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Aurora borealis and the arctic climate change: is there any relation?

Kotrotsiou El.

4th upper high school (GEL)

of Karditsa

Anastassopoulos St.

4th upper high school (GEL)

of Karditsa

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Anastassopoulos



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The relation between aurora borealis and the Arctic's climate change

Ellen Kotrotsiou, 4th senior high school of Karditsa, Greece

INTRODUCTION

The gradual temperature rise of earth has been argued to be a result of the human induced greenhouse effect deteriorating in the past few decades. That being said, one of the causes of climate change could also be the recently observed hyperactivity of the sun^[1] as it is also reflected on aurora borealis spectacular appearance. Furthermore, the Aurora borealis is currently affecting the climate of our planet since it also differentiates the way clouds are formed.

SCIENTIFIC QUESTION AND HYPOTHESIS

I am going to study the speculation that the abnormal activity of the sun is gradually affecting the climate of our planet.

MY METHODS

I will compare the activity of the sun, the frequency of the appearance of the northern lights along with the major changes in our climate in the arctic over the last decade. Thus, I can compare any kind of anomaly on the referred data to the major climate changes .I will use specific databases to retrieve recent data concerning the activity of the sun , i.e.: www.spaceweather.com, the climate of our planet, i.e.: <http://nsidc.org/arcticeaicensnews> and also <http://ocean.dmi.dk/arctic>. Afterwards, I will analyze the following parameters:

Current solar conditions

- Solar wind speed: 446.4 km/sec
- density: 4.2 protons/cm³
- interplanetary magnetic field: 12.02
- Updated: Today at 1023 UT
- X-ray Solar Flares
- 0 hr: M1.0 at 0006 UT Mar03
- 24 hr: A0 0036 UT Mar03
- Updated: Today at 1000 UT

Aurora Alerts

What's up in space

Lights Over Lapland has a brand-new website full of exciting adventures in Abisko National Park, Sweden! Take a look at our aurora activities and book your once-in-a-lifetime trip with us today!

SURFING THE SOLAR WIND: Earth is exiting a stream of solar charged particles from a coronal hole that has been blowing Arctic auroras from the night sky since March 2nd. A new stream could arrive early next week, and will be dipping in and out of a patchy network of solar wind streaks through March 8th, according to NOAA analysts. Aurora Alerts: [ShutItText](#)

1. Solar activity

- velocity of coronal mass ejections (Km/s),
- atmosphere's radiation of solar storms (KHz)
- strength of the magnetic field in the north-south direction of the earth (Bz),
- proton density (p/cm³) of solar wind
- speed (km/s) of solar wind
- frequency (nights/year) of the northern lights

2. Climate change

- atmospheric temperature in the arctic, T (°C)
- ground surface temperature in the arctic (°C)
- ice extent, a basic indicator of the ice melting (km²/year)
- rise of the arctic sea level (mm/year)
- declination of the snow cover
- extent of permafrost in the arctic

National Snow & Ice Data Center

Arctic Sea Ice News & Analysis

Read scientific analysis on Arctic sea ice conditions. We provide an update during the first week of each month more frequently as conditions warrant.

Daily Image Update

Arctic Sea Ice Extent (Arctic Ocean area with at least 15% sea ice)

PILOT STUDY

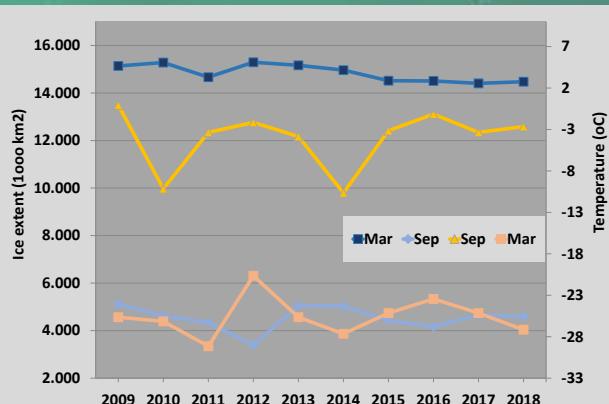
I have recorded, using the above referred databases, mean values of certain parameters in March (minimum T) and September (maximal T) of each year from 2009 to 2018. More specifically, I retrieved data of the arctic atmospheric T (°C) and the ice coverage extent (*Table 1 & Graph 1*) along with the speed and the density of the solar wind (*Table 2 & Graph 2*).

Year	Climate	
	Ice extent (1000 km ²)	Temperature (°C)
2009	15.136	-5.119
2010	15.283	-6.15
2011	14.667	-4.344
2012	15.294	-3.387
2013	15.167	-5.054
2014	14.964	-5.029
2015	14.517	-4.433
2016	14.507	-4.165
2017	14.406	-4.665
2018	14.475	-4.594

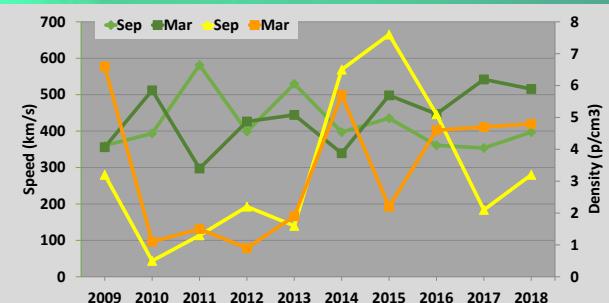
Table 1: Maximum - minimum ice extent during each September and March

Year	Solar activity	
	Speed (km/s)	Density (p/cm ³)
2009	355.8	360.2
2010	511.9	393.6
2011	297.4	581.4
2012	426.3	398.6
2013	444.5	529.7
2014	339.2	397.1
2015	498.2	435.3
2016	447.1	361
2017	541.8	353.6
2018	515.7	397.2

Table 2: Speed and density of solar wind during each September and March



Graph 1: Maximum-minimum ice extent coverage and air temperature in the arctic during the time period 2009 - 2018



Graph 2: March and September mean values for speed and density of solar wind in the arctic during the time period 2009 - 2018

FIRST CONCLUSIONS

My pilot study indicates indeed an explicit gradual increase of the speed and the density of the solar wind, especially in the last 6 years. An analogy between the temperature and ice extent is also noticed, as both the max. (mainly) and min. atmospheric temperatures have been rising while at the same time, the max. ice extent (March) has been diminishing, with an exception in the last 3 years. Yet, the period studied is short to establish clear relation between the rise of temperature with the enhanced solar activity. I will follow further investigation, documenting values of all the referred, in "My methods" section, parameters from even earlier (i.e. 1980) to make more safe conclusions.