SAMPEX-HILT microbursts vs geomagnetic indices

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10 November 2021

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Background

 Question: what geomagnetic indices best predict > 1 MeV microburst occurrence?

Relevance:

- 1. Help launch sounding rockets and other time-critical tasks.
- 2. A better input to radiation belt precipitation models
- 3. Understand what underlying phenomena drives MeV microbursts

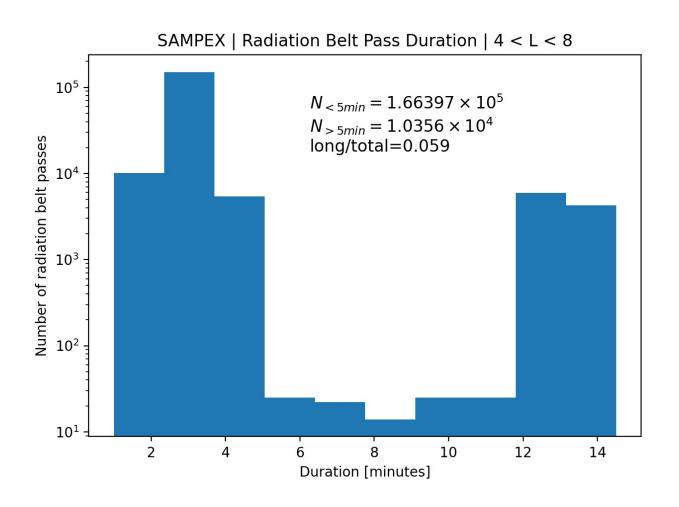
Methodology

- 1. Calculate the number of microbursts observed in each radiation belt pass for the 1997-2012 years.
- 2. Calculate microburst occurrence rates in each radiation belt pass.
- 3. Append the AE, Sym, and Asy indices to the microburst dataset.
- 4. Look for trends in microburst occurrence vs indices.
- 5. Append the indices' rate of change in multiple time windows.
- Look for trends in microburst occurrence vs indices.
- 7. If we observe trends at this point, model the occurrence rate with indices as the input.

8. ...

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Step 1: 2997-2012 radiation belt passes



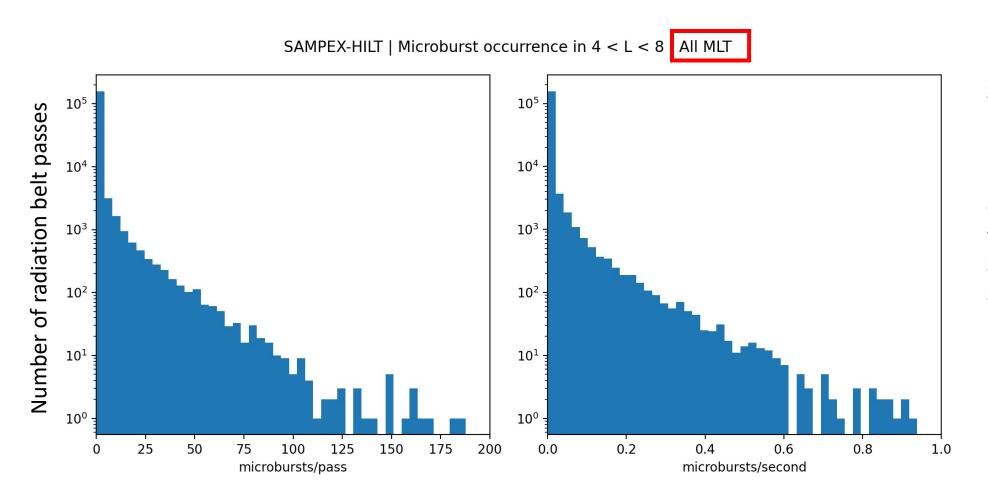
Passes defined by 4 < L < 8.

Filtered out passes by the maximum of the attitude flag. Attitude flag >= 100 means SAMPEX was spinning. The spin is bad for microburst detections.

95% of passes are shorter than 5 minutes duration. This is typical. But 5% of passes are much longer---they occasionally happen when SAMPEX doesn't quite exit L = 8 in the radiation belt on its poleward part of the orbit.

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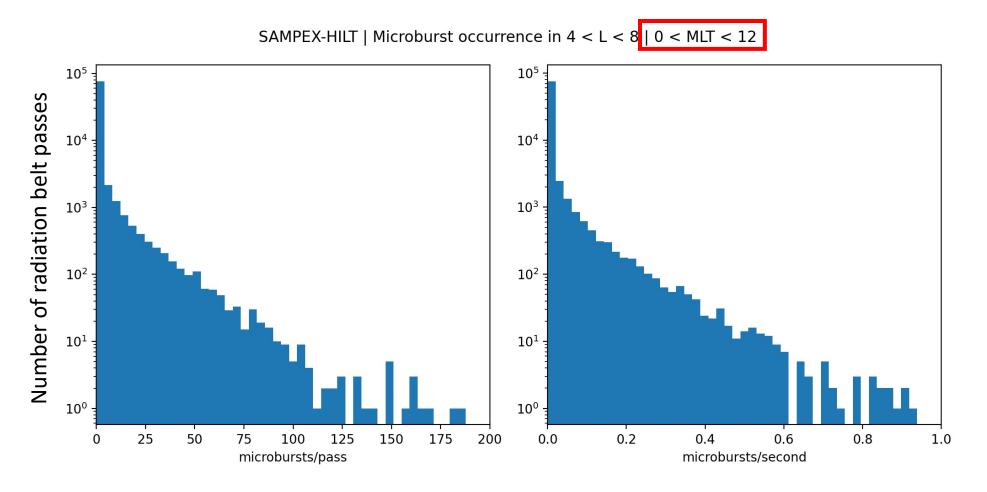
Step 2: Microburst occurrence in each pass



SAMPEX observed no microbursts for most passes.

Exponentially-falling distribution. This means that we'll have to use stratified sampling, or another sampling method when we model this.

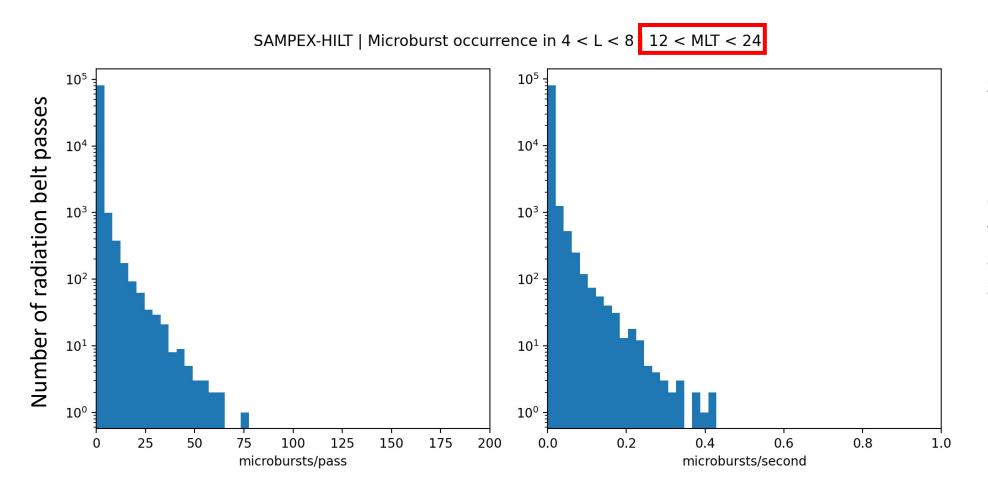
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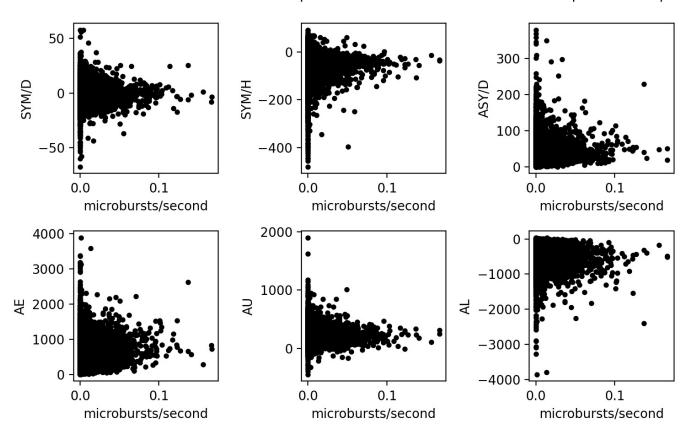


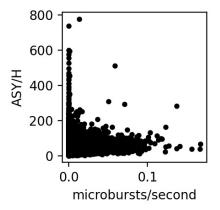
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Step 3: Append Indices

SAMPEX-HILT | Indices vs. microburst occurrence | 4 < L < 8 | All MLT





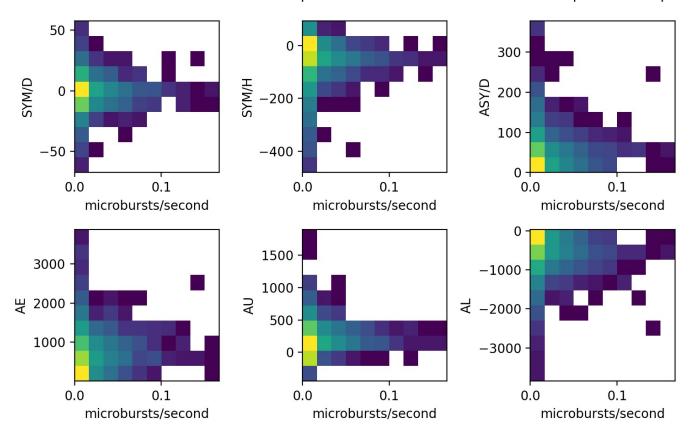
To my surprise, I don't see any significant trends in any of these indices and the microburst rate.

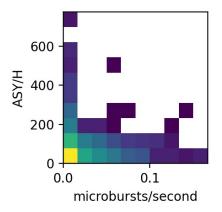
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