



COMESEP: bridging the gap between the SEP, CME, and terrestrial effects scientific communities

Norma Crosby (1), Astrid Veronig (2), Luciano Rodriguez (3), Bojan Vrsnak (4), Susanne Vennerstrøm (5), Olga Malandraki (6), Silvia Dalla (7), and Nandita Srivastava (8)

(1) Royal Belgian Institute for Space Aeronomy, Brussels, Belgium (norma.crosby@oma.be), (2) University of Graz, Austria, (3) Royal Observatory of Belgium, Belgium, (4) HVAR Observatory, Faculty of Geodesy - University of Zagreb, Croatia, (5) Technical University of Denmark, Denmark, (6) IAASARS, National Observatory of Athens, Greece, (7) University of Central Lancashire, UK, (8) Udaipur Solar Observatory, India

In the past there has been a tendency for the geomagnetic storm and solar energetic particle (SEP) communities to work in parallel rather than to apply a cross-disciplinary work approach specifically in regard to space weather forecasting. To provide more awareness on the existing links between these communities, as well as further bridge this gap, the three-year EU FP7 COMESEP (COronal Mass Ejections and Solar Energetic Particles: forecasting the space weather impact) project emphasized cross-collaboration between the SEP, coronal mass ejection, and terrestrial effects scientific communities. COMESEP went from basic solar-terrestrial physics research to space weather operations by developing, validating and implementing multi-purpose tools into an operational 24/7 alert service. Launched in November 2013, the COMESEP alert system provides space weather stakeholders geomagnetic storm alerts (“Event based” and “Next 24 hours”) and SEP (proton) storm alerts ($E > 10$ MeV and $E > 60$ MeV) without human intervention based on the COMESEP definition of risk. COMESEP alerts and forecasts are freely available on the COMESEP alert website (<http://www.comesep.eu/alert>), as well as disseminated by e-mail to registered users. Acknowledgement: This work has received funding from the European Commission FP7 Project COMESEP (263252).