



# The evolution of an SEP event in the inner heliosphere

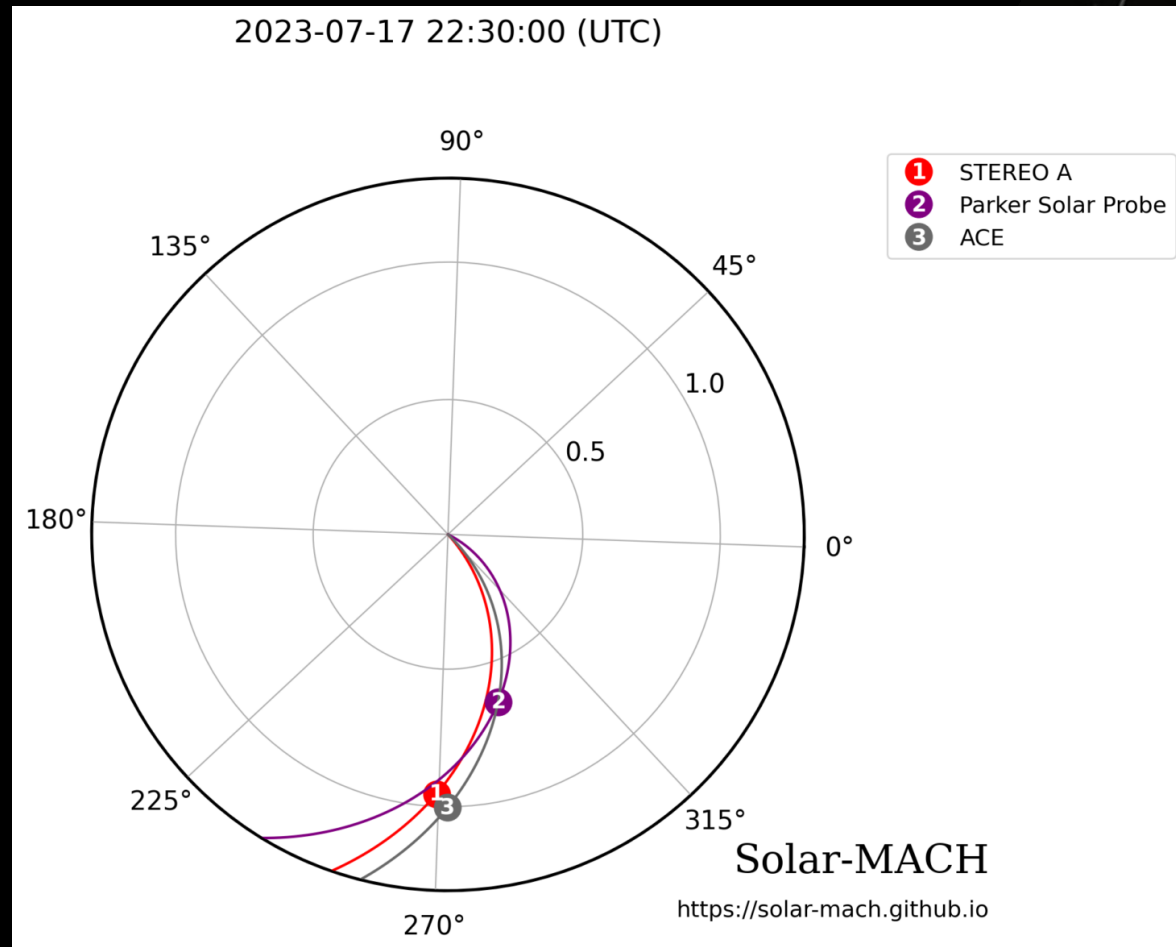
*Gabriel D. Muro*<sup>1</sup>, Christina Cohen<sup>1</sup>, Richard Leske<sup>1</sup>, Richard Mewaldt<sup>1</sup>, Zigong Xu<sup>1</sup>  
&  
*the Parker Solar Probe team*

<sup>1</sup>California Institute of Technology



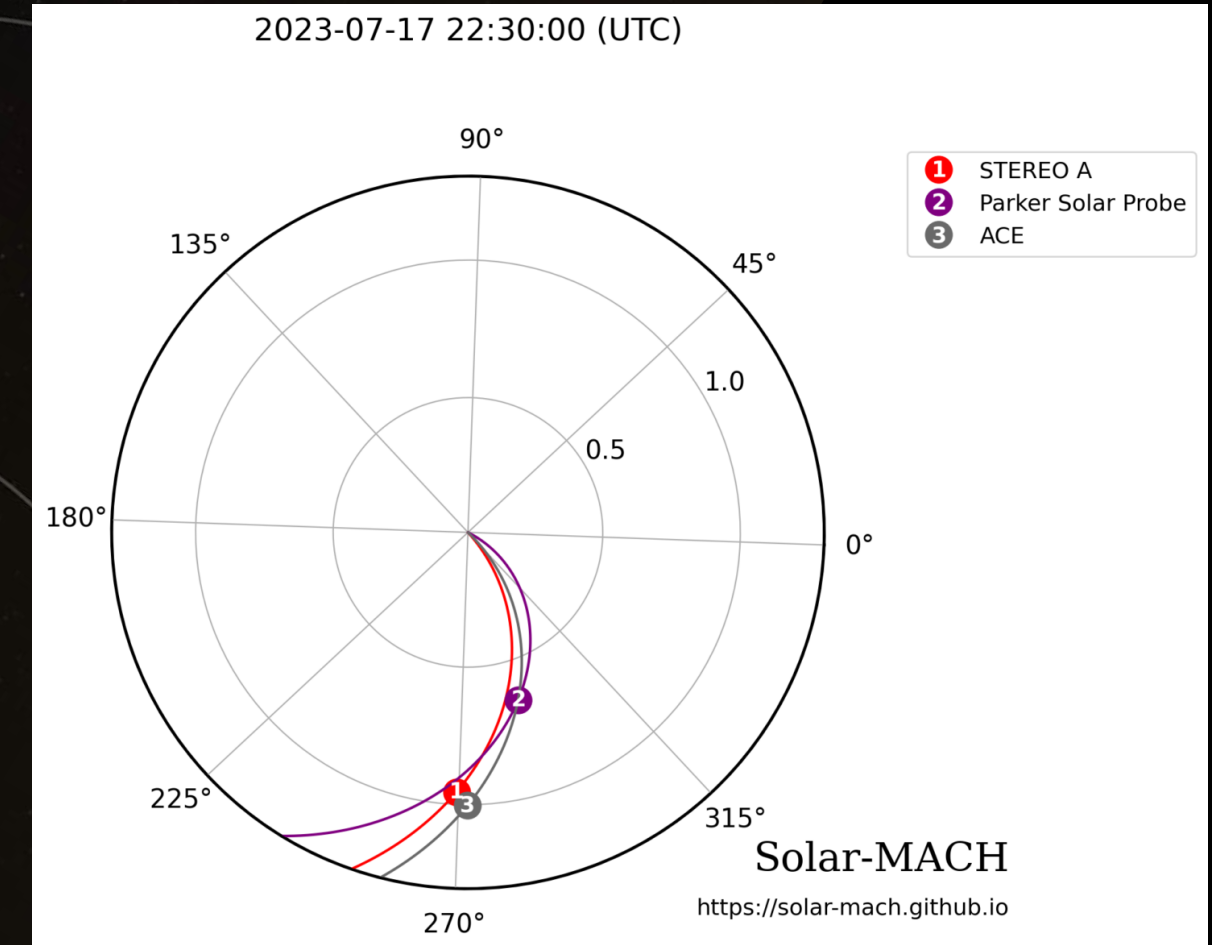
# Spacecraft configuration

## Pre-storm connection



	ST-A	PSP	ACE
Carrington longitude [°]	269.5	288.7	271.9
Carrington latitude [°]	4.4	3.2	4.5
Heliocent. distance [AU]	0.96	0.65	1.01
Longitud. separation to Earth longitude [°]	-2.5	16.7	-0.1
Latitud. separation to Earth latitude [°]	-0.1	-1.4	-0.0
Solar wind speed [km/s]	531	343	535
Magnetic footpoint Carrington longitude [°]	314.3	335.6	318.7

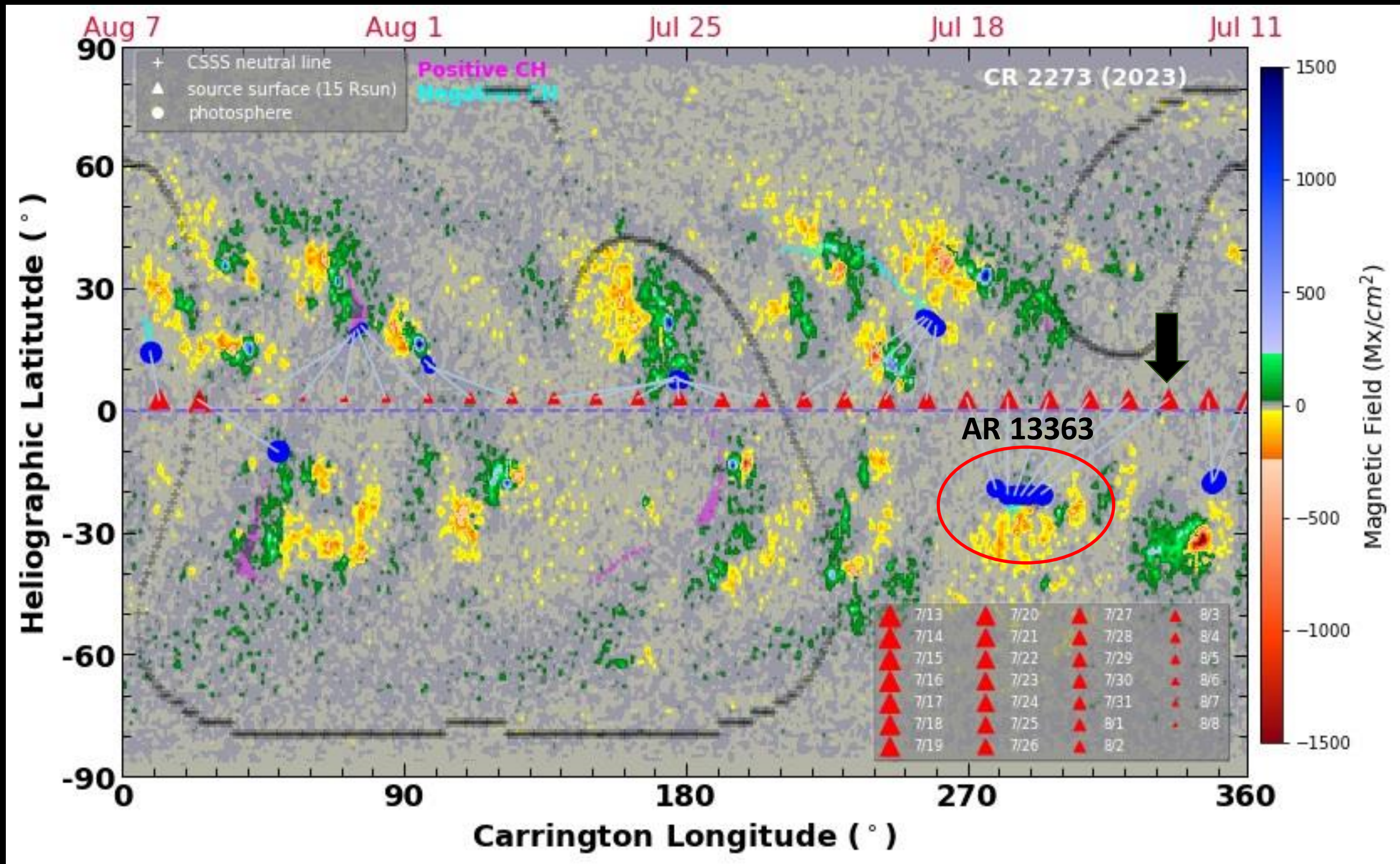
## Post-storm connection



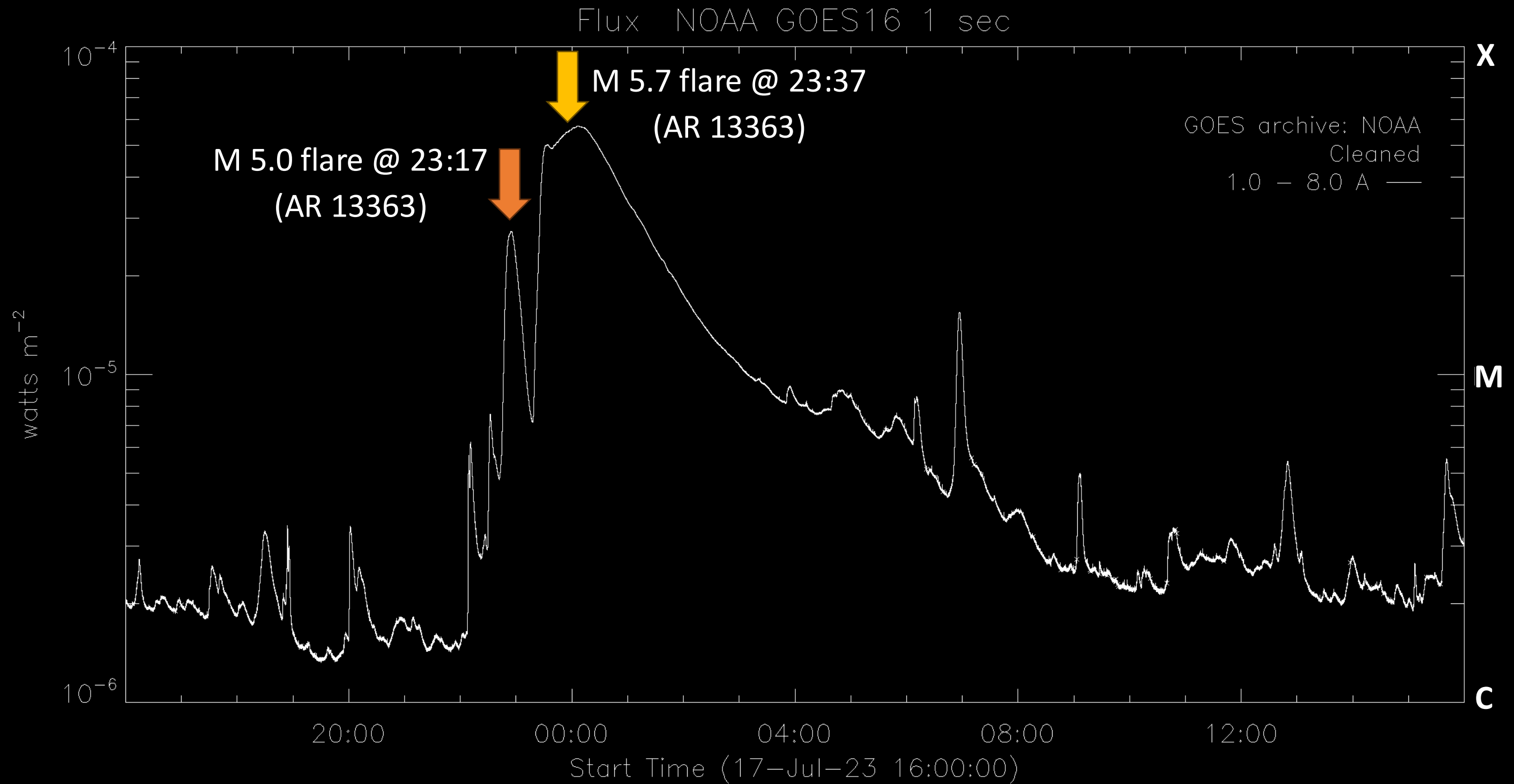
	ST-A	PSP	ACE
Carrington longitude [°]	252.0	270.9	254.3
Carrington latitude [°]	4.6	3.2	4.7
Heliocent. distance [AU]	0.96	0.66	1.01
Longitud. separation to Earth longitude [°]	-2.4	16.5	-0.1
Latitud. separation to Earth latitude [°]	-0.1	-1.4	-0.0
Solar wind speed [km/s]	390	510	426
Magnetic footpoint Carrington longitude [°]	313.0	303.1	313.0



# PFSS model connectivity to AR 13363

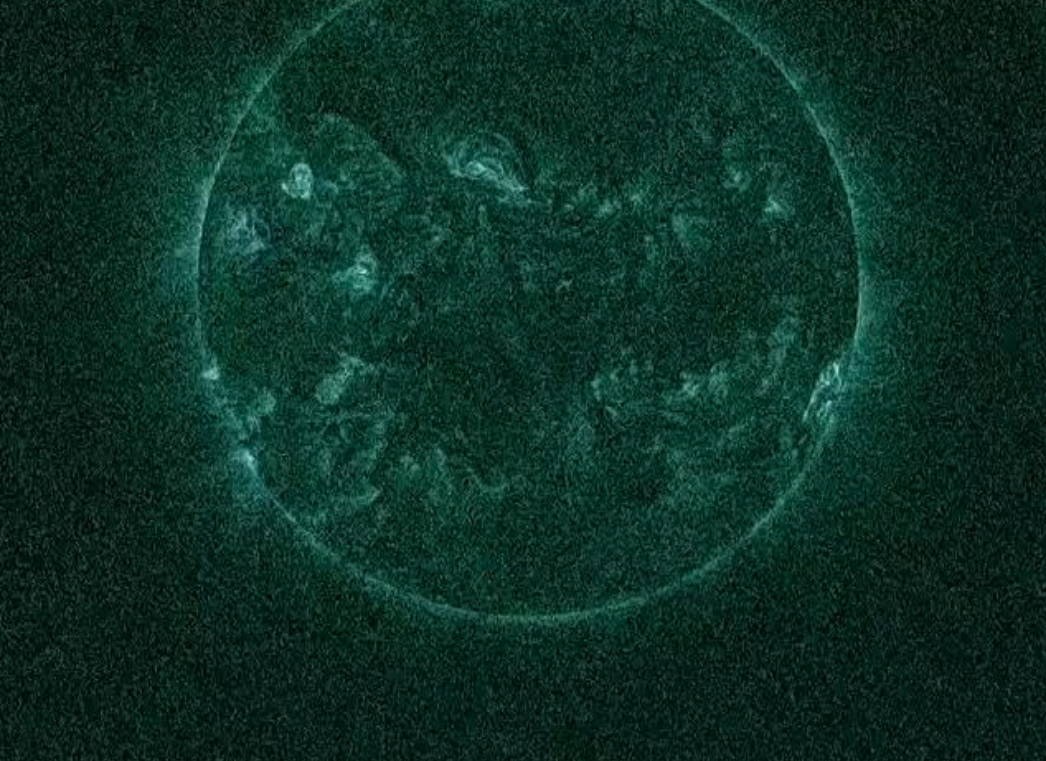


# GOES 16 X-ray flux

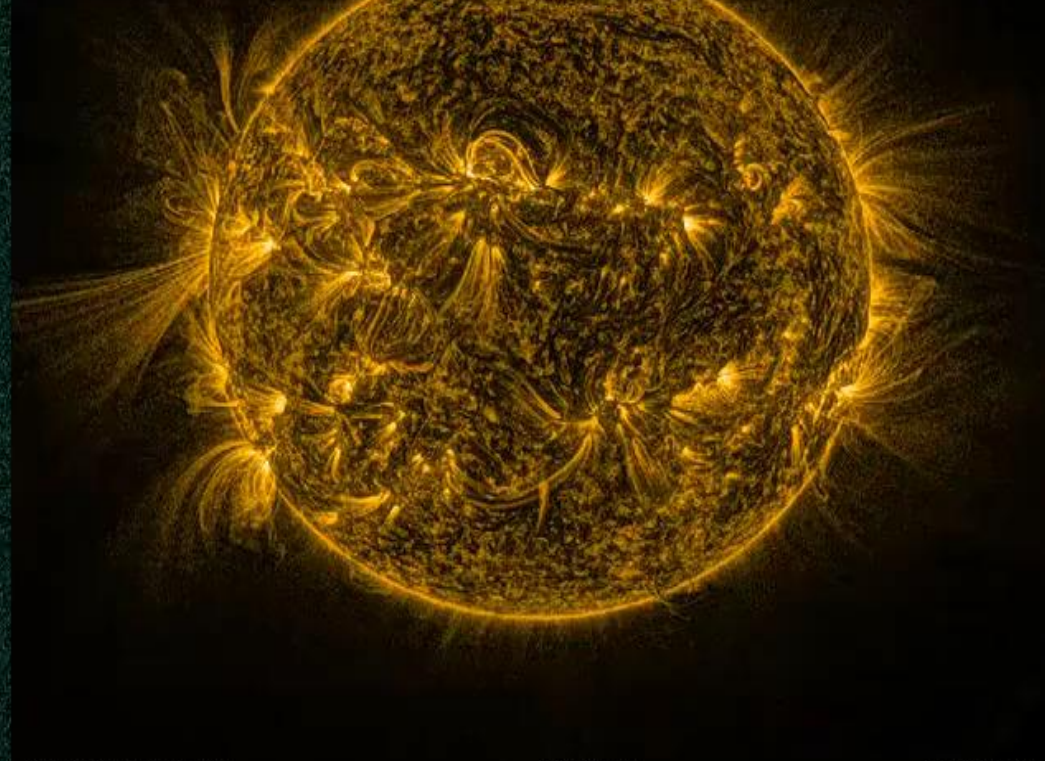




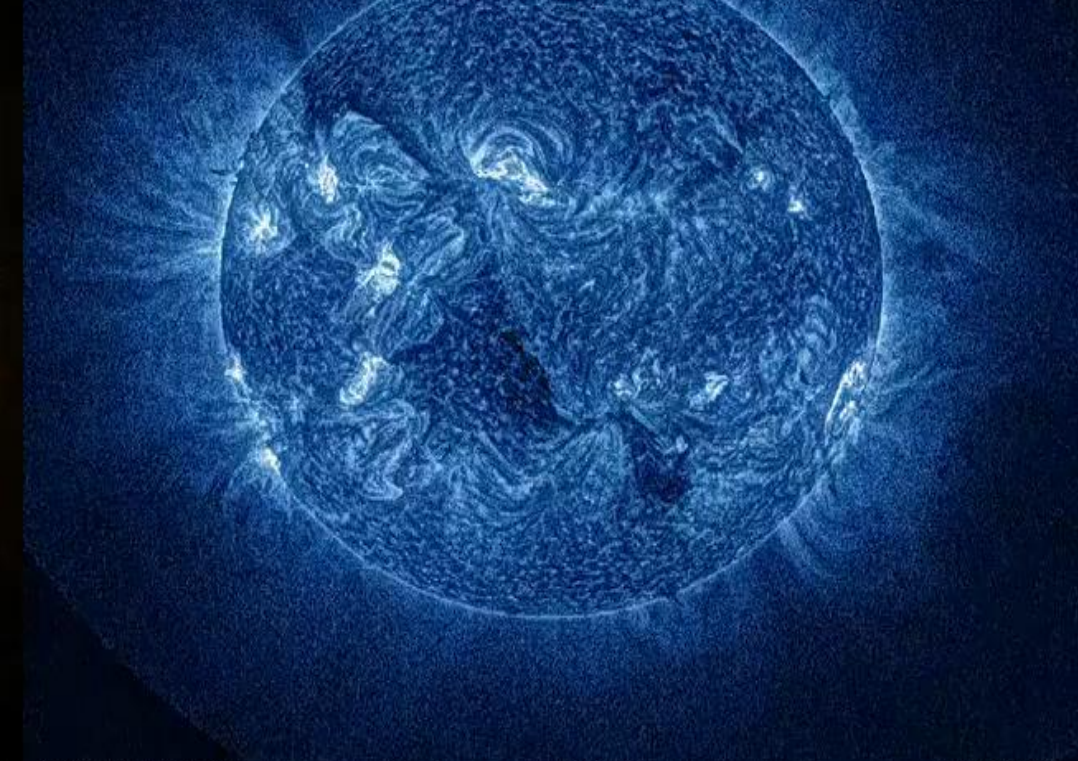
# GOES 18 SUVI observations



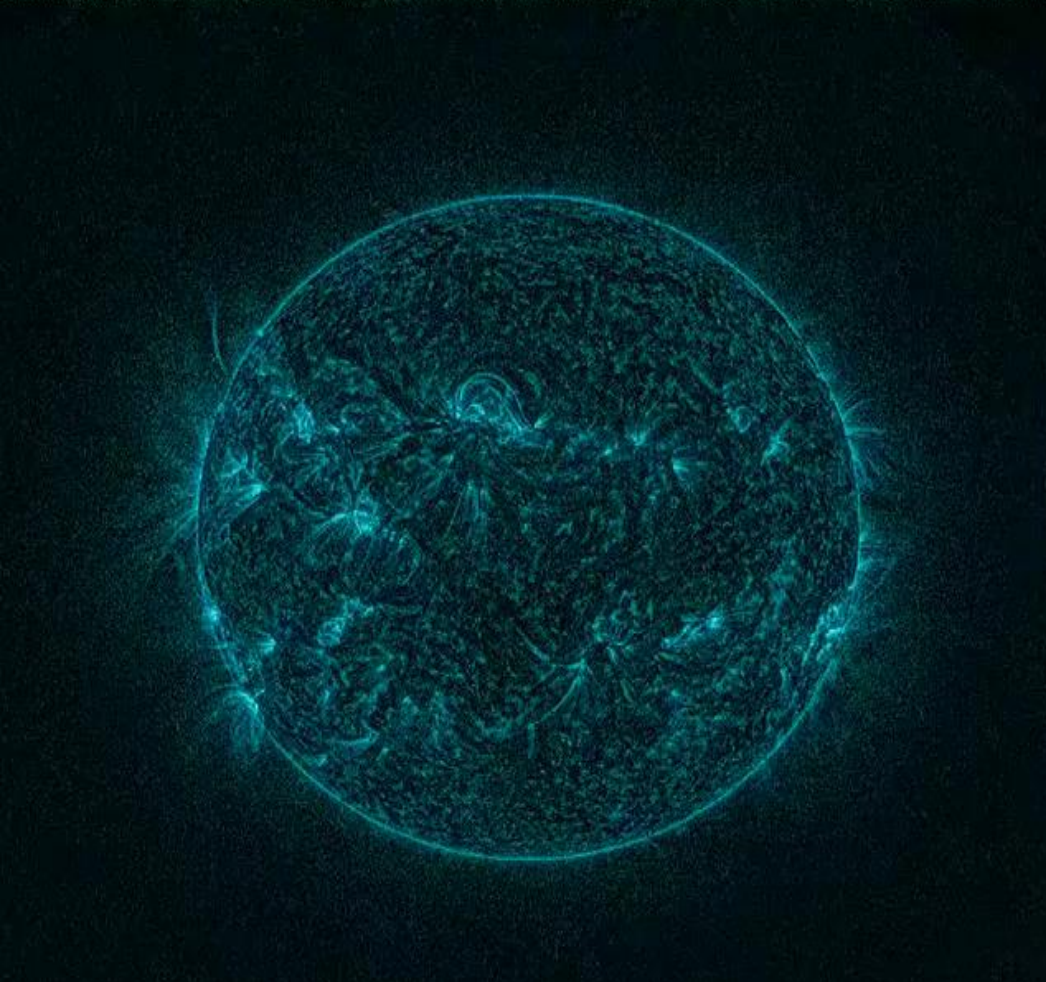
GOES-SUVI G18\_094  
2023-07-17T20:00:24  
1.0161 AU  
4.54°, 0.00°  
expo: 1.00 sec



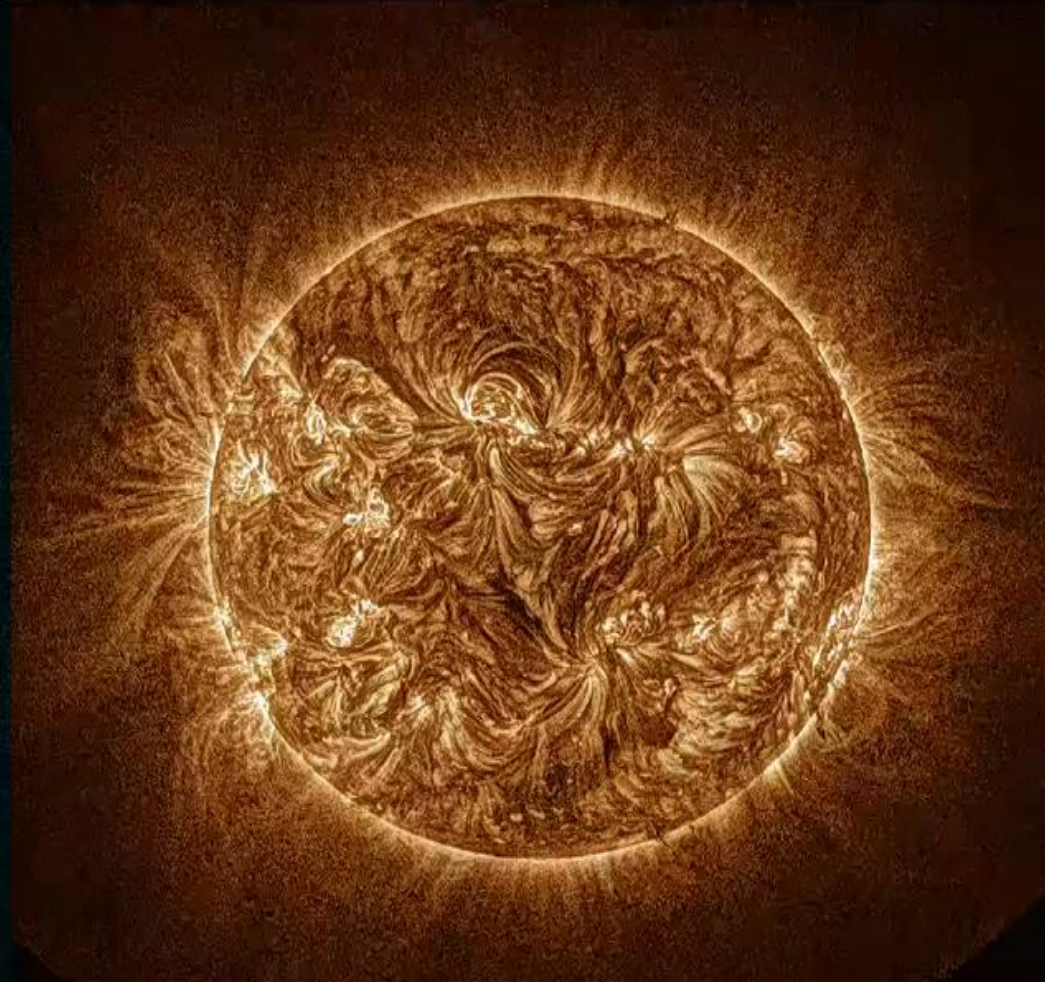
GOES-SUVI G18\_171  
2023-07-17T20:02:54  
1.0161 AU  
4.54°, 0.00°  
expo: 0.99 sec



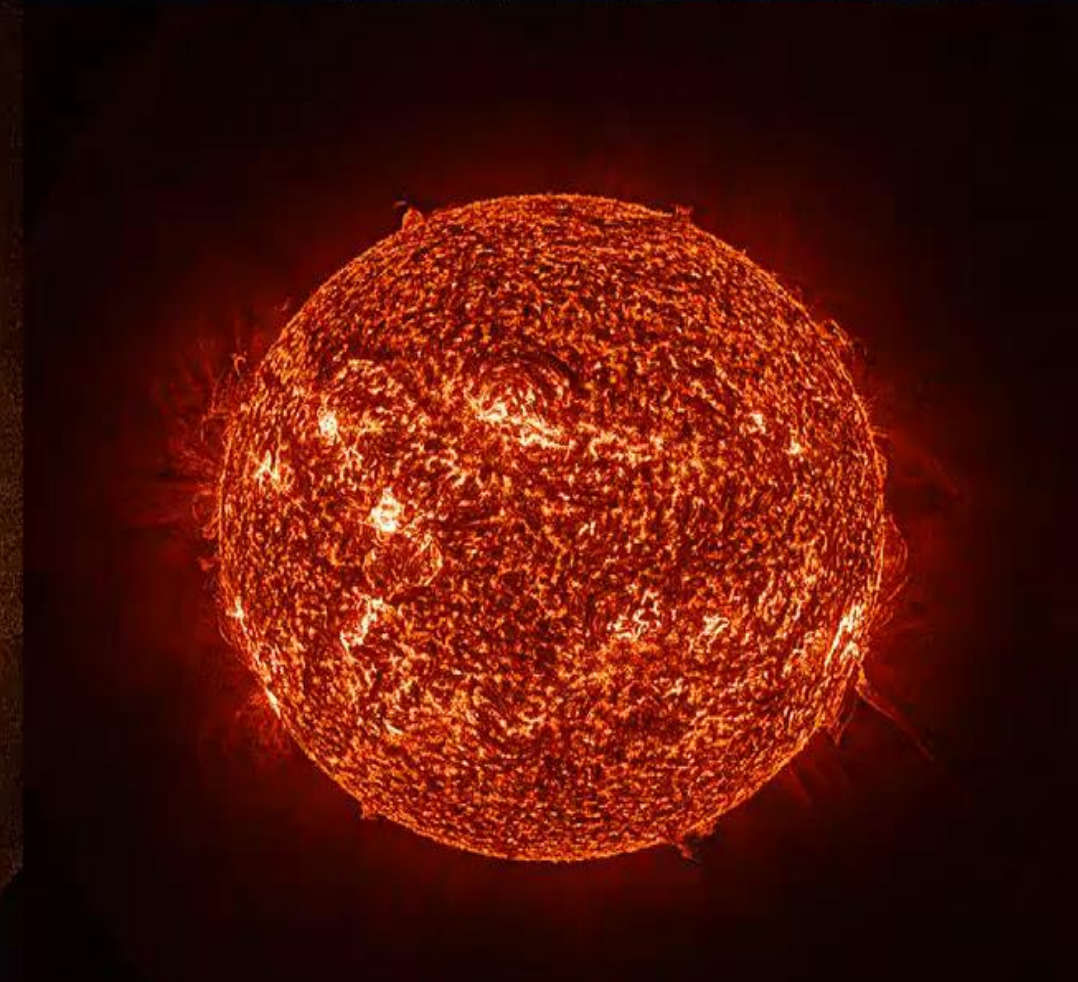
GOES-SUVI G18\_284  
2023-07-17T20:03:24  
1.0161 AU  
4.54°, 0.00°  
expo: 1.00 sec



GOES-SUVI G18\_131  
2023-07-17T20:01:34  
1.0161 AU  
4.54°, 0.00°  
expo: 0.99 sec



GOES-SUVI G18\_195  
2023-07-17T20:00:04  
1.0161 AU  
4.54°, 0.00°  
expo: 1.00 sec

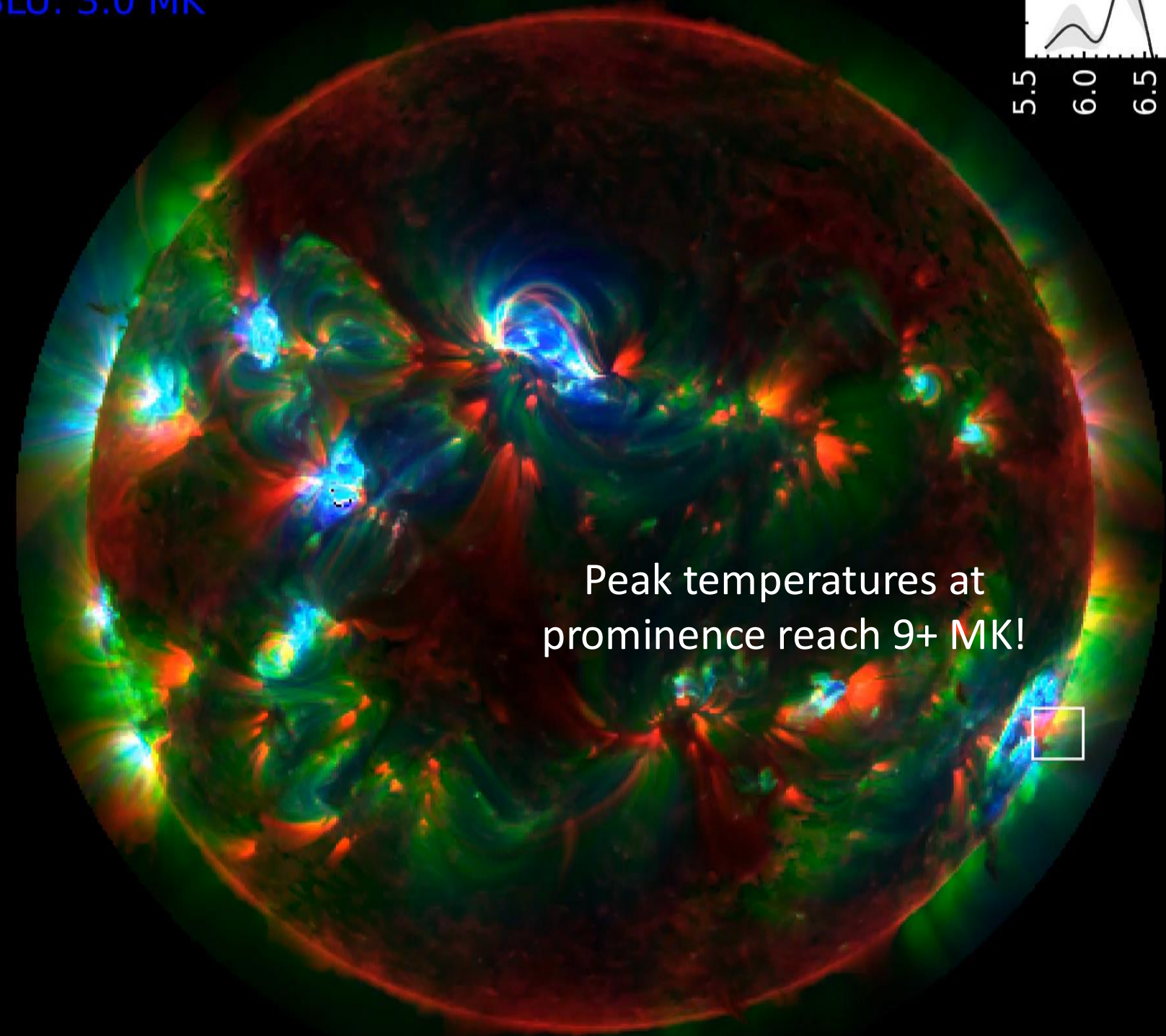
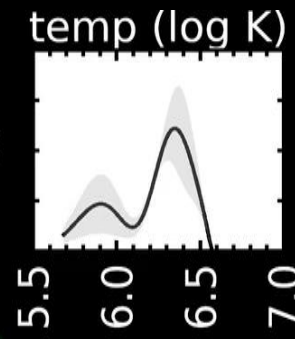
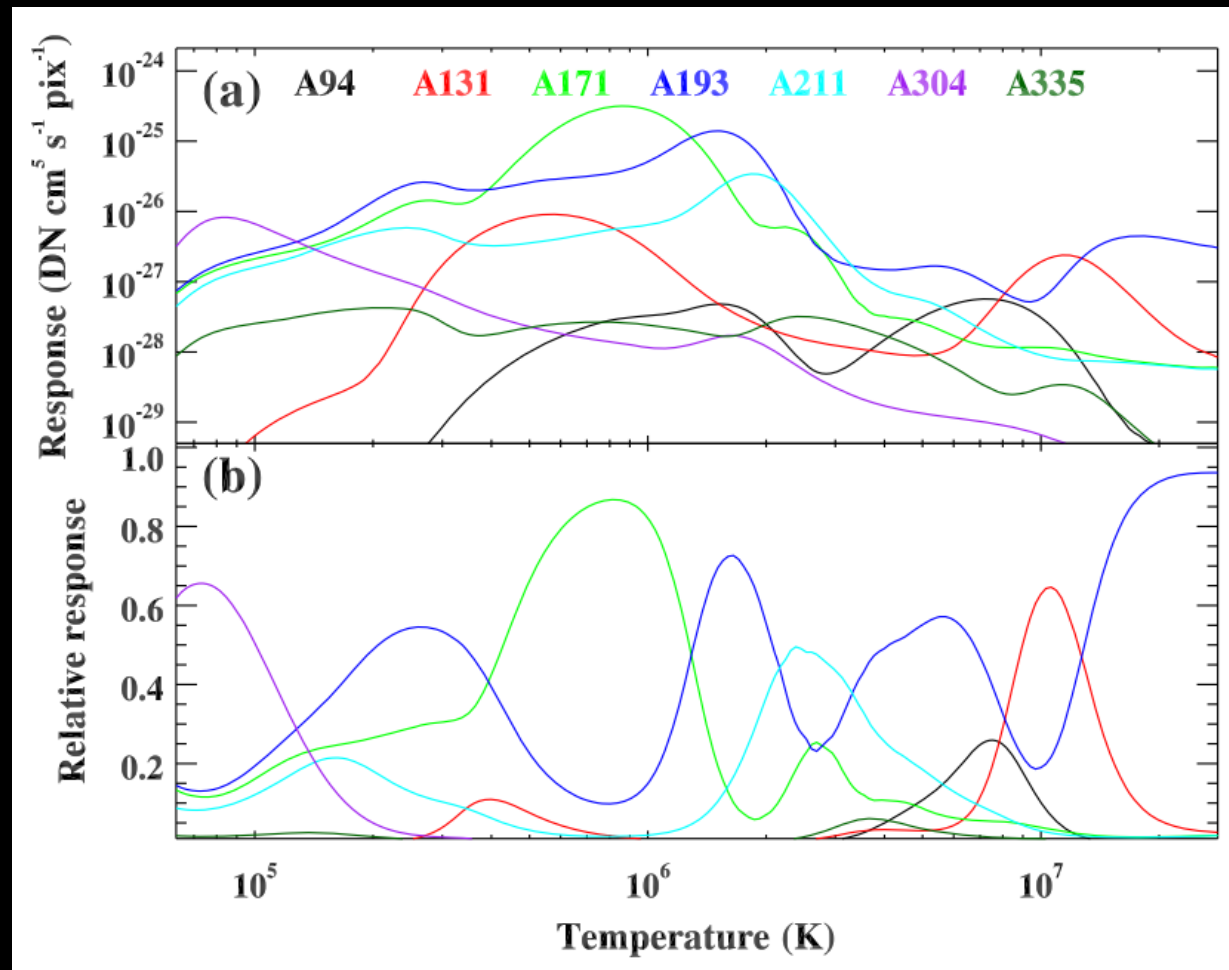


GOES-SUVI G18\_304  
2023-07-17T20:01:24  
1.0161 AU  
4.54°, 0.00°  
expo: 1.00 sec



# AIA DEM temperature map

RED: 1.0 MK  
GRN: 2.0 MK  
BLU: 3.0 MK



Peak temperatures at prominence reach 9+ MK!

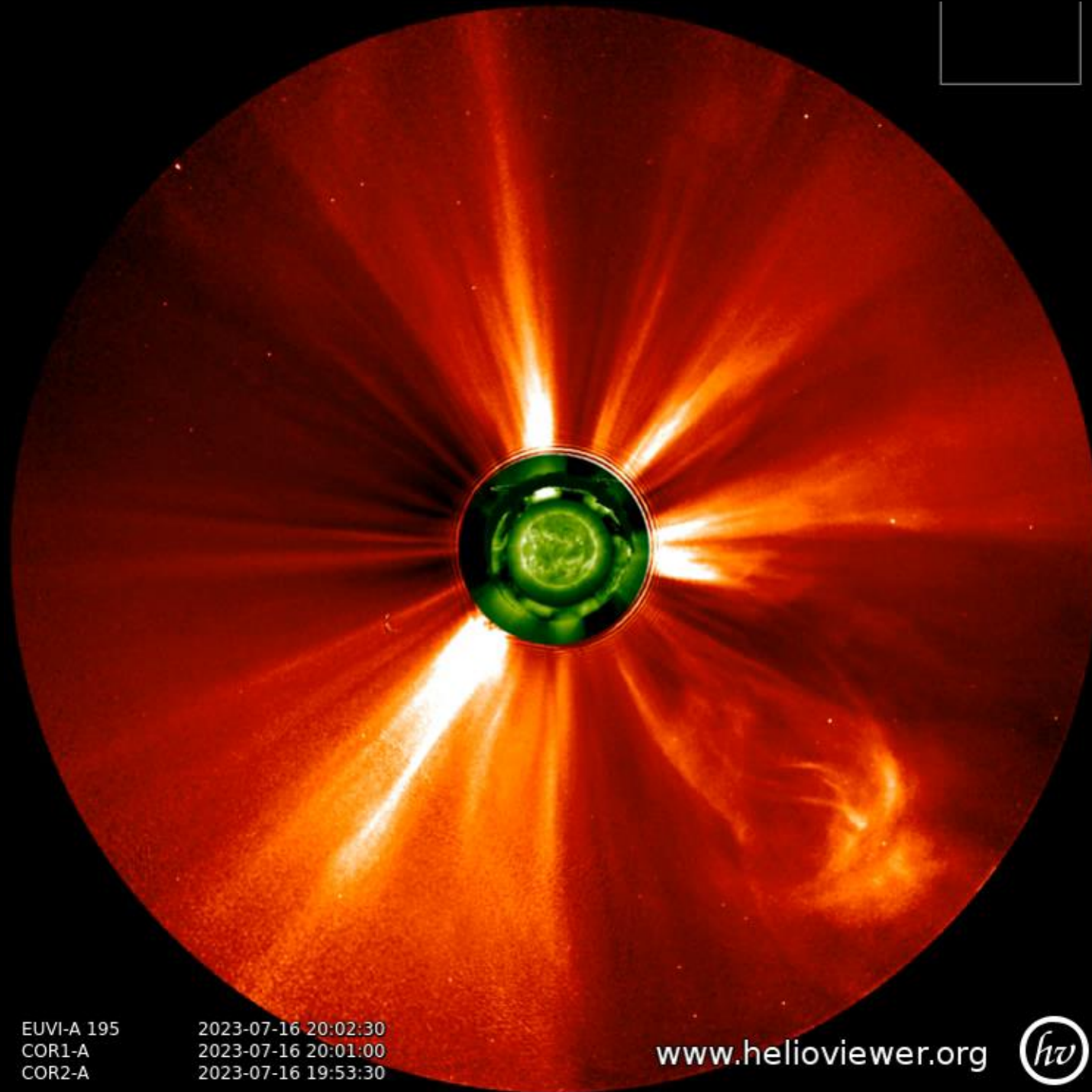
Combine 3 consecutive binned images of 1024x1024 data in all 6 channels

Result is 6-min average temperature



# CME propagation

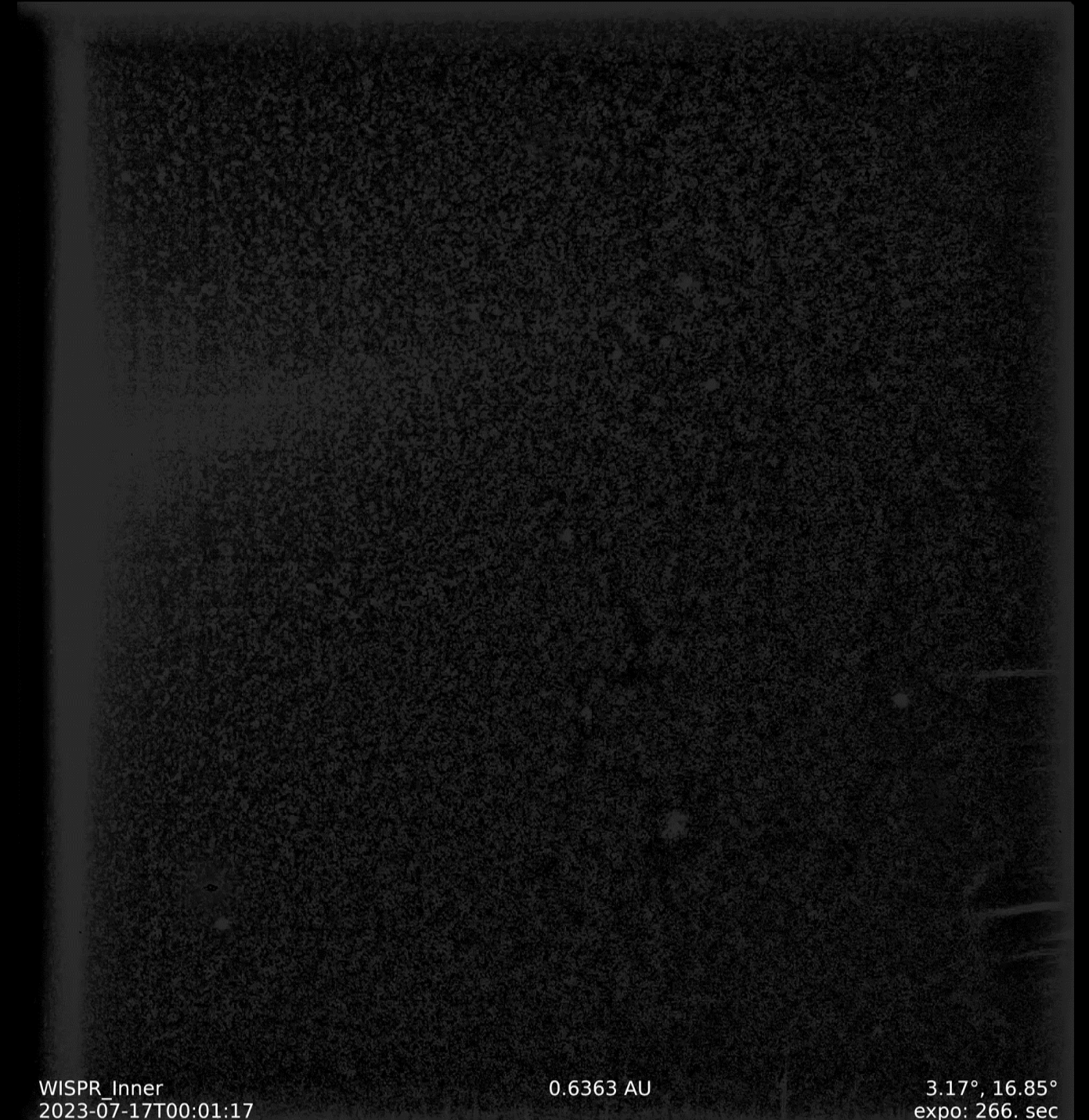
STEREO EUVI195/COR1/COR2



EUVI-A 195 2023-07-16 20:02:30  
COR1-A 2023-07-16 20:01:00  
COR2-A 2023-07-16 19:53:30

[www.helioviewer.org](http://www.helioviewer.org) 

Parker Solar Probe WISPR



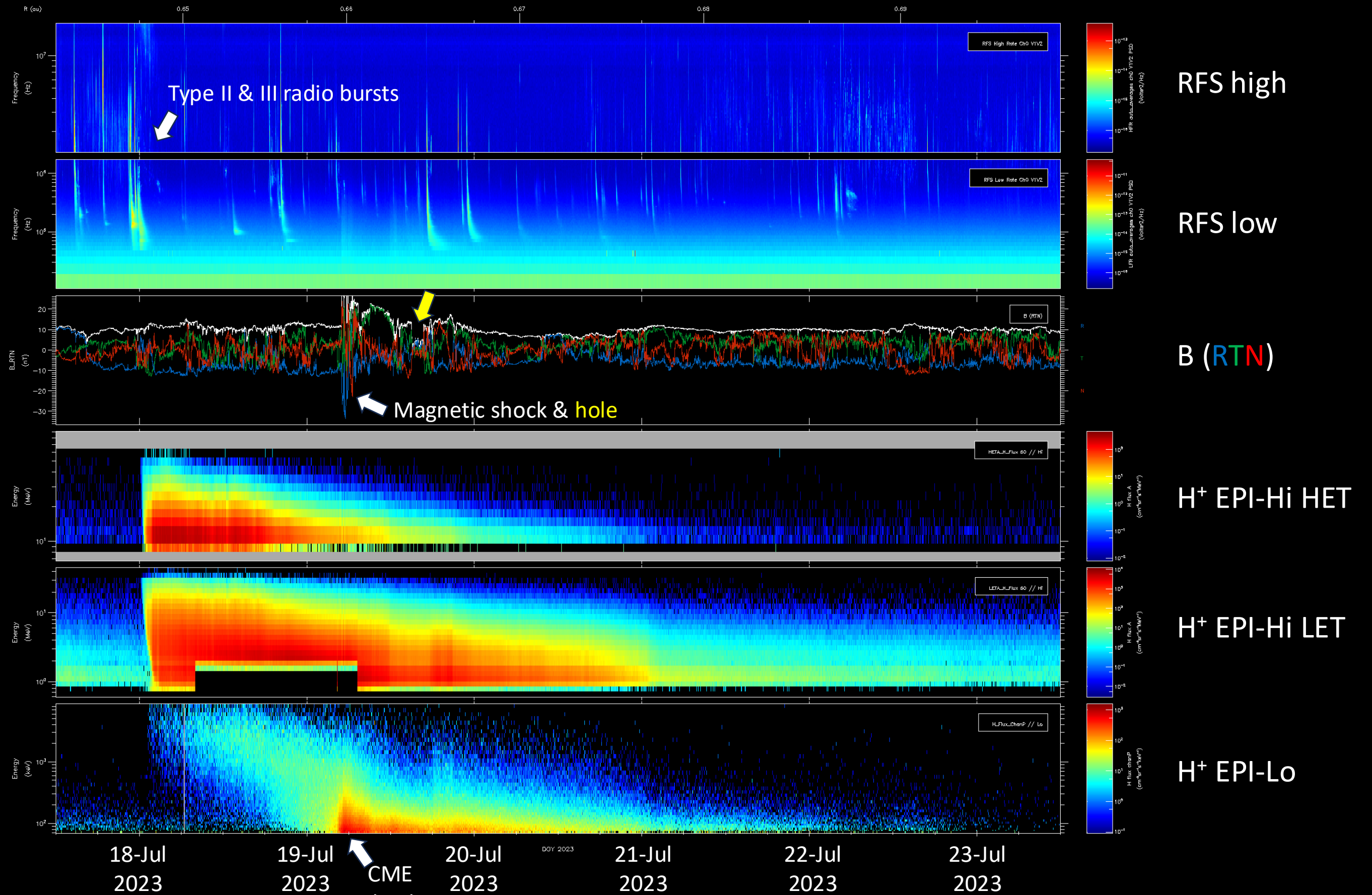
WISPR\_Inner  
2023-07-17T00:01:17

0.6363 AU

3.17°, 16.85°  
expo: 266. sec

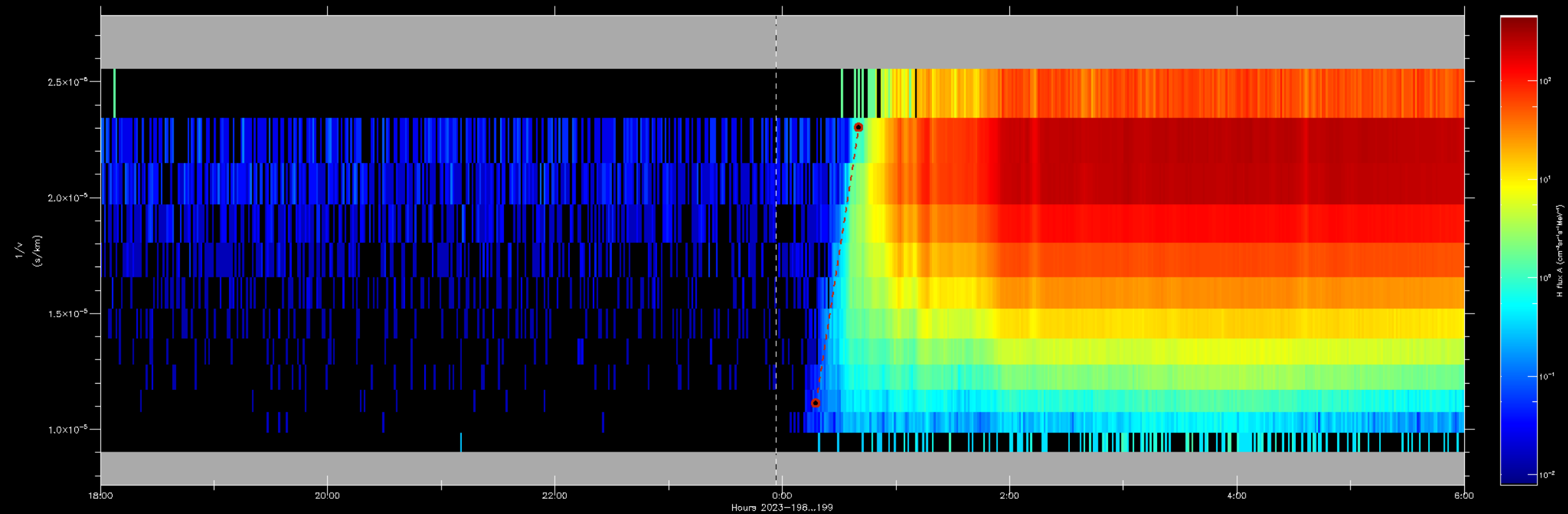


# PSP measurements





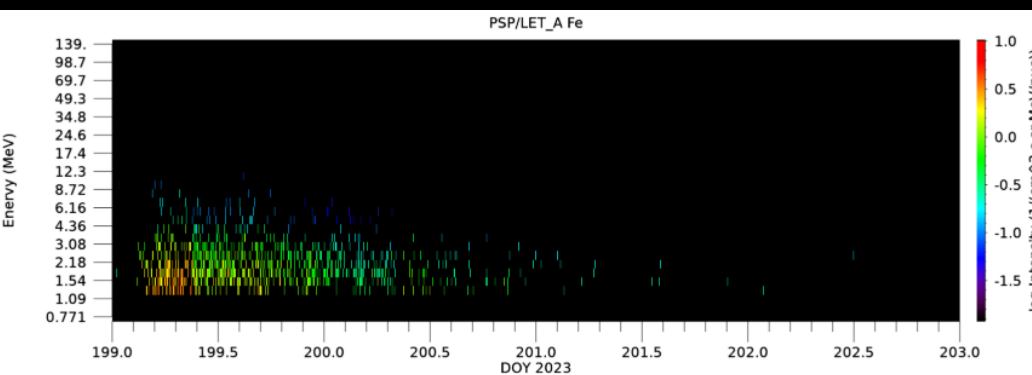
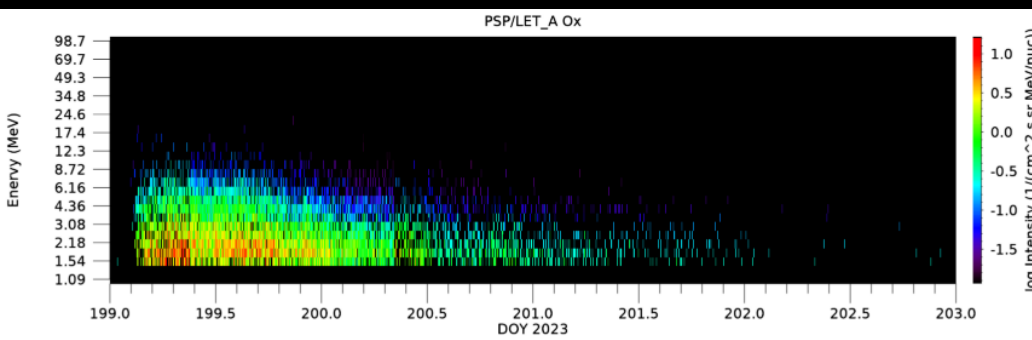
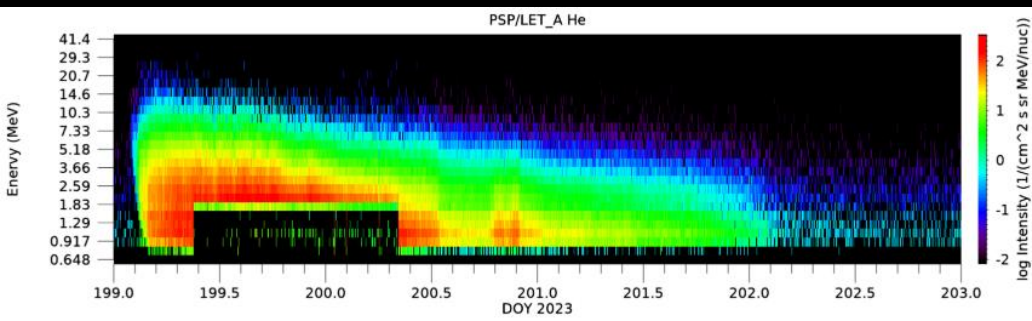
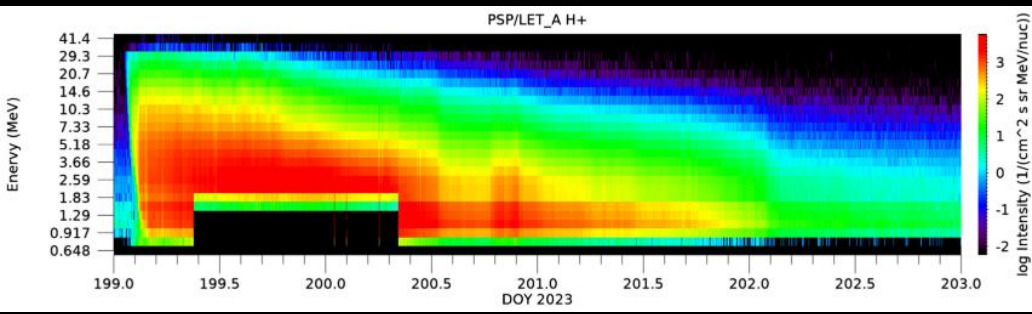
# ISOIS HET-A proton velocity dispersion estimate



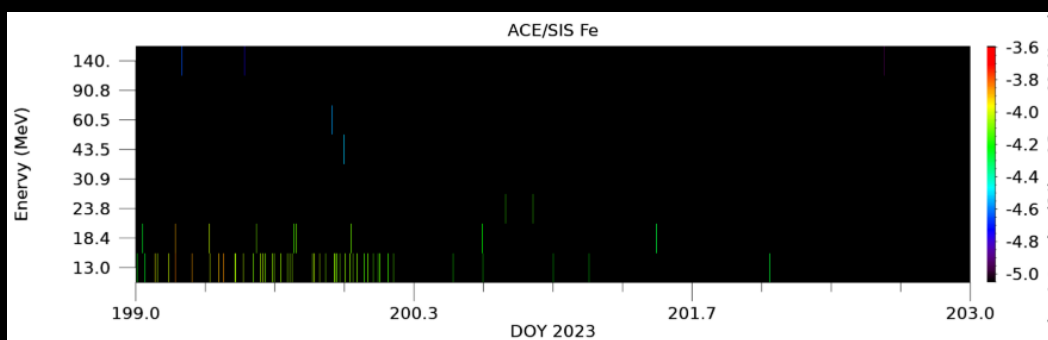
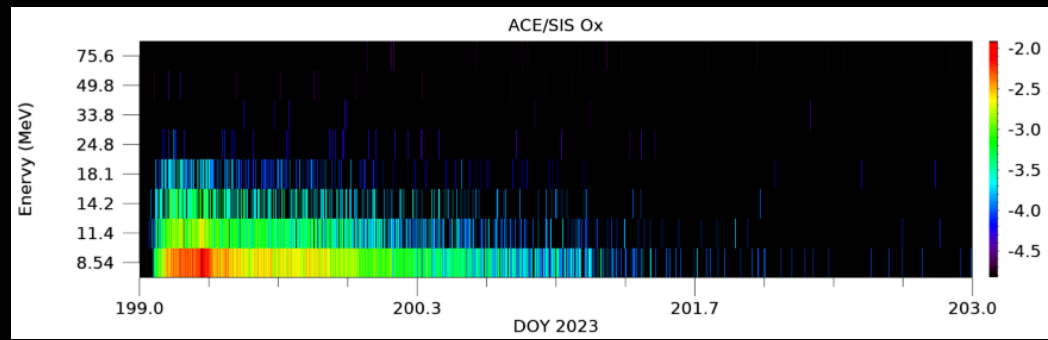
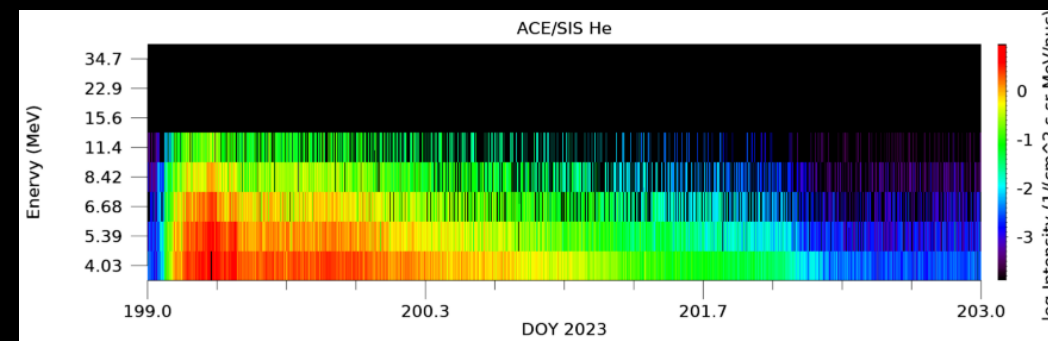
PSP radial distance	0.647 AU
SEP path length	0.762 AU
SEP start time	17-07-2023 @ 23:56
Proton peak speed	31664 $\text{kms}^{-1}$



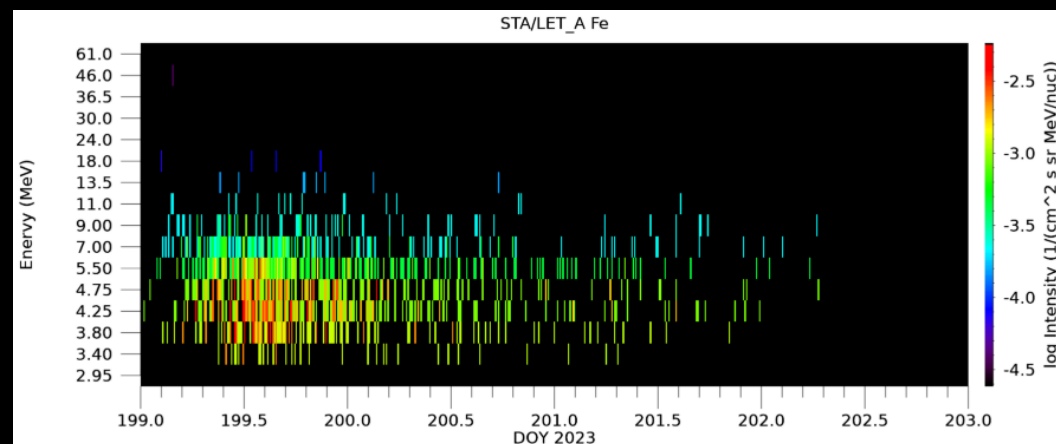
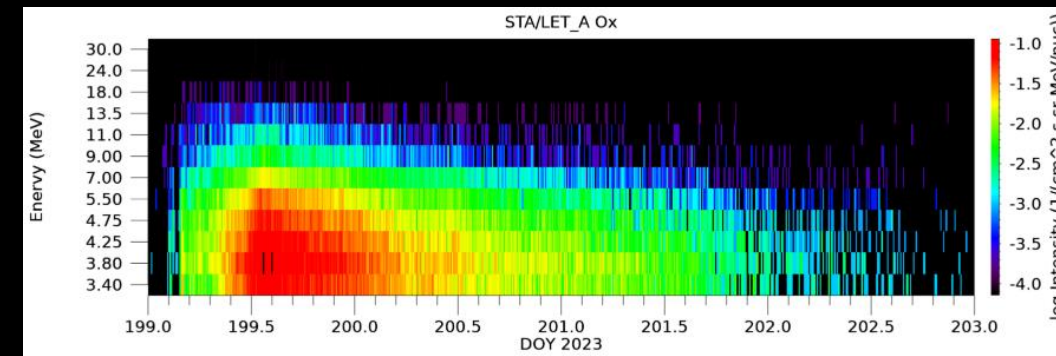
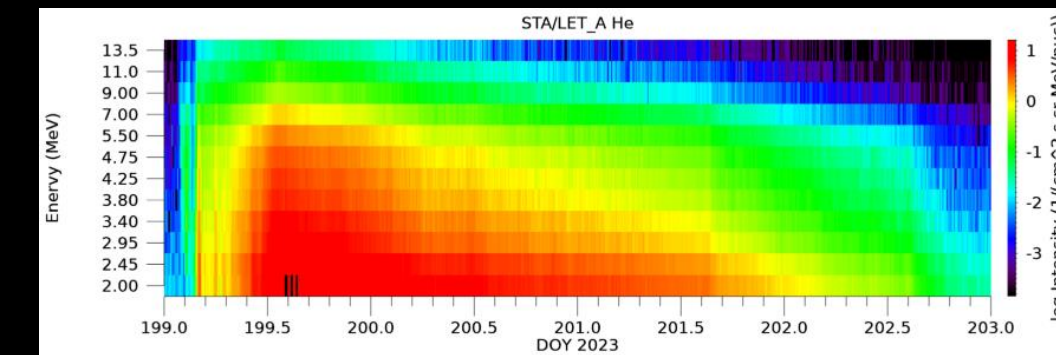
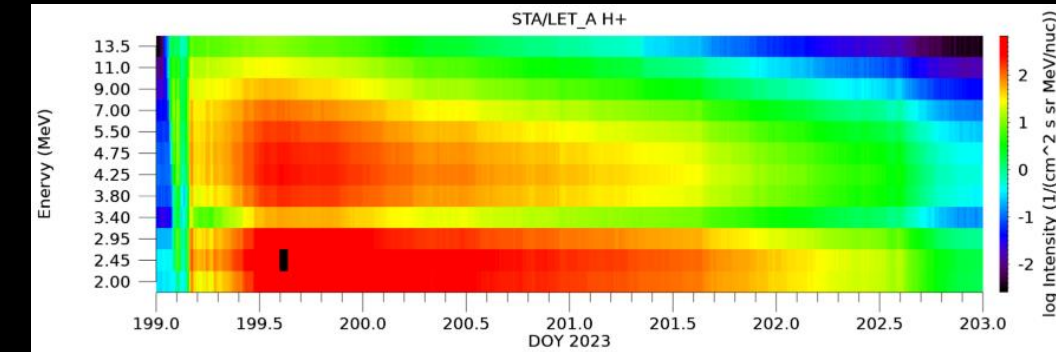
# PSP/LET



# ACE/SIS

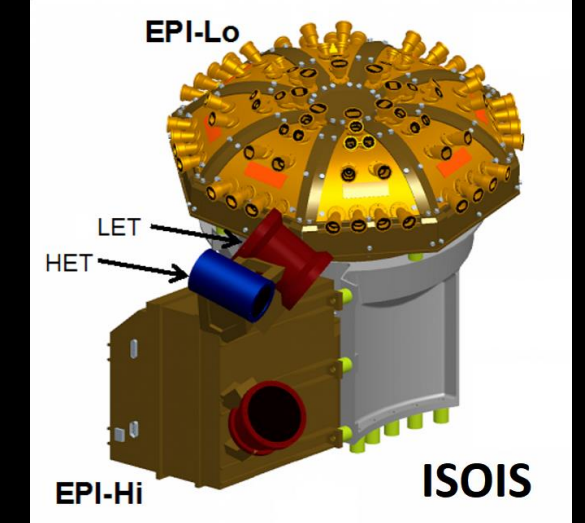


# STEREO/LET

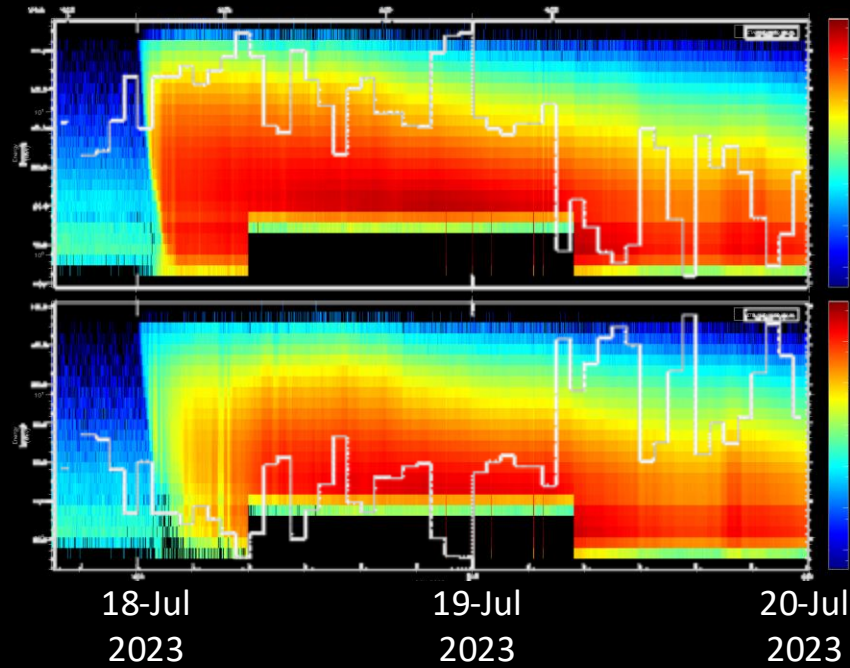




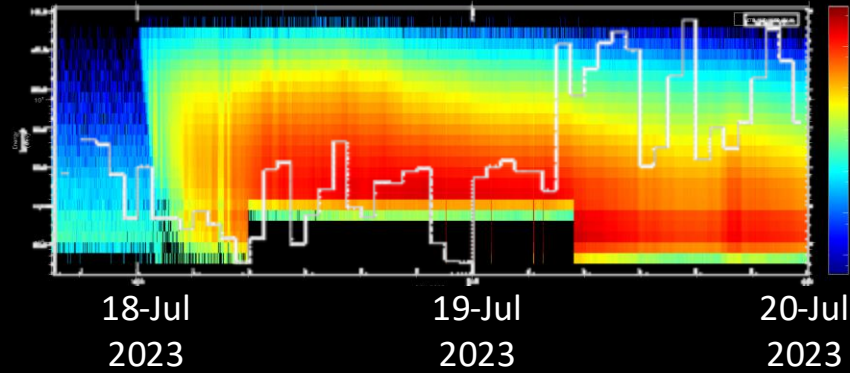
# ISOIS ion LET ( $\sim 1$ to 20 MeV) anisotropies



H+ Epi-Hi LET A

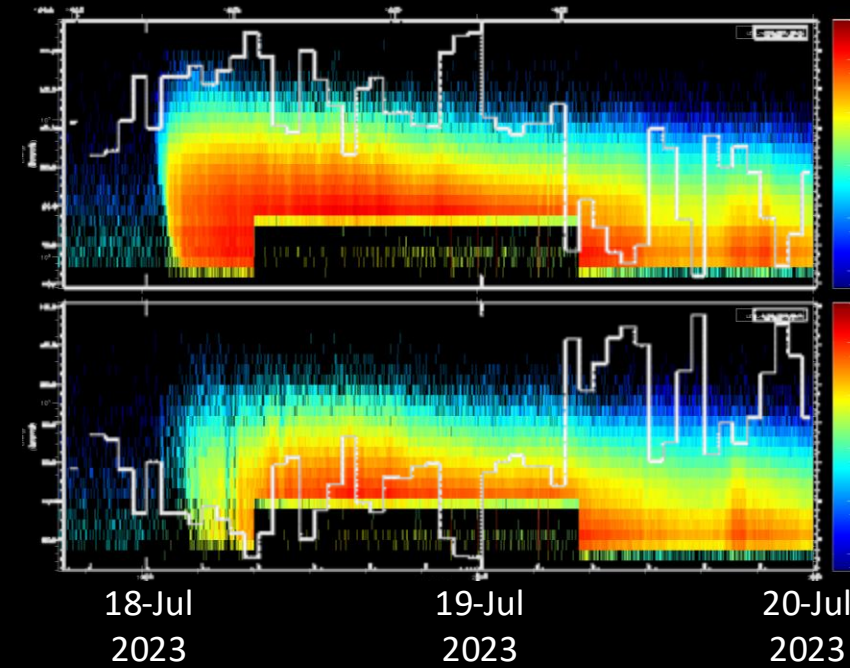


H+ Epi-Hi LET B

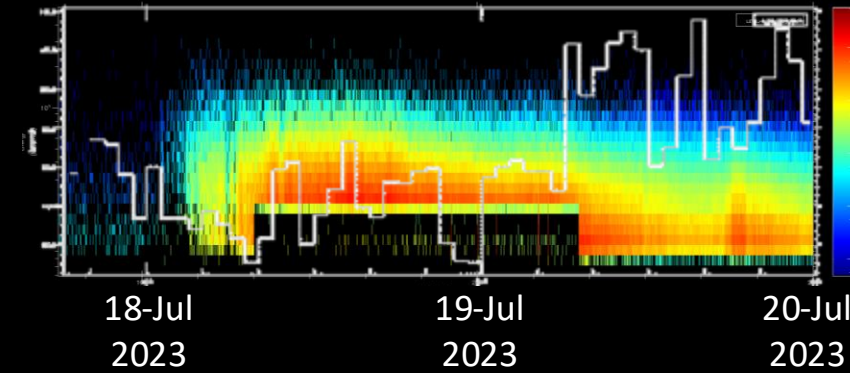


*Energy spectra are overplotted with the A/B pitch angle*

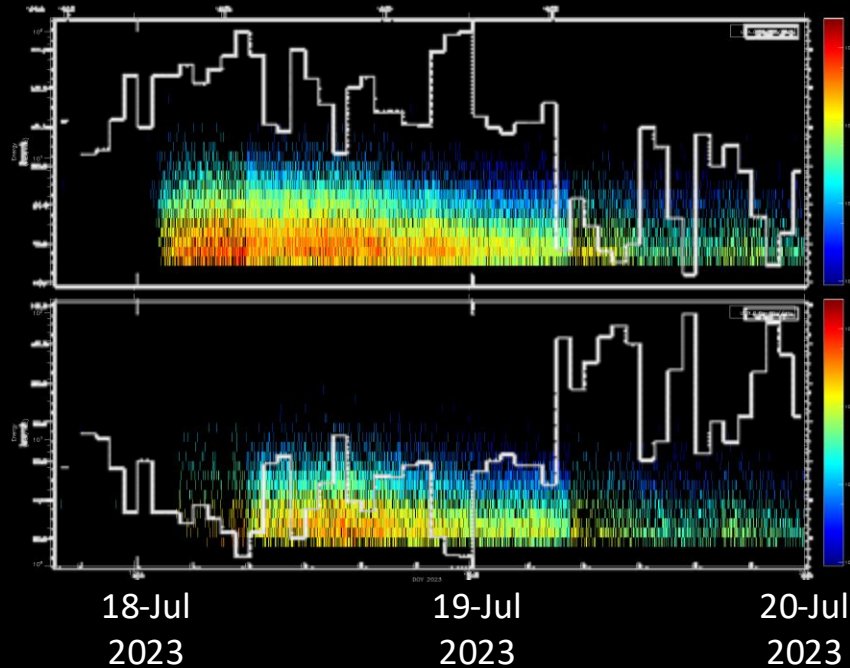
He Epi-Hi LET A



He Epi-Hi LET B



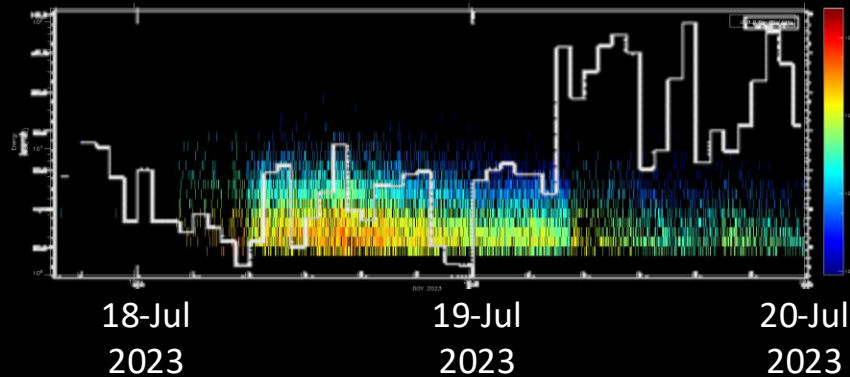
O Epi-Hi LET A



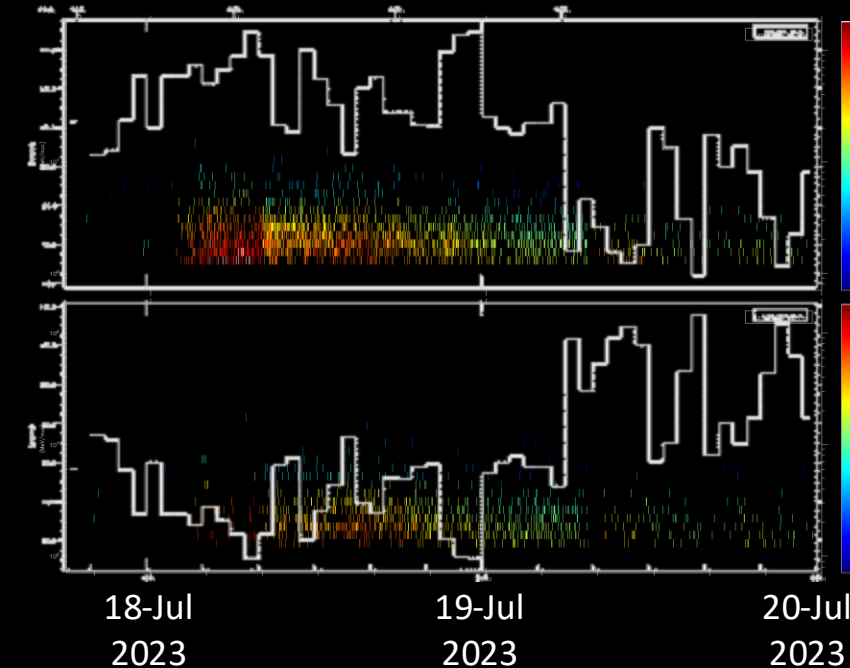
*A – tick marks  
Top: 160°  
Bot: 40°*

*B – tick marks  
Top: 140°  
Bot: 20°*

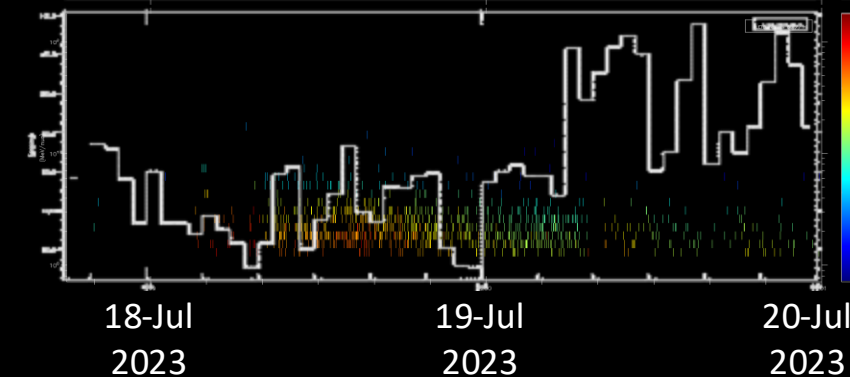
O Epi-Hi LET B



Fe Epi-Hi LET A

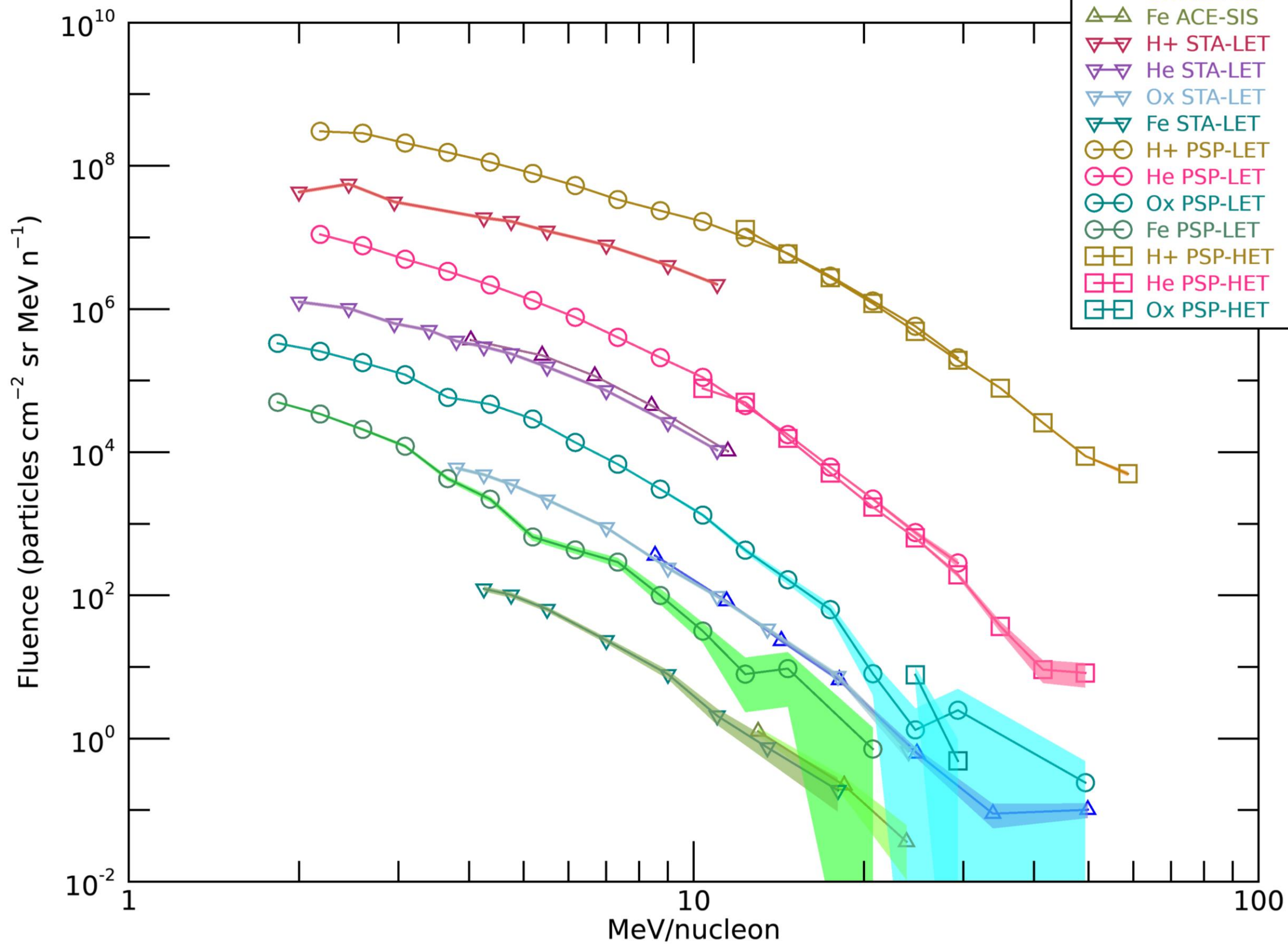


Fe Epi-Hi LET B





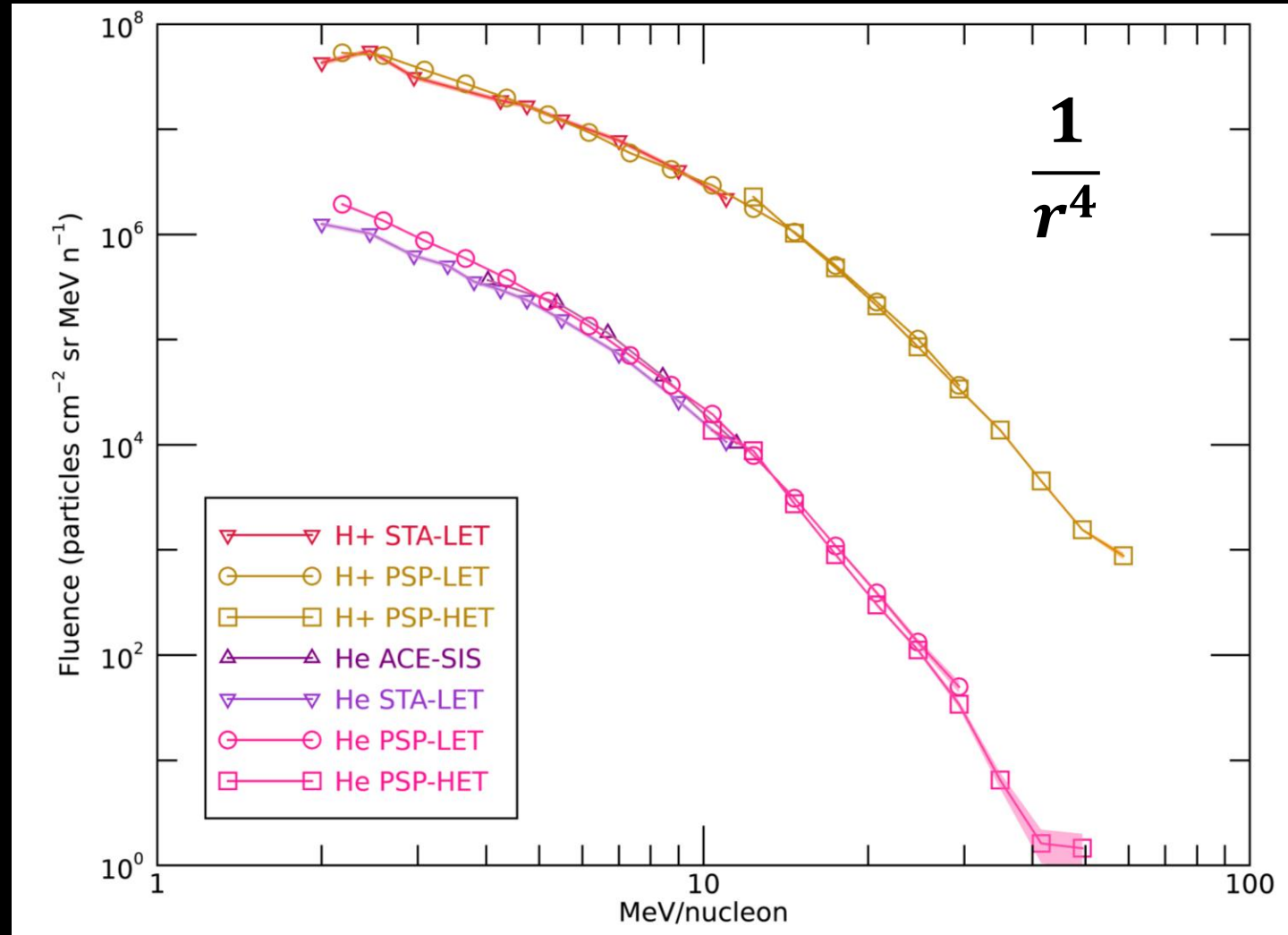
Fluence spectra at PSP/STEREO/ACE



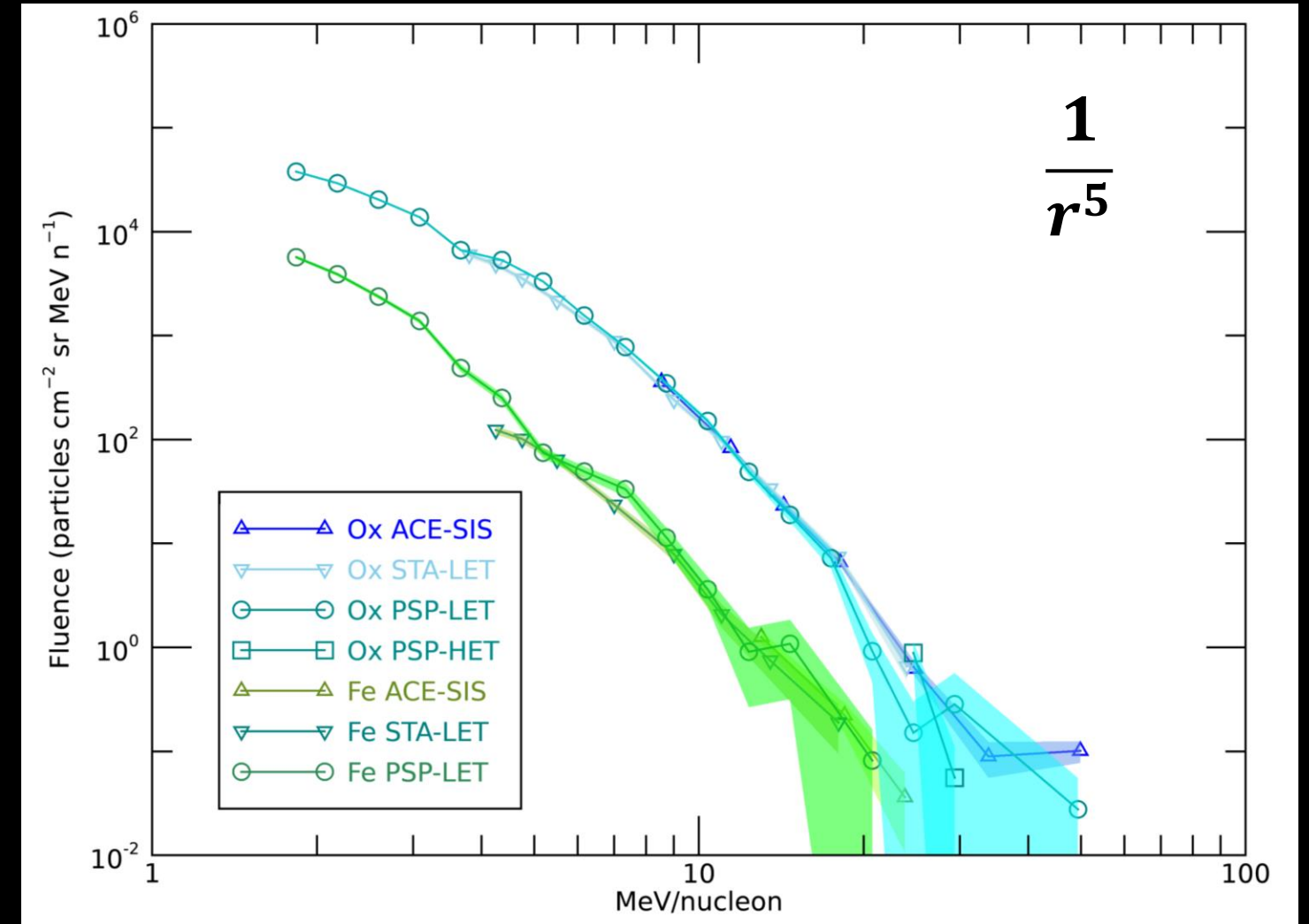


# Radially adjusting the fluence spectra

## Lighter ions H+ and He

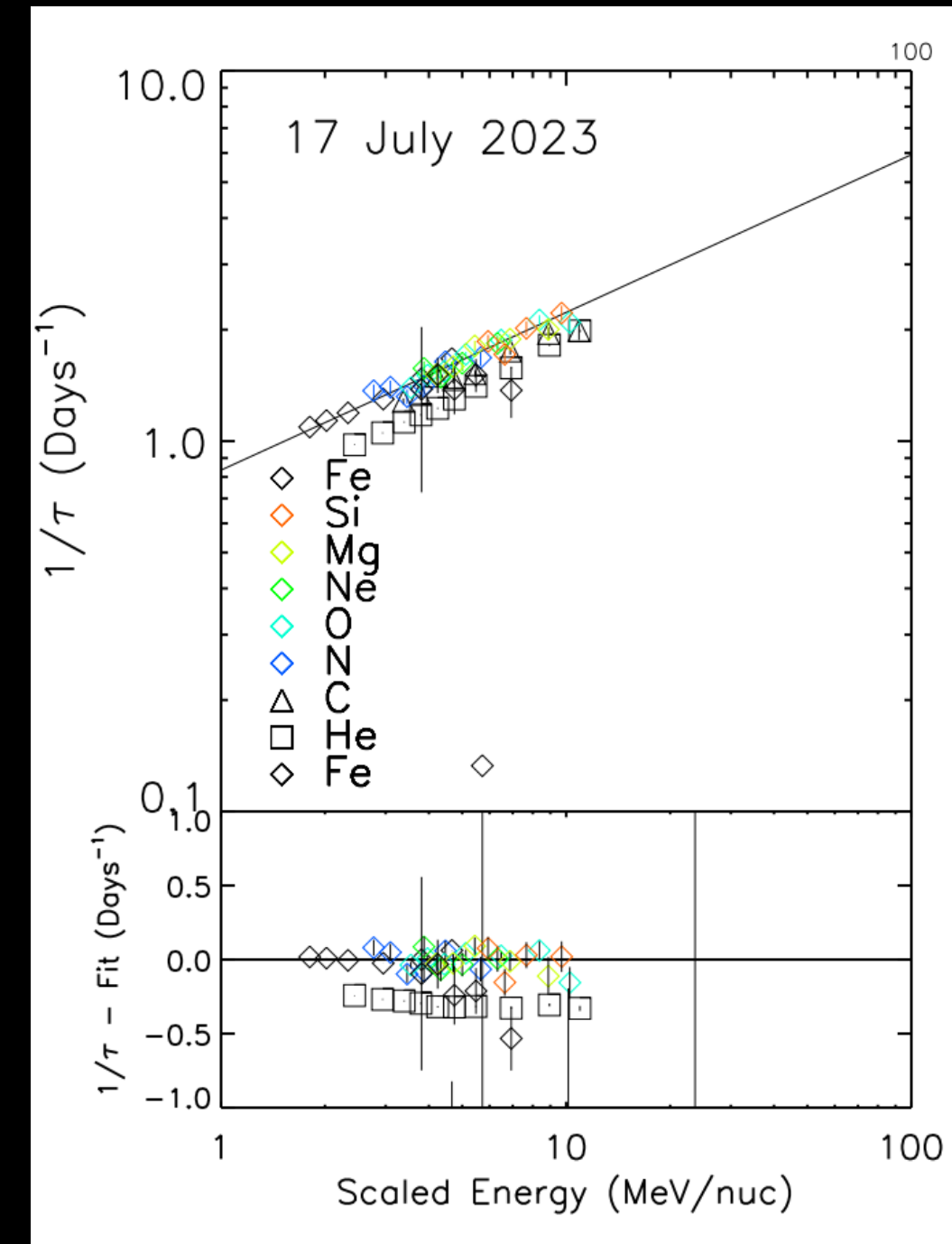
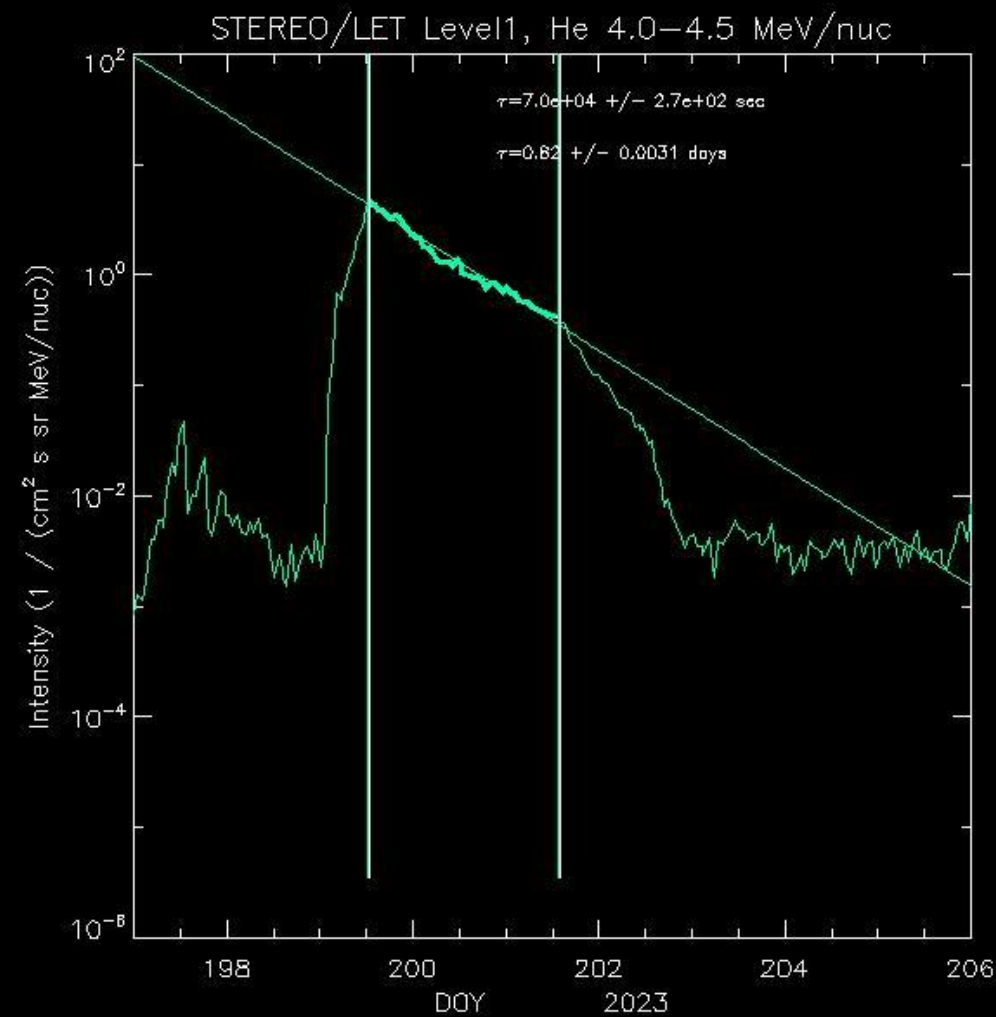
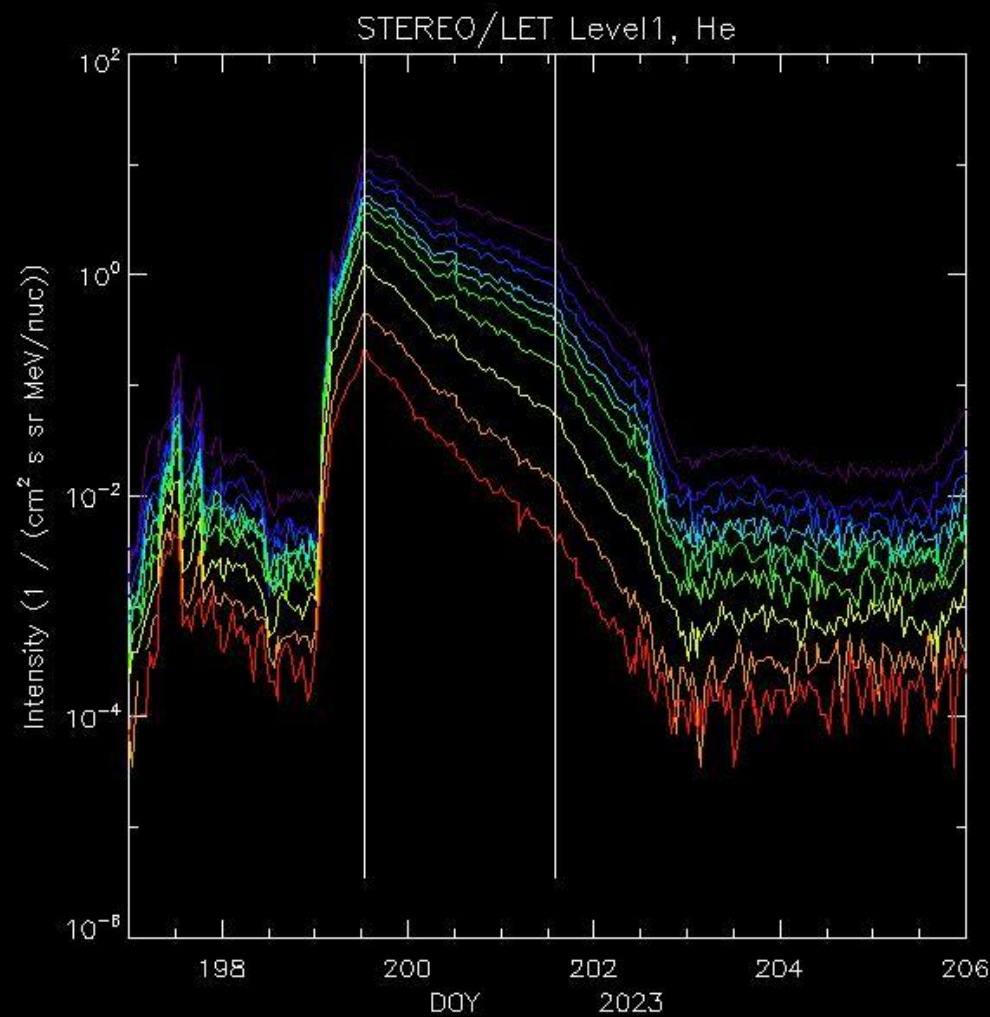


## Heavier ions O and Fe





# Estimating ionic charge dependence via decay profile (Working on it!)





# Thanks!

## Conclusions

- Magnetic connection was ideal for all spacecraft and this flare-CME-SEP storm event provides a unique opportunity to analyze ion dependent acceleration.
- The failed prominence eruption as the SEP seed particle source depends can be revealed via ionic charge-to-mass ratio
- A possible explanation for the lower than expected fluences measured at  $\sim 1.0$  AU can be inferred by the large anisotropy measured at PSP combined with Type III radio bursts from the extended flare, which has the appearance of an impulsive injection and could be driving suprathermal pick-up ions early on during the rise to peak ion acceleration.
- The fluence spectral intensities for each ion species should vary by  $1/r^n$  during this early acceleration phase close to the Sun, but as the SEP event weakens towards isotropy during the decay phase the position angle scattering should increase and reduce the fluence ratios at ever increasing distances.

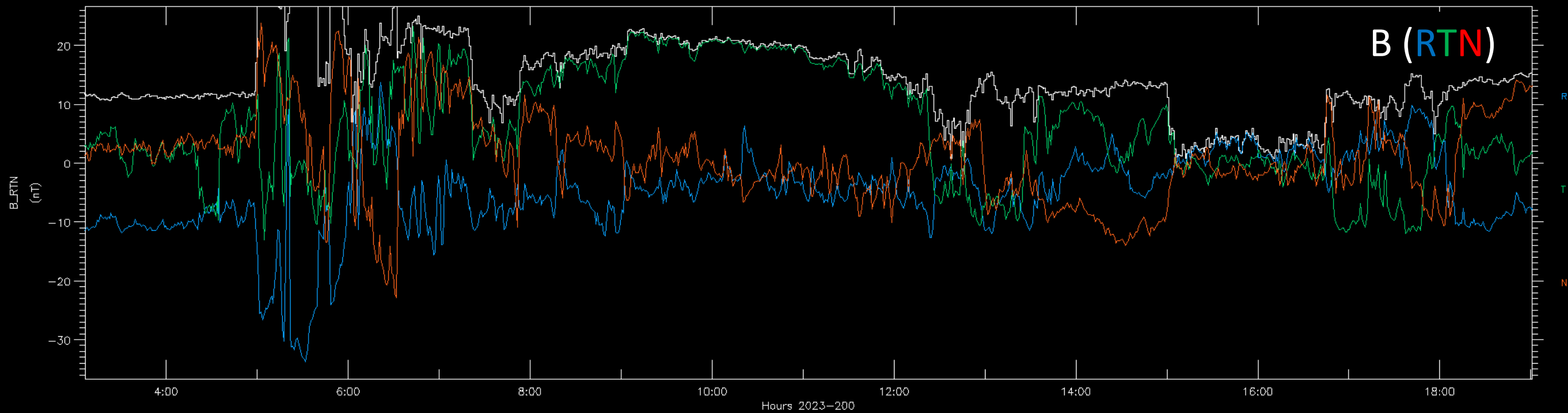
## Future work

- We plan to compare the charge-to-mass ion ratio at each spacecraft as well as derive a rough ionic charge state estimate via SEP event decay slope.
- Comparing anisotropy histories for all spacecraft will be essential when discussing the differing  $1/r^n$  fluence dependency at each location, because the magnetic connection to the flare are nearly optimal for all spacecraft.

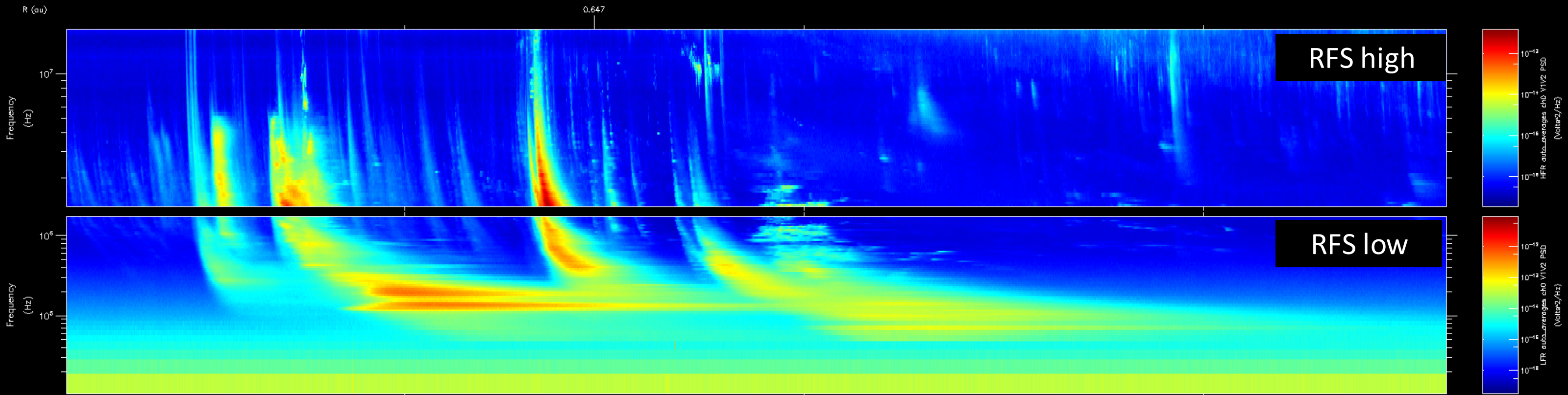




# B-field measurements (zoomed in)



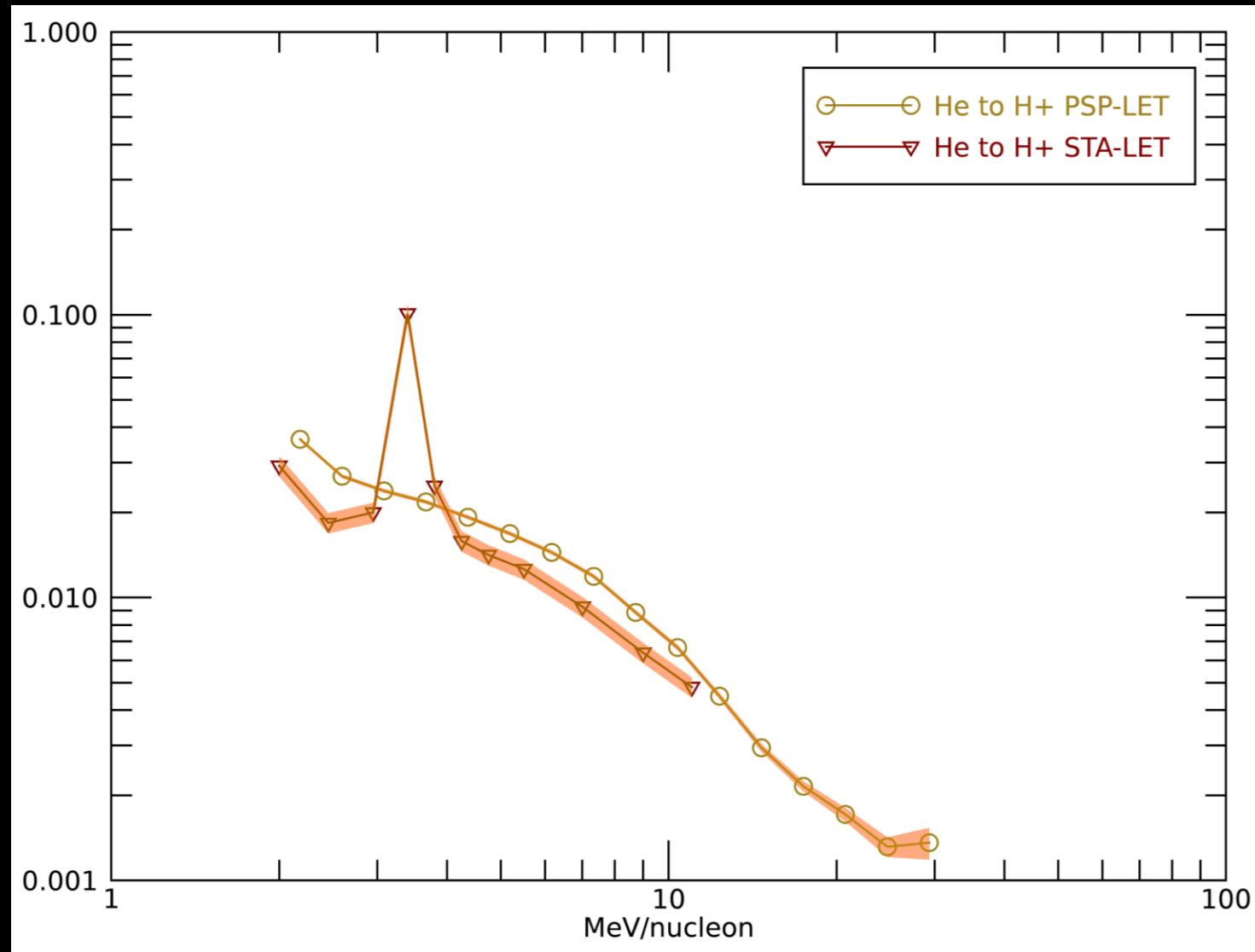
# Radio measurements (zoomed in)



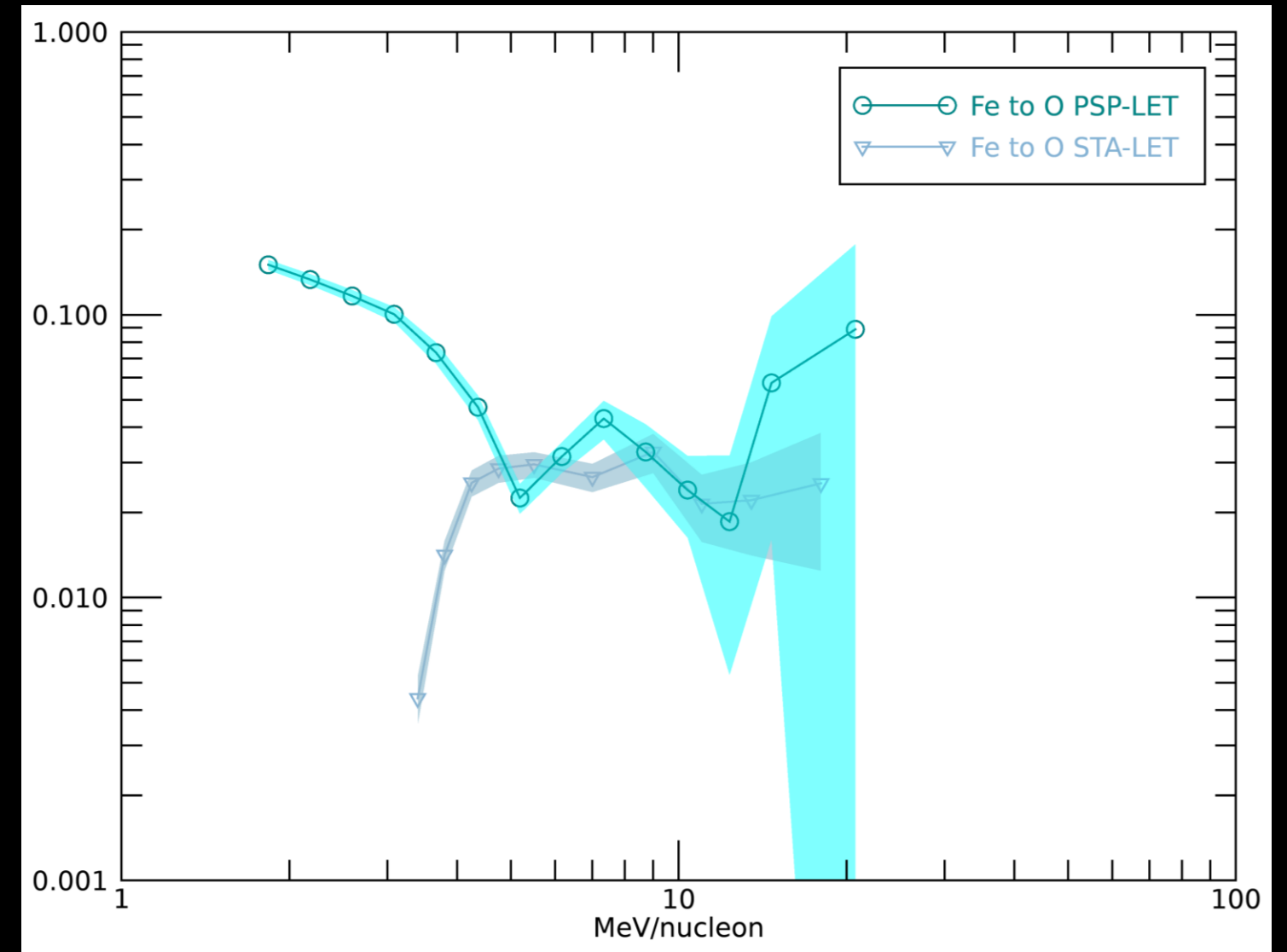


# Ion ratios in PSP-LET and STA-LET

## Lighter ions He/H+

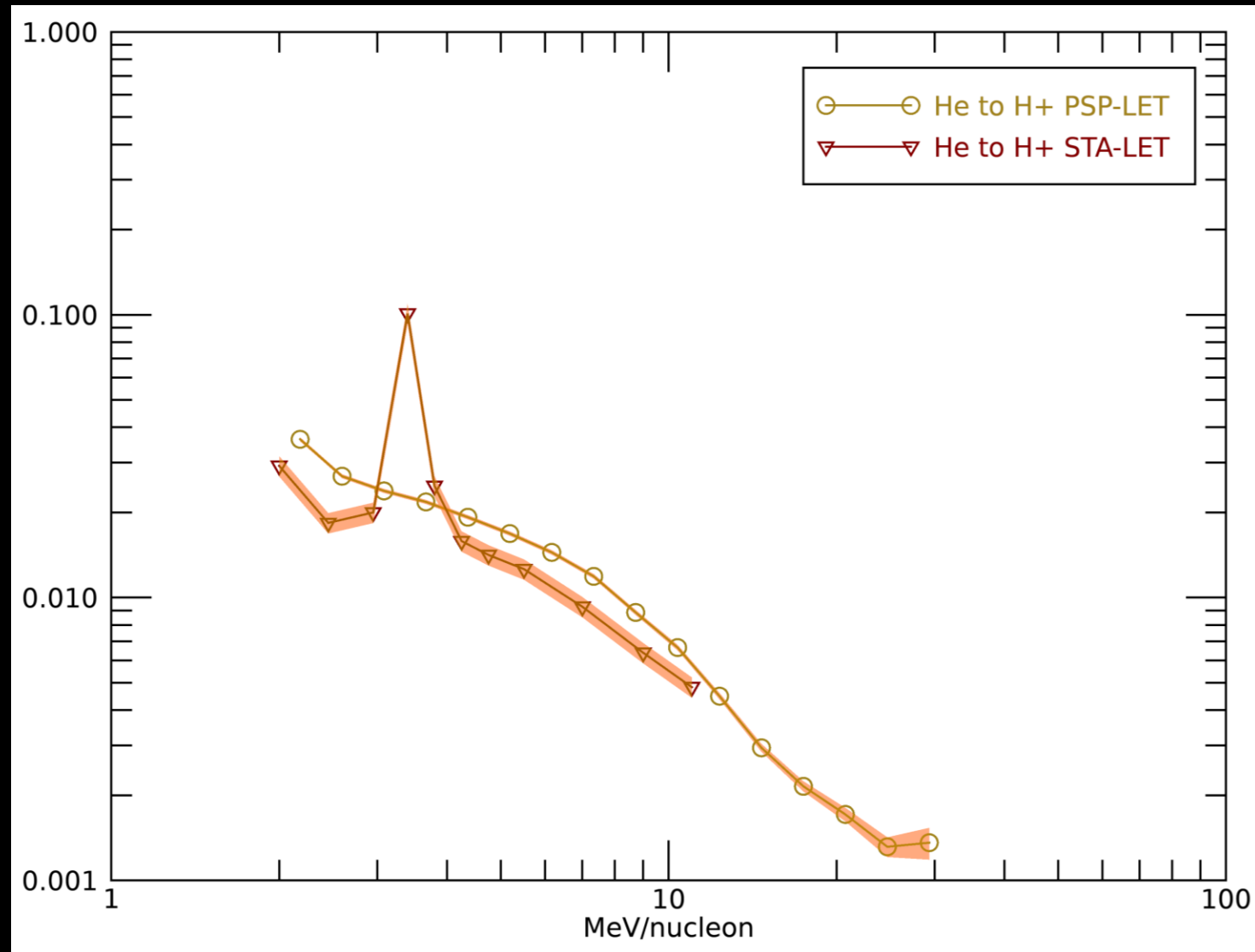


## Heavier ions Fe/O



# Ion ratios in PSP-LET and STA-LET

## Lighter ions He/H+



## Heavier ions Fe/O

