Ground Effects Topical Group (GETG) of ESA Space Weather Working Team (SWWT)

Risto Pirjola (FMI, Finland)

Vienna, Austria

April 26, 2005

List of present members (in an alphabetical order):

Esko Arajärvi (Finland) **David Boteler** (Canada) Ellen Clarke (UK) Hans Gleisner (Denmark) Pavel Hejda (Czech Republic) Ingmar Kronfeldt (Sweden) Henrik Lundstedt (Sweden) Allan McKay (UK) Marlon Núñez (Spain) *Risto Pirjola* (Finland) Antti Pulkkinen (Finland/USA) Håkan Swahn (Sweden) Alan Thomson (UK) Larisa Trichtchenko (Canada) Ari Viljanen (Finland) Jürgen Watermann (Denmark) Magnus Wik (Sweden) Peter Wintoft (Sweden)

esko.arajarvi@iki.fi dboteler@nrcan.gc.ca ecla@bgs.ac.uk hgl@dmi.dk ph@ig.cas.cz ikronfeldt@mac.com henrik@lund.irf.se aljm@bgs.ac.uk mnunez@lcc.uma.es risto.pirjola@fmi.fi antti.pulkkinen@gsfc.nasa.gov hakan.swahn@okg.sydkraft.se awpt@bgs.ac.uk ltrichtc@nrcan.gc.ca ari.viljanen@fmi.fi jfw@dmi.dk magnus@lund.irf.se peter@lund.irf.se

GETG Web Site

http://www.lund.irf.se/HeliosHome/groundeffectstg.html

-managed by <u>Magnus Wik</u> at IRF Lund

Terms of Reference

<u>Summary</u>:

At the Earth's surface, space weather manifests itself as geoelectromagnetic effects. Geomagnetic activity is increased, i.e. the geomagnetic field becomes disturbed, in other words, a geomagnetic storm occurs. The geoelectric field drives currents, called geomagnetically induced currents (GIC), in man-made conductors, such as electric power transmission systems, oil and gas pipelines, telecommunication cables and railway equipment. GIC may cause problems to the systems: transformers can be saturated, pipelines may suffer from enhanced corrosion, and telecommunication and railway systems can experience overvoltage.

General Activities:

- Modelling the occurrence of geomagnetic variations and geoelectric fields during space weather events
- Modelling GIC in electric power systems (discrete earthings)
- Modelling GIC in buried pipeline networks (continuous earthing)
- Measurements of geomagnetic variations, geoelectric fields and GIC
- Development of forecast techniques of GIC based on neural networks or on physical models
- Advice on and forecast of geomagnetic activity to users, such as oil drilling and prospecting industry and aeromagnetic survey enterprises

Close connections with WG-3 of COST 724:

- •WP 3300: "Induced Electric Fields"
- o WP 3310: "Substratum Conductivity"
- o WP 3320: "Telluric Fields"
- o WP 3330: "Model Integration" (includes GIC calculation)
- o WP 3340: "Storm Effect Records"
- WP 3410: "Database of geomagnetic storm effects on technological systems"

Recent activities:

Submission of the GREPON-2 pre-proposal to EU FP6 (*Risto, Paul* et al.)

• Risto's visit to Geolab in Ottawa on Jan. 17 to 29, 2005 –Modelling of the geoelectric field

• Risto's visit (= COST 724 STSM) to IRF in Lund on March 16 to 22, 2005

-Modelling of GIC in the Swedish power grid

≪Antti's conclusions from statistical research of d*B*/d*t* on the ground

statistically similar to uncorrelated white noise
=> dB/dt (and E and GIC) not possible of being predicted in a deterministic way

EU FP6 STREP Pre-Proposal (Risto, Paul et al.)

- NEST INSIGHT area; Call: FP6-2004-NEST-C-1 closed on April 13, 2005
- Title: "Geomagnetically Induced Currents (GIC) Risk in the European Power Network" (<u>GREPON-2</u>)
- Duration 24 months (about July 2006 to June 2008)
- Budget 1860 kEuros (request from EU 960 kEuros)
- 8 consortium partners (with 186 man-months):
- FMI, Finland
- LPCE/CNRS-Orleans, France [+ NRCan (Canada), CETP (France)]
- IRF-Lund, Sweden
- DMI, Denmark
- BGS-Edinburgh, UK
- University of Sheffield, UK [+ ANF Energy Solutions (Canada)]
- **RTE/EDF** power company, France
- NGT power company, UK