

Magnetic erosion and kinematics of Coronal Mass Ejections

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Motivation of our study

- The strong impact of magnetic reconnection on the basic parameters and geometrical features of the structure affects its dynamic evolution and geo-effectiveness.
- The addition of the erosion process enriches Drag-based modeling. The difference in the Time of Arrival might lead to lower MAE (see Vourlidas et al. 2019)

	Accuracy (h)	MAE (h)
Vršnak et al. 2014	+1.1	14.6
Dumbović et al. 2018	- 9.7	14.3
Shi et al. 2015	- 9.9	13.2

drag force

ICME

interaction

Solar Wind

Bothmer and Schwenn et al. 1998, Forsyth et al. 2006, Liu et al. 2005, Wang et al. 2005, Leitner et al. 2007

$$n_{sw}(R) = \frac{8.0 * 10^7}{R^6} + \frac{4.1 * 10^6}{R^4} + \frac{3.3 * 10^5}{R^2}$$

LeBlanc et al. 1998

$$R = 0.138 * R^{0.69} (AU)$$

$$n = 6.59 * R^{-2.384} (AU)$$

$$V_{sw}(R) = V_{sw}(1 AU) \frac{n_{(1 AU)} R_{(1 AU)}^2}{n(R) R^2}$$

Cargill et al. 2004

Cylindrical flux rope

$$\frac{dV_i}{dt} = -\gamma C_D |V_{ICME} - V_{sw}| (V_{ICME} - V_{sw})$$

Subramanian et al. 2012

$$\gamma = \frac{\rho_e A}{\tau(\rho_{ICME} + \rho_{sw}/2)}$$

$$R_e = \frac{(V_{ICME} - V_{sw}) * R_{ICME}}{\eta}$$
$$C_D = 0.1478 - \frac{42834}{R_e} + 9.8 \times 10^{-9} R_e$$

CME pile-up and virtual mass system

- ▶ pile-up due to solar wind interactions (sheath)

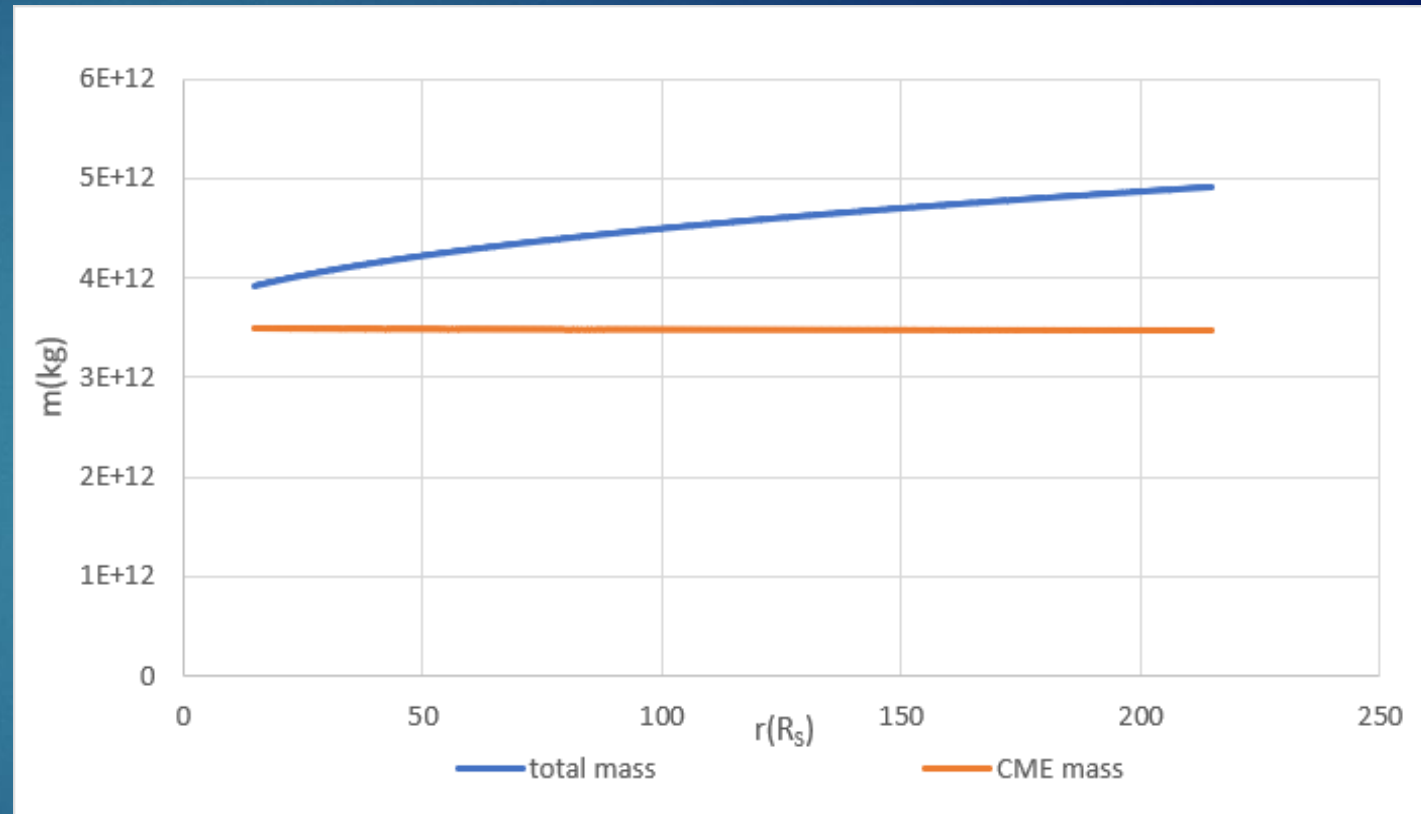
- ▶ virtual mass = added mass

$$M_{virtual} = \frac{1}{2} \rho_e \pi R^2 L$$

Total mass = CME mass + virtual mass

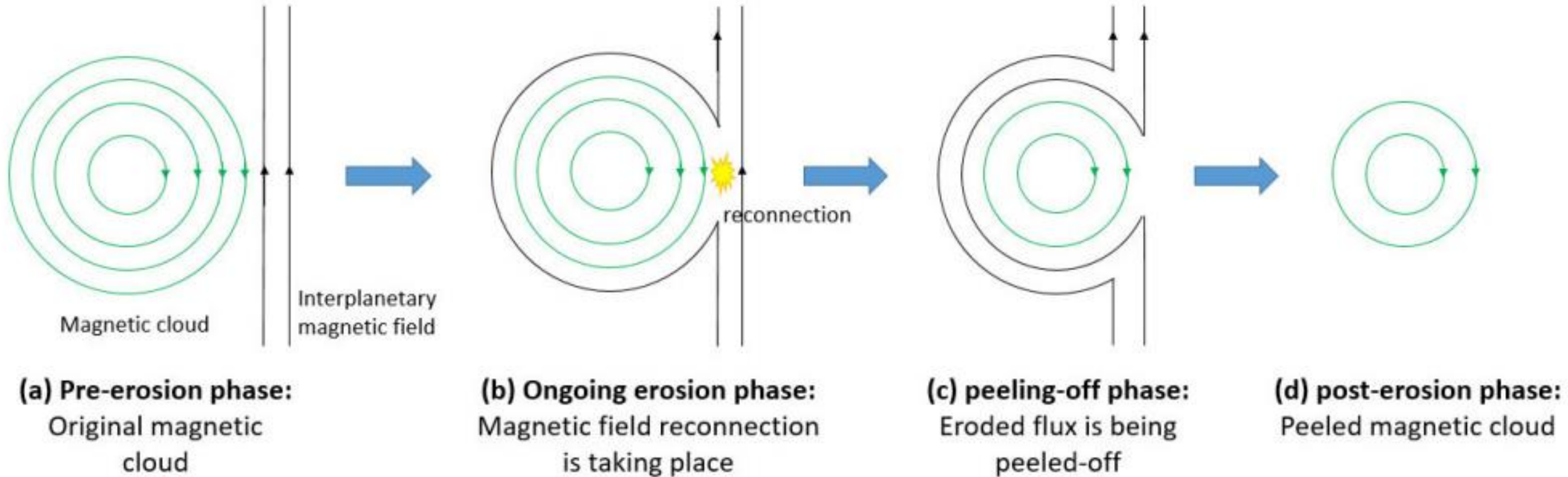
- ▶ total mass isn't constant

- ▶ Variable mass system solution



$$F_D = \frac{dP}{dt} = M_{total} \frac{dU_{CME}}{dt} + \frac{dM_{total}}{dt} (U_{CME} + U_{ex} - u_{sw})$$

Magnetic reconnection and erosion process



Magnetic reconnection and erosion process

“The results suggest that Magnetic Clouds may be eroded at the front or at rear and in similar proportions, with a significant average erosion of about 40% of the total azimuthal magnetic flux. For Magnetic Clouds with well-determined boundaries, we note the frequent observation of local magnetic reconnection signatures in the range 20 to 50% depending on spacecraft and criteria.”

Ruffenach et al. 2015

ICME

Forsyth et al. 2006, Liu et al. 2005,
Wang et al. 2005, Leitner et al. 2007

$$B = 11.4 * r^{-1.383} (AU)$$

Cassak and Shay et al. 2007

$$\mathfrak{R} = 0.1(B_1 \times B_2)^{3/2}(\mu_0\rho_1B_2 + \mu_0\rho_2B_1)^{-1/2}(B_1 + B_2)^{-1/2} \longrightarrow$$

Solar Wind

Interplanetary magnetic field:

$$B_\phi = \frac{B_0 r_0^2 \Omega}{r V_r}$$

$$R_i = R_{i-1} * (1 - h * \mathfrak{R}^\alpha)$$

\mathfrak{R} : magnetic reconnection rate

h : integration step

α : gives the impact of the erosion process

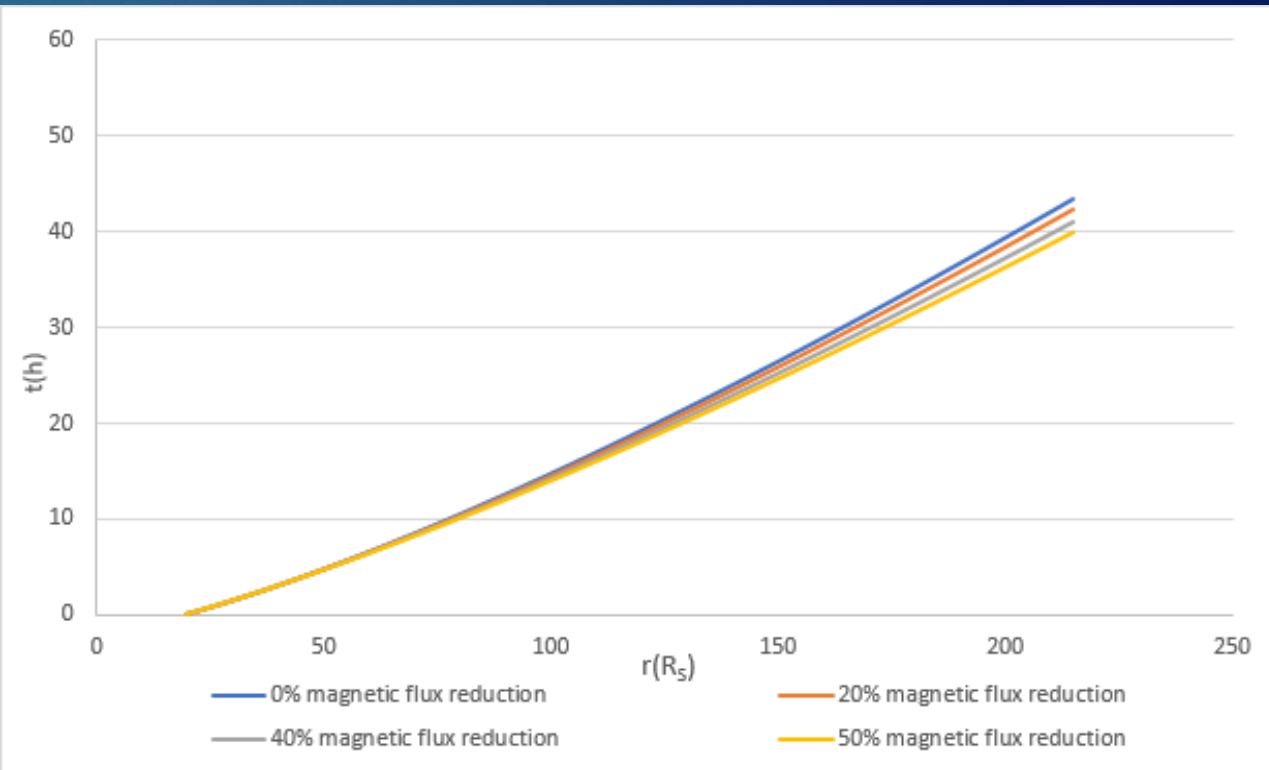
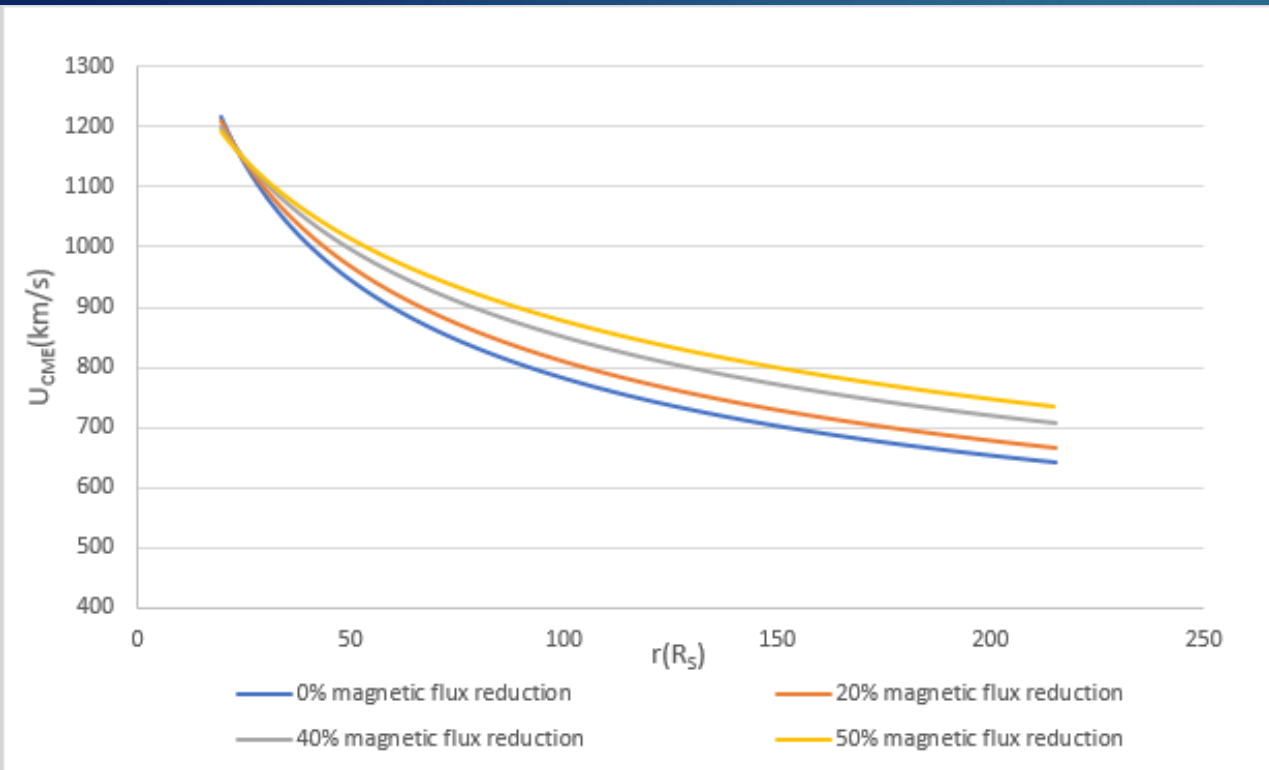
$\alpha = 0.747$ (50% magnetic flux reduction)

$\alpha = 0.786$ (40% magnetic flux reduction)

$\alpha = 0.889$ (20% magnetic flux reduction)

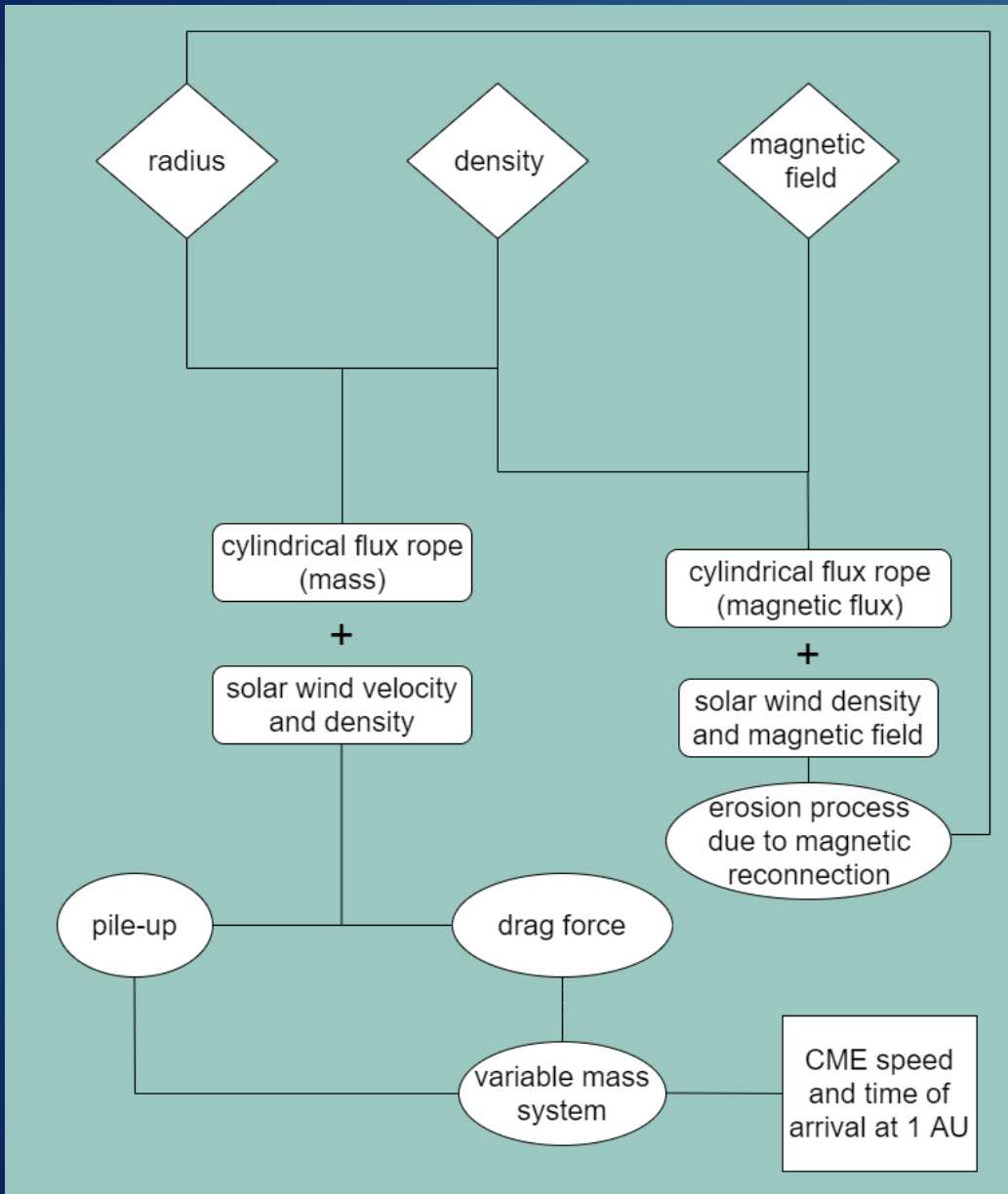
$$F_D = M_{total} \frac{dU_{CME}}{dt} + (U_{CME} + U_{exp} - u_{sw}) \frac{dM_{total}}{dt}$$
$$\frac{dM_{total}}{dt} = \frac{dm_{added}}{dt} + \frac{dM_{erosion}}{dt}$$

Results



Speed of arrival: 25 – 95 km/s faster
Time of arrival: 1 – 3.5 hours earlier

What we did



- We studied the effect of magnetic erosion on the drag force acting on Coronal Mass Ejections
- Depending on the magnetic flux reduction, and as a consequence, the outer shell mass erosion, the leading edge of the ICME arrives at 1 AU, 1-3.5 hours earlier than expected

What needs to be done

- Understand how the CME radius, density and inner magnetic field change over time
- Use data from Parker Solar Probe and Solar Orbiter missions
- Test our results on real events with observed magnetic erosion signatures

Thank you