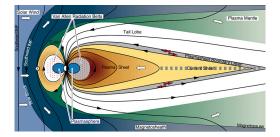
# Space Weather Lecture 7: Magnetospheric Substorms and Storms

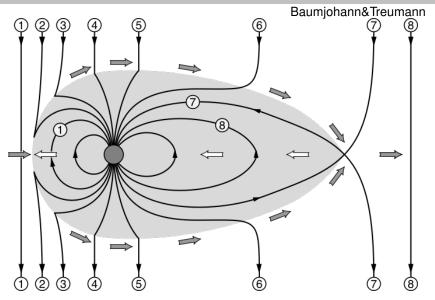


Elena Kronberg (Raum 442) elana.kronberg@lmu.de

Source: Wikipedia

- A **substorm** is a brief disturbance in the Earth's magnetosphere that causes energy to be released from the "tail" of the magnetosphere and injected into the high latitude ionosphere.
- A geomagnetic storm is a temporary disturbance of the Earth's magnetosphere caused by a solar wind shock wave and/or cloud of magnetic field (CME). The increase in the solar wind pressure compresses the magnetosphere. The solar wind's magnetic field interacts with the Earth's magnetic field and transfers an increased energy into the magnetosphere. Both interactions cause an increase in plasma movement through the magnetosphere (driven by increased electric fields inside the magnetosphere) and an increase in electric current in the magnetosphere and ionosphere.

### **Dungey Cycle**



Key question: What is the difference between a magnetospheric substorm and a storm?



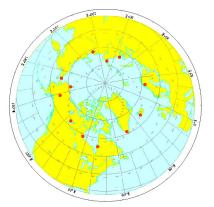
#### substorms: regular southward turning of IMF vs storms: prolongated southward turning of IMF (during CME)

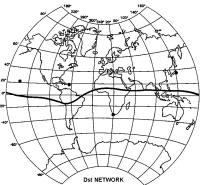
# substorms: $\sim$ 3 hours vs storms: several days

# 3rd Difference: location of magnetic disturbances at the ground

Polar region: Substorms and Storms

Equatorial: Storms



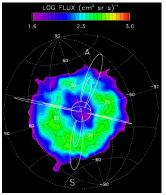


Location of magnetic field observatories Source: World Data Center for Geomagnetism, Kyoto

### 4th Difference: associated physical phenomena

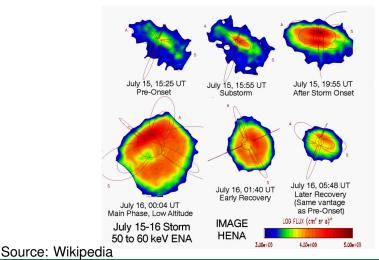
Aurora: Substorms and Storms

#### **Ring Current: Storms**



### 5th Difference: size of the disturbance

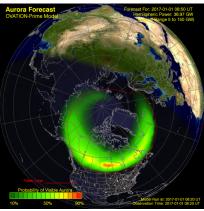
ENA images of the fluctuation of Earth's ring current during July 15–16, 2000 geomagnetic storm made by the IMAGE HENA Instrument



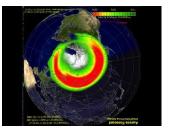
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# 6th Difference: location and size of the aurora

#### Nightside: Substorms



#### Almost all auroral oval: Storms



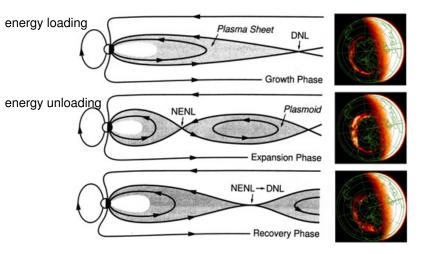
Credit: http://www.swpc.noaa.gov/products/aurora-30-minute-forecast

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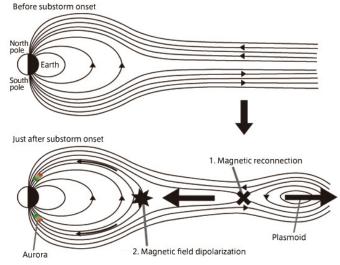
## Substorm phases

#### Baumjohann&Treumann

#### Duration $\simeq$ 3 hours



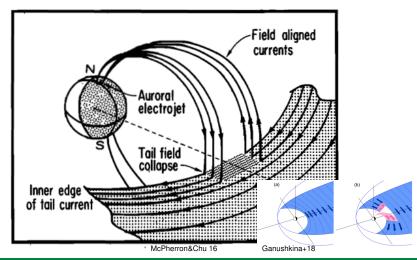
#### Substorm phases: before and after the onset



Copyright Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency

### Current Wedge: underlying physics

• The substorm current wedge diverts part of the neutral sheet current along magnetic field lines through the ionosphere



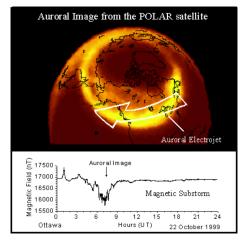
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### Substorm: visualization



#### Auroral Elecrojet

- Total current  ${\sim}10^6\,{\rm A}$
- Disturbance of the magnetic field ( $\Delta B$ ): 100...1000 nT, may reach 3000 nT,  $\simeq$ 5% of dipole field at high latitudes



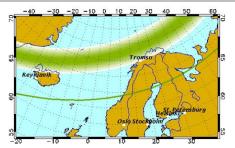
- Measure of global auroral electrojet activity
- 12 observatories between  $\lambda \simeq 65^\circ$  and  $70^\circ$

$$AU(t) = \max_{i=1,12} \{H(t) - H_0\}_i$$
$$AL(t) = \min_{i=1,12} \{H(t) - H_0\}_i$$
$$AE(t) = AU(t) - AL(t)$$

- AU eastward electrojet current
- AL westward electrojet current
- AE the total maximum electrojet current

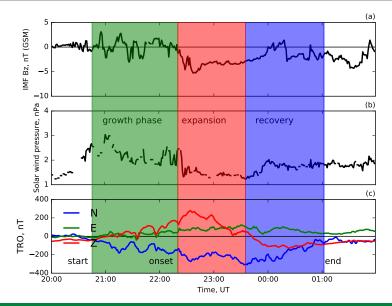
# My experience: Tromsø, Norway

- Cluster Workshop Conference
- Geomagnetic Latitude, Longitude: 67.25, 116.0



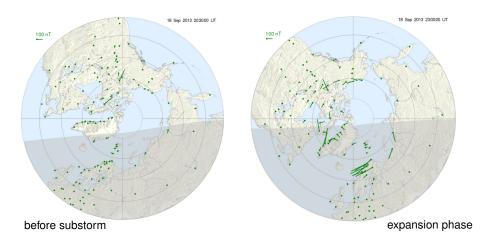


#### Magnetic field observations at TRO and by ACE

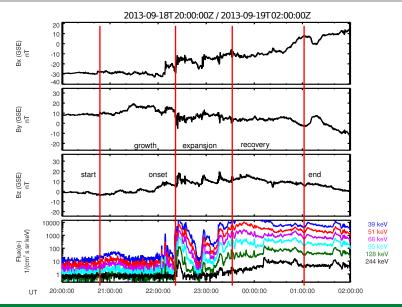


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# Ground-based observations: polar plots of SUPERMAG data

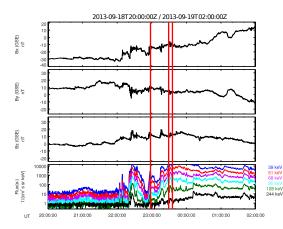


#### **CLUSTER Observations**



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#### **CLUSTER and aurora observations**





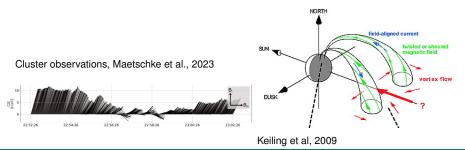
#### 22:58 UT

23:27 UT

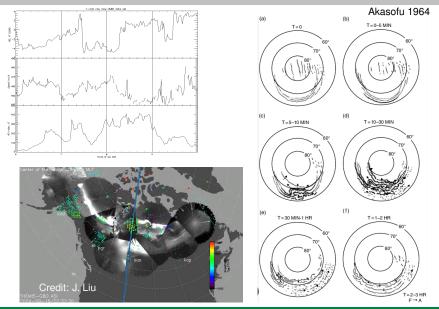
23:34 UT

#### Why do we observe auroral spiral?

- Dipolarization fronts moving Earthward-Eastward produce vortices
- Vortices (KHI) lead to magnetic field twist
- This corresponds to a field-aligned current
- Electrons flowing in this current produce aurora with vortex pattern
- The current is called "upward" because ions flow towards the tail (electrons flow towards the ionosphere)

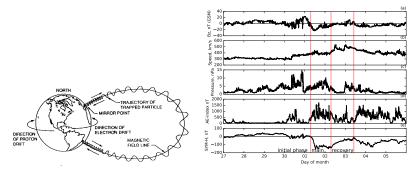


#### All Sky Imagers observations of a substorm

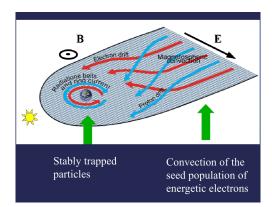


#### Magnetic Storms: Ring Current

- During a prolongated southward IMF (associated with CMEs) many particles penetrate the dipolar region of the magnetosphere.
- A particle in a dipole field will gyrate, bounce and drift at the same time.
- The ring current is a flow of charged particles trapped in the magnetosphere.



#### Particle trajectories in the magnetosphere



- Drift of lower energy particles is dominated by E × B drift
- Ring current particles are subject to the gradient and curvature drifts and drift around the Earth
- Electrons –eastward, ions – westward

#### Subbotin+2011

# Ring current: magnetic field disturbances at equatorial region

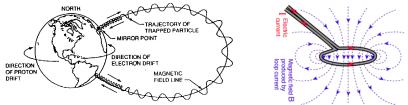
• From Biot-Savart's law of a circular current loop,

$$\mathbf{B}(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi} \int_C \frac{\mathrm{d}\mathbf{r}' \times (\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}')}{|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}'|^3},$$

• the magnetic field disturbance at the Earth's center is negative

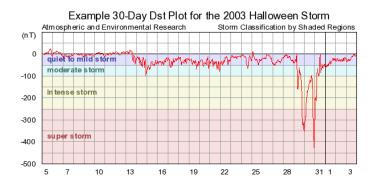
$$\Delta B_{\rm R} = -\frac{\mu_0 U_R}{2\pi B_{\rm E} R_{\rm E}^3},$$

where  $U_R$  is total energy of all ring current particles.



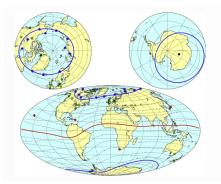
#### Ring current effect on the ground: magnetic storm

- Disturbance storm time (Dst) index homepage: wdc.kugi.kyoto-u.ac.jp/dst\_realtime/presentmonth/index.html
- Measured by stations at  $\lambda \simeq \pm 20^\circ \dots 30^\circ$
- Duration can be several days, Dst <-50 nT, total current  $\sim 10^7 {
  m A}$



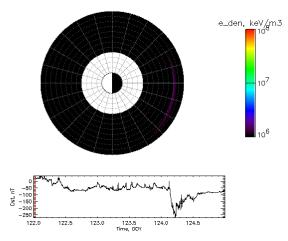
# Kp-index

• *Kp* is a 3-hour index that describes the global level of all irregular disturbances of the geomagnetic field caused by solar wind

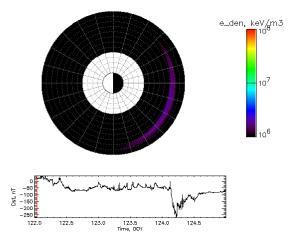


O Quiet		<b>1</b> Quiet		2 Unsettled		3 Unsettled		4 Active	
NIGH Geomagnetic Latitudes	WEAK & SLOW AURORA POSSIBLE	HIGH Geomégnetic Latitudes	WEAK & SLOW AURORA LIKELY	HIGH Geomagnetic Latitudes	MODERATE AURORAL DISPLAY	HIGH Geomegnetic Latitudes	ACTIVE AURORAL DISPLAY Sporadic substorm possible	HICH Geomagnetic Latitudes	ACTIVE AURORAL DISPLAY multiple sporadic substerms possible
LOW Geomagnetic Latitudes	AURORA EXTREMELY UNLIKELY	LOW Geomagnetic Latitudes	AURORA VERY UNLIKELY	LOW Geonagnetic Latitudes	AURORA	LOW Geomagnetic Latitudes	WEAK AURORA DISPLAY POSSIBLE	LOW Geomagnetic Latitudes	WEAK AURORA DISPLAY POSSIBLE
Possible source: Small influe of particles due to some reconnections mostly at the magnetotall.		Possible source Swall influx of particles due to some reconnections mostly at The magnetotals		Possille source Small influx of particles due to some reconsections mostly at the magnetistal.		Possible source Constal hole sending fast winds or remains after days of storming > enhanced solar wind		Possible source: Ceremal hole sending fast winds or remains after days of storming > enhanced solar wind	
G5) Extreme		8(G4) Severe		7(G3) Strong		6 (G2) Moderate		5 (G1) Minor	
-	EXTREMELY STRONG AURORA Long periods of submissions		CATREMELY STRONG AURORA Long periods of Substances	Geomaj Histo Georgepiete Listotee	VERY STRONG AURORAL DISPLAY Long periods of autonomics	Geoma Geomagnetic Latitudes	STRONG AURORAL DISPLAY ionger subsisteres	Geomagnetic Cecmagnetic Letitudes	VERY ACTIVE AURORAL DISPLAY Multiple substorms likely
		L <b>OW</b> Seconseptents Letterdets		LON Contragratic Lotteres		LOW Getmagnetic Latitudes	ACTIVE AURORAL DISPLAY VERY LIKELY	LOW Geomagnetic Latitudes	AURORAL DISPLAY LIKELY
Prostien anver Separ CMEX, Carrington stans Anverta Anvertage Stan were wer Anterior Char water		Foldbar source Large Office caused by adam Schere or False * vary achieved adam wind with Schere sheet wave				Possible source Coronal halk sending fast winds Or CMS > enhanced solar wind		Possible source: Coronal hole sending fast winds Or CBB > enhanced solar wind	

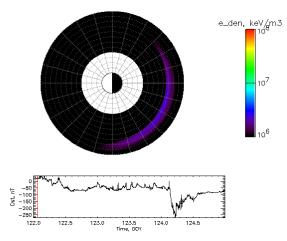
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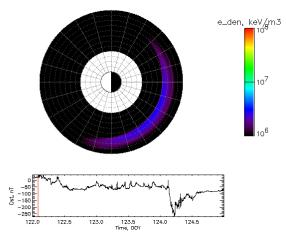
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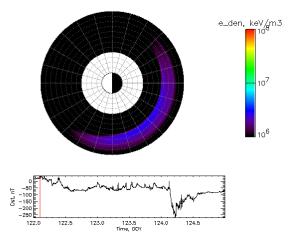
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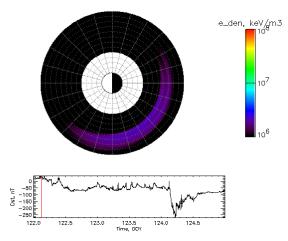
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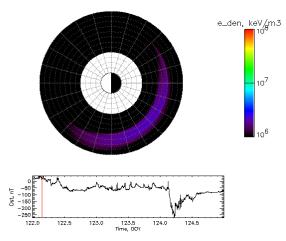
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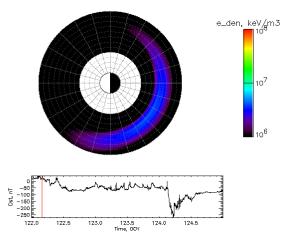
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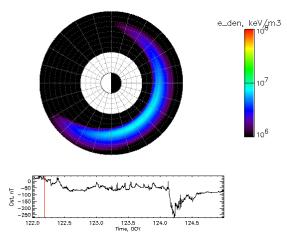
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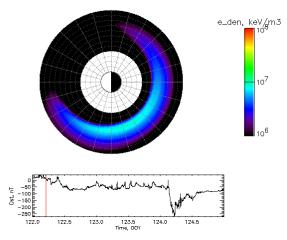
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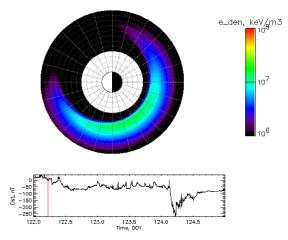
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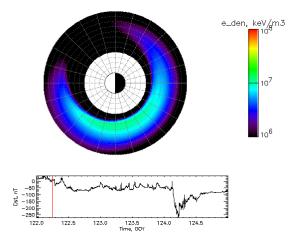
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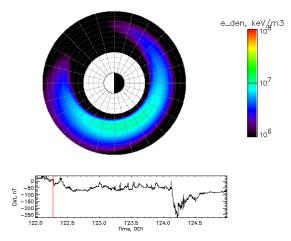
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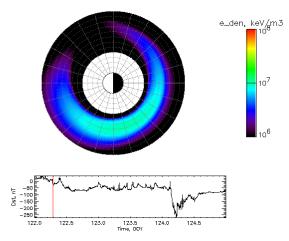
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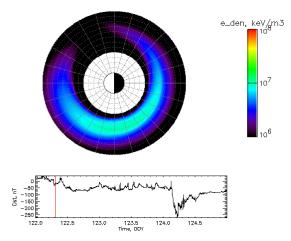
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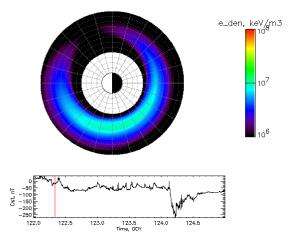
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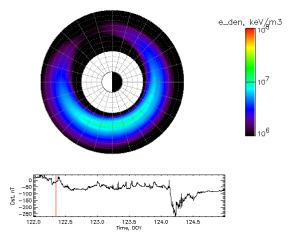
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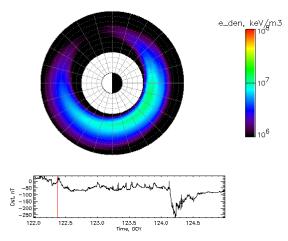
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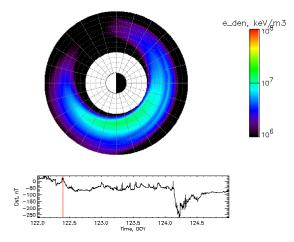
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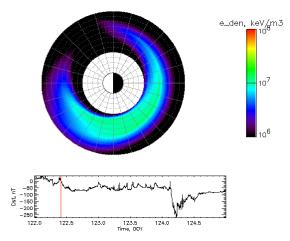
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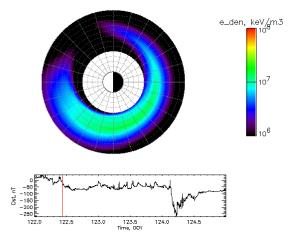
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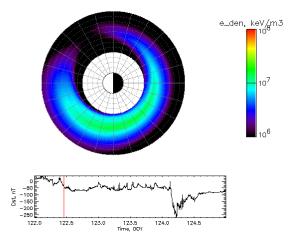
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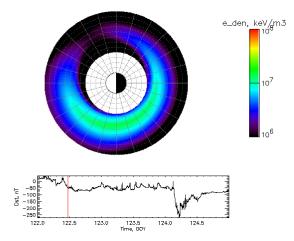
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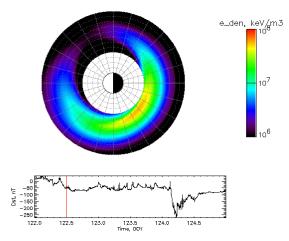
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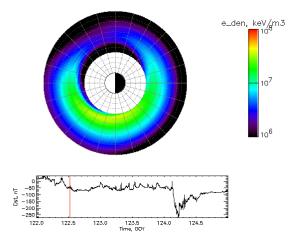
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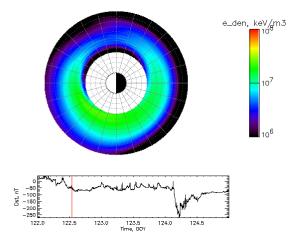
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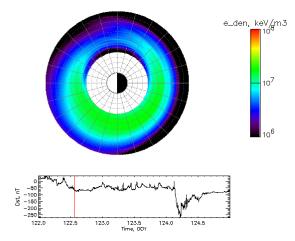
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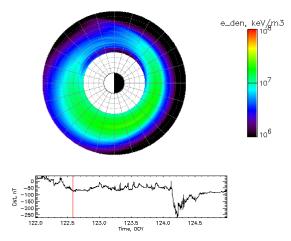
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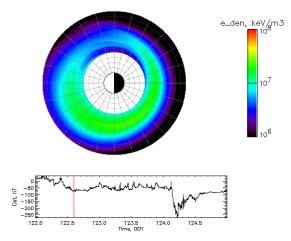
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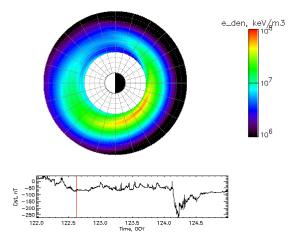
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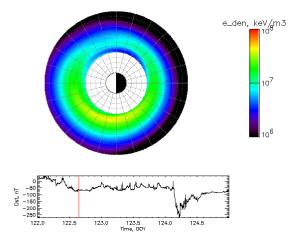
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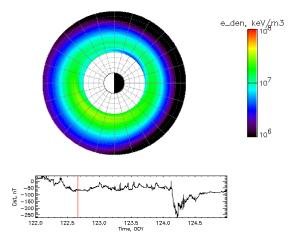
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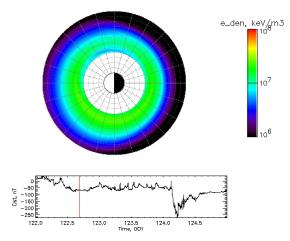
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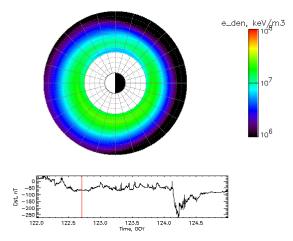
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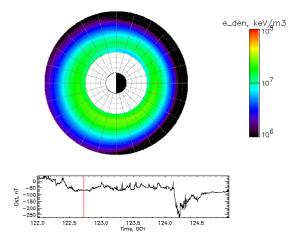
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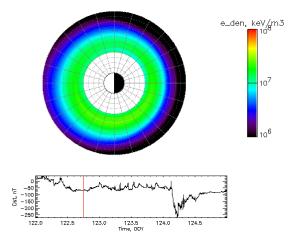
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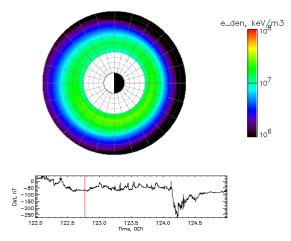
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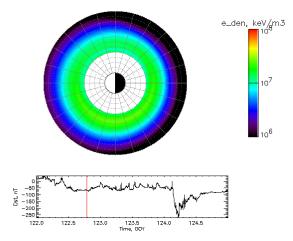
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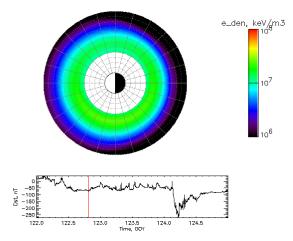
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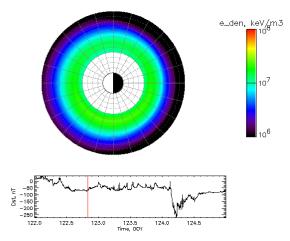
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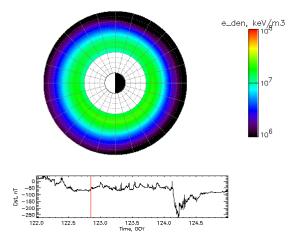
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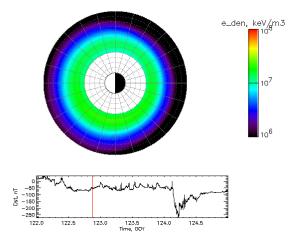
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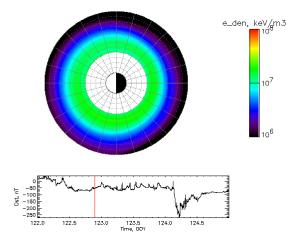
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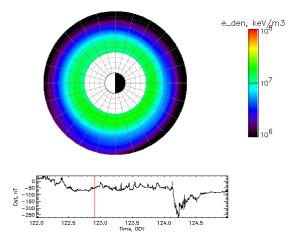
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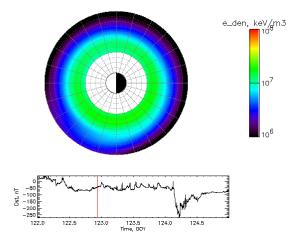
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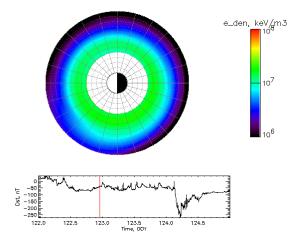
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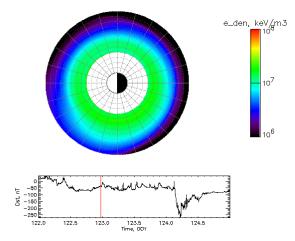
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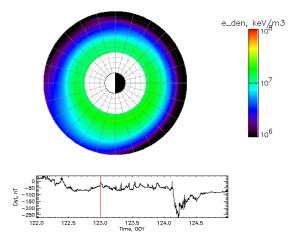
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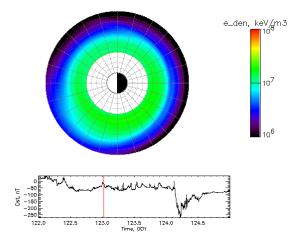
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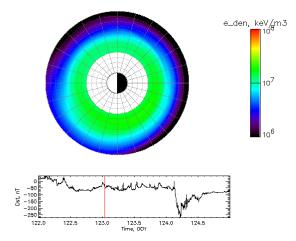
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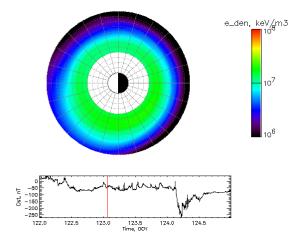
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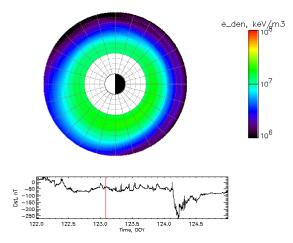
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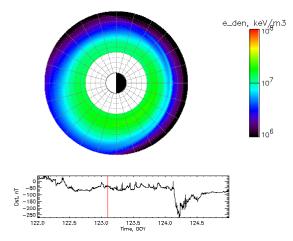
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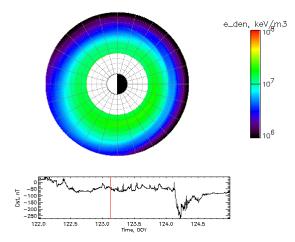
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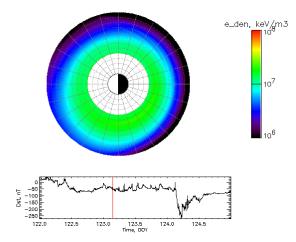
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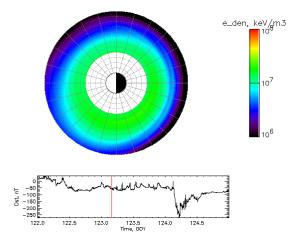
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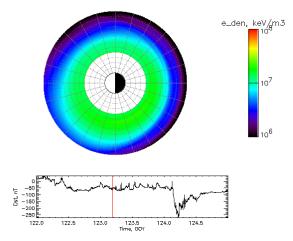
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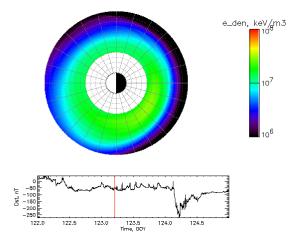
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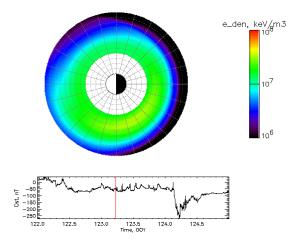
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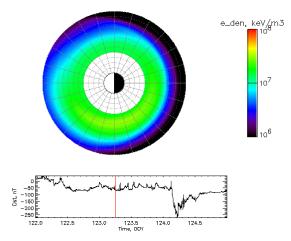
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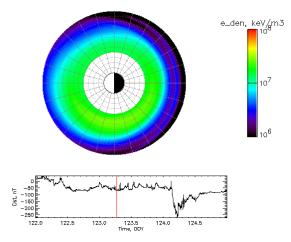
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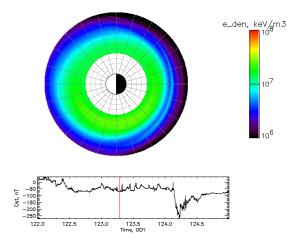
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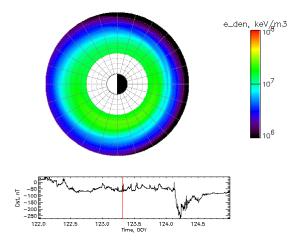
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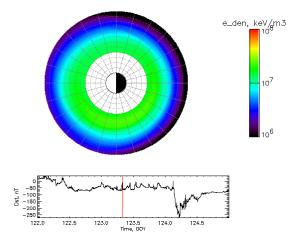
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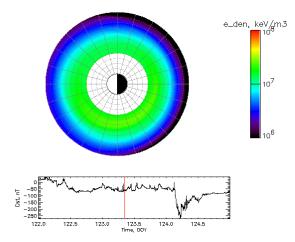
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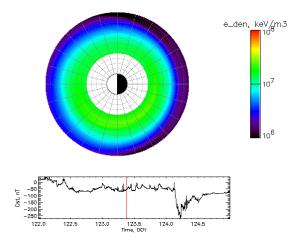
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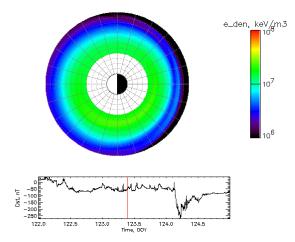
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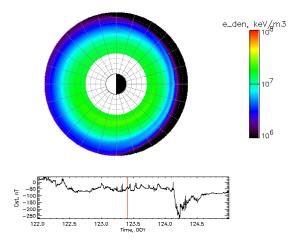
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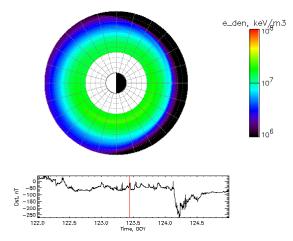
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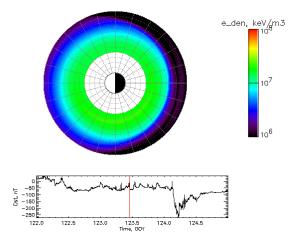
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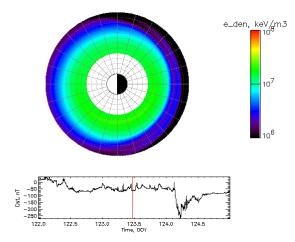
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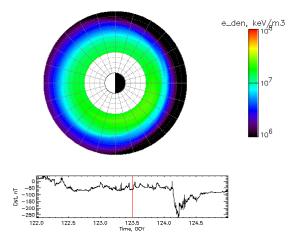
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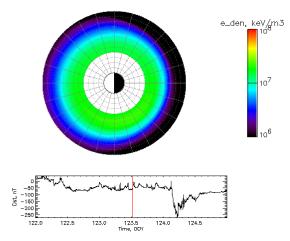
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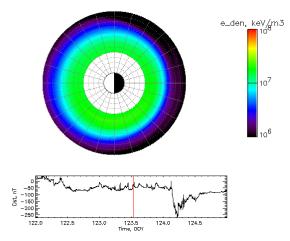
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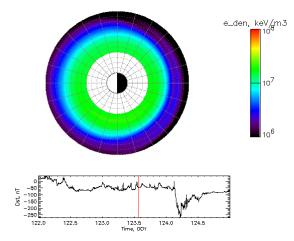
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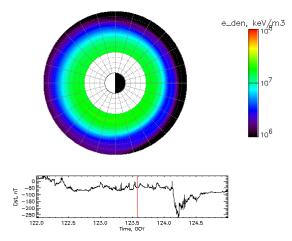
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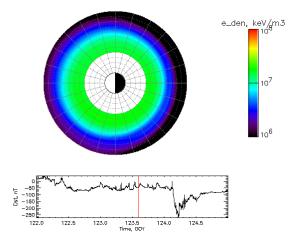
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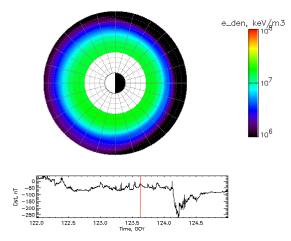
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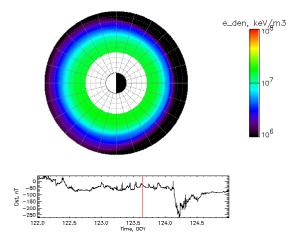
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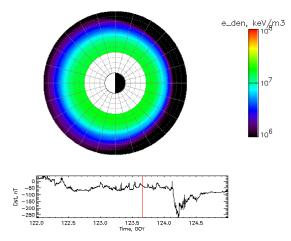
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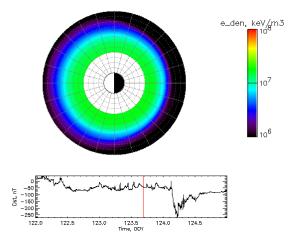
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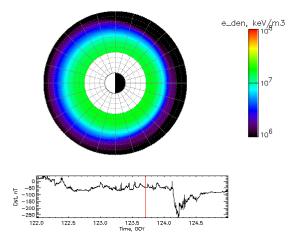
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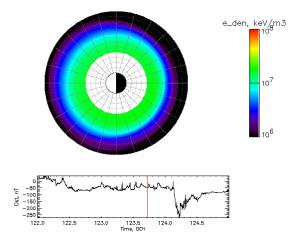
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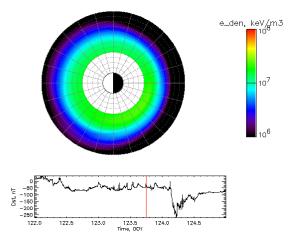
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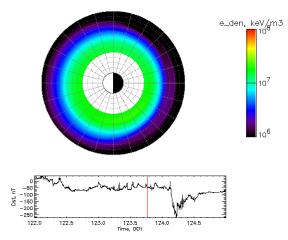
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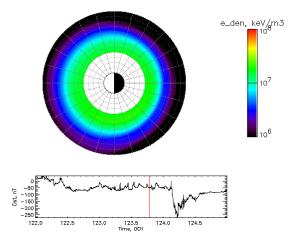
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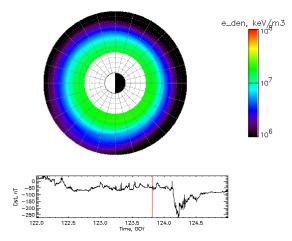
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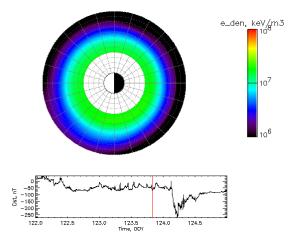
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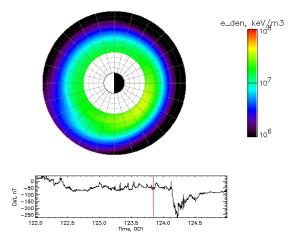
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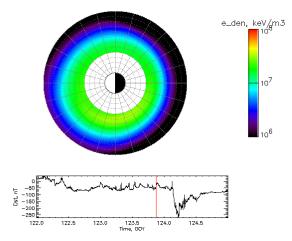
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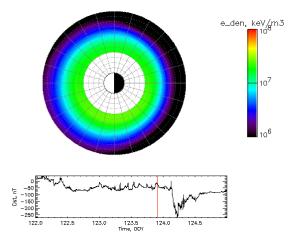
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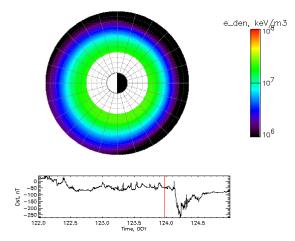
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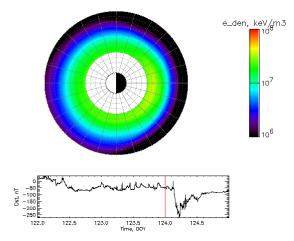
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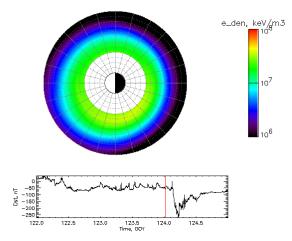
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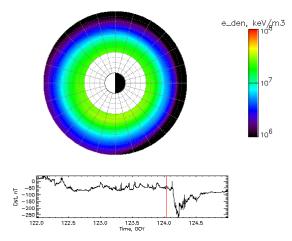
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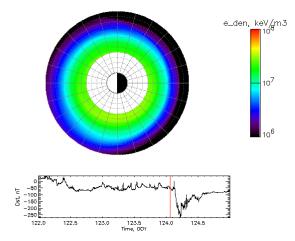
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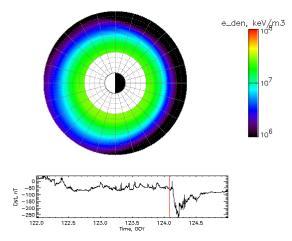
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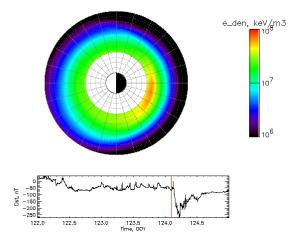
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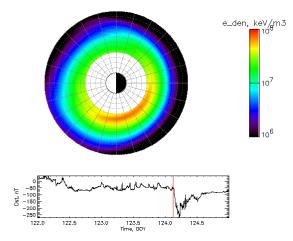
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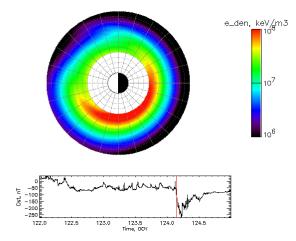
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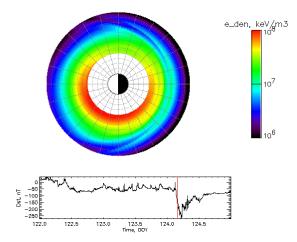
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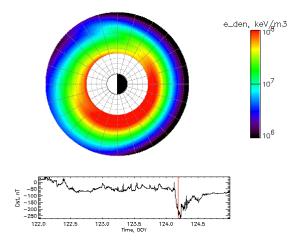
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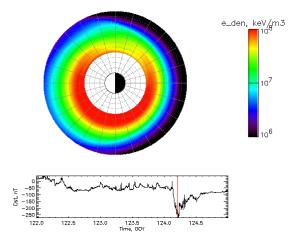
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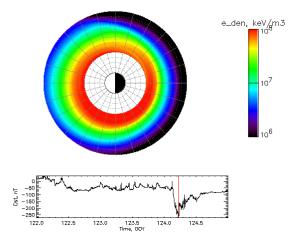
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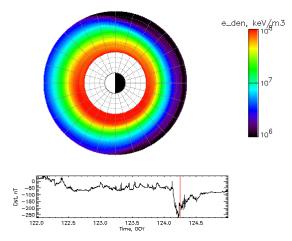
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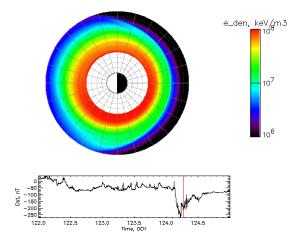
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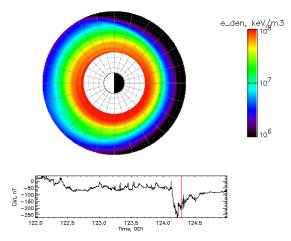
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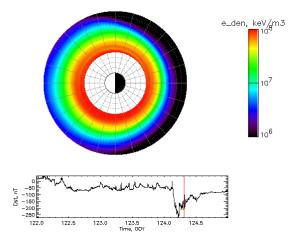
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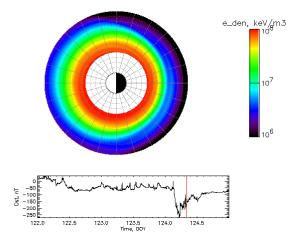
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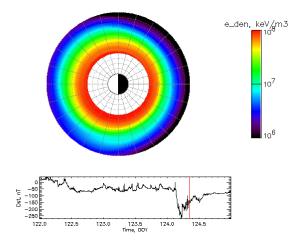
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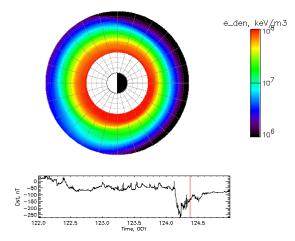
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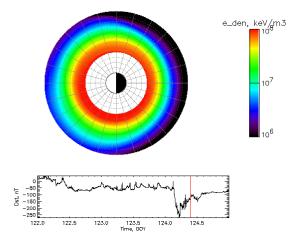
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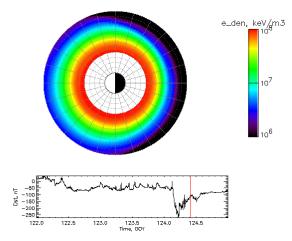
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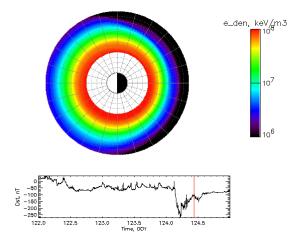
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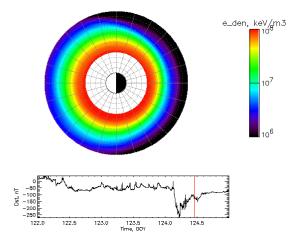
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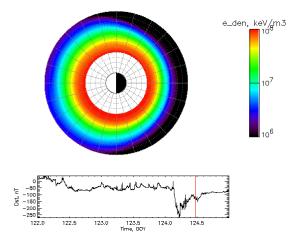
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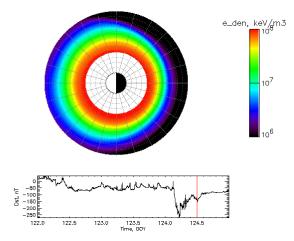
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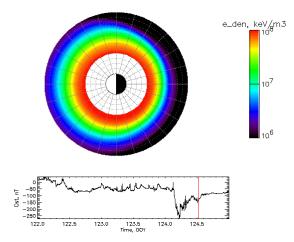
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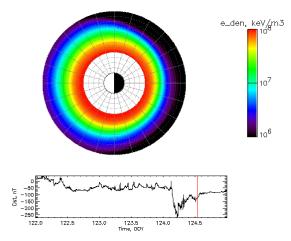
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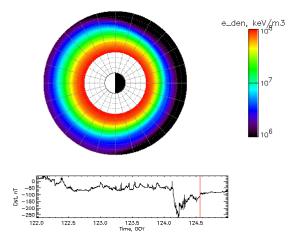
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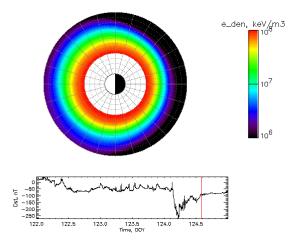
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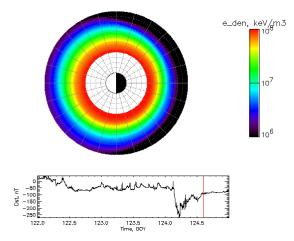
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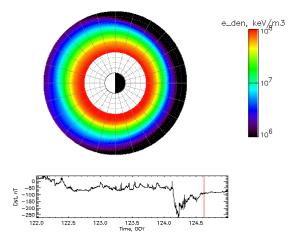
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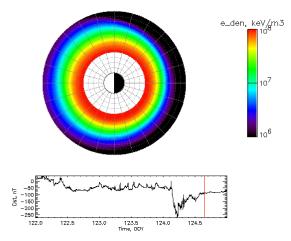
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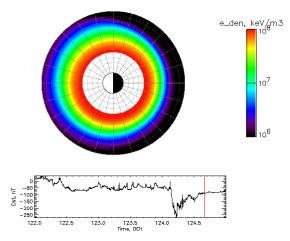
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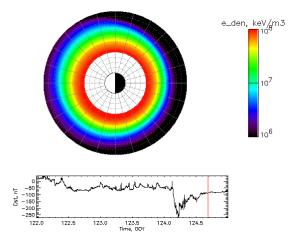
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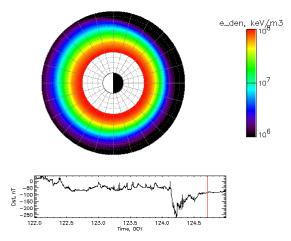
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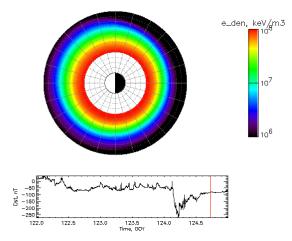
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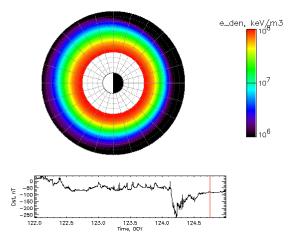
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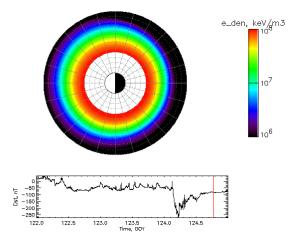
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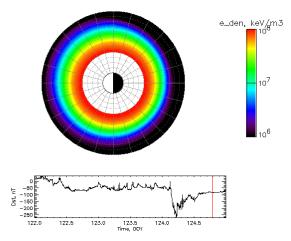
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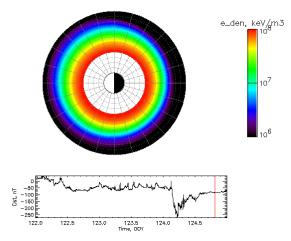
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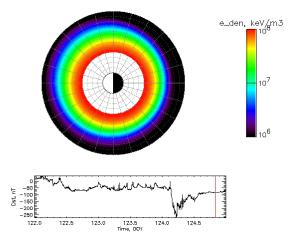
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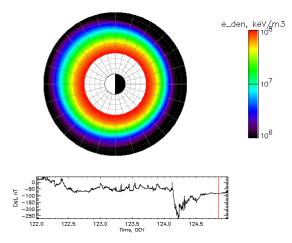
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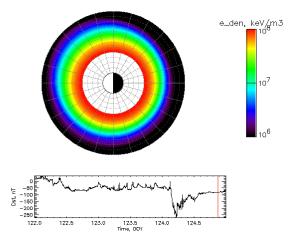
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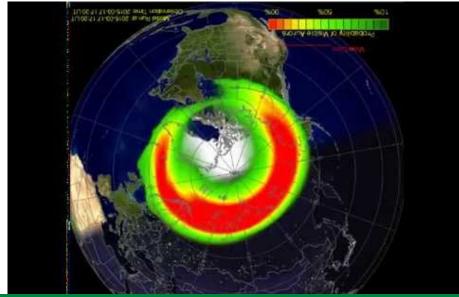
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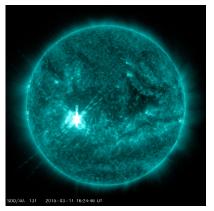
## Aurora during magnetic storm

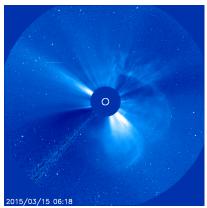


## Magnetic storm: space weather preconditions

St. Patrick's Day magnetic storm: 17/03/2015

- The solar flare is followed by the CME
- (left) AIA 131 Å SDO image of the flaring regions; (right) SOHO LASCO C3 image of the inner heliosphere.





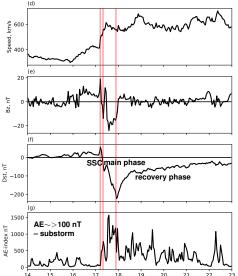
## Magnetic storm: observations

St. Patrick's Day magnetic storm: 17/03/2015

 sudden storm commencement (SSC):

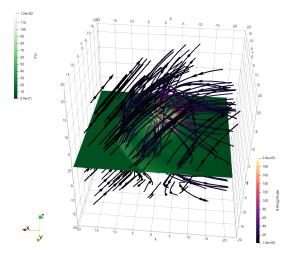
the CME arrives on 17/03/2015 at 04:45 UT (increase in the solar wind speed (d), northward turn of the Interplanetary Magnetic Field (IMF) (e); Dst index increases (f)

- main phase: the vertical component of the IMF, B<sub>z</sub> turns southward; Dst index decreases
- recovery phase: Dst index recovers



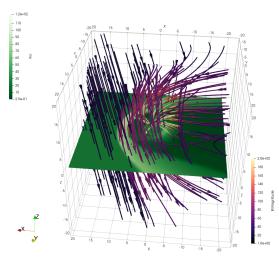
32/38

## Magnetosphere: during northward IMF, 02:00 UT



Space Weather Modeling Framework, data from R. Ilie

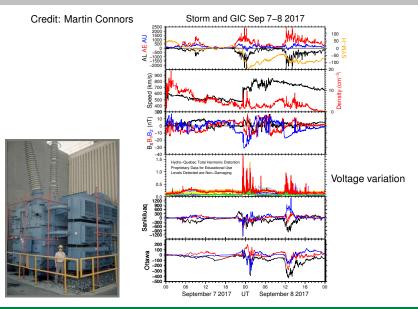
# Magnetosphere: during southward IMF, 16:00 UT



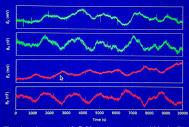
Space Weather Modeling Framework, data from R. Ilie During a prolongated southward IMF (associated with CMEs) many particles penetrate the dipolar region of the magnetosphere and form the ring current: a flow of trapped charged particles (typically 10-100 keV).

 Accelerated ring current particles form hazardous radiation belts.

### Space Weather application: Hydroelectrostation



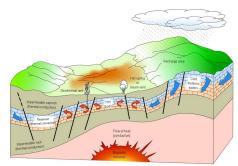
## Space Weather application: Investigation of conductivity



The changing magnetic field creates currents within the Earth.



Credit: Max Moorkamp



Taken from www.geothermal-energy.org

Measuring in New Mexico

- The magnetosphere is a highly dynamical system that undergoes a more or less predictable sequence of changes in response to an energy loading.
- This sequence called a *magnetospheric substorm*.
- When the energy loading remains for an extended interval, auroral currents become continually disturbed and the ring current grows with time.
- The ring current causes a strong decrease in the equatorial magnetic field, a signature that is known as a *magnetic storm*.

- W. Baumjohann and R. Treumann, Basic Space Plasma Physics, 1996
- A. Keiling et al., Substorm current wedge driven by plasma flow vortices: THEMIS observations, JGR, 2009
- E. Kronberg et al., Comparing and contrasting dispersionless injections at geosynchronous orbit during a substorm event, JGR, 2017
- E. Kronberg et al., Contribution of energetic and heavy ions to the plasma pressure: The 27 September to 3 October 2002 storm, JGR, 2017