

National Aeronautics and Space Administration



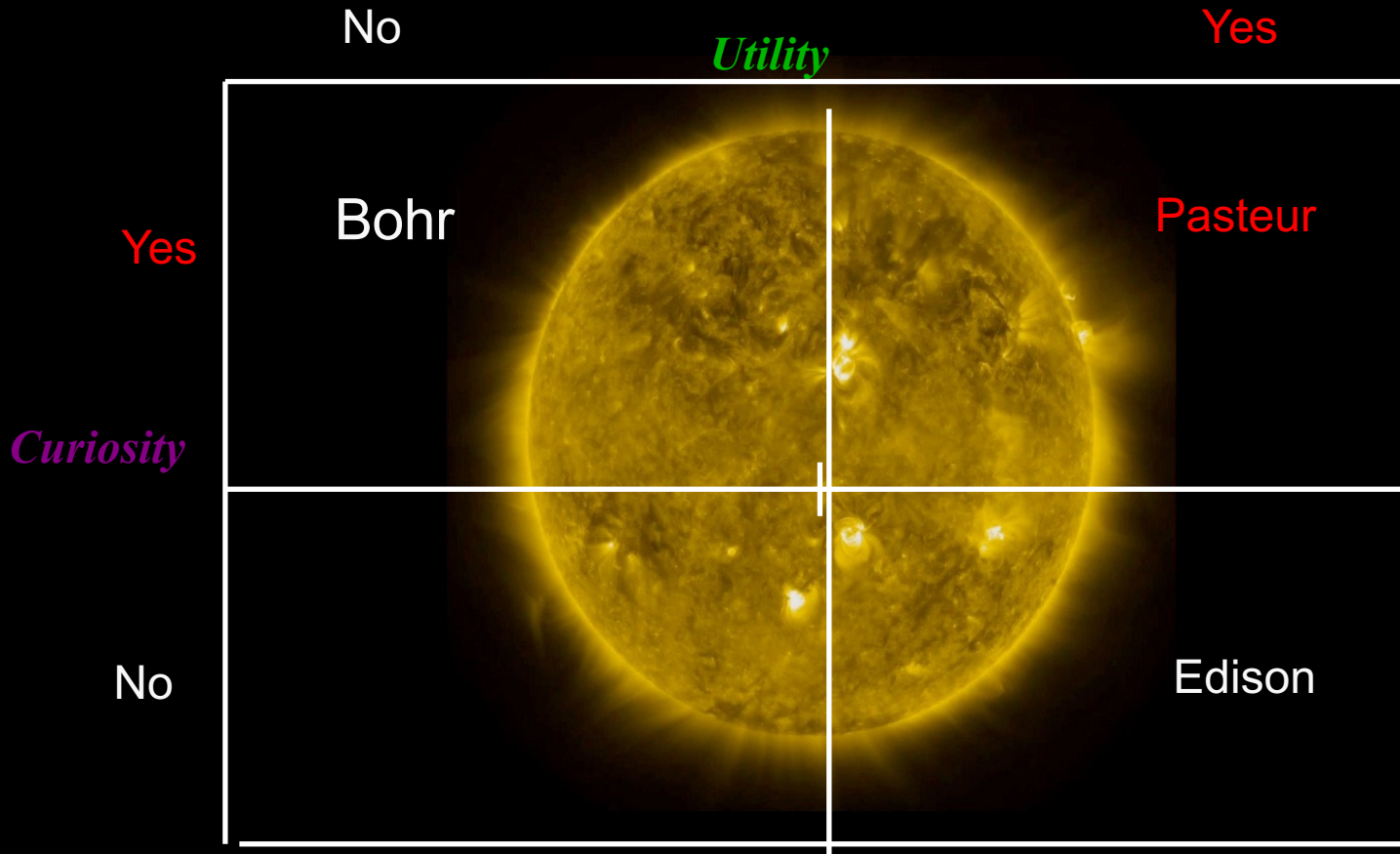
Living With a Star: Science that Matters to People

Madhulika (Lika) Guhathakurta
NASA Headquarters

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Eddy4 Symposium
October 30th, 2022

Why Do Science?



Understanding the Sun and its interactions with the Earth and the Solar System.

Solve fundamental mysteries of Heliophysics

Understand the nature of our home in space

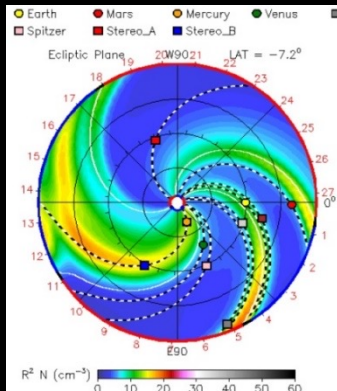
Build the knowledge to forecast space weather throughout the heliosphere

What is Heliophysics

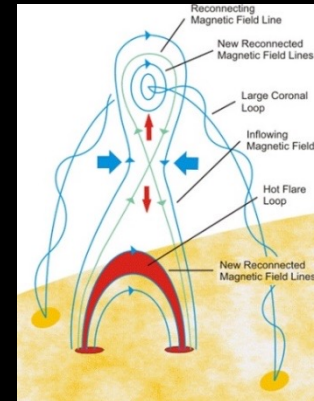
Heliophysics is an environmental science:
a unique hybrid between meteorology and
astrophysics

It has an applied branch
Space weather

And a pure branch
Fundamental physical process



Propagation models of solar disturbances
out to 2 AU

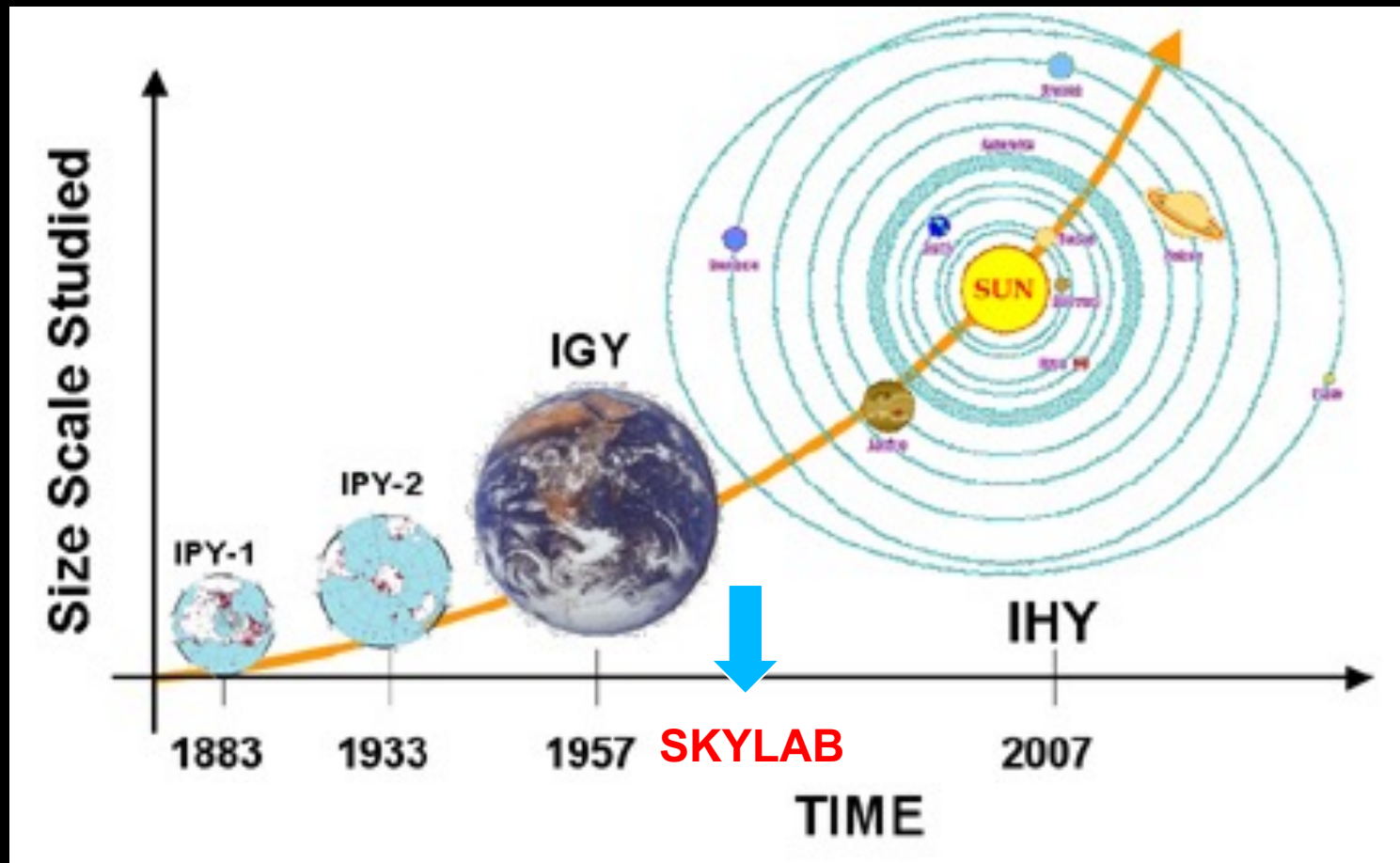


Magnetic reconnection

In the US National Space Weather Program 1995
Living With a Star 2000, ILWS 2003
International Heliospherical Year 2007

Applications directed
science coordinated
by NSF community
Applications directed
science coordinated by
NASA & international
heliospheric studies
community

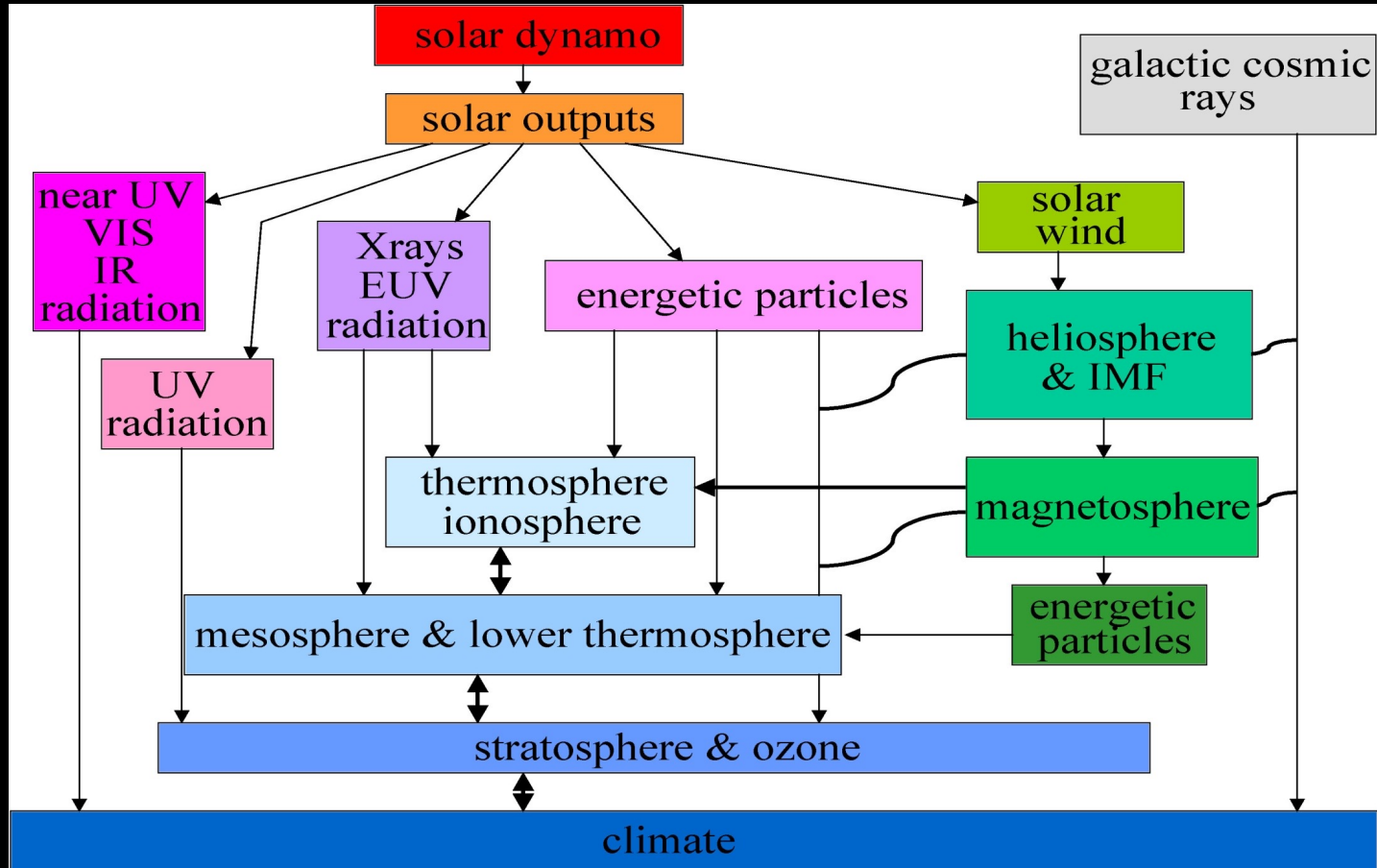
Evolution of System Studies



Heliophysical: A broadening of the concept "geophysical," extending the connections from the Earth to the Sun & interplanetary space.

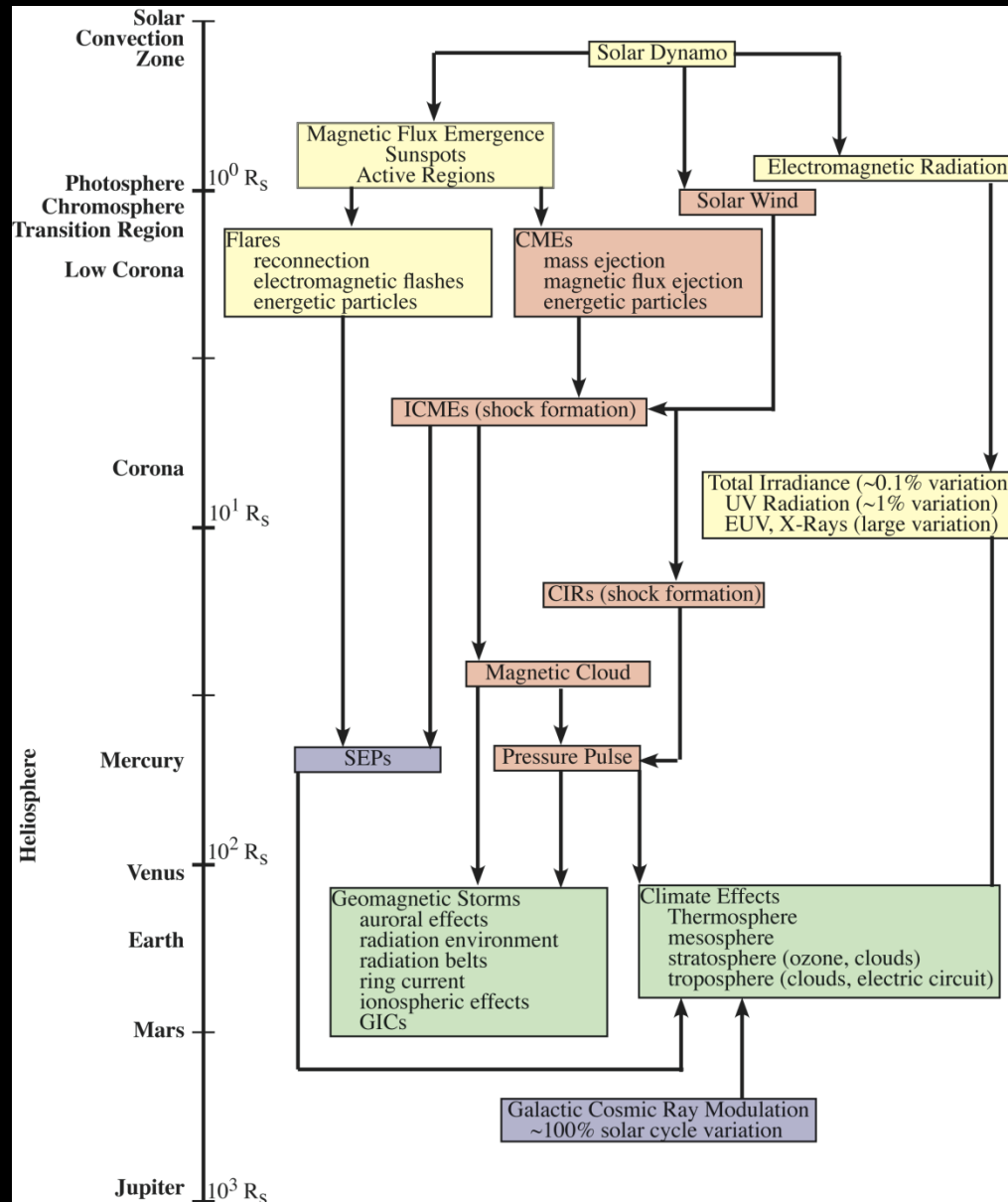
LWS is a Systems Approach

LWS focuses not on any one region of space, but rather on our Sun Earth Region as one system.



A very important part is the study of the connection between the regions and how one drives a response in another.

Key Elements of the LWS Systems Approach



Space Weather Occurs at all Phases of the Solar Cycle...

Solar La Niña (low sunspot number)

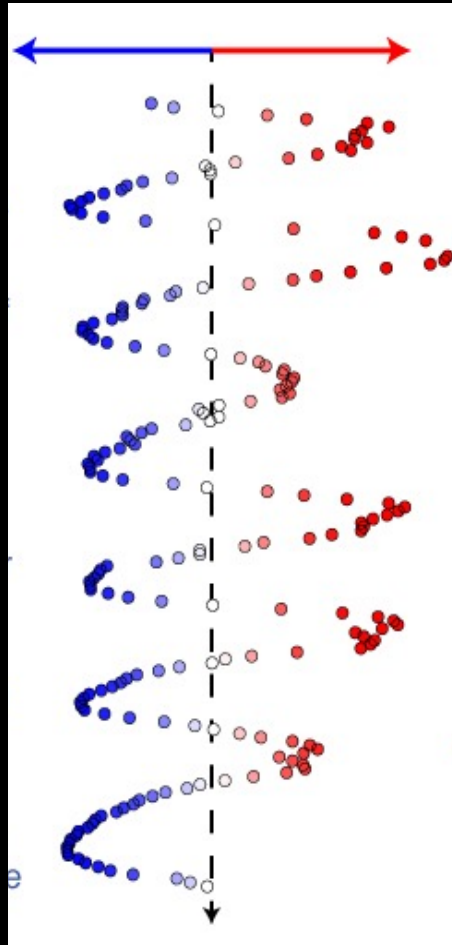
extreme galactic
cosmic rays

rapid accumulation of
space junk

sharp contraction
of the
heliosphere

collapse of the upper
atmosphere

total solar irradiance
changes



Solar El Niño (high sunspot number)

super solar flares

extreme solar “cosmic rays”
(energetic particles)

radio blackouts

extreme geomagnetic
storms

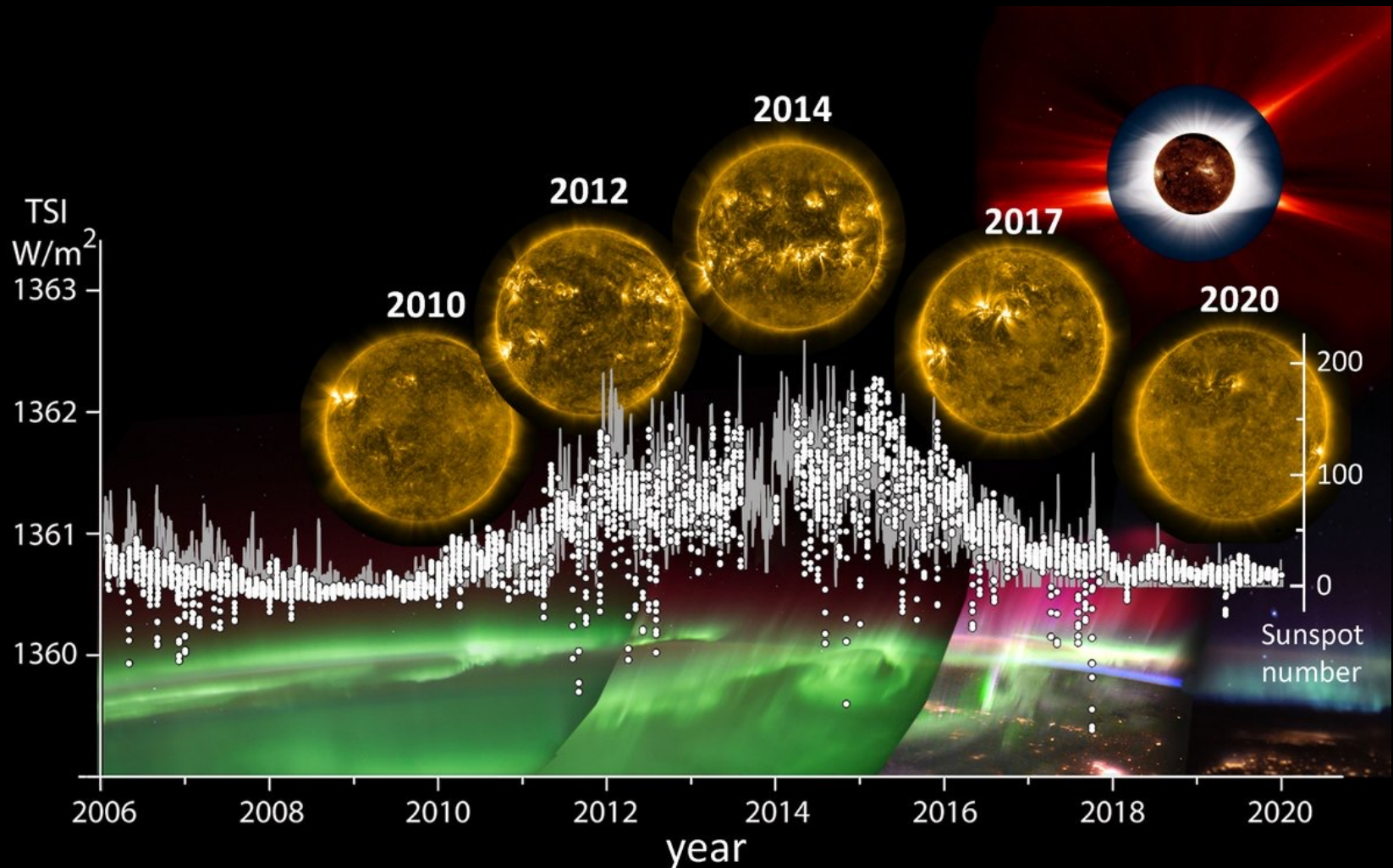
melted power grid
transformers – power
blackouts

solar wind streams hit Earth

Illustration shows smoothed monthly sunspot counts from the past six solar cycles plotted horizontally instead of vertically. High sunspot numbers are in red and on the right, low sunspot numbers are in blue and on the left. Associated with each high and low sunspot numbers are different space weather impacts experienced at Earth (doi: 10.1002/swe.20039).

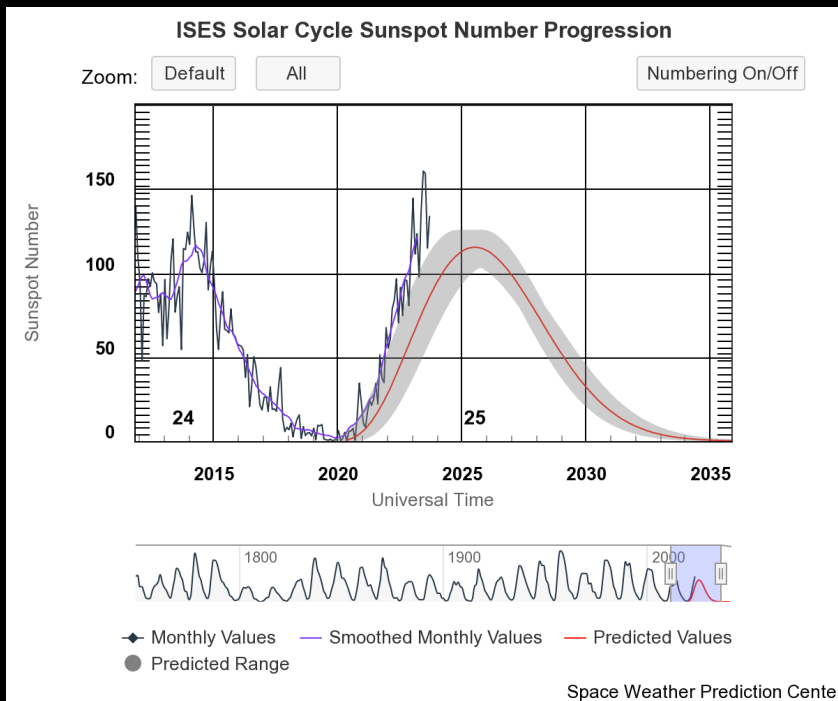
Every day Space Weather:

Illustration of solar activity impacts on the Earth's space environment during Solar Cycle 24.

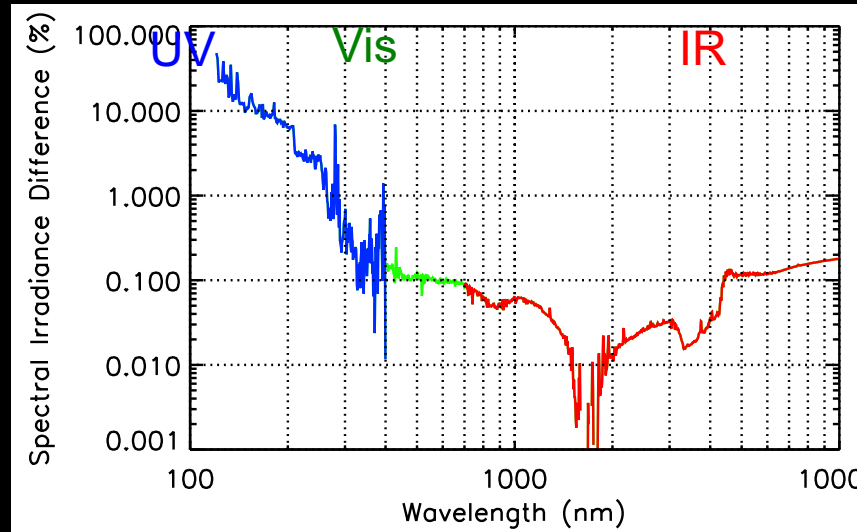


As the scope of space weather forecasting expands to other planets, it is also expanding in directions traditionally connected to climate research. Climate refers to changes in planetary atmospheres and surfaces that unfold much more slowly than individual storms. There is no question that solar activity is pertinent to climate time scales.

The radiative output of the Sun, the size and polarity of the Sun's magnetic field, the number of sunspots, and the shielding power of the Sun's magnetosphere against cosmic rays all change over decades, centuries, and millennia.



Spectral Solar Irradiance (SSI): SMax vs. SMin



Small variations in the visible (0.1%), but big changes in the UV. (UV, EUV and X-ray spectral irradiances are drivers of space weather)

Heliophysics Cross Discipline Infrastructure: Text Books. Summer Schools, Institutes Eddy Postdoctoral Fellowships Administered by UCAR CPAESS

Spontaneous Generation Of structures and Transients

- * Flux ropes-filaments
- * Current Sheets
- * Cellular Structures
- * Turbulence
- * Waves & Emissions

Creation and Annihilation of Magnetic Fields

- * Dynamos
- * Diffusion
- * Dissipation
- * Reconnection

Generation of Penetrating Radiation

- * GCRs
- * SCRs
- * ACRs
- * Radiation Belts

Magnetic Coupling

- * Non-Local (Non-Contact) Flow objects
- * Cross-Scale (Hierarchical) Dusty Plasmas

Explosive Energy Conversions

- * Solar (Stellar) Flares
- * CMEs
- * Substorms
- * Bursty Bulk Flows

Coupling Sun, Heliosphere, Galactic Environment, and Planetary Climate

- * Dynamos in stars and planets
- * Radiative and electromagnetic couplings

Heliophysics
A universal science



Heliophysics I:

“Plasma physics of the local cosmos”

Heliophysics II:

“Space storms and radiation: causes and effects”

Heliophysics III:

“Evolving solar activity and the climates of space and Earth”

Heliophysics IV:

“Active stars, their astrospheres, and impacts on planetary environments”

Heliophysics V: (Online only)

“Space weather and society”

Since 2007-2023, we have had:

Total Students ~550

International Students ~220

PhD Level ~380

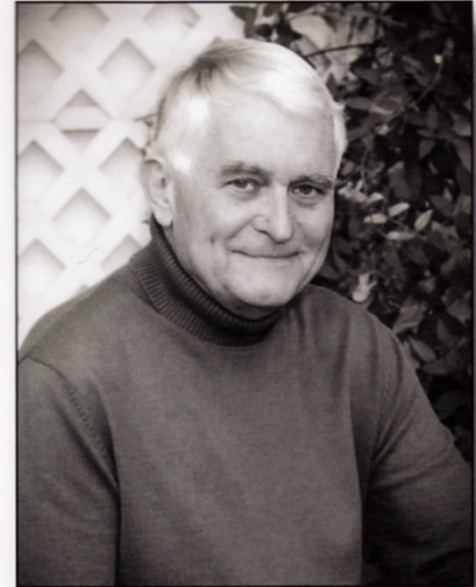
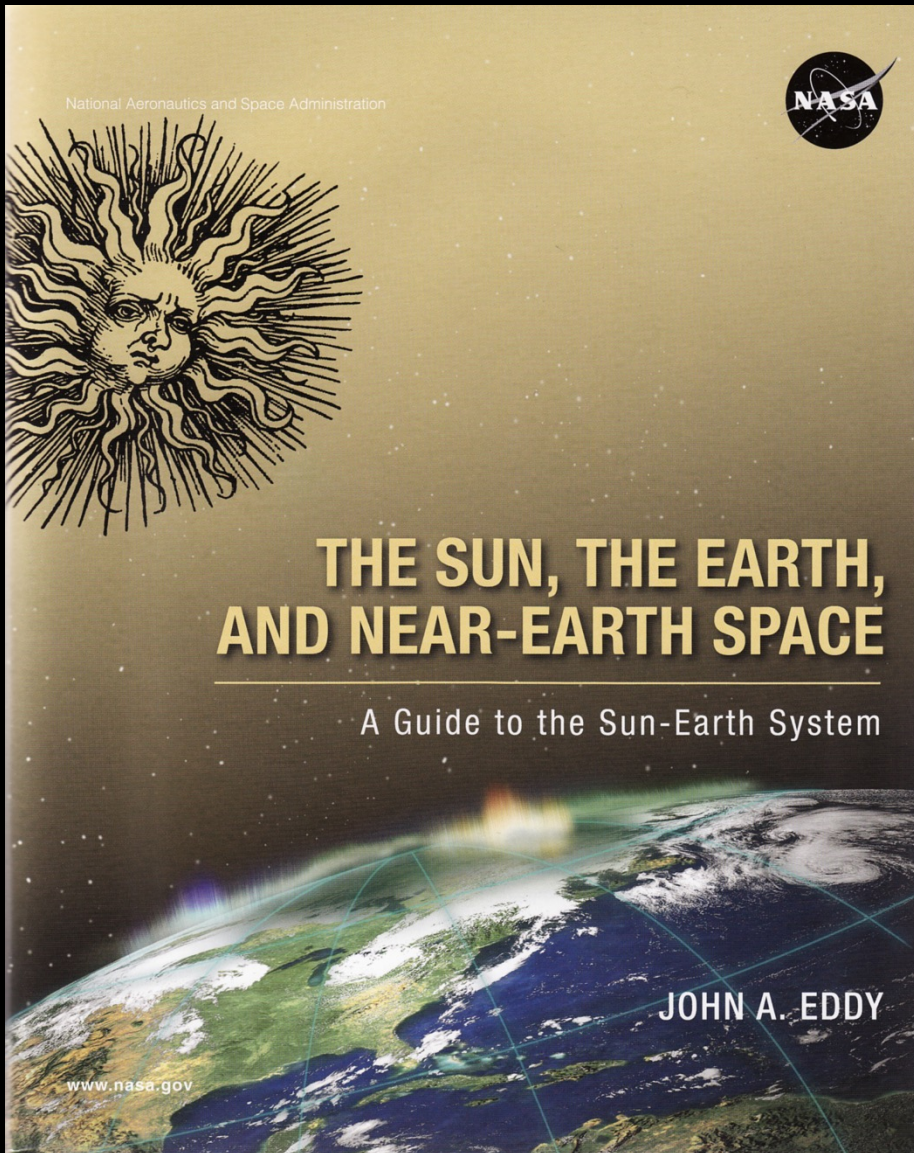
Masters Level ~170

Jack Eddy Postdoctoral Fellowship 2010-2022, ~35 appointments

To train the next generation of researchers needed in the emerging field of heliophysics, in honor of the pioneering interdisciplinary researcher, Jack Eddy.



Primer for Heliophyscs



JOHN A. EDDY

Dr. John A. Eddy is a graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy and the University of Colorado who is best known for his work in recovering the history of the Sun and establishing the reality and nature of extended periods of anomalous solar behavior in the distant past, such as the Maunder Minimum of 1645 to 1715. He is known as well for his investigations of the astronomy of early Indians of the American plains; as a scientific editor and popular interpreter of science; and for many years, in promoting the interdisciplinary study of global environmental change. He is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and a recipient of the Arctowski Prize of the National Academy of Sciences for pioneering work in solar-terrestrial physics.

Inclusion, Diversity, Equity, and Accessibility (IDEA) in Heliophysics

IDEA initiatives in SMD recognized as a long-term effort, but immediate action and problem solving will advance initiatives in parallel with systemic, enduring activity.

Heliophysics Division Goal

Incorporate IDEA into the Heliophysics Division mission, vision, and strategy, resulting in a Division-wide commitment to lasting and specific IDEA goals and objectives.

Ongoing and Exploratory Efforts

- Members of HPD participating in various trainings and working groups to identify potential near-, mid-, and long-term Division actions .
- Identify Division and SMD leadership opportunities for staff.
- Explore best practices for IDEA recruitment efforts, including hiring panels.
- Adopt inclusive R&A code of conduct.
- Sponsor and incentivize enhanced and innovative mission outreach activities with IDEA as a major focus (e.g., PUNCH, IMAP).
- Establish a community-wide early- and mid-career support network pilot in partnership with other SMD Divisions, professional and scientific societies with a focus on providing mentors and mentees training and resources that consider the “whole” STEM individual.
- Develop targeted and innovative R&A solicitations with an IDEA emphasis.

Characterizes Earth's radiation environment to design reliable electronic subsystems for use in air and space transportation systems



Aviation

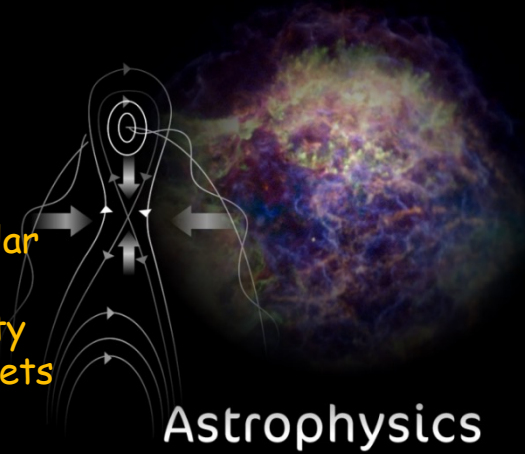
Understanding / modeling radiation from SEPs & GCRs



Earth Science

Solar variability
On global/regional climate

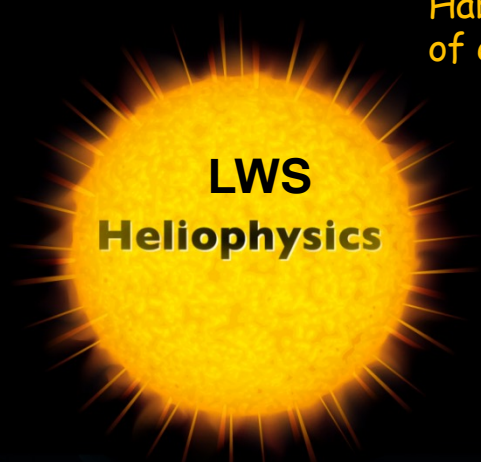
Solar-stellar connectio,
Habitability of exoplanets



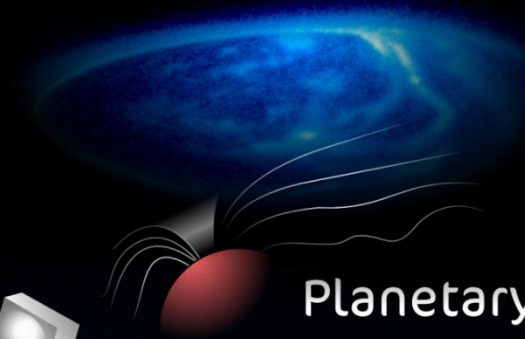
Astrophysics



Biological & Physical Research



LWS Heliophysics

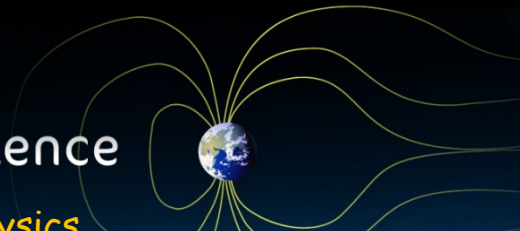


Planetary

Planetary atmospheres and their interactions with solar variability, (climate & weather)

Space Science

Quantifies the physics, dynamics, and behavior of the Sun-Earth system over the 11-year solar cycle



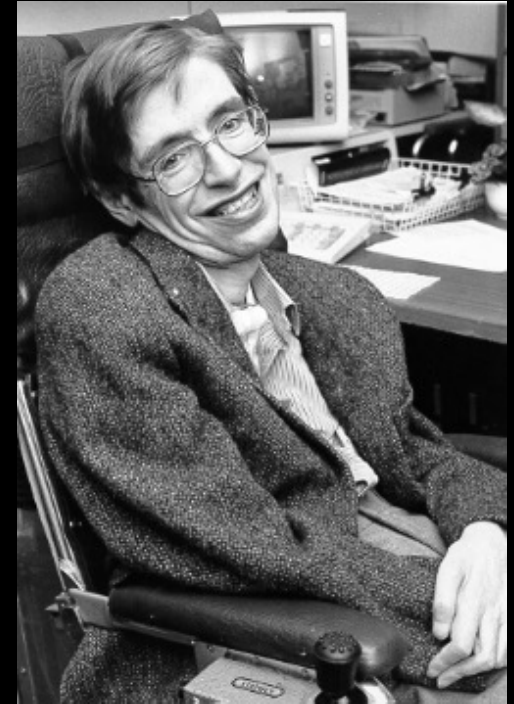
Human Exploration

Predict solar energetic particle events that affect the safety of humans and technology in space



Grand Challenge : *Integration* of the knowledge provided by plasma and other models to understand and predict the behavior of heliophysics systems

“I think the...21st century will be the century of complexity. We have already discovered the basic laws that govern matter and understand all the normal situations. We don't know how the laws fit together, and what happens under extreme conditions.... There is no limit to the complexity we can build using those basic laws.”----Stephen Hawking



1942-2018