

A photograph of the aurora borealis (Northern Lights) in a coastal setting. The aurora is a vibrant green and yellow, appearing as a large, flowing curtain in the dark night sky. The foreground shows a dark, rocky coastline on the left and a calm body of water reflecting the light. In the distance, there are dark, silhouetted mountains under a starry sky.

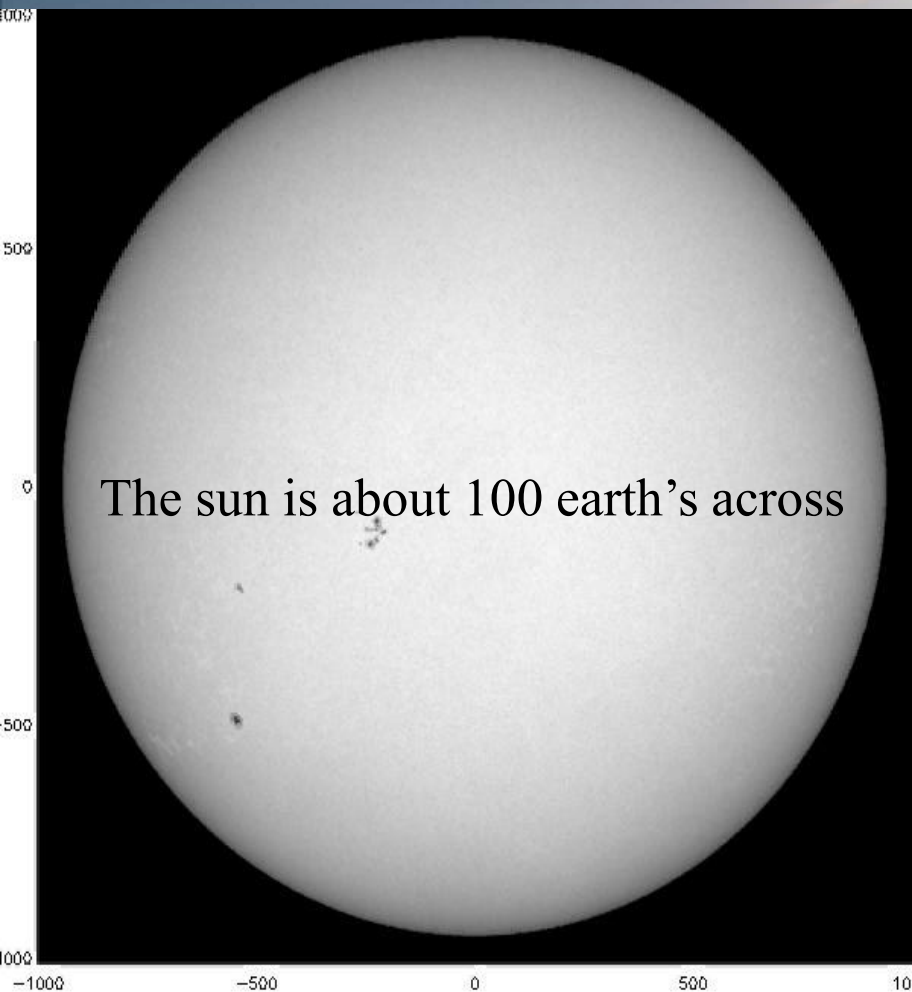
Societal Impacts of Space Weather Workshop

Report on Discussion and Action Items

11 June 2012

Vienna

Space Weather comes from the sun

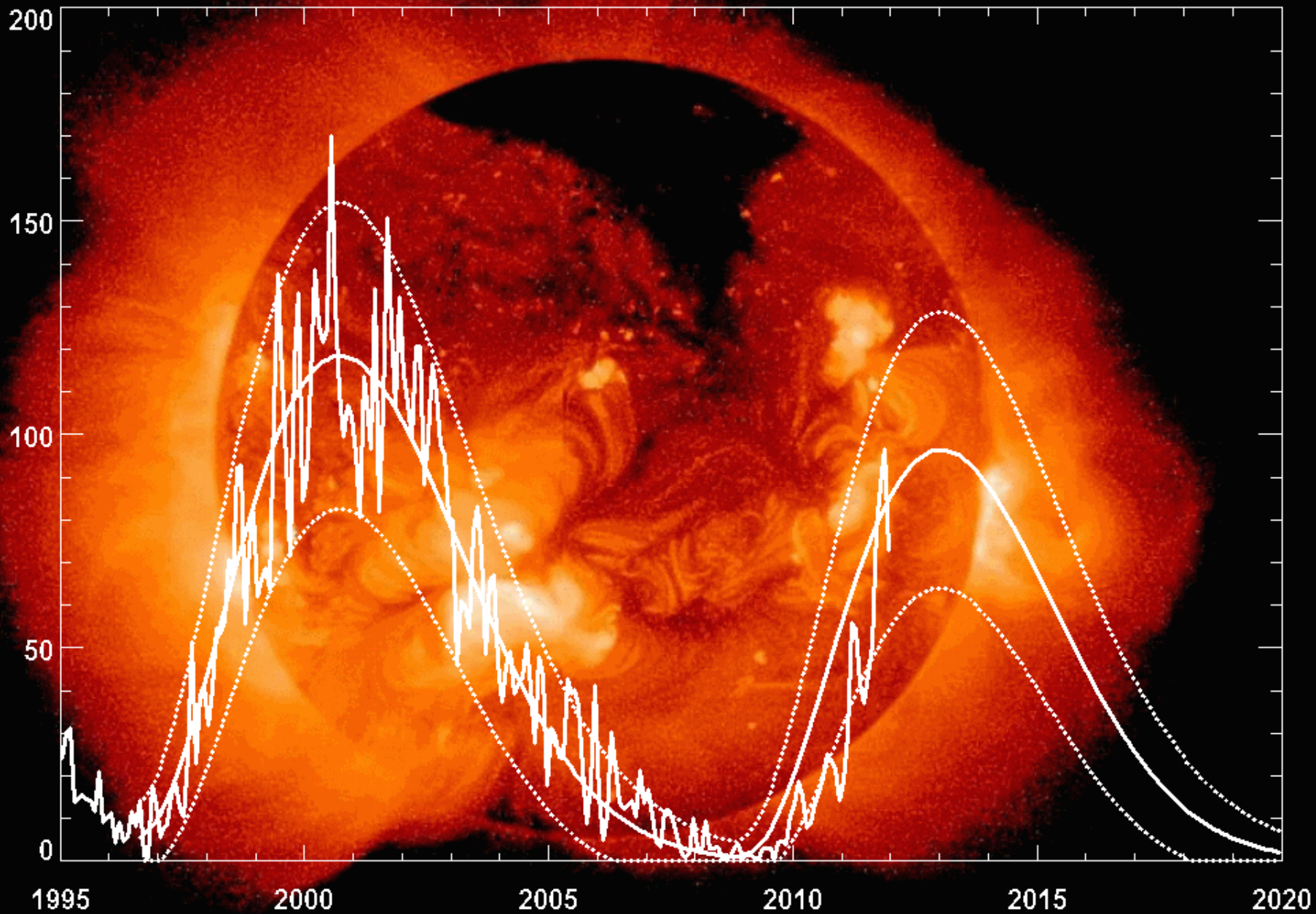


There are temporal changes in the sun's radio and EUV flux (100 – 1000x)

The sun sheds portions of its atmosphere

These are due to interactions between the sun's magnetic field and its outer convecting layer of plasma.

Cycle 24 Sunspot Number Prediction (January 2012)



Hathaway/NASA/MSFC

THREE VARIETIES OF SPACE WEATHER

“SPACE TORNADOS”

FLARES: photons, energetic ions

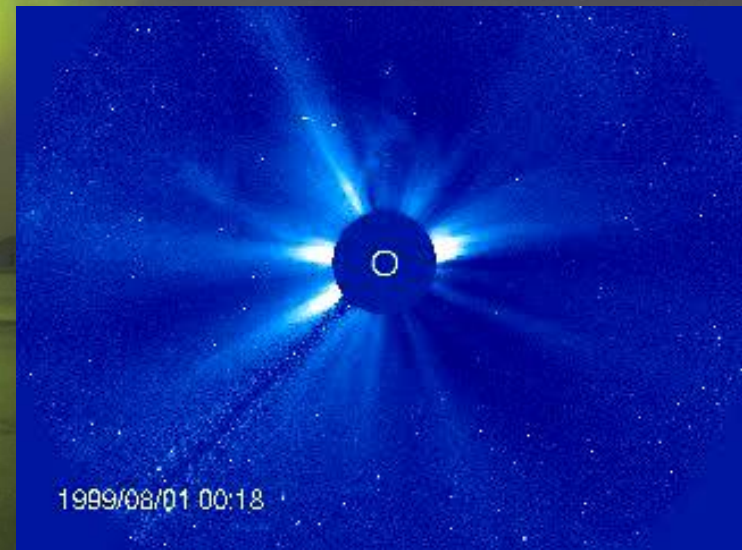
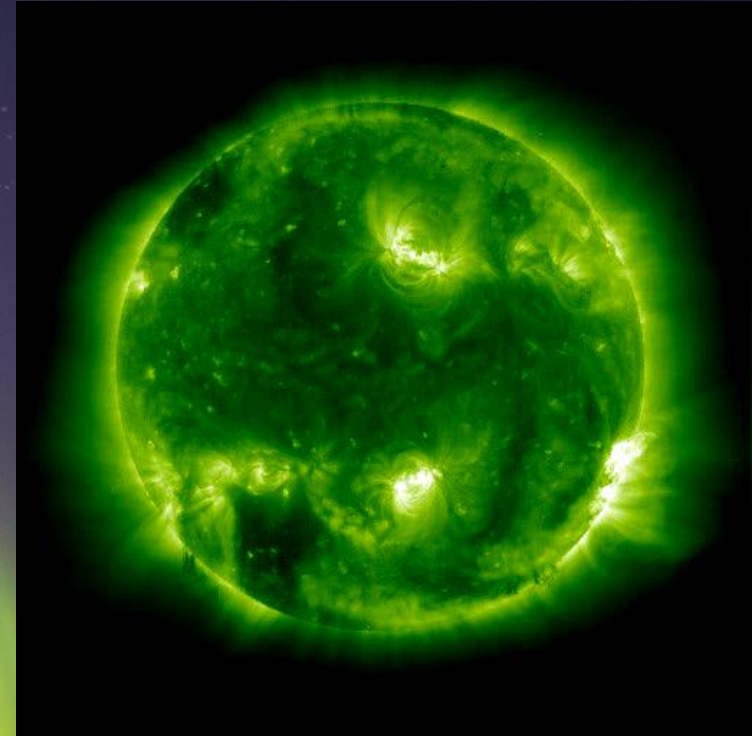
“SPACE HURRICANES” or “SOLAR TSUNAMIS”

***CORONAL MASS EJECTIONS:
plasma, magnetic field, energetic ions,
energetic electrons***

“SPACE WEATHER”

SOLAR WIND: thermal plasma, energetic electrons

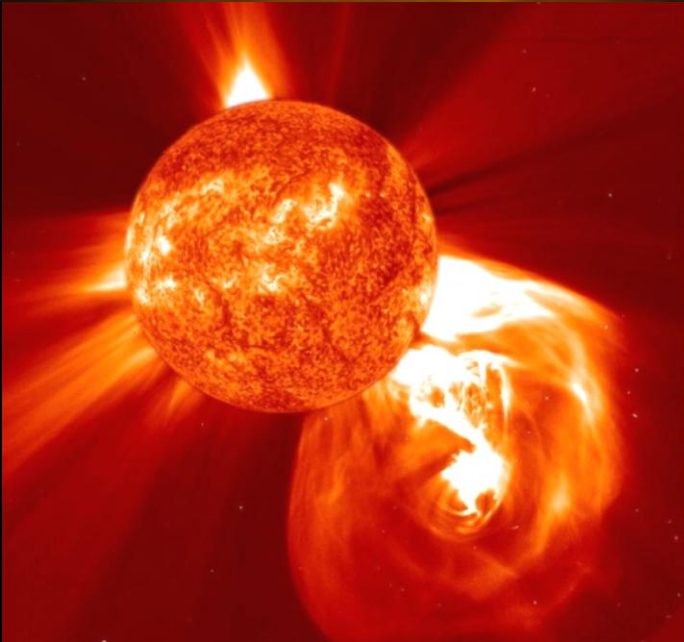
***We have limited forecasting ability that is dependent
on the nature of the particular event***





When the sun sheds atmosphere, the magnetic field goes with it

This can modify earth's magnetic field



Space Weather Effects Summary

- **Flares** (warning time is zero; 10 min to 2 days)
 - EUV swells the atmosphere – increased drag, space situational awareness
 - Ionospheric effects can hamper or deny communications and navigation signals
 - Radiation can damage or destroy satellite electronics and solar cells
- **CMEs** (warning time is 1.5 to 4 days)
 - Induced currents can cause blackouts, enhance pipeline corrosion
 - Radiation can damage or destroy satellite electronics, solar cells
- **Solar Wind** (warning time is an hour to a month)
 - Radiation can damage or destroy satellite electronics, solar cells

**Solar events have not increased in strength or ferocity;
We've increased our reliance upon vulnerable systems**

Impacts on Communication on the Dayside Hemisphere and Polar Regions

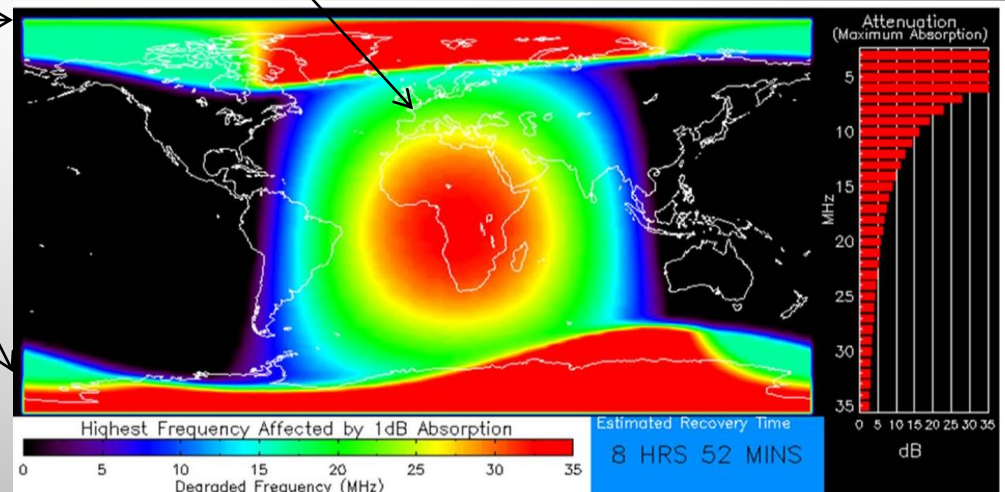
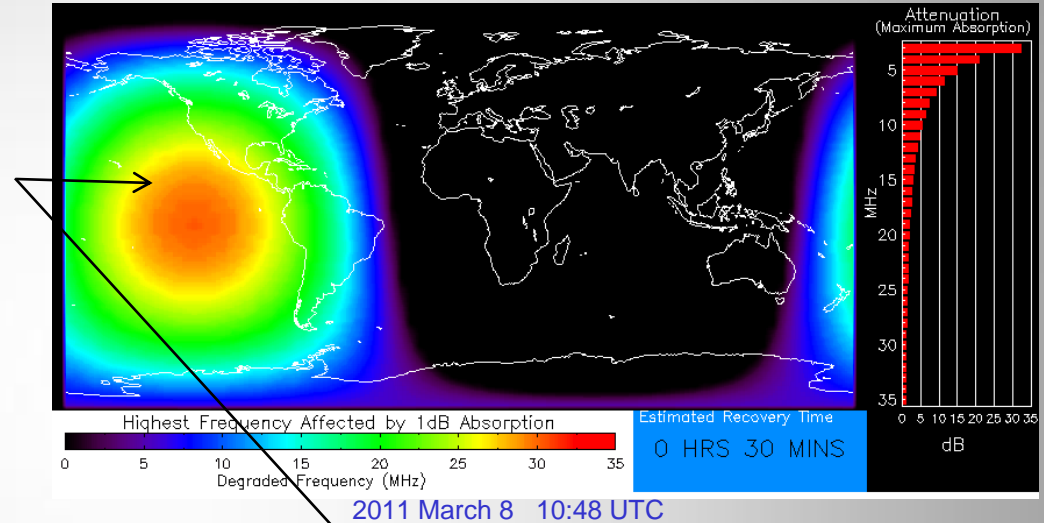
2011 March 7 20 UTC

X-Ray Flares create HF radio communication outages over the daylight region

Energetic Particles create HF Radio communication outages and increased radiation at high latitudes

HF Communication is critical for:

- Commercial Airlines
- Humanitarian Operations
- Numerous other applications



Prediction and mitigation requires both space-based and global terrestrial instrumentation



**This job is too big for any one nation:
International Cooperation is Required**

Action Items from the Workshop

1. Consideration and Discussion of International Cooperation
2. Articulation of Societal Impacts in Cooperation with EG-A

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