

bi-Maxwellian fits to the proton core in PAS

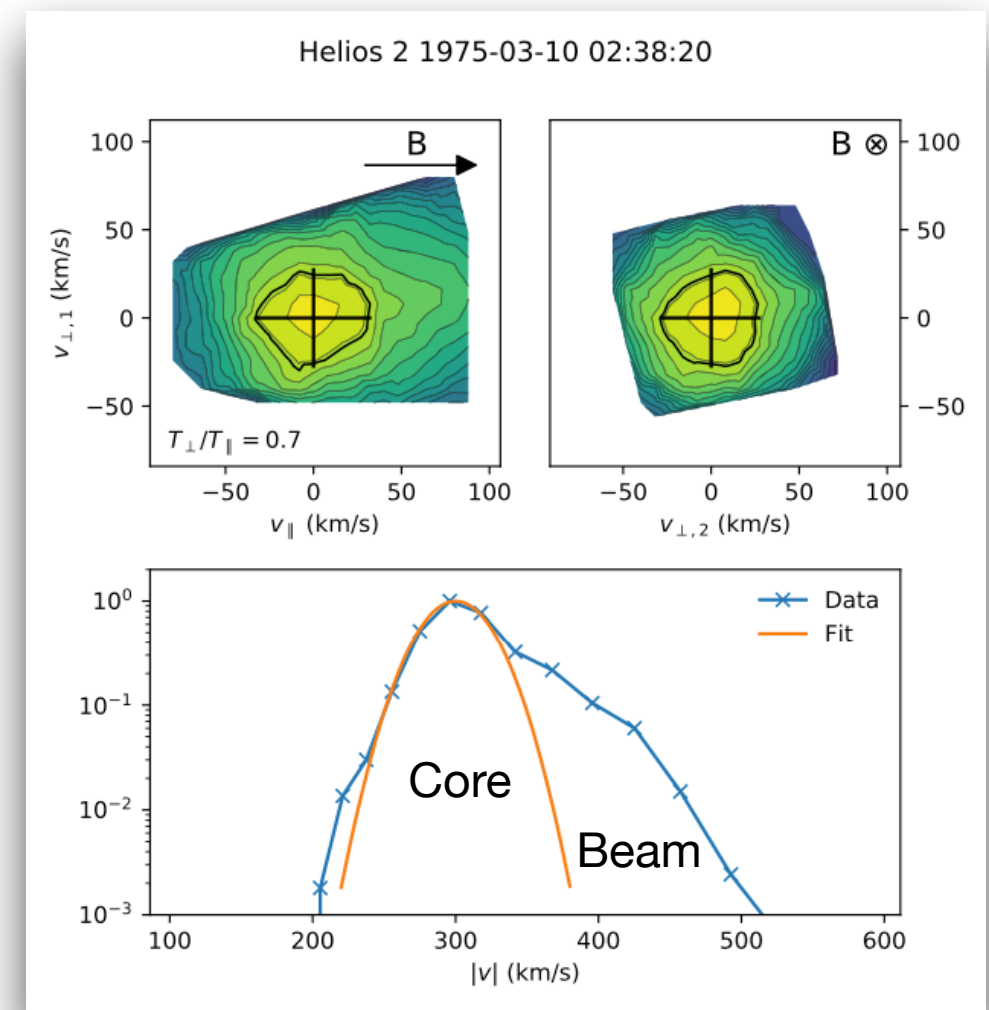
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Background

- 1D distributions give accurate $|v|$, total n_p and **radial** T_p
- But to resolve anisotropies, and fully distinguish populations (core, beam, alphas) need 3D distributions

- I have done this for Helios
[Stansby et al. 2018, 2019]
- SWA/PAS has similar L2 data product

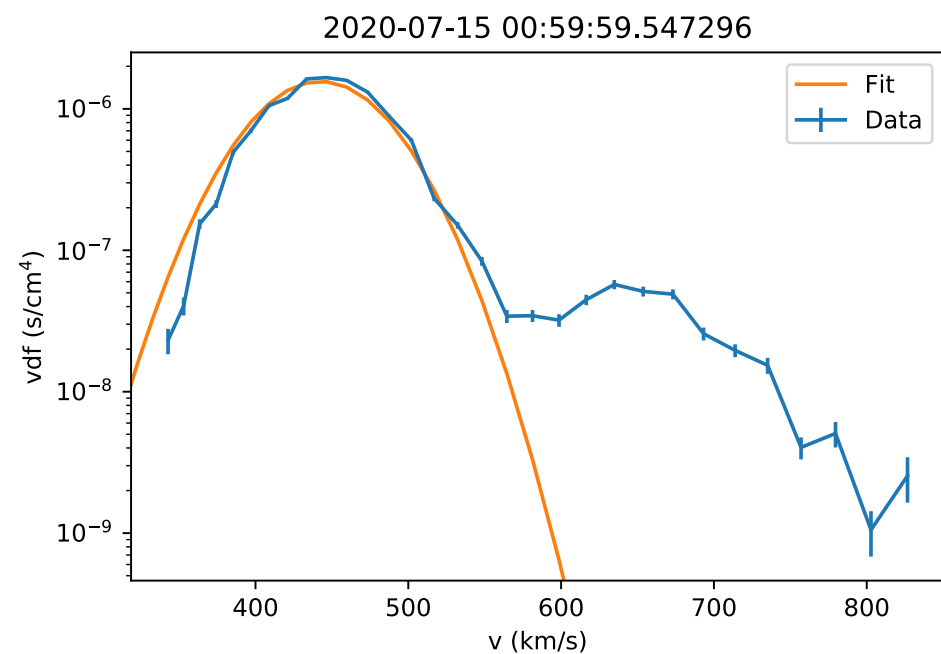
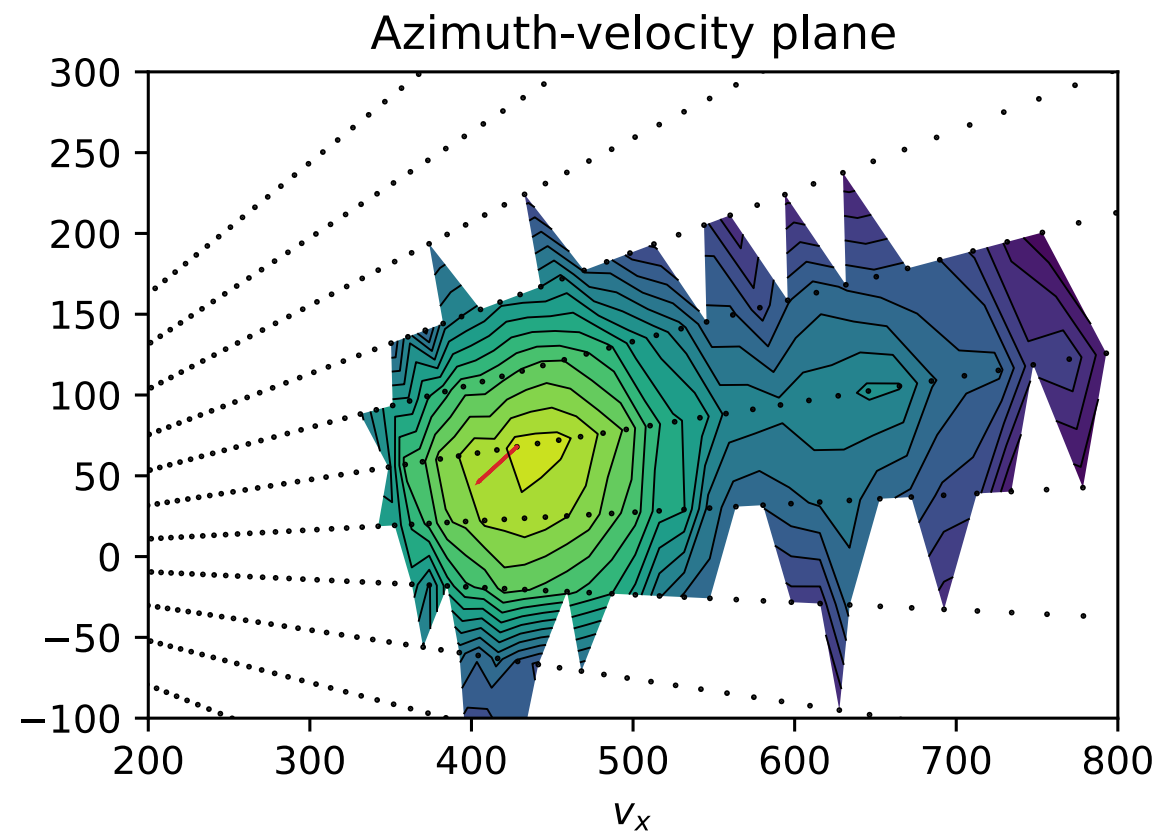
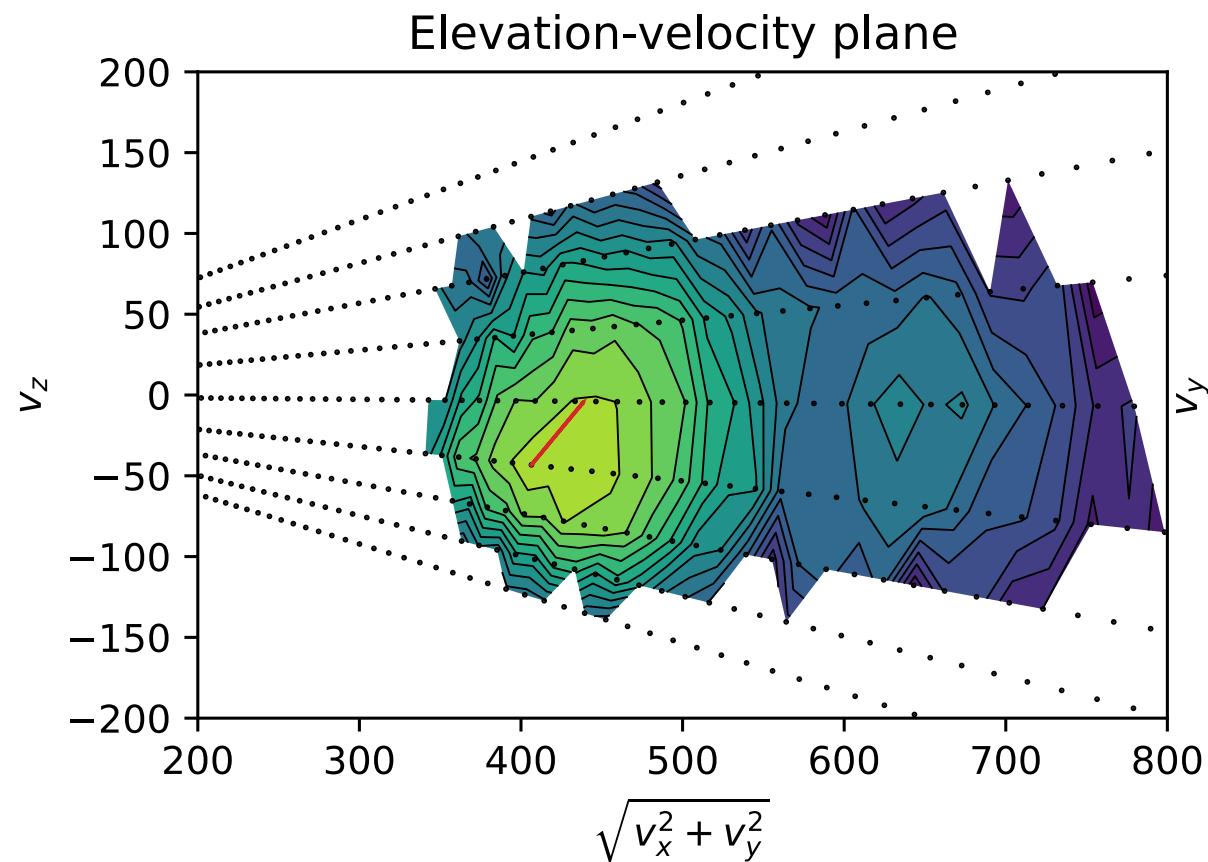


- Take L2 PAS distribution functions + L2 MAG vectors
- Rotate into field aligned frame
- Fit $\mathbf{n}$, $\mathbf{v}_x$, $\mathbf{v}_y$, $\mathbf{v}_z$, $\mathbf{T}_{\text{perp}}$, $\mathbf{T}_{\text{par}}$

$$f_{\text{fit}}(v_{\parallel}, v_{\perp 1}, v_{\perp 2}) = \underline{A} \cdot \exp - \left\{ \left(\frac{v_{\parallel} - \underline{u}_{\parallel}}{\underline{w}_{\parallel}} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{v_{\perp 1} - \underline{u}_{\perp 1}}{\underline{w}_{\perp}} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{v_{\perp 2} - \underline{u}_{\perp 2}}{\underline{w}_{\perp}} \right)^2 \right\}.$$

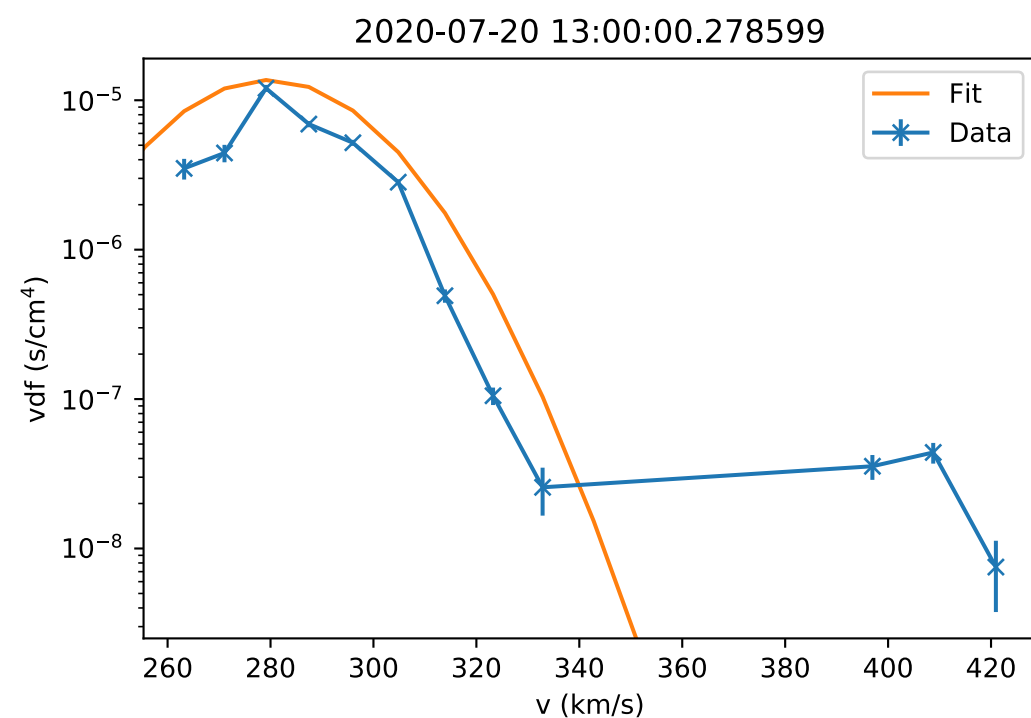
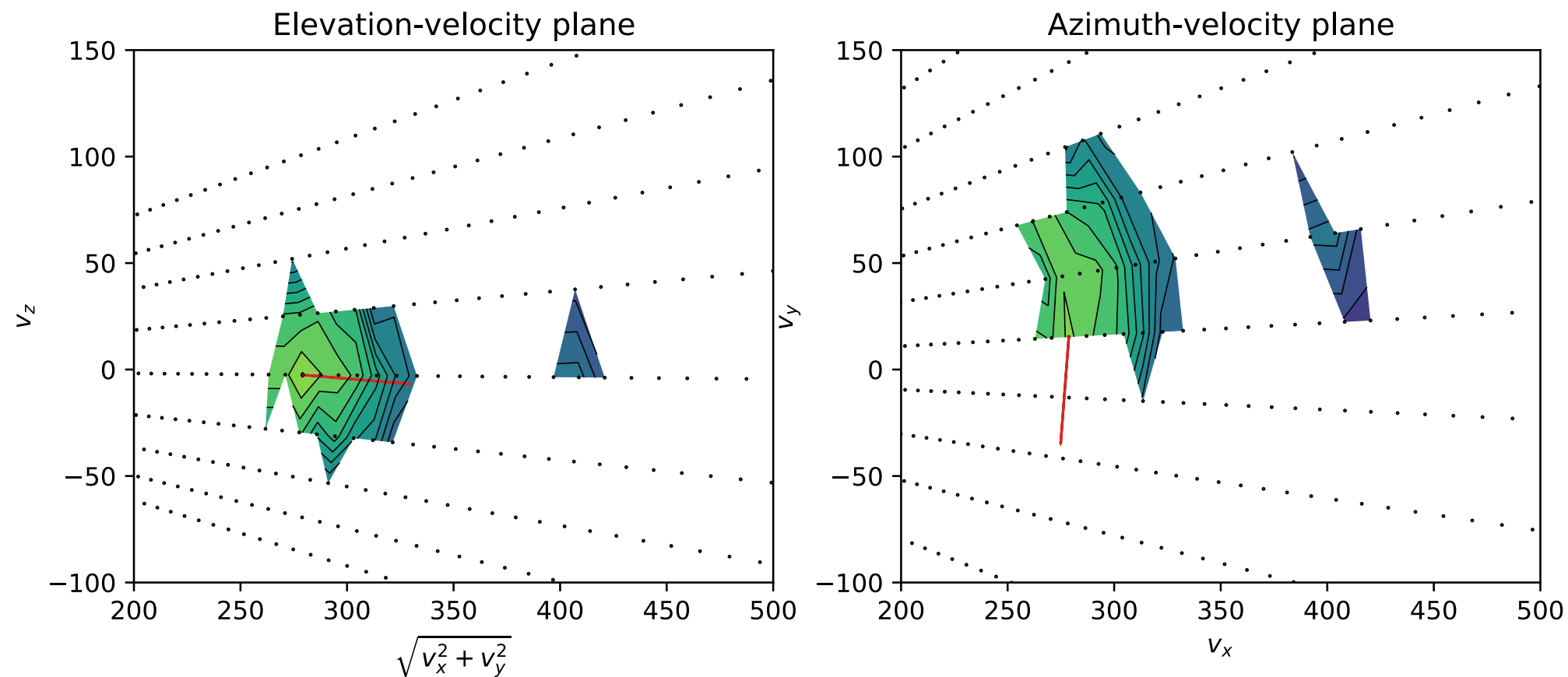
- Done for all distributions with public MAG data
(2nd half of 07/2020)

~Fast example



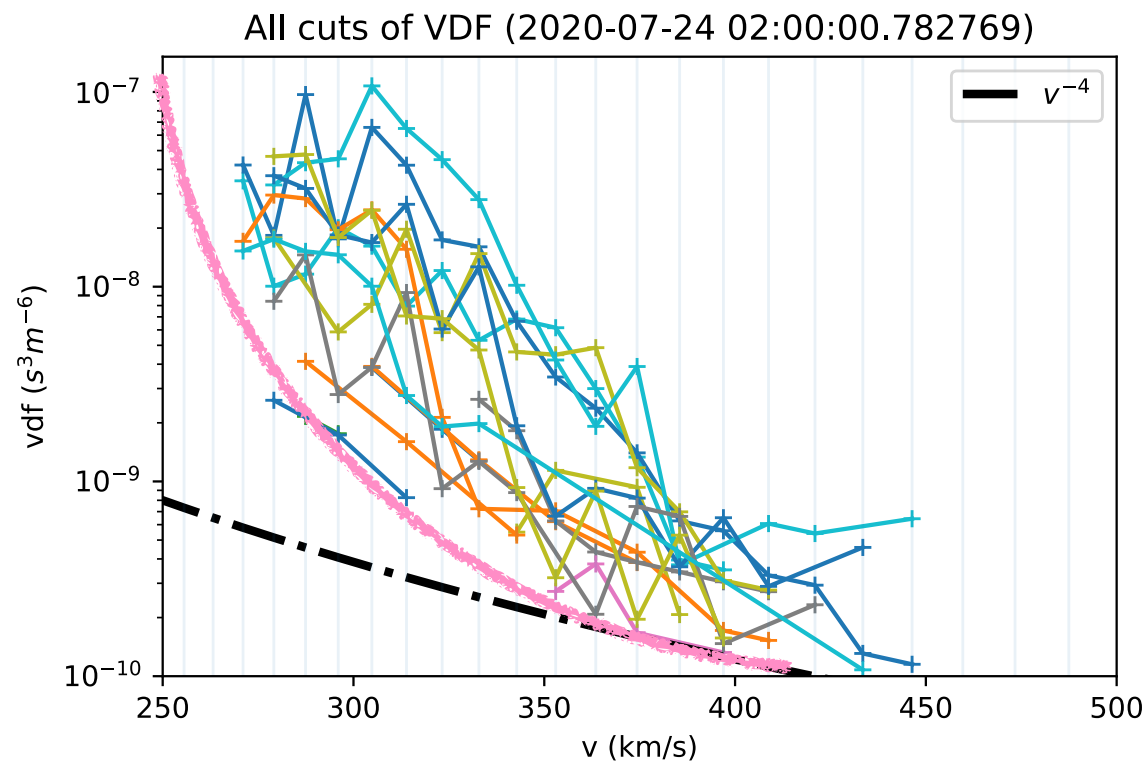
$A = 1.690459e-08 \text{ s}^3 / \text{m}^6$
 $n = 15.51 \text{ 1 / cm}^3$
 $\mathbf{v} = [-434.78941796 \quad 54.90008874 \quad 28.49262148] \text{ km / s}$
 $v_{\text{par}} = 52.32 \text{ km / s}$
 $v_{\text{perp}} = 56.13 \text{ km / s}$

Slow example



- Relatively few points to fit to
- Very sensitive to (mis) calibration of elevation bins

Low speed cutoff

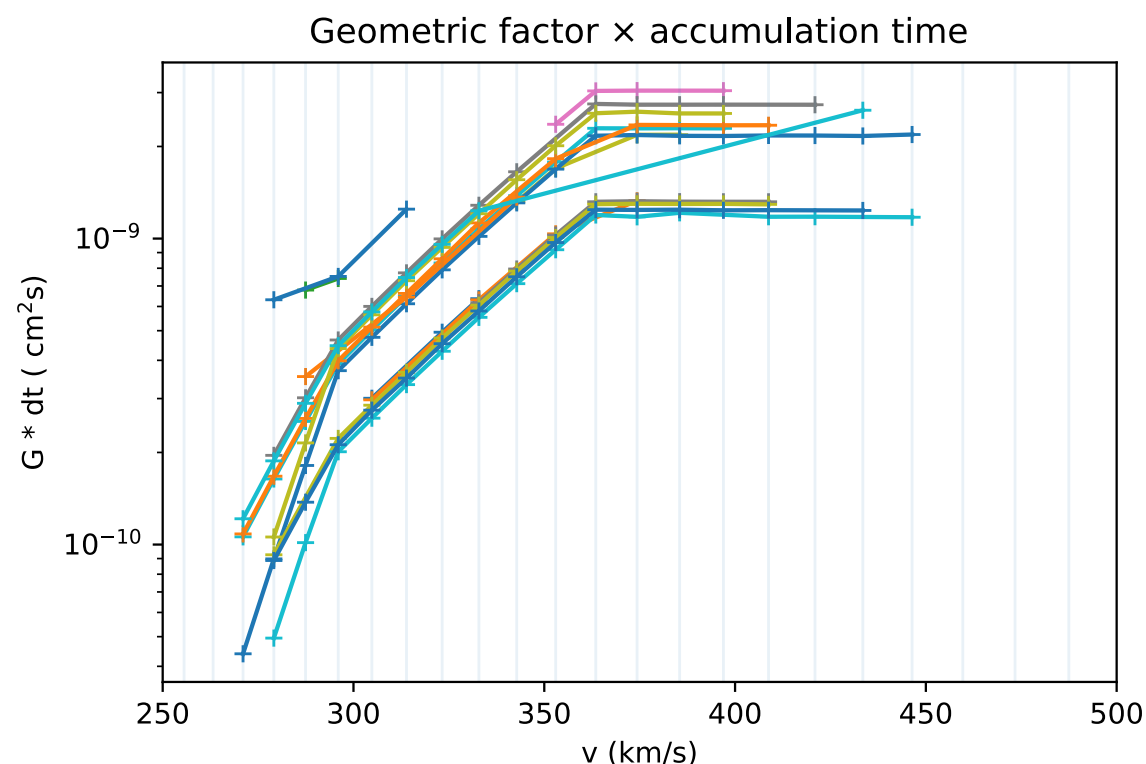


$$vdf(\mathbf{v}) = \frac{2}{|\mathbf{v}|^4} \frac{1}{G(\mathbf{v}) Q(\mathbf{v})} C(\mathbf{v})$$

Speed

Counts

Geometric factor,
detection efficiency

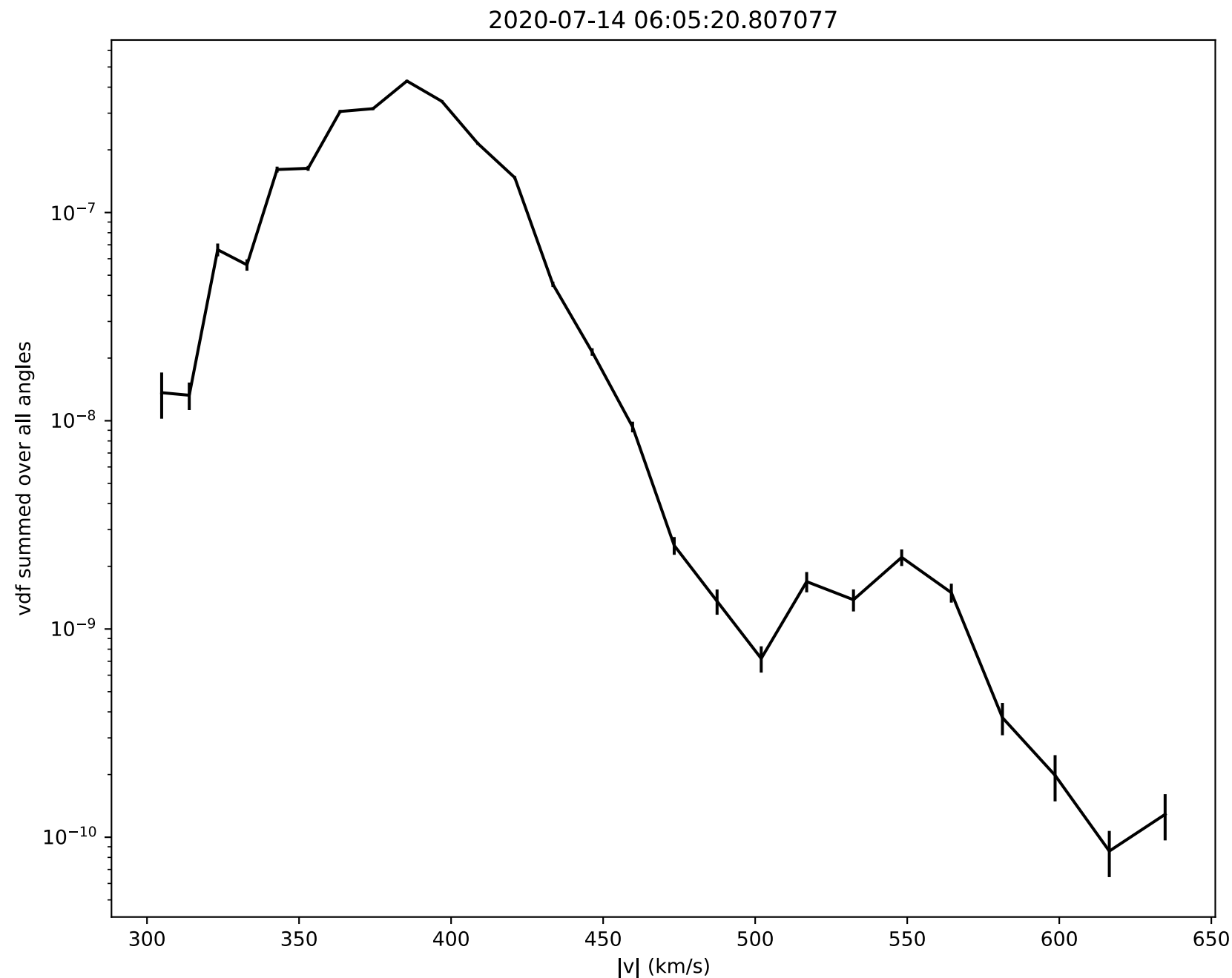


$$\frac{vdf \cdot v^4}{2C} = \frac{1}{GQ}$$

The “detector efficiency” falls off steeply
below 350 km/s

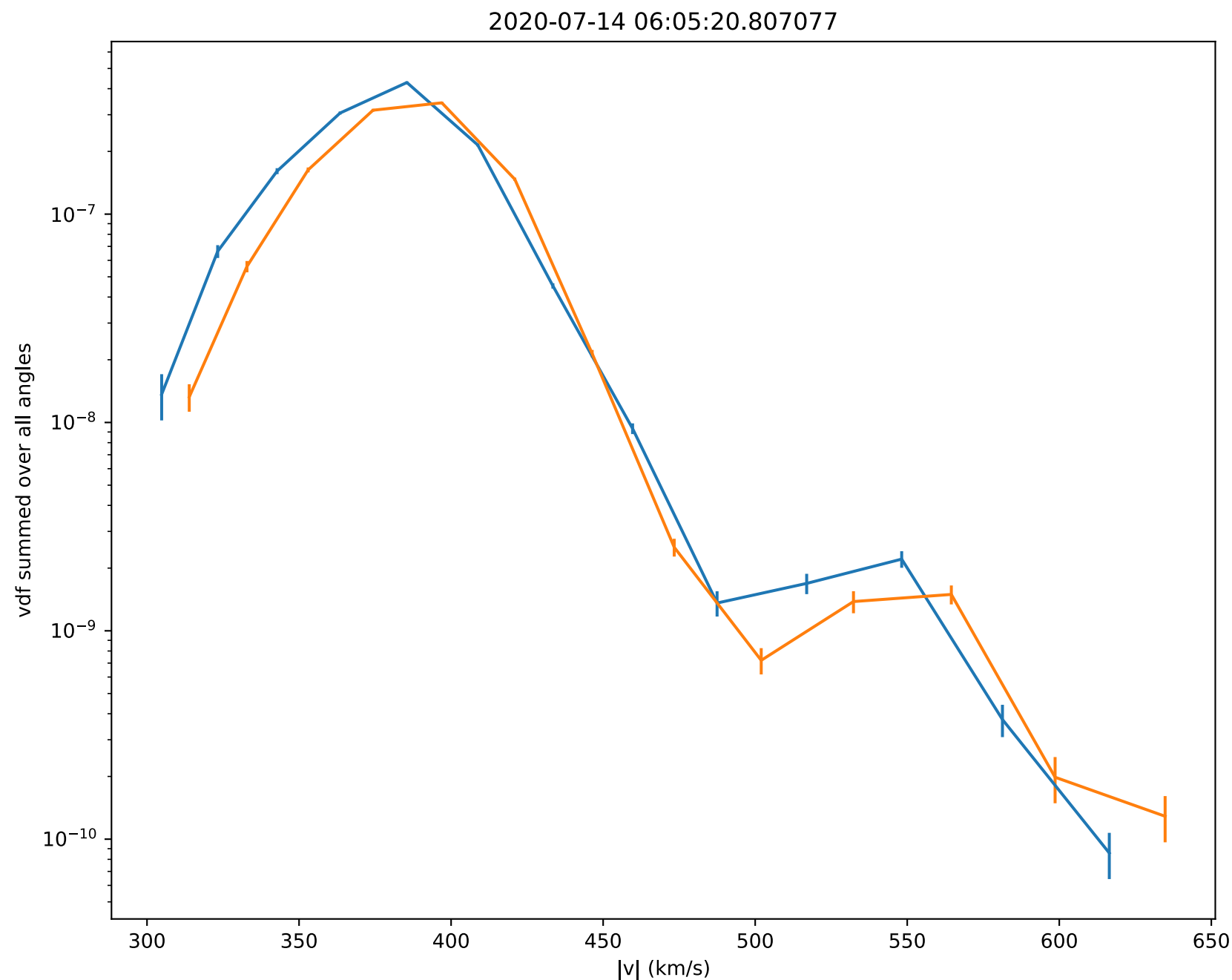
Challenging to constrain bi-Max fits
at low velocities

Sawtooth effect



- Distributions are not smooth
- Plotting even (odd) bins is better
- A feature/bug of deflector particle instruments? (cf. EAS, PSP SPAN-e, MMS)

Sawtooth effect

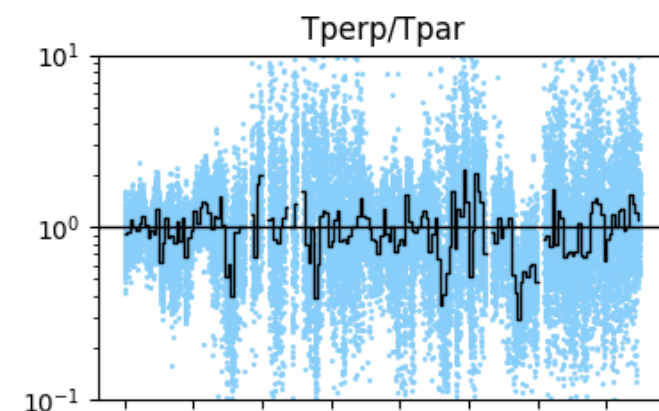
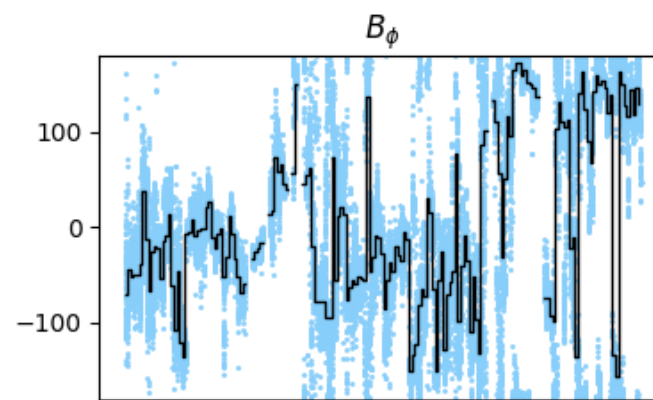
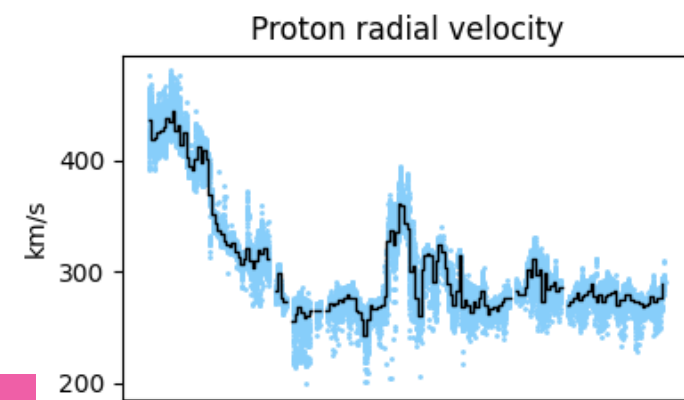
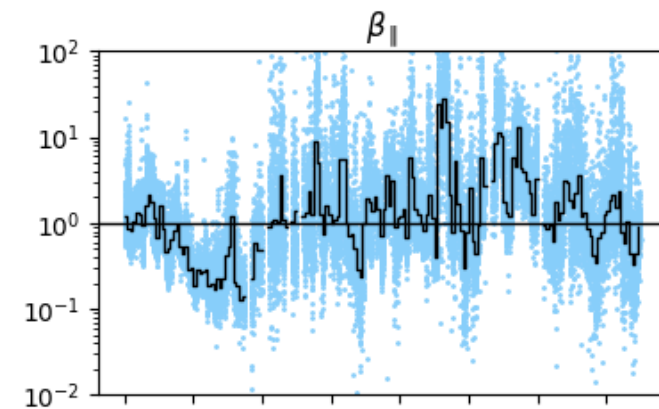
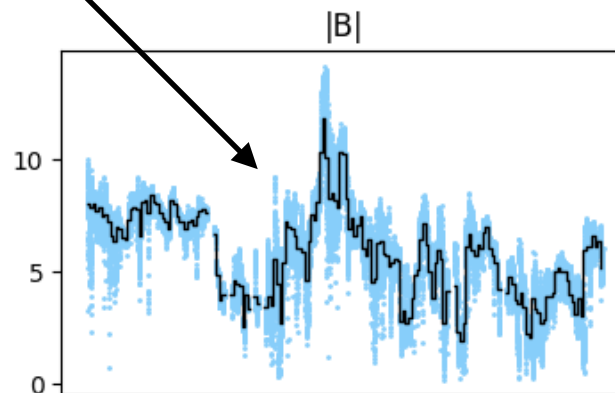
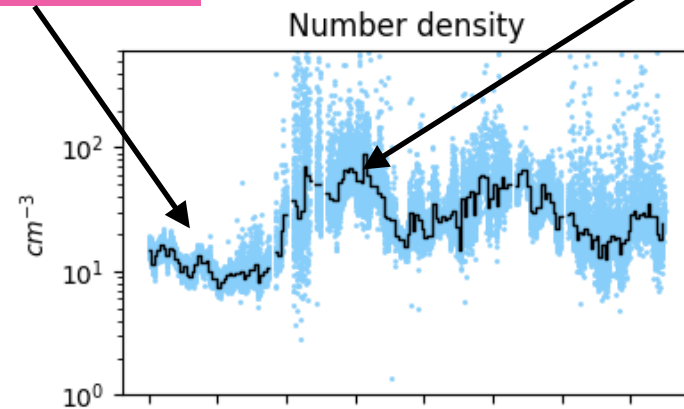


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- Plotting even (odd) bins is better
- A feature/bug of deflector particle instruments? (cf. EAS, PSP SPAN-e, MMS)

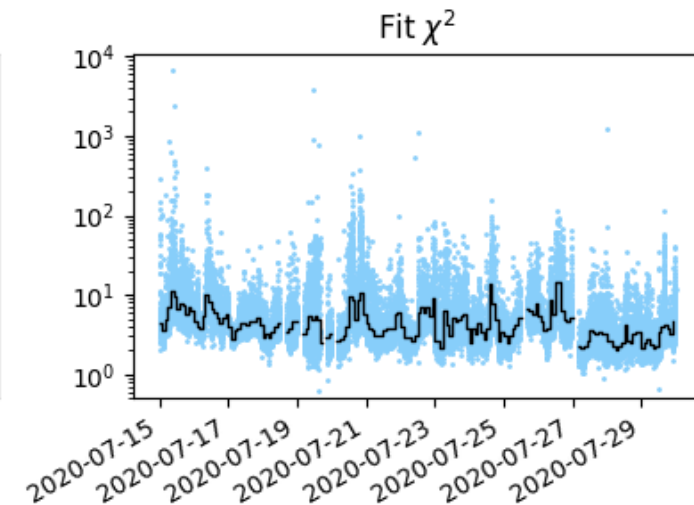
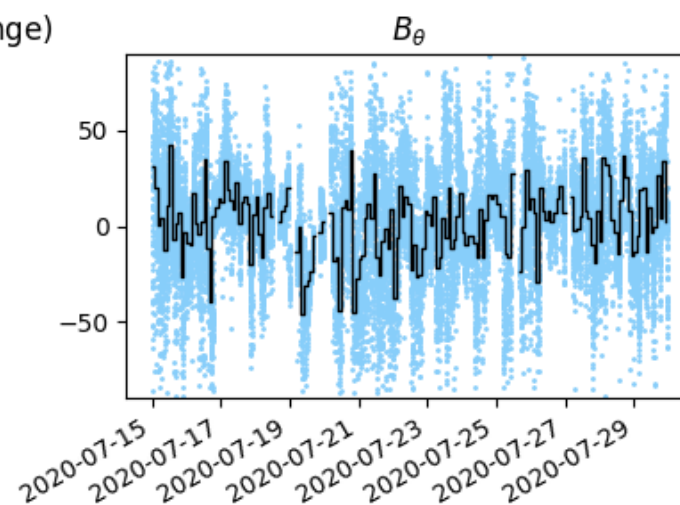
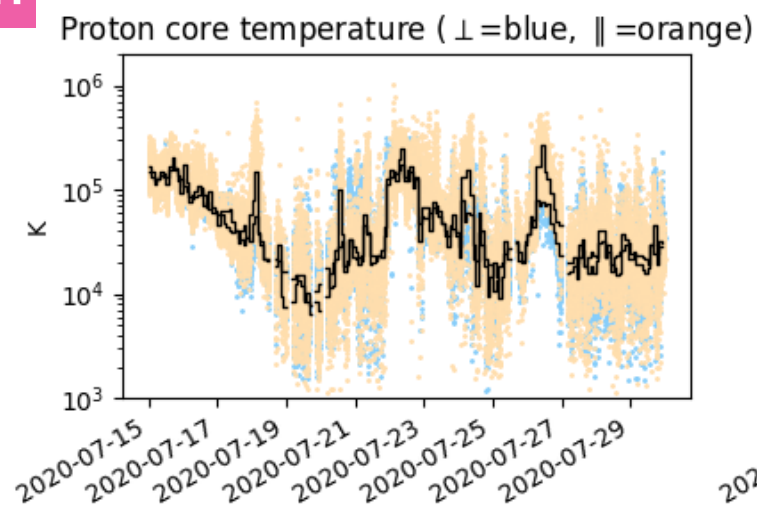
Timeseries (~0.7 AU)

Fitting better in
fast wind

CIR



T-v relation



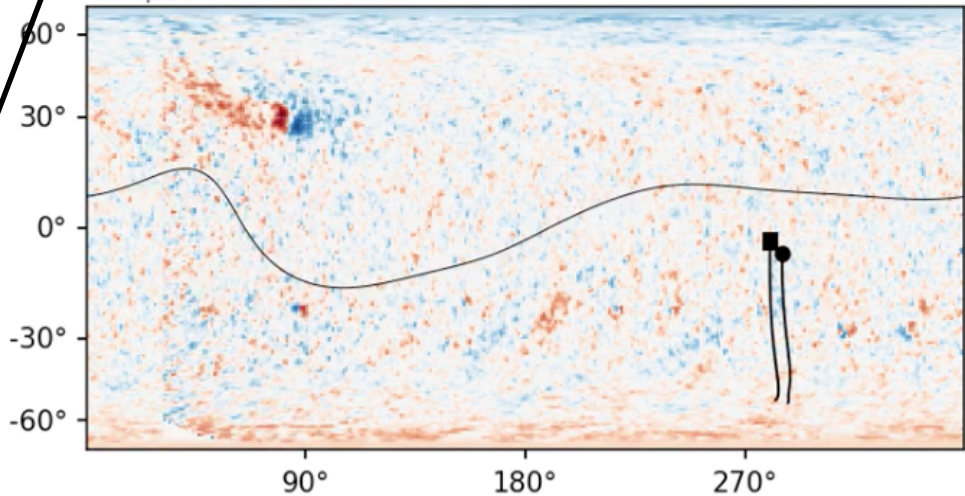
Science thoughts

PSP/Solo CH lineup

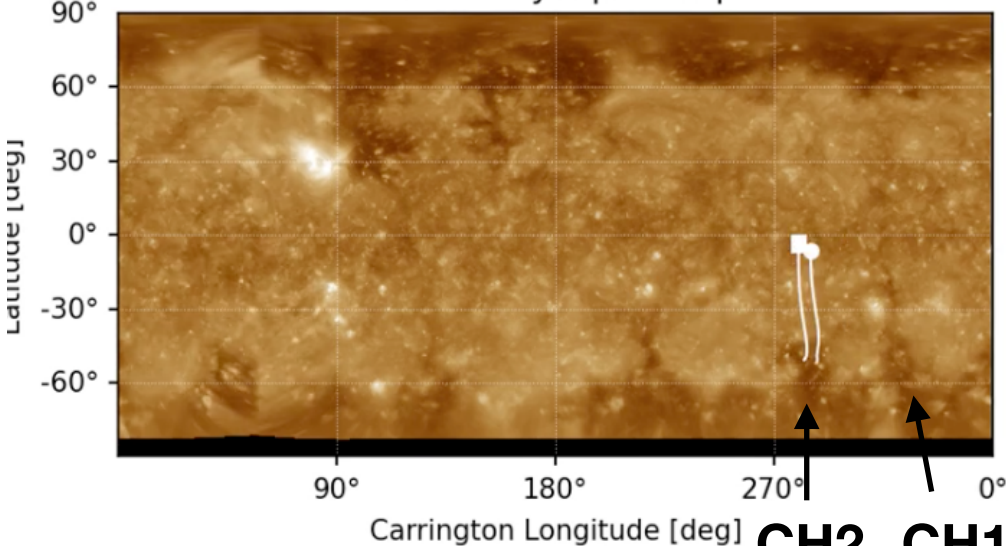
2020-09-28 12:00:00

Input GONG magnetogram

Last updated 2020-09-28T00:14:00

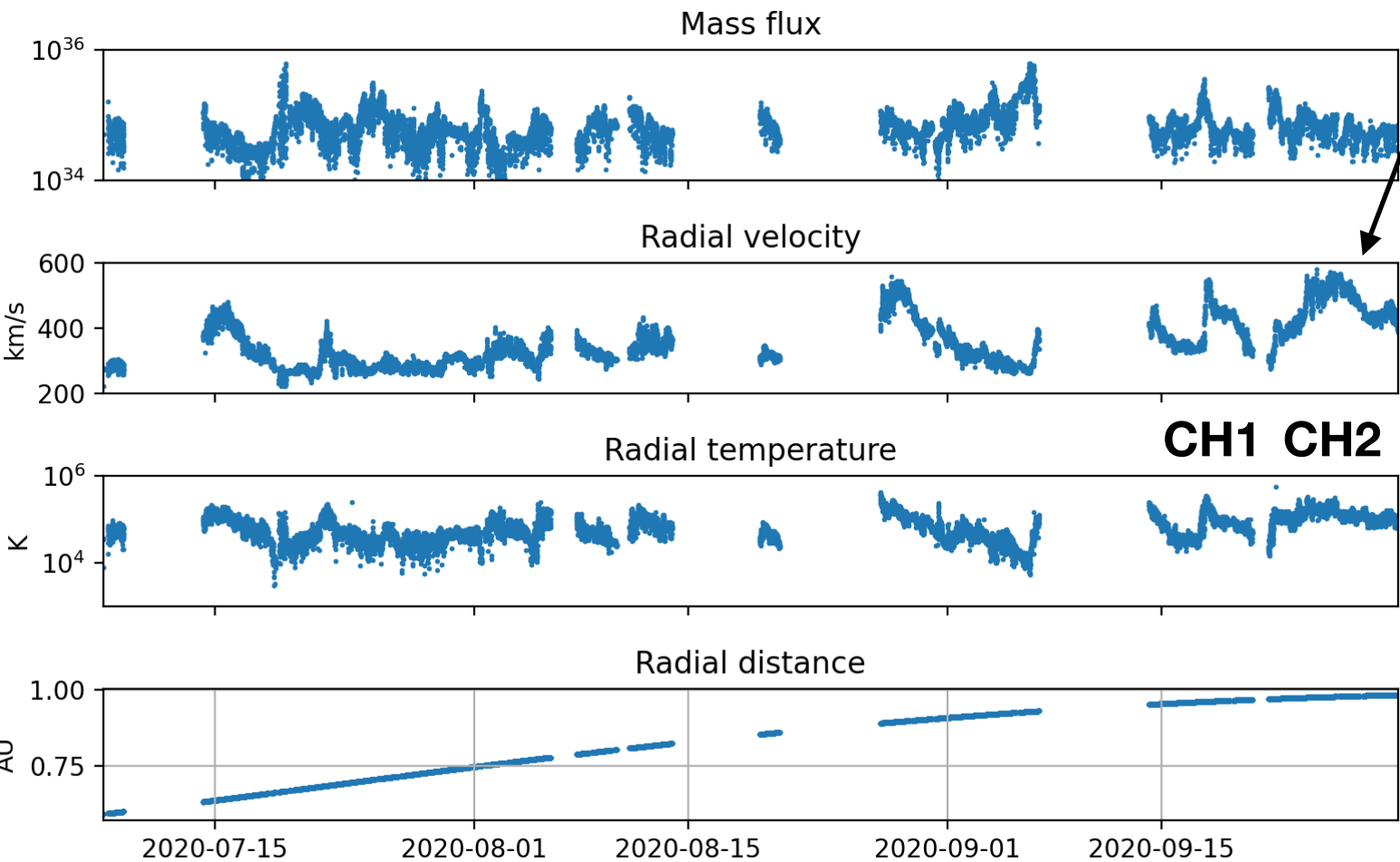


AIA 193 synoptic map



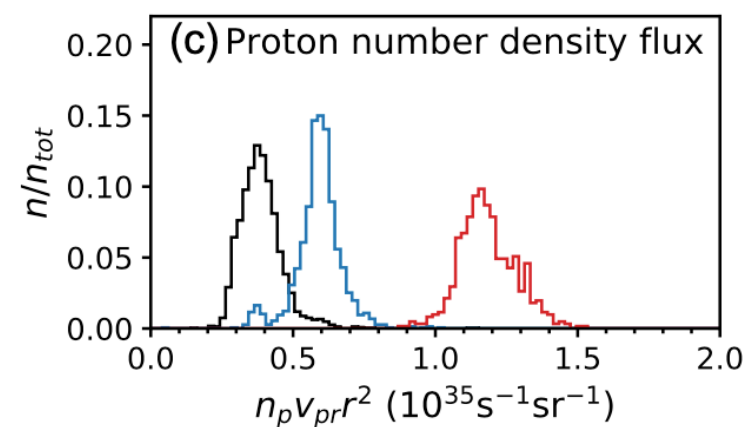
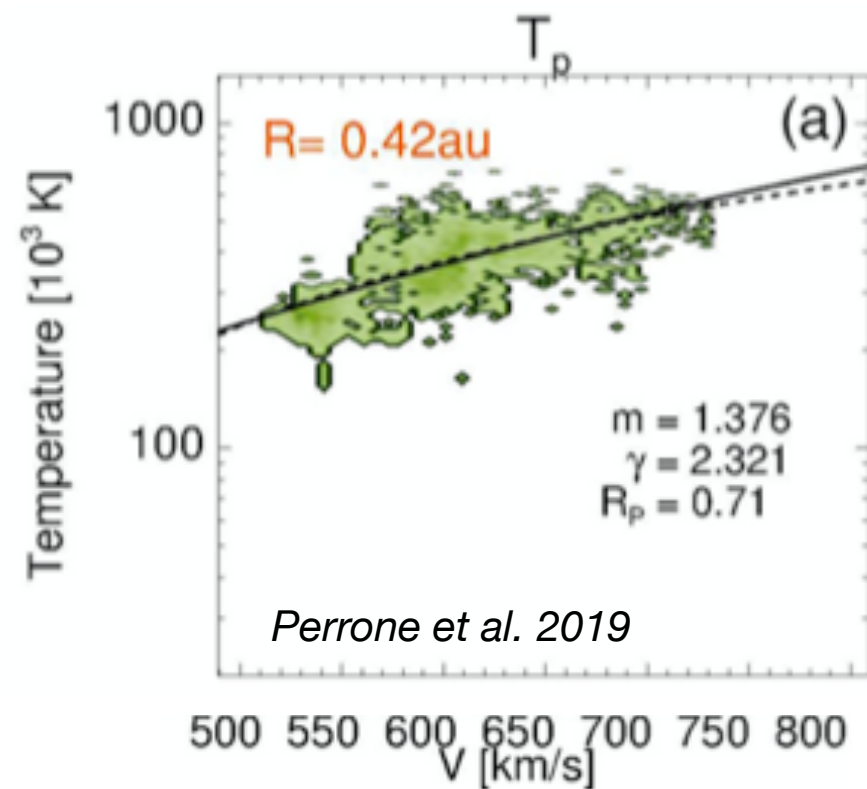
CH2 CH1

● Solar Orbiter $r = 0.979$ AU
■ PSP $r = 0.109$ AU



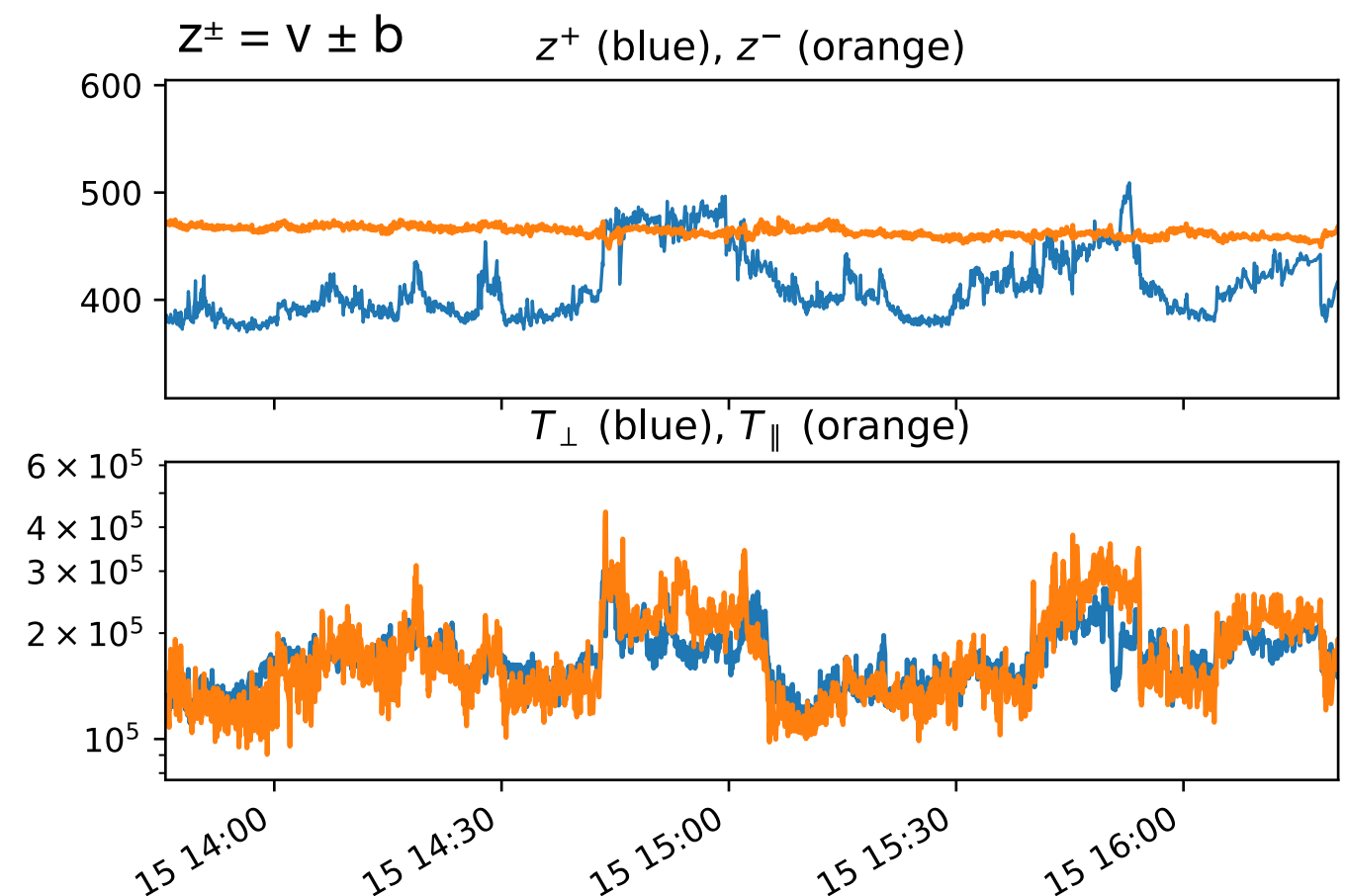
Science thoughts

Solar wind differences over 50 years (comparing to Helios)

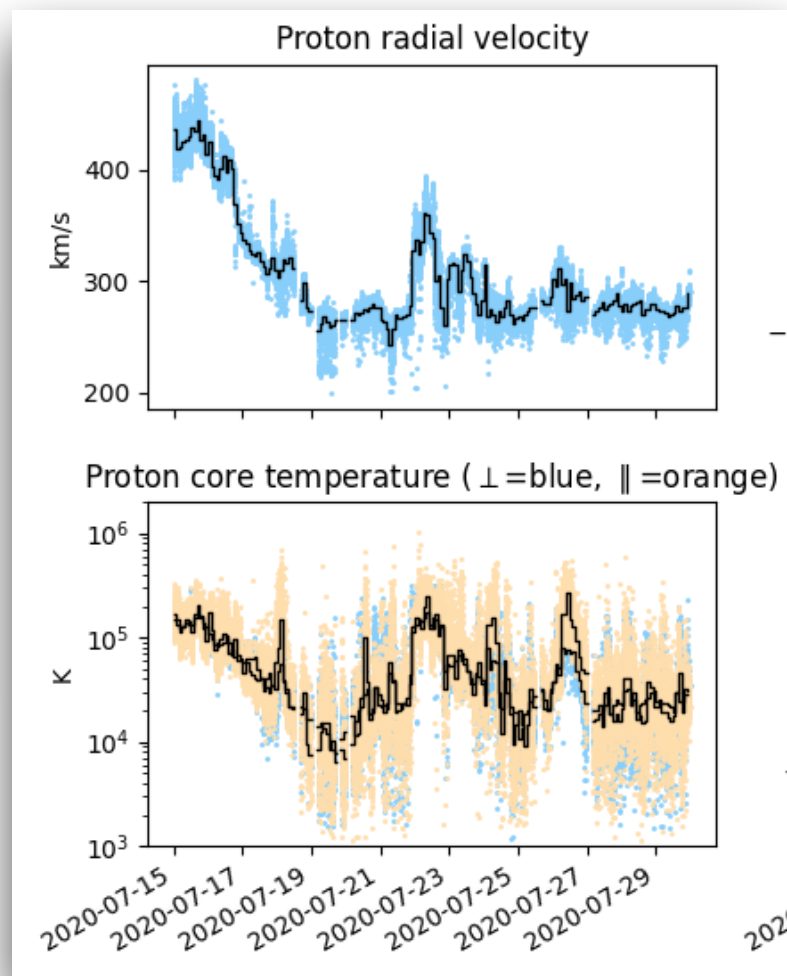
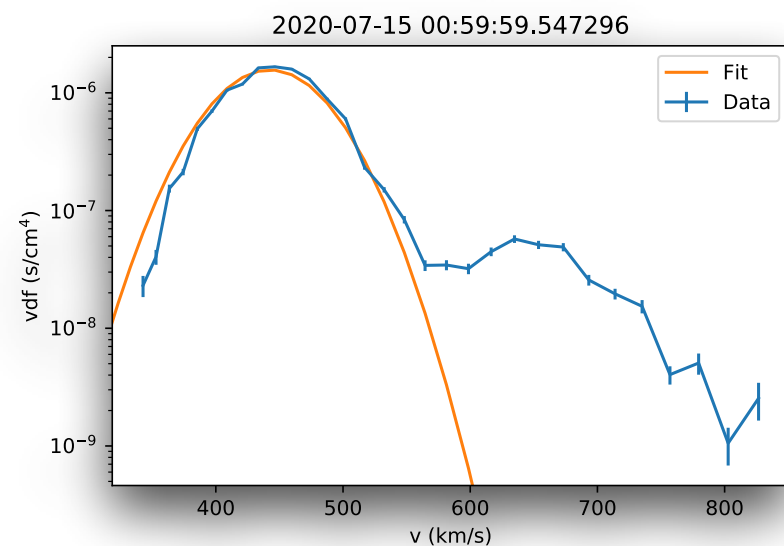
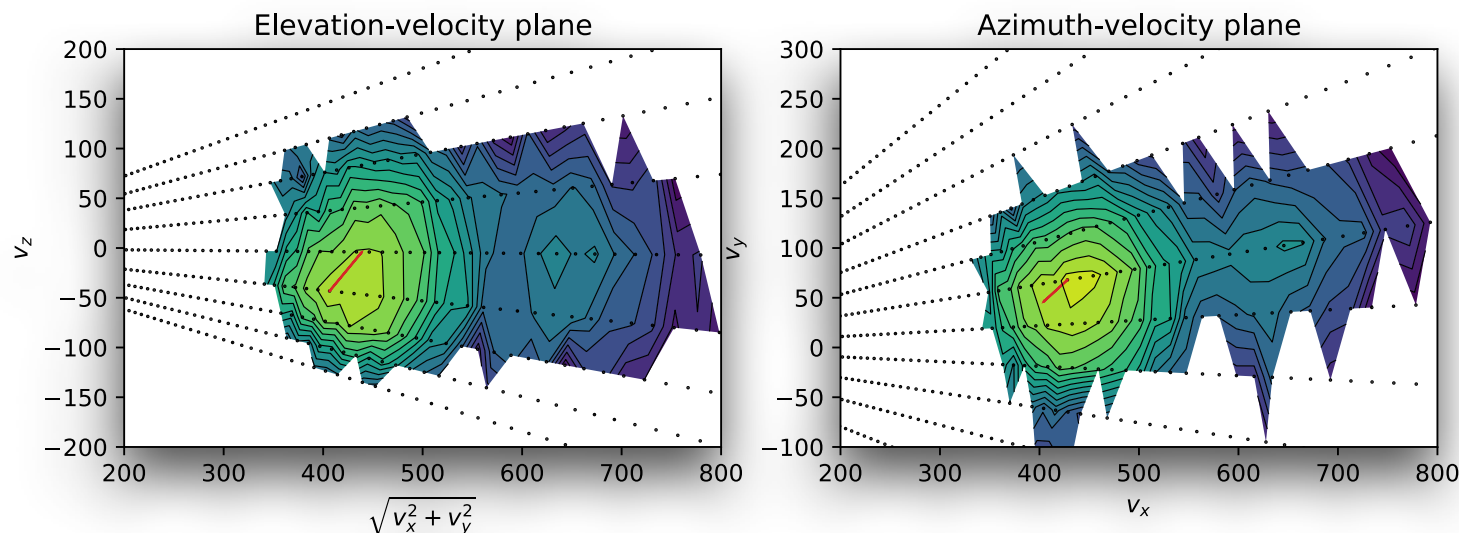


Stansby et al. 2020

Small scale switchback properties (+ turbulence)



Summary



- bi-Maxwellian fitting working well for fast (> 350 km/s) wind
- Fits will improve with elevation bin calibration
- I will work on comparison to Helios
- Happy to share fits & collaborate with others
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