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## REVIEWER'S REPORT

Manuscript No.: IJAR-55502

**Title: Variability of Total Electron Content (TEC) during Four Major Geomagnetic Storms of 2012–2014: A Multisite Analysis at Fixed Longitudes**

**Recommendation:**

Accept as it is .....

**Accept after minor revision.....**

Accept after major revision .....

Do not accept (*Reasons below*) .....

Rating	Excel.	Good	Fair	Poor
Originality		Good		
Techn. Quality		Good		
Clarity		Good		
Significance		Good		

**Reviewer Name:** Dr Thirunahari Ugandhar

### Detailed Reviewer's Report

The manuscript entitled “**Variability of Total Electron Content (TEC) during Four Major Geomagnetic Storms of 2012–2014: A Multisite Analysis at Fixed Longitudes**” presents a thorough and well-structured investigation of ionospheric responses to major geomagnetic storms during solar cycle 24. Overall, the study is scientifically sound, clearly written, and makes a valuable contribution to space weather and ionospheric research. I strongly recommend it for publication after minor editorial polishing.

#### Strengths of the Manuscript

##### 1. Originality and Relevance

The focus on the **Europe–Africa–Antarctic longitudinal sector (20°E–40°E)** fills an important geographical gap in storm-time TEC studies, which are often biased toward American and Asian sectors.

The multisite, fixed-longitude approach provides new insights into **interhemispheric and latitudinal variability** of VTEC during geomagnetic storms.

##### 2. Robust Data and Methodology

The use of **13 well-distributed GNSS stations** covering low, mid, and high latitudes ensures strong spatial coverage.

The adoption of the **five quietest days of each month** as a reference is appropriate and consistent with established literature.

**REVIEWER'S REPORT**

Integration of **solar wind parameters, geomagnetic indices (Dst, SYM/H, AE, Kp), GNSS-derived VTEC, and GUVI O/N<sub>2</sub> data** significantly strengthens the physical interpretation.

**3. Comprehensive Analysis**

The combined use of **station-based time series, spatio-temporal VTEC maps, and relative ΔVTEC (%) maps** offers both local and regional perspectives.

The event-by-event discussion is detailed and logically organized, clearly distinguishing between positive and negative ionospheric storm phases.

**4. Physical Interpretation**

The explanations based on **PPEF, DDEF, travelling atmospheric disturbances (TADs), neutral winds, and thermospheric composition changes (O/N<sub>2</sub>)** are well justified and supported by previous studies.

The discussion of **seasonal and interhemispheric asymmetries** is particularly strong and demonstrates a deep understanding of ionosphere–thermosphere coupling.

**5. Clarity and Structure**

The manuscript is well organized, with a clear flow from introduction to data, methods, results, and interpretation.

Figures and tables are appropriately referenced and effectively support the text.

**Minor Suggestions (Optional Improvements)**

A **summary table** comparing the key ionospheric features (positive/negative phase, latitude of maximum response, dominant mechanisms) across the four storms could further enhance readability.

Minor **language polishing** (e.g., consistency in tense and small grammatical refinements) may be done during final proofreading, but this does not detract from the scientific quality.

**Overall Recommendation**

This is a **high-quality and well-executed study** that significantly advances understanding of storm-time TEC variability over the Europe–Africa sector. The methodology is rigorous, the analysis is comprehensive, and the interpretations are physically meaningful.

**I recommend this manuscript for publication with minor editorial revisions.**