ESA Space Situational Awareness – Space Weather Segment

Juha Pekka Luntama Alexi Glover Stefan Kraft Ralf Keil Adriano Lupi

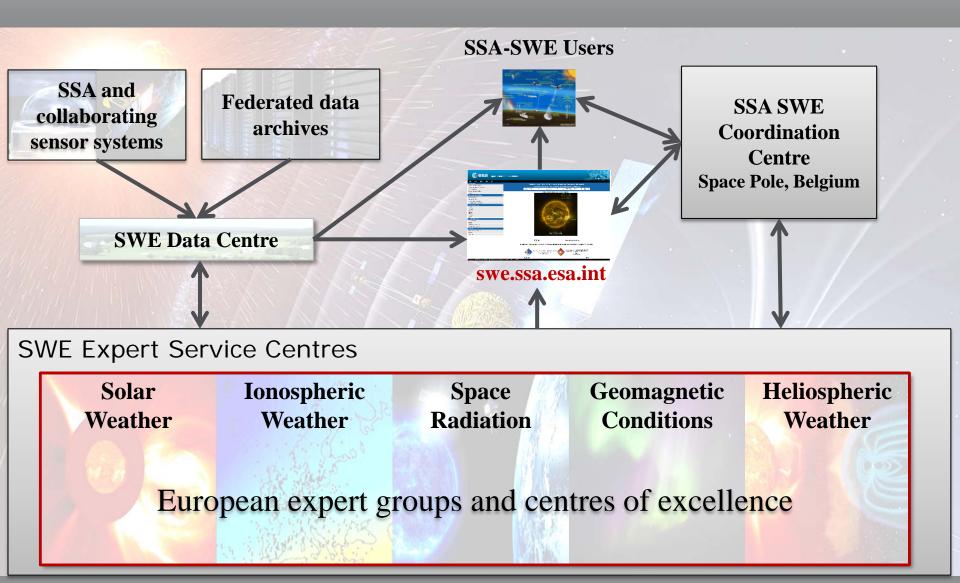
ESA SSA Programme Office Space Weather Segment European Space Agency

www.esa.int

uropean Space Agency

ESA SSA System 2016

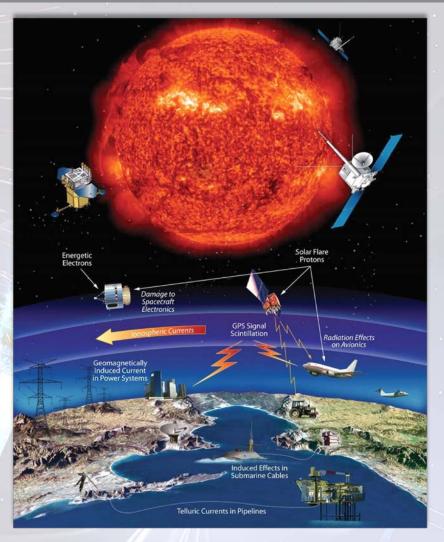




SSA SWE Network Goals



- Leverage European expertise in all areas of space weather to build an network of space weather services based on high quality data, state-ofthe-art modelling and scientific know-how.
- Advance space weather service provision for SWE customers & stakeholders according to the SWE
 CRD baseline as part of a sustainable network



Radiation Environment ESC (R-ESC)

- <u>Belgian Institute for Space</u> Aeronomy
- Seibersdorf Laboratories GmbH
- Université Catholique de Louvain (UCL) Center for Space Radiations
- DLR Institute of Aerospace Medicine
- University of Turku
- University College London (UCL) Mullard Space Science Laboratory
- Paul Buehler
- Institute of Atmospheric Physics
- University of Oulu Sodankylä Geophysical
 Observatory
- CSDRadConsultancy Ltd
- National & Kapodistrian University of Athens
- DH Consultancy

Ionospheric Weather ESC (I-ESC)

- DLR
- Norwegian Mapping Authority
- National Observatory of Athens
- Finnish Meteorological Institute
- Istituto Nazionale di Geofisica e Vulcanologia
- Space Research Centre of the Polish Academy of Sciences
- Technical University of Denmark
- Institute of Atmospheric Physics
- CLS Collecte Localisation Satellites

Geomagnetic Conditions ESC (G-ESC)

- Tromsø Geophysical Observatory
- Finnish Meteorological Institute
- Technical University of Denmark
- SIDC Solar Influences Data Center
- Helmholtz-Centre Potsdam GFZ
- Swedish Institute for Space Physics
- Polar Geophysical Institute

Heliospheric Weather ESC (H-ESC)

- <u>STFC RAL Space</u>
- MetOffice
- University of Graz
- Centre de Données de la Physique des Plasmas
- DH Consultancy
- University of Göttingen
- University of Leuven
- Technical University of Denmark

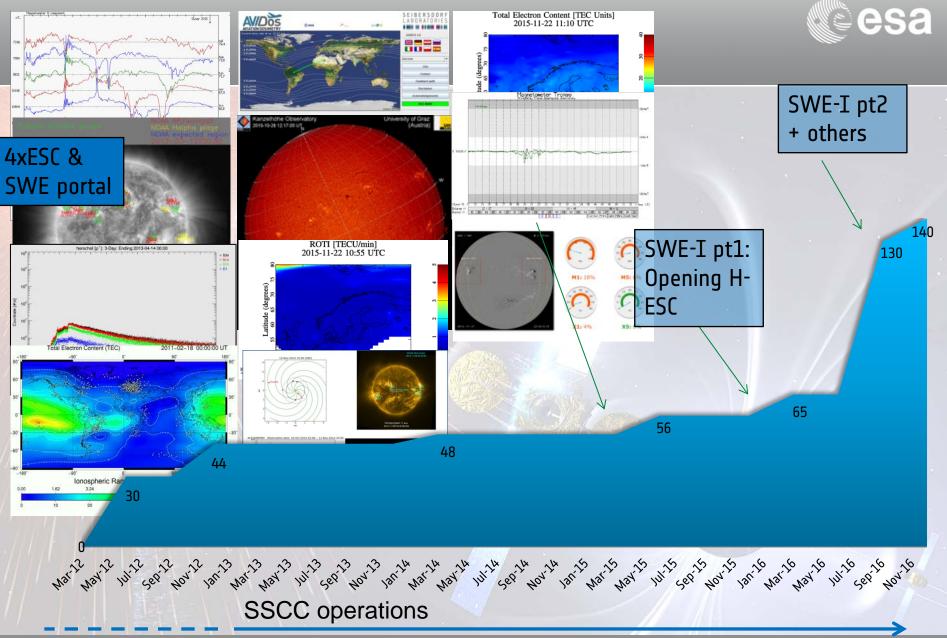
Solar Weather ESC (S-ESC)

- <u>Royal Observatory of Belgium</u>
- Kanzelhöhe Solar Observatory
- Instituto Nazionale di Astrofisica
- University of Applied Sciences
 North Western Switzerland
- Research Center for Astronomy and Applied Mathematics

SWE ESC Network 2015

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SWE Network Product Growth

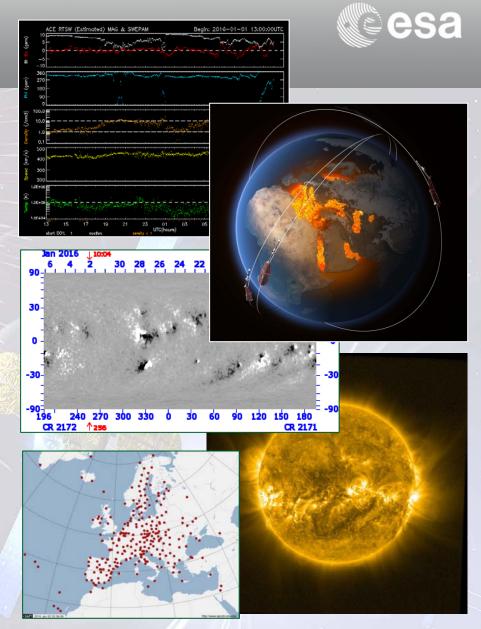


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SWE Data Utilisation

- Critical space & ground based data required for services & identified within Period 2 activities will be secured through SLAs during Period 3
- Utilisation of data from European missions (PROBA-2, Swarm, MetOp,...) will continue & is foreseen to increase (MTG, MetOp-SG,...)
- Agreements to be pursued ensuring availability of key data from international missions (e.g. GOES, ACE/DSCOVR, GK2A,...)
- Utilise SWE Data Centre at Redu as hub for data and product search throughout the federated network.



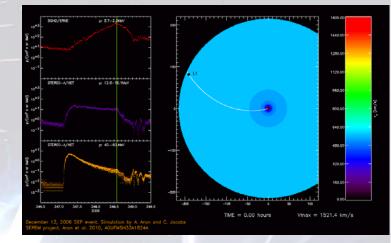
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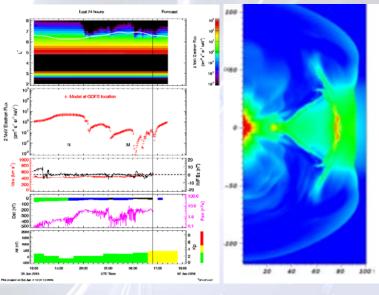
European Space Agency

SWE Service Improvement in Medium/Long Term

Slide 7

- Known limitations in current state-of-the-art service capability: e.g. major geomagnetic storm onset forecast with >24h lead times required by power grid operators.
- Focussed development: services building on physics-based models where applicable
 - e.g. heliospheric modelling, ionospheric scintillation
 - development of required models & tools utilising
 L5 mission data
- ESC service benchmarking & validation framework provides an essential element facilitating the adoption of new developments
- Regular update of SWE Service Roadmaps captures new results showing promise for future service improvement

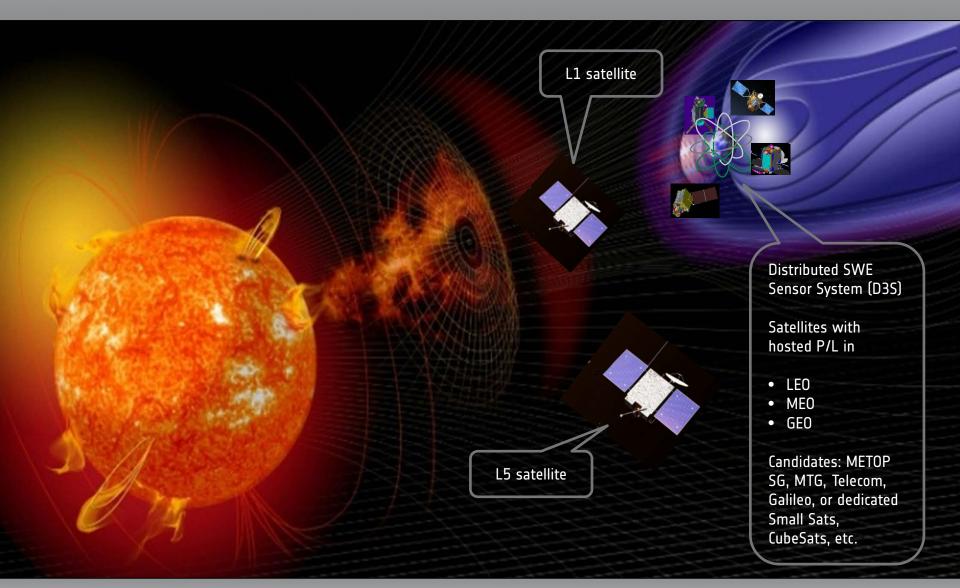






SSA SWE Space Segment in a nutshell



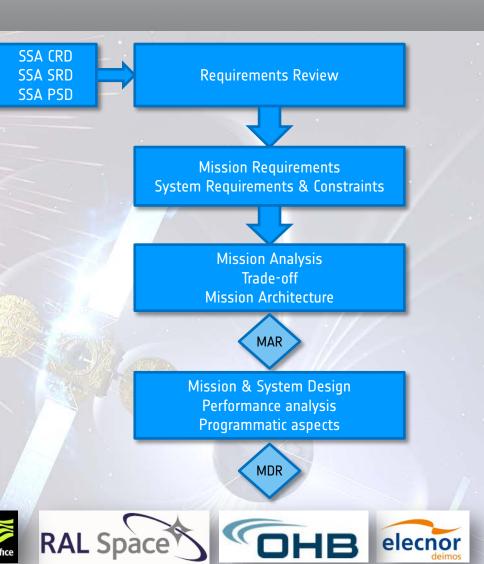


SSA L1 and L5 Mission Concept Studies



- Two parallel studies addressing both L1 and L5 missions
- Equal approach for both missions
- Both studies passed Mission Architecture Review (MAR)
- Benefits of implementing L1 and L5 together included in the analysis
- Mission Design Review (MDR) planned in summer 2016

GAIRBUS



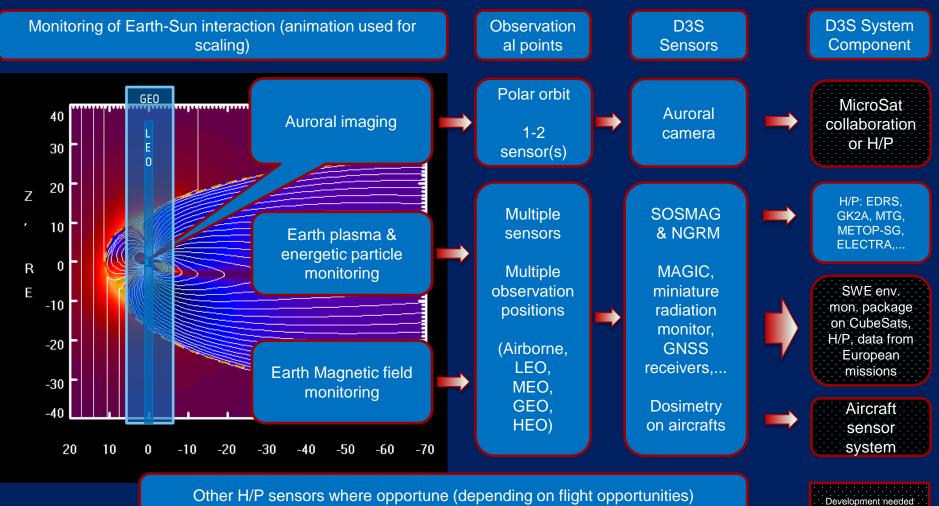
UCL MSSL

Imperial College

London

Distributed SWE Sensor System (D3S)





Other H/P sensors where opportune (depending on flight opportunities) Operational D3S requires minimum of 12-15 sensors permanently in orbit

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(mostly radiation hard)



THANK YOU

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