

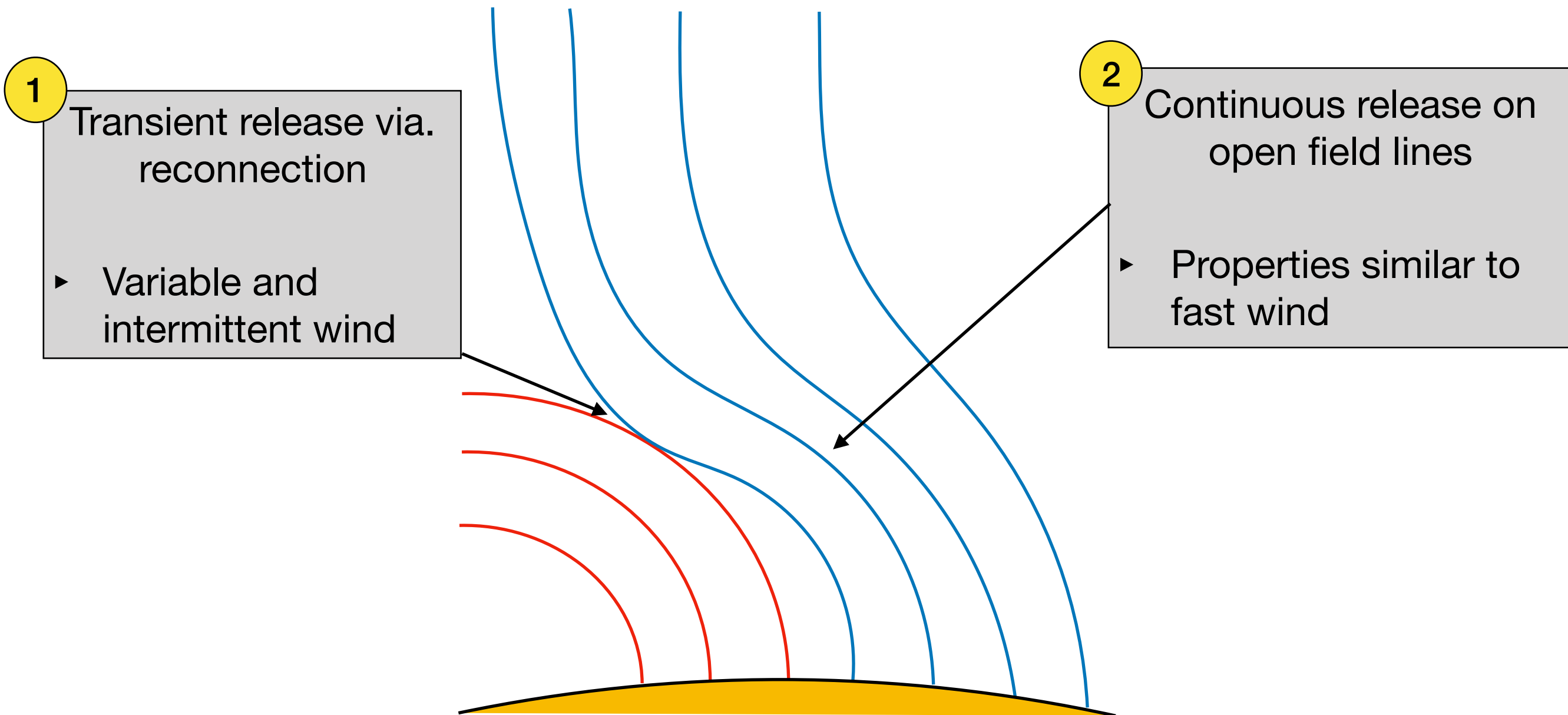
# In-situ properties of the slow solar wind at 0.3 AU

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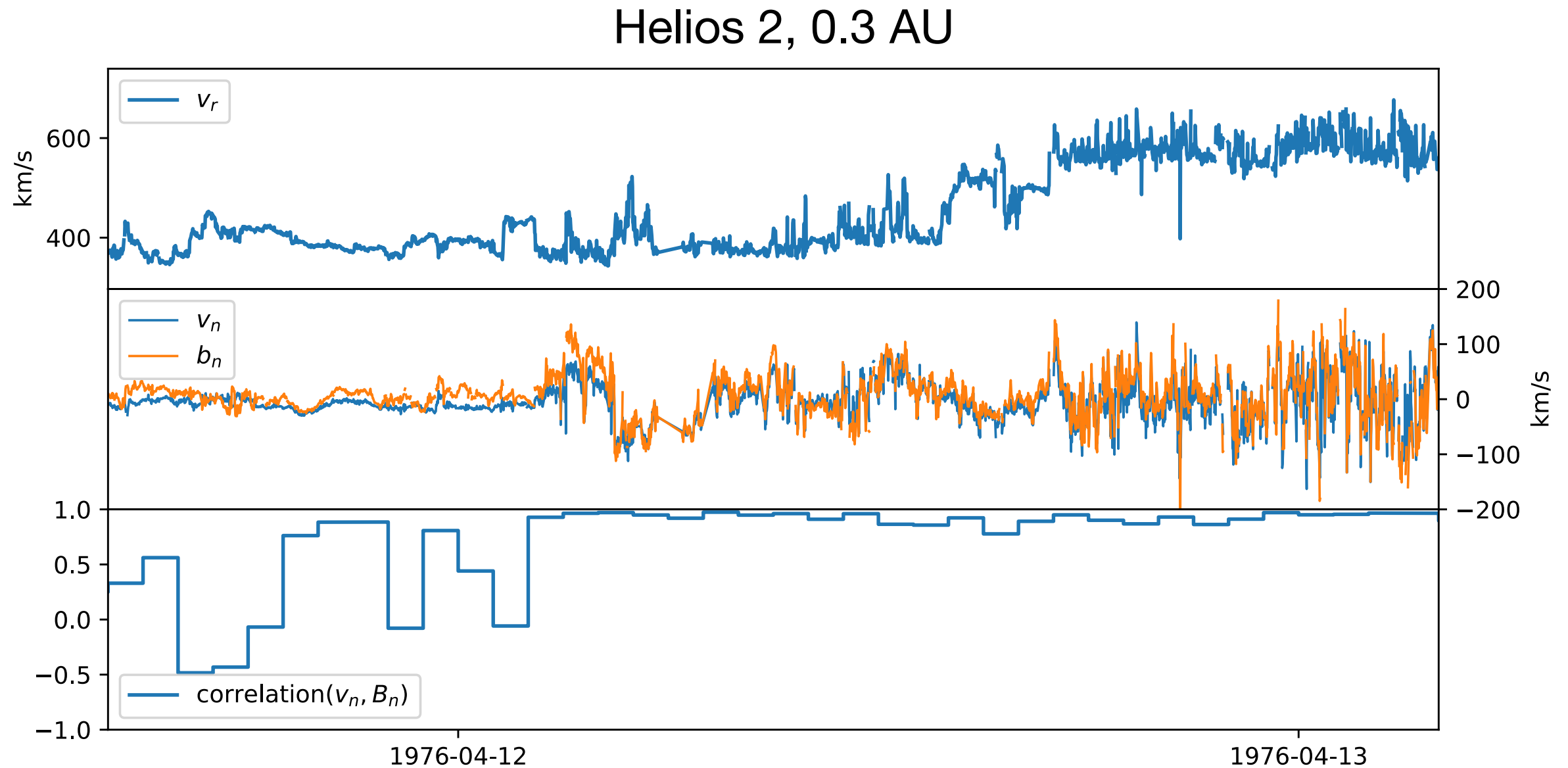
# Introduction

- Want to be able to use **in-situ measurements** to **predict source region** of measured slow solar wind (SSW)
- Well known that composition partially solves this...
- ...but are there other in-situ diagnostics we can use?
- Our re-analysis of Helios data reveals a SSW population that has same structure **and** thermodynamics as FSW
- A new method for identifying slow solar wind from open field regions

# SSW release mechanisms

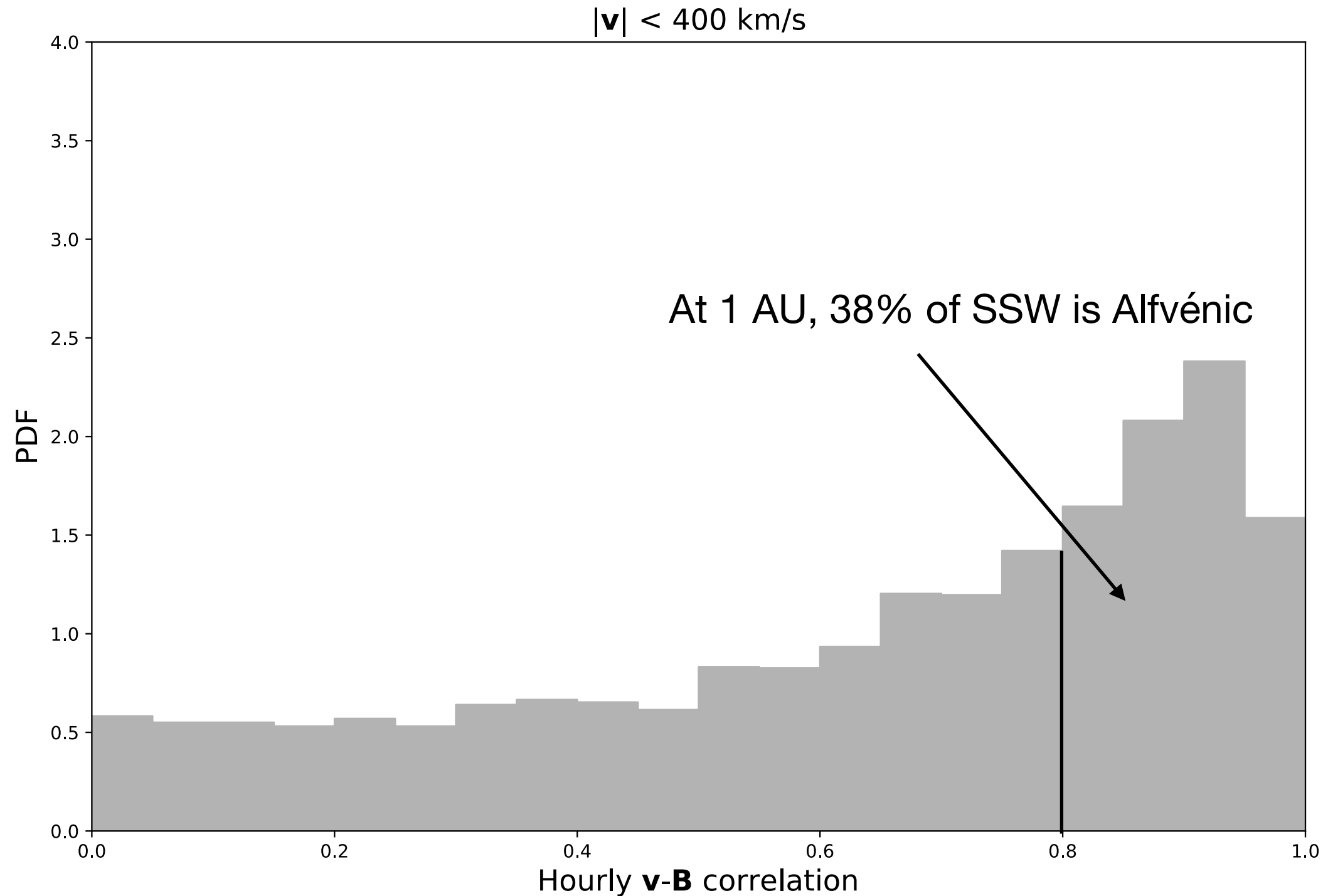


# Three types of solar wind



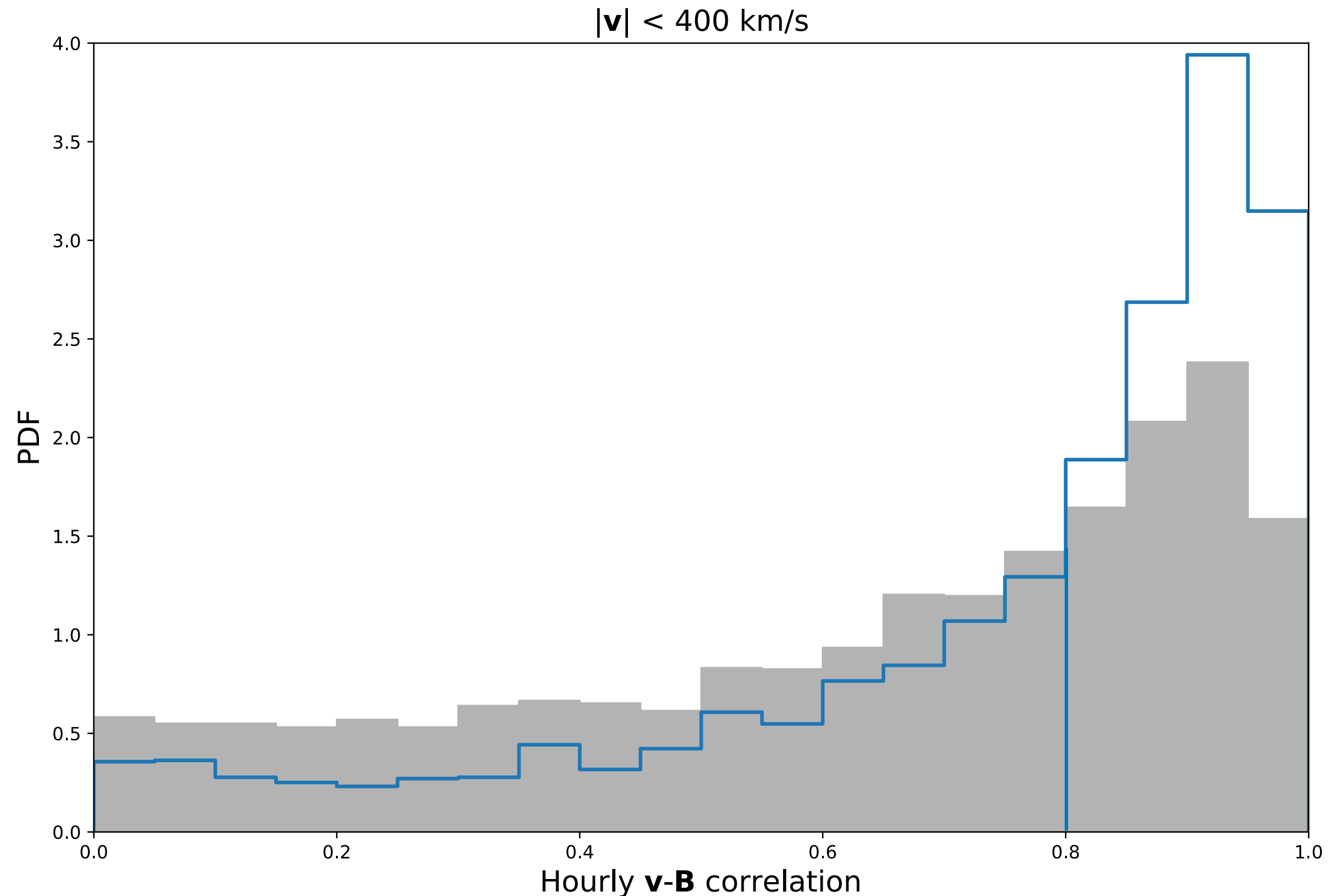
- Backmapping from 1 AU suggests Alfvénic SSW comes from open field regions (*D'Amicis et. al. 2015, 2016*)
- $\Rightarrow$  measure fraction of SSW that is Alfvénic to estimate fraction that comes from open field

# Slow solar wind Alfvénicity (1 AU)



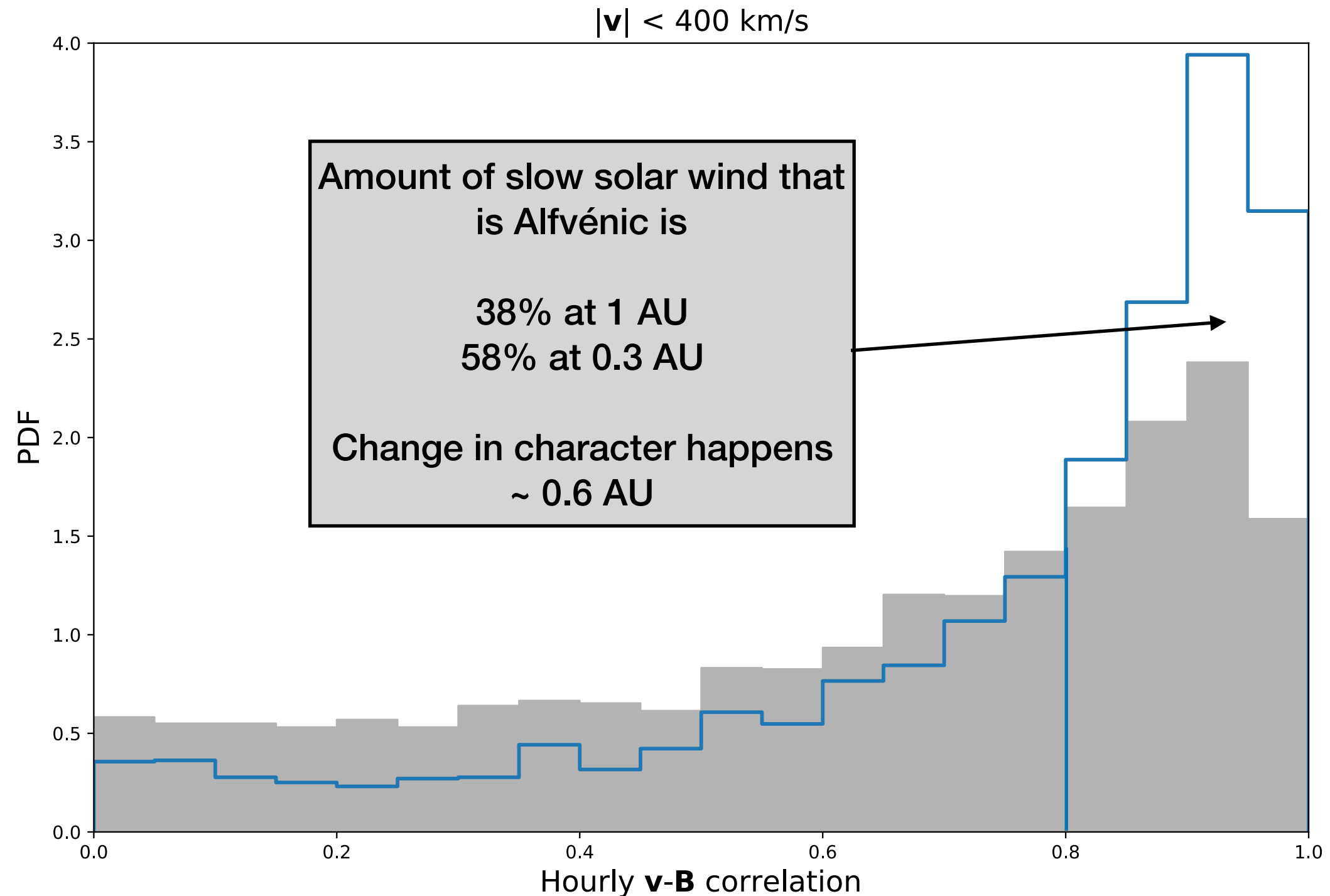
- Previous studies show more Alfvénic SSW at 0.3 AU  
(*Luttrell et. al. 1987, Roberts et. al. 1987*)

# Slow solar wind Alfvénicity (0.3 AU)



- Is Alfvénicity a good proxy for whether SSW has the same source as FSW?

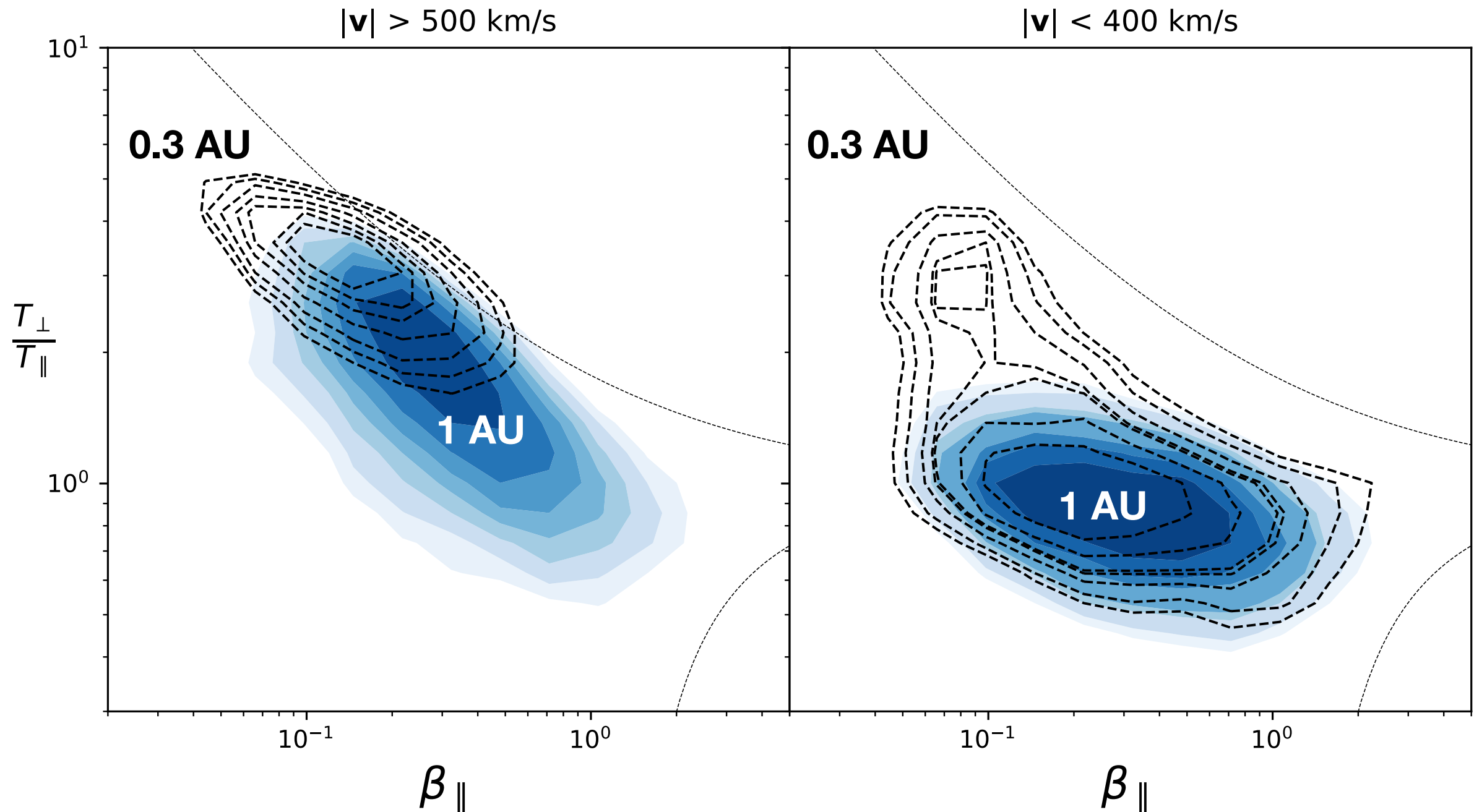
# Slow solar wind Alfvénicity (0.3 AU)



- Is Alfvénicity a good proxy for whether SSW has the same source as FSW?

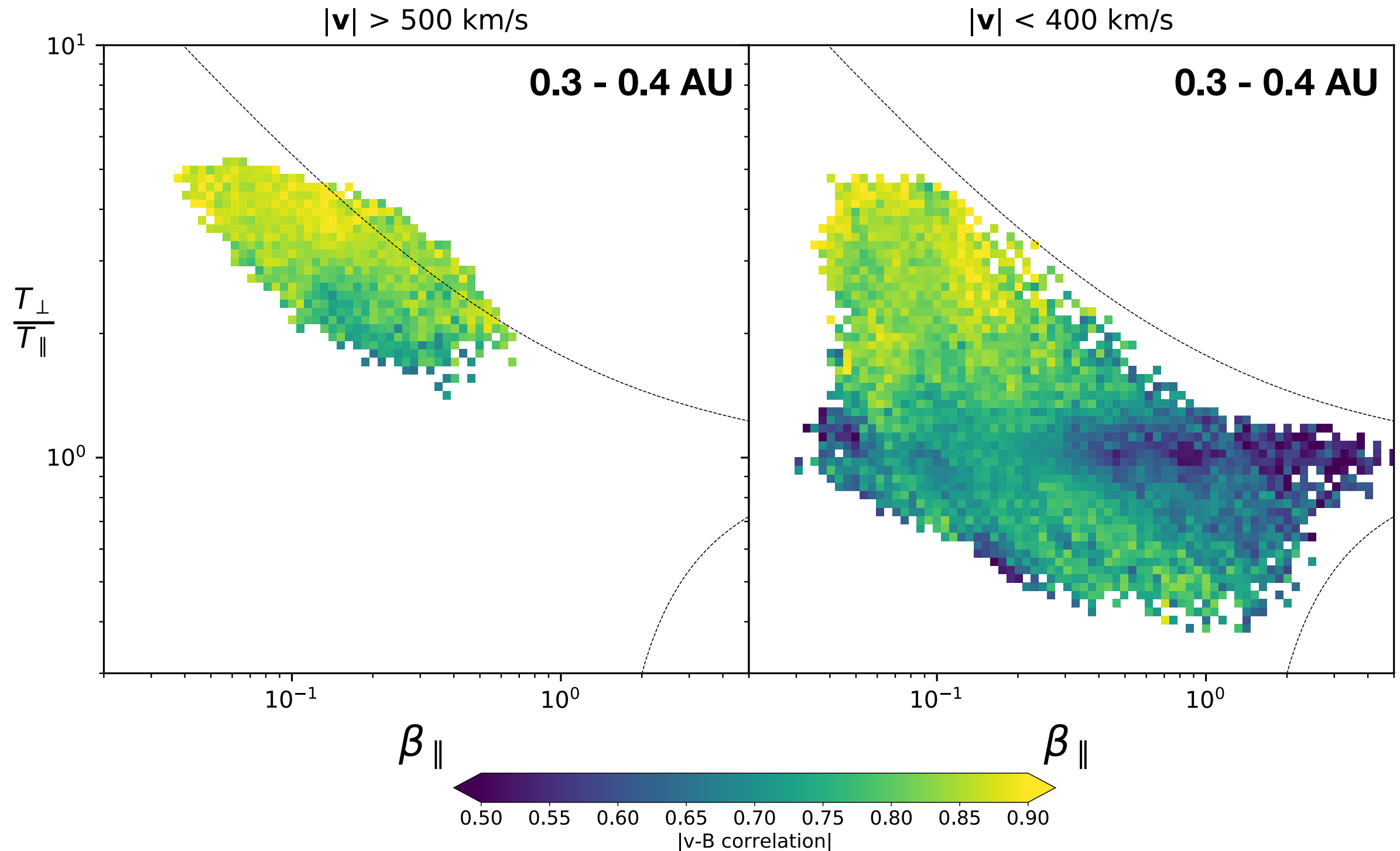
# Slow wind thermodynamics

- As well as looking at a structure, we can now look at thermodynamic properties

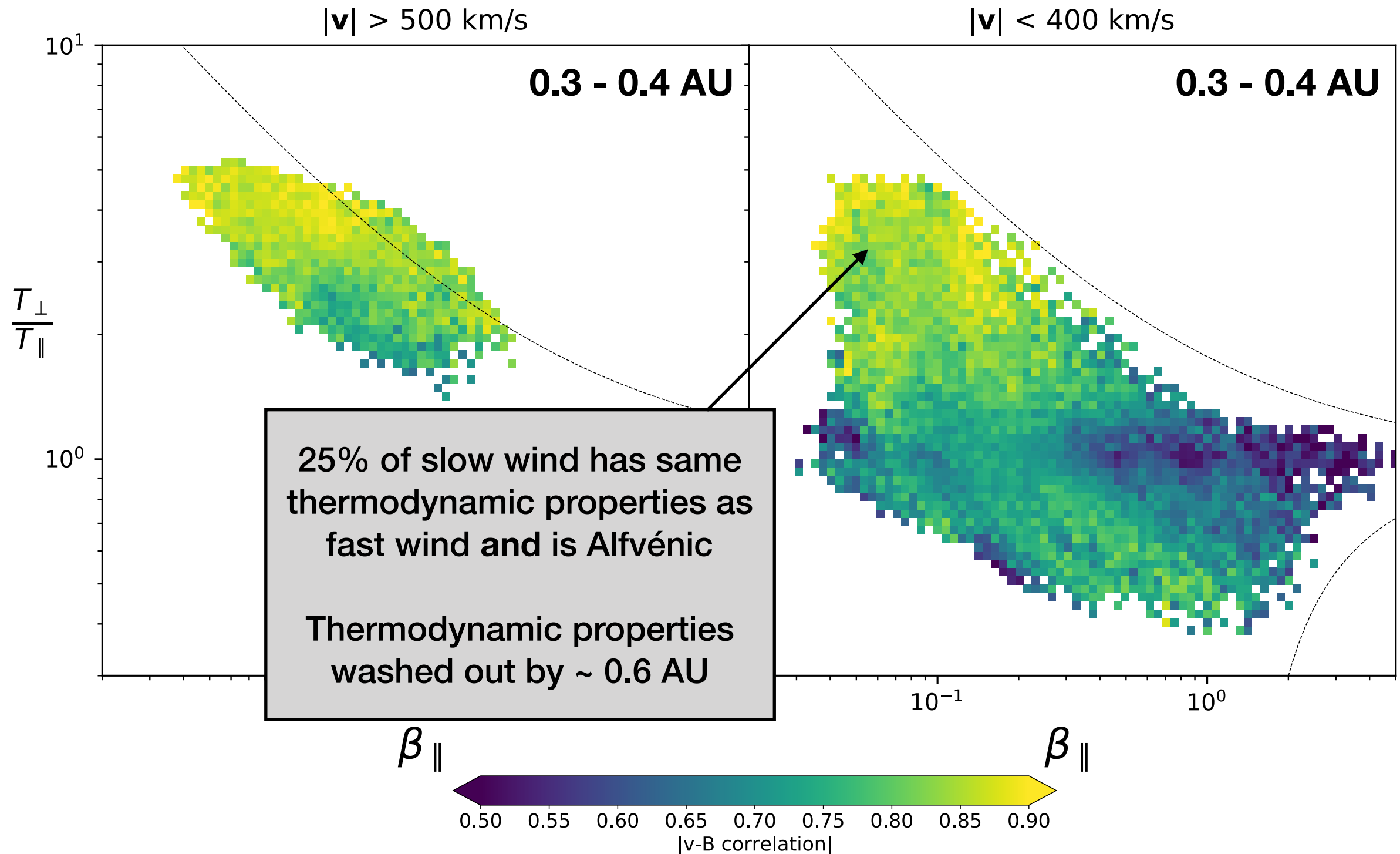




# Slow wind thermodynamics

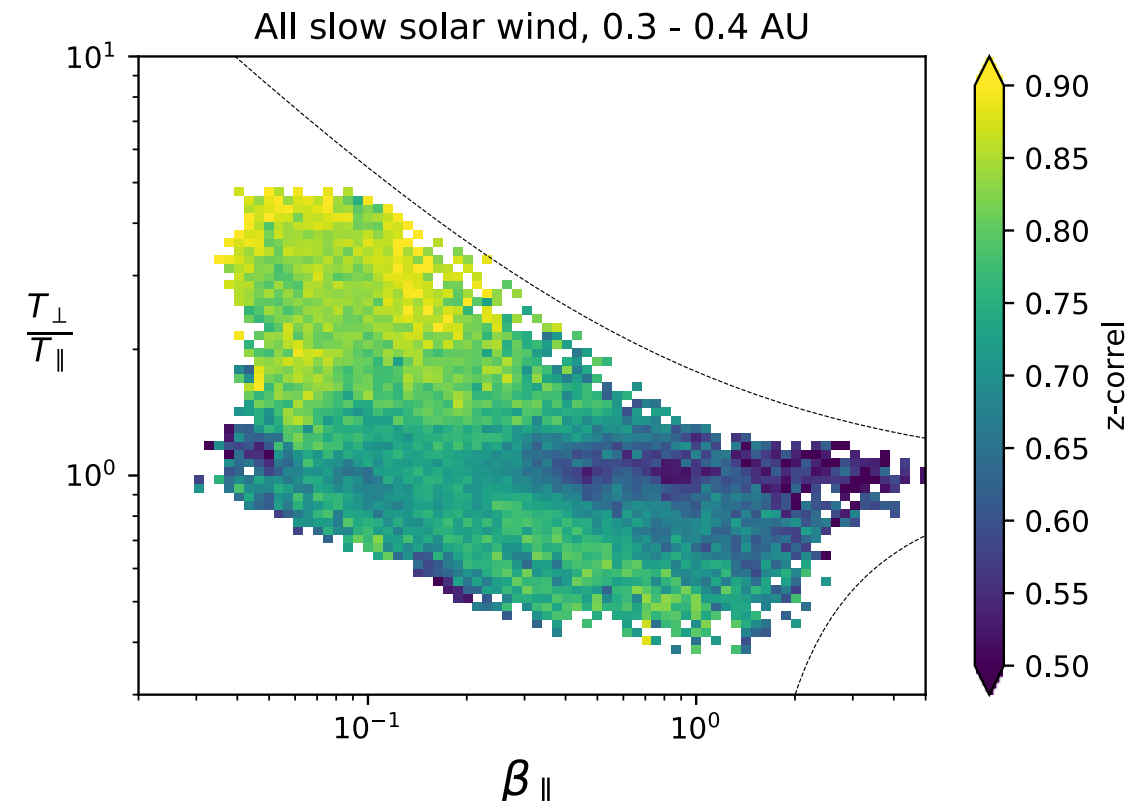


# Slow wind thermodynamics



# Conclusions

- At 0.3 AU some slow solar wind is Alfvénic **and** has high temperature anisotropies
  - This population has the same structure **and** thermodynamics as fast solar wind
- ⇒ at least 25% of slow solar wind Helios measured was released on permanently open field lines



## Implications for Solar Orbiter

- Distinguishing 2 SSW populations possible inside  $\sim 0.6$  AU
- **New in-situ diagnostic for SSW origin**

Re-processed Helios plasma dataset available at  
<https://dstansby.github.io/helios>