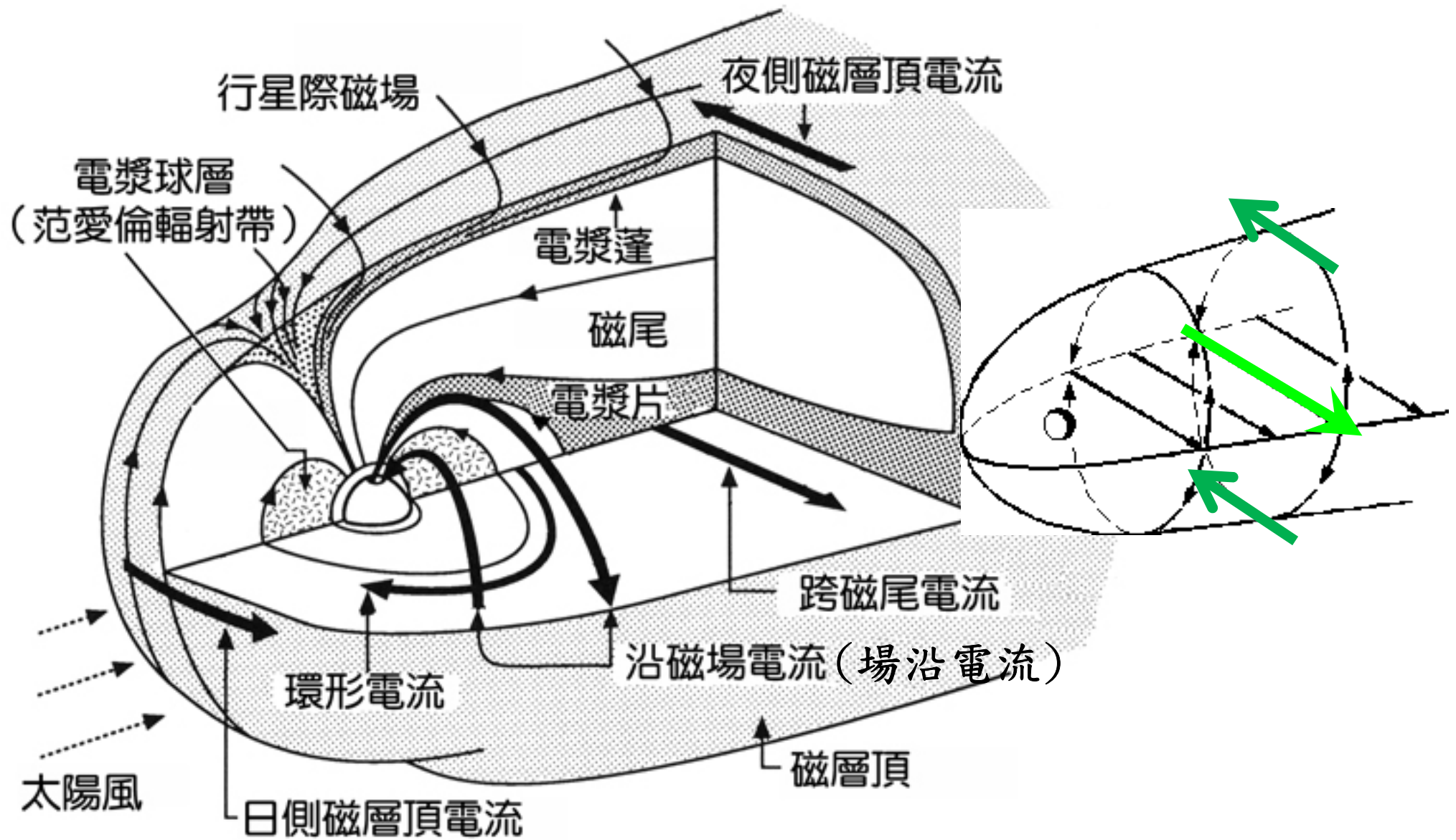


# 地球磁層電流系統



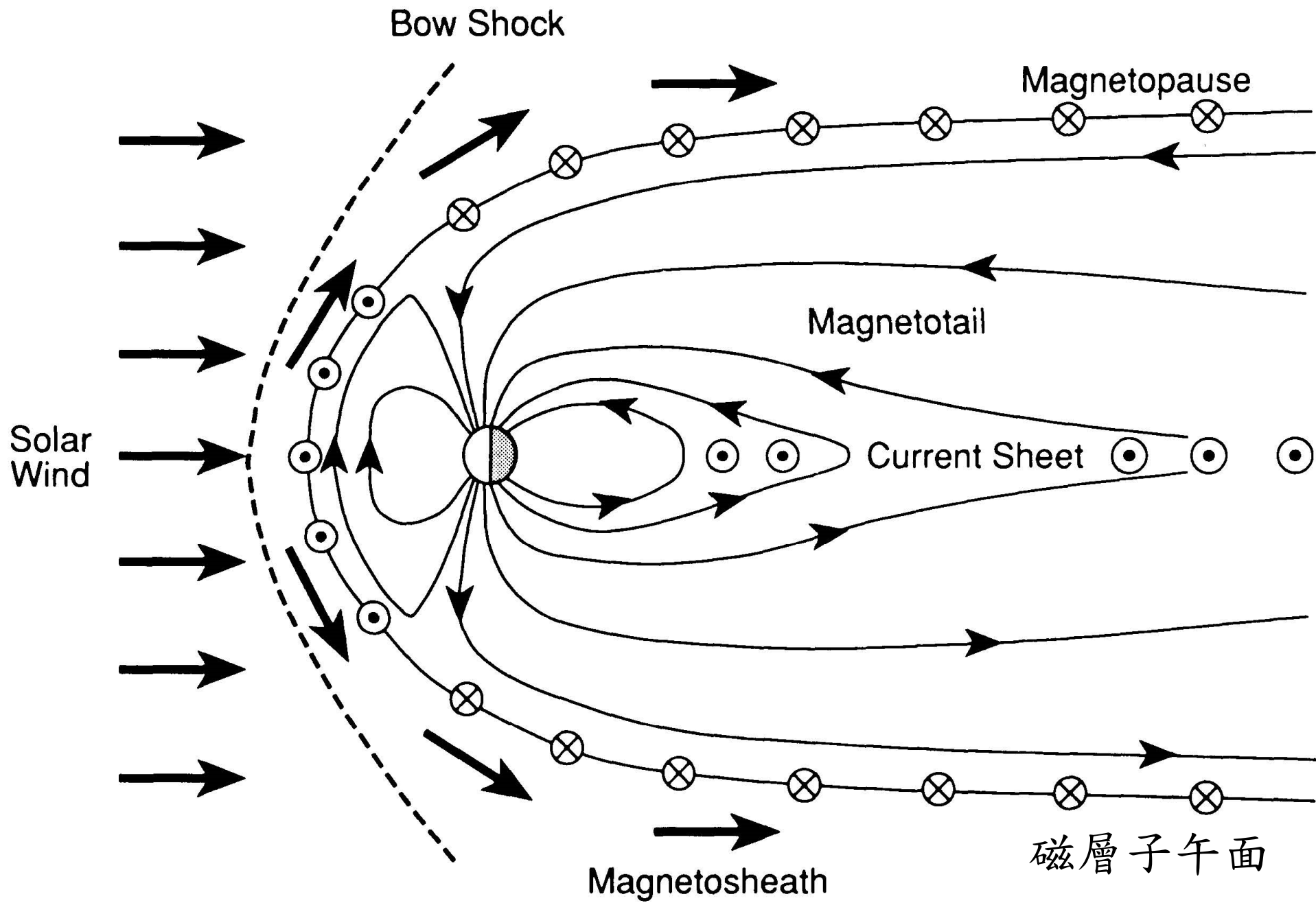
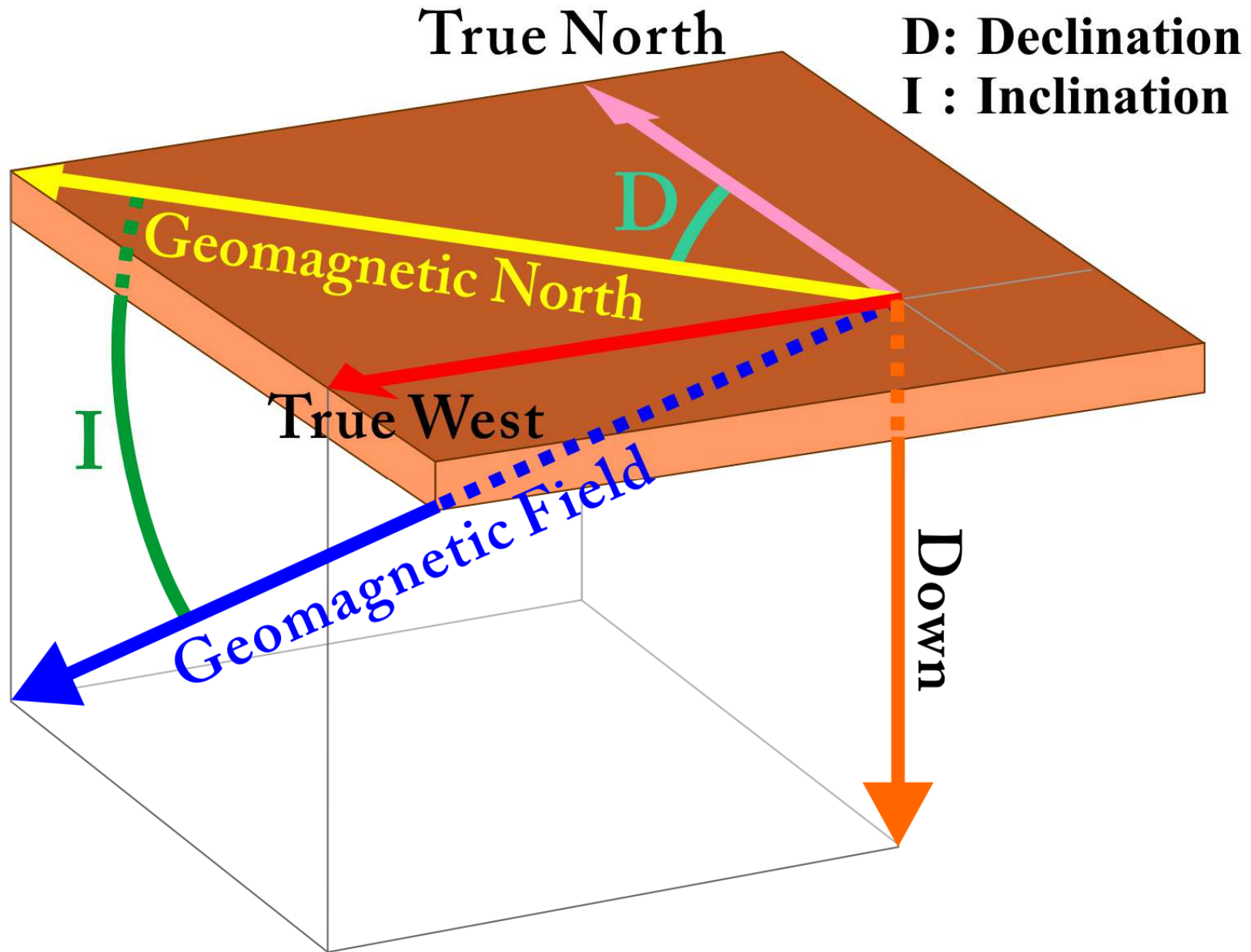


Fig. 9.1 in M. G. Kivelson and C. T. Russell (1995)



# Geomagnetic Field

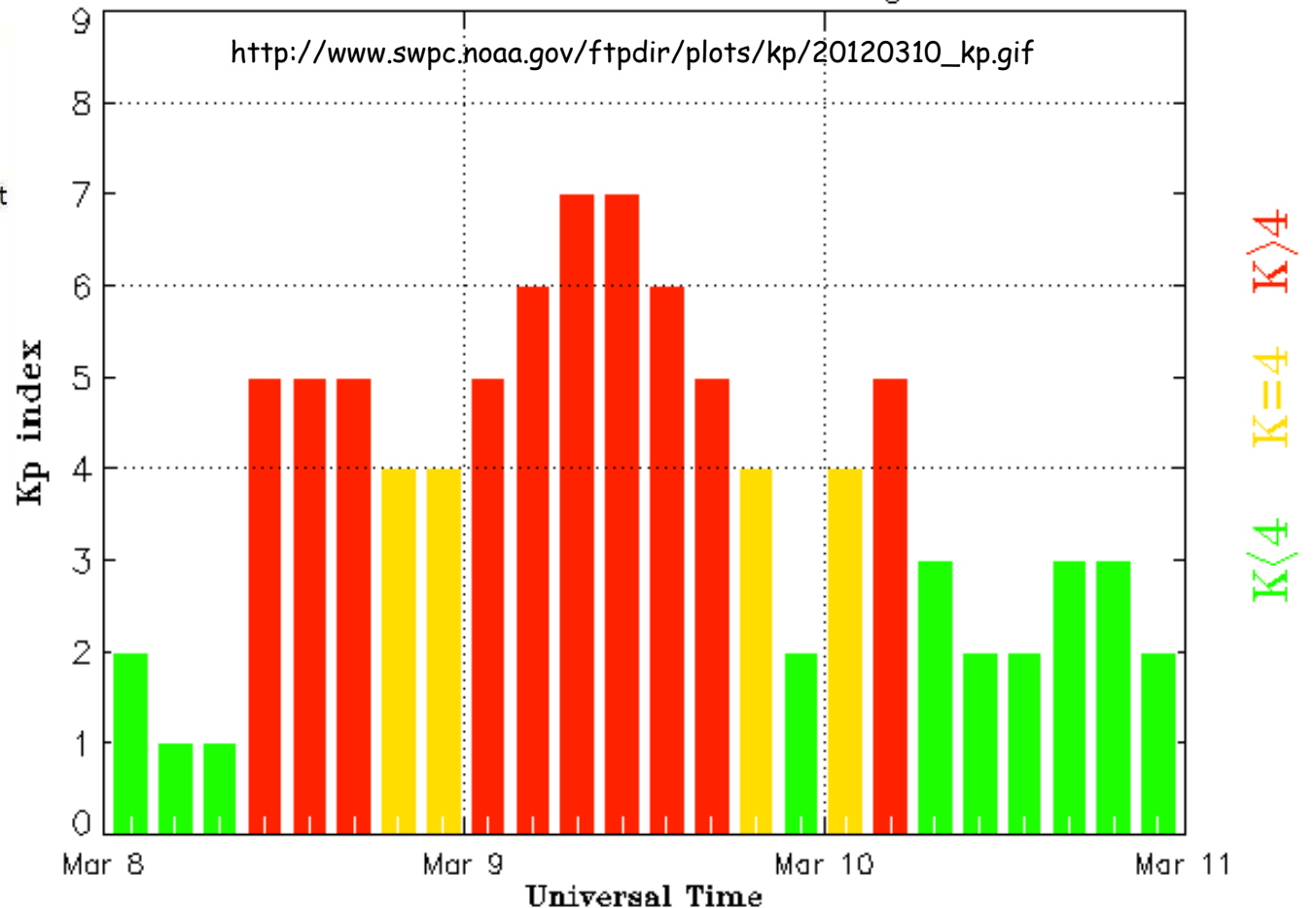
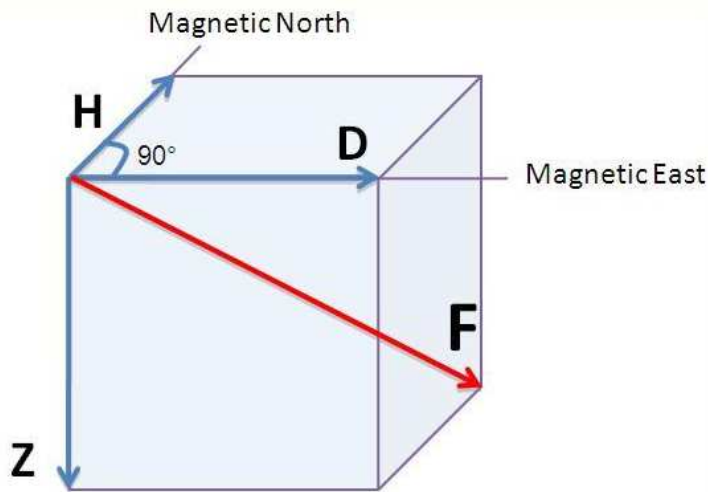


# Kp Index

The Kp index is estimated from the average of the disturbance levels in the most disturbed horizontal magnetic field component (H or D) at 13 selected mid-latitude stations during three-hour period.

0o, 0+, 1-, 1o, 1+, 2-, 2o, 2+, ... , 8o, 8+, 9-, 9o

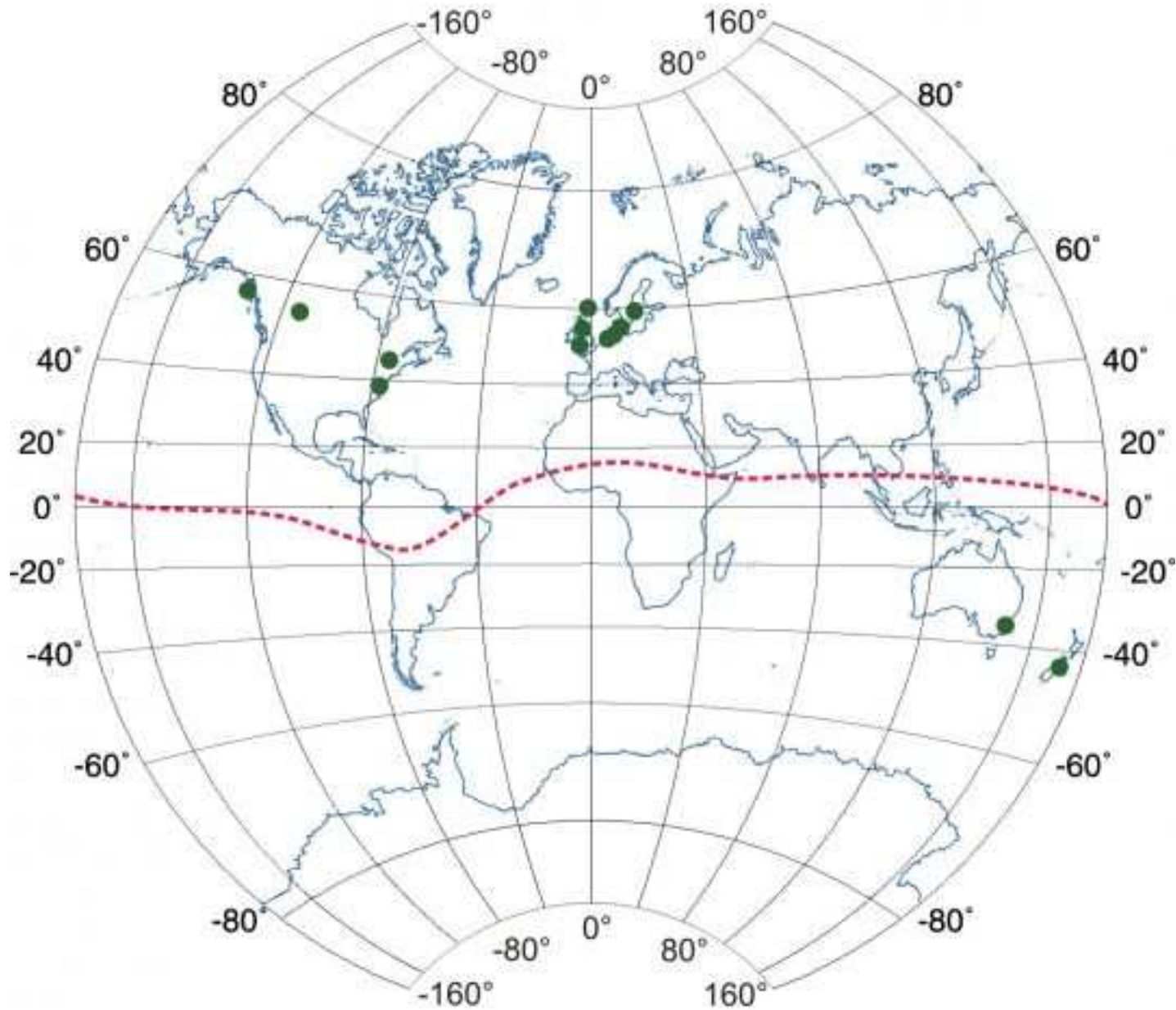
Estimated Planetary K index (3 hour data) Begin: 2012 Mar 08 0000 UTC



Updated 2012 Mar 11 02:55:05 UTC

NOAA/SWPC Boulder, CO USA

# Kp Index



# Dst (Disturbance Storm Time) Index

Dst is derived from the average of H (northward) component disturbances of the geomagnetic field measured hourly at four low-latitude magnetic observatories and is expressed in nanoteslas.

Dst is a geomagnetic index which monitors the world-wide magnetic storm level and has long been used as an indirect measure of the ring current.

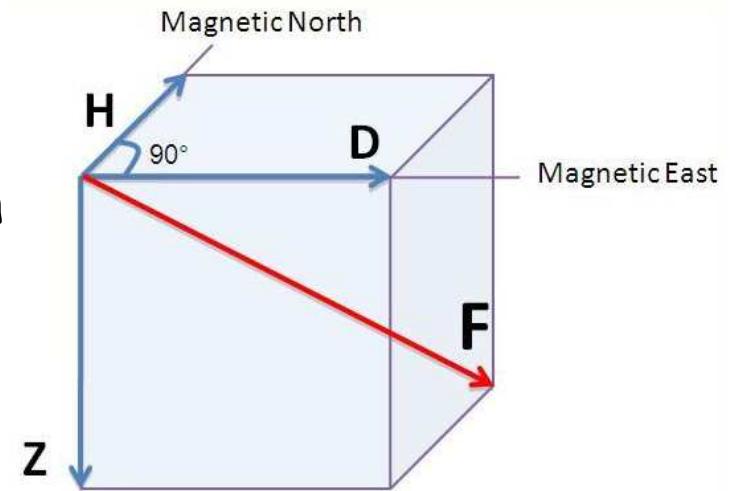


TABLE 1 - Coordinates of the Observatories

Observatory	Geographic		Geomagnetic
	Longitude (E)	Latitude	Dipole latitude
Hermanus	19.22°	-34.40°	-33.3°
Kakioka	140.18°	36.23°	26.0°
Honolulu	to April 1960	201.90°	21.30°
	after April 1960	201.98°	21.32°
San Juan	to January 1965	293.88°	29.9°
	after January 1965	293.85°	29.9°

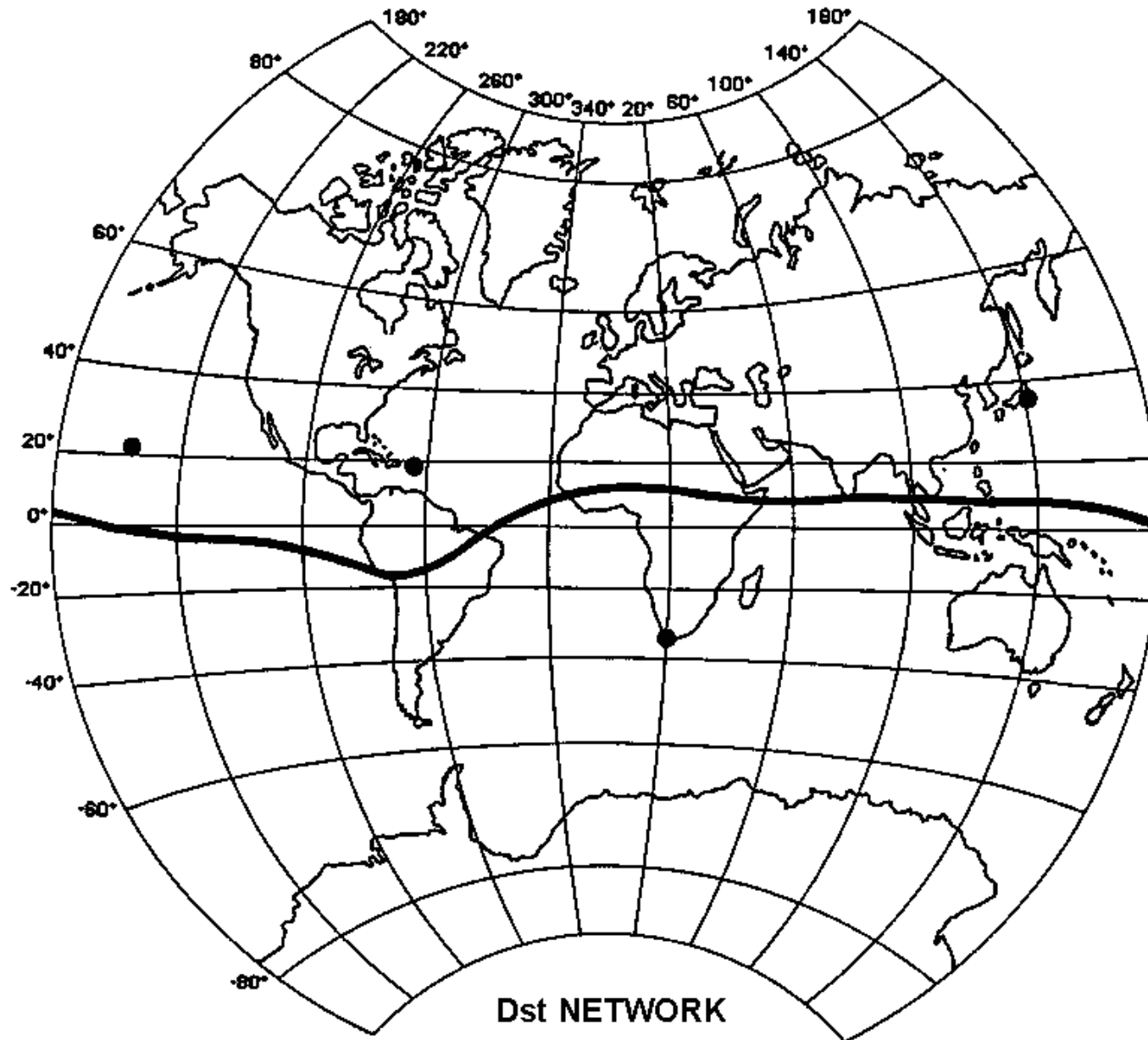
<http://wdc.kugi.kyoto-u.ac.jp/dstdir/dst2/onDstindex.html>

<https://wiki oulu.fi/display/SpaceWiki/Magnetic+activity+indices>

<http://pluto.space.swri.edu/image/glossary/dst.html>

[http://roma2.rm.ingv.it/en/themes/23/geomagnetic\\_indices/27/dst\\_index](http://roma2.rm.ingv.it/en/themes/23/geomagnetic_indices/27/dst_index)

# Dst (Disturbance Storm Time) Index

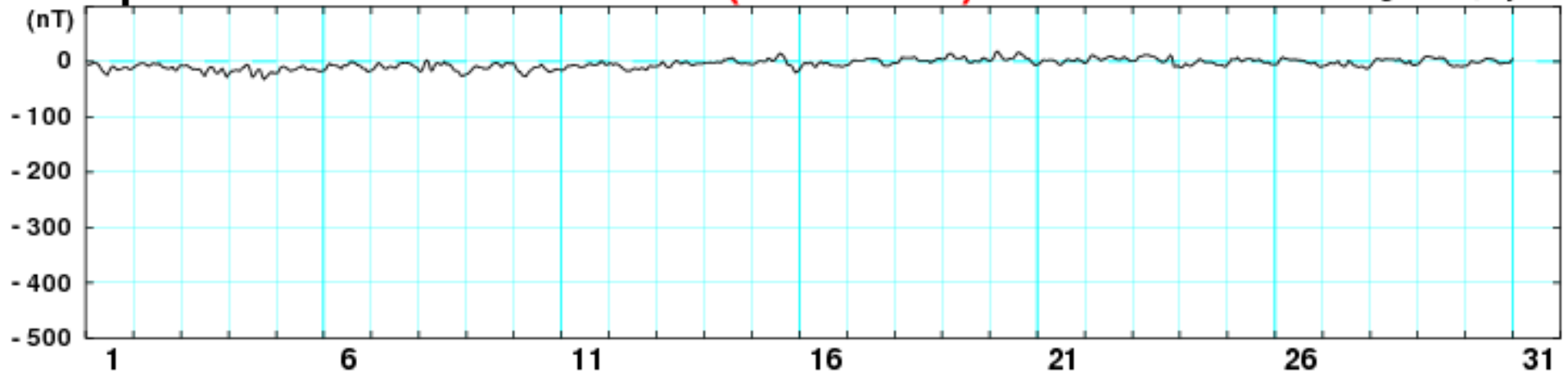




**April 2019**

**Dst (Real-Time)**

WDC for Geomagnetism, Kyoto

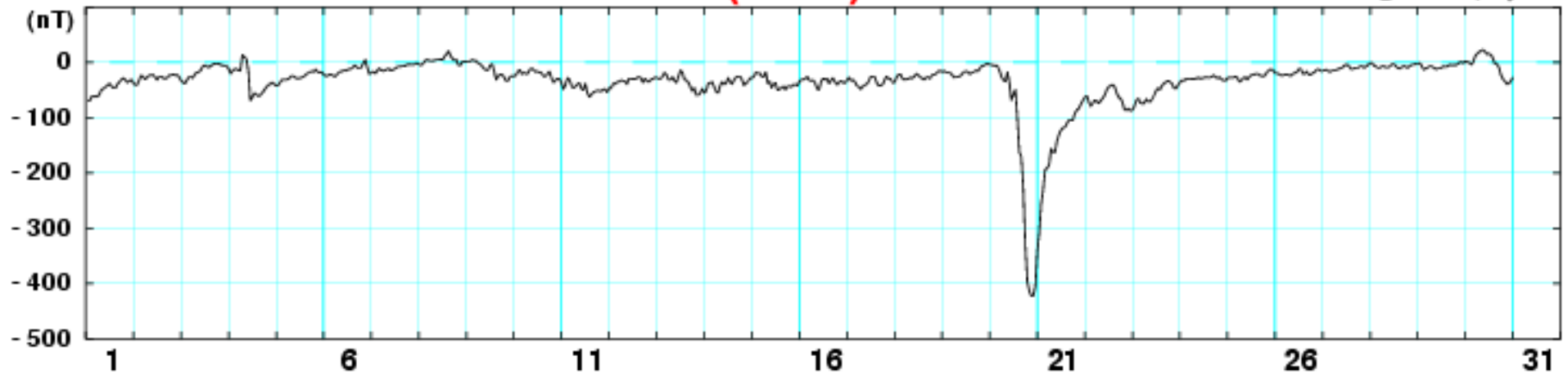


[Created at 2019-05-03 15:05UT]

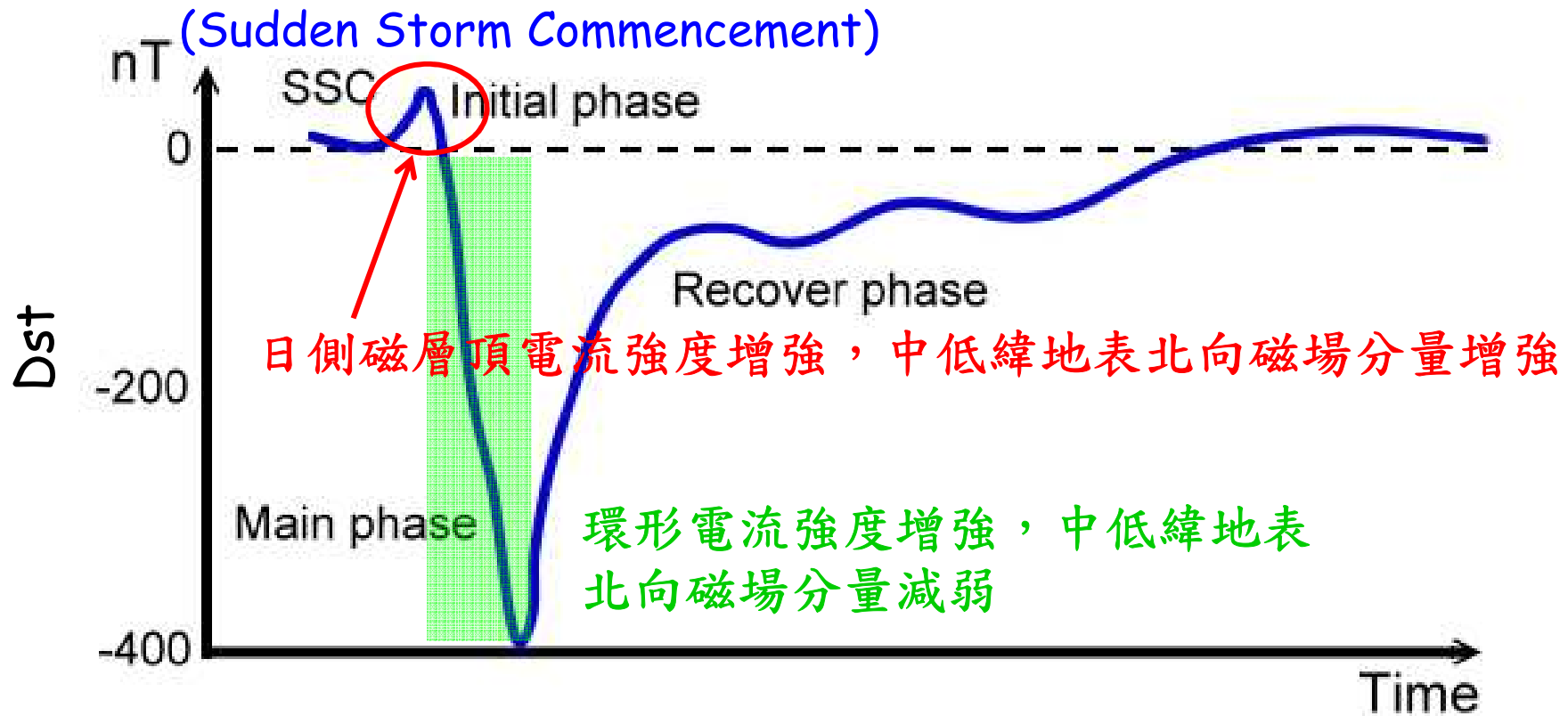
**November 2003**

**Dst (Final)**

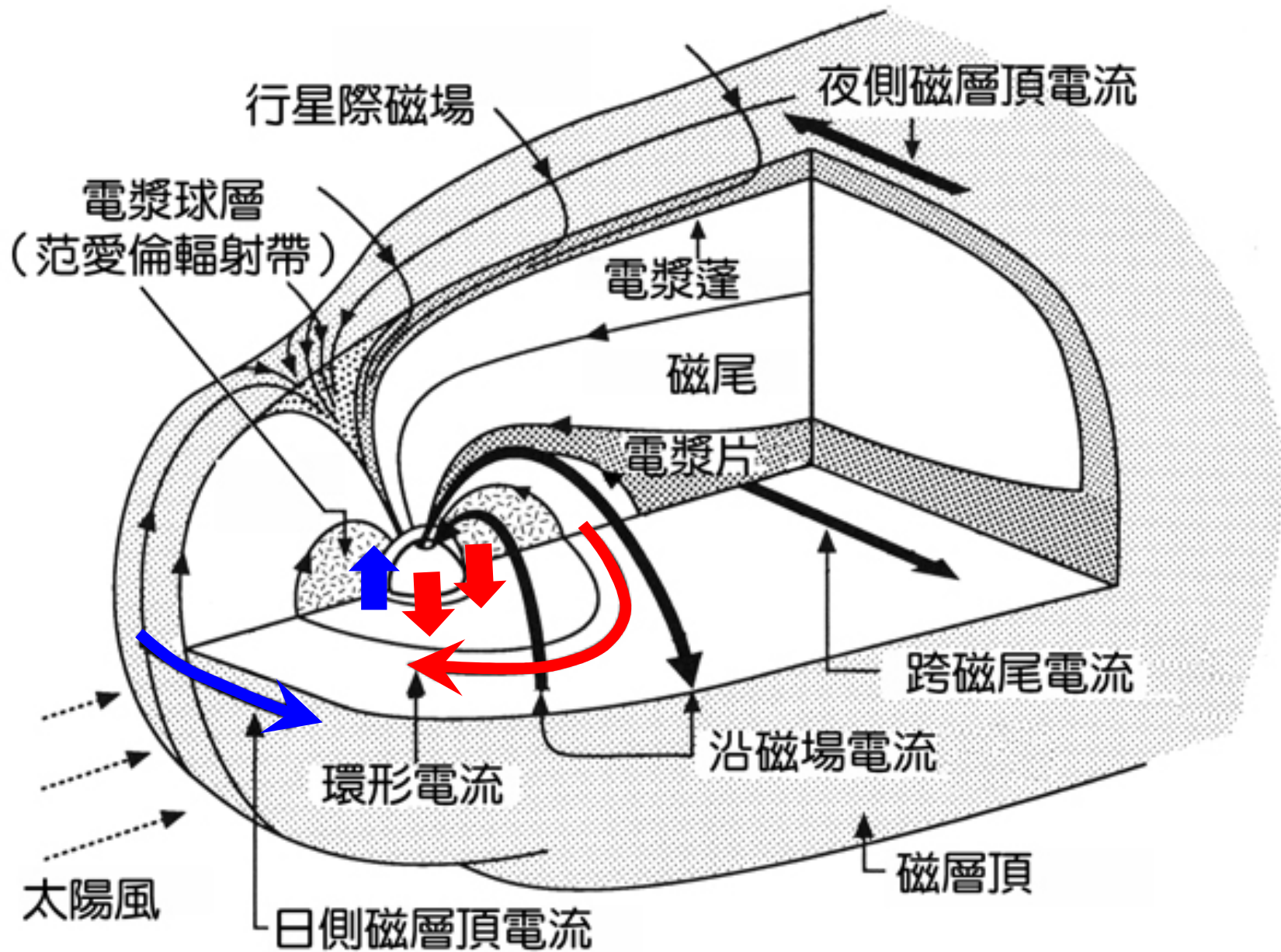
WDC for Geomagnetism, Kyoto



# Dst (Disturbance Storm Time) Index



# 地球磁層電流系統



# 磁暴(magnetic storm)

→持續時間約3天至一個多星期

→影響地表中低緯度區域

→過程：

**initial phase:**

日側磁層頂內移，日側磁層頂電流強度增強，中低緯地表北向磁場分量增強

**main phase:**

電漿球層頂內移，范愛倫輻射帶的高能粒子數目增多，環形電流強度增強，中低緯北向磁場分量減弱

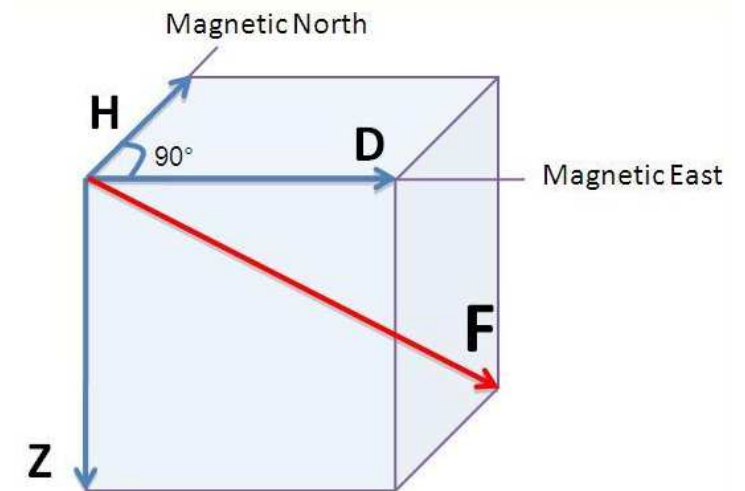
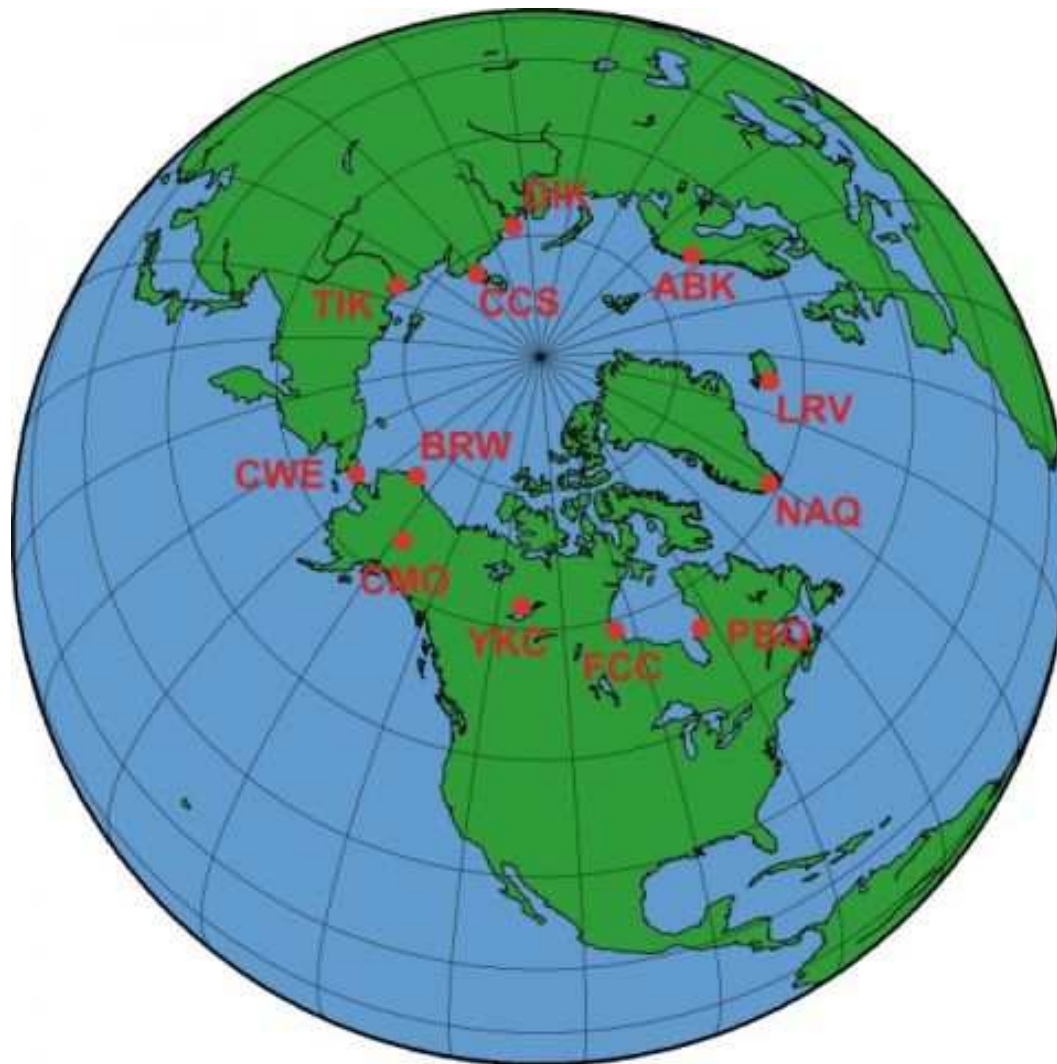
**recovery phase:**

磁層頂與電漿球層頂還原到安靜期的位置



# AE (Auroral Electrojet) Index

The AE indices (AU, AL, AO, and AE) are derived from geomagnetic variations in the horizontal component during one-minute interval observed at selected observatories along the auroral zone in the northern hemisphere.

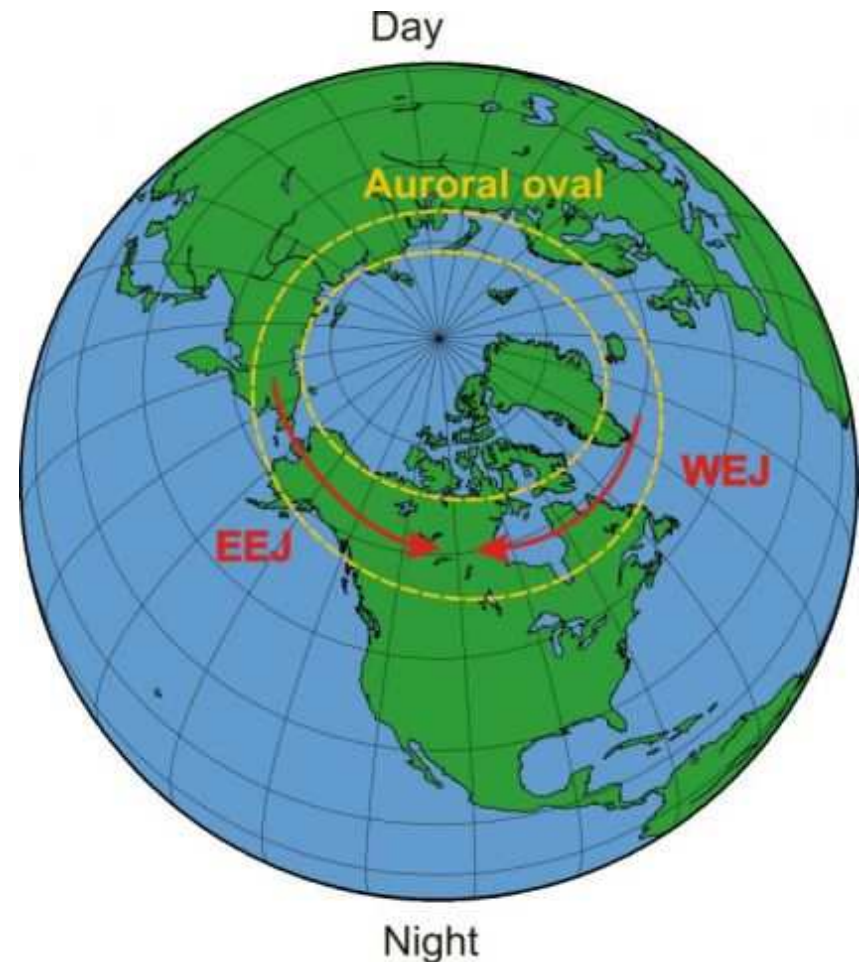


# AE Index (Auroral Electrojet)

AU (Auroral Upper) is the uppermost envelope of the superposed H-component perturbations at auroral latitudes

AL (Auroral Lower) is the lowest envelope of the superposed H-component perturbations at auroral latitudes

$$AO = (AU + AL) / 2; AE = AU - AL$$



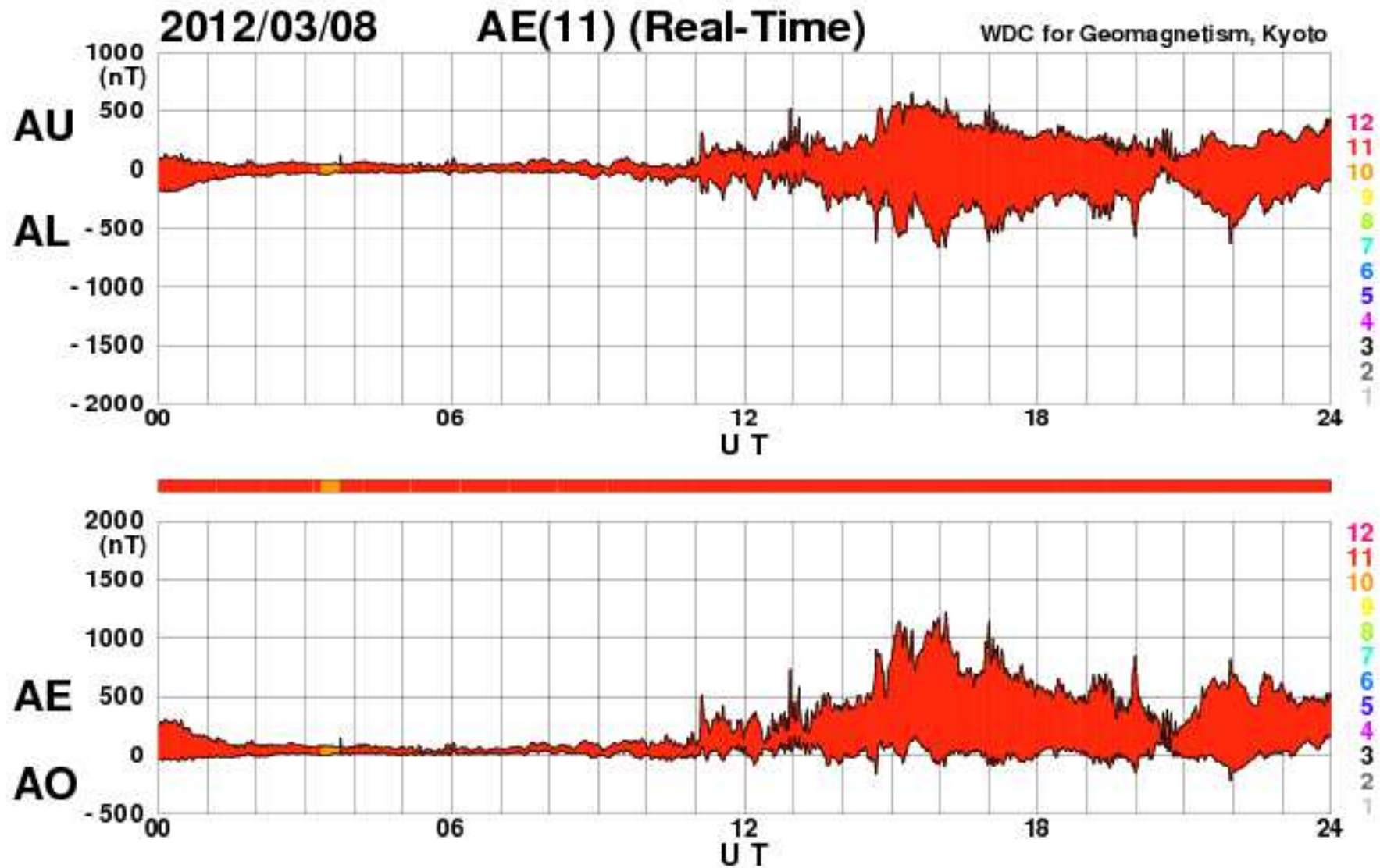
→ AU is a measure of the eastward auroral electrojet (EEJ).

→ AL is a measure of the westward auroral electrojet (WEJ).

→ AO is a measure of the equivalent zonal current.

→ AE is the integrated effect of different current systems and not necessarily quantify specific physical processes occurring in the magnetosphere-ionosphere coupling system.

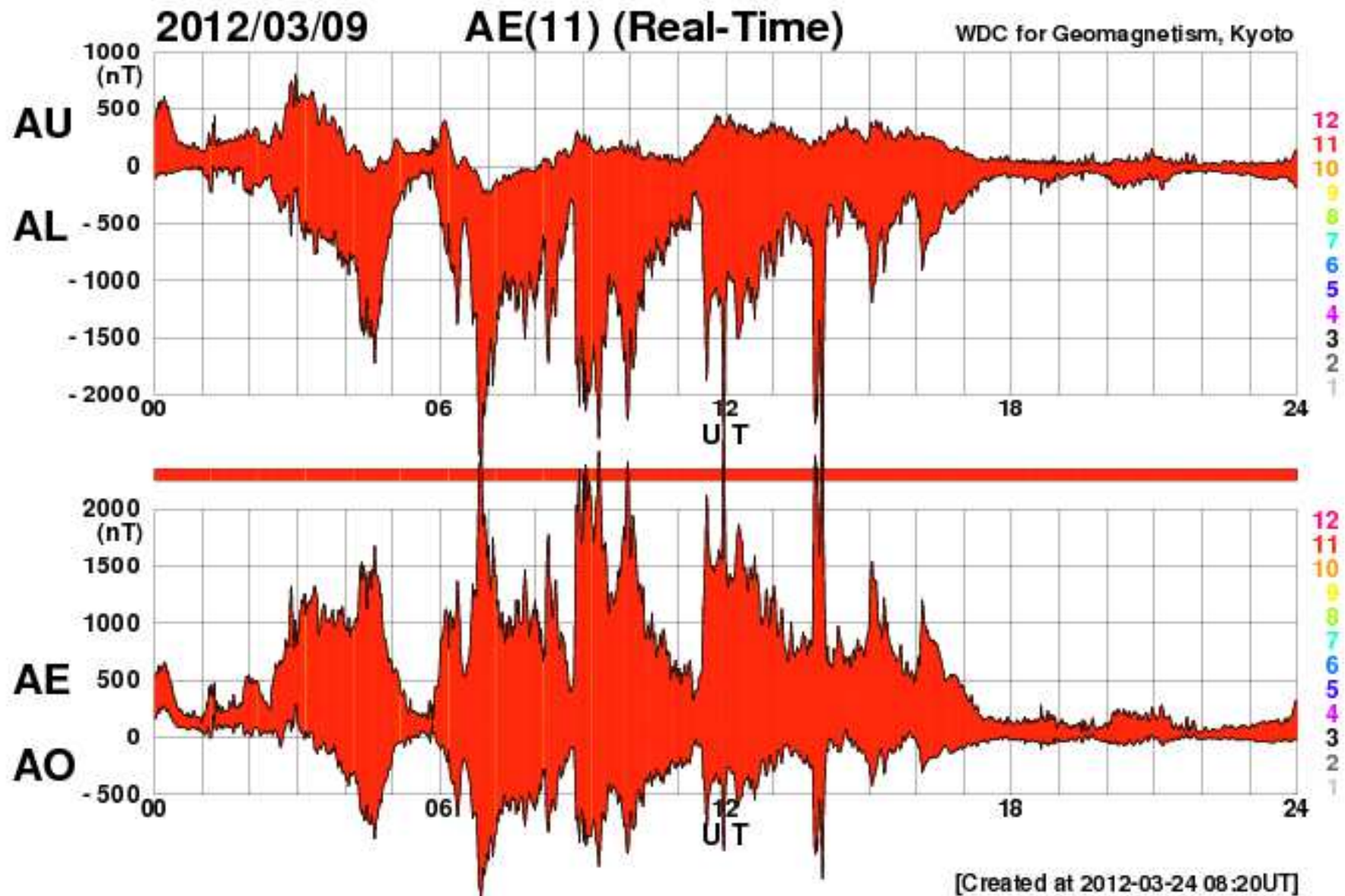
# AE (Auroral Electrojet) Index



[Created at 2012-03-24 08:20UT]



# AE (Auroral Electrojet) Index





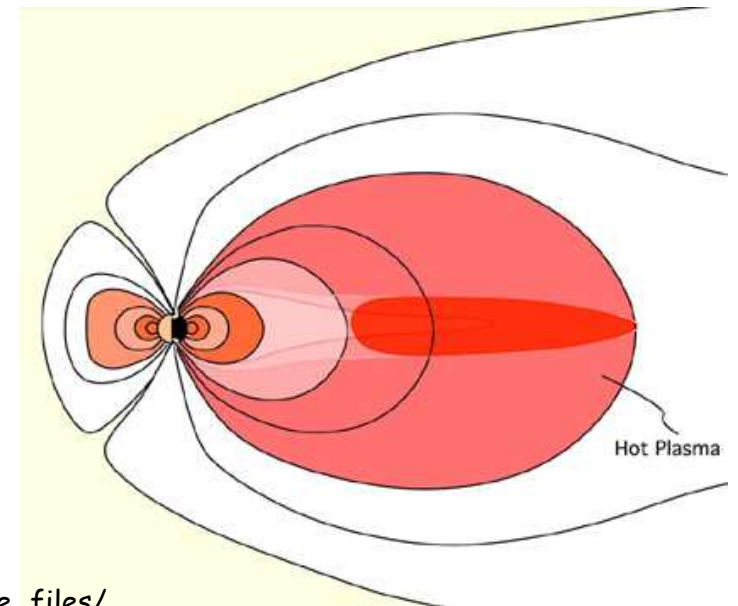
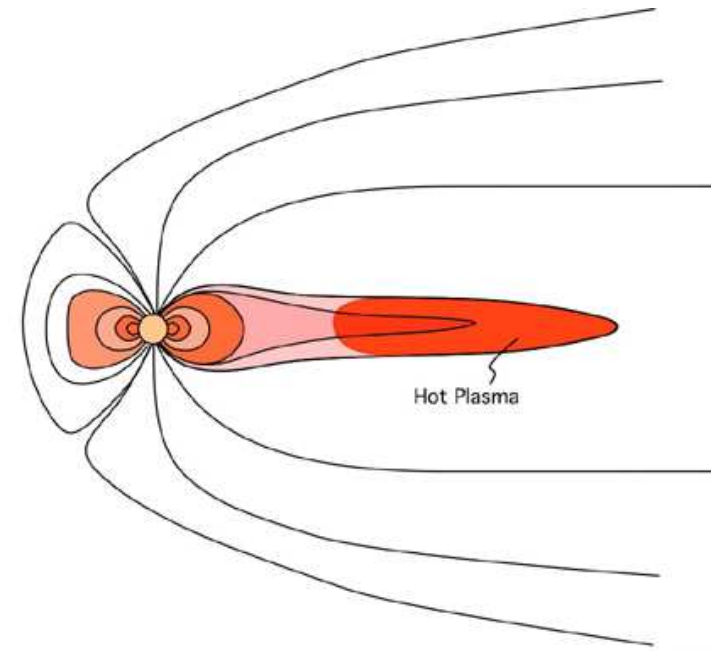
# 磁副暴(magnetic substorm)

- 持續時間約3小時
- 影響地表高緯度區域
- 過程：

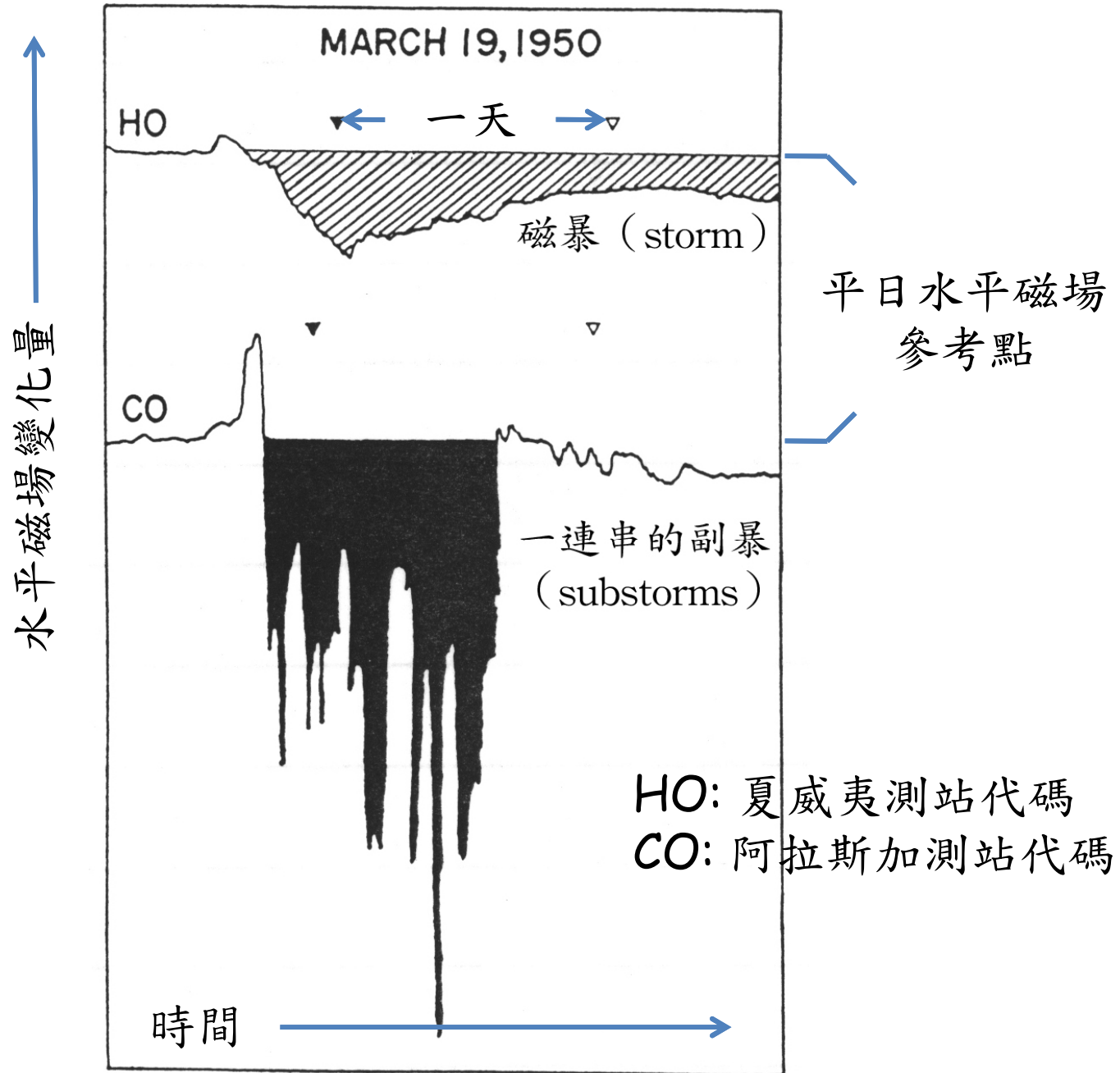
**grow phase:**磁尾電漿片變薄，連原來接近磁偶極場區域的磁場也被拉長成磁尾的形狀，跨磁尾電流逐漸增強

**expansion phase:**磁尾電漿片變厚，磁場變成比較像磁偶極場的結構。

**recovery phase:**磁層還原為成長期以前的模樣



# 磁暴與磁副暴



July 2000

Dst (Final)

WDC for Geomagnetism, Kyoto

