



Monitoring of Space Weather using the Global Navigation Satellite Systems (GNSS) at the Space Weather Monitoring Center (SWMC), Egypt

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Space Weather Monitoring Center (SWMC)



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Space Weather Monitoring Center (SWMC)

Space Science Division, Faculty of Science, Helwan University

1st Space Weather science generation (class 2012)





The main objectives:



- Establishing an early warning system against destructive geomagnetic storms to protect the Egyptian satellites and navigation systems.
- Supply methods to forecast the lonosphere-Magnetosphere by simulation models.
- Provide reliable estimates for the current status of the space environment.
- To be a platform that can provide unique researchers in Space Weather field through summer schools and trainings.
- To be a part of the forthcoming Egyptian Space Agency.

orkshop on the Applications of all Navigation Satellite Systems

Research Groups



Solar physics

Cosmic Rays



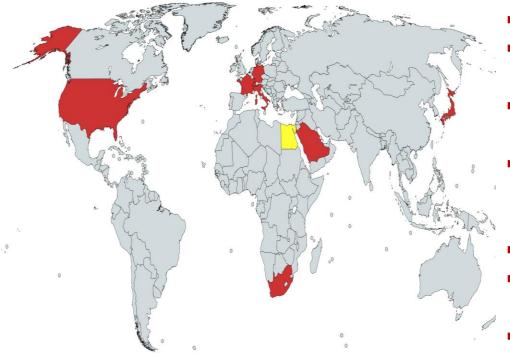
lonosphere

Magnetism

International Collaborations



 The map below shows the collaborating countries (red) with (SWMC) in Egypt (Yellow) through projects from 2007 till 2017.

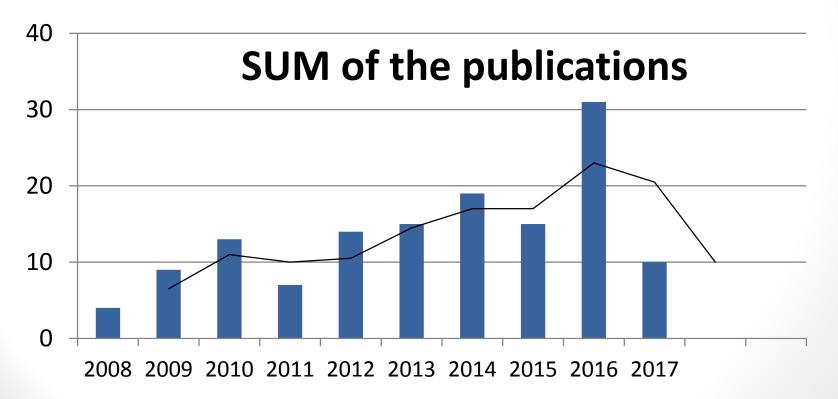


- Kyushu University (Japan)
- Polytechnic University of Milan (Italy)
- The Northern Borders University (Saudi Arabia)
- University of Texas, Boston college and Stanford Solar Center (USA)
- DLR, Neustrelitz (Germany)
- ETH Institute of astronomy,Zurich, and CERN (Switzerland)
- South Africa Space Agency (SA)

Research



 Here is a statistical figure indicate the overall number of publications done by the 4 groups of the SWMC from the beginning of the IHY till 2017.

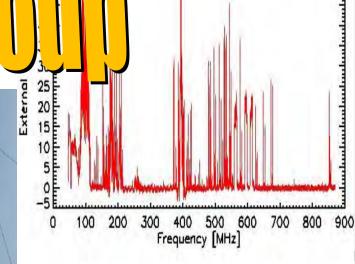


Solar Physics Group







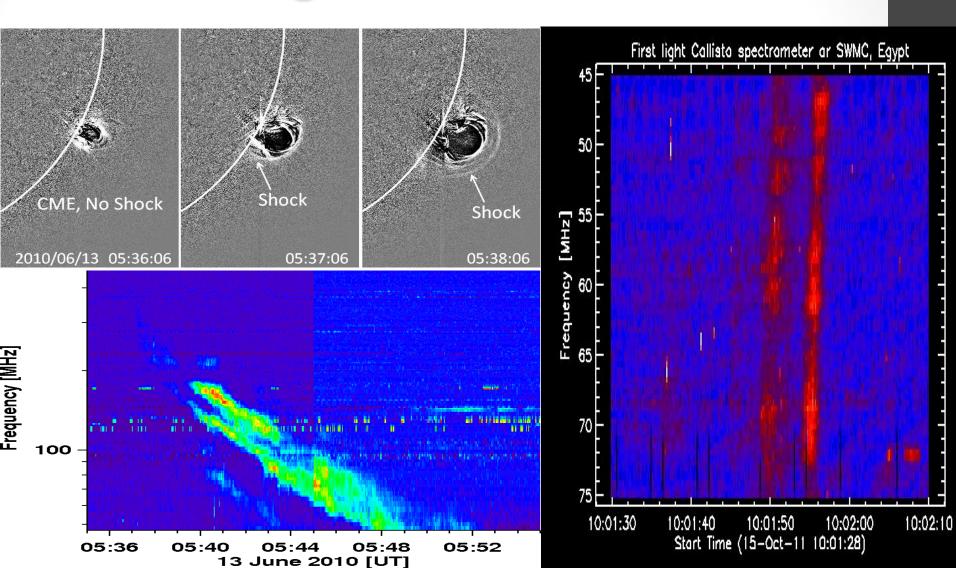


Callisto spectral overview SWMC Cairo, Egypt





What we get from CALLISTO



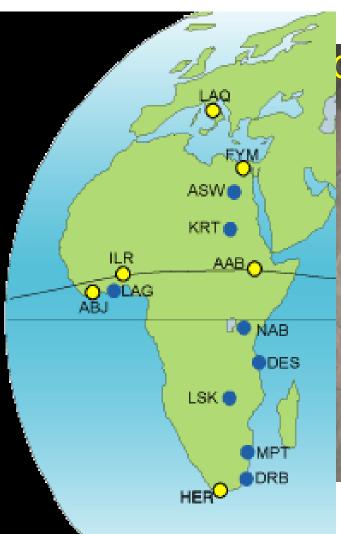
Workshop on the Applications of Iobal Navigation Satellite Systems

SOlar Flares detected by Ionospheric Effects (SOFIE).

- SOFIE is intended as an educational project directed by DLR_Project_Lab Neustrelitz which enables the acquisition of solar radio bursts that emitted during solar flares.
- Therefore the signal strength for very long radio waves or Very Low Frequency (VLF, 3 – 30 kHz) is measured continuously.
- Solar radio bursts affect the signal strength in terms of amplitude variations of the radio wave, that appear as change in the output voltage by the receiver.



Geomagnetism Group







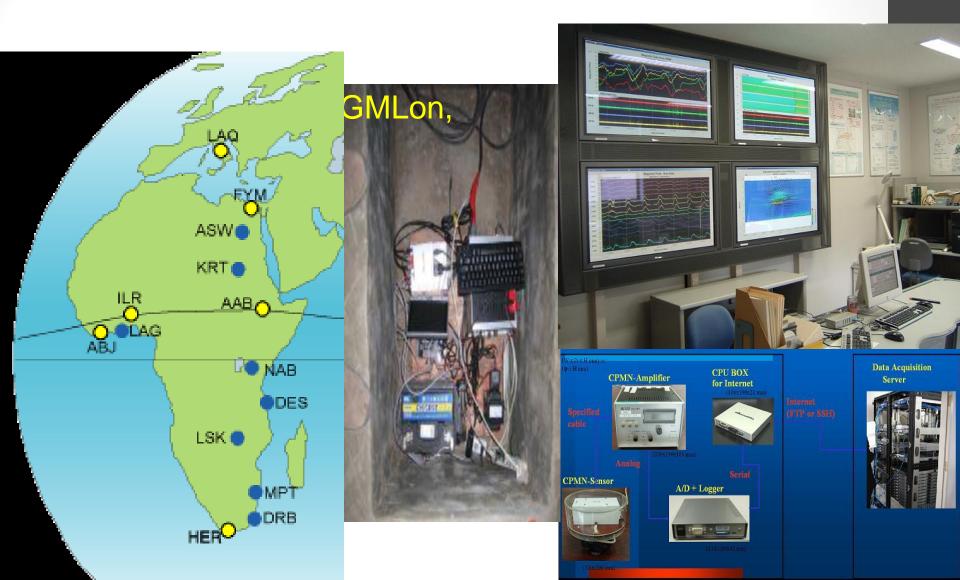


Data Acquisition Server





MAGDAS-II installation at ASW & FYM



Cosmic Ray Group

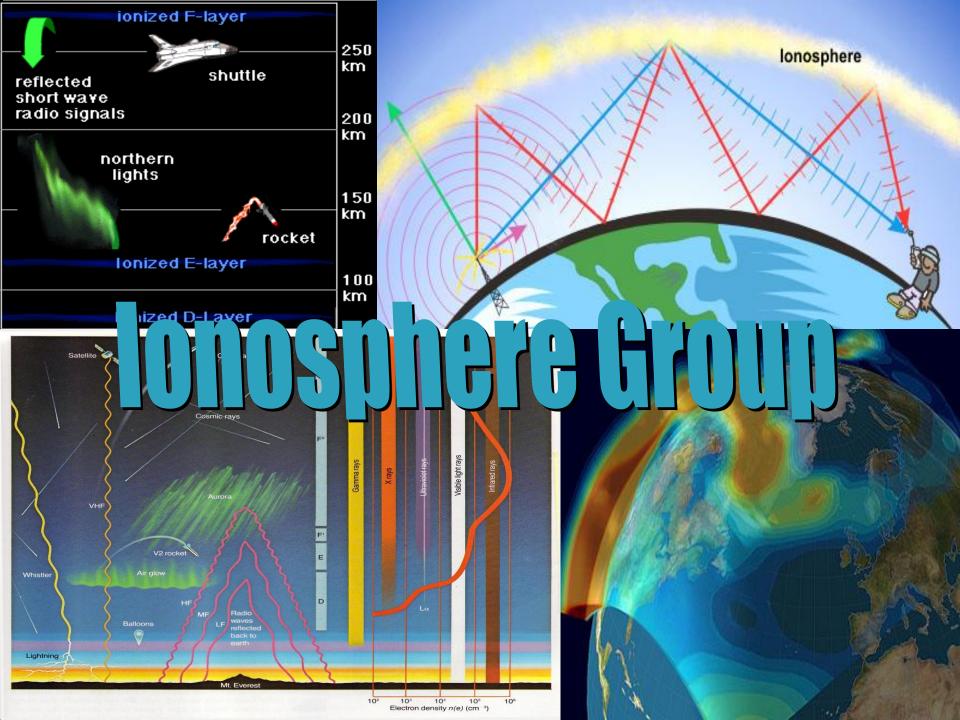


Joint Project with CERN



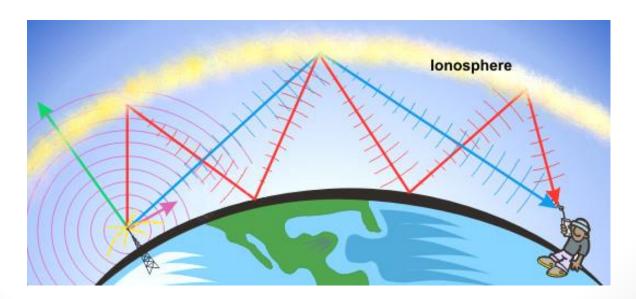
Testing of RPC at SWMC Lab.





Ionosphere group

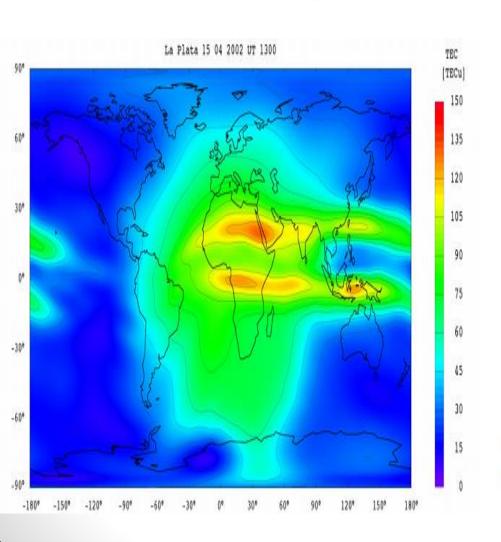
- It is responsible for monitoring and understanding of the ionosphere layer behavior through the Total electron content (TEC) and irregularities specially over Egypt.
- The group goal is the lonospheric tomography and lonospheric forecasting.





Ionospheric Monitoring over Africa, Why?





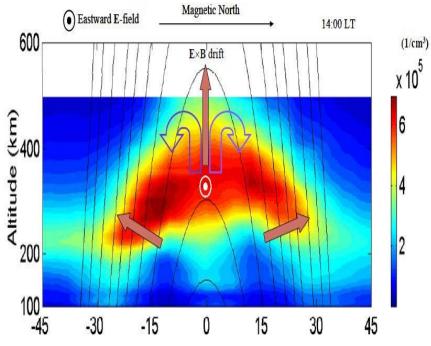
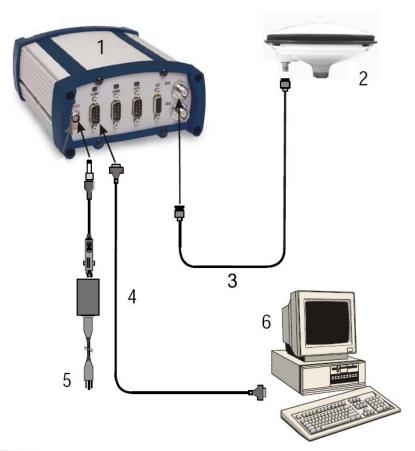


Figure 1.5. Contour is the altitude profile of plasma density at 14LT, black lines are magnetic field lines and arrows stand for the directions of ion drifts [courtesy of Liu and Lin, 2006].

GPS System at Helwan (SCINDA)



1: GPS receiver

2: GPS dual frequency antenna

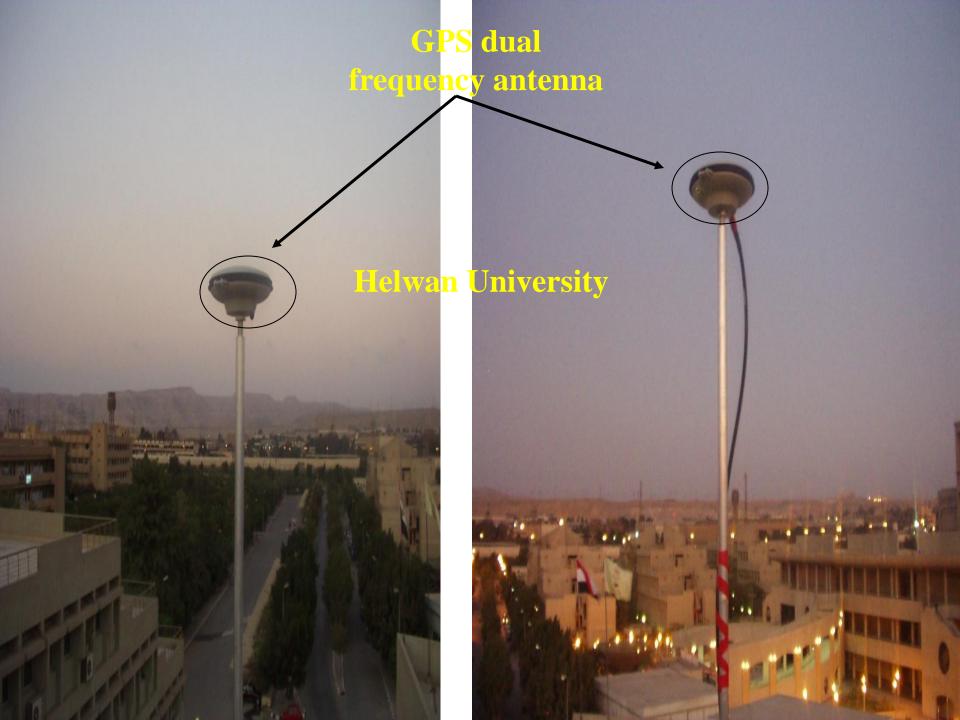
3: Antenna cable (30 meter maximum)

4: Serial cable

5: Power cable

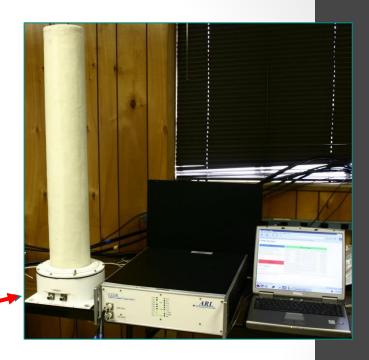
6: Personal computer running Linux

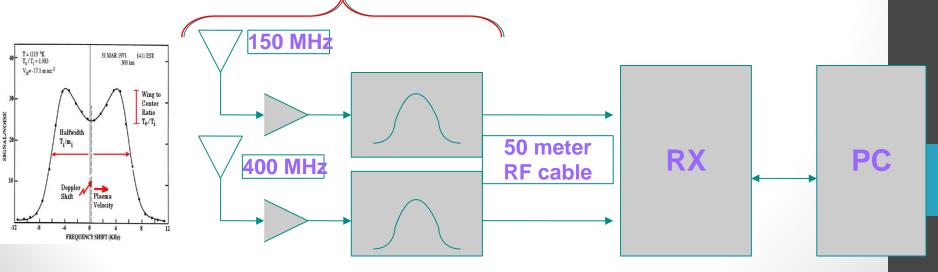




Coherent Ionospheric Doppler Radar (CIDRs)

- Designed to track 150/400MHz LEO beacons (Transit/NIMS, GFO)
- Provides relative TEC and phase scintillation measurements at 50 Hz
- Useful for examining spatial structure with a relatively sparse receiver network and conducting ionospheric tomography

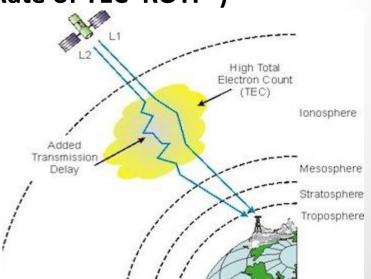




Ionosphere group work using GNSS:

We can monitoring the Space Weather effect on Ionosphere using the Global Navigation Satellite Systems (GNSS):

- Ionosphere Mapping (TEC)
- Ionospheric phenomena (Gravity waves)
- 3. Ionospheric phenomena (Travelling Ionospheric Disturbances "TID")
- 4. Ionospheric irregularities level (Rate of TEC"ROTI")
- 5. Amount of water vapor.

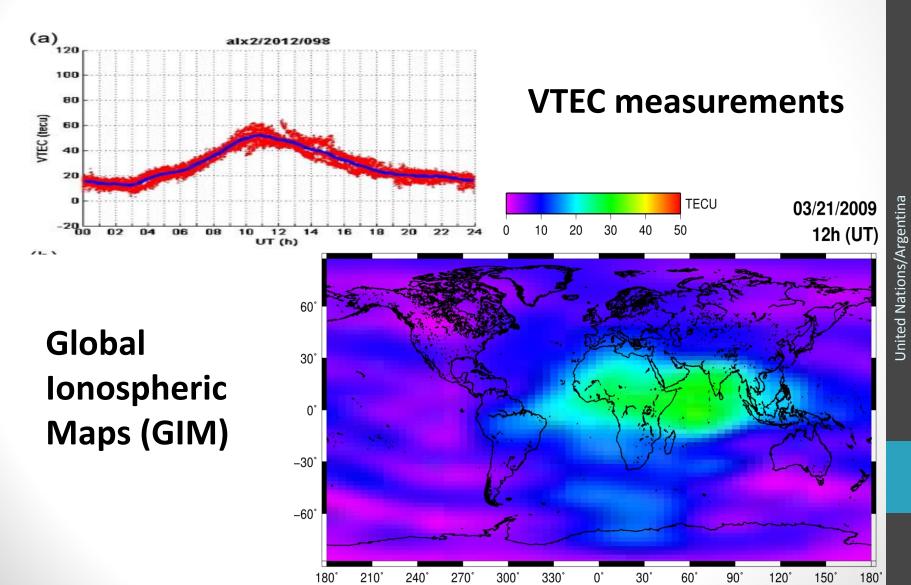




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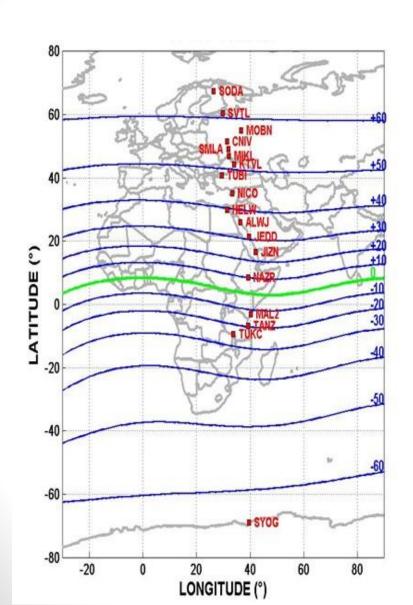
1. Ionosphere Mapping (TEC)

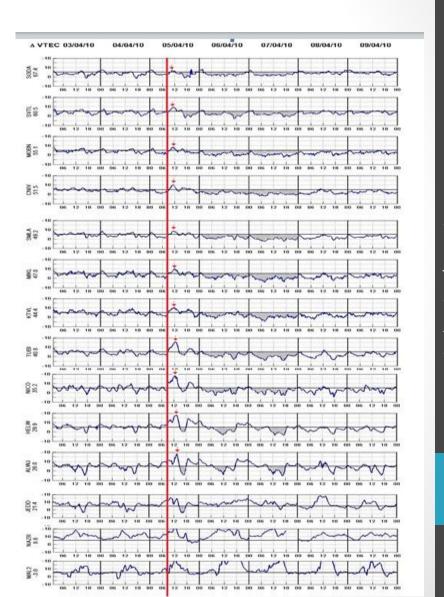




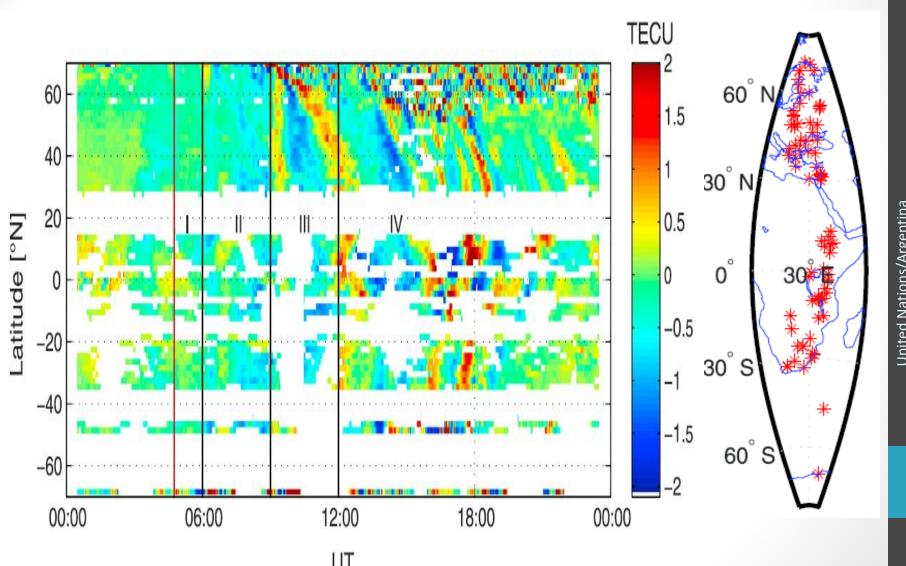
2. Ionospheric phenomena (Gravity waves)







3. Ionospheric phenomena (Travelling Ionospheric Disturbances "TID")



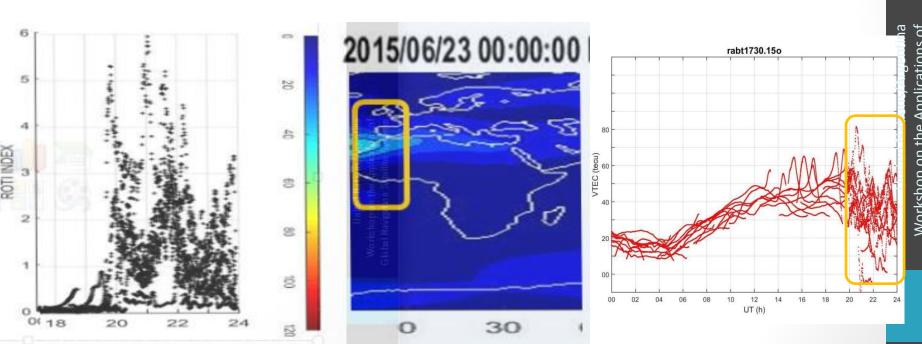
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Workshop on the Applications of obal Navigation Satellite Systems

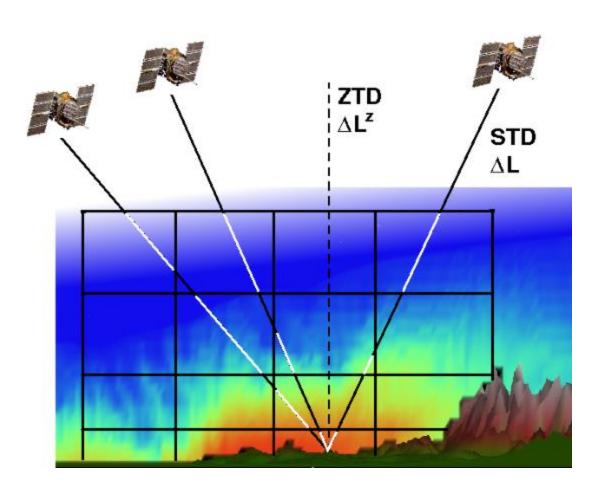
4. Ionospheric irregularities level (Rate of TEC"ROTI")

As indicator for plasma bubbles

rabt1730.15o



5. Amount of water vapor



Current status of IG GNSS related work

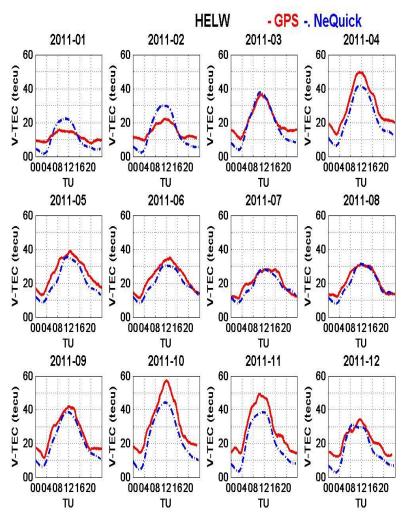
- Observing Ionospheric phenomena during quiet, disturbed time.
- Comparing GNSS results with different models and different data sets.

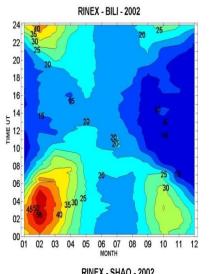
Future work of IG GNSS related work

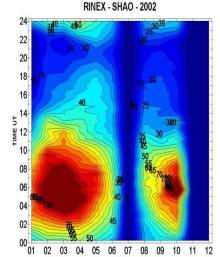
- Ionosphere mapping by multiple data sets (complementary work) with GNSS (covering gaps)
- Ionospheric Forecasting

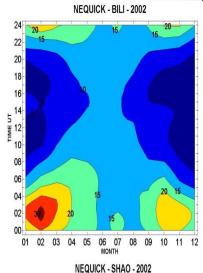


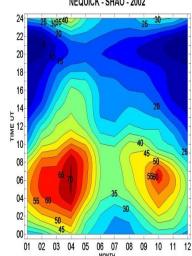












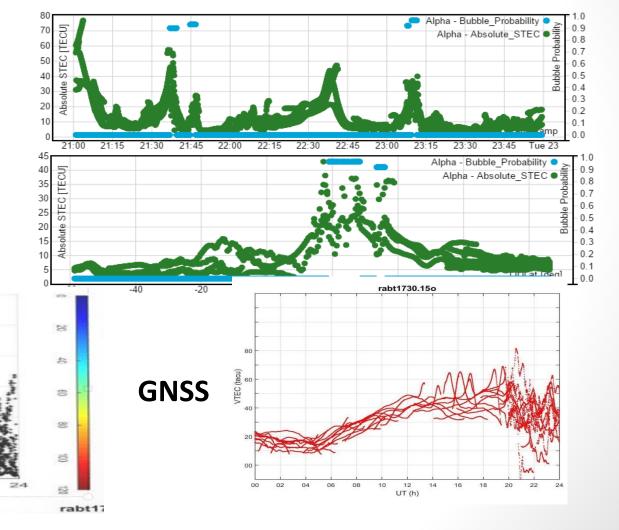
United Nations/Argentina

GNSS vs SWARM





ROTI INDEX

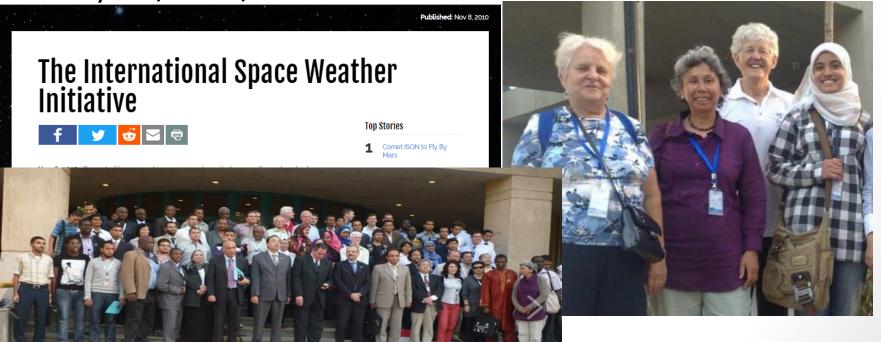


Capacity building and outreach activities at (SWMC)

SWMC hosted very remarkable events from the beginning of the IHY:

1. The "First Workshop of the International Space Weather Initiative (ISWI)" meets Nov. 6th through 10th and is convened

Science Discourt Sheller And SA/Jaxa. Citizen Scientists Get Involved - About Us - Ask Q





kshop on the Applications of Navigation Satellite Systems

2. International Workshop on Space Weather and Space Navigation (Oct 2017)





An Annual Space Weather Summer School (SWSS)

- From 2010 till 2017 we had six successful I local Space Weather Summer Schools (SWSS) were held at (SWMC)
- About +200 of undergraduate students and researchers participated.



Future

 We had a contract now the Egyptian Metrological Authority to establish a Space Weather Warning Center there as recommended from the WMO.

 We have already started with a two weeks training on Space Weather and Climate change for the (EMA) members (March





Future



- We are going to lunch the first space weather student activity (space weather club "SWC").
- International Space Weather Week.

International Space Weather Week (ISWW)

Problem:

As we have a Lack of Space Weather outreach for the public, few numbers of researchers seek working on Space Weather field and awareness shortage of Space Weather hazards for both the public and governmental basis.

Idea:

Setting up an international annual event to distribute the knowledge of Space Weather elements (Sun, Magnetosphere, Atmosphere), its applications and hazards for the public, and attract the kids and students to this field earlier as they would be the Space Weather researchers of the future. As well as to enrich the Space weather scientific community by giving a chance for young researchers to explore this field through lectures and hand on sessions.

Aim:

- -Teach students around the world how to monitor the space weather.
- Encourage the usage of space weather application for scientific and economic development.
- -Demonstrate space weather vital role to reach the public and governmental support for space weather projects.
- -Enhance international cooperation in space weather education disciplines.
- Better/simple understanding of Space weather impact on the society for public and students.
- -Inspire early year's student by this field.

Targeted groups:

- Kids [G1].
- Elementary, junior, and high school students (special needs student are encouraged to be targeted) [G2].
- -Youth, and public [G3].



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