



NOAA Space Weather Prediction Center: Advancing Space Weather Services for the Nation



Clinton Wallace

Director

Space Weather Prediction Center

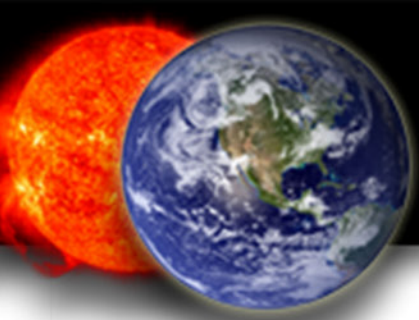
National Weather Service

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

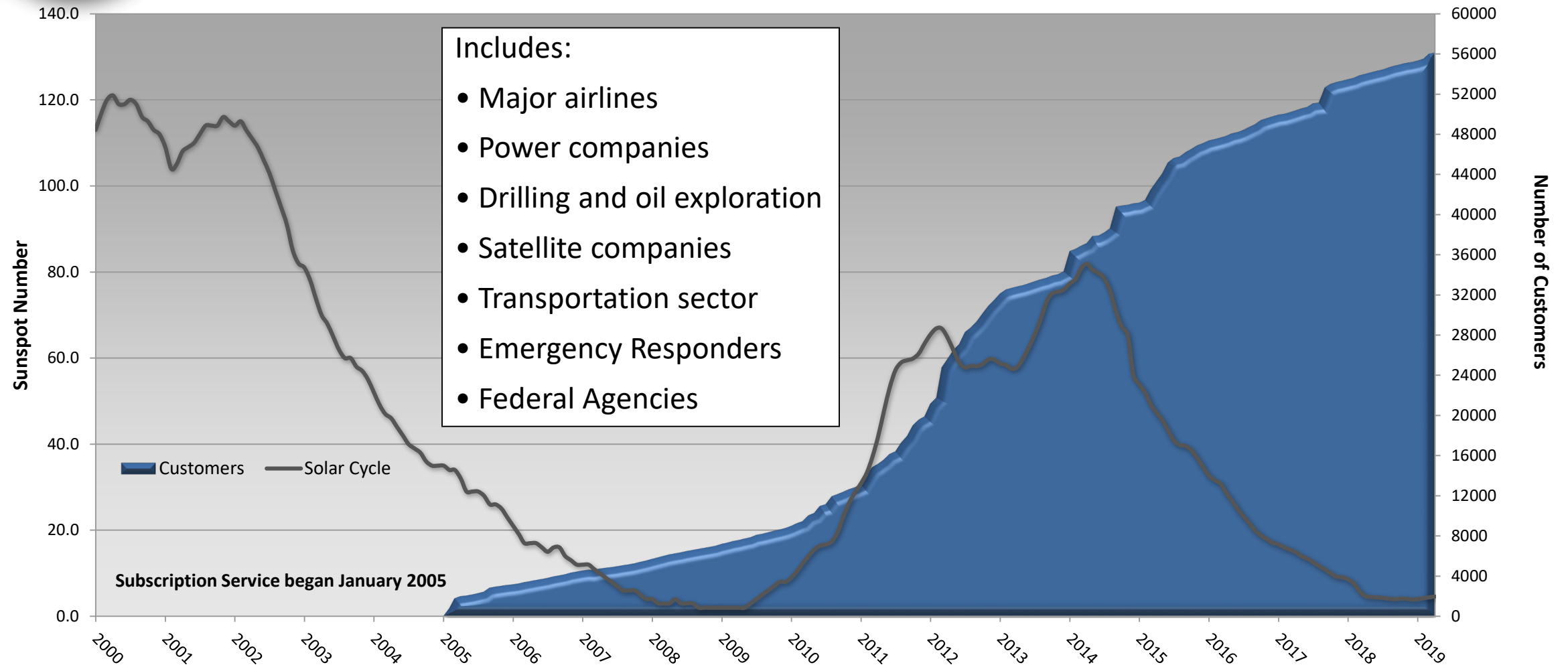
Space Weather Enterprise Forum

26 June 2019





SWPC Customer Subscriptions (through May 2019)



~200 new registrations every month

SWPC Space Weather Services Support Decision-Making

NOAA Space Weather Services

Used Daily

Space Operations

- Postpone launch of satellite
- Turn of or safe-mode instruments and/or spacecraft in orbit

Electric Power Grid

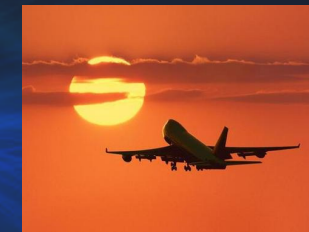
- Adjust/reduce system load
- Disconnect components
- Postpone maintenance

Airlines

- Divert polar flights
- Change flight altitude

GPS/Navigation

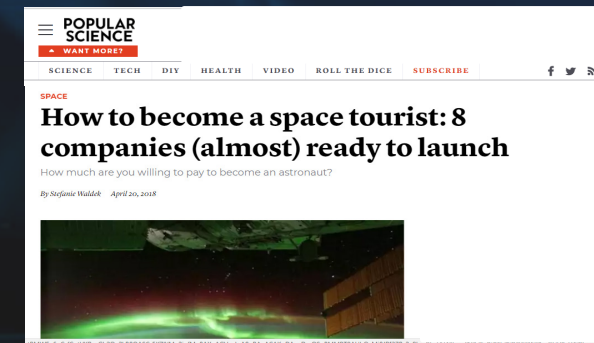
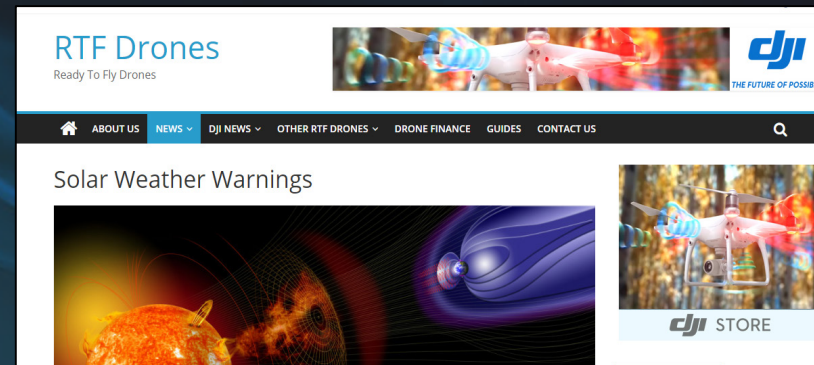
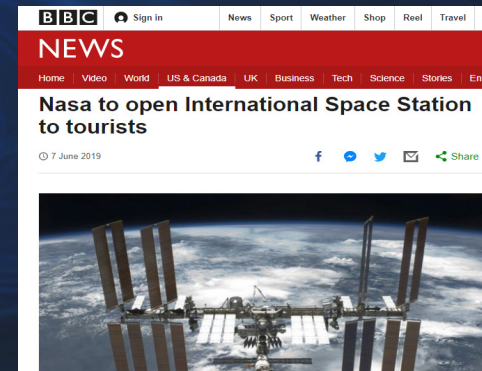
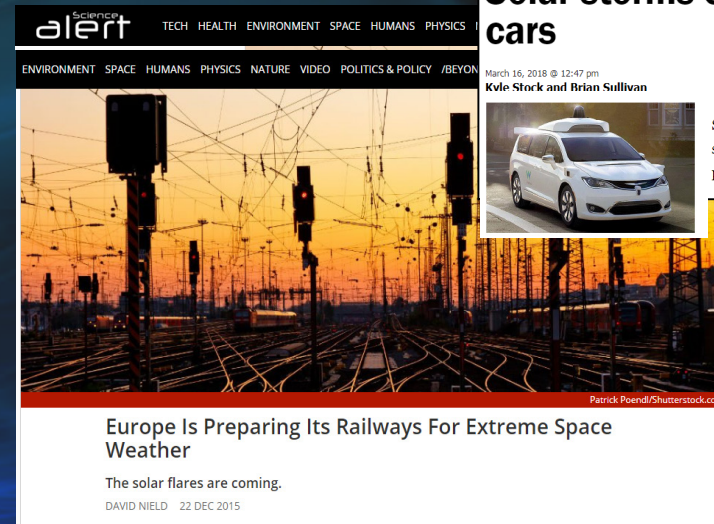
- Postpone activities
- Redo survey
- Use backup systems

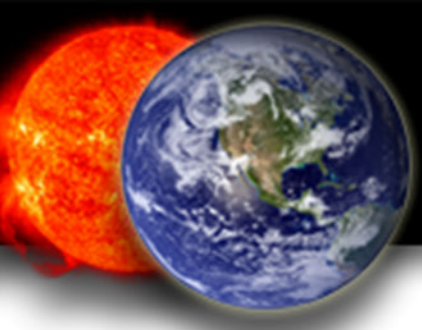


Adapting To Consumers Evolving Needs

Community must anticipate products to support needs of a rapidly evolving technological society

- Autonomous vehicles
- Advanced Rail Technologies - Positive Train Control (GPS-based safety system)
- Supersonic and Hypersonic transport
- Space Tourism
- Drone technology
- Deep space exploration

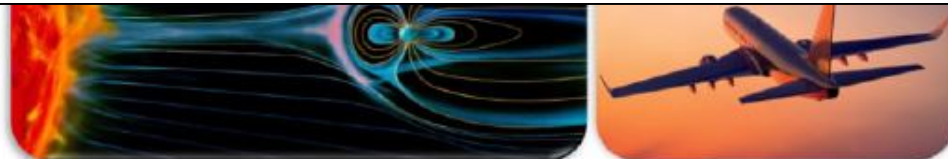




Customer Needs and Requirements Survey

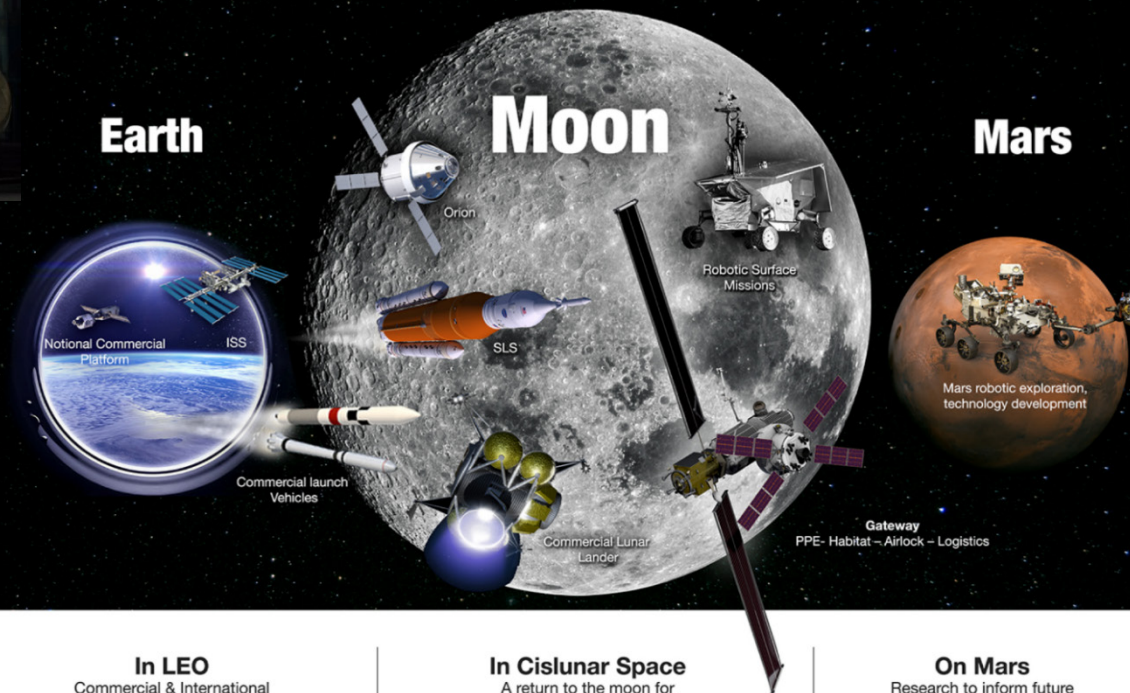
Key Customer Needs and Requirements:

- Transition to GeoElectric field forecasts
- Improved localization of geomagnetic disturbances
- Satellite information in MEO, LEO, and GEO
- Improved ionospheric products: TEC and scintillation



Preparing for Space Exploration Initiatives

- Continue daily support for JSC Mission Control for ISS support
- Crewed space exploration outside the magnetosphere presents many challenges
- Defining new support requirements for Lunar (2024) & Mars support



In LEO
Commercial & International
partnerships

In Cislunar Space
A return to the moon for
long-term exploration

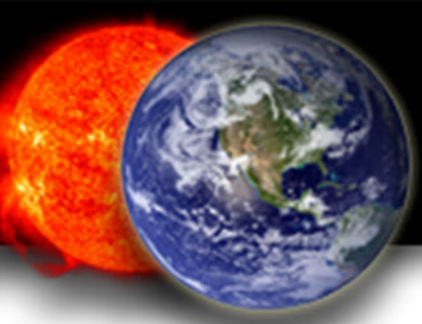
On Mars
Research to inform future
crewed missions



New Space Weather Services for Global Aviation

U.N. International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) called for the establishment of space weather information services for global aviation

- Three centers selected for the provision of services:
 - **SWPC** - United States
 - **PECASUS** – A Pan-European Consortium including Finland (Lead), Belgium, UK, Poland, Germany, Netherlands, Italy, Austria, and Cyprus
 - **ACFJ** – Consortium of Australia, Canada, France, and Japan
- New products in development now to address space weather impacts on communications, navigation, and health (radiation exposure)
- Services begin in November 7, 2019



NOAA-NASA-NSF Partnership

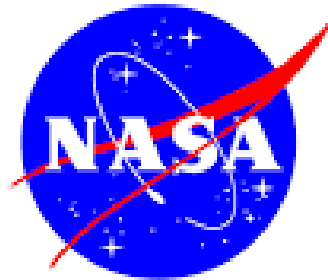
Continued Coordination of NOAA, NASA, NSF research

- Jan 2018 – Solar wind, solar wind structures, and CMEs (NOAA-NASA Proof)
- May 2018 – Energetic particles and plasma at spacecraft (NOAA-NASA)
- **Nov 2018 – Solar energetic particles and heavy ions (NOAA-NASA-NSF)**
- **April 2019 – Open call (NOAA-NASA-NSF)**



Tri-Agency Memorandum of Understanding signed between NOAA-NASA-NSF in Nov 2018

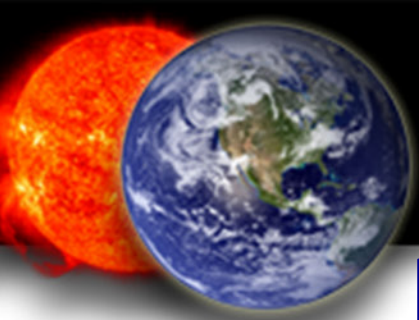
- Allows for the interagency coordination of funding for applied space weather research



The “Conveyor Belt” of new space weather science has been created!

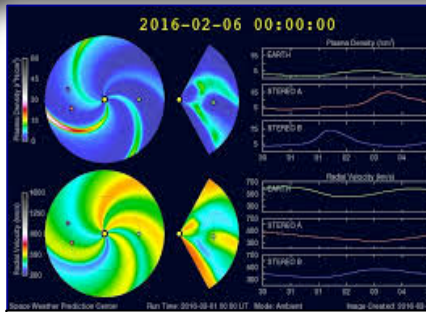
- Operational space weather centers be ready to on-board new science and technology
- The next great R2O challenge is in effectively and efficiently evaluating the results of these AO's and plugging them into operations





Operational Space Weather Modeling at NOAA

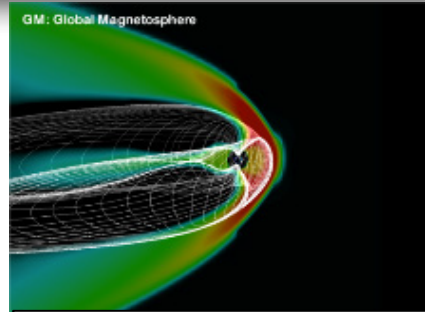
A Sun to Earth Continuum



**GMU/AFRL
WSA-Enlil**

Understand the structure of the solar wind as it propagates from the Sun to Earth

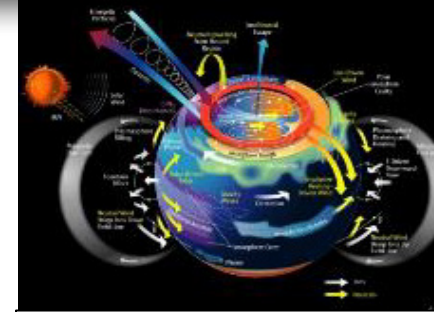
Operational
Upgrade
May 29, 2019



**U. Michigan
Geospace**

Understand the geomagnetic response to changes in solar wind; provide regional predictions of geomagnetic storms

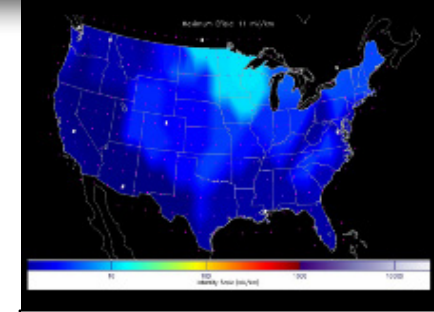
Operational
Sept 2016
Upgrade 2020



**NOAA/CIRES
WAM-IPE**

Understand details in the mesosphere, exosphere, and ionosphere, to understand links between the lower and upper atmosphere

R2O Transition
Operational 2020



**NOAA/USGS
Geoelectric**

Characterize and predict the regional electric field and the associated currents that impact electric power grids

R2O Transition
Operational 2019

WSA–Enlil Heliospheric Model

*Coupled modeling framework: **WSA (corona)** + **Enlil (Heliospheric MHD)** affording predictive knowledge of Heliosphere*

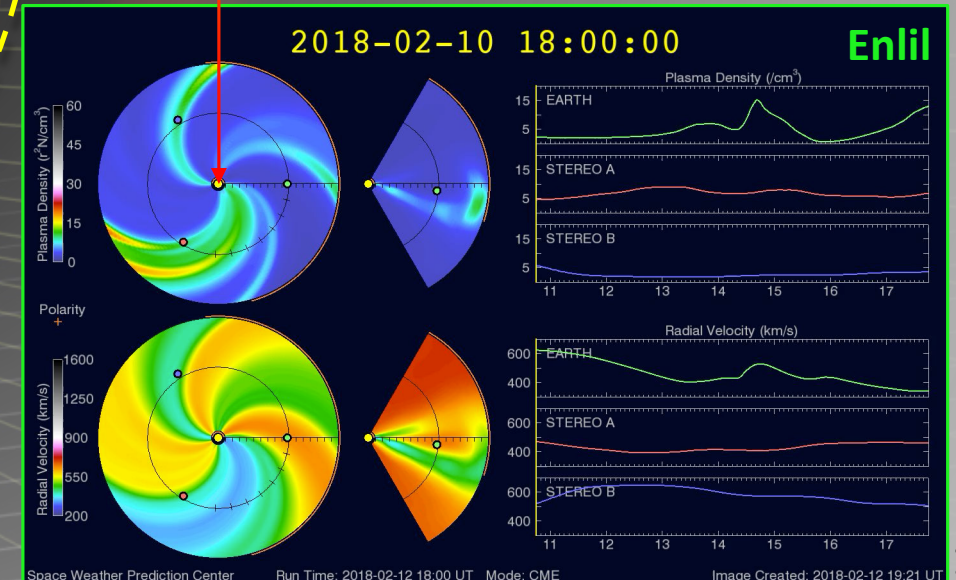
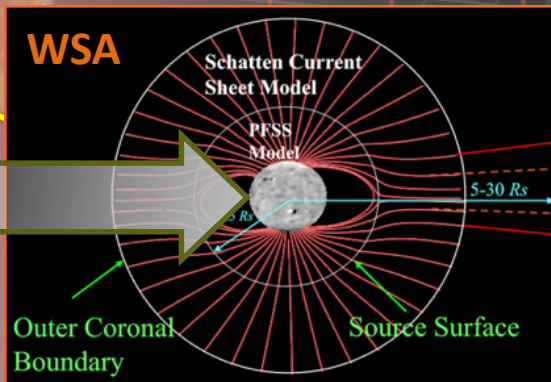
**Upgraded
May 29, 2019**

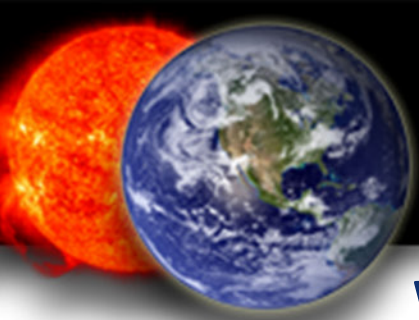
**GONG
Magnetogram**

CME Characterization

**Impact of ambient retuning
compared to prior version of
model (2007 – 2017)**

Solar Wind Parameter	Metric	Improvement
Radial Velocity	Δ mean	87%
	RMSE	32%
Plasma Density	Δ mean	123%
	RMSE	0.52%





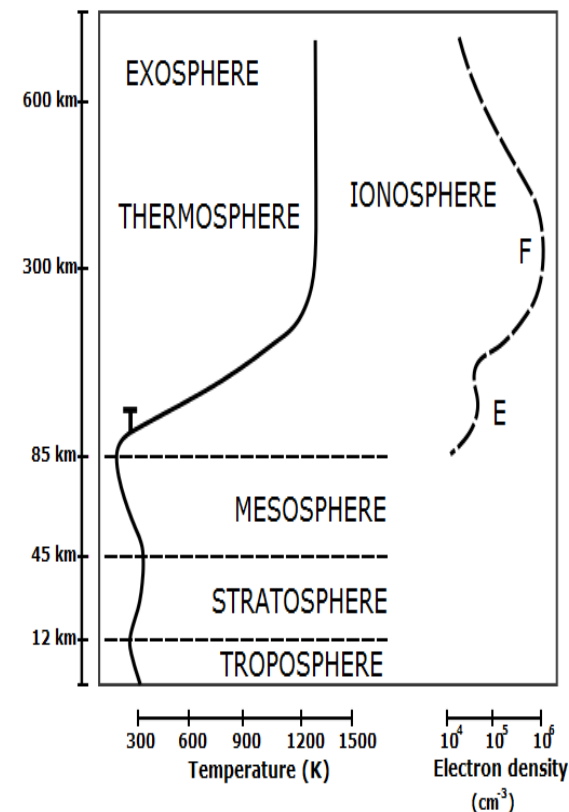
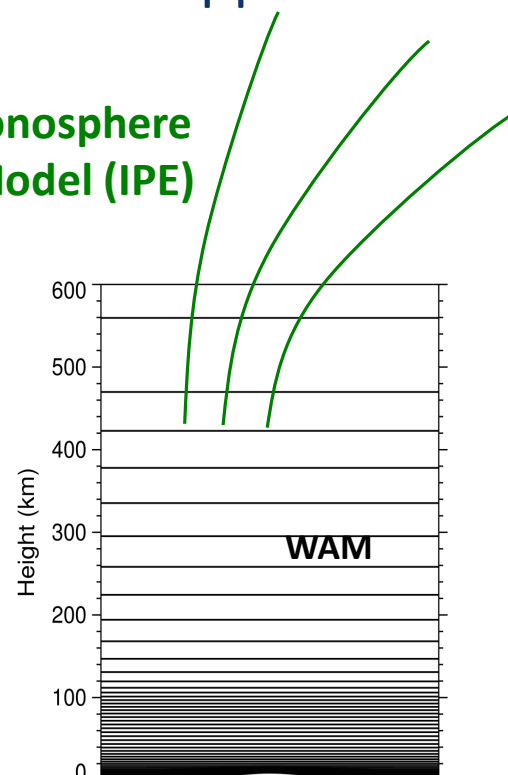
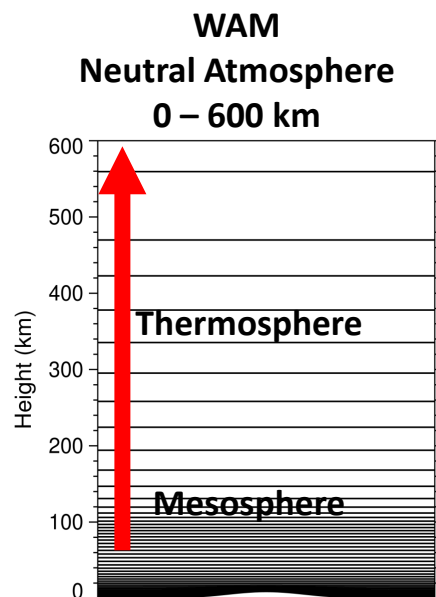
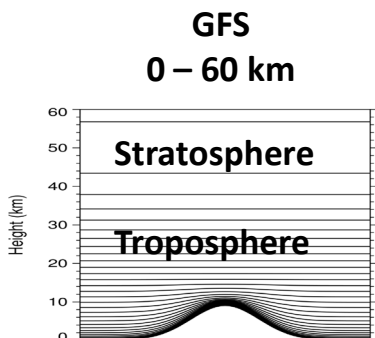
WAM + IPE

Model Development in the Thermosphere-Ionosphere

Whole Atmosphere Model (WAM = Extended GFS) +
Ionosphere Plasmasphere Electrodynamics (IPE)

- Multi-day forecasts for GPS/GNSS and radio communication customers
- Ionosphere data assimilation in upper levels with GOLD and COSMIC-II

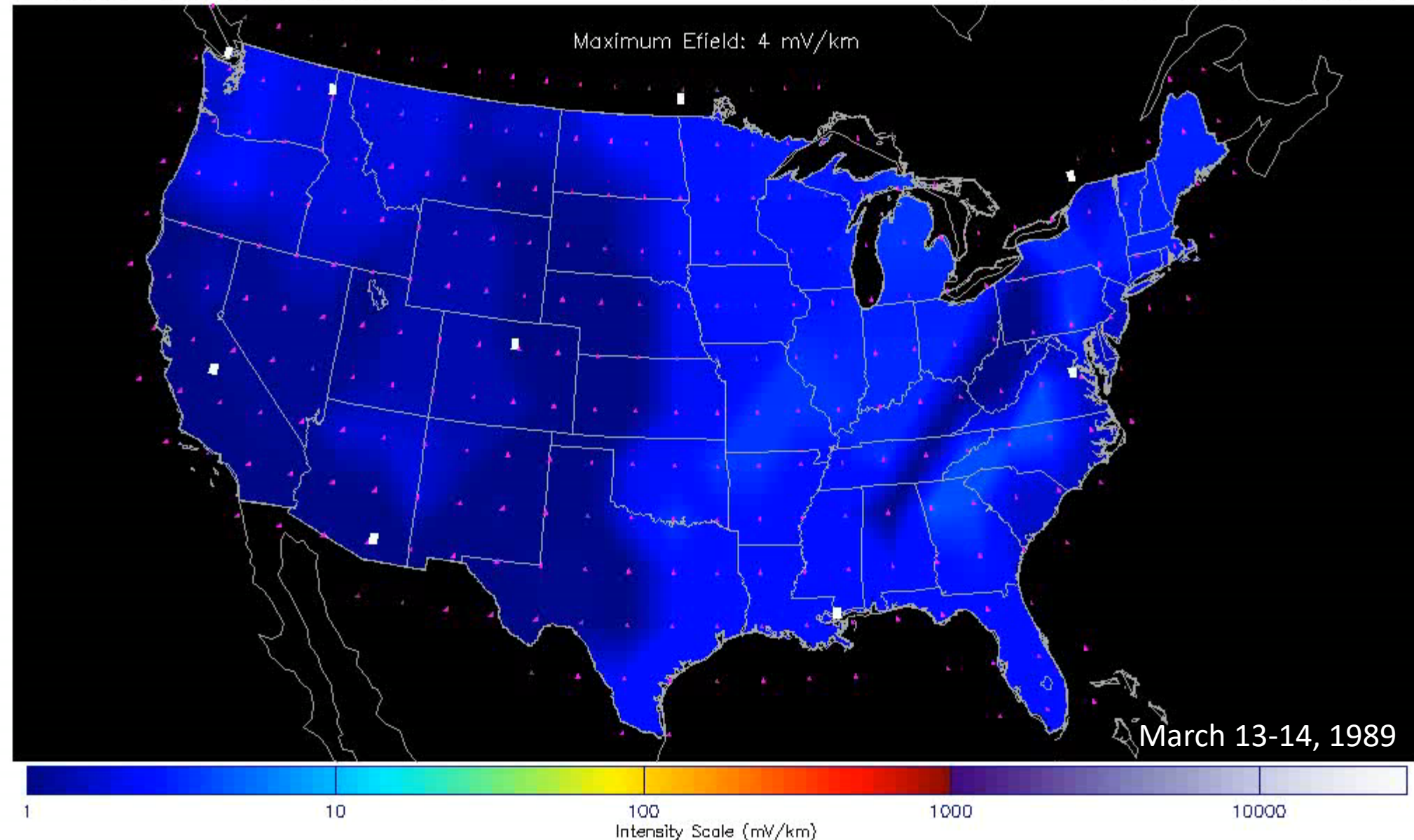
Ionosphere
Model (IPE)



Joint NOAA-USGS Geoelectric Field Model

Geoelectric Field Map Prototype V6

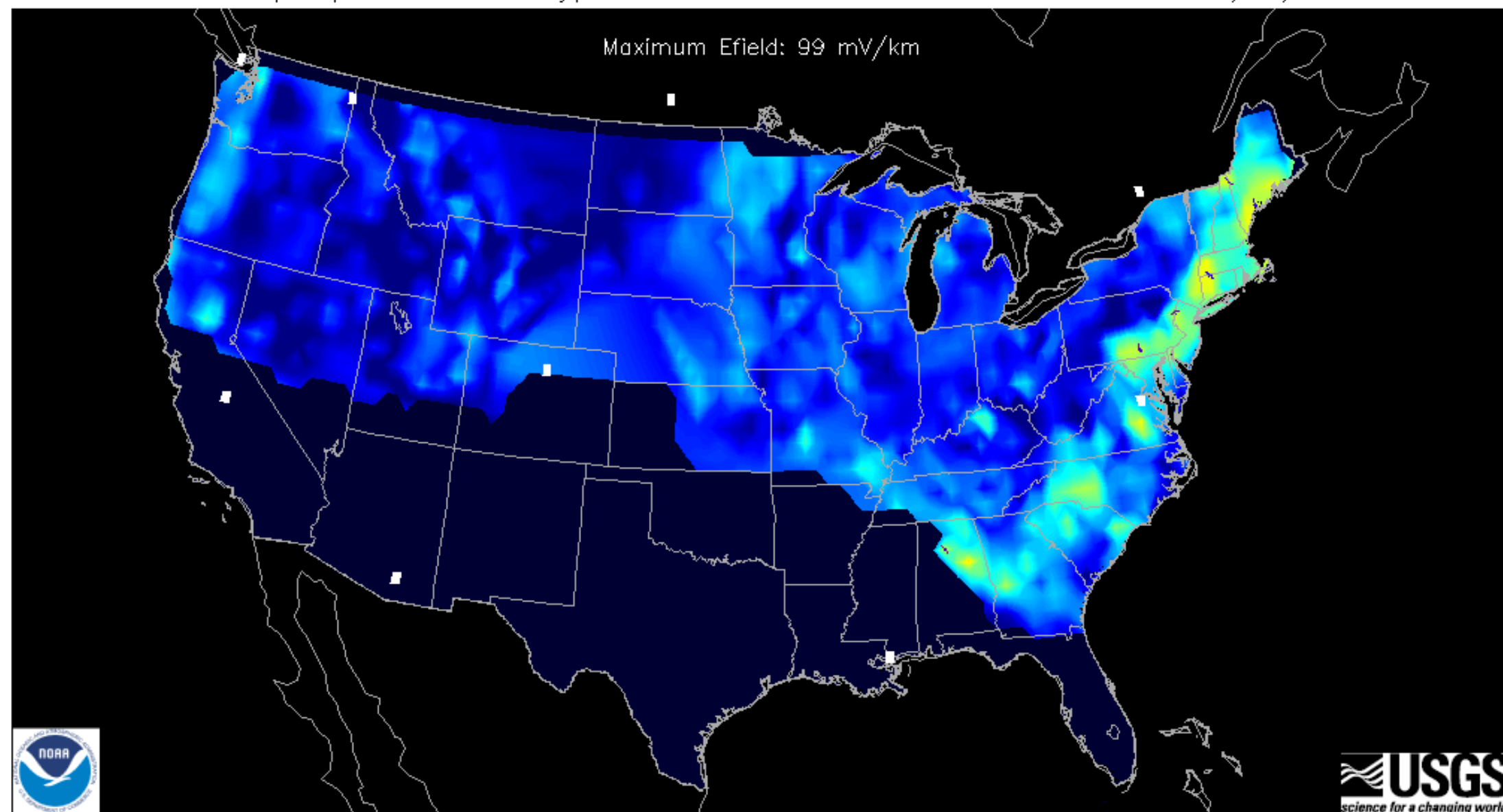
1989/03/13 01:00:30UTC



One-minute averaged values — 2 x 2 degree grid

Map Creation Time: Simulation UTC

Number of Stations Reporting: 9



Geomagnetic Data provided courtesy of USGS & NRCAN
 This map is an experimental prototype for R&D purposes only
 One-minute averaged values — 0.5 x 0.5 degree grid
 Map Creation Time: 2019-06-07T17:31:53.713UTC
 Intensity Scale (mV/km)
 Interpolation method — SECS
 Earthscope Empirical GMTF interpolated to 0.5 degree grid
 Number of Stations Reporting: 13

Existing Critical Observations

National Strategy

Establish and sustain a baseline observational capability for space-weather operations

Satellite Observations

DSCOVR

Operationally dedicated – Ensures continuity of solar wind measurements: Launched – Feb 2015



DSCOVR

GOES 16 and 17

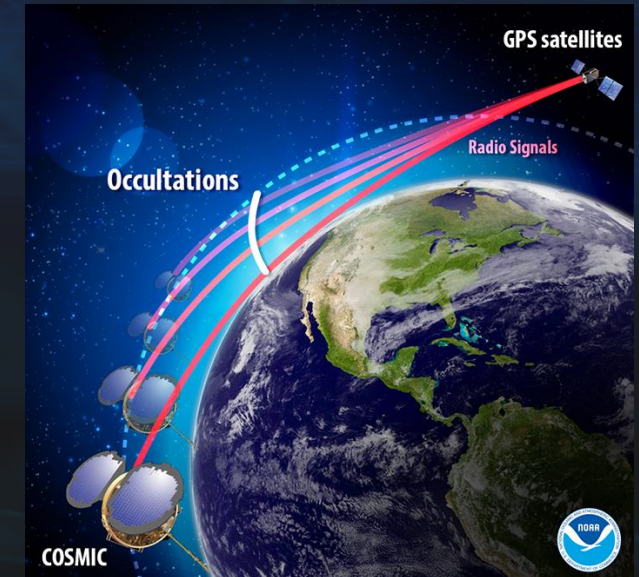
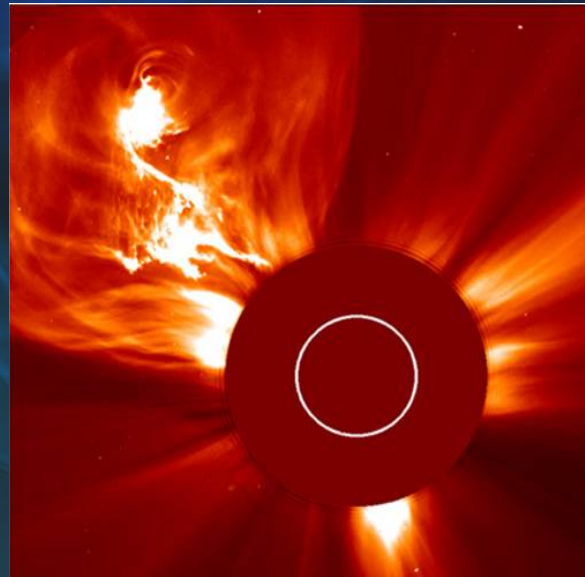
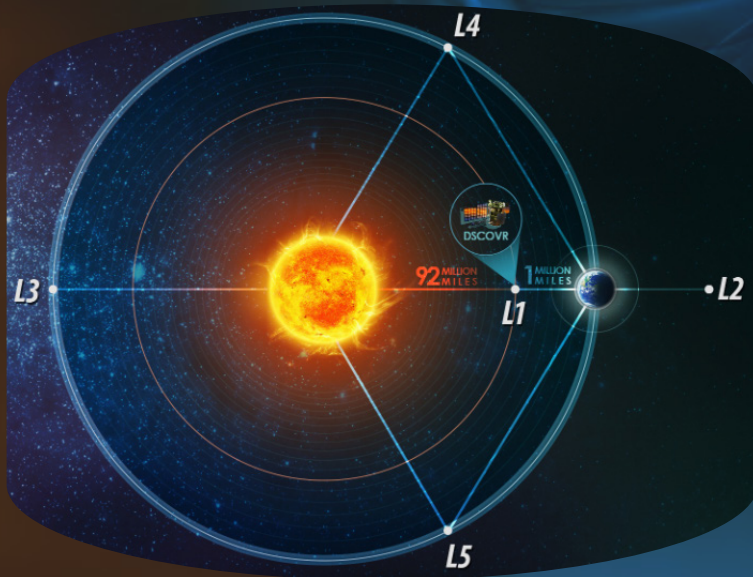
New imager, expanded energetic particle measurements to include heavy ions: Launched – Nov 2016, Mar 2018



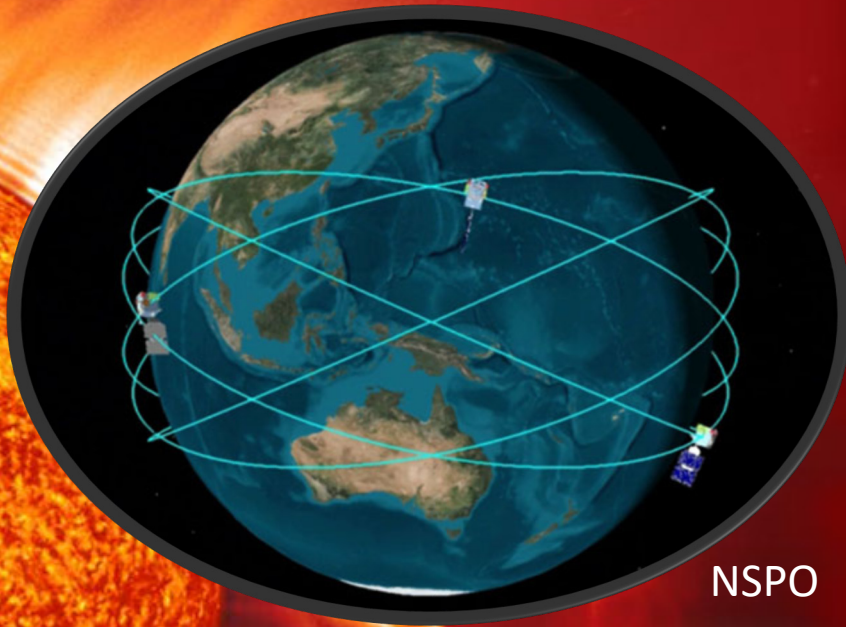
GOES 16

Future Observations

- **Future L1: Space Weather Follow On (SWFO) 2024**
 - NOAA operational mission to fly a compact coronagraph and solar wind monitor
 - Rideshare with NASA's Interstellar Mapping and Acceleration Probe (IMAP)
- **European Space Agency (ESA) and NESDIS partnership being explored for coordination**
 - ESA going to L5 and NOAA to L1
- **COSMIC-2: radio occultation; Planned June 24, 2019 launch**



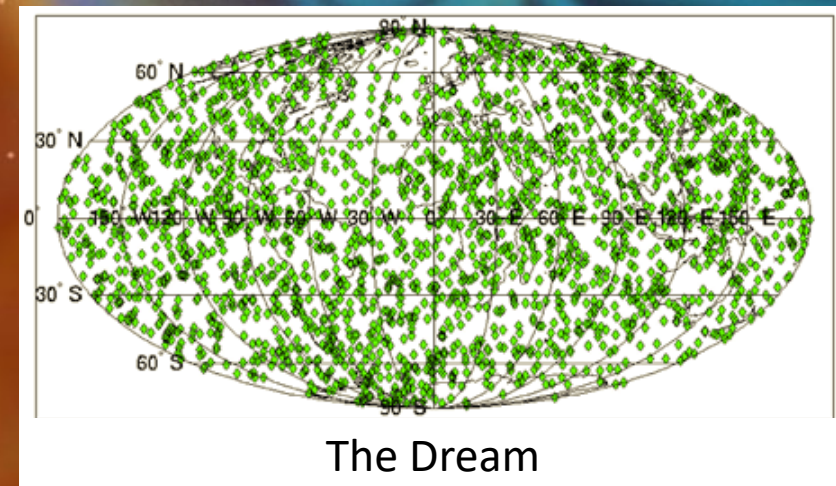
Ionospheric Radio Occultation: COSMIC-II and Commercial Data Pilot

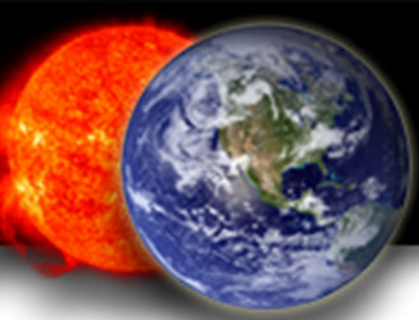


**COSMIC-II
Launch:
June 24, 2019**

NOAA Awards Commercial Weather Data Pilot Round 2

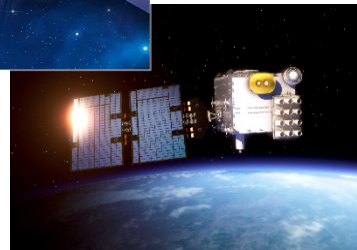
- Companies provide GNSS radio occultation measurements of upper atmosphere and ionosphere
- NOAA evaluates suitability for operational weather and space weather products
- Commercial data could potentially complement COSMIC-2



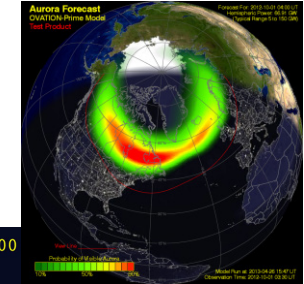
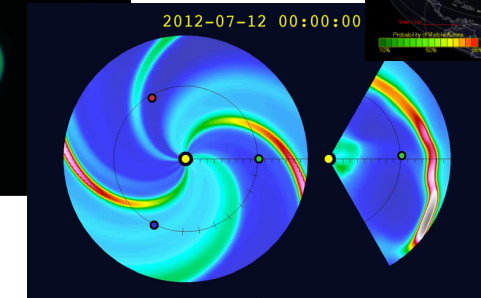
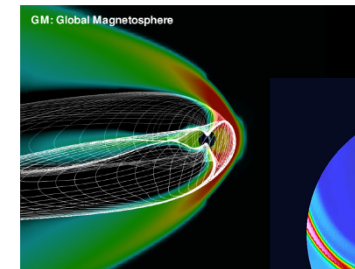


Space Weather-Ready Nation: Building a Nation Ready, Responsive, and Resilient to Space Weather

Essential observations



New modeling capabilities



Partnerships

*Involves the entire
US Space Weather
Enterprise working
together TOGETHER*



**Better information connected
to key stakeholders for better
decisions**

Better forecasts and warnings

Consistent products and services



Actionable environmental intelligence

Connecting forecasts to decisions