

INTERNATIONAL LIVING WITH A STAR (ILWS) Brief History

- Fall, 2000: NASA proposes LWS program, which is funded starting fall of 2001
- IACG establishes Task Group to study prospects for developing an ILWS program
- May, 2001: Task Group meets in Tenerife (in conj. with the ESA Solar Orbiter WS)
- Task Group includes; 4 IACG agencies ESA, ISAS, NASA, RSA and IACG secretary
 in addition CSA, CRL, & NOAA
- Task Group concludes:
 - ILWS program has substantial potential for stimulating and enabling a new international effort in solar-terrestrial research.
 - ILWS will provide an umbrella for forging necessary international coordination, cooperation, and bi-lateral and multi-lateral agency collaborations.
- January 2002: IACG establishes the ILWS program, following TG recommendation





Charter of the ILWS-WG II ILWS-WG Objectives

- To stimulate and facilitate:
 - Study of the Sun Earth connected system and the effects which influence life and society
 - Collaboration among potential partners in solar-terrestrial space missions
 - Synergistic coordination of international research in solarterrestrial studies, including all relevant data sources as well as theory and modeling.
 - Effective and user driven access to all data, results and value-added products



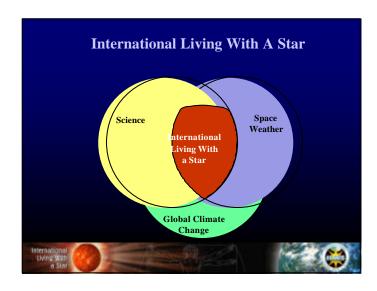


Charter of the ILWS-WG III ILWS-WG Membership

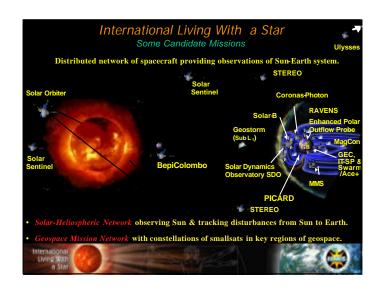
- Space organizations committed to contribute to ILWS over the next decade
- Contributions to include any of the following
 - Space Flight Missions
 - Mission payloads or subsystems
 - Mission launch or tracking services
 - Additional data sources supporting flight missions (sounding rockets, balloon, or ground-based)
 - Data dissemination, storage, distribution and value adding systems
 - Supporting theory and modeling



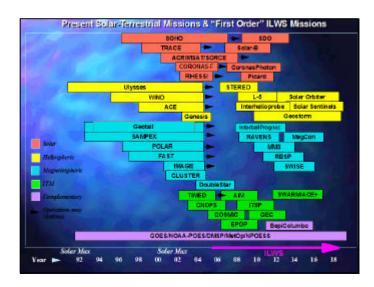
First ILWS Working Group Meeting Nice, April 14-15, 2003 • 22 Space Organizations and 2 representatives of the G-B Community, committed to contribute to ILWS over the next decade NASA, ESA, RASA, ISAS, CSA, NOAA, 11 ESA M-S, CRL, Ukraine, Brazil, Hungary, China in addition: CAWSES (SCOSTEP- Chair S. Basu) and GB-Task Group (Chair E. Donovan) members not attending: Belgium and India (after the meeting Australia joined WG) Presentation of National Plans for Missions in the ILWS Realm • Discussion of Mission Synergies and Potential Coordination • Three Task Groups established: Ionosphere Thermosphere Coupling (Chair R. Heelis) Magnetosphere (Chair H. Koskinen) Ground-Based Coordination (Chair E. Donovan) Two Future Task Groups discussed "Solar Sentinels" (start after completion of Solar Orbiter science definition) "Models and Theory TG" plus "Data Systems and End Users TG" (to be defined later)







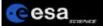


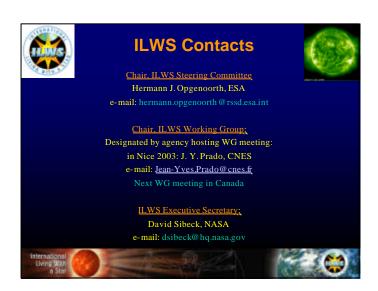


	Major ESA Support or ESA – led	Modest ESA Support	Strong ESA endorsement
Sun and Solar Wind Energy Source	Soho & Ulysses ext. Solar Orbiter BC-MMO Solar-Sent.	Stereo ground, stat. Solar – B grnd, stat.	L1 mission(s)
2a Ionosphere - Thermosphere - Energy deposition	Swarm – Ace+ (IT)	To be identified	Compass Demeter Rayens
26 Magnetosphere Energy conversion	Cluster / Double Star extension → Themis M ³ development	NLM's candidates tbi	Frisbee Heracles
Sun and Climate	_	TSI MoO SDO/C-Ph	-
Data Exploitation Analysis & Models	Cluster Active Archive	SDO DB or EN -SVO Stereo/Solar-B GrStat	Model and theory

Support for Space Weather initiatives by ILWS is mainly indirect

- by providing the infrastructure to consolidate scientific efforts throughout Europe and the World "SPACE WEATHER ENABLING SCIENCE"
- by providing the scientific community with coordinated and simultaneous data, of better quality and larger volume than otherwise achieved
- by actively recommending funding from other sources EU or national non-spacecraft agencies, providing large-scale international arguments







Conclusions



- ILWS as a follow -up initiative to ISTP gives an opportunity for our mature field to further develop and make credible advances – even in the eyes of the public
- In order to meet its Mission Objectives ILWS will require a consolidation and coordination of satellites, ground-based instruments, models and Space Weather initiatives on a Global Scale.
- Comments or advise on how to proceed with the "End-User" i.e. Space Weather Task Group welcome at this meeting!

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