

Space Weather and Its Impacts on Technological Systems

John Bosco Habarulema

jhabarulema@sansa.org.za; J.Habarulema@ru.ac.za

South African National Space Agency

Department of Physics and Electronics, Rhodes University, RSA



science & innovation

Department:
Science and Innovation
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



SANSA[™]
SOUTH AFRICAN NATIONAL
SPACE AGENCY

Space Weather Definitions

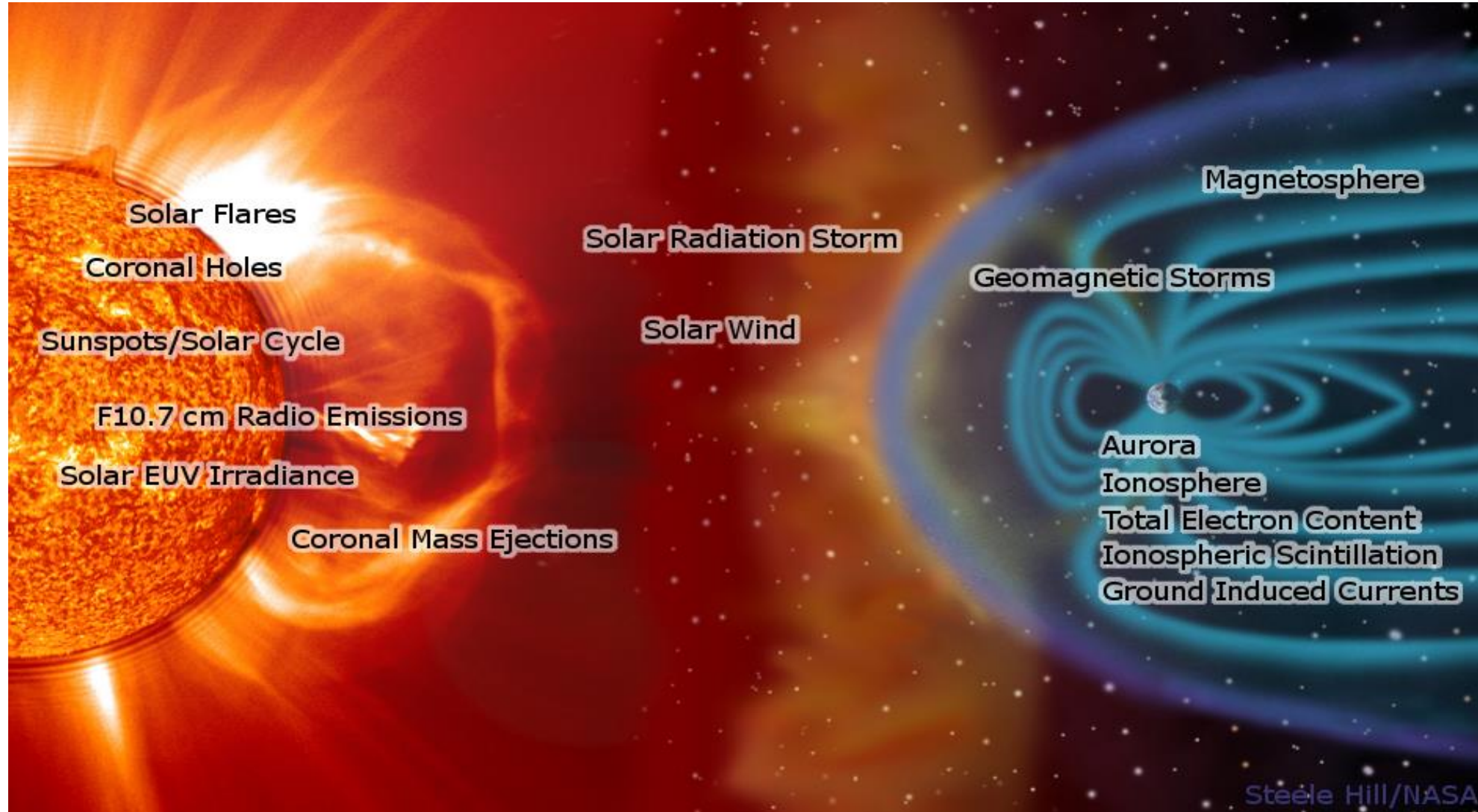
Broadly and specifically defined in several sources; and in general terms it refers to

What is happening in Space and how it influences space-based technology and societal applications that we rely on in our daily lives.

Textbook Reference: *An Introduction to Space Weather* by Prof Mark Moldwin (University of Michigan, USA)

Space Weather Phenomena

Credit: <https://www.swpc.noaa.gov/phenomena>



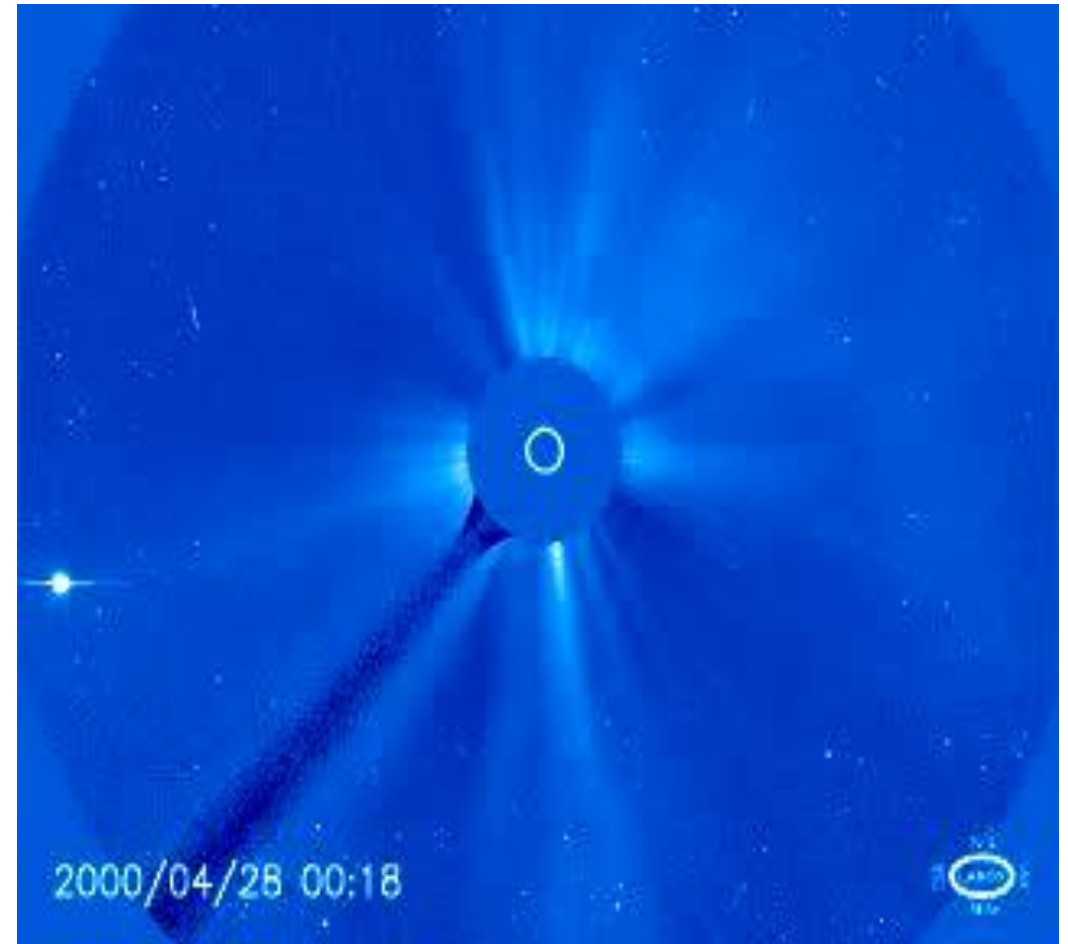
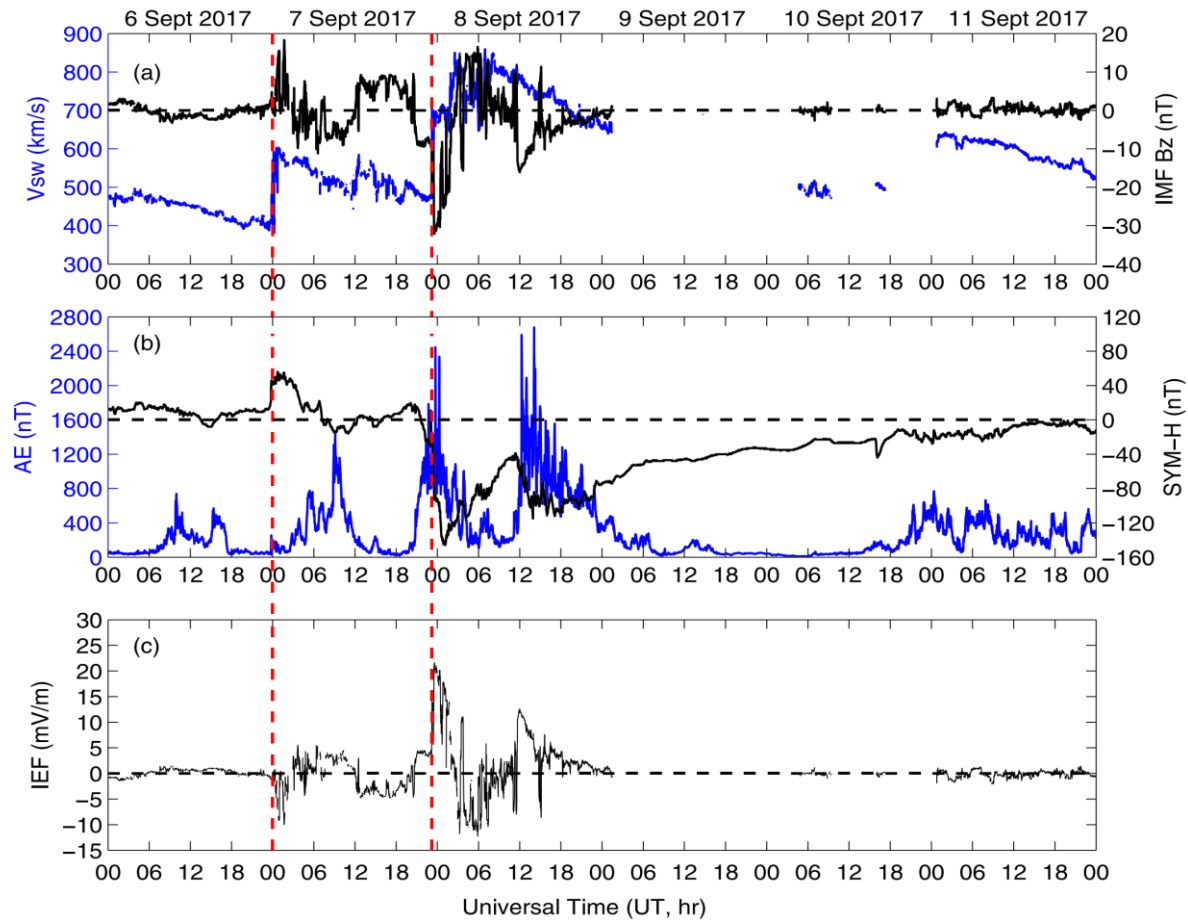
science & innovation

Department:
Science and Innovation
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

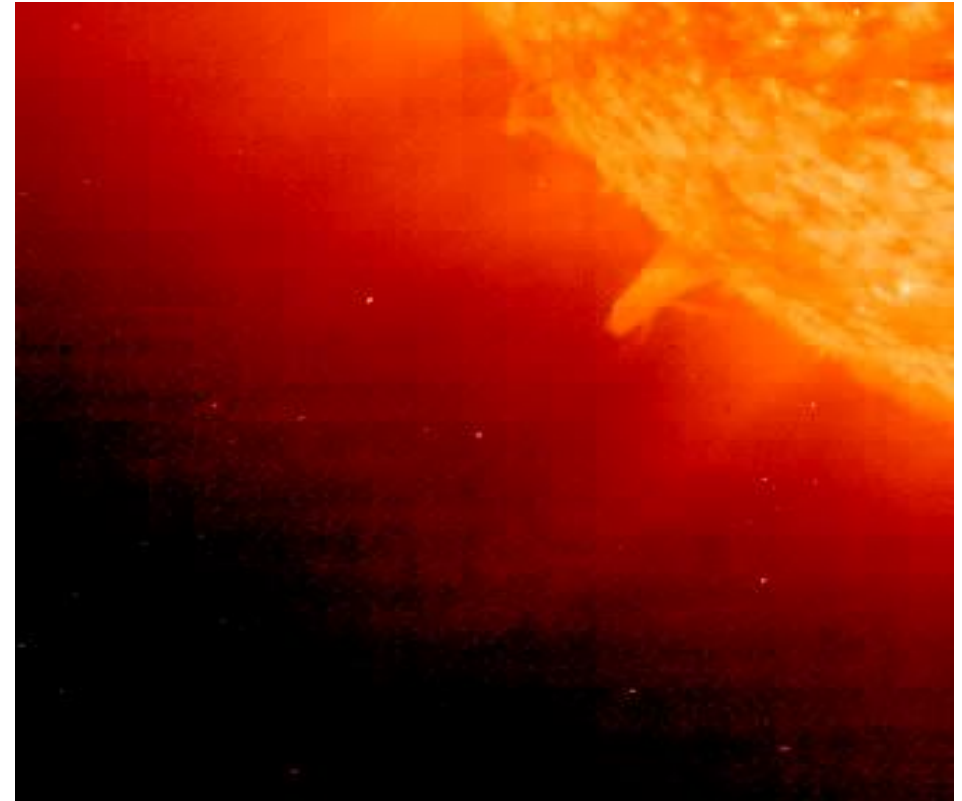
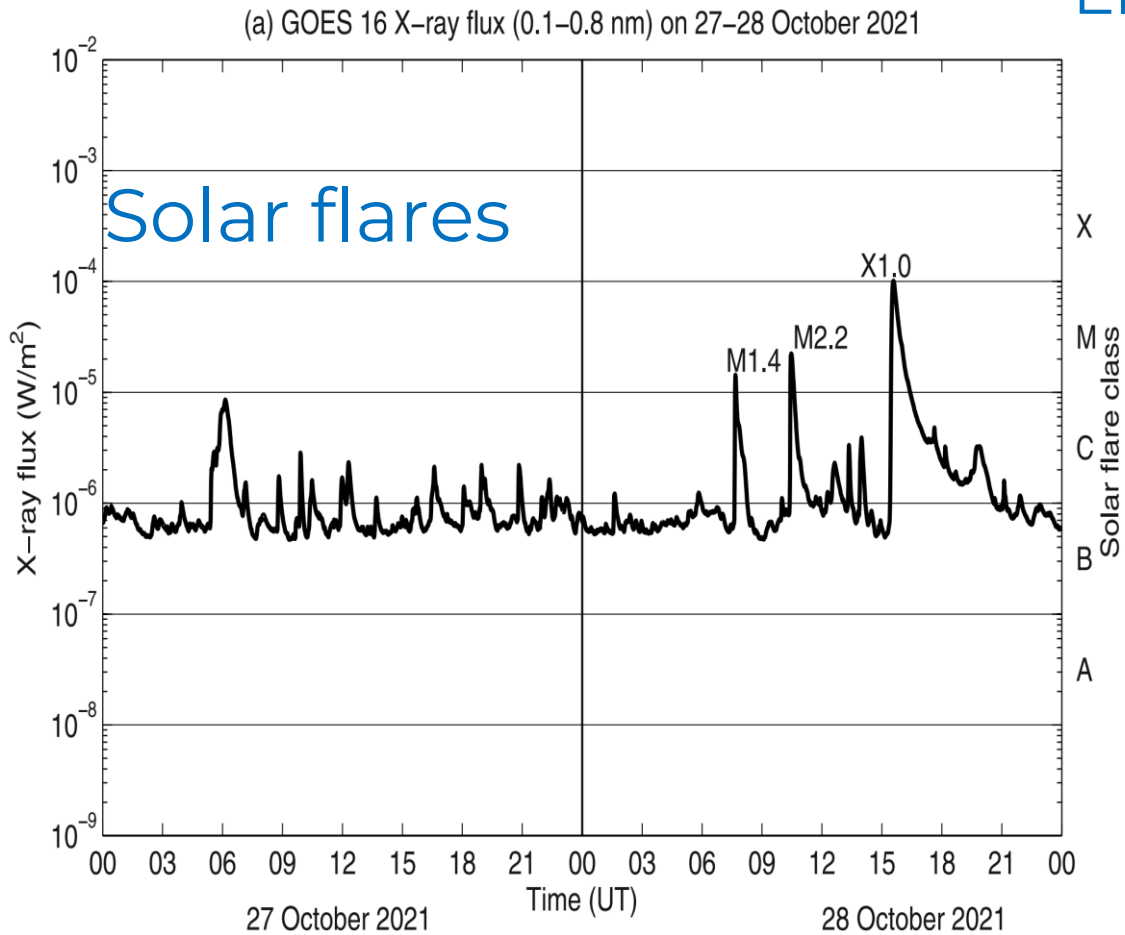


Coronal Mass Ejections

Large amounts of magnetic energy (and plasma) released from the Sun into the heliosphere.



When a CME hits the Earth's magnetosphere, it causes a geomagnetic storm (temporal disturbance of the Earth's geomagnetic field). In this case, the CME is classified as geoeffective.



Habarulema et al (2022); Space Weather

Solar flares are usually classified according to the peak intensity of X-ray flux in the energy range of 0.1–0.8 nm as A, B, C, M and X class. It is now relatively understood that the first three classes (A, B and C) have little influence on the Earth's atmospheric effects especially on high frequency communication while the M- and X-class solar flares lead to varying magnitudes in ionospheric behavior on the sunlit side of the Earth.

foF2 10.800
foF1 N/A
foF1p 4.53
foE 3.30
foEp 3.29
fxI 11.60
foEs 3.70
fmin 3.00

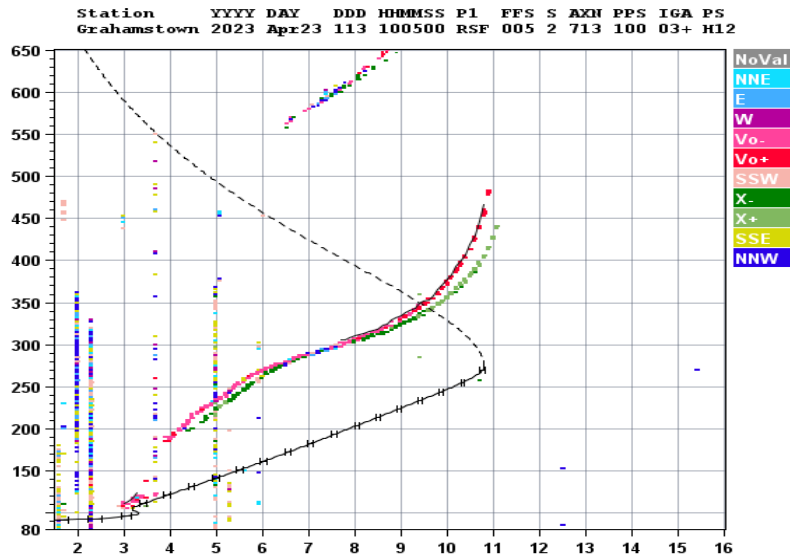
MUF(D) 32.12
M(D) 2.97
D N/A

h'F 302.5
h'F2 302.5
h'E 108.3
h'Es 116.3

hmF2 274.1
hmF1 N/A
hmE 99.5
yF2 101.5
yF1 N/A
yE 9.3
B0 131.2
B1 1.28

C-level 11

Auto:
Artist5
500200



D 100 200 400 600 800 1000 1500 3000 [km]
MUF 11.2 11.3 11.8 12.6 13.7 15.3 20.0 32.1 [MHz]
GR13L_2023113100500.RSF / 145HzS12h 100 kHz 2.5 km / DPS-4D GR13L 933 / 33.3 S 26.5 E Ion2Png v. 1.3.17

foF2 N/A
foF1 N/A
foF1p 4.52
foE 3.10
foEp 3.28
fxI N/A
foEs N/A
fmin N/A

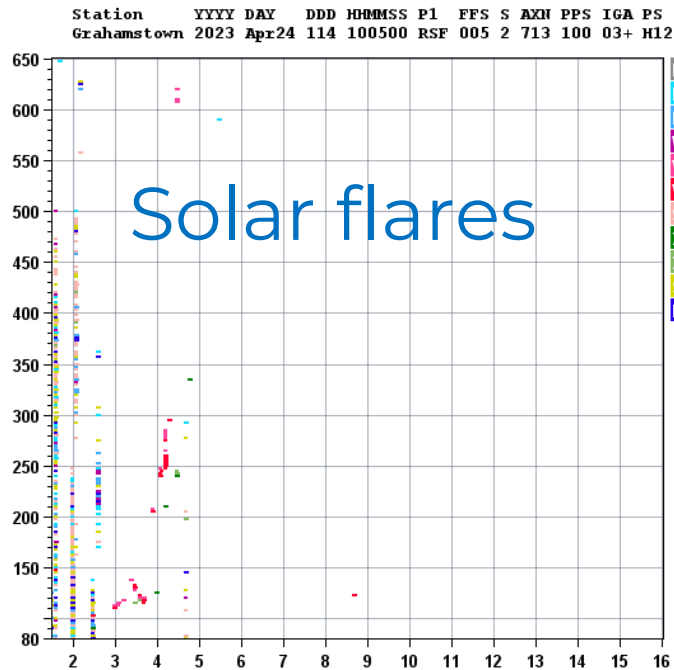
MUF(D) N/A
M(D) N/A
D N/A

h'F N/A
h'F2 N/A
h'E N/A
h'Es N/A

hmF2 N/A
hmF1 N/A
hmE N/A
yF2 N/A
yF1 N/A
yE N/A
B0 N/A
B1 N/A

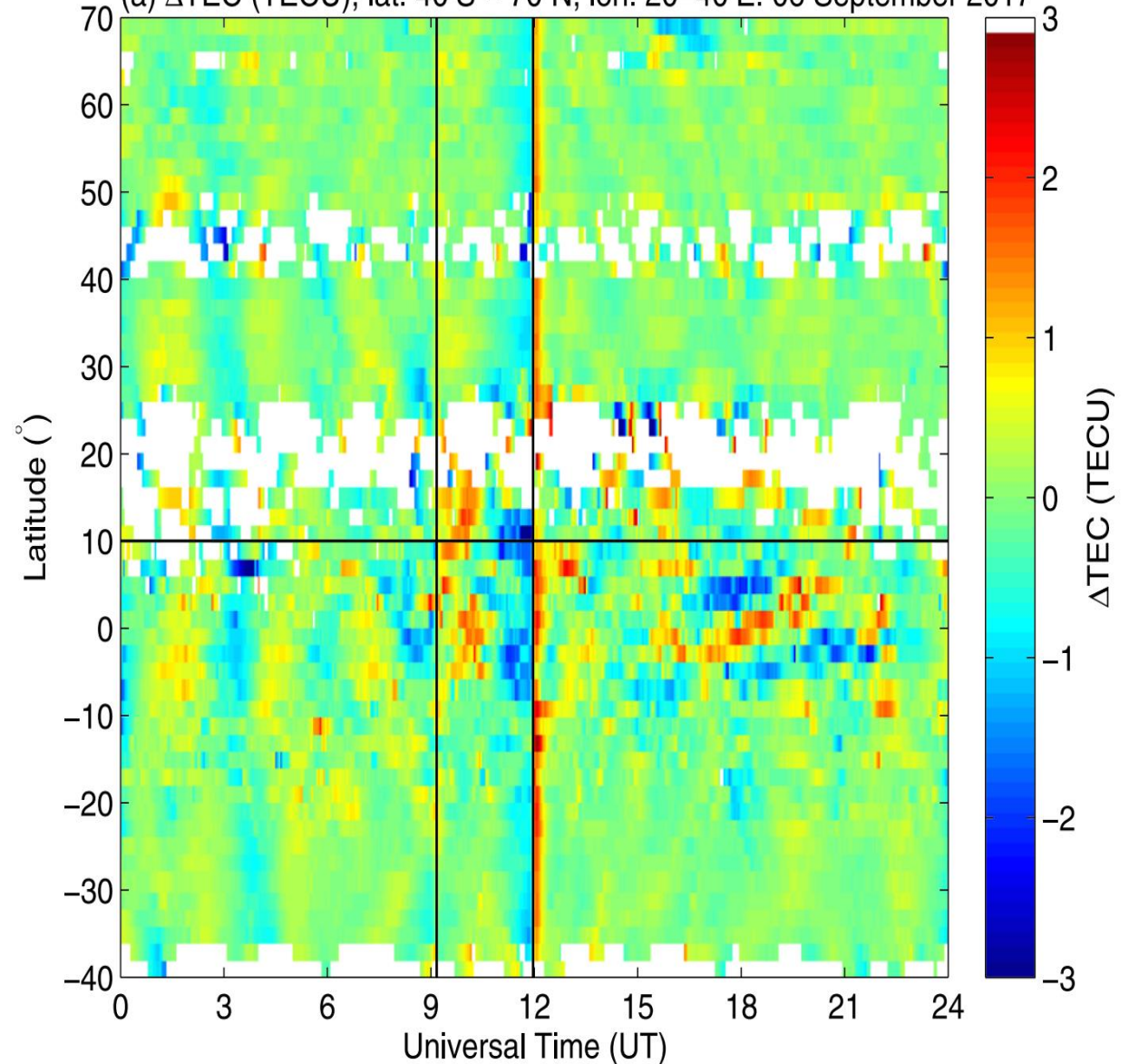
C-level 55

Auto:
Artist5
500200



D 100 200 400 600 800 1000 1500 3000 [km]
MUF 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 [MHz]
GR13L_2023114100500.RSF / 145HzS12h 100 kHz 2.5 km / DPS-4D GR13L 933 / 33.3 S 26.5 E Ion2Png v. 1.3.17

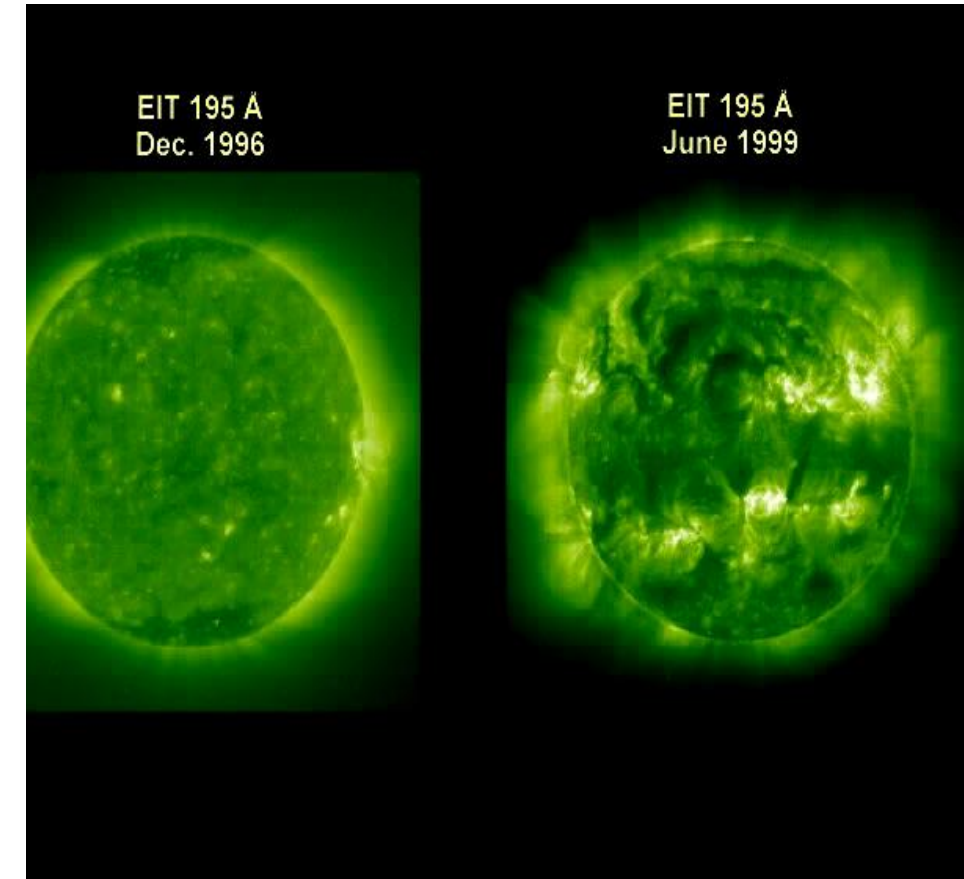
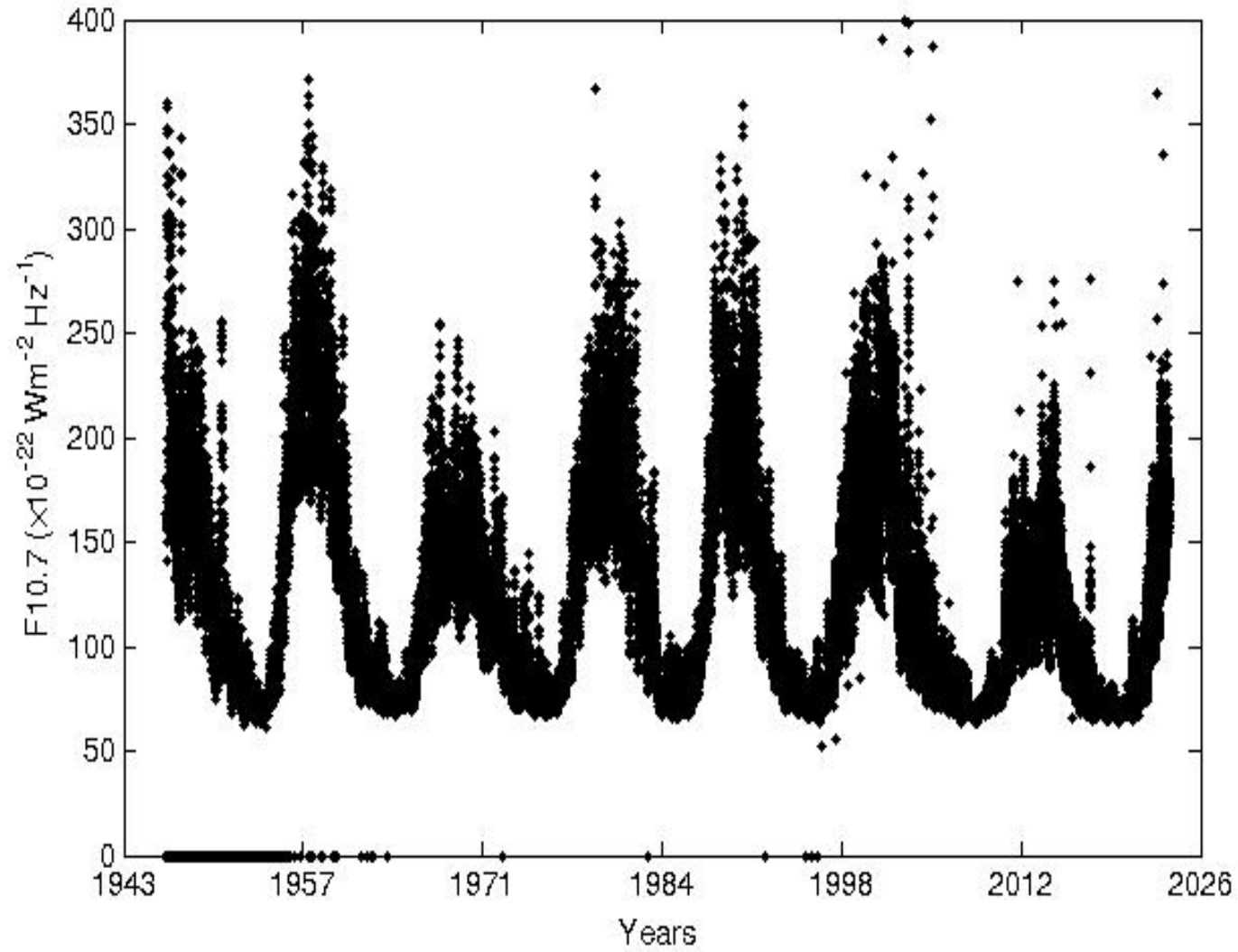
(a) Δ TEC (TECU), lat: 40°S – 70°N, lon: 20–40°E: 06 September 2017



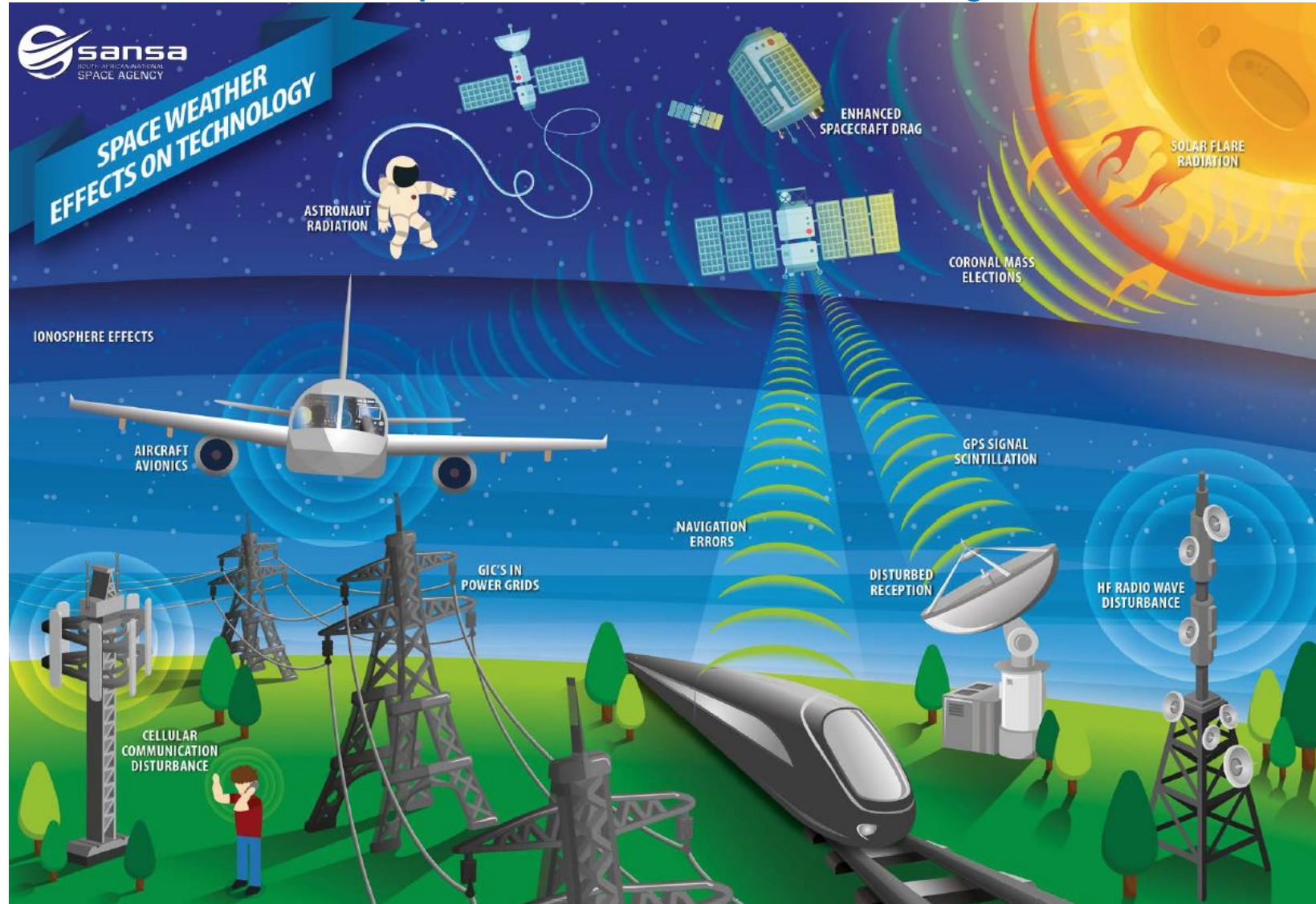
Habarulema et al (2020); JGR



Solar activity



What are the effects of space weather? May be some!

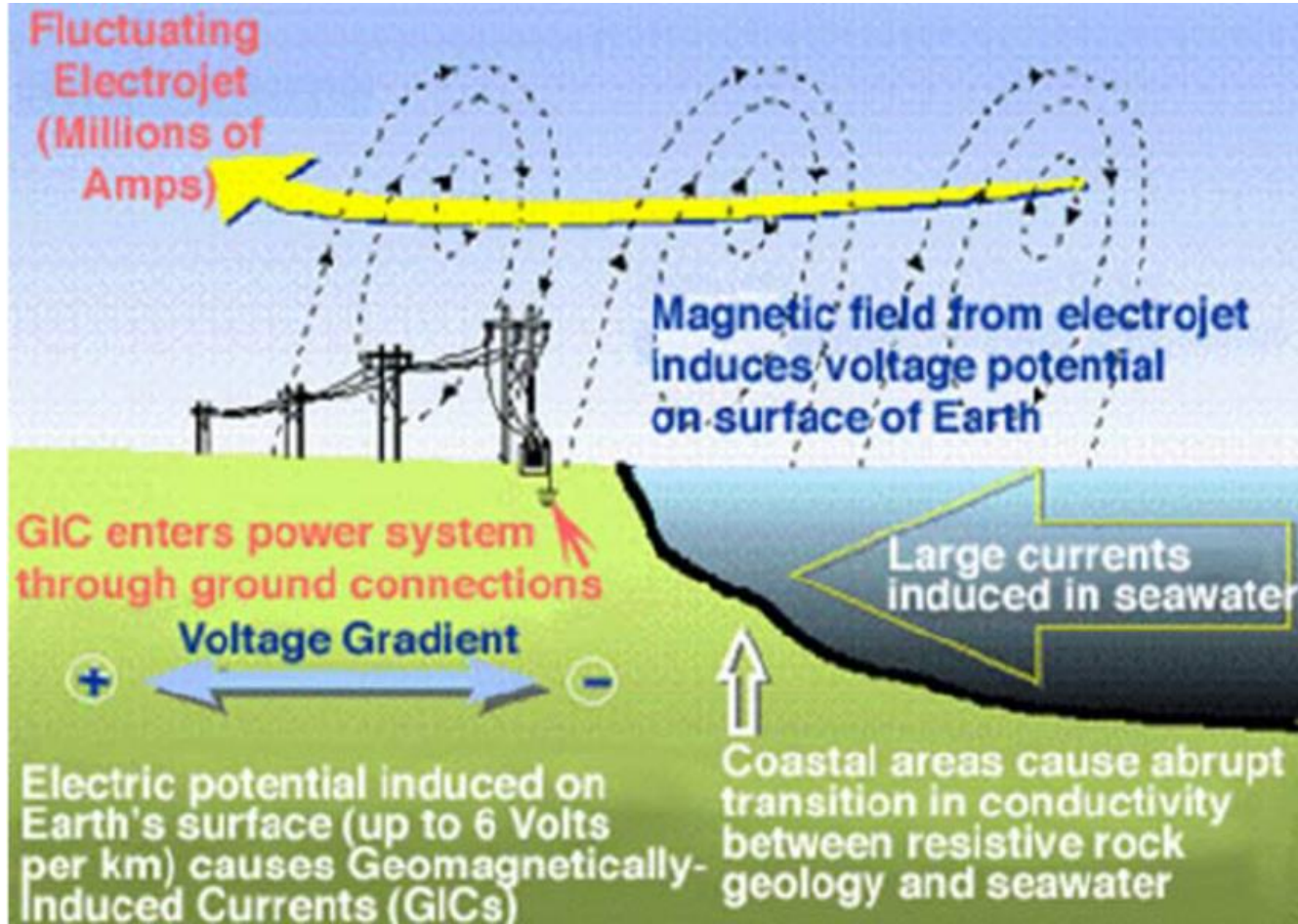


science & innovation

Department:
Science and Innovation
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



GICs



National Aeronautics and Space Administration

GEOMAGNETICALLY INDUCED CURRENTS

1 Coronal Mass Ejection (CME)

2 Earth's Geomagnetic Field

3 Changing Magnetic Fields Induce an Electric Current

WHAT IS THE IMPACT?

GICs CAN RUN THROUGH ANY LONG METAL STRUCTURE

www.nasa.gov

Courtesy of John Kappenm

GICs introduce DC currents and

thus change the linear input-output voltage system to non-linear

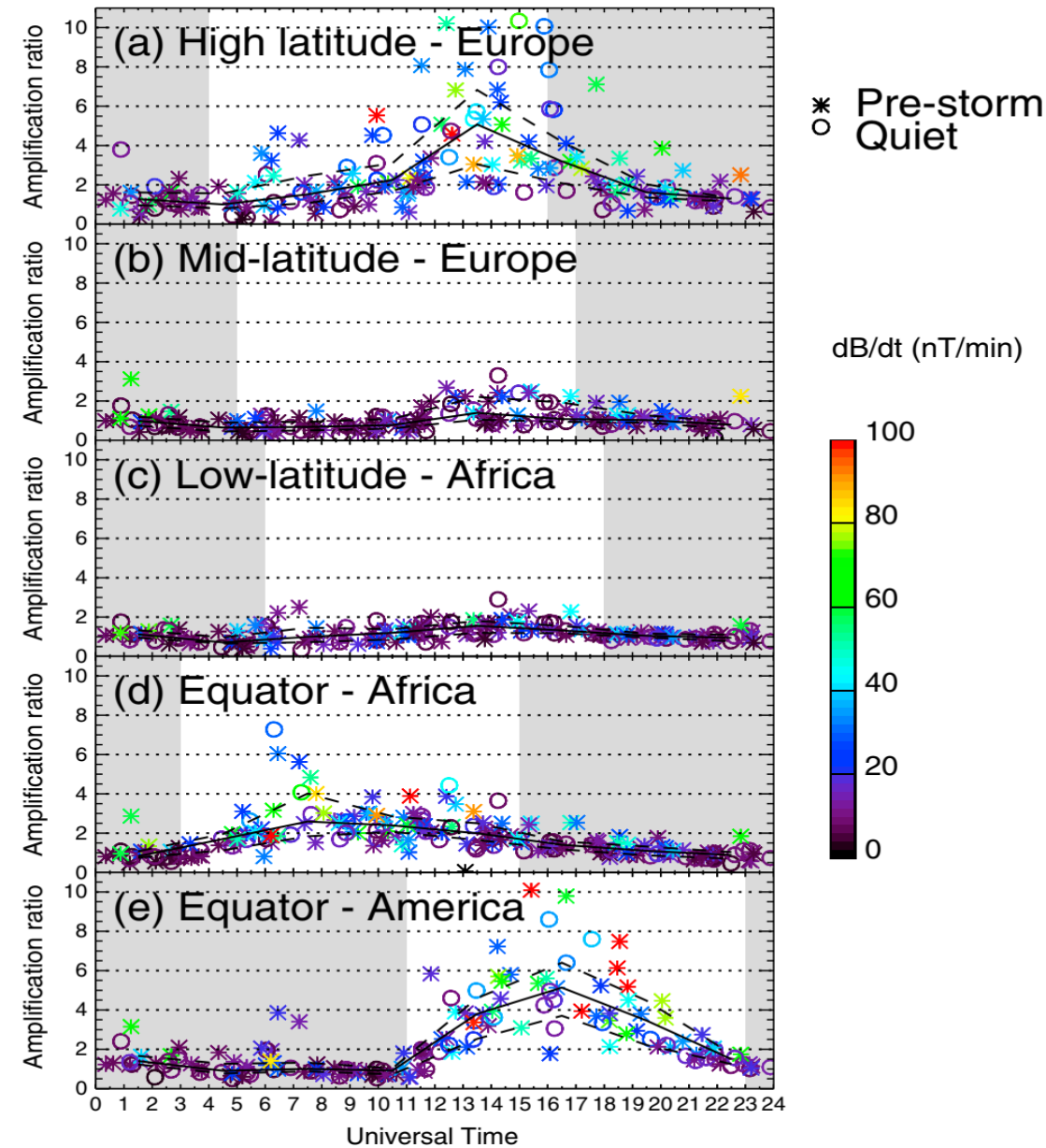
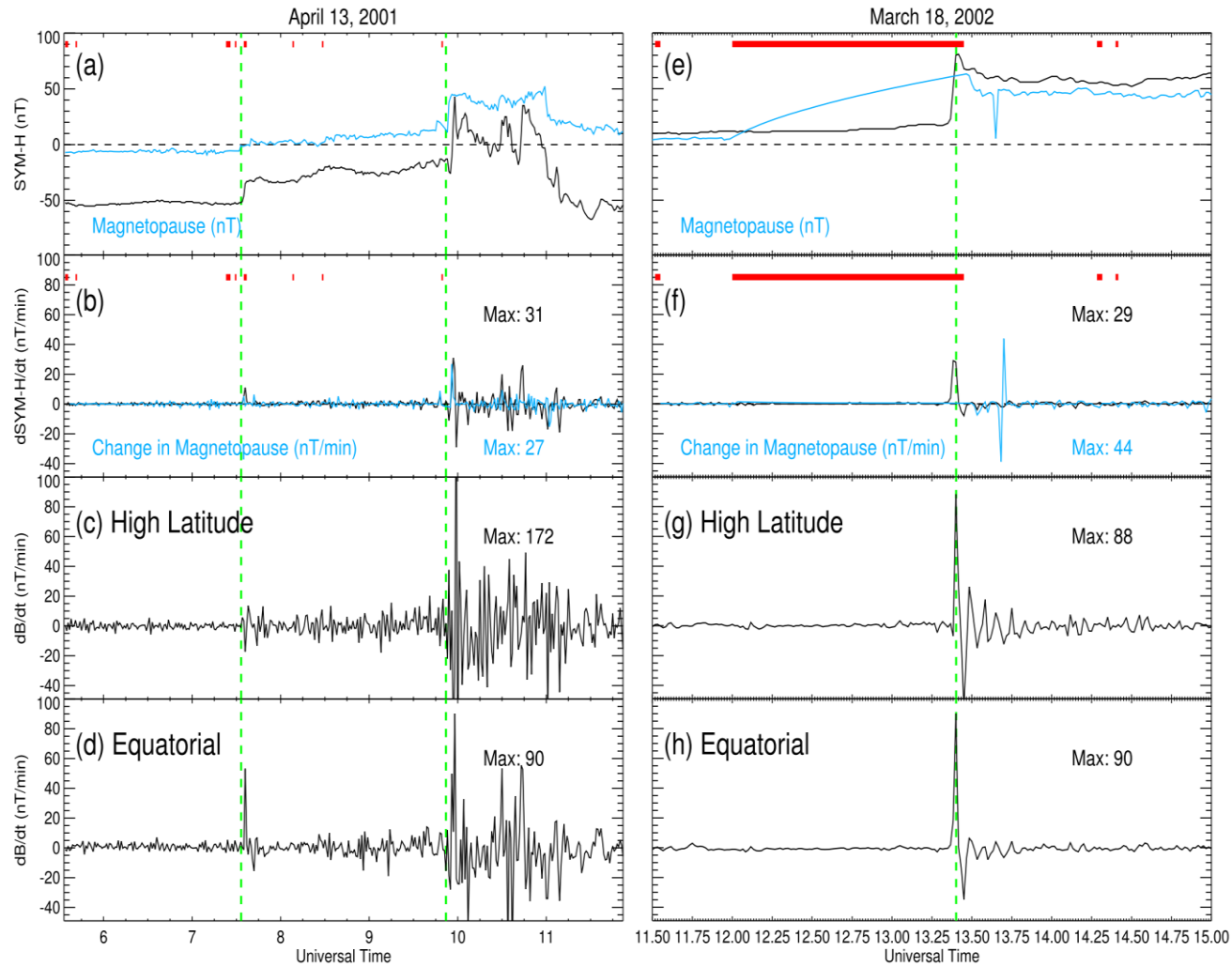
one== transformer saturation== over heating [too simplified!]



science & innovation
Department:
Science and Innovation
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



GICs in equatorial latitudes



Pipeline Corrosion due to GICs (Marshall et al., (2010) SW)



- Infrastructure pipelines for oil and gas transportation are sometimes made of steel.
- To prevent corrosion, the pipelines are usually coated in an insulating material and maintained at a negative electric potential with respect to Earth using cathodic protection units.
- During space weather events (geomagnetic storms), potential differences between the pipeline and surrounding soil (referred to as pipe-to-soil potentials, PSPs) may exhibit large voltage swings which place the pipeline outside the recommended “safe range” and at an increased risk of corrosion.
- The PSP variations result from the geoelectric field at the

<https://www.arepa.com/resources/blog/corrosion-vs-rust-what-s-the-difference/>

Earth’s surface and associated geomagnetic field variations==Essentially electromagnetic induction responsible for GICs

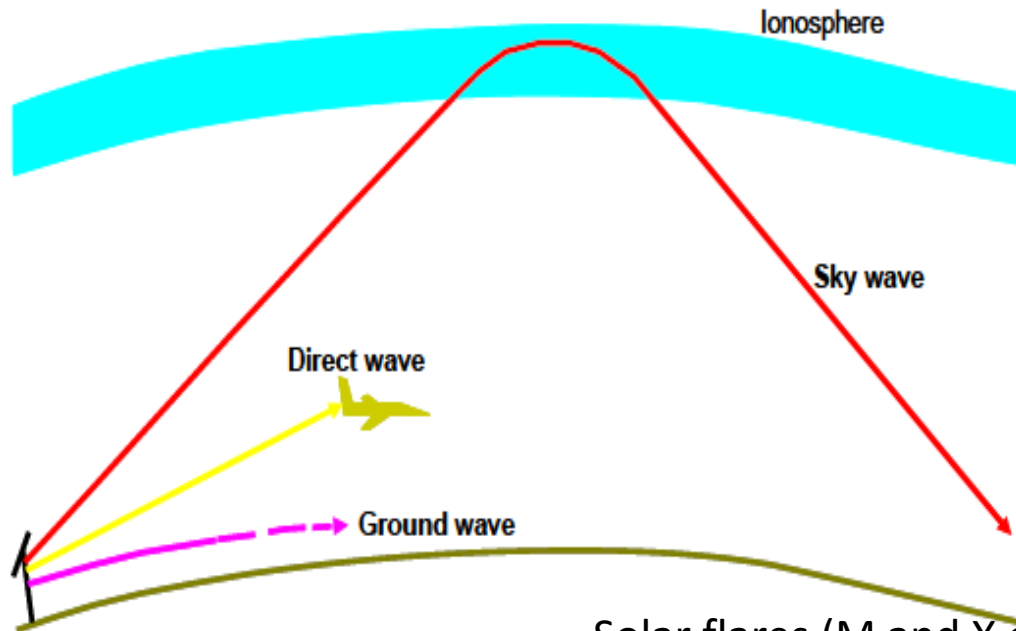
The PSP is the result of the geoelectric field integrated over the distance between grounding points so the ratio of the geoelectric field to the geomagnetic field can be regarded as effective impedance

Pipeline corrosion erodes the infrastructure and reduces the lifetime.

Communication; such as HF

HF can propagate via:

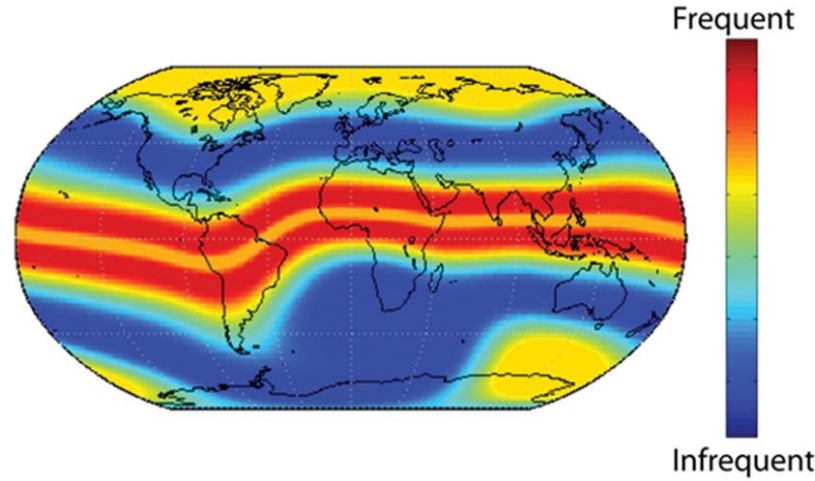
1. Ground wave: travels near the ground for short distances.
2. Direct or line-of-sight wave
3. Sky wave: reflected by the ionosphere and covers long distances



Solar flares (M and X classes) usually cause total absorption of the HF band during local daytime (sunlit longitude sectors), while the effect of geomagnetic storms is more complex

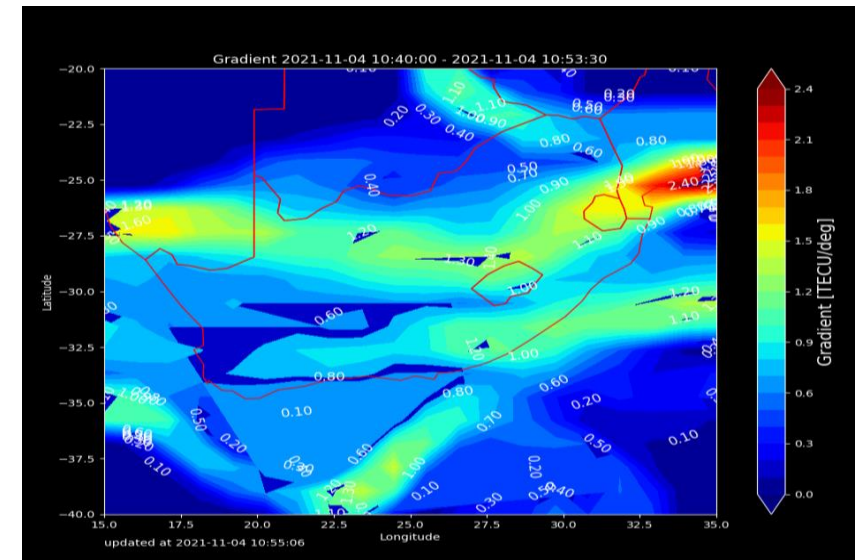
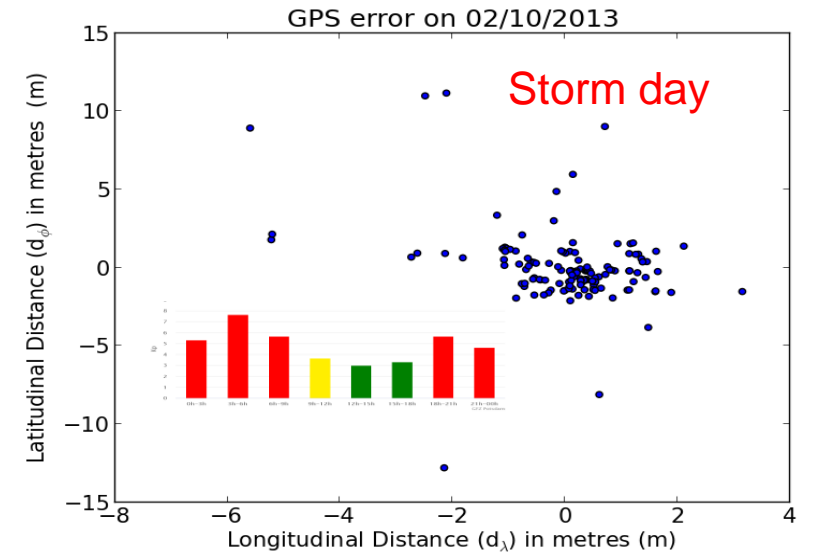
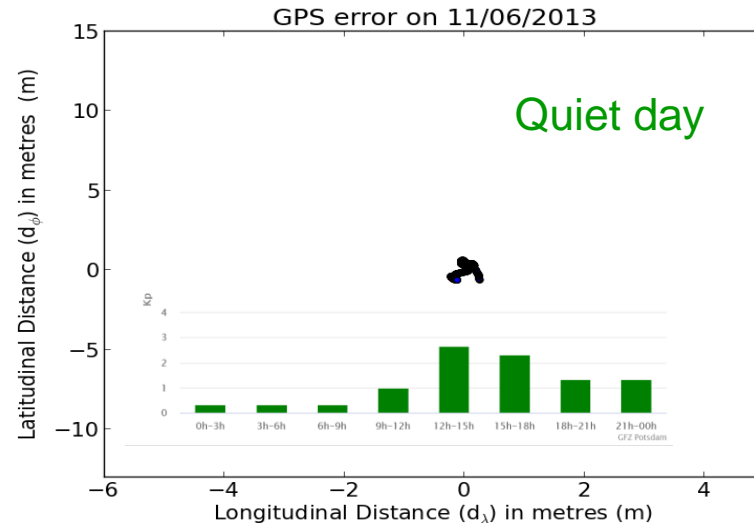
Scintillation, Navigation and positioning applications

- ✓ Rapid fluctuation of radio waves caused by irregularities of the electron density
- ✓ Cycle slips and loss-of-lock on GNSS 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



Kintner, (2009)

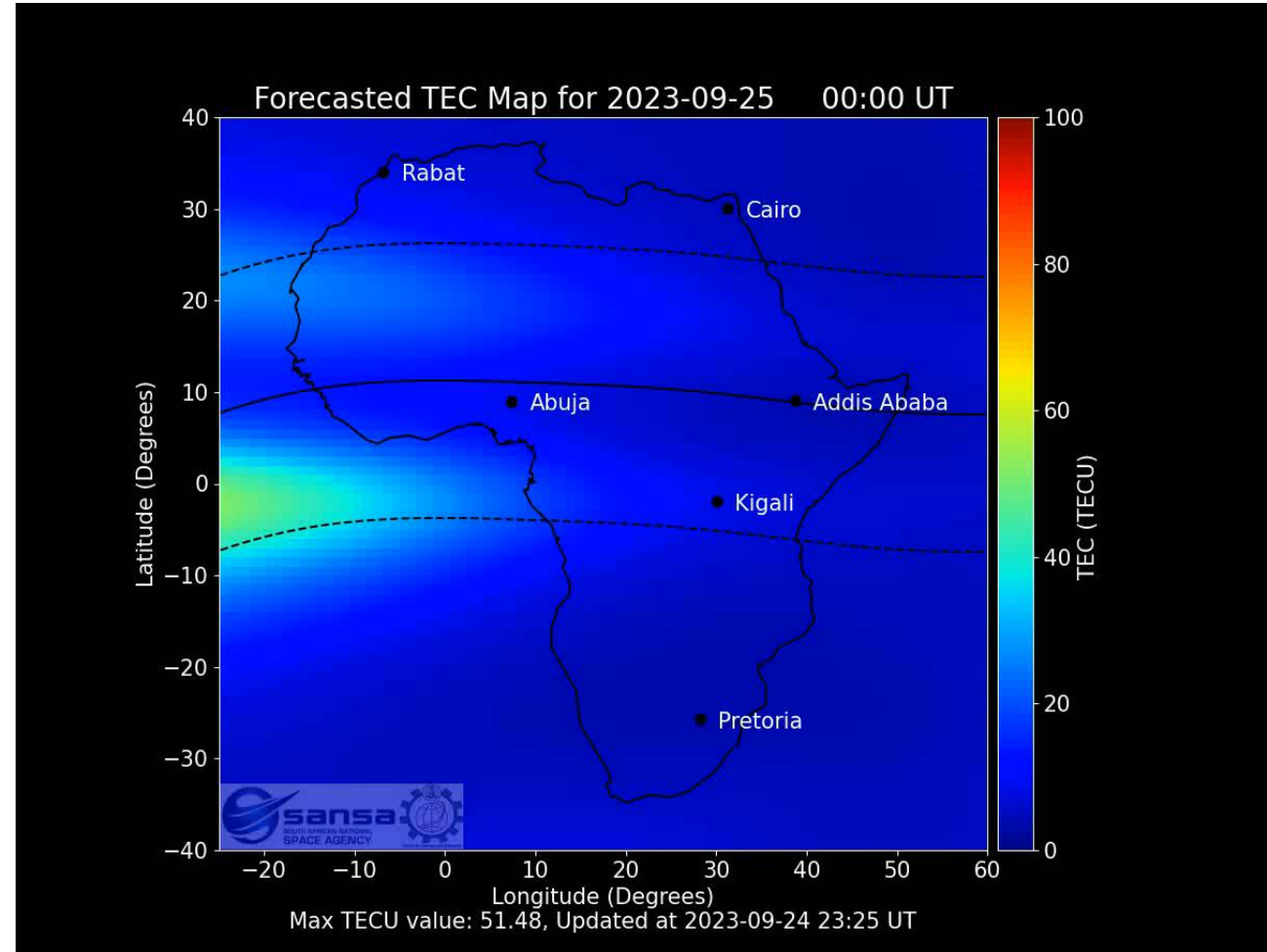
Single frequency handheld GPS receiver



Is it important for each region to understand Space Weather?

When a space weather event occurs, it is global, but the effects are localized. This is because

1. Different longitude sectors respond differently depending on the local time. For a solar flare, the sun lit hemisphere experiences HF signal absorption.
2. Seasonal dependence play a major role. Background thermospheric/electron density in the northern and southern hemispheres differ even on the same day and local time.
3. Mid latitude and low latitude Physics considerably vary... Equatorial ionization anomaly in low latitudes, existence of scintillation, plasma bubbles, pre-reversal enhancement, etc
4. Ground conductivities are not the same and power configurations, infrastructure, etc.. AND so many more!



THANK YOU

www.sansa.org.za



@SANSA7



South African National Space Agency



South African National Space Agency



South African National Space Agency (SANSA)



science & innovation

Department:
Science and Innovation
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

