



SO & PSP IAU Paper

Highly Structured Solar Wind

Multi-source Connectivity



Stephanie Yardley

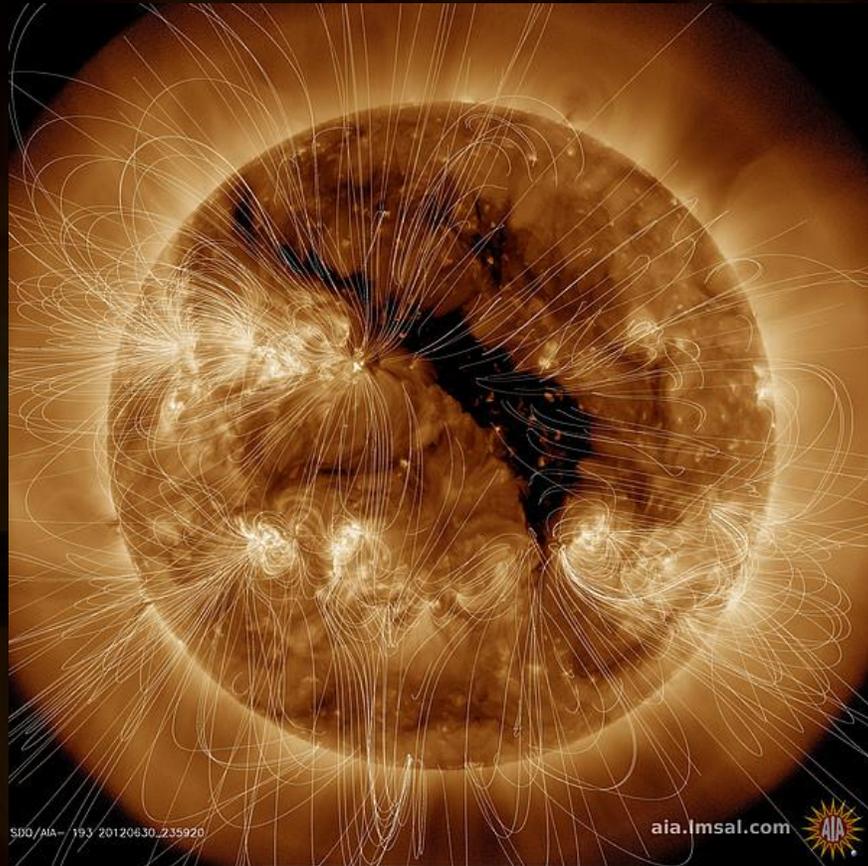
Northumbria University

steph.yardley@northumbria.ac.uk

L'Aquila International School: Cross-Scale Coupling of
Heliospheric Systems ♦ 12-16th May 2025

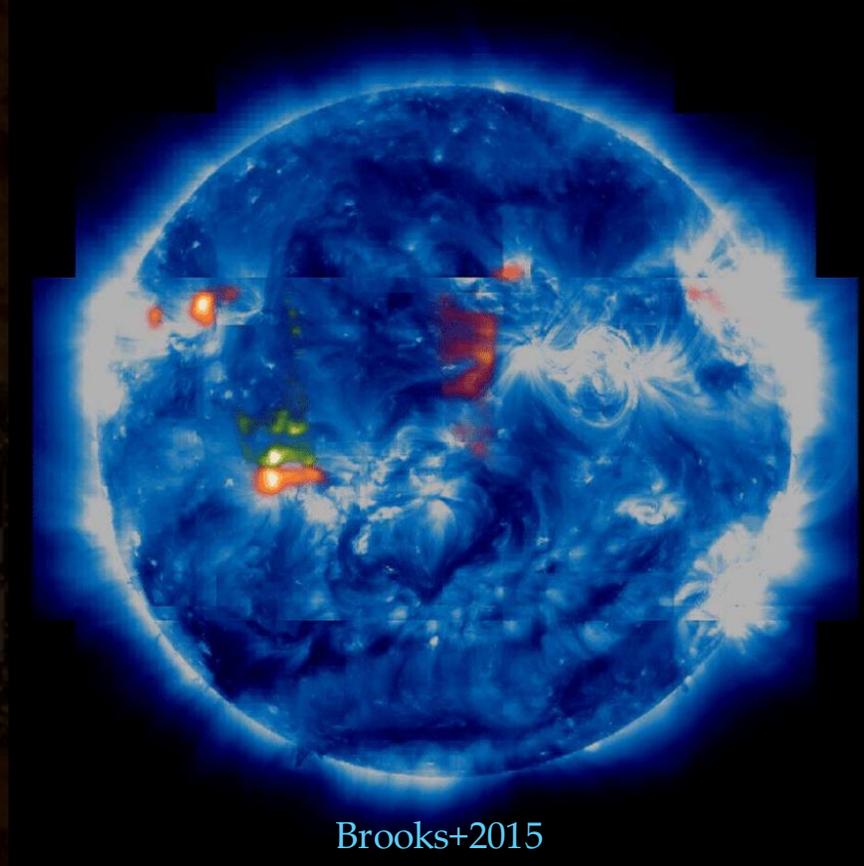
Sources of the Solar Wind

Fast Solar Wind > 500 km/s



Origins \Rightarrow Coronal Holes

Slow Solar Wind $\lesssim 500$ km/s



Brooks+2015

Origins \Rightarrow ???

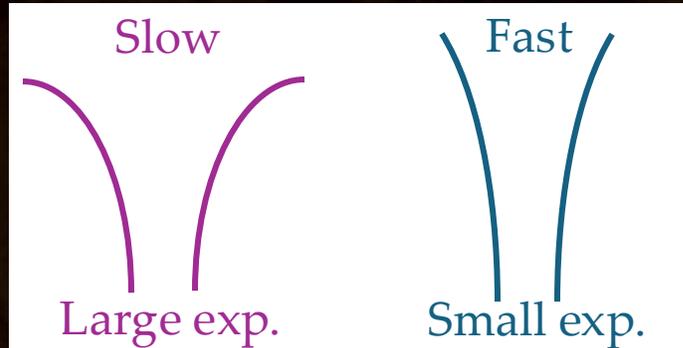
Active Region/Coronal Hole
boundaries

Small low-latitude coronal holes

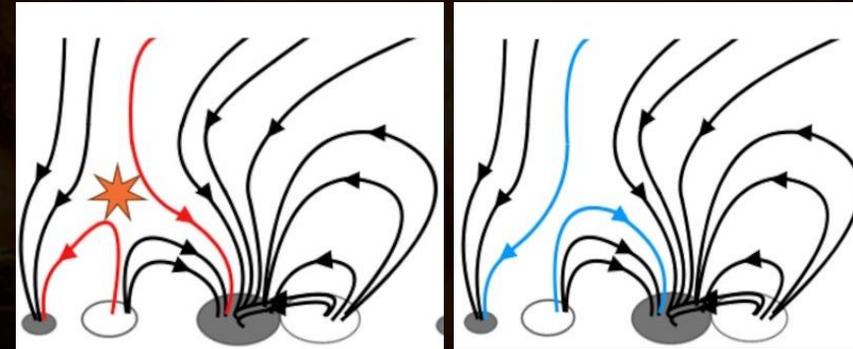
Coronal Helmet Streamers

Solar Wind Formation Mechanisms

Expansion factor
Flux tube expansion
 \Leftrightarrow solar wind speeds
Wang+2009



Interchange Reconnection
Magnetic reconnection at open-closed
magnetic field boundaries
e.g. Fisk 1999, Crooker 2002

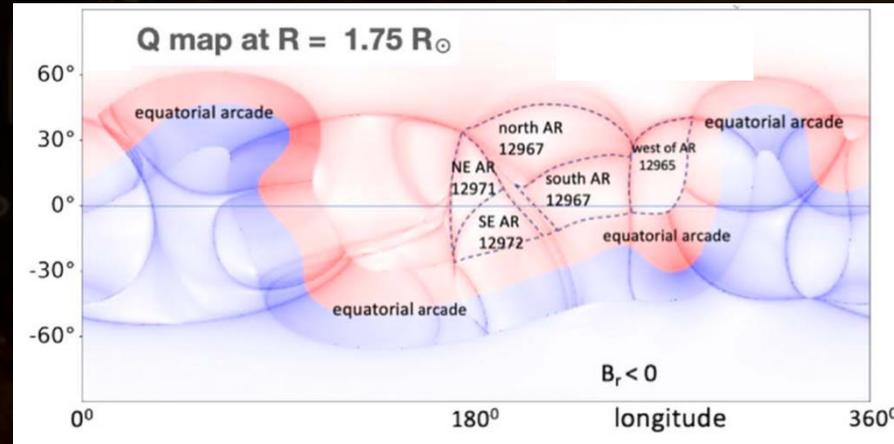
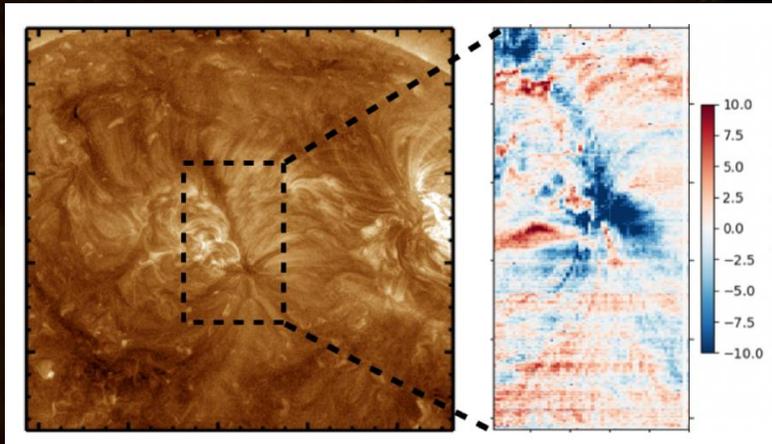


Brooks & Yardley 2021

S-web

Combination of the two models

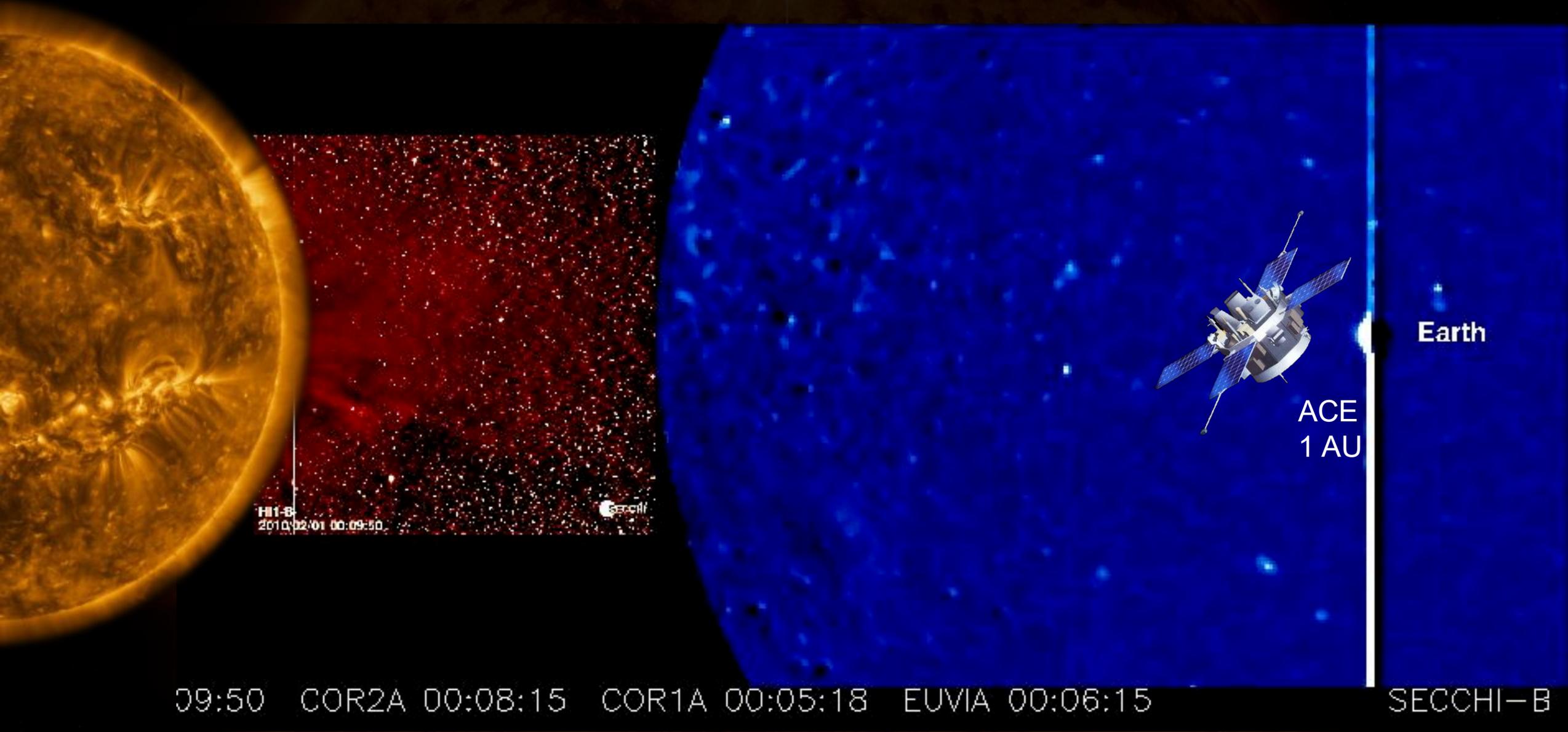
Antiochos+2011



Baker+2023

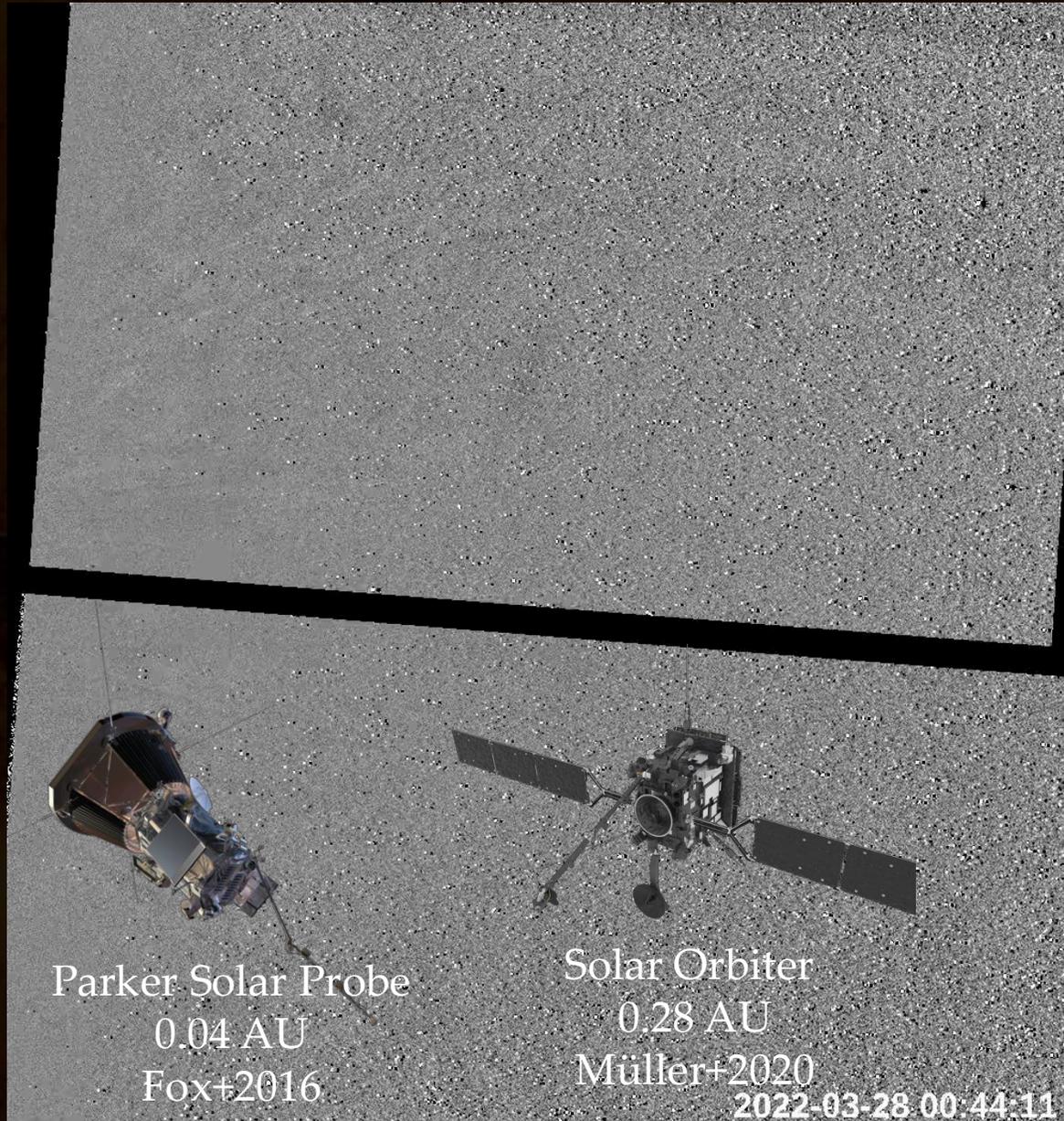
Solar Wind Variability

What drives heliospheric variability?



Solar Wind Variability

Small-scale variability is lost at large distances from the Sun



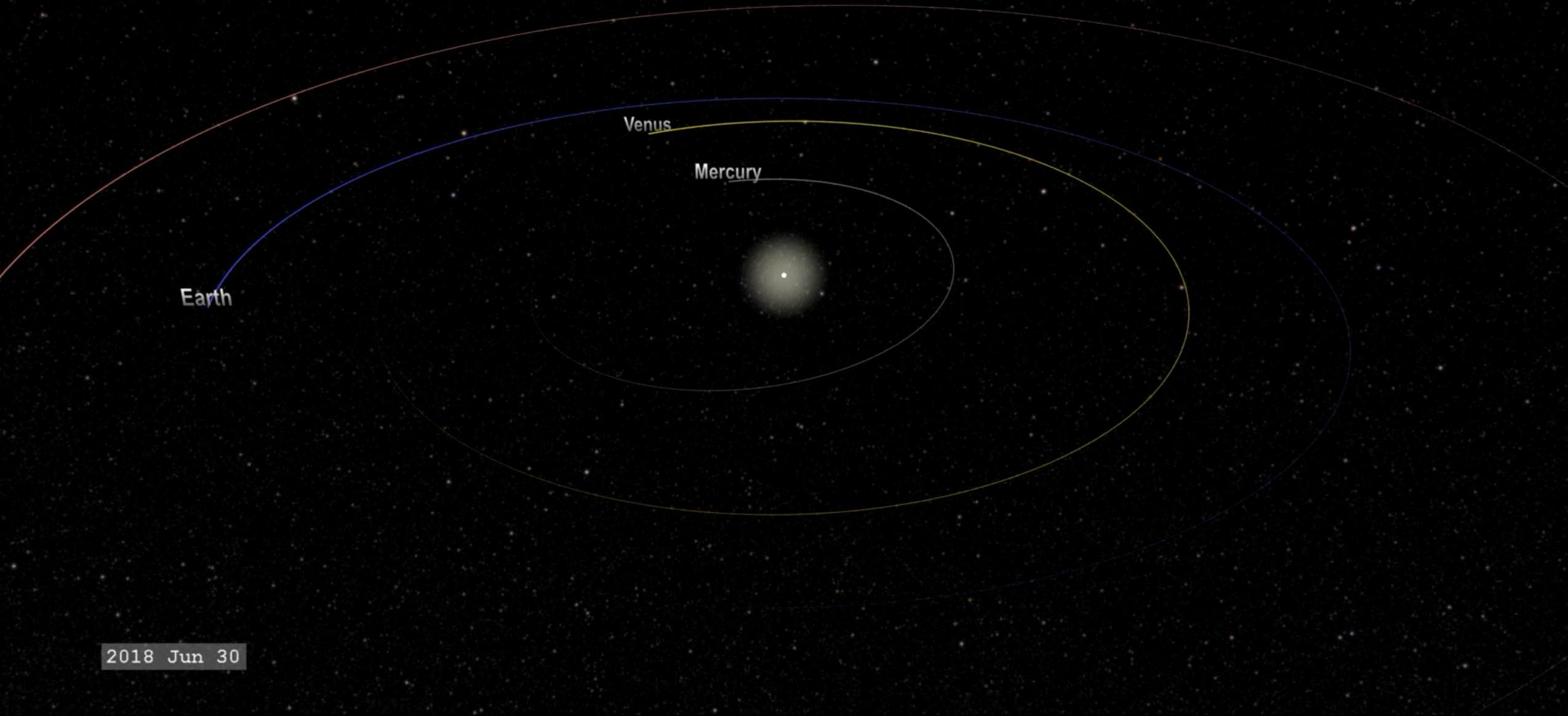
Parker Solar Probe
0.04 AU
Fox+2016

Solar Orbiter
0.28 AU
Müller+2020
2022-03-28 00:44:11

Two complementary spacecraft
studying the Sun at close
proximity

Providing solar wind
measurements in the inner
heliosphere coupled with close up
views of the solar atmosphere

Solar Orbiter & Parker Solar Probe Orbits



EXTREME EXPLORATION WITH SOLAR ORBITER AND PARKER SOLAR PROBE



Solar Orbiter

42 million

kilometres to the Sun
at closest approach

10 instruments

to observe the turbulent solar surface, its hot outer atmosphere, and changes in the solar wind

Combination of **in situ** and **remote sensing** observations

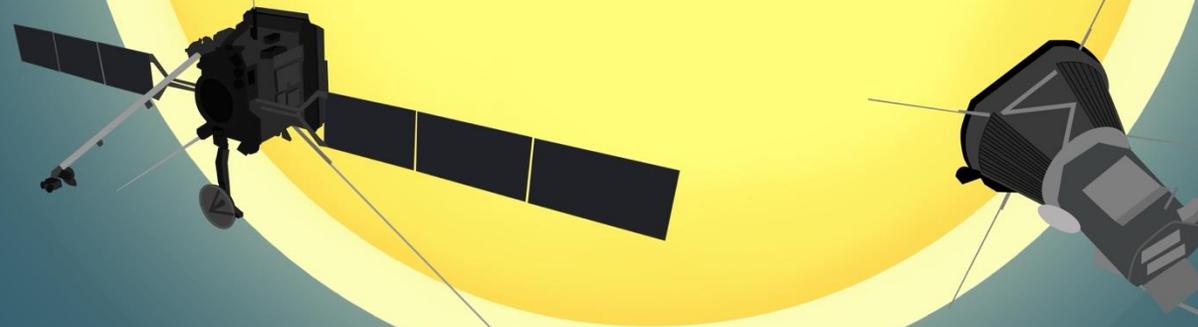
first images

of the Sun's poles: the key to understanding the Sun's activity and solar cycle

Providing **complementary measurements** and putting each other's **data in context**

Answering key questions about **how our star works** and the fundamental processes that lead to **space weather at Earth**

Using the **gravity of Venus** to get closer and closer to the Sun



Parker Solar Probe

6.2 million

kilometres to the Sun
at closest approach

4 instruments

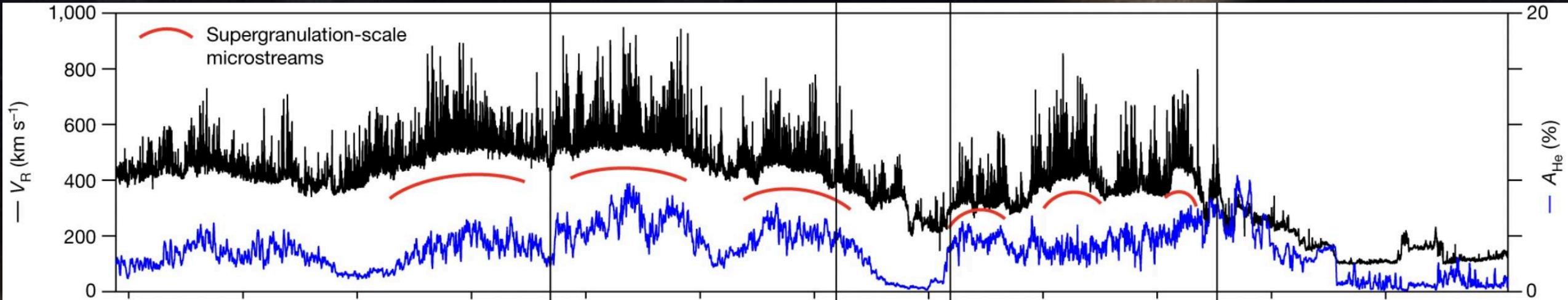
to study magnetic fields, plasma, energetic particles and solar wind

Flies through the Sun's inner atmosphere to trace how energy flows through the corona

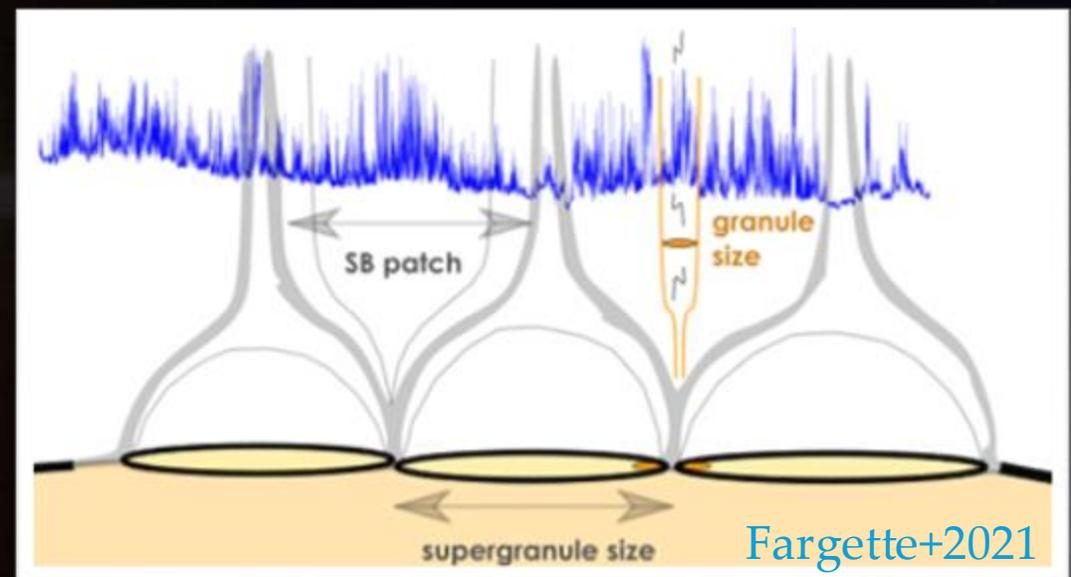
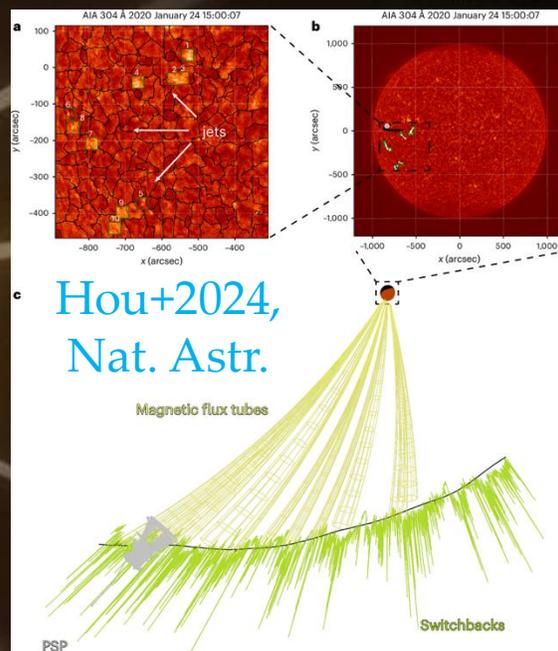
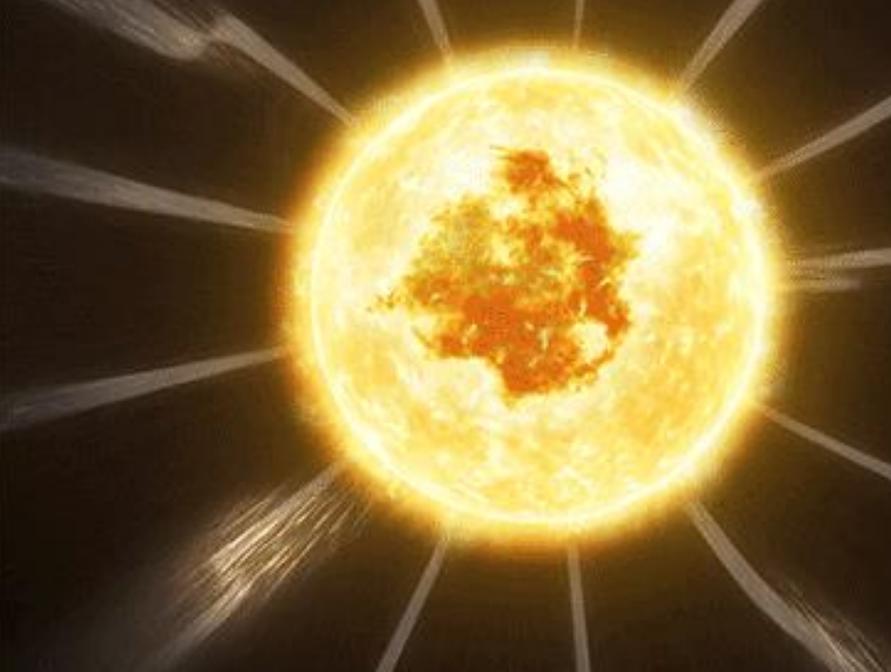


Magnetic Switchbacks

Ubiquitous reversals in the magnetic field accompanied with velocity spikes

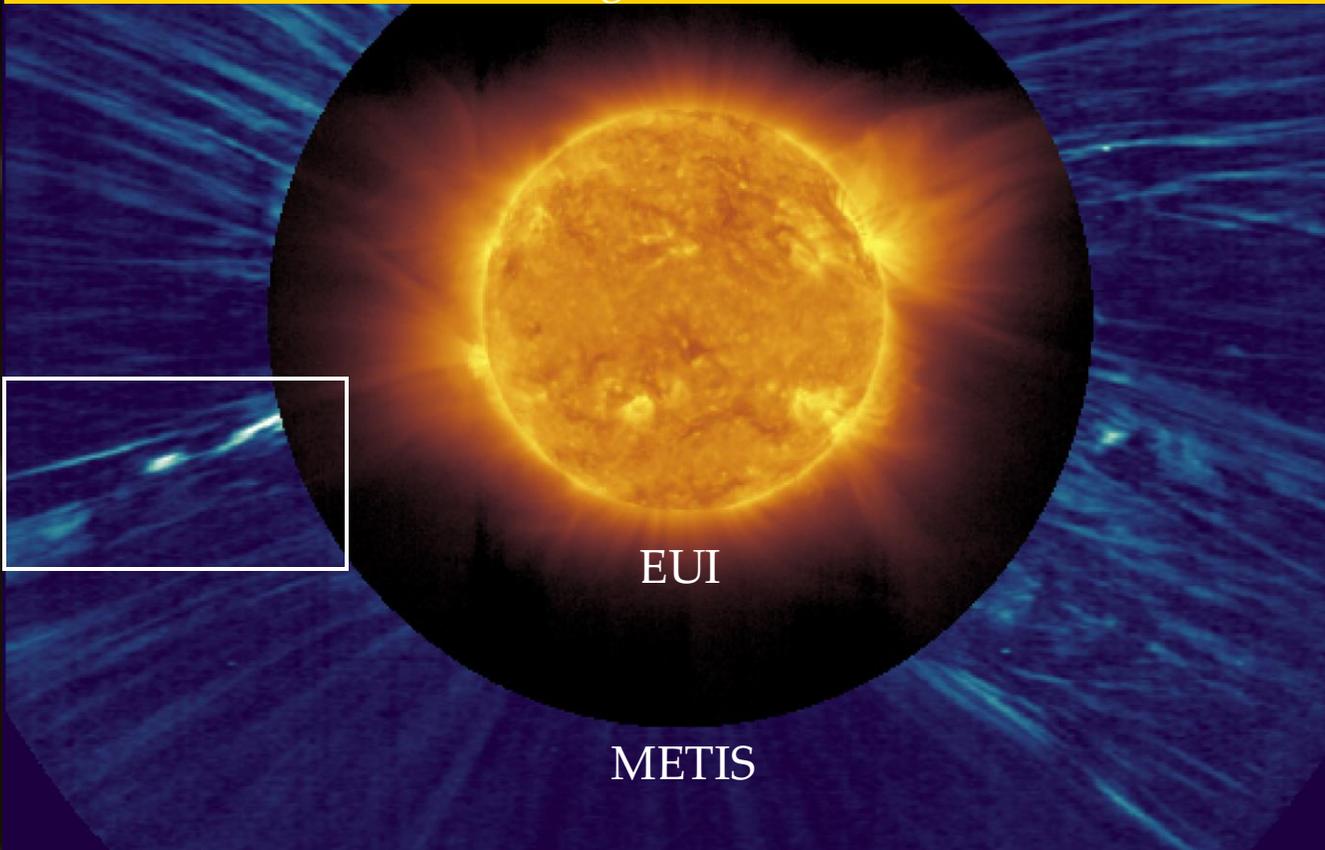
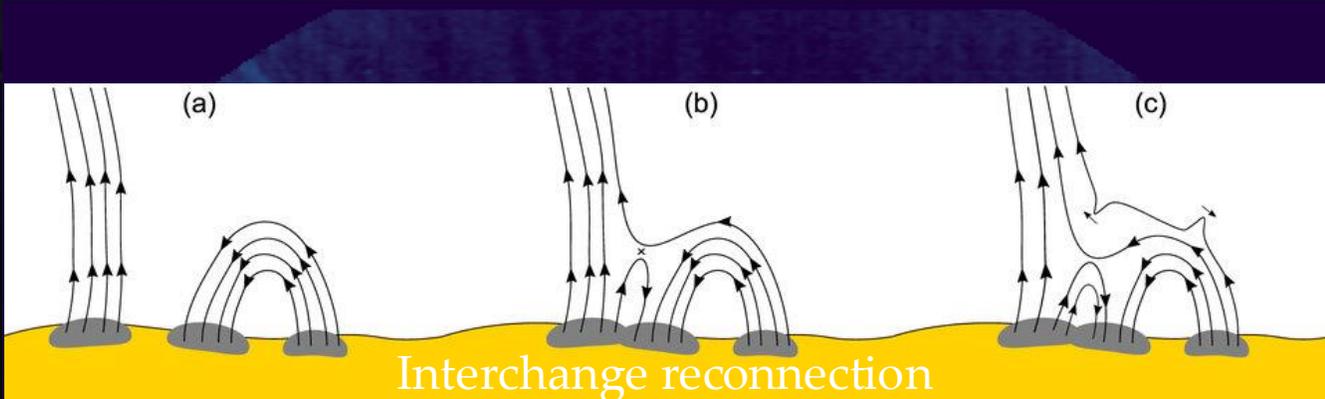
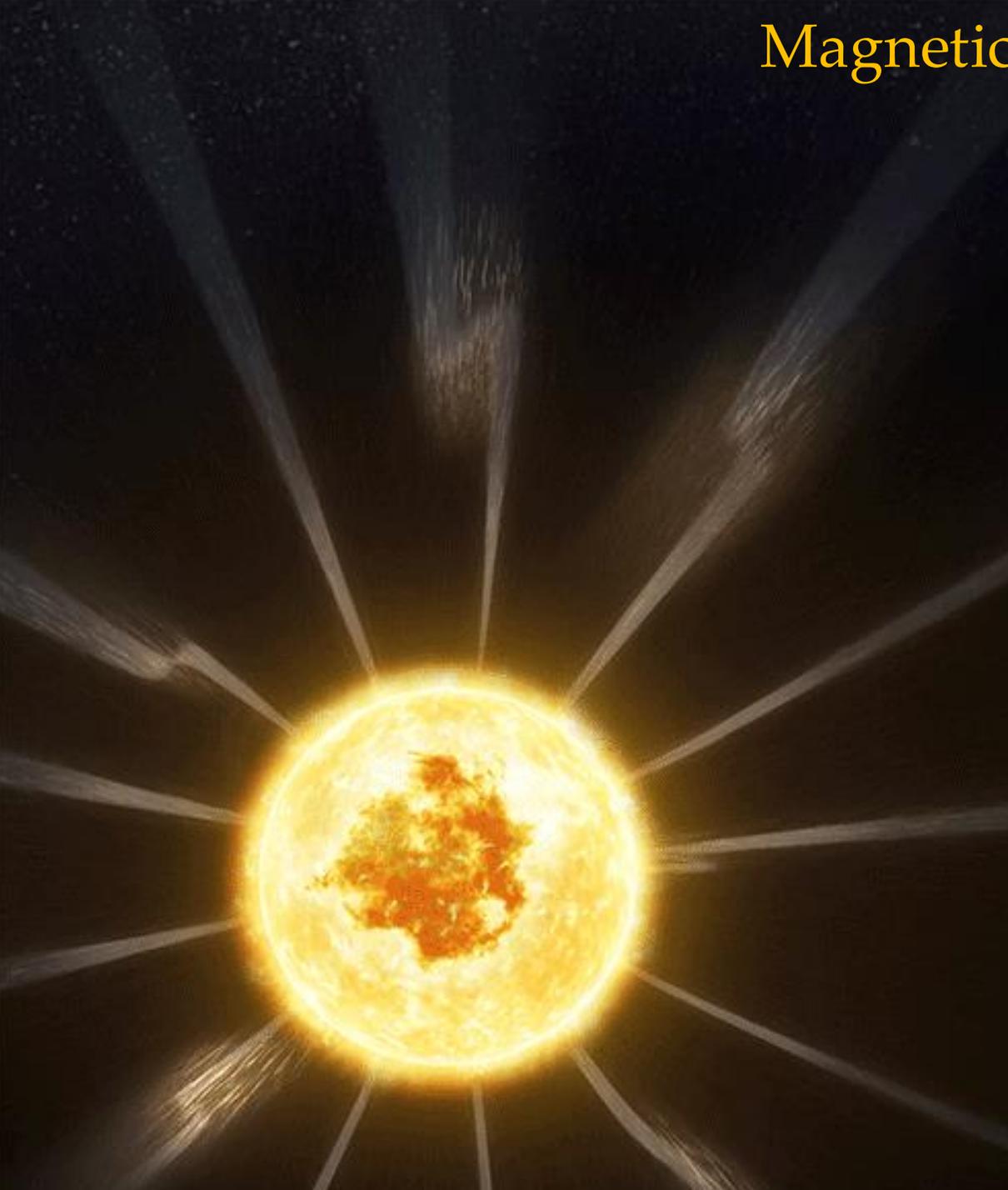


e.g. Bale+2019, Kasper+2019, Dudok de Wit+2020, Horbury+2020, Bale+2021, Federov+2021, Telloni+2022



Switchback patches modulated by supergranules

Magnetic Switchbacks





Where Do Switchbacks Come From?

Switchbacks are sudden reversals in the solar wind's magnetic field. They were a surprise discovery as NASA's Parker Solar Probe made its first close flyby of the Sun in November 2018.

How do switchbacks form? Here are the current theories competing to explain them.

(Not to scale)

www.nasa.gov

1 Reconnecting field lines create kink



2 Reconnecting field lines create flux rope



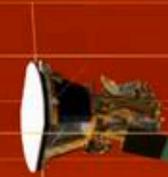
3 Expanding plasma ripples

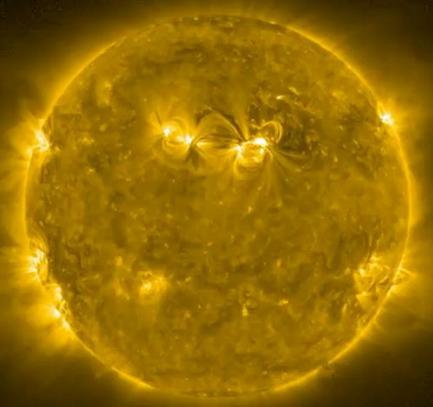


4 Shear-driven turbulence



5 Slow wind reconnects to fast, fast wind overtakes slow





Solar Orbiter/EUI FSI 174
2022-01-30 00:00:50 (UTC)



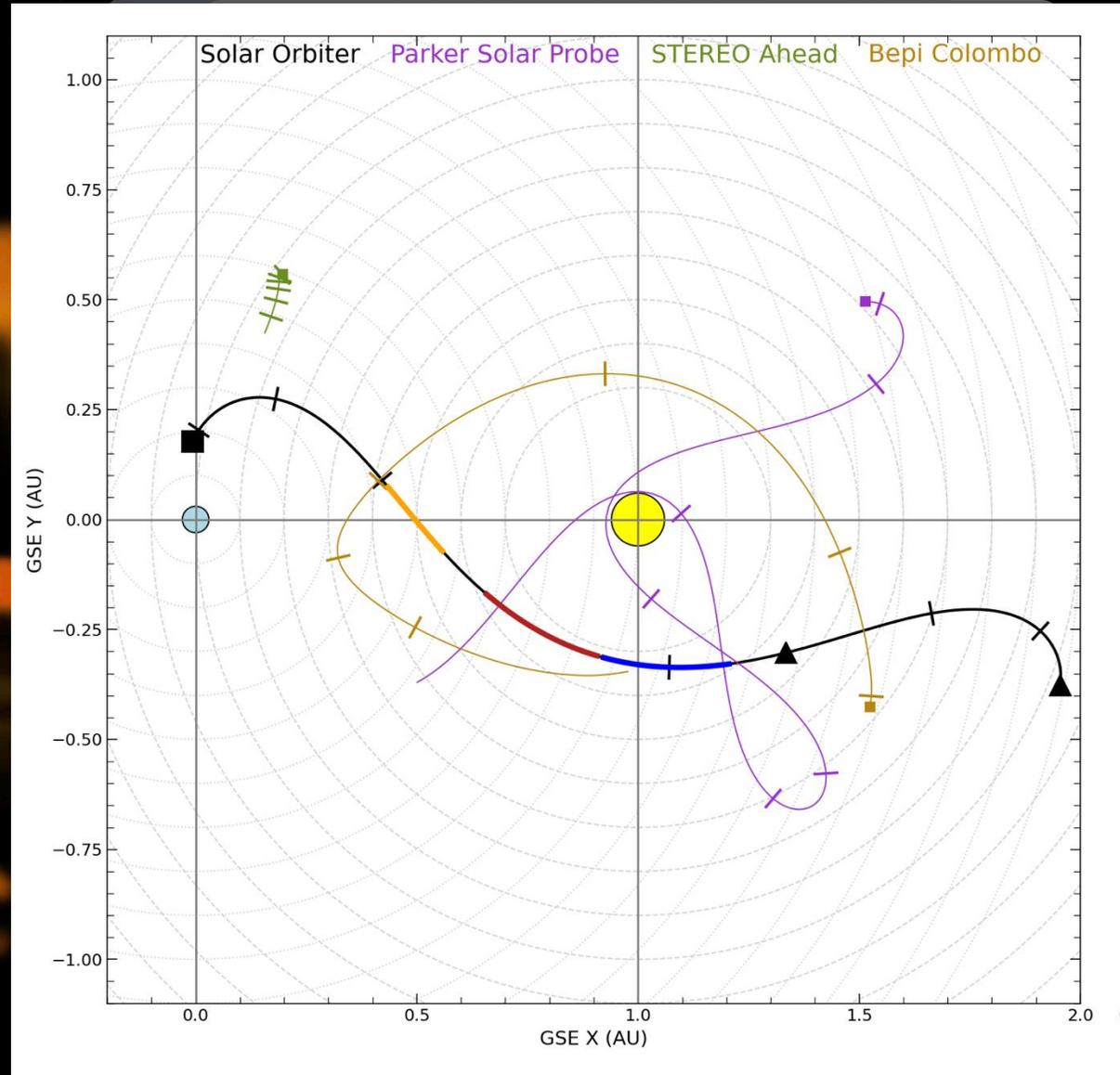
Remote-sensing windows
(RSWs: 3x10 days)

High-latitude
Observations

Top-level Science Goal:
What drives the solar wind and where
does the coronal magnetic field
originate from?

Perihelion
Observations

High-latitude
Observations

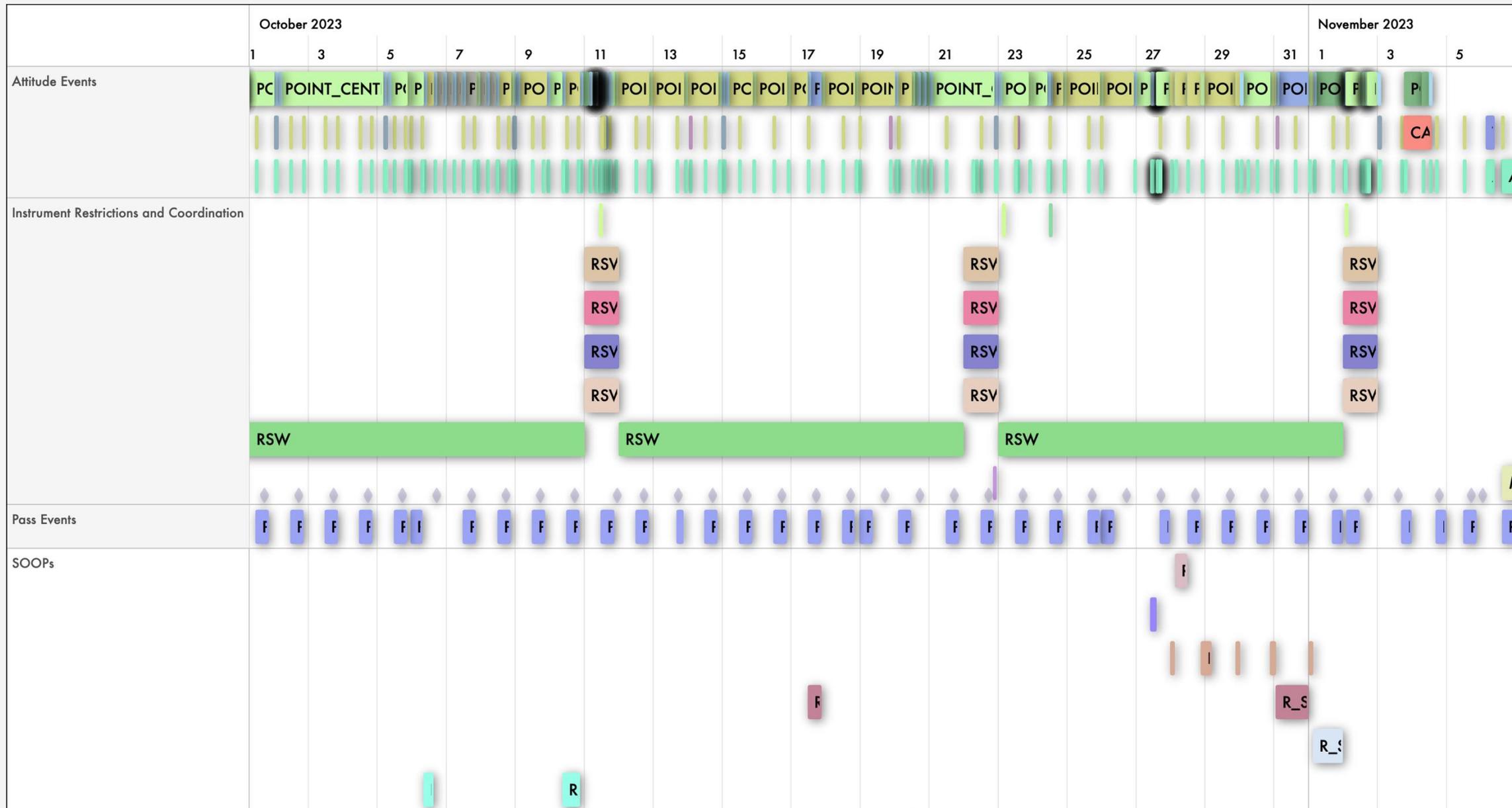


Plan: LTP13_Sep2023-Dec2023 Version: 2836 E-fecs Version: 1 Prime: V

Observations: Nexus_v8.7.0

Events: LTP13_FECS01_PTEL01_EventsLT01_v2

Navigation icons: info, back, search, forward, refresh



tion here



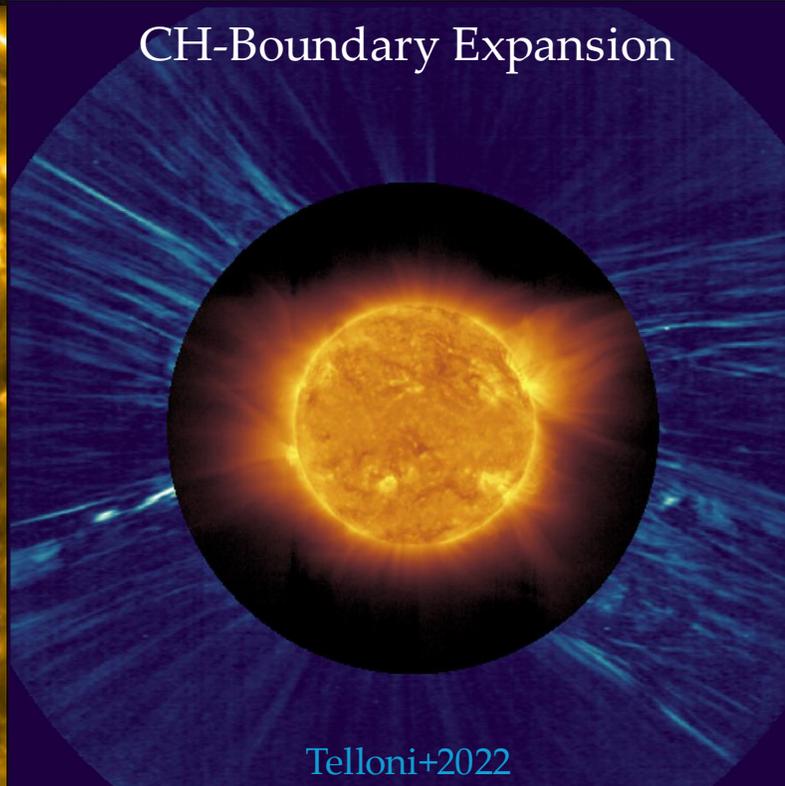
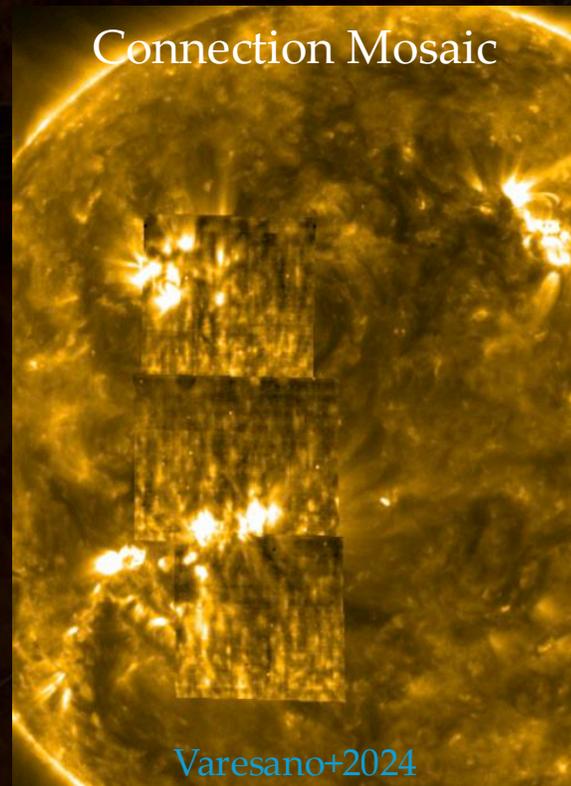
Mül

Solar Wind Related SOOPs

L_SMALL_MRES_MCAD_Ballistic-Connection
L_SMALL_MRES_MCAD_Connection-Mosaic
L_SMALL_HRES_HCAD_Fast-Wind
L_SMALL_HRES_HCAD_Slow-Wind-Connection
L_BOTH_MRES_MCAD_Farside-Connection
L_BOTH_HRES_LCAD_CH-Boundary-Expansion
R_SMALL_HRES_HCAD_PDF-Mosaic

<https://www.cosmos.esa.int/web/solar-orbiter/soops-summary>

Zouganelis+2020



Solar Wind Related SOOPs

L_SMALL_MRES_MCAD_Ballistic-Connection

L_SMALL_MRES_MCAD_Connection-Mosaic

L_SMALL_HRES_HCAD_Fast-Wind

L_SMALL_HRES_HCAD_Slow-Wind-Connection

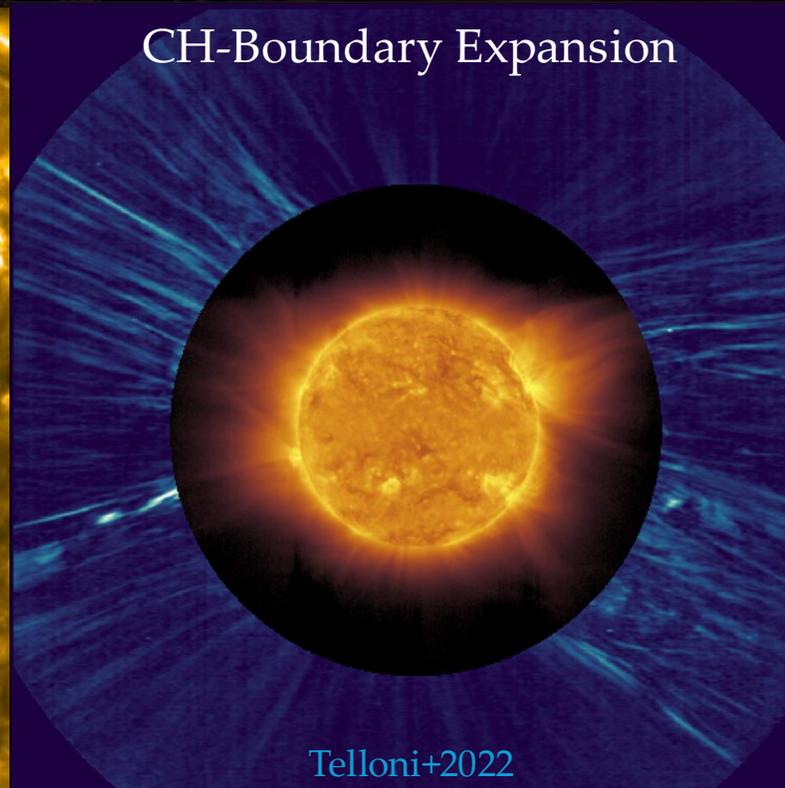
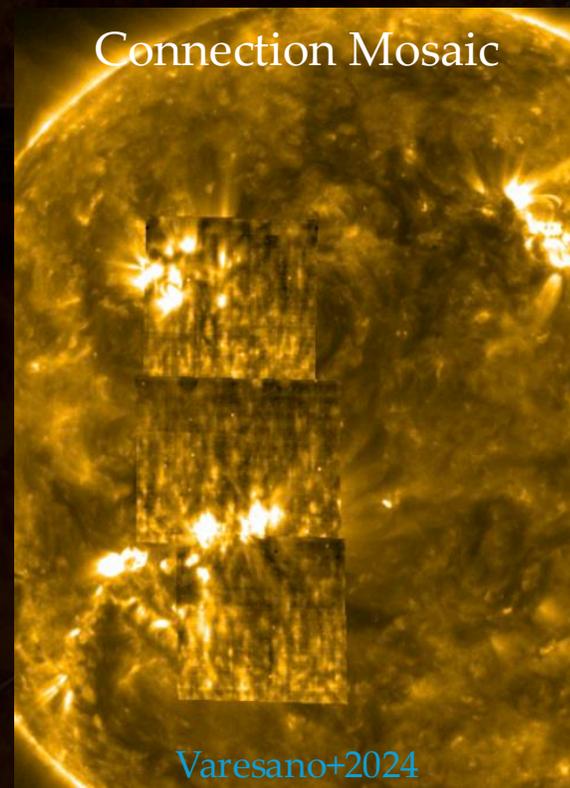
L_BOTH_MRES_MCAD_Farside-Connection

L_BOTH_HRES_LCAD_CH-Boundary-Expansion

R_SMALL_HRES_HCAD_PDF-Mosaic

<https://www.cosmos.esa.int/web/solar-orbiter/soops-summary>

Zouganelis+2020

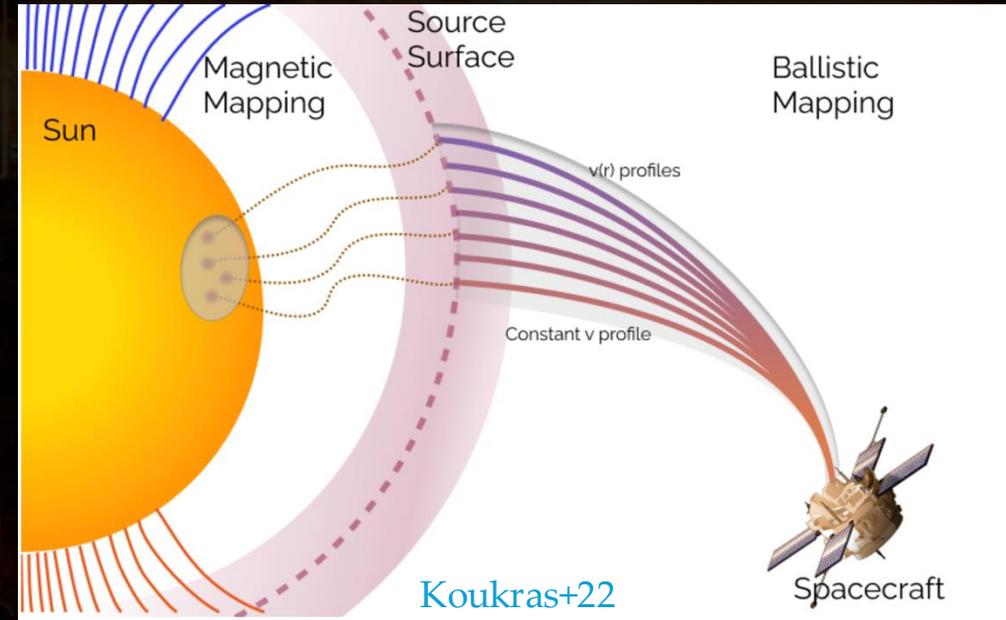
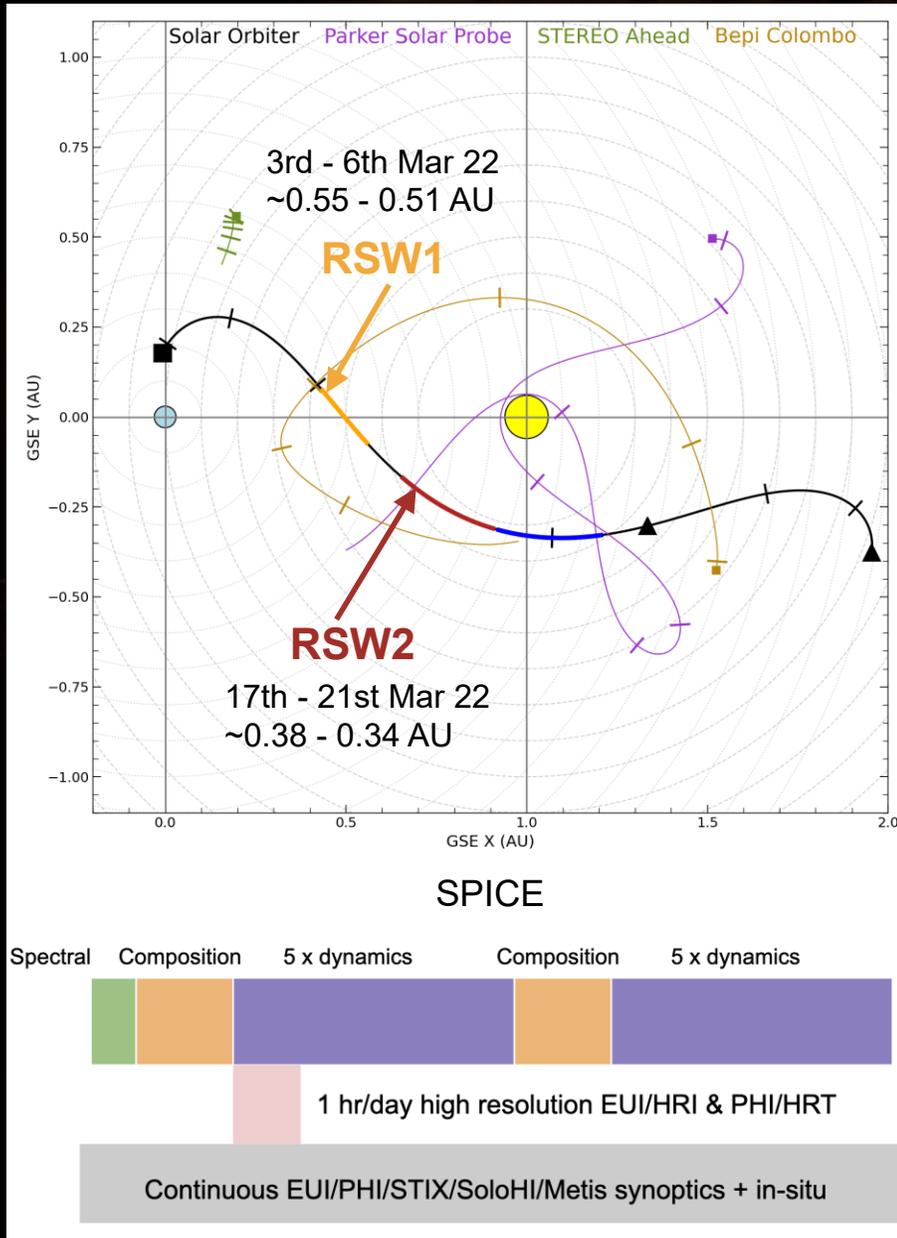


Slow Solar Wind Connection Science SOOP

L_SMALL_HRES_HCAD_Slow-Wind-Connection

Science Goal: Slow solar wind release mechanisms at open-closed magnetic field boundaries

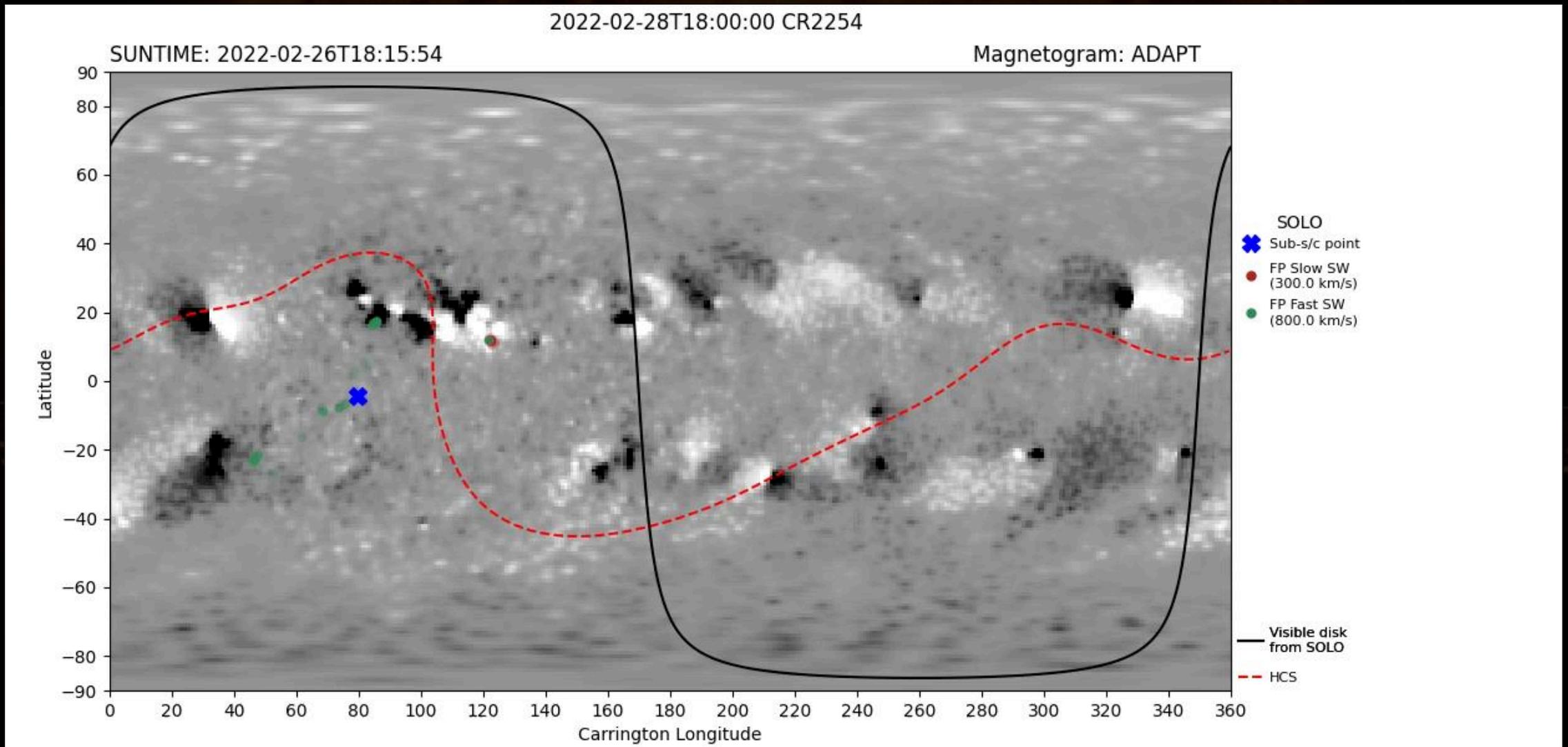
Target: Active Region/Coronal Hole Boundaries



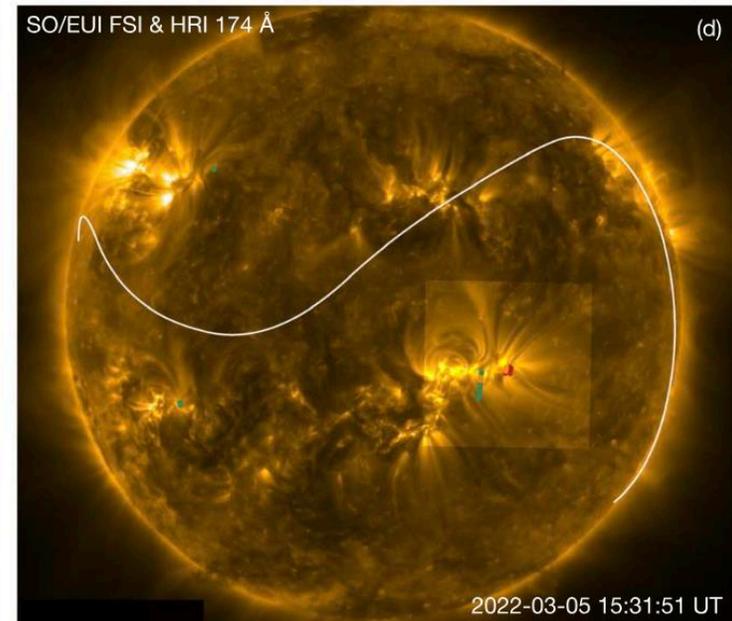
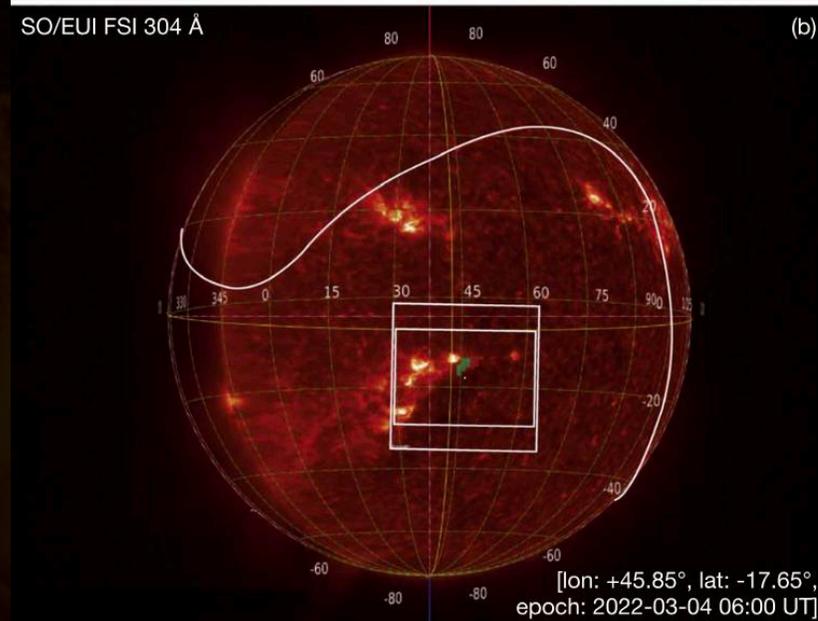
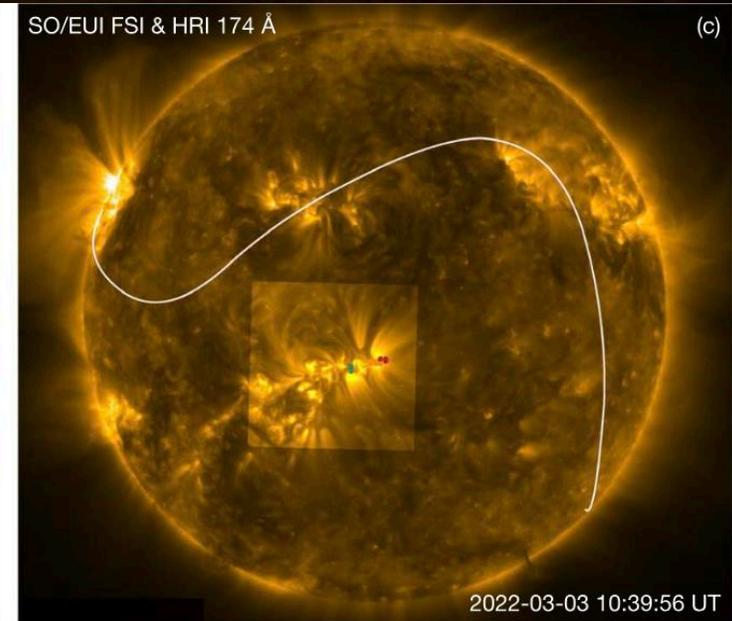
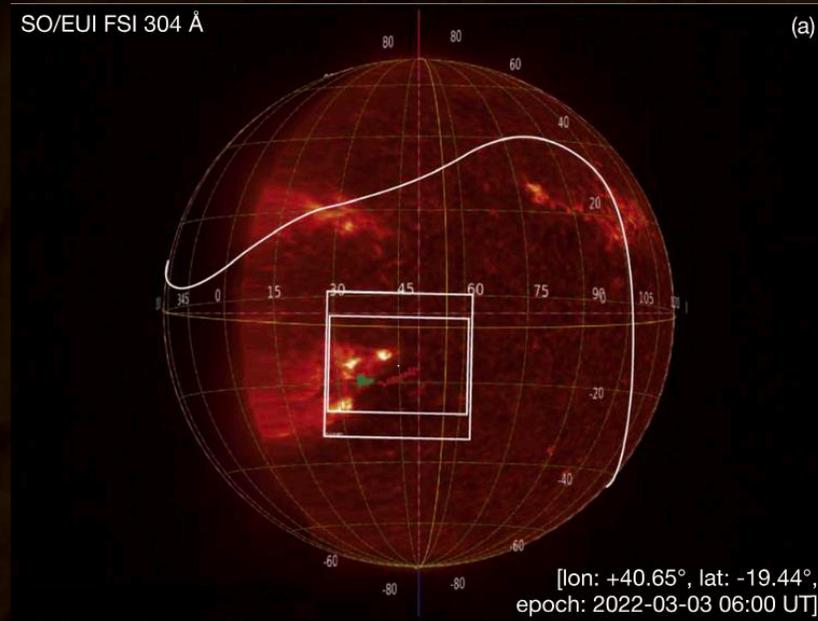
Depends upon connectivity of spacecraft!
(Rouillard+2020)

Supporting observations from
Hinode & IRIS

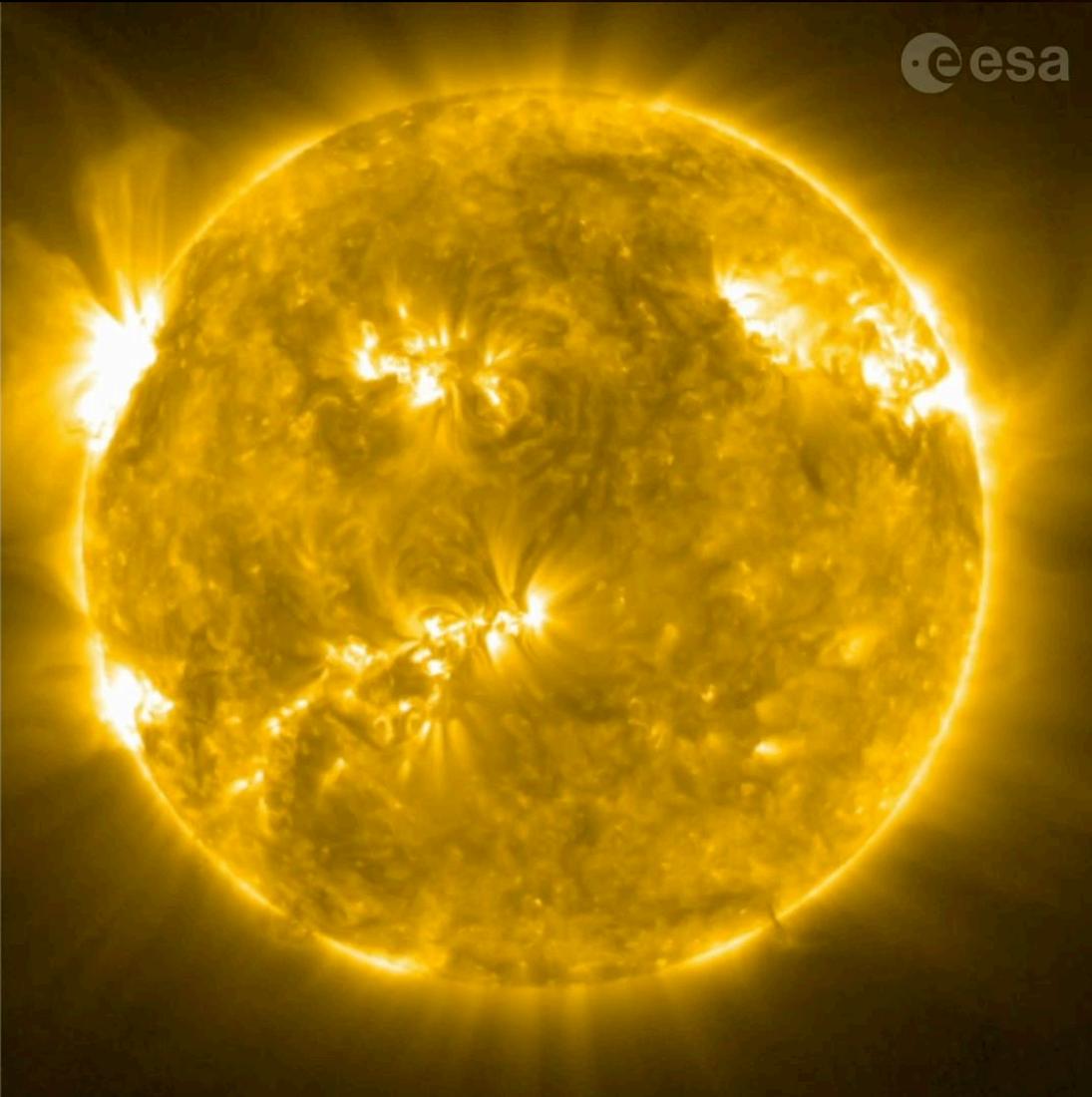
Magnetic Connectivity Tool (RSW1)



Target Selection for RSW1

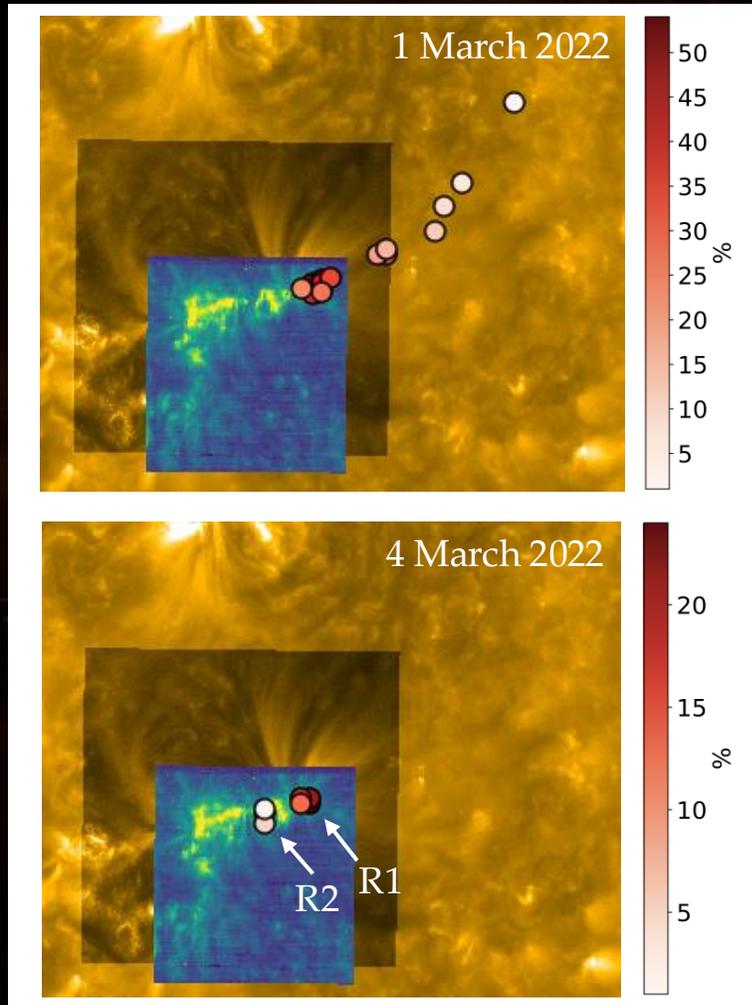


Multi-source connectivity drives solar wind variability



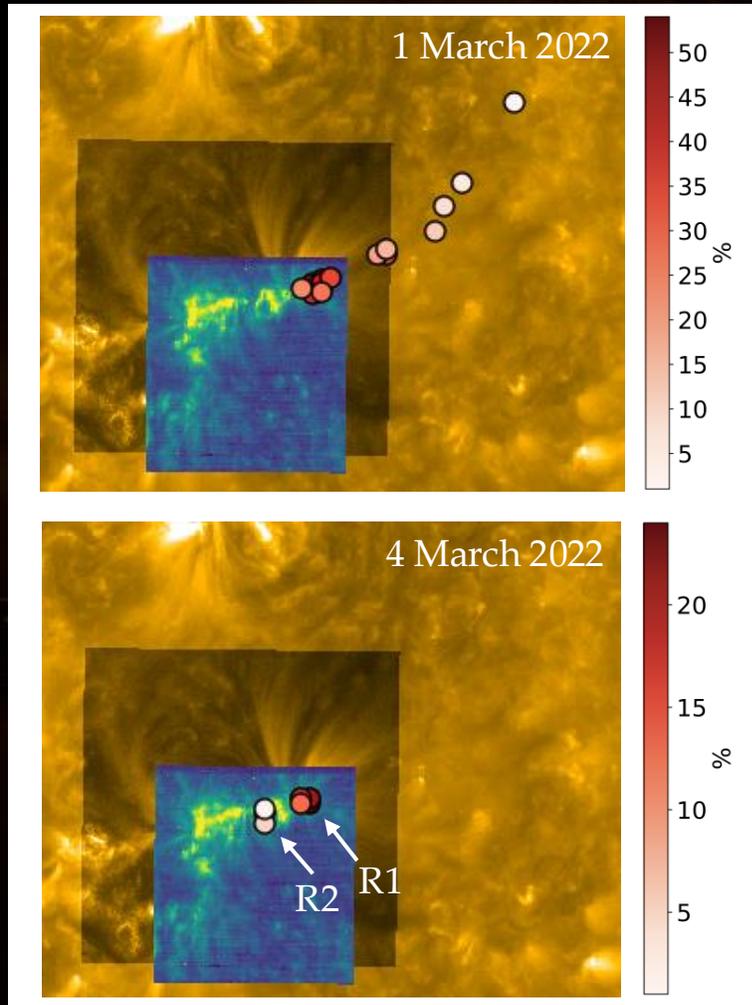
Magnetic connectivity of Solar Orbiter transitions across
the CH-AR complex
Solar wind travel time ~ 2-3 days

Multi-source connectivity drives solar wind variability

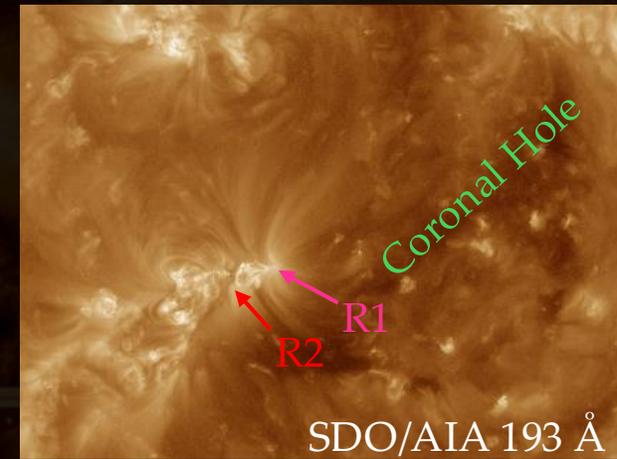


Magnetic connectivity of Solar Orbiter transitions across
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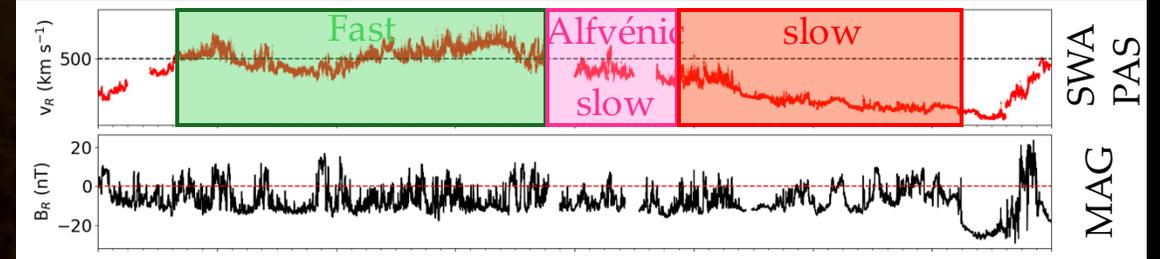
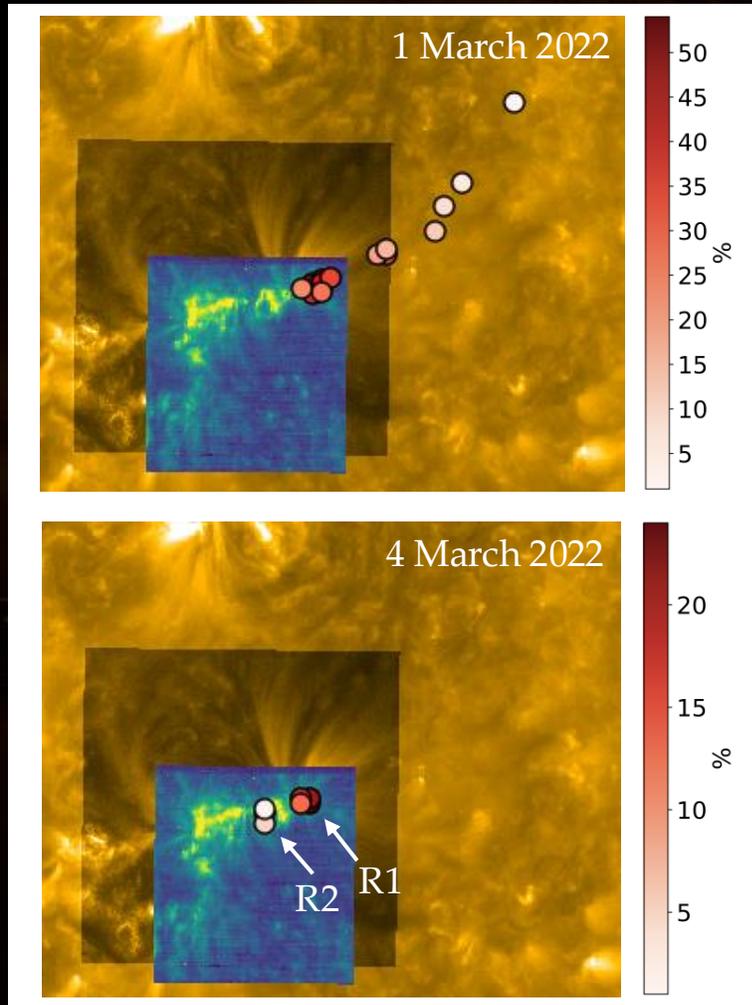


All types of solar wind

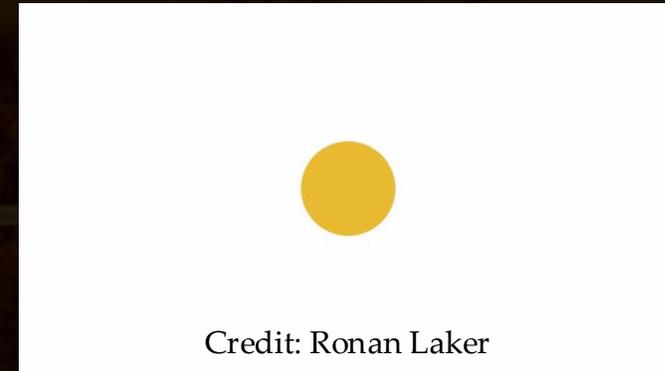


Magnetic connectivity of Solar Orbiter transitions across
the CH-AR complex
Solar wind travel time ~ 2-3 days

Multi-source connectivity drives solar wind variability

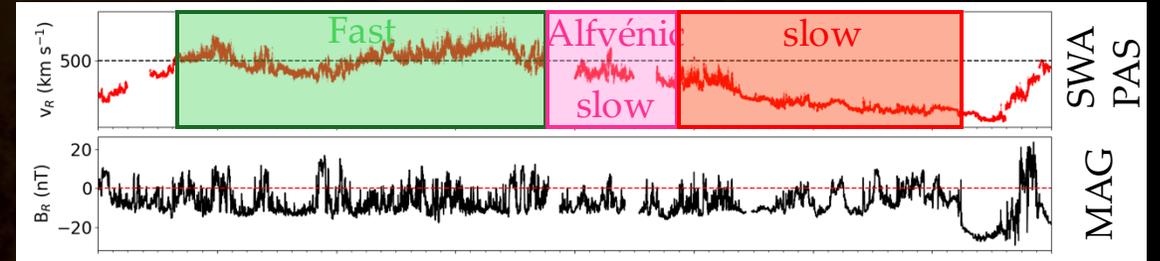
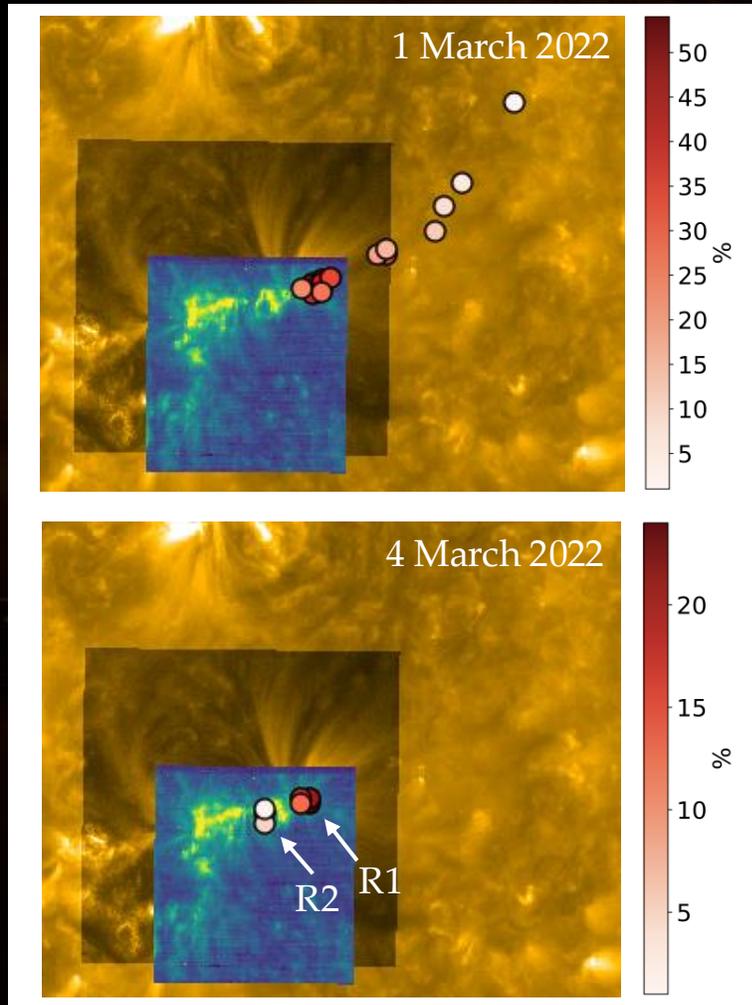


Negative B_R consistent with sources

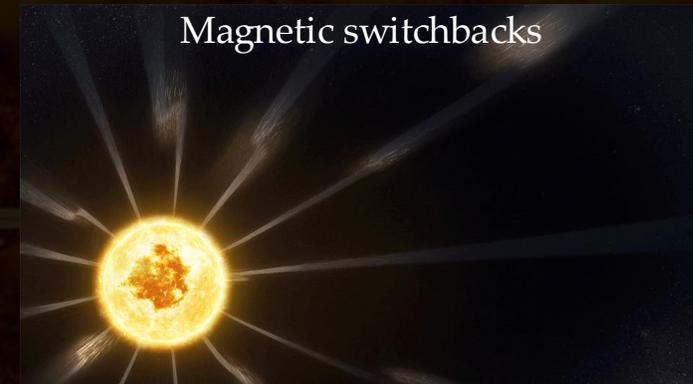


Magnetic connectivity of Solar Orbiter transitions across the CH-AR complex
Solar wind travel time ~ 2-3 days

Multi-source connectivity drives solar wind variability

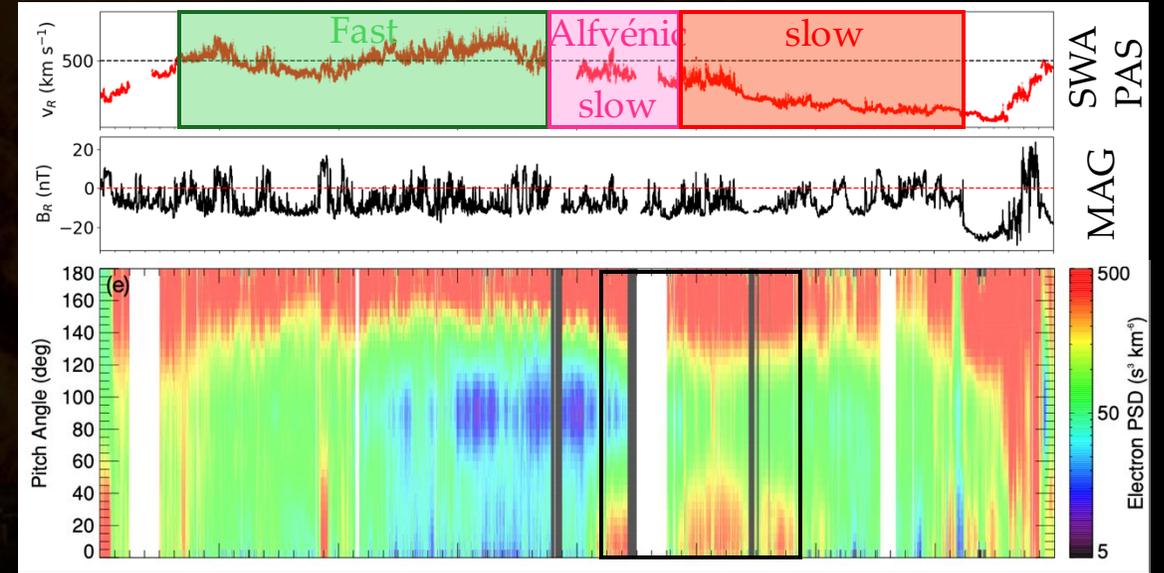
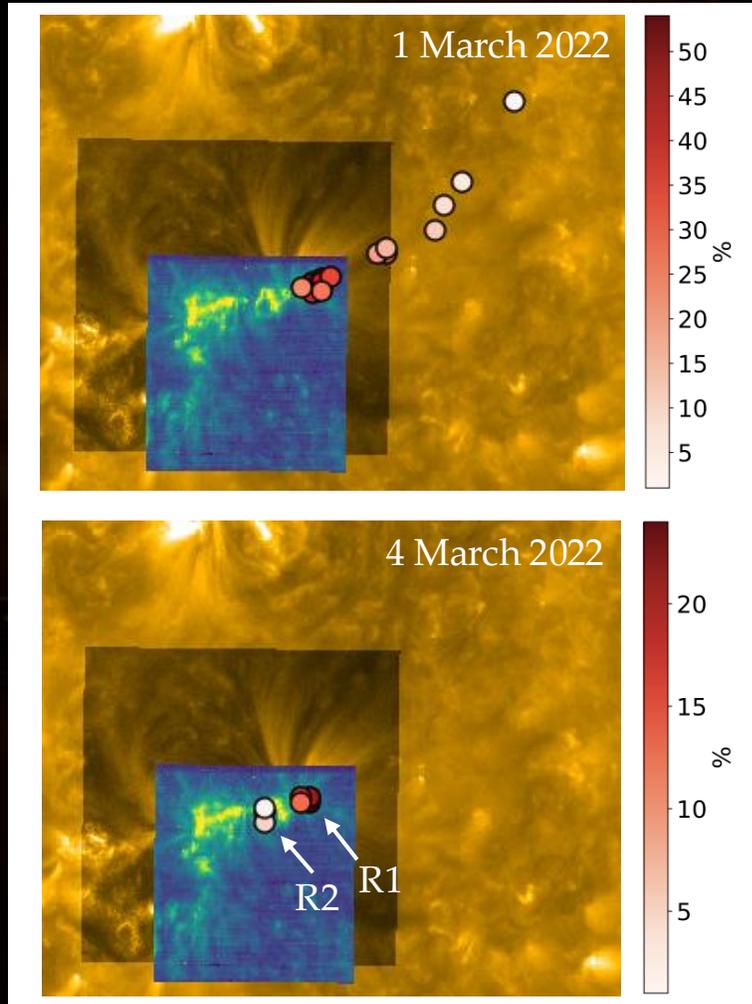


Negative B_R consistent with sources

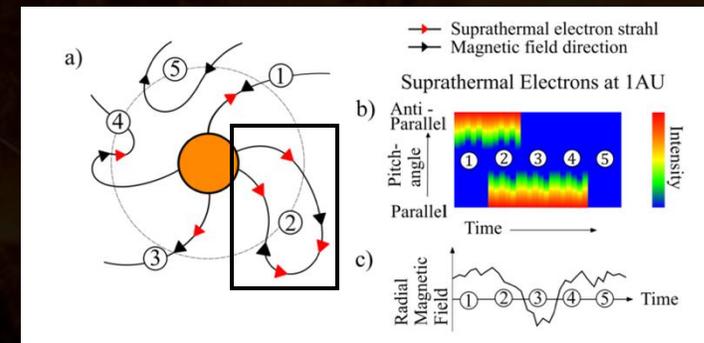


Magnetic connectivity of Solar Orbiter transitions across
the CH-AR complex
Solar wind travel time $\sim 2-3$ days

Multi-source connectivity drives solar wind variability



Outward & anti-parallel,
with bi-directional streams

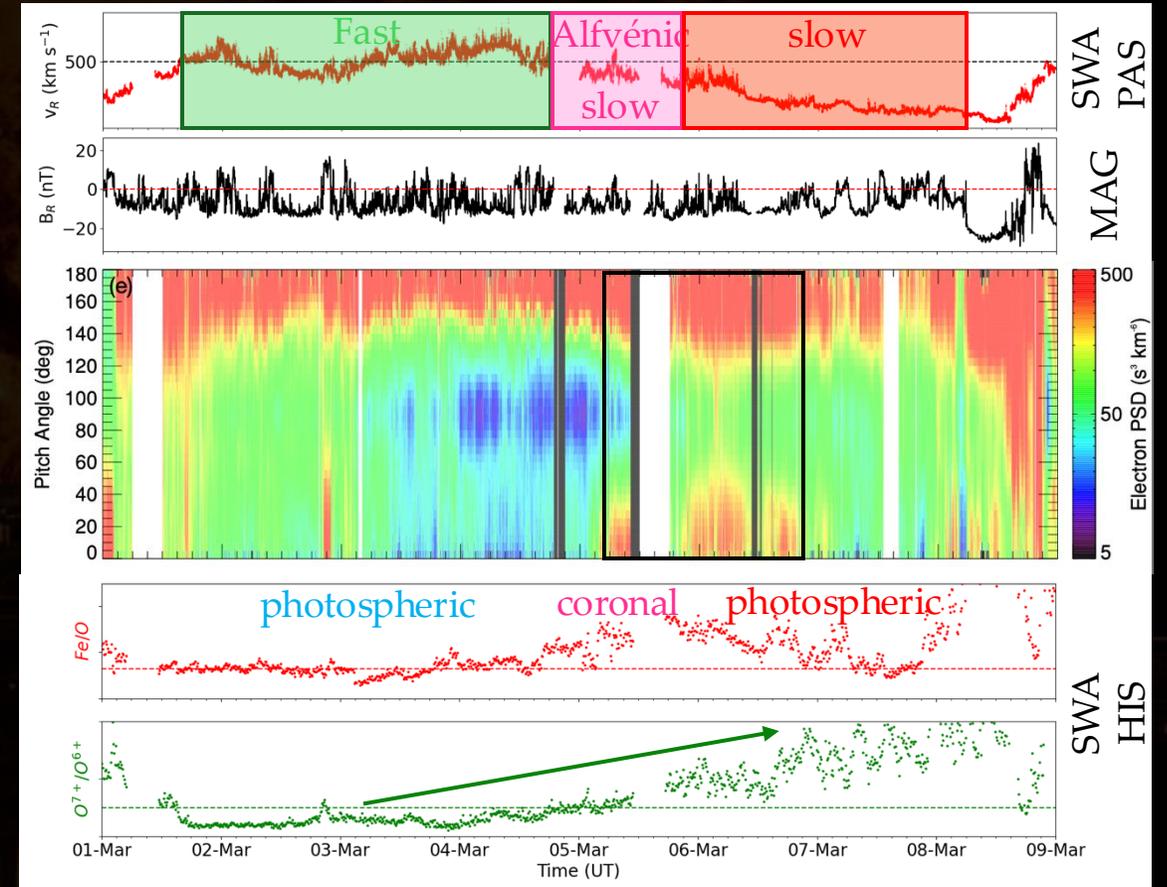
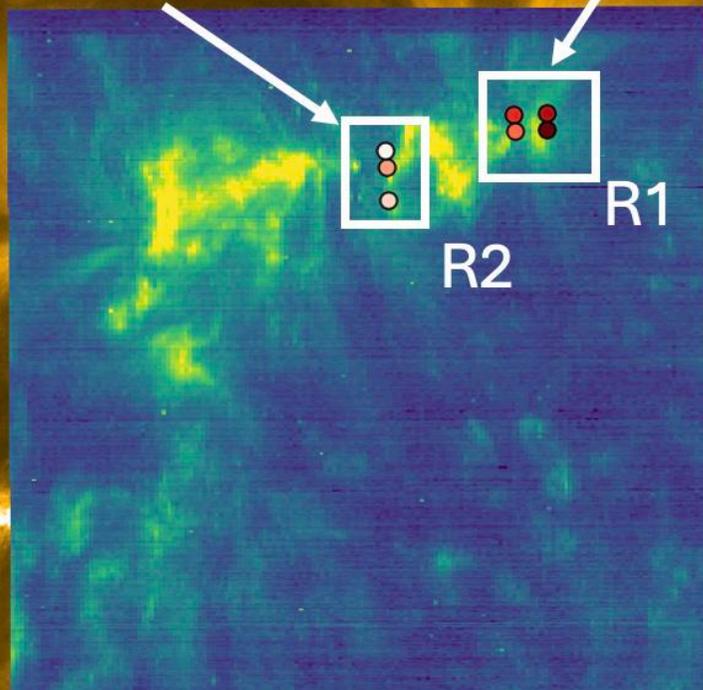


Magnetic connectivity of Solar Orbiter transitions across
the CH-AR complex
Solar wind travel time ~ 2-3 days

Multi-source connectivity drives solar wind variability

Photospheric composition

Coronal composition

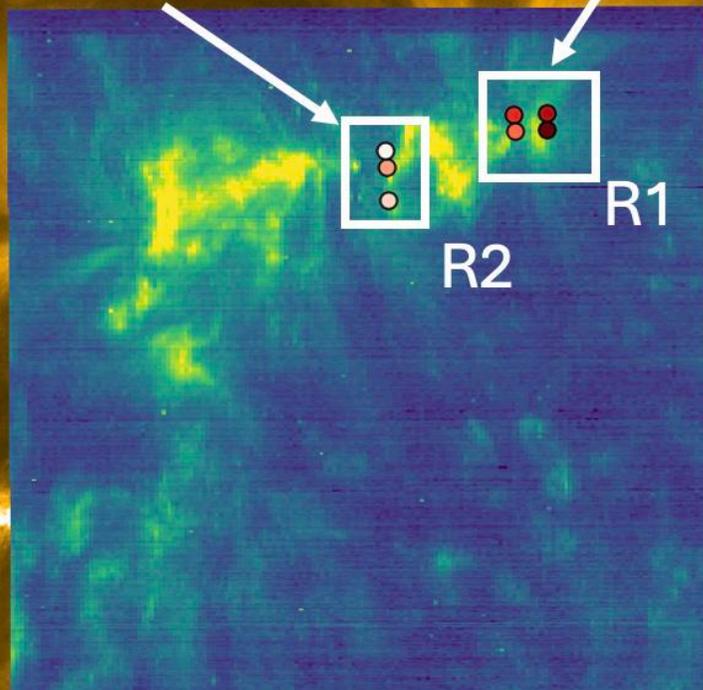


Magnetic connectivity of Solar Orbiter transitions across
the CH-AR complex
Solar wind travel time ~ 2-3 days

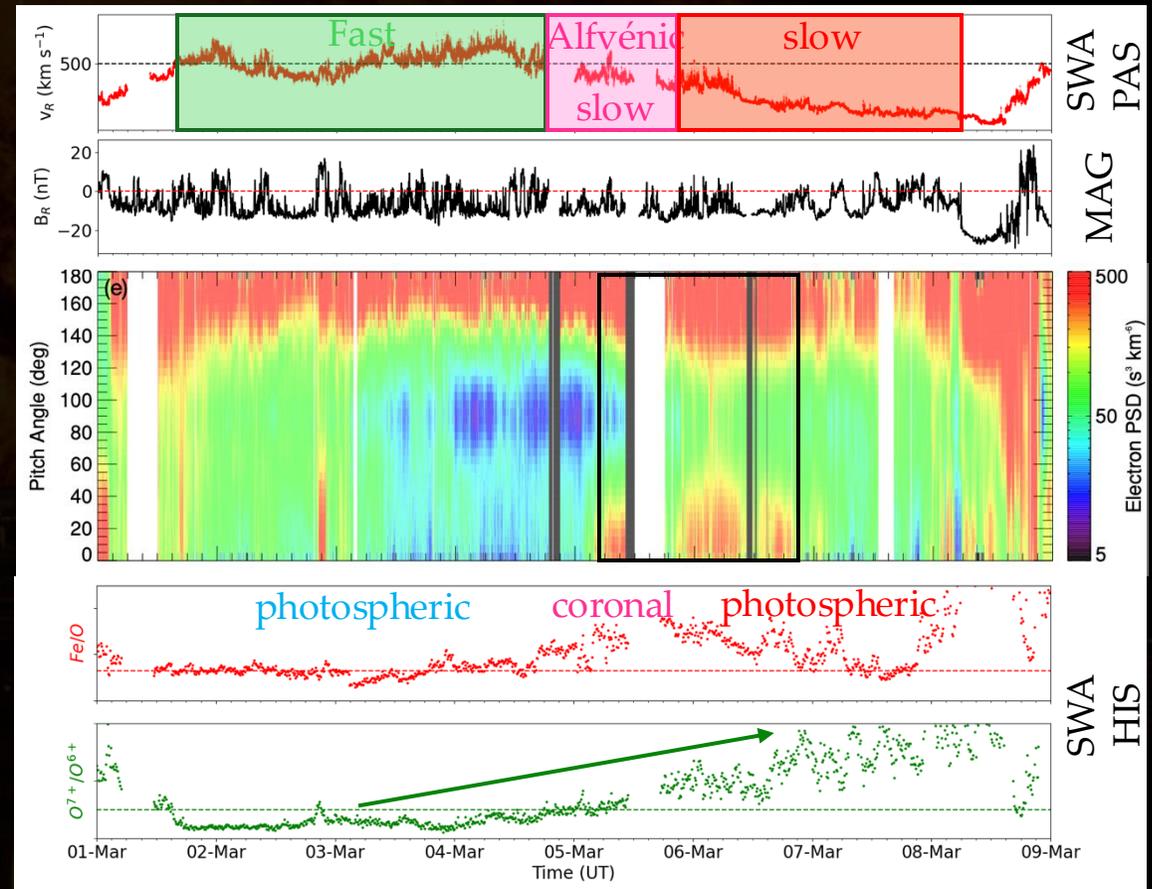
Multi-source connectivity drives solar wind variability

Photospheric composition

Coronal composition



Magnetic connectivity of Solar Orbiter transitions across the CH-AR complex
Solar wind travel time ~ 2-3 days



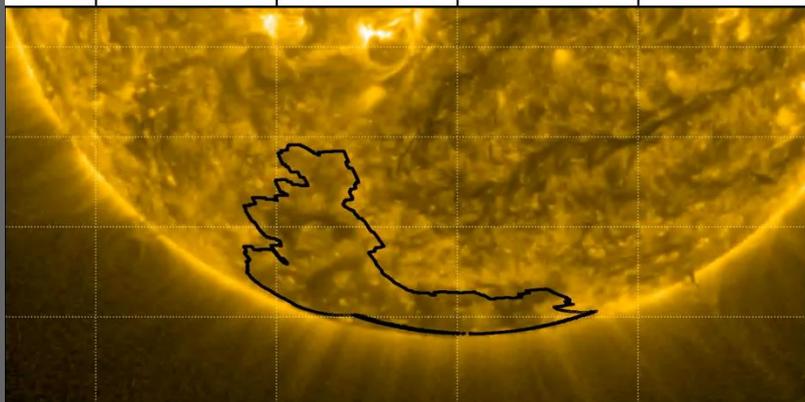
Small-scale variability is driven by the changing connectivity across multiple sources, where the topology also changes due to interchange reconnection at closed-open field boundaries

High-Resolution Observations from other RSWs

RSW2: 17-22 March 2022, RSW7: 30 March - 4 April 2023, RSW9: 21 - 24 April 2023

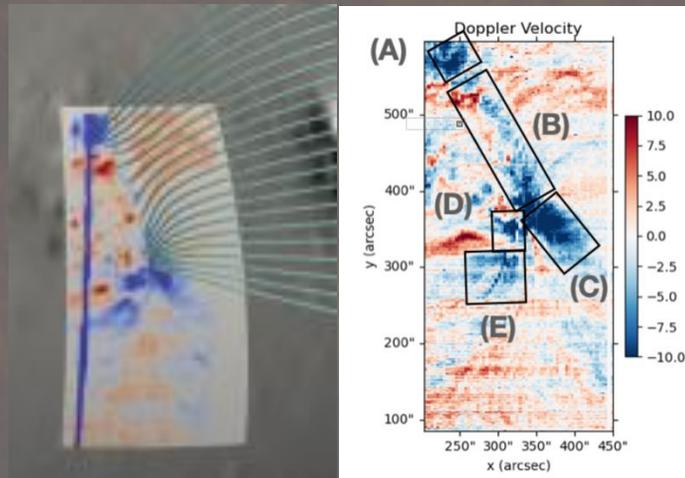
Merging of a CD & polar CH

FSI 174 Å 2022-03-18 00:06:02



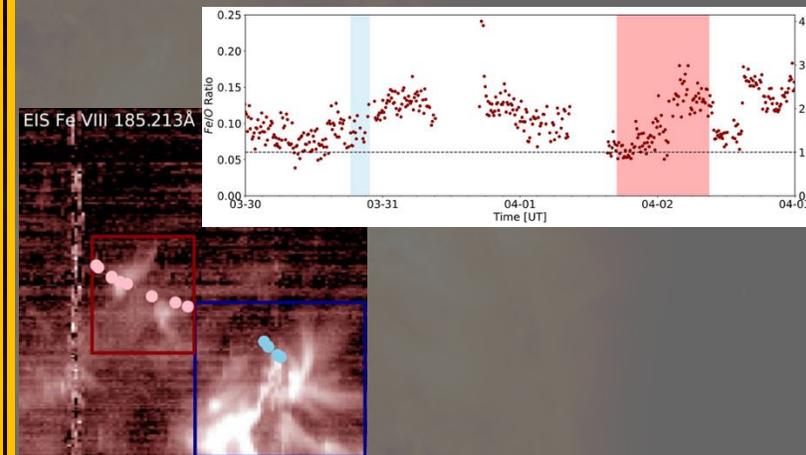
Component reconnection primary driver
Similar upflow profiles after merging
Jets inside CD similar to CH
(Ngampoopun+2023, ApJ, 950, 2, 150)

Observational Evidence of S-Web



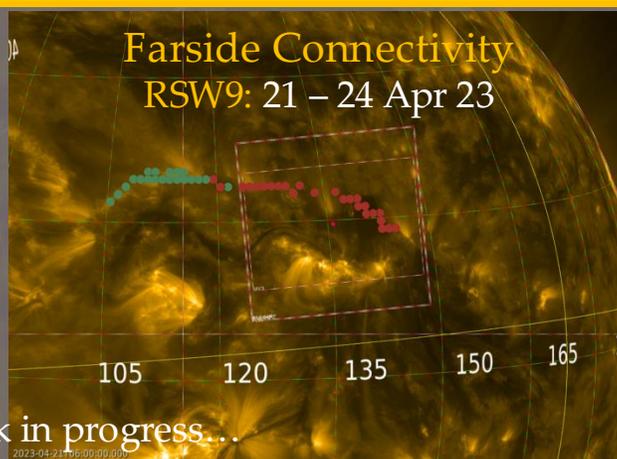
Super-radial expansion of narrow corridor
Interchange reconnection provides at corridor
boundaries allows plasma to escape
(Baker+2023, ApJ, 950, 1, 65)

SPICE/EIS abundance diagnostic



Fe/Ne FIP bias diagnostic from combined
SPICE/EIS data
Diagnostic useful for Solar-C/EUVST
(Brooks+2024, 976, 2, 188, ApJ)

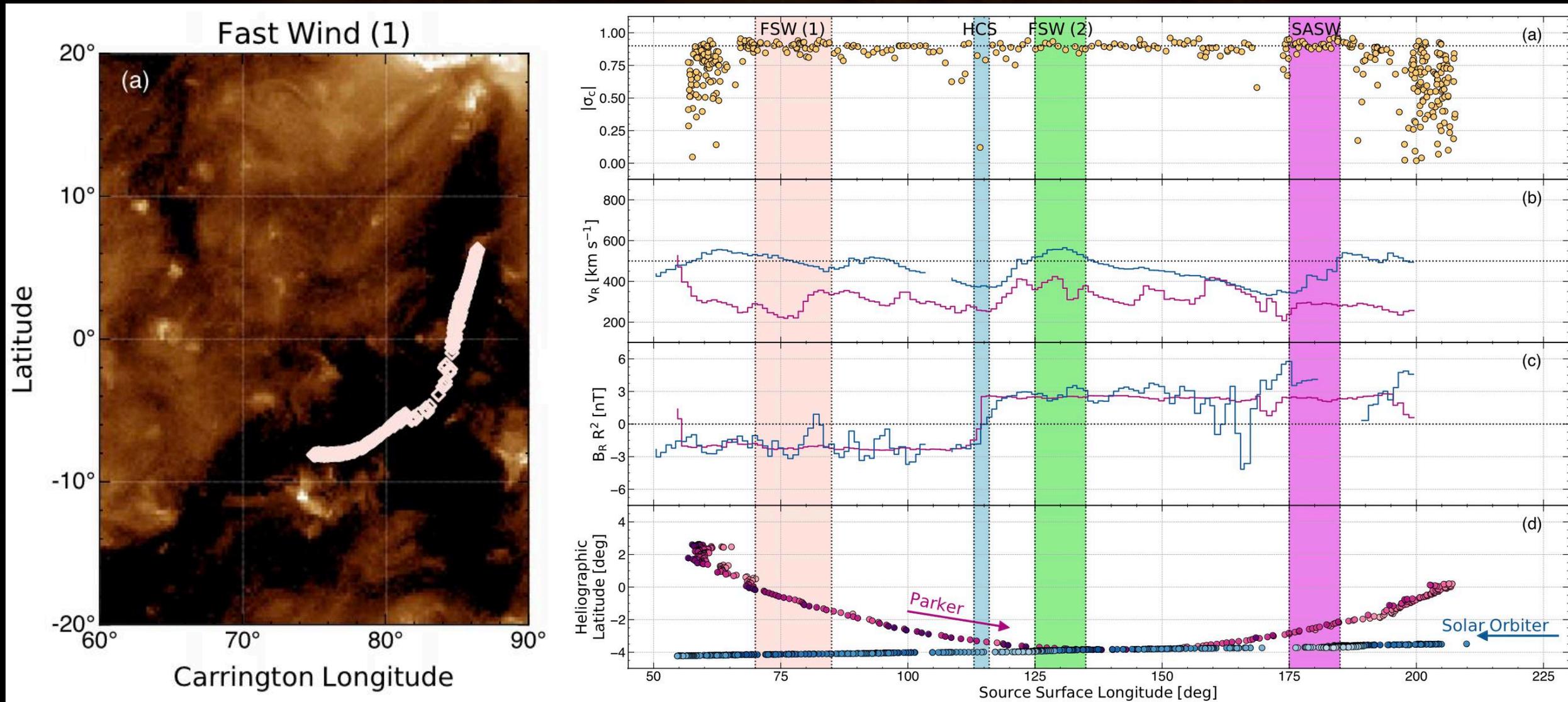
Farside Connectivity RSW9: 21 - 24 Apr 23



Work in progress...

Solar Orbiter and Parker Solar Probe Conjunction during PSP Encounter 11

Composition and variability of fast and slow Alfvénic solar wind from CHs

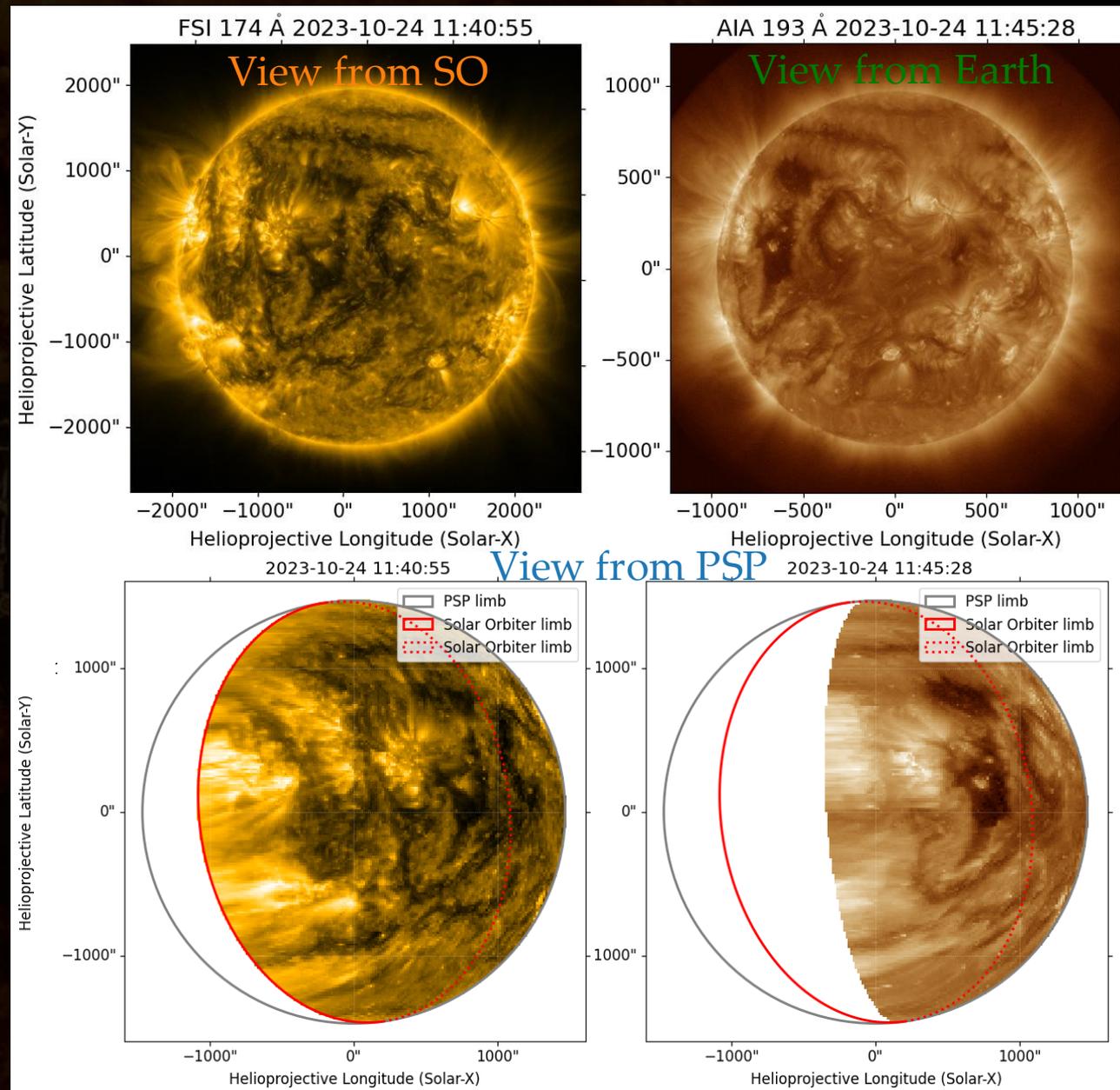
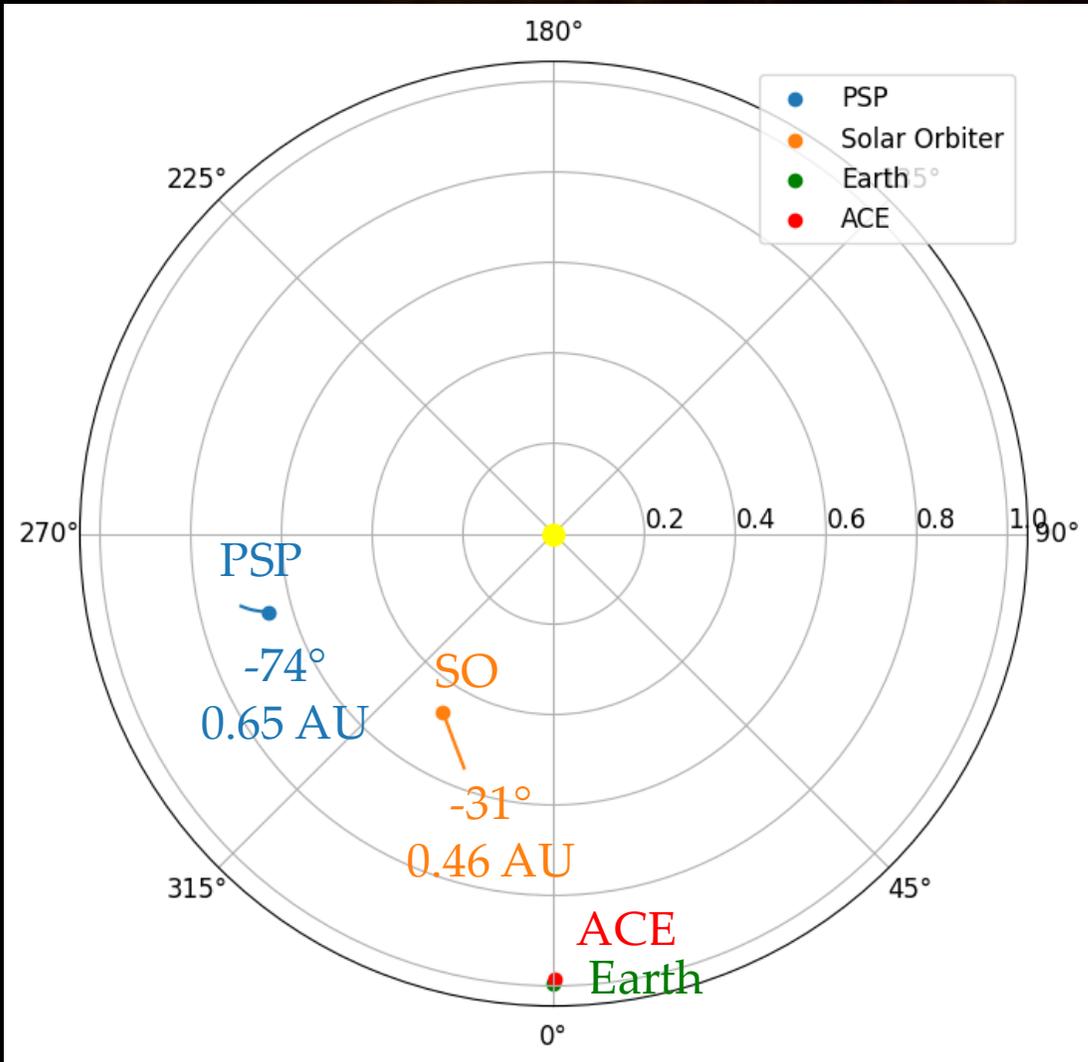


Future multi-spacecraft conjunctions to determine the effects of radial propagation

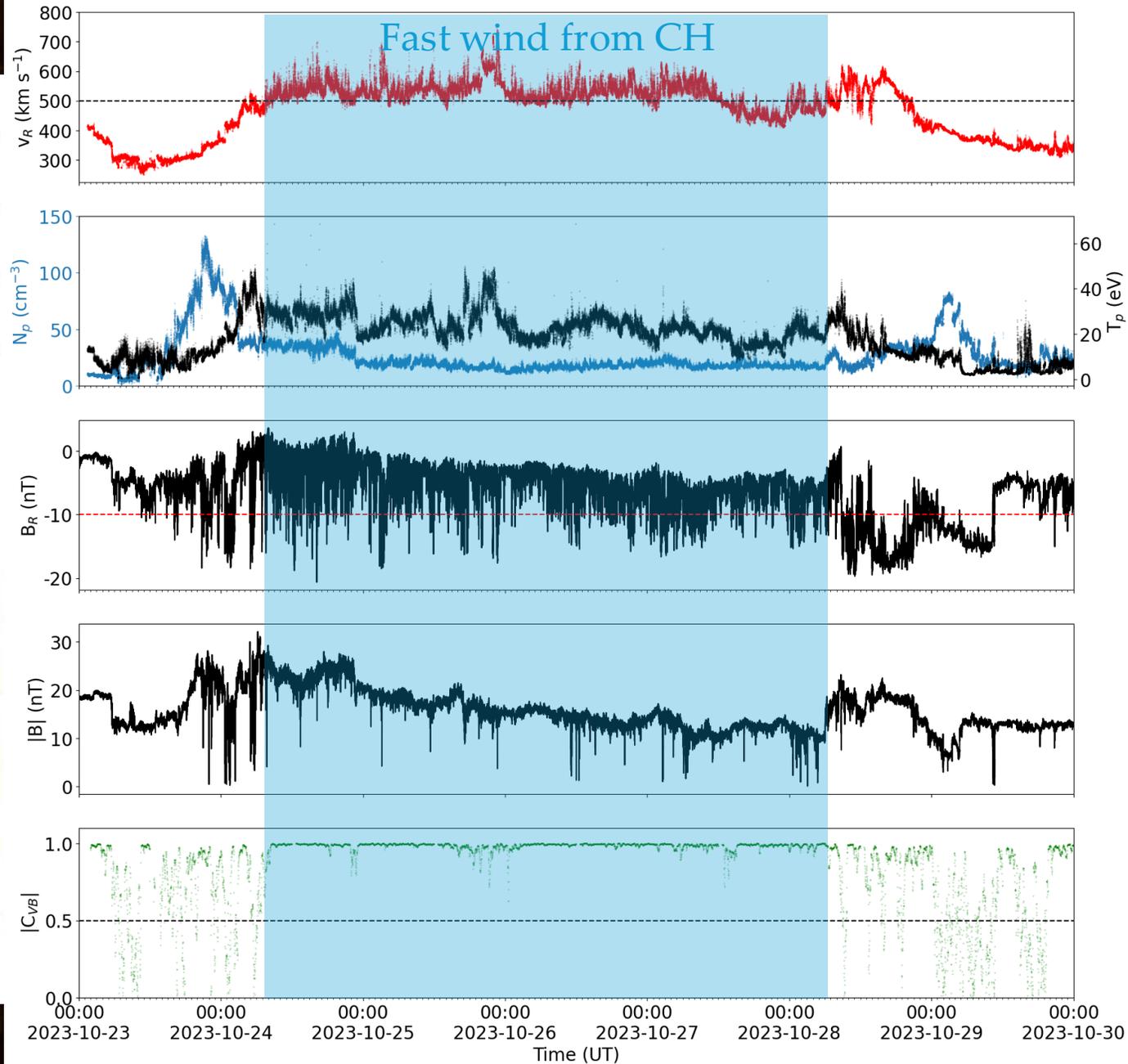
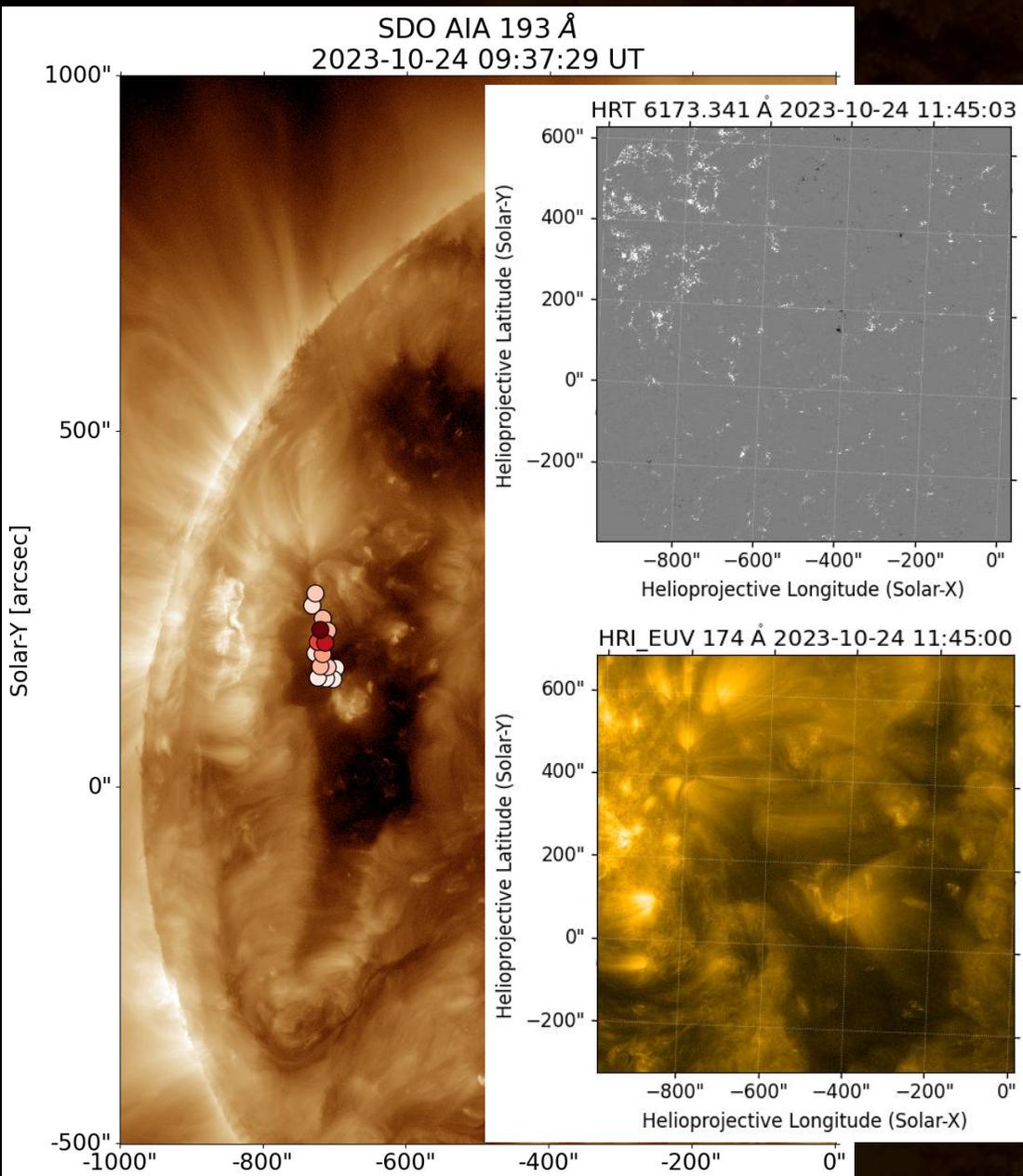
Fast Wind SOOP Observations

L_SMALL_HRES_HCAD_Fast-Wind

RSW12: 24th-26th October 2023 (0.46 – 0.50 AU)

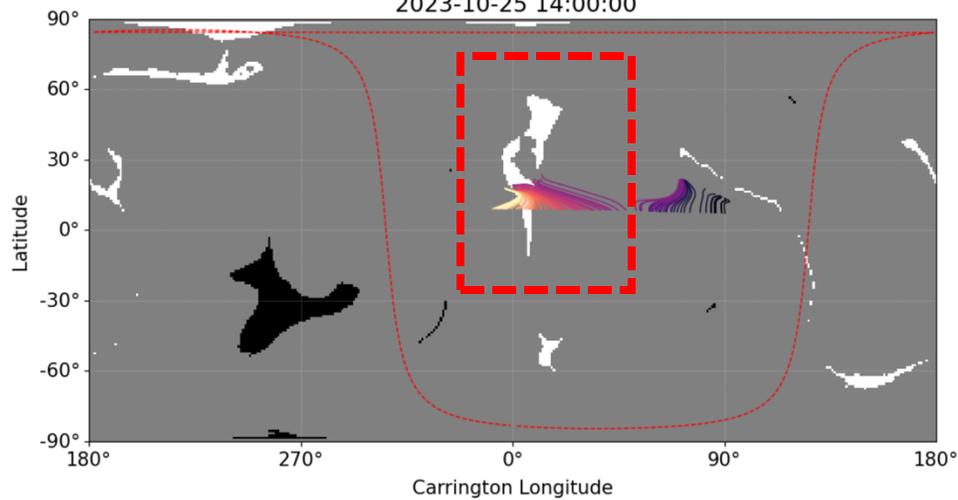
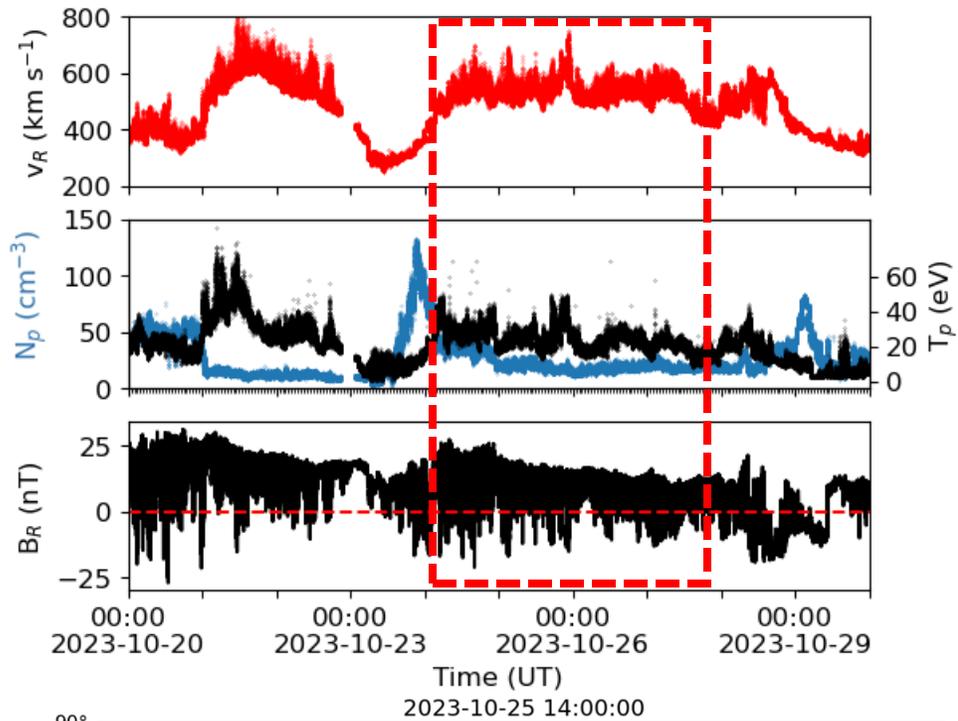


Fast Wind SOOP Observations

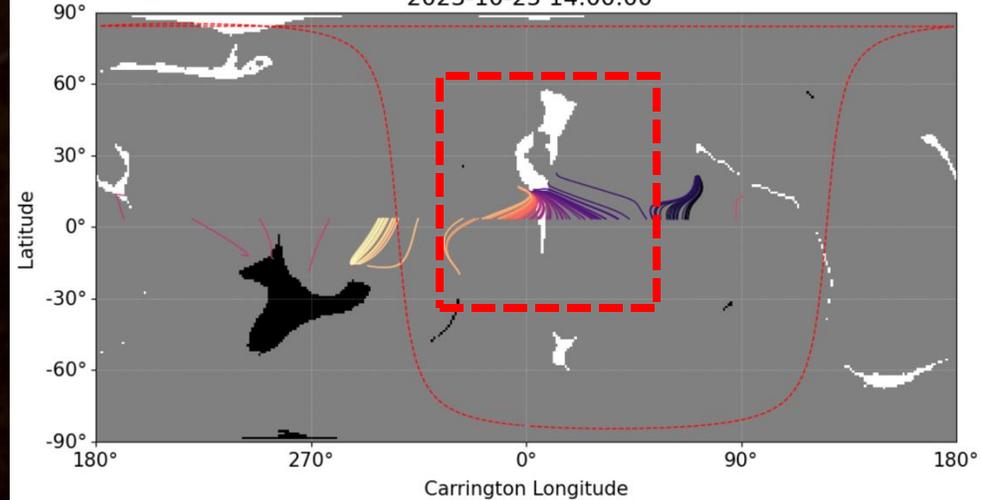
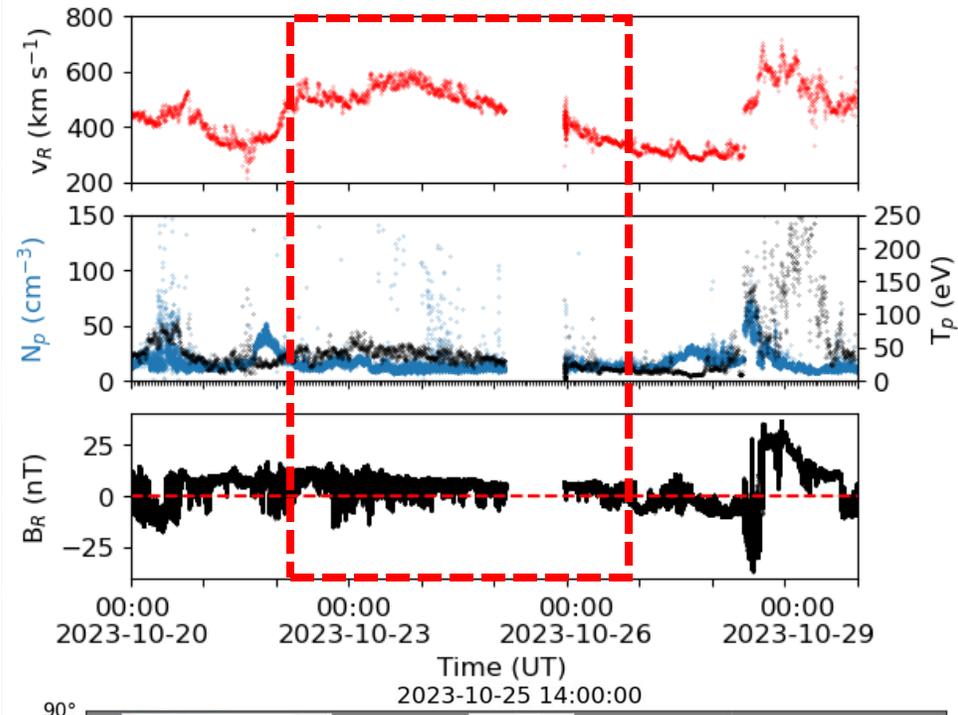


Fast Wind SOOP Observations

Solar Orbiter (SO)



Parker Solar Probe (PSP)

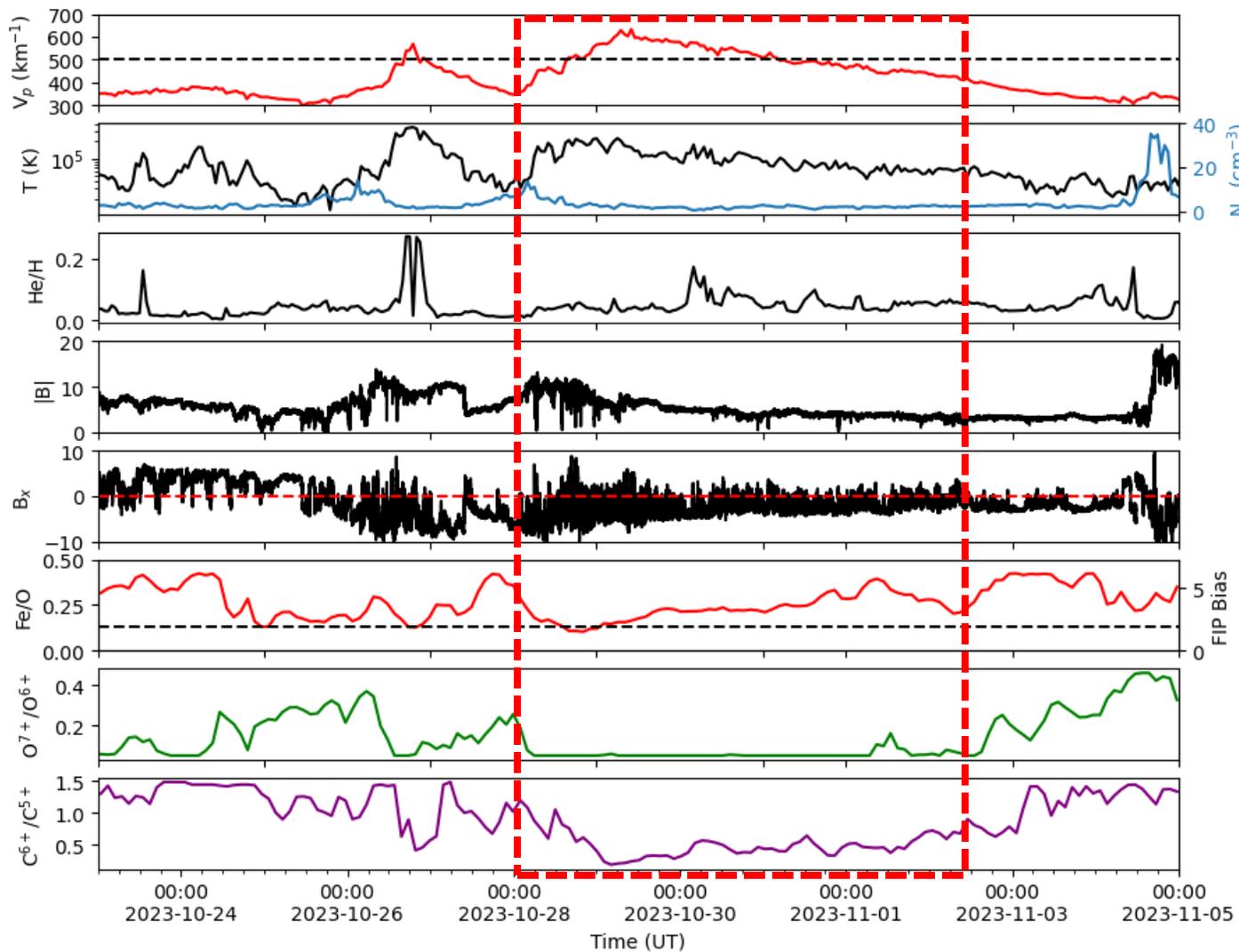


Fast wind stream
arrival

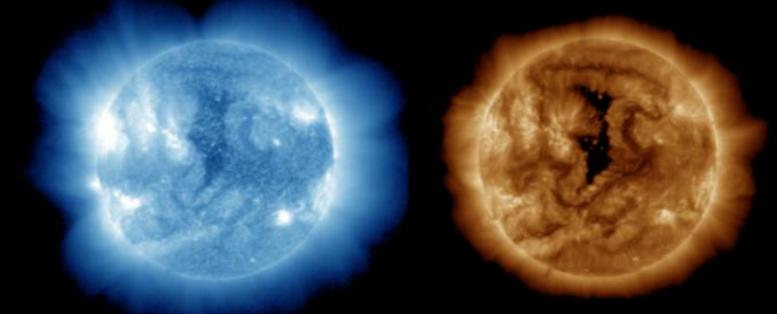
PSP:
22nd Oct 23
SO:
24th Oct 23

Fast Wind SOOP Observations

Arrival at ACE on 28th Oct 23



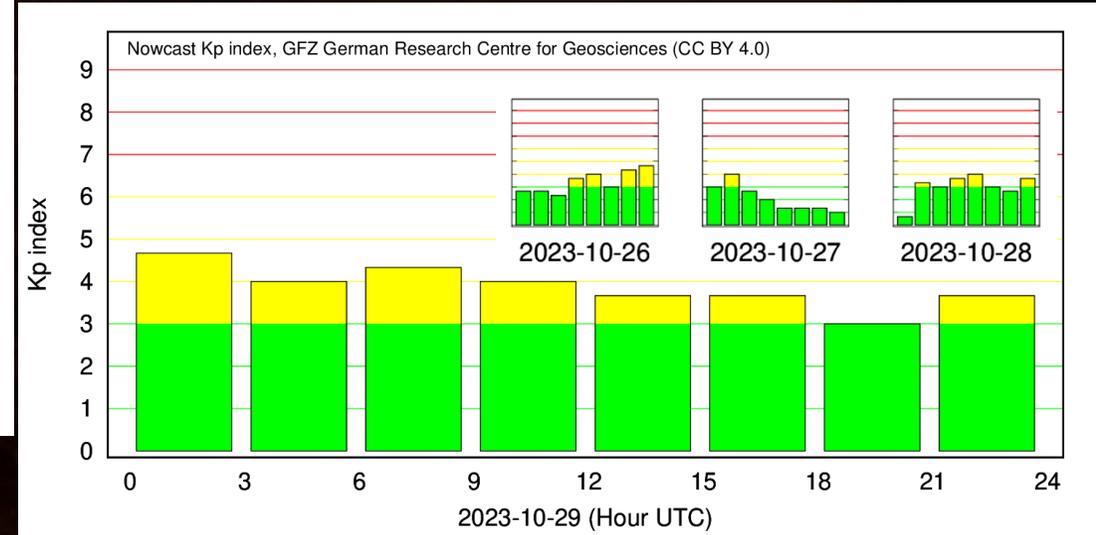
Coronal Hole High Speed Streams (CH HSS) Approaching
 WHAT: Increased Chances of Active or Higher Geomagnetic Conditions 29-31 Oct



There is increasing probability of G1 (Minor) storms near the end of October, 2023
 A pair of Coronal Holes (CH) have been rotating westward. These CHs may be merging into one extensive feature as suggested by some of the latest GOES-16 SUVI imagery. These CHs are now facing Earth and the High Speed Stream (HSS) of solar wind escaping from these features is now heading towards Earth. The latest analysis suggests the CH HSS could begin to reach Earth as early as 29 Oct, with the most likely periods of greatest geomagnetic response on 30 Oct.

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration | Safeguarding Society with Actionable Space Weather Information | Space Weather Prediction Center, Boulder, CO

G1 (Minor) Storm Watch was issued for 29-31 Oct due to high-speed streams from the CH



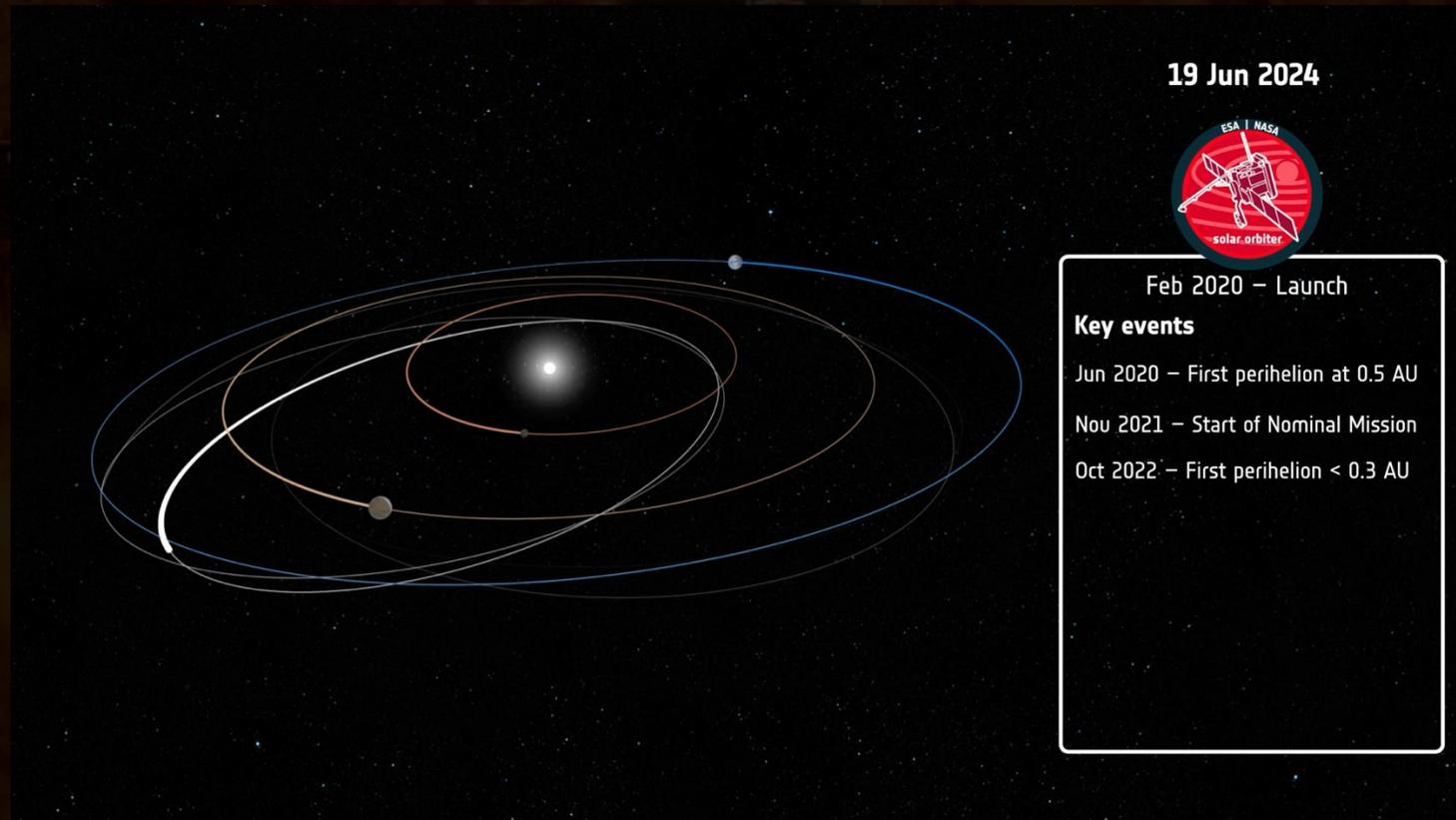
Summary

Importance of multi-spacecraft multi-viewpoint observations in the inner heliosphere for variability of multi-source solar wind

Ongoing analysis of joint observations during SO & PSP alignments

SO to observe the poles ($>17^\circ$ in Mar 2025)

Final 3 PSP Encounters from Dec 2204



SO & PSP Data Analysis Practical

<https://bit.ly/3UQEksj>

