

4th Asia-Pacific Conference on Plasma Physics, 26-31Oct, 2020, Remote e-conference

Heliospheric boundary: Kinetic structure, cosmic ray property

S. Matsukiyo^{1,3}, K. Yoshida², K. Shimokawa², H. Washimi³, G. P. Zank⁴, M. Scholer⁵, T. Hada^{1,3} ¹Faculty of Engineering Sciences, Kyushu University, Japan,

²Interdisciplinary Graduate School of Engineering Sciences, Kyushu University, Japan,

³International Center for Space Weather Science and Education, Kyushu University, Japan,

⁴The Center for Space Plasma and Aeronomic Research, University of Alabama in Huntsville, USA,

⁵Max-Plank-Institute for Extraterrestrial Physics, Germany

e-mail (speaker): matsukiy@esst.kyushu-u.ac.jp

Heliosphere is a bubble occupied by the solar wind plasma and magnetic field in the local interstellar space. Matter and energy are actively transported and/or converted in the boundary region between the heliosphere and the local interstellar space. This region has been explored in-situ by Voyager spacecraft in this century¹⁻¹⁸. Voyager spacecraft revealed a lot of features, some of which have been still unresolved, such as complex structures of two important discontinuities, unexpected properties of high energy particles, etc. In this study we first focus on the kinetic structures of the termination shock and the heliopause. Using particle-in-cell simulation, kinetic structure of the transition region of these discontinuities are investigated. In the termination shock the roles of pickup ions are examined carefully¹⁹⁻²². Kinetic structure of the heliopause influenced by the termination shock is also studied³. In the second part of this study the effect of global structure of the heliosphere in the cosmic ray invasion process is considered. It has been unknown how galactic cosmic rays enter and reach deep inside the heliosphere. To understand the cosmic ray invasion process in the level of particle trajectory, we perform a test particle simulation in the global electromagnetic structure of the heliosphere reproduced by using high resolution 3D MHD simulation. A number of characteristic trajectories of different energy cosmic ray particles are reported.

References

[1] E. C. Stone et al., Science. 309, 2017 (2005).

[2] R. B. Decker et al., Science. 309, 2020 (2005).

[3] D. A. Gurnett and W. S. Kurth, Science. **309**, 2025 (2005).

[4] L. F. Burlaga et al., Science. **309**, 2027 (2005).

[5] J. D. Richardson et al., Nature. 454, 63 (2008).

[6] R. B. Decker et al., Nature. 454, 67 (2008).

[7] E. C. Stone et al., Nature. **454**, 71 (2008).

[8] L. F. Burlaga et al., Nature. 454, 75 (2008).

[9] D. A. Gurnett and W. S. Kurth, Nature. **454**, 77 (2008).

[10] L. Wang et al., Nature. 454, 81 (2008).

[11] S. M. Krimigis et al., Science. **341**, 144 (2013).

[12] L. F. Burlaga et al., Science. 341, 147 (2013).

[13] E. C. Stone et al., Science. **341**, 150 (2013).

[14] S. M. Krimigis et al., Nature Astron. 3, 997 (2019).

[15] L. F. Burlaga et al., Nature Astron. 3, 1007 (2019).

[16] E. C. Stone et al., Nature Astron. 3, 1013 (2019).

[17] J. D. Richardson et al., Nature Astron. **3**, 1019 (2019).

[18] D. A. Gurnett and W. S. Kurth, Nature Astron. **3**, 1024 (2019).

[19] S. Matsukiyo et al., Ann. Geophys., 25, 283 (2007)

[20] S. Matsukiyo and Scholer, J. Geophys. Res., **116**, A08106 (2011)

[21] S. Matsukiyo and Scholer, J. Geophys. Res., **119**, 2388 (2014)

[22] S. Matsukiyo et al., Astrophys. J., 888, 11 (2020)