

Dependence of Intense Geomagnetic Storms on the Interplanetary Field / Plasma Parameters during Solar Cycle 23 & 24

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Abstract: We present a statistical analysis of the peak values of geomagnetic activity indices (Kp, ap, AE and Dst) with the interplanetary plasma and field parameters (T,D,V,P, and Bt , Bz , E, and B) along with their product functions (BV,BzV and B²V) during major geomagnetic storms. We find that peak values of Dst, Kp,ap, and AE are in good correlation with E, V, BV,BzV,B²V,Bt,Bz. We have obtained specifically high values of correlation between Dst and product functions of plasma parameters (R=-0.75 for BV, R=0.78 for BzV and R=-0.77 for B²V). This study provides statistical prove that occurrence of intense GMSs depends mainly upon magnetic field, velocity and their product functions (BV, BzV and B²V). Therefore these parameters may act as reliable indicators for predicting GMSs and their strength. We have also analysed the GMSs data during different phases of the solar cycles 23 & 24 and concluded that CMEs are more important drivers of GMSs during the maximum phase of solar cycle while CIR are more significant drivers of GMSs during the decay phase.

Keywords: Geomagnetic Storms, interplanetary field parameters, interplanetary plasma parameters, Geomagnetic Indices.

1 INTRODUCTION

The Sun displays manifestations of periodic magnetic phenomena in solar atmosphere called solar activity features. The 11 year time period in which solar activity varies is called solar cycle. The variation in solar activity is attributed to the variation in magnetosphere-ionosphere system. Solar wind and coronal mass ejection (CME), which originate from the Sun, are directly connected to magnetic field of the Earth's magnetosphere, This process is known as magnetic reconnection. This magnetic reconnection produces a disturbance in the magnetosphere-ionosphere system called geomagnetic storm. [1, 2] stated that this disturbance gives rise to several changes in interplanetary and terrestrial environment. The solar wind at Earth orbit has mean density of about 4cm^{-3} , mean velocity of about 400kms^{-1} and mean interplanetary magnetic field (IMF) magnitude of 5nT. The average direction of IMF along the parker spiral in the ecliptic plane is at an angle of 45° from the radial direction [3]. GMSs are driven by magnetic reconnection between IMF and terrestrial magnetic field. As the dipole is close to perpendicular to the ecliptic plane which depends on southward component of the IMF, the reconnection rate is proportional to the Y- component of the motional electric field ($\mathbf{E} = \mathbf{V}_{\text{sw}} \times \mathbf{B}_{\text{IMF}}$) of the solar wind [4]. Coronal mass ejection (CMEs) expel vast clouds of solar magnetic flux and plasma into interplanetary space. The interplanetary space formed by the CME propagates from the Sun, often at high velocity [5]. The coherent magnetic field structure, the strong varying field and plasma density in the sheath region preceding the ICME proper, the fast solar wind speed as well as the interplanetary shock itself are all effective drivers of geomagnetic activities [6].

Solar wind & CMEs are the main drivers of geomagnetic storms. High speed solar wind streams originate from low latitudes coronal holes, encounter the Earth & give rise to large fluctuations in IMF Bz & solar wind velocity. These are effective drivers of medium level activity in the high latitude magnetosphere [7]. The storms associated with them are called CME driven geomagnetic storms (GMSs). When the high speed solar wind that originates from coronal holes decelerates and interacts with magnetosphere, it leads to a compression of the plasma and magnetic fields forming corotating interaction region (CIR) [8, 9]. The storms which are associated with such interaction are called CIR driven GMSs. The CIRs driven GMSs exhibit fast shock and continuous strongly southward IMF Bz and thus depict only moderate geomagnetic activity [10, 11]. CIR being associated with the coronal hole structure, also exhibits 27 day periodicity [12].

Indices used to describe the variation in geomagnetic field are called geomagnetic indices. Dst, kp, ap, A.E are the most commonly used geomagnetic activity indices [13]. GMSs are classified on the bases of Dst Index as: Intense storms ($\text{Dst} \leq -100\text{nT}$) moderate storms ($-100\text{nT} < \text{Dst} < -50\text{nT}$) & weak storms ($\text{Dst} > -50\text{nT}$) [2].

There are a number of statistical studies which define relationship between geomagnetic indices and interplanetary field parameters. These studies are very important to predict space weather. A statistical study of Kp and ap index with interplanetary field parameters represented the planetary intensity of magnetic activity at subauroral latitude [14, 15, 16]. [17, 18, 19, 20] studied the relationship of intense GMSs with intense IMF and its southern components for a long time (> 3hour).[21] studied the relationship between Dst index solar wind speed and product of southern components Bz of IMF and wind speed V for several events during 1973-2003. This study found that product of southern components and speed investigates the occurrence of moderate and strong GMSs.[18] studied the relationship between 64 GMSs event of Dst index ($Dst \leq -85nT$) with southern components Bz of IMF during period of 1997-2002 and found that 75% of peak value of Bz is entire event at peak value of Dst. Coordinated data analysis workshop (CDAW) held at Georgemason university Fairfax Viginia in march 2005 and second workshop held at Florida institute of technology Melbourne Folirda in March 2007 focused on the role of CMEs or CIR as the source of geomagnetic storms. These workshops decided the 88 major geomagnetic storms events during the period of 1996 to 2005 and explained how to will decide the solar and interplanetary sources of GMSs.[22] represented a statistical study of interplanetary field parameters with intense geomagnetic storm ($Dst \leq -100nT$) of cycle 23 (1996-2006). However, there is a strong need to study the dependence of interplanetary field parameters and plasma field parameters with intense geomagnetic indices (GI) for a large data set.

2 DATA ANALYSIS AND STATISTICAL

Study:

In the present work we have attempted a detailed study of intense geomagnetic storms ($Dst \leq -100nT$) and analysed the dependence of intense geomagnetic storms on interplanetary field parameters (B_t, B_z, E, B) and plasma parameters (T, V, D, P) for a period of 20 years during 1996 to 2016 (solar cycle 23 & 24). During this period 109 intense geomagnetic storms appeared. Out of them 92 events occurred in cycle 23 and 16 events occurred in cycle 24. Solar cycle 24 contains less number of GMSs since there is a significant drop in density, magnetic field, total pressure and Alfvén wave speed in the inner Helosphere [23]. The total number of events during this period is classified in two groups- 95 CME driven events and 14 CIR driven events. The data sets for Geomagnetic indices and interplanetary field and plasma parameters data were taken from OMNI website at: <http://swdc.kugi.kyoto.u.ac.jp/dstdir>

For all the 109 events the peak values of Geomagnetic indices (GIs), inter-planetary field parameters and plasma parameters are presented in table 1. We have used a linear regression analysis $Y = A + BX$ for these parameters where Y is peak value of GIs and X is interplanetary field /plasma parameters. We have studied the relationship between these parameter in different phases of solar cycle 23 & 24 namely rising phase (1996 -1999; 2008-2011) maximum phase (2000 - 2002; 2012 -2014) and decay phase (2003-2008; 2015-2016). We have also calculated correlation coefficient, average, median and standard deviation of peak values of various GIs and interplanetary /plasma field parameters in different phases of solar cycle 23 & 24 as well as for total period 1996 - 2016.

3 ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

3.1 Relationship between peak values of geomagnetic activity indices and interplanetary field/Plasma parameters:

To understand the dependence of intense geomagnetic storms on the interplanetary field and plasma parameters during 1996-2016 (cycle 23 & 24), we have represented a statistical correlative study between GIs and interplanetary field/plasma parameters and their functions (BV, B_zV, B^2V). Figure 1-figure 4 represent the scatter plots of GIs, interplanetary field and plasma parameters as well as their product functions (BV, B_zV, B^2V). The linear regression equation and their correlation coefficient are given in all plots. The correlation coefficients of GIs with interplanetary field/plasma parameters and their product functions (BV, B_zV, B^2V) in different phases of solar cycle 23 & 24 and during whole period 1996-2016 (cycle 23-24) are represented in table 2. It can be seen from fig.1. that Dst shows good correlation with B_t ($R = -0.79$), B_z ($R = 0.75$), E ($R = 0.72$), BV ($R = -0.75$), B_zV ($R = 0.73$), B^2V ($R = 0.77$) and moderate correlation with σB ($R = -0.54$) and V ($R = -0.53$) whereas it shows weak correlation with T ($R = -0.34$), D ($R = 0.13$), P ($R = 0.43$) and β (beta) ($R = -0.026$). Fig.2. indicates that Kp index shows good correlation with B_t ($R = 0.72$), V ($R = 0.65$), BV ($R = 0.74$), B_zV ($R = -0.66$), B^2V ($R = -0.66$), moderately correlated with B_z ($R = -0.60$), σB ($R = -0.51$), E ($R = 0.55$), T ($R = 0.51$), P ($R = 0.57$) and this index is weakly correlated with D ($R = 0.24$), β (beta) ($R = 0.08$). From figure 3, We can see that ap shows good correlation with B_t ($R = 0.78$), B_z ($R = -0.66$), E ($R = 0.73$), V ($R = 0.72$), BV ($R = 0.83$), B_zV ($R = 0.77$), B^2V ($R = 0.77$), moderate correlation with σB ($R = 0.54$), T ($R = 0.54$), P ($R = 0.56$) while weak correlation with D ($R = 0.17$), & β (beta) ($R = 0.04$). It is clear from fig 4. that A.E shows good correlation with B_t ($R = 0.63$), V ($R = 0.63$), BV ($R = 0.68$) and moderate correlation with B_z ($R = -0.50$), σB ($R = 0.52$), E ($R = 0.54$), T ($R = 0.54$), P ($R = 0.55$), B_zV ($R = 0.58$), B^2V ($R = 0.60$) whereas it is weakly correlated with D ($R = 0.23$), β (beta) ($R = 0.12$). This indicates that GIs are in good correlation with



interplanetary field and plasma parameters except density (D) and plasma β parameter. To understand the mechanism in a better way we have examined the correlation of peak values of different indices with various product functions (BV, BzV, B2V). When we analyse this data in different phases of cycle 23 & 24, we see that GIs show good correlation with interplanetary field/ plasma parameters and specifically high correlation with their product function. However we get weak correlation with density (D), pressure (P) and Plasma β (beta) parameters. GIs are highly correlated with these product functions which indicate that variation in the values of these product functions may serve as reliable indicator of geomagnetic activities thereby allowing us to predict the strength of GMSs.

3.2 Average, Median, Standard deviation analysis of various geomagnetic indices, interplanetary field and plasma parameters:

Average, Median, Standard deviation analysis of various geomagnetic indices, interplanetary field and plasma parameters during cycle 23 & 24 (1996-2016) have been represented in table 3. We have presented a comparison of average and median of GIs, interplanetary field and plasma parameters and their product functions during the rising, maximum and decay phase of solar cycles 23-24. From table 3, it is clear that averages of GIs, interplanetary field and plasma parameters increase during the decay phase as compared to the rising and maximum phase. Though the number of events in decay phase is less (29 events) but their intensity is relatively high (Dst index reaching up to -442nT in solar cycle 23 & up to -223nT in solar cycle 24) as compared to the events of rising and maximum phase. This accounts for the higher average values in decay phase.

4. CONCLUSION

The present study intends to examine the dependence of GIs on interplanetary field and plasma parameters. The whole study has been focused upon analyzing the relationship among peak values of GIs, interplanetary field and plasma parameters. We have found that GIs exhibit good correlations with interplanetary field and plasma parameters, which indicates that these parameters play an important role to determine the strength of storms and sub storms.

These may also prove vital in making prediction about geomagnetic storms and sub-storms and their strength. We have also presented a correlated study of various GIs with interplanetary field and plasma parameters. Average, median and standard deviation analysis is also done for different phases of cycle 23 & 24 throughout the 20-year period. These analyses indicate that geomagnetic storms immensely affect the magnetospheric environment and occurrence of intense geomagnetic storms depends on the variation in the values of interplanetary field and plasma parameters. Since most of the events 95(87.2% of total event) appear in CME driven and 14 events (12.8% of total event) appear in CIR driven hence CME are more geoeffective driver than CIR. The phase analysis (rising phase, maximum phase and decay phase) for the two solar cycles 23 & 24 indicates that most of the events (45.9% of total events) occurred in maximum phase which implies that maximum phase is more geoeffective than the other phases. However when we made the phase analysis separately, we found that maximum number of events occurred in the maximum phase (47.4%) for CME driven events while maximum number of events occurred in the decay phase (50%) for CIR driven events. This indicates that CMEs are more important drivers of GMSs during the maximum phase of solar cycle while CIR become more significant drivers of GMSs during the decay phase of solar cycle.

Solar wind contains southward components of magnetic field and velocity by which GMSs originated in the magnetosphere [5, 6]. Our statistical study indicate that GIs shows good correlation (positive as well as negative) with magnetic field, velocity and their product functions (BV, BzV, B2V). We also found that GIs always show correlation coefficient ≥ 0.70 with their product functions either in the whole period or different phases of solar cycle 23 & 24. A possible reason behind this may be that magnetic field and velocity are factors which produce the geomagnetic storms in magnetosphere-ionosphere system. Combined effect of magnetic field and velocity must be much better than individual magnetic field and velocity. Hence our study gives a statistical prove that the occurrence of intense geomagnetic storms depends on the interplanetary field and plasma parameters.

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Table 1: Peak values of interplanetary field / plasma parameters, geomagnetic activity indices and Various functions of plasma/field parameters (BV, BzV, B²V) during 1996-2016 (Solar cycle 23 & 24).

S.N	Date (dd/mm/yy)	Time (UT)	Bt (nT)	Bz (nT)	σB (nT)	E (m Vm ⁻¹)	T(K)	D (cm ⁻³)	V (Kms ⁻¹)	P (nPa)	Beta	Kp (nT)	Dst (nT)	AE (nT)	Ap (nT)	BV (nTkm/s)	BzV × 10 ³ nTkm/s	B ² V × 10 ⁴ (nT) ² km/s
1	21/04/1997	23:00	13.9	-7.7	8	4.01	113138	30.5	441	7.97	13.12	5.3	-107	917	56	6.13	-3.4	8.52
2	15/05/1997	13:00	25.2	-24	13.2	10.23	341122	29.8	524	10.2	18.4	6.7	-115	865	111	13.2	-12.73	33.28
3	10/11/1997	4:00	13.4	-10	7.1	4.51	104825	30.2	449	11.8	2.67	6.3	-130	1043	94	6.02	-4.58	8.06
4	07/11/1997	5:00	17.9	-13	11.9	5.62	374718	23.4	468	9.98	4.17	7	-110	981	132	8.38	-5.85	15
5	23/11/1997	7:00	26.3	-13	18.9	6.46	415513	32.4	591	15.8	5.01	7.3	-108	985	154	15.54	-7.56	40.88
6	18/02/1998	1:00	21.1	-13	11.4	6.18	298693	24.4	478	8.24	5.9	6.7	-100	1210	111	10.09	-6.17	21.28
7	04/05/1998	6:00	38	-20	18.8	23.82	1.00E+06	26	833	36.9	3.43	8.7	-205	1443	300	31.65	-16.24	120.29
8	26/06/1998	5:00	17.4	-13	11	6.04	106347	20.7	496	8.92	6.78	6.3	-101	1234	94	8.63	-6.55	15.02
9	06/08/1998	12:00	20.3	-18	9.4	8.26	128854	39.5	428	11.3	4.94	7.3	-138	971	154	8.69	-7.49	17.64
10	07/08/1998	6:00	11.9	-8.3	8.5	4.2	284853	9.9	530	3.68	3.33	6	-108	862	80	6.31	-4.4	7.51
11	27/08/1998	10:00	16	-11	10.4	9.76	2.00E+06	9.7	847	10.4	3.33	8	-155	1268	207	13.55	-9.23	21.68
12	25/09/1998	10:00	25.4	-18	16.6	13.66	907650	14.6	839	12.6	3.04	8.3	-207	1432	236	21.31	-15.44	54.13
13	19/10/1998	16:00	26.1	-22	13.2	6.71	504349	65.3	698	21.9	6.47	6.7	-112	1020	111	18.22	-15.5	47.55
14	08/11/1998	7:00	34.7	-12	8.9	12.15	331265	24.4	639	14.4	5.31	7.7	-149	***	179	22.17	-7.41	76.94
15	09/11/1998	18:00	21.7	-13	7.2	7.35	136799	23	522	12.5	10.43	6.7	-142	***	111	11.33	-6.89	24.58
16	13/11/1998	22:00	20.9	-18	12.6	7.13	534806	39.6	547	13.3	6.33	6	-131	***	80	11.43	-9.63	23.89
17	14/04/1999	0:00	18.6	-16	11.6	6.04	290371	30.9	593	10.92	3.51	7	-112	994	132	11.03	-9.31	20.52
18	18/02/1999	10:00	28.1	-24	20	13.84	518339	13.7	673	10.7	2.99	6.7	-123	1555	111	18.91	-16.29	53.14
19	23/09/1999	0:00	26.2	-19	17.7	9.39	320171	46	602	18.6	2.73	8	-173	928	207	15.77	-11.14	41.32
20	22/10/1999	7:00	35.6	-28	15.8	16.21	525759	49.8	678	27.5	3.06	8	-237	1139	207	24.14	-19.12	85.93
21	13/11/1999	23:00	11.7	-11	8.7	5.39	155396	12.9	482	2.45	4.77	6.3	-106	756	94	5.64	-5.35	65.98
22	12/02/2000	12:00	19.4	-15	14.2	9.56	413479	24.3	681	15.7	7.94	6.7	-133	1124	111	13.21	-10.21	25.63
23	07/04/2000	1:00	30.3	-22	15	15.78	345986	33.4	625	20.3	4.19	8.7	-288	1550	300	18.94	-13.82	57.38
24	16/07/2000	1:00	50.6	-49	33	51.38	2.00E+06	20.6	1107	41.2	5.6	9	-301	2023	400	56.01	-54.56	28.34
25	11/08/2000	7:00	13.5	-13	4.1	5.77	260592	11.7	441	4.23	0.79	5.7	-106	1107	67	59.54	-5.73	80.37
26	12/08/2000	10:00	33.3	-26	22.7	17.33	463682	18.2	671	12.4	3.22	7.7	-235	1724	179	22.37	-17.72	74.4
27	18/09/2000	0:00	36.6	-23	25.9	14.91	920518	32.8	839	25.5	2.51	8.3	-201	1013	236	30.71	-19.3	11.24
28	05/10/2000	14:00	25.8	-25	16	9.55	261737	32.1	531	15.7	12.24	7.7	-182	1456	179	13.69	-13.06	35.35
29	14/10/2000	15:00	19.5	-13	10.4	6.49	379120	29.2	584	11.1	3.52	6.7	-107	1133	111	11.39	-7.71	22.21
30	29/10/2000	4:00	18.5	-17	14.2	6.87	215502	39.3	460	11.7	4.24	6	-127	839	80	8.51	-7.87	15.75
31	06/11/2000	22:00	24.4	-12	9.2	7.61	457587	32.1	906	14.3	37.36	7	-159	1154	132	22.11	-10.6	53.94
32	29/11/2000	14:00	13.7	-12	7.2	5.57	250108	17.1	587	14	3.15	6.7	-119	1076	11	8.04	-7.04	11.01
33	20/03/2001	14:00	21.4	-20	13	7.33	138018	23.5	490	9.87	4.43	7.3	-149	1372	154	10.49	-9.7	22.44
34	31/03/2001	9:00	46.3	-46	41.8	30.62	704151	37.8	821	38.8	1.61	8.7	-387	1524	300	38.01	-38	175.99
35	12/04/2001	0:00	33.1	-18	20.3	14.86	849339	24.7	832	24.5	4.31	8.3	-271	1699	236	27.54	-14.73	91.15
36	18/04/2001	7:00	22.7	-13	12.3	9.72	393365	29.6	518	14.4	5.37	7.3	-102	1753	154	11.76	-6.83	26.69
37	22/04/2001	16:00	15.1	-12	6.3	4.63	188.33	29.7	445	7.18	6.06	6.3	-102	982	94	6.72	-5.34	10.15
38	17/08/2001	22:00	31.7	-12	18.2	9.07	316659	46.5	599	21.8	15.08	7	-105	1536	132	18.99	-7.13	60.19
39	26/09/2001	2:00	22.1	-10	22	4.33	1.00E+06	40.4	677	37.8	5.24	7.3	-102	1753	154	14.96	-6.97	33.06
40	01/10/2001	9:00	17.2	-10	8.5	6.22	323152	18.9	622	9.81	1.04	6	-148	949	80	10.69	-6.4	18.4
41	03/10/2001	15:00	22.9	-22	18.7	10.95	21321	13.7	573	6.7	16.13	7	-166	1176	132	13.12	-12.49	30.04
42	21/10/2001	22:00	26.1	-17	6.6	10.64	529177	24.8	676	26.9	2.22	7.7	-187	1307	179	17.64	-11.42	46.04
43	28/10/2001	12:00	18.4	-9.9	7.7	7.28	191696	11	502	5.29	16.43	6.7	-157	950	111	9.23	-4.97	16.99
44	01/11/2001	11:00	13.9	-12	23.2	5.03	103199	23.4	387	8.42	10.26	5	-106	676	48	5.38	-4.76	7.48
45	06/11/2001	7:00	64.8	-61	30.7	6.05	216397	42.6	729	14.4	22.28	8.7	-292	1991	300	47.24	-4.45	306.11



Table with 18 columns and 144 rows containing various data points. Includes rows 46-95, a section labeled 'CIR Driven', and rows 1-14.

Table 2. Correlation coefficient between various interplanetary parameters (IP) and geomagnetic Indices (GI) during the rising phase, maximum phase,

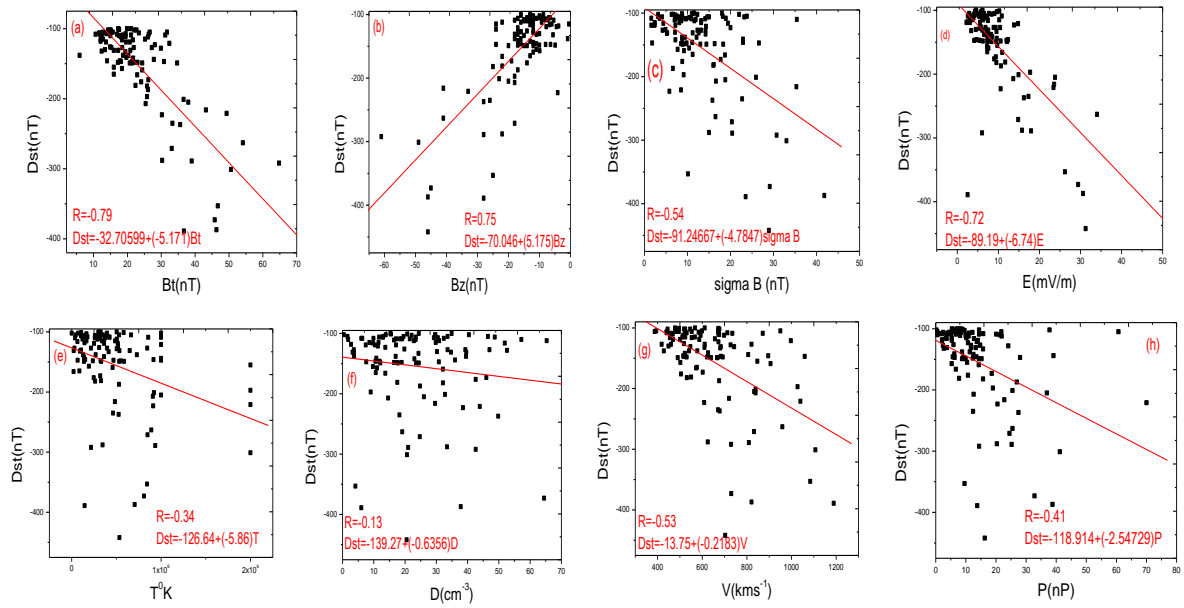
Table with 17 columns and 4 rows. Headers include 'Decay Phase of cycle 23 & 24 and total period'. Rows contain correlation coefficients for parameters like Dst, Kp, Ap, AE, etc.



E	-0.74	0.76	0.81	0.37	-0.74	0.64	0.77	0.6	-0.7	0.64	0.63	0.37	-0.73	0.55	0.73	0.54
T	-0.42	0.48	0.54	0.36	-0.45	0.52	0.6	0.62	-0.22	0.47	0.43	0.47	-0.34	0.51	0.54	0.54
D	-0.16	0.24	0.18	0.09	-0.28	0.36	0.33	0.48	-0.11	0.17	0.08	0.26	0.13	0.24	0.17	0.23
V	-0.58	0.57	0.65	0.24	-0.58	0.65	0.7	0.61	-0.49	0.66	0.74	0.63	-0.53	0.65	0.72	0.63
P	0.09	0.04	0.01	0.07	-0.53	0.63	0.63	0.68	-0.19	0.44	0.38	0.54	-0.41	0.57	0.56	0.55
β	0.24	-0.18	-0.23	-0.1	-0.17	0.2	0.17	0.25	0.11	0.01	-0.04	-0.01	0.02	0.08	0.04	0.12
BV	-0.74	0.73	0.78	0.29	-0.62	0.56	0.66	0.62	-0.82	0.77	0.86	0.61	-0.75	0.74	0.83	0.68
BzV	0.63	-0.64	-0.62	-0.44	0.53	-0.44	-0.52	-0.3	0.83	-0.72	-0.8	-0.48	0.73	-0.66	0.77	0.58
B ² V	-0.66	0.62	0.68	0.24	-0.61	0.53	0.55	0.61	-0.84	0.66	0.76	0.49	0.77	0.66	0.77	0.68

Table.3. Average (AV),Median(Med) and standard deviations (SD) of various geomagnetic indices(GIs), interplanetary field parameters , plasma parameters and their product functions during the rising, maximum and decay phases of cycle 23 & 24 as well as the total period 1996-2016.

	Rising Phase (cycle 23 &24)			Maximum Phase (cycle 23 &24)			Decay Phase (cycle 23 &24)			Total Phase (1996-2016)		
	AV	Med	SD	AV	Med	SD	AV	Med	SD	AV	Med	SD
Dst(nT)	-133.47	-117	35.98	-150.5	-127	63.43	-185.42	-146.5	97.79	-154	-128	70.29
Kp(nT)	6.89	6.85	0.94	6.9	6.85	1.05	7.49	7.7	1.17	7.06	7	1.07
ap(nT)	135.65	121.5	60.25	139.26	121.5	78.55	192.42	179	97.9	152.6	132	81.99
A.E(nT)	850	949.5	452.81	1192.8	1129	376.2	1476	1446	490.46	1228	1153	441.8
Bt(nT)	21.16	21	7.52	23.42	20.3	10.94	26.17	22.45	13.02	23.44	20.7	10.74
Bz(nT)	-14.12	-13	6.41	-16.58	-13.5	10.87	-17.8	-15.5	12.45	-16.2	-13.5	10.2
σ B(nT)	10.16	10.7	7.28	12.87	11.9	9.98	13.3	9.75	8.99	13.4	11	14.52
E(mV/m)	7.99	6.59	4.85	9.1	7.05	8.05	11.68	8.46	9.17	9.49	7.32	7.64
T(°K)	415321	336190	396380	397790	314180	409760	578410	541880	412900	5.00E+05	347442	4.00E+05
D(cm ⁻³)	26.34	24.4	15.36	22.71	19.75	14.15	20.01	17.65	14.06	23.06	20.5	14.42
V(km/s)	589.31	560	120.84	607.98	578.5	158.64	724.89	674	201.23	642.1	609	171.9
P(nPa)	53.61	11	211.92	13.62	9.84	12.97	15.23	12.25	12.85	23.87	11.05	104.9
β (beta)	4.97	3.91	3.88	5.03	2.8	6.84	5.04	3.83	6.63	4.97	3.33	6.003
BV $\times 10^3$ (nTkm/s)	33.89	23.65	28.09	16.48	11.34	13.09	20.18	15.93	13.55	16.56	12.08	12.02
BzV $\times 10^3$ (nTkm/S)	-8.51	-7.27	4.79	-10.81	-7.18	12.09	-13.94	-9.35	10.91	-11.2	-8.1	10.29
B ² V $\times 10^4$ ((nT) ² km/s)	12.86	11.18	6.51	42.25	22.32	57.73	69.24	32.48	76.09	46.95	24.435	58.37



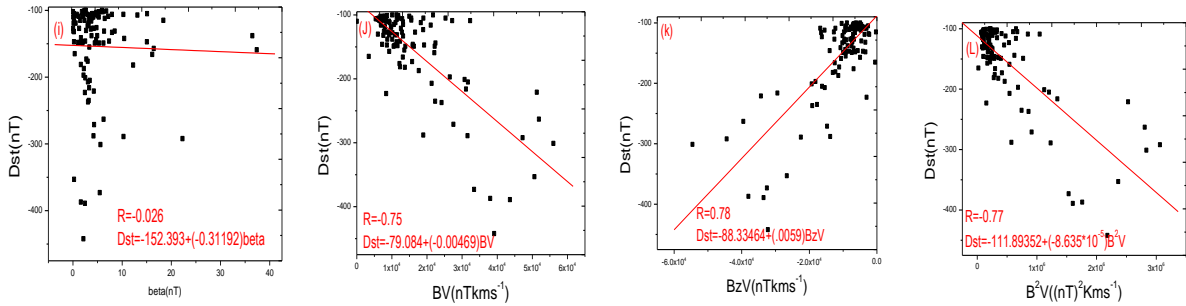


Fig:1. Relations of Dst with interplanetary fields(Bt,Bz,Sigma B, E), plasma parameters(T, P,V, D, Beta(β)) and there product (BtV,BzV,B²V).

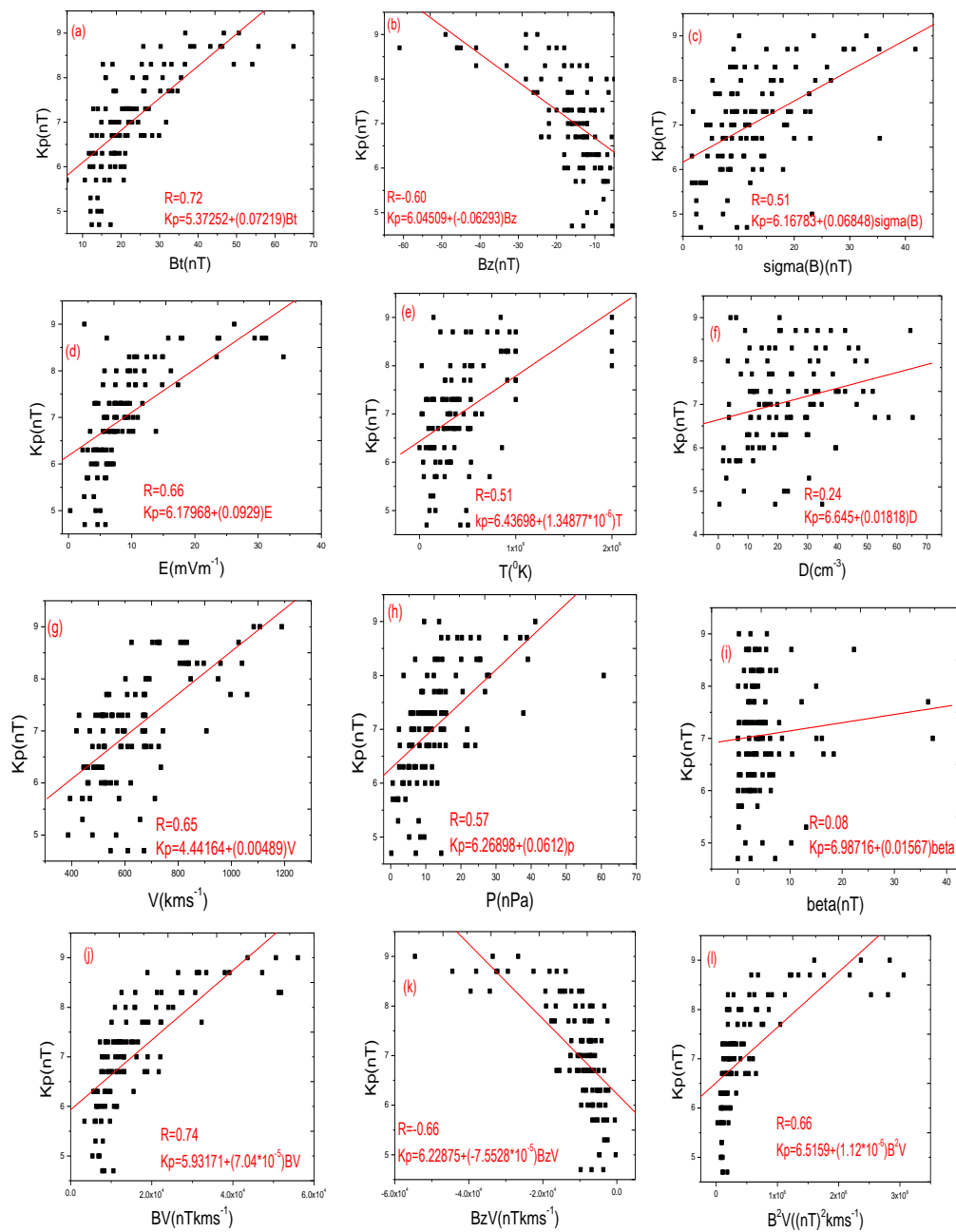


Fig:2. Relations of Kp with interplanetary fields(Bt,Bz,Sigma B, E), plasma parameters(T, P,V, D, Beta(β)) and there product (BtV,BzV,B²V).

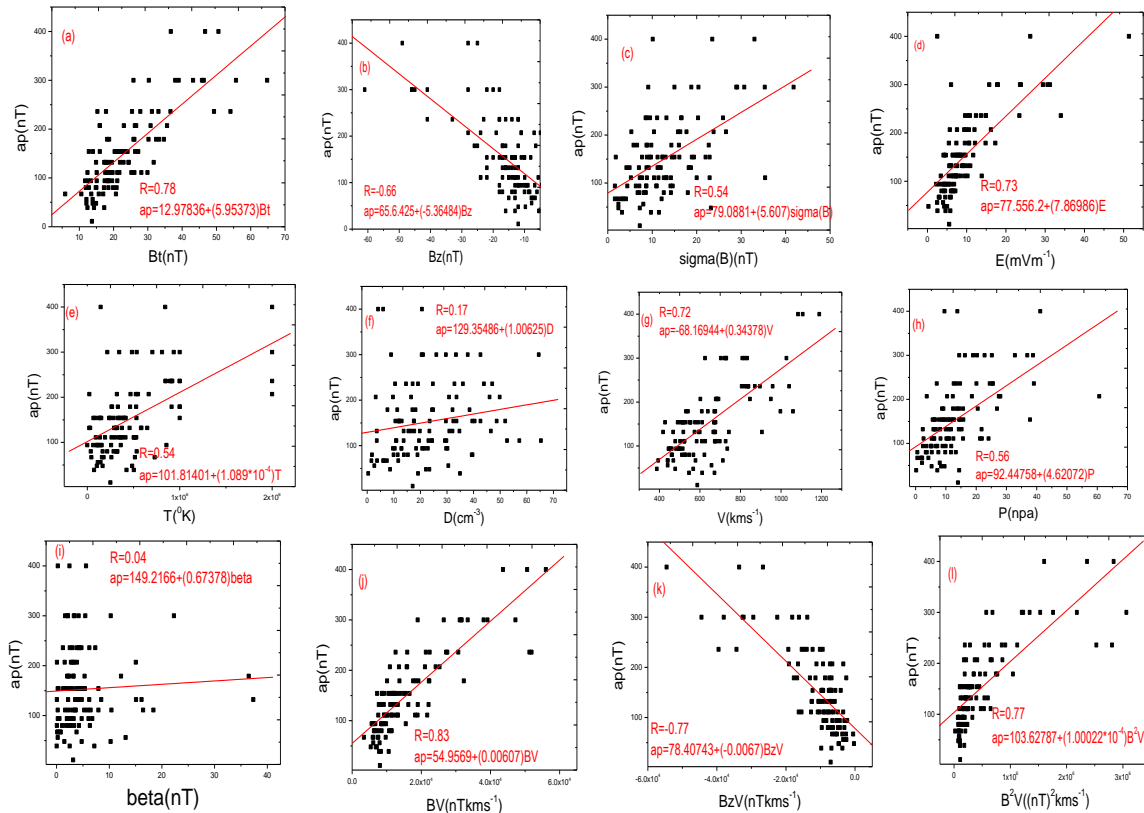


Fig:3. Relations of a_p with interplanetary fields ($B_t, B_z, \sigma(B), E$), plasma parameters (T, P, V, D, β) and there product (B_tV, B_zV, B^2V).

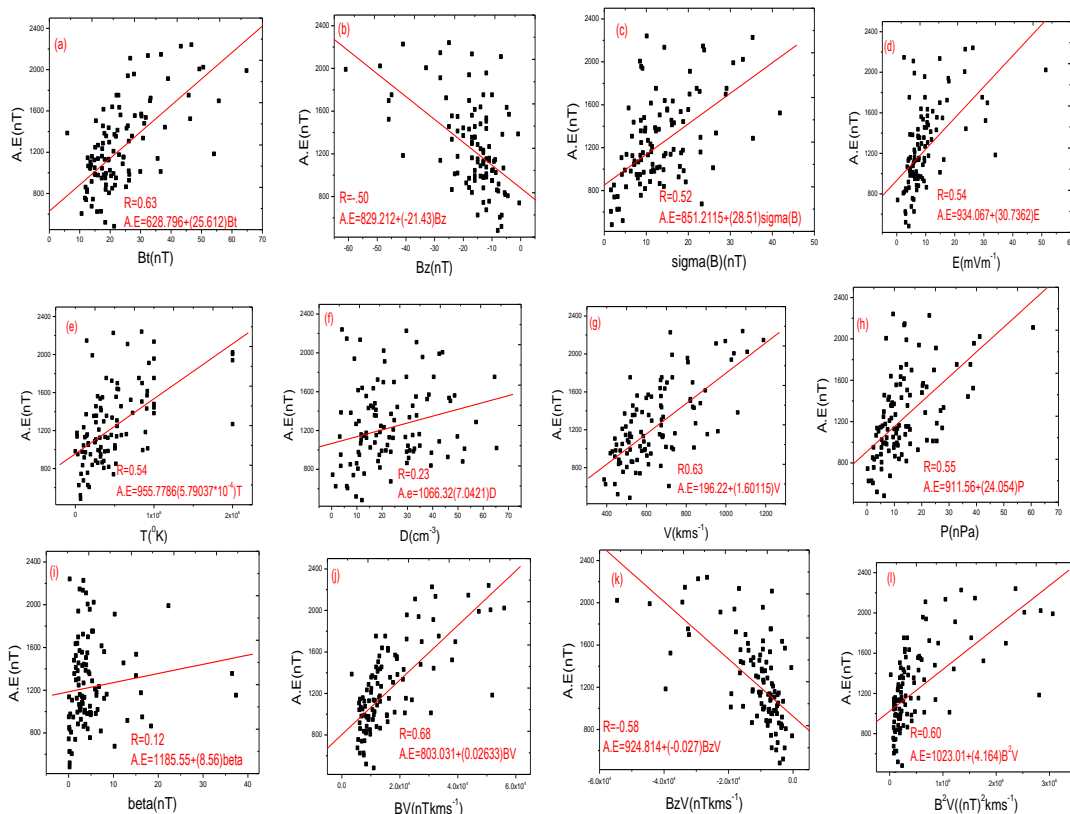


Fig:4. Relations of $A.E$ with interplanetary fields ($B_t, B_z, \sigma(B), E$), plasma parameters (T, P, V, D, β) and there product (B_tV, B_zV, B^2V).