**On some features of interacting solar wind disturbances**

**Shlyk N.S., Belov A.V., Belov S.M., Abunina M.A., and Abunin A.A.**

*Pushkov Institute of Terrestrial Magnetism, Ionosphere and Radio Wave Propagation of Russian Academy of Sciences (IZMIRAN), Moscow, Troitsk, Russia,* [*nshlyk@izmiran.ru*](mailto:nshlyk@izmiran.ru)

As high-speed streams from coronal holes (CHs) and coronal mass ejections (CMEs) propagate from the Sun to Earth, they can interact with each other. This leads to changes in the speed and direction of propagation, internal structure of the magnetic field in different parts of the corresponding interplanetary disturbances. It has already been shown that interacting solar wind disturbances can be more geoeffective than those recorded on Earth separately; they cause more powerful magnetic storms or lead to the formation of more complex conditions for the emergence and development of Forbush effects.

Analysis of the behavior of parameters of the interplanetary medium, careful linking of events to possible solar sources using an extensive advanced database of Forbush effects and interplanetary disturbances (<https://tools.izmiran.ru/w/feid>) made it possible to identify various groups of interacting and isolated solar wind disturbances for the long period from 1995 to 2022. The average values and times of registration of extreme values of solar wind velocity, interplanetary magnetic field strength, cosmic rays, and geomagnetic activity indices, etc. were calculated, and then the parameters of interplanetary disturbances in different groups were compared. It is shown that the presence of interaction significantly changes both the time parameters of the events under study and the magnitudes of the extrema.

The results obtained are applicable in forecasting a state of space weather.