Abstract

The October-November 2003 geomagnetic storm has been regarded as the third most powerful event on record. The series of solar flares and coronal mass ejections that occurred between October 26 and November 20, 2003 had extraordinary effects on Earth's upper atmospheric and space environments, for example aurora at middle and low latitudes. A set of comprehensive data has been collected both from space and from ground to study this event. A brief overview of these observations has been presented. Some modeling of magnetic field and electric potential in the ionosphere during this stormy days has been also presented.