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# ANALYSIS OF THE MAGNETIC STORMS CATALOG FOR MONITORING RADIO SOURCE FLUXE DATA WITH THE URAN-4 RADIO TELESCOPE IN THE ODESA MAGNETIC ANOMALY ZONE

Purpose: Compilation of a digital catalog of magnetic storms in the Odesa magnetic anomaly zone in order to find the reasons for possible changes in the radiation fluxes of cosmic radio sources, according to observations at the URAN-4 radio telescope.

Design/methodology/approach: Since 1987 until now, the radio flux of powerful galactic and extragalactic radio sources has been monitored at the URAN-4 radio telescope of the Odesa Observatory of the Institute of Radio Astronomy of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine. The monitoring program includes radio galaxies 3C274, 3C405 and supernova remnants 3C144, 3C461. Changes in the radio source flux level are determined by the ionosphere state due to the changes in space weather. At the "Odesa" geomagnetic observatory of the Institute of Geophysics of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, the geomagnetic field measurements have been made since 1948. Simultaneously, the measurements of three elements of the geomagnetic field: horizontal component (H), vertical component (Z) and inclination (D), have been recorded.

Findings: Using the "Odesa" geomagnetic observatory data, the digital catalog of magnetic storms was compiled for the measuring period of the powerful space radio source fluxes obtained with the URAN-4 radio telescope. For the magnetic storms monitored during the periods of 1987–1995 and 2000–2009, the date and time are shown for the beginning and the end of the magnetic storm, the magnetic storm duration, the amplitude of the three magnetic field elements, being H, Z, and D, and the magnetic storm type characteristic. The "Odesa" geomagnetic observatory is located near the magnetic anomaly zone. To find the distinctions in manifestations of the geomagnetic activity arisen owing to the magnetic anomaly existence, the geomagnetic disturbances recorded at the "Odesa" and "Moscow" (IZMIRAN, Russia) observatories were compared. It was shown that the total annual duration of the magnetic storms was longer in Odesa than in Moscow. This demonstrates some special role of the magnetic anomaly in the development of geomagnetic disturbances.

Conclusions: The digital catalog of magnetic storms in the Odesa magnetic anomaly zone was compiled for the 1987–1995 and 2000–2009 periods. It is also planned to terminate working over the complete catalog of magnetic storms recorded at the "Odesa" observatory for the entire continuous period of monitoring space radio sources at the URAN-4 radio telescope in order to find the manifestations of geomagnetic disturbances impact upon the ionosphere state and changes of intensity in cosmic radio source fluxes. These studies are supplemented by the comparative analysis of the "Odesa" observatory geomagnetic data and the data from some other geomagnetic observatories.

Key words: solar activity, monitoring variability of radio sources, magnetic storms, catalog of magnetic storms, magnetic anomaly

### 1. Introduction

The "Odesa" geomagnetic observatory was founded by the Novorossiysk Imperial University, on the botanical garden area, at the beginning of the XX century. In 1936, it was moved to the village of Stepanivka (near Odesa) by the Odesa State University. After the World War II, the Observatory became to belong to the Institute of Geophysics. Since 1948 till 2010, the analog measurements of the Earth's magnetic field were made at the "Odesa" geomagnetic observatory. At the same time, the measurements of three elements of the magnetic field were recorded: horizontal component (H), vertical component (Z), and inclination (D), based on which the magnetic storms data were given in a tabular form [1]. Fig. 1 shows a monthly review of the magnetic field state in November 2003. The content of the catalog is presented in paper [2].



Fig. 1. Overview of the magnetic field state in November 2003

#### 2. Catalog of magnetic storms

Using the "Odesa" geomagnetic observatory data, the magnetic storms catalog was made. This catalog issue for the 1987–1995 and 2000–2009 years include: the date and time of the beginning and the end of a storm, the storm duration, the amplitude of the magnetic field H, Z, and D components, and the characteristics of magnetic storms with the indication of the fissile periods. As an example, the observational data of the "Odesa" geomagnetic observatory for the period of January–March 2003 are given in Table 1. The total number of minor, moderate, strong and extreme storms are shown in Table 2 and Fig. 2.

The catalog was compiled to identify the reasons for the change in the space radio sources' flux level, according to the observations made since 1987 with the Odesa Observatory URAN-4 radio telescope of the Institute of Radio Astronomy of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine. The data on powerful radio source flux changes during the periods of extreme states of solar activity are given in [3]. Paper [3] also presents the results of calculating multiple correlation analysis models, which show the dependence of the radio source flux changes on the main indices characterizing the space weather state.

### 3. Magnetic anomaly zone

The "Odesa" geomagnetic observatory is located near the intensive magnetic anomaly. Since the dome of the geomagnetic field extends to the altitudes of about 90 km into the ionosphere layer, where the variation (rapidly variable) component of the geomagnetic field is formed, the regional magnetic anomalies can affect the manifestation of the geomagnetic field variability. When processing the long-term observations data, the magnetic anomaly influence on the geomagnetic activity was found. The map of the anomalous geomagnetic field distribution near the Odesa city is shown in Fig. 3.

To identify the magnetic anomaly influence on geomagnetic activity, the magnetic storms characteristics were compared according to the "Odesa" and "Moscow" (IZMIRAN, Russia) geomagnetic observatories data. The total duration of all magnetic storms throughout the year in Odesa is longer than in Moscow (see Fig. 4). Table 3 provides information on the duration of individual magnetic storms in the "Odesa" and "Moscow" geomagnetic observatories' areas for 1987–1995 and 2001–2003.

Since 2017 till 2019, right in the center of the magnetic anomaly on the area of the Astronomical Observatory of the Odesa I. I. Mechnikov National University, the magnetic field variations were mea-

Beginning		End		Dura- tion, h	Amplitude		Storm class	Active periods					
								beginning		end		Comments	
date	UT	date	UT		H	D	Ζ		date	UT	date	UT	
03.01.2003		04.01.2003	0:00	36	95	94	36	minor					Minor storm with the gradual beginning
18.01.2003		20.01.2003	6:00	48	105		39	minor					Minor storm with the gradual beginning
20.01.2003	10:00	23.01.2003	4:00	66	98	68	38	minor					Minor storm with the gradual beginning
29.01.2003	9:00	30.01.2003	20:00	35	116	124	42	moderate					Moderate storm with the gradual beginning
01.02.2003	15:00	05.02.2003	3:00	84	176	145	82	moderate	01.02.2003		03.02.2003	2:00	Moderate storm with the gradual
08.02.2003	7:00	09.02.2003	3:00	20	75	70	26	minor	03.02.2003	12:00	04.02.2003	12:00	beginning Minor storm with the gradual
12.02.2003	8:00	13.02.2003	1:00	17	83	74	26	minor					beginning Minor storm with the gradual
13.02.2003	21:00	15.02.2003	21:00	48	80	105	35	minor	14.02.2003	9:00	15.02.2003	18:00	beginning Minor storm with the gradual
16.02.2003	6:00	17.02.2003	2:00	20	86	62	32	minor					beginning Minor storm with the gradual
26.02.2003	6:00	28.02.2003	1:00	43	106	114	48	moderate					beginning Moderate storm with the gradual
28.02.2003	6:00	01.03.2003	3:00	21	93	85	42	minor					beginning Minor storm with the gradual
03.03.2003	15:00	05.03.2003	3:00	36	92	131	57	moderate					beginning Moderate storm with the gradual beginning
05.03.2003	9:00	07.03.2003	12:00	51	103	96	46	minor					Minor storm with the gradual
20.03.2003	6:00	22.03.2003	2:00	44	119	101	50	moderate					beginning Moderate storm with the gradual beginning
22.03.2003	19:00	24.03.2003	2:00	31	106	85	32	minor					Minor storm with the gradual beginning
28.03.2003	16:00	31.03.2003	3:00	59	98	124	81	moderate					Moderate storm with the gradual beginning
31.03.2003	6:00	01.04.2003	4:00	22	127	111	62	moderate					Moderate storm with the gradual beginning

Table 1. Digital catalog of magnetic storms and their characteristics

Period	Minor storm	Moderate storm	Strong storm	Extreme storm
1987	21	19	0	0
1988	41	16	7	1
1989	28	38	8	4
1990	20	34	7	1
1991	19	25	9	9
1992	31	26	7	1
1993	27	23	8	0
1994	19	9	7	1
1995	23	20	1	0
2000	25	16	5	3
2001	31	27	4	6
2002	39	21	4	2
2003	38	36	1	2
2004	31	11	4	2
2005	30	16	5	4
2006	32	9	1	0
2007	34	5	0	0
2008	28	4	0	0
2009	11	0	0	0

*Table 2.* Number of magnetic storms in the catalog for 1987–1995 and 2000–2009

sured with the LEMI-008 precision flux gate magnetometer of the S. I. Subbotin Institute of Geophysics of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine. The measurements were made with a second resolution time. As a result, the data on rapid variability of the geomagnetic field H, Z, and D components, lasting for more than 1 year, were obtained. The dependences of the time-frequency wavelet spectra on geomagnetic storms of different strengths and caused by different active processes on the Sun have been studied. These properties (amplitudes of geomagnetic variations in the bands of individual quasiperiods, changes in quasi-periods over time and at the moments of storms, disturbances, and geomagnetic quiet days, changes in the spectral power density of time series with time that shows the "overlap" of different fluctuations for the same, quite short periods of time) are compared with the properties of fast geomagnetic variations obtained on the "Dymer" geomagnetic observatory area, Kyiv region, where the geomagnetic field is very close to normal. It is shown that there are significant differences between the type of digital spectra for the "Odesa" and the "Dymer", and between the properties of variations in the geomagnetic field. Thus, in the "Odesa" data, the short-period component of variations is more prominent, the fluctuations with periods of up to 4–5 min are reliably distinguished, and up to 3 minutes on low-noise days. These variations are often quasiperiodic during the geomagnetic storms. According to the "Dymer" observatory data, the quasiperiodic variations are mainly concentrated in the low-frequency region of digital spectra, in the period band of 12-30 min. Sometimes there are complex transitions of oscillation periods, which have a characteristic "grid" shape on the digital spectrum, usually in the bands of periods from 5 to 20 min, and usually observed at night and in the morning. However, this occurs quite rarely. Usually, the geomagnetic variations according to the "Dymer" observatory data become noisy in the band of periods less than 13 min. Thus, the "prints" of geomagnetic storms and disturbed days are different for the areas of anomalous field ("Odesa") and for a calm field



Fig. 2. Graphical representation of the number of magnetic storms in the catalog

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*Fig. 3.* Map of the Earth's magnetic field induction module distribution in the Odesa area in 2015

("Dymer"). Some results of the analysis of shortperiod geomagnetic variations are given in [4, 5]. Taking into account the fact that in the Odesa regional magnetic anomaly area there is the URAN-4 lowfrequency radio telescope (phased antenna array) of the decameter (10–30 MHz) wavelength range, the study of the relationship and differences between the ionosphere scintillations of powerful galactic and extragalactic radio sources (on a cloud of homogeneities) and the rapid variations in the geomagnetic field, since both of these phenomena are consequence of ionosphere processes. The Odesa Regional Magnetic Anomaly is a unique "natural laboratory" in Ukraine and studying its connection with the ionosphere will continue.

#### 4. Conclusions

1. Using the "Odesa" geomagnetic observatory data, the catalog of the magnetic storms is made. This issue of the catalog for 1987–1995 and 2000–2009 include: date and time of the beginning and the end of a storm, the storm duration, amplitude of the magnetic field H, Z, and D components, the characteristic of magnetic storms.

2. The comparison of the magnetic storms duration recorded at the "Odesa" geomagnetic observatory is longer than that obtained at "Moscow" (IZMIRAN).

3. It is planned to create the catalog of magnetic storms according to the "Odesa" observatory data obtained for the entire monitoring period of space radio sources at the URAN-4 radio telescope in order to identify the manifestations of geomagnetic disturbances during radio astronomical observations and their contribution to changes in radio source fluxes at decameter waves.



Fig. 4. The total annual duration of magnetic storms according to the "Odesa" and "Moscow" geomagnetic observatories data

Date	Duration, h "Odesa"	Duration, h "Moscow"
19.03.2001	38	40
28.03.2001	35	28
31.03.2001	70	9
08.04.2001	35	24
11.04.2001	29	18
18.04.2001	34	10
17.08.2001	36	8
21.10.2001	48	4
05.11.2001	62	40
10.01.2002	89	30
17.04.2002	43	21
19.04.2002	39	9
11.05.2002	30	22
23.05.2002	12	9
01.08.2002	88	26
01.10.2002	45	61
03.10.2002	65	50
02.11.2002	125	20
24.04.2003	108	41
26.06.2003	102	41
15.07.2003	52	2
28.07.2003	157	40
20.08.2003	116	56
15.09.2003	127	56
16.10.2003	91	40
15.11.2003	94	2
20.11.2003	43	9

*Table 3.* The most intense magnetic storms duration according to the "Odesa" and "Moscow" geomagnetic observatories data for 2001-2003

4. These studies will be supplemented by a comparative analysis of the characteristics of magnetic storms in the magnetic anomaly zone ("Odesa") with the data from some other magnetic observatories.

5. The complete content of the magnetic storms catalog will be presented on the website of the S. I. Subbotin Institute of Geophysics of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine and the Institute of Radio Astronomy of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine.

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АНАЛІЗ КАТАЛОГУ МАГНІТНИХ БУР ДЛЯ ДАНИХ МОНІТОРИНГУ ПОТОКІВ ВИПРОМІНЮВАННЯ РАДІОДЖЕРЕЛ НА РАДІОТЕЛЕСКОПІ УРАН-4 В ЗОНІ ОДЕСЬКОЇ МАГНІТНОЇ АНОМАЛІЇ

Предмет і мета роботи: Складання цифрового каталогу магнітних бур в зоні Одеської магнітної аномалії для виявлення причин зміни рівня потоків випромінювання космічних радіоджерел за даними спостережень на радіотелескопі УРАН-4.

Методи і методологія: Від 1987 р. та дотепер на радіотелескопі "УРАН-4" Одеської обсерваторії Радіоастрономічного інституту НАН України виконується моніторинг потоку випромінювання потужних галактичних і позагалактичних радіоджерел. Програма моніторингу включає спостереження радіогалактик 3С274, 3С405 і залишків наднових 3С144, 3С461. Зміни рівня потоків випромінювання радіоджерел визначаються станом іоносфери, обумовленим зміною космічної погоди. З 1948 р. в геомагнітній обсерваторії "Одеса" Інституту геофізики НАН України виконуються вимірювання варіацій магнітного поля Землі. Одночасно реєструються вимірювання трьох елементів магнітного поля: горизонтальна складова (H), вертикальна складова (Z) і схилення (D).

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Результати: За даними геомагнітної обсерваторії "Одеса" складений цифровий каталог магнітних бур для періодів моніторингу потоків потужних космічних радіоджерел, виконаного на радіотелескопі "УРАН-4". Для магнітних бур у періоди моніторингу 1987–1995 pp. та 2000–2009 pp. вказані дата і час початку та закінчення магнітної бурі, тривалість магнітної бурі, значення амплітуд трьох елементів магнітного поля, H, Z і D, та характеристика типу магнітної бурі. Геомагнітна обсерваторія "Одеса" розташована поблизу зони магнітної аномалії. Для виявлення відмінностей у проявах геомагнітної активності, що виникають внаслідок існування магнітної аномалії, виконано порівняння геомагнітних збурень, зареєстрованих в обсерваторіях "Одеса" та "Москва" (ІЗМІРАН, Росія). Показано, що сумарна щорічна тривалість магнітних бур в Одесі більша, ніж у Москві. Це демонструє особливу роль магнітної аномалії в розвитку геомагнітних збурень.

Висновок: Створено цифровий каталогу магнітних бур в зоні Одеської магнітної аномалії у періоди 1987–1995 рр., 2000–2009 рр. та планується завершення роботи над повним каталогом магнітних бур, зареєстрованих в обсерваторії "Одеса" упродовж усього безперервного періоду моніторингу космічних радіоджерел на радіотелескопі УРАН-4, з метою виявлення впливу геомагнітної активності на стан іоносфери та зміну рівня потоків випромінювання космічних радіоджерел. Ці дослідження доповнені порівняльним аналізом геомагнітних даних обсерваторії "Одеса" і даних інших геомагнітних обсерваторій.

*Ключові слова:* сонячна активність, моніторинг мінливості радіоджерел, магнітні бурі, каталог магнітних бур, магнітна аномалія

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