

# QUALITY MANAGEMENT IN SURFACE, CLIMATE AND UPPER-AIR OBSERVATIONS IN CHINA

#### Zhang Hongzheng, Meng Zhaolin

National Meteorological Information Centre(NMIC)

Meteorological Observation Centre(MOC)

**CMA** 

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#### China Meteorological Administration (CMA) **Institutions** Headquarter of under CMA CMA 8 Departments General National Meteorologi National National Office Satellite cal **Emergency** Meteor. Climate Other 7 Observation Meteor. Response, Public Centre Centre institutions Centre Centre Services, (NMC) (NCC) Forecasting, (NSMC) (MOC) (NMIC) Information, Observations High-Climate Telecommu **Application** Performance Network nication Service ..... Computer Division Division Division Division 2010-8-3 National Meteorological Information Centre

- Observation Networks
- Instruments and sensors' upgrade and maintenance
- Quality Control
- Training Activities
- Data Statistics and Application
- Current issues and future plan



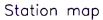
- Observation Networks
  - Surface observation network
  - Upper-air observation network
- Instruments and sensors' upgrade and maintenance
- Quality Control
- Training Activities
- Data Statistics and Application
- Current issues and future plan

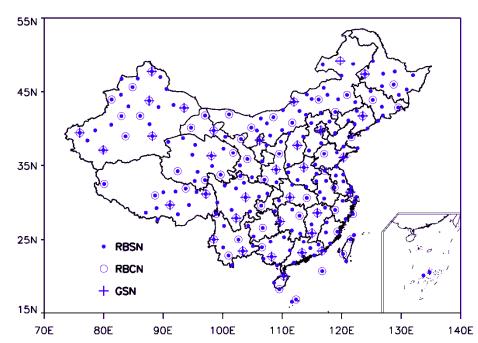


### Surface observation network

#### **Number of China's surface stations**

	RBSN	RBCN	GSN	Manned stations	AWS
Number	219	82	33	1	220





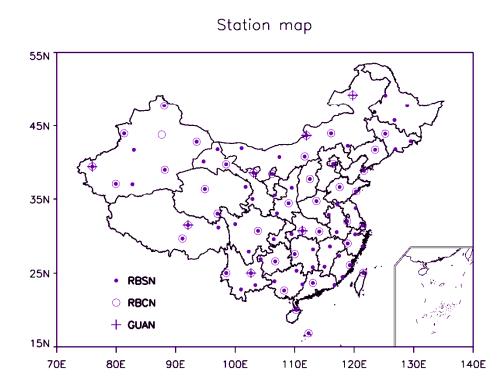
**Distribution of China's surface stations** 



# **Upper-air observation network**

#### Number of China's upper-air sounding stations

		RBSN	RBCN	GUAN	Manned stations	Automated system stations
I	Number	82	43	7	1	83



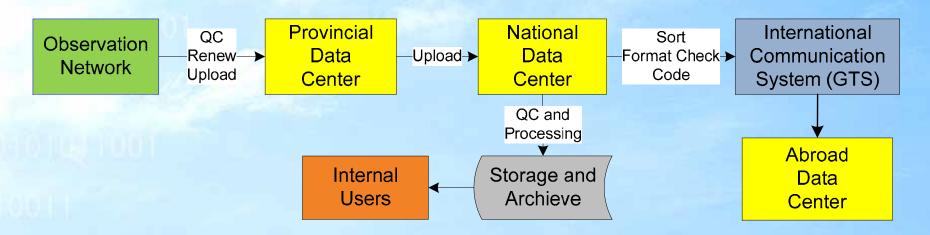
Distribution of China's upper-air sounding stations



### **Transmission**

- Surface
  - 4 times per day, at 00, 06, 12, 18 UTC
- Climate
  - once a month, at 06 UTC on the 4th day of each month
- Up-air
  - twice per day, at 00 and 12 UTC
- Each transmission will be completed 30 minutes after each observation hour





Flow diagram for data transmission



- Observation Networks
- Instruments and sensors' upgrade and maintenance
  - Upgrade
  - Maintenance
- Quality Control
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### Instruments and sensors' upgrade

#### all national surface station

- Manual to AWS
- the weather phenomena, clouds amounts/types/height, visibility

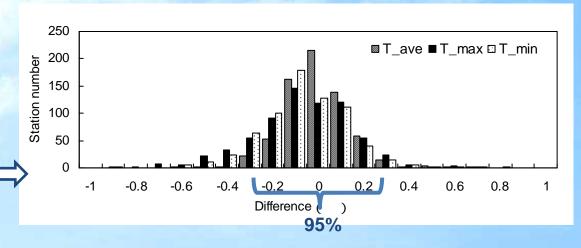
#### up-air station

- Type 49 to type 59-701
- Type 59-701 to L band electronic radiosonde and windfinding radar
- By April 2010, almost all up-air stations have been replaced by L band sounding system

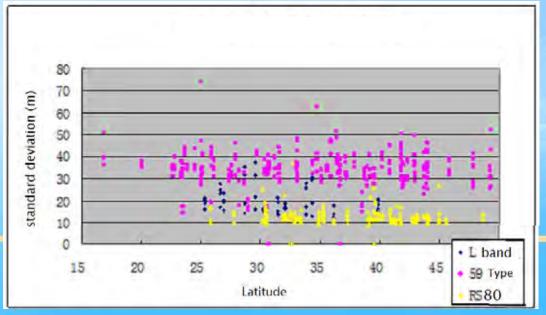


# Instruments and sensors' upgrade

Difference between manual and AWS (annual mean/max/min temperature)



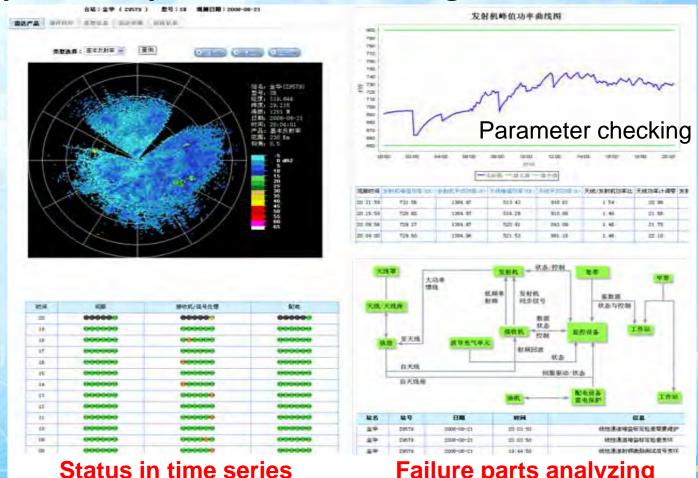




- Atmospheric observing System Operations and Monitoring (ASOM)
  - Equipments operation monitoring
  - Equipment maintenance management
  - Logistic management
  - Observation site management



#### **Equipments operation monitoring**



Status in time series

Failure parts analyzing

Status and parameter display

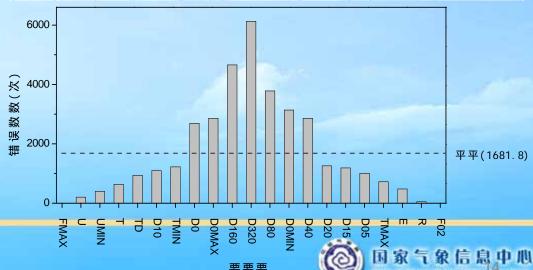


#### **Equipment maintenance management**

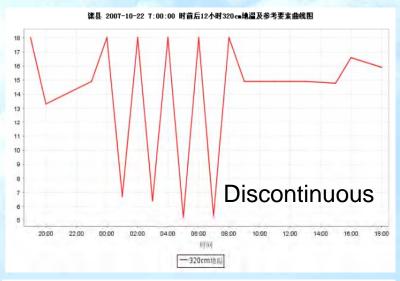
#### Data quality monitoring

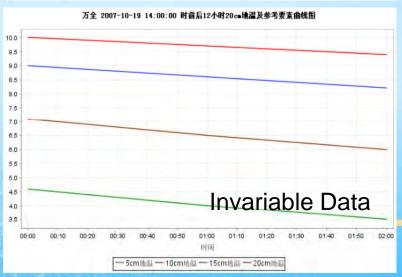
- Guide the maintenance technicians to find failure in time
- Offer evidences to hardware and software updating for decisionmakers.
- Evaluate data quality.



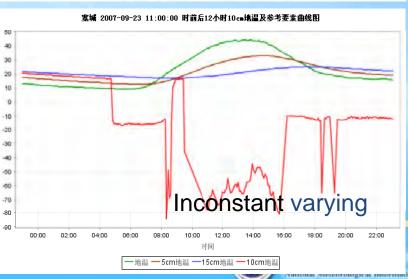


# Guiding to maintenance









#### **Observation information management**

- Every Instruments have IDs number.
- Observation information management includes
  - Log on duty
  - Repair record
  - Validity of calibration
  - Logistics
  - Station environment pictures and cameras









- Observation Networks
- Instruments and sensors' upgrade and maintenance
- Quality Control
  - Real-time quality control
  - Message format check
  - Non-real-time quality control
- Training Activities
- Data Statistics and Application
- Current issues and future plan



# Real-time quality control

- Real-time quality control at the station level
  - climatic extreme
  - element allowance range (B-QC),
  - check element continuity (E-QC)
  - element consistency

ID code	Description		
0	"Right": the data does not exceed a given limit.		
1	"Doubtful": not credible.		
2	"Wrong": erroneous data that exceeds a given limit.		
3	"Inconsistent": one or more parameters are inconsistent; the relationship between different elements does not meet the required standards.		
4	"Checked": Raw data that are identified as doubtful, wrong or inconsistent and that are reconfirmed as right using other verification procedures.		
8	"Missing": Data are missing.		
9	"Not checked": the variable has not been checked for quality control purpose.		
N	No sensors. No data.		

# Real-time quality control

#### National real-time quality control

- Surface
  - Limiting value or allowable values of climate
  - Extreme value check at station
  - Internal consistency check

#### Upper air

- The allowable value check
- The climatological threshold value check
- Internal consistency check



# Real-time quality control

Through the aforementioned real-time quality control, statistics is taken for quality check results of international exchange stations from Jan. to Jun. 2010, with erroneous data accounting for 0.01% of the total data. The percentage of various types of errors is shown in the table.

Error type	Percentage		
Equipment failure	44.44%		
Operation failure	37.04%		
Unexplained	18.52%		

Error type and percentage of quality control of real-time data



# Message format check

#### Integrity of the bulletin

mainly checking the starting line, end line, correctness of the bulletin length

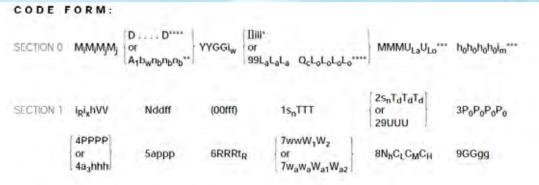
#### Header

checking the bulletin header format, the correctness of time group

#### Bulletin content

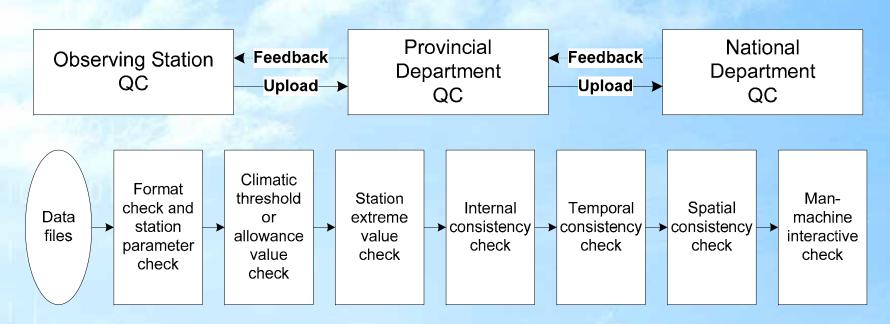
- checking the bulletin formats of various kinds of data according to the WMO Manual on Codes (WMO-No.306).
- ground report FM12, upper-air report FM35, ground monthly report FM71,
   upper-air monthly report FM75

After format checking, the correct data will be sorted and coded, and sent to overseas data centre by GTS.





# Non-real-time quality control



#### **QC Flag**

- 0: Data correct
- 1: Data suspicious
- 2: Data error
- 3: Data with corrected value
- 4: Data has been corrected
- 8: Lack Measured Data
- 9: Data without quality control



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# **Training Activities**

- Training centers have been established in both national and provincial meteorological departments
  - basic meteorological knowledge
  - station network maintenance
  - observation and detection technology
  - quality control technology





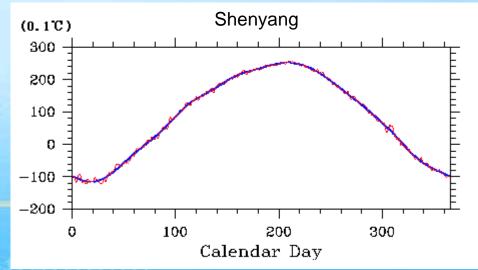
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### **Data Statistics and Application**

#### The Climate standard value

- WMO recommends: climate data taking 30 years as the standard
- China's 30-year meteorological data have been collated and compiled for three times
  - 1951-1980, 1961-1990, and 1971-2000
- the fourth 30-year meteorological data are being prepared
  - 1981-2010

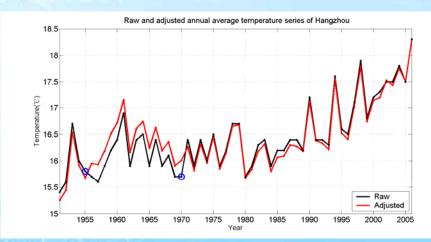




# **Data Statistics and Application**

#### Data homogenization

- surface and upper-air sounding observations
- daily and monthly series of temperature, precipitation
- upper-air temperature



Observation time changed in April 1954

upper-air temperature

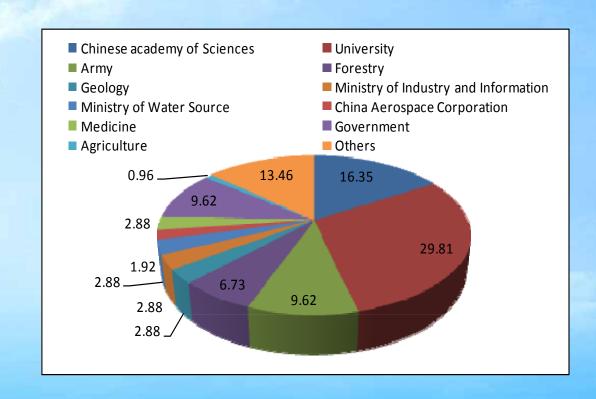
surface temperature



# **Data Statistics and Application**

#### Application of meteorological data to various sectors

- Education
- scientific research
- Government
- Agriculture
- Forestry
- water conservancy
- Military
- Pharmacy
- Ocean
- Railway
- public security
- Media
- environment protection





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# **Current issues and future plan**

- The improvement of observation data quality is needed
- Quality control schemes need to be improved
- Metadata are limited
- Improve capabilities of data observers and recorders





# Hanks for your time

