The term ‘Space Weather’ refers to the conditions in space which can affect us here on Earth, influencing satellites and ground-based technological infrastructure, such as power grids and communication systems.

Under certain space weather conditions, geomagnetic storms can occur, causing the Earth's magnetic field to become very active and highly variable. When this happens, strong electric currents flow high in the atmosphere, leading to the beautiful phenomenon of the northern lights (called the aurora borealis).

These strong electric currents in the atmosphere can, however, have more damaging effects on technology. For example, 6 million people were without power for around 12 hours in Quebec in 1989, following damage to transformers caused by a severe geomagnetic storm.

The biggest geomagnetic storms are usually associated with Coronal Mass Ejections (CMEs), which are large clouds of charged particles thrown from the Sun, often triggered by large solar flares.

When we see a CME directed towards the Earth, we expect geomagnetic activity and auroras to follow around 1-3 days later, when the CME hits the Earth's magnetic field.

We tweet a space weather forecast every weekday on @BGSspaceWeather.

When we're expecting a storm big enough to make aurora visible in the UK, we send out an aurora alert to everyone on our mailing list and tweet on @BGSauroraAlert.

Our alerts not only go to the public but also companies like National Grid Ltd., so they can make sure the lights stay on.

Sign up to get our alerts at www.geomag.bgs.ac.uk or follow @BGSauroraAlert.

Gemma Kelly