



Horizon 2020

EUHFORIA 2.0 / EUHFORIA in PARADISE



S. Poedts (PI) and the EUHFORIA 2.0 and ESA HMT teams

Objectives and scope

The EUHFORIA 2.0 project addresses **geoeffectiveness, impacts and mitigation, including extreme events**, related to solar eruptions, solar wind streams and **Solar Energetic Particles**, with particular emphasis on its application to forecast **Geomagnetically Induced Currents (GICs)** and **radiation on geospace**

The overall project goal is to develop a revolutionary space weather forecasting tool for forecasting geomagnetic disturbances and SEP events and their effects.

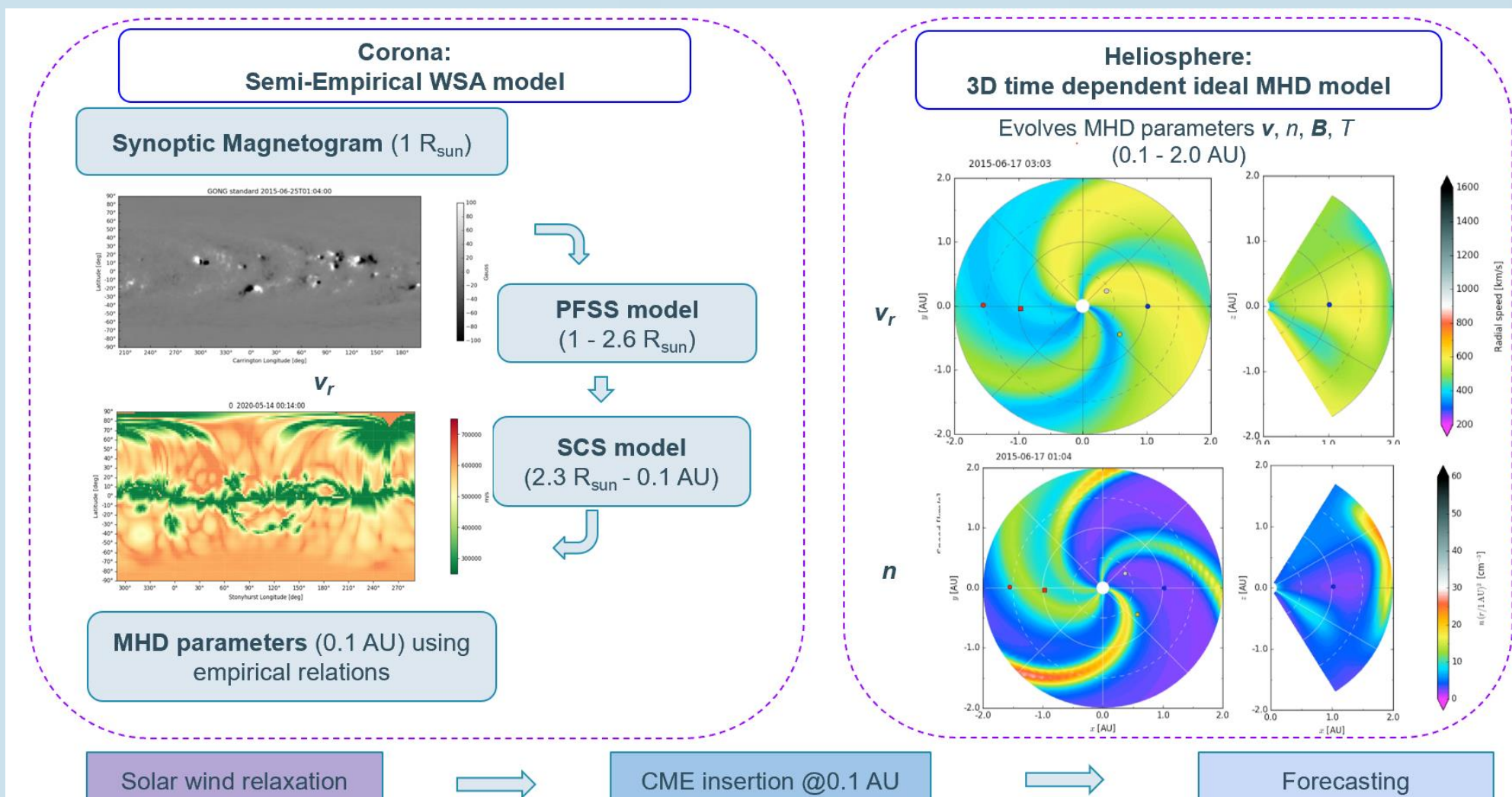
Consortium

- Katholieke Universiteit Leuven (Belgium)
- Koninklijke Sterrenwacht van België (Belgium)
- Turun yliopisto (Finland)
- Helsingin yliopisto (Finland)
- Universitat de Barcelona (Spain)
- United Kingdom Research and Innovation (British Geological Survey, UK)
- Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (CNRS, France)
- Christian-Albrechts-Universitaet zu Kiel (Germany)
- Andrey Kochanov (Belgium)
- Space Consulting International LLC (USA)
- Space Applications Services (Belgium)

Specific objectives

- Accurate SW predictions by improving EUHFORIA by implementing data-assimilation techniques and advanced flux-rope models constrained by data-driven and machine learning techniques
- To develop a global coronal MHD model for EUHFORIA
- To integrate state-of-the-art SEP transport models for simulation of SEP emission from coronal shocks and to develop methodology and tools for predicting the SEP emission from CMEs.
- To develop an operational prediction tool for Geomagnetically Induced Currents (GICs) in power grids.
- To develop more reliable operational prediction tools for harsh radiation in geospace
- To create novel space weather forecasting service facilities tailored carefully to the needs of selected target groups.

EUHFORIA model (Pomoell & Poedts, 2018)



Some scientific results (so far)

Improved coronal models: polytropic MHD model

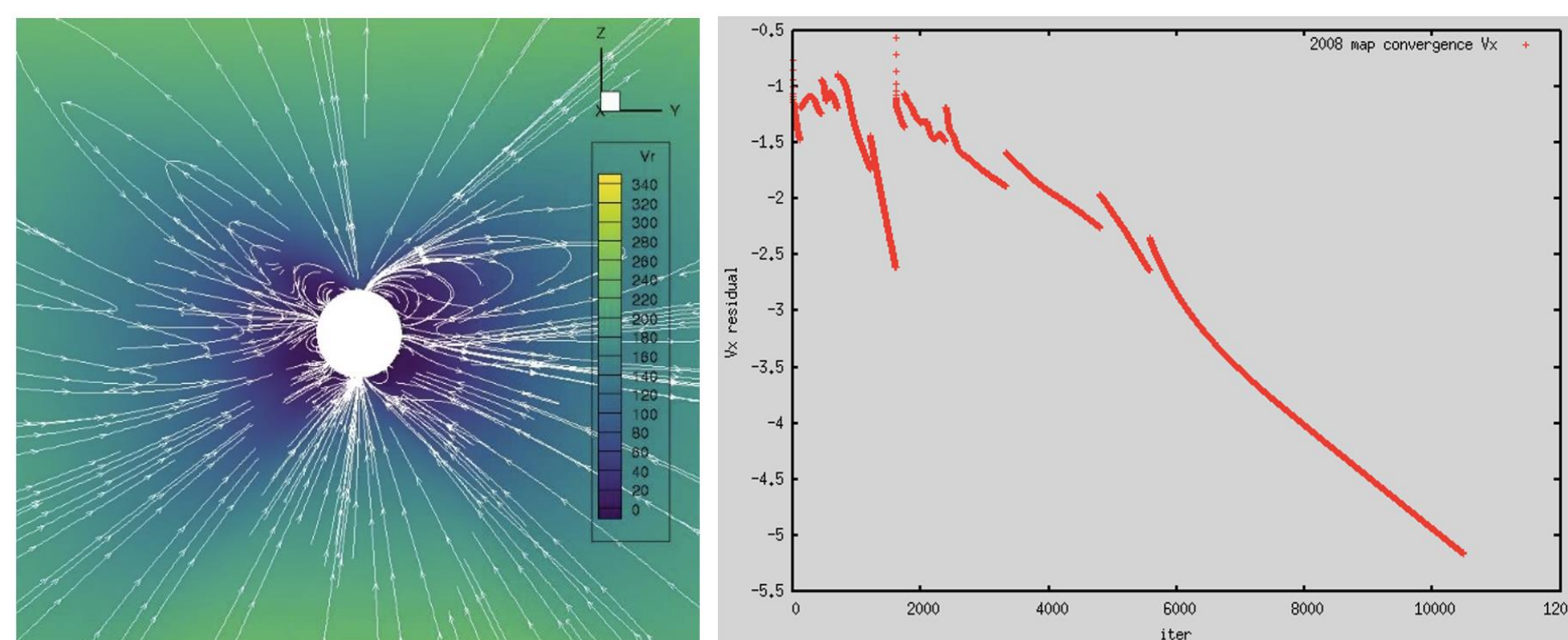
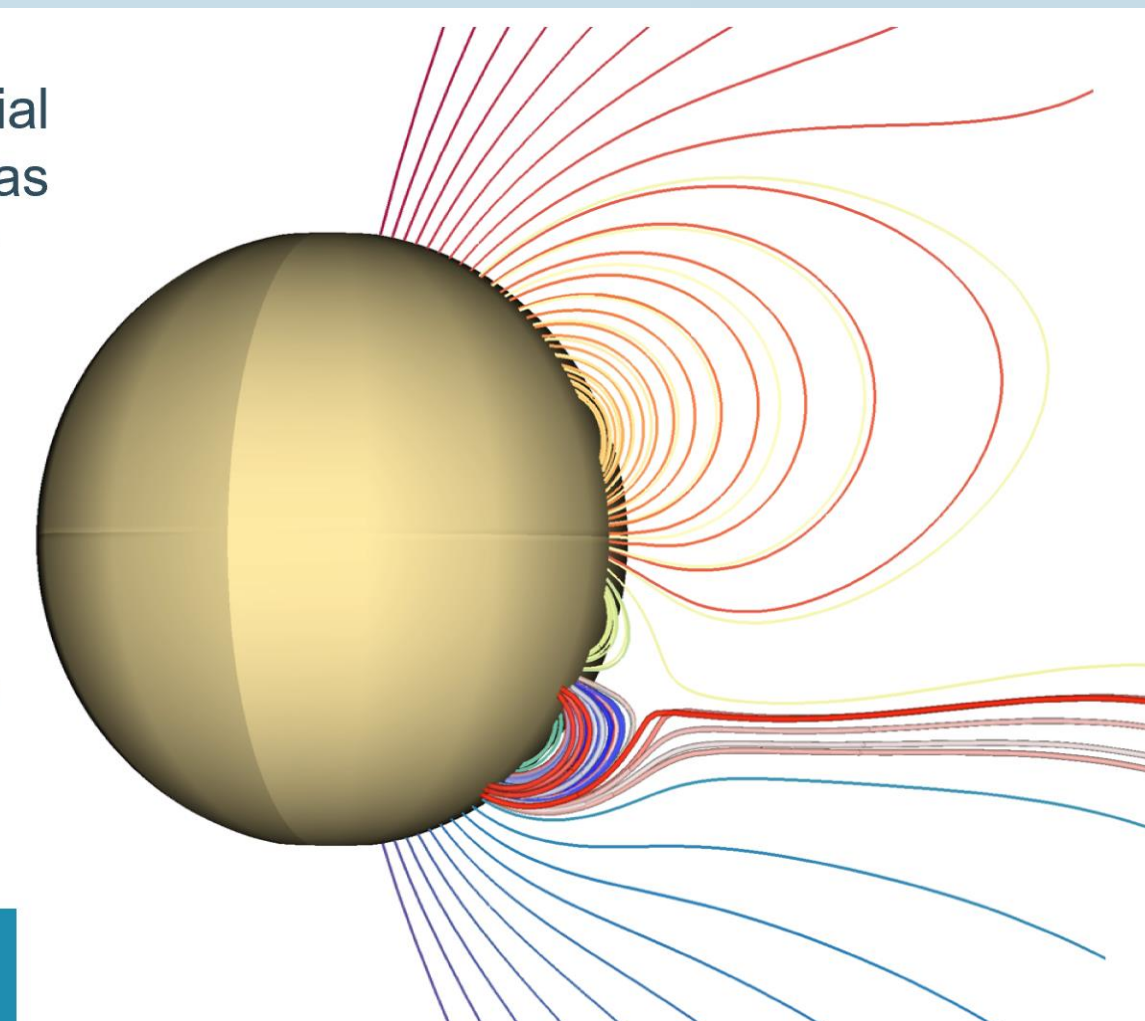


Fig. 1: Example 2D cut of a converged coronal model based on a magnetogram of 2008 using unstructured grid code with implicit solver. Left: Magnetic field lines are superposed on coloured contours of the radial component of velocity. Right: convergence history. The final CFL number was 64 for this particular case.

Global non-potential model coronal model

Development of a global non-potential model of the coronal magnetic field as an alternative to the current PFSS + Schatten current sheet model in EUHFORIA

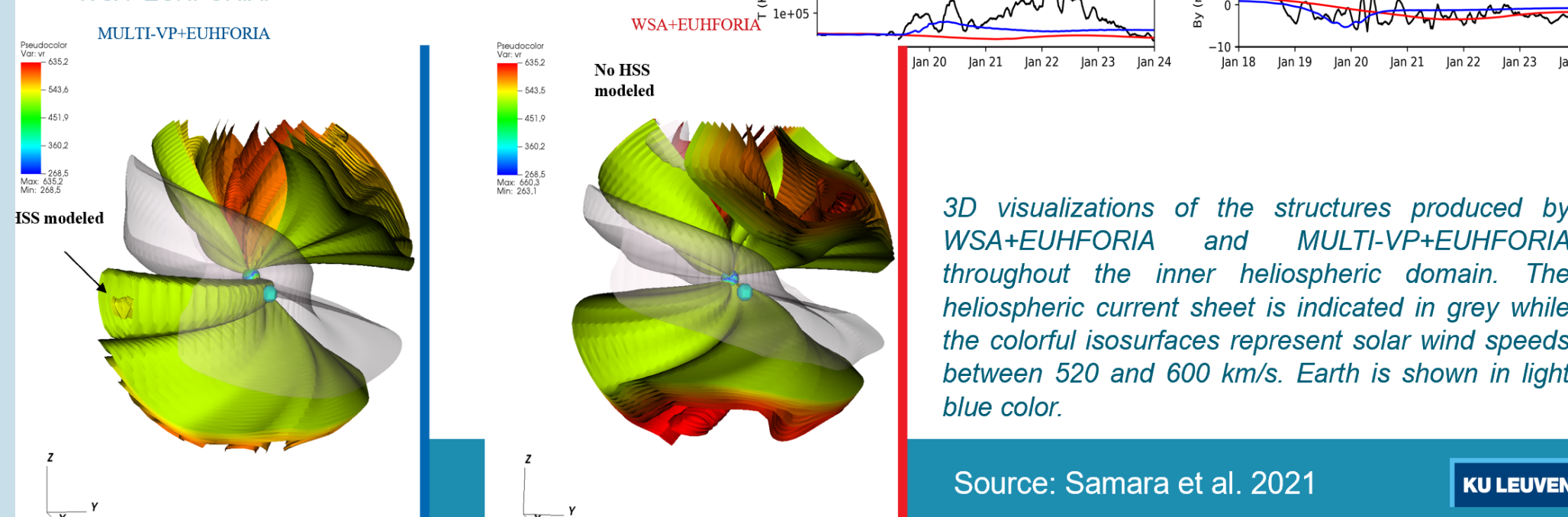
Formation of a sheared arcade structure in a multipolar magnetic field structure. The evolution of the Coronal field is efficiently computed using the Magneto-frictional relaxation model developed at University of Helsinki.



Source: Jens Pomoell

MULTI-VP coupled to EUHFORIA heliosphere

HSS bulk speed at Earth as modeled by WSA+EUHFORIA (red) and MULTI-VP+EUHFORIA (blue) for 6 days of forecasting. Both runs have been conducted with the GONG synoptic magnetogram taken on 2018-01-17T23:14. The MULTI-VP+EUHFORIA output captures the real HSS while this is not the case for the WSA+EUHFORIA.



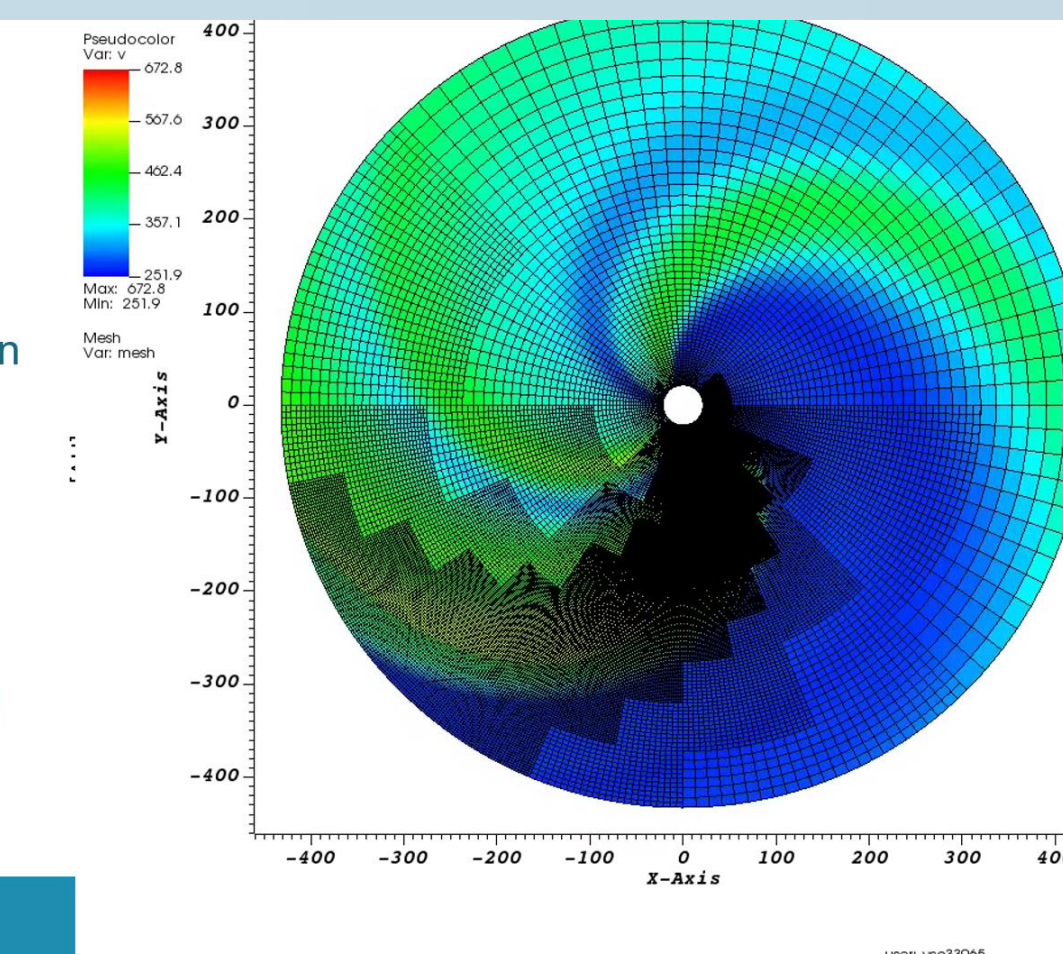
Source: Samara et al. 2021

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Advanced solar wind and CME modelling

AMR refinement criterion depending on application:

- CME erosion/deformation \Rightarrow tracing function (ex.: 3 refinement levels)
- CIR shocks $\Rightarrow \nabla \cdot \mathbf{v}_{SW}$ (normalised)
 - Expanding Solar wind \Rightarrow deceleration
 - Compression / shock waves \Rightarrow acceleration
- CME shocks $\Rightarrow \nabla \rho$ and/or $\nabla \cdot \mathbf{v}$ (normalised)



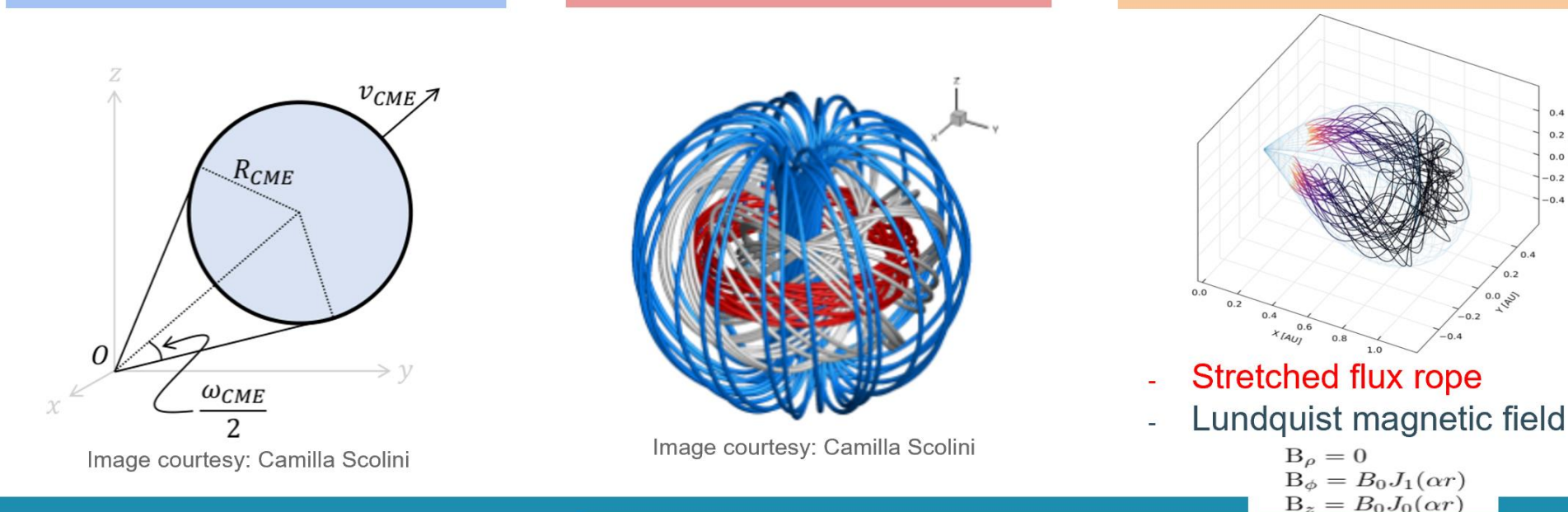
Source: Verbeke et al. 2021

CME models integrated in EUHFORIA

Cone-like model (unmagnetised) Pomoell & Poedts, 2018

Spheromak CME (flux rope - spherical geometry) Verbeke et al, 2019

FRi3D model (flux rope - extended geometry) Isavnin et al, 2016

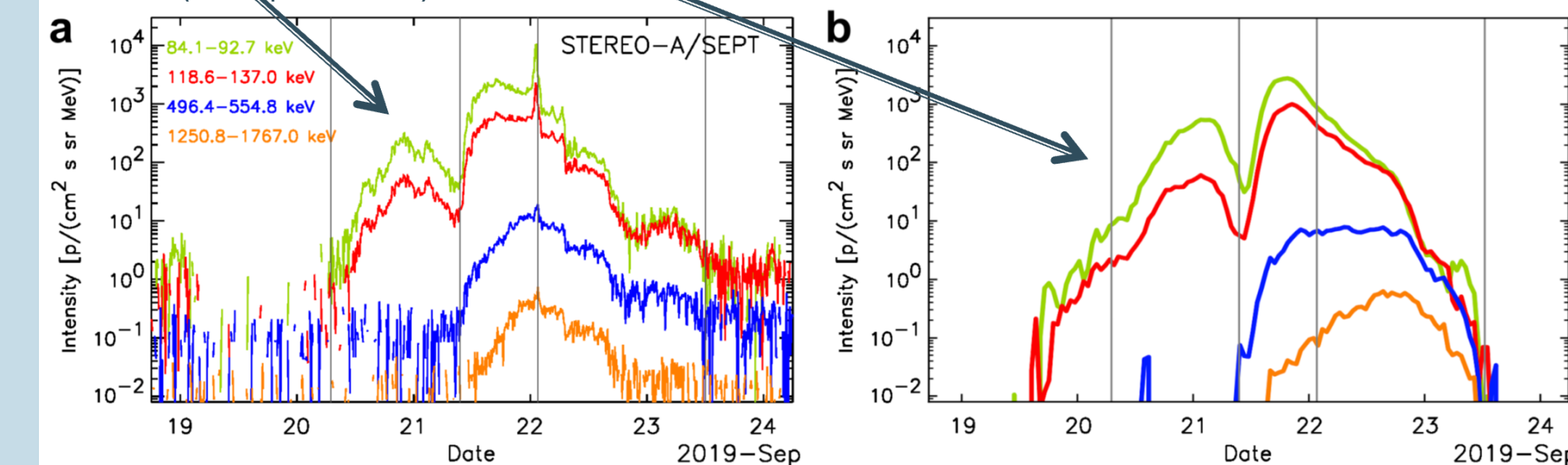


Credit: Anwasha Maharana

Toroidal CME model (Grad-Shafranov solution): validation ongoing

PSP case study with PARADISE-EUHFORIA

Observed (left) and simulated (right) omni-directional ion intensities at STEREO-A. The vertical lines indicate the onset time of the SIR (stream interaction region) event (Sep 20 09:00 UT), the stream interface (Sep 21 09:30 UT), the developing reverse shock (22 Sep 01:35 UT), and the stop time of the SIR event (23 Sep 12:00 UT).



Credit: N. Wijsen et al., 2021

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More info: euhforia.com

