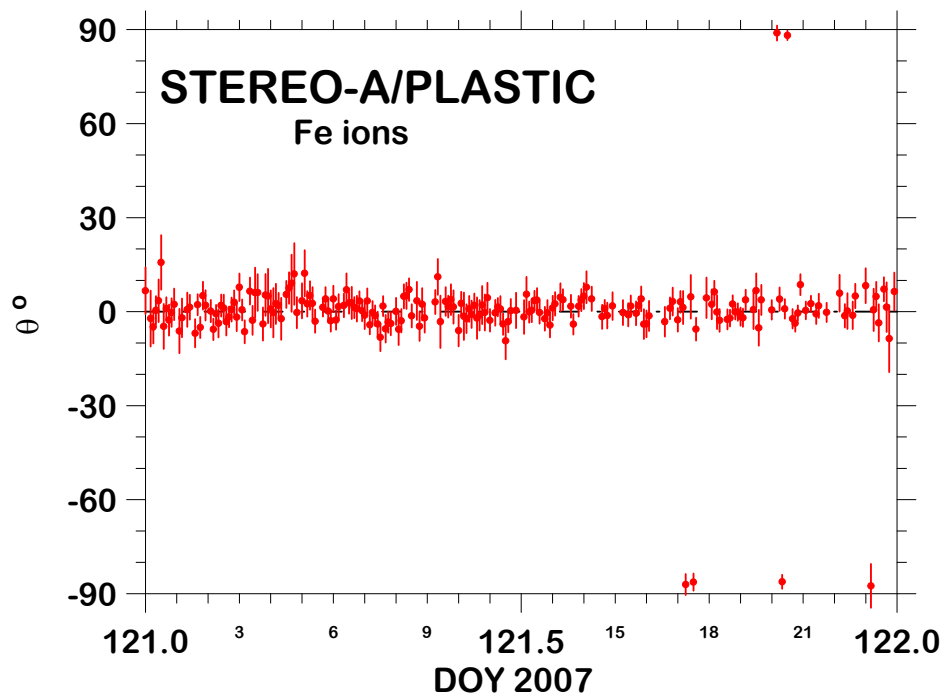
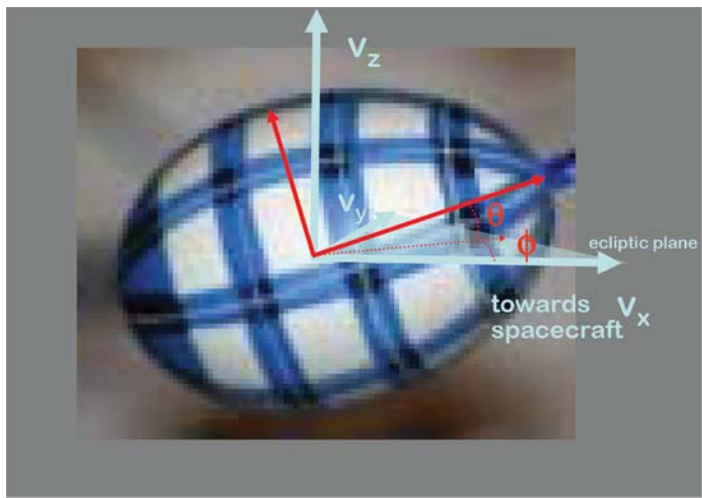
4/30/2008

ADIABAT.GRFPB 13.3.2008

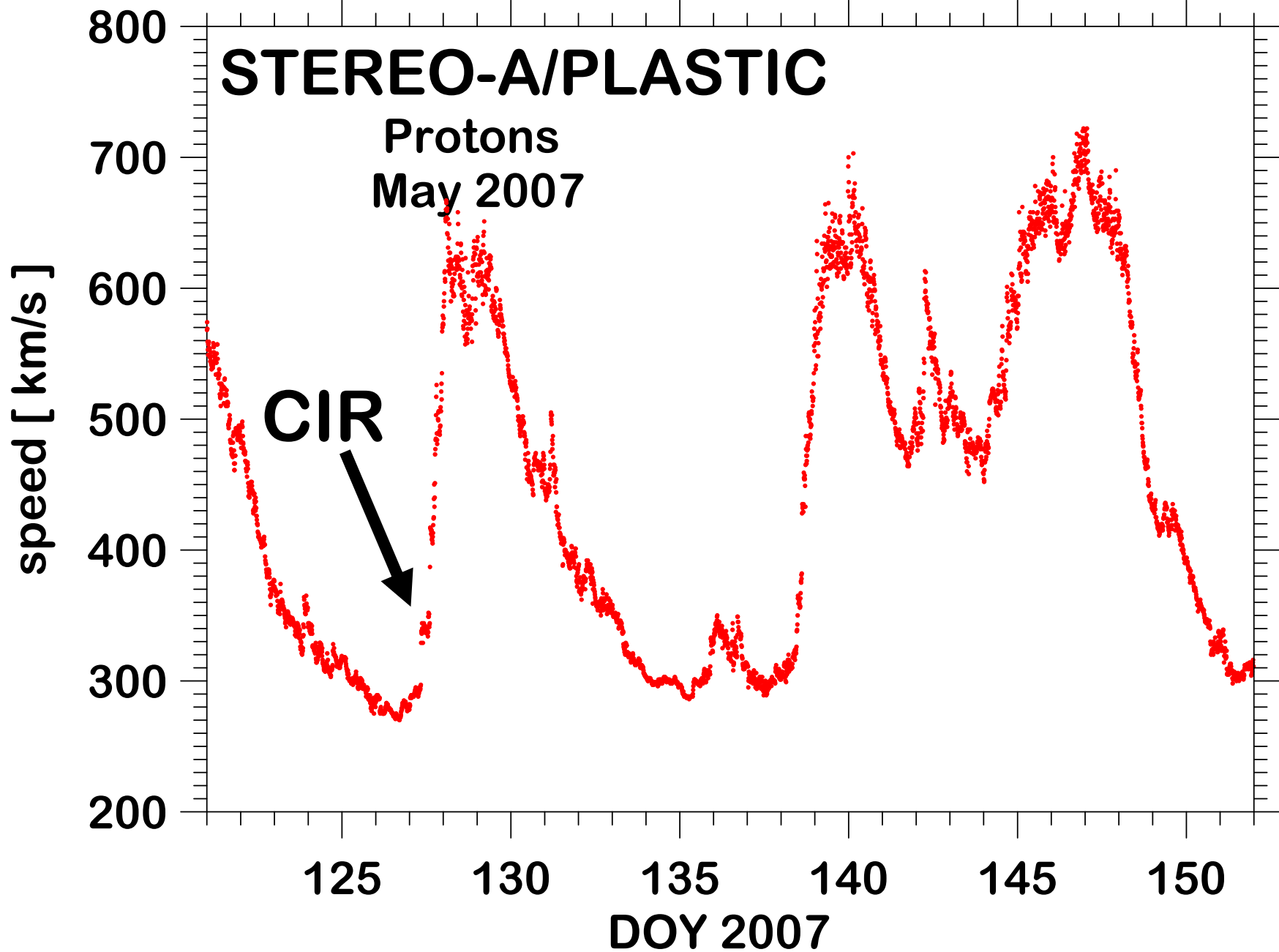
MAY1_5N.GRF PB April 2, 2008



MAY1_60.GRF PB April 2, 2008



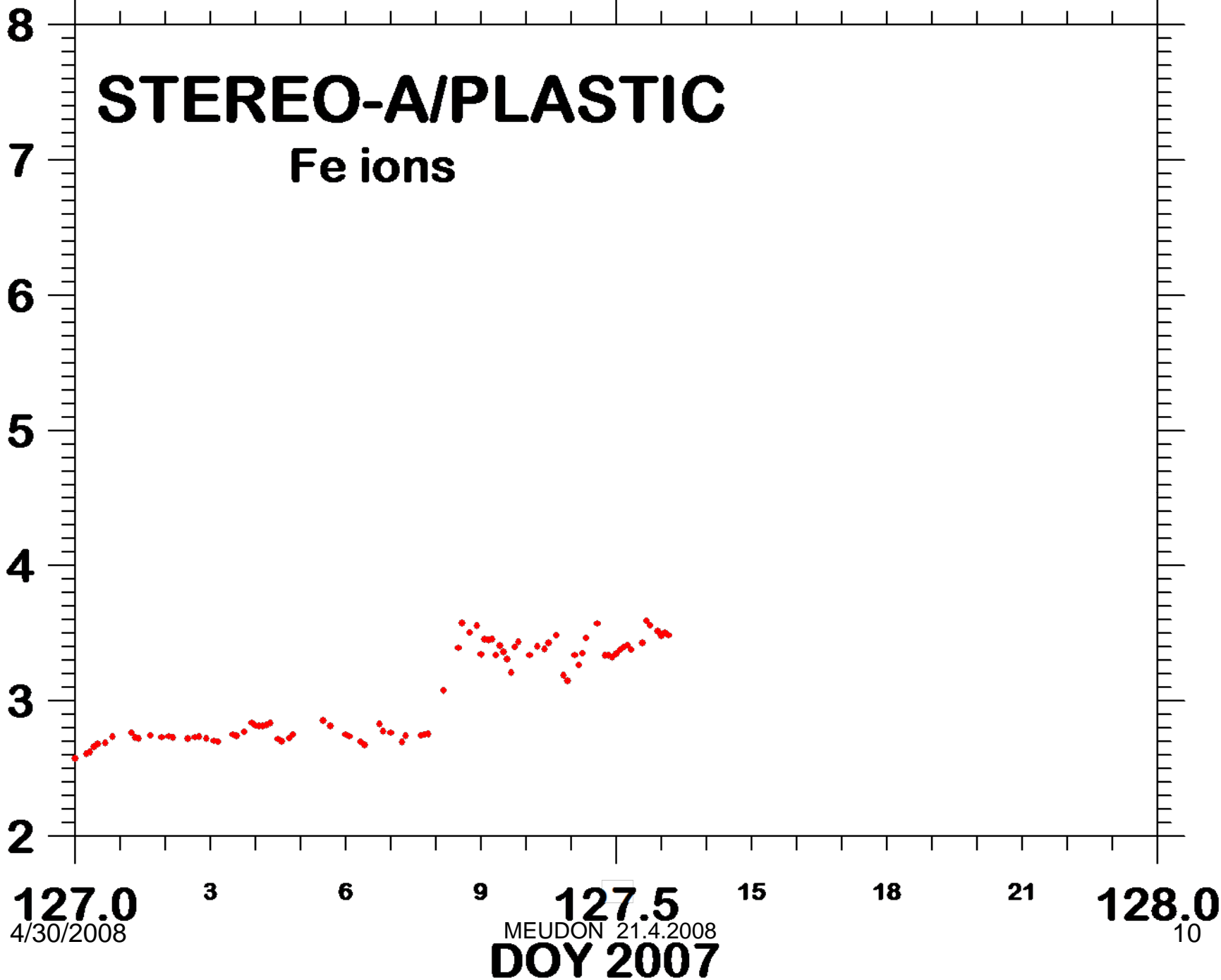
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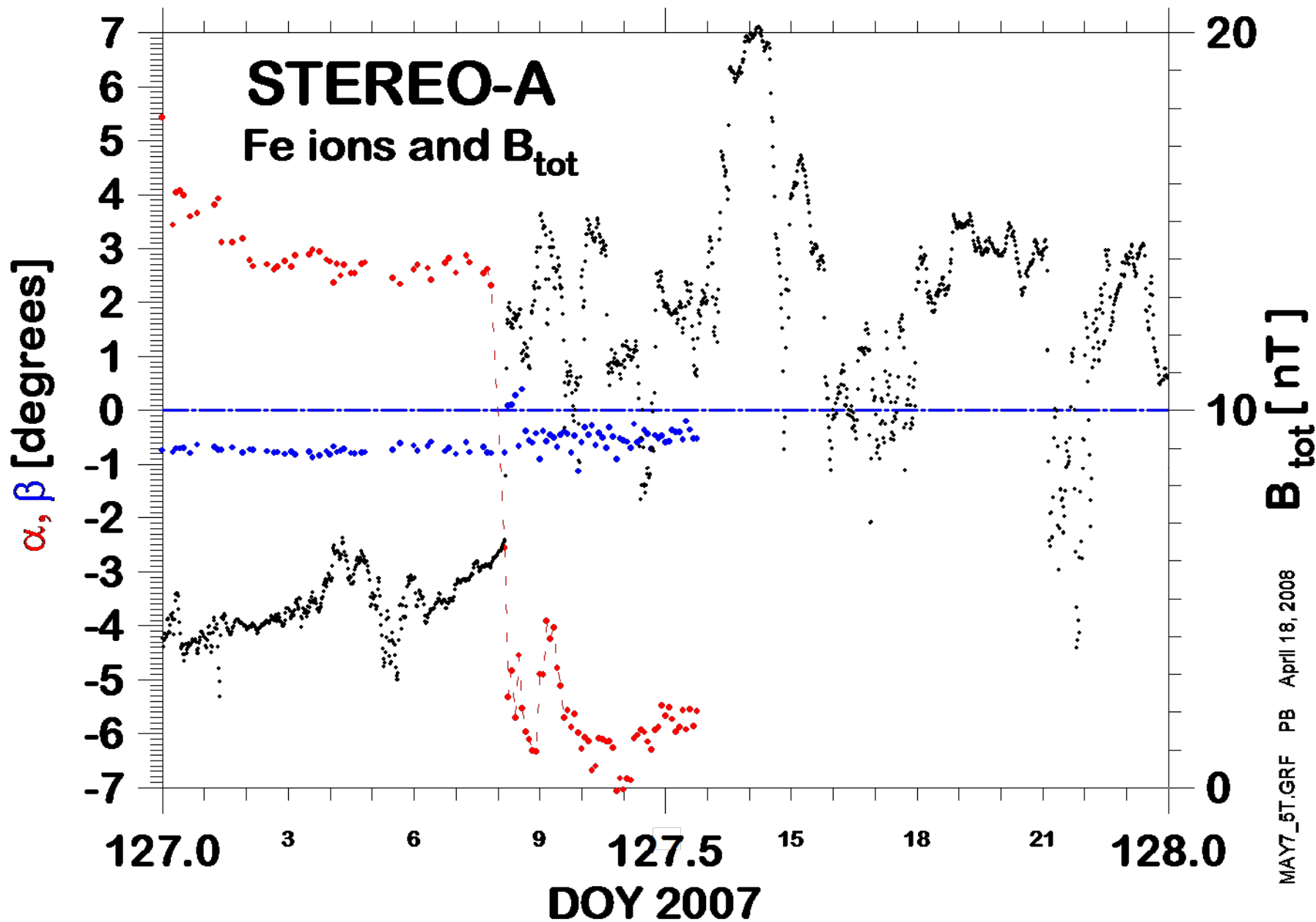


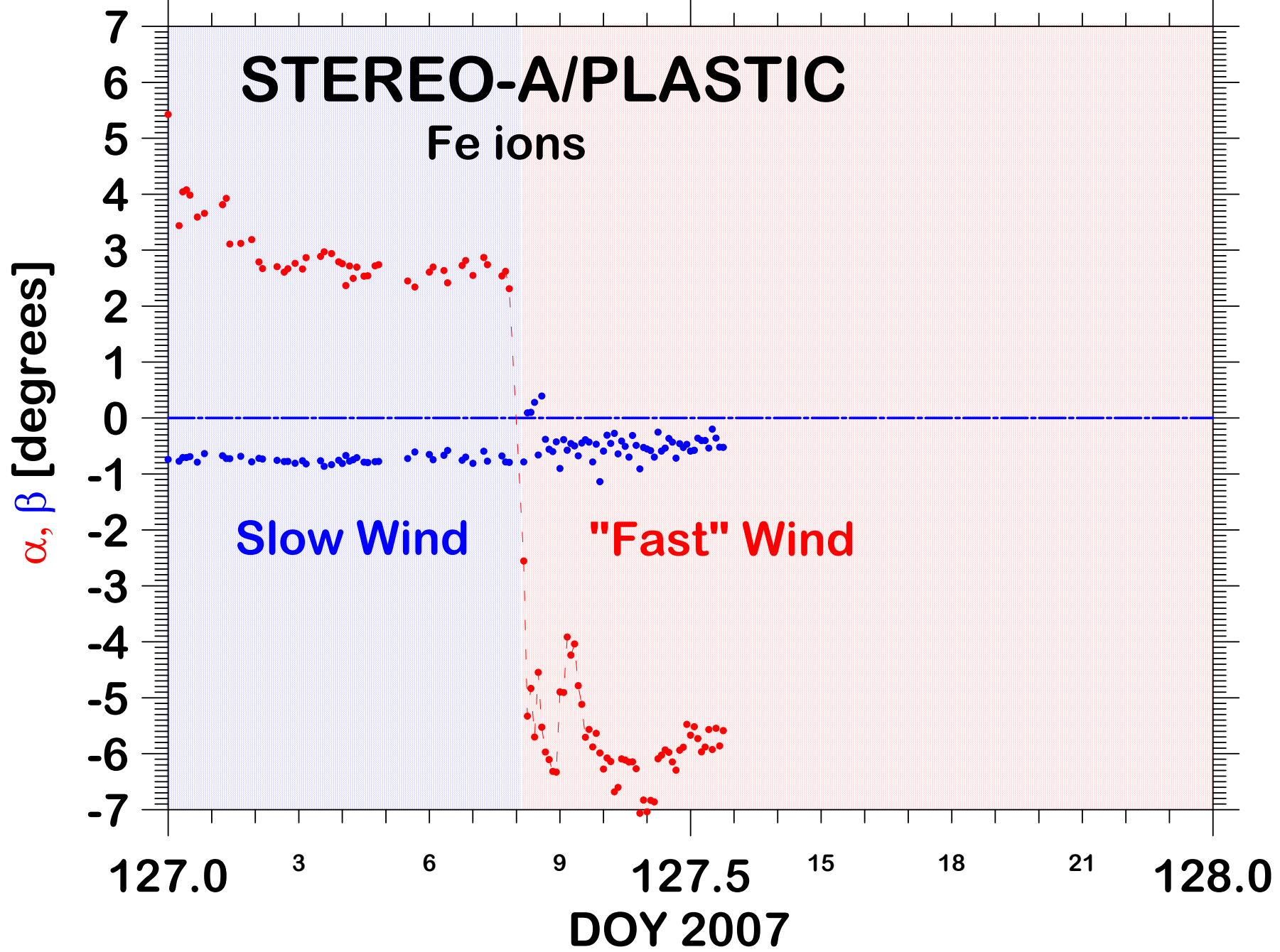
STEREO-A/PLASTIC

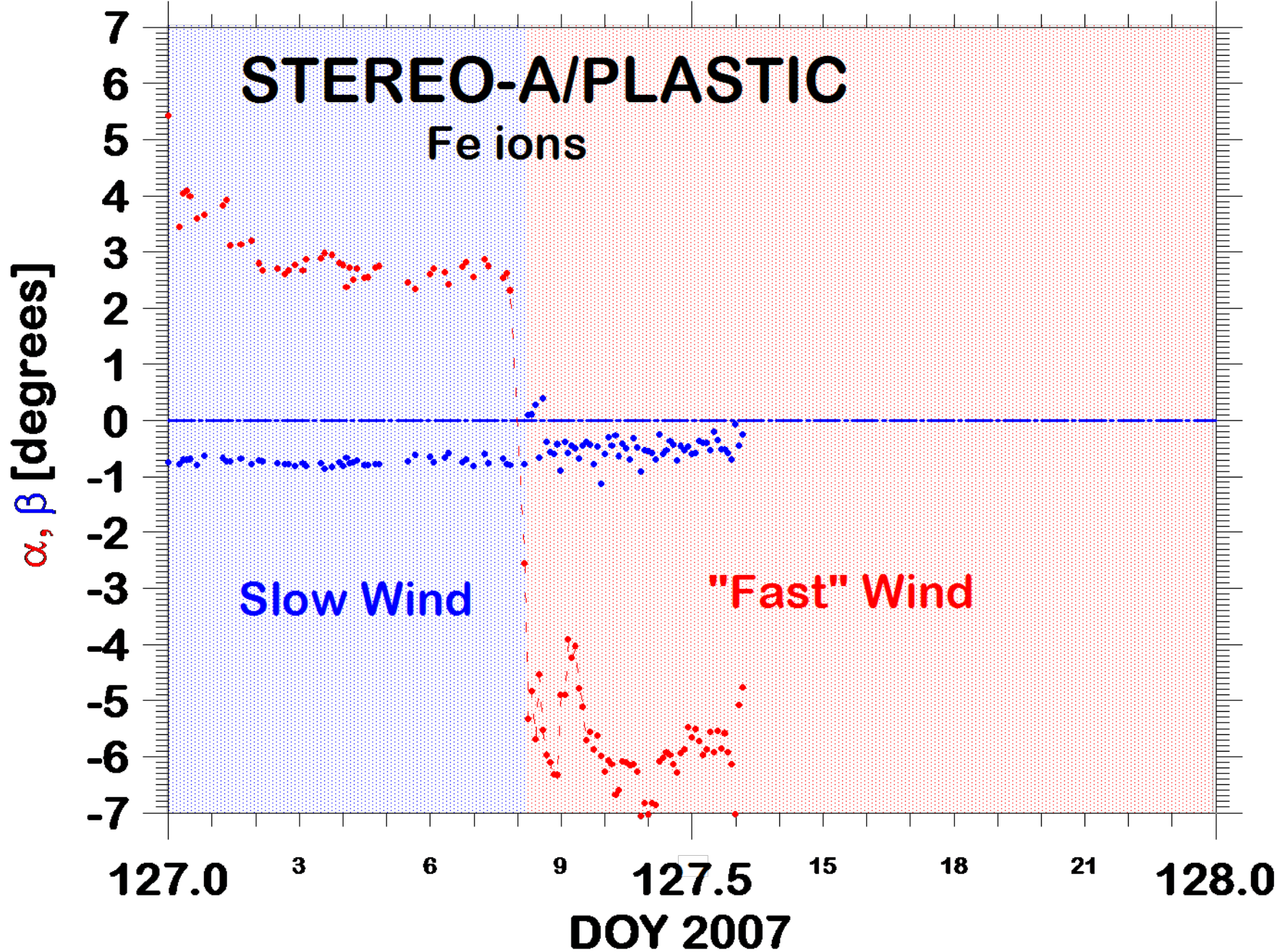
Fe ions

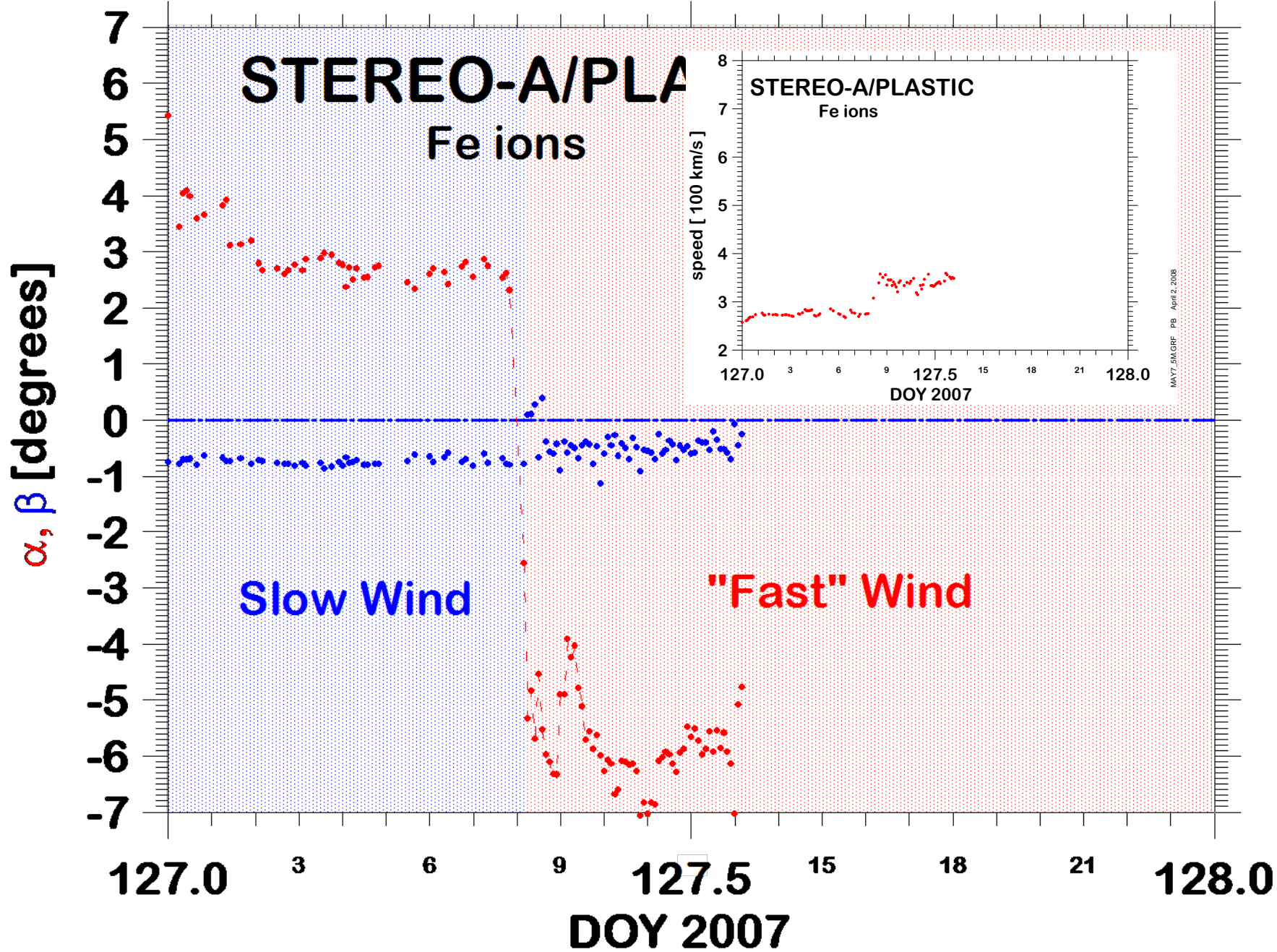
speed [100 km/s]

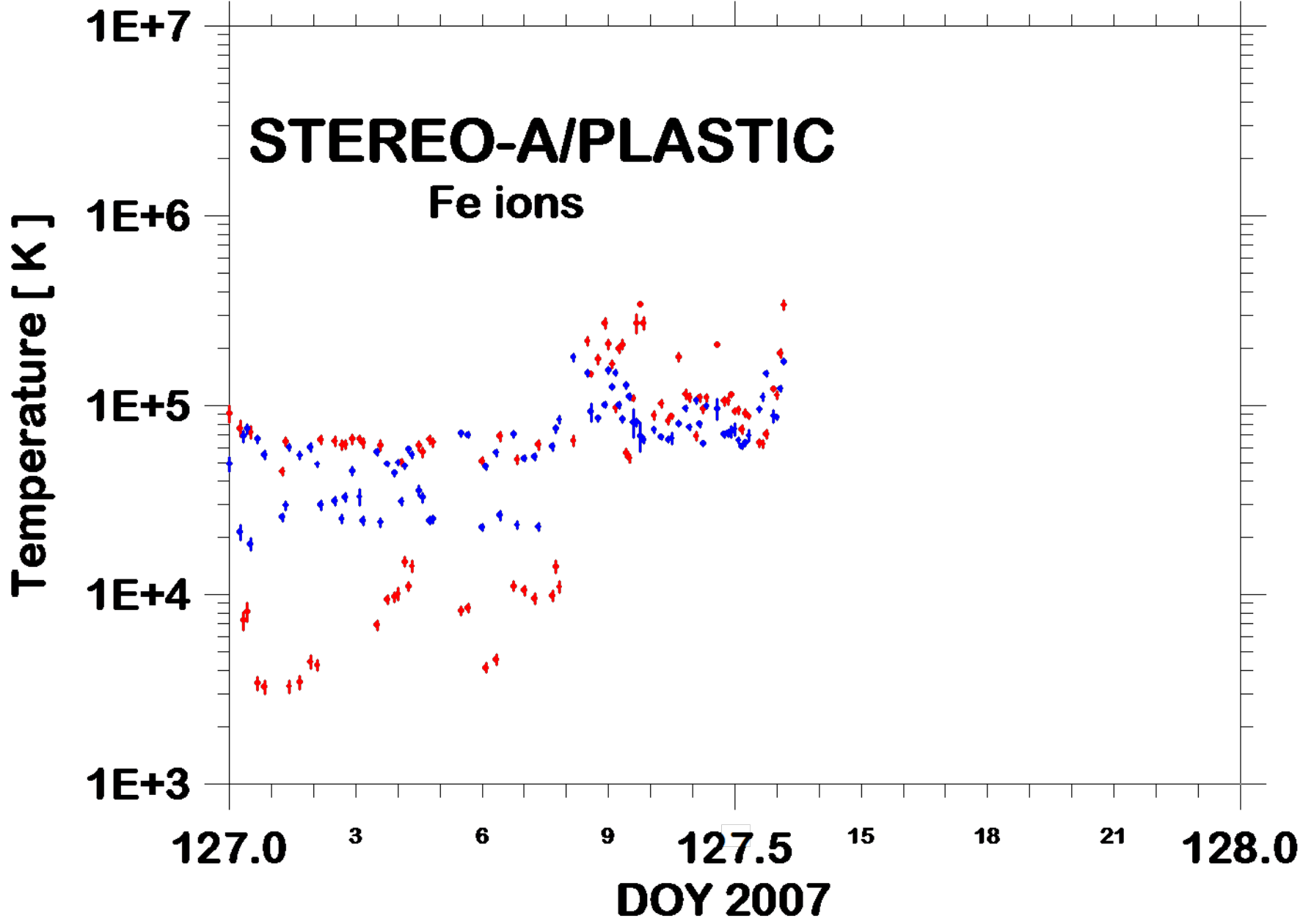








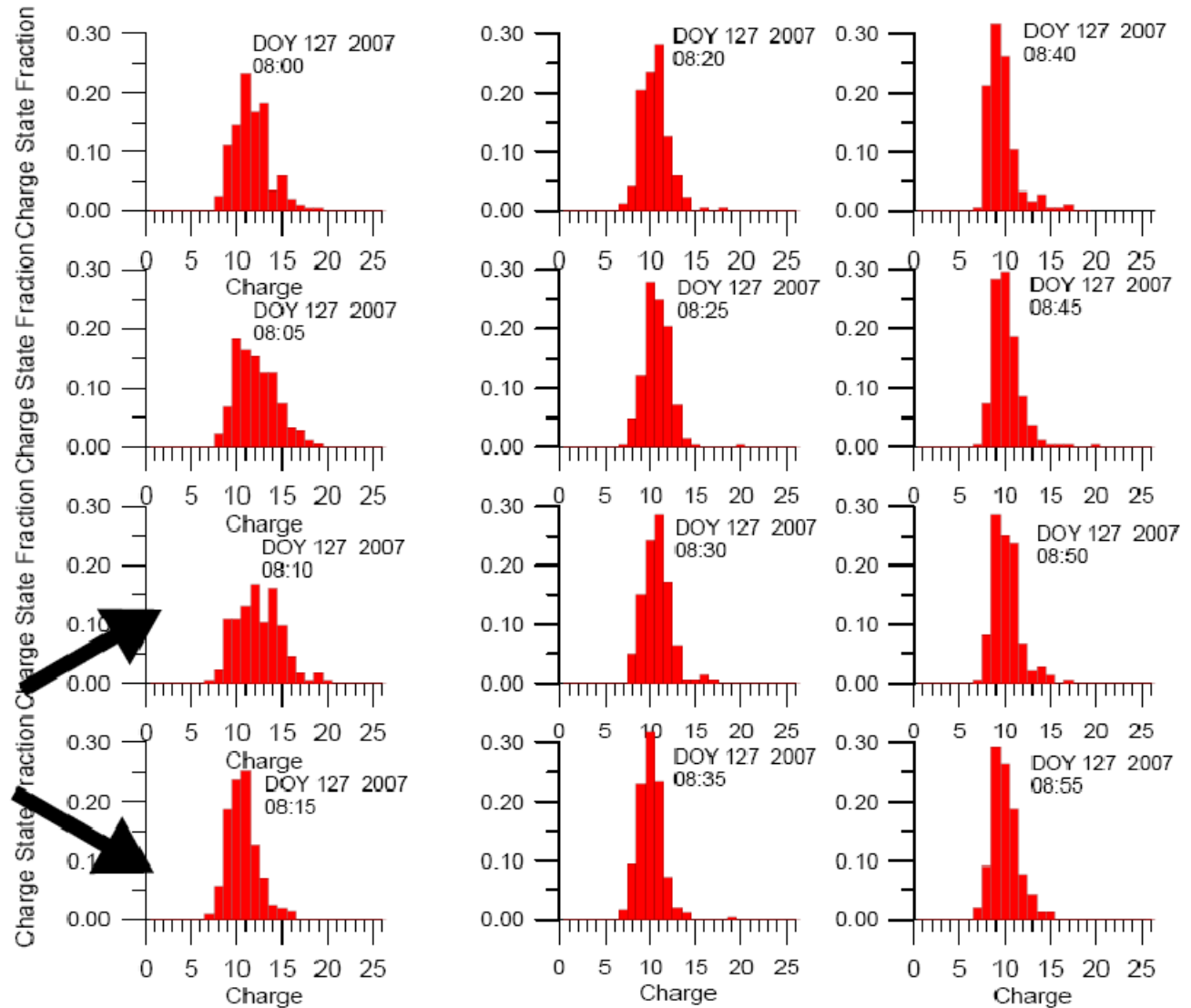




MAY7_5N.GRF PB April 8, 2008

STEREO-A/PLASTIC

DOY 127, 2007 08:00 - 09:00 UT



DOY127_08.GRF PB April 16, 2008

LEONARDO DICAPRIO JEREMY IRONS JOHN MALKOVICH GERARD DEPARDIEU GABRIEL BYRNE

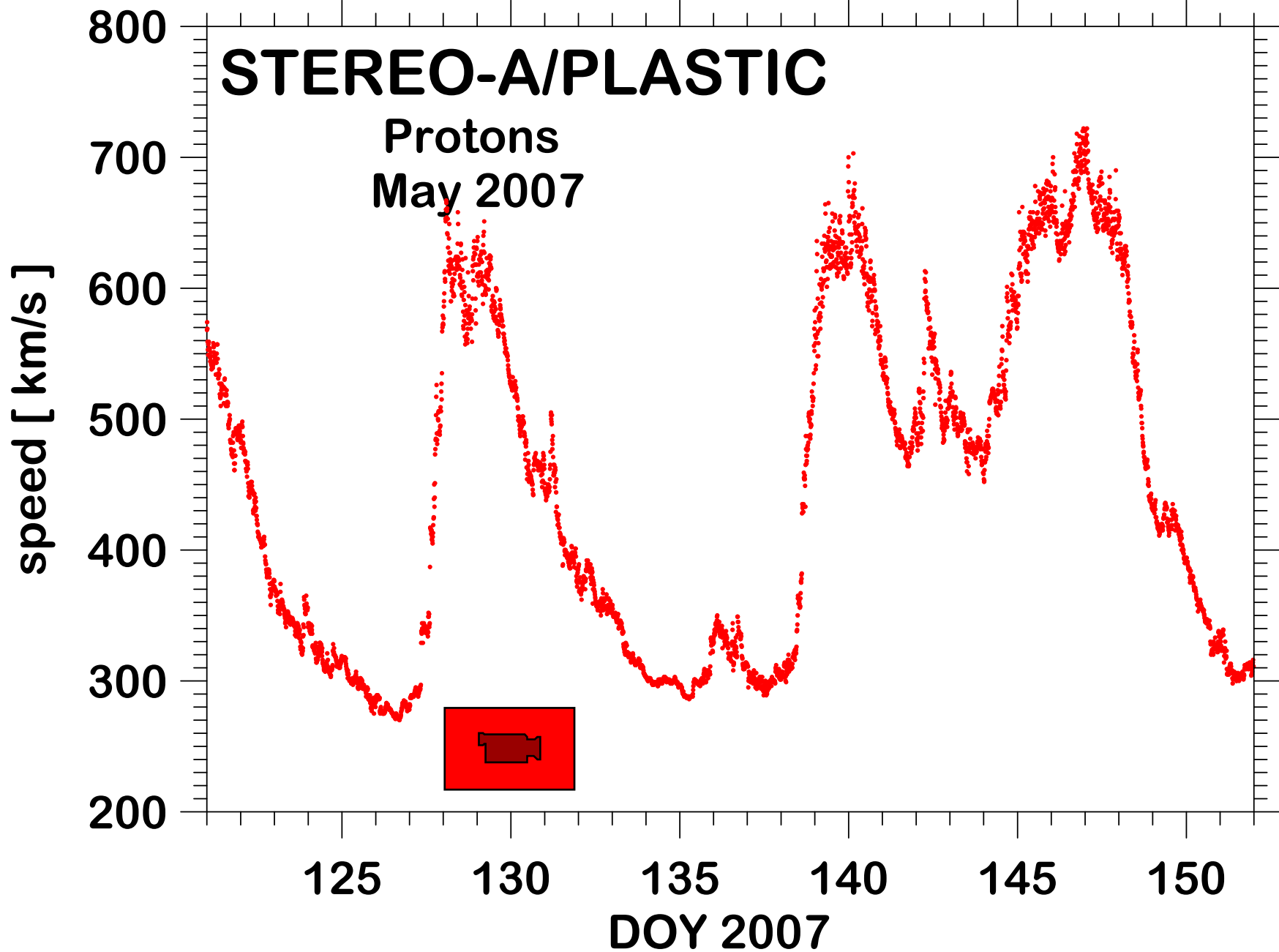
Un nouveau regard
sur la plus fascinante époque
de l'histoire de France.

Charge states as tracers of streams

L'HOMME
aux états
DE FER

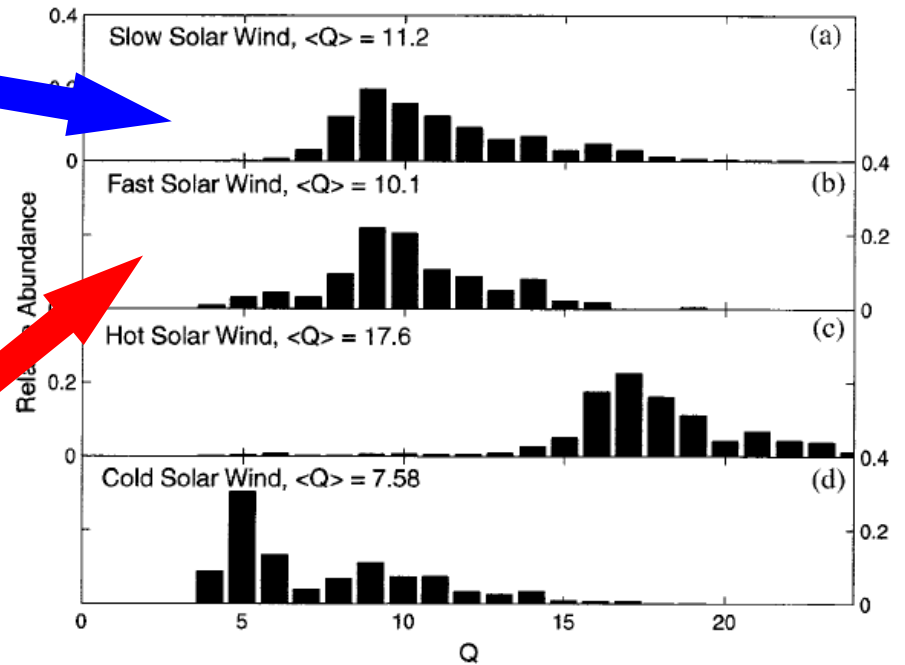
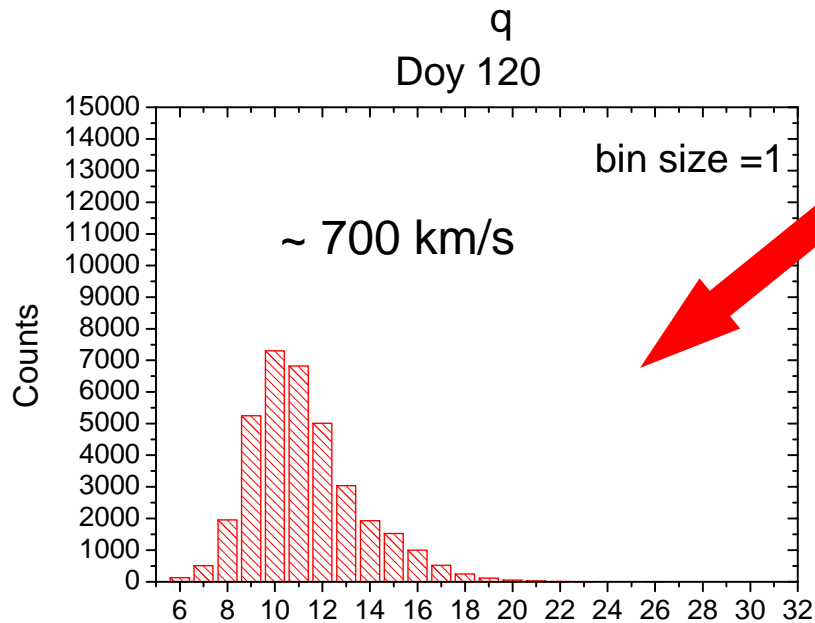
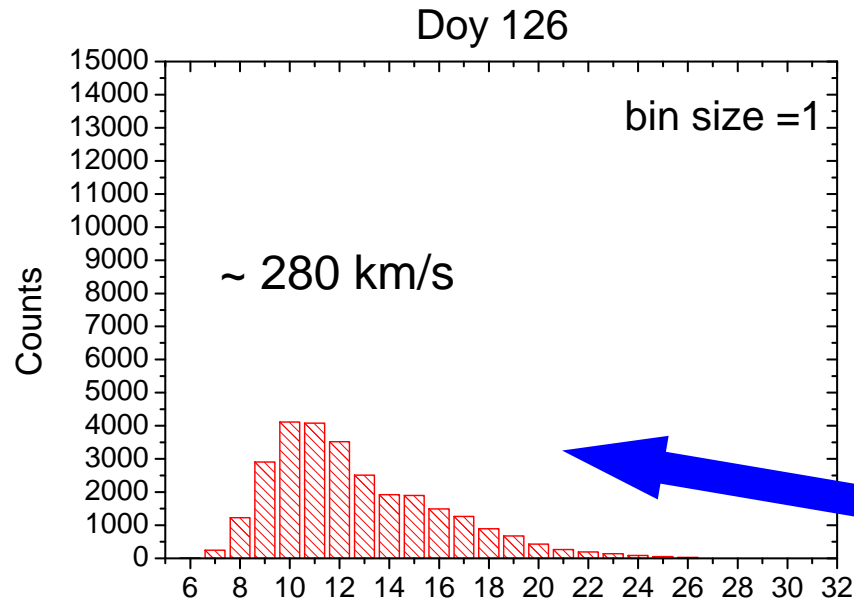
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Iron charge distribution as an identifier of interplanetary coronal mass ejections

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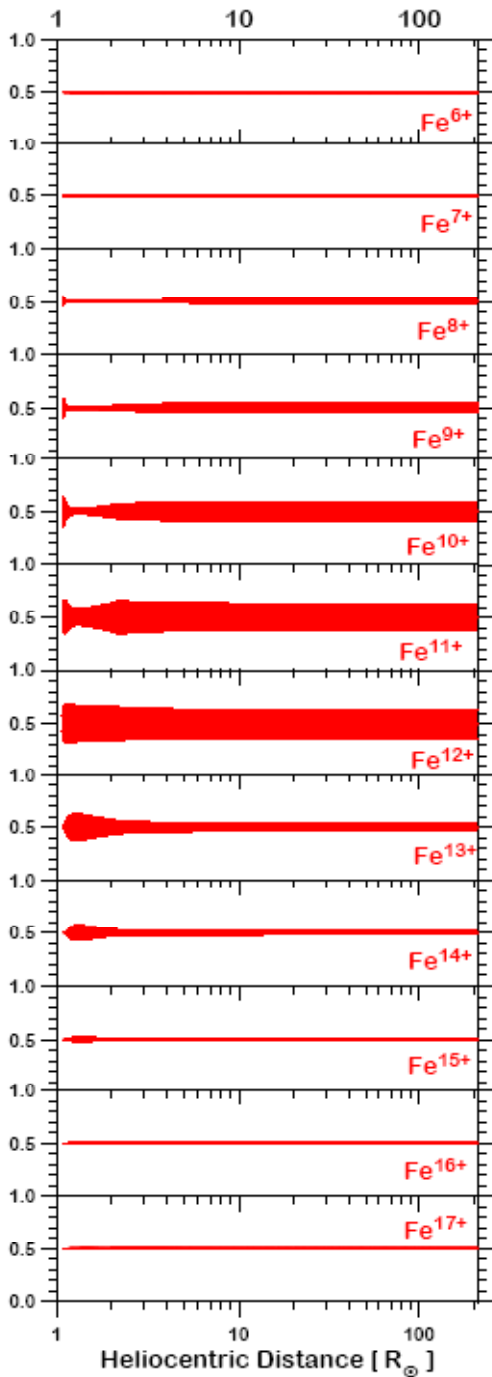
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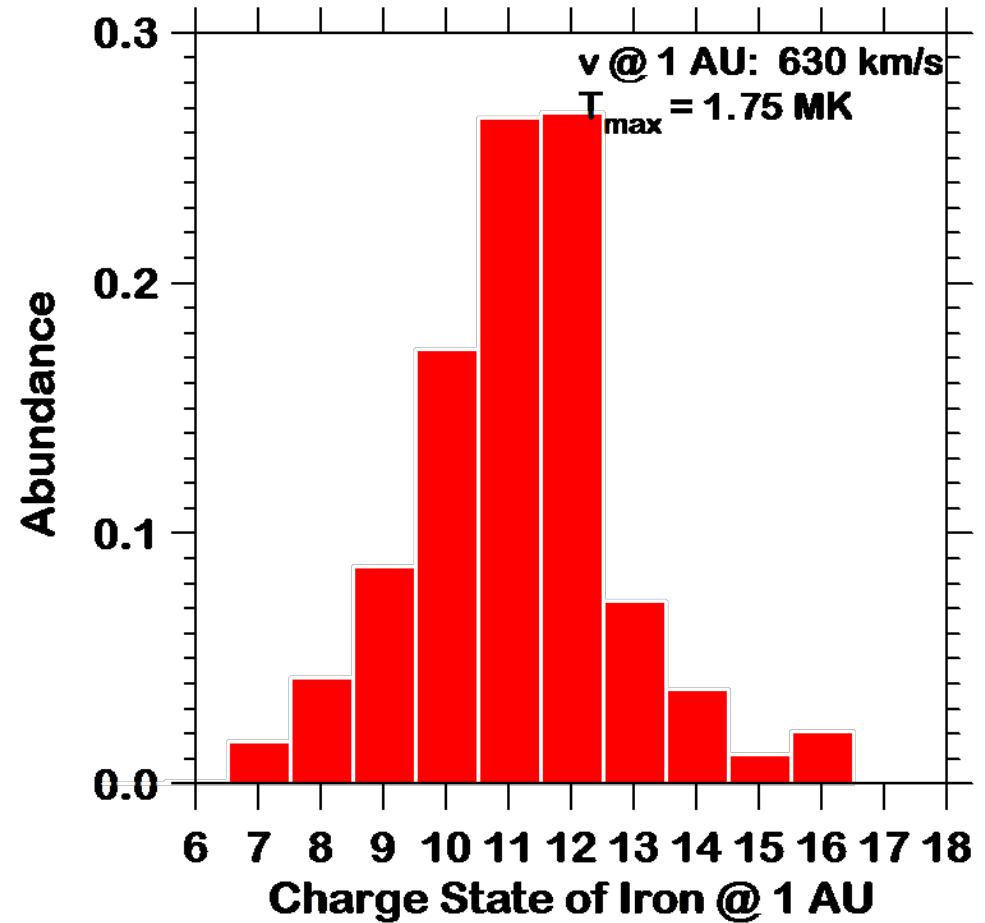
19

Theoretical Model



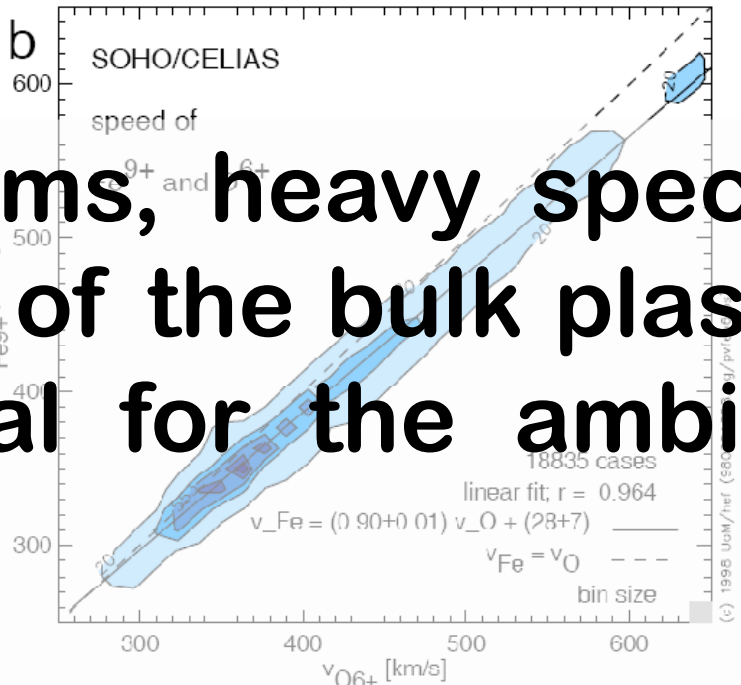
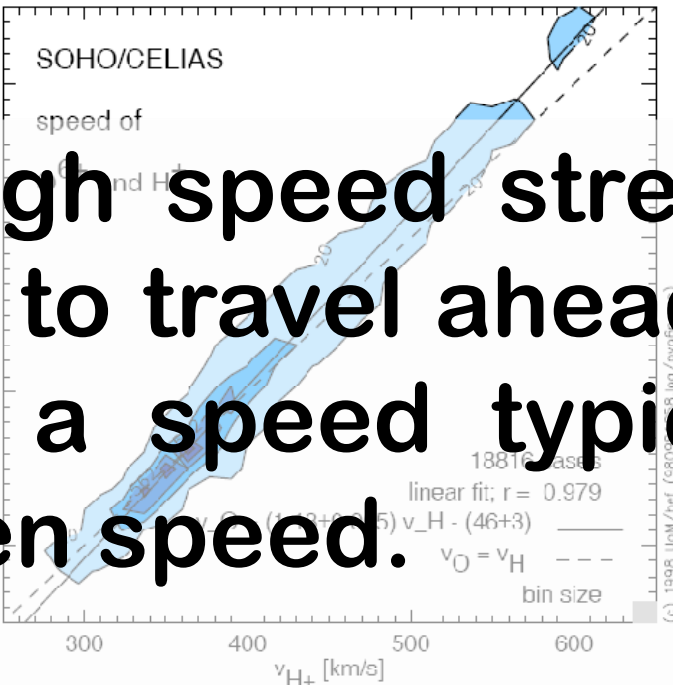
Solar Wind Speed at 1 AU 630 km/s $T_{\text{corona, max}} = 1.75 \text{ MK}$

IRIS/GRAF March 15, 2008 P.8



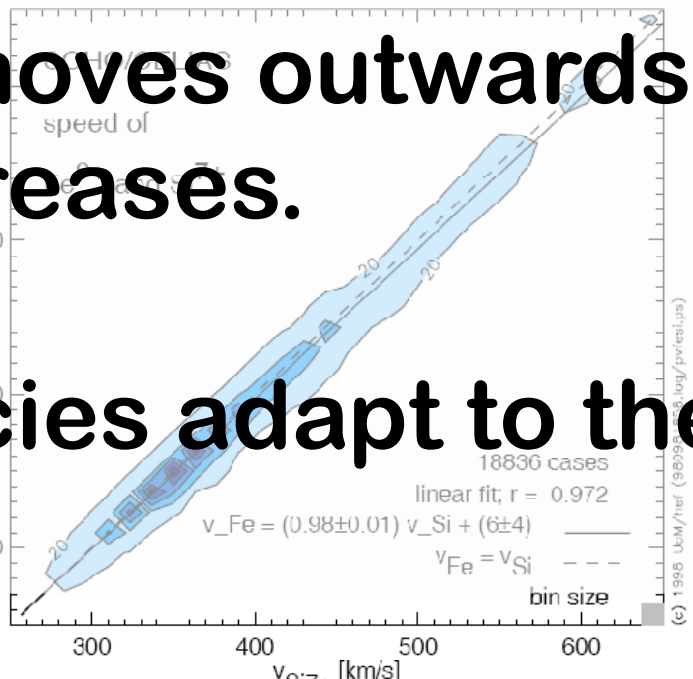
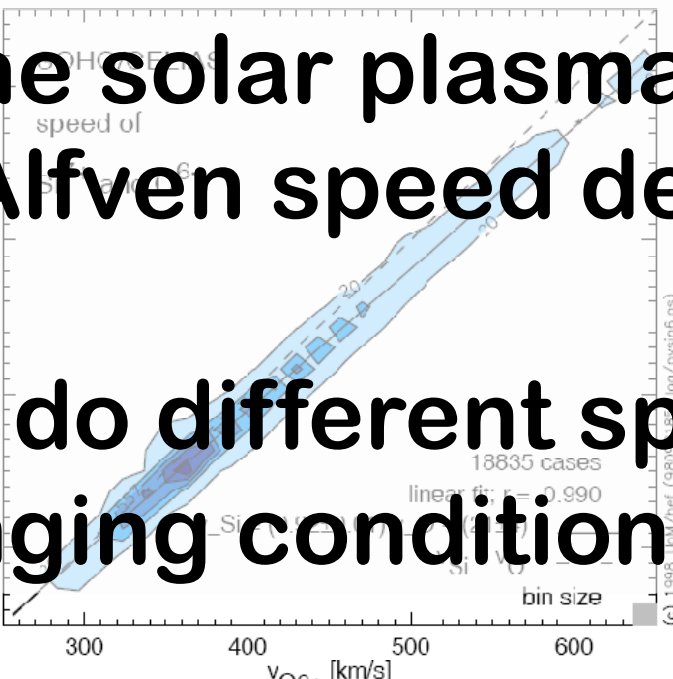
Speeds of different species

In high speed streams, heavy species tend to travel ahead of the bulk plasma with a speed typical for the ambient Alfvén speed.

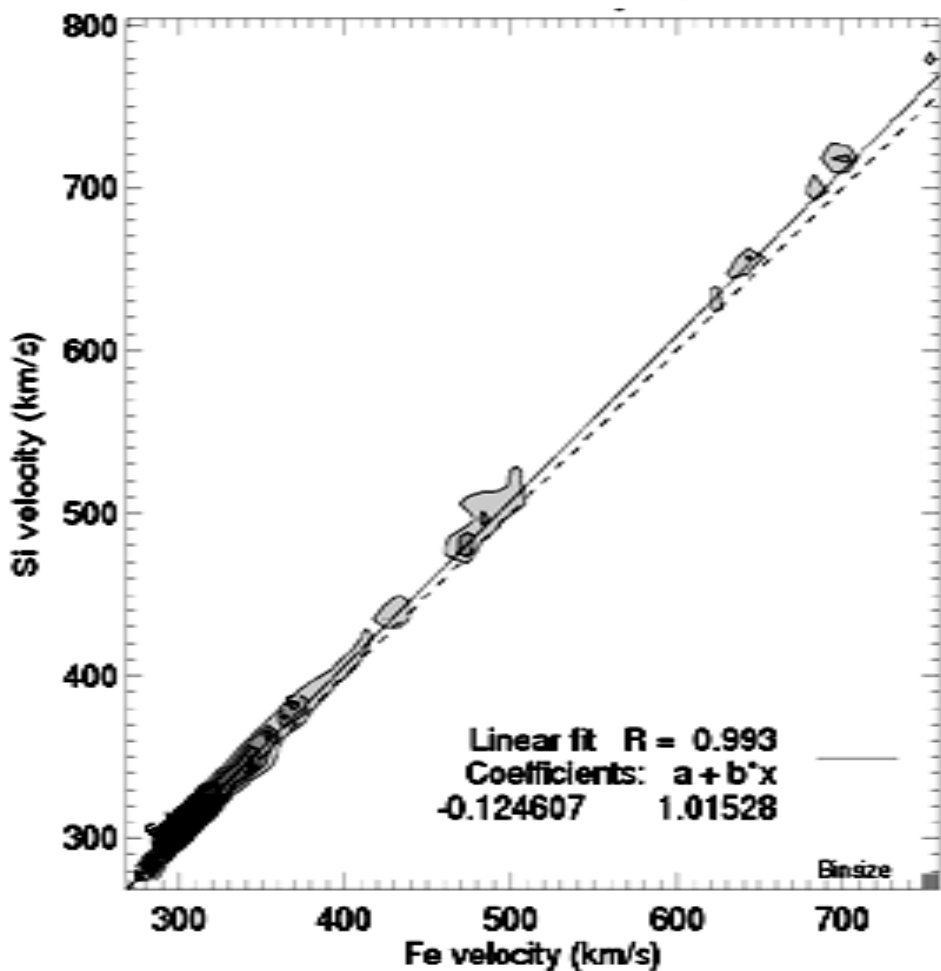


As the solar plasma moves outwards, the Alfvén speed decreases.

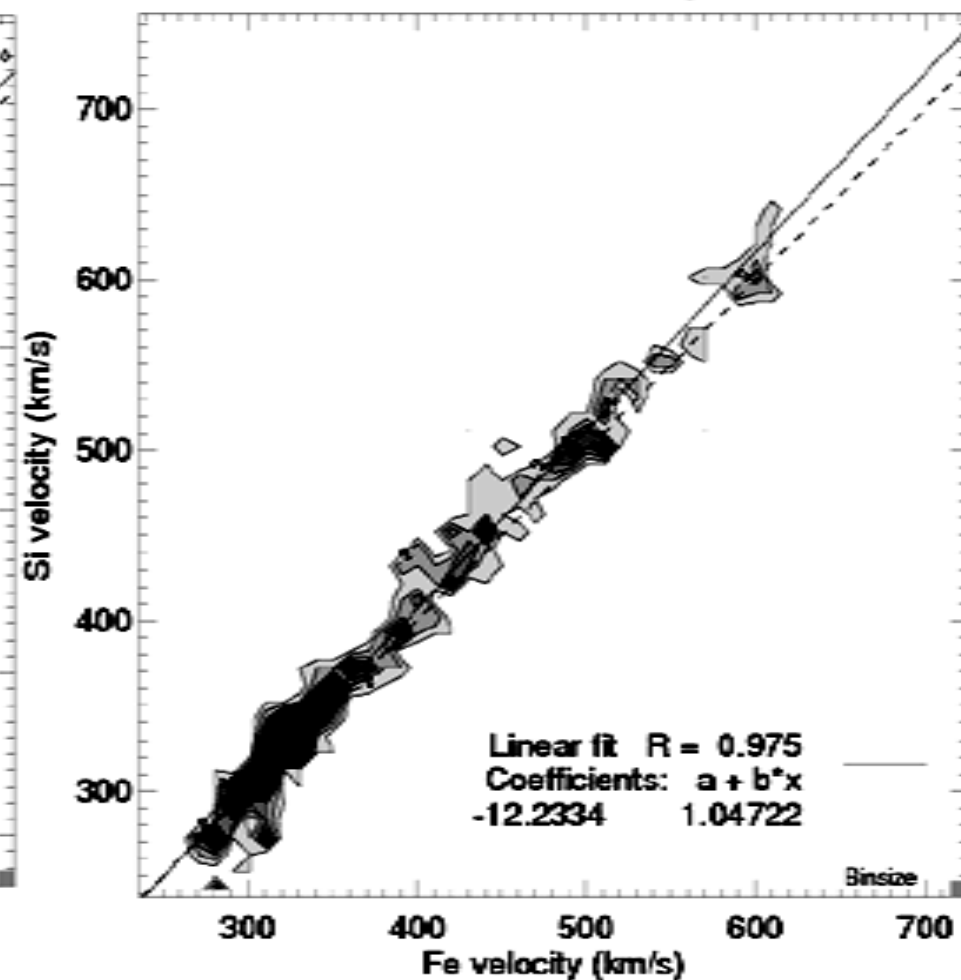
How do different species adapt to the changing conditions?



STEREO-A/PLASTIC May 2007



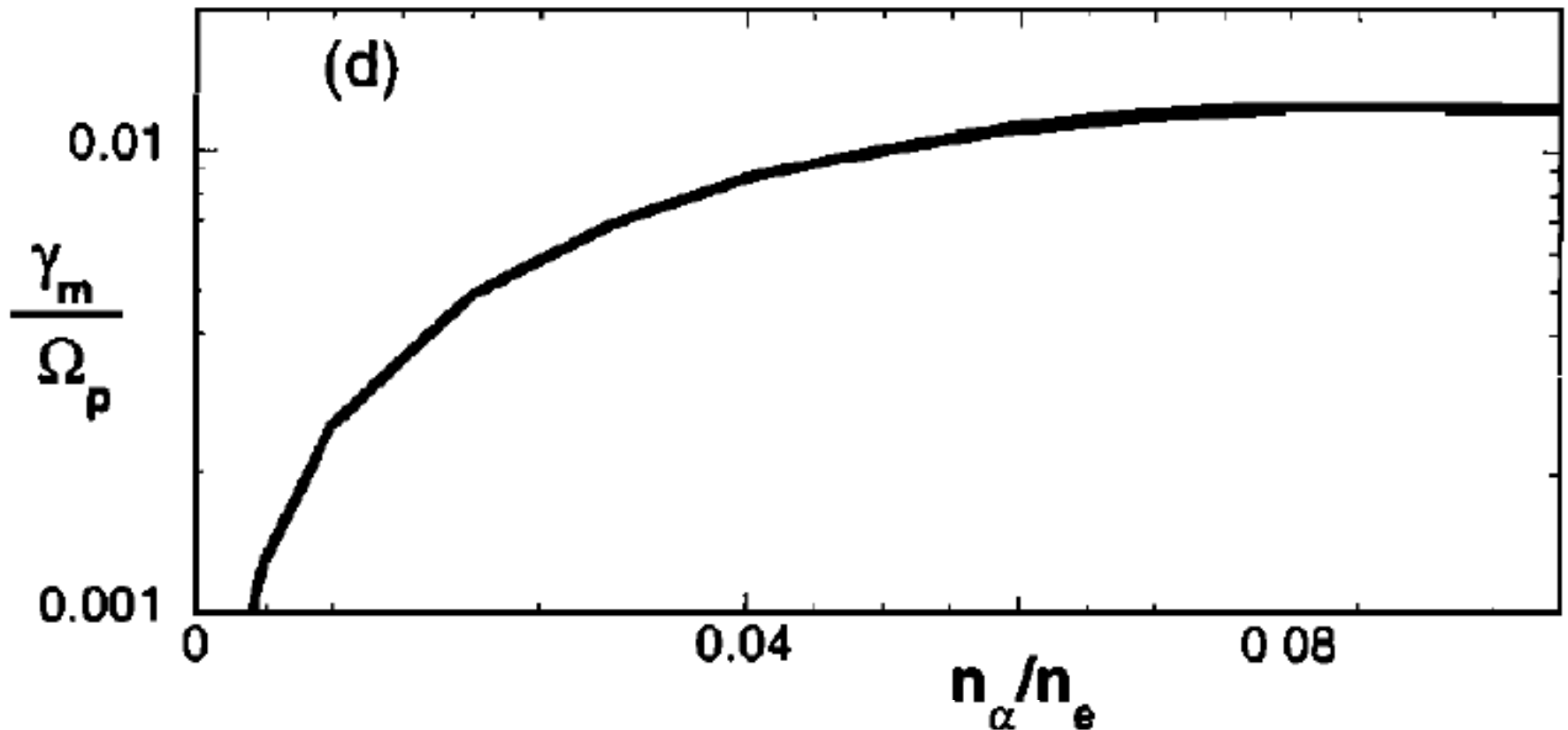
STEREO-B/PLASTIC May 2007



Conclusions:

- **In situ particle data from STEREO is unique!**
- **Need help**
 - **from other instruments waves and fields**
 - **from theorists and modelers**

Growth rate of magnetosonic instability



Alpha/proton magnetosonic instability in the solar wind
S. Peter Gary, Lin Yin, Dan Winske and Daniel B. Reisenfeld
J. Geophys. Res. 105 (2000) 20,989-20996

Summary:

Hefti et al. (2000, and earlier Schmid et al. and Bochsler) claimed that Si is slower in high-speed winds than O, and He.

Hefti et al. find Fe to be slightly faster than Si in high speed wind

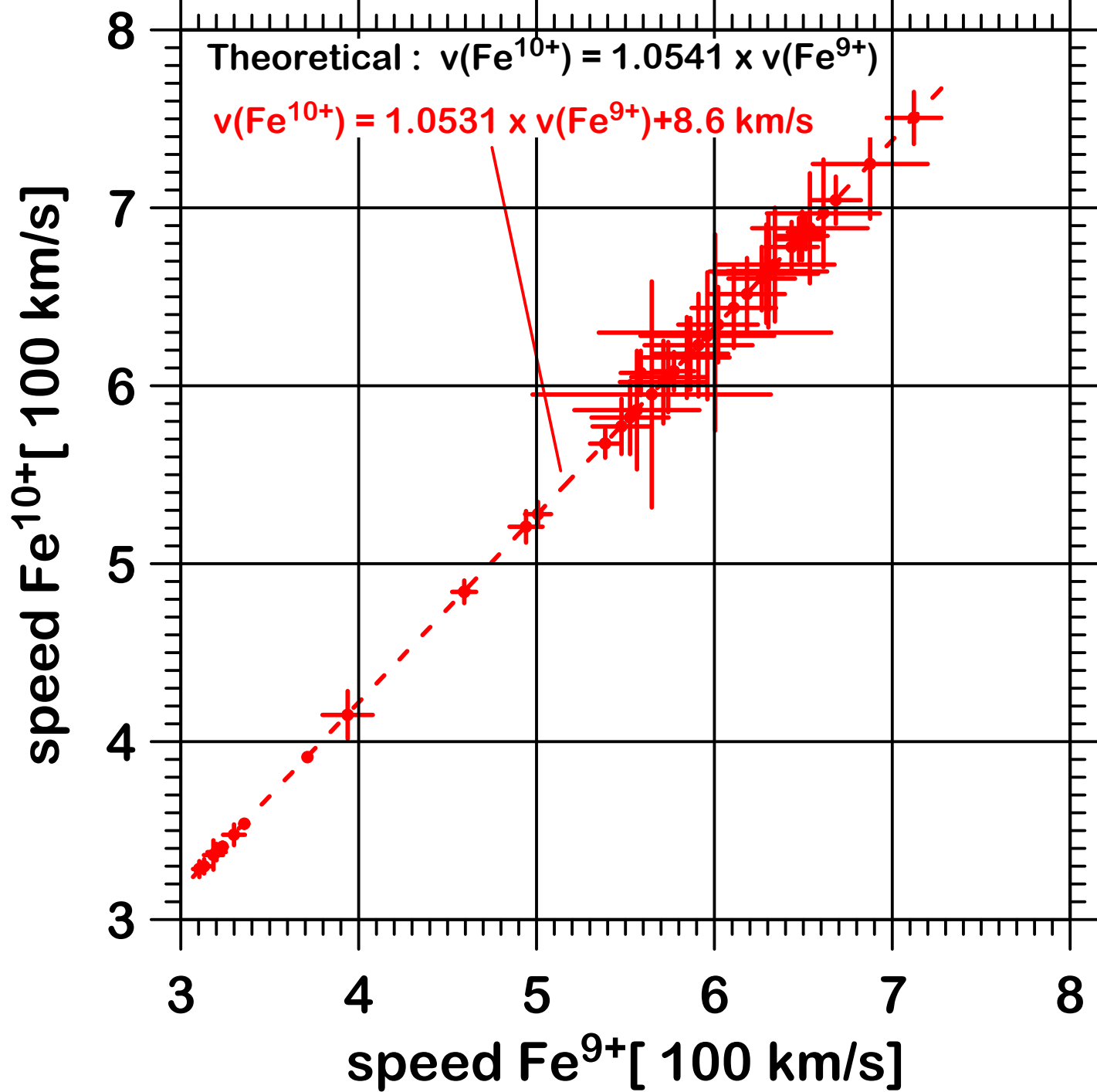
Heavy species are always faster than protons

Hefti tried to explain the preferential deceleration of heavies by Coulomb collisions (although Coulomb collisions are rather inefficient at large heliocentric distances in fast solar wind).

Gary et al. investigated the role of magnetosonic (and other) instabilities in decelerating heavy species compared to protons. At least in the case of alpha particles this seems to work.

What happens to heavies? Do they create their own instabilities, or are they just decelerated together due to the instabilities of alphas?

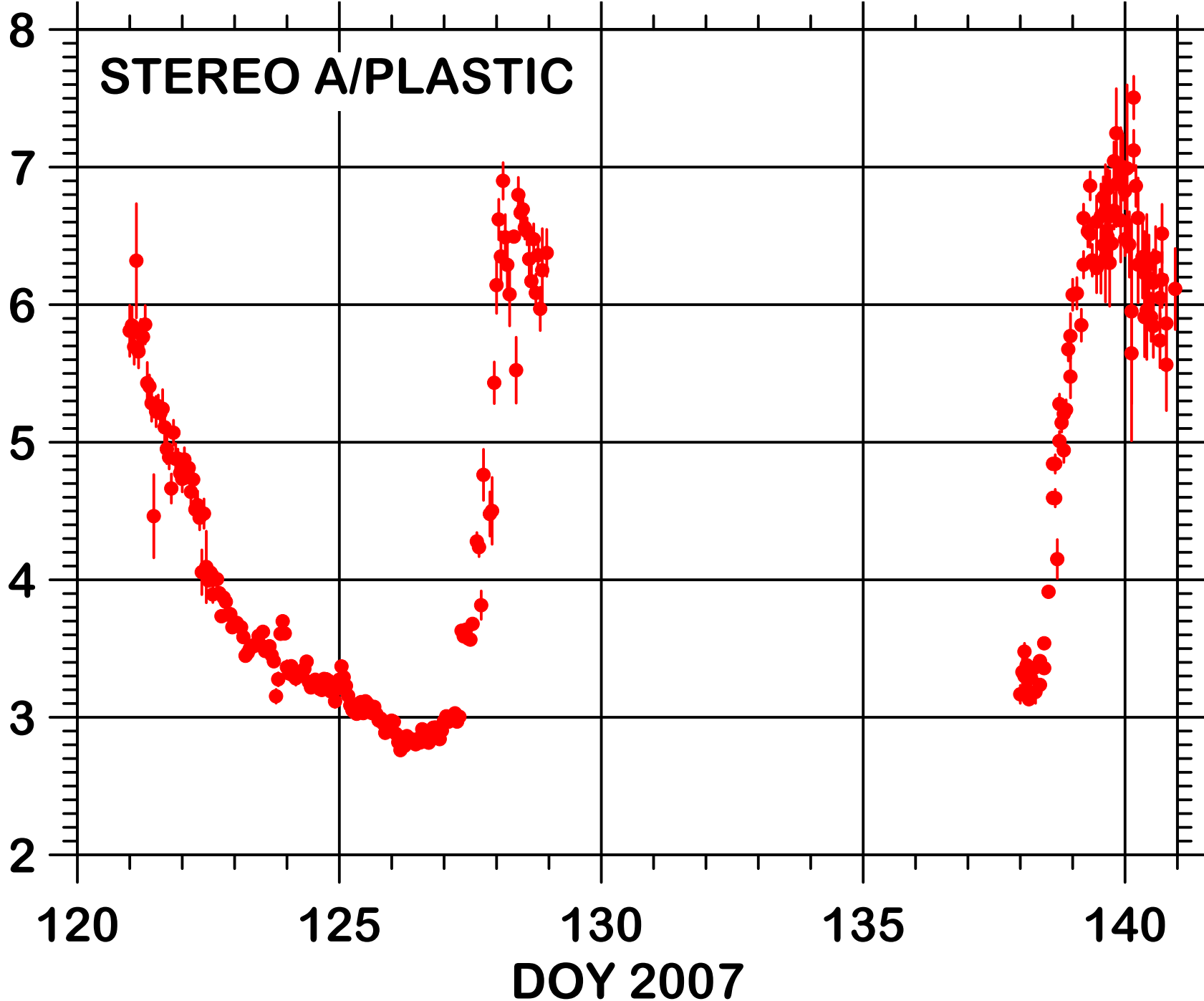
How do instabilities work in detail? Wave spectrum?

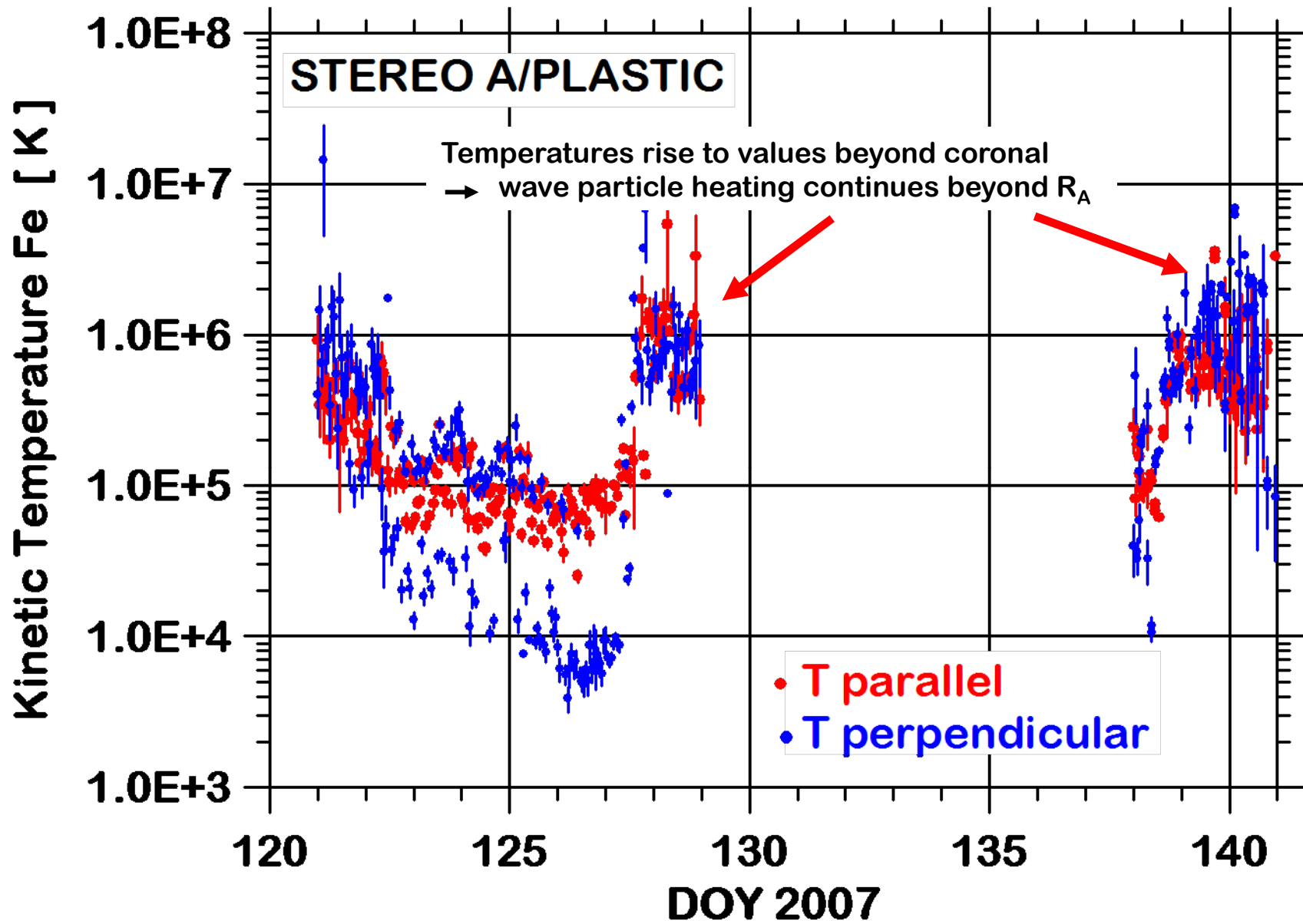


PHA Events
with anomalously
large TOF signals

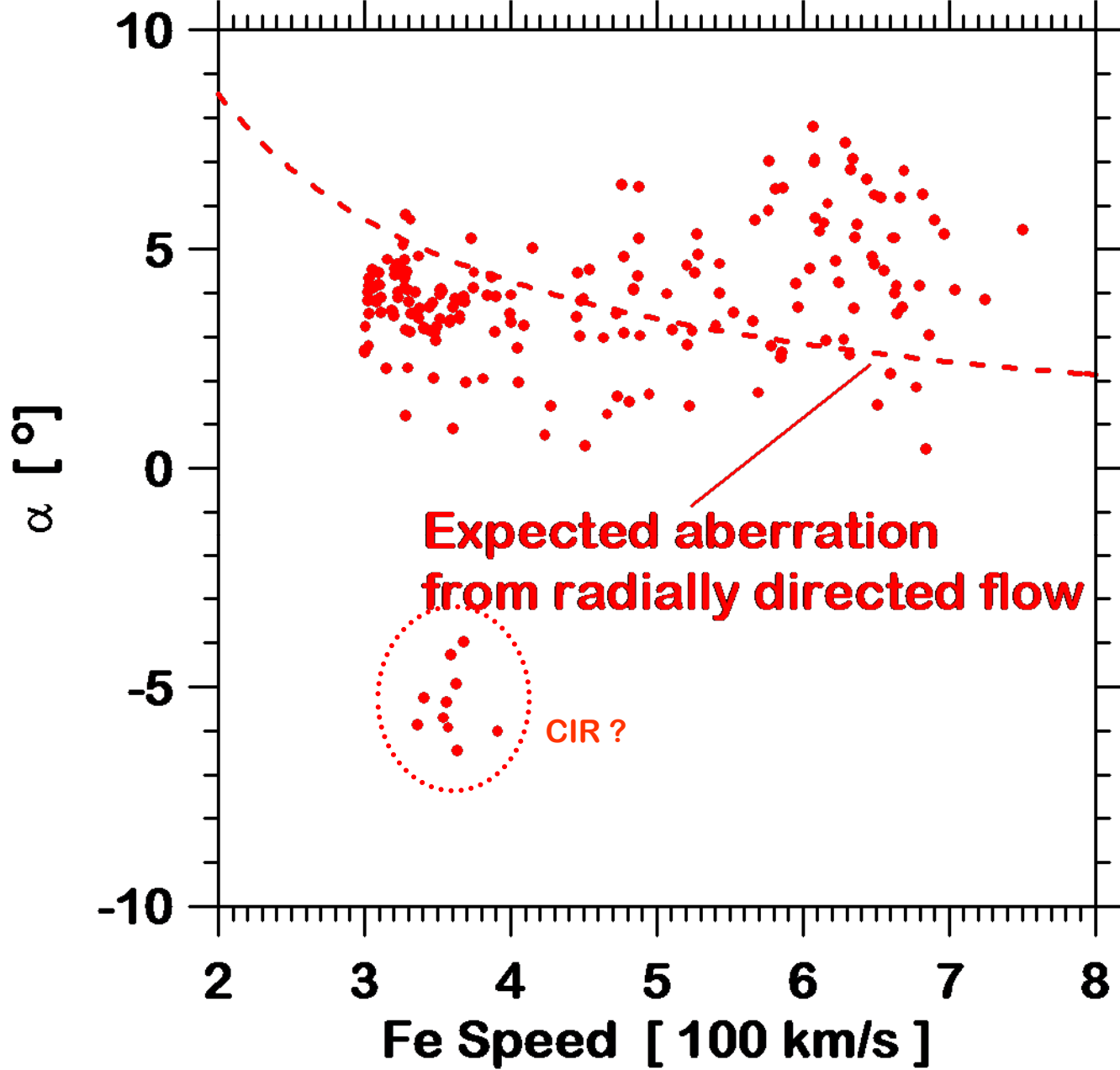
Velocity Fe [100 km/s]

STEREO A/PLASTIC





IRON6.GRF PB 3.3.2008

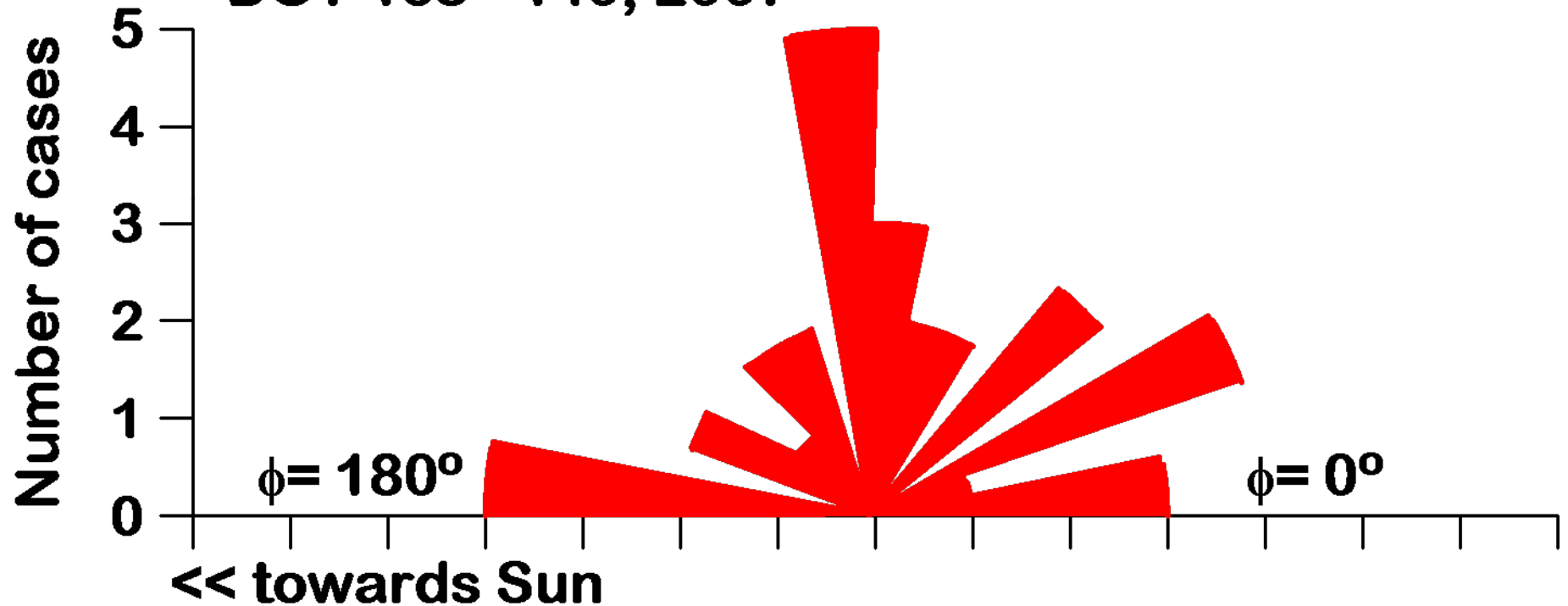


ABERR.GRF PB March 12, 2008

STEREO-A/PLASTIC

Distribution of in-ecliptic angles of $T(\text{Fe})_{\parallel}$

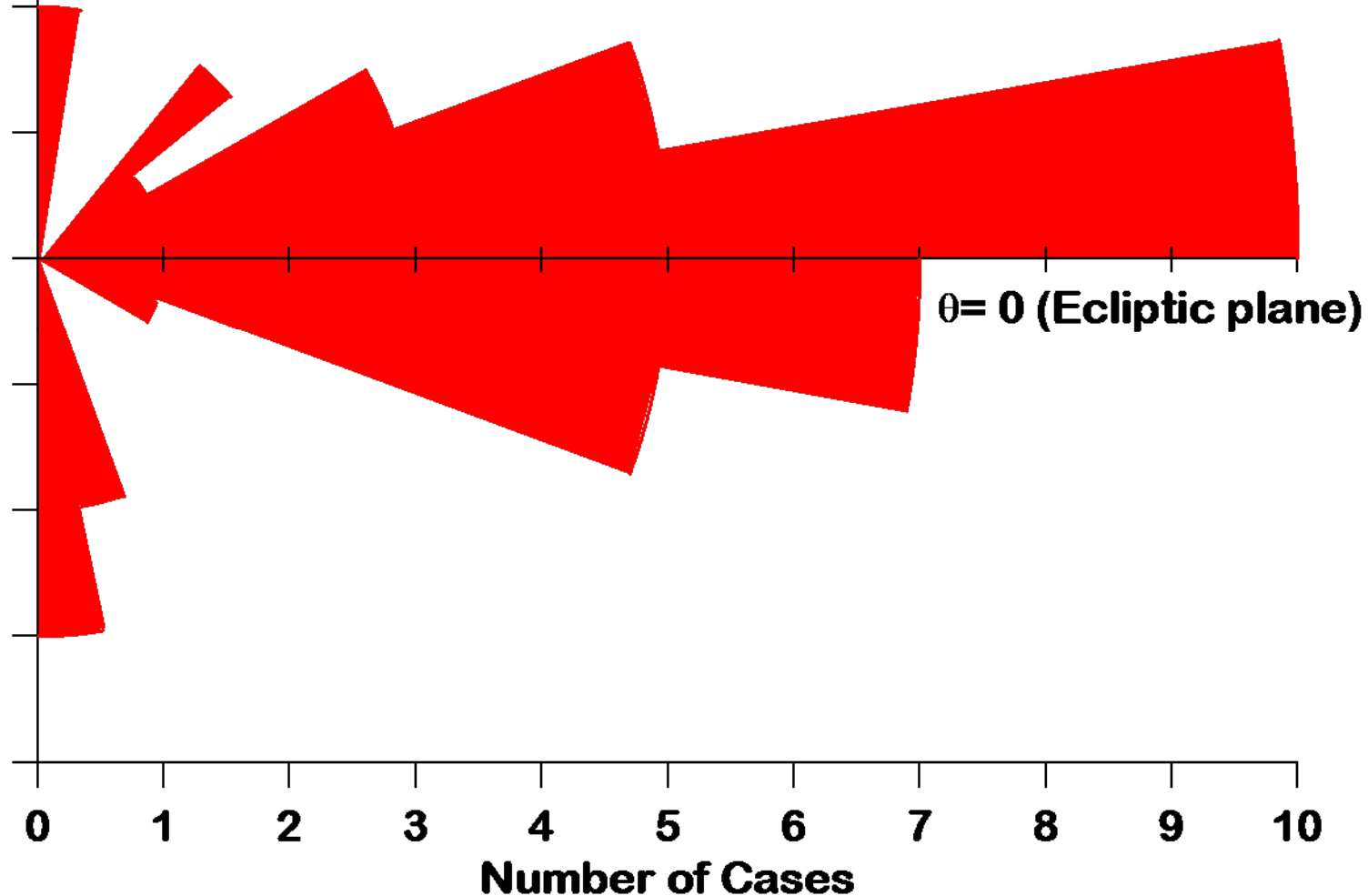
DOY 138 - 140, 2007



STEREO-A/PLASTIC

Distribution of out-of-ecliptic angles (θ) of $T(\text{Fe})_{||}$

DOY 138 - 140, 2007



POLAR2.GRF PB March 8, 2008

Adiabatic invariants:

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{T_{\parallel} B^2}{n^2} \right) = 0$$

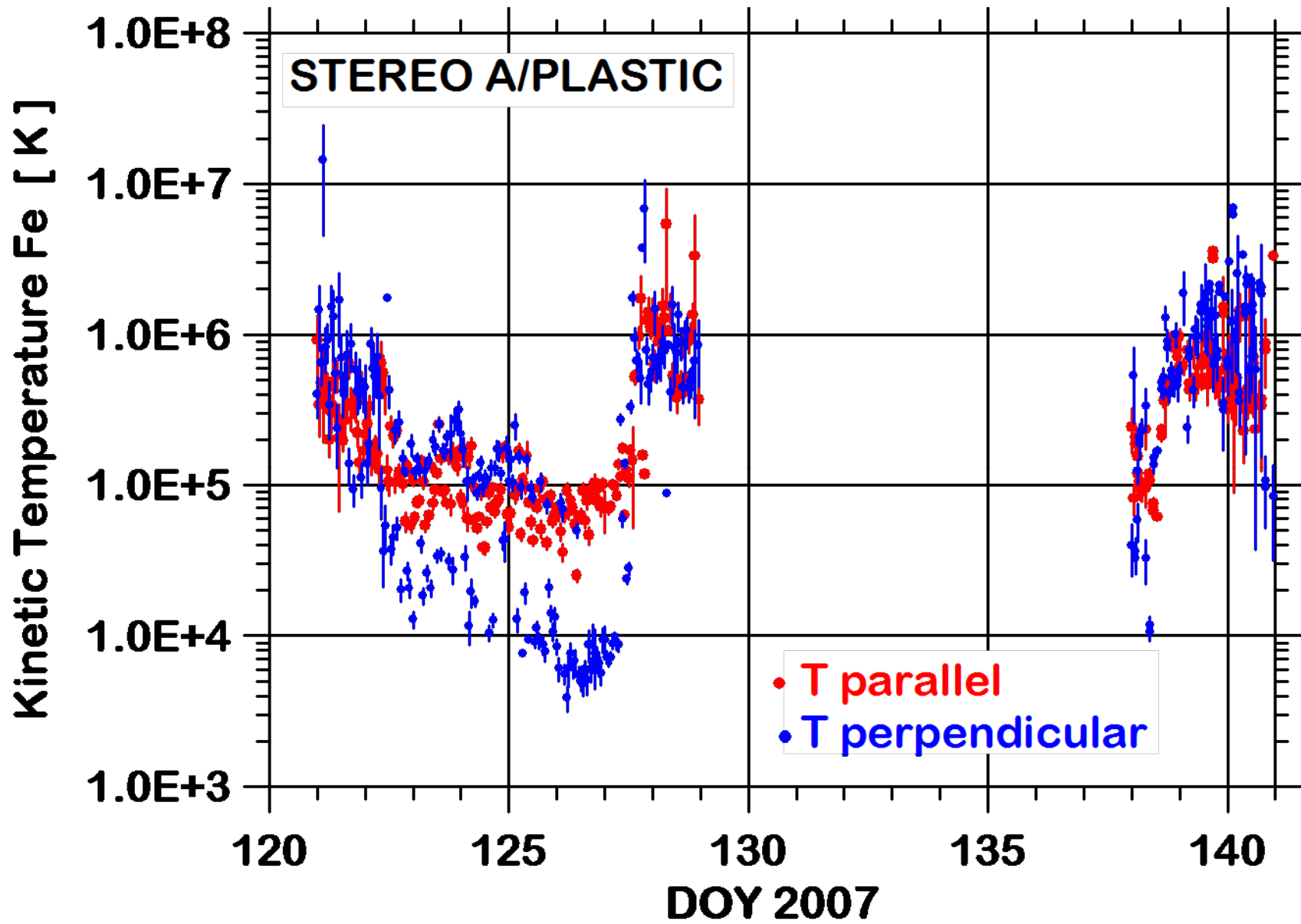
$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{T_{\perp}}{B} \right) = 0$$

$$\frac{T_{\perp}}{T_{\parallel}} \propto \frac{B^3}{n^2}$$

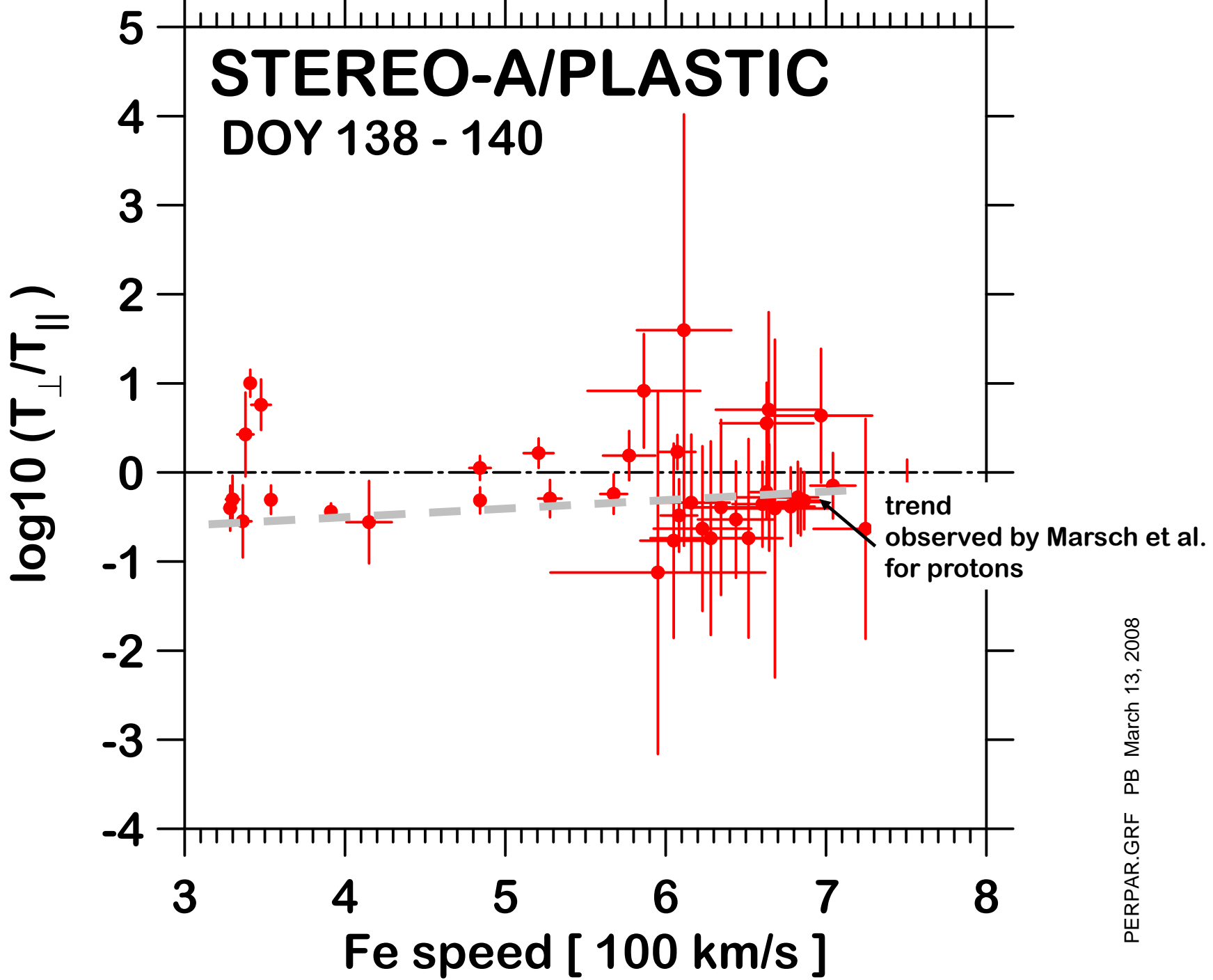
**For constant solar wind speed u , $B \propto$ Parker spiral,
no heating:**

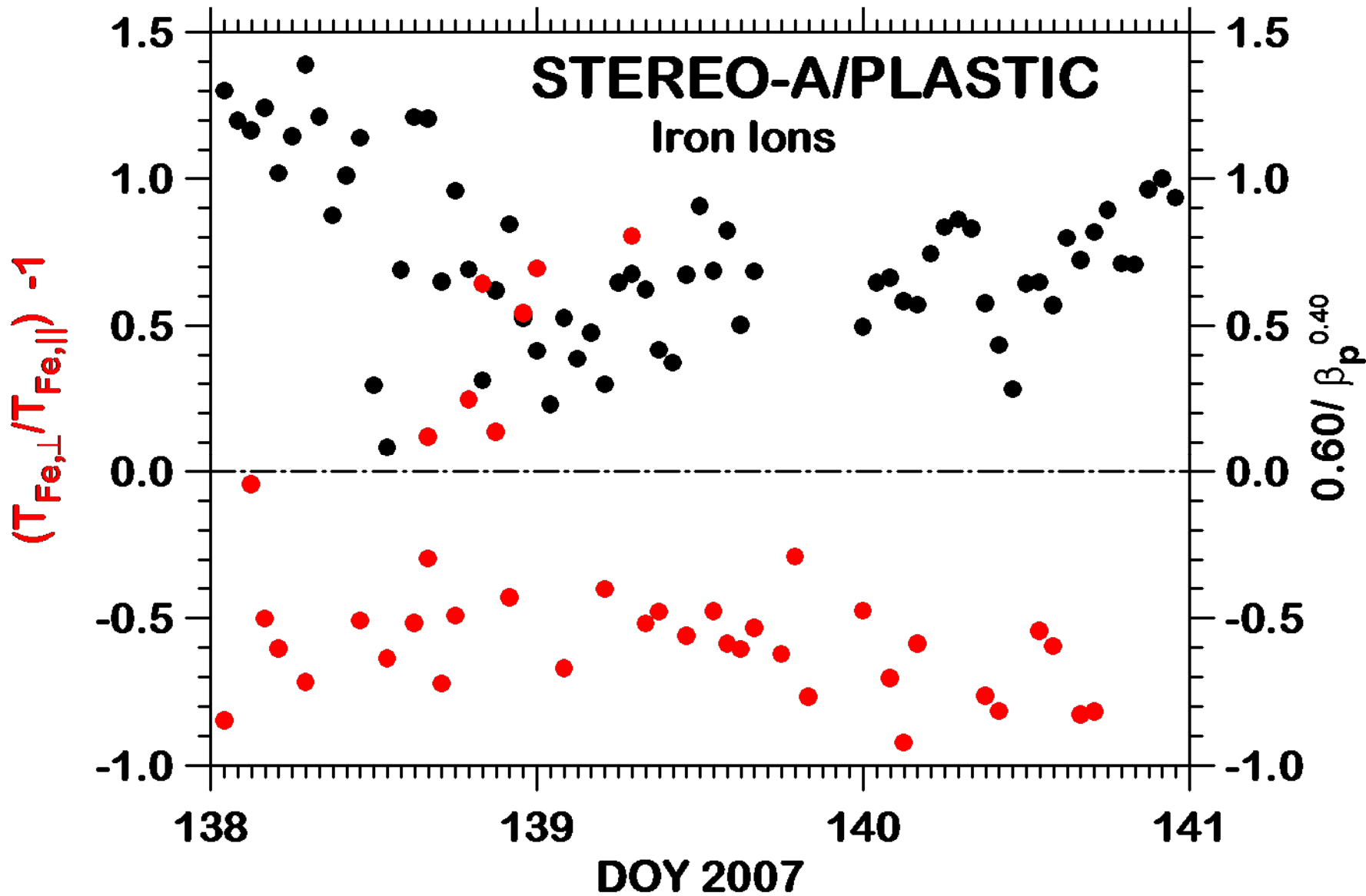
$$n \propto r^{-2} \quad B \propto \frac{1}{r^2} \sqrt{1 + \frac{\omega^2 r^2}{u^2} \sin^2 \theta}$$

$$\frac{T_{\perp}}{T_{\parallel}} \propto \frac{B^3}{n^2} \propto \frac{1}{r^2} \left(1 + \frac{\omega^2 r^2}{u^2} \sin^2 \theta \right)^{3/2}$$

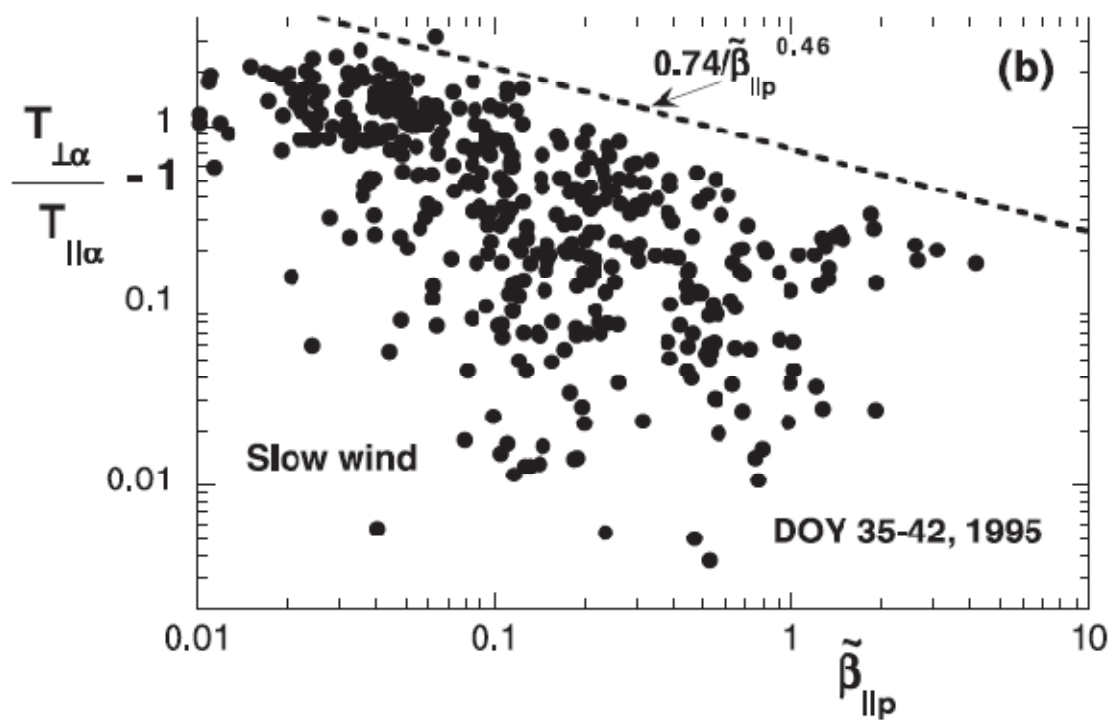
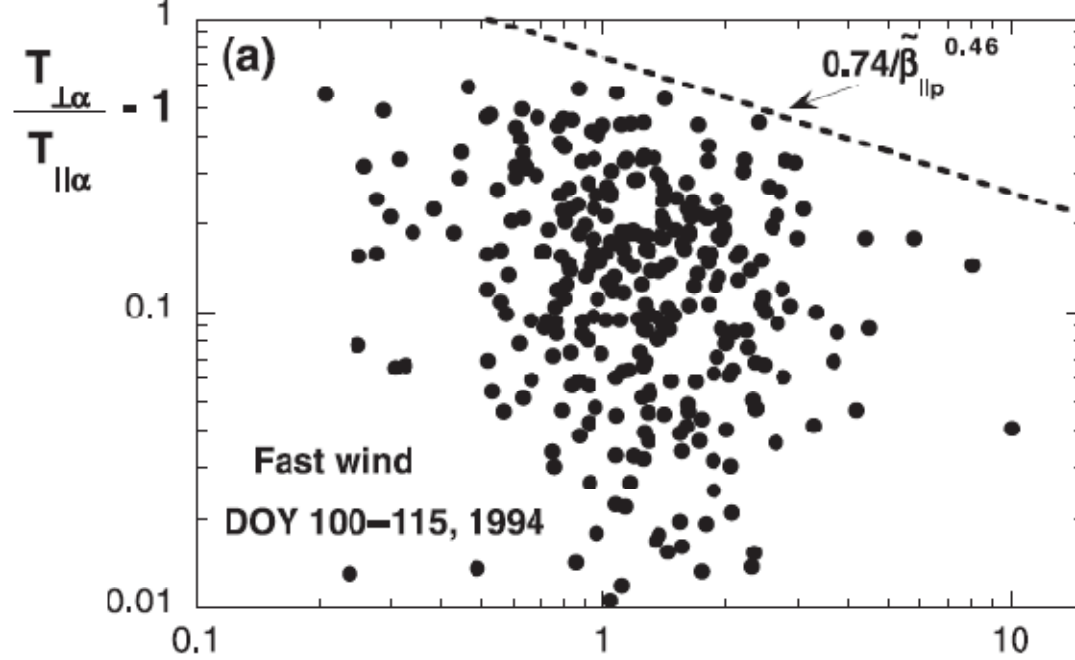


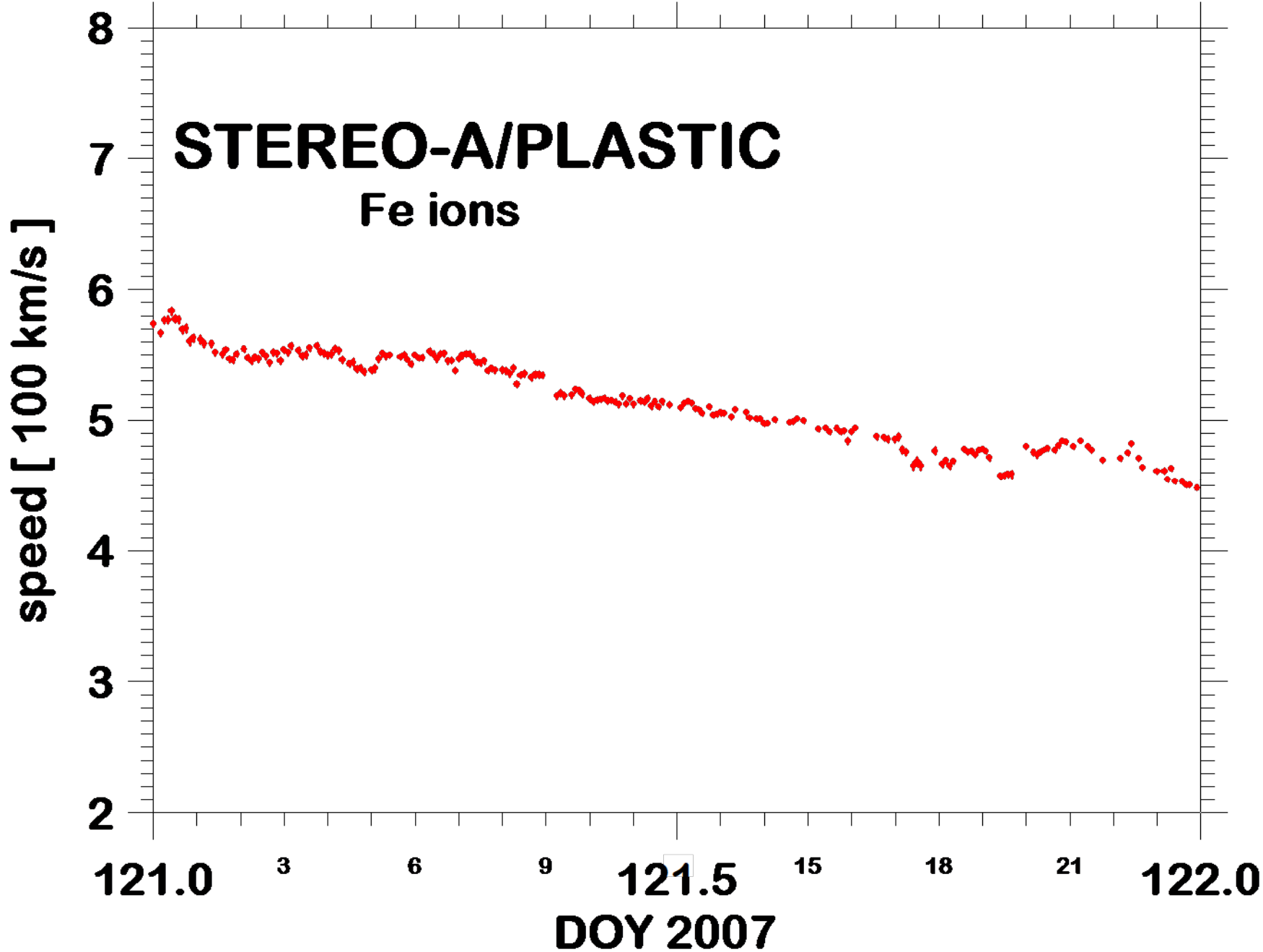
IRON6.GRF PB 3.3.2008

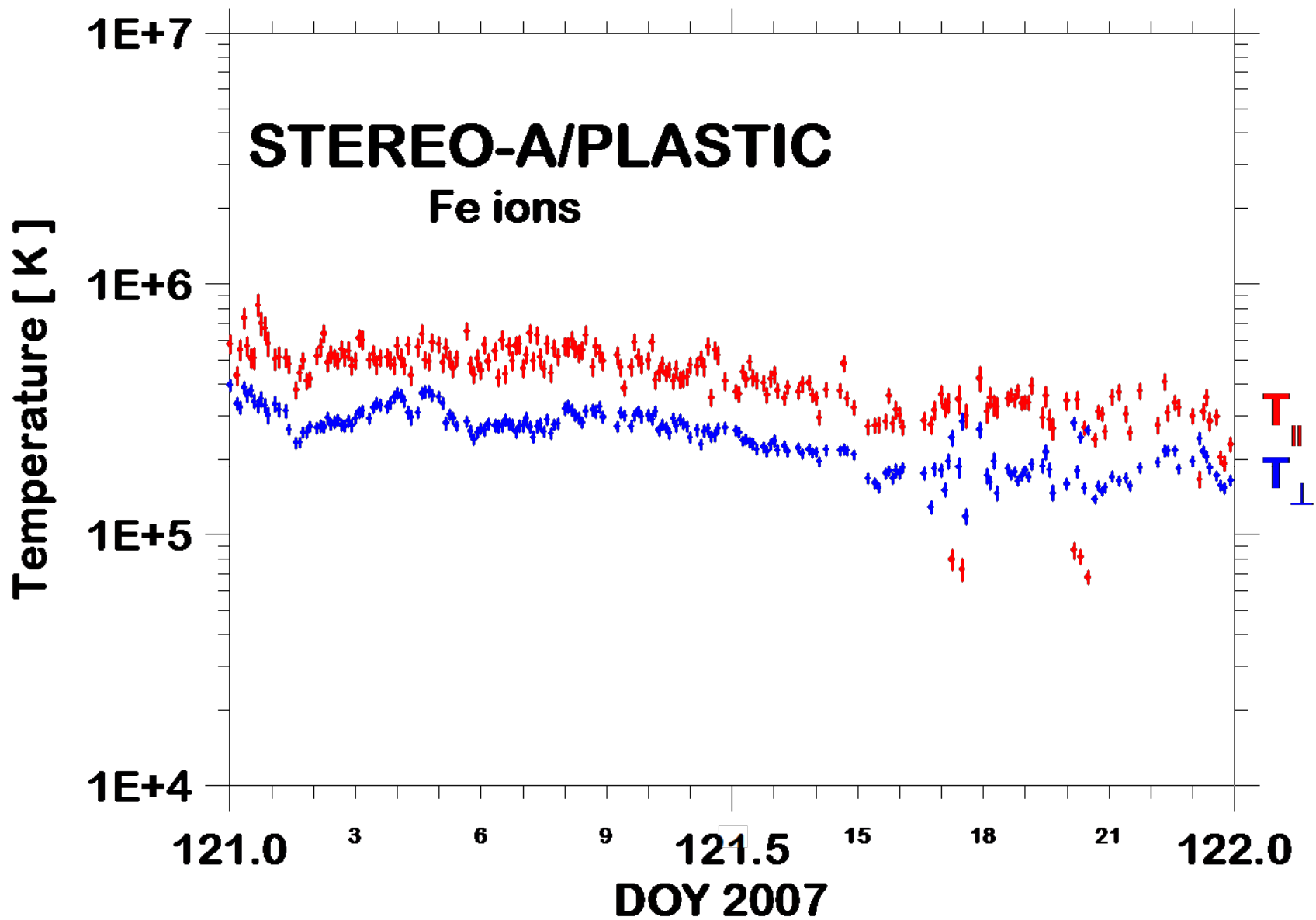




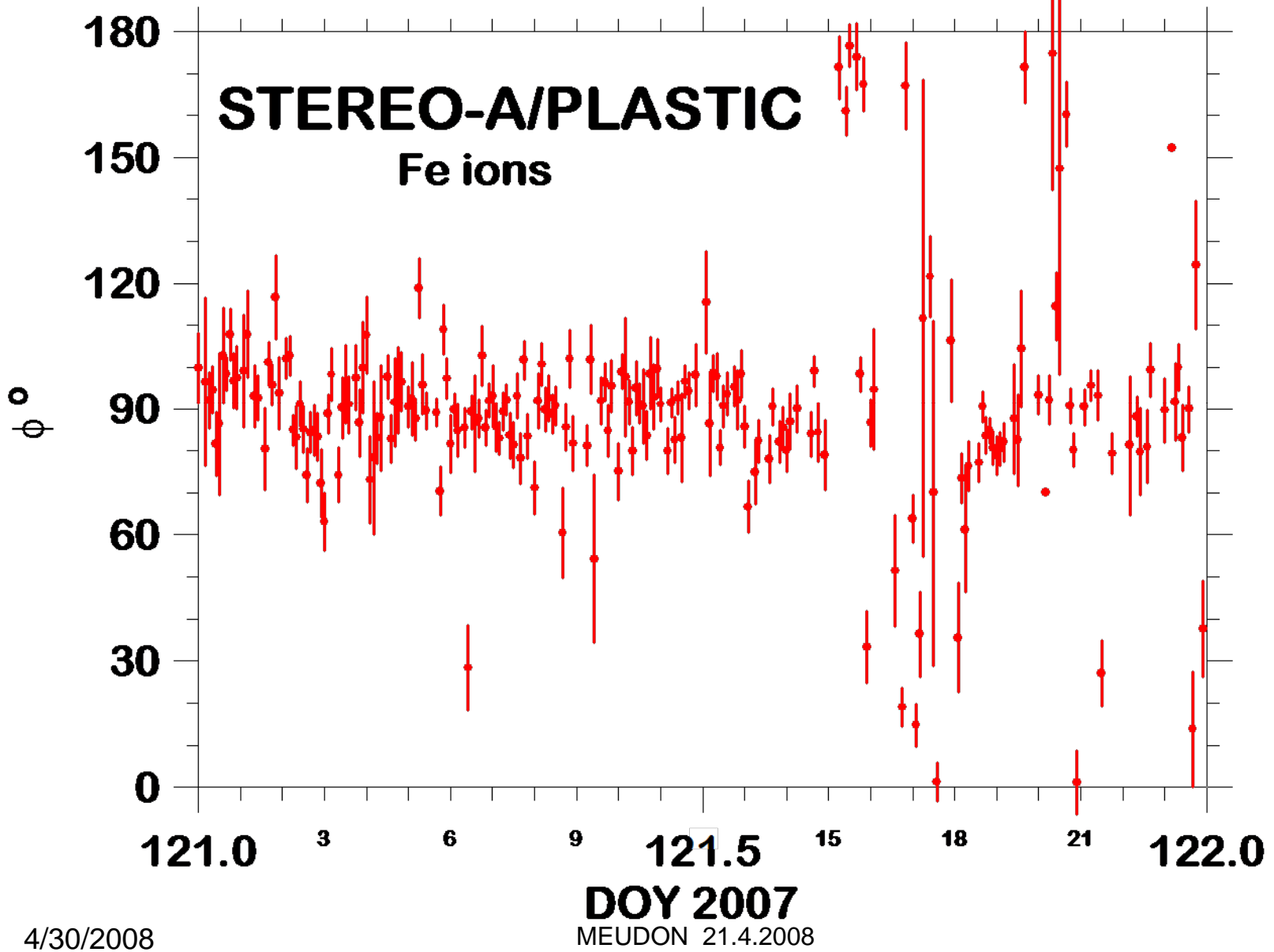
BETAPL.GRF PB March 14, 2008

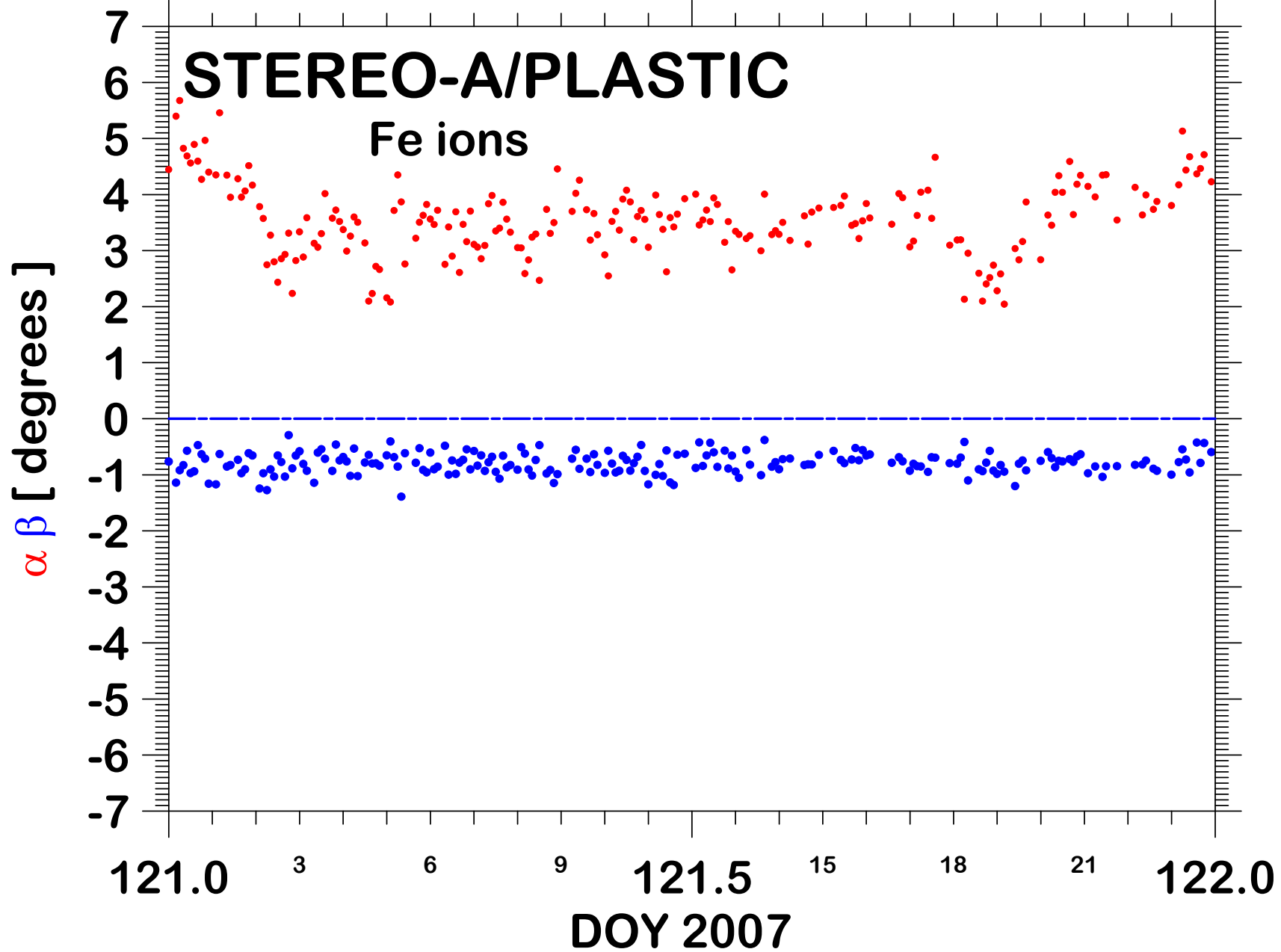




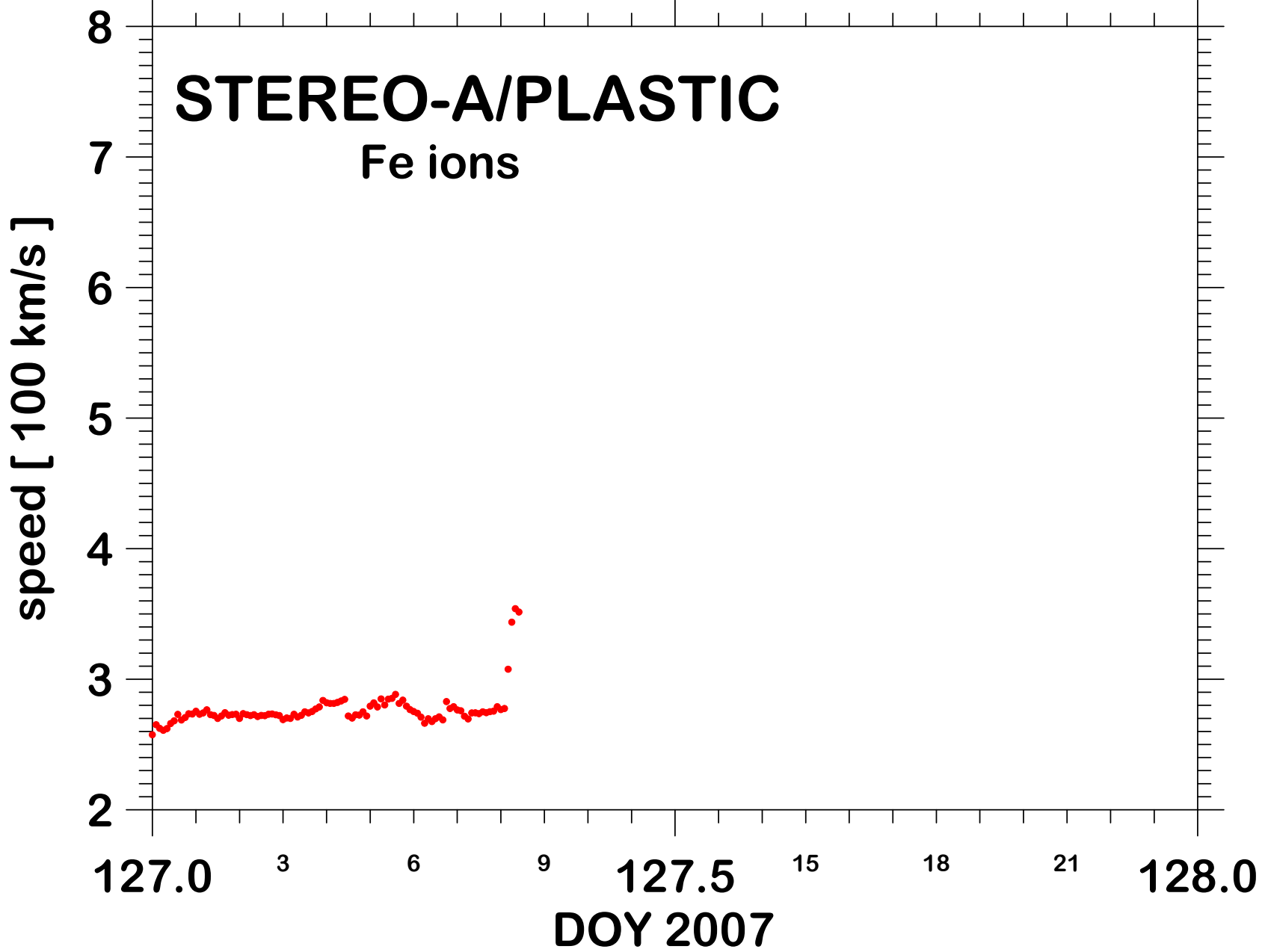


MAY1_5N.GRF PB April 2, 2008



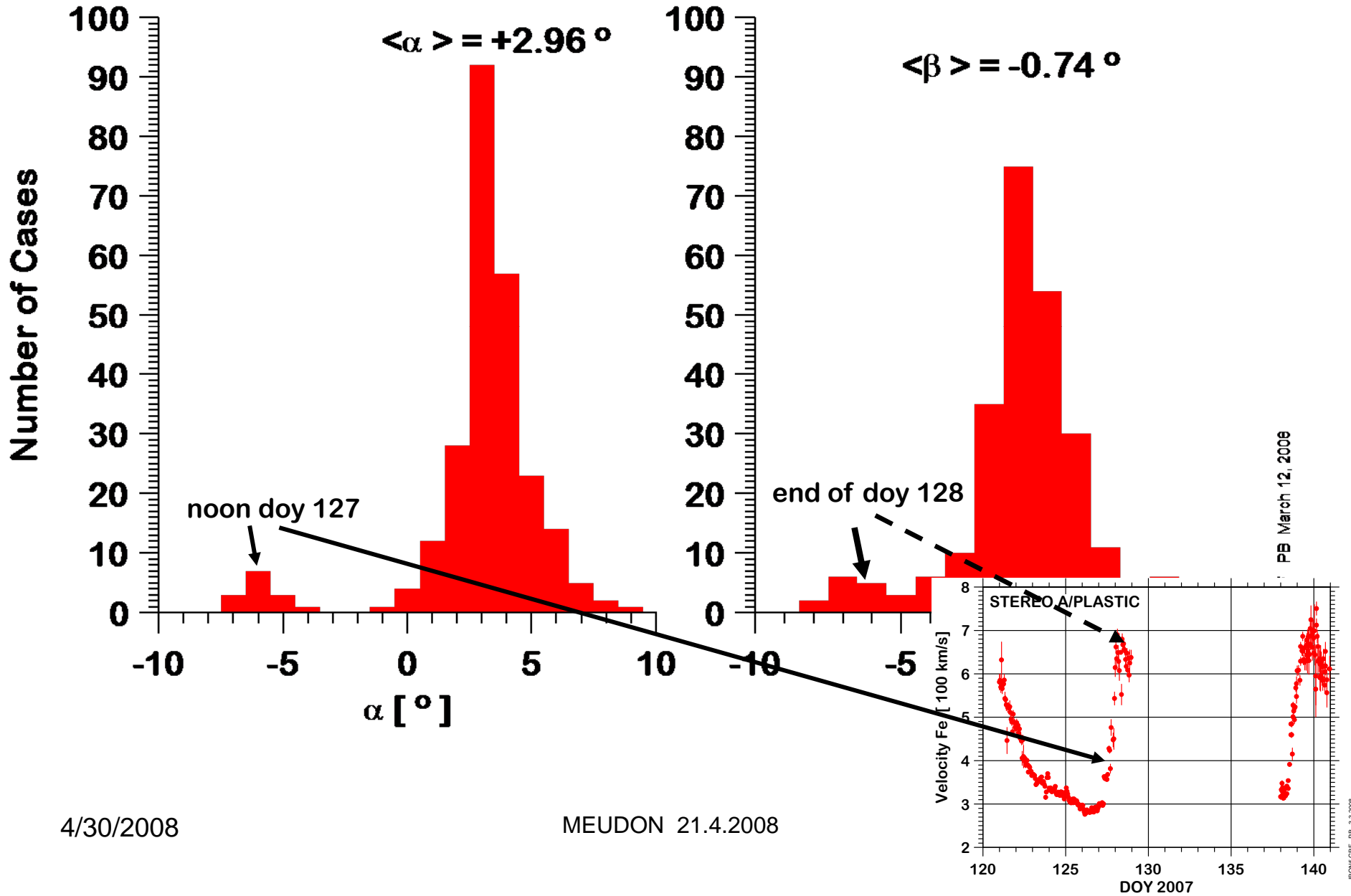


MAY1_5R.GRF PB April 10, 2008



MAY7_5M.GRF PB April 2, 2008

STEREO-A/PLASTIC May 2007 (253 hourly averages)



Priorities

- **Extend analysis to larger data set**
- **Use Hagar's criteria to identify iron ions**
- **Generalize data reduction including all charge states**
- **Combine analysis with fields and waves**
- **Wave-field interaction (simulations?)**