

4th Eddy NASA Symposium

In-situ observation of Alfvén ion cyclotron waves in ICME magnetic clouds at 1 AU

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Coronal mass ejections (CMEs)

Secret??





Image credits: https://soho.nascom.nasa.gov/

Interplanetary Coronal Mass Ejections (ICMEs)

Burlaga et.al. 1981,1987; Bothmer et al., 1997, Cane et al., 1993, 2000; Zurbuchen et.al., 2006; Richardson et.al., 2010, 2011, Kilpua et al., 2017.

Important features:

- Shock front (Sudden transient) \bullet
- Shock-sheath (Turbulent Plasma) lacksquare
- Magnetic cloud (MC) (Ordered structure) lacksquare



Image Courtesy: Deborah Eddy and Thomas Zurbuchen



- **Change in Polytropic index**
- Expansion, formation of complex ejecta, sudden deflection, and disruption

- **Co-existence of Alfvén wave and PMS in ICME** shock-sheath
- **Deceleration of fast CMEs and acceleration of** slow CMEs in the solar wind
- **Rise in temperature anisotropy and kinetic** scale wave generation



Plasma waves in ICME

Observation of MHD scale waves

- **Observation of Alfvén waves in small** scale flux rope.
- **Observation of torsional Alfvén waves.**
- Surface Alfvén waves embedded in **ICME flux rope**
- Inward directed Alfvén waves due to **ICME-HSS** interaction
- Gosling et. al, 2010 1.
- Raahav and kule MNRASL 2018
- Raghav and Kule, MNRASL, 2018 3.
- 4 Raghav el.al, 2023 APJ
- Dhamane et al. Solar Physics, 2023

Observation of kinetic scale waves

Alfvén ion cyclotron waves (AIC) observed in the ICME sheath region and the occurrence of the AIC wave is highest near the shock front, whereas the rate decreases as we move closer to the ICME MC leading edge.







Methodology



- 1. Angle between IMF vector

- shows quasi- anti-parallel

Event Analysis: 31 July 2000



***** Features

- ✓ No Sheath
- ✓ Outer layer is free from fluctuations
- ✓ Inner layers are highly fluctuating
- \checkmark 92 sec data won't show any fluctuation
- ✓ 3 sec data used for analysis

ICME catalog available at https://wind.nasa.gov/ICME_catalog/IC ME_catalog_viewer.php







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✤ Features

 First hump near 0.1 Hz
Second hump at 0.6 Hz (gyro- frequency)
Third hump at 1.24 Hz
Negative value of σ_m
Possible signature of kinetic scales waves.
11 Hz MFI data used for analysis.

> Telloni et. al, 2019 APJ Telloni et. al, 2012 APJ Telloni et. al. 2013 APJ





- High Temperature Anisotropy is
- $\Box \Theta_{VB}$ is almost below 40° in high fluctuating region.
- **92** sec SWE data is used to study temperature anisotropy.

Dhamane et. al. 2023 Solar Physics Raghav et. al. 2023 APJ Raghav et. al. 2018 MNRASL Yang et al ApJ , 817(2):178, 2016.

Walén Test

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Strong Alfvénic Correlation is observed in frequency range 10⁻³ - 10⁻¹ Hz. observed in the in inner layer of cloud.



Spectral Analysis



Angle between the solar wind velocity and magnetic field

Conclusion

- The coupling of fluid and kinetic scales
- Generation of left-hand-polarized parallel-propagating AIC
- The gyro-frequency at which we found the energy exchanges between wave and particle
- The perpendicular signature is much more effective





- Does the transverse propagating kinetic scale exist in magnetic cloud?
- How it contributes to the heating in magnetic cloud?
- What is source of high temperature anisotropy in the inner layer of cloud? Is it locally generated or from their point of origin in the solar corona.

Published Article

THE ASTROPHYSICAL JOURNAL, 957:38 (8pp), 2023 November 1

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OPEN ACCESS

Observation of Alfvén Ion Cyclotron Waves in ICME Magnetic Clouds at 1 au

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Received 2023 June 23; revised 2023 July 28; accepted 2023 August 11; published 2023 October 25

Abstract

Waves in plasma play an essential role in the energy transfer and plasma-heating processes. This article discusses the in situ observation of Alfvén ion cyclotron (AIC) waves and their characteristics within interplanetary coronal mass ejection (ICME) flux ropes. We analyzed 401 ICME flux ropes, observed by WIND spacecraft from 1995 to 2021 at 1 au. We found only five ICME flux ropes that show an explicit presence of AIC waves; two have normalized magnetic helicity $\sigma_m \leq -0.5$, and the remaining three show $\sigma_m \geq 0.5$ polarization. The angle between velocity and magnetic field ($\theta_{\rm VB}$) for $\sigma_m \leq -0.5$ is $<40^\circ$, whereas for $\sigma_m \geq 0.5$, $\theta_{\rm VB} > 140^\circ$. This result supports the existence of quasi-parallel and quasi-antiparallel left-handed polarized AIC waves within ICME flux ropes. We suggest that AIC waves are possibly triggered by (i) proton temperature anisotropy $Tp_{\perp}/Tp_{\parallel} > 1$ driven by cyclotron instability and (ii) low-frequency Alfvén waves through the magnetohydrodynamic turbulent cascade. This study shows evidence of fluid and kinetic scales coupling in the ICME flux rope.

Unified Astronomy Thesaurus concepts: Magnetohydrodynamics (1964)

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https://doi.org/10.3847/1538-4357/acf19f



Thanks to Collaborators

- ✓ Dr. Daniele Telloni -NIA, Astrophysical Observatory of Torino, Italy
- ✓ Prof. Raffaella D'Amicis, INAF, Institute for Space Astrophysics and Planetology, Italy
- ✓ Dr. Zubair Shaikh, Space Sciences Laboratory, University of California
- ✓ Dr. Ankush Bhaskar, SPL, ISRO, India
- ✓ Dr. Robert Wicks, Northumbria University, UK
- ✓ Dr. Georgios Nicolaou MSSL, UK



Publications

- Dhamane, Omkar, et al. "In-situ observation of Alfvén ion cyclotron waves in ICME Magnetic clouds at 1AU ." The Astrophysical Journal
- Raghav, Anil, et al. "First Analysis of In Situ Observation of Surface Alfvén Waves in an ICME Flux Rope." The Astrophysical Journal 945.1 (2023): 64.
- Dhamane, Omkar, et al. "Observation of Alfvén Waves in an ICME-HSS Interaction Region." Solar Physics 298.3 (2023): 34.

Acknowledgement

NASA/GFSC's Space Physics Data Facility's CDAWEB services

- **Prof. Roberto Bruno**
- **Mr. Greg Hilbert**
- **DST-SERB, INDIA**
- **Department of Physics, University of Mumbai**
- **UCAR and CPAESS**

What we are doing?









In situ data measurement



The ICME transit on 20 November, 2003

measured by Wind spacecraft.

- Cyan shade shock-sheath
- Blue shade MC/ flux rope
- Criteria for identification of flux-rope:
 - Enhanced IMF
 - Rotation of IMF vector
 - Gradual decrease in solar wind speed
 - Low plasma beta
 - Low proton Temperature
 - Low proton density
 - Bidirectional electron flow

Figure credits: Raghav & Shaikh (2020), MNRASL





Zurbuchen & Richardson 2006; Chi et al. 2016; Kilpua et al. 2017)