

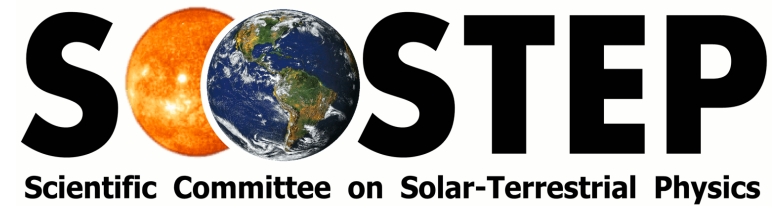
The background features a vibrant space scene. On the left, a bright orange and yellow solar flare or sun is visible. In the center, the Earth is shown with a blue and white atmosphere, surrounded by concentric blue and green lines representing magnetic field lines or plasma waves. A satellite with a gold body and blue solar panels is positioned above the Earth. The overall background is a deep red and orange color, suggesting a view from space.

An update of SCOSTEP's recent activities

**Nat Gopalswamy
(SCOSTEP Past President)**

SCOSTEP

Scientific Committee on Solar-Terrestrial Physics



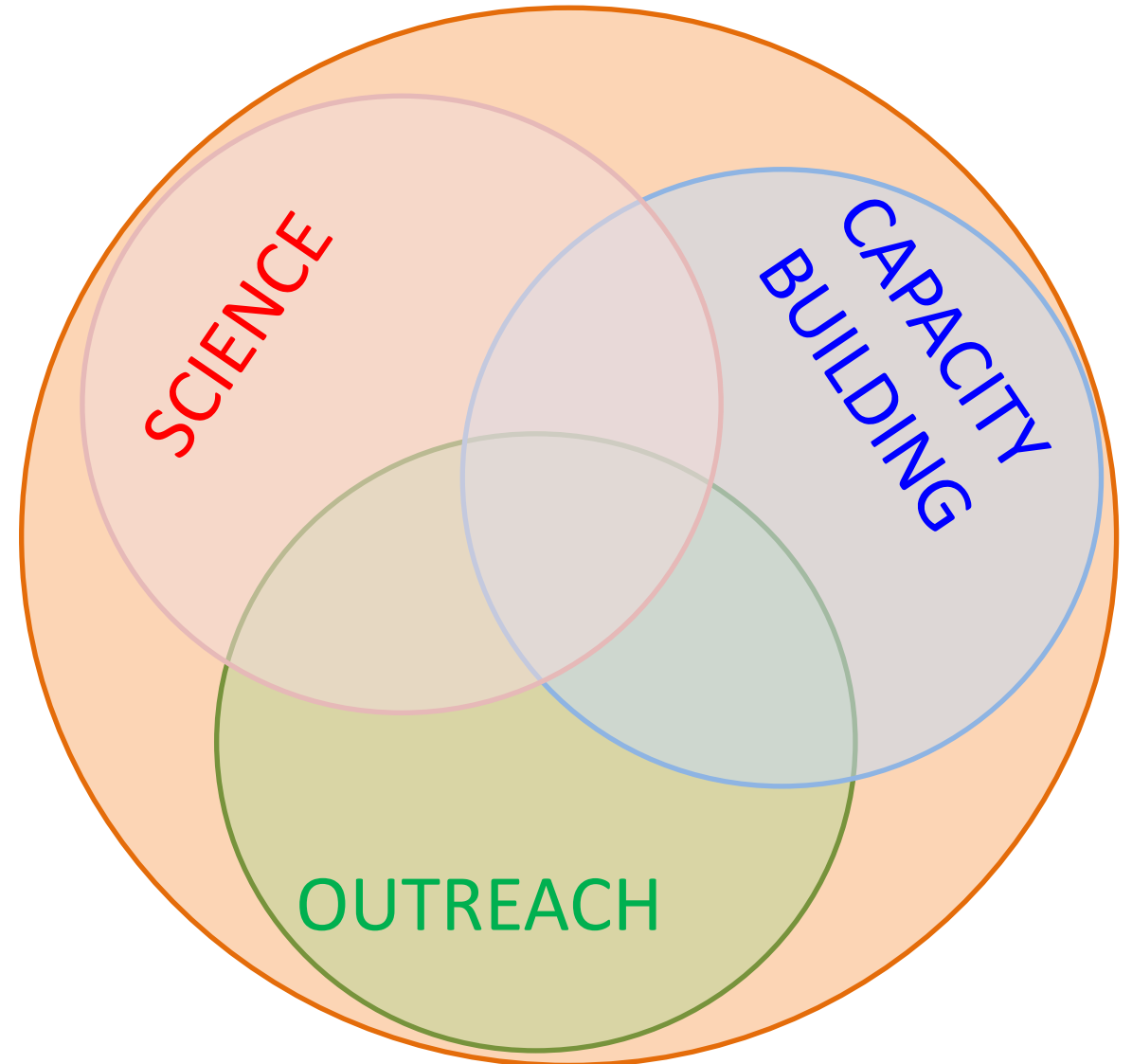
A thematic organization of the International Science Council (ISC).

Runs long-term (4-5 years) international interdisciplinary scientific programs of solar terrestrial physics since 1966

Interacts with national and international programs involving solar terrestrial physics elements

Engages in Capacity Building activities such as the Space Science Schools with UNOOSA/ISWI.

Disseminates new knowledge on the Sun-Earth System and the Sun's impact on life and society





International interdisciplinary programs in solar-terrestrial physics operated by SCOSTEP

1976-1979: **IMS** (International Magnetosphere Study)

1979-1981: **SMY** (Solar Maximum Year)

1982-1985: **MAP** (Middle Atmosphere Program)

1990-1997: **STEP** (Solar-Terrestrial Energy Program)

1998-2002: **Post-STEP** (S-RAMP, PSMOS, EPIC, and ISCS)

2004-2008: **CAWSES** (Climate and Weather of the Sun-Earth System)

2009-2013: **CAWSES-II** (Climate and Weather of the Sun-Earth System-II)

2014-2018: **VarSITI** (Variability of the Sun and Its Terrestrial Impact)

2020-2024: PRESTO (Predictability of the variable Solar-Terrestrial Coupling)

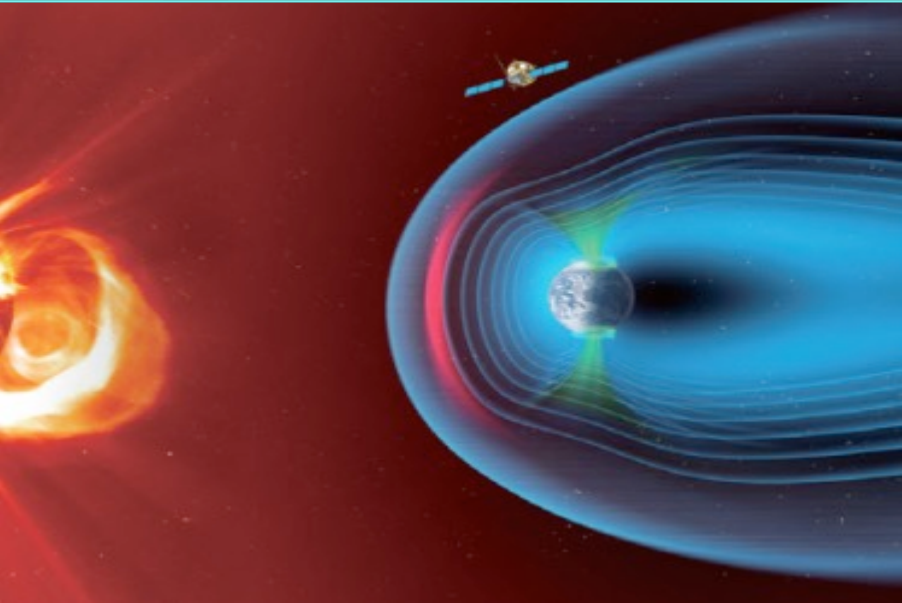


SCOSTEP's international program in 2020-2024

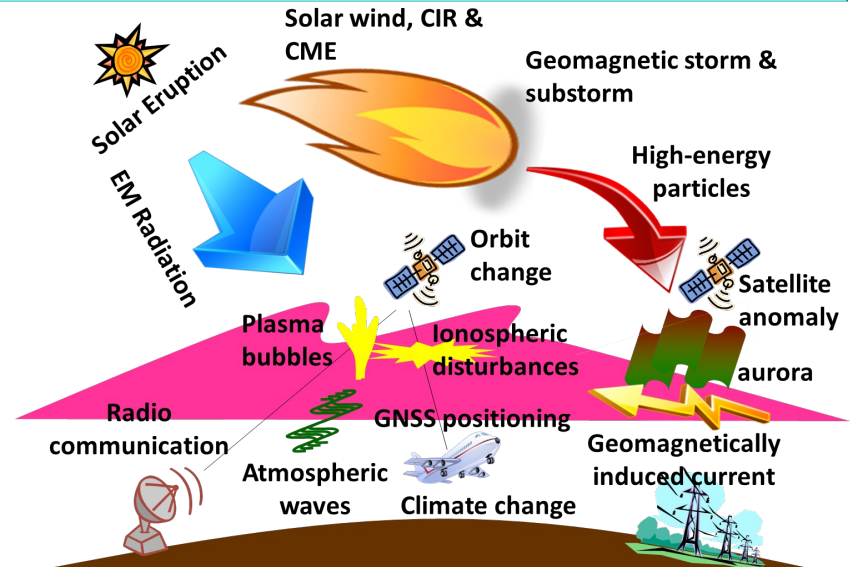
PRESTO: Predictability of the variable Solar-Terrestrial Coupling

PRESTO identifies **predictability** of the variable solar-terrestrial coupling performance metrics through **modeling, measurements, and data analysis** and to strengthen the **communication between scientists and users**

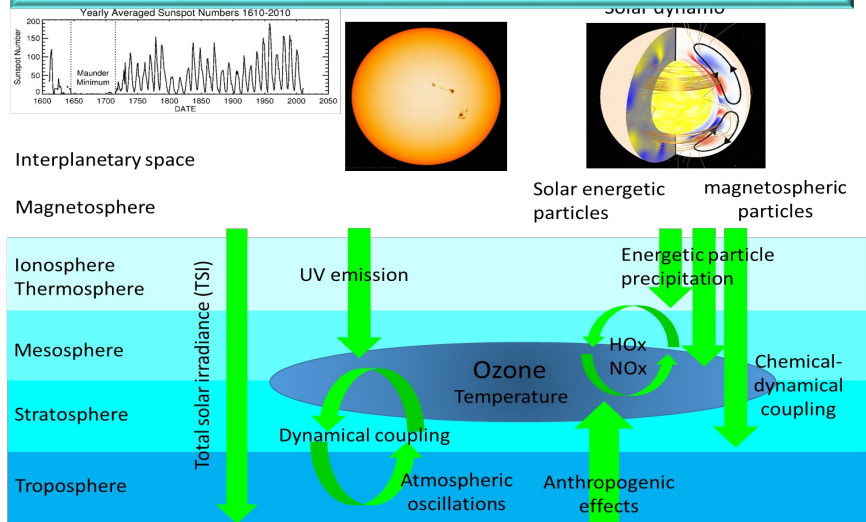
Pillar 1: Sun, interplanetary space and geospace



Pillar 2: Space weather and the Earth's atmosphere



Pillar 3: Solar activity and its influence on the climate of the Earth System



For subscription on the **SCOSTEP-all mailing list**, send e-mail to scosteprequest@bc.edu



Funding & Learning Opportunities

- **SCOSTEP/PRESTO** provides financial support for organizing international **campaigns** and **meetings** every year.
- **SCOSTEP** also provides financial support for **capacity building** activities.
- Monthly online seminars on solar terrestrial science. The recorded talks are available on **SCOSTEP Website**

15th Quadrennial Solar-Terrestrial Physics Symposium

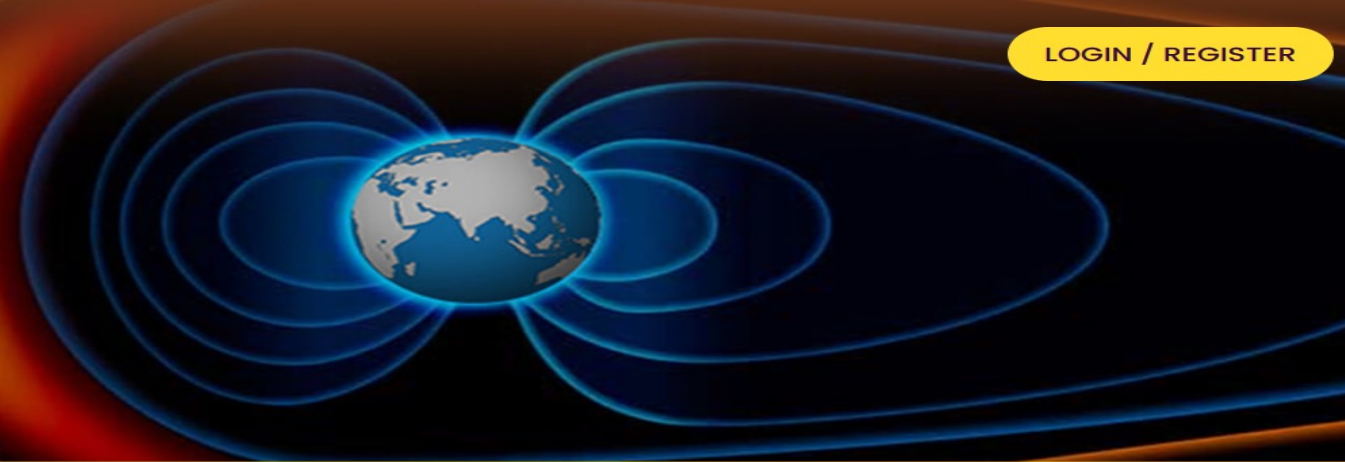
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15TH QUADRENNIAL SOLAR-TERRESTRIAL PHYSICS SYMPOSIUM (STP-15)



21 – 25 February 2022

Alibag, India (Hybrid or Fully Virtual)

Hosted by Indian Institute of Geomagnetism (IIG)

Event will start in

06 02 14 55 04

MONTHS DAYS HOURS MINUTES SECONDS

- HOME
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- SESSIONS & PROGRAMS
- ABSTRACTS & REGISTRATION
- STEPSYS
- CONTACT US

- S1 - Overarching Topics in the Sun-Earth Connection
- S2 - PRESTO Pillar 1: Sun, Planetary Space, and Geospace
- S3 - PRESTO Pillar 2: Space Weather and Earth's Atmosphere
- S4 - PRESTO Pillar 3: Solar Activity and its Influence On Climate
- S5 - Space Weather Prediction and Implementation
- S6 - Modelling, Database and Data Analysis Tools for Solar-Terrestrial Physics
- S7 - New ground- and space-based initiatives for Solar-Terrestrial Physics
- S8 - Special Session on "Geomagnetism-The Connecting Link between Sun and Earth"

~400 participants from 40 countries
<https://stp15.in>

35 papers were submitted to the special issue in JASTP so far.

SCOSTEP/PRESTO Newsletter vo.23-34

Every 3 months: Articles, Highlight of young scientists, Meeting reports, and Short news

SCOSTEP/PRESTO NEWSLETTER

Vol. 23, April 2020

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Article 1

Characterization of Coronal Mass Ejections with High Frequency type II Solar Radio Bursts

Agee Cynthia Umhauer
University of Rwanda, Kigali, Rwanda
Host institution: NASA - GSFC, Greenbelt, MD, USA

This is a special issue containing 9 reports of SCOSTEP Visiting Scholars (SVSs) as "highlight on Young Scientists."

and three months. I was one of 2019 SCOSTEP visiting scholar at National Aeronautics and Space Administration Goddard Space Flight Center (NASA-GSFC). Summary of results obtained during my visit at NASA-GSFC includes appearance of Coronal Mass Ejections (CMEs) in the solar corona.

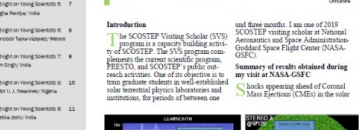
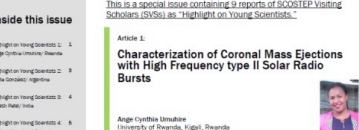



Figure 1: The left side on 11 January 2019 shows a solar flare and a coronal mass ejection (CME) observed by the Solar and Heliospheric Observatory (SOHO) in Earth orbit, shown in the background. The right side shows the CME structure as it propagates through the solar corona. The top panel shows the CME structure as it propagates through the solar corona. The bottom panel shows the CME structure as it propagates through the solar corona.

SCOSTEP/PRESTO NEWSLETTER

Vol. 25, October 2020

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Article 1

Croatian Activities in Solar-Terrestrial Physics

Dragan Rostkar and Mithras Dumbovik
Laboratory Zagreb Astronomical Observatory, Zagreb, Croatia
Host Institution: Faculty of Geodesy, University of Zagreb, Zagreb, Croatia

Light and X-ray emission is a double solar hydrodynamic (Figure 1). Studies of phenomena in the lower solar atmosphere and the solar wind are closely related to each other. In a space climate model, space weather effects are simulated and space weather effects are simulated.



Figure 1: Double solar (left light and right) images of the Solar Observatory.

SCOSTEP/PRESTO NEWSLETTER

Vol. 27, April 2021

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Article 1

A Spectral Solar Irradiance Monitor (SoSpIM) on the JAXA Solar-C Space Mission

Luise Harber, Andrew Albert, David Bergmann, Matej Dominkovic, Samuel Gosset, Nicolas Hara, Stanislas Moutou, Shao-Wei Sun, Kees van den Kuiper, Egon Weiler, Yoshitaka Shimizu, Toshiaki Shimizu, Toshiaki Shimizu, Daniel T. Young, and the SoSpIM Team

A fundamental step towards understanding the solar atmosphere is to measure the solar irradiance in the visible and near-infrared regions of the electromagnetic spectrum. The SoSpIM will be installed on the Solar-C satellite, which is scheduled for launch in 2025. The SoSpIM will measure the solar irradiance in the visible and near-infrared regions of the electromagnetic spectrum.



Figure 1: First light images from the JAXA alpha telescope on Solar Orbiter EUV.

SCOSTEP/PRESTO NEWSLETTER

Vol. 29, October 2021

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Article 1

New 14C-Based Reconstructions of 1.1-Year Solar Cycles: Longer Than a Millennium Now

Ryle G. Sandman
University of Oulu, Finland

It was known for a long time that dark spots on the Sun, but their exact nature and how they affect the Sun was unclear. Scientists have long known that the number of sunspots is related to the solar cycle, but the exact relationship was unclear. This study shows that the solar cycle is longer than a millennium now.






Figure 1: Spatial pattern of monthly mean global precipitation (left) and sea level pressure (right) anomalies. The left panel shows the spatial pattern of monthly mean global precipitation anomalies, and the right panel shows the spatial pattern of monthly mean sea level pressure anomalies.

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Vol. 31, April 2022

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Article 1

Similar patterns of tropical precipitation and circulation changes under solar and greenhouse gas forcing

Sergio Miskolc
National Observatory of Athens, Athens, Greece

In response to surface warming caused by a radiative forcing agent, global precipitation increases at a slower rate than the surface temperature. This study shows that the solar cycle is longer than a millennium now.

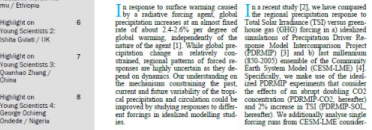




Figure 1: Spatial pattern of monthly mean global precipitation (left) and sea level pressure (right) anomalies. The left panel shows the spatial pattern of monthly mean global precipitation anomalies, and the right panel shows the spatial pattern of monthly mean sea level pressure anomalies.

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Article 1

A new journey of the Arase satellite to the 25th solar cycle

Yoshitaka Shimizu and Yu Shiohara
Institute for Space and Astronautical Science, Nagoya University, Nagoya, Japan
Space and Planetary Research Group, ISAS, JAXA, Sagamihara, Japan

The progress of the Arase satellite mission is being monitored. The satellite is currently in orbit and is expected to observe the 25th solar cycle.



Figure 1: Captured image of Arase (ERG) inside the inner magnetosphere (right) ERG Science Team.

SCOSTEP/PRESTO NEWSLETTER

Vol. 24, July 2020

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Article 1

An Overview of the Total and Spectral Solar Irradiance Sensor (TSIS-1) Mission

Oliver M. Coddigning and Thomas N. Woods
NASA Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, MD, USA

The Total and Spectral Solar Irradiance Sensor (TSIS-1) is the first solar constant instrument to be launched in over 40 years. It will measure the total solar irradiance (TSI) and the spectral solar irradiance (SSI) in the visible and near-infrared regions of the electromagnetic spectrum.




Figure 1: The TSIS-1 instrument suite on the International Space Station.

SCOSTEP/PRESTO NEWSLETTER

Vol. 26, January 2021

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Article 1

How Small-Scale Current Sheets and Magnetic Islands in the Solar Wind Help Understanding the Nature of Large-Scale Processes Behind Space Weather

Ogla Khabirova
Laboratory of Terrestrial Magnetism, Ionosphere and Radio-wave Propagation, Institute for Space and Astronautical Science, Nagoya University, Nagoya, Japan

Current sheets (CSs) occur in the solar wind and are thought to be important for understanding the nature of large-scale processes behind space weather. This study shows that the solar cycle is longer than a millennium now.





Figure 1: Magnetic reconnection in which magnetic islands and CSs are intensively formed in the interplanetary space. The left panel shows the structure of a current sheet in the solar wind, and the right panel shows the structure of a current sheet in the solar wind.

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Vol. 28, July 2021

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Article 1

Project "Role of the Middle Atmosphere in Climate": Phase 2

Franz-Josef Lübken
Leibniz Institute for Atmospheric and Space Physics (IPAP), University of Rostock, Germany

The middle atmosphere is a key region for understanding the climate system. This study shows that the solar cycle is longer than a millennium now.

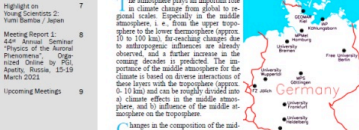




Figure 1: Ionosphere involved in the second phase of the project. The left panel shows the structure of the middle atmosphere, and the right panel shows the structure of the middle atmosphere.

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Vol. 30, January 2022

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Article 1

The Dimmest State of the Sun

Kai Ling Yao
Helmholtz Institute for Solar System Research, Göttingen, Germany

The Sun is the source of solar electromagnetic radiation. This study shows that the solar cycle is longer than a millennium now.

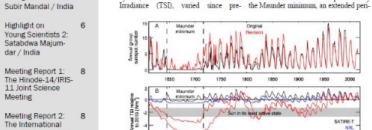
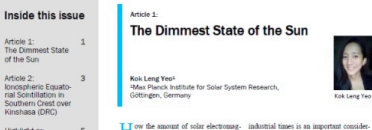



Figure 1: Solar constant and solar irradiance. The left panel shows the solar constant, and the right panel shows the solar irradiance.

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Vol. 32, July 2022

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Article 1

The SafeSpace Project

Isabella A. Dugliani and Georges Bellegu
National Observatory of Athens, Athens, Greece

The SafeSpace project is a collaborative effort to improve the safety of space activities. This study shows that the solar cycle is longer than a millennium now.



Figure 1: The overall project highlights cover the complex issue - interplanetary space - magnetosphere chain of space weather.

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Vol. 34, January 2023

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Article 1

Interoperable Database for Citizen Science Observations of STEVE

Michael Himmelsloft
University of North Carolina, USA

The Interoperable Database for Citizen Science Observations of STEVE (IDCS) is a collaborative effort to improve the safety of space activities. This study shows that the solar cycle is longer than a millennium now.



Figure 1: Steve observed on April 19, 2018 in Alberta, Canada. Credit: Alexis Charbonoff.

Capacity Building Schools

Schools in 2022

- Iberian Space Weather School, June 6-10, 2022, University of Alcalá, **Spain**
- The 2nd summer school on Space research, technology and application, 3-10 July 2022, National Astronomical Observatory (NAO) – Rozhen, **Bulgaria**
- 5th edition of the ISWI Maghreb Afrique de l'Ouest (IMAO) school, Houphouët Boigny University, Abidjan, 17-28 October, 2022, **Côte d'Ivoire**
- “The International Workshop on Machine Learning for Space Weather: Fundamentals, Tools and Future Prospects”, 7-11 November 2022 in **Argentina** (<http://indico.ictp.it/event/9840/>)



Iberian Space Weather School



5th edition of the ISWI Maghreb Afrique de l'Ouest (IMAO) school



Workshop on Machine Learning for Space Weather group photo.

SCOSTEP 2022 Distinguished Scientist Award



David J.
McComas

For original research, technical leadership and wide-ranging discoveries on the solar wind and interstellar medium.



Theodosios
Chatzistergos

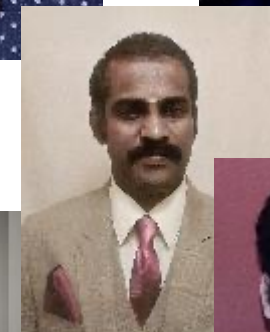
For his outstanding contribution to reconstructions of past solar variability, a crucial input to climate models.

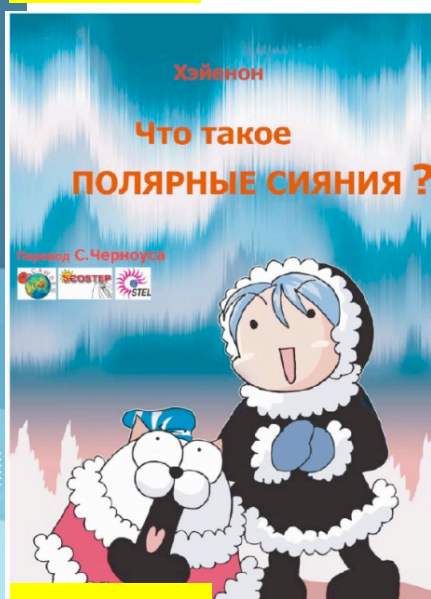
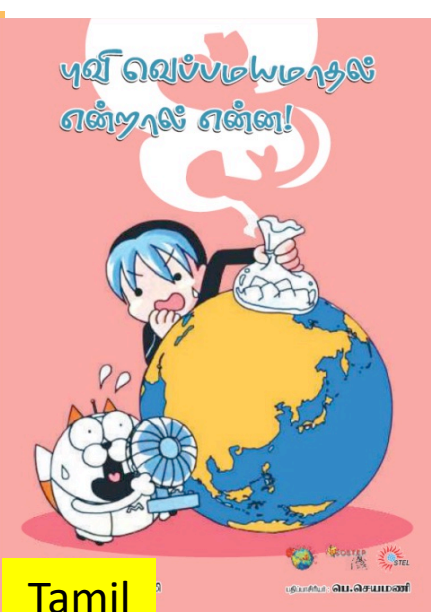
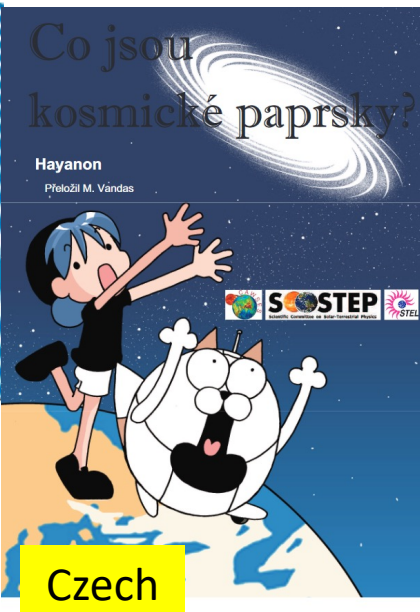
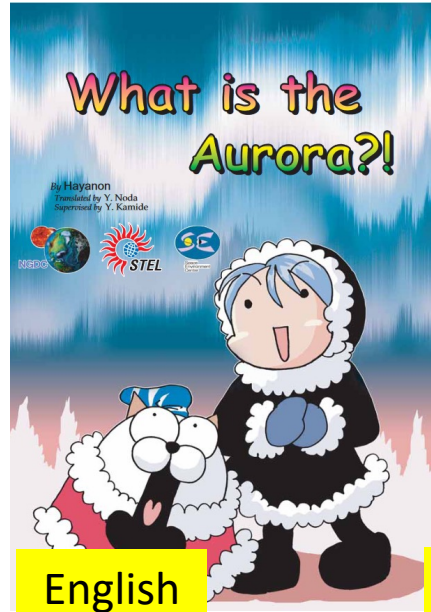


SCOSTEP Visiting Scholar (SVS) Program

In 2022, 20 proposals were approved.

	Name	Home Institute	Host Institute
1	Aderonke Adekemi Obafaye-Nee Akerele	Bowen University, Iwo, Osun State, Nigeria (and NASRDA)	South African National Space Agency Space Science at Hermanus
2	Adithya H.N.	Young innovators, Educational Services Pvt. Ltd.	ISEE, Nagoya Univ.
3	Oscar Batalla	National and Autonomous University of Mexico (UNAM)	University of Oulu, Finland
4	Nilam Yashwant Bhosale	IIG, India	NASA Goddard Space Flight Center (GSFC)
5	Nilesh Chauhan	IIG, India	ISEE, Nagoya Univ.
6	Anoruo Chukwuma Moses	Univ. of Nigeria	ISEE, Nagoya Univ.
7	Gourav Mitra	Physical Research Laboratory, Ahmedabad, India	Leibniz Inst. For Atmospheric Physics
8	Hagar Mohamed Salah Hussein	Helwan University, Egypt	NASRDA, Nigeria
9	Maheswaran Veera Kumar	Sastra University, Thanjavur, India	ISEE, Nagoya Univ.
10	Onyinye Gift Nwankwo	University of Michigan, MI, USA	ISEE, Nagoya Univ.
11	Stephan Owino Omondi	Egypt Japan Univ. of Science and Technology	Kyushu University
12	Taiwo Olusayo Osanyin	INPE, Brazil	SANSA
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Hindi

Italian

Japanese

Urdu

Russian

Spanish

Summary

- **PRESTO** is the current **SCOSTEP** scientific program for 2020-2024 with the goal of understand **Predictability of the variable Solar-Terrestrial Coupling**
- Scientists from all over the world participate in the PRESTO program focusing on the **predictability of space weather and solar effect on climate.**
- **SCOSTEP's capacity building and outreach activities are taking Solar terrestrial science to as many developing countries as possible**

PRESTO: Predictability of the variable Solar-Terrestrial Coupling

SCOSTEP: Scientific Committee on Solar-Terrestrial Physics