

NOAA Space Weather Prediction Center View of NASA's Community Coordinated Modeling Center



H.J. Singer and R.Viereck -- 2016 CCMC Workshop Annapolis, Maryland-- April 11, 2016

CCMC and SWPC -Working together in partnership
with complementary missions,
capabilities and ideas to fit
together pieces of the model
transition to operations puzzle.



Outline

Credit: www.castlellc.com

- Complementary Organization Missions
- Past Collaborations and Outcomes: Geospace Model Example
- Present Activities
- Future Challenges and Opportunities



Complementary Agency Missions



- Community Coordinated Modeling Center
 - Mission: The CCMC is a multi-agency partnership to enable, support and perform the research and development for next-generation space science and space weather models.
 - Services include: test and evaluate models in support of the needs of science users and space weather forecasters; support Space Weather forecasters through transitioning of research models to operations, through model evaluations, and through the provisions of forecasting tools
- Space Weather Prediction Center
 - Mission: To deliver space weather products and services that meet the evolving needs of the nation.
 - Services include: It is the nation's official source of space weather watches warnings and alerts.. SWPC provides real-time monitoring and forecasting of solar and geophysical events which impact satellites, power grids, communications, navigation, and many other technological systems. SWPC also explores and evaluates new models and products and transitions them into operations.

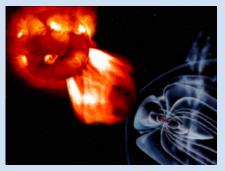
Geospace Models: Transition to Operations

- Goal: Evaluate Geospace models (MHD and empirical) to determine which model(s) are ready for transition to operations
- Focus: Regional K and dB/dt (important to electric utilities)
- Partnership: Evaluation at NASA/Goddard CCMC working with SWPC, modelers and science community

Select Models and Events **Establish Metrics**

Model-Data Comparisons CCMC Reports to SWPC

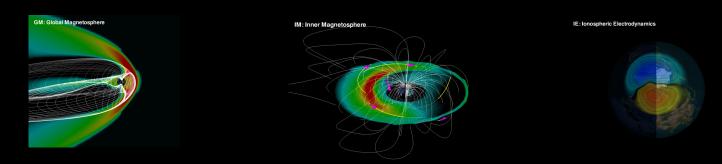
SWPC Selection FY 14: U. Of Michigan (MHD); VT (Weimer Empirical) based on CCMC reports, internal and external advice, and following considerations:



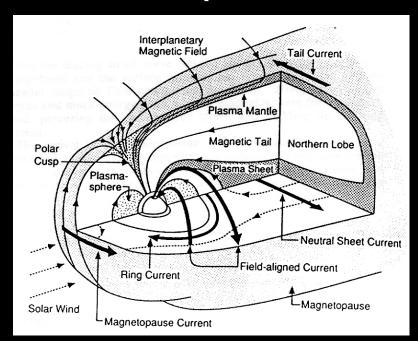
Solar Influences on Geospace Predicted with Geospace Models using Solar Wind Input

- Strategic Importance
- Operational Significance
- Implementation Readiness
- Cost to Operate, Maintain, and Improve

Michigan Geospace Model

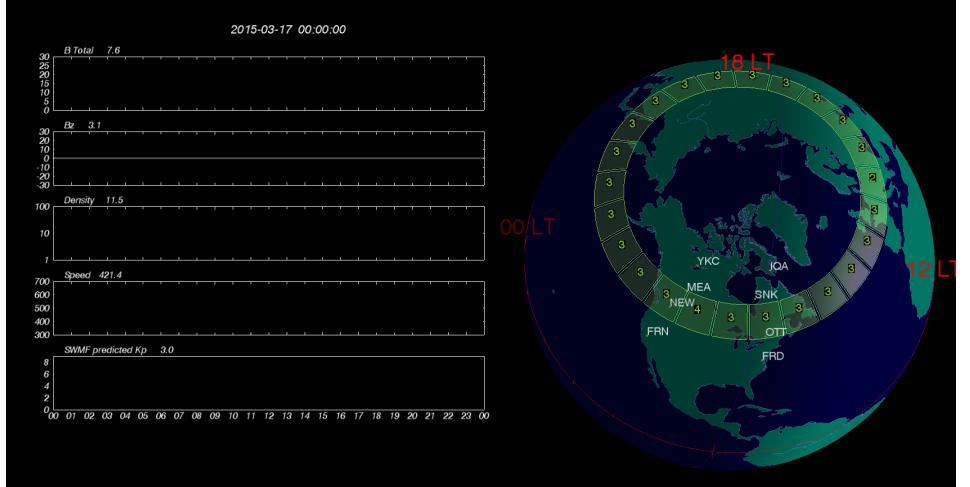


Contributing current systems: Magnetopause, Field-aligned, Ring Current, Ionospheric Currents



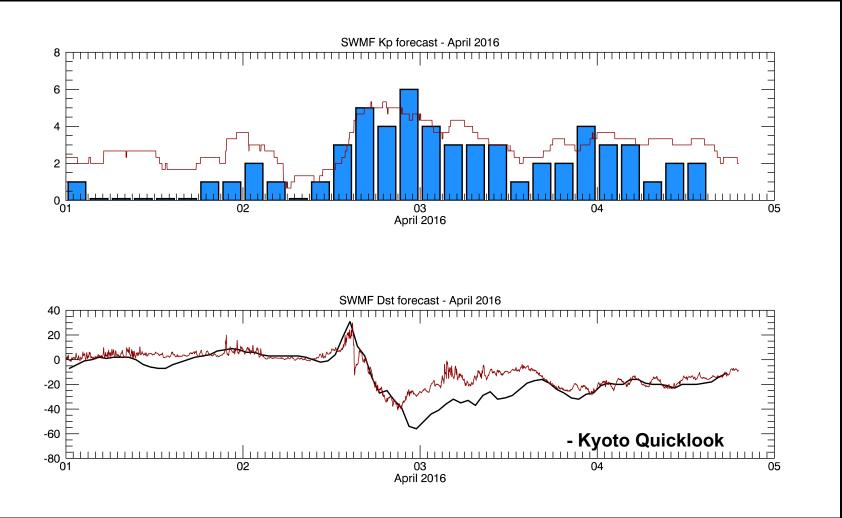
Ground, spatial, time-varying dB, calculated via Biot-Savart integration

Initial Test: Real-time operations on NWS supercomputer in 2016. Working with U. Mich, NCEP/NCO, and NASA/CCMC. Accurate "re-Forecast" of St. Patrick's Day G4 storm! Product: Local Time regional K prediction



Space Weather Prediction Center

Michigan SWMF - Geospace Model Kp and Dst Compared to Observation



- Top: "Kp" (SWMF model red, forecast center Kp blue)
- Bottom: Dst (SWMF model red, observed black)

Radiation Impacts on Aviation A Possible Future Model Assessment?

SWAP Action 4.2.5 Develop or improve models for radiation aviation assessment (October 2017 Identify models)

- ◆ Korean Radiation Exposure Assessment Model (KREAM), Korea Astronomy and Space Science Institute
- Professional Aviation Dose Calculator (PANDOCA), German Aerospace Center
- Nowcast of Atmospheric Ionizing Radiation for Aviation Safety (NAIRAS), NASA
- Warning System for Aviation Exposure to SEPs (WASAVIES), Japan Atomic Energy Agency

Which models will be available at CCMC for assessment for use in space weather operations?

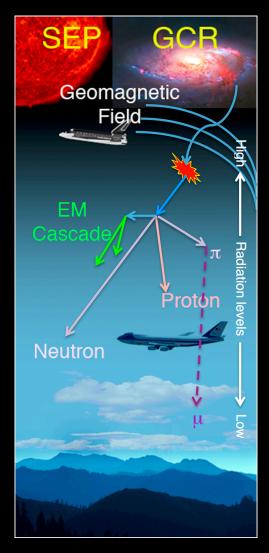


Figure from Tobiska et al. (2015), Space Weather

Strategic National Risk Assessment

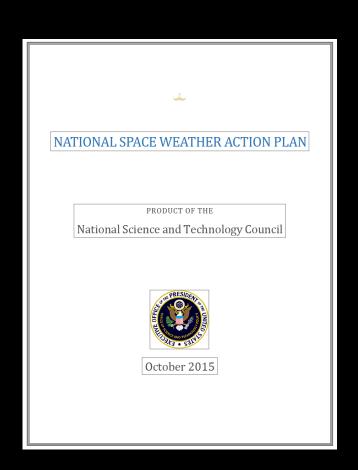
Executed in support of Presidential Policy Directive 8 (PPD-8): Identifies incidents that pose greatest threat to the Nation's security

Threat/ Hazard Group	Threat/Hazard Type	National-level Event Description
	Animal Disease Outbreak Earthquake	An unintentional introduction of the foot-and-mouth disease virus into the domestic livestock population in a U.S. state An earthquake occurs within the U.S. resulting in direct economic losses greater than \$100 Million
	Flood	A flood occurs within the U.S. resulting in direct economic losses greater than \$100 Million
	Human Pandemic Outbreak	A severe outbreak of pandemic influenza with a 25% gross clinical attack rate spreads across the U.S. populace
Natural	Hurricane	A tropical storm or hurricane impacts the U.S. resulting in direct economic losses of greater than \$100 Million
	Space Weather	The sun emits bursts of electromagnetic radiation and energetic particles causing utility outages and damage to infrastructure
	Tsunami	A tsunami with a wave of approximately 50 feet impacts the Pacific Coast of the U.S.
	Volcanic Eruption	A volcano in the Pacific Northwest erupts impacting the surrounding areas with lava flows and ash and areas east with smoke and ash
	Wildfire	A wildfire occurs within the U.S. resulting in direct economic losses greater than \$100 Million



National Space Weather Strategy and Action Plan (Released October 2015) Identifies Needs for R20 and O2R

- Ensuring that this Nation is prepared to respond to and recover from severe space weather storms
- Evaluate potential impact space weather may have on key infrastructures and technologies including the electric power grid, GPS applications, aviation and satellite operations.
- Goal 5.6 Improve Effectiveness and Timeliness of the Process that Transitions Research to Operations



R20 and O2R Defined SWAP Action 5.6

SWAP Action 5.6: Improve the effectiveness and timeliness of the process that transitions research to operations

 SWAP Action 5.6.1: Develop a formal process to enhance coordination between research modeling centers and operational forecast centers.

Deliverable: signed MOUs between research and operations centers

<u>Deadline</u>: April 2016

 SWAP Action 5.6.2: Develop a plan to ensure improvement, testing, and maintenance of operational SWx forecasting models

Deliverable: complete plan for improving O2R functionality

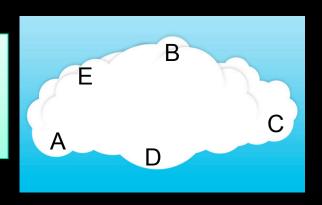
Deadline: April 2016

Progress to date:

- MOU drafted between NASA and NOAA/NWS/SWPC.
- OMB briefed on R2O and O2R concepts by NASA, NSF, NOAA, DOD on 2/29/16.
- Draft white paper on O2R requirements outlined.

Matching Research Model Capabilities to User Requirements

Multitude of Space Weather Research Models



Model's A, B, C ... at CCMC or modeler institution or commercial service provider...



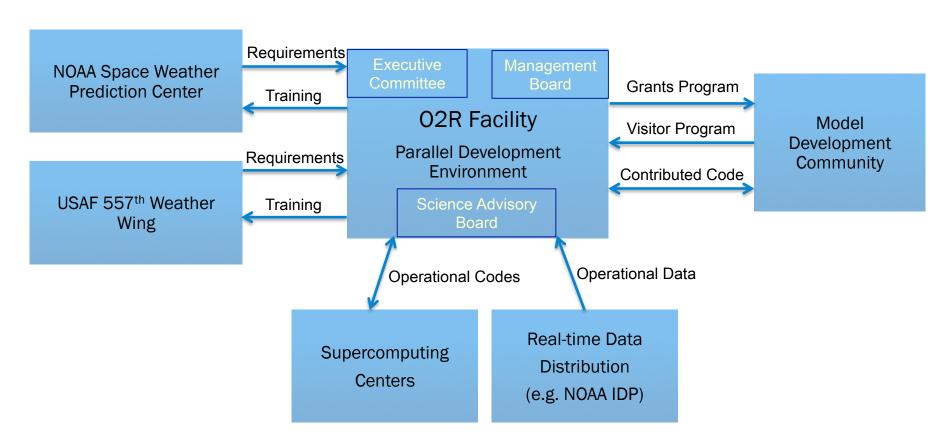
Need to select from the menu of models those that can demonstrate satisfying a customer need



NOAA's O2R Vision

Bridge between Ops and Research Communities

Operations Research



Terrestrial weather analogs: JCSDA, NCAR DTC, CTB, NGGPS project, etc.



R2O and O2R Some Lessons Learned and Conclusions

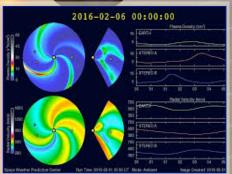
- ♦ Work with the experts for R2O: model developer, CCMC, other gov't agencies, commercial service partners
- Identify and transition models focused on user needs
- Science continues to advance: stay informed, participate and continue communications with community after model selection
- Encourage research agencies to continue to support model development
- Provide opportunities for comparing results of operational models and research models
- O2R results contribute to improved scientific models
- While models have been developed over decades, for R2O it is important to bring together all the pieces: operational needs and metrics, community partnerships, modeler participation, ...





SWPC Operational Model Suite

Tracking solar storms from "Sun to Mud"



GMU/AFRL WSA/Enlil

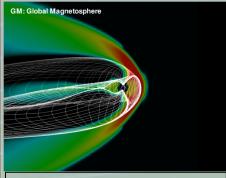
Inputs:

- GONG solar magnetic field data
- 2. SOHO/LASCO coronagraph CME images from L1

Validation:

- DSCOVR solar wind character at L1
- 2. GOES magnetometer shock arrival

Operational



U. Michigan Geospace

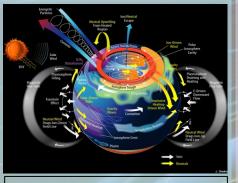
Inputs:

- DSCOVR solar wind density, temp, speed, mag field at L1
- 2. Solar F10.7 radio flux measurements

Validation:

- GOES vector magnetic field
- 2. USGS magnetometer network

Operational FY16



NOAA/CIRES WAM-IPE

Inputs:

- 1. GFS Tropospheric weather model inputs
- 2. GOES Solar EUV flux
- 3. COSMIC-2 RO electron density
- 4. Geomagnetic storm data from Geospace

Validation:

 GPS receiver network TEC measurements

Operational FY17-19



USGS/NOAA E-field

Inputs:

- USGS lithospheric conductivity model
- 2. USGS magnetometer network

Validation:

USGS geoelectric field measurements.

Operational FY16-17

