



METEOROLOGY PANEL 

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

ICAO Space Weather Information Service (SWIS)

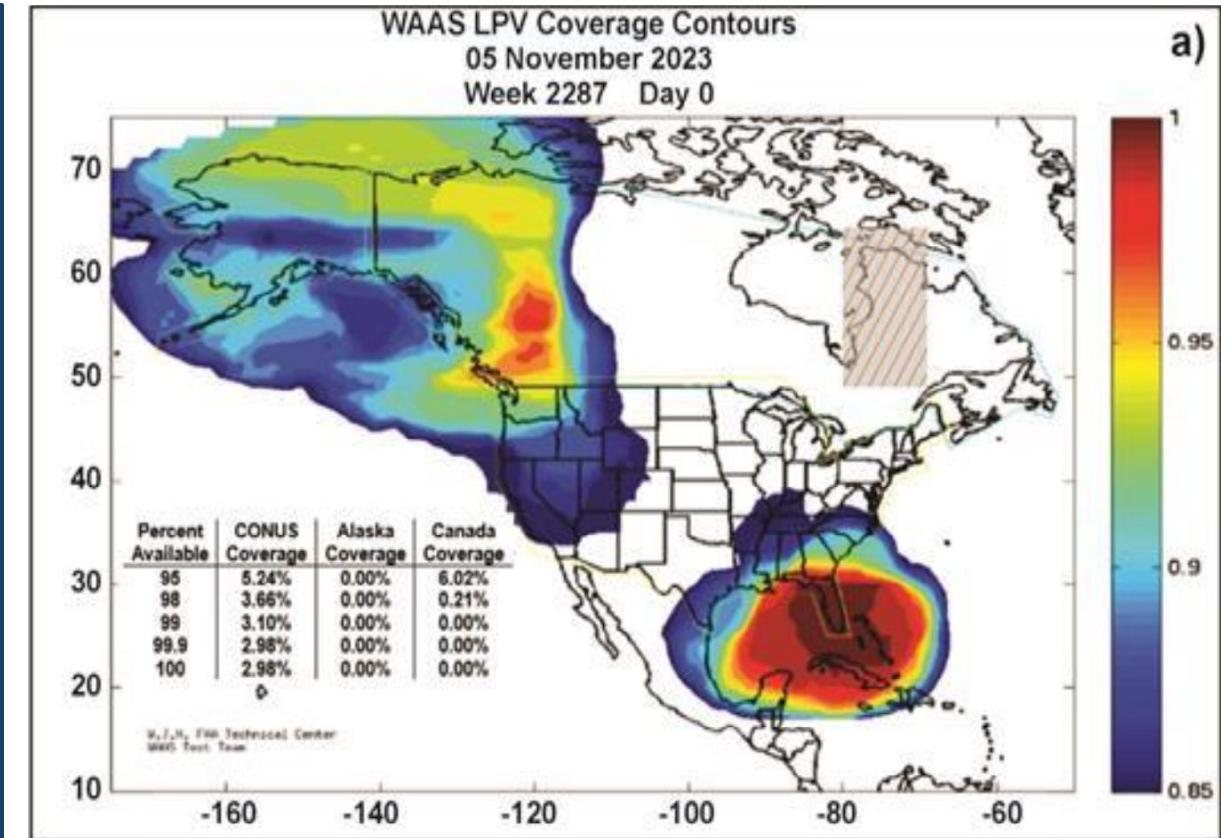
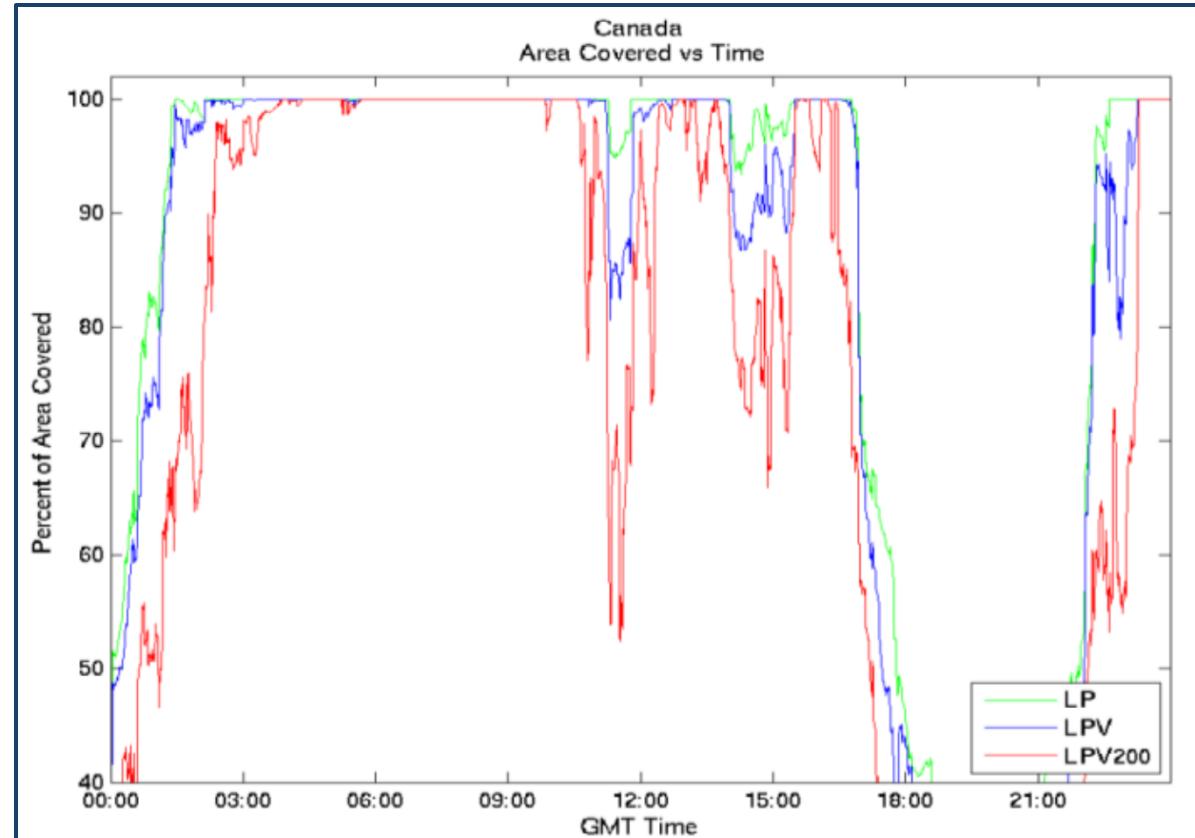
Education and Guidance Materials

*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 (https://tc.gc.ca)	2023-11-05	16:51	Kuujjuaq Airport QC (CYVP)	A Canadian North Boeing 737-406 (C-FFNE/AKT162) from Montreal/Pierre Elliott Trudeau, QC (CYUL) to Kuujjuaq, QC (CYVP) lost localizer performance with vertical guidance (LPV) on approach for Runway 25. AKT162 landed on Runway 25 without incident at 1701Z.
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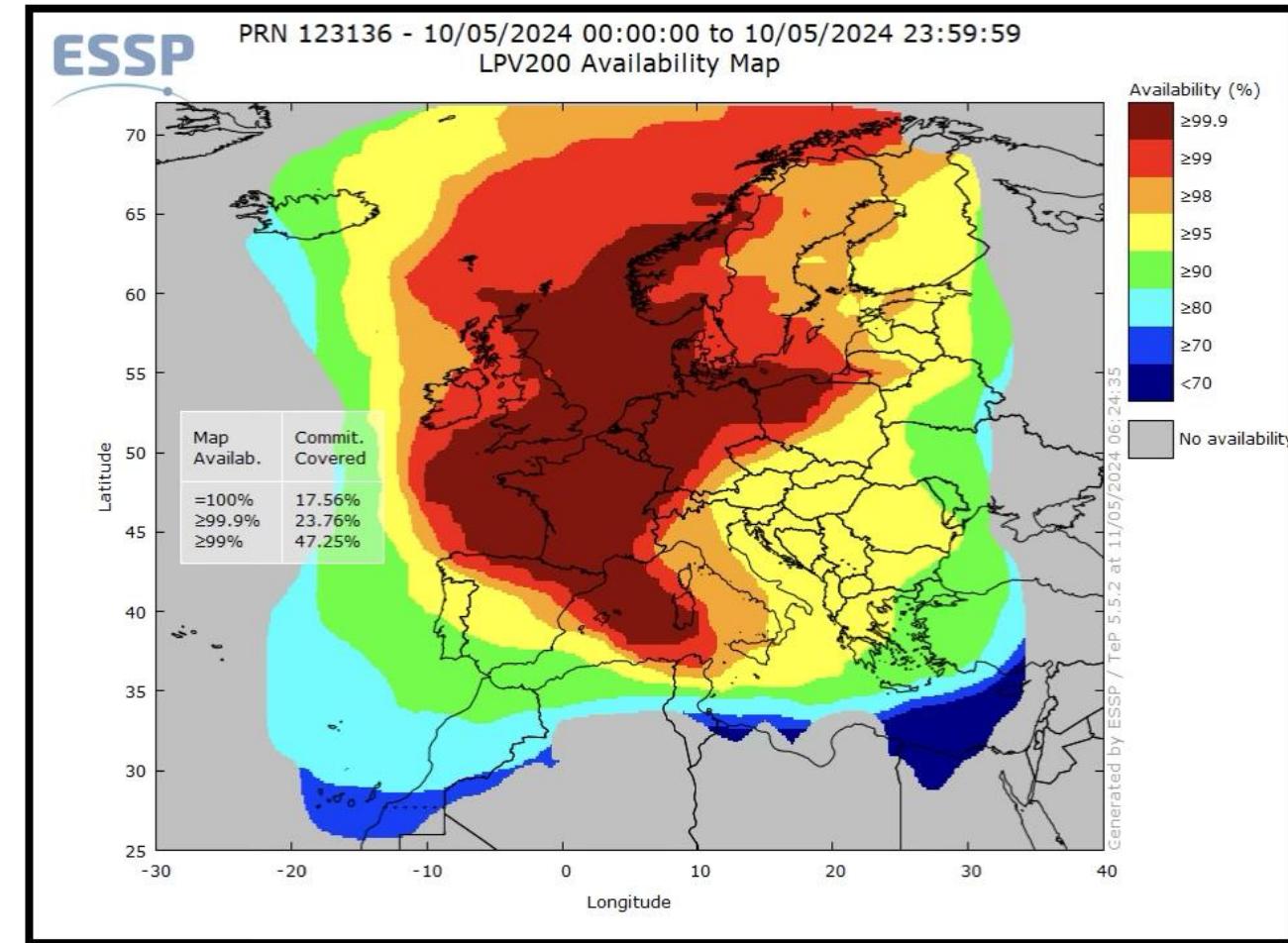
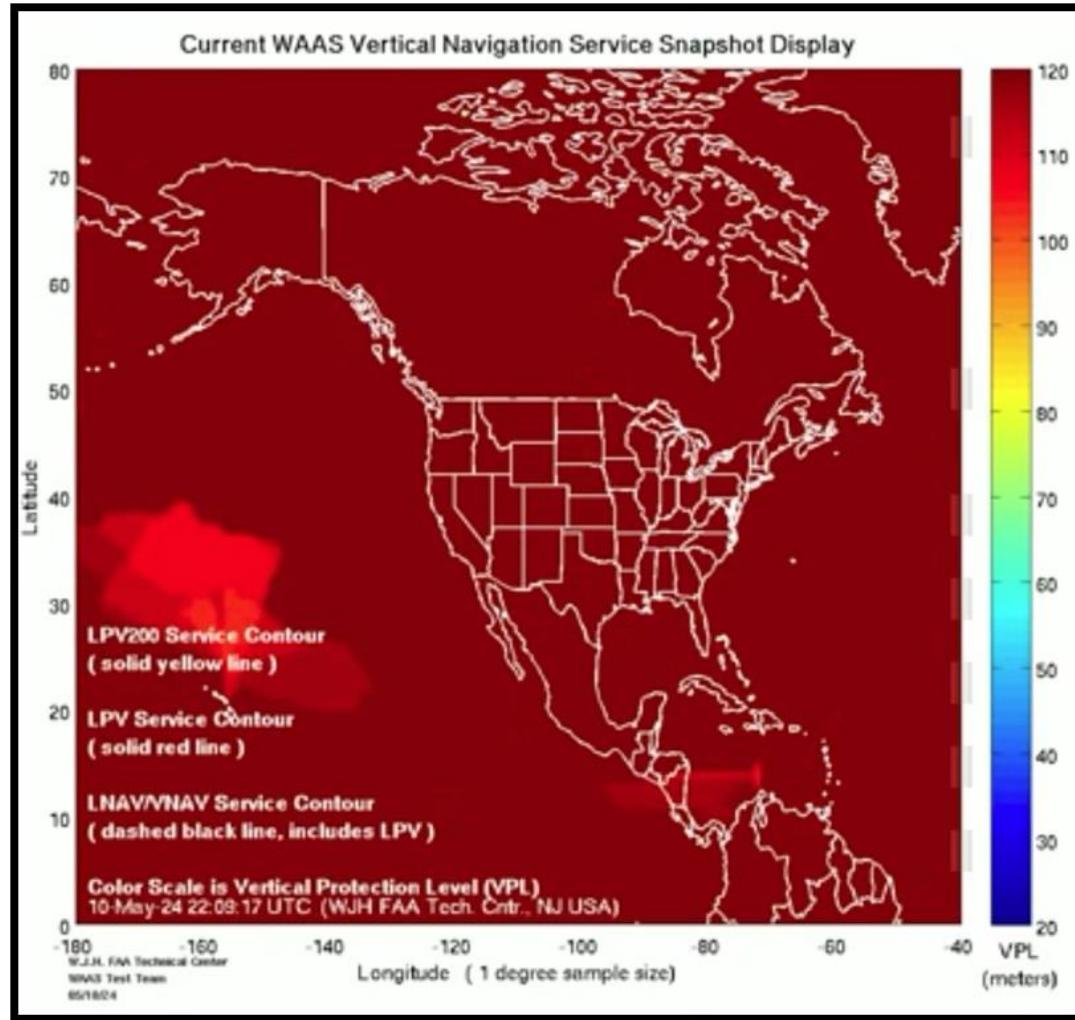
Nov 05 2023

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

Nikitina et al, SWJ 2025



SWIS Motivation: SWX and Aviation



May 10-11 2024



SWIS Motivation: SWX and Aviation



10 th May	11 th May	12 th May	13 th May	14 th May
Actual HF condition	Actual HF condition	Actual HF condition	Actual HF condition	Actual HF condition
0-4 N: Fairly good	0-4 N: Weak	0-4 N: Black out	0-4 N: Weak	0-4 N: Weak
4-8 N: Fairly good	4-8 N: Weak	4-8 N: Black out	4-8 N: Scarcely perceptible	4-8 N: Scarcely perceptible
8-12 N: Fairly good	8-12 N: Black out	8-12 N: Black out	8-12 N: Weak	8-12 N: Scarcely perceptible
12-16 N: Weak	12-16 N: Black out	12-16 N: Scarcely perceptible	12-16 N: Weak	12-16 N: Scarcely perceptible
16-20 N: Weak	16-20 N: Black out	16-20 N: Scarcely perceptible	16-20 N: Weak	16-20 N: Scarcely perceptible
20-24 N: Weak	20-24 N: Black out	20-24 N: Weak	20-24 N: Weak	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

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=

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

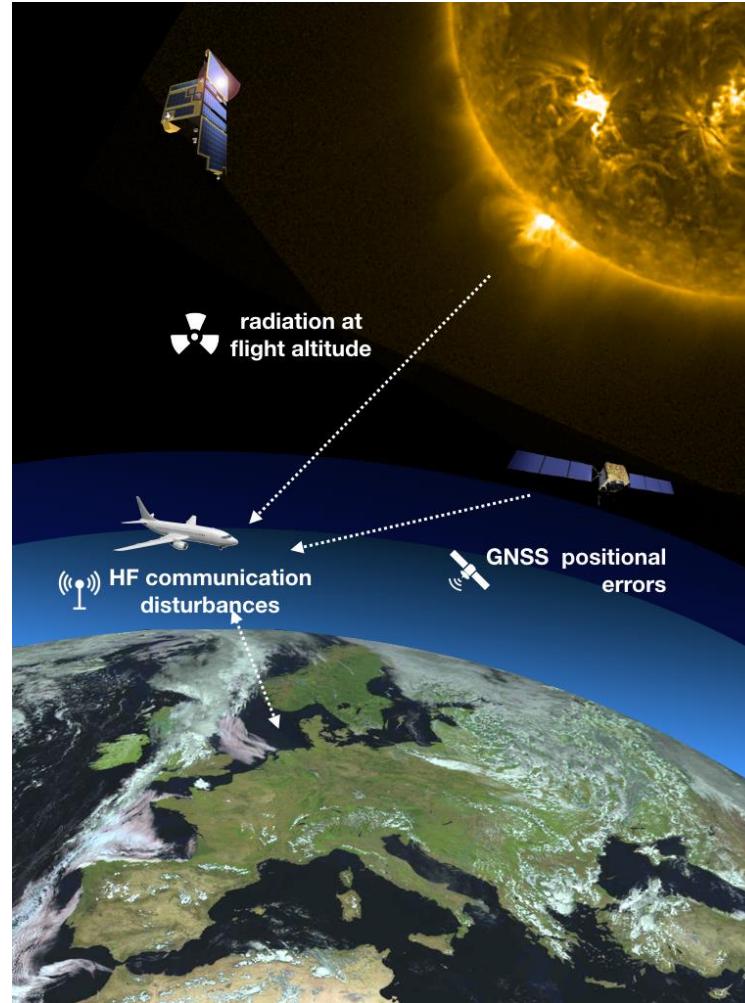
INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION

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





SWX Advisory vs general SWX products



SPACE WEATHER PREDICTION CENTER NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION

HOME ABOUT SPACE WEATHER PRODUCTS AND DATA DASHBOARDS MEDIA AND RES

Home > Products and Data > Forecasts > 3-Day Forecast

CURRENT SPACE WEATHER CONDITIONS on 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

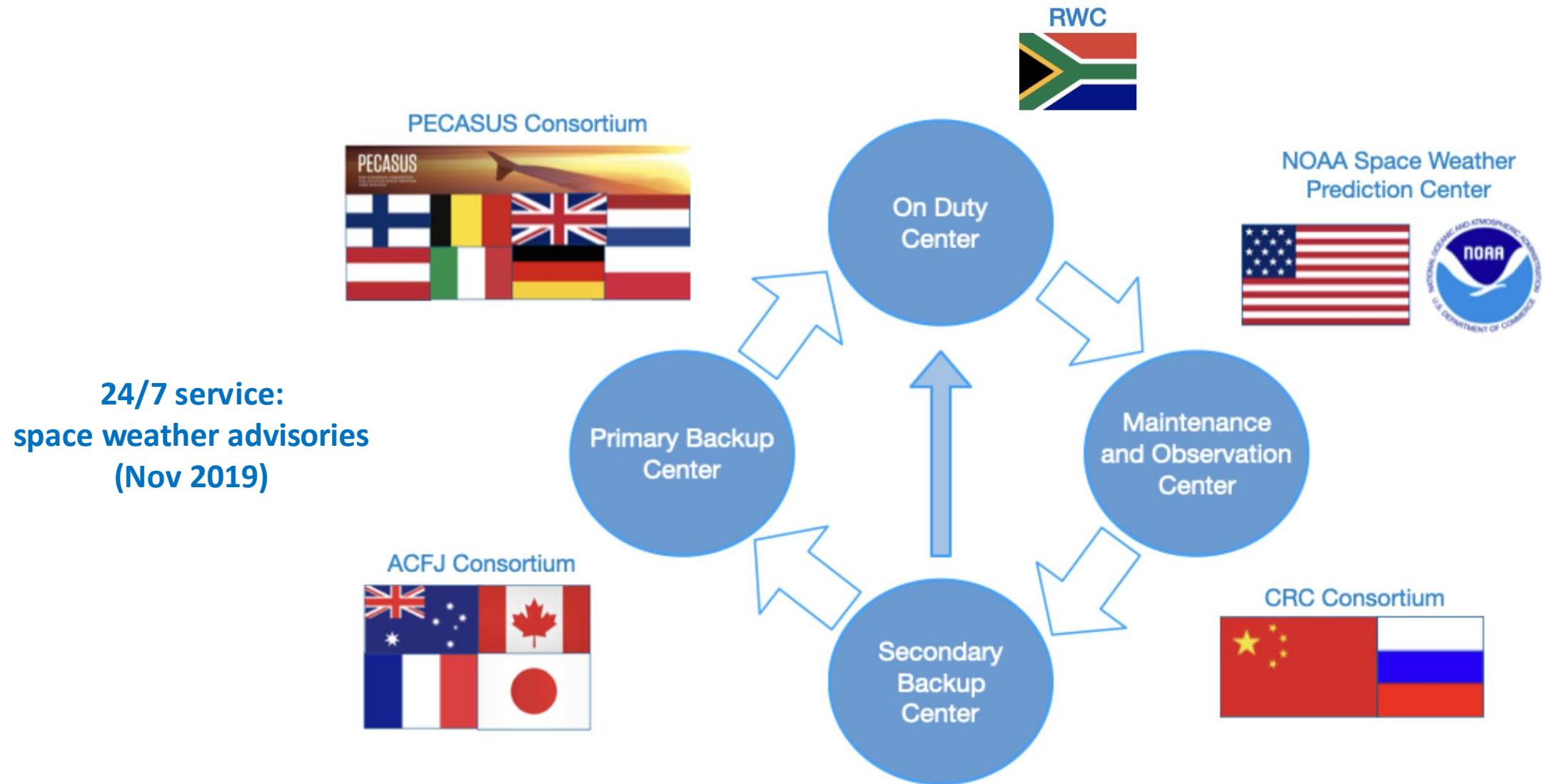
DTG	20240129/2359Z
SWXC	PECASUS
ADVISORY NR.	2024/4
NR. RPLC	2024/3
SWX Effect	HF COM MOD
OBS SWX	29/2348Z HNH HSH W180 - E180
FCST SWX + 6 HR	30/0600Z NO SWX EXP
FCST SWX + 12 HR	30/1200Z NO SWX EXP
FCST SWX + 18 HR	30/1800Z NO SWX EXP
FCST SWX + 24 HR	31/0000Z NO SWX EXP
RMK	SPACE WEATHER EVENT (HF 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





Dissemination of SWX Advisories

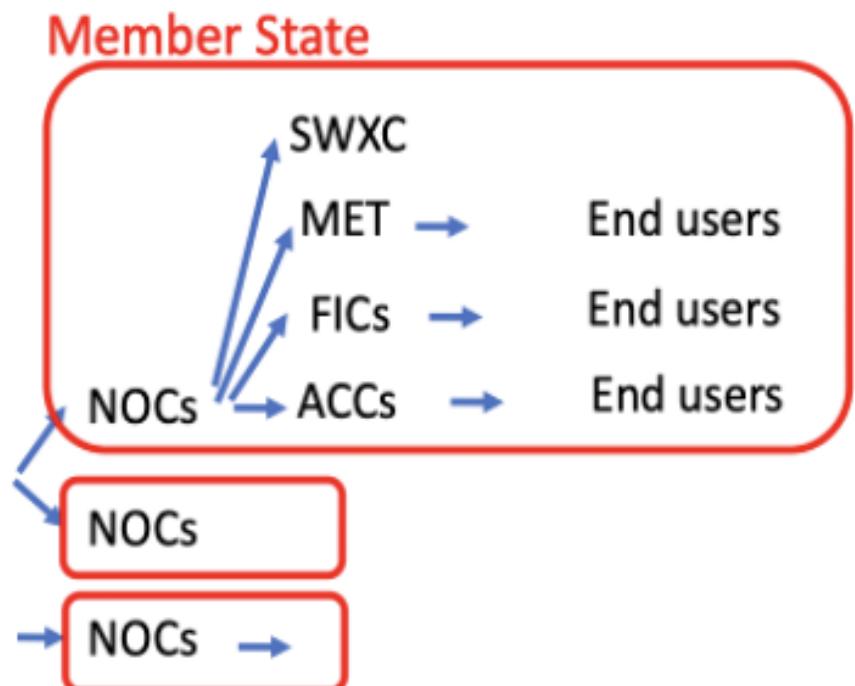


Dissemination via Aeronautical Fixed Service/Aeronautical Fixed Telecommunication Network (AFS/AFTN) network like all Operational Meteorological Information (OPMET) data:

- 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.

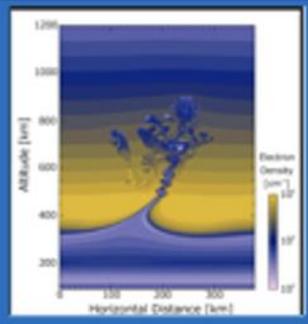
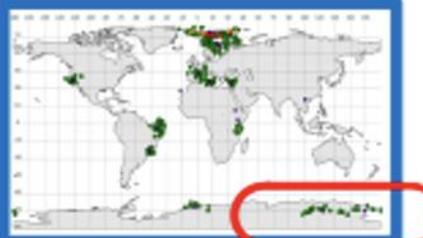
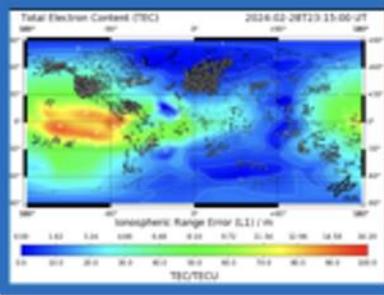
VTEC: Increased vertical total electron content in the ionosphere during solar storms can cause positioning errors in satellite navigation.

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



GNSS Advisories



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





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.

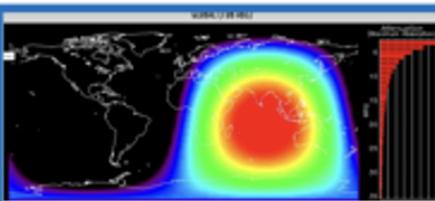
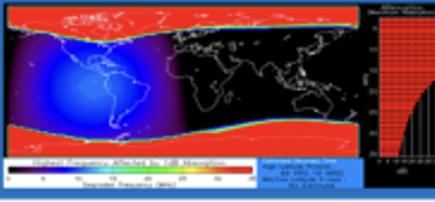
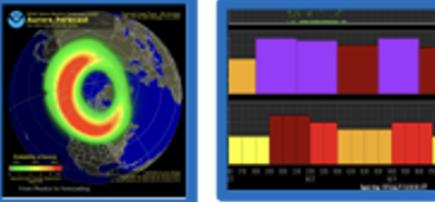
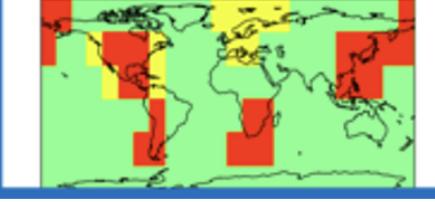
MUF Reduction: Ionospheric changes after geomagnetic storms can significantly lower the maximum usable frequency (MUF) for HF communication, affecting any location on Earth.

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



HF COM



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



Solar Flare Solar Storm

~8min ~30min 2~3days

0.5 - 3hr 0.5hr ~ 3days 2hr ~ 2days

Independent from solar flare

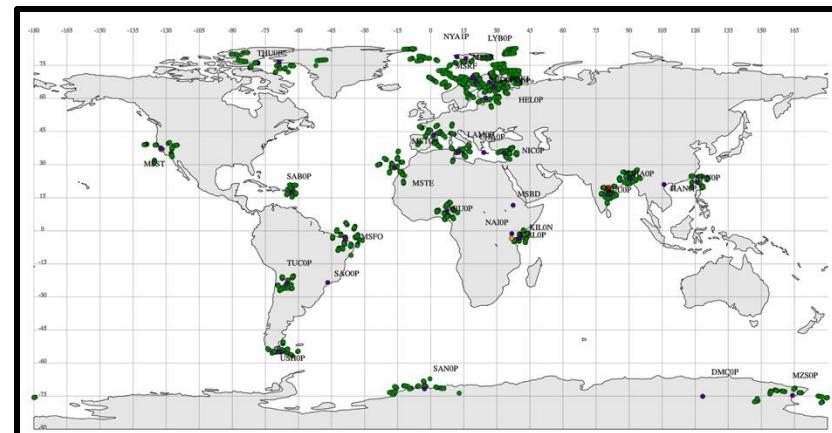
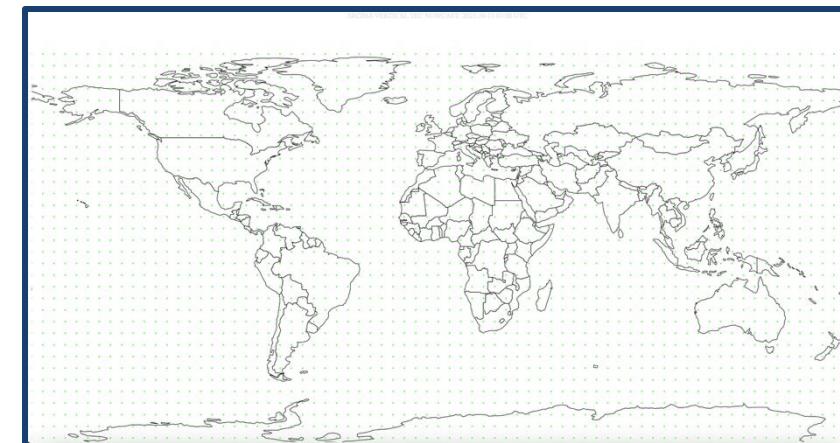
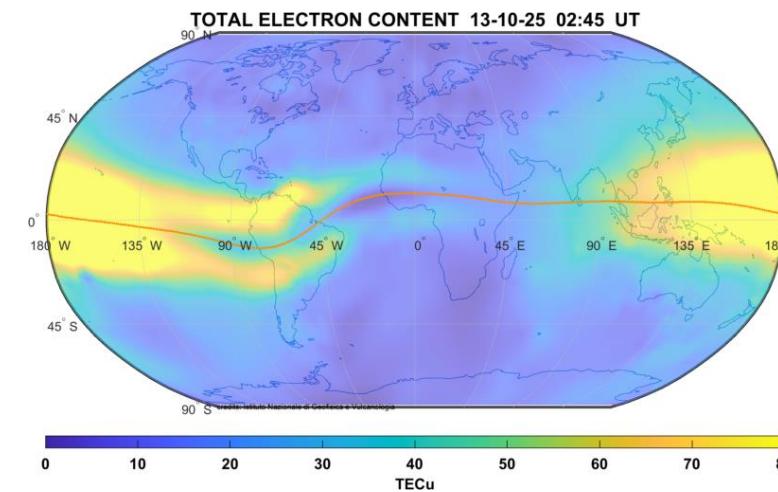
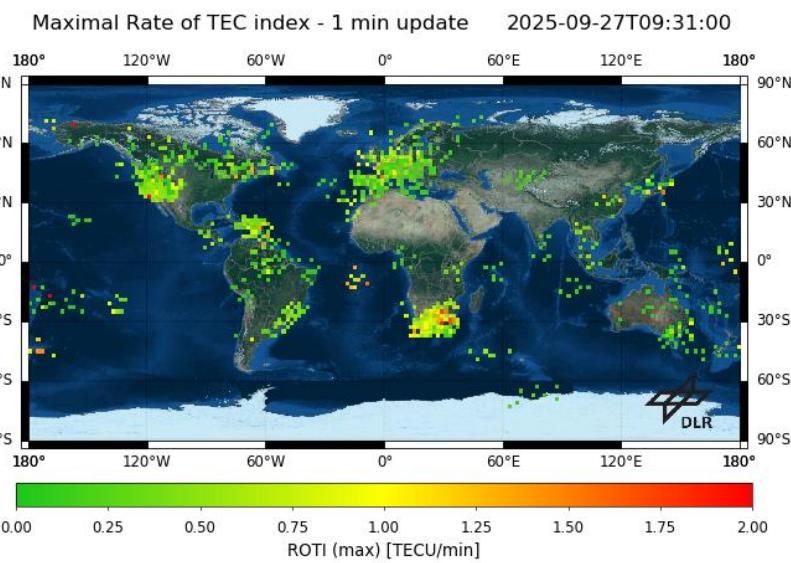
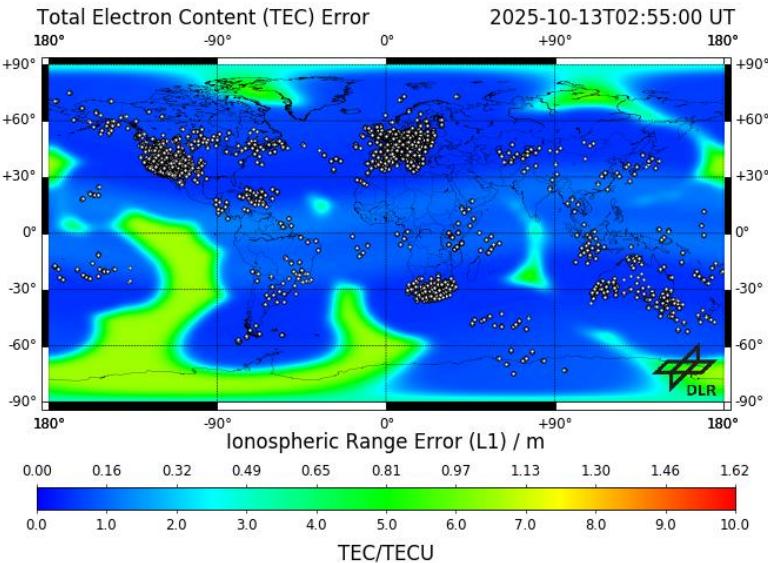
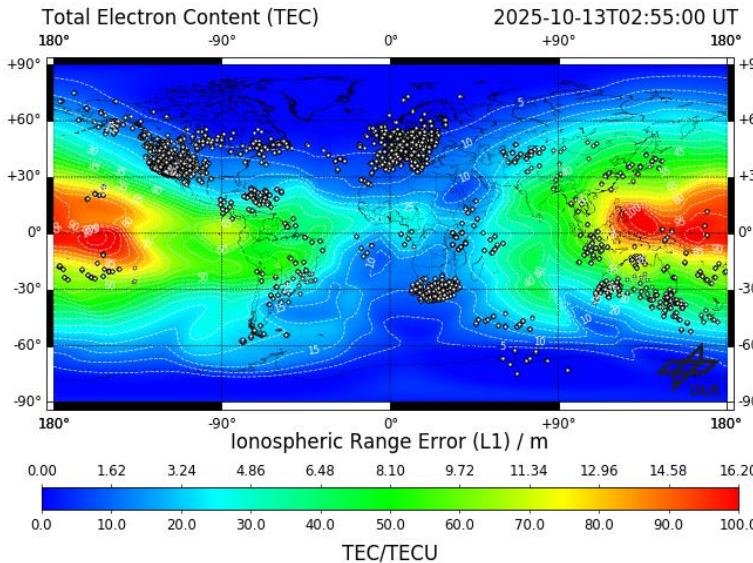
Phenomena		High Energetic Particle	Communication Blackout	Polar Cap Absorption	Auroral Absorption	Ionospheric Storm	Plasma Bubble
Critical Areas		High latitude region	Dayside region	Polar region	Auroral Oval	Mid-high latitude region	Low latitude region
Occurrence/dependency		<ul style="list-style-type: 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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> hours to days 30 mins ~ 1 hour 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> hours to days 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> several hours 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> hours to days 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 hour ~ 1 day 	



SWX Monitoring Tools: PECASUS



GNSS products





SWX Monitoring Tools: ACFJ

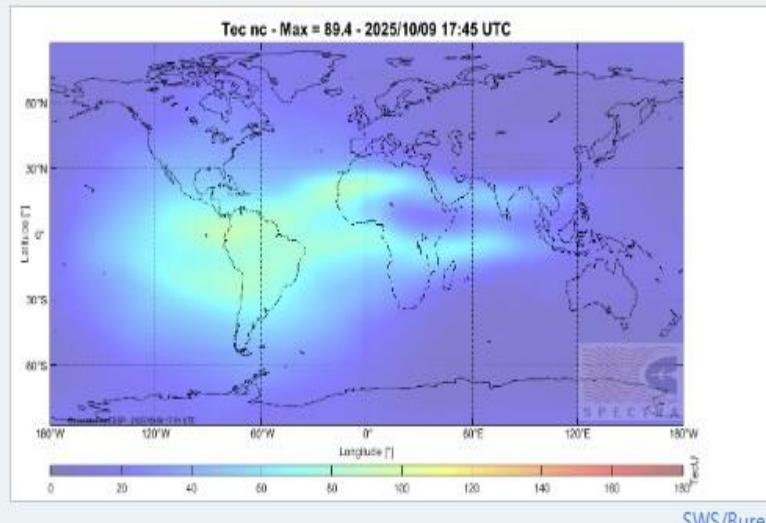


GNSS products

GNSS Conditions

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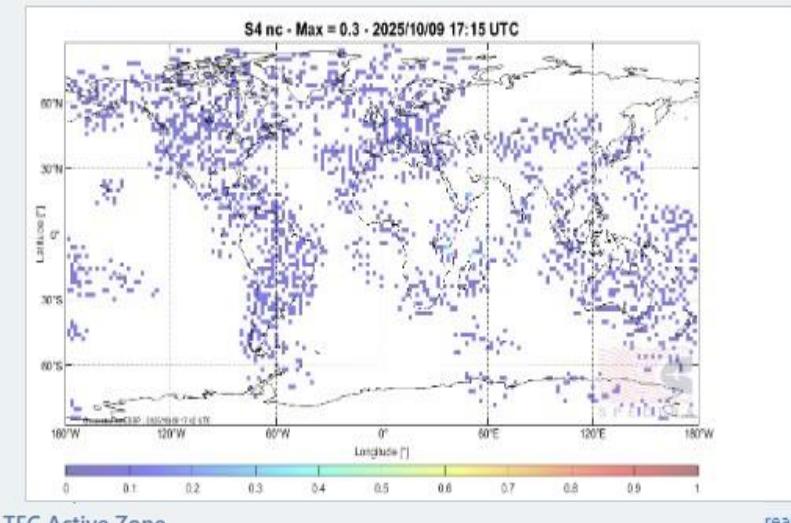
GNSS Delay (TEC)



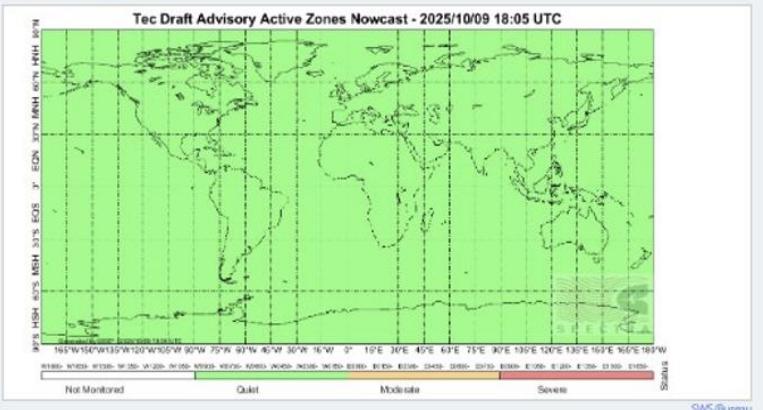
GNSS ionospheric delay latest conditions, expressed in terms of TEC.

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Amplitude Scintillation (S4)

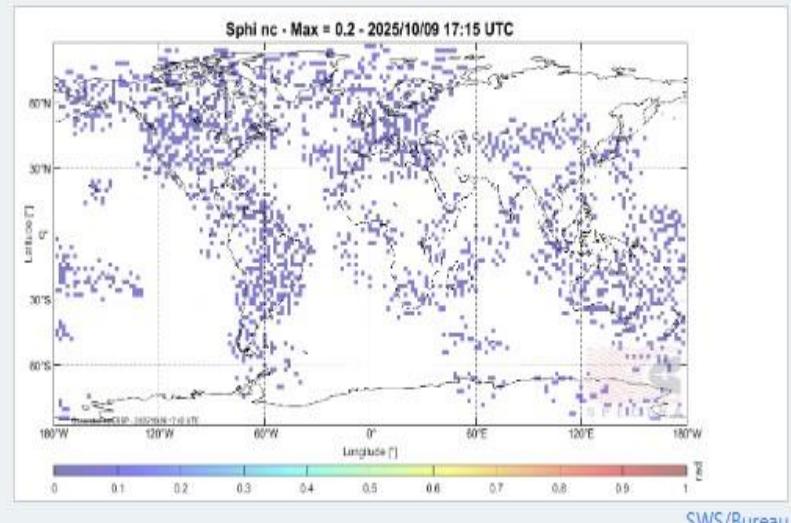


TEC Active Zone



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Phase Scintillation (SPHI)



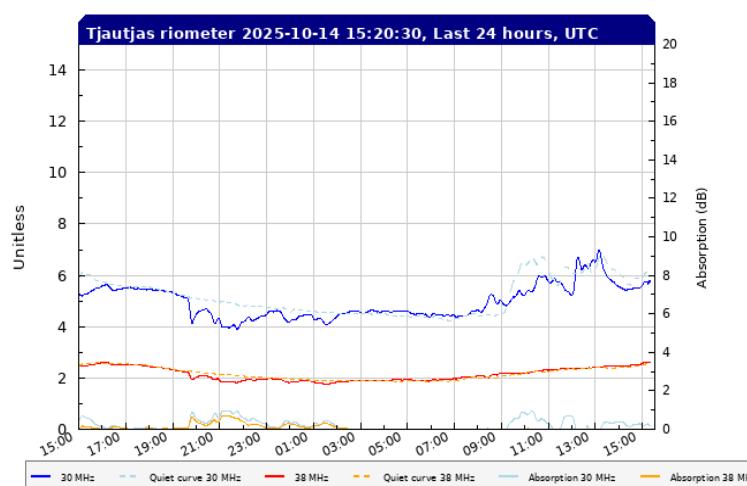
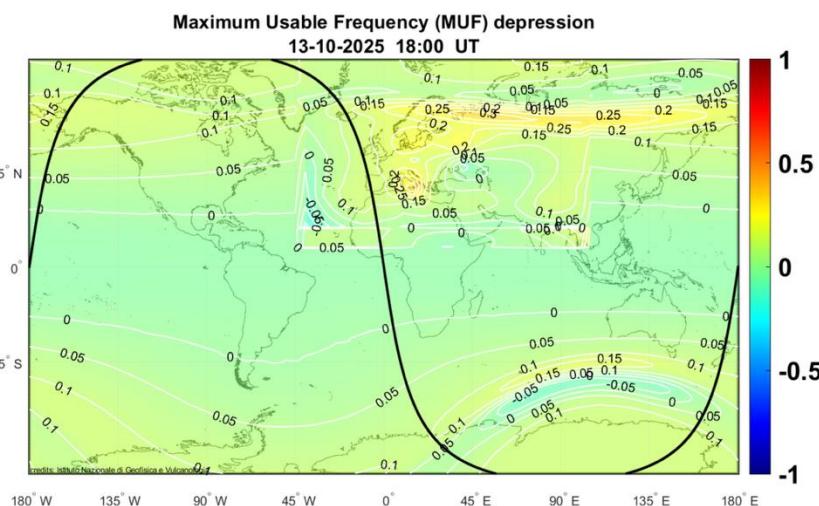
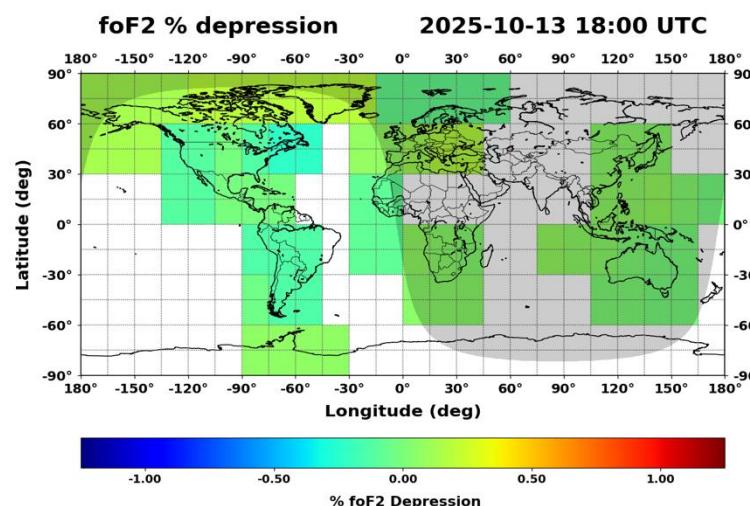
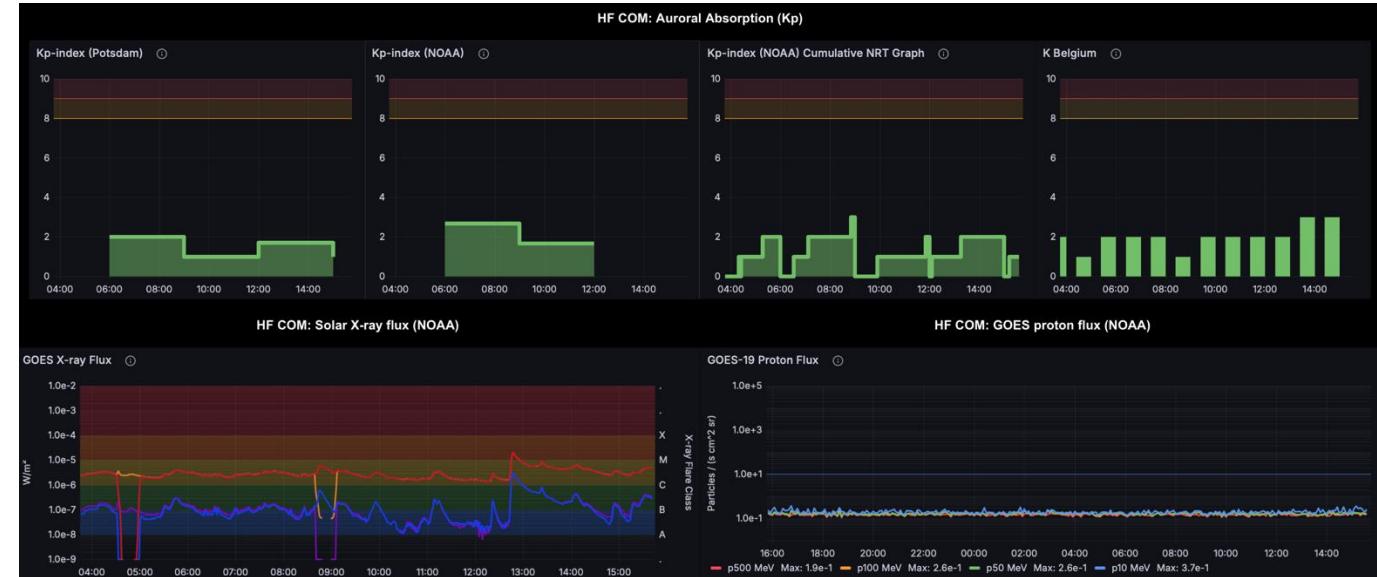
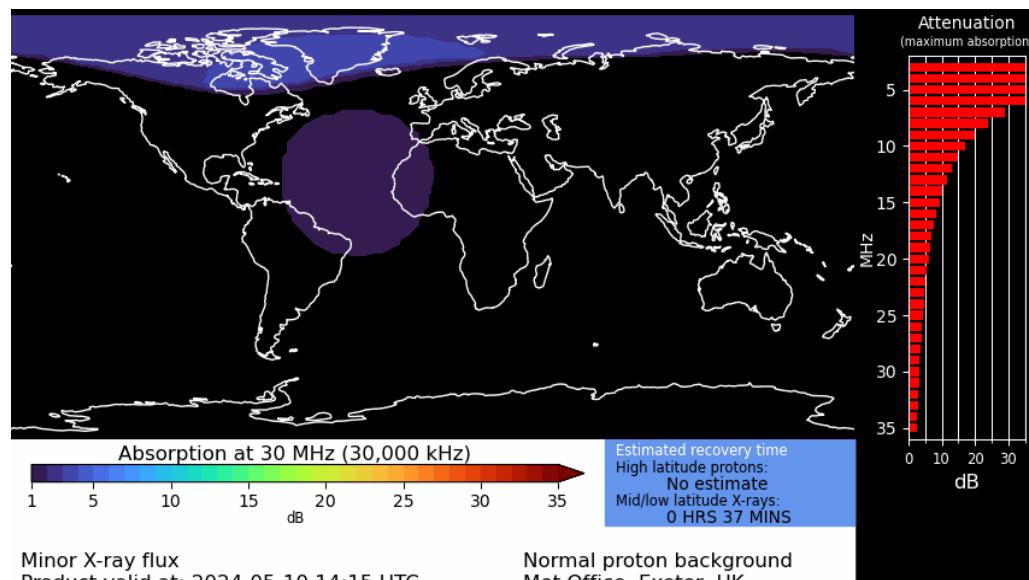
GNSS ionospheric phase scintillation latest conditions, expressed in terms of Sigma_phi index.



SWX Monitoring Tools: PECASUS



HF COM products





SWX Monitoring Tools: ACFJ

HF COM products

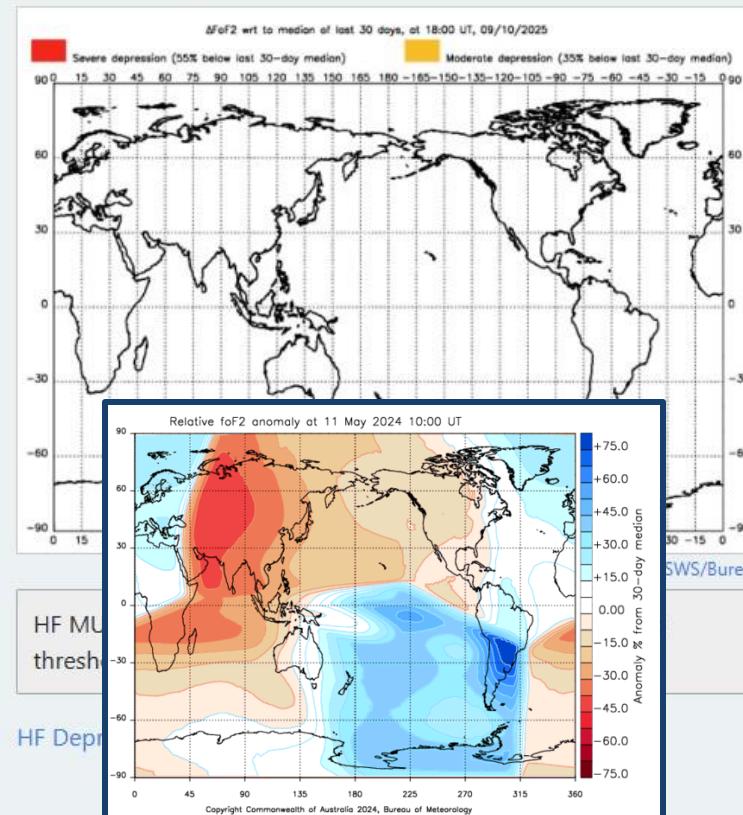


Latest Maps

HF Comm Conditions

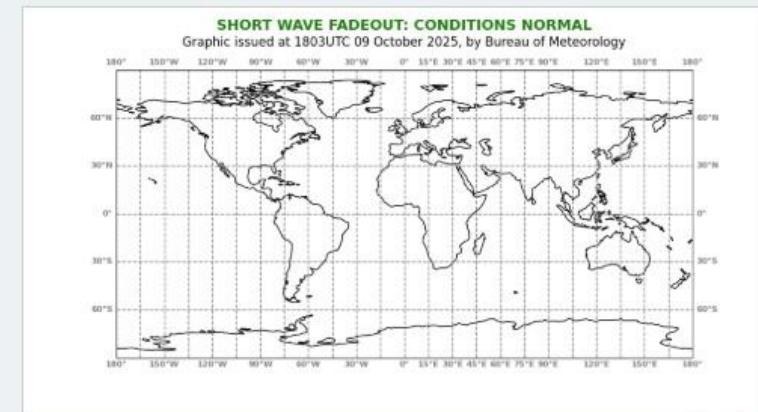
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HF Depression

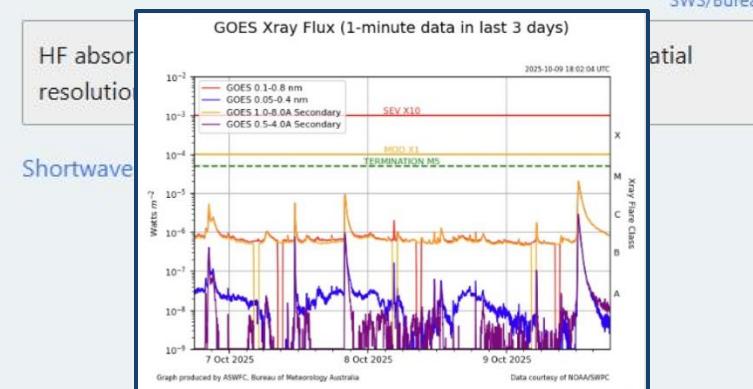


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Shortwave Fadeout

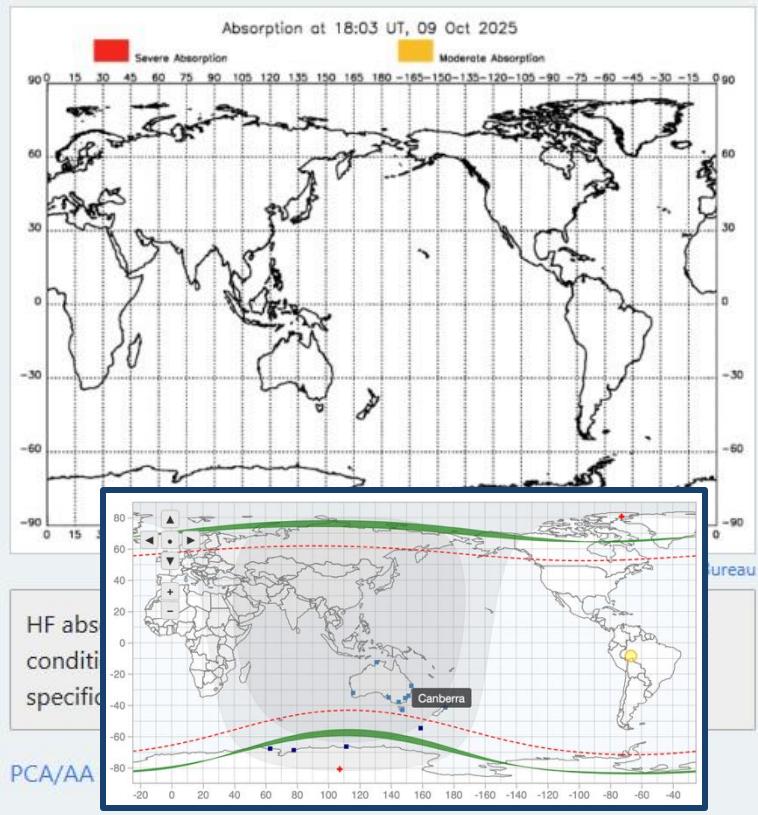


HF absor resolutio



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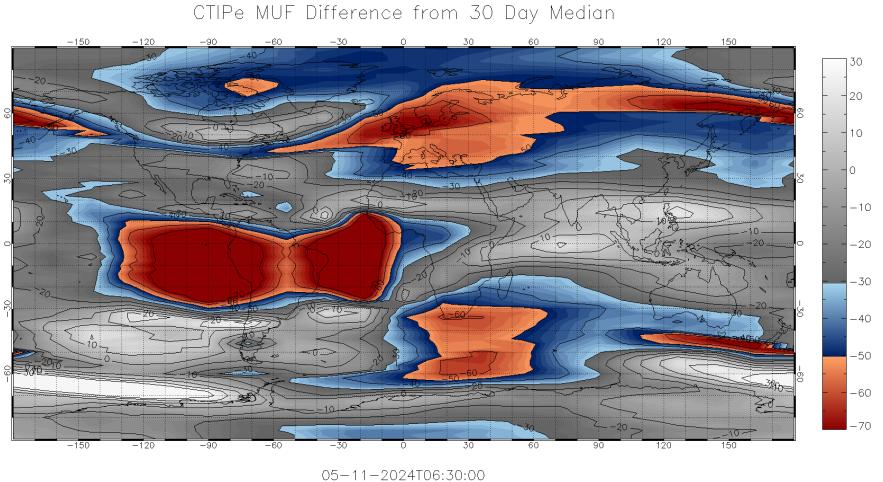
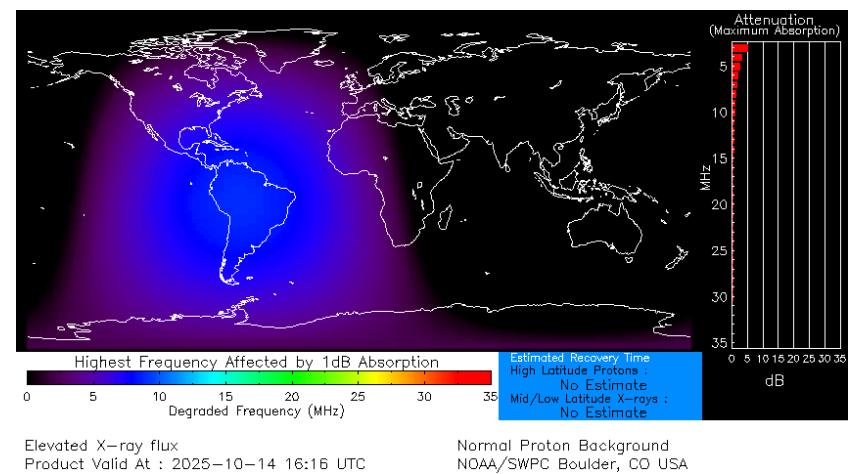
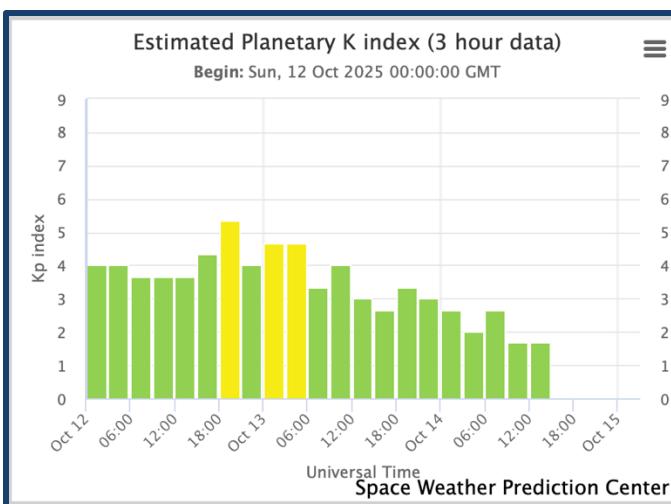
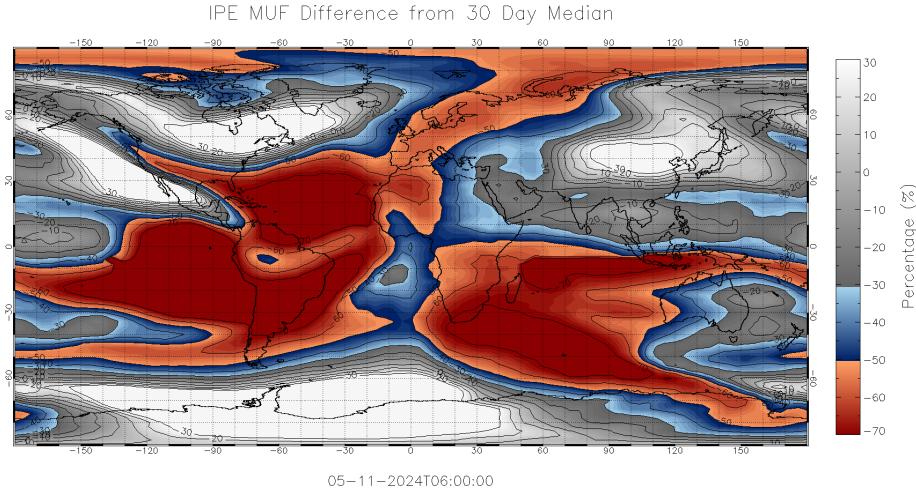
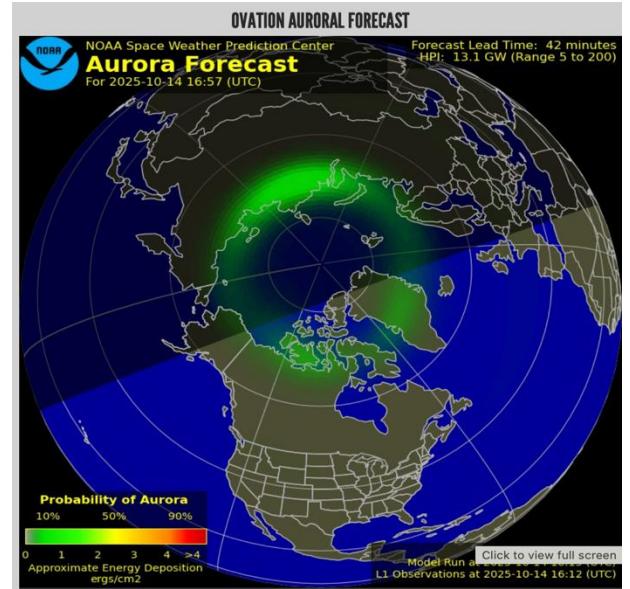
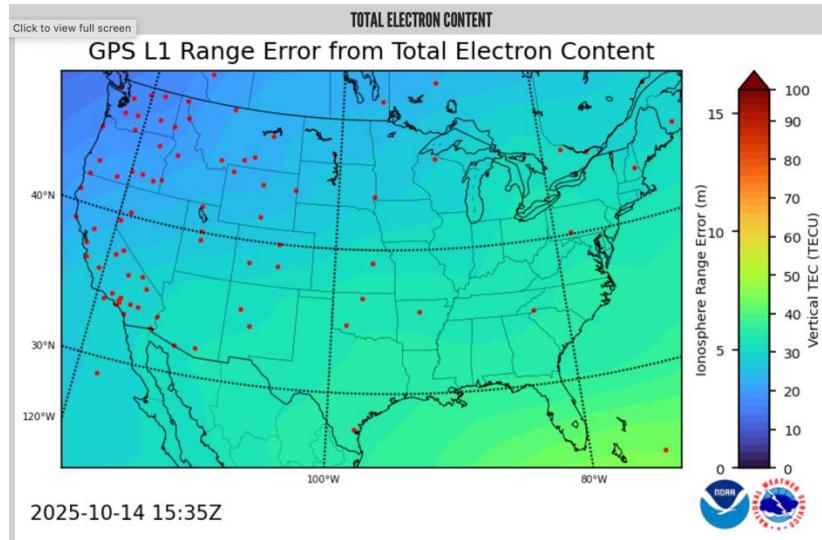
PCA/AA





SWX Monitoring Tools: SWPC

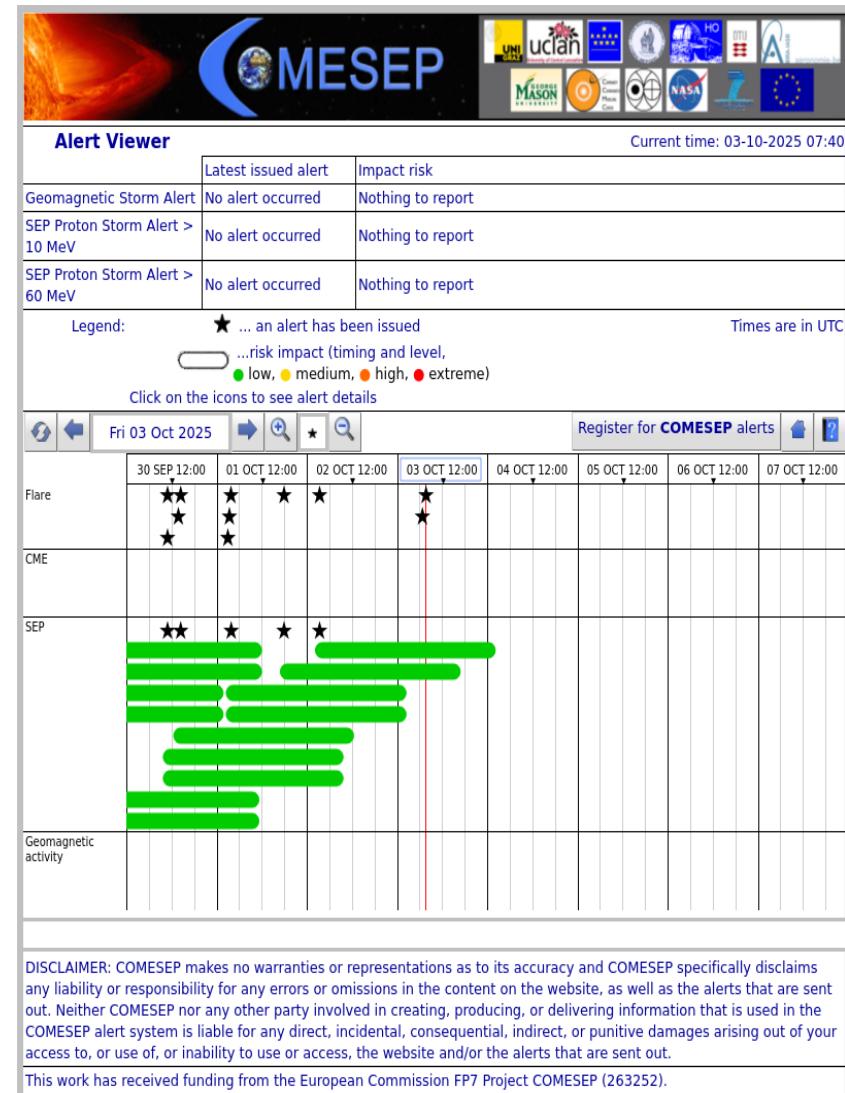
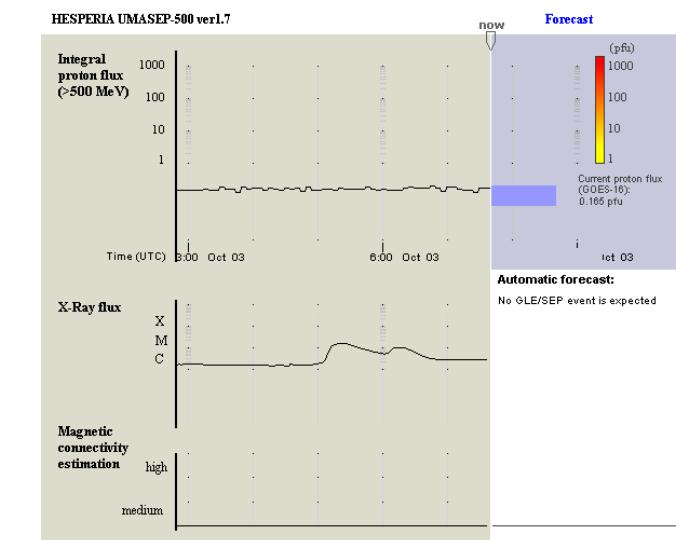
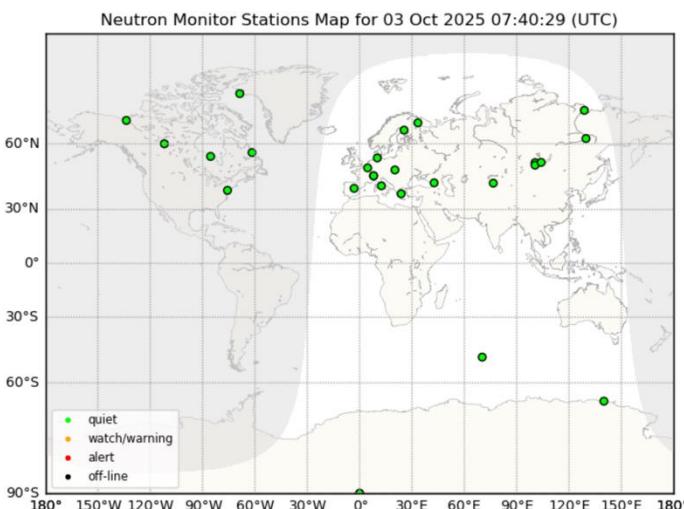
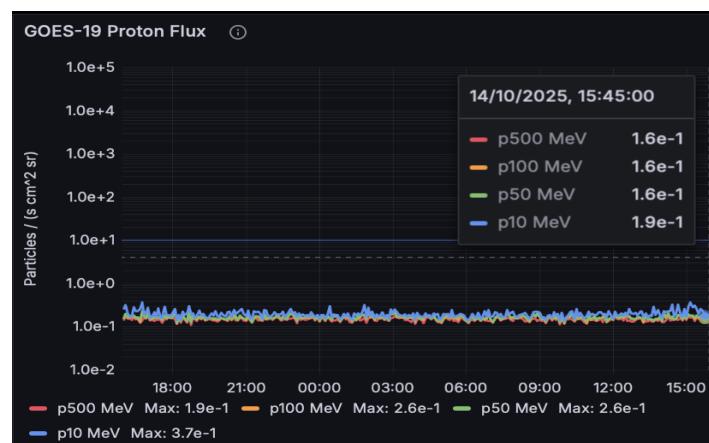
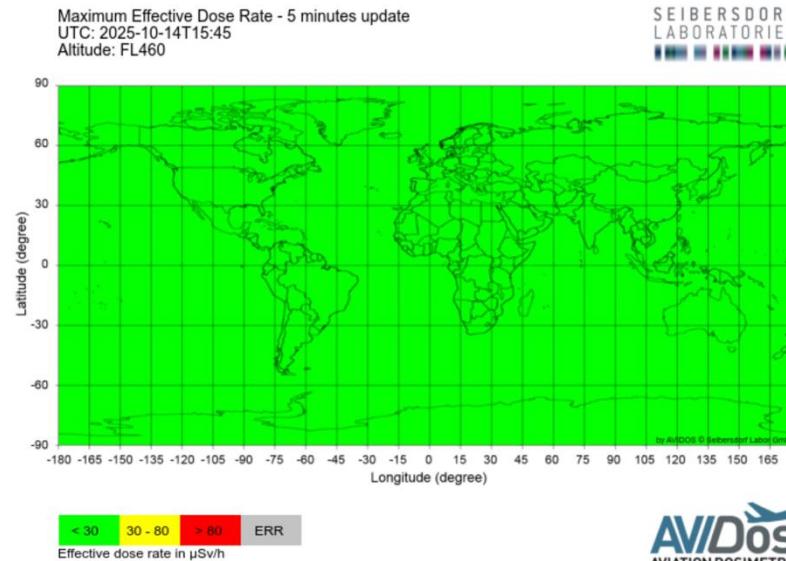
GNSS and HF COM products



SWX Monitoring Tools: PECASUS



RAD products



SWX Monitoring Tools: ACFJ

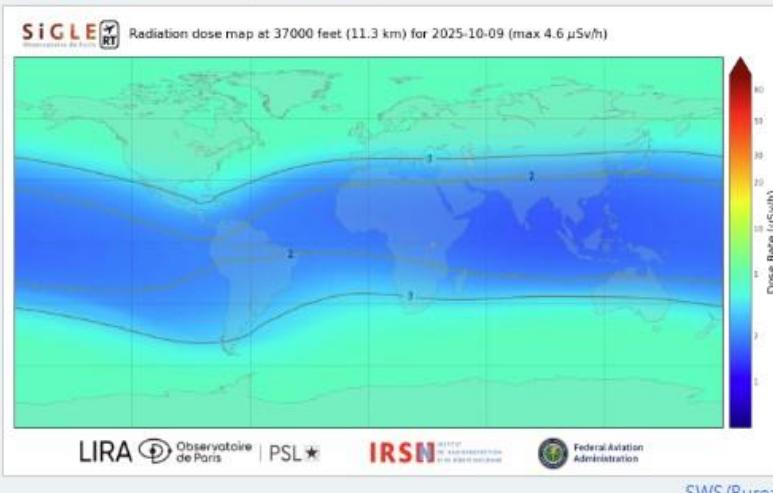


RAD products

Radiation Conditions

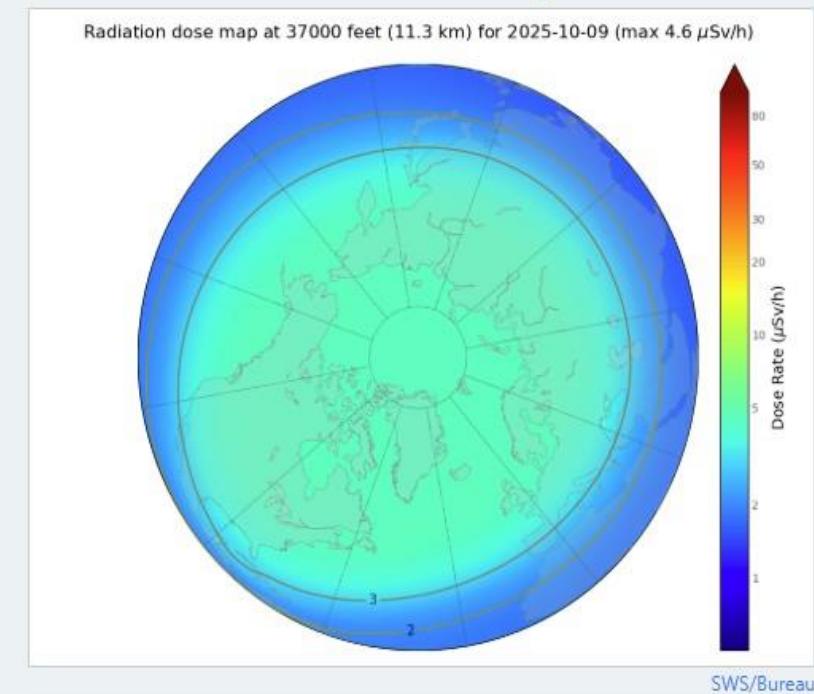
Checked every 5 minutes, last checked 9-Oct-2025 18:06:28Z

Dose Rate Map FL370



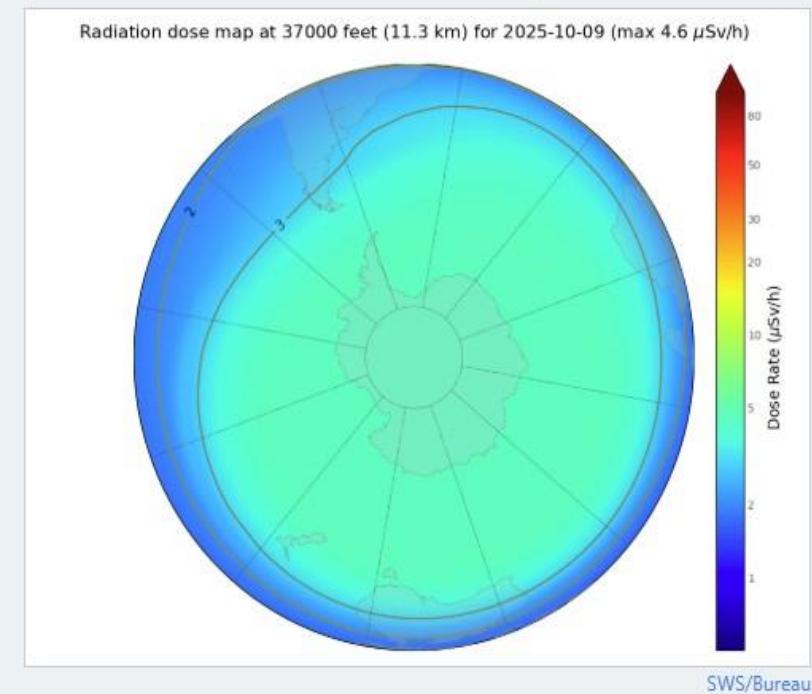
Modelled radiation dose rate at FL370, latest conditions. Image provided by Paris Observatory.

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



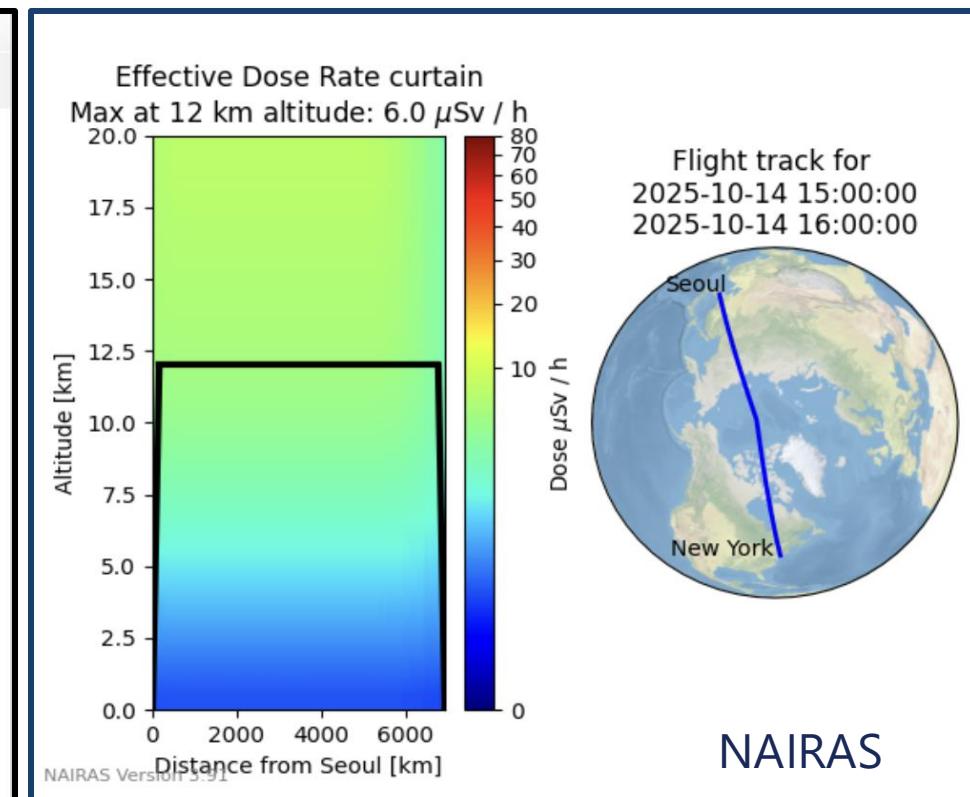
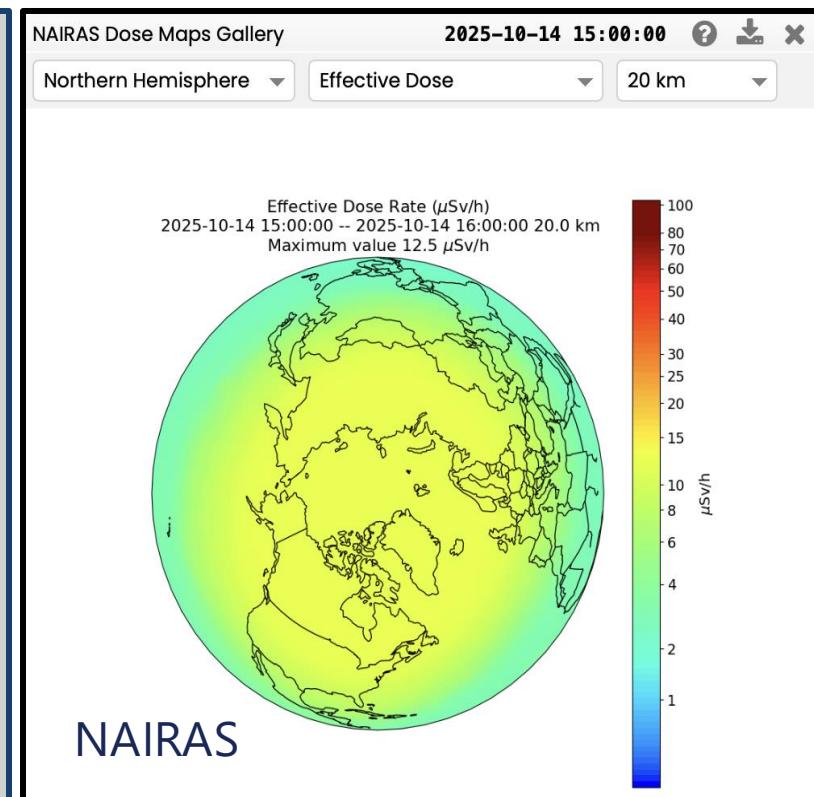
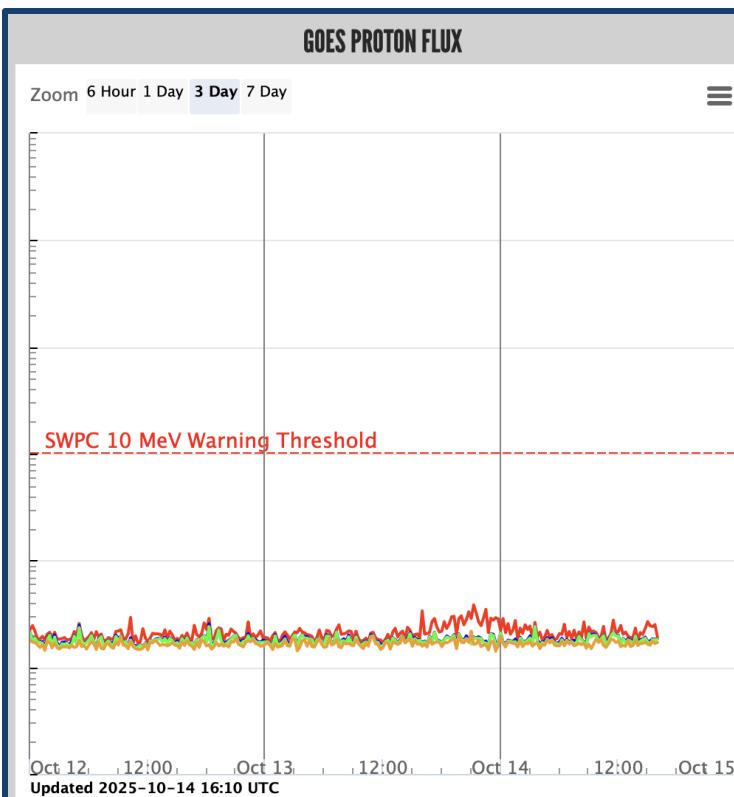
Modelled radiation dose rate at FL370, latest conditions. Image provided by Paris Observatory.



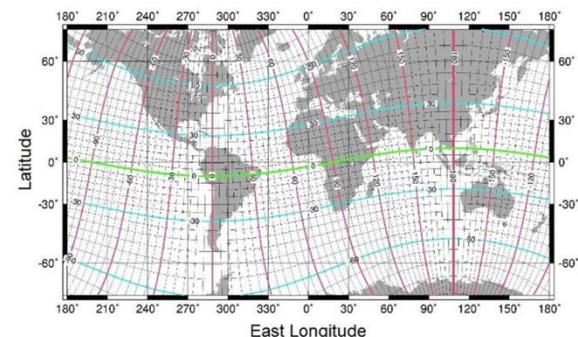
SWX Monitoring Tools: SWPC



RAD products



CARI-7 and CARI-7A





Information Materials

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





Training and Educational Materials

https://www.stce.be/PECASUS_guide4pilots

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





METEOROLOGY PANEL



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

Thank You!