

# Space Weather: current activities and future directions

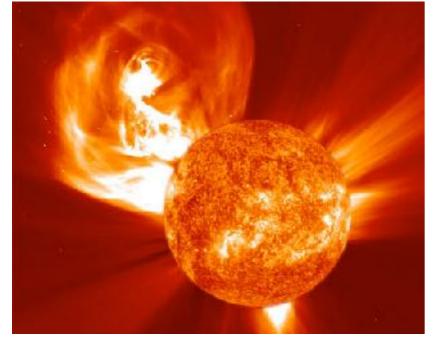
#### Lucie Green

UCL, Mullard Space Science Laboratory

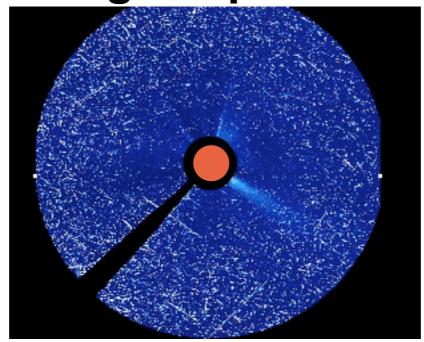
[Alexi Glover, ESA contact]



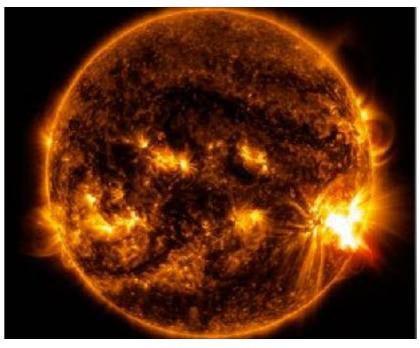
#### **Ejections**



#### **Energetic particles**



**Flares** 



- satellite surface charging
- GNSS errors
- electricity network interruptions
- possibility of cascading failures

- ionising radiation at aircraft altitudes
- damage to spacecraft and aircraft electronics
- HF radio communication problems

- atmospheric heating
- ionospheric changes
- HF communication problems
- Mobile phone network issues



## ESA's space weather programme

ESA has a strand of work that seeks to monitor and assess the associated risks under its **Space Safety programme**.

https://www.esa.int/Safety\_Security/Space\_Weather\_Office





#### ESA\_lab@UCL: The vision

To build a closer and sustainable relationship between ESA and UCL that acts as a catalyst for creative and high-return activities to enhance ESA's ability to provide space weather services as part of the space safety programme, and that utilise UCL's multi-disciplinary scope and expertise. Working in partnership to build strands of alignment between UCL's research and ESA's Space Safety programme needs.



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#### UCL capabilities:

Research into fundamental science of the Sun-Earth system

Forecasting techniques and products

Mission concept development

Instrumentation design and build

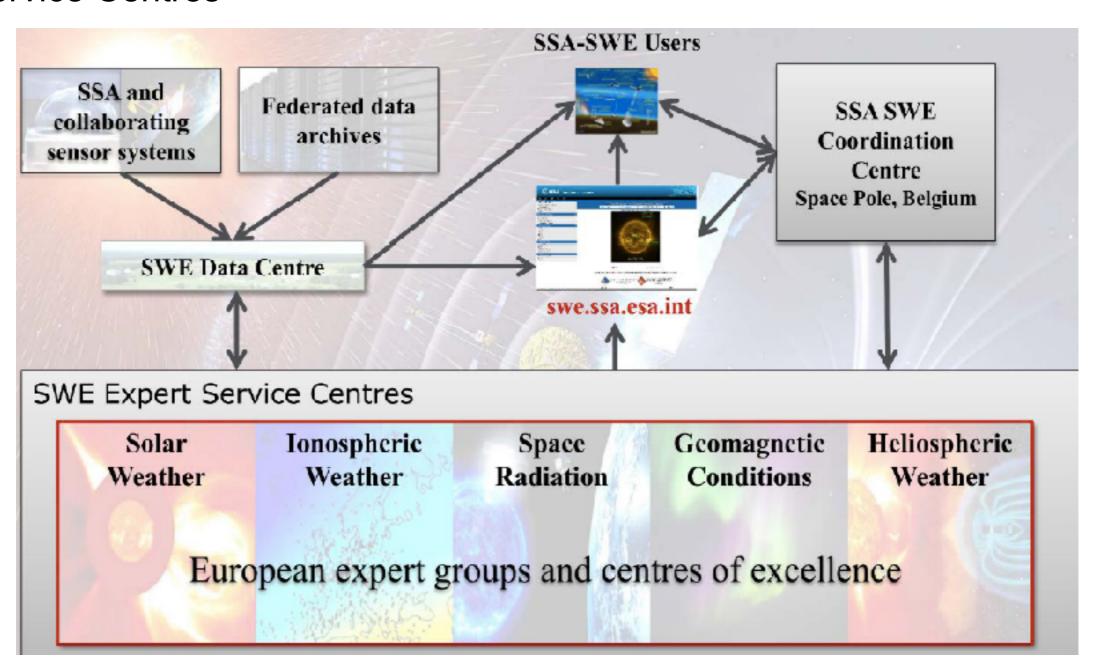
**Education and training** 

What would you like to develop?



## **ESA's Expert Service Centres**

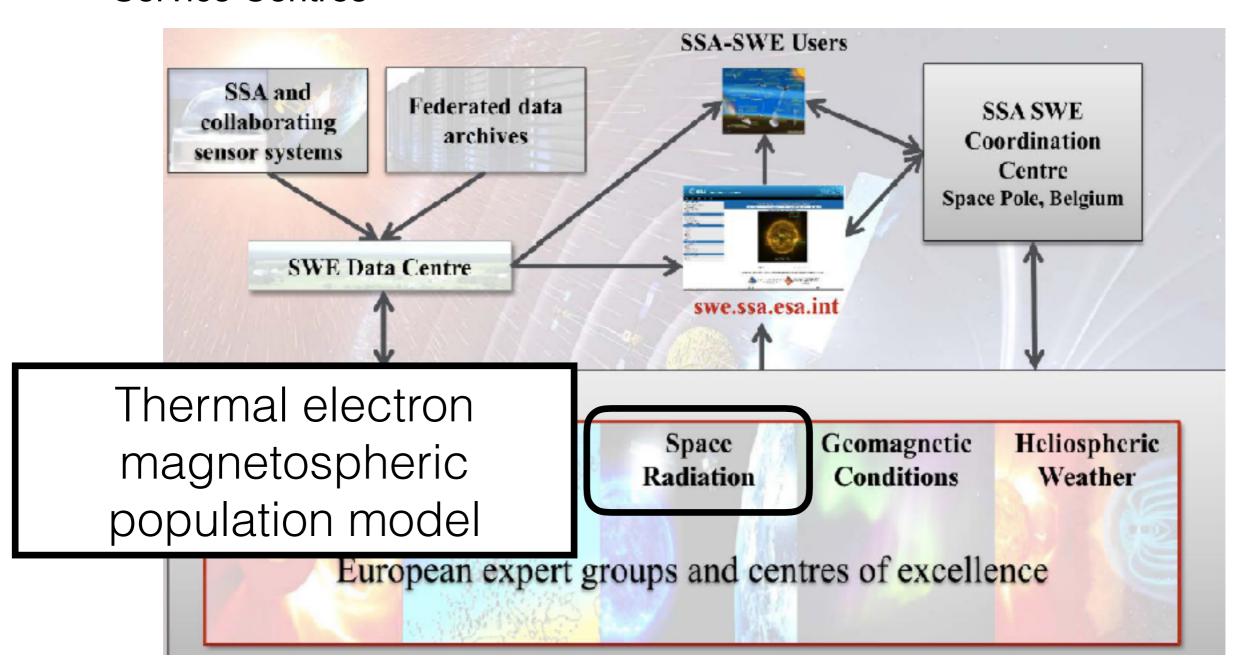
 ESA established a space weather information network through its Expert Service Centres





## **ESA's Expert Service Centres**

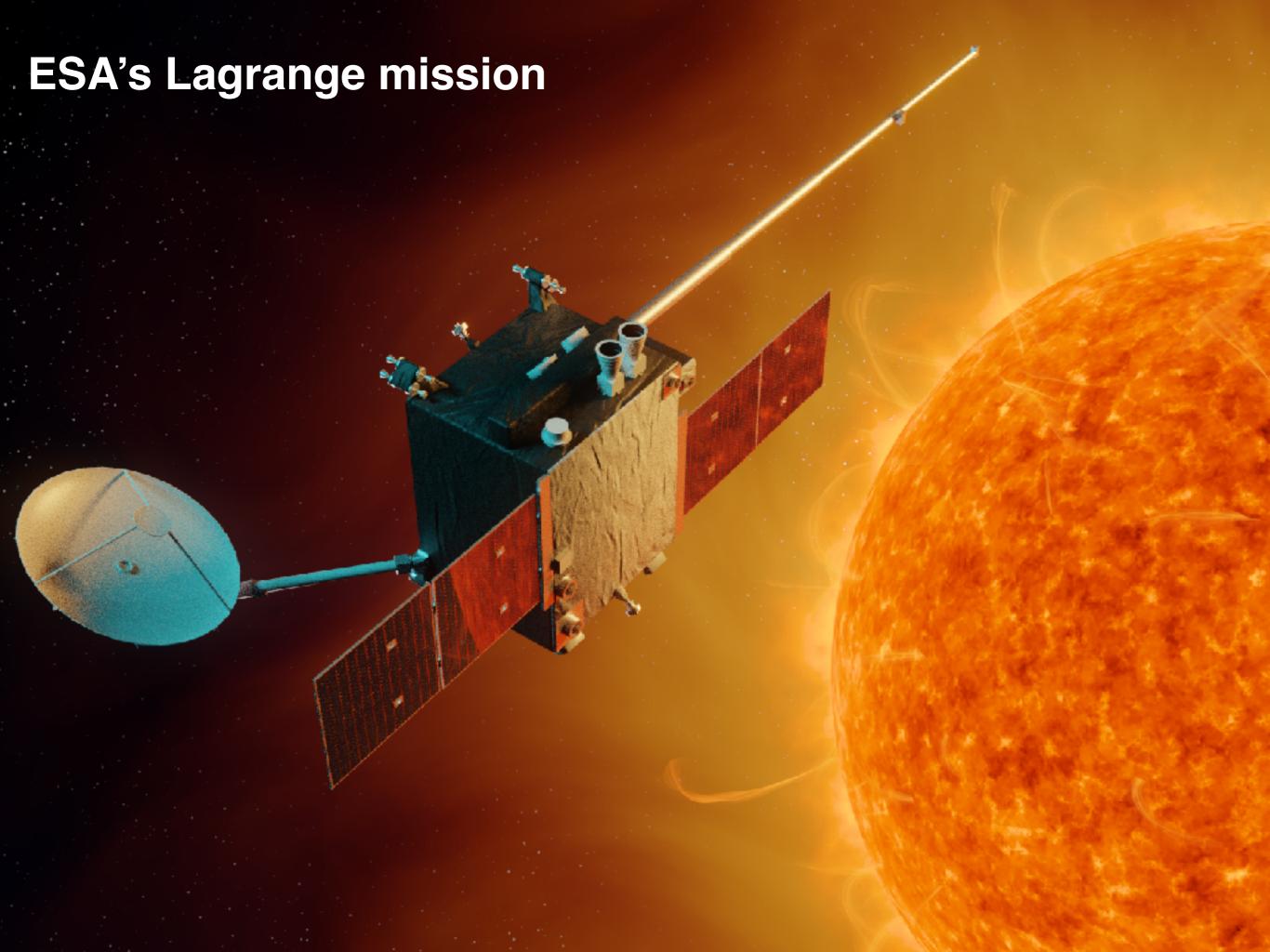
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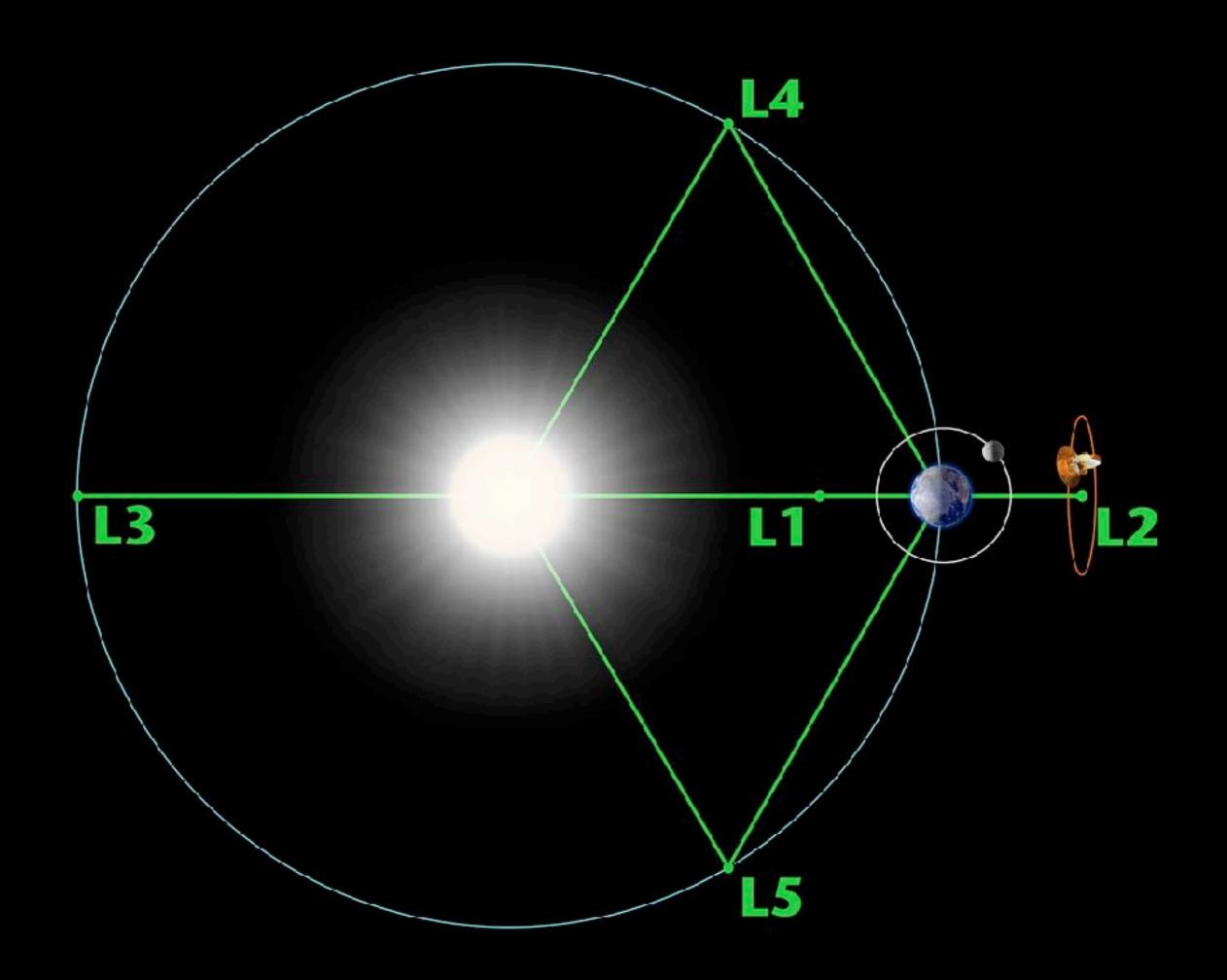




# ESA's space weather programme

 BUT - providing timely and accurate space weather information is possible only if sufficient observation data are continuously available, requiring ground-based and space-based instrumentation







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#### Lagrange mission roadmap

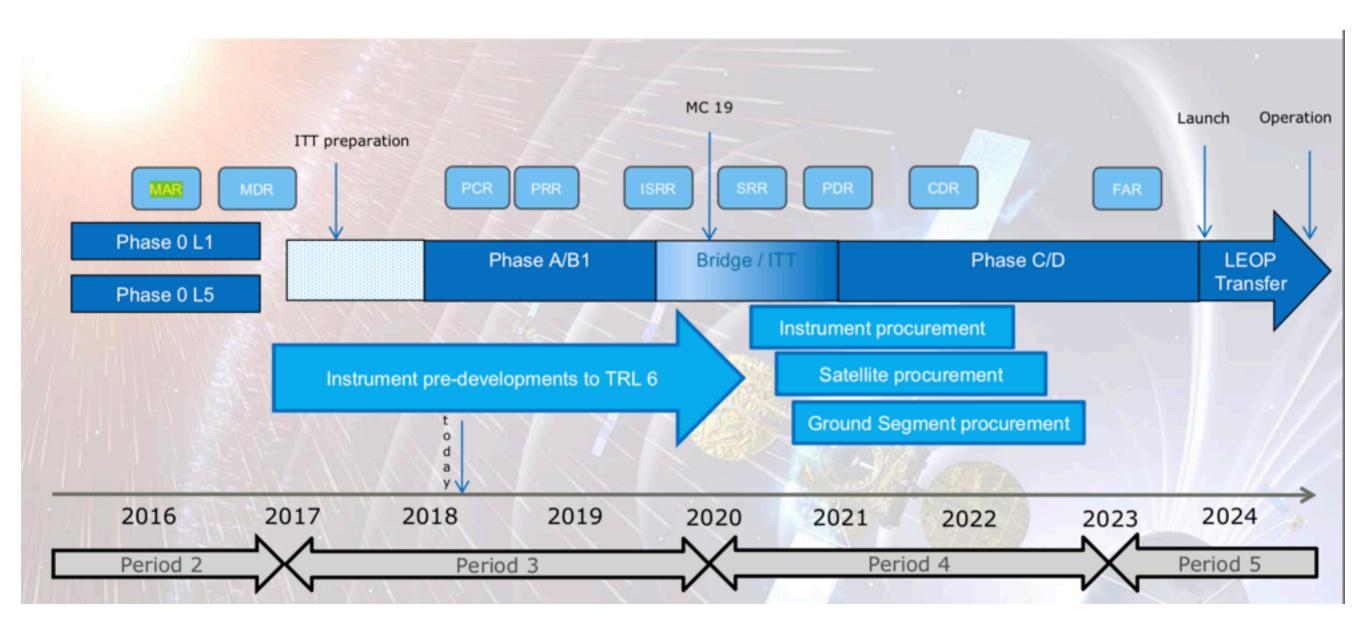


Image courtesy of Juha-Pekka Luntama and taken from: https://cpaess.ucar.edu/sites/default/files/documents/sww-2018-presentations/Luntama\_Juha-Pekka\_06.pdf



# The D3S programme

- D3S forms part of the overall ESA instrumentation programme
- Whilst instruments at L1 and L5 are part of the forecasting & event detection, the D3S system monitors the space weather impact
- D3S mission concept development

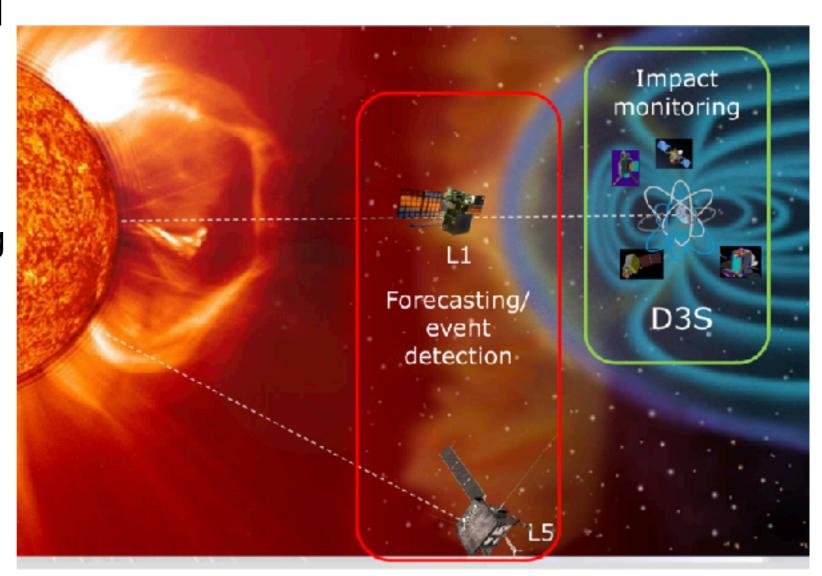


Image courtesy of Juha-Pekka Luntama and taken from: https://tinyurl.com/y657rfjy



## The D3S programme

D3S masters student project

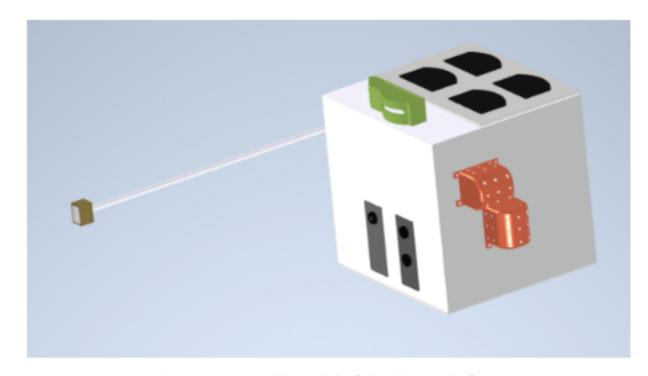


Figure 9.26: 3D model of the Frigg platform

The primary mission objectives are:

- REQ-01: The mission shall monitor space weather effects in all or part of the Earth's atmosphere (i.e. aurora), ionosphere and magnetosphere.
- REQ-02: The nominal mission lifetime shall be 3 (goal 5) years.
- 3. REQ-03: The total lifecycle cost of the mission shall not exceed 250 MEuro.
- REQ-04: Revisit time of the northern (goal also southern) polar region should be no longer than 30 minutes.

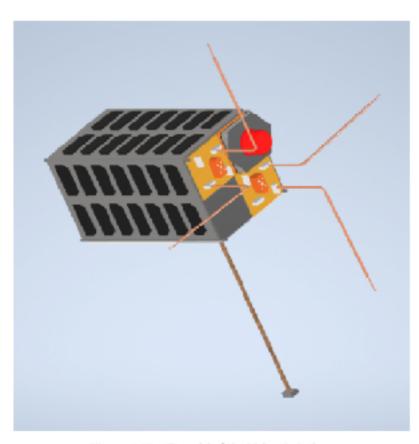


Figure 9.13: 3D model of the Midgard platform



# **Future opportunties**

Better mapping of capability and gaps

UK-funded SWIMMR programme: we are involved with 3 projects. Impact

to be finalised and translated.

Preparation for Lagrange

- Training and policy work
- Focus on a theme: e.g. lunar exploration and space weather
- Wider UCL activities...

