SPACE WEATHER INTRODUCTORY COURSE



Collaboration of

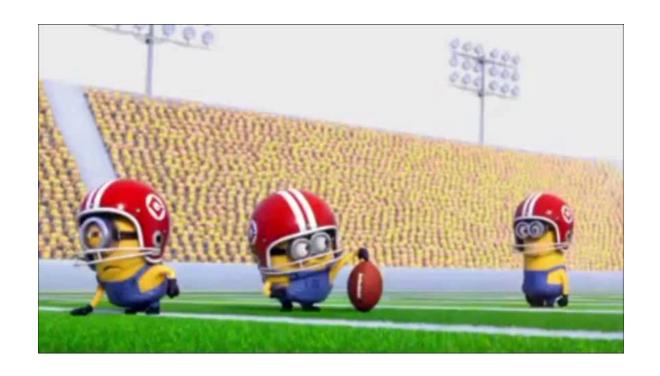


Solar-Terrestrial Centre of Excellence



Koninklijke luchtmacht





Space Weather into practice – SIDC/RWC & URSIgram

Jan Janssens

SIDC/RWC & URSIgram - Contents

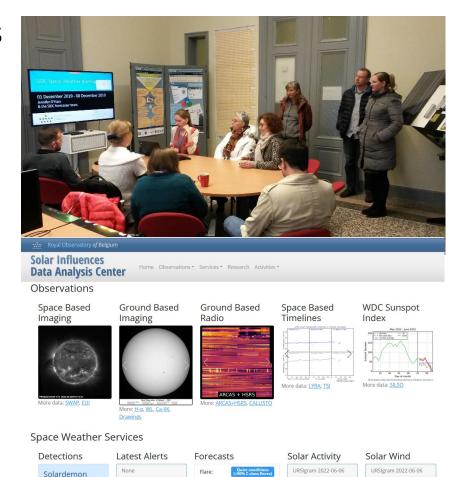
- SIDC/RWC
- SWx alerts
- Exercises

SIDC/RWC & URSIgram - Contents

- SIDC/RWC
- SWx alerts
- Exercises

The SIDC / RWC Regional Warning Centre Brussels

- Team of +/- 8 SWx forecasters
 - Scientists
 - Cumul job
 - Experts
 - Weekly tour of duty
 - 7/7, 14/24
 - Back-up by automated services and tools
 - IT supported
 - Previweb
 - Interface
 - Web page
 - Mailing service
 - Regular meetings
 - ICAO support: PECASUS
 - HF COM, radiation, GNSS



mostly below C level,

after it peaked at C1.7

level with a flare from

conditions were

observed which

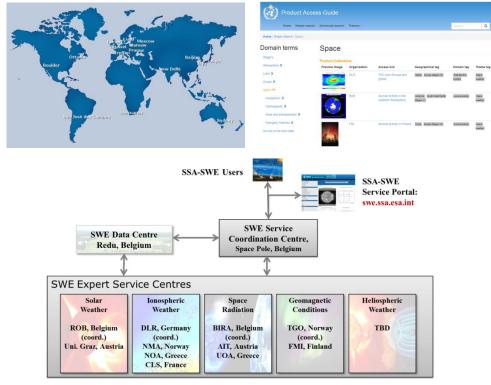
became disturbed

2022-06-07 03:33 B2

2022-06-02

The SIDC / RWC Regional Warning Centre Brussels

- International context
 - ISES
 - International Space Environment Service
 - ESA / SSCC
 - SSA Space Weather Coordination Centre
 - Services and expertise
 - World Meteorological Org.
 - ICAO / PECASUS
 - International Civil Aviation Organization



SSA: Space Situational Awareness

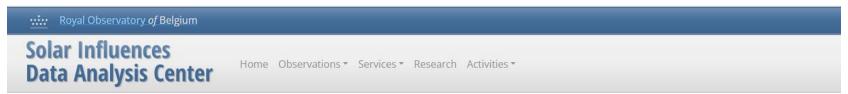






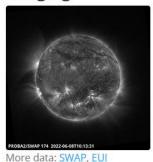
URSIgram

https://www.sidc.be/

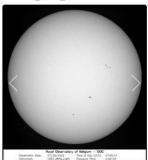


Observations

Space Based Imaging

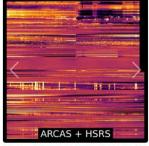


Ground Based Imaging



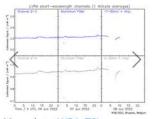
More: H-α, WL, Ca-IIK, Drawings

Ground Based Radio



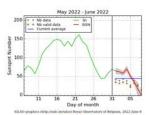
More: ARCAS+HSRS, CALLISTO

Space Based Timelines



More data: LYRA, TSI

WDC Sunspot Index



More data: SILSO

Space Weather Services

Detections

Solardemon 2022-06-07 03:33 B2 flare

CACTus

Latest Alerts

No alerts since: 2022-06-02

Forecasts

Flare:

Quiet conditions
(<50% C-class flares)

Protons:

Quiet

Quiet

Active conditions
(A>=20 or K=4)

All quiet:

False

Solar Activity

VRSIgram 2022-06-06

X-ray flux remained mostly below C level, after it peaked at C1.7 level with a flare from Catania sunspot

Solar Wind

URSIgram 2022-06-06

Slow solar wind conditions were observed which became disturbed this morning by the



The weekly bulletin

```
:Issued: 2017 Jan 30 1406 UTC
:Product: documentation at http://www.sidc.be/products/bul
#------#
# SIDC Weekly bulletin on Solar and Geomagnetic activity #
#------#
WEEK 839 from 2017 Jan 23
SOLAR ACTIVITY
```

Solar activity was very low to low, with a single C-class flare produced by spotless active region NOAA 2627 near the west limb on 28 January (C2 flare peaking at 21:09UT). A new region, NOAA 2629, developed quickly on 24 January and was responsible for most of the B-class flaring on 24-26 January. The other regions were mostly quiet and decaying. No earth-directed coronal mass ejections (CMEs) were observed in available coronagraphic imagery. The greater than 10MeV proton flux was at nominal levels. A small positive equatorial coronal hole (CH) started its transit of the central meridian on 23 January, and a negative trans-equatorial CH was transiting the central meridian (CM) by the end of the period.

Solar wind conditions near Earth were determined by the high speed stream (HSS) from the small positive coronal hole (CH). The co-rotating interaction region (CIR) that preceded it, drove a small shock on 26 January at 07:12UT. The proper HSS arrived a few hours later around 13:45UT of the same day, with solar wind speed gradually increasing from an initial 375 km/s up to values near 670 km/s around 06UT on 27 January. Bz oscillated wildly between -12 nT and +13 nT, preventing the development of a strong geomagnetic disturbance. As a result, only active geomagnetic conditions were observed on 26 and 27 January, while the rest of the week was at quiet levels with an occasional unsettled episode.

.....

DAILY INDICES							
DATE	RC	EISN	10CM	$\mathbf{A}\mathbf{k}$	BKG	M	X
2017 Jan 23	///	057	084	006	B1.0	0	0
2017 Jan 24	053	042	082	003	B1.0	0	0
2017 Jan 25	064	046	085	005	B1.4	0	0
2017 Jan 26	053	039	083	012	B1.1	0	0
2017 Jan 27	033	028	080	021	A9.1	0	0
2017 Jan 28	///	029	079	010	A8.5	0	0
2017 Jan 29	///	032	077	007	A8.2	0	0

```
# RC : Sunspot index (Wolf Number) from Catania Observatory (Italy)
```

NOTICEABLE EVENTS SUMMARY

DAY BEGIN MAX END LOC XRAY OP 10CM Catania/NOAA RADIO_BURST_TYPES NONE

STCE Newsletter

23 Jan 2017 - 29 Jan 2017



Published by the STCE - this issue: 3 Feb 2017. Available online at http://www.stce.be/newsletter/.

The Solar-Terrestrial Centre of Excellence (STCE) is a collaborative network of the Belgian Institute for Space Aeronomy, the Royal Observatory of Belgium and the Royal Meteorological Institute of Belgium.

Content	Page
STCE Workshop "Geomagnetic storms and solar eruptions: from Sun to Earth"	2
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Review of solar and geomagnetic activity	10
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6. Geomagnetic Observations at Dourbes (23 Jan 2017 - 29 Jan 2017)	13
7. Review of ionospheric activity (23 Jan 2017 - 29 Jan 2017)	14



[#] EISN : Estimated International Sunspot Number

^{# 10}cm : 10.7 cm radioflux (DRAO, Canada)

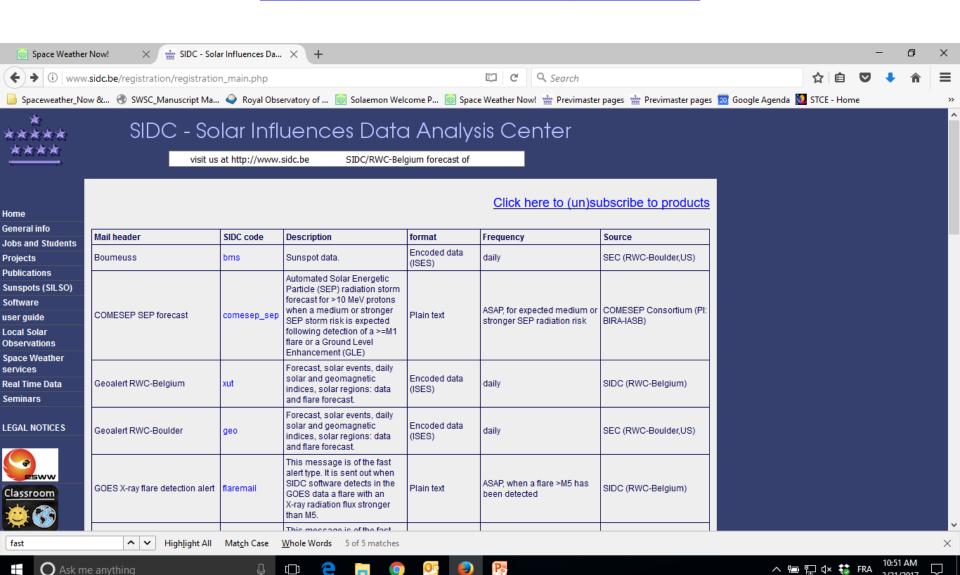
[#] Ak : Ak Index Wingst (Germany)

[#] BKG : Background GOES X-ray level (NOAA, USA)

[#] M,X : Number of X-ray flares in M and X class, see below (NOAA, USA)

SIDC products – Free online

https://www.sidc.be/registration/



SIDC/RWC & URSIgram - Contents

- SIDC/RWC
- SWx alerts
- Exercises

Fast alerts: automatic detection by SIDC software

Flare > M5 SIDC in GOES X-ray

```
:Issued: 2016 Jul 24 0516 UTC
:Product: documentation at http://www.sidc.be/products/flaremail
# Large flare alerts from the SIDC (RWC-Belgium), detected in GOES
# X-ray data
A class M5.5 solar X-ray flare occurred on 2016/07/23 with peak time 05:31UT
# Solar Influences Data analysis Center - RWC Belgium
# Royal Observatory of Belgium
# Fax : 32 (0) 2 373 0 224
# Tel.: 32 (0) 2 373 0 491
# For more information, see http://www.sidc.be. Please do not reply #
# directly to this message, but send comments and suggestions to
‡ 'sidctech@oma.be'. If you are unable to use that address, use
‡ 'rvdlinden@spd.aas.org' instead.
# To unsubscribe, visit http://sidc.be/registration/unsub.php
# Legal notices:
# - Intellectual Property Rights:
 http://www.astro.oma.be/common/internet/en/data-policy-en.pdf
# - Liability Disclaimer:
   http://www.astro.oma.be/common/internet/en/disclaimer-en.pdf
# - Use and processing of your personal information:
 http://www.astro.oma.be/common/internet/en/privacy-policy-en.pdf #
```

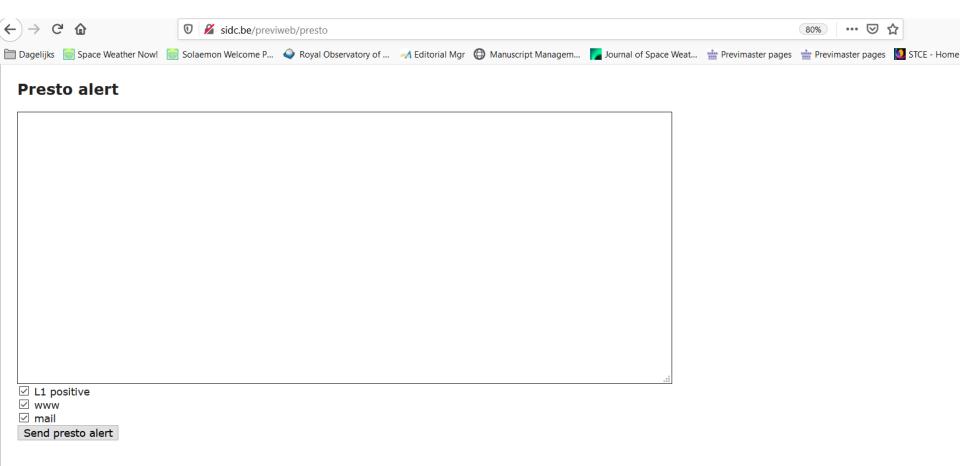
Halo CME (width > 150°) CACTus in SOHO/LASCO

```
:Issued: 2016 Nov 05 1349 UTC
:Product: documentation at http://www.sidc.be/products/cactus
# HALO CME ALERTS from the SIDC (RWC-Belgium), generated by CACTUS
  A halo or partial-halo CME was detected with the following
characteristics:
                    | dt0| pa | da | v | dv | minv| maxv|
005|2016/11/05 04:24| 03 | 338| 178| 0297| 0048| 0200| 0452
Details can be found here:
http://www.sidc.oma.be/cactus/out/latestCMEs.html
      t0: onset time, earliest indication of liftoff
     dt0: duration of liftoff (hours)
      pa: principal angle, counterclockwise from North (degrees)
      da: angular width of the CME (degrees),
       v: median velocity (km/s)
      dv: variation (1 sigma) of velocity over the width of the CME
   mindy: lowest velocity detected within the CME
   maxdy: highest velocity detected within the CME
 This message is sent whenever a CME wider than 150 degrees is detected by
```

SOHO: Solar and Heiospheric Observatory CACTus: Computer Aided CME Tracking LASCO: Large Angle and Spectrometric Coronagraph



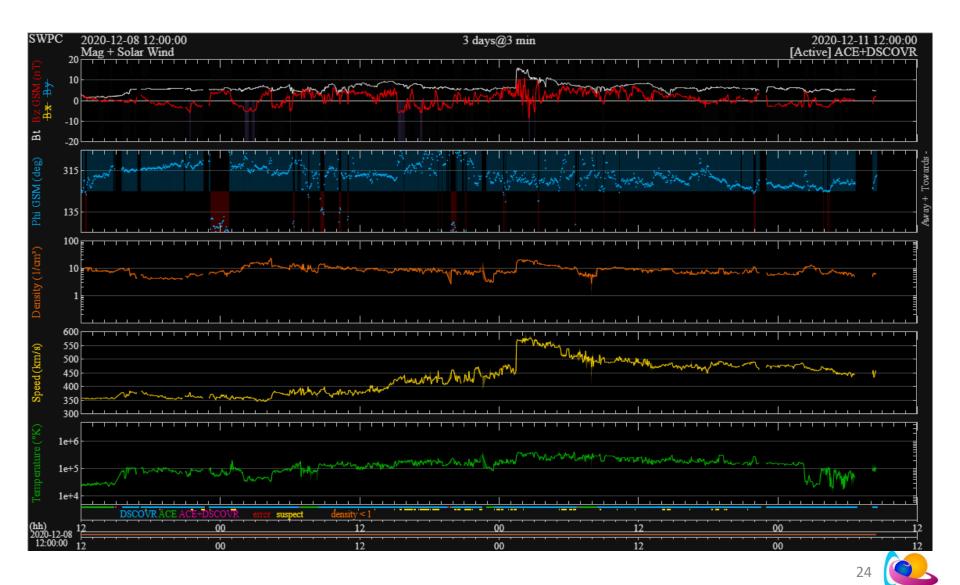
PRESTO alert: 1. Criteria



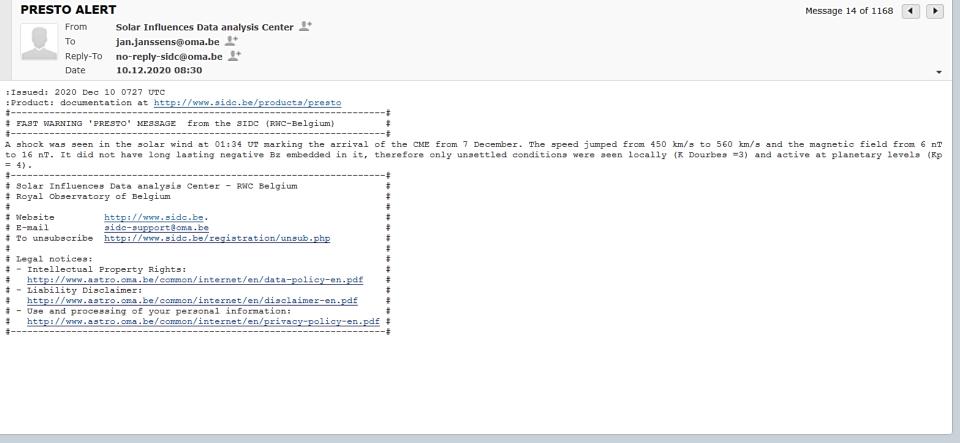
When to send a presto immediately?

- During or just after an X-flare occurred.
- In case of a proton event.
- When **K > 5**.
- When a halo CME or a strong Westward directed CME occurred. Try to find out whether the halo CME is frontsided or not. Therefore look at the EIT images to find a related flare.
- In case you observe a **fast forward shock** in the solar wind speed.
- ullet In case you observe enhanced solar wind conditions which will likely lead to geomagnetic storm conditions K > 5.

PRESTO alert: 2. Detection



PRESTO alert: 3. Send



All quiet alert

Start/End of all quiet alert from the SIDC/RWC Belgium

Solar Influences Data analysis Center <sidc@oma.be>

Extra line breaks in this message were removed.

Sent: Mon 7/4/2016 1:33 PM To: jan.janssens@oma.be

:Issued: 2016 Jul 04 1132 UTC
:Product: documentation at http://www.sidc.be/products/quieta
#-----#
From the SIDC (RWC-Belgium): "ALL QUIET" ALERT
#------#
START OF ALL QUIET ALERT

The SIDC - RWC Belgium expects quiet Space Weather conditions for the next 48 hours or until further notice.

This implies that:

- * the solar X-ray output is expected to remain below C-class level,
- * the K_p index is expected to remain below 5,
- * the high-energy proton fluxes are expected to remain below the event threshold.

#------#
Solar Influences Data analysis Center - RWC Belgium
Royal Observatory of Belgium
Fax: 32 (0) 2 373 0 224
Tel.: 32 (0) 2 373 0 491
For more information, see http://www.sidc.be. Please do not reply

Start/End of all quiet alert from the SIDC/RWC Belgium

Solar Influences Data analysis Center <sidc@oma.be>

Sent: Wed 7/6/2016 12:11 AM To: ian.janssens@oma.be

```
:Issued: 2016 Jul 05 2210 UTC
:Product: documentation at http://www.sidc.be/products/quieta
#-----#
# From the SIDC (RWC-Belgium): "ALL QUIET" ALERT
END OF ALL QUIET ALERT
   The SIDC - RWC Belgium expects solar or geomagnetic activity to
   increase. This may end guiet Space Weather conditions.
#-----#
# Solar Influences Data analysis Center - RWC Belgium
# Royal Observatory of Belgium
# Fax: 32(0) 23730224
# Tel.: 32 (0) 2 373 0 491
# For more information, see http://www.sidc.be. Please do not reply #
# directly to this message, but send comments and suggestions to #
# 'sidctech@oma.be'. If you are unable to use that address, use #
# 'rvdlinden@spd.aas.org' instead.
# To unsubscribe, visit http://sidc.be/registration/unsub.php
# Legal notices:
```

PECASUS advisories

GNSS, Radiation, HF COM

FNXX02 EFKL 070850

SWX ADVISORY

DTG: 20220907/0851Z

SWXC: PECASUS

ADVISORY NR: 2022/73

NR RPLC: 2022/72

SWX EFFECT: HF COM MOD

OBS SWX: 07/0837Z HNH MNH W150 - E030

FCST SWX +6 HR: 07/1500Z NOT AVBL FCST SWX +12 HR: 07/2100Z NOT AVBL FCST SWX +18 HR: 08/0300Z NOT AVBL FCST SWX +24 HR: 08/0900Z NOT AVBL

RMK: SPACE WEATHER EVENT (MAXIMUM USABLE

FREQUENCY DEPRESSION) IS IN PROGRESS. IMPACT ON HIGHER HF

COM FREQUENCY BANDS EXPECTED. LOWER FREQUENCY BANDS MAY BE

LESS IMPACTED.

NXT ADVISORY: WILL BE ISSUED BY 20220907/1437Z=

SWX ADVISORY

DTG: 20221003/1445Z

SWXC: PECASUS

ADVISORY NR: 2022/50

SWX EFFECT: GNSS MOD

OBS SWX: 03/1342Z EQN E070 - E130

FCST SWX +6 HR: 03/2000Z NOT AVBL

FCST SWX +12 HR: 04/0200Z NOT AVBL

FCST SWX +18 HR: 04/0800Z NOT AVBL

FCST SWX +24 HR: 04/1400Z NOT AVBL

RMK: SPACE WEATHER EVENT (IONOSPHERIC

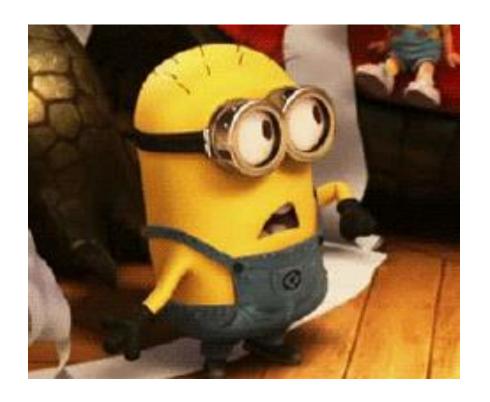
DISTURBANCE) IN PROGRESS. IMPACT ON GNSS

PERFORMANCE POSSIBLY LEADING TO LOSS OF

GNSS SIGNALS AND/OR DEGRADATION OF

TIMING AND POSITIONING PERFORMANCE.

NXT ADVISORY: WILL BE ISSUED BY 20221003/2042Z



Space Weather into practice – URSIgram exercises

Jan Janssens

SIDC URSIGRAM 30515

SIDC SOLAR BULLETIN 15 May 2013, 1205UT

SIDC FORECAST (valid from 1230UT, 15 May 2013 until 17 May 2013)

SOLAR FLARES: Major flares expected (X-class flares expected, probability >=50%)

GEOMAGNETISM: Active conditions expected (A>=20 or K=4) SOLAR PROTONS: Proton event expected (10 pfu at >10 MeV) PREDICTIONS FOR 15 May 2013 10CM FLUX: 150 / AP: 017 PREDICTIONS FOR 16 May 2013 10CM FLUX: 152 / AP: 014

PREDICTIONS FOR 17 May 2013 10CM FLUX: 153 / AP: 011

COMMENT:A class X1.2 solar flare occurred today with peak time 01:48 UT, from NOAA AR 1748 which has a beta-gamma-delta magnetic configuration. It was associated with radio bursts and an increase of GOES proton flux levels, now at 5 protons/cm2-s-sr, the threshold of 10 protons/cm2-s-sr will likely be reached soon (at >=10 MeV). The increases in proton flux likely come from the CME driven shock. If the strong flares from this AR continue, the proton increases will likely be more abrupt when the magnetic connection between the flare site and the Earth is better (i.e. when the AR is in the western hemisphere). A CME was associated with the event, a shock and glancing blow can probably be expected at the Earth late on May 16 (CME speed 1700 km/s in LASCO C2).

Geomagnetic conditions are quiet, but ACE data shows a disturbance starting this morning, with currently magnetic intensity close to 15 nT (northwards, so no geomagnetic effect). There is not enough data yet to discern clearly its cause, but it is likely related to the CME on May 12 (and possibly those from the two previous days related to X-flares from NOAA AR 1748). Geomagnetic conditions are expected to be unsettled to active, with possible isolated minor storm periods.

TODAY'S ESTIMATED ISN: 099, BASED ON 11 STATIONS.

SOLAR INDICES FOR 14 May 2013 WOLF NUMBER CATANIA : 176 10CM SOLAR FLUX : 148

AK CHAMBON LA FORET : 012

AK WINGST : 009 ESTIMATED AP : 008

ESTIMATED ISN : 102, BASED ON 14 STATIONS.

NOTICEABLE EVENTS SUMMARY

DAY BEGIN MAX END LOC XRAY OP 10CM RADIO BURST TYPES Catania NOAA NOTE 15 0125 0148 0158 N12E64 X1.2 2N IV/2II/1 1748

END

Setting

 You have received the above URSIgram. It is now 18:00UT on 15 May 2013. You have to brief your SWx colleagues.

Questions – Part 1 of 2: Reading-Comprehension questions

- Was the X1.2 flare: a) a strong flare (which class)? b) a long duration event (LDE)?
- What kind of radio burst (SRB) is type «IV/2II/1 »?
- 'Active geomagnetic conditions' correspond to which NOAA scale?
- 'protons/cm2-s-sr': This is the unit for which parameter? What is the short notation for this unit?
- Despite the relatively strong magnetic field strength of 15 nT, no strong geomagnetic effects were recorded from this CME. Why?
- 'Beta-Gamma-Delta': What's the name of the corresponding active region classification scheme? What is the simplest type possible?
- For the geomagnetic prediction of 15 May, why is A >= 20 while Ap = 17?
- What is being evaluated under the column « OP »?



Setting

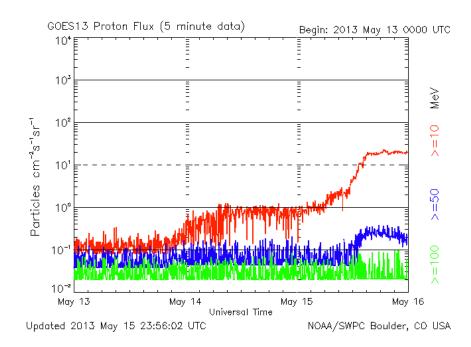
 You have received the above URSIgram. It is now 18:00UT on 15 May 2013. You have to brief your SWx colleagues.

Questions – Part 2 of 2: SWx impact questions

- Has the >10MeV proton event threshold been reached? If yes, what would be your communications advice concerning a Dutch fregate operating north of Iceland?
- You received a report from Gilze-Rijen Air Base (The Netherlands) about HF radio communication problems around 01:45UT. Do you think they were related to the X1.2 flare?
- With the LASCO/C2 data now fully available, do you agree (part of) the CME is headed for Earth? Why (not)?
- Was the X1.2 event a Tenflare? Do you think the 10.7 cm radio flux of 20:00UT will be affected?
- « ... possible isolated minor storm periods. » Do you expect important satellite communications problems?

Question 1:

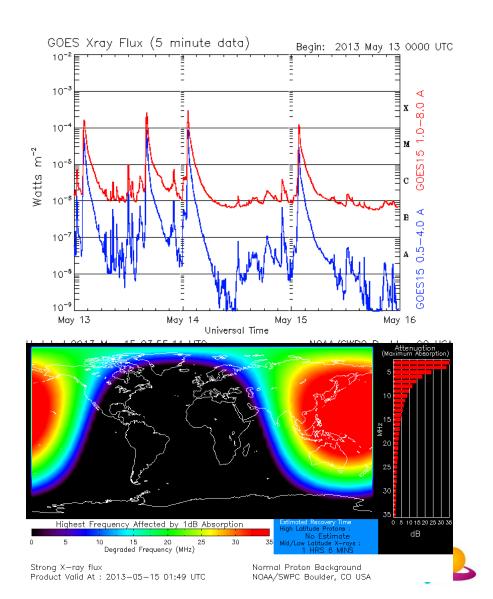
Has the >10MeV proton event threshold been reached? If yes, what would be your communications advice concerning a **Dutch submarine** operating north of Iceland?



S 4	Severe	Biological: Unavoidable radiation hazard to astronauts on EVA; passengers and crew in high-flying aircraft at high latitudes may be exposed to radiation risk. Satellite operations: May experience memory device problems and noise on imaging systems; star-tracker problems may cause orientation problems, and solar panel efficiency can be degraded. Other systems: Blackout of HF radio communications through the polar regions and increased navigation errors over several days are likely.
S 3	Strong	Biological: Radiation hazard avoidance recommended for astronauts on EVA; passengers and crew in high-flying aircraft at high latitudes may be exposed to radiation risk. Satellite operations: Single-event upsets, noise in imaging systems, and slight reduction of efficiency in solar panel are likely. Other systems: Degraded HF radio propagation through the polar regions and navigation position errors likely.
S 2	Moderate	Biological: Passengers and crew in high-flying aircraft at high latitudes may be exposed to elevated radiation risk. Satellite operations: Infrequent single-event upsets possible. Other systems: Small effects on HF propagation through the polar regions and navigation at polar cap locations possibly affected.
S 1	Minor	Biological: None. Satellite operations: None. Other systems: Minor impacts on HF radio in the polar regions.

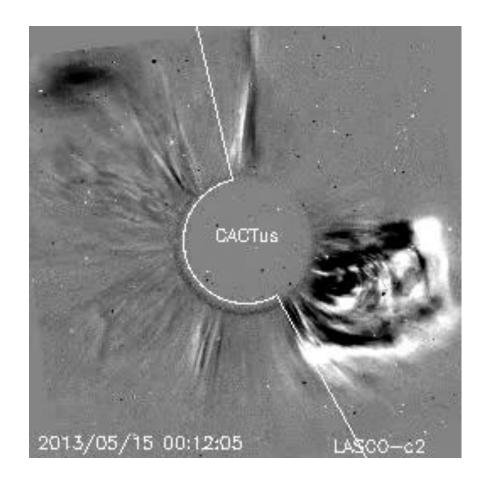
• Question 2:

You received a report from Gilze-Rijen Air Base (The Netherlands) about HF radio communication problems on 15 May around 01:45UT. Do you think they were related to the X1.2 flare?



• Question 3:

 With the LASCO/C2 data now fully available, do you agree (part of) the CME is headed for Earth? Why (not)?

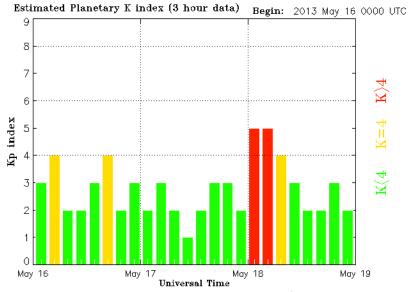


- Question 4:
 - Was the X1.2 event a Tenflare? Do you think the 10.7 cm radio flux of 20:00UT will be affected?

```
:Created: 2013 May 18 0332 UT
:Date: 2013 05 15
# Prepared by the U.S. Dept. of Commerce, NOAA, Space Weather Prediction Center
# Please send comments and suggestions to SWPC.Webmaster@noaa.gov
# Missing data: ////
# Updated every 30 minutes.
                        Edited Events for 2013 May 15
                        End Obs Q Type Loc/Frq Particulars
                       0230 LEA 3
                                   FLA N12E64
         0125 0148
                                                      1.2E-01 1748
5160
                    0158 G15 5
                                   XRA 1-8A
                                                X1.2
5160 +
         0127 //// 0148 CUL C RSP 400-00*
         0127 0130
                                                               1748
5160 +
                       0142 LEA G RBR 410
                                                240
5160 +
         0129 0134
                       0146 LEA G RBR 1415
                                                               1748
5160 +
         0130 0136 0142 LEA G RBR 610
                                                250
                                                               1748
5160 +
         0133 0133 0146 LEA G RBR 245
                                                               1748
         0133 0142 0150 LEA G RBR 2695
                                             440
                                                               1748
5160 +
5160 +
         0135 0141 0153 LEA G RBR 8800
                                                               1748
5160 +
         0136 0141 0154 LEA G RBR 15400
                                               920
                                                               1748
5160 +
         0136 0143
                       0151 LEA G RBR 4995
                                                1000
                                                               1748
5160 +
         0137 ////
                       0145 LEA C RSP 073-180 II/1
:Product: 0516SGAS.txt
:Issued: 2013 May 16 0245 UTC
# Prepared jointly by the U.S. Dept. of Commerce, NOAA,
# Space Weather Prediction Center and the U.S. Air Force.
Joint USAF/NOAA Solar and Geophysical Activity Summary
SGAS Number 136 Issued at 0245Z on 16 May 2013
This report is compiled from data received at SWO on 15 May
A. Energetic Events
Begin Max End Rgn
                      Loc
                            Xray Op 245MHz 10cm
                                                      Sweep
 0125 0148 0158 1748 N12E64 X1.2 2n 430
                                                     II/IV
B. Proton Events: A Greater than 10 MeV Proton event occurred at
15/1535Z, reached a peak flux of 23 pfu, and was ongoing as of the
writing of this summary.
```

Question 5:

— « ... possible isolated minor storm periods. » Do you expect important satellite communications problems?



Updated 2013 May 19 02:55:07 UTC

NOAA/SWPC Boulder, CO USA

G 3	Strong	Power systems: Voltage corrections may be required, false alarms triggered on some protection devices. Spacecraft operations: Surface charging may occur on satellite components, drag may increase on low-Earth-orbit satellites, and corrections may be needed for orientation problems. Other systems: Intermittent satellite navigation and low-frequency radio navigation problems may occur, HF radio may be intermittent, and aurora has been seen as low as Illinois and Oregon (typically 50° geomagnetic lat.).
G 2	Moderate	Power systems: High-latitude power systems may experience voltage alarms, long-duration storms may cause transformer damage. Spacecraft operations: Corrective actions to orientation may be required by ground control; possible changes in drag affect orbit predictions. Other systems: HF radio propagation can fade at higher latitudes, and aurora has been seen as low as New York and Idaho (typically 55° geomagnetic lat.).
G 1	Minor	Power systems: Weak power grid fluctuations can occur. Spacecraft operations: Minor impact on satellite operations possible. Other systems: Migratory animals are affected at this and higher levels; aurora is commonly visible at high latitudes (northern Michigan and Maine).

SIDC URSIGRAM 50623

SIDC SOLAR BULLETIN 23 Jun 2015, 1242UT

SIDC FORECAST (valid from 1230UT, 23 Jun 2015 until 25 Jun 2015)

SOLAR FLARES: M-class flares expected (probability >=50%)

GEOMAGNETISM: Major magstorm expected (A>=50 or K>=6)

SOLAR PROTONS : Proton event in progress (>10 MeV)

PREDICTIONS FOR 23 Jun 2015 10CM FLUX: 135 / AP: 038

PREDICTIONS FOR 24 Jun 2015 10CM FLUX: 130 / AP: 038

PREDICTIONS FOR 25 Jun 2015 10CM FLUX: 125 / AP: 018

COMMENT: NOAA active region 2371 produced an M6.5 flare, peaking at 18:23 UT on June 22. An associated full halo CME erupted, with first measurement in LASCO C2 at 18:36 UT on June 22 and has a projected speed around 1000 km/s. A few filament eruptions were recorded in the Northwest quadrant, first a small one around 22:00 UT and then an extended one starting near 4:24 UT. Coronagraphic data indicate the occurrence of (mainly westward) CMEs, but incomplete data currently prohibit full analysis.

Proton levels have descended from the peak of 1070 pfu (19UT), despite some smaller peaks and are around 30 pfu at the moment. NOAA AR 2367 is now close to the West limb and could, in case of further eruptions, elevate the proton levels again. The proton levels might also be enhanced at the expected June 22 CME arrival. Flares at the M-level are expected, with some chance (15%) for a flare at the X-level.

A shock arrived to the ACE spacecraft at 18:01 UT on June 22, marking the expected arrival of the June 21 CME. The interplanetary magnetic field (IMF) magnitude jumped to 42 nT, with long periods of negative Bz down to -39 nT. Solar wind speeds reached values between 600 and 780 km/s. The IMF magnitude has declined to a current value of 12 nT.

Minor to severe geomagnetic conditions were recorded, with severe levels between 18 and 21 UT (on June 22) and between 3 and 6 UT (on June 23). The local K at Dourbes reached K=8 at 22 UT (on June 22). A decline to unsettled levels is expected for the coming hours. Further minor to major storm levels are expected, following the expected arrival of June 22 CME around 12:00 UT on June 24.

TODAY'S ESTIMATED ISN: 042, BASED ON 14 STATIONS.

SOLAR INDICES FOR 22 Jun 2015

WOLF NUMBER CATANIA : 083

10CM SOLAR FLUX : 135

AK CHAMBON LA FORET : 108 AK WINGST : ///

ESTIMATED AP : 073

ESTIMATED ISN : 047, BASED ON 23 STATIONS.

NOTICEABLE EVENTS SUMMARY

DAY BEGIN MAX END LOC XRAY OP 10CM Catania/NOAA RADIO_BURST_TYPES

22 1739 1823 1851 N12W08 M6.5 2B 1000 92/2371 II/1

END

Setting

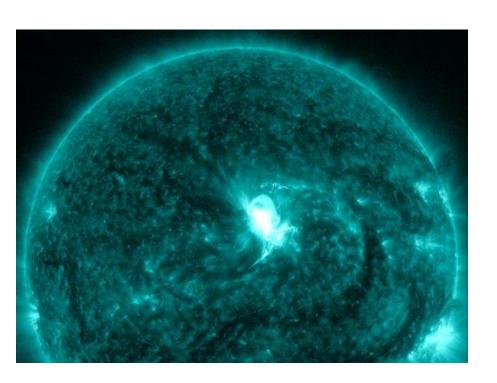
You have received the above URSIgram (23 June 2015 – 12:42UT). You have to brief your SWx colleagues.

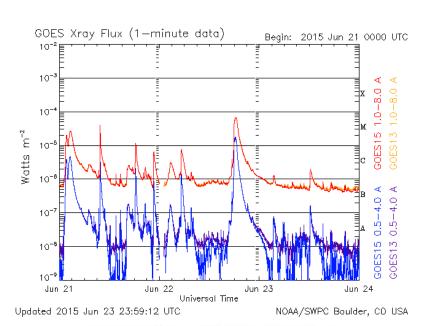
Questions

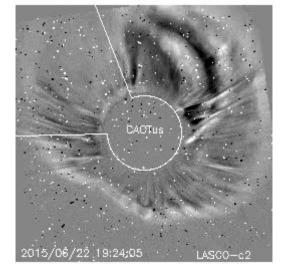
- Where on the solar surface did the M6 flare take place?
- How would you characterize the solar activity level (very low, ..., very high) over the last 24 hours?
- Did the M6 flare affect the daily 10.7cm radio flux of 22 June?
- A proton event is in progress.
 - Do you (still) expect a GLE?
 - What would you recommend concerning arctic polar flights?
- In terms of Dst, how strong would you expect this event to be (Quiet, ..., Extreme)?
- Based on the description of the geomagnetic storm:
 - Would you expect major satellite problems from deep di-electric charging?
 - Would you expect degradation of GNSS applications (WAAS,...)?



 Where on the solar surface did the M6 flare take place?

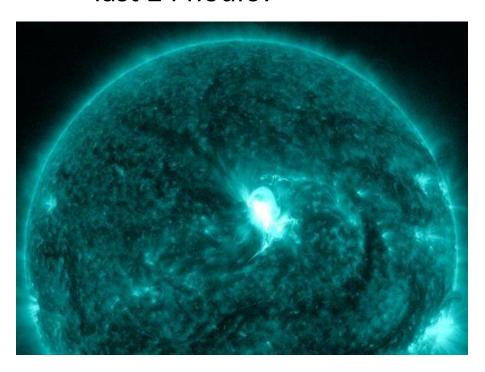


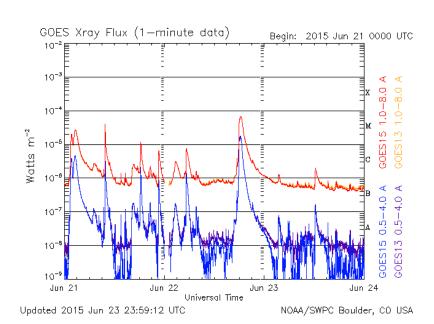


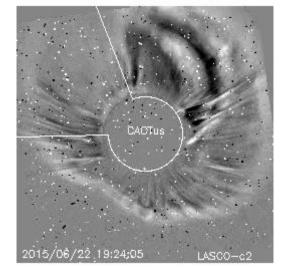




 How would you characterize the solar activity level (very low, ..., very high) over the last 24 hours?









 Did the M6 flare affect the daily 10.7cm radio flux of 22 June? TODAY'S ESTIMATED ISN: 042, BASED ON 14 STATIONS.

SOLAR INDICES FOR 22 Jun 2015 WOLF NUMBER CATANIA : 083

10CM SOLAR FLUX :

AK CHAMBON LA FORET : 108

AK WINGST : /// ESTIMATED AP : 073

ESTIMATED ISN : 047, BASED ON 23 STATIONS.

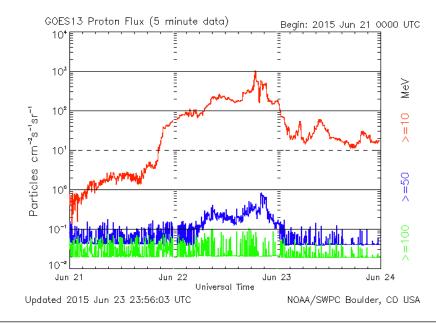
NOTICEABLE EVENTS SUMMARY

DAY BEGIN MAX END LOC XRAY OP 10CM Catania/NOAA RADIO_BURST_TYPES 22 1739 1823 1851 N12W08 M6.5 2B 1000 92/2371 II/1

Date	Time	Julian day	Carrington rotation	Observed Flux	Adjusted Flux	URSI Flux
2015-06-20	17:00:00	2457194.197	2165.117	134.4	138.8	124.9
2015-06-20	20:00:00	2457194.322	2165.121	135.4	139.8	125.8
2015-06-20	23:00:00	2457194.447	2165.126	134.0	138.4	124.5
2015-06-21	17:00:00	2457195.197	2165.153	133.0	137.4	123.6
2015-06-21	20:00:00	2457195.322	2165.158	131.7	136.0	122.4
2015-06-21	23:00:00	2457195.447	2165.163	128.6	132.8	119.5
2015-06-22	17:00:00	2457196.197	2165.190	130.1	134.3	120.9
2015-06-22	20:00:00	2457196.322	2165.195	246.9	255.0	229.5
2015-06-22	23:00:00	2457196.447	2165.199	127.2	131.3	118.2
2015-06-23	17:00:00	2457197.197	2165.227	116.5	120.3	108.3
2015-06-23	20:00:00	2457197.322	2165.231	116.1	119.9	107.9
2015-06-23	23:00:00	2457197.447	2165.236	116.6	120.4	108.4



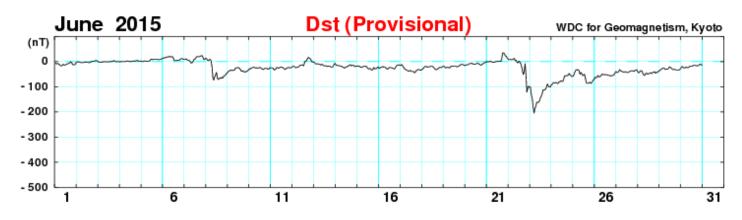
- A proton event is in progress.
 - Do you (still) expect a GLE?
 - What would you recommend concerning arctic polar flights?



5.4	Severe	Biological: Unavoidable radiation hazard to astronauts on EVA; passengers and crew in high-flying aircraft at high latitudes may be exposed to radiation risk. Satellite operations: May experience memory device problems and noise on imaging systems; star-tracker problems may cause orientation problems, and solar panel efficiency can be degraded. Other systems: Blackout of HF radio communications through the polar regions and increased navigation errors over several days are likely.
S 3	Strong	Biological: Radiation hazard avoidance recommended for astronauts on EVA; passengers and crew in high-flying aircraft at high latitudes may be exposed to radiation risk. Satellite operations: Single-event upsets, noise in imaging systems, and slight reduction of efficiency in solar panel are likely. Other systems: Degraded HF radio propagation through the polar regions and navigation position errors likely.
S 2	Moderate	Biological: Passengers and crew in high-flying aircraft at high latitudes may be exposed to elevated radiation risk. Satellite operations: Infrequent single-event upsets possible. Other systems: Small effects on HF propagation through the polar regions and navigation at polar cap locations possibly affected.
S 1	Minor	Biological: None. Satellite operations: None. Other systems: Minor impacts on HF radio in the polar regions.

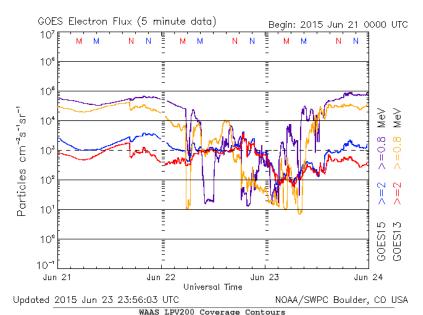
• In terms of Dst, how strong would you expect this event to be (Quiet, ..., Extreme)?



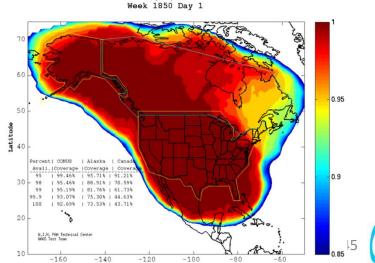




- Based on the description of the geomagnetic storm:
 - Would you expect major satellite problems from deep di-electric charging?
 - Would you expect degradation of GNSS applications (WAAS,...)?



06/22/15





SIDC URSIGRAM 30424 SIDC SOLAR BULLETIN 24 Apr 2023, 1236UT

SIDC FORECAST (valid from 1230UT, 24 Apr 2023 until 26 Apr 2023) SOLAR FLARES: C-class flares expected, (probability >= 50%)

GEOMAGNETISM: Minor storm expected (A>=30 or K=5) SOLAR PROTONS: Quiet

PREDICTIONS FOR 24 Apr 2023 10CM FLUX: 133 / AP: 051

PREDICTIONS FOR 25 Apr 2023 10CM FLUX: 140 / AP: 018

PREDICTIONS FOR 26 Apr 2023 10CM FLUX: 145 / AP: 010
COMMENT: Solar flaring activity was low and infrequent during the last 24 hours. Three C-class flares were detected, all from NOAA Active Region (AR) 3282 (magnetic type

No Earth-directed Coronal Mass Ejections (CME) were observed in the last 24 hours.

The greater than 10 MeV proton flux exceeded the 10 pfu level yesterday between 18:15 and 18:40 UT and stayed at nominal levels for the rest of the past 24 hours. In the next 24 hours it is expected to remain below the 10 pfu level. The greater than 2 MeV electron flux remained below the 1000 pfu alert threshold and is expected to remain below this threshold during the next 24 hours. The 24h electron fluence was at nominal levels and is expected to remain so.

Beta-Gamma, Catania group 61). Further C-class activity is likely in the next 24 hours, either from NOAA AR 3282 or NOAA AR 3285 (magnetic type Beta, Catania group 65).

A small equatorial coronal hole of negative polarity started crossing the central meridian today. An associated high speed stream in in-situ solar wind measurements is expected for 28 April.

The Solar Wind (SW) conditions are strongly affected by the arrival of a Coronal Mass Ejection (CME) as previously forecasted. The SW speed increased from 340 km/s before the arrival of the CME to 650 km/s by today 01:00 UT. The total interplanetary magnetic field (Btot) increased to 35 nT yesterday at 17:00 UT, while its North-South component (Bz) dropped as low as -33 nT. The interplanetary magnetic field phi angle was predominantly directed towards the Sun over the last 24 hours. For the next 24 hours the SW speed and the Btot are expected to remain high, however the Bz has already increased above zero and is not expected to drop to such low values in the next 24

Geomagnetic conditions reached globally severe storm (Kp 8 between 18:00-21:00 UT yesterday and 03:00-06:00 UT today, Kp 8- between 21:00-00:00 yesterday) and strong storm (Kp 7 between 00:00-03:00 and Kp 7- between 06:00-09:00 today), while the rest of the time they were at minor to moderate storm levels. Locally the situation was rather similar, with K BEL at storm level (K BEL 5 or more) since yesterday 21:00 UT. Storm levels are expected for the next several hours and a significant decrease for the rest of the next 24 hours, both globally and locally.

TODAY'S ESTIMATED ISN: 077, BASED ON 09 STATIONS.

SOLAR INDICES FOR 23 Apr 2023 WOLF NUMBER CATANIA:/// 10CM SOLAR FLUX:135 AK CHAMBON LA FORET:103 AK WINGST:062

hours.

END

ESTIMATED AP : 055 ESTIMATED ISN : 087, BASED ON 16 STATIONS.

NOTICEABLE EVENTS SUMMARY



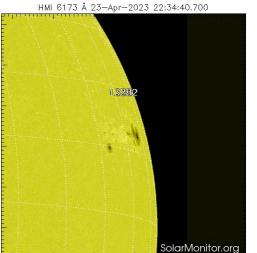
Setting

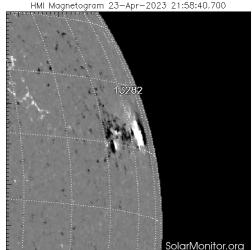
You have received the above URSIgram (24 April 2023 – 12:36UT). You have to brief your SWx colleagues.

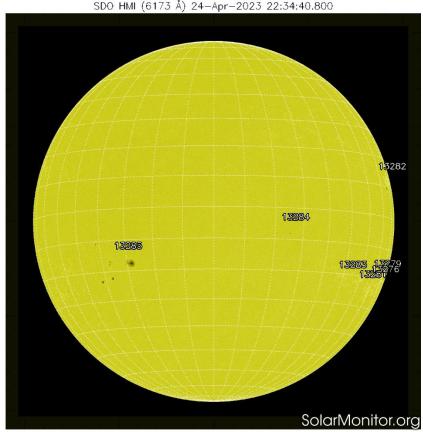
Questions

- Do you agree with the SWx forecasters prognosis of solar flare activity (C-class flares expected)? Why (not)?
- Around 14:15UT, the Humain solar radio observatory detects a disturbance in the radio-spectrogram. What type of solar radioburst is this?
- In terms of Dst, how strong would you expect this event to be (Quiet, ..., Extreme)? Do you expect any drag effects?
- Based on the description of the geomagnetic storm, would you expect degradation of GNSS applications (WAAS,...)?
- Do you still expect there will be advisories (warning messages) for the International civil aviation to be send? If yes, in which domains (GNSS, Radiation, HF Com)?

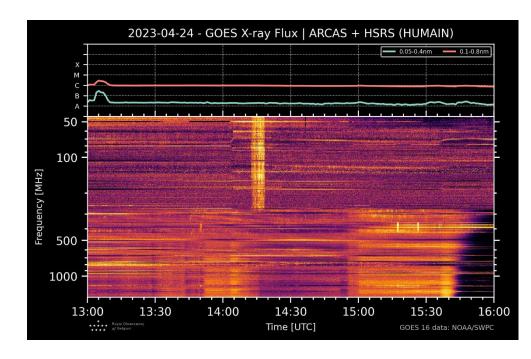
 Do you agree with the SWx forecasters prognosis of solar flare activity (C-class flares expected)? Why (not)?



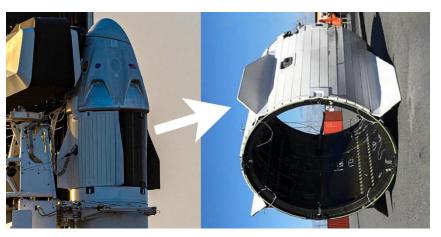


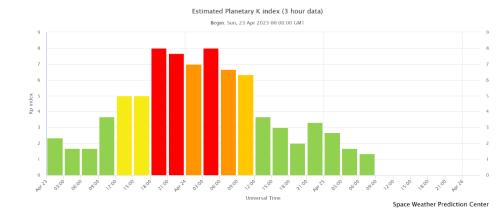


 Around 14:15UT, the Humain solar radio observatory detects a disturbance in the radio-spectrogram.
 What type of solar radio-burst is this?



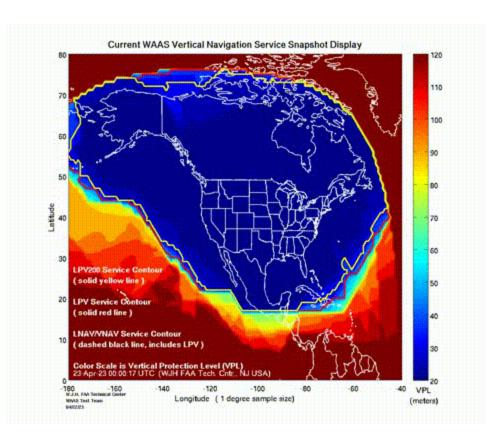
- In terms of Dst, how strong would you expect this event to be (Quiet, ..., Extreme)?
- Do you expect any drag effects?



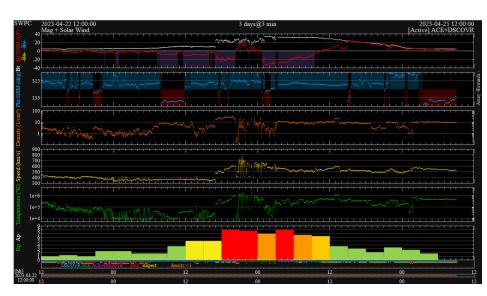




 Based on the description of the geomagnetic storm, would you expect degradation of GNSS applications (WAAS,...)?



 Do you still expect there will be advisories (warning messages) for the International civil aviation to be send? If yes, in which domains (GNSS, Radiation, HF Com)?



PECASUS DASHBOARD on 2023-04-24 12:00 UTC									
GNSS	Moderate	Severe	Time UTC	Values	Status	Alert	Max-3h values	Max-3h status	
Amplitude Scintillation	0.5	0.8	2023-04-24 12:00	0.38	QUIET	Φ	0.38	QUIET	
Phase Scintillation	0.4	0.7	2023-04-24 12:00	0.30	QUIET	Φ	0.33	QUIET	
Vertical TEC	125	175	2023-04-24 12:00	162.59	QUIET	Φ	162.83	MODERATE	
RADIATION	Moderate	Severe	Time UTC	Flags	Status	Alert	Max-3h flags	Max-3h status	
Effective Dose FL ≤ 460	30	80	2023-04-24 12:00	0	QUIET	Φ	0	QUIET	
Effective Dose FL > 460	1	80	2023-04-24 12:00	0	QUIET	Φ	0	QUIET	
HF COM	Moderate	Severe	Time UTC	Values/Flags	Status	Alert	Max-3h values	Max-3h status	
Auroral Absorption (AA)	8	9	2023-04-24 12:00	5.0	QUIET	Φ	6.3	WARNING	
Polar Cap Absorption (PCA)	2	5	2023-04-24 12:00	0.06	QUIET	\(\rightarrow\)	0.19	QUIET	
Shortwave Fadeout (SWF)	x1.0	x10.0	2023-04-24 12:00	< M5 flare	QUIET	Φ	< M5 flare	QUIET	
Post-Storm Depression (PSD)	30%	50%	2023-04-24 12:00	2	SEVERE	\times	2	SEVERE	

PECASUS DASHBOARD on 2023-04-25 00:00 UTC									
GNSS	Moderate	Severe	Time UTC	Values	Status	Alert	Max-3h values	Max-3h status	
Amplitude Scintillation	0.5	8.0	2023-04-25 00:00	0.38	QUIET	\$	0.47	QUIET	
Phase Scintillation	0.4	0.7	2023-04-25 00:00	0.22	QUIET	\(\rightarrow\)	0.26	QUIET	
<u>Vertical TEC</u>	125	175	2023-04-25 00:00	156.28	QUIET	¢	157.32	MODERATE	
RADIATION	Moderate	Severe	Time UTC	Flags	Status	Alert	Max-3h flags	Max-3h status	
Effective Dose FL ≤ 460	30	80	2023-04-25 00:00	0	QUIET	\$	0	QUIET	
Effective Dose FL > 460	1	80	2023-04-25 00:00	0	QUIET	\(\rightarrow\)	0	QUIET	
HF COM	Moderate	Severe	Time UTC	Values/Flags	Status	Alert	Max-3h values	Max-3h status	
<u>Auroral Absorption (AA)</u>	8	9	2023-04-25 00:00	3.0	QUIET	Φ	4.0	QUIET	
Polar Cap Absorption (PCA)	2	5	2023-04-25 00:00	0.09	QUIET	\(\rightarrow\)	0.12	QUIET	
Shortwave Fadeout (SWF)	x1.0	x10.0	2023-04-25 00:00	< M5 flare	QUIET	\(\rightarrow \)	< M5 flare	QUIET	
Post-Storm Depression (PSD)	30%	50%	2023-04-25 00:00	2	SEVERE	4	2	SEVERE	

SIDC/RWC & URSIgram - Summary

- SIDC/RWC
- SWx alerts issued by the SIDC
- Exercises