# REALTIME GEOMAGNETIC INDICES FOR MID-LATITUDES

MID-R, MID-E, MID-U and MID-L

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ST4.2 Session Chat Mon, 04 May, 08:30–10:15 EGU2020-18174

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# ABSTRACT

Mid latitudes around 40 degree are influenced by effects typically found at both high and low latitudes. Moreover, the focus of the Solar Quiet ionospheric current system, drifts around these mid-latitudes. Consequently they have been considered as a complicated place to infer the geospace state from the ground and also complicated for practical procedures to generate geomagnetic indices.

The procedure designed at the University of Alcala specially focused on removing solar regular variations at mid-latitudes is delivering a geomagnetic Local Disturbance index (LDi) in realtime. The same procedure can be used to produce global geomagnetic indices when applied to several geomagnetic stations at these latitudes.

We present in this work the high-resolution (one minute) realtime production of ring current and auroral indices (MID-R, MID-E, MID-U and MID-L) similar to the well known Dst and AE indices for mid-latitudes which will help in the understanding of the complex physical processes that emerge at these latitudes. At the same time they fill a gap in the current operational space weather products available for these latitudes.







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Day to day variability and shape near the focus of the Sq

MID LATITUDES ARE AFFECTED
BY STORMS AND SUBSTORMS

EXTREME GEOMAGNETIC STORMS ARE STILL NOT WELL UNDERSTOOD

SPACE WEATHER USERS' NEEDS

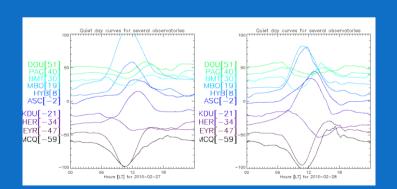
A sentence from Fukushima, N. (1994)

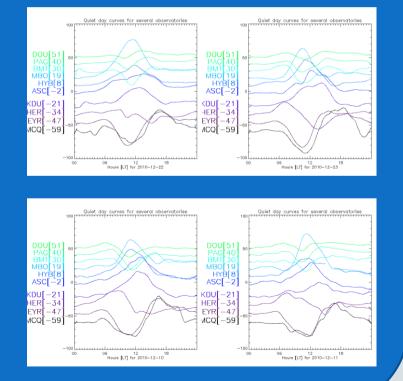


#### Different consecutive days on International Quiet Days

Considerable variability from one day to the next one of:

- The intensity during quiet days
  - > See MBO at top-right figures
- The shape of the curve
  - See HER (near the focus of the Sq)

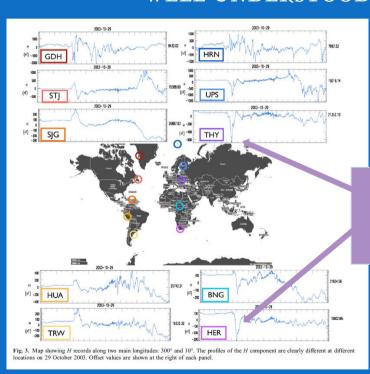






#### Extreme geomagnetic storms are still not

#### WELL UNDERSTOOD

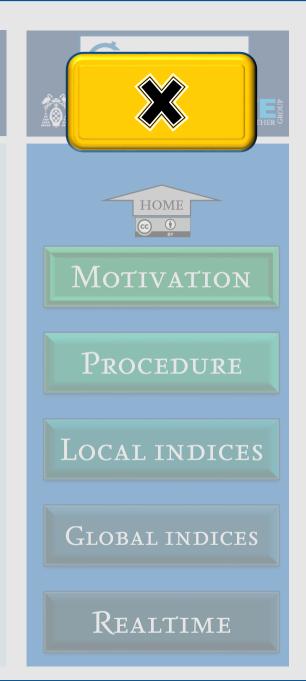


The strongest spikes at mid latitude during Halloween storms

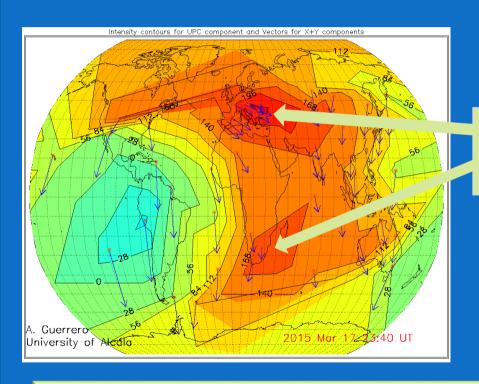
Cid, C., Palacios, J., Saiz, E., Guerrero, A., & Cerrato, Y. (2014).

On extreme geomagnetic storms.

Journal of Space Weather and Space Climate, 4, A28.



#### MID LATITUDES ARE AFFECTED BY STORMS AND SUBSTORMS



Unpredicted substorm effects during the San-Patrick storms UPC SIGNAL FROM GUERRERO ET. AL, 2017

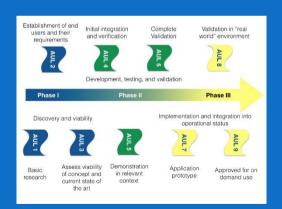
Guerrero, A., Palacios, J., Rodríguez-Bouza, M., Rodríguez-Bilbao, I., Aran, A., Cid, C., ... & Cerrato, Y. (2017). Storm and substorm causes and effects at midlatitude location for the St. Patrick's 2013 and 2015 events.

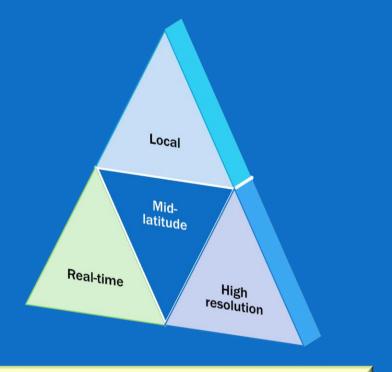
Journal of Geophysical Research: Space Physics, 122(10), 9994-10.



#### SPACE WEATHER USERS' NEEDS

MID LATITUDE GEOMAGNETIC INDICES PRESENTED IN THIS WORK ARE BASED ON LDI, WHICH IS A PROCEDURE TO OBTAIN LOCAL GEOMAGNETIC INDICS. THIS PROCEDURE HAS BEEN AN EXAMPLE OF HOW TO REACH THE LAST LEVEL OF THE AUL FRAMEWORK, SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR SPACE WEATHER USERS'S NEEDS.

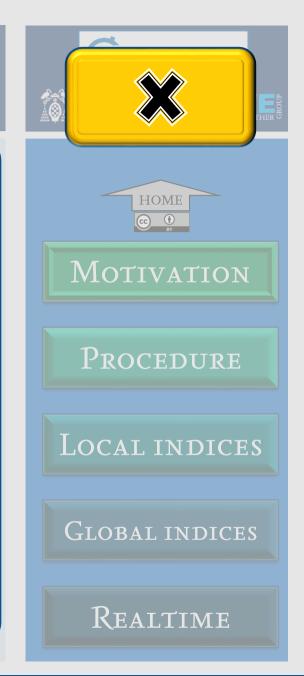




Cid, C., Guerrero, A., Saiz, E., Halford, A. J., & Kellerman, A. C.

Developing the LDi and LCi geomagnetic indices, an example of application of the AULs framework.

Space Weather. 2019



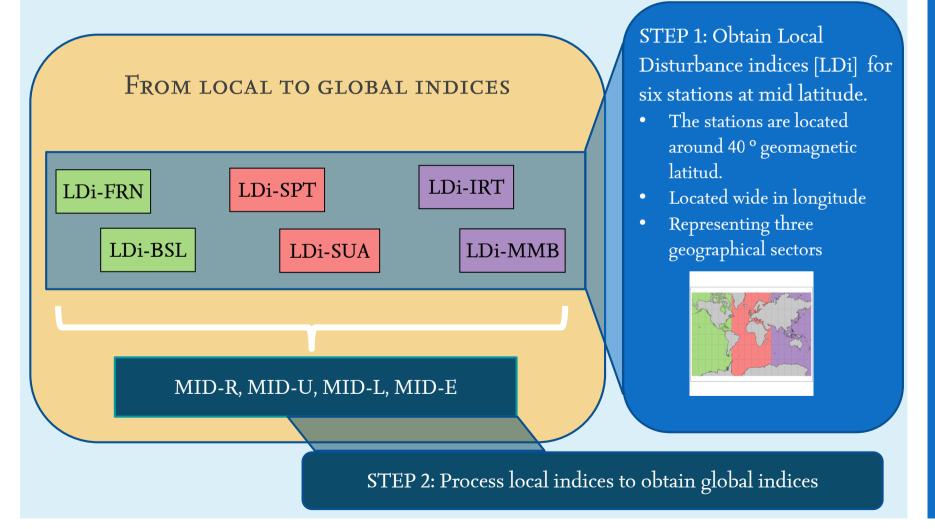
"The complicated phenomena, such as magnetic storms, must be discussed both statistically and for individual examples; these two different approaches are really complimentary and not to be confronted each other. In fact, we must pay attention to the fact that the study of individual storms was initiated by scientists living in high latitudes, whereas those living in moderate or low latitudes preferred to deal with them statistically."

Fukushima, N. (1994), Some topics and historical episodes in geomagnetism and aeronomy, J. Geophys. Res.,99(A10), 19113–19142, doi:10.1029/94JA00102.

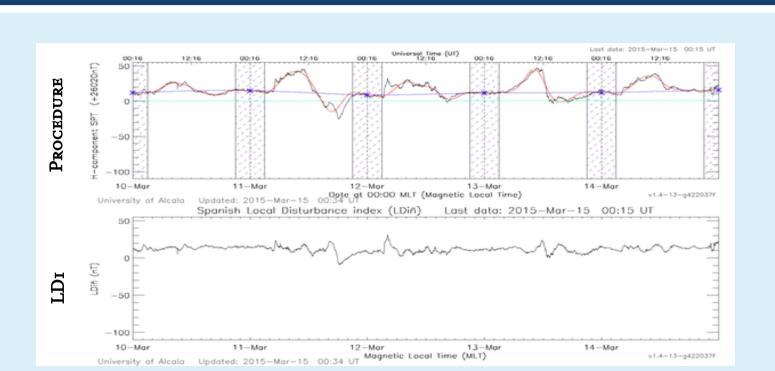


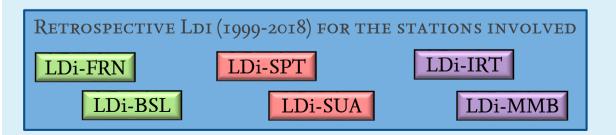
#### **PROCEDURE**







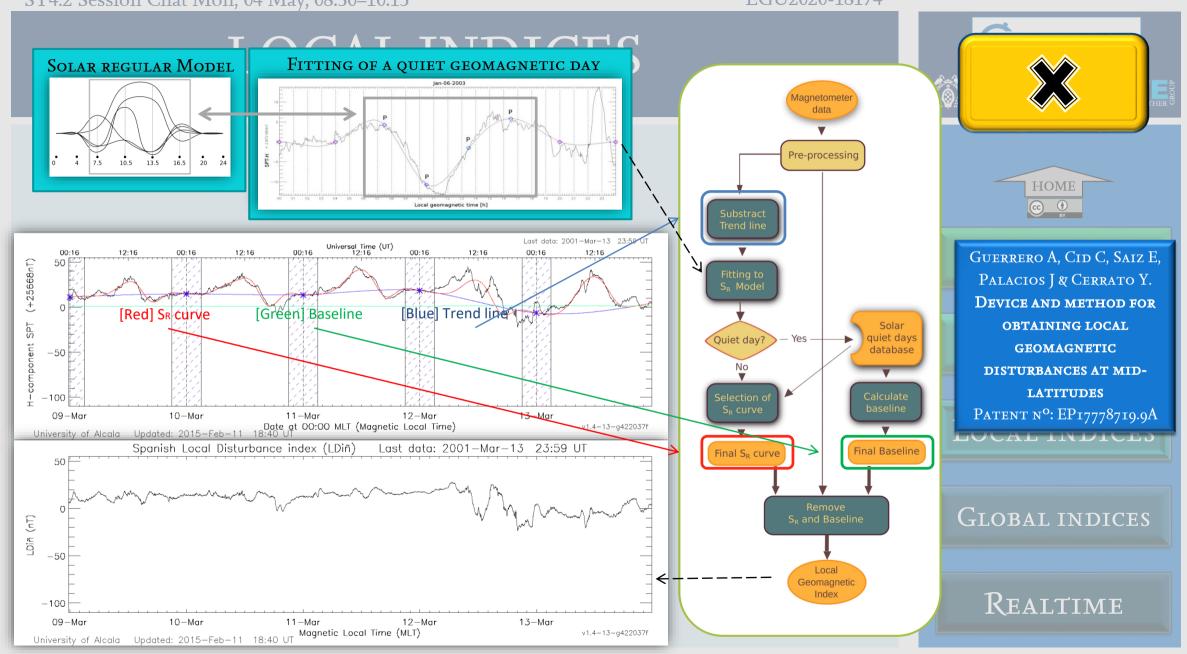




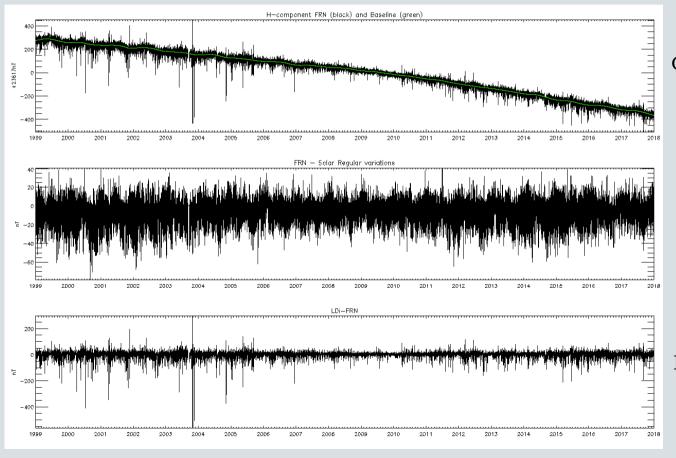
HOW ARE THEY
PRODUCE:







#### LDi-FRN



OBSERVATORY DATA

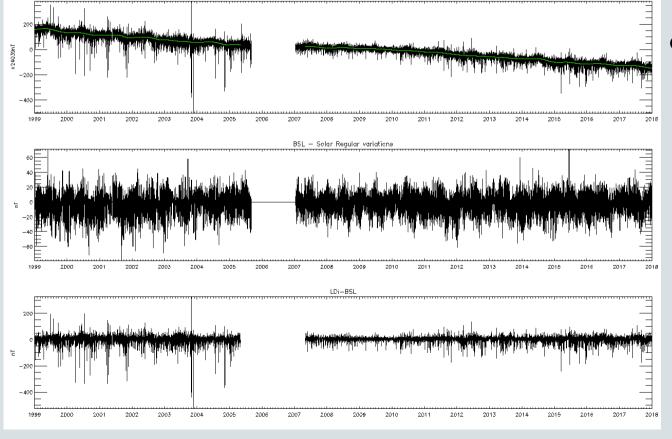
BASELINE

SOLAR REGULAR VARIATIONS



LDi-BSL

H-component BSL (black) and Baseline (green)



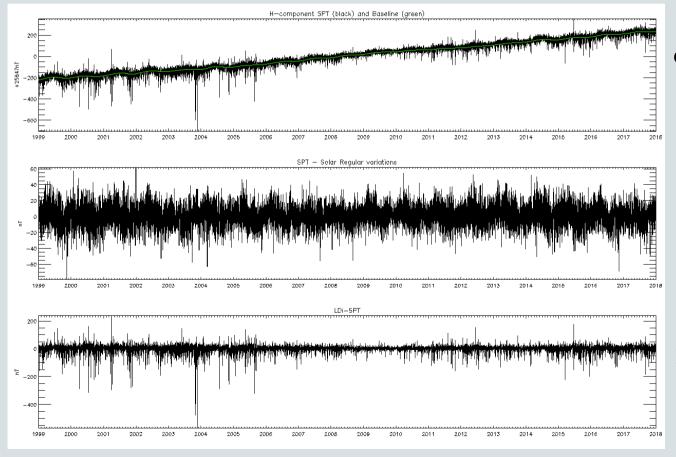
OBSERVATORY DATA

BASELINE

SOLAR REGULAR VARIATIONS



#### LDi-SPT



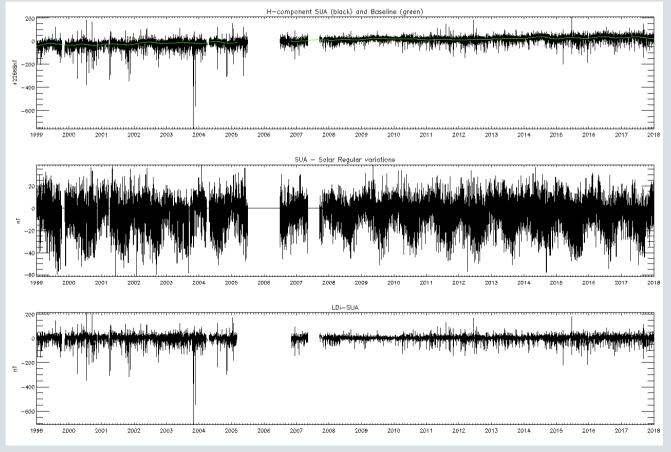
OBSERVATORY DATA

BASELINE

SOLAR REGULAR VARIATIONS







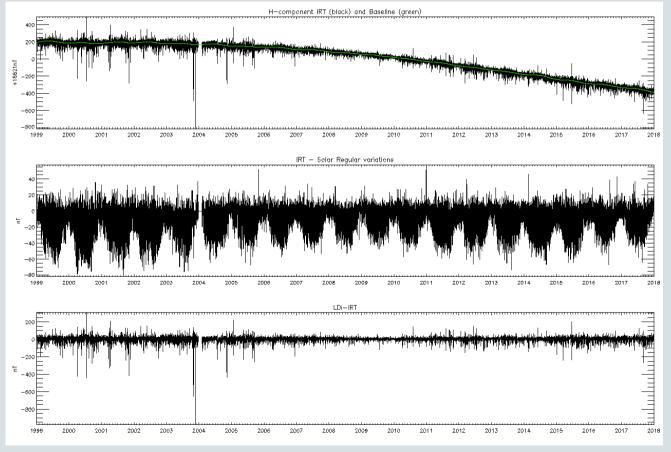
Observatory data

BASELINE

SOLAR REGULAR VARIATIONS



#### LDi-IRT



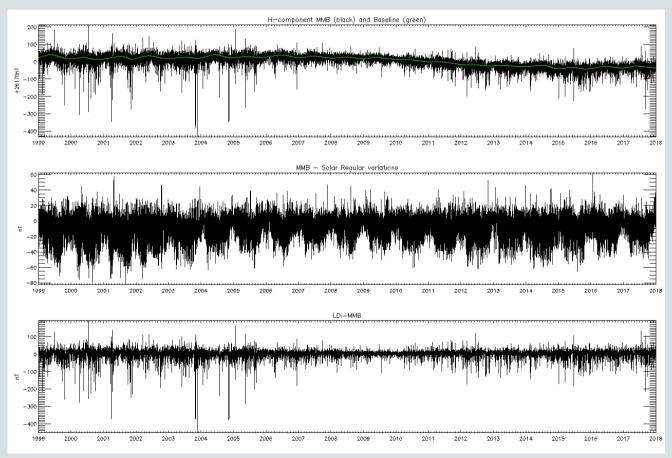
OBSERVATORY DATA

BASELINE

SOLAR REGULAR VARIATIONS



#### LDi-MMB



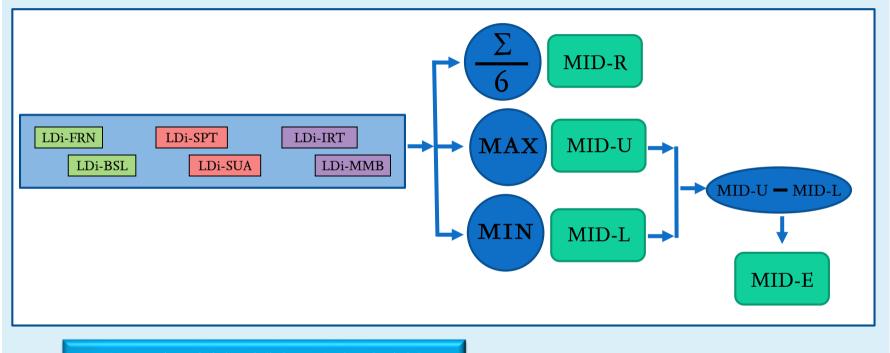
OBSERVATORY DATA

BASELINE

SOLAR REGULAR
VARIATIONS





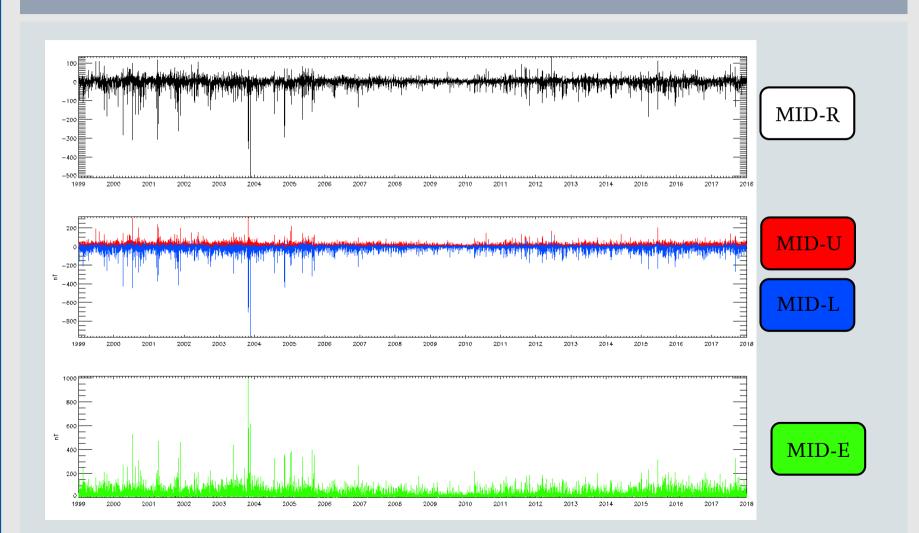


SOME INTERESTING EVENTS:

STORM AND SUBSTORM EFFECTS

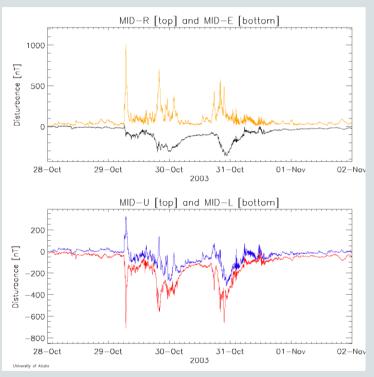
RETROSPECTIVE (1999-2018) MID-R, MID-U, MID-L, MID-E

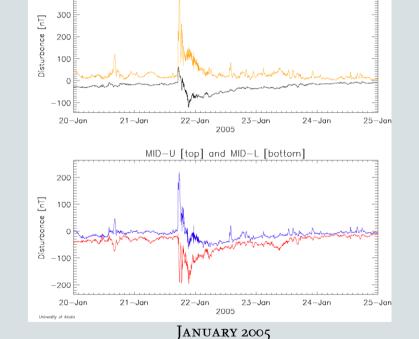






#### Show me the storm and substorm effects





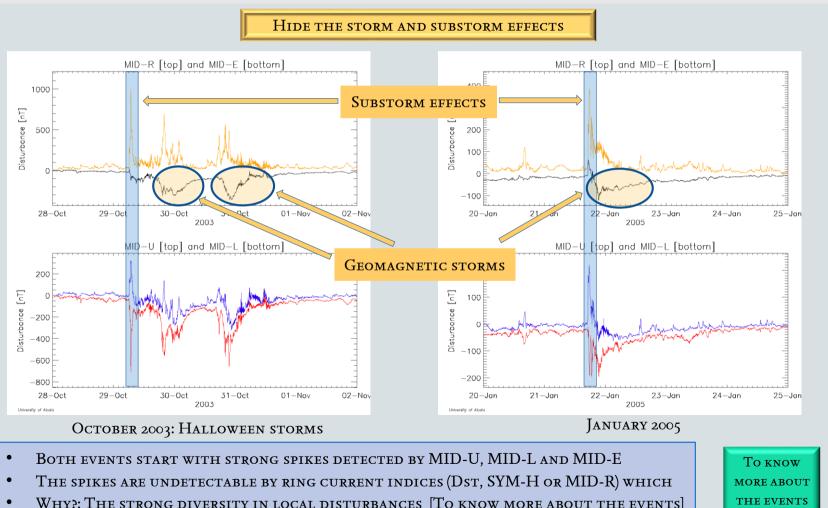
MID-R [top] and MID-E [bottom]

OCTOBER 2003: HALLOWEEN STORMS

- BOTH EVENTS START WITH STRONG SPIKES DETECTED BY MID-U, MID-L AND MID-E
- The spikes are undetectable by ring current indices (Dst, SYM-H or MID-R) which
- Why?: The strong diversity in local disturbances [To know more about the events]

To know more about the events





Why?: The strong diversity in local disturbances [To know more about the events]

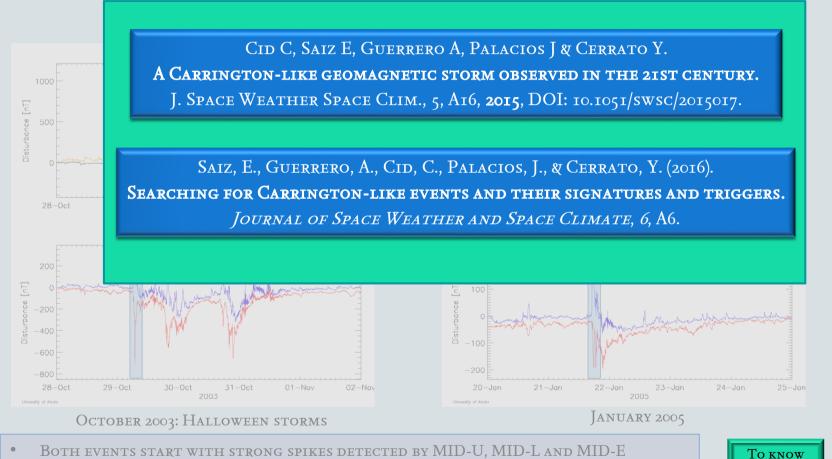


MORE ABOUT

THE EVENTS

## GLOBAL INDICES

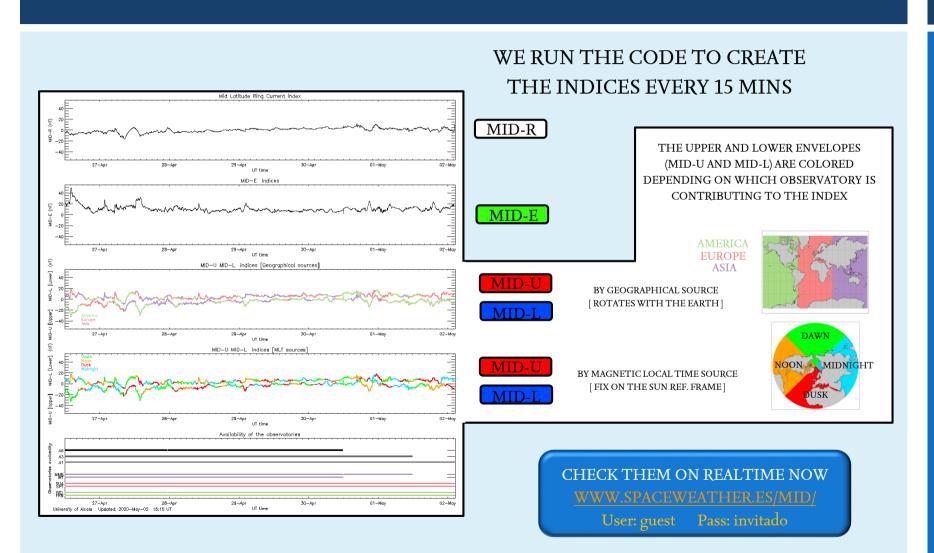






- Both events start with strong spikes detected by MID-U, MID-L and MID-E
- THE SPIKES ARE UNDETECTABLE BY RING CURRENT INDICES (DST, SYM-H or MID-R) WHICH
- Why?: The strong diversity in local disturbances [To know more about the events]

### REALTIME







#### **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

- Geomagnetic field data have been obtained from INTERMAGNET magnetic observatories
- The authors thank the Institutes that operate the observatories which provided data for this study and their staff for their job in recording high-quality data.
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