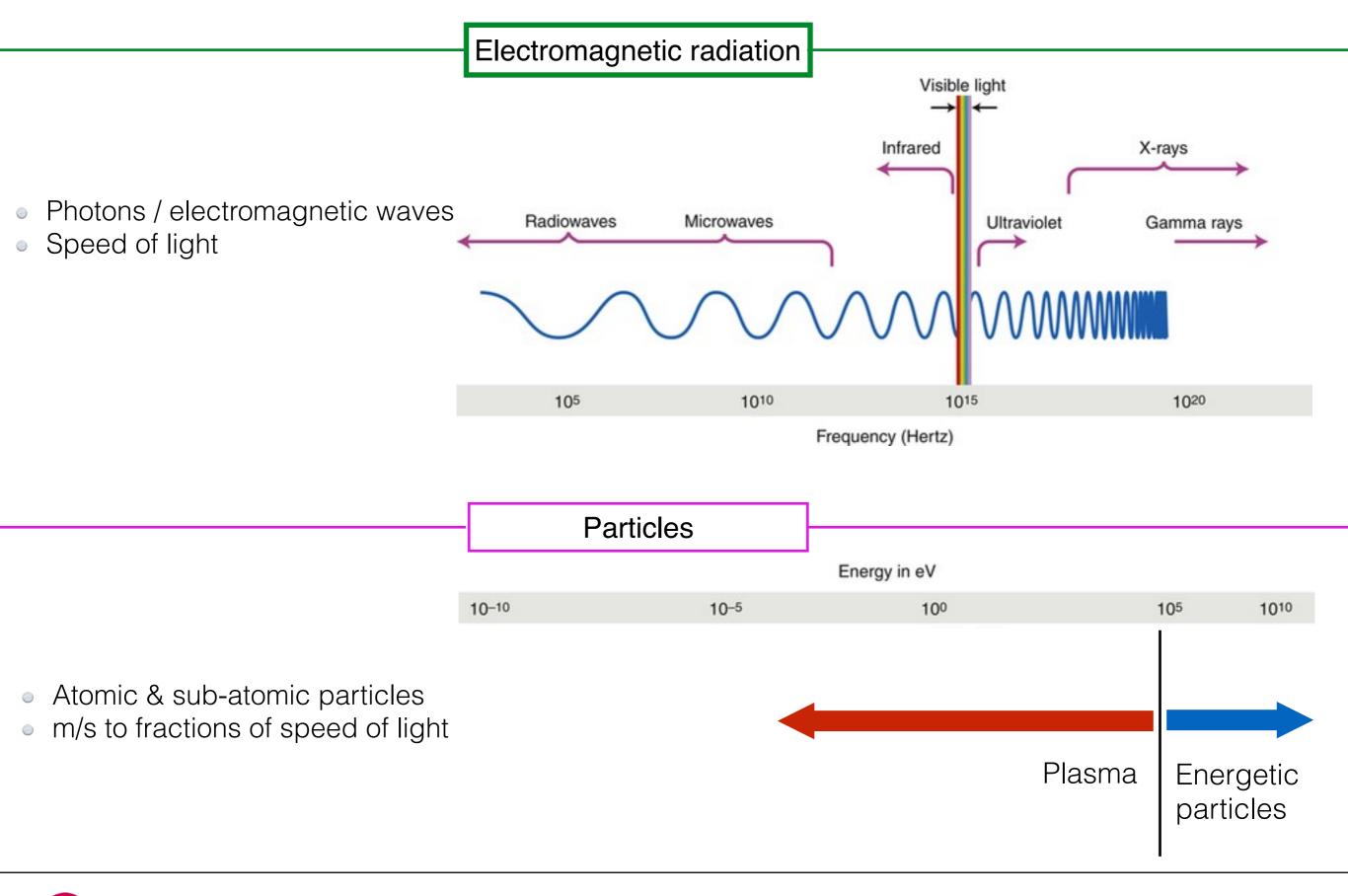


### SOLAR WIND

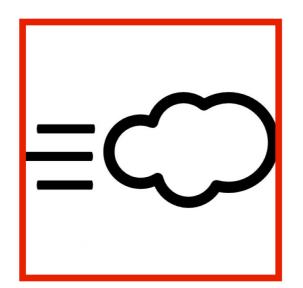
What











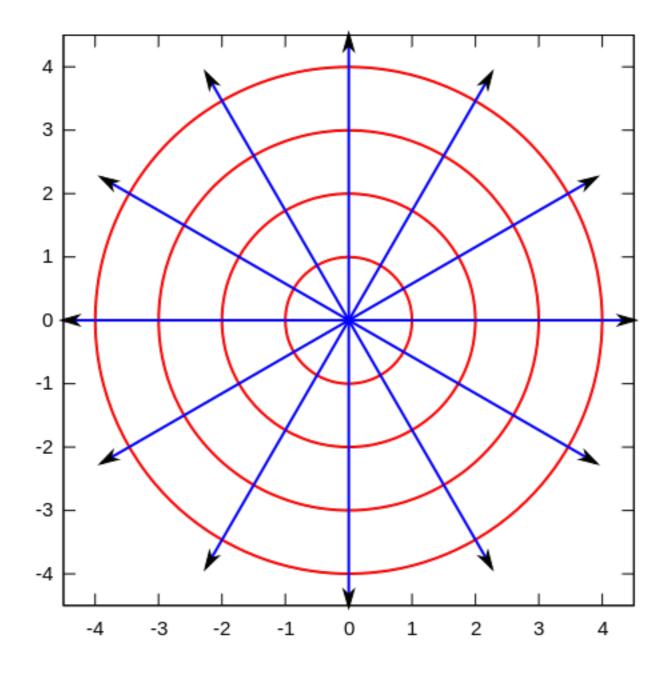
Outward moving plasma

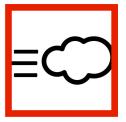




#### RADIAL SOLAR WIND

The solar wind carries out solar material and solar magnetic field. The solar material and magnetic field becomes less dense the further away from the Sun.







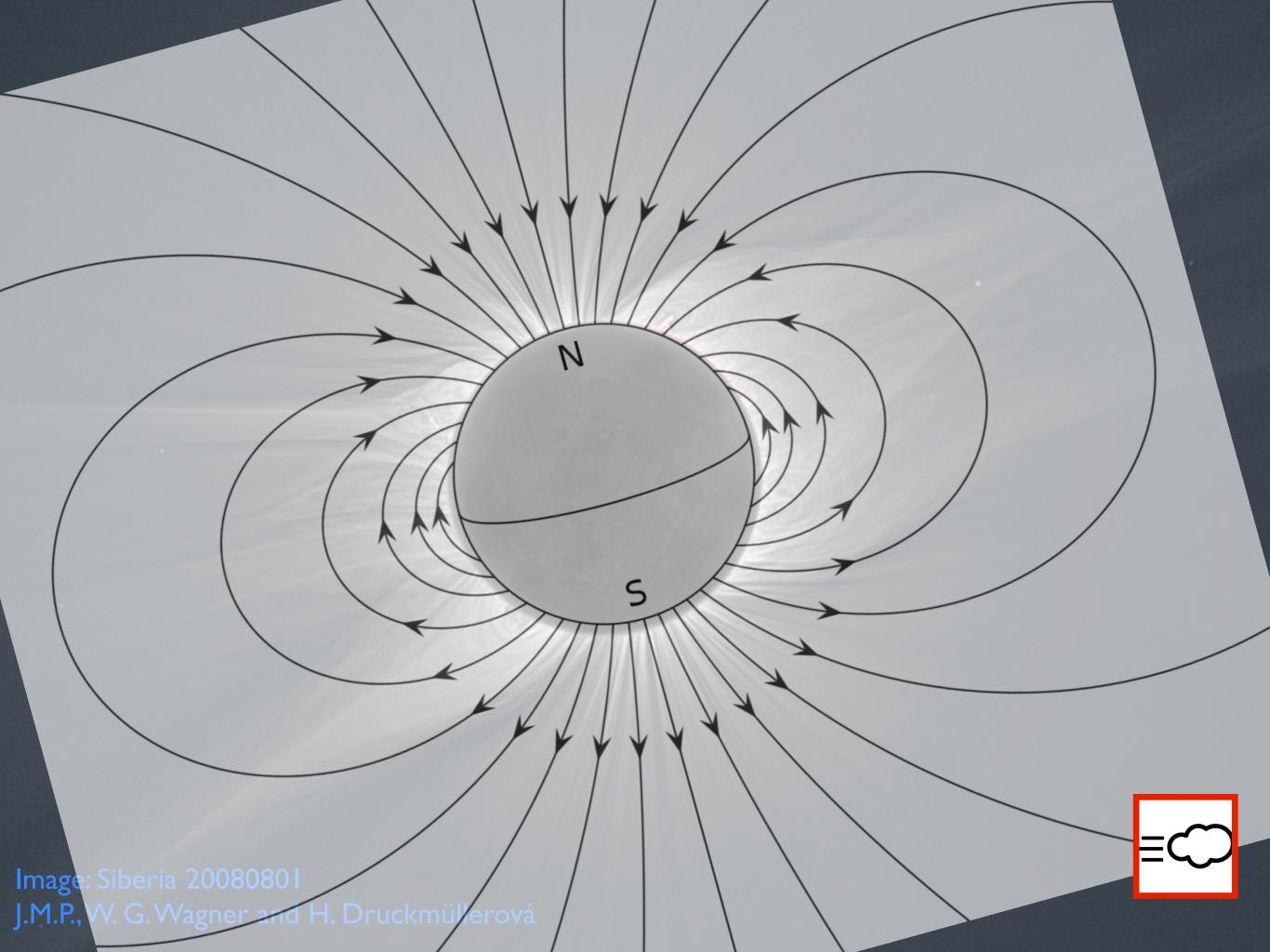




We need to understand the Interplanetary Magnetic field that is spread in the heliosphere.

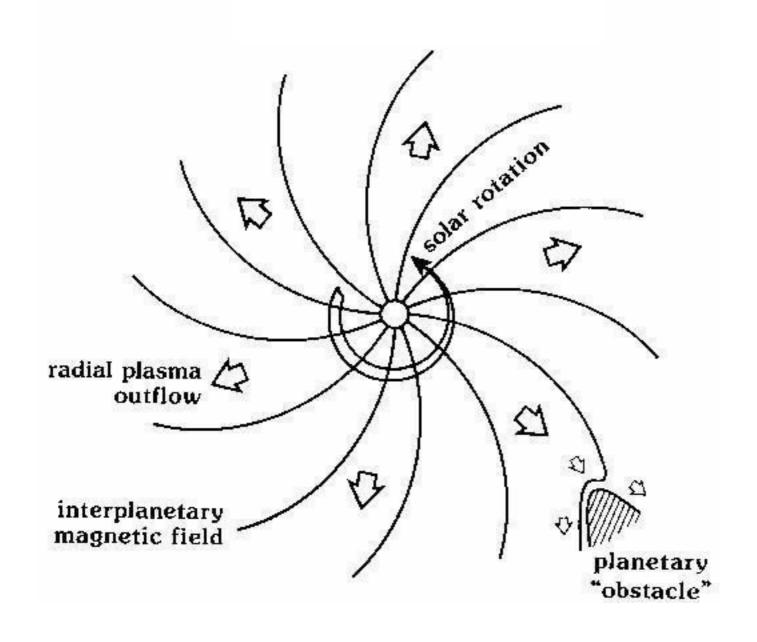


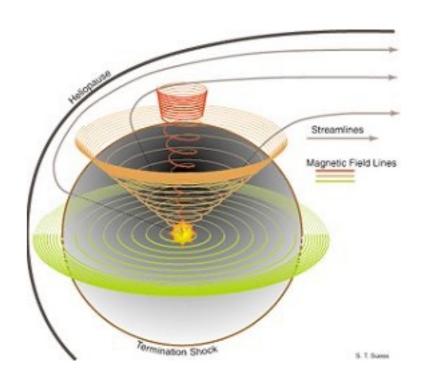
Image: Siberia 20080801 J.M.P., W. G. Wagner and H. Druckmüllerová



#### PARKER SPIRAL

The magnetic field stays connected to the Sun. As the Sun rotates, the magnetic field gets bended.

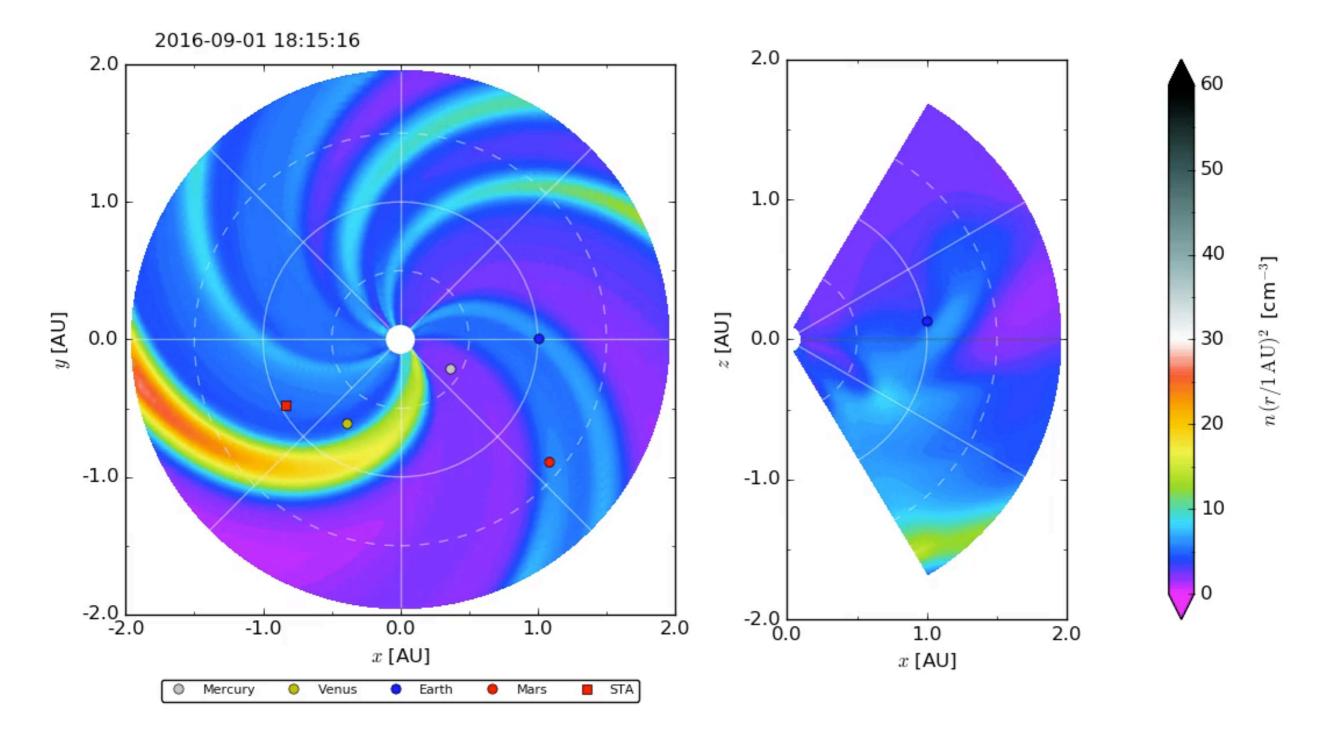




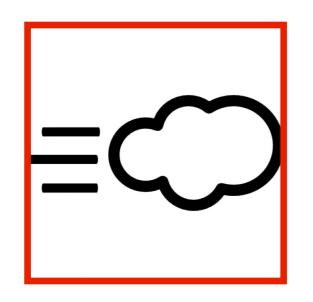








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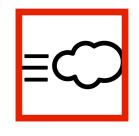


The moving plasma and the IMF together form the solar wind.

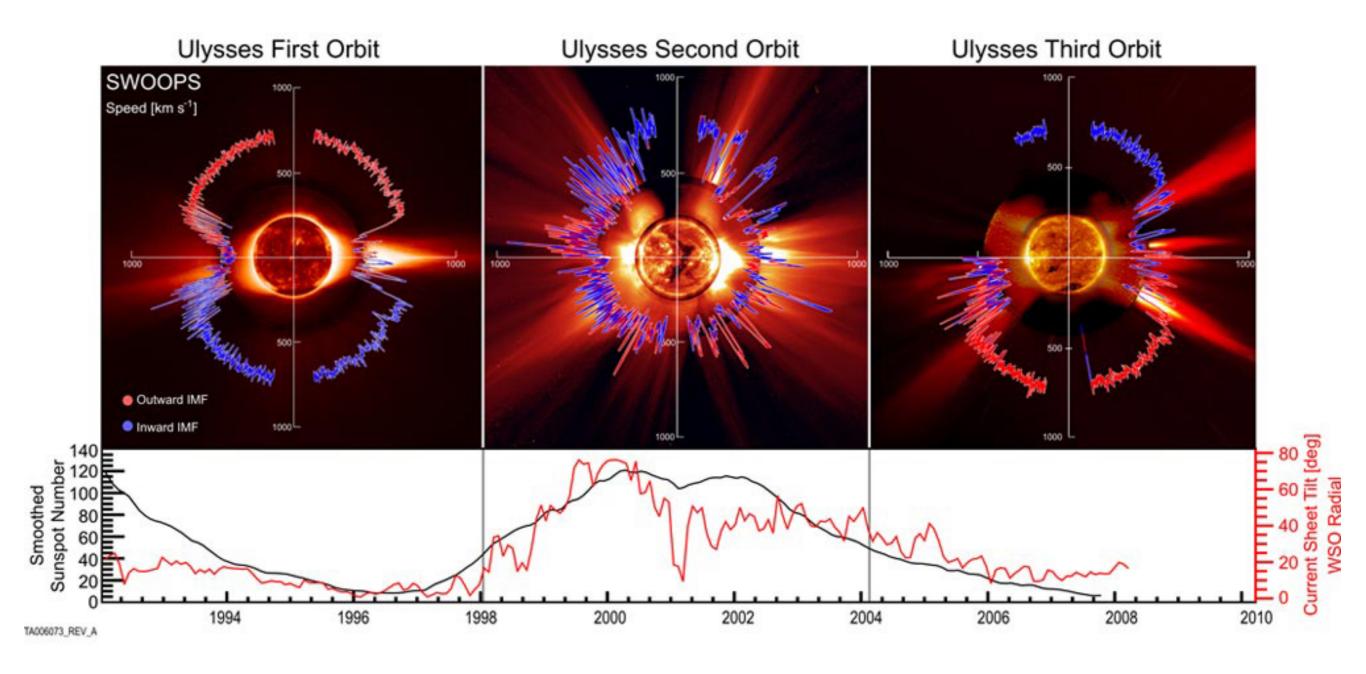
The solar wind is linked to open solar magnetic field lines.





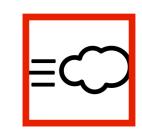


#### SLOW versus FAST









#### SLOW versus FAST

250-400

km/s

400-800

High: ~10

Density, cm<sup>-3</sup>

Low: ~3

Low: ~ 10 4K, ~ leV

Temperature

High:  $\sim 10^{5}$ K,  $\sim 10eV$ 

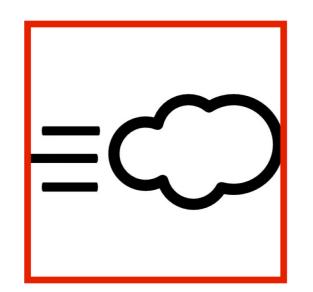
Variable

Behaviour

Stationary



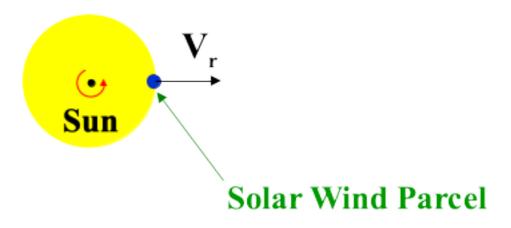




IMF is bended and the plasma flow is radial. Euh?

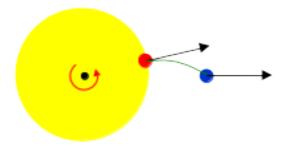






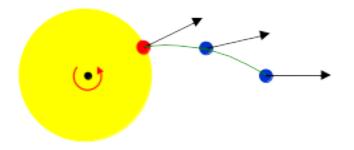






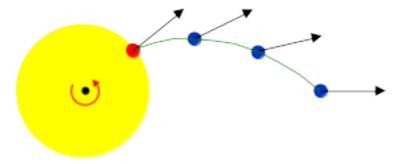






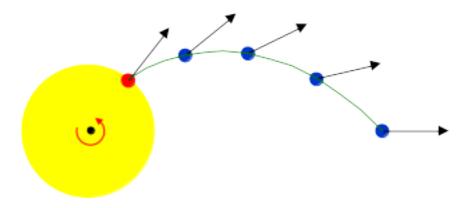






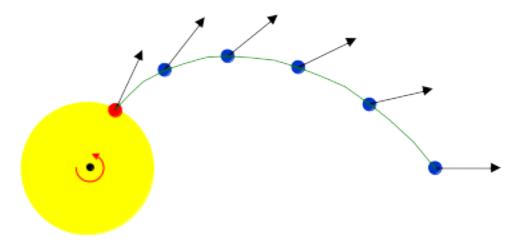






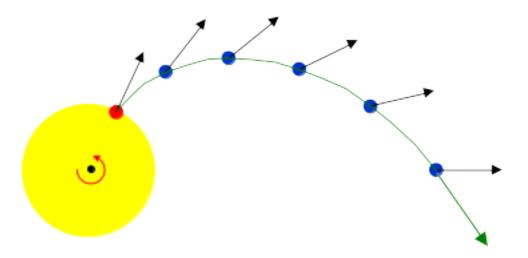






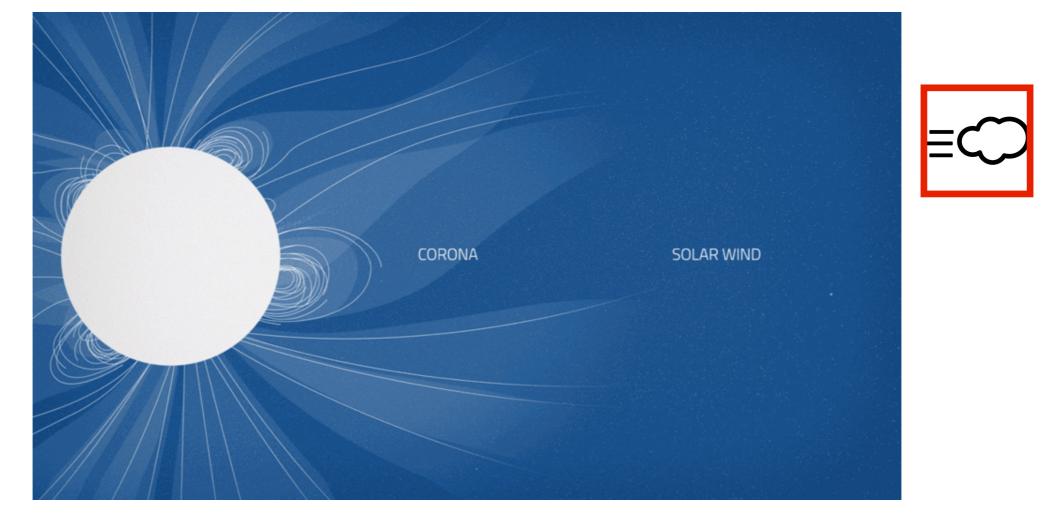












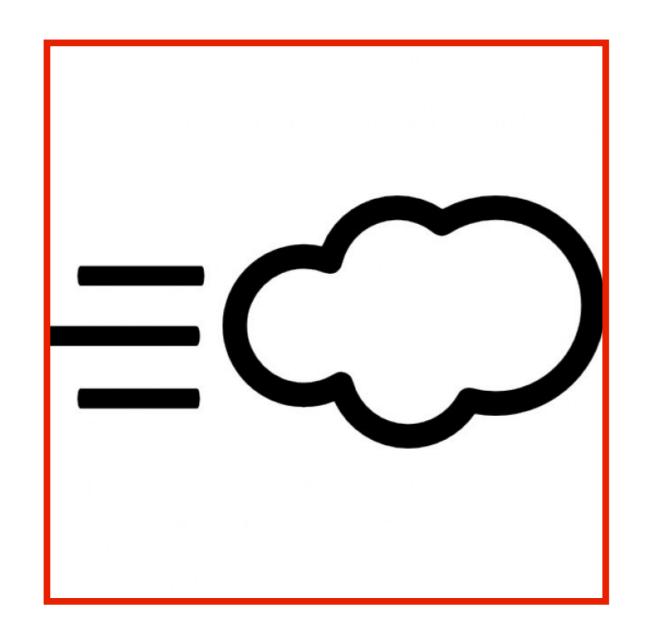
Continuous radial outflow of gas - Consists of charged particles

Shapes the IMF - Can carry magnetic structures.

Is the IMF Straight/Bended?





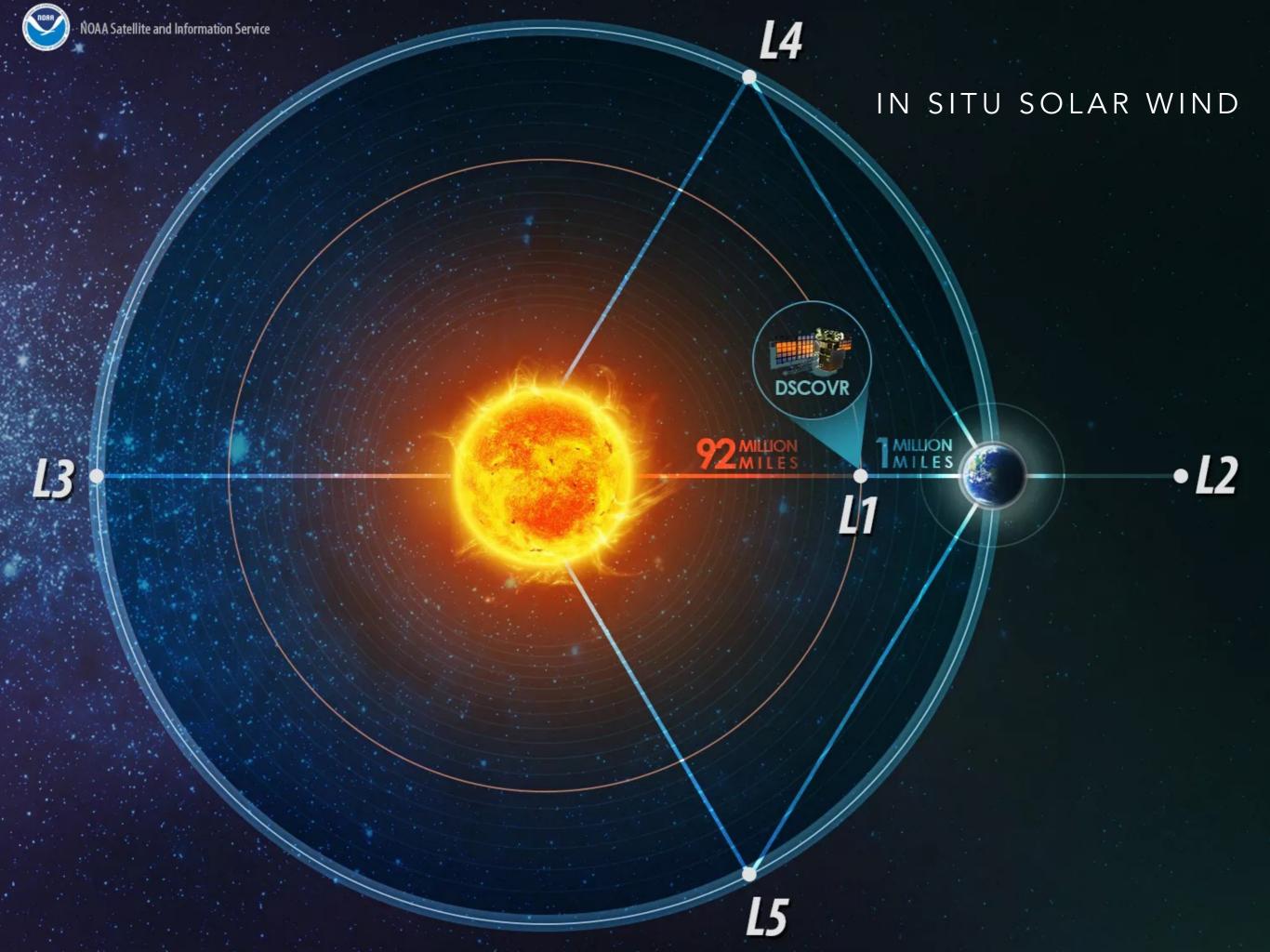


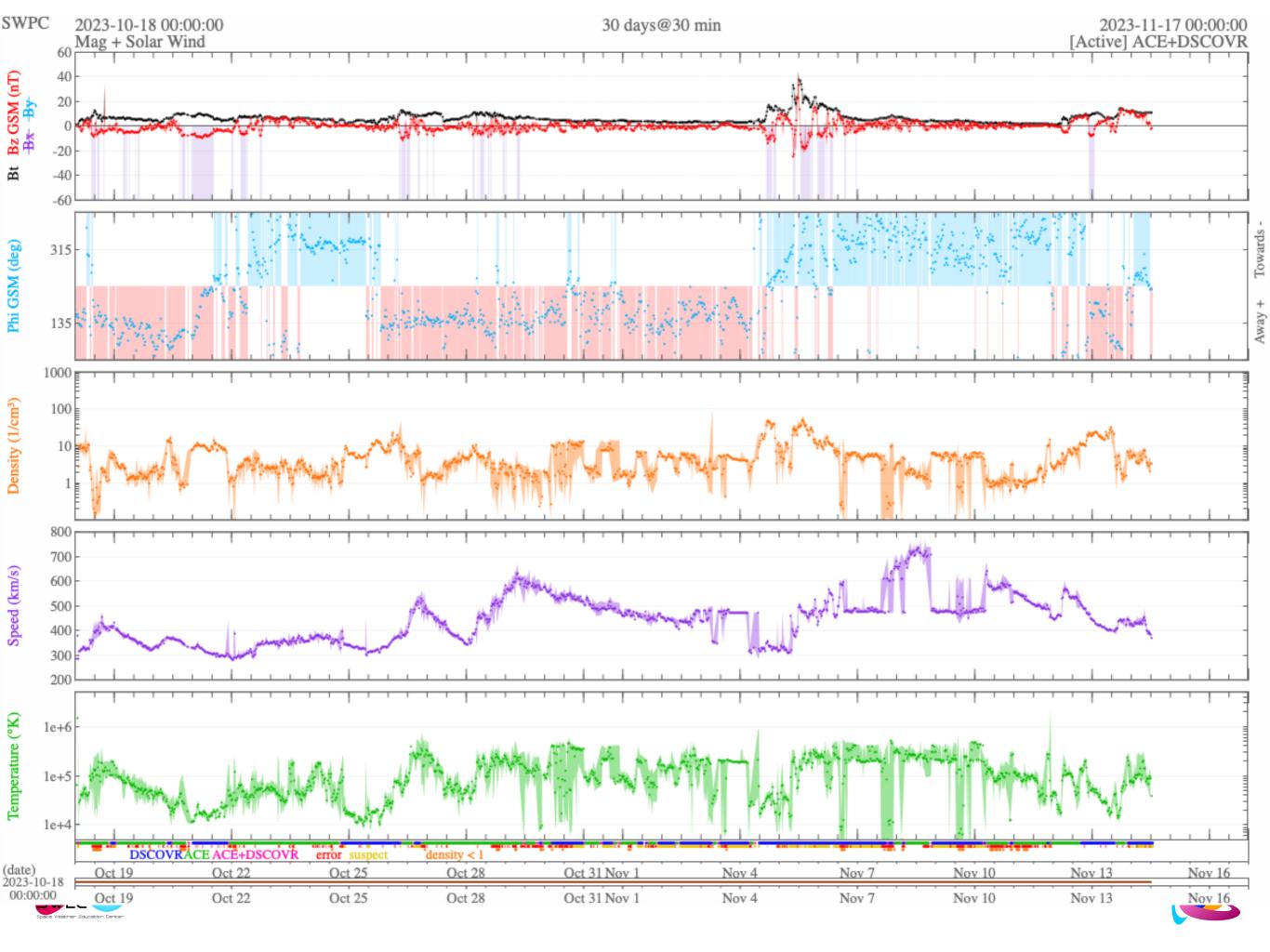
### SOLAR WIND

Near Earth



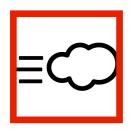


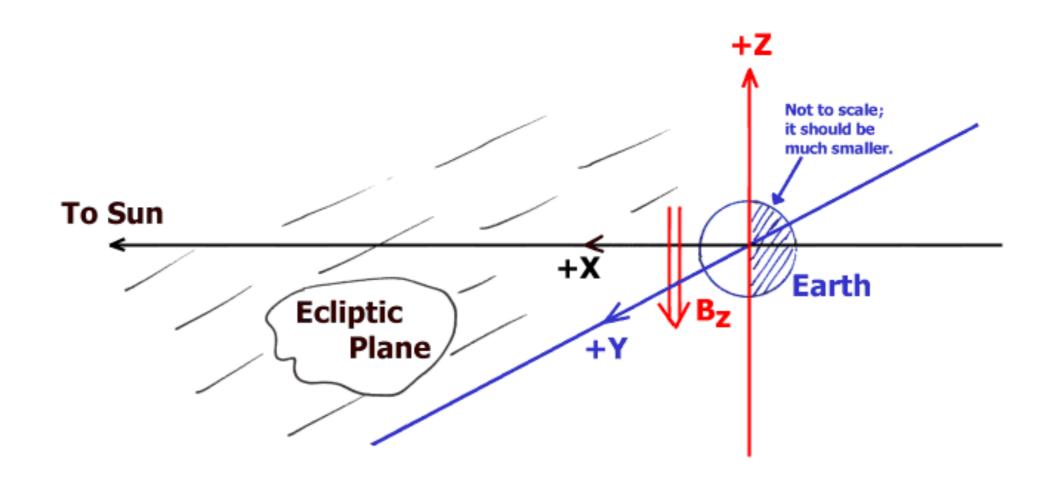






# COORDINATE SYSTEM

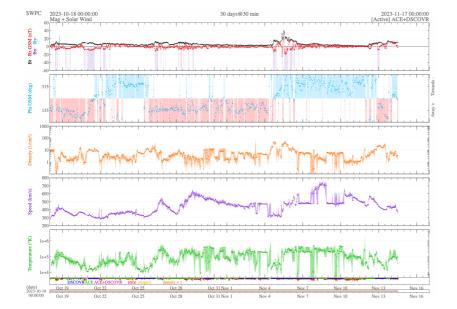




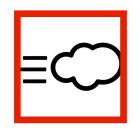
+Z is perpendicular to the Ecliptic Plane.

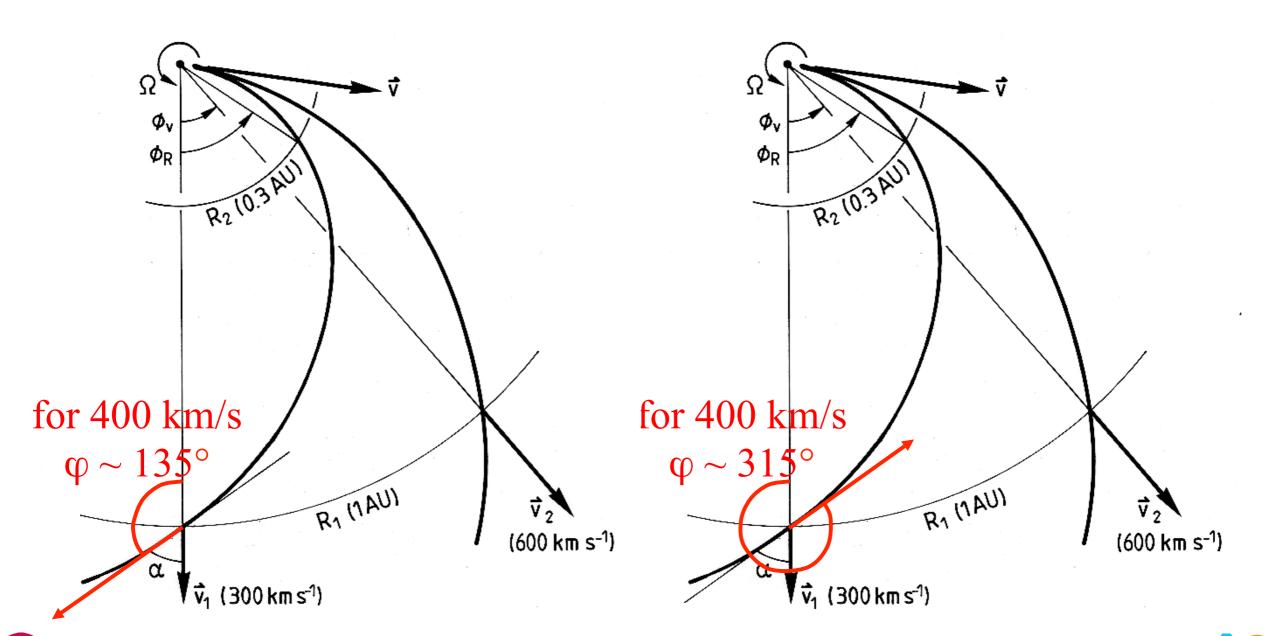






## IMF POLARITY

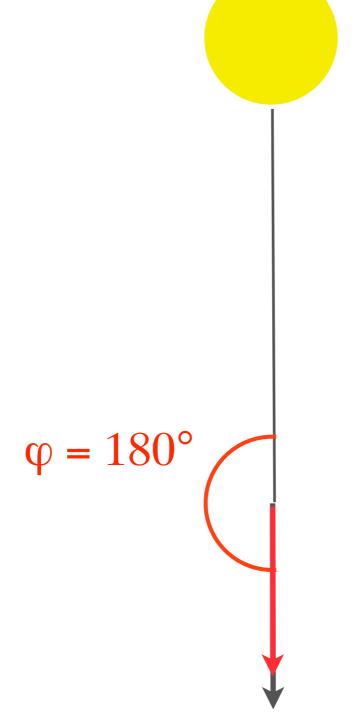








### EXTREME FAST

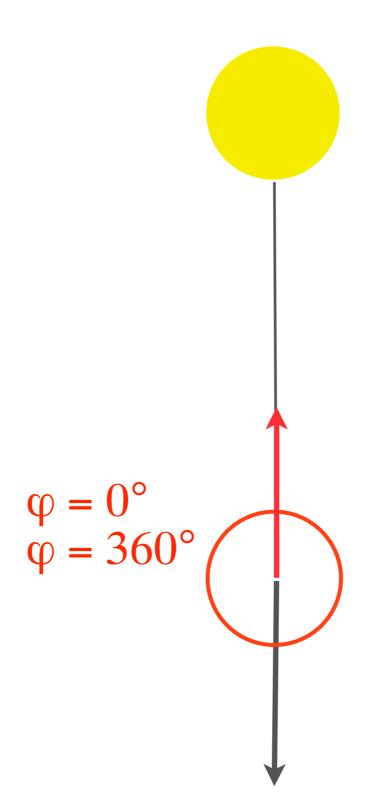






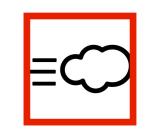


#### EXTREME FAST

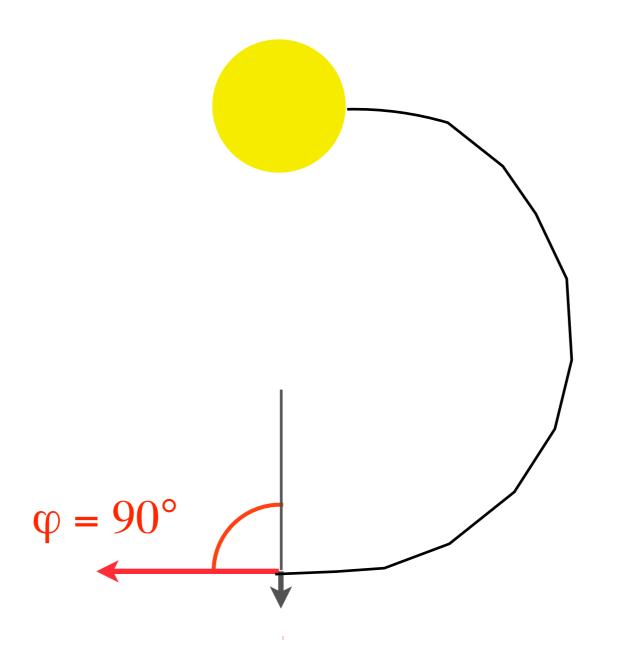






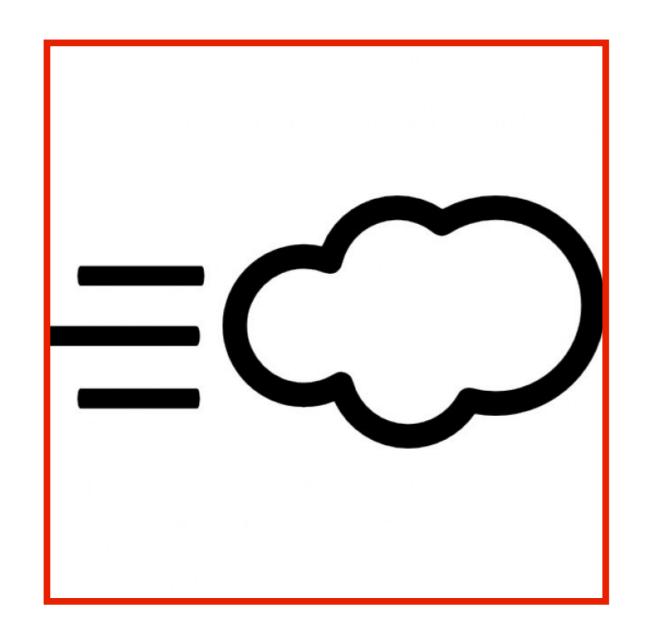


### EXTREME SLOW







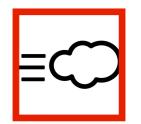


## SOLAR WIND

**Transients** 







#### **Transients**

High Speed Streams (HSSs)

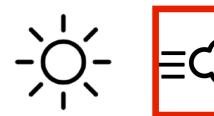
And

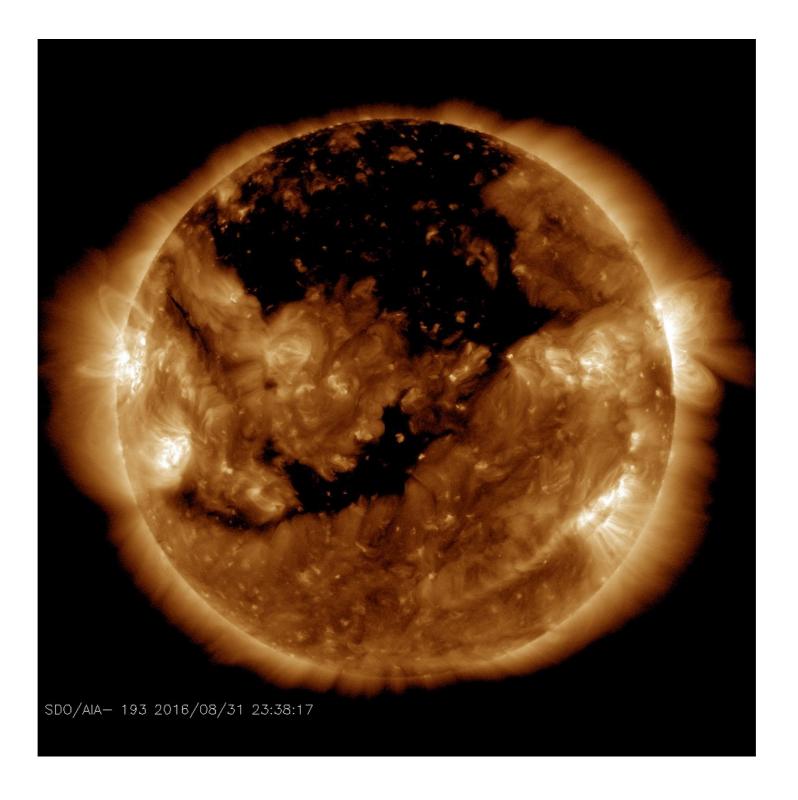
Co-rotating Interaction Regions (CIRs)





#### Coronal Hole





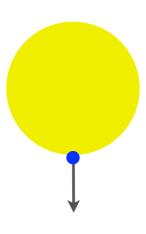






#### WHAT HAPPENS WHEN FAST CATCHES SLOW?

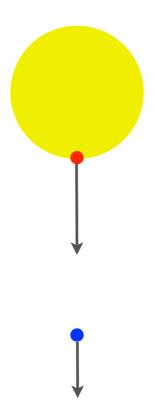
Top View





























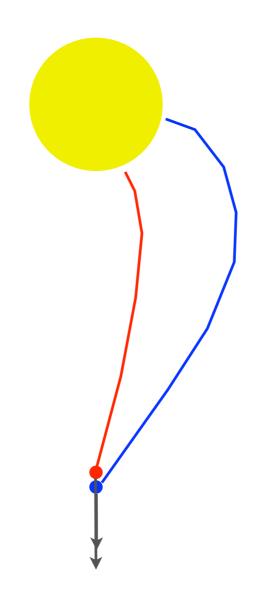












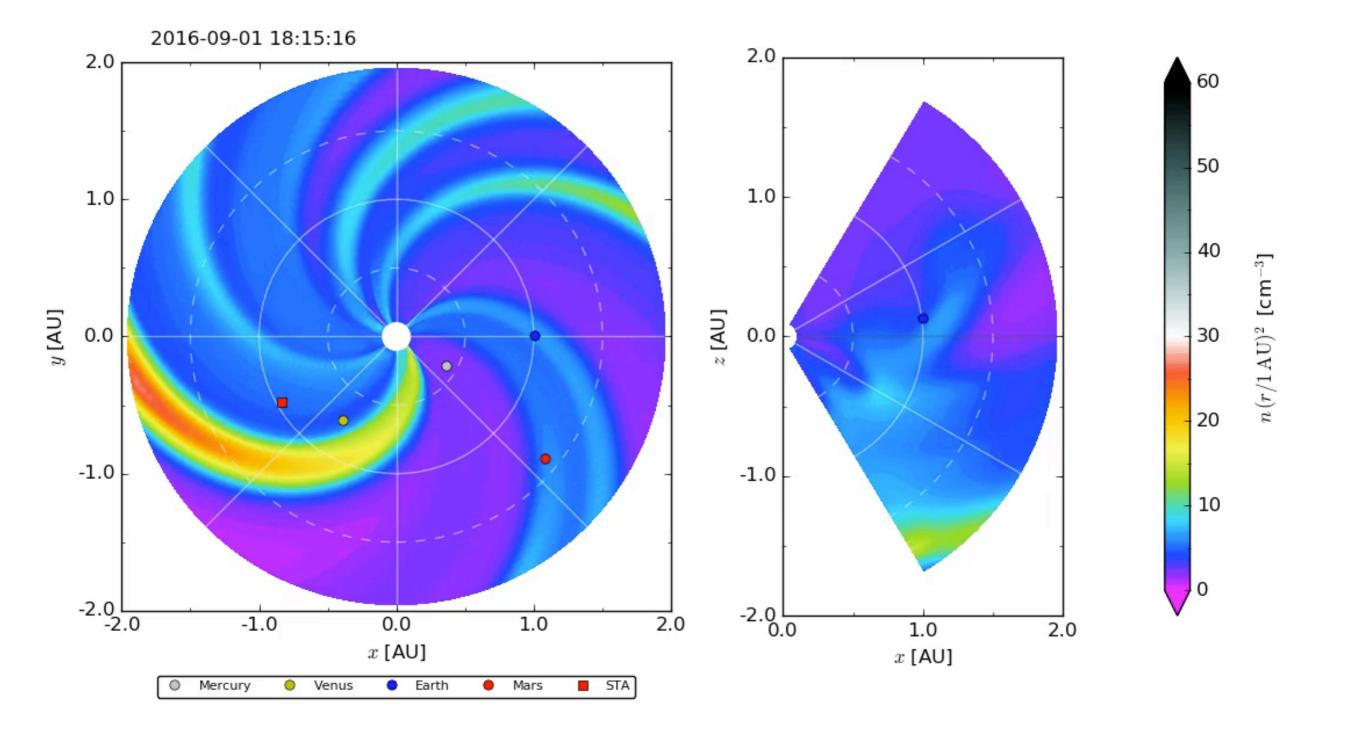
Interaction Region Rotates together with the Sun

→ Co-rotating Interaction Region





## Co-rotating Interaction Region

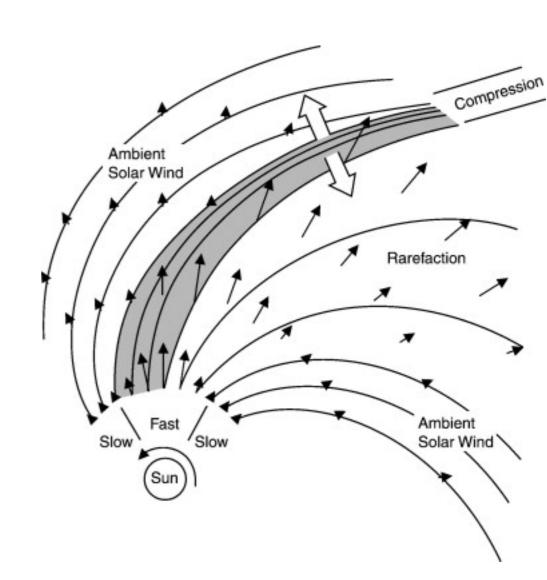


EUHFORIA, realtime simulations of the inner heliosphere

## Co-rotating Interaction Region



- A HSS co-rotates with the Sun, generating a CIR
- CH can appear everywhere on the Sun
- If close to the equator, the associated HSS will arrive +- 3 days at Earth (v~ 600 km/s)



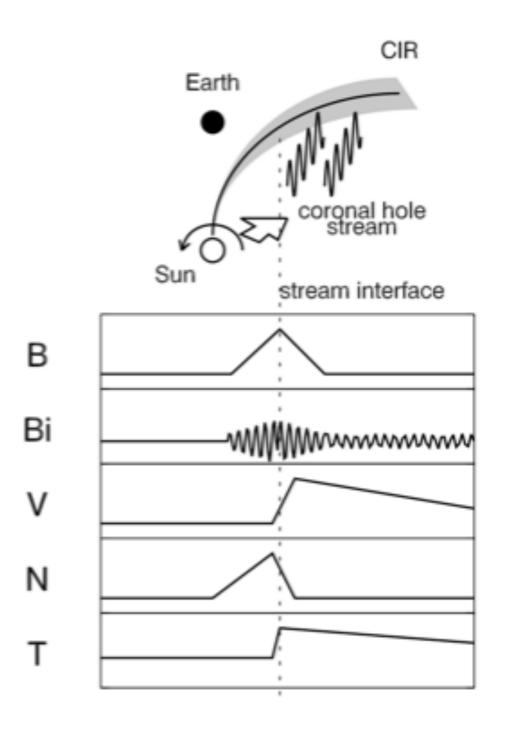
Radial!

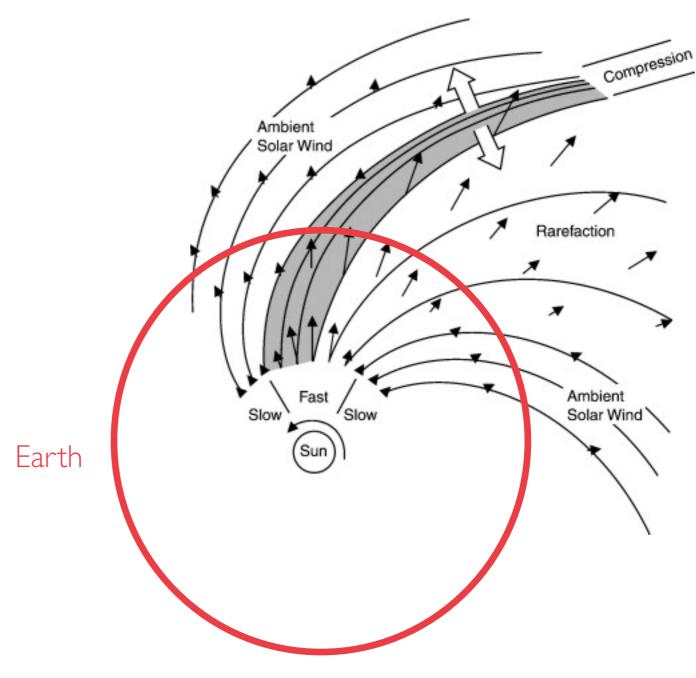




### Co-rotating Interaction Region











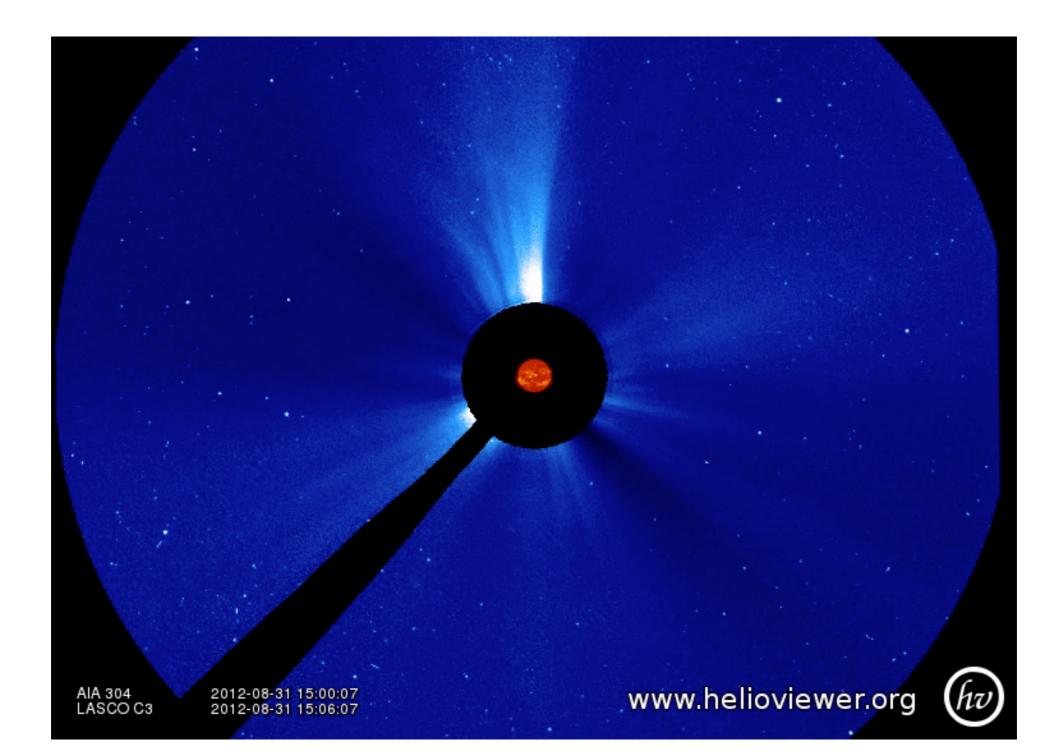


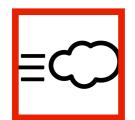
#### **Transients**

### Coronal Mass Ejections









A new, discrete, bright white light feature in the coronograph field-of-view with a predominantly, radial outward velocity.



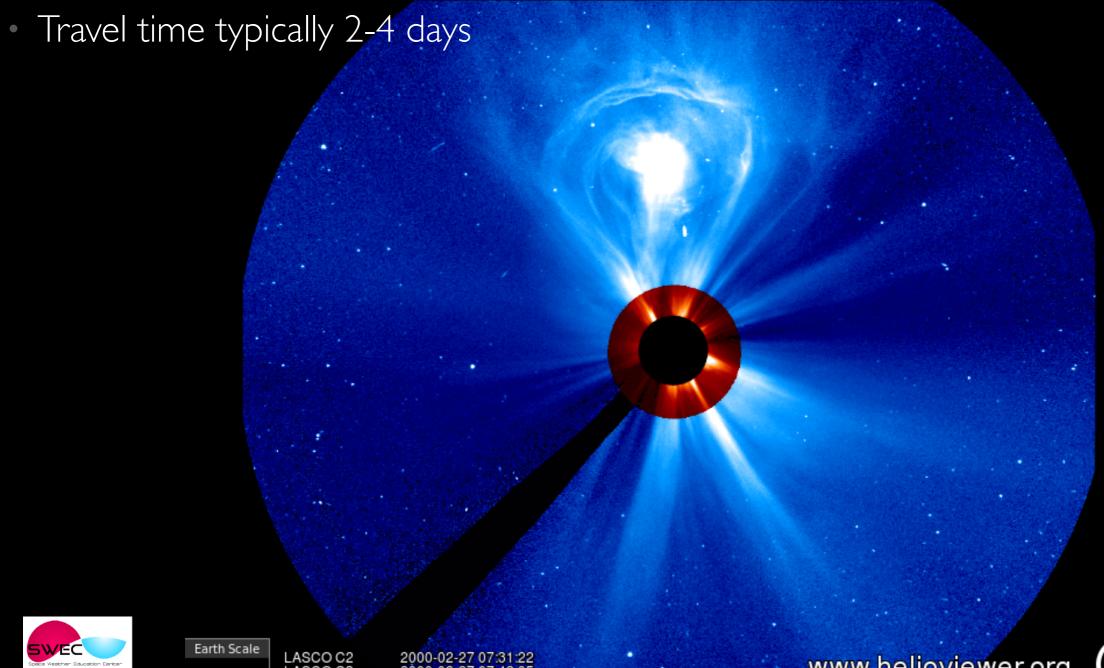


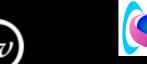
Trigger the strongest geomagnetic storms

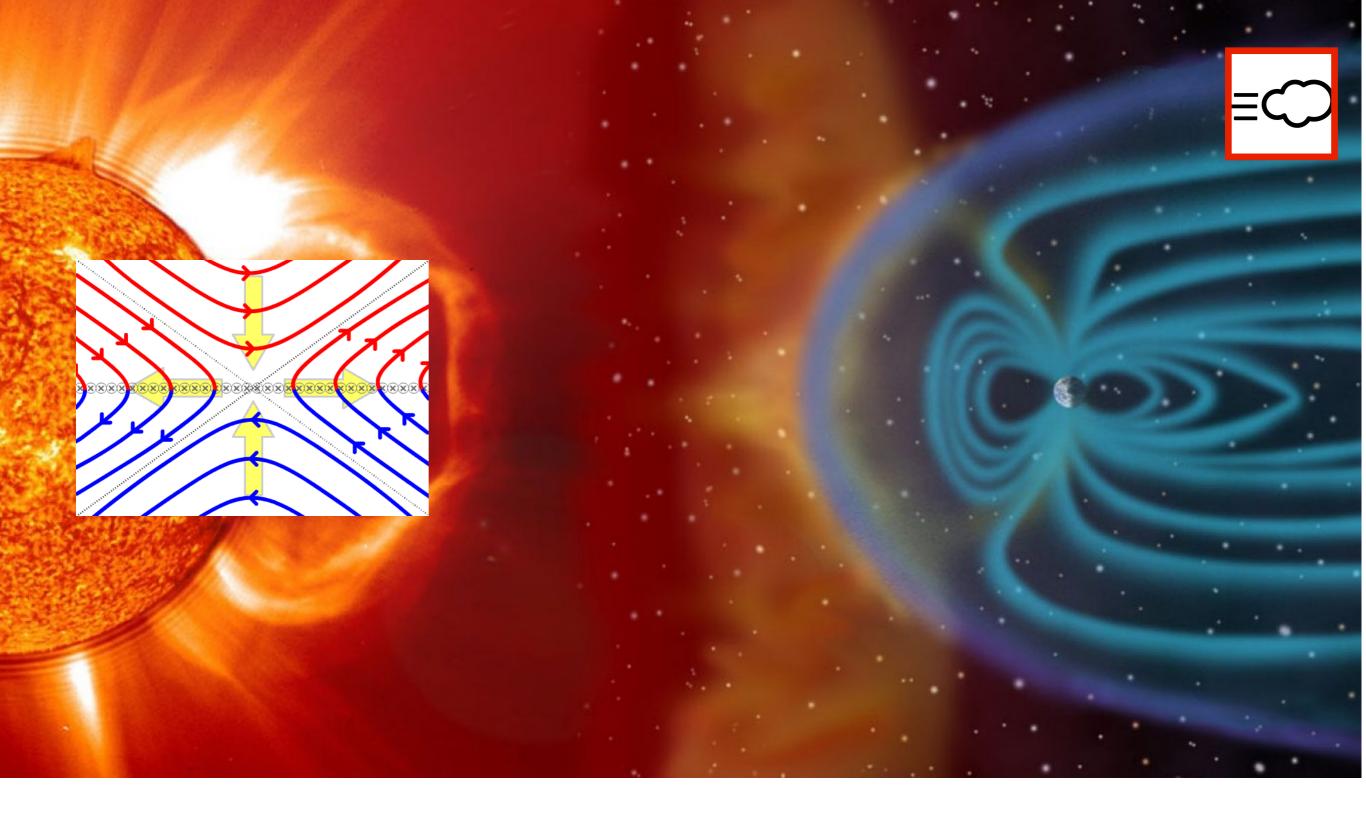


<I/day during solar min, ~ 3 during solar max</p>

V between 400 and 2000 km/s

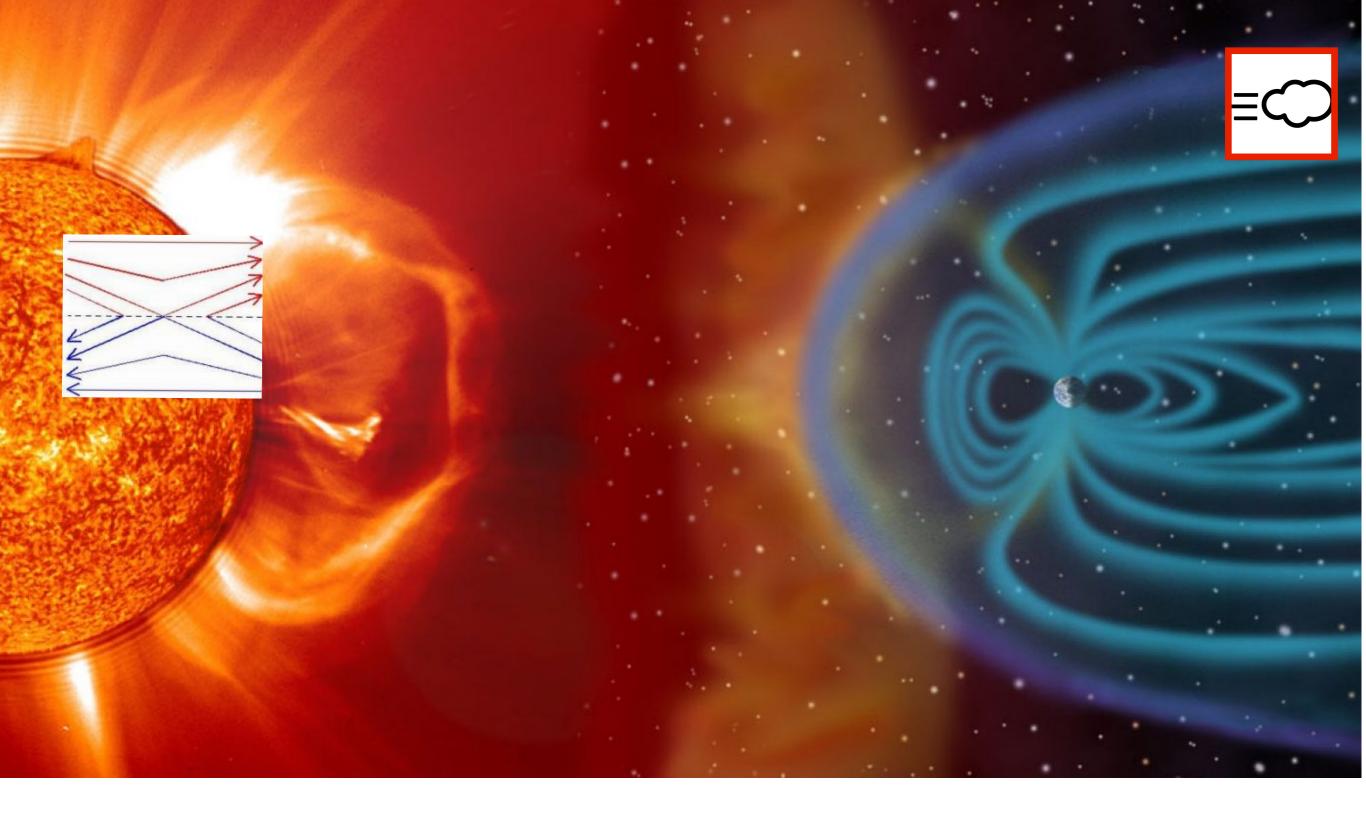








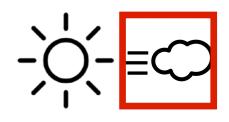


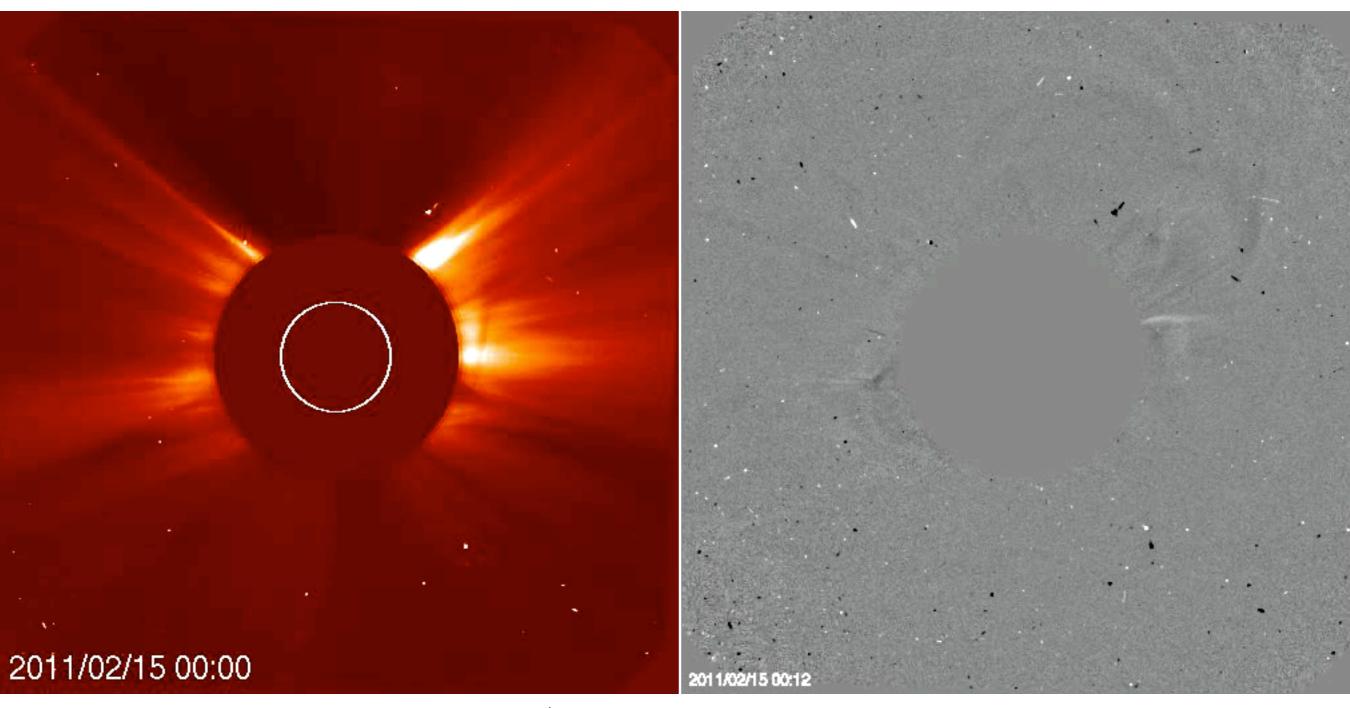






#### IN CORONAGRAPHS





SOHO / LASCO c2



running difference



#### HALO CME ALERT + PRESTO



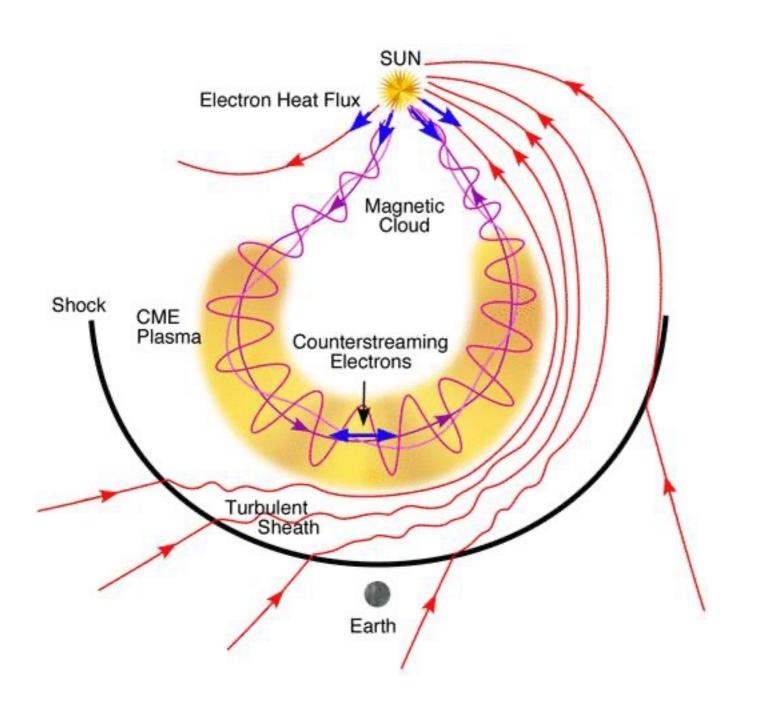


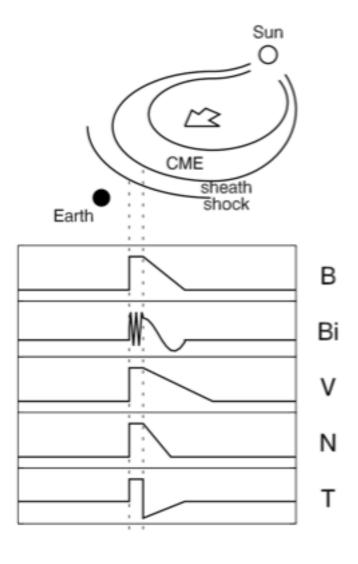




#### INTERPLANETARY CORONAL MASS EJECTION - ICME











#### DIFFERENCES



ICME	CIR
Expanding	Compressing
Declining speed profile	Increasing speed profile
Low T (wrt V)	High T
High B (any value above 10 nT)	High B (until ~20nT)
CME	CH (also previous rotation)
Rotation in B	High variation in B
ICMEs and CIRs can interact	







#### **Transients**

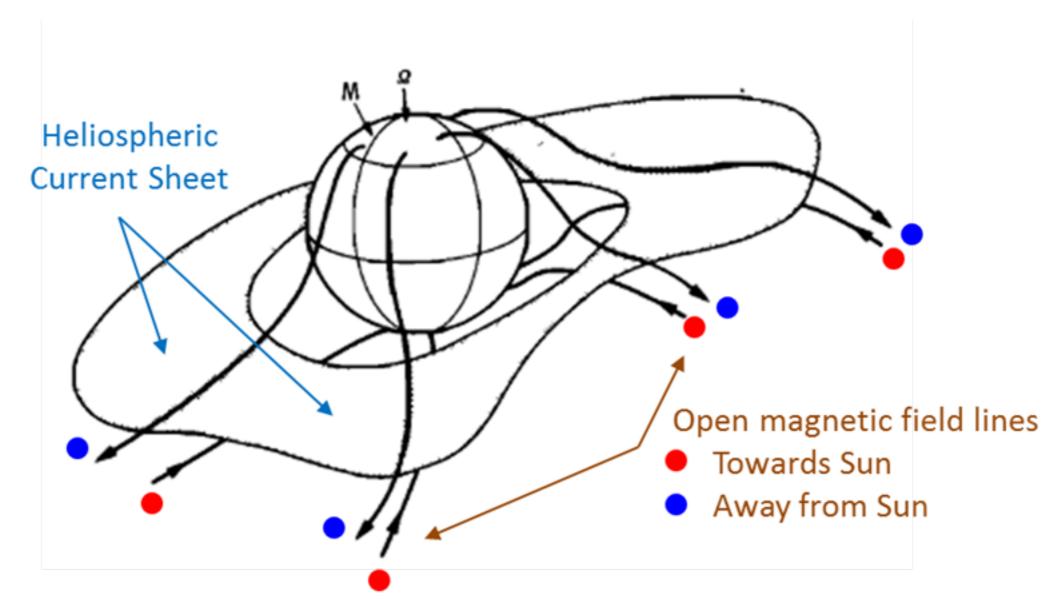
# Sector Boundary Crossing





#### HELIOSPHERIC CURRENT SHEET



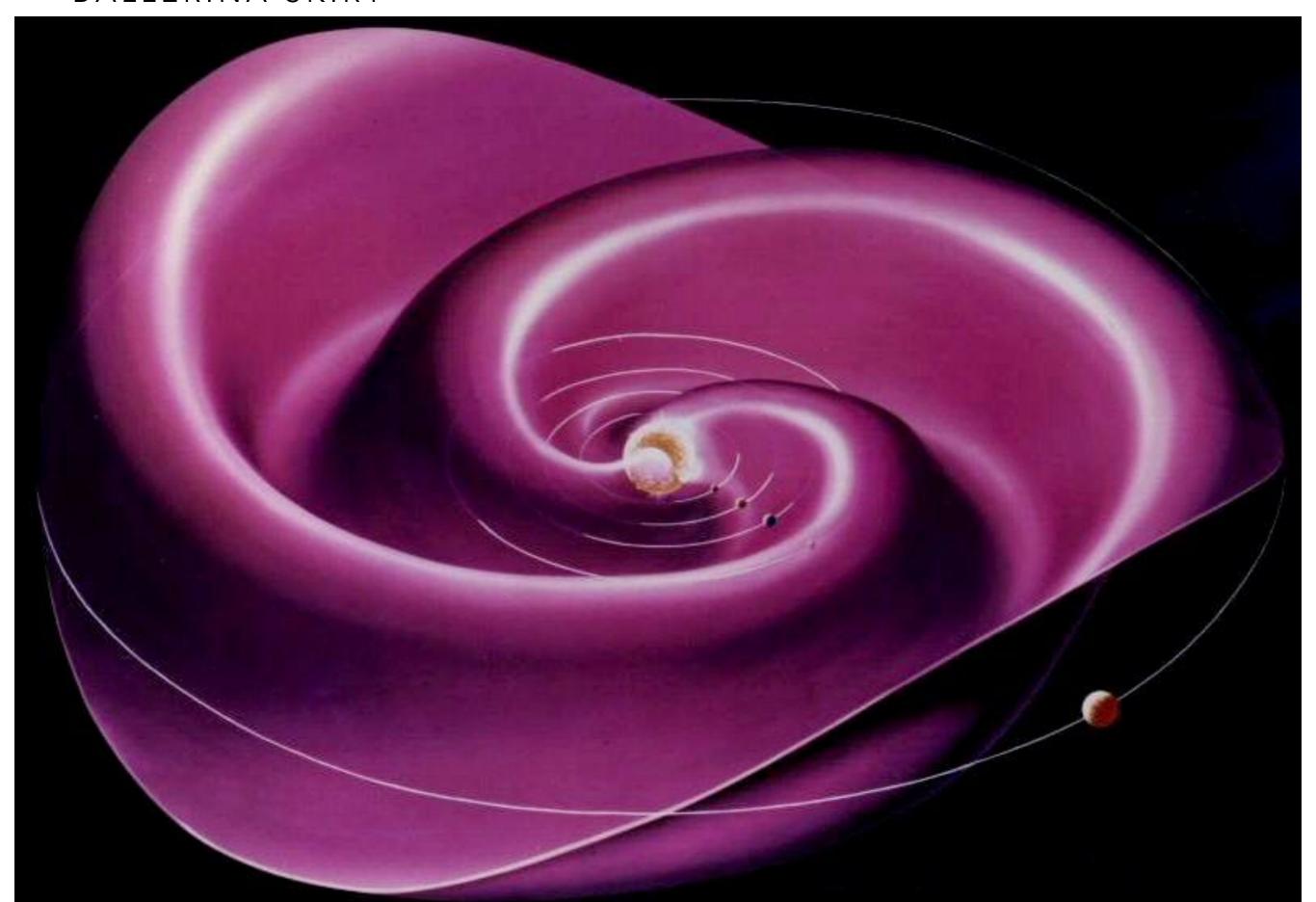


Adapted from Smith et al., 1978

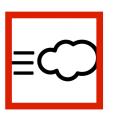


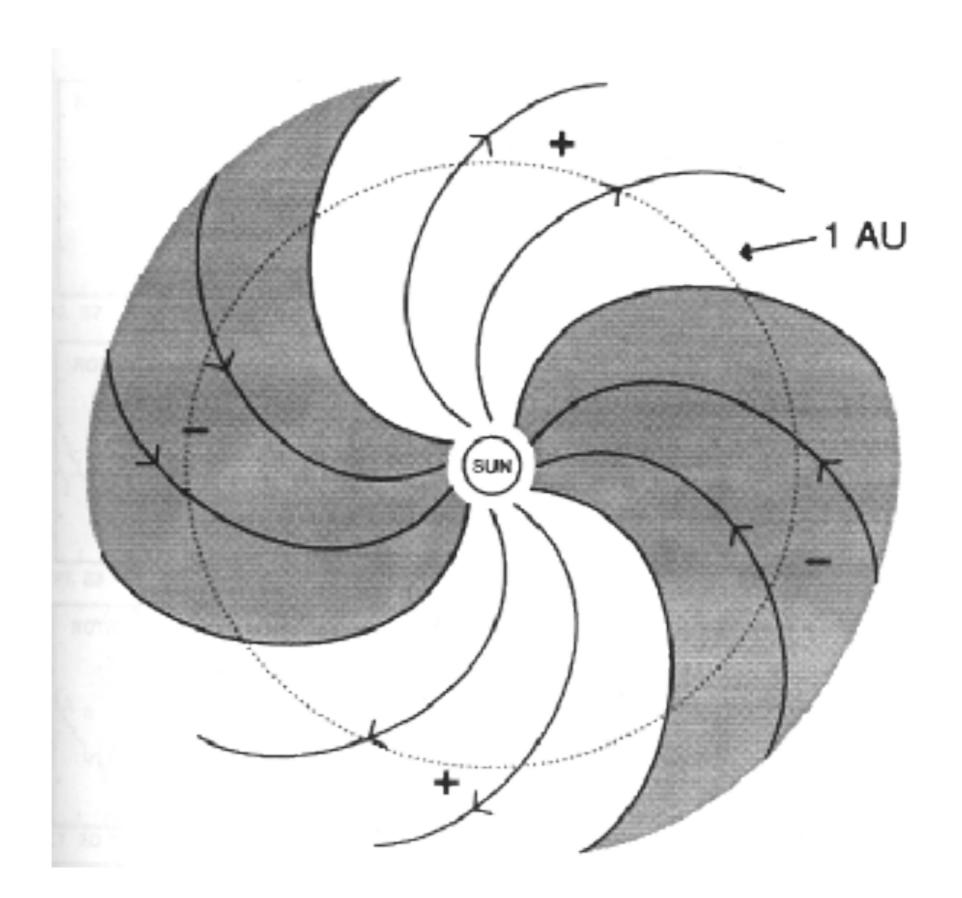


#### BALLERINA SKIRT



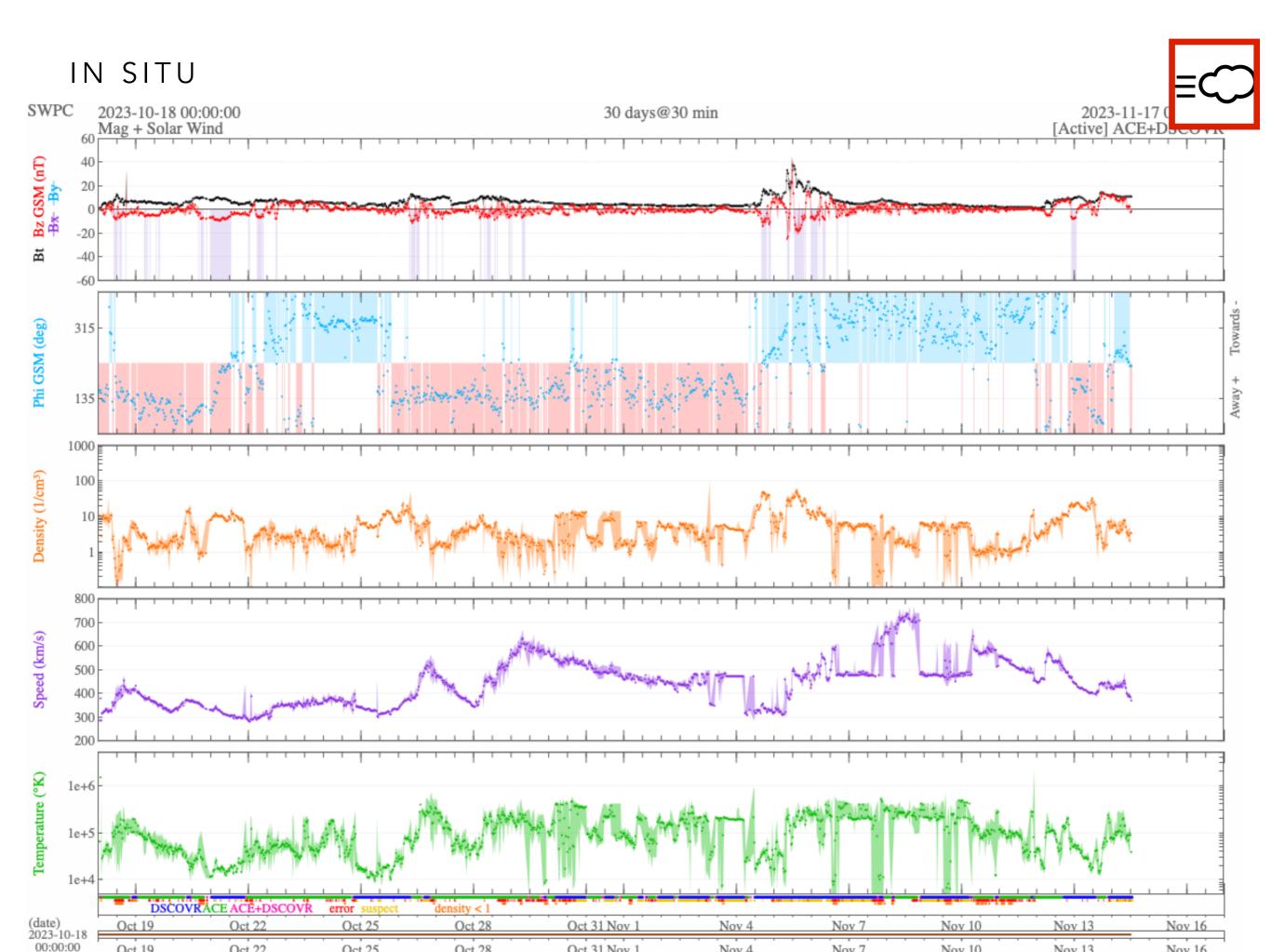
#### AWAY/TOWARDS SECTORS

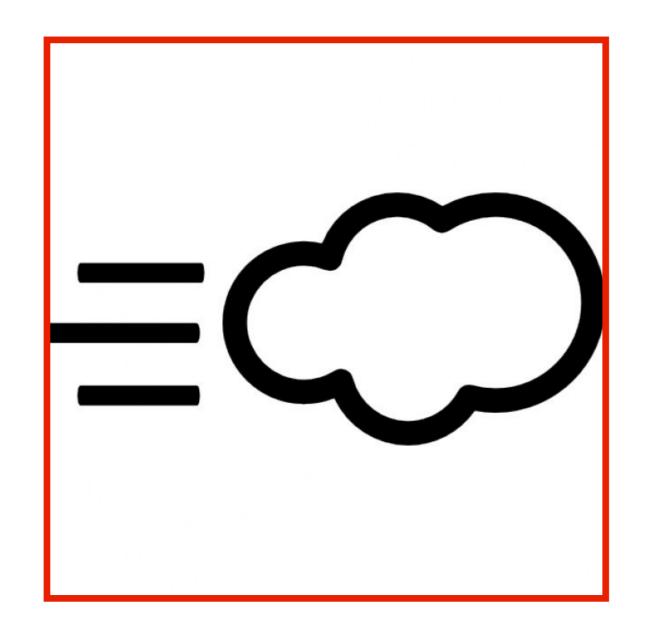












Question



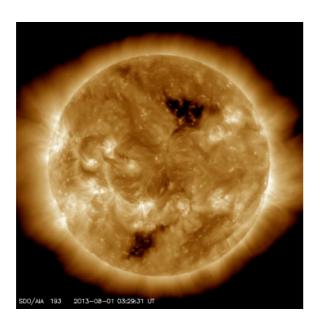


### SOLAR WIND VARIATIONS

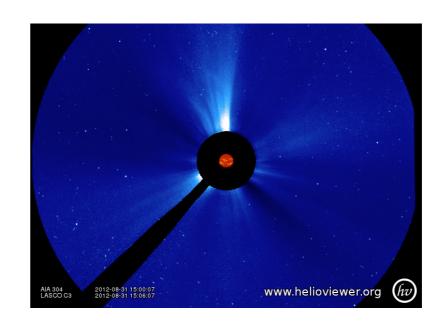




Coronal Hole



Coronal Mass Ejection



Non-eruptive Eruptive Magnetic reconnection
No magnetic reconnection

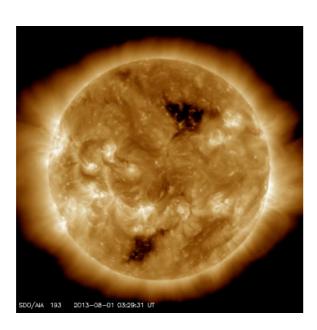


### SOLAR WIND VARIATIONS

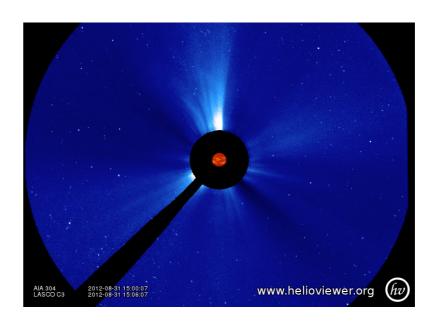




Coronal Hole



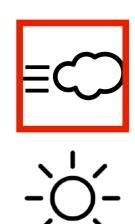
Coronal Mass Ejection

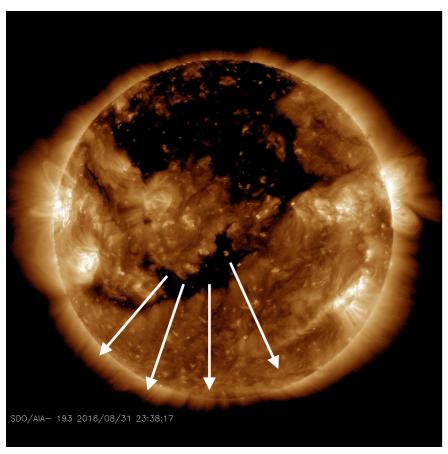


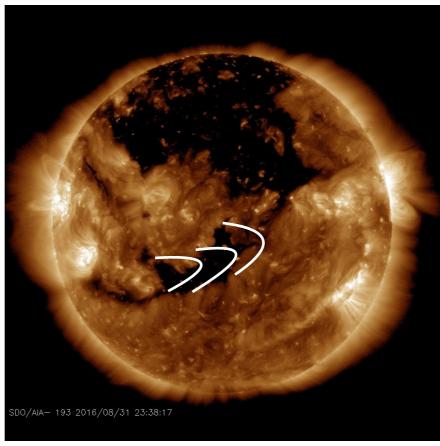


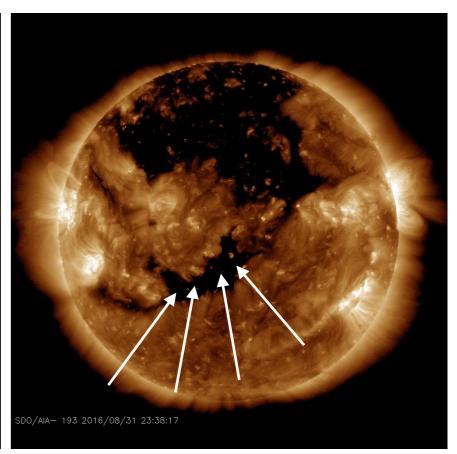


### B OF CORONAL HOLE



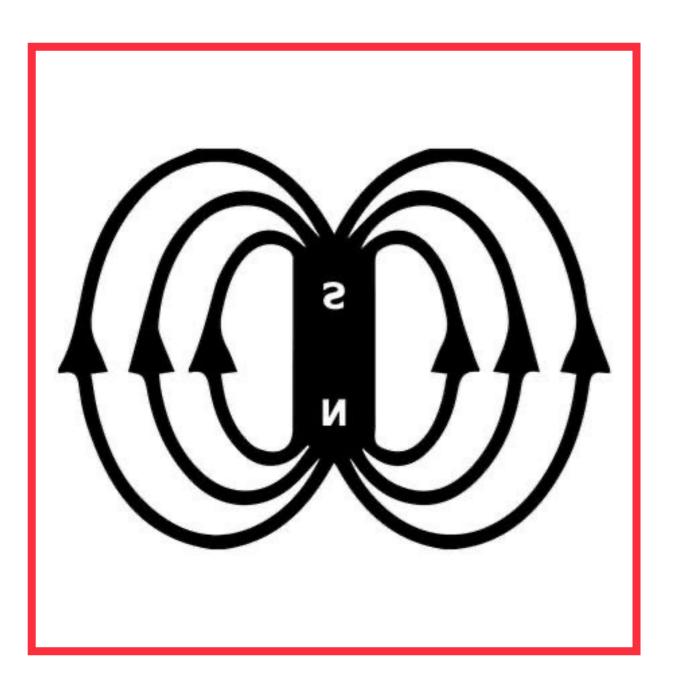








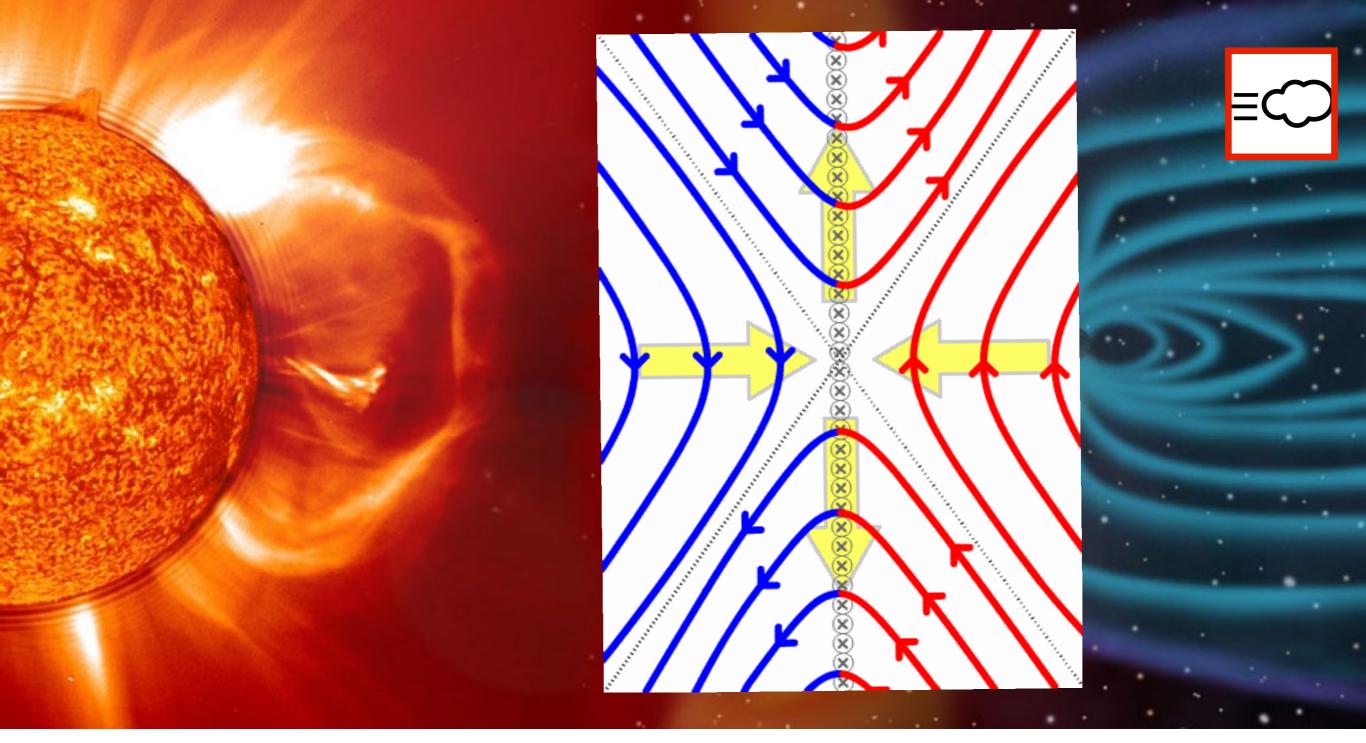




Meets the Earths magnetic field - geoeffectivity



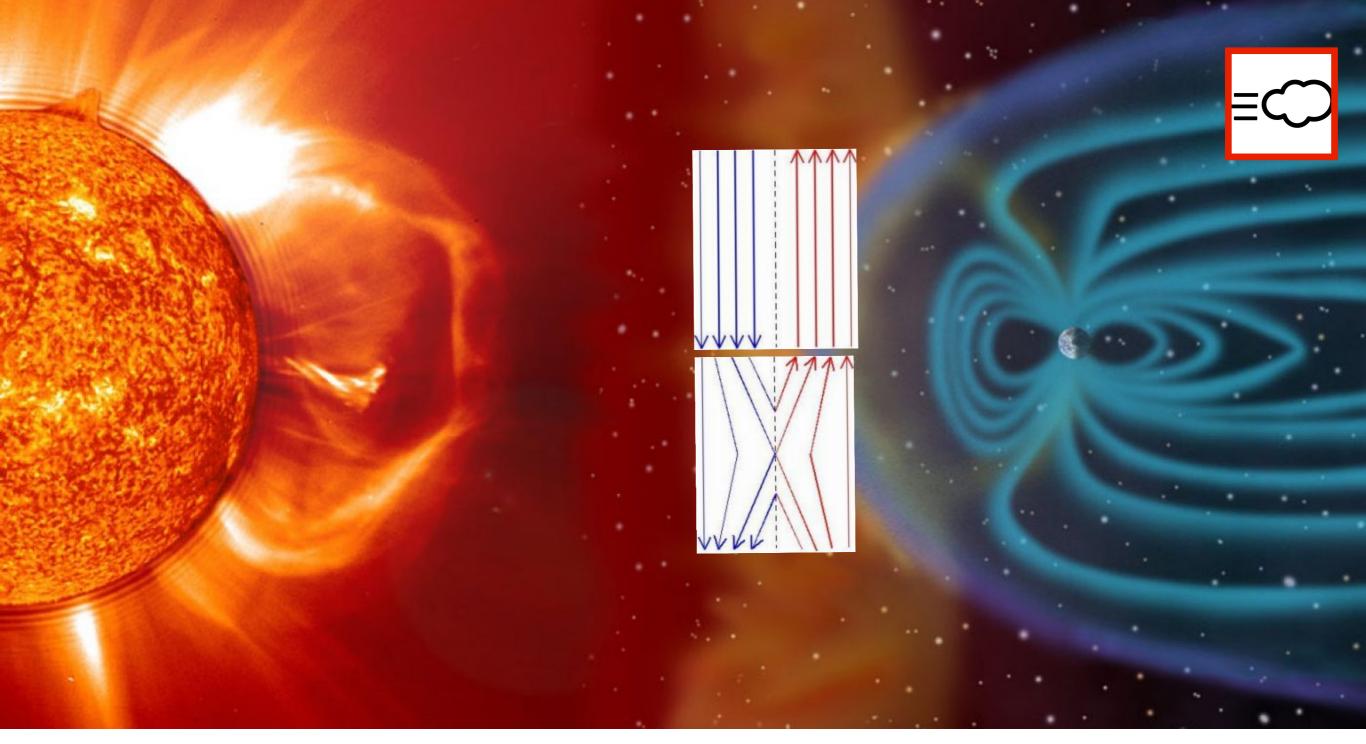




#### RECONNECTION

The magnetic field carried by the solar wind can couple with the magnetic field of Earth. This coupling is stronger when the solar wind magnetic field is opposite to the magnetic field of Earth.





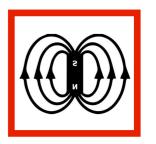
#### RECONNECTION

The magnetic field carried by the solar wind can couple with the magnetic field of Earth. This coupling is stronger when the solar wind magnetic field is opposite to the magnetic field of Earth.





#### GEOMAGNETIC CONDITIONS

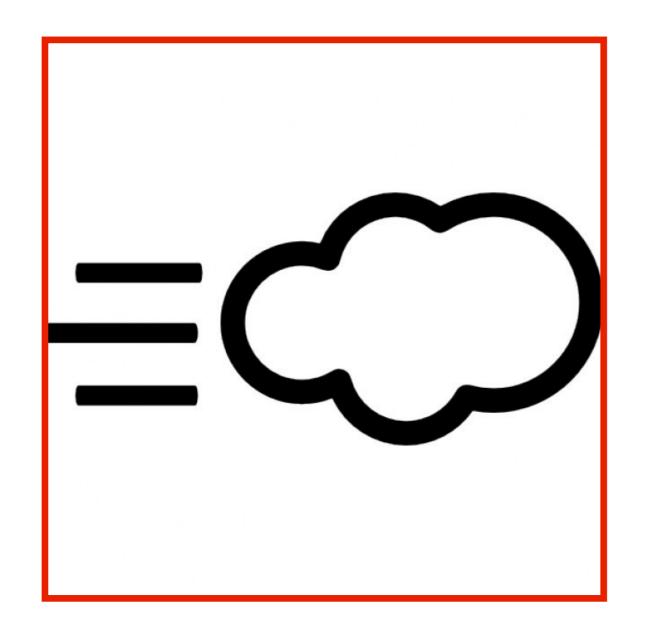


https://www.swpc.noaa.gov/products/planetary-k-index

http://ionosphere.meteo.be/geomagnetism/K\_BEL/



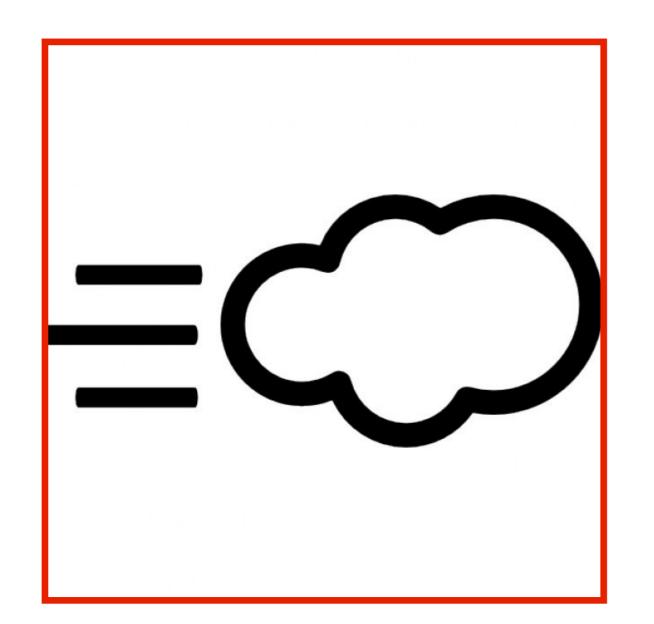




Questions



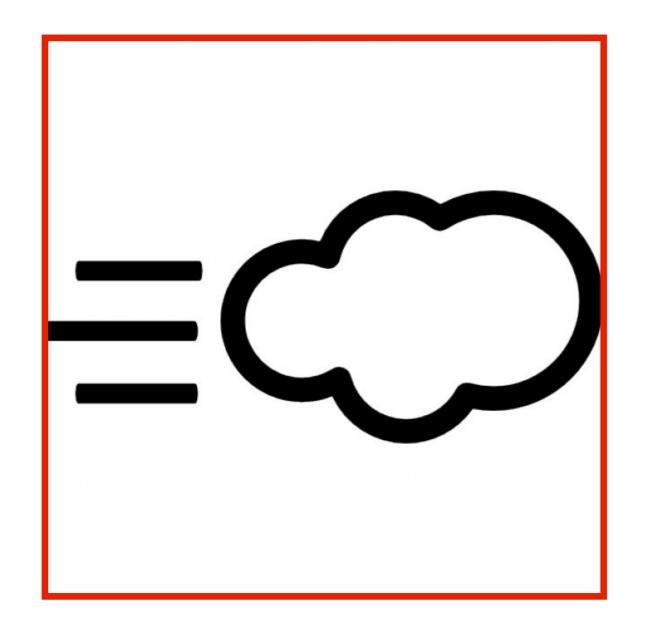




Name 3 transients



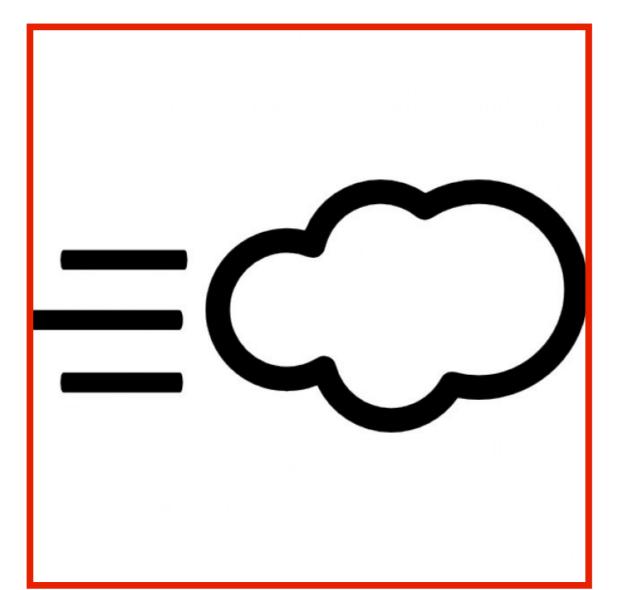




Name a satellite that measures the solar wind at L1



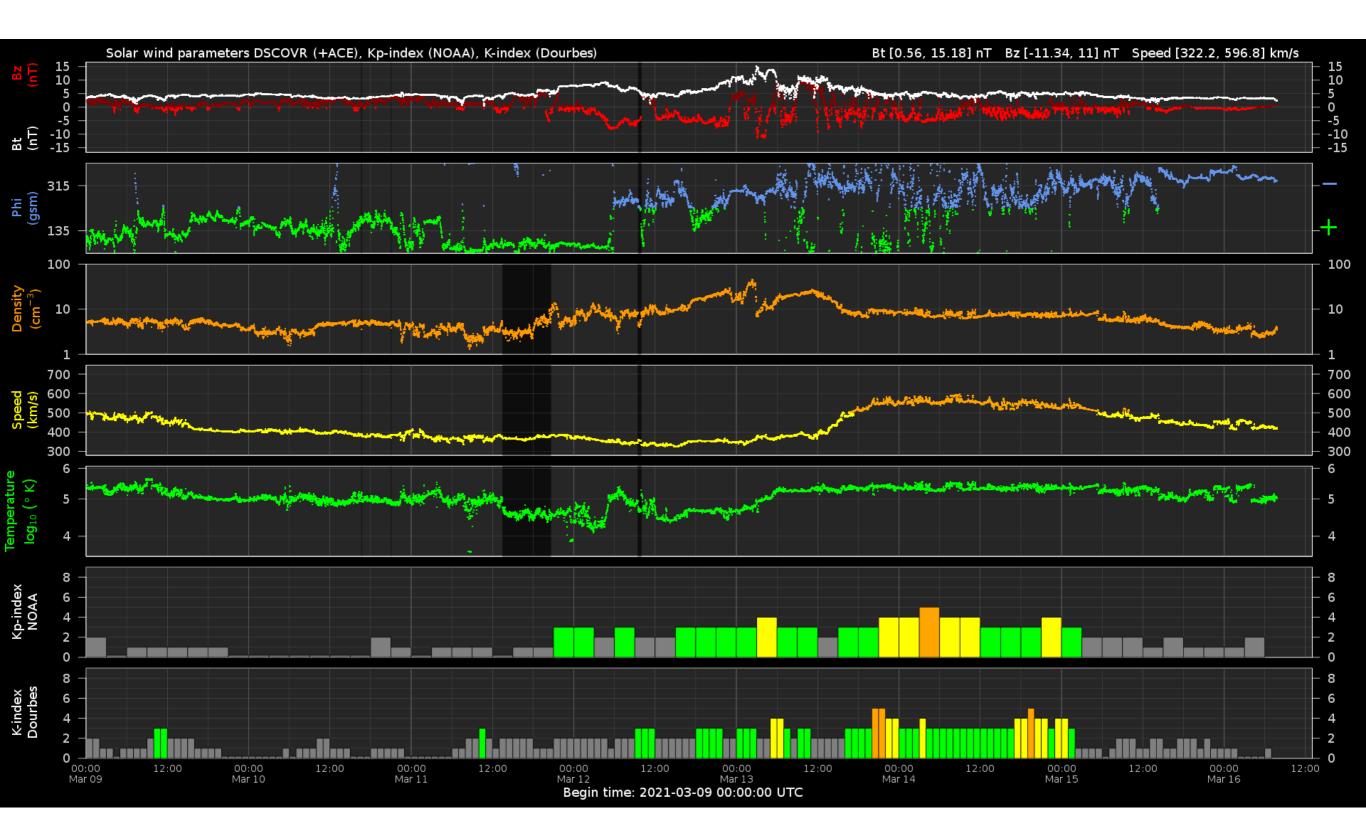




Name the 5 panels in ACE or DSCVR graphs.

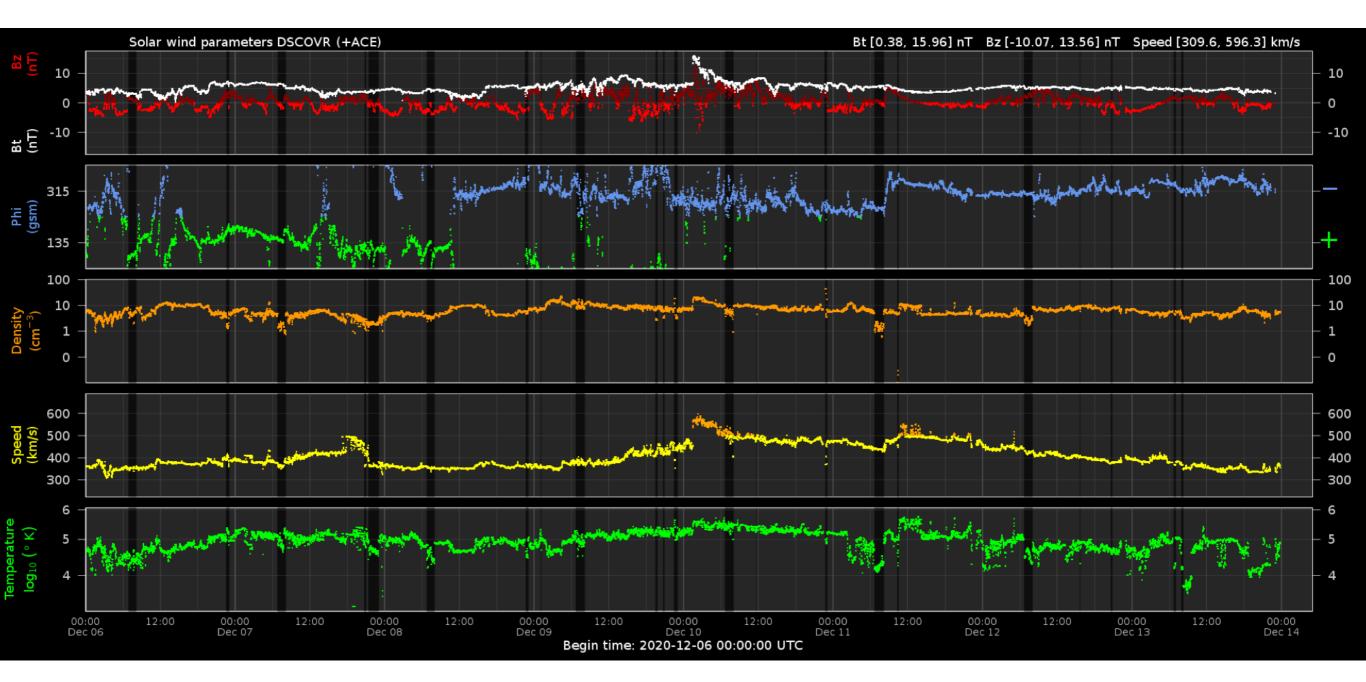






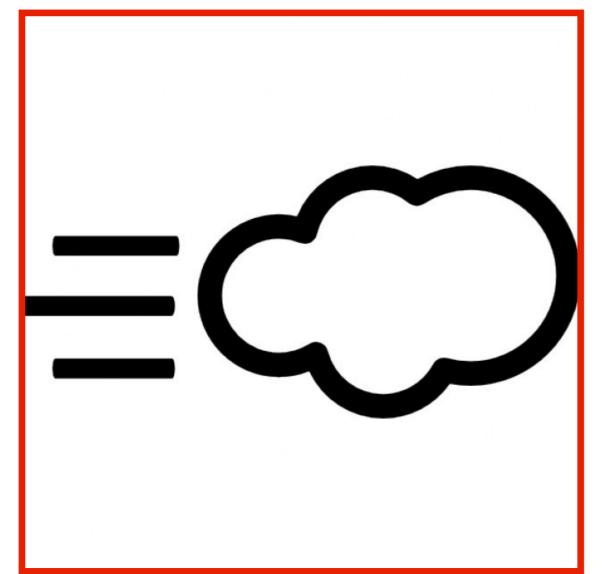












Name 3 clearly distinct places where magnetic reconnection takes place.



