

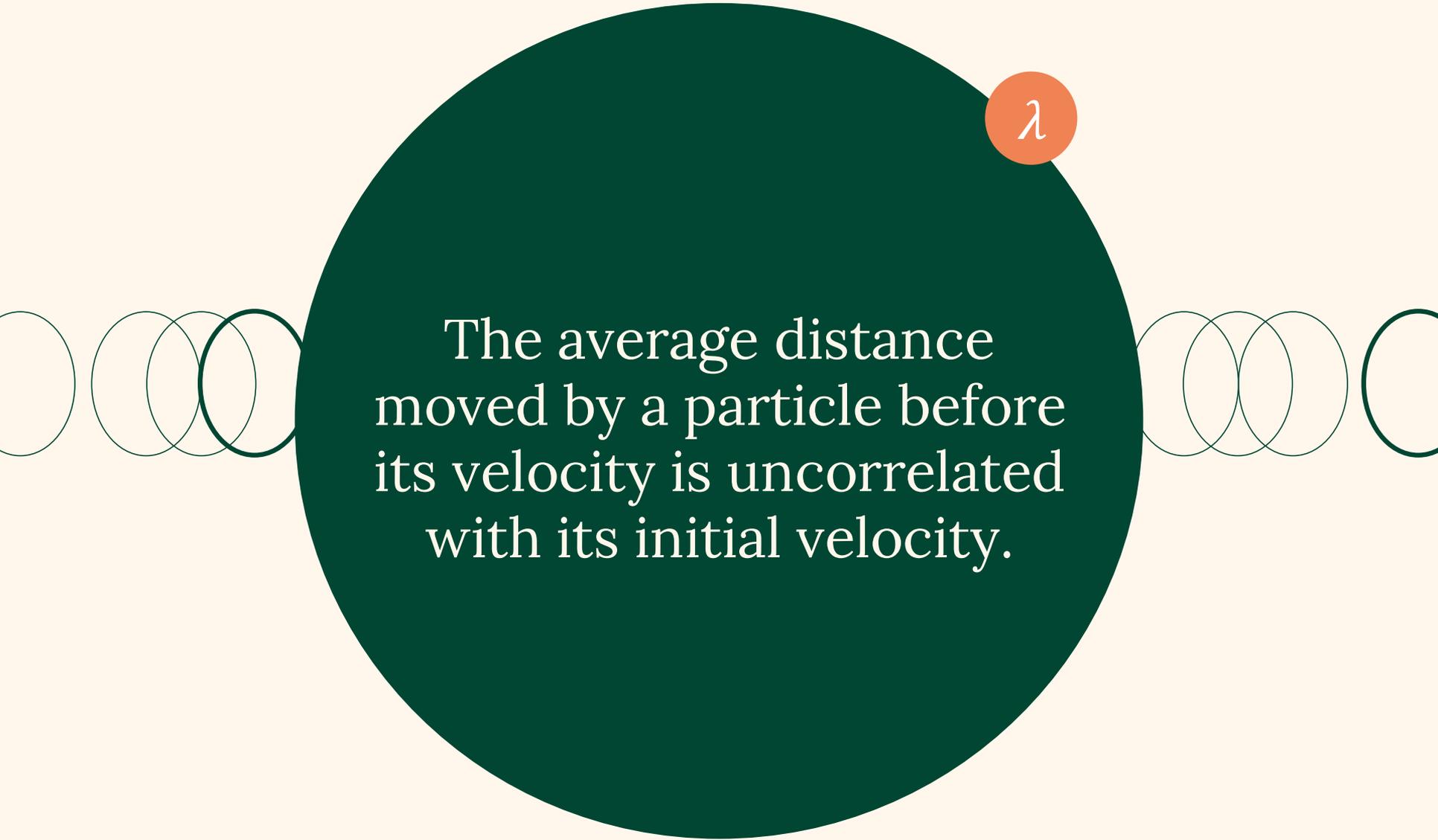
SAIP Annual
Conference
2023

Investigating the Role of Turbulence in Solar Energetic Particle Transport

Jaclyn Stevens (NWU)
Supervised by Prof RD Strauss



MEAN-FREE-PATH

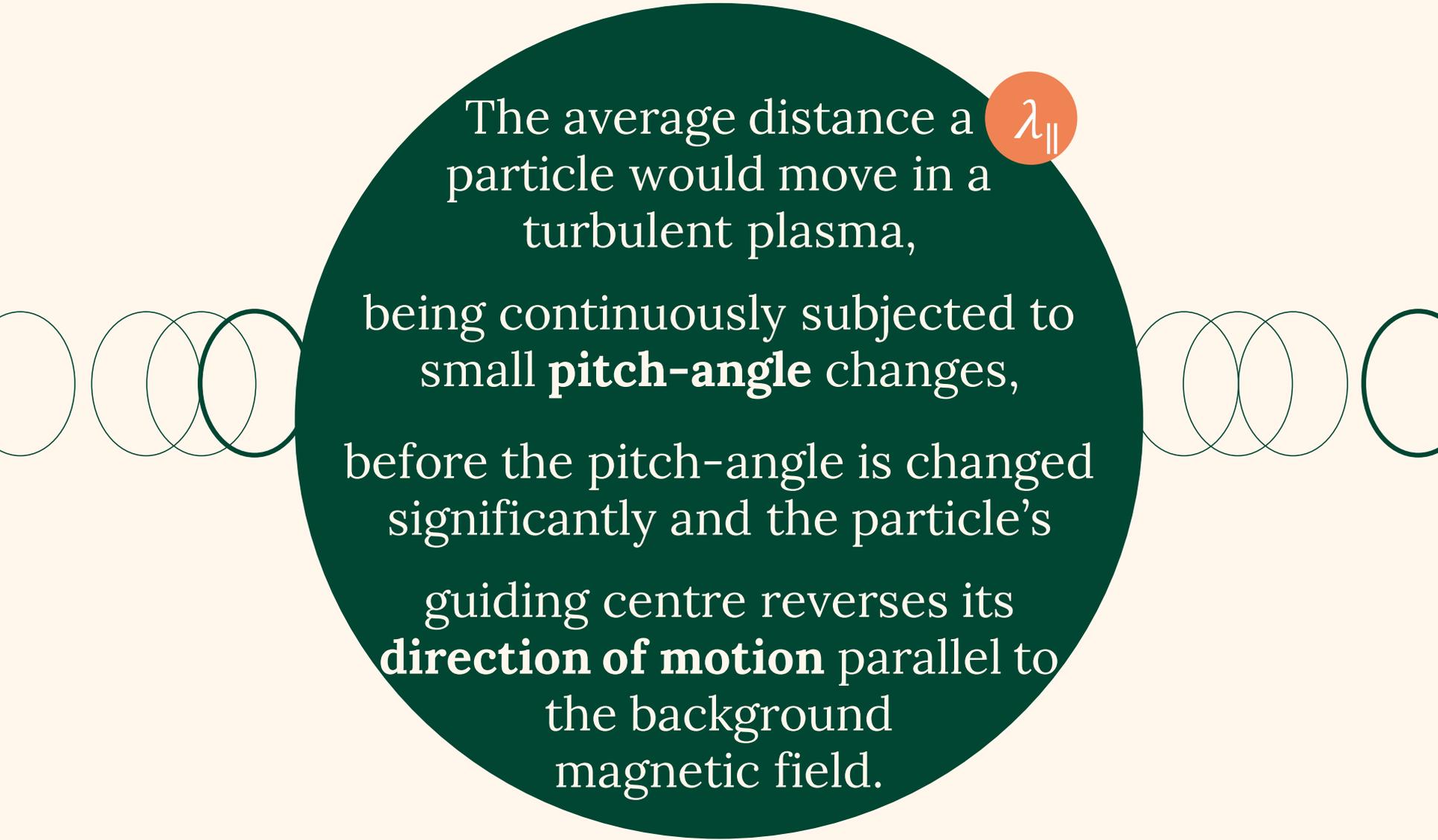


λ

The average distance moved by a particle before its velocity is uncorrelated with its initial velocity.

PARALLEL MEAN-FREE-PATH

The average distance a particle would move in a turbulent plasma, being continuously subjected to small **pitch-angle** changes, before the pitch-angle is changed significantly and the particle's guiding centre reverses its **direction of motion** parallel to the background magnetic field.

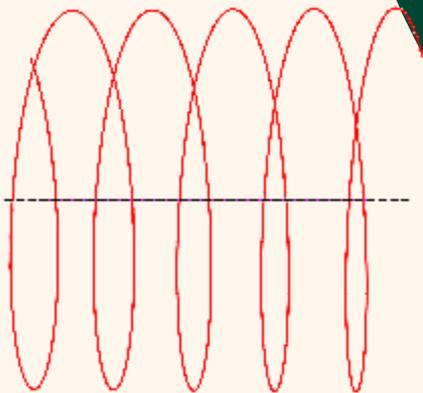
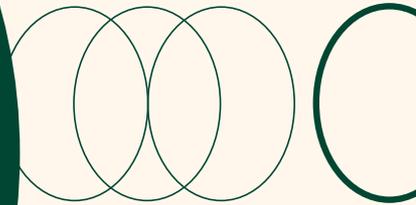
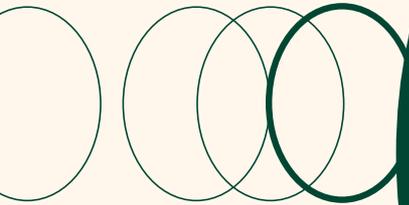


λ_{\parallel}

PARALLEL MEAN-FREE-PATH

The average distance a particle would move in a turbulent plasma, being continuously subjected to small **pitch-angle** changes, before the pitch-angle is changed significantly and the particle's guiding centre reverses its **direction of motion** parallel to the background magnetic field.

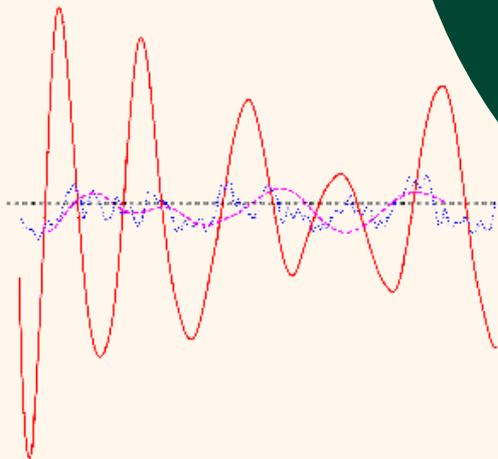
λ_{\parallel}



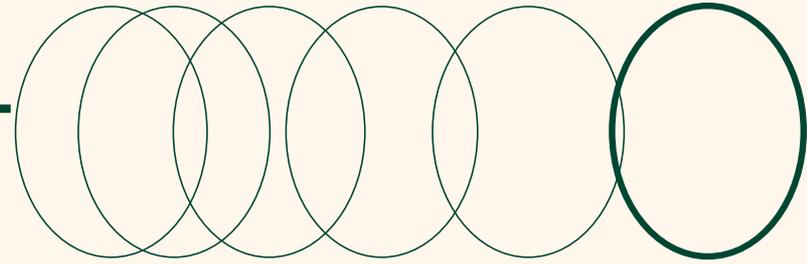
PARALLEL MEAN-FREE-PATH

The average distance a particle would move in a turbulent plasma, being continuously subjected to small **pitch-angle** changes, before the pitch-angle is changed significantly and the particle's guiding centre reverses its **direction of motion** parallel to the background magnetic field.

λ_{\parallel}



CALCULATING PARALLEL MEAN-FREE-PATH?



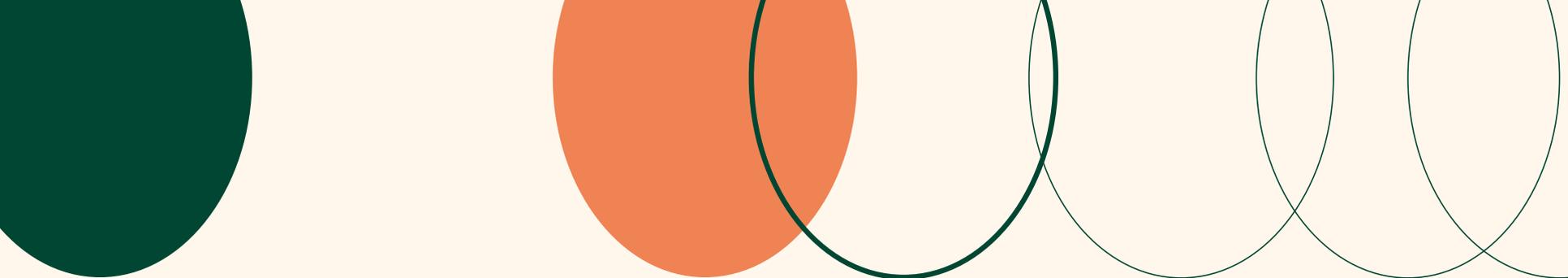
Pitch-angle

Particle velocity

$$\lambda_{\parallel} = \frac{3}{8} v \int_{-1}^{+1} \frac{(1 - \mu^2)^2}{D_{\mu\mu}} d\mu$$

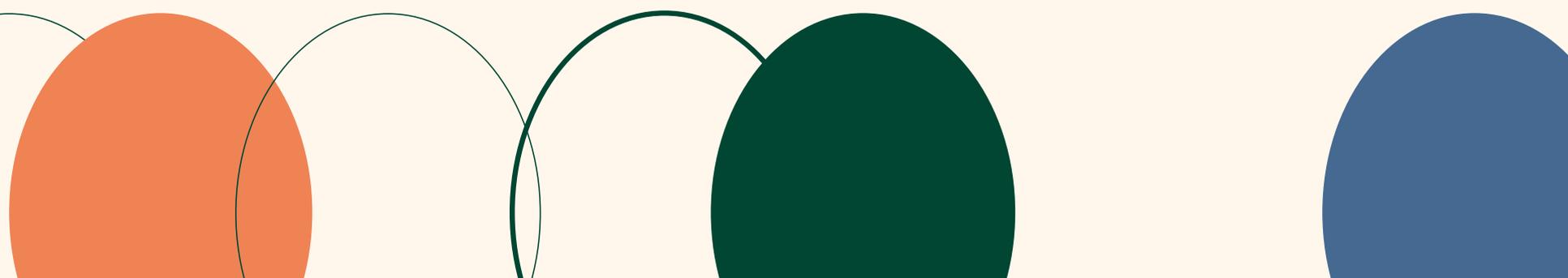
Pitch-angle Diffusion Coefficient

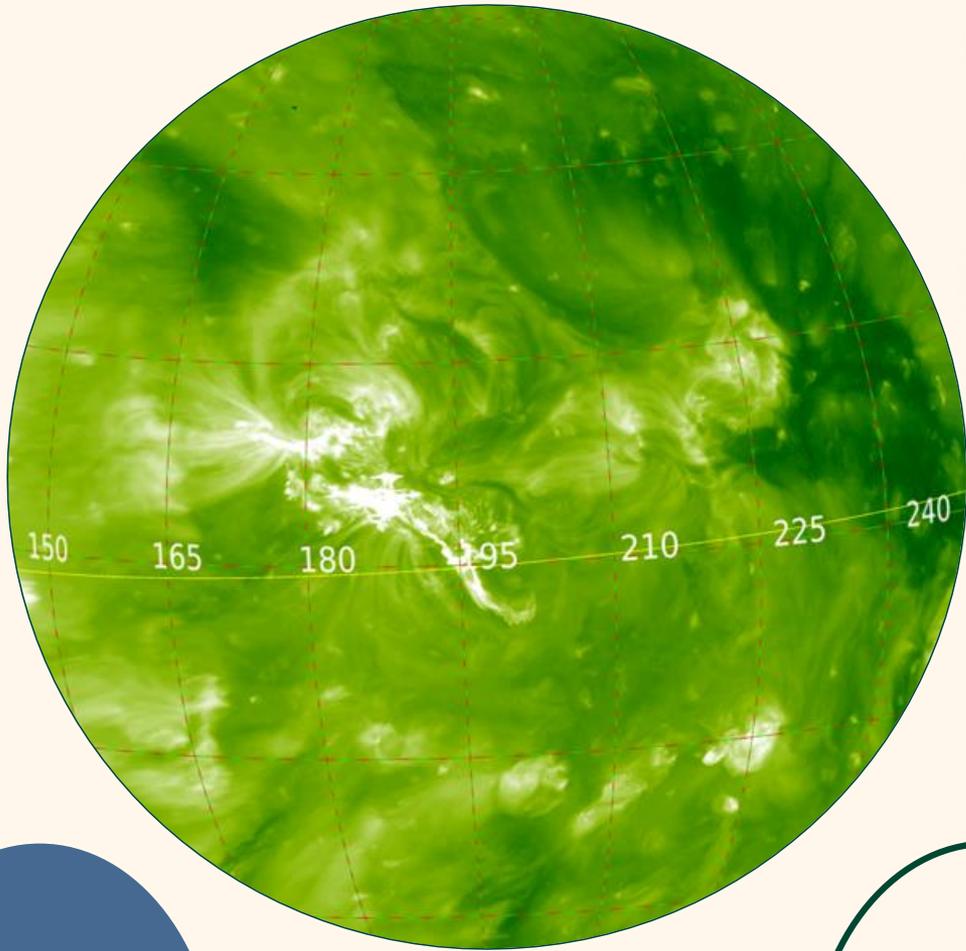




FOCUSED TRANSPORT EQUATION

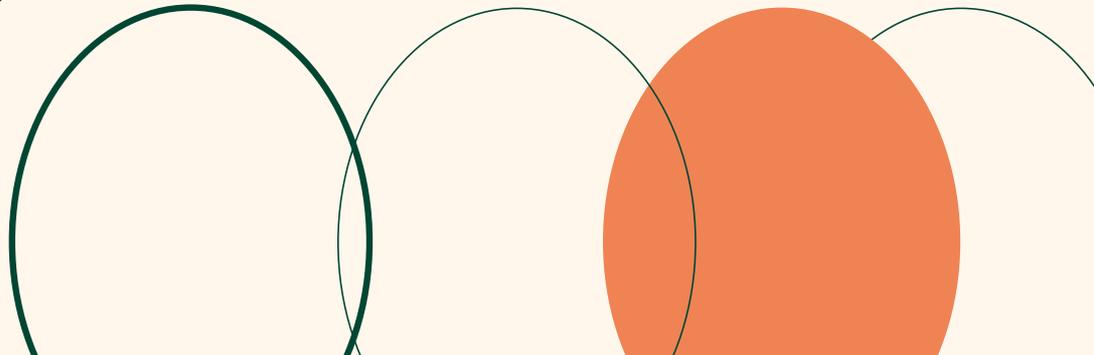
Strauss & Fichtner (2015)

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} + \underbrace{\frac{\partial}{\partial z}(\mu v f)}_{\text{Convection}} + \underbrace{\frac{\partial}{\partial \mu} \left(\frac{1 - \mu^2}{2L} v f \right)}_{\text{Focusing}} = \underbrace{\frac{\partial}{\partial \mu} \left(D_{\mu\mu} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \mu} \right)}_{\text{Collisions}}$$




A GLANCE AT SOME BEST FIT RESULTS

How to find and fit observations.



WHAT CRITERIA IS CONSIDERED WHEN FINDING OBSERVATIONS TO MODEL?

Model Restrictions

Finding flares and their details.
Checking instruments.

Data Restrictions

Making sure the data is usable.

GOOD MAGNETIC CONNECTION

FROM THE FLARE TO THE RECEIVING INSTRUMENT



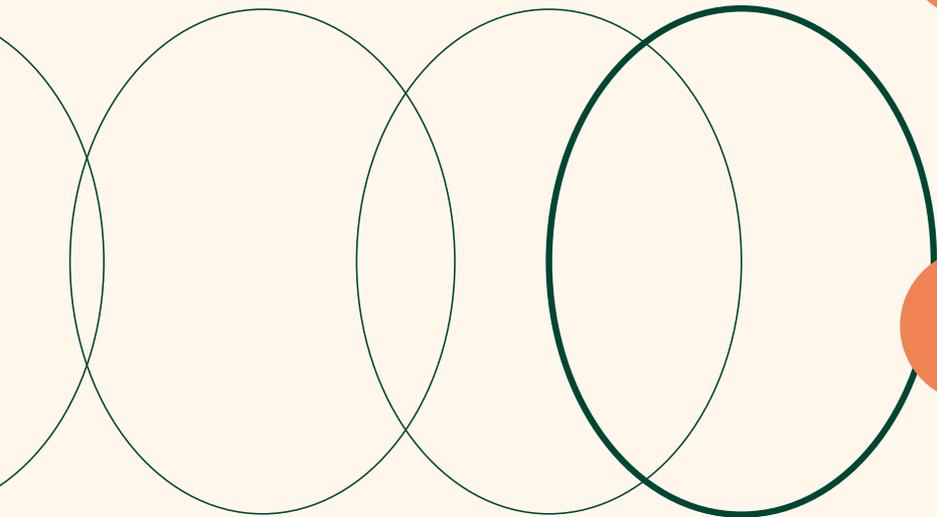
1D MODEL REQUIRES
MAGNETICALLY WELL-
CONNECTED EVENTS

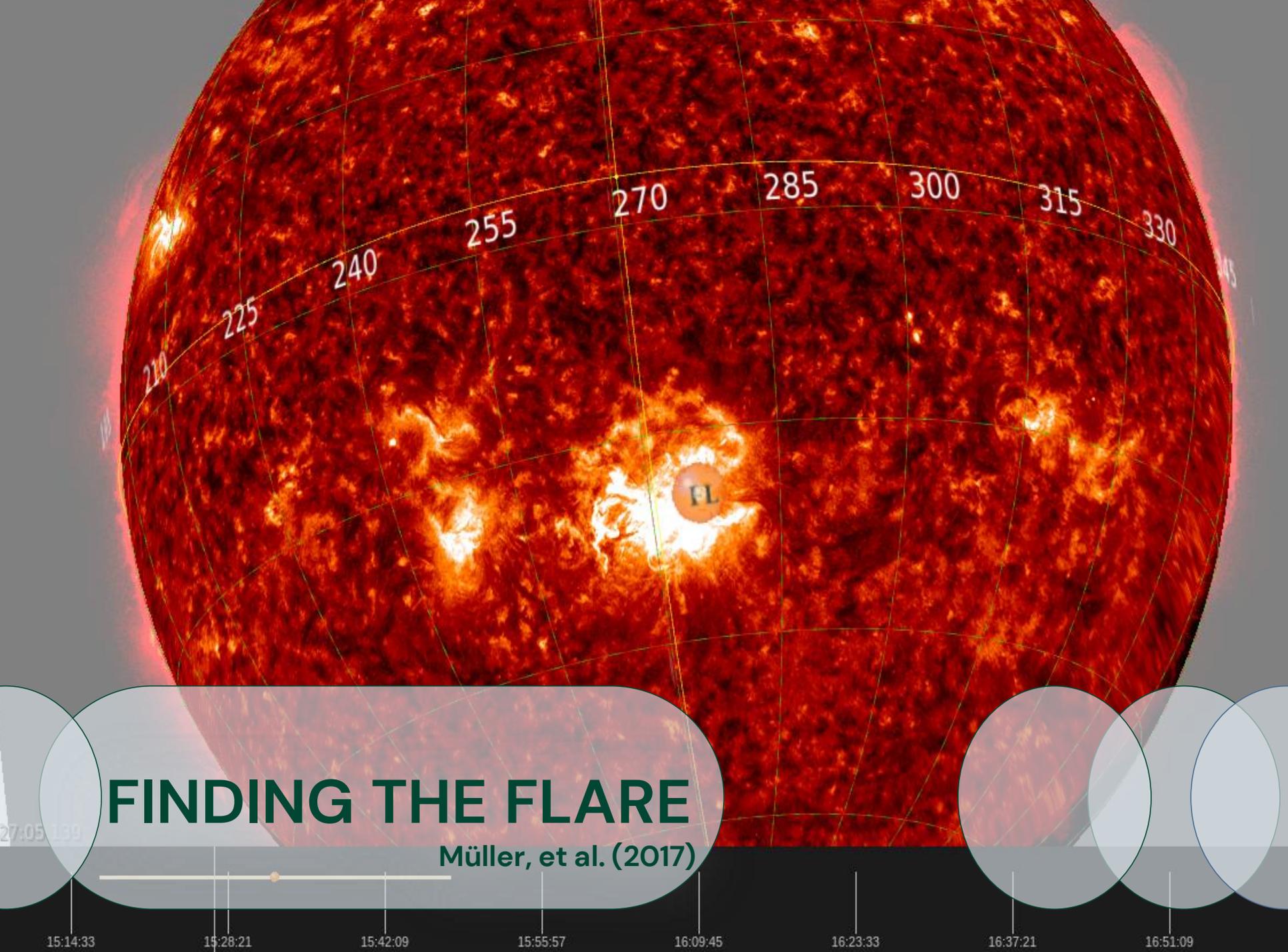


INSTRUMENT PARKER
SPIRAL FOOTPRINT ON THE
SUN'S SURFACE



FOOTPRINT MUST BE 30
DEGREES FROM THE FLARE
LOCATION (Roelof, 2015)





FINDING THE FLARE

Müller, et al. (2017)

15:14:33

15:28:21

15:42:09

15:55:57

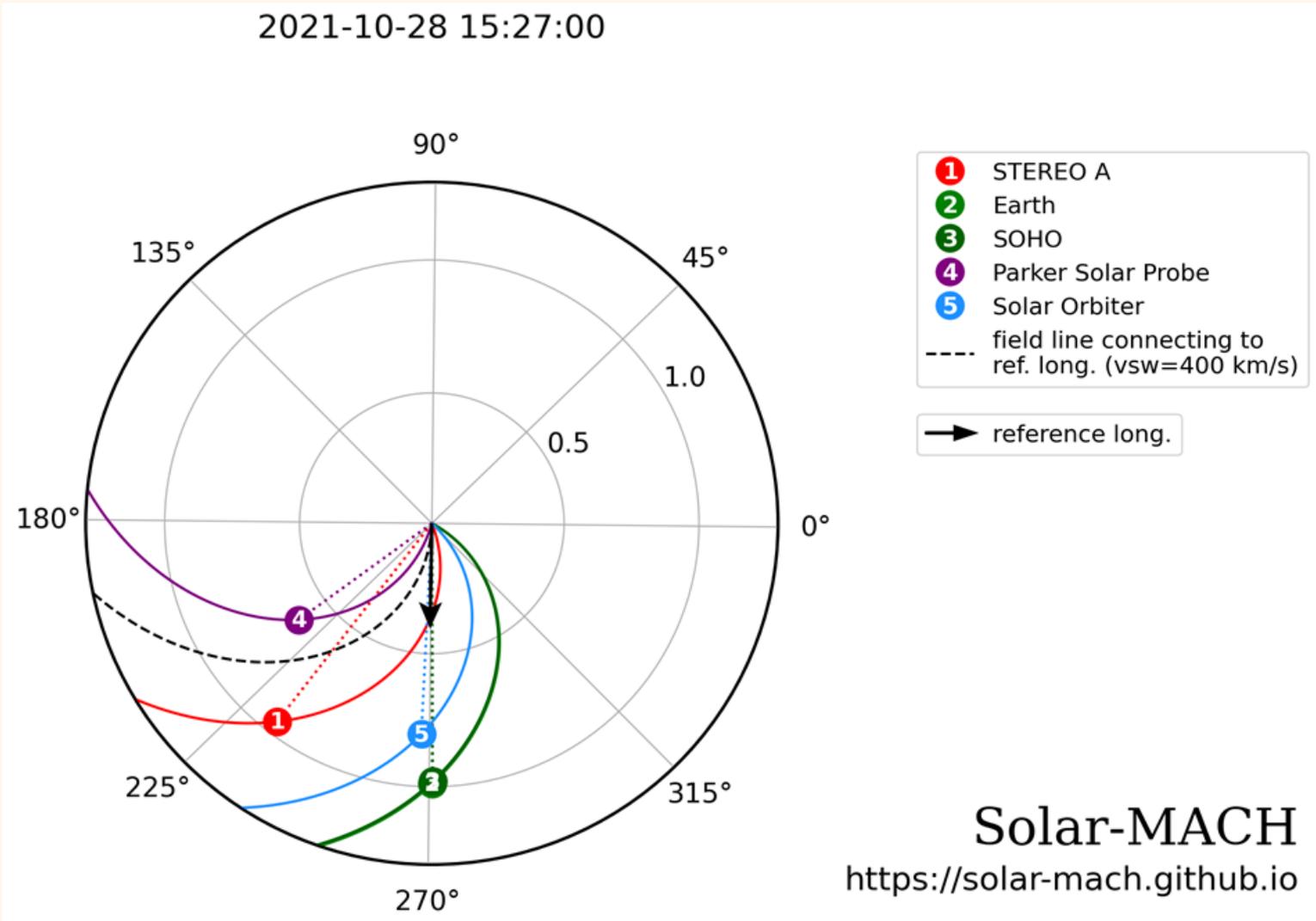
16:09:45

16:23:33

16:37:21

16:51:09

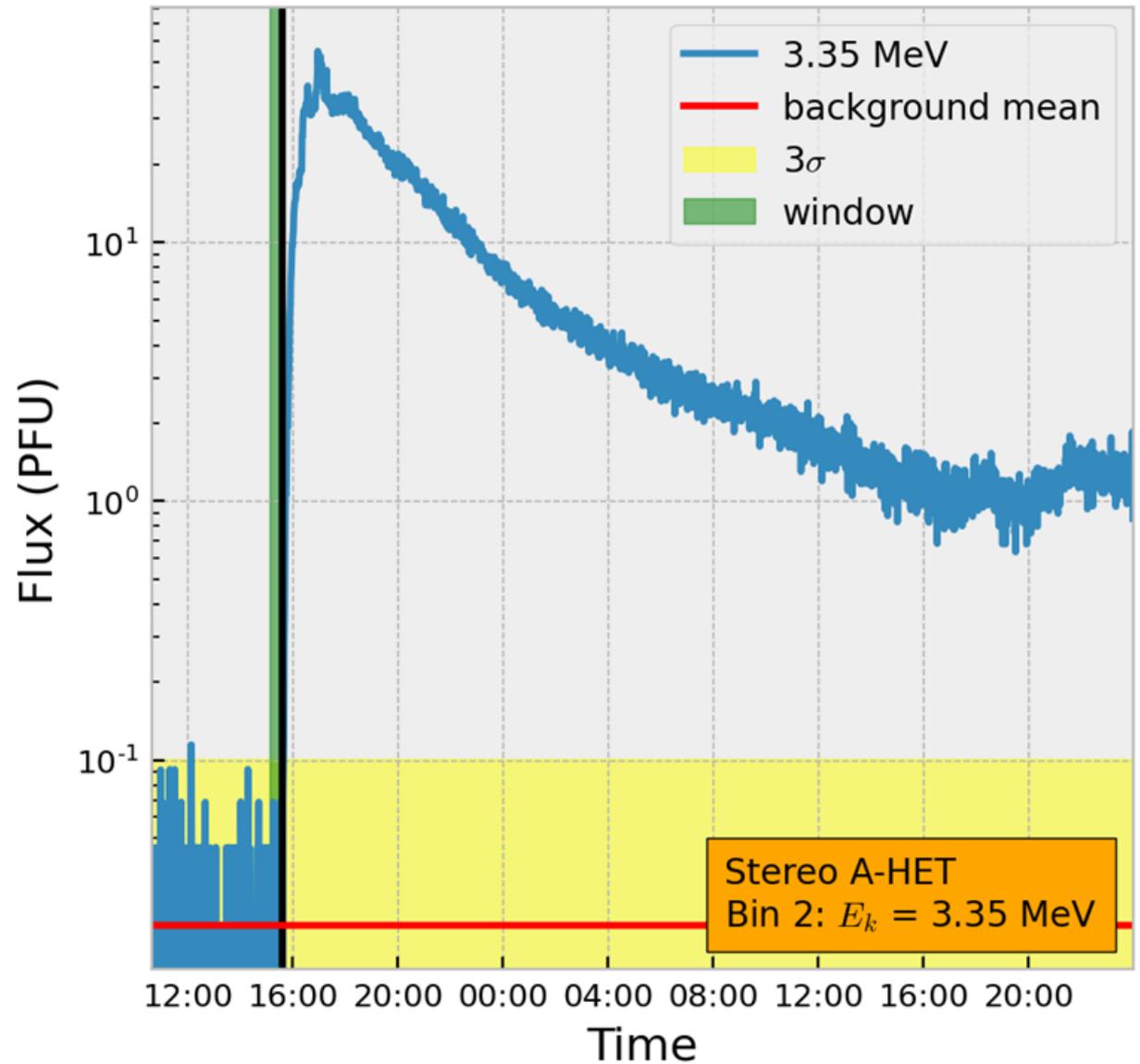
CONNECTING THE INSTRUMENTS TO THE FLARE



Gieseler, et al. (2023)

IS THE DATA GOOD ENOUGH?

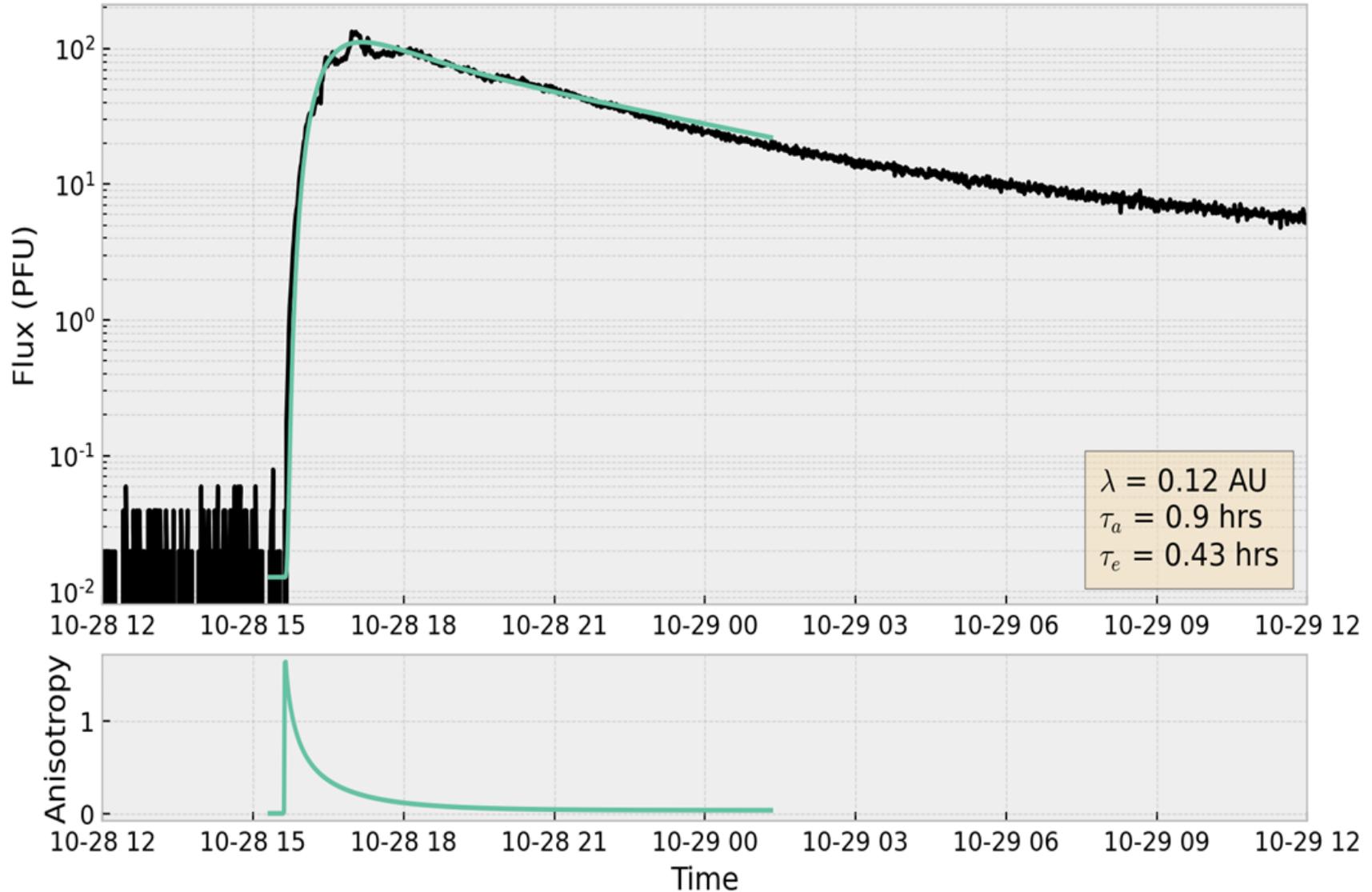
The data must display a tight enough result that we can calculate the onset.



Stereo A (HET) Electron bin 2 for event on October 28th, 2021.

FITTING THE OBSERVATIONS

Stereo A-HET Electron event
P = 2.44 MV; E = 1.98 MeV
15:19 28-Oct, 2021



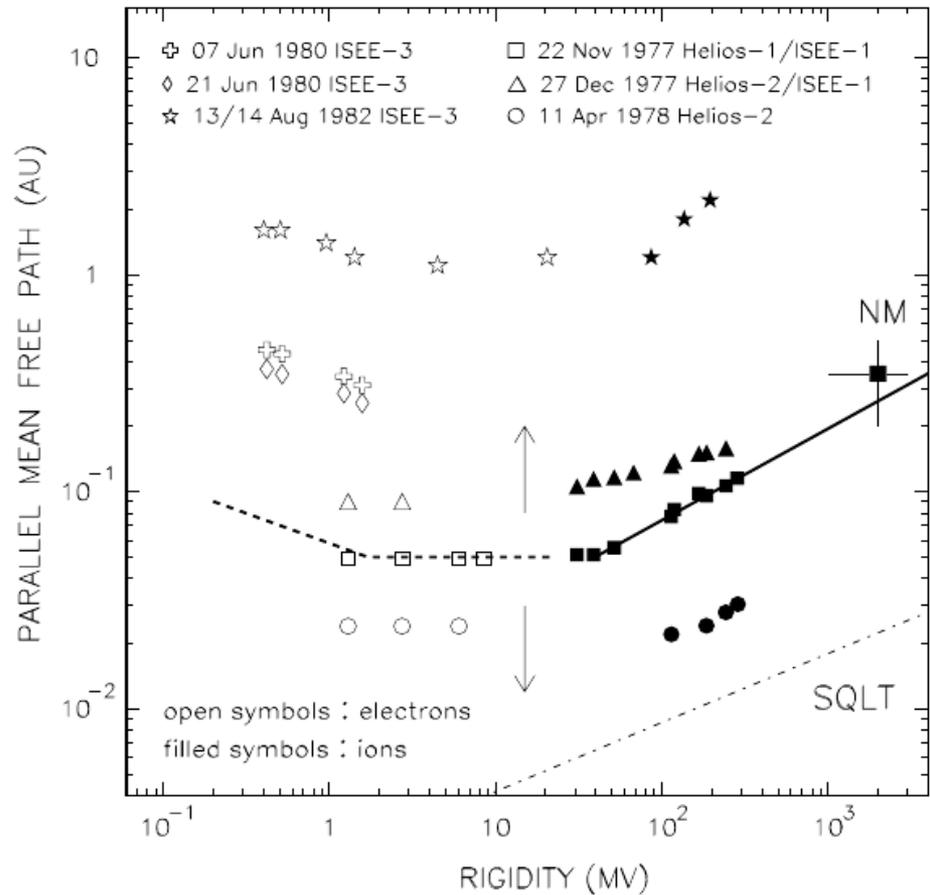
HISTORICAL OBSERVATIONS

Mean-free-path as a function of Rigidity

 Electrons

 Protons

 Dröge (2000) pattern



Convert Energy To Rigidity

Rigidity

$$P = \sqrt{E_k (E_k + 2 E_0)}$$

In units of MV

Rest Mass Energy

$$E_{0,e} = 0.511 \text{ MeV}$$

$$E_{0,p} = 938.0 \text{ MeV}$$

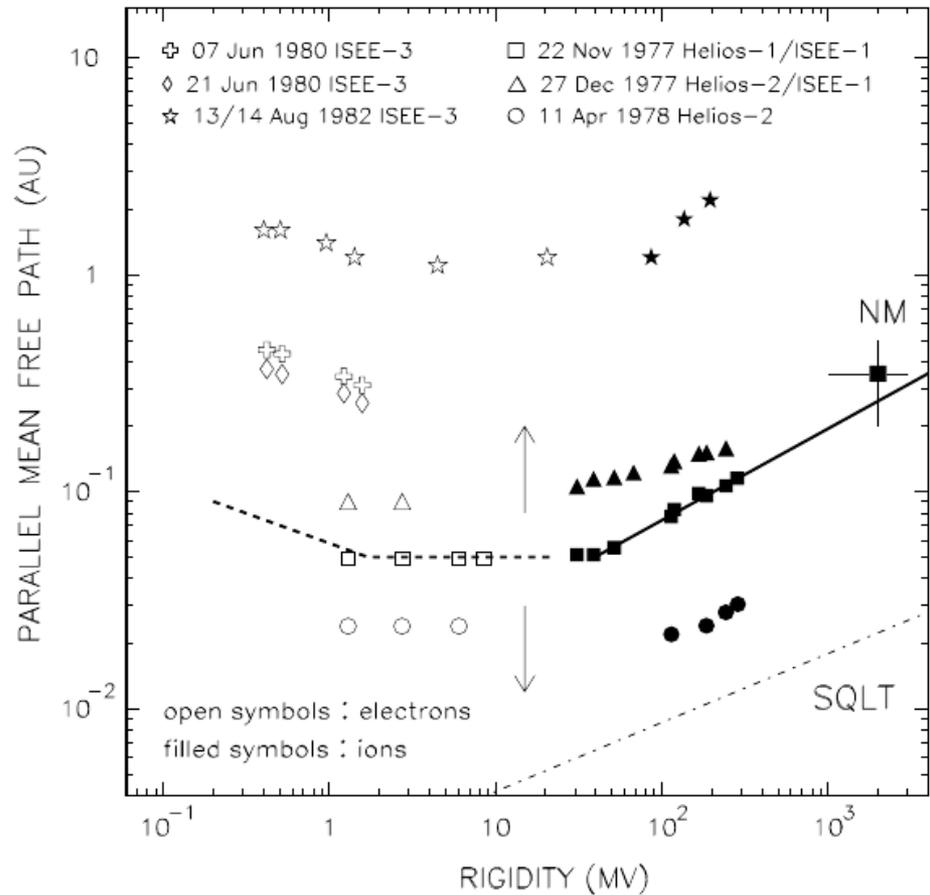
HISTORICAL OBSERVATIONS

Mean-free-path as a function of Rigidity

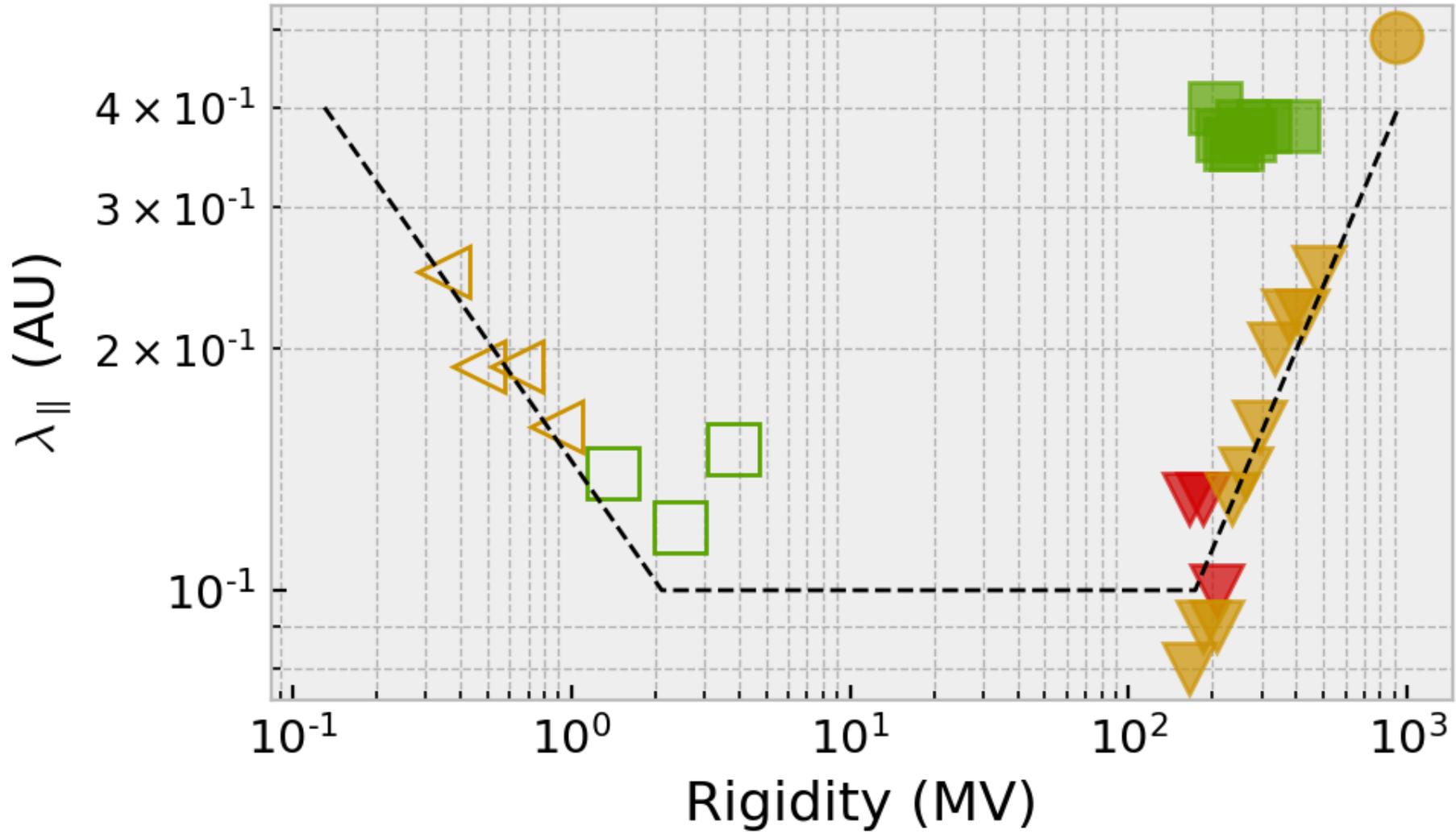
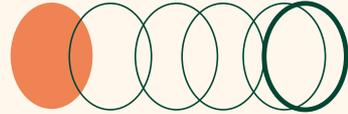
○ Electrons

● Protons

∨ Dröge (2000) pattern



MEAN-FREE-PATH vs RIGIDITY



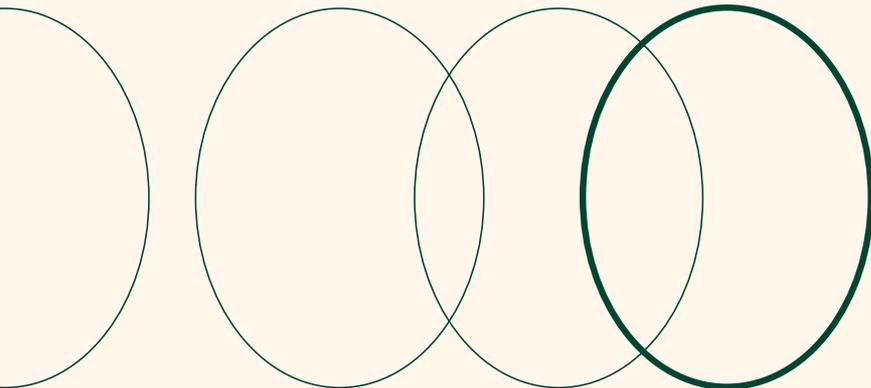
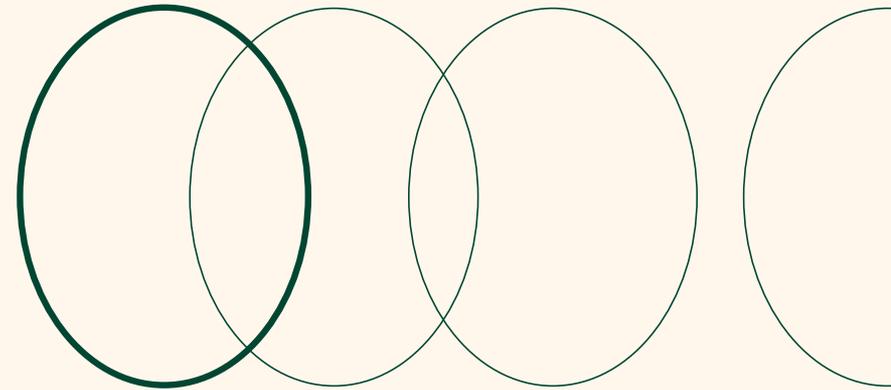


DERIVING THE DIFFUSION COEFFICIENT

Teufel & Schlickeiser (2003)

$$e^{-\frac{t}{q_d}}$$

Random Sweeping
(RS)



$$e^{-\left(\frac{t}{q_d}\right)^2}$$

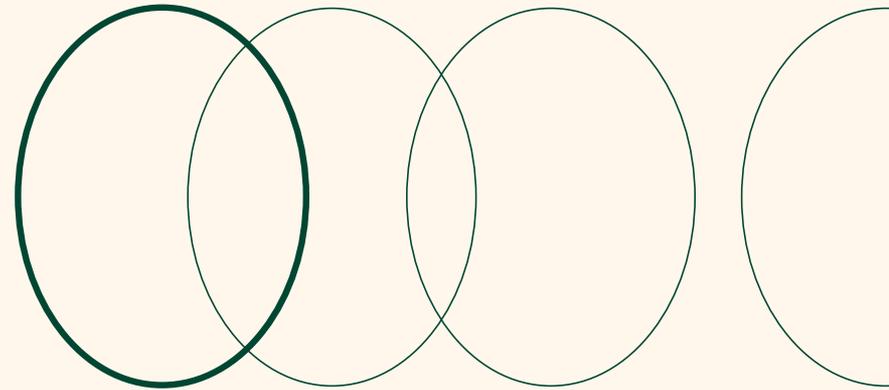
Dynamical Turbulence
(DT)

DERIVING THE DIFFUSION COEFFICIENT

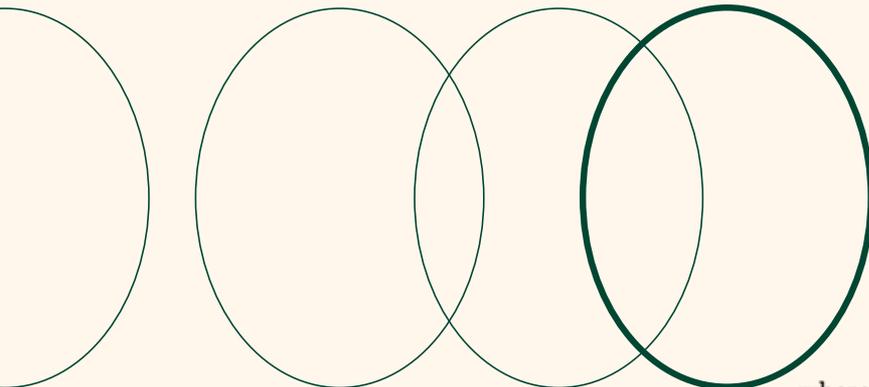
Teufel & Schlickeiser (2003)

$$e^{-\frac{t}{q_d}}$$

Random Sweeping
(RS)



$$\lambda_{\parallel} = \frac{3s}{\sqrt{\pi}(s-1)} \frac{R^2}{k_{min}b} \left(\frac{B_0}{\delta B_{slab}} \right)^2 \cdot \left[\frac{b}{4\sqrt{\pi}} + \left(\frac{1}{\Gamma(p/2)} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}(p-2)} \right) \frac{b^{p-1}}{Q^{p-s}R^s} + \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}(2-s)(4-s)} \frac{b}{R^s} \right]$$



$$e^{-\left(\frac{t}{q_d}\right)^2}$$

Dynamical Turbulence
(DT)

$$\lambda_{\parallel} = \frac{3s}{(s-1)} \frac{R^2}{k_{min}a} \left(\frac{B_0}{\delta B_{slab}} \right)^2 \cdot \left[\frac{a}{4\pi} + {}_2F_1\left(1; \frac{1}{(p-1)}; \frac{p}{(p-1)}; \frac{\pi a}{f_1 Q}\right) \frac{a^2}{f_1 Q^{3-s}R^s} + \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}(2-s)(4-s)} \frac{a}{R^s} \right]$$

where $f_1 = \frac{2}{p-2} + \frac{2}{2-s}$

$$(\delta B_{slab})^2 = 13.2 nT^2$$

DERIVING THE DIFFUSION COEFFICIENT

Teufel & Schlickeiser (2003)

$$k_D = 2 \times 10^{-5} m^{-1}$$

$$e^{-\frac{t}{q_d}}$$

Random Sweeping (RS)

$$s = 5/3$$

$$\alpha_d = 1$$

$$V_A = 33.5 km/s$$

$$\lambda_{\parallel} = \frac{3s}{\sqrt{\pi}(s-1)} \frac{R^2}{k_{min} b} \left(\frac{B_0}{\delta B_{slab}} \right)^2 \cdot \left[\frac{b}{4\sqrt{\pi}} + \left(\frac{1}{\Gamma(p/2)} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}(p-2)} \right) \frac{b^{p-1}}{Q^{p-s} R^s} + \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}(2-s)(4-s)} \frac{b}{R^s} \right]$$

$$e^{-\left(\frac{t}{q_d}\right)^2}$$

Dynamical Turbulence (DT)

$$k_{min} = 10^{-10} m^{-1}$$

$$p = 3.$$

$$\lambda_{\parallel} = \frac{3s}{(s-1)} \frac{R^2}{k_{min} a} \left(\frac{B_0}{\delta B_{slab}} \right)^2 \cdot \left[\frac{a}{4\pi} + {}_2F_1\left(1; \frac{1}{(p-1)}; \frac{p}{(p-1)}; \frac{\pi a}{f_1 Q}\right) \frac{a^2}{f_1 Q^{3-s} R^s} + \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}(2-s)(4-s)} \frac{a}{R^s} \right]$$

$$\text{where } f_1 = \frac{2}{p-2} + \frac{2}{2-s}$$

$$B_0 = 4.12 nT$$

$$(\delta B_{slab})^2 = 13.2 \text{ nT}^2$$

$$R = R_L \cdot k_{min}$$

$$a = \frac{v}{\alpha_d V_A} = 2b$$

$$P = \sqrt{E_k(E_k + 2E_0)}$$

DERIVING THE DIFFUSION COEFFICIENT $Q = R_L \cdot k_D$

Teufel & Schlickeiser (2003)

$$R_L = \frac{m_e v}{q B_0} = \frac{P}{B_0 c}$$

$$k_D = 2 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m}^{-1}$$

$$e^{-\frac{t}{q_d}}$$

Random Sweeping (RS)

$$s = 5/3$$

$$\alpha_d = 1$$

$$V_A = 33.5 \text{ km/s}$$

$$\lambda_{\parallel} = \frac{3s}{\sqrt{\pi}(s-1)} \frac{R^2}{k_{min} b} \left(\frac{B_0}{\delta B_{slab}} \right)^2 \cdot \left[\frac{b}{4\sqrt{\pi}} + \left(\frac{1}{\Gamma(p/2)} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}(p-2)} \right) \frac{b^{p-1}}{Q^{p-s} R^s} + \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}(2-s)(4-s)} \frac{b}{R^s} \right]$$

$$e^{-\left(\frac{t}{q_d}\right)^2}$$

Dynamical Turbulence (DT)

$$k_{min} = 10^{-10} \text{ m}^{-1}$$

$$v = \frac{Pc}{E_k + E_0}$$

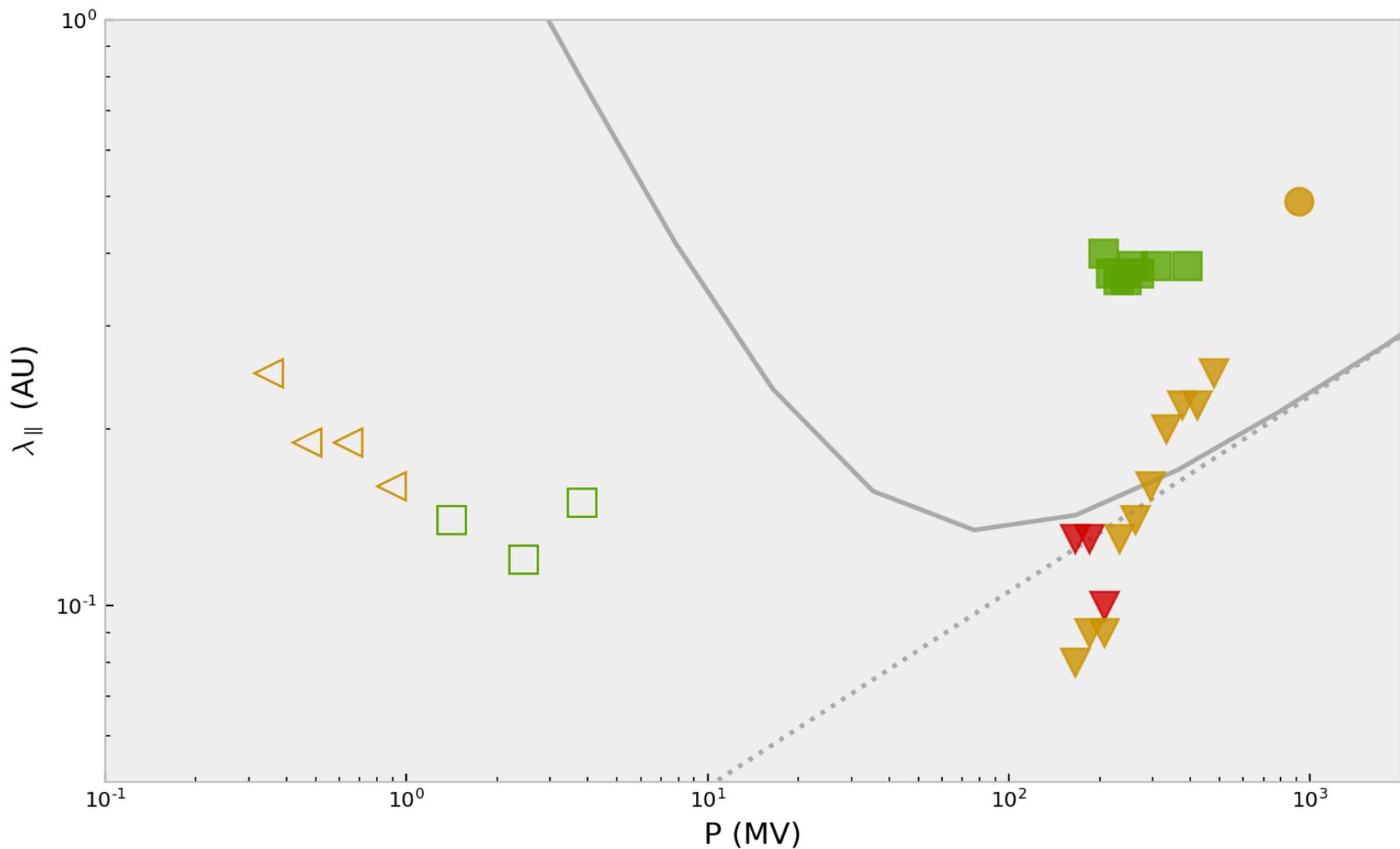
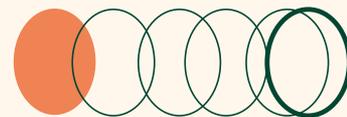
$$p = 3.$$

$$\lambda_{\parallel} = \frac{3s}{(s-1)} \frac{R^2}{k_{min} a} \left(\frac{B_0}{\delta B_{slab}} \right)^2 \cdot \left[\frac{a}{4\pi} + {}_2F_1\left(1; \frac{1}{(p-1)}; \frac{p}{(p-1)}; \frac{\pi a}{f_1 Q}\right) \frac{a^2}{f_1 Q^{3-s} R^s} + \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}(2-s)(4-s)} \frac{a}{R^s} \right]$$

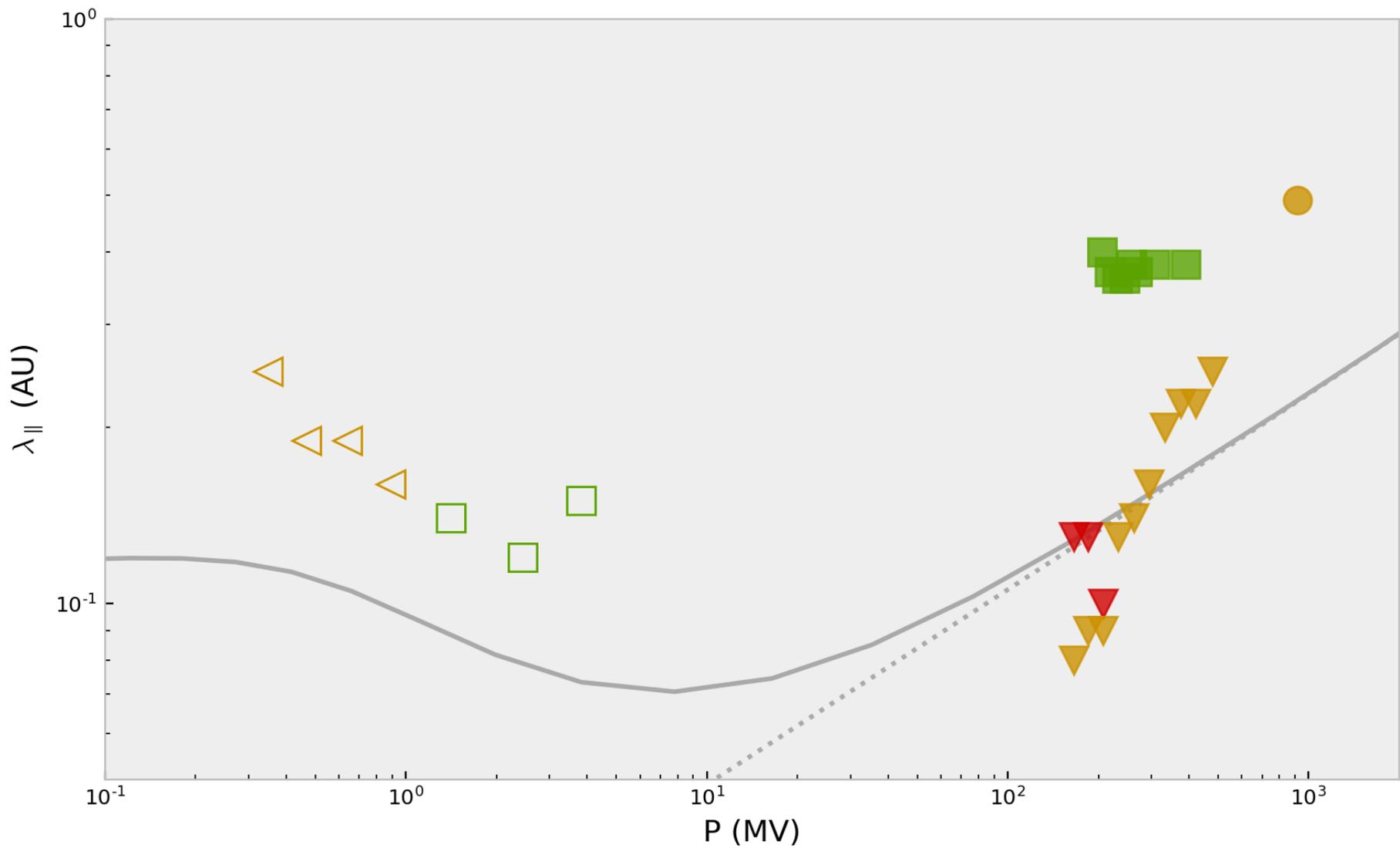
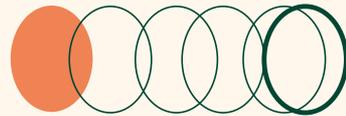
$$\text{where } f_1 = \frac{2}{p-2} + \frac{2}{2-s}$$

$$B_0 = 4.12 \text{ nT}$$

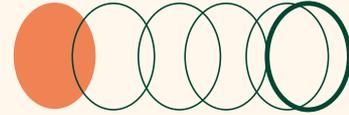
RANDOM SWEEPING



DAMPING TURBULENCE



WHAT'S TO COME?



INCLUSIONS

More events to build on the patterns.

COMPARISONS

Any other patterns from the other parameters?

IMPROVEMENTS

Recreating Dröges results.

ADDITIONS

Finding the 0,3 AU parameters.

CONFIRMATIONS

Confirming the 1 AU parameters are correct.

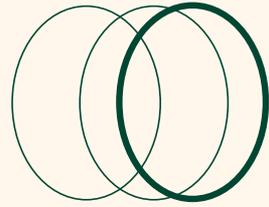
THANK YOU!

Thanks to the people in the Center for Space Research for their support in getting this project where it is today.

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NASSP grant number 142149.



References



Software/Code

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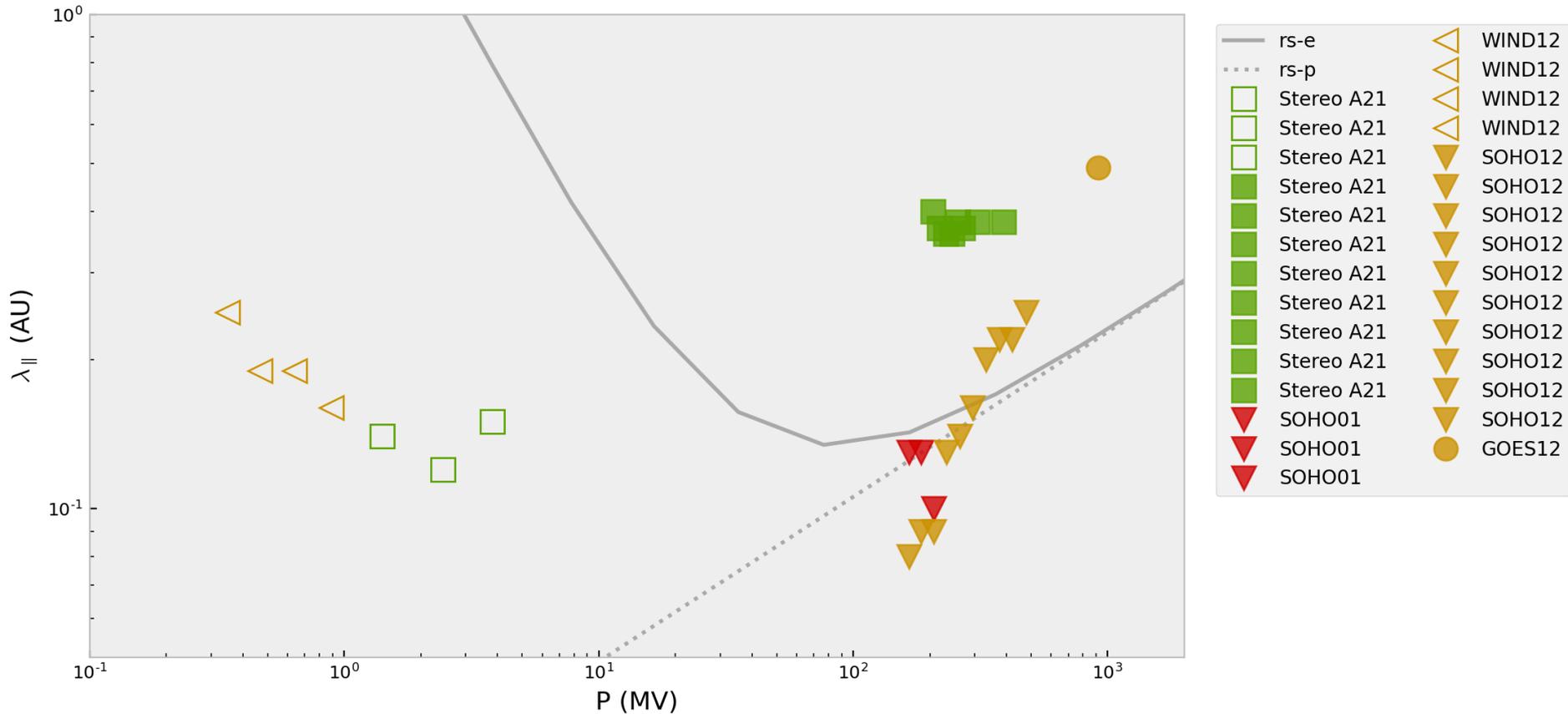
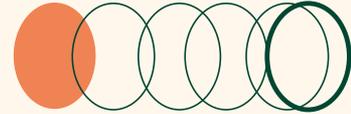
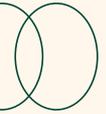
Theory

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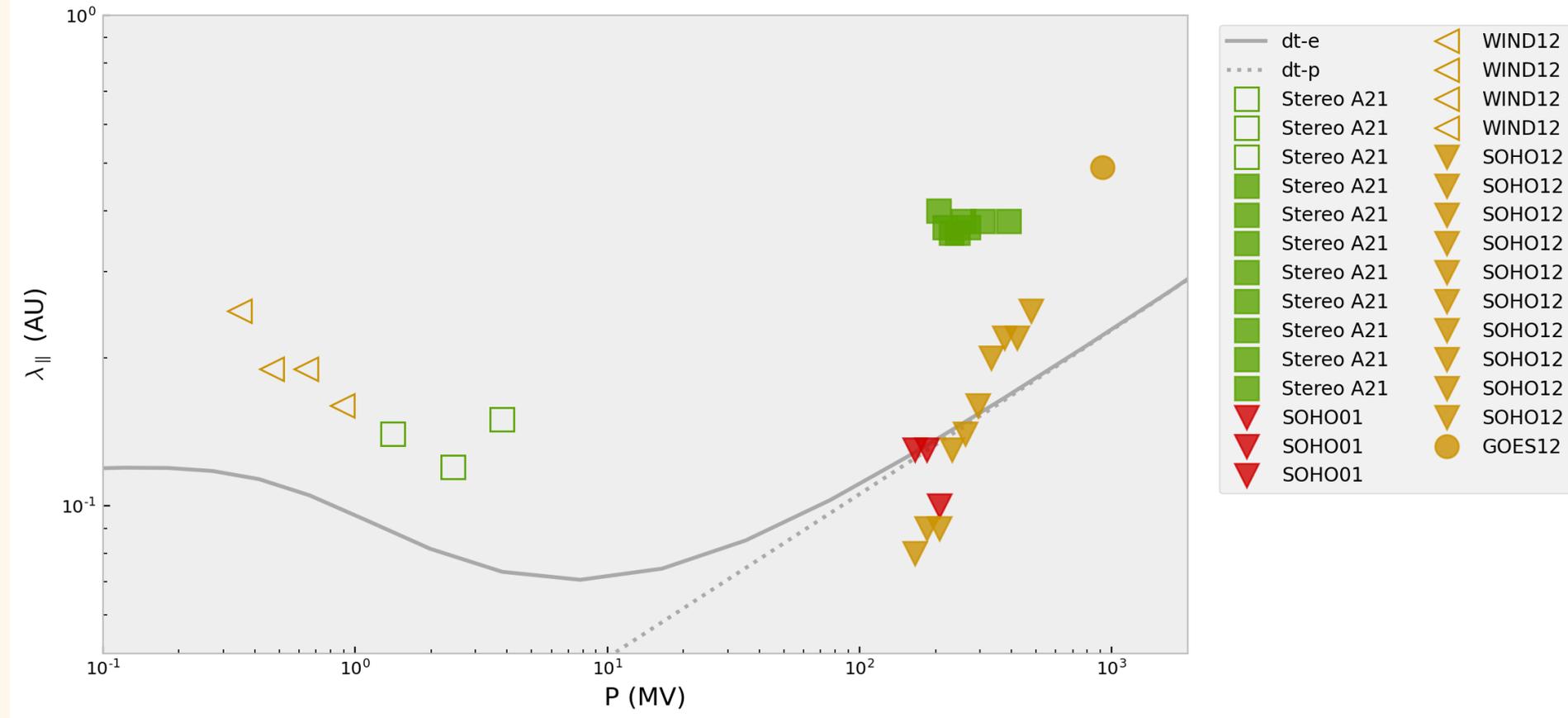
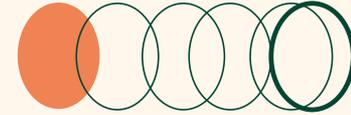
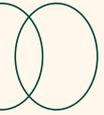


Additional Information



Mean-free-path as a function of rigidity with the random sweeping function included for electrons (solid line) and protons (dashed line).

Additional Information



Mean-free-path as a function of rigidity with the damping turbulence function included for electrons (solid line) and protons (dashed line).