

An overview of the case-study event & coronal and IP observations of the Earth-directed CME

Spiros Patsourakos
University of Ioannina

Loukas Vlahos, Heinz Isliker, Anna Toutountzi
University of Thessaloniki

Angelos Vourlidas
Naval Research Lab

Manolis Georgoulis, Kostas Tziotziou, Kostas Moraitis
Research Center for Astronomy and Applied Mathematics of Academy of
Athens

Alexander Nindos, Olena Podladchikova, Athanasios Kouloumvakos
University of Ioannina

Kanaris Tsinganos, Tasos Anastasiadis, Ivan Sandberg, Christos Tsironis,
Christos Catsavrias
National Observatory of Athens

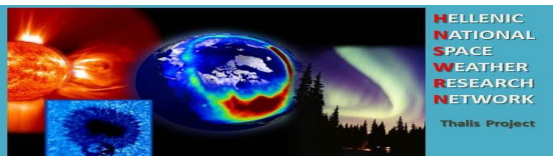
Ioannis Daglis, Alexander Hilaris, Panagiota Preka-Papadema Costas
Bourantzis ,
University of Athens

Manolis Sarris, Theodoros Sarris, Ioannis Vogiatzis
Democritus University of Thrace

Vasilis Archontis
University of St Andrews

Georgios Chintzoglou, Guillermo Stenborg, Dusan Odstrcil
George Mason University

Teresa Nieves-Chinchilla
Catholic University of America, Goddard Space Flight Center



Ευρωπαϊκή Ένωση
Ευρωπαϊκό Κοινωνικό Ταμείο



Με τη συγχρηματοδότηση της Ελλάδας και της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης



ΕΥΡΩΠΑΪΚΟ ΚΟΙΝΩΝΙΚΟ ΤΑΜΕΙΟ

7-8 March 2012: A period of intense activity in the heliosphere

- ❑ Biggest flare of 2012 (gamma-ray flare)
- ❑ Ultra-fast CMEs (> 2000 km/s)
- ❑ Coronal and IP shock(s)

- ❑ Biggest proton event of 2012 (protons at L1 & STB)

- ❑ Biggest geomagnetic storm (min Dst ~ -147 nT) of cycle 24

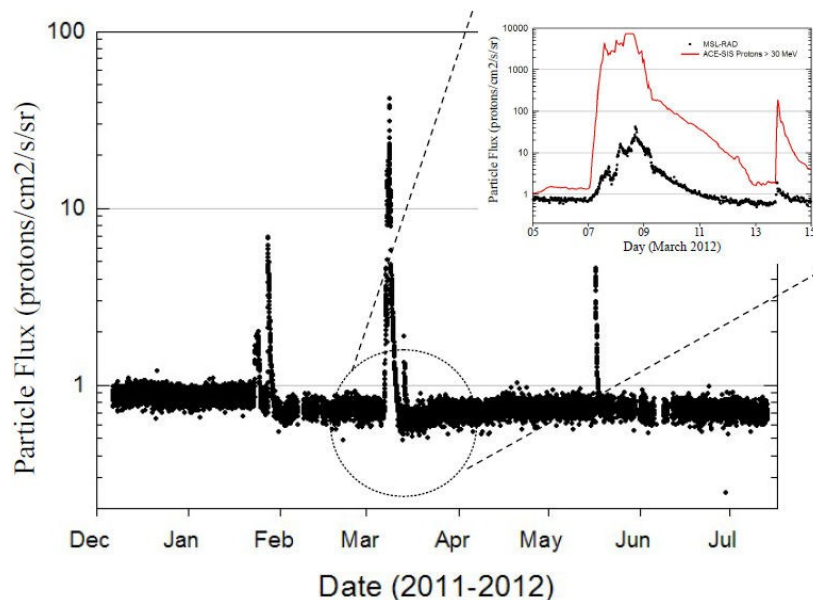
Sun to Earth tracking of disturbances with SECCHI



Impact of the events on various assets and bodies

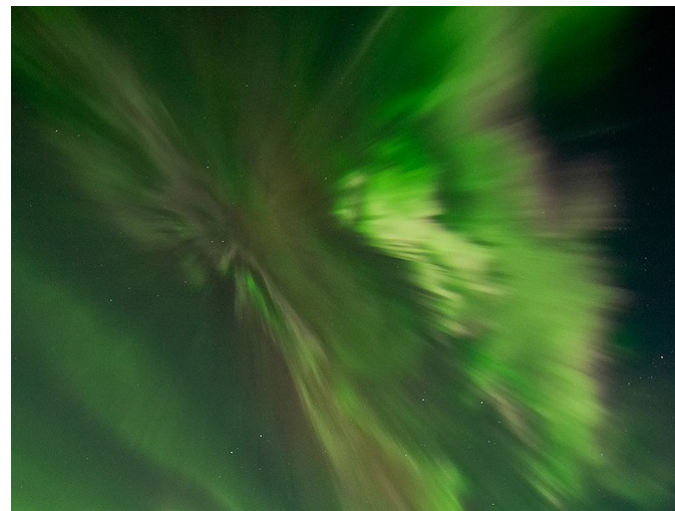


Curiosity rover on Mars was shut down for several hours

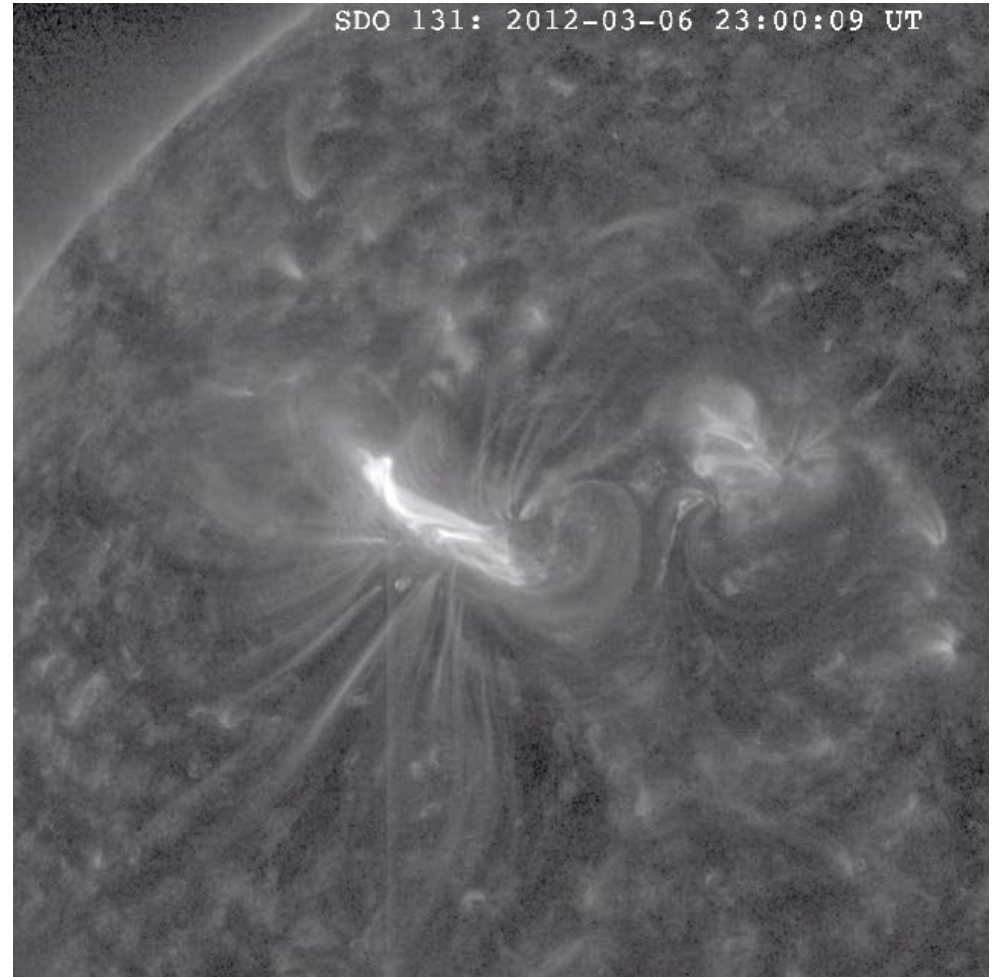
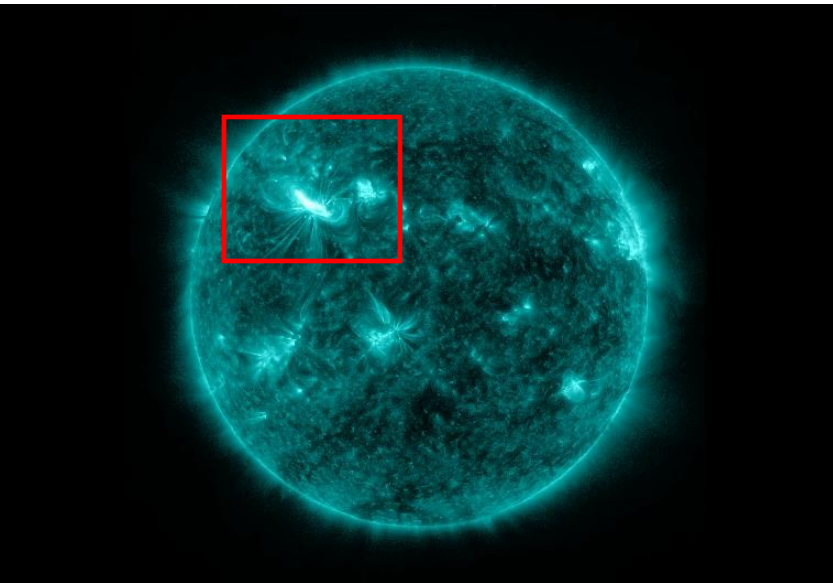


RAM measurements en-route to Mars

Aurora over Iceland



Solar sources of the disturbances

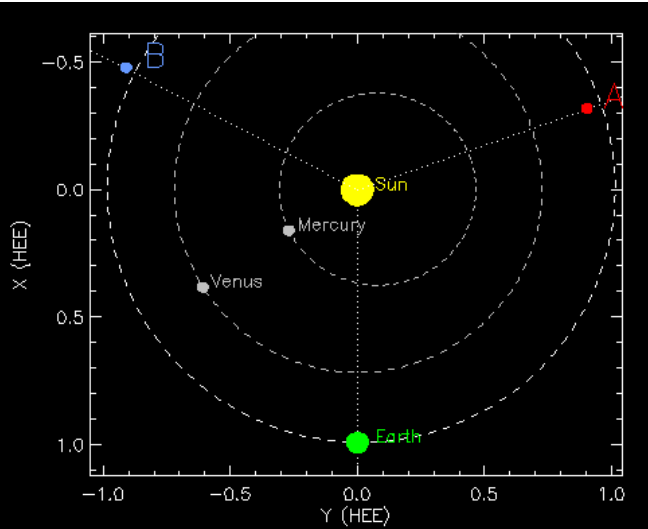


NOAA AR # 11429 (N18,E31)
CR 2121

Two eruptive X-class flares
on early 7-March 2012 **within**
1 hour leading to 2 ultra-fast
(>2000 km/s) CMEs (CME1
&CME2)

Event 1 NE
Event 2 SW

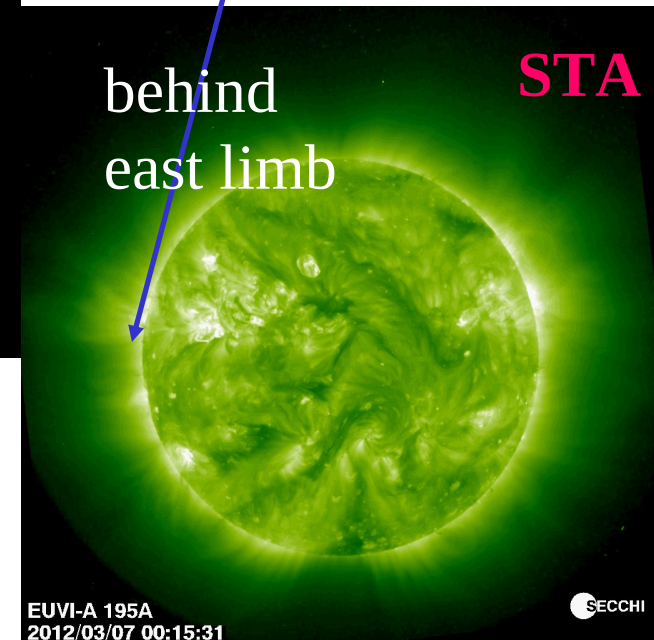
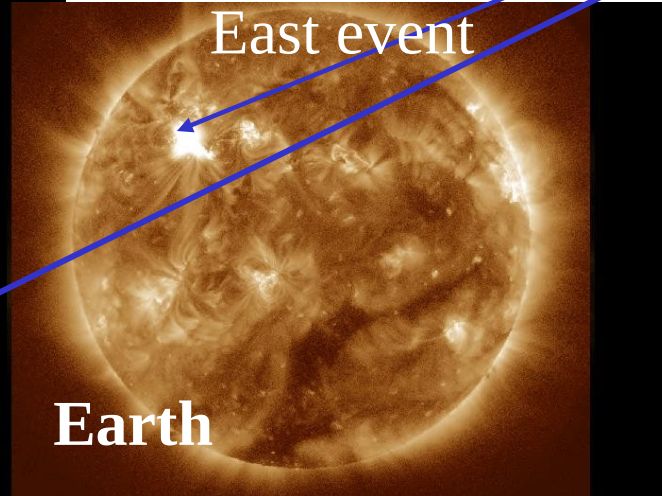
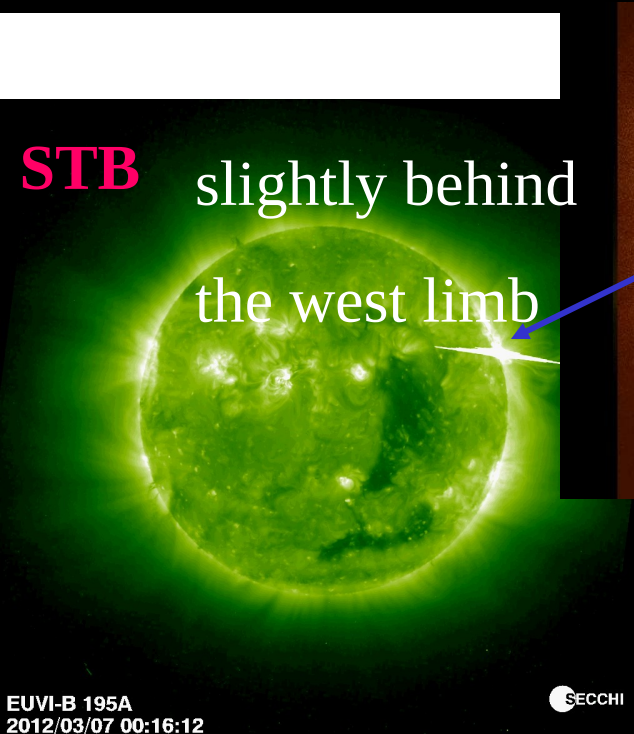
Multiple view-point observing of the event



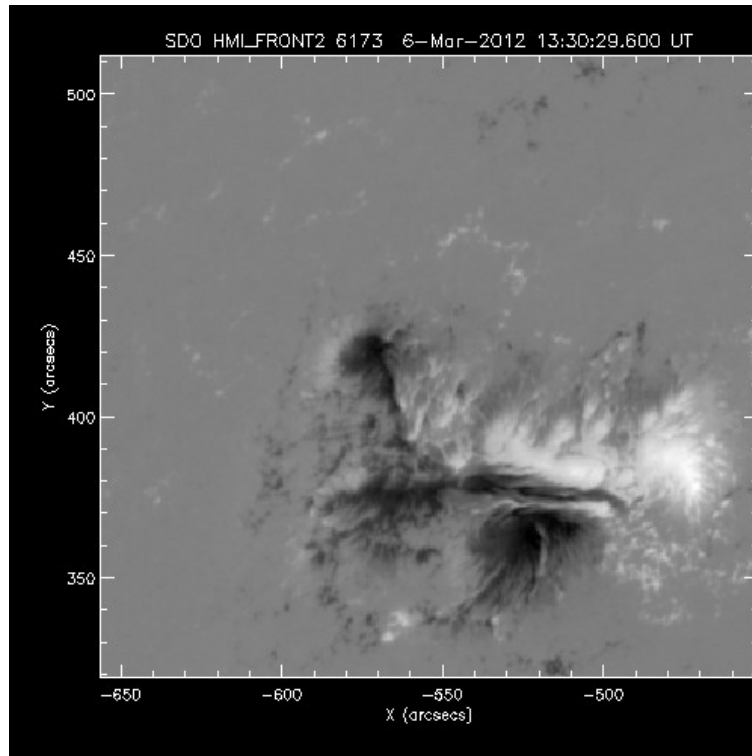
STB \rightarrow 118 deg
from Earth

STA \rightarrow 109 deg
from Earth

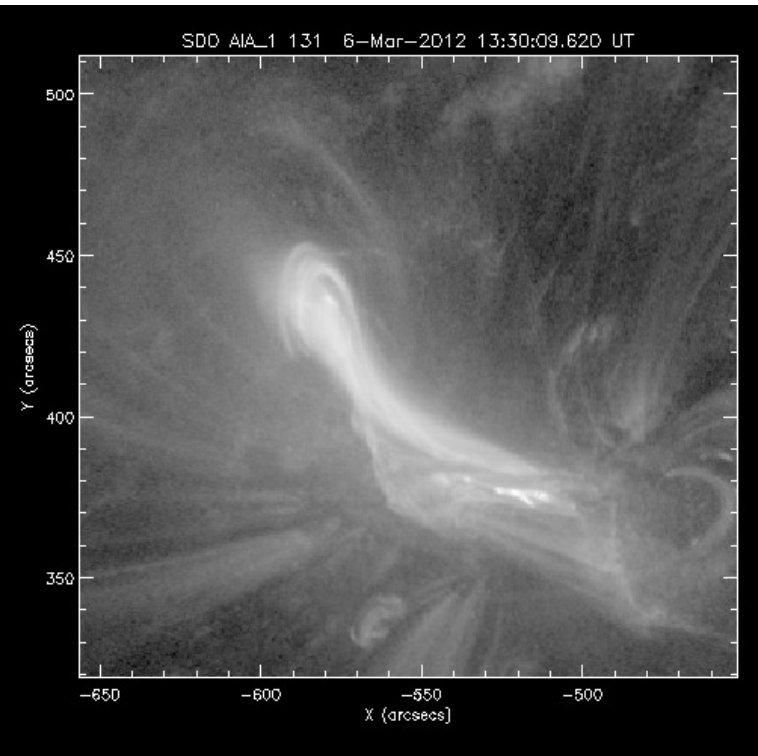
source region



Complex photospheric and coronal structures



Complex photospheric PIL



Coronal flux ropes

Major Questions

- ❑ What is the magnetic seed structure which erupted with CME1 & CME2 ? How was it formed? What triggered the eruptions? Why CME1 comes first?
- ❑ Which event(s) & how gave rise to the protons observed 120 degrees apart?
- ❑ Which CME was associated w/ the ICME and geomagnetic-storm? What made it so geo-effective?

EXTREMELY CHALLENGING set of events/conditions

SAME COMPLEX AR launches **TWO powerful events** within one hour

EASTERN hemisphere event

CME2 and any associated shock “see” **perturbed and evacuated medium**

Perturbed Geospace from previous activities (events of 5th)

Can we tie “everything”(=Sun+IP+magnetosphere) together?

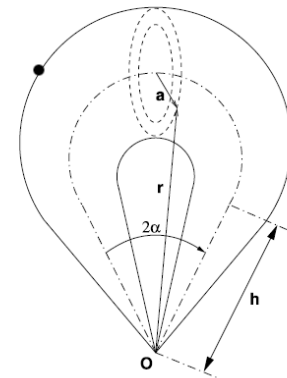
Example of coronagraphic observations of the WL CMEs and shock



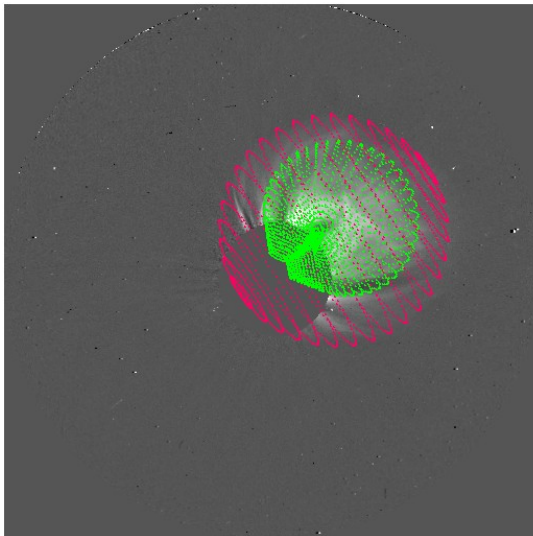
COR2A: FOV 2-15 Rs

Example of 3-ple SC WL CME fitting

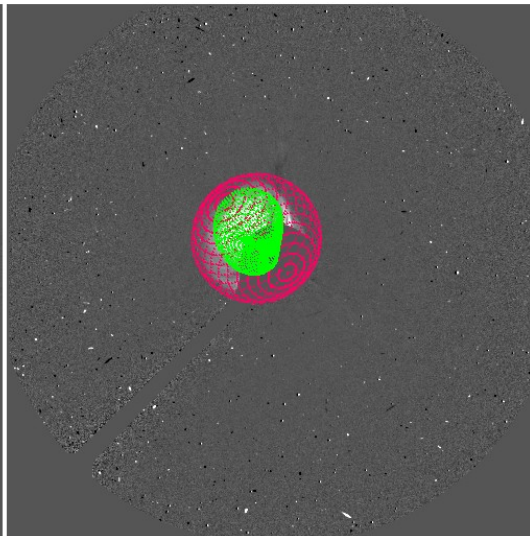
CME → *Graduated Cylindrical Shell (GCS)*
model (= 2 conical legs + tubular section)
Thernisien et al. 2006



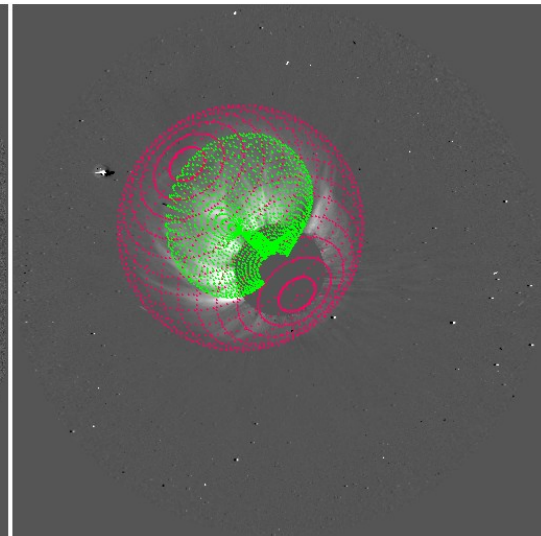
COR2B



C3

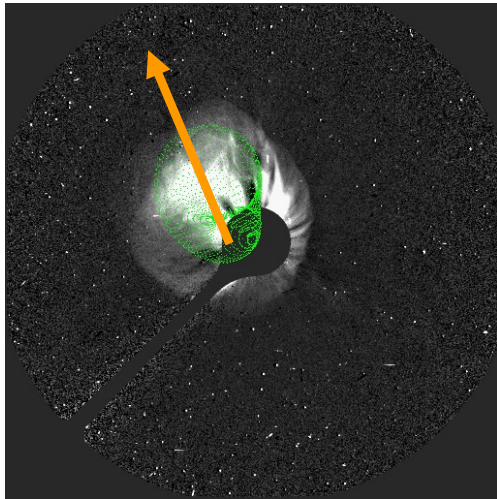


COR2A



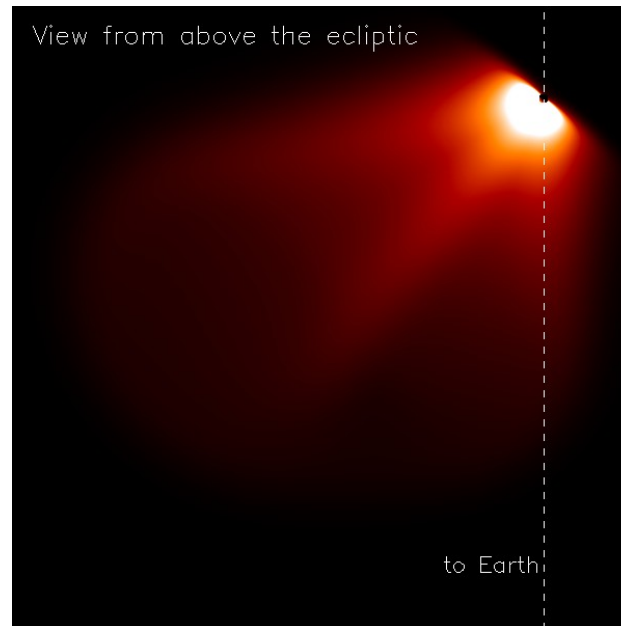
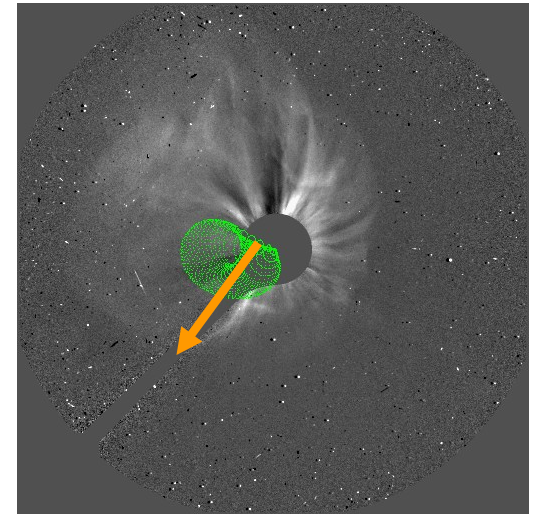
CME2 is Earth-directed

L1 views of the best-fit CMEs



CME1 → NE

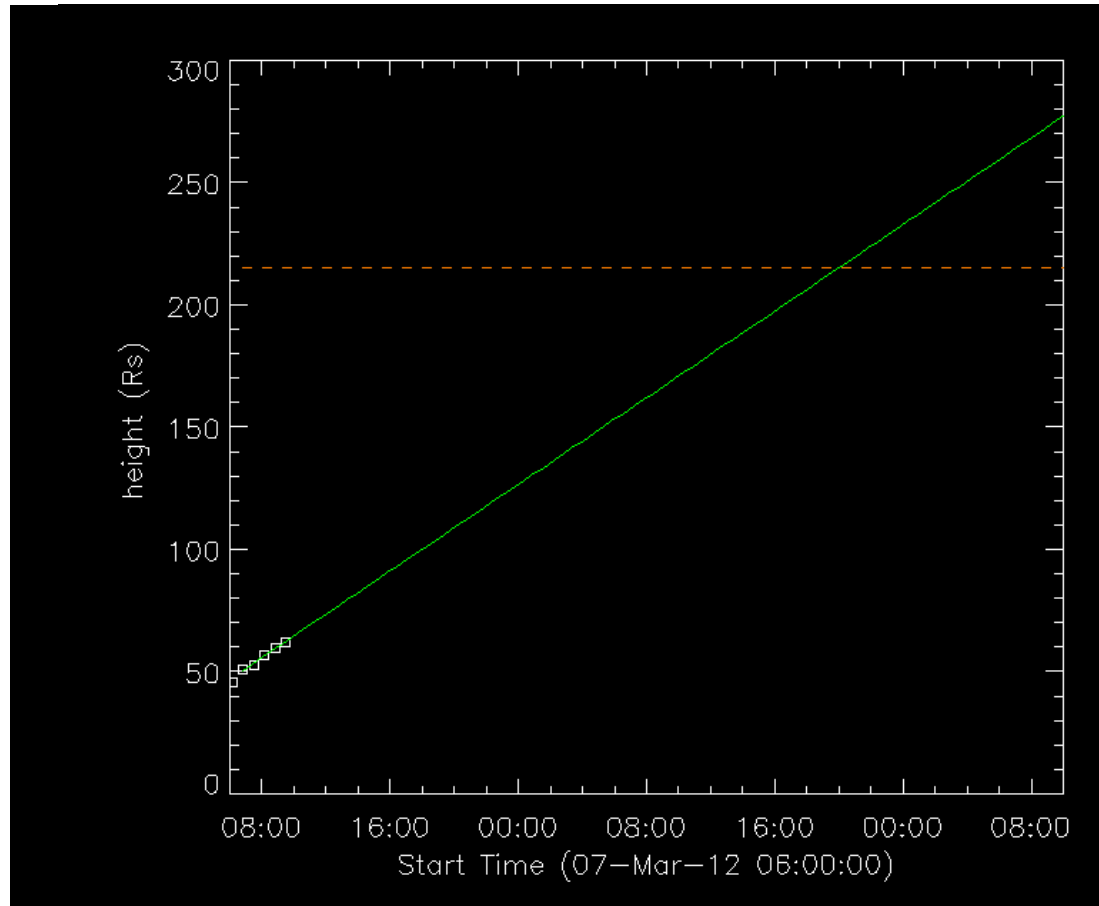
CME2 → SE
heading towards
Earth



Simulated WL view of
CME2 at 200 Rs
from above the ecliptic

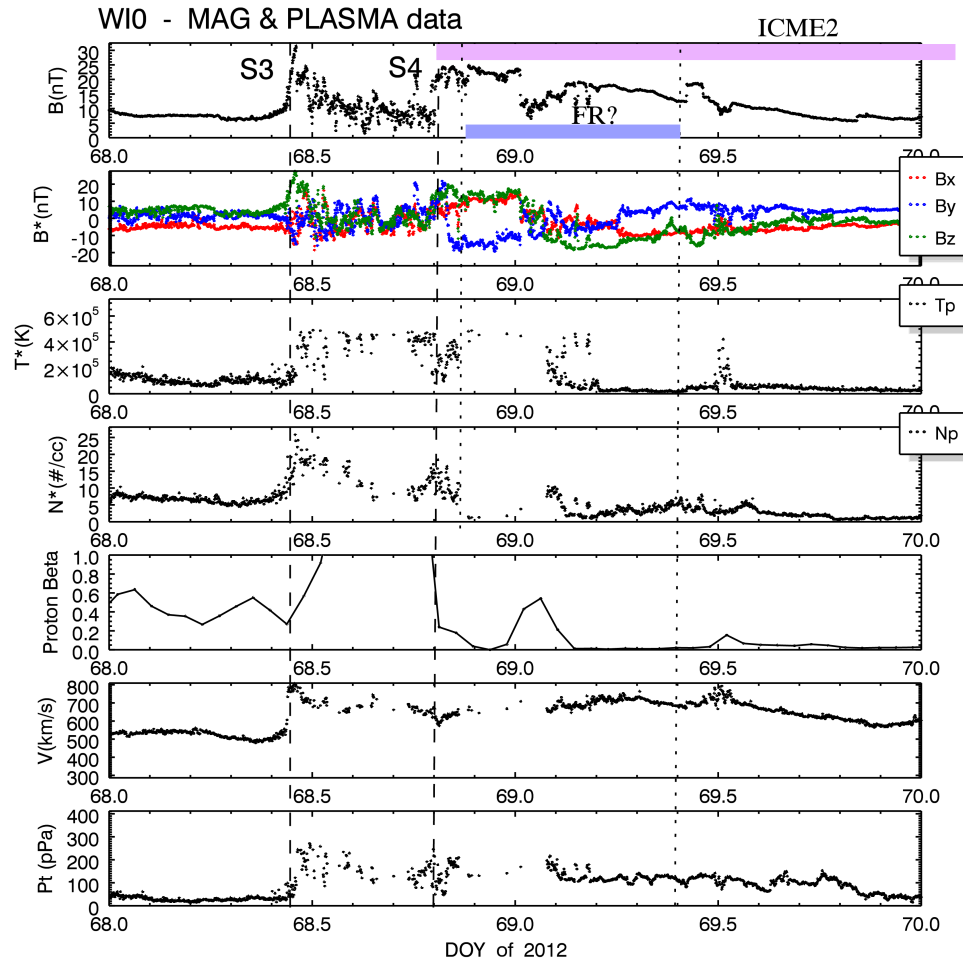
h-t of Earth-directed CME & extrapolated ICME arrival @ 1 AU

Extend to HI1 FOV: change only height of COR2-LASCO fit



1 AU arrival time only ~ 40 minutes after the in-situ ICME detection!
data consistent with CME2 cruising at constant speed of ~ 900 km/s
From 50 Rs → 1 AU

ICME & MC @ L1

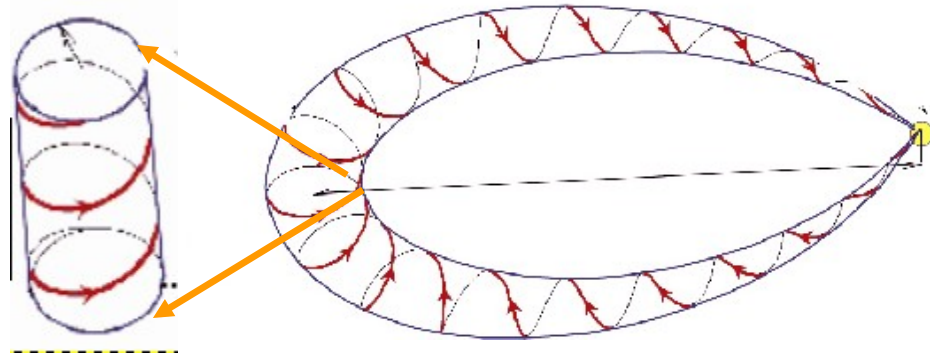


SC is within
the ICME for
longer time > B-field
rotation interval (MC)
→ crossing flank

MC fitting results

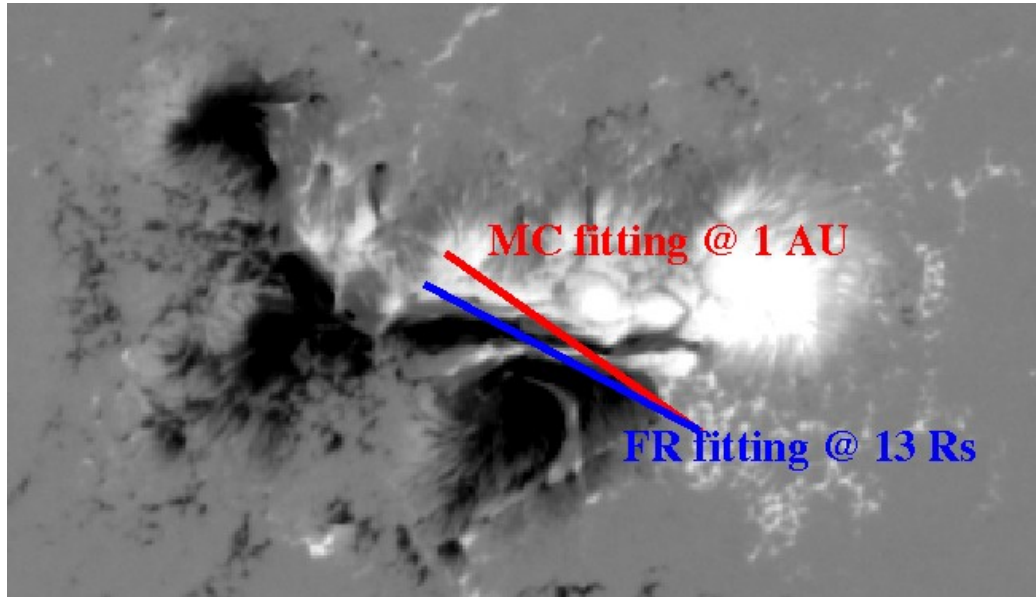
- Fit the MC b-field data w/ the Hidalgo & Nieves-Chinchilla (2012) (allowing for non-force-free & non-circular MCs)

local → global



- MC axis away from the Sun-L1 line (**flank-impact**)
- **Positive helicity**

Putting WL FR & MC together



Similar tilts for FR & MC axis
& \sim EW orientation \rightarrow
 Φ poloidal mainly interacts
w/ magnetosphere

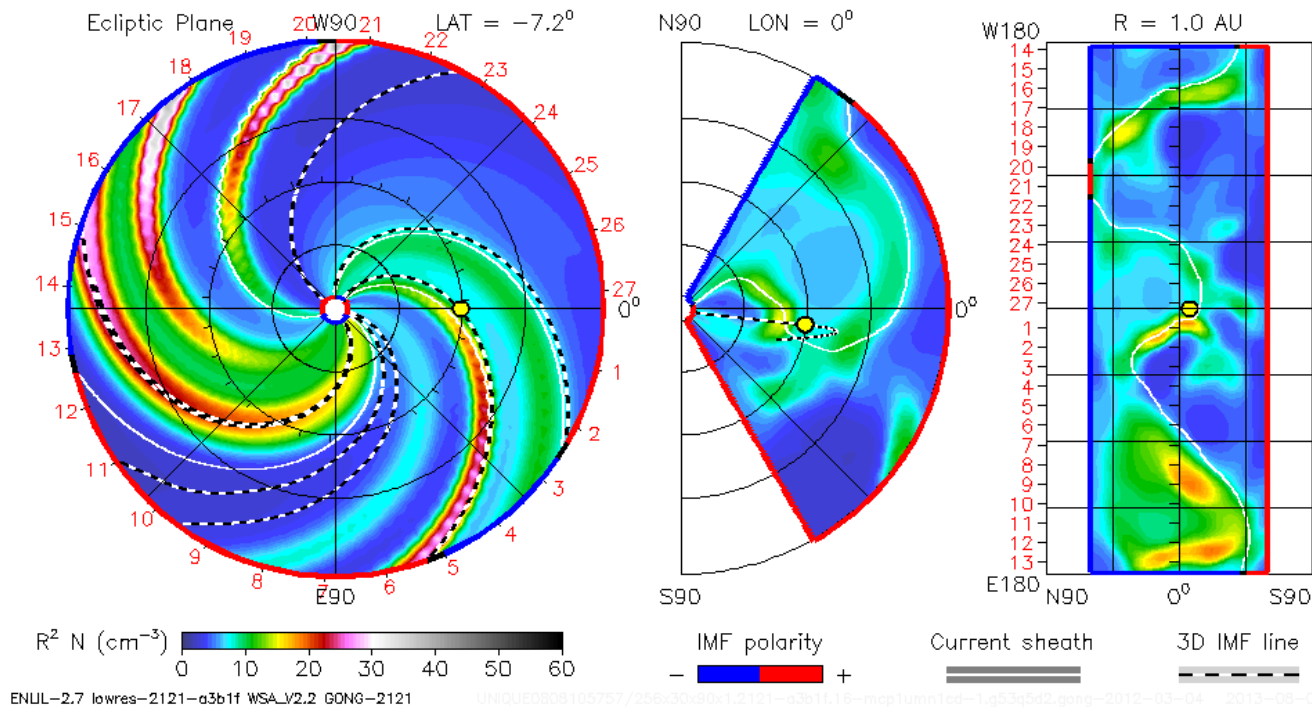
CLOCK-WISE rotation
positive helicity

What environment does CME2 may face during IP transit ?

2012-03-05T09:00

2012-03-04T00 +1.37 days

● Earth

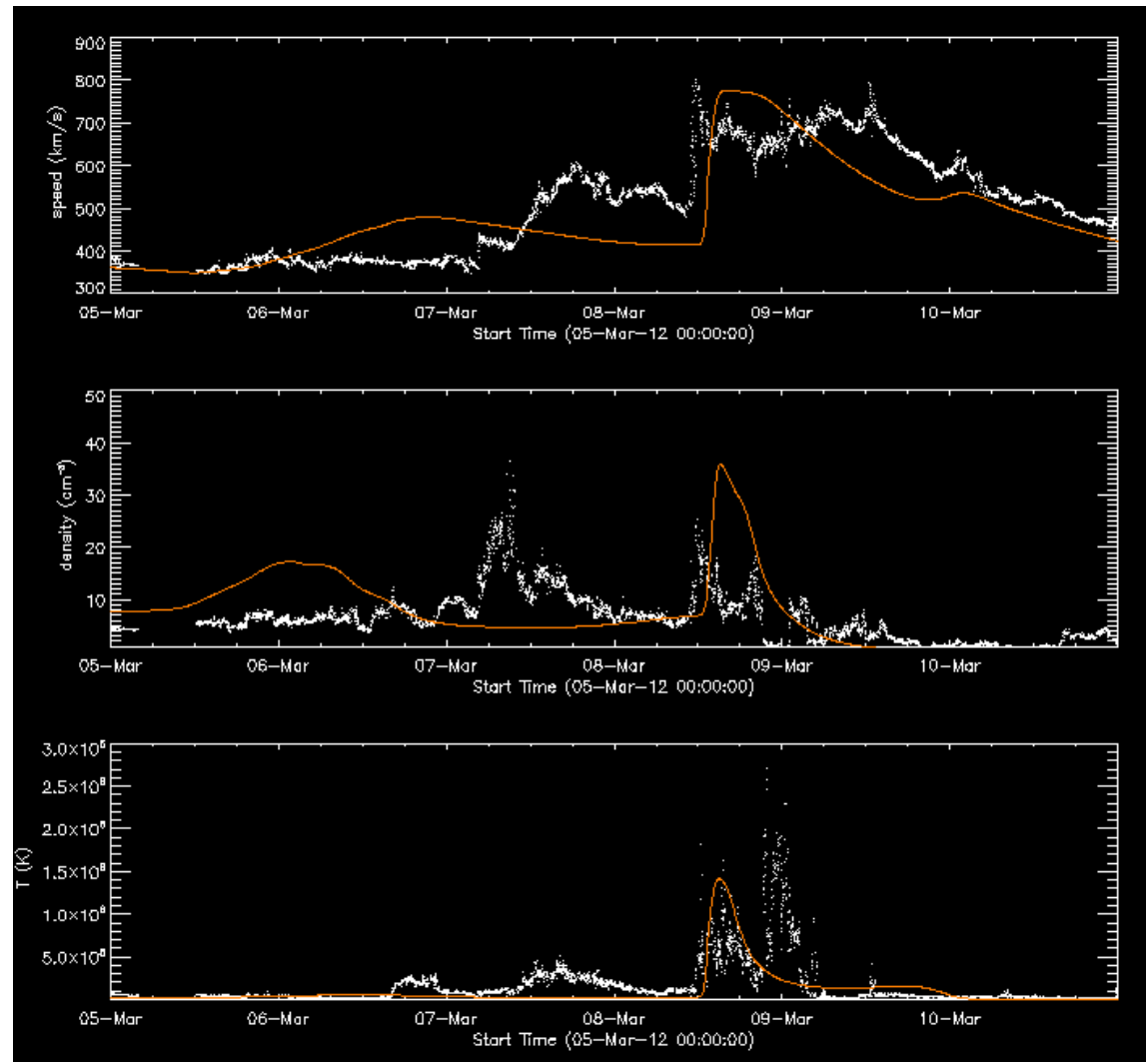


ENUL-2.7 lowres-2121-a3b1f WSA_V2.2 GONG-2121

UNIQUE0308105757/258x30x30x1.2121-a3b1f.1f-mcp1um1cd-1.g53qbd2.gong-2012-03-04 2013-08-08

- launch a hydrodynamic pressure pulse at 20 Rs constrained by the shock (associated with CME1) fittings (speed, angular extend) → evolve MHD to 2 AU
courtesy NASA/CCMC

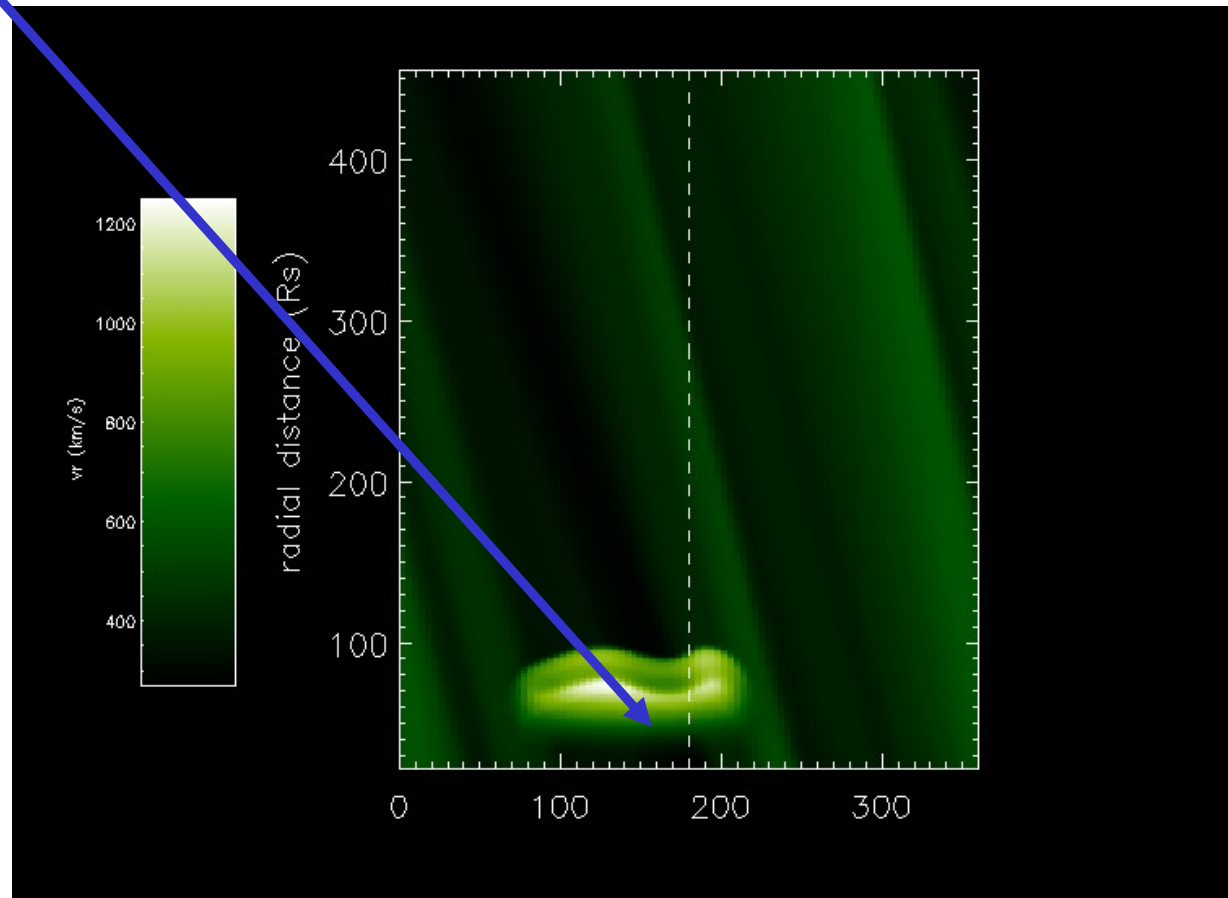
Simulated and observed shock at 1 AU



ballpark agreement between
simul & obs shock → delayed shock
onset and density offset

Upstream conditions for CME2

‘Shock’ due to CME1 ahead of CME2



CME2 “sees” high (several 100 km/s) speed solar wind → would try to adjust to this elevated speed and NOT the “canonical” sw

Conclusions

- First steps of a **synergistic effort** into understanding & combining a complex stream of solar & heliospheric data **associated with extreme Space Weather conditions**
- Source: **two eruptive flares** from **two different parts** (NE first & SW) of the *same AR within an hour*
- **CME2 is Earth-directed**
- **ICME flank impact at Earth:** consistent orientations of FR and MC → positive helicity
 - ICME arrival time at 1 AU consistent with **cruising at constant speed from 50 Rs to 1 AU** → modulation of CME kinematics by upstream shock(s)?

Future work

- Tie **CME-ICME h-t & b-field measurements**
WITH **magnetospheric response**

- e.g.: Bflux + Helicity budgets at the Sun *before eruption*
during eruption (Φ_{poloidal} ; reconnection)
and *at 1 AU* (MC fitting)
 - e.g.: Extrapolate CME b-field & v at 1 AU and work out magnetospheric response

- e.g.: Determine how shocked upstream SW modulates ICME propagation