

SPACESTORM - modelling space weather events and mitigating their effects on satellites

Nigel Meredith (1), Richard Horne (1), Sarah Glauert (1), John Isles (1), Natalia Ganushkina (2), Stepan Dubyagin (2), Ilkka Sillanpaa (2), Jean-Francois Roussel (3), Thierry Paulmier (3), Jean-Charles Mateo-Velez (3), Keith Ryden (4), Alex Hands (4), Daniel Heynderickx (5), Carlos Amiens (6), Janet Green (7), Justin Likar (8), David Pitchford (9), Richard Thorne (10), David Wade (11), and Juan Rodriguez (12)

(1) British Antarctic Survey, Cambridge, UK (nmer@bas.ac.uk), (2) Finnish Meteorological Institute, Helsinki, Finland, (3) The French Aerospace Research Laboratory (ONERA), Toulouse, France, (4) Surrey Space Centre, University of Surrey, Guildford, Surrey, UK, (5) DH Consultancy BVBA, Leuven, Belgium, (6) Joint Research Centre, Institute for the Protection and the Security of the Citizen, Ispra, Italy, (7) Space Hazards Applications LLC, Golden, Colorado, USA, (8) United Technologies Aerospace Systems, Danbury, Connecticut, USA, (9) Klostergartenstrasse 67, Leimen 54340, Germany, (10) Department of Atmospheric and Oceanic Sciences, UCLA, Los Angeles, USA, (11) Atrium Space Insurance Consortium, London, UK, (12) University of Colorado Boulder, Boulder, Colorado, USA

Changes in the space environment, ultimately driven by the Sun, can significantly affect modern technological systems both on the ground and in space. Severe space weather can damage critical infrastructure and is a potential risk to national security. SPACESTORM is an EU project to model space weather events and mitigate their effects on satellites through better mitigation guidelines, forecasting of events and experimental testing of new materials and methodologies to reduce satellite vulnerability. The principle objectives and targets of the project will be presented and progress briefly reviewed. An important part of the project is the determination of extreme space weather events using long-term satellite measurements. By applying extreme value analyses to long-term datasets from GOES, POES and Giove-A we present the 1 in 10, 1 in 50 and 1 in 100 year space weather event for relativistic electrons in geostationary orbit, energetic electrons in low Earth orbit and internal charging currents in medium Earth orbit respectively.