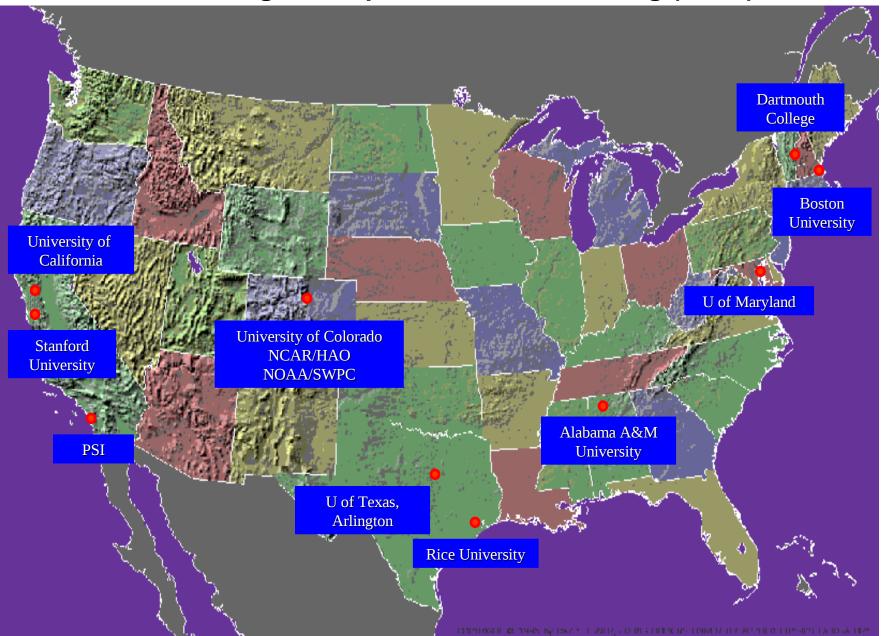
Impact of Space Weather on Human Technology

Daniel N. Baker (Co-Director CISM) Laboratory for Atmospheric and Space Physics Astrophysical and Planetary Sciences Department Department of Physics University of Colorado, Boulder

Center for Integrated Space Weather Modeling (CISM)



Understanding Sun-Earth Connections

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[Courtesy NASA]

"Conversation about the weather is the last refuge of the unimaginative."

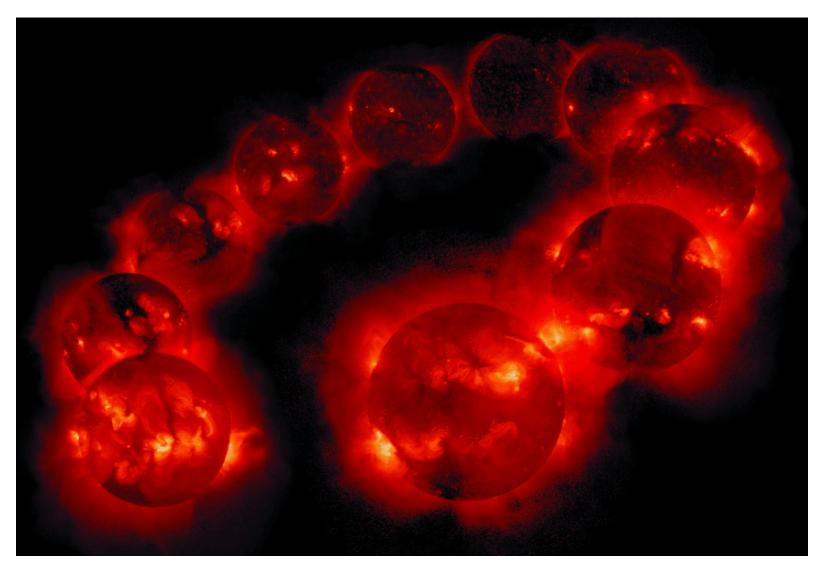
"Don't knock the weather; nine-tenths of the people couldn't start a conversation if it didn't change once in a while."

-Kin Hubbard

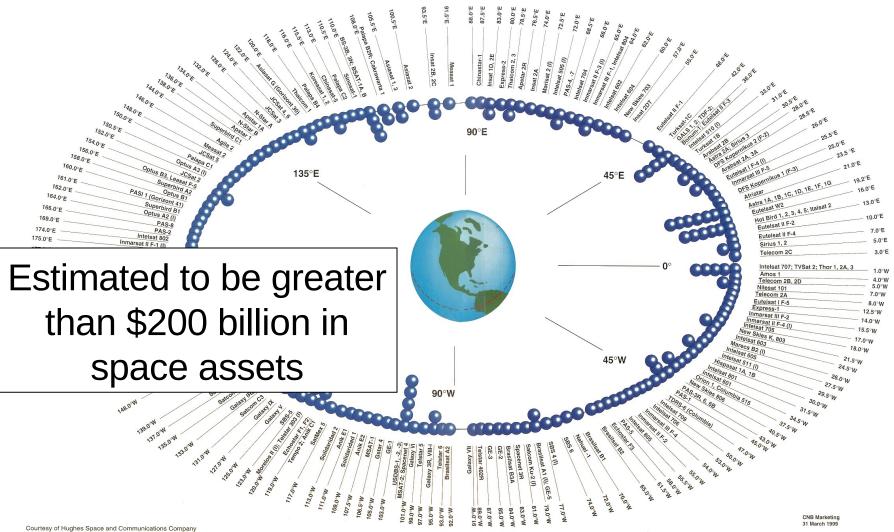
"Space Weather" refers to conditions on the sun and in the solar wind, magnetosphere, ionosphere, and thermosphere that can influence the performance and reliability of space-borne and ground-based technological systems and endanger human life and health. Adverse conditions in the space environment can cause disruption of satellite operations, communications, navigation, and electronic power grids, leading to a panoply of socio-economic losses.

> National Space Weather Program Strategic Plan (March 1995)

Yohkoh Soft X-rays: The 11-Year Solar Activity Cycle



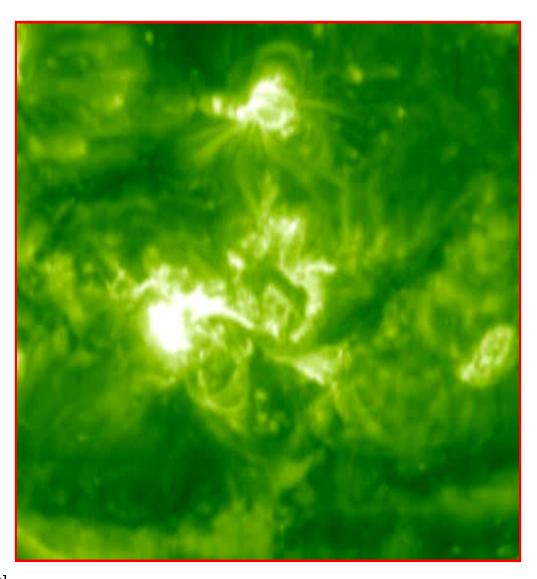
Civilian Spacecraft at Geostationary Orbit



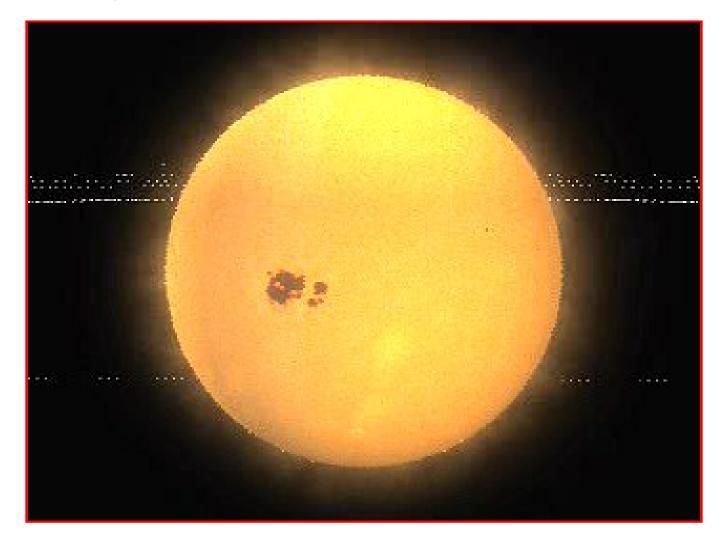
Coronal Mass Ejection - Earth Impact

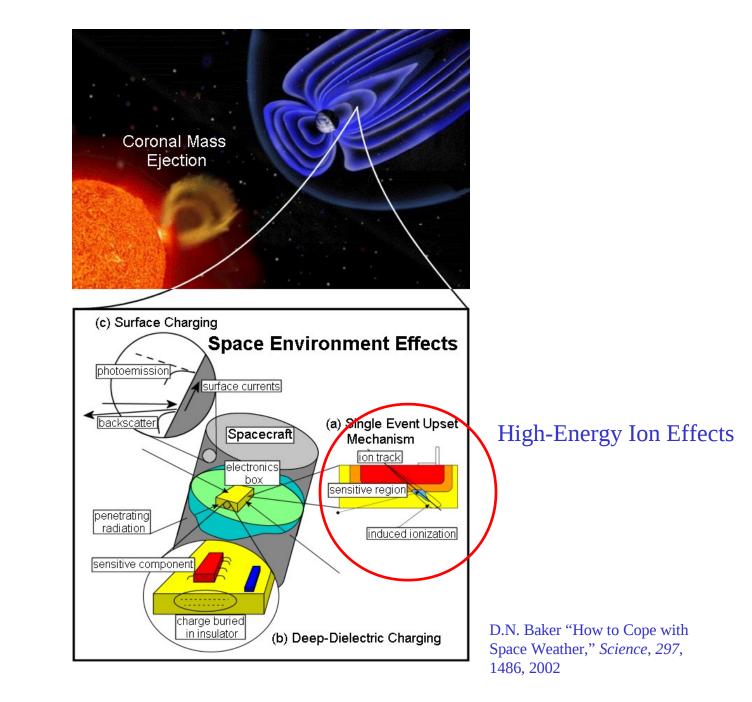


SOHO: Images of the Sun—October 2003

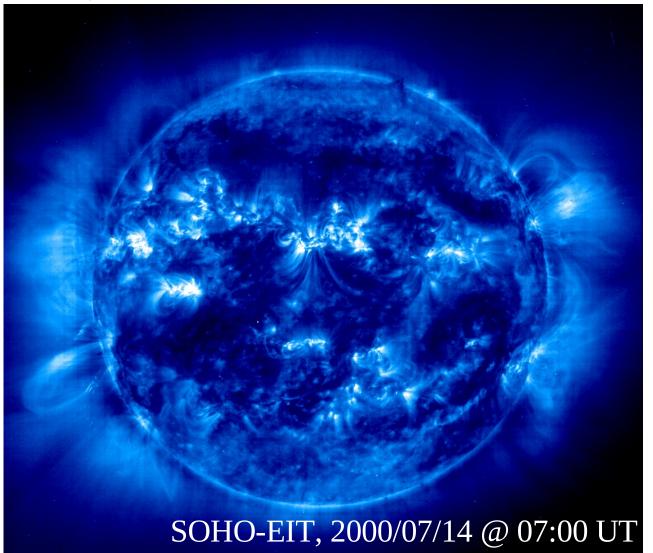


The Halloween Storms in the Heliosphere

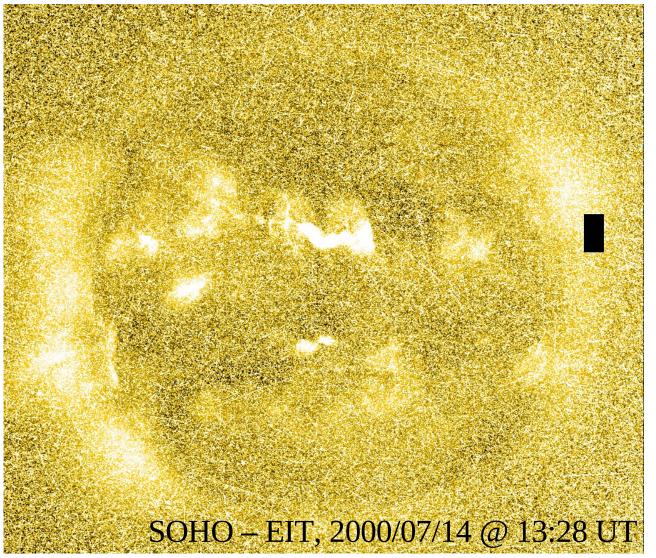


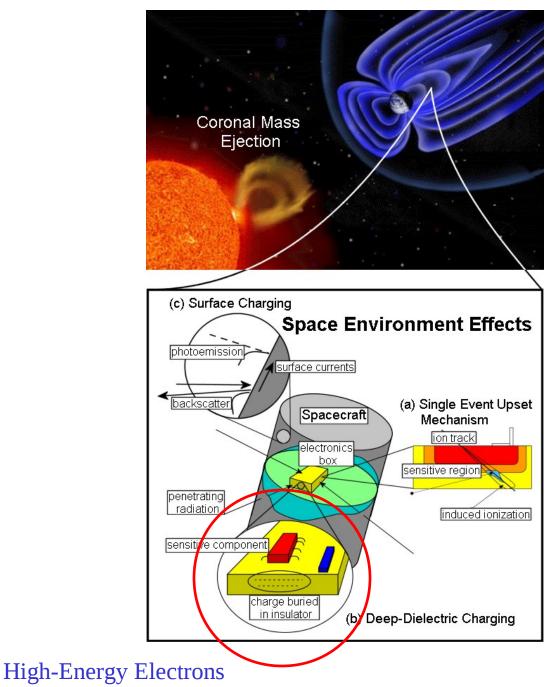


The Active Sun: July 2000



Background Due to Solar Energetic Particles





D N Baker, Science, 2002]

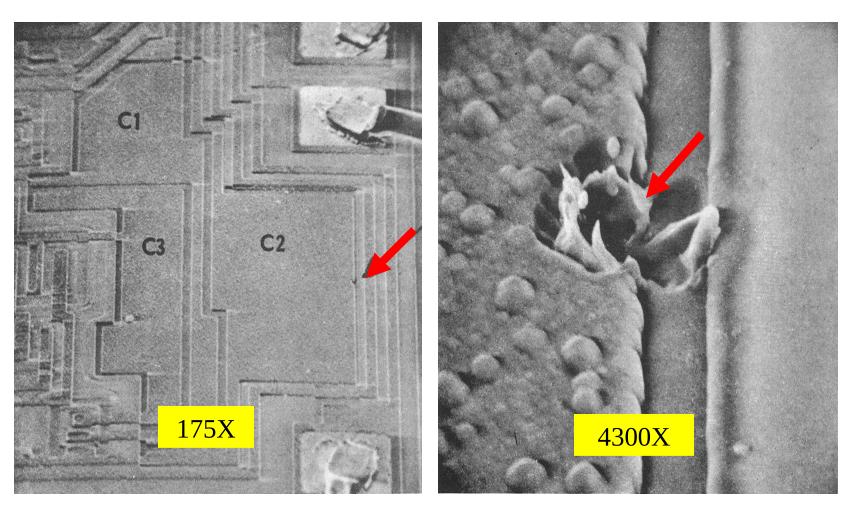
Electrostatic Discharge (ESD)



- Definition:
 - A transfer of electrostatic charge between bodies at different electrostatic potentials caused by direct contact or induced by an electrostatic field.

ESD Damage

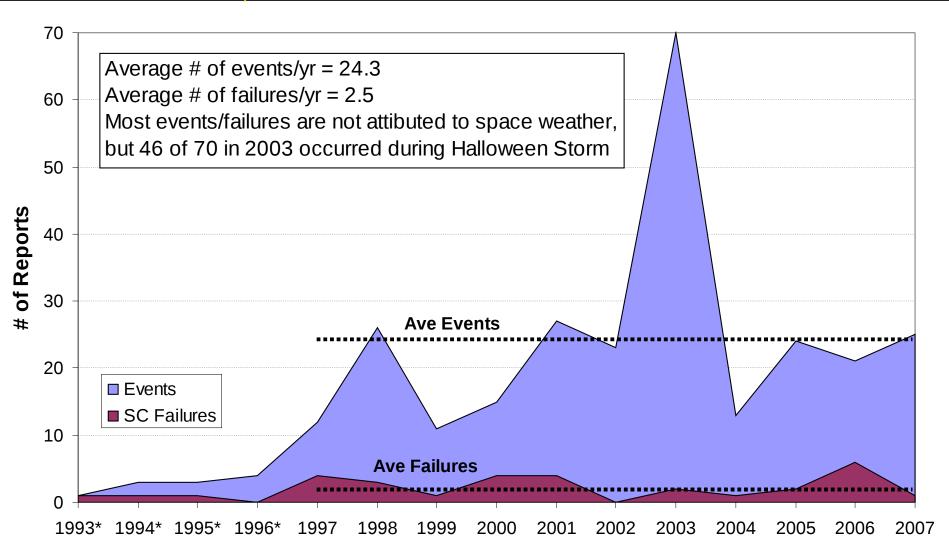
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HA-2700 surface damage in the C2 MOS capacitor (Courtesy of JPL)

Spacecraft Anomalies and Failures

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[National Research Council]

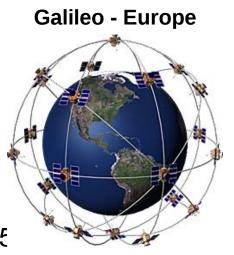
GPS Growth

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Global Positioning System used: In-vehicle navigation systems, railway control, highway traffic management, emergency response, commercial aviation, and much more...

GPS Global Production Value—expected growth: 2003 - \$13 billion 2008 - \$21.5 billion 2017 - \$757 billion Industrial Technology Research Institute (ITRI) – Mar 2005

Space weather creates positioning errors larger than 50 meters —A mid-latitude problem (where most users reside!)



NAVSTAR - USA

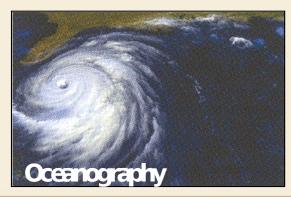
GLONASS - Russia

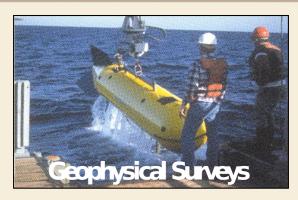


Business Lines



















MAAAAA fuaro com

Wide Area Augmentation System

GPS Satellites



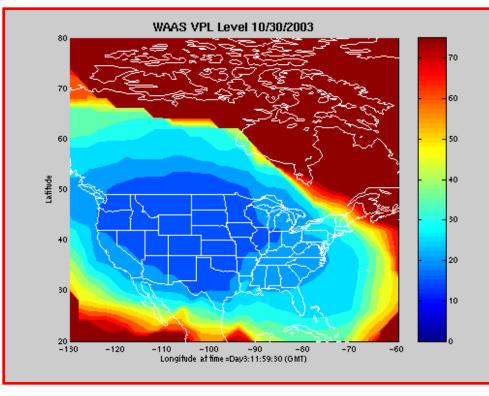
[National Research Council]

Wide Area Augmentation System (Oct. 2003)

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Ionosphere disturbances impact vertical error limits, defined by the FAA's Lateral Navigation/Vertical Navigation (LNAV/VNAV) specification to be no more that 50 meters.

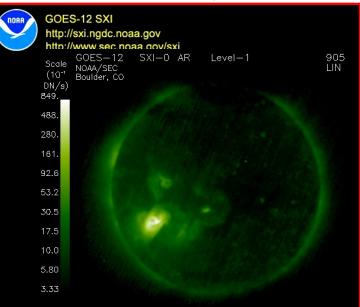
Commercial aircraft unable to use WAAS for precision approaches.



[Courtesy NOAA]

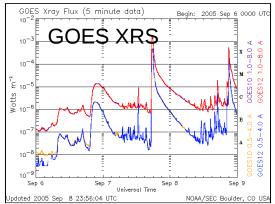
Airlines and Space Weather

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2005/09/11 11:47:43 UTC P_THN_B 3.000s 500V





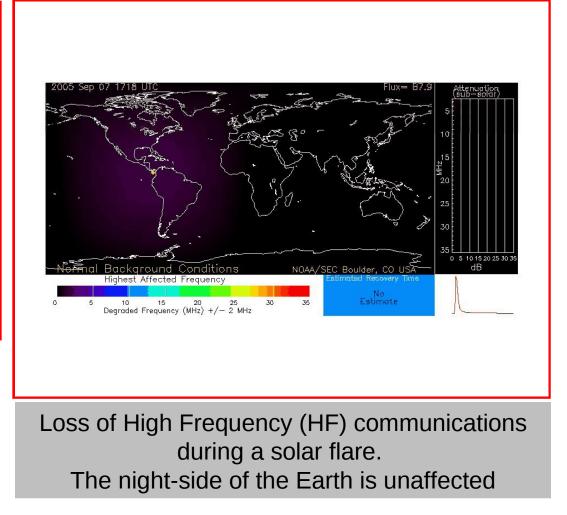
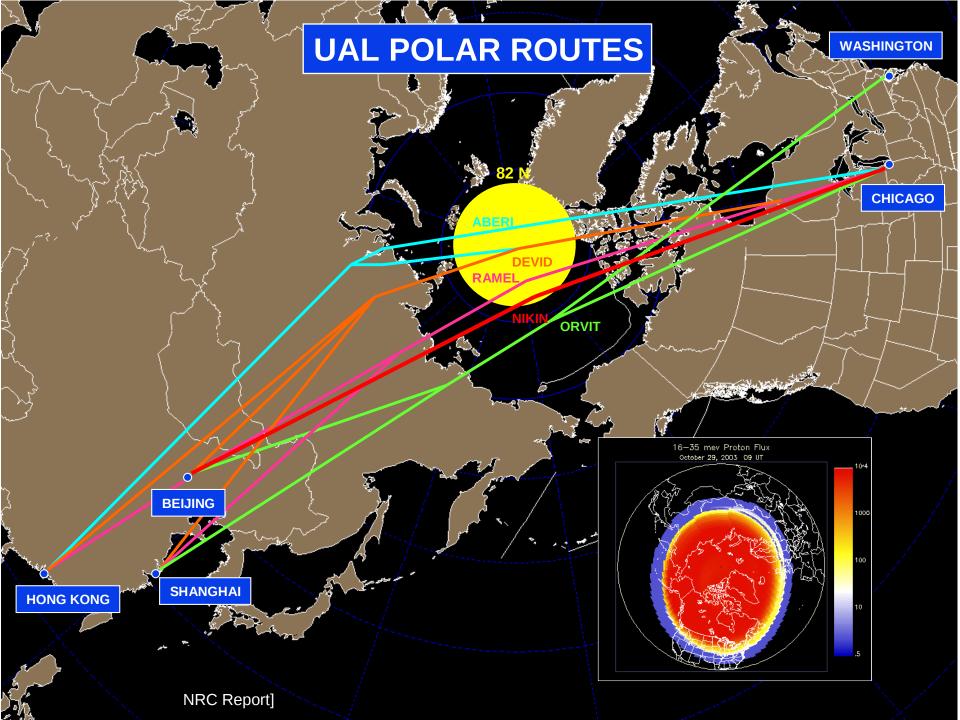


Image from NASA SOHO Satellite



Economic Impacts of Space Weather

Power Sy

- Airborne Survey Data Collection: \$50,000 per day
- Marine Seismic Data Collection: \$80,000-\$200,000 per day
- Offshore Oil Rig Operation: \$300,000-

/stem

Space Radiation Hazards and the Vision for Space Exploration

growth:

2008 - \$21.5 billion 2017 - \$757 billion Industrial Technology Research Institute (ITRI) – Mar 2005

- An ad hoc committee of the Space Studies Board (SSB) of the National Academies was charged to convene a workshop to assess the current and future ability to manage space weather events and their societal and economic impacts.
 - What are the socioeconomic consequences of severe space weather events?
 - How likely are very intense space weather storms and what might be the consequences of such events?
 - Are there specific ground- or space-based sensors or other approaches that might mitigate or avoid the effects of future severe space weather events?

Committee on the Societal and Economic Impacts of Severe Space Weather Events

- DANIEL N. BAKER, University of Colorado at Boulder, Chair
- ROBERTA BALSTAD, Center for International Earth Science Information Network, Columbia University
- J. MICHAEL BODEAU, Northrop Grumman Space Technology
- EUGENE CAMERON, United Airlines, Inc.
- JOSEPH F. FENNELL, Aerospace Corporation
- GENENE M. FISHER, American Meteorological Society
- KEVIN F. FORBES, Catholic University of America
- PAUL M. KINTNER, Cornell University
- LOUIS G. LEFFLER, North American Electric Reliability Council (retired)
- WILLIAM S. LEWIS, Southwest Research Institute
- JOSEPH B. REAGAN Lockheed Missiles and Space Company, Inc. (retired)
- ARTHUR A. SMALL III, Pennsylvania State University
- THOMAS A. STANSELL, Stansell Consulting
- LEONARD STRACHAN, JR., Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory
- Staff
- SANDRA J. GRAHAM, Study Director
- THERESA M. FISHER, Program Associate
- VICTORIA SWISHER, Research Associate
- CATHERINE A. GRUBER, Assistant Editor

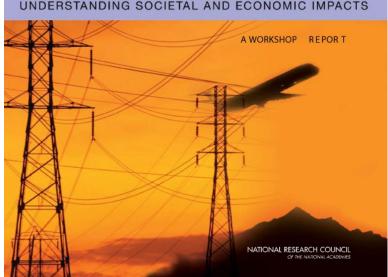
The Societal and Economic Impacts of Severe Space Weather Events: A Workshop

- May 22-23, 2008 in DC
- Approximately 80 attendees from academia, industry, government, and industry associations
 - Association reps aggregated data and helped avoid concerns about proprietary or competition-sensitive data
- Analyses in specific areas;
 e.g., GPS, power industry, aviation, military systems, human and robotic exploration beyond low-Earth orbit
- Econometric analysis of value of improved SpaceWx forecasts

[http://www.nap.edu/catalog.php?record_id=12507]



SEVERE SPACE WEATHER EVENTS-



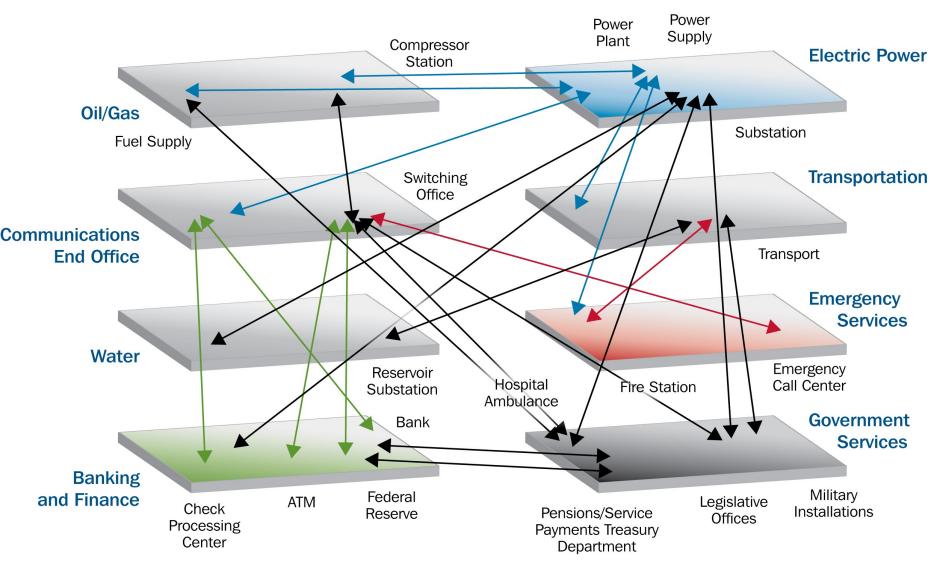
- Economic Impacts analysis would provide:
 - Better guidance for policy makers on investment in SWx systems
 - Better rationale for agency budgeting
 - Better understanding of "high-payoff" forecasts
 - Clearer guidance for future human exploration
 - Improved societal appreciation for SWx risks

Impacts of Space Weather

- Industry-specific Space Weather Impacts
 - Electric power, spacecraft, aviation, and GPSbased positioning industries can be adversely affected by extreme space weather
 - January 2005: 26 United Airlines flights diverted to nonpolar or less-than-optimum polar routes during several days of disturbed space weather
 - October-November 2003: FAA's recently implemented GPS-based Wide Area Augmentation System disabled for 30 hours
 - January 1994: Outage of two Canadian telecommunications satellite. Recovery took 6 months and cost \$50 million to \$70 million.

- Identify decisions that can be improved using a reliable forecast
- Differences with and without forecast (the expected value of a forecast)
- When best design decisions are made
- Economic impact of events
 - Repair damaged S/C: \$50-70M
 - Replace commercial S/C: \$250-300M
 - Cost of major power blackout: \$4-10B
 - Extreme storm (a la 1859): \$1-2 Trillion

The Interdependencies of Society



Electrical Power Grid...

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The grid is becoming increasingly vulnerable to space weather events Future Directions in Satellite-derived Weather and Climate Information for the Electric Energy Industry – Workshop Report Jun 2004

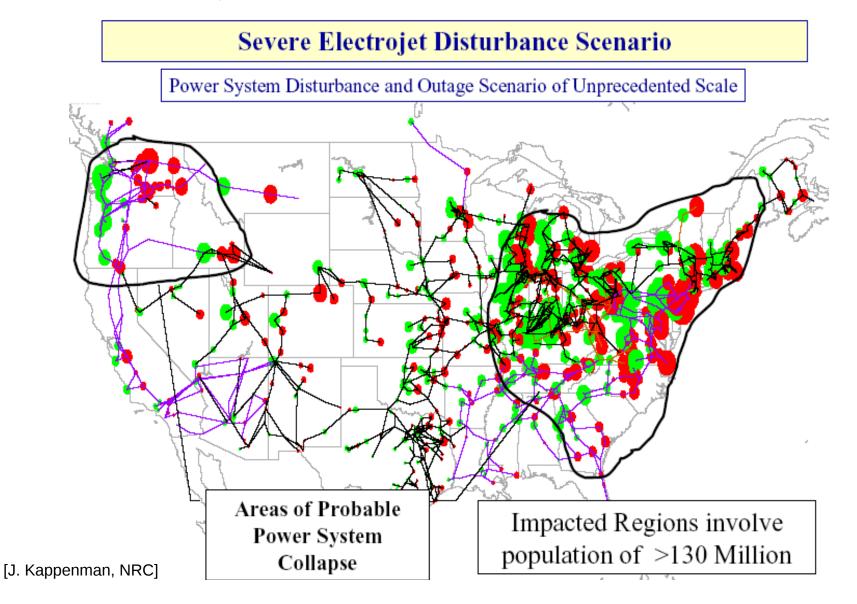
"...blackouts could exceed even that of the very large blackout that occurred in August 14, 2003. And there is no part of the U.S. power grid that is immune to this... we could impact over 100 million population in the Worst case scenario." John Kappenman - before U.S. House Subcommittee on Environment, Technology & Standards Subcommittee Hearing on "What is Space Weather and Who Should Forecast It?"







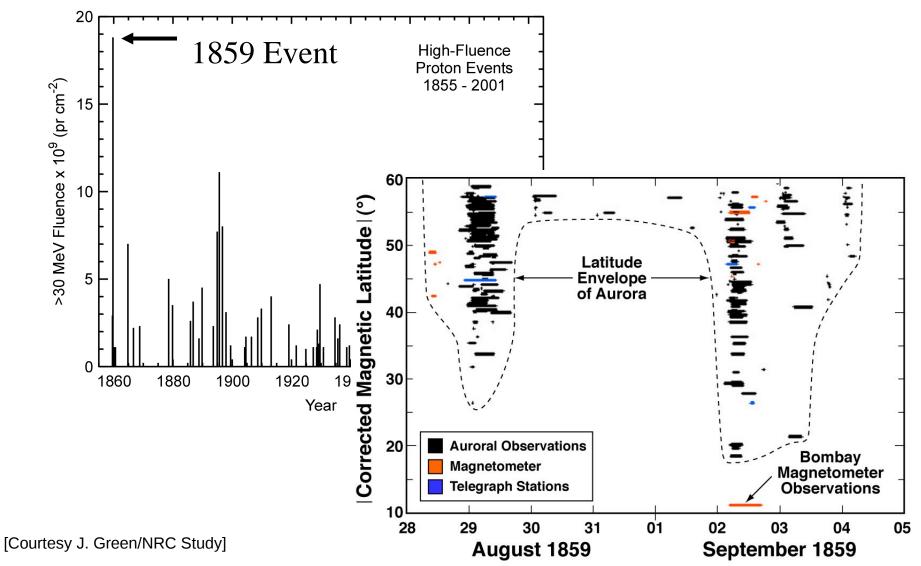
Regional Power Grid Disruptions



Impacts of Space Weather

- Collateral Impacts of Space Weather
 - "Electric power is modern society's cornerstone technology, the technology on which virtually all other infrastructures and services depend"
 - "Collateral effects of longer-term outage would likely include, for example, disruption of the transportation, communication, banking, and finance systems, and government services; the breakdown of the distribution of potable water owing to pump failure; and the loss of perishable foods and medications because of lack of refrigeration."
 - "...it is difficult to understand, much less predict, the consequences of future LF/HC events. Sustaining preparedness and planning for such events in future years is equally difficult."

An Extreme Event: Carrington 1859



Space Weather Raises Concerns...

E-mail ("With much admiration") received 30 January 2009:

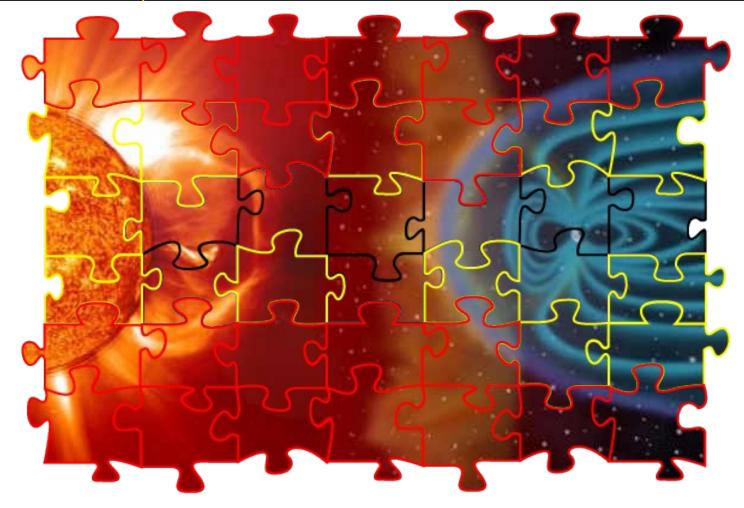
"I would like to say how much I am impressed with your work...I am not a scientist but for the last 3 years I've been studying the effect of solar storms and the next peak coming. I have gathered information that could mean that we are heading for big trouble. My gut feelings tell me that this could be the ONE solar tempest that destroys our modern civilization.

"I wish I could do something but don't know what to do. It is clear that if some things were done we could save at least maybe some lives. I know that prevention is very important and I wonder if my government, in France, knows about this...Since all we hear is about the economic crisis, I doubt they would take this seriously. Besides, the net of emergency services told me that they can't even consider this because they think on a scale of natural catastrophes it is the worst one that could ever happen!! One person told me I would buy a big cake and eat it all and wait for the end of our world. [Emphasis added]

"I want to thank you for your great achievements and your expertise."

--Yaelle Byrd

Solving The Space Weather Puzzle











Growth of Space Weather Customers

Munitions



Radar

1950

Sunspot Cycles

200

180 160

140

120

100 80

> 60 40

20

o 1940

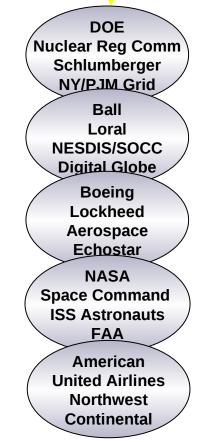
Sunspot Number

Commercial Space Transportation **Airline Polar Flights** Microchip technology **Precision Guided**

Cell phones Atomic Clock **Satellite Operations** Carbon Dating experiments GPS Navigation **Ozone Measurements** Aircraft Radiation Hazard **Commercial TV Relays Communications Satellite Orientation** Spacecraft Charging Satellite Reconnaissance & Remote Sensing Instrument Damage Geophysical Exploration. **Pipeline Operations** Anti-Submarine Detection Satellite Power Arrays **Power Distribution** Long-Range Telephone Systems **Radiation Hazards to Astronauts** Interplanetary Satellite experiments VLF Navigation Systems (OMEGA, LORAN) Over the Horizon Radar Solar-Terres. Research & Applic. Satellites **Research & Operations Requirements** Satellite Orbit Prediction Solar Balloon & Rocket experiments Ionospheric Rocket experiments **\$hort-wave Radio Propagation** 1960 1970 1980 1990 2000

A few of the agencies and industries that rely on space weather services today:

- U.S. power grid infrastructure
- Commercial airline industry
- Dep. of Transportation (GPS)
- NASA human space flight activities
- Satellite launch and operations
- DoD Operations



NOAA/Space Weather Preidiction Center

- The challenges associated with space weather affect all developed and developing countries
- Work on space weather specification, modeling, and forecasting has great societal benefit: It is basic research with a high public purpose
- Future space exploration and most human endeavors will require major advances in physical understanding and improved transition of space research to operations
- CISM models offer real hope of Sun-to-Earth space weather models and forecasts

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Thank you.

Questions?