



Energy balance in ICMEs

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Thermodynamics first law in case of ICME, assuming adiabatic process, is

$$\Delta K + \Delta U = W_g + W_D + W_e \quad (1)$$

ΔU and W_e are uncoupled from other terms, and then we could make two equations from equation (1).

First one is

$$\Delta K = W_g + W_D \quad (2)$$

From this equation we obtain ICME velocity

And the second one is

$$\Delta U = W_e \quad (3)$$

From this equation we obtain ICME temperature

Equation (2)

$$\Delta K = W_g + W_D \quad (2)$$

in explicit form is

$$\frac{1}{2}mV^2 = -GM_S m \left(\frac{1}{r_0} - \frac{1}{r} \right) - \frac{1}{2}m \left[\left\{ V_{R0} \exp \left[\frac{3}{2(2p-1)m} \rho_0 C_D A_0 r_0^{2-2p} (r_0^{2p-1} - r^{2p-1}) \right] + V_{SW} \right\}^2 - V_0^2 \right]$$

And solving for V

$$V = \frac{2}{m} \left[-2GM_S \left(\frac{1}{r_0} - \frac{1}{r} \right) - \frac{1}{2}m \left[\left\{ V_{R0} \exp \left[\frac{3}{2(2p-1)m} \rho_0 C_D A_0 r_0^{2-2p} (r_0^{2p-1} - r^{2p-1}) \right] + V_{SW} \right\}^2 - V_0^2 \right] \right]^{1/2}$$

Equation (3)

$$\nabla U = W_e \quad (3)$$

in explicit form, assuming ideal gas, is:

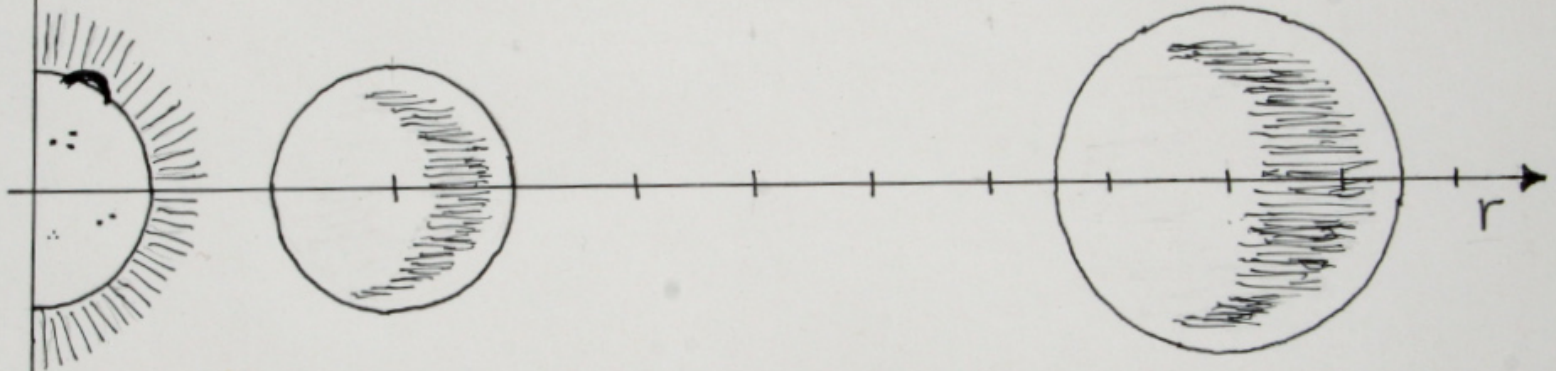
$$\frac{3}{2}NR(T - T_0) = -3NRT \left(\frac{r}{r_0}\right)^p$$

Solving for temperature we have:

$$T = \frac{T_0}{1 + \frac{2}{3} \ln \left(\frac{r}{r_0}\right)^p}$$

R

$$\rho = \rho_0 \left(\frac{r_0}{r} \right)^2$$



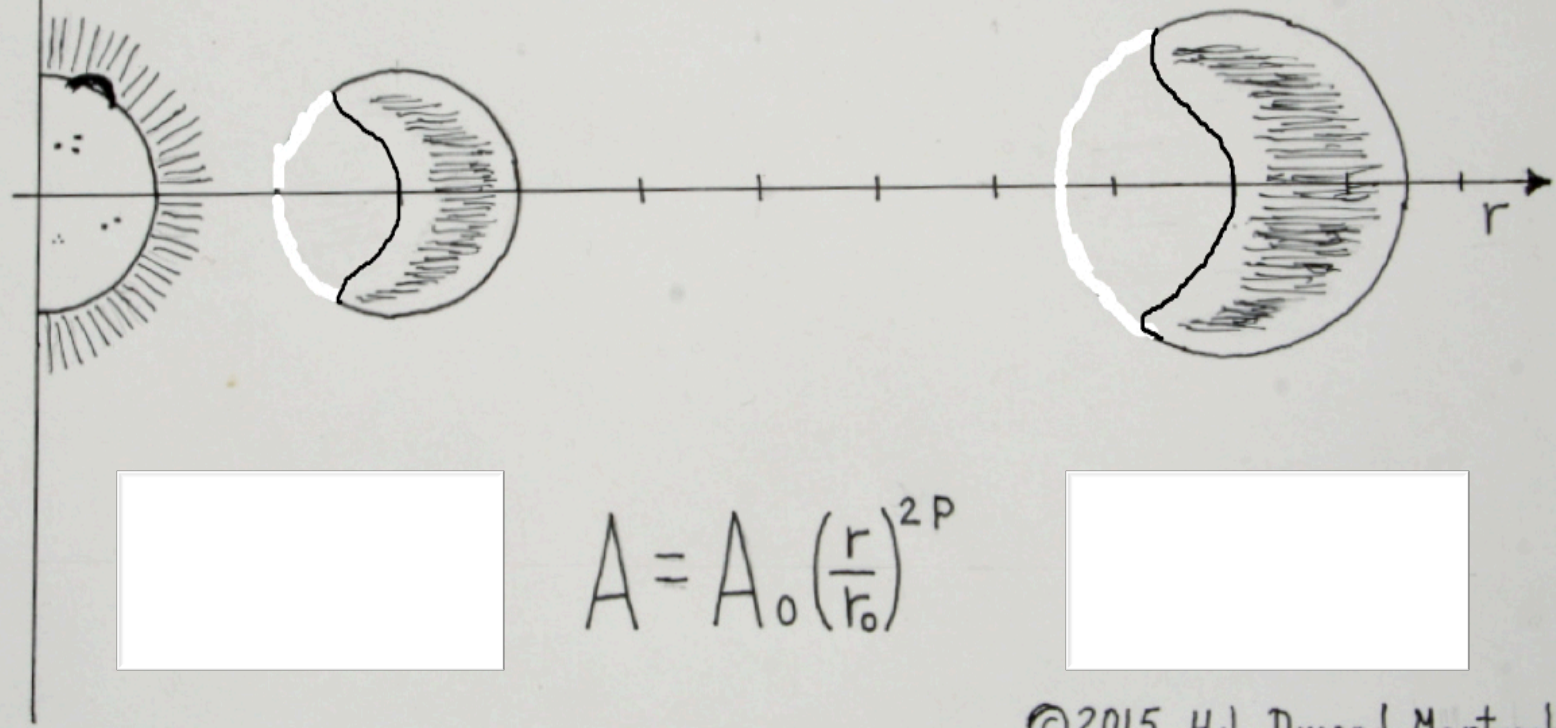
$$R = R_0 \left(\frac{r}{r_0} \right)^p$$

$$A = A_0 \left(\frac{r}{r_0} \right)^{2p}$$

$$V = V_0 \left(\frac{r}{r_0} \right)^{3p}$$

R

$$\rho = \rho_0 \left(\frac{r_0}{r} \right)^2$$

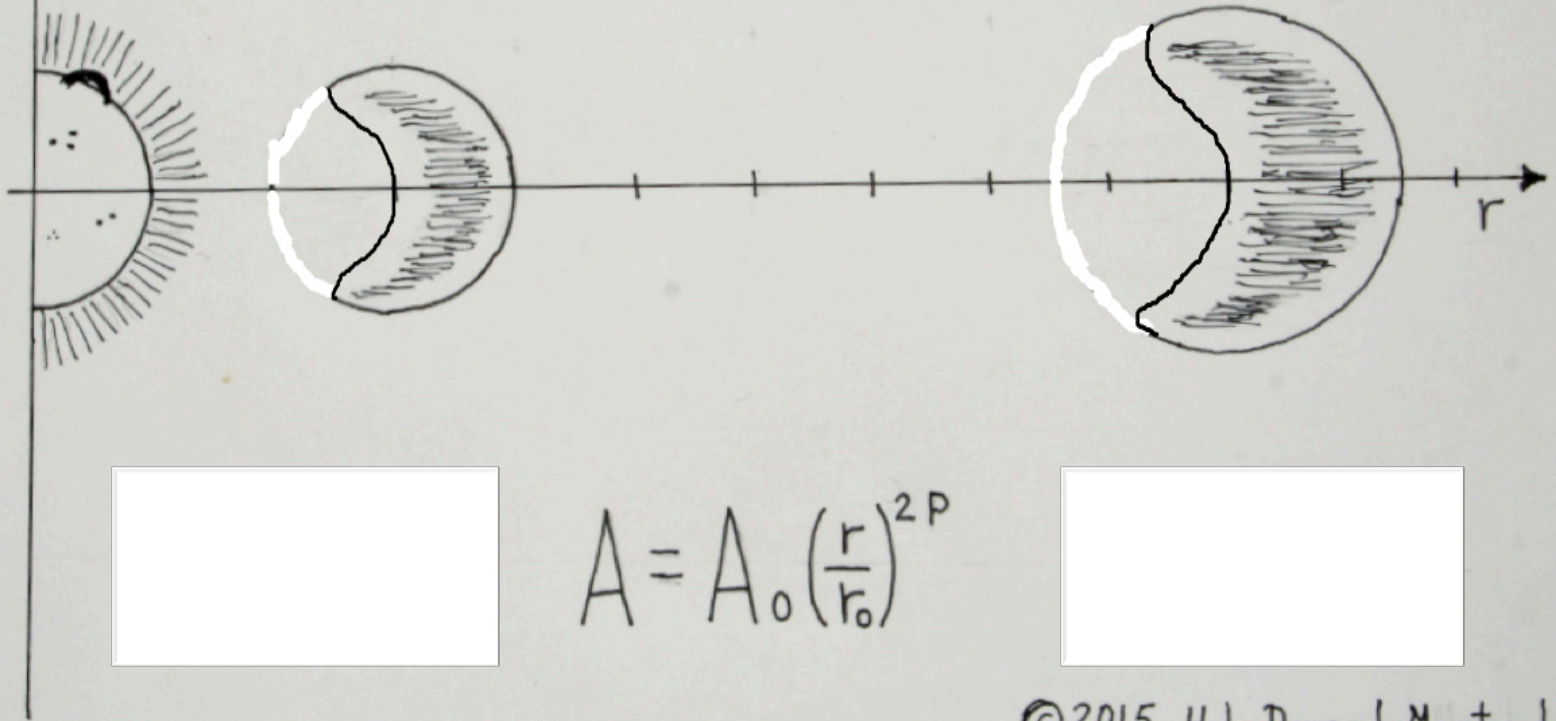


$$A = A_0 \left(\frac{r}{r_0} \right)^{2P}$$

R

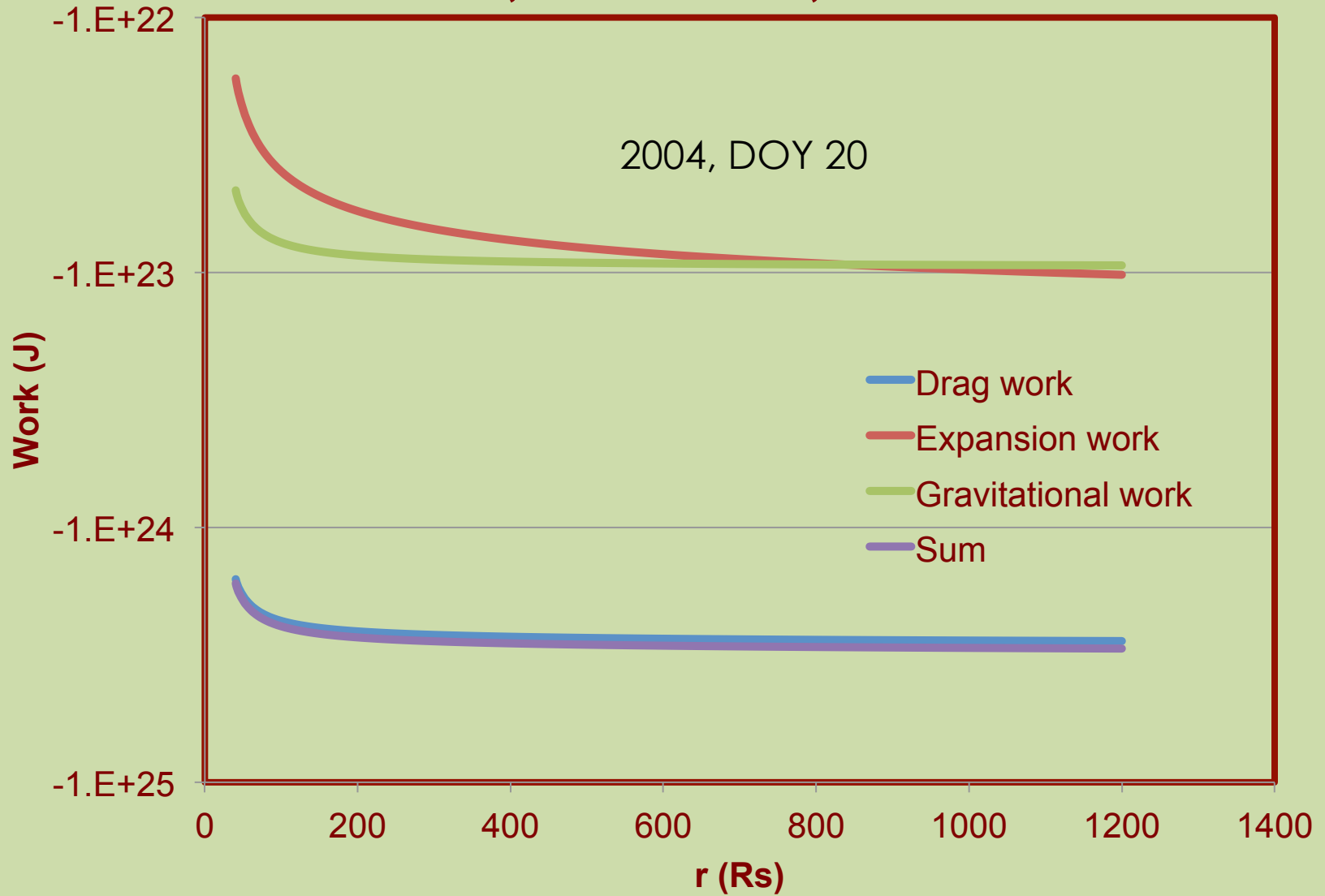
$r_0 = 20 R_s$
 $\rho_0 = 1.67 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg/m}^3$
 $R_0 = 8 R_s$
 $C_D = 1.3$
 $P = 0.46$
 $m = 10^{13} \text{ kg}$

$$\rho = \rho_0 \left(\frac{r_0}{r} \right)^2$$

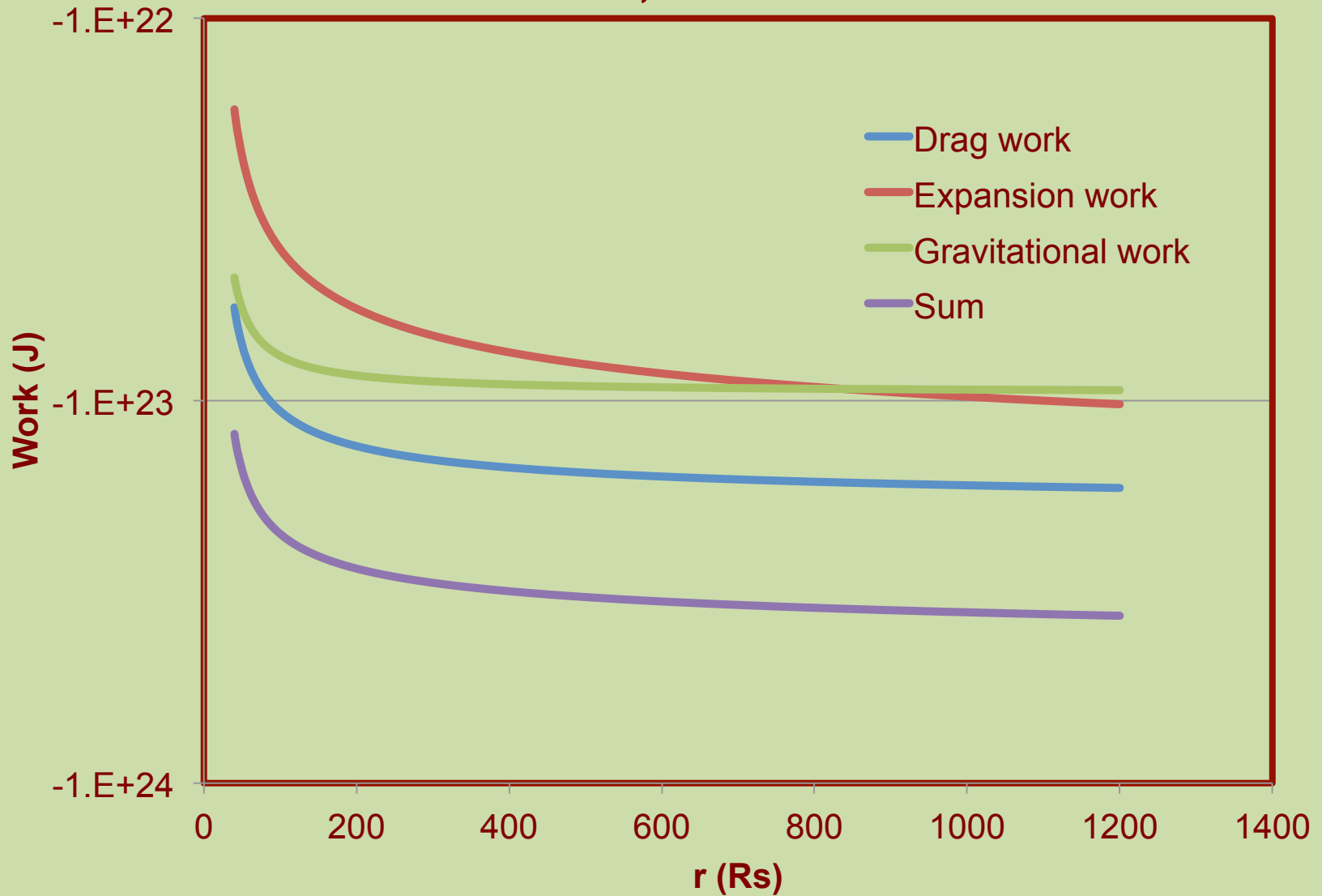


$V_i = 960.6 \text{ km/s}$; $V_f = 650 \text{ km/s}$; $V_{sw} = 540 \text{ km/s}$

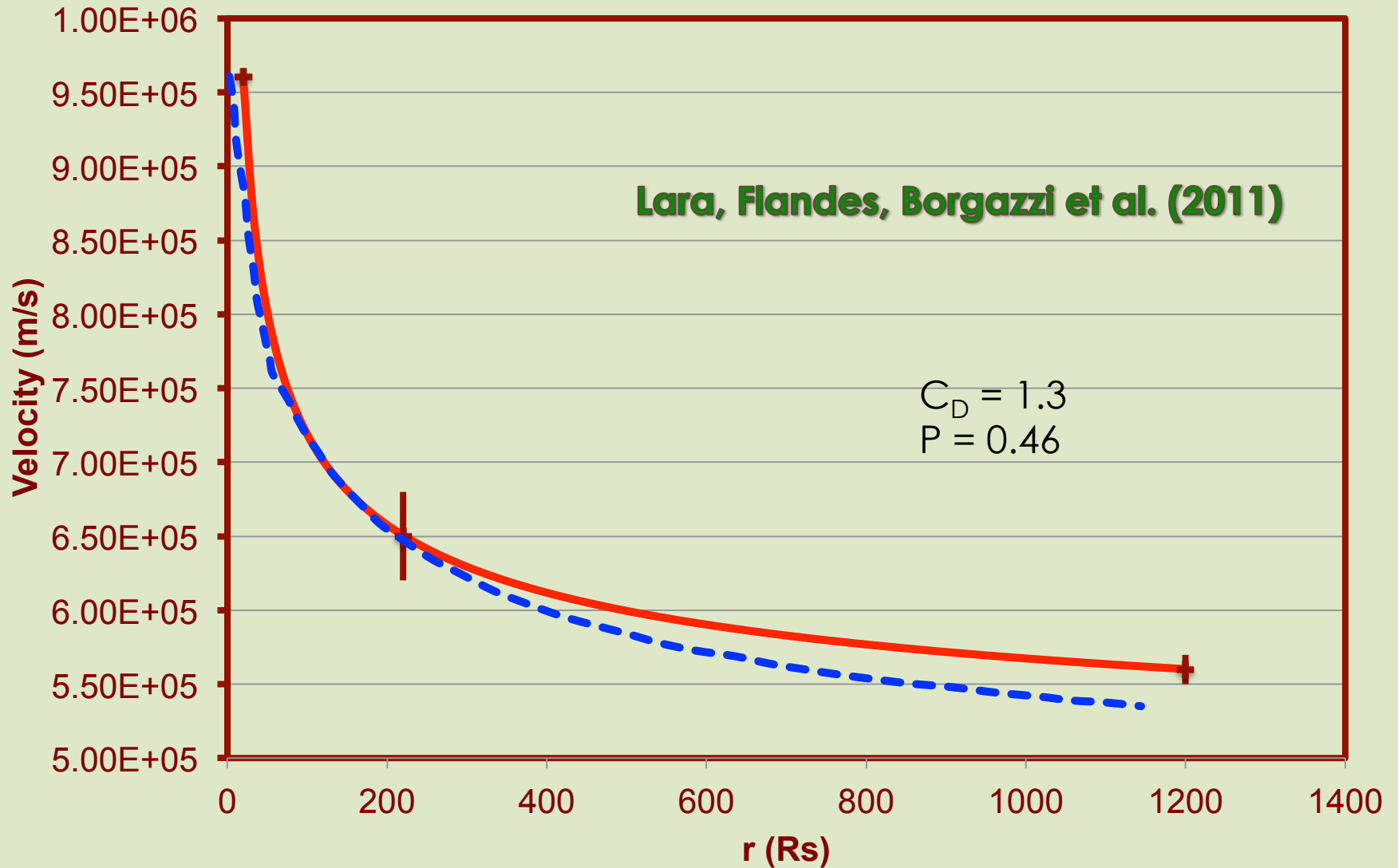
2004, DOY 20



$V_i = 450 \text{ km/s}; V_{sw} = 400 \text{ km/s}$

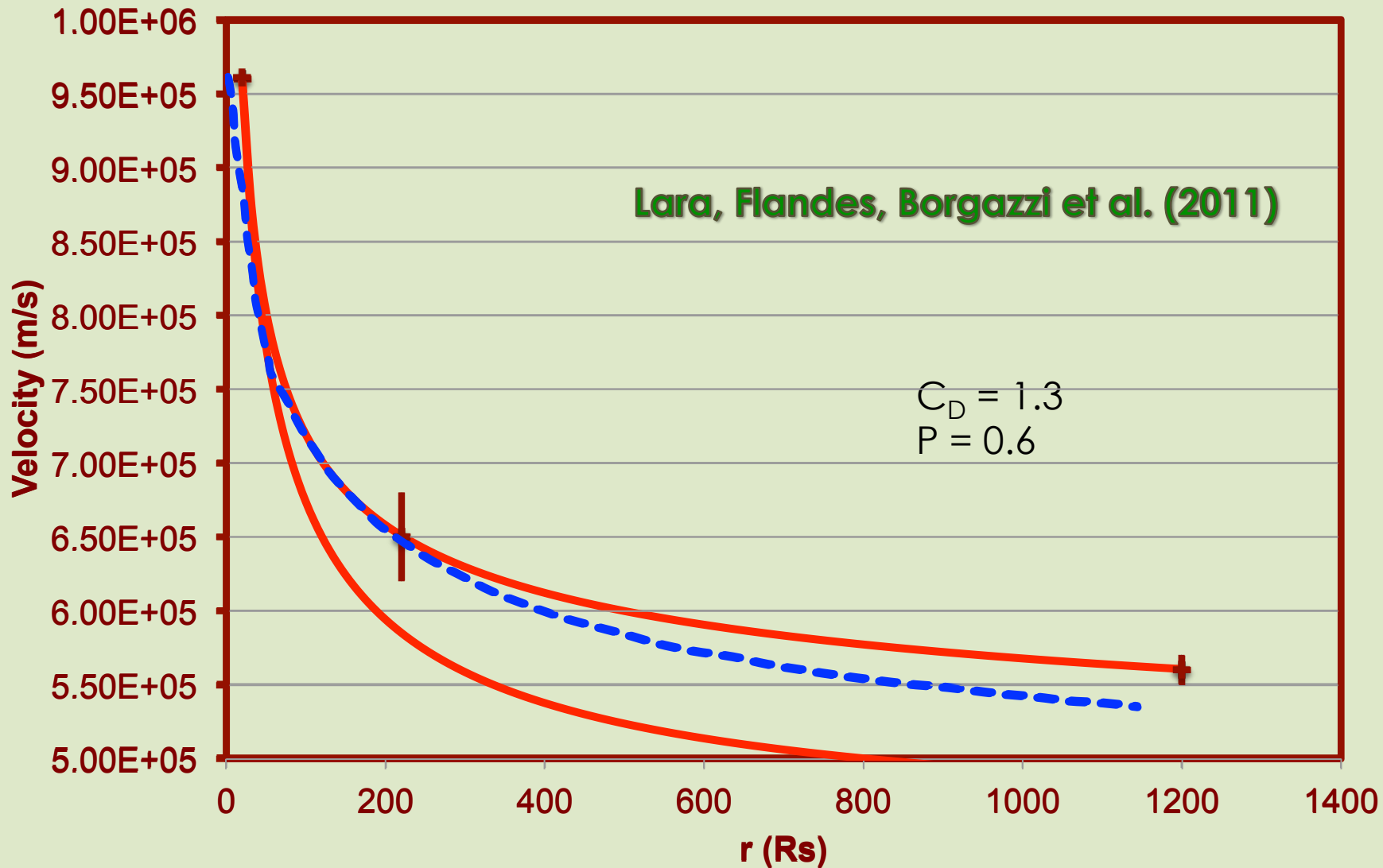


2004 DOY 20, 22, 36. $V_0=960.6$ km/s, $V_E=650$ km/s, $V_J=560$ km/s



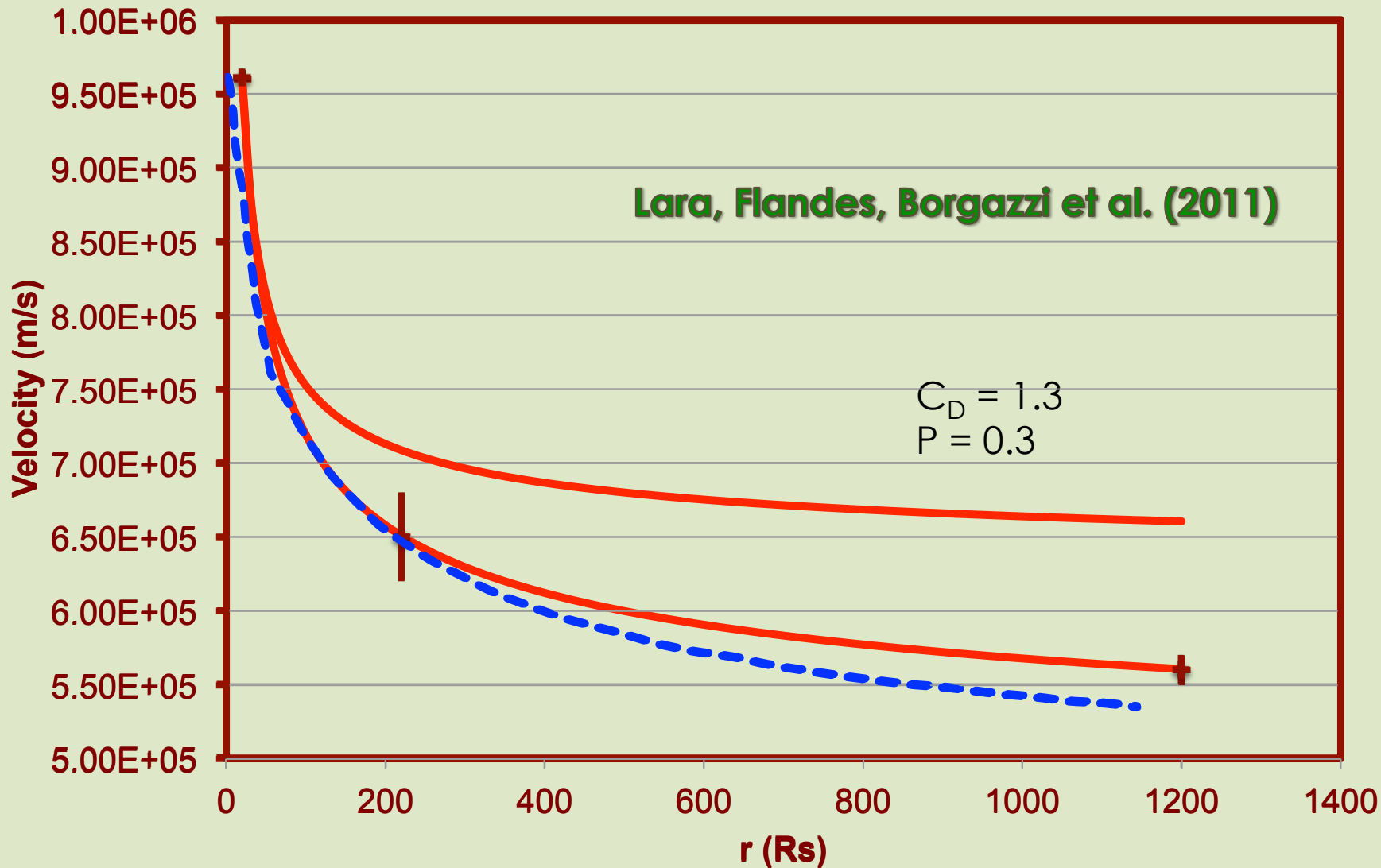
2004 DOY 20, 22, 36. $V_0=960.6$ km/s, $V_E=650$ km/s, $V_J=560$ km/s

Lara, Flandes, Borgazzi et al. (2011)



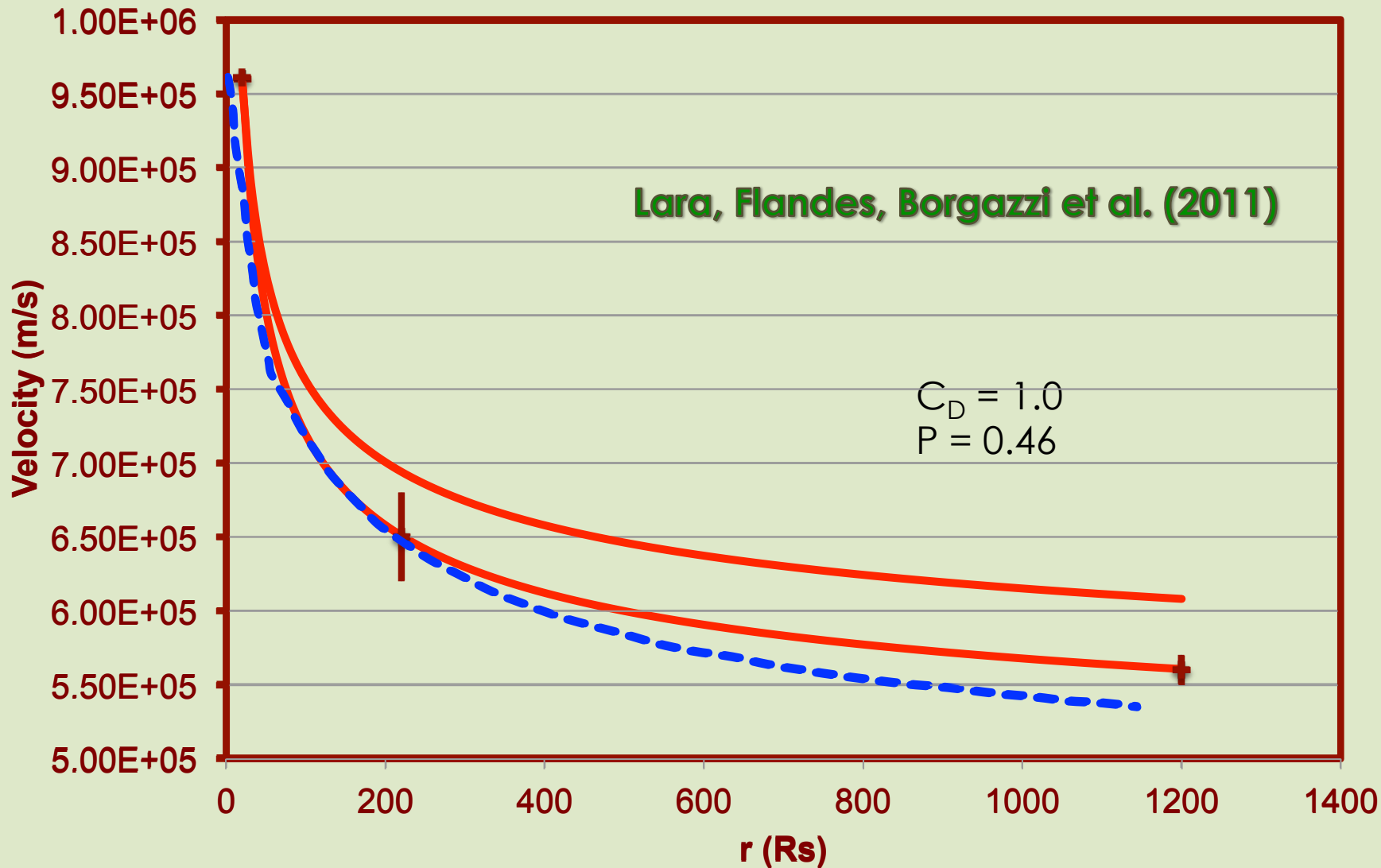
2004 DOY 20, 22, 36. $V_0=960.6$ km/s, $V_E=650$ km/s, $V_J=560$ km/s

Lara, Flandes, Borgazzi et al. (2011)



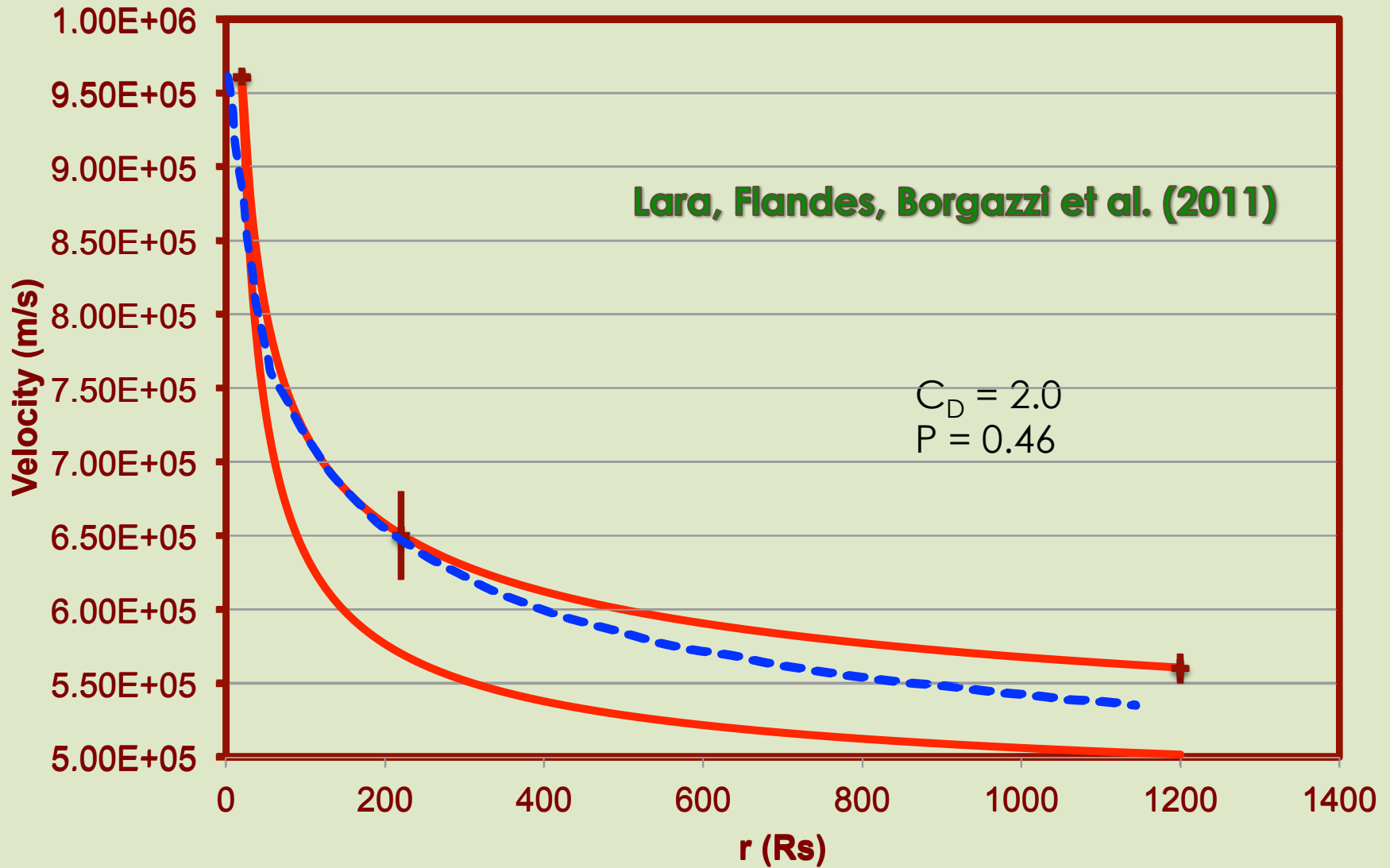
2004 DOY 20, 22, 36. $V_0=960.6$ km/s, $V_E=650$ km/s, $V_J=560$ km/s

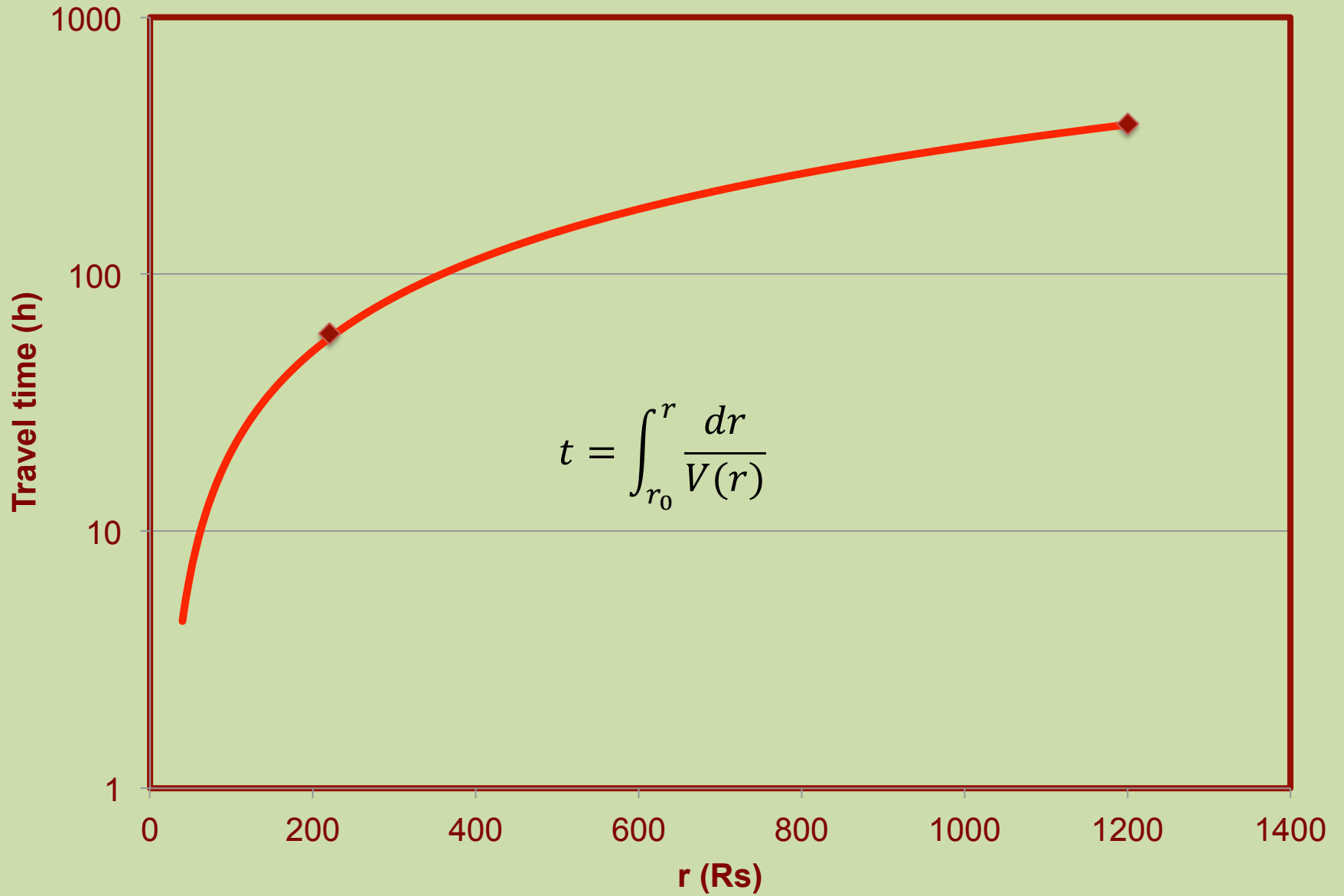
Lara, Flandes, Borgazzi et al. (2011)

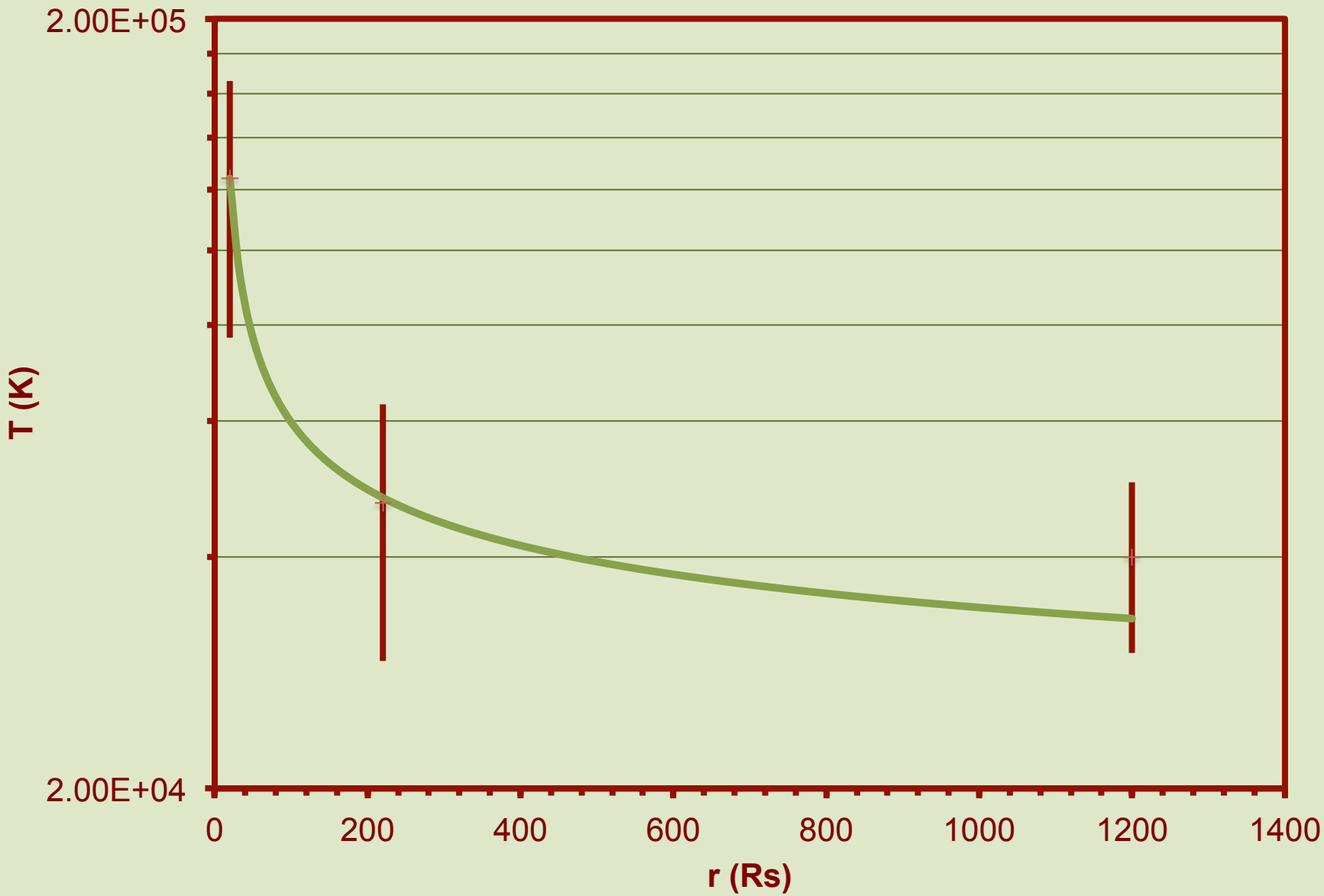


2004 DOY 20, 22, 36. $V_0=960.6$ km/s, $V_E=650$ km/s, $V_J=560$ km/s

Lara, Flandes, Borgazzi et al. (2011)







Conclusions:

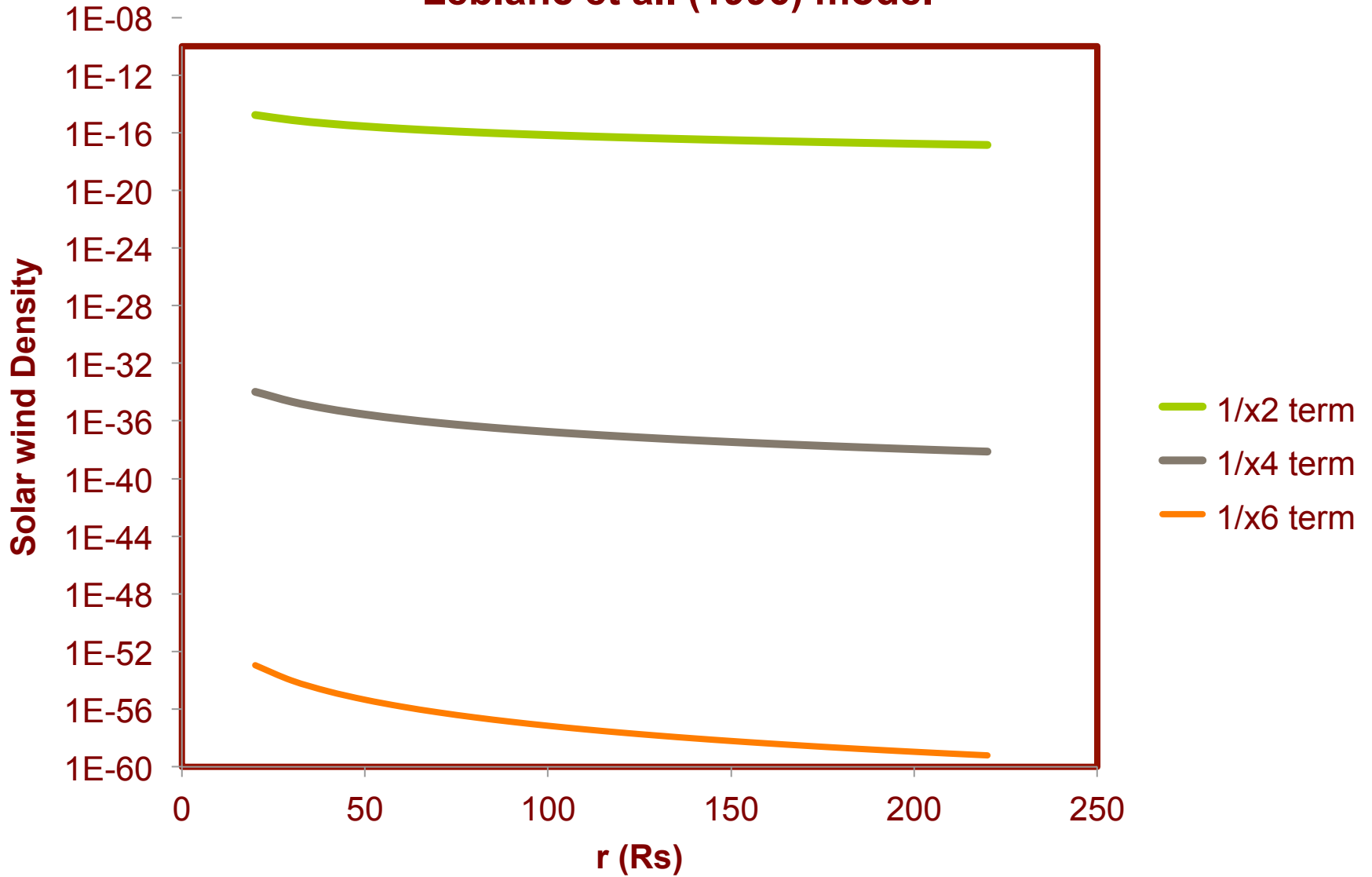
These are preliminary results but the model is promising

Future work

- a) Compare with more data
- b) Compare with data of Ulysses
- c) Compare with other models
- d) Add magnetic energy

Thanks for your attention

Leblanc et al. (1996) model



$$F_D = \frac{1}{2} \rho V_R^2 A C_D$$

$$C_D = \frac{F_D}{\frac{1}{2} \rho V_R^2 A}$$

