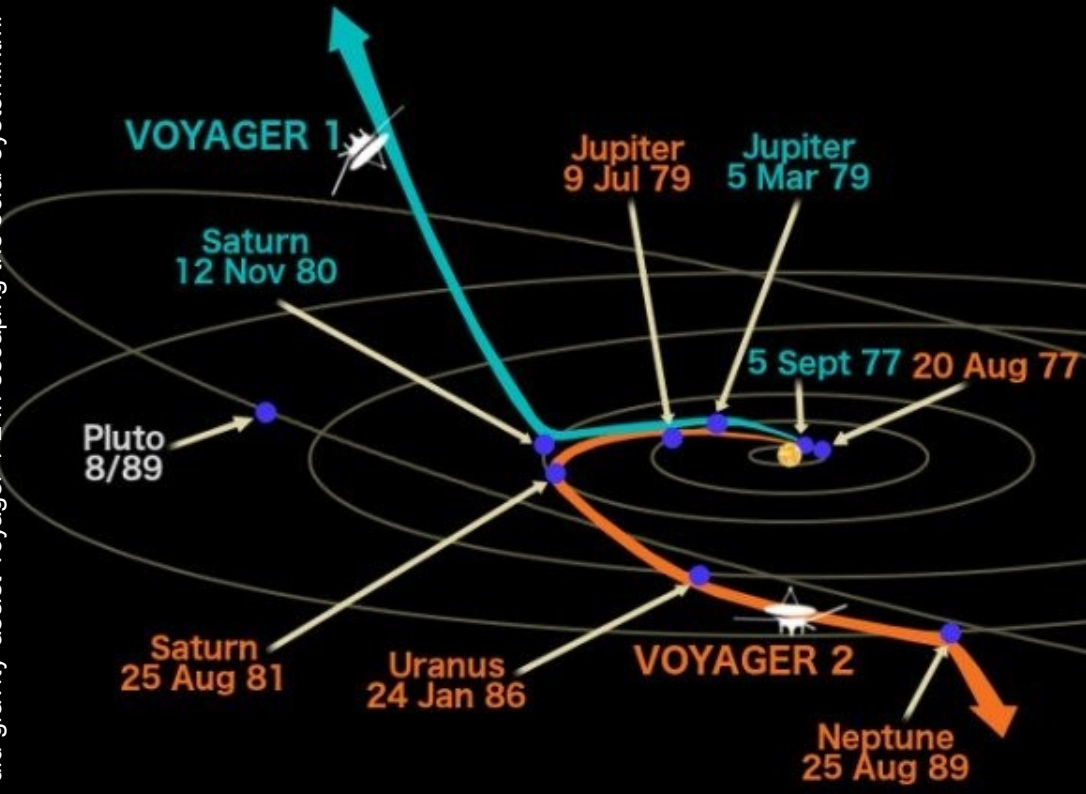


Nearly a Decade of Cosmic Ray Observations in the Very Local Interstellar Medium

By Jamie Sue Rankin
Princeton University

ICRC, July 16, 2021

<https://www.scienceabc.com/innovation/gravitational-slingshot-how-did-gravity-assist-voynager-1-2-in-escaping-the-solar-system.html>



- 1977: Launch
 - Voyager 2 – August
 - Voyager 1 – September
- 1989: Last planetary encounter
 - Voyager 2, Neptune, 1989
- 1990: Last image
 - “Solar System Family Portrait” – Voyager 1

New Mission Objective:

“[To] extend the NASA exploration of the solar system beyond the neighborhood of the outer planets to the outer limits of the Sun's sphere of influence, and possibly beyond.”

The Sun's Surroundings

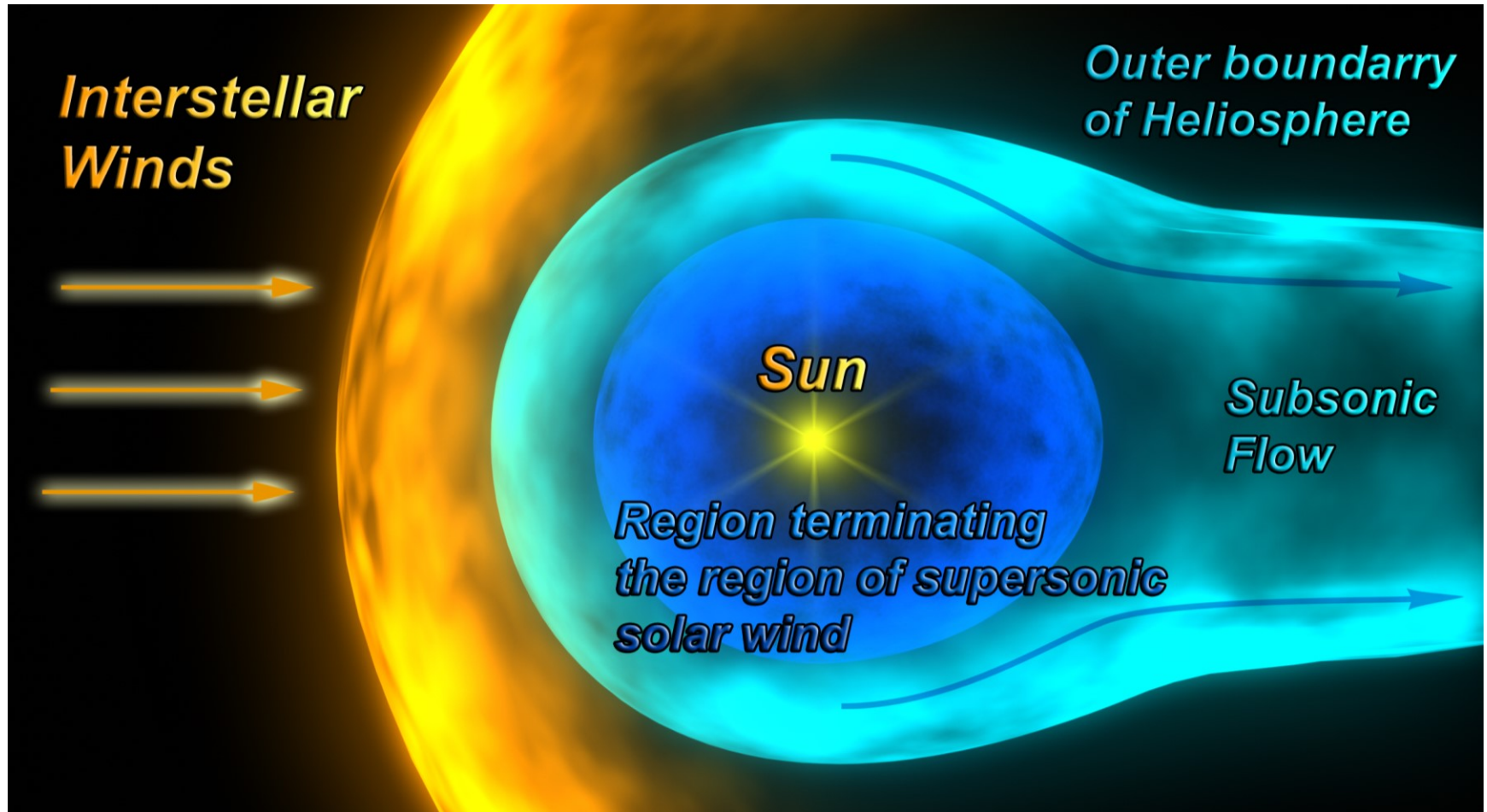
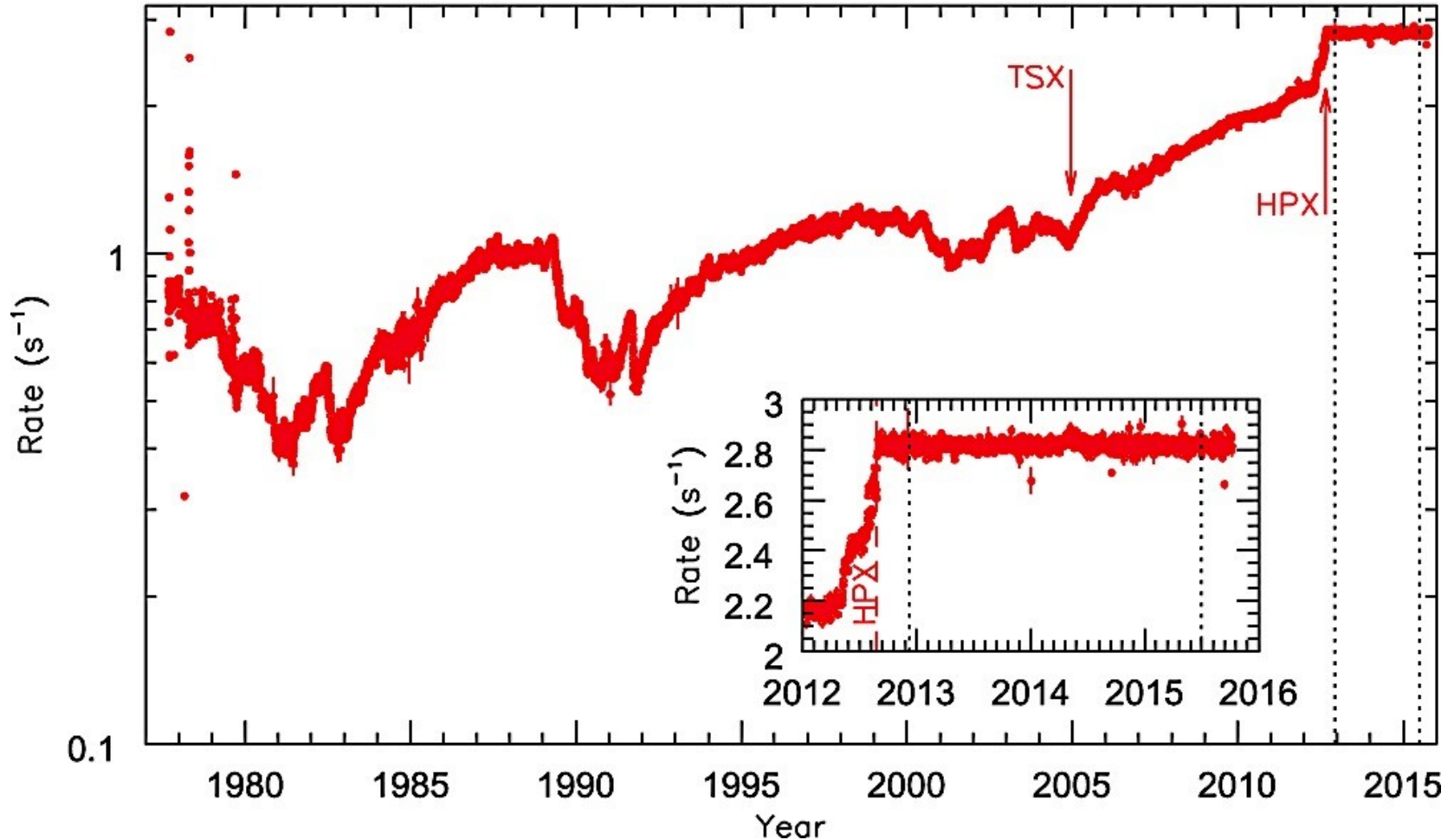


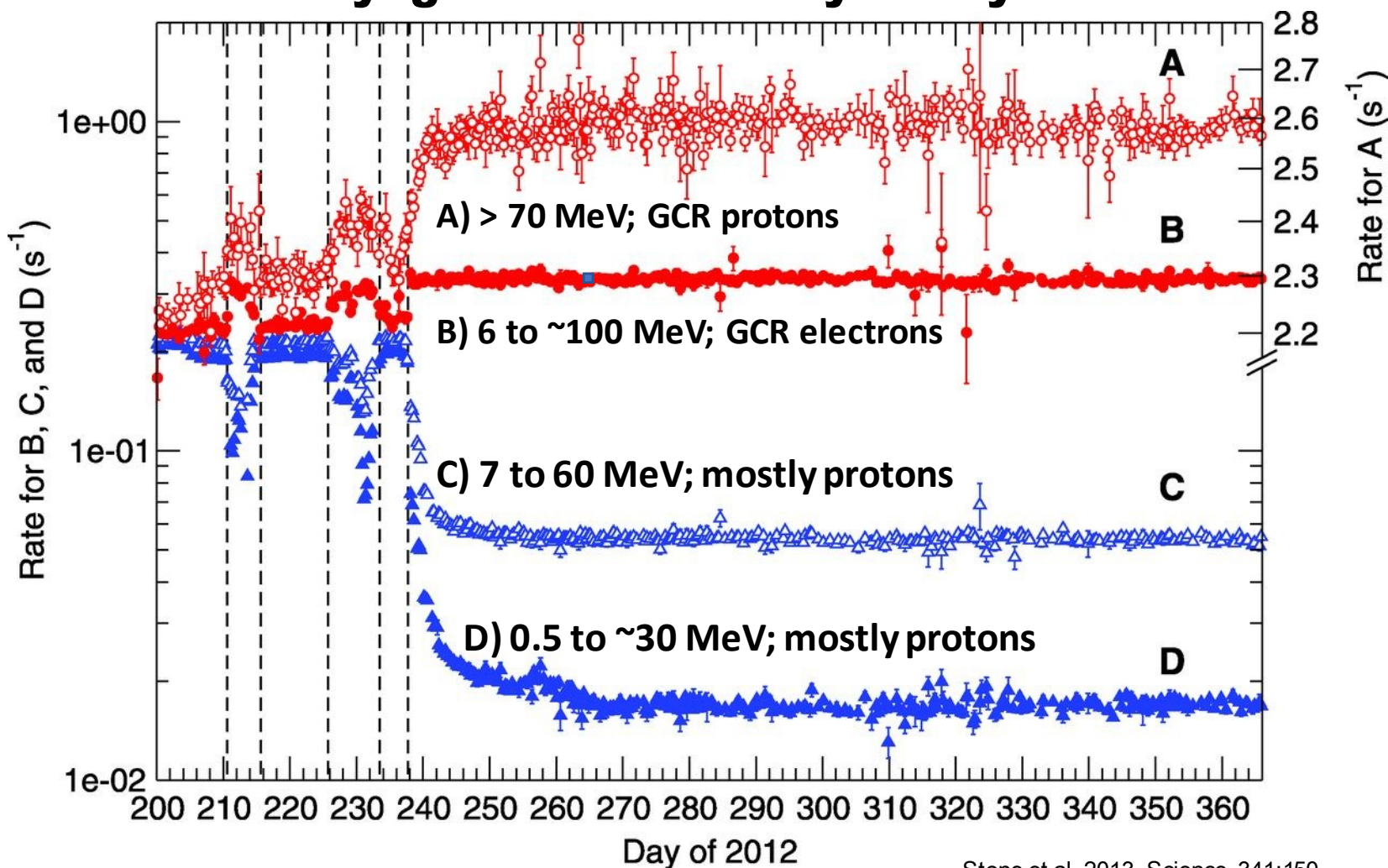
Diagram of the Heliosphere. ESA. June 2008. <http://sci.esa.int/ulysses/42898-the-heliosphere/>

Voyager 1 Cosmic Ray Subsystem: > 70 MeV; proton-dominated



Cummings et al. 2016, ApJ, 831:18

Voyager 1: Cosmic Ray Subsystem

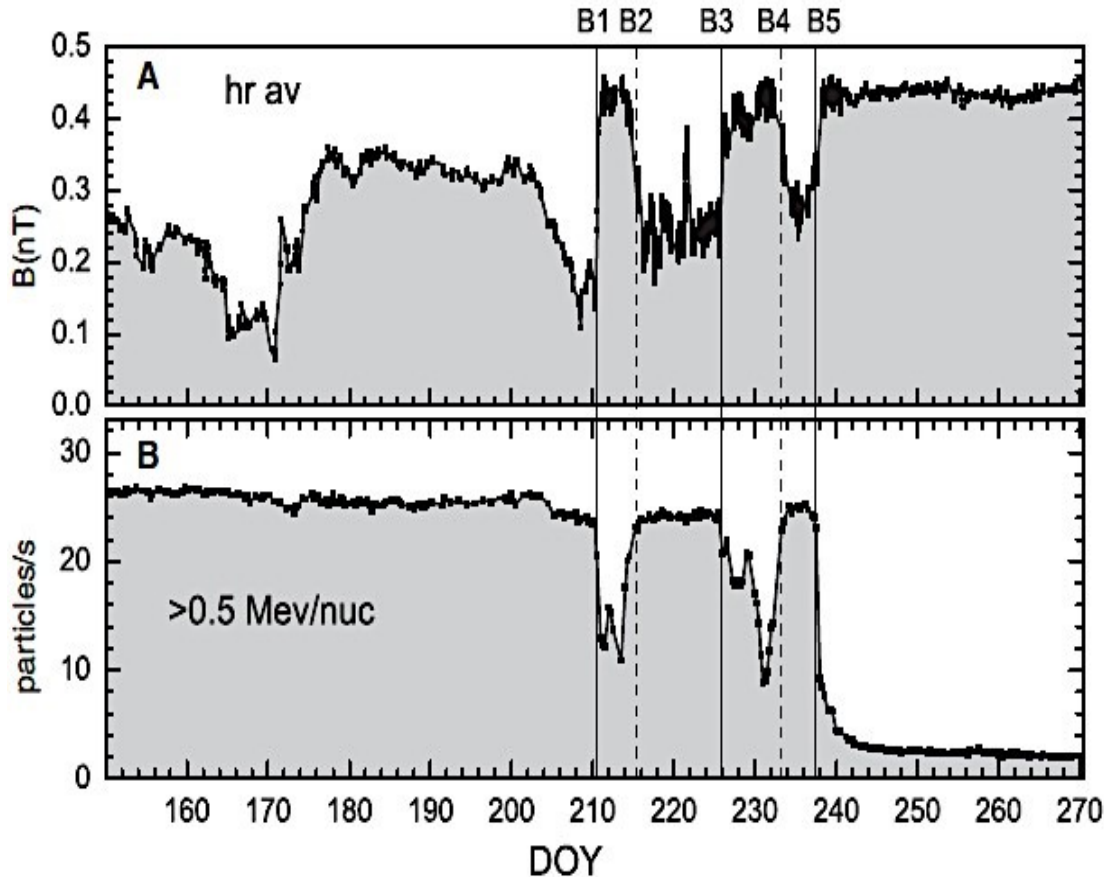


Stone et al. 2013, Science, 341:150

Heliosheath

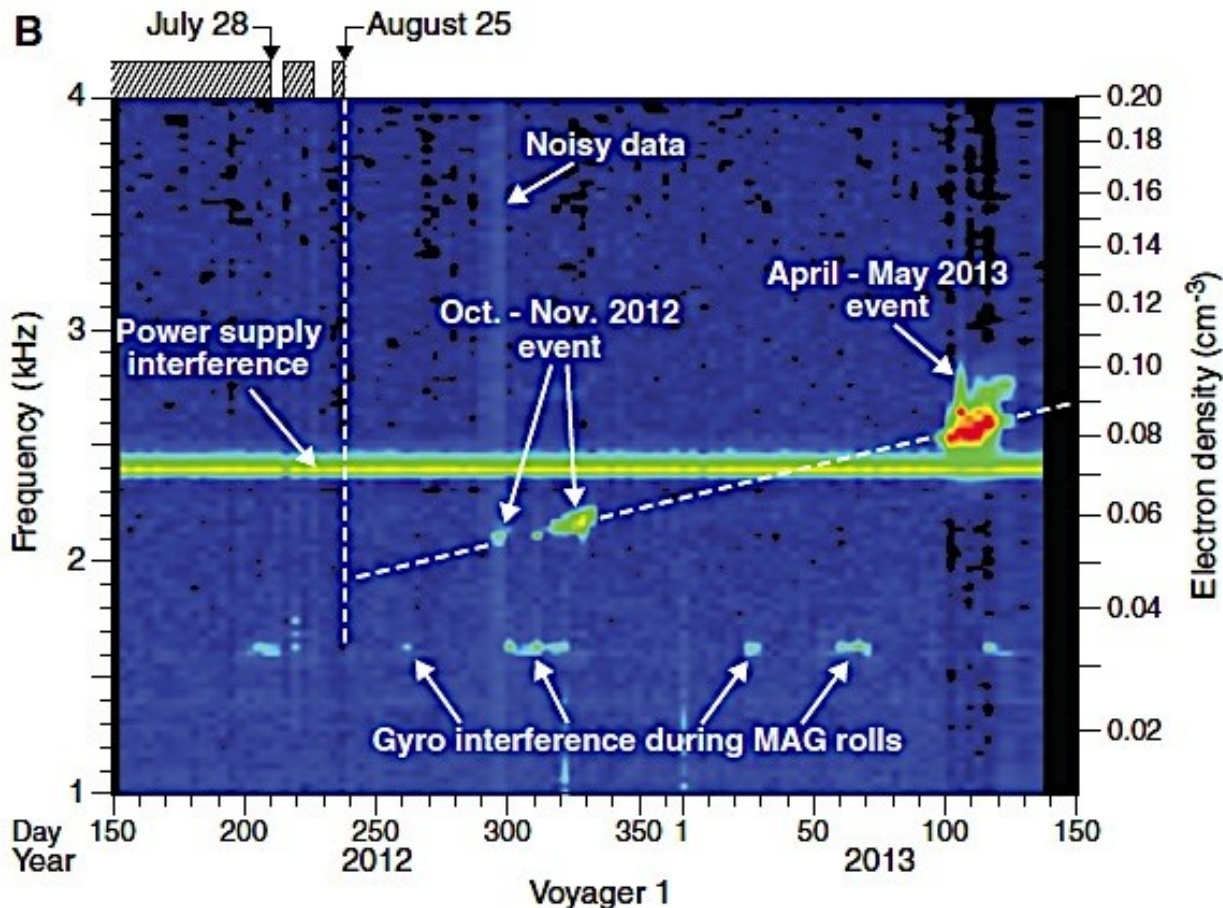
Very Local Interstellar Medium

Voyager 1, 2012



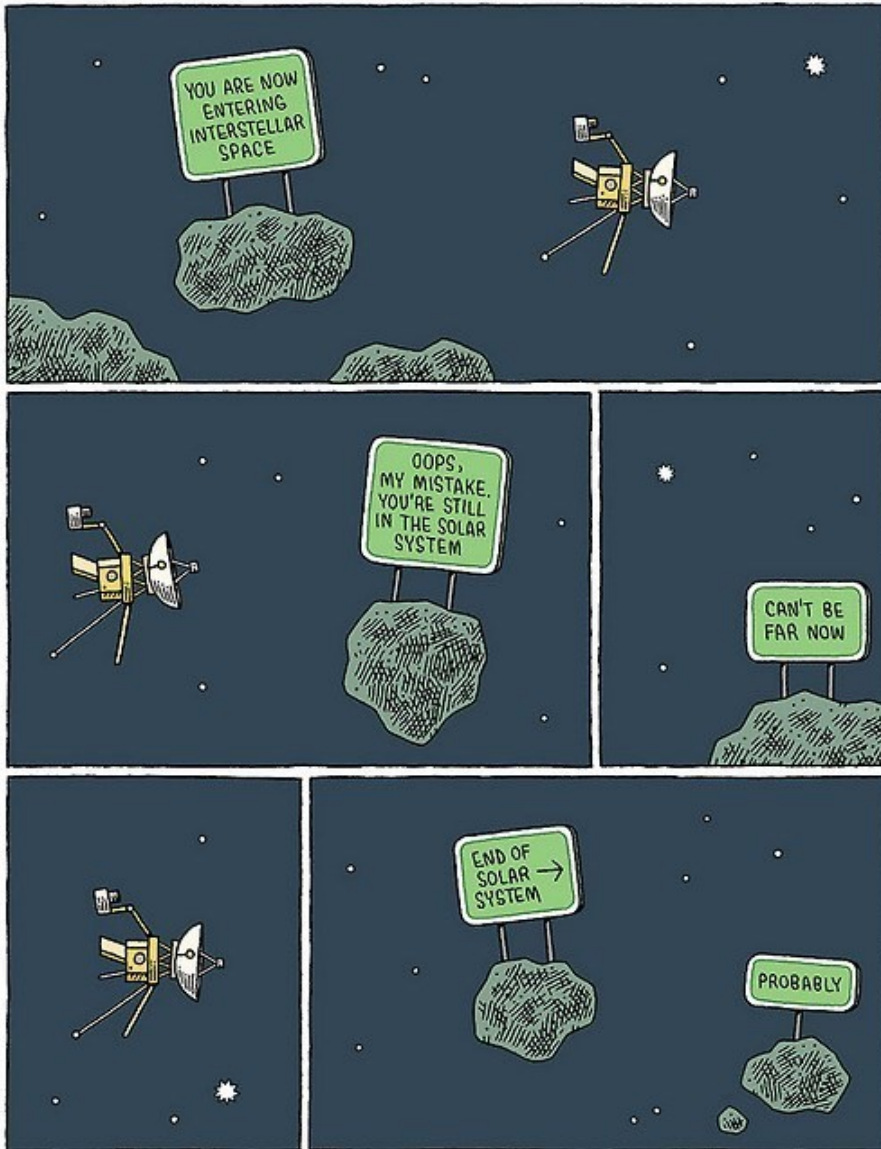
- Field strength increased from 0.2 nT to 0.45 nT
 - consistent with expected interstellar values
- Direction did not change
- “heliosheath depletion region” or the interstellar medium?
- Voyager 1 crossed the boundary 5 times
 - between days 210 and 238 of 2012

Burlaga, Ness, & Stone 2013, Science, 341, 147



- Outer heliosphere plasma density
 - 0.002 cm⁻³
- Expected interstellar plasma density
 - 0.1 cm⁻³
- Electron plasma oscillation frequency
 - 2.6 kHz
$$f_p = 8980 \sqrt{n_e} \text{ Hz,}$$
- Observed plasma density
 - 0.08 cm⁻³

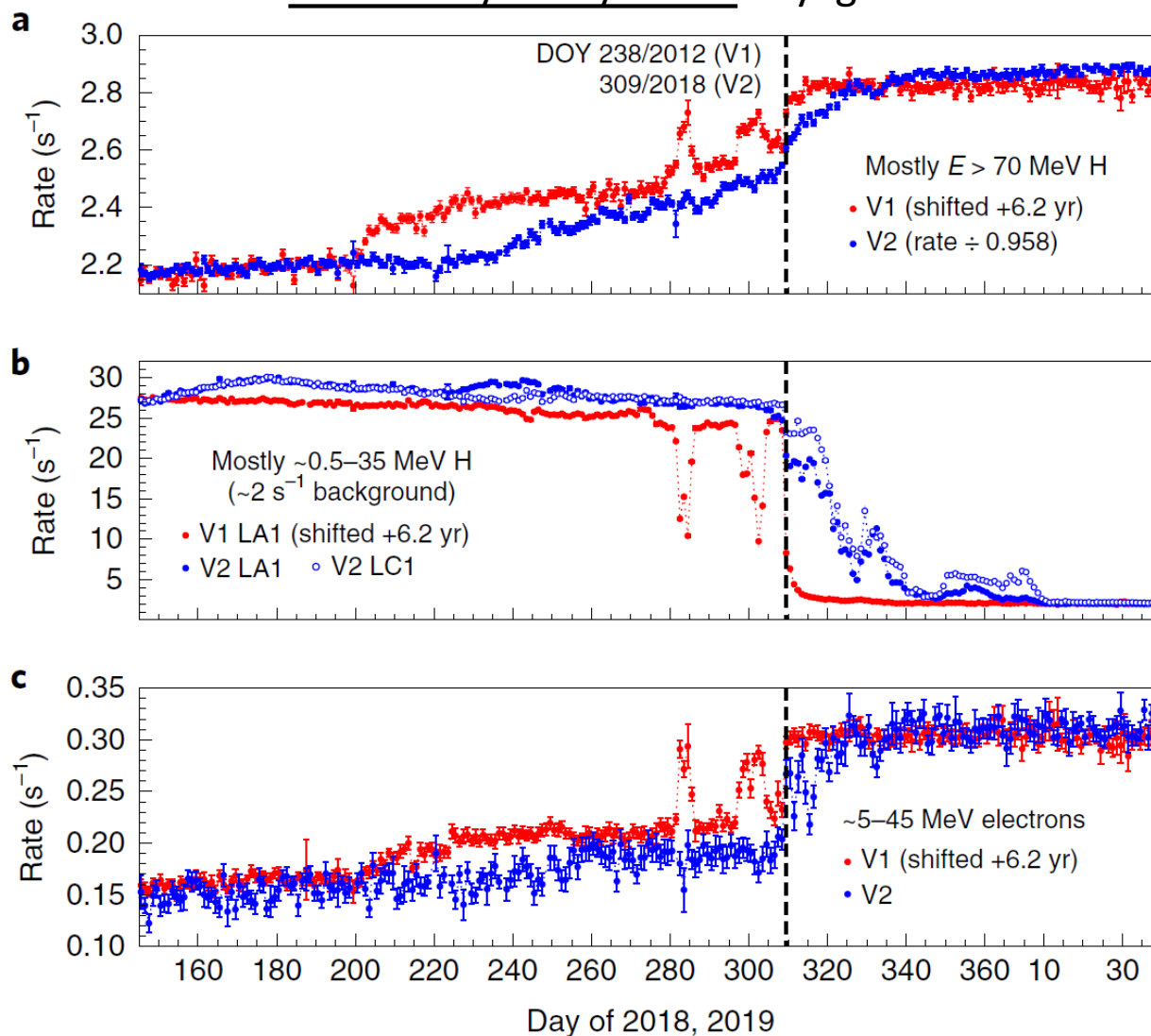
Gurnett et al. 2013, Science, 341:1489



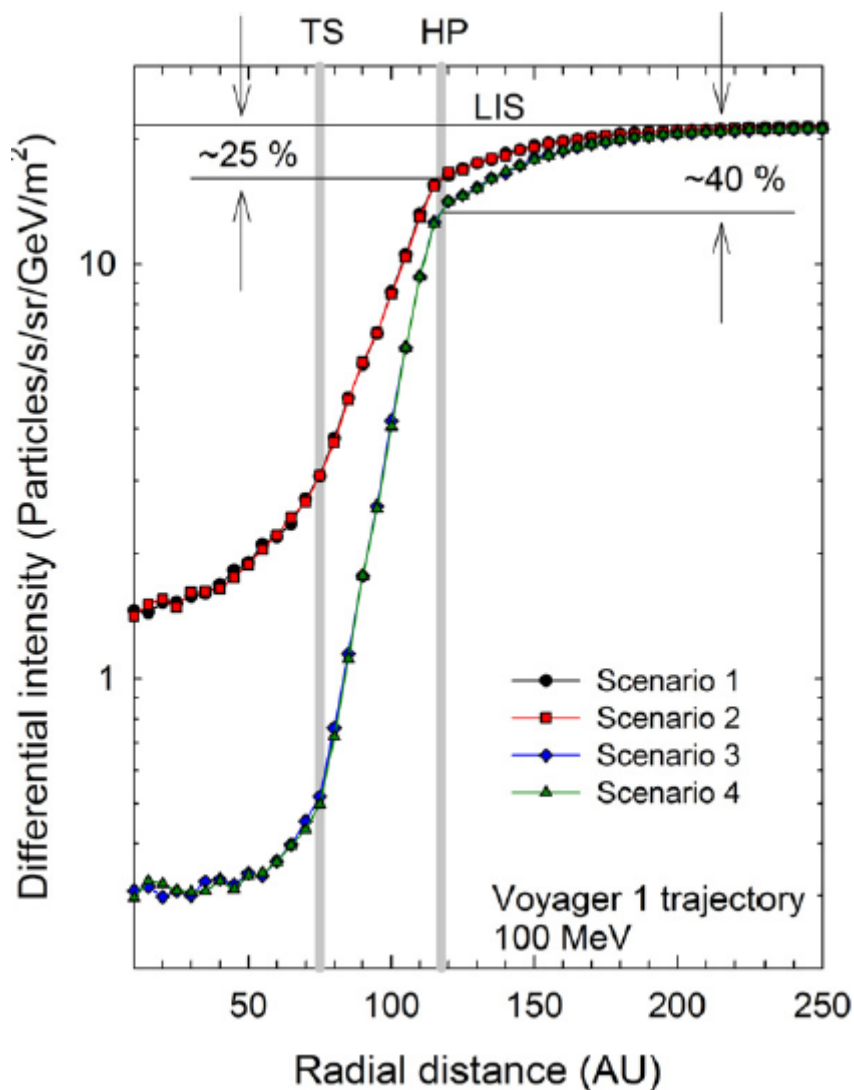
“Space is Arbitrary” by Tom Gauld

- Voyager 1
 - August 25, 2012 @ ~122 AU
 - Magnetic field strength: ~0.46 nT
 - Plasma density: ~0.055 cm⁻³
 - Heliopause likely shrinking
- Voyager 2
 - November 5th, 2019 @ ~119 AU
 - Magnetic field strength: ~0.68 nT
 - Compressed Fields Towards Ecliptic South
 - Plasma density: ~0.039 cm⁻³
 - Temperature ~30,000 to 50,000
 - Heliopause likely expanding

Cosmic Ray Subsystems: Voyagers 1 & 2

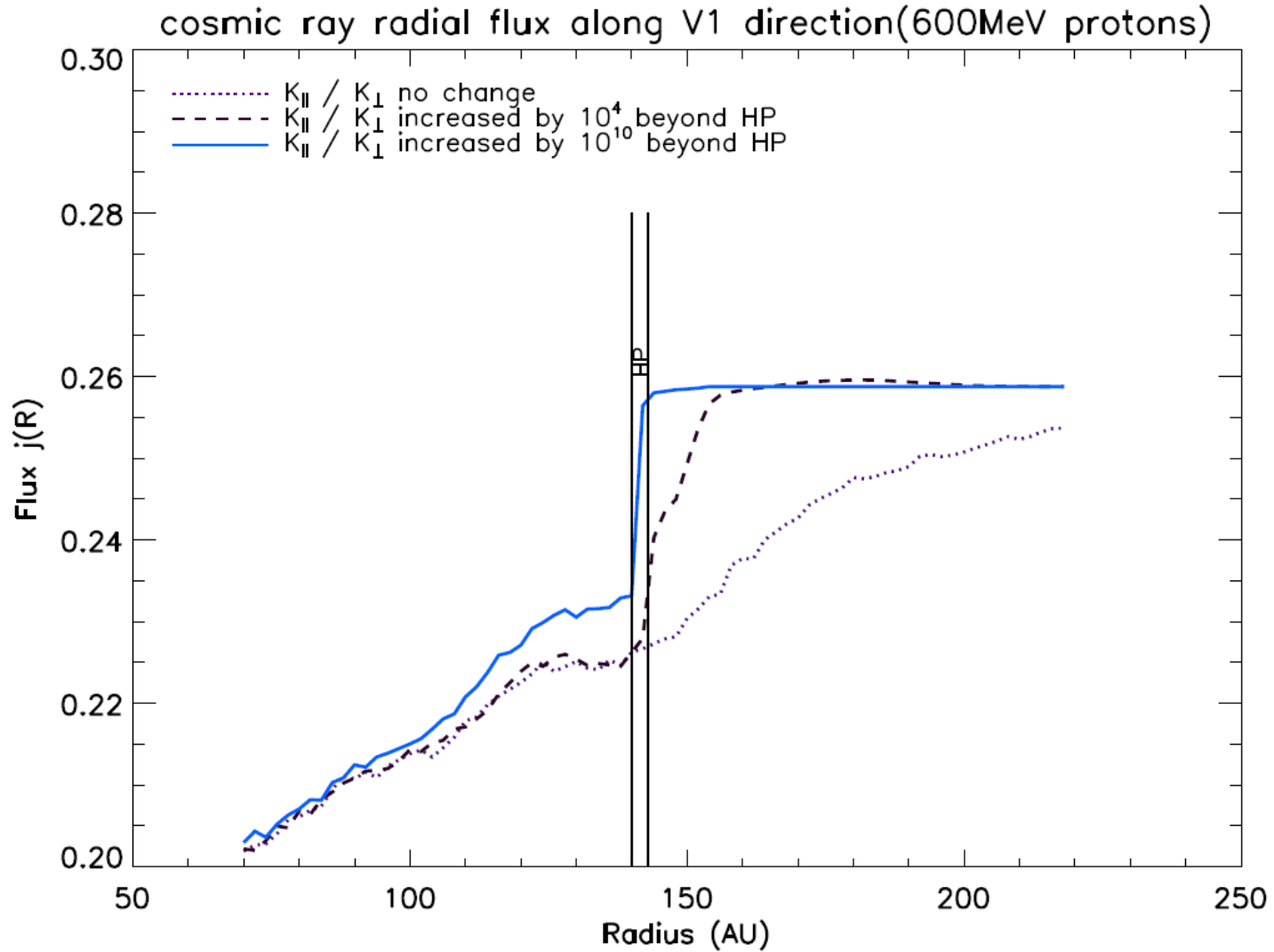


Stone et al. 2019, NatAst 3:1013

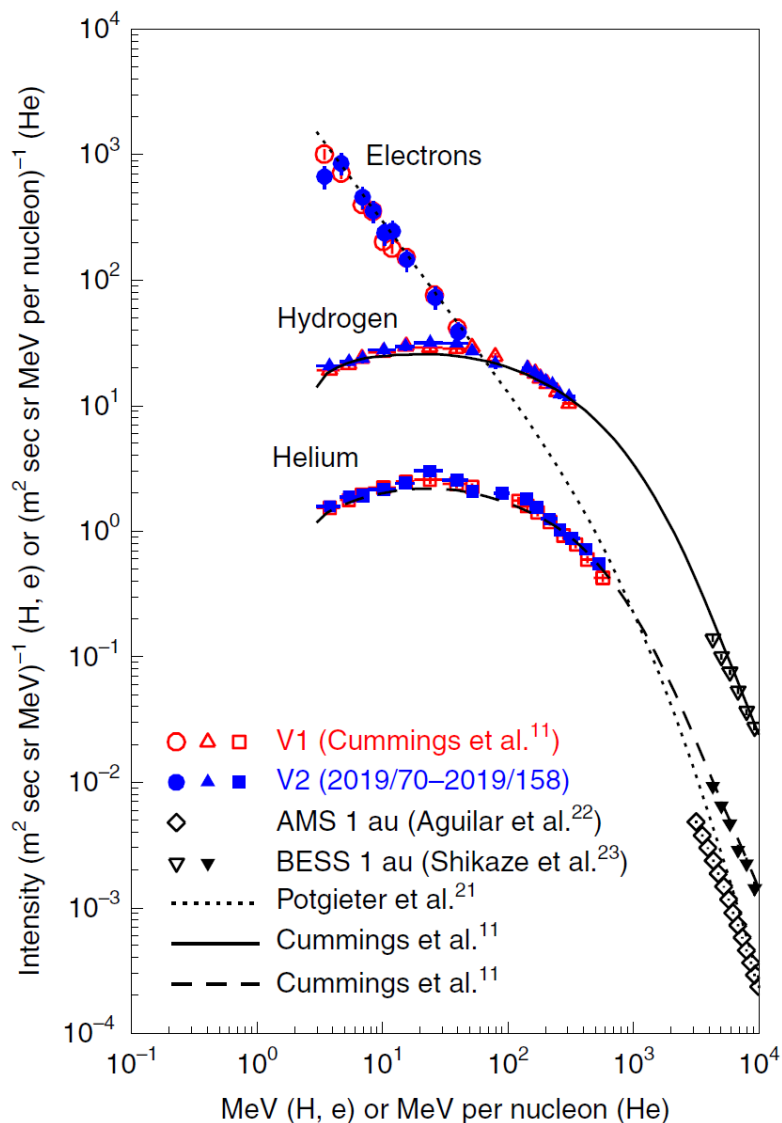


“The observation of cosmic-ray intensity variation at the heliopause is a partial surprise. We expect the cosmic-ray intensity to rise towards the heliopause, and there may or may not be, depending on the particle diffusion coefficient, a radial gradient in the outer heliosheath. However, no one predicted there is a sharp, almost step-wise, increase of cosmic rays at the heliopause.”

Zhang et al. 2015, Phys. Plasmas 22:091501



Luo et al. 2016, AIP Conf. Proc., 1720:070005



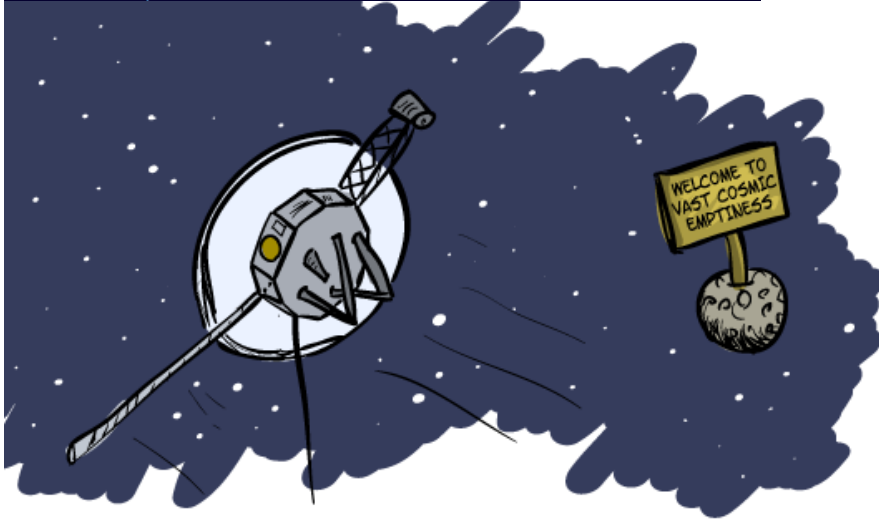
Stone et al. 2019, NatAst 3:1013

- Lowest energies typically measured at 1 AU: \sim few GeV
- Voyager “electrons”
 - Consistent with spectra derived from solar wind observations [Potgieter et al. 2015]
- Unmodulated spectra?
 - Remarkably uniform flux; no clear indications of a radial gradient (so far)
 - Remarkable consistency between the two spacecraft at very different longitudes and latitudes!



<https://spaceplace.nasa.gov/interstellar/en/>

- Original Definition: [Holzer 1989]
 - Local Interstellar Medium:
within 100 pc of the sun
 - Very Local Interstellar Medium:
within 0.01 pc of the Sun
(~2000 au)



FACT: Voyager 1 is wandering the cosmos, beyond the reach of our sun

Learn Something
New Every Day
LSNED.com



<https://spaceplace.nasa.gov/interstellar/en/>

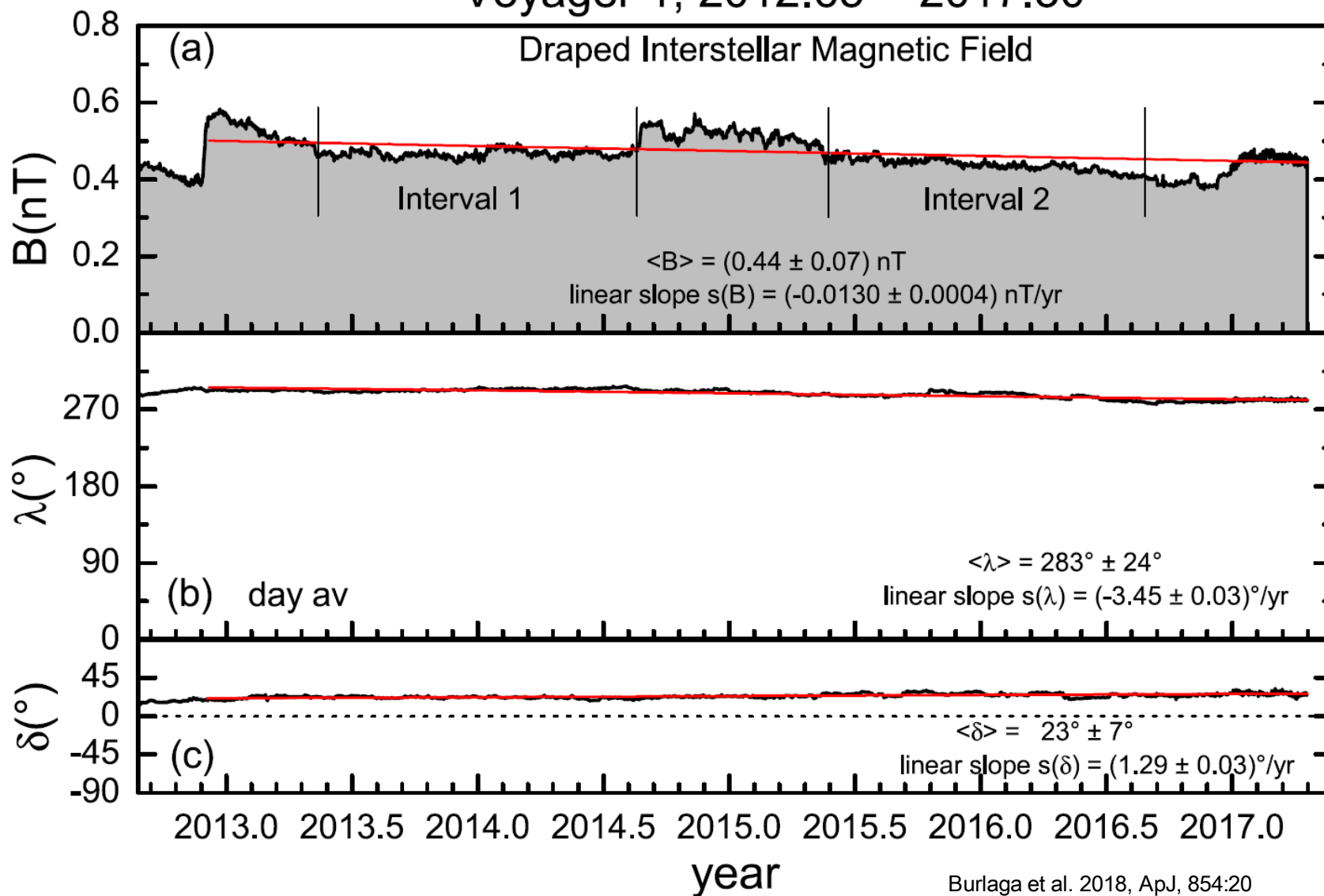


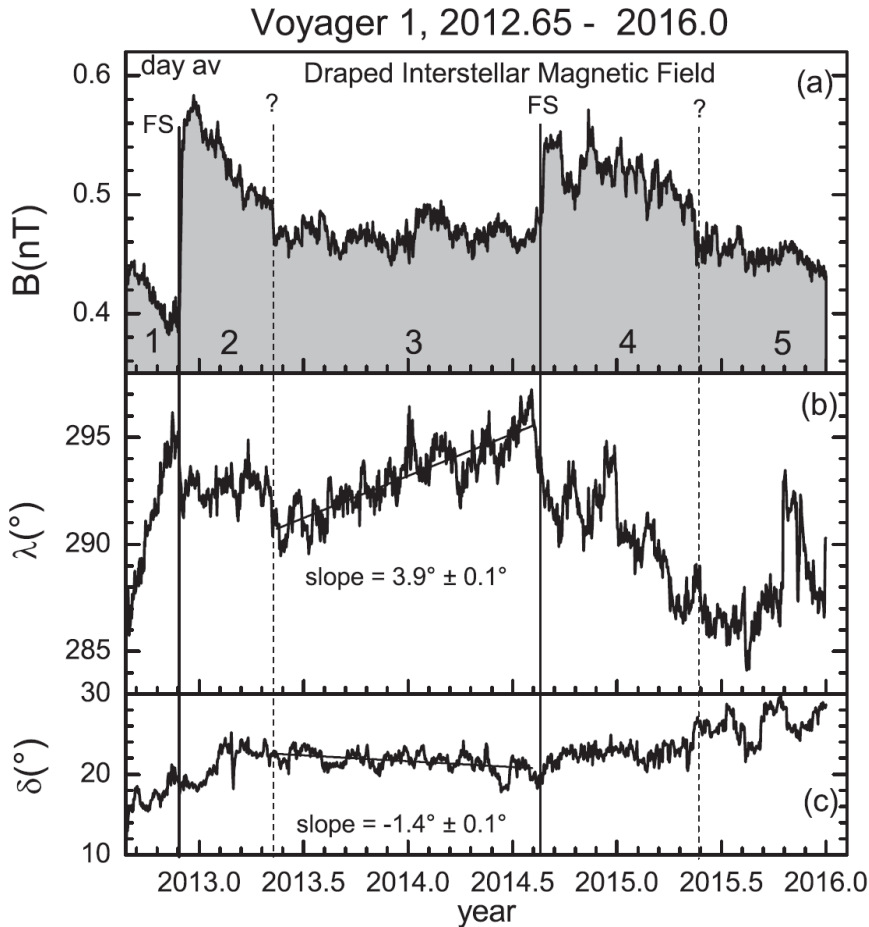
- Original Definition: [Holzer 1989]
 - Local Interstellar Medium: within 100 pc of the sun
 - Very Local Interstellar Medium: within 0.01 pc of the Sun (~2000 au)
- New Definition: [Zank 2017]

“[The] region of the interstellar medium surrounding the Sun that is modified or mediated by heliospheric processes or material.”



Voyager 1, 2012.65 - 2017.30

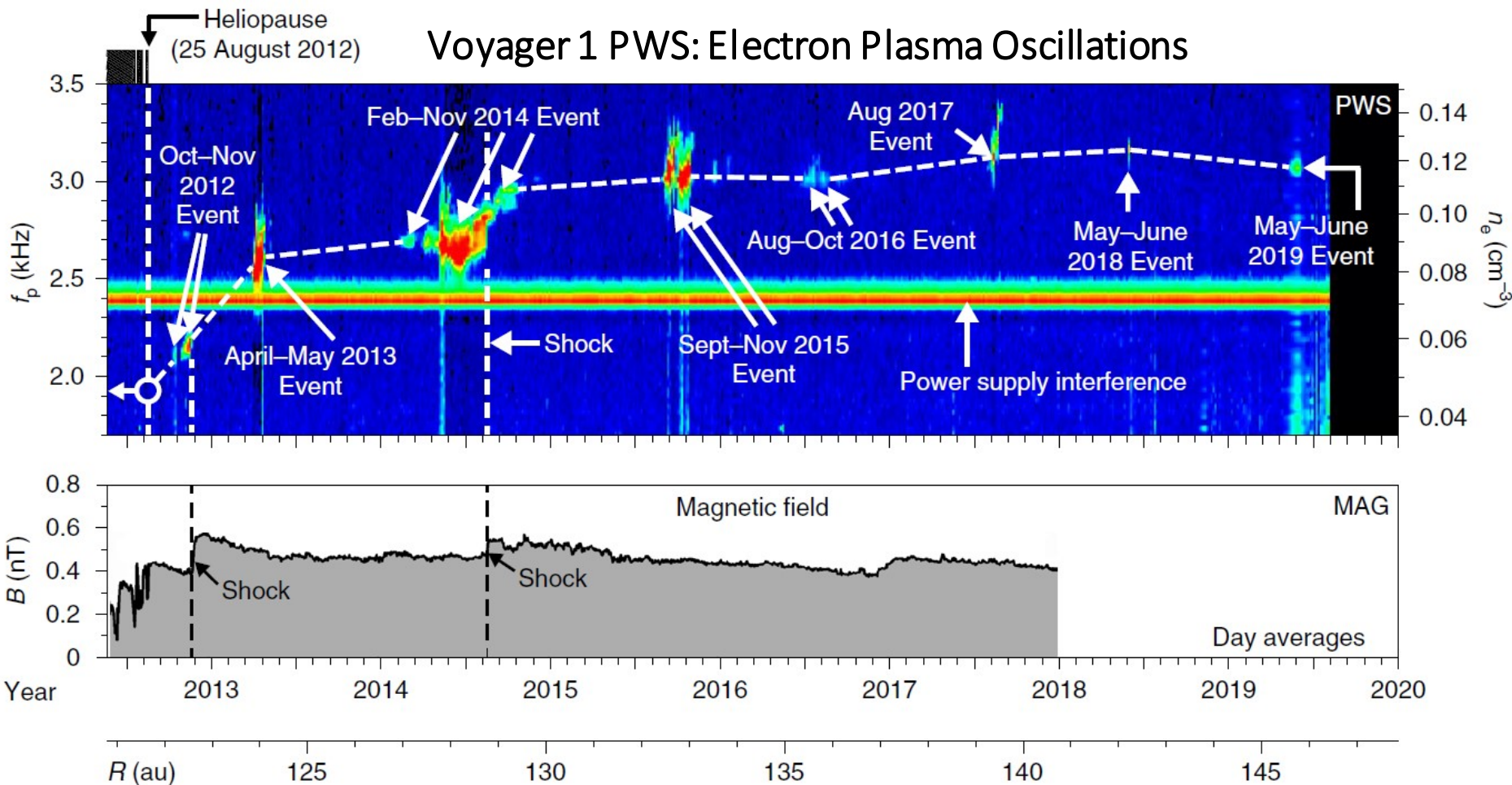




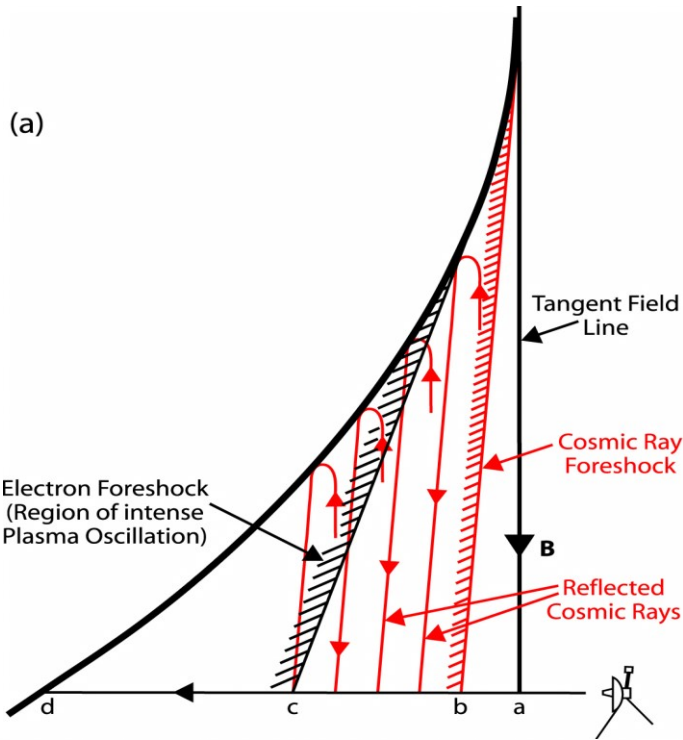
Burlaga & Ness 2016, ApJ, 829:134

• “Shocks”

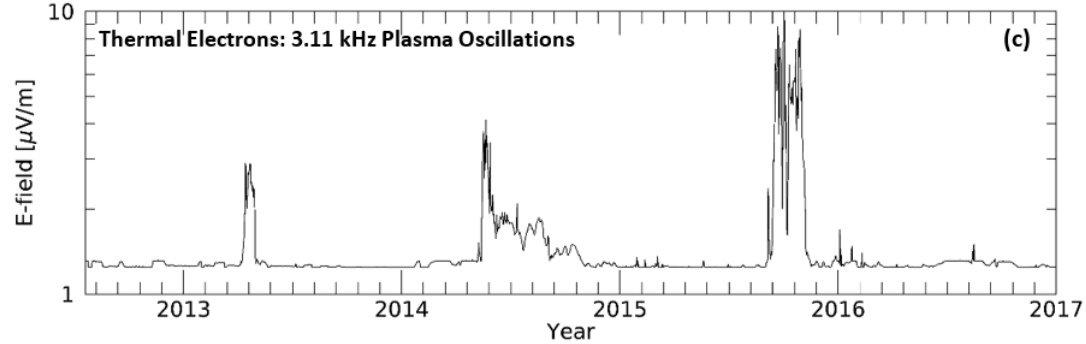
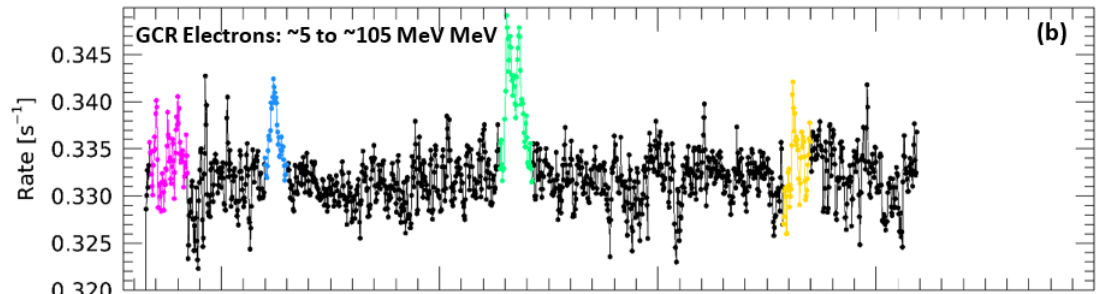
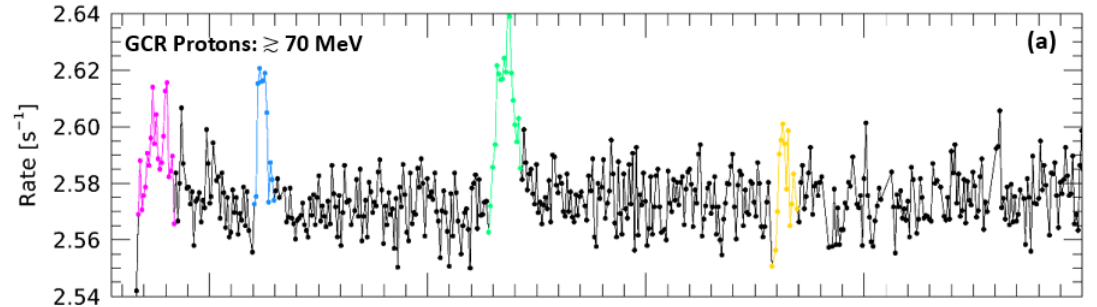
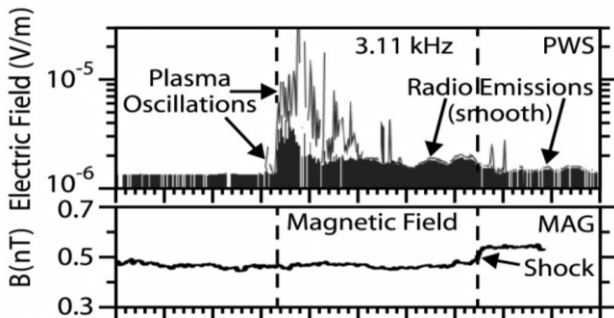
- weak, subcritical, laminar, resistive, and quasi-perpendicular.
- 10^7 km thick (1000 x's thicker than 1-AU counterparts)
- small jump ratios (~ 1.4 in 2012; ~ 1.1 in 2014)
- Likely collisional



Gurnett & Kurth 2019, NatAst 3: 1024



(b) Gurnett et al. 2015, ApJ, 809:121

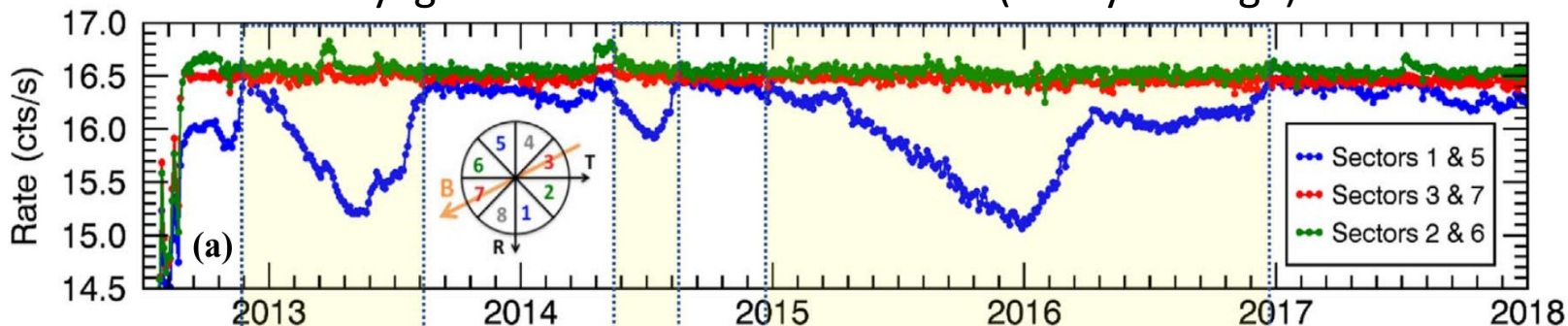


Rankin et al. 2019, ApJ 883:101

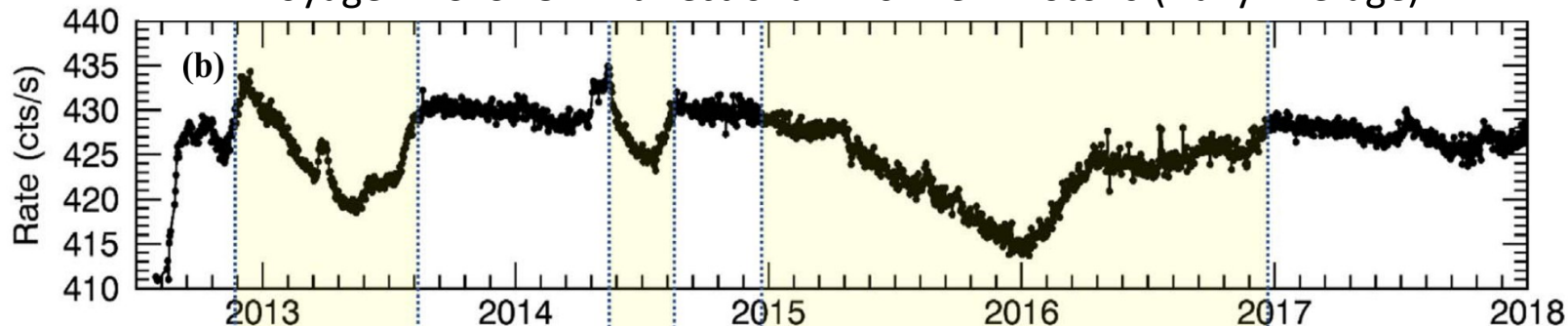
Galactic Cosmic Ray Anisotropy



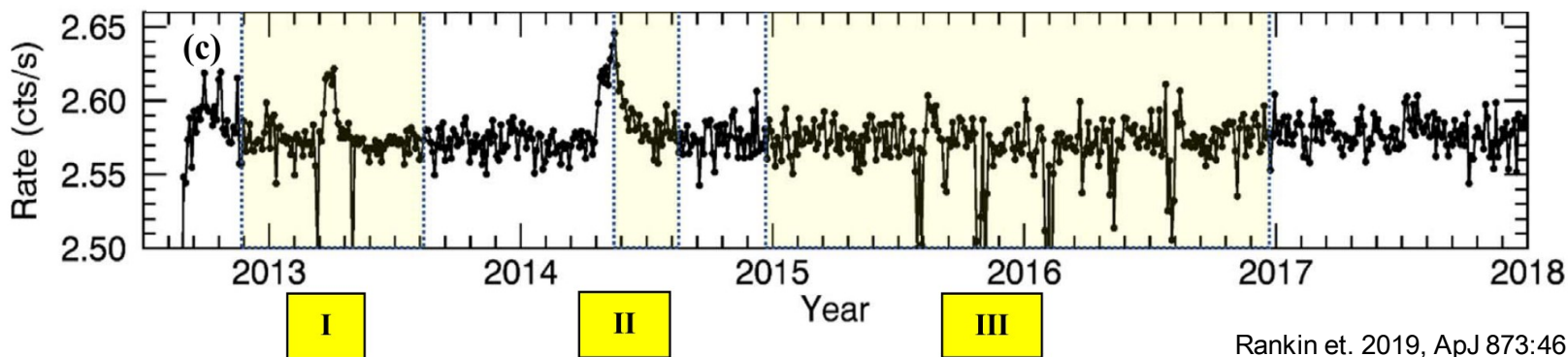
Voyager 1 LECP: >211 MeV Protons (3-Day Average)



Voyager 1 CRS: Omnidirectional >20 MeV Protons (Daily Average)

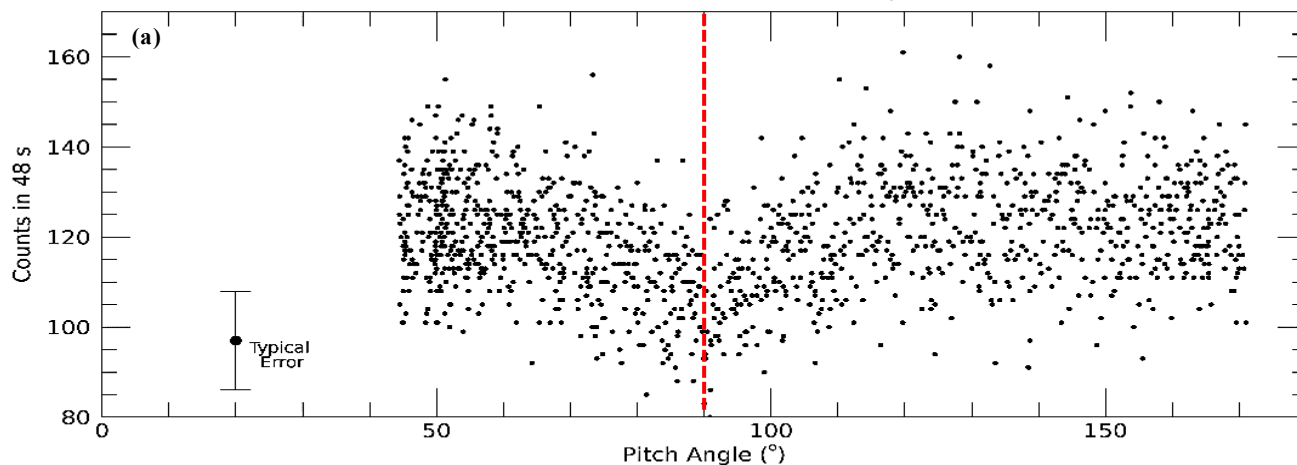


Voyager 1 CRS: Directional >70 MeV Protons (Daily Average)

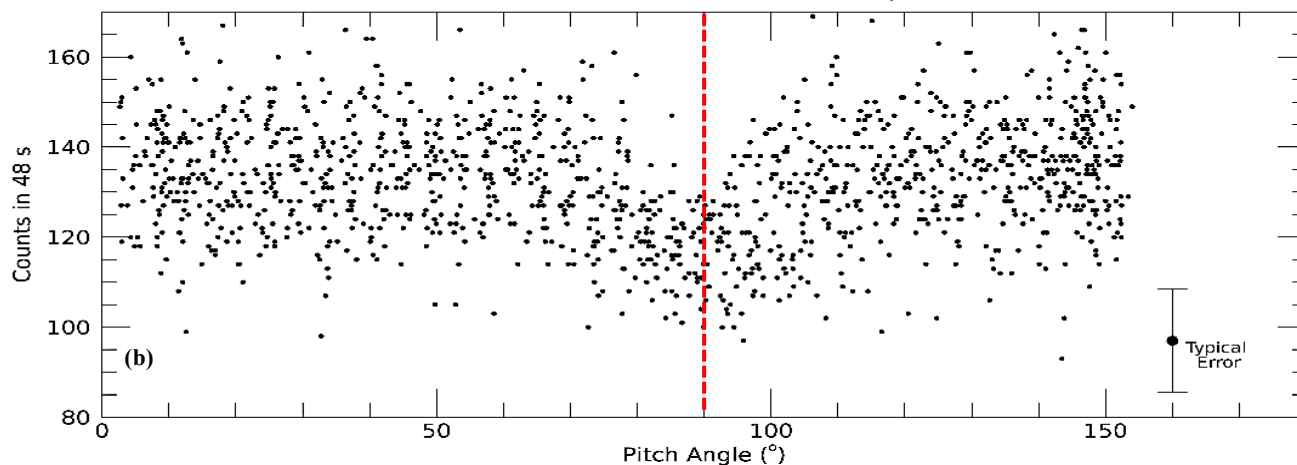


Rankin et. 2019, ApJ 873:46

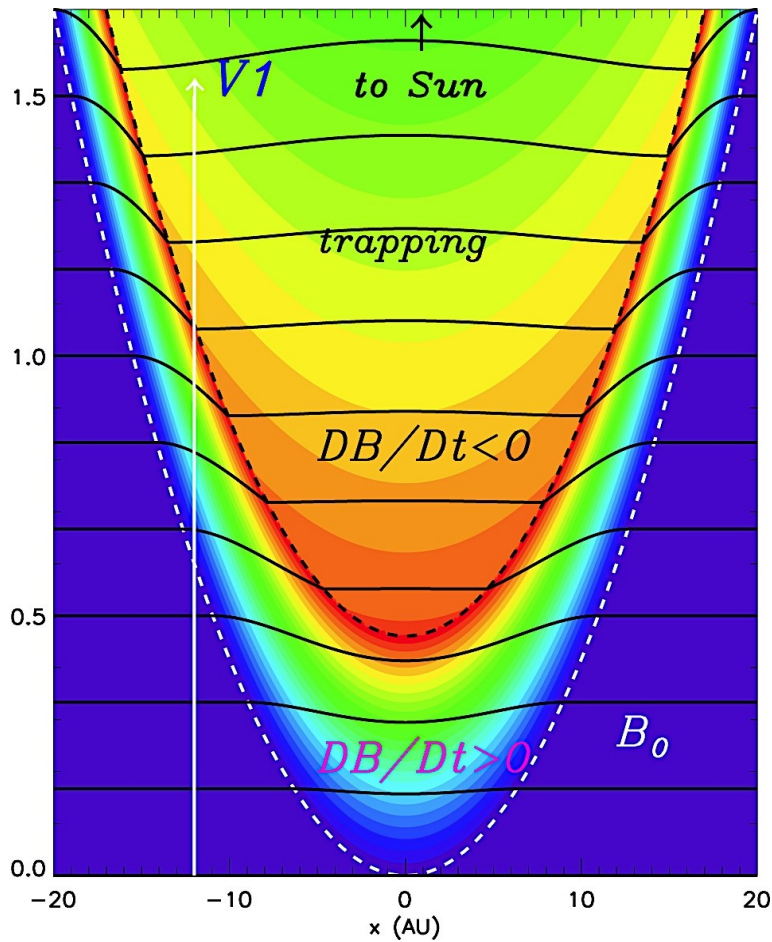
HET 1 PENH (≥ 70 MeV) Counts vs. Pitch Angle
for 7 Prominent Roll Maneuver Epochs



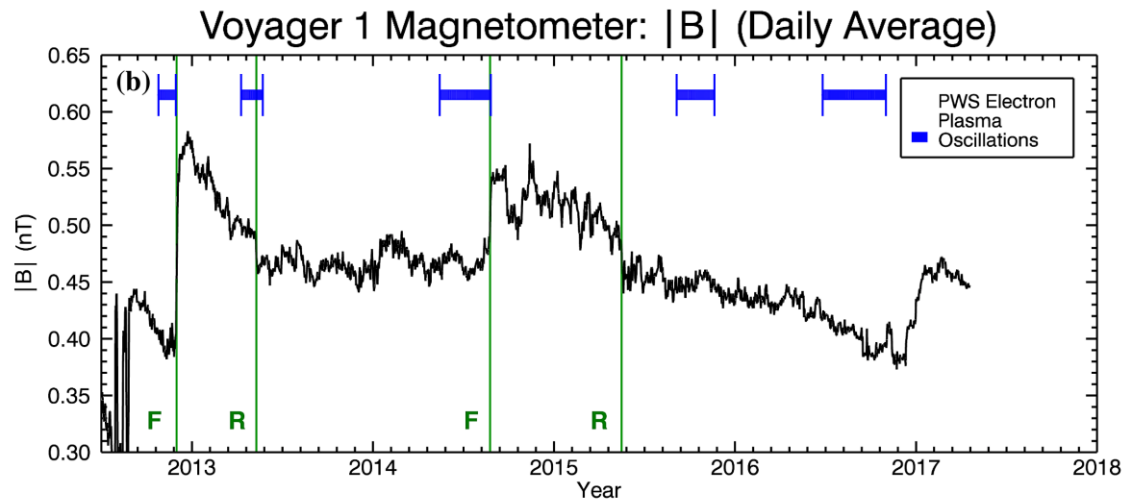
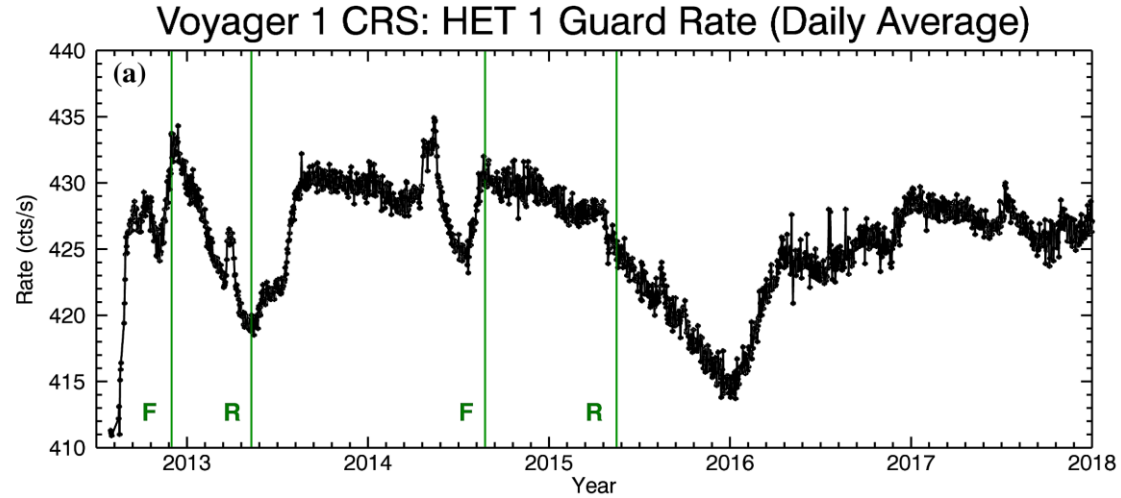
HET 2 PENH (≥ 70 MeV) Counts vs. Pitch Angle
for 7 Prominent Roll Maneuver Epochs



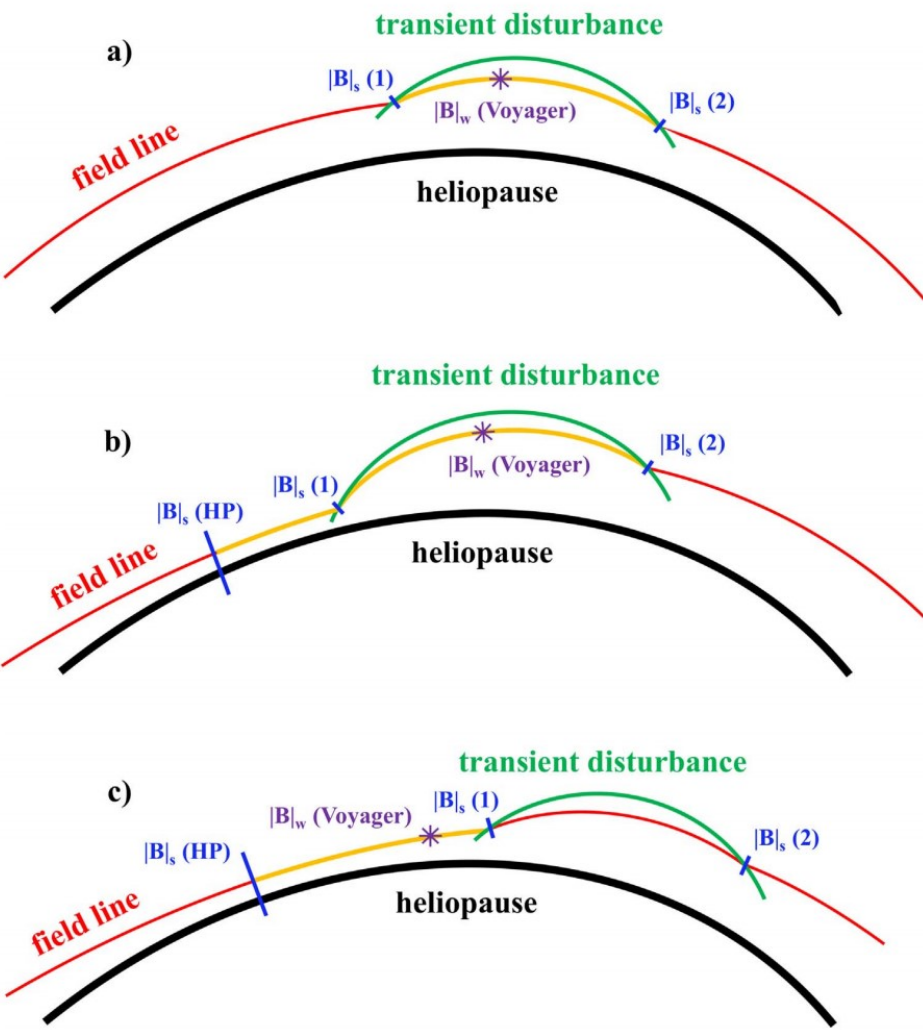
Rankin et al. 2019, ApJ 873:46



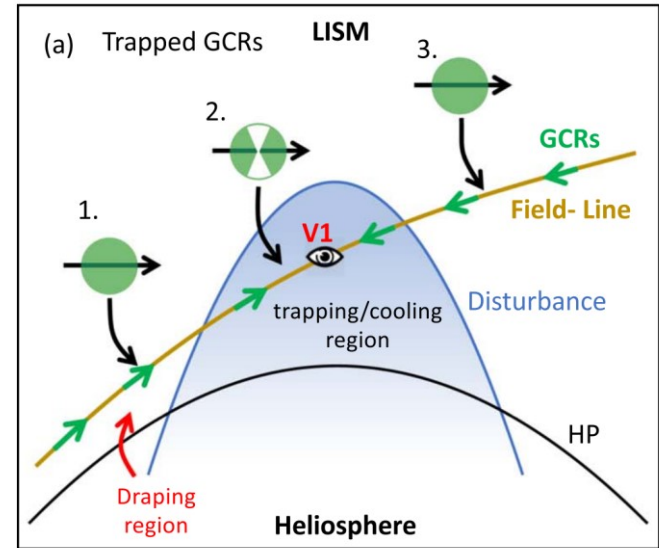
Kóta & Jokipii, 2017, ApJ 839:126



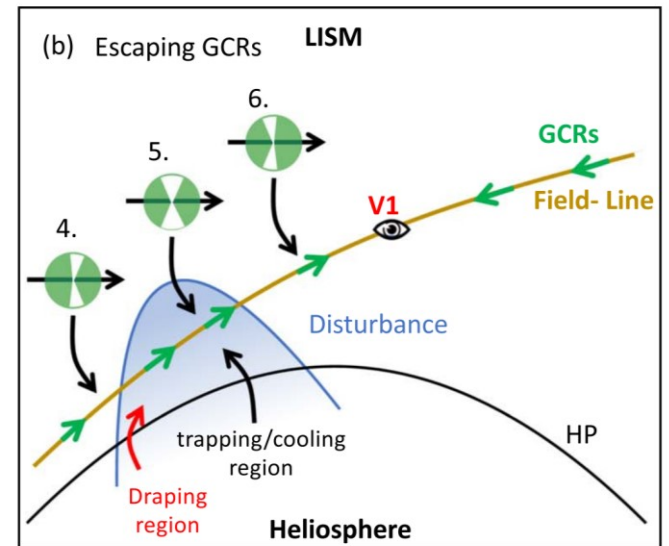
Rankin et al. 2019, ApJ 873:46

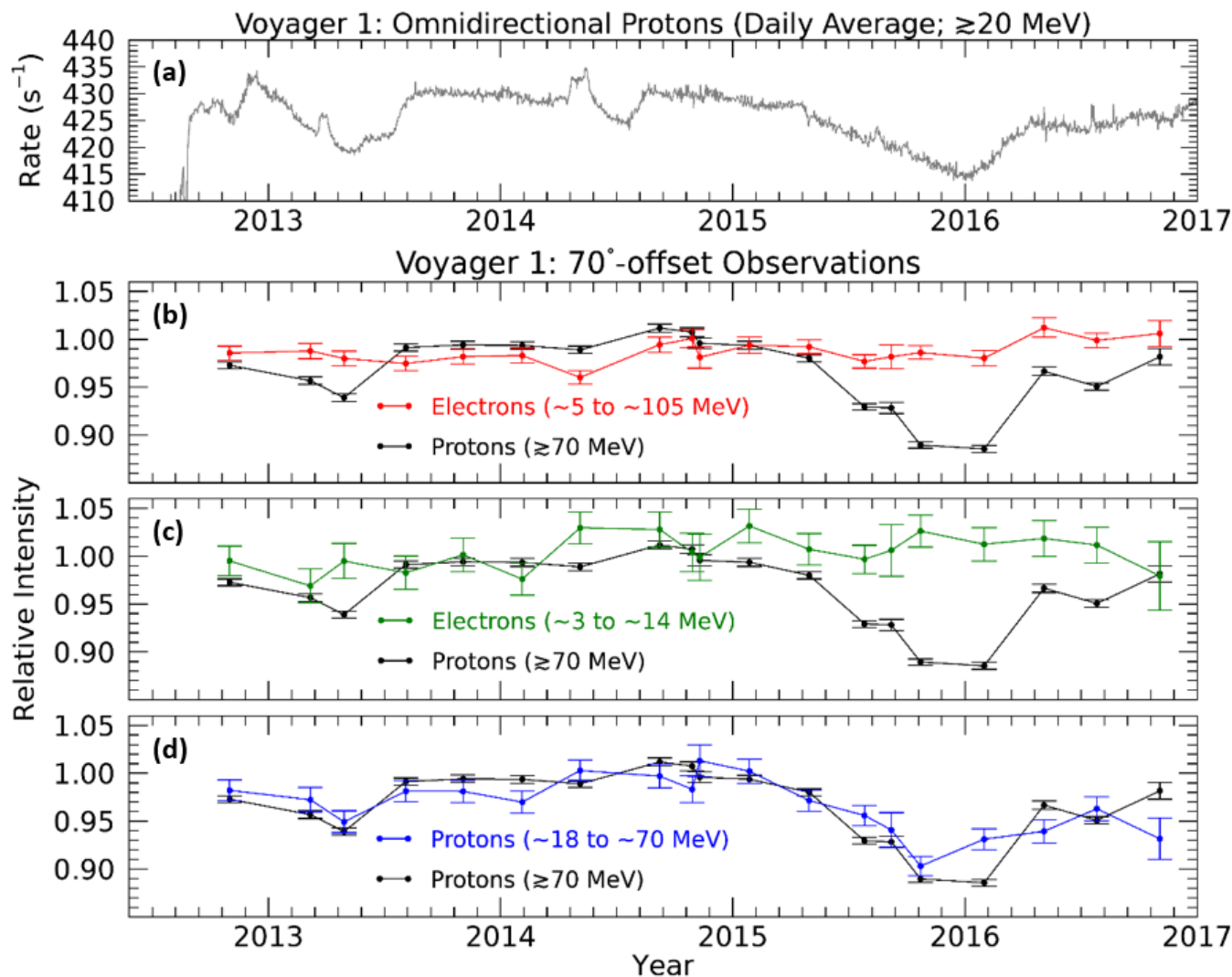


Rankin et al. 2019, ApJ 873:46



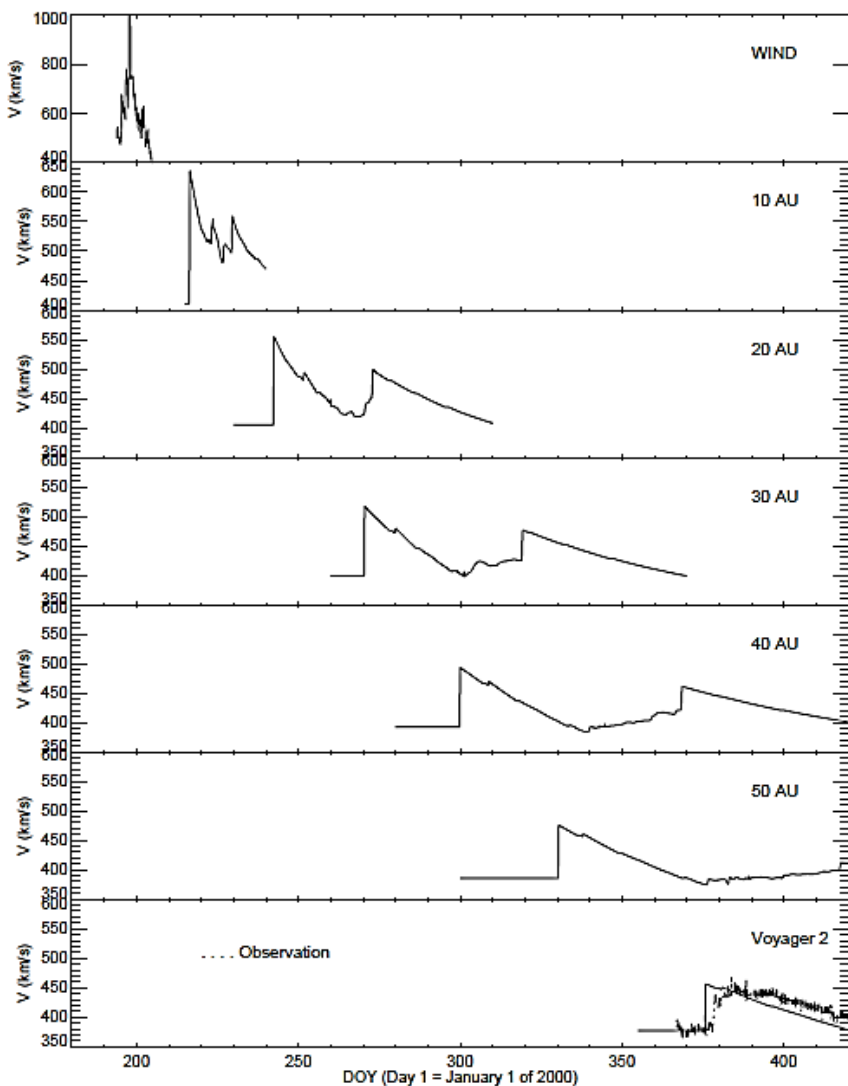
Hill et al. 2020, ApJ 905:69





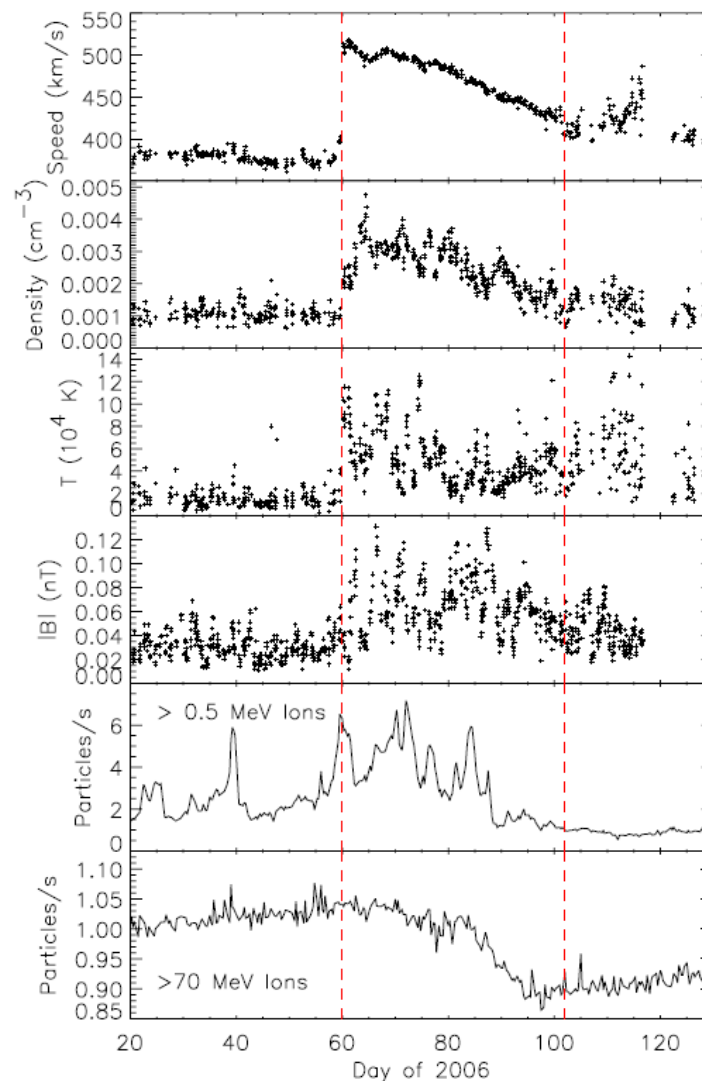
Rankin et al. 2020, ApJ, 895:103

Evolution of Interaction Regions from 1 to 60 AU



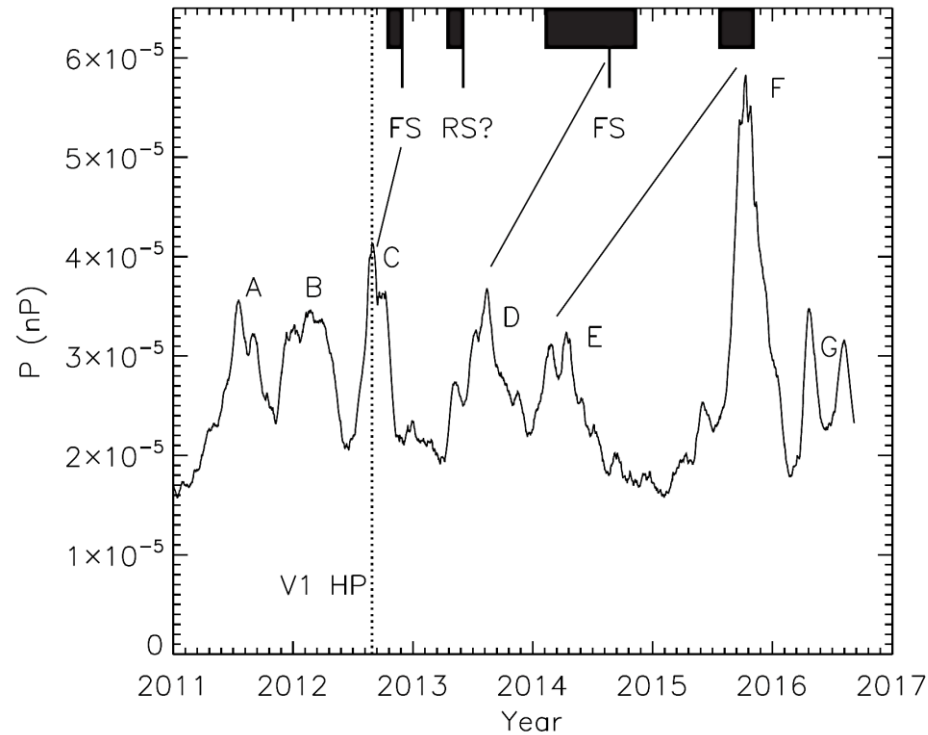
Wang & Richardson 2003, AIP Conf. Proc. 679:725

Merged Interaction Region at 79 AU



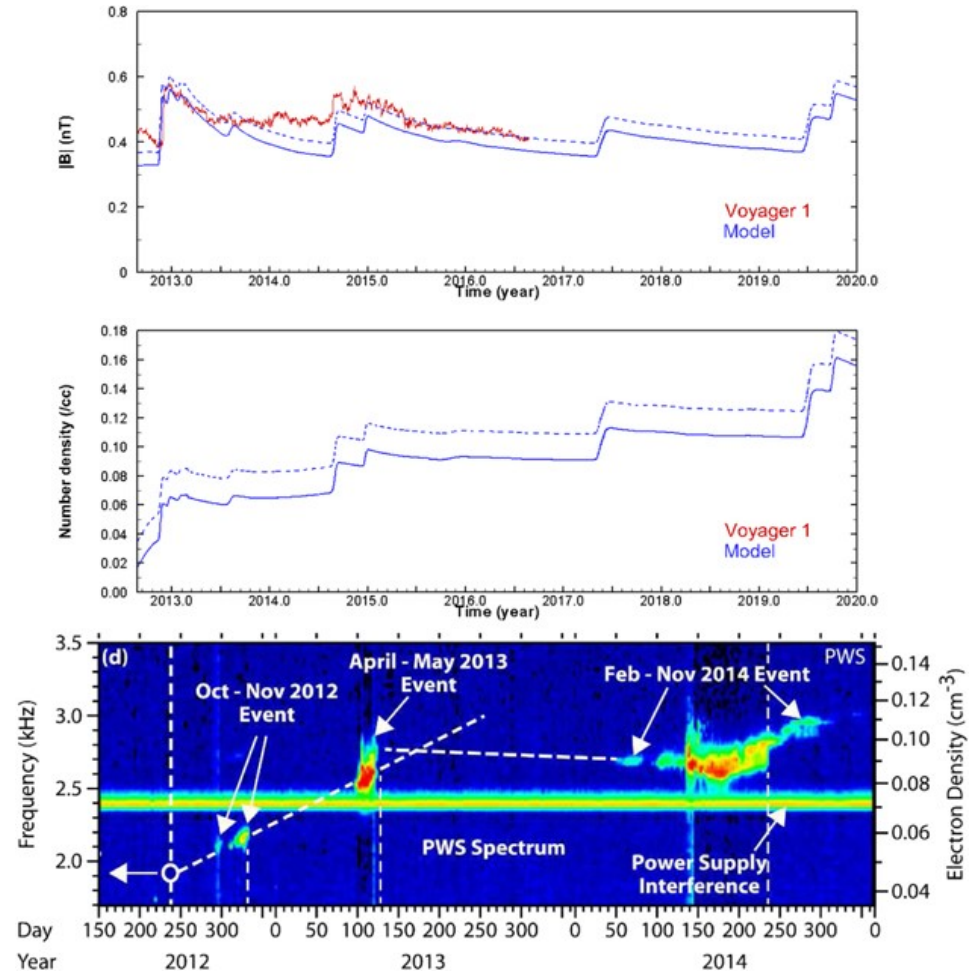
Richardson et al. 2006, GRL 33:L23107

Voyager 2: Pressure Pulses



Richardson et al. 2017, ApJ 834:190

Data-Driven Model of Solar Transients

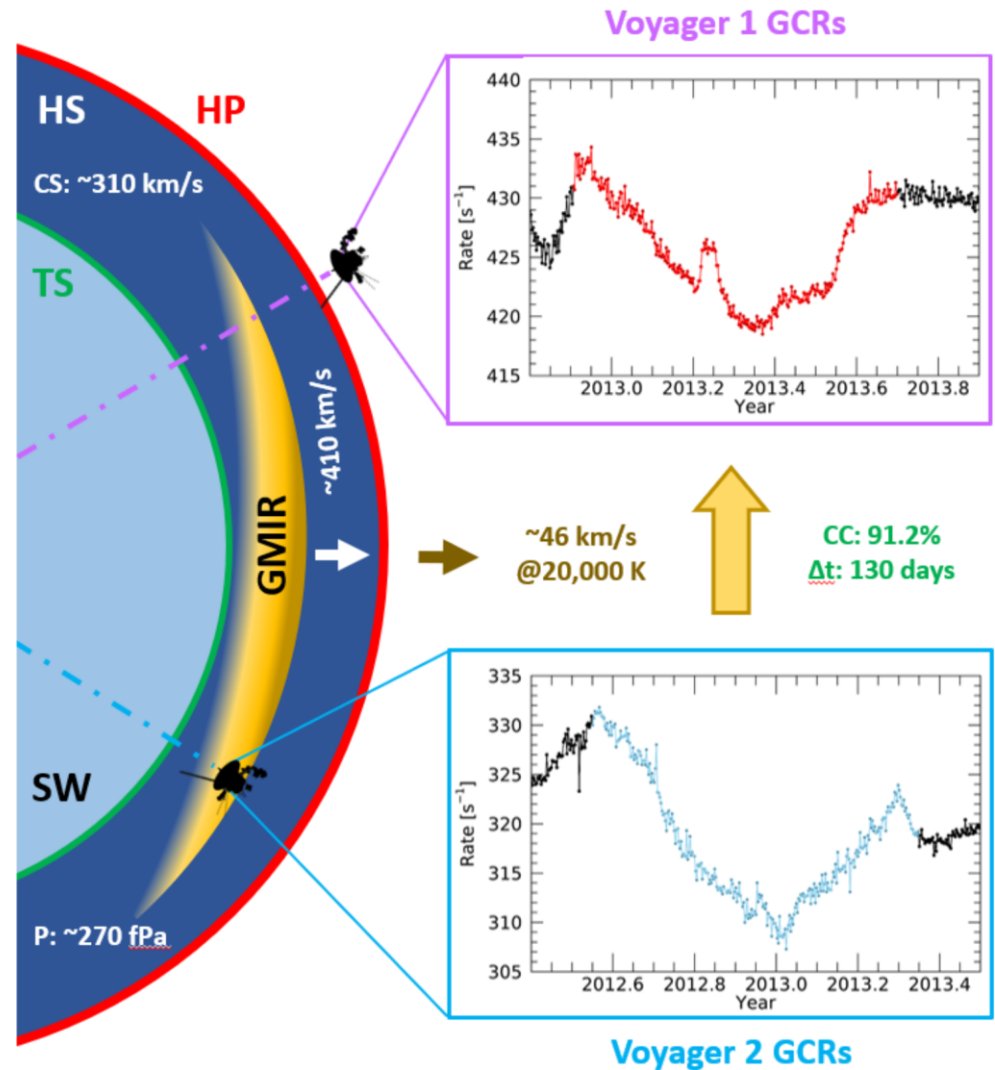


Kim et al. 2017, ApJ 843:2

Voyager 1 to Voyager 2 Transient



- Heliosphere-VLISM Pressure Balance: key unknowns
 - interstellar temperature & heliosheath pressure
- Rankin et al. 2019
 - $P_{Total} \sim 270$ fpa
 - Magnetic, thermal, dynamic: $\sim 15\%$
 - Pickup Ions: $\sim 45\%$
 - ACR/GCR: $\sim 22\%$
 - Remaining: $\sim 18\%$
- Dialynas et al. 2020, ApJ 905:L24
 - Cassini, Voyager, & IBEX observations
 - $P = 251$ fpa
- Fahr et al. 2020, A&A 642:A144

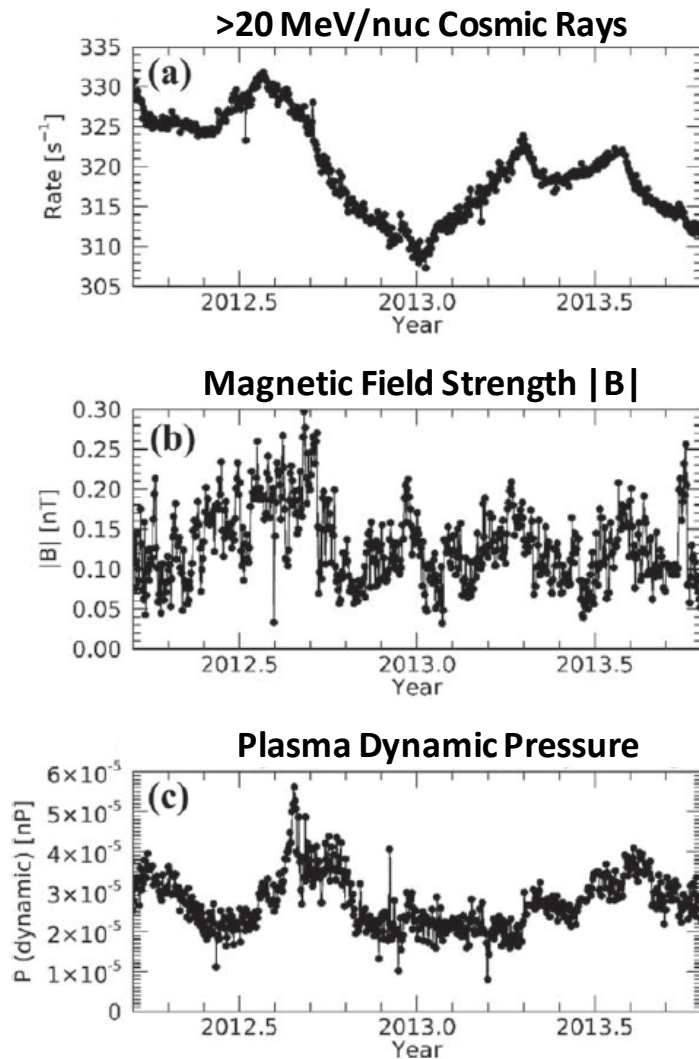


Rankin et al. 2019, ApJ 883:101

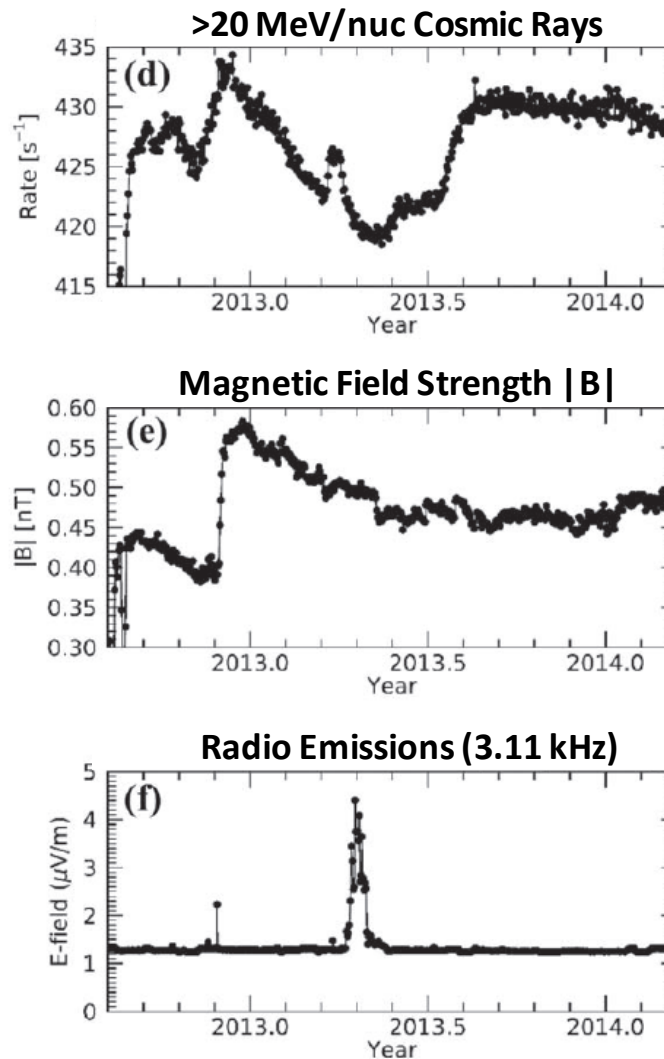
A Perspective from the Outside-In



Voyager 2 (Heliosheath)

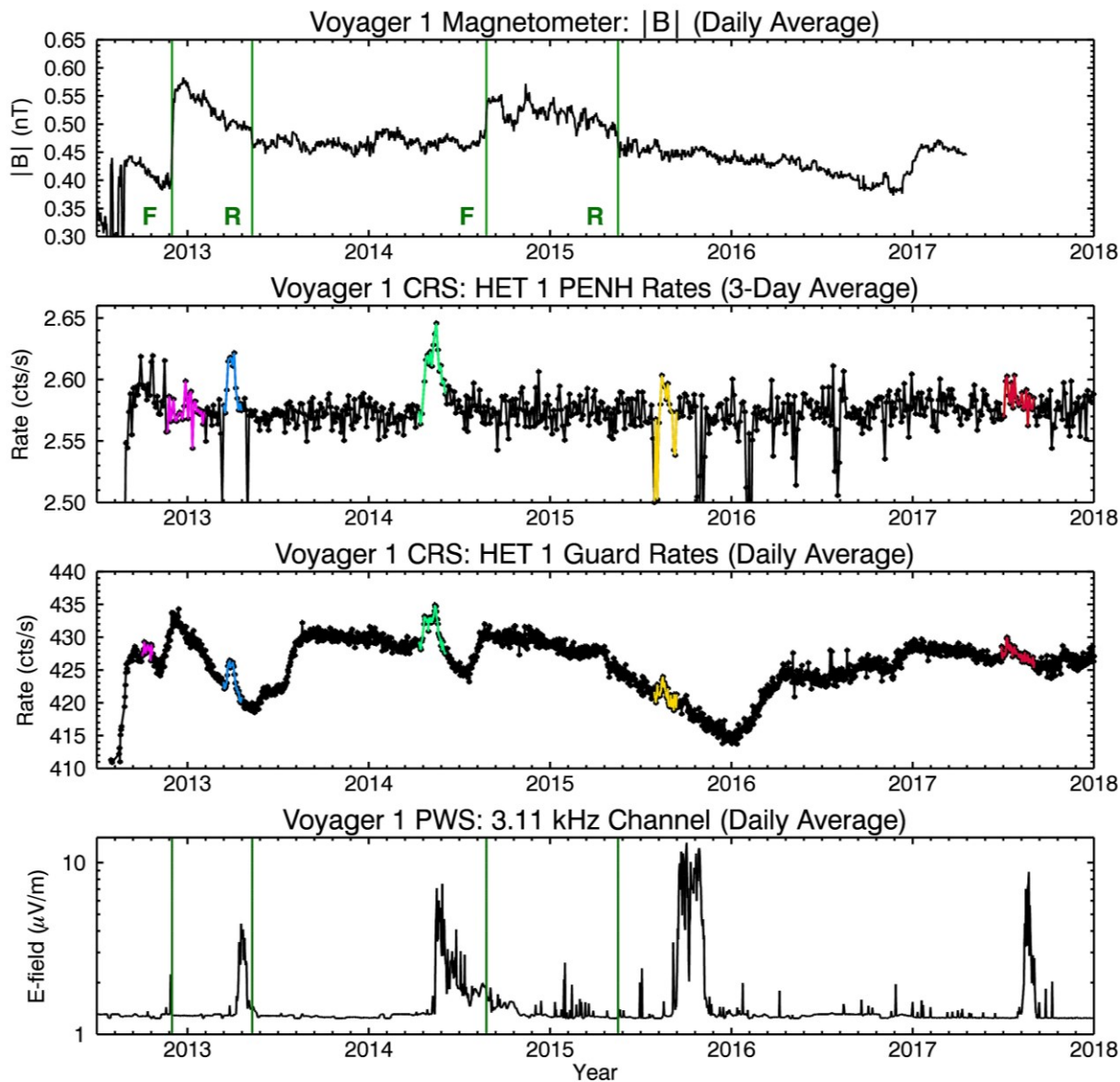


Voyager 1 (VLISM)



Rankin et al. 2019, ApJ 883:101

The VLISM: A New, Exciting Regime



Rankin 2018, Caltech PhD Thesis



- Notable cosmic ray observations
 - heliopause boundary
 - low-energy interstellar spectra
 - pitch-angle anisotropy
 - interstellar transients
- Significant progress made on larger heliophysics questions:
 - What determines the interaction of the Sun with the Solar System and the interstellar medium? Decadal Survey Goal 3
 - → the relationship is a lot more dynamic than we think!
 - What can we discover about our own star by looking at it from outside-in rather than inside-out?
 - How do our interstellar surroundings influence the Sun and our Solar System?
- Open questions
 - How far beyond the heliopause does the Sun and its material influence our interstellar surroundings?
 - How do temporal changes at the Sun impact the global structure of the heliosphere?
 - Where is the cosmic ray modulation boundary?
 - What is the underlying physics that governs the cosmic ray pitch angle anisotropy?
 - What are fundamental processes that occur both within the heliosphere and throughout the universe?
Decadal Survey Goal 4

Rich data set, new plasma regime; cosmic ray experts welcome!