

# The Earth's Ionospheric Response to the Complex Interplanetary Event of November 5-6, 2001

B.T. Tsurutani<sup>1</sup>, A.J. Mannucci<sup>1</sup>, B.A. Iijima<sup>1</sup>, M.A. Abdu<sup>2</sup>, W.D. Gonzalez<sup>2</sup>, A. Saito<sup>3</sup>, T. Tsuda<sup>3</sup>, B. Fejer<sup>4</sup>, T. Fuller-Rowell<sup>5</sup>, J.U. Kozyra<sup>6</sup> and J. Foster<sup>7</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Pasadena, CA

<sup>2</sup>INPE, Sao Jose dos Campos, SP, Brazil

<sup>3</sup>Kyoto University, Japan

<sup>4</sup>Utah State University

<sup>5</sup>CIRES, University of Colorado

<sup>6</sup>Univ. of Michigan, Ann Arbor

<sup>7</sup>Millstone Hill Radar MIT

**Abstract:** At ~115 UT 6 November, a fast forward shock overtook a magnetic cloud composed of a steady southwardly directed interplanetary magnetic field. The shock compression of this field caused intense  $B_s$  fields leading to a strong (dayside) eastwardly directed magnetospheric electric field and a major ( $D_{st} \sim -300$  nT) magnetic storm. The interplanetary sheath fields steadily increased over the over the next ~2 hrs to reach a maximum of ~80 nT. We explore the dayside ionospheric responses to this interplanetary event. We use GPS receivers onboard CHAMP (~400 km altitude, upward viewing), SAC-C (~700 km altitude, upward viewing), dual frequency altimeter data from TOPEX (~1300 km altitude) and ~100 ground based GPS receiver data to determine the global ionospheric total electron content (TEC) as a function of the phase of the interplanetary event/magnetic storm. It will be shown that the shock generated prompt electric fields cause an immediate uplift of the entire dayside low latitude ionosphere. A few hours later, equatorial and low latitude ionospheric TEC increases occur. About ~6 hrs after the shock, there is a significant dayside TEC decrease. Signatures of the bottomside of the plasmasphere are evident in the CHAMP (~7 pm LT) data, and the inward motion of the plasmopause during the storm main phase can be tracked/identified. The interpretation of the results will be discussed in detail.