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Injection and acceleration of He^{+} and He^{++} at quasi-parallel interplanetary shocks

C. Kato[1,3], H. Kucharek[1], M. Scholer[1,2], and B. Klecker[1]

[1]Max-Planck Institut für extraterrestriche Physik, Garching, Germany
[2]Centre for Interdisciplinary Plasma Science, Garching, Germany
[3]Faculty of Science, Shinto University, Japan

Abstract. In the energy range of 85-280 keV the abundance ratio of He^{+} to He^{++} shows large enhancements from ~ 0.1 to 1 related to the passage of ME driven in-terplanetary travelling shocks (Klecker et. al., this Conference). In events with large enhancements the energy spectrum of He^{+} exhibits a super-thermal tail. A possible source for the super-thermal population are pickup He^{+} ions, accel-erated at the interplanetary shock. Furthermore, the super-thermal He^{+} /He^{++} ratio at shock associated events is found to be anti-correlated with both, solar wind velocity and solar wind temperature. This apparent anti-correlation could be caused by several effects. Firstly, the ux of pickup He^{+}, being regarded as a source of super-thermal He^{+} , could decrease with increasing solar wind ve-locity. Or, secondly, the injection and acceleration efficiency of both, He^{+} and He^{++} depend on the solar wind velocity and/or solar wind thermal velocity. We performed 1D hybrid simulations of quasi-parallel shocks where solar wind He^{++} and pickup He^{+} ions are included self-consistently. The dependence of the injection and acceleration efficiency on solar wind velocity is investigated.