

MeV $^3\text{He}/^4\text{He}$ isotope abundances in solar energetic particle events: A systematic survey of SOHO/COSTEP observations

H. Sierks¹, V. Bothmer¹, E. Böhm², and H. Kunow²

¹Max-Planck-Institut für Aeronomie, D-37191, Katlenburg-Lindau, Germany

²Institut für Experimentelle und Angewandte Physik, Universität Kiel, 24118 Kiel, Germany.

Abstract. We present first results based on a systematic survey of 4-41 MeV/N $^3\text{He}/^4\text{He}$ isotope abundances with ratios >0.01 detected by the COmprehensive SupraThermal and Energetic Particle analyzer (COSTEP) onboard the SOHO (Solar and Heliospheric Observatory) spacecraft. More than about 25% of the identified events showed $^3\text{He}/^4\text{He}$ ratios in the range 0.1-1. For events with sufficiently high detector count rates the atomic mass plots can be resolved up to a time resolution of about 1 hour. These events are most suitable for comparisons with in situ solar wind plasma and magnetic field measurements and SOHO's optical white-light and extreme ultraviolet (EUV) observations of the Sun. The correlations show an association with passages of shock associated coronal mass ejections (CMEs) in the solar wind that inhibit high He/H plasma overabundances. It is likely that the CMEs have been released in strong magnetic reconfiguration processes at the solar source sites. Here we present a brief overview of such an event detected on October 30, 2000.

as COSTEP data covering proton and electron measurements at energies below 10 MeV. These data were compared with magnetic field and plasma data from the Advanced Composition Explorer (ACE), SOHO/LASCO (Large Angle Spectroscopic COronagraph) observations of CMEs and X-ray flare measurements taken by the GOES satellite.

3. Identification of $^3\text{He}/^4\text{He}$ -rich events

Figure 1 shows an example of a $^3\text{He}/^4\text{He}$ -rich event as identified from the COSTEP mass separation plot for Oct. 30, 2000. The vertical axis in Figure 1 provides information about the detector count rates, the horizontal axis is labelled such that ^4He corresponds to a value of 0. The two largest peaks in the count rates at -0.6 and 0 correspond to proton (-0.6) and ^4He particles. The presence of a major contribution of ^3He isotopes at about -0.05 is very distinguished. The ratio of $^3\text{He}/^4\text{He}$ was 0.7 (see Table 1, day 304 in 2000). All identified ratios >0.01 are listed in Table 1.

1. Introduction

The SOHO/COSTEP instrument measures solar energetic particles (SEPs) at MeV energies in the interplanetary medium. The solid state detectors are capable to detect $^3\text{He}/^4\text{He}$ -enrichments at these energies (Müller-Mellin et al., 1995). Usually, the $^3\text{He}/^4\text{He}$ -ratio in the solar wind is at the order of 10^{-4} , but occasionally ratios up to about values of ~ 1 or even above have been observed in SEP events (e.g., Mason et al., 1999). The origin of these isotope abundances has commonly been attributed to impulsive solar flares and wave-particle interaction mechanisms (Temerin and Roth, 1992). However, fully satisfying physical explanations are still lacking. Here we present first results of a systematic survey of the He-measurements taken by COSTEP since launch in 1995 until the end of the year 2000.

2. Data

For this study we have analyzed SOHO/COSTEP measurements of 4.3-40.9 MeV/N helium particles as well

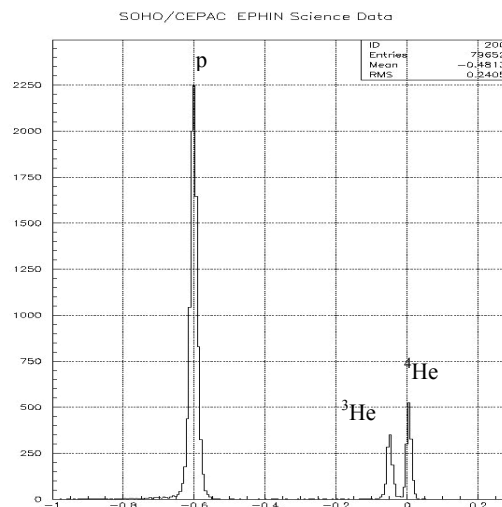


Figure 1. COSTEP mass plot for 30 October 2000. The peaks at -0.6 , -0.05 and 0 correspond to p, ^3He and ^4He .

Table 1. $^3\text{He}/^4\text{He}$ -rich (>0.01) days identified in SOHO/COSTEP data (4.3-40.9 MeV/N) until the end of 2000. Notes: p, ^3He and ^4He peaks are given in total counts (parallel detector segments) based on maximums of daily mass plots (as all mass plots are binned to the same histogram, this number can be used for relative comparison of ^3He and ^4He (and to protons)); the mass plots do not take into account special instrument configurations like ring segment offs; bold values denote $^3\text{He}/^4\text{He}$ -ratios ≥ 0.1 .

Year	DoY	p peak	^3He peak	^4He peak	$^4\text{He}/\text{p}$	$^3\text{He}/^4\text{He}$
1995						
1996	121	14	5	20	1.429	0.250
	191	645	6	211	0.327	0.028
	334	7962	9	537	0.067	0.017
	335	8148	12	803	0.099	0.015
1997	063	17	6	16	0.941	0.375
	092	1634	4	89	0.054	0.045
	223	83	10	57	0.687	0.175
	261	337	8	84	0.249	0.095
	262	190	13	51	0.268	0.255
	264	1032	7	66	0.064	0.106
	308	4940	37	3305	0.669	0.011
*	310	7517	49	2920	0.388	0.017
*	312	6986	62	5438	0.778	0.011
	318	4142	8	346	0.084	0.023
	332	321	16	75	0.234	0.213
	333	157	10	35	0.223	0.286
1998	095	3007	8	601	0.200	0.013
	097	3908	9	698	0.179	0.013
	113	6679	82	5314	0.796	0.015
	114	3617	35	3071	0.849	0.011
	115	3028	19	1624	0.536	0.012
*	122	2293	11	574	0.250	0.019
*	123	4368	27	1670	0.382	0.016
*	124	4130	23	1837	0.445	0.013
	126	6796	102	3486	0.513	0.029
	127	7621	33	2482	0.326	0.013
	128	2832	7	189	0.067	0.037
	132	1906	7	237	0.124	0.030
	148	9097	13	559	0.061	0.023
	149	5209	48	383	0.074	0.125
	169	9456	15	1258	0.133	0.012

	309	207	9	22	0.106	0.409
*	310	16424	28	2089	0.127	0.013
*	311	15831	66	2008	0.127	0.033
*	312	13171	178	3178	0.241	0.056
	313	7436	56	300	0.040	0.187
	314	2907	6	58	0.020	0.103
	326	5525	5	201	0.036	0.025
	327	4695	7	239	0.051	0.029
	344	119	5	18	0.151	0.278
	352	650	5	24	0.037	0.208
1999	070	657	7	38	0.058	0.184
	080	127	8	20	0.157	0.400
	081	42	11	7	0.167	1.571
*	128	14360	7	561	0.039	0.012
	129	7167	9	197	0.027	0.046
	130	6785	11	536	0.079	0.021
	132	2523	12	65	0.026	0.185
*	155	7574	40	3201	0.423	0.012
*	158	8584	18	1640	0.191	0.011
	164	2960	9	102	0.034	0.088
	169	1521	45	168	0.110	0.268
	170	1807	36	139	0.077	0.259
	171	1374	6	70	0.051	0.086
	174	6191	19	431	0.070	0.044
	175	4766	9	218	0.046	0.041
	176	10332	5	354	0.034	0.014
	181	1019	8	54	0.053	0.148
	182	1469	8	81	0.055	0.099
	183	910	5	33	0.036	0.152
	188	399	6	53	0.133	0.113
	193	139	4	32	0.230	0.125
	194	1179	30	117	0.099	0.256
	195	421	8	34	0.081	0.235
	218	702	4	35	0.050	0.114
	219	648	7	10	0.015	0.700
	226	409	14	62	0.152	0.226
	227	174	6	28	0.161	0.214
	236	116	6	8	0.069	0.750
	258	6771	6	185	0.027	0.032
	264	1488	5	103	0.069	0.049
	289	1621	5	131	0.081	0.038
	290	2409	5	128	0.053	0.039
	305	33	5	7	0.212	0.714

	329	381	7	41	0.108	0.171
	330	270	5	39	0.144	0.128
	337	249	6	5	0.020	1.200
	344	14042	8	144	0.010	0.056
	358	1915	31	85	0.044	0.365
	359	1379	18	46	0.033	0.391
	360	424	8	15	0.035	0.533
	361	748	5	46	0.061	0.109
	363	636	9	385	0.605	0.023
	365	9155	12	797	0.087	0.015
2000	002	10496	8	653	0.062	0.012
	018	1149	15	546	0.475	0.027
	019	5244	14	147	0.028	0.095
	030	11939	16	1450	0.121	0.011
	062	639	4	30	0.047	0.133
	065	455	4	19	0.042	0.211
	107	95	4	36	0.379	0.111
	118	2856	7	23	0.008	0.304
	122	884	17	1420	1.606	0.012
	125	404	7	122	0.302	0.057
	126	1681	10	294	0.175	0.034
	127	5393	6	292	0.054	0.021
	138	6469	16	1376	0.213	0.012
	144	7516	15	386	0.051	0.039
	145	2003	137	638	0.319	0.215
	146	953	6	106	0.111	0.057
	163	12458	20	1824	0.146	0.011
	165	13761	4	156	0.011	0.026
	168	4985	17	1134	0.227	0.015
	170	8404	21	1284	0.153	0.016
	171	4101	53	299	0.073	0.177
	172	1045	10	59	0.056	0.169
	174	4469	7	133	0.030	0.053
	175	9801	13	687	0.070	0.019
	176	4925	11	518	0.105	0.021
	177	9630	27	2218	0.230	0.012
	180	6454	6	230	0.036	0.026
	181	9515	9	476	0.050	0.019
	193	3690	8	187	0.051	0.043
	194	5672	10	534	0.094	0.019
	202	4767	28	2619	0.549	0.011
	223	4437	5	109	0.025	0.046
	224	12709	15	1115	0.088	0.013

	225	6280	18	1164	0.185	0.015
	235	206	25	28	0.136	0.893
	236	75	19	22	0.293	0.864
	259	13141	40	3699	0.281	0.011
	261	15400	51	3934	0.255	0.013
	262	8397	6	386	0.046	0.016
	263	4389	5	337	0.077	0.015
	264	7349	9	573	0.078	0.016
	265	6188	8	176	0.028	0.045
	271	682	15	38	0.056	0.395
	272	788	3	16	0.020	0.188
	284	2587	3	47	0.018	0.064
	285	8465	6	117	0.014	0.051
	286	8977	5	145	0.016	0.034
	287	5544	14	341	0.062	0.041
	288	1494	25	49	0.033	0.510
	289	639	4	16	0.025	0.250
	292	12006	29	2389	0.199	0.012
	293	10654	10	901	0.085	0.011
	300	16020	24	1504	0.094	0.016
	301	18067	13	812	0.045	0.016
	303	4018	31	71	0.018	0.437
	304	2247	350	523	0.233	0.669
	305	6761	42	1720	0.254	0.024
	316	3778	80	2318	0.614	0.035
	317	2016	20	1820	0.903	0.011
	318	1378	13	980	0.711	0.013
	319	1665	11	1024	0.615	0.011
	320	1634	12	845	0.517	0.014
	335	3778	10	936	0.248	0.011
	363	518	11	52	0.100	0.212

* SEP ^3He Enhancements reported by Mason et al., 1999.

3. Fine-scale characteristics

The $^3\text{He}/^4\text{He}$ -rich event October 30, 2000 had sufficiently high count rates (compare with Table 1) that made it possible to investigate the fine-scale characteristics of the event by using a time resolution up to 1 hour as shown in Figure 2. In this event the ^3He increase occurred during transition from October 29 to 30 (days 303-304) with the highest ^3He levels staying until the end of October 30 (day 304). After that time the ^3He level dropped in contrast to the further rising proton and helium values.

4. Comparison with solar wind measurements

Figure 3 shows a comparison with ACE solar wind plasma and magnetic field data (courtesy CDAW, D. J. McComas).

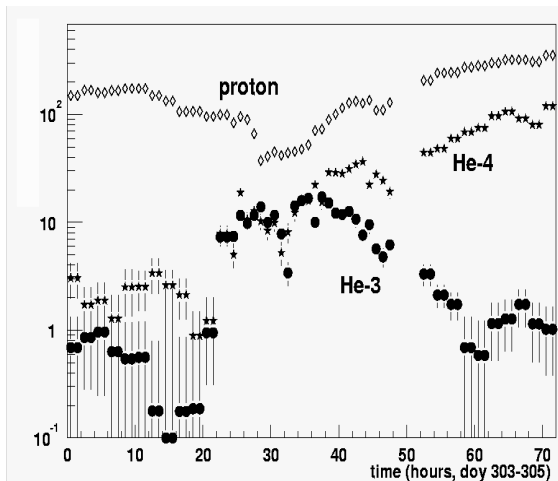


Figure 2. Hourly values of proton, ^4He and ^3He count rates measured for the period October 29 to 31 (days 303-305) in 2000 by SOHO/COSTEP.

ACE detected a shock passage followed by a huge flux rope type CME (magnetic cloud). There might have been a reverse shock following the CME, but this needs further study.

Figure 3 shows somehow surprisingly, that the $^3\text{He}/^4\text{He}$ -enrichment measured at MeV energies corresponds to a solar wind He/p-enrichment following the trailing edge of the typical magnetic cloud signatures. The plasma and magnetic field signatures appear to be similar to the classical January 10/11, 1997 event that has been described by Burlaga et al. (1998). It has to be clarified by further analyses whether this association is by chance or might be of importance for the understanding of the origin and interplanetary evolution of such events.

5. Associations with solar activity

The comparison with GOES X-ray flare observations showed no direct correspondence to the onset of the $^3\text{He}/^4\text{He}$ enrichment seen in the energetic particles. The in situ detected CME in the solar wind can be traced back to a halo CME on October 25 observed by the SOHO/LASCO coronagraphs. The event is typical in the sense that we did not find a good correlation so far of large (≥ 0.1) $^3\text{He}/^4\text{He}$ -enrichments at MeV energies with solar flares.

6. Summary

Through a systematic survey of He-measurements at MeV energies provided by the SOHO/COSTEP instrument we identified $^3\text{He}/^4\text{He}$ isotope abundances with ratios ≥ 0.01 from the beginning of the mission until the end of 2000. The events listed in Table 1 can serve as a valuable tool for further investigations.

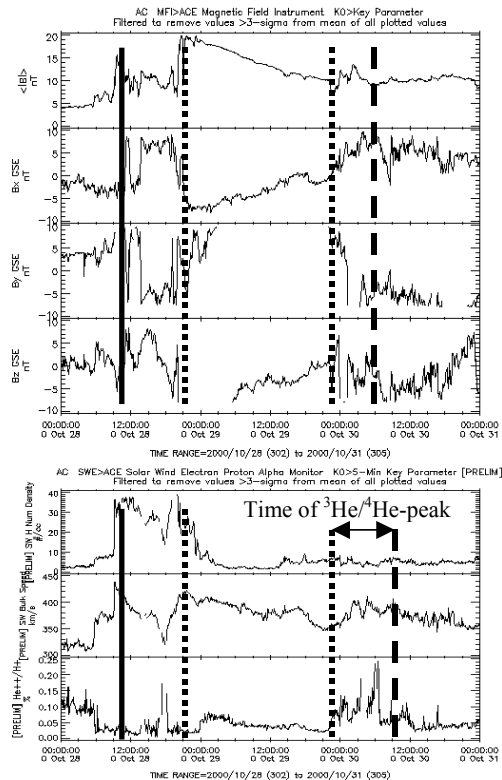


Figure 3. Solar wind plasma and magnetic field data measured by ACE from October 28 to October 31, 2000. Top to bottom: Magnetic field strength, cartesian components of the field, proton number density, bulk speed and He/p-ratio. The solid line denotes the shock ahead of the CME (bounded by dotted lines) followed by a region that might be prominence material (between solid and dashed lines).

We found that large (≥ 0.1) $^3\text{He}/^4\text{He}$ -enrichments at these energies did not show a direct correspondence to solar flares, but rather to in situ passages of CMEs. There is some indication for an association with large He/p-enhancements in the transient solar wind plasma associated with CME passages, indicative of special conditions of the solar source regions were the CMEs had been released. The solar source and in situ conditions of large $^3\text{He}/^4\text{He}$ -enrichments at MeV energies need further studies to clarify their origins in more detail.

Acknowledgements. The SOHO/COSTEP project is supported under grant No. 50 OC 9602 by the German Bundesminister für Bildung und Forschung (BMBF) through the Deutsches Zentrum für Luft- und Raumfahrt (DLR).

References

- Burlaga, L., Fitzenreiter, R., Lepping, R., Ogilvie, K., et al., *J. Geophys. Res.*, 103, 277, 1998.
- Mason, G., Mazur, J., and Dwyer, J., *Astrophys. J.*, 525, L133, 1999.
- Müller-Mellin, R., Kunow, H., Fleißner, V., Pehlke, E., et al., *Sol. Phys.*, 162, 483, 1995.
- Temerin, M., and Roth, I., *Astrophys. J.*, 391, L105, 1992.