## Solar Charge Electric Fields and Jets, in Quantitative Agreement with Ulysses and PSP

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MAR-H00:223 NNP.ucsd.edu / Solar

A fully consistent plasma model of the Sun mandates a stable, steady-state net charge of +460.Coulombs.

The resulting electric potential is  $e\Phi$  = +10. keV at r=0, decreasing to  $e\Phi = + 6$ . keV at  $R_s$ .

The proton gravitational "well" is  $m_p \Psi = -10$ . keV at r=0, decreasing to  $m_p \Psi = -2$ . keV at  $R_s$ .

This charge and electric potential is *quantitatively* determined by the "virial" equality of gravity and electric energies at r = 0, with **no free parameters**.

The 4.keV excess electric energy can accelerate proton Jets to 880.m/s, when not slowed by ecliptic-plane gas & dust & turbulence.

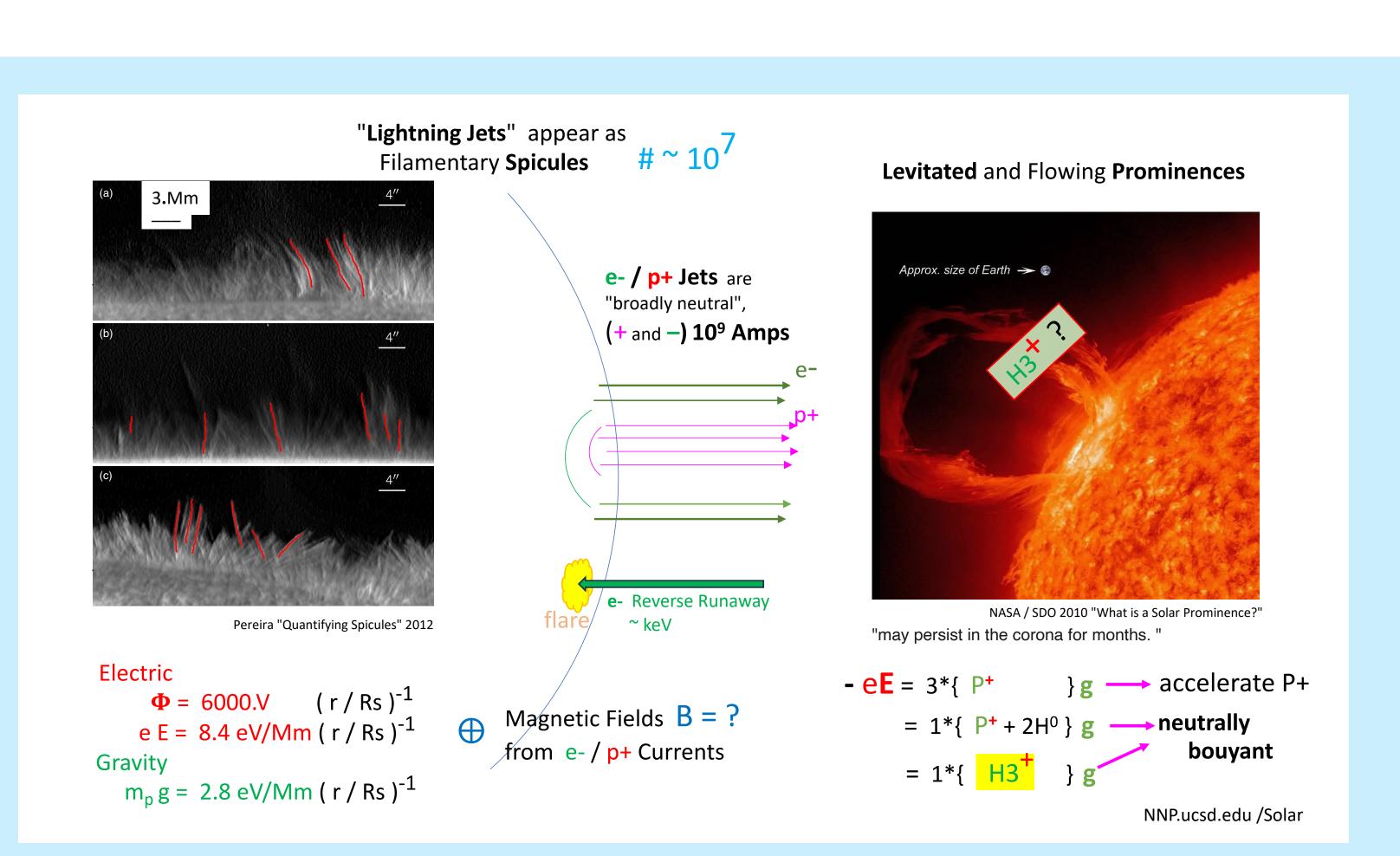
or: What Heats the Corona and Energizes the Solar Wind?

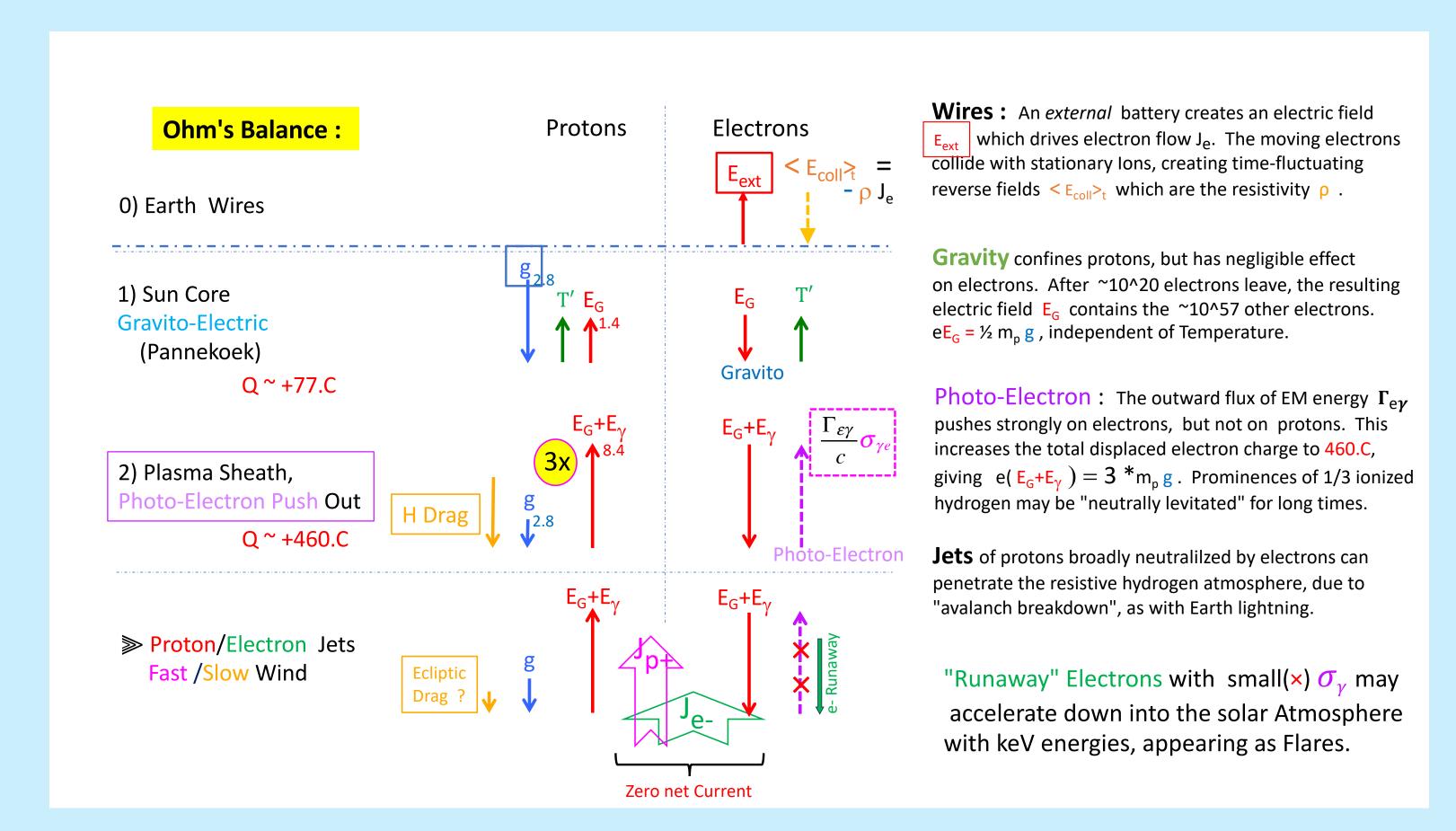
Recent **Parker Solar Probe** eVDF data analyses show space potentials in close agreement with  $\Phi = +6. \, \text{kV} (R_s/r)$ , over  $15 < r < 80 \, R_s$ .

The **Ulysses** proton data over 15 years shows a "hard limit" at 880.km/s, over all directions away from the ecliptic.

The electric energy produces electron and proton Jets, appearing as surface Spicules, surface Flares, and glowing currents in bouyant Prominences

The surface electric field makes H- more strongly bound, and H3+ neutrally bouyant, with complementary opacity characteristics.





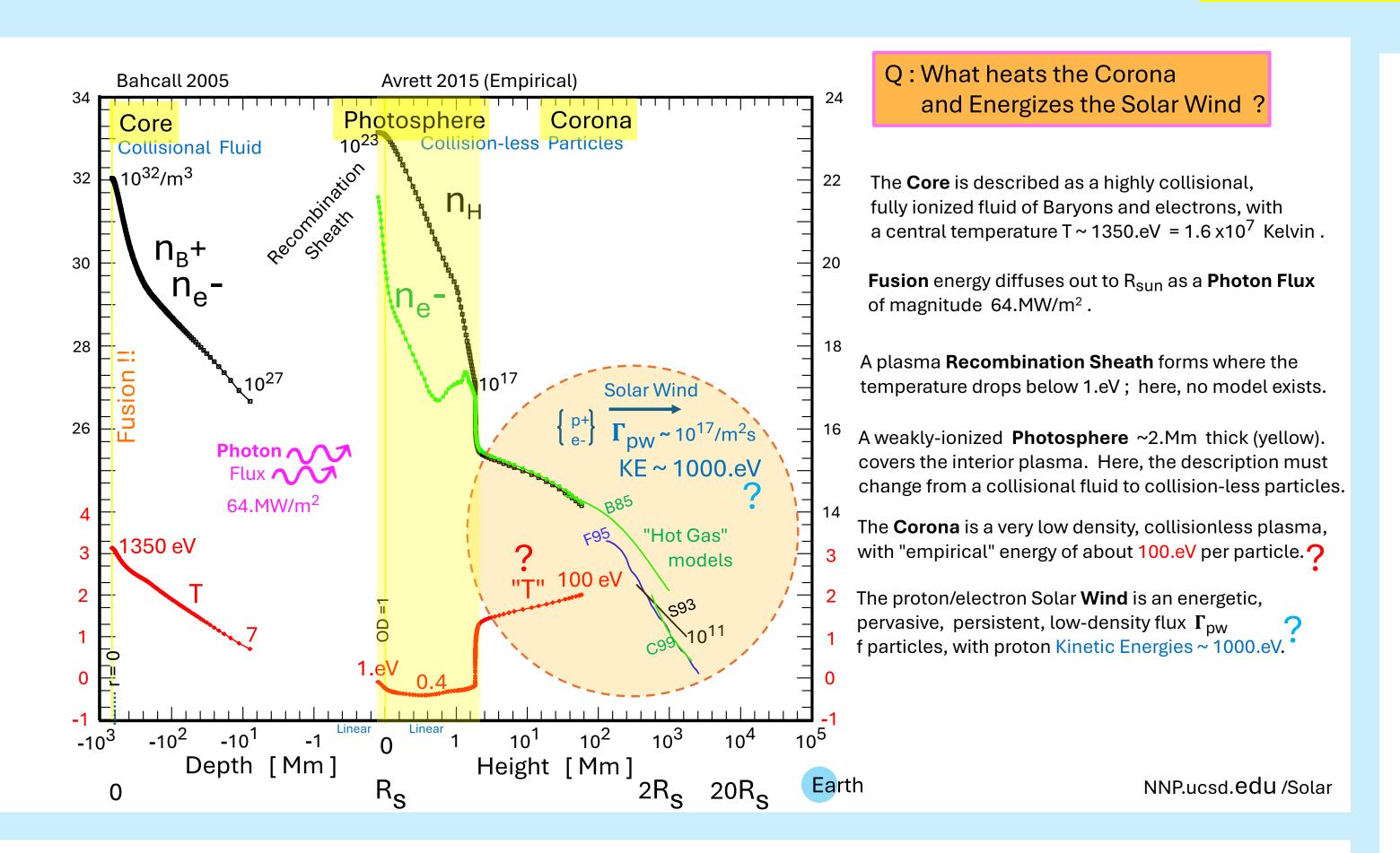
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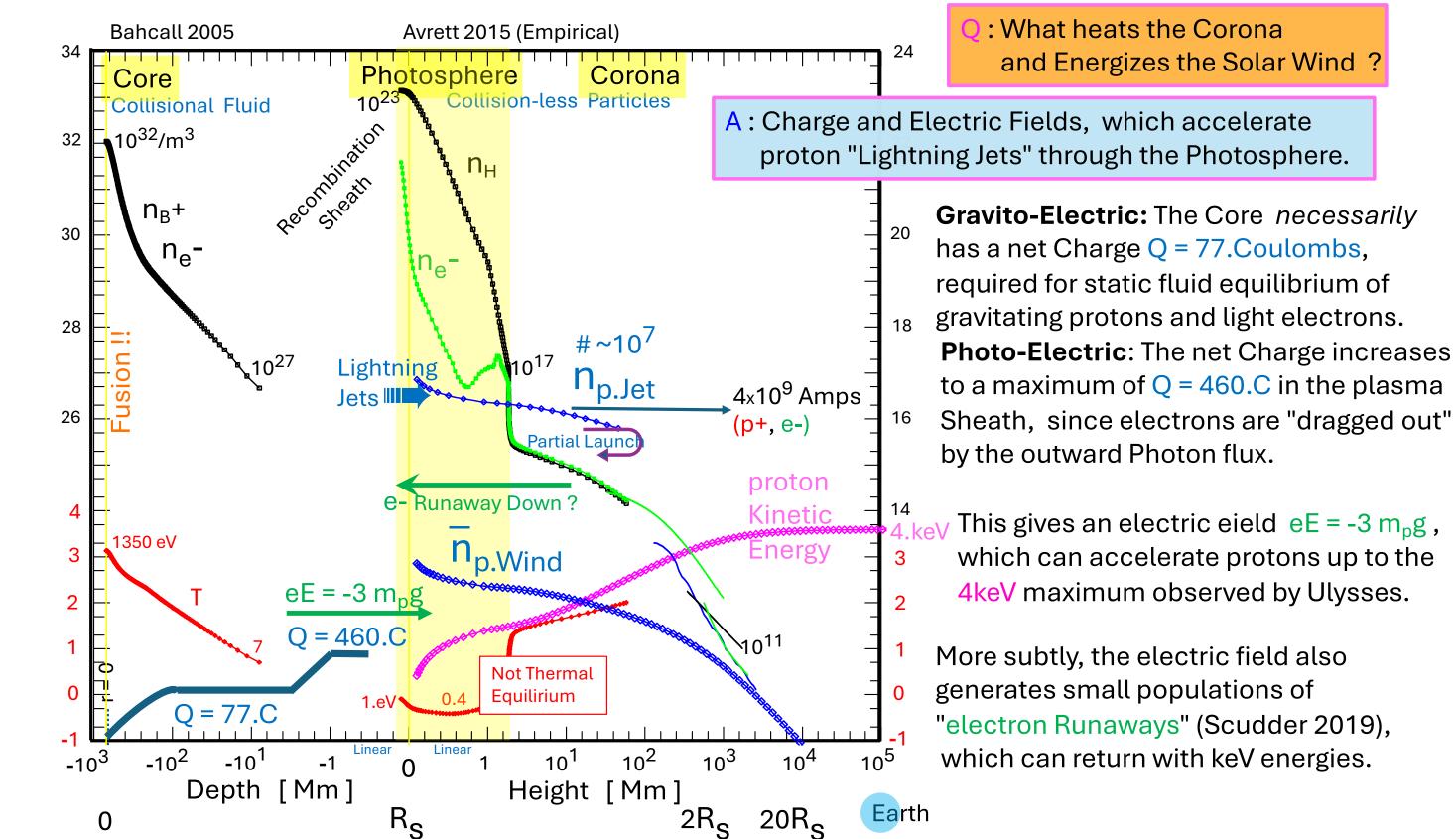


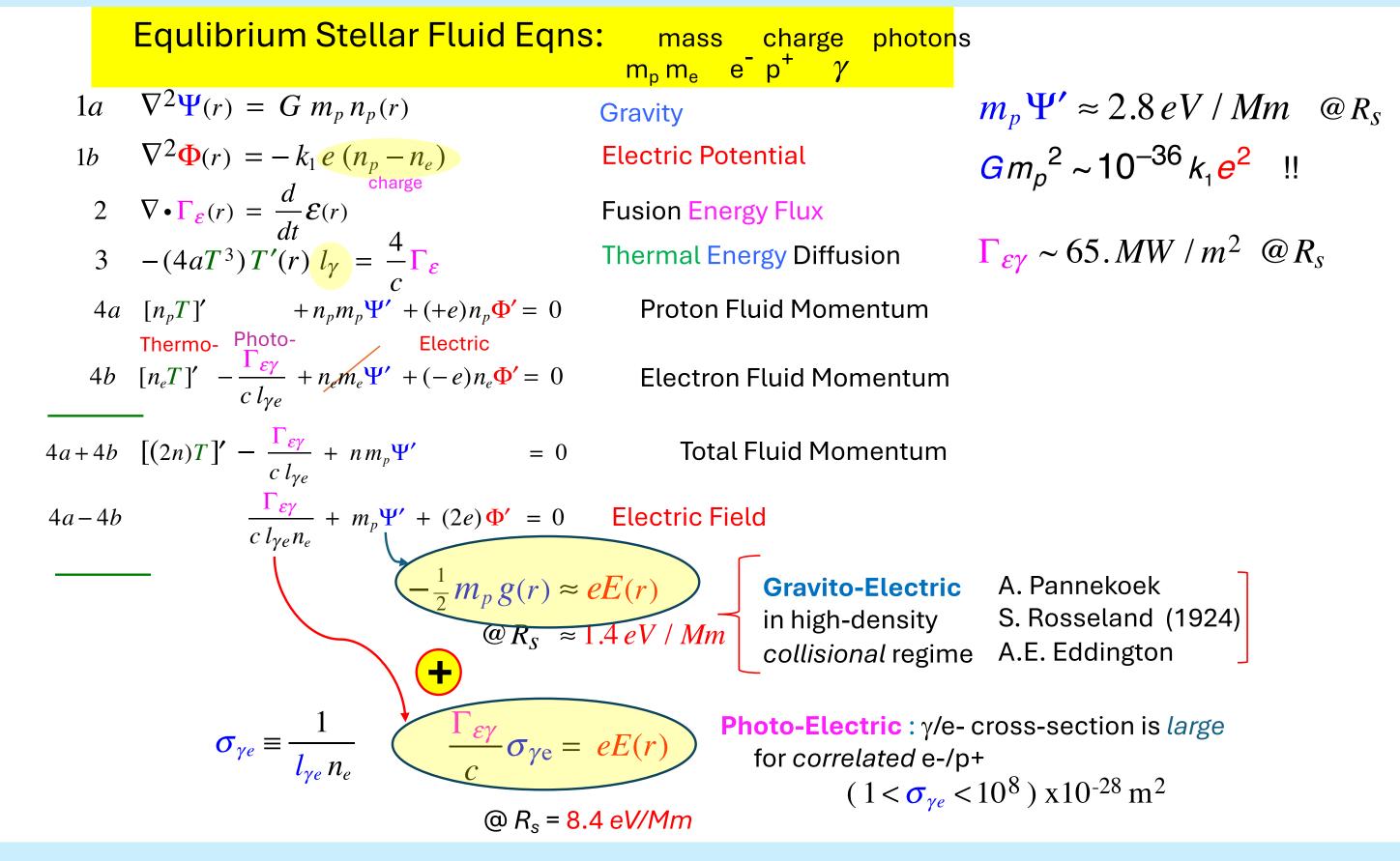


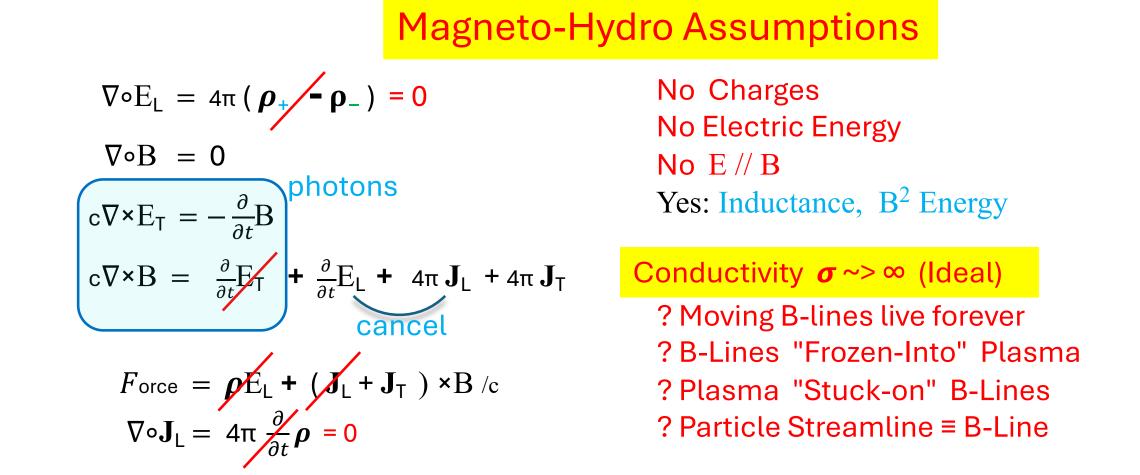




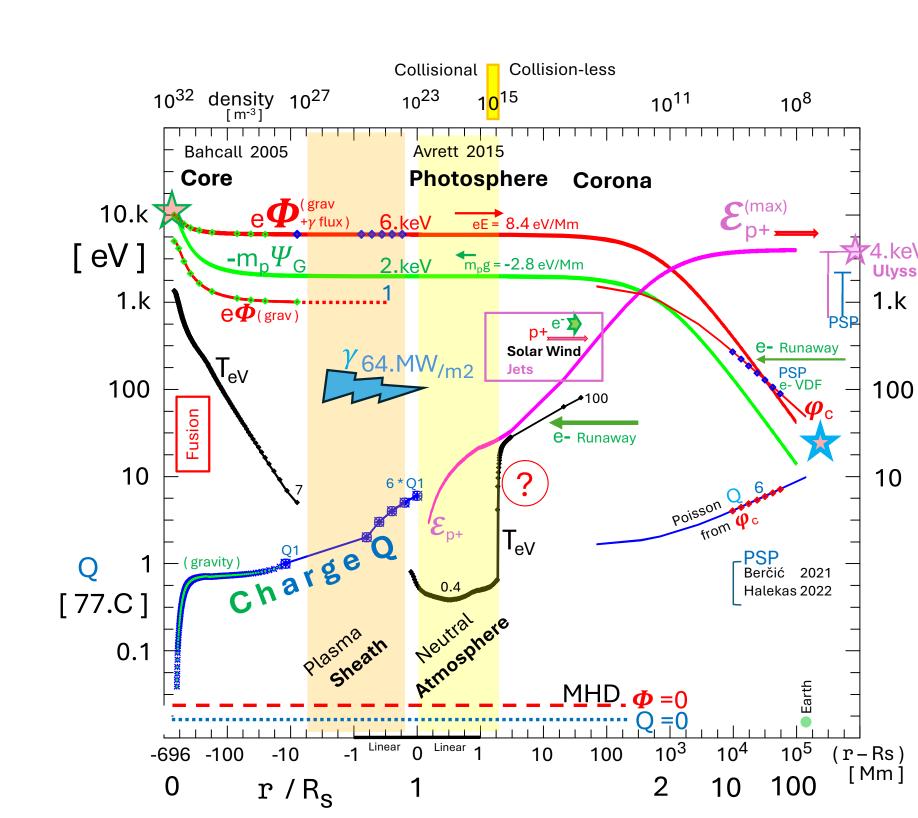








## Charge-Electric Solar Model **Uniquely Determines Solar Wind Energetics**



What heats the Corona and energiezes the Solar Wind?

>>> The coherent radial electric field arising from net Charge Q within the Sun.

Standard Solar models give  $-m_p \Psi_G (r=0) = 10.\text{keV}$ 

"Gravito-electric" equilibrium in the collisional Core requires  $Q_1=77.C$  of electrons to escape outward.

The Solar heat flux of 64.MW/m<sup>2</sup> "drags" additional electrons out from the plasma Sheath, limited by a "virial limit" of  $_{\rm e}\Phi$  < - ${\rm m}_{\rm p}\Psi_{\rm G}$ .

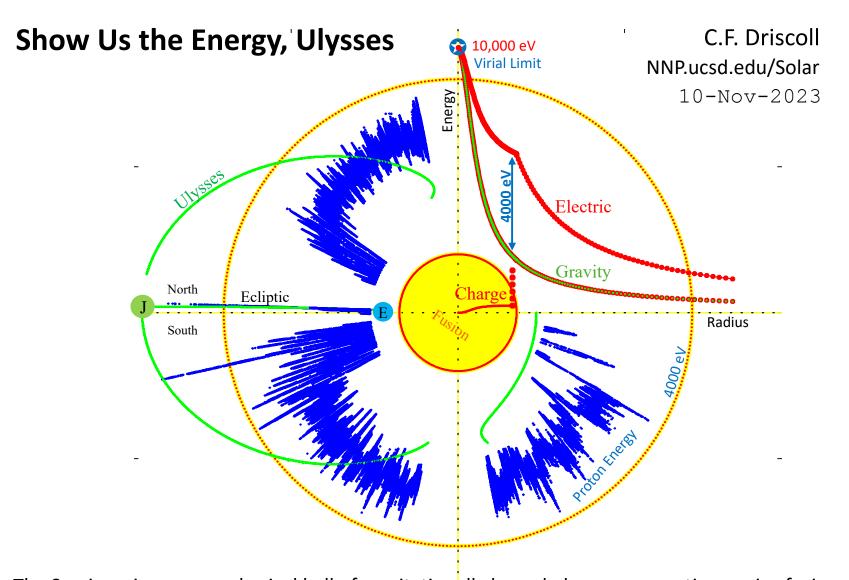
The total charge of Q = 460.C gives  $e\Phi = 10.keV$  at r=0,  $\mathbf{X}$  and  $\mathbf{e}\mathbf{\Phi}$  = 6.keV at r=Rs.

This gives 4.keV of excess electric energy to accelerate surface protons out of the -2.keV gravity "well"

15 years of Ulysses proton velocity data shows a "hard limit" of 4.keV = 880.km/s , when out of the ecliptic plane.

Recent analyses of PSP electron VDF data reveals a potential  $\varphi_{\rm c}$  versus radius, which agrees closely with the energy • pavailable for "reverse runaway" electrons (Scudder 2019).

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The Sun is an immense spherical ball of gravitationally bound plasma, generating copius fusion energy. This energy is emitted in all directions, mainly as electro-magnetic waves (light and heat). The Sun also emits about one-millionth as much energy in beams of energetic protons with accompanying electrons, called the Solar Wind. One of the NASA/ESA big questions for satellite missions is "What heats the Solar Corona and energizes the Solar Wind?"

The Ulysses satellite travelled to Jupiter, where a gravity-assist gave it a unique north-south Solar orbit well out of the ecliptic plane of the planets. The largest proton velocities were measured well out of the ecliptic plane. (McComas 2000) Here, a polar plot of 15 years of Solar Wind proton energies show a "hard" upper limit of 4000 electron-Volts (orange circle

Over the past 50 years, Solar Wind models have variously incorporated thermal energy, magnetic turbulence and weak electric fields, always beginning *outside* of the Sun itself. A new model which describes the electric fields arising from net charge inside the Sun, now gives quantitative agreement with the Ulysses limit, with no free parameters This has now been published in the Physics of Plasmas. (doi:10.1063/5.0139215)

The electric model posits a net Solar charge displacement of 460. Coulombs, mainly located at the Solar plasma sheath. In simplest terms, this net positive charge occurs because electrons are continuously pushed outward by the enormous outflow of electro-magnetic energy, whereas the protons are not.

Significantly, this displaced charge is uniquely determined by a novel "virial limit", limiting the electric energy to the (accurately known) 10,000.eV gravitational energy at the center of the Sun. This then determines the 4000 eV available to accelerate protons off the Solar surface. The simple model then suggests that dissipation from ecliptic gas, dust, and plasma turbulence cause the intermittent, patchy "slow wind", which impacts the magnetosphere of Earth and displays as the colorful aurora

Even given the requisite electric field energy, significant questions remain as to the dynamics, uniformity, and constancy of the proton beam acceleration. The electric model posits pervasive, persistent "proton lightning jets", analagous to Earth lightning These are probably accompanied by Reverse Runaway electron beams (Scudder 2019)

Together, these appear as the glowing, ever-present "spicules", which densely cover the Solar surface. Moreover, these spatially distributed beams each constitute billions of Amperes, and so can readily create the patchy, fluctuating kilo-Gauss magnetic fields observed on the surface.

Intermittent surface currents can also create the intense surface flashes imaged by the Solar Orbiter satellite, which look distinctly like ground lightning propagation on Earth in appropriately slow motion. Similarly, the electric model may provide description for the large flowing near-surface "prominences", which remain levitated for hours

More importantly, the electric model may provide a basis for modelling extreme "space weather" events such as coronal mass ejections, in terms of large-scale collective potential variations and resultant currents near the Solar surface. This poses substantial challenges and opportunities for future theory and simulations

## Show Us the Electric Potential, PSP

The Sun is an immense spherical ball of gravitationally bound plasma, generating copious fusion energy. This energy is emitted in all directions, mainly as electro magnetic waves, called light and heat. The Sun also emits about one-millionth as much energy in beams of energetic protons with accompanying electrons, called the Solar Wind. This Wind energizes the Earth's magnetosphere, causes our atmospheric auroras, and can negatively impact satellite communications.

One of the NASA /ESA big questions for satellite missions is, "What heats the Solar Corona and energizes the Solar Wind?" A new charge-electric model now provides a strikingly simple answer: "The permanent electric field originating below the Corona." A new electric model shows quantitative agreement with satellite data, from both the Parker Solar Probe and the older Ulysses mission.

The requisite net charge is Q = 460. Coulombs quantitatively determined by a new "plasma virial limit". This gives the maximal electric potential in terms of the well-known gravitational potential, with **no adjustable** parameters.

Outside the Sun, the potential is  $\Phi_0 = 6000.V *(Rs/r)$ ; and this accelerates surface protons out of the 2,000 eV gravitational "well", and up to a maximum kinetic energy of 4,000 eV.

**PSP** Two research teams have published analyses of measured electron VDFs, obtaining distinctive signatures of static electric potentials.. (Bercic 2021, Halekas 2022). Surprisingly, the simple electric model for  $\Phi_0$  [ shown as Red dashed Overlays ] agrees broadly with these inferred potentials, over radii of 15 to 80 \*Rsun

C.F. Driscoll, "The Electric Fields and "Lightning Jets" of the Sun and Solar Wind", Physics of Plasmas, 30, 102903 (2023), NNP.ucsd.edu / Solar doi:10.1063/5.0139215.

**Ulysses** The maximal proton energy of 4,000eV at 880.km/s agrees closely with the "hard" upper limit measured over the 15 years of Ulysses data. (McComas, 2000) This is the *only* data out of the dusty and turbulent ecliptic plane of the planets,

Moreover, the persistent electric field energy explains many puzzling "non-thermal" structures. The pervasive outward proton jets may interact with energetic "reverse runaway electrons" (Scudder, 2019), together forming the ubiquitous "spicules" the occasional surface "campfires" and flares, as well as the fluctuating current-induced

magnetic fields. Electro-kinetic chemistry may impact the pervasive H- ions which dominate the solar opacity, and provide the H3+ cations which are neutrally bouyant above the surface. More broadly, charge-electric energy and stability may be crucial for understanding the birth, stable burning, unstable oscillation (Maia), and final collapse of the myriad star species.

