

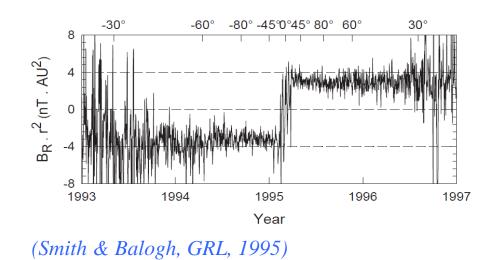
Long-term periodicities in the heliospheric magnetic flux density

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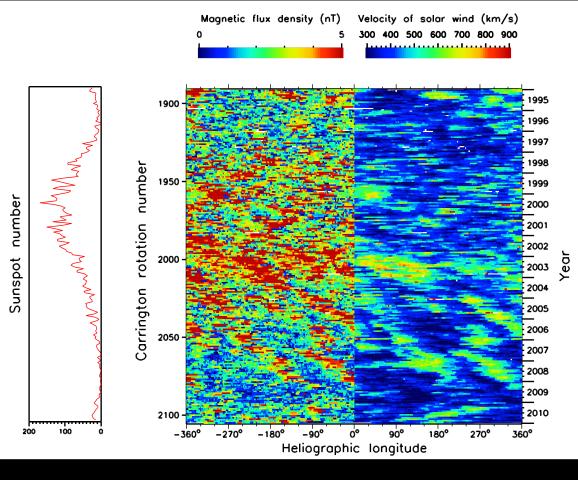
Hvar 2018, Croatia

Motivation



Ballanced magnetic flux by latitude at 1 AU

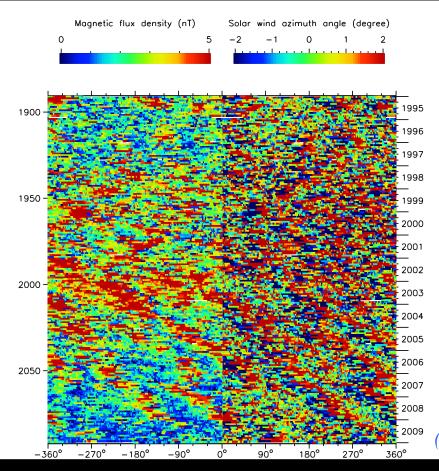
What about longitude?



Recurring high B flux

- Recurrent variations of the magnetic flux, in particular from 2004 to 2010 lasting for several years
- Different rotation rates

(Dósa & Erdős, ApJ 2017)



Recurring high B flux

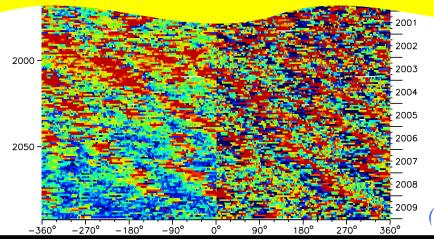
- *Deviation angle*: Correlation of high magnetic flux with slow-fast wind stream interfaces (CIR)
- ACE coronal temperature data (O⁷⁺/O⁶⁺): Higher magnetic flux does NOT occur simultaneously with coronal hole solar wind, but arrives shortly beforehand coexists with slow-fast wind stream interface.

(Dósa & Erdős, ApJ 2017)

 Magnetic flux density (nT)
 Solar wind azimuth angle (degree)

 0
 5
 -2
 -1
 0
 1
 2

CIR – XL?

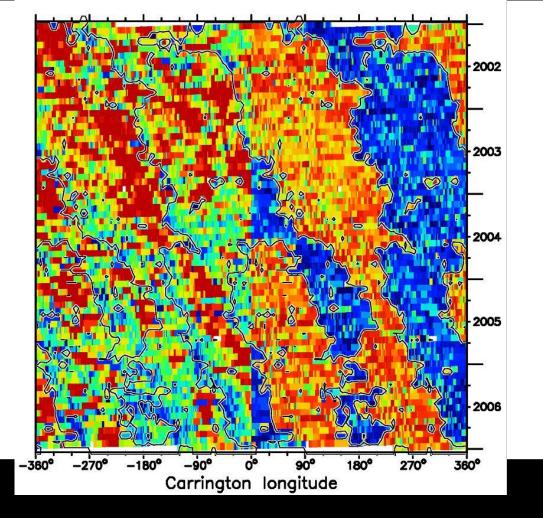


Recurring high B flux

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Higher magnetic flux does NOT occur simultaneously with coronal hole solar wind, but arrives shortly beforehand coexists with slow-fast wind stream interface.

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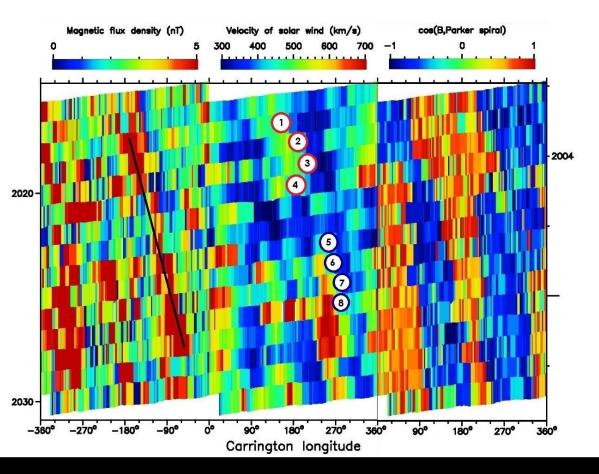


Recurring high B flux

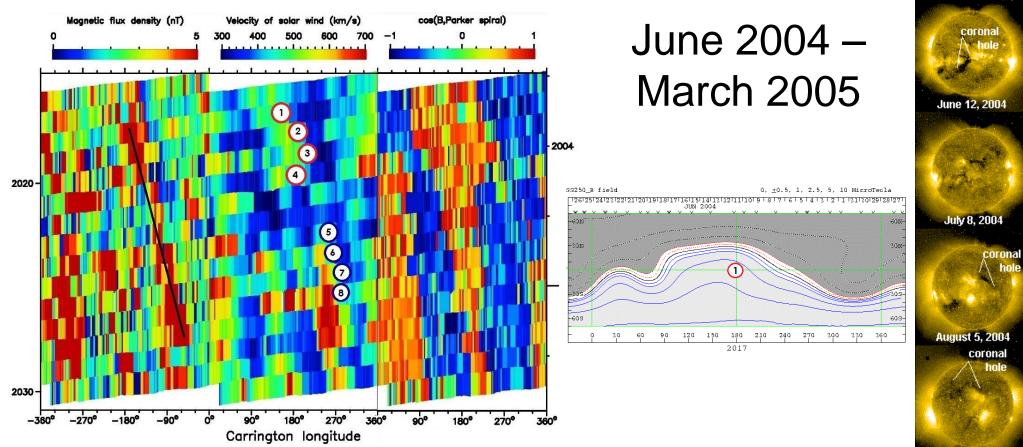
slight correlation between B flux density enhancements and sector crossings, but

- there are sector crossings without an increase in B
- there are B increases without sector crossings.

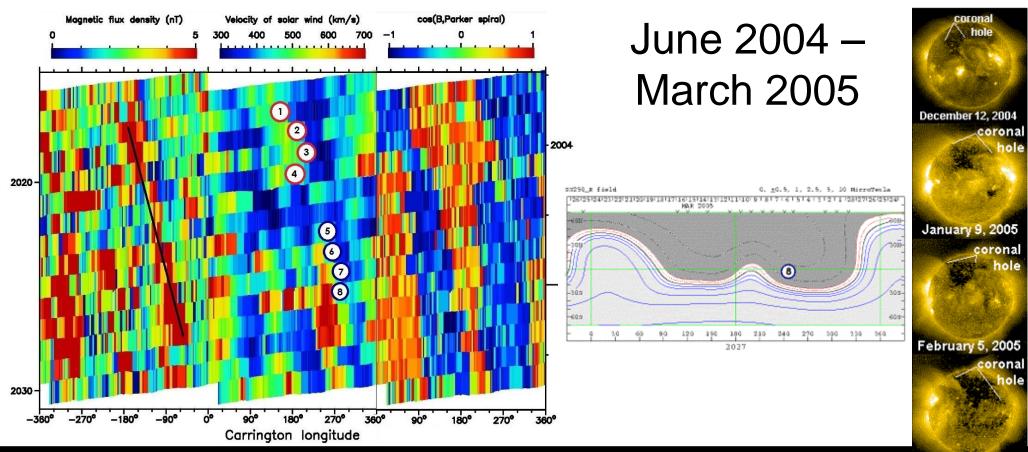
different rotation rates



June 2004 – March 2005

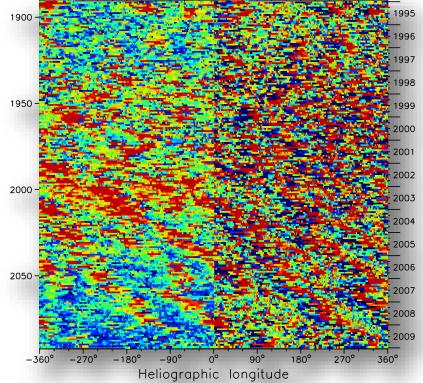


September 2, 2004



March 6, 2005

Conclusions, further questions



Recurrent flux enhancements are associated with high speed solar wind (CIRs).

The recurrence rate of high speed streams and magnetic sectors in not the same

- Major reorganization of the solar magnetic field?
- Are there coronal hole pairs in northern and southern hemisphere on similar longitude?
- Are there active longitudes in the corona?