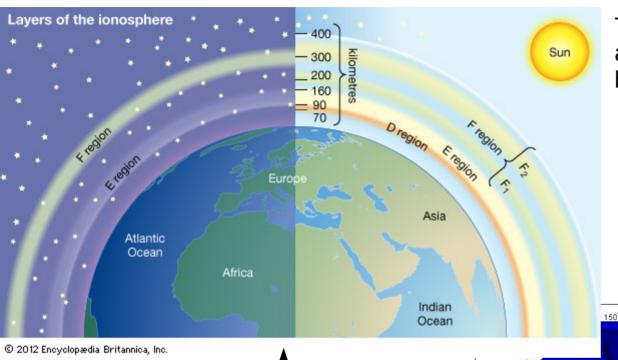


lonosphere

Part 1 – Basics / The Sun / Space Weather

Knut Stanley Jacobsen

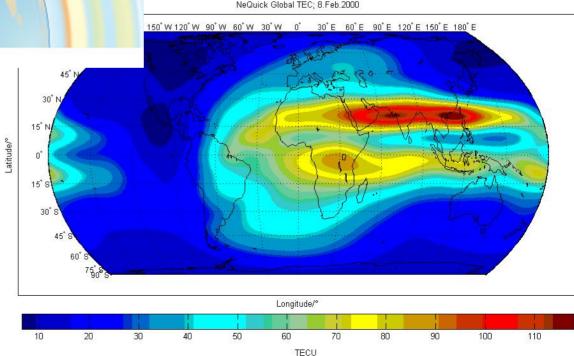
The lonosphere



The top region of the atmosphere, where a significant portion of the gas is ionized by radiation from the sun.

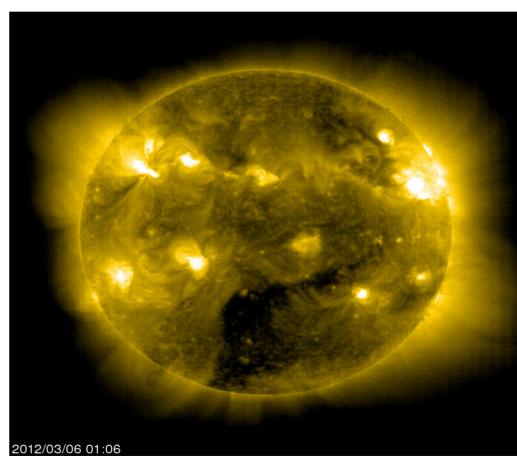
Dayside and nightside ionosphere are systematically very different.

Also, there are big systematical differences with latitude.

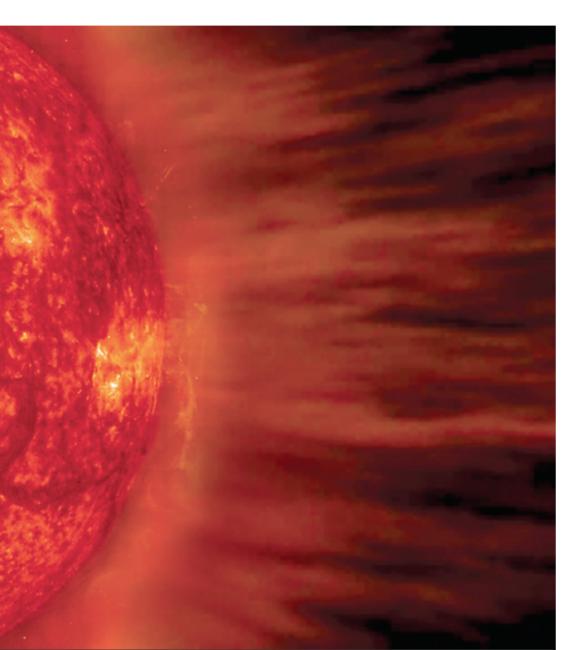


The Sun





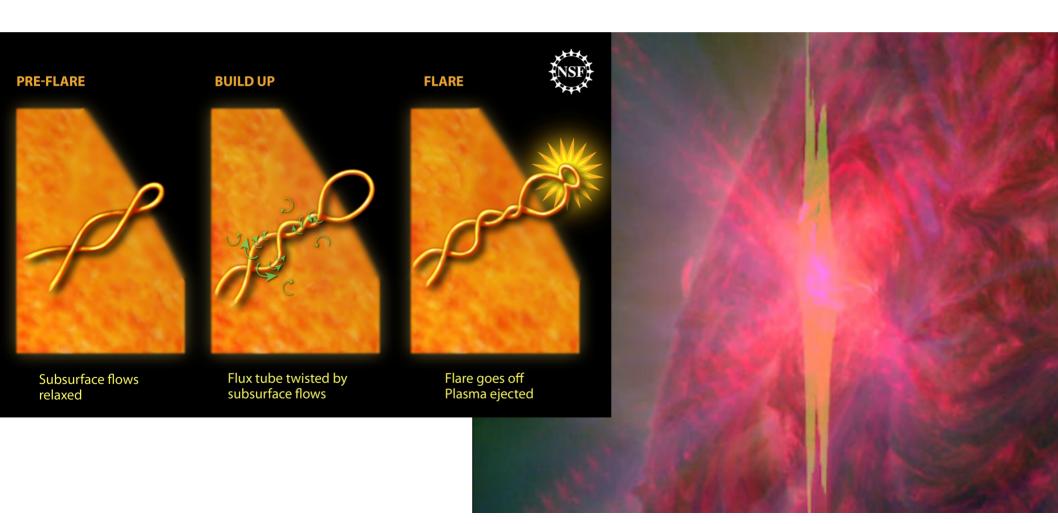
The Solar Wind



- A stream of ionized hydrogen from the Sun
- Carries a magnetic field
- The density, velocity, magnetic field strength and magnetic field direction varies

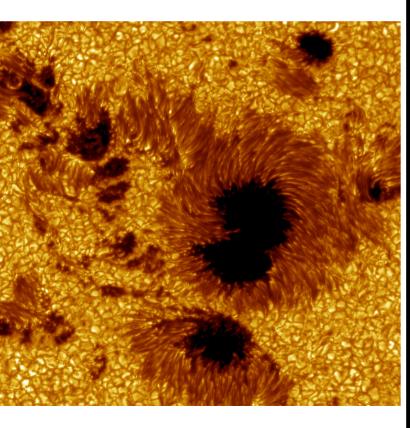
Solar Flares

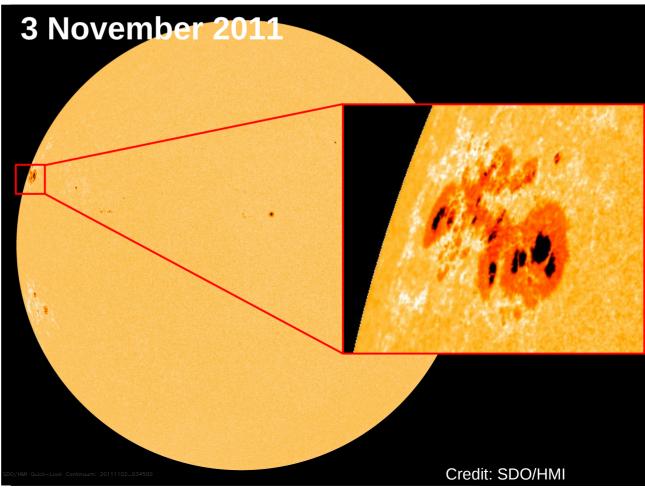
Extremely powerful explosions on the Sun, driven by release of magnetic tension



Sunspots

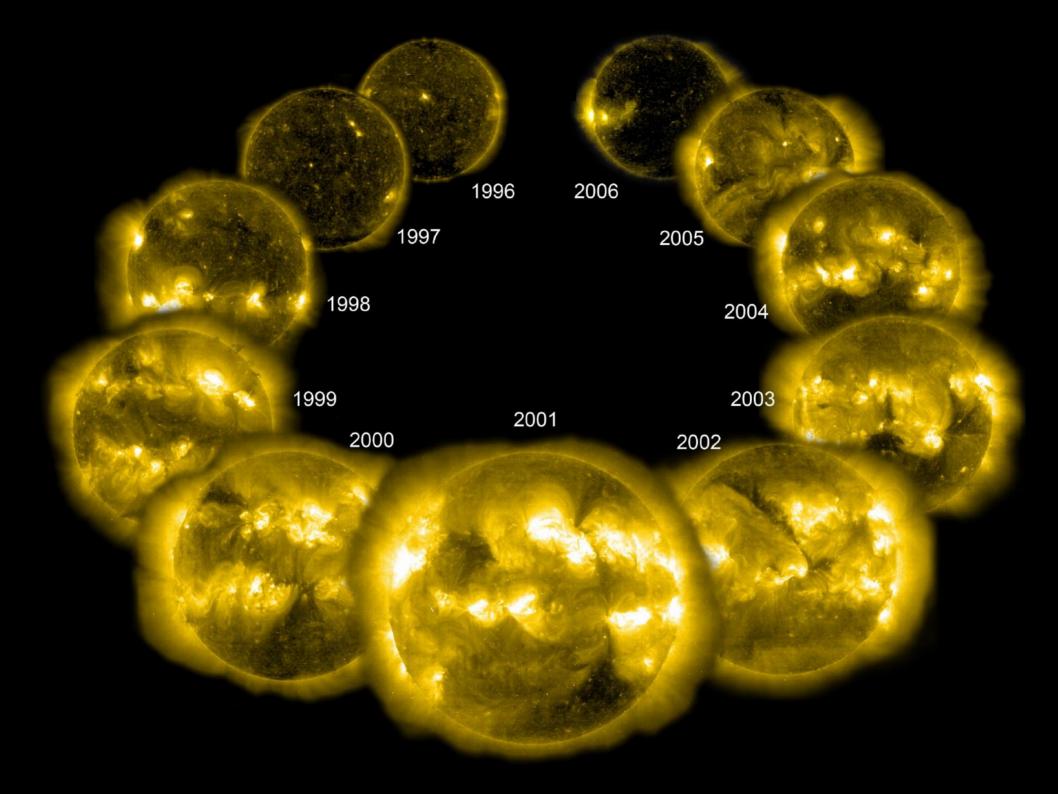
An indicator of active regions on the Sun



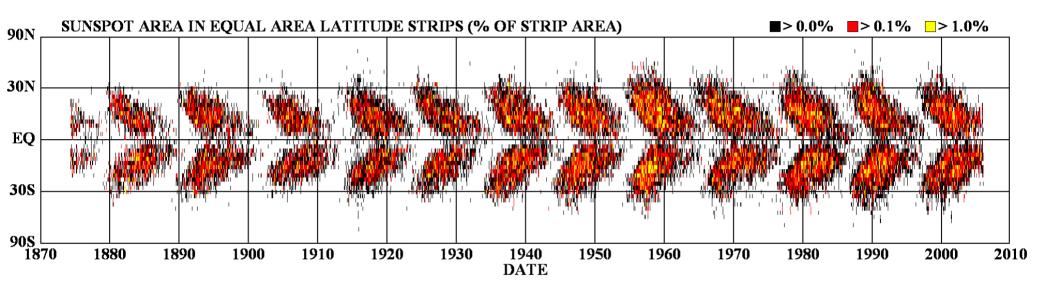


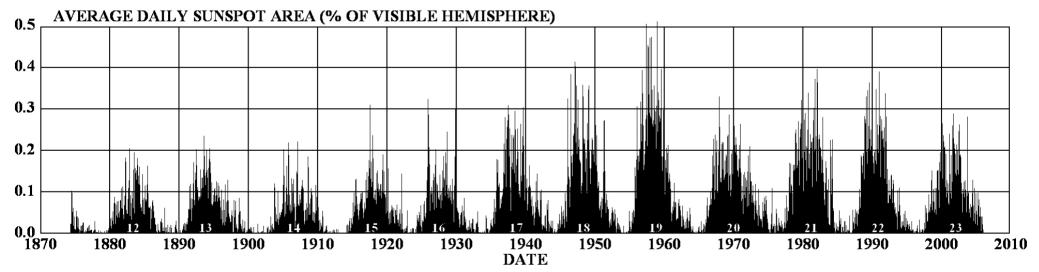
The Solar Cycle

A 22-year solar magnetic field cycle leads to an 11-year activity cycle



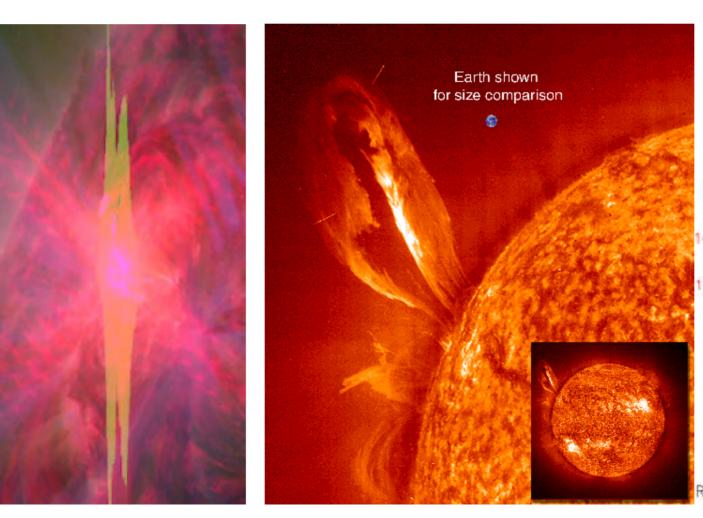
DAILY SUNSPOT AREA AVERAGED OVER INDIVIDUAL SOLAR ROTATIONS

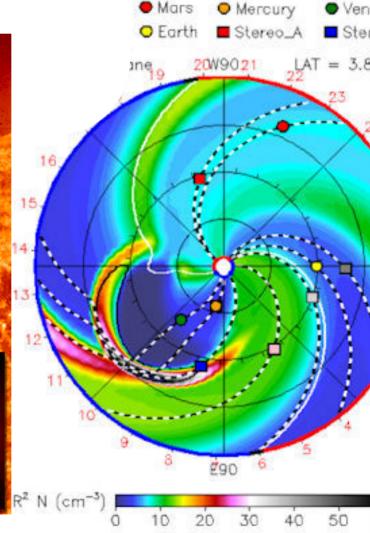




Coronal Mass Ejections (CMEs)

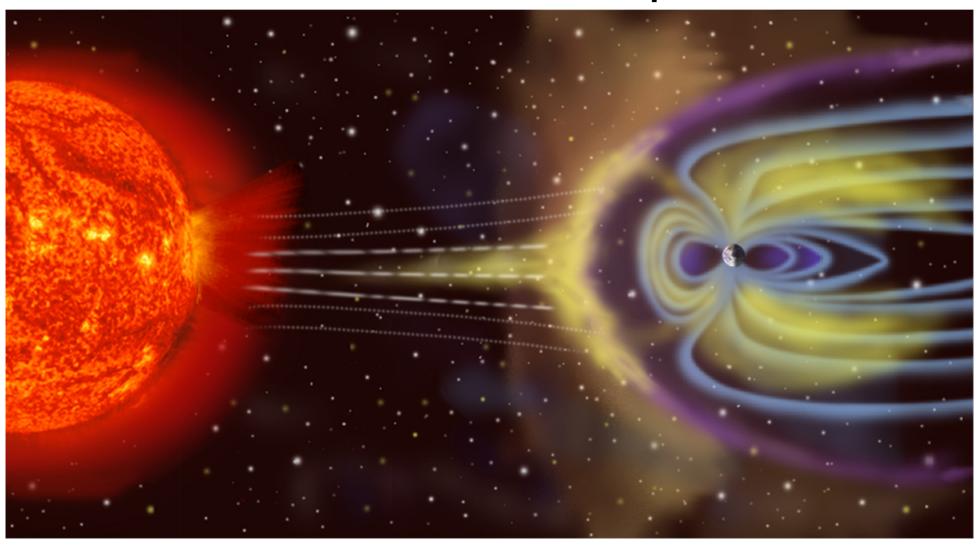
Giant clouds of plasma escaping from the Sun





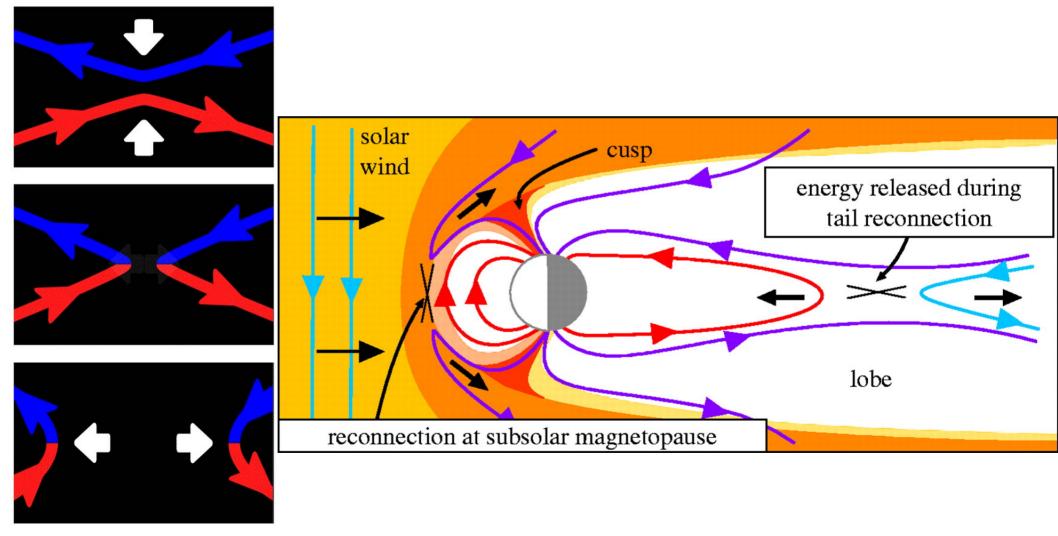
Solar Wind vs Earth

The magnetic field of the Earth deflects most of the solar wind particles



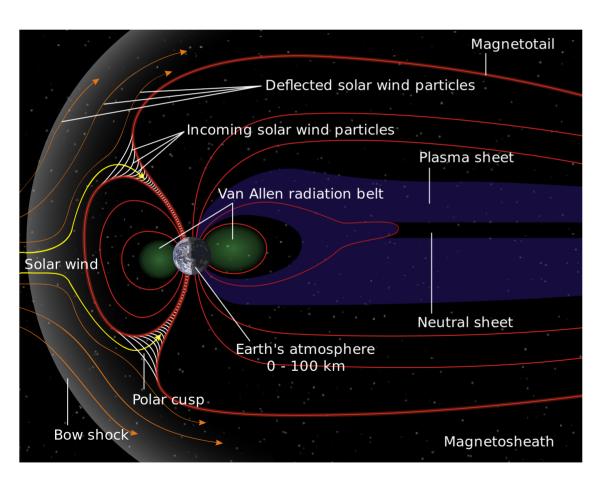
Magnetic Reconnection

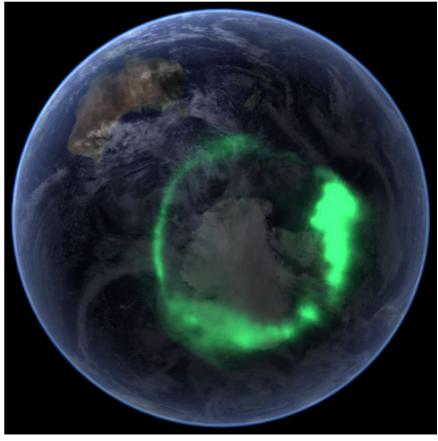
transfers energy and particles from the solar wind to the Earth's magnetosphere



Some high-latitude region are particularly affected by space weather activity

- The Auroral Oval
- The Polar Cusp



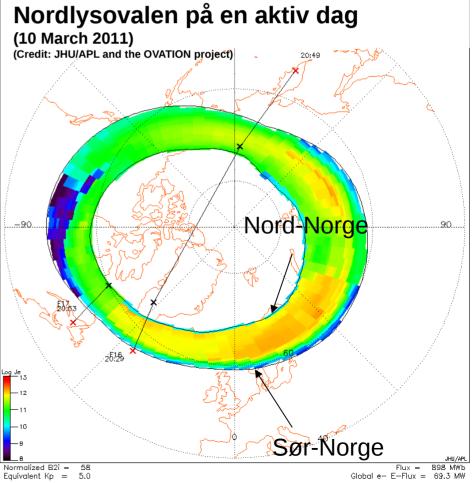


The Auroral Oval

A visible space weather phenomenon

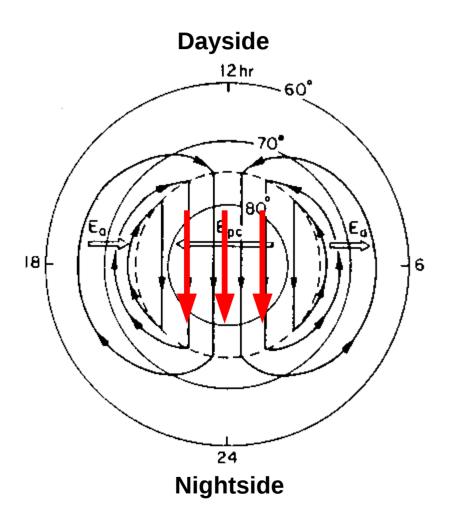


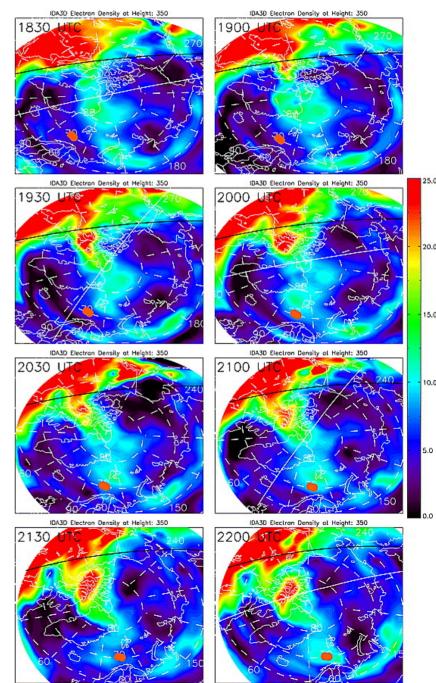
NORTH CAP
End Time 10 Mar 2011 - 21:00
DMSP Satellites : F16, F17
No UVI Data for this period.



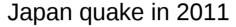
Polar cap Ionospheric convection

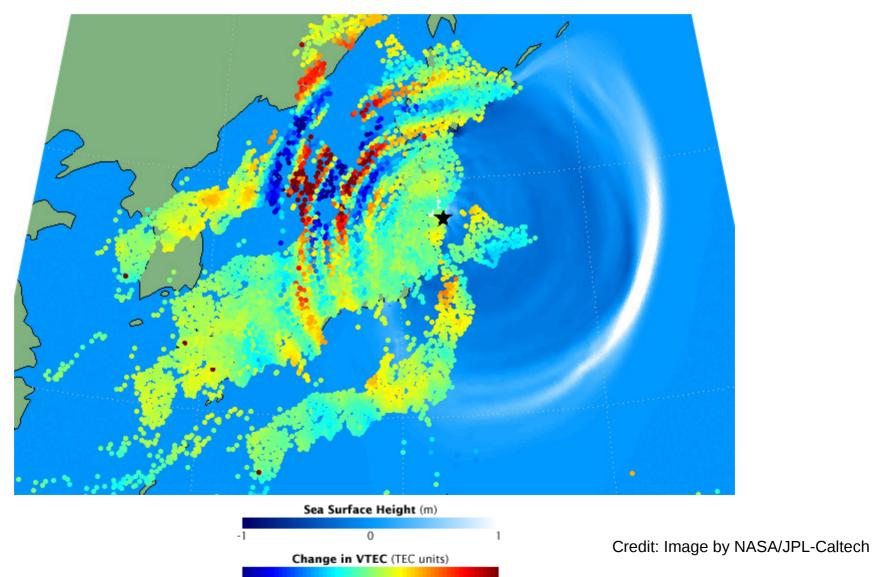
Plasma structures drift across the polar cap, from the dayside to the nightside.





Waves from the lower atmosphere can modulate ionospheric plasma density





Question time!

