

Space Weather Research & Activities in Malaysia: From Research to Operational

Zahira M. Radzi

National Space Agency of Malaysia (ANGKASA)

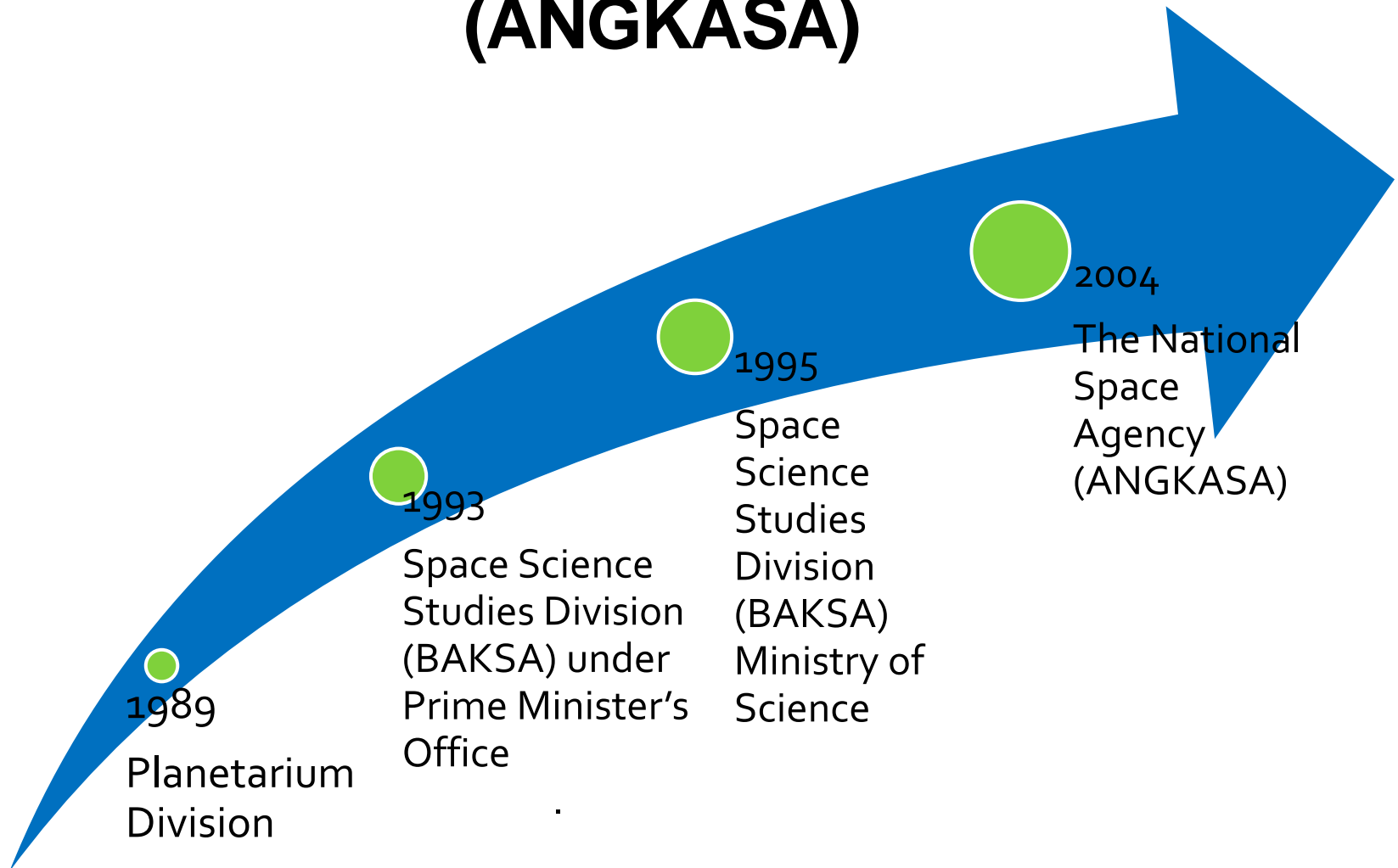
A faint, stylized illustration of various space-related infrastructure, including a satellite dish, a space station, and a rocket, is visible in the background.

The 3rd AOSWA Workshop, Fukuoka, Japan
"International Collaboration on Space Weather Forecast".

Presentation Outline

- Introduction to ANGKASA
 - Research Field
 - Space Weather Research
 - Research Approach
- Facilities and Activities
- Conclusion

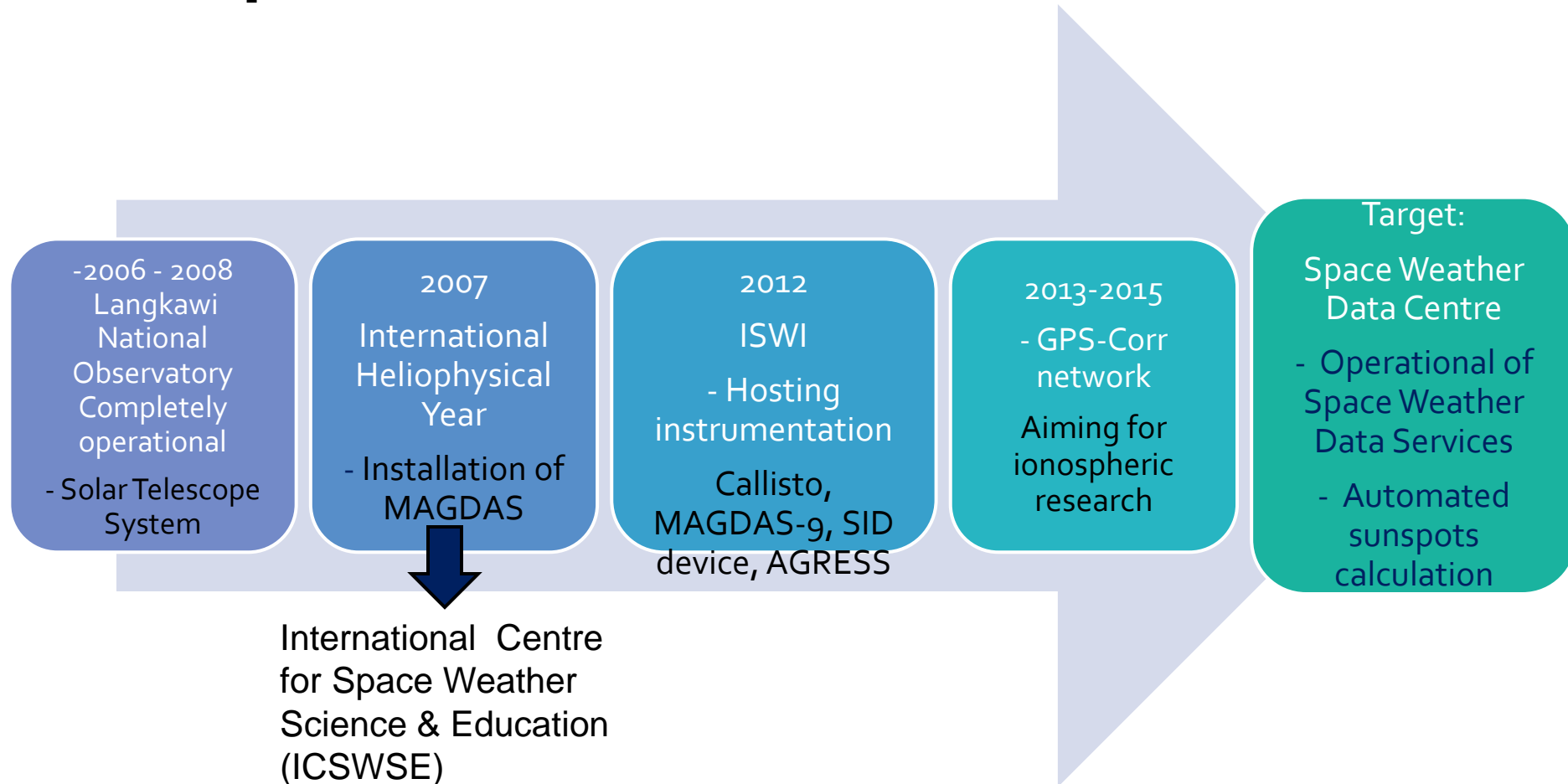
The National Space Agency of Malaysia (ANGKASA)



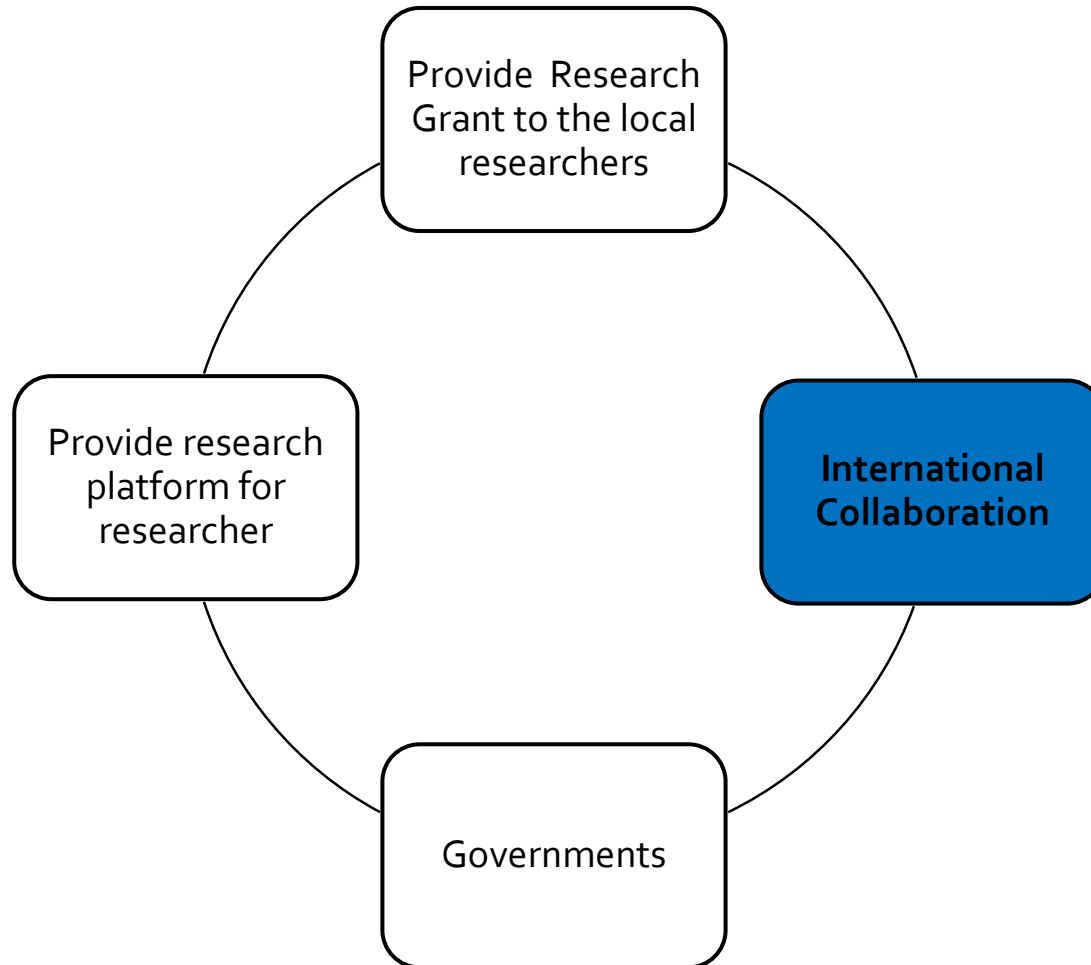
Research Field

- **Space Sciences** ➡ Space Weather
- Space Systems
- Space infrastructures
- Space industry and commercialization
- Space Law & Policy
- Education and awareness

Space weather research in ANGKASA



Research Approach



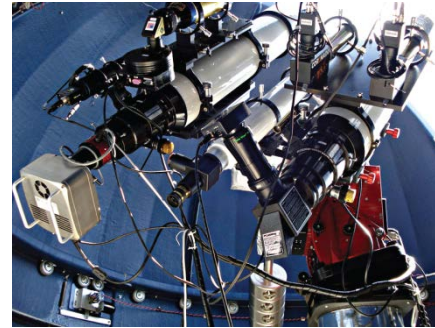
FACILITIES AND ACTIVITIES

1. Langkawi National Observatory (LNO)

- To provide research facility for solar and stellar observation
- To increase science, technology and innovation awareness and to contribute towards building a creative and innovative culture; and
- To make LNO a part of the international network in the field of astronomy and solar physics research.



Solar observatory



1. Fully Operational (daily observation)

Morning : 9.00 – 11.00am

Afternoon : 2.30 – 4.30pm

2. Description

Solar Observatory equipped with seven (7) telescopes inside a 3 meter-dome in diameter as enclosure. In particular, the set-up function for monitoring Solar activities in the wavelength of white light, h-alpha and calcium lines.

In addition, the LNO also equipped with an automatic weather station, cloud and rain sensors and an all-sky camera to monitor the weather condition and the upper sky of the observatory.

Service Provided

- Sunspot observation and solar activity monitoring continuously and consistently;
- Provide accurate data to user (data has been compared with several established bodies i.e. Watukosek Solar Observatory, SIDC);
- Type of data:
 - a) Full Disk Solar Images - .FIT format (using three different filter: continuum whitelight, H-alpha, Ca-K)
 - b) Sunspot Sketch (Orientation of Sun's magnetic pole, Sunspot position and RSN)
 - c) RSN updates

TELESCOPE DESIGNATION

Sunspot
VideoCam

WideAngle
VideoCam

H-Alpha
VideoCam

High Res CaK Camera

Visual Telescope
(Whitelight & H-Alpha)

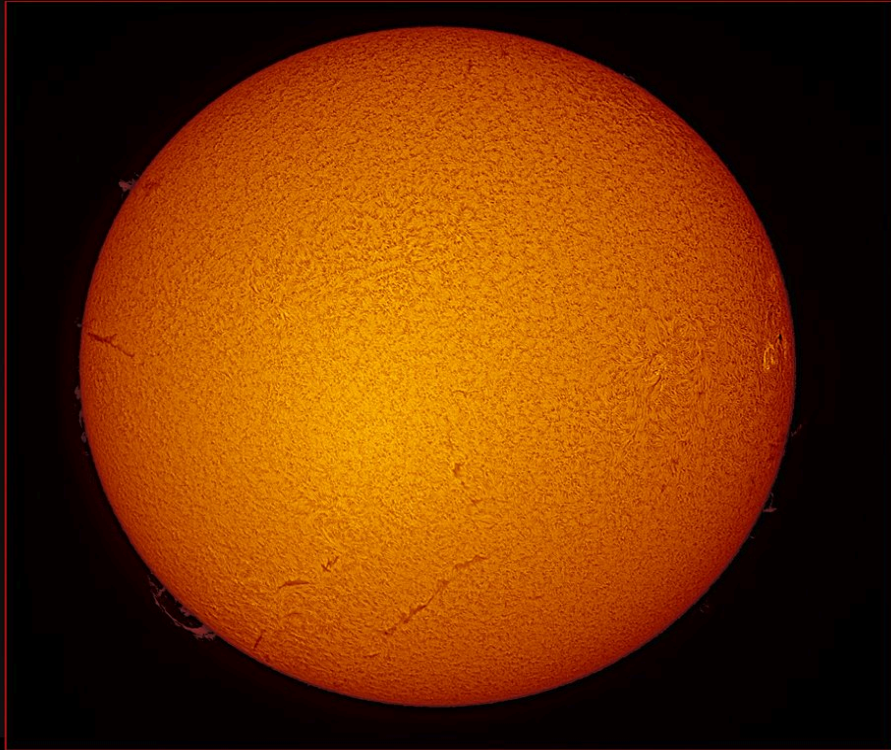
High Res Sunspot Camera

High Res H-Alpha Camera



LNO SOLAR IMAGE GALLERY

SUN - February 7, 2012



Telescope = Coronado Solarmax 90
Camera = Lumenera SKYnyx2-2M
Date/Time = 07 February 2012 03:53:12 / UTC

© Karsamar @ Langkawi National Observatory

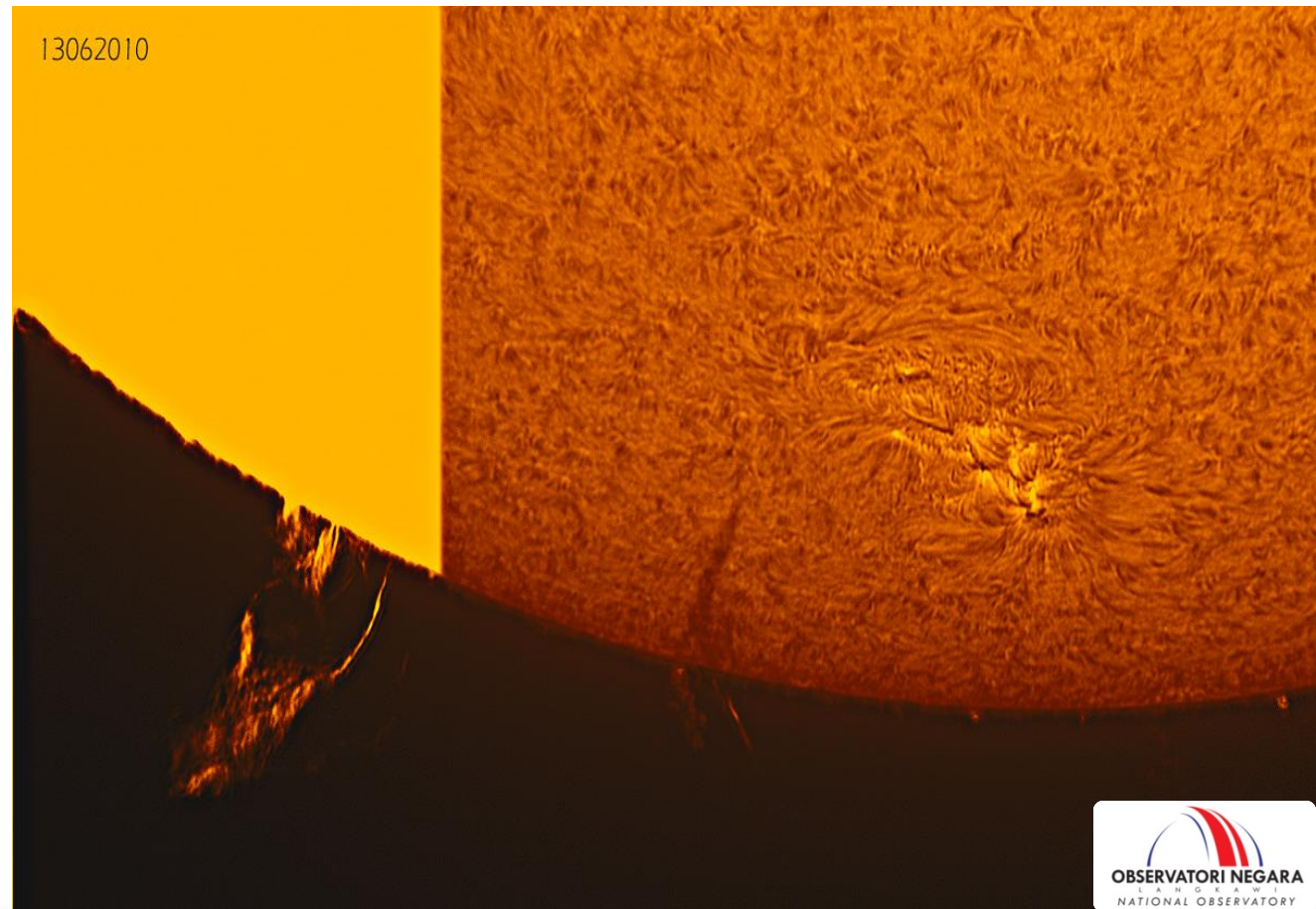
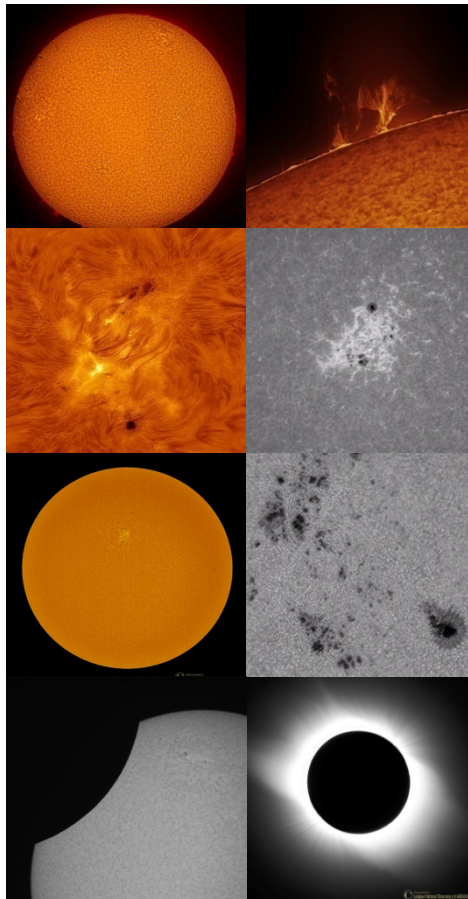
SUN - February 01, 2012



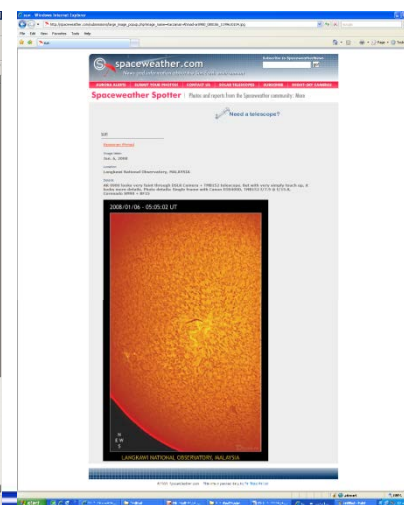
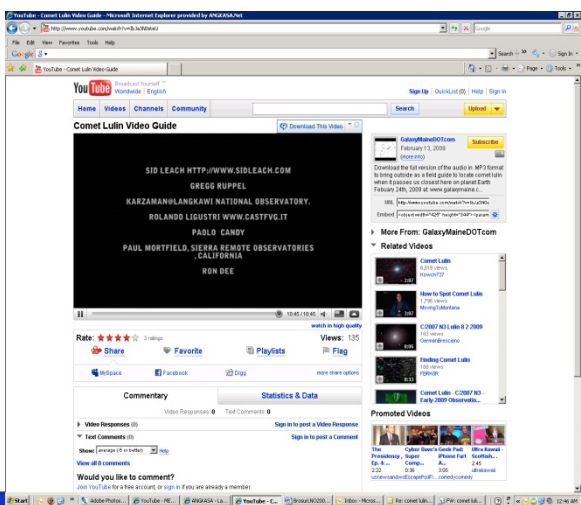
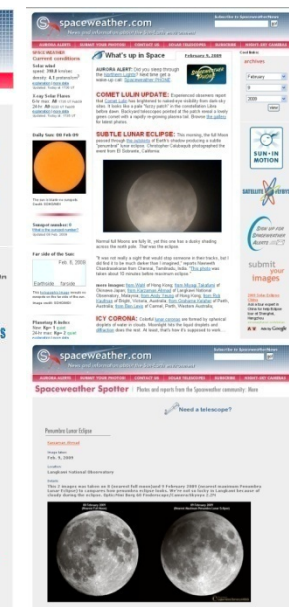
Telescope = Takahashi FSQ
Camera = Lumenera SKYnyx2-2M
Date/Time = 01 February 2012 04:19:33 / UTC

© Karsamar @ Langkawi National Observatory

LNO SOLAR IMAGE GALLERY



PUBLISHED IMAGES



Cometa Lulin em aproximação

Publicado em 11 Jan 2009 às 23:23 pm Nenhum comentário Em Astronomia

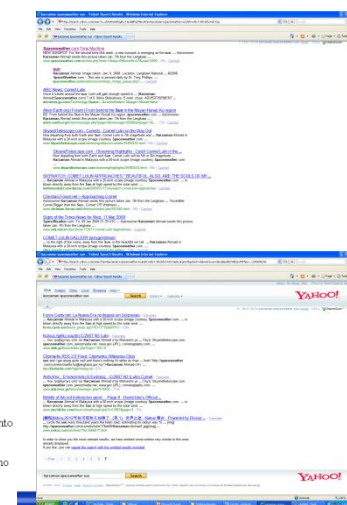
Quem sabe poderemos ter em breve uma surpresa astronômica tão agradável e quanto a aproximação do **Cometa McNaught**, em janeiro de 2007. O Cometa Lulin (C/2007 N3) descoberto em 2007 por um grupo de astrônomos de Taiwan e China está orbitando o Sol e se aproximando da Terra.

A imagem abaixo foi obtida por Kazuram Ahmad no dia 7 de janeiro no observatório Langkawi National Observatory da Malásia.



A posição do cometa no hemisfério sul é na região da **constelação de Libra**. No momento o brilho é fraco e impossível de ser observado a olho nu.

Esta é a **primeira aproximação** e o momento de maior proximidade (0,41 UA) ocorre no dia 24 de fevereiro. Ninguém sabe ao certo como será o comportamento de brilho do cometa.



Space Weather Web

LAMAN WEB MAKMAL CUACA ANGKASA NEGARA



Home

Main Menu

- ✓ Home
- ✓ MENGENAI KAMI
- ✓ NOTIS
- ✓ BULETIN
- ✓ PELAN TINDAKAN CUACA ANGKASA
- ✓ INFO CUACA ANGKASA
- ✓ HUBUNGI KAMI

Capaian



8 JUN 2014

Notis Makluman Cuaca Angkasa

Tarikh: 8 Jun 2014

Berikut adalah aktiviti terkini fenomena cuaca angkasa:

Satu letusan Hamburan Jisim Korona (*Coronal Mass Ejection, CME*) yang telah berlaku pada 4 Jun lalu telah menyebabkan gangguan ribut geomagnetik berskala G2 (sederhana). Saintis tidak menjangka letusan ini akan menyebabkan gangguan ribut geomagnet di Bumi. Letusan ini bergabung dengan letusan angin suria yang meletus di kawasan yang sama sejurus selepas CME dilepaskan. Walaubagaimanapun, letusan ini menyebabkan aurora akan kelihatan di kawasan kutub.

Suar Matahari: C3

Ribut Geomagnet: G2 (kp=6)

Ribut Radiasi Matahari (*Solar Radiation Storm*): S0

Gangguan Radio (*Radio Blackouts*): R0

*2015- under maintenance

2. Development of Space Weather Centre

- Initiate by ANGKASA with collaboration few local universities
- To centralized space weather data for monitoring and forecasting space weather activities

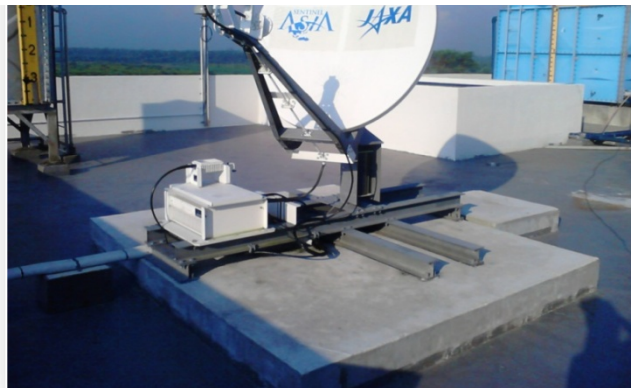


3. GPS-CORS FOR R&D & MULTIPLE APPLICATION



Program/Activity Status/Updates:

- ▣ Image processing training
- ▣ Emergency Observation Request – when needed
- ▣ Monthly Data Transmission



Summary

Data:

- Sunspots (images, numbers)
- Magnetometer (with permission)
- GPS-Data (process data)
- ISWI instrumentations- with permission from related local universities

Conclusion

Seeds

- Ionospheric Model (in the process of development)
- Human Resources
- Hosting instrumentation

Needs

- GPS & Ionosonde Data
- ISELION network
- More training from experts

Want

- Robust observation system, monitoring & forecasting ionospheric system
- Equatorial Ionospheric Model

Looking forward for collaboration from experts
all over the world!!

Thank You!
Arrigato!