Space weather scale for geomagnetic storms

Geomagnetic Storms are large disturbances in the Earth's magnetic field caused by the solar wind and interplanetary magnetic field (IMF) structures such as coronal mass ejections (CMEs). Their effect can be felt for a number of days.

When the IMF has a strong southward component it reconnects with the Earth's magnetic field allowing the transfer of energy from the solar wind towards the Earth. The ability to predict the magnetic orientation of CMEs as they leave the Sun's surface and the time taken to travel to the Earth are key to improving space weather forecasts.

Category		UK Effect	US and Global Effect	Physical measure	Average Frequency (1 cycle = 11 years)
Scale Descriptor Duration of event will influence severity of effects Geomagnetic storms				Kp values*	Number of storm events when Kp level was met; (number of storm days)
G5	Extreme	Power systems: Localised voltage control and protective system problems may occur leading to potential for localised loss of power. Transformers may experience damage. Spacecraft operations: may experience extensive surface charging, drag may increase on low-Earth-orbit satellites, problems with orientation, uplink/downlink and tracking satellites. Other systems: HF (high frequency) radio communication may be impossible in many areas for one to two days, GNSS(GPS) satellite navigation may be degraded for days with possible effects on infrastructure reliant on GNSS (GPS) for positioning or timing, low-frequency radio navigation can be out for hours, and aurora may be seen across the whole of the UK.	Power systems: widespread voltage control problems and protective system problems can occur, some grid systems may experience complete collapse or blackouts. Transformers may experience damage. Spacecraft operations: may experience extensive surface charging, drag may increase on low-Earth-orbit satellites, problems with orientation, uplink/downlink and tracking satellites. Other systems: pipeline currents can reach hundreds of amps, HF (high frequency) radio propagation may be impossible in many areas for one to two days, satellite navigation may be degraded for days, low-frequency radio navigation can be out for hours, and aurora has been seen as low as Florida and southern Texas (typically 40° geomagnetic lat.)**.	Kp = 9	4 per cycle (4 days per cycle)
G4	Severe	Power systems: No significant impact on UK power grid likely. Spacecraft operations: may experience surface charging and tracking problems, drag may increase on low-Earth-orbit satellites, corrections may be needed for orientation problems. Other systems: HF radio propagation sporadic, GNSS(GPS) satellite navigation degraded for hours, low-frequency radio navigation disrupted, and aurora may be seen across the whole of the UK.	Power systems: possible widespread voltage control problems and some protective systems will mistakenly trip out key assets from the grid. Spacecraft operations: may experience surface charging and tracking problems, corrections may be needed for orientation problems. Other systems: induced pipeline currents affect preventive measures, HF radio propagation sporadic, satellite navigation degraded for hours, low-frequency radio navigation disrupted, and aurora has been seen as low as Alabama and northern California (typically 45° geomagnetic lat.)**.	Kp = 8, including a 9-	100 per cycle (60 days per cycle)
G3	Strong	Power systems: No significant impact on UK power grid likely. Spacecraft operations: Surface charging may occur on satellite components, drag may increase on low-Earth-orbit satellites, and corrections may be needed for orientation problems. Other systems: Intermittent GNSS(GPS) satellite navigation and low-frequency radio navigation problems may occur, HF radio may be intermittent. Aurora may be seen in Scotland and Northern Ireland and as low as Mid-Wales and the Midlands.	Power systems: voltage corrections may be required, false alarms triggered on some protection devices. Spacecraft operations: surface charging may occur on satellite components, drag may increase on low-Earth-orbit satellites, and corrections may be needed for orientation problems. Other systems: intermittent satellite navigation and low-frequency radio navigation problems may occur, HF radio may be intermittent, and aurora has been seen as low as Illinois and Oregon (typically 50° geomagnetic lat.)**.	Kp = 7	200 per cycle (130 days per cycle)
G2	Moderate	Power systems: No impact on UK power grid. Spacecraft operations: Corrective actions to orientation may be required by ground control; possible changes in drag affect orbit predictions. Other systems: HF radio propagation can fade at higher latitudes, and aurora may be seen across Scotland.	Power systems: high-latitude power systems may experience voltage alarms, long-duration storms may cause transformer damage. Spacecraft operations: corrective actions to orientation may be required by ground control; possible changes in drag affect orbit predictions. Other systems: HF radio propagation can fade at higher latitudes, and aurora has been seen as low as New York and Idaho (typically 55° geomagnetic lat.)**.	Kp = 6	600 per cycle (360 days per cycle)
G1	Minor	Power systems: No impact on UK power grid. Spacecraft operations: Minor impact on satellite operations possible. Other systems: Aurora may be seen as low as Northern Scotland.	Power systems: weak power grid fluctuations can occur. Spacecraft operations: minor impact on satellite operations possible. Other systems: migratory animals are affected at this and higher levels; aurora is commonly visible at high latitudes (northern Michigan and Maine)**.	Kp = 5	1700 per cycle (900 days per cycle)

^{*}The Kp-index used to generate these messages is derived from a real-time network of observatories the report data to SWPC in near real-time estimate of the Kp index will be a good approximation to the official Kp indices that are issued twice per month by the German GeoForschungsZentrum (GFZ) (Research Center for Geosciences). ** For specific locations around the globe, use geomagnetic latitude to determine likely sightings