## **Overview of August 2018 event**



One-minute solar wind parameters during four days between 24 and 27, August 2018. The purple vertical line indicates the IP-shock, while a pair of blue vertical lines delimits the MFR period reported by Chen et al. (ApJ **884** 2019). B-magnitude, plasma density and pressure became maximum near the trailing edge of MFR indicated by the blue shaded period.

- This event became geoeffective, nevertheless it was caused by a weak shock in slow solar wind.
- It is likely that this event became geoeffective because the magnetic flux rope (MFR) was accompanied by a corotating interaction region and compressed by the high-speed solar wind following the MFR.
- We analyze this event with cosmic ray (CR) data to see this.



## **Results: GCR density and density gradient**



Best-fit density  $(I_0(t))$  and three GSE components of the density gradient  $(\mathbf{G}(t))$  at 60 GV derived from the best-fit first-order anisotropy. Grey curve in each panel represent 10-minute value, while black dots show hourly average with errors deduced from the dispersion of 10-minute values. Purple and red curves show the contributions to G(t) from the parallel and perpendicular diffusions on the right vertical axis, while blue curves show the drift contribution.

x (toward Sun)

## **Results: Second-order anisotropy**





- $\succ$  Negative  $\xi_2^0$  dominates among five components when **B** directs south with latitude ~-60°.
- > 2D contour map indicates intensity enhancement at 90° pitch angle
- $\succ$  This indicates the betatron acceleration in the compressed **B** and/or CRs leaking along **B** toward southwest of Earth where CR population is lower.

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