

Project Fys3600

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1 Introduction

As society moves towards more automatization, accurate, globally available navigational tools are coming in demand. A solution to this is using satellites. There are some problems however. Satellites (and in some cases even earthbound equipment) are susceptible to bad space weather. Having your self- driving car suddenly acting up is not desirable. Predicting when equipment will be in danger of getting hit by high energy particles is therefore of interest.

In this report, we will be looking at data from several instruments measuring properties of the solar wind and the interplanetary magnetic field (IMF) along with auroras and some ionospheric currents. We will also be looking at some potential consequences of the measurements.

1.1 Theory

1.1.1 The Sun:

The root of all our problems is the star in the center of our solar system: the sun.

IMF

The sun, like the earth, has a magnetic field. This magnetic field stretches throughout the solar system, and has fittingly been dubbed the interplanetary magnetic field. What causes this magnetic field is beyond the scope of this report, but it is seemingly quite erratic, changing changing sign and field strength often.

Something more constant about the imf is the general direction of the field lines. Due to the rotation of the sun, the magnetic field lines end up looking like archimedian spirals (or a ballerina skirt in 3 dimensions).

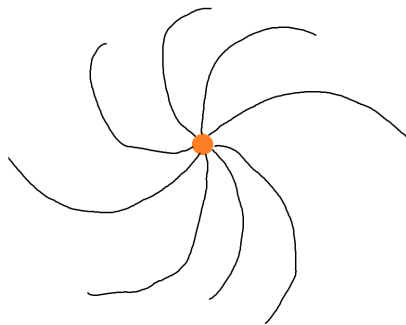


Figure 1: An artistic rendition of the interplanetary magnetic field. With the sun in the middle and rotating, the magnetic field lines end up forming archimedian spirals.

Solar Wind

Accompanying the magnetic field lines is plasma streams. Ejected from the suns corona, these plasma streams of varying velocity and density can also be drawn like figure 1.

Carrying large amount of highly energized ionized particles, the solar wind is of great interest to us. Knowing the density and velocity of the solar wind is necessary in understanding the consequences of its interactions with earth and its satellites.

Coronal mass ejection and solar flares

There are events where the sun sends out relatively huge amounts of plasma.

One such event is a solar flare. A solar flare is caused by energy building up in the sun's lower atmosphere, which is then released (likely connected to the magnetic field) causing a spike in the solar wind density. The size of solar flares vary, but they are relatively small compared to what we will discuss next; the CME.

A coronal mass ejection (CME) is an event where an enormous amount of charged particles is accelerated away from the corona. The size of a CME can be many times the size of the sun, making for some pretty looking pictures.

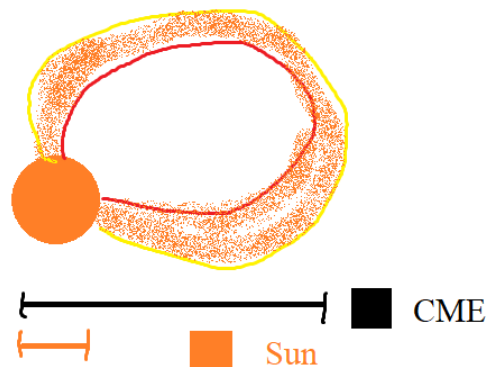


Figure 2: Artistic size comparison between the sun and a possible cme. As one can see, the cme can be many times larger in size than the sun.

2 instruments

3 Observations

4 Discussion

We got a bunch of shit here

5 Conclusion

Conclude some shit!

6 Appendix

7 References and acknowledgements