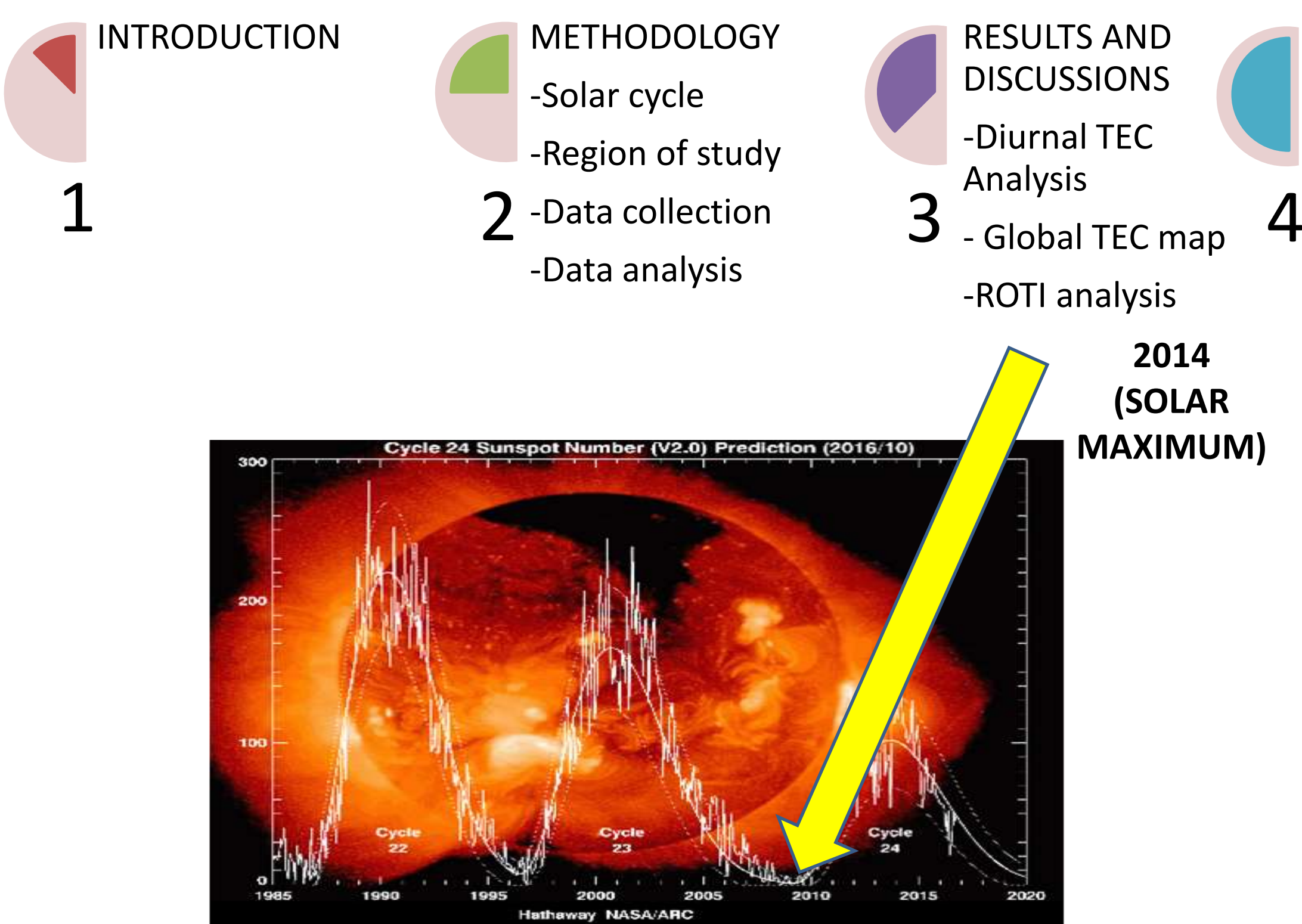


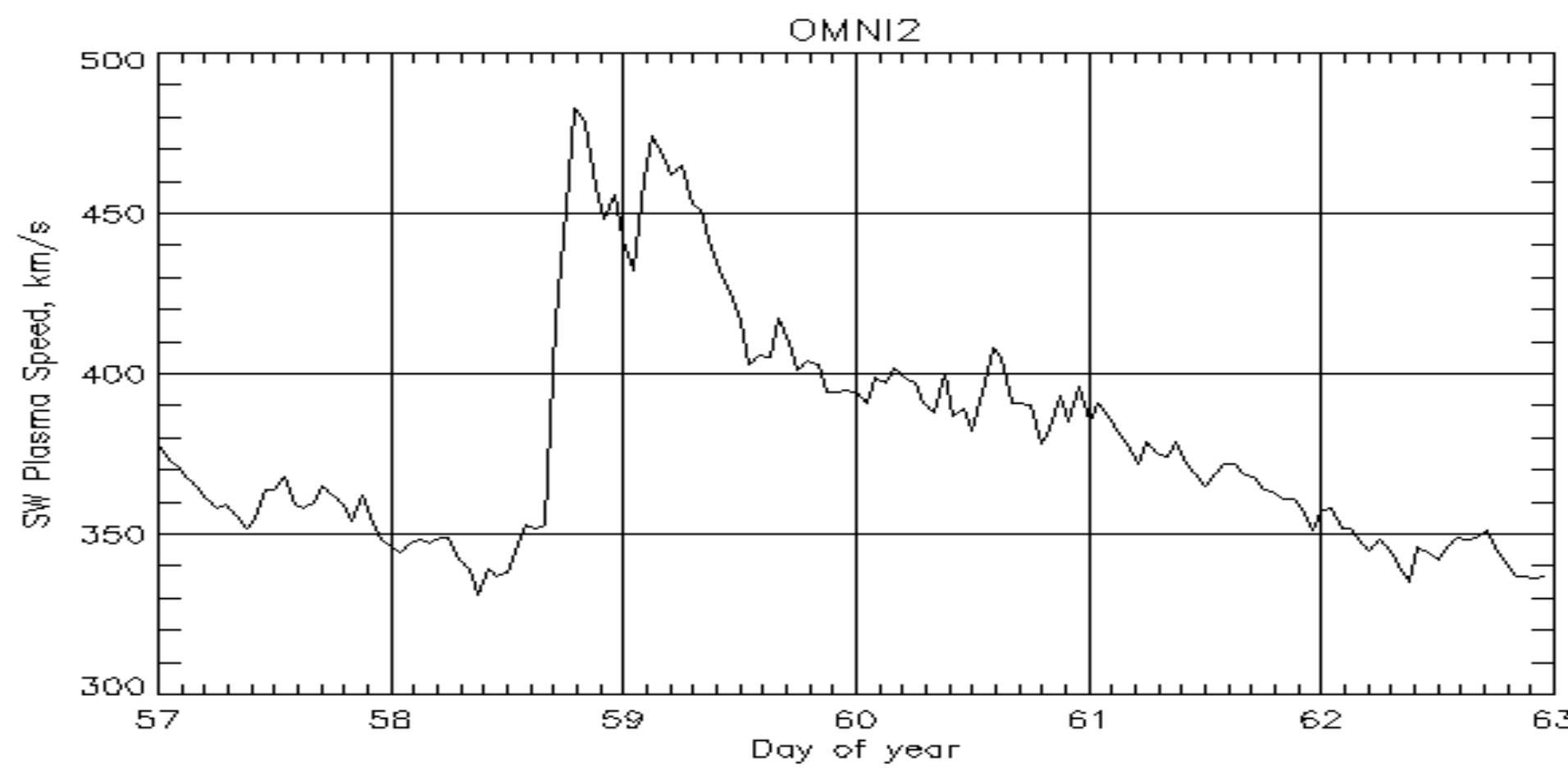
EFFECTS OF GEOMAGNETIC STORM ON EQUATORIAL IONIZATION DURING 27 FEBRUARY-1 MARCH, 2014

Dibyendu Sur, Institute of Radio Physics and Electronics, University of Calcutta, India, dibyendumalay@gmail.com
Omar Hammou Ali, University of Sciences and Technology Houari Boumediene, Algeria
Idahwati Binti Sarudin, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, Malaysia
Joanna Rupiewicz, European Satellite Service Provider Service Provision Unit Mission
Manuel Bravo Sepulveda, Universidad de Santiago de Chile Libertador General Bernardo O'Higgins, Chile
Xingxin Sun, China Research Institute of Radiowave Propagation, China
Lekso Toriashvili, Ilia State University, Abastumani Astrophysical Observatory, Georgia

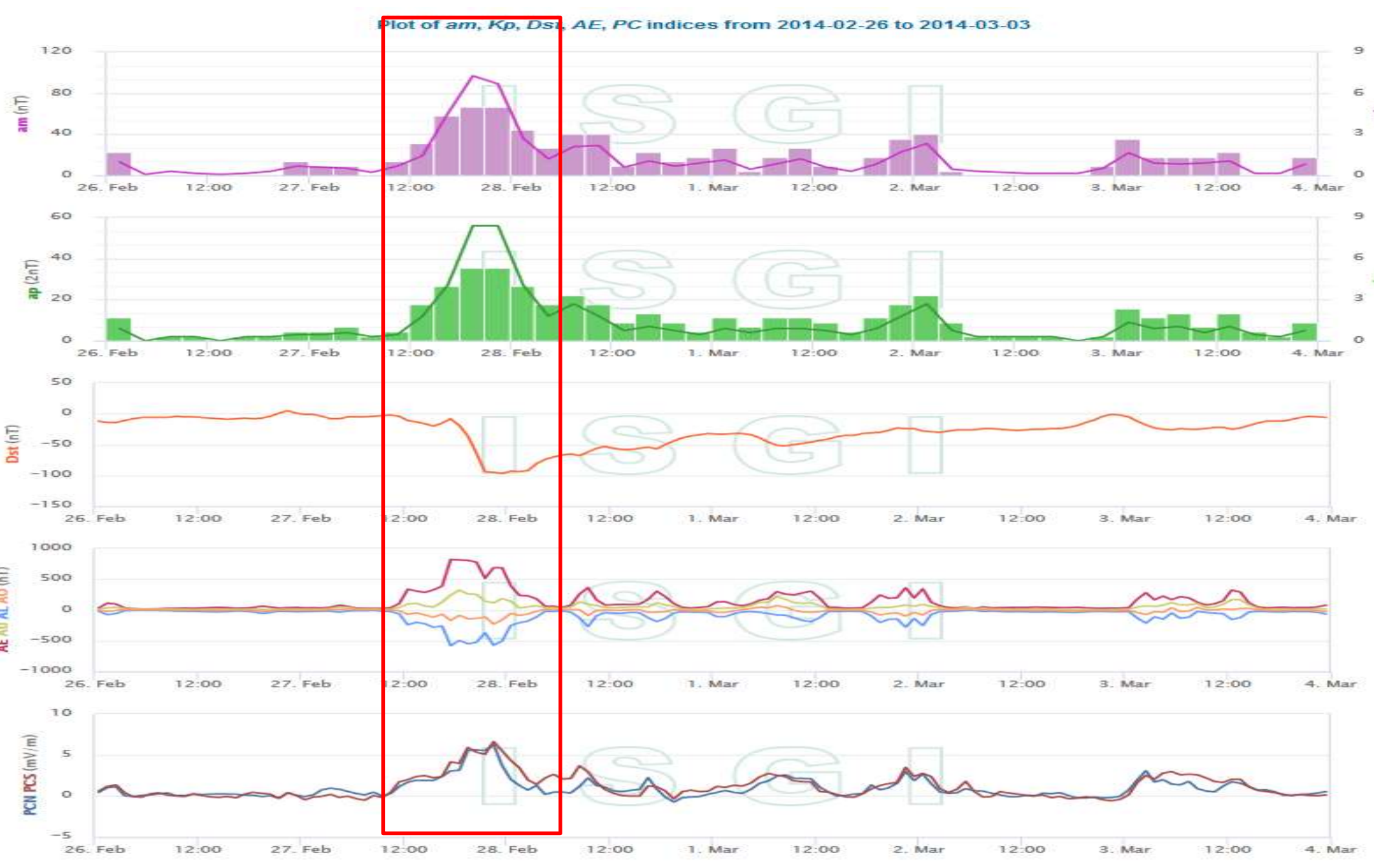
The Work is conducted at Workshop on Space Weather Effects on GNSS Operations at Low Latitudes 2018, 23 April – 4 May, 2018 at International Center for Theoretical Physics (ICTP), Italy



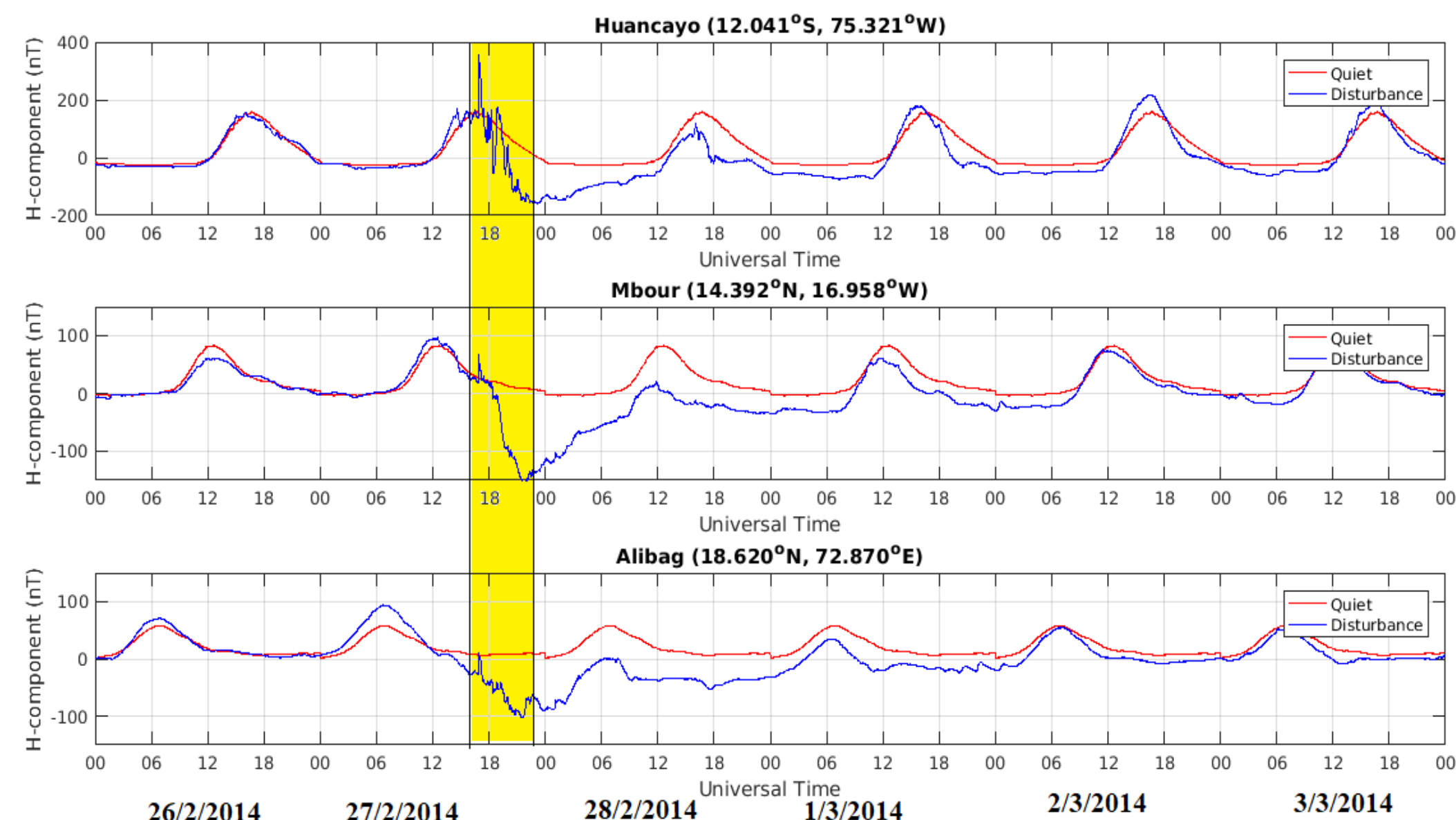
Variation of solar wind speed during 26 Feb – 3 Mar 2014
Source: <https://omniweb.gsfc.nasa.gov>



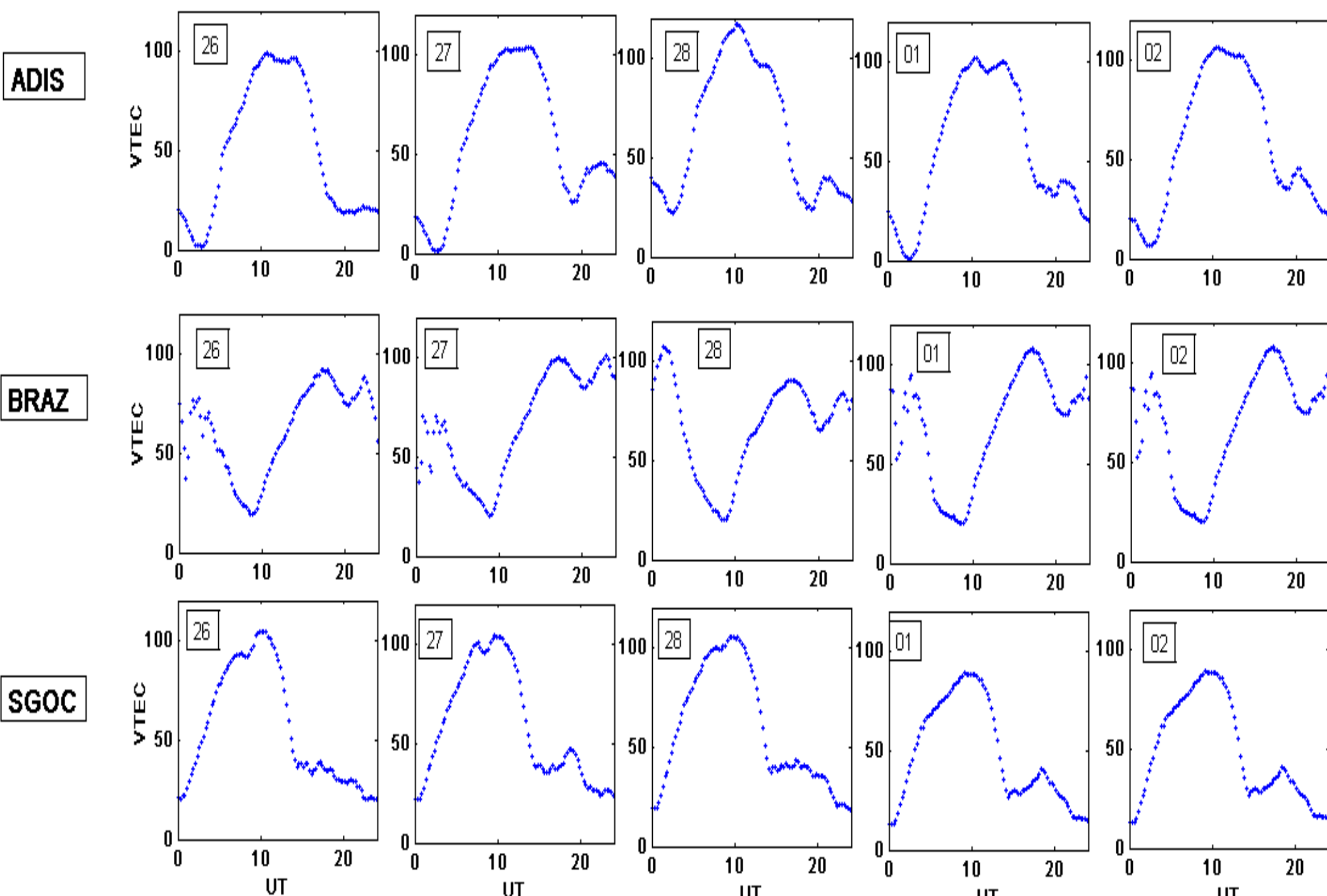
Magnetic indices during 26 February – 3 March, 2014
Source: http://isgi.unistra.fr/geomagnetic_indices.php



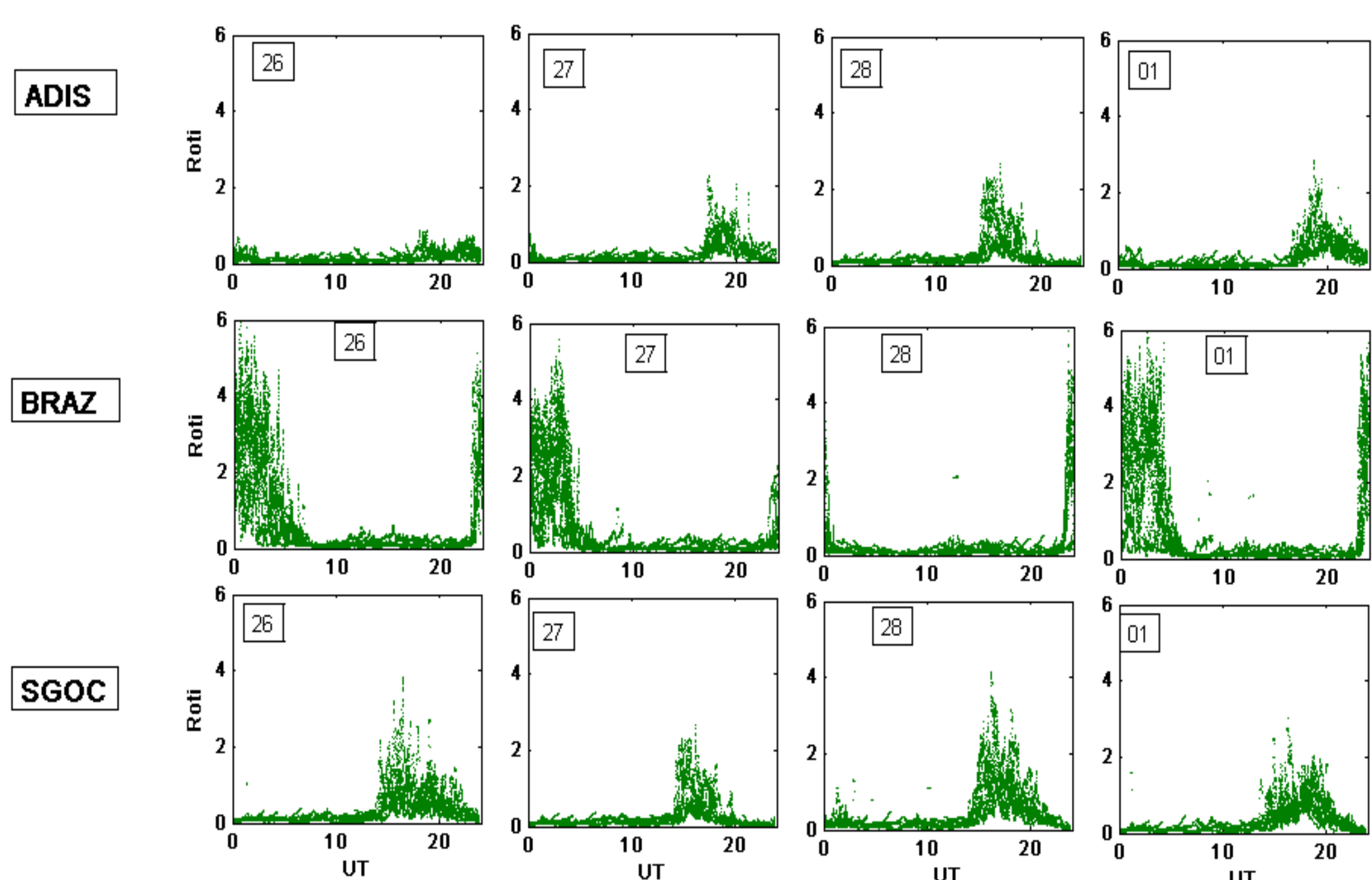
Variation of H-component of earth's magnetic field during 26 February-3 March 2014



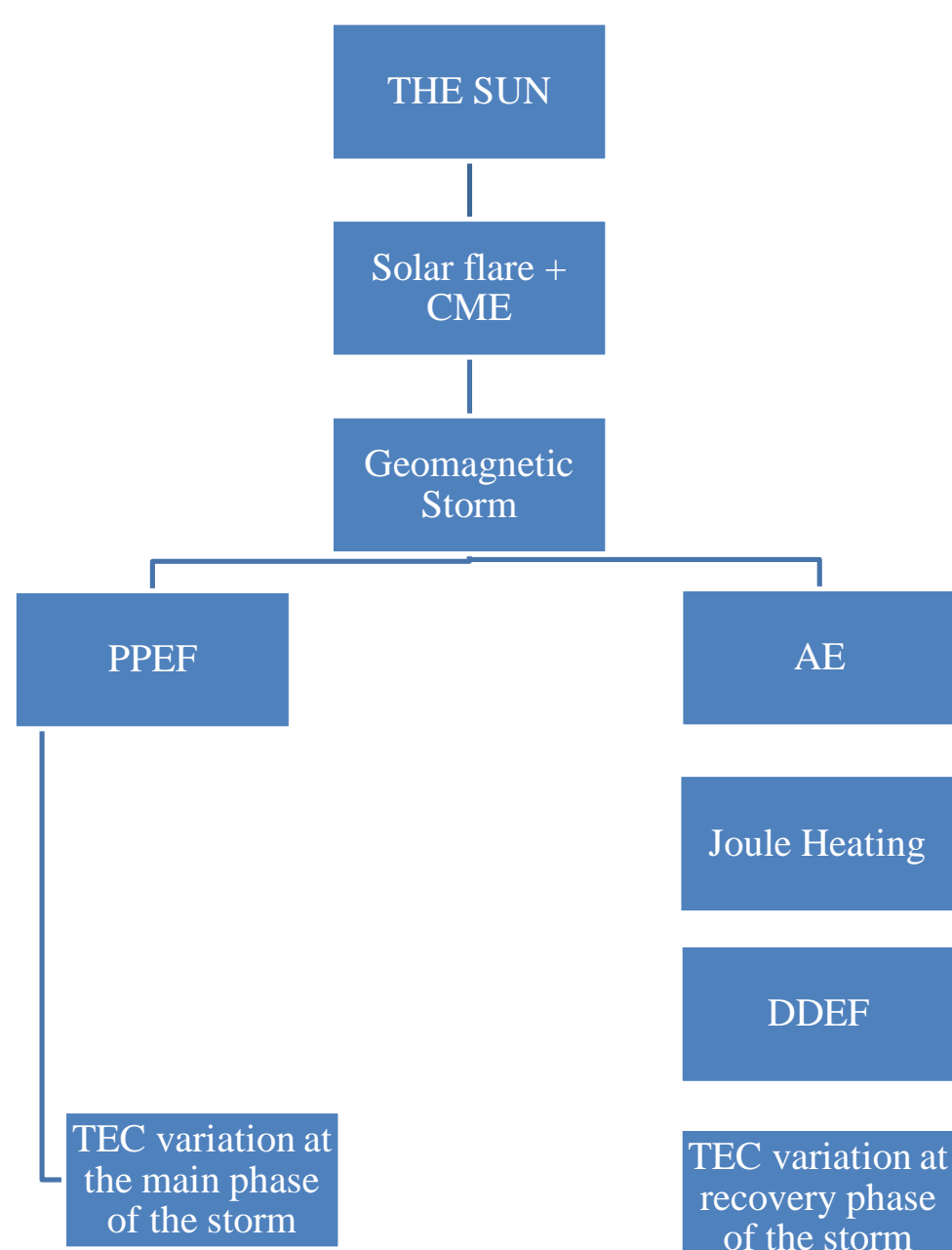
Comparison of diurnal VTEC over the duration of 26 February - 2 March, 2014 from 1) Adis Ababa (Ethiopia) 2) Brasilia (Brazil) 3) Colombo (Sri Lanka)



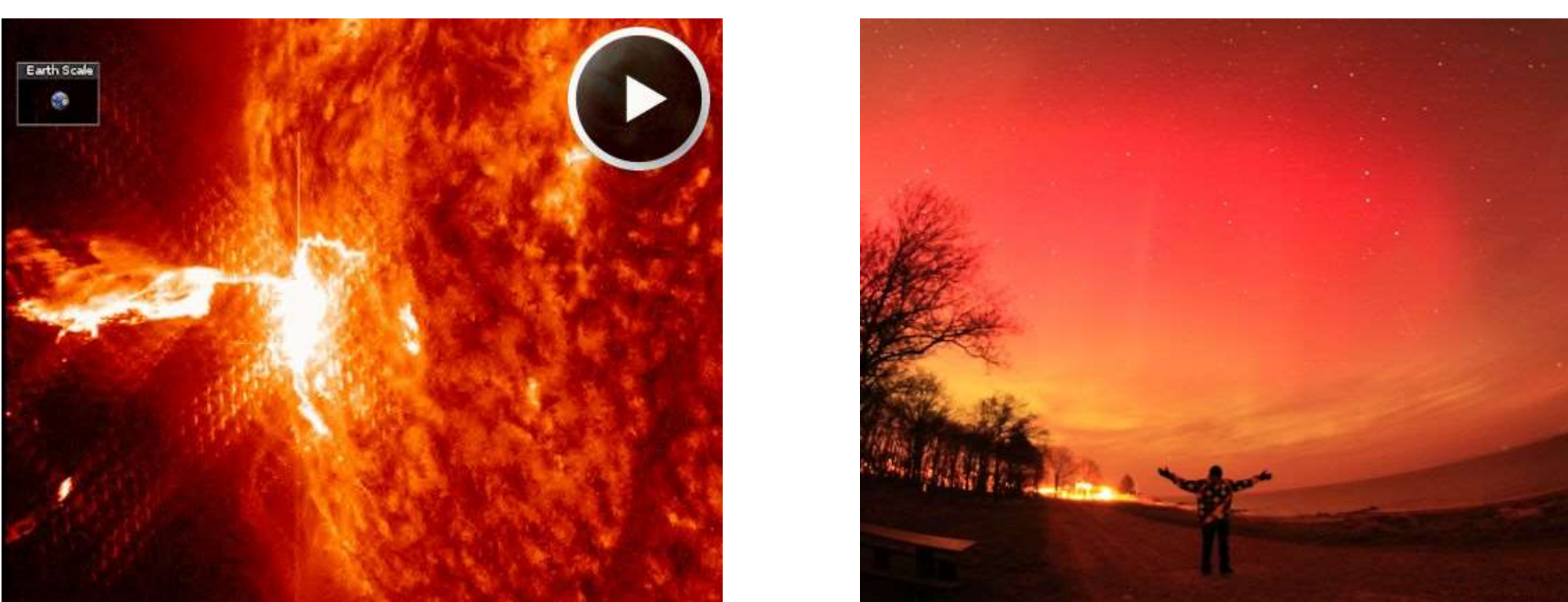
Comparison of diurnal ROTI Index over the duration of 26 February - 2 March, 2014 from 1) Adis Ababa (Ethiopia) 2) Brasilia (Brazil) 3) Colombo (Sri Lanka)



Outline

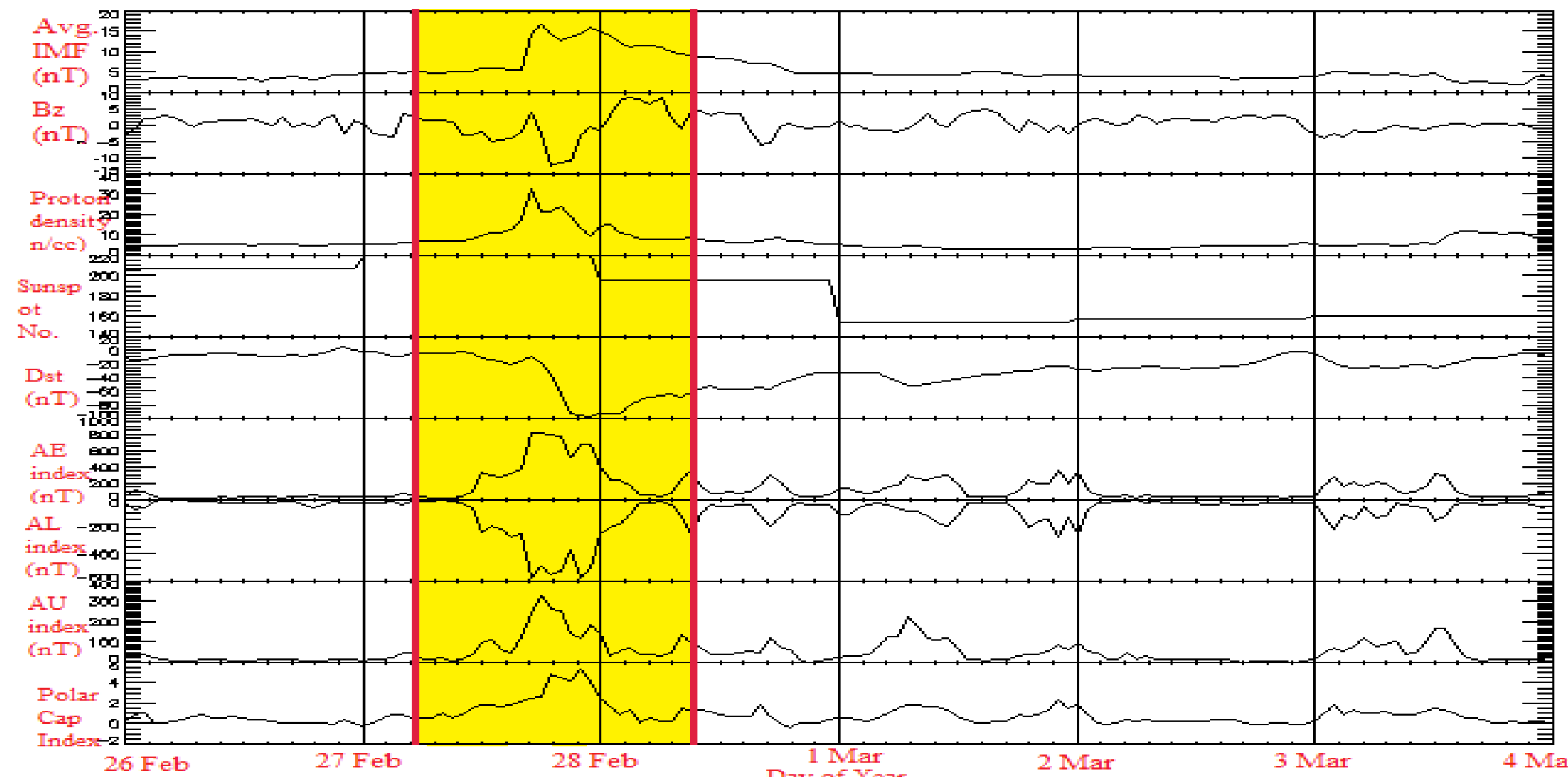


CME from sunspot ar1967 observed on 26 February 2014 and G2 class magnetic storm on 27 February 2014



Source: www.spaceweather.com

Solar and magnetic indices during 26 February – 3 March, 2014
Source: <https://omniweb.gsfc.nasa.gov>

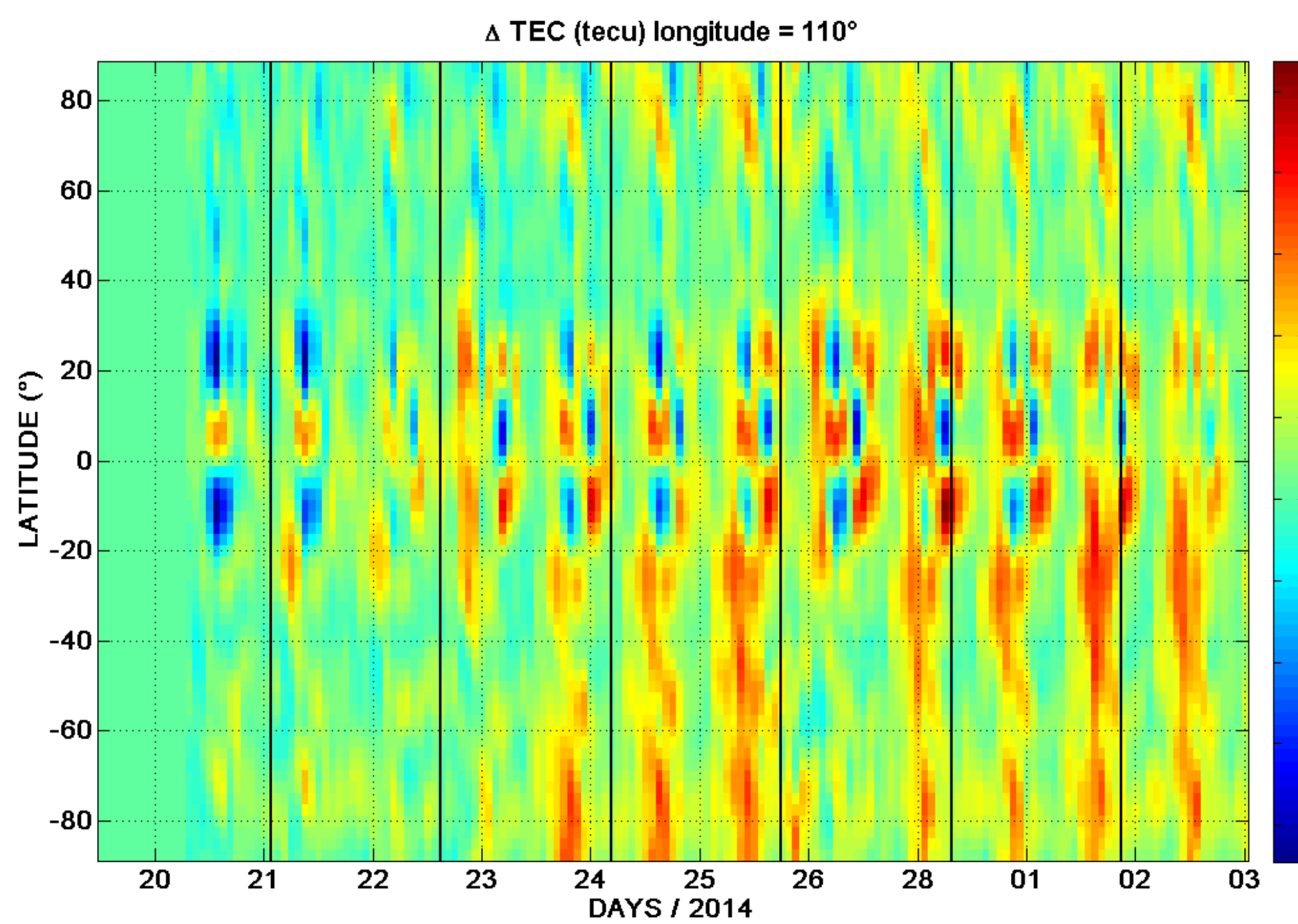


Region of Study



Station	Country	Lat_Geogr	Long_Geogr	Lat_Geomag	Long_Geomag
Braz	Ethiopia	-15,95	-47,88	9,40	21,13
Adis	Brazil	9,04	38,77	0,18	110,47
Sgoc	Sri Lanka	6,89	79,87	-1,57	151,57

Latitudinal variation of δ TEC (TECU) during 20 February – 3 March, 2014 along 110° longitude

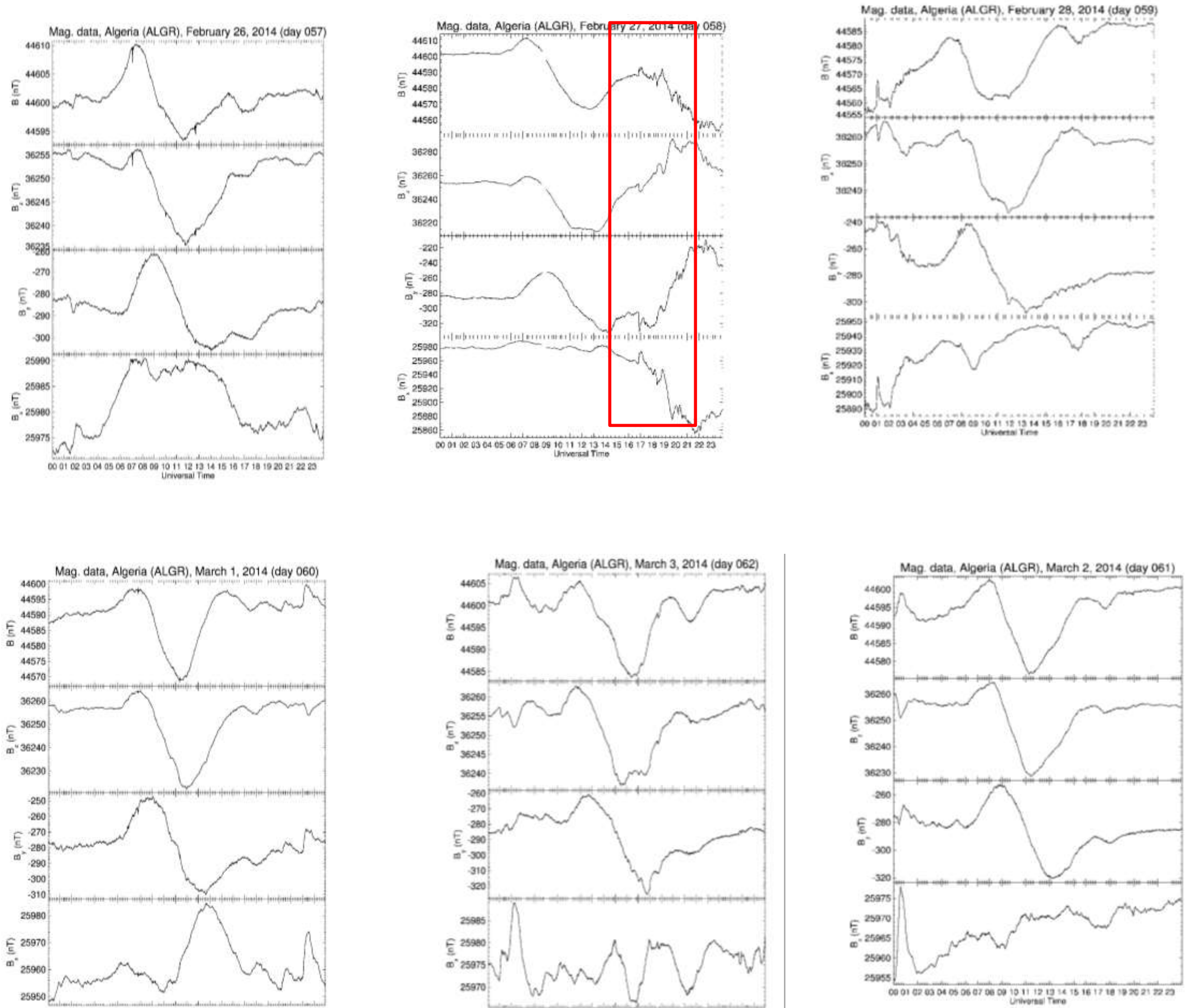


Methodology

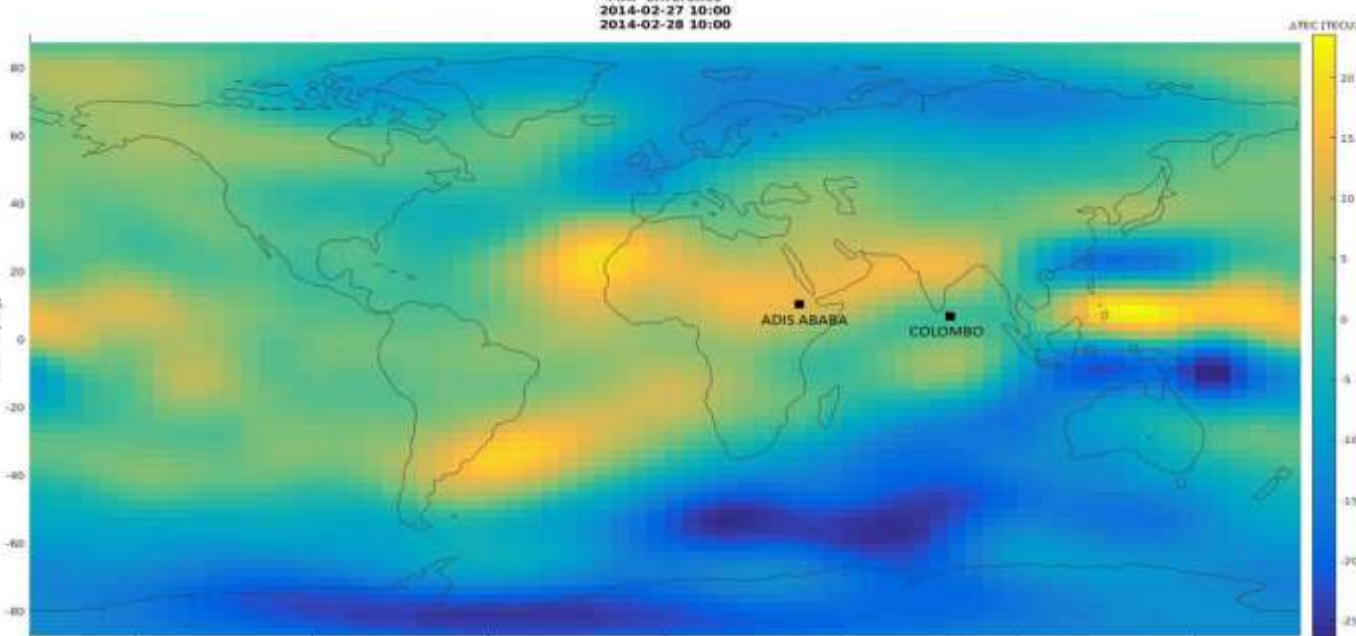
Data	Resources
- MAGNETIC INDICES	https://omniweb.gsfc.nasa.gov http://isgi.unistra.fr/geomagnetic_indices.php http://magnetometers.bc.edu/index.php/78-magnetometers/78-home
- SOLAR INDICES	https://solarscience.msfc.nasa.gov/SunspotCycle.shtml https://omniweb.gsfc.nasa.gov
- TEC DATA	http://www.igs.org/about/data-centers ftp://cddis.gsfc.nasa.gov/gnss/data/daily/

Variation of geomagnetic field during 26 February - 2 March, 2014

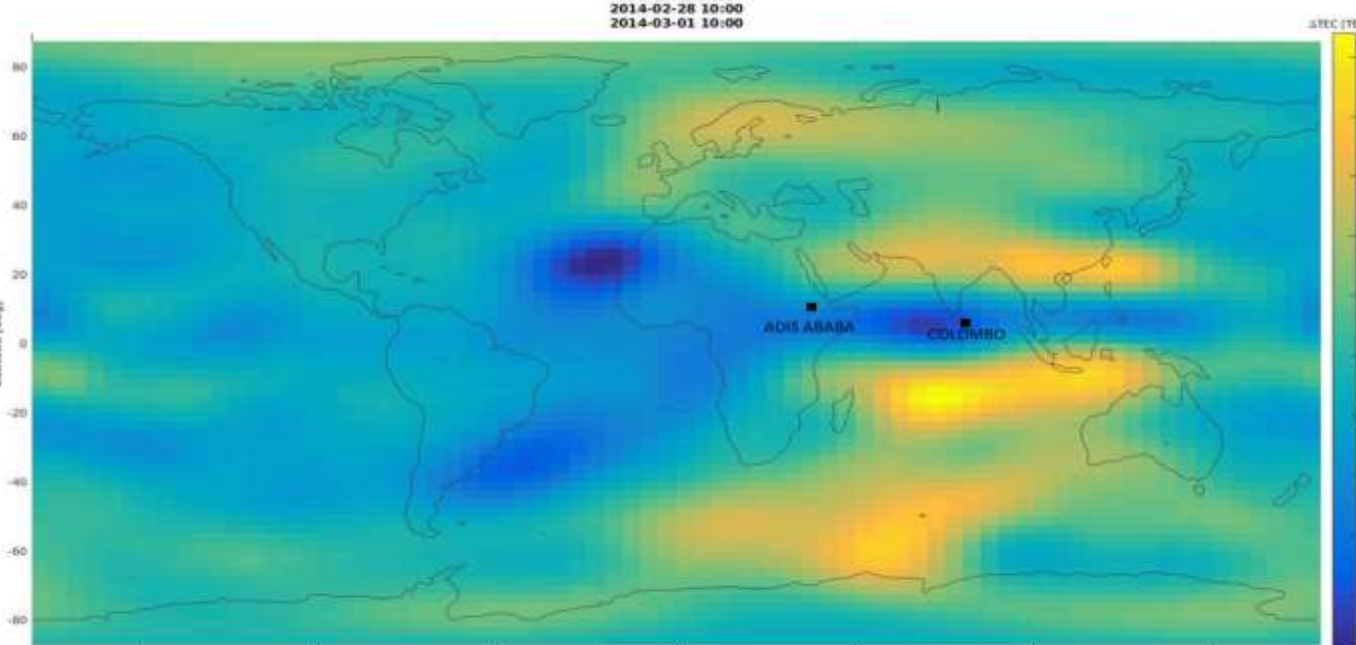
Samba-amber Magnetometers Data center
Algeria (28°n 3°e geographic 15.23°n, 76.58°e Geomagnetic)
Variation of b, bz, Bx, by indices with Universal time



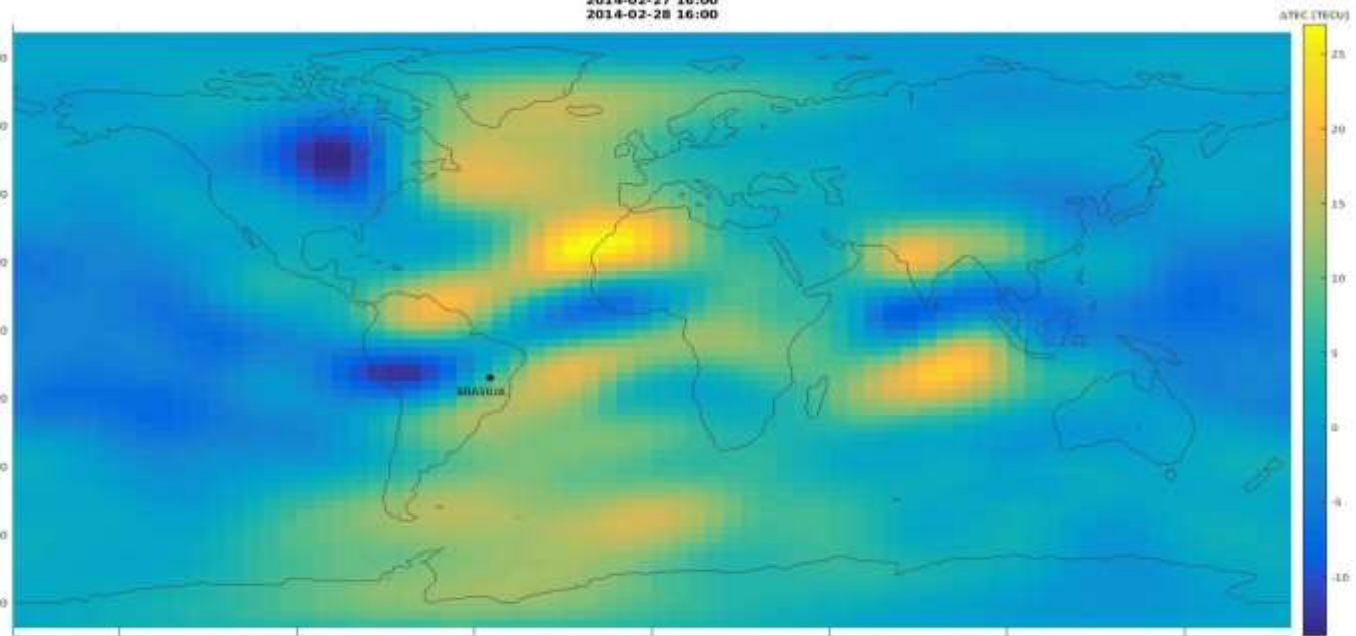
Global TEC difference on 10 UT (between 27 and 28 February, 2014)



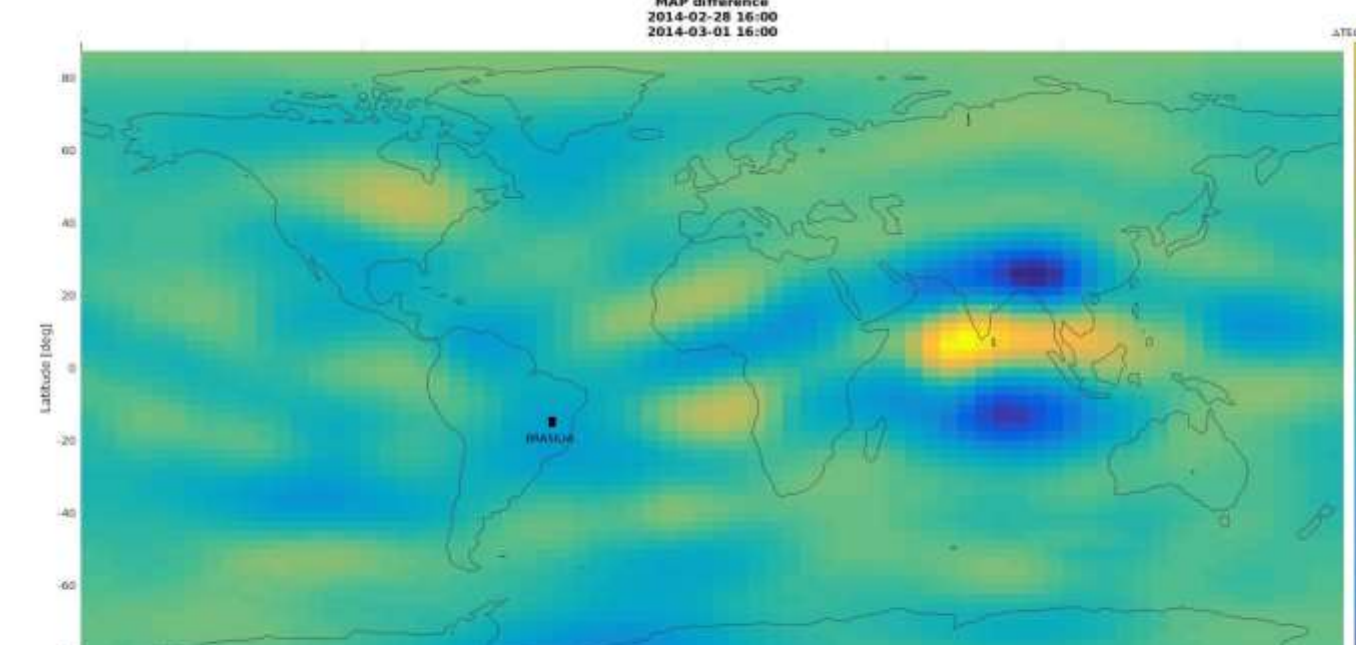
Global TEC difference on 10 UT (between 28 February, and 1 March 2014)



Global TEC difference on 16UT (between 27 and 28 February, 2014)



Global TEC difference on 16 UT (between 28 February, and 1 March 2014)



Conclusion

A geomagnetic storm is observed (main phase is on 17-23 UT, 27 February, 2014).
TEC Enhancement is observed at the main phase of geomagnetic storm (starting 17 UT, 27 February, 2014).
Increment of diurnal peak TEC is observed on 28 February, 2014.
Diurnal TEC peak decreases on 1 March 2014, at the recovery phase of geomagnetic storm.