Space Weather
Lecture 1: Introduction

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I. Introduction

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- Human activities and technologies have always been prey to the extremes of weather




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. . . around the middle of the 19th century

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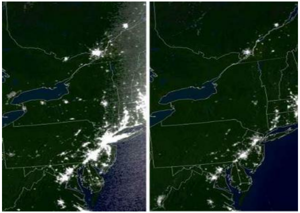


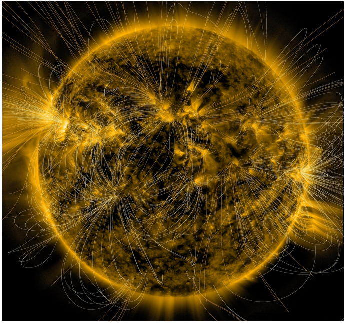
I. Space Weather: people who care

- "..**space weather** can have devastating effects on national security assets and our Nation's critical infrastructure, including assets in space."
  D. Trump, The White House, Oct 21, 2020

- "..From solar flares to magnetic storms, **space weather** can have a massive impact on mobile phones, transport, GPS signals and the electricity networks we rely on every day at home."
  B. Johnson, Sept 24, 2019

I. Space Weather: Definition

- Space Weather are disturbances of the upper atmosphere and near-Earth space environment driven by the magnetic activity of the Sun.



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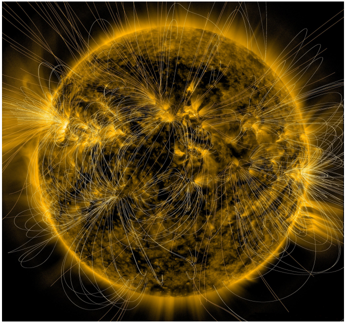
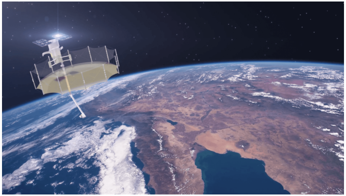


A planet habitability depends on space weather!

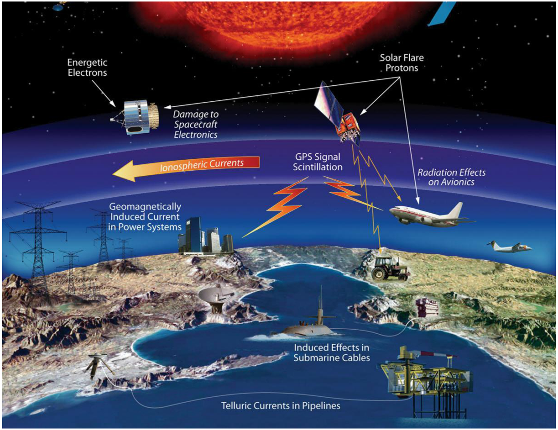
I. Space Weather: some of the most recent events

- Capella's Earth-imaging satellites deorbiting faster than anticipated (August 4, 2023)
- 40 from 49 Starlink satellites were burned in the atmosphere (February 4, 2022)
- Northern lights above Zugspitze (September, 25, 2023)



I. Introduction

- Since middle of the 19th century growth of the electric power industry, the development of telephone, radio, space-based communications and navigation systems has dramatically increased the vulnerability of modern society to space weather.



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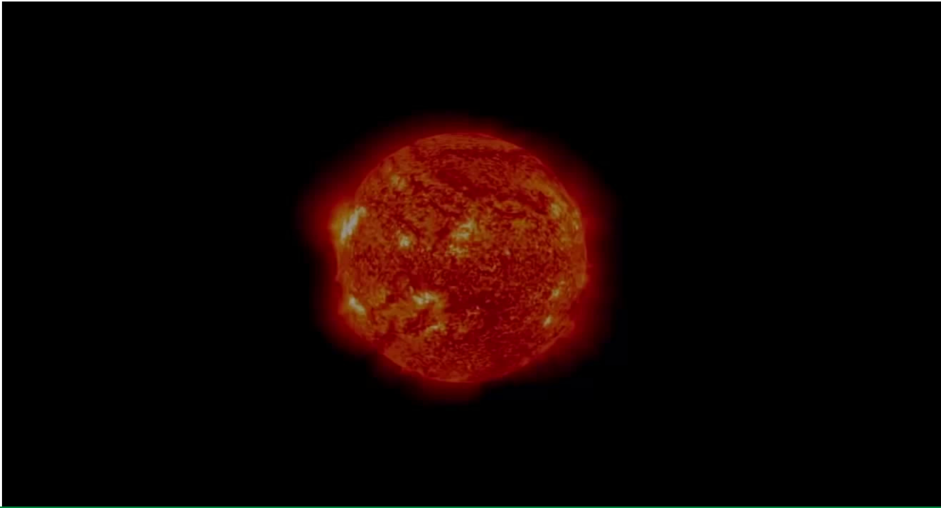
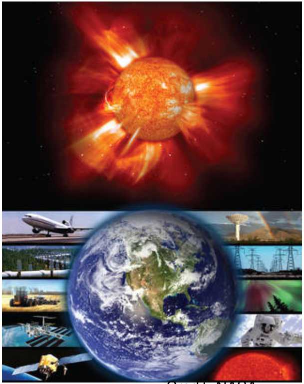


I. Motivation: to learn about

- the potential societal and economic impacts
- the technologies used for forecasting Space Weather events
- the infrastructure behind Space Weather services
- the physics behind Space Weather phenomena
- $\sim$ 9 lectures and 2 tutorials



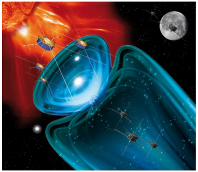
Credit: NASA

Credit: NOAA SWPC

Credit: W. Redal

Lecture's programm

1. Introduction (What is space weather? The potential societal and economic impacts, the technologies used for forecasting Space Weather events, the infrastructure behind Space Weather services)
2. The Sun and the Solar Wind
3. Bow Shock
4. Kelvin-Helmholtz Instability and Field Line Resonances
5. Earth's Magnetic Field
6. Interaction with Interplanetary Magnetic Field and Reconnection
7. Magnetospheric Substorms and Storms
8. Radiation belts
9. Ionosphere



II. Historical Background: The Carrington Event August-September 1859

- Richard Carrington (England) noted an outburst of “two patches of intensely bright and white light” from a large group of sunspots near the center of the Sun’s disk – *solar flare*

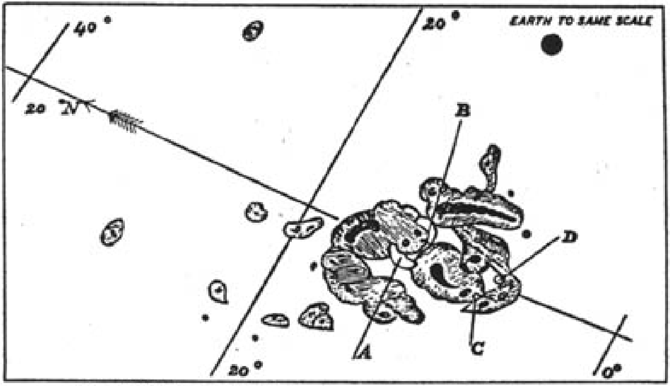


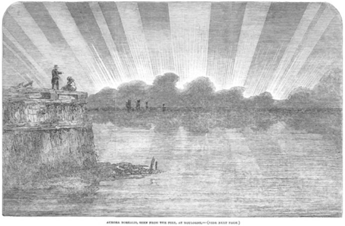
Fig. 36. Solar sketch, September 1, 1859, by R. C. Carrington

Richard Carrington’s 1859 drawing

II. Historical Background: The Carrington Event August-September 1859

- It was followed the next day by *auroras* seen e.g. in Sub-Saharan Africa, Mexico, Cuba, Hawaii, and even in Colombia.

Church's 1865 painting
"Aurora Borealis"



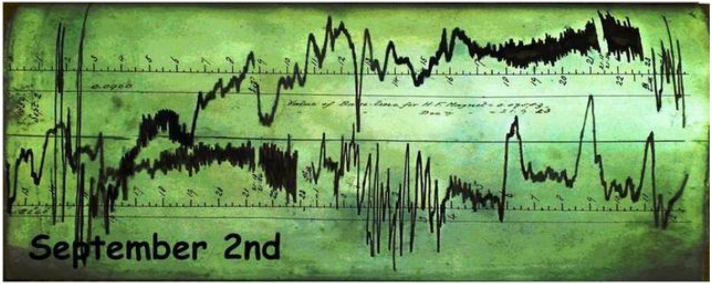
"The Aurora Borealis, seen
from the pier, Boulogne, 1853"

II. Historical Background: The Carrington Event August-September 1859

- Shortly after midnight on September 2, 1859, campers in the Rocky Mountains were awakened by an "auroral light, so bright that one could easily read common print. Some of them partly insisted that it was daylight and began preparation of breakfast."
  (The Rocky Mountain News)

II. Historical Background: The Carrington Event August-September 1859

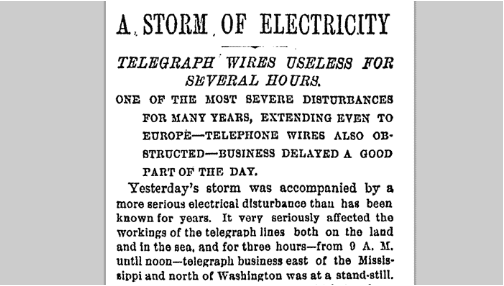
- A *magnetic storm* was also observed. The storm strength range from -800 nT to -1750 nT. (last 18 years values did not drop below -600 nT)
- "The *solar spots*, the mean daily range of the magnetic needle and the frequency of *auroras* – are somehow dependent the one upon the other". (*Elias Loomis, US, 1860*)



A magnetogram Greenwich Observatory, Declination, or compass direction, (D) is the lower trace and the horizontal force (H) is the upper trace.

II. Historical Background: The Carrington Event
Socioeconomic impacts

- Disruptions of telegraph service "at the busy season when the telegraph is more than usually required"*(Walker, 1861)*,
- the telegraph companies associated loss of income.



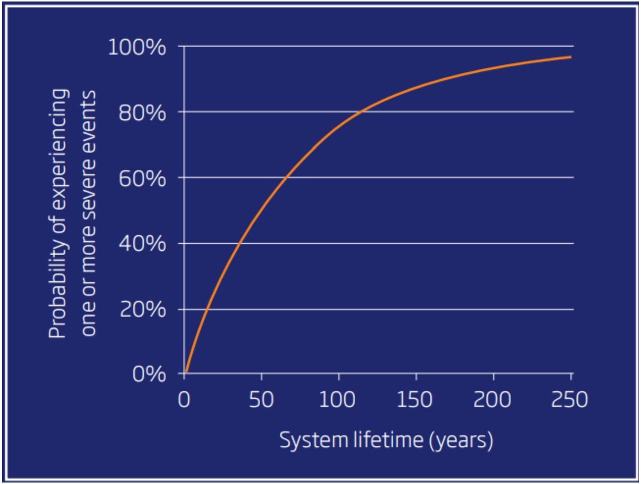
A STORM OF ELECTRICITY

TELEGRAPH WIRES USELESS FOR SEVERAL HOURS.

ONE OF THE MOST SEVERE DISTURBANCES FOR MANY YEARS, EXTENDING EVEN TO EUROPE—TELEPHONE WIRES ALSO OBSTRUCTED—BUSINESS DELAYED A GOOD PART OF THE DAY.

Yesterday's storm was accompanied by a more serious electrical disturbance than has been known for years. It very seriously affected the workings of the telegraph lines both on the land and in the sea, and for three hours—from 9 A. M. until noon—telegraph business east of the Mississippi and north of Washington was at a stand-still.

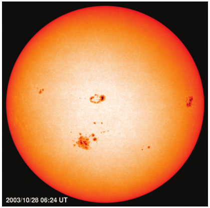
II. Historical Background: Probability of the Carrington Event

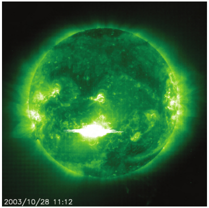


Estimated economic impact of loss of power ∼M€9,344.04 direct

“Extreme space weather: impacts on engineered systems and infrastructure”, Royal Academy of Engineering

II. Recent event: Magnetic Storm October, 2003





- A large sunspot (SOHO/MDI image, upper-left) erupted with a strong *x-ray flare* (SOHO/EIT image, upper-right).

SOHO spacecraft observations in a halo orbit around the Sun–Earth L1 point.
Credit: NASA

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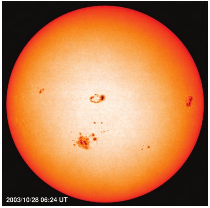

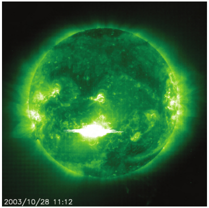

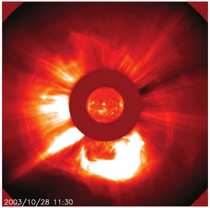

SOHO spacecraft observations in a halo orbit around the Sun–Earth L1 point. Credit: NASA

- A large sunspot (SOHO/MDI image, upper-left) erupted with a strong *x-ray flare* (SOHO/EIT image, upper-right).
- Within minutes, SOHO/LASCO detected a halo *coronal mass ejection (CME)* emerging from the Sun (lower-left).

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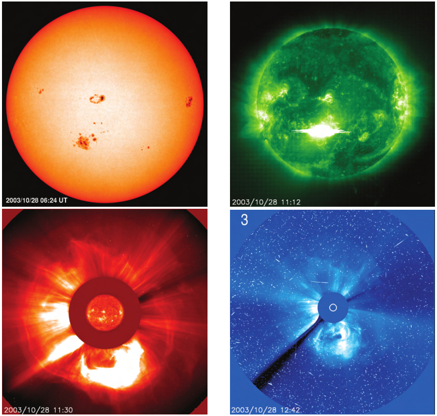

SOHO spacecraft observations in a halo orbit around the Sun–Earth L1 point. Credit: NASA

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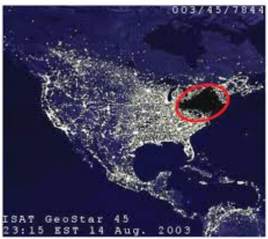
- 1.5 hour after the flare, a shower of *energetic protons* reached the SOHO spacecraft, creating the “snow” in the lower-right image.
- This CME triggered powerful *magnetic storm* ($\sim$-400 nT).

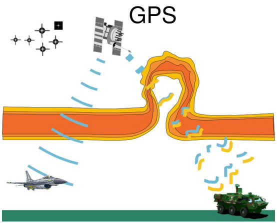
III. Effects of extreme space weather on modern technology

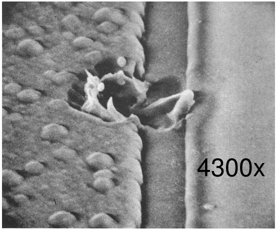
can be devided in several categories:

(a) Power grid outages
(b) Interference with Global Positioning System (GPS) navigation signals
(c) High Frequency (HF) radio communication blackouts
(d) Spacecraft hardware damages



Credit: US Air Force Research Laboratory (AFRL)





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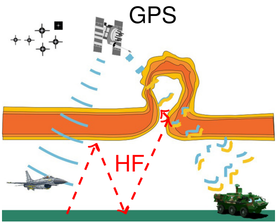
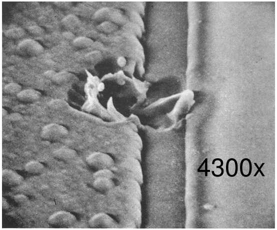




III.a Effects: Power Grids – Examples

- The economic lost of the August 2003 blackout in North America is \$4 billion. The economic profit in New York state was $\simeq$\$46 million during the same period.

New York, August 14, 2003. Photo: R. Platzer/FilmMagic

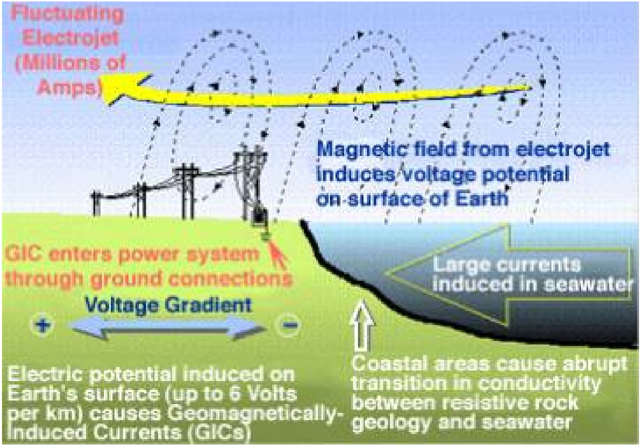
III.a Effects: Power Grids – Examples

- The March 13, 1989 magnetic superstorm: a voltage depression on the Hydro-Quebec power system in Canada. The system collapsed within seconds. The province Quebec was blacked out for approximately 9 hours.

Hydro Quebec,
Electric Power
Transformer

III.a Effects: Power Grids – Reason

- Power transmission systems are vulnerable to Direct Currents (DC) driven by magnetic induction
- Induced electric potential: $e = -\partial_t \iint_s \mathbf{B} \cdot \mathbf{dS}$



III.a Effects: Power Grids – Reason

- Too much DC current causes hot spots, wires melt and oil baths catch fire

III.a Effects: Power Grids – Solutions?

- Operators of the North American power grid constantly analyze potential risks associated with space weather events
  - * monitoring voltages and ground currents in real time
  - * in case of significant currents invoke conservative and mitigating operation practices.
- Forecasts are produced by National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA) Space Weather Prediction Center (SWPC): see `http://www.swpc.noaa.gov`

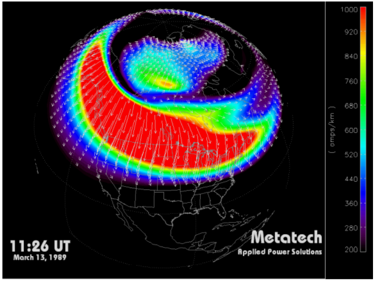
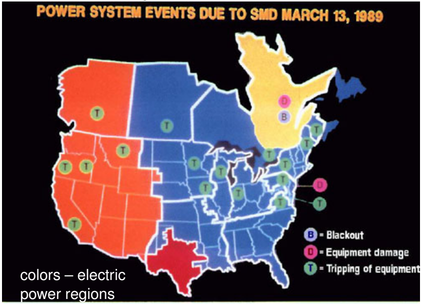


Figure 2-14. Simulation of geomagnetic conditions at 11:26 UT, on March 13, 1989.

SMD – Solar Magnetic Disturbance



III.b Effects: GPS

GPS Services

- GPS receivers determine the time within 100 billionths of a second $\rightarrow$ synchronize network computers or instruments
- Revolutionizing transport logistics $\rightarrow$ to track and forecast the movement of freight
- Needed for autonomic driving systems
- Enable farmers to adopt precision agricultural methods
- The fastest and most accurate method for mariners to determine their location

Source: NOAA

III.b Effects: GPS

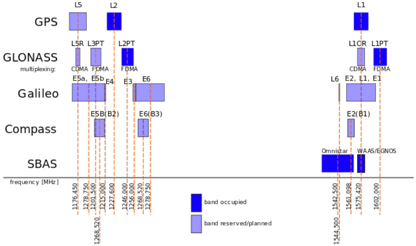
GPS Services

- The International Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) is a constellation of satellites which provides global coverage.
- Combined data product (4 times hourly) had better than 10 cm accuracy during the October 2003 magnetic storm.
- However, high-rate and real-time GPS analysis can be critical, e.g. *in aviation,* autonomic driving, in detecting seismic surface waves, as a consequence affect tsunami warning system, etc.

GLONASS – Global Navigation Satellite System (Russia)

COMPASS – BeiDou Navigation Satellite System (China)

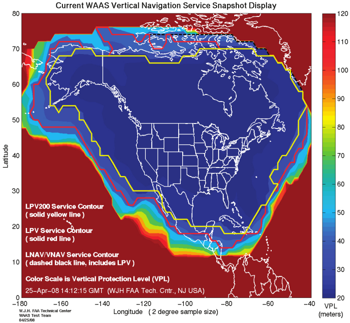
SBAS – satellite-based augmentation system (data from GNSS satellites is analysed on the ground and sent to users)



III.b Effects: GPS – Example

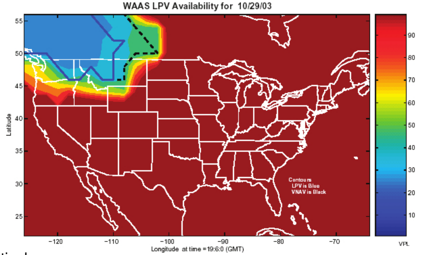
Aviation Navigation

- GPS was not available for 30 h in Oct 2003 leading to flight delays.



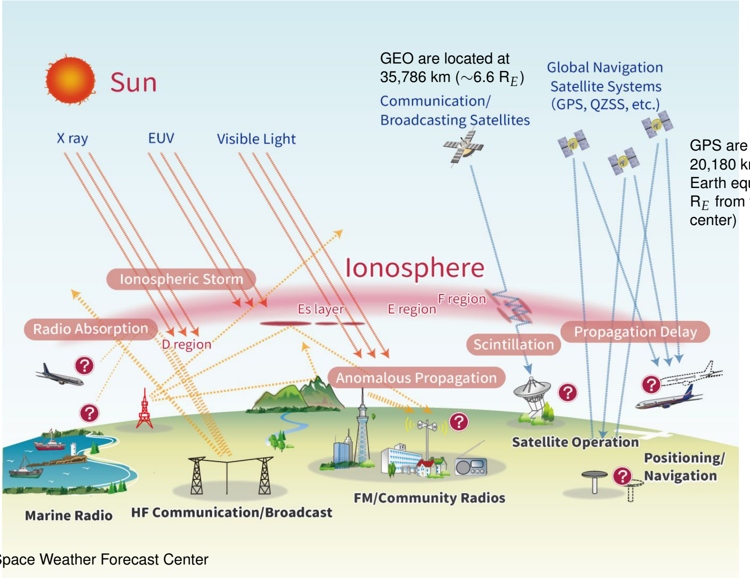
Vertical navigation service on a non-disturbed day.
Source: L. Eldredge, FAA

VPL – Vertical Protection Level



Vertical navigation service on October 29, 2003.

III.b Effects: GPS – Reason



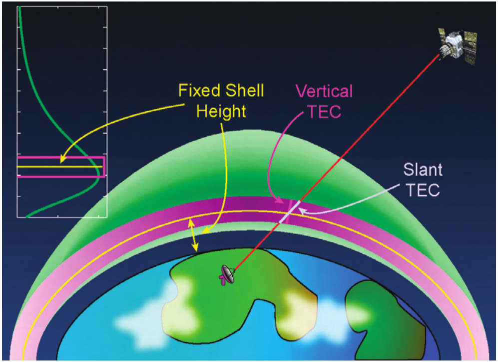
GEO are located at 35,786 km (~6.6 R_E)

GPS are located at 20,180 km above Earth equator (~4.2 R_E from the Earth center)

Source: Space Weather Forecast Center

III.b Effects: GPS – Reason

- The ionospheric corrections are done using a thin shell model.
- The accuracy depends on the Total Electron Content (TEC) in the ionosphere.
- During significant ionospheric disturbance the model can be used only for the horizontal navigation but not for the vertical.

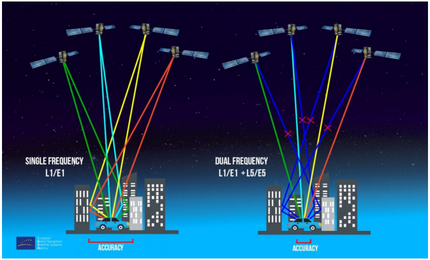


Source: L. Eldredge, FAA

III.b Effects: GPS – Solutions?

Aviation Navigation

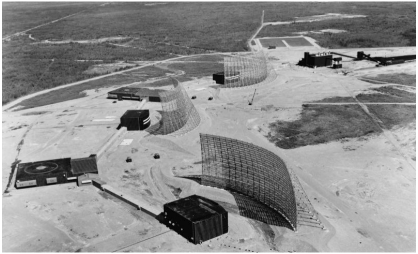
- To avoid such problems, switch to dual-frequency GPS system has been started (accuracy increase from $\sim$meters to $\sim$centimeters).
- In May 2018, Xiaomi launched the first dual-frequency GNSS smartphone.
- However, during high ionospheric disturbances the signal is still inaccurate (can be $\sim$50m).
- Build better ionospheric models



III.c Radio blackout – Example

May 23, 1967

- Radar system designed to detect incoming Soviet missiles was disrupted, in what the military perceived to be an act of war.
- US Air Force authorized nuclear missile-carrying aircraft.
- Information from space-weather forecasters, who realized that it was a *solar flare* jamming the radar, managed to prevent military action.



Three radar stations at the Ballistic Missile Early Warning System in Anderson, Alaska, in 1962. Image: Wikimedia

The solar flare begins at exactly 18:40 UT on May 23, 1967. Image: National Solar Observatory

III.c Radio blackout – Example

USS Midway aircraft carrier: crewman's story

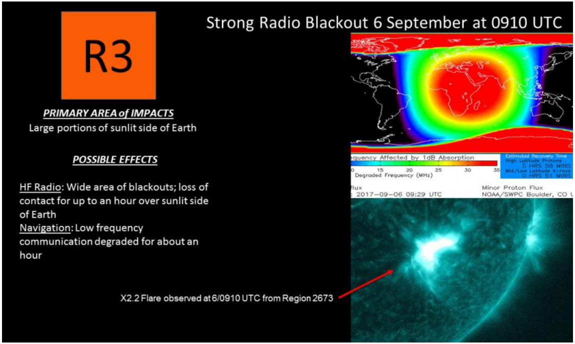
- The HF communication was occasionally interrupted by solar flares
- Could not do anything: needed to wait

Source: Wikipedia

III.c Radio blackout – Reason

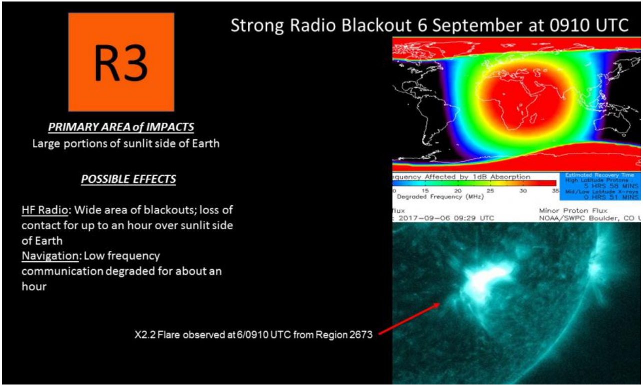
The latest Space Weather event: Sept 6, 2017

- An *active region* on the sun belched out two huge streams of radiation. One of them was the largest such *flare* in over a decade.
- These two flares were placed in the X-class, the most powerful type of *solar flare.* X-class solar flares are the largest explosions in the solar system.



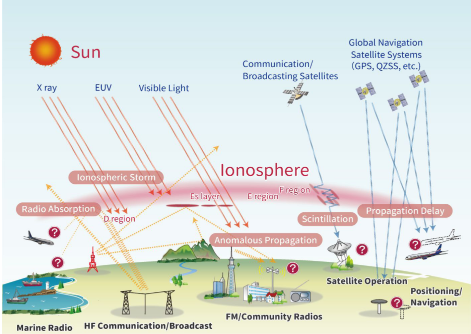
III.c Radio blackout – Reason

- The sudden outburst of electromagnetic energy travels at the speed of light. Therefore any effect is observed at the same time of the event.
- Increased level of X-ray and extreme ultraviolet radiation results in ionization in lower layers of the ionosphere on the sunlit side of Earth.



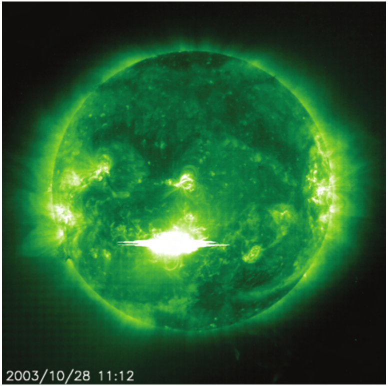
III.c Radio blackout – Reason

- A strong enough *solar flare* produces ionization in the lower, more dense *layers of the ionosphere.*
- Radio waves that interact with electrons in layers lose energy due to more frequent collisions in the higher density environment. This can cause HF radio signals to become degraded or completely absorbed.
- This results in a radio blackout – the absence of HF communication, primarily impacting the 3 to 30 MHz band.



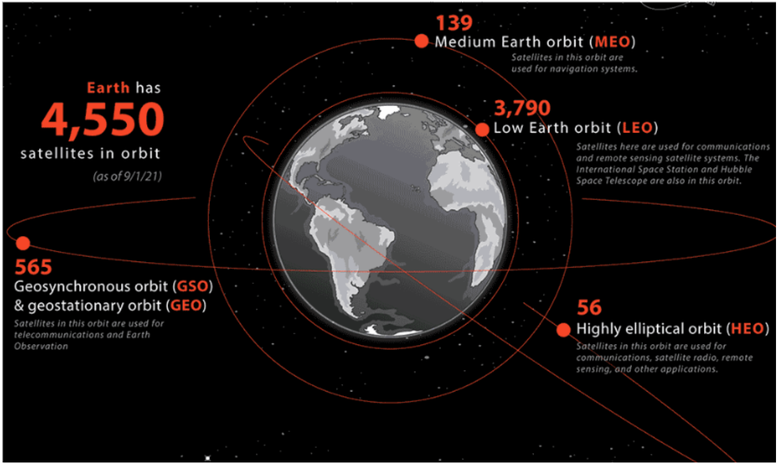
III.c Radio blackout – Solutions?

- Learn how to predict solar flares, e.g., using artificial intelligence



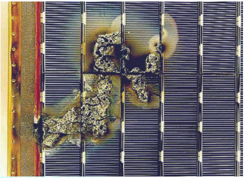
III.d Effects: Satellites

- The current fleet of satellites orbiting the Earth is ∼4550 (Sept 2021).

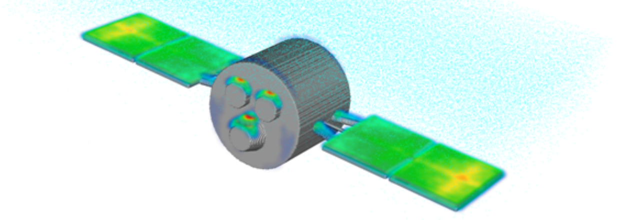


Source: DEWESoft

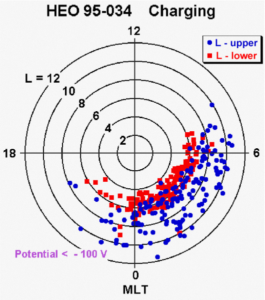
- On January 20, 1994, Telesat Antik E1 and E2 were disabled for $\simeq$7 hours. Canadian press, TV and data services were lost.
- The electrostatic discharge is one of the major causes of spacecraft anomalies.



solar array of ESA's EURECA retrievable carrier in 1993, ESA

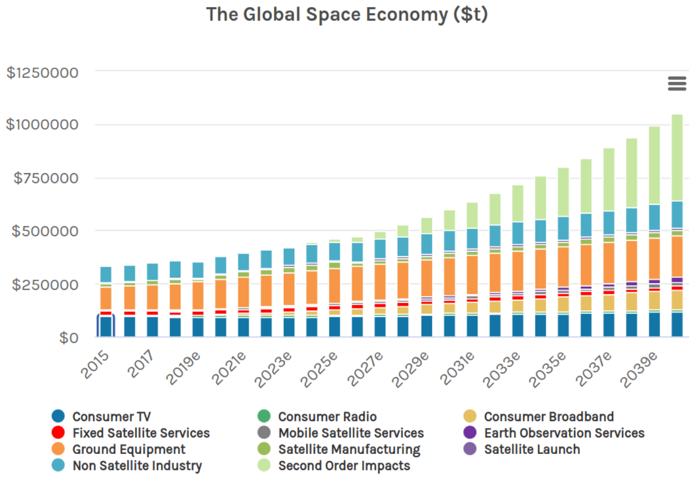


Credit: Tech-X Corporation



Fennell+08, several years of observations

III.d Effects: Satellites – Investing in Space

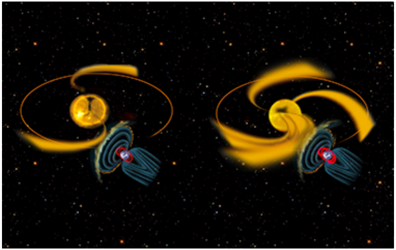


Source: Haver Analytics, Morgan Stanley Research forecasts

The revenue generated by the global space industry may increase to more than $1 trillion by 2040.

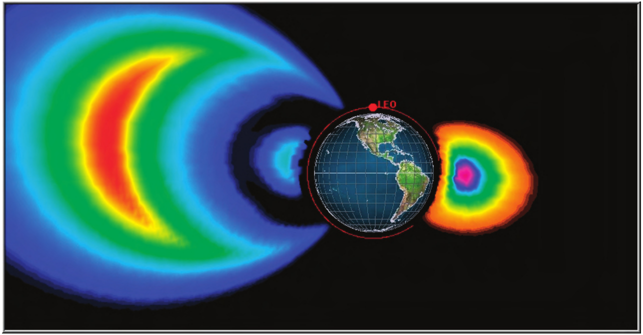
III.d Effects: Satellites – Reasons

- The satellites are damaged by enhancements of the *magnetospheric* electron intensity. Most of anomalies are related to major *magnetic storms* (like in 2003).
- They are also associated with *high-speed streams* emanating from the *coronal holes* during declining phase of the solar cycle.
- Also when storm and high-speed streams are absent the damages can occur. During *substorms*, *injected energetic plasma* into the *inner magnetosphere* can cause electrical charge to build up on spacecraft surfaces. The electrostatic discharge occurs subsequently.



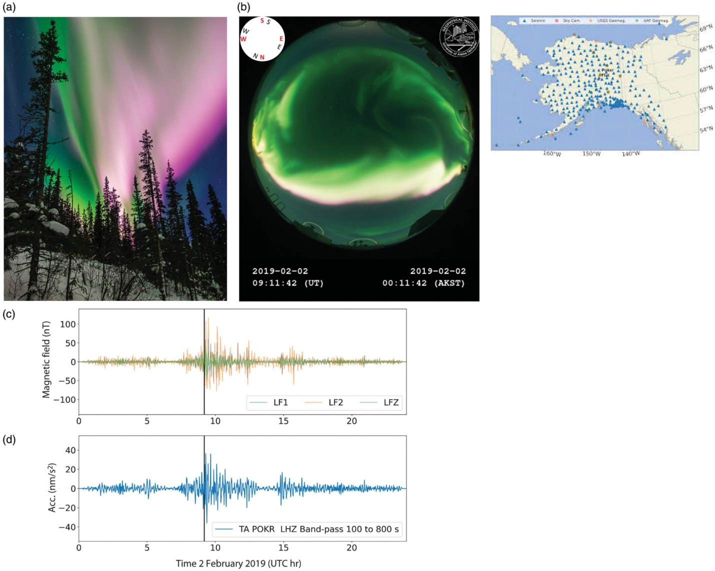
III.d Effects: Satellites – Solutions?

- To create more accurate long-term models of *the radiation belts and ring current*
- To better observe damages and then build better satellites



Credit: D. Chenette

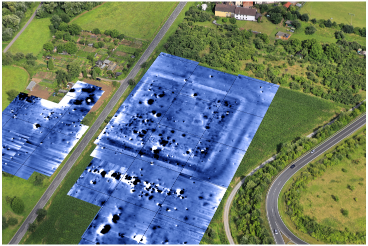
III. Effects: Related to Seismology



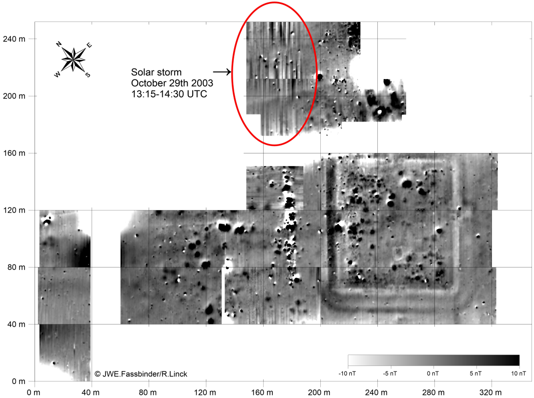
Credit: Tape+2020

III. Effects: Related to Archeology

- Archaeological site (the Roman fort Wörth am Main) overlaid by a magnetogram.
- The magnetic storm has produced stripes in the magnetograms.



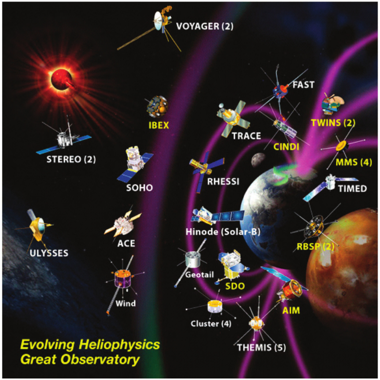
Credit: JWE Fassbinder



IV. Space Weather Services Infrastructure

- Although heliospheric missions are all primarily for scientific research, they provide much of space weather data used by both civilian and military customers.

Source: NASA-GSFC



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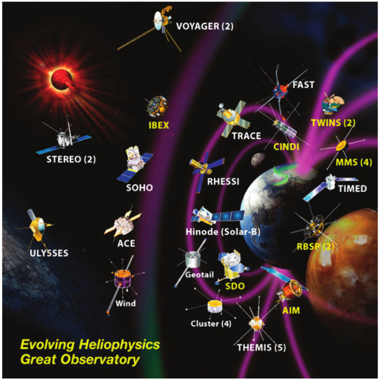

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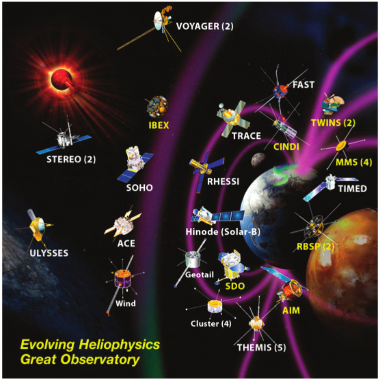

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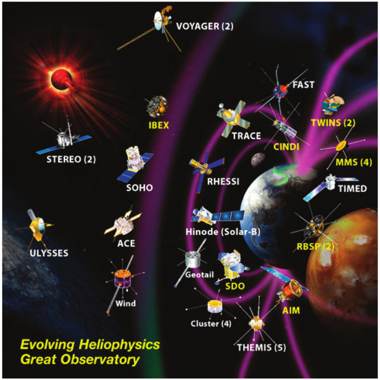
- The Earth-orbiting spacecraft measure space weather effects in Earth's *magnetosphere and ionosphere* (e.g., GOES, Cluster, THEMIS, MMS).
- Ground-based observatories provide data for characterizing space weather conditions and effects (INTERMAGNET, SuperMag).



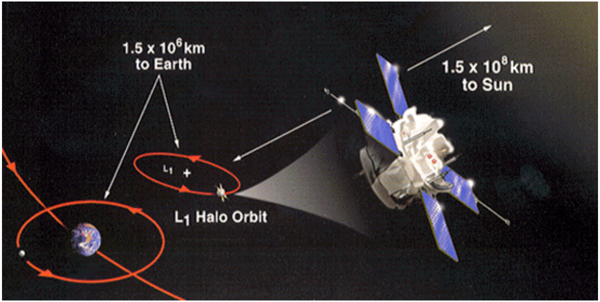
Source: NASA-GSFC

IV. Services Infrastructure: Sun observations

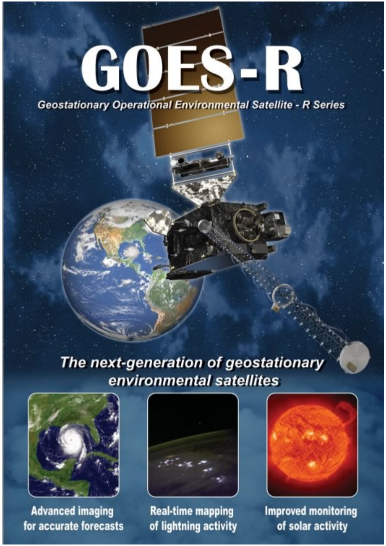
- SOHO measurements allow to predict arrival
  of MeV protons from solar events that can harm satellites and humans.

IV. Services Infrastructure: Sun observations

- ACE provides data from its position at Lagrangian point between the Sun and Earth (a point of Earth-Sun gravitational equilibrium about 1.5 million km from Earth and 148.5 million km from the Sun).
- It is a primary data source for measurements of solar particles and magnetic fields.
- ACE provides a $\sim$45 minute advance warning before CME strikes Earth.



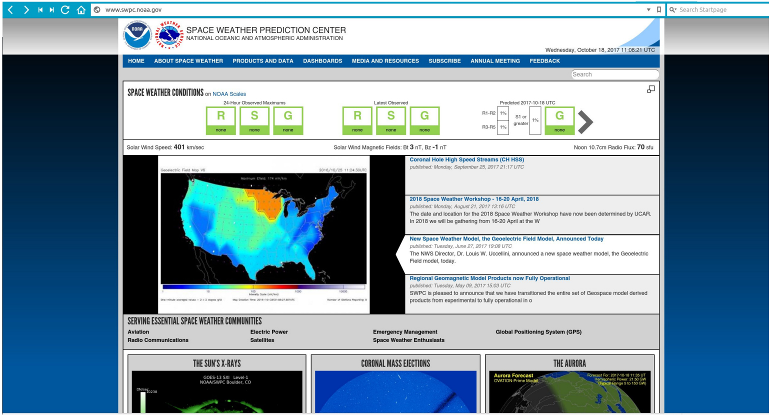
IV. Services Infrastructure: observations from geosynchronous orbit at 6.6 R_E



- NOAA space weather prediction center products – 50% from GOES (magnetic field, particle fluxes, solar X-ray imager),
  38% from ground-based magnetometers,
  7% from ground-based solar telescopes,
  1% from ACE.

IV. Services Infrastructure: Space Weather Scales

- NOAA uses different scales (G1–G5, S1–S5, R1–R5) to characterize the magnitude and impact of space weather events
- These scales are described in detail on NOAA website: `http://www.swpc.noaa.gov`



IV. Services Infrastructure: Space Weather Scales

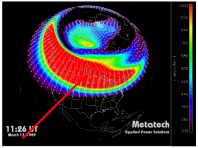


Figure 2-14. Simulation of geomagnetic conditions at 11:26 UT, on March 13, 1989.

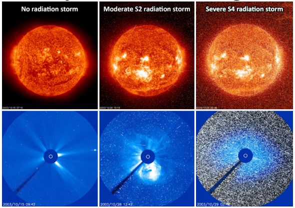
G-Scale $\rightarrow$ Geomagnetic Storms, Scale G5

- Power systems: widespread voltage control problems, some grid systems may experience complete collaps or blackouts, transformes may experience damage
- Spacecraft operations: extensive surface charging, problems with orientation
- Other systems: strong pipeline currents, HF radio propagation may be impossible for 1–2 days, degradation of satellite navigation, low-frequency radio navigation can be out for hours
- aurora can be seen as low as Florida and southern Texas ($\simeq 40^\circ$ geo. lat)
- value Kp=9
- 4 days per solar cycle
- Examples: magnetic storms in 1989, 2003 (magnetic storm on Sept 8, 2017, Kp=8, Scale=G4)

IV. Services Infrastructure: Space Weather Scales

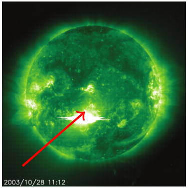
S-Scale $\rightarrow$ *Solar Radiation Storms*, Scale S5

- Biological: unavoidable high radiation hasard to astronauts; passenges and crew in high-flying aircraft at high latitudes may expose radiation risks
- Satellite operations: satellites may be rendered useless, memory impacts can cause loss of control, serios noise in image data, star-trackers may be unable to locate sources, permanent damage to solar panels possible
- Other systems: complete blackout of HF communications possible through polar regions + position errors – extremely difficult navigation
- Flux level of $\geq$10 MeV ions
  - Scale S5 $\geq 10^5$ protons/cm^2/sec/ster
    fewer than 1 per solar cycle
  - Scale S2 still produces e.g. biological risks
    $\geq 10^2$ protons/cm^2/sec/ster
    25 per solar cycle

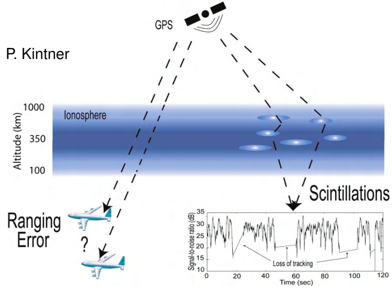


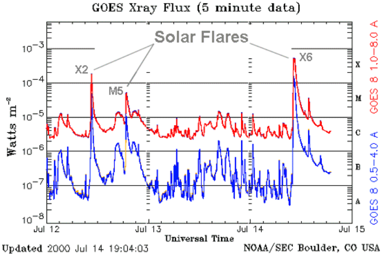
R-Scale → Radio Blackouts, Scale R5

- HF Radio: Complete HF radio blackout on the entire sunlit of the Earth lasting for a number of hours. No HF radio contact with mariners and en route aviators
- Navigation: the same but for low frequency signals
- GOES X-ray peak brightness by class X20 and by flux $2{\cdot}10^{-3}$Watts/m^2
- fewer than 1 per solar cycle (strongest X28 on Nov 4, 2003)



Source: P. Kintner



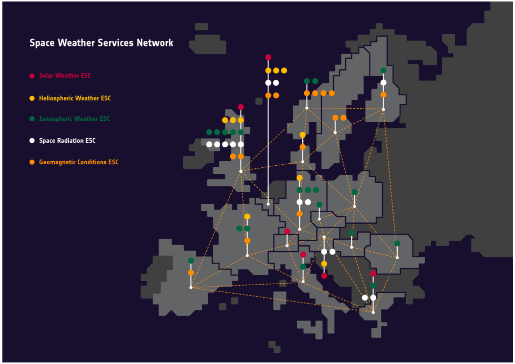


IV. Services Infrastructure: Europe

- Proba-2 mission: EUV imager, STEREO mission
- SWARM mission
- low cost space radiation monitors on as many spacecraft as possible
- many ground-based measurement systems: magnetometers, neutron monitors, GPS receivers for TEC and ionosondes

IV. Services Infrastructure: Europe

- ESA Space Weather Office
- The space weather landscape in Europe is “complicated” and “very fragmented”: operational activities from 25 countries
- competition with other areas of astronomy $\rightarrow$ limited fundings
- quality of space weather products should be improved

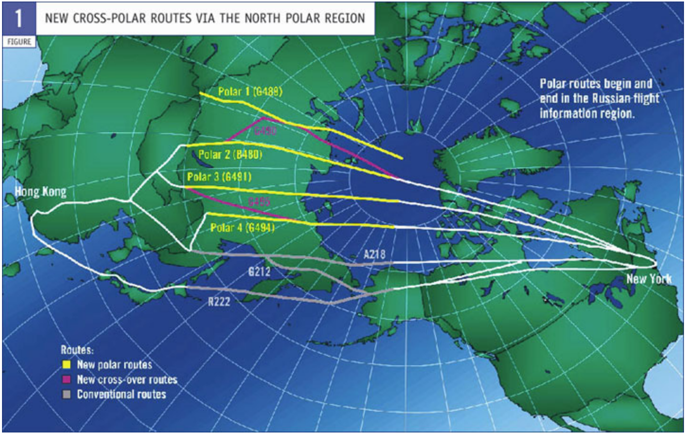


IV. Space Weather Services Infrastructure: Customers

Impact area	Customer	Action	Cost
Spacecraft	Lockheed Martin, Boeing, NASA	Postpone launch, in orbit reboot systems, turn off instruments/spacecraft	Loss of spacecraft $\sim$\$500M
Electric Power	U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, New York Power Authority	Adjust/reduce system load, disconnect components	\$3–6B loss in GDP (blackout)
Airlines	United Airlines, Lufthansa, Korean Airlines	Divert polar flights, change flight plans, change altitude	$\sim$\$100k per diverted flight
Navigation	FAA-WAAS, Dept. of Transportation	Postpone activities, use backup systems	\$50k–1M daily for single company

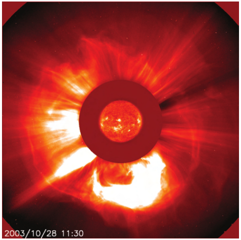
IV. Space Weather Services Infrastructure: Customers

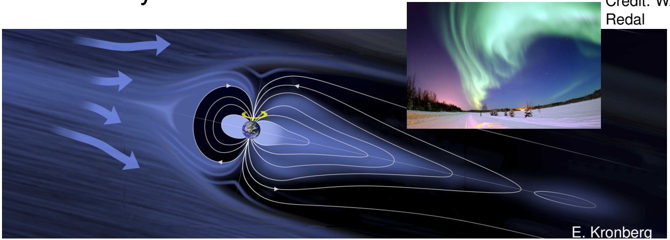
- Using polar routes for air traffic necessitates HF radio communications at high latitudes, which can be disrupted by solar activity.



V. Summary and Outlook

- *“It is a challenging task, for both scientific and societal purposes, to develop technologies and mitigation strategies that will help to reliably forecast space weather and its impacts.” V. Bothmer*
- In the following lectures, we will discuss physical processes that are relevant for space weather: Sun spots, CME, solar flares, high-speed-streams, magnetic storms, substorms, polar lights, ionosphere. . . and how they are measured





Credit: W. Redal

VI. Literature

- Severe Space Weather Events – Understanding Societatl and Economic Impacts, A Workshop Report, The National Academies Press, Washington, D.C., 2008. DOI: 10.17226/12507
- Walker, C. V. On Magnetic Storms and Earth-Currents. Philos. Trans. R. Soc. Lond. 151, 89–131, 1861.