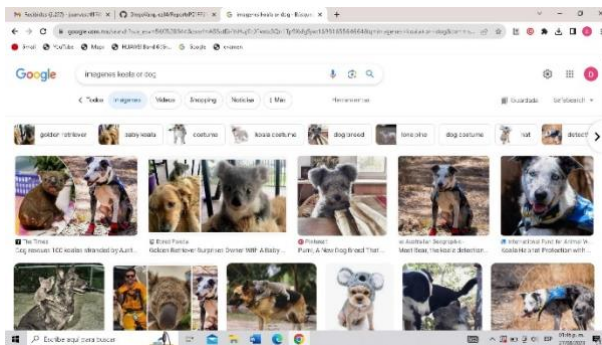
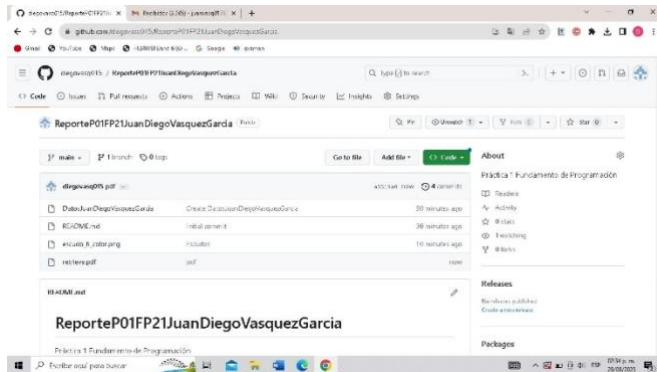
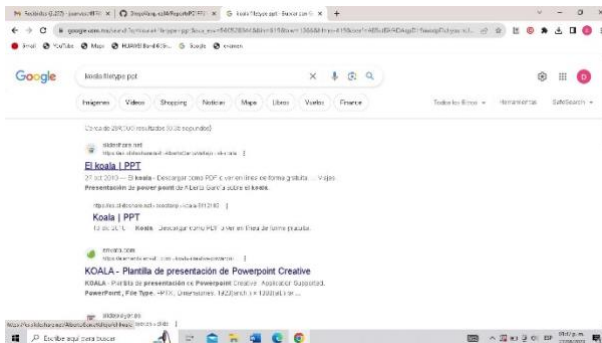


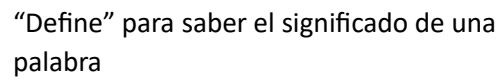
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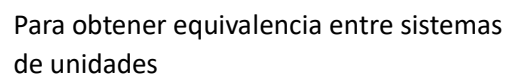
“or” indica que la búsqueda debe tener una palabra o la otra

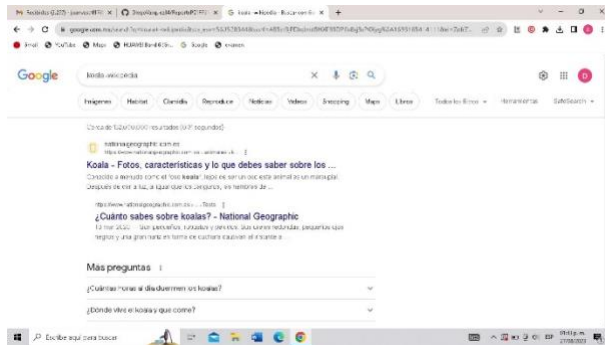


“filetype” para realizar la búsqueda y encontrar un tipo de documento en particular

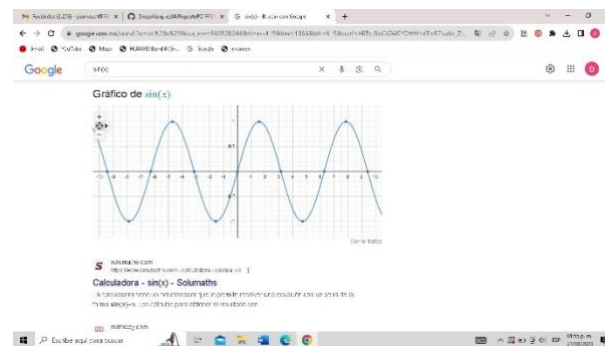


''' indica páginas que contengan exactamente dichas palabras





“-” indica que la búsqueda no debe contener esa palabra



Sirve para graficar y asignar intervalos



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OPEN Time-scale dependence of solar wind-based regression models of ionospheric electrodynamics

Karl M. Laundal^{1,2}, Jone P. Reistad¹, Spencer M. Hatch¹, Therese Moretto¹, Anders Ohma¹, Nikolai Østgaard¹, Paul A. R. Tenford¹, Christopher C. Finlay² & Clemens Kloss²

The solar wind influence on geospace can be described as the sum of a directly driven component, or dayside reconnection, and an unloading component, associated with the release of magnetic energy via nightside reconnection. The two processes are poorly correlated on short time scales, but exactly equal when averaged over long time windows. Because of this peculiar property, regression models of ionospheric electrodynamics that are based on solar wind data are time scale specific: Models derived from 1 min resolution data will be different from models derived from hourly, daily, or monthly data. We explain and quantify this effect on simple linear regression models of various geomagnetic indices. We also derive a time scale-dependent correction factor that can be used with the Average Magnetic field and Polar current System model. Finally, we show how absolute estimates of the nightside reconnection rate can be calculated from solar wind measurements and geomagnetic indices.

The solar wind carries the energy that shapes the magnetosphere and powers auroras, plasma flows, and electric currents at high latitudes. Because the key controlling solar wind parameters—the speed, density, and the magnetic field that the solar wind carries with it—have been reliably measured at L1 for several decades, many empirical models of ionospheric electrodynamics^{1–3} are parametrized in terms of these measurements. This practice, however, ignores the large variations in time scales of the solar wind influence on geospace: Magnetic reconnection between the interplanetary and terrestrial magnetic fields on the dayside leads to changes in flows and currents in the ionosphere typically within less than 20 min⁴. Simultaneously, solar wind kinetic energy is converted to magnetic energy that builds up in the magnetotail lobes. Sometime later, typically hours,

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A1 Marca temporal

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1	Responde las siguientes	Responde las siguientes	¿Te gustan los temas rel	Describe cuales son las	Aproximadamente ¿qué	¿Qué tanto interés le das	¿Crees ir
2	Tal vez	Sí	Sí	Que le guste mucho o q	8-12	6	Sí
3	No	No	Sí	Que te guste	16-20	4	Poco
4	Tal vez	No	No	Que le guste el tema	16-20	8	No
5	Tal vez	No	Sí	No sé	8-12	10	Sí
6	Tal vez	Sí	Sí	no sé	8-12	9	sí
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+ Respuestas de formulario 1