**The relativistic electron precipitation during CME and CIR geomagnetic storms**

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The work compares the fluxes of relativistic (>0.6 MeV) precipitating electrons from the Earth's outer radiation belt during magnetic storms caused by a coronal mass ejection (CME) and a high-speed flow of solar wind from coronal holes (CIR). Data from NOAA/POES series satellites were used to register relativistic electron precipitation (REP). REP for corrected geomagnetic latitudes |CGLat|> 60° are considered in order to exclude the contribution of the South Atlantic Anomaly. The superposition of REP based on data from 5 satellites (NOAA-15, 18, 19, Metop-1, 2) over several days allows us to obtain an average picture of REP in the entire magnetosphere. Magnetic storms on October 10-13, 2021 (CIR) and November 3-4, 2021 (CME) were considered as reference events. The analysis shows that the level of REP during CME storms is noticeably higher than the level of REP during CIR storms. Apparently, this is due to the fact that the main contribution to the precipitation of MeV electrons is made by ion cyclotron waves (Pc1 pulsations). The generation of Pc1 pulsations occurs more efficiently during CME magnetic storms, which are characterized by a higher intensity of the ring current.