# On the Interplanetary Coronal Mass Ejection Shocks in the Vicinity of the Earth

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**Abstract** We studied the relation between the near-Earth signatures of the interplanetary coronal mass ejections (ICMEs) shocks such as sudden storms commencement (SSC), and their counterparts of coronal mass ejections (CMEs) observed near-Sun by solar and heliospheric observatory (SOHO)/large angle and spectrometric coronagraph (LASCO) coronagraph during 1996–2008. Our result showed that there is a good correlation between the travel time of the ICMEs shocks and their associated radial speeds. Also we have separated the ICME shocks into two groups according to their effective acceleration and deceleration. The results showed that the faster ICME shocks (with negative accelerations which decelerated by solar wind plasma) are more correlated to their associated travel time than those with positive accelerations.

**Keywords** Coronal mass ejection · Interplanetary coronal mass ejection · Sudden storms commencement

# 1 Introduction

The coronal mass ejections (CMEs) are thought to be the main geoeffective objects that produce geomagnetic storms, which can affect the Earth. Therefore, the estimation of the arrival time of CMEs in the Earth vicinity is very important in space weather investigations. CMEs are ejected and accelerated by the magnetic field of the corona in the interplanetary space according to their relative velocities with the solar wind (Gopalswamy et al. 2001b). Fast CMEs are decelerated mostly by the solar wind due to friction which is proportional to the square of the velocity difference (Michałek et al. 2004). For building the science-based prediction scheme of space weather, it is important to track the solar disturbances generated shocks and their interactions. Using numerical simulation, Wang and Burlaga (1986) investigated the interactions of interplanetary shock waves beyond 1 AU. An example is the case when a fast forward shock overtakes and interacts with a fast reverse shock from a preceding event (Smith et al. 1986). CMEs are found to be the primary source of transit interplanetary (IP) disturbances which cause

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geomagnetic storms (Gopalswamy et al. 2000). Combining CME observations made by solar and heliospheric observatory (SOHO)/large angle and spectrometric coronagraph (LASCO) and ICMEs measurements near the earth (Gopalswamy et al. 2000, 2001 and 2004) developed an empirical model to predict 1 AU arrival time of the CMEs. The model was based on the fact that the range of velocity distribution of ICMEs, detected by the Wind spacecraft was much narrower (in the range 350-650 km s<sup>-1</sup>) in comparison to the velocity distribution of CMEs observed by SOHO/LASCO near the sun (in the range 150–1,050 km s<sup>-1</sup>). Gopalswamy et al. (2000) correlated near-Earth observations of ICMEs detected by the Wind spacecraft with their near-Sun counterparts observed by the solar and SOHO coronagraphs, they used the initial CME velocities to estimate the CME acceleration. This method cannot help us to select all CME events which directed toward to the Earth. This method is good with energetic events only. Cane and Richardson (2003) used the ICMEs too, but they created the CMEs-ICMEs list by manual selection using the solar wind signatures. Schwenn et al. (2005) have studied the association CME with their effects near the Earth by using 181 CMEs obtained from LASCO from January 1997 to 15th April 2001; they found that, there is a unique association between CMEs on the sun and subsequent 50.3 % ICMEs observed near the Earth in out of all 180 cases.

In this paper, we studied the relation between the near-Earth signatures of the ICMEs shocks and their counterparts of CMEs observed near-Sun by SOHO/LASCO coronagraph during 1996–2008. Also we have separated the ICME shocks into two groups according to their effective acceleration and deceleration.

## 2 Data Sources

We used 13,863 records of CMEs data obtained from CME Catalogue which observed by SOHO/LASCO, during the solar cycle 23rd (1996–2008). These CME data are available in the CDA website:http://cdaw.gsfc.nasa.gov/CME\_list/catalog\_description.htm Gopalsw-amy et al. (2000).

This catalog contains all CMEs used the same ICMEs to create a list of correlate CME– ICME events by manually identified since 1996 from the LASCO SOHO mission. LASCO has three telescopes C1, C2, and C3. However, only C2 and C3 data are used for uniformity because C1 was diabled in June 1998. At the outset, we would like to point out that the list is necessarily incomplete because of the nature of identification. In the absence of a perfect automatic CME detector program, the manual identification is still the best way to identify CMEs. This data base will serve as a reference to validate automatic identification programs being developed. We also used the X-ray data which was measured and provided by Geostationary Operational Environmental Satellite (GEOS), during the same interval (1996–2006) with 22,688 records flare events. In addition we obtained the Data of the sudden storms commencement (SSC) events from preliminary reports of the ISGI (Institute de Physique du Globe, France); during this period we selected 345 SSC, events and 13,863 CME events.

## 3 Methodology

#### 3.1 Model Outline

Gopalswamy et al. (2000a, 2001a) developed an empirical model to predict the 1 AU arrival times of CMEs. The model was based on the velocity distribution of ICMEs detected by Wind and ACE spacecrafts (near-Earth) in comparison to the velocity

distribution of CMEs observed by SOHO/LASCO (near-Sun). By comparing between two distribution speeds of CMEs, Gopalswamy suggested that CMEs undergo an effective acceleration defined as a = (u - v)/t where u is the initial velocity near-Sun detected by (SOHO/LASCO), is the final velocity detected by Wind and t is the time taken by a given CME to reach Earth. By these assumption we can obtain an expected relation between effective acceleration a, and initial velocity u according to the kinematics equation

$$S = ut + \frac{1}{2}at^2\tag{1}$$

The only free parameter required by the model is the initial CME velocity to predict the arrival time t at distance S = 1 AU. To generalize the model, Gopalswamy et al. (2001a) assumed that effective acceleration ceases at some distance d between Sun and Earth. The CMEs travel with constant speed beyond d<sub>1</sub> to reach a point near-Earth at distance d<sub>2</sub>, the travel time then is the sum of time t<sub>1</sub> taken to travel the distance d<sub>1</sub> and t<sub>2</sub> that to travel d<sub>2</sub>, i.e.,  $t = t_1 + t_2$ . The model predicted the travel time within mean error of 10.7 h considering the best cessation distance is at 0.75 AU).

We used this model by solving Eq. (1) for  $t = T_C$ , S = D and  $u = V_{CME}$ , where,  $T_C$  is the calculated arrival time of ICME shocks,  $V_{CME}$  is the initial velocity of the ICME, and D is the distance from the sun to the Earth's magnetosphere, since the height of the Earth's magnetosphere for the surface of the Earth = 10 R<sub>E</sub> (R<sub>E</sub> is the Earth's radius). Therefore D can be calculated from the equation:

$$D = 1AU - 10RE$$
(2)

 $V_{CME}$  is corrected according to the projection effect of ICMEs with the assumption that each CME is like a cone with the front described by an arc of a circle, Hundhausen et al. (1994, see also Leblanc et al. (2001)) derived a formula to relate the real radial speed of the CME,  $V_{rad}$ , to its apparent velocity measured on the plane of the sky,  $V_{sky}$ , which reads as:

$$V_{rad} = V_{Sky} \frac{1 + \sin \alpha}{\sin \phi + \sin \alpha}$$
(3)

where,  $\alpha$  is the actual half angular width of the CME, and  $\phi$  is the heliocentric angle of the central axis of the CME, which is given by  $\cos \phi = \cos \lambda \cos \psi$ , where  $\lambda$  and  $\psi$  are the corresponding latitude and longitude of the source region center, respectively.

We can correct the calculated arrival time from:

$$T_{Error} = \operatorname{Min}\{|T_c - T_{SSC}|\},\tag{4}$$

where,  $T_{SSC}$  is the actual arrival time of the ICME shock impacted the magnetosphere and cause the a SSC,  $T_{Error}$  is the error of the calculated arrival time, and:

$$T_{\min} < T_{SSC} < T_{\max}, \tag{5}$$

where  $T_{\min}$  and  $T_{\max}$  are minimum and maximum times as a boundary conditions for our model.

In the second step, we estimate the boundary intervals from Fig. 1 as follows:  $T_{min} \approx 1$  day and  $T_{max} \approx 7$  days.

#### 3.2 Estimation of the Boundary Conditions

The CME–SSC interval must be between  $T_{min}$  and  $T_{max}$ , to estimate these values we will need to create a program based on the following steps:





- Reading the data of both CME and SSC (the signature of the arrival of ICME shock).
- Correct  $V_{CME}$  according to the projection effect of ICMEs by applying Eq. (3)
- Estimate the arrival time TC by using Eq. (1).
- Calculate the intervals between SSC event and the corresponding ICME shocks by using Eq. (3)
- Selecting the CME-ICME shock event which has the minimum value of T<sub>Error</sub>.

3.3 Selection of the CME-ICME Shocks Associated Events

Now, we have two data sets one for ICMEs near the sun and the other for SSC events in the vicinity of the Earth's magnetosphere, also we have selected the boundary intervals, and then we created a FORTRAN program with the following steps for selecting the ICME shock events:

Read the data of both ICMEs and SSC events. Estimate arrival time Tc by using Eq. (1). Apply the condition (4). Find the nearby ICME event to the associated SSC by using Eq. (3). Select the result values of ICME–SSC associated events.

# 4 Results and Discussions

4.1 Travel Time of the ICME Shock

By applying the steps of the FORTRAN program found in Sect. 3.3, we succeeded to select 295 ICME shock associated events and Fig. 1 showed the histogram of the travel time of these selected.

Our main result is expressed in Fig. 2, from which, we found that the best empirical equation between the travel time,  $T_C$  of the ICME shocks and their associated corrected CME Velocities  $V_{CME}$  is given by:

$$T_C = (854.52)(V_{ICME})^{(-0.57106)} \pm (0.22)$$
(6)

This equation have correlation coefficient, R = 0.60 for our 295 CME–ICME shock associated events. From which we found that there is a good correlation between the CMEs and their ICME shocks reached the Earth's magnetosphere and caused a SSC event as shown in Fig. 2. Moreover from this figure, we found that the Fast CMEs shock the Earth's Magnetosphere in short period while slow CMEs impact the Earth in long period.



Table 1 CME-ICME shocks associated list

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Interval <sup>a</sup>	SSC time	CME time	PA	Width	ΓS	IS	FS	S20	Accl	Е
6.46	4/8/1996 13:34	4/2/1996 2:36	267	37	192	116	263	246	2.7	1.40E + 29
8.15	7/28/1996 13:07	7/20/1996 9:28	31	175	246	56	429	477	9.4	3.90E + 29
6.72	11/11/1996 15:27	11/4/1996 22:15	260	20	573	408	726	1044	41.7	1.50E + 29
7.39	12/2/1996 10:01	11/25/1996 0:40	261	63	258	266	250	239	90.6	2.30E + 28
1.75	12/14/1996 8:25	12/12/1996 14:30	94	46	206	139	266	362	5.5	1.00E + 28
2.3	1/10/1997 1:04	1/7/1997 17:45	84	52	156	43	260	423	9.2	1.70E + 29
0.63	1/11/1997 1:16	1/10/1997 10:04	85	57	325	350	297	297	91.5	4.50E + 29
8.69	2/9/1997 18:10	2/1/1997 1:37	95	59	218	182	254	351	4.1	1.10E + 29
2.79	5/25/1997 14:34	5/22/1997 19:30	102	99	346	298	394	507	7.5	3.90E + 29
7.45	5/26/1997 9:57	5/18/1997 23:13	88	32	353	92	624	650	17.6	1.00E + 30
7.49	6/19/1997 0:32	6/11/1997 12:48	93	53	94	98	06	34	90.4	1.70E + 28
4.95	6/22/1997 3:13	6/17/1997 4:30	69	<i>6L</i>	185	157	213	312	3.2	4.00E + 28
0.76	7/15/1997 3:11	7/14/1997 8:51	LL	82	258	275	238	237	90.8	1.00E + 30
2.33	8/3/1997 10:42	8/1/1997 2:40	76	53	183	172	192	318	3.1	6.80E + 27
3.89	9/2/1997 22:59	8/30/1997 1:30	Halo	360	371	291	460	551	9.3	1.20E + 30
1.27	9/21/1997 16:51	9/20/1997 10:20	272	26	LLL	725	827	803	5	1.50E + 31
1.27	10/1/1997 0:59	9/29/1997 18:30	78	66	369	344	391	421	2.5	2.30E + 30
0.45	10/10/1997 16:12	10/10/1997 5:20	100	84	308	340	275	239	92.5	3.10E + 29
9.84	10/23/1997 8:04	10/13/1997 11:51	265	94	323	283	364	356	2	1.50E + 30
5.27	10/24/1997 11:14	10/19/1997 4:42	92	63	373	381	364	358	90.7	6.50E + 29
6.55	11/6/1997 22:48	10/31/1997 9:30	262	65	631	309	984	845	26.2	5.70E + 30
4.06	11/22/1997 9:49	11/18/1997 8:27	272	75	444	362	529	505	5.2	3.70E + 30
5.71	11/30/1997 8:09	11/24/1997 15:06	69	19	559	710	404	444	913	2.10E + 29
8.25	12/30/1997 2:09	12/21/1997 20:10	281	LL	126	91	162	215	1.7	1.60E + 28
7.3	1/6/1998 14:16	12/30/1997 7:08	85	56	443	481	406	251	97.1	2.60E + 29

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Table

Interval <sup>a</sup>	SSC time	CME time	PA	Width	ΓS	IS	FS	S20	Accl	Е
9.14	1/24/1998 5:29	1/15/1998 2:10	92	51	297	288	305	333	1.2	5.00E + 28
2.65	3/4/1998 11:56	3/1/1998 20:13	268	71	242	156	319	744	22.8	1.80E + 29
0.19	4/16/1998 21:22	4/16/1998 16:55	297	49	470	445	495	495	2	8.10E + 29
0.48	4/23/1998 18:25	4/23/1998 6:55	308	20	646	724	565	593	97.6	1.70E + 30
6.42	5/8/1998 9:52	5/1/1998 23:40	Halo	360	585	511	657	627	8	1.20E + 31
0.17	5/29/1998 15:36	5/29/1998 11:27	73	63	224	235	212	108	91.8	6.70E + 28
4.76	6/5/1998 9:41	5/31/1998 15:27	137	28	637	537	737	824	16.9	6.90E + 29
3.65	6/13/1998 19:25	6/10/1998 3:55	109	14	562	588	534	537	92.5	8.20E + 29
2	3/10/1999 1:30	3/8/1999 1:26	102	60	536	394	681	1080	43.4	8.00E + 29
0.39	3/29/1999 1:52	3/28/1999 16:30	355	35	304	290	319	351	1.7	1.00E + 29
2.9	4/16/1999 11:25	4/13/1999 13:54	109	68	258	196	324	336	3.6	2.10E + 30
2.4	5/5/1999 15:43	5/3/1999 6:06	Halo	360	1584	1511	1658	1628	15.8	1.30E + 32
3.1	5/18/1999 0:56	5/14/1999 22:26	141	43	223	235	210	18	92.4	1.30E + 29
2.81	6/26/1999 20:16	6/24/1999 0:54	256	98	503	488	517	531	1.8	2.00E + 30
5.02	7/2/1999 0:59	6/27/1999 0:30	271	76	232	223	241	320	2.2	2.50E + 29
3.9	7/6/1999 15:09	7/2/1999 17:30	39	127	410	321	500	453	4.2	6.90E + 30
4.81	7/12/1999 2:18	7/7/1999 6:54	244	33	371	377	365	332	91.4	6.40E + 28
1.16	8/4/1999 2:19	8/2/1999 22:26	271	157	292	284	299	317	0.9	5.80E + 29
2.8	8/8/1999 18:41	8/5/1999 23:26	258	73	217	212	223	234	0.4	7.50E + 29
6.3	8/15/1999 10:44	8/9/1999 3:26	197	212	395	425	361	288	94.1	8.10E + 29
0.25	9/12/1999 3:59	9/11/1999 21:54	35	120	1680	1766	1591	1653	920	3.70E + 31
9.62	9/15/1999 7:53	9/5/1999 16:54	9	68	278	289	266	178	92.2	1.00E + 29
2.74	9/15/1999 20:19	9/13/1999 2:30	343	33	652	703	601	520	910	7.00E + 29
0.31	9/22/1999 12:22	9/22/1999 4:54	78	72	516	481	551	734	13.9	5.20E + 29
3.01	10/21/1999 2:25	10/18/1999 2:06	298	26	1081	1141	1021	616	915	2.20E + 30

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Table	

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Interval <sup>a</sup>	SSC time	CME time	PA	Width	ΓS	IS	FS	S20	Accl	н
5.95	10/28/1999 12:16	10/22/1999 13:26	305	118	478	561	393	440	95.8	4.30E + 30
0.49	11/5/1999 20:10	11/5/1999 8:26	72	99	284	258	309	386	3.4	4.40E + 29
8.68	12/12/1999 15:51	12/3/1999 23:30	249	52	330	283	382	450	5.8	3.10E + 28
5.15	1/11/2000 14:26	1/6/2000 10:54	311	L	472	342	599	1351	70.7	5.00E + 28
3.83	1/27/2000 14:53	1/23/2000 18:54	235	70	388	501	272	229	98.7	6.90E + 29
5.01	2/5/2000 15:44	1/31/2000 15:30	117	67	398	421	374	321	93.2	6.00E + 29
6.17	2/11/2000 23:52	2/5/2000 19:54	60	76	632	764	500	602	99.7	9.10E + 30
1.78	2/14/2000 7:31	2/12/2000 12:54	342	62	122	LL	170	366	5.3	1.40E + 29
0.35	3/29/2000 19:24	3/29/2000 10:54	Halo	360	949	946	953	951	0.4	3.00E + 31
0.51	4/6/2000 16:39	4/6/2000 4:30	281	84	524	515	534	558	2	8.50E + 29
9.62	5/23/2000 14:25	5/13/2000 23:26	353	105	715	266	1202	1081	47.2	1.90E + 31
9.07	5/23/2000 17:02	5/14/2000 15:26	246	55	683	563	807	786	12.7	7.00E + 30
4.32	6/8/2000 9:10	6/4/2000 1:31	142	50	399	363	439	517	5.5	9.60E + 29
0.25	6/11/2000 8:01	6/11/2000 2:08	265	29	243	240	246	251	0.2	3.90E + 29
0.76	6/12/2000 22:08	6/12/2000 3:54	322	71	298	332	262	207	92.9	4.70E + 29
8.18	6/23/2000 13:03	6/15/2000 8:50	255	49	940	812	1079	1010	15.4	5.10E + 30
0.17	7/10/2000 6:38	7/10/2000 2:26	285	12	610	597	624	703	5.9	2.10E + 29
7.42	7/19/2000 15:27	7/12/2000 5:26	268	47	445	396	498	597	8.3	4.20E + 29
5.8	7/23/2000 10:41	7/17/2000 15:30	127	30	325	327	323	317	90.3	2.10E + 29
3.06	7/26/2000 18:57	7/23/2000 17:30	14	96	329	33	654	820	28.6	2.10E + 30
4.54	7/28/2000 6:34	7/23/2000 17:30	14	96	329	33	654	820	28.6	2.10E + 30
5.35	8/10/2000 5:01	8/4/2000 20:33	173	123	267	228	308	308	1.8	1.00E + 30
2.45	9/6/2000 17:00	9/4/2000 6:06	327	145	849	773	927	879	7.6	1.90E + 31
4.53	9/18/2000 14:43	9/14/2000 2:06	126	69	596	40 <i>b</i>	473	522	910	1.00E + 30
4.45	10/3/2000 0:54	9/28/2000 14:06	203	14	353	291	416	542	8.8	8.90E + 28

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Table

Interval <sup>a</sup>	SSC time	CME time	PA	Width	LS	IS	FS	S20	Accl	Е
0.21	10/5/2000 3:26	10/4/2000 22:26	254	51	446	467	426	372	93.5	4.30E + 29
3.06	10/28/2000 9:54	10/25/2000 8:26	Halo	360	770	605	948	885	17.4	5.10E + 31
8.47	11/4/2000 2:21	10/26/2000 15:06	285	11	737	66L	675	357	922	1.40E + 29
0.49	11/6/2000 9:47	11/5/2000 22:06	200	36	209	204	214	227	0.4	1.20E + 29
5.93	11/10/2000 6:28	11/4/2000 8:06	2	83	341	0	677	808	29.8	3.50E + 29
7.75	11/26/2000 7:58	11/18/2000 13:54	74	120	553	332	781	706	16.2	6.90E + 30
3.58	11/28/2000 5:31	11/24/2000 15:30	Halo	360	1245	1269	1219	1238	93.3	1.10E + 32
4.44	12/3/2000 4:09	11/28/2000 17:30	222	31	617	909	629	632	1.3	1.90E + 30
3.98	12/22/2000 19:25	12/18/2000 19:54	195	62	230	216	246	319	2.3	6.30E + 29
4.11	1/31/2001 8:05	1/27/2001 5:30	310	17	295	217	380	507	8.8	6.60E + 28
9.51	2/12/2001 16:13	2/3/2001 3:54	95	56	271	198	347	376	4.5	1.20E + 29
3.18	3/27/2001 17:47	3/24/2001 13:27	209	34	214	142	295	357	4.5	1.90E + 29
5.95	4/4/2001 14:55	3/29/2001 16:06	267	33	441	418	467	470	1.9	7.30E + 28
0.44	4/8/2001 11:01	4/8/2001 0:29	134	6L	359	295	427	523	7.6	4.50E + 29
4.76	4/11/2001 13:43	4/6/2001 19:30	Halo	360	1270	1614	914	1215	957	6.80E + 31
5.93	4/11/2001 15:19	4/5/2001 17:06	Halo	360	1390	1503	1278	1341	922	8.50E + 31
3.09	4/13/2001 7:34	4/10/2001 5:30	Halo	360	2411	1947	2876	2974	212	2.60E + 32
7.8	4/18/2001 0:46	4/10/2001 5:30	Halo	360	2411	1947	2876	2974	212	2.60E + 32
0.29	4/21/2001 16:01	4/21/2001 9:05	190	22	616	627	604	609	91	3.90E + 30
0.19	4/28/2001 5:00	4/28/2001 0:30	160	32	270	224	316	310	2.3	9.00E + 28
1.9	5/27/2001 14:59	5/25/2001 17:26	90	208	930	006	962	947	3.7	2.50E + 31
3.1	6/18/2001 2:59	6/15/2001 0:30	207	74	633	823	445	447	920	3.30E + 30
1.6	8/12/2001 11:35	8/10/2001 21:08	45	6	548	322	780	1218	58.6	2.30E + 29
3.86	8/17/2001 11:03	8/13/2001 14:30	268	114	332	398	260	58	96.5	1.40E + 30
3.33	8/27/2001 19:52	8/24/2001 11:50	155	11	805	853	762	649	914	1.10E + 30

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Interval <sup>a</sup>	SSC time	CME time	PA	Width	ΓS	IS	FS	S20	Accl	Е
0.18	8/30/2001 14:11	8/30/2001 9:50	129	86	462	344	593	578	8.8	3.70E + 30
3.63	9/13/2001 2:33	9/9/2001 11:30	233	67	308	247	368	623	13.4	3.00E + 29
4.47	9/14/2001 2:05	9/9/2001 14:54	98	143	67	1007	925	606	98.1	1.20E + 31
1.41	9/25/2001 20:25	9/24/2001 10:30	Halo	360	2402	2234	2580	2500	54.1	6.50E + 32
3.24	9/29/2001 9:40	9/26/2001 3:52	293	76	644	722	561	615	96.3	7.20E + 31
6.37	9/30/2001 19:24	9/24/2001 10:30	Halo	360	2402	2234	2580	2500	54.1	6.50E + 32
4.7	10/28/2001 3:19	10/23/2001 10:26	135	41	87	0	222	559	13.4	2.80E + 28
8.88	11/15/2001 15:09	11/6/2001 18:00	28	26	315	322	307	233	92.1	8.80E + 28
5.99	11/19/2001 18:15	11/13/2001 18:26	57	4	272	102	439	875	31.6	2.40E + 29
4.89	12/23/2001 23:16	12/19/2001 1:54	180	5	411	349	476	488	4.8	3.20E + 28
4.63	12/29/2001 5:38	12/24/2001 14:30	87	49	963	1040	881	865	916	2.10E + 31
6.59	12/30/2001 20:09	12/24/2001 6:06	258	13	395	426	363	344	92.6	1.20E + 29
0.36	1/31/2002 21:27	1/31/2002 12:54	19	41	488	295	686	1239	60.3	3.20E + 29
4.48	2/17/2002 2:55	2/12/2002 15:30	65	118	448	397	502	508	4.3	6.20E + 30
1.04	2/28/2002 4:51	2/27/2002 3:54	257	62	415	340	499	848	25.2	2.60E + 30
3.31	3/20/2002 13:28	3/17/2002 6:06	159	21	632	685	577	565	96.3	2.30E + 29
4.34	3/29/2002 22:37	3/25/2002 14:30	348	53	219	172	265	313	2.9	6.20E + 29
3.96	4/14/2002 12:34	4/10/2002 13:27	340	159	650	540	759	876	21.2	4.90E + 30
6.14	4/17/2002 11:07	4/11/2002 7:50	126	47	318	333	303	226	92.5	8.10E + 29
5.03	4/19/2002 8:35	4/14/2002 7:50	323	76	757	812	700	709	96.5	8.00E + 30
4.53	4/23/2002 4:48	4/18/2002 16:06	247	85	804	704	912	883	12.3	1.90E + 31
3.96	5/10/2002 11:23	5/6/2002 12:26	88	17	193	193	193	196	0	1.60E + 28
5.18	5/11/2002 10:14	5/6/2002 5:50	112	69	226	200	253	379	4.4	1.10E + 29
6.49	5/18/2002 20:08	5/12/2002 8:26	214	59	506	509	504	500	90.4	1.90E + 30
4.34	5/21/2002 22:03	5/17/2002 13:50	89	16	552	499	603	789	15.5	5.00E + 29

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Table

Interval <sup>a</sup>	SSC time	CME time	PA	Width	ΓS	IS	FS	S20	Accl	Е
5.59	5/30/2002 2:04	5/24/2002 11:50	215	38	268	187	347	749	21.9	2.20E + 29
4.12	6/1/2002 16:44	5/28/2002 13:50	232	17	643	587	697	863	16.8	2.50E + 29
8.34	6/8/2002 11:40	5/31/2002 3:26	301	101	341	388	293	55	96.1	2.70E + 30
8.36	7/17/2002 16:04	7/9/2002 7:31	116	14	523	549	499	430	95	1.60E + 29
0.25	7/25/2002 13:36	7/25/2002 7:32	277	32	340	329	350	378	1.9	5.60E + 29
3.74	7/29/2002 13:21	7/25/2002 19:31	272	29	556	572	539	516	93	1.90E + 30
5.29	8/1/2002 5:10	7/26/2002 22:06	Halo	360	818	820	816	817	90.1	3.50E + 31
2.61	8/26/2002 11:31	8/23/2002 20:50	262	131	861	1041	665	817	922	1.90E + 31
4.29	9/7/2002 16:36	9/3/2002 9:40	259	42	447	524	366	313	97.3	9.30E + 29
9.51	9/30/2002 8:15	9/20/2002 20:06	213	LL	738	738	739	739	0.1	1.50E + 30
4.9	11/9/2002 18:49	11/4/2002 21:08	142	70	352	321	383	468	5.3	1.90E + 30
9.69	11/20/2002 11:08	11/10/2002 18:30	300	25	512	271	727	1521	106	1.40E + 29
4.35	11/26/2002 21:50	11/22/2002 13:27	133	24	514	614	413	80	917	1.30E + 30
3.07	12/22/2002 10:29	12/19/2002 8:54	Halo	360	433	519	333	368	95.9	1.80E + 29
3.59	3/20/2003 4:44	3/16/2003 14:30	236	24	619	610	627	634	1.3	6.00E + 29
2.8	4/8/2003 1:11	4/5/2003 6:06	204	14	459	408	512	478	2.6	1.40E + 28
2.69	5/5/2003 5:04	5/2/2003 12:26	222	41	595	750	433	472	915	3.90E + 29
7.95	6/18/2003 5:12	6/10/2003 6:30	Halo	360	525	555	496	499	92.7	1.30E + 31
0.74	8/17/2003 14:21	8/16/2003 20:29	246	09	565	588	543	496	94.2	7.90E + 26
4.81	10/24/2003 15:24	10/19/2003 19:52	104	113	66L	626	965	1090	34.5	4.20E + 30
4.92	10/26/2003 19:08	10/21/2003 20:58	108	75	602	305	895	1050	44.2	1.20E + 31
9.09	10/28/2003 2:06	10/18/2003 23:55	98	114	544	521	569	566	2.3	8.80E + 30
8.1	10/29/2003 6:11	10/21/2003 3:54	Halo	360	1484	2014	923	1059	9124.3	1.30E + 32
2.3	11/4/2003 6:25	11/1/2003 23:06	254	93	899	1112	676	802	926	3.60E + 31
9.9	1/6/2004 19:51	12/27/2003 22:20	56	15	600	539	658	680	7.3	3.50E + 29

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Interval <sup>a</sup>	SSC time	CME time	PA	Width	ΓS	IS	FS	S20	Accl	Е
8.59	1/22/2004 1:37	1/13/2004 11:30	177	88	538	364	735	819	22.6	1.20E + 28
0.24	4/3/2004 9:47	4/3/2004 4:00	250	41	341	353	328	308	91.3	3.40E + 28
5.34	4/3/2004 14:10	3/29/2004 6:00	120	15	528	561	493	476	93.9	6.20E + 28
7.19	4/9/2004 2:33	4/1/2004 22:00	59	79	460	325	613	528	7.1	3.70E + 30
2.91	4/12/2004 18:17	4/9/2004 20:30	227	273	779	1000	955	959	93.3	4.30E + 30
6.25	4/26/2004 16:03	4/20/2004 10:08	296	98	248	176	323	296	2.3	6.70E + 29
5.31	7/16/2004 21:55	7/11/2004 14:30	37	39	470	326	614	784	21.4	4.60E + 28
4.36	7/22/2004 10:36	7/18/2004 1:54	231	10	541	371	708	1134	49.2	1.50E + 28
3.34	7/24/2004 6:14	7/20/2004 22:06	149	43	470	450	492	571	5.3	4.70E + 28
4.86	7/30/2004 21:14	7/26/2004 0:30	217	2	474	349	598	676	13.7	4.80E + 29
0.32	8/29/2004 10:04	8/29/2004 2:30	274	29	1195	1340	1044	849	946	5.00E + 29
0.22	10/27/2004 12:12	10/27/2004 6:54	82	16	281	207	362	1029	43.2	1.20E + 28
1.08	11/9/2004 9:30	11/8/2004 7:31	242	19	213	209	217	239	0.6	5.10E + 28
7.1	12/5/2004 7:46	11/28/2004 5:26	65	23	425	395	457	504	4.1	2.40E + 29
3.34	12/11/2004 13:40	12/8/2004 5:26	163	7	561	498	628	1227	54.1	2.50E + 28
6.03	12/30/2004 6:23	12/24/2004 5:36	291	92	<i>6LL</i>	614	961	1336	58	4.10E + 30
PA: is the CN	AE position angle (°), Wit	dth: is the CME angular w	vidth (°), Ls: (	CME linear ve	flocity (km/s),	, Is: CME init	tial velocity (	(km/s), FS: Cl	ME final veloc	ity (km/s), S20:

CME velocity at distance of 20Rs (km/s), Accl.: CME acceleration (m/s<sup>2</sup>), E CME energy (erg)

<sup>a</sup> Interval: Time interval of the arriving of ICME shock to the magnetosphere (days)

#### 4.2 Estimated Error

Figure 3 shows a histogram of computed error in the arrival time of the prediction curve in Fig. 2. The error is defined as the deviation from the prediction curve for each of the measured travel times in Table 1. It is observed from Fig. 3, that our model has a lower average estimated error (5.3 h). Goplaswamy et al. (2001a) found the mean value of this error is within of 10.7 h.

The differences between this result and that obtained by Gopalswamy et al. (2000a, 2001a), may be owed to the model of Gopalswamy et al. (2000a, 2001a) predicted the arrival time of ICME ejecta to the near- Earth orbit using Newton's low of ICME motions while our model is concerned with the prediction of the ICME shocks from the sun until the ICME shock reaches



Corrected ICME speed (km/s)

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the Earth's magnetosphere not the near -Earth orbit as the Gopalswamy et al. (2000a, 2001a), followed the ICME ejecta. Or may be owed to the 3-D structure of the ICME shocks used in our model are more wider than those of ICME ejecta used by Gopalswamy et al. 2001a). Otherwise may be due to the differences in the periods and the number of events in each study.

4.3 The Accelerated and Decelerated ICME Shocks

In this section we separated the ICME shock events into two groups according to their effective acceleration and deceleration. From Fig. 4 we showed that the faster ICMEs (with negative acceleration are decelerated by solar wind plasma) are more correlated to their associated travel times than ICMEs with positive acceleration. The fractional error bars of fast ICME shocks is found to be equal to 4.39 h as shown from Fig. 5.

This result could be interpreted by the fact that the fast ICME shocks reach the Earth's magnetosphere in shorter time than the slow ICME shocks. Consequently, the errors in the travel time of the fast ICME shocks are less than those for the slow events.

## 5 Conclusions

In the present paper, the relation between the near-Earth ICME shocks and their associated ICMEs observed near-Sun by SOHO/LASCO coronagraph have been studied during the 23rd solar cycle.

According to this study, we obtained an empirical equation between the travel times,  $T_C$  of the ICME shocks and their associated corrected CME Velocities  $V_{CME}$ , from which we can predict the value of  $T_C$  if we know the value of  $V_{CME}$ . Also we found that there is a good correspondence between the travel time of the ICMEs shocks and their associated radial speeds. In addition we have separated the ICME shocks into two sets according to their effective acceleration and deceleration. The results showed that the faster ICME shocks (with negative accelerations) are more connected to their associated travel times than those with positive accelerations.

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