



Meudon Turbulence Workshop 2015
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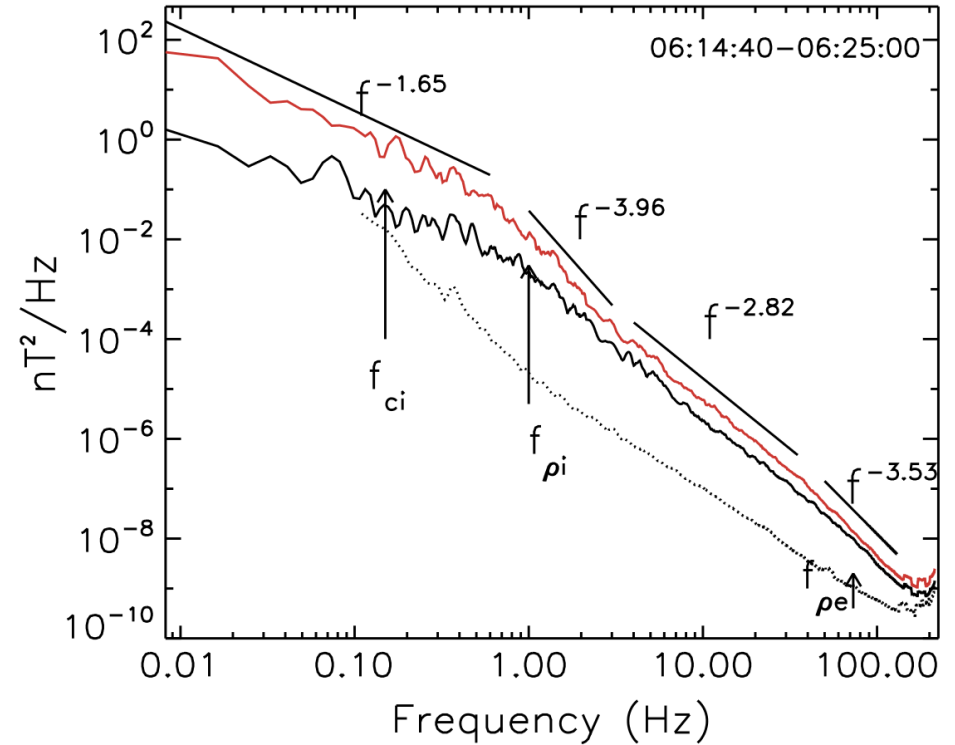
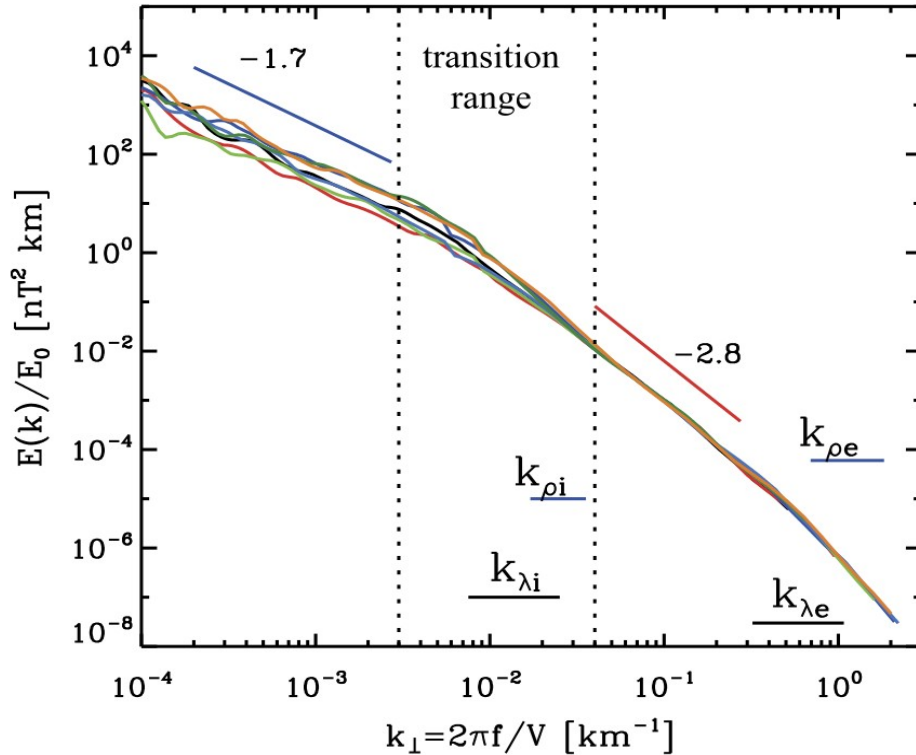
Image credit: THOR proposal

Spectral shape of magnetic fluctuations in the solar wind at ion scales

S. Lion, O. Alexandrova & A. Zaslavsky

LESIA, Observatoire de Paris - (sonny.lion@obspm.fr)

Context : turbulence at ion scales



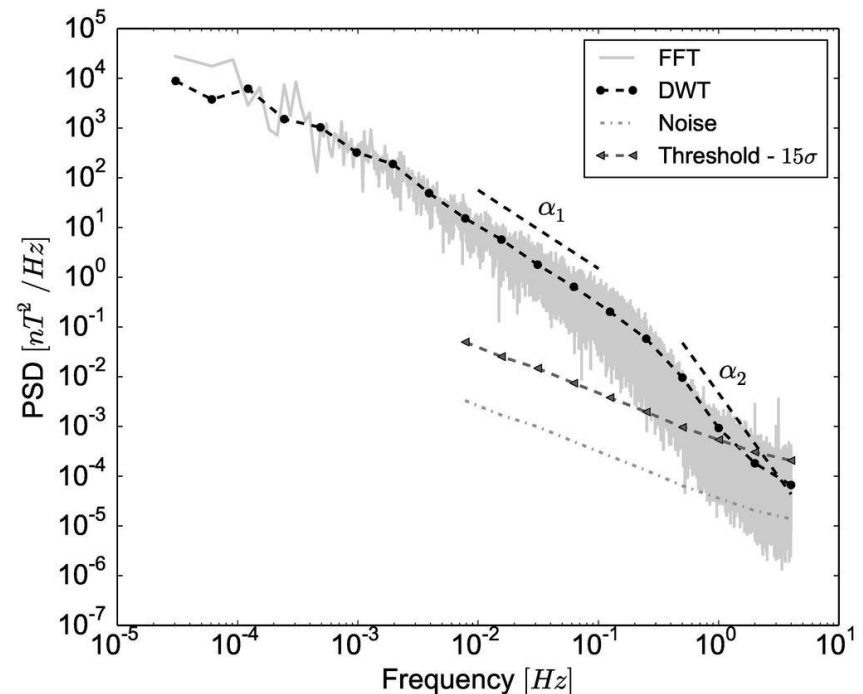
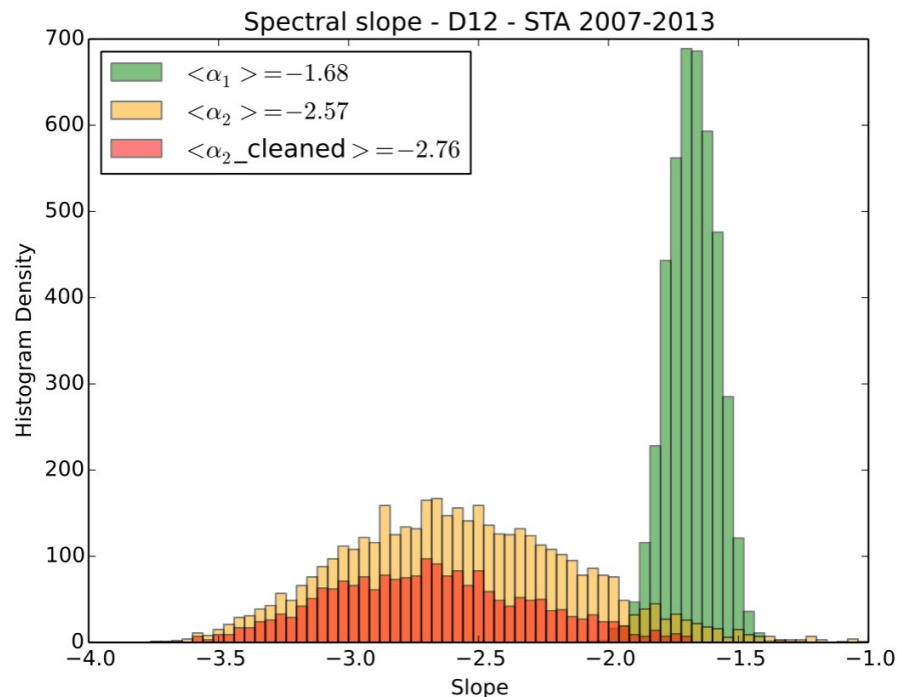
[Alexandrova et al. 2013]

[Sahraoui et al. 2010]

- FGM+STAFF-SC/CLUSTER data : spectra in both inertial and kinetic range
- The spectrum suddenly changes at ion scales
- Two power laws continually observed :
 - -5/3 [0.01, 0.2] Hz
 - -2.8 [3, 30] Hz
- The shape of the spectrum is variable from one example to another in the ion transition:
 - => No universal behavior?

Statistical study with STEREO spacecraft

- 9h Spectra – from 2007 to 2013

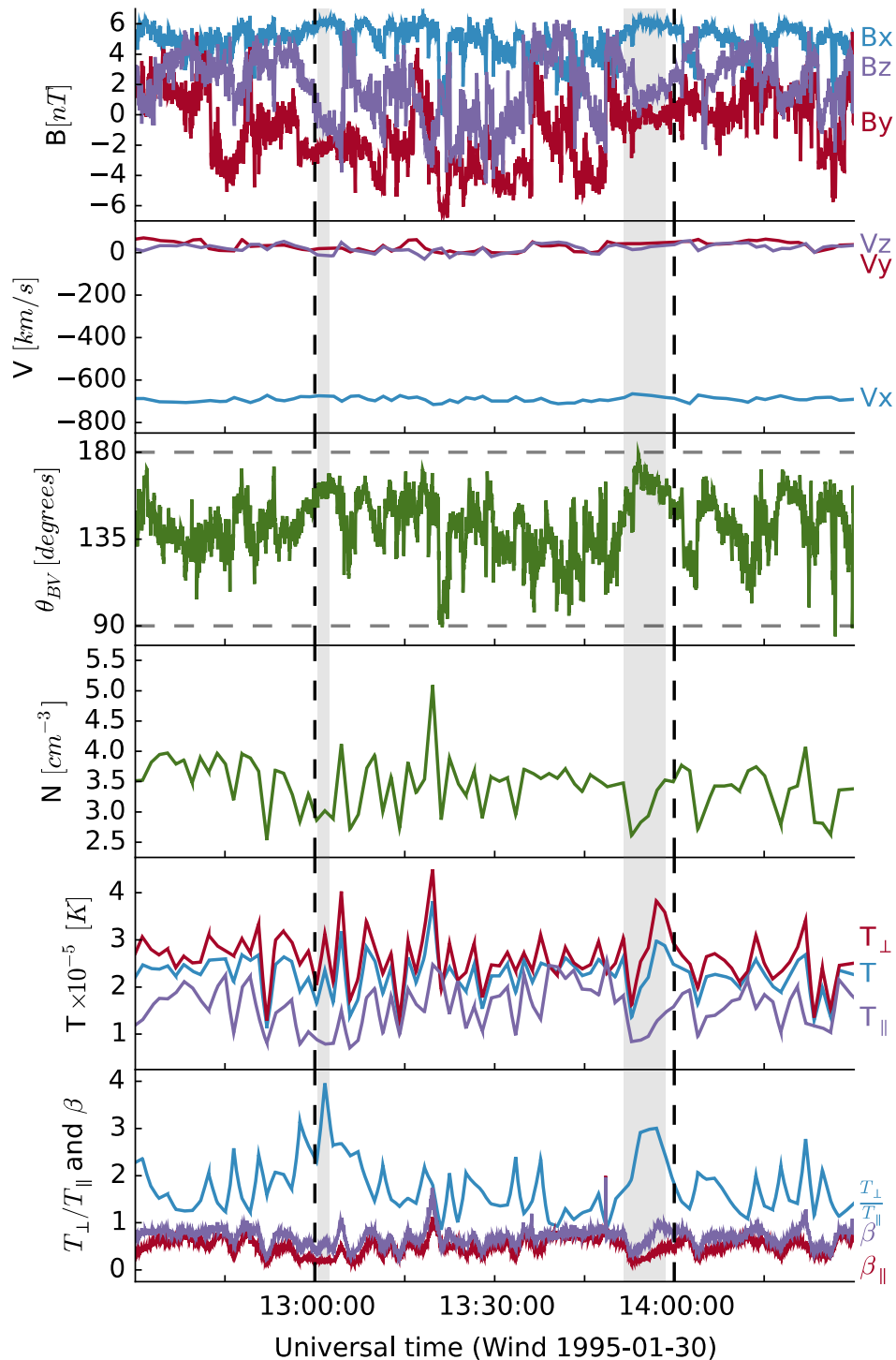


- Not always well defined transition
 - Slope in transition and inertial range too close
 - Smooth transition

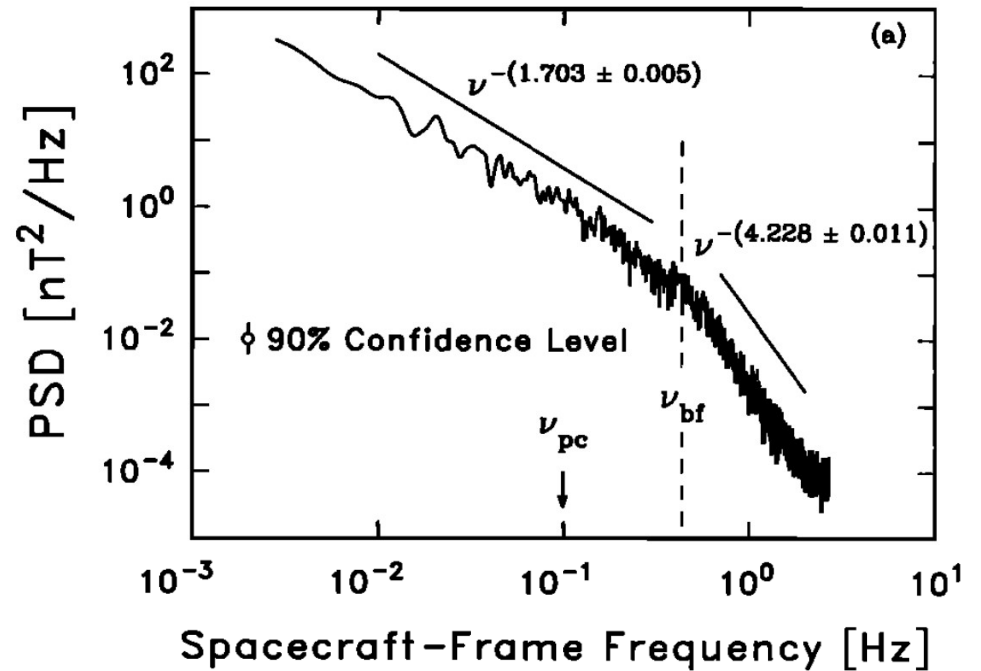
=> Difficult to identify a meaningful break frequency

- Broad slope distribution at high frequency => High variability of the spectrum (even on 9h)

A typical example of ion transition?



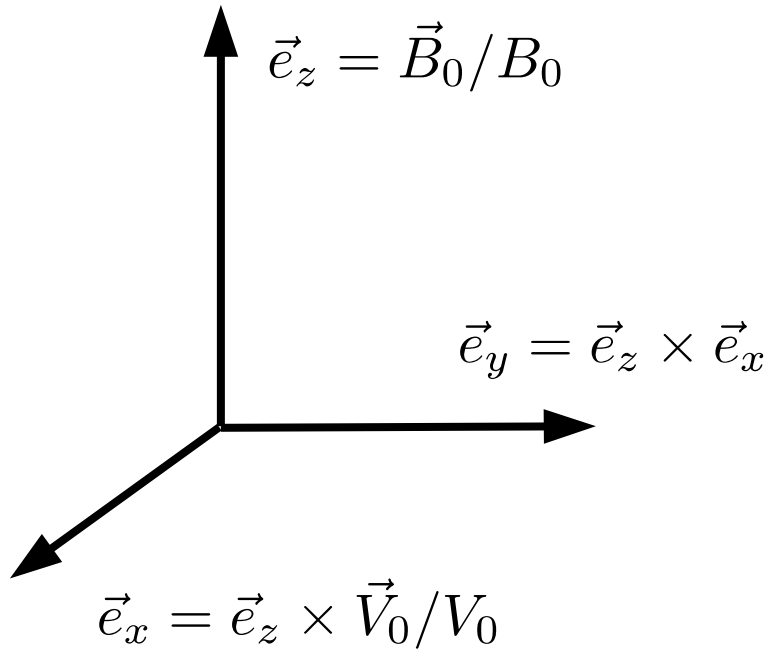
[Lion et al, 2015, to be submitted]



[Leamon et al., 1998]

- Central interval: same as in Leamon et al. 1998
- $V \simeq 700 \text{ km/s}$
- $T_{\perp} > T_{\parallel}$

Reference frame



- BV reference frame :

Separation of perpendicular and parallel to B_0 fluctuations

$$P_{\parallel} = (\vec{e}_z, \vec{e}_x)$$

$$P_{\perp} = (\vec{e}_x, \vec{e}_y)$$

Relative phasing

- Local phase is obtain from complex wavelet coefficients :

$$\phi_x(f, t) = \text{arg}(W_x(f, t)) [2\pi]$$

- Relative phasing between B_x and B_y is given by :

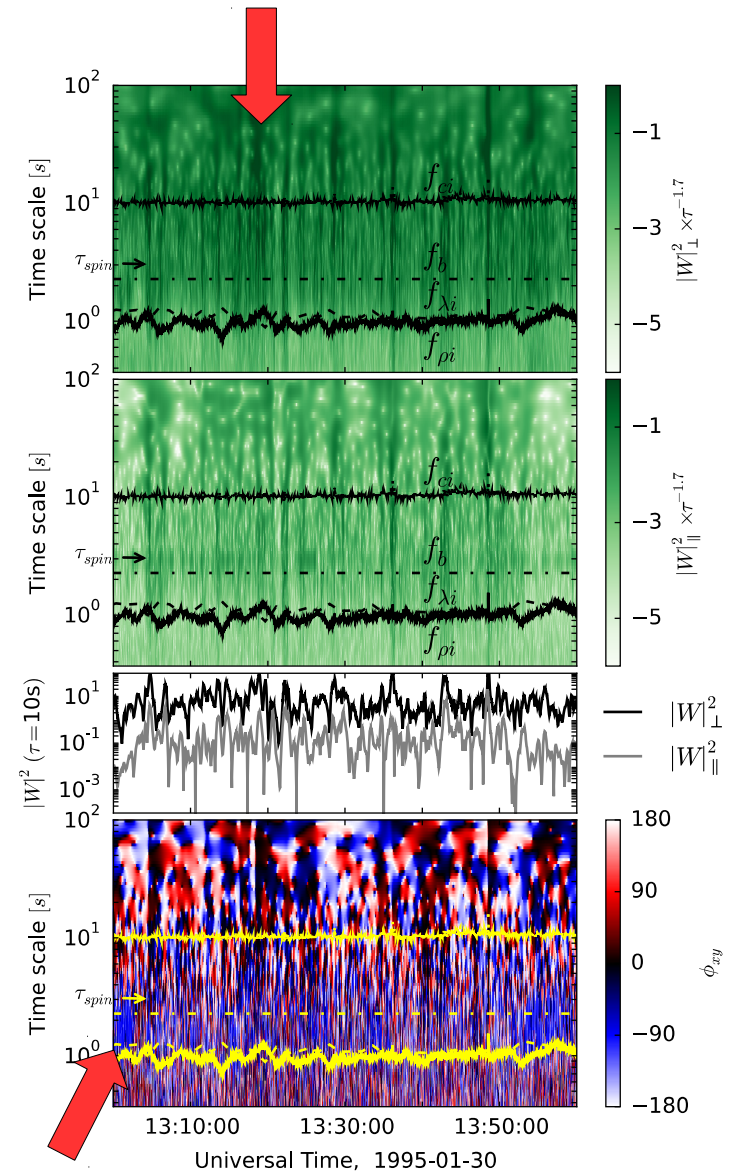
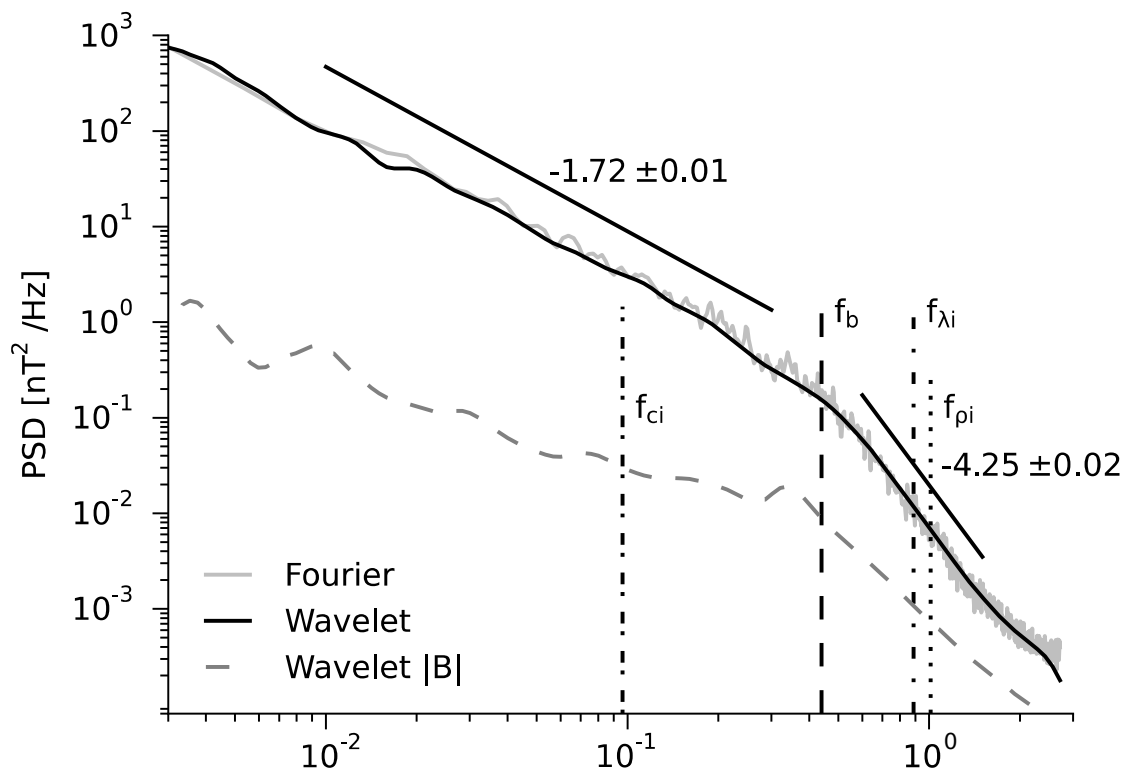
$$\Delta\phi_{xy}(f, t) = \phi_x(f, t) - \phi_y(f, t)$$

$$\Delta\phi_{xy}(f, t) = \begin{cases} \pi/2 & [2\pi] \rightarrow \text{right handed} \\ 0 & [\pi] \rightarrow \text{linear} \\ -\pi/2 & [2\pi] \rightarrow \text{left handed} \end{cases}$$

[Grinsted et al. 2004]

Time evolution of magnetic fluctuations

- No direct correspondence between ion scales and the break frequency
- Coherent structures everywhere in this interval
- Polarized signal at the beginning and the end of the interval

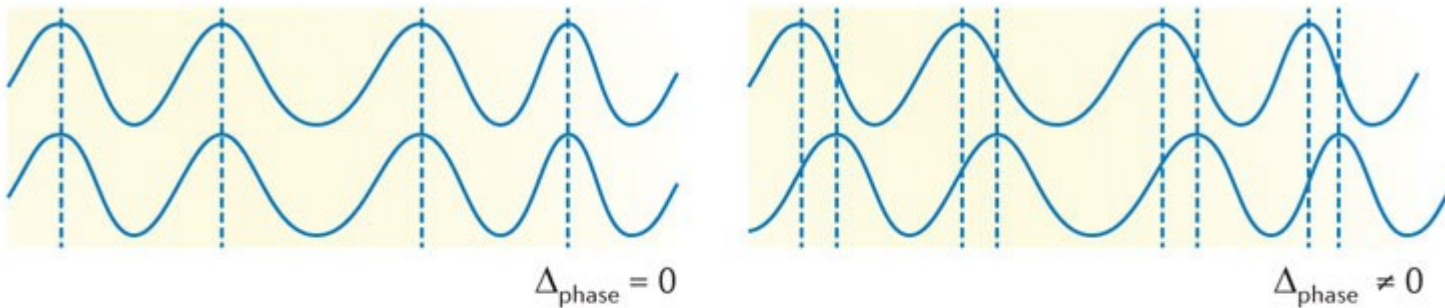


[Lion et al, 2015, to be submitted]

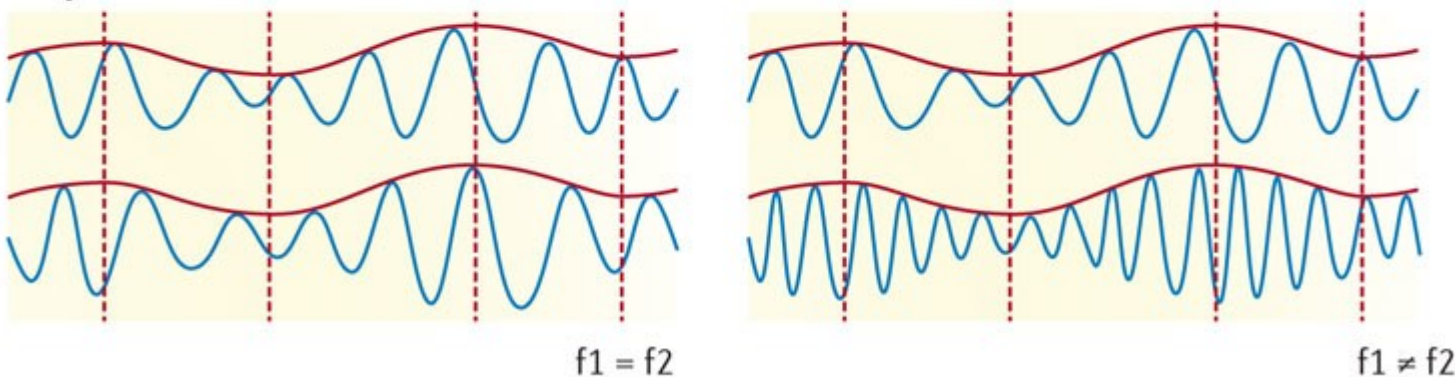
Phase coherence

- Definition:
 - Coherence is a measure of the variability of time differences between two time series.
 - Two signals are considered coherent if they maintain a fixed phase relationship.

a Phase coherence



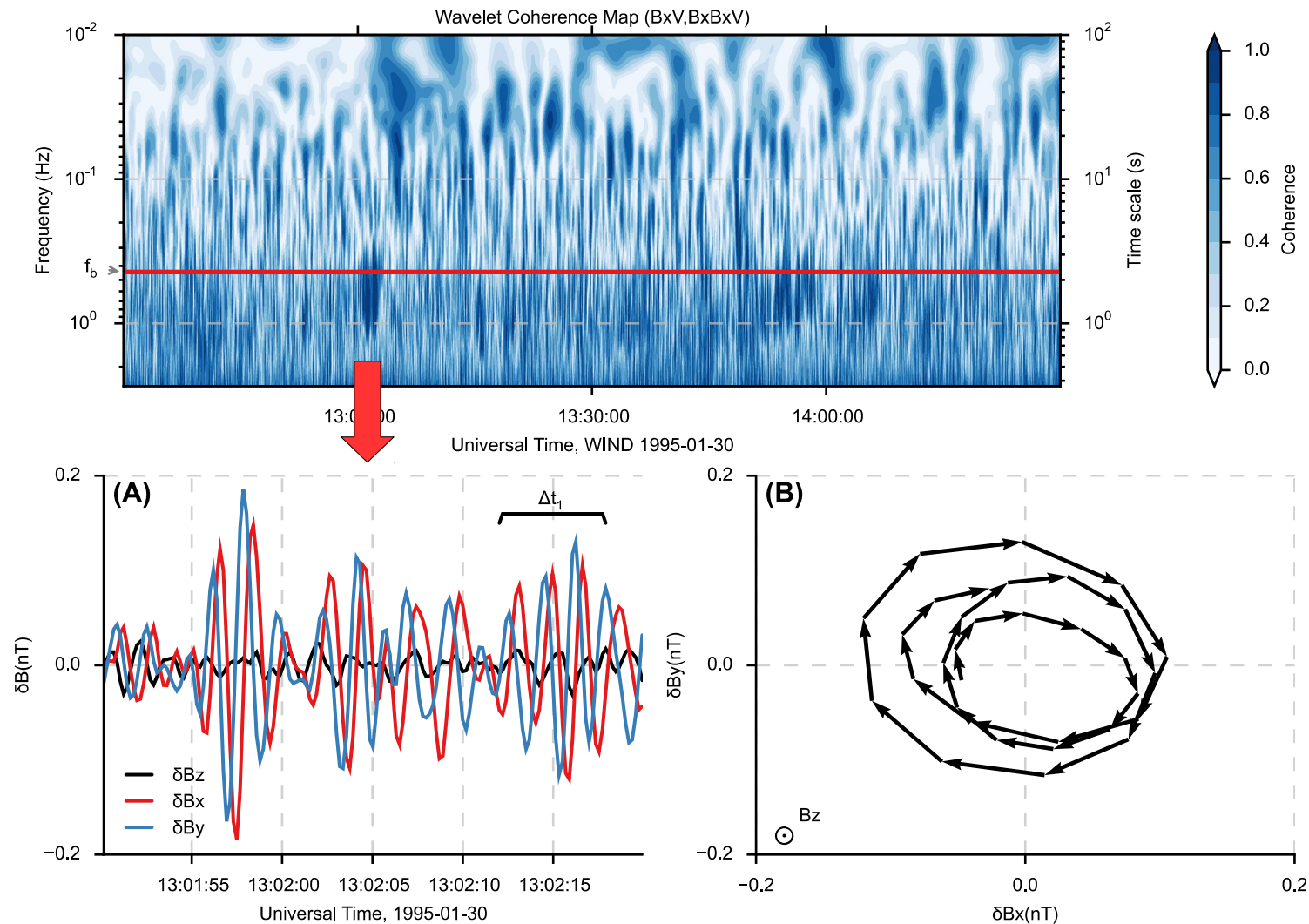
b Amplitude correlation



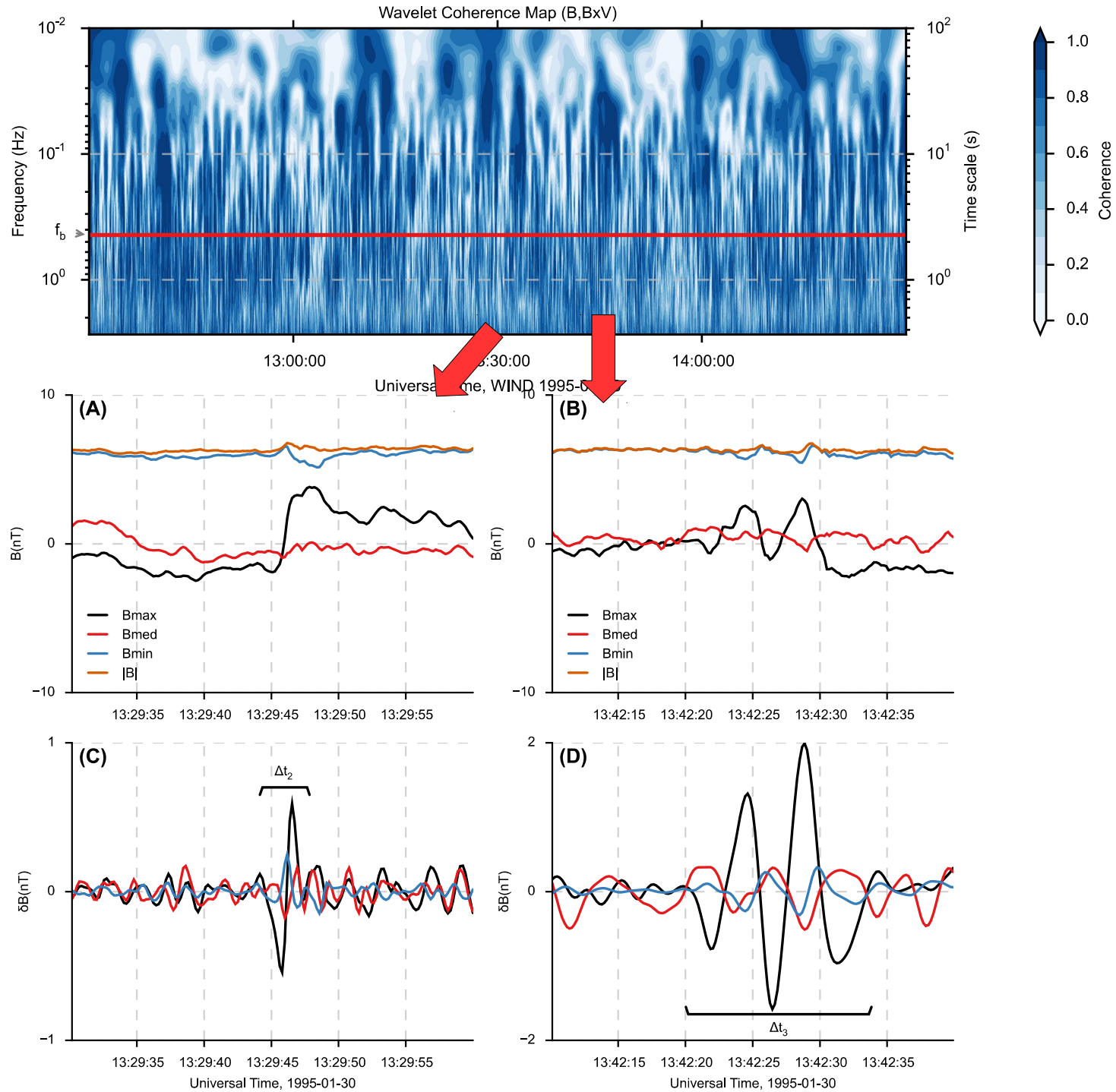
Markus Siegel, Tobias H. Donner
& Andreas K. Engel

Nature Reviews Neuroscience
13, 121-134 (February 2012)

Phase coupling in the perpendicular to B_0 plane

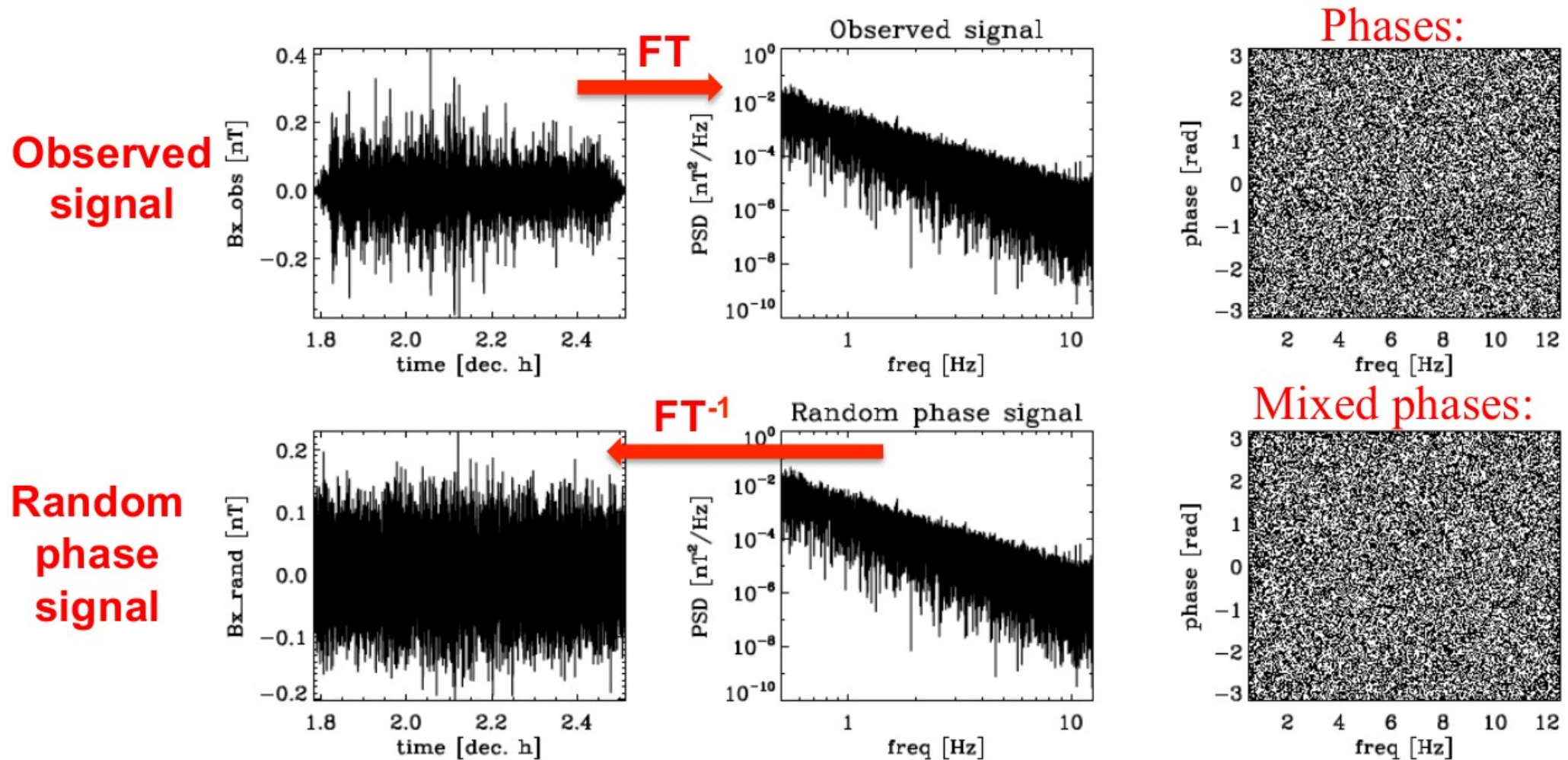


... And in the parallel to B_0 plane



Surrogate data

Cluster-1/STAFF-SC measurements, 2002-02-19

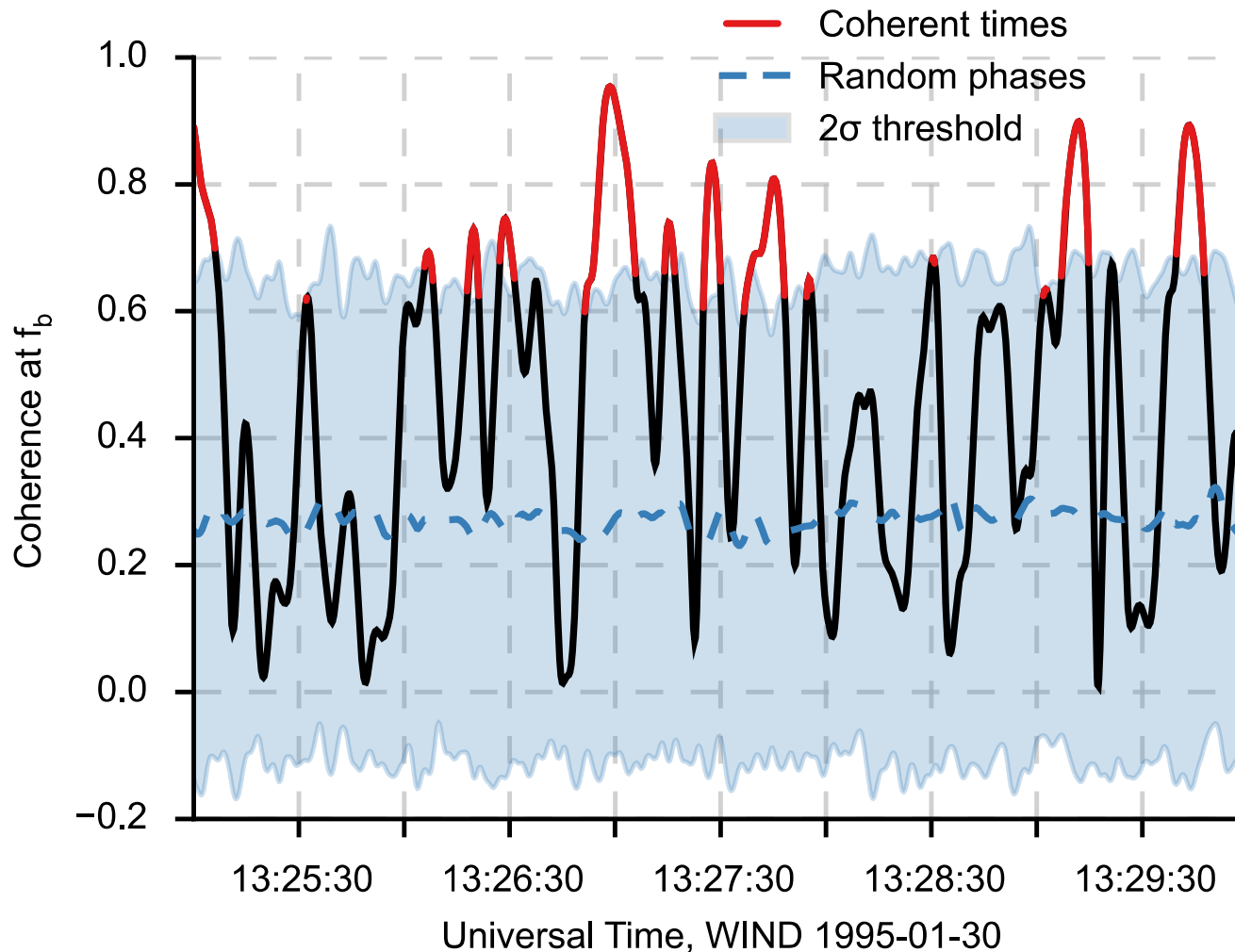


From the observed signal we construct a signal with random phases but with the same spectrum.

[Rossi, Tesi di Lauria, 2011; Hada et al. 2003; Koga & Hada, 2003; Sahraoui, 2008]

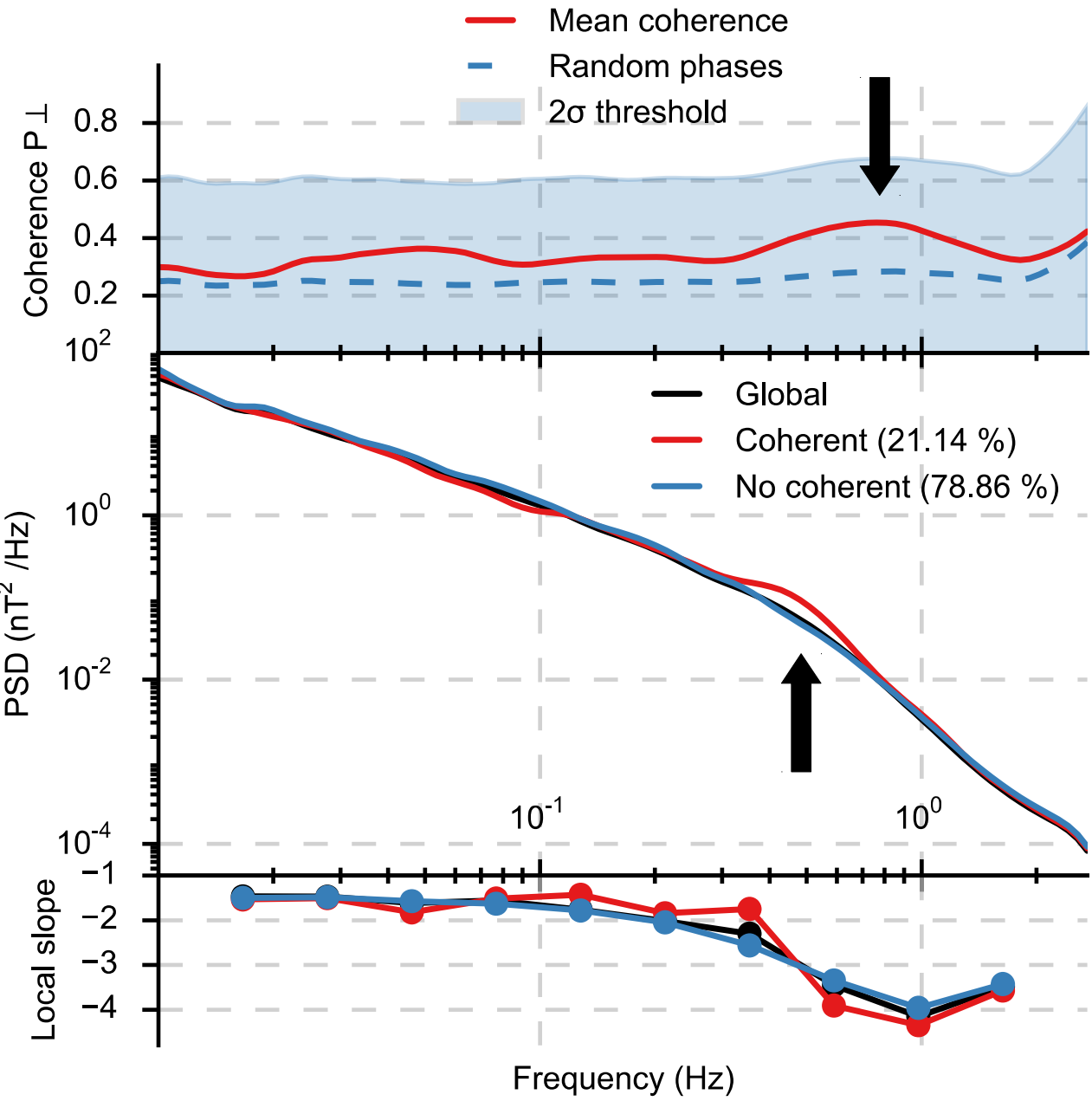
Coherent times

- 100 realization of surrogate data are used in order to compute a threshold (mean and standard deviation)



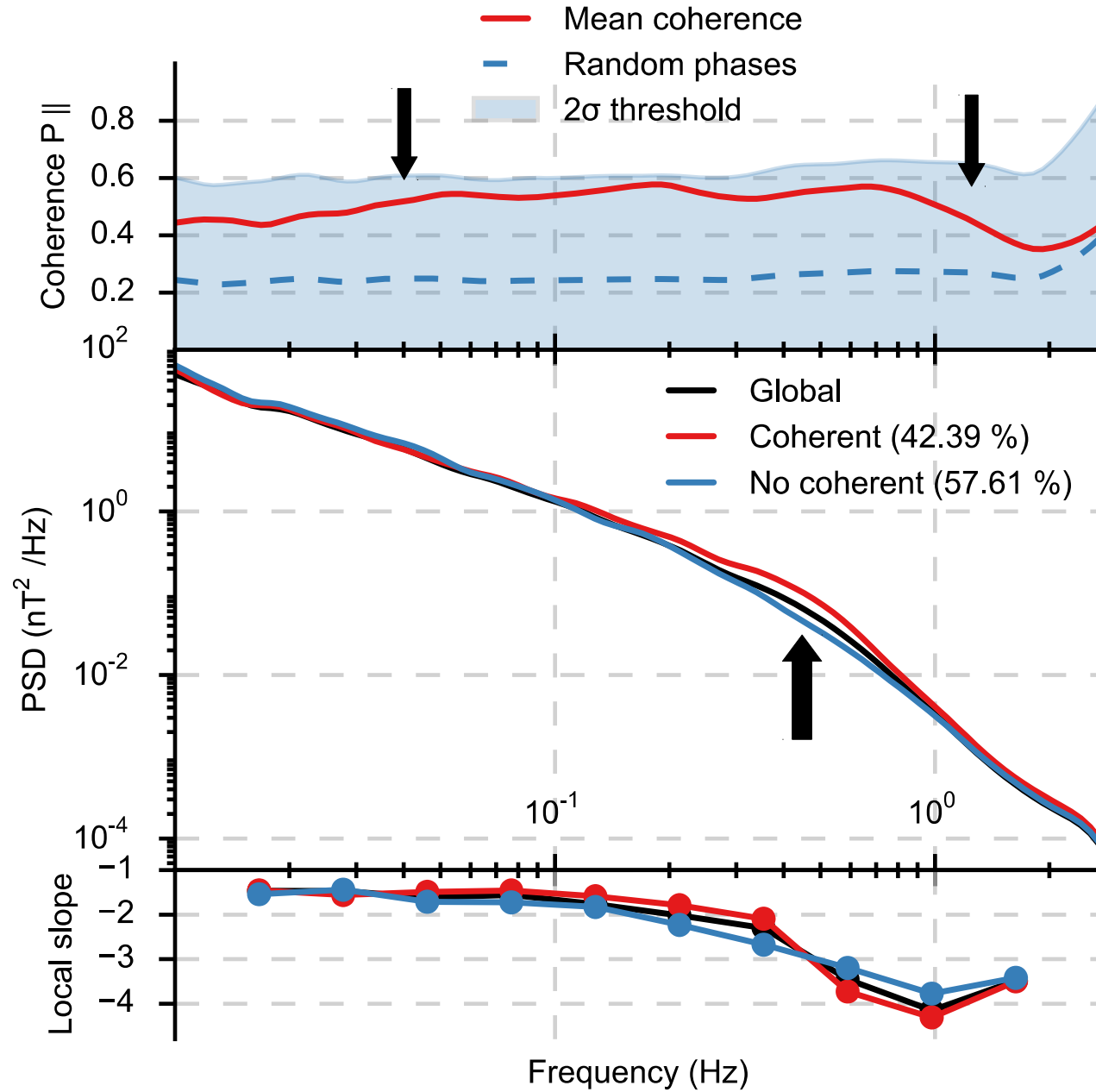
- Coherent times (red) are times where coherence is above the threshold (blue)

Perpendicular Plane



- Mean coherence is higher for frequencies just above fb
- Filtering mainly affects the spectrum around fb

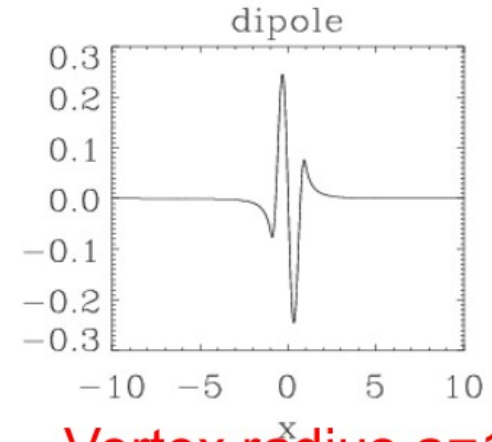
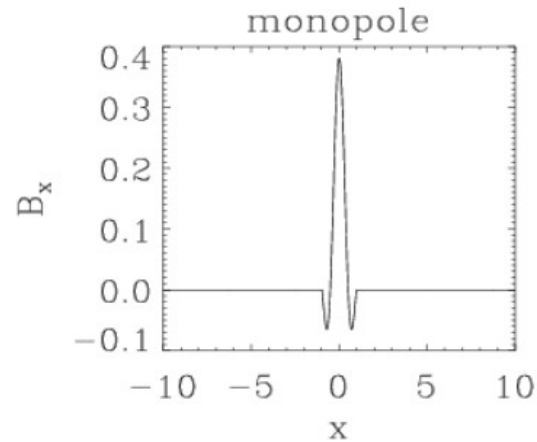
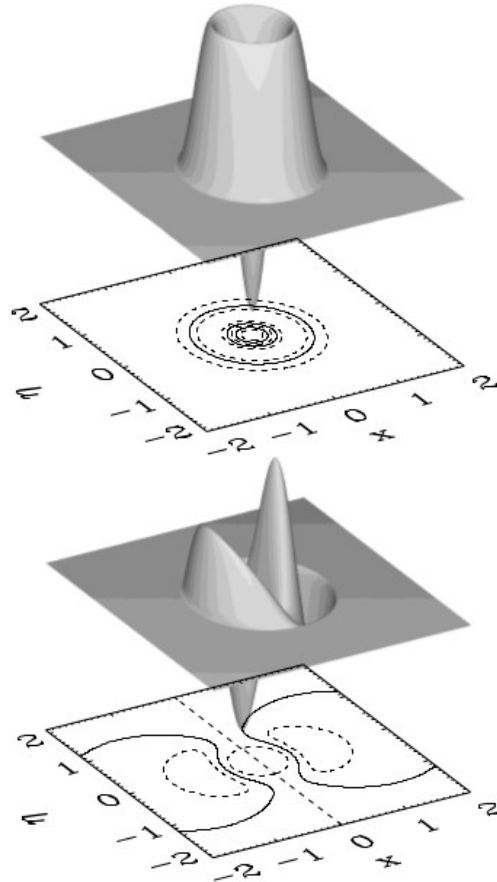
Parallel Plane



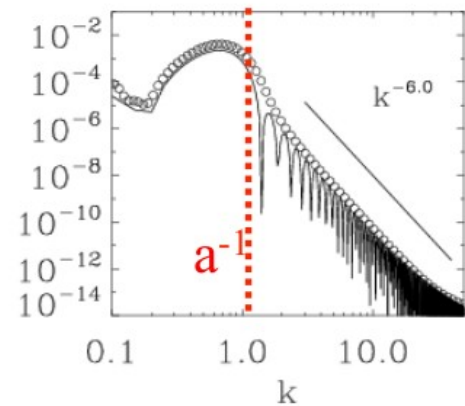
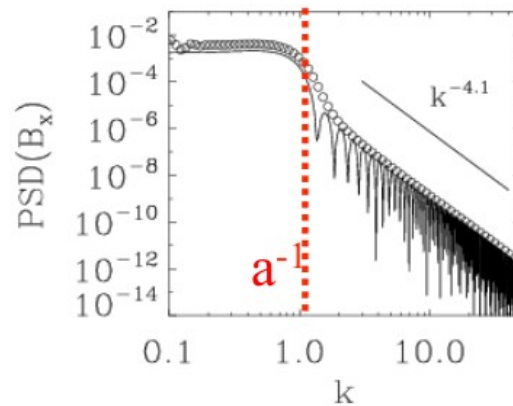
- The mean coherence forms a plateau and drops sharply just after fb

Spectral properties of Alfvén vortices

[Petviashvili & Pokhotelov, 1992]



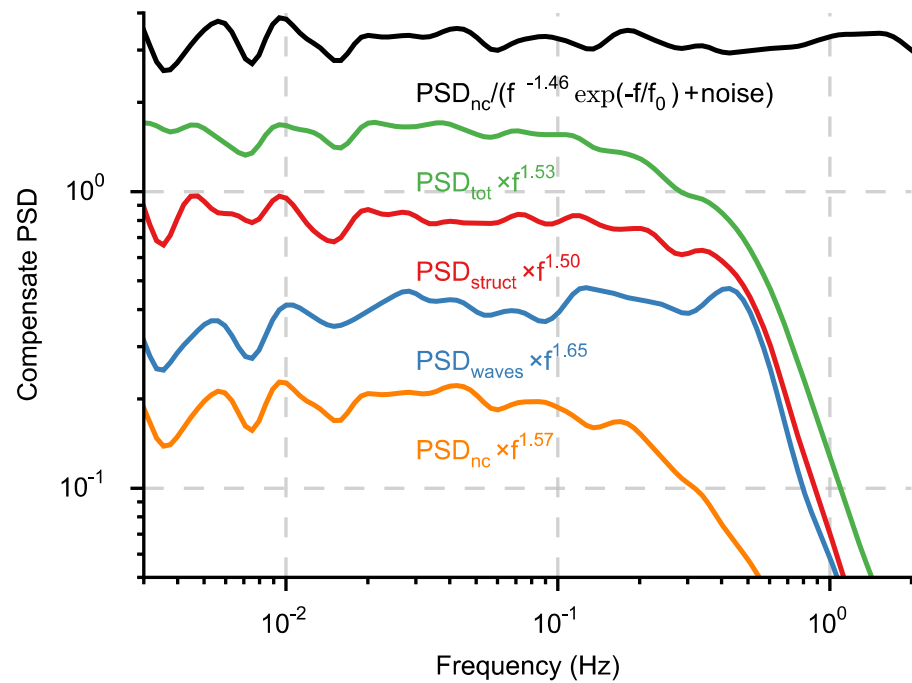
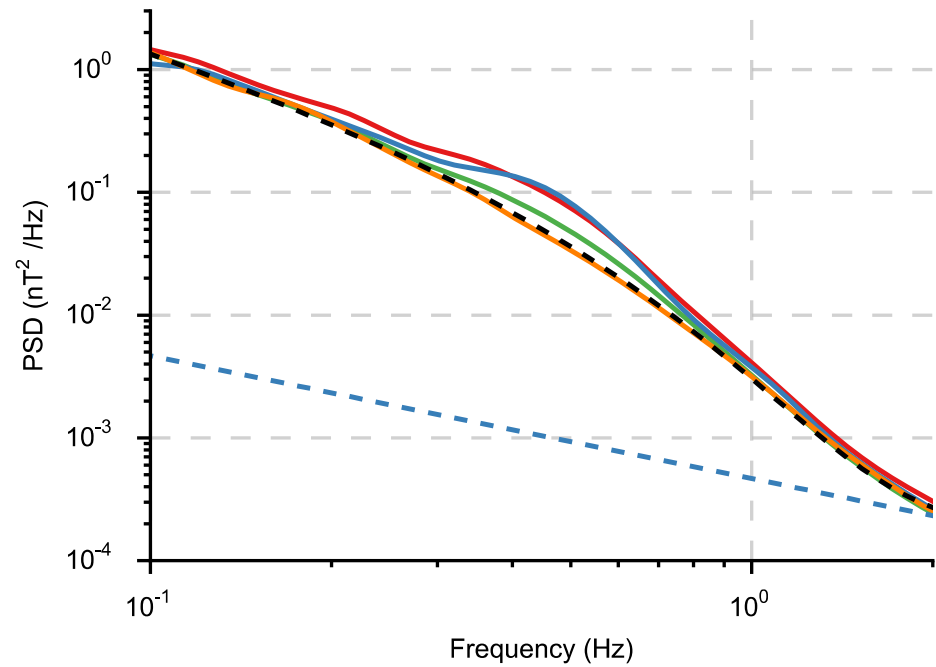
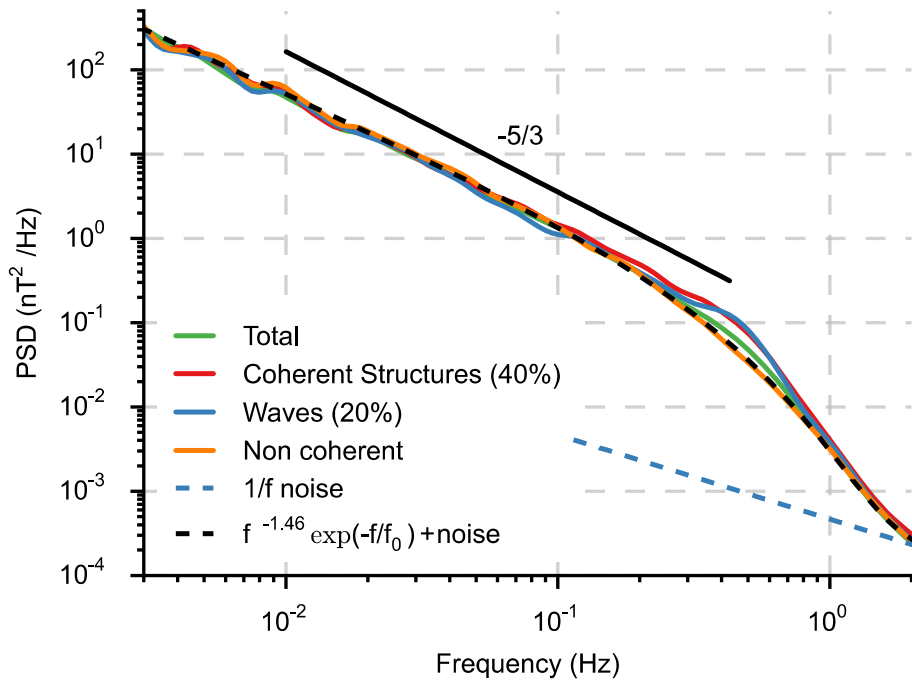
Vortex radius $a=1$



- Spectral knee at $k=a$; power law spectra above it
- Monopole \Rightarrow dB $\sim k^{-4}$ (due to discontinuity of the current)
- Dipole \Rightarrow dB $\sim k^{-6}$ (due to discont. of the current derivative)

[Alexandrova, 2008]

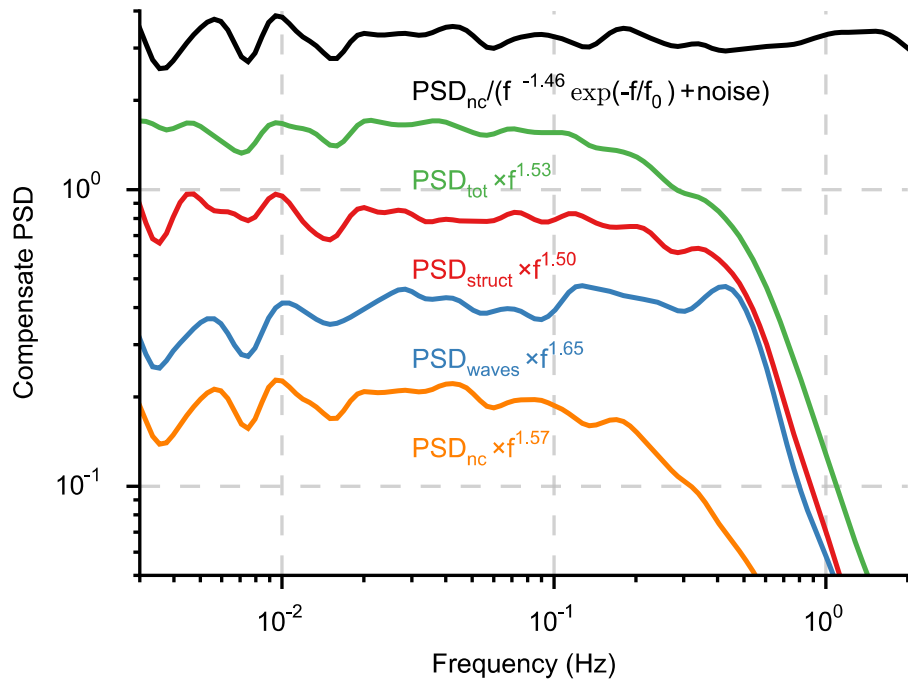
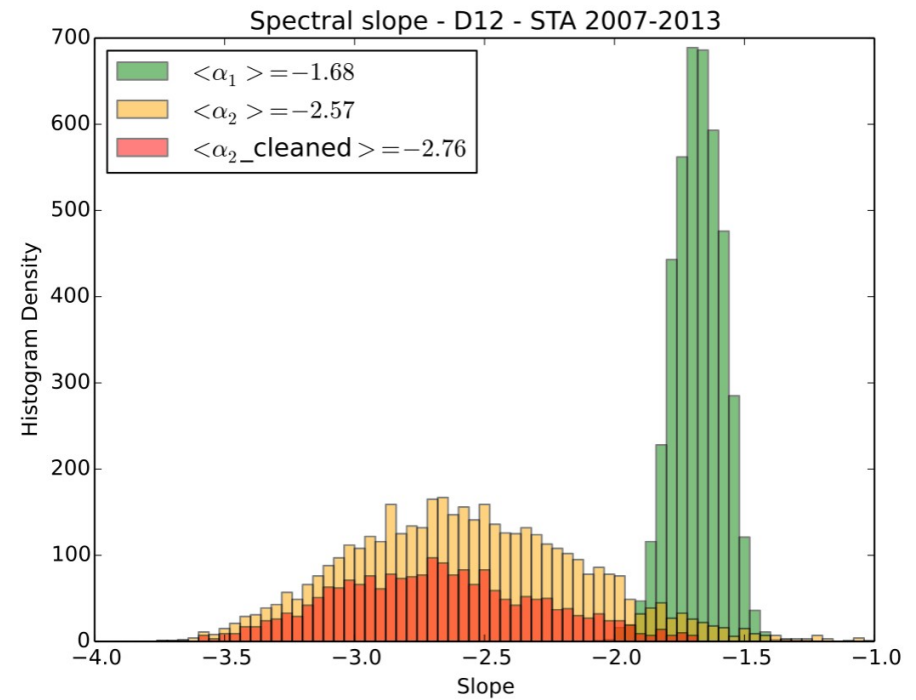
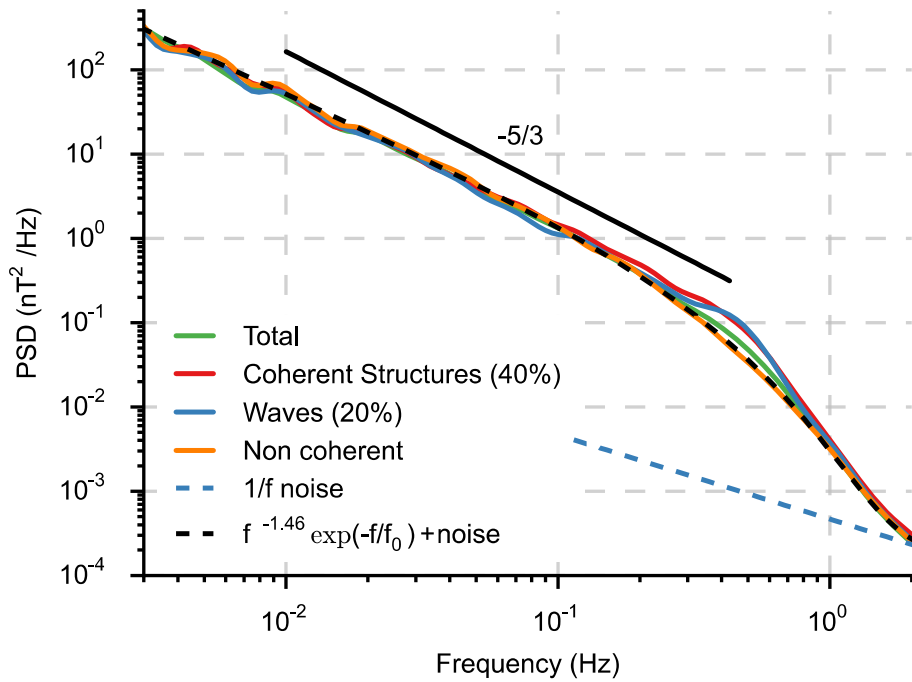
Spectrum decomposition



- Alfvén waves (20%)
- Coherent structures (40%)
- Non coherent signal (40%), well fitted by :

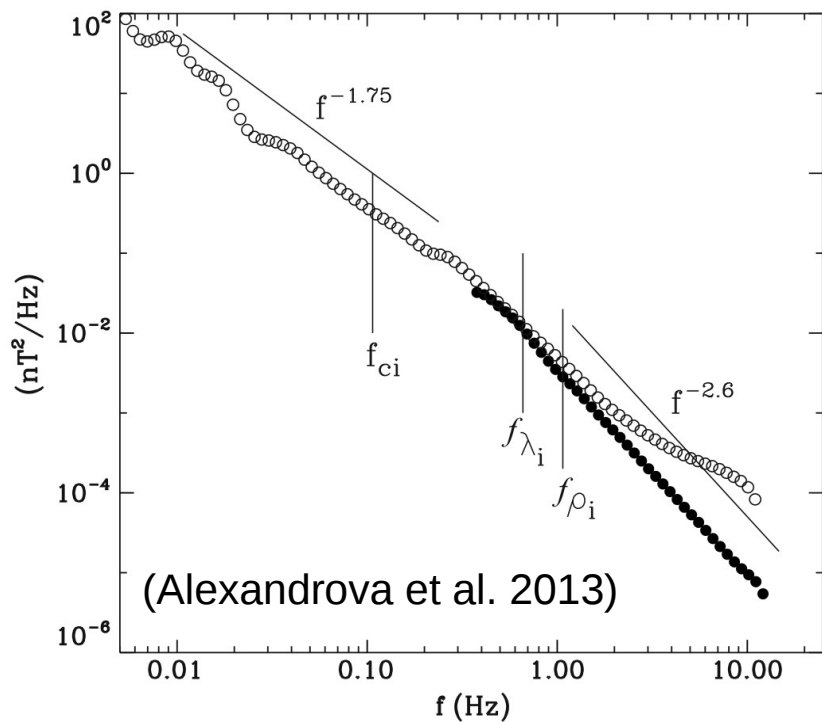
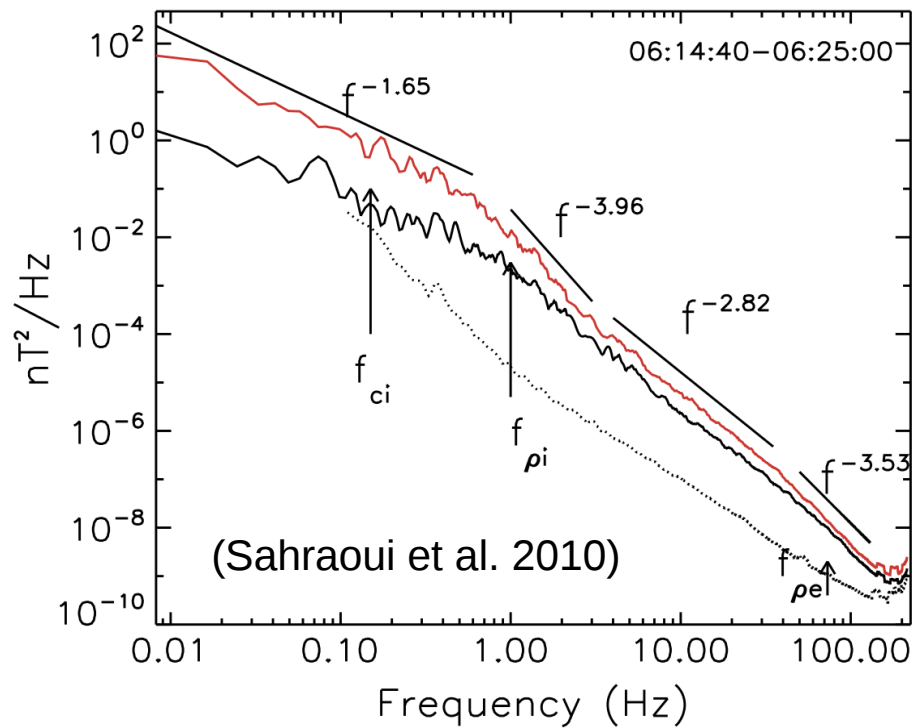
$$E_B \sim f^{-3/2} \exp(-f/f_0), \quad f_0 = 0.3\text{Hz}$$

Conclusion



- The total observed spectrum depends on the contribution (percentage) of each event
- Visible power-law scaling at high frequencies : partly due to spectrum of coherent structures

Outlook



- Characterization of the effects of instrumental filters on the signal phase and coherence for frequencies near the Nyquist frequency for FGM
- Use the coherence filtering on FGM + STAFF-SC/CLUSTER data