NASA SBIR 2021 Phase I Solicitation

S5.06 Space Weather Research-to-Operations/Operations-to-Research (R2O/O2R) Technology Development

Lead Center: GSFC

Participating Center(s): ARC, JPL, JSC, LaRC, MSFC

Scope Title:

Space Weather Research-to-Operations/Operations-to-Research (R2O/O2R) Technology Development

Scope Description:

Space weather has the potential to disrupt telecommunications; aircraft and satellite systems; electric power subsystems; and position, navigation, and timing services. Given the importance of these systems to our national well-being, NASA’s Heliophysics Division invests in activities to improve the understanding of these phenomena and to enable new monitoring, prediction, and mitigation strategies.

The national direction for this work is organized by the Space Weather Operations, Research, and Mitigation (SWORM) Working Group, which is a Federal interagency coordinating body organized under the Space Weather, Security, and Hazards (SWSH) Subcommittee. The SWSH is a part of the National Science and Technology Council (NSTC) Committee on Homeland and National Security, organized under the Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP). The SWORM coordinates Federal Government departments and agencies to meet the goals and objectives specified in the National Space Weather Strategy and Action Plan released in March 2019.

NASA’s role under the National Space Weather Strategy and Action Plan is to provide increased understanding of the fundamental physics of the Sun-Earth system through space-based observations and modeling, the development of new space-based space weather technologies and missions, and monitoring of space weather for NASA’s space missions. This includes research that advances operational space weather needs.

This subtopic solicits new, enabling space weather technologies as part of NASA’s response to these national objectives. While this subtopic will consider all concepts demonstrably related to NASA’s R2O/O2R responsibilities outlined in the Strategy and Action Plan, four areas have been identified for priority development:

1. Space Weather Forecasting Technologies and Techniques: Innovative technologies and techniques are solicited that explore and enable the transition of tools, models, data, and knowledge from research to
operational environments. This includes the preparation and validation of existing science models that may be suitable for transition to operational use. Consultation with existing NASA capabilities that prepare space weather forecasting products for later use—such as the Space Radiation Analysis Group (SRAG) at Johnson Space Center (JSC), the Community Coordinated Modeling Center (CCMC) at Goddard Space Flight Center (GSFC), and the Short-term Prediction Research and Transition (SPoRT) Center at Marshall Space Flight Center (MSFC)—may be appropriate. Areas of special interest include, but are not limited to:

Lunar space environment characterization tools that can be employed by NASA to enhance protection of crewed and uncrewed missions to cis-lunar and lunar surface missions.

Specifications and/or forecasts of the energetic particle and plasma conditions encountered by spacecraft within Earth’s magnetosphere, as well as products that directly aid in spacecraft anomaly resolution; and end-users such as spacecraft operators.

Approaches that potentially lead to a 2- to 3-day forecasting of atmospheric drag effects on satellites and improvement in the quantification of orbital uncertainties in low-Earth-orbit (LEO) altitude ranges (up to ~2000 km).

Techniques that enable the characterization and prediction of ionospheric variability that induces scintillations, which impact communication and global navigation and positioning systems.

Longer range (2 to 3 days) forecasting of SPEs (solar particle events) and an improved all-clear SPE-forecasting capability.

2. Space Weather Advanced Data-Driven Discovery Techniques: A particular challenge is to combine the sparse, vastly distributed data sources available with realistic models of the near-Earth space environment. Data assimilation and other cutting-edge data-driven discovery innovations are solicited that enable tools and protocols for the operational space weather community. Priority will be given to proposals that:

- Develop data assimilation space weather applications or technologies desired by established space weather operational organizations.
- Integrate data from assets that typically do not share similar time series, utilize different measurement techniques (e.g., imaging vs. in situ particles and fields), or are distributed throughout the heliosphere.
- Provide new data-driven operational forecasting tools that can be straightforwardly validated by the CCMC or another equally robust validation methodology.
- Integrate underutilized resources (e.g., space-based radio occultation for ionospheric specification or U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) ground conductivity measurements related to geomagnetically induced currents).

3. Space Weather Mitigation Technologies: The 2019 National Space Weather Strategy and Action Plan specifically calls out the need to test, evaluate, and deploy technologies and devices to mitigate the effects of space weather on communication systems, geomagnetic disturbances on the electrical power grid, or radiation events on satellites. Additionally, it identifies a need for robust situational awareness capabilities, driven by improved understanding and characterization of the effects space weather phenomena have on Earth and in the space environment, to inform decision making and enable the execution of missions susceptible to disruptions from space weather. It also includes the development of processes to improve the transition of research approaches to operations.

4. Space Weather Instrumentation: Heliophysics science relies on a wide variety of instrumentation for its research and often makes its data available in near real time for space weather forecasting purposes. Concepts are solicited for instrumentation concepts, flight architectures, and reporting systems that enable enhanced, more informative, robust, and effective measurements for space weather monitoring and forecasting systems. Opportunities for improving measurements include increased spatial and temporal resolution, fidelity, promptness, and measurement system reliability. This includes the miniaturization of existing systems and/or technologies deployable as an array of CubeSats, as a hosted payload on satellite or other platform, or as a small complete mission making use of a rideshare opportunity. In order to be considered for investment, SBIR technologies should demonstrate comparable, or better, precision and accuracy when compared to the current state of the art. Further, SBIR instrument designs should avoid duplicating current NASA research spacecraft arrays or detector systems, including those currently in formulation or development (e.g., Interstellar Mapping and Acceleration Probe (IMAP), Geospace Dynamics Constellation (GDC), Medici, Explorer concepts, etc.).

Proposals must demonstrate an understanding of the current state of the art, describe how the proposed innovation
is superior, and provide a feasible plan to develop the technology and infuse it into a specific activity listed within
the National Space Weather Strategy and Action Plan.

**Expected TRL or TRL Range at completion of the Project:** 3 to 8

**Primary Technology Taxonomy:**
- Level 1: TX 11 Software, Modeling, Simulation, and Information Processing
- Level 2: TX 11.X Other Software, Modeling, Simulation, and Information Processing

**Desired Deliverables of Phase I and Phase II:**

- Prototype
- Hardware
- Software

**Desired Deliverables Description:**

Space weather is a broad umbrella encompassing science, engineering, applications, and operations. The ultimate
goal of this SBIR subtopic is to generate products or services (“deliverables”) that enable end-user action. The
deliverables can be applied, for example, to space weather hazard assessments, to real-time situational
awareness, or to plan protective mitigation actions. Deliverables can be in the form of new data, new techniques,
new instrumentation, and/or predictive models that are prepared/validated for transition into operations.

- Phase I deliverables are proof-of-concept data and/or detailed technique, instrument, or model
development plans with sufficient fidelity to assess technical, management, cost, and schedule risk. Phase
I deliverables should also delineate the scope and benefit of the proposed products that could be realized
as a result of Phase II and what further scope and benefit necessarily requires further development after
Phase II.
- Phase II deliverables are functioning prototype versions of the proposed technologies that have been tested
in a realistic environment or within a standard space weather community development and validation
framework. The extent of the prototype development and testing will vary with the technology and will be
evaluated as part of the Phase II proposal. Phase II deliverables should also include delineate any further
work that would be required to bring the technologies to full operational and commercial use.

**State of the Art and Critical Gaps:**

We do not yet know how to predict what needs to be predicted, we do not yet know how quantitatively good/bad
our operational capabilities are (metrics), mechanisms do not yet exist to enable a broad range of the community to
participate in the improvement of operational models, and
the research environment advances understanding rather than the improvement of operational products.

Space weather poses a constant threat to the Nation’s critical infrastructure, our satellites in orbit, and our crewed
and uncrewed space activities. Extreme space weather events can cause substantial harm to our Nation’s security
and economic vitality.

Preparing for space weather events is an important aspect of American resilience that bolsters national and
homeland security and facilitates continued U.S. leadership in space. A robust space weather program and its
associated forecasting capabilities are essential for NASA’s future exploration success.

**Relevance / Science Traceability:**

This SBIR subtopic enables NASA to demonstrate progress against NASA Goal 1.4: Understand the Sun and its
interactions with Earth and the solar system, including space weather.

These applied research projects directly address NASA’s role within the SWORM Working Group, which is a
Federal interagency coordinating body organized under the SWSH Subcommittee. The SWSH is a part of the NSTC Committee on Homeland and National Security, organized under the OSTP. The SWORM coordinates Federal Government departments and agencies to meet the goals and objectives specified in the National Space Weather Strategy and Action Plan released in March 2019.

The Heliophysics Space Weather Science and Applications (SWxSA) Program establishes an expanded role for NASA in space weather science under a single element. It is consistent with the recommendation of the National Research Council (NRC) Decadal Survey and the OSTP/SWORM 2019 National Space Weather Strategy and Action Plan. It competes ideas and products, leverages existing agency capabilities, collaborates with other agencies, and fosters partnership with user communities. The SWxSA program is distinguishable from other heliophysics research elements in that it is specifically focused on investigations that significantly advance understanding of space weather and then apply this progress to enable more accurate characterization and predictions with longer lead time. The Heliophysics Living with a Star (LWS) Program has established a path forward to meet NASA’s obligations to the research relevant to space weather and is a significant source of input to SWxSA.

Further involvement by the emerging Heliophysics space weather commercial community has the potential to significantly advance the space weather application obligations portion of the mandate.

Astronauts are not protected by the Earth's atmosphere and are exposed to space radiation such as galactic cosmic rays and solar energetic particles. A robust space weather program and associated forecasting capabilities is essential for NASA’s future exploration success.

References:

- Executive Order 13744—Coordinating Efforts to Prepare the Nation for Space Weather Events: https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2016/10/18/2016-25290/coordinating-efforts-to-prepare-the-nation-for-space-weather-events
- The SWORM Working Group is a Federal interagency coordinating body organized under the SWSH Subcommittee. THE SWSH is a part of the NSTC Committee on Homeland and National Security, organized under the OSTP. The SWORM coordinates Federal Government departments and agencies to meet the goals and objectives specified in the National Space Weather Strategy and Action Plan released in March 2019. See: https://www.sworm.gov/
- An Executive Order (EO) on Coordinating National Resilience to Electromagnetic Pulses (EMP) was released by the White House on March 26, 2019. The EO identifies the disruptive impacts an EMP has on technology and critical infrastructure systems, whether the EMP is human made or naturally occurring. The EO outlines how the Federal Government will prepare for and mitigate the effects of EMPs by an efficient and cost-effective approach. See: https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/executive-order-coordinating-national-resilience-electromagnetic-pulses/