**Very intense substorms in the beginning of the Solar Cycle 25: Case study the main phase of strong magnetic storms in February and March 2023**

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The magnetic substorms reached ~1500 nT can be attributed to very intense substorms (*VISS*) contrary to the so called supersubstorms (*SSS*) with intensity equal or higher 2500 nT which were often observed during the Solar Cycle 22, that is in the era of increased solar activity. The number of *SSS* significantly reduced in the Solar Cycle 24 with coming the era of decreased solar activity. There were no *SSS*s in the beginning (4 first years) of the new Solar Cycle 25. Here we analyzed two strongest substorms with the *AL*-index up to -1700 nT recorded during the main phase of the strong magnetic storms on 26-27 February (*SymH* ~ -150 nT) and on 23-24 March (*SymH* ~ -170 nT) 2023. The global dynamics of these very intense substorms has been studied basing on of the AMPERE data consisted of the planetary carts of the ionospheric and field aligned currents distributions, constructed by magnetic measurements on 66 simultaneous low-altitude (780 km) communication satellites and ground based magnetic data. The common features of the considered substorms were established. It was found that typically there was a development of the strong morning and evening magnetic vortices causing the enhancement of the westward electrojet in the near-midnight– early morning sectors of the auroral latitudes and sharp poleward shift of the westward electrojet to the evening. That was accompanied by the significant increasing and extension of the eastward electrojet as well as it was typical for *SSS*. The obtained distributions were compared with the spatial dynamics of some *SSS*s observed in 2011 and 2012. We found that the spatial behavior of very intense substorms (*VISS*) recorded in the era of decreased solar activity is very similar to the *SSS*s recorded in the era of increased solar activity.