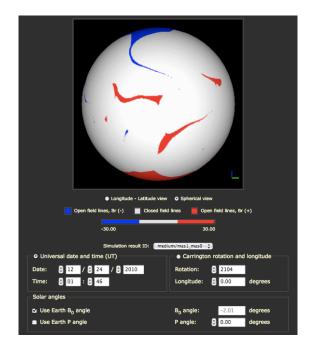
CORHEL at the CCMC





Jon Linker, Zoran Mikic, Pete Riley, Roberto Lionello, Janvier Wijaya, & Slava Titov

Predictive Science, Inc. (PSI), San Diego, CA, USA http://www.predsci.com

Dusan Odstrcil

NASA GSFC, Greenbelt, MD and George Mason University, Fairfax, VA

Nick Arge

Space Vehicles Directorate, AFRL, Kirtland AFB, NM



Introduction

- The ambient solar corona and solar wind play a key role in how the Sun influences the Earth's space environment
- The region is vast in both real and parameter space
- Present/future missions sample the corona & inner heliosphere
- Coronal/solar wind models are required to synthesize these measurements into a coherent picture
- Important aspects of the physics of the corona and solar wind are still unknown or highly controversial.
- Models in different approximations are required for studying different aspects of solar and heliosperic physics.

What is CORHEL?

- CORHEL "Corona-Heliosphere"
- A coupled set of models and tools for quantitatively modeling the ambient solar corona and solar wind
- The principal observational input to CORHEL are maps of the radial magnetic field at the photosphere, derived from solar magnetograms
- CORHEL provides coronal solutions using 3 approximations:
 - WSA model (numerical potential solver)
 - Polytropic MHD (MAS Code)
 - Thermodynamic MHD (MAS code)
- CORHEL provides two different heliospheric codes: Enlil & MAS
- CORHEL outputs plasma and magnetic field quantities in 3D space
- It also outputs observable quantities for validation
- CORHEL has been delivered to AFRL, CCMC, and CISM

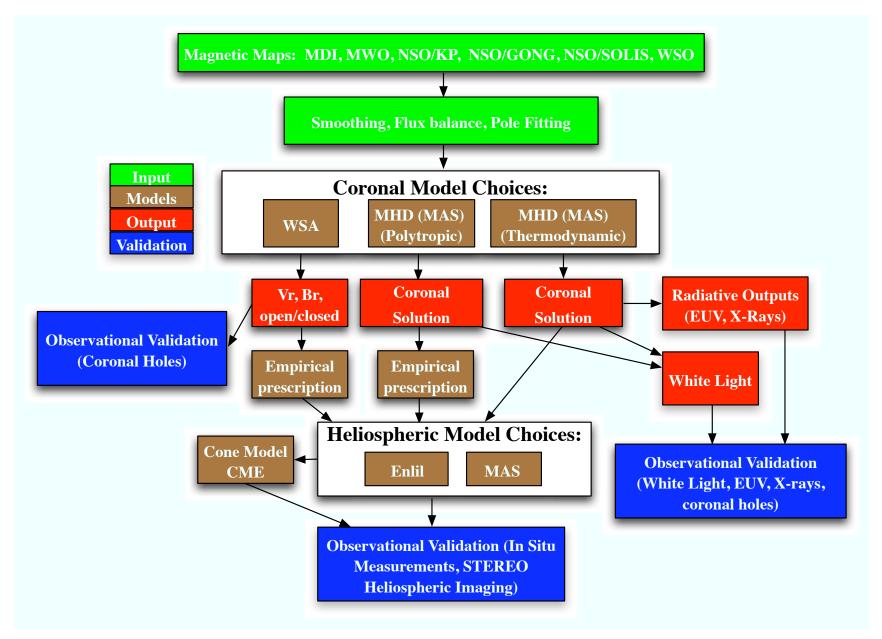


CORHEL Features

- Allows input from 6 (soon to be 7) different Solar magnetographs
- Processes synoptic maps into boundary data for calculations
- The map processor is web based and interactive:
 - Interactive display of the raw magnetogram and processed map
 - Interactive display of pole fitting and smoothing
- Can provide cone model CMEs
- CORHEL has PSI's implementation of the WSA model (with help from N. Arge)
 - Numerical Potential Solver
 - Allows consistent processing between WSA and MAS input
 - Allows for meaningful comparisons between WSA and MHD models, and comparison of different magnetograms
- Codes run on parallel architectures using MPI



CORHEL: Present Status

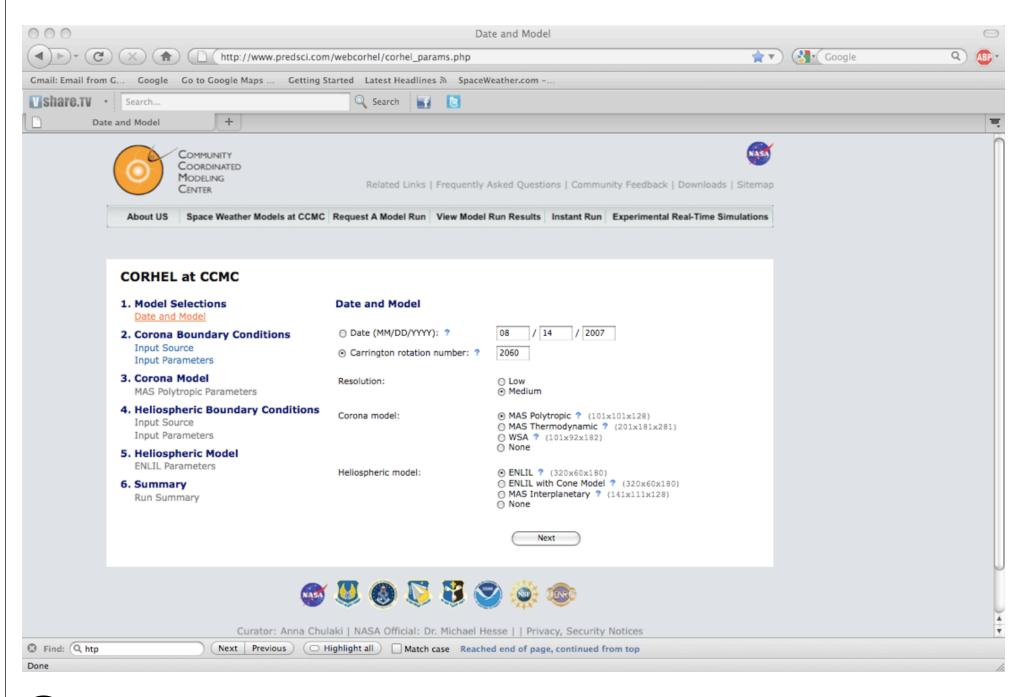


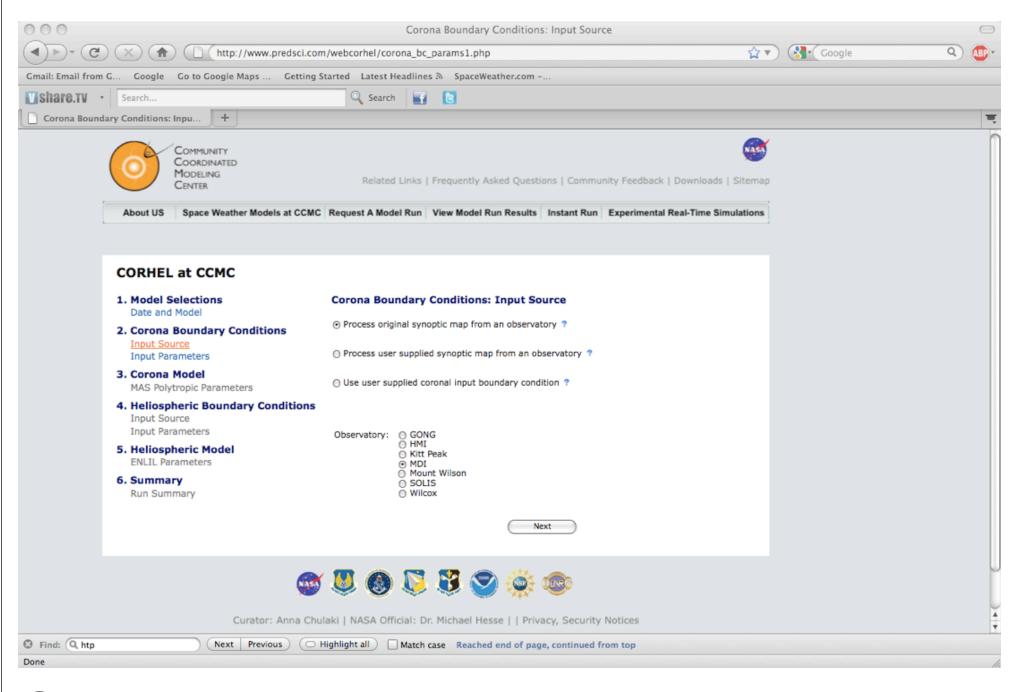
MAS and CORHEL at the CCMC

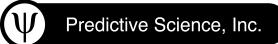
- The MAS (Magnetohydrodynamic Algorithm outside a Sphere) code has been available at the CCMC for 9 years.
- The original MAS at CCMC was a serial code that provided MHD solutions for the solar corona, using Kitt Peak photospheric magnetic maps as boundary conditions.
- CCMC developed the original interface to MAS. CCMC supplied all of the manpower, with guidance from us.
- CORHEL is a far more complex product than the original MAS.
- As CORHEL has expanded in capability and sophistication, there are many more choices and uses not envisioned by the original interface.

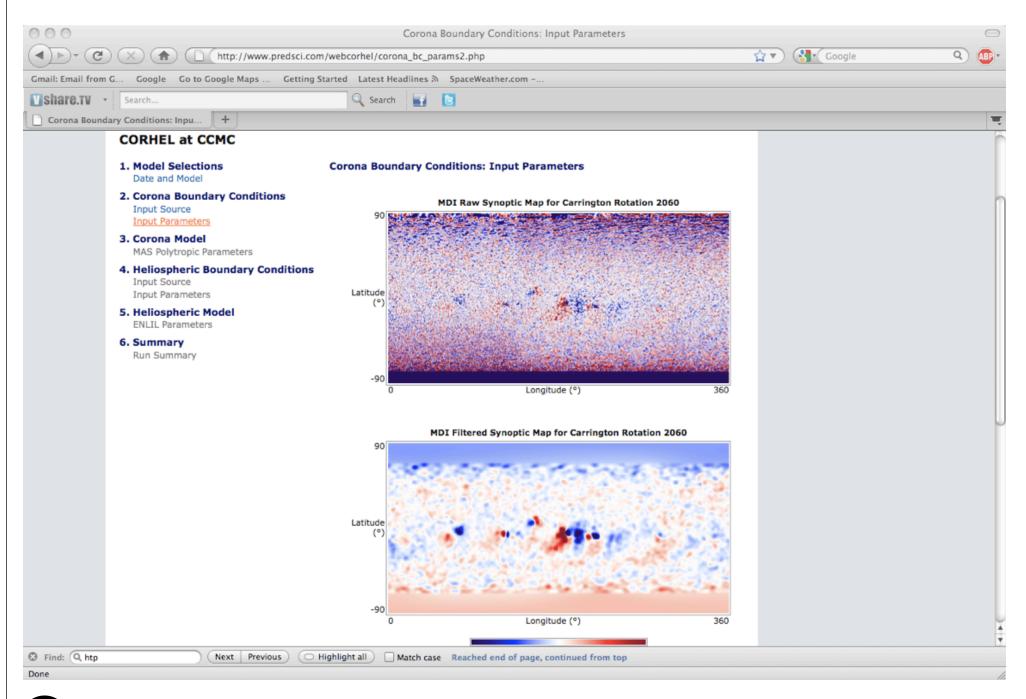
A New Interface for CORHEL

- Users want more flexibility to tailor their runs.
- To access all of the features of CORHEL, users need an intuitive interface that guides them through different choices
- We have also found that users like certain products derived from the solutions (e.g. coronal hole boundaries, pB, emission) that we provide on our web site
- Interface development requires deep knowledge of CORHEL:
 - Requires many more man-hours for someone outside our team.
 - It is unrealistic to expect the CCMC to provide all of this manpower.
- We developed a new interface for CORHEL, and in close collaboration with CCMC staff, have ported it to the CCMC.
- The new interface and capabilities is currently undergoing testing and should be available soon.

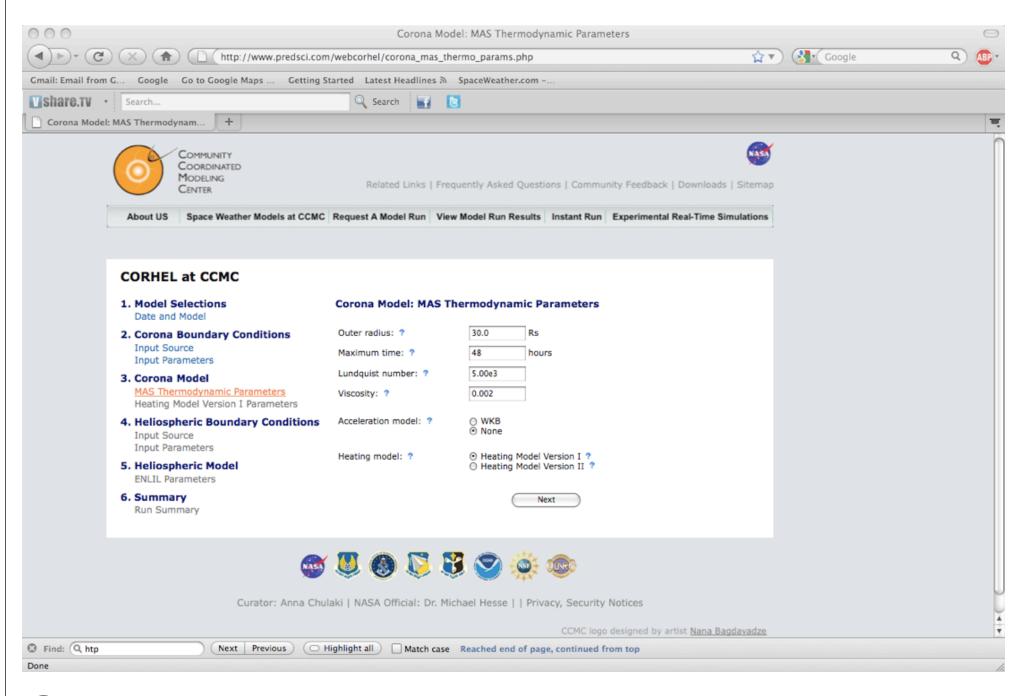




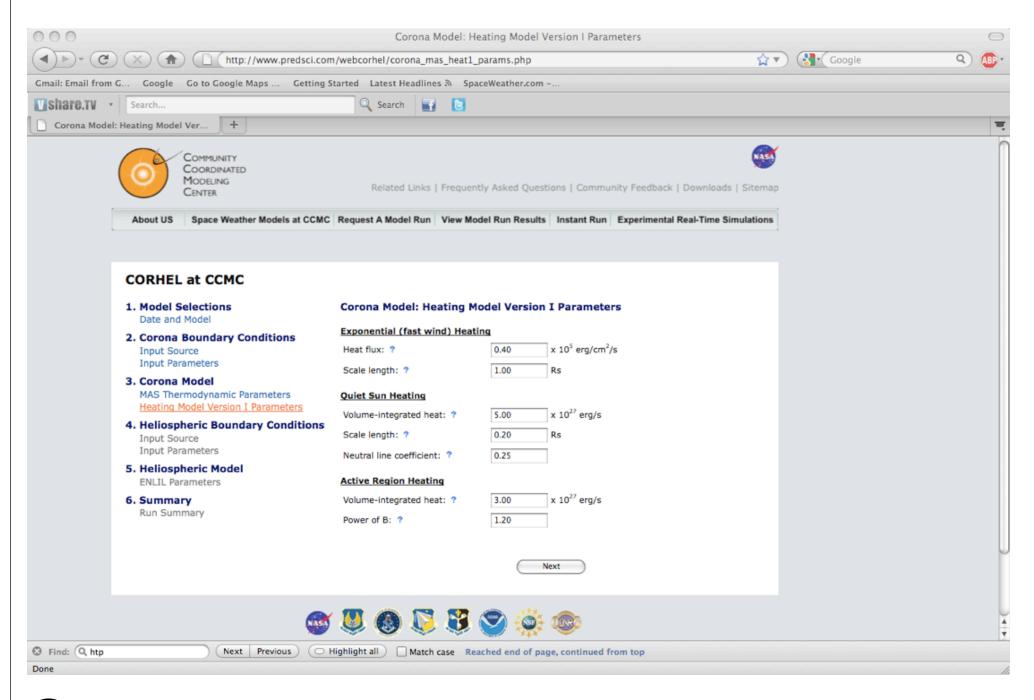


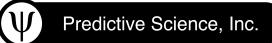


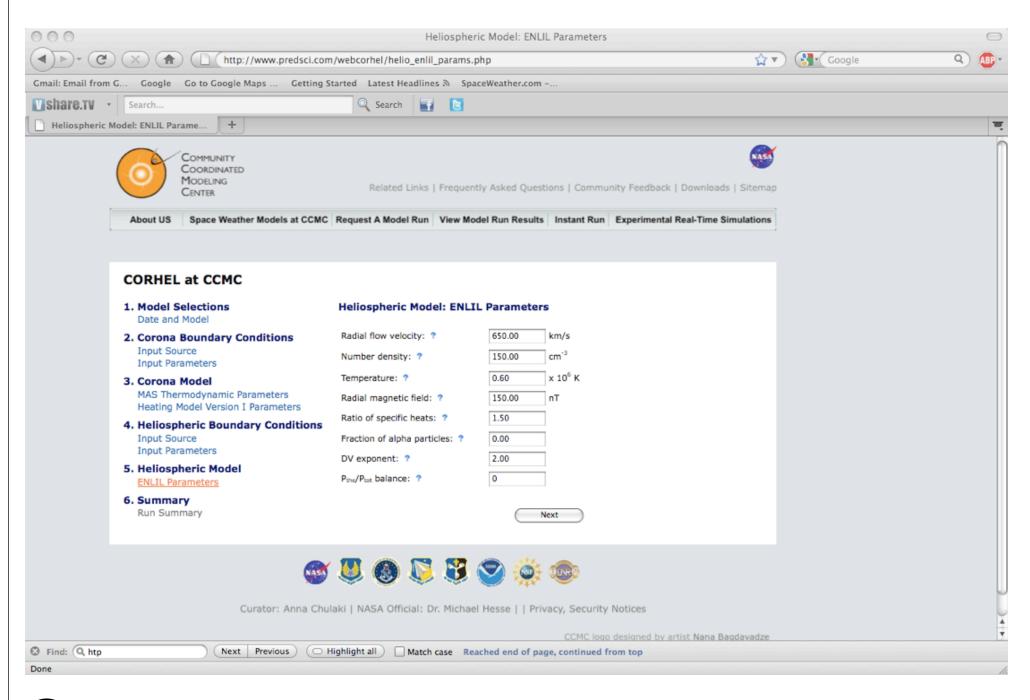




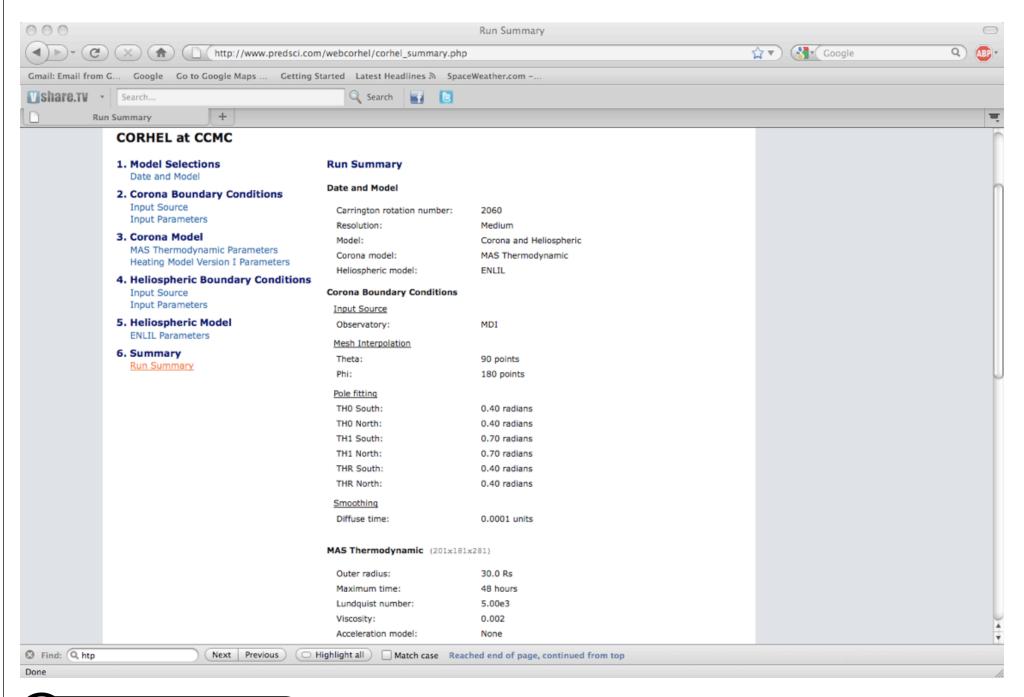






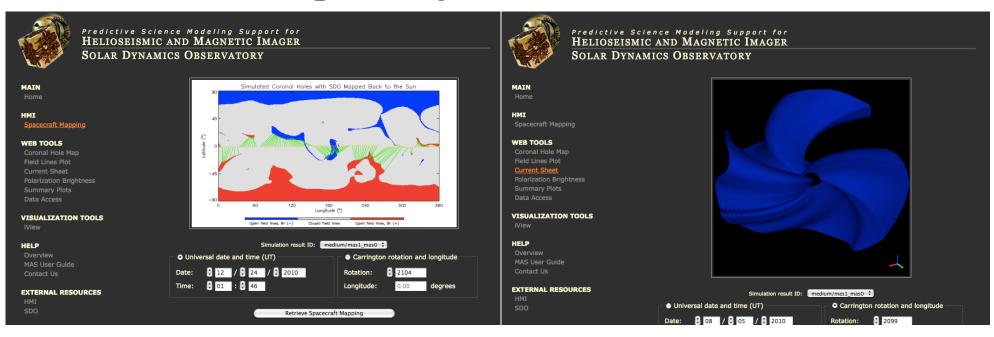


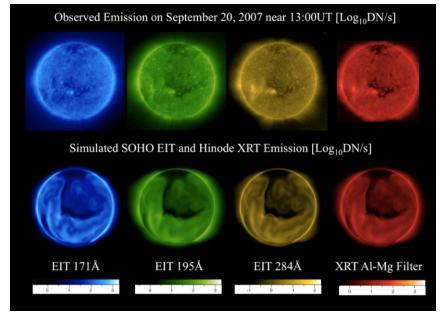


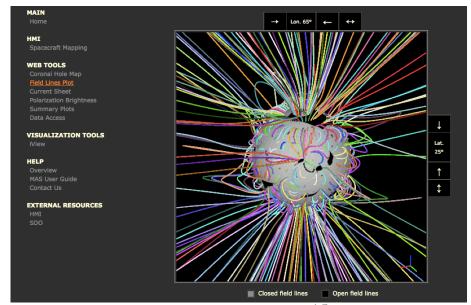




New Output Diagnostics From CORHEL





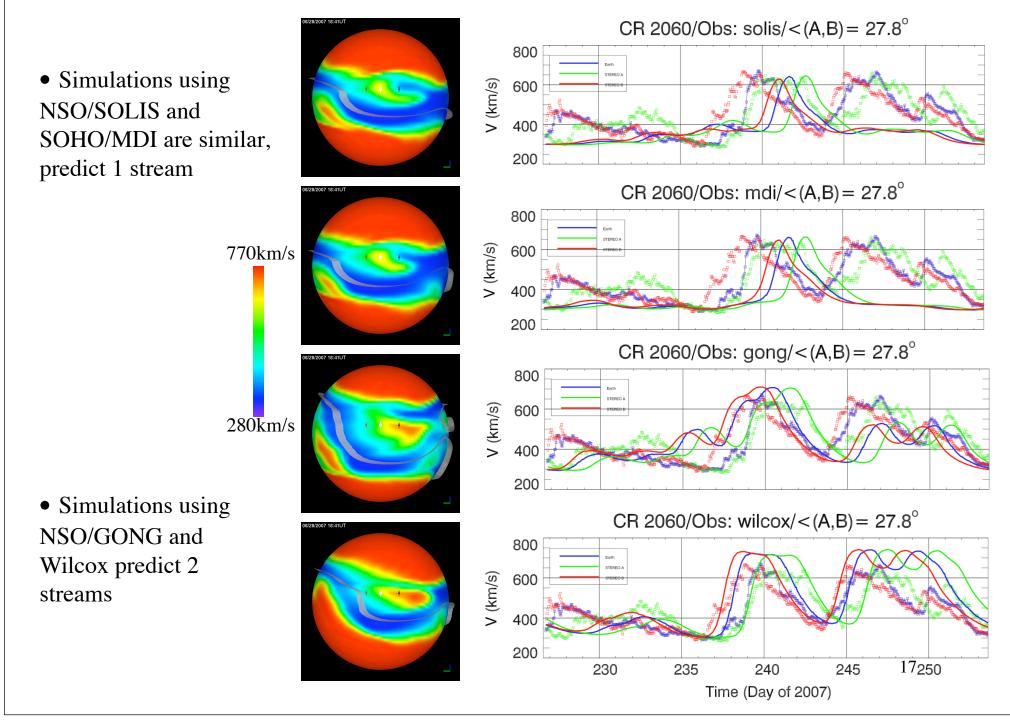


15

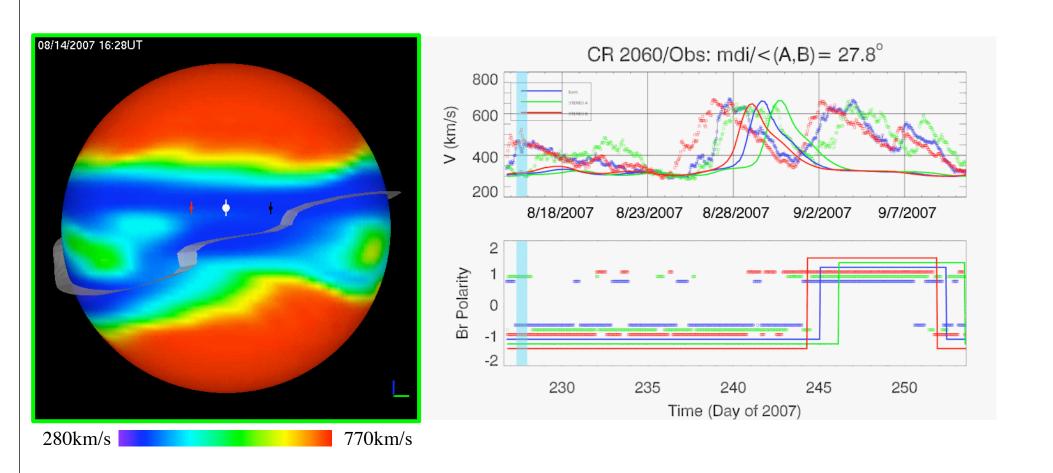
Some Applications

- Corotating Interaction Regions
- Unusual Solar Minimum preceeding Solar Cycle 24
- Topology and Structure
- A New Hypothesis for the Origin of the Slow Solar Wind

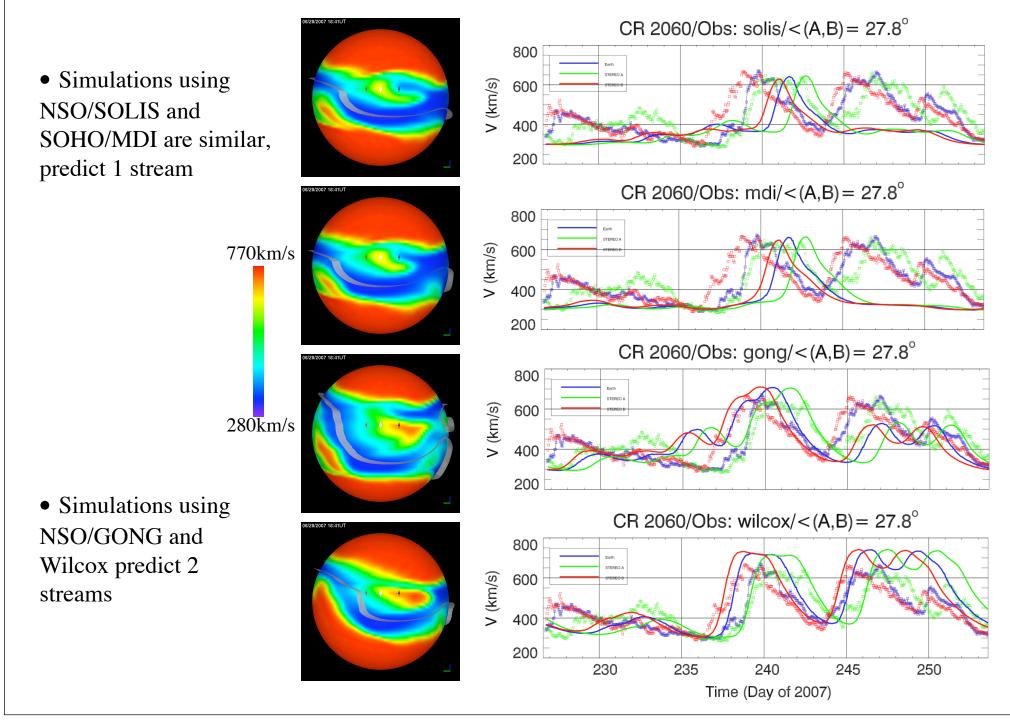
CORHEL Simulations for CR2060: Different Results for Different Observatories



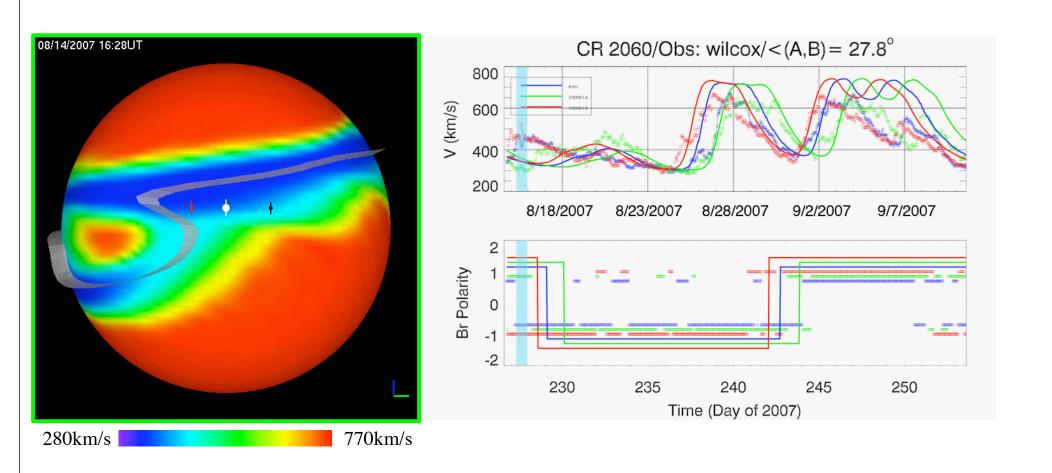
CORHEL Simulations for CR2060: Different Results for Different Observatories SOHO/MDI



CORHEL Simulations for CR2060: Different Results for Different Observatories

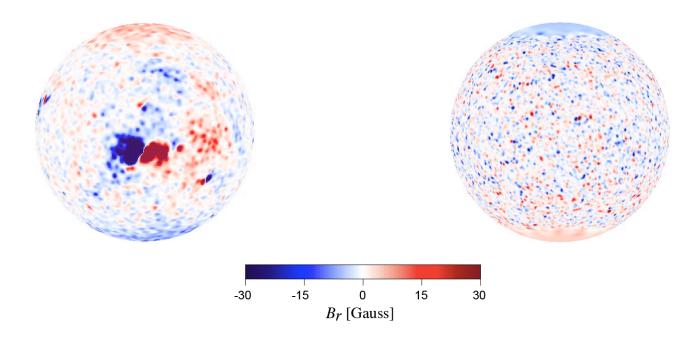


CORHEL Simulations for CR2060: Different Results for Different Observatories Stanford/Wilcox



Photospheric Magnetic Field: Boundary Conditions for MHD Computations

Whole Sun Month, August 1996 View on August 30 at 01:00 UT Total Solar Eclipse, August 2008 View on August 1 at 10:00 UT (Eclipse Day)



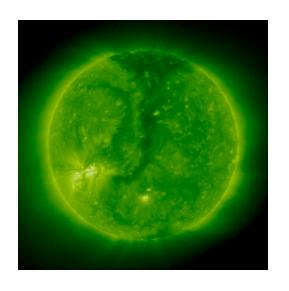
- We used MDI synoptic maps
- These are built up over a solar rotation

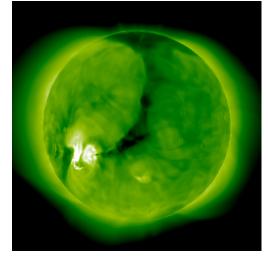
Solar Cycle 22.5 (1996) and Cycle 23.5 (2008) Minima

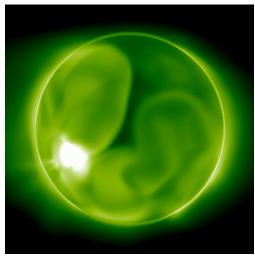
Observations SOHO EIT 195A

MHD Solution New Heating MHD Solution Lionello et al. (2009) Heating

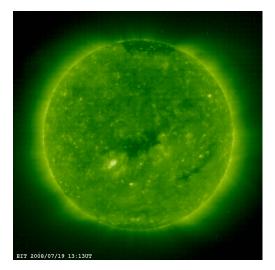
CR1913 (WSM, 8/1996)

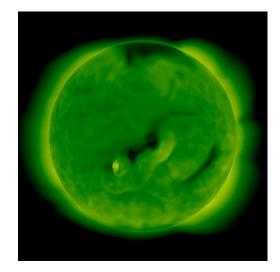


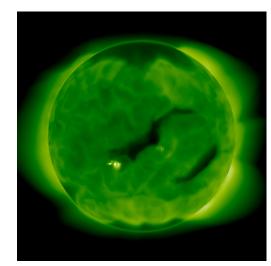




CR2072 (8/1/2008 Eclipse)

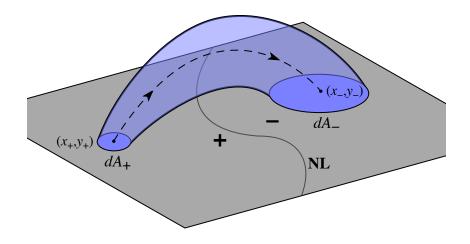






Analysis of Field Structure - Squashing Factor (Titov et al. 1999; Titov 2007)

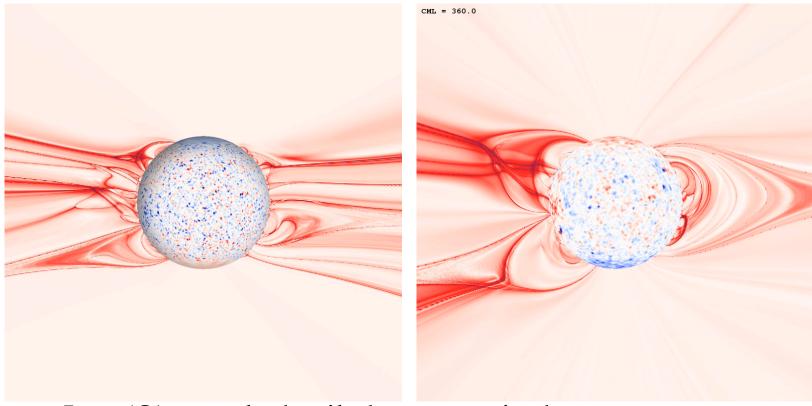
Definition of Squashing Factor, *Q*



- Measures the deformation of a flux tube from a circular to an elliptical cross section
- High values of Q:
 - Nulls and Separators
 - Coronal hole boundaries
 - Quasi-Separatix layers

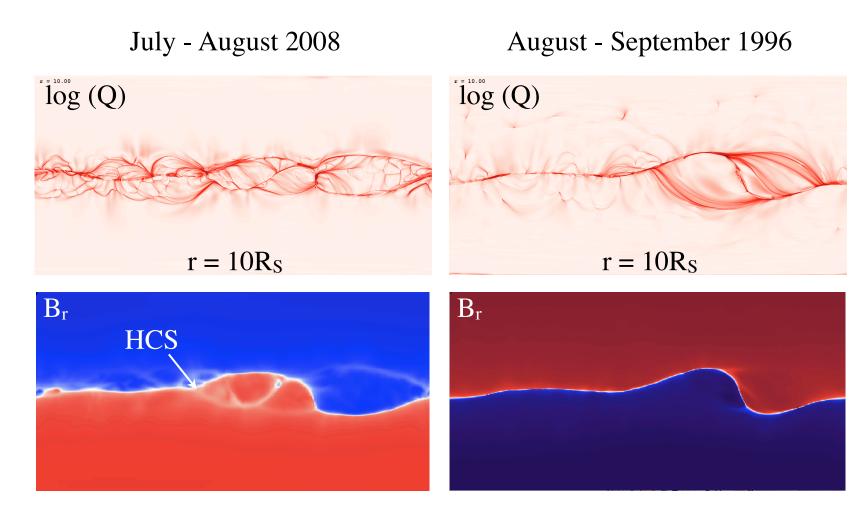
Coronal Structure in High-Resolution Simulations

• The squashing factor Q is a measure of the deformation of a fluxtube - large at separators and quasi-separatrix layers (QSLs)



• Log (Q) reveals detailed structure in the corona

Comparison of the S-Web: Solar cycle 22.5 (1996) and 23.5 (2008) minima



• The S-Web is indeed substantially different between the two minima

Future Improvements

- Time-dependent solar wind based on evolving photospheric B_r
 - Use Air Force Data Assimilative Photospheric Flux Transport (ADAPT) model to evolve the flux
 - May improve polar field estimates
- CME initiation and propagation in the corona
- Physics-based heating/acceleration models (wave-turbulence formalism)

Conclusions

- We have had a long and fruitful collaboration with CCMC (\sim 9 years)
- We expect this to continue
- Our collaboration with the CCMC has allowed us to successfully deliver our research models to the community
- The new interface we have developed in collaboration with CCMC will make more features of CORHEL accessible
- Its extensibility will allow new features to be added relatively easily