A "GRAY BOX" NEURAL NETWORK MODEL OF THE SOLAR WIND DRIVEN GEOSTATIONARY ENERGETIC ELECTRON FLUX

P. Wintoft (1), H. Lundstedt (1), and T. Onsager (2)
(1) Swedish Institute of Space Physics, (2) Space Environment Center

The energetic (MeV) electron flux at geostationary orbit is highly variable. The flux cause internal charging on satellites and may result in electric discharges. In this paper we use a "gray box" neural network to model the hourly average GOES-8 >2 MeV electron flux. The input to the model are the solar wind plasma and magnetic field upstream of the Earth magnetopause. The forecasting capability range from a couple of hours up to 1-2 days depending on the solar wind structure. The model will also be implemented for real time operation using the ACE solar wind data.