

Az űridőjárás előrejelzésének lehetőségei napszélpropagációs módszerek

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Mi az az űridőjárás?

Miért fontos számunkra?

Hogyan lehet vizsgálni, tanulmányozni?

„Azok a Napon és a Föld plazmakörnyezetében lejátszódó, időben változó folyamatok és állapotok, melyek hatással lehetnek a földi technológiára, infrastruktúrára.”

Föld plazmakörnyezete:

- napszél
 - magnetoszféra
- mik ezek?

Space Weather

Space weather refers to the variable conditions on the Sun and in the space environment that can influence the performance and reliability of space-based and ground-based technological systems, as well as endanger life or health. Just like weather on Earth, space weather has its seasons, with solar activity rising and falling over an approximate 11 year cycle.

Sunspots

Sunspots are comparatively cool areas at up to 7,700° F and show the location of strong magnetic fields protruding through what we would see as the Sun's surface. Large, complex sunspot groups are generally the source of significant space weather.

Coronal Mass Ejections (CMEs)

Large portions of the corona, or outer atmosphere of the Sun, can be explosively blown into space, sending billions of tons of plasma, or superheated gas, Earth's direction. These CMEs have their own magnetic field and can slam into and interact with Earth's magnetic field, resulting in geomagnetic storms. The fastest of these CMEs can reach Earth in under a day, with the slowest taking 4 or 5 days to reach Earth.

Solar Wind

The solar wind is a constant outflow of electrons and protons from the Sun, always present and buffeting Earth's magnetic field. The background solar wind flows at approximately one million miles per hour.

Solar Flares

Reconnection of the magnetic fields on the surface of the Sun drive the biggest explosions in our solar system. These solar flares release immense amounts of energy and result in electromagnetic emissions spanning the spectrum from gamma rays to radio waves. Traveling at the speed of light, these emissions make the 93 million mile trip to Earth in just 8 minutes.

Earth's Magnetic Field

Earth's magnetic field, largely like that of a bar magnet, gives the Earth some protection from the effects of the Sun. Earth's magnetic field is constantly compressed on the day side and stretched on the night side by the ever-present solar wind. During geomagnetic storms, the disturbances to Earth's magnetic field can become extreme. In addition to some buffering by the atmosphere, this field also offers some shielding from the charged particles of a radiation storm.

Sun's Magnetic Field

Strong and ever-changing magnetic fields drive the life of the Sun and underlie sunspots. These strong magnetic fields are the energy source for space weather and their twisting, shearing, and reconnection lead to solar flares.

Solar Radiation Storms

Charged particles, including electrons and protons, can be accelerated by coronal mass ejections and solar flares. These particles bounce and gyrate their way through space, roughly following the magnetic field lines and ultimately bombarding Earth from every direction. The fastest of these particles can affect Earth tens of minutes after a solar flare.

Geomagnetic Storms

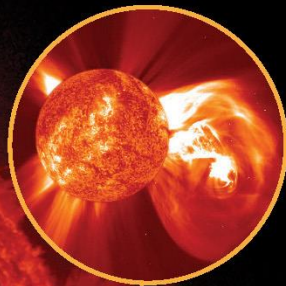
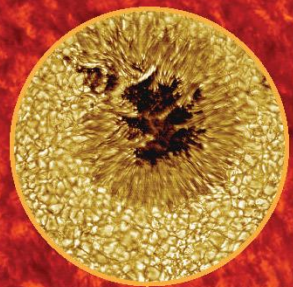
A geomagnetic storm is a temporary disturbance of Earth's magnetic field typically associated with enhancements in the solar wind. These storms are created when the solar wind and its magnetic field interacts with Earth's magnetic field. The primary source of geomagnetic storms is CMEs which stretch the magnetosphere on the nightside causing it to release energy through magnetic reconnection. Disturbances in the ionosphere (a region of Earth's upper atmosphere) are usually associated with geomagnetic storms.

NOAA Space Weather Prediction Center – www.spaceweather.gov

Source Images: NASA, NOAA

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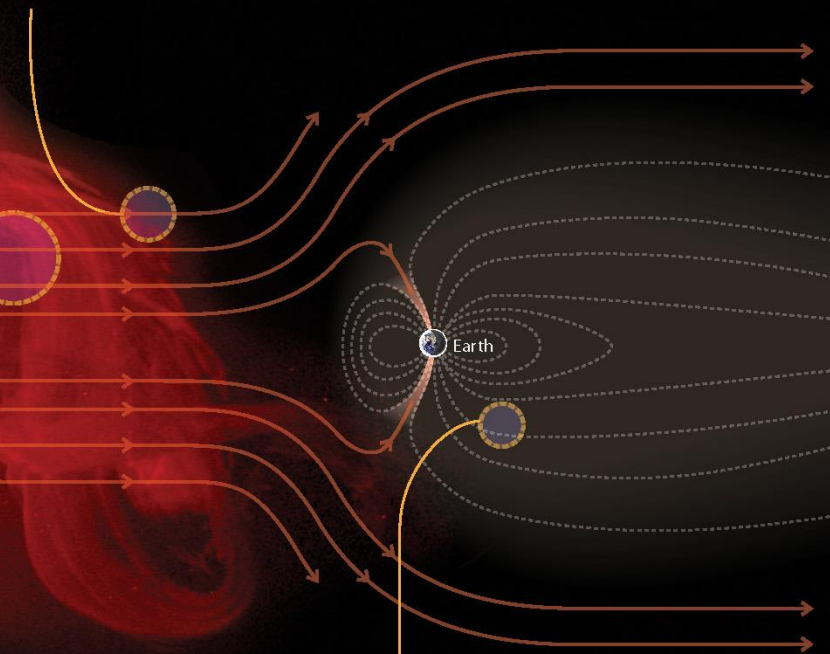


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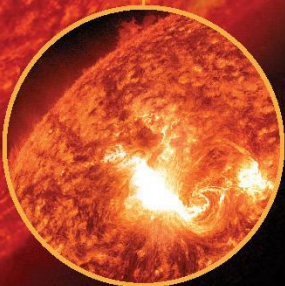
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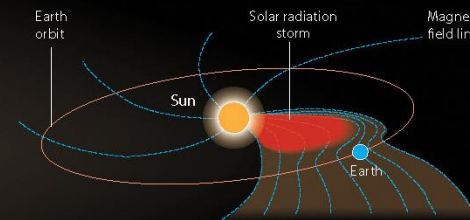
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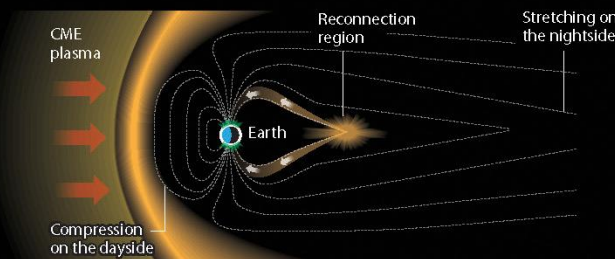
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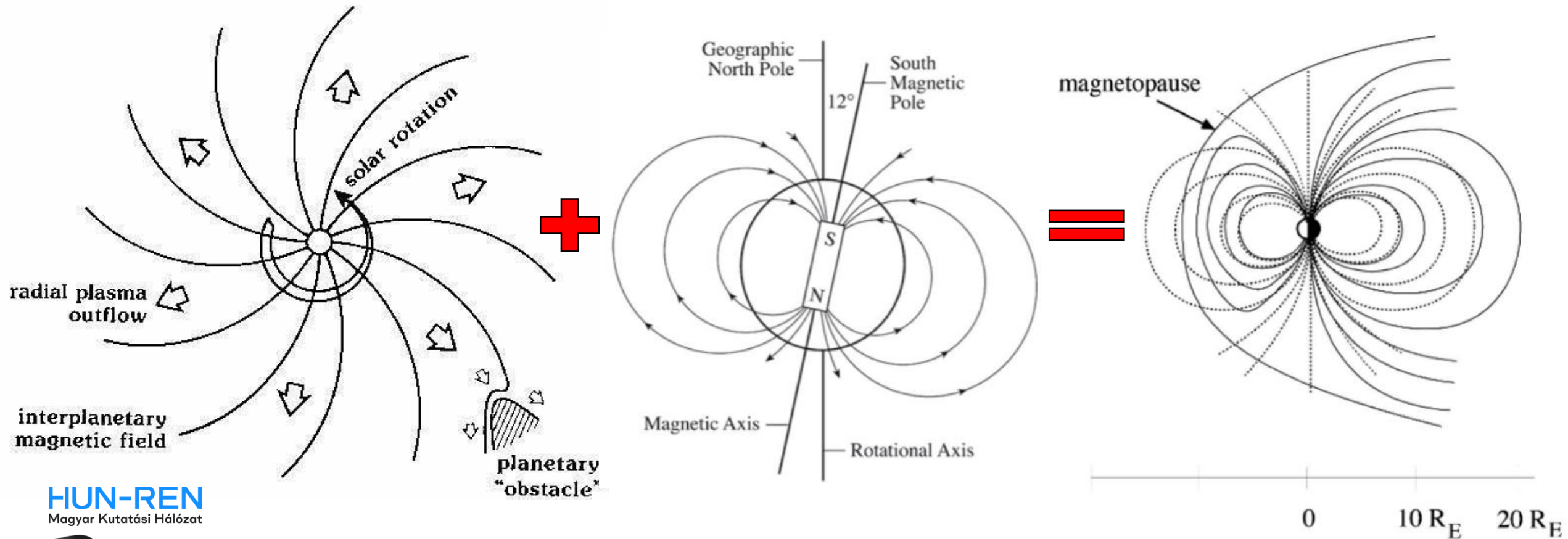


Space Weather

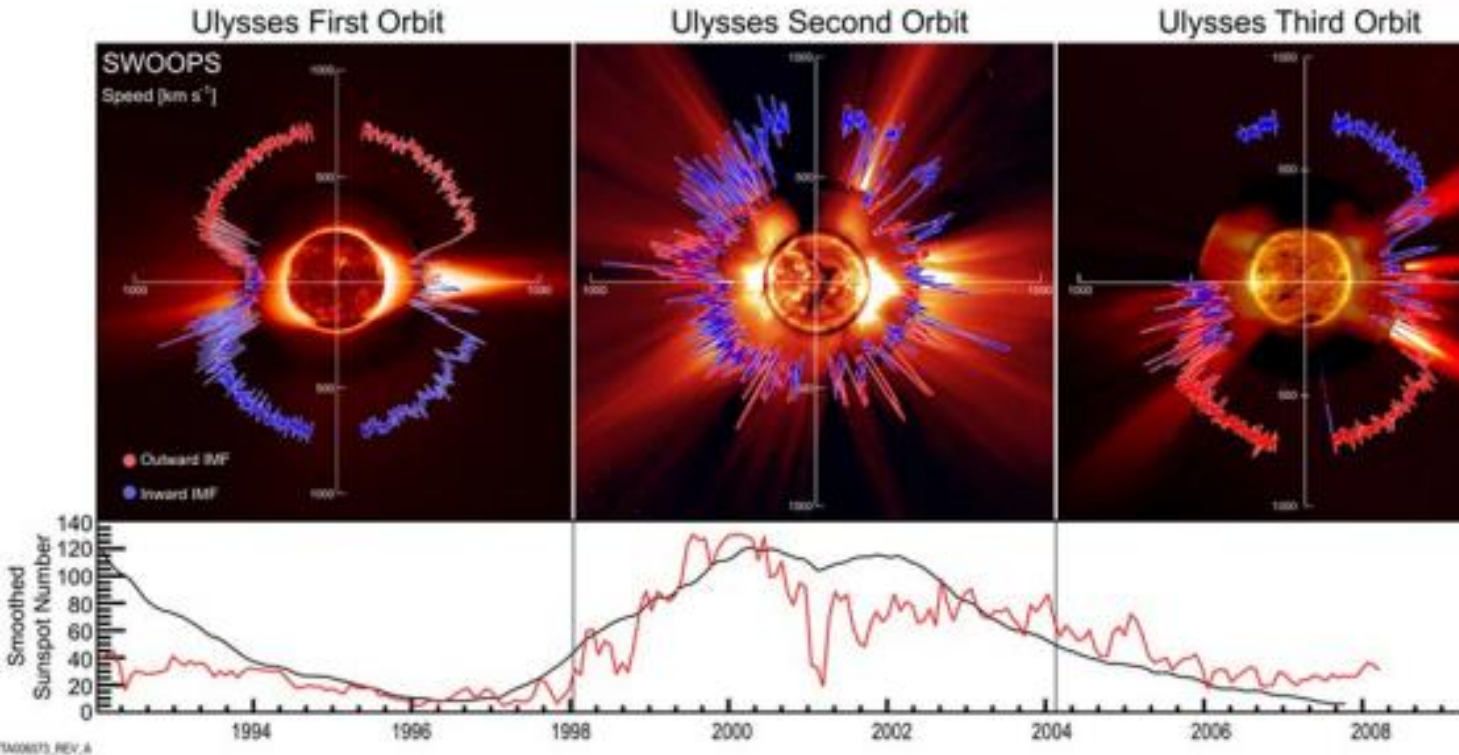
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A Nap légkörét alkotó plazma folyamatos, radiális kiáramlása, ami magával viszi a Napon található mágneses erővonalakat is, melyeket így a Nap forgása spirálalakba csavar fel.

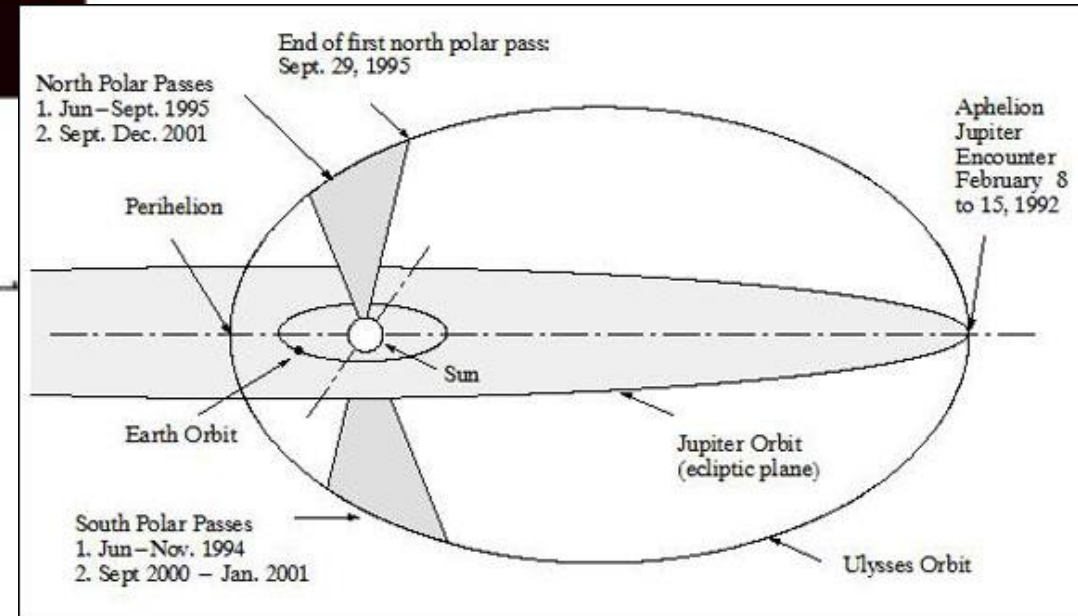
Ez a Föld mágneses terével találkozáskor kialakítja a magnetoszférát.



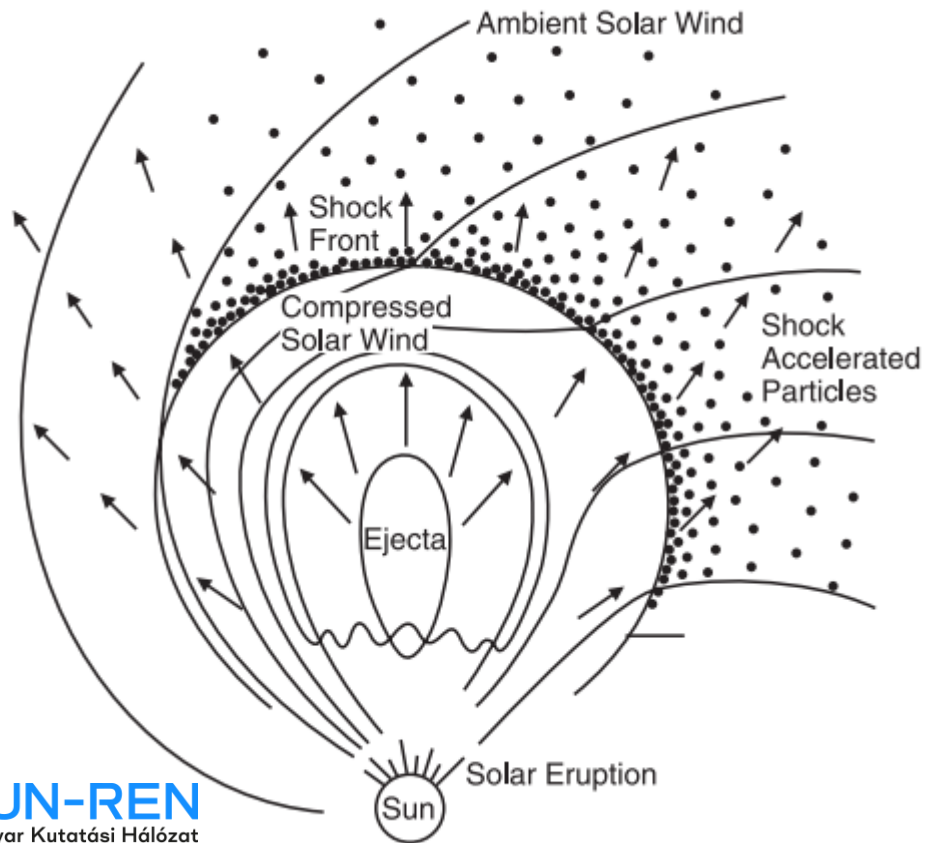
Két fő típusa van: gyors és lassú napszél. Ezek összetételükben, paramétereikben is különböznek.



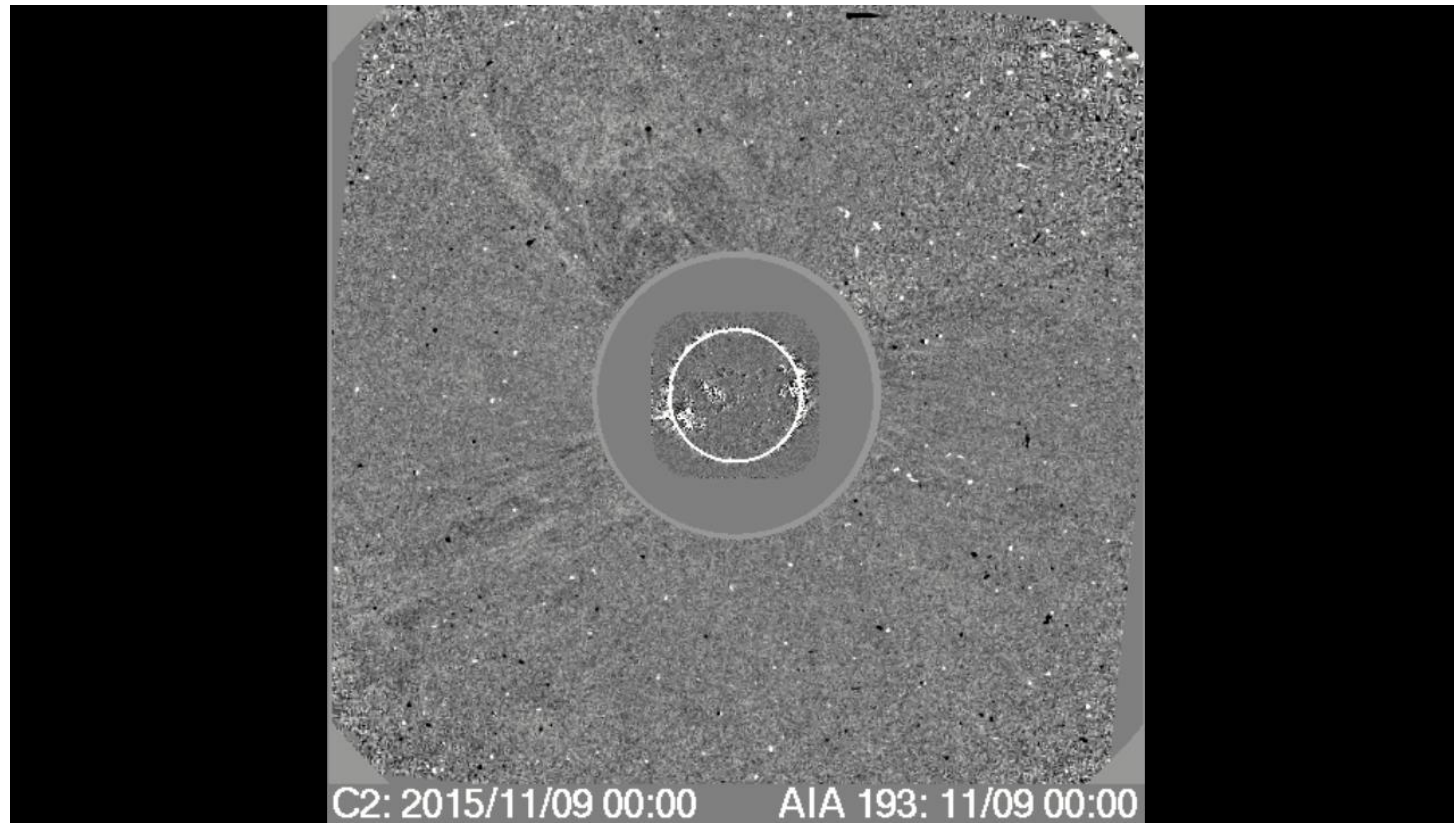
	slow wind	fast wind
V (km s^{-1})	350	750
n_e (m^{-3})	1×10^7	3×10^6
T_e (K)	1.3×10^3	1×10^5
T_p (K)	3×10^4	2×10^5
B (nT)	3	6
v_A (km s^{-1})	20	70



Koronaanyag-kidobódás: egy nagy plazmacsomag valamilyen folyamat következtében hirtelen elszakad a Naptól, mintegy robbanásszerűen elhagyva a koronát. Hosszú időn keresztül megőrzi jellegzetes gömbháj alakját.

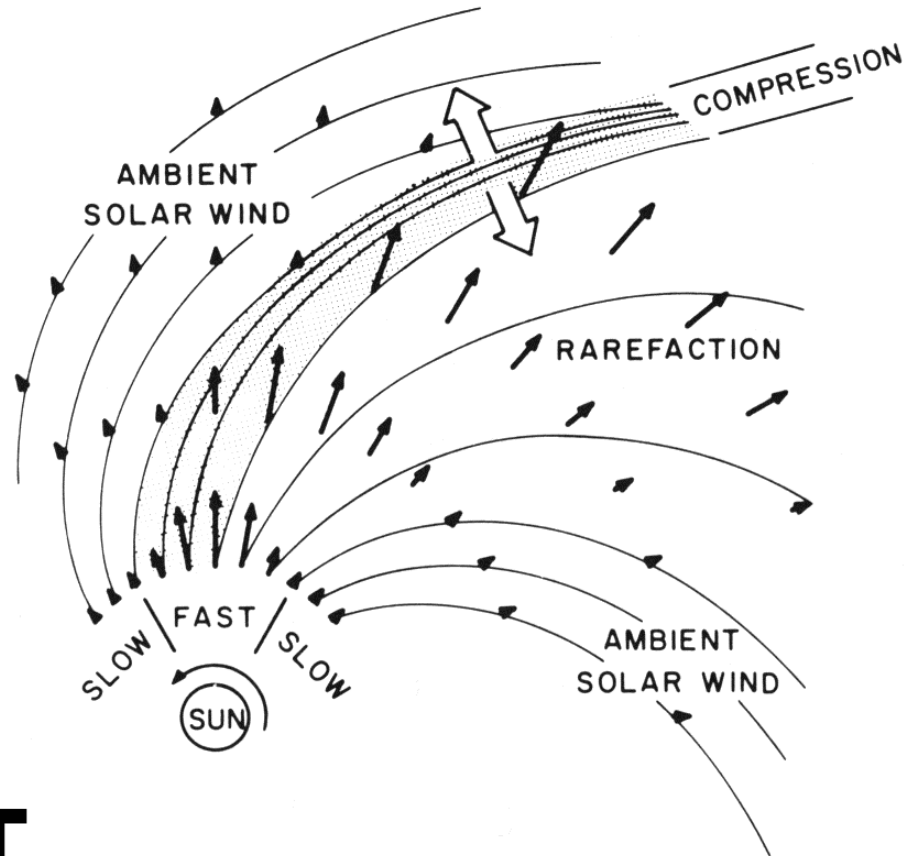


HUN-REN
Magyar Kutatási Hálózat

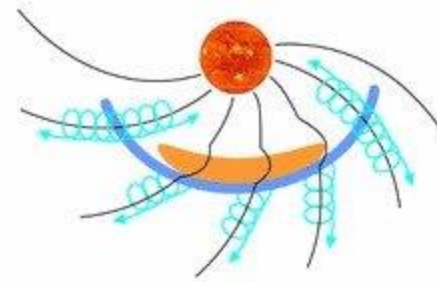


Együttforgó kölcsönhatási tartomány (CIR): a gyors napszél utoléri a lassú napszelet, de nem tudja megelőzni, lökéshullámok alakulnak ki.

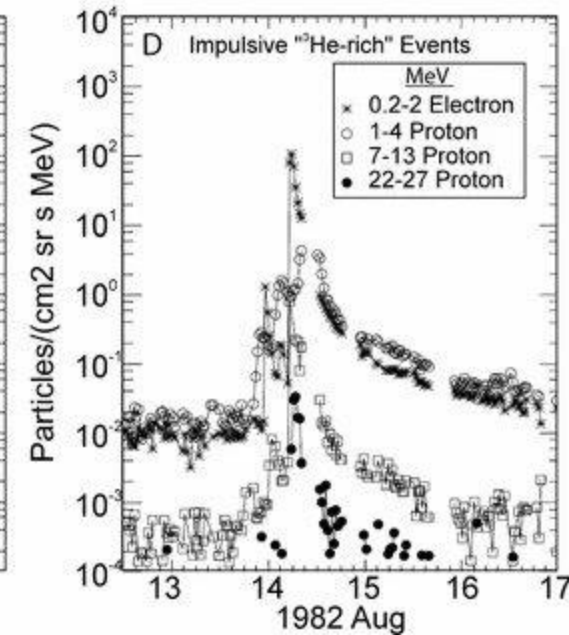
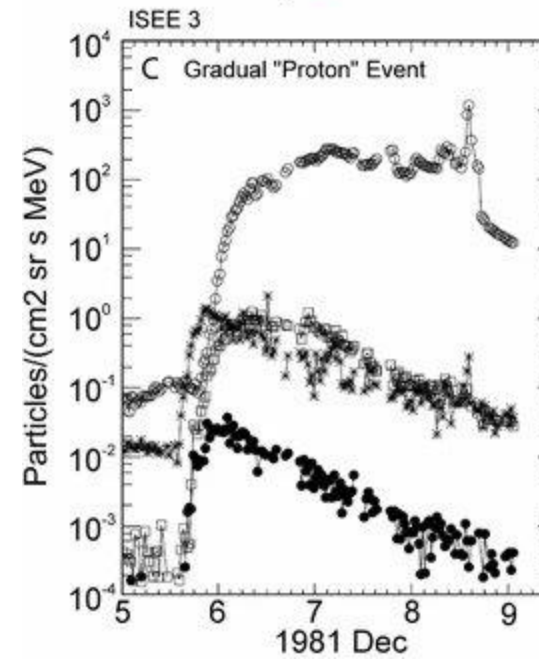
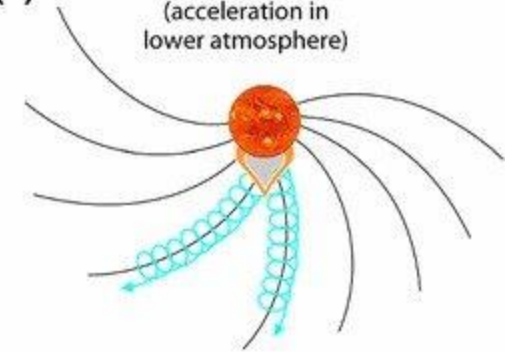
Energikus részecskék (SEP): egy CME vagy flar által gyorsított részecskék.



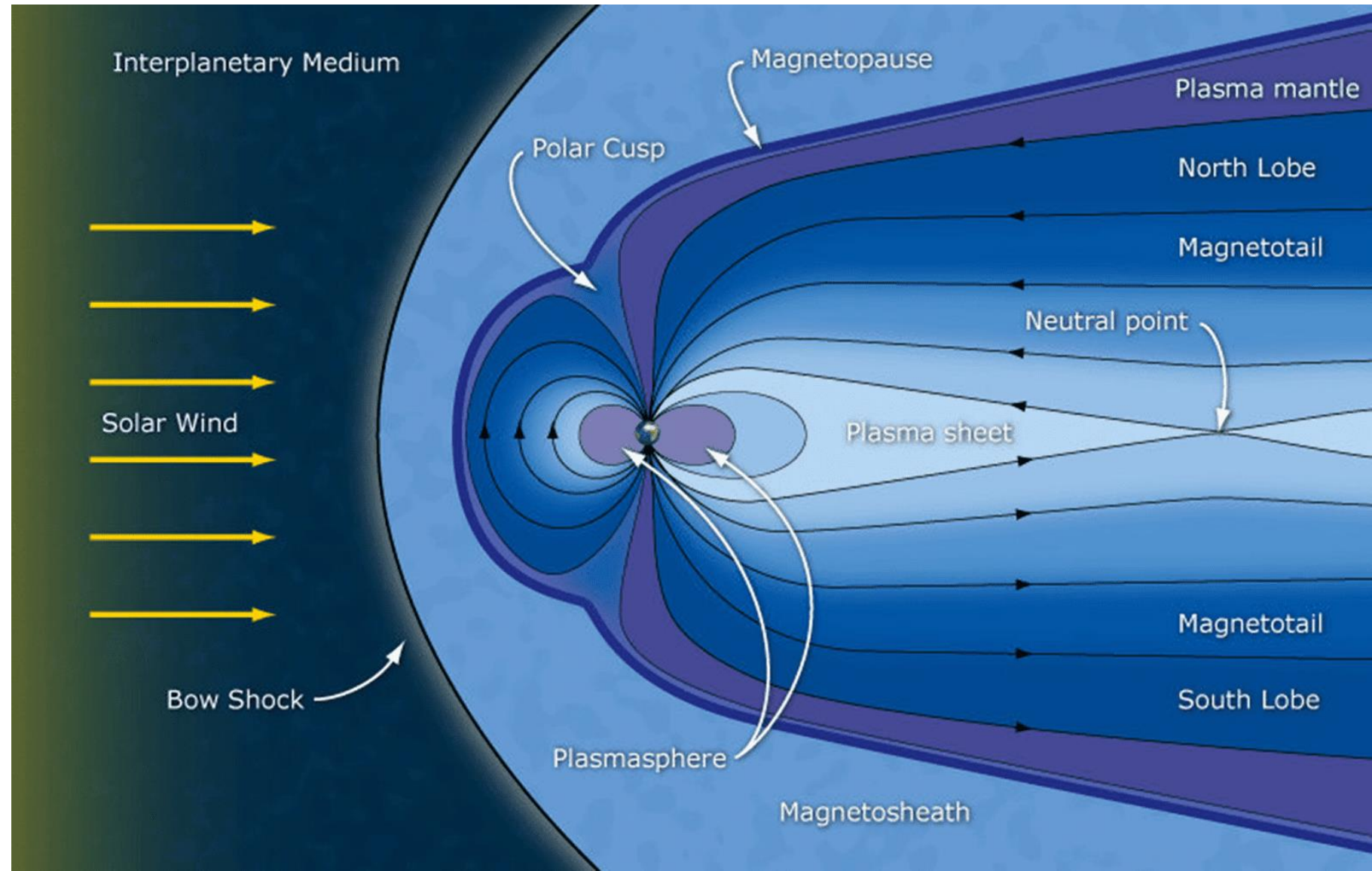
(a) Gradual SEP events (CME shocks in corona and IP space)



(b) Impulsive SEP events (acceleration in lower atmosphere)



Az a tartomány, melyet a Föld mágneses tere dominál. Több kisebb részre osztható.



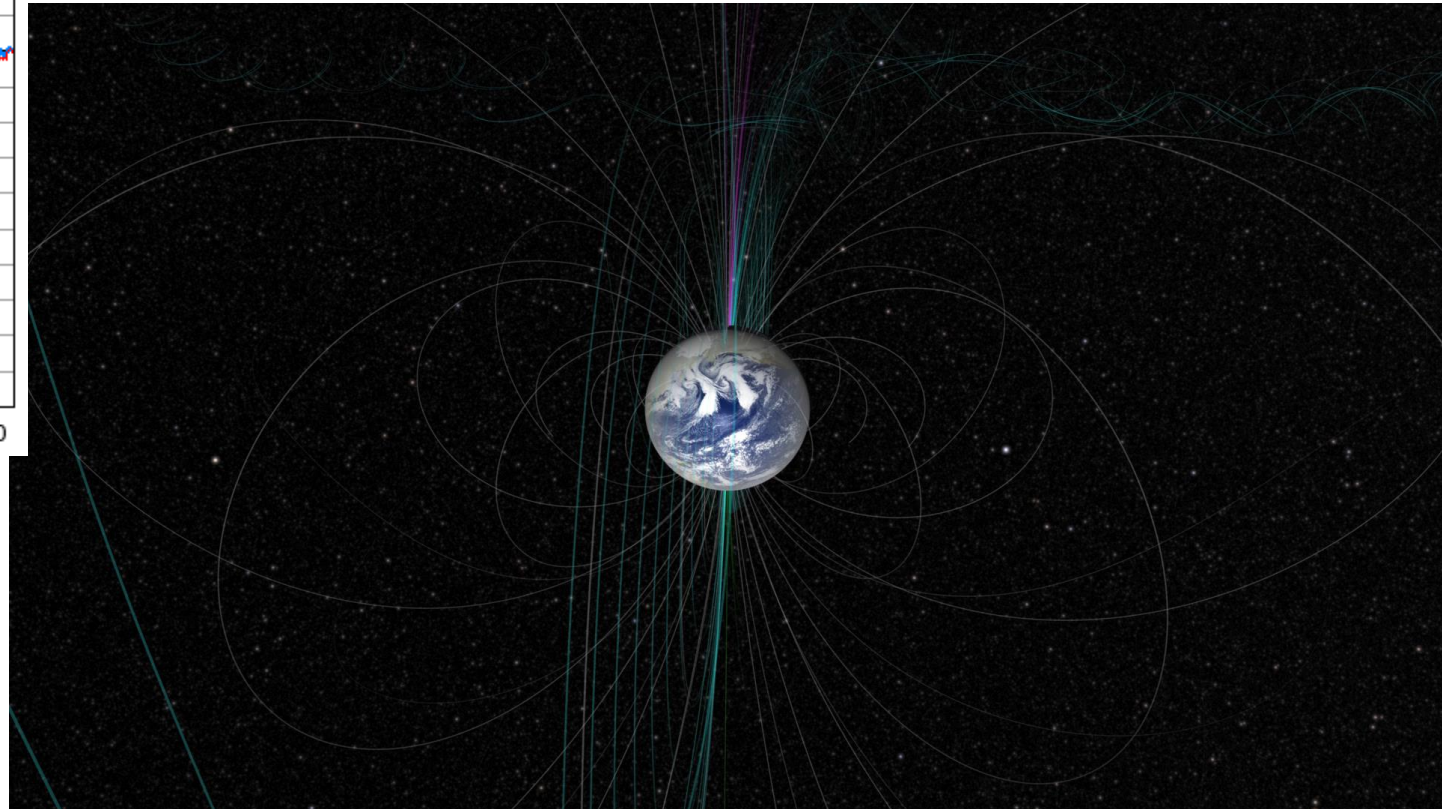
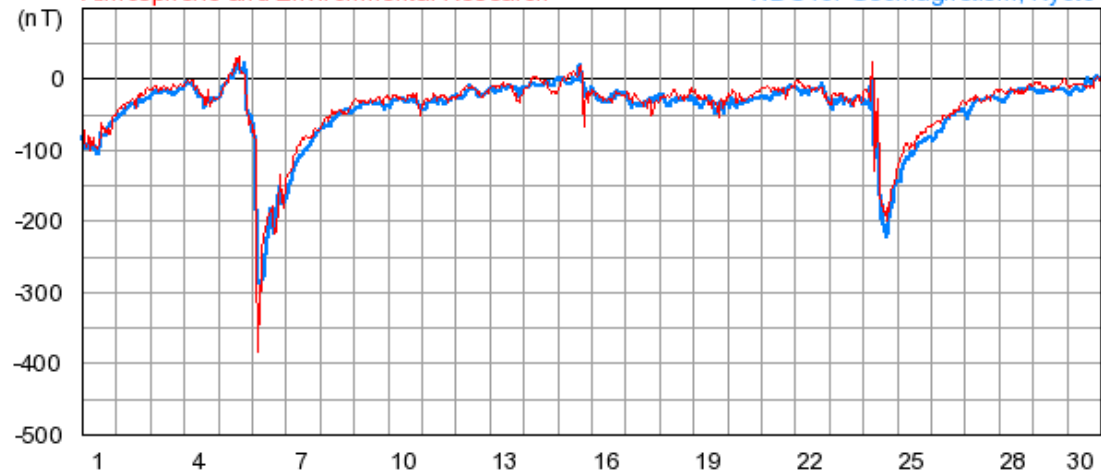
A magnetoszférában mért zavarok, melyeket a napszél okoz. Az űridőjárás földi megnyilvánulásai. Tarthatnak néhány órán vagy néhány napon át.

Erősségüket földi mérőállomások segítségével mérhetjük.

Historical Dst for November 2001

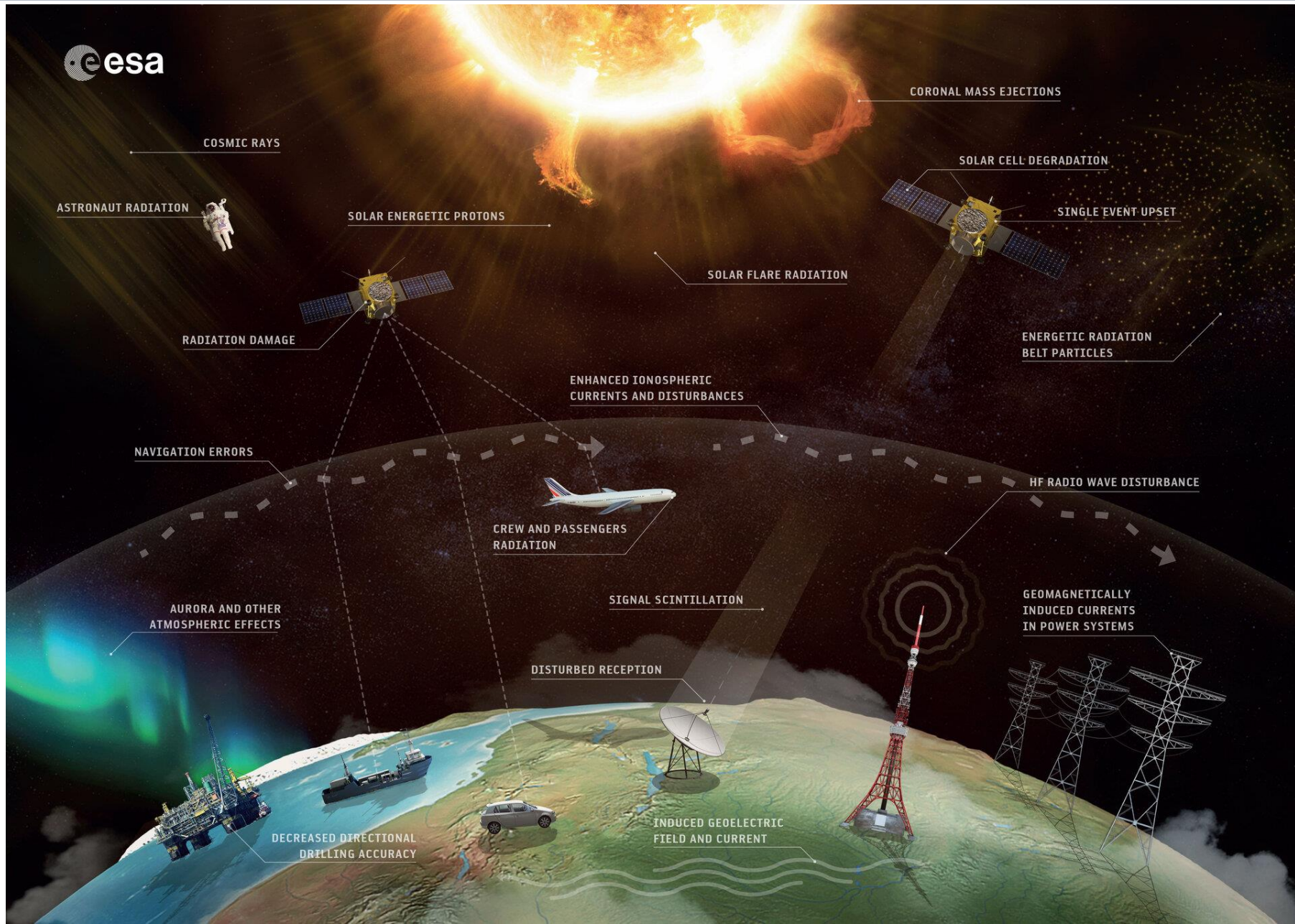
Atmospheric and Environmental Research

WDC for Geomagnetism, Kyoto



Mind technológiai, mind élettani hatásaik lehetnek, ezek alapján rangsorolhatóak.

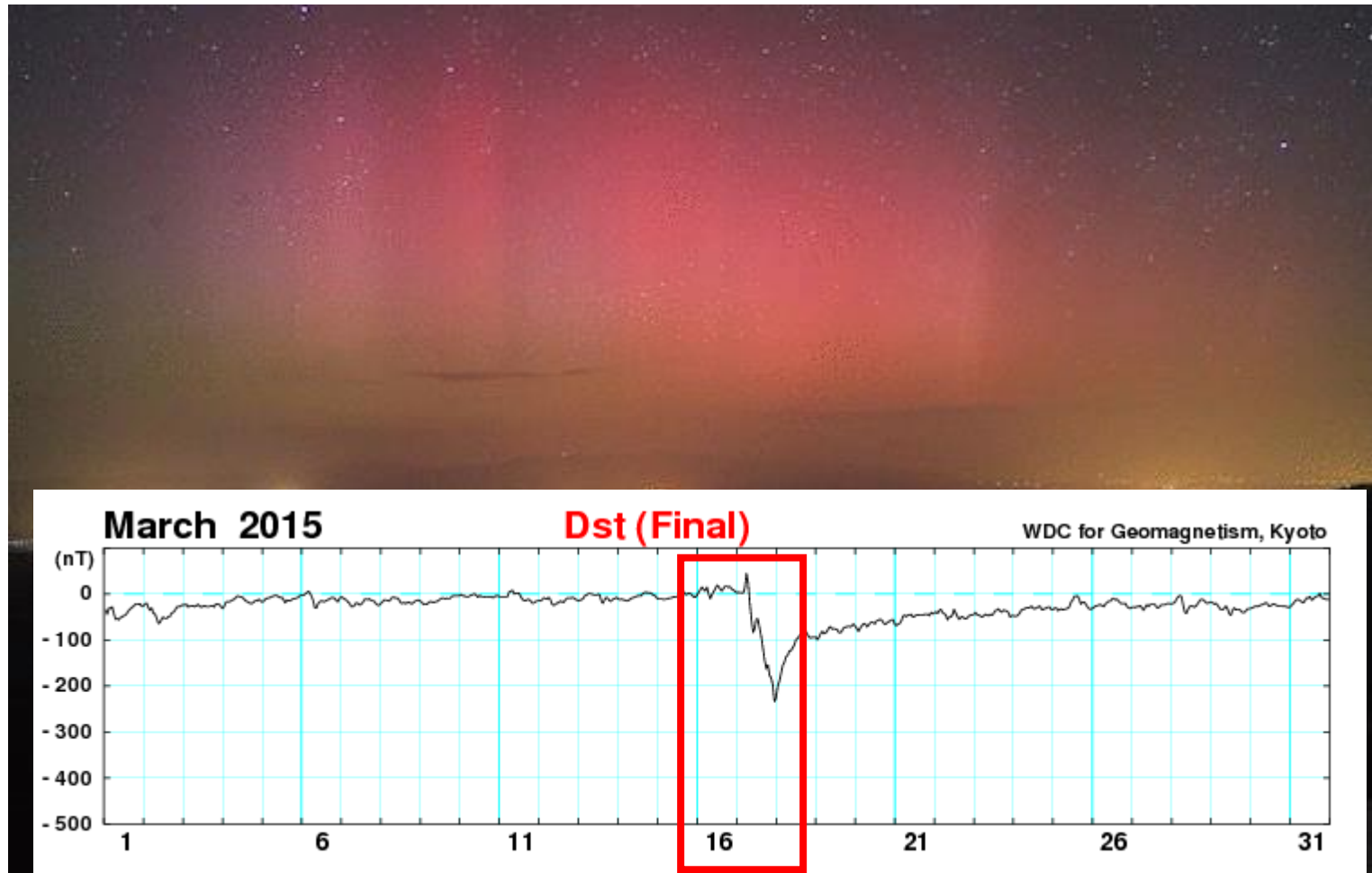
Scale	Description	Effect	Physical measure	Average Frequency (1 cycle = 11 years)
G 5	Extreme	<p>Power systems: Widespread voltage control problems and protective system problems can occur, some grid systems may experience complete collapse or blackouts. Transformers may experience damage.</p> <p>Spacecraft operations: May experience extensive surface charging, problems with orientation, uplink/downlink and tracking satellites.</p> <p>Other systems: Pipeline currents can reach hundreds of amps, HF (high frequency) radio propagation may be impossible in many areas for one to two days, satellite navigation may be degraded for days, low-frequency radio navigation can be out for hours, and aurora has been seen as low as Florida and southern Texas (typically 40° geomagnetic lat.).</p>	Kp = 9	4 per cycle (4 days per cycle)
G 4	Severe	<p>Power systems: Possible widespread voltage control problems and some protective systems will mistakenly trip out key assets from the grid.</p> <p>Spacecraft operations: May experience surface charging and tracking problems, corrections may be needed for orientation problems.</p> <p>Other systems: Induced pipeline currents affect preventive measures, HF radio propagation sporadic, satellite navigation degraded for hours, low-frequency radio navigation disrupted, and aurora has been seen as low as Alabama and northern California (typically 45° geomagnetic lat.).</p>	Kp = 8, including a 9-	100 per cycle (60 days per cycle)
G 3	Strong	<p>Power systems: Voltage corrections may be required, false alarms triggered on some protection devices.</p> <p>Spacecraft operations: Surface charging may occur on satellite components, drag may increase on low-Earth-orbit satellites, and corrections may be needed for orientation problems.</p> <p>Other systems: Intermittent satellite navigation and low-frequency radio navigation problems may occur, HF radio may be intermittent, and aurora has been seen as low as Illinois and Oregon (typically 50° geomagnetic lat.).</p>	Kp = 7	200 per cycle (130 days per cycle)
G 2	Moderate	<p>Power systems: High-latitude power systems may experience voltage alarms, long-duration storms may cause transformer damage.</p> <p>Spacecraft operations: Corrective actions to orientation may be required by ground control; possible changes in drag affect orbit predictions.</p> <p>Other systems: HF radio propagation can fade at higher latitudes, and aurora has been seen as low as New York and Idaho (typically 55° geomagnetic lat.).</p>	Kp = 6	600 per cycle (360 days per cycle)
G 1	Minor	<p>Power systems: Weak power grid fluctuations can occur.</p> <p>Spacecraft operations: Minor impact on satellite operations possible.</p> <p>Other systems: Migratory animals are affected at this and higher levels; aurora is commonly visible at high latitudes (northern Michigan and Maine).</p>	Kp = 5	1700 per cycle (900 days per cycle)



2015.03.17 Dobogókő – a sarki fényt ilyen alacsony szélességen szintén mágneses vihar okozza.



2015.03.17 Dobogókő – a sarki fényt ilyen alacsony szélességen szintén mágneses vihar okozza.



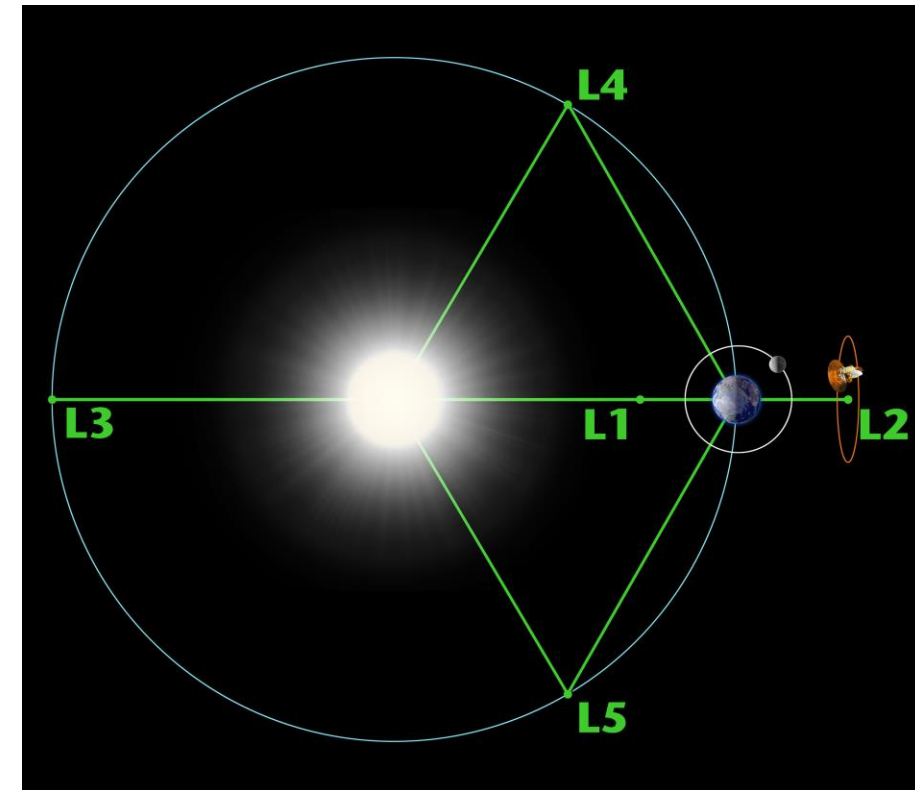
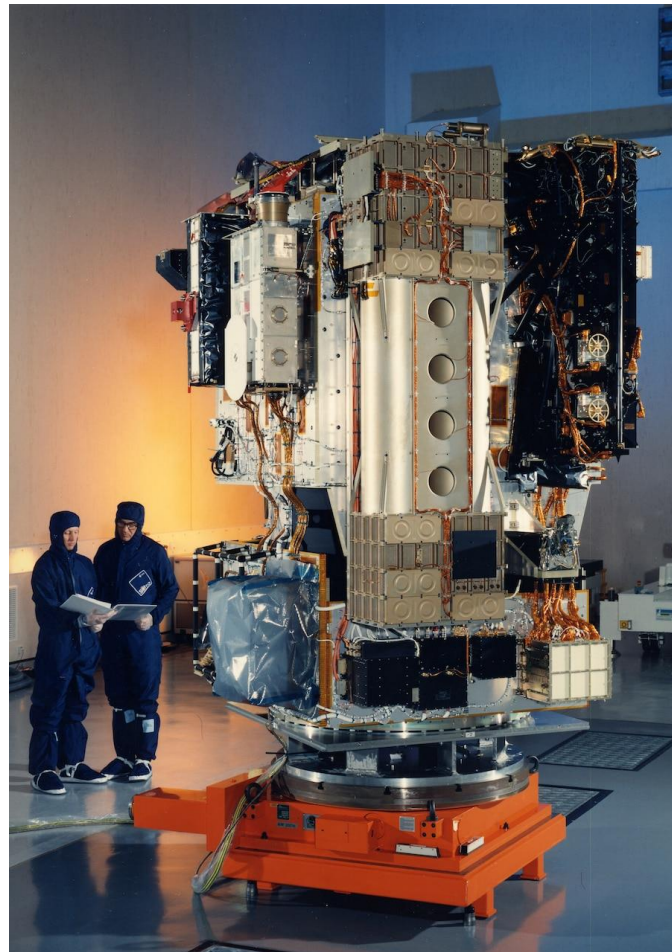
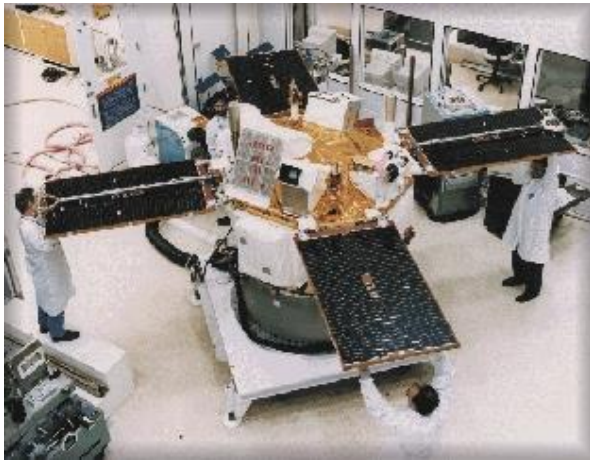
Már említettük a mágneses viharok erősségének mérését, azonban ez a legutolsó lépés az űridőjárás megnyilvánulásainak sorában. Ha előrejelzést szeretnénk készíteni, ennél korábbi állapotokról kell információt szereznünk.

- Mérhetjük a napszél paramétereit űrszondák segítségével.
- Monitorozhatjuk a tranziens eseményeket képalkotó műszerek segítségével.
- Megfigyelhetjük az ionosféra állapotának változásait.

A Föld és Nap közötti plazmában keringve mérhetik a plazma sebességét, hőmérsékletét, nyomását, a mágneses tér erősségét, és a plazma összetételét is.

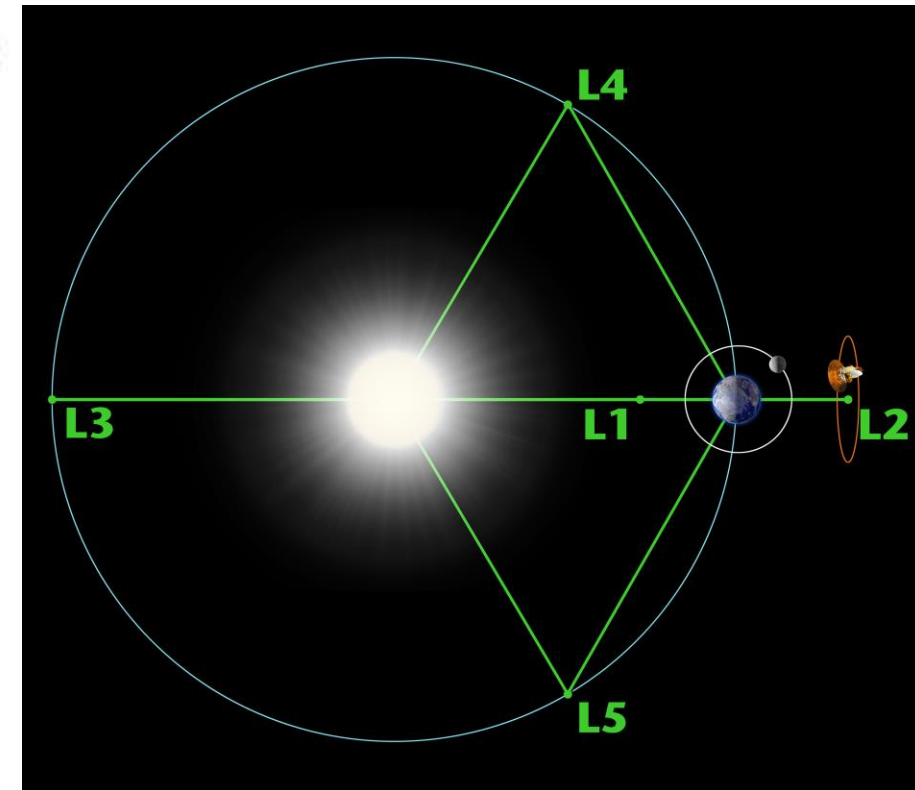
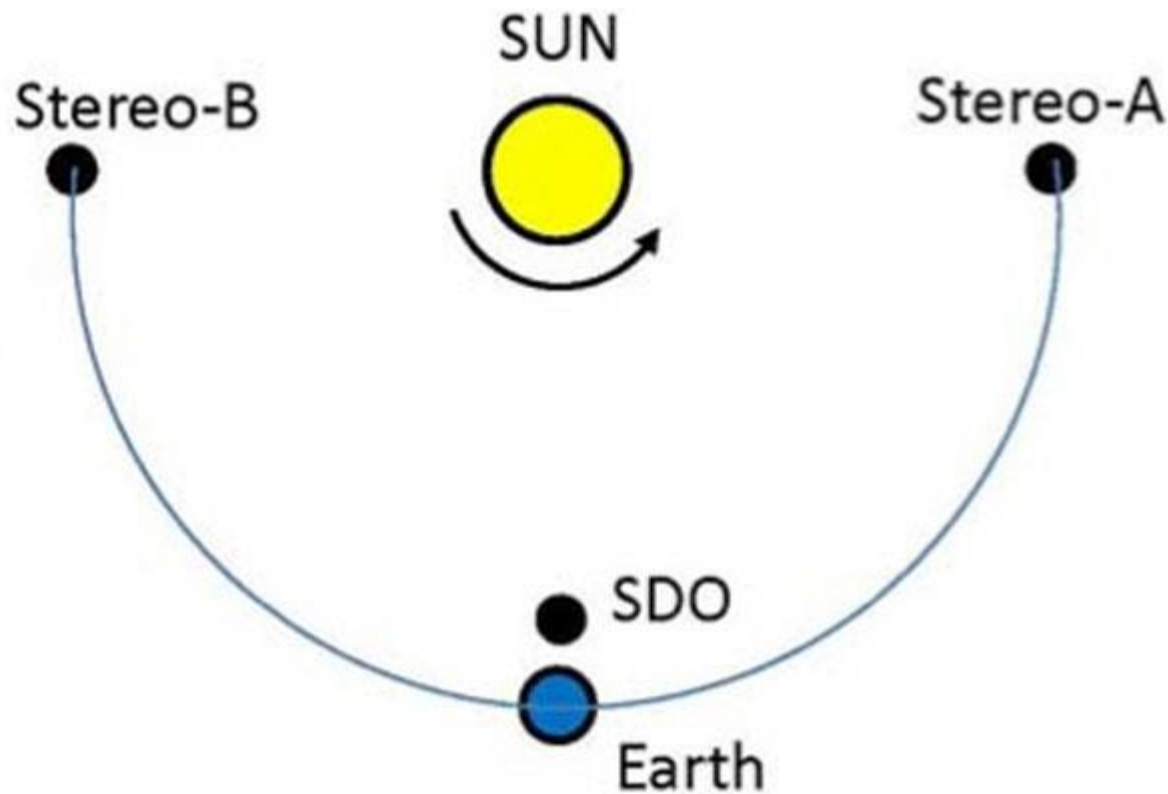
Kifejezetten űridőjárás monitorozására több űrszonda is található az L1 pontban:

- DSCOVR
- SOHO 
- WIND
- ACE 

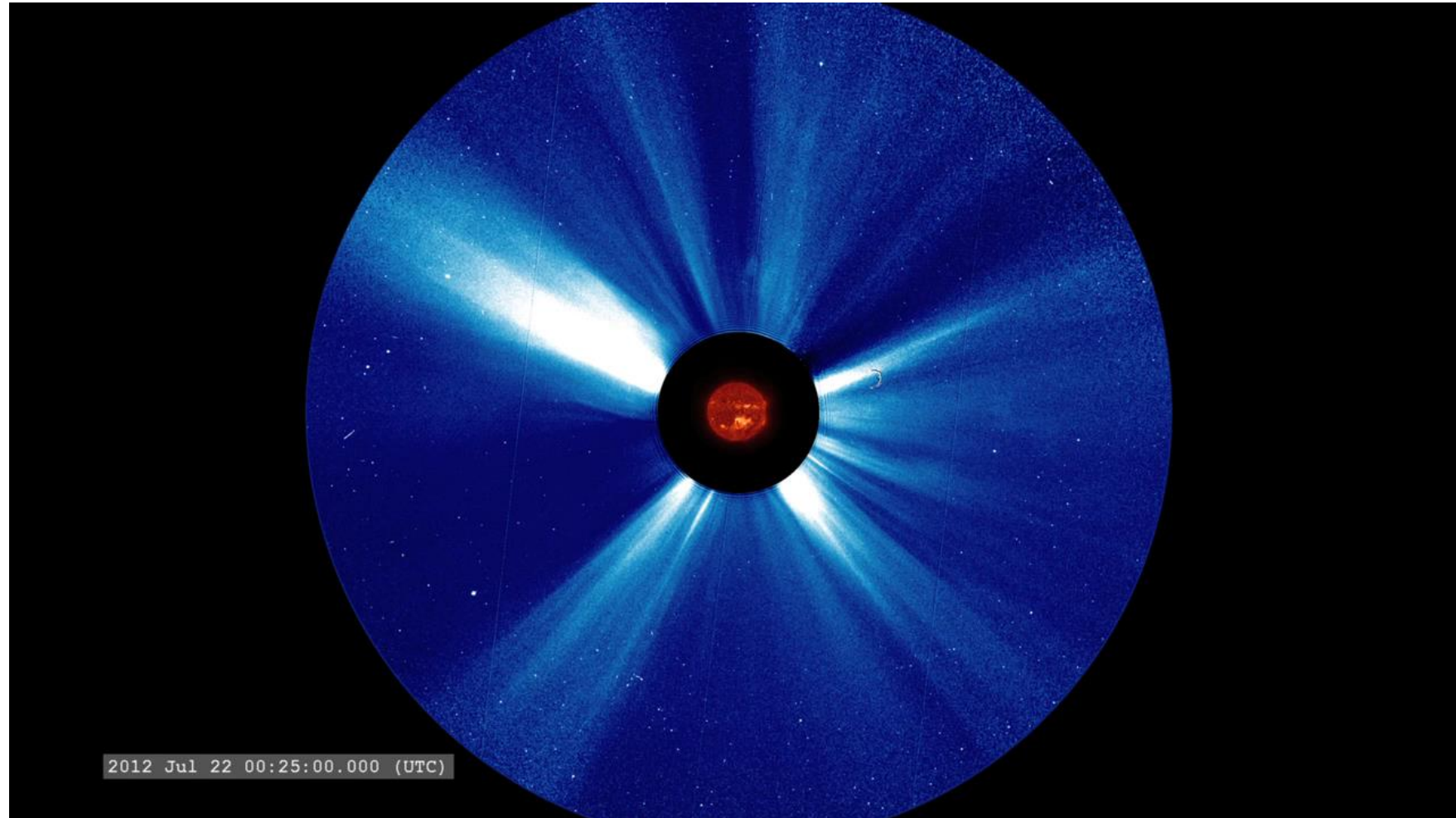
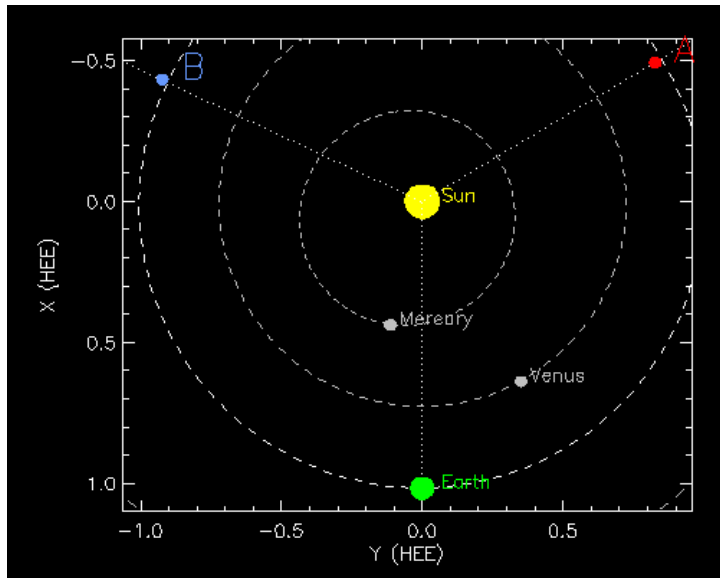


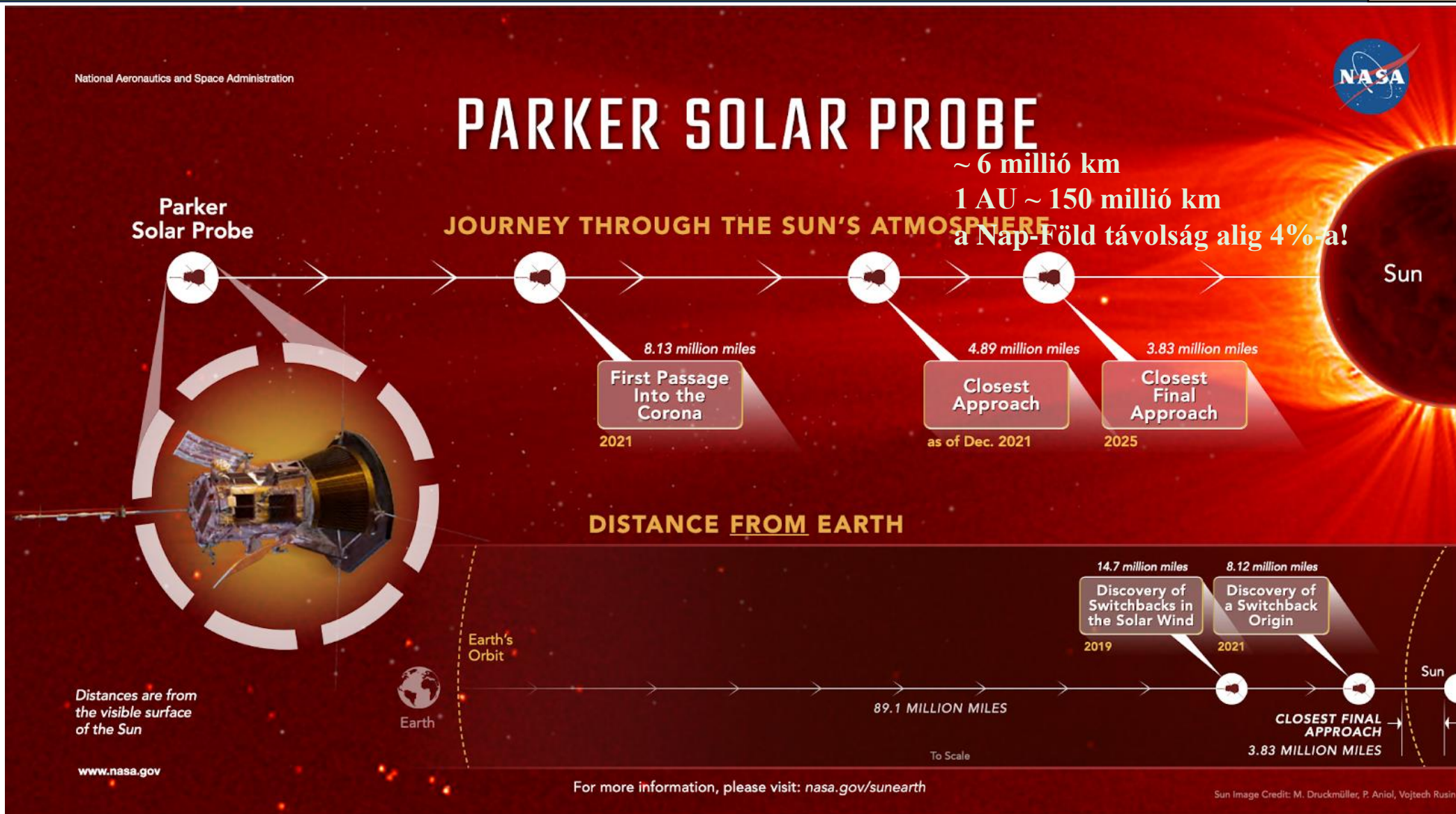
Az L5 pontban mérve előrejelezhetünk – hiszen a Nap ~27 nap alatt tesz meg egy fordulatot, az L5 pontot pedig hamarabb éri el az egy adott napfelszíni forrásból származó napszél, mint Földünket.

STEREO A & B – több szemszögből figyelhetjük a Nap felszínének változásait!

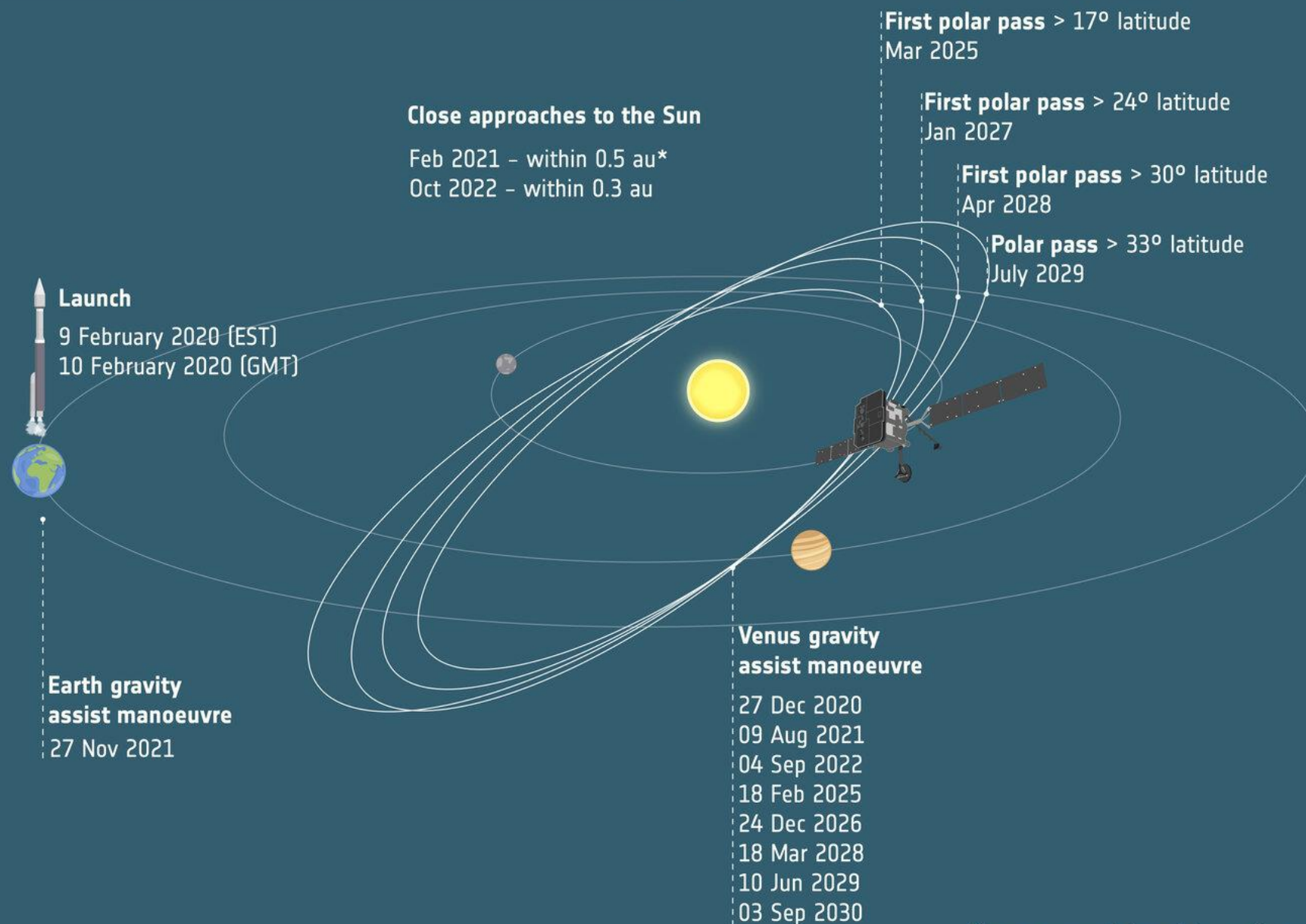


Koronakidobódás a STEREO A szemszögéből





SOLAR ORBITER JOURNEY AROUND THE SUN



300 million km

Maximum distance between Earth and Solar Orbiter

16.5 min

Maximum time for a radio signal to travel one way between Earth and Solar Orbiter

22 orbits

around the Sun

Nov 2021

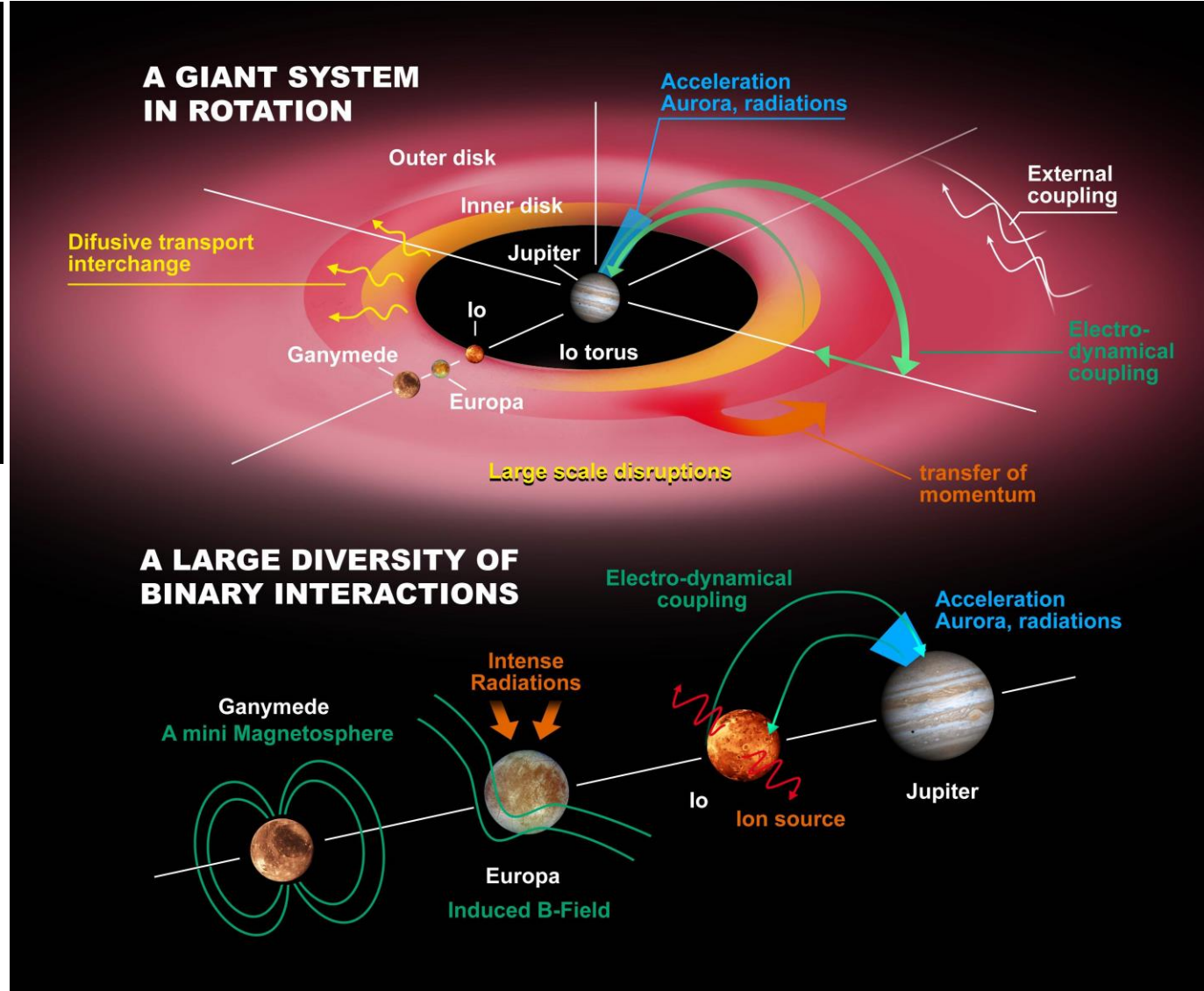
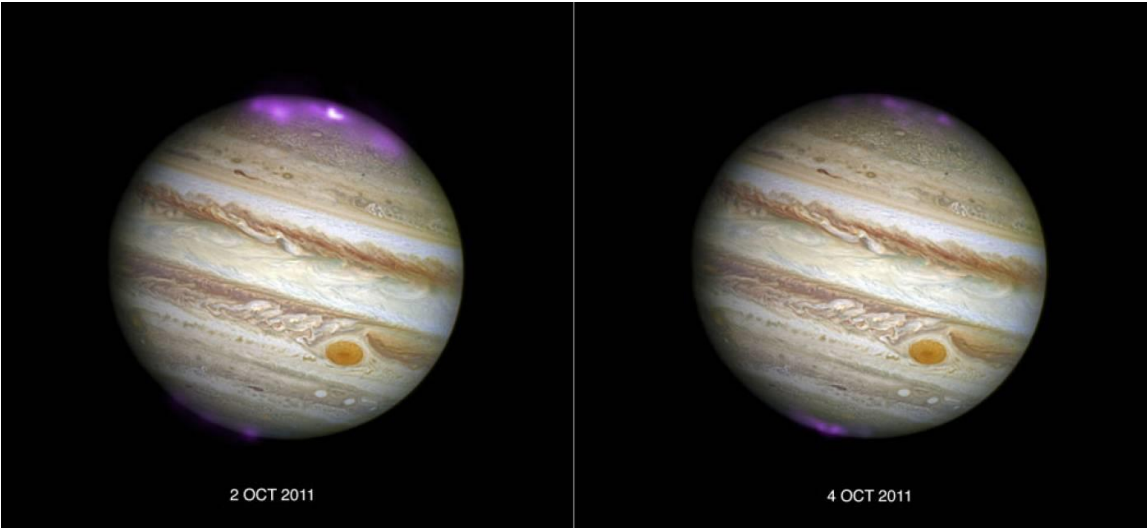
Start of main mission

Dec 2026

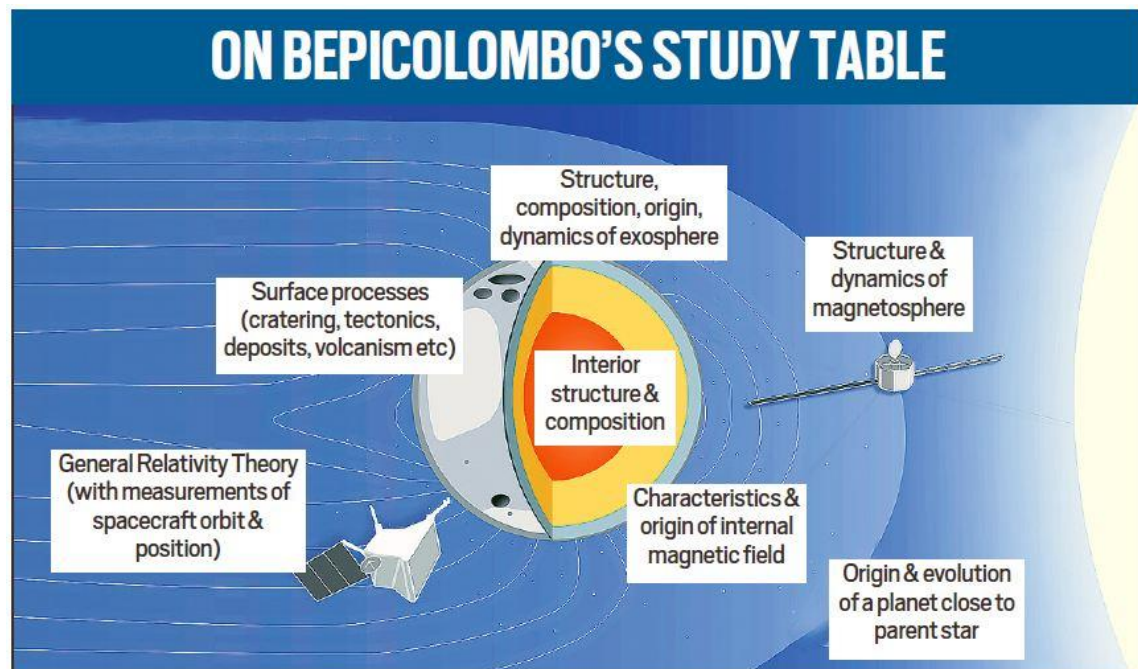
Expected start of extended mission

*1 au = average distance between Sun and Earth (149 597 870 700 m)

JUICE: idén indították, a Jupitert veszi célba, 2031-re fog odaérni.



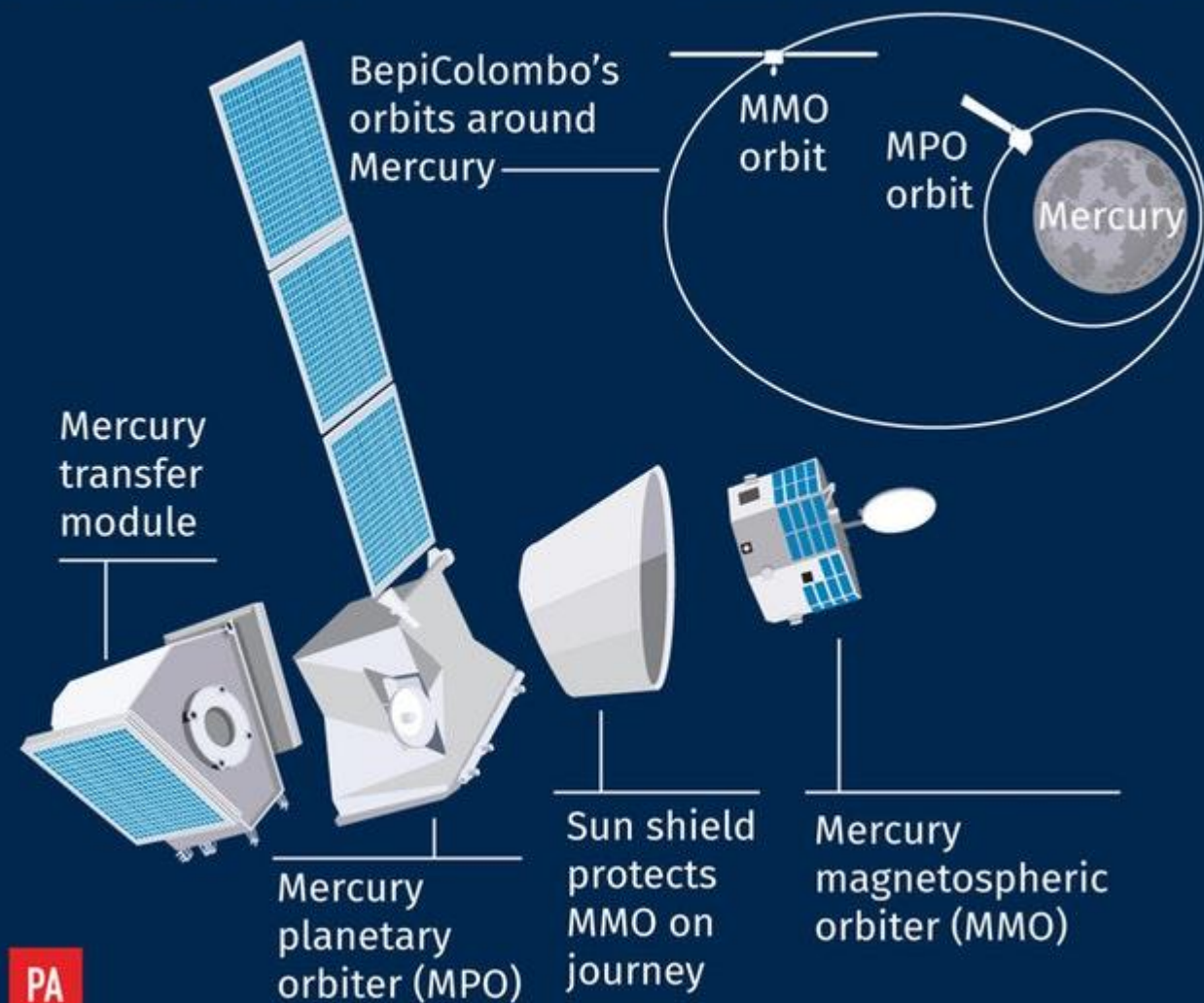
BepiColombo: Merkúr vizsgálata.



BepiColombo spacecraft

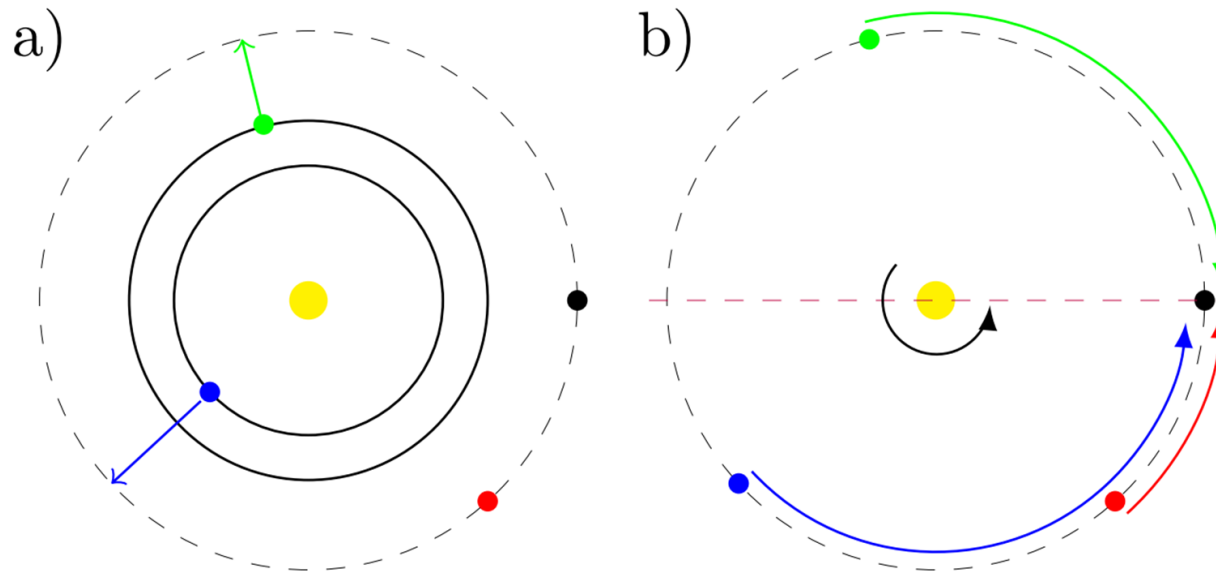
Launch: Oct 20 2018

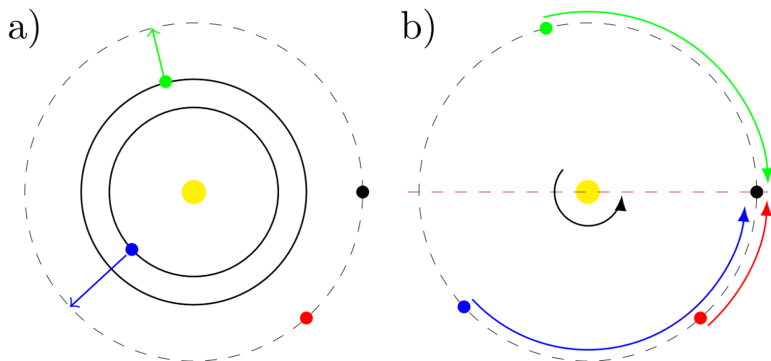
Arrives Mercury: Dec 25 2025



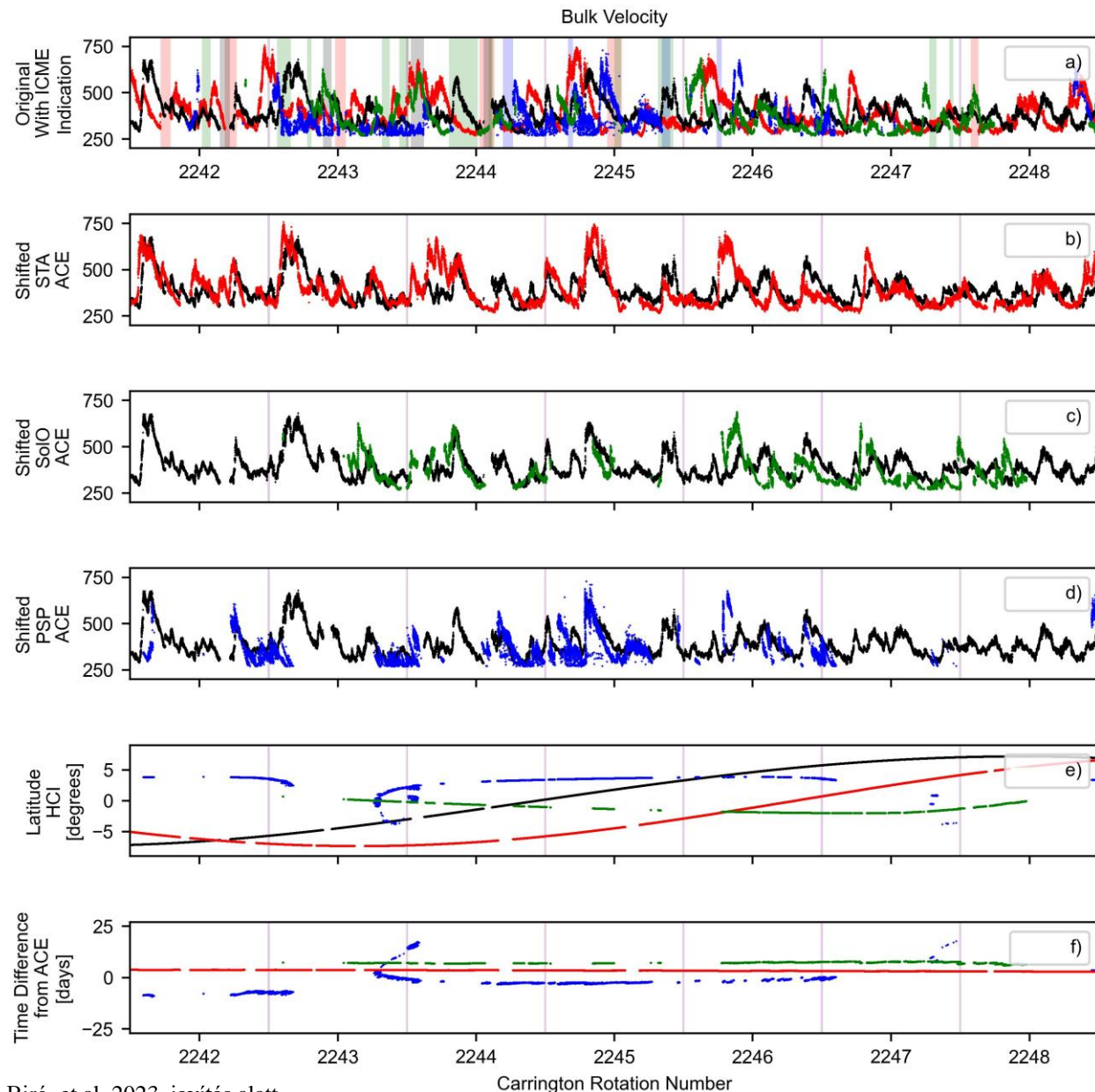
Napszélpropagációs módszerek fejlesztése – azt szeretnénk vizsgálni, hogy hogyan lehet űrszondák mérései alapján meghatározni a Földhöz érkező napszélparamétereket, ez alapján akár előrejezést is adni.

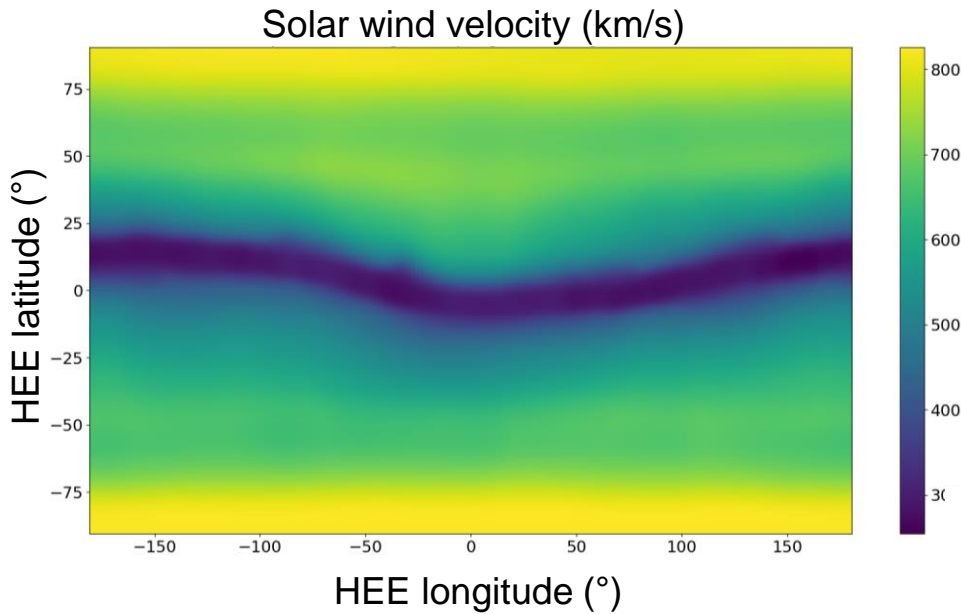
- ballisztikus módszer



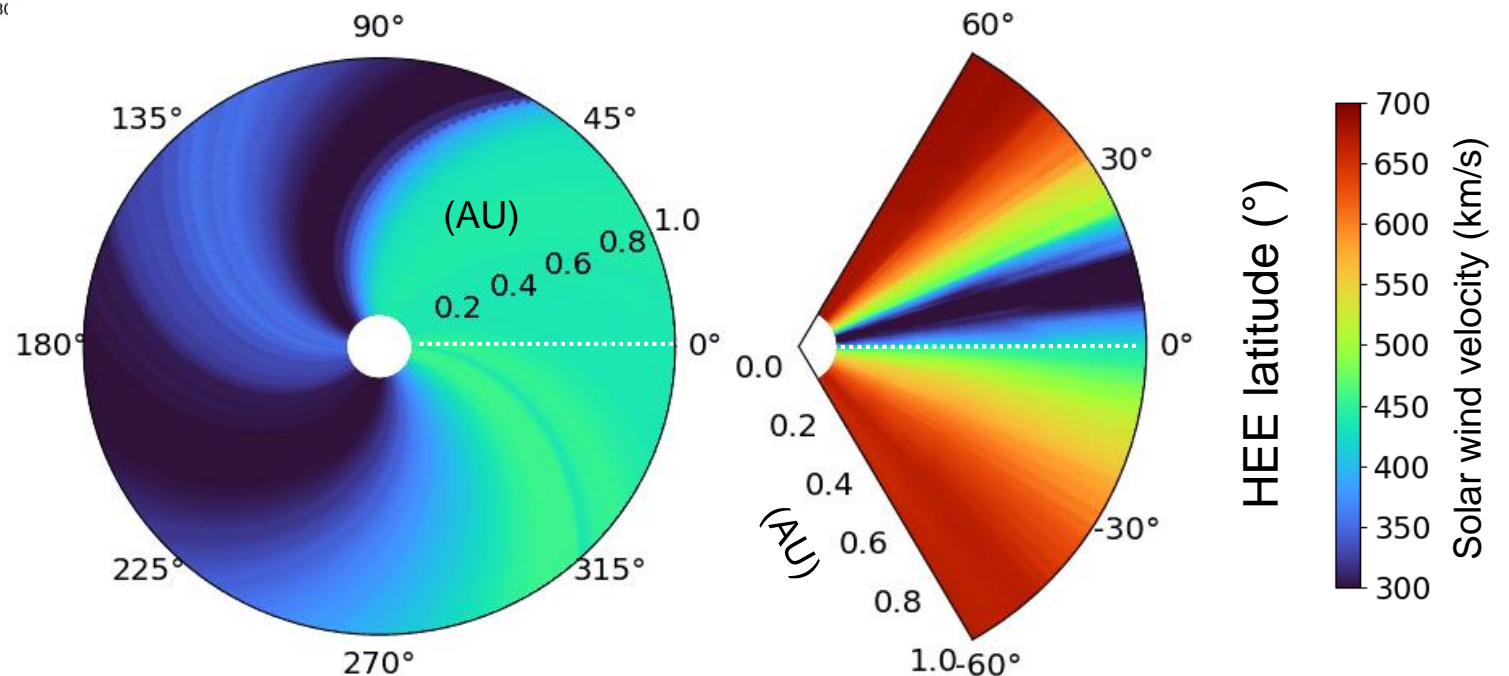


Több űrszonda napszélesség mérési adatainak összehasonlítása L1-beli űrszonda adataival – térbeli szeparáció hatásának vizsgálata, ennek beépítése propagációs algoritmusokba.

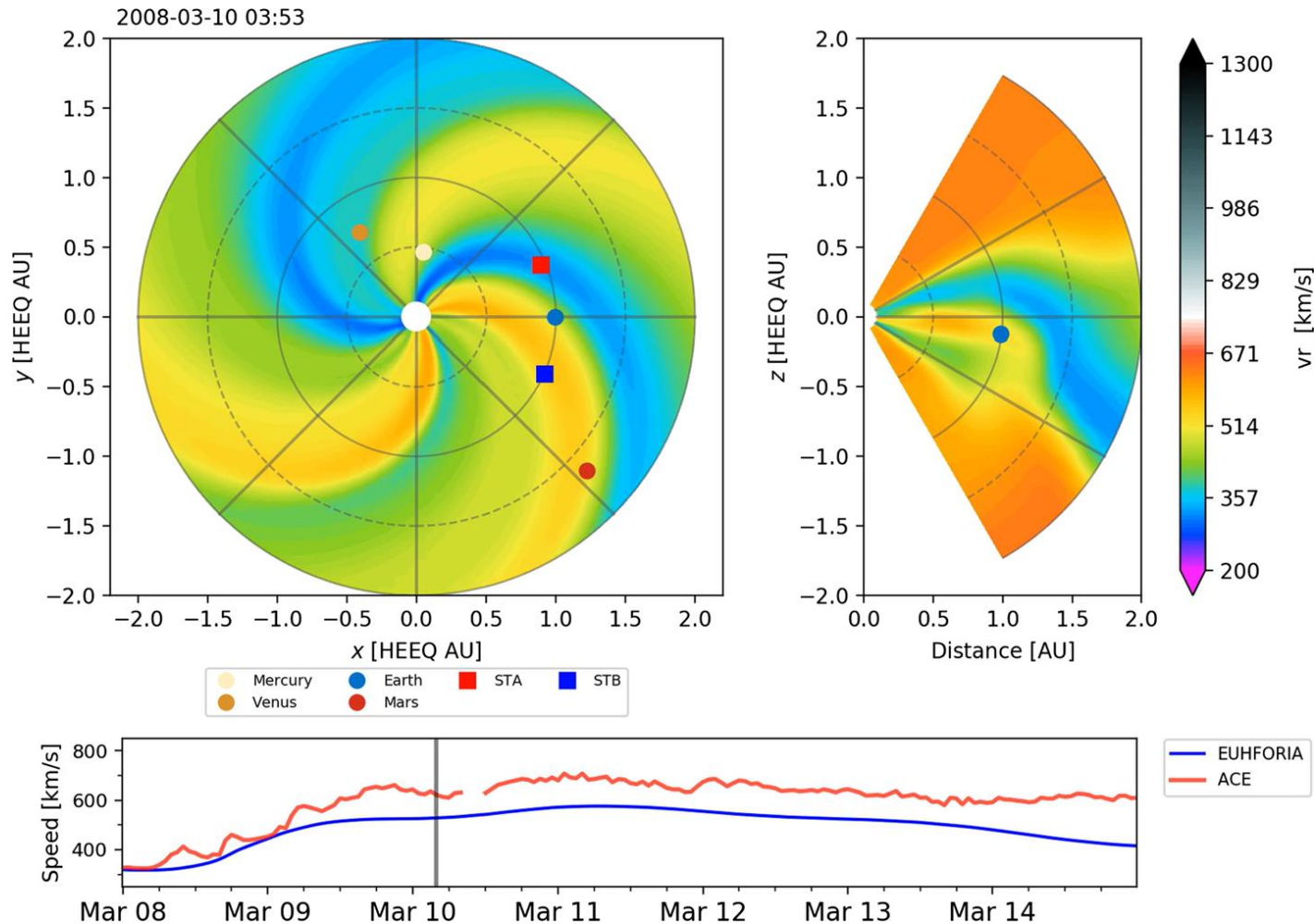




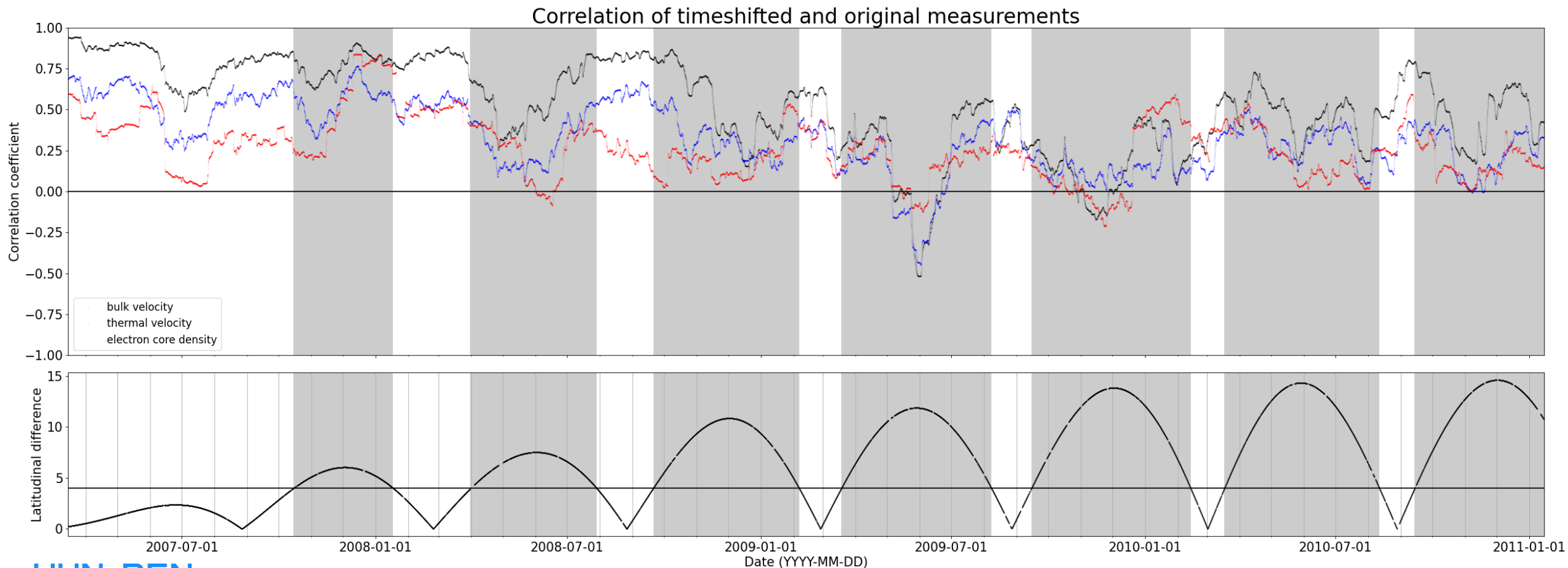
Nyomáskorrekció alkalmazása együttforgó kölcsönhatási tartományoknál – a ballisztikus módszer sajátossága, hogy a gyors napszél meg tudja előzni a lassú napszelet.



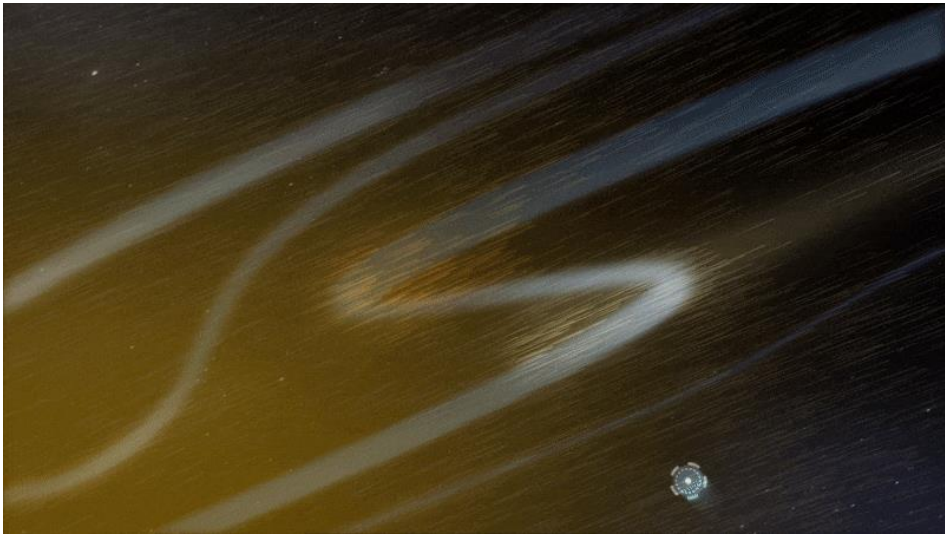
Használhatunk ún. MHD-modelleket is különböző vizsgálatokra. Ilyen például az EUPHORIA és a BATS-R-US.



Napszél előrejelzés tekintetében fontos vizsgálni a napszél térbeli és időbeli állandóságát, a különböző struktúrák élettartamát.

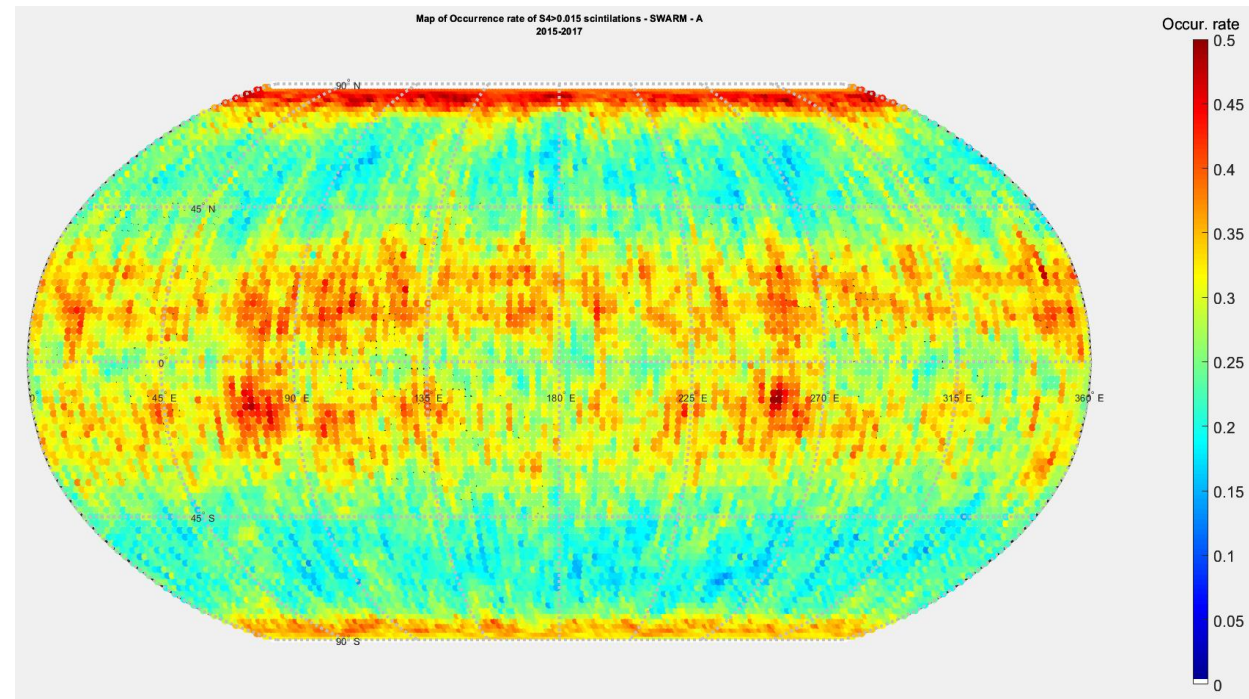


Ezen kívül csoportunk tagjai üstököskutatással, a BepiColombo méréseinek feldolgozásával, a nagybolygók és azok környezetének tanulmányozásával, és az ionoszféra állapotának vizsgálatával is foglalkoznak.



mágneses switchback események a Parker Solar Probe méréseiben

szcintilláció előfordulási gyakorisága műholdas mérési adatok alapján



**Köszönöm szépen a
figyelmet!**