



METEOROLOGY PANEL



METP SWX User Workshop, 20 October 2025, Rome, Italy

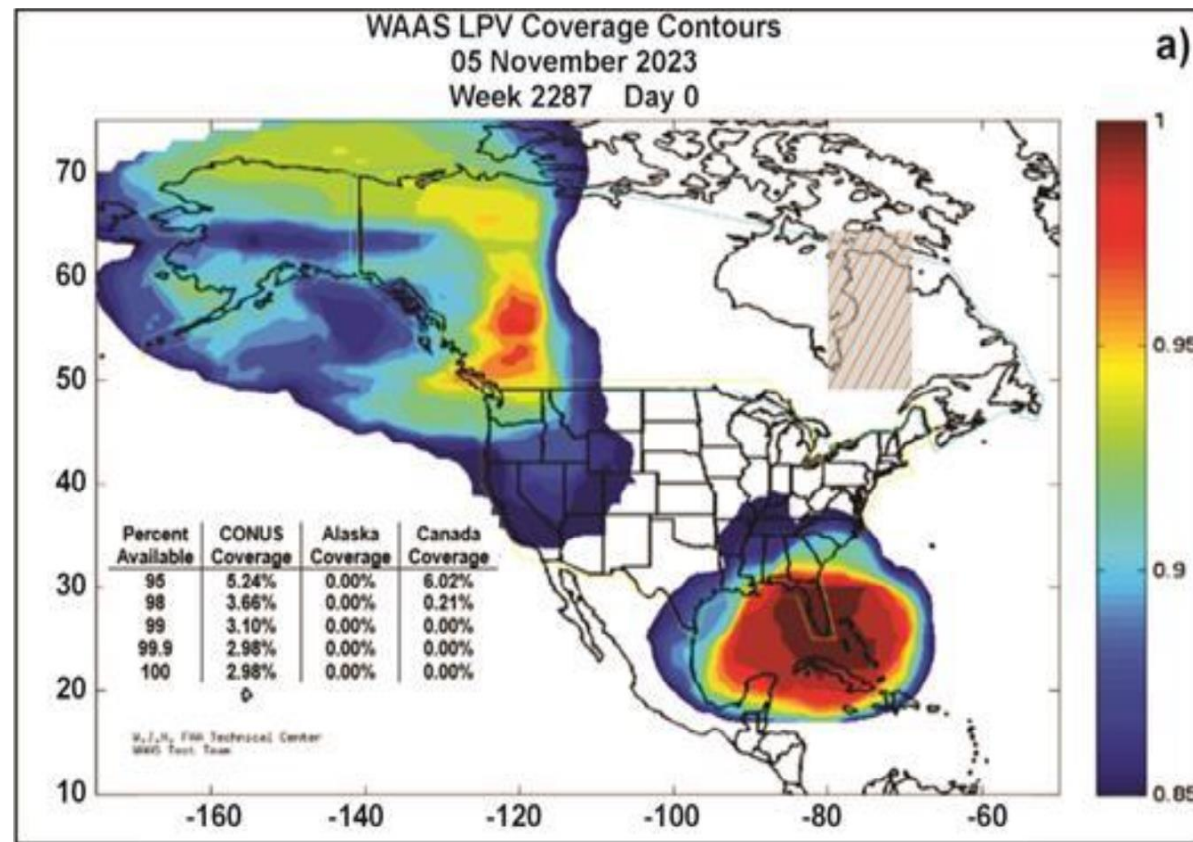
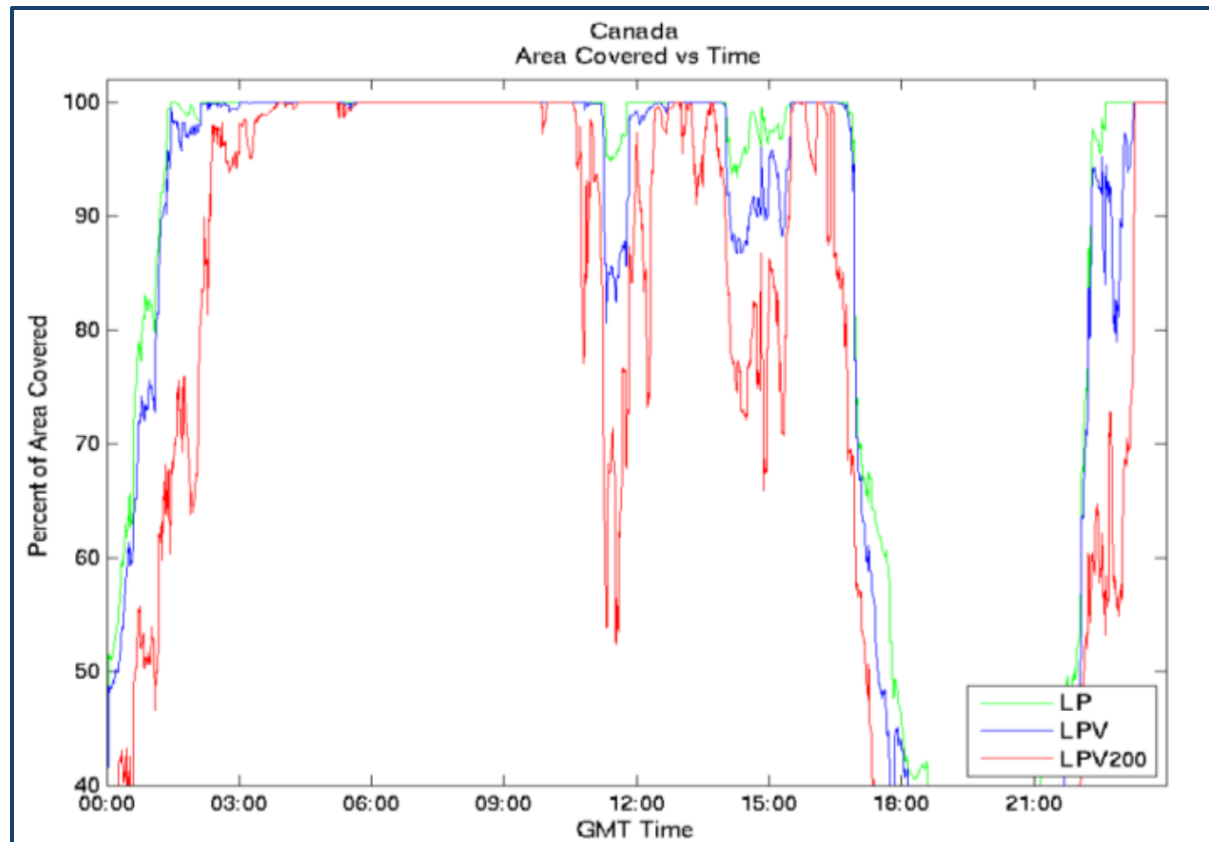
ICAO Space Weather Information Service (SWIS) Education and Guidance Materials

*Yana Maneva, Ph.D.
Solar-Terrestrial Center of Excellence
on behalf of the Space Weather Coordination Group*





SWIS Motivation: SWX and Aviation



CADORS
LPV reports



2023-11-05

16:51

Kuujuuaq Airport QC
(CYVP)

A Canadian North Boeing 737-406 (C-FFNE/AKT162) from Montreal/Pierre Elliott Trudeau, QC (CYUL) to Kuujuuaq, QC (CYVP) lost localizer performance with vertical guidance (LPV) on approach for Runway 25. AKT162 landed on Runway 25 without incident at 1701Z.

Nov 05 2023

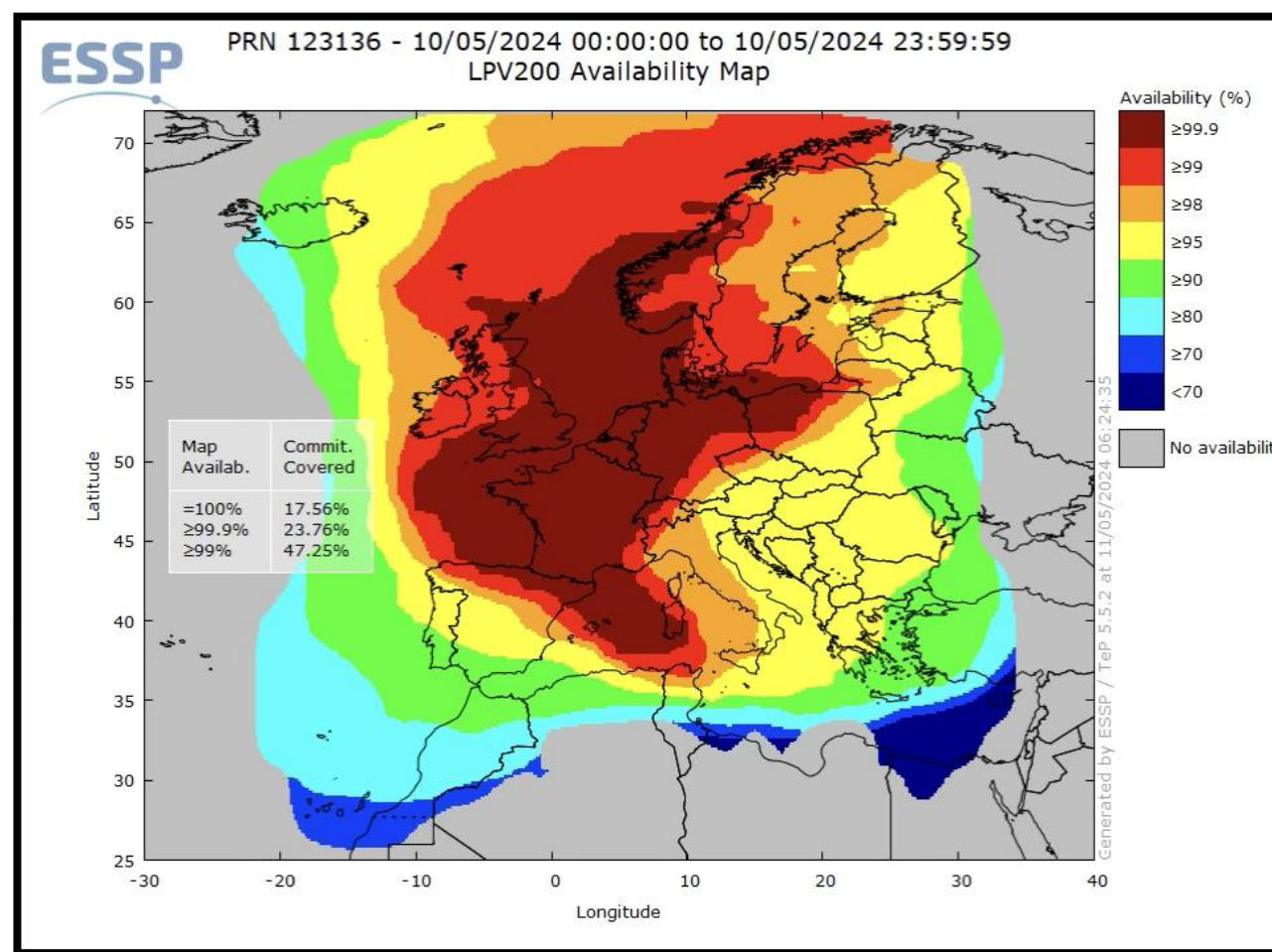
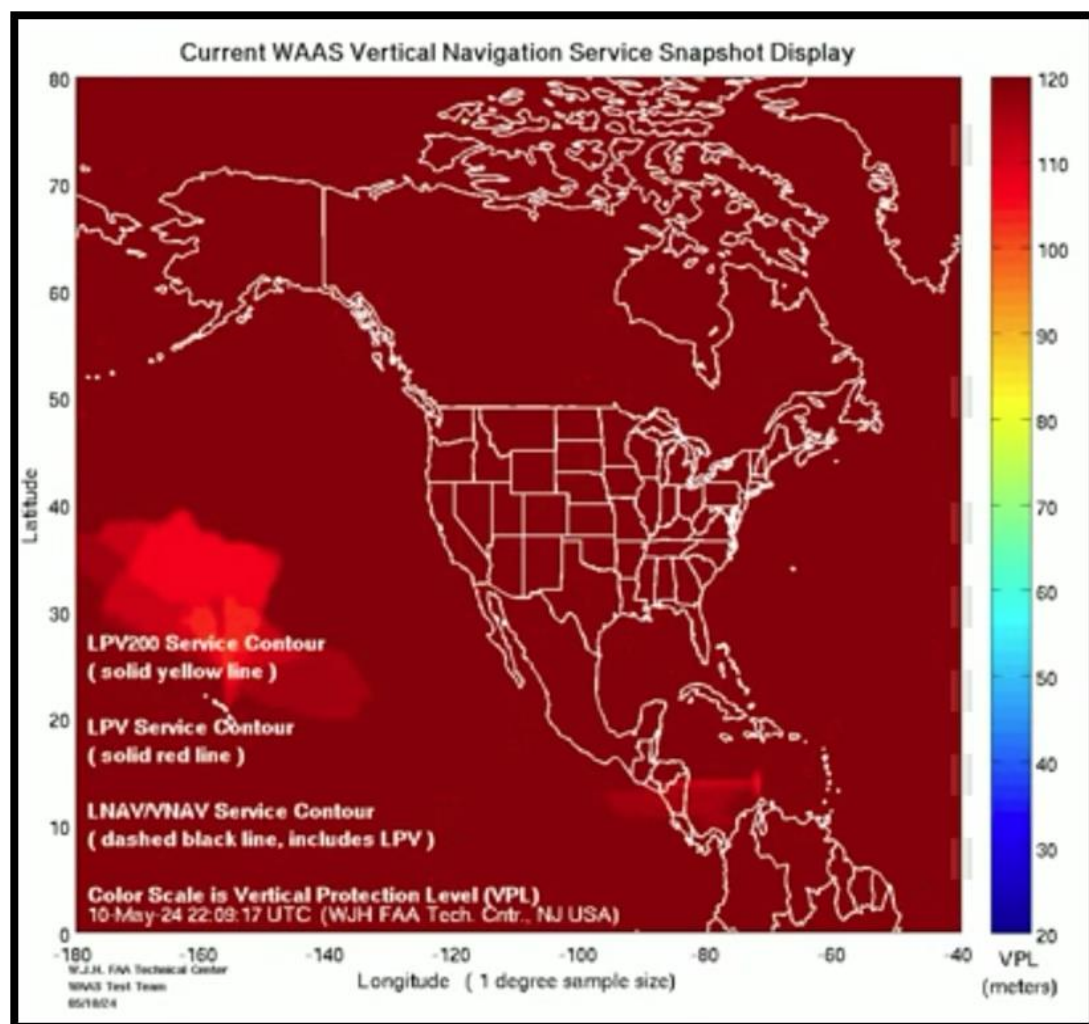
<https://www.nstb.tc.faa.gov>

Nikitina et al, SWJ 2025

(<https://tc.gc.ca>)



SWIS Motivation: SWX and Aviation



May 10-11 2024



SWIS Motivation: SWX and Aviation



10th May

Actual HF condition

0-4 N: Fairly good
4-8 N: Fairly good
8-12 N: Fairly good
12-16 N: Weak
16-20 N: Weak
20-24 N: Weak

11th May

Actual HF condition

0-4 N: Weak
4-8 N: Weak
8-12 N: Black out
12-16 N: Black out
16-20 N: Black out
20-24 N: Black out

12th May

Actual HF condition

0-4 N: Black out
4-8 N: Black out
8-12 N: Black out
12-16 N: Scarcely perceptible
16-20 N: Scarcely perceptible
20-24 N: Weak

13th May

Actual HF condition

0-4 N: Weak
4-8 N: Scarcely perceptible
8-12 N: Weak
12-16 N: Weak
16-20 N: Weak
20-24 N: Weak

14th May

Actual HF condition

0-4 N: Weak
4-8 N: Scarcely perceptible
8-12 N: Scarcely perceptible
12-16 N: Scarcely perceptible
16-20 N: Scarcely perceptible
20-24 N: Scarcely perceptible

HF COM Conditions in May 2024





SWIS Objective and Goal

- Goal:

To advise aviation users when space weather (SWX) events are expected to cause a moderate or severe impact related to the deterioration or loss of

- satellite navigation (GNSS)
- HF communication (long-distance radio)

To advise aviation users in case of enhanced radiation dose rates at specific flight levels (FL250-FL580)

- Advisories are recommended for completeness of flight documentation



SWIS Framework and Requirements



Impact Area	Parameter (Unit)	Moderate	Severe
GNSS	Amplitude scintillation S4 (dimensionless)	0.5	0.8
	Phase scintillation σ_ϕ (radians)	0.4	0.7
	Vertical TEC (TEC Unit)	125	175
Radiation	Effective dose (μ Sievert/hour)	30	80
HF	Auroral absorption (Kp)	8	9
	PCA (dB from 30 MHz riometer data)	2	5
	Solar X-ray (W/m^2) (0.1–0.8 nm)	10^{-4}	10^{-3}
	MUF (%)	30	50



ICAO

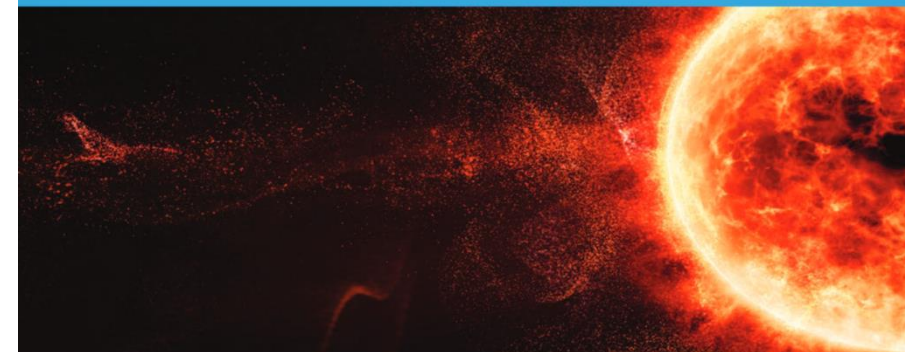
Similar to volcanic ash and tropical cyclone service definitions and advisories structure

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SWX ADVISORY
DTG: 20250815/0555Z
SWXC: PECASUS
ADVISORY NR: 2025/18
NR RPLC: 2025/17
SWX EFFECT: HF COM SEV
OBS SWX: 15/0535Z EQS W045 - E045
FCST SWX +6 HR: 15/1200Z NOT AVBL
FCST SWX +12 HR: 15/1800Z NOT AVBL
FCST SWX +18 HR: 16/0000Z NOT AVBL
FCST SWX +24 HR: 16/0600Z NOT AVBL
RMK: SPACE WEATHER EVENT (MAXIMUM USABLE
FREQUENCY DEPRESSION) IS IN PROGRESS. IMPACT ON HIGHER HF
COM FREQUENCY BANDS EXPECTED. LOWER FREQUENCY BANDS MAY BE
LESS IMPACTED.
NXT ADVISORY: WILL BE ISSUED BY 20250815/1155Z=
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Doc 10100

Manual on Space Weather Information
in Support of International Air Navigation

First Edition, 2019



Approved by and published under the authority of the Secretary General

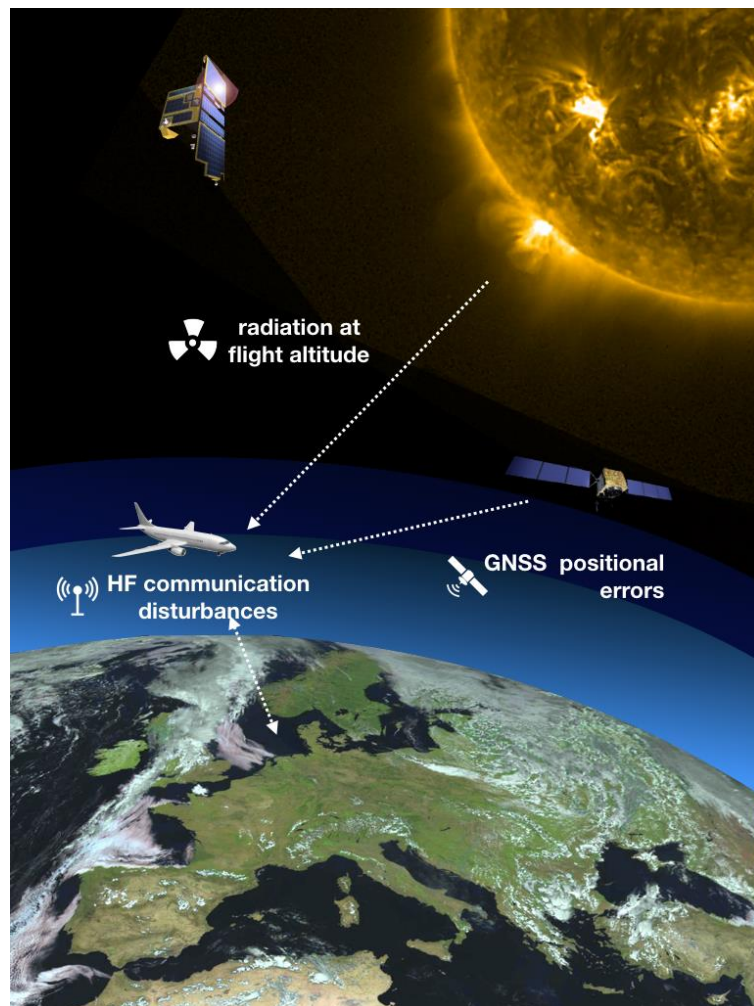
INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION

References

- ICAO Annex 3-Meteorological Service for International Air Navigation
- Manual on Space Weather Information in Support of International Air Navigation (ICAO Doc 10100)
- WMO message templates for SWX Advisories



SWIS Service Domains and Definitions



Effect	Sub-effect	Parameter used	Moderate	Severe
GNSS	Amplitude Scintillation	S4 (dimensionless)	0.5	0.8
GNSS	Phase Scintillation	Sigma-phi (radians)	0.4	0.7
GNSS	Vertical Total Electron Content (TEC)	TEC units	125	175
RADIATION		Effective dose (micro-Sieverts/hour)*	30	80
HF COM	Auroral Absorption (AA)	Kp	8	9
HF COM	Polar Cap Absorption (PCA)	dB from 30MHz riometer data	2	5
HF COM	Shortwave Fadeout (SWF)	Solar X-rays (0.1-0.8 nm) (W-m ⁻²)	1x10 ⁻⁴ (X1)	1x10 ⁻³ (X10)
HF COM	Post-Storm Depression	MUF**	30%	50%
SATCOM***	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Radiation at flight altitude



HF COM disturbances



GNSS disturbances



CURRENT SPACE WEATHER CONDITIONSon NOAA Scales

3-DAY FORECAST

"

A. NOAA Geomagnetic Activity Observation and Forecast

The greatest observed 3 hr Kp over the past 24 hours was 5 (NOAA Scale G1).

The greatest expected 3 hr Kp for Oct 13-Oct 15 2025 is 4.67 (NOAA Scale G1).

NOAA Kp index breakdown Oct 13-Oct 15 2025

	Oct 13	Oct 14	Oct 15
00-03UT	4.67 (G1)	2.67	2.00
03-06UT	4.67 (G1)	2.67	2.67
06-09UT	3.33	2.67	2.00
09-12UT	4.00	2.00	1.67
12-15UT	4.67 (G1)	1.67	1.00
15-18UT	3.00	1.00	1.67
18-21UT	2.67	1.00	2.67
21-00UT	3.67	2.00	3.67

Rationale: Periods of G1 (Minor) geomagnetic storms are expected on 13 Oct in response to continued negative polarity CH HSS influences.

B. NOAA Solar Radiation Activity Observation and Forecast

Solar radiation, as observed by NOAA GOES-18 over the past 24 hours, was below S-scale storm level thresholds.

Solar Radiation Storm Forecast for Oct 13-Oct 15 2025

Note: **SIGMETs** and **NOTAMs** are **NOT** issued based on SWX Advisories

DTG	20240129/2359Z
SWXC	PECASUS
ADVISORY NR.	2024/4
NR. RPLC	2024/3
SWX Effect	HF COM MOD
OBS SWX	29/2348Z HNH HSH W180 - E180
FCST SWX + 6 HR	30/0600Z NO SWX EXP
FCST SWX + 12 HR	30/1200Z NO SWX EXP
FCST SWX + 18 HR	30/1800Z NO SWX EXP
FCST SWX + 24 HR	31/0000Z NO SWX EXP
RMK	SPACE WEATHER EVENT (HF COM POLAR CAP ABSORPTION) IN PROGRESS. IMPACT ON LOWER HF COM FREQUENCY BANDS EXPECTED AT HIGH LATITUDES. STRONGER IMPACT ON THE SOUTHERN POLE.
NXT ADVISORY	WILL BE ISSUED BY 20240130/0548Z=

Why SWX Advisory?

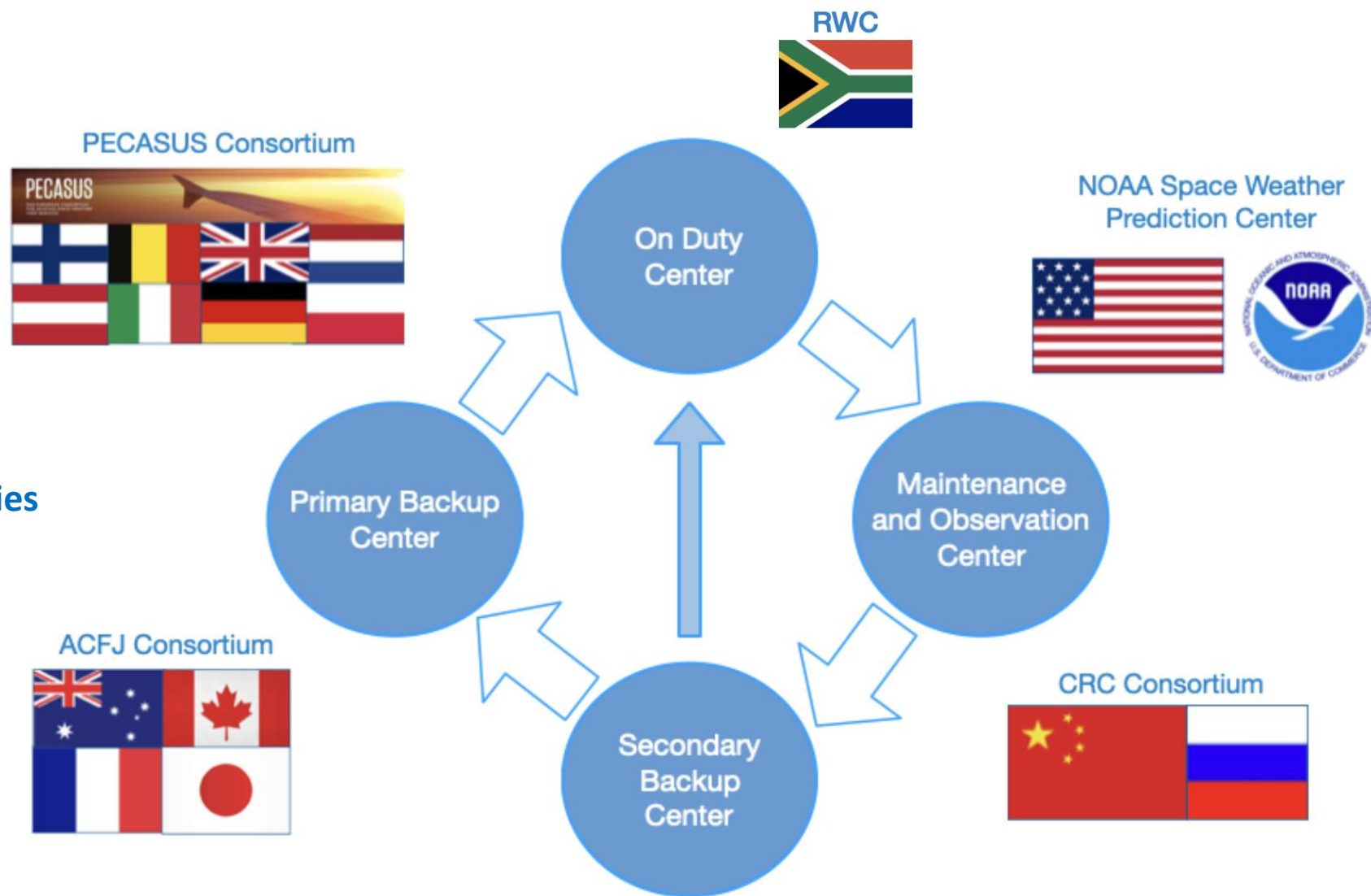
- 24/7
- Near real-time
- Impact oriented
- Updates within 6h
- Worldwide
- Tailored to Aviation



SWIS Service Provision Centers



**24/7 service:
space weather advisories
(Nov 2019)**





Dissemination of SWX Advisories

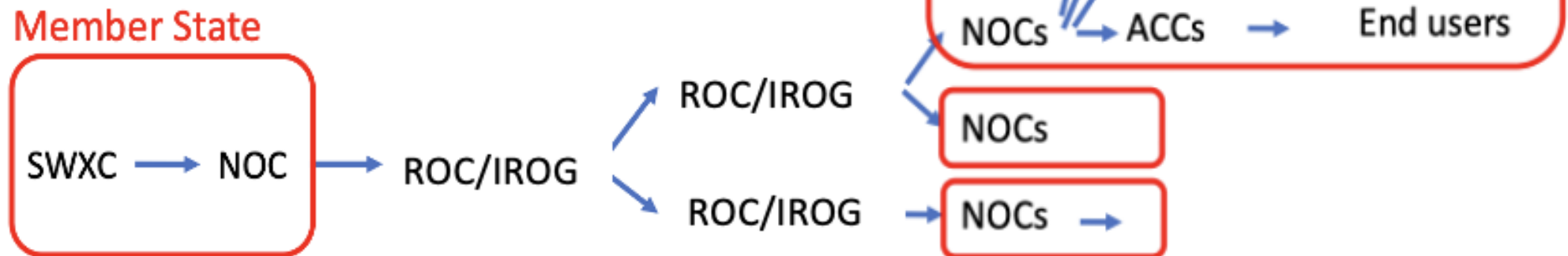


Dissemination via Aeronautical Fixed Service/Aeronautical Fixed Telecommunication Network (AFS/AFTN) network like all Operational Meteorological Information (OPMET) data:

- the secure aviation data information service (SADIS)
- the World Internet File Service (WIFS)

Users can obtain SWX Advisories through:

- their National OPMET Center (NOC)
- The secure internet services: SADIS or WIFS





Compliant with WMO standards



WMO message headers

- SWX advisories with different effects (GNSS, HF COM,..) have different WMO headers
- TAC and IWXXM format advisories have different WMO headers
- Every SWX center has own WMO header

	WMO Headers	
	TAC Advisory	IWXXM Advisory
ACFJ – Australia	FNXX01 YMMC	LNXX01 YMMC
ACFJ – France	FNXX01 LFPW	LNXX01 LFPW
PECASUS – Finland	FNXX01 EFKL	LNXX01 EFKL
PECASUS – UK	FNXX01 EGRR	LNXX01 EGRR
CRC – China	FNXX01 ZBBB	LNXX01 ZBBB
CRC – Russia	FNXX01 UUAG	LNXX01 UUAG
SPWC – USA	FNXX01 KWNP	LNXX01 KWNP

01 = GNSS

02 = HF COM

03 = RADIATION

04 = SATCOM



Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS):

Ionosphere's Role: The ionosphere, a top layer in our atmosphere ionized by sunlight, affects satellite navigation signals.

Signal Disruption: Solar storms can cause ionospheric disturbances, altering GNSS signal strength, velocity and phase.

Scintillation: This rapid change can prevent receivers from locking onto signals, making it hard to determine position.

VTEC: Increased vertical total electron content in the ionosphere during solar storms can cause positioning errors in satellite navigation.

Advisory Severity Levels: GNSS **MOD**; GNSS **SEV**



GNSS Advisories



Illustrative image/dataset	Effect on Aviation	Affected Area	ROM of Duration (Rough Order of Magnitude)
	<p>GNSS Loss and/or Position Error</p>	<p>Equator at local sunset</p> <p>Follows day/nightline</p>	<p>Few hours (start at sunset)</p>
		<p>Poles</p>	<p>Few hours</p>
		<p>Mostly equatorial regions?</p>	<p>Few hours</p>





HF communication (HF COM) :

HF Radio Waves: These waves (3-30 MHz) are used for long-distance communication, especially important for polar and transatlantic flights.

Ionosphere's Role: The ionosphere reflects HF radio waves, enabling communication beyond the horizon by bouncing signals between the Earth and the ionosphere.

Impact of Solar Storms: Events like solar flares and coronal mass ejections add extra energy to the ionosphere, highly disturbing it.

Communication Disruption: This extra energy can cause unexpected absorption or reflection of HF radio waves, leading to communication failures.

Affected Areas: Disruptions can occur near the poles, on the sunlit side of the Earth or even affect the entire globe, depending on the type and severity of the solar storm.

MUF Reduction: Ionospheric changes after geomagnetic storms can significantly lower the maximum usable frequency (MUF) for HF communication, affecting any location on Earth.

Advisory Severity Levels: HF COM **MOD**; HF COM **SEV**



Illustrative image (Eye catcher)		Effect on Aviation	Affected Area	ROM of Duration
	Absorption following Solar Flare	Loss of LOWEST HF	Dayside	Minutes to several hours
	Polar Cap Absorption		Poles	Several hours to several days
	Auroral Absorption			1 to several days
	Post Storm Depression	MUF reduced Loss of HIGHEST HF	Anywhere (erratic)	Several Days (2-4 days)





Increased radiation dose at flight levels (RAD):

Energetic Particles: During solar storm events, high-energy solar particles like protons can be rapidly accelerated and travel towards Earth.

Radiation Increase: Once energetic particles reach Earth, they can penetrate the atmosphere, especially close to the magnetic poles, creating a shower of particles, possibly reaching the ground.

Impact on Flights: This can affect crew and passengers by exposing them to increased levels of ionizing radiation, especially at high altitudes and polar routes.

Advisory Severity Levels: RADIATION **MOD**; RADIATION **SEV**

***Note:** MOD advisories will only be issued at and below FL460.



RADIATION

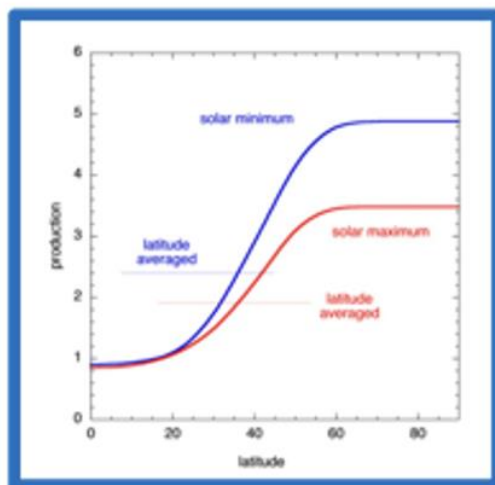


Illustrative image
(Eye catcher)

Effect on Aviation

Affected Area

ROM of Duration

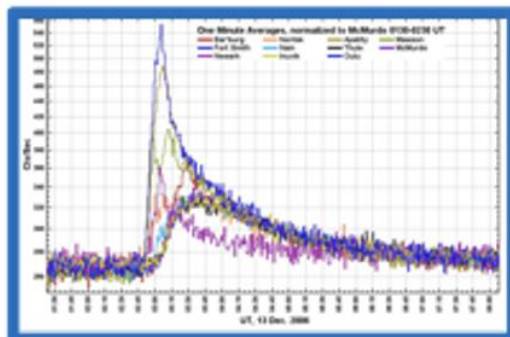


Galactic
Cosmic
Rays

Effective dose

Poles
High FL

Always



Ground
Level
Enhance
ment
(GLE)

Effective dose
increased

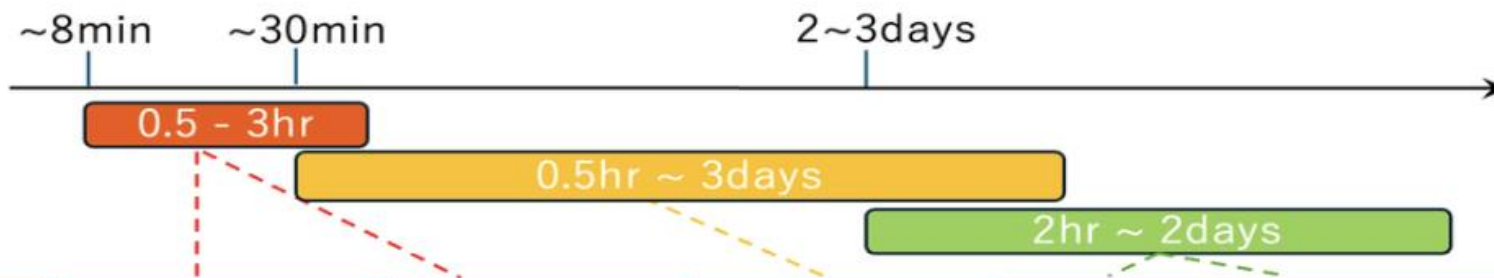
Poles
High FL

Few hours





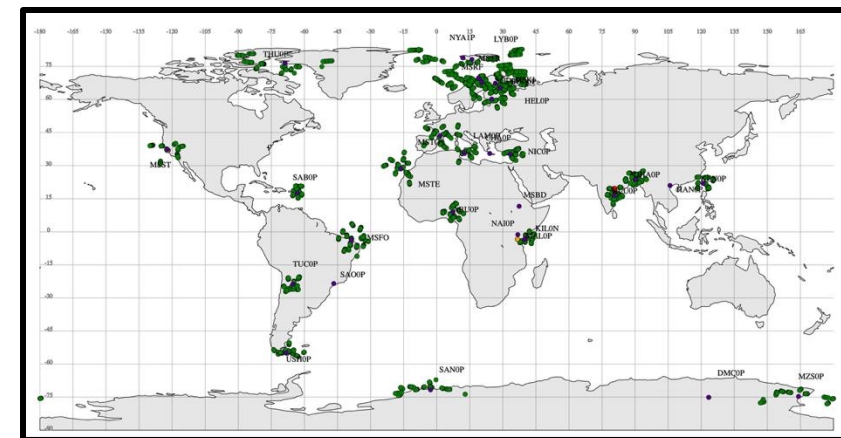
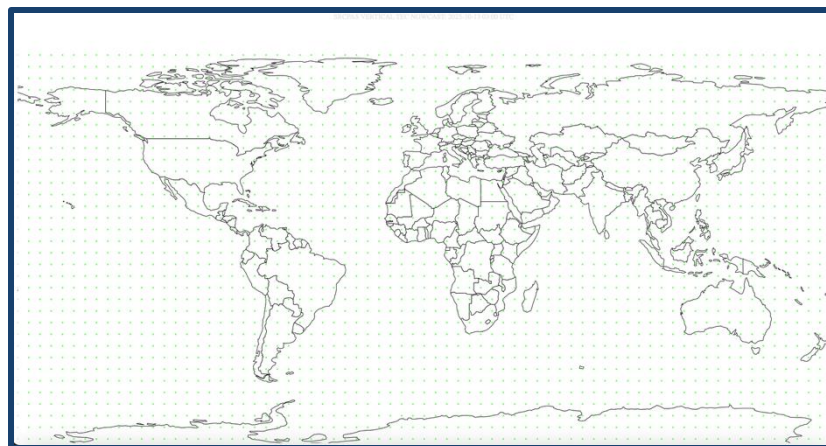
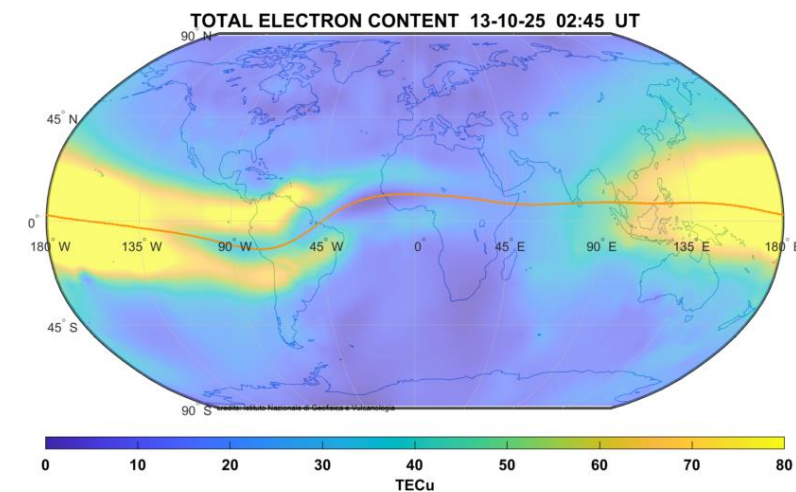
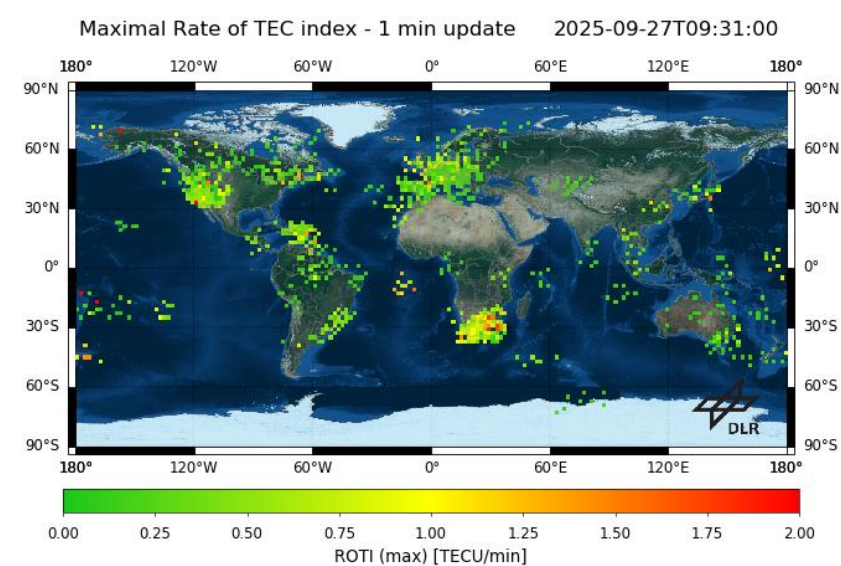
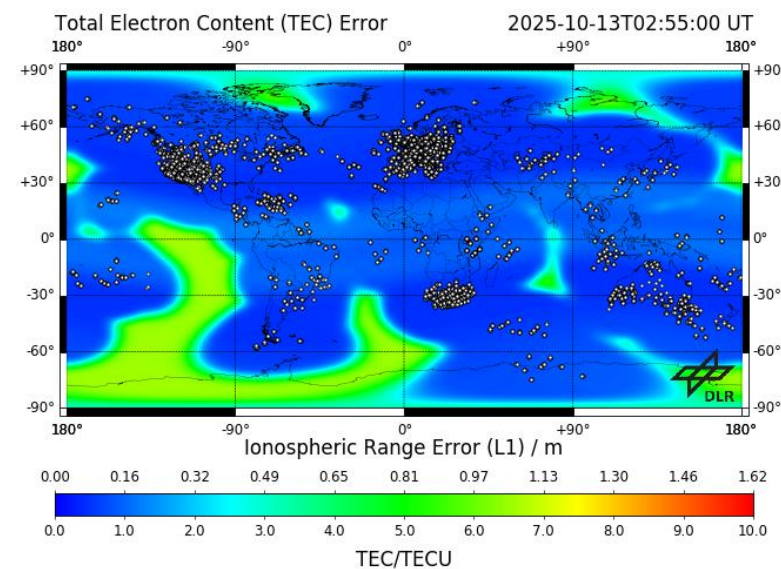
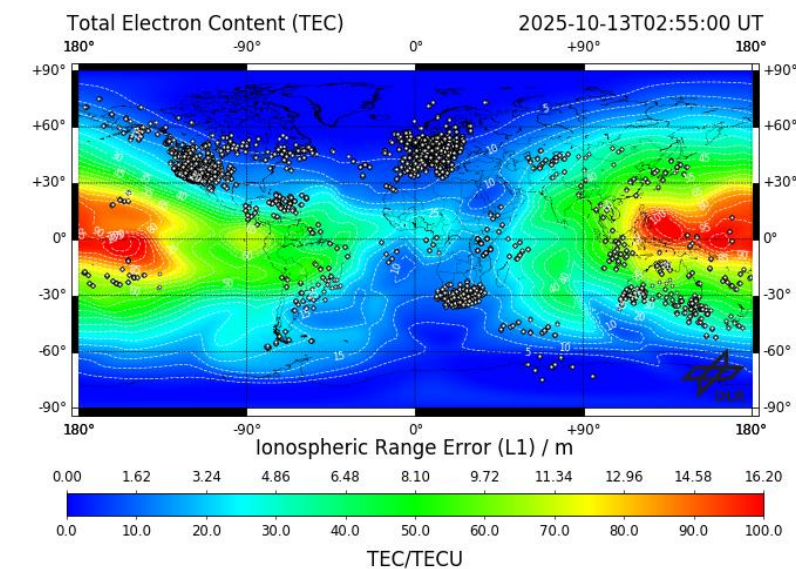
SWIS Impacts Summary Table



Phenomena		High Energetic Particle	Communication Blackout	Polar Cap Absorption	Auroral Absorption	Ionospheric Storm	Plasma Bubble
Critical Areas		High latitude region	Dayside region	Polar region	Auroral Oval	Mid-high latitude region	Low latitude region
Occurrence/dependency		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Once in several years Depends on solar activity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Several times a year Depends on solar activity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One to a few times a year Depends on solar activity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One to a few times a year Strongly depends on solar activity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Moderate: several times a year Severe: several times a decade 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Solar activity dependence Seasonal dependence
Impact	GNSS					Signal and Positioning degradation; Scintillation	Scintillation
	HF (radio) communication	HF waves absorption and signal degradation or loss. Especially at lower frequency range.					Decreasing maximum usable frequency
	Radiation	Solar energetic particles					
Typical Impact Duration		• hours to days	• 30 mins ~ 1 hour	• hours to days	• several hours	• hours to days	• 1 hour ~ 1 day



GNSS products





SWX Monitoring Tools: ACFJ

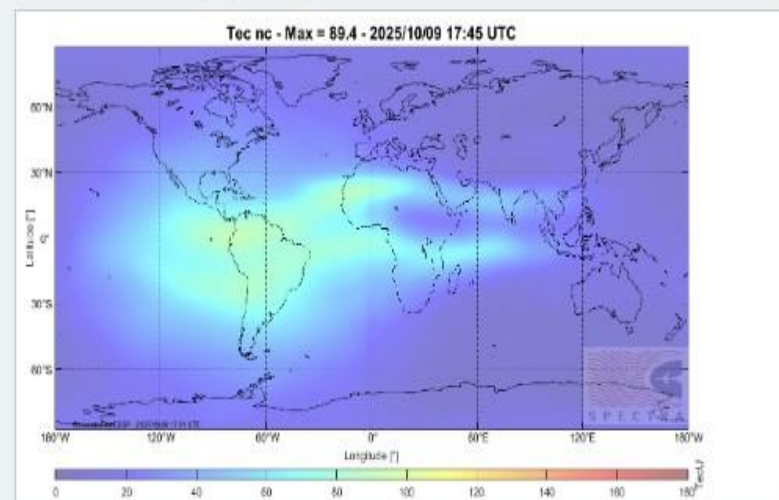


GNSS products

GNSS Conditions

Checked every 10 minutes, last checked 9-Oct-2025 18:06:28Z

GNSS Delay (TEC)

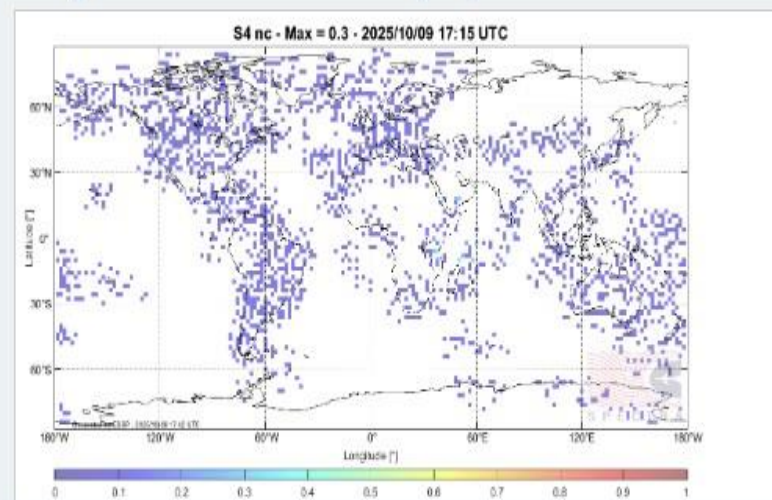


SWS/Bureau

GNSS ionospheric delay latest conditions, expressed in terms of TEC.

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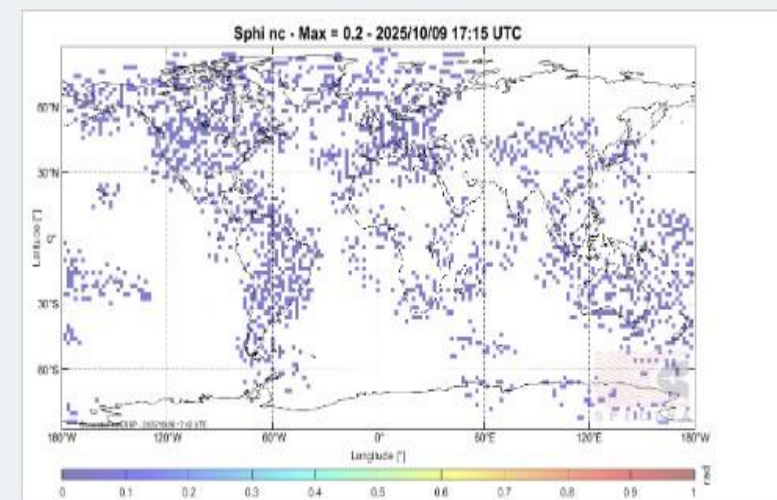
Amplitude Scintillation (S4)



reau

Checked every 10 minutes, last checked 9-Oct-2025 18:06:28Z

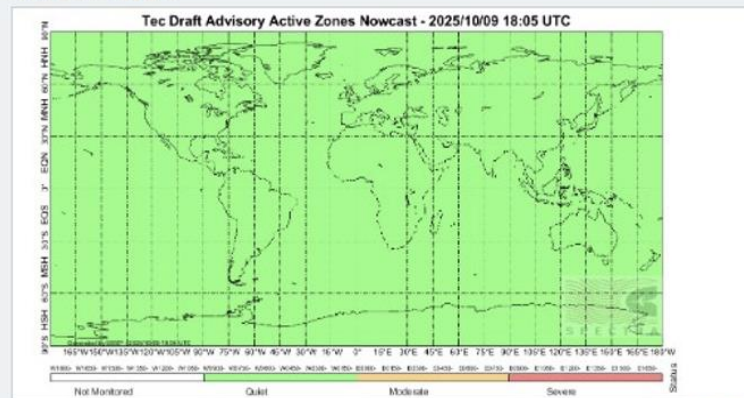
Phase Scintillation (SPHI)



SWS/Bureau

GNSS ionospheric phase scintillation latest conditions, expressed in terms of Sigma_phi index

TEC Active Zone



SWS/Bureau



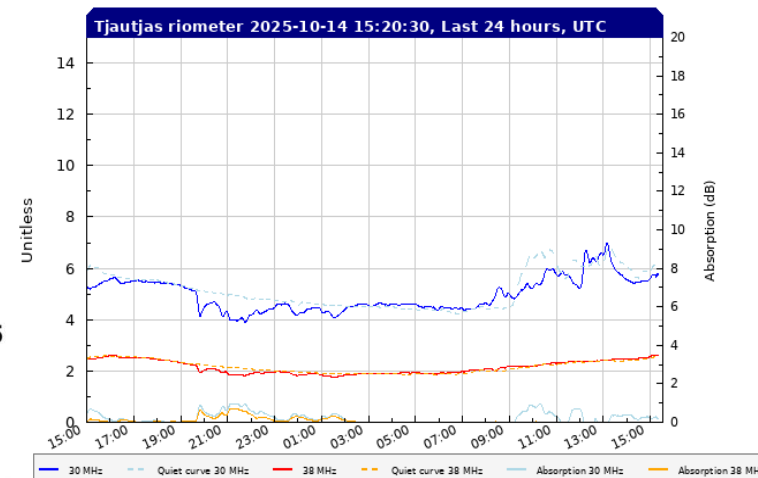
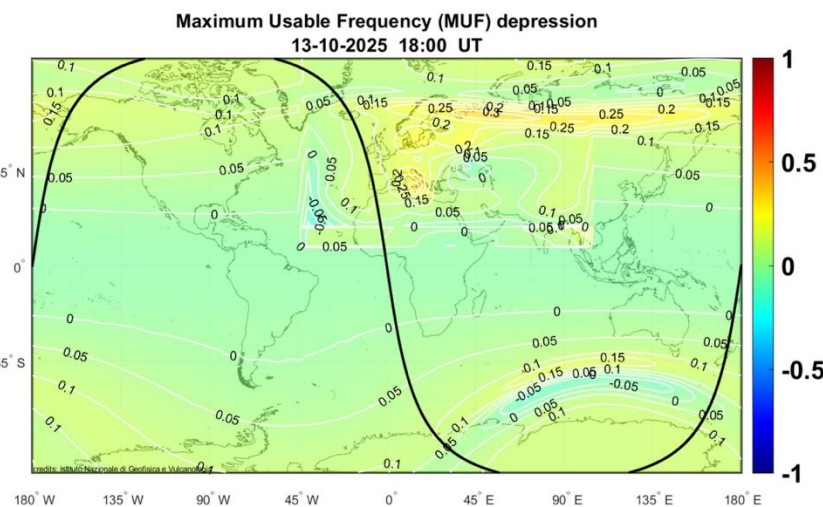
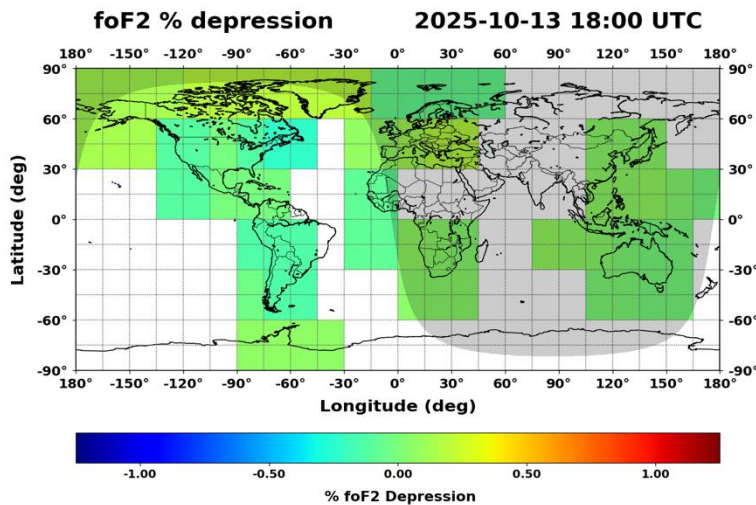
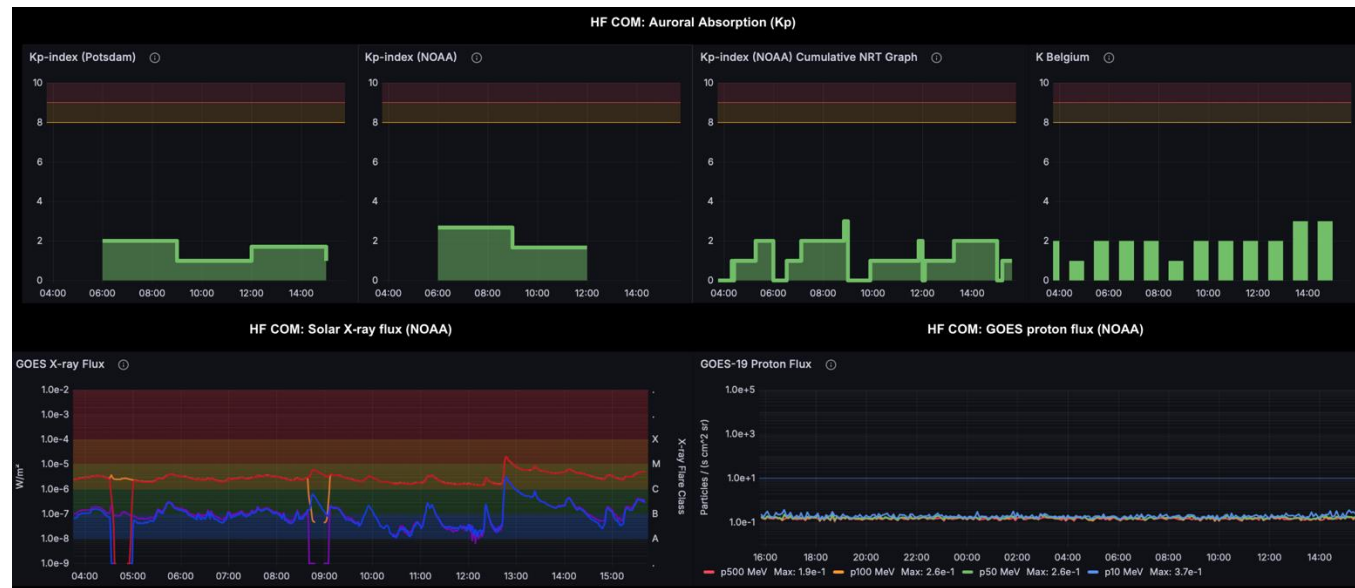
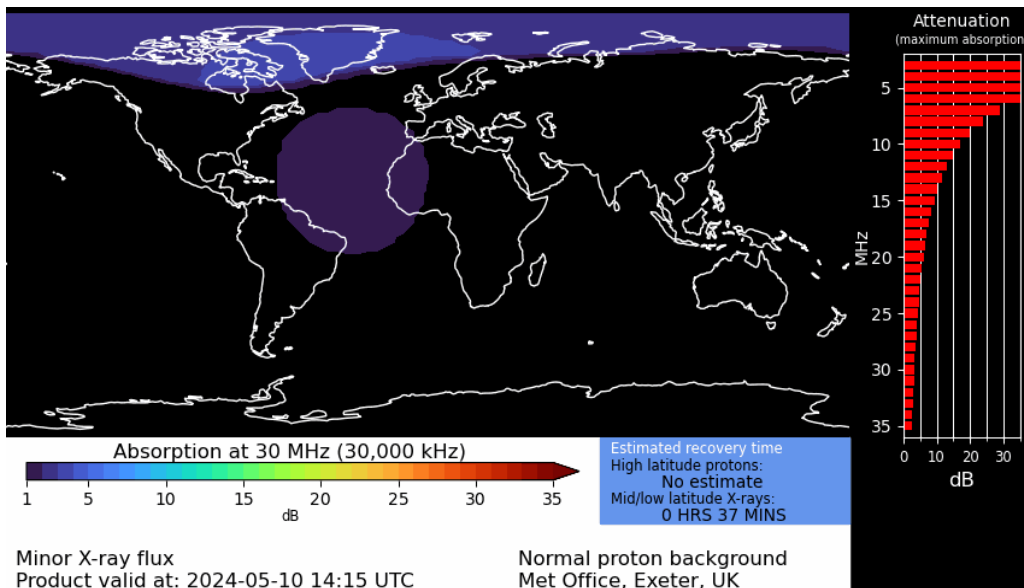
METEOROLOGY PANEL



SWX Monitoring Tools: PECASUS



HF COM products





SWX Monitoring Tools: ACFJ



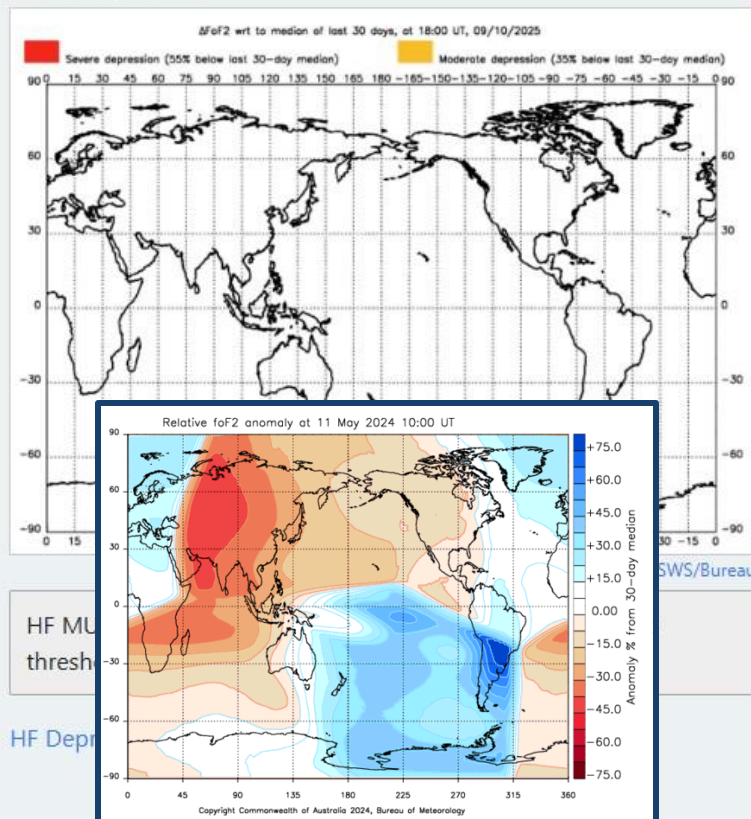
HF COM products

Latest Maps

HF Comm Conditions

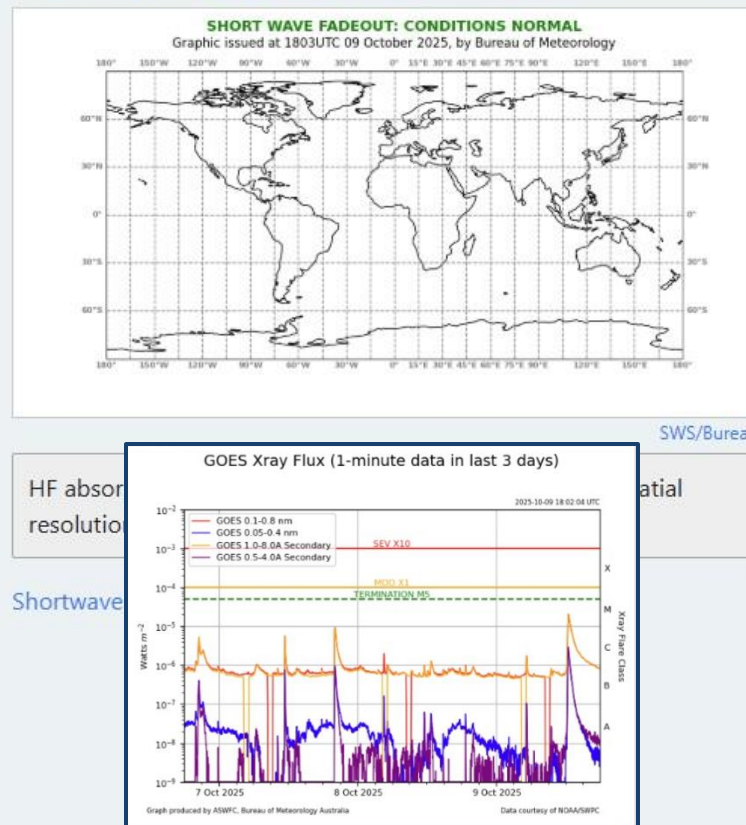
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HF Depression



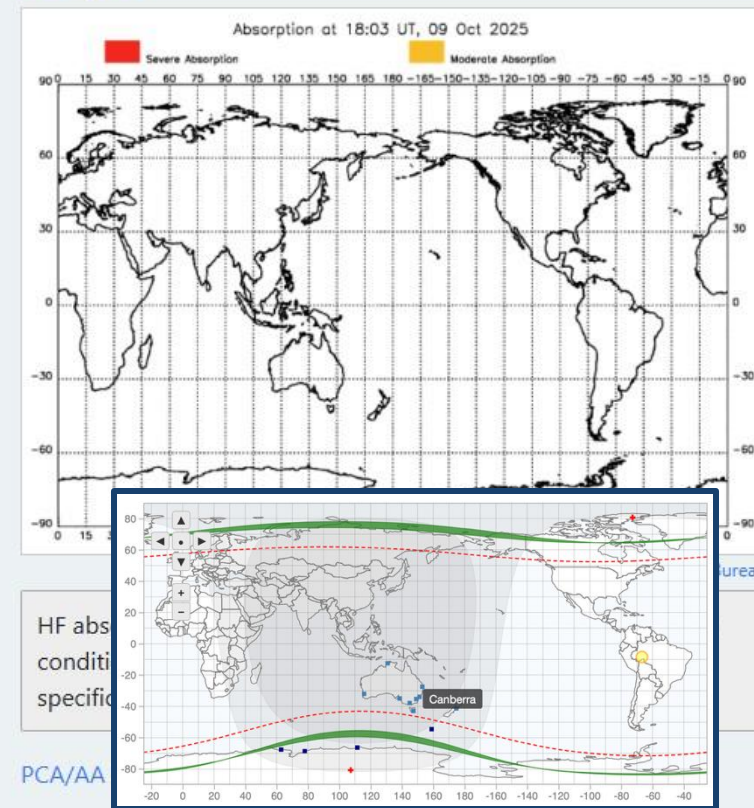
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Shortwave Fadeout

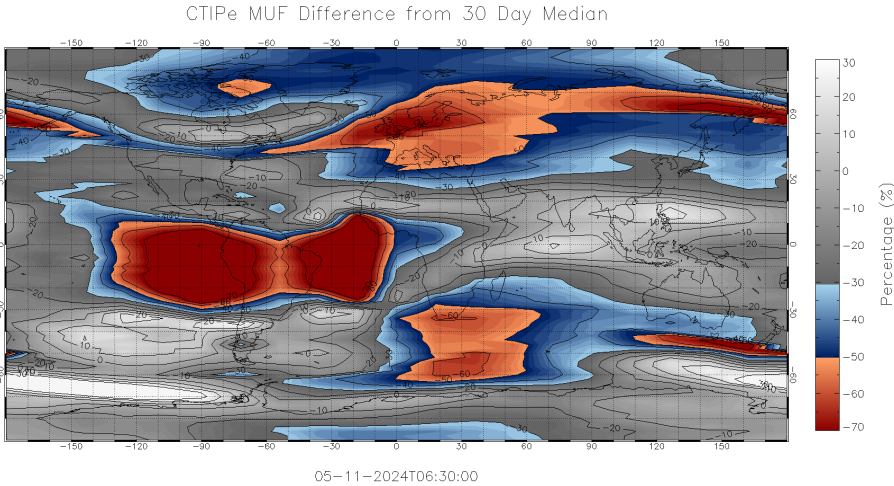
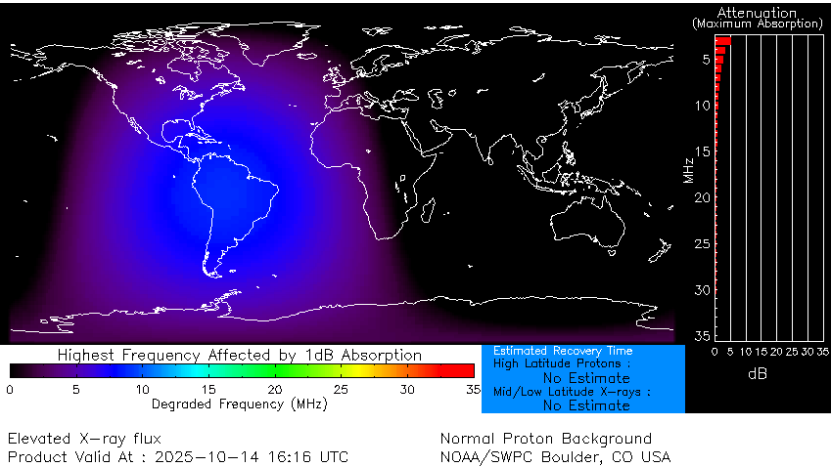
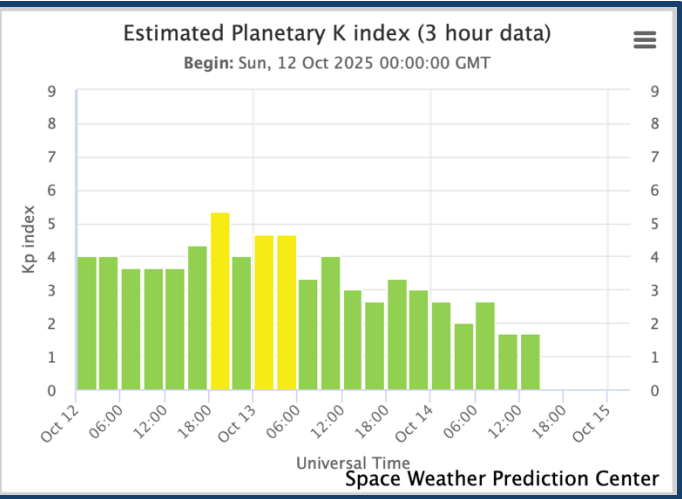
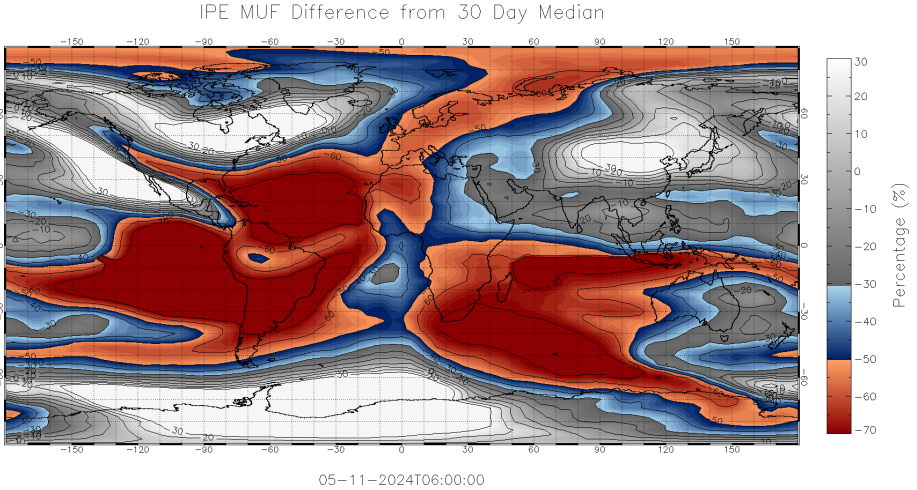
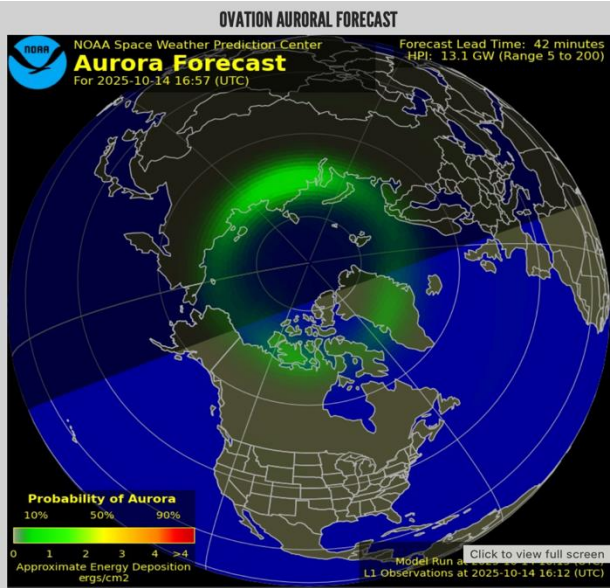
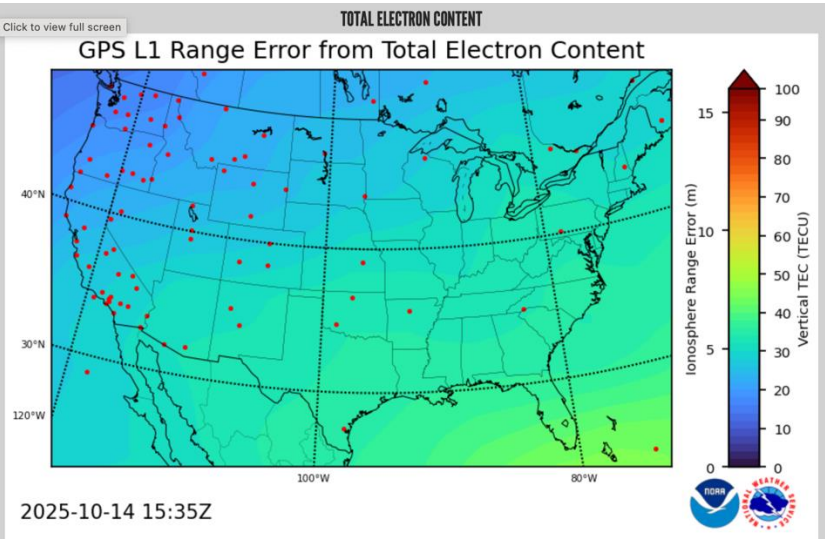


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PCA/AA



GNSS and HF COM products

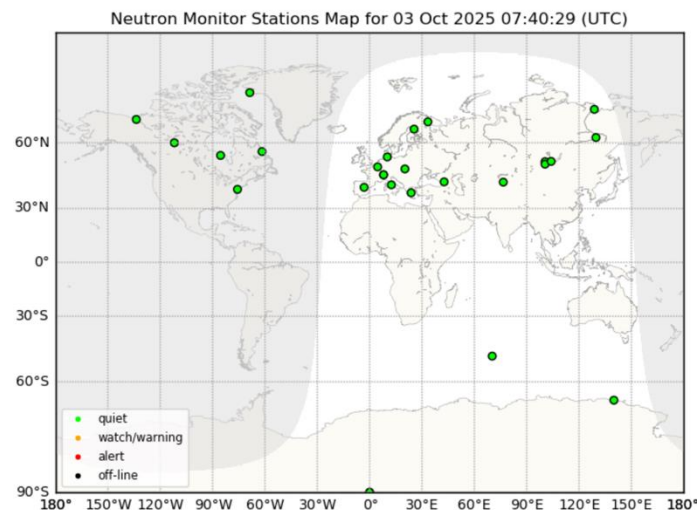
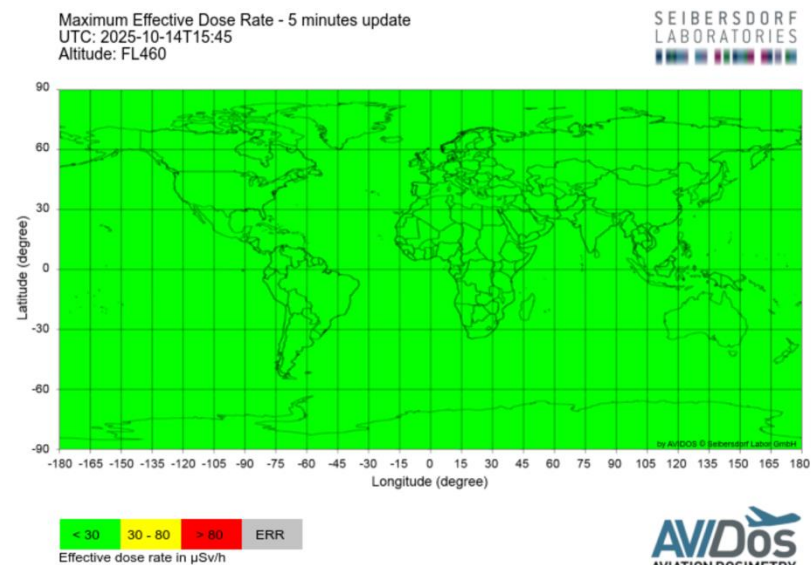




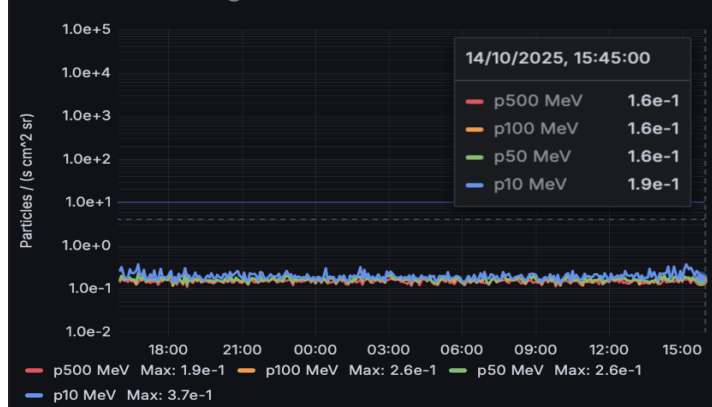
SWX Monitoring Tools: PECASUS



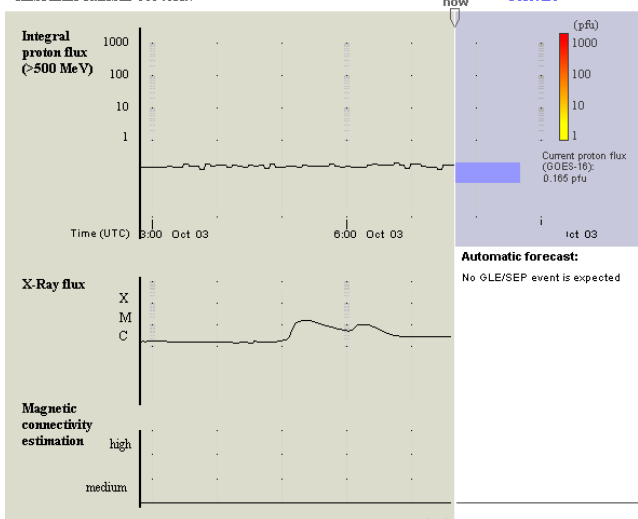
RAD products



GOES-19 Proton Flux



HESPERIA UMASEP-500 ver1.7



MESEP

Alert Viewer

Current time: 03-10-2025 07:40

	Latest issued alert	Impact risk
Geomagnetic Storm Alert	No alert occurred	Nothing to report
SEP Proton Storm Alert > 10 MeV	No alert occurred	Nothing to report
SEP Proton Storm Alert > 60 MeV	No alert occurred	Nothing to report

Legend: ★ ... an alert has been issued
...risk impact (timing and level, low, medium, high, extreme)

Click on the icons to see alert details

Fri 03 Oct 2025

Register for COMESEP alerts

	30 SEP 12:00	01 OCT 12:00	02 OCT 12:00	03 OCT 12:00	04 OCT 12:00	05 OCT 12:00	06 OCT 12:00	07 OCT 12:00
Flare	★★★	★	★	★				
CME								
SEP	★★★	★	★	★				
Geomagnetic activity								

DISCLAIMER: COMESEP makes no warranties or representations as to its accuracy and COMESEP specifically disclaims any liability or responsibility for any errors or omissions in the content on the website, as well as the alerts that are sent out. Neither COMESEP nor any other party involved in creating, producing, or delivering information that is used in the COMESEP alert system is liable for any direct, incidental, consequential, indirect, or punitive damages arising out of your access to, or use of, or inability to use or access, the website and/or the alerts that are sent out.

This work has received funding from the European Commission FP7 Project COMESEP (263252).

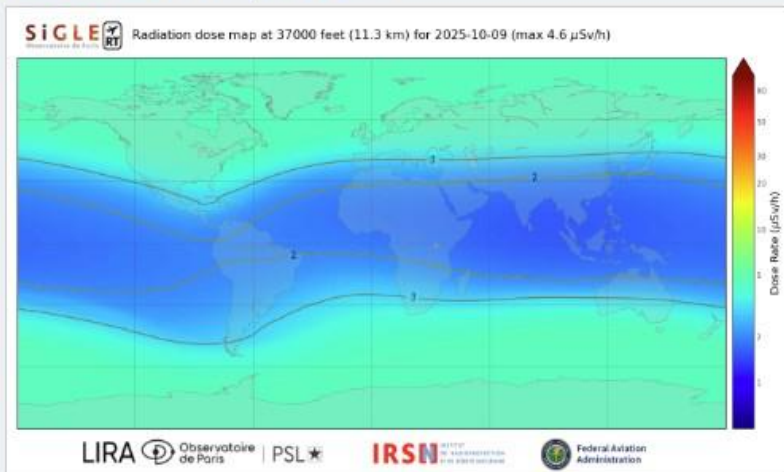


RAD products

Radiation Conditions

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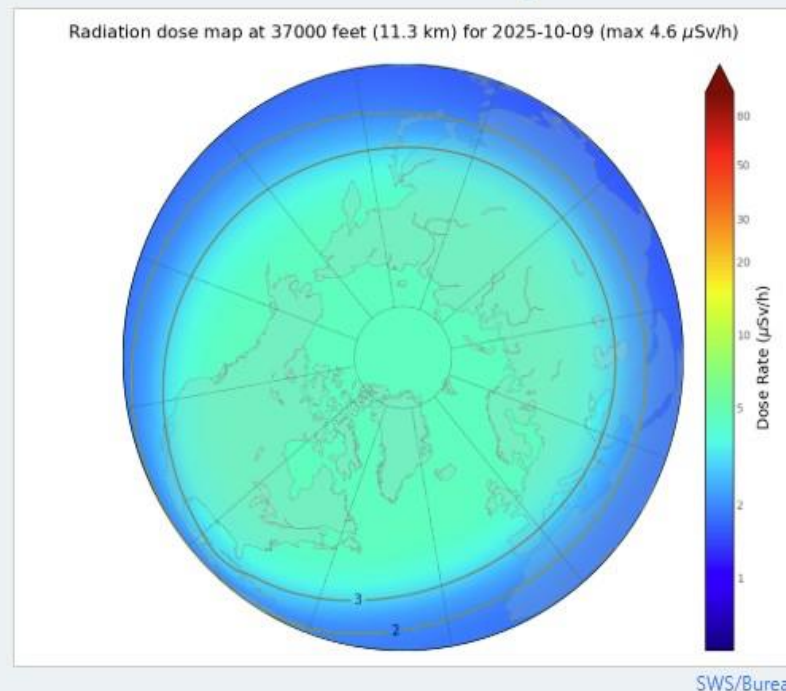
Dose Rate Map FL370



SWS/Bureau

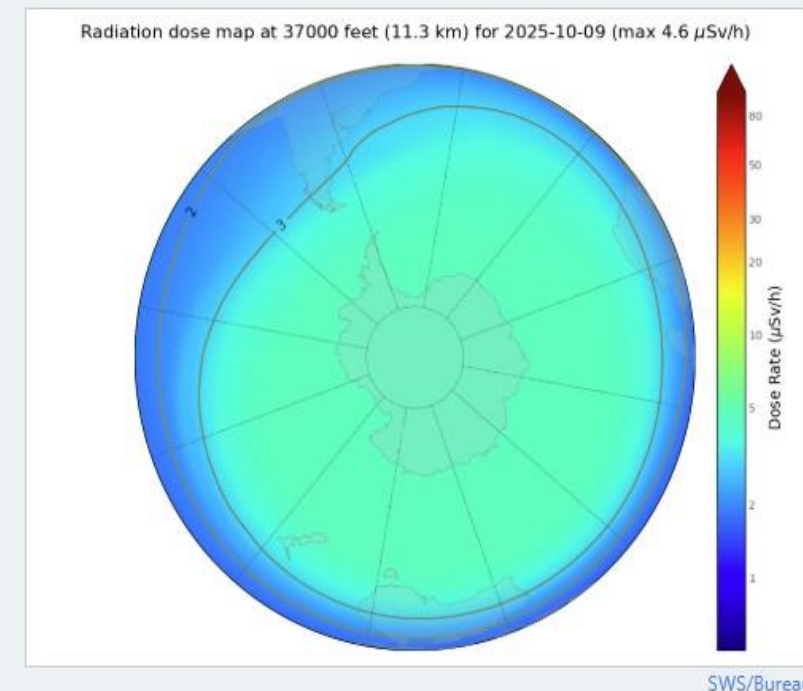
Modelled radiation dose rate at FL370, latest conditions. Image provided by Paris Observatory.

Northern Polar Dose Rate Map FL370



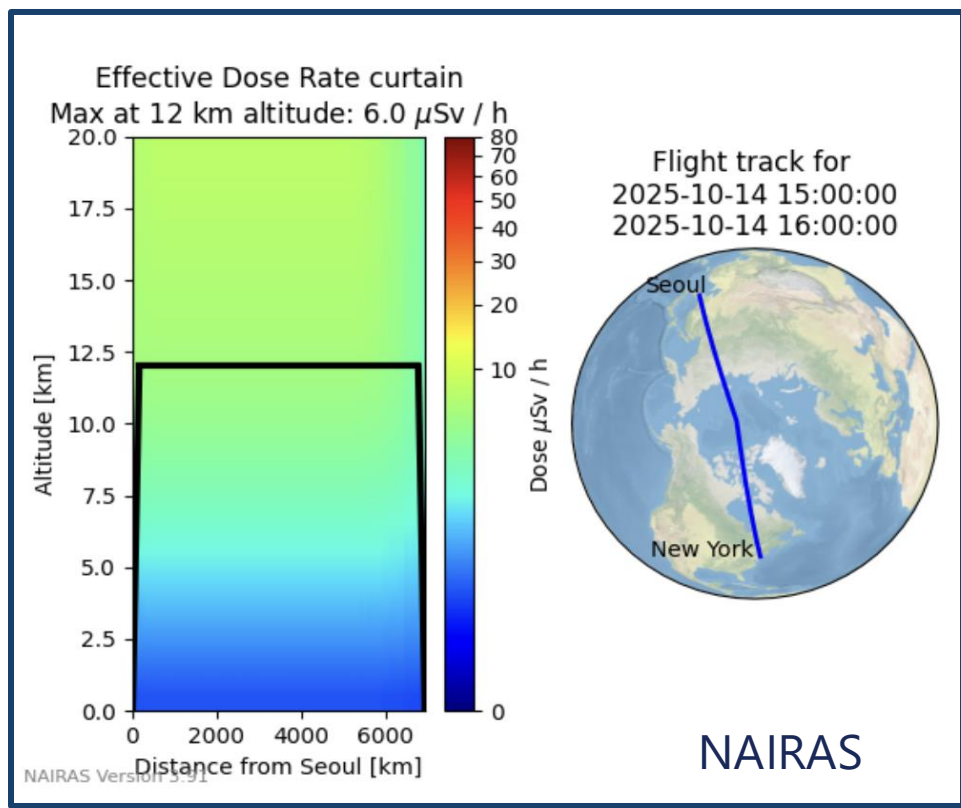
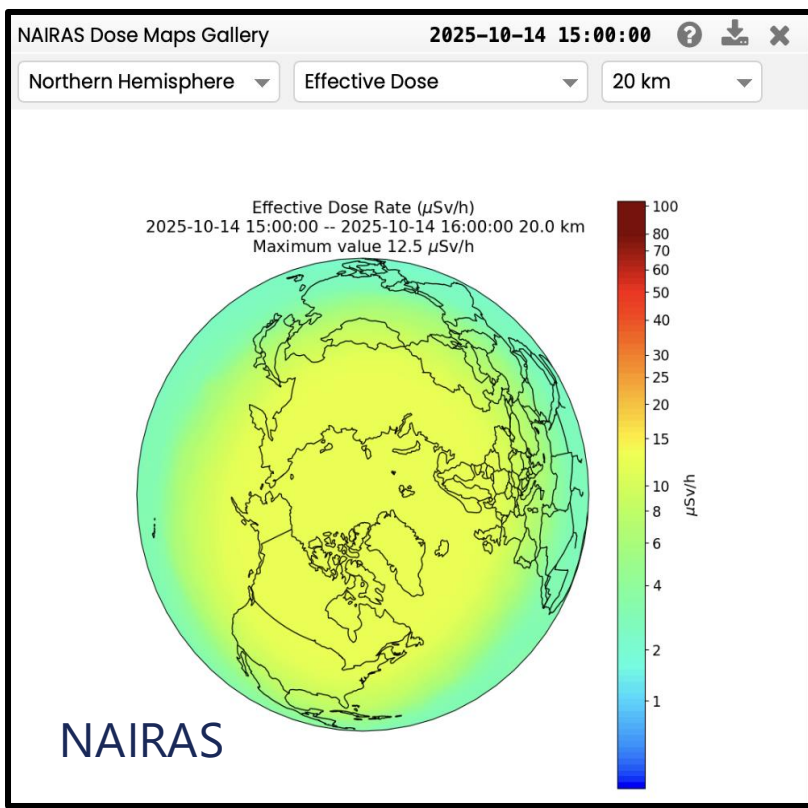
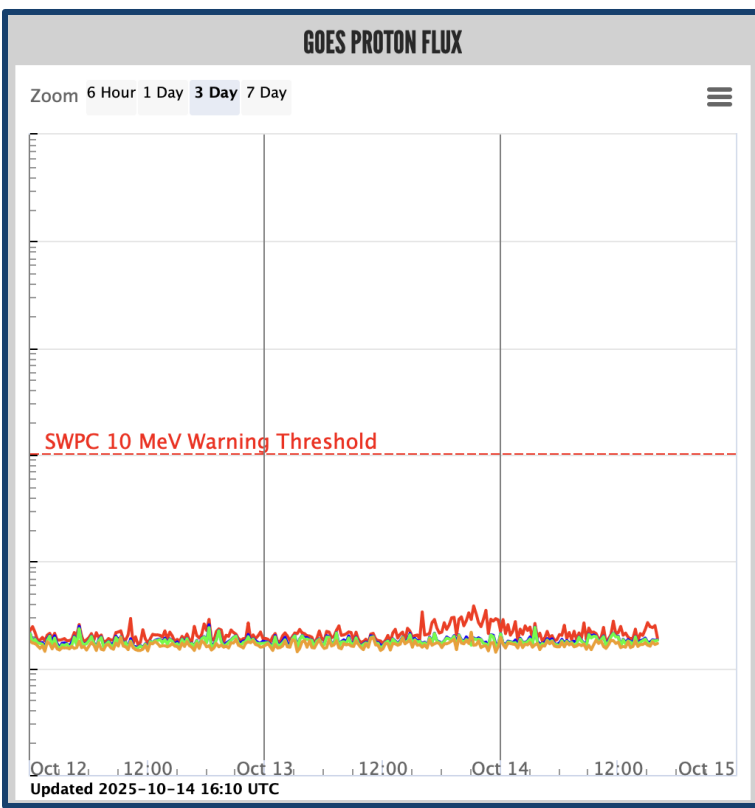
Modelled radiation dose rate at FL370, latest conditions. Image provided by Paris Observatory.

Southern Polar Dose Rate Map FL370

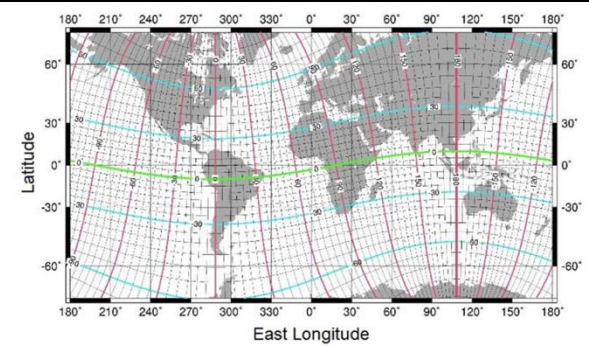


Modelled radiation dose rate at FL370, latest conditions. Image provided by Paris Observatory.

RAD products



CARI-7 and CARI-7A





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Information Materials

SWX service informational bulletins and documentation by IATA, EASA, FAA, ...



EASA
European Union Aviation Safety Agency



**Federal Aviation
Administration**



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Training and Educational Materials

https://www.stce.be/PECASUS_guide4pilots

<https://events.spacepole.be/category/4/>





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Thank You!

