



Space Weather Workshop

April 16, 2013

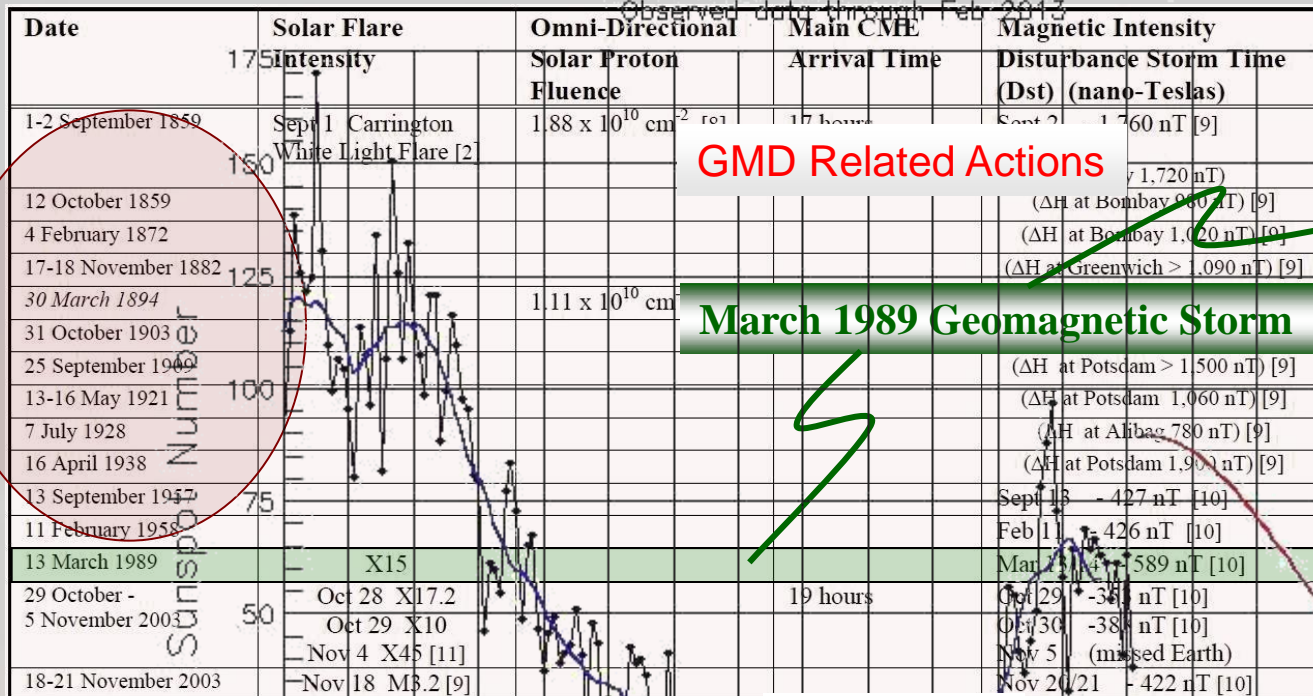
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Geomagnetic Storm Levels

ISES Solar Cycle Sunspot Number Progression

Observed data through Feb 2013



GMD Related Actions

March 1989 Geomagnetic Storm

Table 4: Top 30 geomagnetic storms based on Potsdam running Ap

Rank	Ap	Date
1	312	09/18/1941
2	293	11/12/1960
3	285	03/13/1989
4	277	03/24/1940
5	258	10/06/1960
6	252	10/29/2003
7	252	07/15/1959
8	251	03/31/1960
9	241	05/25/1967
10	229	07/13/1982
11	228	02/07/1986
12	226	03/29/1940
13	223	08/04/1972
14	222	07/05/1941
15	221	09/04/1957
16	221	10/30/2003
17	216	07/08/1958
18	215	03/28/1946
19	214	09/22/1946
20	212	03/01/1941
21	212	07/26/1946
22	212	06/19/1950
23	212	06/1982
24	199	02/07/1946
25	199	02/11/1958
26	199	05/12/1949
27	199	06/04/1991
28	195	03/24/1946
29	193	05/10/1992
30	192	07/15/2000

Dst is an abbreviation for the Disturbance Storm Time index that averaging the horizontal components of the geomagnetic field.

NERC - GMDTF (9/10)

NERC - Interim Report on GMD (2/12)

FERC - Technical Conference on GMD (4/12)

FERC - GMD NOPR (10/12)

NAS - Severe Space Weather Workshop (3/08)

UK Defence Committee EMP Threats (2/12)

EMP Commission Report (4/08)

HR 5026 (6/10)

HR 668 (2/11)

ORNL - Metatech Report (1/10)

NERC/DOE - HILF REPORT (6/10)

Updated 2013 Mar 4

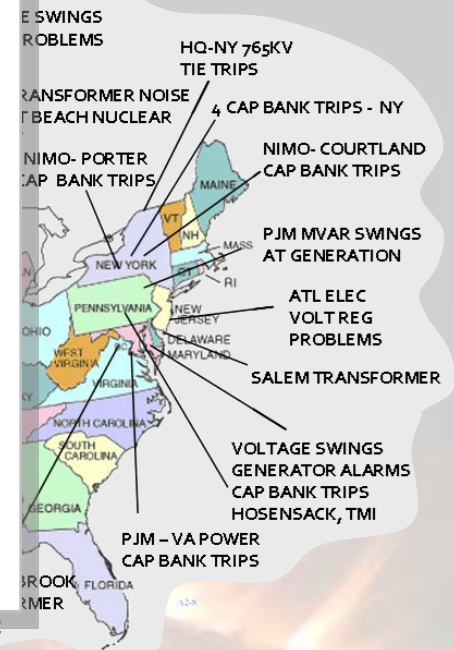
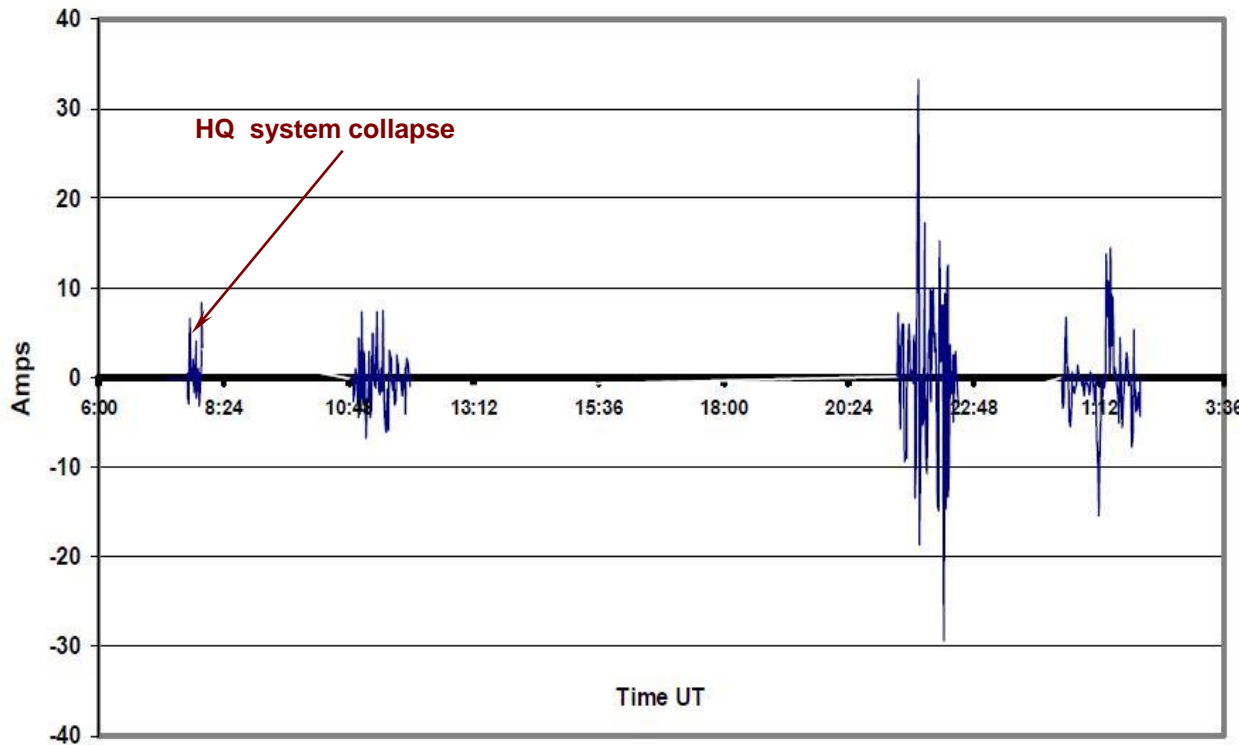
NOAA/SWPC Boulder, CO USA

Source: NOAA Technical Memorandum OAR SEC-88
HALLOWEEN SPACE WEATHER STORMS OF 2003

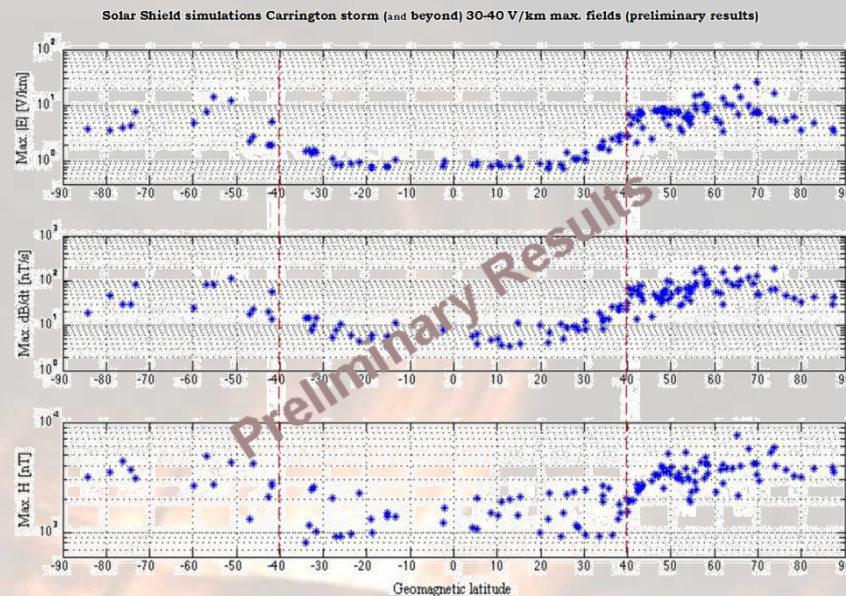
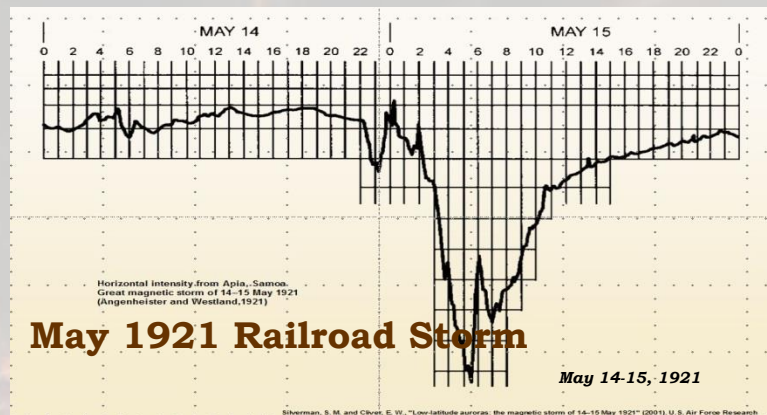
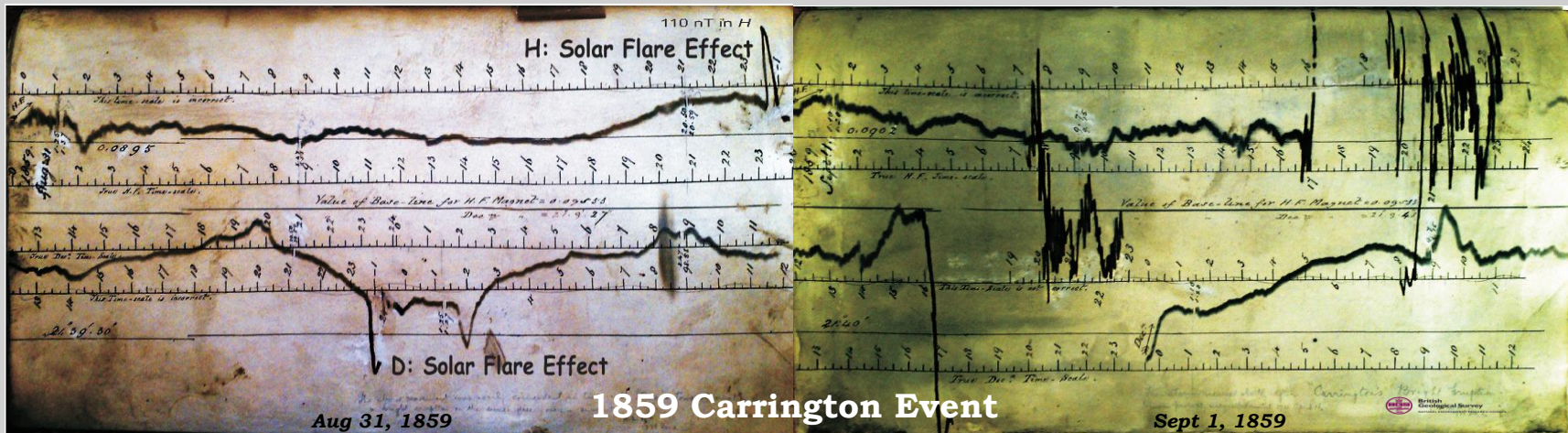
1989 North American Impacts



Salem Nuclear Plant Estimated GIC/phase - March 13-14, 1989

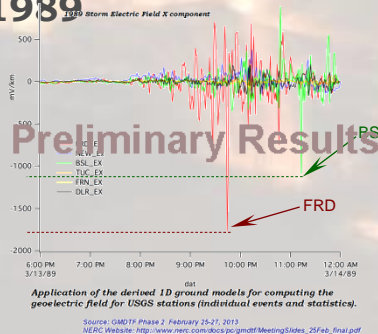
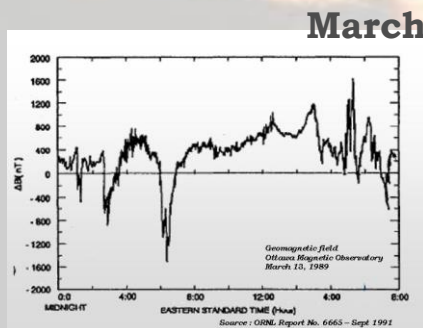


Geomagnetic Storm Comparison



Source: GMDT Phase 2 February 26-27, 2013. NERC Website: http://www.nerc.com/docs/pgmdt/Meeting/Sides_25Feb_final.pdf

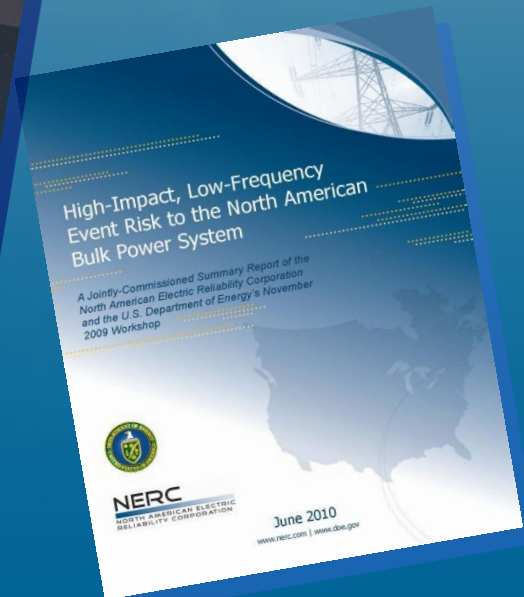
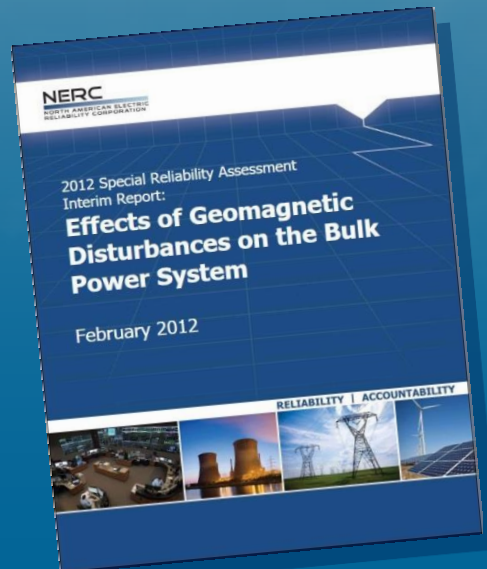
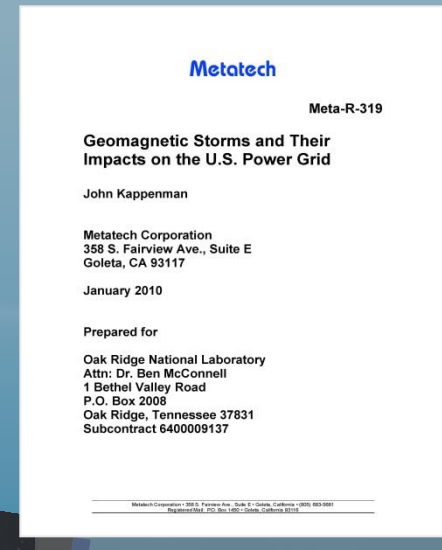
E and H Field Simulation (1859)



Application of the derived 1D ground models for computing the geoelectric field for USGS stations (individual events and statistics).

Source: GMDT Phase 2 February 26-27, 2013. NERC Website: http://www.nerc.com/docs/pgmdt/Meeting/Sides_25Feb_final.pdf

Reports Relating Geomagnetic Disturbances to Electric Grid Impacts



Chronology of Major Incidents

- March 24, 1940 – widespread disturbances, equipment trips, voltage swings
- September 22, 1957 – numerous disturbances
- February 11, 1958 – Toronto blackout, numerous other disturbances
- August 4, 1972 – numerous effects
- October 1980 – 500 kV line trip
- April 1981 – 500 kV line trip
- July 3, 1982 – four transformers and 15 lines tripped
- February 7-8, 1986 – numerous effects
- March 13-14, 1989 – Hydro-Quebec blackout, widespread problems, transformer damage
- September 1989 – voltage problems and relay misoperation
- March 24, 1991 – nine line trips, transformer trip, Quebec-New England line trip
- October 28, 1991 – line trip Quebec to New England
- April 3, 1994 – Transformer failures
- May 2, 1998 – widespread effects
- July 22, 1998 – effects in Northeastern U.S.
- April 6-7, 2000 – numerous problems on Hydro-Quebec and Bonneville
- July 17, 2000 – multiple equipment trip incidents in Northeast U.S.
- November 6, 2001 – New Zealand transformer loss
- October 2003 – Malmo blackout, Transformer damage in South Africa, preventive actions taken in the U.S. appear to circumvent major problems

James Bay	2	Canada
Salem	3	USA
Meadow Brook	1	USA
Nat Grid	2	UK
Transpower	2	New Zealand
Eskom	14	So Africa

- Sta 1 GSU #8 - 1989
- Sta 2 Trfr #1 - 2003
- Sta 2 GSU #4 - 1991
- Sta 3 Trfr #1 - 2003
- Sta 2 Trfr #2 - 2003
- Sta 3 Trfr #2 - 2003
- Sta 3 Trfr #4 - 2003
- Sta 3 Trfr #3 - 2003
- Sta 3 Trfr #5 - 2003
- Sta 4 Trfr #6 - 2003
- Sta 3 Trfr #6 - 2003
- Sta 5 Trfr 2 - 2003

NOAA Space Weather Prediction Center

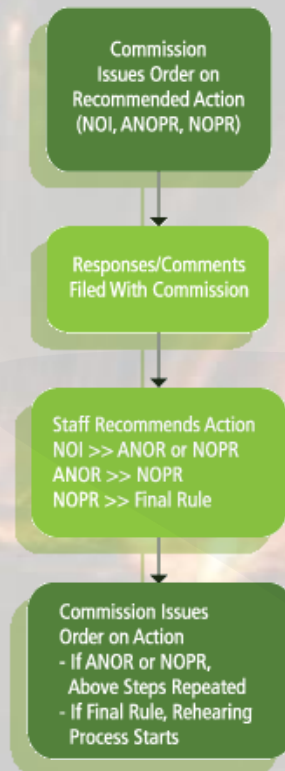
GMD Technical Conference

- Space weather events more severe than we have experienced in modern times have occurred in the past and are likely to occur again
- Large power transformers are unique in their design and you can not make blanket judgments as to whether a particular type or group of transformers will or will not be damaged.
- While there is agreement that reactive power requirements will influence system stability, we do not know at exactly what level it will cause the system to collapse
- In the end, it is indeterminable if transformer damage, system collapse or both will be the most likely consequence of a GMD event; we simply lack the information to draw either conclusion.
- Neither system collapse nor extensive transformer failure is an acceptable result of a GMD event when we have the capability to act to prevent it

Notice of Proposed Rulemaking

Reliability Standards for Geomagnetic Disturbances

RULEMAKING PROCESS Notice of Proposed Rulemaking



Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2012-26112 Filed 10-23-12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717-01-P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

18 CFR Part 40

[Docket No. RM12-22-000]

Reliability Standards for Geomagnetic Disturbances

AGENCY: Federal Energy Regulatory
Commission, DOE.

ACTION: Notice of Proposed Rulemaking.

SUMMARY: Under section 215 of the
Federal Power Act, the Federal Energy

Federal Register/Vol. 77, No. 206

CONCLUSION

Notice of Proposed Rulemaking: Reliability Standards for Geomagnetic Disturbances

Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 206/ Wednesday, October 24, 2012

Proposed Rules - pages 64935 – 64943

<http://www.ferc.gov>