

# An Introduction to RIC-Beijing

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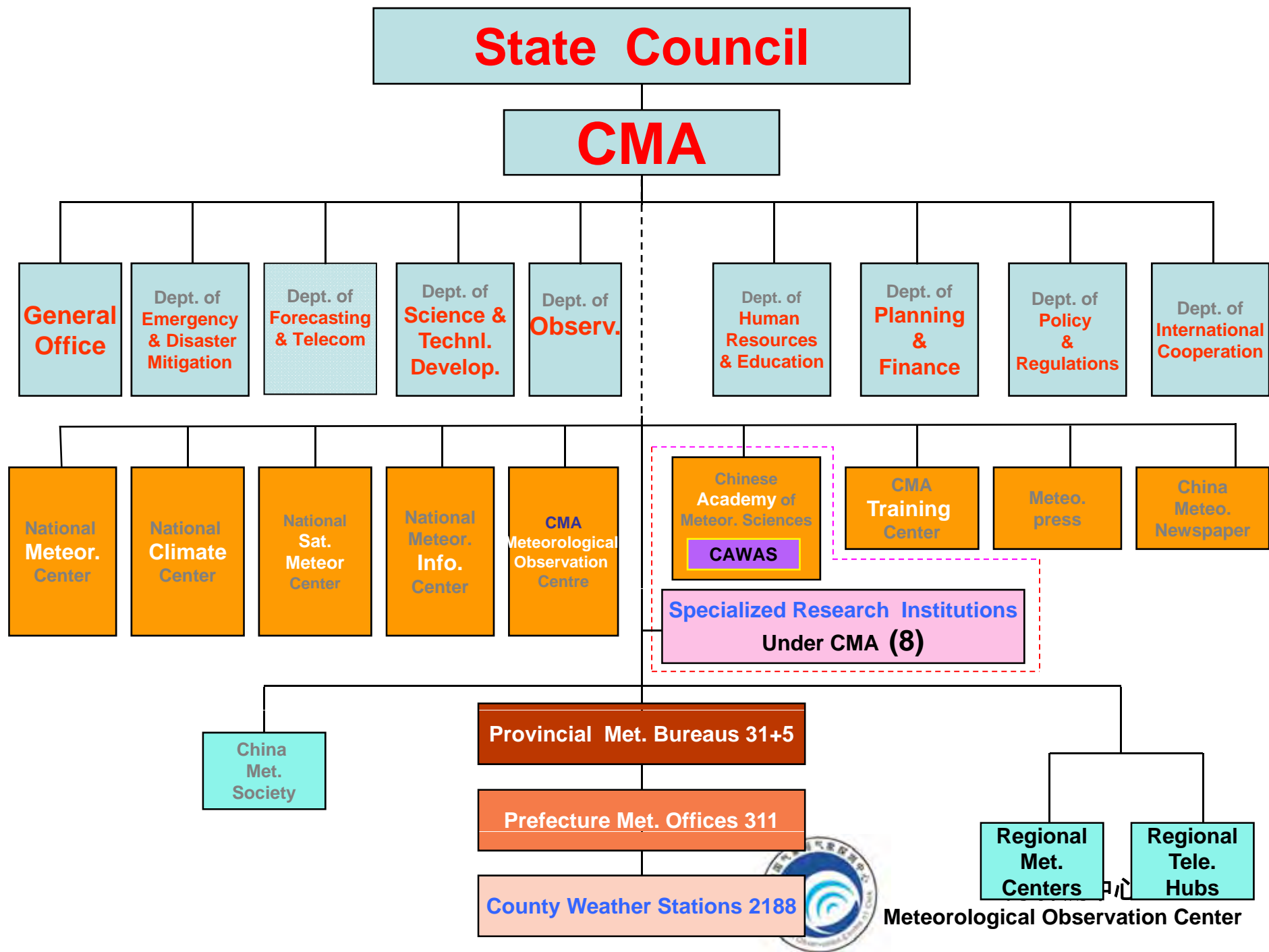


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# 1. China Meteorological Administration (CMA)



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# Integrated Observation System

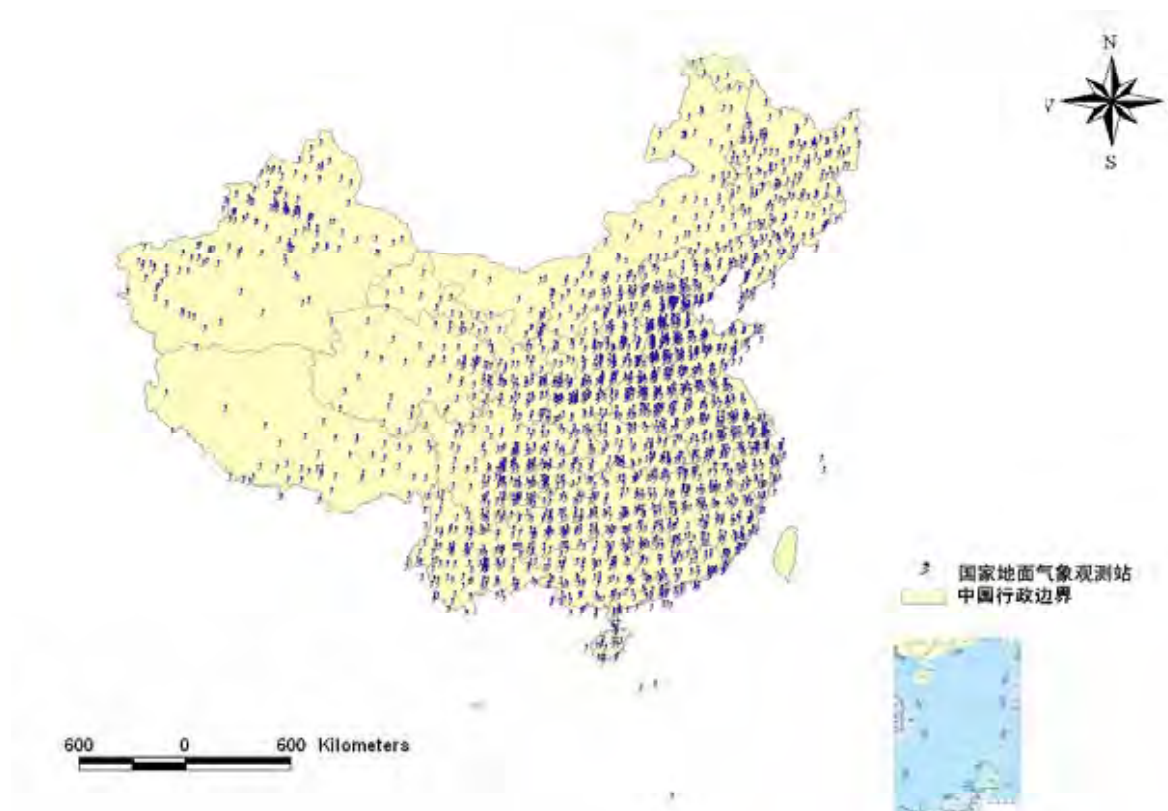
**CMA has established an integrated meteorological observation network based on space-based, airborne and ground-based observing systems across the country.**



**Components of the observation** 气象探测中心  
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# Surface observation stations

- ◆ CMA has 2,414 surface observation stations (including 2,194 AWS) at the national level.
- ◆ Locally, 22,766 AWS stations were set up for making intensified observation of small- & meso- scale weather systems.



*Great Wall, Zhongshan and Yellow River meteorological stations were set up in the polar regions.*



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# An Automatic Weather Station



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# Upper-air observation

CMA operates 120 upper-air stations. 87 global data exchange stations and 7 GCOS GUAN stations

By the end of 2009, the deployment of 91 sets L-band secondary wind finding radar - radiosonde system was completed across the country.



**Distribution of upper-air stations**



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# Thunder & Lightning Detection Network

The lightning detection systems have been established in each provincial meteorological bureau . The total number T&L substations reaches 323.



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# Weather Radars

- Since 1998, China has been deploying **158** new-generation Doppler weather radars in the major cities and disaster-prone areas.
- By the end of 2009, **143** new radars have been installed and put into operation, which they are used to effectively monitor severe events like typhoon, heavy rain, squall line, hailstone, tornadoes, etc., and to give a more accurate precipitation distribution pattern and precipitation quantity.



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# Meteorological Satellites

China has successfully launched 9 meteorological satellites

5 polar-orbiting met. satellites

4 geostationary met. satellites

Current status:

- Polar orbiting FY-1D in orbit
- Polar orbiting FY-3A on testing in orbit
- Geostationary MetSat (FY-2C/D) in orbit



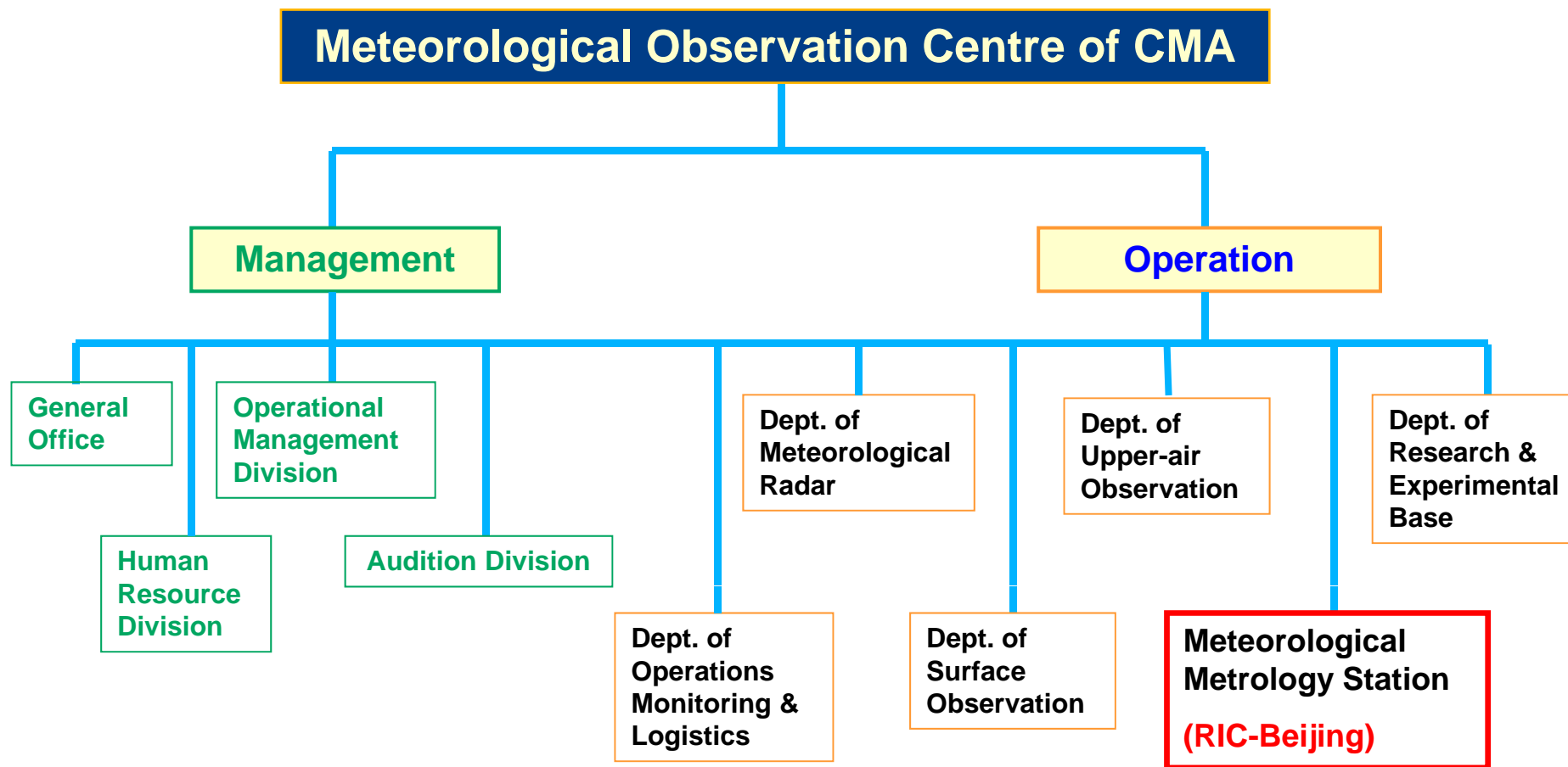
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## 2. Meteorological Observation Center (MOC)



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# MOC Functional Structure



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# Responsibility Surface Observation

## Surface Observation

Responsible for Network Designation, Maintenance, Technology Support, and Operation Evaluation.

- Automatic weather station (AWS)
- Thunder and lightning detection system
- Ecology and agrometeorological observation system
- Marine meteorological observation system

Technology standard, Observation method and criterion.



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# Responsibility Upper Air Observation

Responsible for Network designation, Maintenance, Technology support & guide, Operation evaluation.

- Upper-air sounding system
- GPS/MET vapor sensing system
- Lidar
- Aeroplane
- Microwave radiometer

Technology standard,  
Observation method and criterion.



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# Responsibility Meteorological Radar

Responsible for Network  
designing, Maintenance,  
Technology support & guide,  
Software, Data quality control  
and assessment.

- Meteorological radar
- Windprofiler

Technology standard,  
observation criterion.



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# Responsibility Research & Experiment Base

- R&D for new observation technology, method and instrument & equipment and new information collection
- Experiment and comparison of new instruments

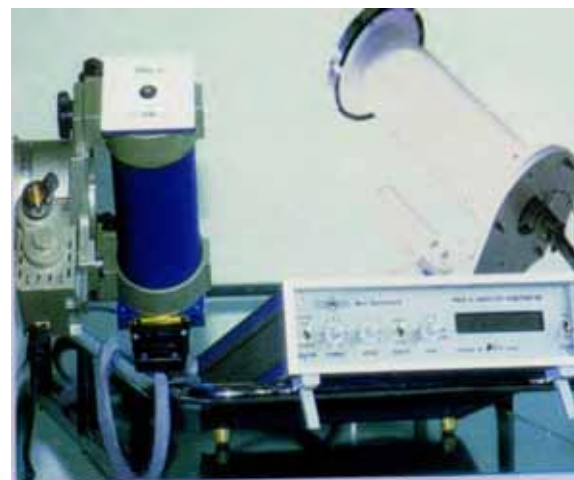


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# Responsibility Meteorological Metrology Station

- Meteorological standard tracing to the source
- Standard keeping and transferring
- Meteorological instrument calibration and checking
- Meteorological calibration criterion and method
- RIC-Beijing jobs for RA II



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# Responsibility Monitoring and Logistics

- Monitoring and evaluating the running status of meteorological observation network
- Observation real-time data quality control
- Meteorological facilities logistics



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### 3. Meteorological Metrology Station (RIC-Beijing)



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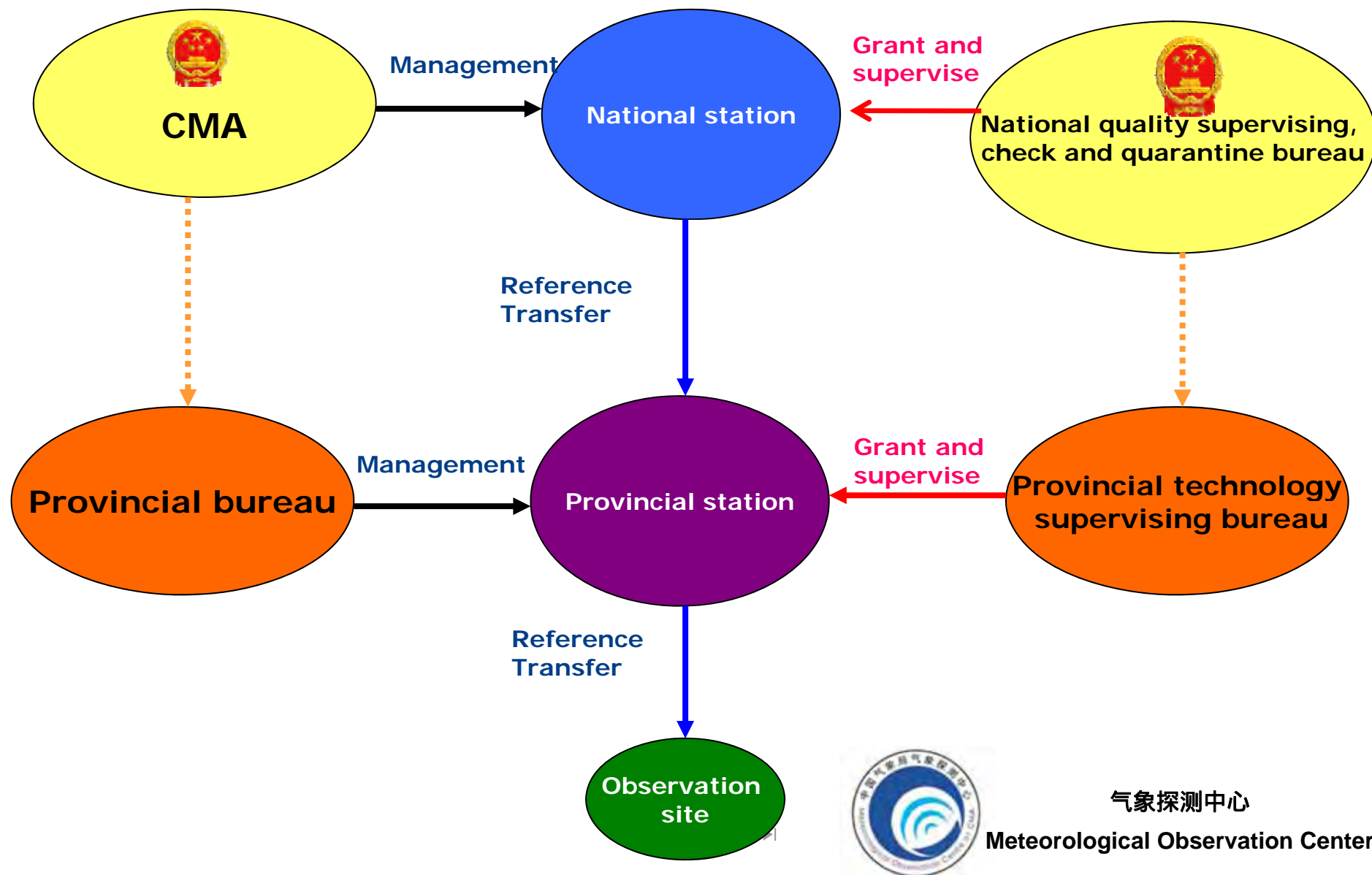


China and Japan were designated as RICs of WMO RA at the 11th session of RA in 1996.



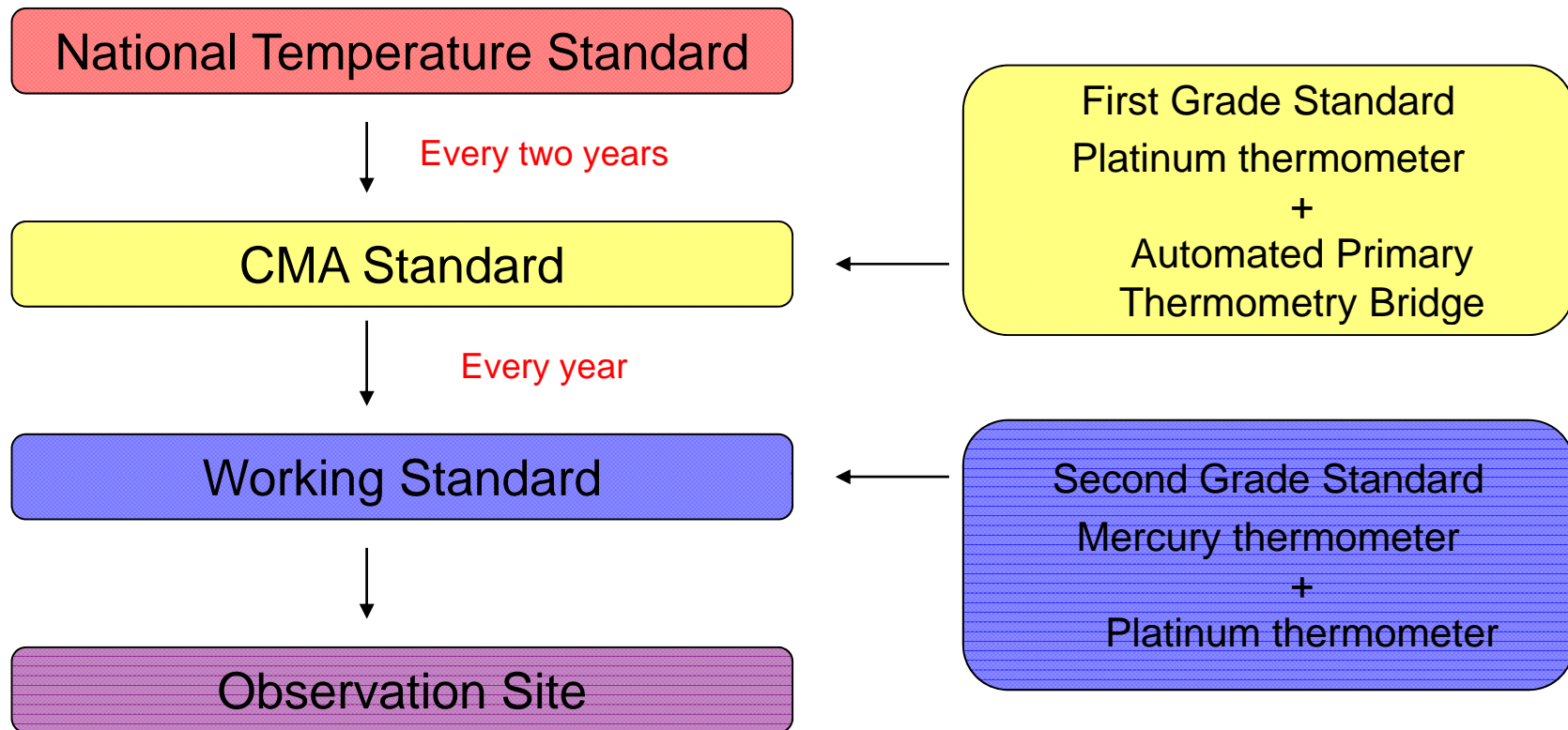
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# Meteorological Metrology



# Instrument and Traceability

## Temperature



# Instrument and Traceability

## Temperature



917/L Low temperature Deep Immersion Liquid Bath (UK, ISOTECH)



6015T Automated Primary Thermometry Bridge (Canada, M.I.)

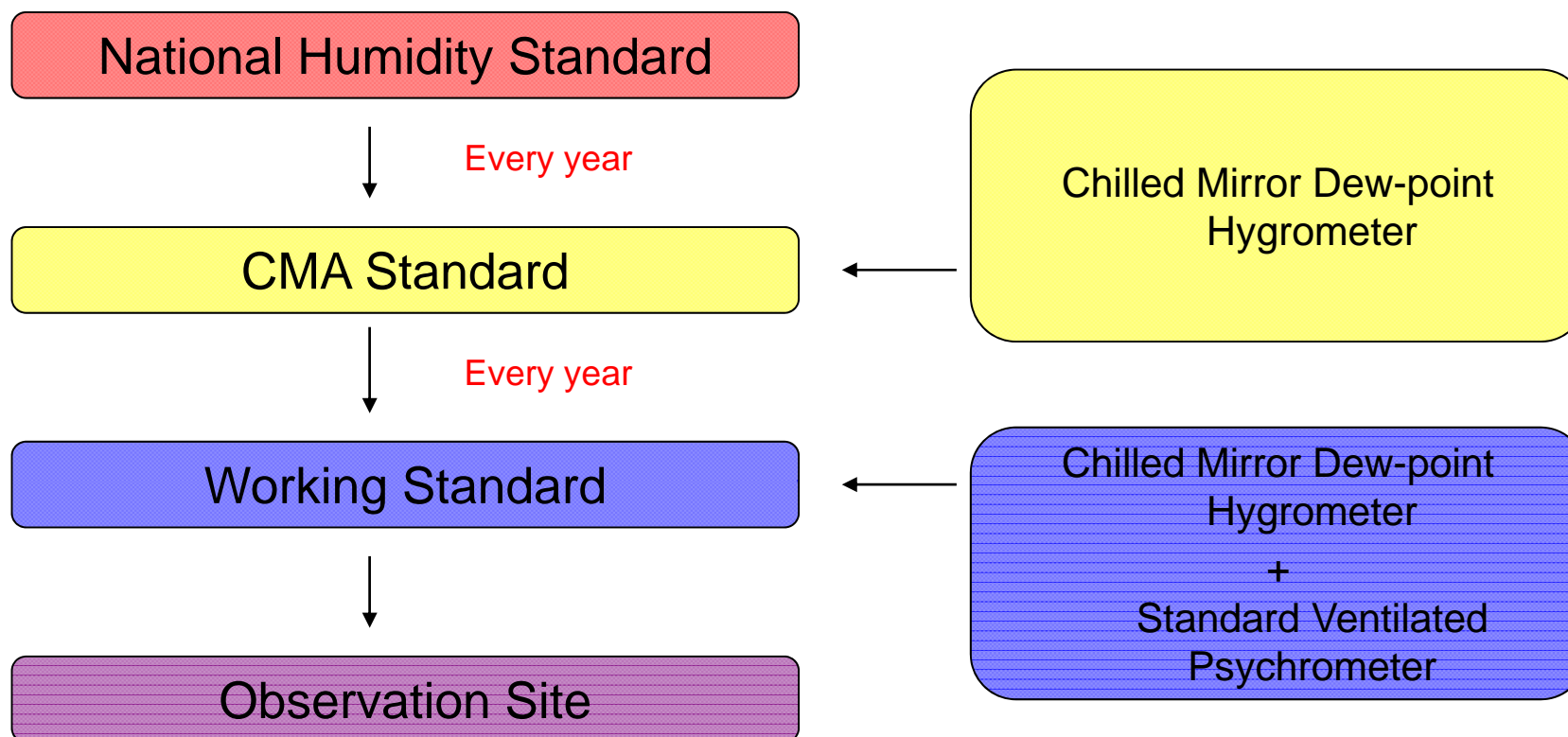


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# Instrument and Traceability

## Humidity



# Instrument and Traceability

## Humidity



DewStar-S-1M Dew point Hygrometer  
(Japan, Shinyei)



VC3 7060 Climate Chamber (German, Weiss-Votsch)



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# Instrument and Traceability

Humidity

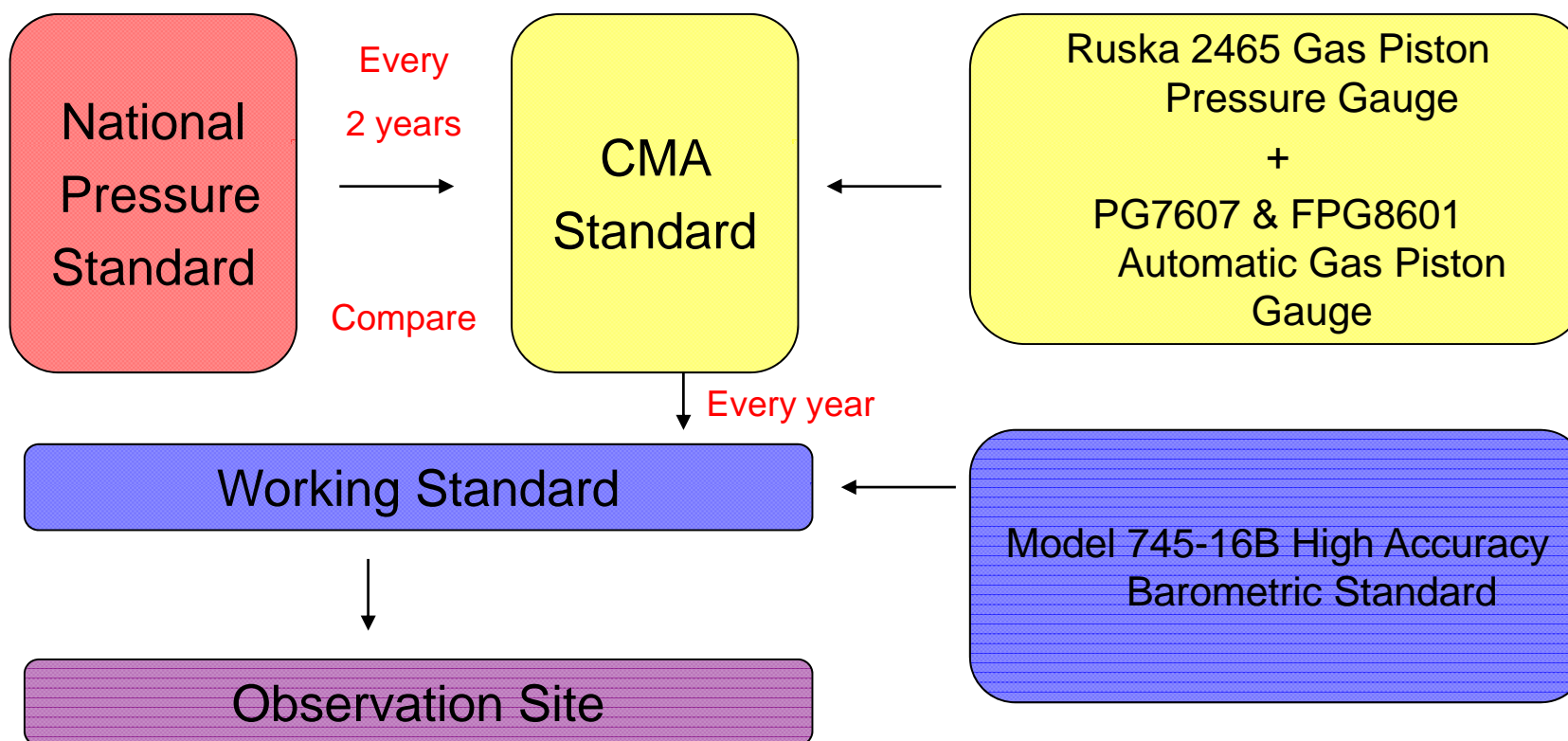


SRH-3MC135ADR Accurate humidity Generator  
(Japan, Shinyei)



# Instrument and Traceability

## Pressure



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# Instrument and Traceability

## Pressure



**PG7607 & FPG8601 Automatic Gas Piston Gauge (U.S. DHI)**

# Instrument and Traceability

## Pressure



**Model 745-16B High Accuracy  
Barometric Standard  
(U.S. Paroscientific)**



**Ruska 2465 Gas Piston Pressure Gauge (U.S. GE)**

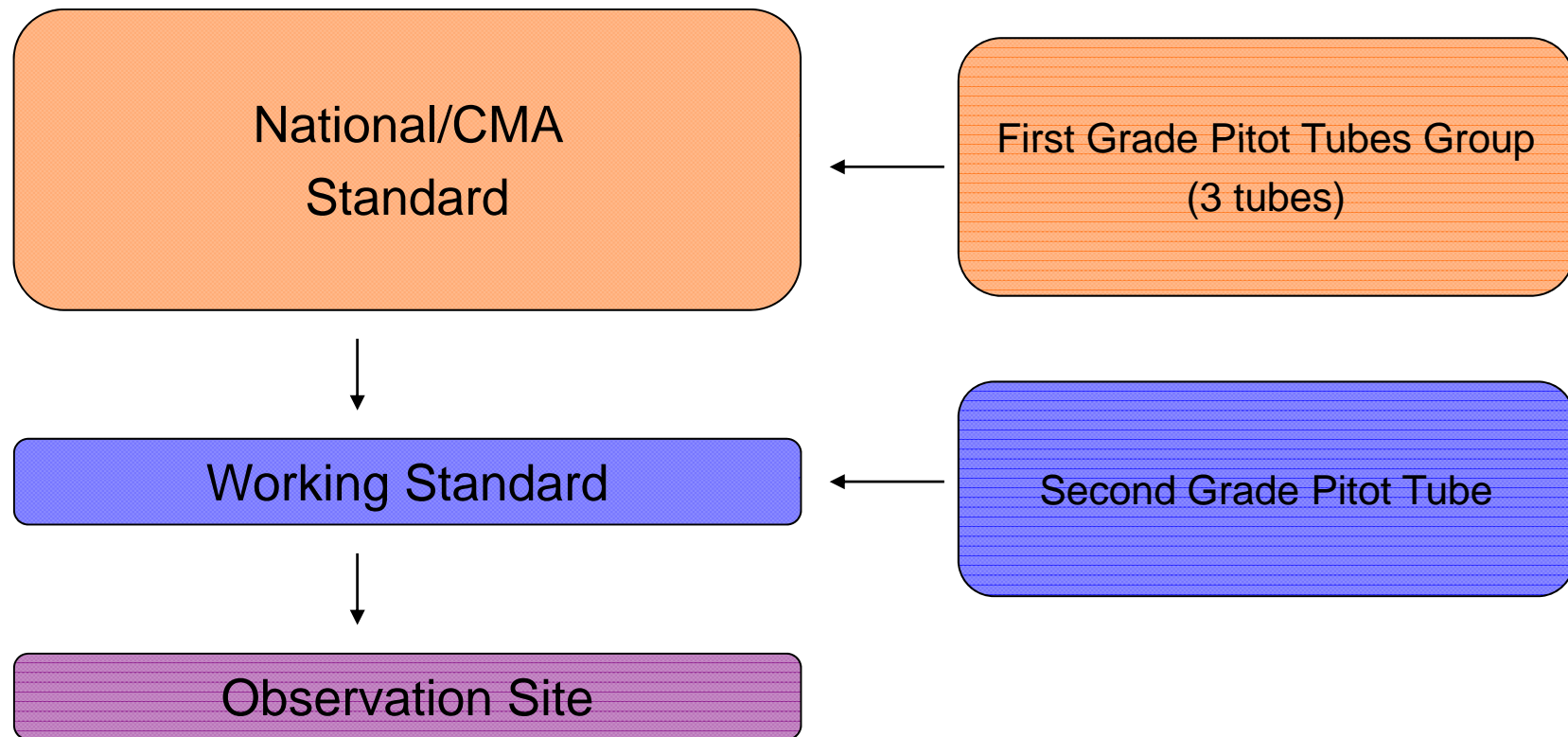


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# Instrument and Traceability

## Wind Velocity





# Instrument and Traceability

## Wind Velocity



0.8-meter wind tunnel with two test sections & its control system





# Instrument and Traceability

## Wind Velocity



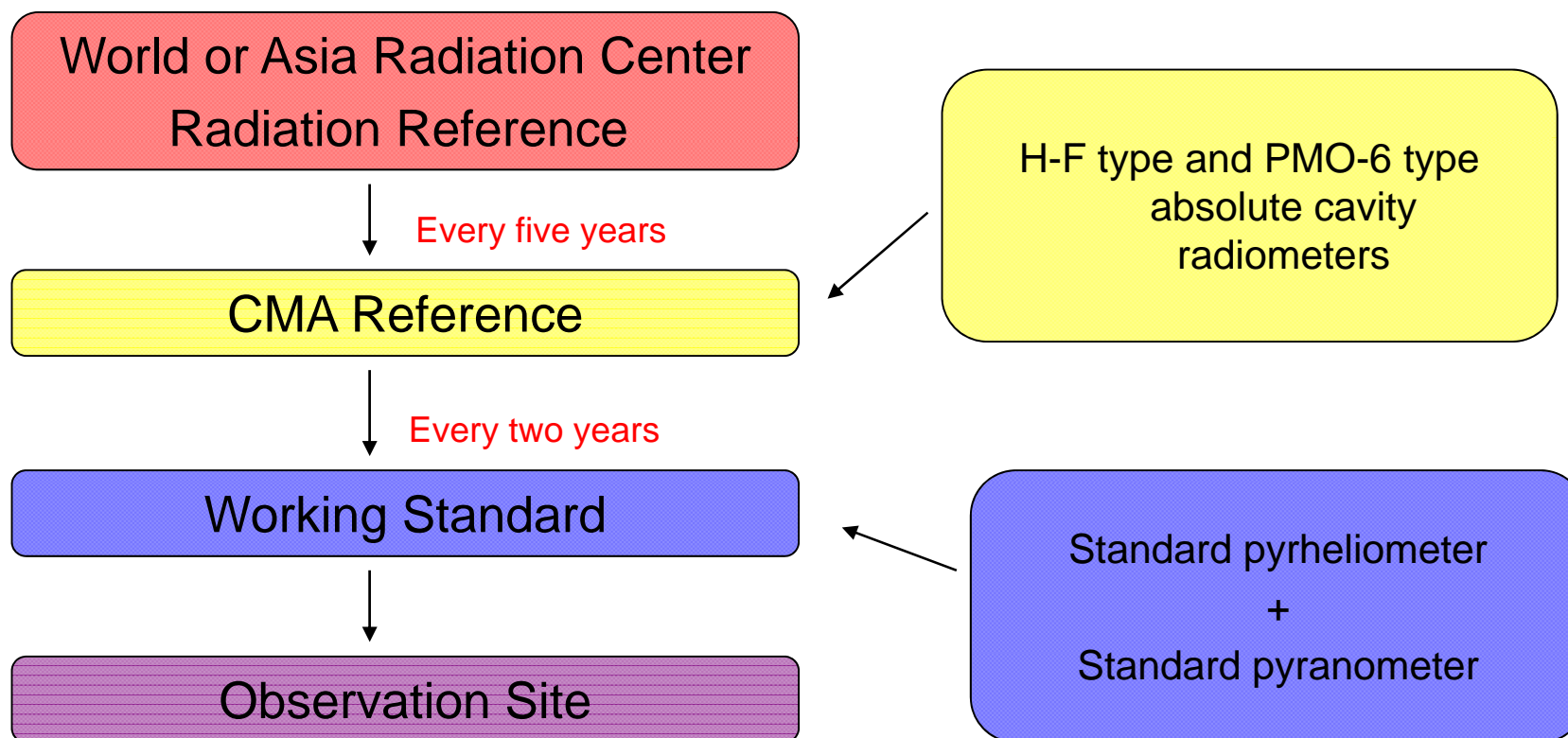
HDF-500 wind tunnel



Very low speed wind tunnel

# Instrument and Traceability

## Radiation



# Instrument and Traceability

## Radiation



AHF Absolute Cavity Radiometer

# Solar Radiation Standard Instruments



Pyrheliometer



Actinometer



# Instrument and Traceability

## Radiation



← CMP22 Pyrometer

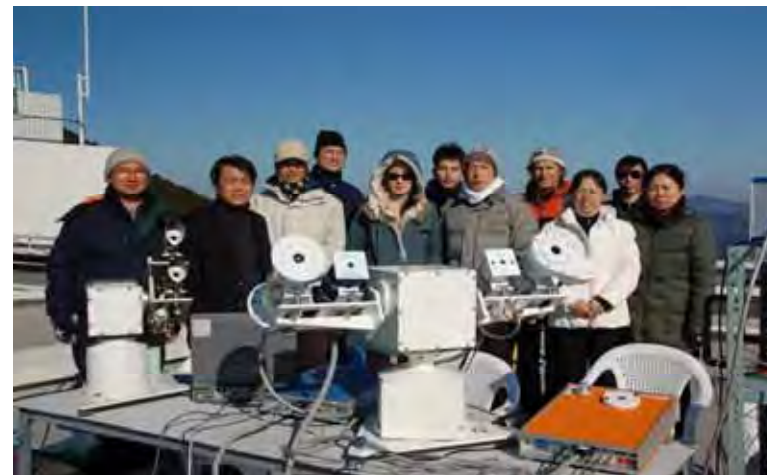
CG4 pyrgometer →



← Ultraviolet radiometer



# Comparison

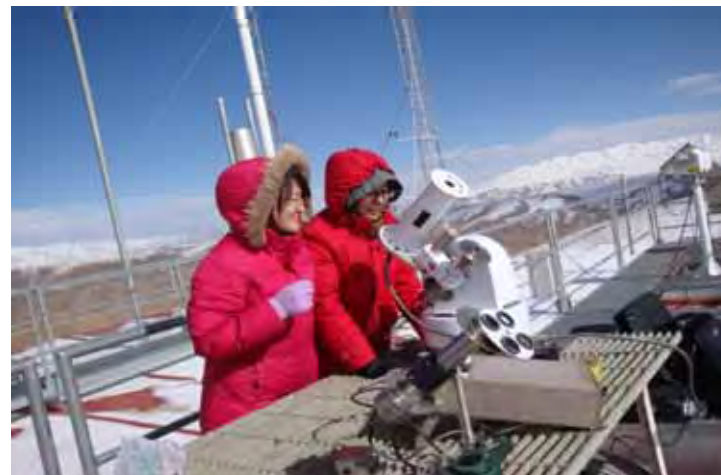




# Calibration



# Calibration





# Station construction, training, technical interchange



# New type of sun simulation



# UV and PAR Calibration



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# Outdoor experiments for UV and PAR



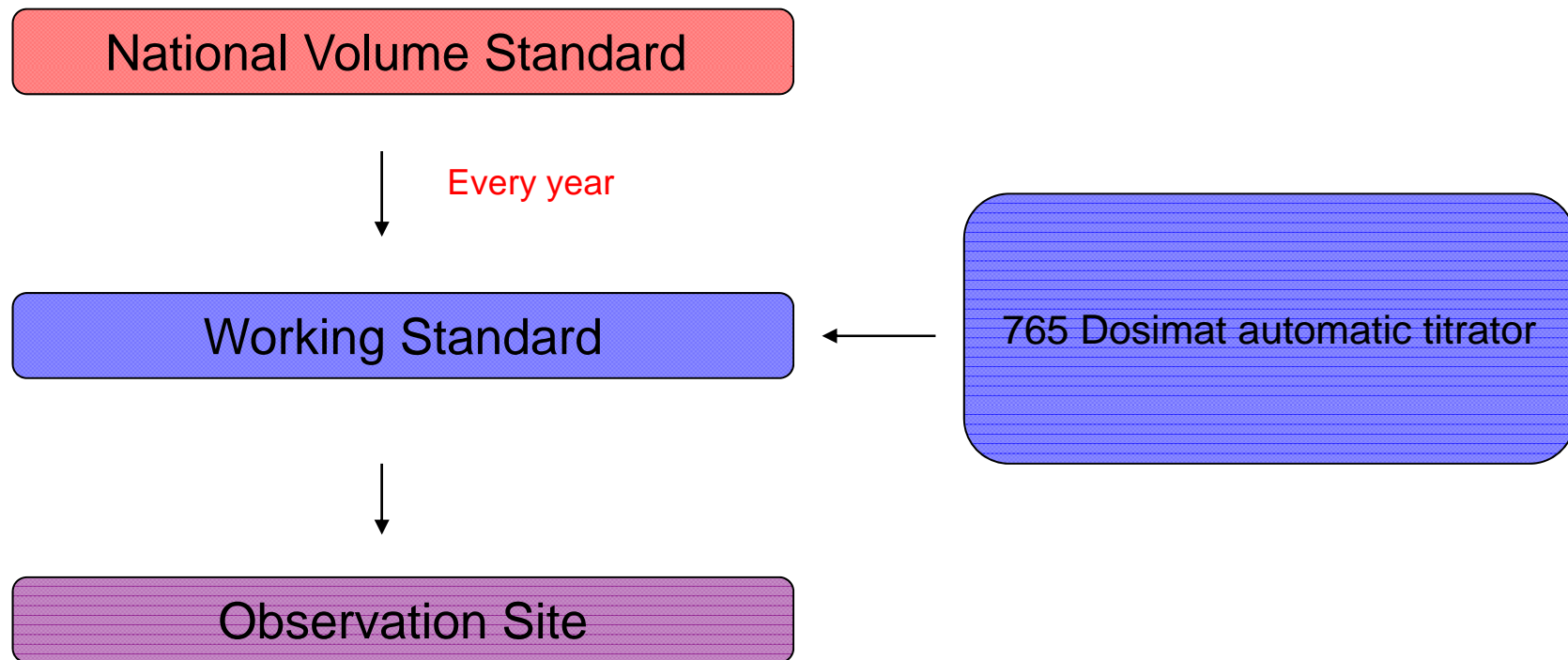
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# Instrument and Traceability

## Precipitation



# Instrument and Traceability

## Precipitation



765 Dosimat automatic titrator



JJS3 Precipitation Calibration System



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# AWS In-situ Calibration System

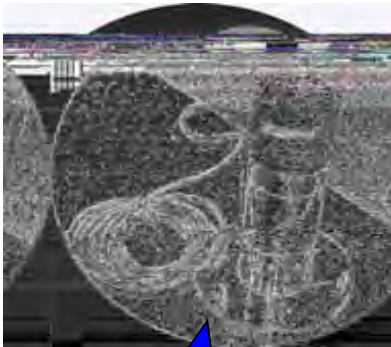
Humidity



Wind speed



Precipitation



Evaporation

Temperature



Pressure

Radiation



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# Publications of RIC-Beijing

WMO RIC-Beijing edited and published two **World Meteorological Instrument Catalogues** in 2000 and 2002, which were delivered to the Meteorological Services of more than 180 WMO Members for reference.



RIC-Beijing Website



World meteorological instrument catalogue



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# Chinese Instruments Delegation to Vietnam



## Instruments comparison with Vietnam (Aug., 2009)





# The 8th WMO Intercomparison of Radiosonde Systems (July, 2010)



# Recent Visiting

- February 2 – March 4, 2010: 2 experts from Japan Meteorological Agency visited RIC-Beijing
- May 9 -17, 2010: Meteorological and Hydrological Delegation of DPRK visit RIC-Beijing and had Standard instrument intercomparison.



# Future plan

- Attend the activities of CIMO, WMO more actively;
- Further cooperation with RIC-Tsukuba;
- As WMO RIC, intercomparison with the members of RA
- Welcome all of you visit Meteorological Observation Center, CMA



Thank you for your attention!



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