

Disturbed Space weather

Causes	Solar flares	Proton events	Coronal Mass Ejections	Coronal Holes
Arrival	Immediately (8 min)	15 min to a few hours	20 to 72+ hours	2 to 4 days
NOAA scales	R1 (minor) => R5 (extreme) <i>R = Radio Blackout</i>	S1 (minor) => S5 (extreme) <i>S = Solar Radiation Storm</i>	G1 (minor) => G5 (extreme) <i>G = Geomagnetic Storm</i>	
Parameter	M1 => ≥ X20	Pfu (>10MeV): 10 => 10 ⁵	Kp = 5 => Kp = 9	
Duration	Minutes to hours	Hours to days	Days	
Protection	Earth's atmosphere	Earth's magnetic field	Earth's magnetic field	

Effects

Radio communications <i>(SID, short wave fadeout)</i>	Satellites <i>(SEE, solar arrays, ageing, star trackers)</i>	Satellites <i>(Orientation, drag, charging)</i>	
Radar interference	Astronauts & Airplanes <i>(Radiation Dose)</i>	Aurora	
Navigation & Airplanes <i>(GPS, radar)</i>	Communication/Navigation	Communication/Navigation	
	Ground Level Enhancement	Electrical Currents (GIC) <i>(Long conductors, power grids, pipelines)</i>	

Storm Type	Travel time	Physical Impact	Technological Impact
Geo-magnetic	18-96h	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geomagnetic induced currents increased ionisation in ionosphere heating in the thermosphere 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Power grid outages, etc GNSS, HF comms Satellite and other hardware damage (eg surface charging) Satellite orbits (drag, collision risk) HF comms
Charged particles	10mins – 1 day	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> increased radiation levels damage to sensitive electronics increased ionisation in ionosphere 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Radiation health hazard (astronauts, aircrew) Satellite heating and instrument noise, avionics, digital chips as above - HF comms out for up to few days in polar regions
Solar flares	8mins	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HF radio signal interference heating in the thermosphere 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HF comms (~mins-hrs, sunlit side) As above

Image from MET Office

<https://www.metoffice.gov.uk/weather/learn-about/space-weather/what-is-space-weather>

ANNEX D: Solar phenomena and their impacts

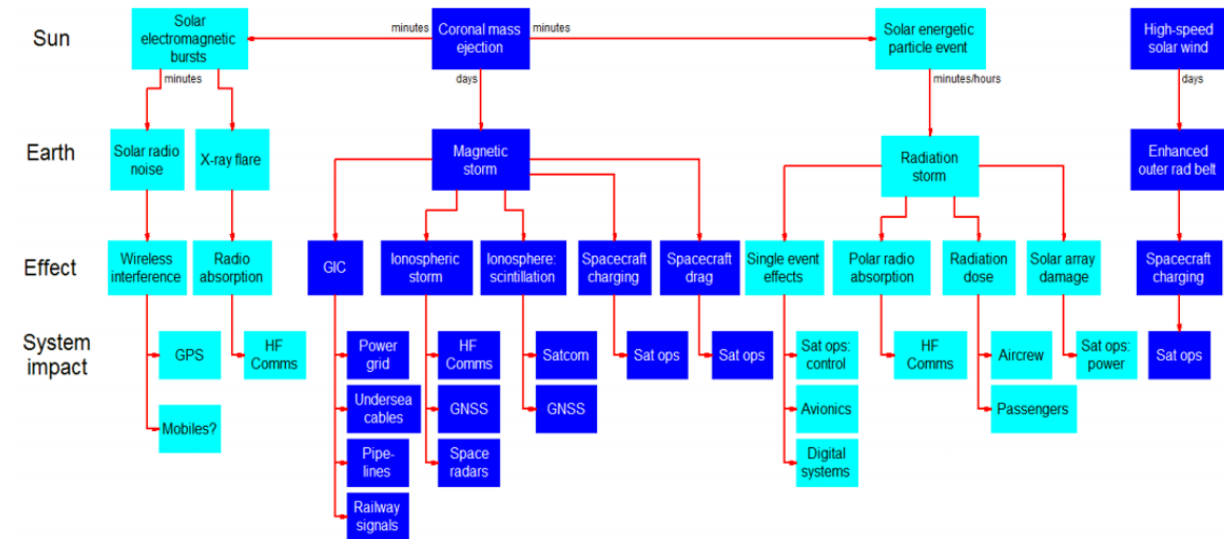
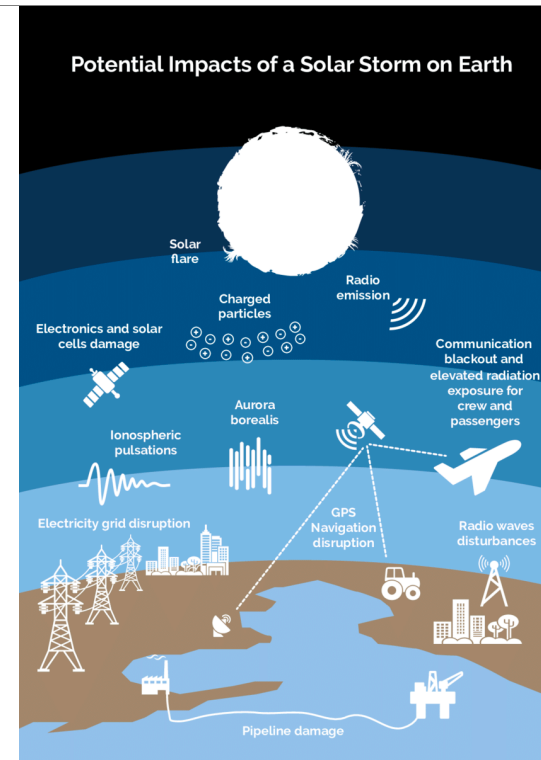
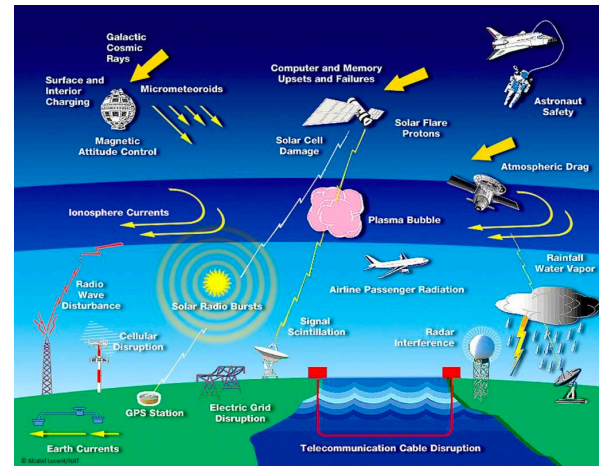


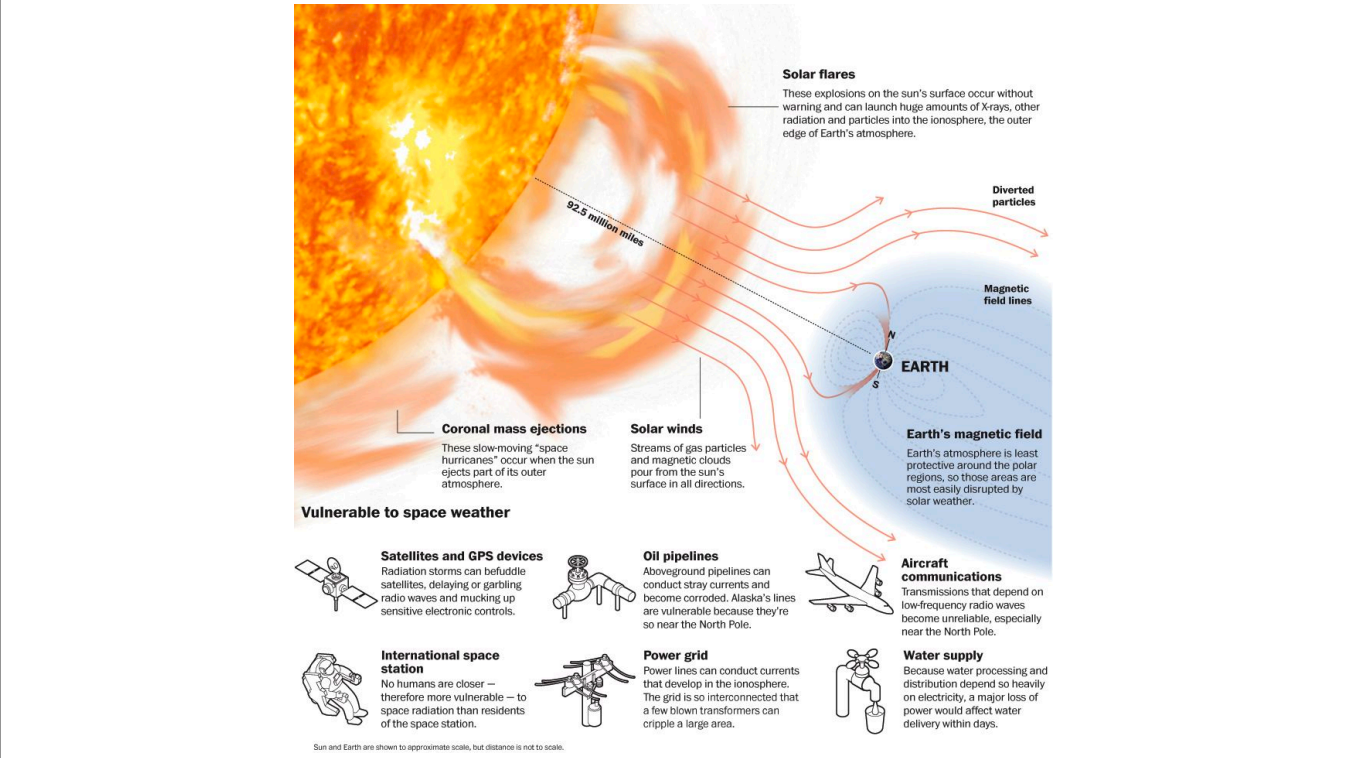
Image taken from a Policy Paper on the Space Weather Preparedness Strategy by the UK Department for Business, Innovation and Skills
<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/space-weather-preparedness-strategy>



From NASA: https://www.nasa.gov/mission_pages/sunearth/news/gallery/agu11-spaceweather.html

And

The Flare Likelihood and Region Eruption Forecasting (FLARECAST) Project: Flare forecasting in the big data & machine learning era, Georgoulis et al., 2021



https://www.washingtonpost.com/national/health-science/how-the-weather-up-there/2012/01/23/gIQAWH7HLQ_graphic.html