
Space environment (natural and artificial) — Methods for estimation of future geomagnetic activity

Environnement spatial (naturel et artificiel) — Méthodes d'estimation de l'activité magnétique future

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

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For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 20, *Aircraft and space vehicles*, Subcommittee SC 14, *Space systems and operations*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 16698:2013), which has been technically revised. The main changes compared to the previous edition are as follows:

- addition of [5.9](#) and [5.10](#);
- update of reference lists of [Clause 6](#).

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

Introduction

This document provides guidelines for specifying the process of estimating future geomagnetic activity. Geomagnetic indices describe the variation of the geomagnetic field over a certain time period and provide a measure of the disturbance of the magnetosphere. These indices can be used to estimate upper atmospheric and plasmaspheric densities and many other space environment models. They are also used as the input parameters for orbital lifetime prediction and worst-case environment analysis of electrostatic charging.

The accuracy and method of predicting geomagnetic indices depends on the time scale of prediction. This document presents existing works based on three categories of time scale:

- a) short-term prediction (1 h to a few days);
- b) middle-term prediction (a few weeks to a few months);
- c) long-term prediction (half a year to one solar cycle).

These are required as input parameters for the magnetospheric magnetic field (ISO 22009), upper atmosphere (ISO 14222), ionosphere, plasmasphere (ISO 16457), magnetosphere charged particles and other models of the near-Earth space environment. They also serve as the input parameters for orbital lifetime prediction and worst-case environment analysis of electrostatic charging.

Three International Standards deal with the Earth's magnetic field, including ISO 16695 on the internal magnetic field, ISO 22009 on the magnetospheric magnetic field and this document.

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Space environment (natural and artificial) — Methods for estimation of future geomagnetic activity

1 Scope

This document specifies the methods used for estimating geomagnetic indices for time intervals ranging from short-term (hours to a few months) to long-term (months to years). This document is intended for use to predict future geomagnetic indices and space environment.

2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

3 Terms and definitions

No terms and definitions are listed in this document.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

— ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>

— IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>

4 Symbols and abbreviated terms

B _s	Southward component of the interplanetary field (B _s = 0 when B _z ≥ 0 and B _s = B _z when B _z < 0)
B _z	North-south component of the interplanetary field
F10.7 flux	Measure of the solar radio flux at a wavelength of 10,7 cm at the earth's orbit, given in units of 10 ⁻²² W·m ⁻²
GLat	Geographic latitude
GLon	Geographic longitude
IMF	Interplanetary magnetic field
MLat	Geomagnetic latitude
MLon	Geomagnetic longitude
MHD	Magnetohydrodynamics
Sq	Daily geomagnetic field variations during quiet conditions (Solar quiet)
UT	Universal time

5 General parameters

5.1 Geomagnetic field variations

The geomagnetic field consists of internal and external magnetic fields. The internal (main) magnetic field is produced by source currents that are mostly inside the Earth’s core and by induced currents present in the solid Earth and the ocean, caused by the temporal variation of external magnetic fields. The external magnetic field is produced by magnetospheric and ionospheric currents.

The magnetosphere is highly dynamic with time scales ranging from minutes to days. Solar wind is the ultimate source of magnetospheric dynamics. The role played by the IMF north-south component, B_z , is particularly important and its southward component, B_s , plays a fundamental role in substorm and magnetic storm activity through the process of magnetic field line reconnection. Solar wind speed also plays an essential role in these dynamics.

5.2 Quiet level and disturbance fields

Five days of every month are selected as the Five International Quietest Days using the K_p index (see 5.4.2). Note that the five quietest days are selected regardless of the absolute level of quietness. Thus, in a disturbed month, the quietest days may not be very quiet.

Derivation: The quietest days (Q-days) of each month are selected using the K_p indices based on three criteria for each day: (1) the sum of the eight K_p values, (2) the sum of squares of the eight K_p values and (3) the maximum of the eight K_p values. According to each of these criteria, a relative order number is assigned to each day of the month; the three order numbers are then averaged and the days with the first to fifth lowest mean order numbers are selected as the five international quietest days.

Reference: Website of the Deutsches GeoForschungsZentrum (http://www-app3.gfz-potsdam.de/kp_index/qddescription.html).

Once the quiet level is determined using the Five International Quietest Days, disturbance fields can be obtained as deviations from the quiet level of geomagnetic field.

5.3 K index (local 3 h range index)

The K index is a number in the range of 0 (quiet) to 9 (disturbed) that provides a local classification of the variations of the geomagnetic field observed after subtraction of the regular daily variation (S_q). Each activity level relates almost logarithmically to the corresponding disturbance amplitude of the horizontal field component during a 3 h UT interval. In a day, eight K indices are given in successive 3 h UT (universal time) intervals (0 h to 3 h, 3 h to 6 h, ..., 21 h to 24 h UT).

Derivation: The ranges R for the H and D (or X and Y) components are defined as the expected difference between the highest and lowest deviation, within the three-hour interval, from a smooth curve (a regular daily variation) for that element on a magnetically quiet day. Only the larger value of R, i.e. R for the most disturbed element, is taken as the basis of K. To convert from R to K, a permanent scale prepared for each observatory is used. Table 1 is an example of the permanent scale for the Niemegk observatory.

References: Bartels, et al. [1939]^[11], Mayaud [1980]^[37], Menvielle, et al. [2011]^[42].

Table 1 — Permanent conversion scale from R to K for Niemegk observatory

Range (nT)	0–5	5–10	10–20	20–40	40–70	70–120	120–200	200–330	330–500	≥500
K value	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

5.4 Kp, Σ Kp, ap and Ap indices (planetary indices)

5.4.1 General

The planetary indices, Kp, Σ Kp, ap and Ap, are derived from 13 selected mid-latitude observatories (see [Table 2](#)). The derivation scheme for each index is described in the corresponding subsection.

Table 2 — Thirteen observatories that contributed to the Kp index

Observatory, country	Code	GLat (°N)	GLon (°E)	Mlat (°)	Notes
Meannook, Canada	MEA	54,617	246,667	62,5	
Sitka, USA	SIT	57,058	224,675	60,0	
Lerwick, Shetland Is.,UK	LER	60,133	358,817	58,9	
Ottawa, Canada	OTT	45,400	284,450	58,9	Replaced Agincourt in 1969
Uppsala, Sweden	UPS	59,903	17,353	58,5	Replaced Lovo in 2004
Eskdalemuir, UK	ESK	55,317	356,800	54,3	
Brorfelde, Denmark	BJE	55,625	11,672	52,7	Replaced Rude Skov in 1984
Fredericksburg, USA	FRD	38,205	282,627	51,8	Replaced Cheltenham in 1957
Wingst, Germany	WNG	53,743	9,073	50,9	
Niemegk, Germany	NGK	52,072	12,675	48,8	Replaced Witteveen in 1988
Hartland, UK	HAD	50,995	355,517	50,0	Replaced Abinger in 1957
Canberra, Australia	CNB	-35,317	149,367	-45,2	Replaced Toolangi in 1981
Eyrewell, New Zealand	EYR	-43,424	172,354	-50,2	Replaced Amberley in 1978

5.4.2 Kp index (planetary 3 h range index)

The Kp index is assigned to successive 3 h UT intervals (0 h to 3 h, 3 h to 6 h, ..., 21 h to 24 h UT), giving eight values per UT day and ranges in 28 steps from 0 (quiet) to 9 (disturbed) with intermediate values denoted by -, o, or +, resulting in 0o, 0+, 1-, 1o, 1+, 2-, 2o, 2+, ..., 8-, 8o, 8+, 9- and 9o.

Derivation: The K indices at the 13 observatories given in [Table 2](#) are standardized by means of conversion tables that have been established through the rather complicated procedure introduced by Bartels [1949]^[10]. The standardized K indices, called the Ks index, are averaged using weighting factors to derive the Kp index.

References: Bartels [1949]^[10], Mayaud [1980]^[37], Menvielle, et al. [2011]^[42].

5.4.3 Σ Kp index (planetary daily range index)

Σ Kp is the sum of the eight Kp values of the day.

5.4.4 ap index (planetary 3 h equivalent amplitude index)

The Kp index is not linearly related to the geomagnetic disturbances measured in the unit of nT. Instead, the ap index is introduced as it is roughly proportional to the geomagnetic disturbances. One ap unit corresponds to approximately 2 nT of geomagnetic variations.

Derivation: The ap index is derived directly from the Kp index by using the conversion table shown in [Table 3](#).

References: Bartels and Veldkamp [1954]^[12], Mayaud [1980]^[37], Menvielle, et al. [2011]^[42].

Table 3 — Conversion table from the Kp index to the ap index

Kp	0o	0+	1-	1o	1+	2-	2o	2+	3-	3o	3+	4-	4o	4+
ap	0	2	3	4	5	6	7	9	12	15	18	22	27	32
Kp	5-	5o	5+	6-	6o	6+	7-	7o	7+	8-	8o	8+	9-	9o
ap	39	48	56	67	80	94	111	132	154	179	207	236	300	400

5.4.5 Ap index (planetary daily equivalent amplitude index)

The Ap index is the average of the eight values of the ap index in a UT day.

5.5 aa index (antipodal amplitude index)

The aa index is a simple measure of global geomagnetic activity, which can be traced back continuously to 1868.

Derivation: The aa index is produced from the K indices of two nearly antipodal magnetic observatories in England and Australia, which are listed in [Table 4](#). The K indices at the two observatories are converted back to amplitudes using [Table 5](#). The aa index is computed as an average of the northern and southern values of amplitude using the weighting factors, λ , shown in [Table 4](#).

References: Mayaud [1971]^[36].

Table 4 — Observatories in England and Australia contributing to the aa index

Observatory, country	Code	Period	GLat (°N)	GLon (°E)	MLat (°)	λ
Greenwich, England		1868-1925				1,007
Ablinger, England	ABN	1926-1956	51,18	359,62	53,4	0,934
Hartland, England	HAD	1957-	50,97	355,52	54,0	1,059
Melbourne, Australia		1868-1919				0,967
Toolangi, Australia	TOO	1920-1979	-37,53	145,47	-45,6	1,033
Canberra, Australia	CNB	1979-	-35,30	149,00	-42,9	1,084

Table 5 — Conversion table from the K index at the aa observatories to amplitudes

K index	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Amplitude	2,3	7,3	15	30	55	95	160	265	415	667

5.6 Dst index (storm time disturbance index)

The Dst index is a measure of the axially symmetric part of the H component along the geomagnetic equator on the ground and the main physical source is a combination of the equatorial ring current, the plasma sheet current and the magnetopause current.

Derivation: The Dst index is defined as the average of the disturbance variations of the H component, D_i , at the four observatories ($i = 1$ to 4) listed in [Table 6](#), divided by the average of the cosines of the dipole latitudes at the observatories for normalization to the dipole equator. Dst is computed for each UT hourly interval from the four observatories.

References: Sugiura [1964]^[54], Sugiura and Kamei [1991]^[55].

Table 6 — Four observatories contributing to the Dst index

Observatory, country	Code	GLat (°N)	GLon (°E)	Dipole Lat (°)
Kakioka, Japan	KAK	36,230	140,190	26,0

Table 6 (continued)

Observatory, country	Code	GLat (°N)	GLon (°E)	Dipole Lat (°)
San Juan, USA	SJG	18,113	293,850	29,6
Honolulu, USA	HON	21,320	201,998	21,1
Hermanus, South Africa	HER	-34,425	19,225	-33,3

5.7 ASY and SYM indices (mid-latitude disturbance indices)

The disturbance fields in mid- and low latitudes are generally not axially symmetric, in particular in the developing phase of a magnetic storm. To describe the asymmetric and symmetric disturbance fields in mid-latitudes with a high time resolution of 1 min, longitudinally asymmetric (ASY) and symmetric (SYM) disturbance indices were introduced and derived for both the H and D components. The SYM-H index is approximately the same as the Dst index, while its time resolution is 1 min.

Derivation: The ASY/SYM indices are derived from six selected mid-latitude observatories (see Table 7) in the following four steps: (1) subtraction of the geomagnetic main field and the Sq field to obtain the disturbance field component, (2) coordinate transformation to a dipole coordinate system by using a rotation angle that is an angle between the geomagnetic dipole pole position and local geomagnetic direction, (3) calculation of the longitudinally symmetric indices, SYM-H and SYM-D, by taking averages of disturbance fields of the six stations and (4) calculation of the asymmetric disturbance indices, ASY-H and ASY-D, by computing the range between the maximum and the minimum asymmetric fields.

References: Iyemori, et al. [1992]^[26], Menvielle, et al. [2011]^[42].

Table 7 — Six observatories contributing to the SYM/ASY indices

Observatory, country	Code	GLat (°N)	GLon (°E)	MLat (°)	MLon (°E)	Rotation angle (°)
Memambetsu, Japan	MMB	43,9	144,2	34,6	210,2	-16,0
Honolulu, USA	HON	21,3	202,0	21,5	268,6	-0,6
Tuscon, USA	TUC	32,3	249,2	40,4	314,6	2,02
Fredericksburg, USA	FRD	38,2	282,6	49,1	352,2	11,8
Hermanus, South Africa	HER	-34,4	19,2	-33,7	82,7	-12,7
Alma Ata	AAA	43,3	76,9	34,5	153,0	11,0

5.8 AU, AL, AE and AO indices (auroral electrojet indices)

The auroral electrojet indices are measures of the intensity of the auroral electrojets and consist of four indices, AU, AL, AE and AO. The AU and AL indices are intended to express the strongest current intensity of the eastward and westward auroral electrojets, respectively. The AE index represents the overall activity of the electrojets and the AO index provides a measure of the equivalent zonal current.

Derivation: The auroral electrojet indices are derived from geomagnetic variations in the H component observed at 12 selected observatories along the auroral zone in the northern hemisphere (see Table 8). The AU and AL indices are respectively defined by the largest and the smallest values thus selected. The symbols, AU and AL, derive from the fact that these values form the upper and lower envelopes of the superposed plots of all the data from these stations as functions of UT. The difference, AU minus AL, defines the AE index and the mean value of the AU and AL, i.e. (AU+AL)/2, defines the AO index.

References: Davis and Sugiura [1966]^[42], Kamei and Maeda [1981]^[30].

Table 8 — Twelve (and obsolete three) observatories contributing to the AE index

Observatory, country	Code	GLat (°N)	GLon (°E)	MLat (°)	MLon (°E)	Notes
Abisko, Sweden	ABK	68,36	18,82	66,06	114,66	
Dixon Island, Russia	DIK	73,55	80,57	64,04	162,53	