

Insight from the outside: The solar cycle from a heliospheric perspective

M. Owens¹, N. Crooker²,
N. Schwadron² and T. Horbury¹

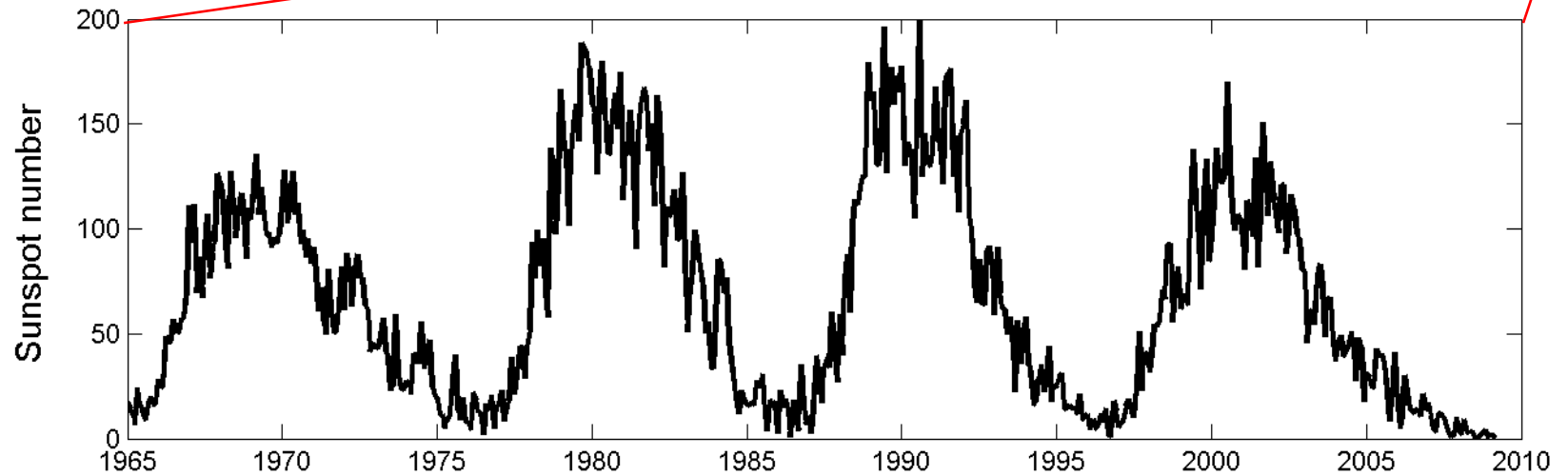
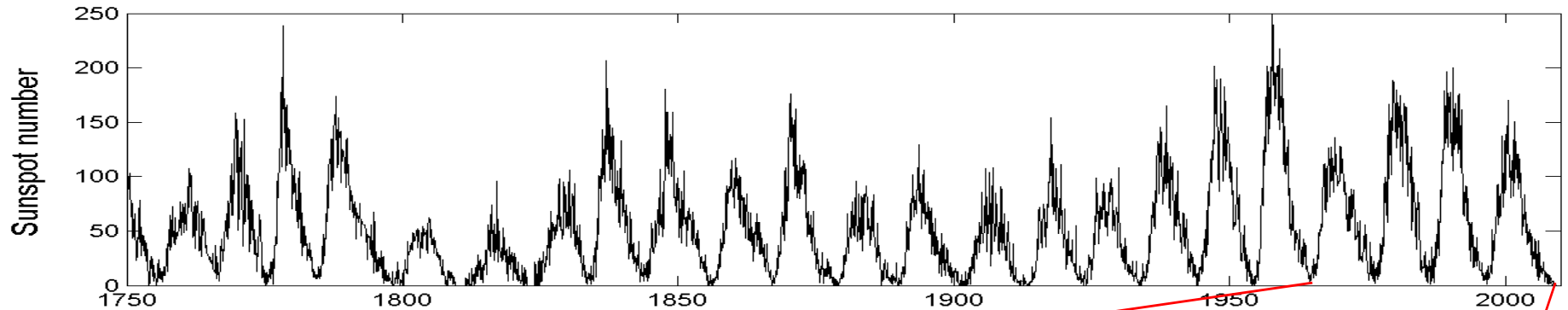
¹Imperial College London

²Boston University

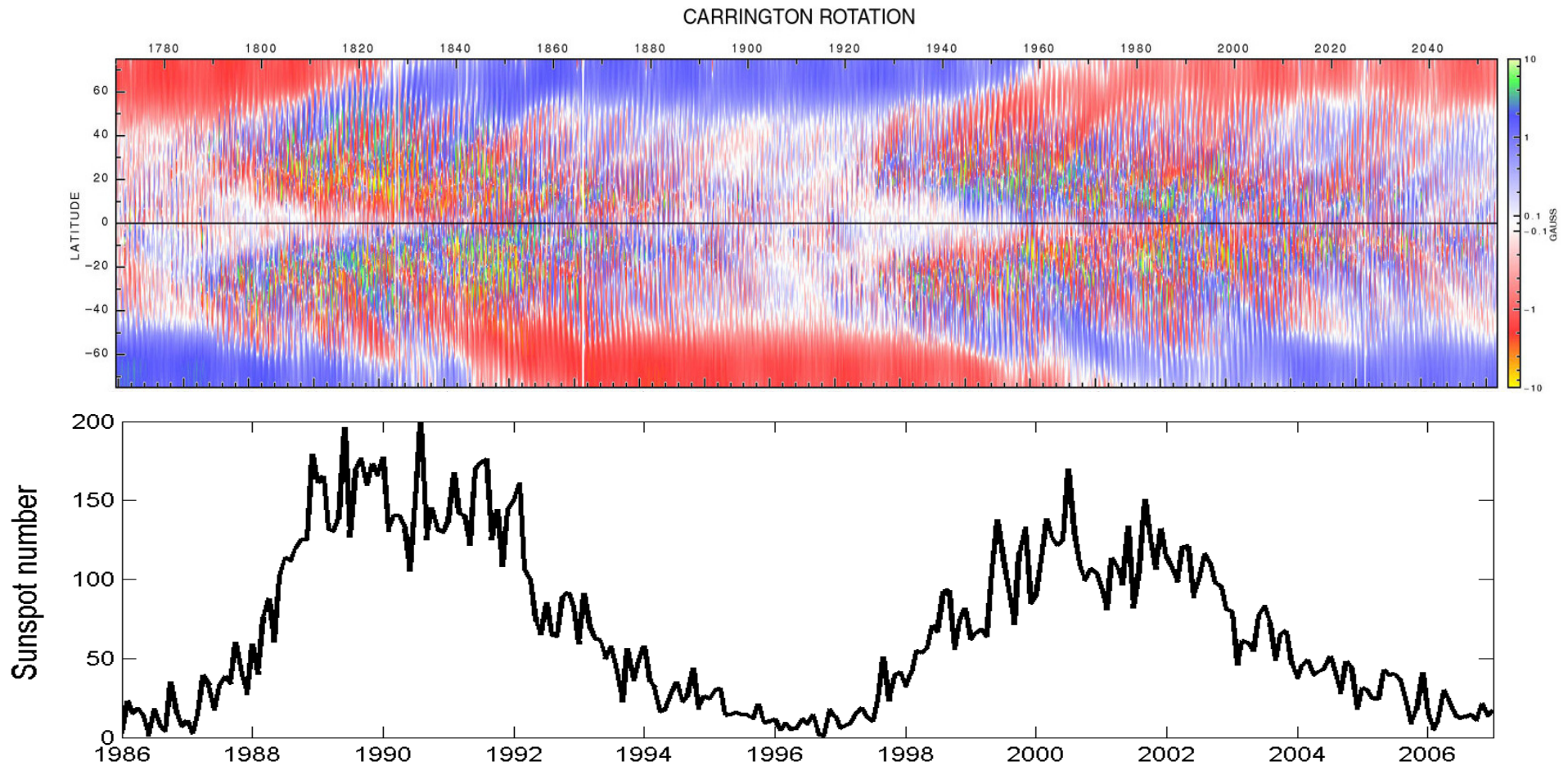
Overview

- A quick summary of the solar cycle
- Probing the heliosphere with electrons
- Interplanetary coronal mass ejections
- Evolution of the coronal/heliospheric field
- Summary

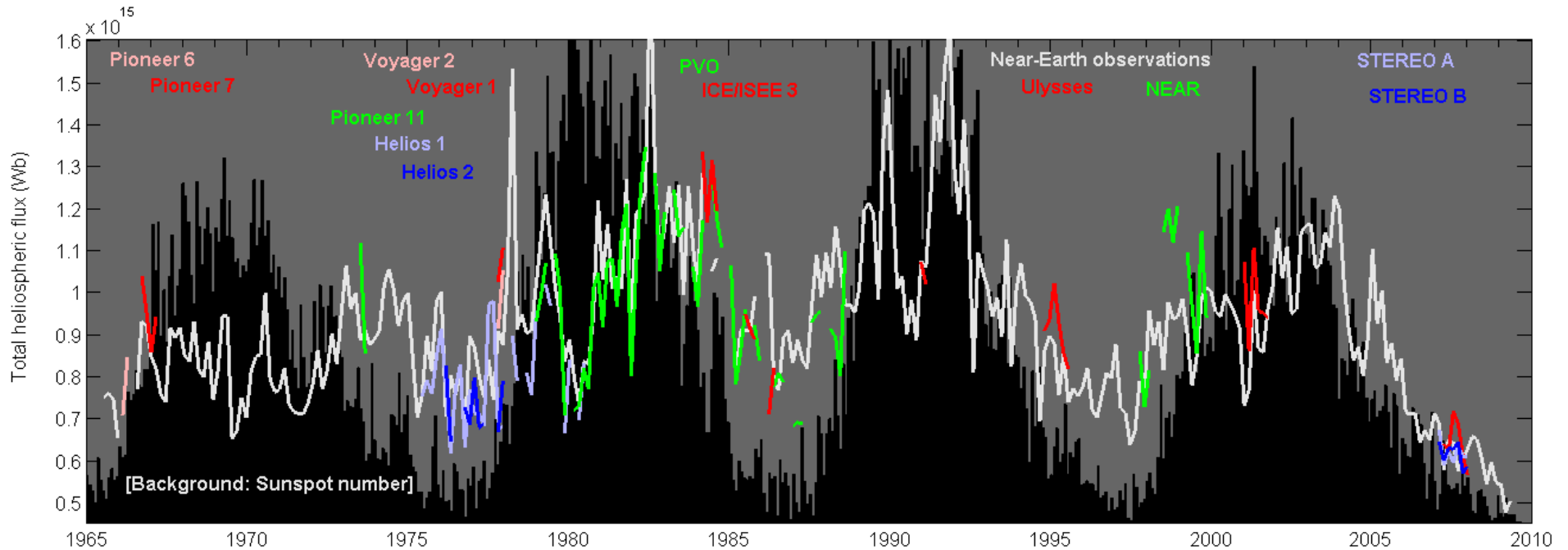
Sunspots



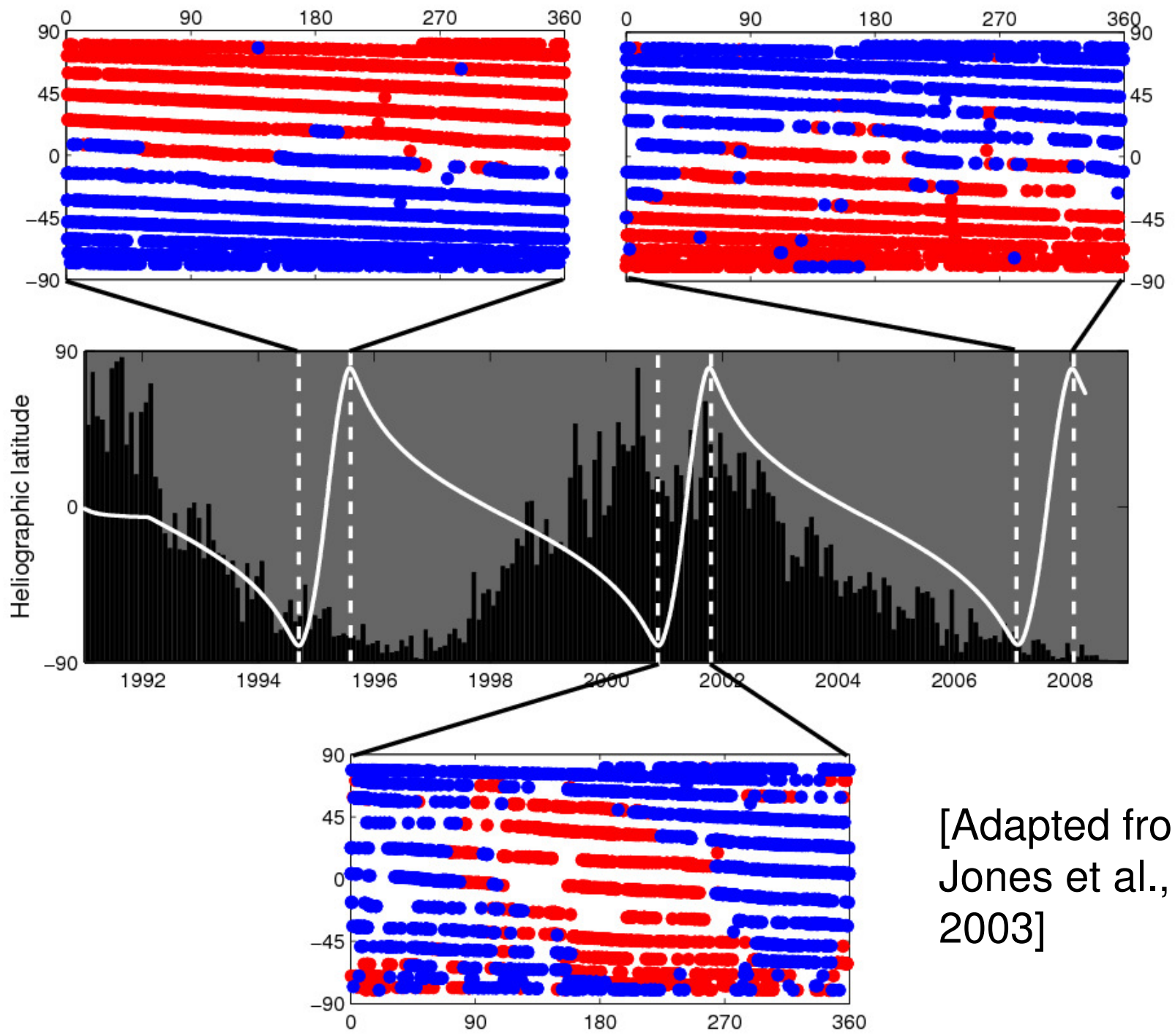
Photospheric flux



Heliospheric flux



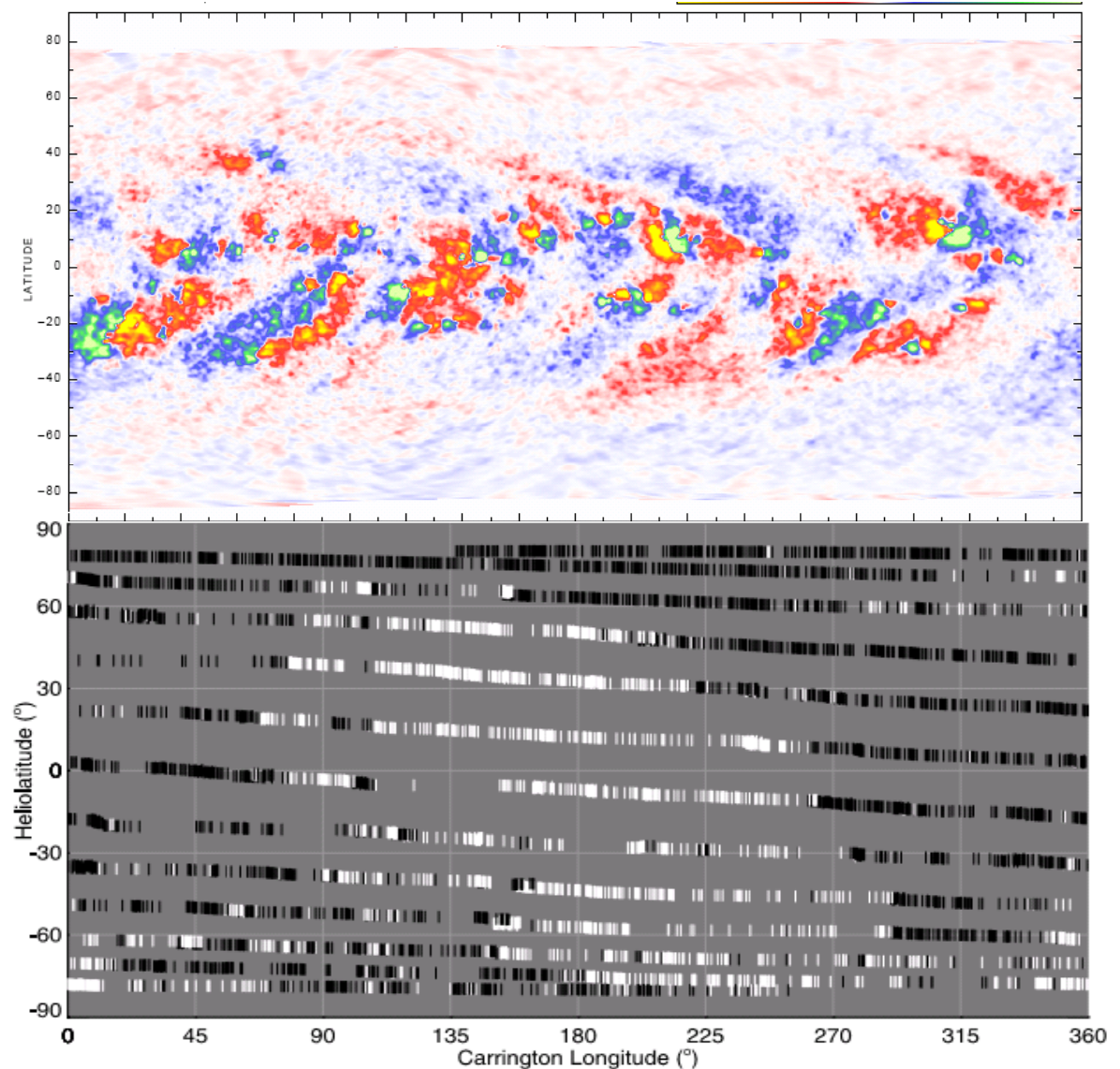
[Updated regularly at:
<http://www.sp.ph.ic.ac.uk/~mowens/helioflux.htm>]



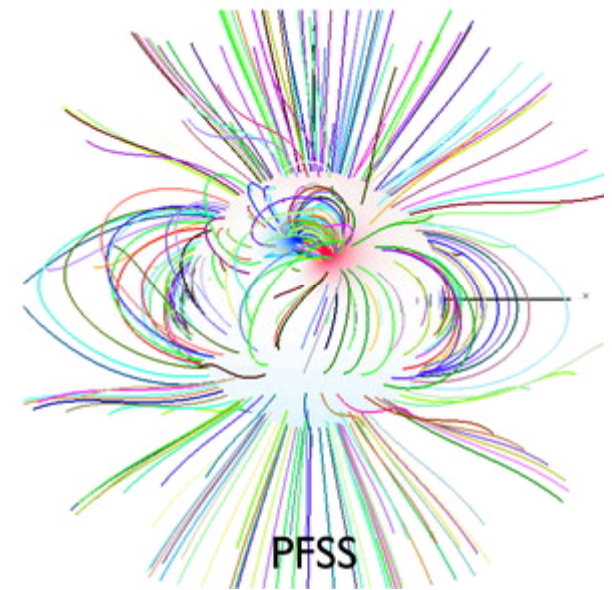
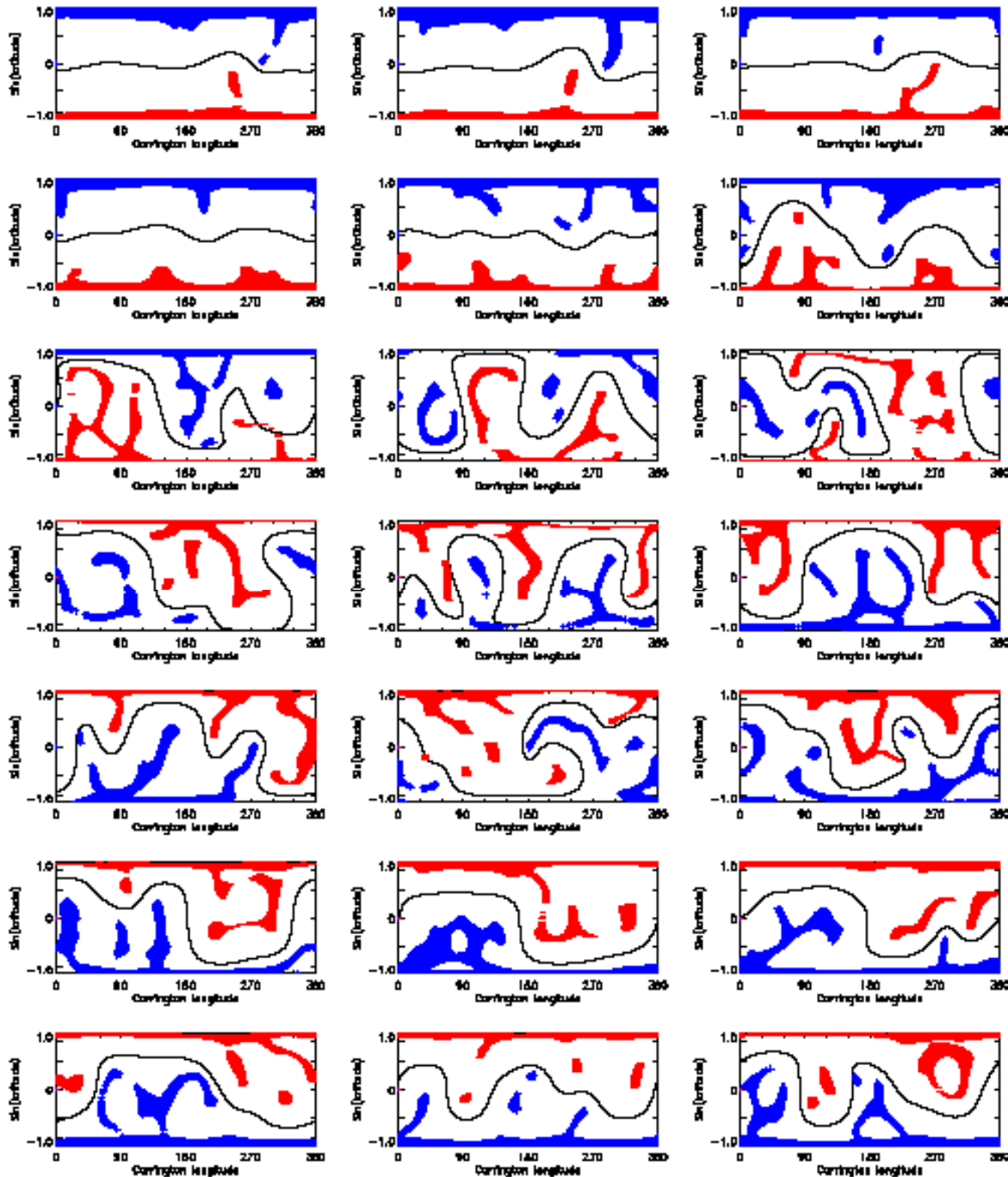
[Adapted from
Jones et al.,
2003]

A snapshot of solar maximum

[Top: Mt. Wilson magnetogram
Bottom: Jones et al., 2003
Both at solar maximum]



Solar cycle: corona



Riley et al., 2006

Yang Liu, SHINE 2006

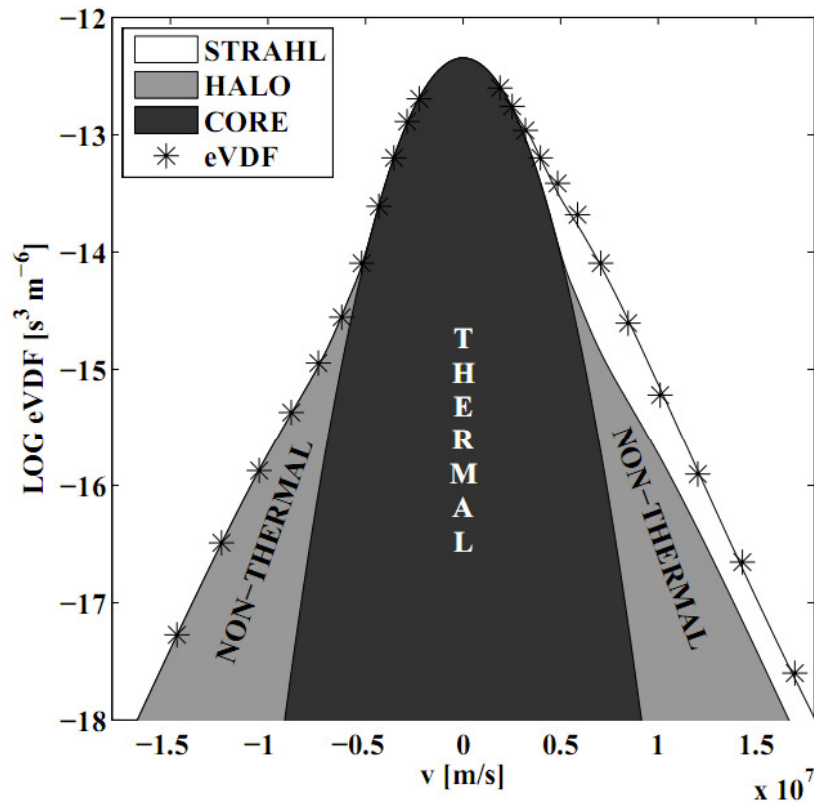
How does the coronal field evolve?

- Wang & Sheeley: Emerging active region loops bring about field reversal by destruction of existing open flux
 - Series of PFSS solutions
- Fisk & Schwadron: Open flux is conserved, but reconfigured by reconnection
- B.C. Low: Magnetic helicity conservation means potential state cannot be reached by reconnection alone
 - CMEs required to shed the helicity
 - CMEs bodily remove flux to allow field reversal

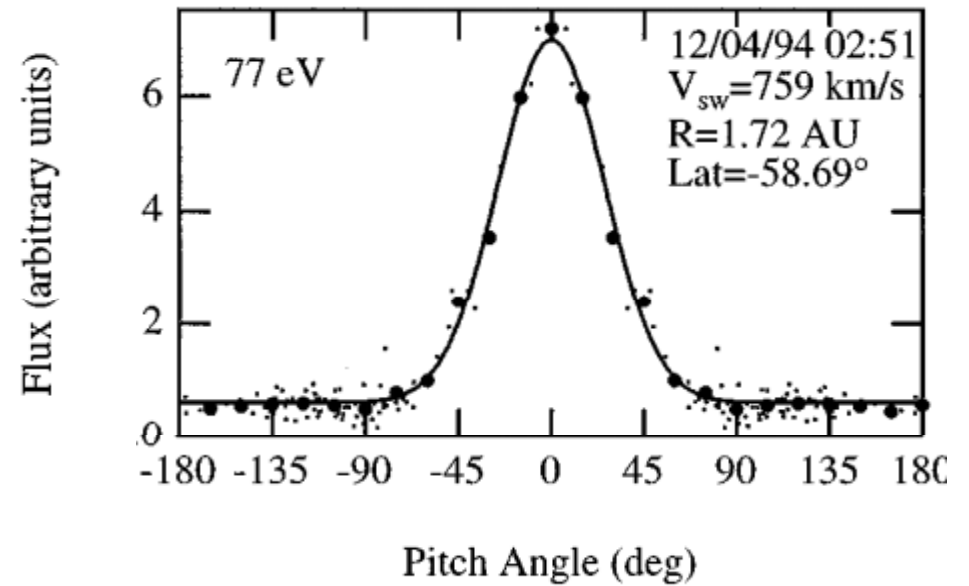
Heliospheric magnetic fields

- Only have local measure of magnetic field
- Electrons can tell us about topology and connectivity
 - Suprathermal electrons
 - Jovian electrons

Suprathermal electrons

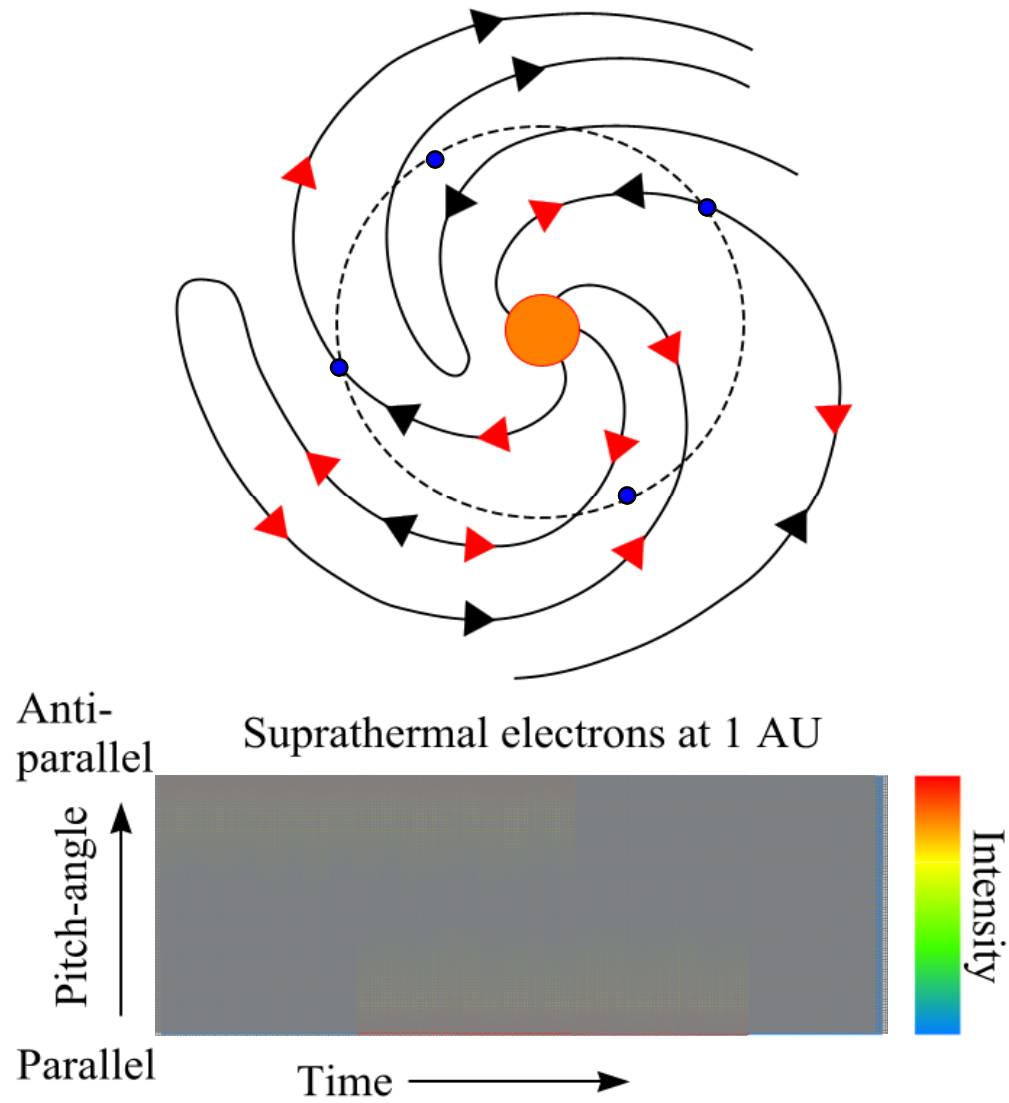


[Stverak et al., 2009]

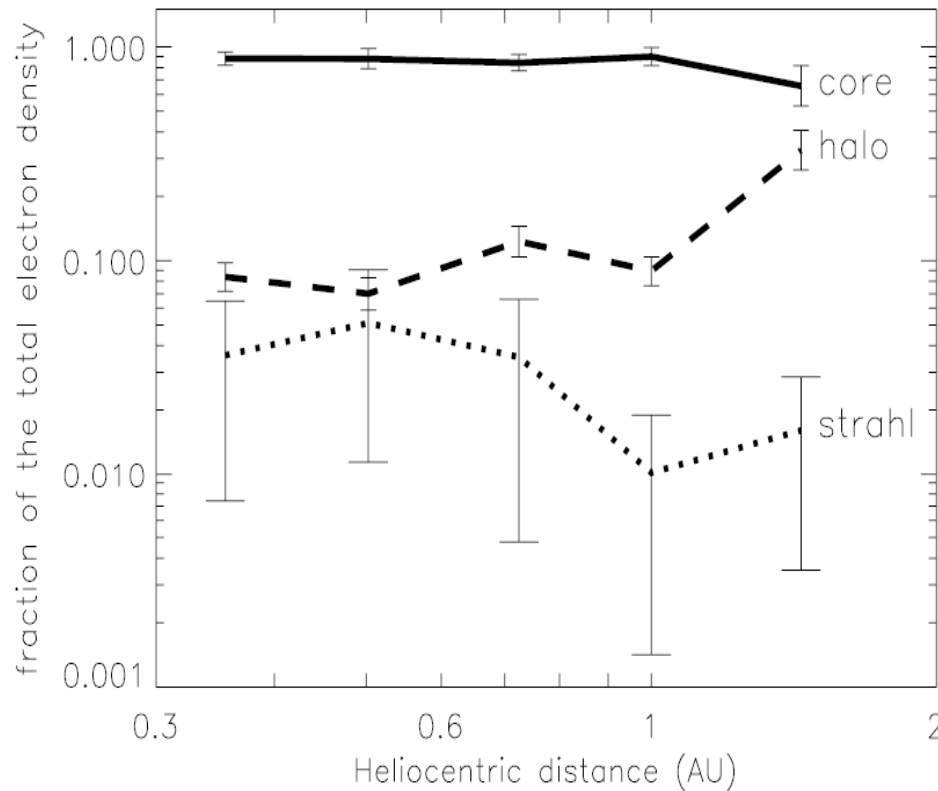


[Hammond et al., 1996]

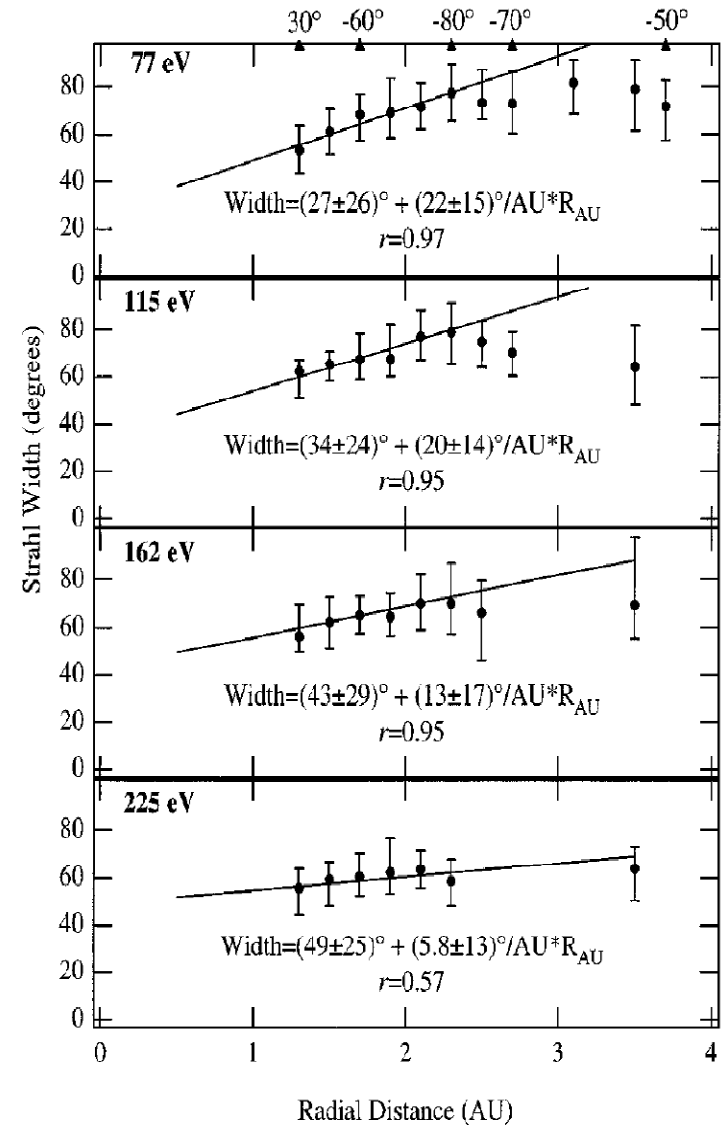
Suprathermal electrons



Suprathermal electron evolution



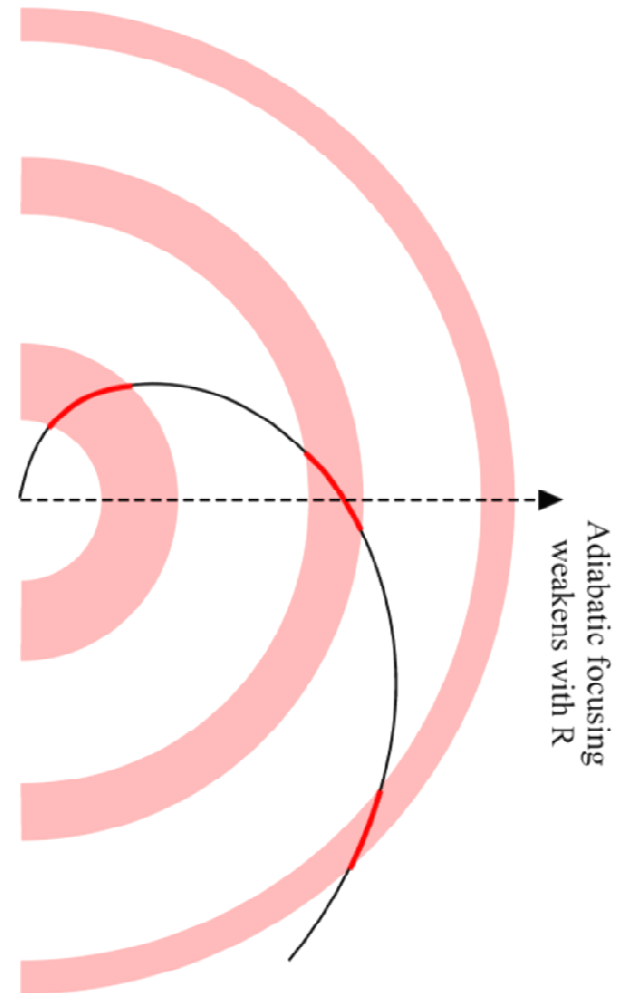
[Maksimovic et al., 2005]



[Hammond et al., 1996]

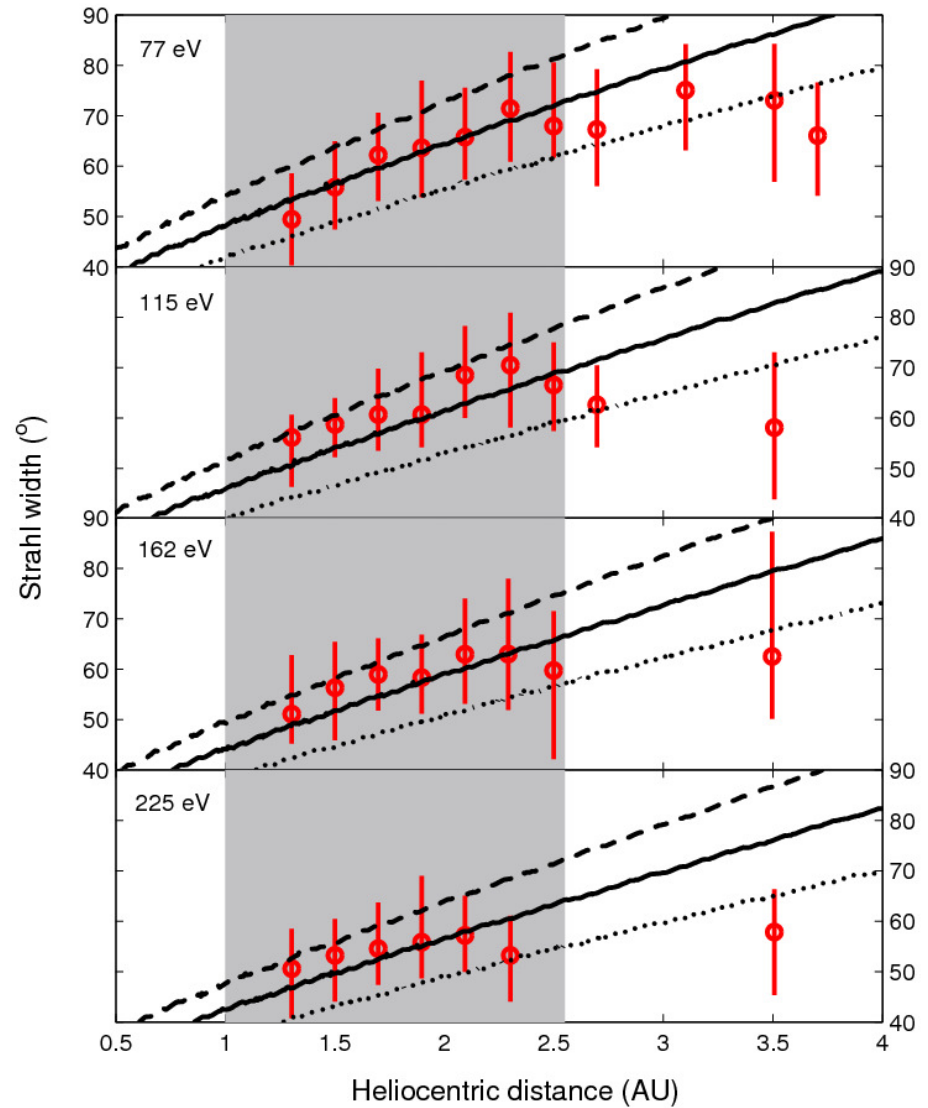
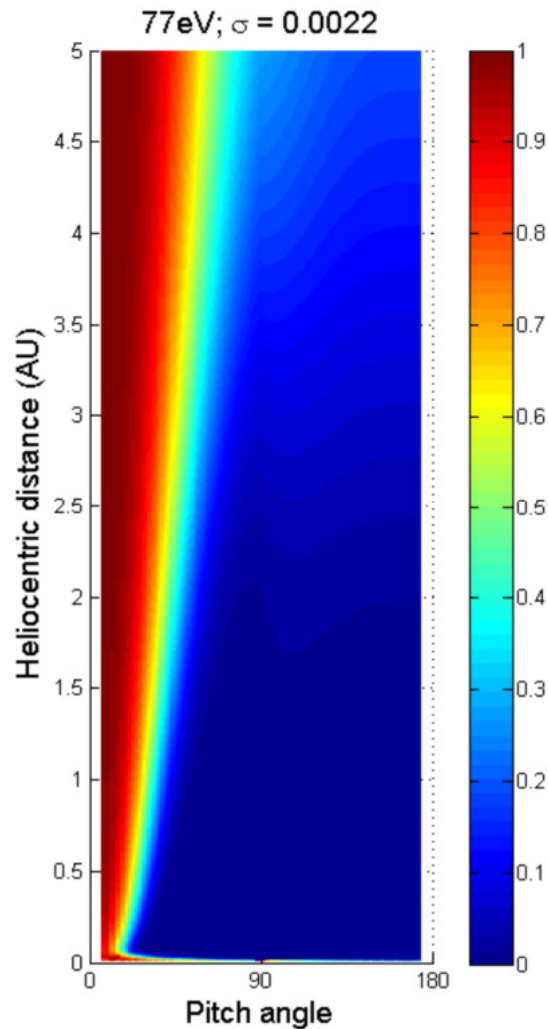
Explaining electron evolution

- Two competing effects:
 - Adiabatic focussing (conservation of magnetic moment) – R dependent
 - Pitch angle scattering – constant in time?
- Close to the Sun, focussing wins out
- Far from the Sun, scattering dominates

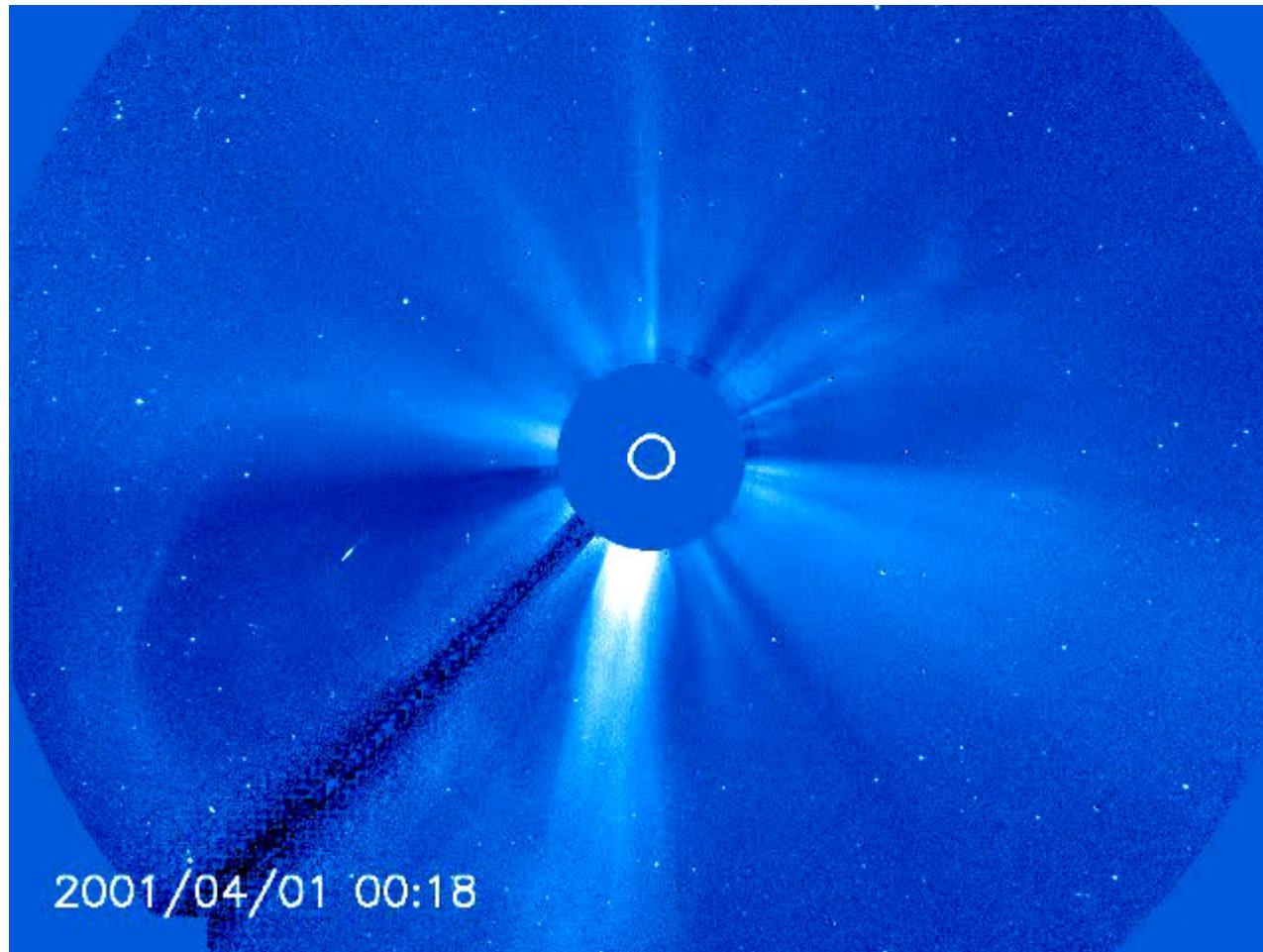


[Owens et al., 2008]

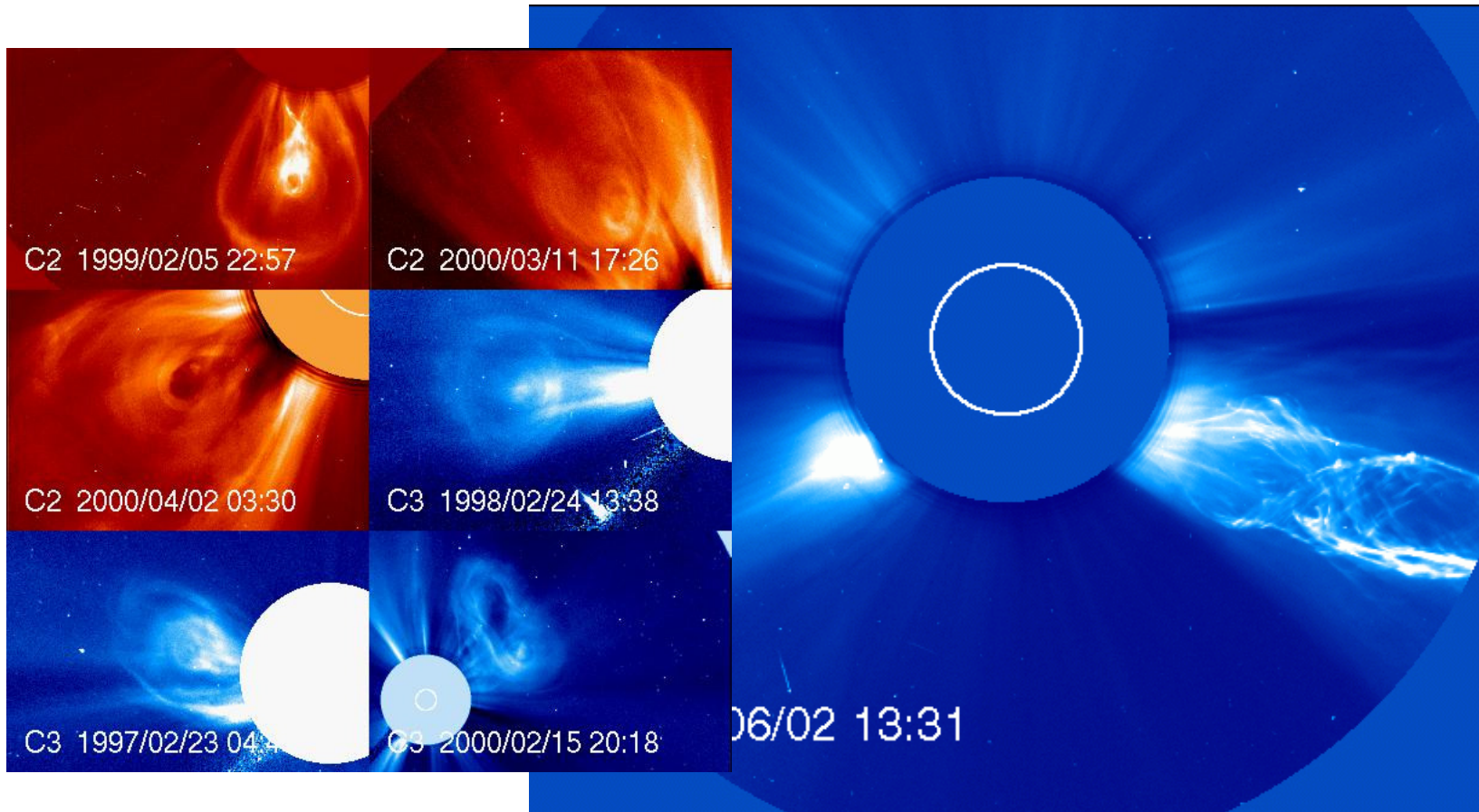
Modelling electron evolution



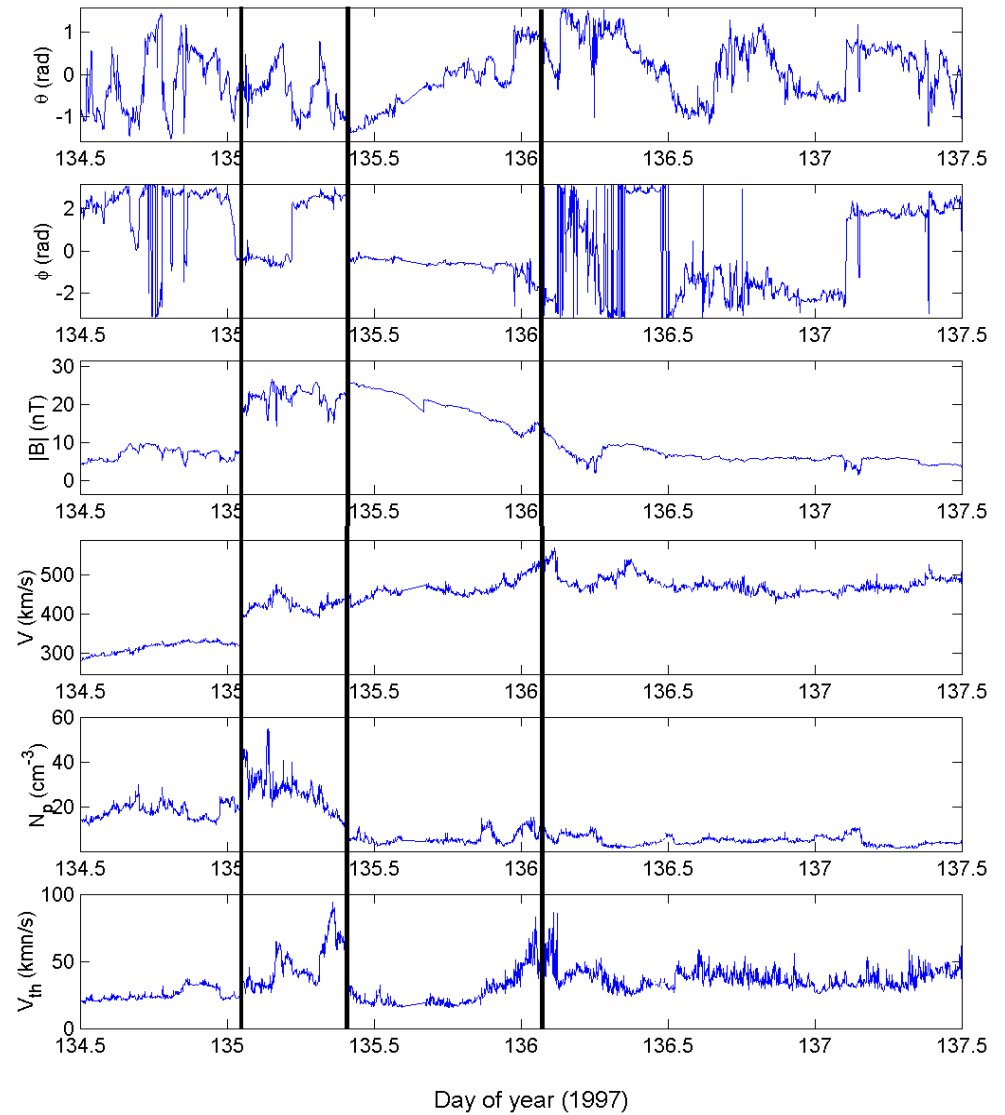
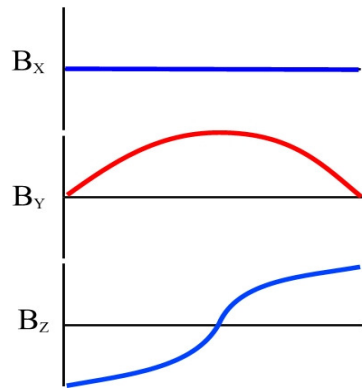
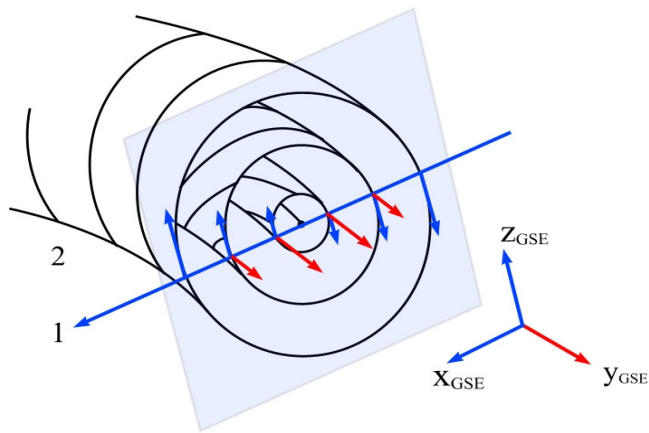
Coronal mass ejections



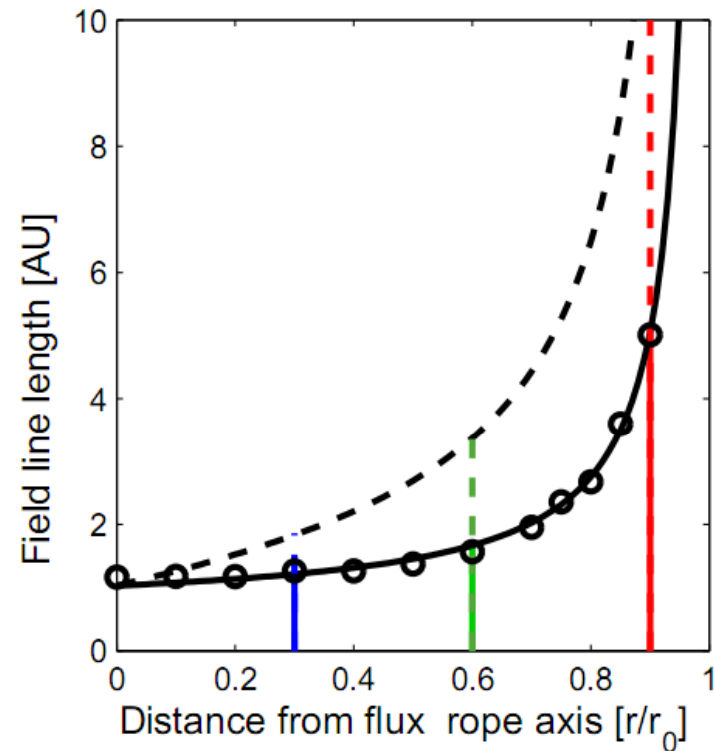
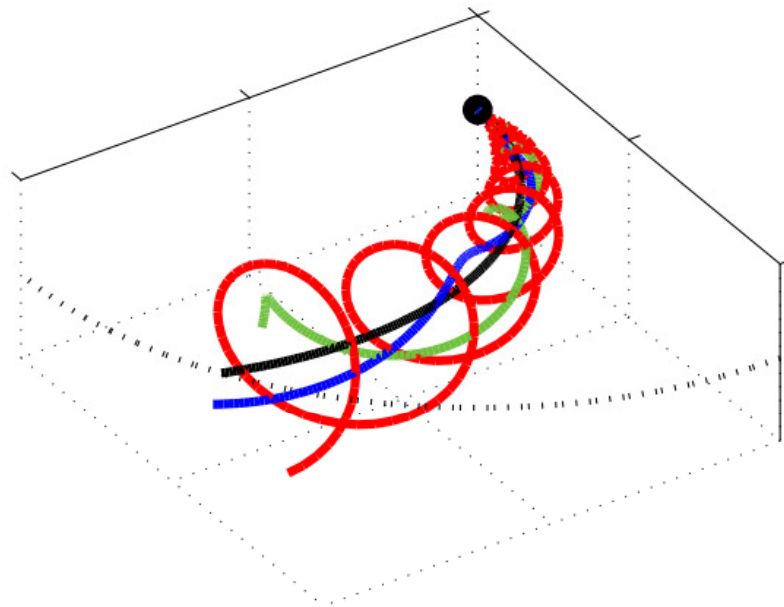
Flux ropes in CMEs?



Flux ropes in ICMEs?

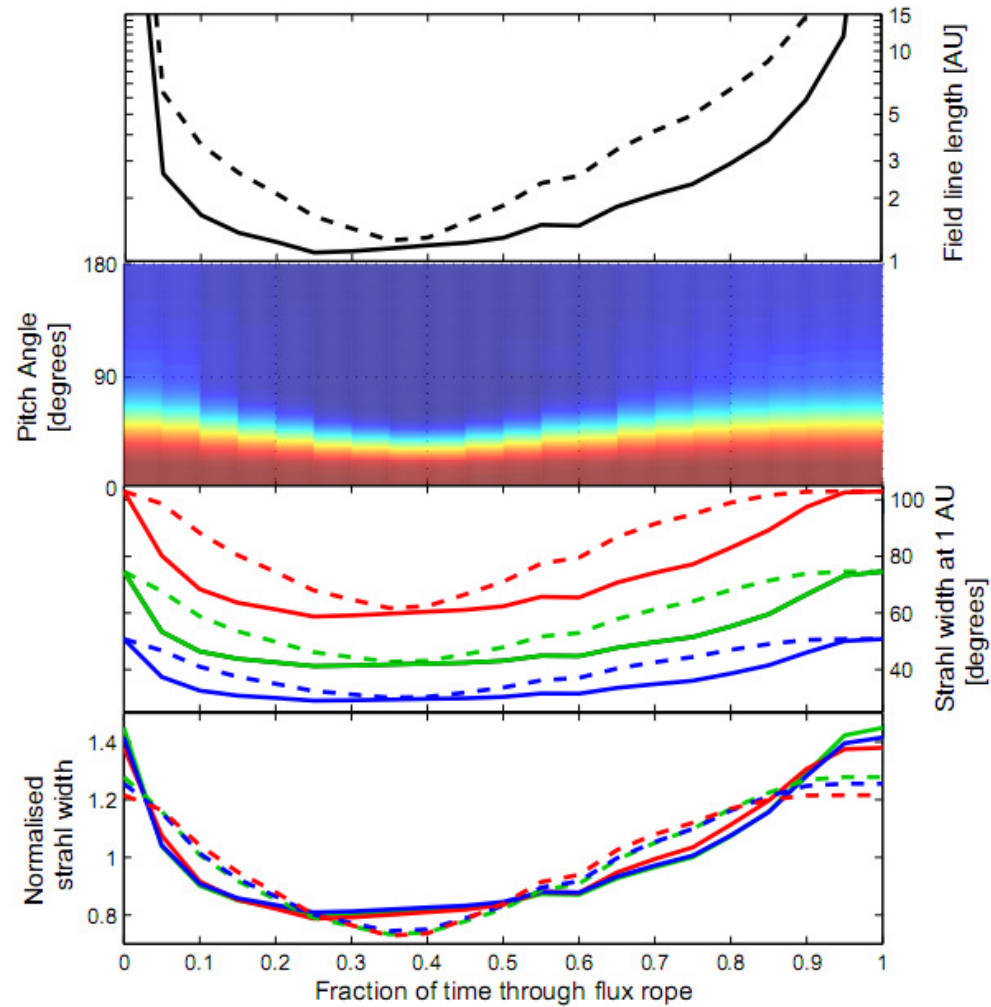


Field-line length

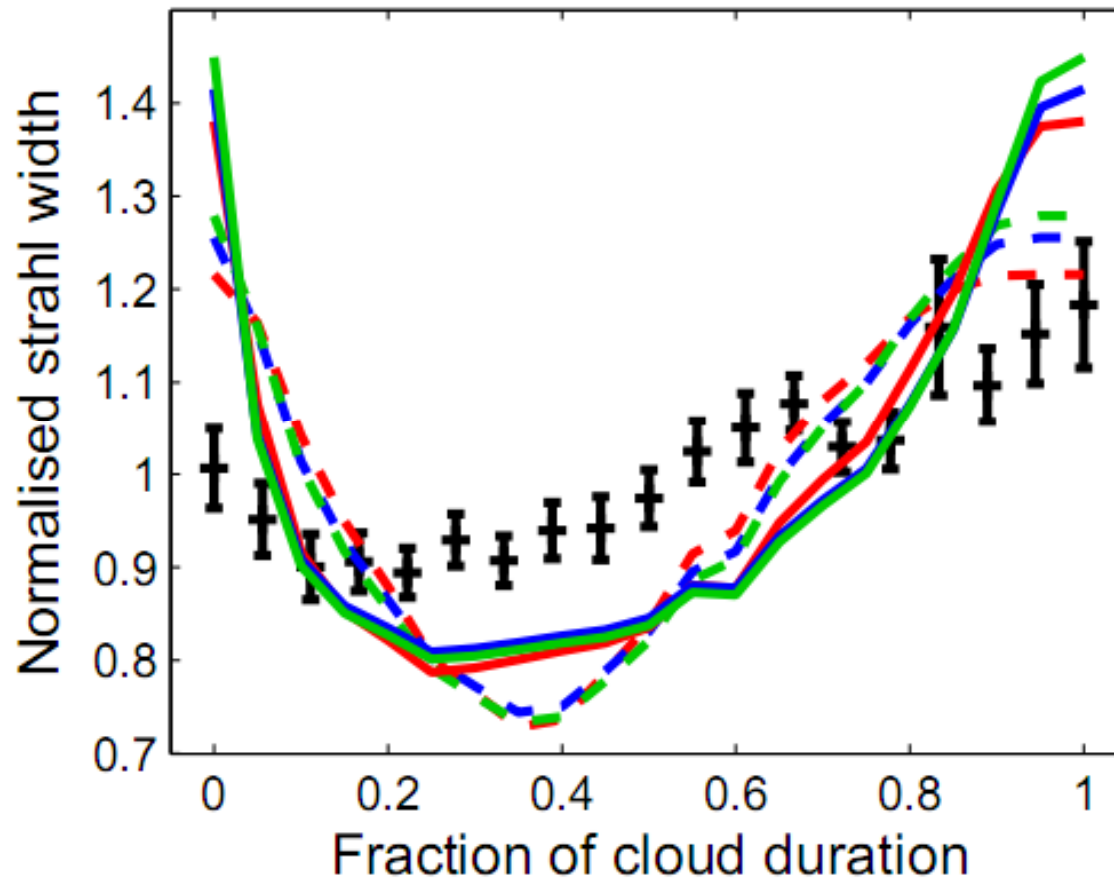


Some evidence from solar electron bursts [e.g., Larson et al., 1997], but sparse data

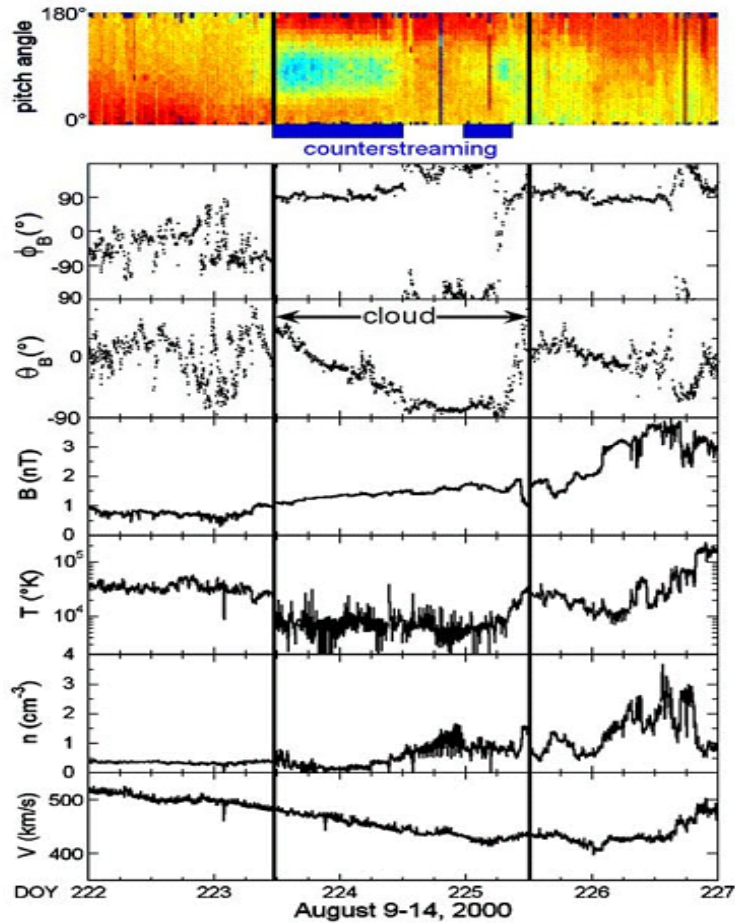
Expected electron profile



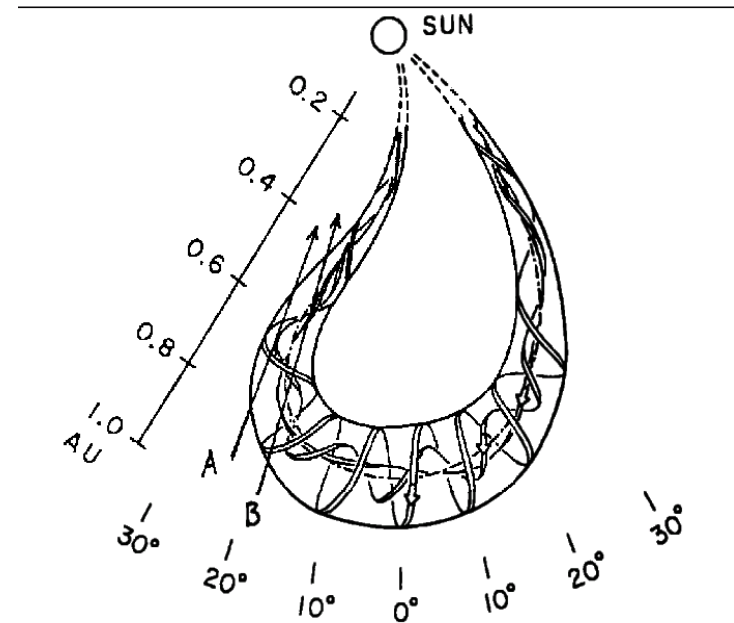
Analysis of ~ 100 magnetic clouds



Solar connectivity

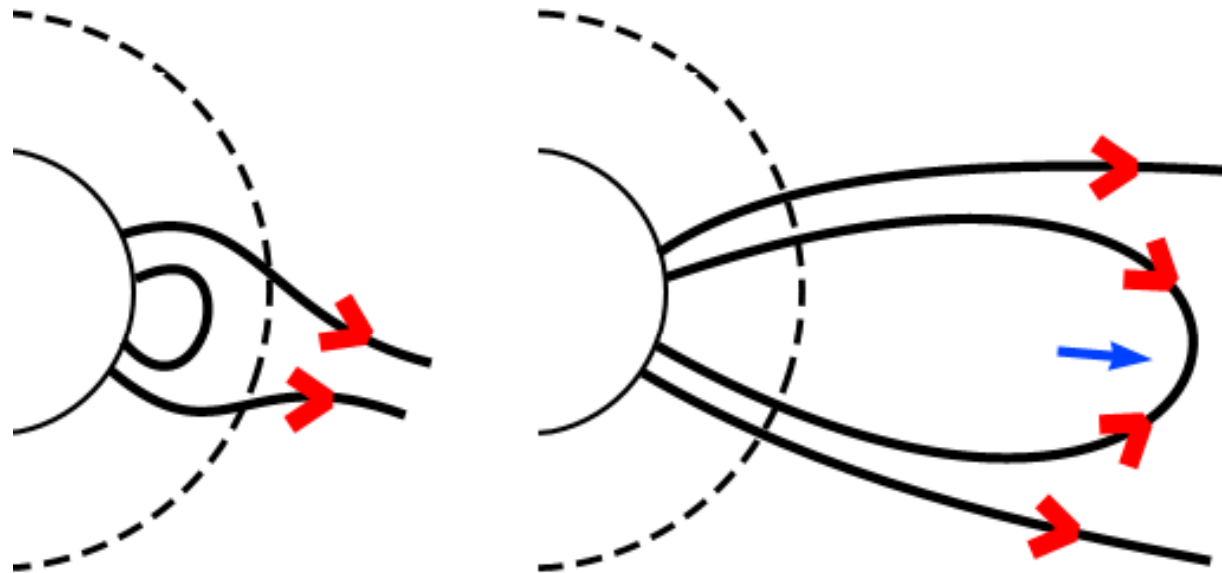


Crooker et al., 2004



Marubashi., 1997

CMEs add flux to the heliosphere



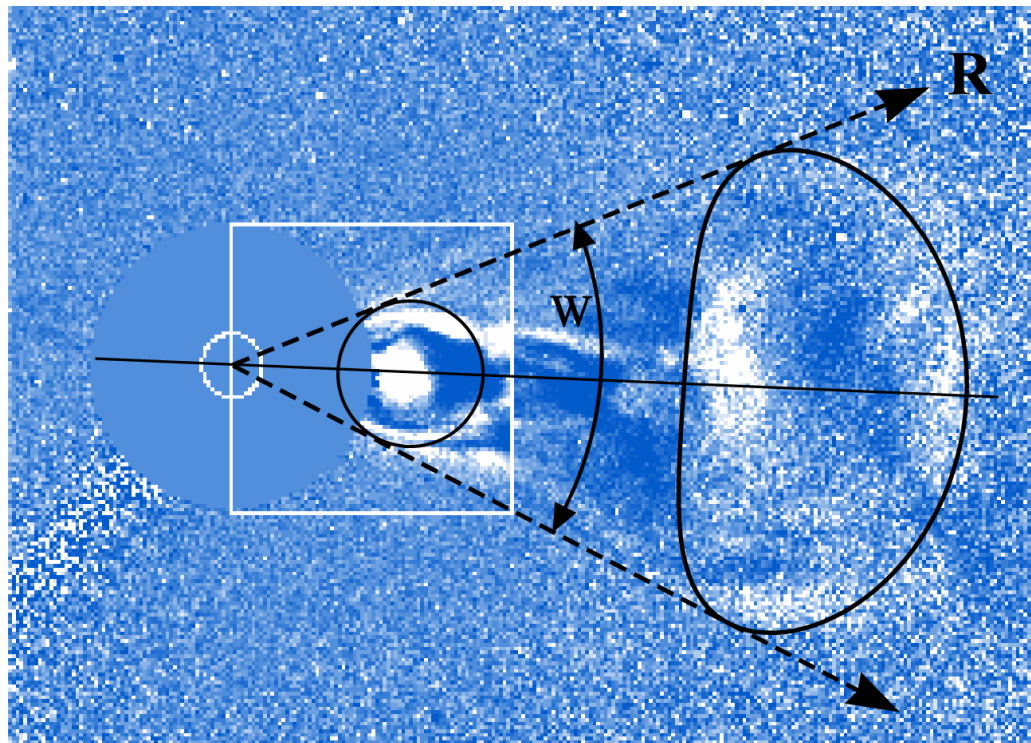
Owens and Crooker, JGR, 2006

Estimating the CME flux contribution

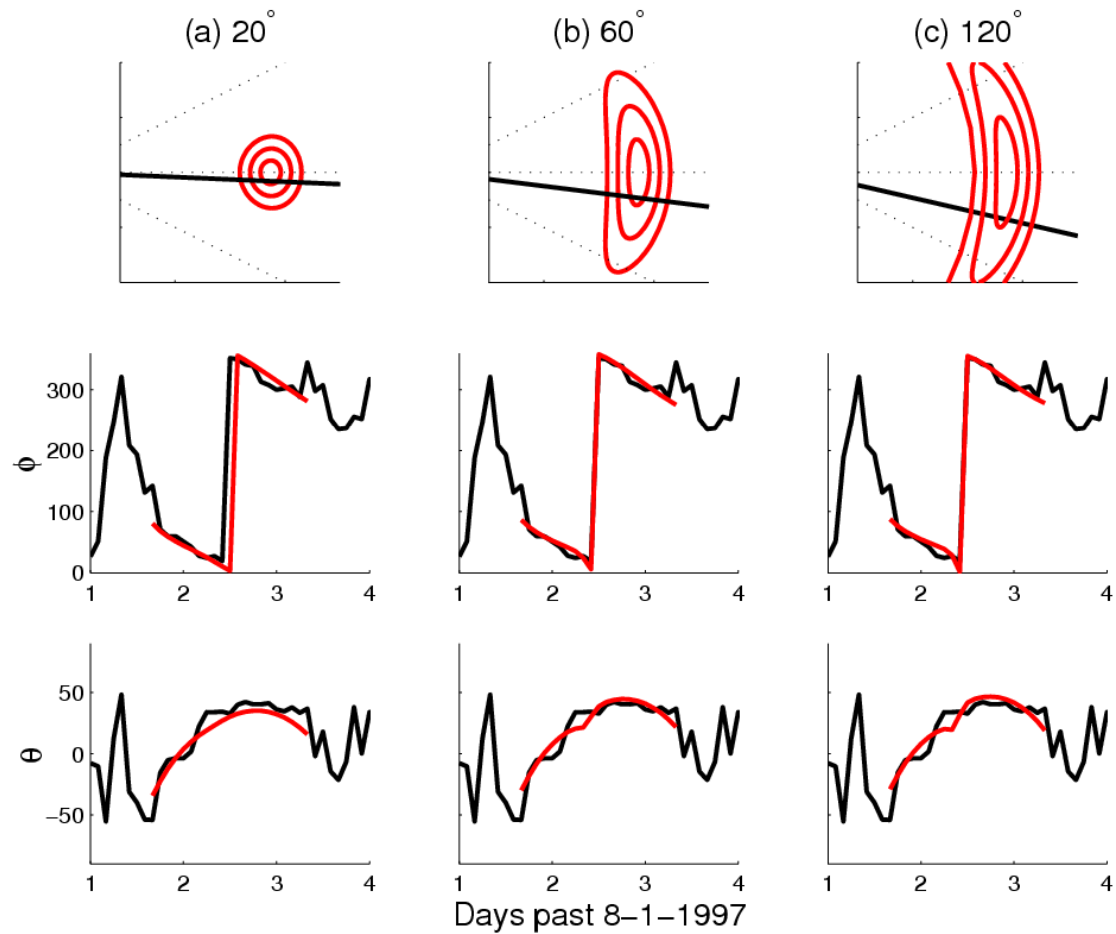
- Need values for:
 1. Flux contained in a typical CME
 2. CME rate over the solar cycle
 3. Background “open” flux (i.e., non-CME flux)
 4. Timescale for CME flux removal

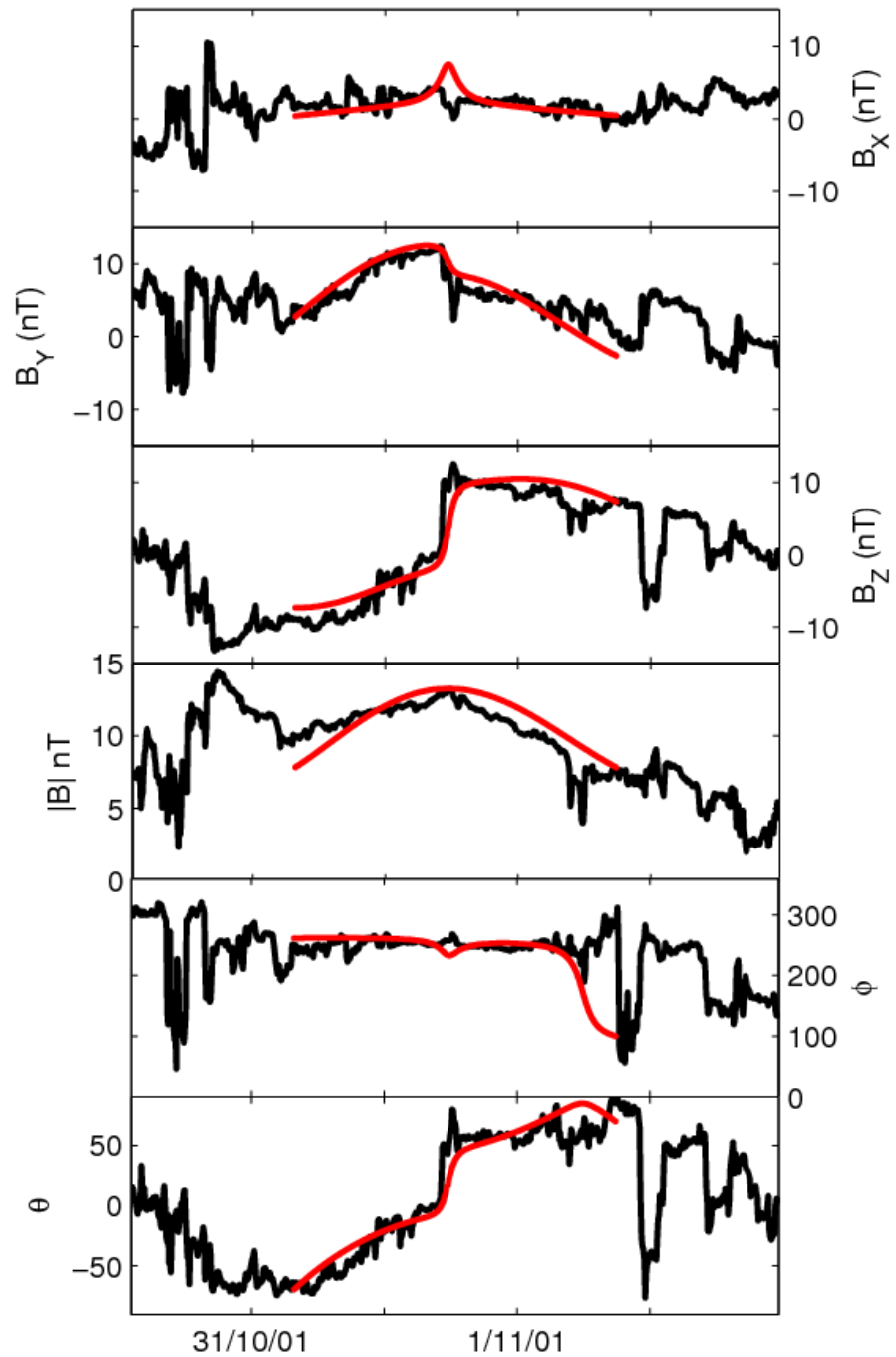
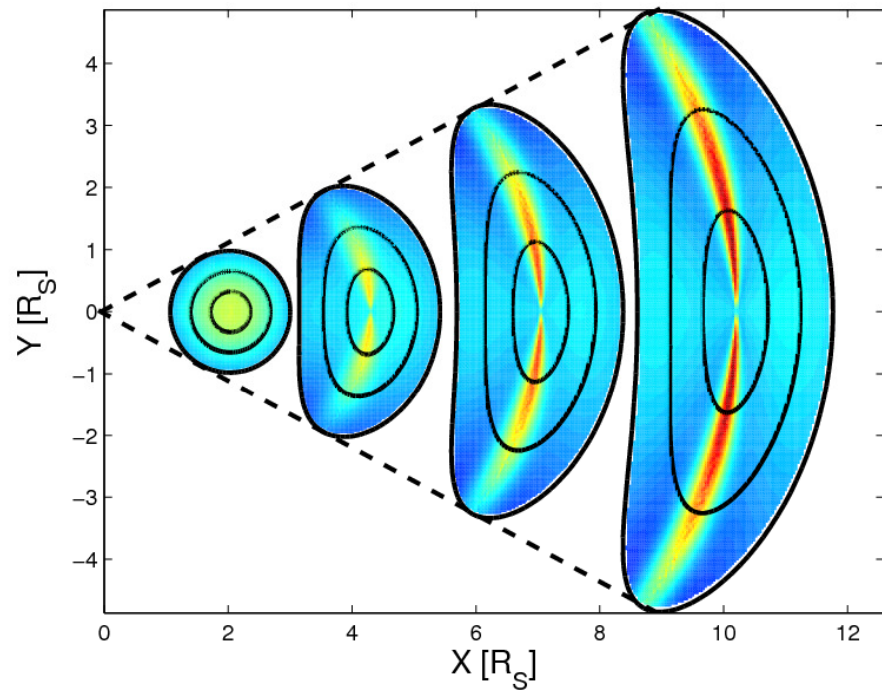
Cross-sectional elongation

- Radial motion will distort flux rope [Riley and Crooker, 2004]



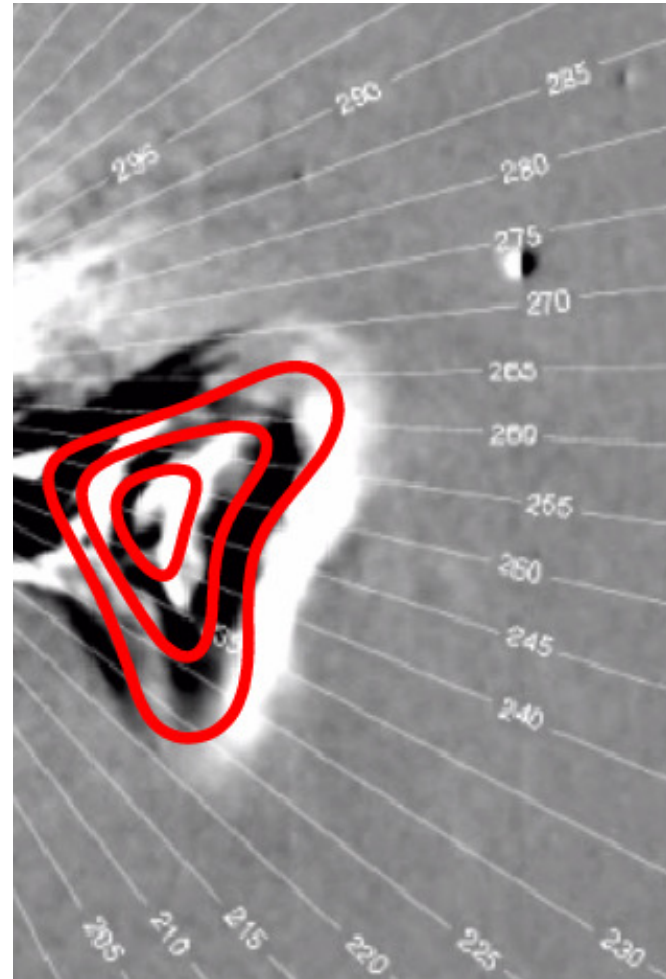
Cross-sectional elongation



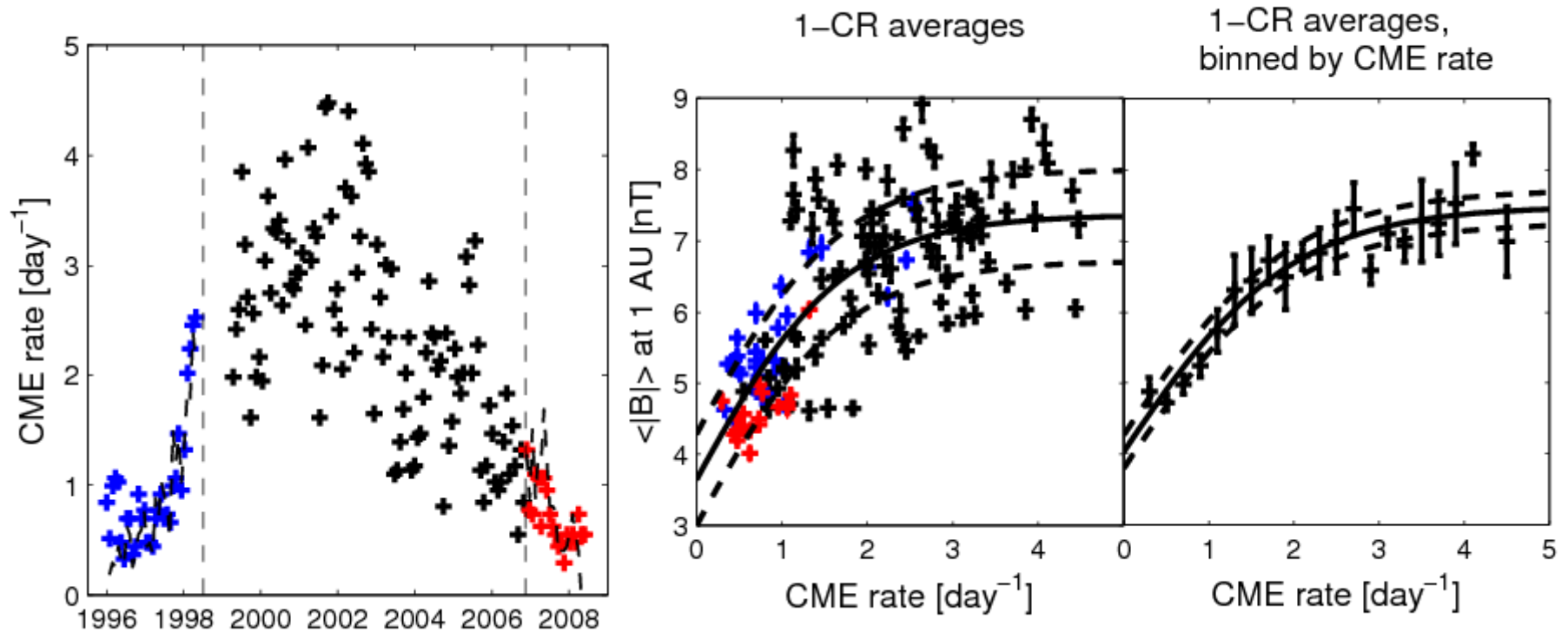


Combining remote and in situ observations

- LASCO/Ulysses
 - x5 more flux than force-free suggests
- $\sim 10^{12}$ - 10^{13} Wb of axial flux
- How important a source of magnetic flux are ICMEs?



CME rates

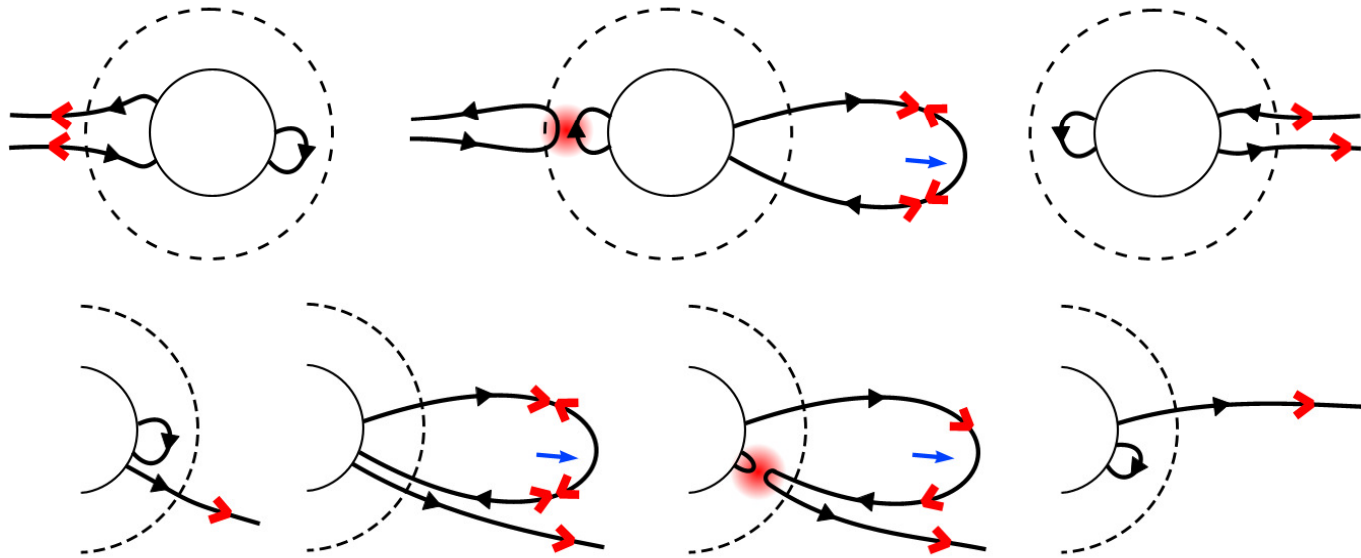


Owens et al., GRL, 2008

Removing CME flux

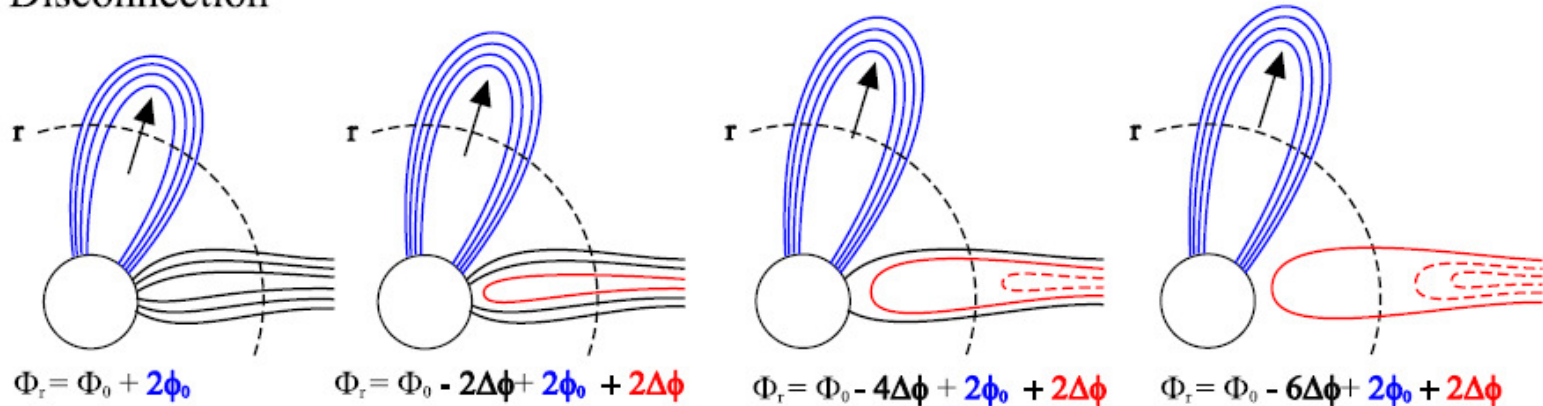
Simple picture:

- Disconnection: EDs, no decay in CSE
- Interchange: no EDs, decay in CSE

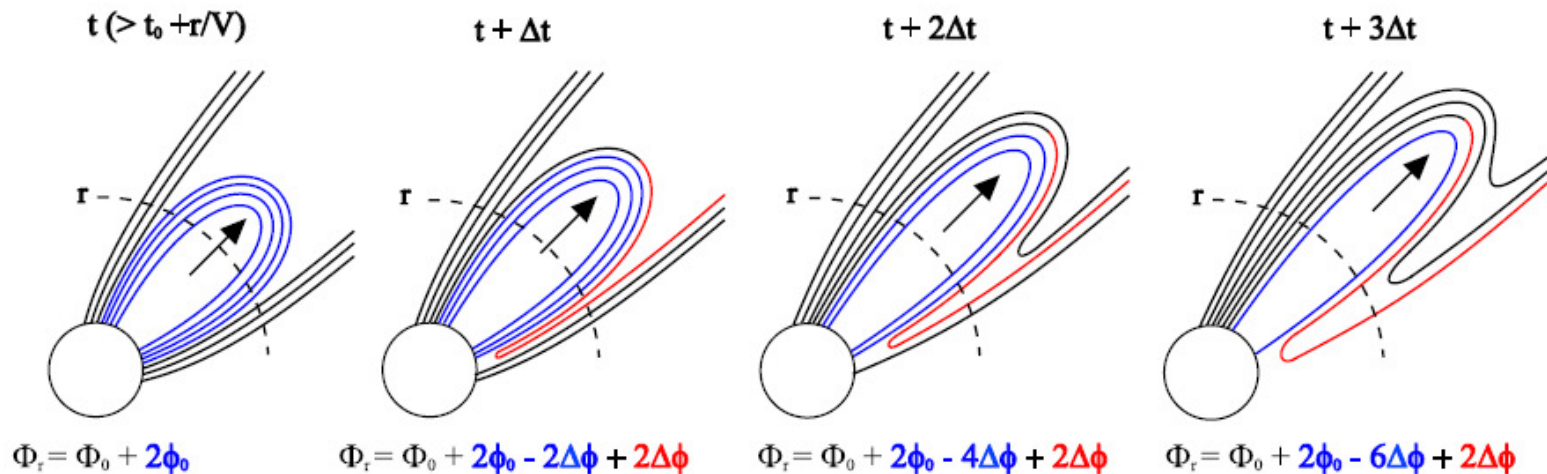


Both reduce flux at same rate

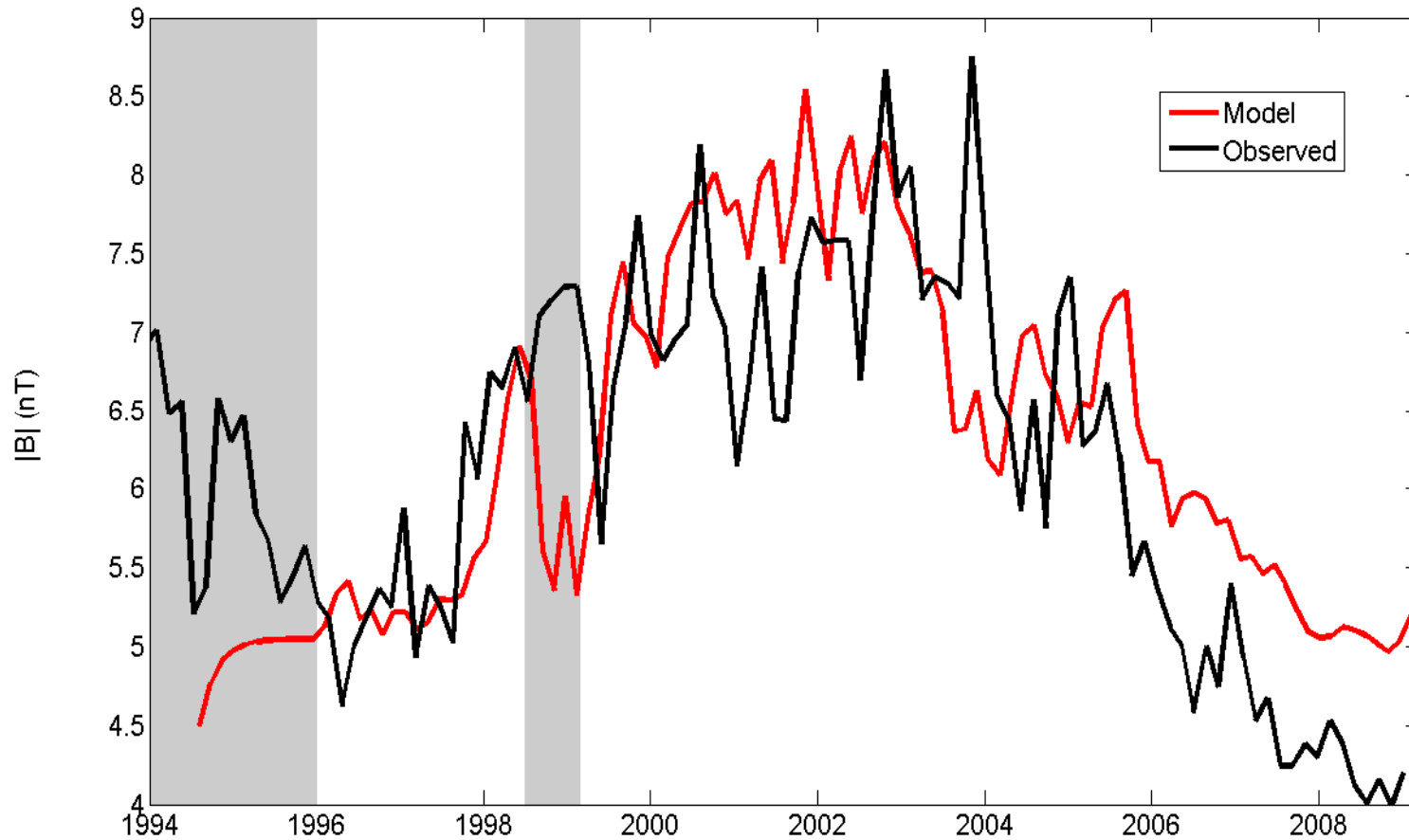
Disconnection



Interchange reconnection



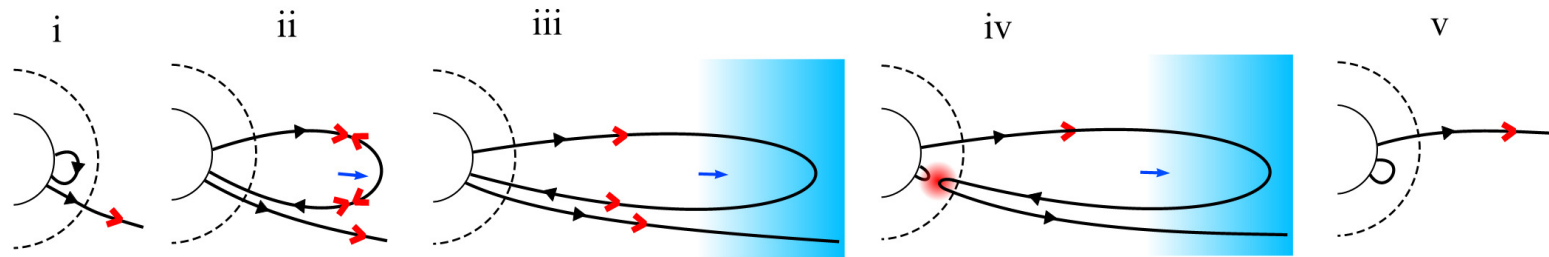
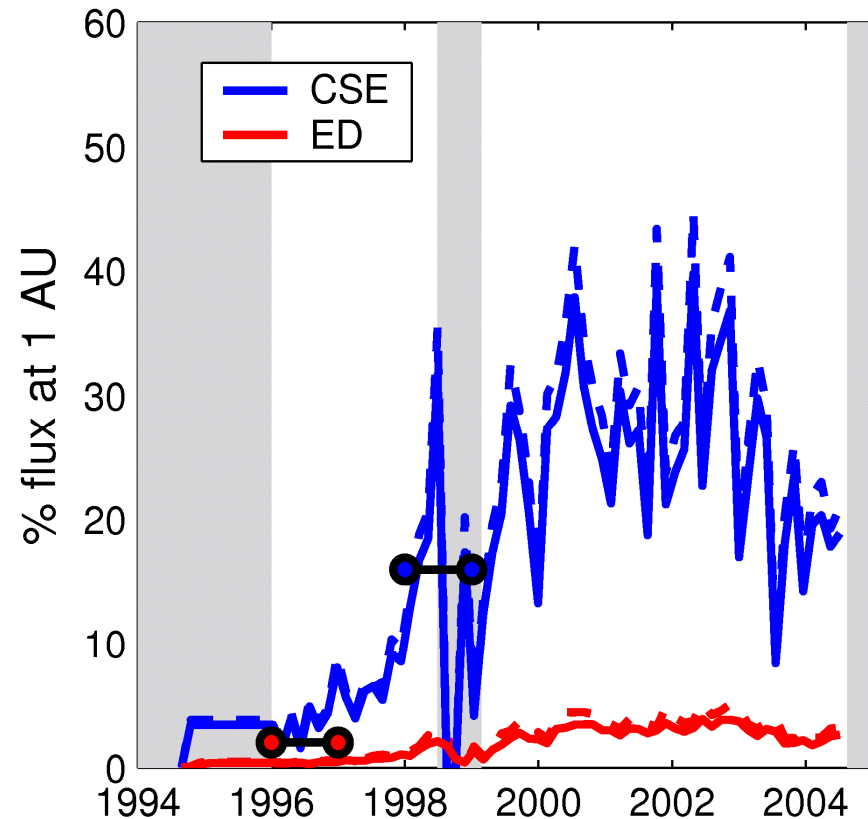
Model estimates: 40-day timescale?

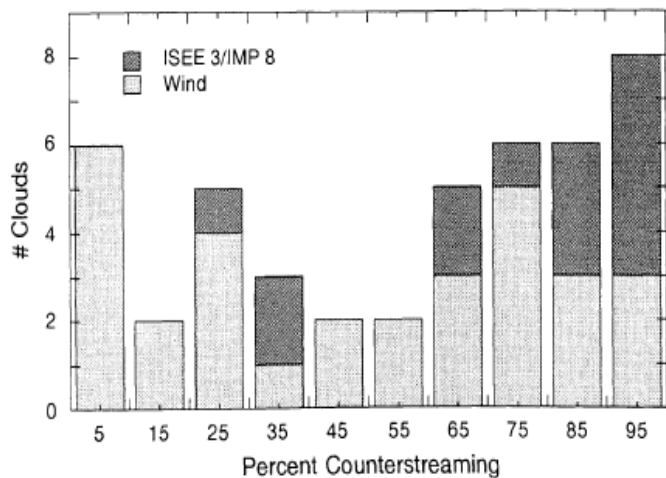


Model of Owens and Crooker [2006]
using updated data

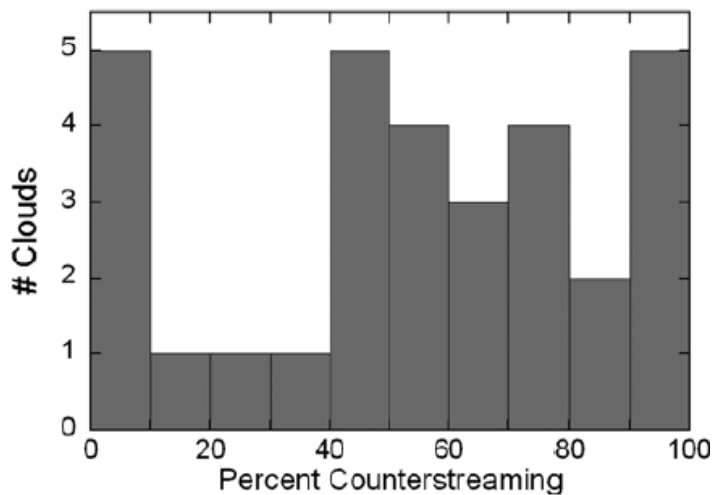
Long CME opening times?

- How quickly is the CSE signature removed due to scattering?
 - 8 AU?



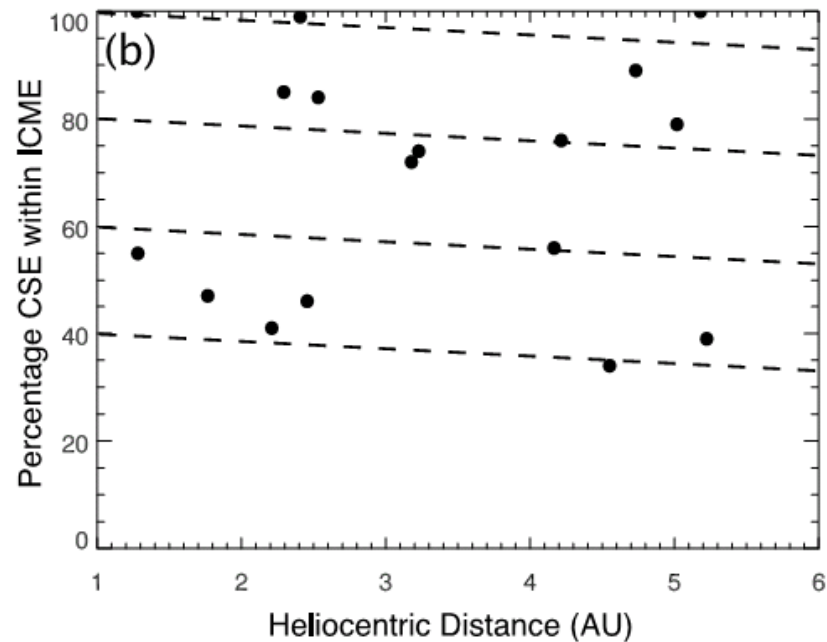


1 AU: Shodhan et al., 2002



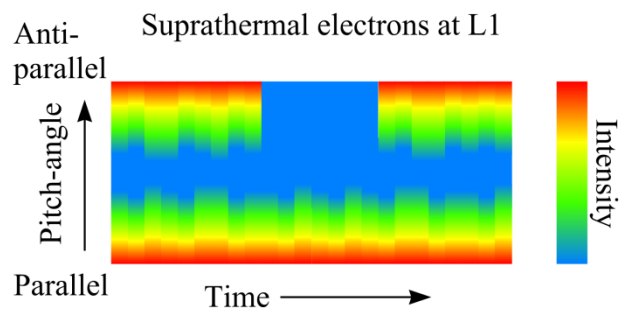
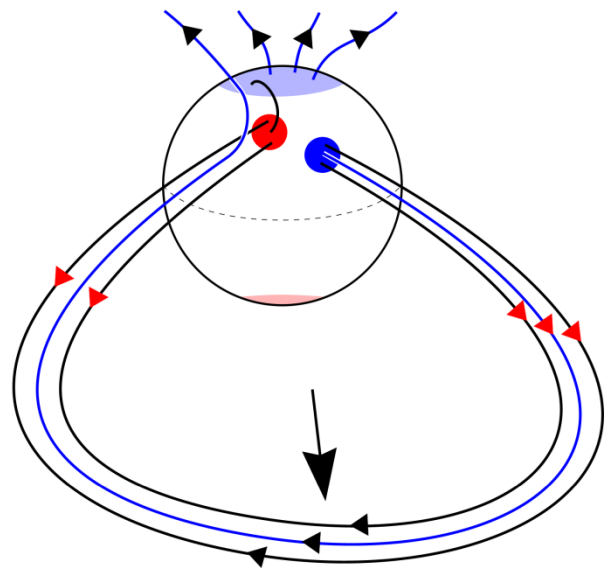
5 AU: Crooker et al., 2002

Evidence for CME loop opening



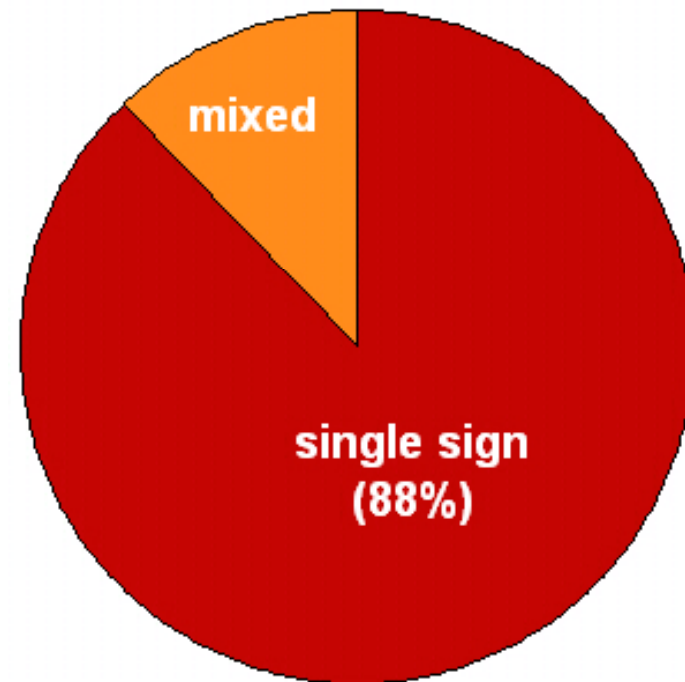
Riley et al., 2004

Evidence for CME loop opening



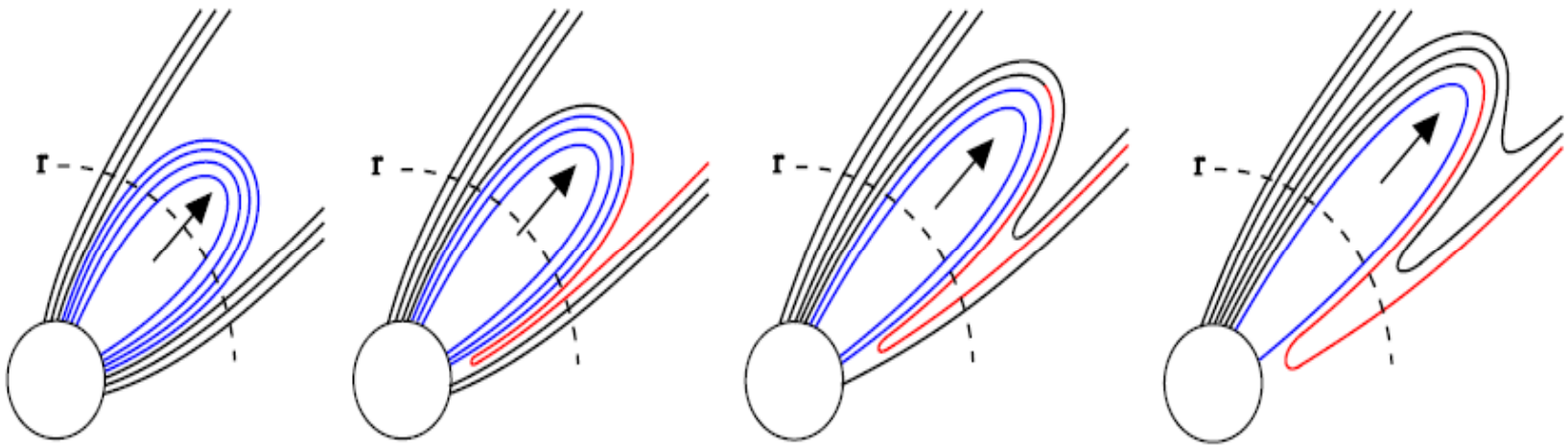
Owens et al., GRL, 2007

Open-field Polarity
in 74 Magnetic Clouds



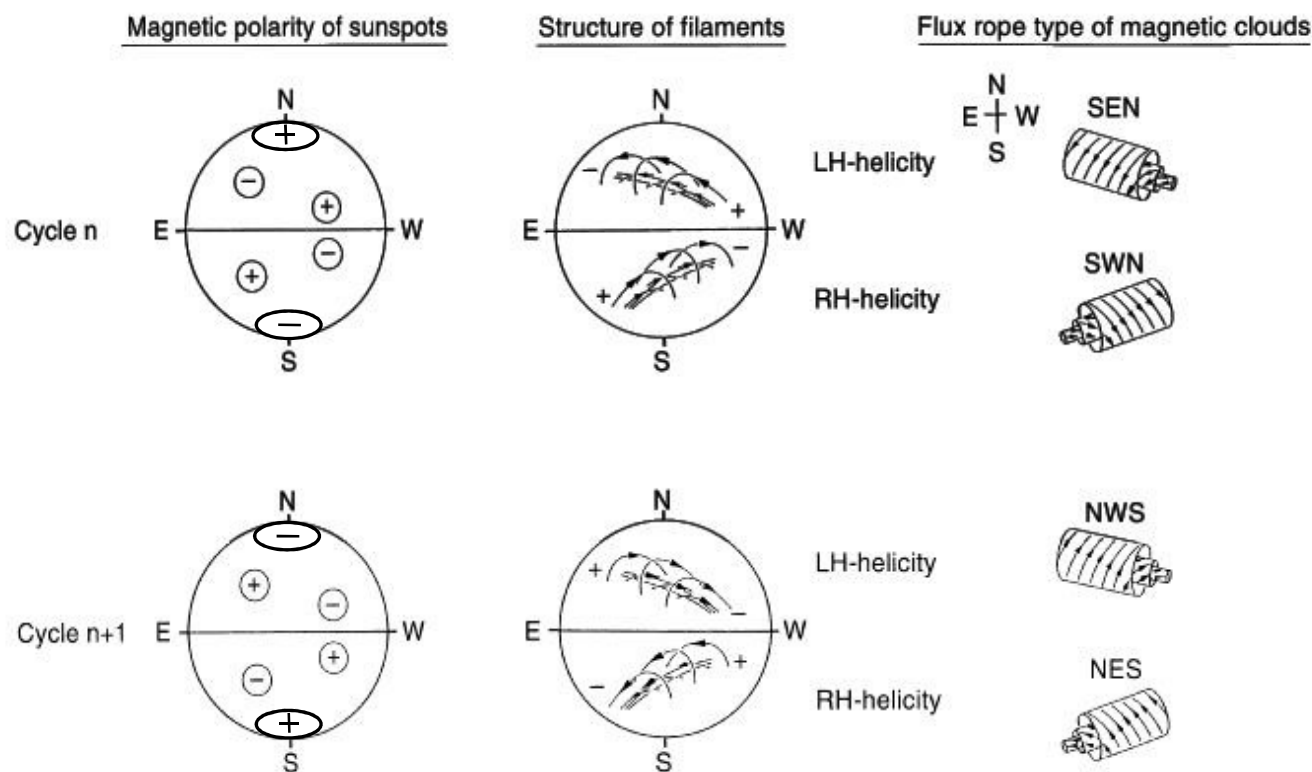
Crooker et al, JGR, 2008

Transport of open flux



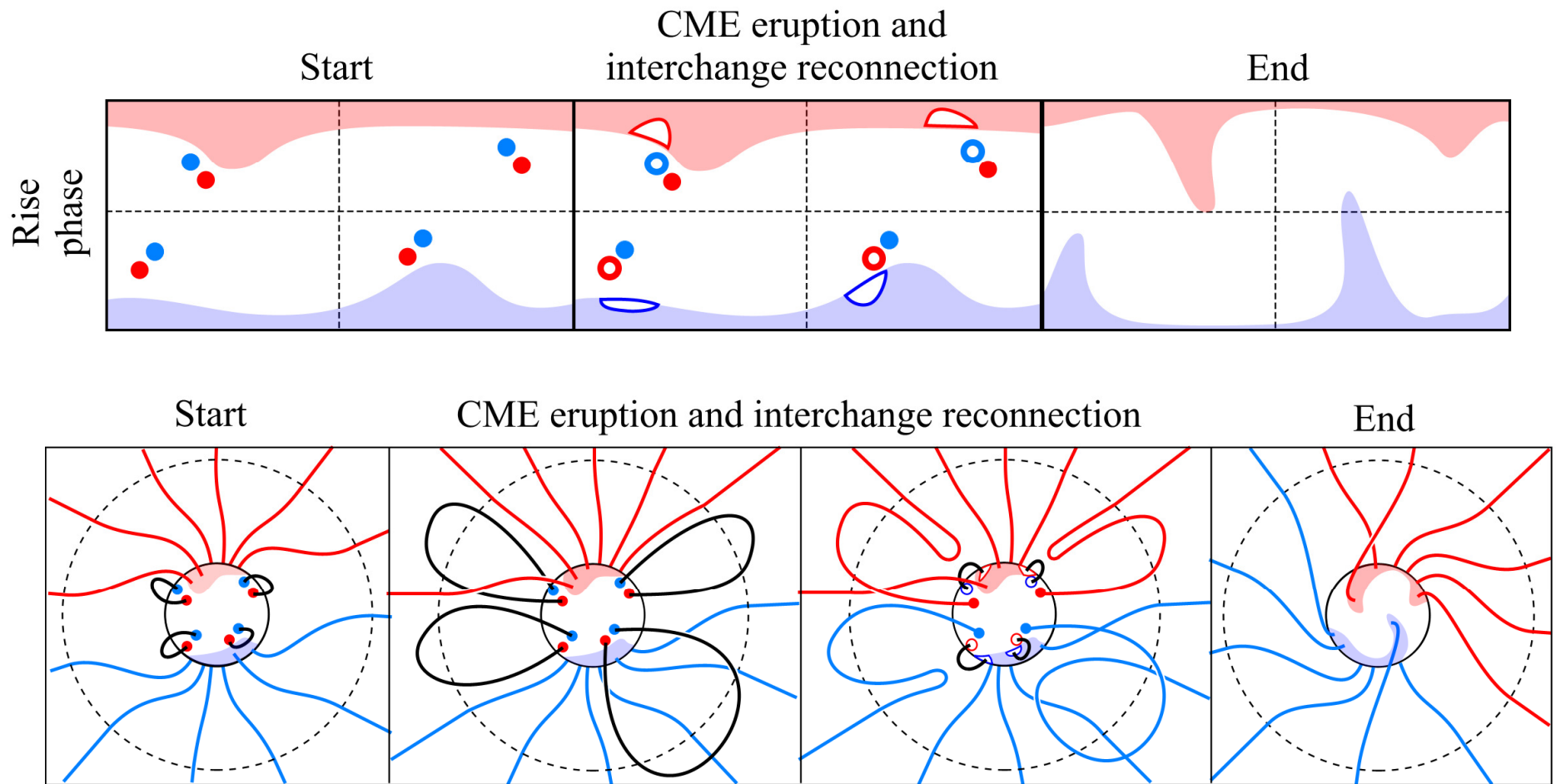
Owens and Crooker, JGR, 2007

CME footpoint orientations

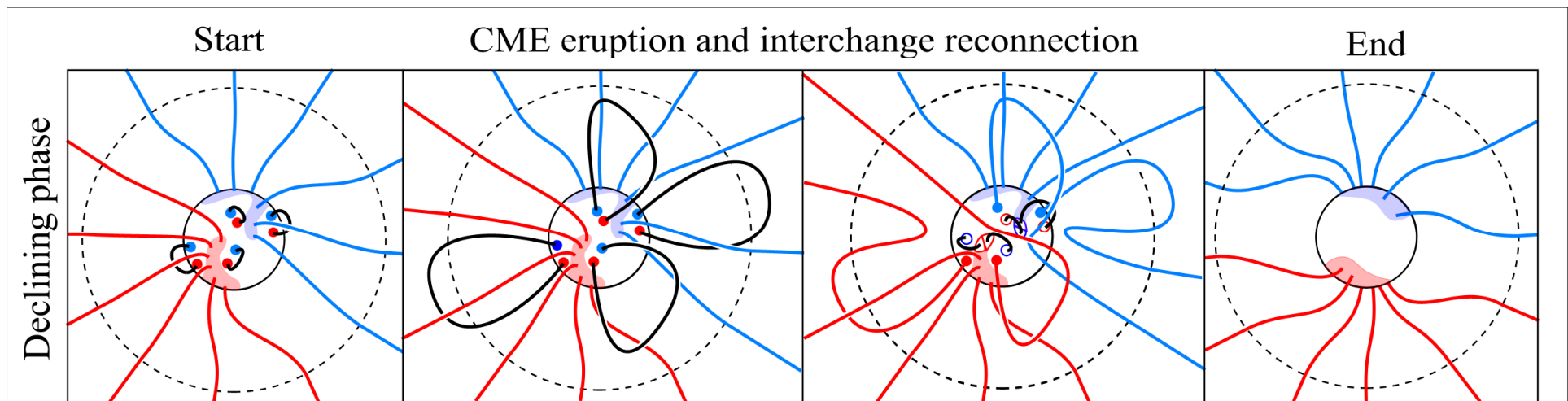
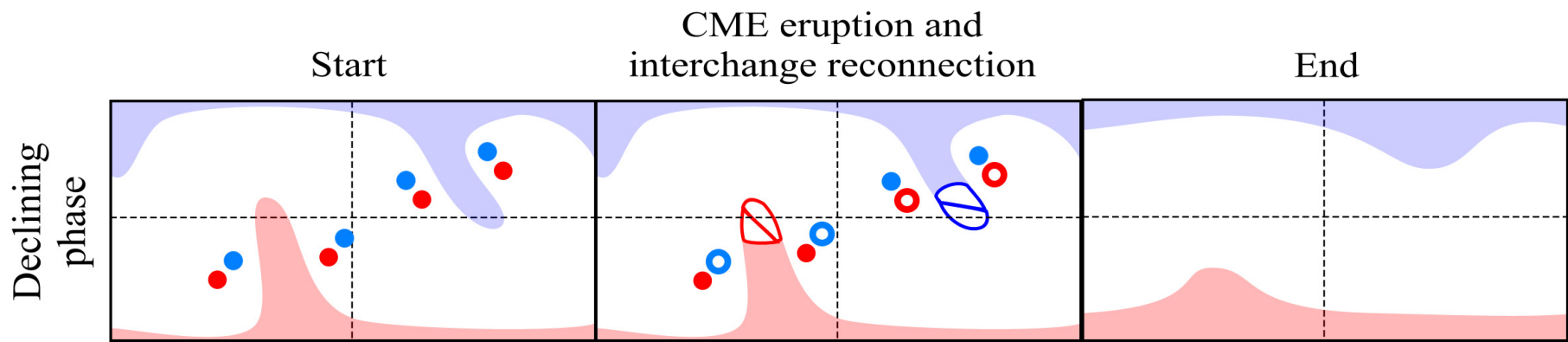


Bothmer and Schwenn, 1998

Polarity reversal



Declining phase



Is there sufficient flux?

- Number of CMEs required to reverse polarity:
- Timescale for such a reversal

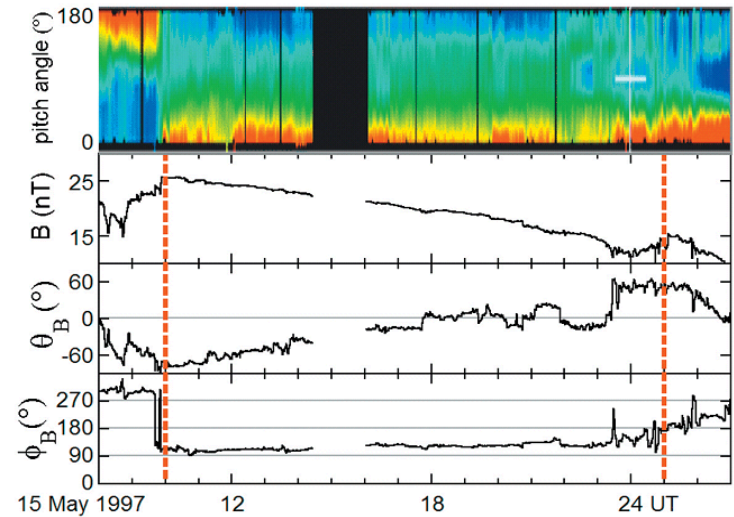
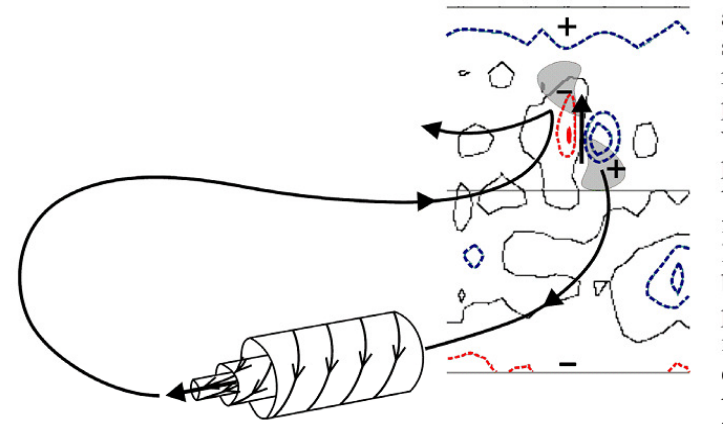
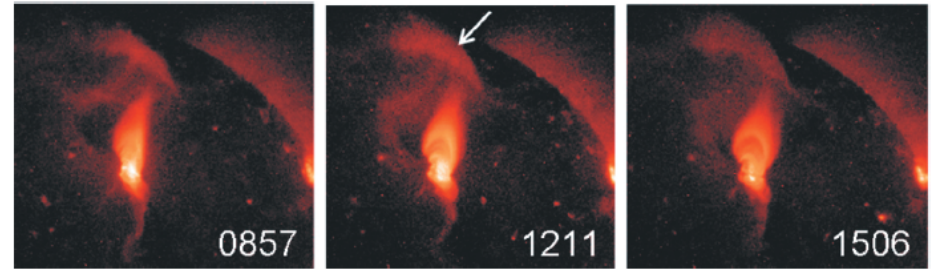
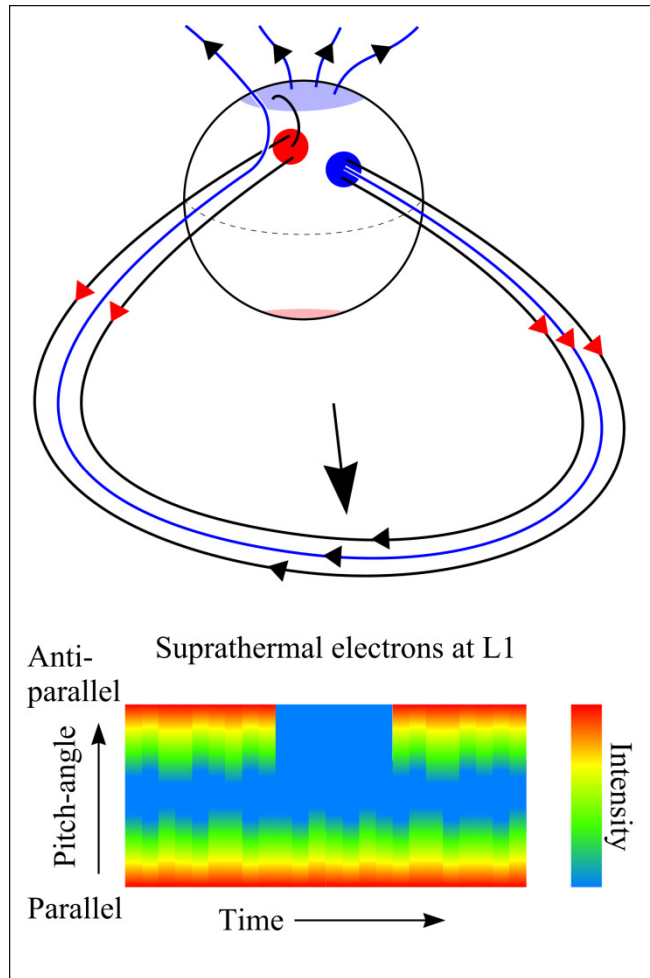
$$N = \frac{\Phi_0}{\phi} \frac{180^\circ}{d}$$

$$\tau = \frac{\Phi_0}{f\phi} \frac{180^\circ}{d}$$



$$d > 5^\circ$$

Observations



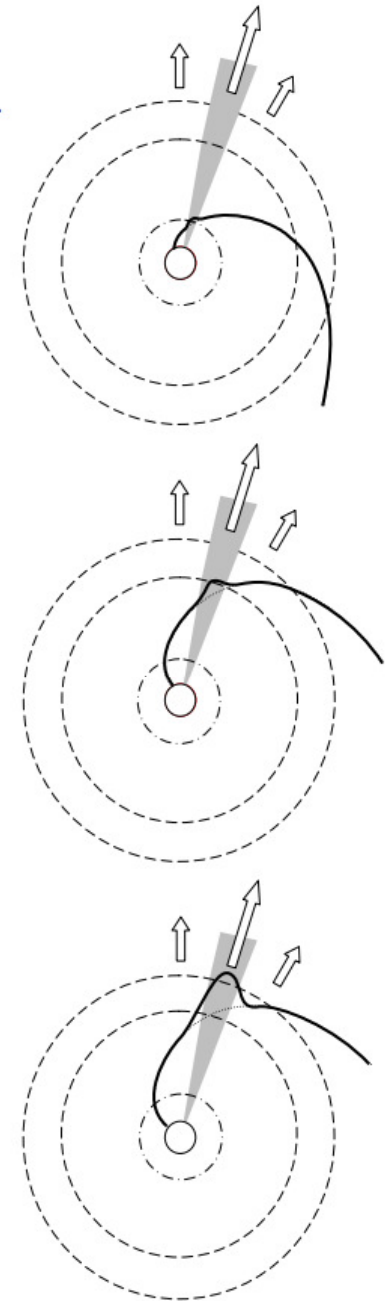
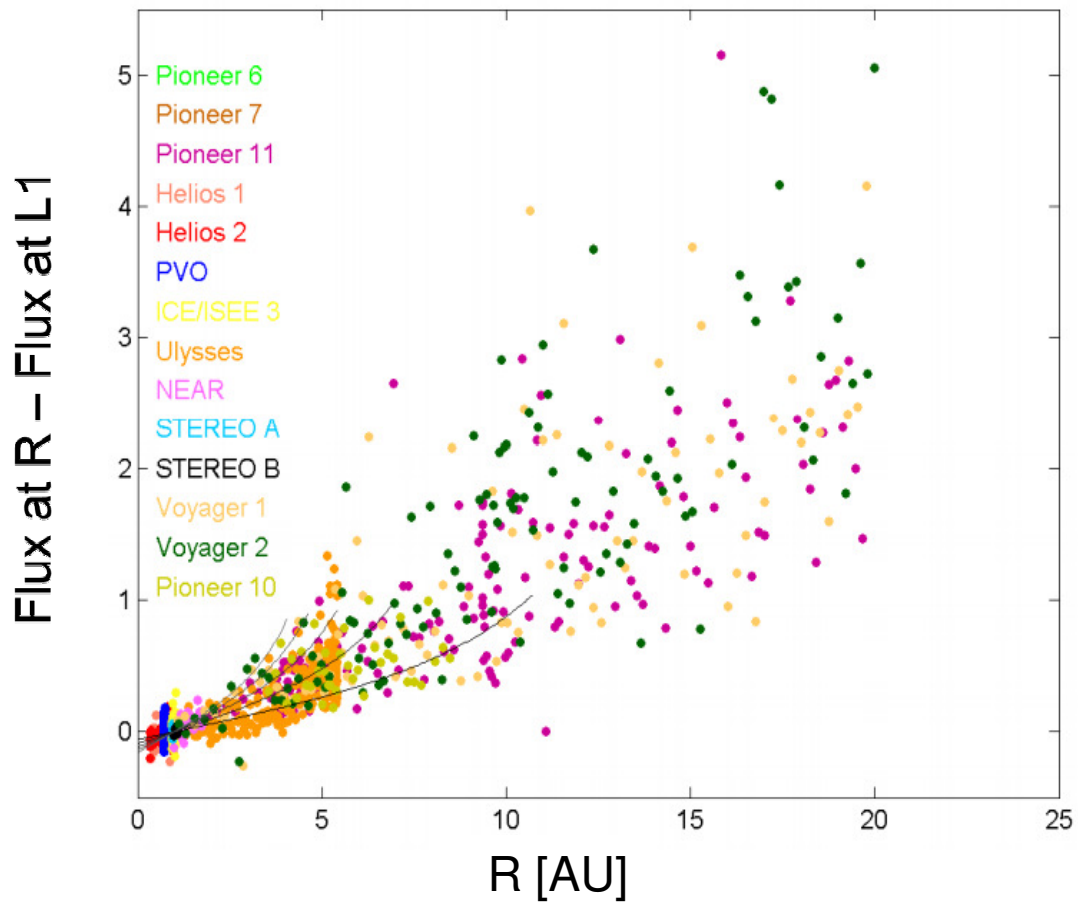
In summary...

- CMEs add flux to the heliosphere
 - May explain solar cycle variation in $|B|$
- CME flux removed by opening closed loops
 - Open flux is transported across foot points
- Coronal and heliospheric polarity reversal can be explained in this way

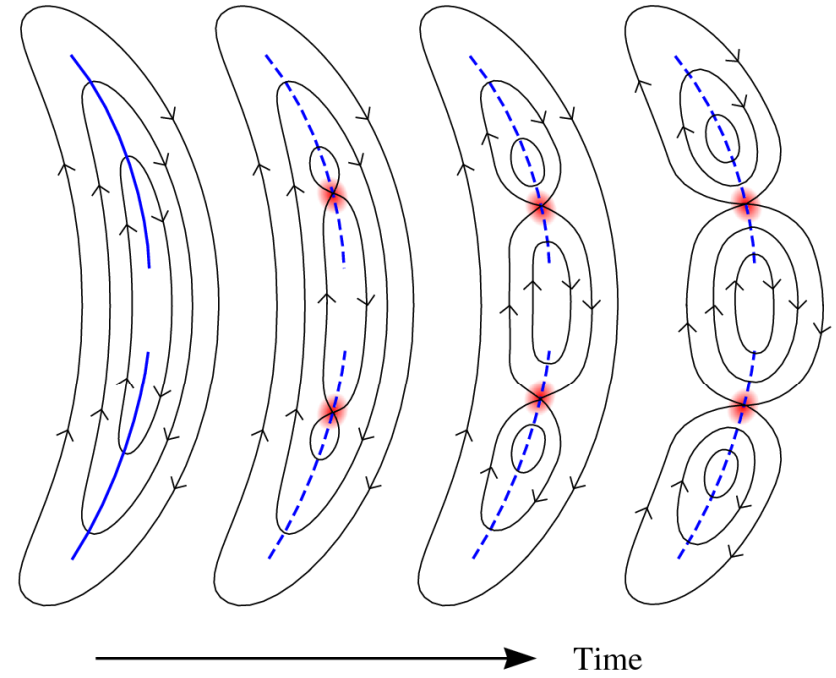
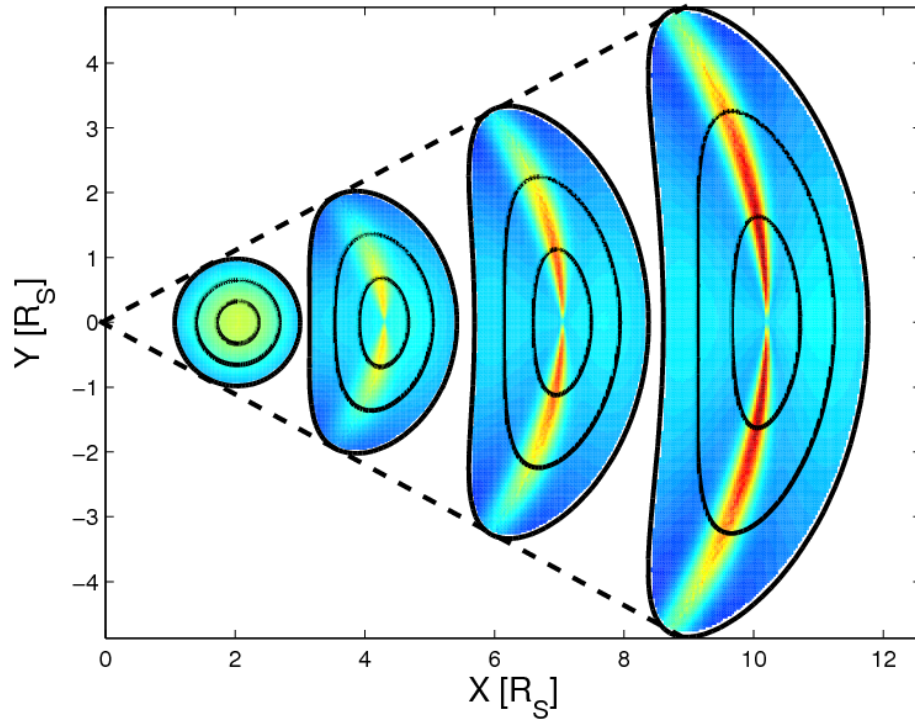
Still to be done

- Better estimates of CME flux content need to combine remote and in situ observations
- Open flux transport by CMEs
 - Identify sources of CMEs and location of reconnection
 - Compare with polarity of open flux in ICMEs
- Look for reconfiguration of closed flux in observations and PFSS solutions

Flux excess

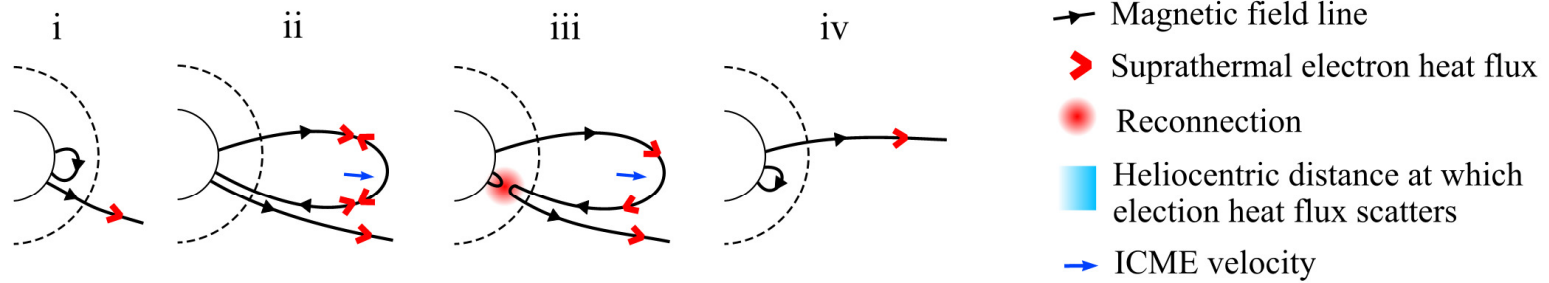


Reconnection?

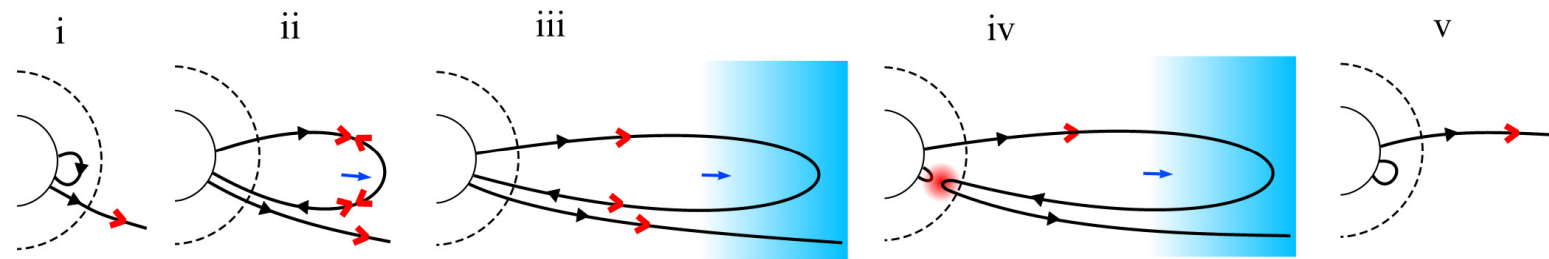


Interchange reconnection

a) Fast ICME flux opening



b) Slow ICME flux opening



Disconnection

