

LT. Local time.

Magnetic Bay. Positive or negative deviations from the normal magnetograms, having a characteristic shape of the shore line of a bay.

Magnetopause. Boundary of the earth's magnetosphere.

Magnetosheath. Region between the magnetopause and the bow shock.

Magnetosphere. Region inside the magnetopause.

Magnetotail. Region of the magnetosphere extending in the antisolar direction beyond the trapping region.

MHD. Magnetohydrodynamics.

MLT. Magnetic local time.

M Substorm. Magnetospheric substorm.

Neutral Sheet. Narrow region about 1000 km thick in the middle of the tail of the plasma sheet where the magnetic field falls to a very low value.

Open Magnetic Field Line. One of the earth's magnetic field lines which is connected to the interplanetary magnetic field.

PCA Event. Polar cap absorption event. High energy proton precipitation in the polar cap producing high cosmic noise absorption.

Pedersen Current. Current flow along electric field which is perpendicular to the magnetic field.

PEJ. Polar electrojet. See auroral electrojet.

Pitch Angle. Angle between the instantaneous velocity vector of a charged particle and the direction of the magnetic field.

Plasmapause. Boundary at about L of 3.5 to 4 inside of which the plasma density is much higher.

Plasma Sheet. Thick slab of hot plasma in the magnetosphere.

Polar Cap. Region inside the auroral oval.

Pre-dawn Enhancement. Enhanced optical emission produced before normal sunrise behavior as a result of charge particles from the sunlit conjugate region.

QL. Quasi-linear.

R_E . Earth radius.

Ring Current. Current of trapped low energy protons at $L=3$ to 6.

rms. Root mean square.

SAR Arc. Stable auroral red arc.

SC. Sudden commencement.

SCA. Sudden commencement absorption.

SCNA. Sudden cosmic noise absorption.

SI. Sudden impulse.

Solar Wind. Electron, proton, α -particle and other charged particle emissions from the sun.

Trapping Region. Region of closed lines wherein charged particles can bounce from one hemisphere to the other and can drift all of the way around the earth.

ULF. Ultra low frequency and is from 10^{-2} to 3 Hz.

UT. Universal time.

UV. Ultraviolet radiation and extends from 100 to 3800 Å.

VK. Vegard-Kaplan band system.

VLf. Very low frequency and is from 3 to 30 kHz.

VLf Chorus. Radiation consisting of a multiple of overlapping rising tones, usually in the band of 2 to 4 kHz, which peaks in the morning hours, sounding like those of a distant bird colony.

Whistler. Radio signals in the audio-frequency that 'whistle'.

WPI. Wave particle interaction.

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