

The relevance of local magnetic records when using extreme space weather events as benchmarks

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Abstract—Space weather indices introduced for scientific purposes are commonly used to quantify operational nowcast of the geospace state during extreme space weather events. Some indices, such as the Disturbance storm time (*Dst*) index, have been applied to situations for which they are not originally intended. This raises a question about suitability as a space weather benchmark. In analysing historical records for different magnetometers at low- and mid-latitude, we find periods with longitudinal asymmetry in magnetic response that suggest important signals from individual magnetometers are being averaged out of the *Dst* record. This asymmetry develops as a double spike in the H-component: one negative in the observatories in the day sector and one positive in the observatories in the night sector. These spikes develop in short-time (about 2 h) and pose a potential hazardous effect for users affected by space weather. The results from historical events have been reinforced with the systematic study of magnetic records during extreme events ($Dst \leq -200$ nT and $AL \leq -2000$ nT) in the period 1998–2017 from six magnetic observatories at about 40° magnetic latitude. Moreover, we show that the largest asymmetries take place during the early main phase and are recorded in narrow local time sectors. An important outcome of these results is that space weather benchmarks should be based on local records instead of the commonly used global indices. This action improves two important aspects of space weather: the assessment of historical extreme events and that of the needs of users.

Keywords: Local magnetic records / H-spikes / Extreme events / Longitudinal asymmetry

1 Introduction

The relevance of space weather as a natural hazard is undeniable as it can damage critical infrastructure and technology systems. To enhance resilience, different benchmarks are commonly identified, which are expected to describe the nature and intensity of extreme space weather events, providing a point of reference from which to improve understanding of the effects of space weather (see some examples at <https://www.sworm.gov/publications/2018/Space-Weather-Phase-1-Benchmarks-Report.pdf>).

Reconstructing the timeline of historical extreme events with spectacular technological impacts (Knipp et al., 2018; Hapgood, 2019; Hayakawa et al., 2020) and/or with extremely bright aurora witnessed at low magnetic latitudes (Ebihara et al., 2017; Kataoka et al., 2017) similar to the Carrington event in

September 1859 (Cliver & Svalgaard, 2004; Cliver & Dietrich, 2013) is considered as an excellent basis for space weather scenarios. These events are commonly associated with solar ejections reaching the Earth after a short transit time where the lesser value of the geomagnetic *Dst* index the larger the impacts. For example, Hayakawa et al. (2020), noted that during the space weather event in 1903, the telegraph communication network interruption in the Iberian Peninsula occurred during the maximum disturbance, where the *Dst* intensity estimated by the authors surpassed -400 nT.

Among these extreme events, driving ultra-fast (often consecutive) solar ejecta, the 4–5 August 1972 storm has been seen as part of a grand challenge to understand this class of events by several authors (Kawasaki et al., 1973; Lakhina et al., 2013; Knipp et al., 2018) and therefore should be considered as a benchmark. Indeed, the August 1972 event, which had a significant civilian and military impact, was classified by Kawasaki et al. (1973) “among the most intense ever recorded” but the *Dst* index dipped only to -125 nT leaving this event out of the extreme geomagnetic storms lists and, as a consequence,

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probably out as a benchmark. [Kawasaki et al. \(1973\)](#) noted the large growth of the longitudinally asymmetric disturbance (ASY) index following the storm sudden commencement (SSC) at 20:54 UT on 4 August, caused by an abrupt decrease of the H -component at stations in the late morning sector. They indicated that similar unusual feature had been reported by [Fukushima & Abe \(1958\)](#) and [Akasofu & Chapman \(1960\)](#) during great magnetic storms, although they also suspected that the complexity of the low-latitude records might have been introduced by timing errors. Manila Observatory records ([Salcedo, 1973](#); [Knipp et al., 2018](#)) provide an example of this abrupt decrease on 4 August 1972 of the H -component at a low-latitude observatory located at that time at about six Magnetic Local Time (MLT), but what about the records from magnetometers at other MLT sectors different from the morning one? Does an abrupt decrease of the H -component also appear? Do unusual features appear during other great magnetic storms at low- or mid-latitude?

[Cid et al. \(2015\)](#) showed that the abrupt decrease of the H -component on 29 October 2003 reaching about 700 nT at one mid-latitude observatory in the late morning sector (which they called H -spike), strongly depends on MLT. Moreover, [Saiz et al. \(2016\)](#) raised awareness about the possibility of missing hazardous space weather disturbances when using the Dst index. The reason was supported by the fact that the large H -spike recorded at Colaba during the Carrington event, might disappear in the average of the H -component from observatories located at a wide longitudinal range of MLTs. Note, for example, that the first failure reported in the Swedish High-Voltage Power Transmission System during the 29–31 October 2003 storm happened during an H -spike, as seen by the IL index (local variant of the AL index), even if Dst had not reached even -50 nT ([Pulkkinen et al., 2005](#)). More recently, [Love et al. \(2019a,b\)](#) noticed that low latitude geomagnetic disturbance during the superstorm of September 1909 and May 1921 exhibited extreme longitudinal (local time) asymmetry at the initial phase of the storm. Are those unusual features extendable to mid-latitude geomagnetic records?

From a comprehensive statistical study, [Sugiura & Chapman \(1960\)](#) studied the morphology of geomagnetic storms classified by intensity. They determined what they called “the disturbance longitudinal inequality” and made an analysis in terms of spherical harmonics. Their results show that the asymmetric character of the H -component reaches its maximum value during the first few hours of storm time. [Fukushima & Kamide \(1973\)](#) also noted that the greatest longitudinal asymmetry in the H -component appears in the early main phase of magnetic storms. Does the longitudinal asymmetry reach always its maximum value in the early main phase?

In this paper we are interested in answering the questions raised above. For this purpose our study is focused on the extreme longitudinal asymmetry, using the terminology by [Love et al. \(2019b\)](#), or on the spike-like magnetic disturbances, using the terminology by [Saiz et al. \(2016\)](#) searching, observed in low- to mid-latitude records of the H -component during extreme events. Analysis begins with scrutinizing historical extreme events (Sect. 2) and then extends, applying a methodological processing, to more recent extreme events observed at about 40° N magnetic latitude (MLAT) in [Section 3](#). [Section 4](#)

describes and discusses our results. Finally, [Section 5](#) includes our conclusions and a rationale for considering local records in space weather benchmarks.

2 Looking over extreme historical events

2.1 The 4–5 August 1972 event

Top panel in [Figure 1](#) compares the X -component of the ground magnetic field recorded at Manila (Philippines) (MAN, 14.6° N, 121.2° E geographic coordinates) and the H -component recorded at San Fernando (Spain) (SFS, 36.7° N, 354.1° E geographic coordinates) magnetic observatories for the August 1972 event. During the time shown in the figure, three SSCs at 1:19 UT, 2:20 UT and 20:54 UT on 4 August (marked by vertical dashed lines) have been identified by Ebro Observatory, which houses the International Service on Rapid Magnetic Variations created by the International Association of Geomagnetism and Aeronomy (IAGA). The time scale of SFS digitized data has been shifted 15 min to match the clear response to the SSCs at this station.

Soon after the third SSC (vertical line SC3), a large asymmetry appears considering both locations. Indeed, while MAN magnetogram presents a large decrease in the X -component reaching about 250 nT, SFS magnetogram presents at the same time an increase in the H -component reaching about 250 nT. This large X - and H -components asymmetry of about 500 nT agrees with the large growth of the $ASY-H$ index (longitudinally asymmetry for the H -component) following the SSC at 20:54 UT on 4 August noted by [Kawasaki et al. \(1973\)](#). Records from Hermanus (HER, -34.4° S, 19.2° E geographic coordinates) and Kakioka (KAK, 36.2° N, 140.2° E geographic coordinates) magnetic observatories (bottom panel in [Fig. 1](#)) show the same kind of asymmetry of the H -component following the SSC at 20:54 UT caused by an abrupt decrease at KAK station, in the late morning sector, along with an abrupt increase at HER station, in the dusk-night sector.

The visual comparison of the profiles of both observatories in each panel and between both panels in [Figure 1](#), reveals a good concordance regarding an abrupt but asymmetric enhanced magnetic disturbance during about 2 h following SC3, which weakens the timing errors hypothesis proposed by [Kawasaki et al. \(1973\)](#).

On the other hand, HER and KAK are two of the four observatories involved in the Dst index (in black in the figure). Nevertheless, the abrupt changes in the H -component observed in HER and KAK at that time interval disappear in the Dst index due to the averaging process in the longitude to compute the index. Thus, during the event on 4–5 August 1972, the Dst index is missing a potentially hazardous situation clearly recorded by local magnetometers, showing large and fast variation of ground magnetic field. Large values of dB/dt are associated with the appearance of geomagnetically induced currents ([Pulkkinen et al., 2005](#); [Ngwira & Pulkkinen, 2019](#); [Hapgood et al., 2021](#)), and may be the cause of the widespread electric- and communication- grid disturbances which plagued North America late on 4 August and to the nearly instantaneous, unintended detonation of dozens of sea mines in North Vietnam

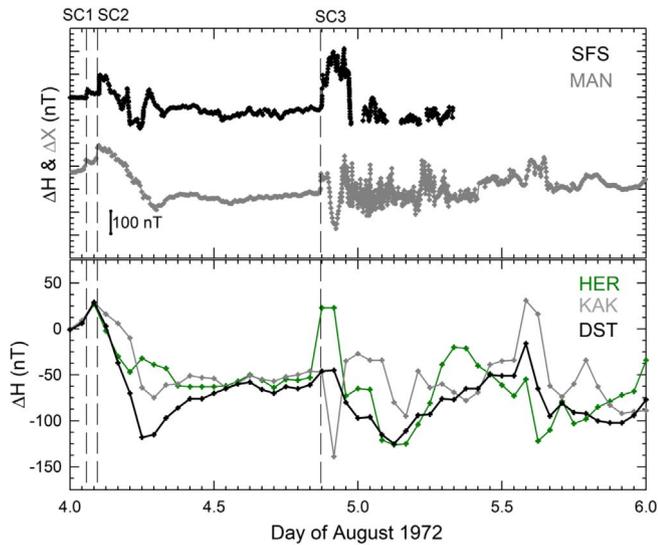


Fig. 1. Top panel shows the X - and H -components recorded at Manila and San Fernando magnetic observatories, respectively, from 4 to 6 August 1972. Data at San Fernando have been digitized from the original source and data at Manila have been digitized from Salcedo (1973) giant. Scanned magnetograms are included in Appendix A. Bottom panel shows hourly data of the H -component recorded at Kakioka (KAK, grey) and Hermanus (HER, green) magnetic observatories and the Dst index (black) from Kyoto World Data Center.

(Knipp et al., 2018). The question to solve at this stage is the following: how unique is the event on 4 August 1972 regarding the longitudinal asymmetry of the H -component records at a low-mid latitude which is missed by the Dst index?

2.2 The 13–14 July 1982 event

A quick look of the magnetic disturbance of the H -component recorded at HER and KAK observatories during the magnetic storm on 13–14 July 1982 (Fig. 2) provides another clear example of the non-uniqueness of the event in August 1972. At 23:00 UT on 13 July an abrupt decrease of the H -component in KAK (in the late morning sector) dipped until -525 nT, while the Dst index was about -275 nT. In the meanwhile, records from HER (in the night sector at that time) showed an abrupt increase up to $+100$ nT. Thus, at the time of maximum asymmetry (about 600 nT), the deviation of the H -component at KAK (HER) from the value of the Dst index at that time is 375 nT (-250 nT), a value larger than 130% (90%) of the Dst value.

2.3 Other historical events with local spikes

The signatures described above make the July 1982 event extremely similar to that of August 1972. The similarity between these two events, both regarding the large longitudinal asymmetry of the H -component and regarding the local time of the observatory where the abrupt decrease and increase of the H -component appear (which we will name in what follows as negative-spike and positive-spike respectively), guided us to follow on the search for similar signatures in other historical events. Several historical records have been checked searching

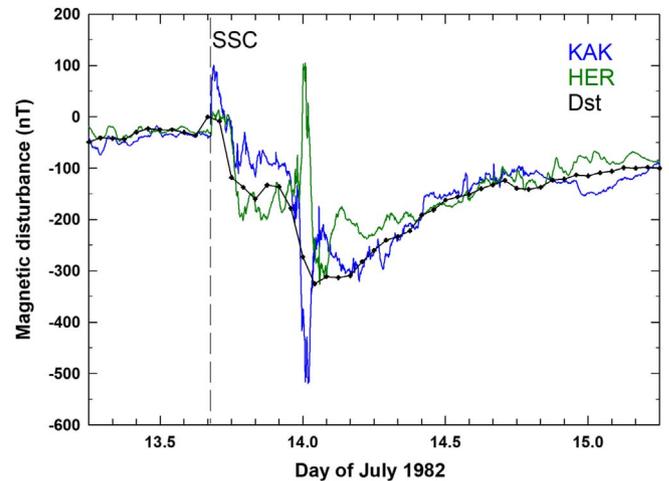


Fig. 2. H -component recorded at Kakioka (KAK, blue) and Hermanus (HER, green) geomagnetic observatories during the magnetic storm on 13–14 July of 1982. The Dst index (black) is also included for comparison with local records. The vertical dashed line corresponds to the time of the SSC of the storm.

for a double-spike configuration over the background magnetic field at the expected local time sectors, or at least one spike when not enough data are available. For this study, the sources of historical records have been the following:

- Digital images of the original magnetogram during historical geomagnetic storms recorded in different Spanish observatories provided by the Instituto Geográfico Nacional (<https://www.ign.es/web/ign/portal/gmt-tormentas>).
- Digital images of the original magnetogram during historical geomagnetic storms recorded in different UK observatories and Yearbooks provided by the British Geological Survey (<https://www.bgs.ac.uk/information-hub/scanned-records/magnetograms/>).
- Plots, data and original magnetograms (depending on the date) from Kyoto World Data Center (<http://wdc.kugi.kyoto-u.ac.jp/>).
- Figures in several references (see the last column of Table 1) dedicated to the analysis of historical events.
- Supermag tool for joint visualization of the magnetic field records from all the observatories available. This tool is useful from 1970 onward (<http://supermag.jhuapl.edu/mag/>).

Table 1 summarizes the historical events analyzed. The results in columns 8 and 10, which correspond to the MLT – hourly resolution – of the center of the interval in column 5–15 min resolution-, reveal that all the negative (positive) spikes are recorded in observatories located in the day (night) sector (geographic and magnetic location of magnetic observatories in the table appear in Appendix B). Note that the lack of data from observatories distributed in longitude for this analysis does not allow us to determine the MLT where the negative-spike and positive-spike have the maximum intensity. There is also a common signature in all the events: the duration of the double-spike event (see column 6) is about 1–2.5 h, with an average value of 1.5 h.

Table 1. List of historic events (location information is given in [Appendix B](#)).

Event	SSC	Dst_{peak}	Dst_{peak}	Spike-like interval	Spike-like duration	Positive spike Station ^a	Positive spike MLT (h)	Negative spike Station ^a	Negative spike MLT (h)	References ^b
Year month	UT day hh:mm	(nT)	UT day hh	day hh–hh	(h)					
1859 Sep	**	**	**	02 05:00–07:00	2			CLA	11	Tsurutani et al. (2003)
1870 Oct	24 09:54	**	**	24 10:30–11:30	1			COI	10	Vaquero et al. (2008)
1903 Oct	31 06:00	**	**	31 08:00–10:30	2.5	CUA	2	COI	9	Hayakawa et al. (2020)
1909 Sep	25 08:30 25 11:42	**	**	25 11:45–13:00	1.25	API	1	SFS/GRW	12	<i>Bm, BY, Km</i> Love et al. (2019b)
1918 Mar	07 21:06	**	**	07 21:00–23:00	2	HRB	23	VQS	8	<i>Bm, BY</i> Valach (2017)
				08 01:30–02:30	1	GRW	22	MRI	16	
						HRB	3			
1921 May	14 22:12	**	**	14 22:15–23:45	1.5	GRW	2			<i>Bm, BY</i> Cliver and Dietrich (2013)
				15 05:30–7:00	1.5	KEW	23	API	19	
1940 Mar	24 13:42 24 15:36	**	**	24 14:00–15:30 24 15:30–16:30	1.5 1	KAK	0 1			<i>Km</i>
1958 Feb	11 01:24	−426	11 11	11 01:30–02:30	1	SPT/HAD	2	KAK	11	<i>Sm, Bm, BY, Km</i>
1959 Jul	15 08:00	−429	15 19	15 08:30–10:00	1.5	TUC	18			<i>Sm, Bm, BY, Km</i>
						HER	3	SPT/ESK	9	
						PAB	22	TFS	12	
1960 Nov	12 13:48 12 18:42	−339	13 10	12 03:30–05:30	2	KAK	19	ASH	13	<i>Sm, Bm, BY, Km</i>
						SPT/HAD	4	ASH	8	
						PAB	1			
1972 Aug	04 01:19	−125	05 04			SJG	0			<i>Km, Ogawa (1986)</i>
	04 20:54			04 21:00–23:00	2	TUC	21			
1982 Jul	13 16:18	−325	14 02	13 17:30–19:00	1.5	HER	23	KAK	7	<i>Sm, Bm, BY, Km</i> Ogawa (1986)
				13 19:00–20:30	1.5	SPT/ESK	18	BOU	11	
				13 21:00–22:30	1.5	MMB	4	BOU	13	
				13 23:00–01:00(14)	2	SPT/ESK	20	BOU	15	
1991 Jul	08 16:36	−194	09 15	08 16:40–17:30	0.75	HER	1	KAK	9	<i>SM, Wilson et al. (2001)</i>
						MMB	3	FRD	12	
						THY	18	FRN	9	

^a IAGA code.^b *Sm*: Spanish magnetograms, *Bm*: British magnetograms, *BY*: British Yearbooks, *Km*: Kyoto magnetograms, *SM*: SuperMag.

Comparing the timing of the SSC (column 2, from <http://www.obsebre.es/en/rapid>) and the time of the double-spike (column 5) for the events of Table 1, we notice that most of the events (10 out of 12, i.e. 83%) develop the double-spike configuration (i.e. temporal overlapping positive and negative

spike at different locations) very close to the SSC, in the very early main phase of the storm. This result agrees with Sugiura & Chapman (1960) and Fukushima & Kamide (1973). On the other hand, the double-spike event in Figure 2 takes place at the late main phase.

Table 2. Magnetic observatories used in the study. The fifth column refers to the interval in which the magnetic latitude is included according to 2000–2015 IGRF models during the period analysed.

Observatory name	IAGA code	Geographic latitude (°)	Geographic longitude (°)	Magnetic latitude (°)	UT–MLT (h)
San Pablo–Toledo	SPT	39.55	355.65	42.5 ± 0.5	−0.29
Surlari	SUA	44.68	26.55	42.0 ± 0.5	+1.77
Irkutsk	IRT	52.27	104.45	42.0 ± 0.5	+6.96
Memambetsu	MMB	43.91	144.19	35.5 ± 0.5	+9.61
Fresno	FRN	37.09	240.28	43.0 ± 0.5	−7.98
Stennis Space Center	BSL	30.35	270.36	39.5 ± 0.5	−5.98

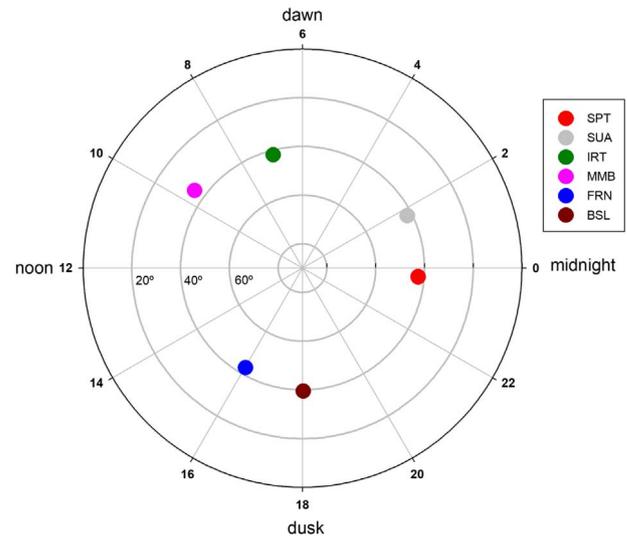
3 Systematic analysis of recent data

3.1 Selection of magnetic observatories

Considering the potentially hazardous effects of H -spikes, the results obtained from the previous section guided the authors to perform a systematic study of the longitudinal asymmetries in the H -component recorded at mid-latitude observatories at different MLTs. This study at mid-latitude location was designed to give a response to the needs of space weather users located on the Spanish mainland, about 40° N MLAT, where the authors of this paper are playing major roles at the Spanish Space Weather Service (SeNMEs, <http://www.senmes.es/index-en.php>). To achieve this goal, we analyze extreme storms with data from a wide range of MLTs and with enough temporal resolution to be able to distinguish the signatures of spikes that last about 1.5 h. This condition forces consideration of magnetic observatories with a good temporal data coverage and widely distributed in longitude (covering all sectors). Unfortunately, there are extensive areas (i.e., Pacific and Atlantic oceans) where no observatory is recording magnetic field data. To minimize any possible bias in data, we have selected six geomagnetic observatories from INTERMAGNET network (Table 2, Fig. 3). This selection of observatories ensures at least one observatory being located on each 6-h MLT sector (0–6, 6–12, 12–18 and 18–24 MLT). They are all located on a narrow latitude range: 35° – 45° N MLAT, providing the best coverage in MLT while keeping a roughly constant magnetic latitude.

3.2 The sample of storms

Dst and Auroral electrojet (AE) (derived from the upper (AU) and lower (AL) envelopes) indices are commonly used by the scientific community to quantify the geomagnetic disturbance at low and high latitude, respectively. Indeed, they are proxies of the enhancement of the main currents at those latitudes: the ring current and the auroral electrojet, respectively. During extreme events the disturbance due to both currents may reach mid-latitude. Consequently, we will consider those events which are extreme at both low-latitude and high-latitude. Thus, we combine Dst and AL data from Kyoto World Data Center (WDC) from 1998 to 2017 searching for candidates to extreme events. We consider an extreme event when $Dst \leq -200$ nT and $AL \leq -2000$ nT. These two conditions have to be fulfilled along the interval of the storm event, but thresholds for Dst and AL do not need to be passed simultaneously. After this systematic search, a preliminary list of events is obtained.

**Fig. 3.** Distribution of the six magnetic observatories selected. The MLT location shown corresponds to 00:00 UT.

The preliminary list needs to be filtered out to remove those events without continuous data available in all six observatories with one-minute resolution. An event is discarded if there is a data gap longer than 1.5 h (similar to the spike duration of the events in Table 1). The final list of events analysed in this paper appears in Table 3. The start and end days (4th and 5th columns in Table 3) have been fixed to cover the whole event.

3.3 Data processing

To properly analyse any asymmetry in the disturbance of the H -component it is important to accurately remove the solar quiet variation from observatory data before proceeding with an analysis of the disturbance (Love & Gannon, 2010). We compute the solar regular variation pattern at every station, $Sq_{\text{obs},i}$ as the average of the H -component of the magnetic field measured at that observatory during the five International Quiet Days (IQDs) of the month of the event (<http://wdc.kugi.kyoto-u.ac.jp/qddays/index.html>). We also evaluate the linear change between the first and last value for the local day and subtract it from the data, allowing us to join more than one day of data together.

Once we know $Sq_{\text{obs},i}$ we compute the magnetic disturbance in the H -component at the observatory “obs” during the event i , $i = 1$ to 10 ($H_{\text{obs},i}$) with the following equation:

Table 3. List of extreme events at mid-latitude according to the following criteria: $Dst \leq -200$ nT and $AL \leq -2000$ nT. Availability of local magnetic field data from all six observatories in Table 1 is also mandatory.

Event #	Year	Month	Start day	End day	Dst_{peak} (nT)	AL_{peak} (nT)
1	2000	April	6	7	-288	-2300
2	2000	July	15	16	-301	-2900
3	2000	August	10	13	-235	-2500
4	2001	April	11	12	-271	-2900
5	2001	November	5	7	-292	-2800
6	2001	November	24	25	-221	-3100
7	2003	October	29	31	-353	-3900
8	2003	November	20	21	-422	-4100
9	2004	November	7	8	-374	-3000
10	2015	March	17	18	-222	-2300

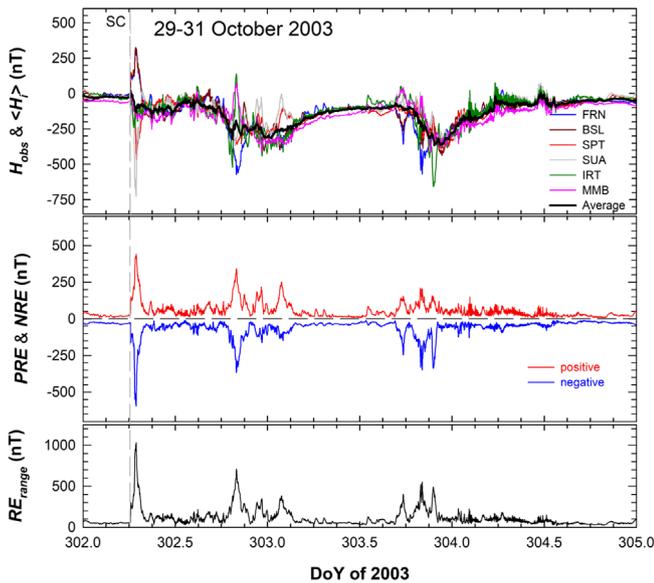


Fig. 4. The event on 29–31 October 2003 as an example of processing. Top panel: Magnetic disturbance, H_{obs} , at the mid-latitude observatories in Table 1 (in colours) and the average of the disturbance $\langle H_i \rangle$ (in black); Second panel: Positive (red) and Negative (blue) Residual Envelopes; Bottom panel: Residual Envelopes range as a proxy for the asymmetry intensity. Grey dashed line marks the SSC in the period plotted.

$$H_{\text{obs},i}(t) = H(t) - S_{\text{q}_{\text{obs},i}} \quad (1)$$

with $H(t)$ representing the H -component of the magnetic field measured at observatory “obs” (with obs = 2nd column of Table 2).

Then we compute for every event i the average of the disturbance, $\langle H_i \rangle$, and the residual of the disturbance at every observatory relative to the average, $R_{\text{obs},i}$:

$$\langle H_i(t) \rangle = \frac{\sum_{\text{obs}} H_{\text{obs},i}(t)}{6} \quad (2)$$

$$R_{\text{obs},i}(t) = H_{\text{obs},i}(t) - \langle H_i(t) \rangle. \quad (3)$$

$\langle H_i \rangle$ can be seen as a proxy for the symmetrical magnetic disturbance of the H -component at about 40° N MLAT (similar to

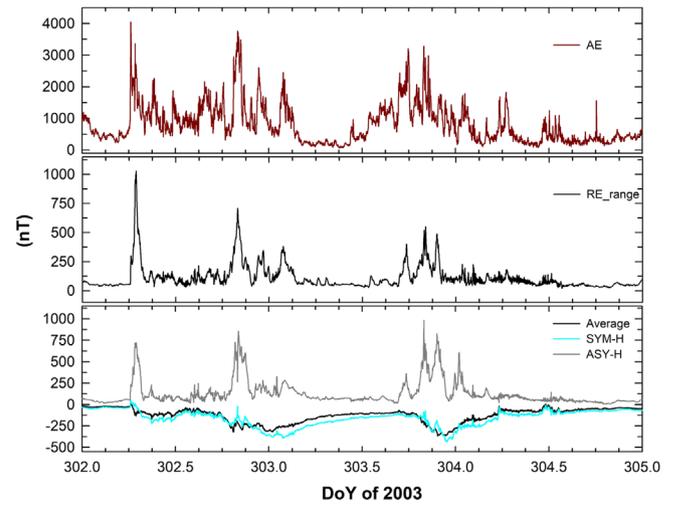


Fig. 5. Comparison between different indices for the event on 29–31 October 2003. Top panel: AE index; Second panel: RE_{range} ; Bottom panel: ASY- H (grey), SYM- H (cyan) and the average of the disturbance $\langle H_i \rangle$ (black).

SYM- H index), and $R_{\text{obs},i}$ is a measurement associated with the local asymmetric disturbance. Top panel in Figure 4 shows, as an example, the H -disturbance at every observatory (in colours), as defined in equation (1), and the average of the H -disturbance, $\langle H_i \rangle$ (in black) during the event on 29–31 October 2003 ($i = 3$, event #7). Bottom panel of Figure 5 compares $\langle H_i \rangle$ (in black) with the SYM- H index (in cyan) showing the similarity between both indices. Figures for the other extreme events are included in Appendix C.

The next step is to compute the envelopes of the residuals $R_{\text{obs},i}$. We calculate the Positive Residual Envelope (PRE) and Negative Residual Envelope (NRE) as the maximum and minimum value of the residuals at each minute, respectively, from the six observatories analysed. Both envelopes can be considered to be analogues to the high-latitude AL and AU indices, but for about 40° N MLAT, with the advantage of having removed the problem of the regular variation that AL and AU indices have (Mayaud, 1980, Sect. 7.4, p. 106). Second panel in Figure 4 shows the envelopes of the residuals for the event in October 2003.

Finally, the residual envelopes range, RE_{range} (bottom panel in Fig. 4), measures the range between the Positive and Negative

Table 4. Summary of the results for the events analysed. The table includes: the peak value reached by the RE_{range} (column 2) for the event (column 1), the date (UT) when the peak value of RE_{range} is reached (column 3), the Positive and Negative Residual Envelopes (PRE and NRE) at that date (columns 4 and 6) and the MLT at the observatory whose $R_{\text{obs},i}$ coincides with the PRE and NRE at the date in column (3).

Event #	$RE_{\text{range,peak}}$ (nT)	Date Year Month Day (DoY)	hh:mm	PRE (nT)	MLT _{PRE} (hh)	NRE (nT)	MLT _{NRE} (hh)
1	268	2000 April 6 (98)	23:39	106	1.40	−162	6.62
2	518	2000 July 15 (197)	20:24	297	14.42	−221	12.41
3	282	2000 August 12 (225)	03:41	112	3.40	−170	10.65
4	471	2001 April 11 (101)	16:12	220	23.17	−251	10.22
5	352	2001 November 6 (310)	02:05	119	20.10	−233	9.10
6	455	2001 November 24 (328)	07:13	241	23.23	−214	6.93
7	1030	2003 October 29 (302)	06:55	435	0.93	−595	8.67
8	602	2003 November 20 (324)	19:39	140	11.66	−462	2.62
9	361	2004 November 8 (313)	01:21	197	3.00	−164	17.36
10	240	2015 March 17 (76)	13:54	141	5.92	−99	15.65

Residual Envelope ($RE_{\text{range}} = \text{PRE} - \text{NRE}$) and therefore it is conceptually similar to *AE* or *ASY-H* index but for about 40° N MLAT. RE_{range} will be zero if the disturbance would not depend on the longitude. Thus, RE_{range} can be considered as a proxy for the magnitude of the longitudinal asymmetry.

At this point we highlight that we are comparing RE_{range} to *AE* or *ASY-H* indices only as proxies to quantify the longitudinal asymmetry at different latitudes, but at this stage we are not searching for the physical explanation for the RE_{range} . We are aware that *ASY-H* is considered as the metric for the asymmetric ring current, while *AE* is the metric for the strength of the substorm current wedge, providing in this way a physical explanation for the asymmetric disturbance at different latitudes based on different magnetospheric currents. However, the association of RE_{range} with a metric for any magnetospheric current is out of the scope of this paper. Nevertheless, Figure 5 allows a comparison between RE_{range} , *AE* and *ASY-H* indices. As can be appreciated in the Figure, the *ASY-H* index holds most of the peaks of RE_{range} , but misses some of them (e.g. one at the end of DoY 302). Also RE_{range} misses some peaks of *ASY-H*, as that at the very beginning of DoY 304. However no apparent relationship appears between the intensity of the peaks at low and mid-latitude. This fact is evidenced, for example, when comparing the peaks at DoY 302 starting at about 06 UT and about 20 UT. Both have similar intensity in *ASY-H*, while the peaks in RE_{range} are clearly different. The *AE* index also captures most of the peaks in RE_{range} , including some missing by *ASY-H* as those close to midnight straddling the DoY 302 and 303, suggesting that RE_{range} may be measuring a mix of the strength of currents at low and high latitude. The currents involved in RE_{range} appears as an interesting study which deserves our attention for a future study.

4 Results and discussion

Table 4 shows the maximum value of RE_{range} (column 2) for each of the events in Table 4 and the date (UT) when it happens (column 3), i.e. the date of the maximum asymmetry observed for that event. Columns 4–7 in Table 4 display the values of PRE and NRE for that date and the MLT of the

observatories whose $R_{\text{obs},i}$ coincides with PRE and NRE at the date in column (3). Figures for all events analysed (except the event #7) are provided in Appendix C.

Making a comparison between the peak value of the RE_{range} (Table 4, column 2) and that of the Dst_{peak} (Table 3, column 6) for the events analysed, we obtain that the peak value of the RE_{range} is larger than the Dst_{peak} for all the events but two (events #1 and #9). For these two events, the difference is less than 10%, indicating still a large asymmetry when comparing local records of the disturbance in the *H*-component. Moreover, in some cases (events #6 and #7), this difference is over 100% of the Dst_{peak} value. In all cases, the peak value of the RE_{range} corresponds to the minimum/maximum value of an abrupt decrease/increase of the *H*-component, as seen by the NRE and PRE (see Fig. 4 as an example). Even though not shown in Table 4, the duration of the *H*-spikes resulting in the peak value of the RE_{range} is always less than 3 h. This duration is similar to the value obtained for the historical events in Section 2. These results indicate that these extreme events exhibit extreme longitudinal asymmetry and, as a first consequence, local records are crucial and cannot be disregarded when using the extreme events as benchmarks.

Examining the phase of the storm, we obtain that the maximum longitudinal asymmetry occurs during the early main phase only in four out of the ten events analysed in Table 3. Specifically, the peak value of the RE_{range} takes place less than one hour and a half after the SSC in these four events. The result for these four events and for most of the events in Table 1 is in agreement to the results by Sugiura and Chapman (1960) and Fukushima and Kamide (1973) about the occurrence of the spike a few hours from the SSC. Nevertheless, there is more than 50% of events in Table 3 and a few others in Table 1 with the largest asymmetry appearing far from the SSC. The event in July 1982 (Fig. 2) is an example of this type of events.

Figure 6 allows us to check for any dependence on local time of the maximum asymmetry for the events analysed, which can be also deduced from the values in columns 5 and 7 in Table 4. Those events whose maximum asymmetry takes place during the early main phase (marked by stars in Fig. 6), happen in a narrow local time segment: negative spike (in blue) in 7–10 MLT and positive spike (in red) in 20–01 MLT. Also, these events have the most intense values of both PRE and

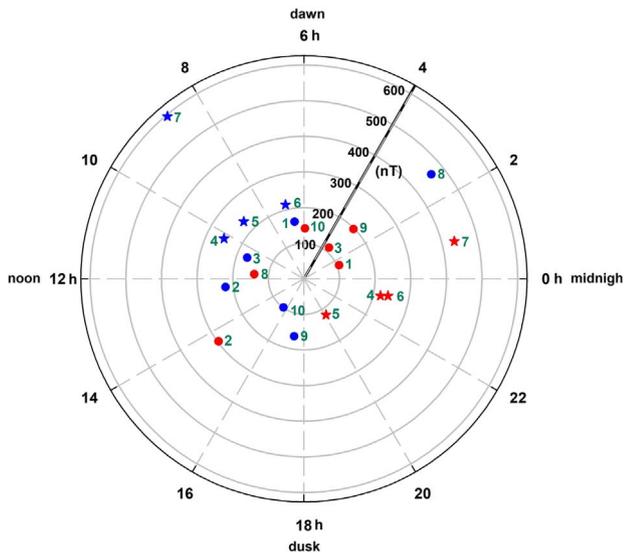


Fig. 6. MLT distribution of the Positive Residual (red) and Negative Residual (blue) for all events in Table 3 at the time of the maximum asymmetry as measured by RE_{range} . Note that NRE has been considered in absolute value. Stars mark those events whose maximum asymmetry takes place during the early main phase of the storm.

NRE (always larger than 200 nT). An extreme negative asymmetry of the H -component at about 09 MLT during the early main phase of the Bastille Day storm (event #2 of the list) and that of the Halloween storm (event #7) was already noticed by Love and Gannon (2010).

Considering the whole sample of events in Table 4, most of NRE values (blue symbols in Fig. 6) were recorded during the daytime sector (6–18 MLT), with a maximum concentration of about 7–11 MLT, while most of PRE values (red symbols) were recorded in the night time sector (18–6 MLT), with a maximum concentration about 23–4 MLT. This day-night pattern for negative-positive H -spikes was already noticed in the results from the analysis of the historical events in Section 2. Nevertheless, two events in Figure 6 appear as “outliers” of the pattern: the event on 20–21 November 2003 (event #8), with a positive (negative) H -spike happening about 12 MLT (2.5 MLT), and the event on 15–16 July 2000 (event #2), with a positive spike happening at 14.5 MLT -negative spike for this event is in the expected sector according to the day-night pattern.

The event on 15–16 July 2000 (see Fig. 7) presents its maximum asymmetry according to RE_{range} at 20:24 UT on 15 July, during the late main phase. However, the large decrease (increase) appearing in NRE (PRE) cannot be labeled as an abrupt decrease (increase) but as a gradual one, contrary to those previously described in the so-called double spike events. Indeed the duration of the asymmetry peaking at 20:24 UT is larger than the typical duration of 1–2 h. Nevertheless, during this geomagnetic storm, there are other two significant longitudinal asymmetries that stand out in Figure 7, which are clearly double-spike events considering the sharpness of the NRE and PRE and their duration. These two spike-events happen at about 15 UT and 17 UT. During the spike-event at 15 UT, the observatories providing the records contributing to the PRE and NRE are, respectively, IRT and BSL. Therefore, in this case, the

negative spike was recorded at about 9 MLT and the positive one at 22 MLT. On the other hand, during the event at 17 UT, the negative spike was recorded at FRN, at 9 MLT as the previous event, and the positive one at SUA (at about 19 MLT). Both double-spike events clearly follow the day-night pattern previously identified in Figure 6 and occur during the early main phase. Indeed an extreme negative asymmetry of the H -component was already identified by Love & Gannon (2010) for this geomagnetic storm corresponding to that happening at about 15 UT at BSL magnetic observatory.

The other event pointed out above as outlier is the event #8 (20–21 November 2003). Two large negative H -spikes were recorded at IRT observatory while in the night sector, which are out of the ordinary when compared to the H -component of the other five mid-latitude observatories (see Fig. C.6). Indeed, the double-spike pattern is not appropriate to describe the features observed during any of the two peaks in RE_{range} . Although the duration of the negative spikes is the expected (1–2 h), there is not a positive counterpart associated with any negative spike. Understanding this behaviour is out of the scope of this paper, but it deserves a dedicated analysis.

5 Conclusions

Several questions were raised in the Introduction section having as a base the records from Manila Observatory and its related consequences. After this study covering both historical and recent extreme events, we are ready to answer those questions.

The first questions, which were related to the abrupt decrease of the H -component at stations in the late morning sector previously reported by Kawasaki et al. (1973), Fukushima & Kamide (1973), Akasofu & Chapman (1960) and Knipp et al. (2018), were the following: what about the records from magnetometers at other MLT sectors different from the morning one? Does an abrupt decrease of the H -component also appear? Do unusual features appear during other great magnetic storms at low or mid-latitude?

Now, based on many examples, we can answer that magnetometers at other MLT sectors show also abrupt changes of the H -component, but instead of an abrupt decrease, an abrupt increase usually appears at the night sector.

The next question was related to the extreme longitudinal asymmetry at the early main phase already noticed during some events (Cid et al., 2015; Saiz et al., 2016; Love et al., 2019a, 2019b). In those cases, the average of the H -component from observatories located at a wide longitudinal range of MLTs to obtain indices like Dst and $SYM-H$ may miss the most important H -disturbances, as illustrated by Saiz et al. (2016) for the event on 21–22 January 2005. In this scenario, the question was: Are those unusual features extendable to mid-latitude geomagnetic records?

We have shown in this work numerous examples of extreme geomagnetic storms which present a common feature: a large longitudinal asymmetry of the H -component recorded at low-to-mid-latitude geomagnetic observatories, and therefore, those unusual features referred in this question are extendable to mid-latitude geomagnetic records. Moreover, the systematic analysis of recent data allows to conclude that the intensity of

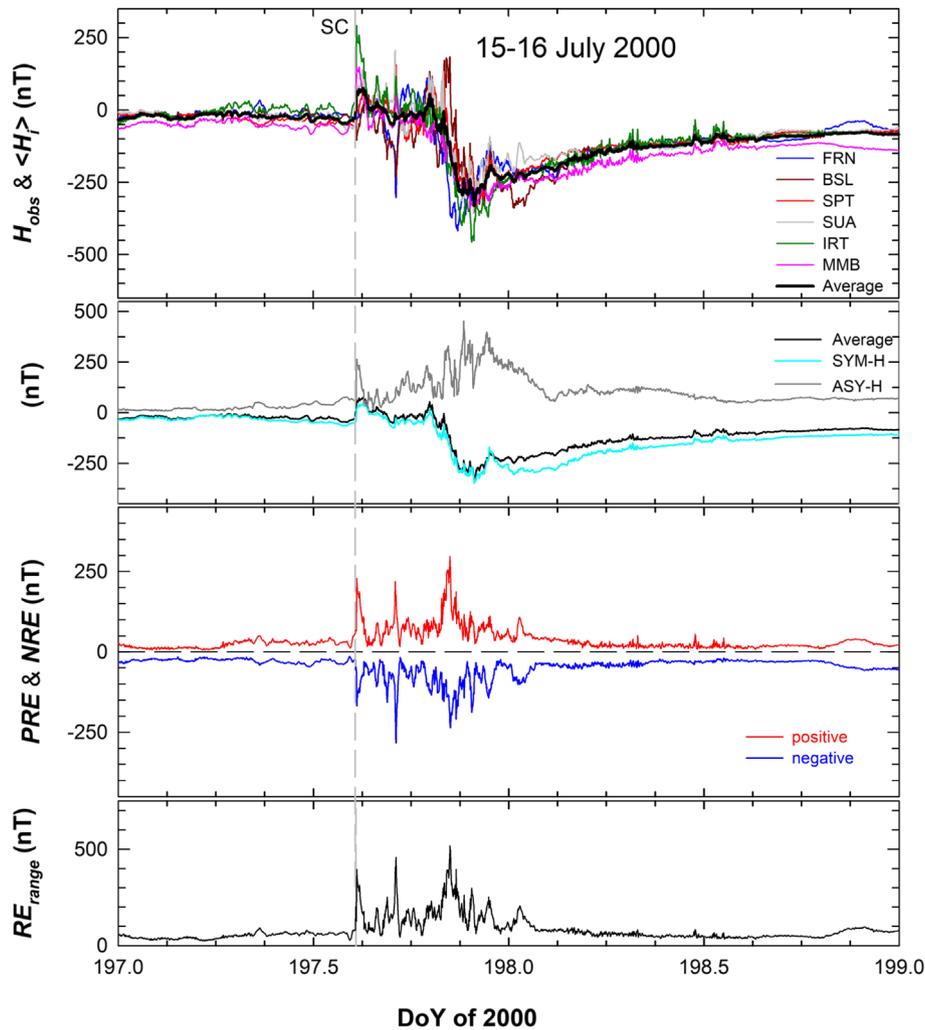


Fig. 7. The event on 15–16 July 2000 (event #2). Top panel: Magnetic disturbance, H_{obs} , at the six mid-latitude observatories (in colors) and the average of the disturbance, $\langle H_i \rangle$ (in black); Second panel: $\langle H_i \rangle$ (in black), SYM-H index (in cyan) and ASY-H index (in dark gray); Third panel: Positive (red) and Negative (blue) Residual Envelopes; Bottom panel: Residual range obtained as the difference between the Positive and Negative Residual Envelopes. Grey dashed line marks the SSC in the period plotted.

the asymmetry is at least comparable to the peak value of the storm, and sometimes its difference is more than 100%. Furthermore, the longitudinal asymmetry develops as a double-spike (i.e., overlapping positive and negative H -spike on stations at different MLT), which recovers previous values in 1–2 h following a day-night pattern. These spikes disappear in the averaging process used to obtain commonly used geomagnetic indices, like the SYM-H . This disappearance can be noticed when comparing local deviation in H -component at different observatories to the average in top panel in Figure 4 (or the figures in Appendix C, which include the SYM-H index, the average H -disturbance and the local H -disturbances). This type of asymmetry has been ignored or barely considered in space weather benchmarks. Nevertheless, such spikes are a major concern because of their potential to produce extreme geoelectric fields in some regions impacting contemporary technologies (e.g. see Fig. 2 in Saiz et al., 2016). A deeper analysis of the H -component records from magnetometers widespread in longitude could also enable a better assessment of the relevance of

the minimum Dst value in historical storms, such as the Carrington event for which the index was estimated just from one magnetic observatory by ages. In this scenario, to consider local records when selecting events to be used as benchmarks appears as a must. Otherwise, space weather events with hazardous consequences may be missed as the SYM-H index (or the Dst index) does not catch these disturbances.

Our previous answer was only related to the longitudinal asymmetry, but does it always happen at the early main phase? Sugiura & Chapman (1960); Fukushima & Kamide (1973) among some other authors noted that the greatest longitudinal asymmetry in the H -component appears in the early main phase of magnetic storms. In this scenario, our last question was the following: Does the longitudinal asymmetry always reach its maximum value in the early main phase?

The answer to this question is no, as the maximum asymmetry takes place during the early main phase only in about half of the events in the systematic analysis. Nevertheless, those events whose maximum asymmetry takes place during the early main

phase are those with the most intense values of both PRE and NRE (always larger than 200 nT). Moreover, for some of the events with the maximum asymmetry out of the early phase, we can discover other large asymmetries in the early main phase. The spikes contributing to these asymmetries may be more relevant at higher latitudes if related to substorms. Records from magnetometers at higher latitudes were checked in Table 1 and also in the studies done by the quoted references. This fact may explain the partial disagreement between our results from Table 3 and those from Table 1 and the quoted references. In any case, the events in Table 3 with the maximum asymmetry taking place during the early main phase correspond to the most intense values of the residuals and therefore, are the most striking in a systematic study.

We would like to highlight that the timeline in space weather benchmarks is crucial. The availability of information about the time of the impacts on technological systems deserves a detailed analysis to be aware whether they are triggered by large local disturbances or by large values of typical indices. Further investigation is needed in this issue. Moreover, space weather scenarios using local geomagnetic disturbances may provide a valuable challenge, that of the MLT where the impact of the storm will be more hazardous.

Local records of H -component are showing a superposition of disturbances sustained by magnetopause currents, supported by usually large solar wind pressure during extreme events, partial ring currents and field-aligned currents. The contribution of each current system to produce the large longitudinal asymmetry of the H -component described in this paper and its solar wind trigger is another challenging issue nowadays.

To conclude, even if questions initially raised in the Introduction section have been answered throughout this paper and summarised in this section, this paper also shows that more research needs to be done regarding the observed longitudinal response in the H -component. Just as an example of the new questions to be solved we can mention the following: which are the effects behind the longitudinal asymmetry in local geomagnetic records? Are the more modern localized geomagnetic indices, such as the SuperMAG $SMR-LT$ indices, able to properly catch those large longitudinal asymmetries? How are the longitudinal asymmetries affected, or how relevant are these asymmetries, during asymmetric driving of the magnetosphere? Will asymmetries in the ionosphere, or asymmetries in the local geology, help to explain some of the results? How relevant is the local geology relative to the solar wind drivers regarding the observed longitudinal asymmetry? We will try to answer these (and other) new questions in our follow-up research.

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images of the original magnetogram during historical geomagnetic storms recorded in different Spanish observatories provided by the Instituto Geográfico Nacional (<https://www.ign.es/web/ign/portal>), (5) digital images of the original magnetogram during historical geomagnetic storms recorded in different UK observatories and Yearbooks provided by the British Geological Survey (<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/>), and (6) the SuperMAG tool for joint visualization of the magnetic field records from different observatories (<http://supermag.jhuapl.edu/>). Finally, we thank the teams of the magnetic observatories who over the years have recorded the data used in this work. The editor thanks three anonymous reviewers for their assistance in evaluating this paper.

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Appendix A

Historical magnetograms

The magnetograms of Manila Observatory (Philippines) and San Fernando Observatory (Spain) appearing in the figures have been digitized and data are shown in the top panel of the [Figure 1](#) of the manuscript.

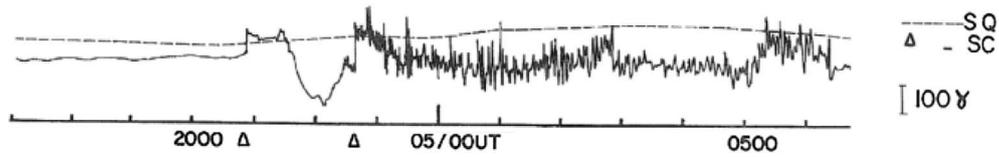


Fig. A.1. Manila Observatory magnetic X-component variations from August 4, 1972 at 17 UT to August 5 at 7 UT (Salcedo, 1973x).

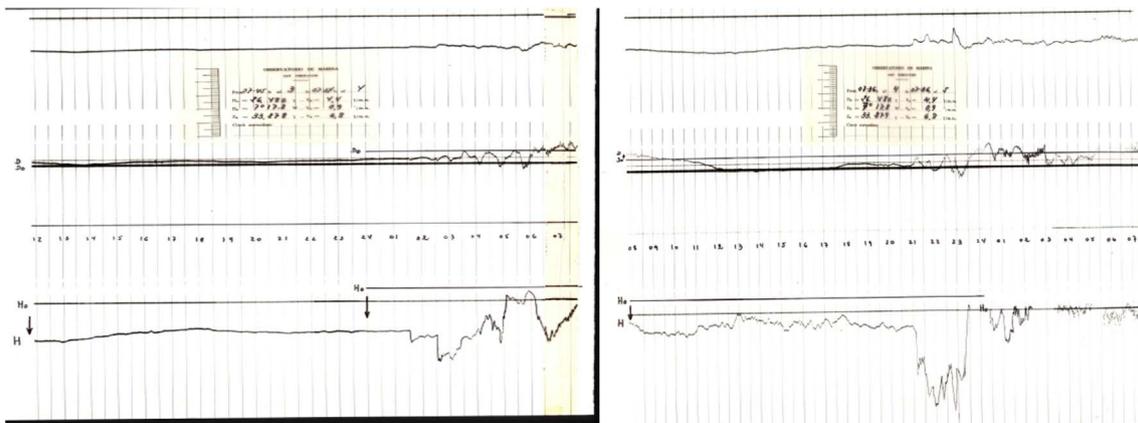


Fig. A.2. San Fernando Observatory *H*-component variations August 4, 1972 at 08 UT to August 5 at 08 UT.

Appendix B

Magnetic observatories which appear in Table 1

List of magnetic observatories of the analysis of the historic events (Table 1).

Table B1. Geographic and magnetic location of magnetic observatories in the analysis of the historic events (Table 1). The fifth column refers to the magnetic latitude according to the IGRF model available closest of the year of the event (when several periods are involved, the magnetic latitude range is given). Column 6 gives information to transform from Universal Time to Magnetic Local Time.

Observatory name	IAGA code	Geographic latitude (°)	Geographic longitude (°)	Magnetic latitude (°)	UT-MLT (h)
Apia	API	−13.80	188.22	−16.0	−11.45
Ashkhabad	ASH	37.95	58.10	30.3	+3.87
Boulder	BOU	40.14	254.76	48.8	−7.02
Coimbra	COI	40.22	351.58	44.9	−0.56
Colaba	CLA	19.06	72.35	9.9	+4.82
Cuajimalpa	CUA	20.53	259.47	29.9	−6.70
Eskdalemuir	ESK	55.32	356.80	58.0 ± 0.1	−0.21
Fredericksburg	FRD	38.20	282.63	48.8	−5.16
Fresno	FRN	37.09	240.28	43.6	−7.99
Greenwich	GRW	51.48	0.00	54.1 ± 0.1	0.00
Hartland	HAD	51.00	355.52	54.4	−0.30
Hermanus	HER	−34.43	19.23	−33.4 ± 0.1	+1.28
Hurbanovo	HRB	47.86	18.19	47.1	+1.21
Kakioka	KAK	36.23	140.18	26 ± 0.3	+9.35
Kew	KEW	51.28	359.41	54.1	−0.04
Memambetsu	MMB	43.91	144.19	34.5 ± 0.2	+9.61
Mauritius	MRI	−20.08	57.55	−26.4	+3.84
Paramaribo	PAB	5.82	304.78	16.9	−3.68
San Fernando	SFS	36.67	354.06	41	−0.40
SanJuan	SJG	18.11	293.85	29.5	−4.41
San Pablo-Toledo	SPT	39.55	355.65	43.2 ± 0.2	−0.29
Tbilisi	TFS	42.08	44.70	36.4	+2.98
Tihany	THY	46.90	17.89	45.8	+1.19
Tucson	TUC	32.18	249.27	40.3	−7.38
Vieques	VQS	18.15	294.55	29.4	−4.36

Appendix C

Figures for extreme events in Table 3

Figures for all extreme events in Table 3 of the manuscript except that of the event #7, which is included as an example event of data processing in Section 3, and that of the event #2, included in Section 4. Each figure has the same format as Figure 7.

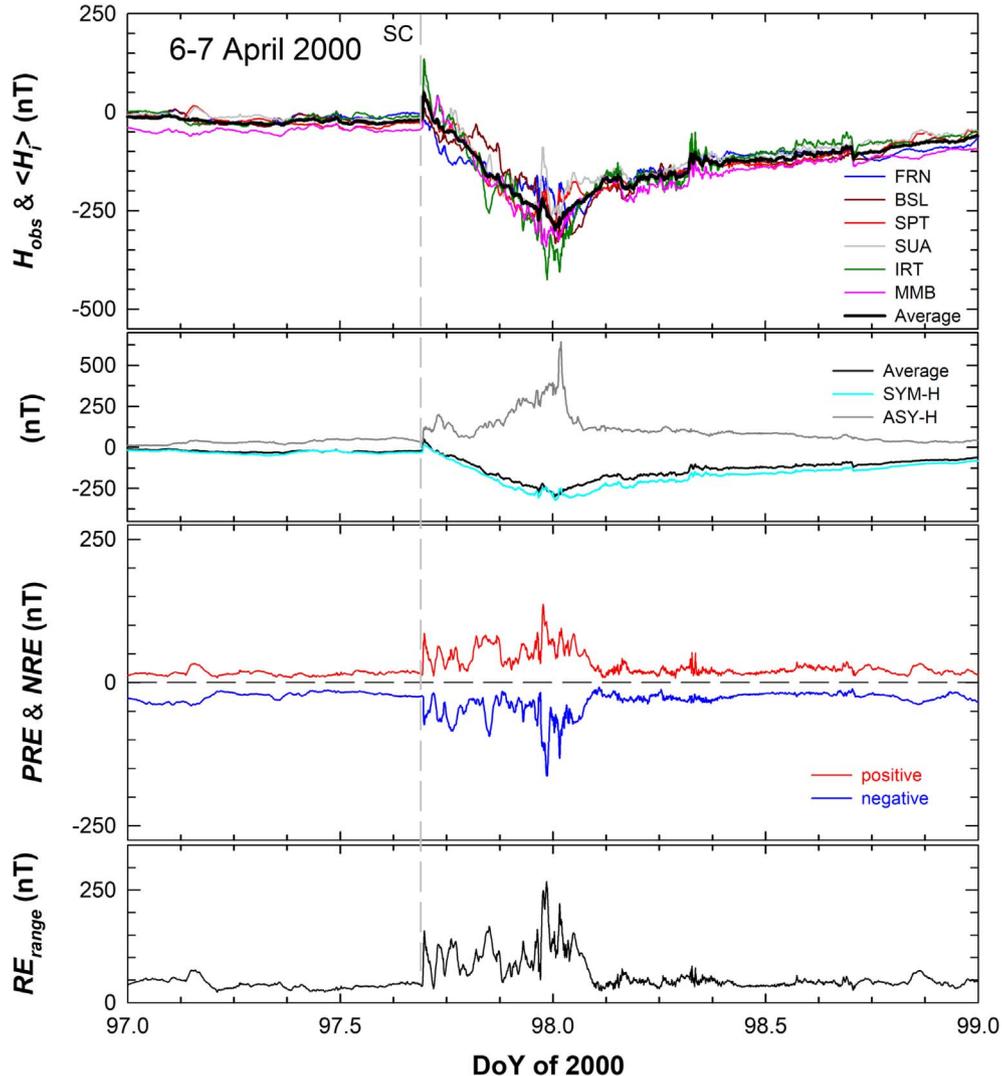


Fig. C.1. The event on 6–7 April 2000 (event #1). Top panel: Magnetic disturbance, H_{obs} , at the six mid-latitude observatories (in colors) and the average of the disturbance, $\langle H_i \rangle$ (in black); Second panel: $\langle H_i \rangle$ (in black), SYM-H index (in cyan) and ASY-H index (in dark grey); Third panel: Positive (red) and Negative (blue) Residual Envelopes; Bottom panel: Residual range obtained as the difference between the Positive and Negative Residual Envelopes. Grey dashed line marks the SSC in the period plotted.

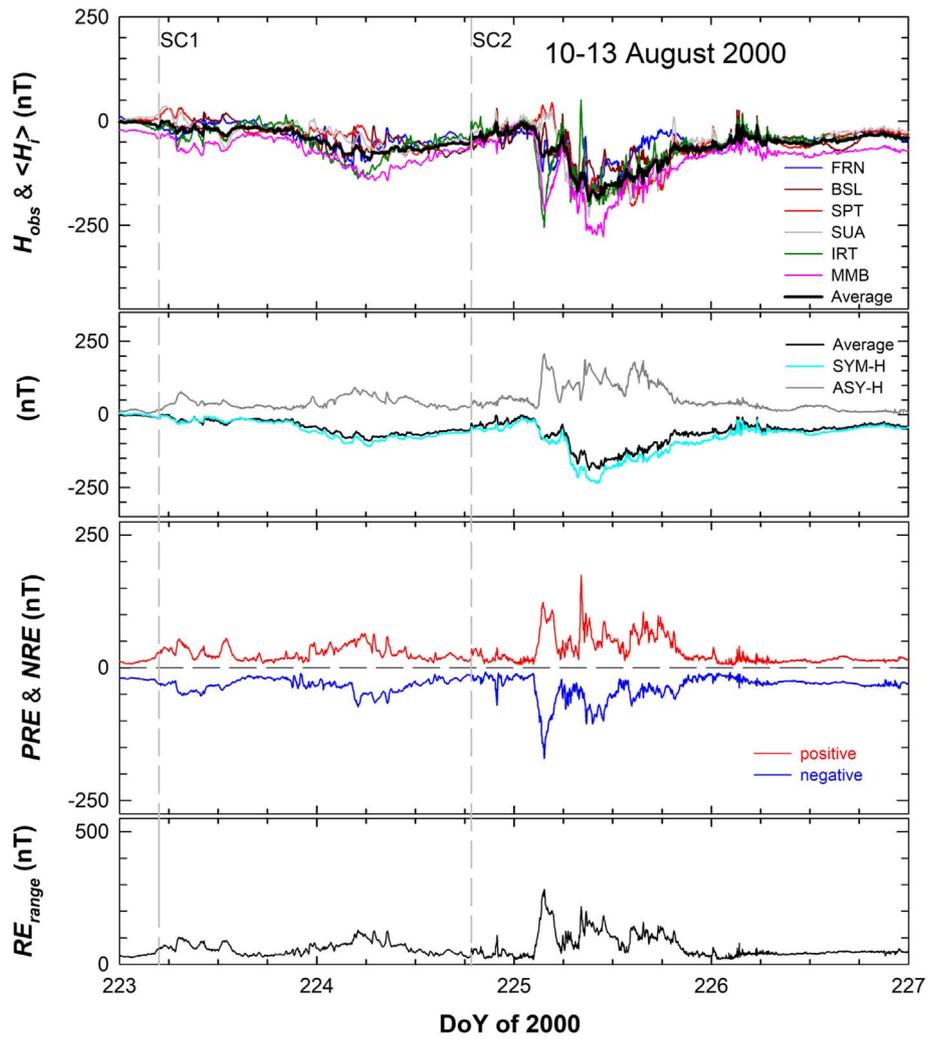


Fig. C.2. The event on 10–13 August 2000 (event #3).

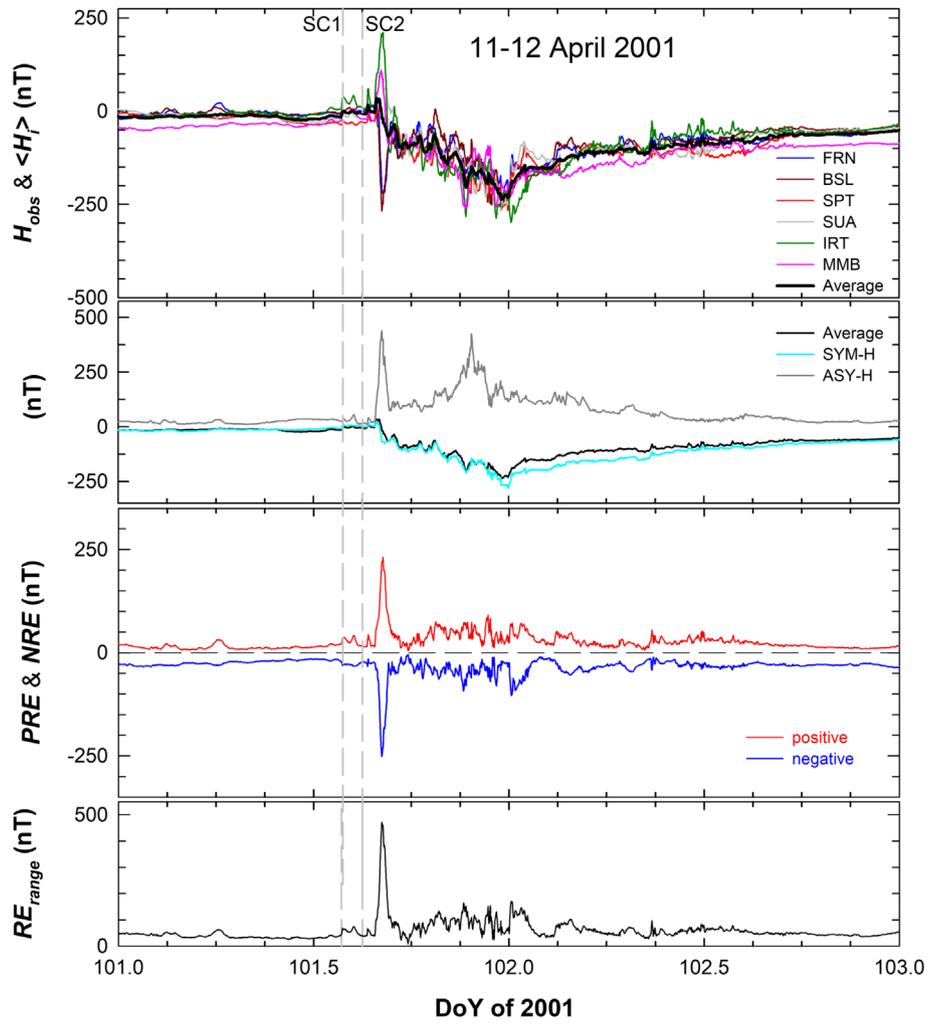


Fig. C.3. The event on 11–12 April 2001 (event #4).

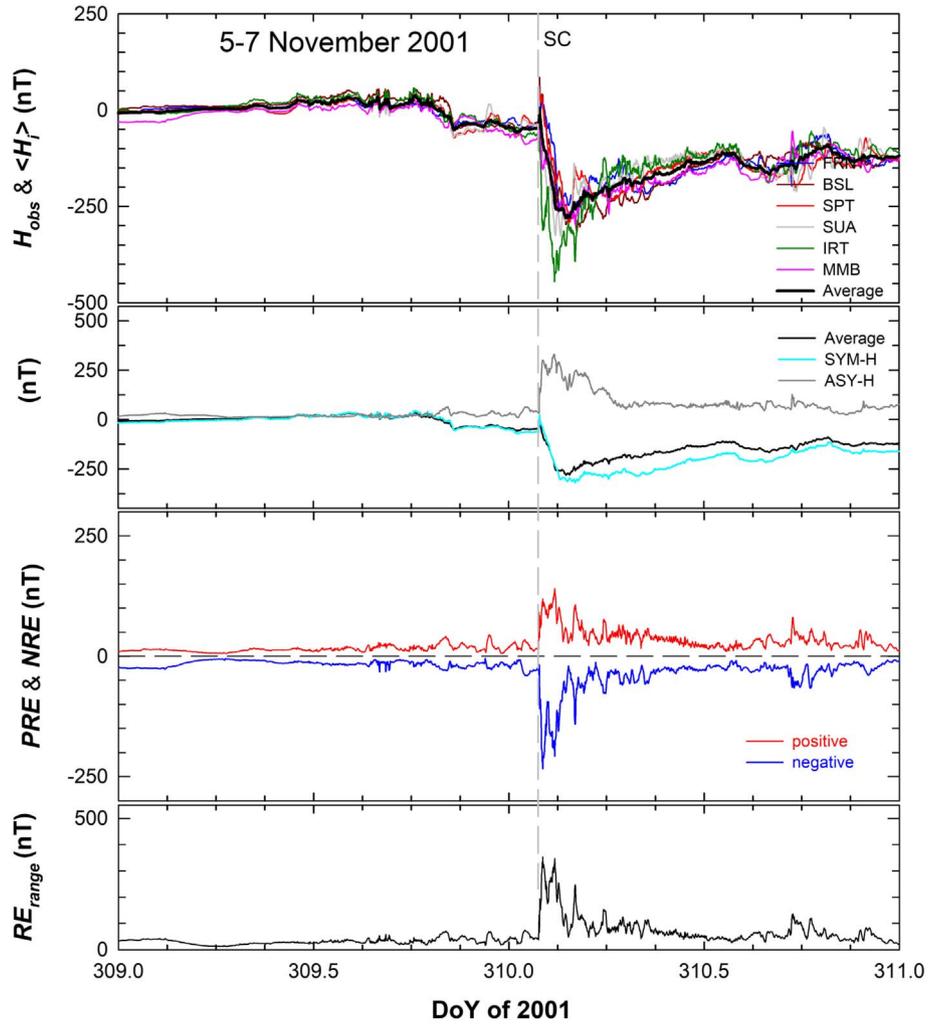


Fig. C.4. The event on 5–7 November 2001 (event #5).

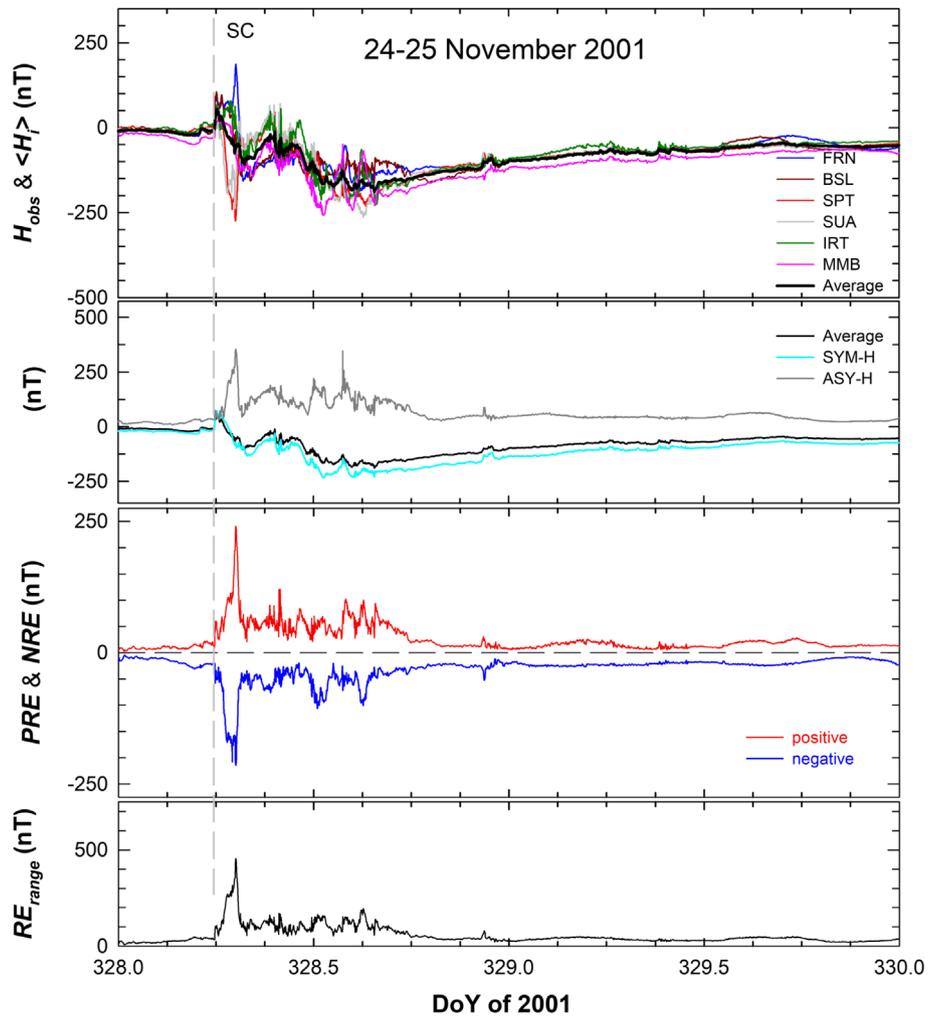


Fig. C.5. The event on 24–25 November 2001 (event #6).

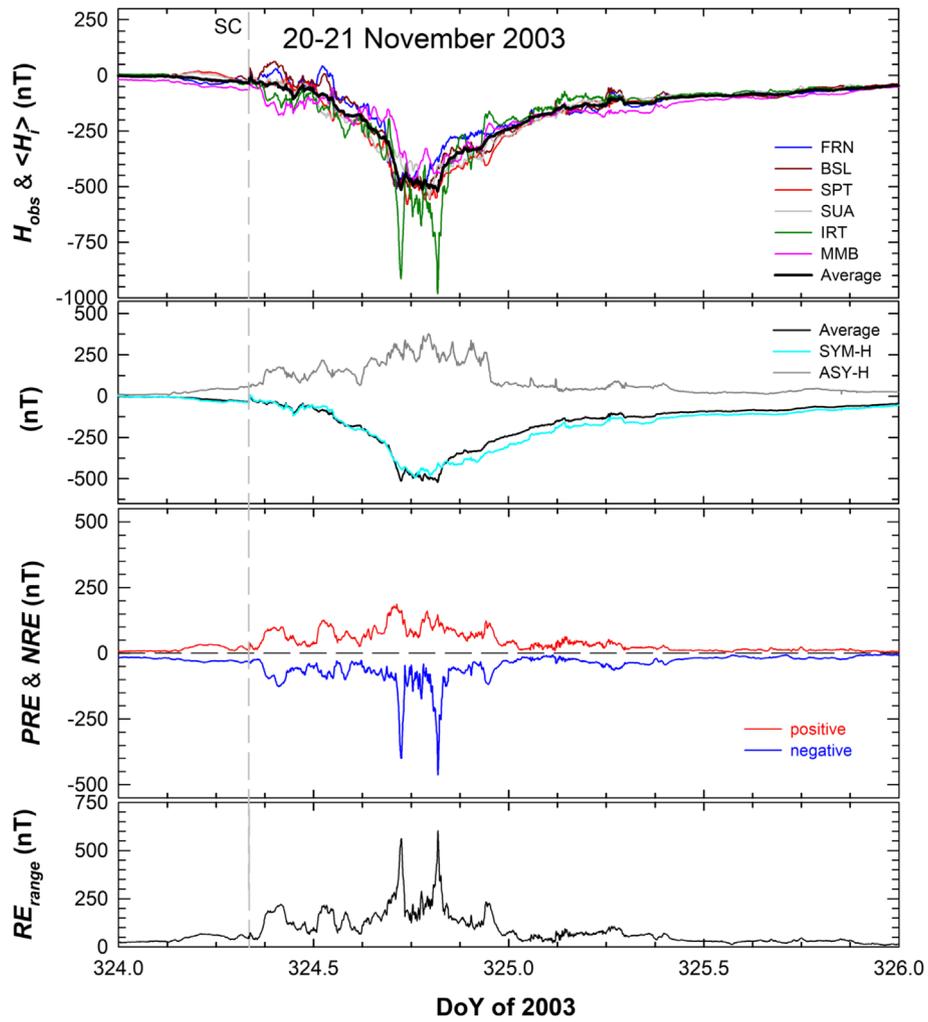


Fig. C.6. The event on 20 November 2003 (event #8).

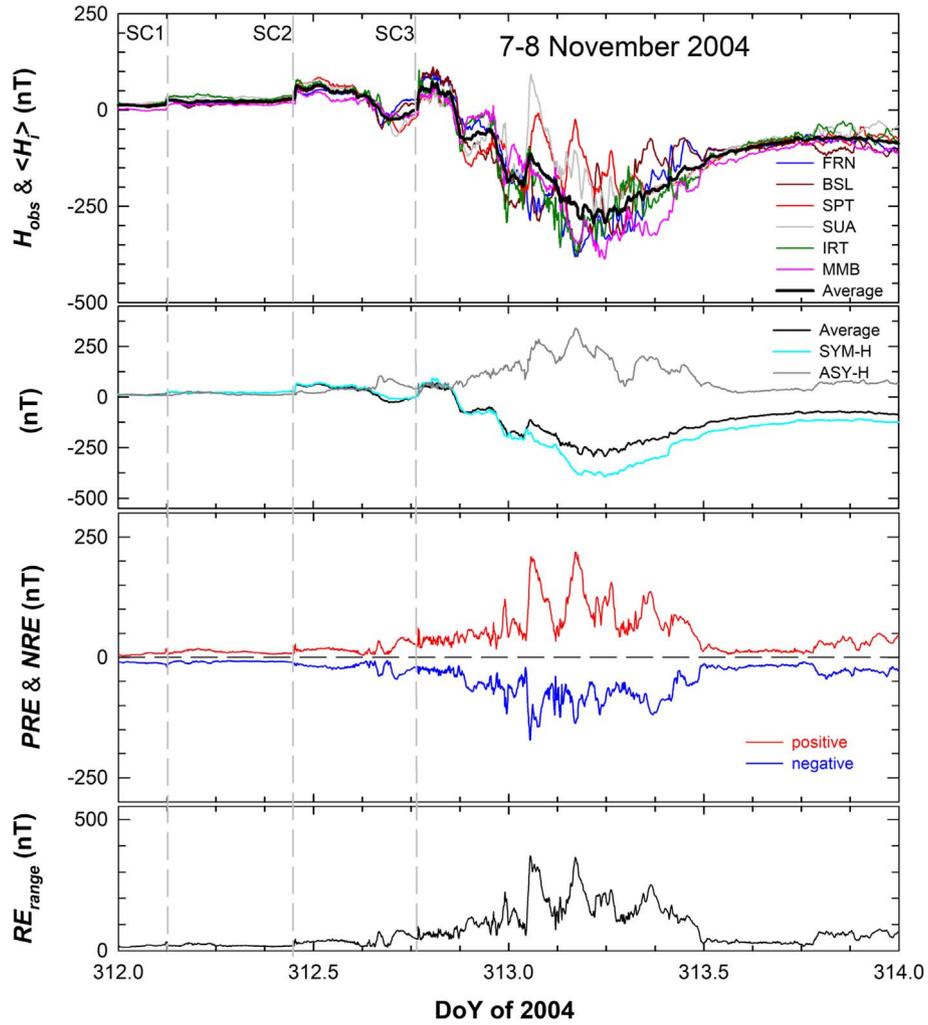


Fig. C.7. The event on 7–8 November 2004 (event #9).

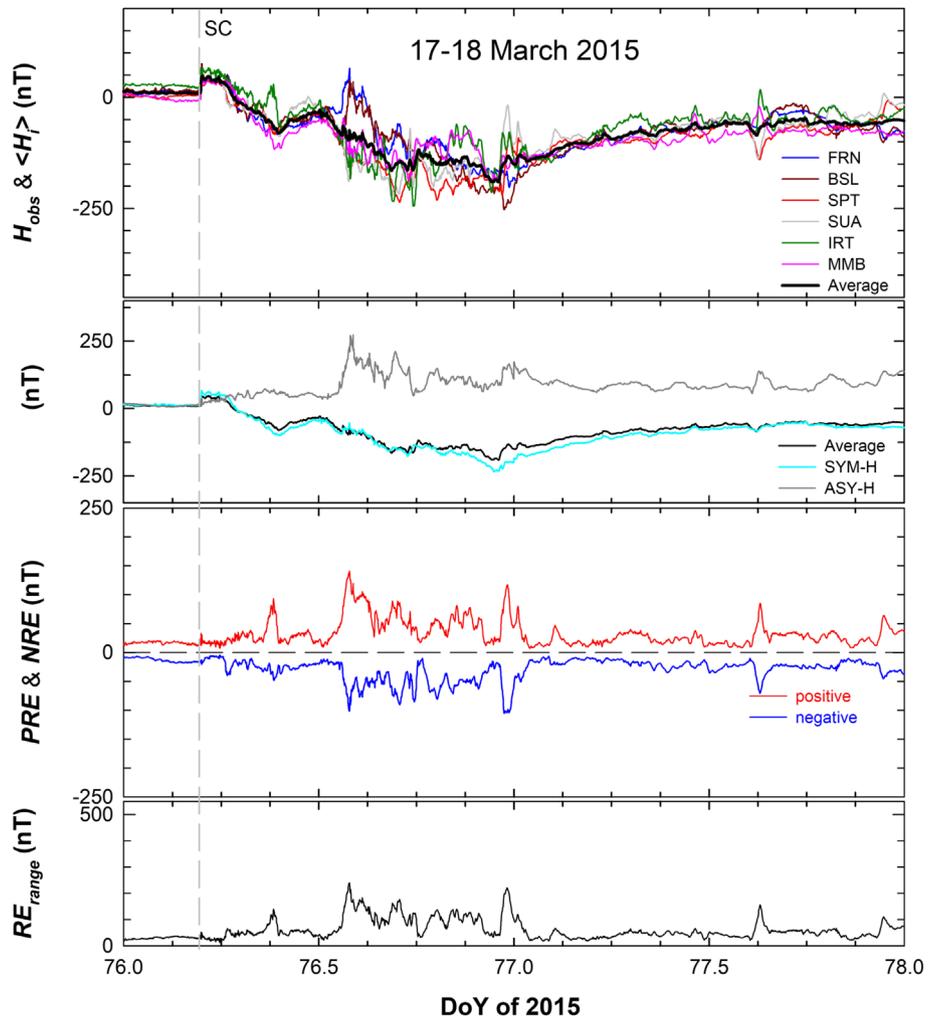


Fig. C.8. The event on 17–18 March 2015 (event #10).

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