

# A survey of corotating interaction regions observed by the STEREO HI imagers 2007 – 2010

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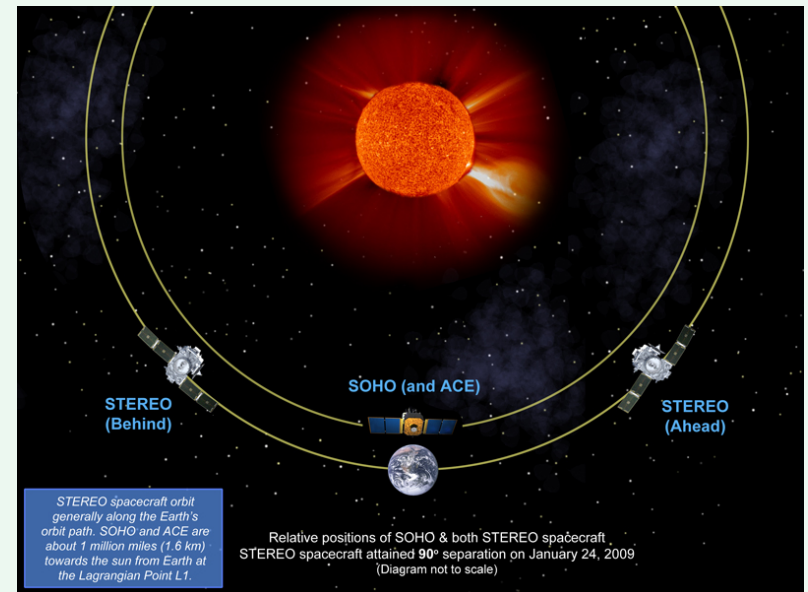
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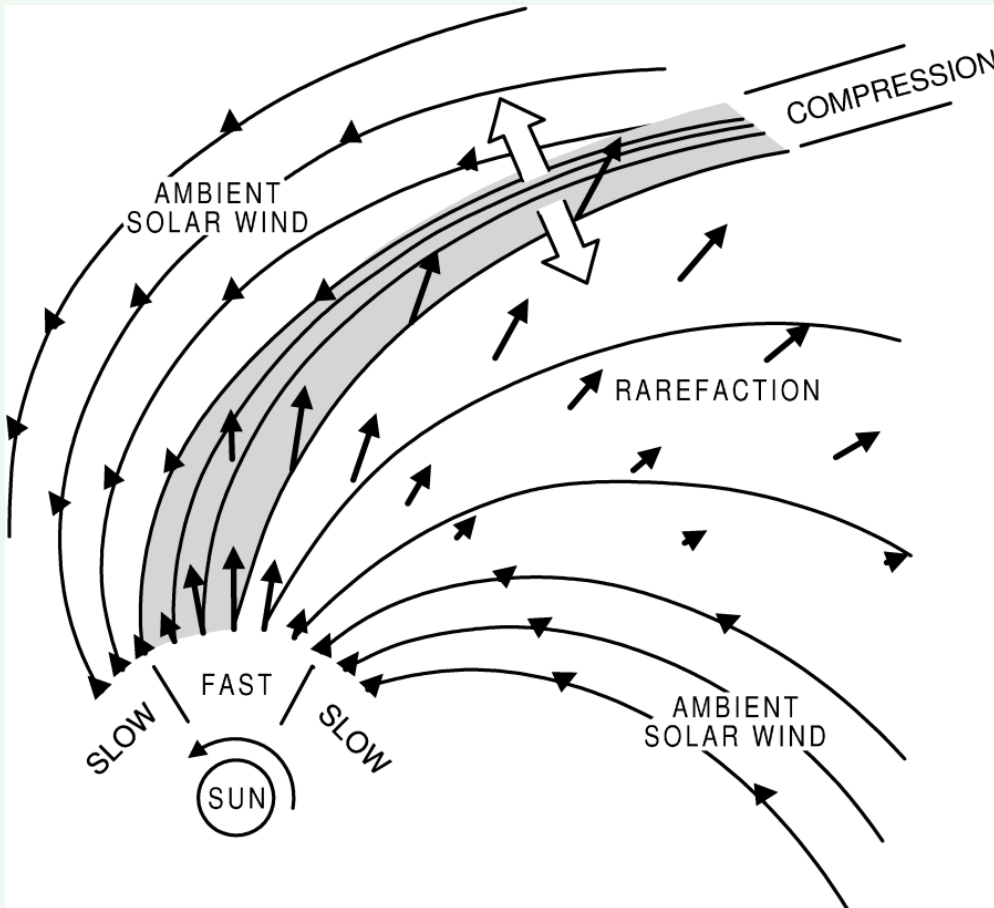
# The STEREO mission

- STEREO A (Ahead)
- STEREO B (Behind)
- Separate from Earth by about  $22.5^\circ$  per year
- Heliospheric Imagers (HI)
  - White light cameras



[cse.ssl.berkeley.edu/stereo\\_solarwind/img/newsFolder/article\\_09\\_01\\_28\\_pic1.jpg](http://cse.ssl.berkeley.edu/stereo_solarwind/img/newsFolder/article_09_01_28_pic1.jpg) (11/01/2012)

## Overview of a corotating interaction region (CIR)



Gosling and Pizzo (1999)

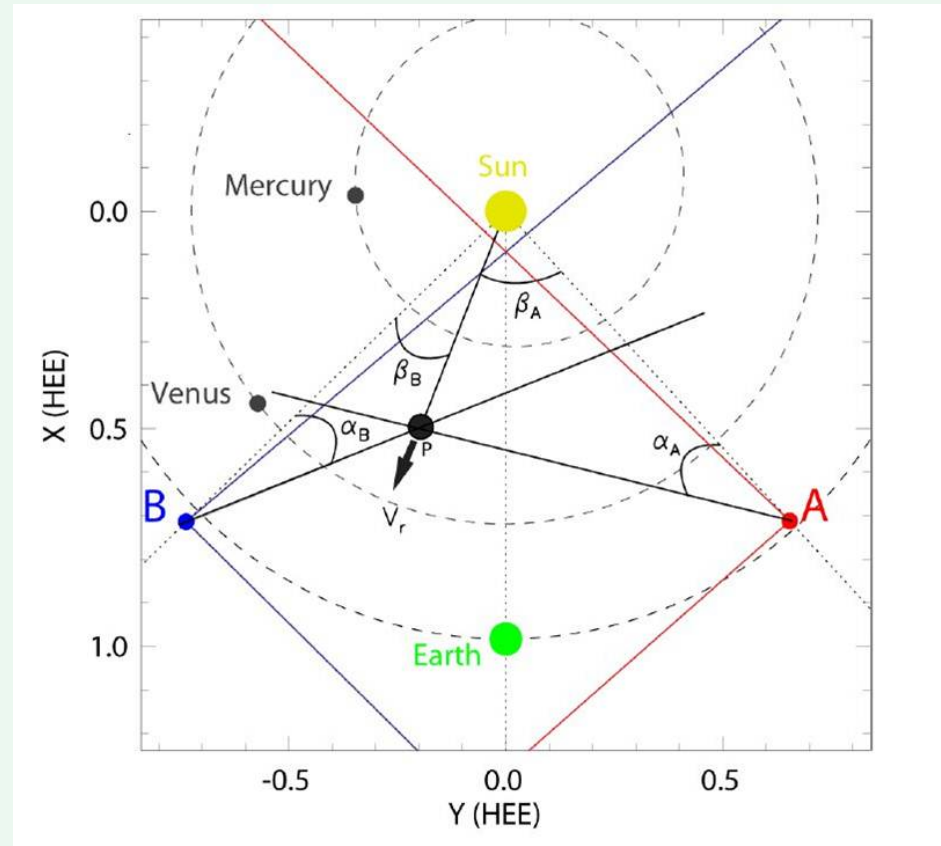
- Two dominant solar wind speeds:
  - Fast:  $\approx 700 \text{ km s}^{-1}$
  - Slow:  $\approx 350 \text{ km s}^{-1}$
- Interactions between these form CIRs
- Seen as enhancements in density and velocity
- Easier to see during solar minimum

# Fixed- $\beta$ (or fixed- $\varphi$ ) fitting

$$\alpha(t) = \frac{V_r t \tan^{-1} \beta}{r_{sc}(t) - V_r t \cos \beta}$$

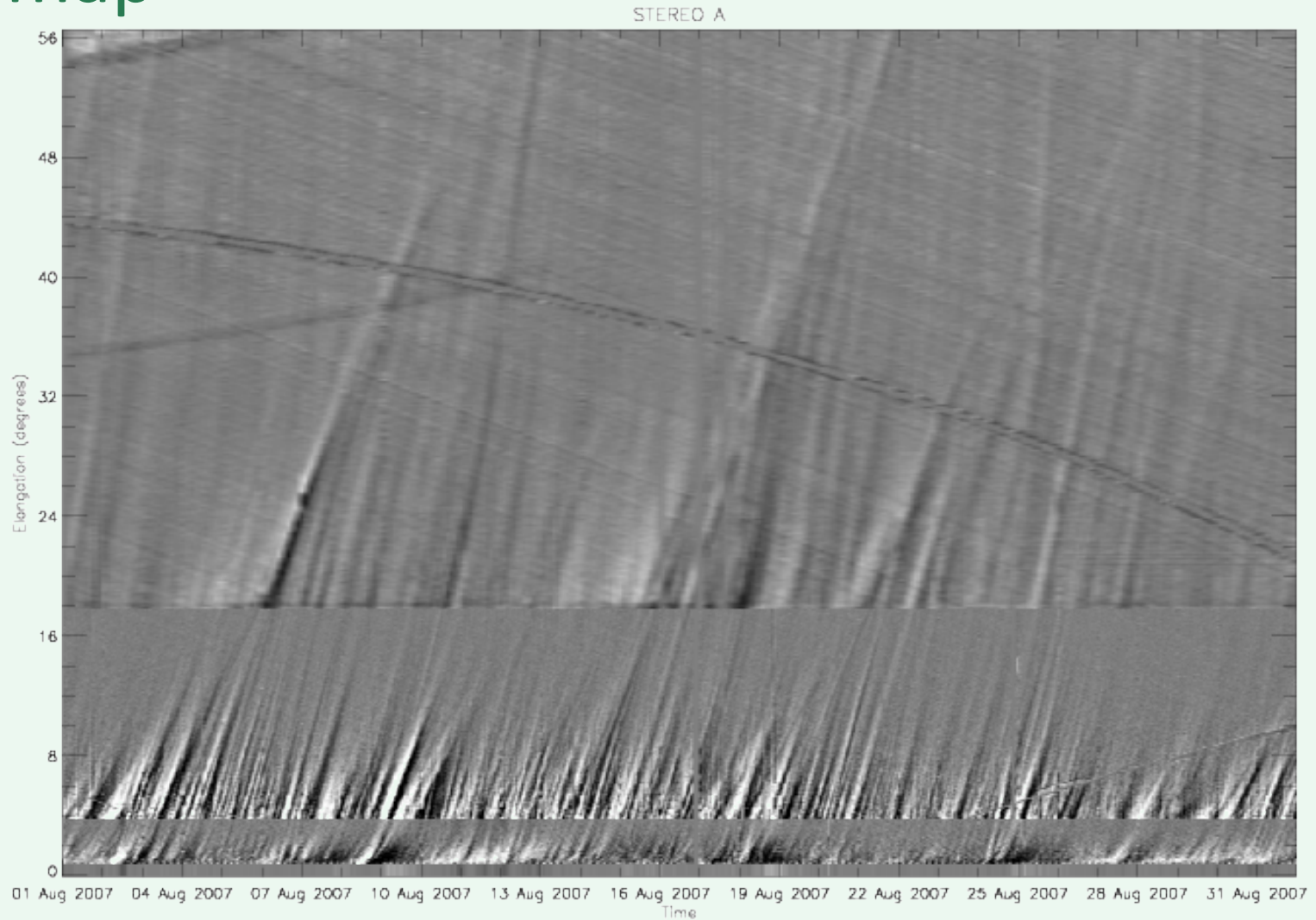
Rouillard et al., *Geophysical Research Letters*, **35**, 2008

- $\alpha$ : elongation
- $\beta$ : angle between Sun-spacecraft and Sun-plasma lines
- $V_r$ : radial plasma velocity (assumed constant)
- $t$ : plasma element travel time
- $r_{sc}$ : radius of orbit of spacecraft (assumed constant)
- Apparent angular acceleration



Williams et al., (2009)

# J-map

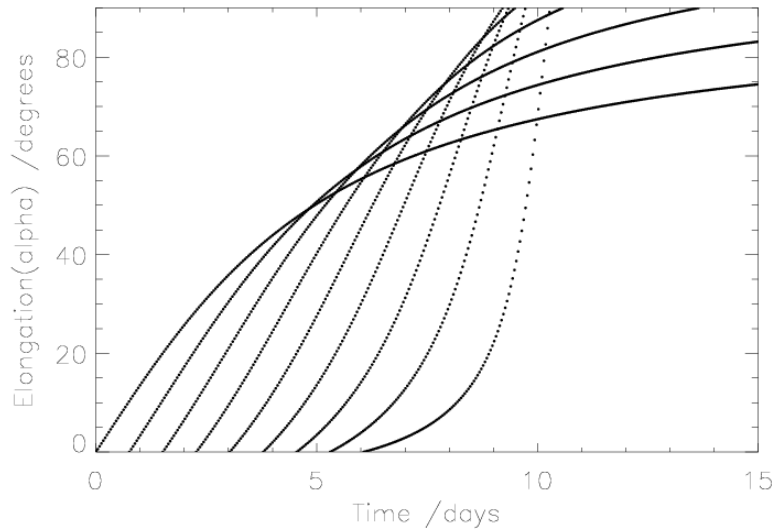


## Fixed- $\beta$ fitting (continued)

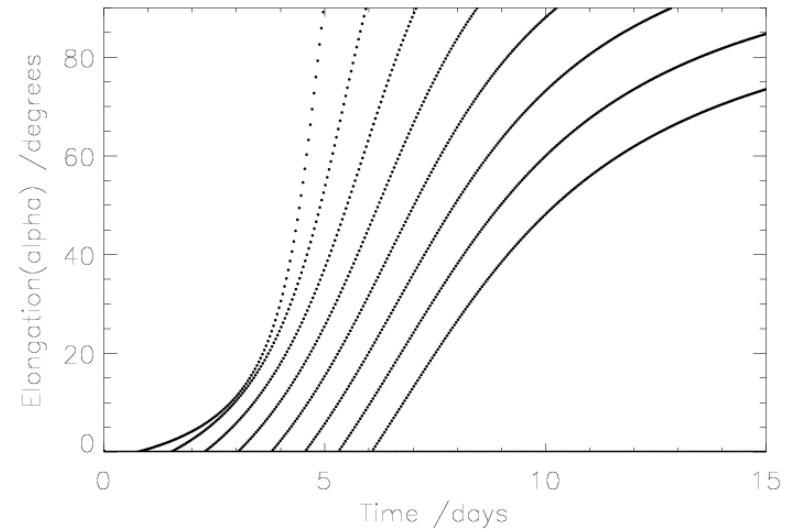
$$\alpha(t) = \frac{V_r t \tan^{-1} \beta}{r_{sc}(t) - V_r t \cos \beta}$$

- Not soluble analytically
- $V_r$  and  $\beta$  are unknowns
- $\beta$ :  $0^\circ - 90^\circ$

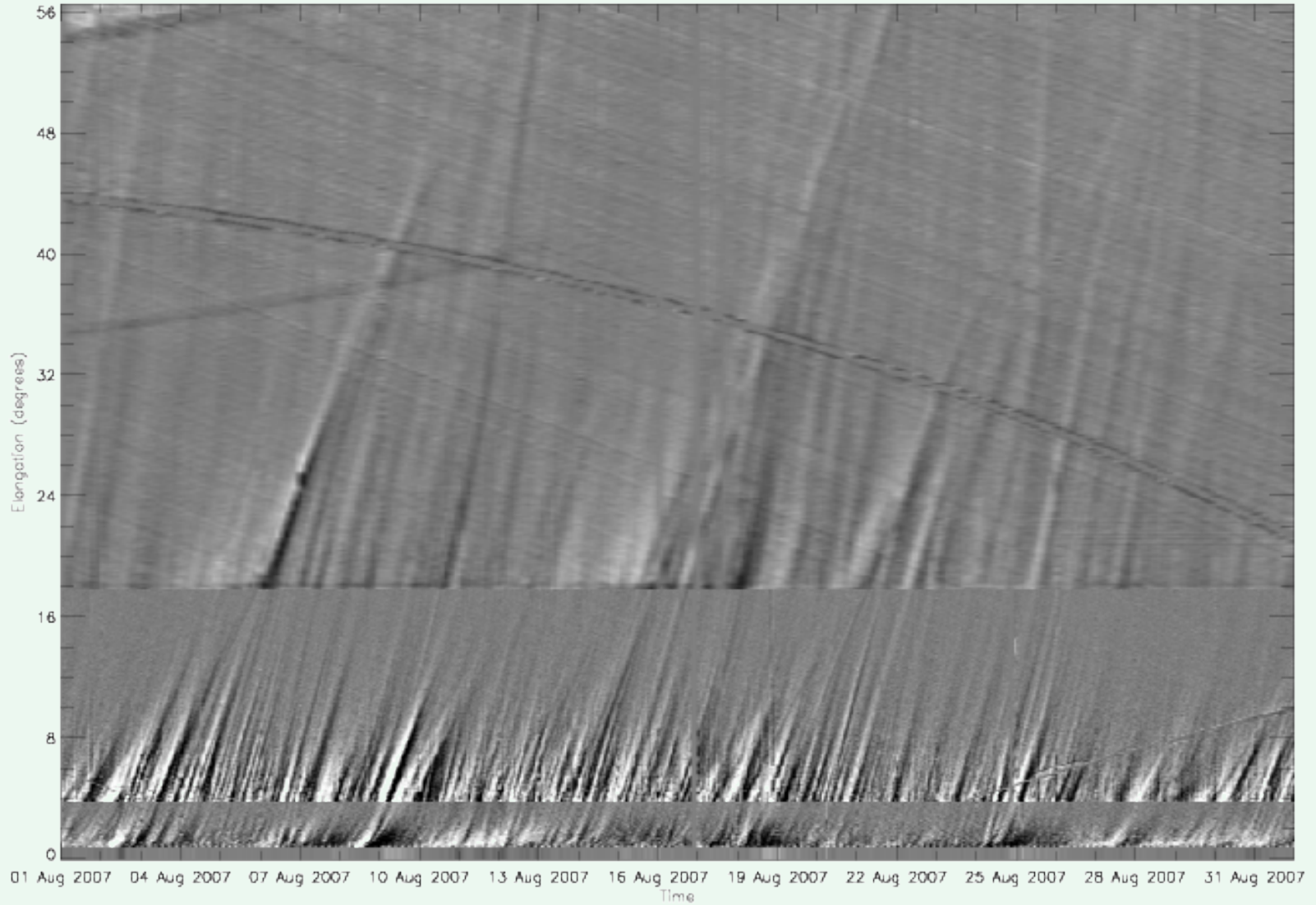
STEREO A



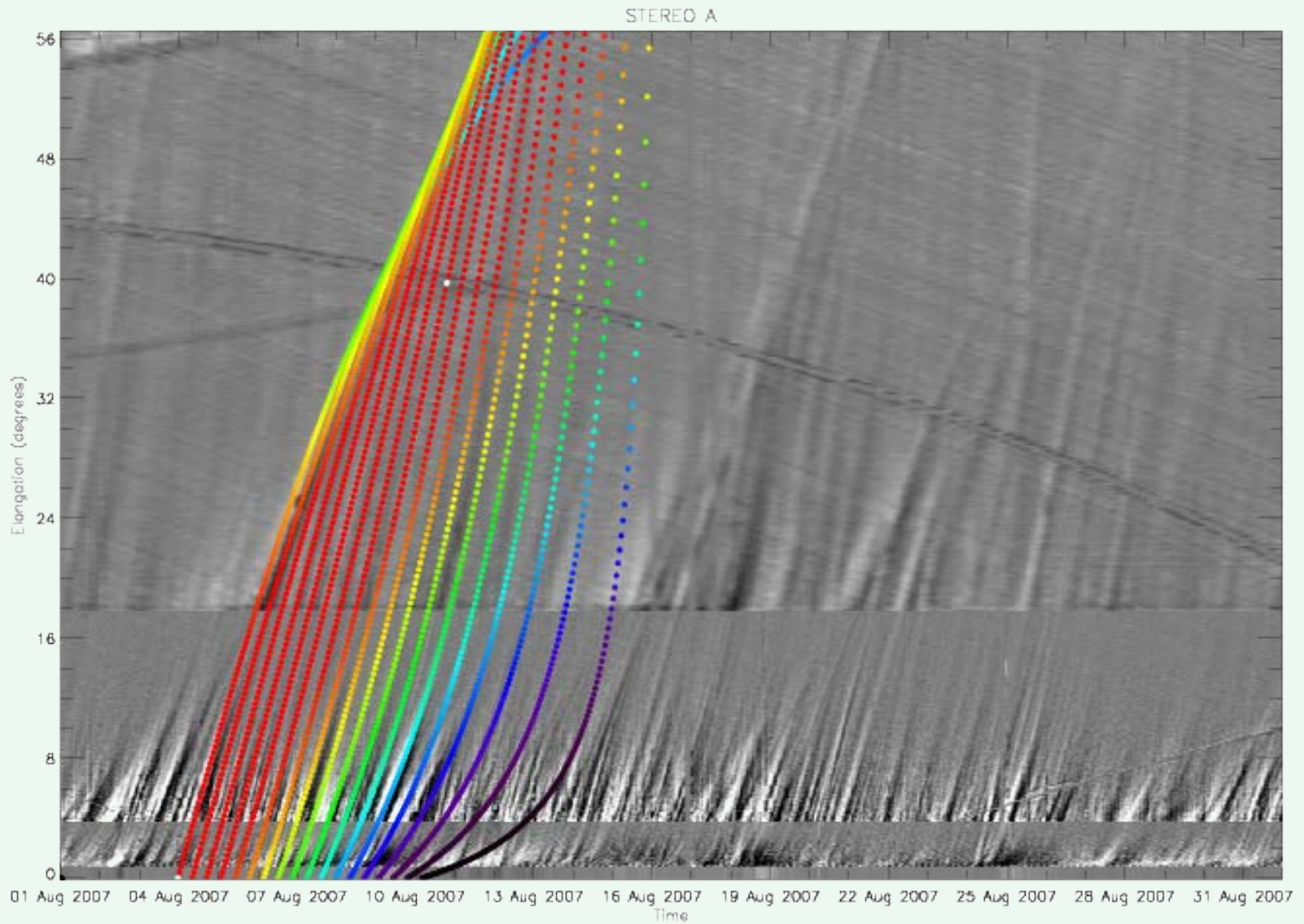
STEREO B



STEREO A



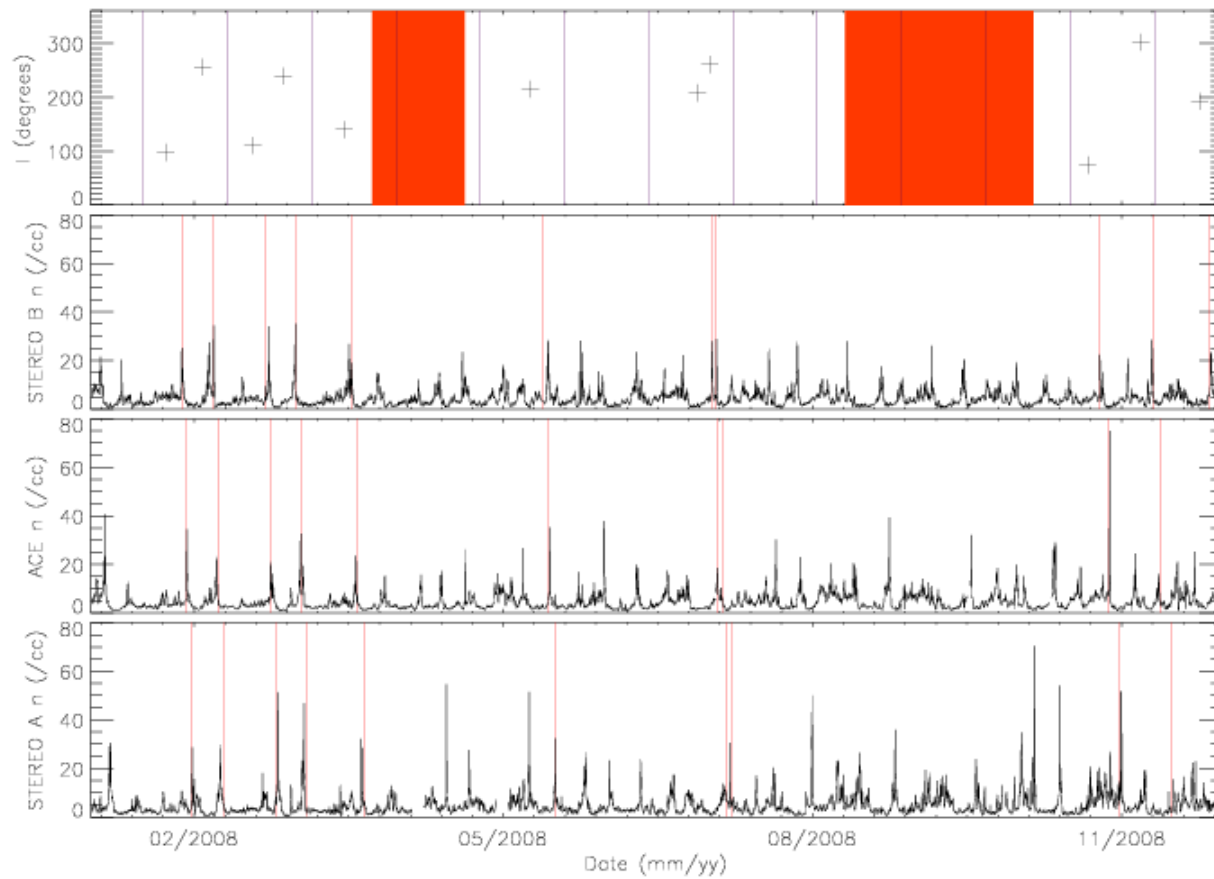




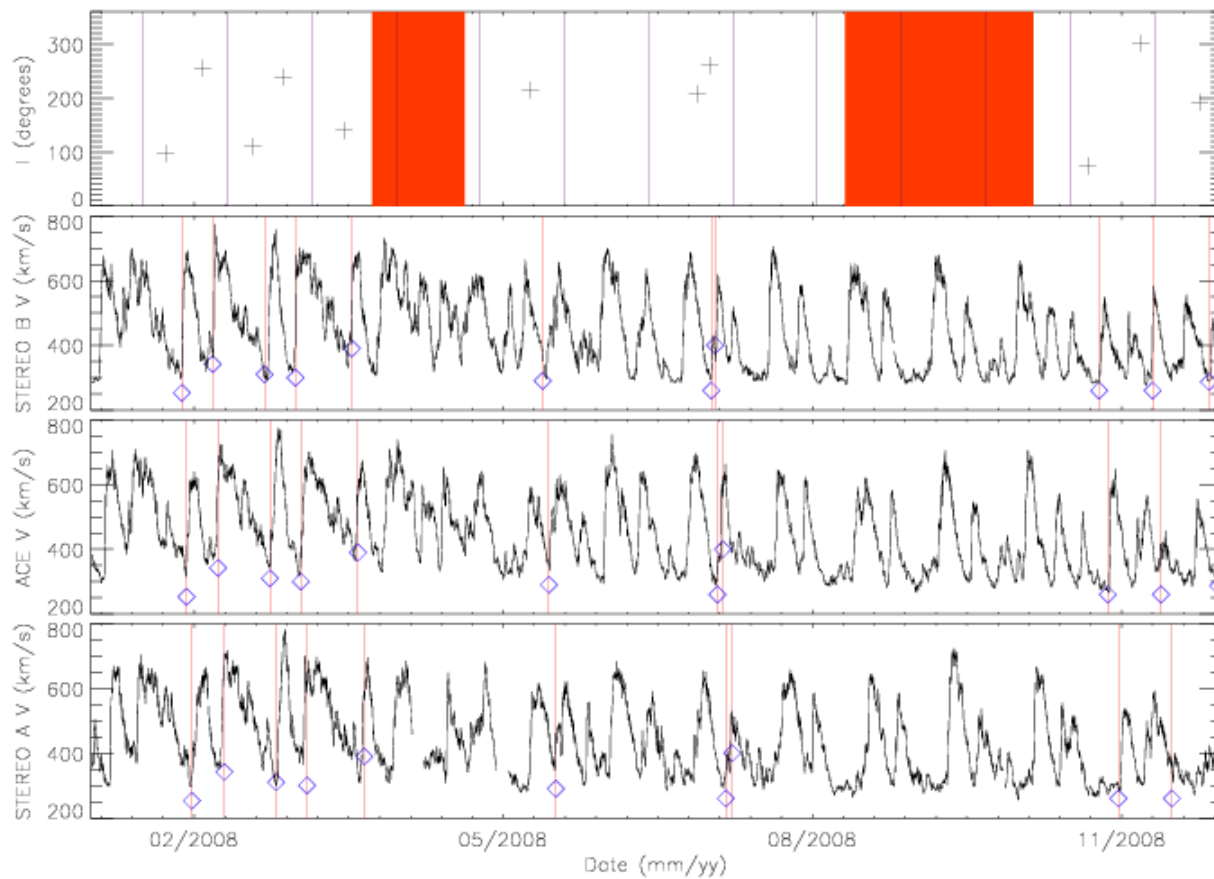
## The data

- Total of 64 events observed across both spacecraft (2007 – mid 2010)
- Time of arrival at each spacecraft ascertained
- In-situ data used from both STEREO and ACE spacecraft
- Concentrated on 42 events observed by STEREO A HI
  - STEREO B images poorer quality and hence difficult to work with directly

# In-situ data example (density)



# In-situ data example (velocity)



## Why aren't all CIRs seen by HI?

- Issue of density?
- Features being obscured/washed out?
- Previous studies have seen more features closer to the Sun, but fewer further into the heliosphere (Wu and Wang, (2000))
- Depends on what HI is actually observing
  - We speculate interchange reconnection between streamer and open field line (streamer blob)

## Conclusions and discussion of outstanding issues and further work

- HI does not observe all CIRs, exact reasons unclear
  - Comparing measurements relating to events seen by HI with those not seen by HI
- Relevant solar rotation period needs to be ascertained
  - Neither Carrington or Synodic rotation periods completely describe rotation period of features seen
- Technique works – possible to predict CIR arrival times, though might become less accurate with time (greater spacecraft angular separation)
- Slow solar wind speed