Fe charge states in coronal hole wind observed with ACE/SWICS

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Solar wind types

• Fe charge states in coronal hole wind

Origin of Fe-hot and Fe-cool coronal wind

3 Temperature profile



Solar wind



typical solar wind properties:

	v_p	n_p	T_p	q
slow	low	high	high	high
fast	high	low	low	low
with:				

- proton speed v_p ,
- proton density n_p ,
- temperature T_p ,
- charge states q

Solar wind

fast wind: coronal holes



slow wind: active regions? coronal hole boundaries? Sweb? typical solar wind properties:

	v_p	n_p	T_p	\boldsymbol{q}
slow	low	high	high	high
coronal hole	high	low	low	low
with:				

- proton speed v_p ,
- proton density n_p ,
- temperature T_p ,
- charge states q

Coronal hole-type solar wind in the following:

•
$$n_{O^{7+}}/n_{O^{6+}} < 0.1,$$

 $n_{C^{6+}}/n_{C^{5+}} < 1,$
 $a_{\text{col. age}} \sim \frac{n_P}{v_p T_P^{1.5}} < 0.1$



Typical coronal hole-type wind?



Typical coronal hole-type wind?



Is this an exception? Distribution in 2004



The Sun over the solar cycle (EIT 284Å)

























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Backmapping: ballistic + PFSS (potential field source surface) based on SOHO/MDI magnetrograms



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Origin of transition region in CR2043-CR2044



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- expansion timescale: τ_{exp} = H/u, H: scale height, u: solar wind bulk speed
- charge modification timescale: $\tau_{\text{rec/ion},i}(T) = \frac{1}{n_e(C_i+R_{i+1})}, C_i$: ionization rate, R_i : recombination rate, n_e : electron density
- assuming equilibrium: $n_i/n_{i+1} = R_{i+1}(T_f)/C_i(T_f)$

Freeze-in temperatures: previous observations



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Cranmer 2007 model [2]: Temperature profile



- timeseries of (equilibrium) freeze-in temperatures for ion pairs of C, O, Mg, Si, S, Fe
- temperature dependent recombination (and ionization) rates from CHIANTI



- timeseries of (equilibrium) freeze-in temperatures for ion pairs of C, O, Mg, Si, S, Fe
- temperature dependent recombination (and ionization) rates from CHIANTI → order in which ion pairs probably froze in.



different wind types



different wind types



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- The steady coronal hole wind can be either Fe-cool or Fe-hot.
- Both Fe-hot and Fe-cool coronal hole wind occur frequently. Probably solar cycle dependence.
- Unlike for H, O, and C, Fe charge states are as high in the coronal hole wind as in the slow solar wind.
- Transitions between Fe-hot and Fe-cool streams appear to be within coronal holes. Possibly close to the border of a fine structure.
- Different temperature profiles in the corona for Fe-hot and Fe-cool coronal hole wind.

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Thank you for your attention!



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