

The background of the slide is a composite image of space. It features a large, bright sun or star in the upper left, casting a glow over the scene. In the center, the Earth is visible with its blue oceans and white clouds. To the right, the rings of Saturn are clearly visible. In the bottom right corner, a portion of the orange and red surface of Jupiter is shown. The overall color palette is dominated by warm tones like orange, red, and yellow, with cooler blues and greys from the planets and space.

NASA Space Weather Challenges

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Presented to
Space Weather Enterprise Forum
May 19-20, 2009

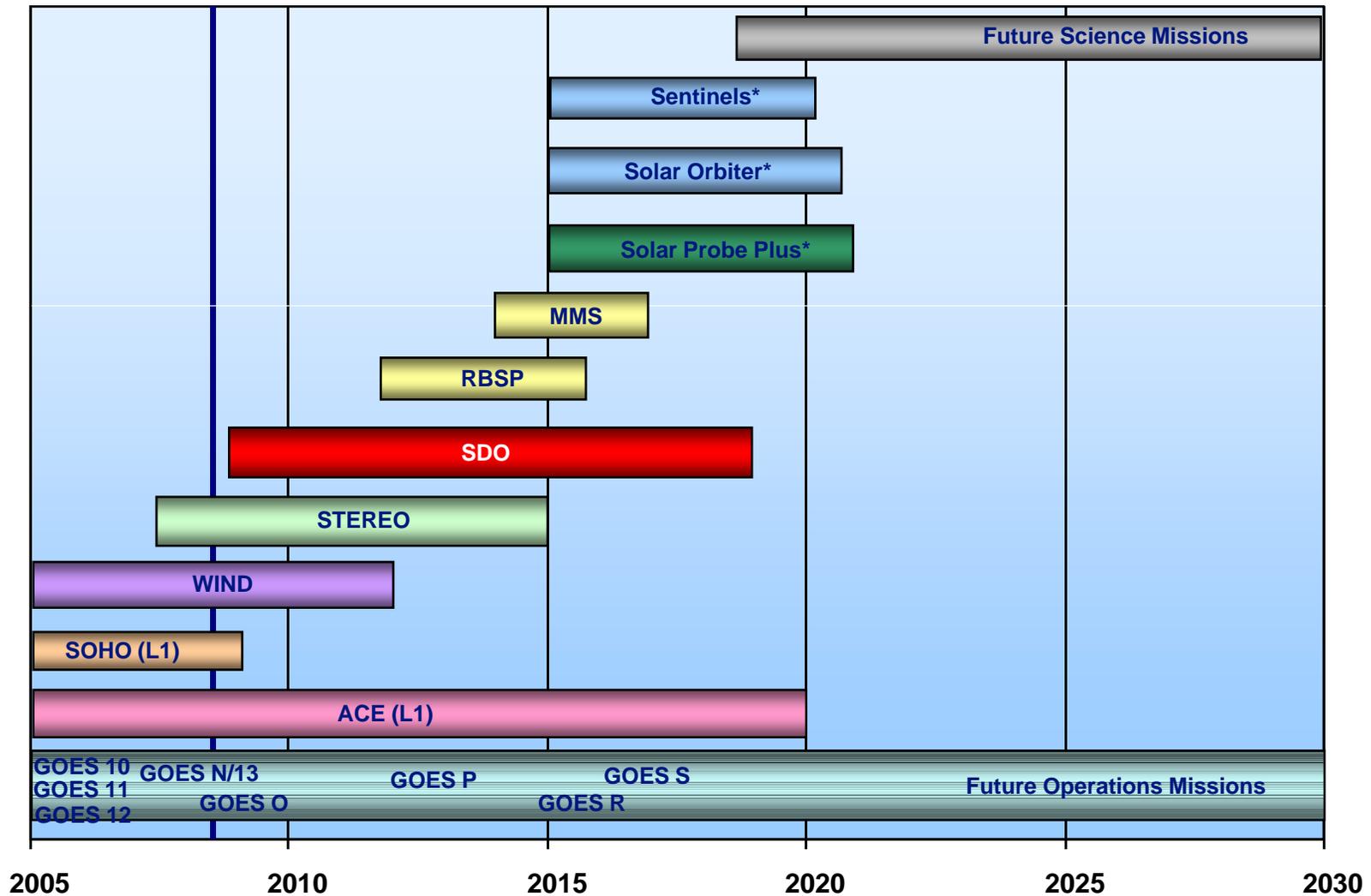
Architecture Studies

- **Building up to the architectures, we**
 - Identified NASA Mission Directorate's strategic and mission requirements
 - Described current state of space weather/climatology architecture (sensors, models, simulation facilities, and forecasting capability)
 - Documented current trends and challenges in operational space weather
- **We considered three notional architectures**
 - "Status quo" (extending today's capability into the future)
 - "Improved" (implementing current state of the art)
 - "Ideal" (what might be deployed incorporating expected findings from planned missions but within budget realism)

This study facilitated and encouraged substantial communication and coordination across NASA and the space weather

community

Key Heliophysics and Space Weather Mission Timelines



* Sentinel, Solar Orbiter and Solar Probe Plus Not Earlier than 2015

Next Steps

- A series of initiatives will be developed to support the implementation of report recommendations
- The initiatives will be presented to the NASA Technical Investment Steering Committee (pre-brief in June/July, Implementation in September)
- Selected initiatives will begin implementation as soon as practical and will be phased to support critical timelines for decision makers
 - Formulation over spring/summer of 2009
 - Approval for implementation in time for FY 10 Kick-off

Needed: an approach which continues to build on momentum and cooperation/collaboration

Focus: preserve efforts to understand fundamental physics of the space environment, compile operationally effective space weather observations, produce appropriate operational models, and maintain associated communications to support NASA missions throughout the solar system through 2028 and beyond

Backup

Need Exists Today to Plan for Tomorrow

NASA STEREO (Ahead)

•Ground Sites

- Magnetometers (NOAA/USGS)
- Thule Riometer and Neutron monitor (USAF)
- SOON Sites (USAF)
- RSTN (USAF)
- Telescopes and Magnetographs
- Ionosondes (AF, ISES, ...)
- GPS (CORS)

•SOHO (ESA/NASA)

- Solar EUV Images
- Solar Corona (CMEs)

•ACE (NASA)

- Solar wind speed, density, temperature and energetic particles
- Vector Magnetic field

ESA/NASA SOHO



NASA ACE

•SDO (NASA)

- Launch 2009
- Solar UV/EUV Images

NOAA GOES

•STEREO (NASA)

- Solar Corona
- Solar EUV Images
- Solar wind
- Vector Magnetic field

NASA STEREO (Behind)

•GOES (NOAA)

- Energetic Particles
- Magnetic Field
- Solar X-ray Flux
- Solar EUV Flux
- Solar X-Ray Images

NOAA POES

•POES (NOAA)

- High Energy Particles
- Total Energy Deposition
- Solar UV Flux

Space Weather Challenges to NASA Operational Mission Support

- Ensure the health and performance of crews living and working beyond the protection of the Earth's atmosphere and magnetic field
- Improve our understanding of the consequences of space radiation exposure to astronauts, with emphasis on reducing the uncertainty to 50 percent
- Ensure appropriate observations for space weather forecasts are available to meet NASA-specific requirements for use in the 2015-2020 timeframe
- Predict the onset and evolution of SPEs within the first hours of an event, with emphasis on the ability to forecast 6 to 12 hour "All Clear" periods
- Develop spacecraft subsystems, including life support systems, for optimum mission performance in the space environment
- Provide efficient and effective space weather operational support to robotic missions
- Develop climatological and dynamic models of the space environment for design and operation of optimal space systems
- Minimize time-lag between development of research models of space weather and their application in user-friendly tools for mission operations
- Develop and implement standards and guidelines for space system radiation hardness and space environment risk mitigation
- Improve Intra- and Inter-agency communication and cooperation in space weather related activities

Human Radiation Research

Operational Space Weather

Programmatic/Policy