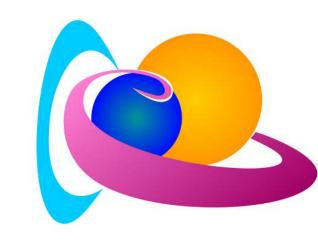


PART 2: Operational Space Weather Service



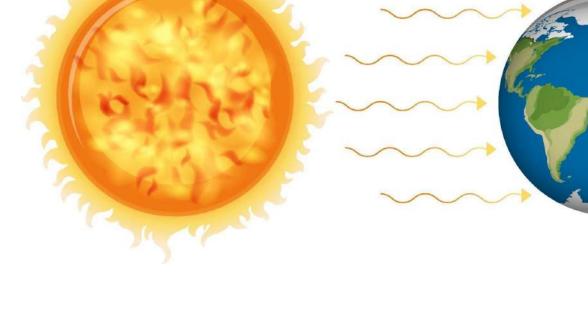
What is needed for operational service provision?



Service definition



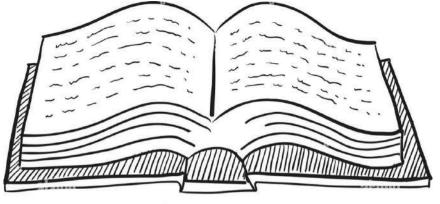






Operators











Supporting Personnel



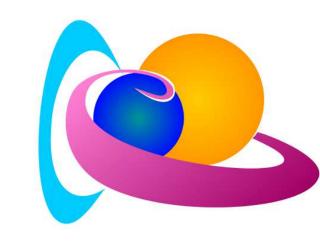
Robust IT infrastructure







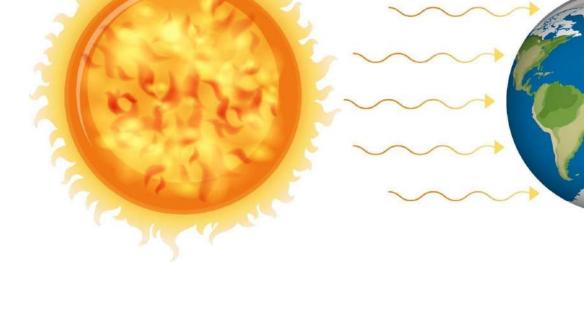
What is needed for operational service provision?

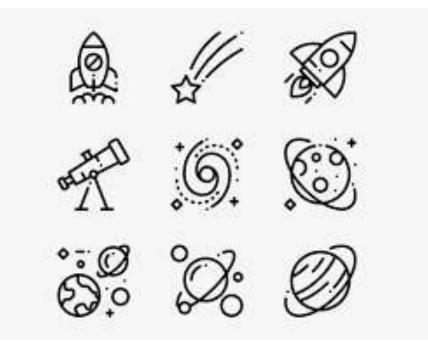


Service definition



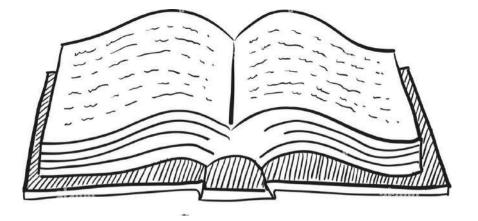






Operators





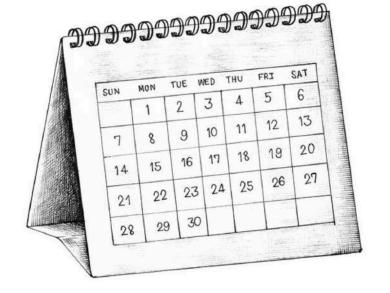






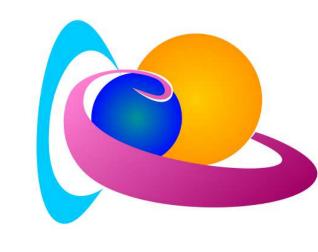
Robust IT infrastructure











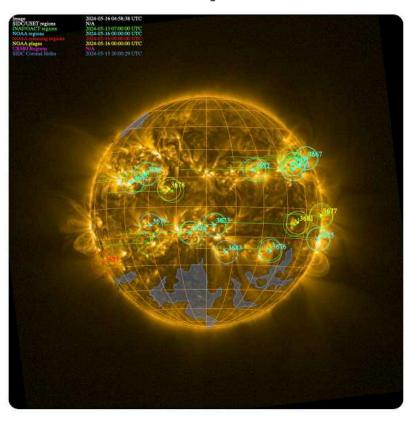
Space Weather Services

Detections

Solardemon 2024-05-16 07:54 B2 flare

CACTUS 2024-05-15 16:24 436km/s

Solar Map



Latest Alerts

Presto 2024-05-15

An X3.0 flare was registered by GOES-16 as peaked today at 14:38 UTC. The source was an

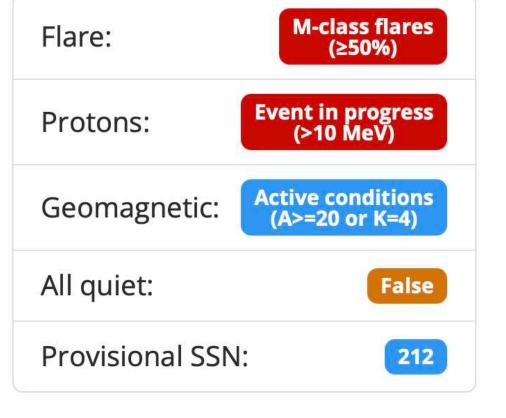
Flaremail 2024-05-15

A class X2.9 solar X-ray flare occurred on 2024/05/15 with peak time 14:38UT

CACTus Halo 2024-05-16

A halo or partial-halo
CME was detected with
the following
characteristics: t0 | dt0 |

Forecasts



Solar Activity

URSIgram 2024-05-15

Solar flaring activity was high during the last 24 hours with three X-class flares detected during the last 24 hours. The brightest flare was a longlasting X8.7 emited from NOAA Active Region (AR) 3664 (magnetic configuration Beta-Gamma-Delta, Catania sunspot group 86) yesterday at 16:51 UTC. The same AR produced the rest of the X-class flare activity, namely an X3.4 that peaked today at

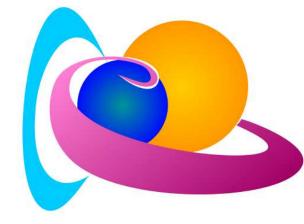
Solar Wind

URSIgram 2024-05-15

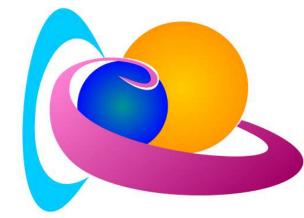
Geomagnetic conditions were both globally and locally unsettled to quiet (NOAA Kp 3- to 1 and K BEL 3 to 2) during the past 24 hours. In the next 24 hours they are expected to reach active levels as a result of the expected arrival of a Coronal Mass Ejection (CME). The Solar Wind (SW) conditions are gradually returning to the slow SW regime during the past 24 hours. The SW speed dropped from



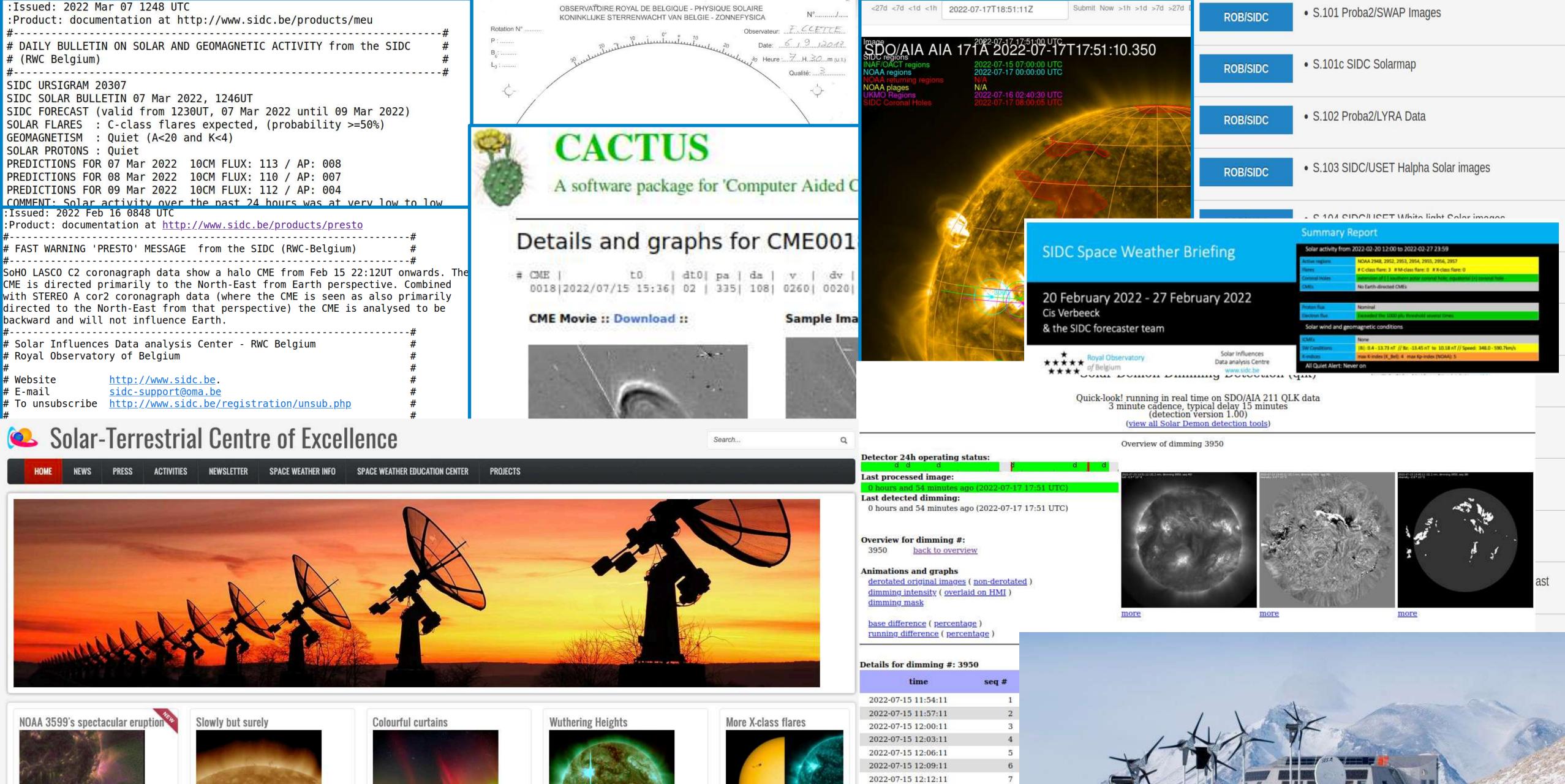




****	SIDC - Sol		iences Data	_ ,	sis Center	
Home						
Ground-based images (USET)					Click here to (un)subs	scribe to product
	Mail header	SIDC code	Description	format	Frequency	Source
Humain Solar Radioastronomy	Boumeuss	bms	Sunspot data.	Encoded data (ISES)	daily	SEC (RWC- Boulder,US)
Sunspots (SILSO) Space Weather services	COMESEP SEP forecast	comesep_sep	Automated Solar Energetic Particle (SEP) radiation storm forecast for >10 MeV protons when a medium or stronger SEP storm risk is expected following detection of a >=M1 flare or a Ground Level Enhancement (GLE)	Plain text	ASAP, for expected medium or stronger SEP radiation risk	COMESEP Consortium (PI: BIRA-IASB)
mage Processing Hardware	Geoalert RWC-Belgium	xut	Forecast, solar events, daily solar and geomagnetic indices, solar regions: data and flare forecast.	Encoded data (ISES)	daily	SIDC (RWC-Belgium)
characterisation Space Instruments	Geoalert RWC-Boulder	geo	Forecast, solar events, daily solar and geomagnetic indices, solar regions: data and flare forecast.	Encoded data (ISES)	daily	SEC (RWC- Boulder,US)
Visualisation Dissemination	GOES X-ray flare detection alert	flaremail	This message is of the fast alert type. It is sent out when SIDC software detects in the GOES data a flare with an X-ray radiation flux stronger than M5.	Plain text	ASAP, when a flare >M5 has been detected	SIDC (RWC-Belgium)
General info LEGAL NOTICES	Halo CME detection alert	cactus	This message is of the fast alert type. It is sent out when the CACTus software detects in image sequences from LASCO a halo CME with an angular width of more than 180°.	Plain text	ASAP, when CME has been reliably detected	SIDC (RWC-Belgium)
	INDAA message	ind	Preliminary aa indices, based on k indices from Hartland (UK) and Canberra (Australia).	Encoded data (ISES)	weekly	SIDC (RWC-Belgium)
	Indices K Canberra	kcan	K indices from Canberra.	Encoded data (ISES)	weekly	Canberra (Australia)
	Indices K Hartland	khar	K indices from Hartland.	Encoded data (ISES)	weekly	Hartland (UK)

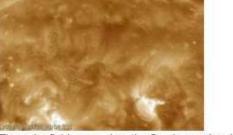








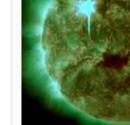
over the Sun's west limb when it produced a



The polar field reversal on the Sun is ongoing, but it is not completed yet as testified by observations.



A moderate geomagnetic storm was observed on 3 March. Polar lights were photographed as far south as mid-England and Lower Saxony in



So far this solar cycle, NOAA 13590 is the largest sunspot group and it has produced the strongest

NOAA 3590 produced 3 X-class flares

in 24 hours: an X1.8 flare peaking late on 21 February, an X1.7 flare peaking early on 22 February, and an X6.3 event that peaked on 22 February at 22:34UTC. The latter is the strongest flare so far this solar cycle. UPDATED.

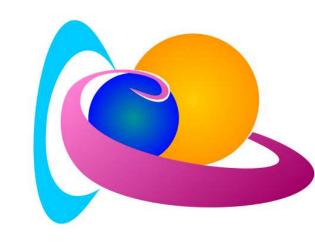


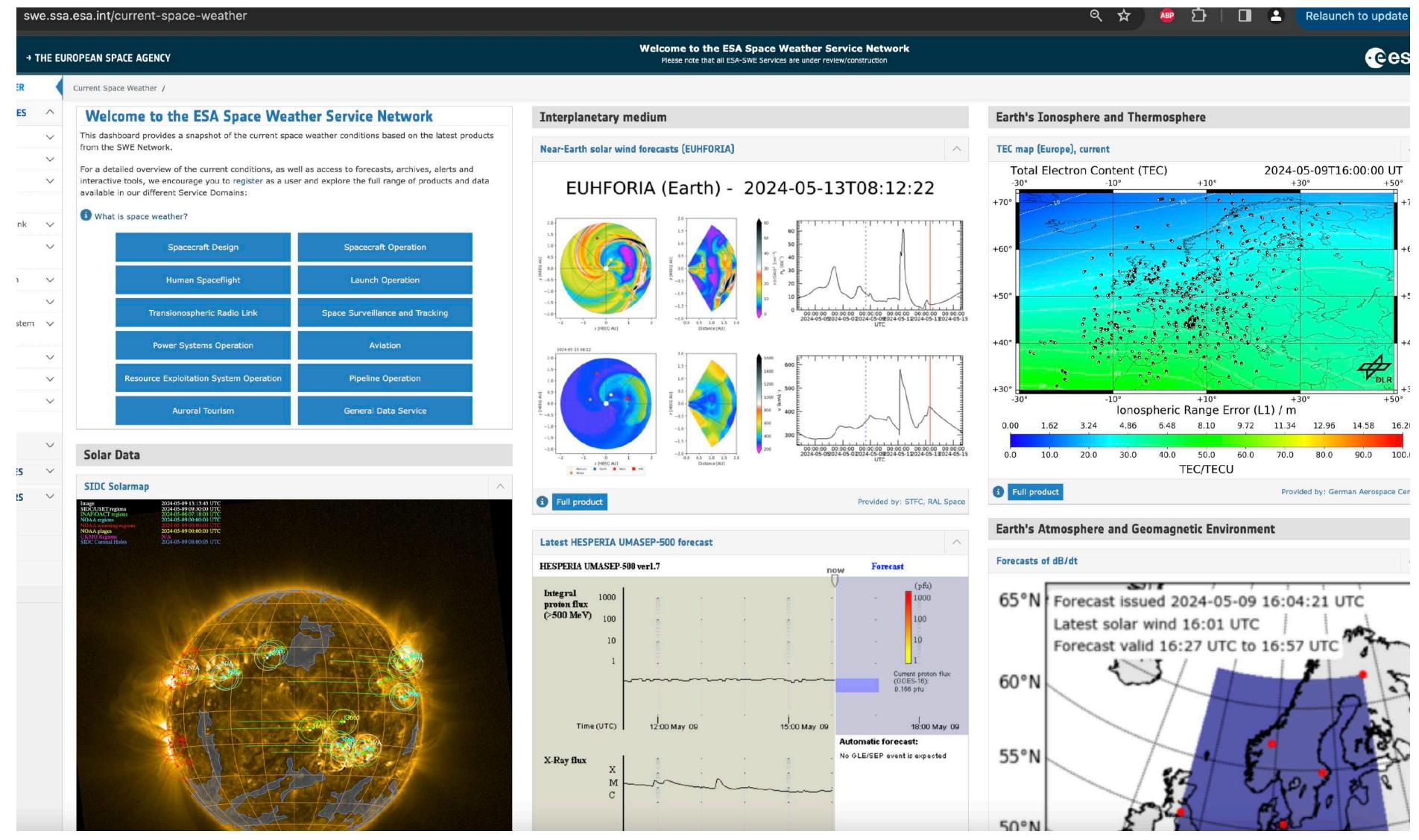


2022-07-15 12:15:11

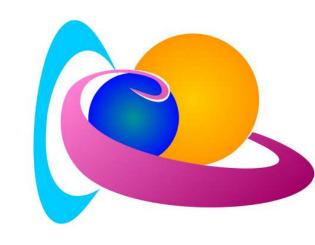


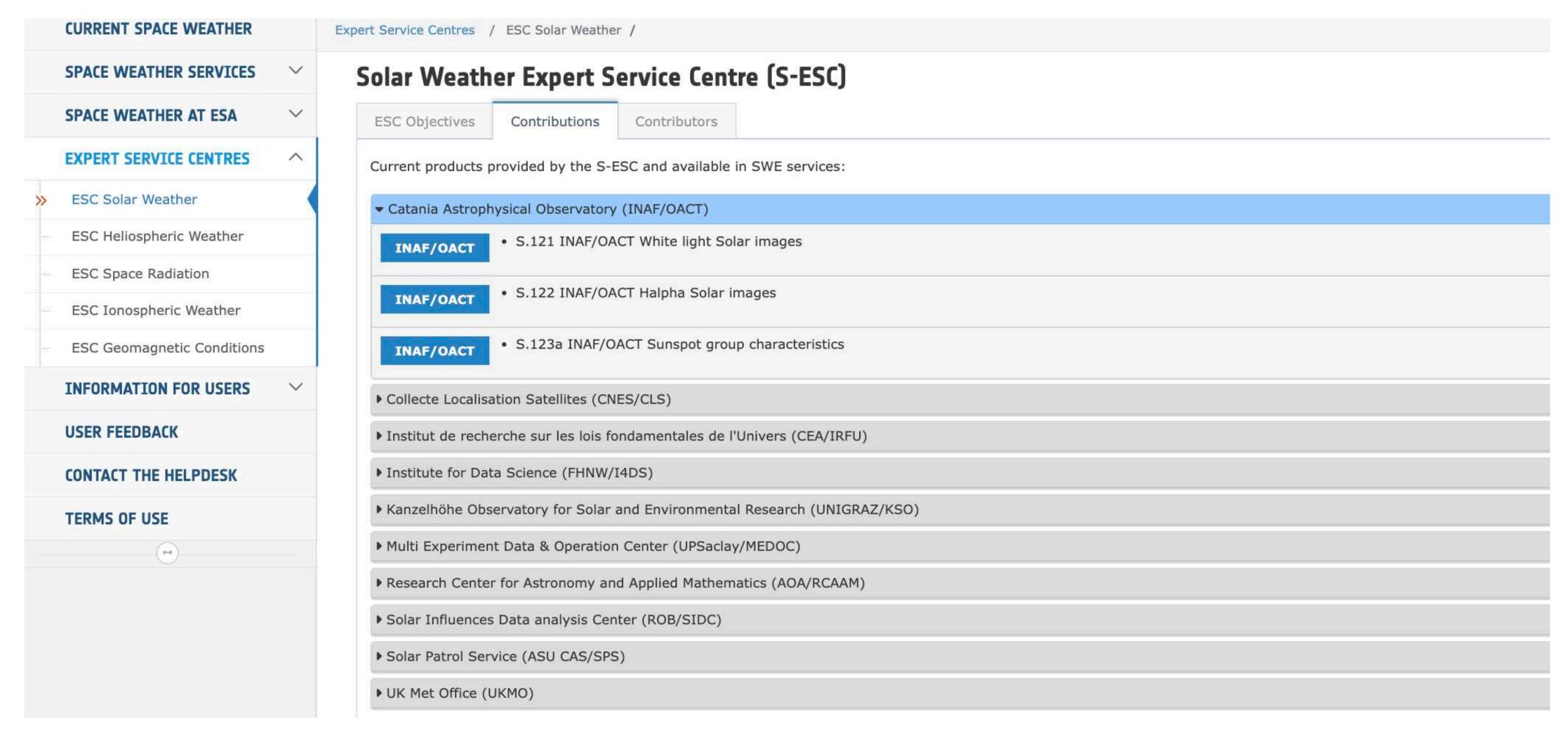




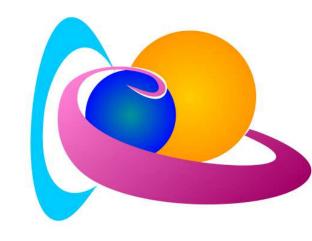


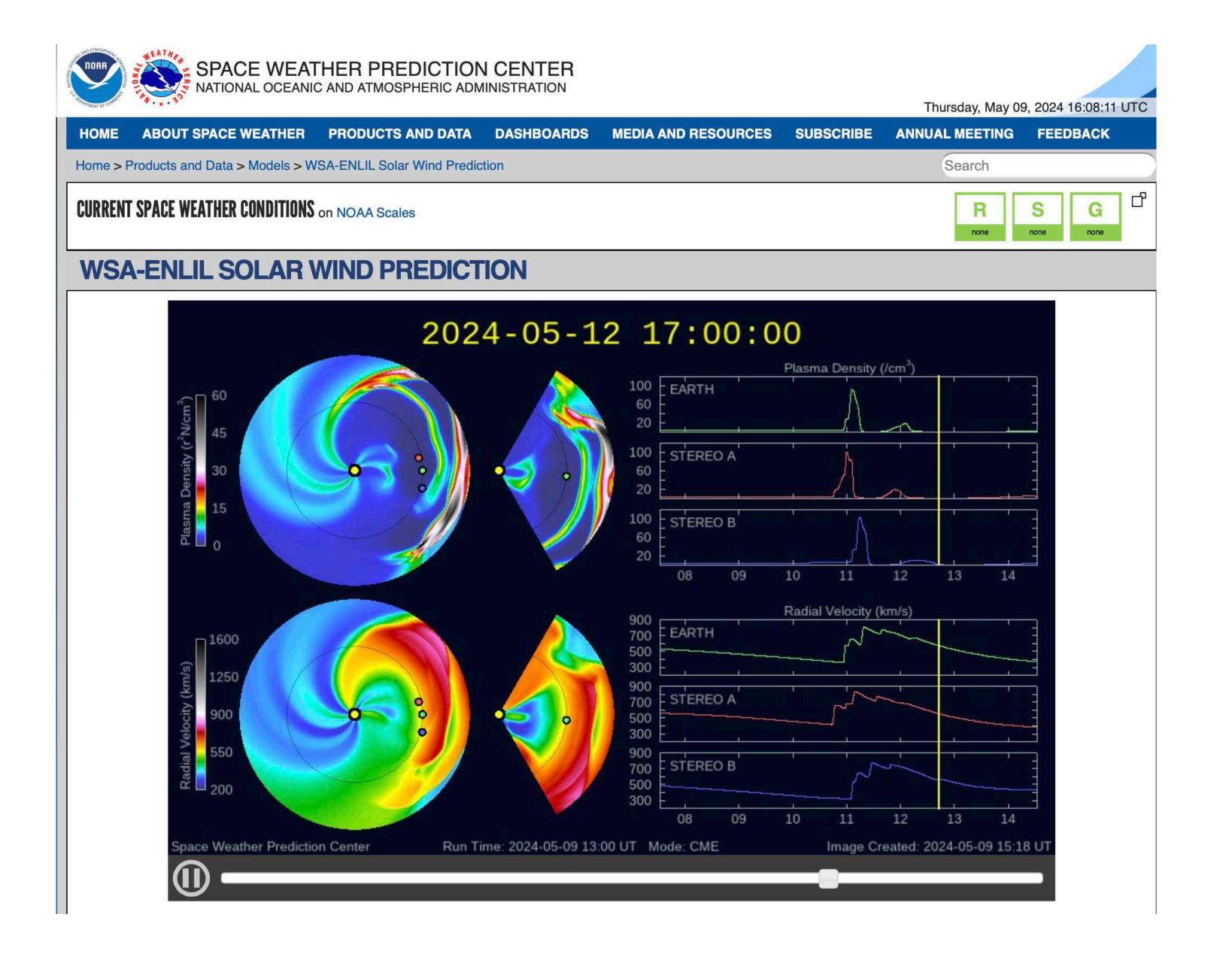




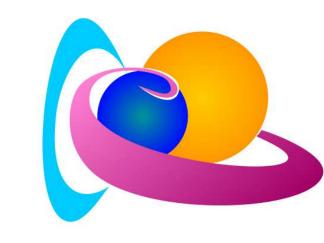










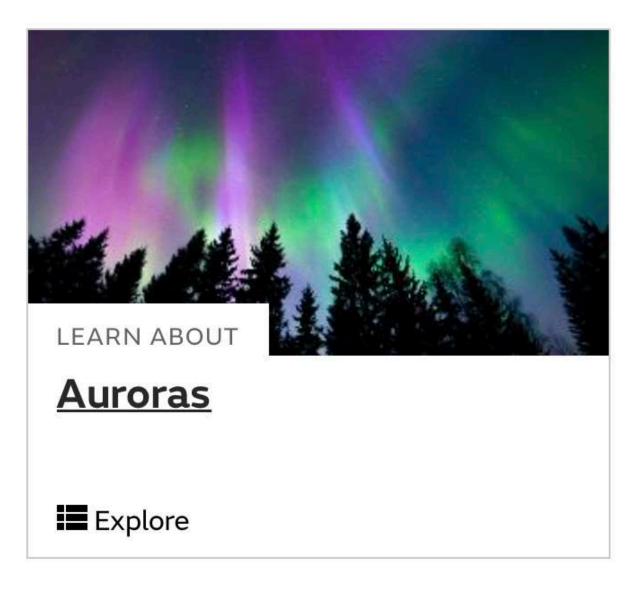








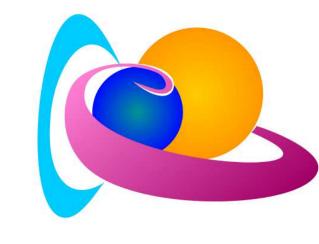


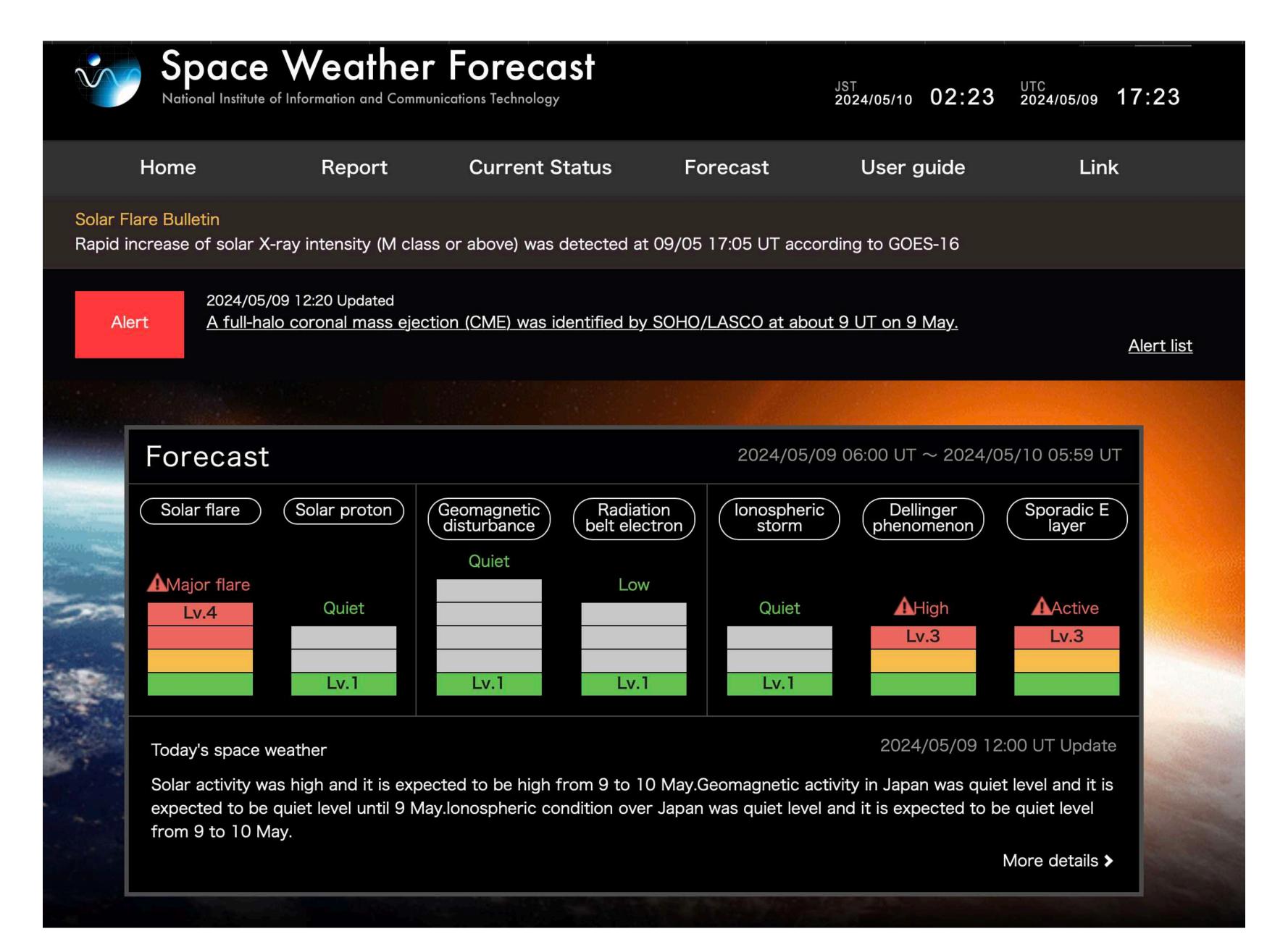




UKMO







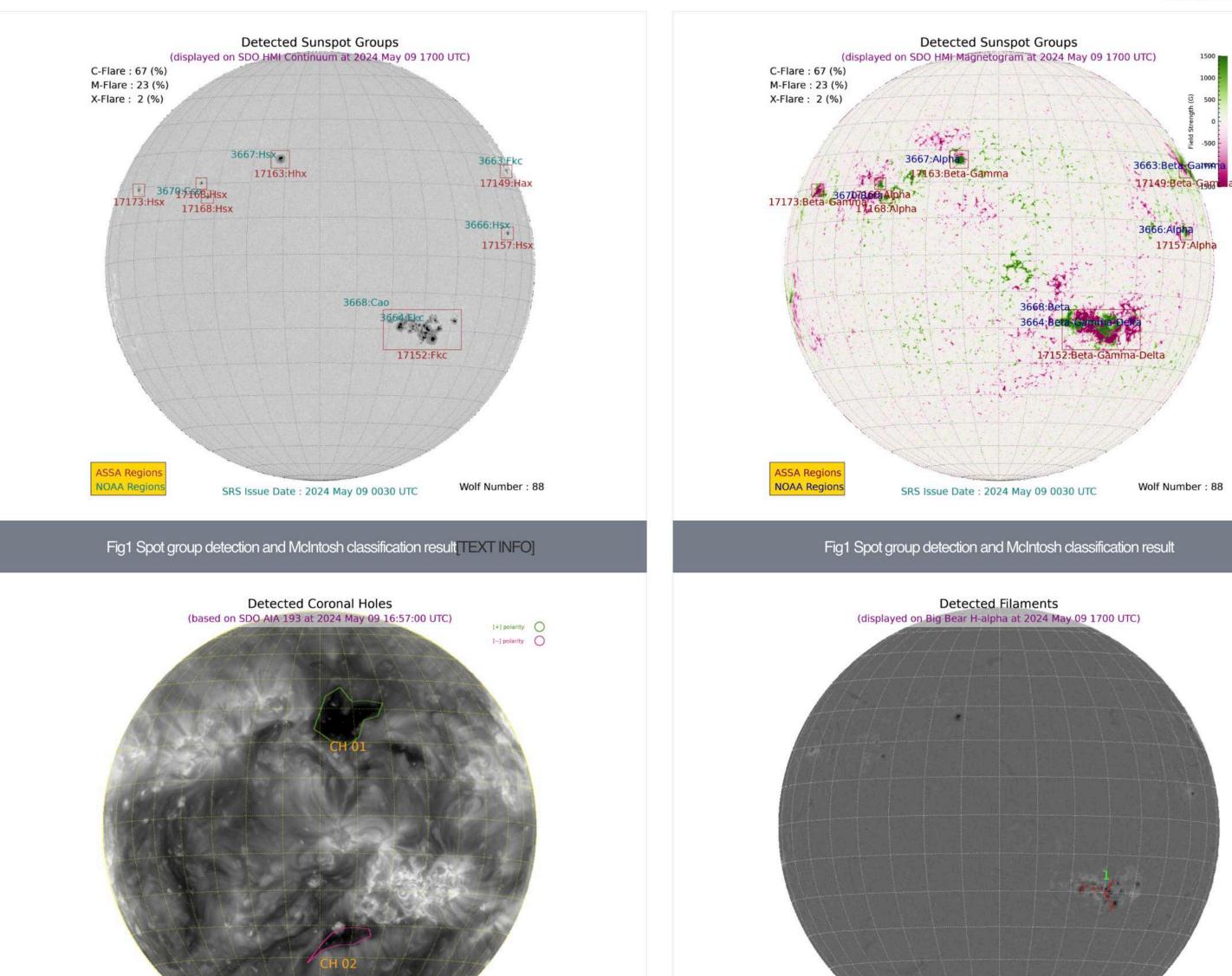
NICT

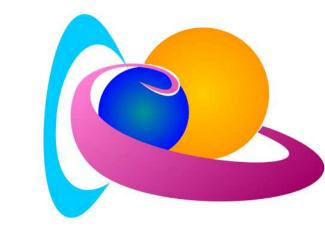


ROYAL OBSERVATORY
OF BELGIUM

WHERE TO FIND SW DATA/TOOLS?

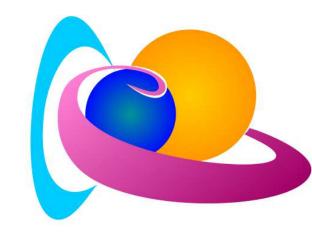
* Click the image to enlarge.





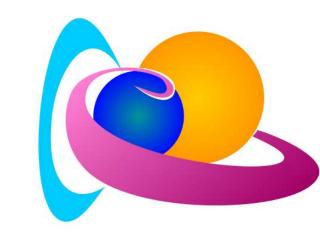


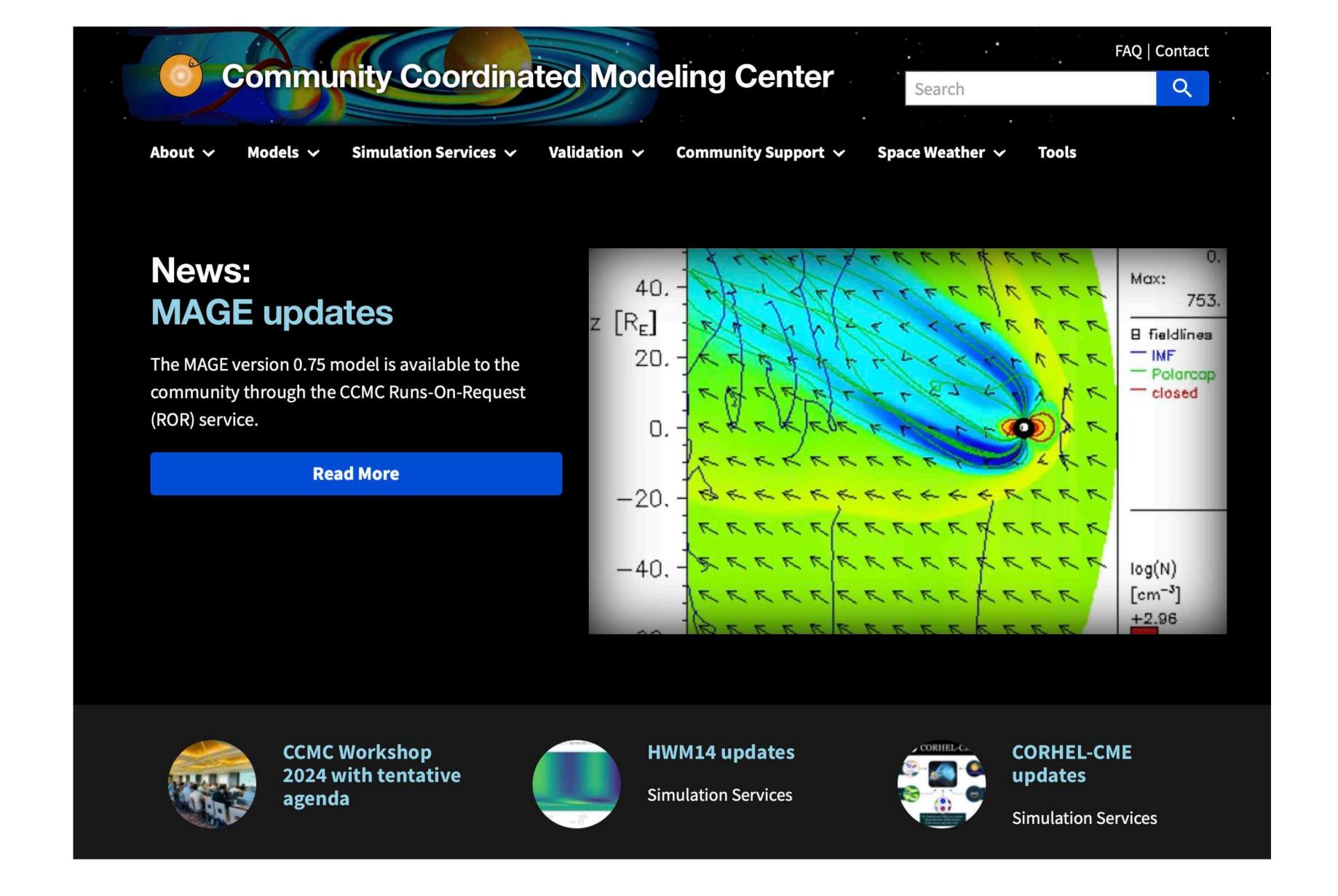






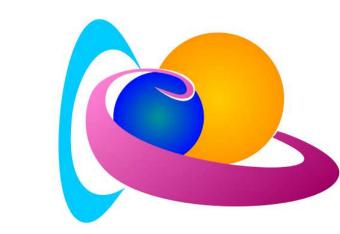


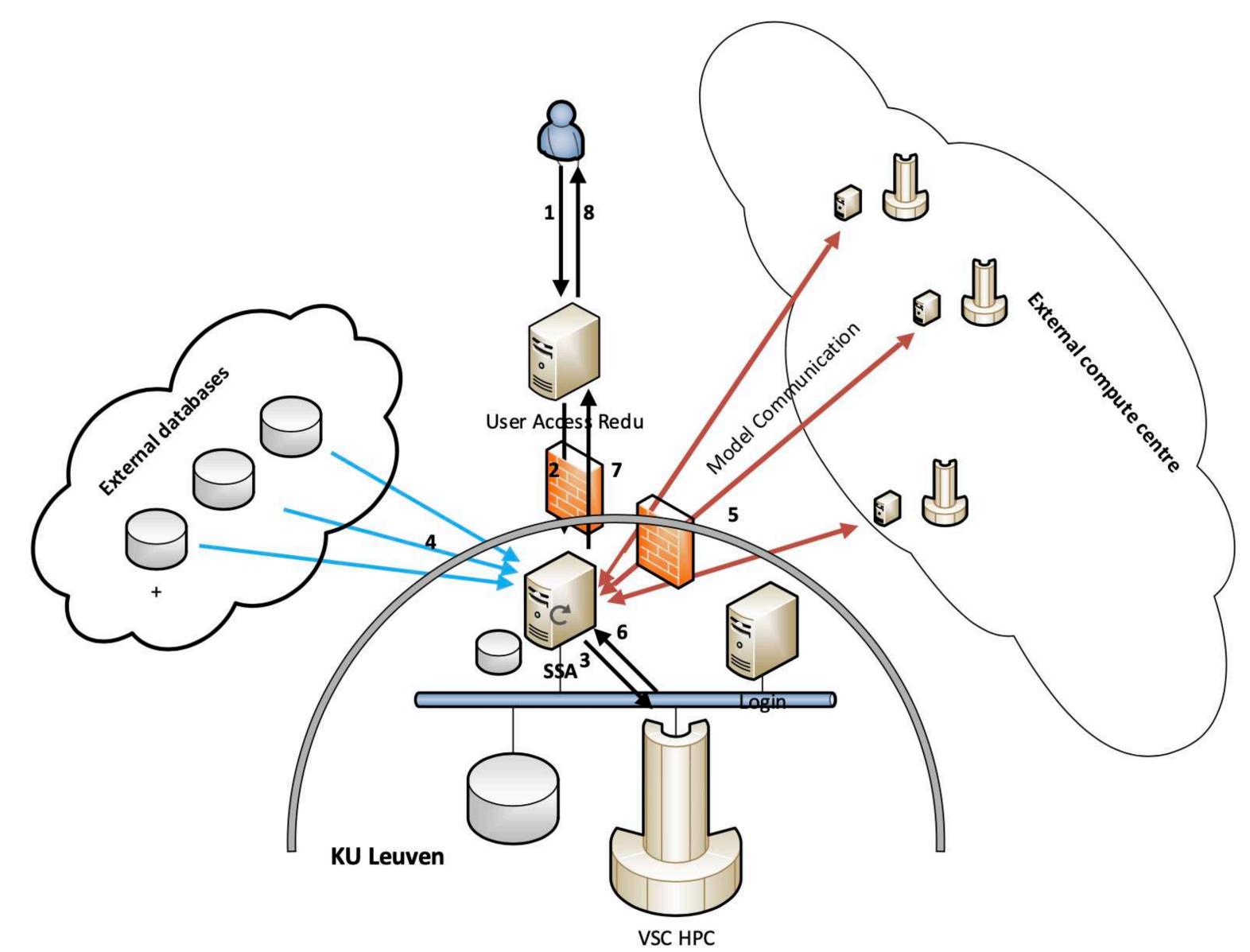






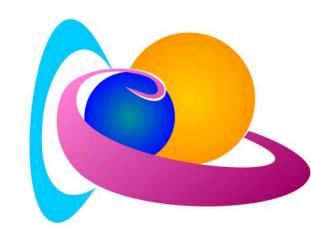
Virtual Space Weather Modeling Center (VSWMC)







Virtual Space Weather Modeling Center (VSWMC)



Heliospheric Weather Expert Service Centre (H-ESC)

ESC Objectives

Contributions

Product demonstration

Contributors

The H-ESC concept is to demonstrate state of the art products proposed for future integration in the SSA space weather services and assess their capabilities and functionally and user satisfaction. Therefore, H-ESC demonstrates products, which are currently in a prototype level. Each demonstration product is presented by the corresponding contributor on federated websites.

▼ Centre for mathematical Plasma-Astrophysics (KUL/CmPA)

• H.200a Virtual Space Weather Modelling Centre

Other Event Chain Catalogues: DONKI (M2M_CATALOG, CCMC)



Space Weather Database Of Notifications, Knowledge, Information

Go to:

- About DONKI
- DONKI Home
- Search Space Weather Activity
- Search Notification Archive
- <u>Login</u>

Search Space Weather Activity Archive

Space Weather Activity Type:

Select Catalog:

Optional start date in format (e.g. 2013-01-31): 2023-09-03

Optional end date in format (e.g. 2013-06-30): 2023-11-16

search

Event Type	Start Time (UT)	Associated Instrument	Peak Time	End Time	Class	Source Location	Active Region Number	Directly Linked Event(s)
	2023-09- 03 00:14	GOES-P: EXIS 1.0-8.0	V_80=011_8000 V 80=0.0486	2023-09- 03T00:33Z	M1.1	N12W90	13413	2023-09- 03T00:36:00-CME- 001
	2023-09- 03 04:00	GOES-P: EXIS 1.0-8.0	2023-09- 03T04:10Z	2023-09- 03T04:14Z	C1.8	N10W90	13413	2023-09- 03T04:36:00-CME- 001

CME scoreboard (CCMC)



CME Scoreboard

Active CMEs:

CME: 2024-05-14T10:09:00-CME-001

CME Note: Wide CME seen to the NE in all coronagraphs (STEREO A gets first visible frame). Source is an unnumbered region of the solar disk, centered around N23E35. Starting around 2024-05-14T09:07Z, field line movement is observed in SDO AIA 171/193/211 alongside a diagonal region of light dimming spanning approximately N40E60 -> N15E30 across that center point. A distinct post-eruptive arcade forms around 2024-05-14T10:47Z across SDO AIA 131/171/193/211.

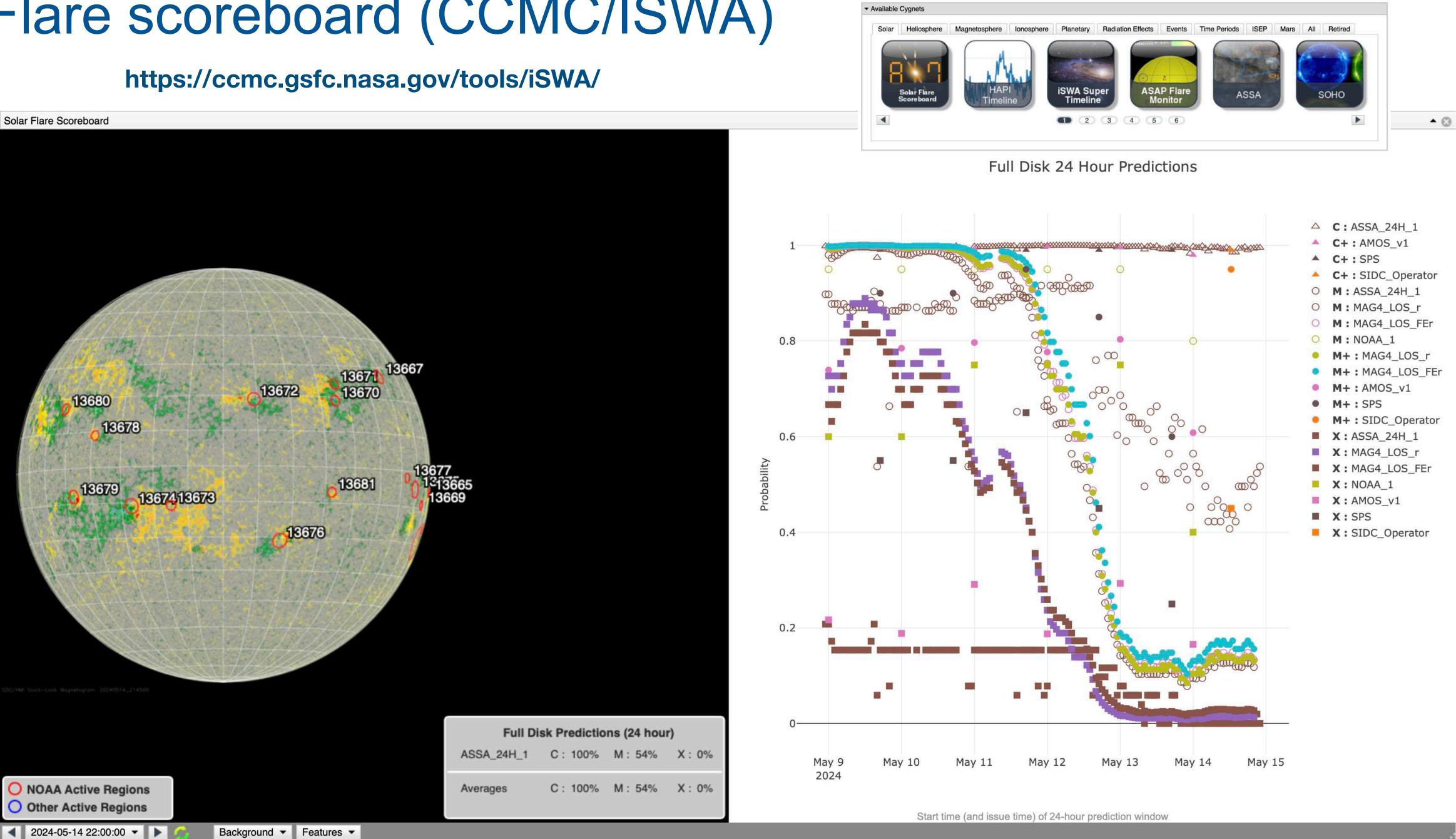
Predicted Shock Arrival Time	Difference (hrs)	Confidence (%)	Submitted On	Lead Time (hrs)	Predicted Geomagnetic Storm Parameter(s)	Method	Submitted By	
2024-05-17T23:00Z (-7.0h, +7.0h)			2024-05- 14T18:45Z	76.25	Max Kn Range: 2() - 3()	WSA-ENLIL + Cone (NASA M2M)	Tony Iampietro (M2M)	<u>Detail</u>
2024-05-17T23:00Z					Max Kp Range: 2.0 - 3.0	Average of all Methods	Auto Generated (CCMC)	Detail

CME: 2024-05-11T01:36:00-CME-001

CME Note: Ear-shaped bright partial halo CME with a very complex shape brighter bulk and a fainter somewhat asymmetric full halo shock. The CME is associated with the X5.8 flare and a significant eruption (massive dimming) and EUV wave seen in SDO 193.

Predicted Shock Arrival Time	Difference (hrs)	Confidence (%)	Submitted On	Lead Time (hrs)	Predicted Geomagnetic Storm Parameter(s)	Method	Submitted By	
2024-05-12T11:13Z (-5.0h, +3.84h)			2024-05- 11T05:24Z	29.82			Garrett Imhoff (Other)	<u>Detail</u>
2024-05-13T13:00Z (-12.0h, +12.0h)			2024-05- 11T06:38Z	54.37	Max Kp Range: 5.0 - 6.0		Duty Forecaster (ASWFC)	<u>Detail</u>
2024-05-12T18:00Z (-6.0h, +12.0h)		70.0	2024-05- 11T09:30Z	32.50	IMIAX K n Range' X ()		Met Office (Met Office)	<u>Detail</u>
2024-05-13T01:00Z		60.0	2024-05- 11T10:20Z	38.67	IMIAX K \mathbf{N} Range: $\mathbf{N} \mathbf{U} = \mathbf{V} \mathbf{U}$		Jingjing Wang (NSSC SEPC)	<u>Detail</u>
2024-05-13T04:59Z (-7.0h, +7.0h)			2024-05- 11T14:23Z	38.60	Max Kn Range(50) = 70		Carina Alden (M2M Office)	<u>Detail</u>

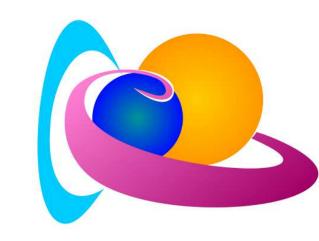
Flare scoreboard (CCMC/ISWA)



Help Save Layout ▼ Global Date/Time ▼ 5



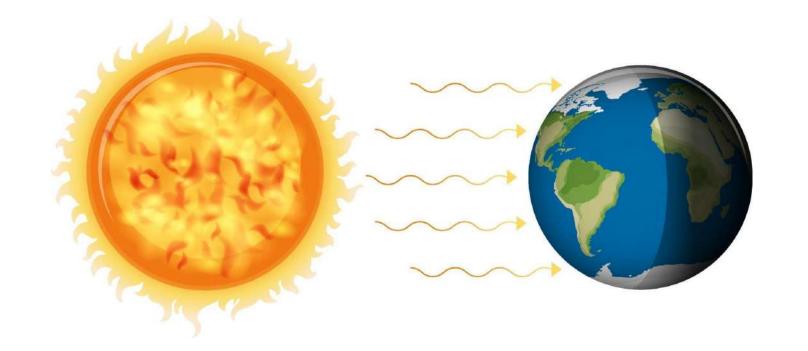
What is needed for operational service provision?



Service definition

Data, models, tools

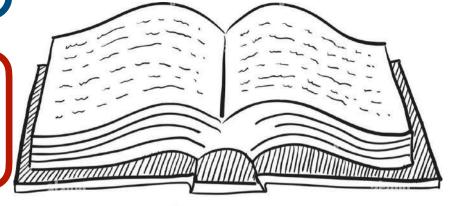






Operators



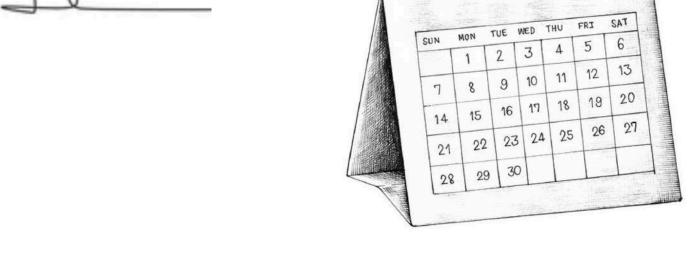






Robust IT infrastructure

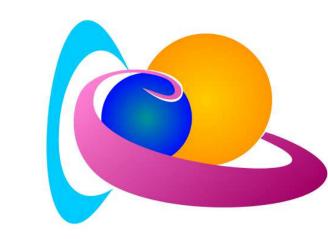


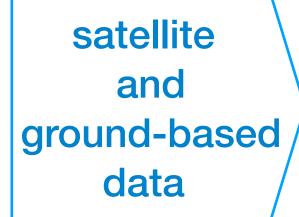






Space weather (SWX) monitoring and forecasting services at ROB/STCE

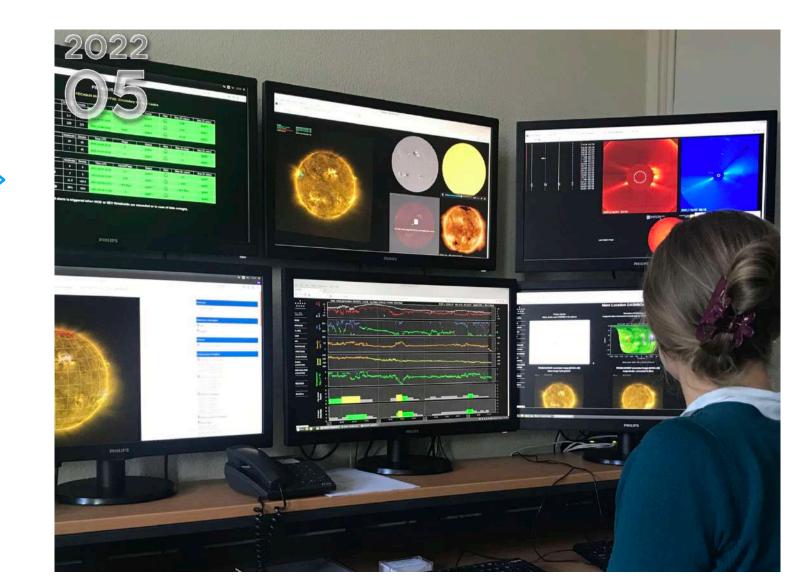






data
processing & modelling
software

General SWX service + 24/7 services to Aviation



Bulletins, Alerts and Forecast

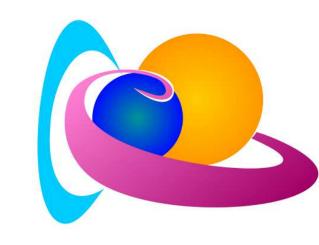
Other input & data models



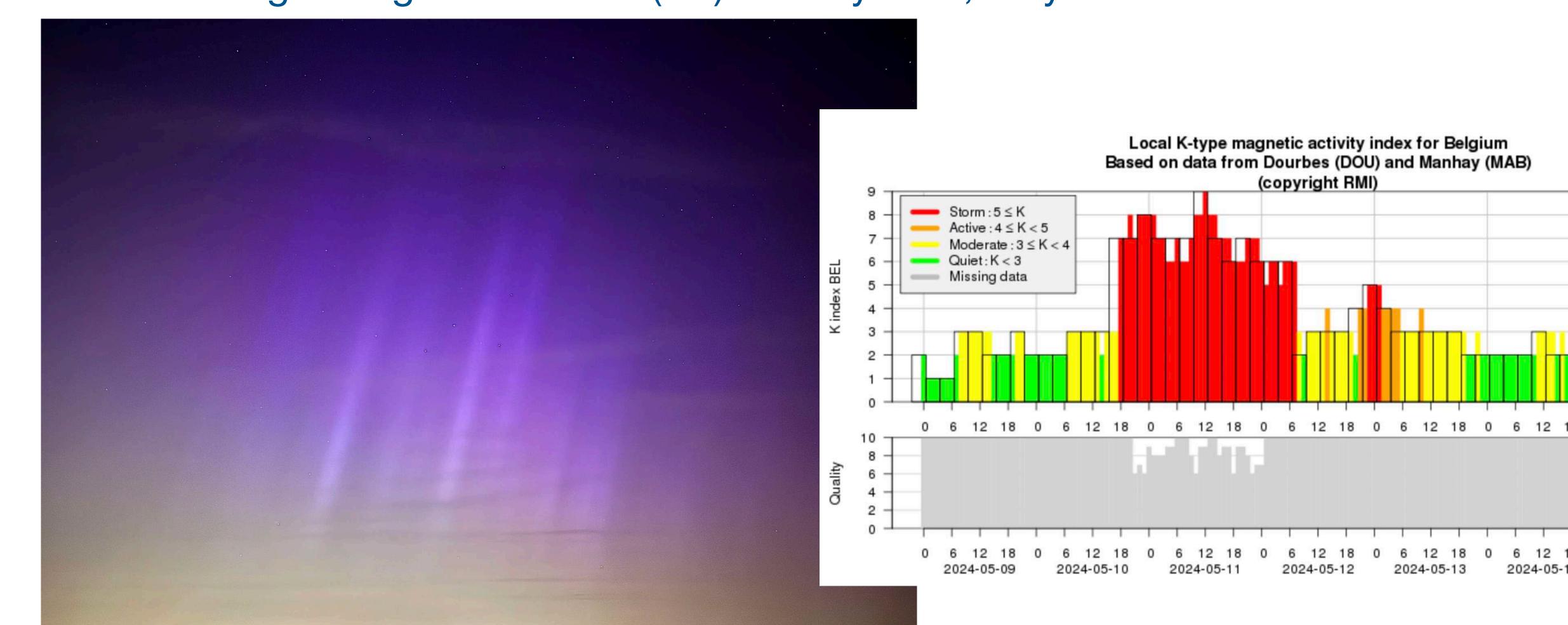
Solar Influences
Data analysis Centre
www.sidc.be



EXERCISE 2: connect solar drivers to SWX impacts

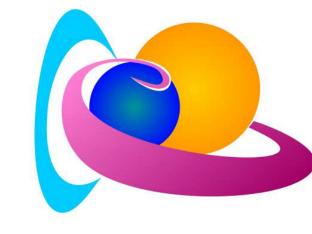


Extreme geomagnetic storms (G5) on May 10th, May 11th





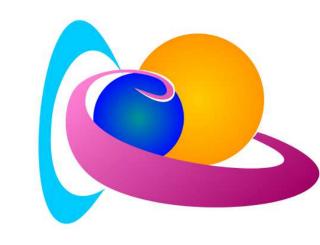
EXERCISE 2: connect solar drivers to







EXERCISE 2: connect solar drivers to SWX impacts

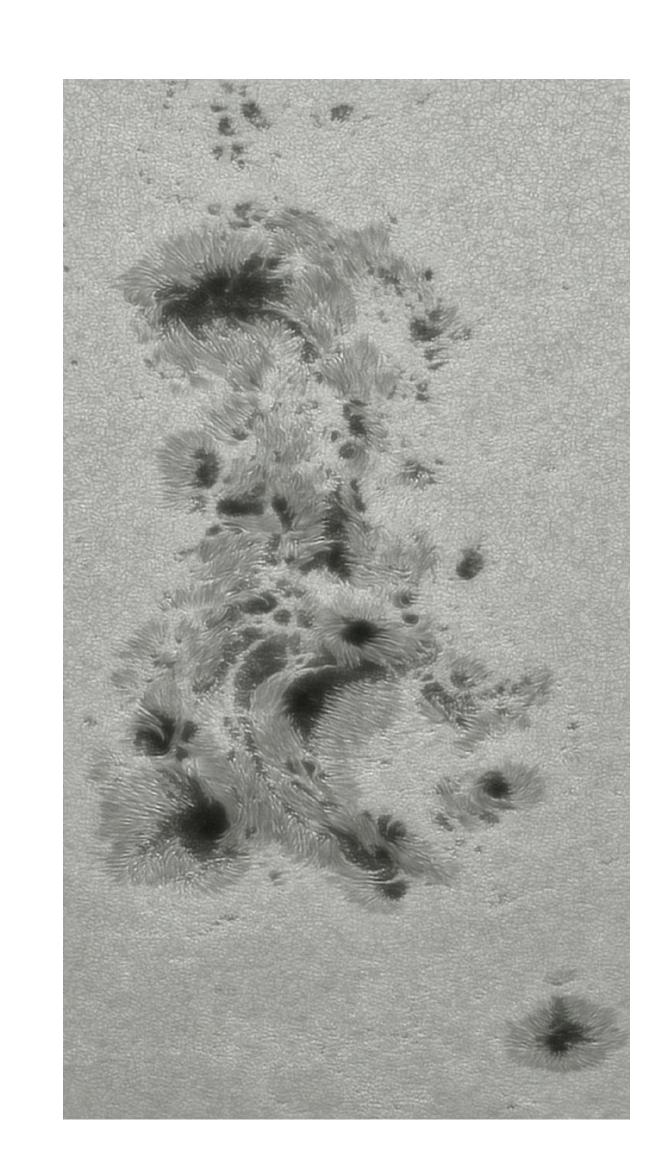


Go to https://tinyurl.com/SWXImpacts

Connect the solar drivers & model predictions with expected and observed SWX impacts

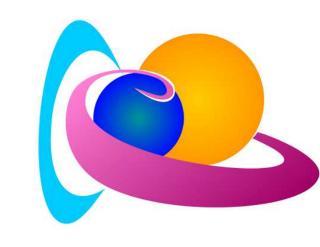
- 1. Check the data in Exercises/Data
- 2. Fill in Impact Table in Exercises/testImpacts
- 3. Bonus: try to understand the time flow

Hint: Possible answers: "Yes", "No", "No data", "Possible", ...









Extreme geomagnetic storms (G5) on May 10th, May 11th

Domain	Possible Impact	Observed	Expected
Satellite Operators	Single Event Effects	No data	Possible intermittent SEUs, nothing serious
	Satellite charging	No data	No
	GNSS degradation	Yes	Yes
	Satellite drag	Probably Yes	YES!
GNSS users	Loss of lock (LOL) on GNSS signals	Yes	Yes
	GNSS degradation	Yes	Yes
Power systems operators	Geomagnetically induced currents (GIC) (based on electric field of on rate of change of the geomagnetic field [dB/dt])	Yes, but data not provided here	Yes
	Blackout	No data	Possible
	Transformer damages	No data	Possible
	Transformer saturation	No data	Possible
Airlines	Radiation level increase	No data	Slight increase over the pole
	VHF and HF radio communication degradation	No data	Yes
	GNSS degradation	No data	Yes
Service to pipeline operators	Geomagnetically induced currents (GIC) (based on electric field of on rate of change of the geomagnetic field [dB/dt])	Yes, but data not provided here	Yes
	Corrosion of the pipeline steel	No data	Possible
Auroral tourism sector	Aurora at lower latitudes	YES!!	Yes
Astronaut/Human Space Flight Safety	Radiation level increase	Yes	Yes
General Public Impacts	GPS, mobile networks, satellite TV/internet, power outage	No data	Yes
Geological Survey Interference	Errors in magnetic survey measurements	Probably, no data	Yes
Animal Migration	Disorientation of animals	Possible, No data	Yes





END OF PART 2



Solar Influences
Data analysis Centre
www.sidc.be