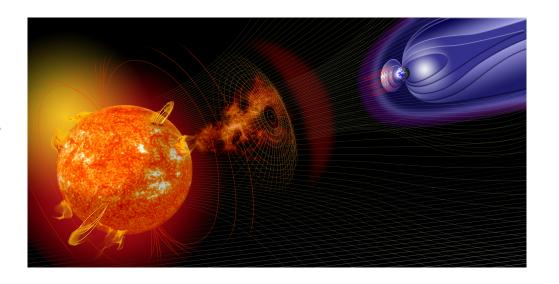
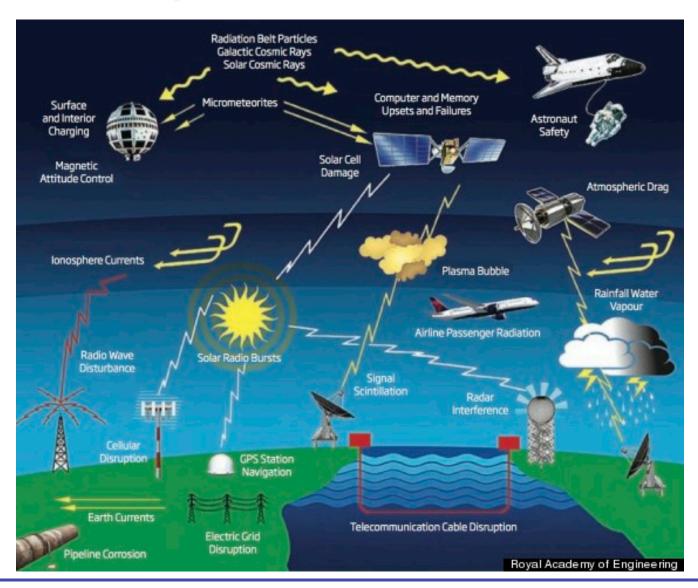
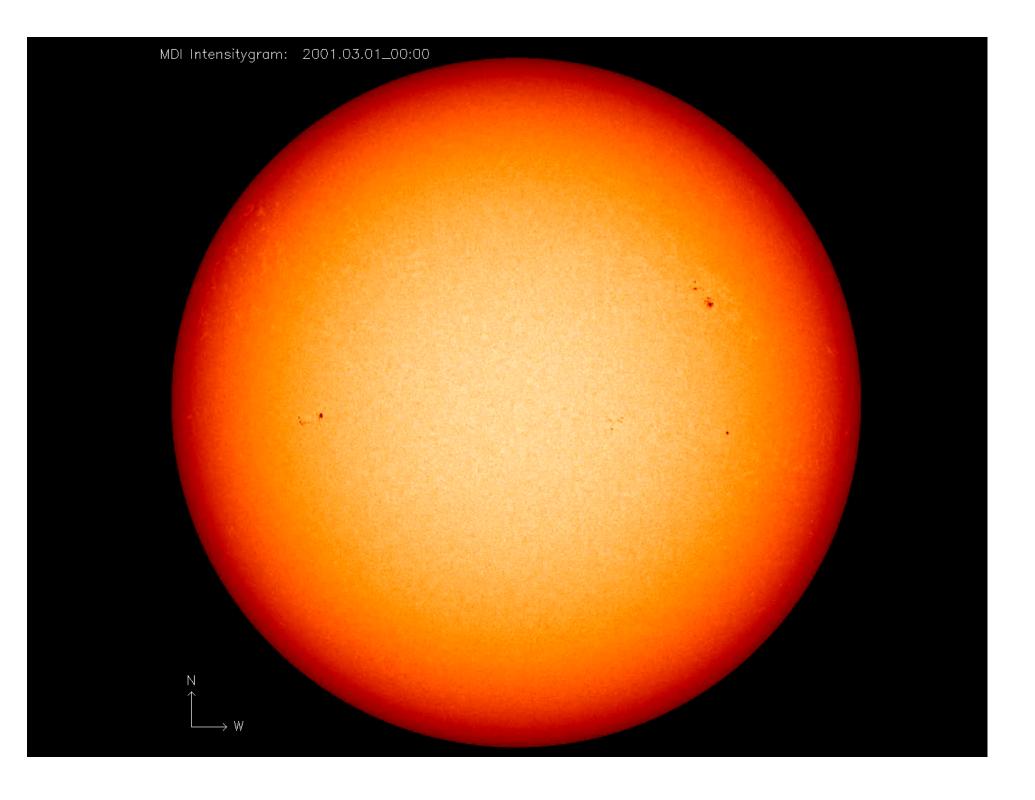
### Lecture 18 – Space Weather

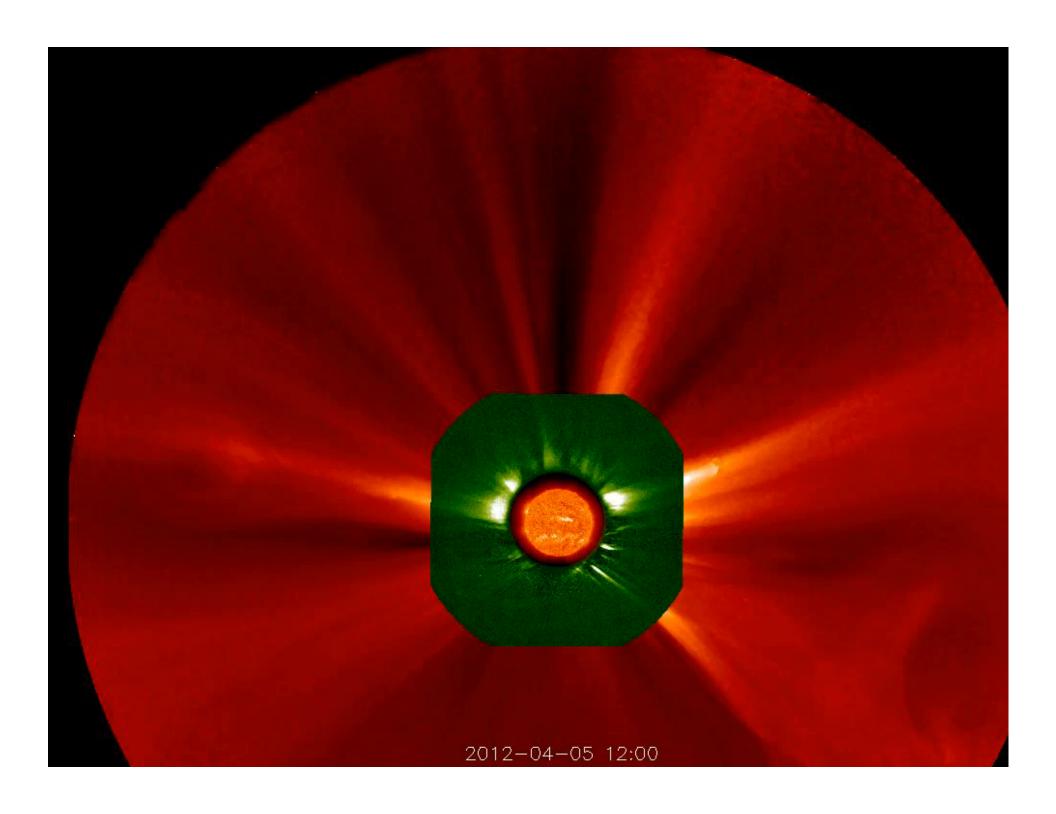
- o Topics in todays lecture:
  - o What is space weather?
  - o What causes space weather?
  - o What are the technological impacts of space weather?
  - o What can we do to protect against space weather?

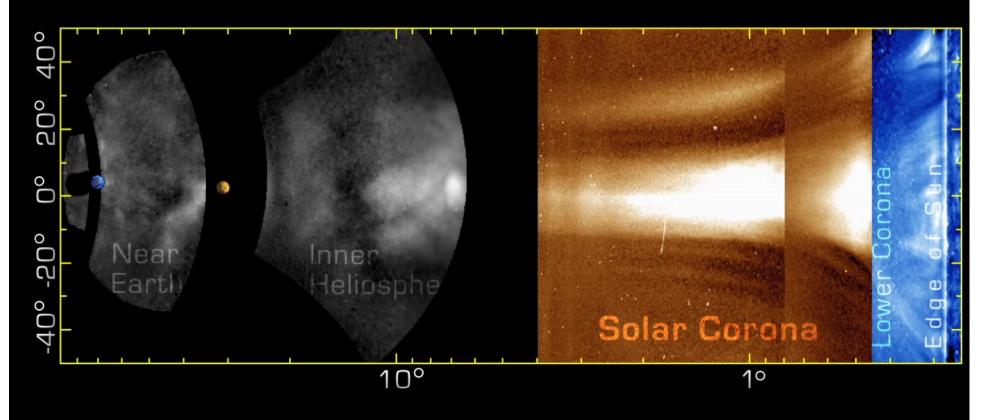


## Space Weather Effects



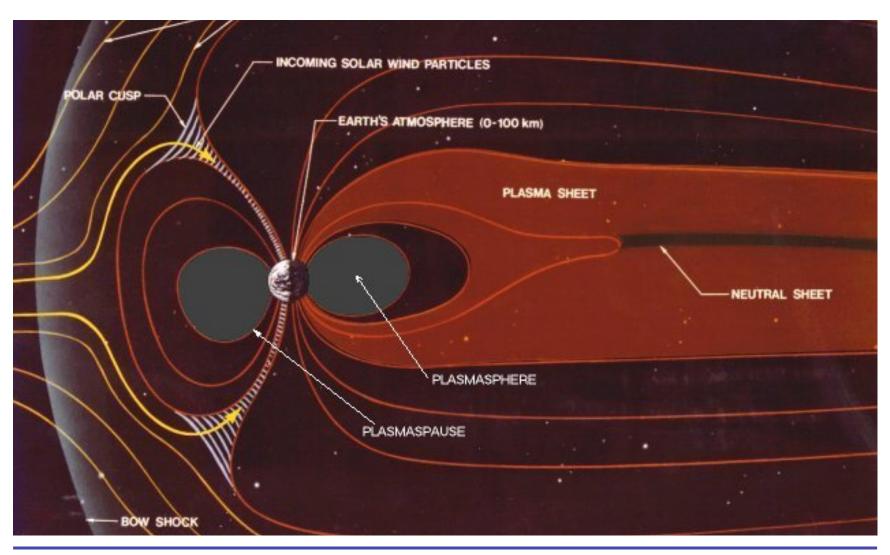




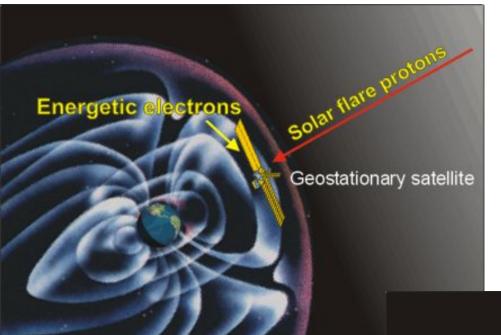


STEREO-A:12/11/08 12:40:00 AM

## Earth's Magnetosphere



#### Space Weather and Satellites

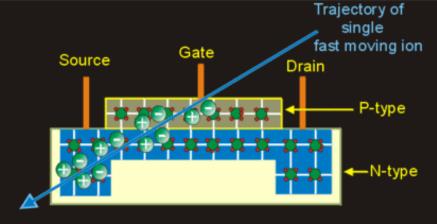


Surface charging

Internal charging

Electronic damage

Satellite drag



#### Satellite Failures due to Space Weather

- Anomalies due to spacecraft surface and internal charging
  - Marecs, ECS, Meteosat, TELE-X, etc
- Latch-up induced failures
  - ESR-1, PRARE, Equator-S, etc
- SEU in circuits
  - o Anik 1 & 2, etc.
- Solar Array problems/degradation
  - Tempo, PanAm, ECS, etc.
- Galaxy IV (1998)
  - Silenced 80% of pagers in North America

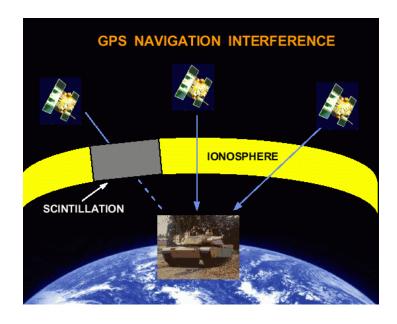
Credit: P. Brekke

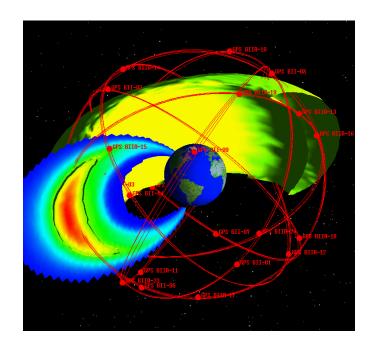




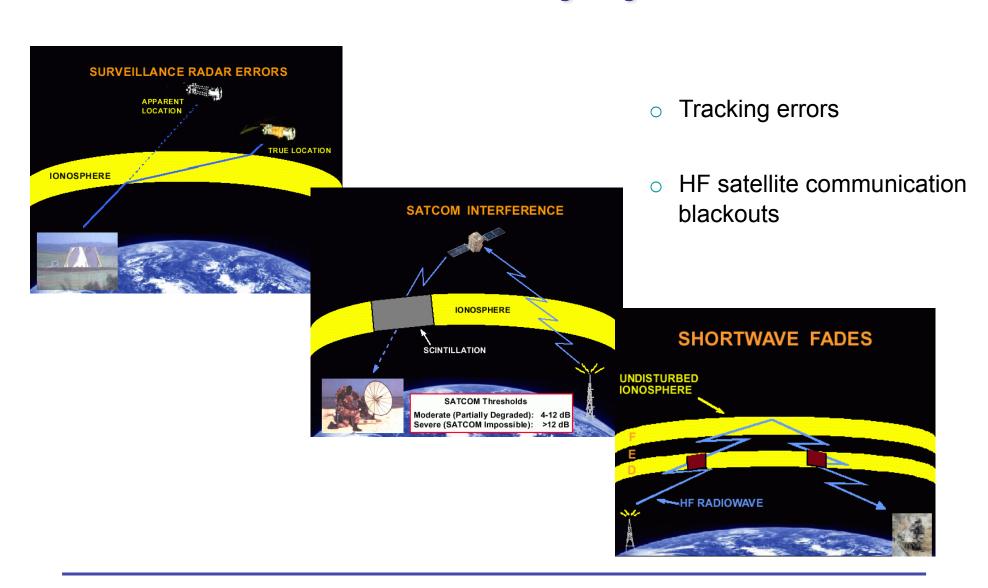
# Navigation systems - GPS

- lonosphere between satellites and the user becomes irregular => signal may "scintillate" and prove difficult to track.
- Positioning errors of up to 100 m





# Effects on Military Systems



# Space weather effects on Humans

- Humans in space
  - Space Shuttle
  - International Space Station
  - Missions to Mars
- Crew/Passengers in high-flying jets
  - Trans-polar routes
  - Passengers may receive radiation doses equivalent to several chest X rays



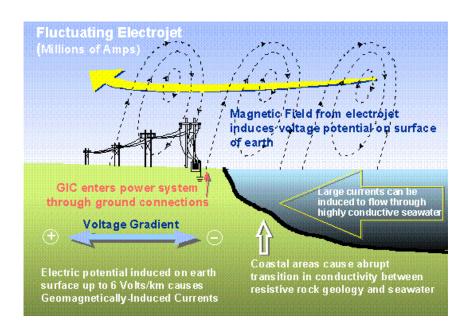


# Geomagnetic Induced Currents

- Currents leak into long conductors:
  - Power grids

0

- Oil and gas pipelines
- Train light signals can be affected
  - Eg. Multiple documented events in Sweden.





# Damage to Transformers

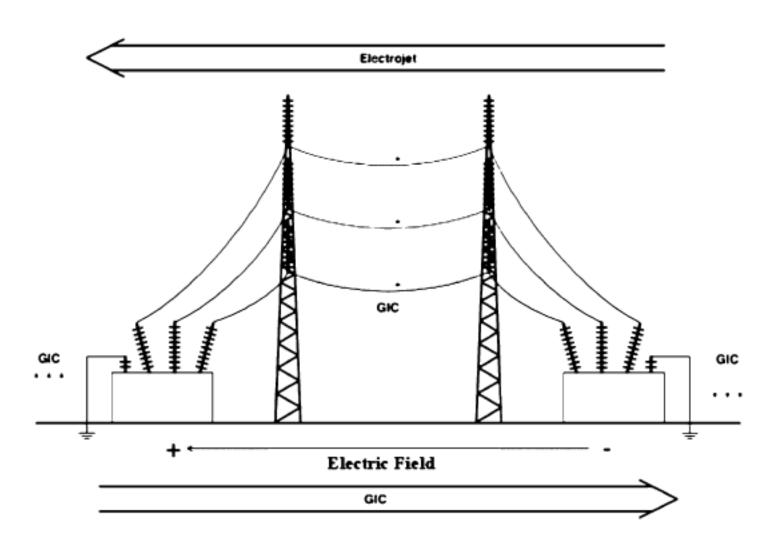






- Damage to a transformer in New Jersey in March 1989
  - o Cost \$10 million and took 6 weeks to restore
- Sweden: simultaneous power loss in six 130 kV power distribution lines
- Chicago: 5 transformers in the Chicago area failed due to elevated geomagnetic activity in April 94
- Recent failures in South Africa and New Zeeland.

# Space Weather and Power Systems



#### Damage to Transformers

o Stray flux causes localised heating

o Current causes voltage depression

o Harmonics causes other equipment to trip and heating in rotors



Transformer in New Jersey (40N)

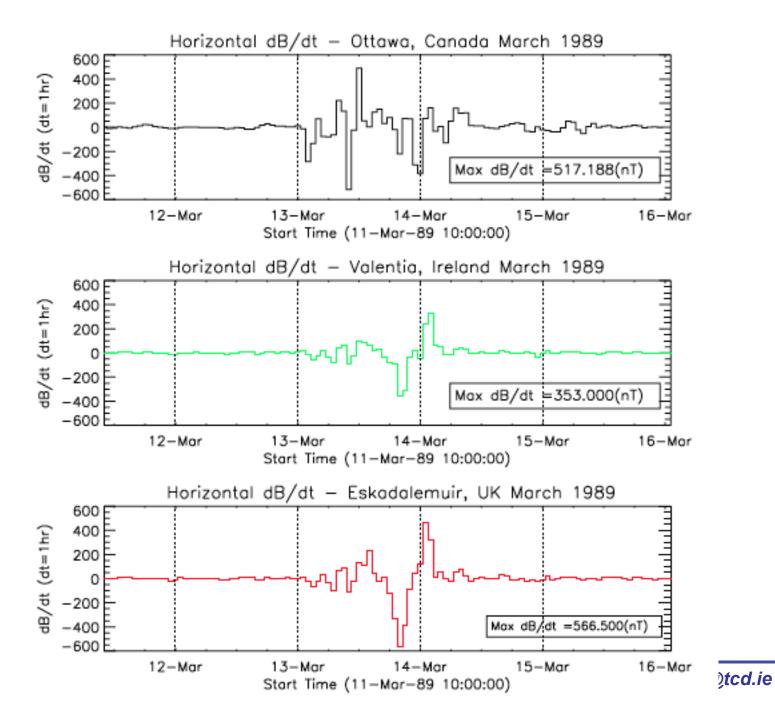
#### What makes a transformer vulnerable?

- o Location: Currents likely to enter network at coastal substations
- o **Network voltage:** Higher voltage networks offer lower resistance and tend to span greater distances
- o **Transformer design:** Modern transformers are more resilient to DC. Single Phase Transformers particularly vulnerable
- o **Transformer loading:** Highly loaded transformers have higher starting temperature

#### Québec Black Out

- o March 13, 1989 solar storm
  - o Knocked out power across Quebec for more than 9 hours
  - o 6 million people effected
- o According to the U.S. National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA):

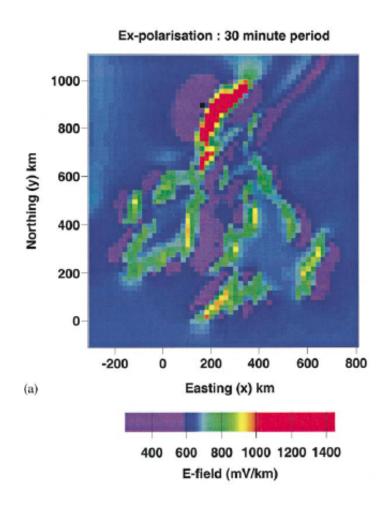
"cost more than \$30 million, putting the event on par with damage caused by hurricanes and earthquakes"



#### GICs in Britain and Ireland

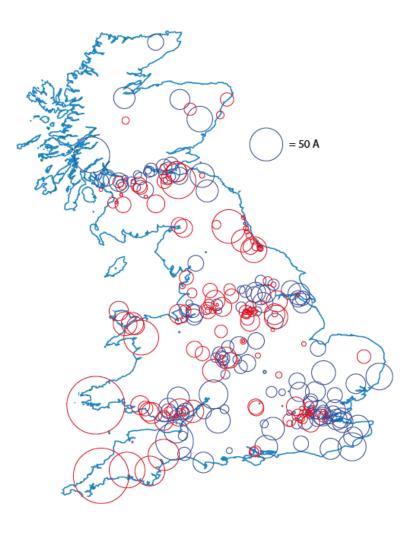
o Britain and Ireland have distinct resistivity structure and surrounded by shelf-seas.

o Resistivity contrast between seawater and onshore geology, particularly around the Scottish NW produces enhanced electric fields at coastal sites.



# GICs in GB grid in Oct-Nov 2003 storms

- o BGS models of current flow through 252 major transformers
- BGS monitored in near realtime magnetic variations
- Continuously updated UK power industry



## Space weather and its impacts

- o What is space weather?
  - o Sun's effects on Earth and technology
- o What causes space weather?
  - o Solar storms and solar wind
- o What are the technological impacts of space weather?
  - o GPS, power grids, telecommunications
- What can we do to protect against space weather?
  - o Research, monitoring, worst-case planning