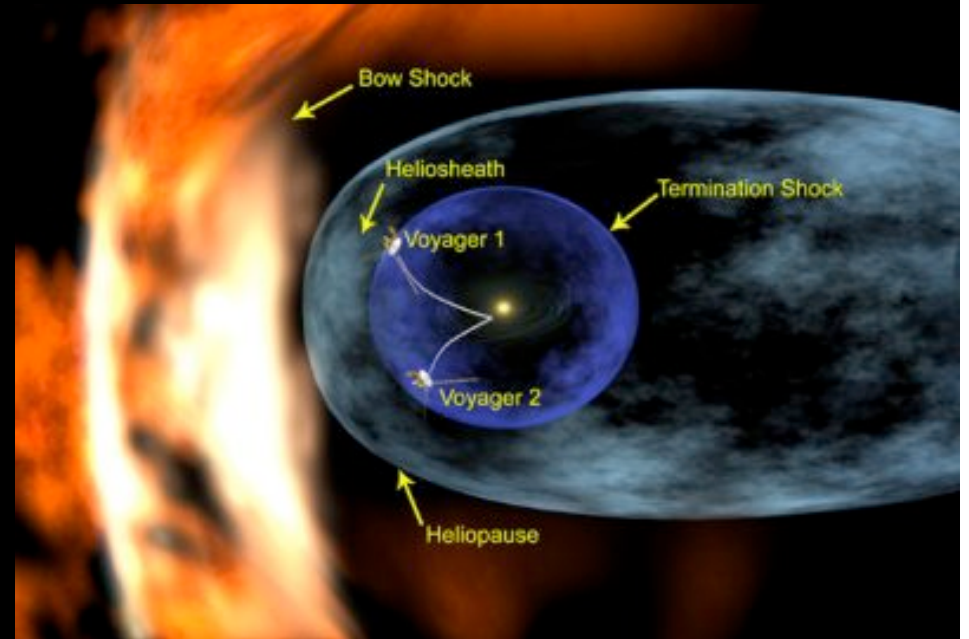
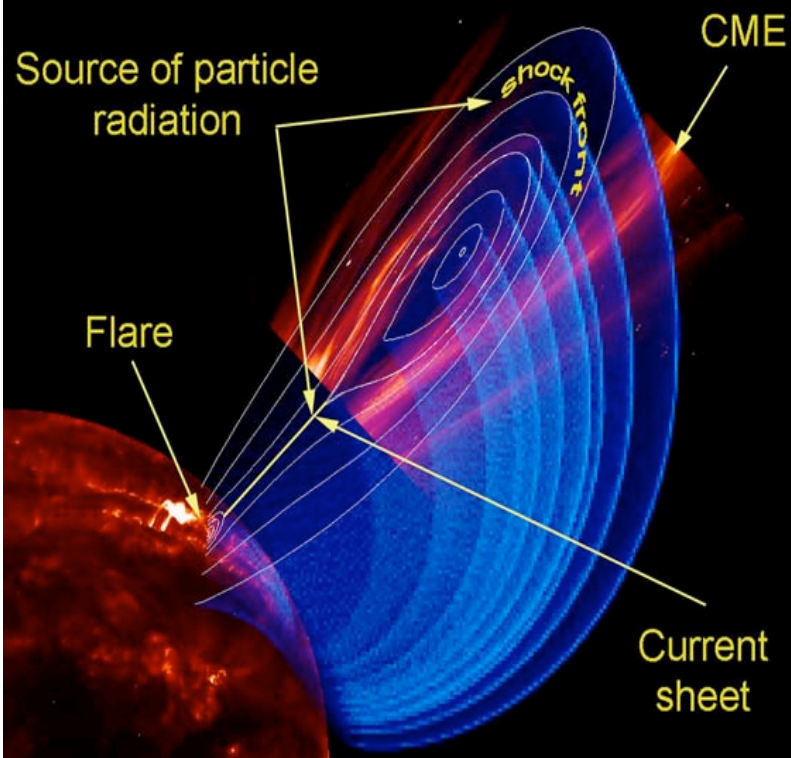


# Comparative Shock Studies: From the Lower Corona to the Termination Shock

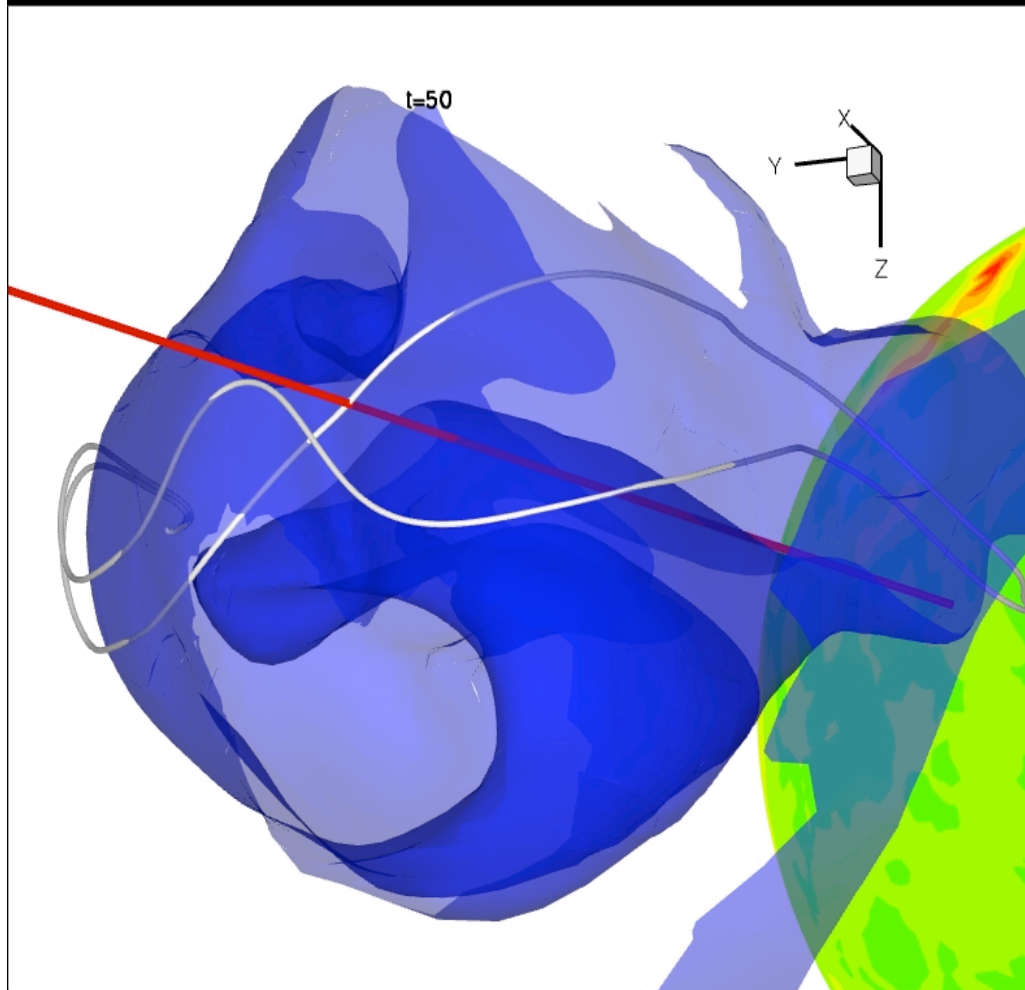


AGU Chapman Conference  
on Universal Heliophysical  
Processes (IHY)

# Collaborators:

- Cristiane Loesch, Maria Virginia (INPE)
- Rebekah Evans (GMU);
- Indrajit Das (GMU)
- Yong Liu (UNH)
- Ward Manchester, Tamas Gombosi  
(Univ. of Michigan)

# Evolution of Magnetized Shocks



**How magnetic effects affect shock evolution?**

**Which type of flows we get in shocks?**

**Asymmetries in shocks?**

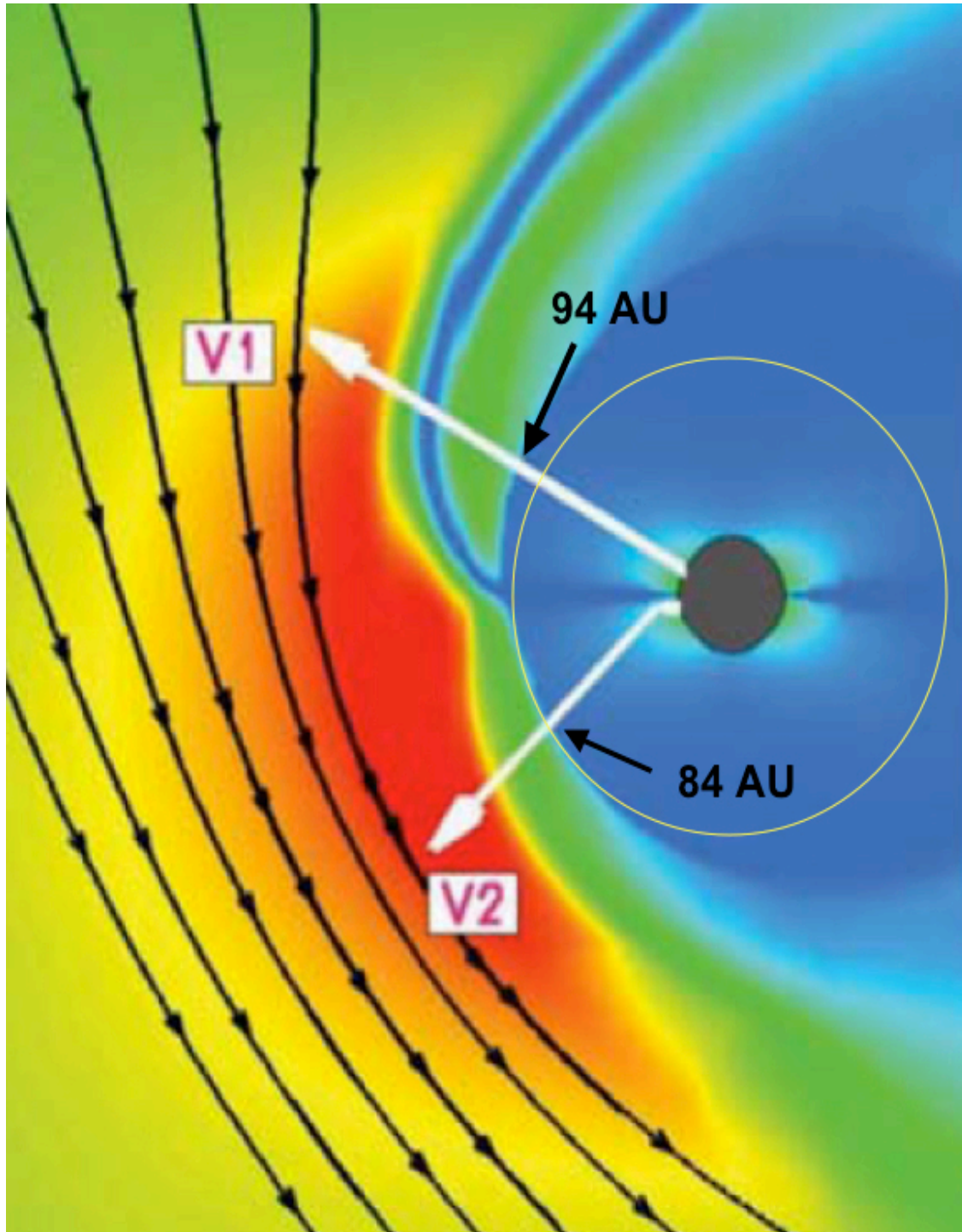
**MHD instabilities?**

**How reconnection affect shock structures?**

**How a structured solar wind affect the evolution of the shock?**

Y. Liu et al. 2008b





Most Distant Shock in  
The Solar System:  
The Termination  
Shock

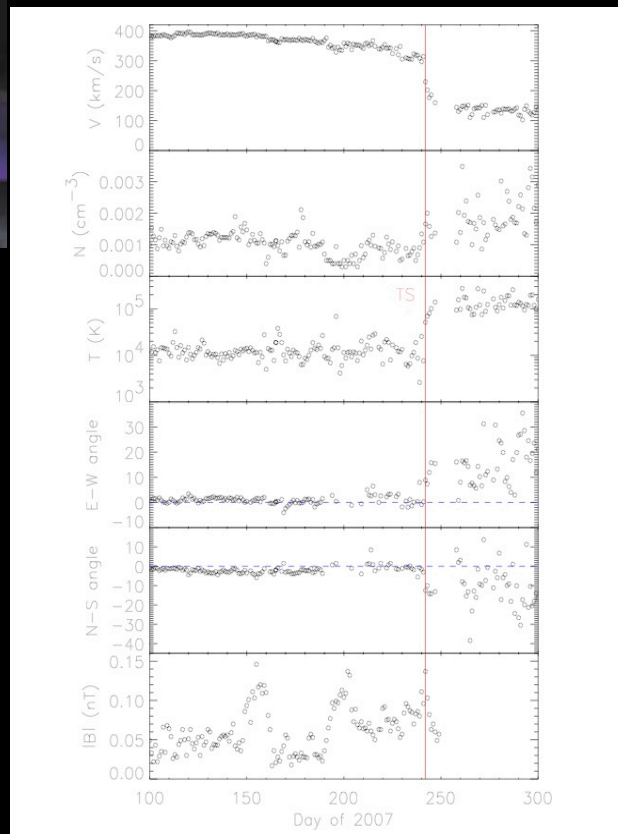
Voyager 1  
crossed the  
Termination  
Shock in  
Dec 16, 2004

We have for the  
*first time* measurements  
*in-situ* of the boundaries  
of the heliosphere



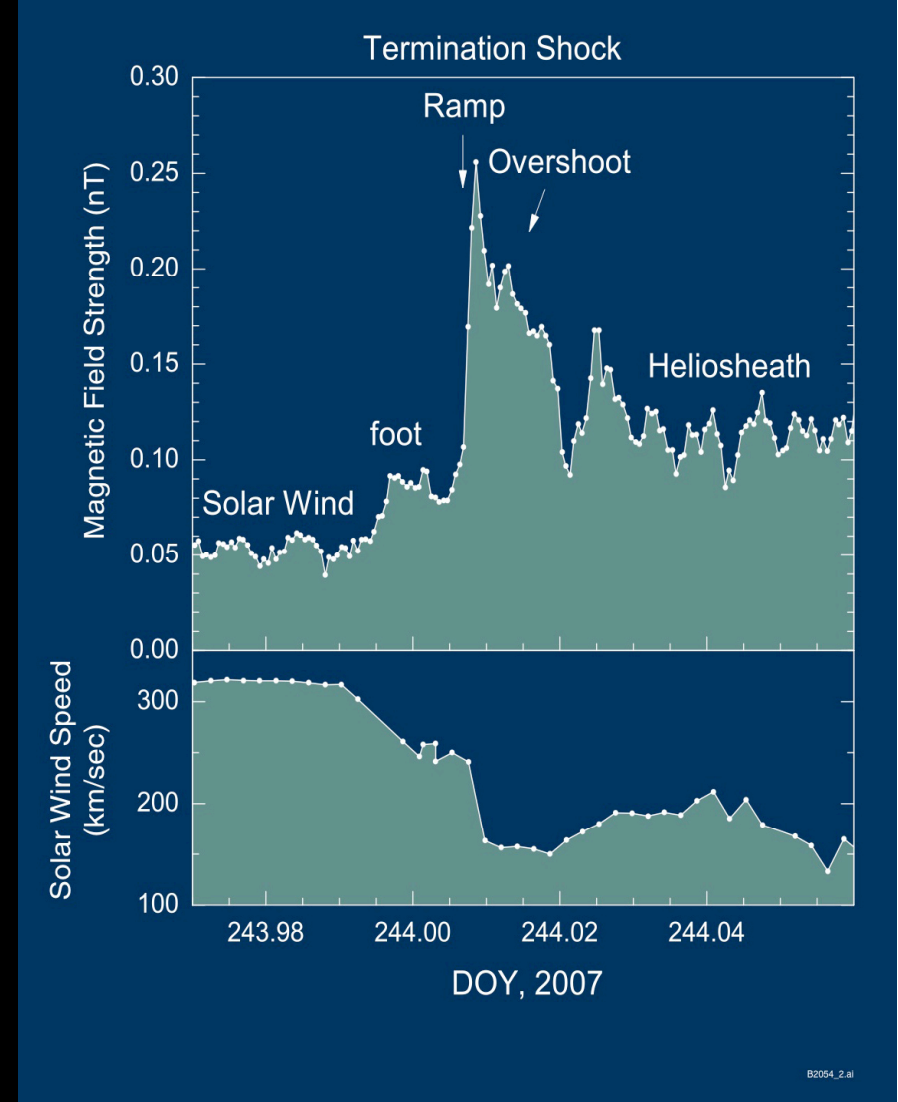


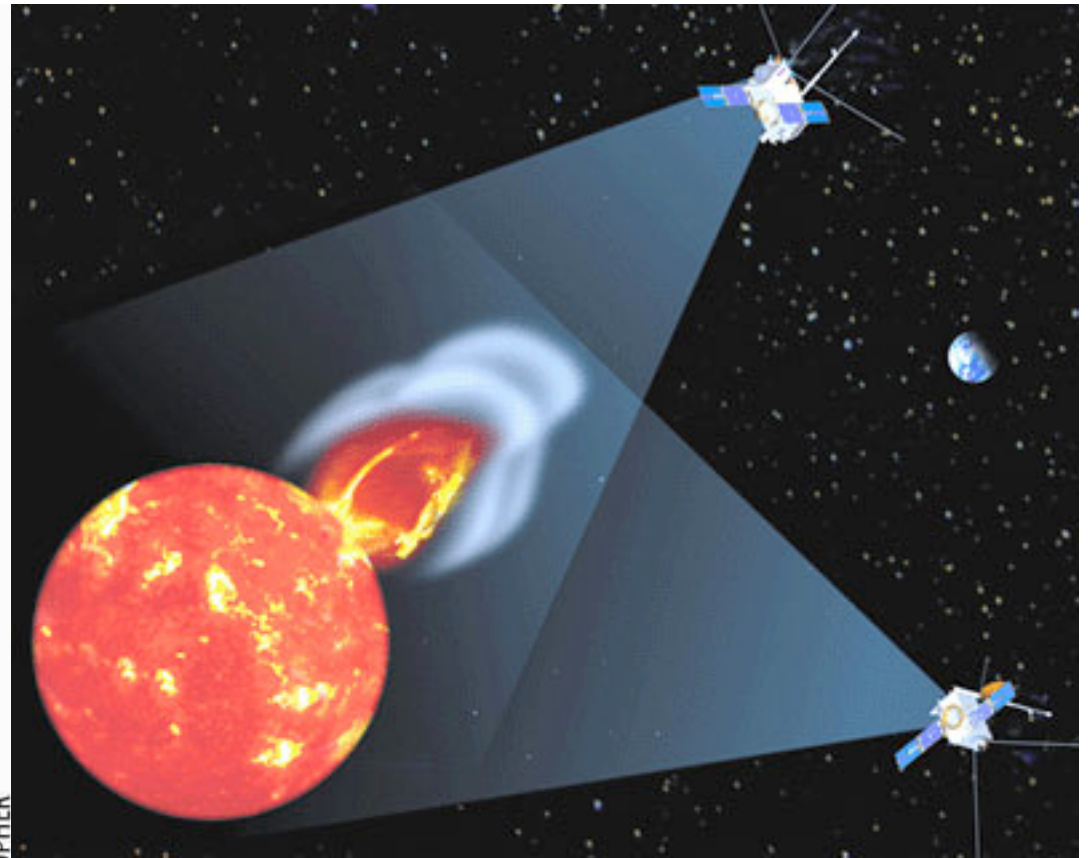
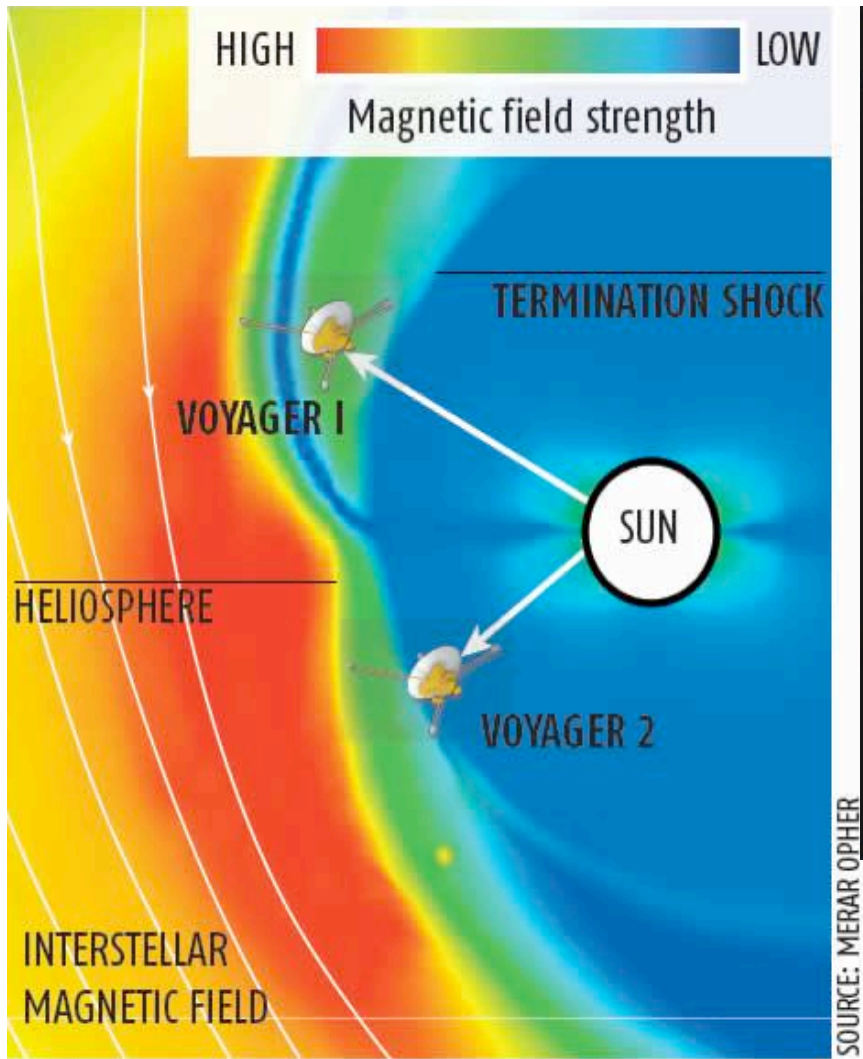
# Voyager 2 crossed the TS In August 2007- (several crossing)



Richardson et al. 2008

Burlaga et al. 2008





STEREO

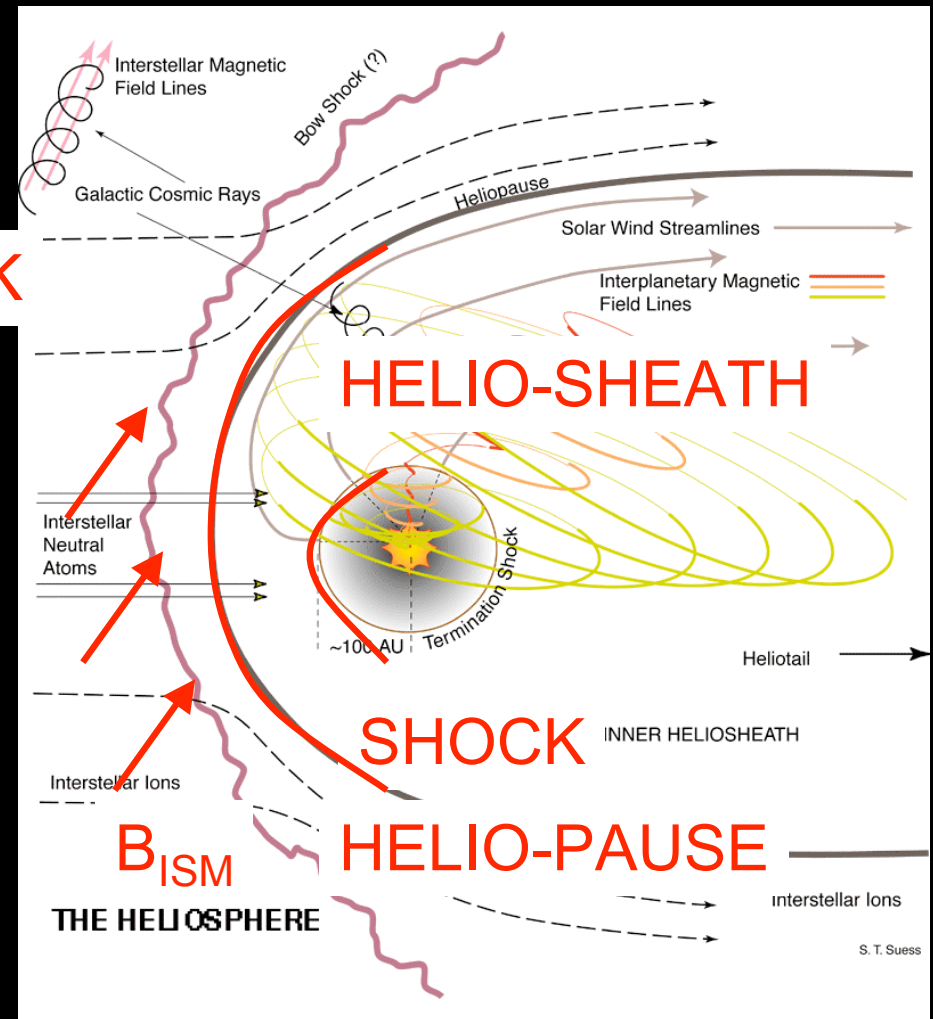
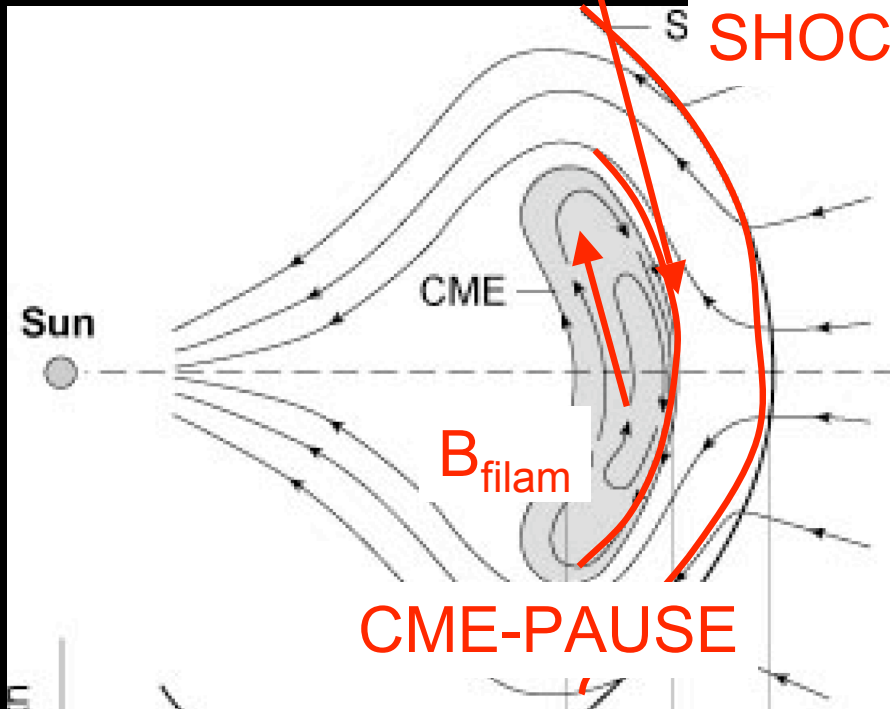
Voyager

From Outer Heliosphere we can learn about Coronal Shocks

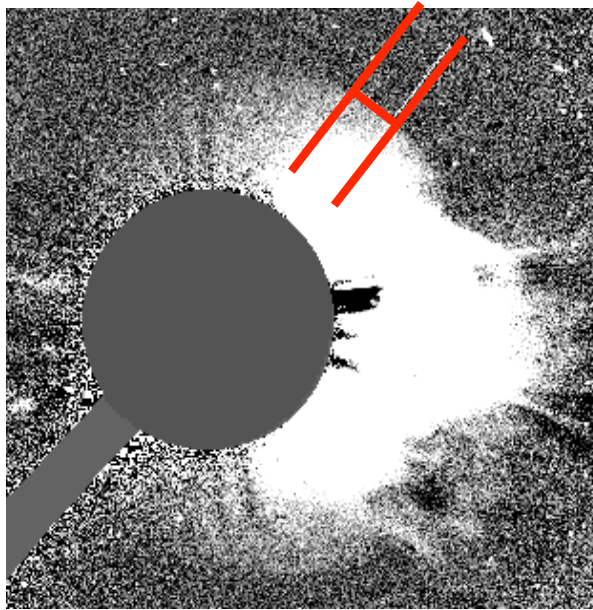


# CME and Outer Heliosphere

CME-SHEATH

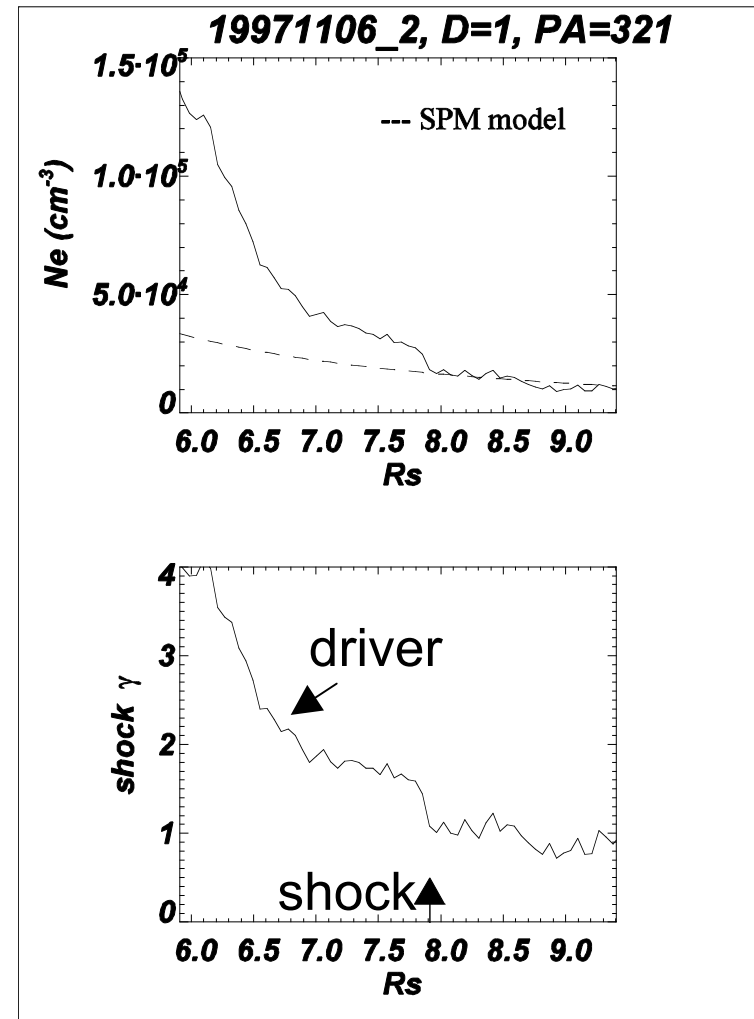


# Coronal Shocks: Measuring Shocks



Shock brightness to density ( $\rho$ )  
Shock strength,  $\gamma = 1 + \rho/\rho_0$   
SPM model for the density of  
the back ground corona ( $\rho_0$ ).

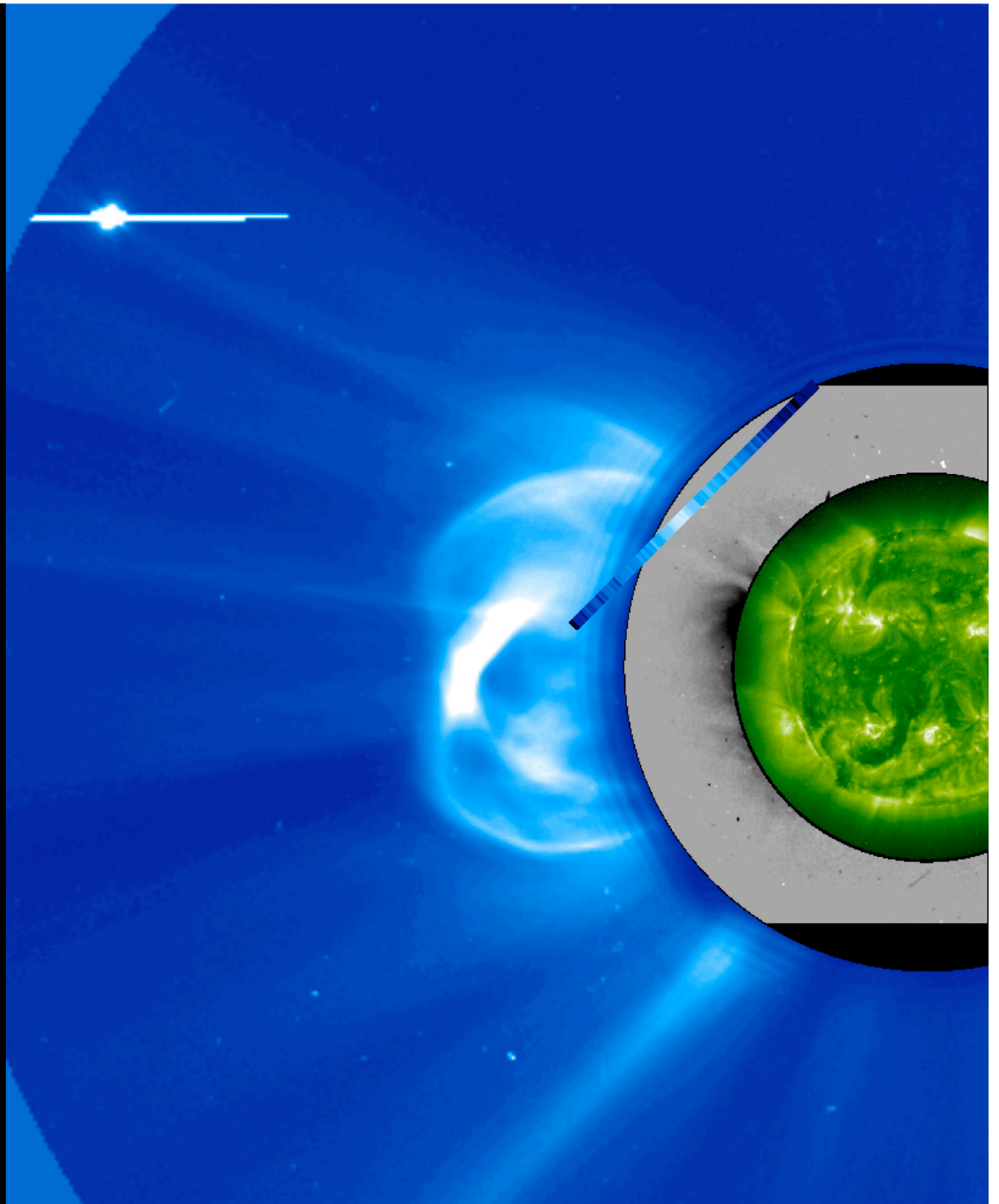
Vourlidas & Ontiveros 2008



## Development of Coronal Shocks Seen in the UV

John Raymond

Smooth, Faint arcs are  
often seen in White Light.  
convincing identification  
as shocks requires MHD  
Simulation matching profile  
(Manchester et al., Vourlidas  
et al.)



# UVCS Shock Observations Analyzed so far

Date	Reference	H	V	$n_0$	Log $T_O$	X
06/11/98	Raymond et al.	1.75	1200	$1 \times 10^6$	8.7	1.8
06/27/99	Raouafi et al.	2.55	1200		<8.2	
03/03/00	Mancuso et al.	1.70	1100	$1 \times 10^7$	8.2	1.8
06/28/00	Ciaravella et al.	2.32	1400	$2 \times 10^6$	8.1	
07/23/02	Mancuso&Avetta	1.63	1700	$5 \times 10^6$	8.0	2.2

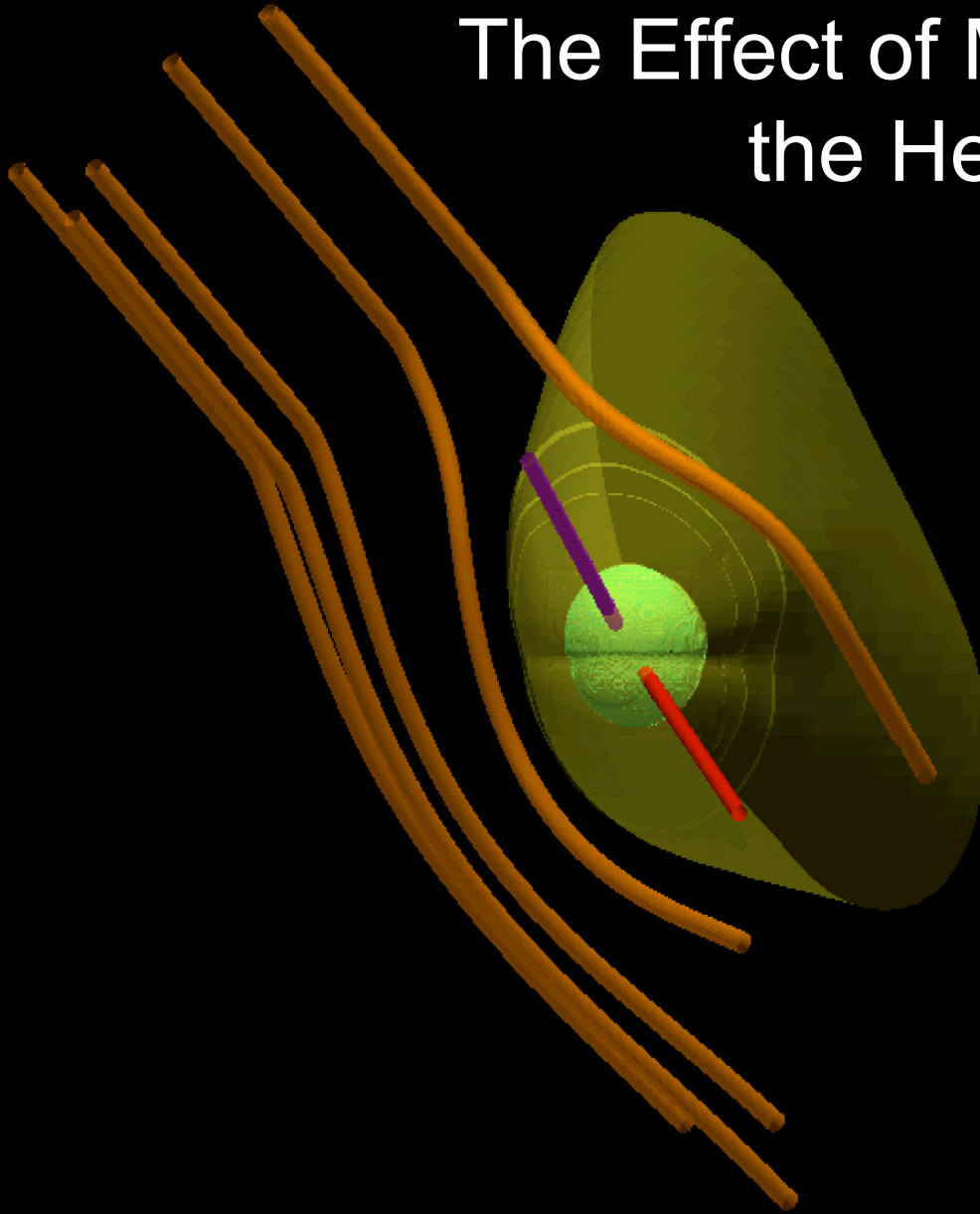
## Modest heights, Modest compression, High $T_O$

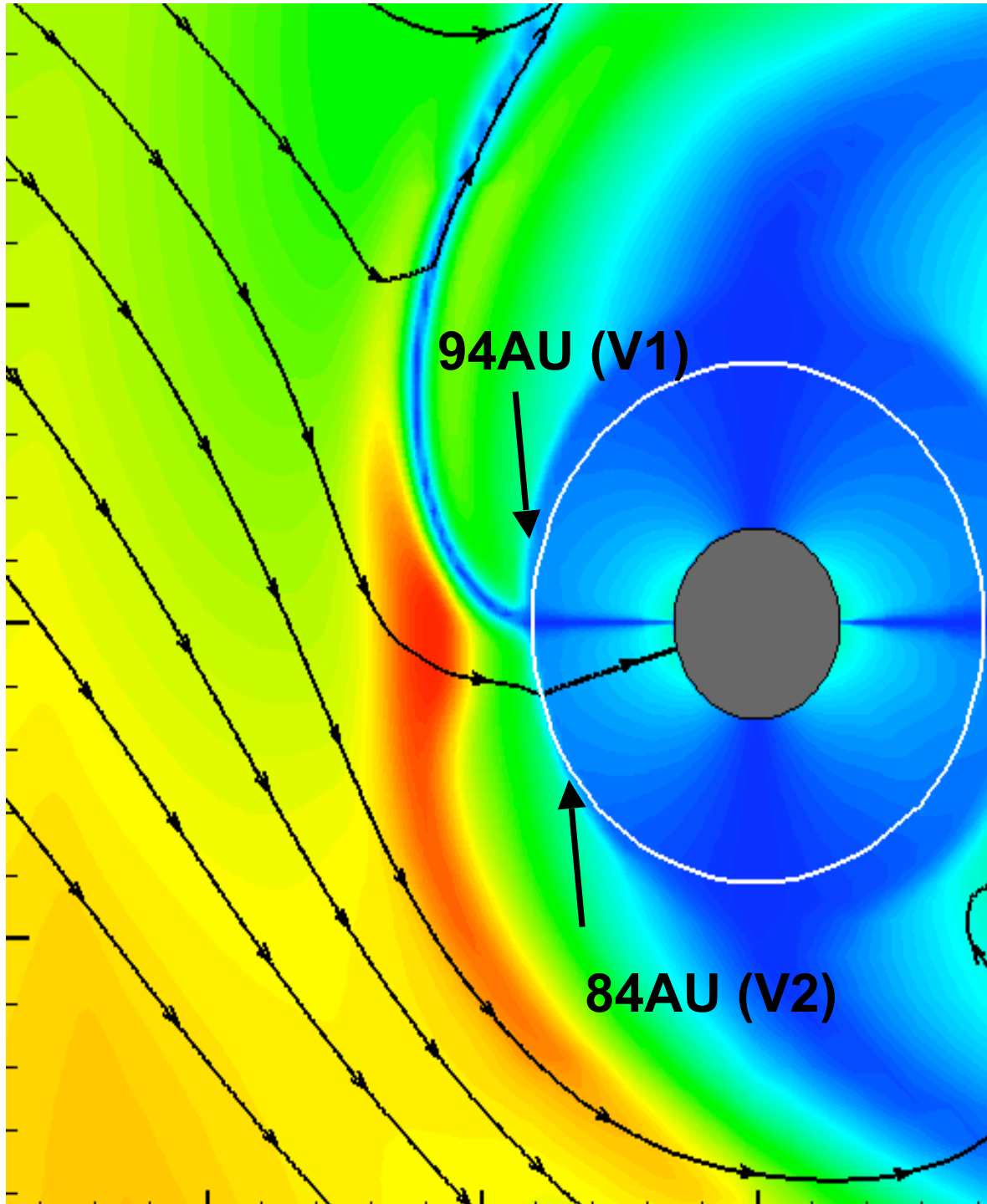
5 other shocks not yet fully analyzed (Ciaravella et. al. 2006)

Universal Processes  
in CMEs driven Shocks and  
Termination Shock

The Voyager 1 and 2  
Data (and STEREO ?) seem to be  
revealing us Global features of the  
Heliosphere: Asymmetries

# The Effect of Magnetic Field on the Heliosphere





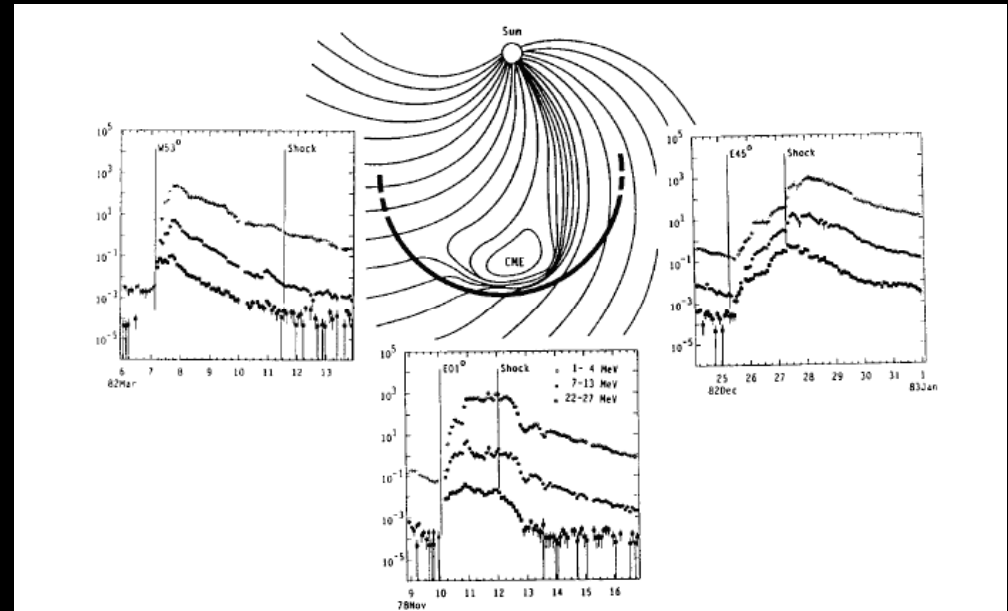
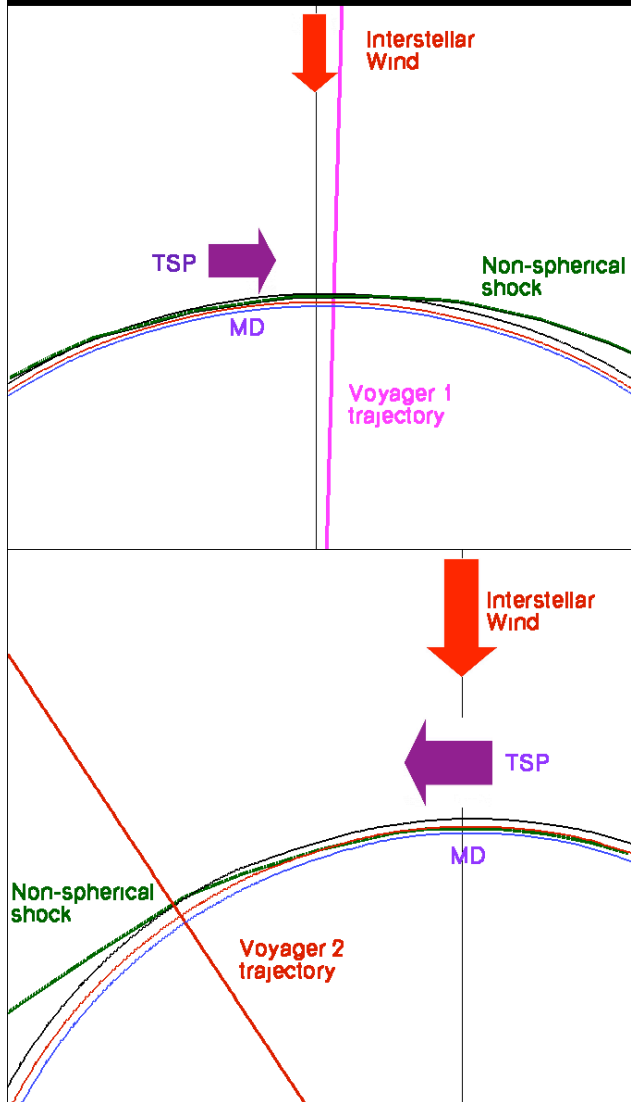
North/South  
Asymmetry:  
Position of the  
*Termination Shock* at V2  
and V1

Crossing of TS  
by V2: closer to  
the Sun than  
V1

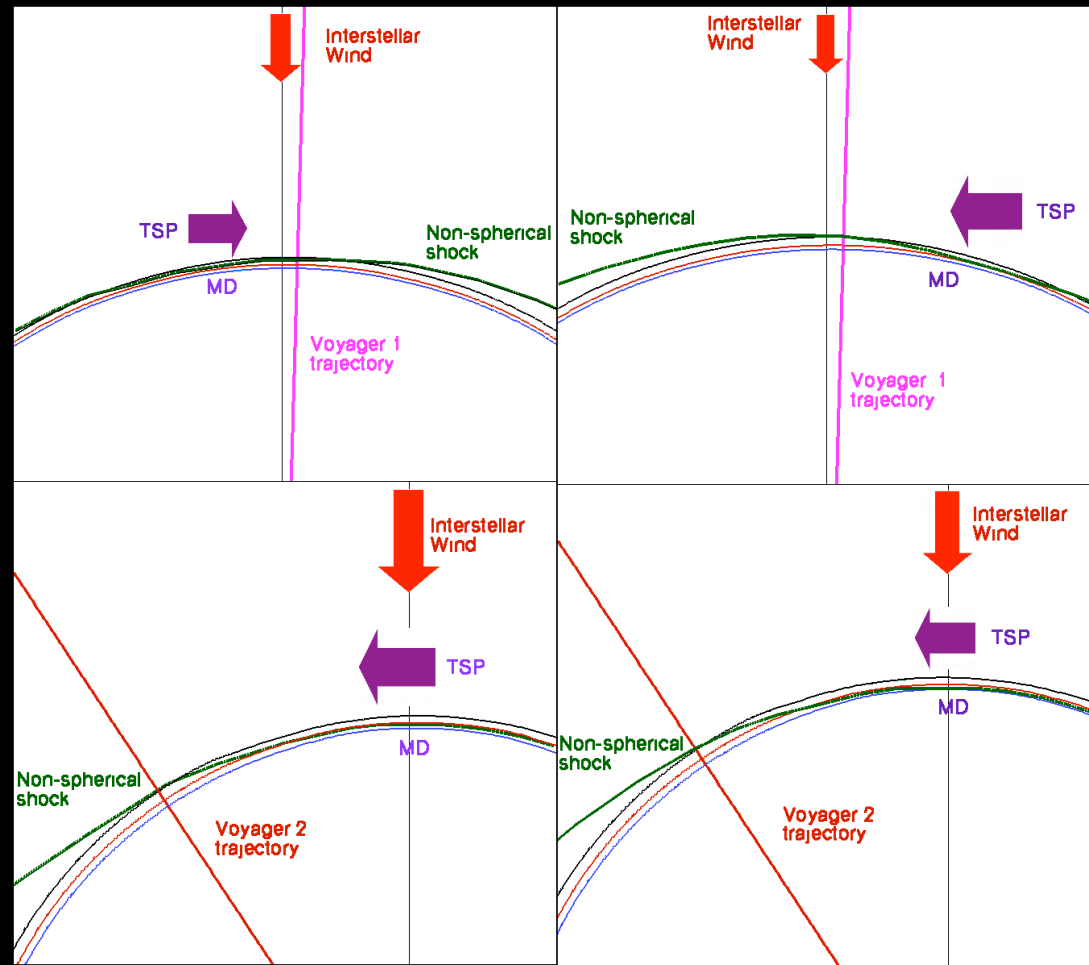
(not scaled model)



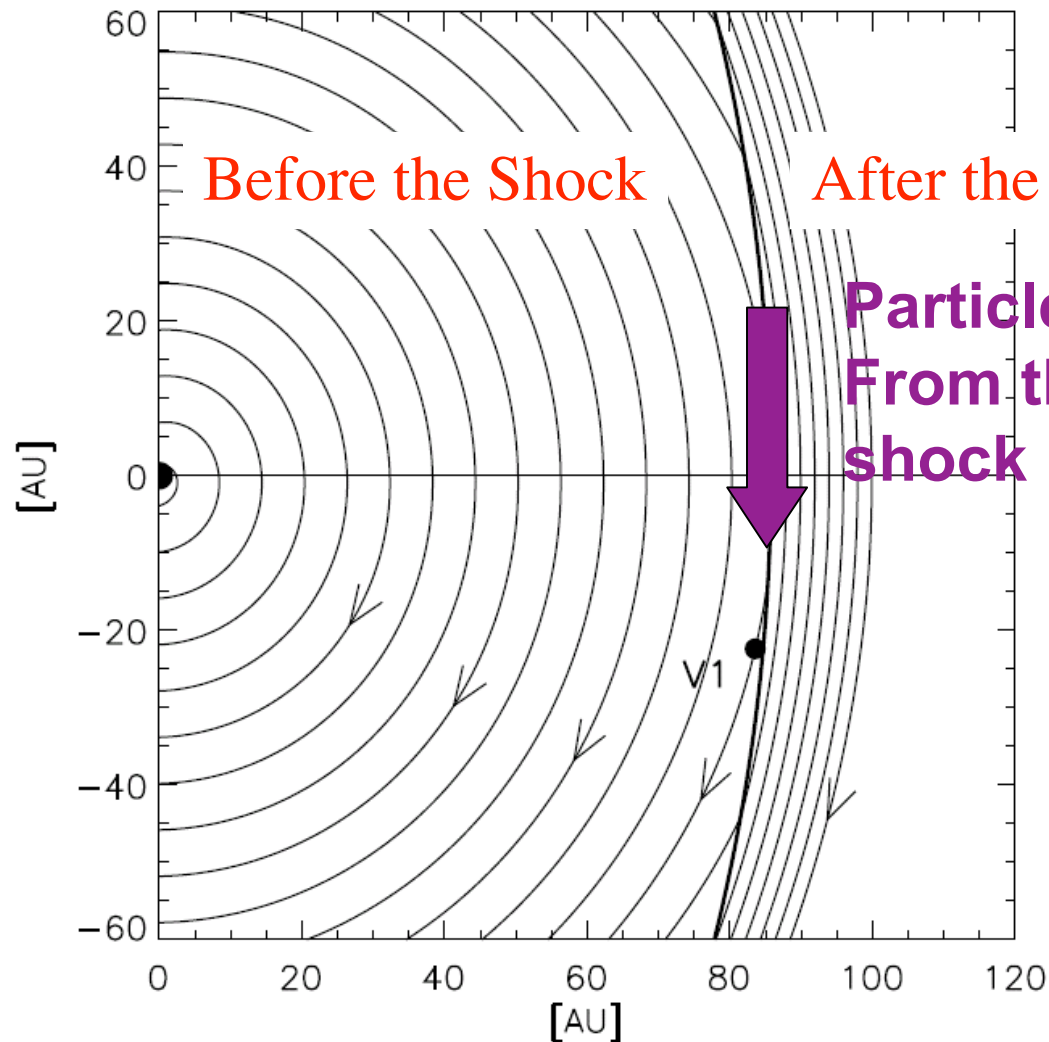
# Shock Asymmetries/Magnetic Connectivity in Shocks



# The Effect of Interstellar Magnetic Field in the Magnetic Connectivity



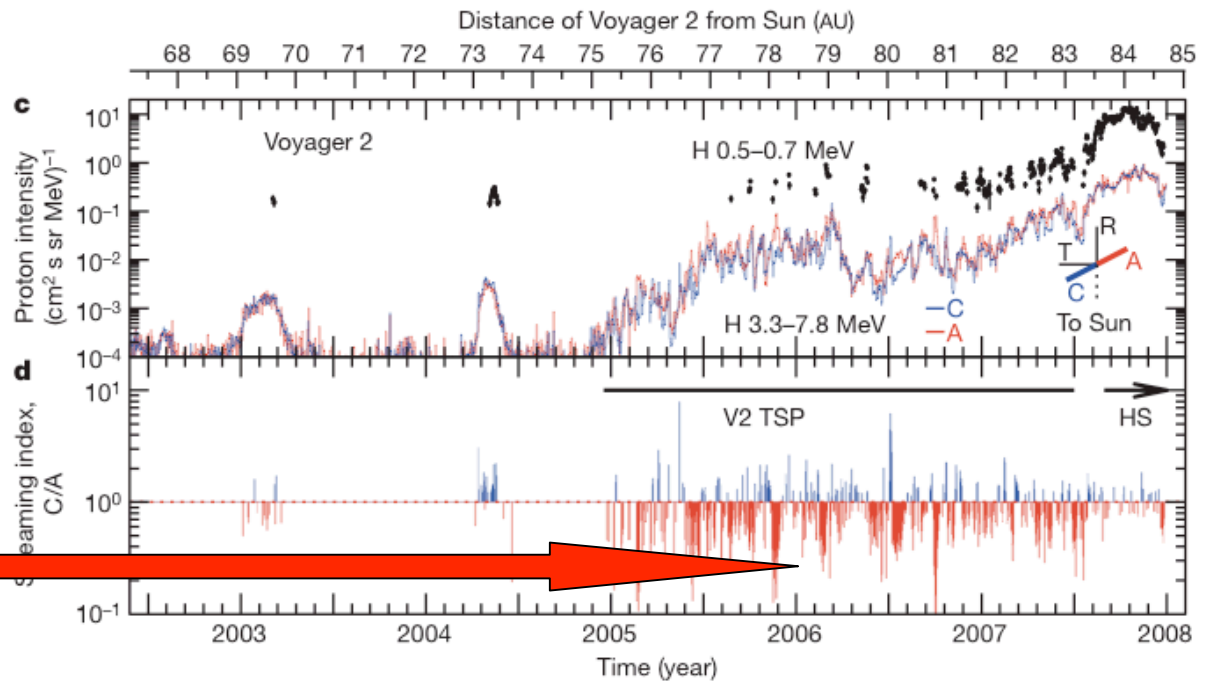
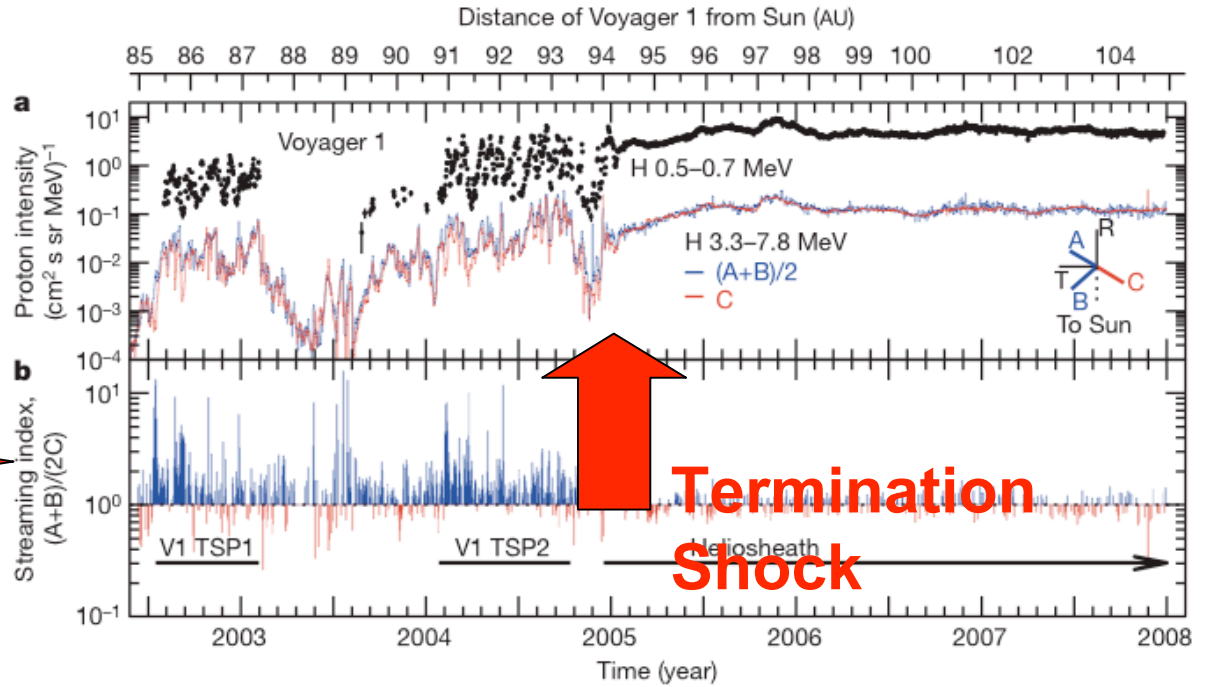
# East-West Asymmetry of the Termination Shock and Magnetic Connectivity: Anisotropic streaming of Low Energy Particles



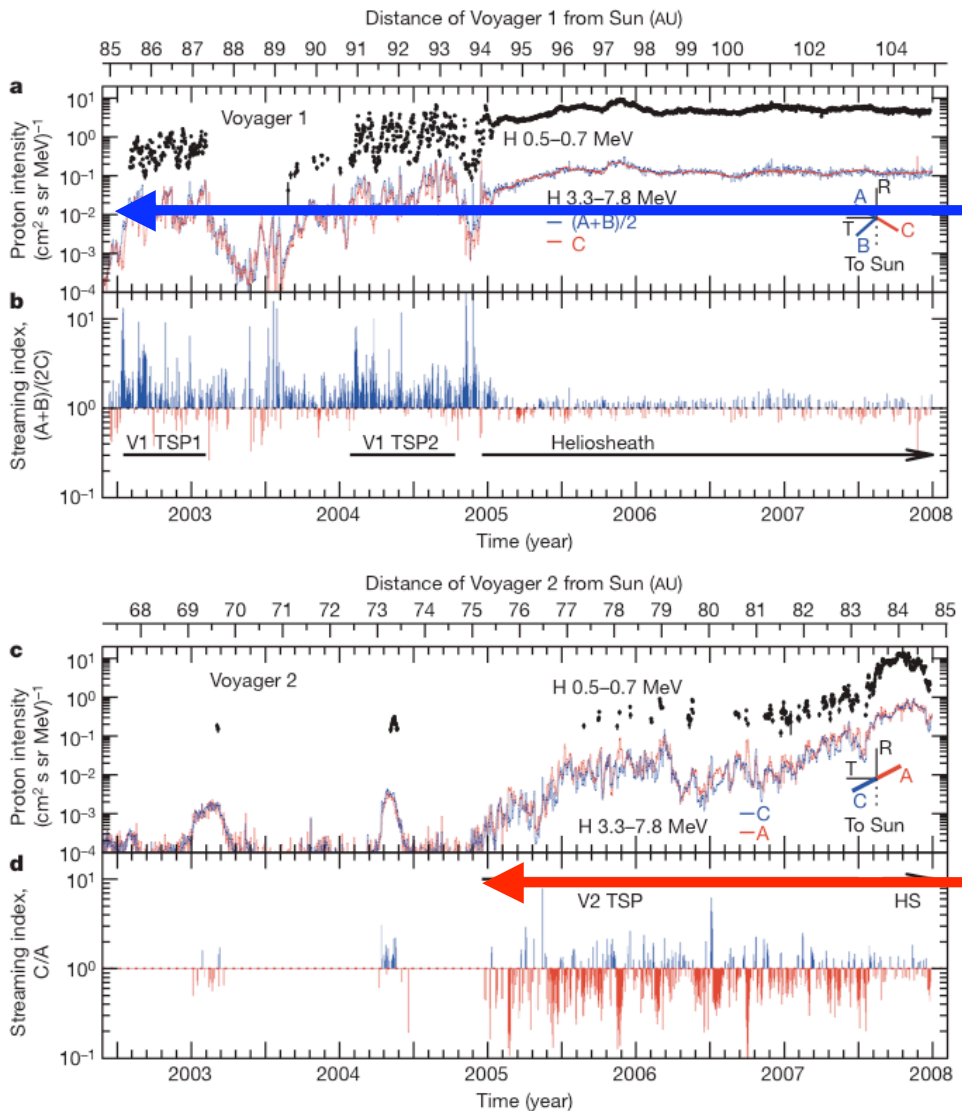
Voyager 1  
connected to  
Termination Shock  
along magnetic field  
line that had  
crossed the shock  
and crossed back  
into the supersonic  
solar wind  
(Jokipii et al. (2004);  
Stone (2005))

Outward TSPs

Inward TSPs



The distance of the spacecrafts to the shock when starting to detect the low-energy particles from the shock



V1 at 85 AU

Voyager 1 started measuring the particles 3AU from a moving shock

Voyager 2 started measuring the particles 7AU from the shock

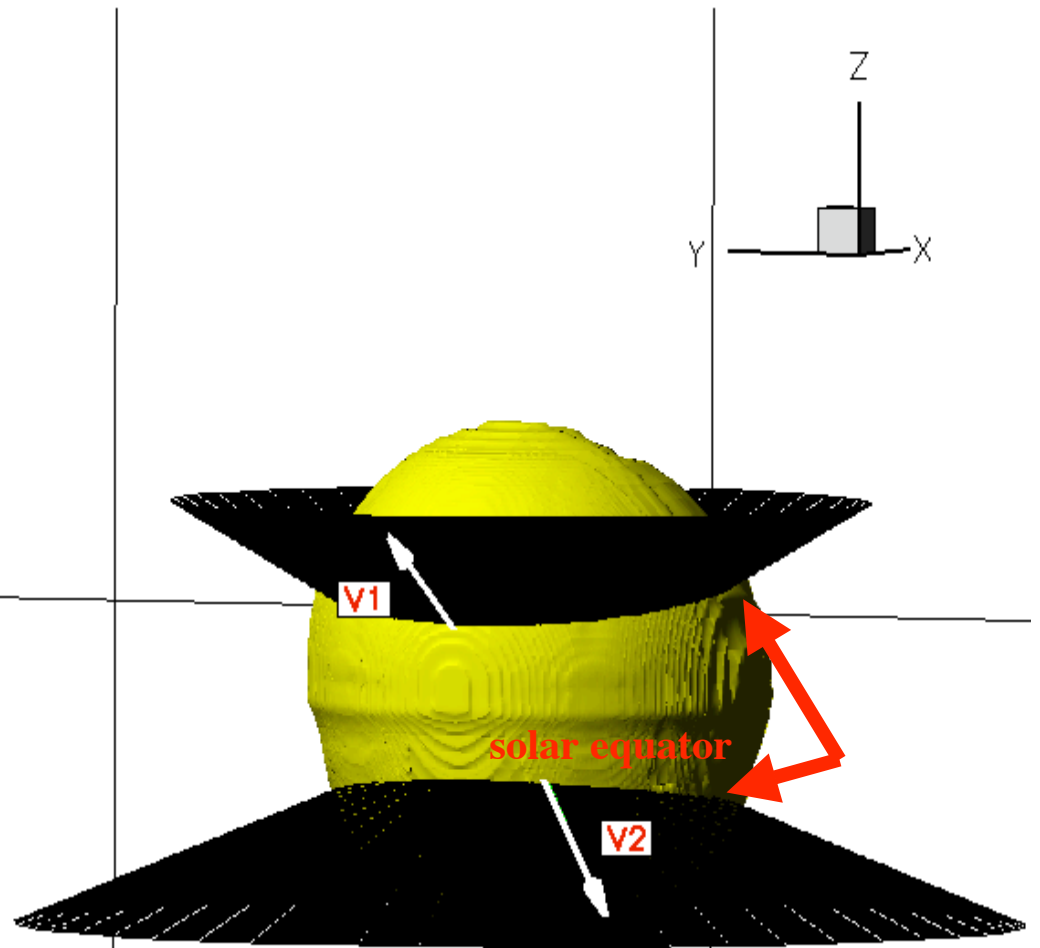
V2 at 75 AU

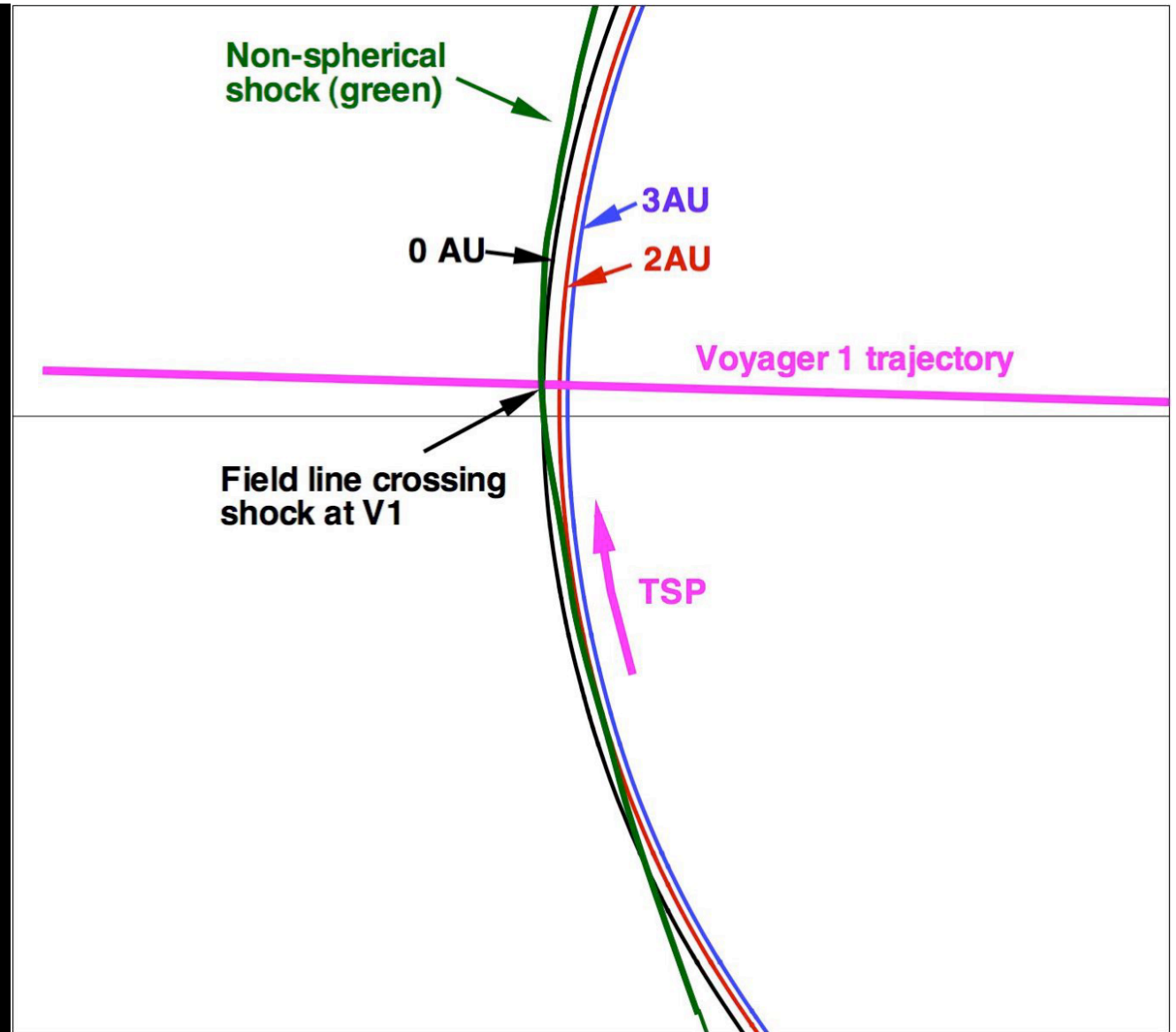
Acknowledgments: Stone et al.

# Spiral Magnetic Field Crossing V1 and V2

Shock closer to the  
Sun  
near nose than in the  
flanks

In both Northern and  
Southern Hemisphere  
the cones intersect the  
Termination Shock  
closer to the equator  
near the nose





Opher et al.2006; 2007

View from  
North

Voyager 2 trajectory

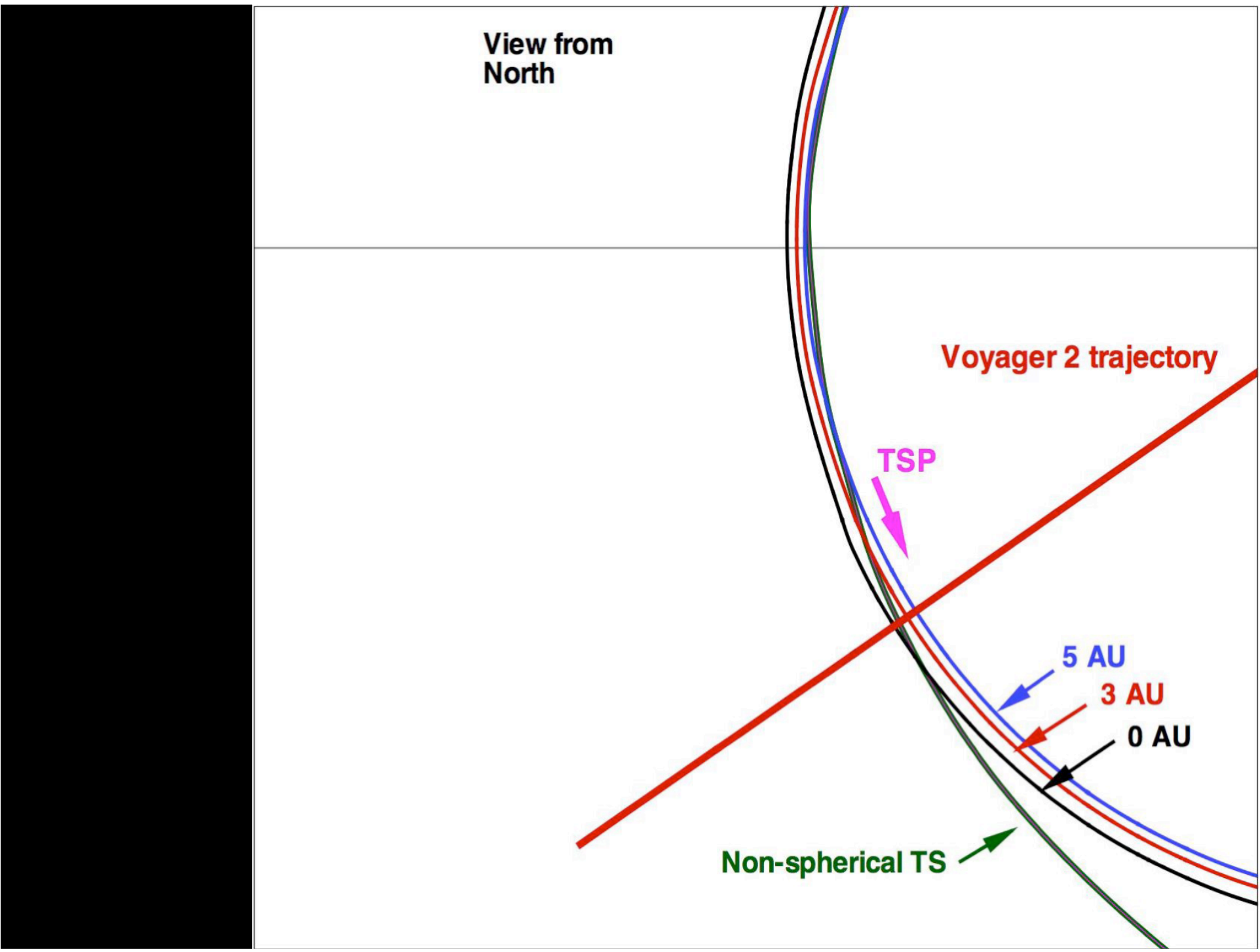
TSP

5 AU

3 AU

0 AU

Non-spherical TS

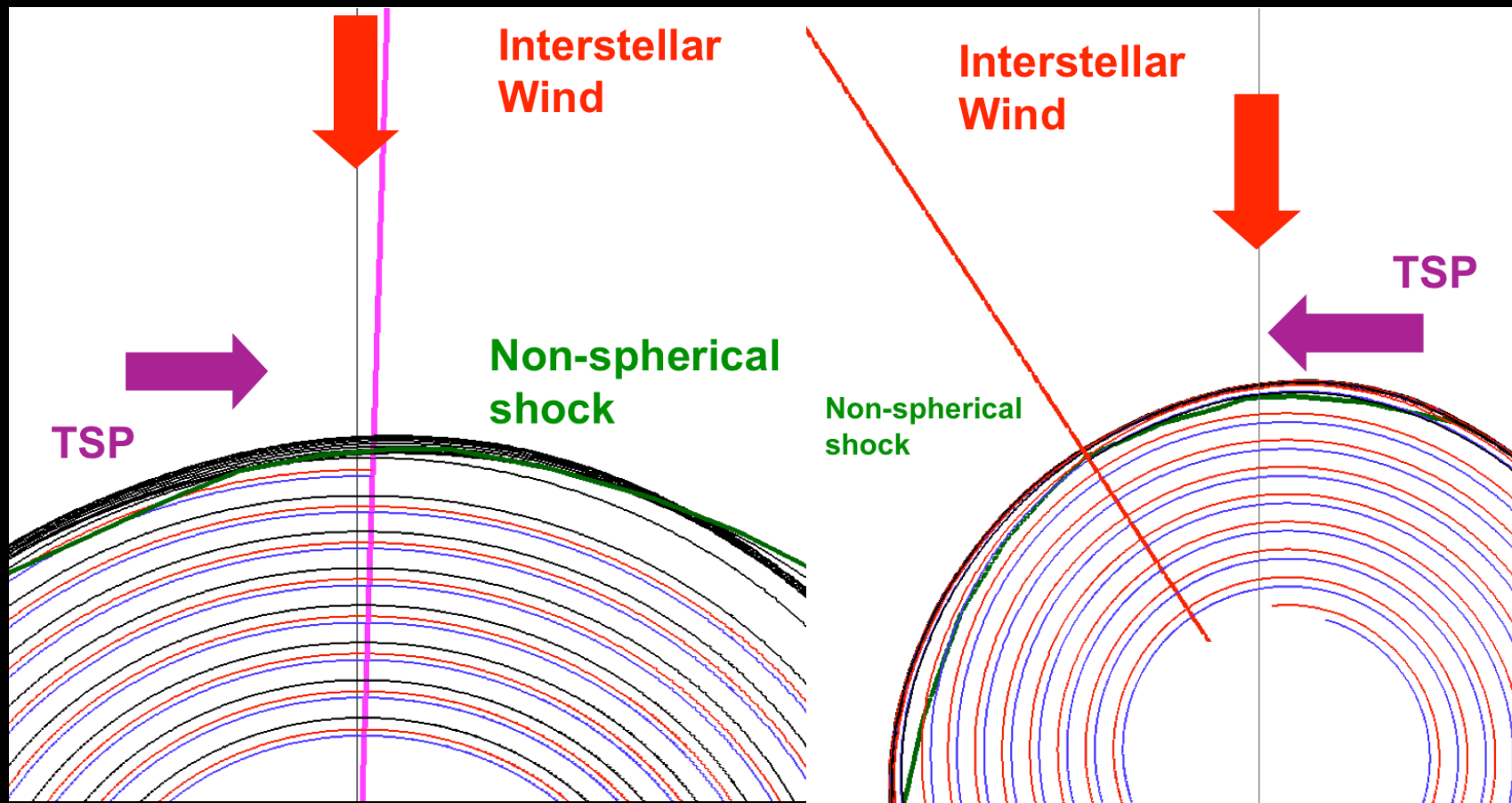




# Presence of neutral H

$B=4.375 \mu\text{G}$  in HDP  
plane  
with  $\alpha=20^\circ$   
with Bsw

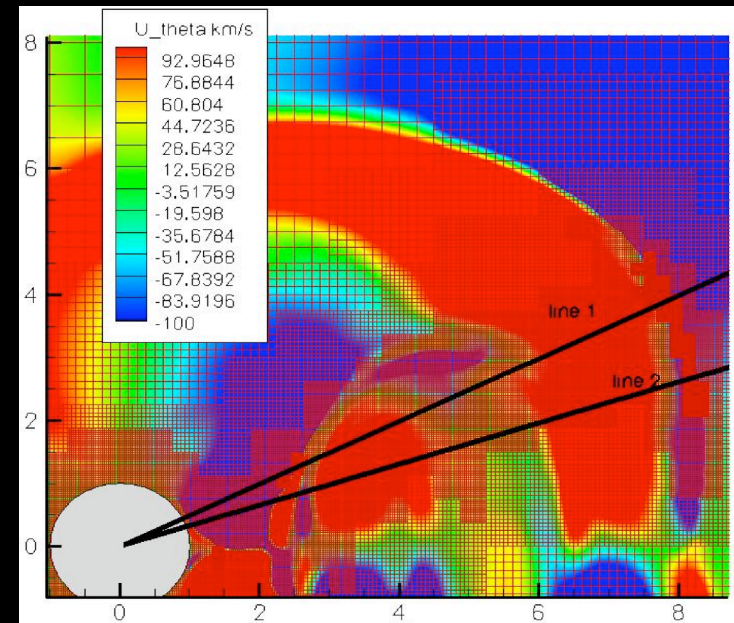
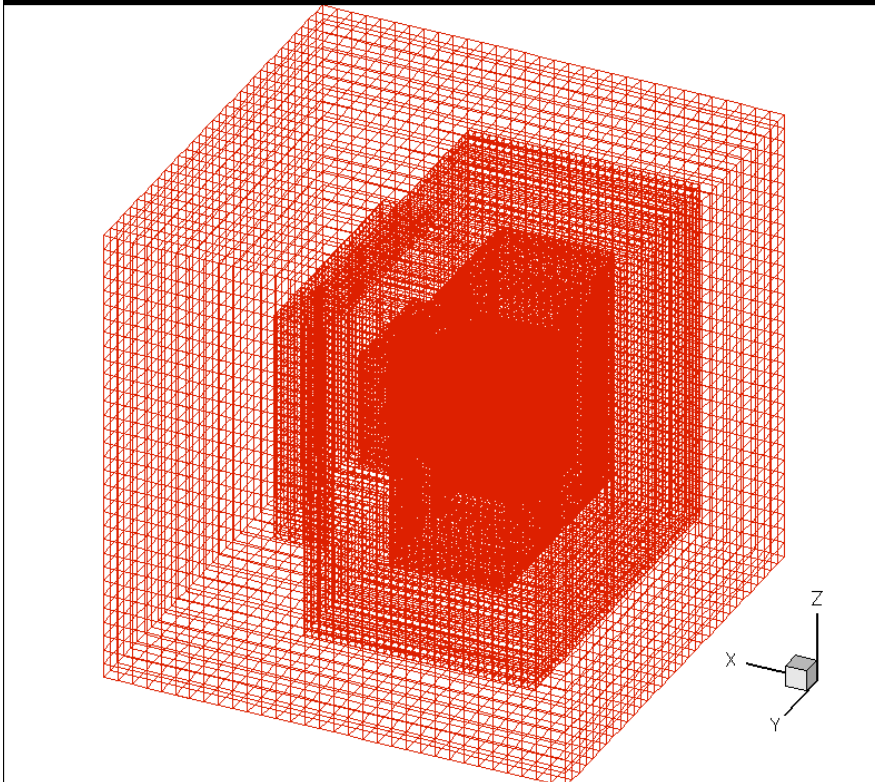
Asymmetries recovered



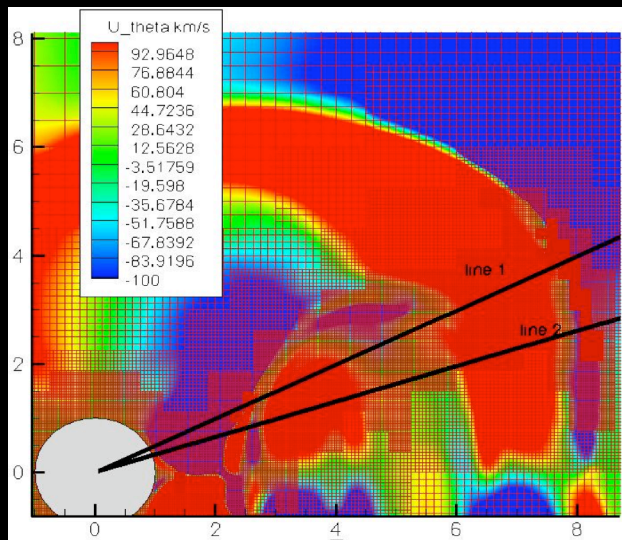
# The solar magnetic field should distort the coronal shocks as they propagate in the heliosphere

The challenge is resolving the shock  
TS: static shock

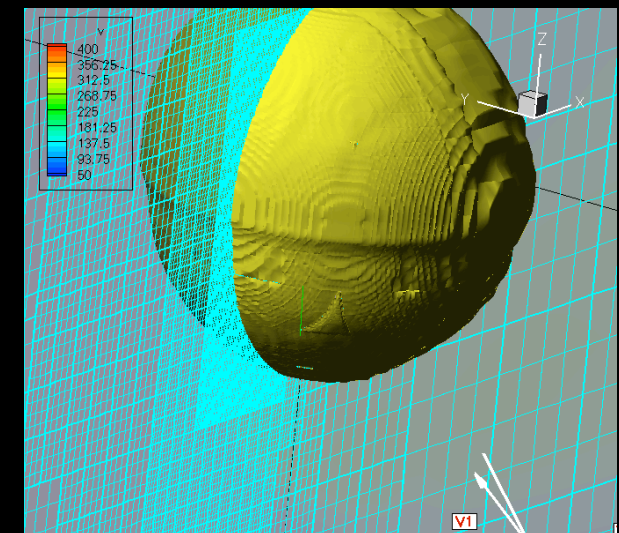
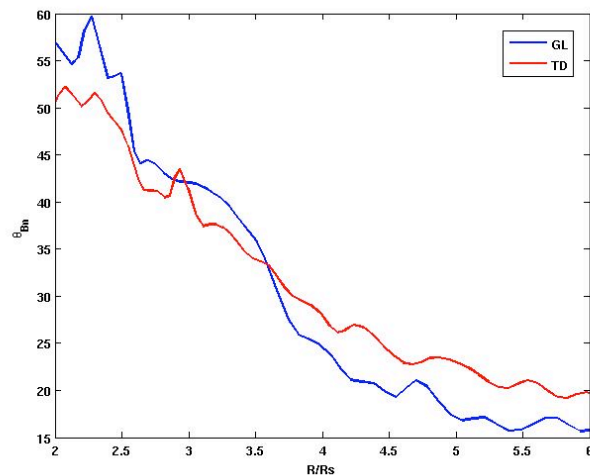
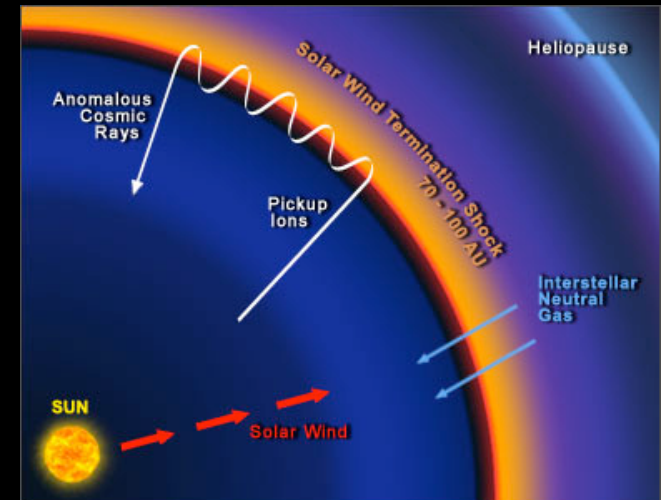
CME driven-shock is moving



# Normal to the Shock-acceleration of particles



CME: only nose is resolved (moving shock)

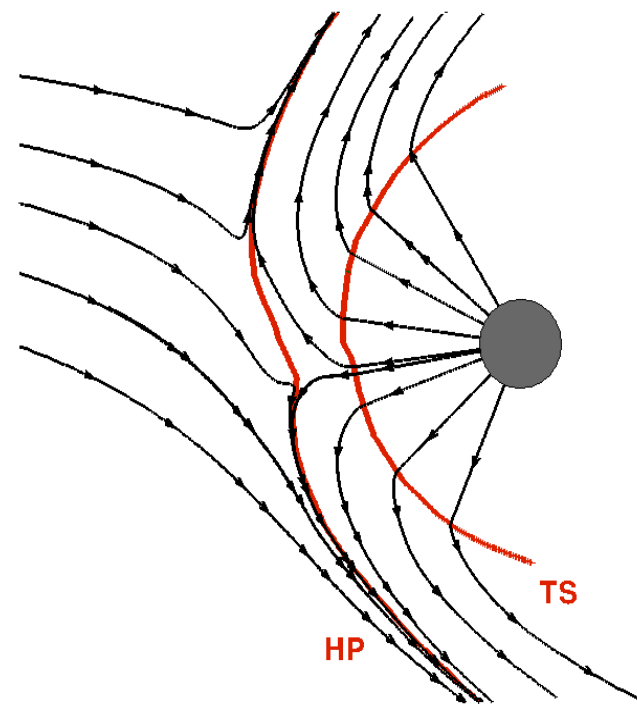
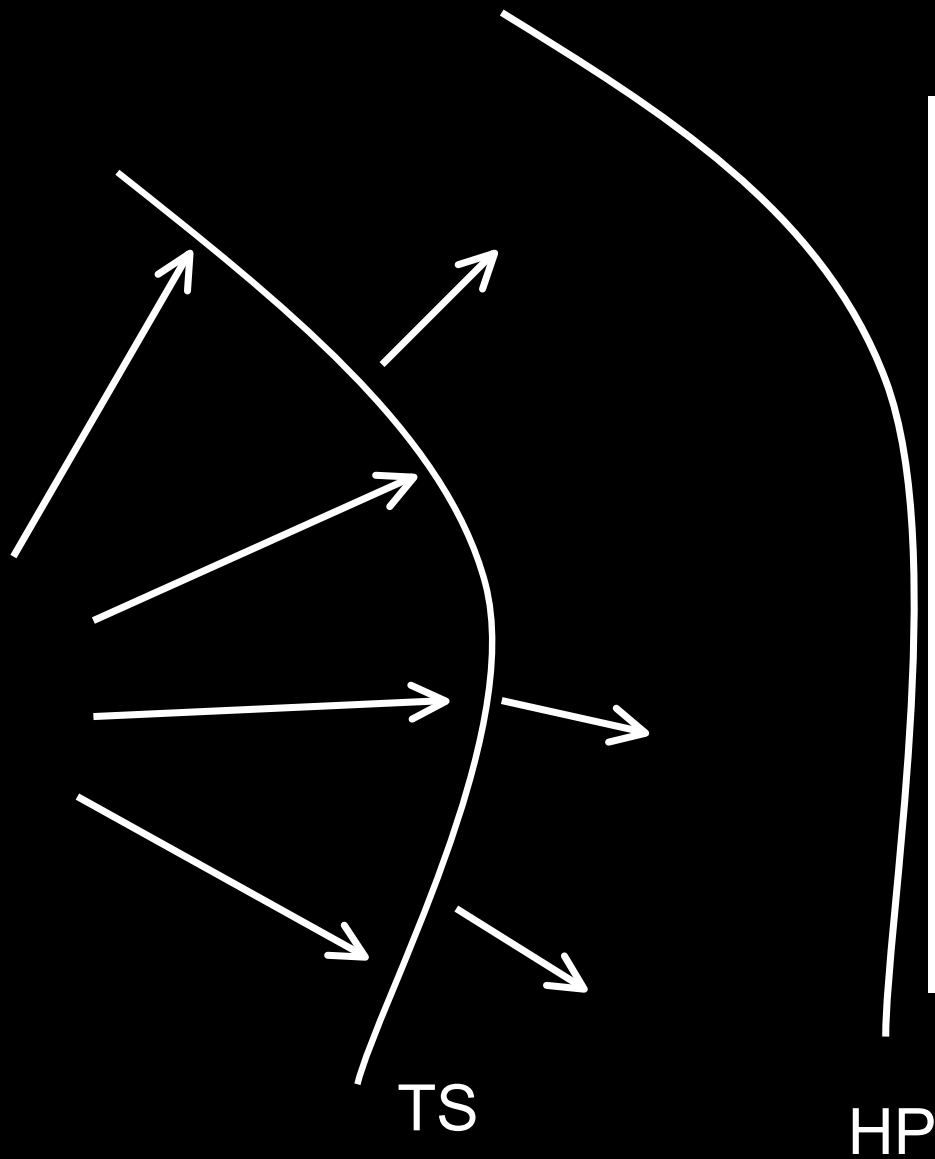


Termination Shock

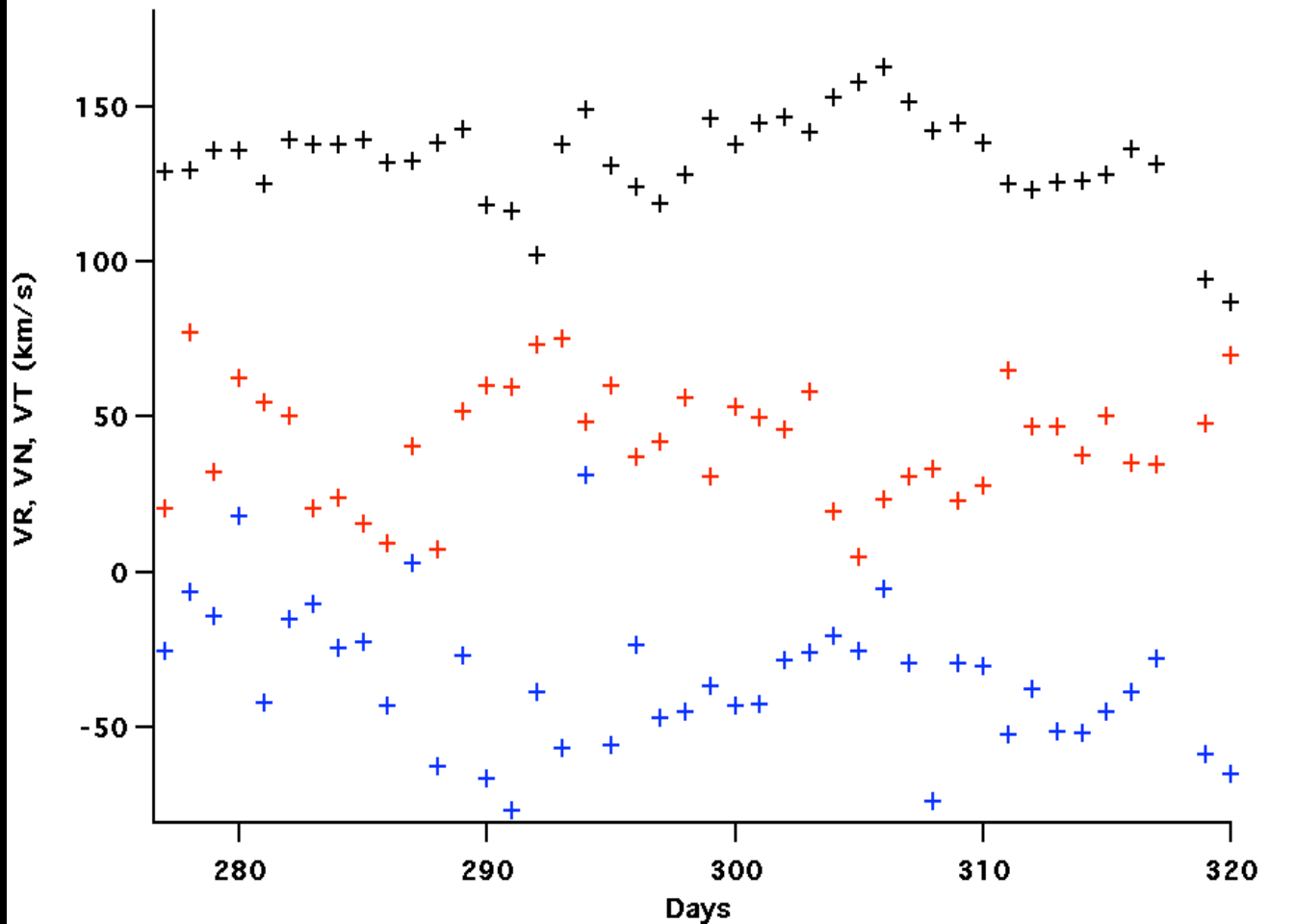
# CME- and HELIO-sheaths

Flows in Helio-sheath/  
Flows in CME-sheath -  
can we predict the structure of  
flux rope?

# The heliosheath flows: *heliospheric compass*



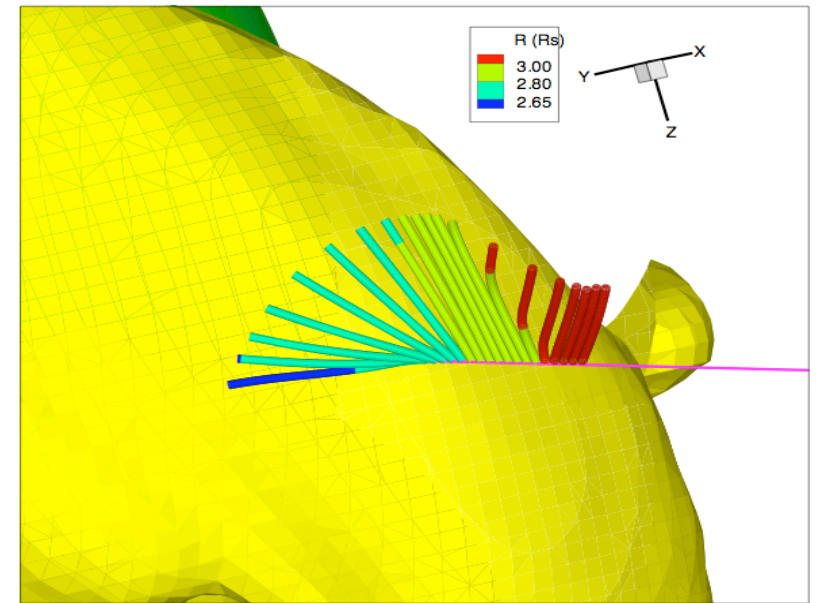
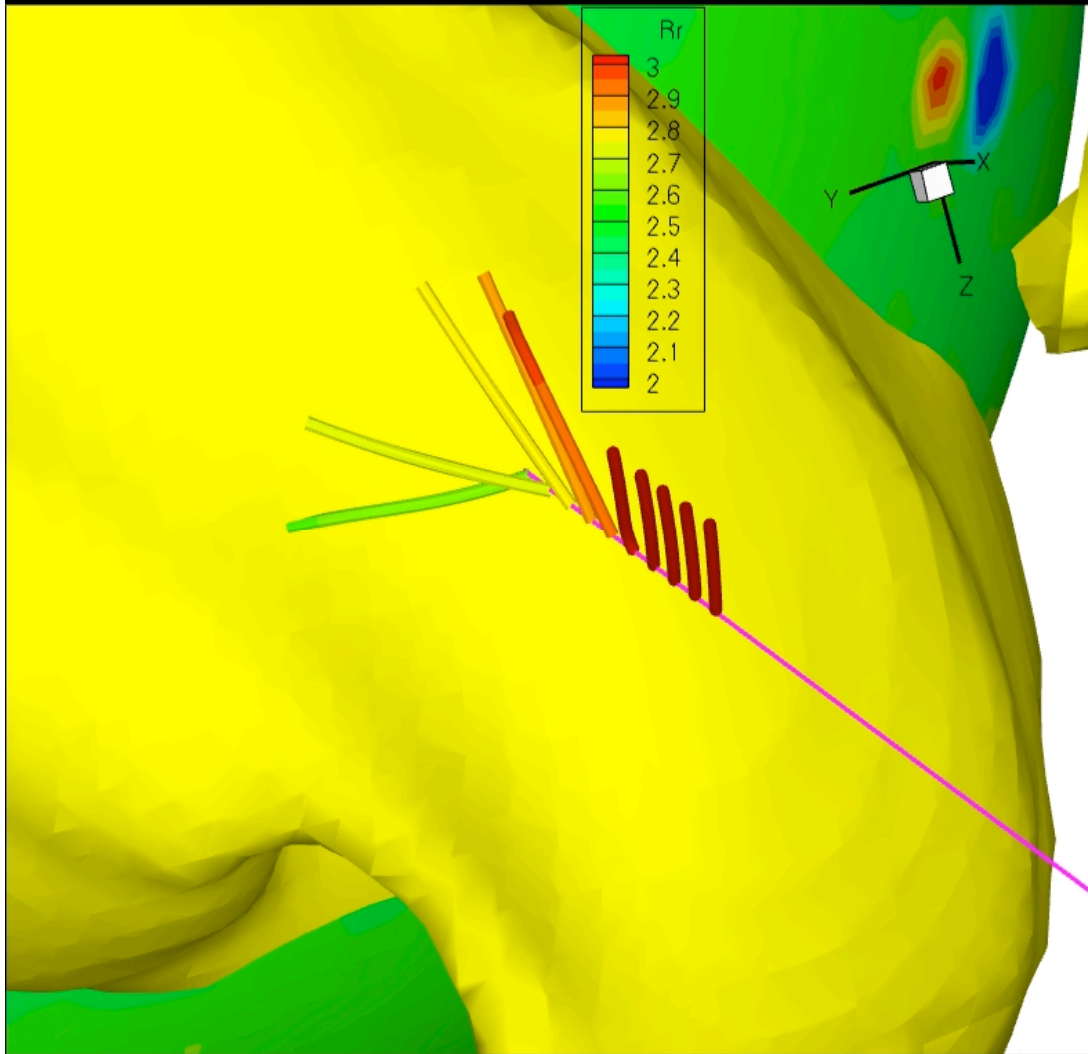
Opher *et al.* 2008



Daily Averaged  
Flows from day 277-320

$$V_N/V_R = -0.30; V_T/V_R = 0.35$$

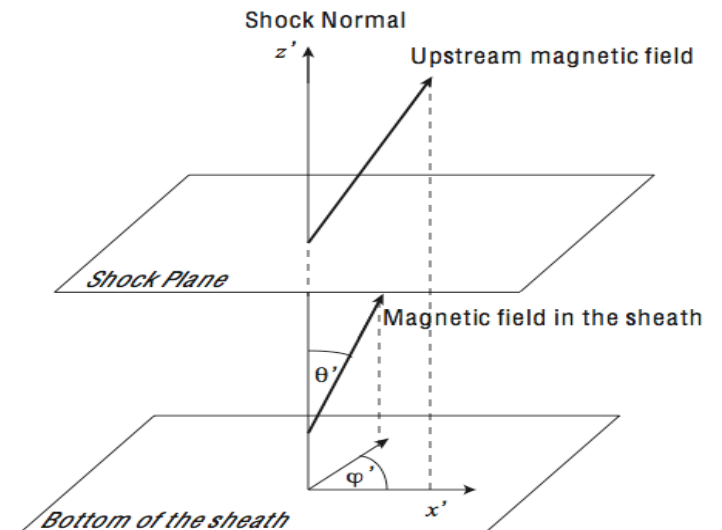
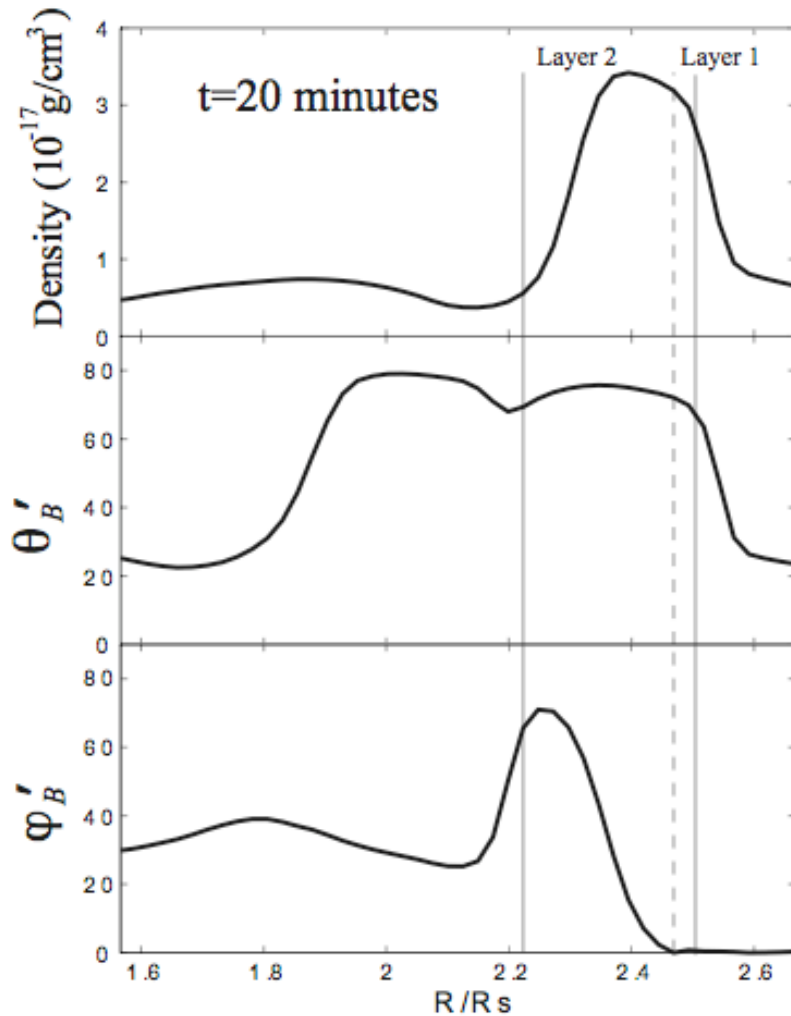
# Evolution of Field Lines in the sheath



Liu, Opher, Gombosi ApJ  
(2008b)

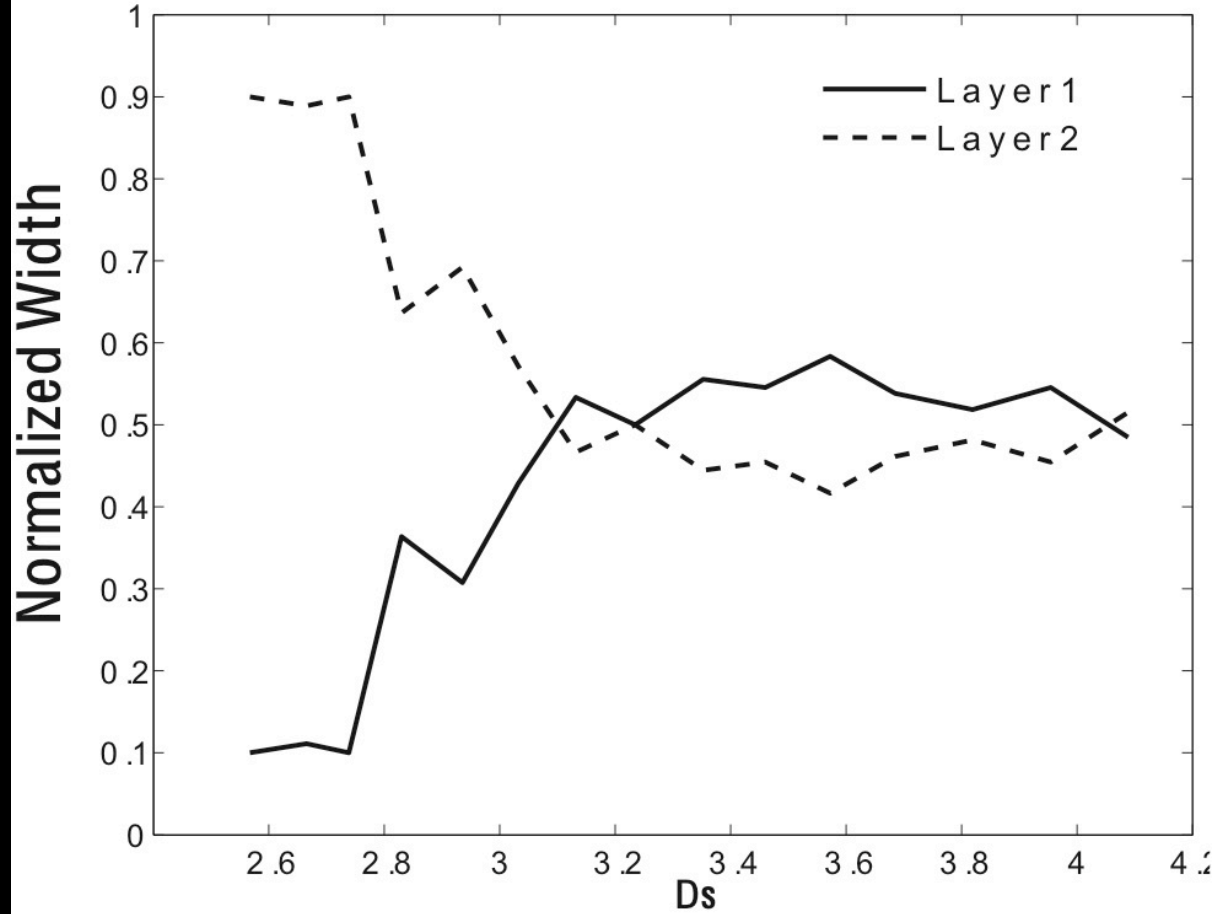
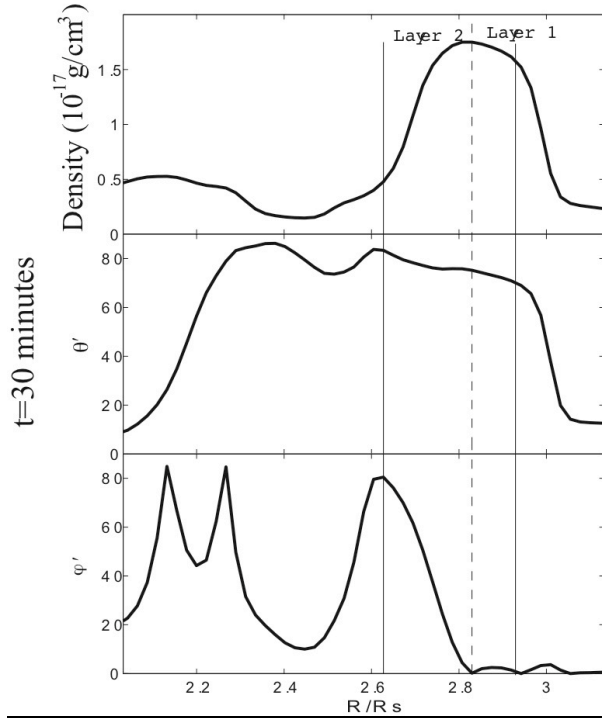


# The evolution of the magnetic field in the sheath



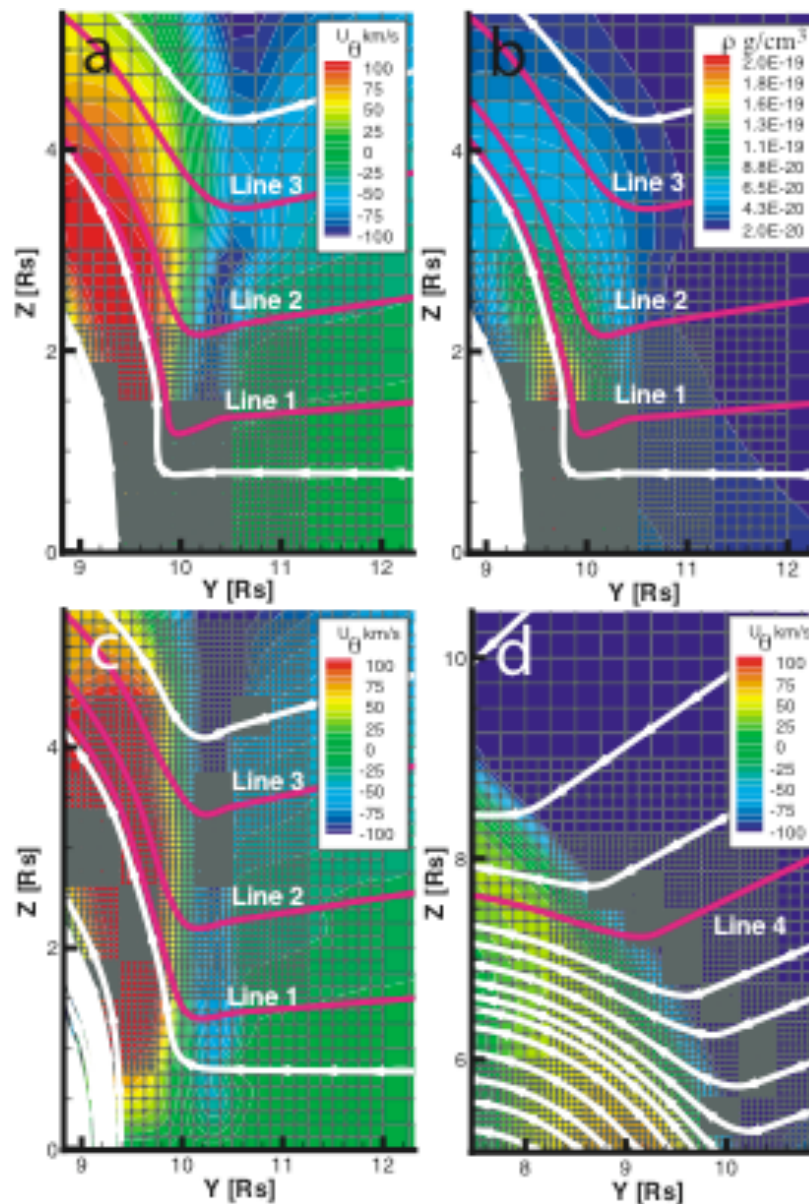
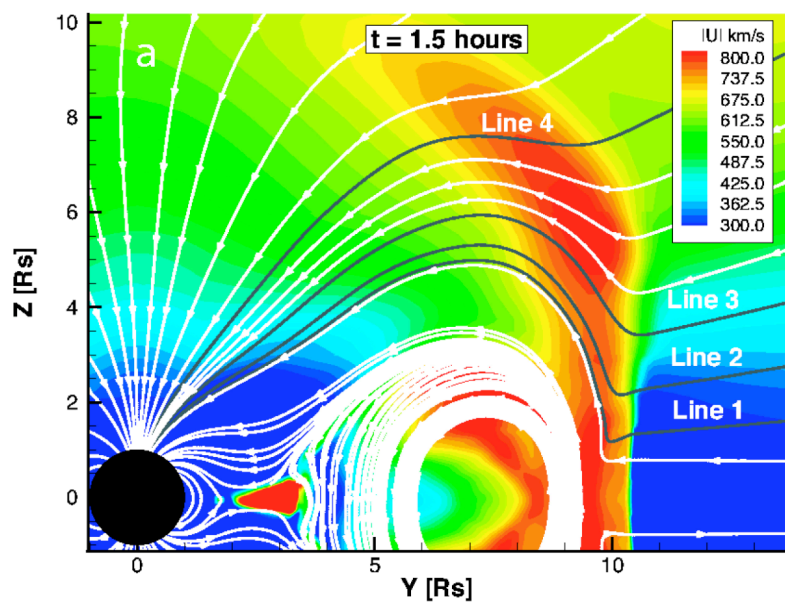
Liu et al. ApJ 2008b

# Behaviour of the Magnetic Field in the Sheath



Post-shock compression  
-reconnection effects?

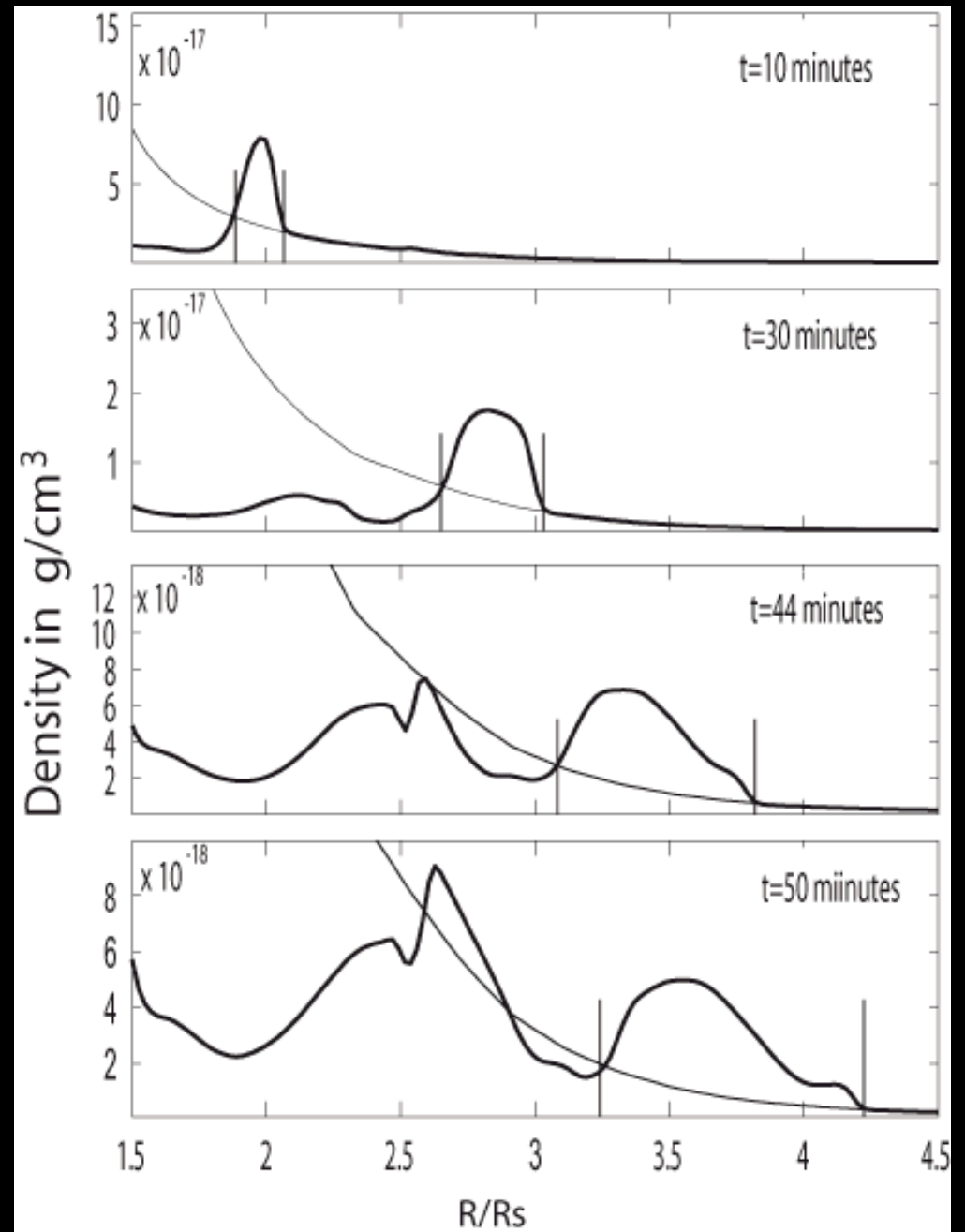
# Fine Shock Structure: Flow Deflect Toward the CME behind the Shock Indentation



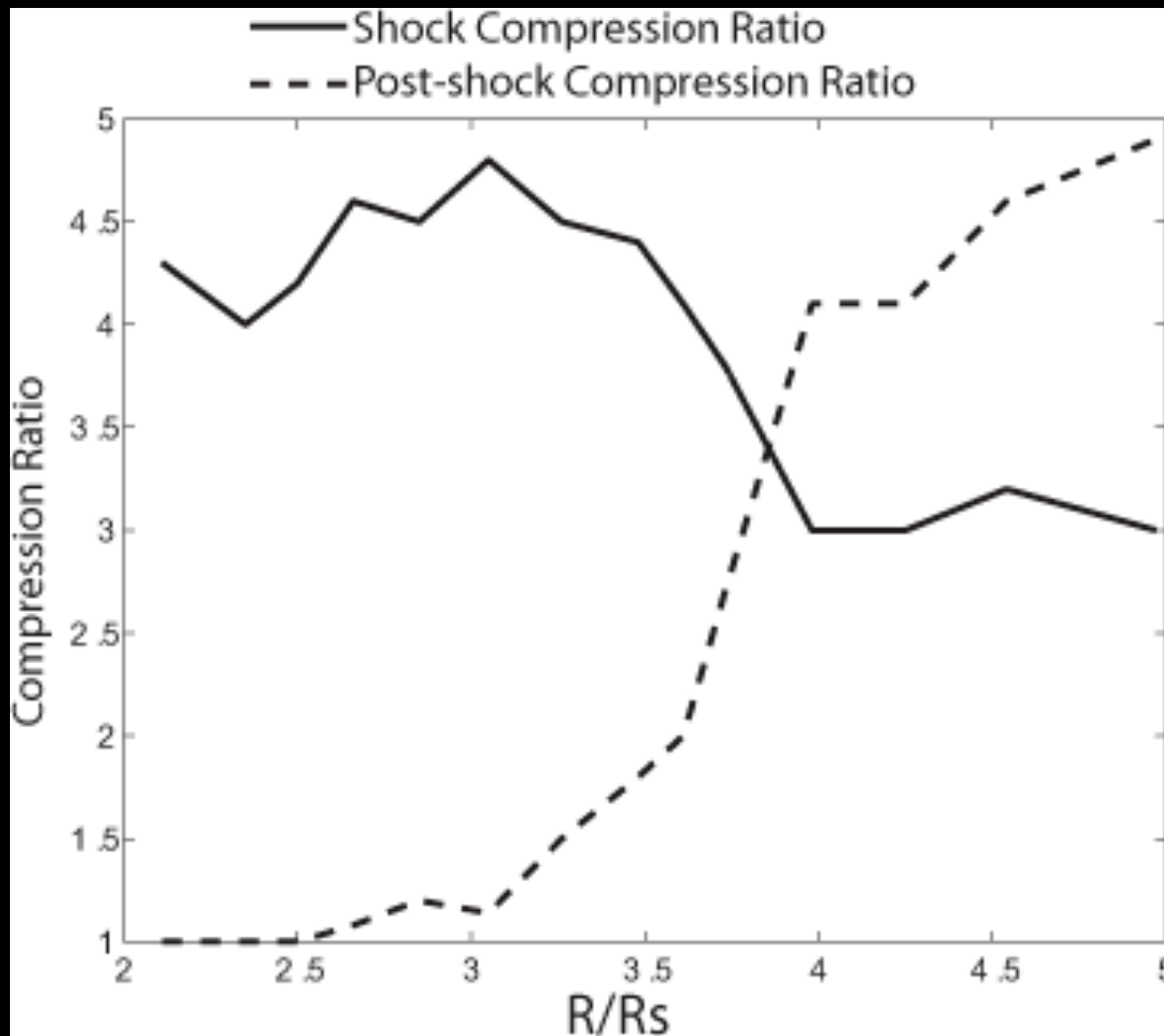
# Post-shock compression

Second peak due to  
Reconnection?  
Reverse shock?  
 $\gamma$  effects?

Liu et al. (2008)

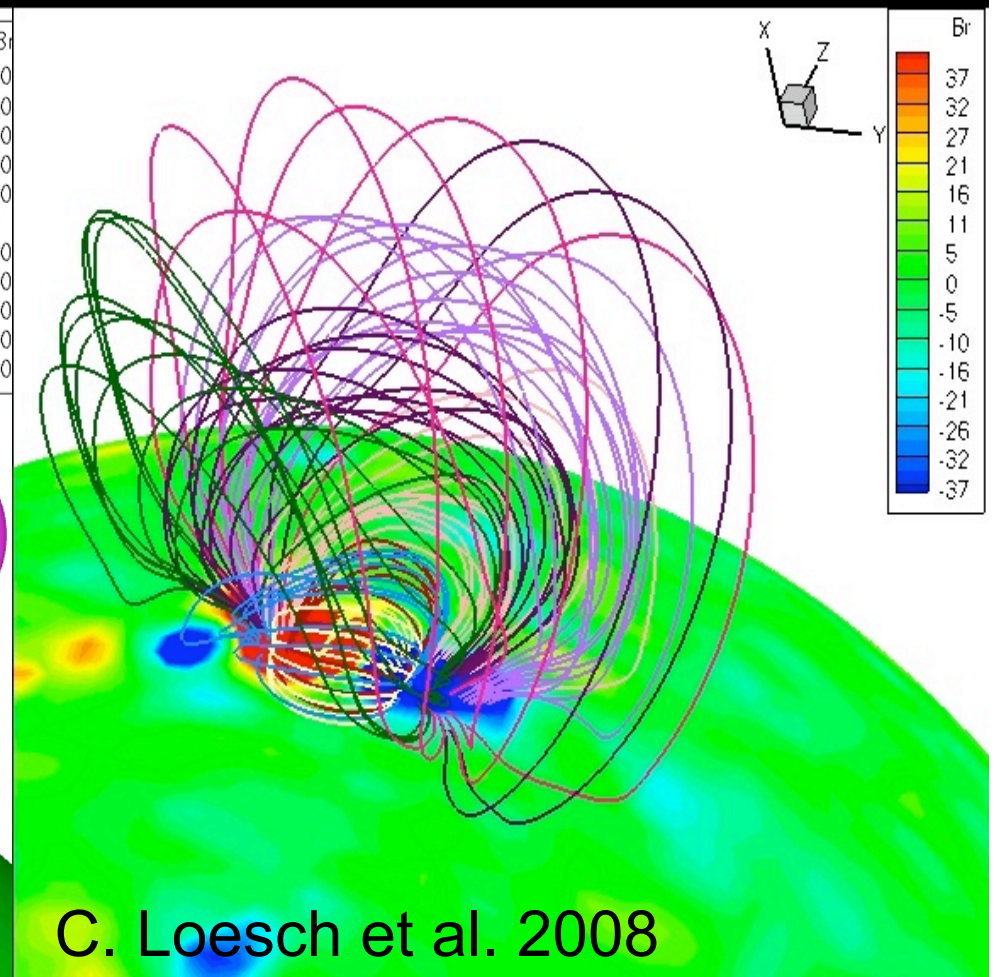
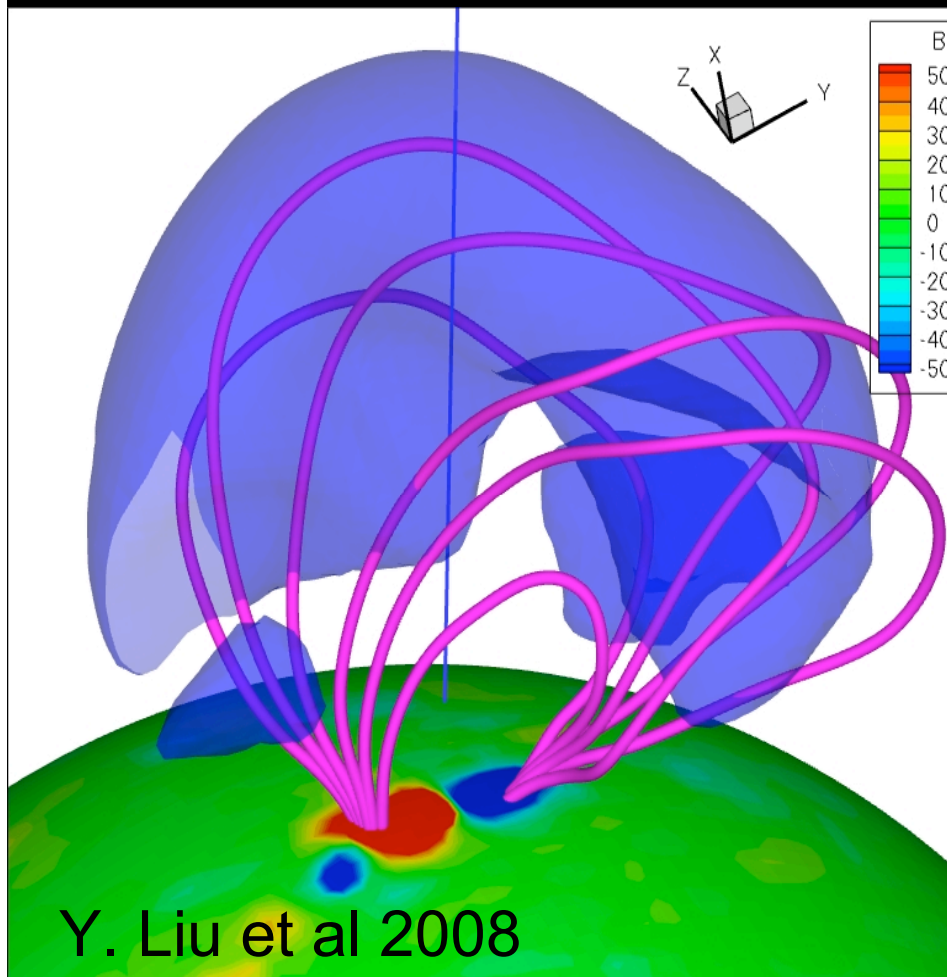


# Shock and Post Shock Compression Ratio

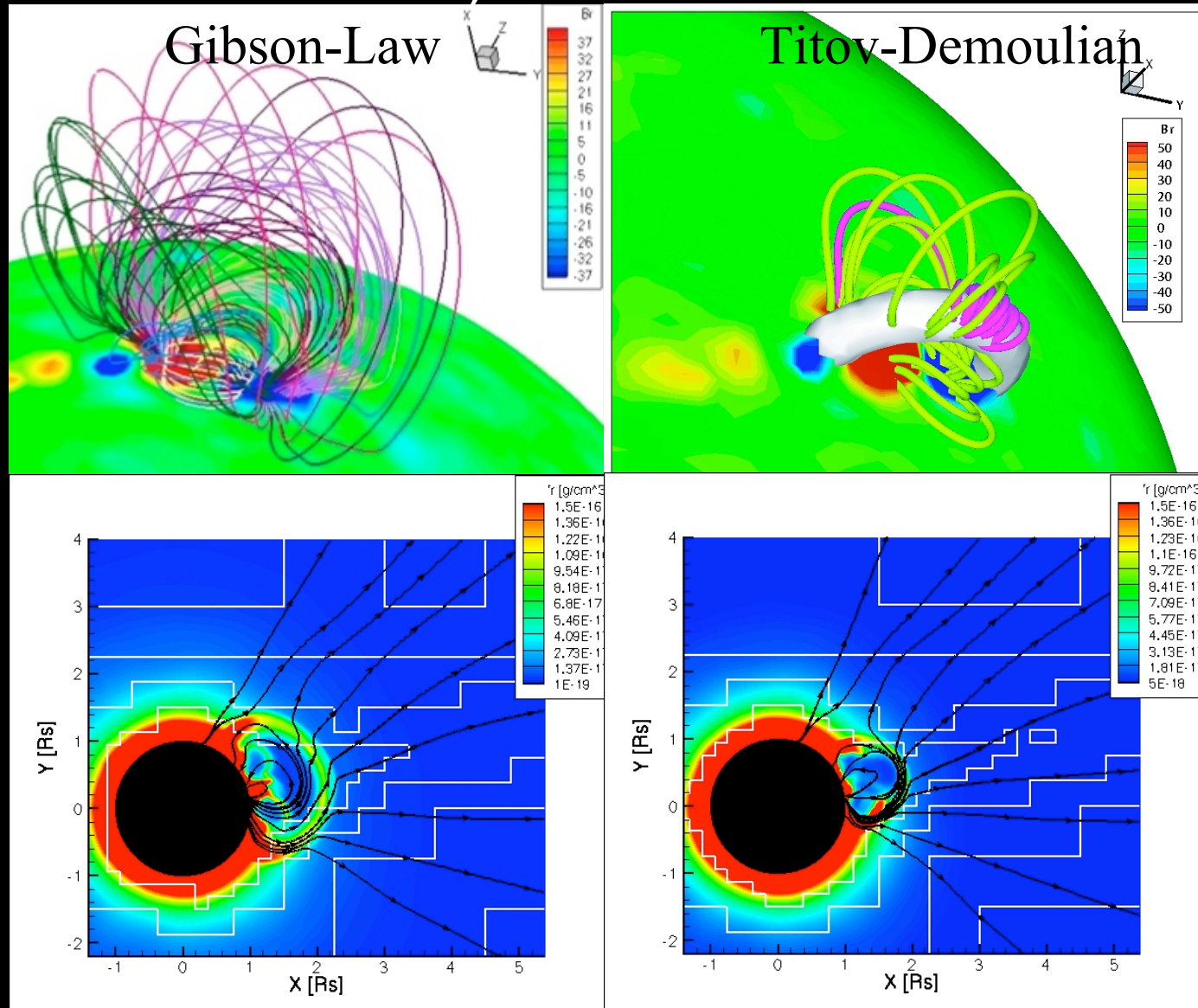


The post shock  
acceleration  
exists in 3-5  $R_s$

# Signatures of CME Initialization in CME Evolution

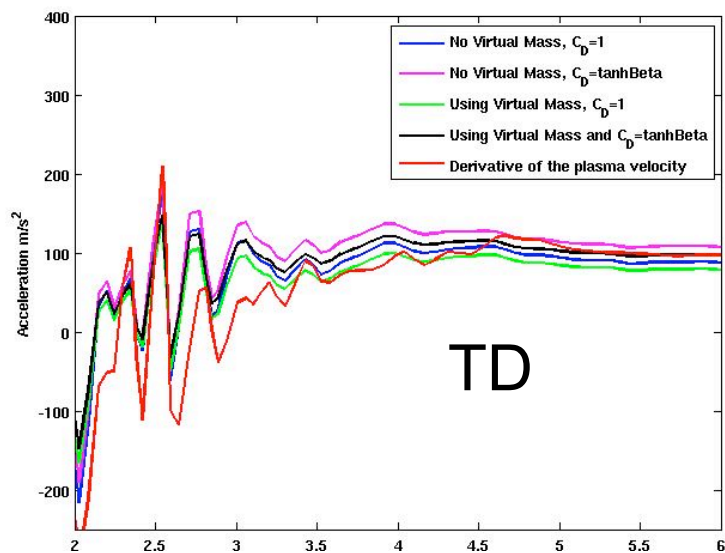
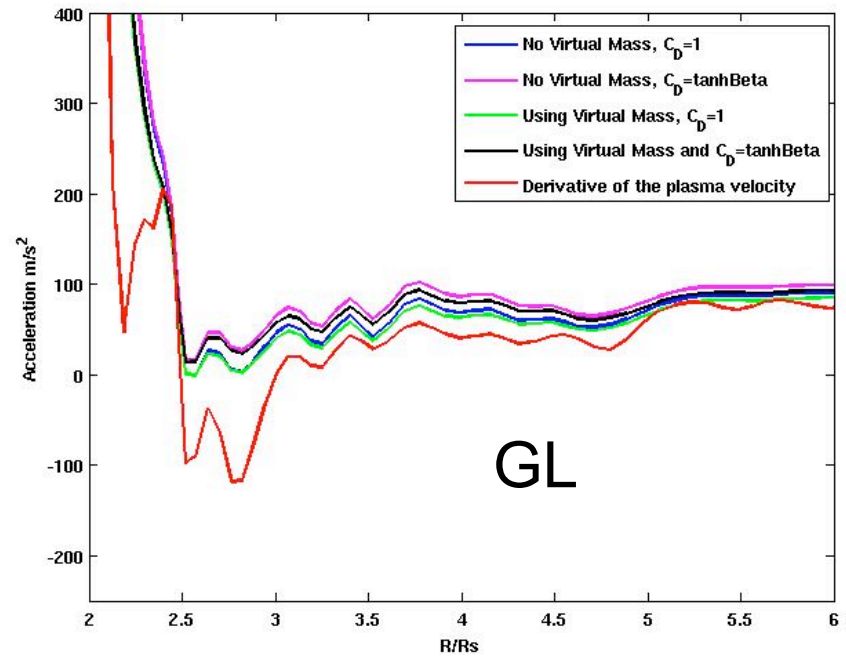
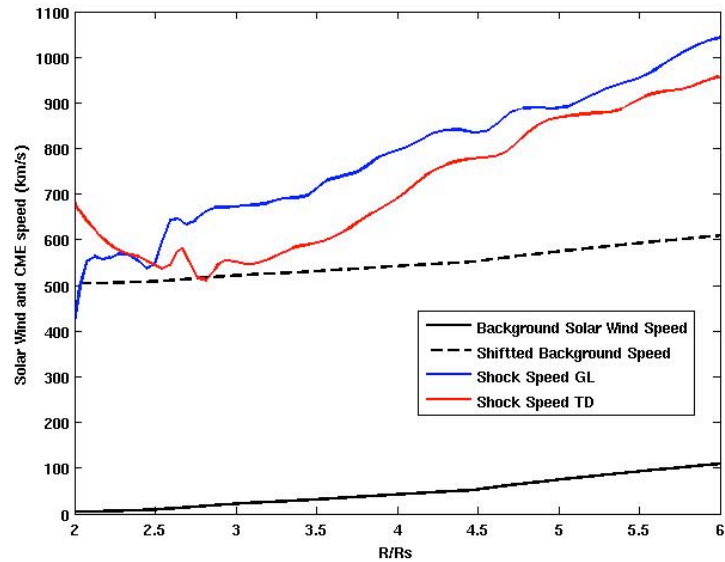


# Coronal Mass Ejection in the Lower Corona: Comparison of Two Initiation Models (Loesch et al. 2008)

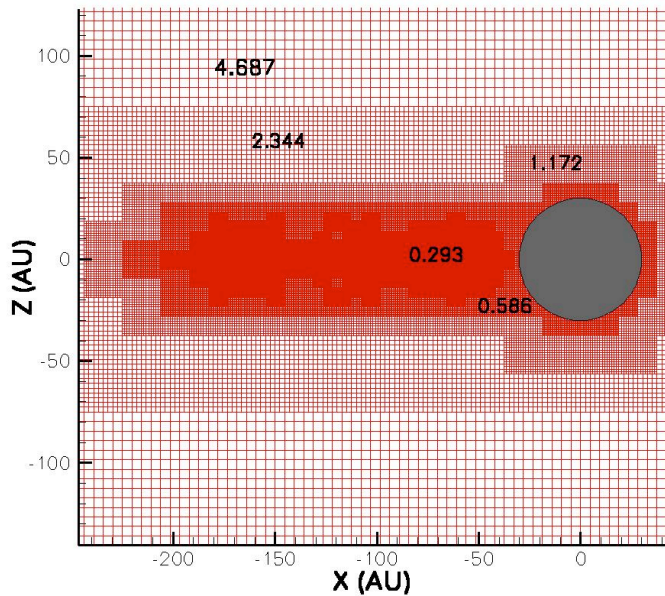
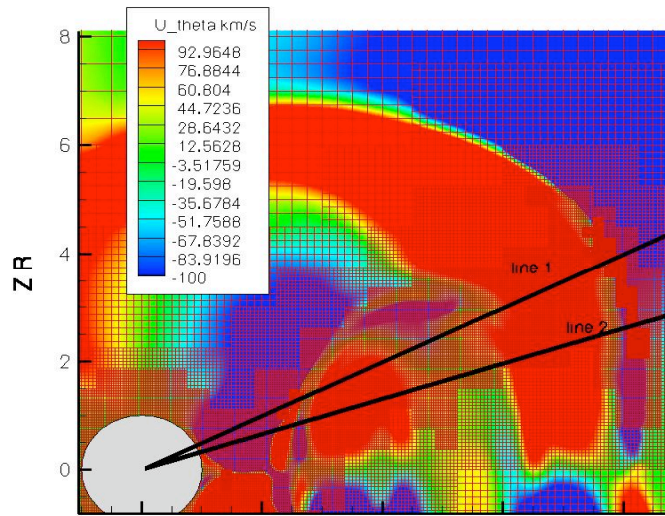




# Effect of Magnetic Field in the Drag of a CME

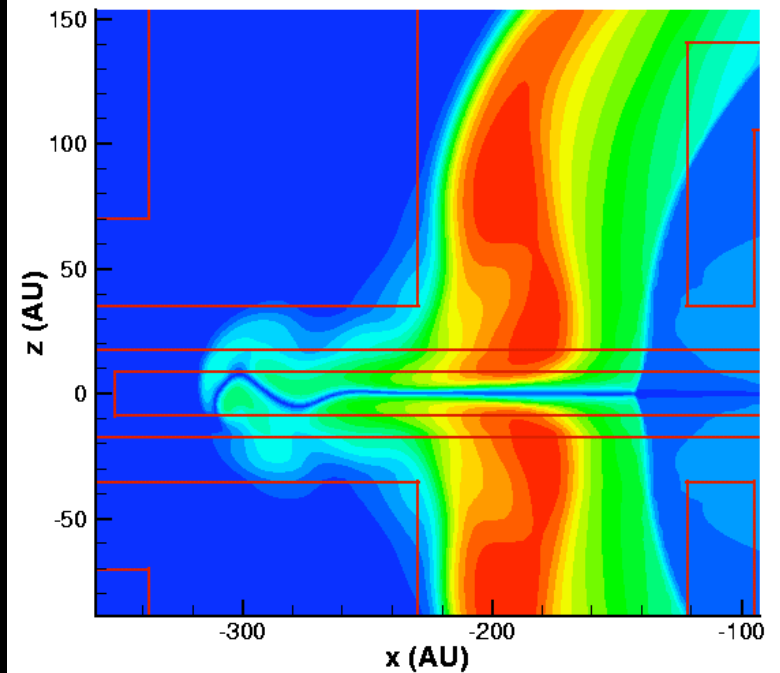


# Kelvin-Helmholtz Instability at the Current Sheet



MHD instabilities at the current sheet

Opher et al. 2003, 2004

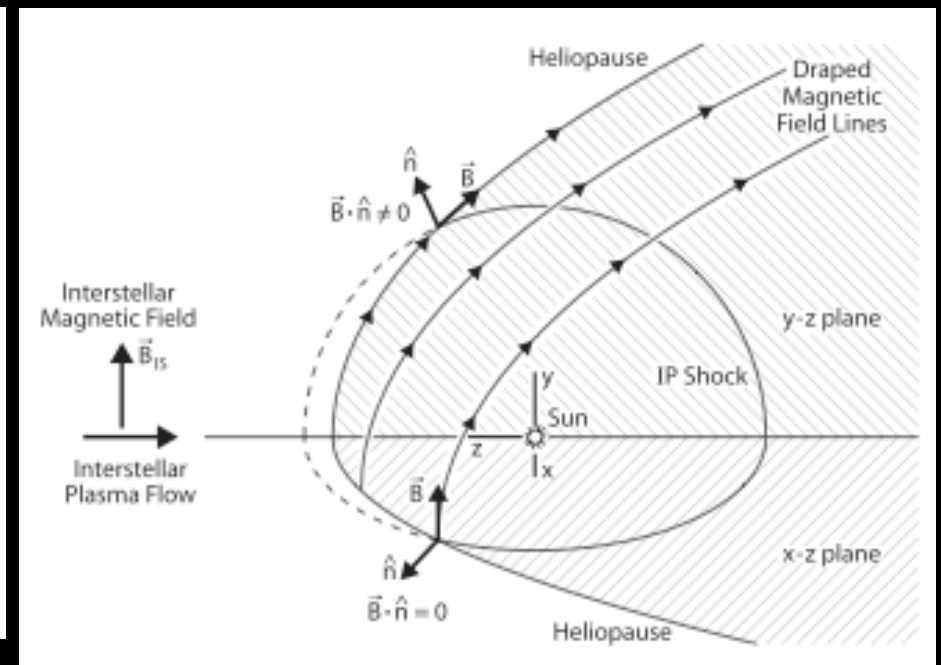
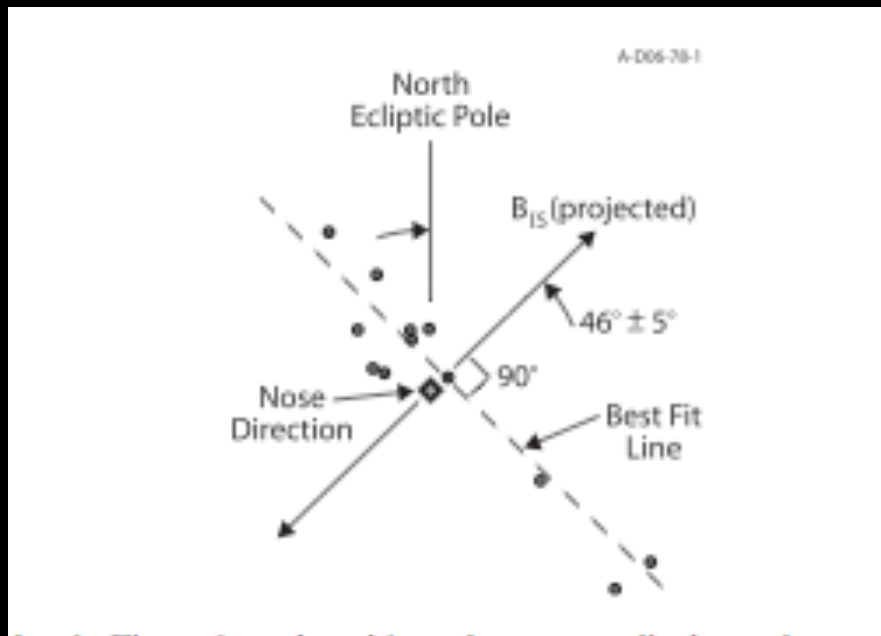


# Radio Emission in Shocks

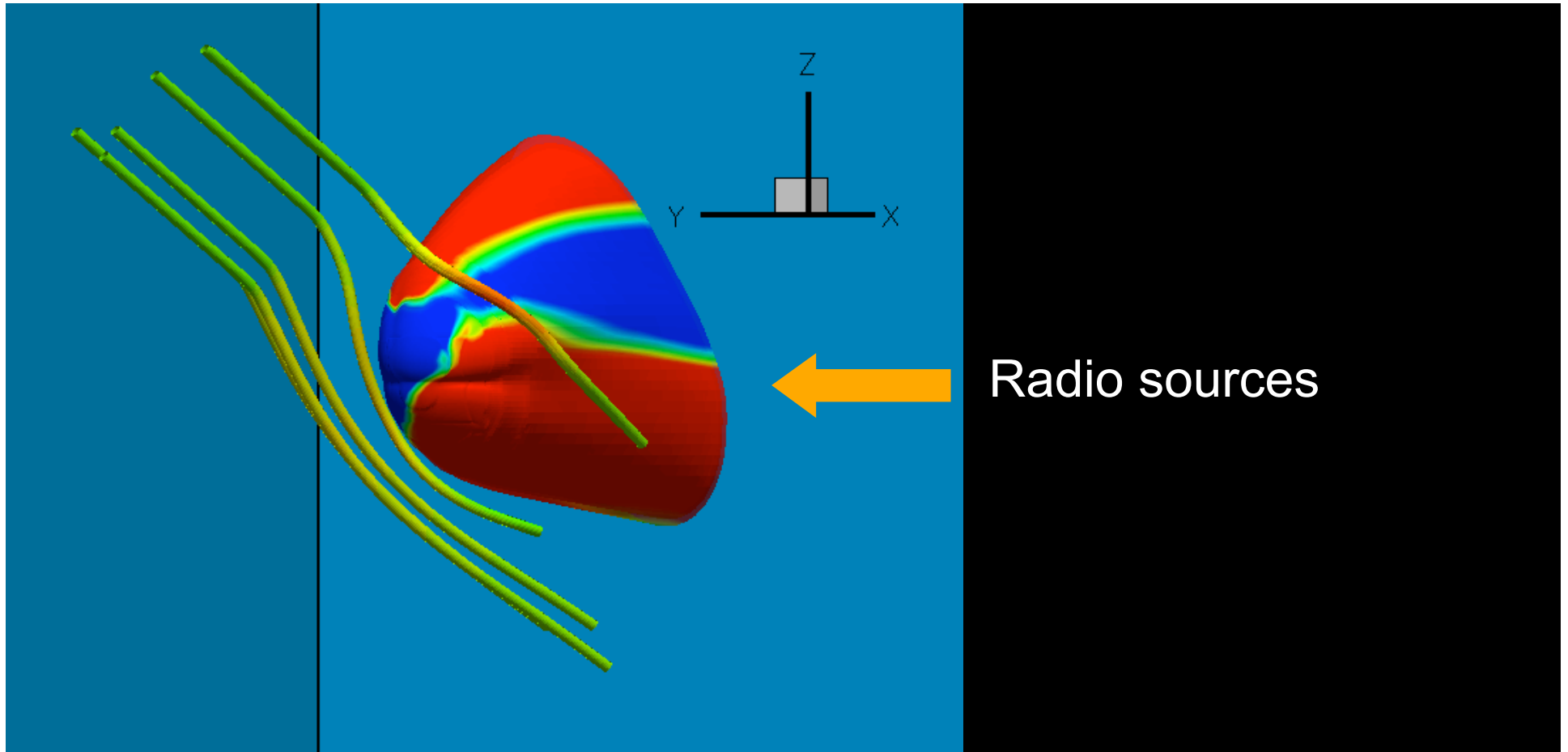
## Draping of $B_{ISM}$

Gurnett et al. 2006: radio emission at Earth's bow shock and interplanetary shocks occurs where the magnetic field lines are tangential to the shock surfaces, or

$$\mathbf{B} \cdot \mathbf{n} = 0 \Rightarrow \mathbf{B}_{ISM} \cdot \mathbf{r} = 0 \Rightarrow B_r = 0$$

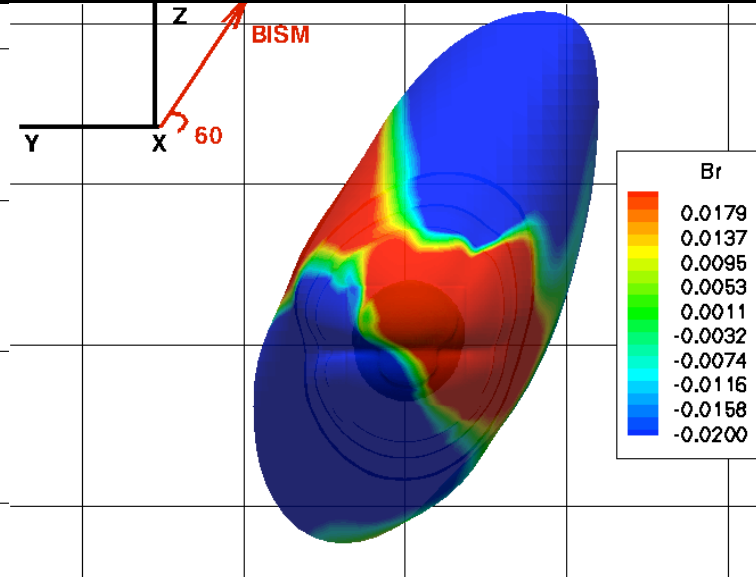
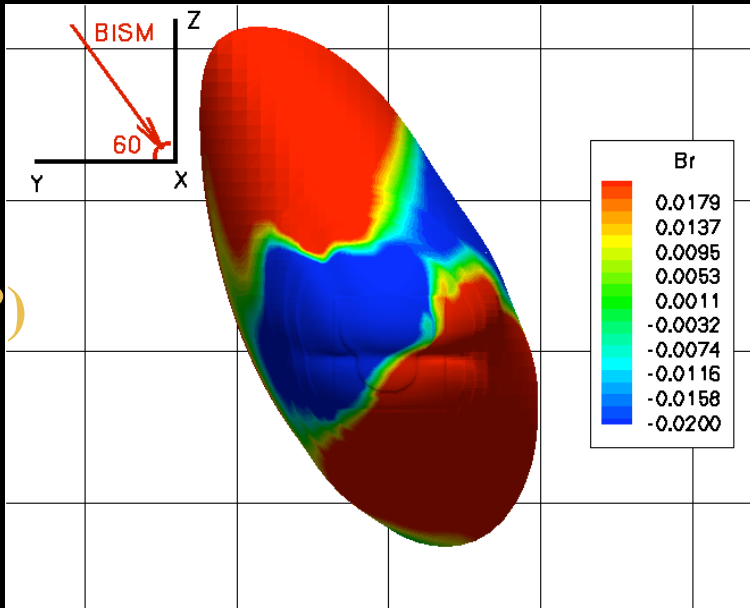


$$B_{ISM} \sim 46^\circ \pm 5^\circ (\text{plane PPG})$$



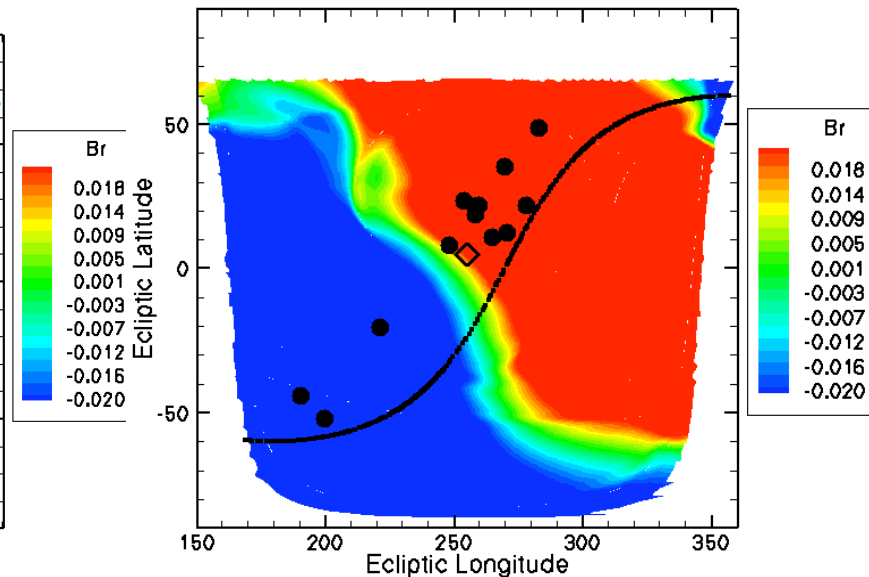
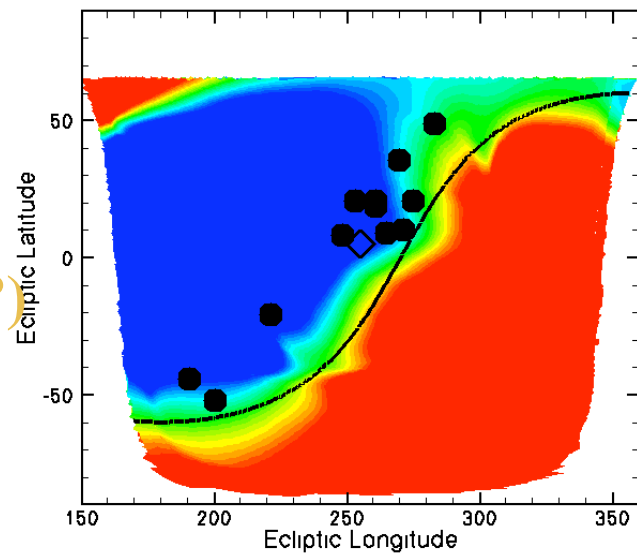
Magnetic Field in the HDP plane with  $\alpha=45^\circ$   
(angle between  $B_{ISM}$  and  $v_{ISM}$ )

**HDP**  
 $(\alpha=45^\circ)$



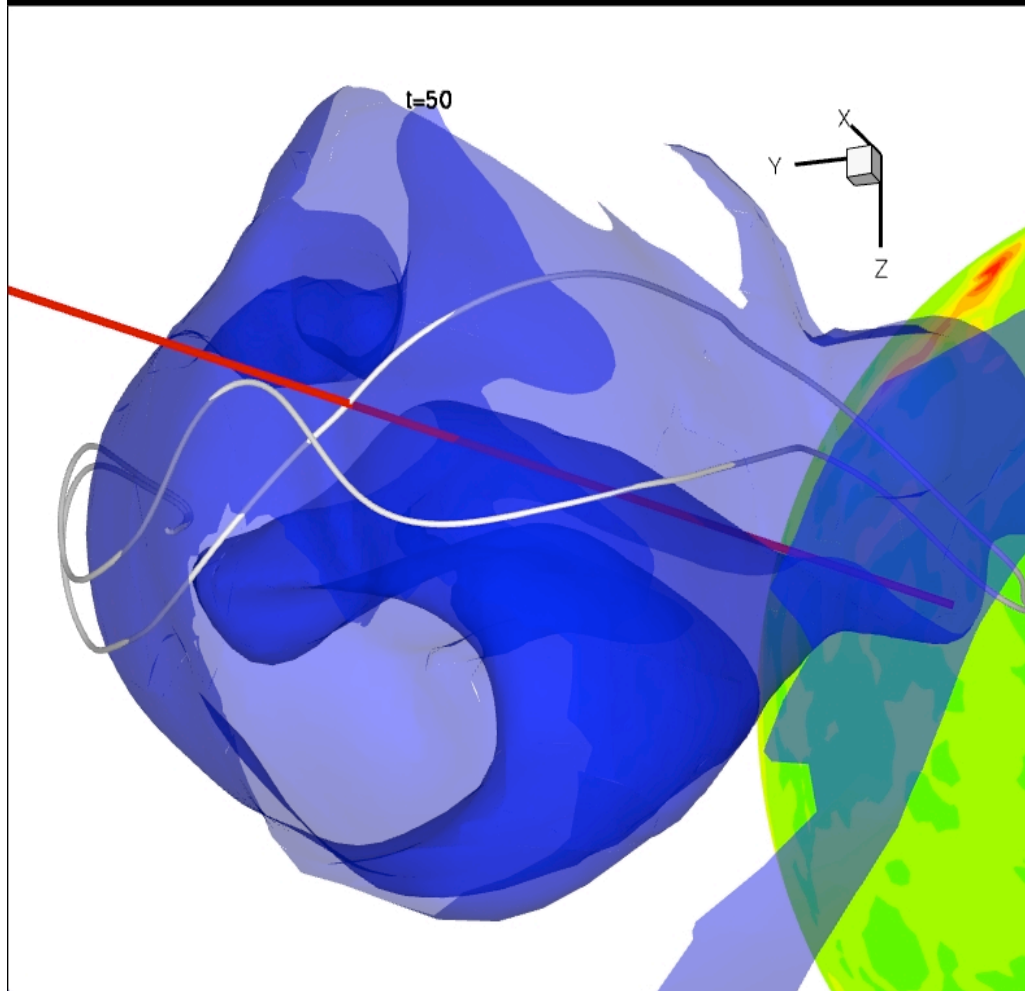
**GAL**  
 $(\alpha=45^\circ)$

**PPG**  
 $(\alpha=30^\circ)$



**GAL**  
 $(\alpha=45^\circ)$

# Evolution of Magnetized Shocks



**What is the thickness of sheath?**

**How magnetic effects affect shock evolution?**

**Which type of flows we get in shocks?**

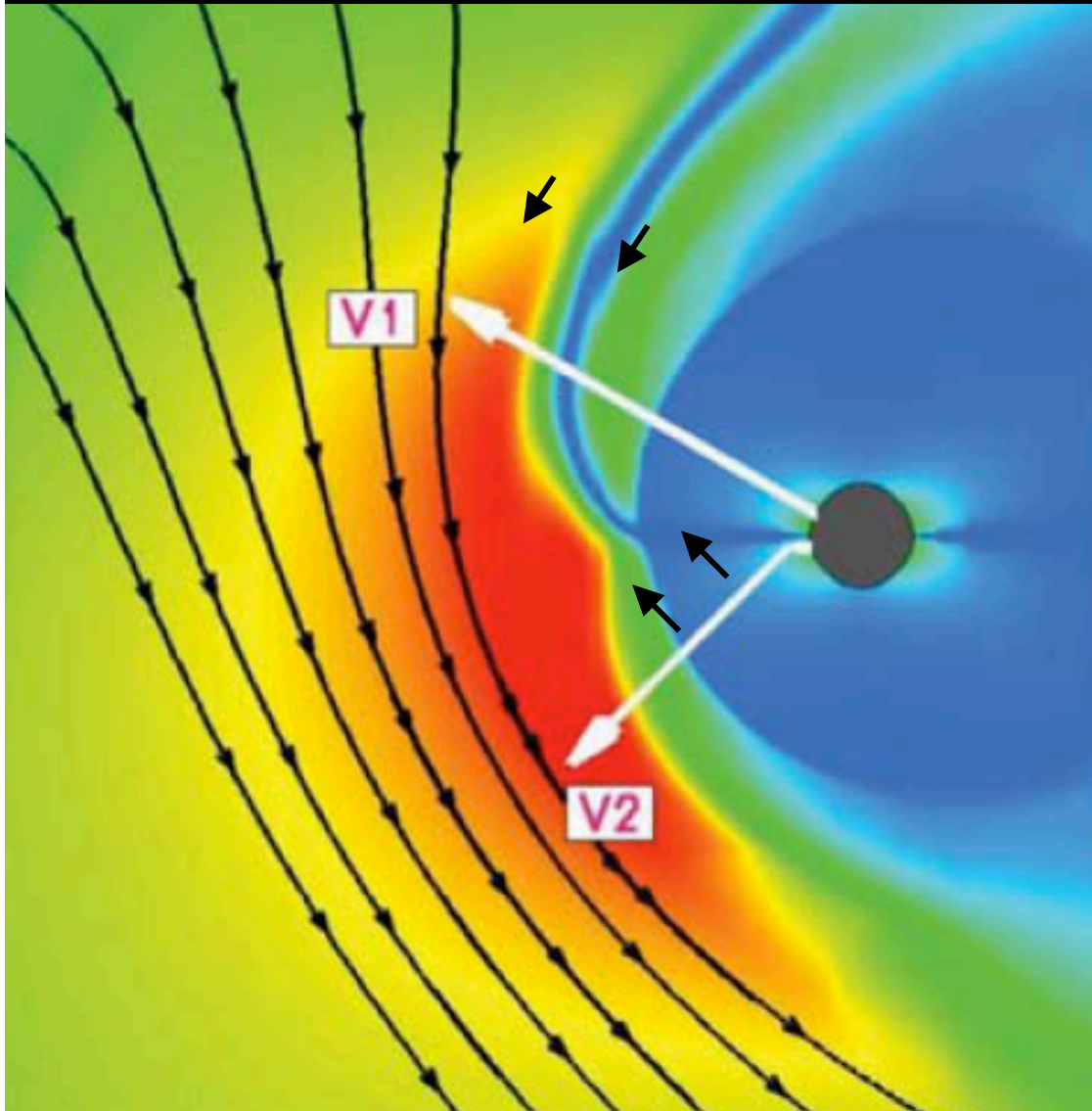
**Asymmetries in shock?**

**MHD instabilities?**

**How reconnection affect shock structures?**

**How a structured solar wind affect the evolution of the shock?**

## Effect of reconnection



How reconnection in small scales affects large structures such as Heliopause, Coronal Mass Ejections

How can we best include it in Global Models?  
Kuzentsova? Hall MHD?