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Cosmic Rays from the Termination Shock to the Heliopause: The Role of the Heliospheric Current Sheet

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Acceleration of ACRs at the TS: Possible Role of the HCS



Motivation: GCR- ACR disparity at solar minima: GCRs record high, ACRs are not *Question*: What is the effect of the HCS on the accelerated source spectrum of ACRs at the termination shock (TS) ?

We adopt a "hoop model" that captures the most essential effects of the wavy HCS in a simple 2D time dependent calculation. The model works well beyond >10-20 AU distances from the Sun. It

Hoop model of Parker Spiral Field Solve Parker's equation in 2-D + energy using ad-hoc parameters



CR transport at r >10 AU is **dominantly across the spiral** field (it is faster to climb the wall than going around – spiral is too long) Substitute spiral with hoops: azimuthal symmetry with wavy HCS seamlessly changing the tilt angle continuously (**time-variations**)

22 Year variation of GCRs & ACRs in the hoop model



ACRs: Simulations starting from flat HCS (Solar Minima)

A< 0 Drift:
Equatorward along TS
Inward along the HCS
Best injected at Poles





A > 0

A>0 Drift: Poleward along TS Pole to Equator Best if injected near Equator

Example: 22-year cycle in the accelerated source spectrum of ACRs at the TS at different latitudes



22 yr Cyclic variationIs energy dependent& can be significant

Line width indicates 26-day variations

The only quantity to change is the tilt-angle of the HCS. Polarity is reversed seamlessly.

Motivation and Summary

- GCRs and ACRs tend to track each other quite closely. During recent solar minima, however, GCRs reached record high level, ACRs did not (Mewaldt, 2010)
- GCRs and ACRs have similar transport properties but distinctly different origin. Their disparity suggests that the source spectrum of ACRs at the TS may have been weaker.
- Weaker source spectrum can be caused by a number of possible reasons (Moraal & Stoker, 2010; Leske et al. 2013).

- Here we single out the HCS and mimic a 22year cycle, where the HCS tilt changes, while everything else remain constant.
- The changing polarity and tilt leads to time variations of the source spectrum which may be significant
- Drift & cross field diffusion are coupled (think of the inverse κ tensor). Drift along the wavy HCS, can, among others, increase the "effective" latitudinal transport and make the distribution of ACRs 'more spherical'.