

SOUTH AFRICAN NATIONAL SPACE AGENCY (SANSA)

Space Weather: Operational Focus

Dr Mpho Tshisaphungo

Regional Seminar on Aeronautical Meteorology

4-6 June 2024



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OUTLINE

MONITORING AND FORECASTING



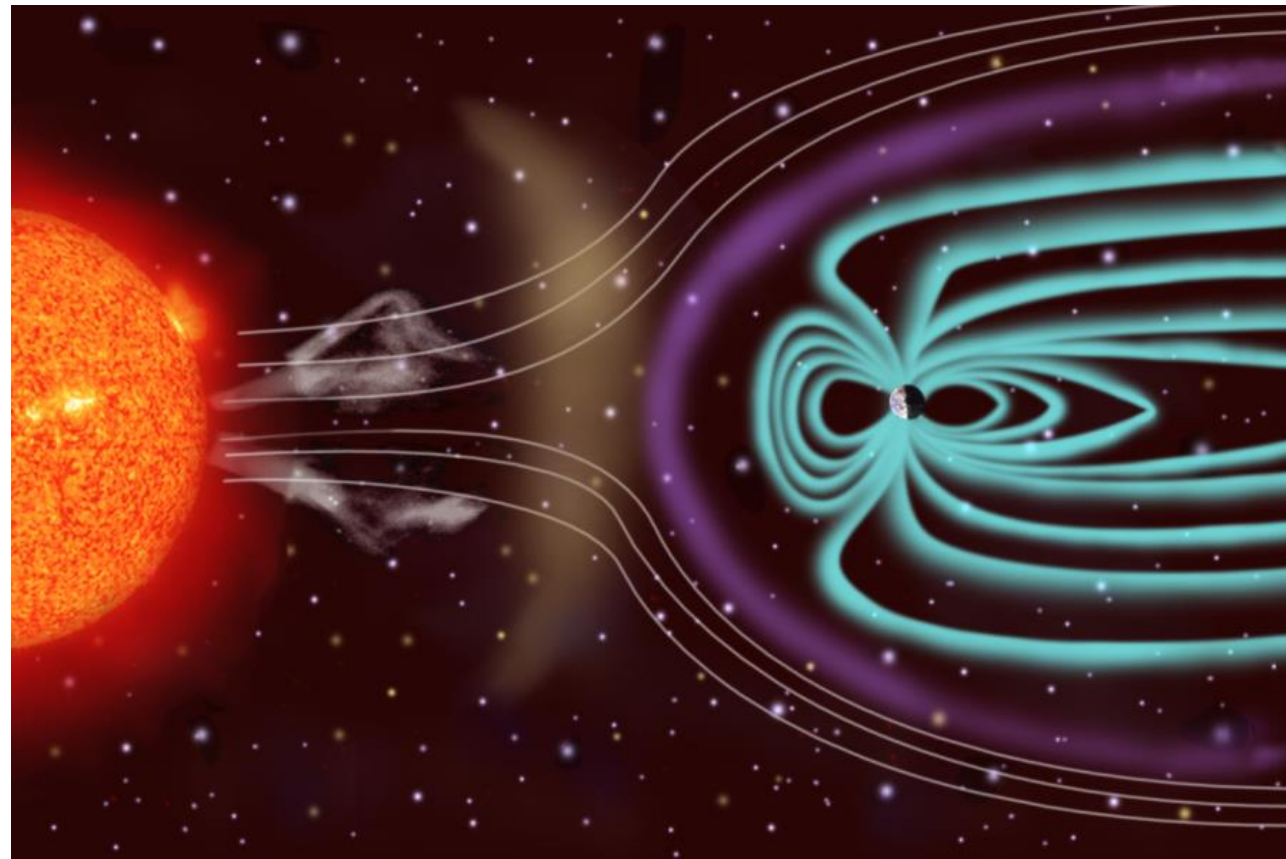
SPACE WEATHER DATA



SPACE WEATHER EVENTS



CONCLUSION



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MONITORING AND FORECASTING (OPERATIONAL FOCUS)

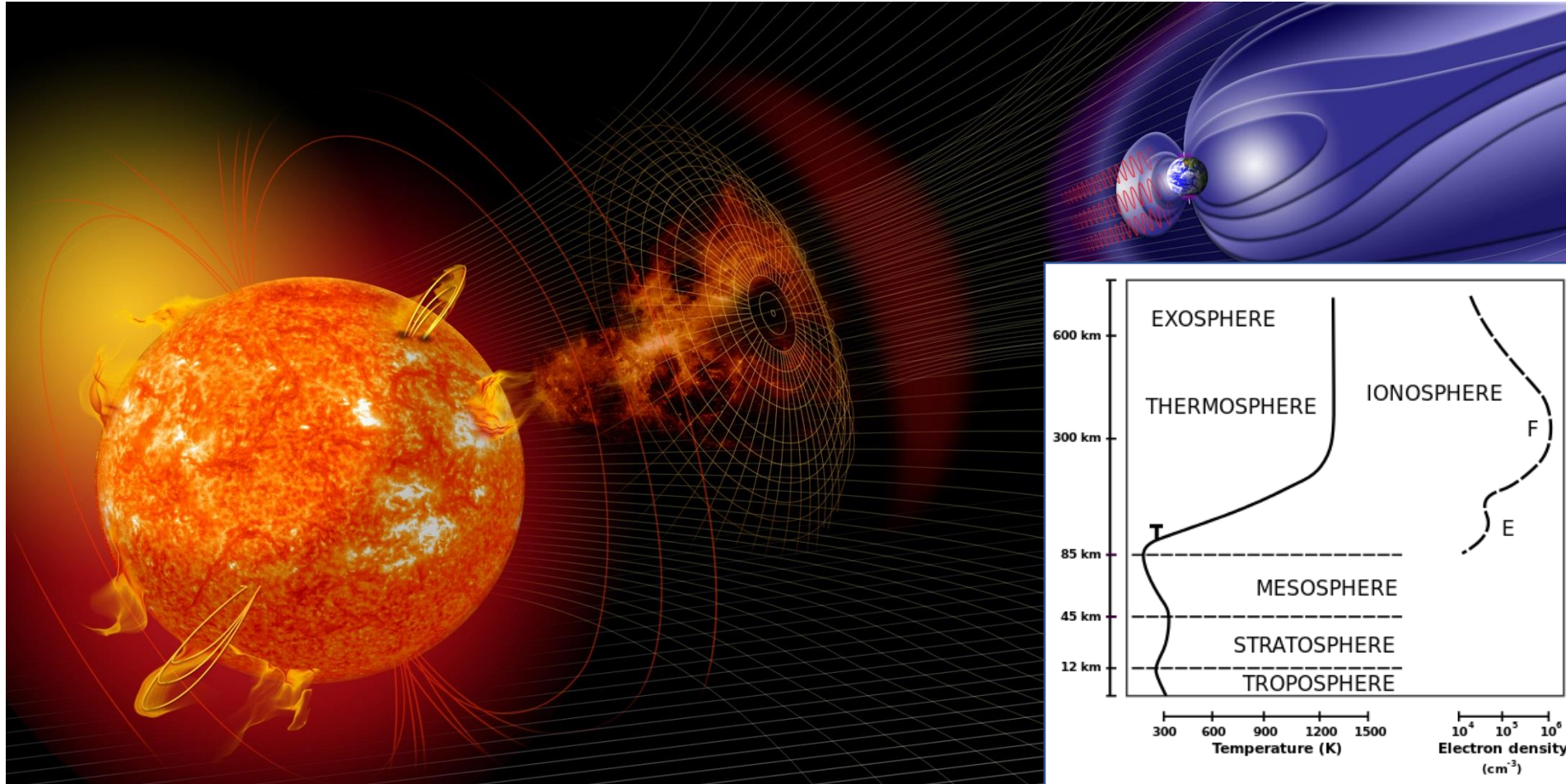


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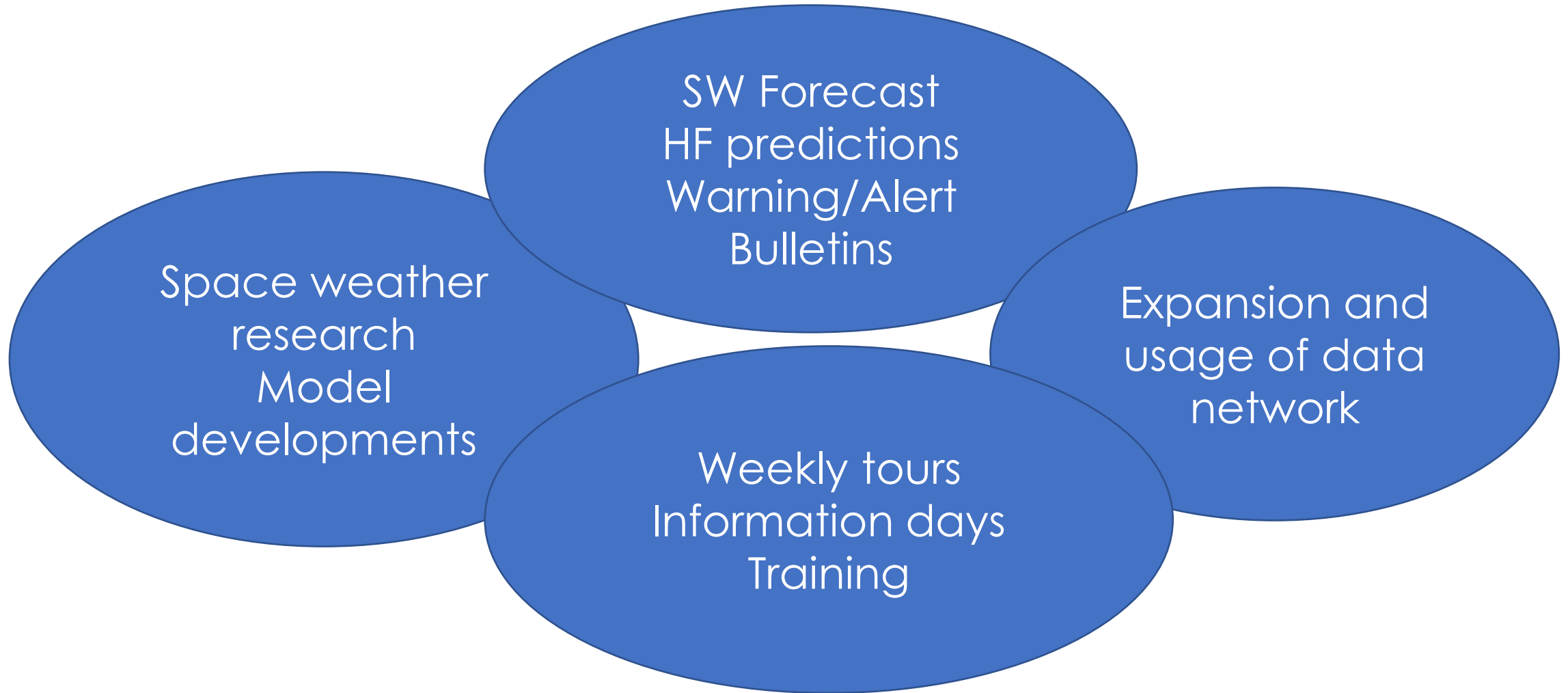
WHAT ARE WE MONITORING AND WHERE IN SPACE ?



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SPACE WEATHER CENTRE'S ACTIVITIES



Operational Responsibilities of a Space Weather Forecaster

- Deliver space weather services to customers.
- Make use of available data and model results.
- Analyse current space weather conditions based on data and models.
- Prepare a forecast of what is likely to happen in the future based on space weather information.
- Package the space weather information as required by a customer.
- Send current information, warnings, and alerts to the end-users.
- Continuous monitoring of space weather conditions.
- Constant engagement with the end-users.



SPACE WEATHER DATA

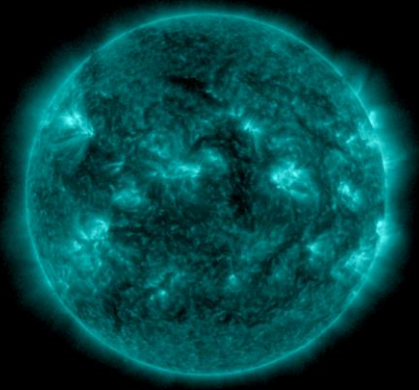


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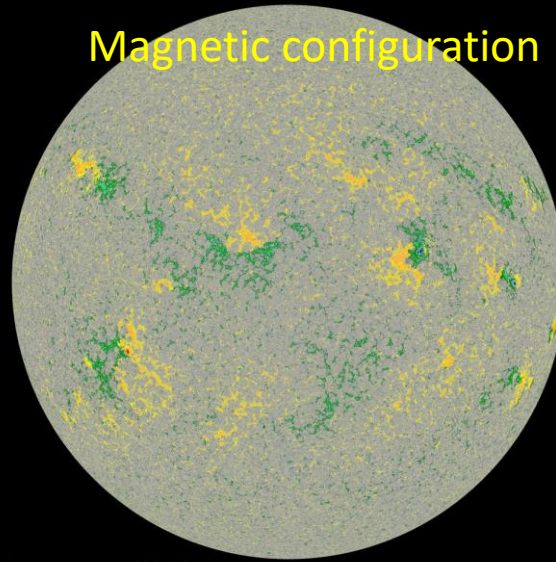


Solar Flares

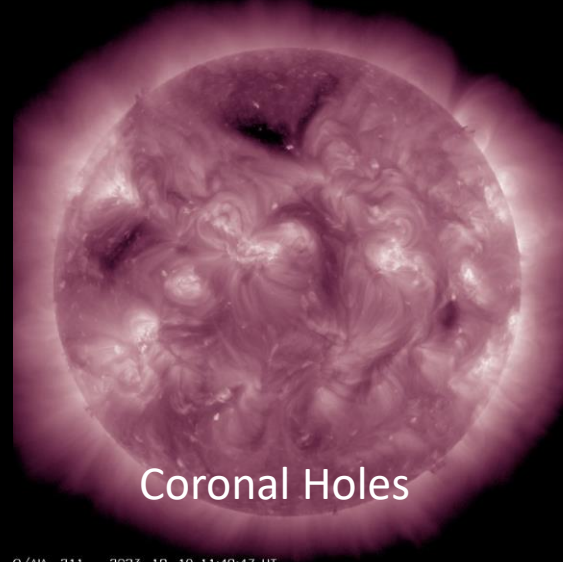


GOES-16 SUVI Composite 131 Angstroms 2023-10-19 11:51:17

Magnetic configuration

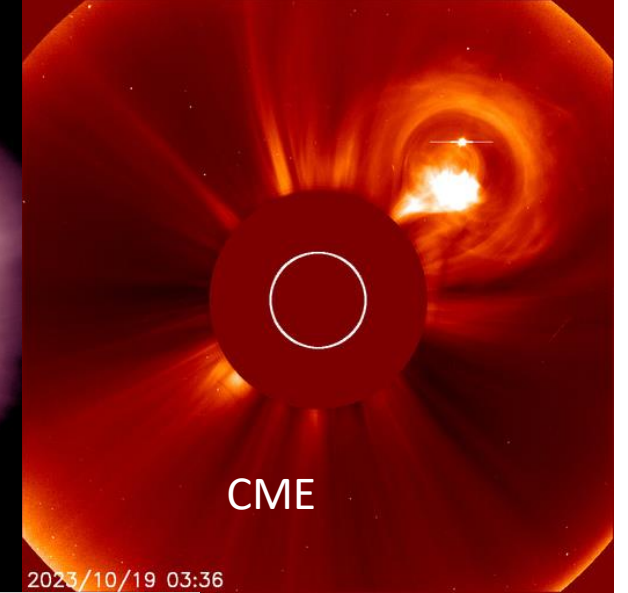


SDO/HMI Quick-look Magnetogram: 20231019_115000



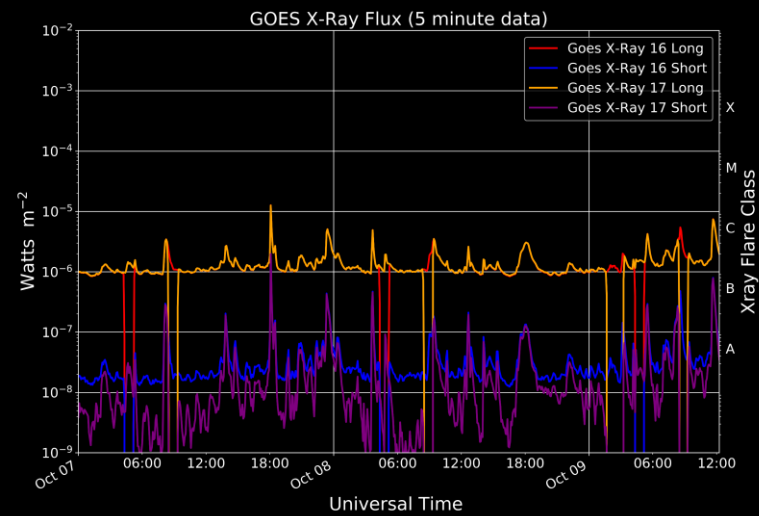
Coronal Holes

O/AIA 211 2023-10-19 11:49:47 UT



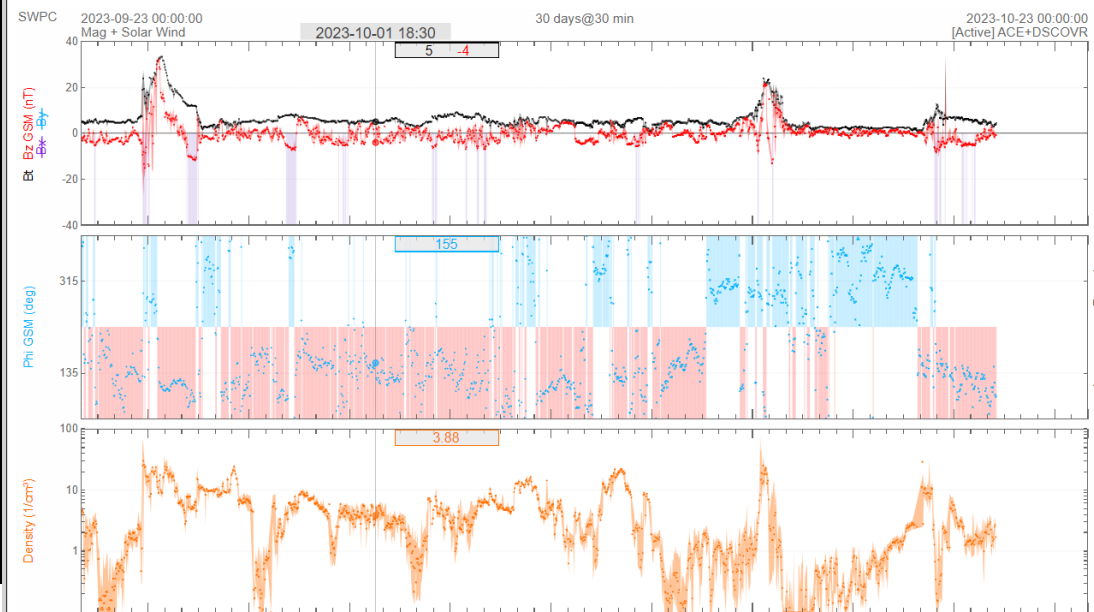
CME

2023/10/19 03:36



Updated: 09 Oct 2023 12:20 UTC

REAL TIME SOLAR WIND

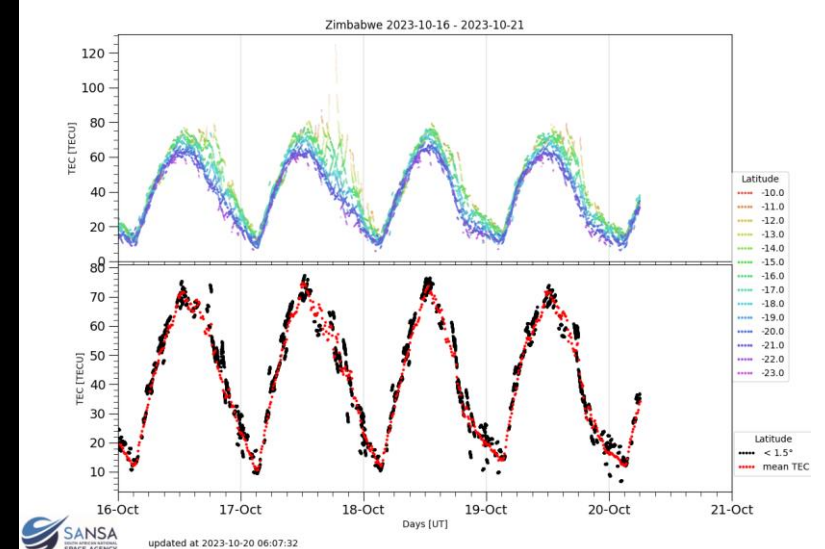
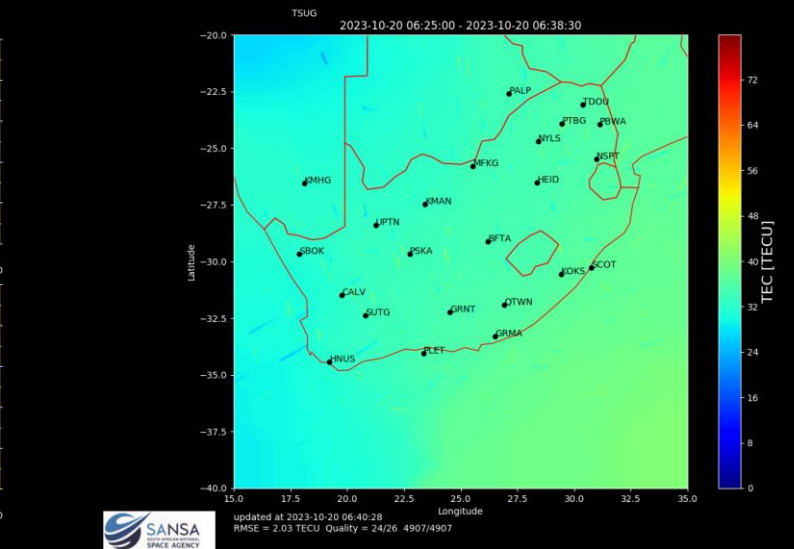
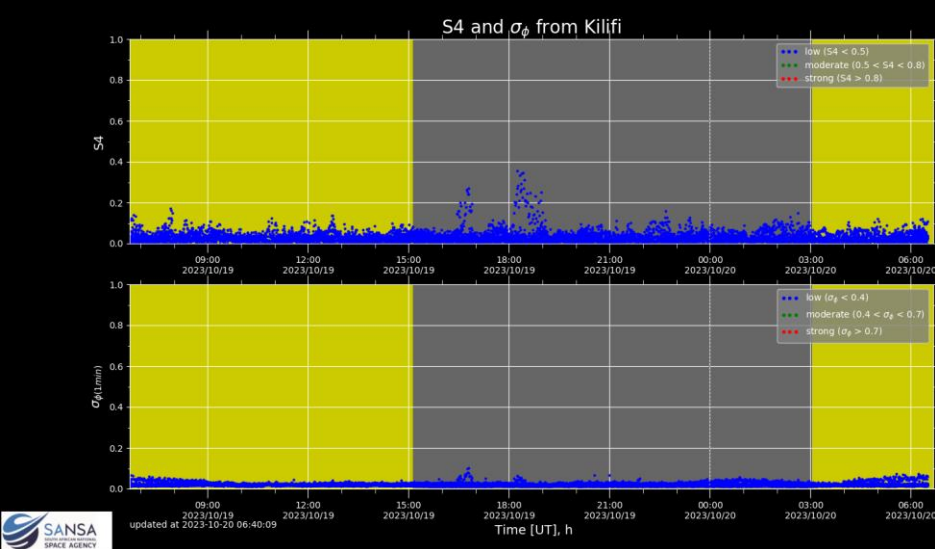
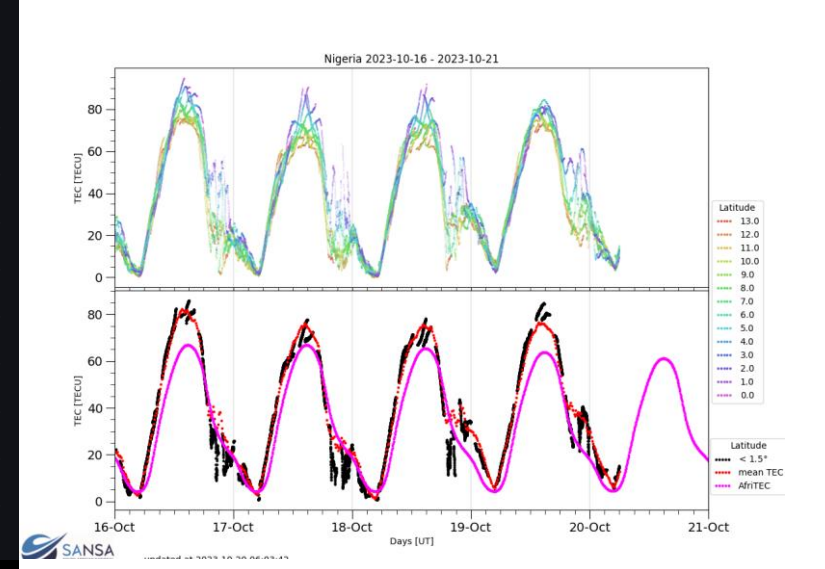
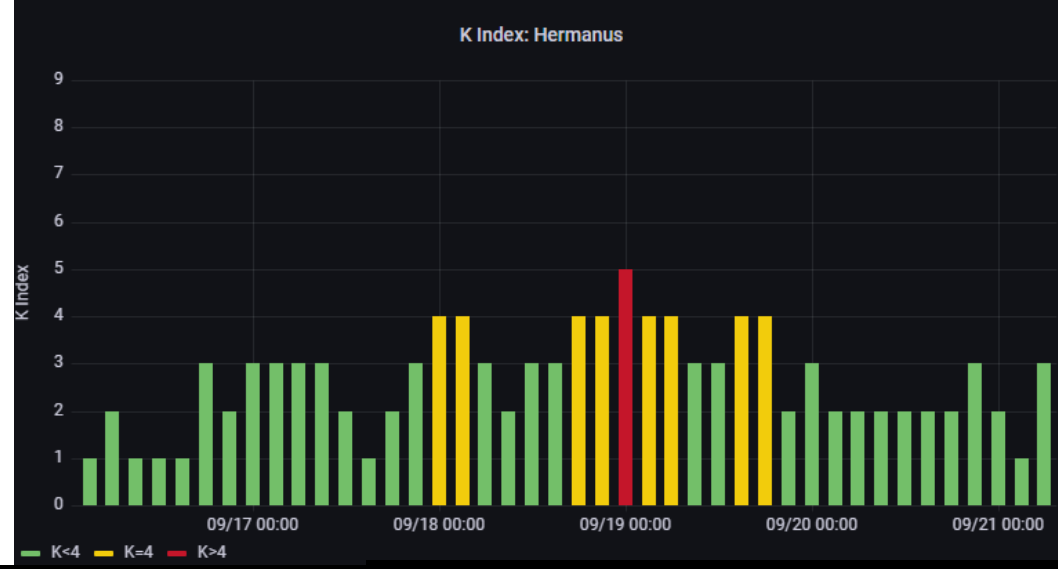
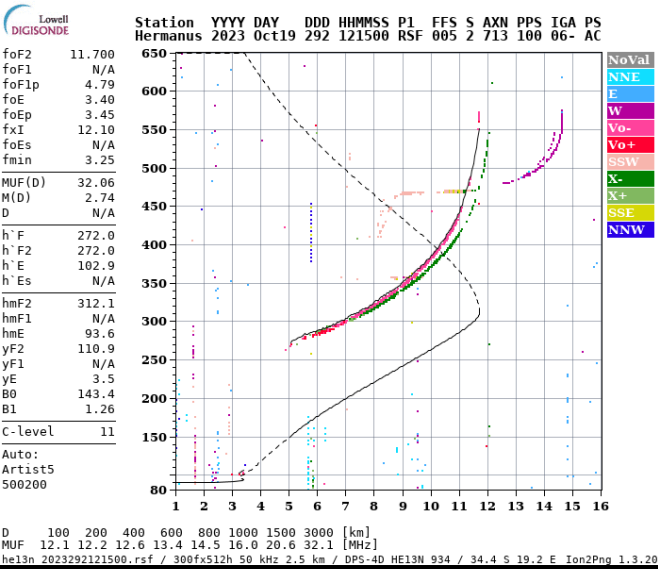


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Satellite data





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Ground-based data



AFRICAN PARTICIPATION – AIN

AFRICAN INSTRUMENTATION NETWORK

Current Partners:



Zimbabwe

Zimbabwe National Geospatial and Space Agency (ZINGSA)



Nigeria

University of Lagos (UNILAG)



Ethiopia

SSGI & EORC



South Africa

- South African National Space Agency (SANSA)
- National Geospatial Information (NGI) TRIGNET



Zambia

Kwame Nkrumah University (KNU)



Namibia

Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME)



Uganda

Busitema University (BU)



Kenya

Pwani University (PU)
Kenyan Space Agency (KSA)



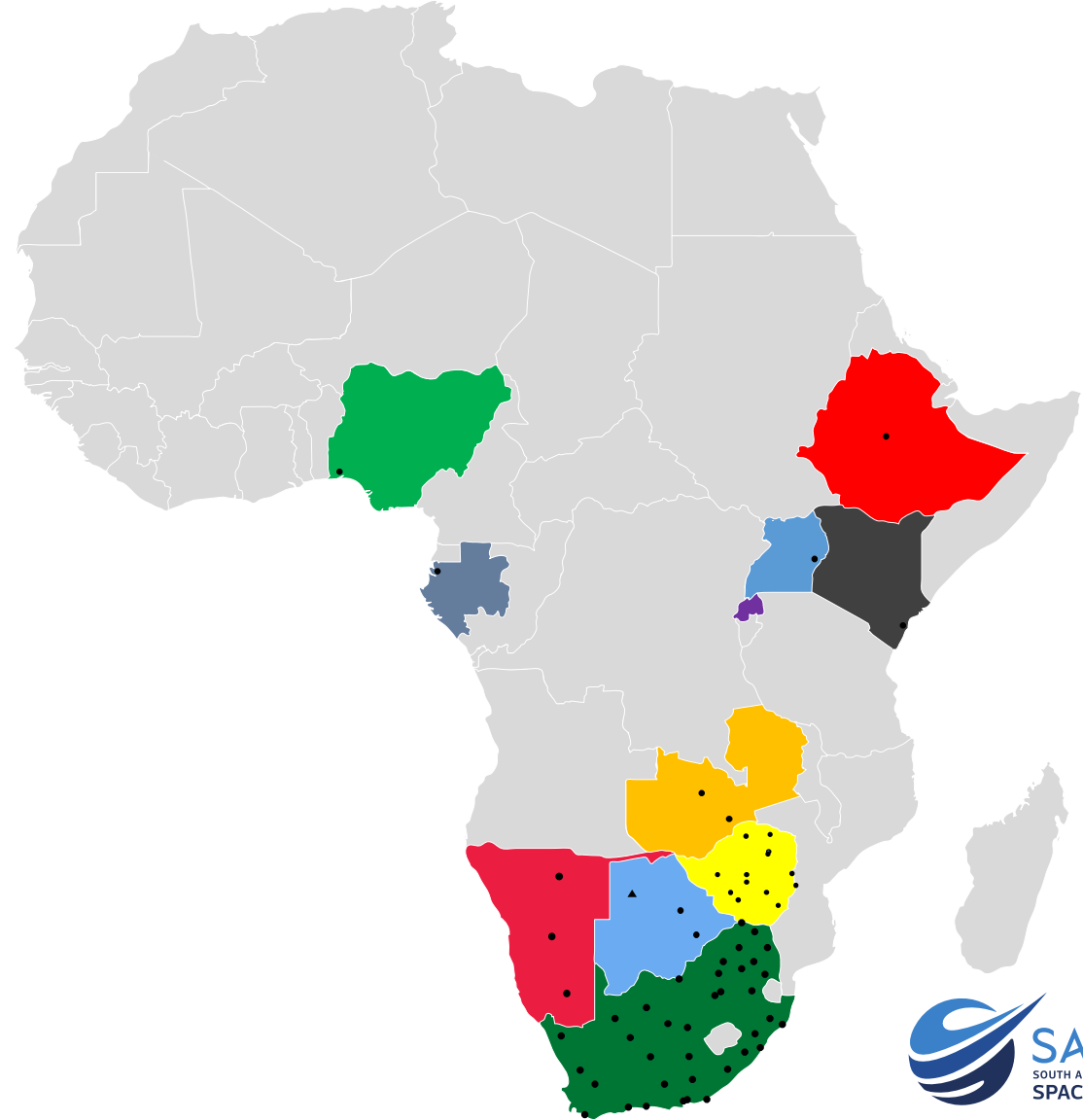
Gabon

L'Agence Gabonaise d'Etudes et d'Observations Spatiales (AGEOS).



Botswana

Botswana International University of Science and Technology (BIUST)



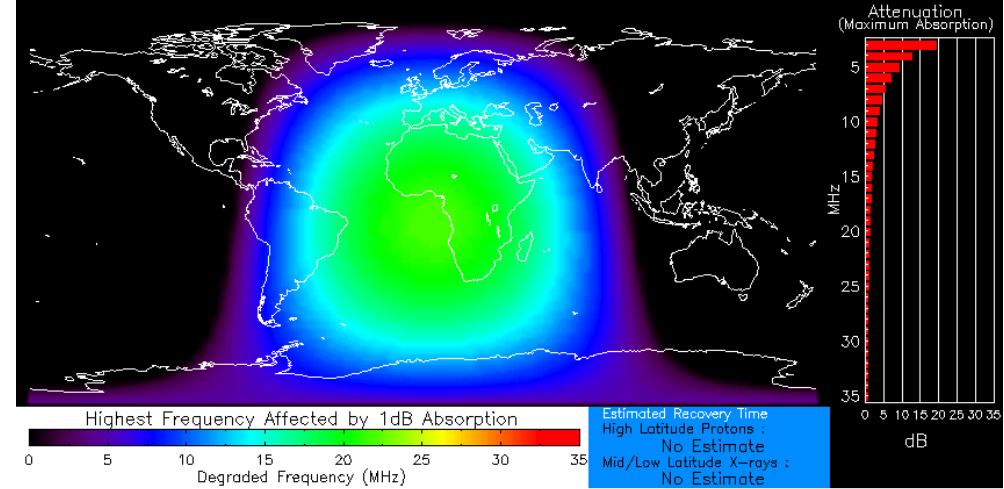
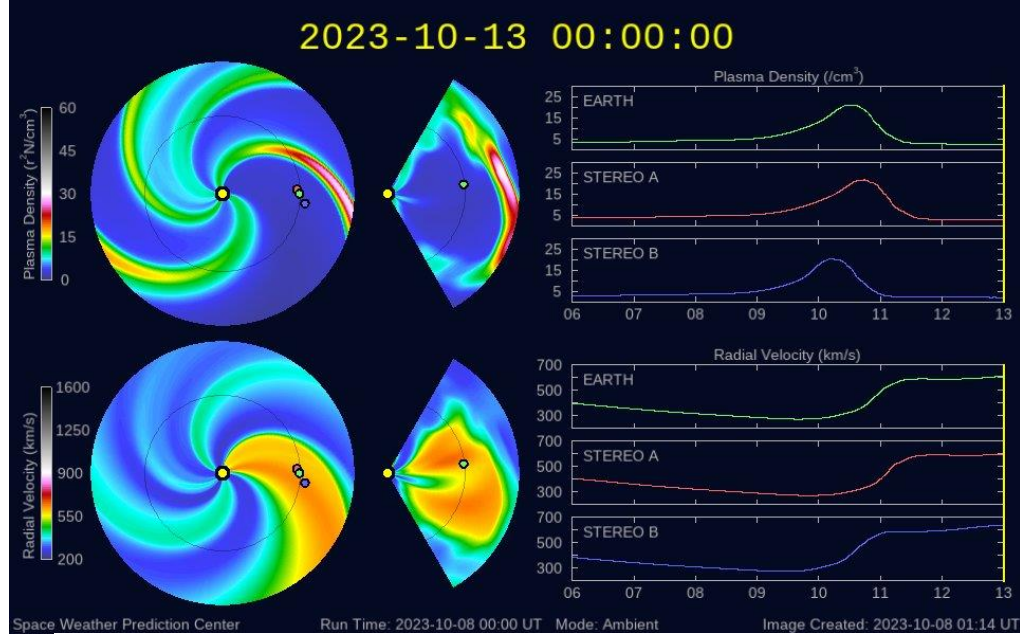
More to come!



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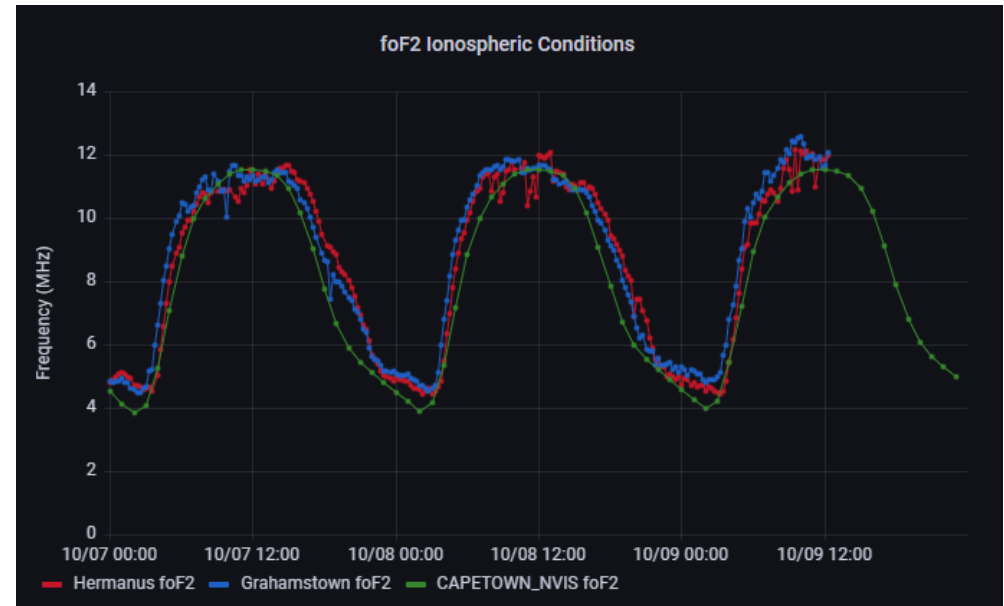
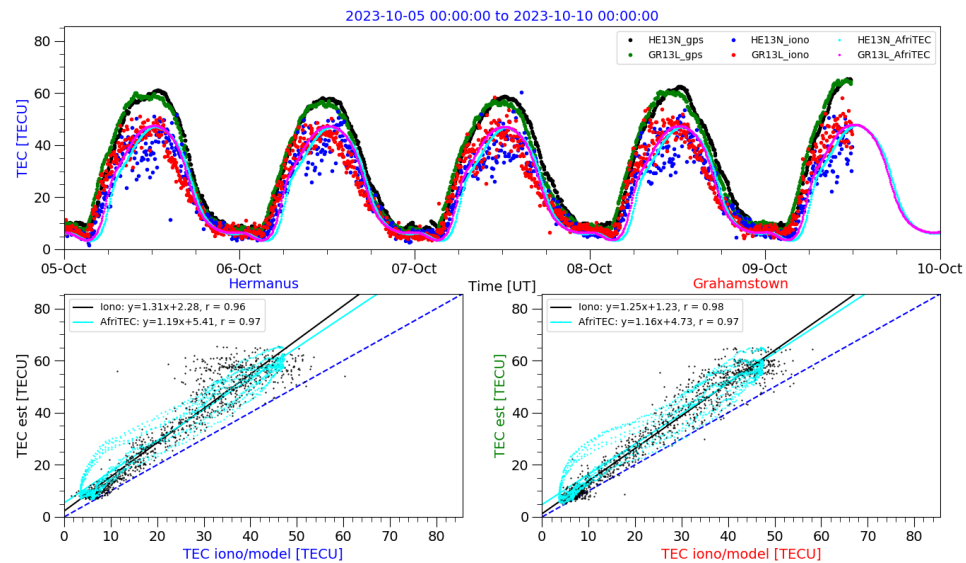
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Elevated X-ray flux
Product Valid At : 2023-10-09 11:43 UTC

Normal Proton Background
NOAA/SWPC Boulder, CO USA



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Space Weather Models



SPACE WEATHER EVENTS

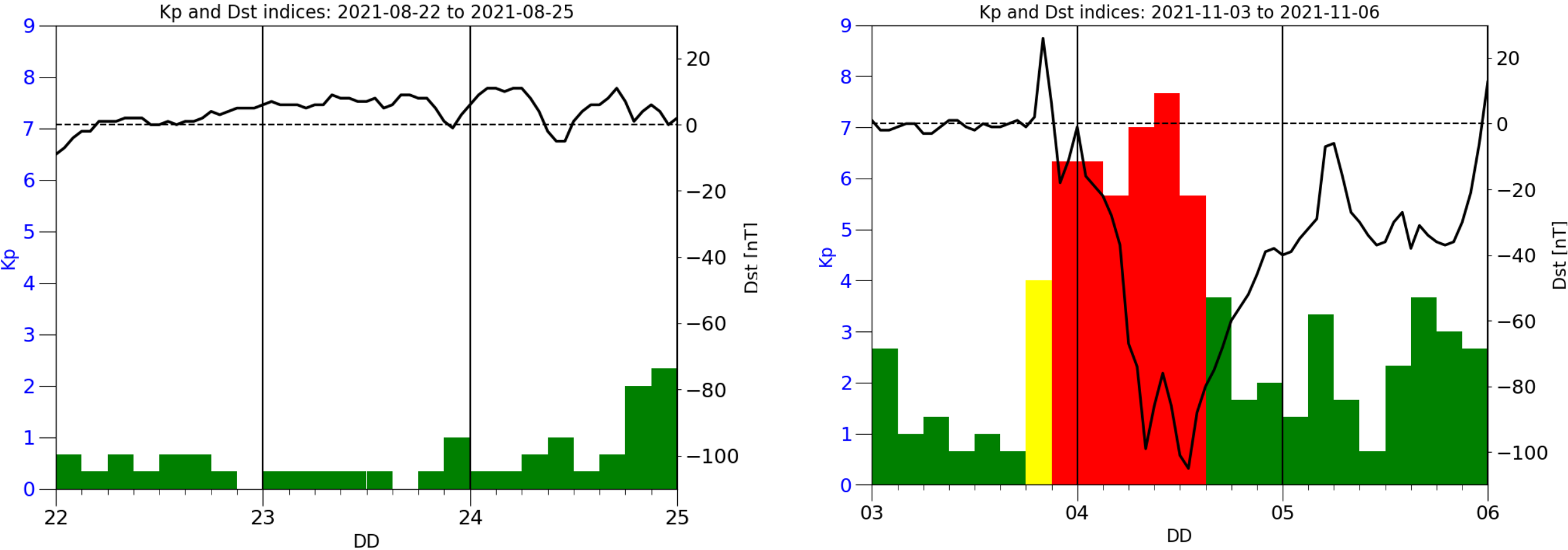


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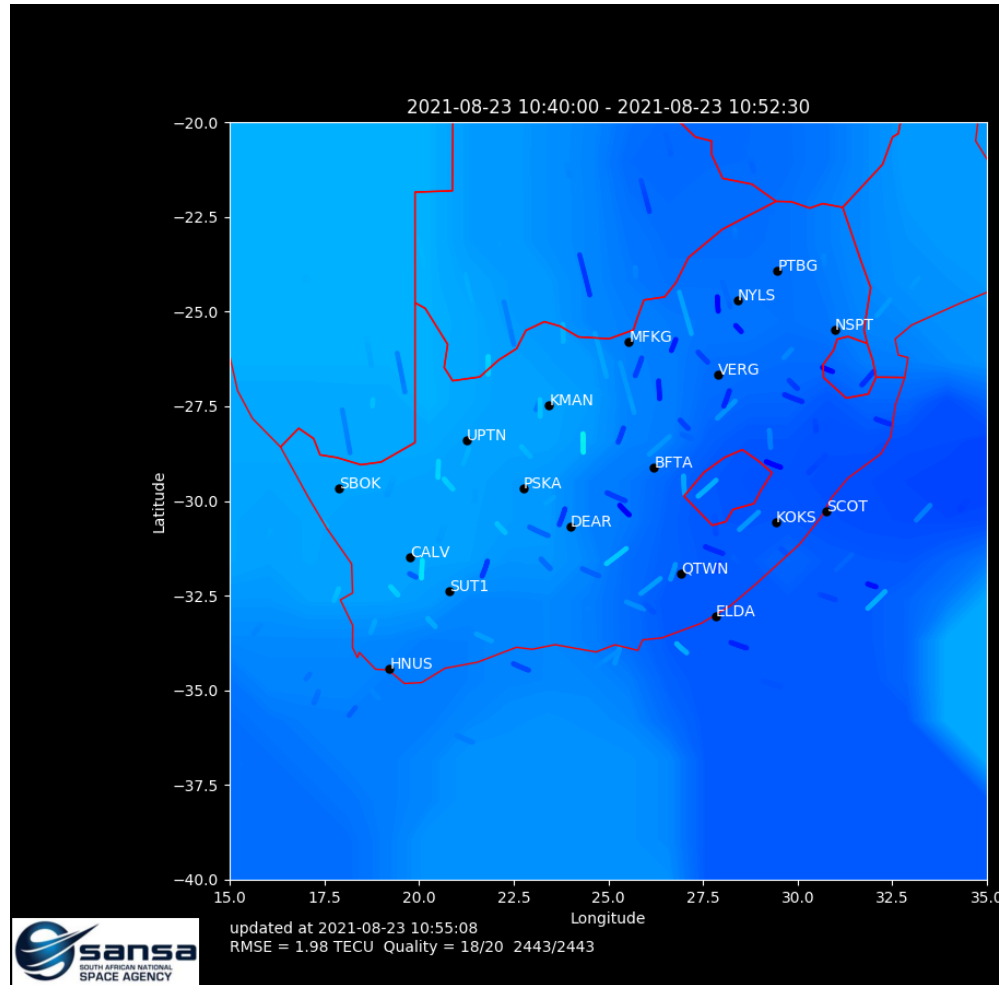
Example: Kp and Dst Index for quiet and disturbed days



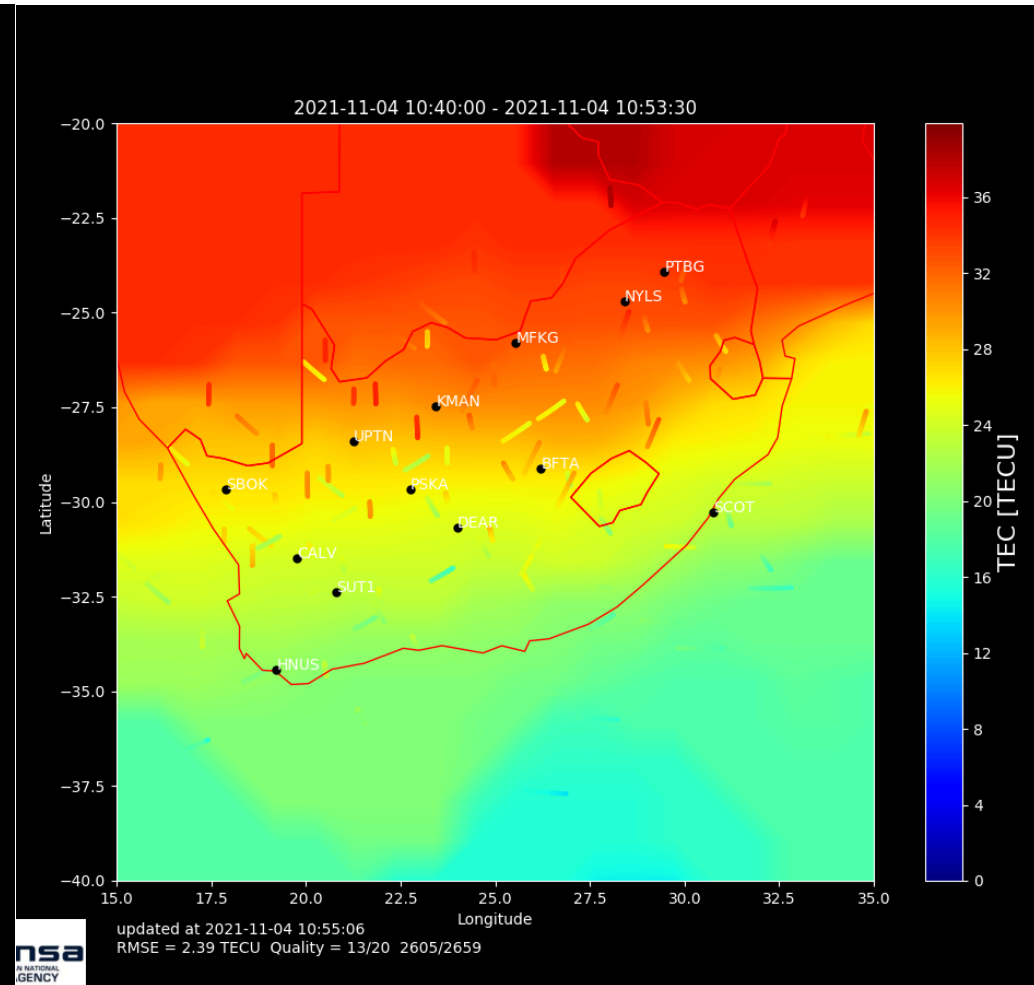
NOAA Scales Geomagnetic Storms					
Kp < 5	Kp = 5 (G1)	Kp = 6 (G2)	Kp = 7 (G3)	Kp = 8, 9- (G4)	Kp = 9o (G5)

IONOSPHERIC VARIATION

Typical day, $K_p = 1$ and $Dst = 5$ nT



Disturbed day, $K_p = 8$ and $Dst = -104$ nT



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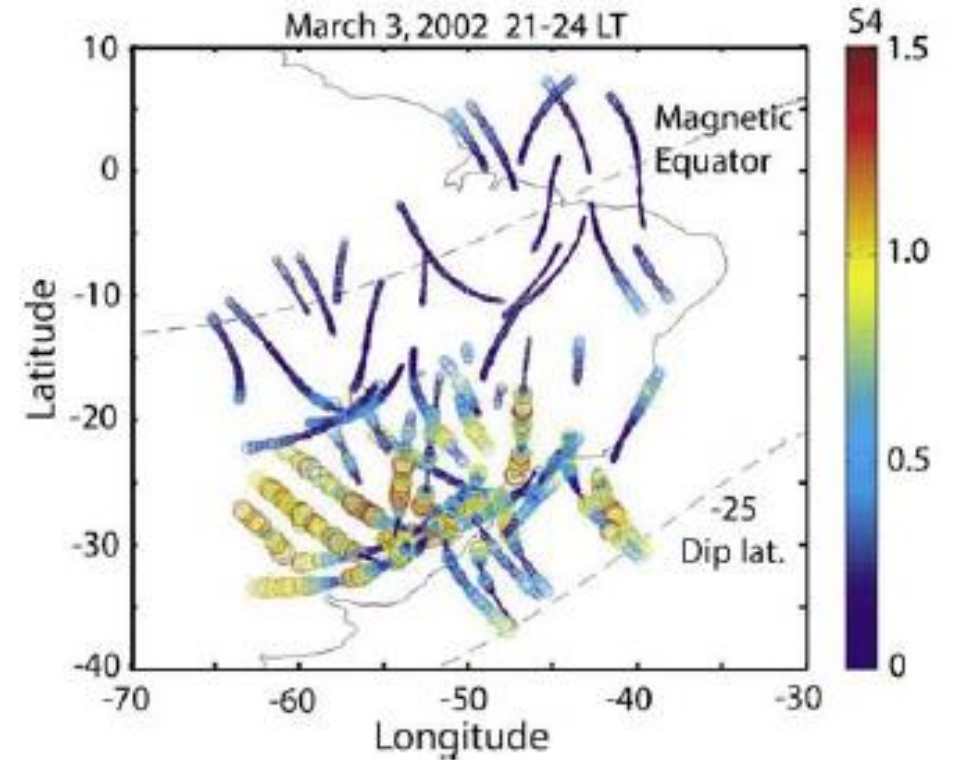
The TEC maps are updated every 5 minutes.

Matamba, T. M., & Danskin, D. W. (2022). Development and evaluation of near-real time TEC and ancillary products for SANSA Space Weather. Space Weather, 20, e2021SW003013. <https://doi.org/10.1029/2021SW003013>

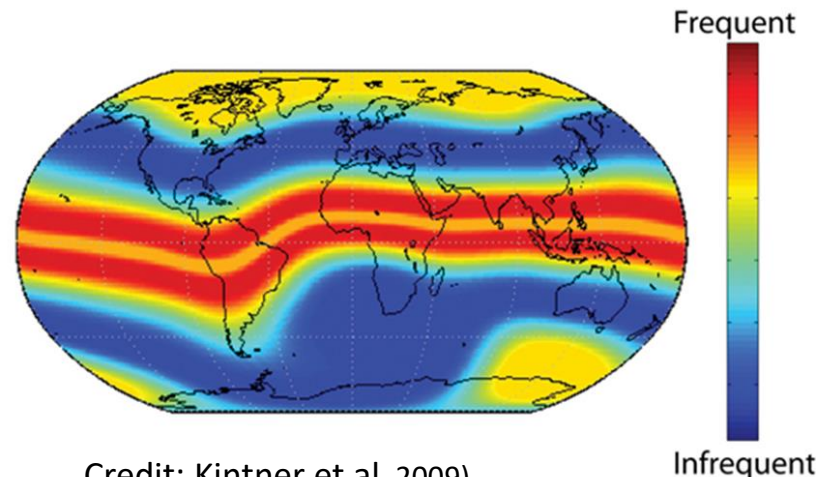


IONOSPHERIC SCINTILLATION

- ✓ Rapid fluctuation of radio waves caused by irregularities of the electron density
- ✓ Cycle slips and loss-of-lock on GPS satellite signals can increase the magnitude and frequency of errors in the position estimation
- ✓ Affects the power and phase of the signal
- ✓ Dependent on location, local time, season, geomagnetic activity, and solar cycle
- ✓ influenced by waves propagating through the ionosphere
- ✓ more prevalent at equatorial and high latitudes rather than mid-latitudes



S4 from Brazil (Kintner et al. 2007)

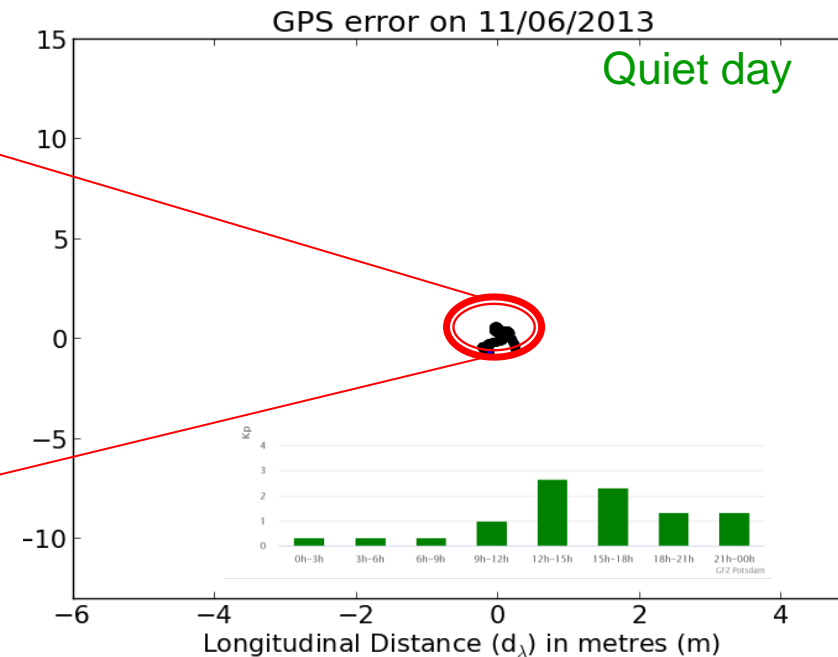
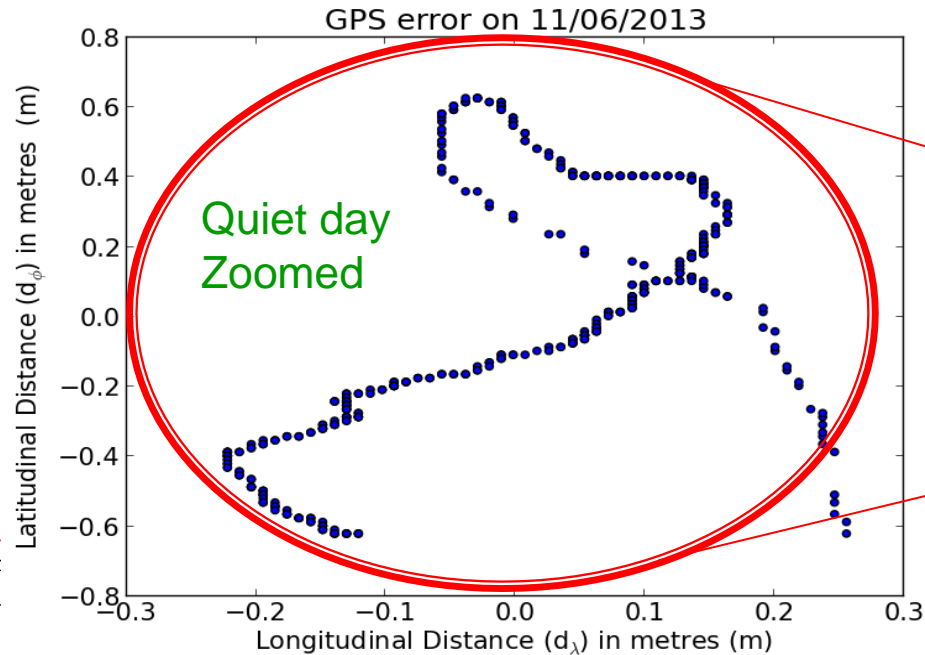
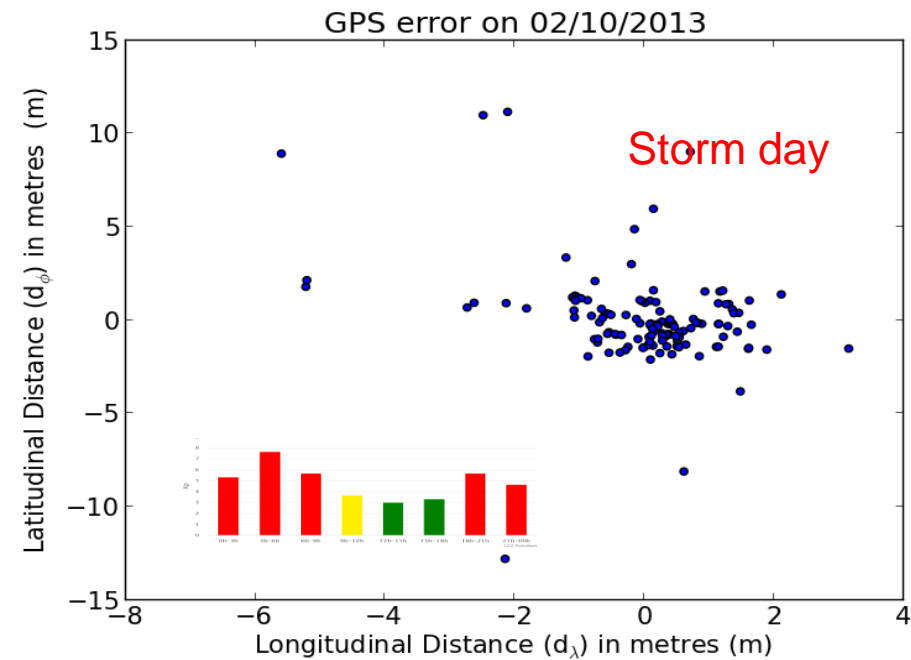


Credit: Kintner et al. 2009)

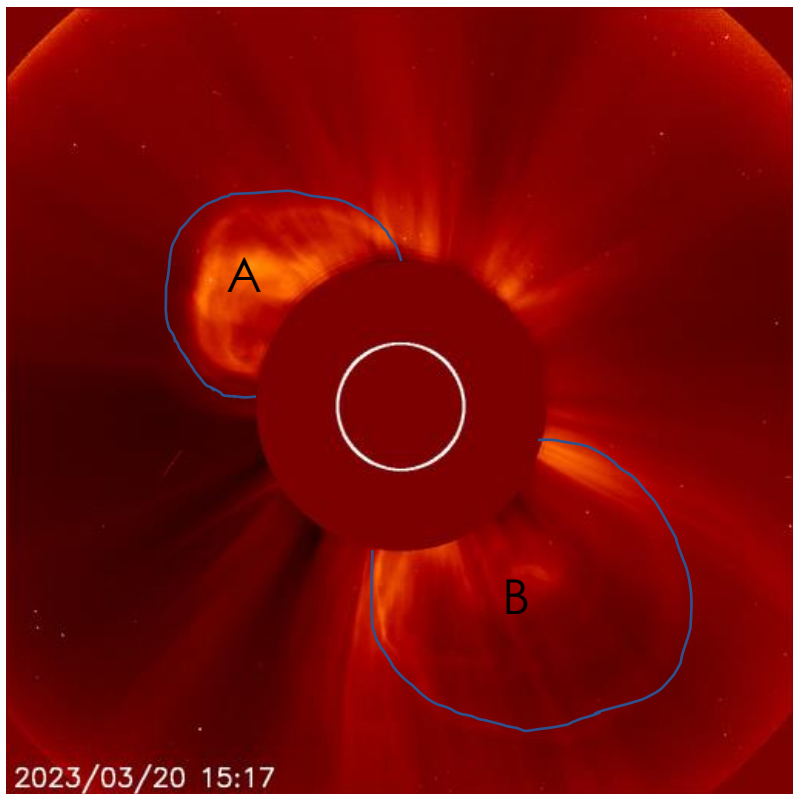
GPS errors due to ionospheric scintillation



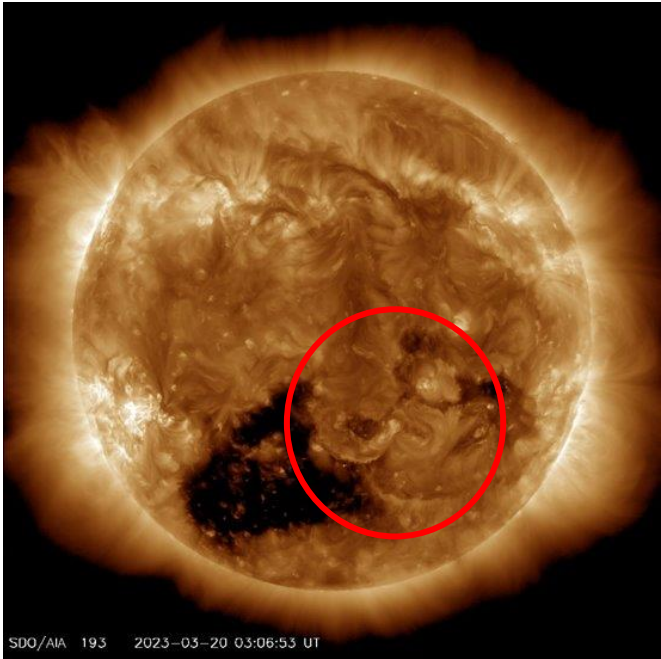
Single frequency handheld GPS receiver



CME ANALYSIS OF THE ARRIVAL TIME



CME: 2023-03-20T02:41:00-CME-001								
Actual Shock Arrival Time: 2023-03-23T09:10Z								
Observed Geomagnetic Storm Parameters: -----								
CME Note: [PRELIMINARY] Faint, wide CME seen to the southwest in SOHO LASCO C2 imagery during a STEREO A data gap and occurring during a subsequent STEREO campaign with limited imagery. Likely associated with a broad area of coronal restructuring, coronal dimming, destabilization, and filament eruptions seen in SDO 193 and 304 starting around 2023-03-20T01:53Z bounded by an area created by S10 to S30, W05 to W30. Arrival time (and arrival itself) are tentative as the arrival signature is under review as it may be associated with CME 2023-03-20T14:42Z instead or with combined front of these two CMEs. Waiting for assessment by LASSOS team.								
Predicted Shock Arrival Time	Difference (hrs)	Confidence (%)	Submitted On	Lead Time (hrs)	Predicted Geomagnetic Storm Parameter(s)	Method	Submitted By	
2023-03-23T03:00Z (-7.0h, +7.0h)	-6.17	----	2023-03-20T13:28Z	67.70	Max Kp Range: 2.0 - 4.0	WSA-ENLIL + Cone (NASA M2M)	Chris Stubenrauch (M2M Office)	Detail
2023-03-23T01:00Z (-6.0h, +9.0h)	-8.17	40.0	2023-03-21T03:45Z	53.42	Max Kp Range: 2.0 - 5.0	WSA-ENLIL + Cone (Met Office)	Met Office (Met Office)	Detail
2023-03-23T02:00Z	-7.17	40.0	---	---	Max Kp Range: 2.0 - 4.5	Average of all Methods	Auto Generated (CCMC)	Detail

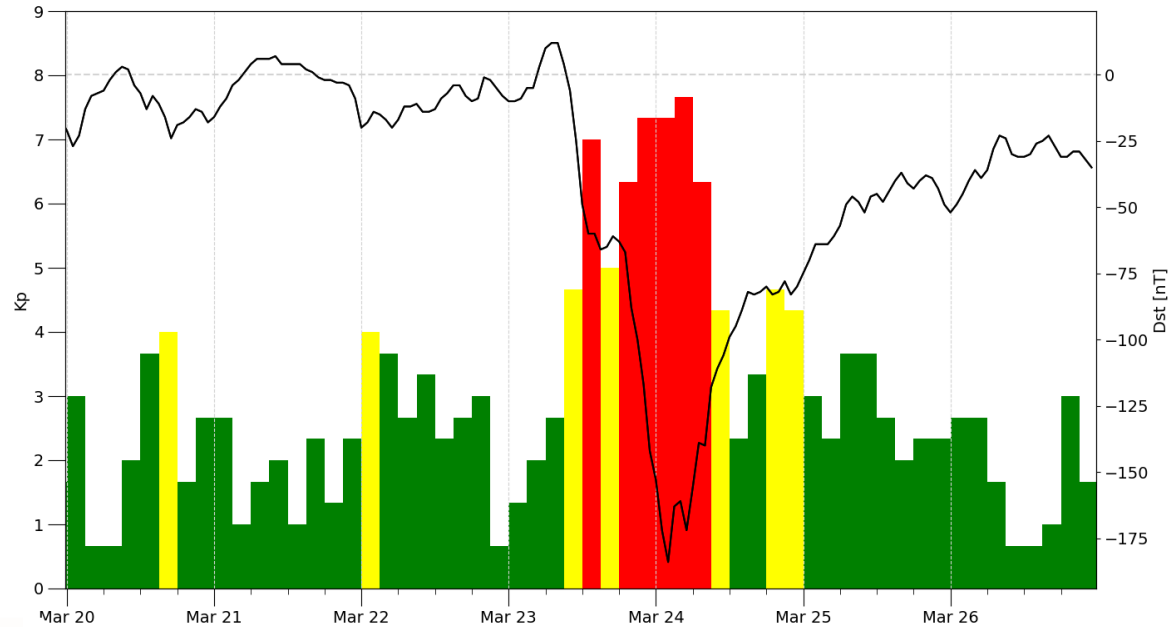


<https://kauai.ccmc.gsfc.nasa.gov/CMEscoreboard/>

- ❑ A CME expected to make a glancing blow on 23 March 2023
- ❑ High speed stream influence from a coronal hole

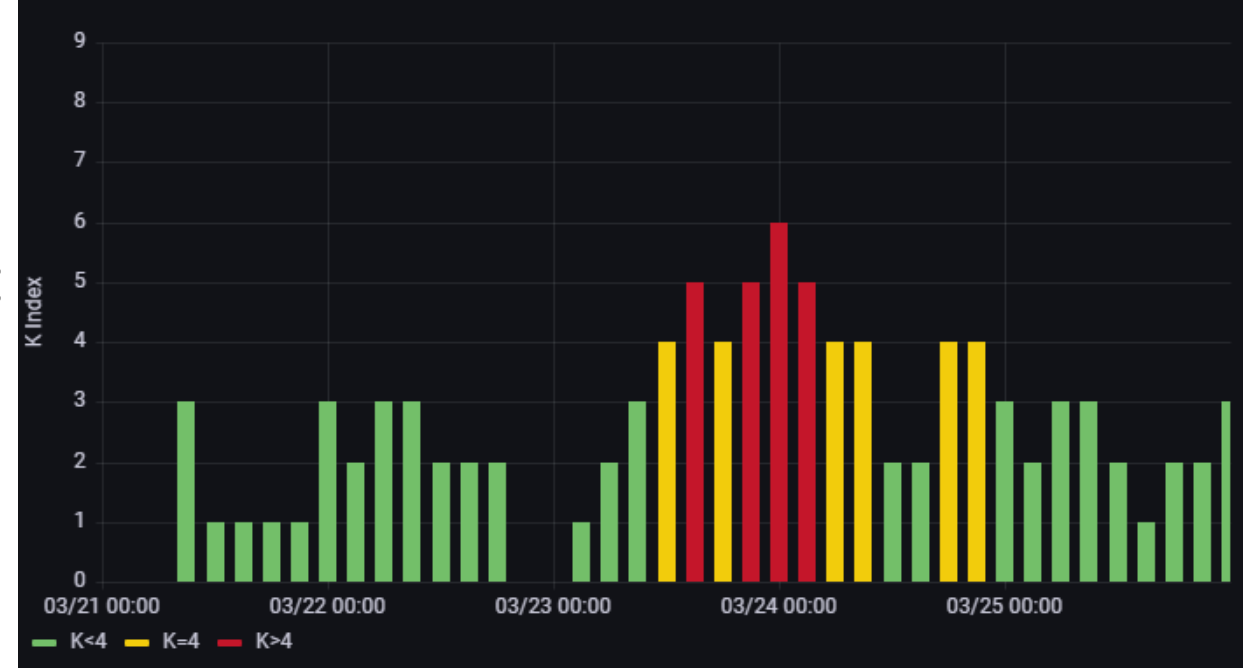
Geomagnetic Conditions on 23 – 25 March 2023

Planetary Kp and Dst indices



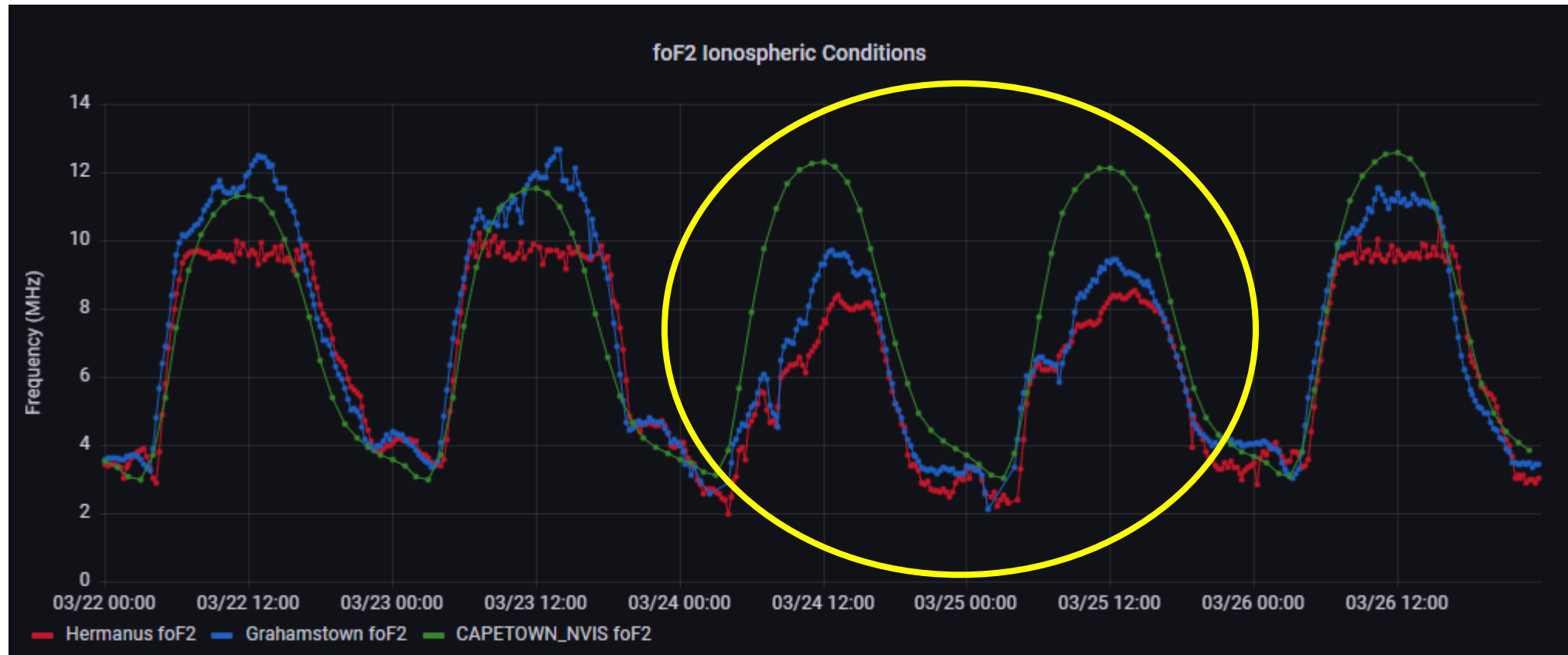
- ❑ Planetary Kp index reached 8-, a severe/G3 storm level. The recorded minimum Dst index was -184 nT at 03:00 UT on 24 March.

K Index: Hermanus



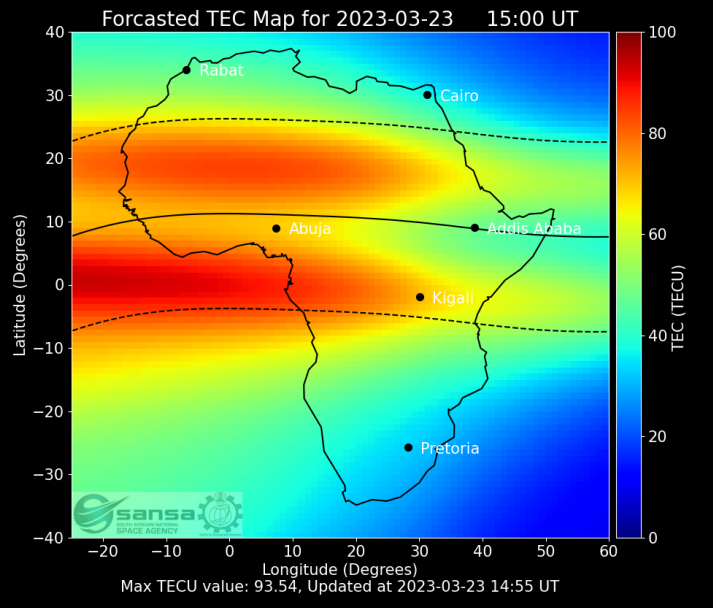
- ❑ Local Hermanus K-index reached K of 6 which is a moderate/G2 storm levels.

Ionospheric Conditions

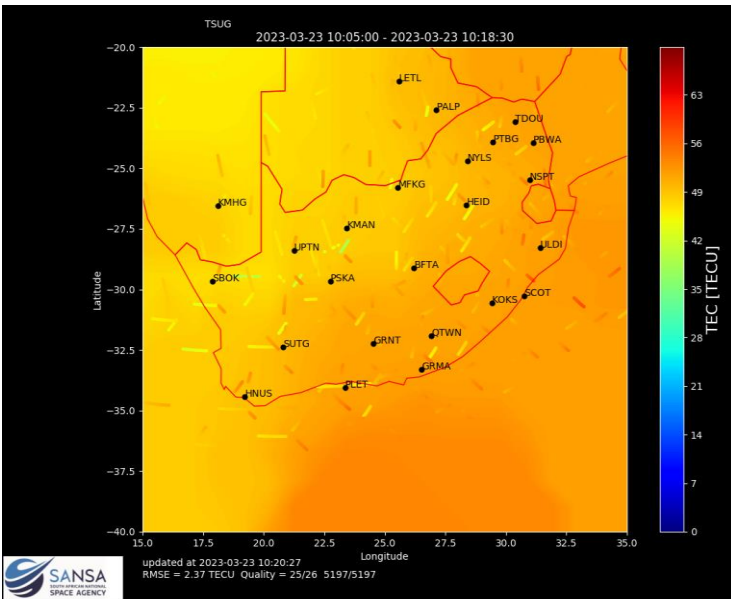
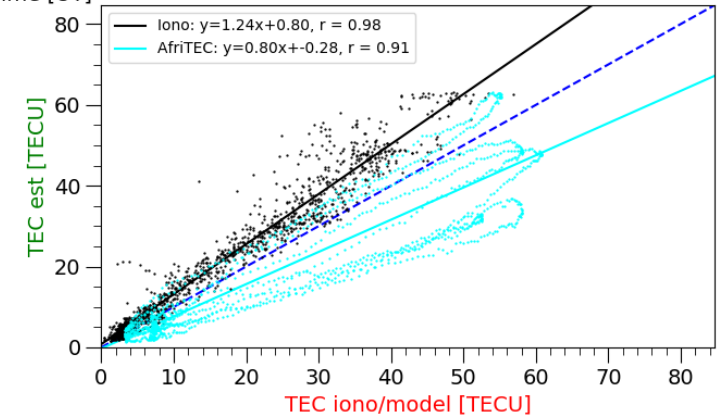
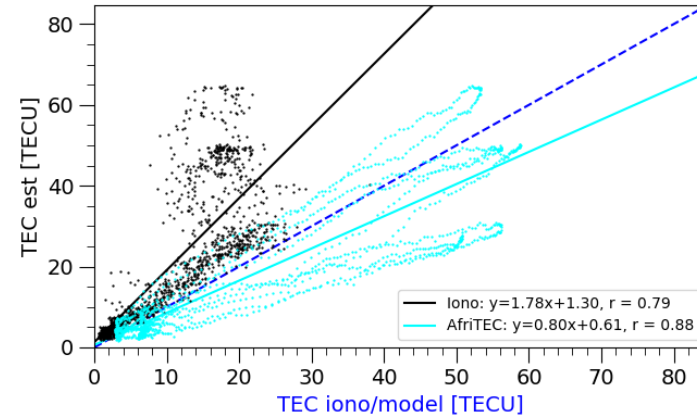
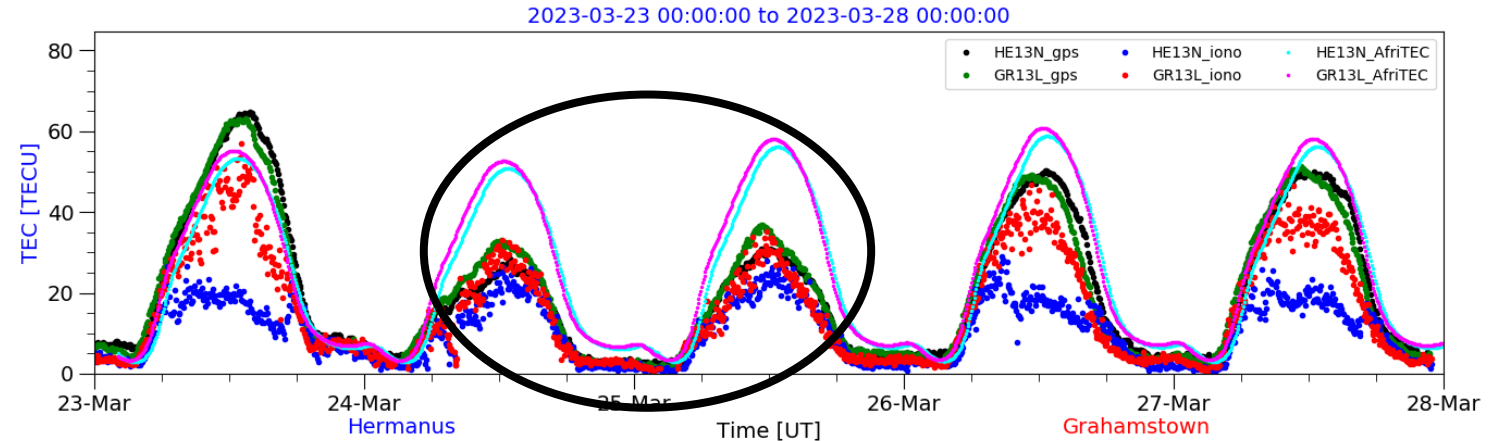


- ❑ Negative ionospheric storm effect for both Hermanus and Grahamstown

Ionospheric Conditions - TEC



<https://doi.org/10.1029/2019JA027065>



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2024 MOTHER'S DAY STORM EVENT



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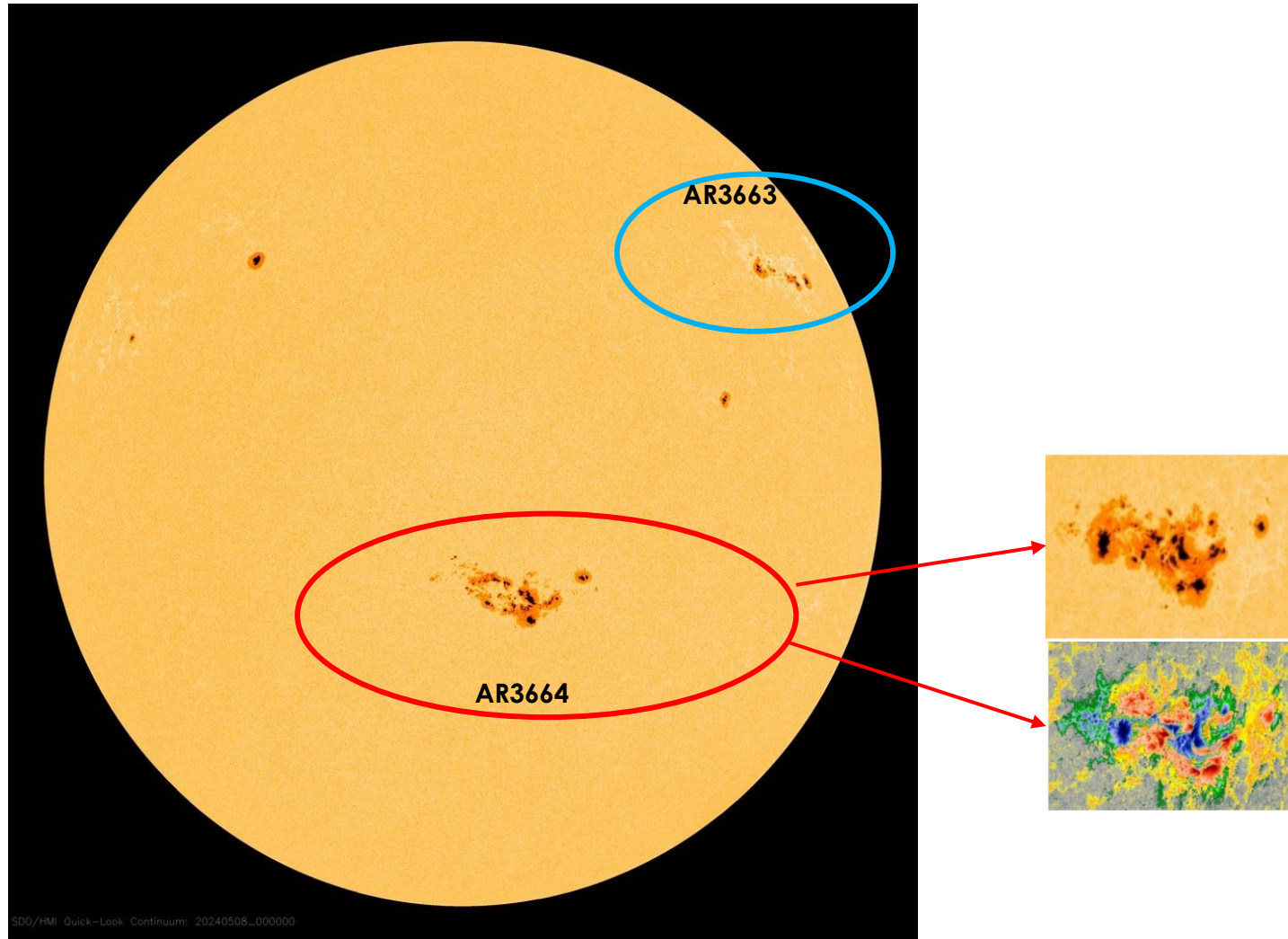
The Most Active Sunspot Regions

AR3664

- ☐ Currently one of the most complex regions responsible for the major flares. It is the most active and complex region.

AR3663

- ☐ The region complex (Beta-gamma-delta) configuration.
- ☐ This region was responsible for most of the M-class and X-class flares.



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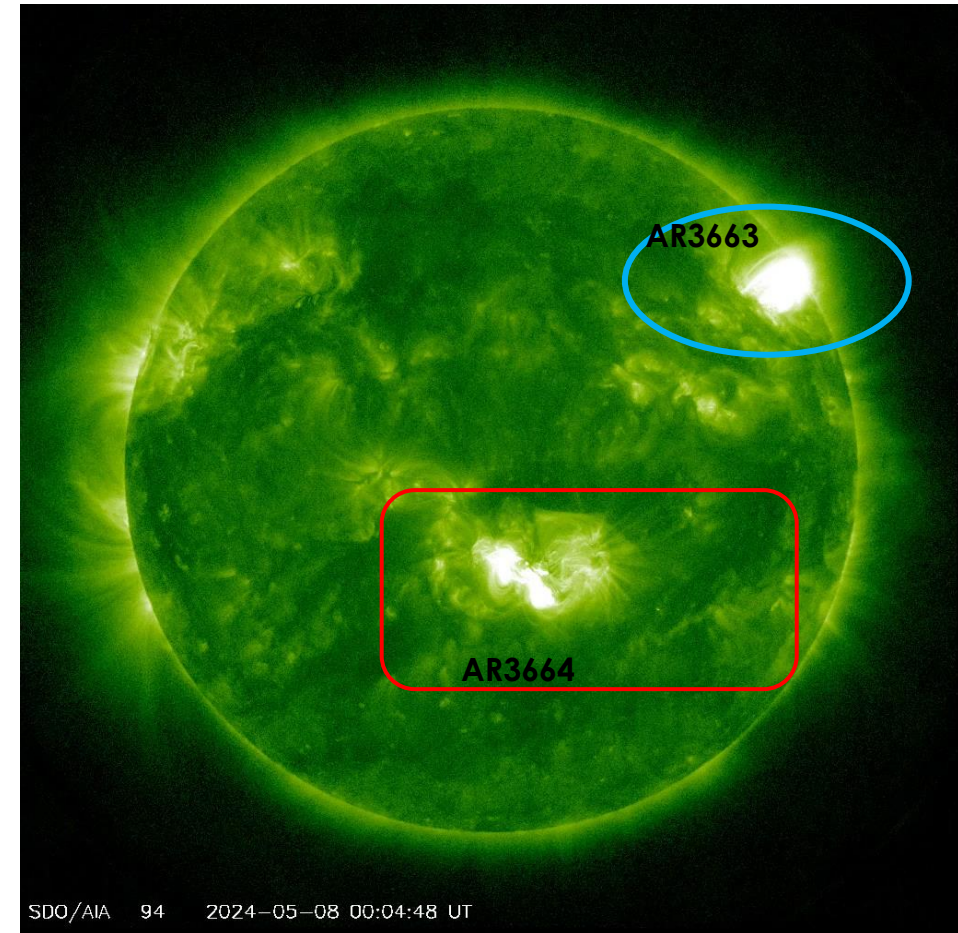
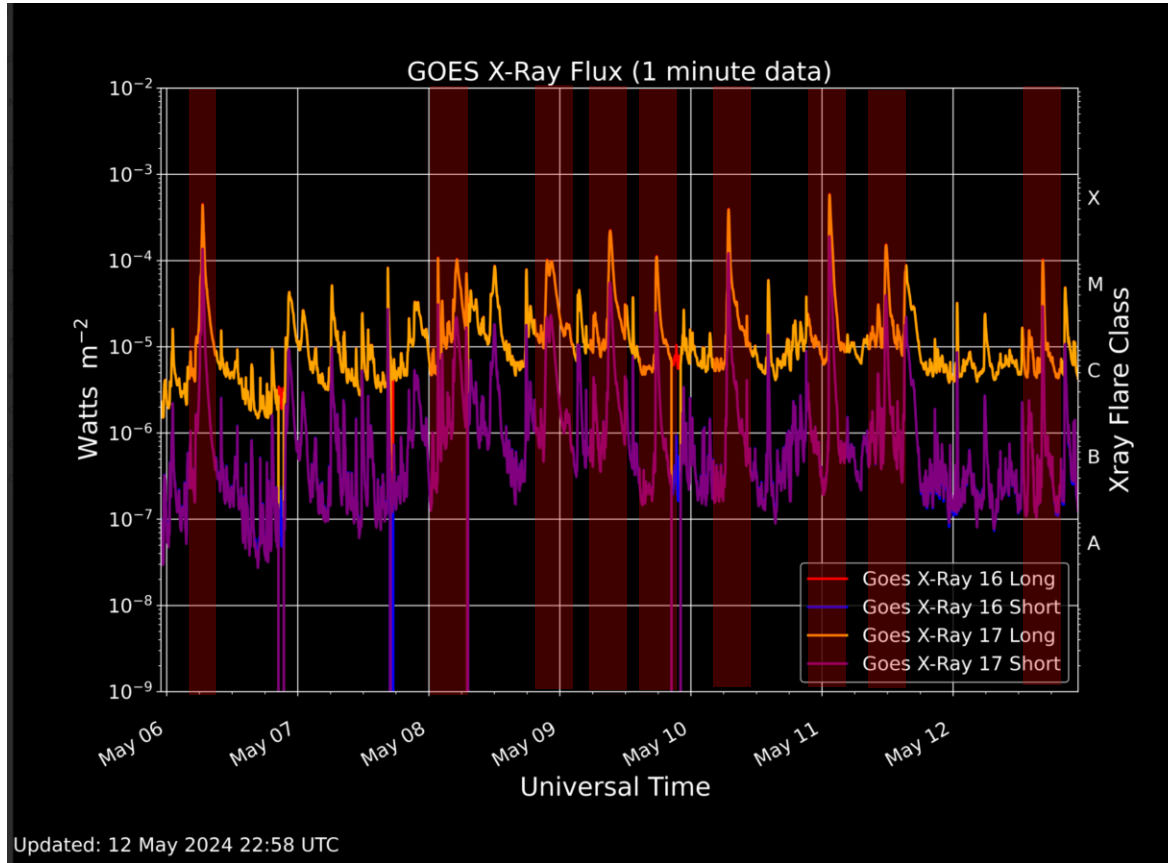
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SDO/HMI Quick-Look Continuum: 20240508_000000



Solar Activity – GOES X-Ray Flux

- ❑ Solar activity was high with background X-ray flux at upper C- and M-class levels.



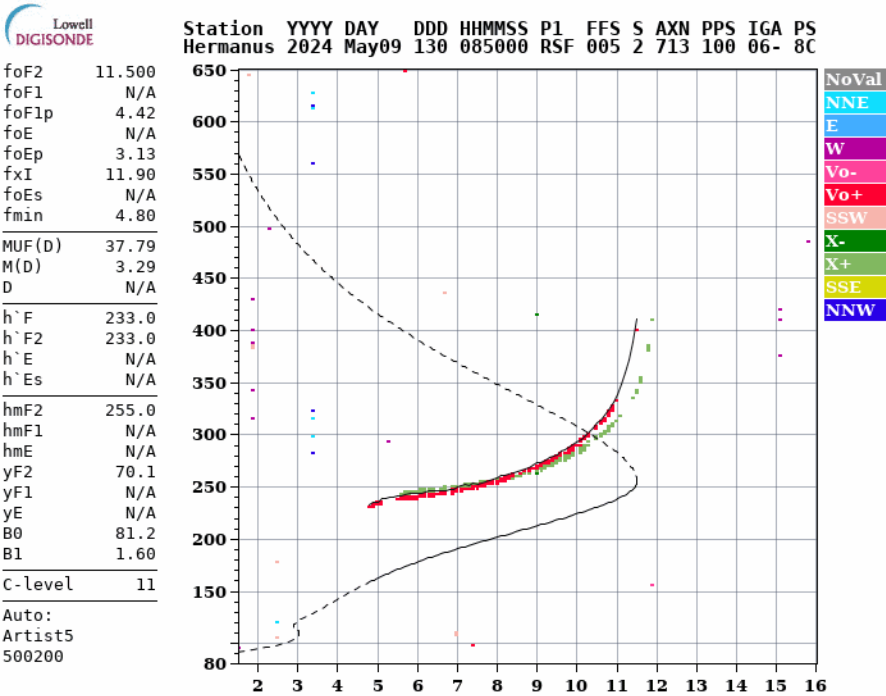
GOES X-ray flux showing solar flares for the period 06 – 12 May 2024.



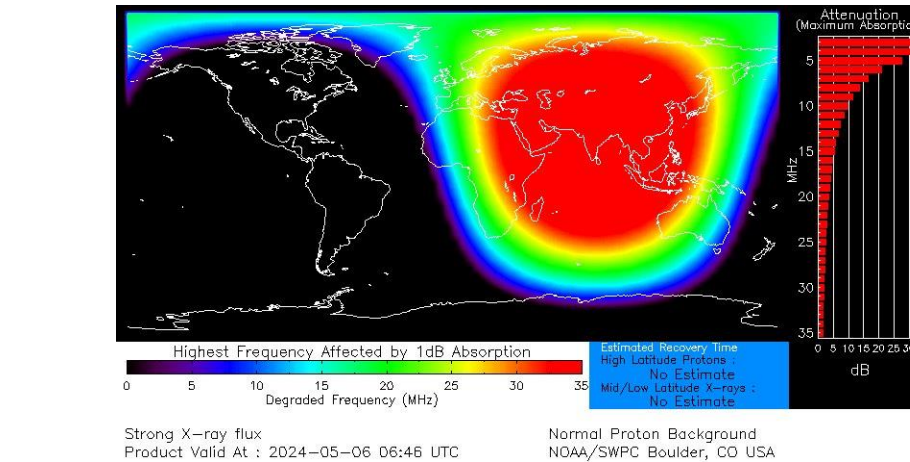
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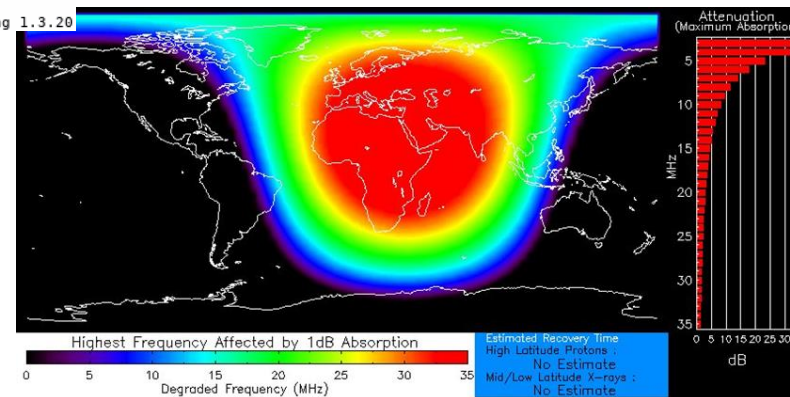
Significant Solar Flares on the Dayside over the African region



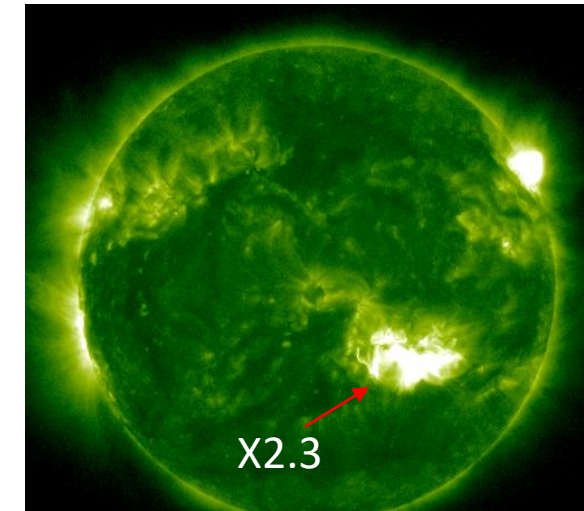
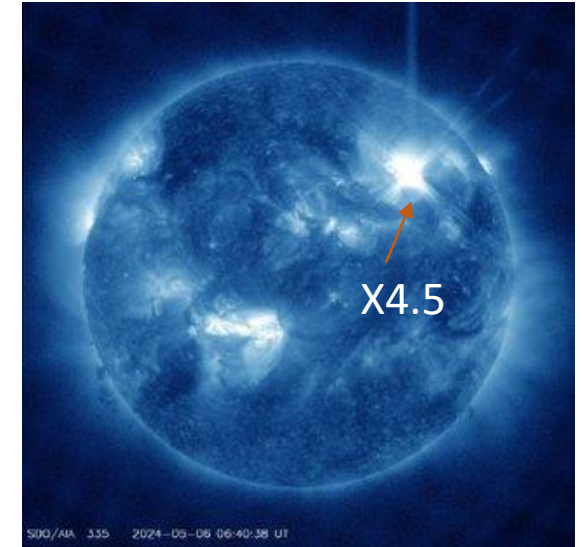
D 100 200 400 600 800 1000 1500 3000 [km]
MUF 11.9 12.0 12.6 13.6 14.9 17.0 22.8 37.8 [MHz]
he13n_2024130085000.rs f / 145fx512h 100 kHz 2.5 km / DPS-4D HE13N 934 / 34.4 S 19.2 E Ion2Png 1.3.20



An X4.5 flare from AR3663 at 06/06:35 UT



An X2.3 solar flare from AR3664 UT at 09/09:13 UT .

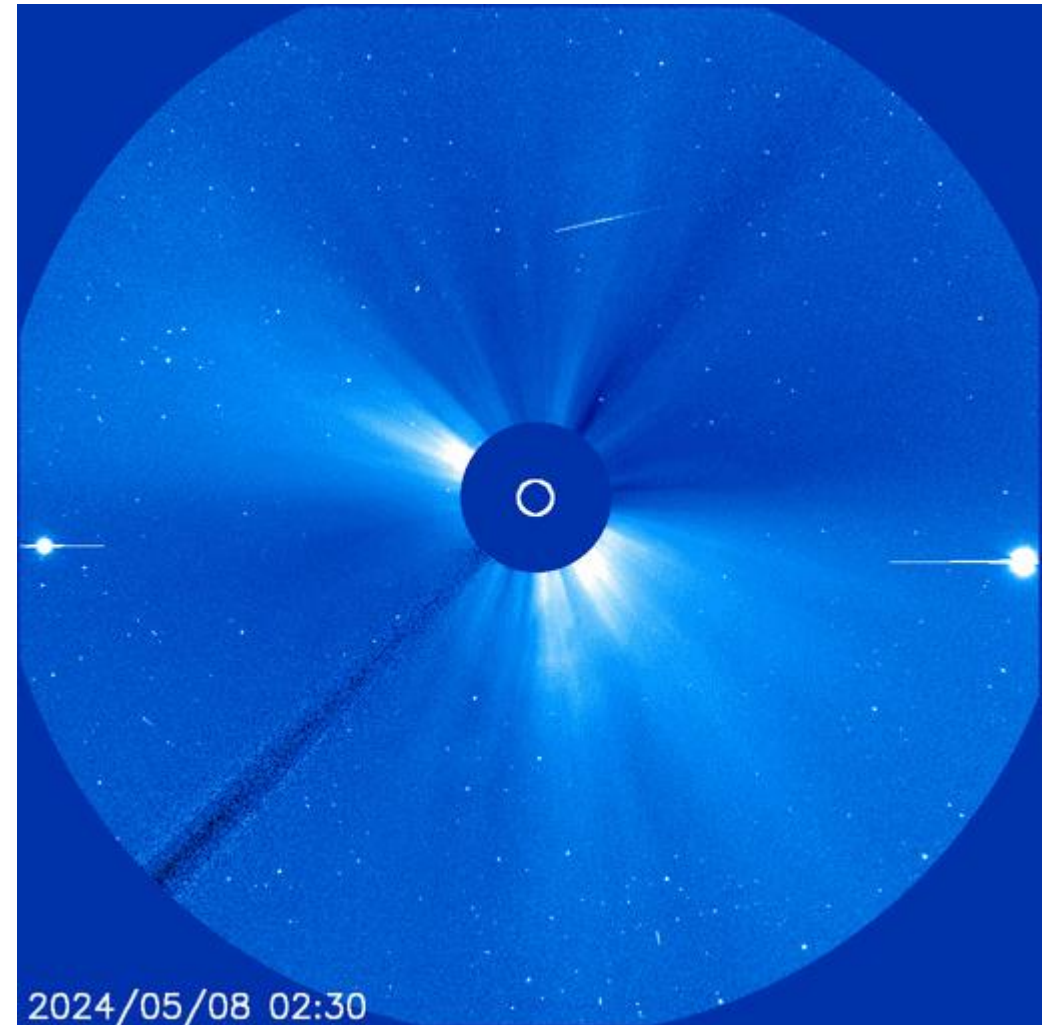
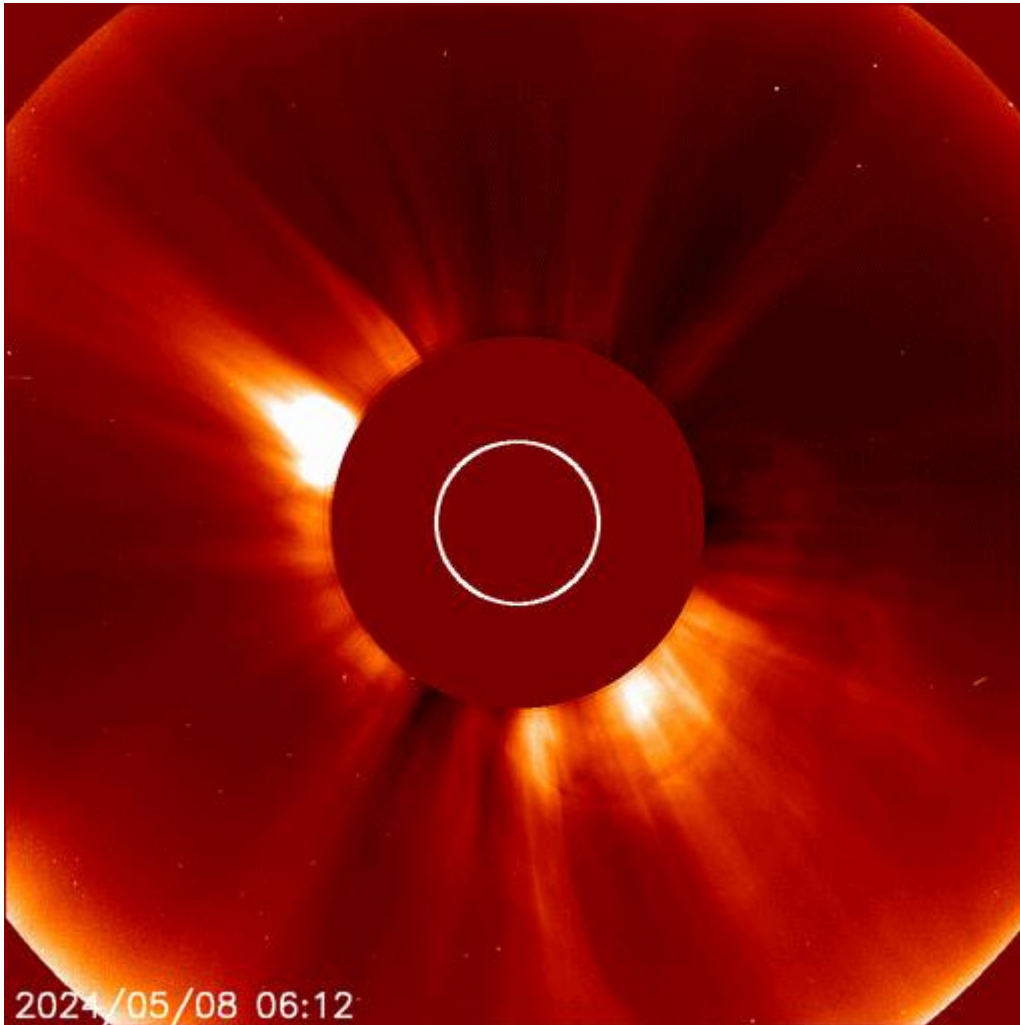


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Anticipated CMEs

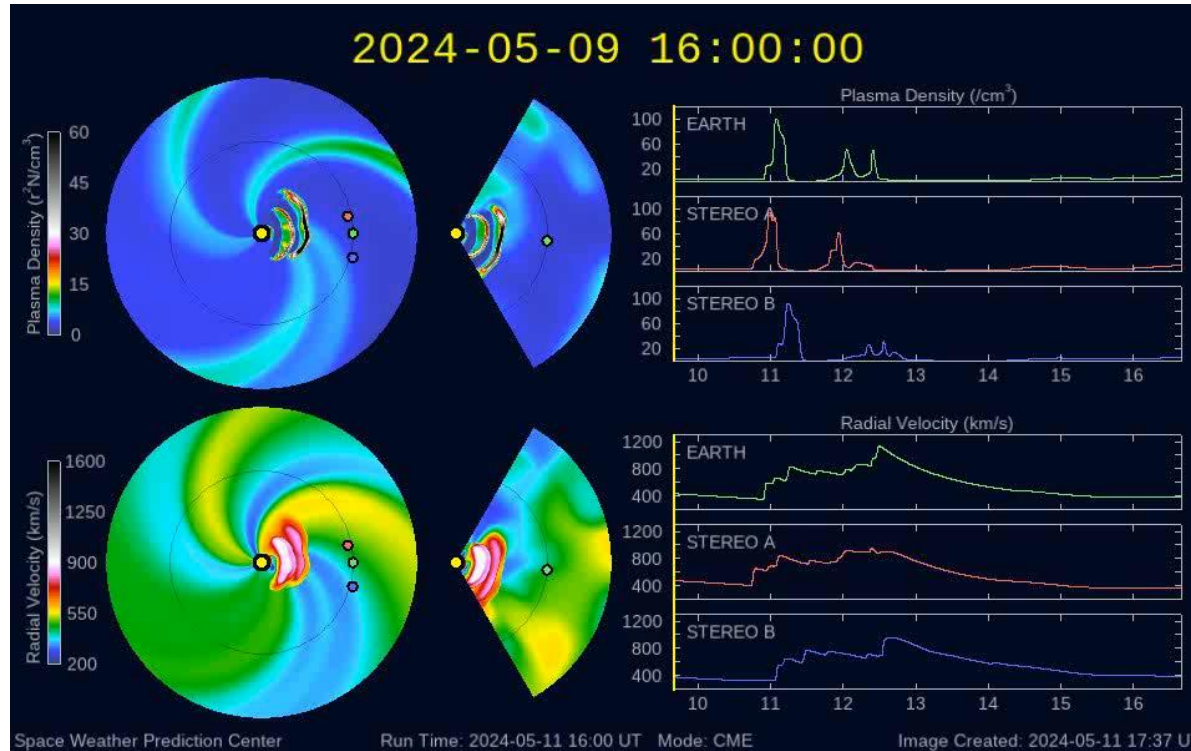


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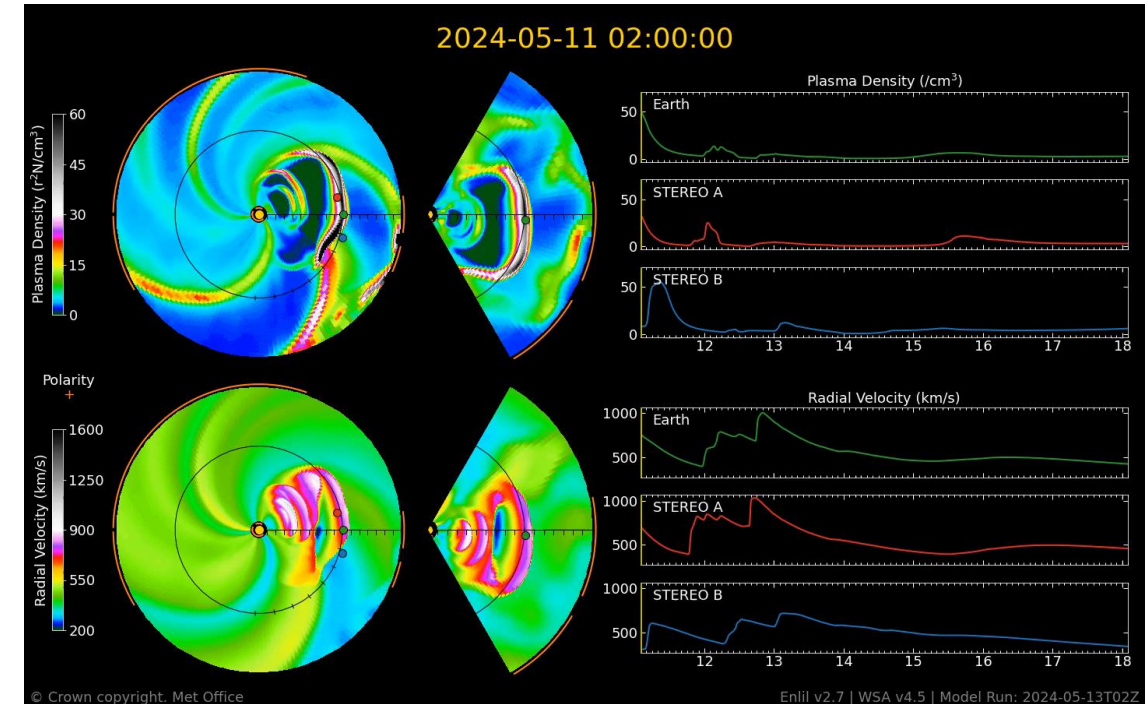


Solar Wind Enlil Model

- SWPC and MOSWOC Enlil model forecasted an increase in solar wind speed to strong levels from the 11th to 13th due to the arrival of multiple CMEs that were mentioned above.



SWPC Enlil model created 11 May 2024.

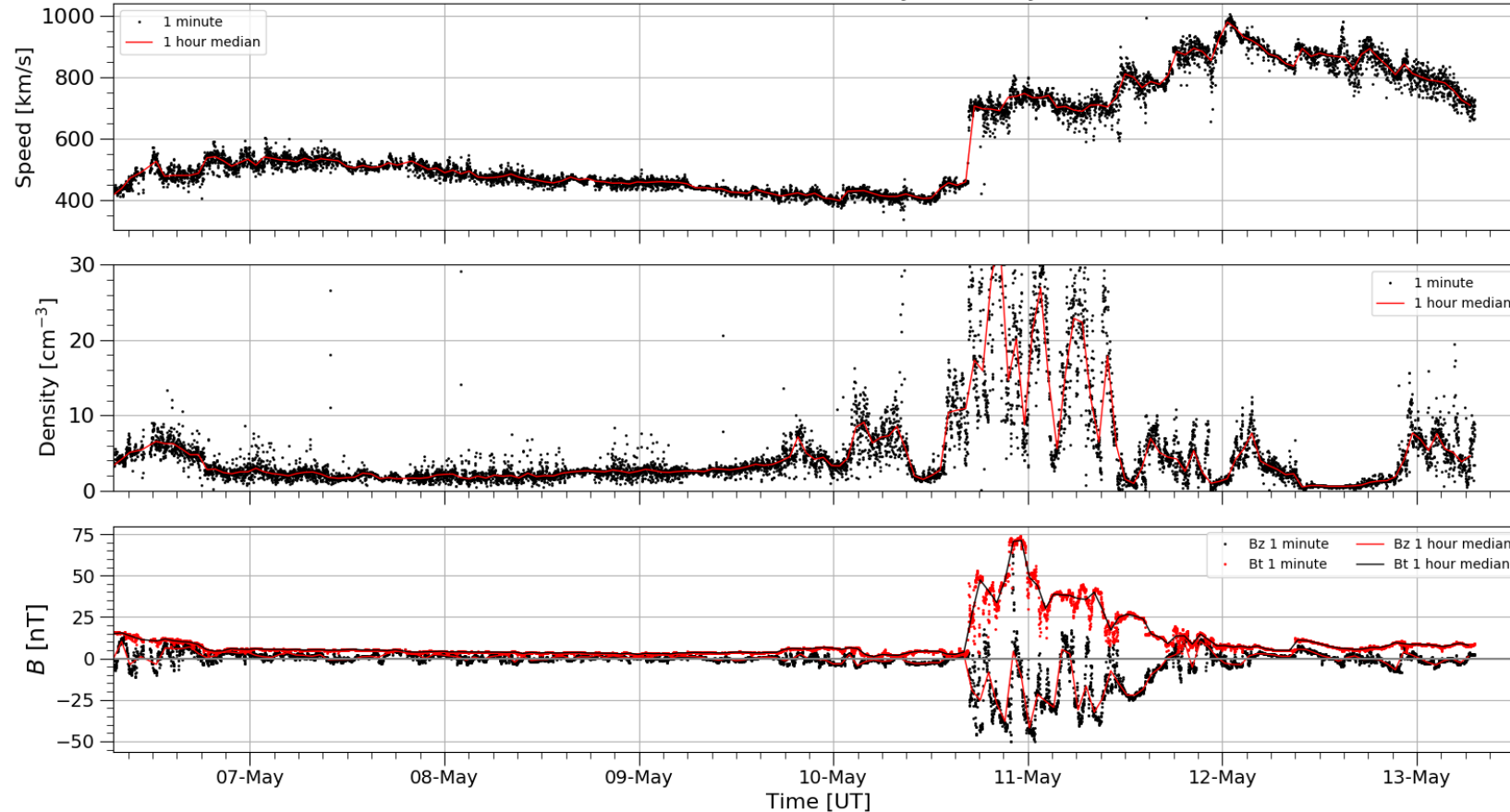


MOSWOC Enlil model created 13 May 2024.

Background levels (< 400 km/s)
Slightly elevated (400-500 km/s)
Elevated (500-600 km/s)
Strong (> 600 km/s)

Solar Wind and IMF Bz

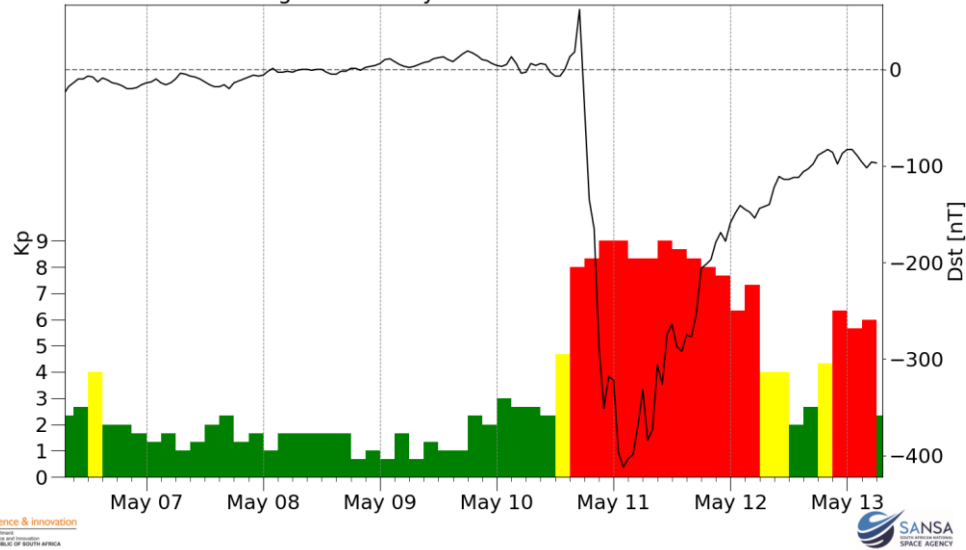
Solar Wind Parameters - 06 May to 13 May 2024



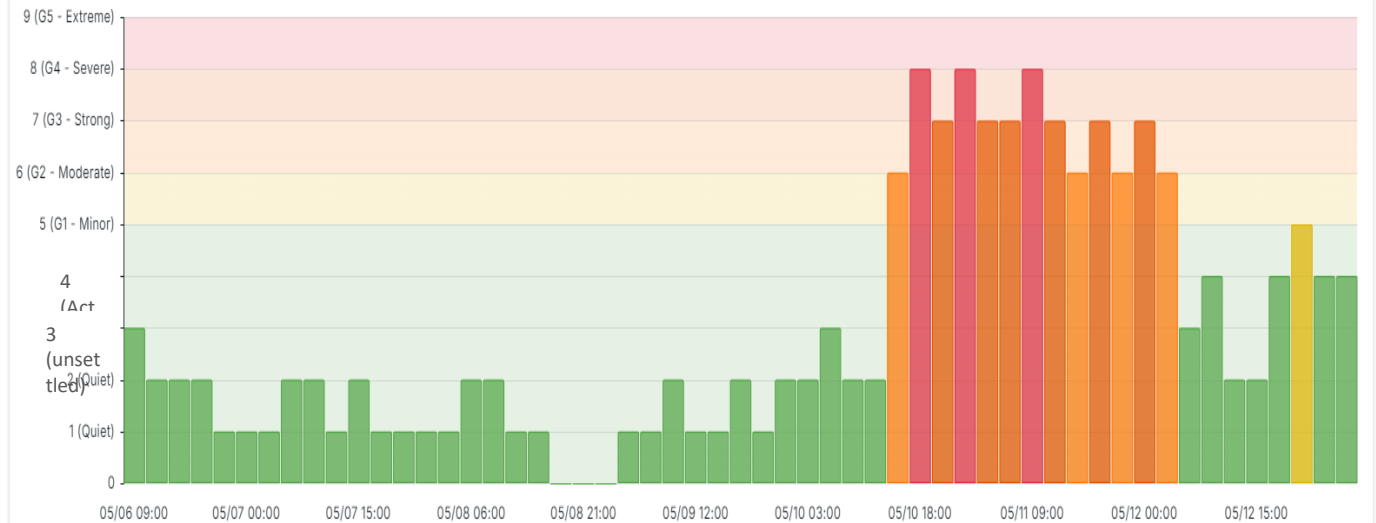
- ❑ The solar wind speed started at background levels, increased to elevated on the 7th due to HSS from CH33+.
- ❑ It increased to strong levels when the multiple CMEs impacted Earth from the 10th.
- ❑ Bz reached ~ -50 nT on 10 May due to arrival of multiple CMEs that left the Sun on 08 and 09 May 2024 resulting up to a G5/Severe storm.

Geomagnetic Conditions

Geomagnetic Activity 2024-05-06 - 2024-05-13



Hermanus K Index



- ❑ Global geomagnetic conditions were mostly at quiet to extreme levels during the week.
- ❑ Active to G1/Minor storm Interval was observed on 06 May 2024 due to the HSS arrival.
- ❑ Active to G5/Extreme storm interval were observed on 10-13 May due to arrival of multiple CMEs from 08, 09 and 10 May 2024
- ❑ The Dst Index reached a minimum value of -412 nT on 11 May 2024

Auroras Visible in South Africa



Gansbaai



Bettys Bay



UK



Canada



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CONCLUSION



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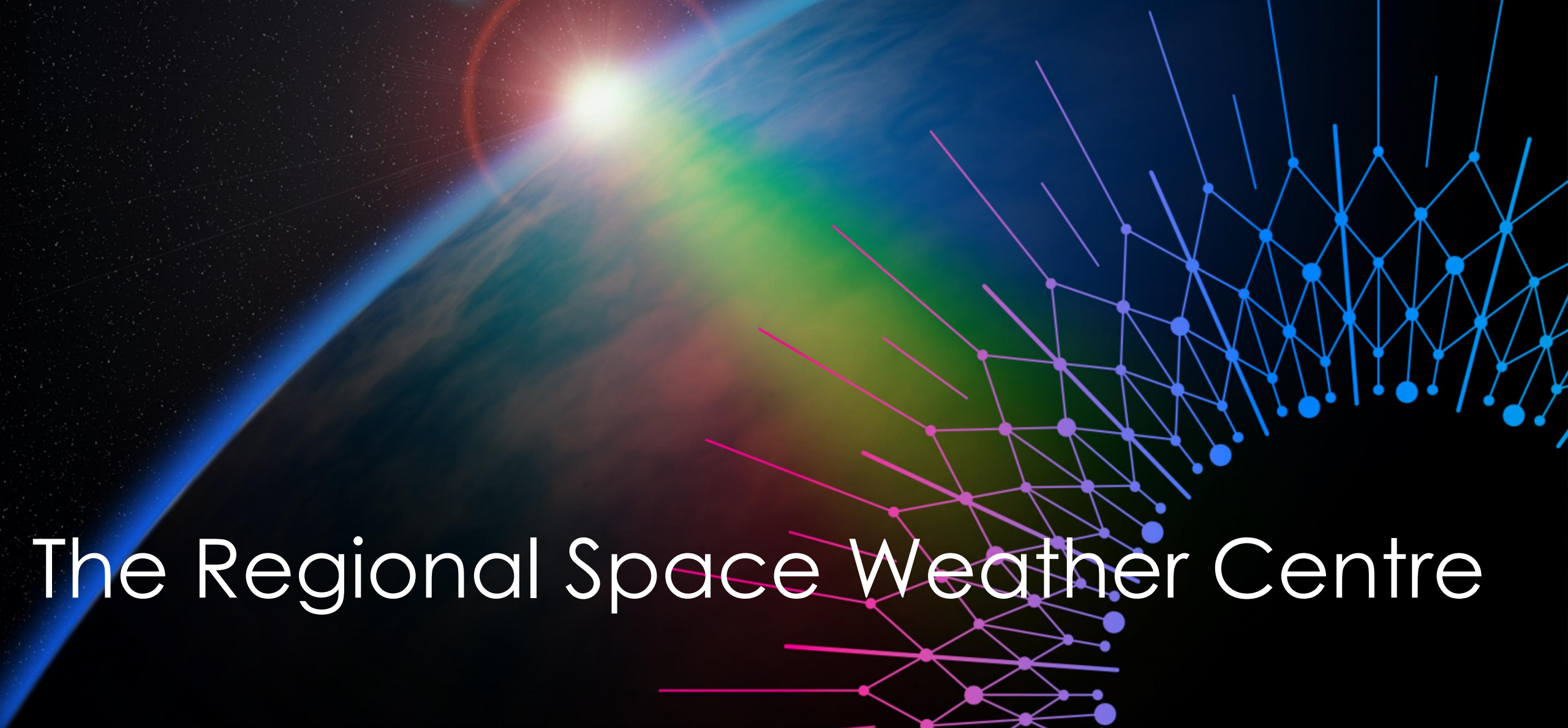


SPACE WEATHER OPERATIONAL FOCUS

- ✓ Space weather data is key
- ✓ Expand the coverage of ground-based data within the African region.
- ✓ Model development
- ✓ Space weather research, needs analysis and impact studies
- ✓ Space weather information and forecasting (interpretation for end-users)



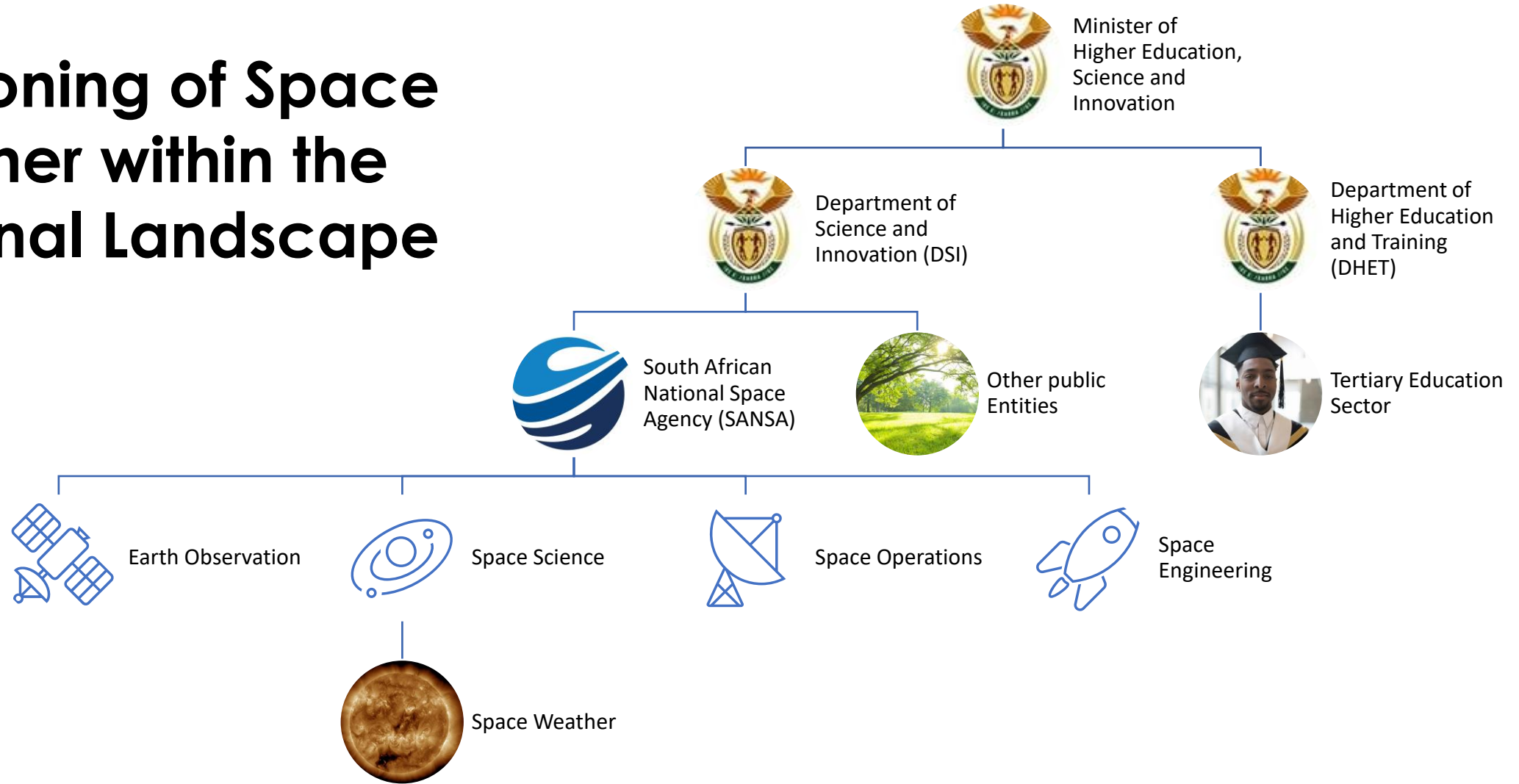
**24/7 Operational
Space Weather Centre**



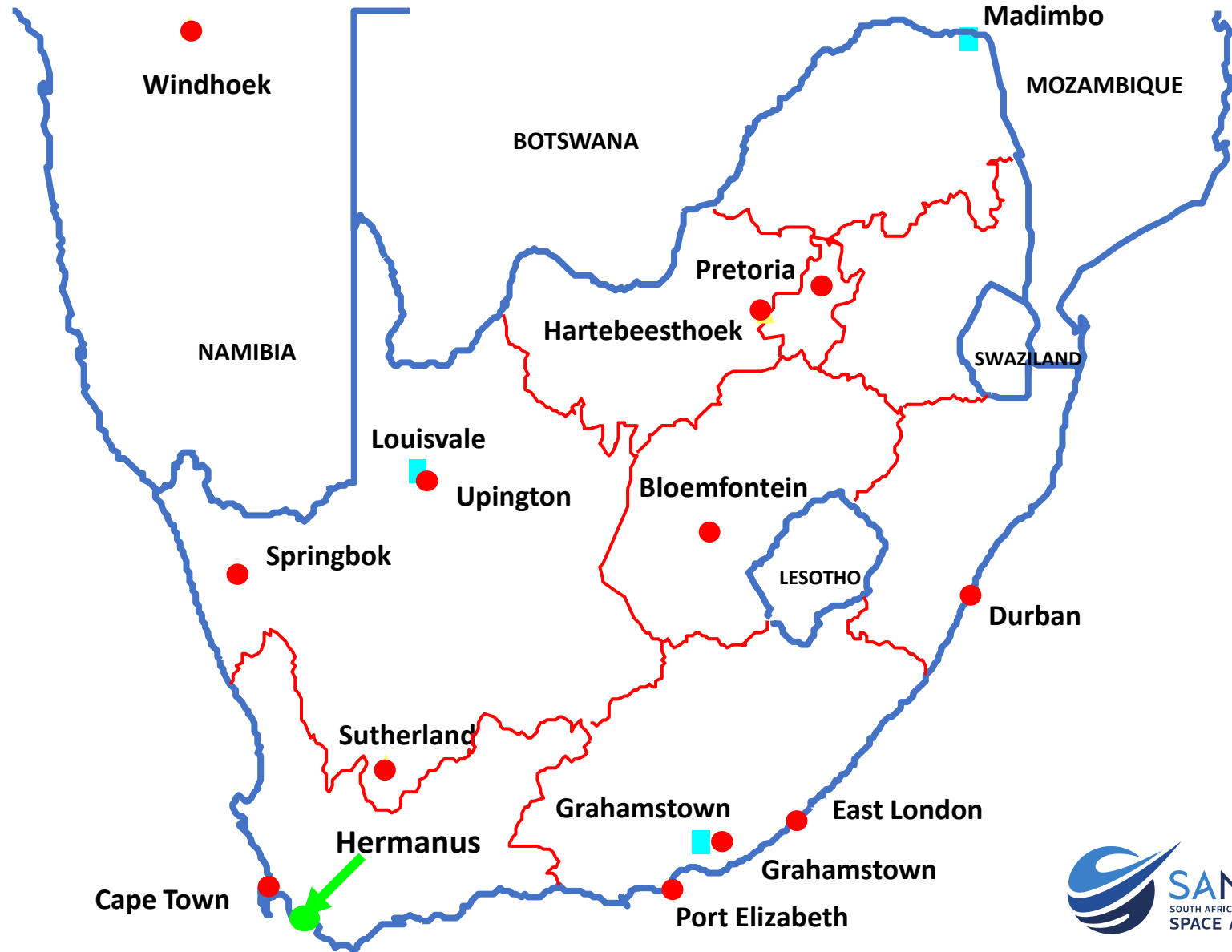
The Regional Space Weather Centre

SANSA OVERVIEW

Positioning of Space Weather within the National Landscape



LOCATION OF SANSA



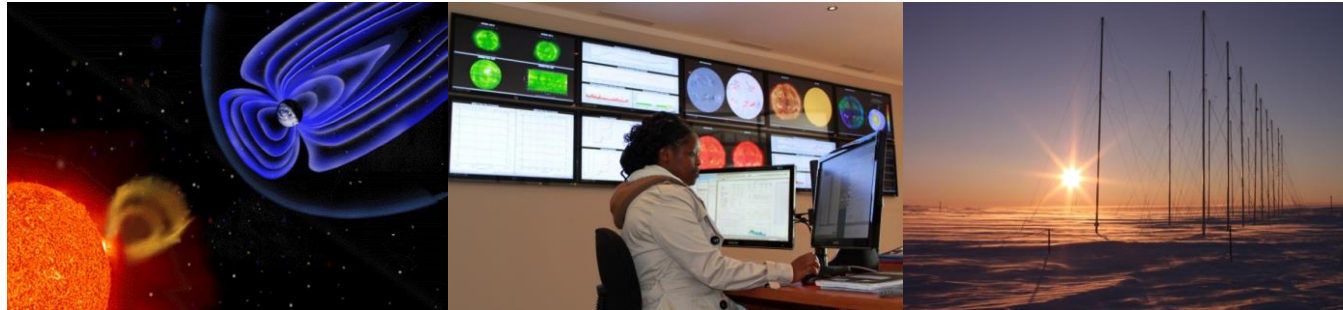
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Key Functions & Roles – Hermanus Facility

- ✓ Responsible for the Space Science Programme within SANSA
- ✓ Fundamental and Applied Space Science Research
- ✓ Provision of a science and applications data platform through the operation of a distributed network of geophysical instruments
- ✓ Space Weather Applications, products and services
- ✓ Provision of Magnetic Technology products and services
- ✓ Postgraduate science student training and other skills development
- ✓ Science Engagement





Space Weather Centre Journey



2007

Member of ISES
(Space Weather
Community)

2010

Space Weather Regional
Warning Centre for Africa

2018

ICAO Designated Regional
Space Weather Centre for
Aviation

2022

24/7 Operational
Space Weather
Centre

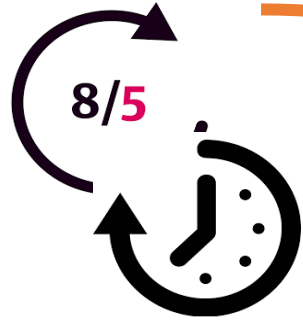


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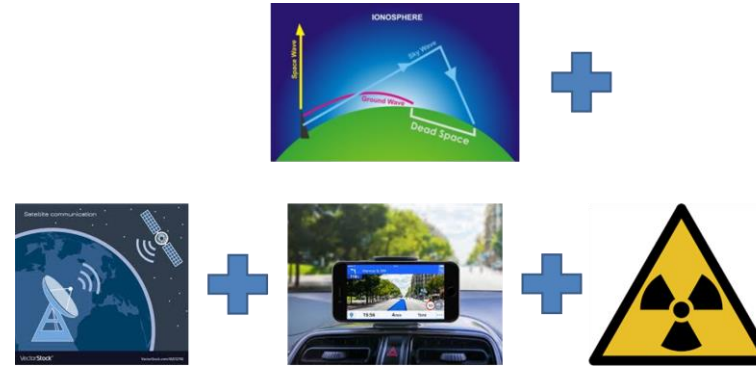
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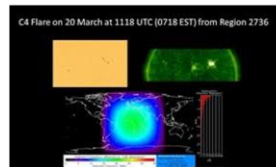
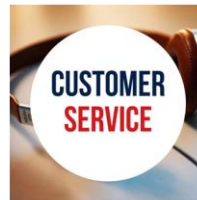
24/7 Operational Space Weather Project



Upgrade to 24/7 operational centre



Increase products & services



Meet user requirements



Ensure required foundation for services



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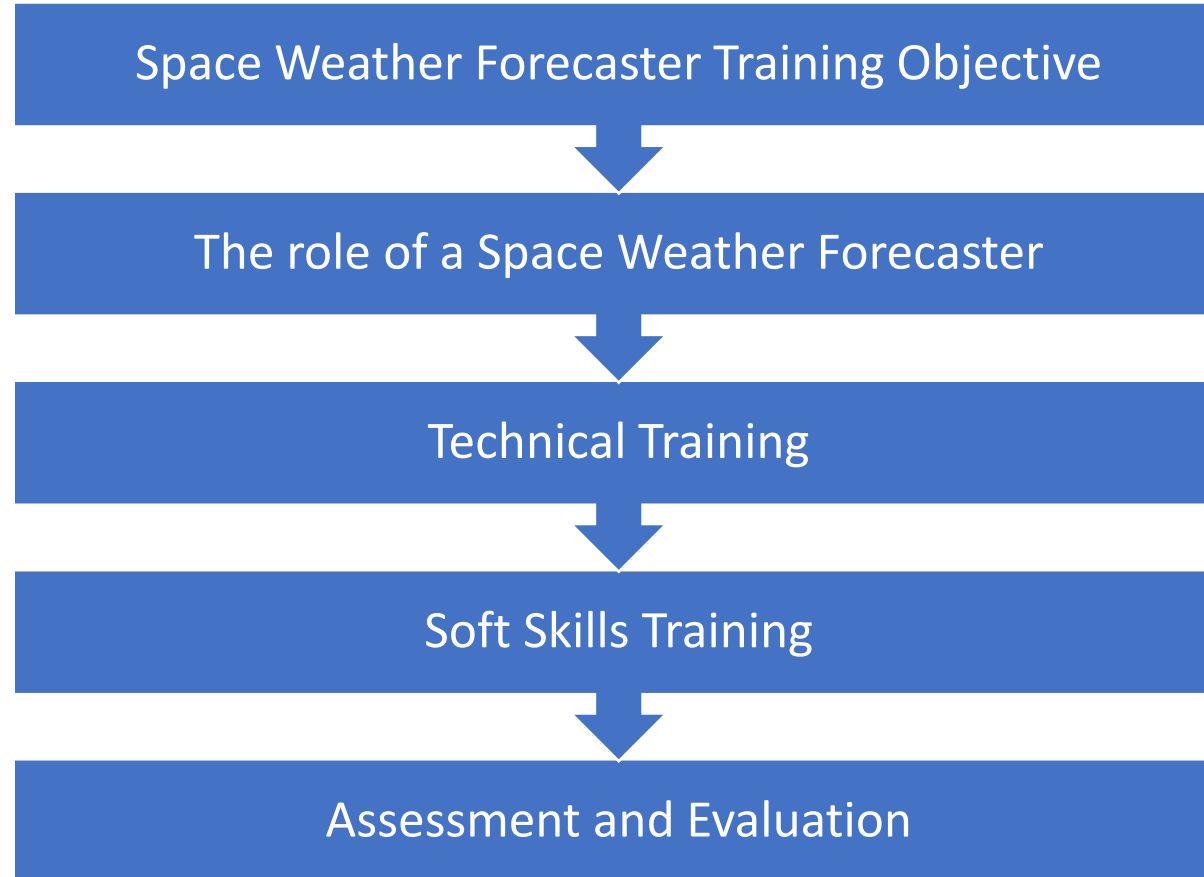


DEVELOPING A CAPABILITY



- ✓ develop capability
- ✓ derive economic benefit
- ✓ provide a national platform
- ✓ ensure credibility
- ✓ fill the expertise gap
- ✓ provide quality services
- ✓ contribute to the knowledge economy
- ✓ create opportunities & partnerships
- ✓ increase the value proposition of space science

SKILLS DEVELOPMENT



LAUNCH OF SPACE WEATHER CAPABILITY



NOVEMBER 2022



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ICAO DECISION (13 Nov 2018)

GLOBAL CENTRES

(provide information from 2019)

1. ACFJ consortium (formed by Australia, Canada, France and Japan)
2. PECASUS consortium (formed by Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Finland, Germany, Italy, Poland, Netherlands and United Kingdom)
3. United States

REGIONAL CENTRES

(provide information no later than November 2022)

1. China/Russian Federation consortium *(later converted to Global)*
2. South Africa

South Africa, through SANSA, has received designation as a Regional Centre for Space Weather Information Provision from the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO)

ICAO - Summary of Annex 3 Amendments 78

Provider States need to be able to:

- A) monitor relevant ground-based, airborne and space-based observations to detect, and predict, when possible, the existence and extent of space weather conditions that have an impact in the following areas:
 - high frequency (HF) radio communications;
 - Satellite communications;
 - GNSS-based navigation and surveillance; and
 - radiation exposure at flight levels;
- B) Issue advisory information
- C) Supply the advisory information to appropriate aviation channels
- D) Maintain a 24-hour watch
- E) Ensure active collaboration with other regional centres and global centres to ensure a continuity of information

ICAO – Space Weather Advisory Information

ZCZC 001
FNXX01 LFPW 120323
SWX ADVISORY
DTG: 20240512/0319Z
SWXC: ACFJ
ADVISORY NR: 2024/219
SWX EFFECT: GNSS MOD
OBS SWX: 12/0245Z HNH HSH W180 - E180
FCST SWX +6 HR: 12/0900Z NOT AVBL
FCST SWX +12 HR: 12/1500Z NOT AVBL
FCST SWX +18 HR: 12/2100Z NOT AVBL
FCST SWX +24 HR: 13/0300Z NOT AVBL
RMK: SWX EVENT (SCINTILLATION) INPR POSSIBLY IMPACTING
GNSS PER. COULD LEAD TO DEGRADATION OF TIMING AND
POSITIONING PER. INTST GENERALLY STRONGER ON THE NIGHTSIDE.
NXT ADVISORY: WILL BE ISSUED BY 20240512/0919Z=
NNNN

ZCZC 001
FNXX01 EFKL 100437
SWX ADVISORY
DTG: 20221110/0438Z
SWXC: PECASUS
ADVISORY NR: 2022/62
SWX EFFECT: GNSS SEV
OBS SWX: 10/0430Z EQS W075 - W030
FCST SWX +6 HR: 10/1100Z NOT AVBL
FCST SWX +12 HR: 10/1700Z NOT AVBL
FCST SWX +18 HR: 10/2300Z NOT AVBL
FCST SWX +24 HR: 11/0500Z 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 20221110/1030Z=
NNNN

SANSA – Designated Regional Space Weather Information Provider

- ✓ 24/7 Operational Centre & capability was launched on 3 November 2022
 - ICAO Compliant
 - ISO 9001: 2015 Certified
- ✓ Research, Forecasting and Prediction in the domains of
 - GNSS (navigation)
 - Communications (HF and Satellite)
 - Radiation Exposure
- ✓ Training, Interpretation and User Requirements
- ✓ SANSA is the lead on MET Project 3

NATIONAL PARTNERS - Aviation



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- ✓ Air Traffic and Navigation Services (ATNS)
- ✓ South African Weather Services (SAWS)
- ✓ Department of Transport



- ✓ A **National Space Weather Working Group** under the ATMS ATM/cns implementation committee was set up in 2018 to coordinate national efforts to implement the ICAO Space Weather Information requirements.
- ✓ Establishment of **Met Project 3** in 2021 with **AFI Region** to ensure the provision of the space weather service information.



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NATIONAL, REGIONAL, AND INTERNATIONAL PARTNERS

- ✓ Air Traffic and Navigation Services (ATNS)
- ✓ South African Weather Services (SAWS)
- ✓ Department of Transport
- ✓ National Universities
- ✓ Space Science Institutes and Universities within the African region
- ✓ African Space Agencies
- ✓ ICAO Regional Office
- ✓ SANSA is leading the AFI Region project for the African Aviation Sector (MET Project 3)
- ✓ National SWx Working Group
- ✓ Member of International Space Environment Service.
- ✓ Designated ICAO Regional Space Weather Information Provider
- ✓ Former Co-Chair of WMO Expert Group on Space Weather
- ✓ Other International Space Weather Centre and Space Agencies

TRAINING CURRICULUM FOR SPACE WEATHER

Introduction to Space Weather for Aviation Personnel			
COURSE AIM	:	To provide the participant with the necessary knowledge, skills and abilities to demonstrate an understanding of the International Civil Aviation Organisation Regulations pertaining to Space Weather requirements and operations, and where relevant to demonstrate competence in the application of the Regulations.	
COURSE DURATION	:	3 weeks	
	:	1-week self-study	
	:	2 weeks (classroom lectures)	
METHODOLOGY	:	Training methods employed may consist of a Hybrid model instructor-led classroom lectures and Virtual (Online study) , group discussions, self-study deemed necessary by the instructional facilitators. Methods employed will enhance learning and be appropriate to the learning experience.	
LANGUAGE	:	The course will be conducted in the English language.	
ENTRY REQUIREMENTS	:	The participant should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air Traffic Service Personnel, ATSEP, Pilots and Aerodrome Operators. 	
NUMBER OF LEARNERS	:	Minimum	5
		Maximum	15

ASSESSMENT CRITERIA AND COMPETENCE REQUIREMENT

To successfully complete the course, participants must attend the course for the entire duration. Participants must demonstrate the basic understanding of the course through a written evaluation listed below:

ASSESSMENTS

Tier 1: Basic Introduction
to
Space Weather Course

Tier 2: Intermediate
Space Weather Course

Tier 3: Advanced
Space Weather Course



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Working in Partnership with ATNS



SUMMARY

Develop an African Space Weather Capability

- Builds on a research and development legacy
- Meets the requirements for international compliance
- Provides a domestic capability to enable risk mitigation and empowered decision making
- Contributes towards the development of a national capability in critical skills that improve domestic and regional expertise
- Demonstrates the value in research to operations
- Space weather training and awareness for industry
- Positions Africa to make a significant contribution to the global challenge of Space Weather

THANK YOU

QUESTIONS?



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