



The 3rd AOSWA Workshop

Asia Oceania Space Weather Alliance

FUKUOKA JAPAN

MARCH 2-5 2015

2015



Summary of the workshop

Mamoru Ishii

Agenda Item

- Lap-up of the Special session
 - Comments
 - Treatment of the metadata
- Business meeting
 - Next meeting
 - AOSWA link
 - Join as associate member of AOSWA

Lap-up of the special session

- “Omiai” meeting is a new style to create a new collaboration.
- Although there are several issue to be improved, (I believe) many people enjoy the meeting.
- Comments
 - Discussion time is too short
 - We need some additional slot which we discuss with preferable institutes.
 - It is very heavy to make combinations in advance. In addition, several institutes disappear and the counterparts lost their partners.
 - The expected merit of “Omiai” is to create a new collaboration with needs-seeds matching, but in addition that, it is another merit to meet institutes who does not talk each other in ordinal situation.

Treatment of metadata

- With preparing the “Omiai” session, we could get together the metadata of observation in each institute. They are precious information and (I believe that) they should be shared in appropriate meta database.
- On the assumption of agreement for open policy of these metadata from each institute, we would like to have discussion how we treat them. For example,
 - Build our own meta-database
 - Put them in some meta-database in present

Business meeting

- Next ASOWA workshop?

Function of AOSWA Secretariat

Web site: aoswa.nict.go.jp



Newsletter: [AOSWALink](#)



Mailing List



AOSWA@ml.nict.go.jp

AOSWA Link

Issue5, March 2015

We hope the AOSWA framework helps
our activities for improving space weather activities.

<http://aoswa.nict.go.jp/>

AOSWA
Link

In this Issue...

► KASI's contributions to Space Weather

Kyungsuk Cho,
Group leader Solar and Space Weather Group,
Korea Astronomy and Space Science Institute, Korea

► An Introduction to ANGKASA, UKM

Nurul Hajjiah Hair & Mardina Abdullah
Space Science Centre (ANGKASA), Institute of Climate Change,
Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, Malaysia.

► Internship Trainee Program at NICT

Suhaila M Buhari
Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia , Malaysia

► United Nations / Japan Workshop on Space Weather

Akimasa Yoshikawa ,Lecturer
International Center for Space Weather Science and Education, ICSWSE
Department of Earth and Planetary Sciences, Kyushu University

Volunteers of article writers are needed!

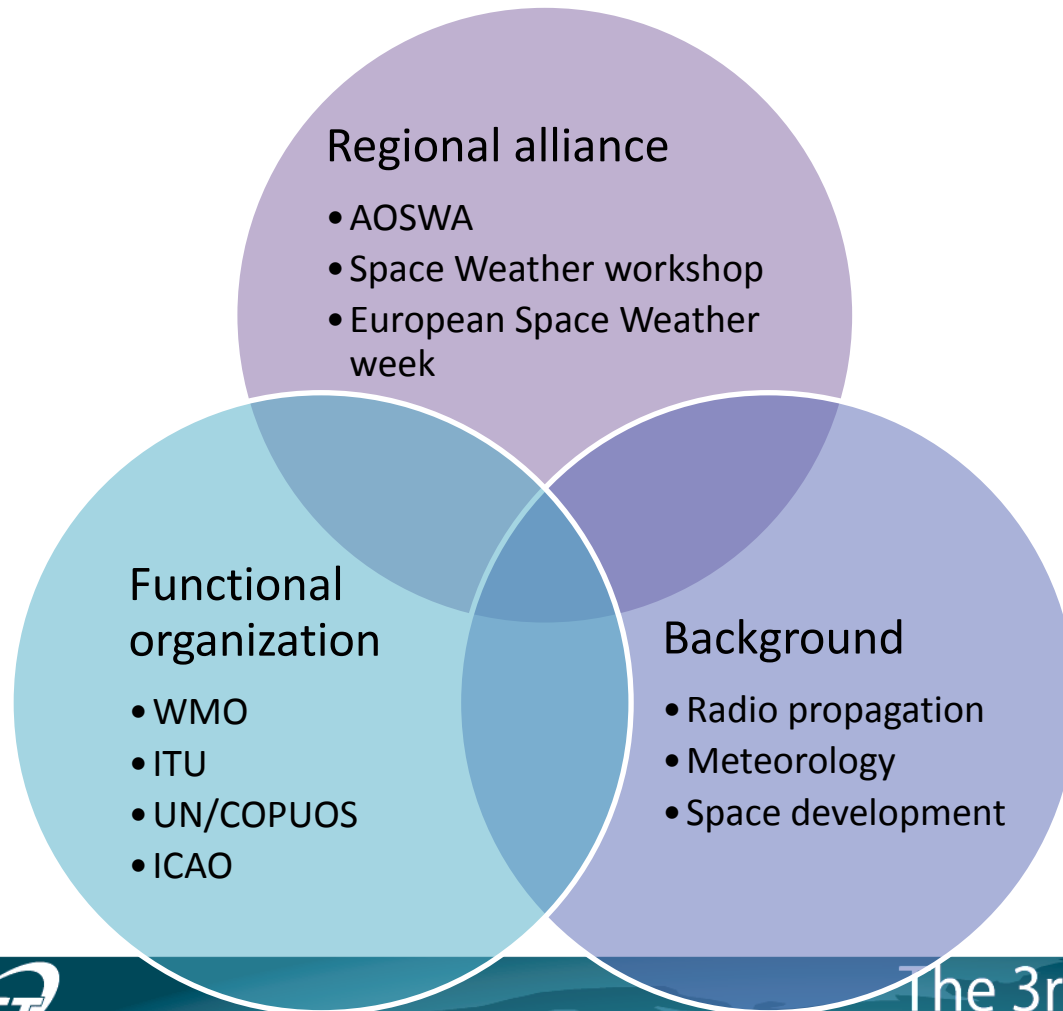
The 3rd Workshop 2015

Asia Oceania Space Weather Alliance

AOSWA associates

- 26 institutes in 13 countries in present
- 75 people attended in AOSWA-3 Workshop from 14 countries (from other institute of AOSWA associates! Thanks!)
- We strongly recommend to join AOSWA associates.

Cross section of space weather



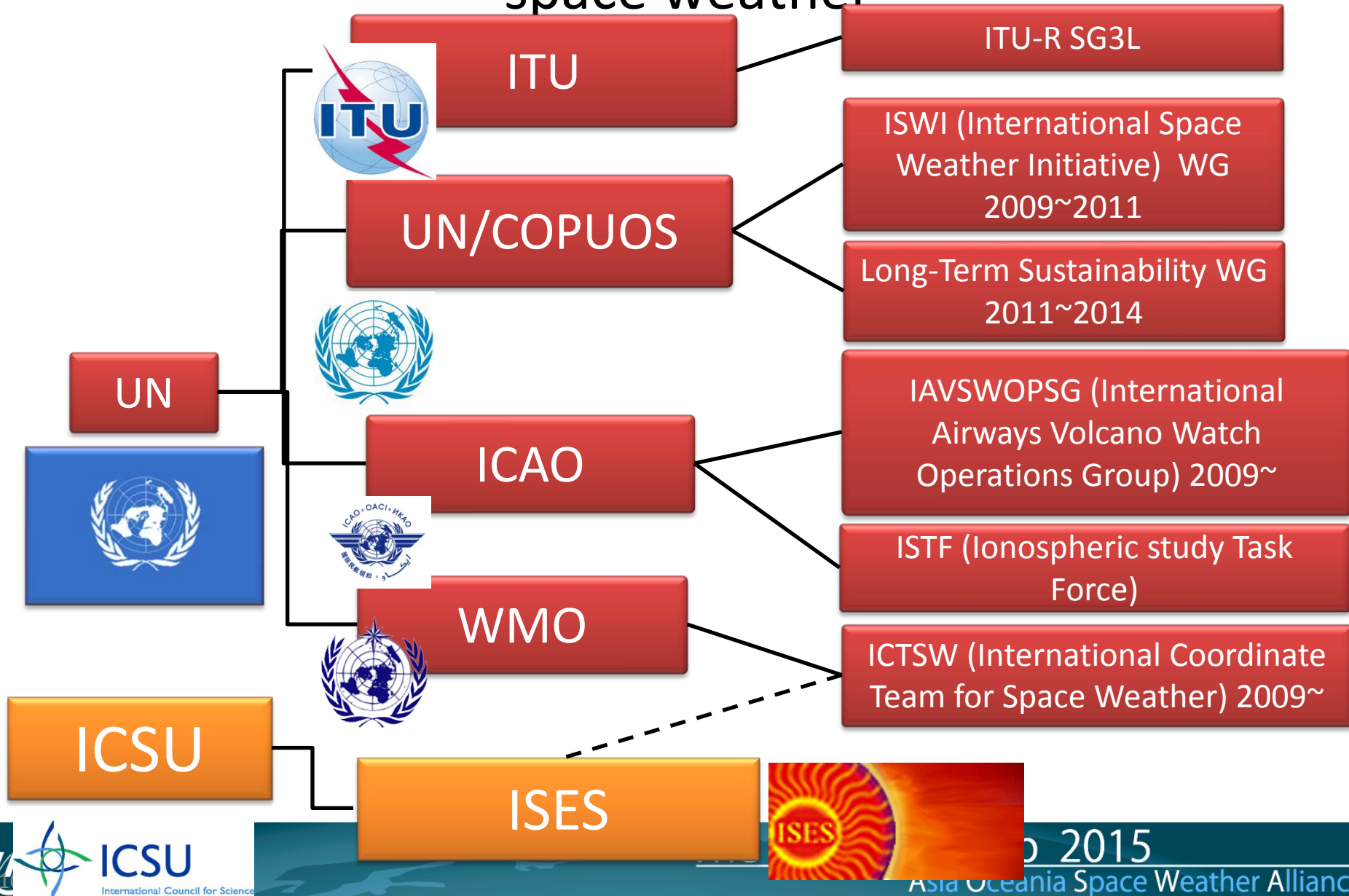
AOSWA should be a gate to international and functional organization

AOSWA should be a bridge among members which have different backgrounds

The 3rd Workshop 2015

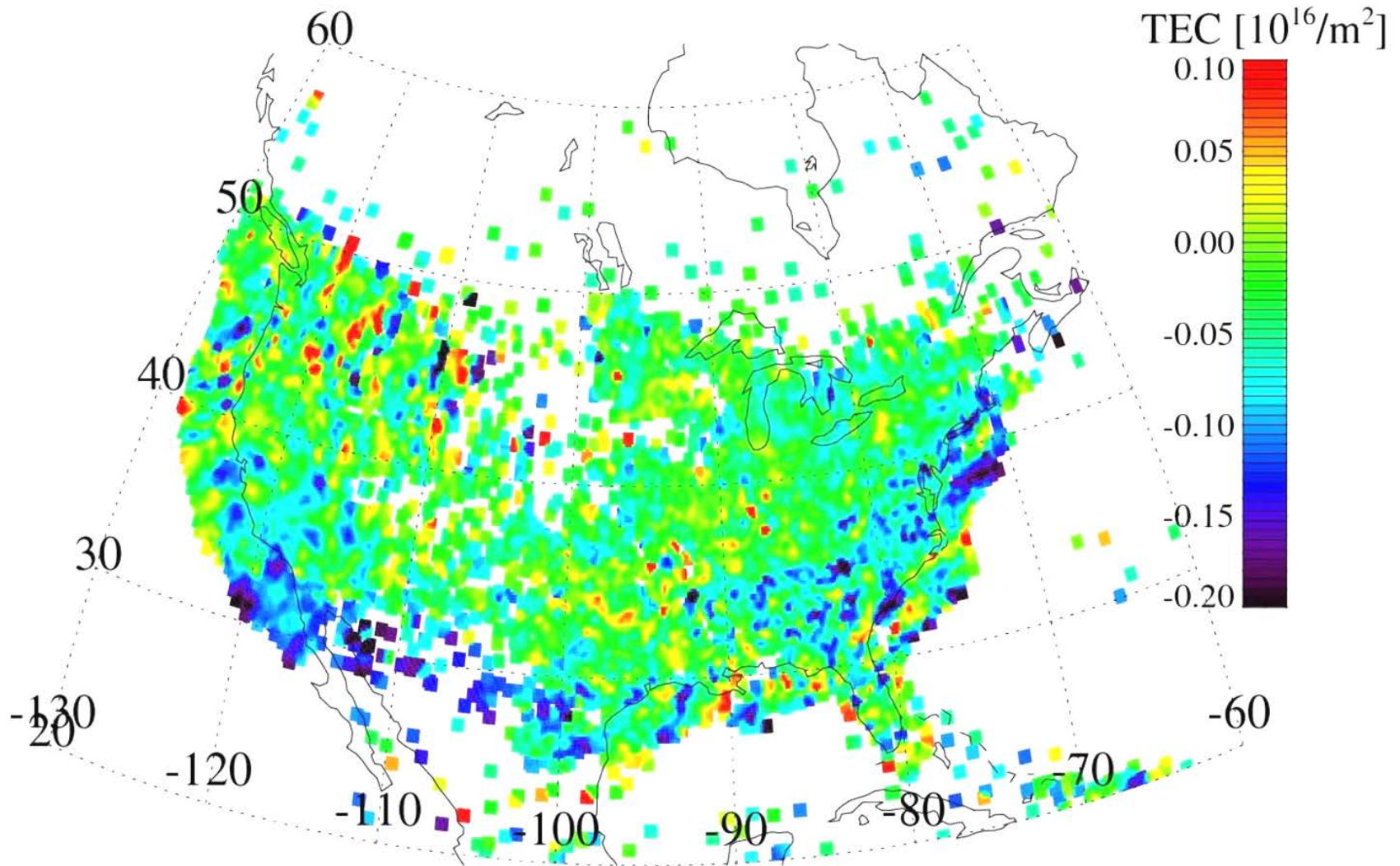
Asia Oceania Space Weather Alliance

International organizations related to operational space weather



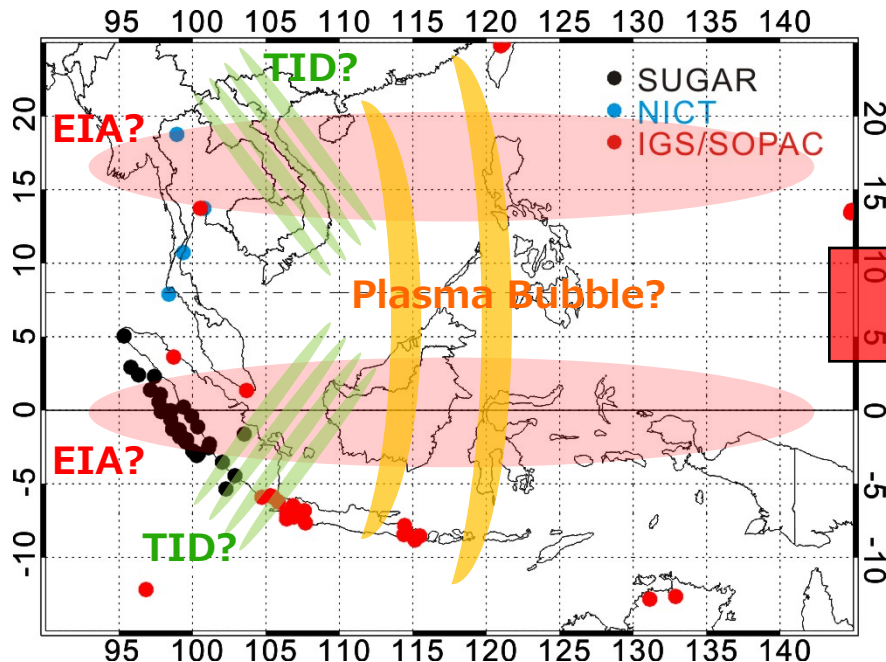
Ionospheric variations after massive tornados

19:00:00(UT) 05/20 2013

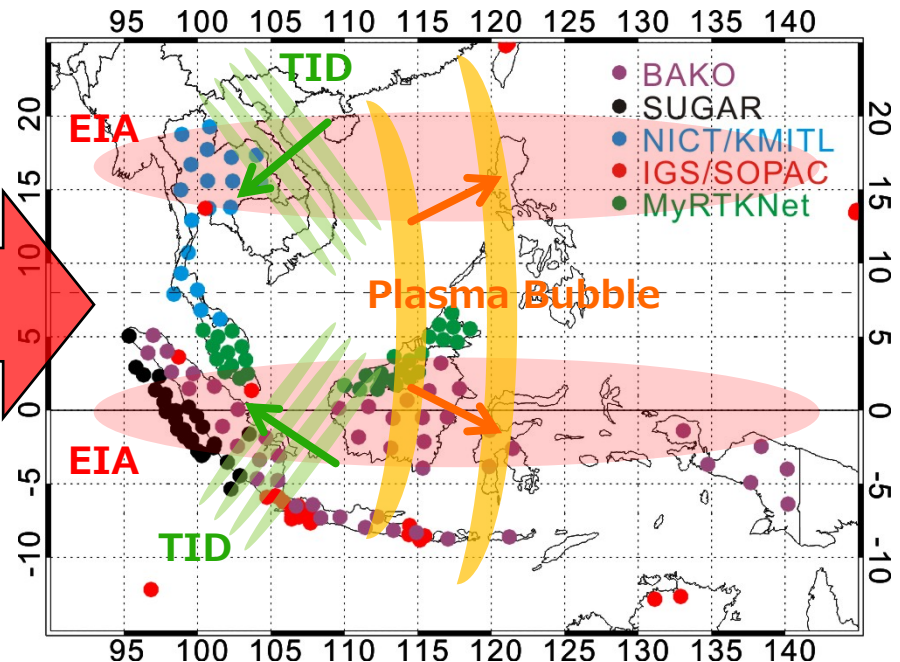


Southeast Asian GNSS Networks Available for Ionospheric Researches

Present



Near Future Image



- The GPS-TEC maps greatly contribute to the ionospheric researches and the nowcast/forecast of space weather.
- However, it is difficult for a government and/or a data provider to provide the original GNSS receiver data abroad due to political and/or economic reasons because the raw data of GNSS receiver including multi-frequency carrier phase and pseudorange information are important and valuable

GPS Observation Data (RINEX ver.2 format)

```

2.00      OBSERVATION DATA      G (GPS)      RINEX VERSION / TYPE
DAT2RIN 2.35x      GSI, JAPAN      09MAR02 16:13:17 GMT PGM / RUN BY / DATE
GSI, JAPAN      GEOGRAPHICAL SURVEY INSTITUTE, JAPAN      OBSERVER / AGENCY
440101351      TRIMBLE 5700      Nav 1.05 Sig 0.00      REC # / TYPE / VERS
0001      TRM41249.00      ANT # / TYPE
MARKER NAME
MARKER NUMBER
APPROX POSITION XYZ
ANTENNA: DELTA H/E/N

-3522845.0167      2777141.5661      4518959.0276
0.0000      0.0000      0.0000

1      1      WAVELENGTH FACT L1/2

4      L1      C1      L2      P2      # / TYPES OF OBSERV
30.0000      INTERVAL
2002      3      9      0      0      0.0000000      GPS      TIME OF FIRST OBS
HP-UX 10.20|PA-RISC|cc A.10.32.03|+=|=|      COMMENT
***** RINEX HEADER SPECIFICATION 1.00 *****      COMMENT
END OF HEADER

02 3 9 0 0 0 0.0000000 0 9G 1G 2G 3G13G15G17G22G25G31
-19012371.666      23282028.969      -14792202.9624      23282034.2034
-20059488.864      22333773.945      -15610299.0404      22333776.2234
-29405637.893      20488342.148      -22886235.5684      20488343.6844
-10611214.715      23501437.734      -8249844.7244      23501441.9304
-21574253.491      21813118.625      -16787240.0654      21813121.3794
-19466956.219      22672753.922      -15147494.2964      22672757.9924
-38120076.083      20147969.977      -29678594.7674      20147970.2814
-34642202.746      23479338.891      -26972367.3494      23479343.8204
-8256352.111      22876974.961      -6407292.0364      22876978.9264
02 3 9 0 0 0 30.0000000 0 9G 1G 2G 3G13G15G17G22G25G31
-18996599.842      23285030.305      -14779913.4304      23285036.4574
-20169633.218      22312814.289      -15696125.7734      22312816.5204
    
```

Filename: ssssdh.yyo

ssss: marker name

ddd: day of the year

h: file sequence number

yy: 2-digit year

Header Part

year, month, day, hour,
min, sec, flag, # of
PRNs, PRNs

1 epoch

- RINEX (Receiver Independent Exchange Format) is a *de facto* standard in exchanging GNSS observation data and potential users of GTEX would be familiar with RINEX.

GNSS-TEC exchange (GTEX) format (v1.0)

```

1.0          GTEX DATA          GNSS          GTEX VERSION / TYPE
RXN2GTEX V1.0      NICT, JAPAN
0
TEC values in 10^16 el/m^2 (1 TEC Unit)
TEC Status Flag = 0 : Normal data
                 = 1 : Lack of observables (TEC=999.)
                 = 2 : Too large TEC (TEC=999.)
                 = 4 : Cycle slip (TEC discontinuity)
                 = 5 : Cycle slip (LLI)
                 = 6 : Beginning of arc
TYPES OF DATA = R1 : Raw slant TEC including bias
                A1 : Absolute slant TEC
                R1 or A1 is necessary
                1F : TEC status flag
                1O : Observation data used for TEC
                ZN : Satellite zenith angle
                AZ : Satellite azimuth angle

01321310.12o 01321320.12o 01321330.12o
0132
00000          TPS NETG3          3.4 EG3 Jul,02,2010 REC # / TYPE / VERS
                TRM29659.00        GSI          ANT # / TYPE
-3690821.3891 2897721.3097 4305504.4426 APPROX POSITION XYZ
    42.7294    141.8640    0.0486 POSITION LAT LON ALT
    6    L1    C1    L2    P2    S1    S2 # / TYPES OF OBSERV
    5    R1    1F    1O    ZN    AZ    # / TYPES OF DATA
    30.000 INTERVAL
    2012    5    11    0    0    0.0000000 GPS TIME OF FIRST OBS
END OF HEADER

12 5 11 0 0 0.0000000 0 9G21G 9G18G15G28G 5G27G 8G26
-61.7242 0 L1L2C1P2 32.45 194.42
-33.4733 0 L1L2C1P2 9.32 14.04
-49.7988 0 L1L2C1P2 20.39 9.03
-55.8391 0 L1L2C1P2 83.27 39.34
-43.6837 0 L1L2C1P2 32.21 44.21
-38.7060 0 L1L2C1P2 8.31 3.34
-44.8228 0 L1L2C1P2 74.42 265.99
-31.3004 0 L1L2C1P2 23.01 343.20
-48.7904 0 L1L2C1P2 50.12 115.79
12 5 11 0 0 30.0000000 0 9G21G 9G18G15G28G 5G27G 8G26
    
```

Filename: ssssdh.yy_TEC
 ssss: marker name
 ddd: day of the year
 h: file sequence number
 yy: 2-digit year

Header Part

**RINEX files used to
derive slant TEC**

Rec. Position in Lat, Lon, Alt
Types of obs. in RINEX
Types of data product
Interval according to RINEX

**sTEC, TEC flag, Used RINEX
observation data, sat. zenith
angle, azimuth angle for PRN21**

**year, month, day, hour,
min, sec, flag, # of
PRNs, PRNs**

1 epoch