

Rapid succession of SEP events associated with a series of EUV jets: Solar Orbiter, STEREO-A and near-Earth spacecraft observations

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(6) University of Maryland, College Park

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(8) University of Turku

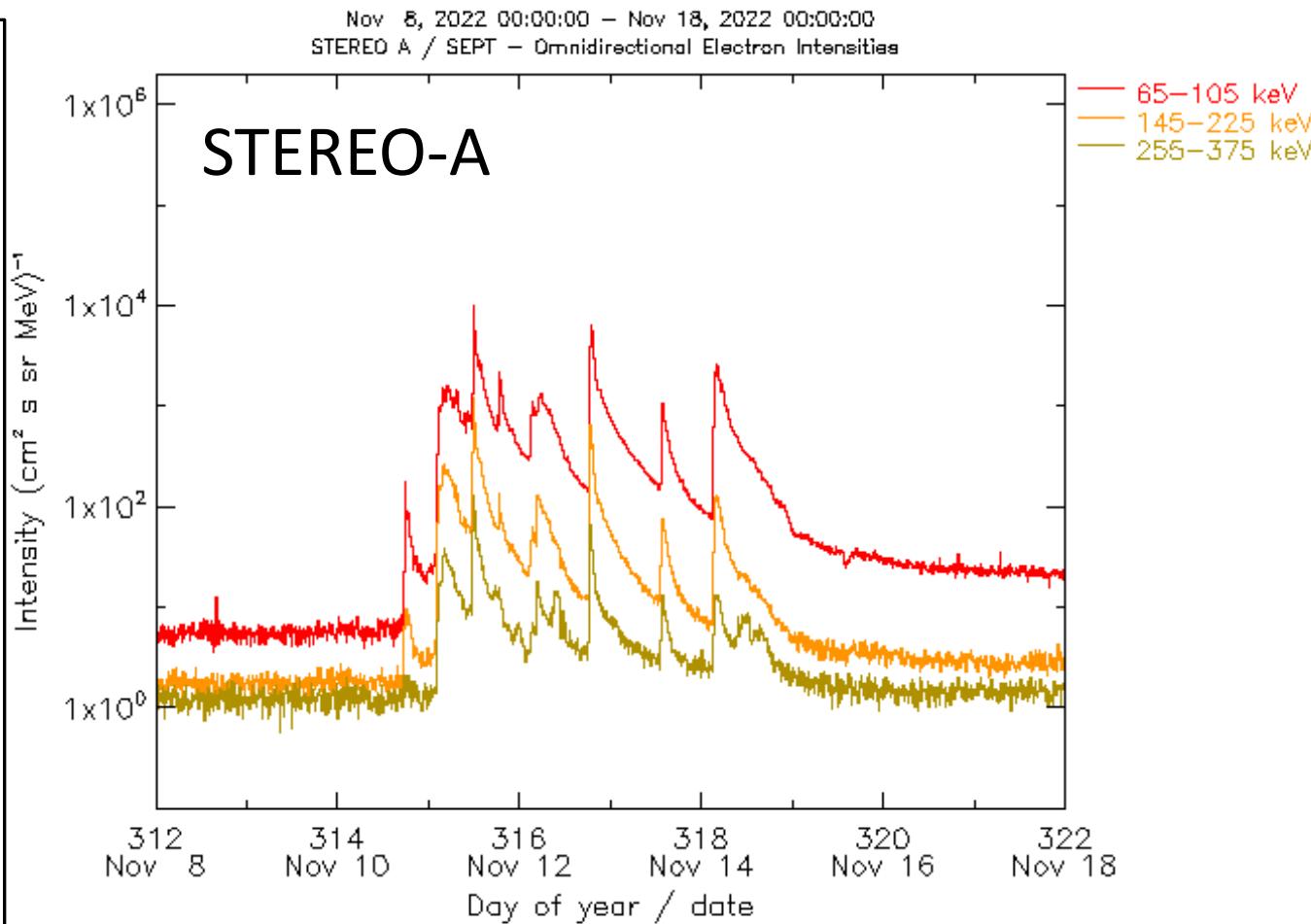
(9) Southwest Research Institute

(10) Christian-Albrechts-Universität zu Kiel

(11) The Catholic University of America

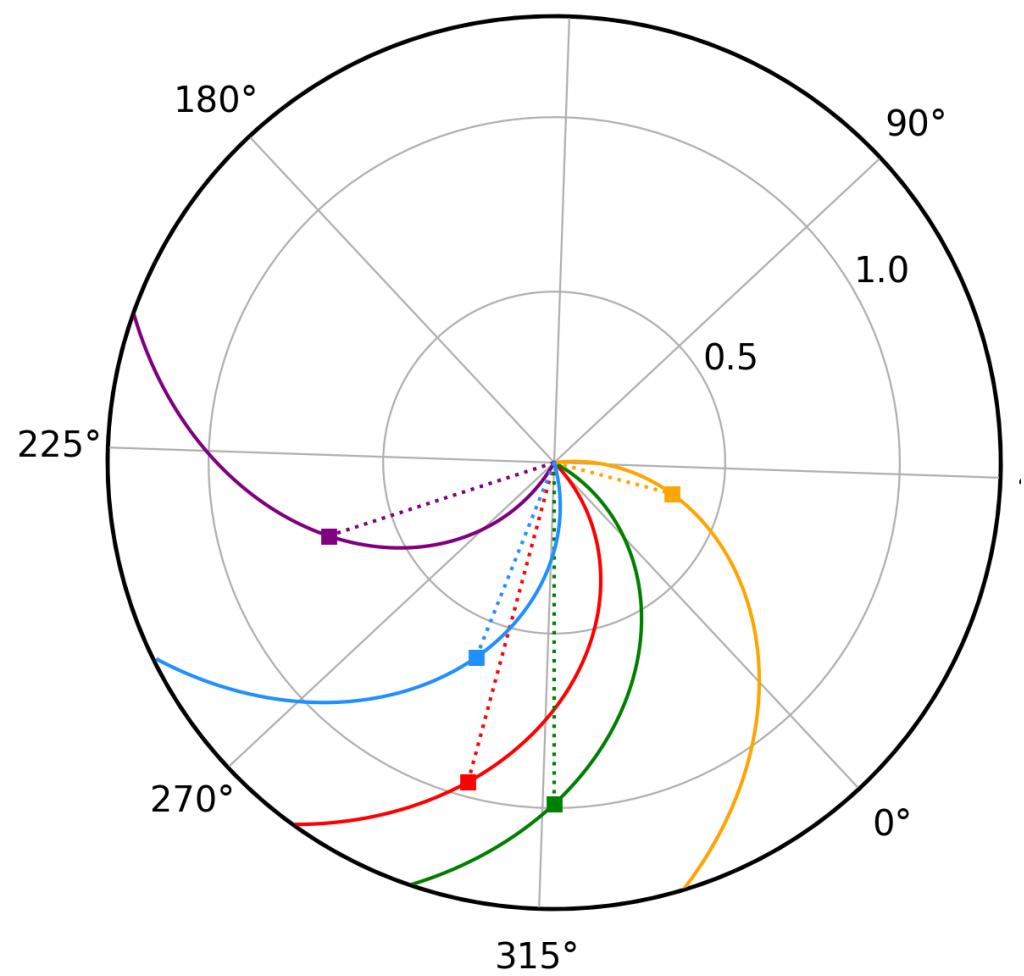
(12) Imperial College London

(13) SIDC, Royal Observatory of Belgium



Outline

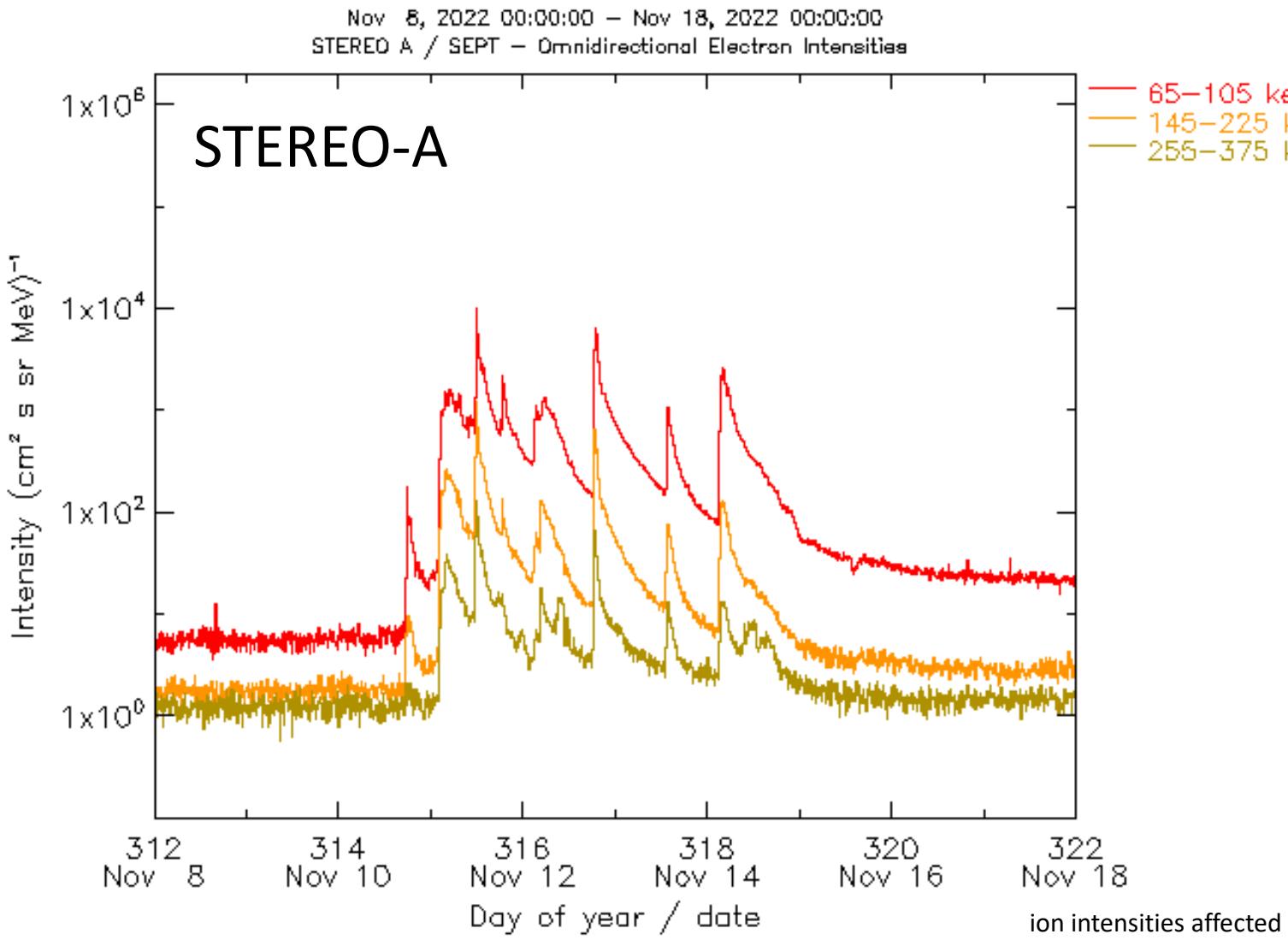
- Solar origin of these events
- The relationship between the multiple signatures of the parent solar eruptions (EUV jets, type III radio bursts, X-ray emissions, ...)
- Ion composition signatures of these events.
- Multi-spacecraft observations. Interplanetary context affecting the particle transport and spacecraft magnetic connection



9-14 Nov 2022 sequence
of events

- STEREO A
- Earth
- BepiColombo
- Parker Solar Probe
- Solar Orbiter

PSP ~0.69 AU -72 deg
SolO ~0.62 AU -21 deg Lat=7.89 deg
STA ~0.96 AU -15 deg Lat=4.91 deg
Earth ~0.99 AU 0 deg Lat=3.34deg



Solar Orbiter/EUI FSI 174

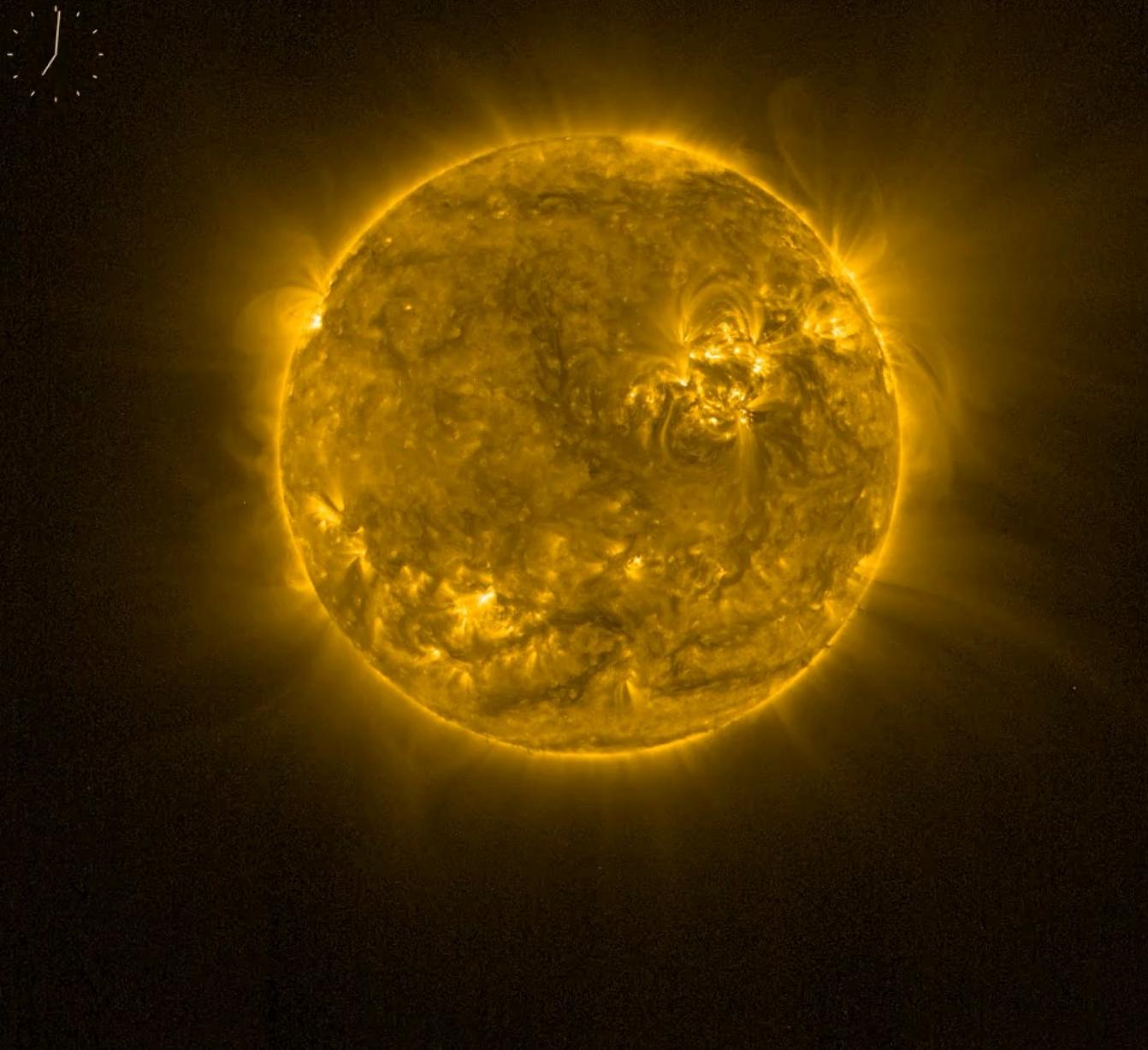
Zirconium_174_n25 L1 priority 61

combitpp 14 (bpp 0.56, Lossy-high quality)

crota -0.913 (deg) dsun_au 0.620 (AU)

crval1,2 88.42,123.80 (arcsec) v107_20221130_002+flown

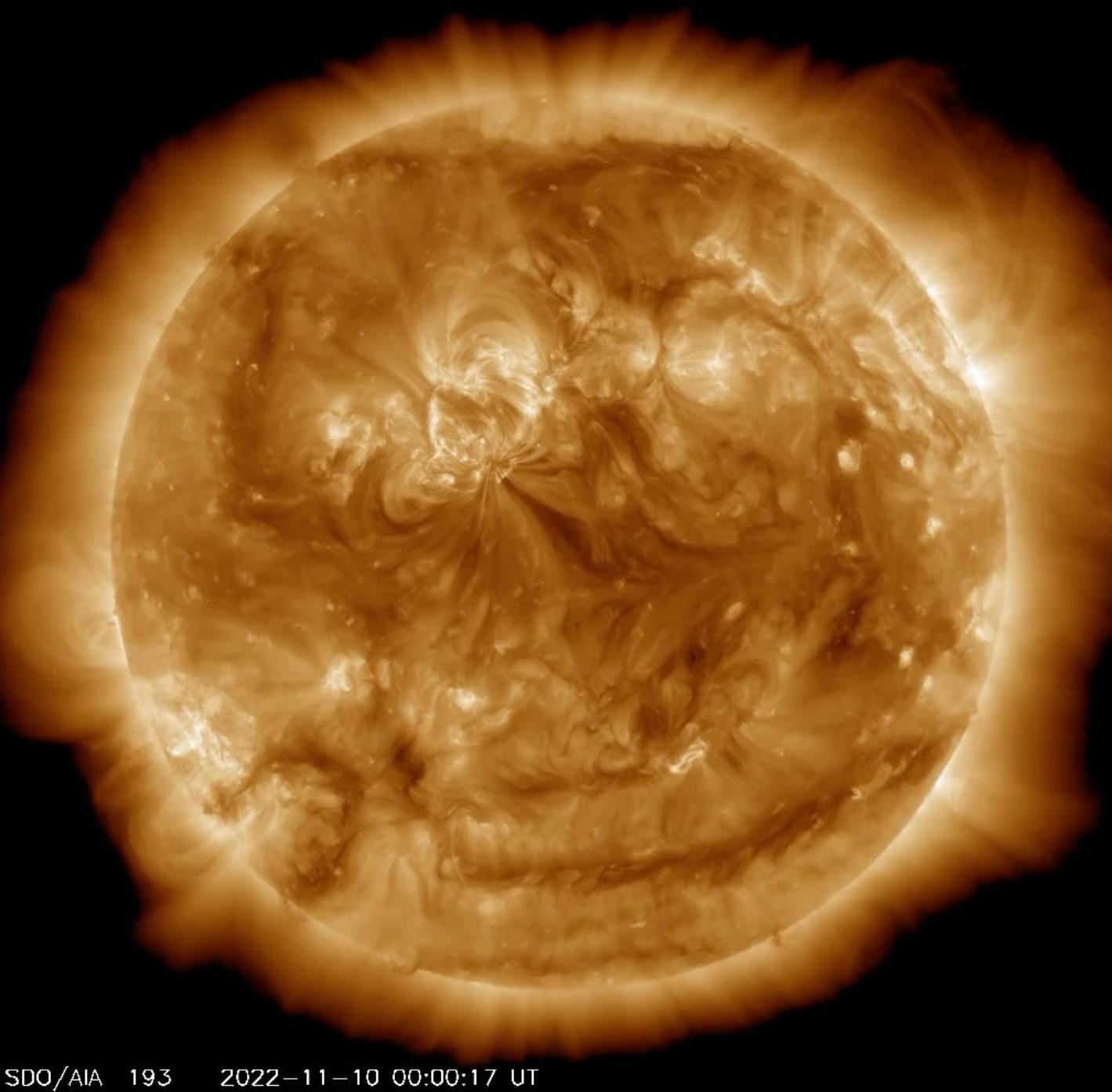
2022-11-11 07:01:00 (UTC)



STEREO Ahead EUVI 195



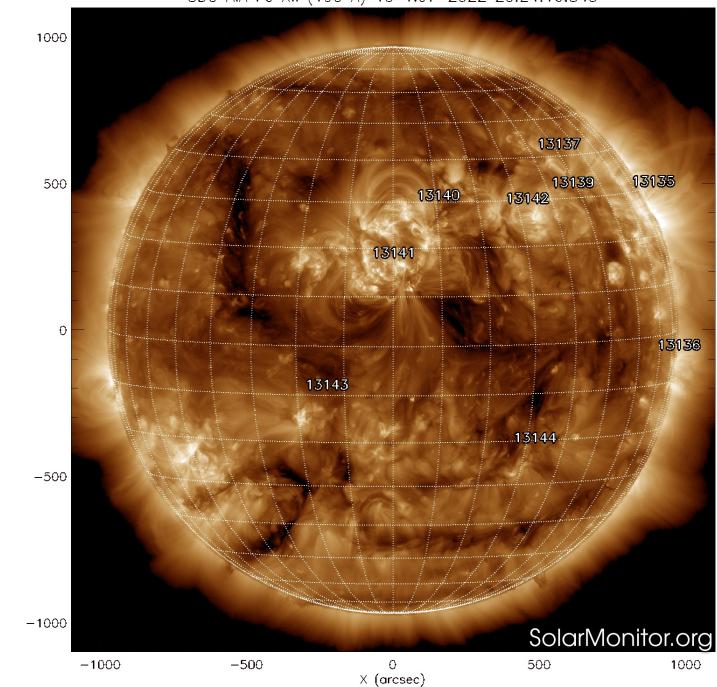
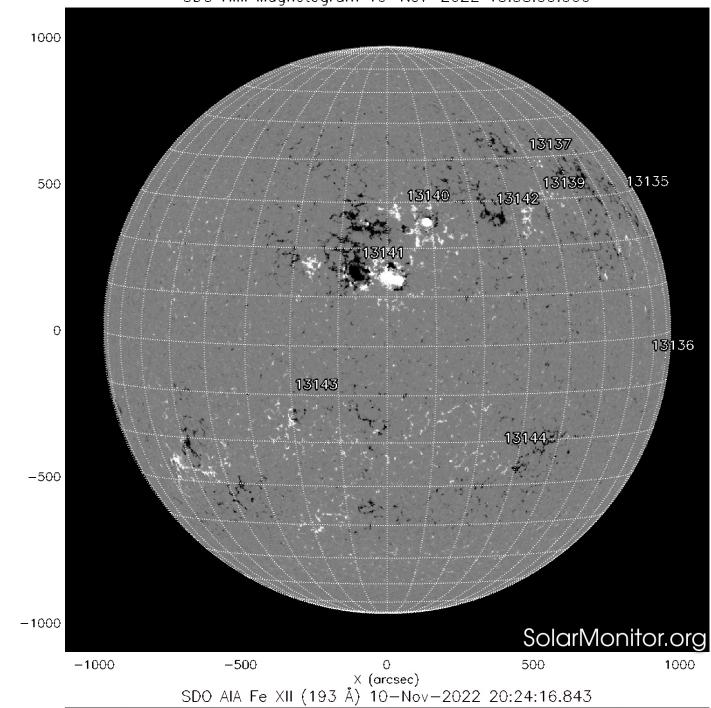
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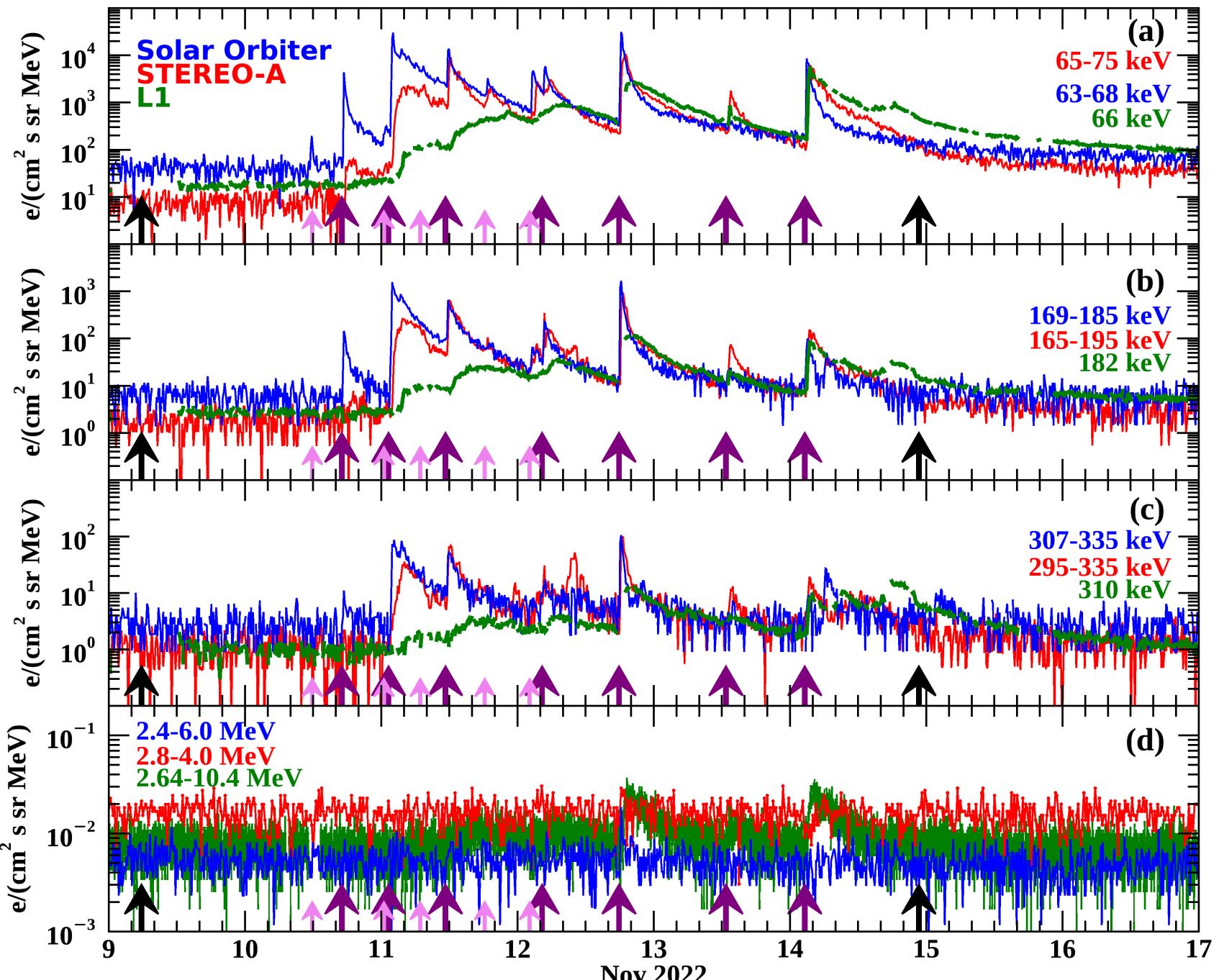
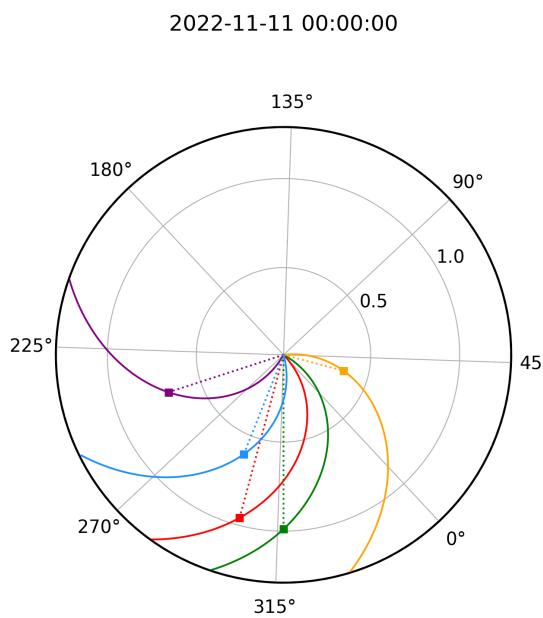
SDO/AIA 193

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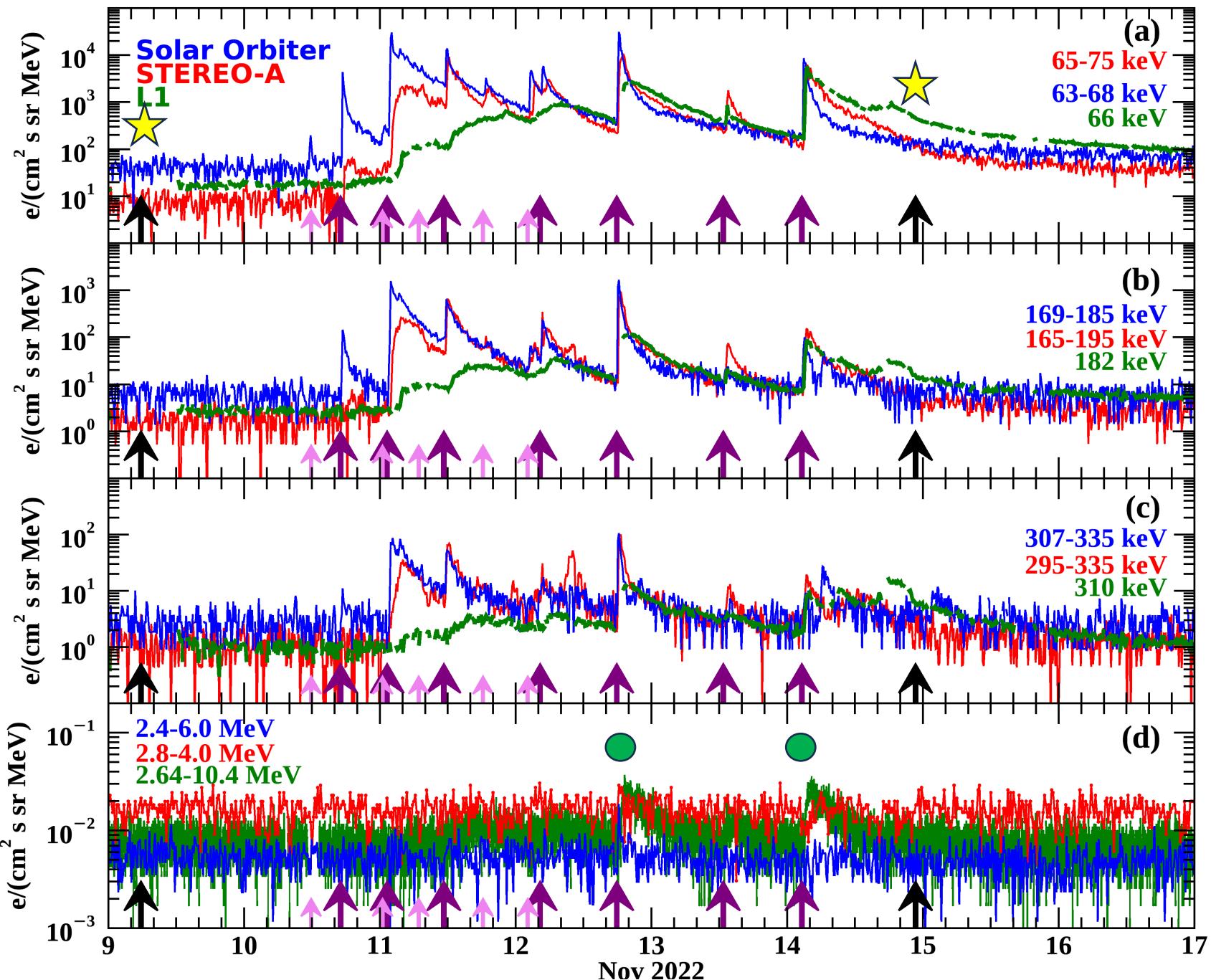
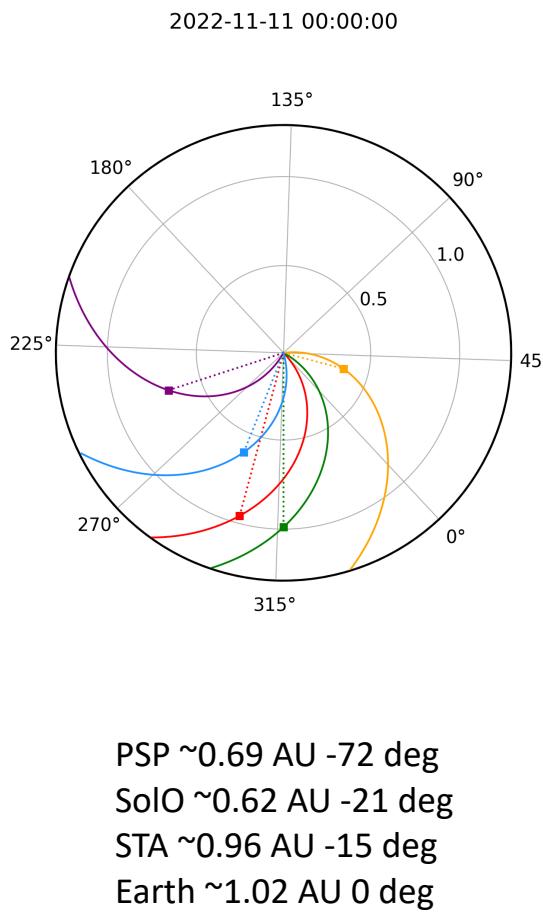
Multiple jets from AR 13141



Electron observations

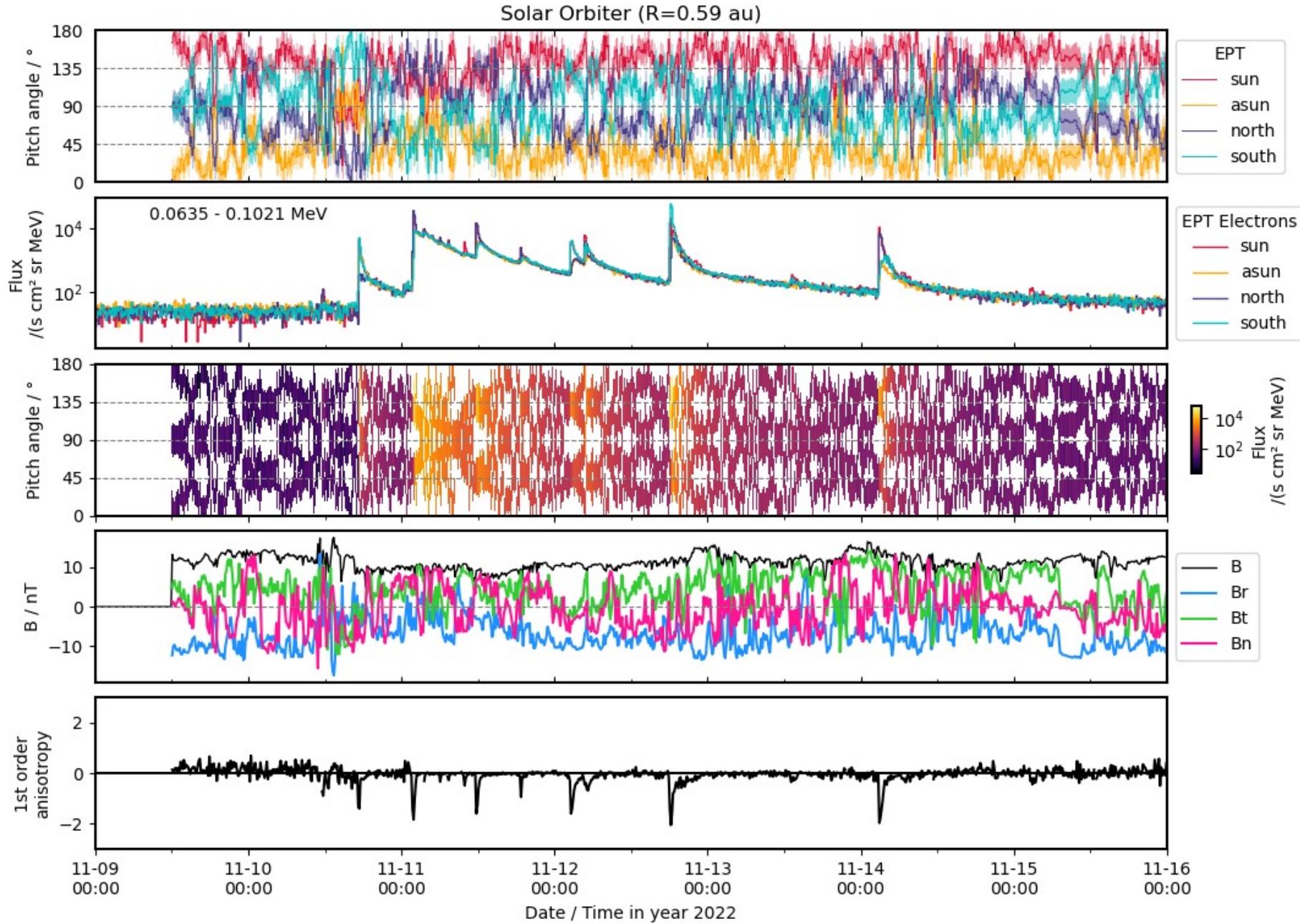


Electron observations



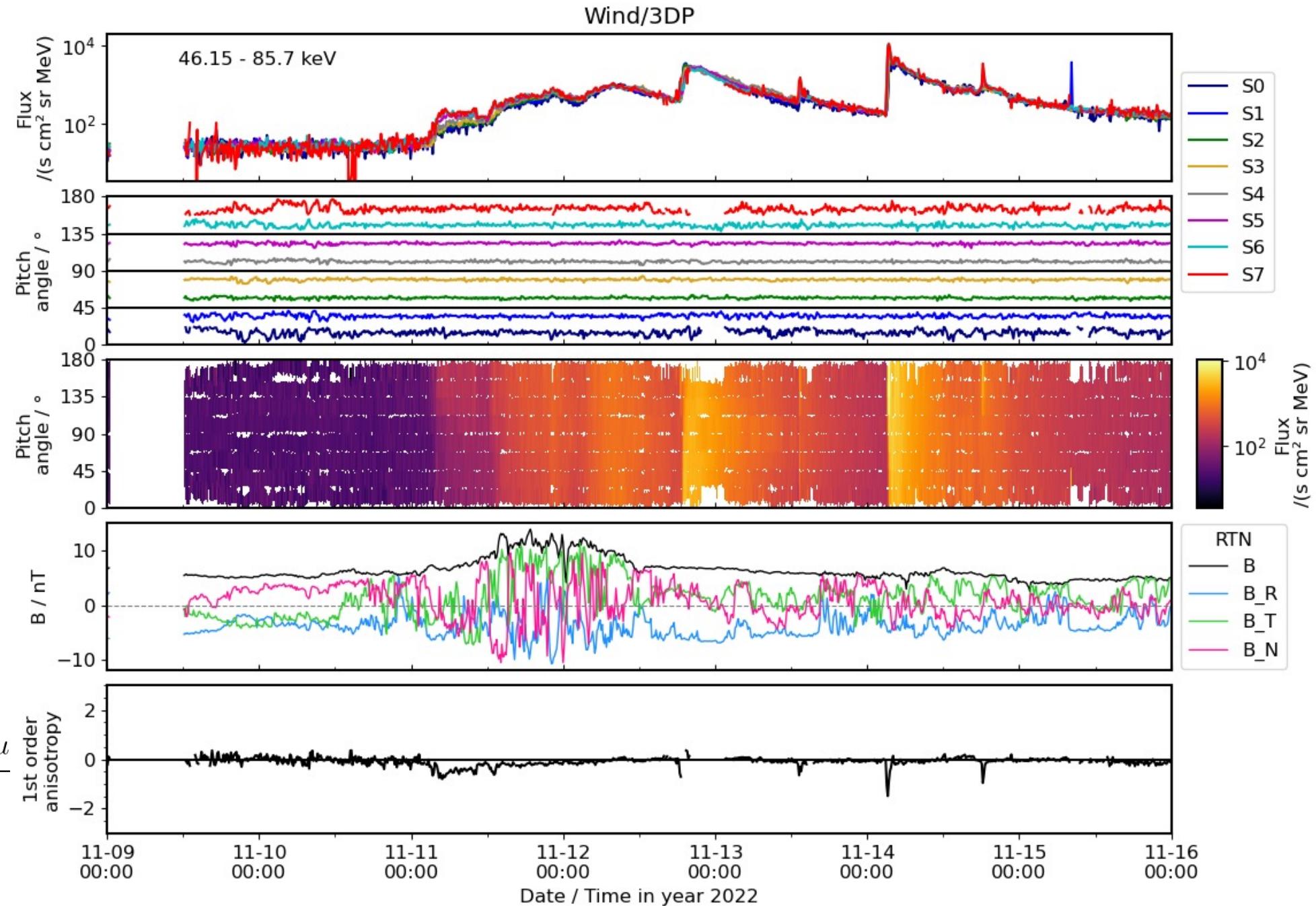
Solar Orbiter Anisotropy Information

$$A = \frac{3 \int_{-1}^{+1} I(\mu) \mu d\mu}{\int_{-1}^{+1} I(\mu) d\mu}$$



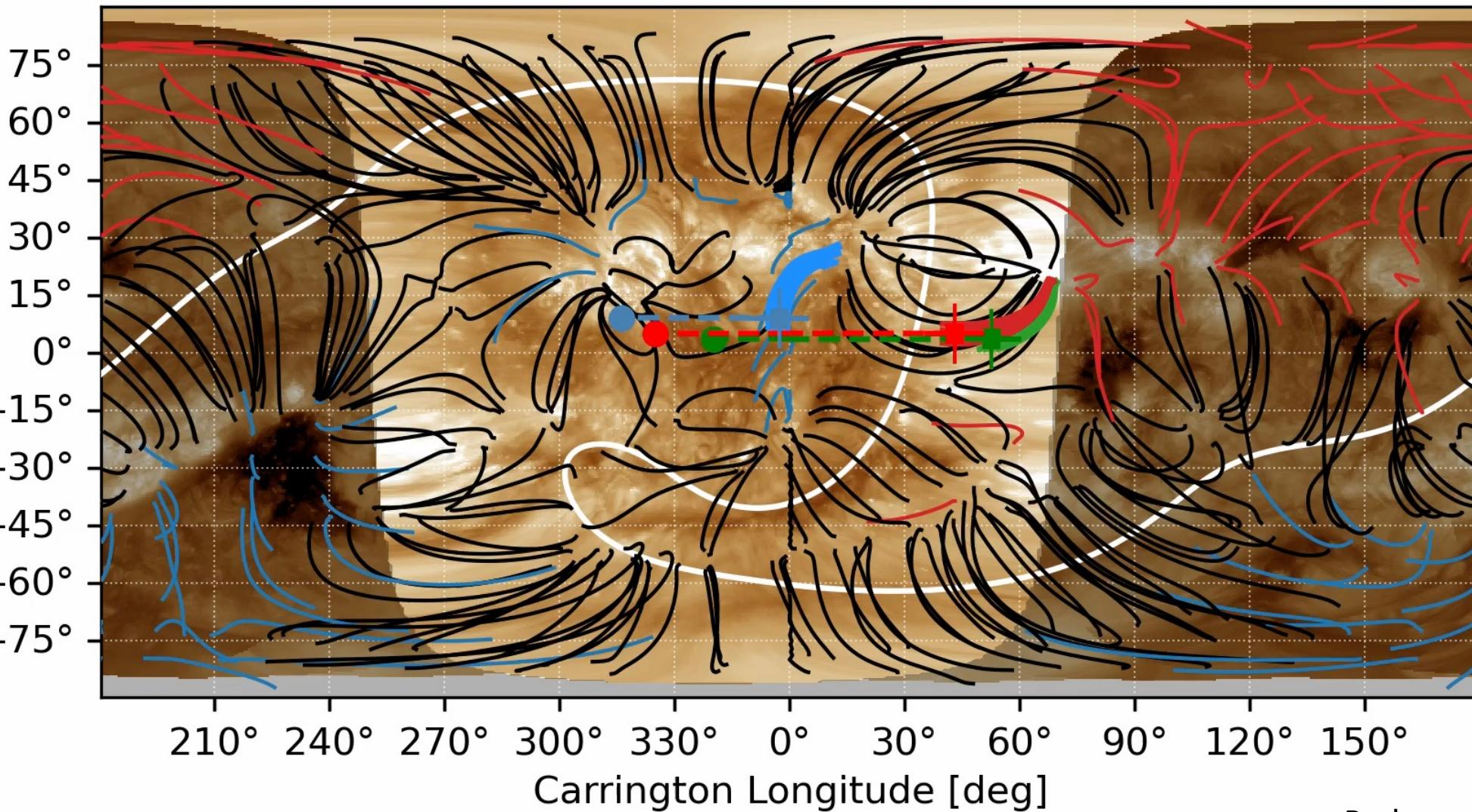
Wind/3DP Anisotropy Information

$$A = \frac{3 \int_{-1}^{+1} I(\mu) \mu d\mu}{\int_{-1}^{+1} I(\mu) d\mu}$$



SDO/AIA-193 Carrington Synoptic Map: 20221109T0600

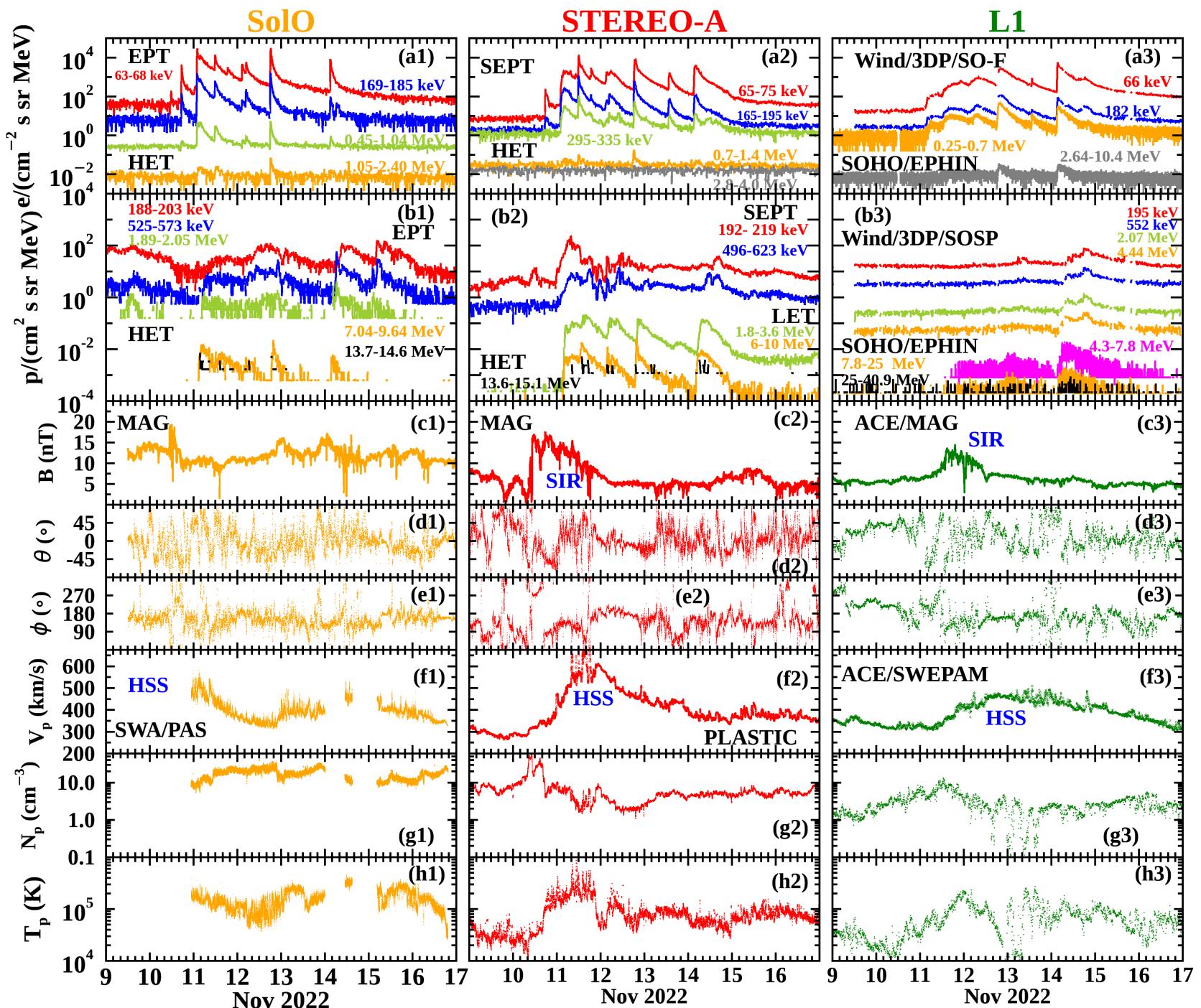
Heliographic Latitude [deg]

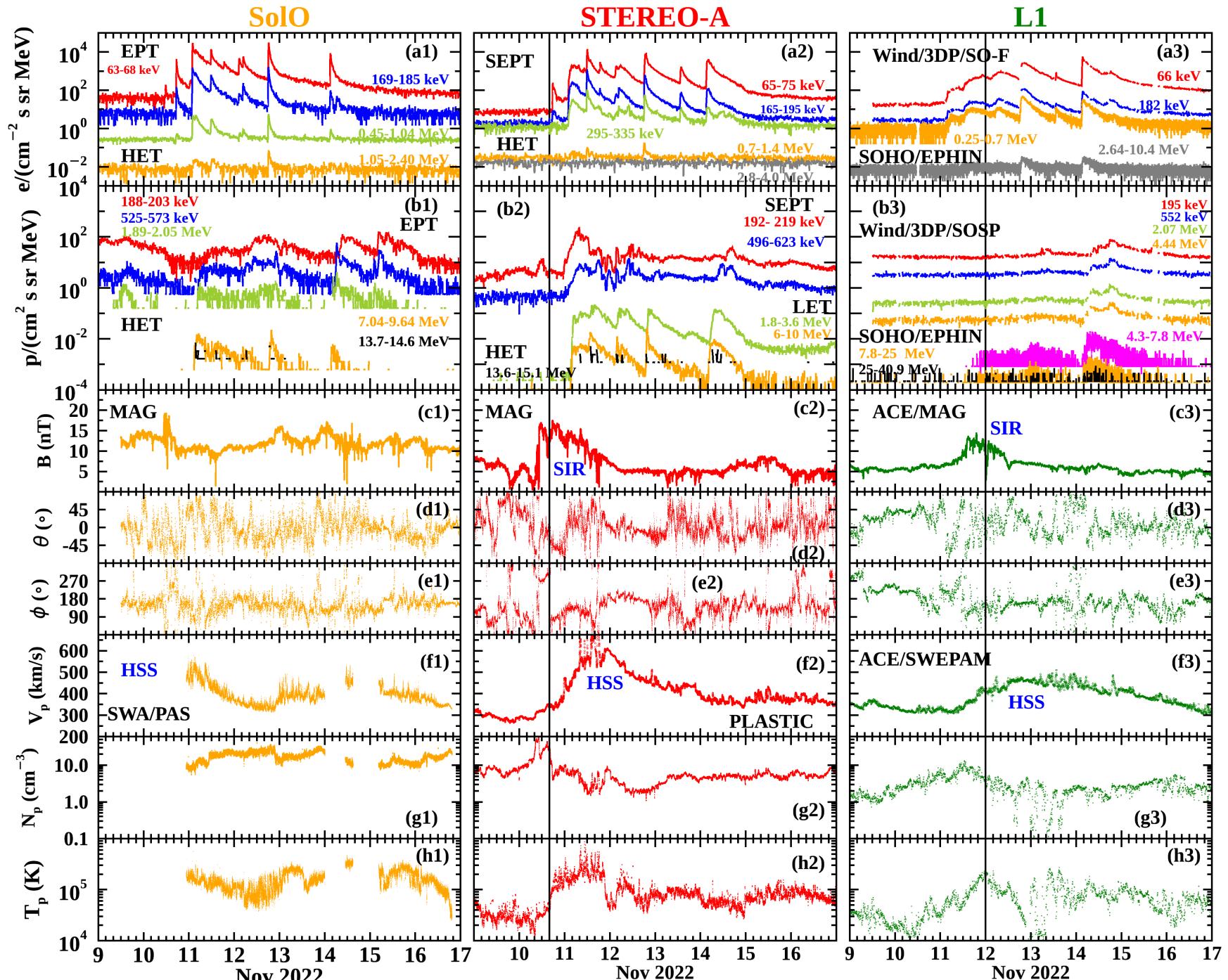


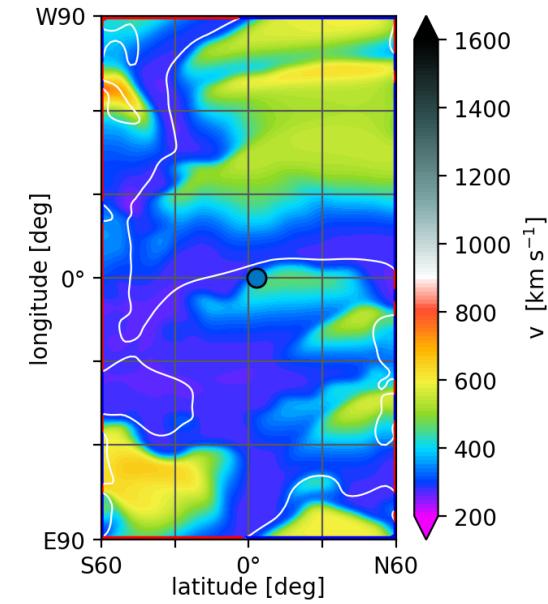
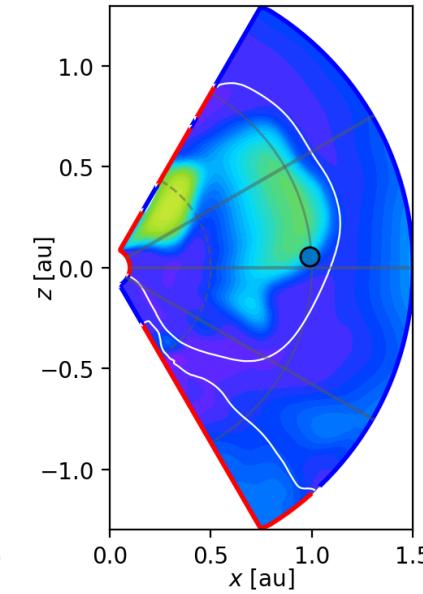
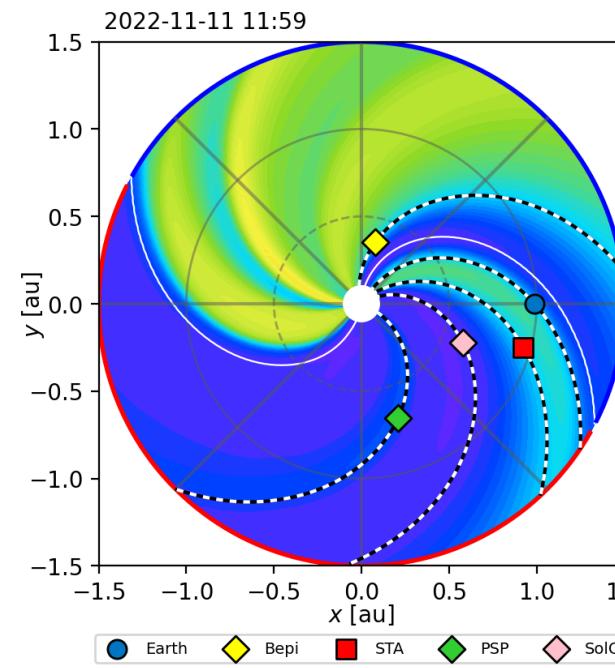
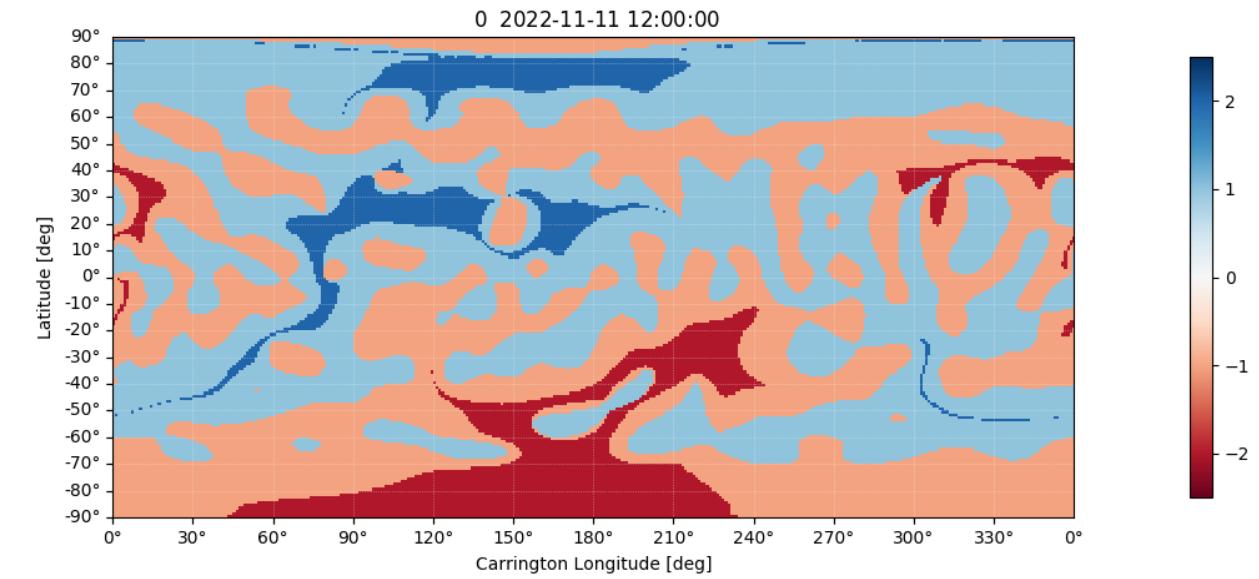
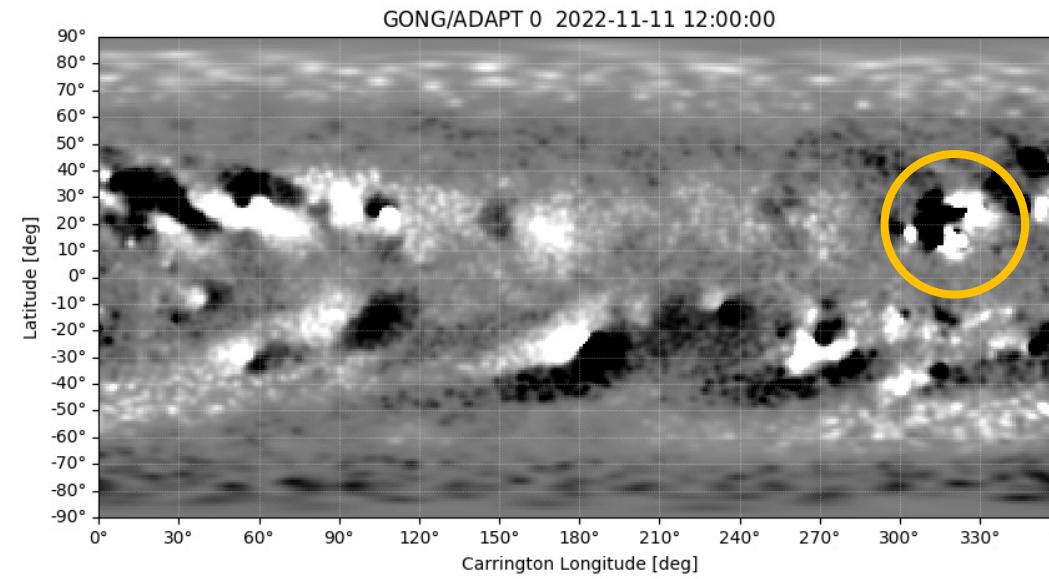
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- STA (301.0km/s)
- SoIO (350.0km/s)

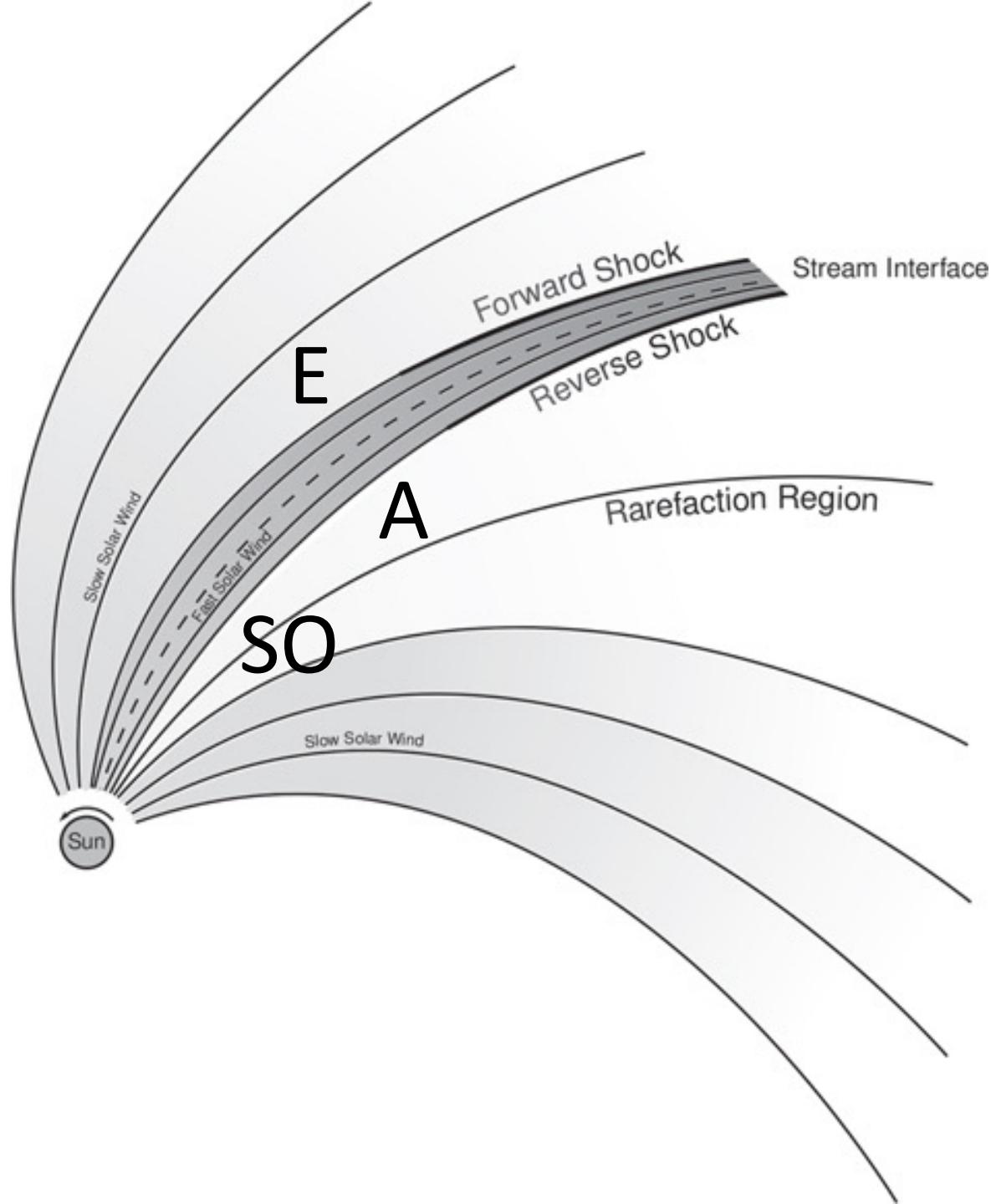
Parker + PFSS





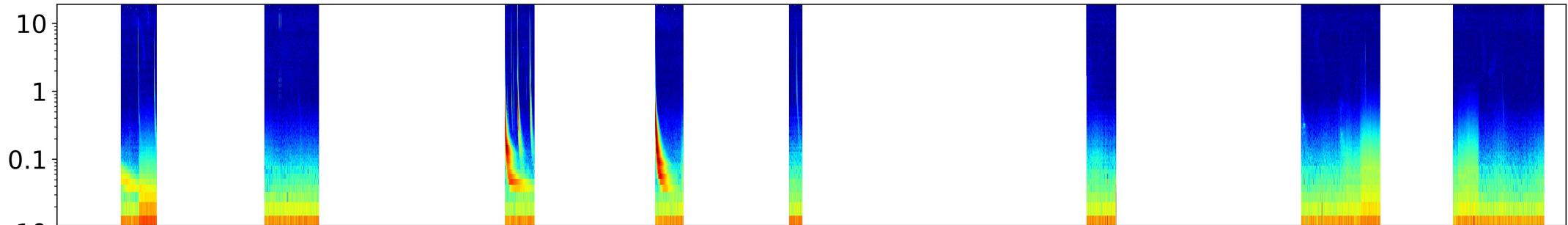


EUHFORIA results

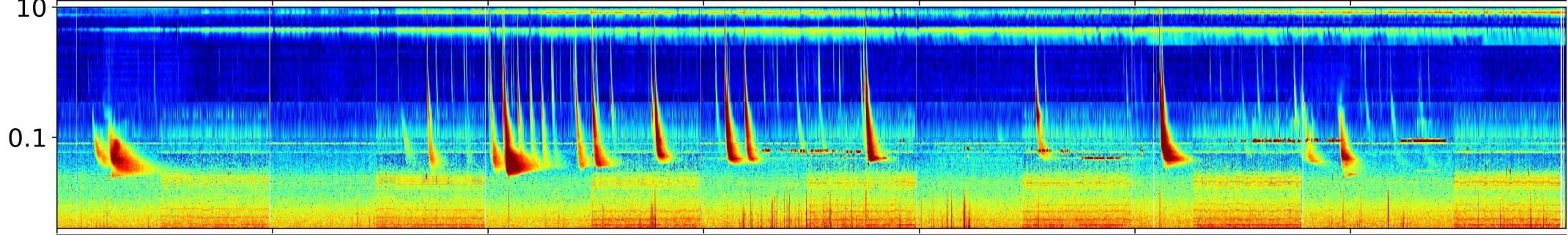


2022/11/09 00:00 - 2022/11/15 23:59

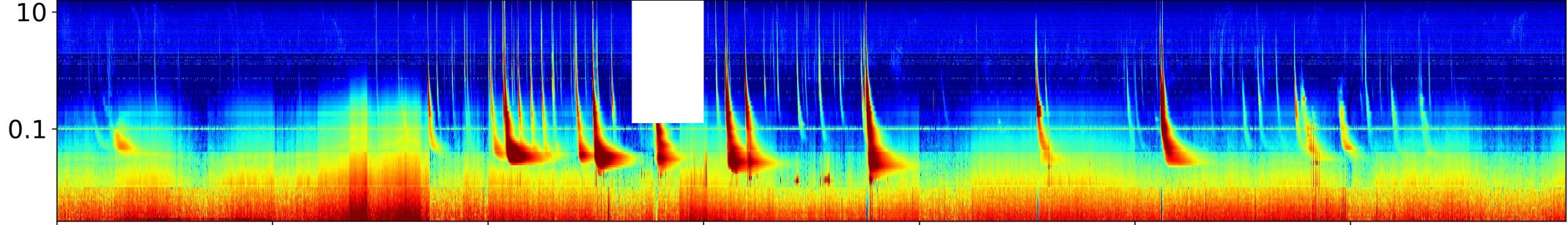
Parker



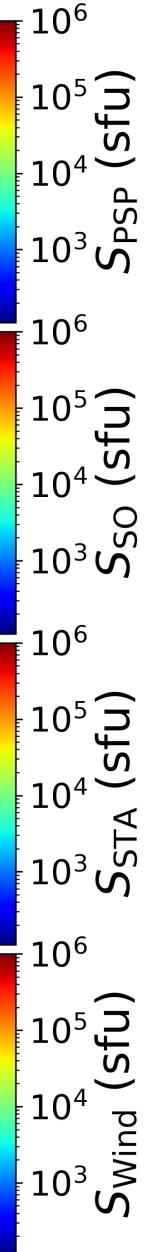
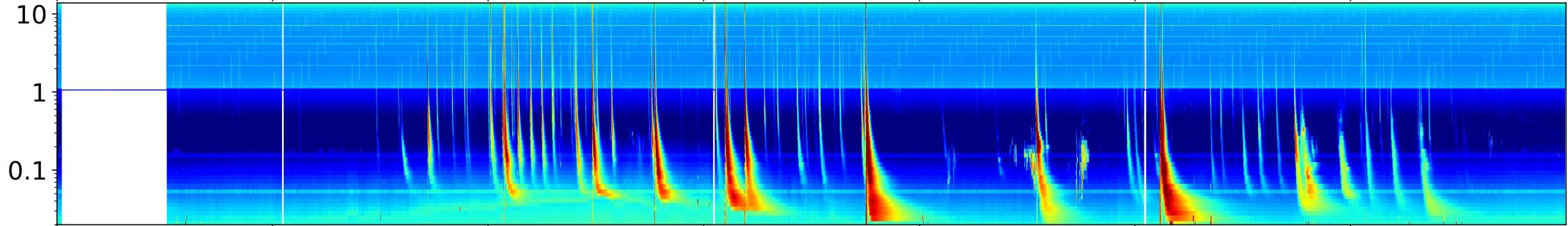
Solar Orbiter



STEREO-A



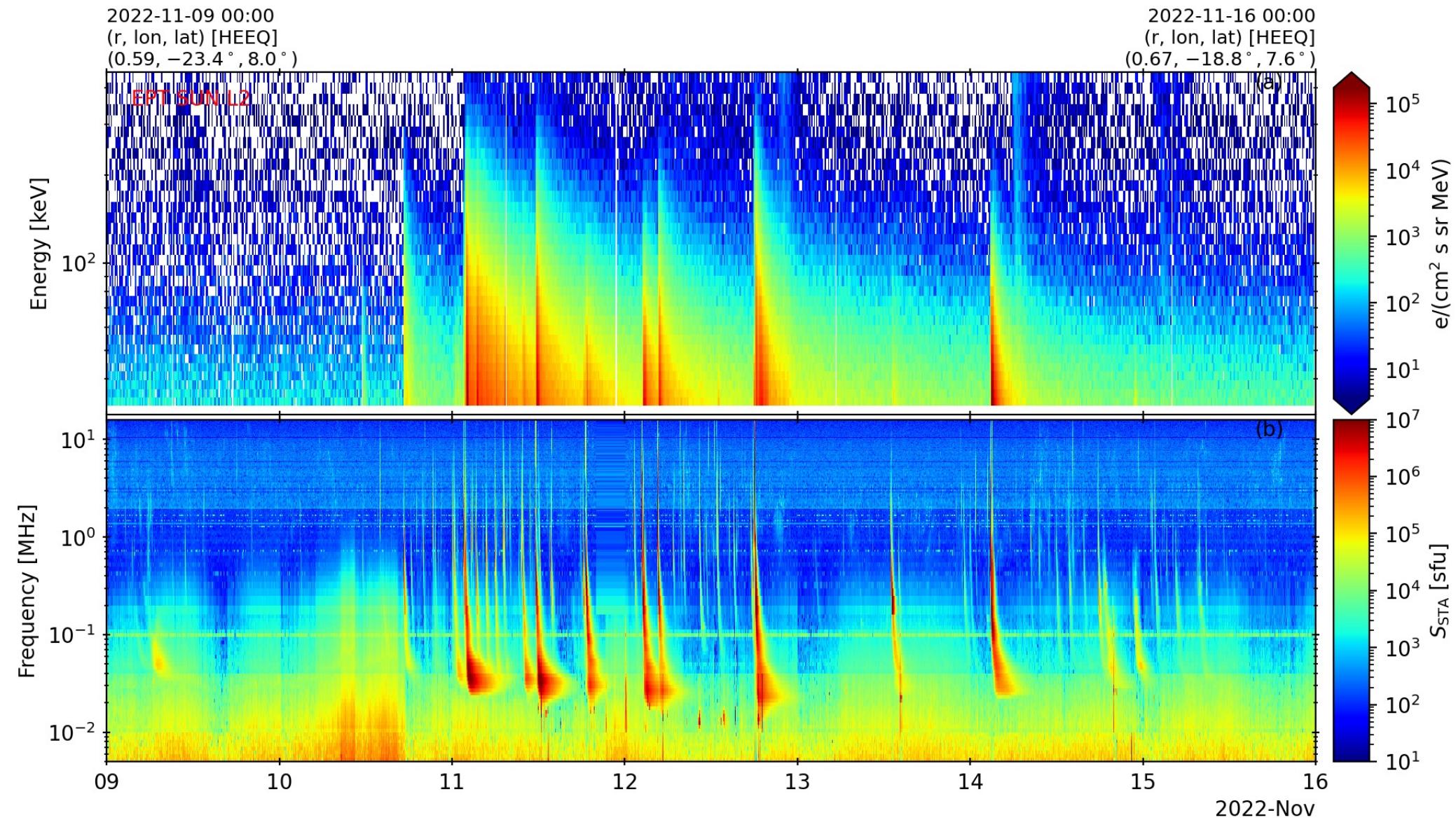
Wind



2022-11-09 2022-11-10 2022-11-11 2022-11-12 2022-11-13 2022-11-14 2022-11-15

V. Krupar

Solar Orbiter
EPT electrons
31-435 keV

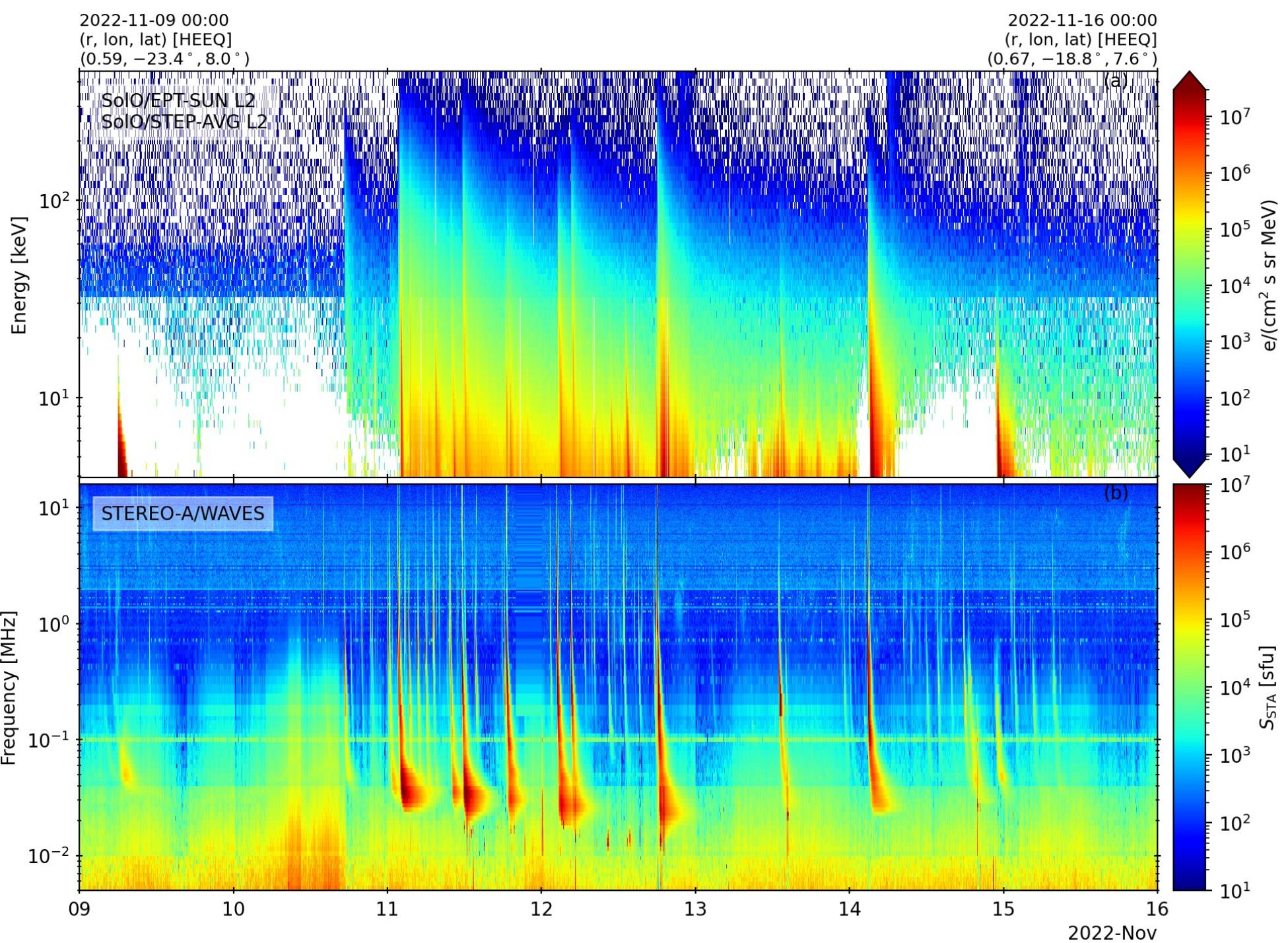


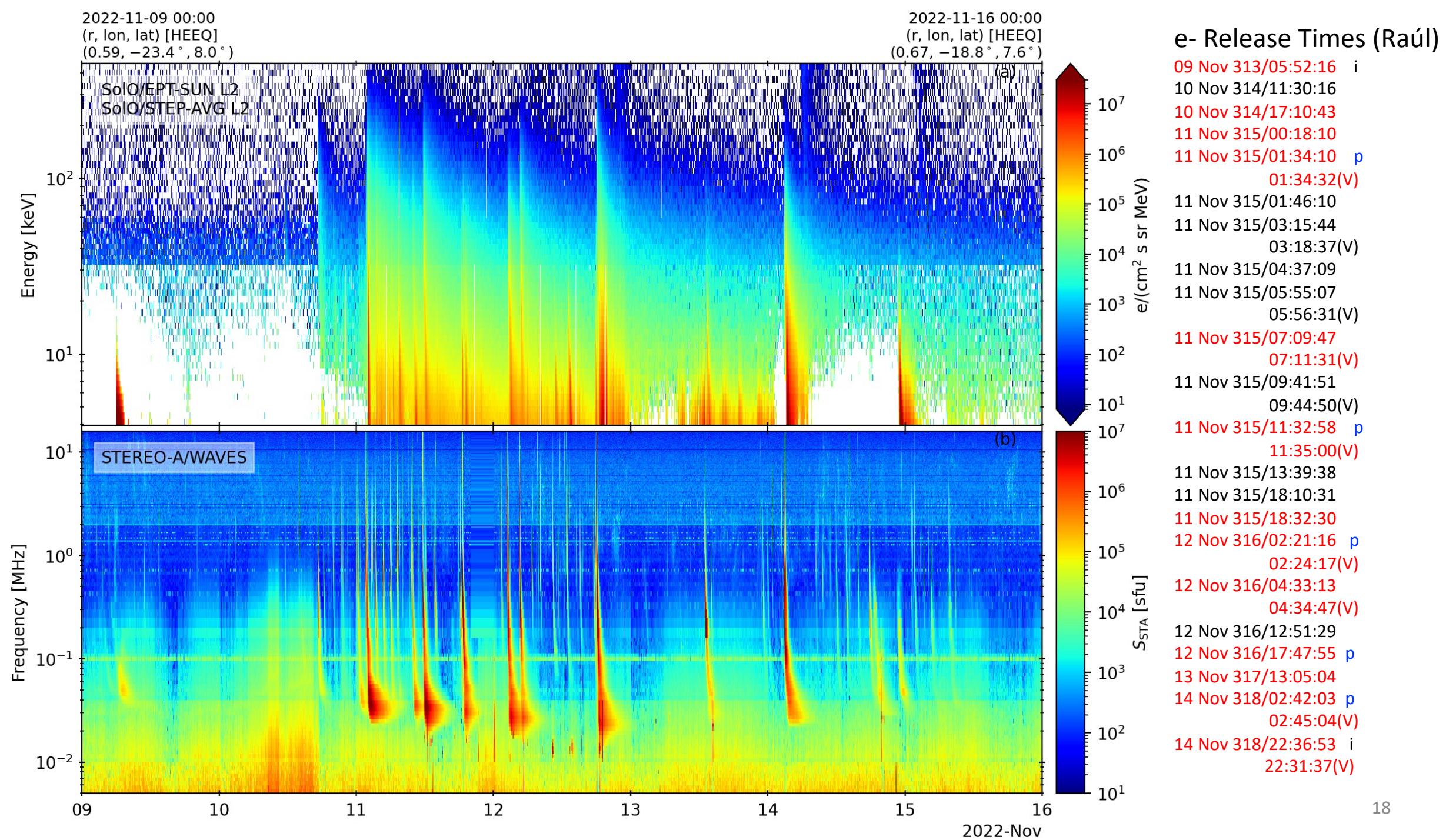
STEREO-A
Multiple Type III
Radio bursts

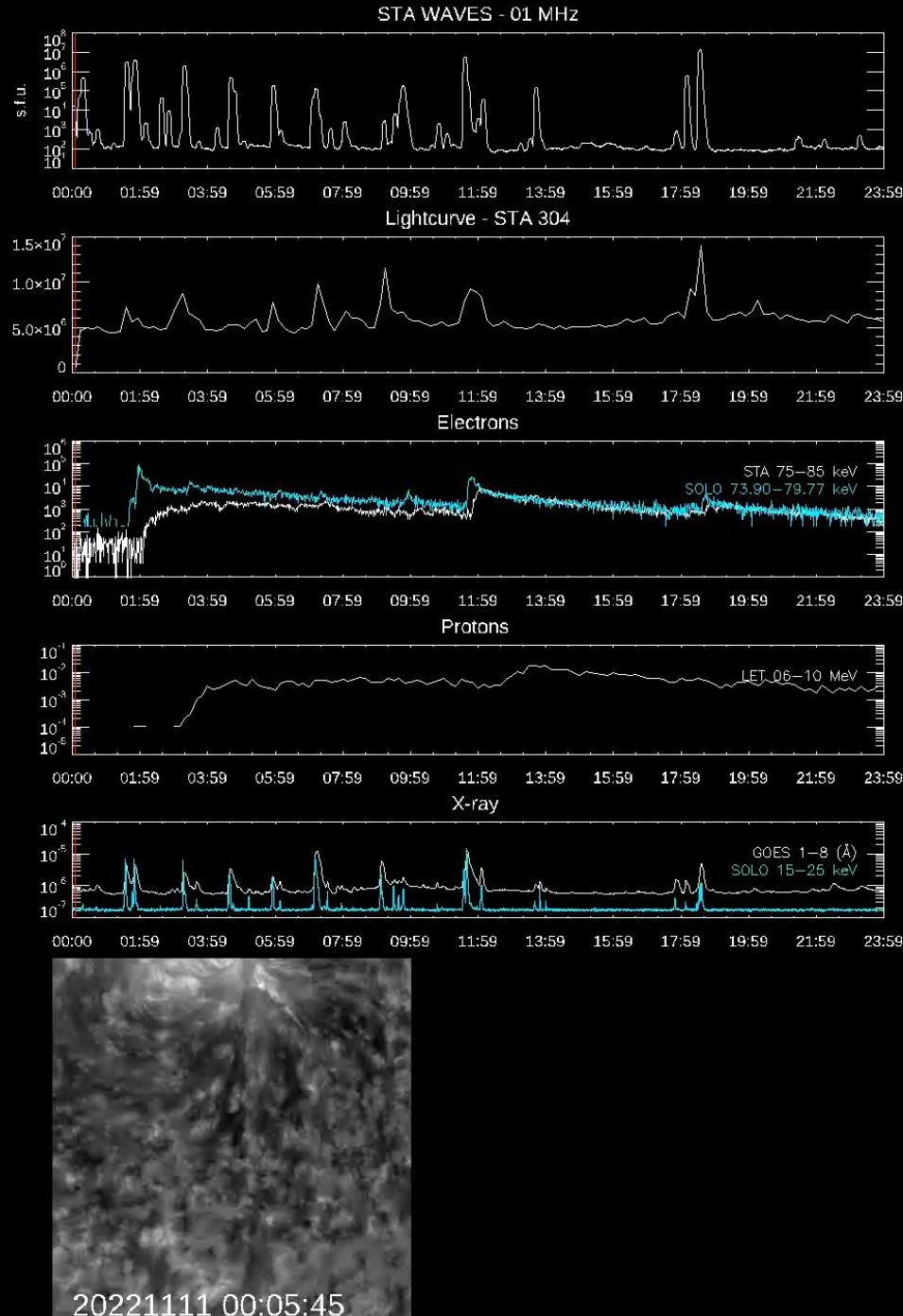
Solar Orbiter
EPT electrons
31-435 keV

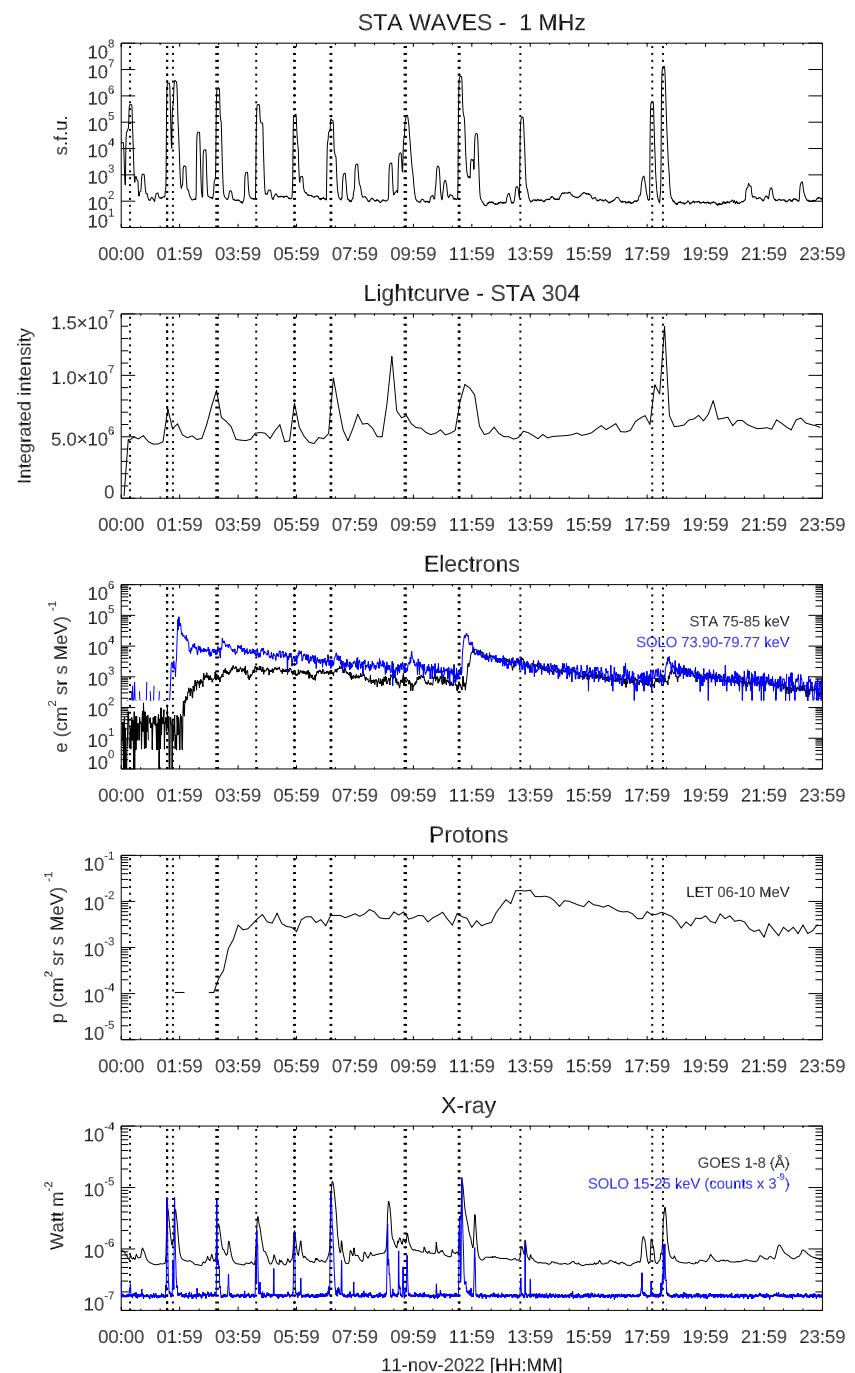
STEP electrons
4-31 keV

STEREO-A
Multiple Type III
Radio bursts



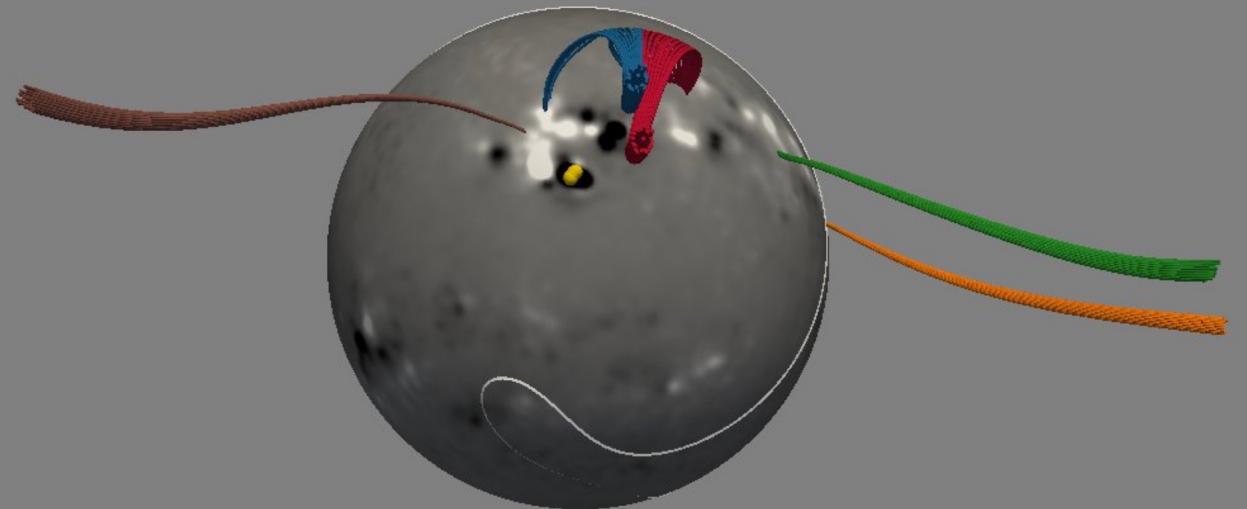






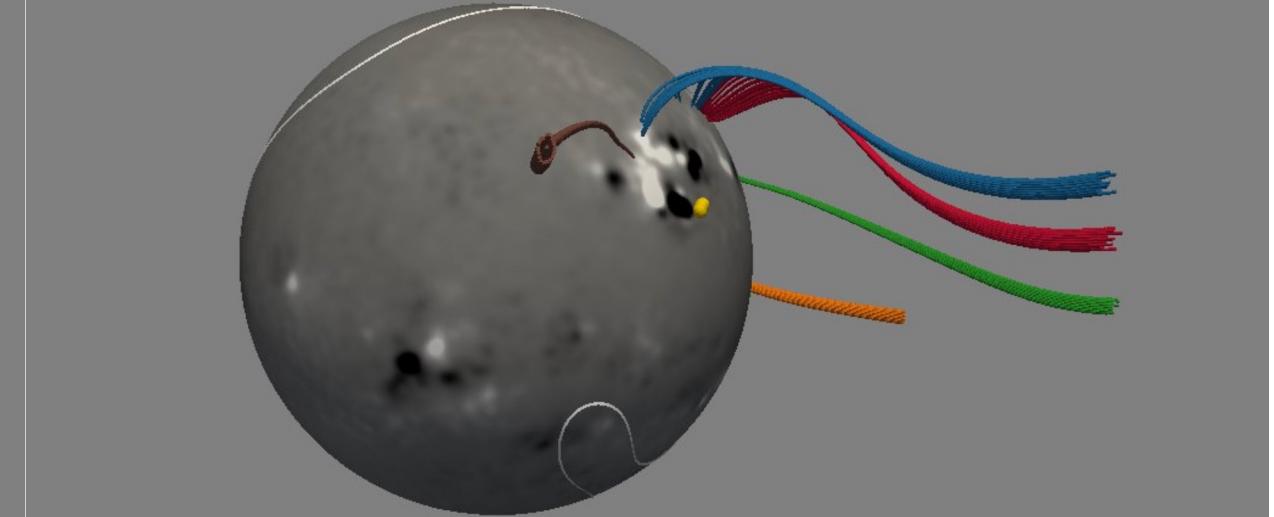
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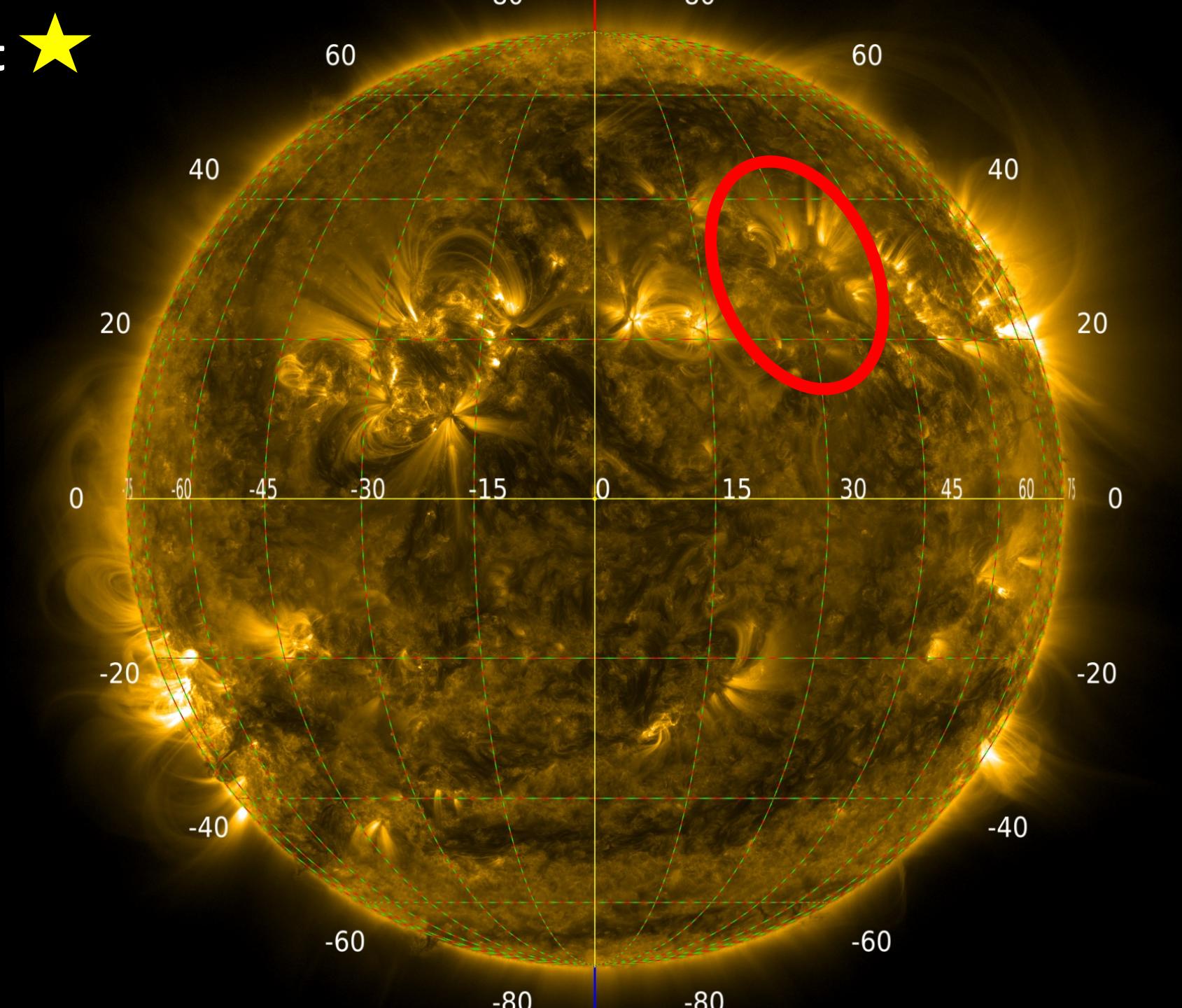
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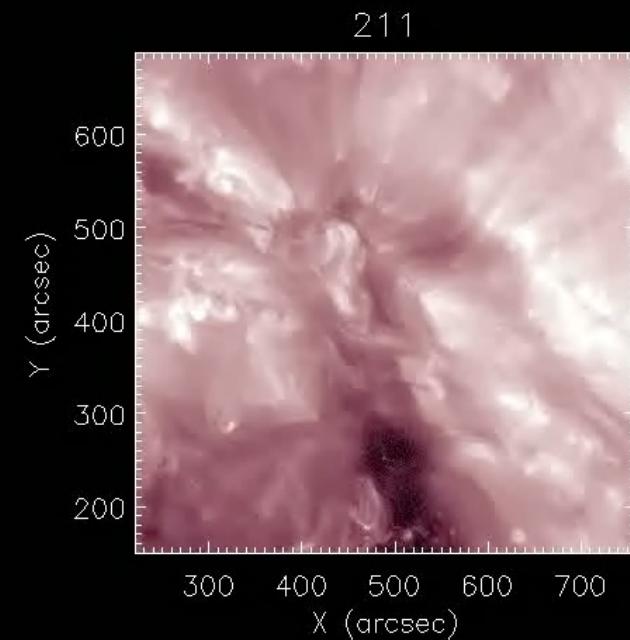
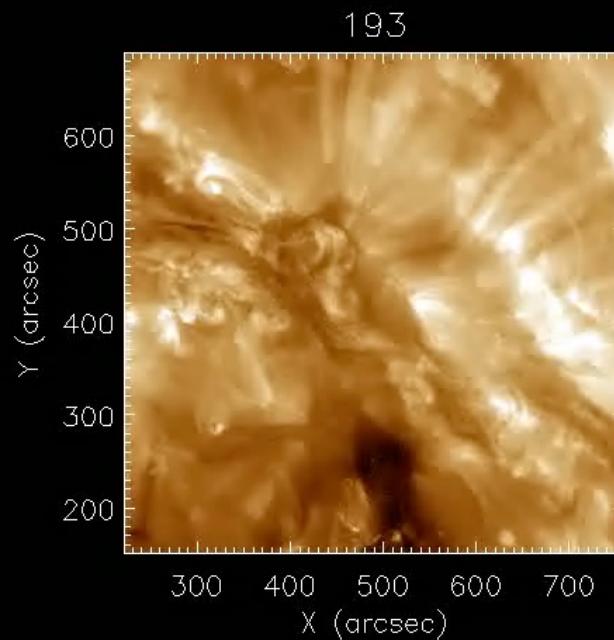
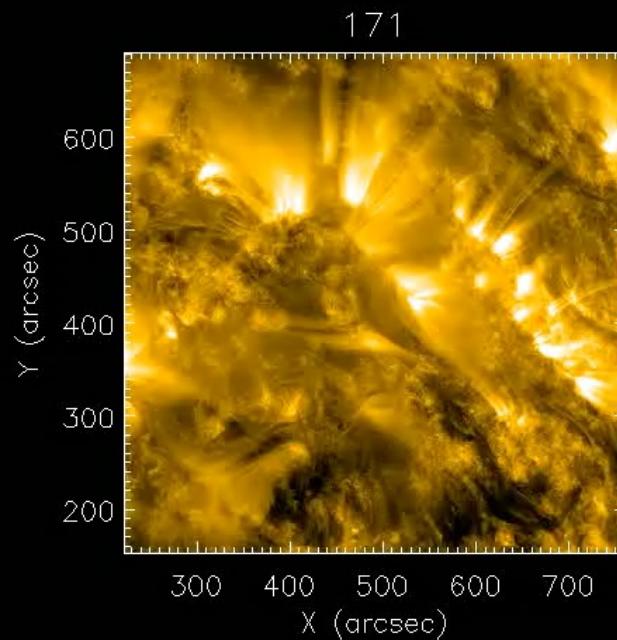
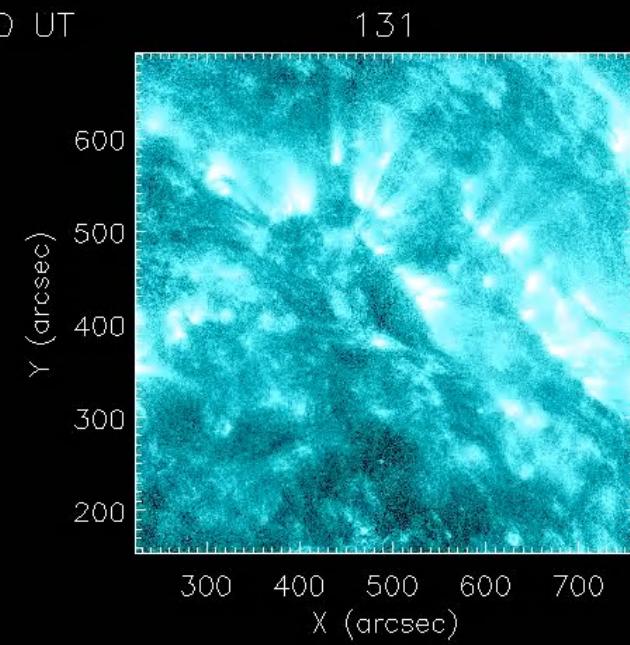
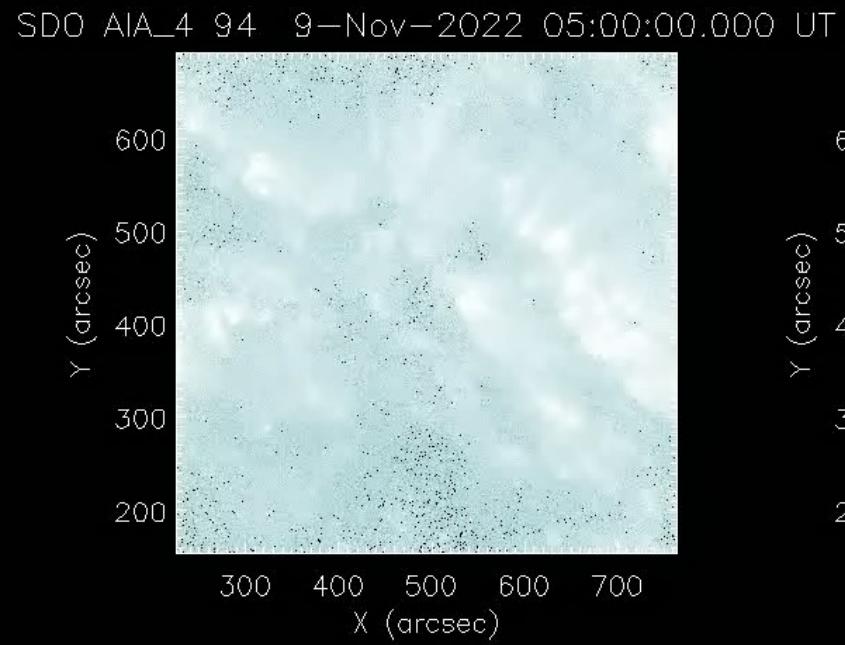
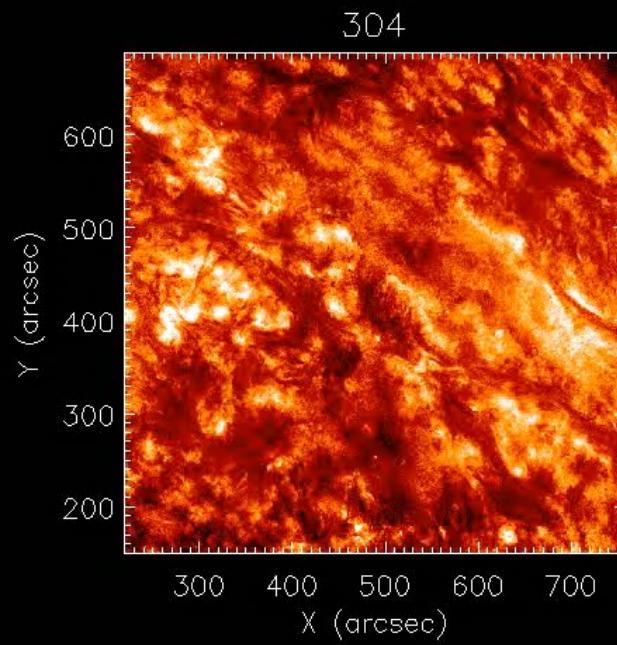
ADAPT ($R_{ss} = 2.5$, real:10)



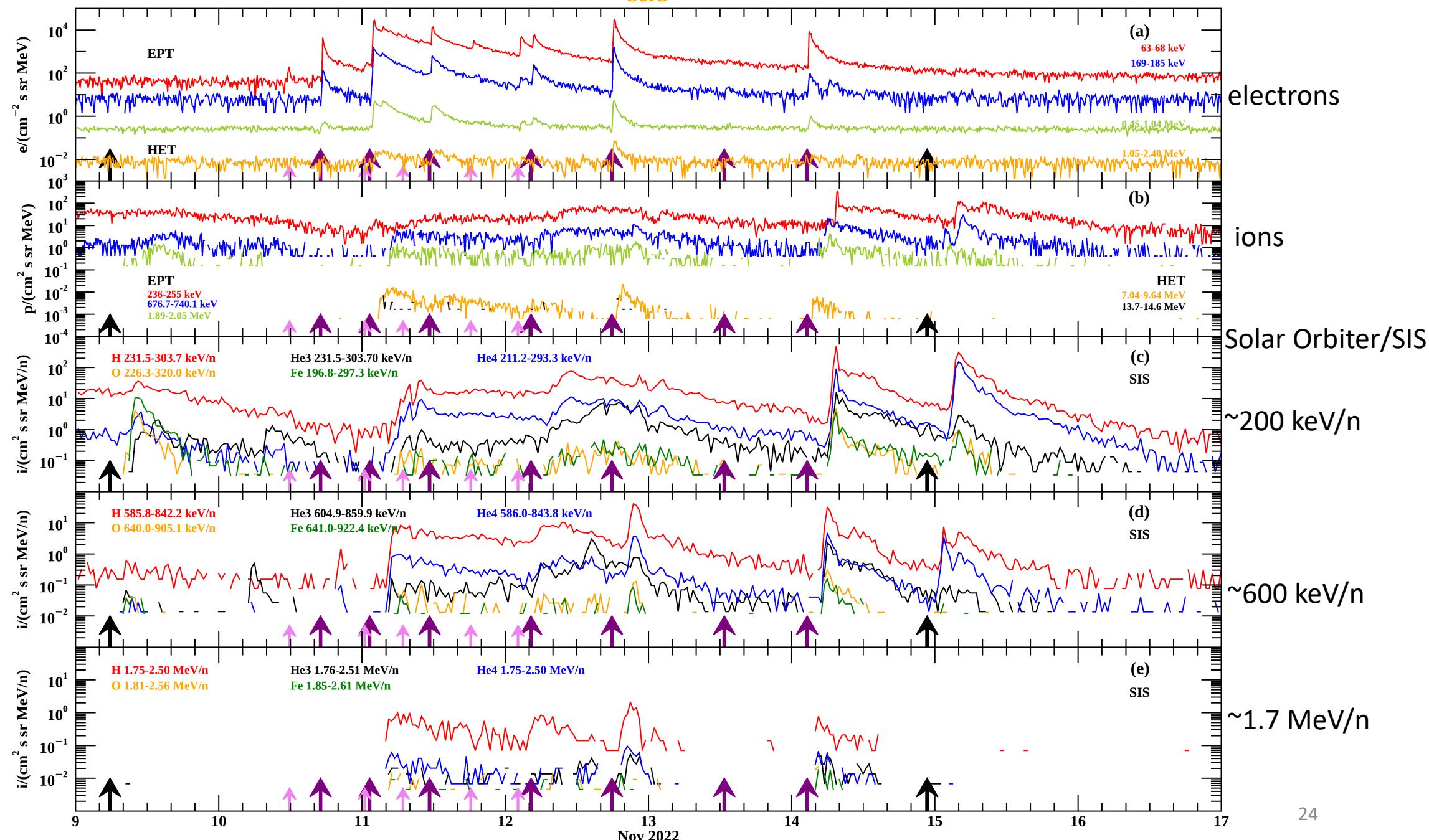
Parker + PFSS

Nov 9 event ★

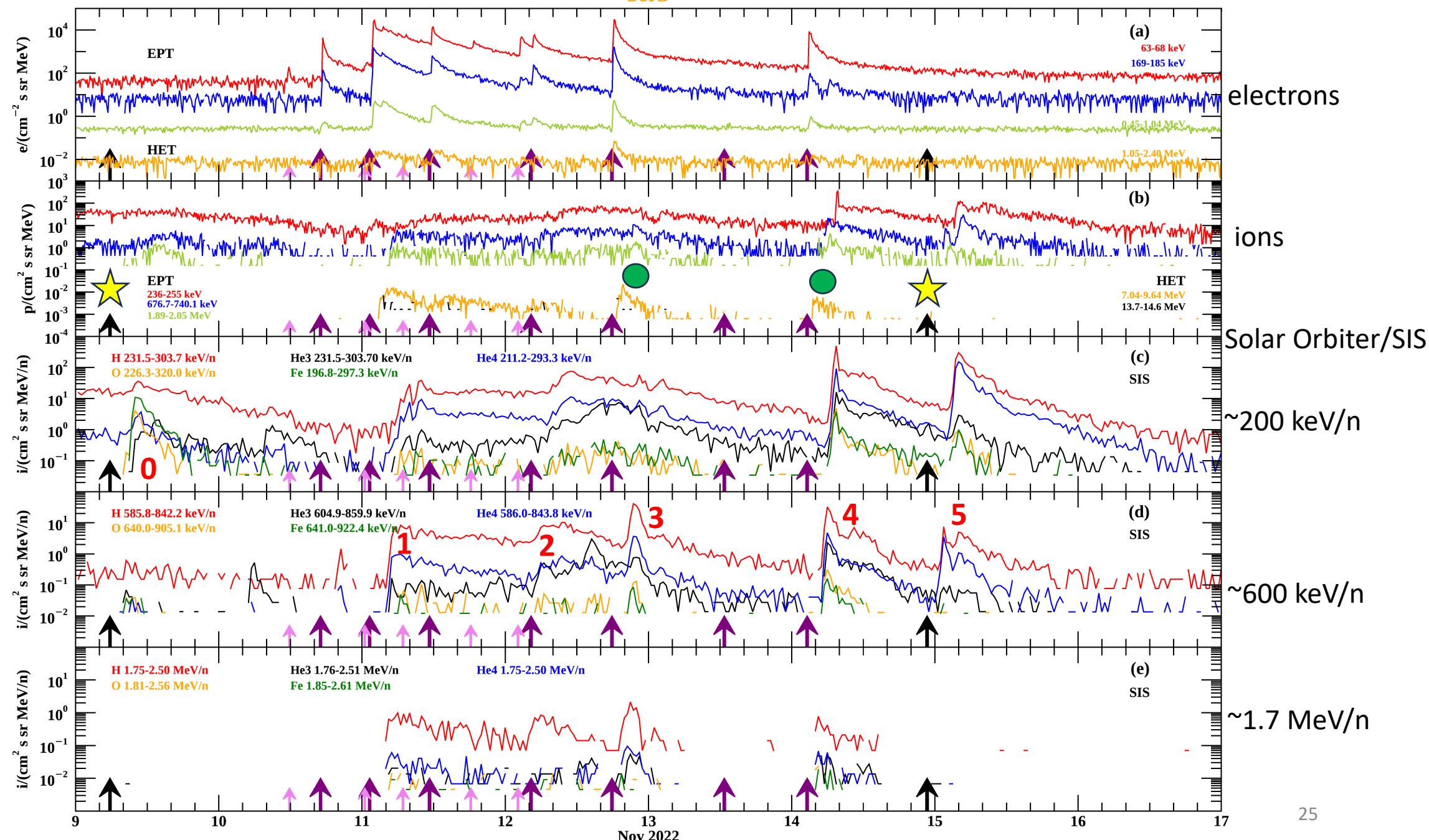




SolO



SolO

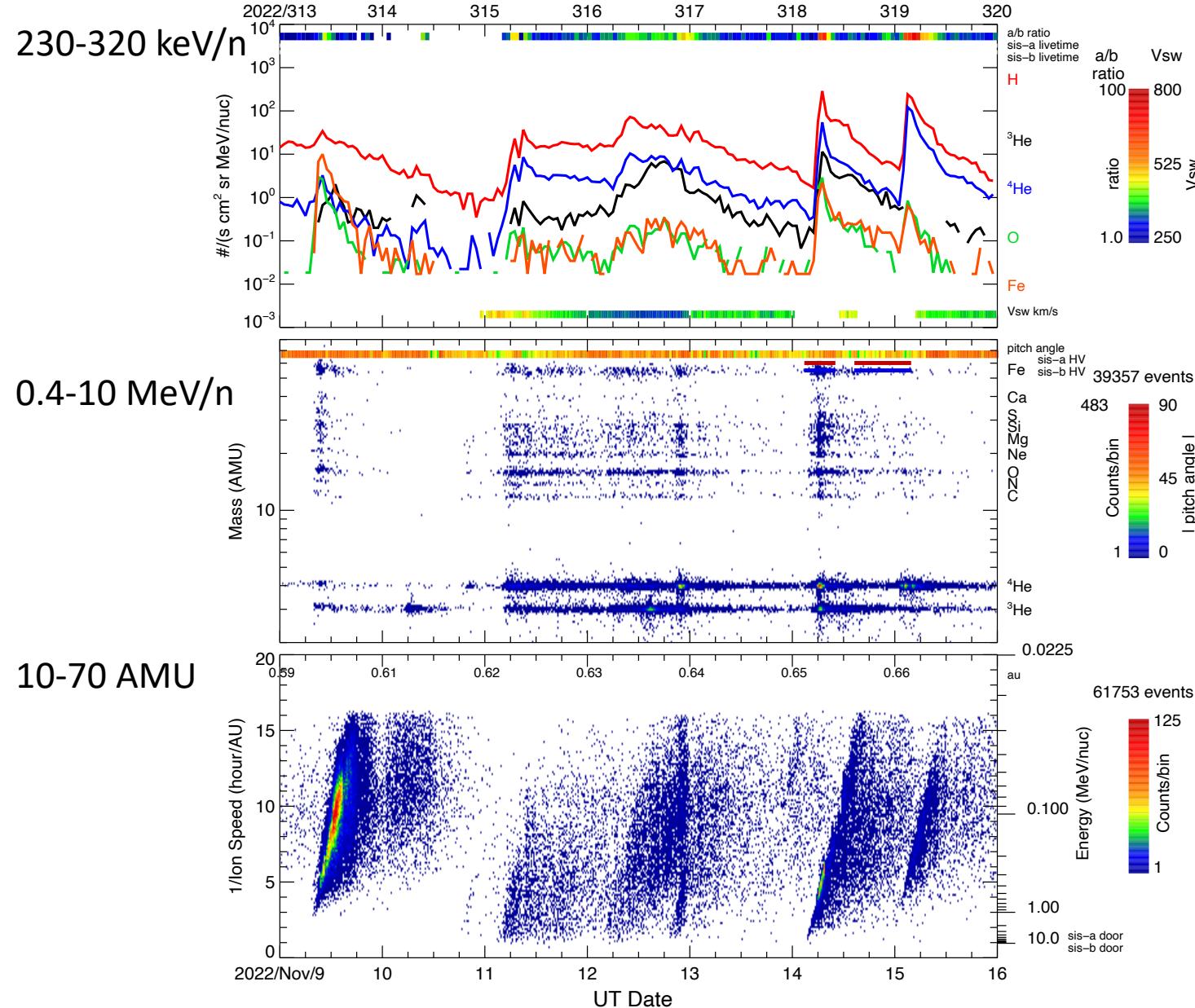


Solar Orbiter EPD / SIS

Created-Sun Apr 30 12:12:11 2023

Solar Orbiter/SIS

Top panel: SIS-a ~0.23–0.32 MeV/n; SIS-a/SIS-b ratio; Vsw speed from L2 data
approx livetime: clear = >95%, blue = 80–95%, yellow = 60–80%, orange = 40–60%, red = 20–40%; black <20%
Middle panel: SIS-a energy range = 0.40–10 MeV/n; SIS-a Ipitch angle from LL02_srf data
HV status: clear = in calibration; color bars = out of calibration: red = SIS-a; blue = SIS-b
Bottom panel: SIS-a mass Range = 10.0–70 AMU; helio dist, lat; s/c angle from Earth; Mag footpoint (400 km/s Vsw) at start of day
approx door position: clear = 100%, blue = 26%, orange = 6%, red = 1%, black = 0%/unknown



Solar Orbiter EPD / SIS

Created–Sun Apr 30 12:12:11 2023

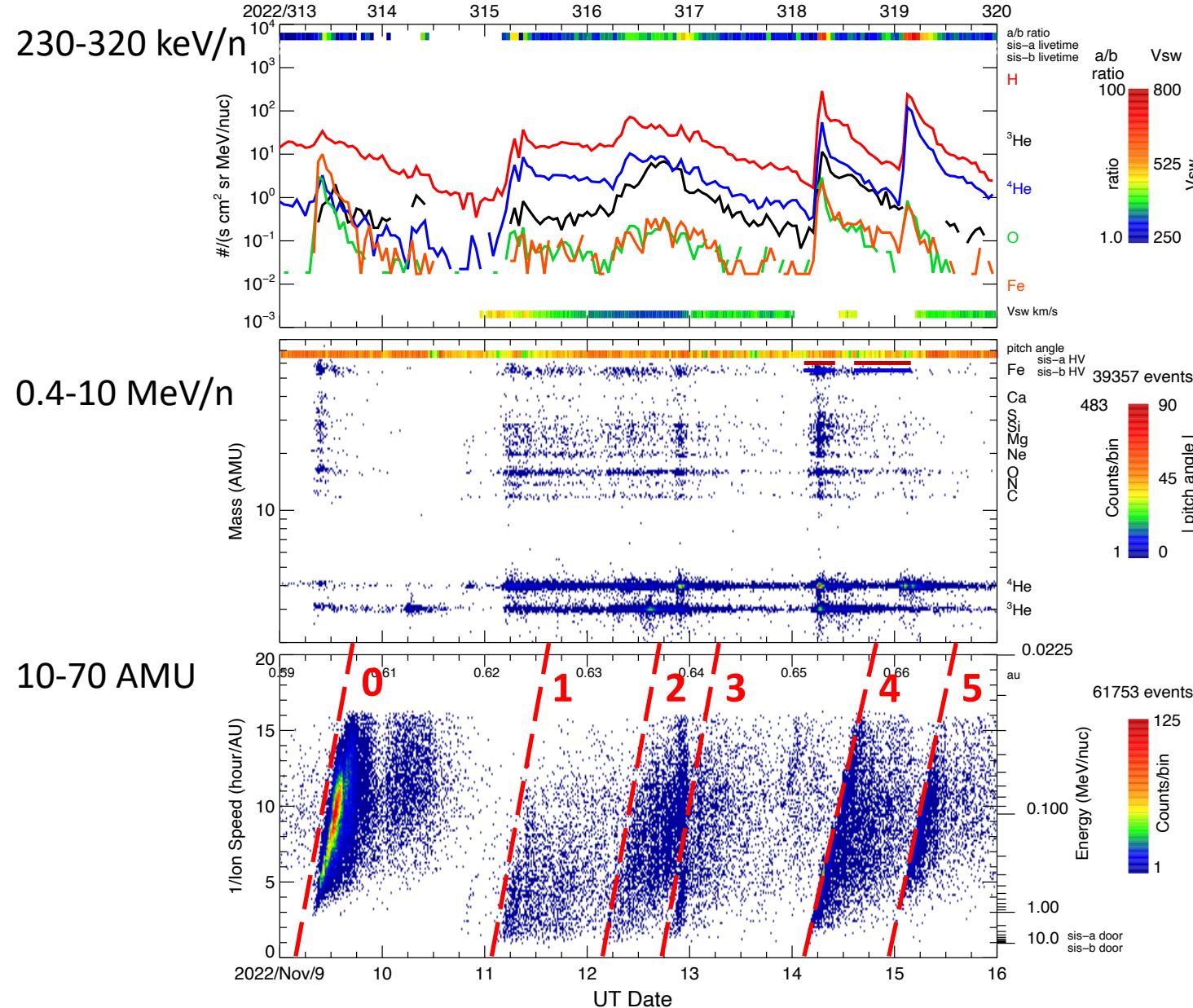
Solar Orbiter/SIS

Top panel: SIS-a \sim 0.23–0.32 MeV/n; SIS-a/SIS-b ratio; Vsw speed from L2 data
 approx livetime: clear = >95%, blue = 80–95%, yellow = 60–80%, orange = 40–60%, red = 20–40%; black

Middle panel: SIS-a energy range = 0.40–10 MeV/n; SIS-a Ipitch angle from LL02_srf data

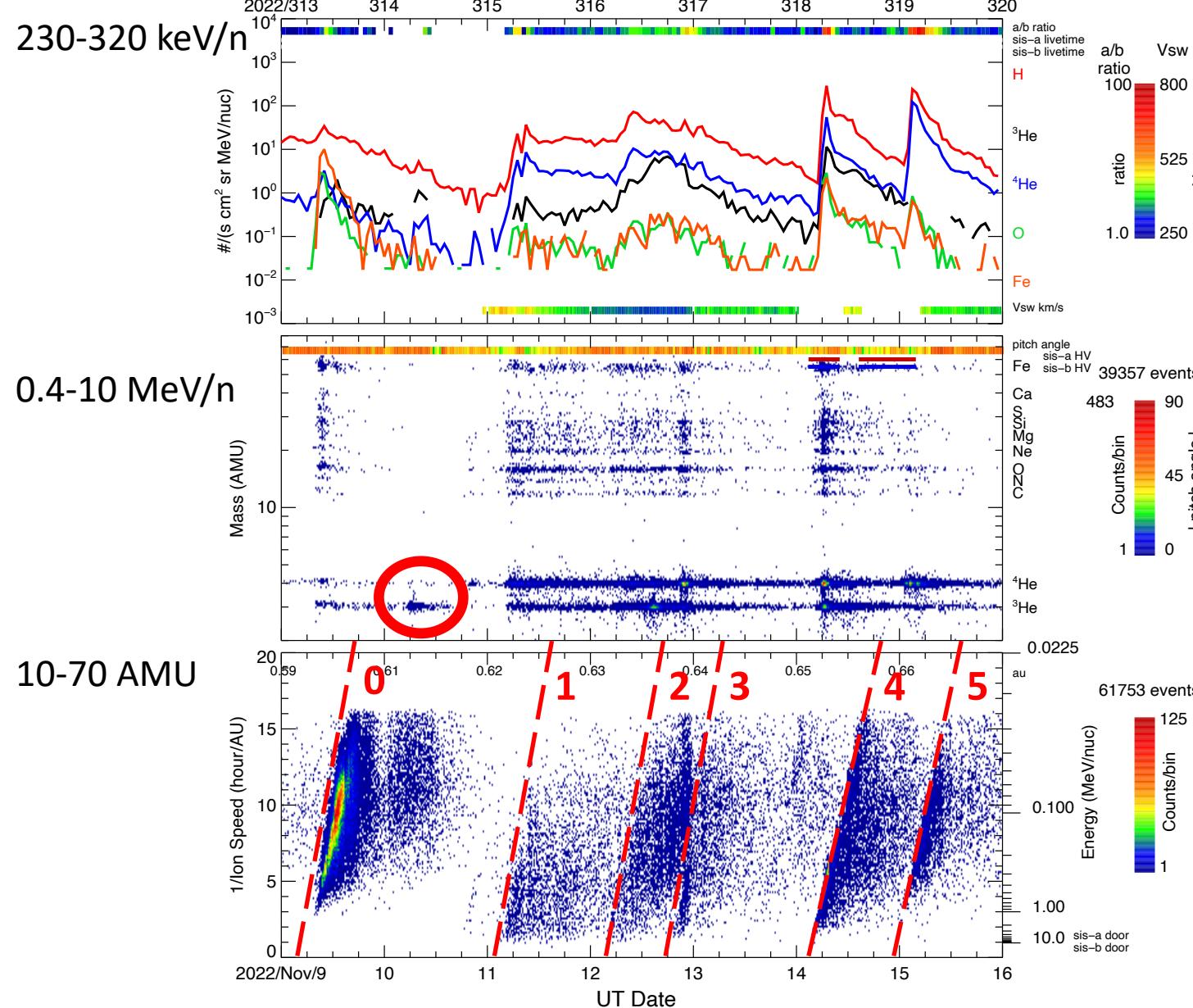
HV status: clear = in calibration; color bars = out of calibration: red = SIS-a; blue = SIS-b

Bottom panel: SIS-a mass Range = 10.0–70 AMU; helio dist, lat; s/c angle from Earth; Mag footprint (400 km/s Vsw) at start of day
approx door position: clear = 100%, blue = 26%, orange = 6%, red = 1%, black = 0%/unknown



| $^{3}\text{He}/^{4}\text{He}$ | Fe/O |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|
| (0.5-2.0 MeV/n) | (0.32-0.45 MeV/n) |
| 2.19 ± 0.52 | 2.66 ± 0.20 |
| 0.22 ± 0.01 | 0.62 ± 0.10 |
| 1.25 ± 0.03 | 0.92 ± 0.13 |
| 0.36 ± 0.02 | 0.93 ± 0.24 |
| 0.84 ± 0.02 | 1.04 ± 0.10 |
| 0.12 ± 0.01 | 1.00 ± 0.26 |

Solar Orbiter/SIS



| | 3He/4He (0.5-2.0 MeV/n) | Fe/O (0.32-0.45 MeV/n) |
|----------|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| Event #0 | 2.19 ± 0.52 | 2.66 ± 0.20 |
| Event #1 | 0.22 ± 0.01 | 0.62 ± 0.10 |
| Event #2 | 1.25 ± 0.03 | 0.92 ± 0.13 |
| Event #3 | 0.36 ± 0.02 | 0.93 ± 0.24 |
| Event #4 | 0.84 ± 0.02 | 1.04 ± 0.10 |
| Event #5 | 0.12 ± 0.01 | 1.00 ± 0.26 |
| | 24.33 ± 9.12 | -- |

Ho et al. (2019, Solar Phys. 294:33)

Conclusions

1- Statistics of the occurrence rate of impulsive events:

For 0.1-300 keV electron events, [Wang et al. \(2012\)](#) estimated ~ 190 events/yr at solar maximum (~ 0.5 events/day)
 ~ 12 events/yr at solar minimum (~ 1 event/month).

At an energy of ~ 40 keV, [Wang et al. \(2012\)](#) estimated over the whole Sun $\sim 10^4$ events/yr at solar maximum (~ 27 events/day);
 ~ 35 events/yr at solar minimum (<3 events/month)

For 1.3-1.6 MeV/n 3He-rich events the quoted occurrence rate ~ 1000 3He-rich events/yr in the visible solar disk at maximum
(2.7 events/day) ([Reames et al. 1994](#))

In our case we have the record of 12 electron events on 11 November 2022 (five 3He-rich events at ~ 600 keV/n in 5 days)

2- Almost one-to-one coincidence of Type III radio, X-ray flares, and EUV jets at the origin of these events

Interesting enough the events on 9 Nov and late on 14 Nov rich in heavy ions at low energies (<1 MeV/n) and lacking near-relativistic (>30 keV) electrons did not show clear EUV jets, significant X-ray emission, and the Type III radio burst started at low frequencies (<1 MHz)

3- CMEs (not the clearest CMEs in the world) able to generate significant ~ 2 MeV electron intensity increases (at least at Earth)

4- The complicated IP context medium, with a HSS and a SIR, does not prevent the arrival of particles at the 3 locations (especially at L1, although with more isotropic electron intensities)