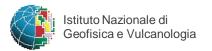
Tackling Space Weather at INGV: science, tools and services

Vincenzo Romano

Istituto Nazionale di Geofisica e Vulcanologia (INGV)

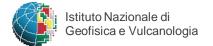


"Space Weather as a global challenge" Embassy of Italy, Washington D.C., May 18, 2017

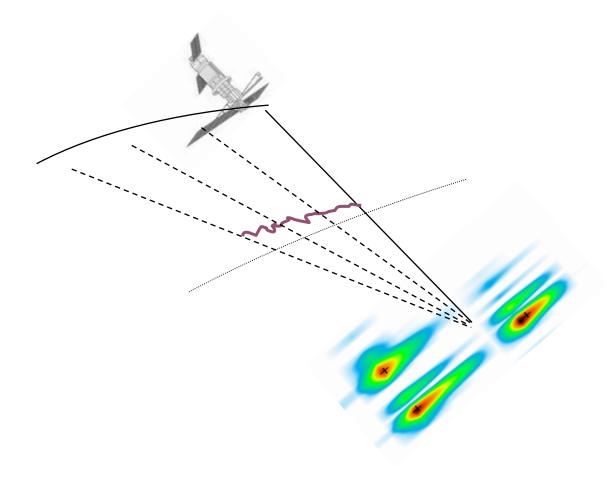


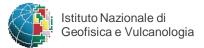
Outline

- INGV in the international initiatives
- Monitoring
- Recent scientific results
- Tools
- Services
- On going projects
- Final remarks



INGV contribution to international initiatives





INGV at United Nations – Office for Outer Space Affairs



Ministero degli Affari Esteri e della Cooperazione Internazionale FARNESINA agenzia spaziale italiana





INGV

INGV is the Italian representative at the Space Weather Expert Group of COPUOS (Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space)

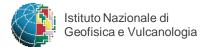


INGV is the Italian co-coordinator in ISWI (International Space Weather Initiative). ISWI is supported by NASA

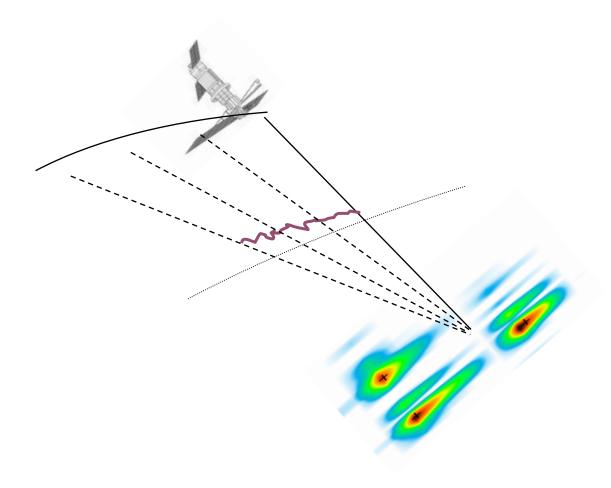
INGV at SCAR – Scientific Committe for Antarctic Research

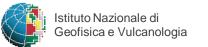


INGV leads the SCAR expert group called GRAPE (GNSS Research and Application for Polar Environment). Eleven countries are involved. US participants:
U.S. Geological Survey, USGS - MIT Haystack Observatory, Westford, MA, - Johns Hopkins Applied Physics Laboratory, JHAPL - Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, (VT)



Monitoring





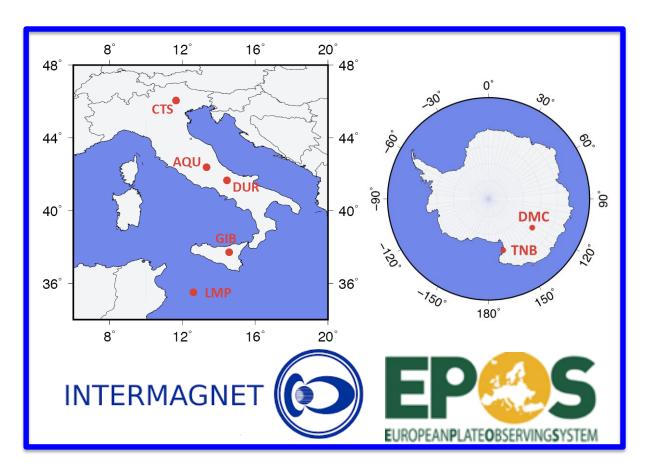
Geomagnetic Observatories

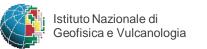
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Magnetic observatory data, and scalar magnetic indices derived from the data, are widely used for:

- tracking the geographic evolution of magnetic disturbances during storms;
- measuring the absolute size of magnetic storms;
- providing statistics on past storm occurrences;
- assessing physics-based models of the magnetosphere and ionosphere;
- estimating the induction of ground electric currents that represent hazards for the operation of electric power grids.

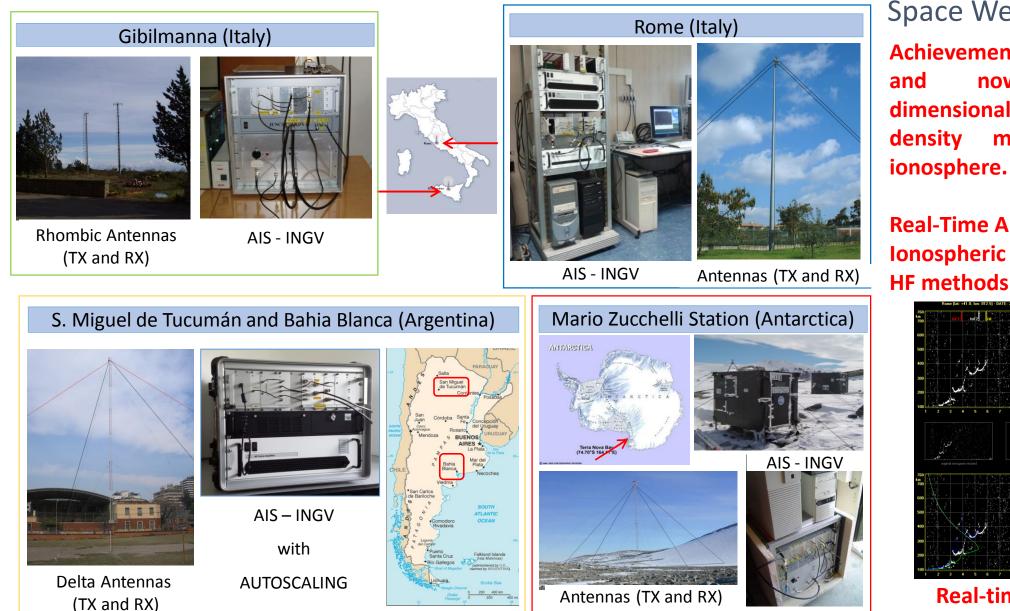
Real-time observatory data can be used for low cost monitoring or "nowcasting" of space weather.





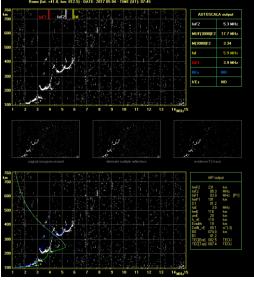
Ionospheric Observatories

INGV

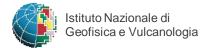


Space Weather forecast Achievement of forecasting and nowcasting three dimensional (3-D) electron density mapping of the ionosphere.

Real-Time Alert of Ionospheric Storm based on HF methods



Real-time autoscaling



GNSS receivers network

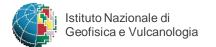
for ionospheric scintillation and TEC (including Galileo)

- First receiver installed at Ny-Alesund (Svalba)
- Polar ionosphere
 - Svalbard islands (4)
 - Antarctica (5)
- Mid latitude ionosphere
 - Chania (Crete)
 - Huelva (Spain) stopped
 - Huelva station moved to Lampedusa (Sicily, Italy)
- Equatorial lonosphere
 - Tucuman (Argentina)

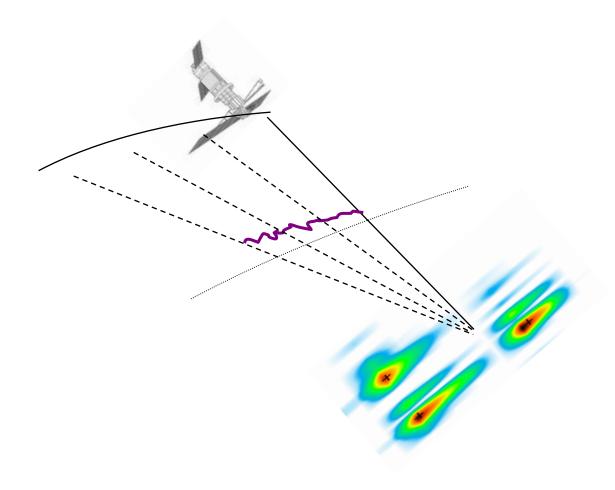


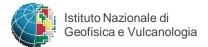
INGV

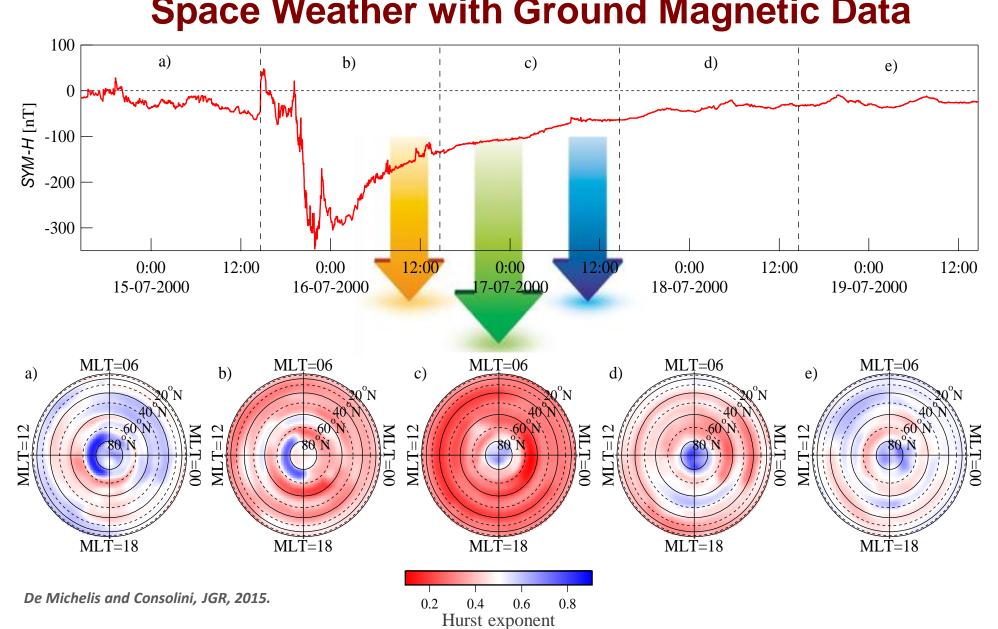
Data are accessible at the *electronic Space Weather upper atmosphere* website
<u>eSWua</u>
<u>www.eSWua.ingv.it</u>
<u>www.spaceweather.it</u>



Recent scientific results





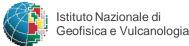


Space Weather with Ground Magnetic Data

Identifying proxies of magnetospheric and ionospheric response to space weather events opens the way to the forecast of magnetosphere and ionosphere dynamical status.

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<u>An example of a</u> possible proxy using ground magnetic data (changing of *the persistence* character of geomagnetic field fluctuations).



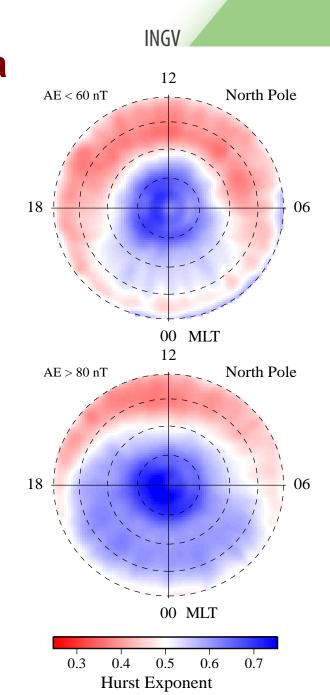
Space Weather with Satellite Magnetic Data

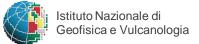
Ionospheric turbulence has an important impact on the operability of all those communication systems affected by the ionospheric medium (e.g. GNSS positioning accuracy, HF radio propagation).

<u>An example of ionospheric turbulence investigation is the evaluation of the</u> spatial distribution of the different turbulence regimes according to two geomagnetic activity levels:

- quiet (AE index <60 nT);
- disturbed (AE index >80 nT).

Results obtained using 1-year time series from ESA Swarm satellite (470 km altitude).

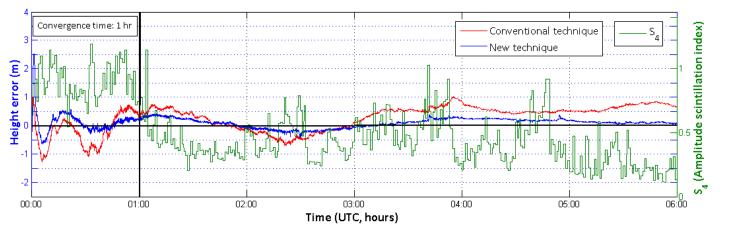




Mitigation on high accuracy GNSS positioning

In collaboration with University of Nottingham and Space Research Centre Polish Academy of Science

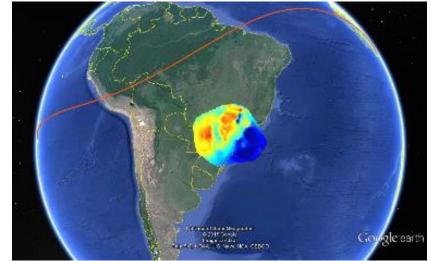
Short-term forecasting model for TEC and scintillation parameters (S4, $\sigma\phi$, p, T)



Precise Point Positioning results Future application to high precision services







Forecasted Total Electron Content (5 min.)

WNERSHIP OF	AN INTERNATIONAL PATEN
 (12) INTERNATIONAL APPLICATIO (19) World Intellectual Property Organization International Bureau (43) International Publication Date 24 November 2016 (24.11.2016) 	N PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

Grzesiak et al. 2017, submitted to Radio Science

	RMS of height error (m)		
	NEW	CONVENTIONAL	IMPROVEMENTS
DURING convergence	0.21	0.51	60%
AFTER convergence	0.16	0.54	69%

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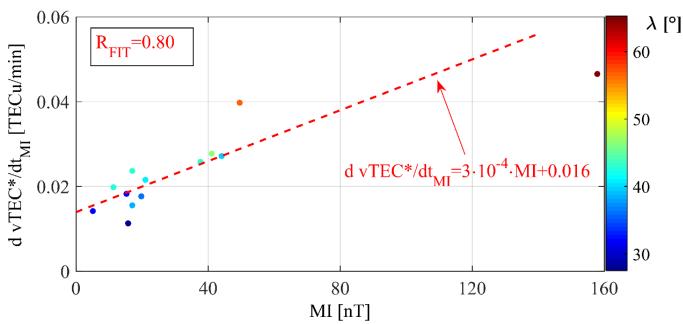
a)

From GNSS Total Electron Content to Ground Induced Currents: a step toward forecasting

GNSS receivers **Colocated GNSS and magnetometers** 0.35 ₽ ₩ 0.3 0.25 02:00 UT b)

TECu 00:00 01:00 02:00 03:00 04:00 07:00 08:00 09:00 10:00 11:00 UT

A peculiar TEC mode has been identified to switch-on at the onset of the largest geomagnetic storm of the current solar cycle (2015-03-17 Saint Patrick's Day Storm).



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Linear relationship between the **ionospheric currents** at the main impulse (MI) and the temporal variation of such peculiar vTEC component.

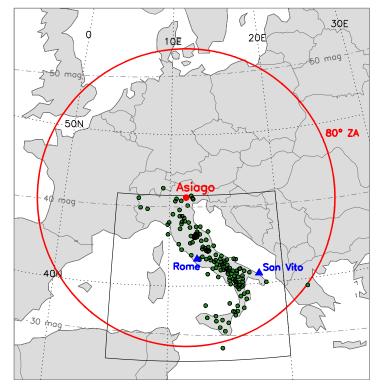
When statistically assessed, this would allow to robustly correlate storm-induced TEC perturbation and ionospheric currents.

Current investigations focus on TEC forecasting to provide a GIC forecasting.

Piersanti M. et al. Does TEC react to a sudden impulse as a whole? The 2015 Saint Patrick's day storm event, ASR, 2017.

The first use of coordinated ionospheric radio and optical observations over Italy

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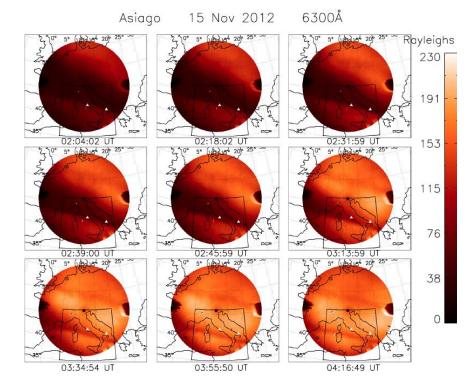


BOSTON

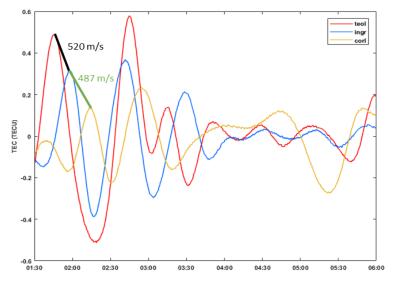
UNIVERSITY

Istituto Nazionale di Geofisica e Vulcanologia

All-Sky Imager, GNSS receivers network and Ionosondes in Italy



Optical images (630 nm emission) revealing wave-like perturbations during the night of 15 November 2012

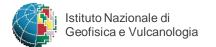


The Ensemble Empirical Mode Decomposition, applied to the TEC values revealing the presence of **travelling ionospheric disturbances (TIDs)** propagating southward.

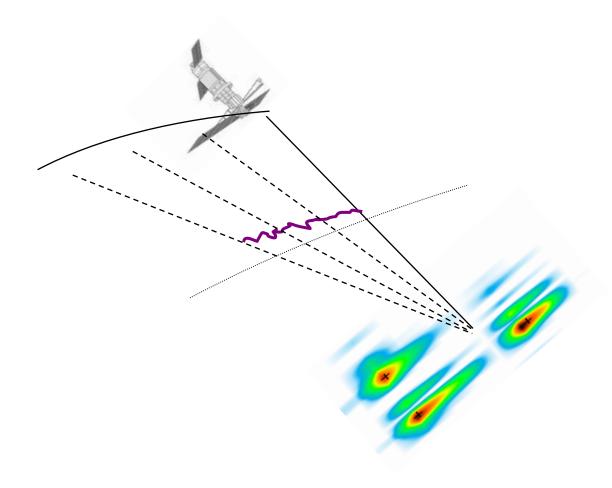
TIDs were characterized by very faint TEC oscillations (about ±0.4 TEC unit), a period of about 45 minutes and a velocity of about 500 m/s typical of Large Scale TIDs (LSTIDs).

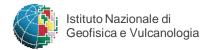
Optical images showed an enhanced airglow entering the field of view of the ASI from the N-NE at 02:00UT and propagating to the S-SW, reaching the region covered by the GPS stations after 03:00UT, when TEC fluctuations are very small.

Cesaroni C., et al. The first use of coordinated ionospheric radio and optical observations over Italy: Convergence of high and low latitude storm-induced effects, submitted to JGR



Space Weather tools





Mapping foF2 over the European region for a severe geomagnetic storm A comparison with the IRI(STORM) model is given

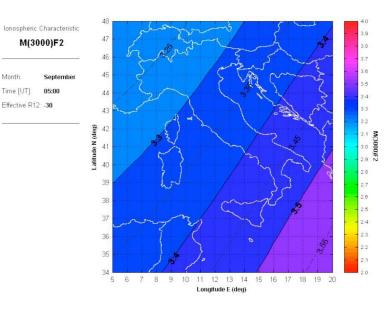
May 15, 1969, 00UT (ap=154). Storm Regression Model foF2 were used 70 20 to -50 Longitude, deg May 15, 1969, 00UT (ap=154). IRI(STORM) Model ę -50 -40 -30 -20 -10 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90

Ionospheric Characteristic foF2 Januar Time [UT] 0.4.00 20 14 16 17 18 19 20 5 12 13 15 Longitude E (deg)

Month

R12

foF2 and M(3000)F2 nowcasting for middle **Mediterranean area (ESA- GFINT)**



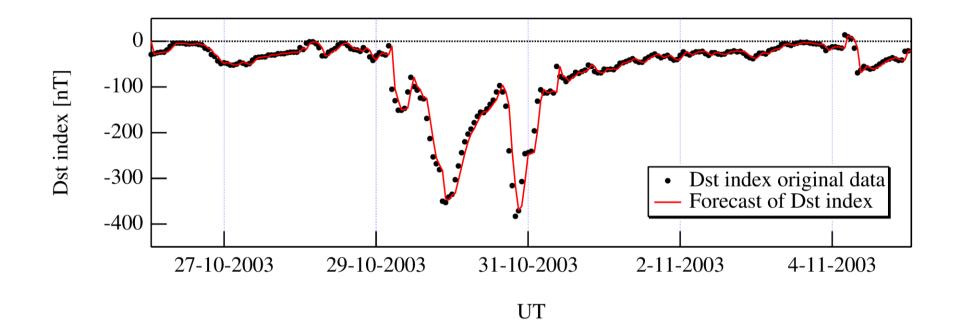
Mikhailov and Perrone (Radio Sci., 49, 253–270, doi:10.1002/2014RS005373.)

Longitude, deg



Magnetic Field Forecasting

Present stage of the tool: forecast 1 hour in advance of Dst index starting from interplanetary and magnetospheric data using neural networks.



Future goal: forecast 1 hour in advance of Earth's rapid magnetic field variations due to space weather events using advanced mathematical methods. The need to forecast these variation relates to the fact that they induce an electric field in the surface of the Earth that, on turn, induces geomagnetically induced electric currents (GICs).

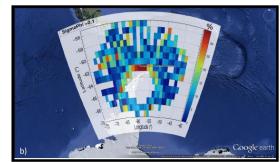


DEMOGRAPE TOOL

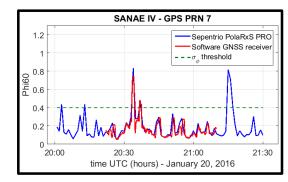
Demonstrator for GNSS Research and Application for Polar Environment A pilot project for Space Weather e-science in Antarctica



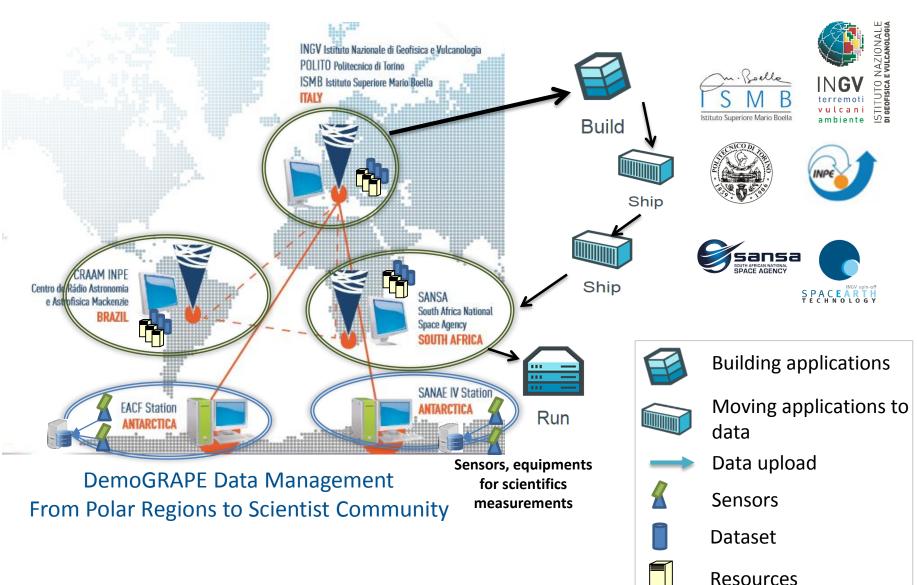
The DemoGRAPE software handled by the Federated Cloud



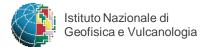
Comandante Ferraz occurrence of σ_{Φ} > 0.1 - 10-13 November 2015



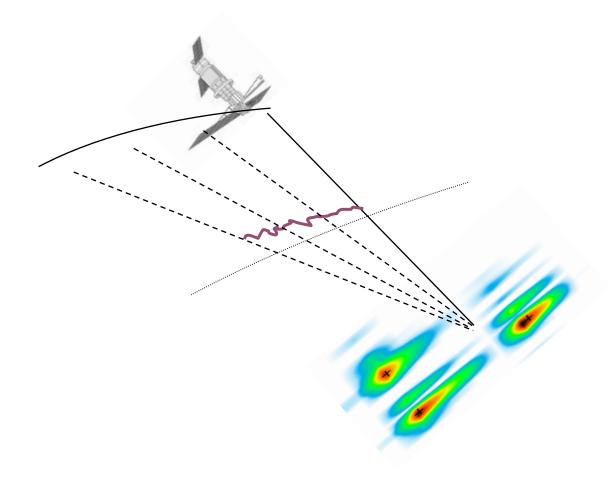
 σ_{Φ} monitoring from SDR and Professional receiver SANAE IV 20 January 2016

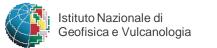


Alfonsi L. et al., First Observations of GNSS Ionospheric Scintillations from DemoGRAPE Project. Space Weather, 2016.

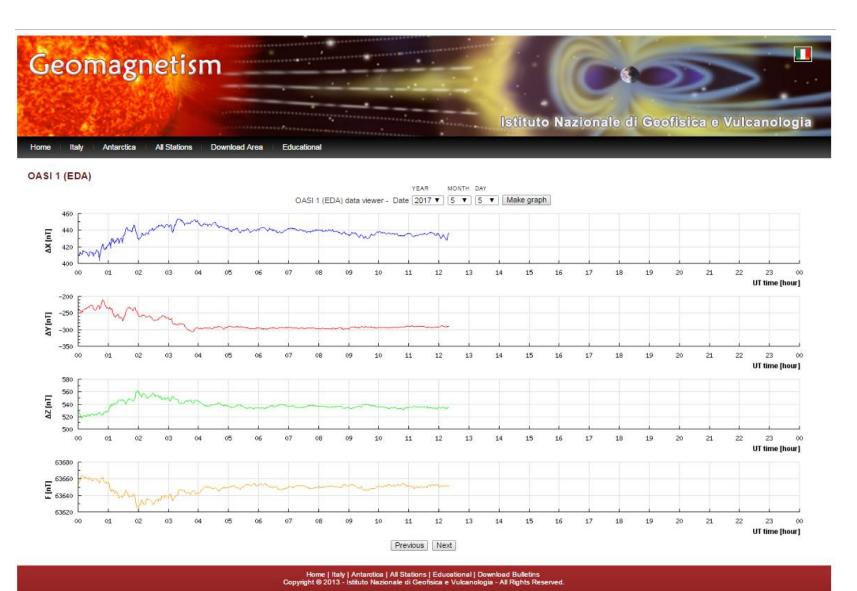


Space Weather services





Magnetic Data and Indices



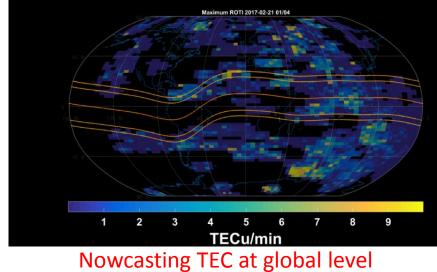
At the following URL address <u>http://geomag.rm.ingv.it</u> the user can find:

- Real-time observatory data (available for plot and download);
- Monthly Bulletins;
- Magnetic K index;
- SSC and SI;
- Annual mean observatory data.

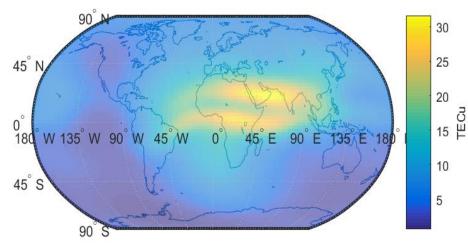
Istituto Nazionale di Geofisica e Vulcanologia Ionospheric Prediction Service EU Project



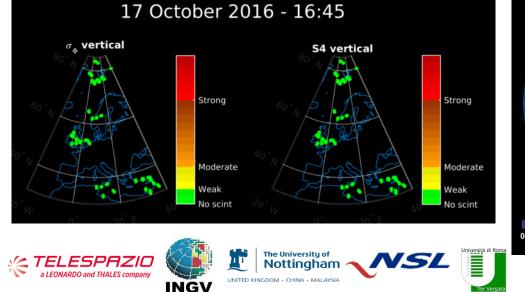
Long term forecasting Proxy Scintillation Index at global level

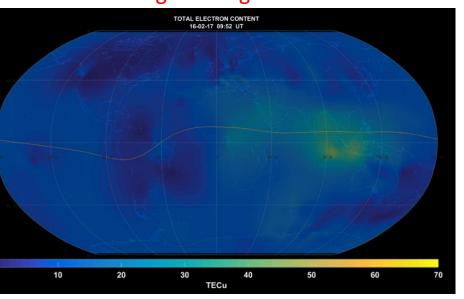


Long term forecasting TEC at global level

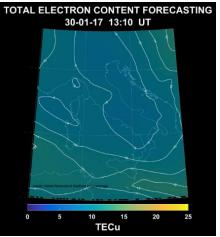


Nowcasting scintillation indices over Europe

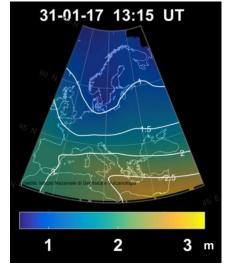


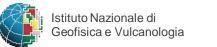


Short term forecasting TEC over Italy



Nowcasting Ionospheric Range Error over Europe





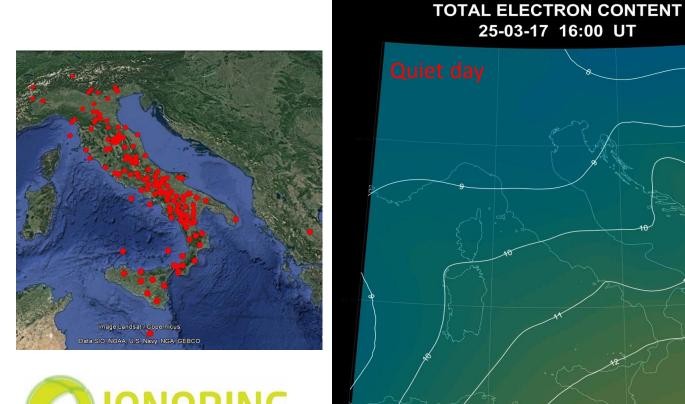
IONORING - Real-time Total Electron Content over Italy

Istituto Nazionale di Geofisica e Vulcar

by Upper Atmosphere Physics research group

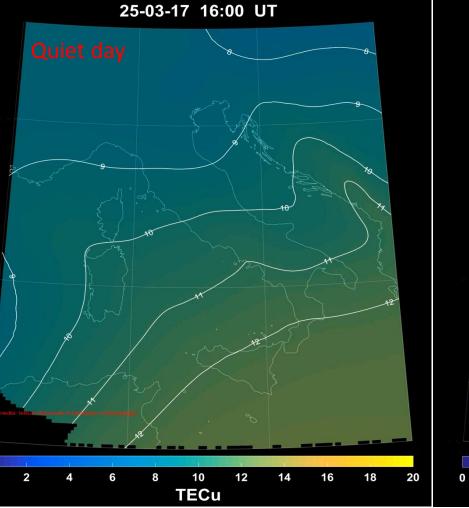
http://ionos.ingv.it/lonoring/ionoring.htm

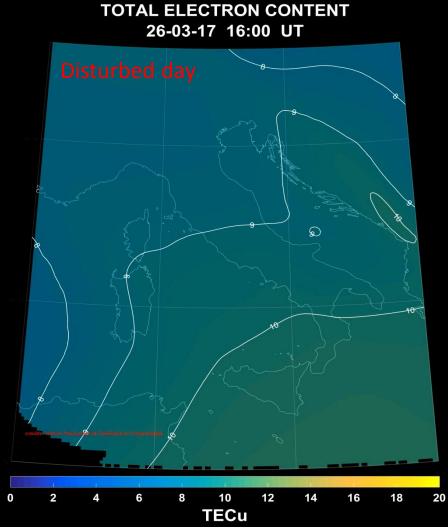
INGV

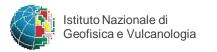


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real-timetotalelectroncontentoveritaly

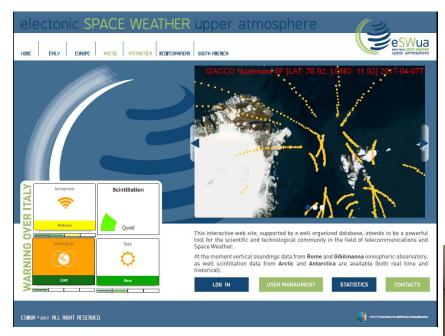






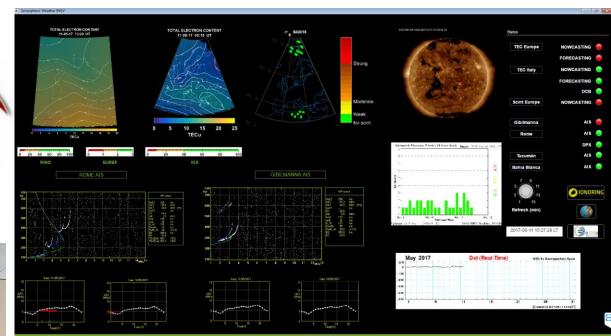
IONOSPHERIC WEATHER SERVICE

INGV

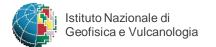


www.eswua.ingv.it www.spaceweather.it

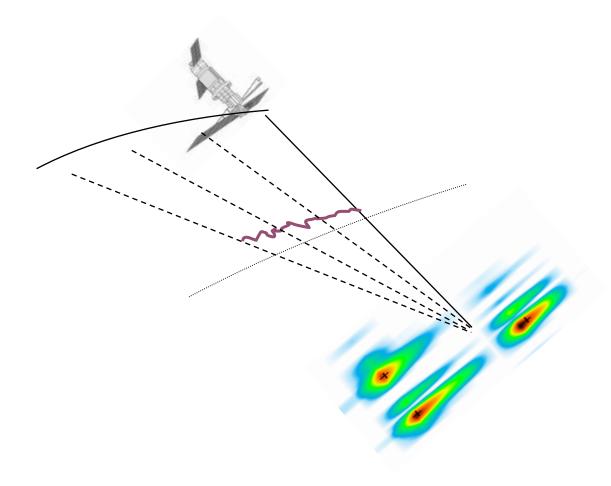




The ionospheric weather service at ionolab at INGV



On going projects





- DemoGRAPE: Demonstrator of GNSS Research and Application for Polar Environment, PNRA
- **GRAPE**: GNSS Research and Application for Polar Environment, SCAR
- **TREASURE:** Training, REsearch and Applications network to Support the Ultimate Real time high accuracy EGNSS solution, H2020-ITN Marie Curie
- IRIS: Ionospheric Research for Biomass in South America, ESA
- **IBISCO:** Ionospheric environment characterization for Biomass Calibration over South East Asia, ESA
- IPS: Ionospheric Prediction Service, EC

Istituto Nazionale c

- Arctic Table at the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Task Force on Telecommunication Infrastructures in the Arctic (TFTIA) within the Arctic Council
- PNRA "Geomagnetic Observatory at Mario Zucchelli station".
- PNRA "Geomagnetic Observatory at Concordia station Dome C, Antarctica".
- **PNRA** "Italian magnetometer network for longitudinal and latitudinal monitoring in Antarctica".
- PNRA "Upper atmosphere observations and Space Weather"
- PNRA "Bipolar Ionospheric Scintillation and TEC"
- **COPUOS** Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space SW expert group
- ISWI International Space Weather Initiative



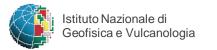






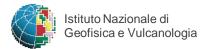






- INGV has a large community involved in investigation of Space Weather
- INGV and Italy have a consolidated international role in several Space Weather projects and initiatives

- Several scientific results became innovative tools and services to operation
- INGV is ready to support a National Space Weather Centre

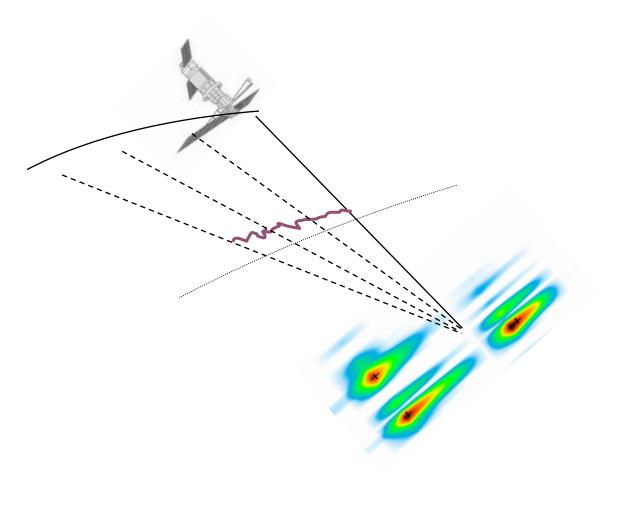




Thank you!









Istituto Nazionale di Geofisica e Vulcanologia

Recent and main publications

- Alberti T. et al., Identification of the different magnetic field contributions during a geomagnetic storm in magnetospheric and ground observations, AG, 2016.
- Alfonsi L. et al., First Observations of GNSS Ionospheric Scintillations from DemoGRAPE Project. Space Weather, 2016.
- Belehaki A. et al., The ESPAS e-infrastructure: Access to data from near-Earth space., ASR, 2016
- Berrilli F. et al., ADAHELI: exploring the fast, dynamic Sun in the x-ray, optical, and near-infrared, JPhCS, 2016
- Caroli, A. et al., Turbulent convective flows in the solar photospheric plasma, J. Plasma Phys, 2015.
- Cesaroni C. et al., L-band scintillations and calibrated total electron content gradients over Brazil during the last solar maximum. JSWSC, 2015.
- Cesaroni C. et al., The Ionosphere Prediction Service Project. 32 nd URSI GASS, Montreal, 19-26 August 2017
- Consolini G. et al., On the scaling features of magnetic field fluctuations at non-MHD scales in turbulent space plasmas, JPhCS, 2016.
- D'Angelo G. et al. GNSS data filtering optimization for ionospheric observation. ASR, 2013
- De Michelis P. and G. Consolini, On polar daily geomagnetic variation, AG, 2015.
- De Michelis P. and G. Consolini, On the local Hurst exponent of magnetic field fluctuations: spatial distribution for different geomagnetic activity levels, JGR, 2015.
- De Michelis P. et al., Latitudinal dependence of short timescale fluctuations during intense geomagnetic storms: A permutation entropy approach, JGR, 2015.
- De Michelis P. et al., Magnetic field fluctuation features at Swarm's altitude: a fractal approach, GRL, 2015.
- De Michelis P. et al., Observations of high-latitude geomagnetic field fluctuations during St. Patrick storm: Swarm and SuperDARN measurements, EPS, 2016.
- Del Moro D. et al., Super-diffusion versus competitive advection: a simulation, A&A, 2015.
- Deshpande, K. B. et al., Satellite-beacon Ionospheric-scintillation Global Model of the upper Atmosphere (SIGMA) II, JGR, 2016.
- Giovannelli L. et al, N-body model of magnetic flux tubes reconnecting in the solar atmosphere., JPhCS, 2016.
- Grzesiak M et al., Regional short-term forecasting of ionospheric TEC and scintillation, submitted to RS, 2017
- Lepidi S. et al., A study of geomagnetic field variations along the 80°S geomagnetic parallel, AG, 2017.
- Moen J. Et al., Space weather challenges of the polar cap ionosphere, JSWSC, 2013.
- Olwendo O. J. and Cesaroni C., Validation of NeQuick 2 model over the Kenyan region through data ingestion and the model application in ionospheric studies, JASTP, 2016.
- Piersanti M. et al. Does TEC react to a sudden impulse as a whole? The 2015 Saint Patrick's day storm event, ASR, 2017.
- Pignalberi A. et al., Comparison between IRI and preliminary Swarm Langmuir measurements during the St. Patrick storm period, EPS, 2016.
- Prikryl P et al., GPS phase scintillation at high latitudes during geomagnetic storms of 7–17 March 2012–Part 2: Interhemispheric comparison, AG, 2015.
- Prikryl P. et al., An interhemispheric comparison of GPS phase scintillation with auroral emission observed at the South Pole and from the DMSP satellite, AoG, 2013.
- Romano V. et al., eSWua: a tool to manage and access GNSS ionospheric data from mid-to-high latitudes. AoG, 2013.
- Romano, V. et al., The IDIPOS project: is a multidisciplinary data infrastructure for weather and space weather feasible? AoG, 2013.
- Spogli L. et al. Formation of ionospheric irregularities over Southeast Asia during the 2015 St. Patrick's Day storm. JGR, 2016.
- Spogli L. et al., GPS scintillations and total electron content climatology in the southern low, middle and high latitude regions, AoG, 2013.
- Spogli L. et al., Regional short-term forecasting of ionospheric TEC and scintillation, International Beacon Satellite Symposium BSS-2016, 2016
- Stangalini M. et al., Non-linear propagation of kink waves to the solar chromosphere, A&A, 2015.
- Tozzi R. et al., Applying a curl-B technique to Swarm vector data to estimate night-time F-region current intensities, GRL, 2015.
- Tozzi R. et al., Unmodelled magnetic contributions in satellite-based models, EPS, 2016.
- Zolesi, B and L. R. Cander. Ionospheric Prediction and Forecasting, Springer, Geophysics, DOI:101007/978-3-642-38430-1Springer Verlag Berlin Heidelberg, 2014 pp240