



Characterizing the Whole Heliosphere at Solar Minimum: What we've Learnt from Data and Models

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Predictive Science Inc. (PSI)

WHPI Workshop

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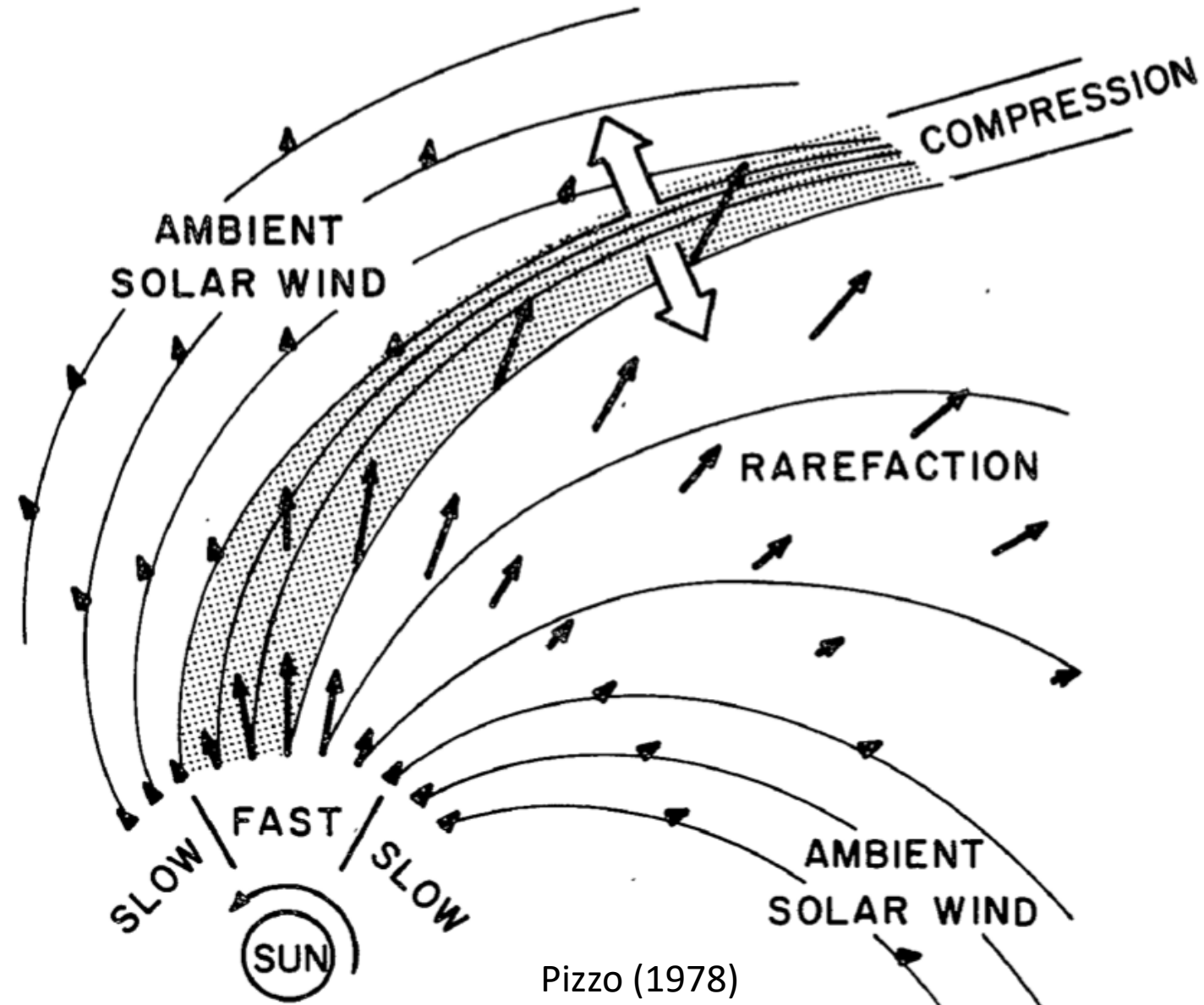
Overview

- Basic properties of the large-scale heliosphere at, and around solar minimum (<1992)
- Insight from missions and models:
 - Ulysses (1992 - 2008)
 - PSP (2018 – present)
- Characterizing different Solar Minima
- Planetary responses to the quiescent Sun
- Summary and Future Opportunities

Before Ulysses: The 2-D Heliosphere

- 2-D picture of the global heliosphere
 - Orientations of CIRs and their F/R shocks
 - Development of shocks
 - Detailed analysis of stream interfaces
 - General properties of the heliospheric current sheet
 - Modeling by Pizzo (late '70's and early '80's) foretold 3-D structure that Ulysses would observe

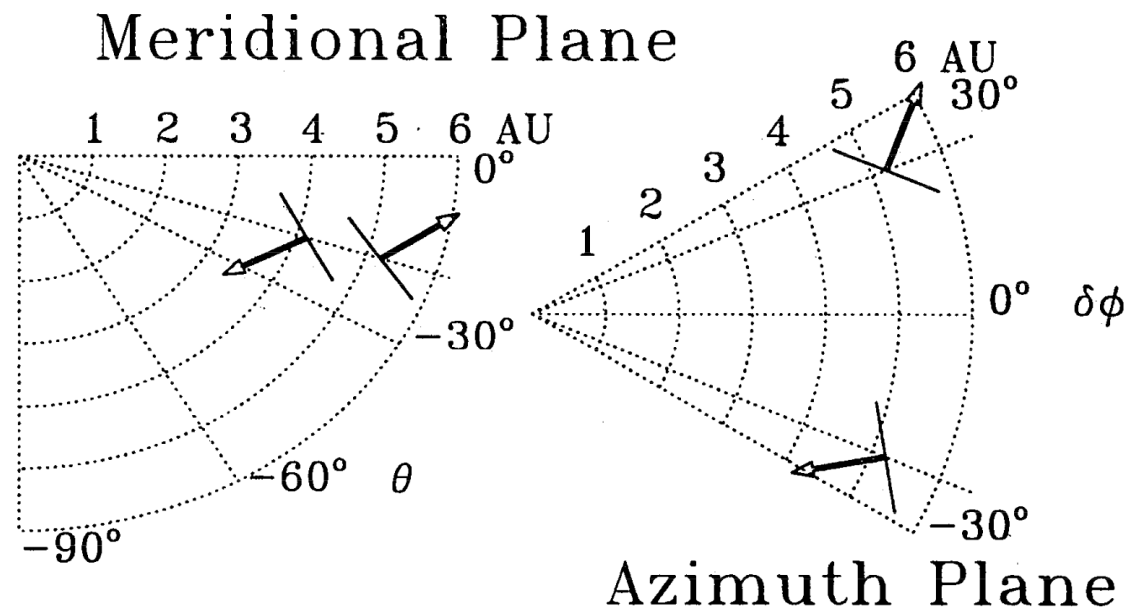
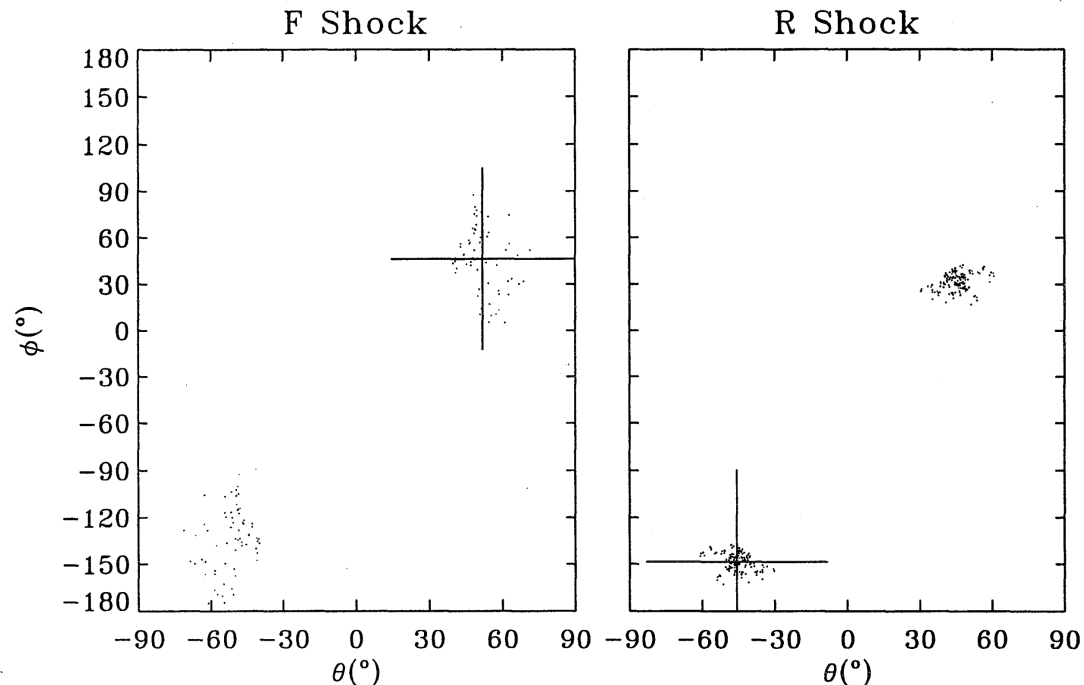
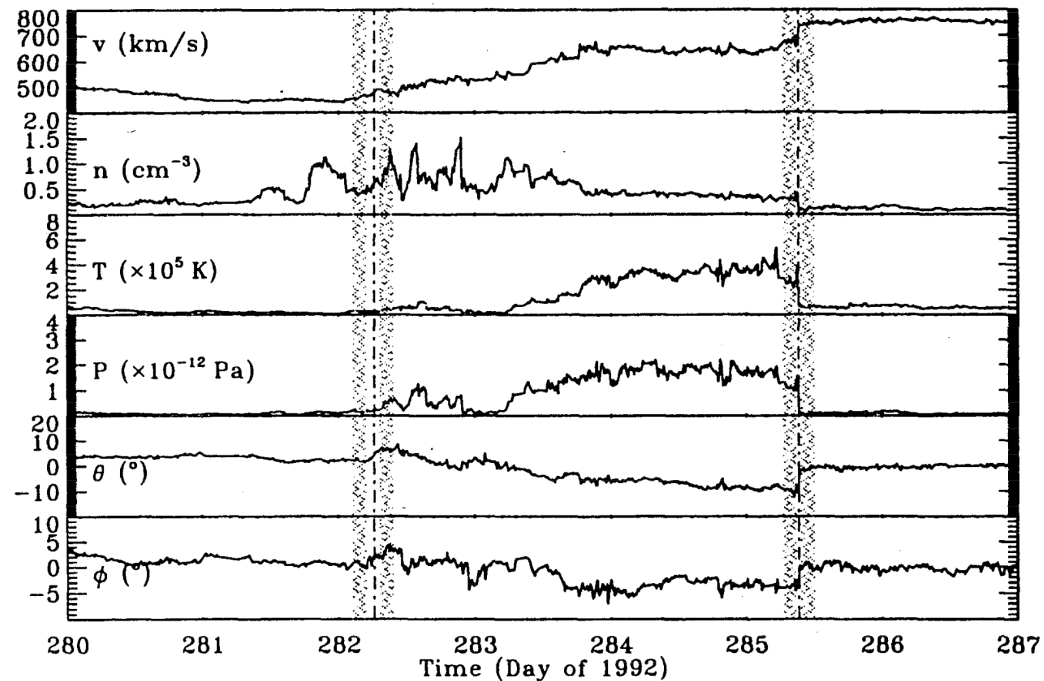
STREAM INTERACTION SCHEMATIC (INERTIAL FRAME)



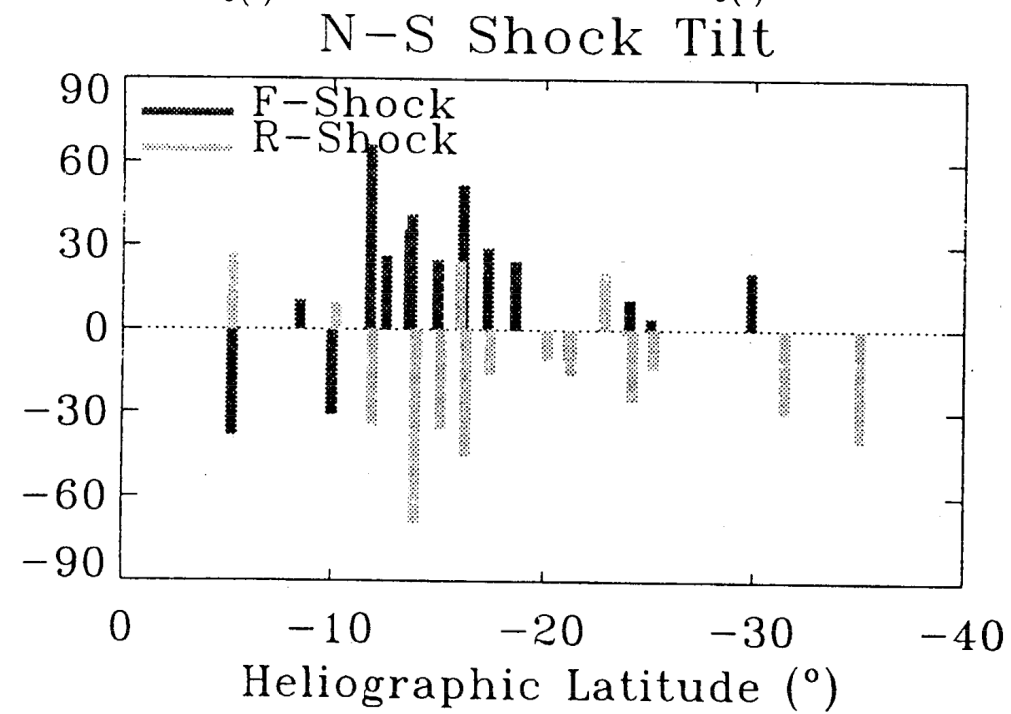
Pizzo (1978)

After Ulysses: The 3-D Heliosphere

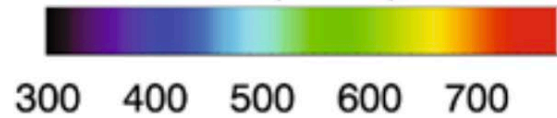




Riley et al. (1996)



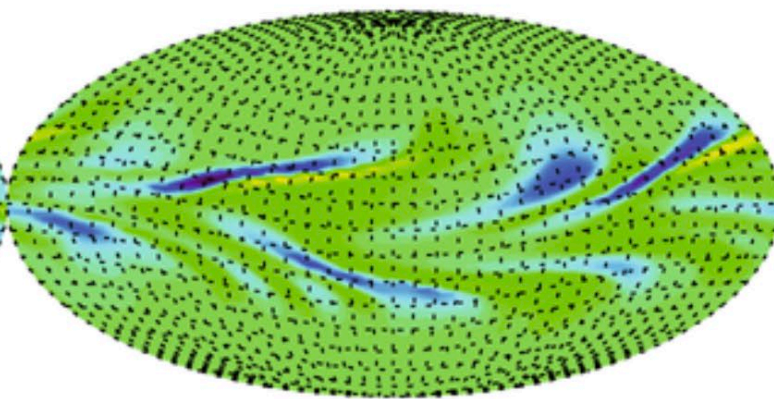
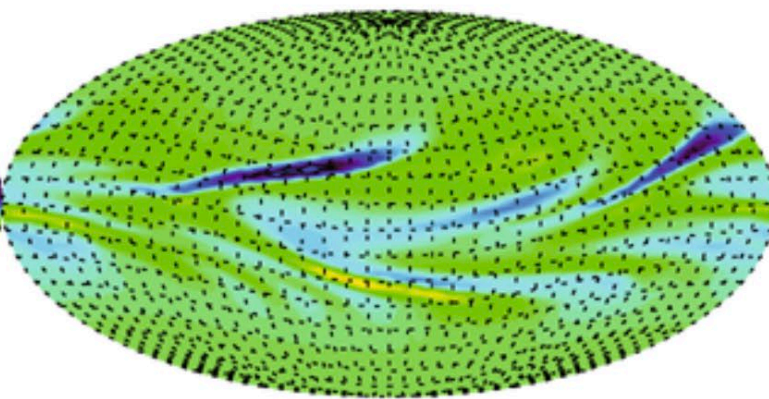
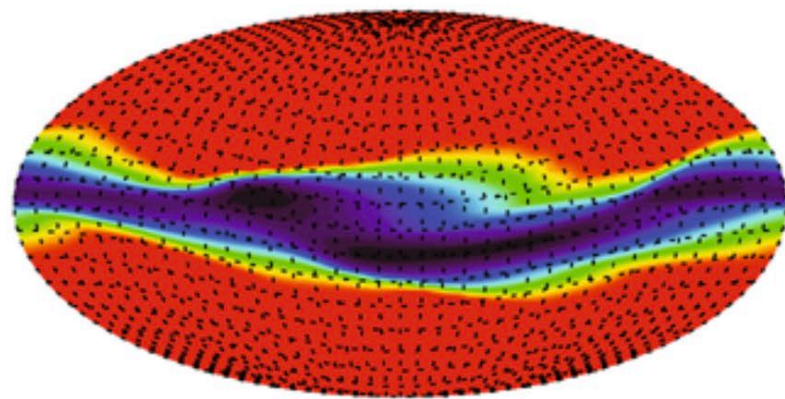
vr (km/s)



vt (km/s)



vp (km/s)



Whole Sun Month (CR 1913)

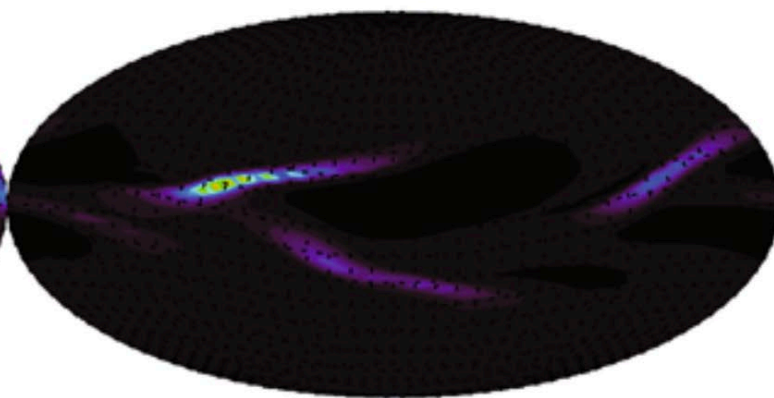
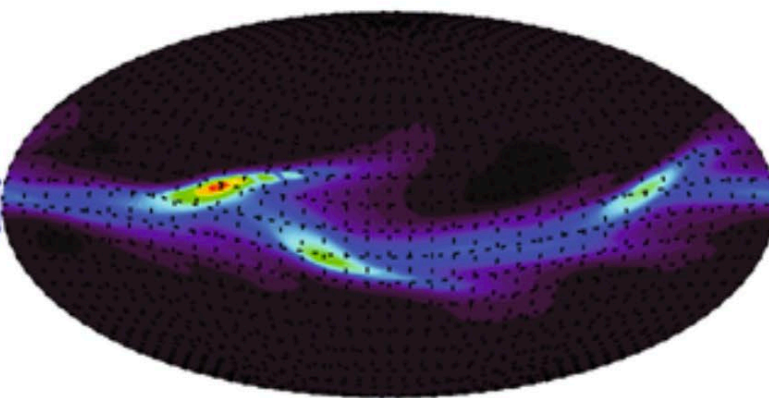
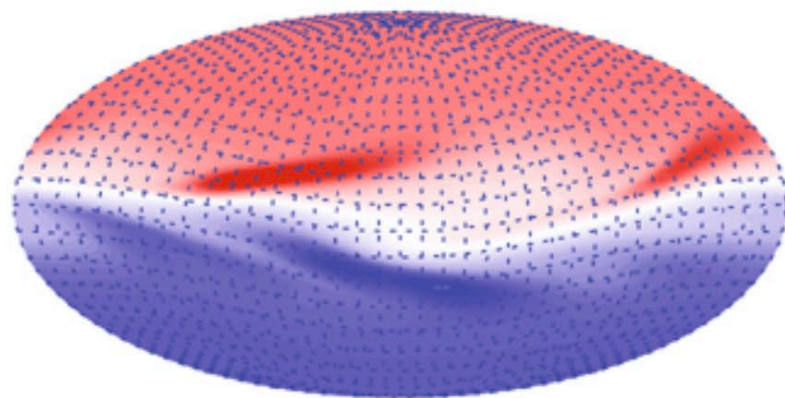
Br (nT)

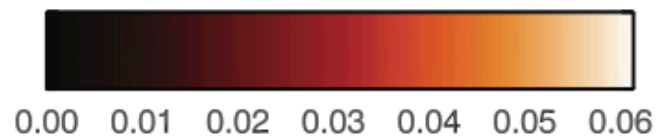
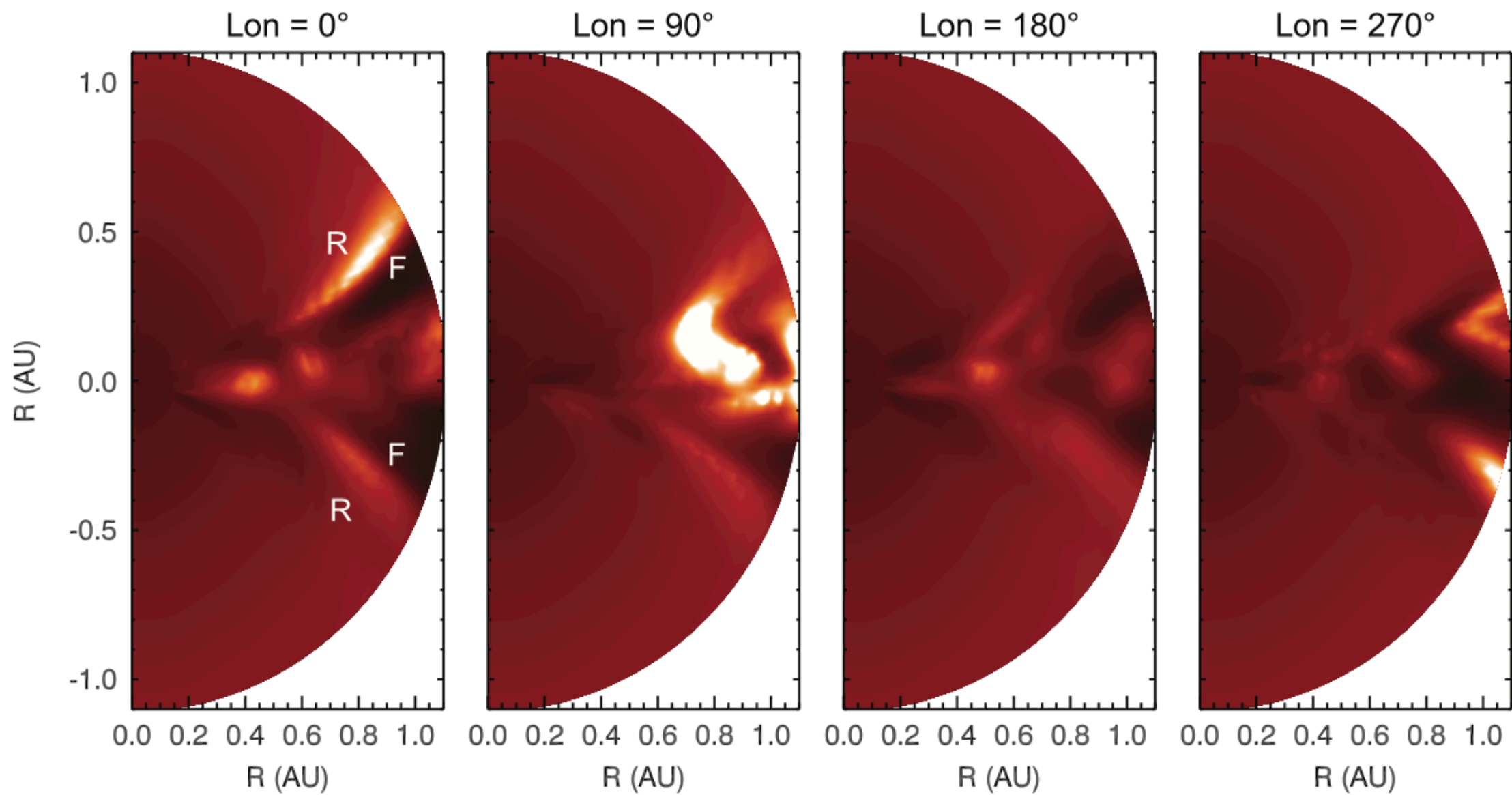


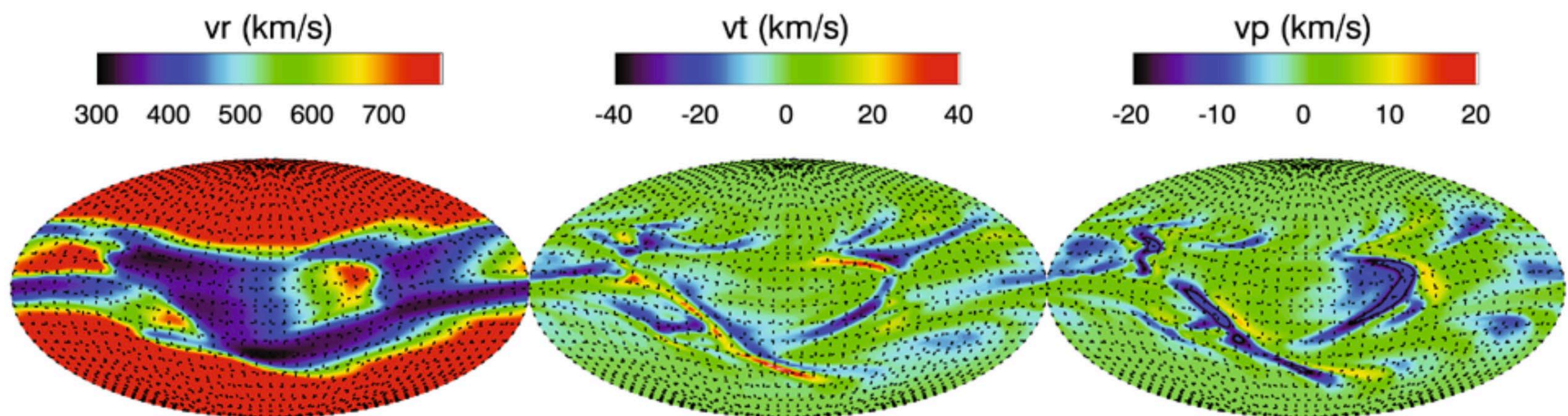
Np (cm⁻³)



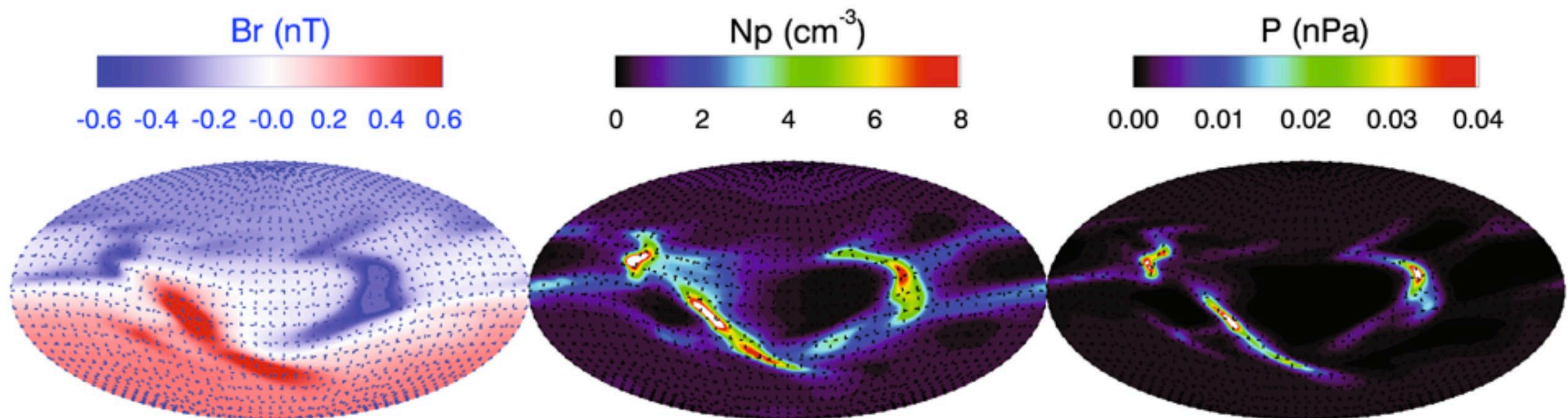
P (nPa)

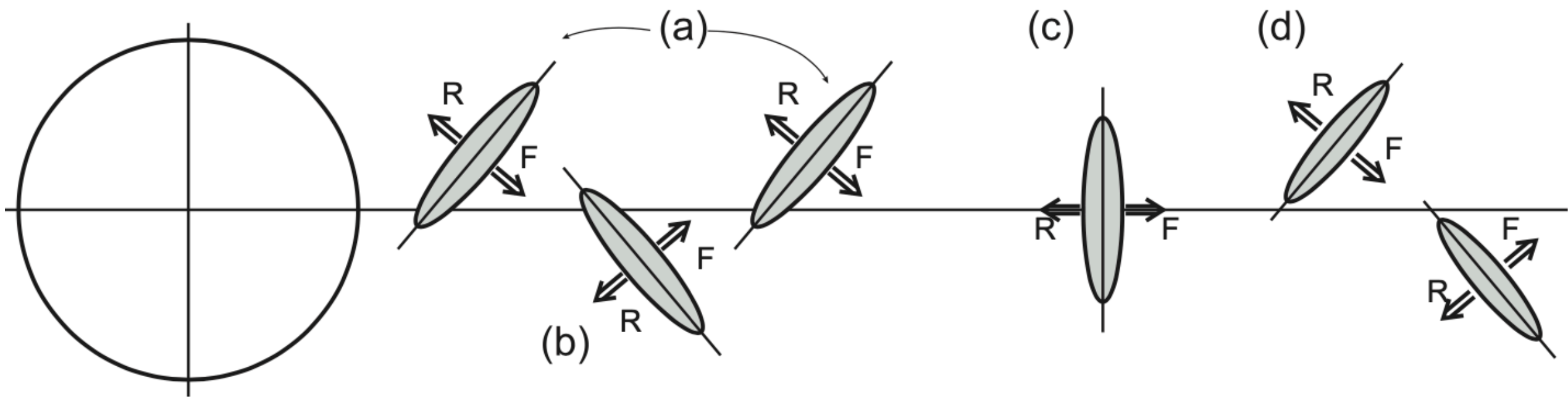
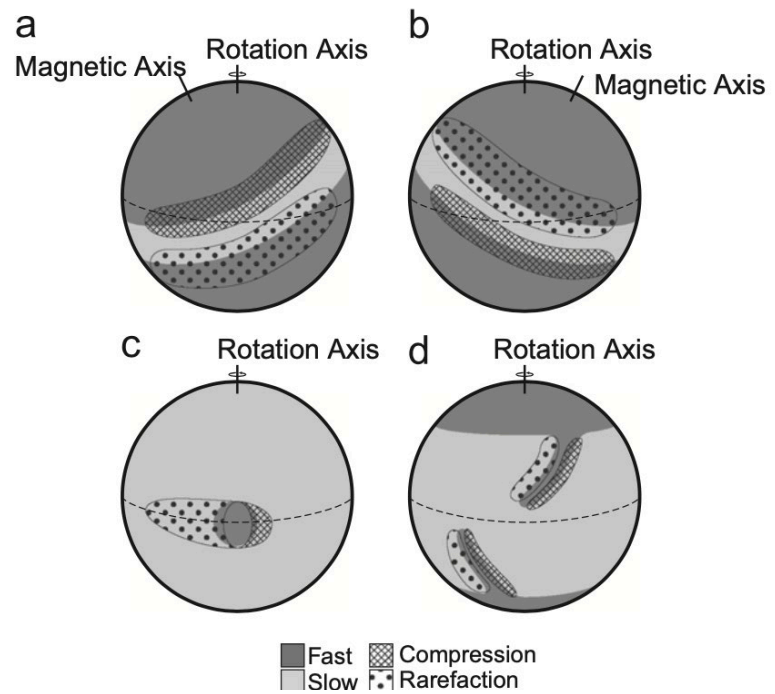






Whole Heliosphere Interval (CR 2068)

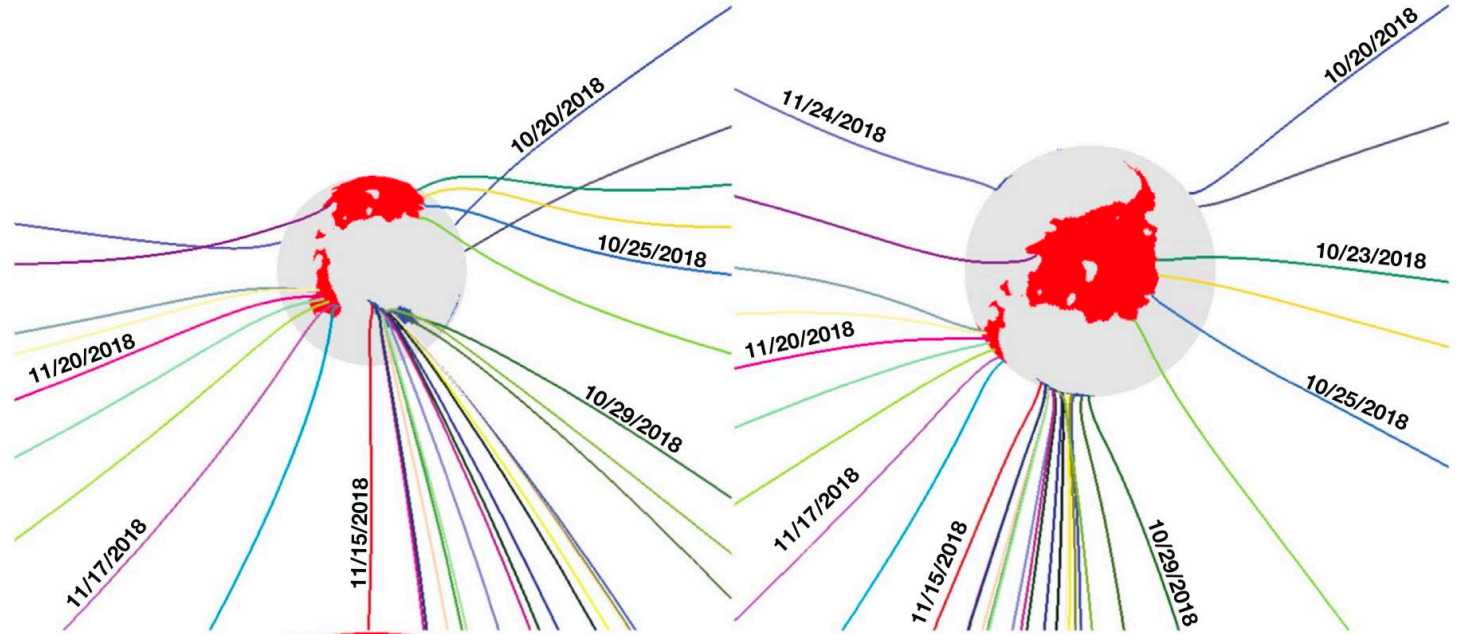




The PSP View

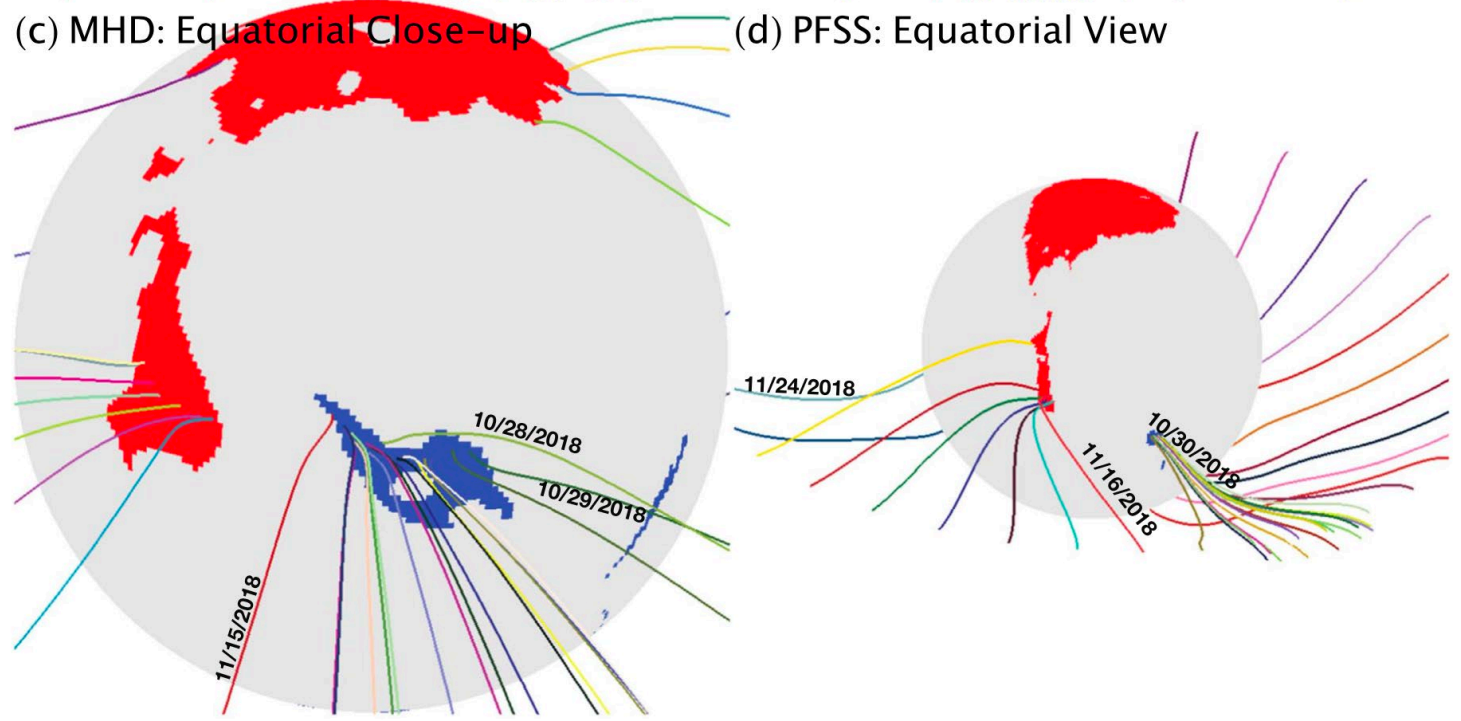
(a) MHD: Equatorial View

(b) MHD: North-Pole View

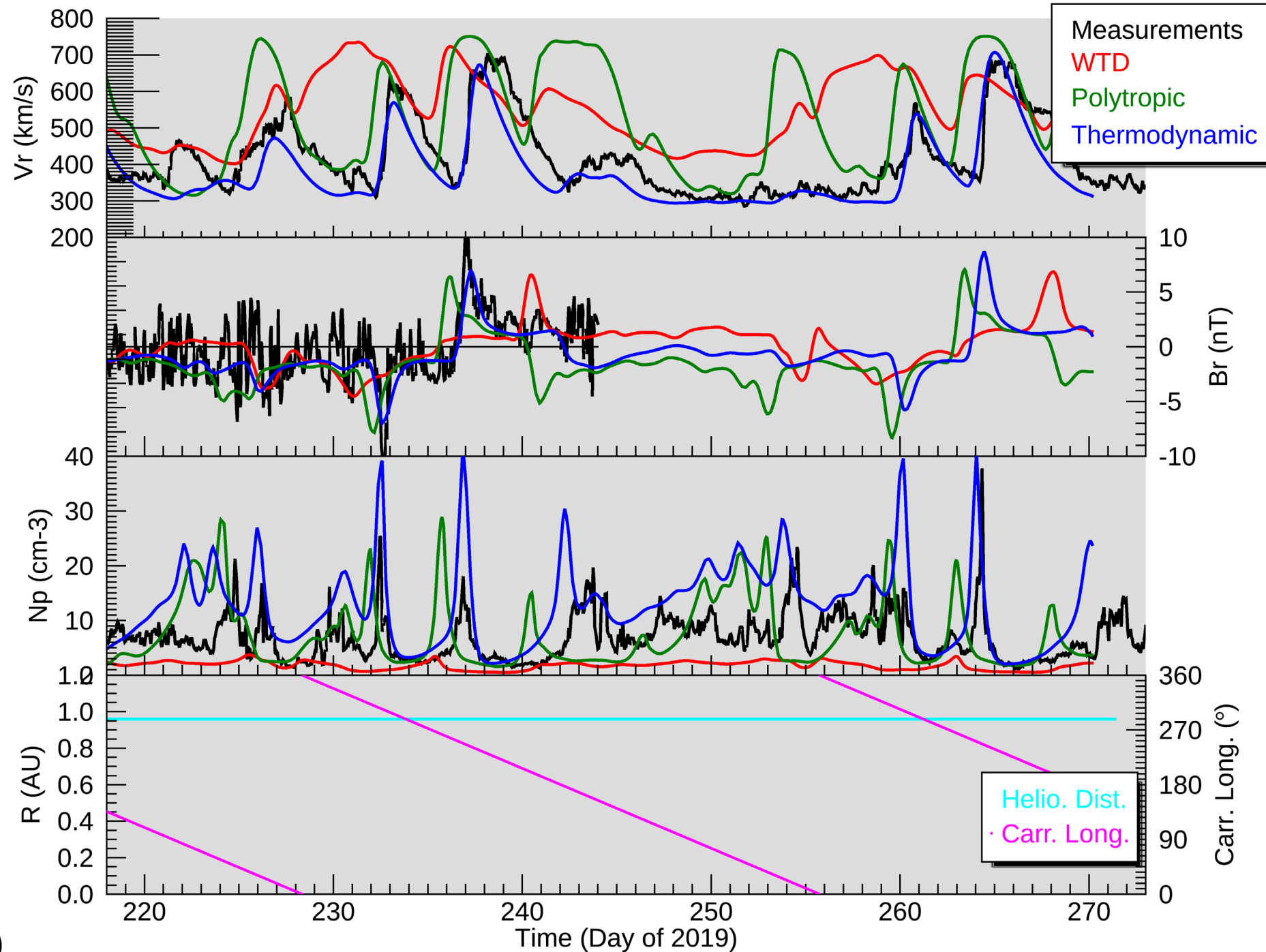


(c) MHD: Equatorial Close-up

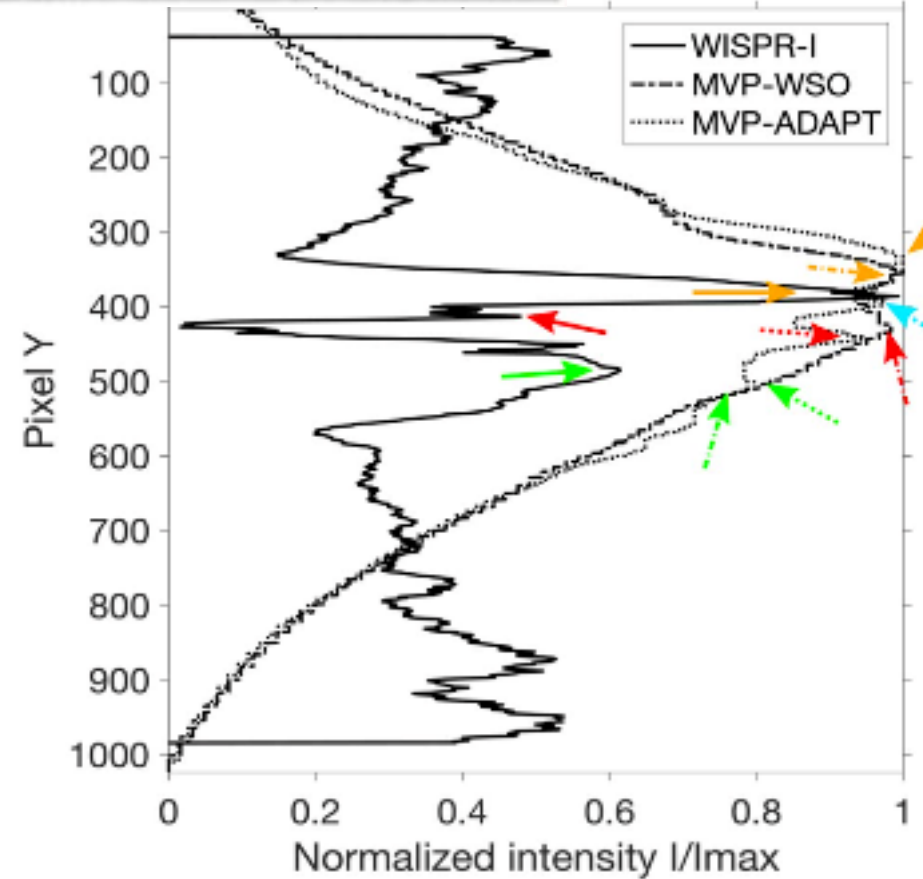
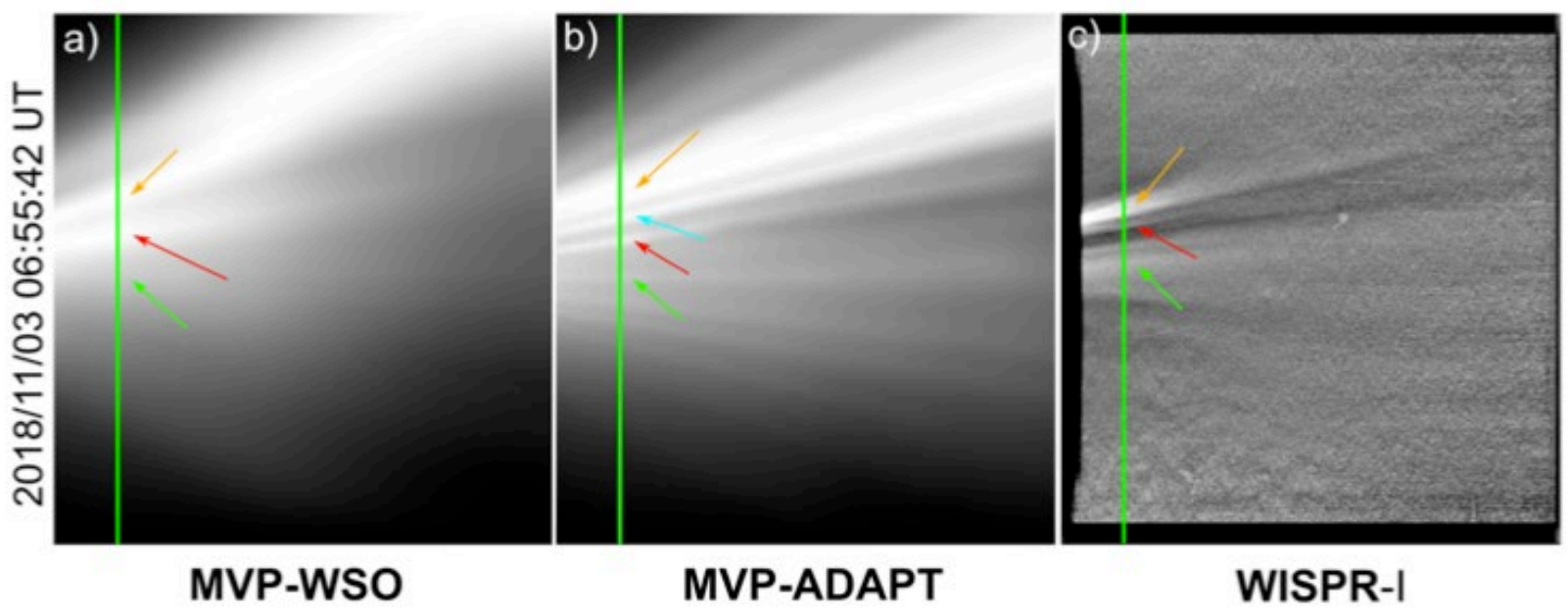
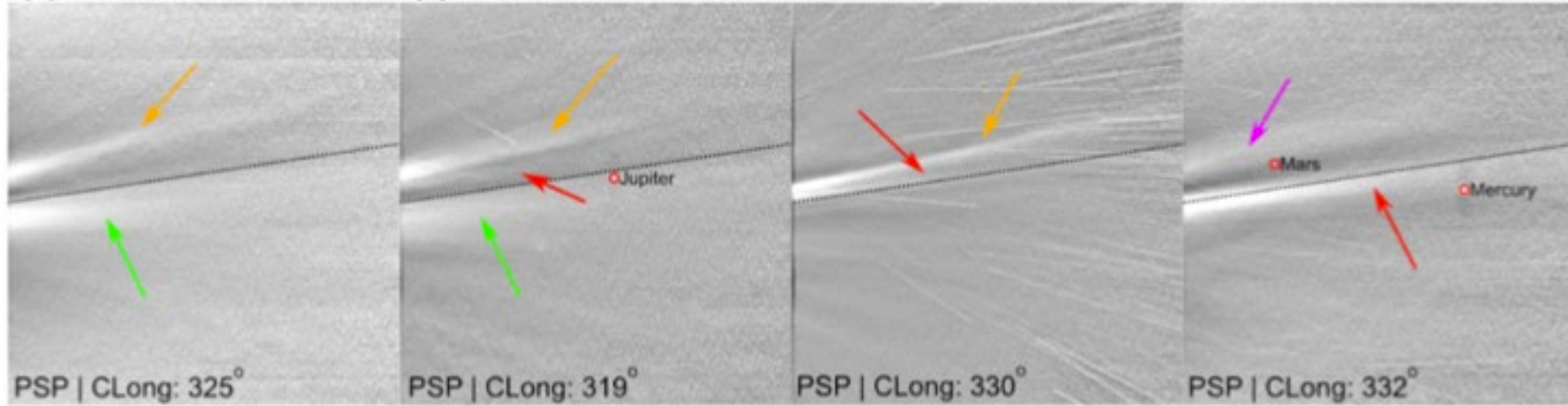
(d) PFSS: Equatorial View



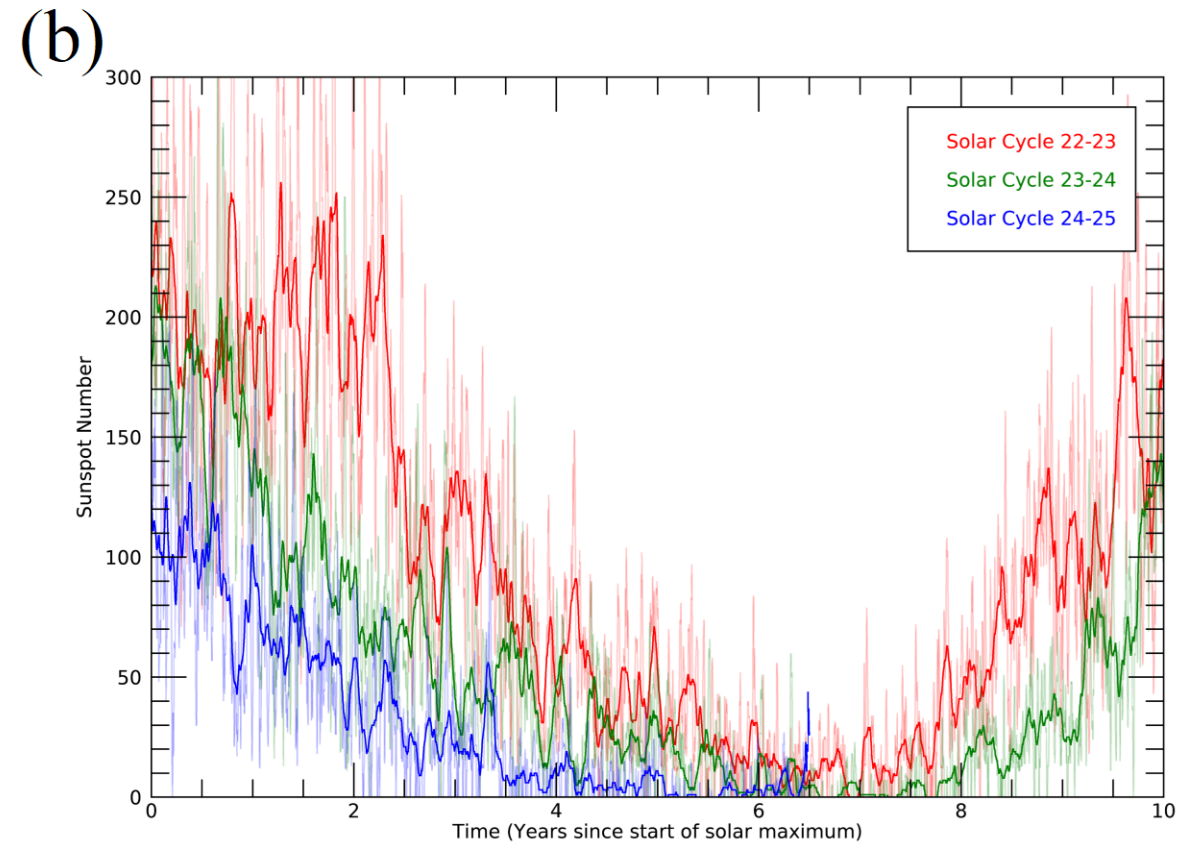
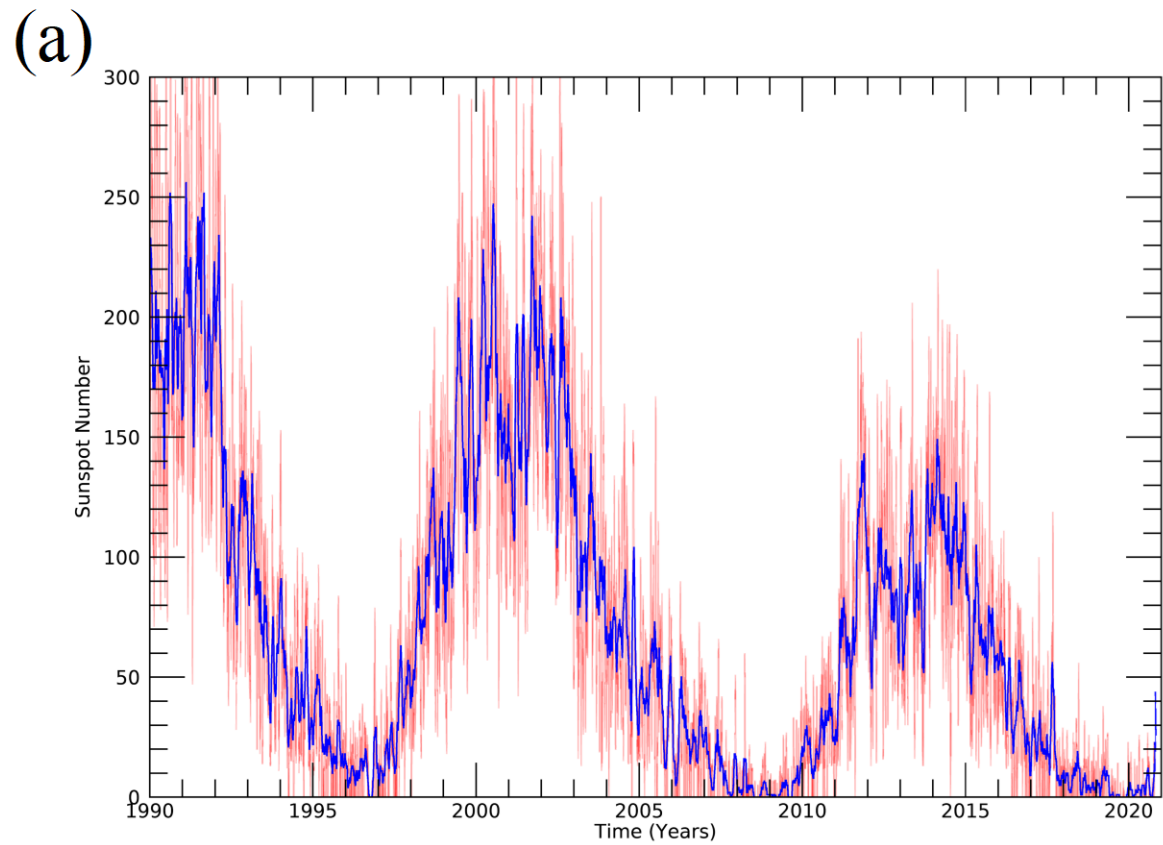
P3: Comparison with Stereo-A measurements



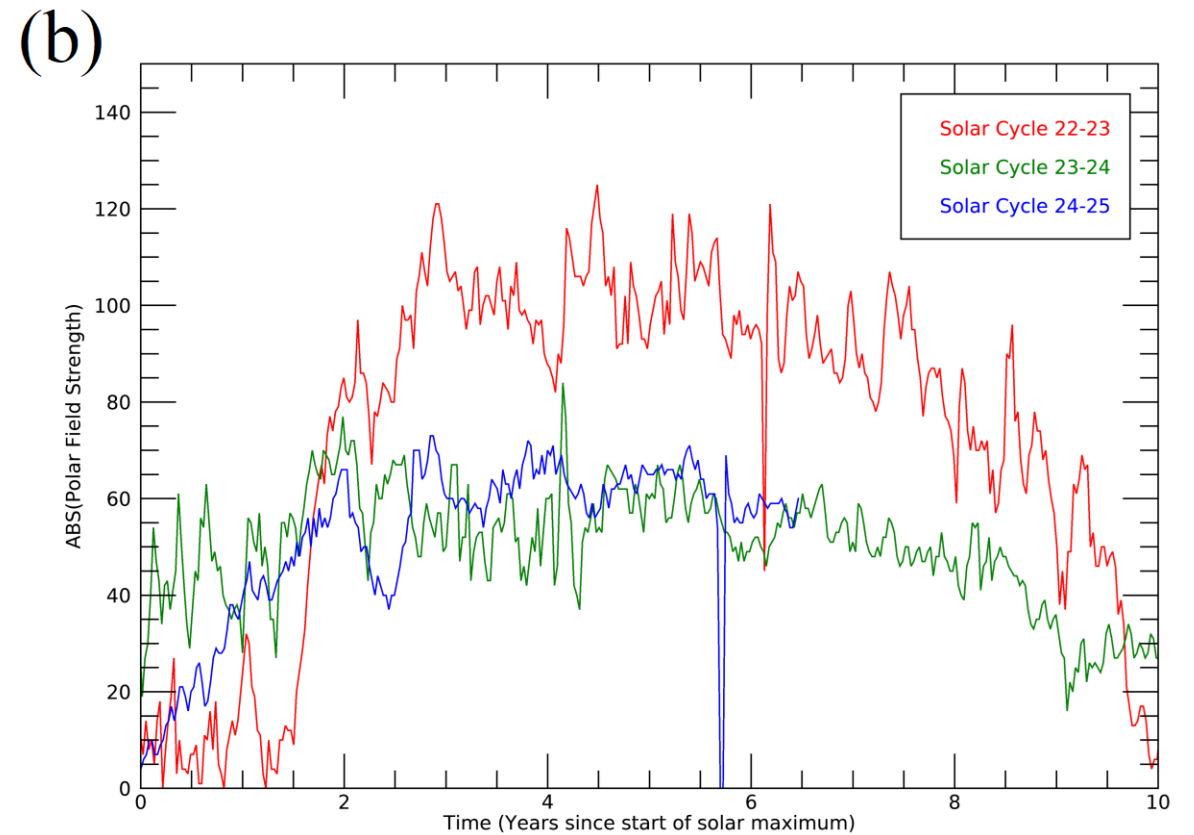
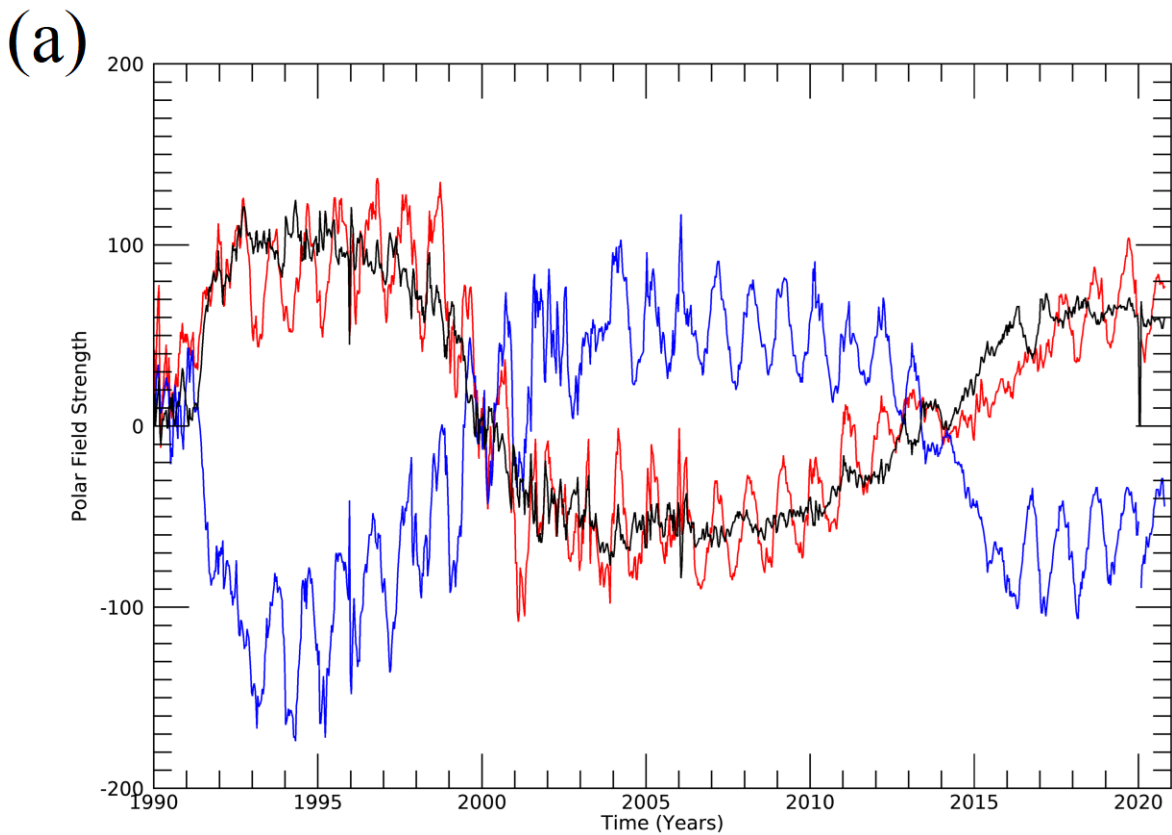
(a) 2018/11/01 00:45:50 UT (b) 2018/11/03 01:53:05 UT (c) 2018/11/06 15:56:34 UT (e) 2018/11/10 17:29:50 UT



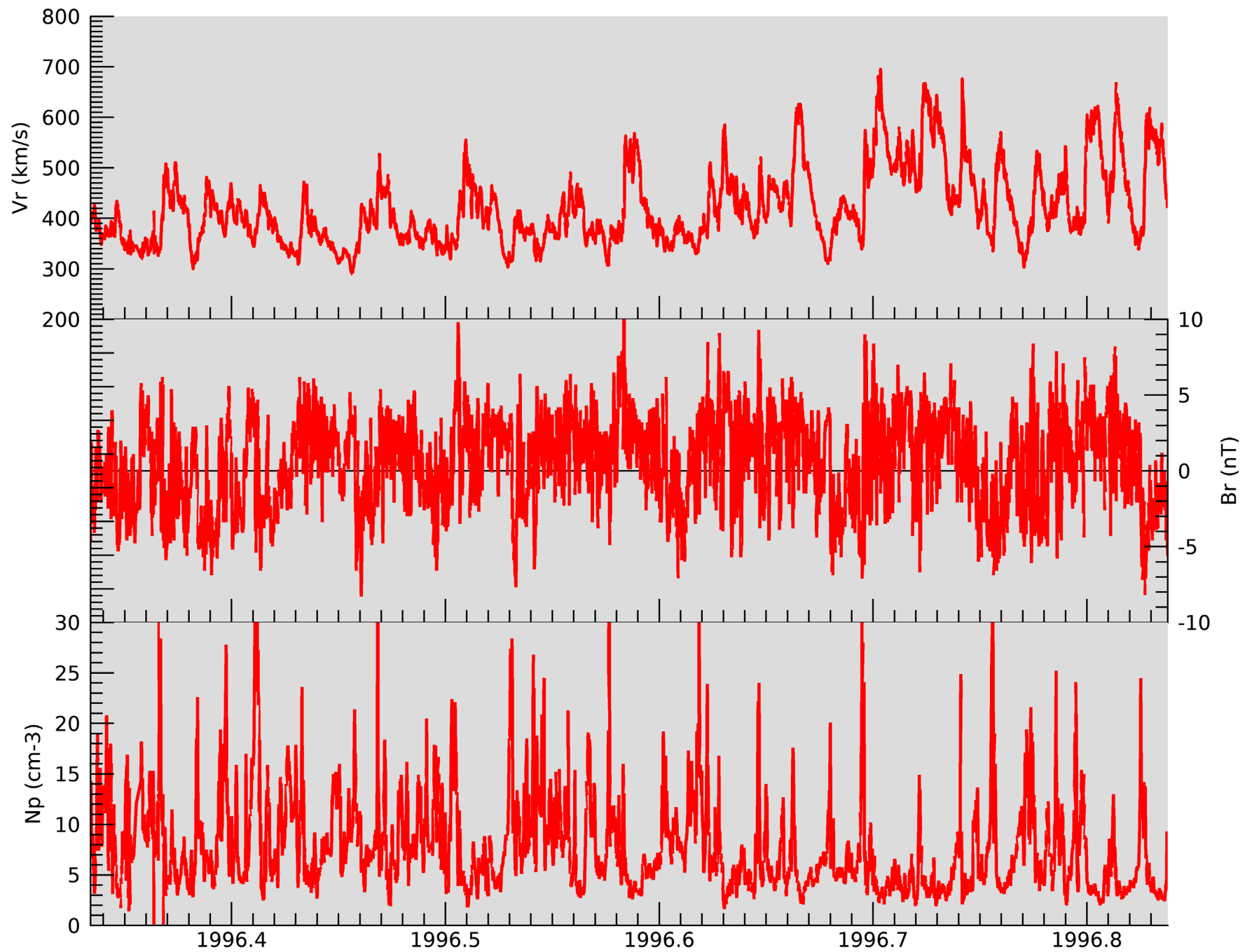
Comparing Solar Minima: Sunspot Number



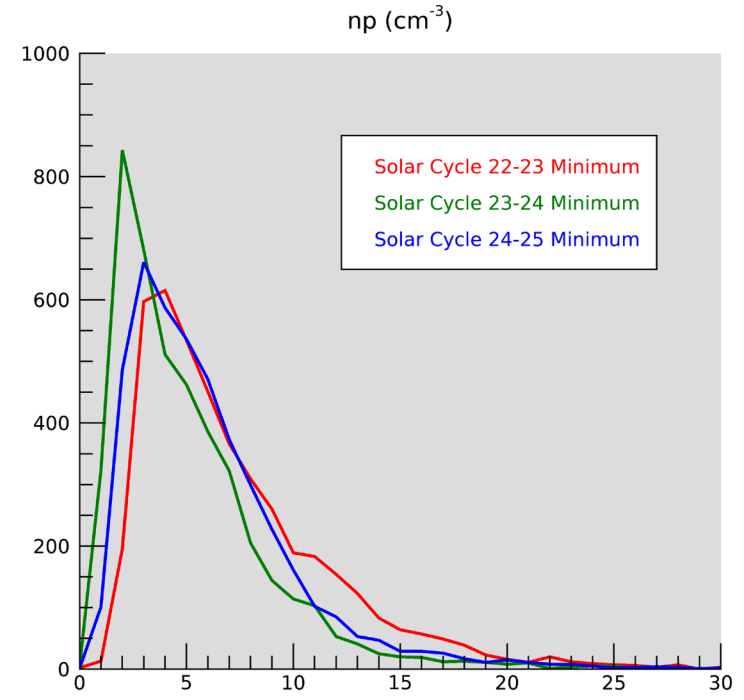
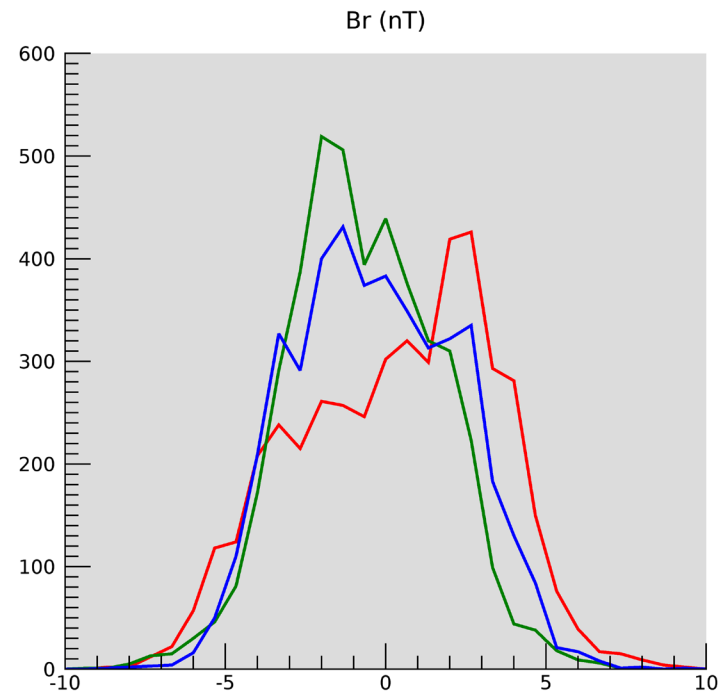
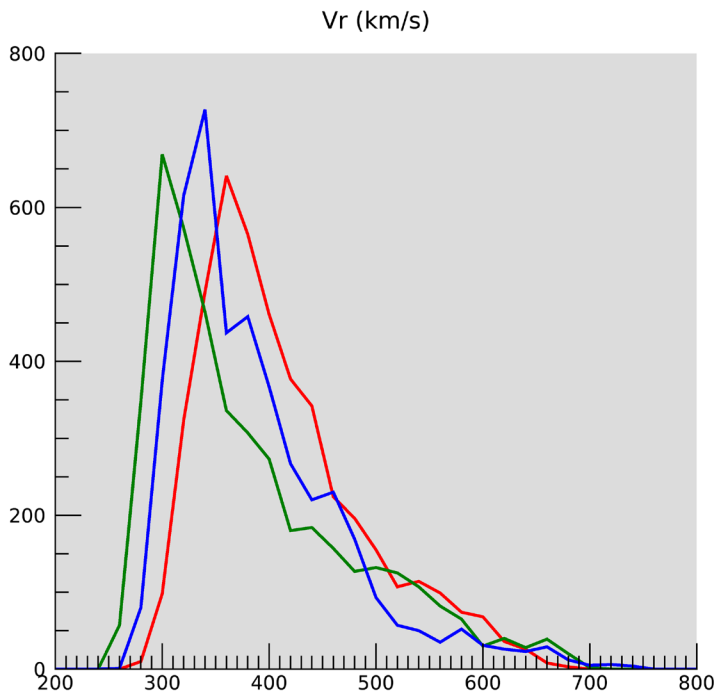
Comparing Solar Minima: Polar Field Strength



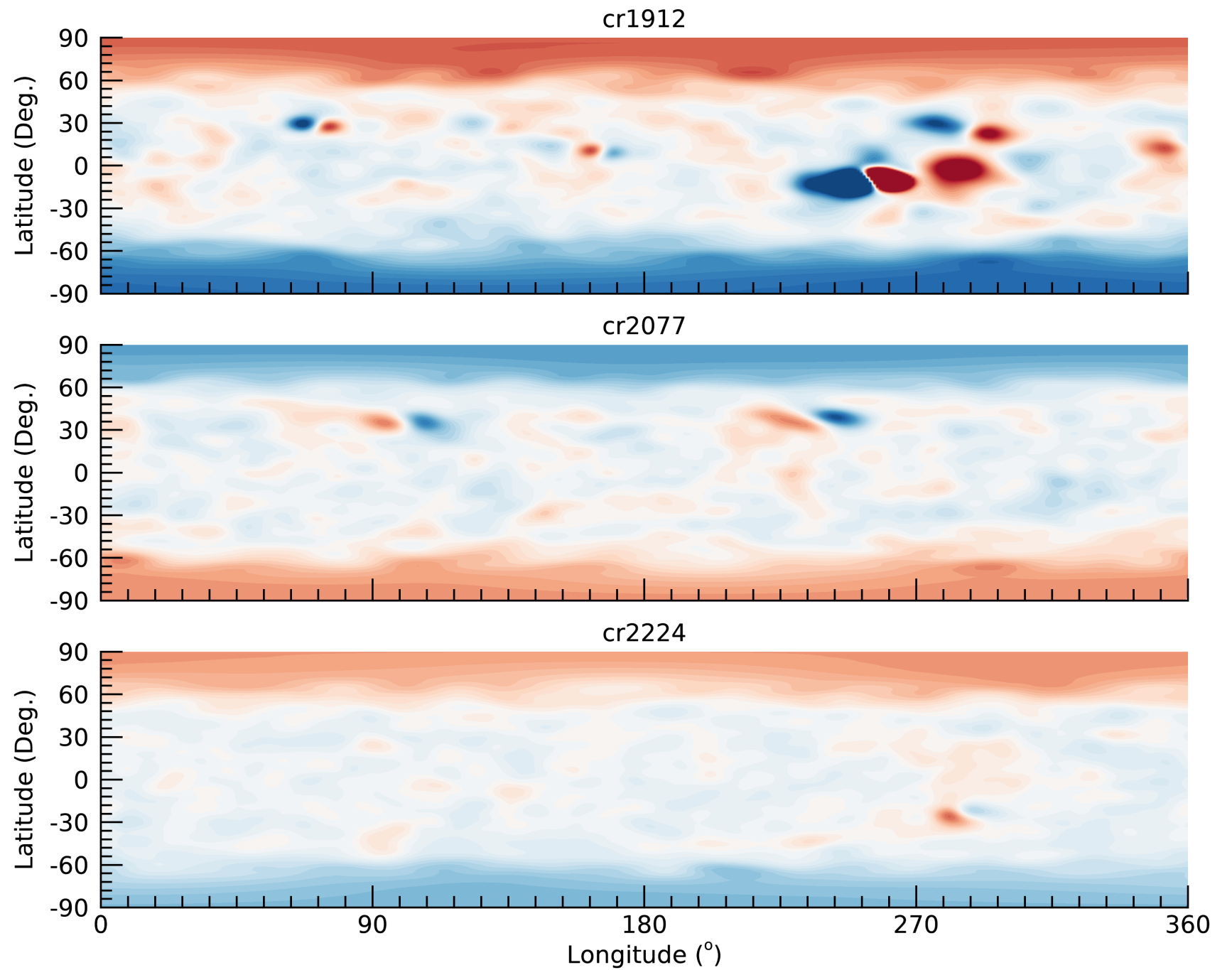
Solar Wind Conditions for 22/23 Minimum



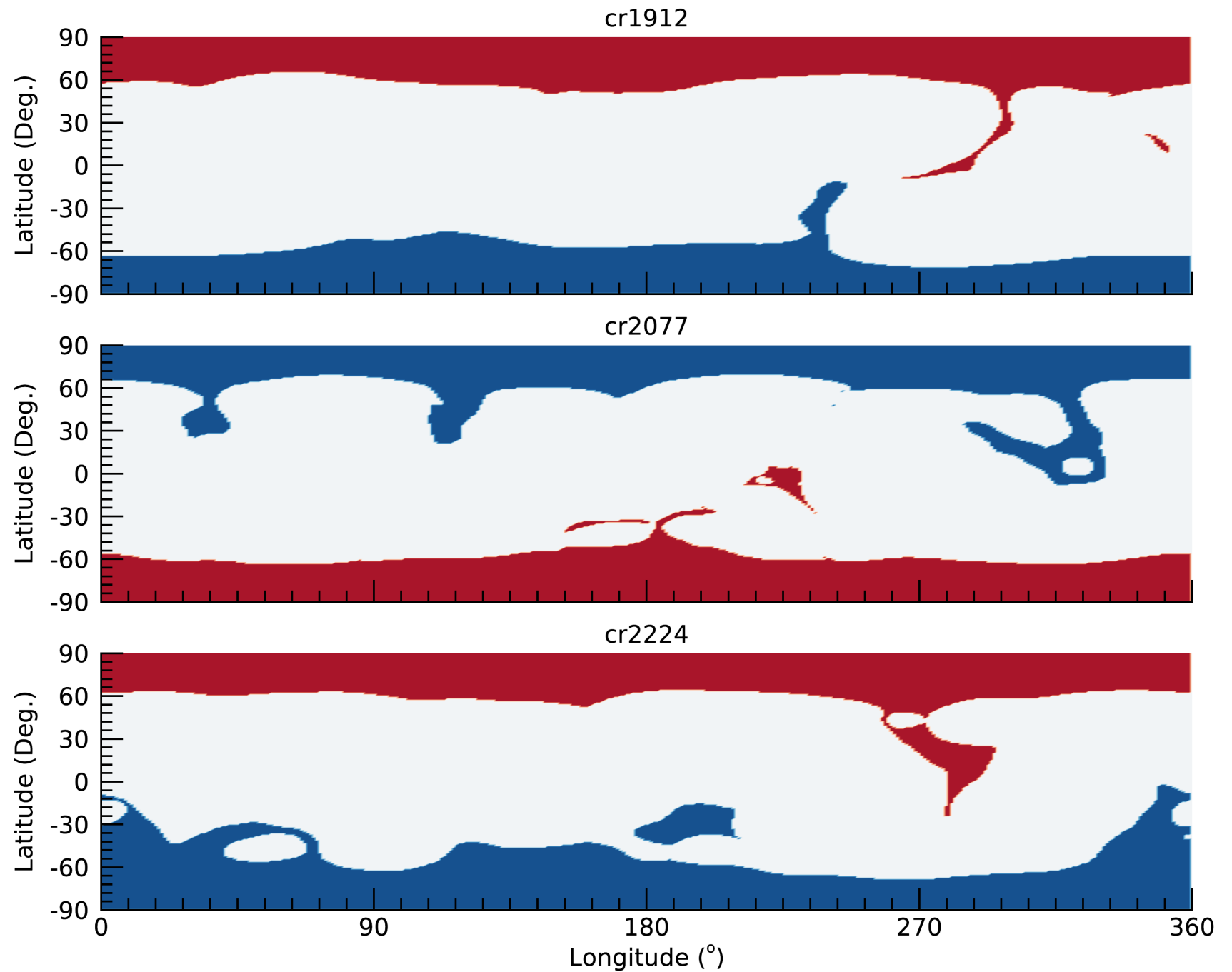
Histograms of Observed Solar Wind Properties

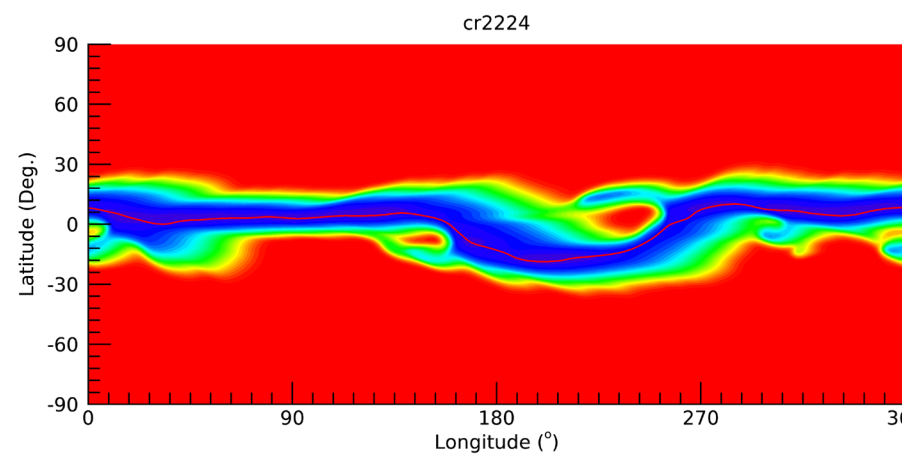
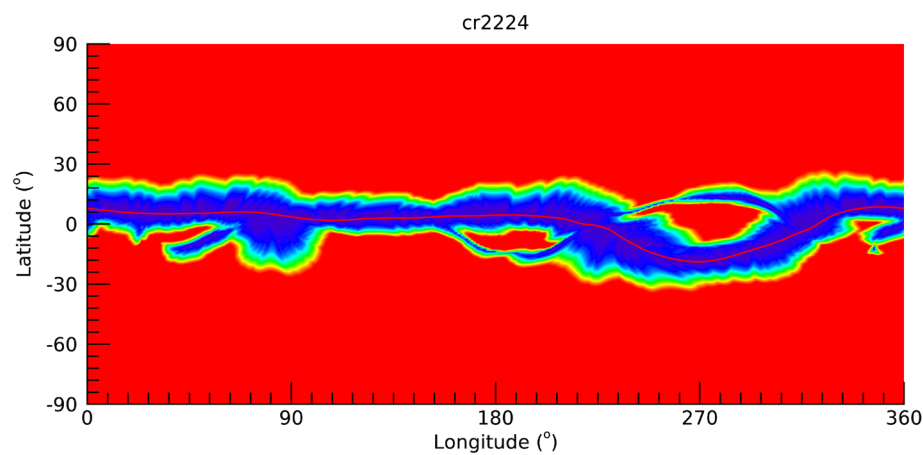
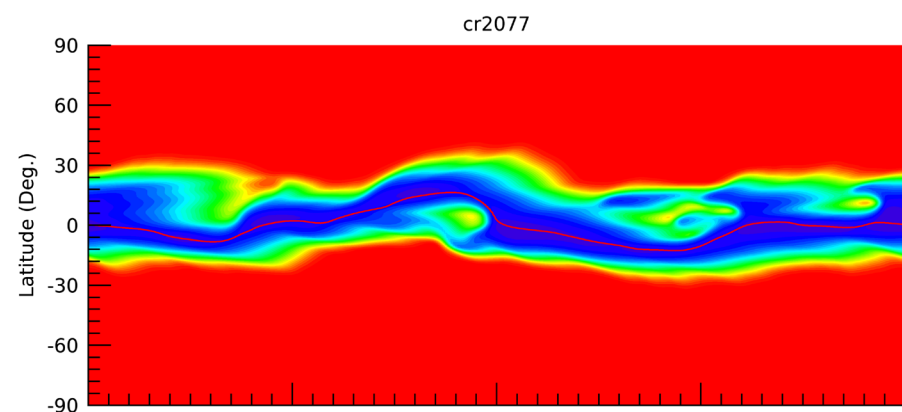
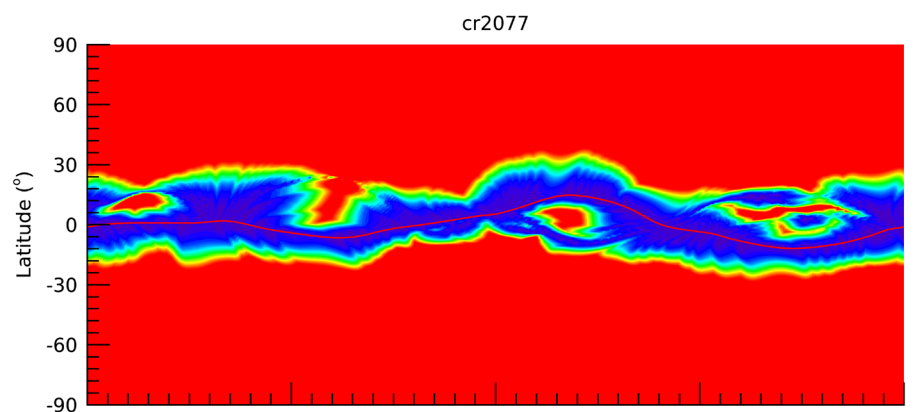
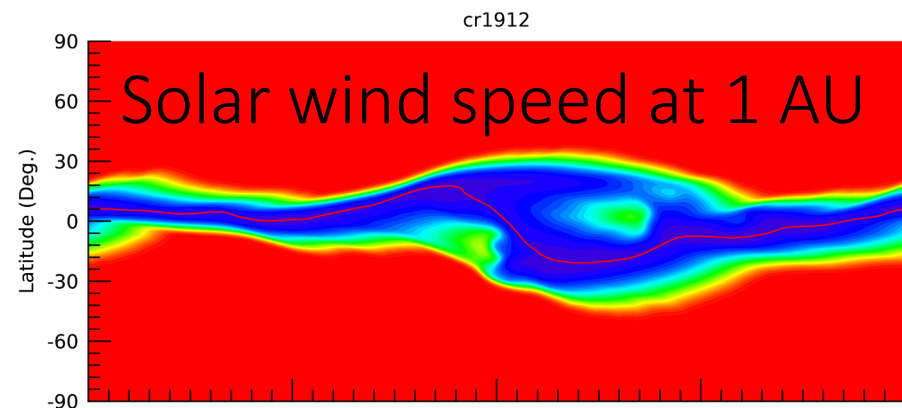
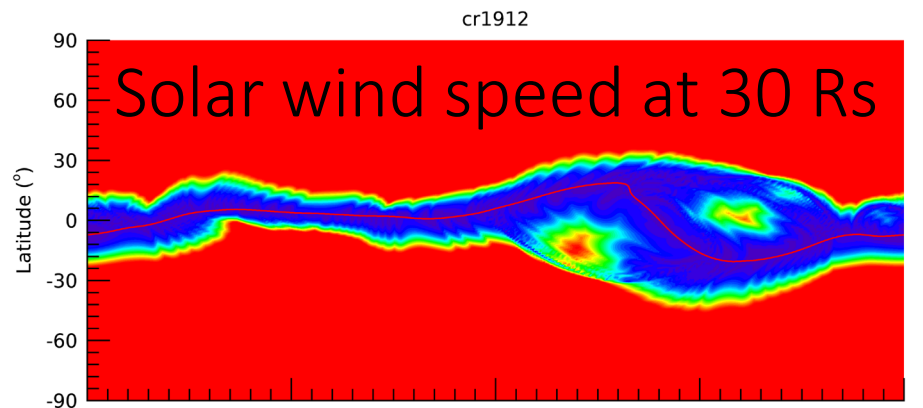


Boundary Conditions

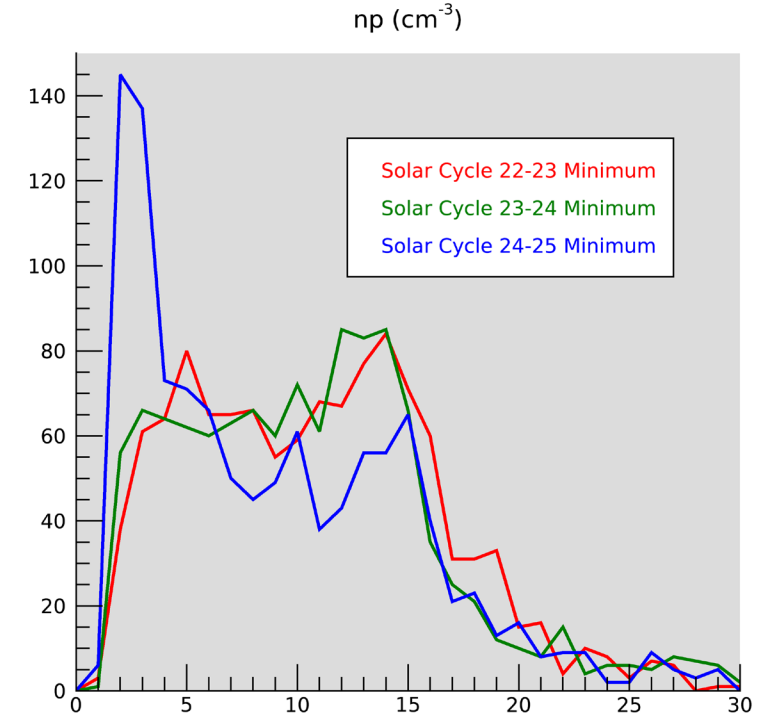
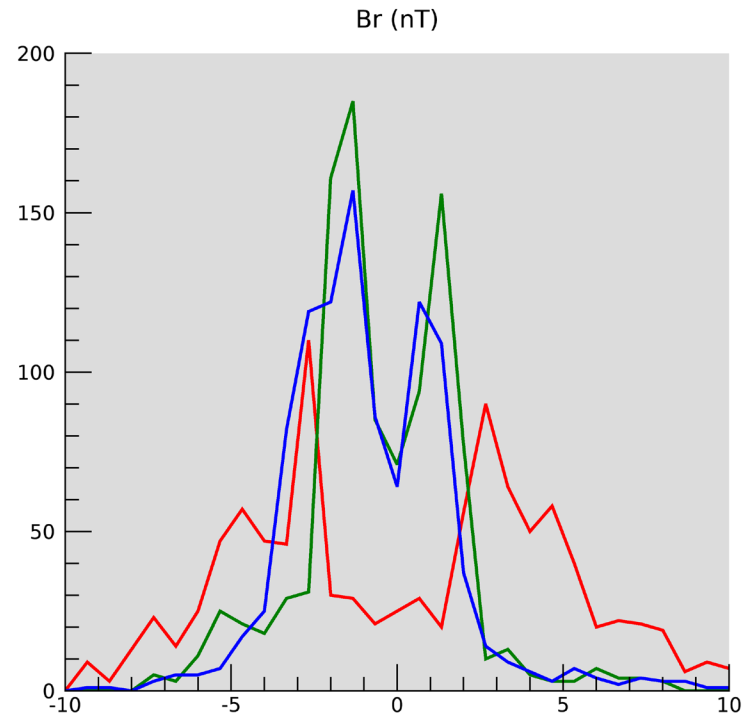
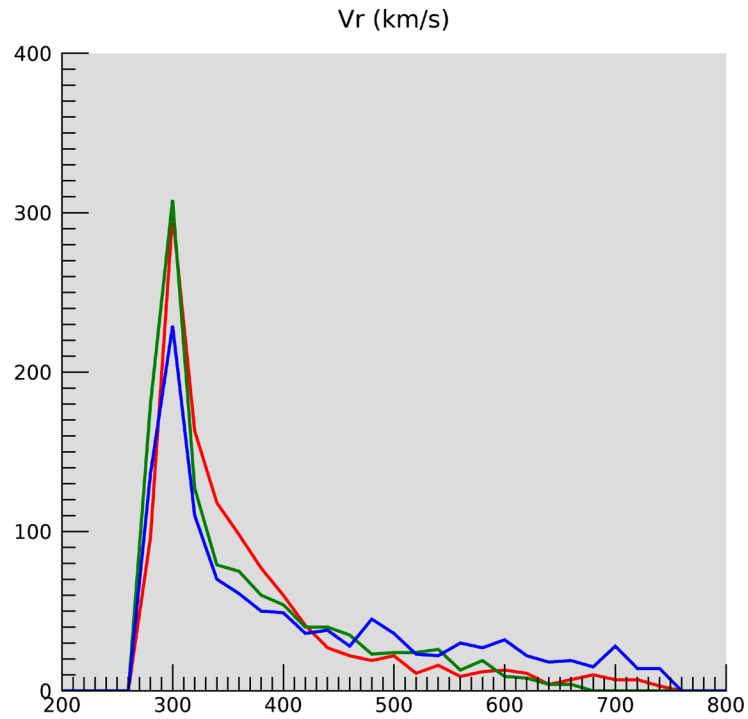


Coronal Holes

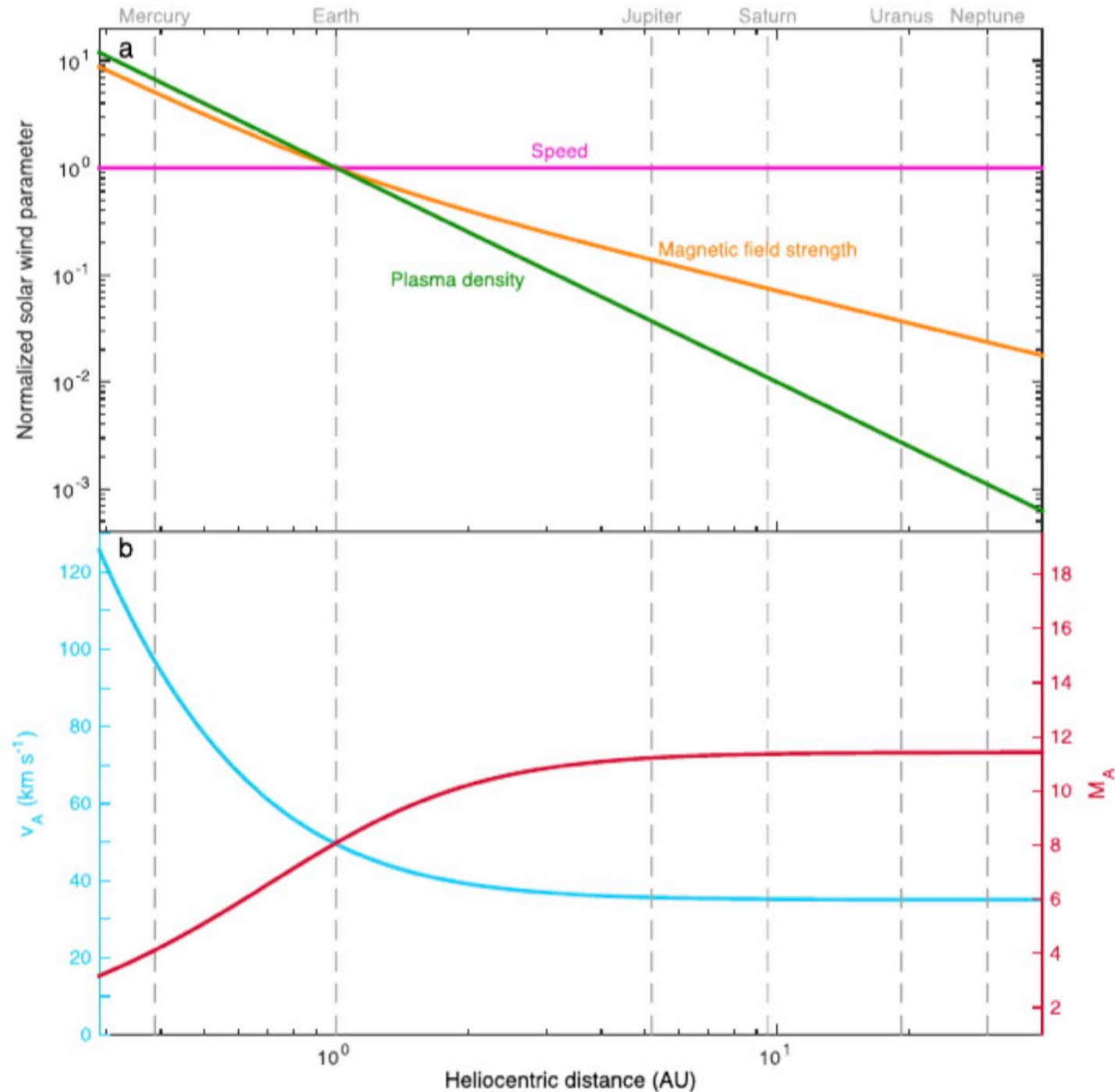




Histograms of Modeled Solar Wind Properties



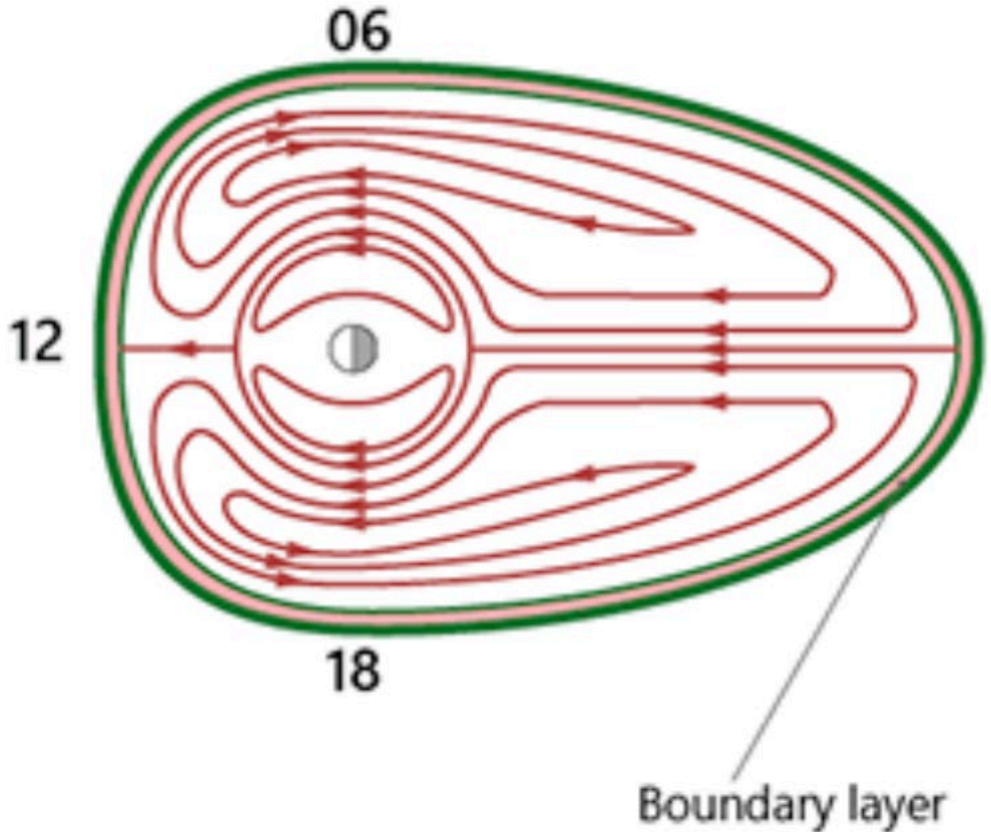
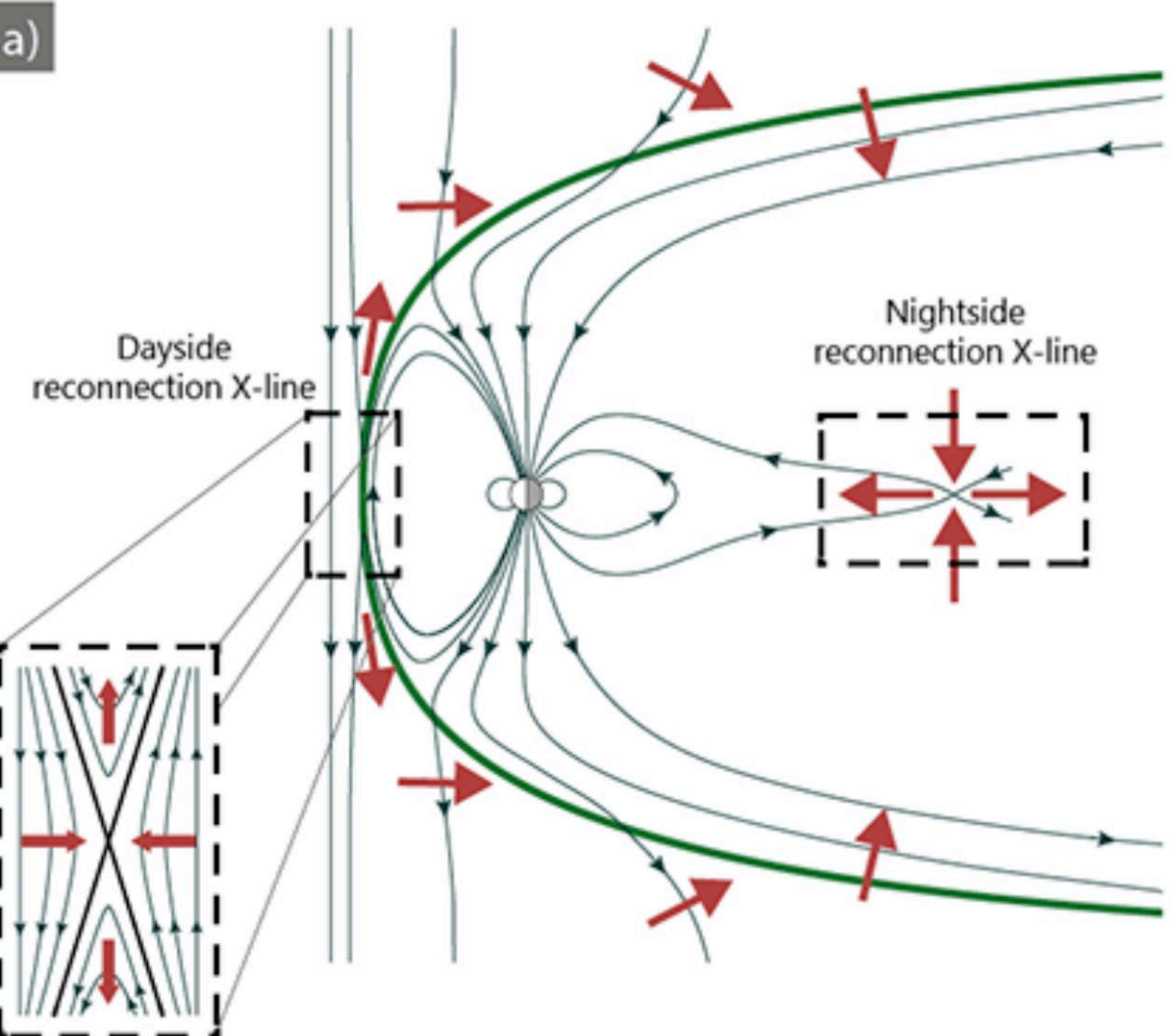
Planetary responses to the quiescent Sun: The role of the solar wind



Masters (2018)

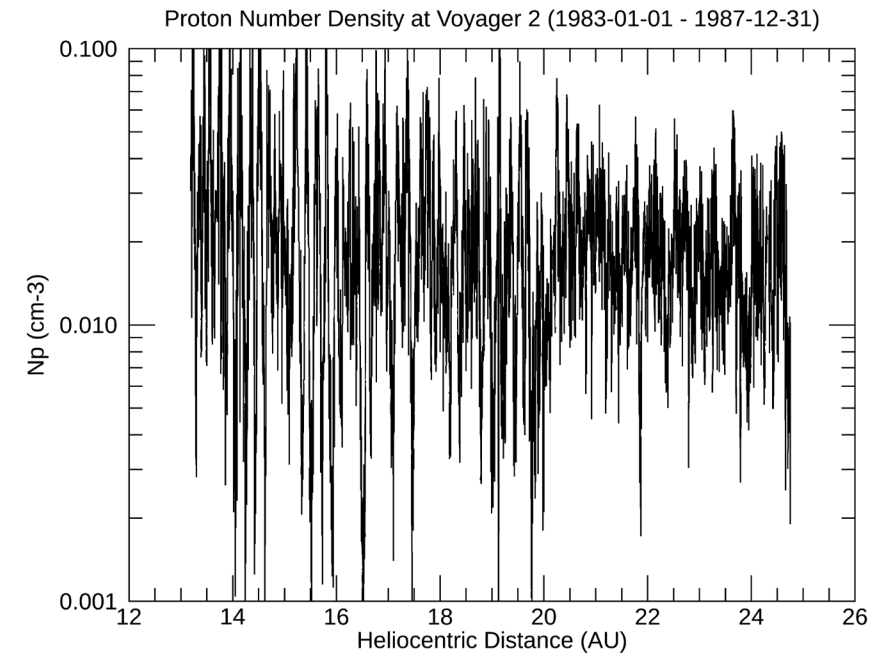
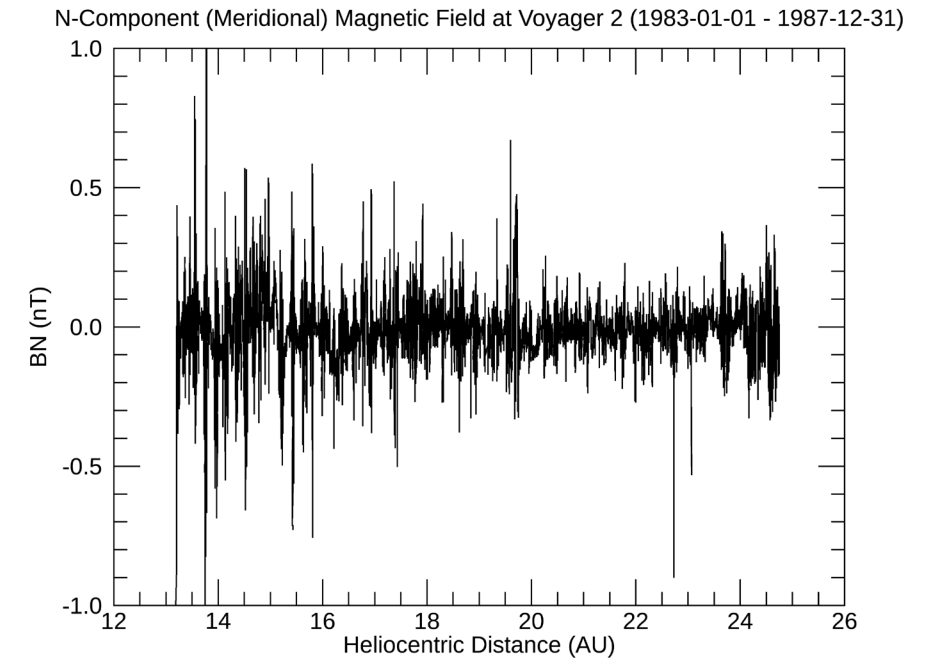
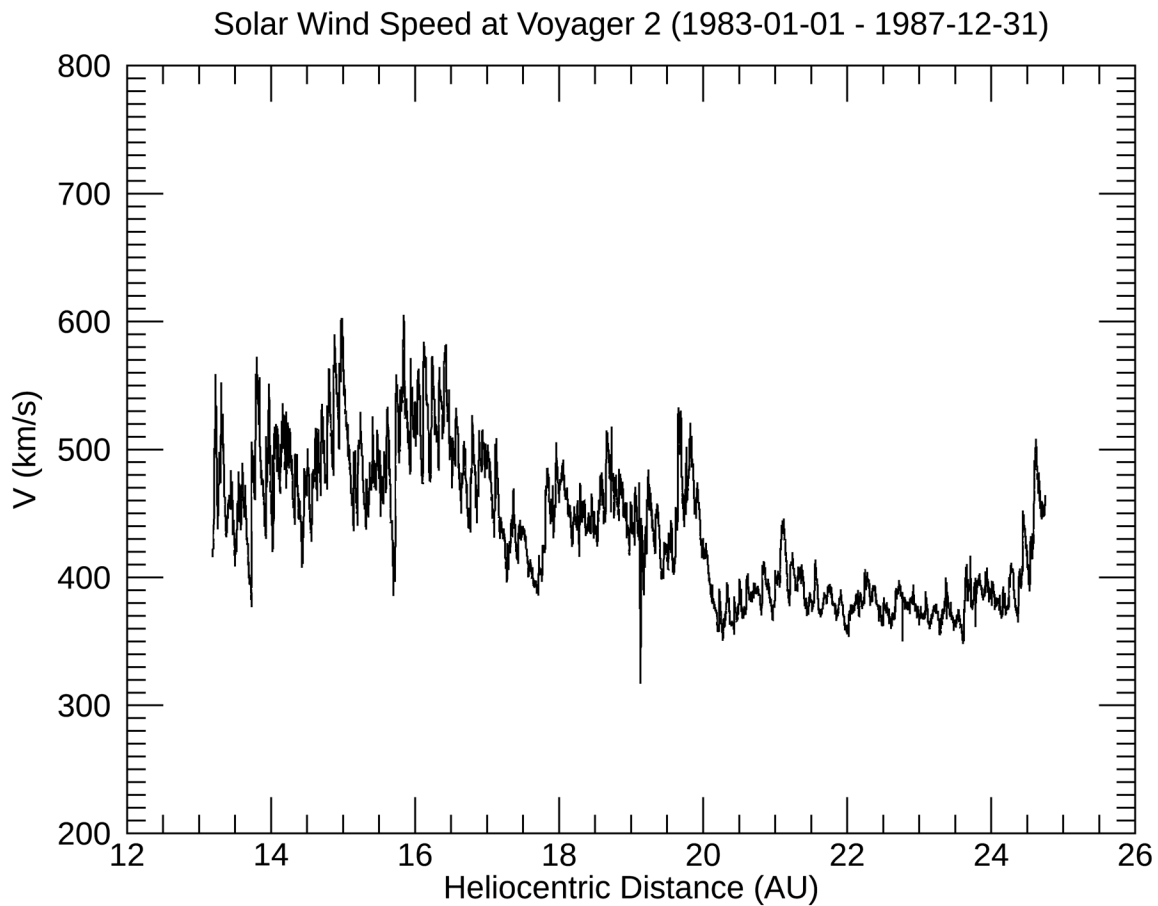
Dungey (Reconnection) Model

Axford and Hines (Viscous interaction) Model

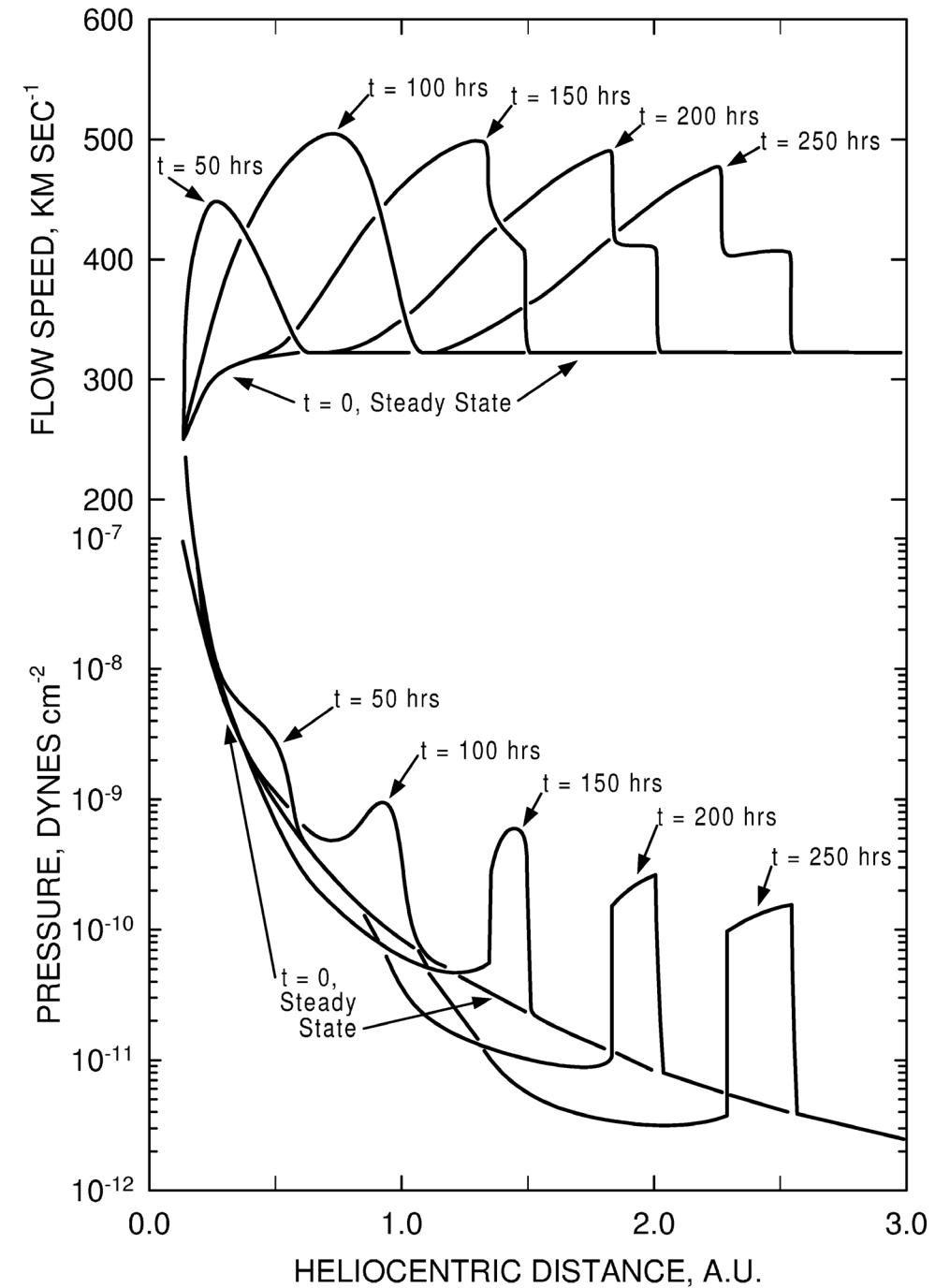


Arridge (2020)

Planetary responses to the quiescent Sun: The role of the solar wind

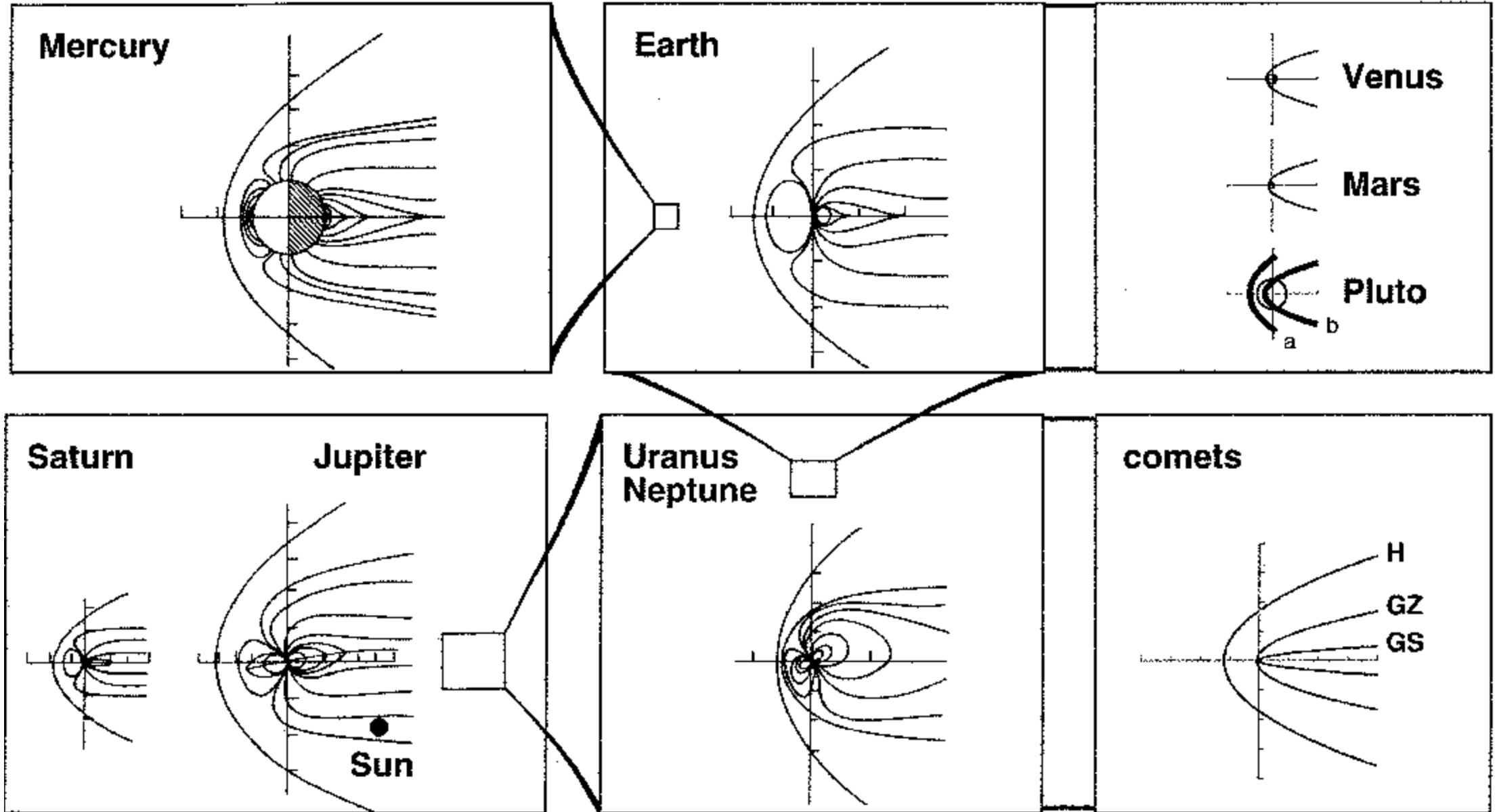


- Models confirm evolution of stream structure
 - F/R shocks form bounding compression
 - Stream amplitudes are strongly damped



Gosling et al. (2007)

Planetary responses to the quiescent Sun: The role of the planet



Summary

- Model results provide a global context for interpreting *in-situ* measurements
 - 3-D structure and properties captured by models
- Comparing Solar Minima:
 - Solar indices (SSN and Polar Field Strength) suggest a continual slide into deeper minimum conditions, but:
 - Statistical properties of the solar wind during most recent minimum (24/25) are midway between the 22/23 (1996) and 23/24 (2008) minima.
 - Structurally, the 2008 and 2019 minima are different from 1996 minimum (e.g., pseudo-streamers, equatorial CHs).
- Planetary response to solar wind depends on:
 - Properties of solar wind (location of planet)
 - Properties of the planet

Future Opportunities / Questions

- New Missions:
 - Coupling SolO's unique dataset with global MHD models
 - Adding PHI magnetograms into modeling pipeline
- Old Missions:
 - We can still learn from STEREO, Ulysses, Helios datasets
- How does the large-scale structure of the heliosphere respond to secular changes in the structure of the solar corona?
 - Larger/smaller solar cycle?
 - Grand minimum?