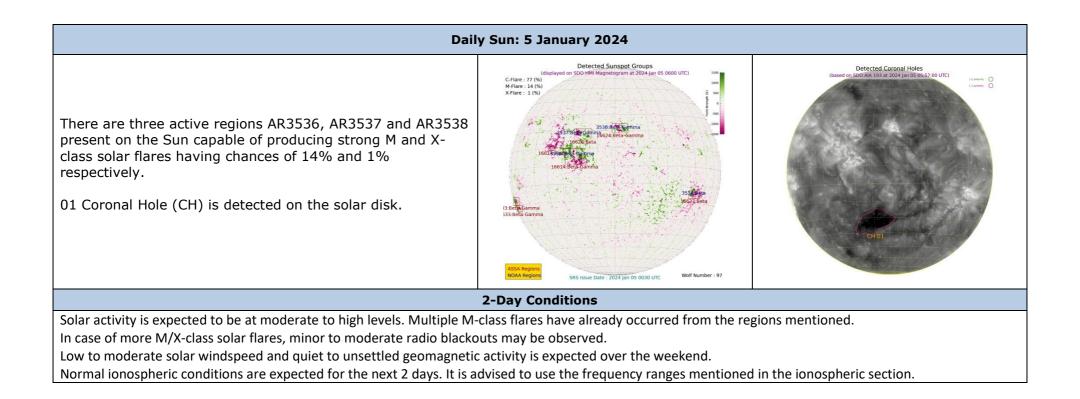
## **3-day Space Weather Conditions (SUPARCO)**

Friday, January 05, 2024, 12:15 PST



		LOCAL	CURREN	T IONOSPHERIC CONDITI	ONS (SON)				
DATE	5-Jan-24 (noon)			6-Jan-24 (noon)			7-Jan-24 (noon)		
foF2	10.3 MHz			10.0 MHz			9.7 MHz		
h′F2	285 km			280 km			276 km		
TEC	42 TECU			40 TECU			38 TECU		
	Maximum Usa	ble Frequency (M	UF) and	d Optimum Traffic Free	quency (FOT) for	various dista	nces		
istance (km)	100	200	400	600	800	1000	1500	3000	
UF (MHz) for 3	10.5	10.9	12.4	14.4	16.4	18.7	23.5	27.7	
ays (05 Jan – 07	10.2	10.7	11.8	3 14.0	16.1	18.4	23.4	27.4	
n)	9.9	10.0	11.3	3 12.4	15.4	17.0	22.5	26.7	
OT (MHz) for 3	8.8	9.3	10.9	) 11.6	13.9	15.5	19.9	23.6	
ays (05 Jan – 07	8.6	9.1	10.7	/ 11.5	13.7	15.3	19.7	23.4	
nn)	8.1	8.5	10.4	10.5	13.2	15.0	19.2	23.3	
ocal ionospheric condi	tions are normal a	is compared to the p	predicte	d monthly median MUF.					
			LOCAL	GEOMAGNETIC CONDITION					
K-index	0 (Quiet)			Quiet to unsettled geomagnetic activity is expected.		Quiet geo	Quiet geomagnetic activity is expected		
F (SON/ISB)	45516/50026 nT			45526±10 /50038±20 nT		455	45526±10/50038±20 nT		
ne local geomagnetic fiel	d is Quiet at the mo	oment.							
				SOLAR CONDITIONS					
SN	64		125 (SSN-predicted)		1	110 (SSN-predicted)			
F 10.7	126 sfu		182 sfu			174 sfu			
Vsw	459.8 km/s (Varied in the past 12 hrs between 382 & 494 km/s)		Low to moderate levels of solar windspeed may prevail.			Low to moderate levels of solar windspeed may prevail.			
Solar flares	C1.1 (max. flare in the past C3, 1731 UT)			Moderate to hig activity ex	Moderate levels of solar activity expected.				
				-					
IMF Bt	between -	ried in the past 12 +3.1 nT & +4.0 nT ried in the past 12	Г)	Expected to vary bet negative s			d to vary betwe nd negative sec		



*For information on radio blackout levels, please follow the link:* http://www.swpc.noaa.gov/noaa-scales-explanation

## Acknowledgements:

<u>Images source</u>: Solar Dynamics Observatory-SDO both images showing the Solar disk and Coronal Holes have been processed at SUPARCO using Automatic Solar Synoptic Analyzer (ASSA), developed jointly by the Korean Space Weather Centre of the Radio Research Agency (RRA) & Space Environment Laboratory (SE Lab).

<u>Data sources</u>: The planetary indices and solar data are taken from the URLs below:

http://<u>www.spaceweather.go.kr</u> http://<u>www.sws.bom.gov.au</u> http://<u>www.solarmonitor.org</u>

Sonmiani (SON): 25.2° N, 66.75° E Islamabad (ISB): 33.7° N, 73.13° E

ANNEXURE	
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	DEFINITIONS OF TERMINOLOGIES USED IN THIS SUMMARY			
foF2	Maximum frequency of F2-layer of the ionosphere			
h′F2	Virtual height of the F2-layer			
MUF	Maximum usable frequency for 3000 km			
K-index	Local index defining geomagnetic conditions			
Declination	Planetary A index defining geomagnetic conditions, predicted value during geomagnetic unsettled Conditions			
F	Magnitude of the total geomagnetic field vector (unit in nano Teslas)			
SON, difference	Sonmiani Geomagnetic Observatory mean value, <u>difference limit</u> from night time value of quiet conditions: 25-30 nT, max: 260 nT			
ISB	Islamabad Geomagnetic Observatory mean value			
SN	Relative sunspot numbers			
Vsw	Solar Wind Speed (km/s)			
F10.7	Solar radio flux at 2.8 GHz (10.7 cm wavelength)			
sfu	Solar flux unit (defines the solar radio 10.7 cm flux)			
Solar Flare	Could be B, C, M and X depending upon the intensity of x-rays being emitted (each type has further 10 classes based on amount of energy released by the flare)			
IMF	Interplanetary magnetic field (the source of which is the Sun)			
Bt	Total IMF (unit in Nano Teslas)			
Bz	Vertical component of IMF (could be north/upward/positive or south/downward/negative) (unit in nano Teslas)			
AR	Active Regions on the sun currently in view			
CME	Coronal Mass Ejection			
СН	Coronal Hole			
KASI	Korean Astronomy & Space Science Institute			
SWFs	Short-wave fadeouts, caused by M/X class flares on the daylit side of the hemisphere absorbing lower Frequencies and hampering HF communication.			
SSN-predicted	Smooth Sunspot Number-it is an estimated value using a mathematical relation to forecast it.			