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Key Points:

- The flux rope type is analyzed and compared to signatures at the Sun and in situ for 20 CMEs
- The change in the CME flux rope axis orientation from the Sun to local in situ measurements is estimated
- The 65% of the analyzed events change their axis tilt by less than 90 degrees from the Sun to Earth

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Coronal Magnetic Structure of Earthbound CMEs and In Situ Comparison

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Abstract Predicting the magnetic field within an Earth-directed coronal mass ejection (CME) well before its arrival at Earth is one of the most important issues in space weather research. In this article, we compare the intrinsic flux rope type, that is, the CME orientation and handedness during eruption, with the in situ flux rope type for 20 CME events that have been uniquely linked from Sun to Earth through heliospheric imaging. Our study shows that the intrinsic flux rope type can be estimated for CMEs originating from different source regions using a combination of indirect proxies. We find that only 20% of the events studied match strictly between the intrinsic and in situ flux rope types. The percentage rises to 55% when intermediate cases (where the orientation at the Sun and/or in situ is close to 45°) are considered as a match. We also determine the change in the flux rope tilt angle between the Sun and Earth. For the majority of the cases, the rotation is several tens of degrees, while 35% of the events change by more than 90°. While occasionally the intrinsic flux rope type is a good proxy for the magnetic structure impacting Earth, our study highlights the importance of capturing the CME evolution for space weather forecasting purposes. Moreover, we emphasize that determination of the intrinsic flux rope type is a crucial input for CME forecasting models.

Plain Language Summary Coronal mass ejections (CMEs) are huge eruptions from the Sun that can cause myriad of space weather effects at Earth. The ability of a CME to drive a geomagnetic storm is given largely by how its magnetic field is configured. Predicting the magnetic structure well before CME arrival at Earth is one of the major goals in space weather forecasting. Palmerio et al. (2018) study 20 CMEs observed both at the Sun and at Earth. They use observations of the solar disc to determine the magnetic structure at the Sun and then compare it with the magnetic structure estimated via magnetic field measurements near Earth. They report that the magnetic structures match closely only in 20% of the events studied. They also estimate the orientations of the CME axes at the Sun and at Earth. They find that 65% of the events change their orientations by less than 90°. They conclude that knowledge of the CME magnetic structure at the Sun is an important factor in space weather forecasting, but the CME evolution after eruption has to be taken into account in order to improve current predictions.

1. Introduction

Coronal mass ejections (CMEs) are large clouds of plasma and magnetic flux expelled from the Sun into the heliosphere. If directed toward Earth, they can cause significant space weather effects upon impact with the near-Earth environment. CMEs are believed to be ejected from the solar atmosphere as helical magnetic field structures known as flux ropes (e.g., Antiochos et al., 1999; Kliem & Török, 2006; Liu et al., 2008; Moore et al., 2001; Vourlidas, 2014). This flux rope structure is, however, not always observed in interplanetary space (e.g., Gosling, 1990; Huttunen et al., 2005; Richardson & Cane, 2004), purportedly because (1) CMEs often deform due to interactions with the ambient solar wind (e.g., Manchester et al., 2017; Odstrcil & Pizzo, 1999; Savani et al., 2010) or with other CMEs (e.g., Burlaga et al., 2002; Manchester et al., 2017), (2) CMEs undergo magnetic flux erosion (Dasso et al., 2007; Ruffenach et al., 2012), or (3) due to the spacecraft crossing the flux rope far from its center (e.g., Cane et al., 1997; Jian et al., 2006; Kilpua et al., 2011). Interplanetary CMEs (or ICMEs, e.g., Kilpua, Koskinen, & Pulkkinen, 2017) that present, among other properties,

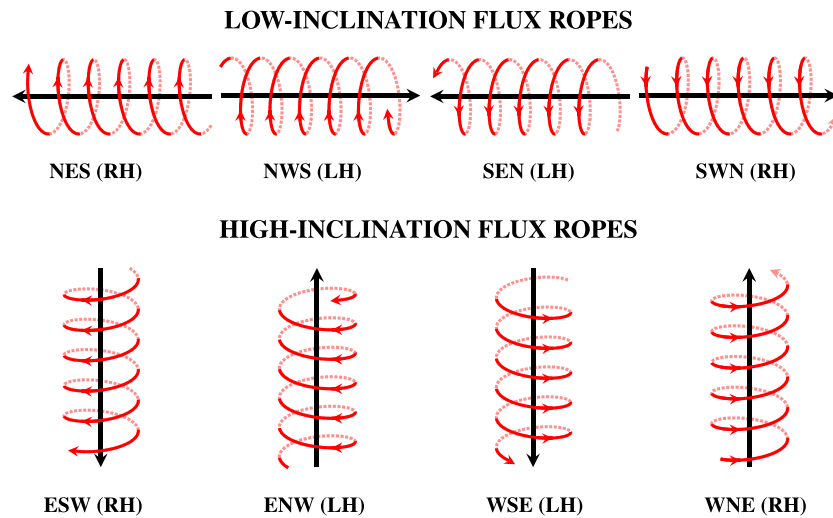


Figure 1. Sketch representing the eight main flux rope types and how the helical (in red) and axial (in black) magnetic fields are related to each other for each type. Each letter describing a type represents one of the four directions (north, west, south, and east), while RH indicates right-handed and LH indicates left-handed helicity. This classification follows Bothmer and Schwenn (1998) and Mulligan et al. (1998).

enhanced magnetic fields, a monotonic rotation of the magnetic field direction through a large angle, small magnetic field fluctuations, and a low plasma temperature and plasma β are often described and analyzed using flux rope structures (e.g., Burlaga et al., 1981; Rodriguez et al., 2016).

The geoeffectivity of an ICME depends significantly on its magnetic structure, and in particular on the north-south magnetic field component (i.e., B_z). A southward B_z will cause reconnection at the dayside magnetopause, allowing the efficient transport of solar wind energy and plasma into the magnetosphere (e.g., Dungey, 1961; Gonzalez et al., 1994; Pulkkinen, 2007). Strong geomagnetic storms occur when the interplanetary magnetic field points strongly southward (i.e., $B_z < -10$ nT) for more than a few hours (e.g., Gonzalez & Tsurutani, 1987). Due to their coherent field rotation and their tendency for enhanced magnetic fields, flux ropes are one of the key interplanetary structures that create such conditions (e.g., Gosling et al., 1991; Huttunen et al., 2005; Kilpua, Balogh, et al., 2017; Richardson & Cane, 2012). A major goal of space weather forecasting is to be able to predict the magnitude and direction of the southward B_z component before the ICME arrives at Earth. The first step in achieving this aim is to understand how the magnetic field of a flux rope is organized.

The magnetic field of a flux rope can be described by two components: the helical field component, which wraps around the flux tube, and the axial field component, which runs parallel to the central axis. In addition, flux ropes can have either a left-handed or right-handed twist (chirality). Having knowledge of the flux rope chirality along with its orientation in space allows a flux rope to be classified as one of eight different “types,” as described by Bothmer and Schwenn (1998) and Mulligan et al. (1998). Flux ropes that have their central axis more or less parallel to the ecliptic plane are called low-inclination flux ropes (in this case, the B_z component represents the helical field and thus its sign changes as the flux rope is crossed), while flux ropes that have their central axis more or less perpendicular to the ecliptic plane are called high-inclination flux ropes (in this case, the B_z component represents the axial field and thus its sign does not change). Figure 1 shows the different flux rope types based on their chirality and orientation. There is a tendency for erupting CMEs to have negative (positive) helicity sign in the Northern (Southern) Hemisphere. This pattern is known as the “hemispheric helicity rule” (Pevtsov & Balasubramaniam, 2003), but it holds only for about 60–75% of cases (Pevtsov et al., 2014).

At present, it is not possible to determine the magnetic structure of erupting flux ropes in the corona from direct observations of the magnetic field. However, several indirect proxies based on extreme ultraviolet (EUV), X-ray, and photospheric magnetograms have been used to estimate the “intrinsic” flux rope type at the time of eruption. In several studies, such proxies have been used to estimate the magnetic structure

of erupting CMEs, which have been compared to in situ observations (e.g., McAllister et al., 2001; Möstl et al., 2008; Palmerio et al., 2017; Yurchyshyn et al., 2001). These studies have been based either on observations alone or on observations combined with theoretical and/or empirical models. In order to reconstruct the intrinsic flux rope type, the chirality sign, the axis tilt (i.e., its inclination to the ecliptic), and the axial direction of the magnetic field have to be known. In a force-free magnetic field configuration like a flux rope, the total magnetic helicity is conserved (Woltjer, 1958). Previous studies have suggested that the helicity sign, the total helicity, and the total magnetic flux of an ICME flux rope are related to those of its corresponding source region (e.g., Cho et al., 2013; Hu et al., 2014; Leamon et al., 2004; Möstl et al., 2009; Pal et al., 2017; Qiu et al., 2007). Hence, the property of magnetic helicity conservation can be used to assume that once the flux rope type at the Sun is determined, its chirality is maintained as the CME propagates from the Sun to Earth.

Palmerio et al. (2017) determined the magnetic structure of two CMEs both at the Sun and in situ. The scheme presented in their work is based on the combination of multiwavelength remote-sensing observations in order to determine the chirality of the erupting flux rope and the inclination and direction of its axial field, thus reconstructing the intrinsic flux rope type. While, for the two eruptions under study, the flux rope type was the same when determined at the Sun as when measured in situ at the Lagrange L1 point, this is not universally the case. CMEs can change their orientation due to deflections (e.g., Kay et al., 2013; Wang et al., 2014), rotations (e.g., Isavnin et al., 2014; Möstl et al., 2008; Vourlidis et al., 2013), and deformations (e.g., Savani et al., 2010) in the corona and in interplanetary space, and this can alter the classification of the flux rope. CMEs can also change their direction, orientation, and shape due to interaction with other CMEs or corotating interaction regions (CIRs, Lugaz et al., 2012; Shen et al., 2012). In addition, it is often difficult to predict how close a flux rope will cross Earth with respect to its nose and its central axis, and in some cases even whether a CME will encounter Earth at all (e.g., Kay et al., 2017; Mays et al., 2015; Möstl et al., 2014).

In this work, we extend the study of Palmerio et al. (2017). In particular, we quantify the success of predicting flux rope types when neglecting CME evolution through a statistical analysis. The methods described by Palmerio et al. (2017) provide a relatively quick and straightforward estimate of the flux rope type for space weather forecasting purposes. However, due to the potentially significant evolution of flux ropes in the corona and heliosphere through the previously described processes, the applicability of the approach has to be statistically evaluated. This is the key motivation for this study. We point out that irrespective of any direct correspondence that is found between intrinsic and in situ flux rope types, the Palmerio et al. (2017) scheme can provide a crucial input to semiempirical CME models (e.g., Kay et al., 2016, 2017; Savani et al., 2015, 2017) or flux rope models used in numerical simulations (e.g., Shiota & Kataoka, 2016) that can capture the evolution. Apart from the CME evolution in the corona, changes in the axis orientation may be related to either global rotations of the whole CME body and/or to local deformations of the flux rope during its travel in the interplanetary medium and/or to limitations of the methods used to determine the CME orientation both at the Sun and in situ.

This paper is organized as follows. In section 2, we describe the spacecraft and ground-based data that we use and also introduce the catalogue of events that we consider for this study. Then, we discuss in more detail the different methods that we have applied to determine the intrinsic flux rope type at the point of the eruption, from solar observations, and the in situ analysis we performed. In section 3, we apply our methods to 20 Earth-directed CMEs, by estimating the intrinsic flux rope type and comparing it to the magnetic structure measured near Earth. Finally, in section 4, we discuss and summarize our results.

2. Data and Methods

2.1. Spacecraft and Ground-Based Data

We combine various remote-sensing observations to estimate the intrinsic flux rope type of the CMEs under study and to link the interplanetary structures to their solar origins.

We use coronagraph images taken with the *Large Angle Spectroscopic Coronagraph* (LASCO; Brueckner et al., 1995) on board the *Solar and Heliospheric Observatory* (SOHO; Domingo et al., 1995) and with the COR1 and COR2 coronagraphs that form part of the *Sun Earth Connection Coronal and Heliospheric Investigation* (SECCHI; Howard et al., 2008) instrument package on board the *Solar Terrestrial Relations Observatory* (STEREO; Kaiser et al., 2008). The Heliospheric Imagers (HIs; Eyles et al., 2009) on board STEREO are also used, primarily to connect the CMEs with their corresponding ICMEs.

We also use EUV/ultraviolet images and line-of-sight magnetograms taken with the *Atmospheric Imaging Assembly* (AIA; Lemen et al., 2012) and the *Helioseismic and Magnetic Imager* (HMI; Scherrer et al., 2012) instruments on board the *Solar Dynamics Observatory* (SDO; Pesnell et al., 2012). AIA takes images with a pixel size of 0.6 arcsec and a cadence of 12 s. HMI creates full-disc magnetograms using the 6,173 Å spectral line with a pixel size of 0.5 arcsec and a cadence of 45 s. During gaps in the AIA data set, we use observations from the *Sun-Watcher with Active Pixel System and Image Processing* (SWAP; Berghmans et al., 2006) instrument on board the *Project for On Board Autonomy 2* (PROBA2) that images the Sun at 174 Å with a cadence of 1 min.

Soft X-ray data are supplied by the *X-Ray Telescope* (XRT; Golub et al., 2007) on board *Hinode* (Solar-B; Kosugi et al., 2007). XRT has various focal plane analysis filters, detecting X-ray emission over a wide temperature range (from 1 to 10 MK). It provides images with a pixel size of 2 arcsec.

We use H α (6,563 Å) observations from the *Global Oscillations Network Group* (GONG) and the *Global High Resolution H α Network* (HANET). Global Oscillations Network Group is a six-station network and Global High Resolution H α Network is a seven-station network of ground-based observatories located around the Earth to provide near-continuous observations of the Sun.

In situ measurements are taken from the *Wind* satellite. In particular, we use the data from the *Wind Magnetic Fields Investigation* (MFI; Lepping et al., 1995) and the *Wind Solar Wind Experiment* (SWE; Ogilvie et al., 1995), which provide 60- and 90-s resolution data, respectively.

Hourly disturbance storm time (*Dst*) values are taken from the World Data Center for Geomagnetism, Kyoto, webpage (<http://wdc.kugi.kyoto-u.ac.jp/wdc/Sec3.html>). The events until 2013 are based on the final *Dst* index, while those from 2014 and 2015 are based on the provisional *Dst* index.

2.2. Event Selection

We searched the LINKed CATalogue (LINKCAT) for suitable events. LINKCAT is an output of the HELiospheric Cataloguing, Analysis, and Techniques Service (HELcats, <https://www.helcats-fp7.eu>) project and contains events in the time range May 2007 to December 2013. LINKCAT connects CMEs from their solar source to their in situ counterparts using a geometrical fitting technique based on single spacecraft data from the STEREO/HI instruments. CME tracks in HI time-elongation maps (so-called J-maps) are fitted using the Self-Similar Expansion Fitting (SSEF) method (Davies et al., 2012), assuming a fixed angular half-width of 30° for each CME. This yields estimates of a CME's propagation direction and radial speed. The LINKCAT catalogue consists of events where CMEs observed in HI imagery could be uniquely linked to CMEs observed in coronagraph and solar disc data and ICMEs detected in situ. This was done by ensuring that the predicted impact of the CME based on SSEF is within ± 24 hr of the in situ arrival time (often this is the shock arrival time). Cases where two CMEs are predicted to arrive within this window, or two ICMEs are detected within the window, are excluded, eliminating potential CME-CME interaction events. More details can be found in the supporting information pertaining to the catalogue (see Sources of Data and Supporting Information). It must be kept in mind when thinking about real-time prediction that our study thus involves the down selection to cases of a particular nature and is based on science data. One of the ICME catalogues used to compile LINKCAT, in particular for CMEs detected toward Earth, is the Wind ICME catalogue (<https://wind.nasa.gov/ICMEindex.php>; Nieves-Chinchilla et al., 2018). For a validation of use of the aforementioned HI-based SSEF technique to predict CME arrivals, see Möstl et al. (2017).

Since SDO is our primary spacecraft for solar observations to study the CME source region, only the LINKCAT events that arrived at Earth after May 2010 are considered. During this period, LINKCAT contains 47 Earth-impacting events. We further consider only events that present a clear flux rope in situ, that is, from which we are able to estimate the flux rope type by visual inspection. We are left with 12 CME-ICME pairs. Since LINKCAT is compiled in a semi-automated way, we also performed our own survey of on-disc CME signatures in SDO images for the events in the LINKCAT catalogue. Due to some restrictive assumptions (e.g., 30° fixed angular half width), LINKCAT does not include all possible CME-ICME pairs.

Therefore, to find additional events for analysis, we also searched other ICME catalogues, identifying ICMEs for which we could find the corresponding solar source over the period corresponding to SDO observations. In particular, we searched for additional in situ flux ropes from the Wind ICME list and from the Near-Earth ICMEs list (<http://www.srl.caltech.edu/ACE/ASC/DATA/level3/icmetable2.htm>). We scanned backward from the time at which events were observed by the HI imagers, identifying corresponding signatures in images from the COR2 and COR1 coronagraphs, and finally searched for the source on the solar disc. For those events that

were not in LINKCAT, we tracked the ICME backward in time to the Sun assuming constant speed and radial propagation and used HI imagery to follow the CME in the heliosphere. At this stage, we utilized the HELCATS ARRival CATalogue (Möstl et al., 2017) that lists predicted arrivals of CMEs at various spacecraft and planets using the previously described STEREO/HI SSEF fitting technique.

In the search for additional events, we also extended the time range of the data under consideration to December 2015. We identify eight additional events in this way (two due to the extension of the time range), bringing the total number of events in the study up to 20. We number the events (1–20) in chronological order of their launch times; the additional events correspond to those numbered 2, 3, 9, 10, 11, 15, 19, and 20. Event number 10 is a CME-CME interaction event in June 2012 for which the CME-ICME relation has been clarified in several previous studies (e.g., James et al., 2017; Kubicka et al., 2016; Palmerio et al., 2017; Srivastava et al., 2018). Event number 18 is a lineup event which was also partly observed by MErcury Surface Space ENvironment, Geochemistry, and Ranging (MESSENGER), situated only a few degrees away from the Sun-Earth line (Möstl et al., 2018).

2.3. Intrinsic Flux Rope-Type Determination

As mentioned in section 1, in order to determine the magnetic flux rope type of an erupting CME, three parameters are needed: the chirality, the axis orientation, and the axial field direction. The chirality can be inferred from several multiwavelength proxies: magnetic tongues (López Fuentes et al., 2000; Luoni et al., 2011), X-ray and/or EUV sigmoids and/or sheared arcades (e.g., Canfield et al., 1999; Green et al., 2007; Rust & Kumar, 1996), the skew of coronal arcades (Martin et al., 2012; McAllister et al., 1998), flare ribbons (Démoulin et al., 1996), and filament details (Chae, 2000; Martin et al., 1994; Martin & McAllister, 1996). For a detailed description of these helicity proxies, see Palmerio et al. (2017).

The inclination of the flux rope axis with respect to the ecliptic, τ , is taken to be the average of the orientation of the polarity inversion line (PIL, Marubashi et al., 2015) and the orientation of the post-eruption arcades (PEAs, Yurchyshyn, 2008), in the range $[-90^\circ, 90^\circ]$. The tilt angle τ is measured from the solar East and assumes a positive (negative) value if the acute angle to the ecliptic is to the north (south). For source regions where the PIL can easily be approximated as a straight line (e.g., quiet Sun and magnetically simple active regions), we determine the PIL orientation by eye; that is, we determine the location where the polarity of the magnetic field reverses and approximate it as a straight line. When the PIL is more curved and/or complex, we smooth the data over square bins containing variable numbers of pixels, overplot the locations where $B_r = 0$, and then estimate the orientation of the resulting PIL. For source regions located between $\pm 30^\circ$ in longitude on the solar disc, we use HMI line-of-sight data. For source regions located closer to the limb, in order to reduce the projection effects, we use *Space-weather HMI Active Region Patch* (SHARP; Bobra et al., 2014) data, derived with the series *hmi.sharp_cea_720s* where the vector \mathbf{B} has been remapped onto a Lambert Cylindrical Equal-Area projection. Similarly, the orientation of the PEAs is determined by eye for source regions located between $\pm 30^\circ$ in longitude on the solar disc, while for regions located nearer the limb, we correct the projection effects by first converting two points on the arcade axis from Helioprojective-Cartesian to Heliographic coordinates. Then, we apply to the axis the vector rotation operator “rotate,” defined as

$$\text{rotate}(\hat{\mathbf{v}}, \hat{\mathbf{a}}, \gamma) = \hat{\mathbf{v}} \cos \gamma + (\hat{\mathbf{v}} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{a}})(1 - \cos \gamma)\hat{\mathbf{a}} + [\hat{\mathbf{a}} \times \hat{\mathbf{v}}] \sin \gamma, \quad (1)$$

which rotates the arcade axis, $\hat{\mathbf{v}}$, counterclockwise around its median, $\hat{\mathbf{a}}$, by a tilt angle, γ (Isavnin et al., 2013). We rotate the axis until it becomes parallel to the ecliptic. The total rotation corresponds to the unprojected tilt of the arcade’s axis.

For some events, we could only estimate the orientation of the axis from the PIL direction, because PEAs were either too short or not visible. When we have obtained the average orientation between PIL and PEAs, we assume

1. $0^\circ \leq |\tau| < 35^\circ \Rightarrow$ low-inclination flux rope;
2. $35^\circ \leq |\tau| \leq 55^\circ \Rightarrow$ intermediate flux rope;
3. $55^\circ < |\tau| \leq 90^\circ \Rightarrow$ high-inclination flux rope.

Finally, we check the direction of the axial field by looking at coronal dimmings in EUV difference images and identifying in which magnetic polarities they are rooted. Then, the magnetic field direction is defined from the positive polarity to the negative one. When the three parameters are known, we can reconstruct the flux rope type at the point of the eruption.

2.4. In Situ Flux Rope-Type Identification

The CME flux rope type at the time of the eruption is compared to the magnetic configuration of the corresponding ICME. First, we analyze, by eye, the magnetic field components of the ICME observed in situ in both Cartesian (B_x , B_y , B_z) and angular (B_θ , B_ϕ) geocentric solar ecliptic (GSE) coordinates and make a first estimate of the type of the in situ flux rope.

We then apply minimum variance analysis (MVA, Sonnerup & Cahill, 1967) to the in situ measurements during the flux rope interval, to estimate the orientation of the flux rope axis (latitude, θ_{MVA} , and longitude, ϕ_{MVA}) and obtain its helicity sign. The latter is done by inspection of the direction of the magnetic field rotation in the intermediate-to-maximum plane. The flux rope axis corresponds to the MVA intermediate variance direction, where $\theta_{MVA} = 90^\circ$ is defined as being northward and $\phi_{MVA} = 90^\circ$ is defined as being eastward. We apply the MVA to 20-min averaged magnetic field data. We also consider the intermediate-to-minimum eigenvalue ratio (λ_2/λ_3) resulting from MVA. MVA can be considered most reliable when $\lambda_2/\lambda_3 \geq 2$ (e.g., Bothmer & Schwenn, 1998; Huttunen et al., 2005; Lepping & Behannon, 1980).

As a proxy for the spacecraft crossing distance from the flux rope central axis (or impact parameter), we calculate the ratio of the minimum variance direction to the total magnetic field in the MVA frame (Démoulin & Dasso, 2009; Gulisano et al., 2007), $\langle |B_{\min}| \rangle / \langle B \rangle$. We average the quantities along the whole flux rope interval. A higher ratio indicates that the flux rope has been crossed progressively farther from its central axis, and it implies that the bias in the flux rope orientation is larger.

As a proxy for the spacecraft crossing distance from the nose of the flux rope, we calculate the location angle, L , defined by Janvier et al. (2013) as

$$\sin L = \cos \theta_{MVA} \cos \phi_{MVA}. \quad (2)$$

The location angle ranges from $L \approx -90^\circ$ in one leg, through $L \approx 0^\circ$ at the nose, to $L \approx 90^\circ$ in the other leg.

Finally, we check the minimum value of the (Dst) index related to each event. We only quote the events for which $Dst_{\min} < -50$. We consider those events with $-50 > Dst_{\min} > -100$ as moderate storms and those events for which $Dst_{\min} \leq -100$ as major storms.

2.5. Orientation Angles

The next step is to compare the orientations of the CME axis at the Sun and in situ. Regarding the former, we convert the tilt angle, τ , into the orientation angle, α_{SUN} , that lies within the range $[-180^\circ, 180^\circ]$. α_{SUN} is derived from τ by taking into account in which direction the flux rope axial field is pointing, which was previously estimated from coronal dimmings (see section 2.3). The orientation angle is calculated from the positive east direction, clockwise for positive values and counterclockwise for negative values. Yurchyshyn (2008) determined the flux rope orientation of 25 CME events at the Sun from PEAs only and estimated that the PEAs angles were measured with accuracy $\pm 10^\circ$ for 19 events, and $\pm 90^\circ$ for the remaining six. Since our flux rope orientations at the Sun are determined by a combination of PIL and PEAs, we estimate that the tilt angles were measured with an accuracy between $\pm 5^\circ$ (for the cases where PIL and PEAs had an almost identical orientation) and $\pm 15^\circ - 20^\circ$ (for the cases when we could only use the PIL direction, or the PIL and PEAs directions had a larger angular separation).

Regarding the orientation of the in situ flux rope at the Lagrange L1 point, we project the axis resulting from the MVA analysis onto a 2-D plane that corresponds to the YZ-plane in GSE coordinates. We then measure the in situ clock angle orientation, α_{L1} , within the range $[-180^\circ, 180^\circ]$ as for α_{SUN} . The MVA fittings introduce an error of $\pm 5^\circ - 10^\circ$ when the spacecraft crosses the flux rope axis approximately perpendicularly. However, for crossings that are progressively farther from the central axis, the error on the estimated flux rope axis orientation can be up to $\pm 90^\circ$ (Owens et al., 2012). In particular, Gulisano et al. (2007) studied in detail the bias introduced in MVA fittings for flux ropes. They found that θ_{MVA} is best determined for flux ropes that have their axis close to the ecliptic plane and nearly perpendicular to the Sun-Earth line. Moreover, the angle η between the true flux rope orientation and the MVA-generated one is $\eta \approx 3^\circ$ for a spacecraft crossing a cloud within 30% of its radius, and $\eta \lesssim 20^\circ$ for an impact parameter as high as 90% of the flux rope radius. One of the main issues in flux rope fittings with MVA is, therefore, the fact that the impact parameter is unknown.

Table 1
A Summary of the Chirality and Shear Determinations Used for Each of the Coronal Mass Ejections Studied

#	Eruption	Tongues	H α -fil	EUV-fil	S-shape	Skew	Ribbons
1	SOL2010-05-23, 17 UT	—	LH	—	—	LH	—
2	SOL2011-03-25, 06 UT	—	—	—	—	RH	—
3	SOL2011-06-02, 07 UT	—	—	RH	RH	RH	—
4	SOL2011-09-13, 22 UT	—	—	—	LH	LH	—
5	SOL2011-10-22, 01 UT	—	LH	—	—	LH	LH
6	SOL2012-01-19, 14 UT	—	—	—	—	LH	LH
7	SOL2012-03-10, 17 UT	LH	—	LH	LH	LH	LH
8	SOL2012-03-13, 17 UT	LH	—	LH	LH	LH	LH
9	SOL2012-05-11, 23 UT	—	RH	RH	RH	RH	RH
10	SOL2012-06-14, 13 UT	RH	—	—	RH	RH	—
11	SOL2012-07-04, 17 UT	—	—	LH	LH	LH	LH
12	SOL2012-07-12, 16 UT	—	—	RH	RH	RH	RH
13	SOL2012-10-05, 00 UT	—	—	—	RH	—	—
14	SOL2012-10-08, 21 UT	—	—	—	LH	LH	—
15	SOL2012-10-27, 12 UT	—	—	—	—	RH	—
16	SOL2013-01-13, 00 UT	—	—	—	RH	RH	—
17	SOL2013-04-11, 07 UT	—	—	LH	LH	—	LH
18	SOL2013-07-09, 14 UT	—	LH	—	LH	LH	LH
19	SOL2014-08-15, 16 UT	—	RH	—	—	RH	RH
20	SOL2015-12-16, 08 UT	—	—	RH	RH	RH	RH

Note. The table shows, from left to right, event number, Solar Object Locator (SOL), eruption time rounded to the nearest hour, and the chirality made possible due to the presence of magnetic tongues, proxies visible in H α related to the chirality of a filament, absorption, and emission filament threads visible in extreme ultraviolet (EUV), S-shaped structure (sheared arcade or sigmoid) in EUV or X-rays, skew of coronal loops, and J-shaped flare ribbons.

3. Results

The source regions of the 20 analyzed CMEs have the following properties:

1. 10 (50%) CMEs erupted from the Northern Hemisphere and 10 (50%) from the Southern Hemisphere.
2. 14 (70%) CMEs erupted from an active region, two (10%) from between two active regions, and four (20%) from a quiet Sun filament.
3. 18 (90%) of source regions followed the hemispheric helicity rule, while two (10%) did not.

Table 1 shows which helicity sign proxies were used for each event. The proxy that we could use the most (applicable to 18 events or 90%) is the skew of the coronal arcades. This is not surprising, considering that most CMEs are associated with arcades before and/or after an eruption. These arcades can either be the coronal loops that overlie the eruptive structure or arcades that form under the CME due to magnetic reconnection after it is ejected. In a few cases, however, the arcade skew was not clear enough to be used as a helicity proxy. Clear S-shaped features were found for 14 (70%) events. We consider here both sheared arcades and sigmoids, which are structures that can be seen in X-ray and sometimes also in EUV. Sheared arcades are multiloop systems, while sigmoids are single-loop S-shaped structures (e.g., Green et al., 2007). Sigmoids and arcades that have forward (reverse) S-shape indicate positive (negative) helicity. Another popular chirality proxy is the use of flare ribbons. We were able to use this proxy for 11 (55%) events. It is worth remarking that flare ribbons can be used to estimate the helicity sign of a CME and its source region if they form clear J-shapes, where a forward (reverse) J indicates positive (negative) helicity, or if they are significantly shifted along the PIL. A filament association was found for 12 (60%) CMEs, and for all of these we were able to use filament characteristics to estimate the chirality. We analyzed both H α details, that is, filament spine shape and barbs, and EUV details, that is, the crossings of dark and bright threads. H α characteristics are mostly visible in quiet Sun filaments, while absorption and emission threads are mostly visible in active region filaments. Only for one event (Event 9) were we able to analyze the filament successfully both in H α and EUV. The least applicable

Table 2

The Results of the Analysis of the Magnetic Structure of the Flux Rope on the Sun

#	SOL	Eruption time	Source	CME						
				Chirality	HHR	PIL	PEAs	Tilt	Axial field	FR type
1	SOL2010-05-23	17 UT	QS, NH	LH	Yes	38°	50°	44°	Southwest	WSE/NWS
2	SOL2011-03-25	06 UT	AR 11176	RH	Yes	−86°	—	−86°	South	ESW
3	SOL2011-06-02	07 UT	AR 11226/11227	RH	Yes	−45°	—	−45°	Northwest	WNE/SWN
4	SOL2011-09-13	22 UT	AR 11289	LH	Yes	40°	40°	40°	Southwest	WSE/NWS
5	SOL2011-10-22	01 UT	QS, NH	LH	Yes	32°	34°	33°	East	SEN
6	SOL2012-01-19	14 UT	AR 11402	LH	Yes	−80°	−88°	−84°	South	WSE
7	SOL2012-03-10	17 UT	AR 11429	LH	Yes	26°	38°	32°	East	SEN
8	SOL2012-03-13	17 UT	AR 11429	LH	Yes	40°	46°	43°	Northeast	ENW/SEN
9	SOL2012-05-11	23 UT	Small AR, SH	RH	Yes	−65°	−65°	−65°	South	ESW
10	SOL2012-06-14	13 UT	AR 11504	RH	Yes	−30°	—	−30°	East	NES
11	SOL2012-07-04	17 UT	AR 11513	LH	Yes	46°	36°	41°	Southwest	WSE/NWS
12	SOL2012-07-12	16 UT	AR 11520	RH	Yes	−30°	−14°	−22°	East	NES
13	SOL2012-10-05	00 UT	AR 11582/11584	RH	Yes	−73°	—	−73°	South	ESW
14	SOL2012-10-08	21 UT	AR 11585	LH	No	47°	—	47°	Northeast	ENW/SEN
15	SOL2012-10-27	12 UT	AR 11598	RH	Yes	−50°	—	−50°	Southeast	ESW/NES
16	SOL2013-01-13	00 UT	AR 11654	RH	No	−88°	—	−88°	North	WNE
17	SOL2013-04-11	07 UT	AR 11719	LH	Yes	60°	50°	55°	Southwest	WSE/NWS
18	SOL2013-07-09	14 UT	QS, NH	LH	Yes	47°	53°	50°	Southwest	WSE/NWS
19	SOL2014-08-15	16 UT	QS, SH	RH	Yes	82°	70°	76°	North	WNE
20	SOL2015-12-16	08 UT	AR 12468	RH	Yes	−32°	−24°	−28°	East	NES

Note. The table shows, from left to right, event number, Solar Object Locator (SOL), eruption time rounded to the nearest hour, CME source (QS = Quiet Sun; NH = Northern Hemisphere; SH = Southern Hemisphere; AR = Active Region), chirality of the erupting flux rope, whether the chirality follows the hemispheric helicity rule (HHR), inclination of the polarity inversion line, inclination of the posteruption arcades, average tilt of the axis with respect to the ecliptic plane, direction of the axial field, and erupting flux rope type.

proxy involves the use of magnetic tongues. We were only able to apply this technique to three (15%) events. This is expected, as magnetic tongues are only visible in emerging active regions. Finally, we emphasize that for each analyzed event, all helicity sign proxies agree with one another.

Table 2 lists the estimated flux rope types at the Sun and Table 3 the local flux rope types observed in situ. We note that the chirality of the intrinsic flux rope and in situ flux rope matched for all 20 events, including the two events that did not follow the hemispheric helicity rule. This result is expected, as the helicity sign should be preserved during interplanetary propagation, and it also gives further confirmation that our indirect helicity proxies derived from solar observations are correct. For two events (numbers 6 and 16), the MVA intermediate-to-medium eigenvalue ratio was $\lambda_2/\lambda_3 < 2$, but the flux rope orientation resulting from MVA agreed with the flux rope type obtained from visual inspection.

The flux rope types (Figure 1) at the Sun and in situ match strictly for only four (20%) of the 20 events (Events 7, 10, 13, and 19). Figure 2 gives an example of such an event (Event 10). Figure 2a shows an SDO/HMI line-of-sight magnetogram approximately 2 days before the eruption, when the active region was emerging, revealing the presence of right-handed magnetic tongues. Figure 2b shows a sigmoid seen in EUV that also suggests positive helicity. Another helicity proxy that we used for this event is the skew of arcade loops (not shown). The orientation of the neutral line is shown in panel 2c and has a tilt $\tau = -30^\circ$. The axial field points to the east. As explained in section 2.3, this can be deduced from the locations of the EUV dimmings associated with the flux rope footpoints that are overlaid with SDO/HMI magnetogram data (Figure 2d). The previously described solar observations yield a NES-type flux rope. In situ observations are shown on the right-hand side of Figure 2. The ICME was preceded by a shock (red line), and the flux rope (bounded between the pair of blue lines) is clearly identified from the enhanced magnetic field and smooth rotation of the field direction. MVA yields the axis of tilt -28° , the fact that the field at the axis points to the east and that the chirality is right handed. Hence, the flux rope type in situ is also NES, and the axis tilts at the Sun and in situ are almost identical.

Table 3
The Results of the Analysis of the Magnetic Structure of the Flux Rope In Situ

#	ICME								
	Leading edge	Trailing edge	Chirality	MVA axis	λ_2/λ_3	$\langle B_{\min} \rangle / \langle B \rangle$	L-angle	Dst_{\min}	FR type
1	2010-05-28, 19:10	2010-05-29, 16:50	LH	(−59°, 234°)	17.9	0.08	−18°	−80	WSE
2	2011-03-30, 00:25	2011-04-01, 15:05	RH	(17°, 119°)	2.9	0.13	−28°	—	NES
3	2011-06-05, 01:58	2011-06-05, 08:55	RH	(68°, 135°)	3.9	0.10	−15°	—	WNE
4	2011-09-17, 15:38	2011-09-18, 08:46	LH	(46°, 70°)	4.5	0.19	14°	−72	ENW/SEN
5	2011-10-25, 00:30	2011-10-25, 17:09	LH	(74°, 56°)	2.7	0.22	9°	−147	ENW
6	2012-01-22, 11:40	2012-01-23, 07:55	LH	(−49°, 263°)	1.9	0.48	−5°	−71	NWS/WSE
7	2012-03-12, 10:05	2012-03-12, 14:55	LH	(−16°, 35°)	2.6	0.45	52°	−64	SEN
8	2012-03-15, 15:52	2012-03-16, 14:06	LH	(65°, 105°)	2.2	0.39	−6°	−88	ENW
9	2012-05-16, 16:00	2012-05-17, 22:20	RH	(46°, 271°)	27.9	0.17	1°	—	SWN/WNE
10	2012-06-16, 22:10	2012-06-17, 12:30	RH	(−28°, 99°)	19.3	0.10	−8°	−86	NES
11	2012-07-08, 23:48	2012-07-09, 20:56	LH	(−50°, 340°)	5.2	0.38	37°	−78	WSE
12	2012-07-15, 06:16	2012-07-16, 14:33	RH	(−4°, 305°)	5.8	0.57	35°	−139	ESW
13	2012-10-08, 17:15	2012-10-09, 13:34	RH	(−66°, 258°)	8.9	0.30	−5°	−109	ESW
14	2012-10-12, 15:50	2012-10-13, 09:42	LH	(−60°, 247°)	10.6	0.38	−11°	−90	WSE
15	2012-10-31, 23:32	2012-11-02, 02:30	RH	(−68°, 49°)	51.2	0.12	14°	−65	ESW
16	2013-01-17, 16:13	2013-01-18, 11:48	RH	(18°, 250°)	1.4	0.16	−19°	−52	SWN
17	2013-04-14, 16:10	2013-04-15, 20:42	LH	(62°, 337°)	6.4	0.17	26°	—	ENW
18	2013-07-13, 04:55	2013-07-14, 23:30	LH	(−10°, 286°)	13.5	0.08	16°	−81	NWS
19	2014-08-19, 17:25	2014-08-21, 00:07	RH	(65°, 314°)	48.5	0.07	17°	—	WNE
20	2015-12-20, 02:55	2015-12-21, 20:25	RH	(−30°, 221°)	3.8	0.43	−41°	−155	ESW

Note. The table shows, from left to right, arrival time of the interplanetary coronal mass ejection (ICME) flux rope leading edge, time of the ICME flux rope trailing edge, chirality of the in situ flux rope, flux rope axis from minimum variance analysis (MVA) in the form (latitude, longitude), MVA intermediate-to-minimum eigenvalue ratio, ratio of the MVA minimum variance component to the total magnetic field (proxy for the impact parameter or crossing distance from the ICME axis), location angle (proxy for the crossing distance from the ICME nose), minimum Dst index value (only for events $Dst < -50$), and in situ flux rope type from visual inspection.

We emphasize that for a significant fraction of events (nine or 45%), the tilt angle at the Sun and/or the latitude of the in situ flux rope axis was close to 45°. For such cases, considering the possible errors, one cannot distinguish between low and high-inclination flux rope types. We categorize these cases as intermediate-inclination events (see section 2.3). An example of such an event is Event 18 (Figure 3). The left-handed chirality of this event could be determined at the Sun from H α filament details, arcade skew, flare ribbons, and S-shape of the filament seen in EUV. The average between the PIL tilt (Figure 3c) and the PEAs' tilt (not shown) gives a tilt angle at the Sun of 50°. The axial field points to the southwest; that is, the possible intrinsic flux rope types are either a high-inclination WSE flux rope or a low-inclination NWS flux rope. The in situ data, again, show a clear flux rope identified from enhanced magnetic field magnitude and smooth field rotation. The MVA yields an axis tilt of 10° and left-handed chirality. Hence, the in situ flux rope clearly has a low-inclination and is of type NWS. If we also consider as a match cases where the flux rope is of intermediate type (i.e., close to 45° inclination at the Sun and/or in situ), then the flux rope types agree between the Sun and in situ for 11 (55%) analyzed events.

A clear example of a case where the flux rope types at the Sun and in situ do not match is Event 17 (Figure 4). According to our analysis of the near-Sun observations, the intrinsic flux rope type is in the intermediate state between a high-inclination WSE type and a low-inclination NWS type. The helicity proxies that we used for this event were a clear reverse-S sigmoid (Figure 4a), a left-handed crossing of filament threads (Figure 4b), and reverse-J flare ribbons (visible in Figure 4d). The tilt angle at the Sun was estimated to be 55°. In this case, the tilt angle was deduced both from the PEAs seen in EUV (Figure 4c) and the orientation of the PIL (not shown). Visual inspection of the in situ measurements, however, shows a strongly northward field during the passage

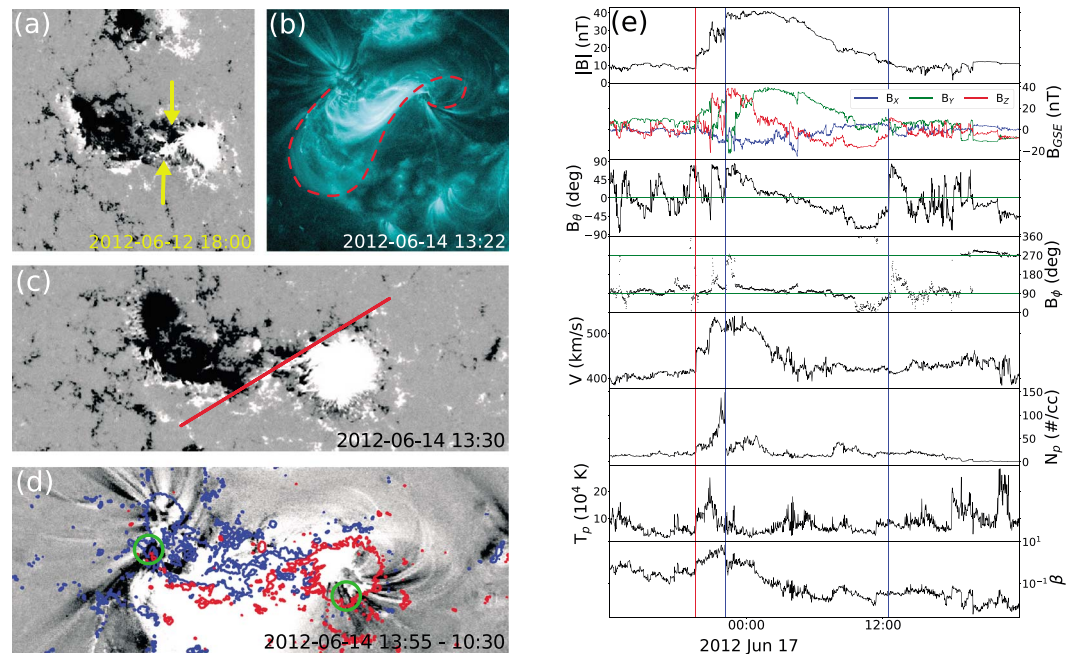


Figure 2. Event 10, which is found to be a NES type both at the Sun and in situ. (a) Magnetic tongues as seen in an Solar Dynamics Observatory/Helioisismic and Magnetic Imager (HMI) magnetogram (saturated at ± 200 G) that show positive chirality. (b) Forward-S sigmoid as seen by Solar Dynamics Observatory/Atmospheric Imaging Assembly 131 Å that indicates a right-handed flux rope. (c) HMI magnetogram (saturated at ± 200 G) showing the polarity inversion line approximated as a straight line (in red). (d) Base-difference Atmospheric Imaging Assembly image in 131 Å saturated at ± 70 DN s/pixel and overlaid with HMI magnetogram contours saturated at ± 200 G (blue = negative polarity; red = positive polarity). The dimming regions (signatures of the flux rope footpoints) have been circled in green. (e) The interplanetary coronal mass ejection as observed in situ by *Wind*. The red line indicates the arrival of the interplanetary shock, while the blue lines indicate the leading and trailing edges of the flux rope. The parameters shown are, from top to bottom, the following: magnetic field magnitude, magnetic field components in geocentric solar ecliptic (GSE) Cartesian coordinates, θ and ϕ components of the magnetic field in GSE angular coordinates, solar wind speed, proton density, proton temperature, and plasma β .

of the entire ICME and suggests that the flux rope type is ENW. MVA yields a high-inclination flux rope with a tilt of -62° , in agreement with the visual analysis. This means that the axis orientation changed by $\sim 180^\circ$ from the Sun to L1.

We also note that for two events (Events 12 and 20) the axis orientation resulting from MVA did not agree with our visual determination. Event 12 is clearly a case where the flux rope crosses *Wind* far from its center; MVA does not perform well for such events. However for Event 20, it is not obvious why MVA yields a low-inclination flux rope ($\theta_{MVA} = 30^\circ$), while observations suggest an intermediate event. Anyhow, the flux ropes types would not match between the Sun and L1, as the possible flux rope types in situ would be SWN and ESW.

The minimum Dst value for each analyzed CME is reported in Table 3. We note that five (25%) CMEs caused minor or no storm (i.e., $Dst_{min} > -50$ nT), 11 (55%) caused a moderate storm (-50 nT $> Dst_{min} > -100$ nT), and four (20%) caused an intense storm ($Dst_{min} < -100$ nT). The six high-inclination flux ropes detected in situ with a southward axial field (i.e., of types ESW and WSE) all produced at least a moderate storm, and three of them produced intense storms. This is expected, since the primary requirement for a geomagnetic storm is that the interplanetary magnetic field is southward for a sufficiently long period of time. In total, our data set included five high inclination and two “intermediate” ICMEs with northward axial fields. Four of these corresponded to minor or no storm (i.e., $Dst_{min} > -50$ nT), but two (Events 4 and 8) caused moderate storms and one (Event 5), an intense storm. In these three events, Dst_{min} was reached either before or shortly after (within 4 hr of) the passage of the ICME leading edge over L1. This suggests that these storms were driven by the sheath ahead of the ICME. A significant fraction of magnetic storms are, in fact, purely sheath driven (Huttunen et al., 2002; Huttunen & Koskinen, 2004; Kilpua, Koskinen, & Pulkkinen, 2017; Siscoe et al., 2007; Tsurutani et al., 1988). The sheaths of these three events, indeed, featured periods of strong southward fields (i.e., $B_z \leq -10$ nT).

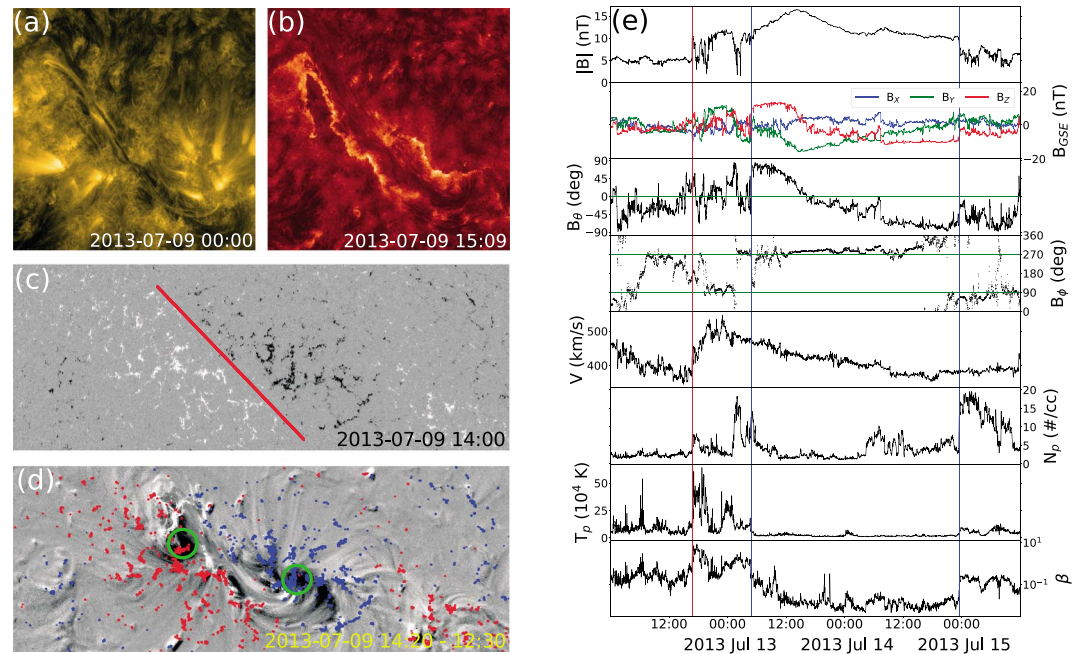


Figure 3. Event 18, which is intermediate between a WSE type and a NWS type at the Sun and is a NWS type in situ. (a) The reverse-S filament shape seen by Solar Dynamics Observatory/Atmospheric Imaging Assembly 171 Å that indicates left-handed chirality. (b) Reverse J-shaped flare ribbons as seen in 304 Å, a sign of a left-handed flux rope. (c) Solar Dynamics Observatory/Helioseismic and Magnetic Imager magnetogram (saturated at ± 200 G) showing the polarity inversion line approximated as a straight line (in red). (d) Base-difference Atmospheric Imaging Assembly image in 211 Å saturated at ± 200 DN s/pixel and overlaid with HMI magnetogram contours saturated at ± 200 G (blue = negative polarity; red = positive polarity). The dimming regions (signatures of the flux rope footpoints) have been circled in green. (e) The interplanetary coronal mass ejection as observed in situ by *Wind* (see Figure 2 for details).

Figure 5 provides a visual representation of the results reported in Tables 2 and 3, by comparing the flux rope clock angles at the Sun to those at L1. The figure highlights how the expected flux rope type at Earth can change due to rotation of the flux rope axis in the corona or in interplanetary space. The events are grouped according to their chirality, in order to look for possible patterns that might be related to the sign of the helicity (i.e., clockwise rotation is expected for right-handed chirality and counterclockwise rotation for left-handed chirality, Fan & Gibson, 2003; Green et al., 2007; Lynch et al., 2009). We note from Figure 5 an obvious pattern: the axis clock angles at the Sun are clustered in the vicinity of the dashed lines both for left- and right-handed flux ropes (i.e., they lie along the northwest-southeast diagonal for right-handed events and the northeast-southwest diagonal for left-handed events). A similar pattern was found by Marubashi et al. (2015). The clock angle change from the Sun to Earth is $< 90^\circ$ for 13 (65%) events.

The remaining seven (35%) events experienced $> 90^\circ$ rotation of their central axis. Of these, one event (Event 2) experienced an apparent rotation of its axis by $\sim 100^\circ$, while the other six (30%) seemed to rotate by $\geq 120^\circ$. Of these latter six cases, three events are right handed and three events are left handed. All of them were formed in active regions. Such large rotations have been reported previously in the literature (e.g., Harra et al., 2007; Kilpua et al., 2009). We have not considered here how the flux rope chirality affects the sense of rotation of the clock angle, because, in some cases, the MVA can have large errors related to the in situ clock angle (up to about $\pm 90^\circ$ when the flux rope is crossed very far from its central axis) and because, from a forecasting perspective, it is more useful to consider the smallest rotation angle between the two orientations (i.e., $< \pm 180^\circ$).

We remark that a large fraction of events had their solar tilt angle close to 45° . In this regard, we point out that when the flux rope axis orientation determined from solar observations is close to the intermediate one, the expected flux rope type at Earth can change even due to a relatively small amount of rotation ($\sim 20^\circ$).

It is also interesting to investigate whether the CME source region location or the crossing distance of the spacecraft along and across the ICME affect whether the intrinsic and in situ flux rope types match.

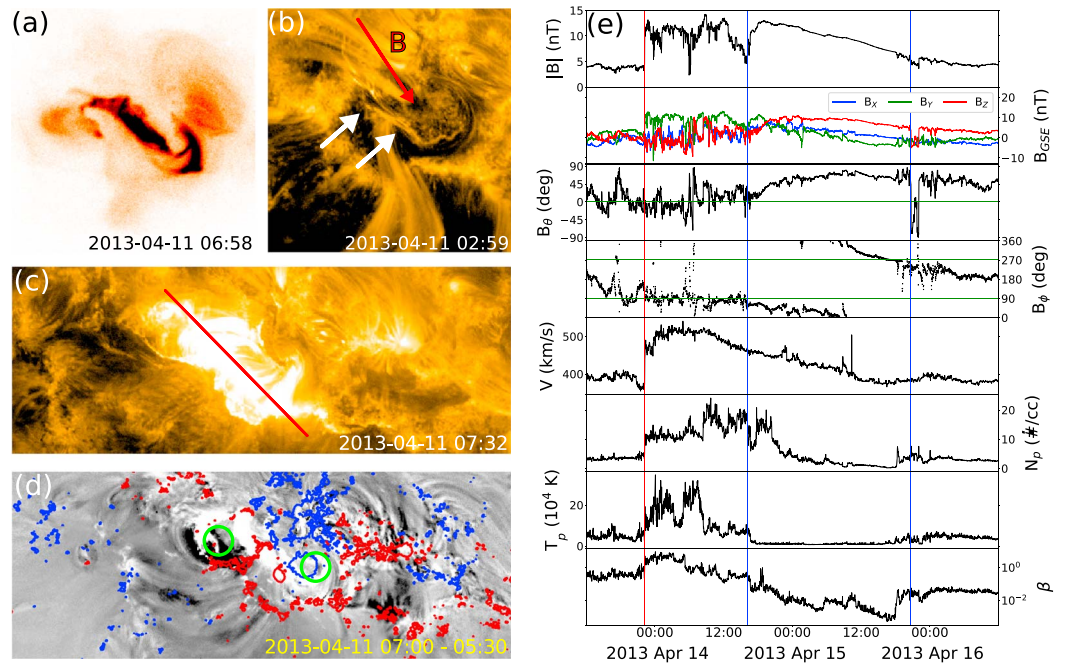


Figure 4. Event 17, which is intermediate between a WSE type and a NWS type at the Sun and is an ENW type in situ. (a) Reverse-color soft X-ray images taken with *Hinode*/X-Ray Telescope, showing an erupting reverse-S sigmoid, indicative of a left-handed flux rope. Filter wheel 1 is in the “Beryllium thin” (Be thin) position, while filter wheel 2 is Open. (b) Left-handed crossings of filament threads (indicated by the white arrows) as seen by Solar Dynamics Observatory/Atmospheric Imaging Assembly in 171 Å. The direction of the magnetic field along the filament is also shown (in red). (c) The 171 Å observations showing the post-eruption arcades approximated as a straight line (in red). (d) Base-difference Atmospheric Imaging Assembly image in 211 Å saturated at ± 400 DN s/pixel and overlaid with Helioseismic and Magnetic Imager magnetogram contours saturated at ± 200 G (blue = negative polarity; red = positive polarity). The dimming regions inside the reverse-J shapes of the flare ribbons (signatures of the flux rope footpoints) have been circled in green. (e) The interplanetary coronal mass ejection as observed in situ by *Wind* (see Figure 2 for details).

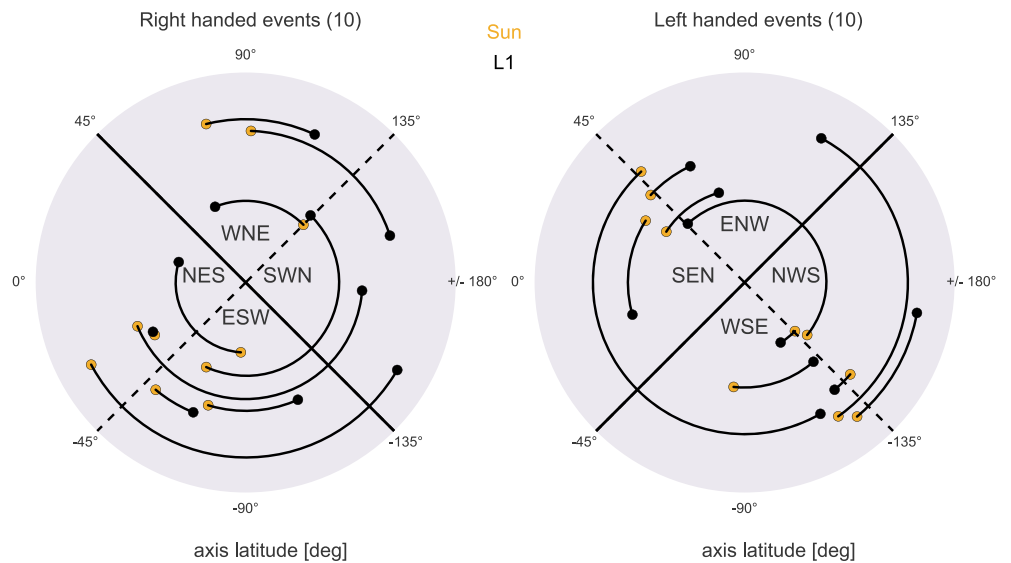


Figure 5. Change in the flux rope clock angle from the Sun to L1, split into right- and left-handed events. The yellow dots represent the flux rope axis orientation at the Sun (the average between the orientations of the polarity inversion line and the post-eruption arcades), while the black dots indicate the orientation at L1 (taken from the axis orientation resulting from the minimum variance analysis). Rotations are assumed to be $< 180^\circ$; that is, clockwise and counterclockwise rotations depending on chirality are not considered. Error bars are not included in the plot, but we assume that the error for the solar orientations can be up to $\pm 20^\circ$ and for the in situ one can be up to $\pm 45^\circ$.

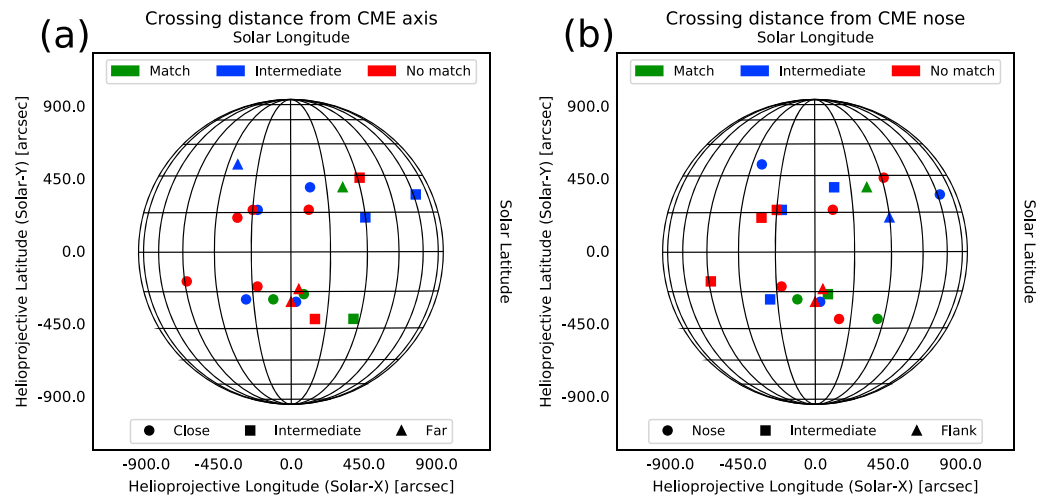


Figure 6. Location of the source regions of the 20 coronal mass ejections (CMEs) under analysis. The different colors refer to how the flux rope types match between the Sun and L1: exact match (green), intermediate match (blue), and no match (red). The different symbols refer to the spacecraft crossing distance along and across the interplanetary CME. For panel (a), crossing closer to the axis (circles, $\langle |B_{\min}| \rangle / \langle B \rangle < 0.2$), intermediate crossing (squares, $0.2 < \langle |B_{\min}| \rangle / \langle B \rangle < 0.4$), and crossing farther from the axis (triangles, $\langle |B_{\min}| \rangle / \langle B \rangle > 0.4$). For panel (b), nose crossing (circles, $|L| < 15^\circ$), intermediate crossing (squares, $15^\circ < |L| < 30^\circ$), and crossing closer to the flank (triangles, $|L| > 30^\circ$).

Figure 6 shows the source coordinates of the CMEs, measured as the mid point between the flux rope footpoints. The colors show whether the intrinsic and in situ flux ropes matched or not, and the symbols give an estimate of the crossing distance from the ICME axis (Figure 6a) and the ICME nose (Figure 6b). We remind that the crossing distance across the flux rope was estimated through the ratio $\langle |B_{\min}| \rangle / \langle B \rangle$ in the MVA reference system, while the crossing distance along the flux rope was estimated through the location angle (see section 2.4). It is clear that there is no obvious pattern, regarding either the source location or the crossing distance from the axis and nose of the ICMEs. Nearly, all source regions are clustered relatively close to the solar disc center, within $\pm 30^\circ$ both in latitude and longitude. The events with the largest distances from the disc center are, however, identified as mismatches or intermediate cases.

4. Discussion and Conclusions

In this work, we have analyzed 20 CME events that had a clear and unique connection from the Sun to Earth as determined by heliospheric imaging. We have analyzed their magnetic structure (specifically flux rope type) both at the Sun and in situ at the Lagrange L1 point. The analysis of the solar sources was performed following the scheme presented in Palmerio et al. (2017). In particular, several multiwavelength indirect proxies were used to obtain the flux rope helicity sign (chirality), the axis tilt, and the direction of the magnetic field at the central axis, in order to determine the flux rope type of the erupting CME. The in situ flux rope type was determined by visual inspection of magnetic field data and by applying the MVA technique.

One important work toward understanding of the magnetic structure of ICMEs with a flux rope structure and their solar counterparts was performed by Bothmer and Schwenn (1998). The authors estimated the flux rope type of 46 ICMEs and found a unique association for nine ICMEs with quiet-Sun filament eruptions. In eight of the nine cases, they found agreement between the solar and in situ flux rope types, where the intrinsic flux rope configuration was inferred from the orientation of the filament axis and its magnetic polarity, and the heliospheric helicity rule. A more recent study by Savani et al. (2015) studied eight CME events from the Sun to Earth, using the Bothmer and Schwenn (1998) scheme to estimate the intrinsic flux rope configuration, and proved that the initial flux rope structure must be adjusted for cases originating from between two active regions. Indeed, our present study shows that the Palmerio et al. (2017) scheme to determine the intrinsic flux rope type is applicable to several different types of CME eruptions. Our analysis included CMEs originating from a single active region, from pairs of nearby active regions, and from filaments located on the quiet Sun. The scheme succeeded in estimating the intrinsic flux rope type also for CME source regions that did not follow the hemispheric helicity rule. We remark that the chirality has been determined from observations

rather than from applying the statistical helicity rule. The proxies that we used and their success rate (i.e., the percentage of the events to which we could apply them) are arcade skew (90%), S-shaped features (70%), filament characteristics (60%), flare ribbons (55%), and magnetic tongues (15%). We point out that for the quiet Sun filaments, we were typically able to study filament characteristics only using $H\alpha$, while for active regions filaments, we typically used EUV observations. The flux rope axis orientation at the Sun could be determined both from PIL and PEAs in 65% of cases and from PIL only in rest of the cases.

We found that the flux rope types at the Sun (i.e., the intrinsic flux rope type) and in situ matched only for four (20%) events but, if intermediate cases are considered as a match, then the rate is considerably higher, 11 events (55%). The tendency of the tilt of the flux rope axis at the Sun to be close to 45° is hence problematic for determining between the eight traditional flux rope categories. As mentioned in section 3, this trend was noted by Marubashi et al. (2015). There is a tendency for bipolar active regions to emerge with a systematic deviation from the east-west direction, with the leading sunspot being closer to the solar equator. This pattern is known as Joy's law (Hale et al., 1919). The tilt angle of bipolar sunspot groups (i.e., the line that connects two sunspots), however, tends to have an inclination of $1^\circ - 10^\circ$ only due to Joy's law (e.g., van Driel-Gesztelyi & Green, 2015). This means that the angle of the corresponding PIL tends to be $89^\circ - 80^\circ$ tilted to the ecliptic upon emergence. Most of the PILs under analysis were clustered around 45° tilt, which means that Joy's law cannot explain such tendency. Since magnetic tongues could be used as a helicity proxy for three events only (out of 14 CMEs originating from a single active region), then it follows that most of the studied active regions were in their decay phase. A possible cause for the PILs to increasingly change their alignment from north-south to northwest-southeast (northeast-southwest) for right-handed (left-handed) active regions is the Sun's differential rotation, which progressively acts on the PILs' tilt angle. This would also hold for active regions that are at the final phase of their decay, which are usually source regions for quiet-Sun filament eruptions.

The frequent mismatch in flux rope type between the Sun and Earth suggests significant evolution after the eruption, particularly in terms of flux rope rotation. The comparison of the flux rope axis direction at the Sun and the Earth showed that for 35% of the events that we studied (seven events) the difference between the axis directions at the Sun and in situ was $>90^\circ$, with 20% (i.e., four events) undergoing over 150° rotation of their axis. All of the events that experienced a very large difference in the flux rope axis orientation originated from an active region. For the rest of the events (65%; 13 events) the rotation was $<90^\circ$, and for 25% of the events (i.e., five events) the difference was $<30^\circ$. Moreover, the four events that originated from a quiet-Sun filament seemed to rotate $<45^\circ$. This is in agreement with Bothmer and Schwenn (1998) that found consistency in the flux rope configuration of erupting quiet-Sun filaments with their in situ counterparts for eight out of nine cases. We therefore suggest that our lower percentage of matches between solar and in situ flux rope types derives from the fact that we considered mostly active region CMEs in our data set. We also showed that at least for our relatively small data set, the difference between the axis orientations at the Sun and L1 did not seem to be obviously affected by the CME source location or by the crossing distance along and across the flux rope loop (Figure 6). We remind the reader that in this analysis, we did not consider the expected sense of rotation dictated by the flux rope chirality, that is, clockwise (anticlockwise) for right- (left-) handed events. In fact, if we consider the smallest angle between the solar and in situ flux rope orientations, then only 10 events (50%) seem to follow the sense of rotation expected from their chirality. This may either be because the remaining 10 CMEs actually rotated in the opposite sense or that there was an external factor that counteracted the expected sense of rotation.

However, it is important to remark that the resulting flux rope orientation in situ may depend on the fitting technique. Al-Haddad et al. (2013) analyzed 59 ICMEs using four different reconstruction or fitting methods and found that for one event only all four methods found an orientation of the ICME axis within $\pm 45^\circ$. Reconstructions done with different techniques usually disagree and that has to be taken into account when comparing solar and in situ orientations, especially when considering the sense of rotation of the axis for the low rotation cases. If we consider, for example, only the cases that present a $>45^\circ$ angular difference (i.e., 11 events in total), then four (five) right-handed (left-handed) flux ropes seemed to rotate anticlockwise and two (zero) clockwise. The left-handed events, hence, seem all to follow the expected sense of rotation if the analysis is restricted to the large rotation cases.

It is noteworthy that the direct comparison between intrinsic and in situ flux rope types can be performed only for a fraction of all CME-ICME pairs. As discussed in section 2, we considered 47 candidates from the LINKCAT

catalogue and ended up with only 12 events. The problems are related to (1) correctly connecting the CME-ICME pair, (2) excluding interacting events, and (3) the requirement for the relevant observations to be sufficiently clear both at the Sun and in situ in order to estimate the flux rope type. In particular, many ICMEs do not show clear enough rotation of the field to determine the flux rope type. At the Sun, some CMEs may be so-called stealth CMEs (e.g., Kilpua et al., 2014; Nitta & Mulligan, 2017; Robbrecht et al., 2009); that is, they lack obvious disk signatures or have curved PEs and/or PIL so reliable determination of the axis orientation is not possible. However, the cases for which determination of the intrinsic and in situ flux rope types is possible are often geoeffective, as they show clear magnetic field enhancements and organized rotation of the magnetic field. In addition, as remarked in section 1, one important point to keep in mind for real-time space weather forecasts is that it is often difficult to predict if an erupting CME would impact Earth at all. Hence, a further investigation to study the applicability of the methods described in this article for forecasting would require to start at the Sun without first identifying CME-ICME pairs.

As already mentioned in section 1, determination of the intrinsic flux rope type is a crucial step in space weather forecasting (as the input to different models), and as showed in this paper, in a fraction of cases it gives a good estimate of the flux rope magnetic structure at L1. Our results, however, strongly highlight the importance of capturing the amount of rotation and/or distortion that the flux rope experiences in the corona and in interplanetary space. This was stated already in the work by Savani et al. (2015), which highlights the importance of including evolutionary estimates of CMEs from remote sensing for space weather forecasts. The flux rope axis direction in situ can be, for example, estimated by considering coronagraph data in addition to solar disc observations (Savani et al., 2015). Concerning flux rope rotations, in fact, several studies suggest that the most dramatic rotation occurs during the first few solar radii of a CME's propagation (e.g., Isavnin et al., 2014; Kay et al., 2016; Vourlidas et al., 2011). Indeed, rotation can also occur even during the eruption (e.g., Bemporad et al., 2011; Green et al., 2007; Lynch et al., 2009; Thompson et al., 2012).

Finally, we remark that in situ data are one-dimensional and that a single spacecraft's trajectory through a CME may not reflect the global shape and orientation of the flux rope. The flux rope type that is seen at Earth may depend on where the spacecraft crosses the ICME (i.e., the crossing distance from the ICME axis, named the impact parameter, and/or from the ICME nose) and on local distortions that might be present within an ICME. In terms of the latter, Bothmer and Mrotzek (2017) recently demonstrated that kinks present in the CME source region seem to be reflected in the erupting flux rope during its expansion and propagation. Owens et al. (2017) also showed that CMEs cease to be coherent magnetohydrodynamic structures within 0.3 AU of the Sun and that their appearance beyond this distance is that of a dust cloud. This means that local deformations that may arise during the CME propagation do not propagate throughout the whole CME body. Nevertheless, the space weather effects at Earth depend strongly on the magnetic structure that is measured at L1, meaning that a significant step toward the improvement of current space weather forecasting capabilities is the prediction of the flux rope axis rotation (whether proper or apparent) during propagation. Other important factors to take into account for future space weather predictions are the crossing location, both along and across the flux rope, and eventual local distortions of the CME body.

Sources of Data and Supporting Information

Catalogues:

LINKCAT, doi:10.6084/m9.figshare.4588330.v2,
<https://doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.4588330.v2>
ARRCAT, doi:10.6084/m9.figshare.4588324.v1,
<https://doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.4588324.v1>

ICME Lists:

Near-Earth Interplanetary Coronal Mass Ejections List, Richardson, I., and Cane, H.,
<http://www.srl.caltech.edu/ACE/ASC/DATA/level3/icmetable2.htm>
Wind ICME List, Nieves-Chinchilla, T., *et al.*,
<https://wind.nasa.gov/ICMEindex.php>

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