

Overview

- Growing concerns
- Solar cycles
- Extreme events
- Space weather types and impacts
- Government response











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Carrington Event, September, 1859

"All our exchanges, from the northern coast of the Island of Cuba gave glowing descriptions of the Aurora Borealis - as bright in the tropics as in the northern zones" [New Orleans Daily Picayune, September 7, 1859]



• Discharges shocked telegraph operators and set the telegraph paper on fire







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On the Probability of a Carrington-like Event Predictive Science, San Diego – February, 2012: "On the probability of occurrence of extreme space weather events" indicates "the probability of another Carrington event occurring within the next decade is <u>12%</u>." US Geological Survey – May, 2012: "The most likely Poisson occurrence probability for another Carrington event in the next 10 years is <u>0.063</u>, or about half the 0.120 probability that Riley [2012] estimates by extrapolating from smaller events."













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Impacts...

- Satellite operations (range from loss of data to loss of satellite)
- Aviation (communications and exposure concerns)
- High-latitude High Frequency communication outage

Duration: hours to days







Geomagnetic Storm Impacts



Impacts from geomagnetic storms are wide-ranging with potentially significant consequences

GPS



Satellite Operations

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Power Grid Operations



Manned Spaceflight



Aircraft Operations



Impacts on Electric Power Grid

- · CME impacts Earth's magnetic field
- Fluctuations generate electric fields on Earth. These geomagnetically induced currents (GIC) can flow into power lines and transformers.
- Leads to transformer saturation and over-heating, voltage drops, transformer damage, grid collapse

Vulnerability of US Grid

- Northern latitude (location of aurora during geomagnetic storms)
- Areas of relatively high resistive igneous rock
- Very high voltage interconnected transmission network
- Proximity to oceans (conductivity of ocean salt water)



(Credit: K. Turnbull / J. Wild / ESA)





Halloween Storms October, 2003

US Nuclear Regulatory Commission Power Reactor Status Report, October 30, 2003

80	Reduced power due to solar magnetic disturbances
90	Coastdown to refueling outage reviewing system planning operating guide for solar flare response
94	Electrical capability no D/G or switchyard work due to solar flare response
83	Increasing power following A decrease in power due to grid geo-magnetic disturbances
100	Holding off on switchyard maintenance for solar flare response
98	T-hot limited taking extra readings on plant computer due to solar flare response
100	No D/G or relay testing due to solar flare response
	80 90 94 83 100 98 100









Responding to the Threat

- Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
 - Standards for geomagnetic storms
- White House Space Weather Interagency Working Group
- Federal Emergency Management Agency
 - Federal interagency operations plan
- North American Electric Reliability Corp.
 - Joint industry-government task force



Space weather now included in the DHS Strategic National Risk Assessment



