

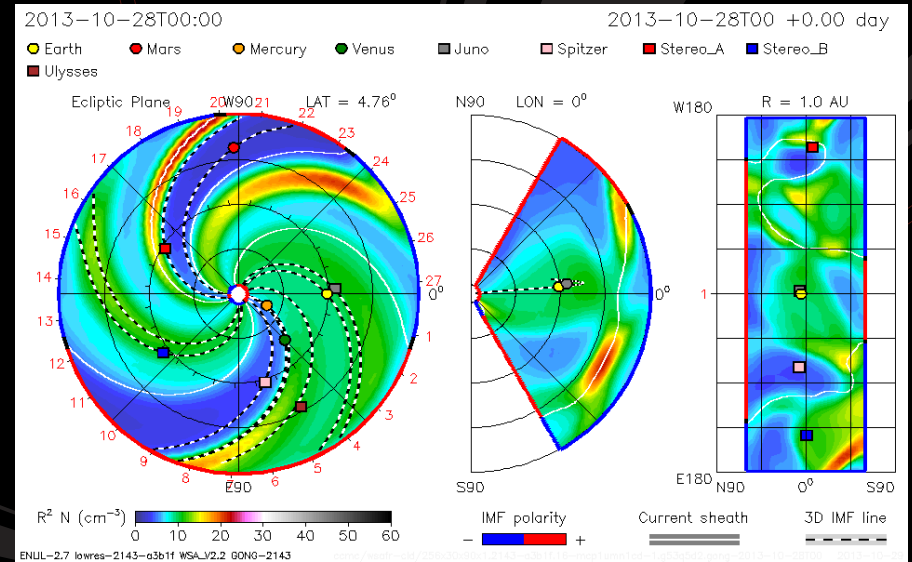
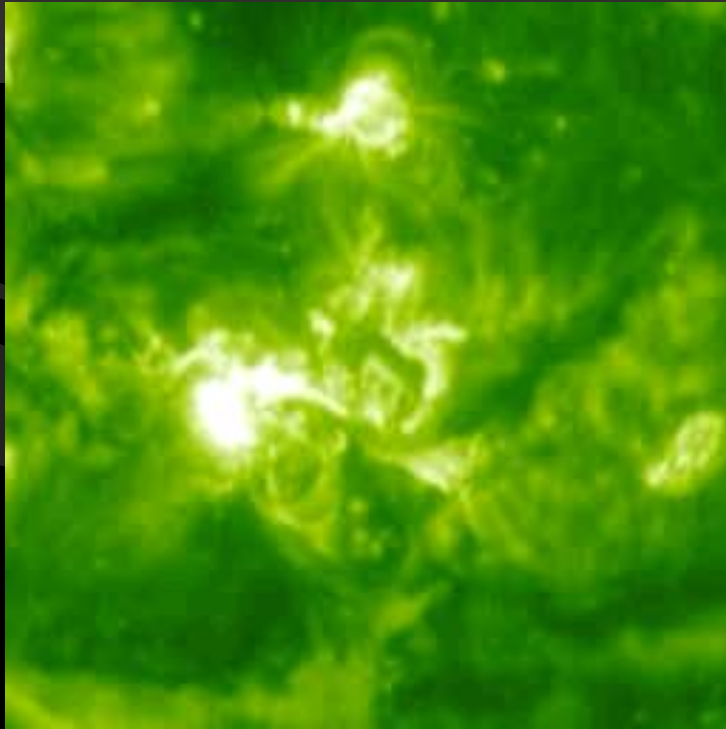
United Nations Workshop on the International Space Weather Initiative:  
*The Way Forward*

**AN EMPIRICAL MODEL FOR ESTIMATING  
ICMEs SPEEDS, DELAYS AND  
EXPECTED GEOMAGNETIC ACTIVITY**

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Abunina M., and Abunin A.***

Pushkov Institute of Terrestrial Magnetism, Ionosphere, and Radio Wave  
Propagation, Russian Academy of Sciences





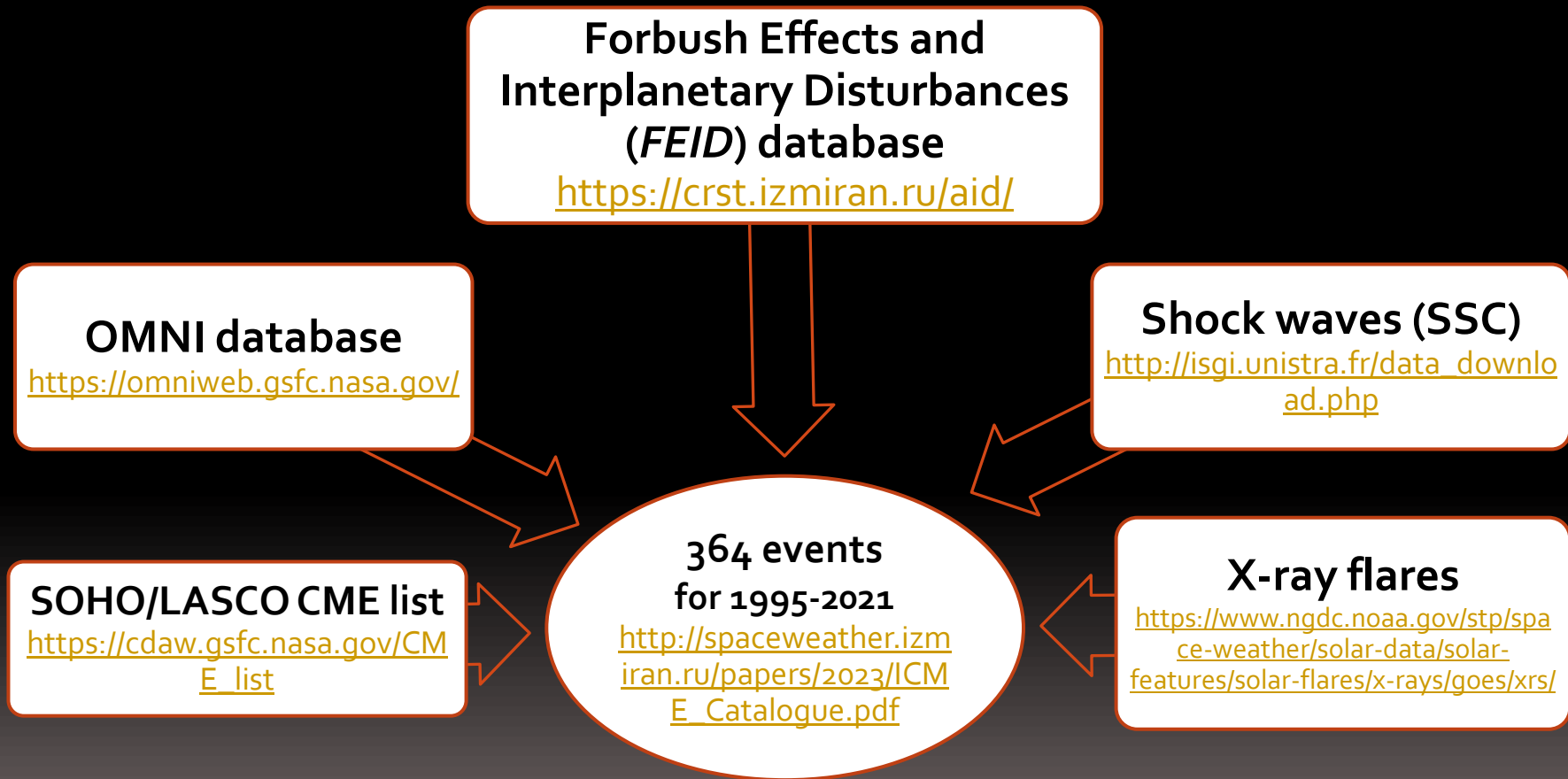
<https://soho.nascom.nasa.gov/gallery/Movies/flares.html>

<https://iswa.gsfc.nasa.gov/IswaSystemWebApp/>

# Coronal mass ejections (CMEs)

*short-term large-scale energetic mass and magnetic flux ejections from the solar lower corona into interplanetary space*

*The aim* – development of an improved\* model for estimating the velocities and transit times of interplanetary CMEs, as well as the expected level of geomagnetic activity



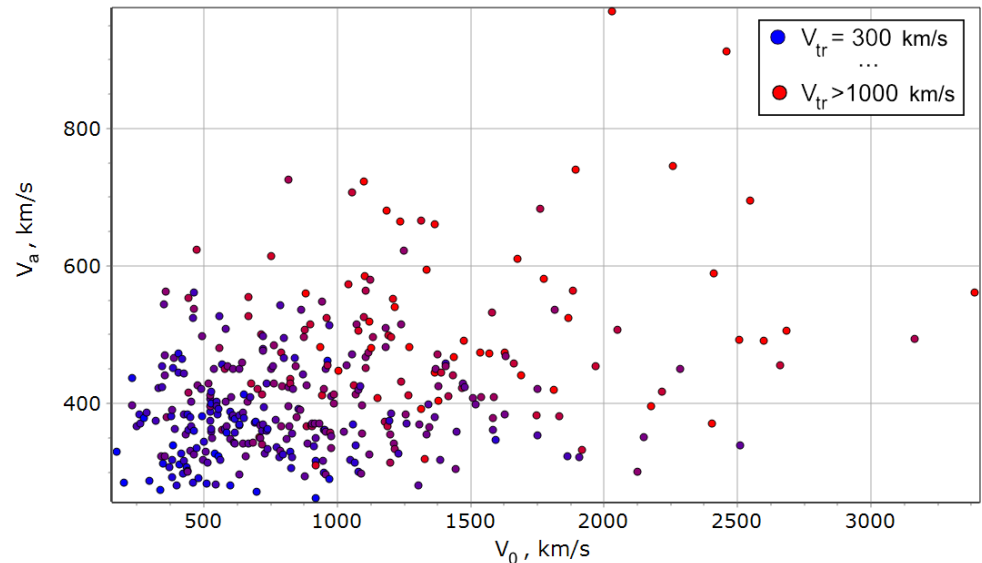
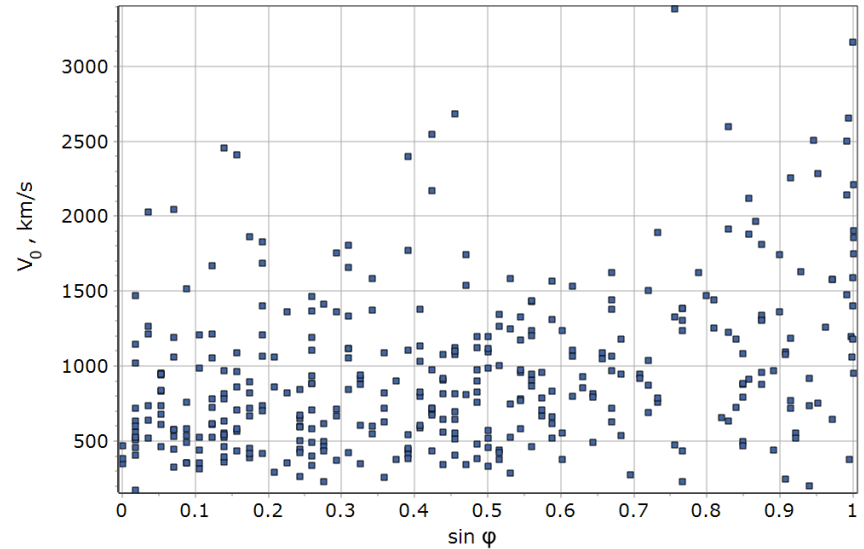
\*1<sup>st</sup> version: *Belov et al., Universe, 8 (6), 327. 2022*

# Model input parameters

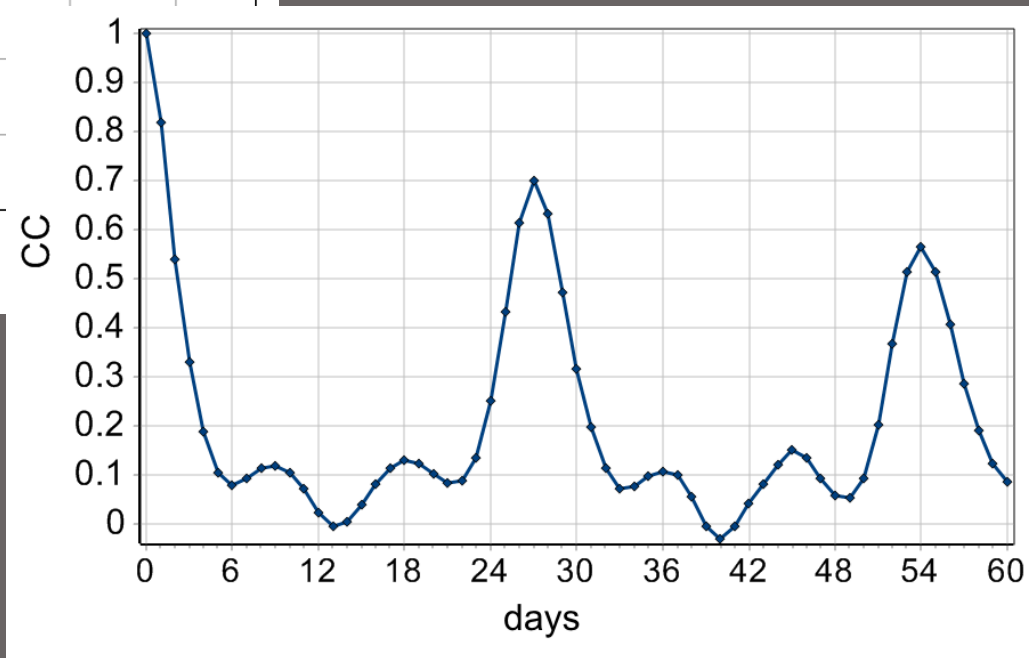
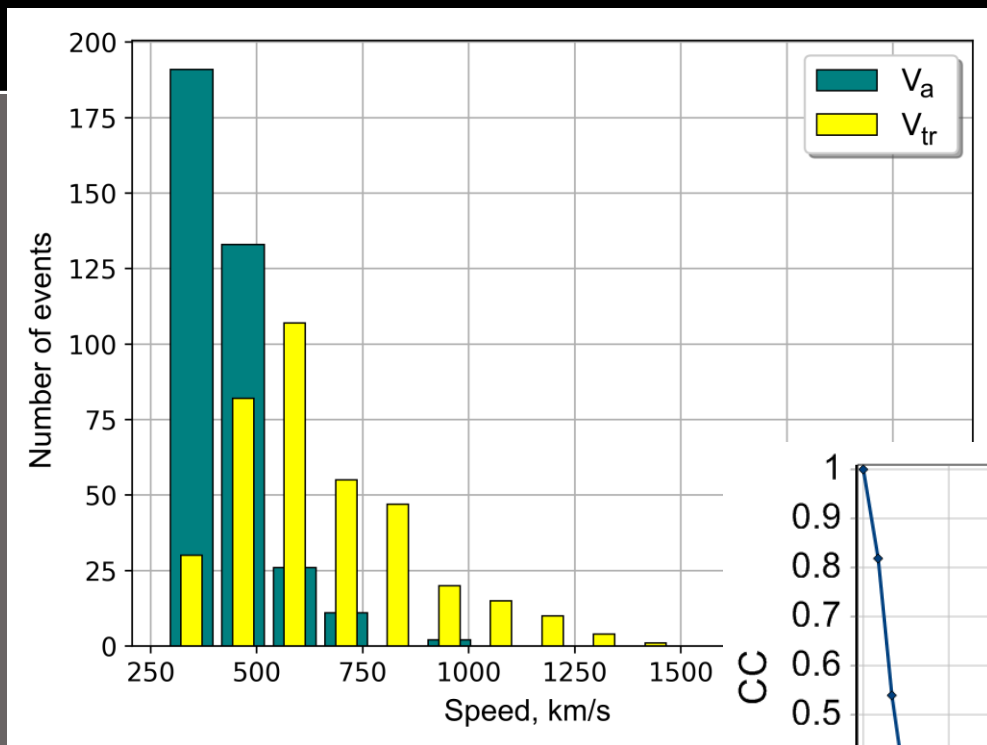
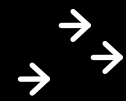
$V_0$  – initial CME linear speed at SOHO/LASCO coronagraph

$\sin \varphi$  – sine of associated solar flare absolute heliolongitude

$V_a$  – ambient solar wind (SW) speed at 1 hour before the registration of an ICME near Earth



# Ambient SW speed

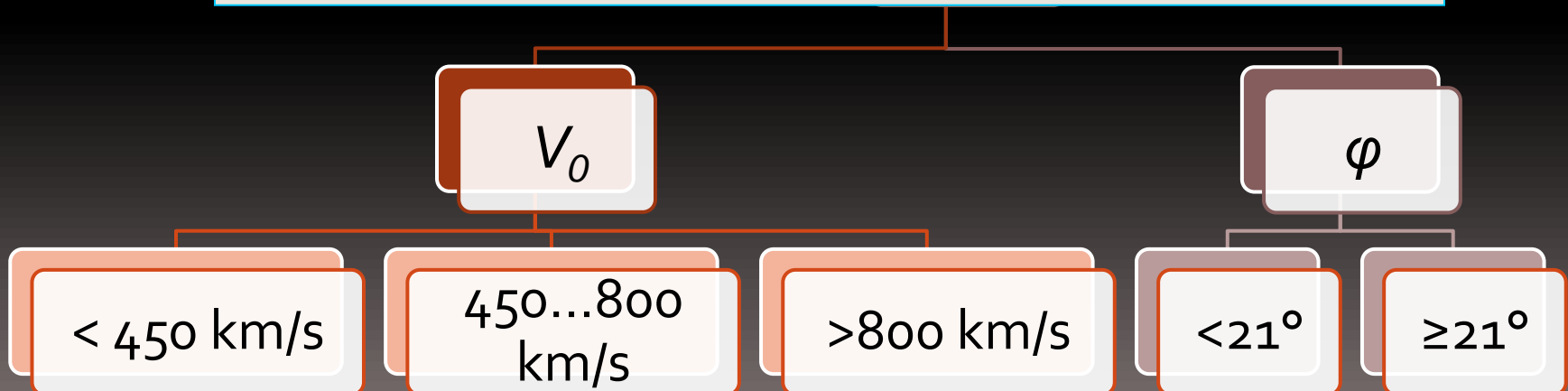


# Calculation of transit values

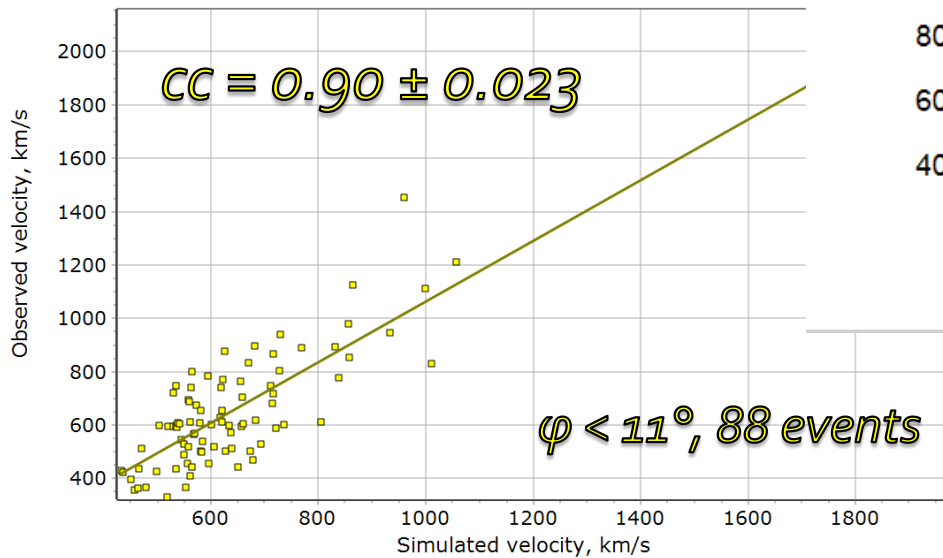
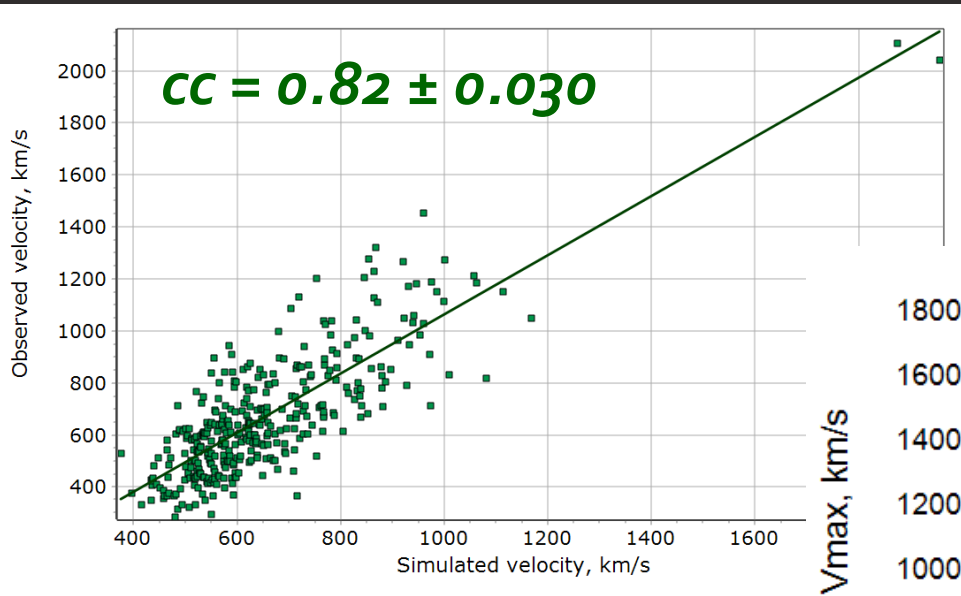
$$V_{tr} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N V_i w_i}{\sum_{i=1}^N w_i}$$

$$T_{tr} = \frac{1AU}{V_{tr}}$$

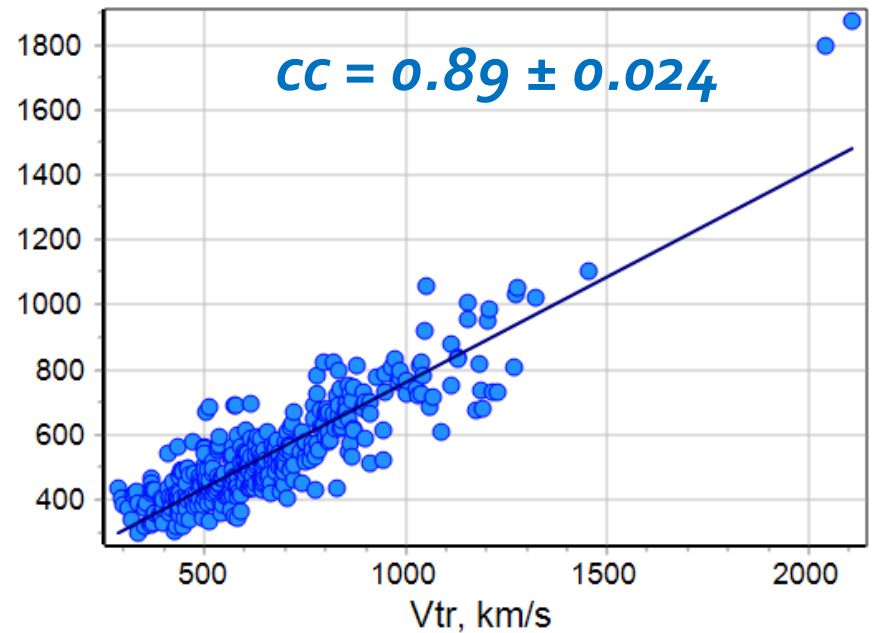
$$\begin{cases} w_i = \frac{s_0^2}{s_v^2 + s_p^2 + s_a^2 + s_0^2}, s_v \leq 0.4; |s_p| \leq 0.4; s_a \leq 0.2; s_0 = 0.06 \\ w_i = \left( \frac{s_0^2}{s_v^2 + s_p^2 + s_a^2 + s_0^2} \right)^2, \text{ for other values of } s_v, s_p, s_a \end{cases}$$



## Relation of simulated and observed ICME velocities



## Relation of transit and maximum ICME velocities



\*2<sup>nd</sup> version: *Shlyk et al.,  
Geomagnetism and Aeronomy,  
V. 63, N.5. 2023 (in print)*

# Model usage

Vmean forecasting

CME velocity  km/s

ambient velocity  km/s

heliolongitude  °

**Transit velocity, km/s**

**95%**

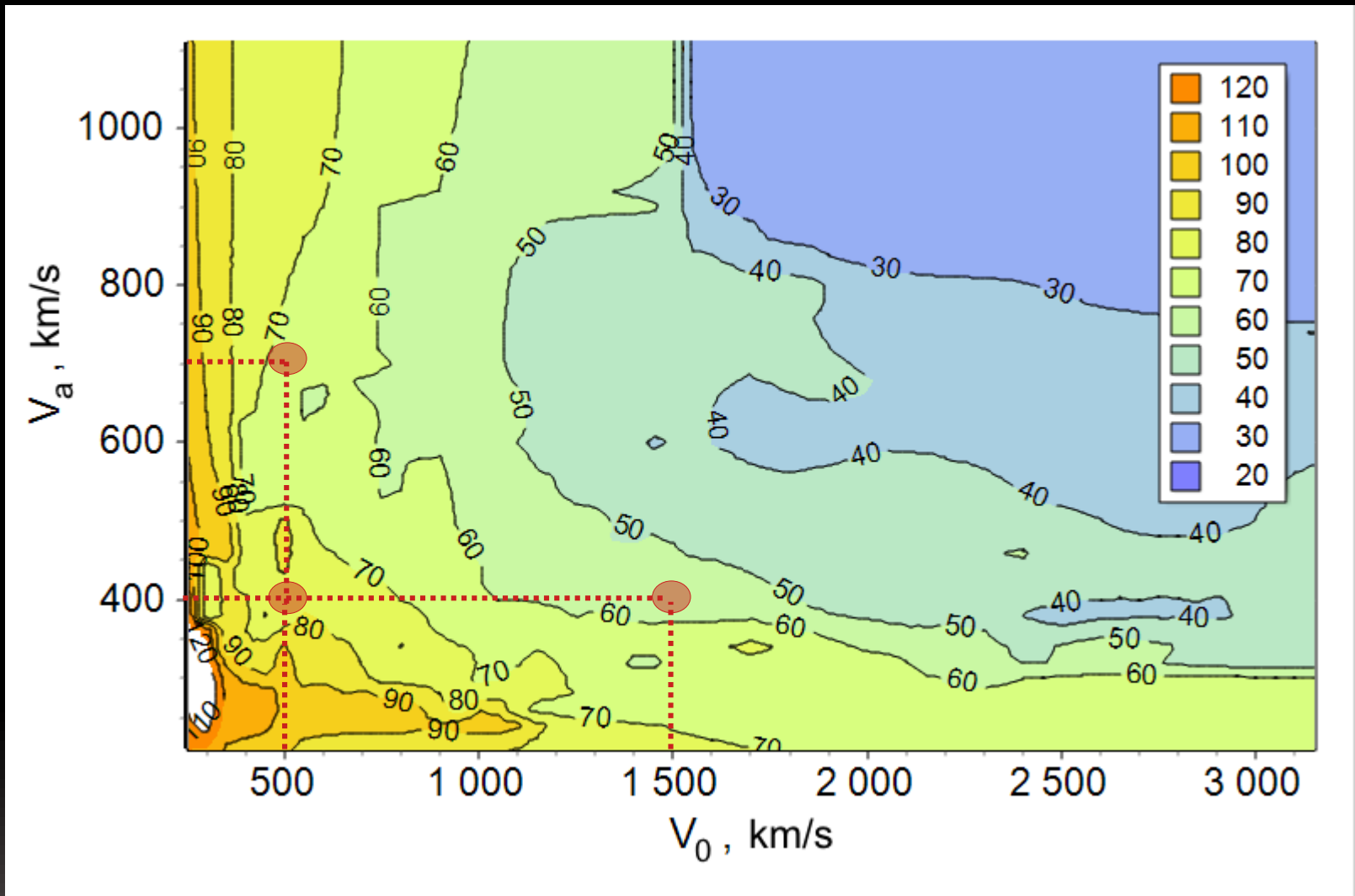
**Delay, hours**

**Maximum velocity, km/s**

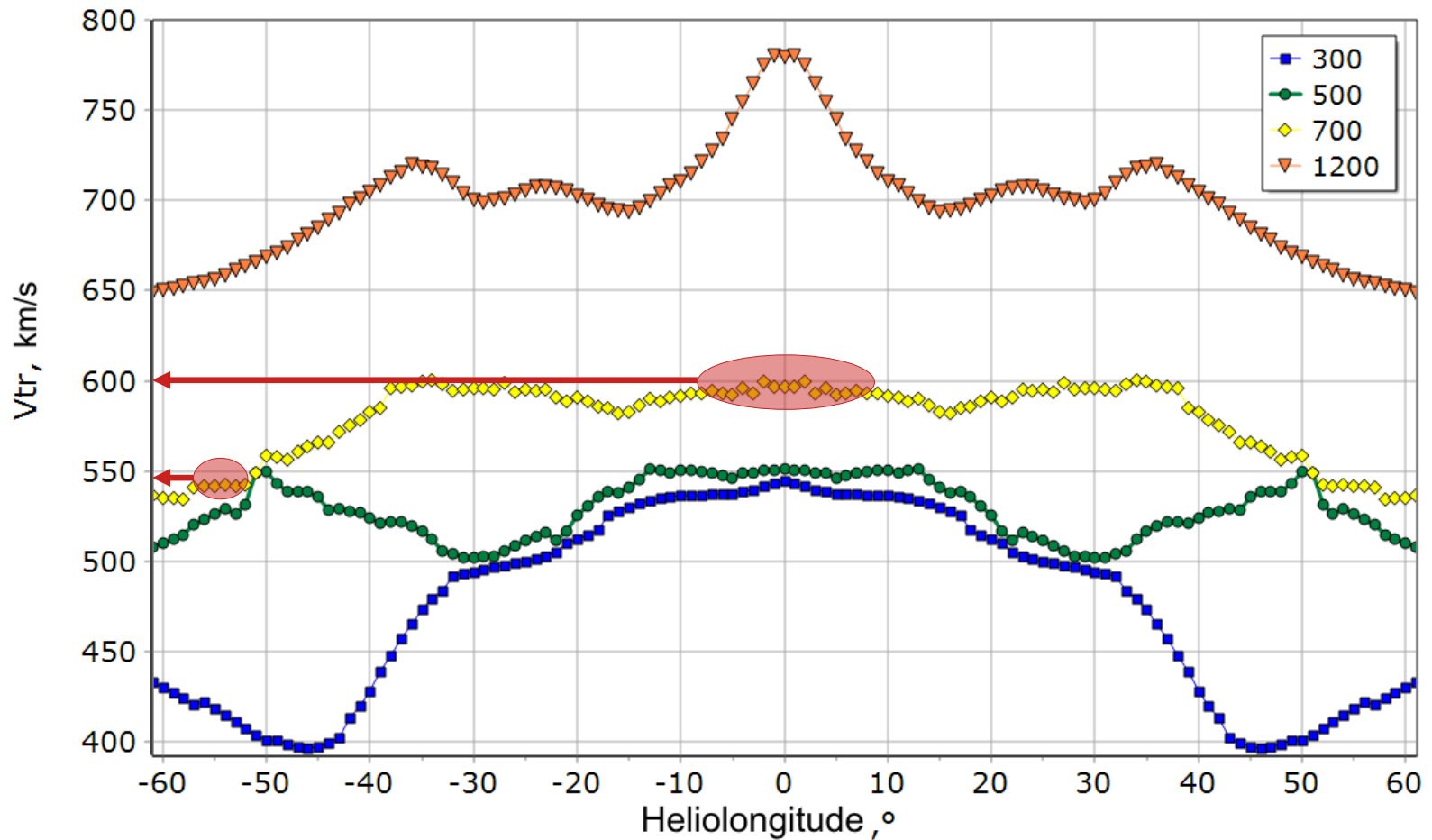
IZMIRAN Space Weather Prediction Center

<http://spaceweather.izmiran.eng>



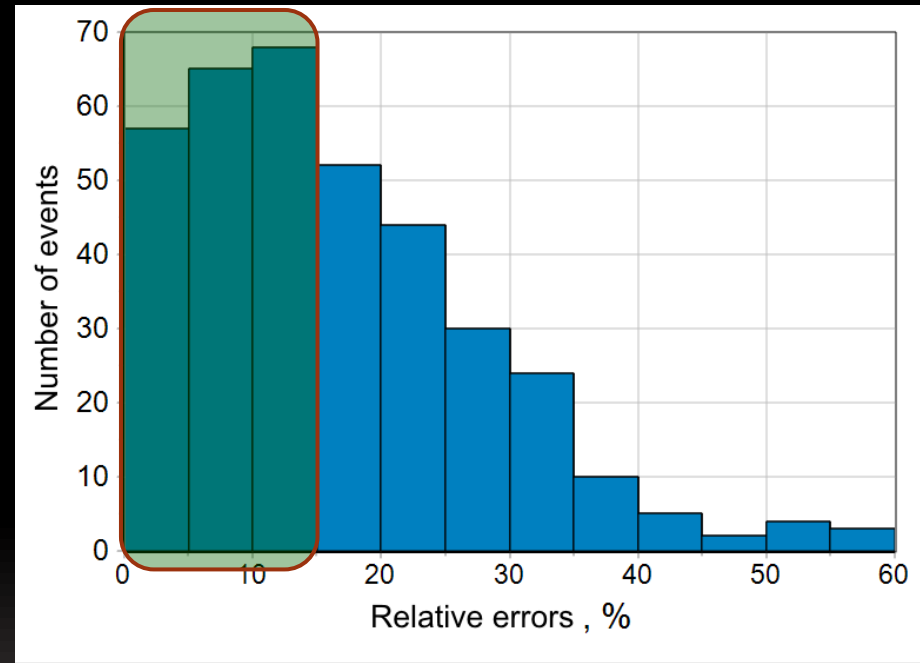
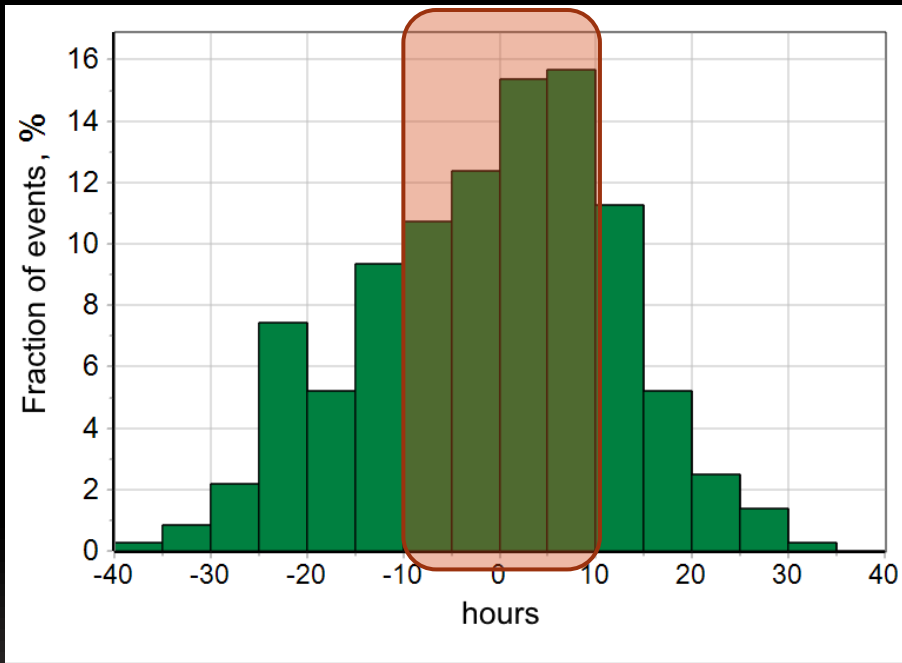


Dependence of ICMEs time delays on the initial CME speed and ambient SW speed



Dependence of ICMEs transit speeds on the initial CME speed and heliolongitude (at ambient SW speed = 400 km/s)

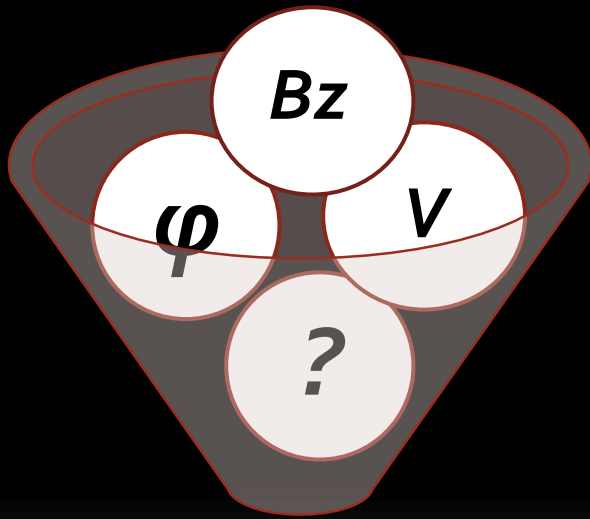
# Errors of the model for the ICMEs transit times



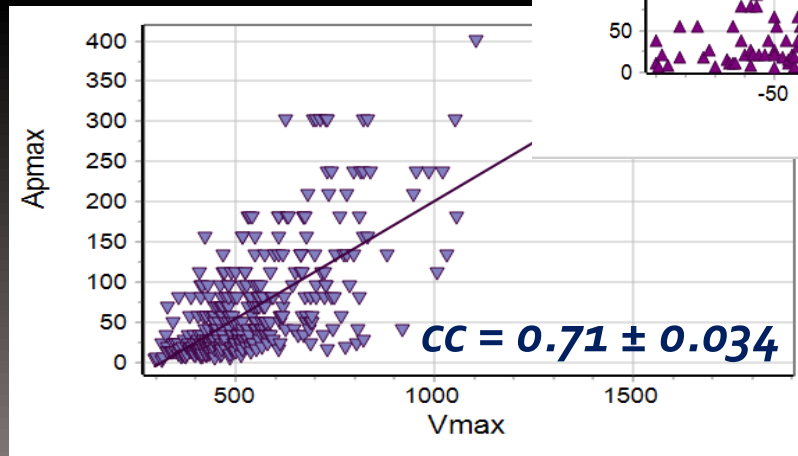
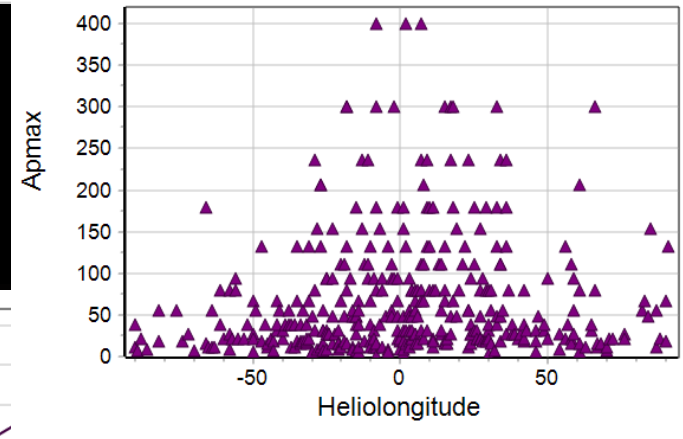
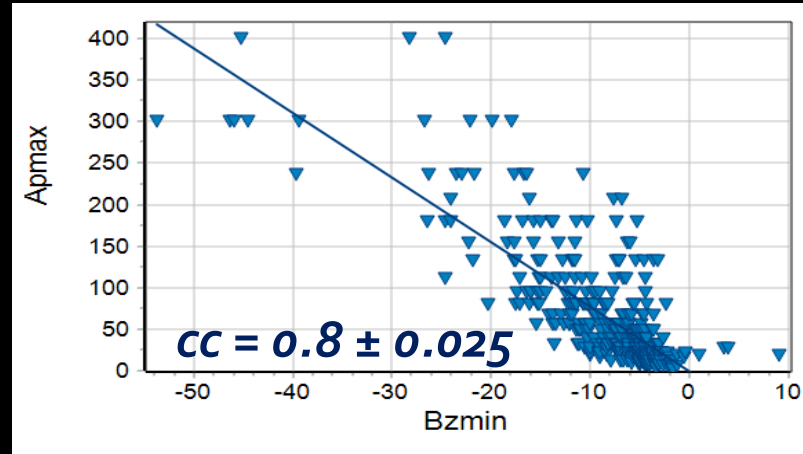
- $\approx 50\%$  of events with mean errors  $< 10$  hours

- 190 events with relative errors  $< 15\%$

# Expected geomagnetic activity

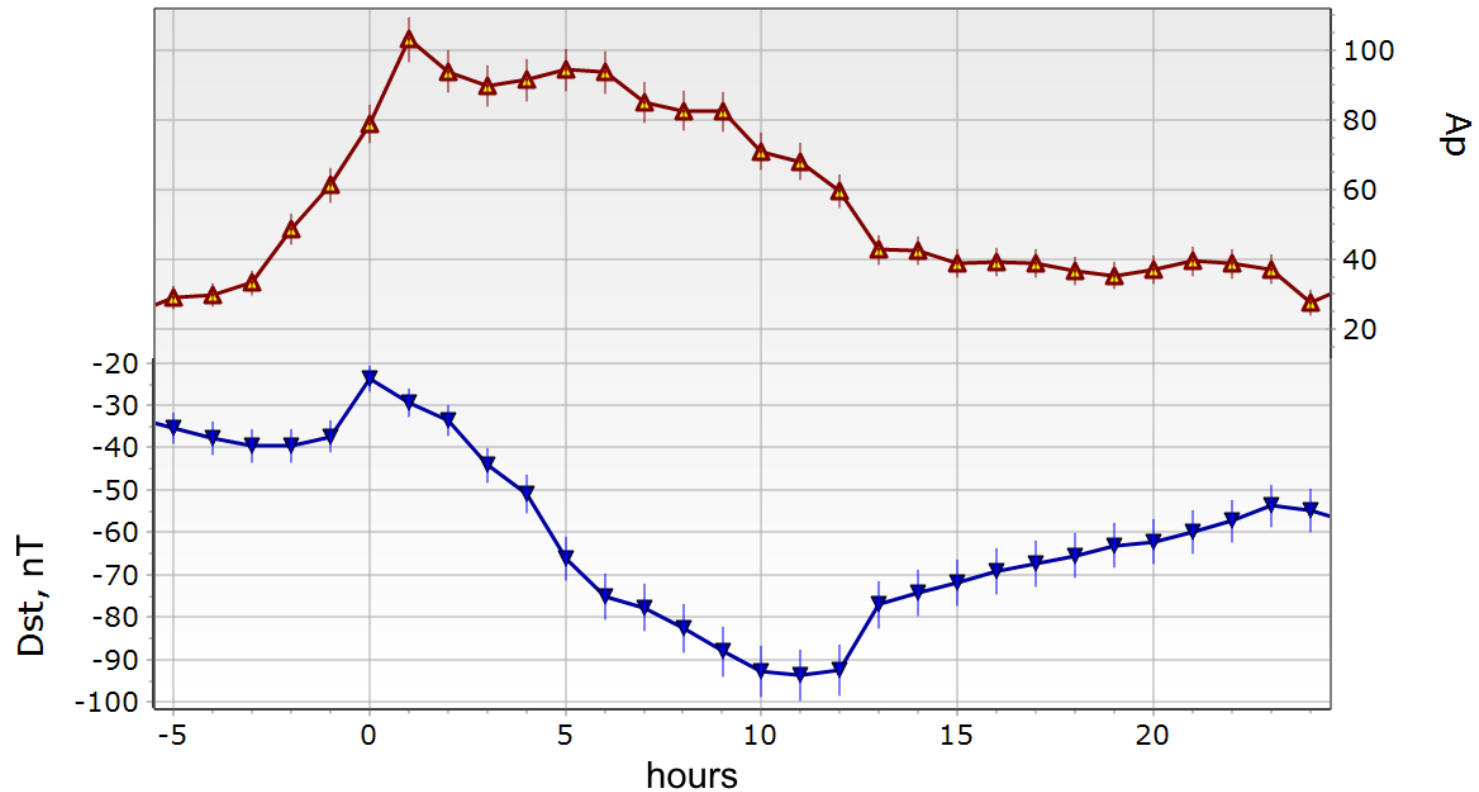


Ap (Kp), Dst  
indices

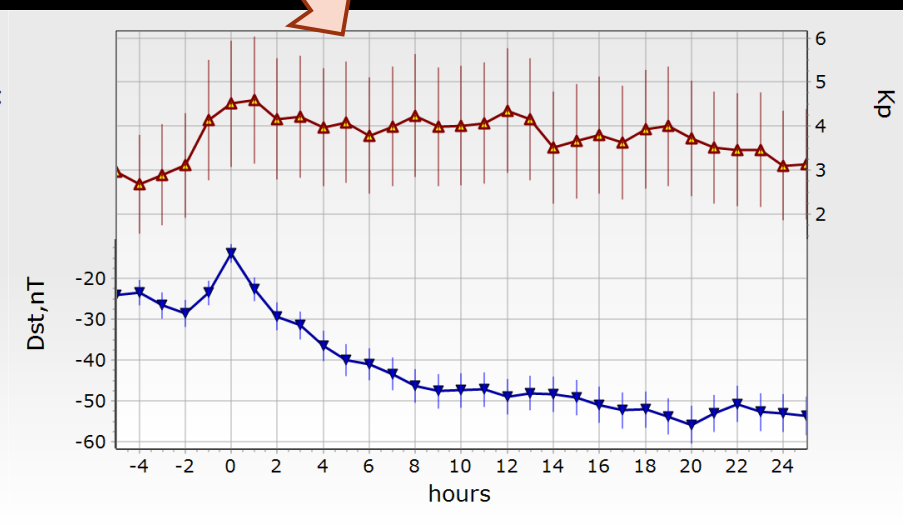
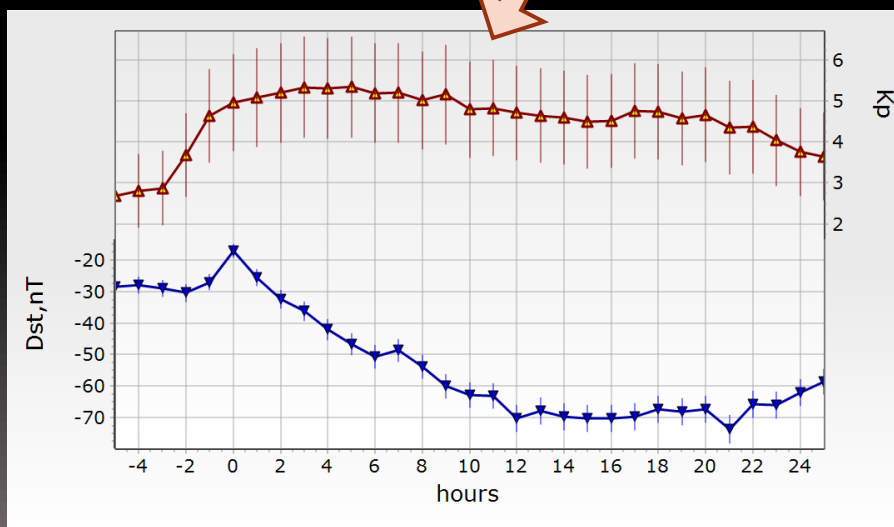
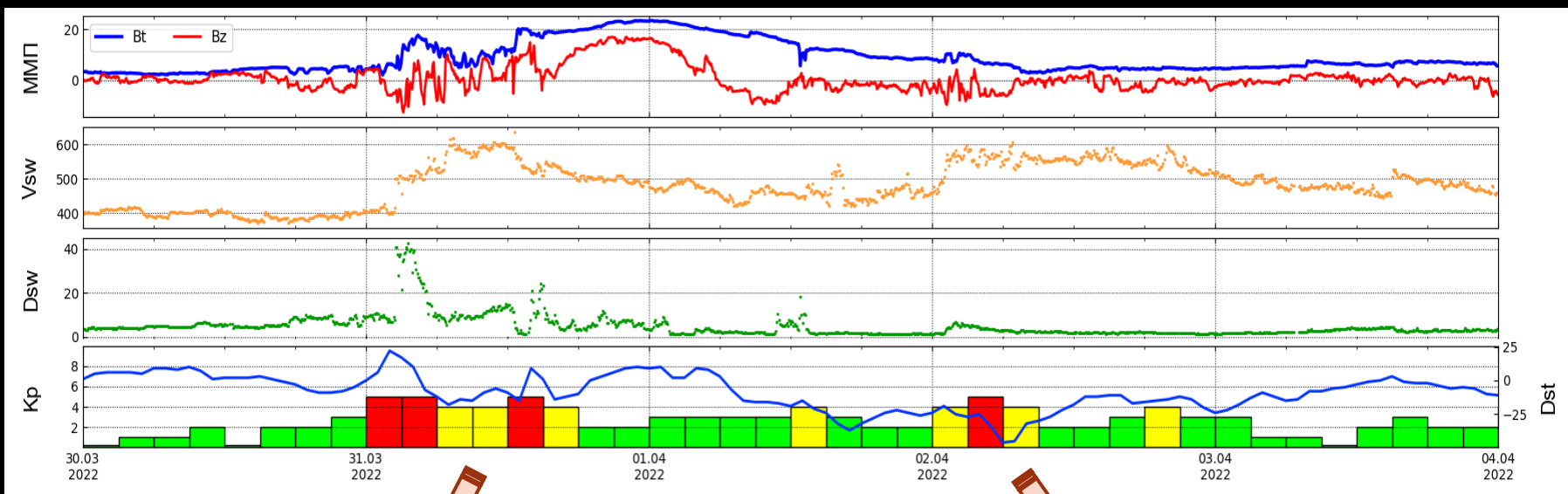


# Expected geomagnetic activity: the epoch superposition method

$$V_o = 1200 \text{ km/s} \quad V_a = 500 \text{ km/s} \quad \phi = 12^\circ$$



# Examples for 2022



## 364 CMEs for 1995-2021

- associated with solar flares, registered at the SOHO/LASCO coronagraph, which caused interplanetary disturbances near Earth

ICMEs transit speed and time depending on the initial CME velocity, heliolongitude of the associated solar flare, and ambient SW velocity

- for central longitudes initial CME velocities are often underestimated

An empirical model for estimating the transit speed/time and the maximum speed of ICMEs near Earth

- the model mean absolute error for the ICMEs delay is 11.5 h, the relative mean error is 16.5 %

Estimates of the expected level and duration of geomagnetic disturbances using the epoch superposition method

- forecast of hourly values of Kp (Ap)- and Dst-indices

# Main conclusions



Thanks for your attention!

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