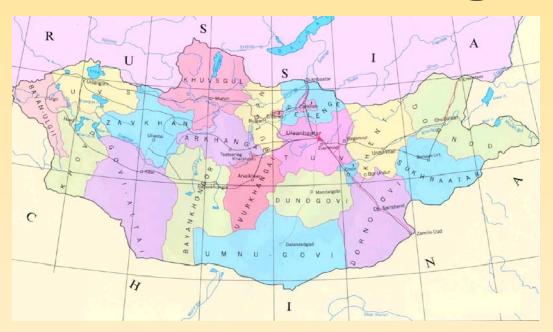
#### JMA/WMO TRAINING WORKSHOP ON CALIBRATION AND MAINTENANCE OF METEOROLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS IN RA II (ASIA)

# PRESENT STATE OF METEOROLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS IN MONGOLIA

Tseveenravdan DOVCHIN
NAMEM-CLEM

# Mongolia



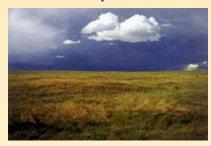
- Mongolia is a landlocked country located in Central Asia between Russia & China. It covers an area of 1.566.5 square kilometers.
- It is one of the largest land-locked countries and the seventh largest country in the world.
- With an average height of 1,580 meters above sea level.
- The highest mountain is Tavan Bogd in Bayan Ulgii Aimag at 4374 meters.
- The lowest point is Khukh Nuur in the east at 560 meters.

# Landscape and climate

 Mongolia can be divided into 6 natural belts and zones: the Alpine, Mountain Taiga, and Mountain Forest Steppe belts; the Arid Steppe, Desert-Steppe and Desert zones.



Alpine



Arid steppe



Mountain taiga



Desert steppe



Mountain forest steppe

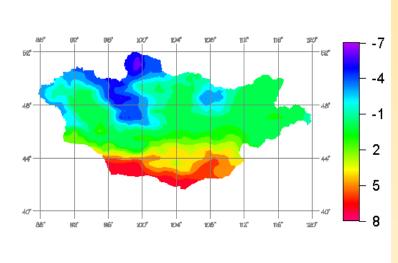


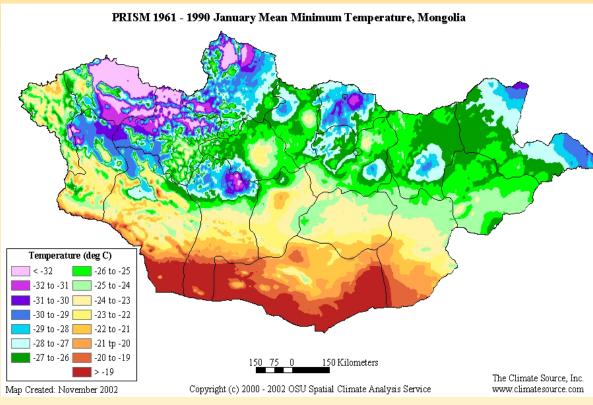
Desert

Mongolia's climate is dry with extreme continental temperatures. It
has mild summers and long, severe winters. Summers last from
mid May to mid August and winters from mid November till April.
Spring and fall are relatively short.

# **Temperature**

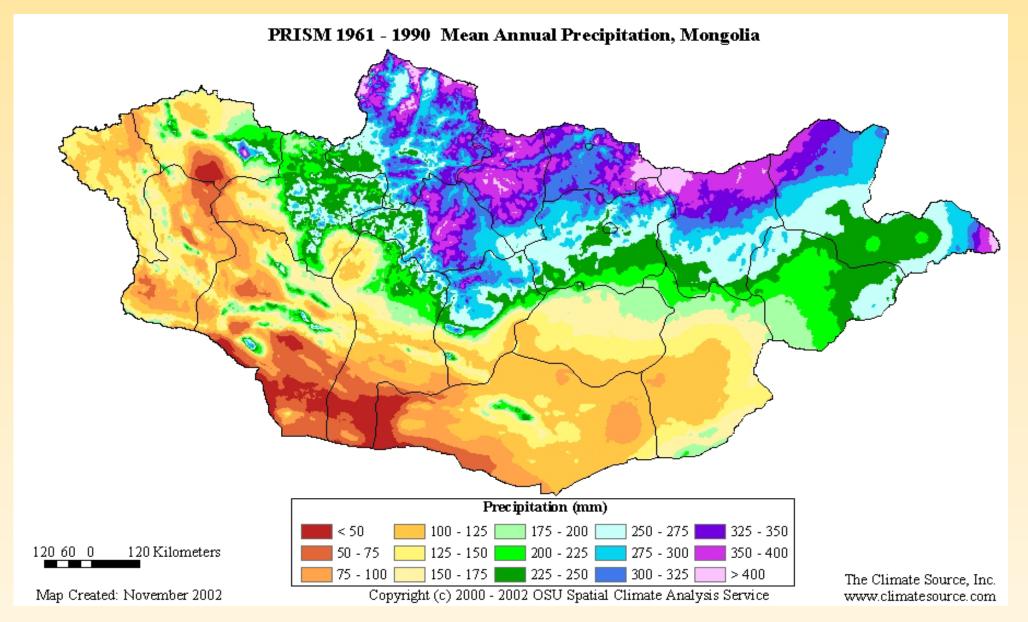
#### Mean annual temperature

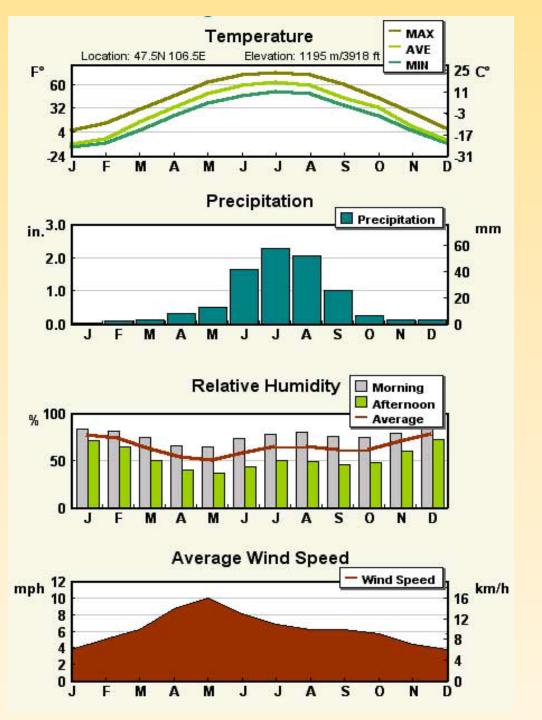


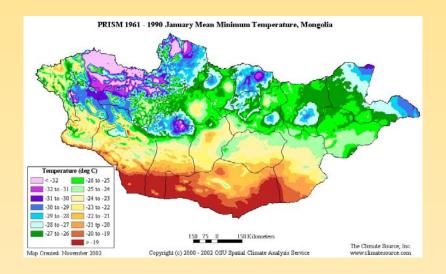


- •The climate of Mongolia is harsh continental with sharply defined seasons, high annual and diurnal temperature fluctuations, and low rainfall. Because of high altitude and latitude, it is generally colder than of other countries of the same latitude.
- •Average annual temperatures range between 8.5°C in the Gobi and -7.8°C in the high mountains areas. The mean annual precipitation is 50-400mm

# **Precipitation**



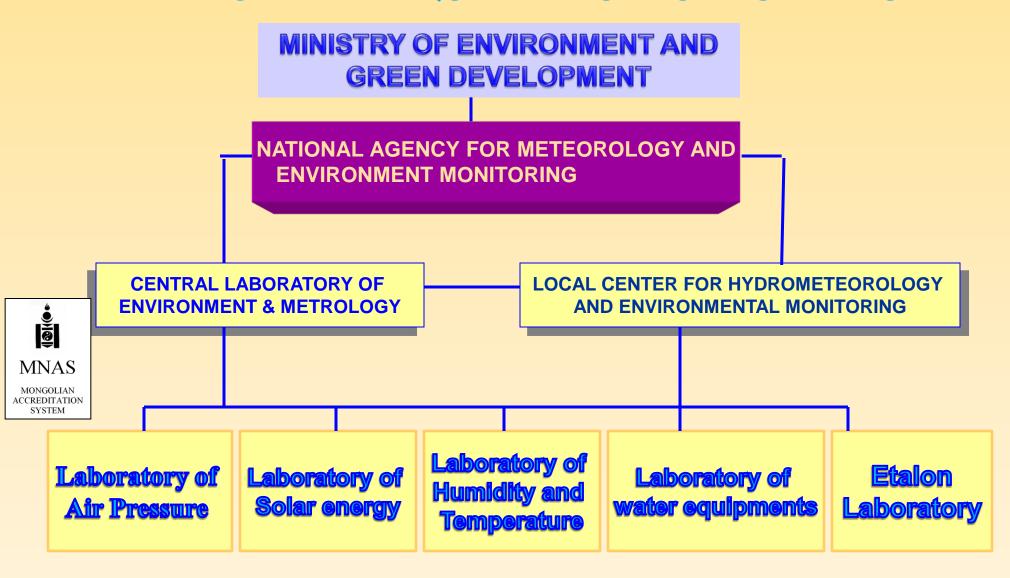




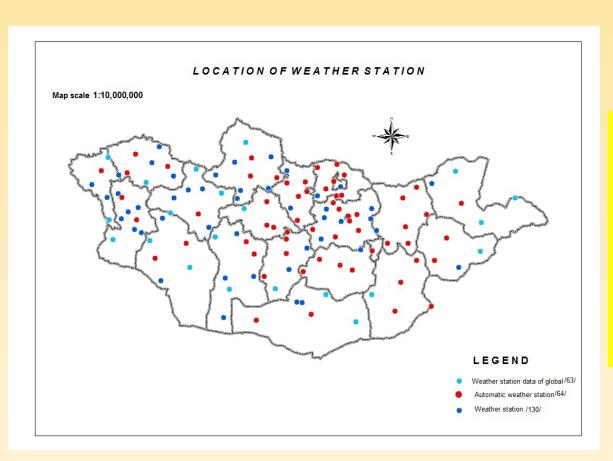
January and February averages of -20° C are common, with winter nights of -40° C occurring most years. Summer extremes reach as high as 38° C in the southern Gobi region and 33° C in Ulaanbaatar.

The most of precipitation falls in summer season. Study on precipitation and relative humidity, which are main climatic parameters, is very important to determine the Mongolian climate change.

#### **ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY MONITORING NETWORK**



### Number of surface observation



#### Weather station – 130

- Weather station connected to Global data— 63
- Automatic weather station -97

# Instruments of Calibration

Wind speed and direction No

Air pressure Yes

Temperature and humidity Yes

Solar radiation Yes

Hydrology instruments Yes

# Instruments of air pressure PTB-220 /Finland/



# Instruments of Solar energy



PMO-06CC /Switzerland/



SOLYS 2

# **Instruments of Humidity and air temperature**

#### HJ6A/3A /Chinese/



Range of measurements /-60 ~ +80°C/

### Instruments of water flow



LS25-3A /Chinese/ 0.04-10 m/s



**Counter /Chinese/** 



GR-21 /Russia/ 0.04-10 m/s

#### Quality assurance/Quality control activities

- Define the acceptable limit of etalon measuring instrument.
- If permanent adjustment of etalon measuring instrument is exceeded from acceptable limit, calibration has to be done.
- Comparative counting of measuring instrument has to be saved.
- External check and compiled monitoring has to be done for exported metrology instrument to be used in hydro meteorological network.

#### Internal monitoring

- To make assessment and summary for the coverage of recurrent check on meteorological instruments which are used at hydro meteorological stations
- To organize internal audit at the activity of laboratory annually

#### **External monitoring**

- ADORC experiment
- WMO experiment

Training and workshops are organized for hydro meteorological engineers and technical staffs every year.

# Instruments of observation stations

- Automatic Weather station 97
- We are using following AWS:
  - CAMS620 30 (Huatron of Chinese)
  - **CK-4100** 6 (Japanese)
  - MAWS301 8 (Vaisala of Finland)
  - QLI50 8 (Vaisala of Finland)
  - AWS330 40 (Vaisala of Finland)
  - **MMS-01** 5 (Mongolia)

# Data logger of MAWS-301



#### **QML102** AWS LOGGER

- 32-bit Motorola CPU
- 16 BIT A/D Convertor
- 1.7 M6 RAM and 4 MB program
- 10 analog inputs (20 single-ended inputs)
- 2 counter/frequency inputs
- Internal channels for BARO-1 pressure transducer
- RS-232 and RS-485
- Terminal software and Your View

# Data logger of CAMS-620

#### CAMS620- Data logger

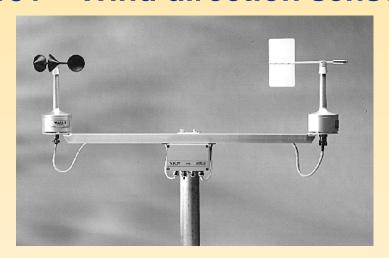






#### Wind sensor

WAA151 – Wind speed sensor WAV151 – Wind direction sensor



WAS425A - Ultrasonic sensor



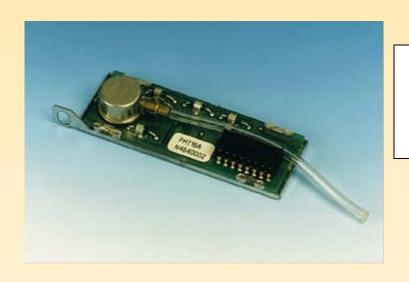
Technical specification
Measurement range
Accuracy
Starting threshold
Operating temperature

Speed 0.4÷75 м/c 0.1 м/c <0.5 м/c -50°C ÷ +50°C

Direction 0-360<sup>0</sup> 5.6<sup>0</sup>

# Air pressure sensor

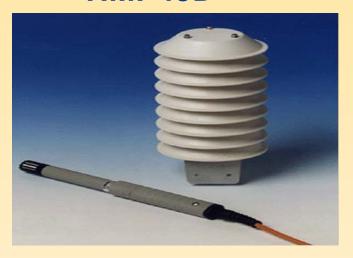
# • PMT16A — Air pressure sensor



- Measuring range 500-1100hPa
- •Resolution 0.1Hpa
- •Operating temperature -40 +60 Celsius

# Temperature and humidity sensor

#### HMP45D





Measurement range

Accuracy

• RH

•RH

Pt

•IEC

- 0÷100%

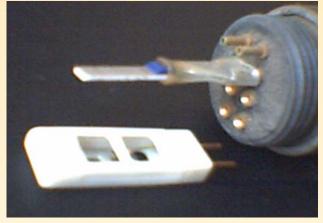
±2%

0...90% ±3%

 $90...100\% \pm 0.3$  °C

100

751. 1/3 classB



# **Presipitation sensor**



#### QMR102 — Precipitation sensor

Sensitivity 0.2 mm

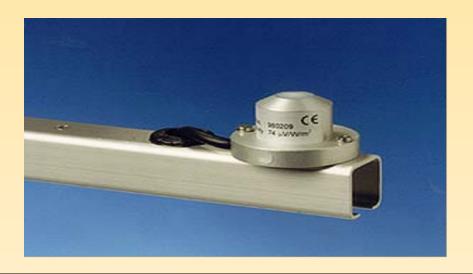
Capacity 250 mm/hours

Diameter 254 mm Weight 1000 gr

Operating temperature -40..... +55 °C

#### Global radiation sensor

#### QMS101 — Pyranometer



Sensitivity  $100 \,\mu\text{V/W/m}^2$ 

Response time < 1 cek

Measuring range0÷2000 Вт/м²Spectral range0,4-1,1 микрон

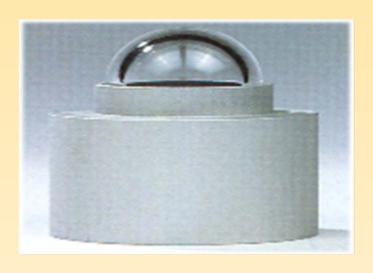
Temperature dependence of sensitivity ±0,15% /°C

Non-stability ≤ +2% /year

Non-Linearity: < 1%, (1000W/m<sup>2</sup>)

Operating temperature: -30...+70 °C

#### **QMS102** — Pyranometer



#### KIPP & ZONEN'S CM3

Sensitivity 10 ... 35  $\mu$ V-W/m<sup>2</sup>

Spectral range 305 ... 28000 нм (50%)

Response time 18 s (95%) Measuring range 2000 W/м²

Temperature dependence of sensitivity 6% (-10 ...+40°C)

# Net radiometer



•KIPP & ZONEN'S

Technical specification:

sensitivity

Spectral range

Response time (1/e)

Measuring range

Non-stability

Non-Linearity

Operating temperature

 $10 \mu B/BT/m^2$ 

 $0,2 \dots 100 \mu$ 

< 20 s

-2000 ... +2000W/m<sup>2</sup>

≤ +2% жилд

 $<1\% 2000 \text{ W/m}^2$ 

-30° ... +70°C

# Sunshine duration sensor



**DSU12** sunshine duration sensor

• Starting threshold 120 W/м²

# Surface temperature sensor

#### **QMT103**



#### • Pt-100 High accuracy platinium sensor

• Performance 1/4 DIN 43760B

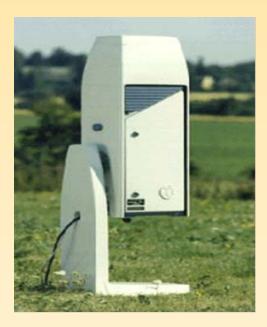
• Operating temperature -50°C ... +90°C

Sensitivity

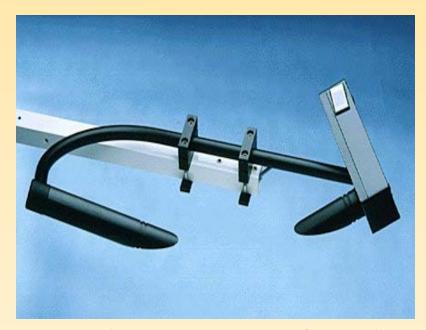
Material
 Stainless steel

0.385 ohm/°C

# Ceilometer and Present weather sensor



•CT25K -Ceilometer



•FD12P (Present Weather Sensor)

# Water temperature sensors

**QMV101** 



#### Technical specification:

Measuring range Accuracy Material Operating range 1.5 ... 60 m 0.25% of FS Stainless steel -20 ... +60 °C

### Water level sensor

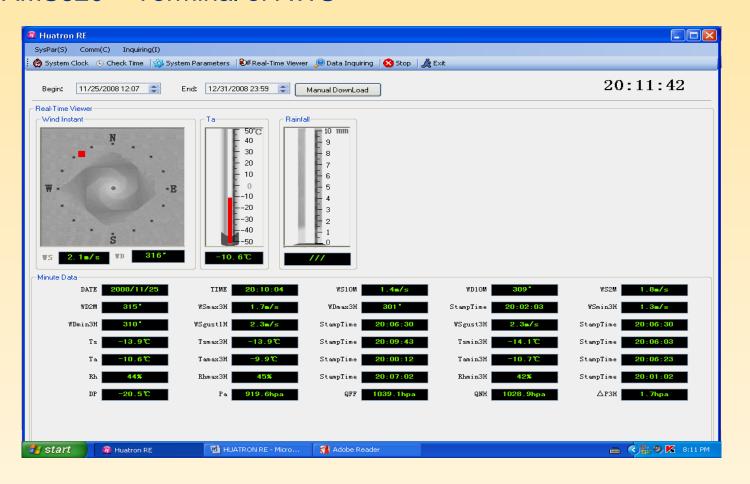
• DCU7110 - Water level sensor



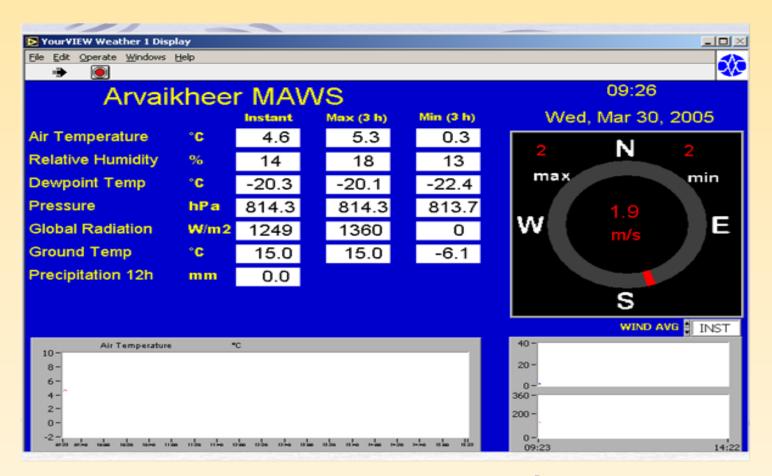
| Measuring range       | 0,3 4,8 м                           |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Accuracy              | 1,3 мм                              |
| Resolution            | ±0,2 %                              |
| Material              | PVC                                 |
| Operating temperature | -30 <sup>0</sup> +60 <sup>0</sup> C |

#### **HUATRON RE20081106**

CAMS620 - Terminal of AWS



### YOURVEIW of Vaisala AWS



**YourVIEW Weather 1 Display** 





