Space Weather Forecasting as a Scientific Endeavor: A Practitioner's Perspective

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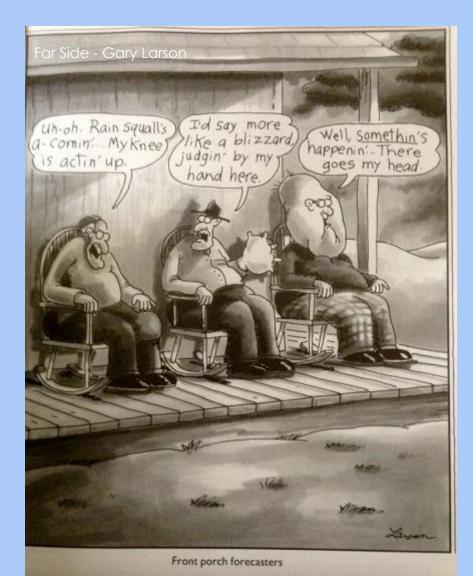


Outline

Evolution of forecasting Is forecasting science? Are forecasters scientists? Why are we still talking about this? What's happening now? What about humans?

Acknowledgements: Howard Singer, Bob Rutledge, Forecast Office Colleagues

Evolution of Forecasting

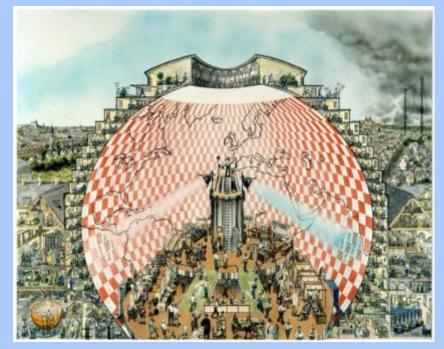


Societal Impacts Visual Obs Instrument Obs Synoptic Synthesis Subjective & Objective Fcsts NWP Remote Sensing (Storm Tracking)

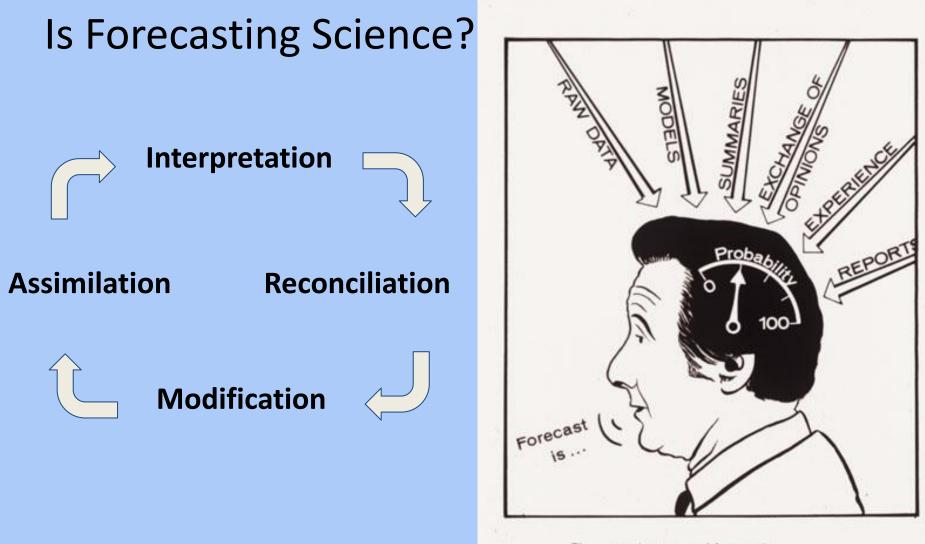
> Space Weather- Physics and Effects Space weather forecasting historically viewed through the lens of meteorology **DOI** 10.1007/978-3-540-34578-7_2

THE EVOLVING ROLE OF THE FORECASTER

- Forecaster
- Forecaster + Empirical Guidance
- Forecaster + NWP ("[hu]man-machine-mix")
- Forecaster In-The-Loop ("head in the grids")
- Forecaster Over-The-Loop ("gap filler")
- ...Forecaster As advisor



http://mathsci.ucd.ie/~plynch/Dream/ForecastFactory/FF.html



The mental process of forecasting.

Are Forecasters Scientists?

- Intuitive scientists innovative, creative, and decisive
- Rule-based scientists minimal creativity, reliance on guidance, less reliance on intuition
- Procedure-based forecasters confined to routines, little flexibility in unusual situations

 Procedure-based mechanics—concerned only about product formats and deadlines

 Disengaged - little interest in the job

Stuart, N. A., Schultz, D. M., & Klein, G. (2007). Maintaining the role of humans in the forecast process: Analyzing the psyche of expert forecasters. Bulletin of the American Meteorological Society, 88(12), 1893-1898.

GOOD FORECASTERS...

- are situationally aware
- are decisive
- deal well with pressure
- are resilient
- are able to multi-task
- are able to visualize/conceptualize
- are flexible
- can handle shift work
- are passionate about their field
- learn continuously
- have good people skills
- are good communicators <u>C. Doswell, 2003</u>

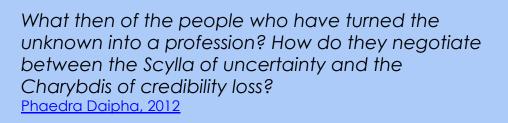


Image credit:

www.explodingdog.com

Helps And Hindrances To Development

- Proximity to the space weather research community
- Daily interaction with researchers, customers and forecaster peers
- Willingness of researchers
 to share their work with
 forecasters

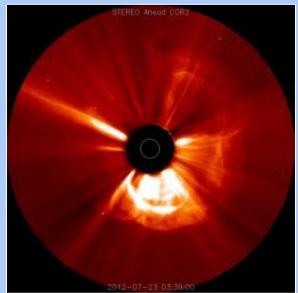
- Consequences of rotating shift work
- Lack of dedicated training development and administration resources
- The Solar Cycle
- Personalities

Why Are We Still Talking About Forecasting And Science?

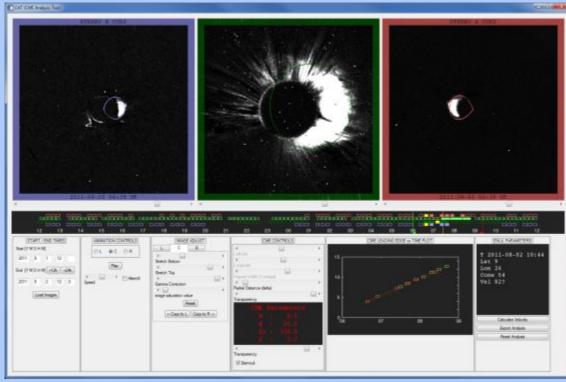
There is still work to be done; we *don't* have it all figured out.

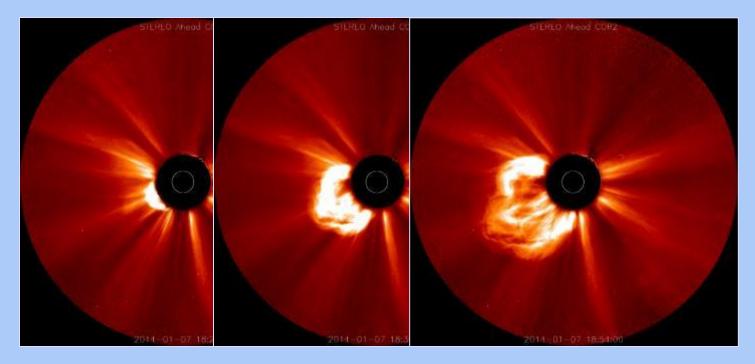
- Forecast "busts" are still a thing (see the following slides)
- There's so much more we need to understand to improve the state of the art
- We (operational providers) have an *obligation* to continually improve the support we provide, and we can't do that without ongoing research.

- Given a single CME, individual analysis varies significantly: training, experience, procedures, etc.
- LASCO coronagraph data can be hours old before first receipt
- STEREO data helps when available and in a good position



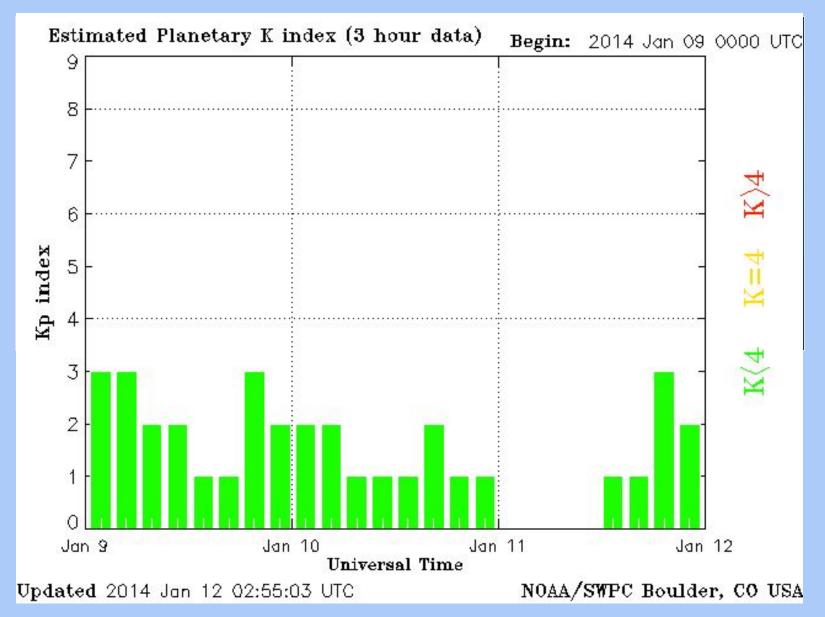
Event lead time can be shortened by data availability
Big issue for fast CMEs

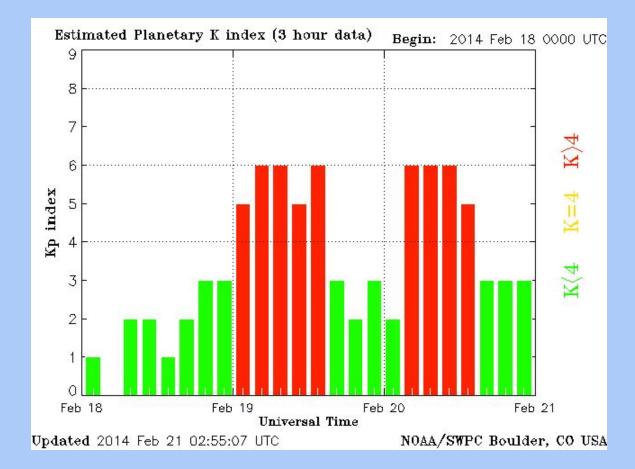




- First run: Arrival 0500 UTC on Jan. 9 (very uncertain, preliminary using the 3 STEREO images)
- Second run: Arrival 1200 UTC on Jan. 9
- Third run: Arrival 0800 UTC on Jan. 9

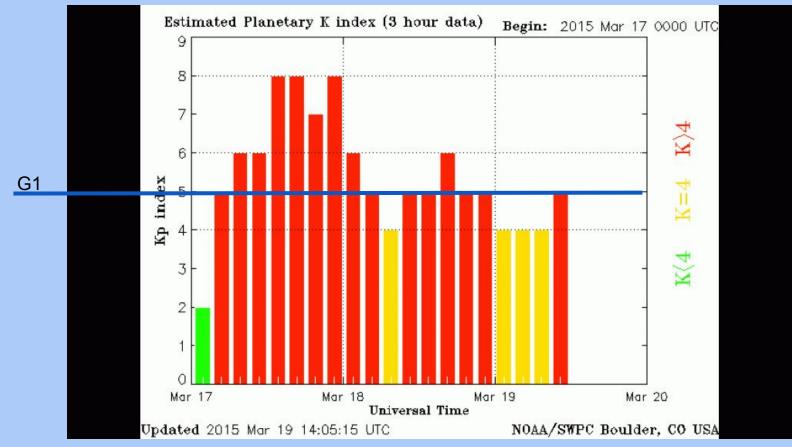
(what we felt was our best estimate and correspondingly publicly displayed and used to support the forecast)





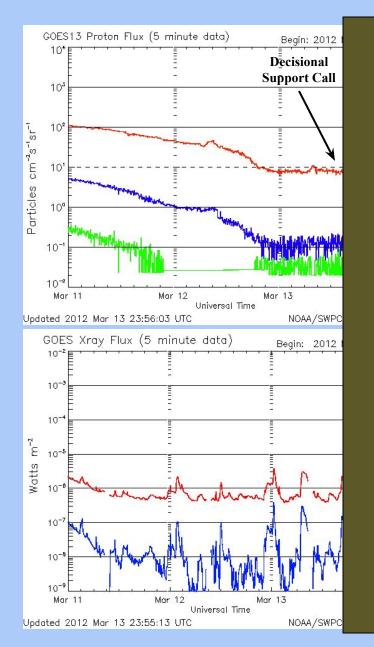
Issued: 2014 Feb 18 2200 UTC Geophysical Activity Forecast: The geomagnetic field is expected to be **at quiet levels** on days one and two (19 Feb, 20 Feb) and quiet to active levels on day three (21 Feb)

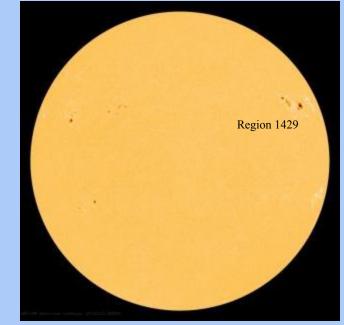
Practical Forecasting Challenges



Issued: 2015 Mar 17 0030 UTC

Geophysical Activity Forecast: G1 (Minor) or greater geomagnetic storms are expected on 18 Mar associated with a combination of the recurrent southern pole connected coronal hole high speed stream (CH HSS) and CME arrival





ourtesy of SDO (NASA) and the AIA consortium



mage courtesy of Mike Stills/United Airlines

What's Happening Now? Ensembles

- Obs and model limitations mean ensembles > deterministic approaches
- Provide deterministic *or* probabilistic forecasts
- Provide best, worst and most likely results
- Multi-model ensembles likely > single model ensemble
- Ensemble mean fails to show equally likely outcomes
- Ensemble mean run-to-run consistency > deterministic output
- Ensemble of lower res members than higher res control run > skill than the deterministic output from the high resolution run

From <u>ENSEMBLE PREDICTION SYSTEMS, A basic training manual targeted for</u> <u>operational meteorologists.</u>

010527/0000Y096 500 MB HGHT (*10**-1)

What's Happening Now...and then

- ? AI -> Machine Learning -> Deep Learning ->...
- Flare Forecasting
- Other opportunities for applications of AI to space weather forecasting
- Meeting held: <u>Space Weather: A Multi-disciplinary Approach;</u> <u>Leiden, Netherlands, 25–29 September 2017</u>
- What does AI mean for the future of space weather forecasters / forecasting?

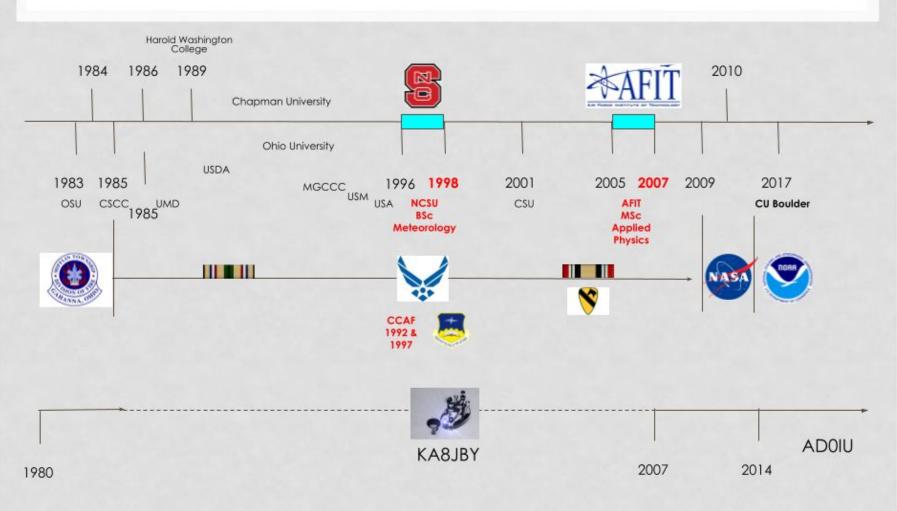
What About Humans? The Evolving Role Of The Forecaster

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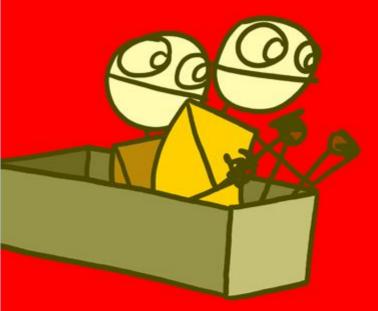
Conclusion

- Forecasting has evolved and continues to evolve
- Forecasting can be science, and forecasters can be scientists
- There is still *plenty of work* left to do
- Ensembles and AI have good potential
- The role of humans in the forecast process continues to evolve

A Bit About Rob



DON'T WORRY WE'LL FIGURE IT OUT



Thank you!

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Image credit: www.explodingdog.com