

Use of Satellite Products for Weather & Environmental Monitoring in Singapore

2nd Asia/Oceania Meteorological Satellite User Conference

Tokyo, Japan

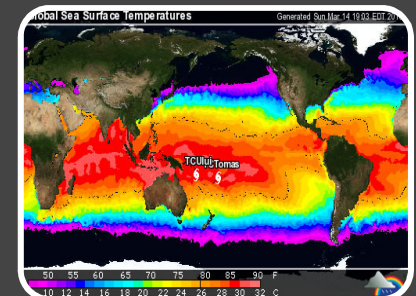
6 - 9 December 2011

Chiam Keng Oon

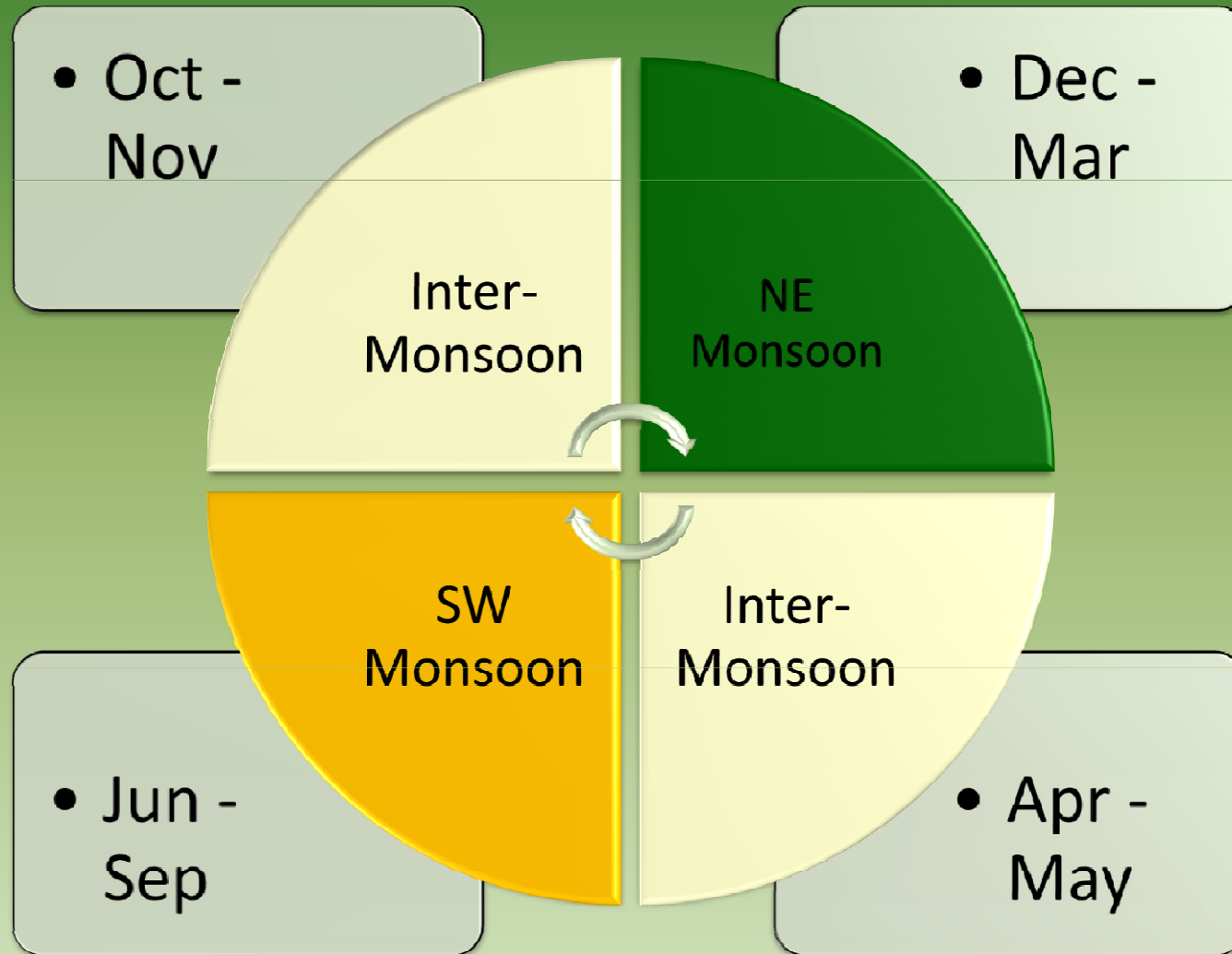
Meteorological Service Singapore

SCOPE

- Overview of Weather and Climate of Singapore
- Satellite reception systems in Meteorological Service Singapore (MSS)
- Usage of satellite data and products
 - Weather Forecast
 - Aviation Monitoring
 - Environmental Monitoring
- Future Plans



Overview of Weather & Climate of Singapore



Climate of Singapore

- Monsoon onset determined by prevailing wind direction
- Onset timing varies from year to year

Weather System in Singapore



Convective Thunderstorms

- Common throughout the year



Squall

- Organised line of thunderstorms
- Common during SW Monsoon



Monsoon Surge

- Typically occur during NE Monsoon

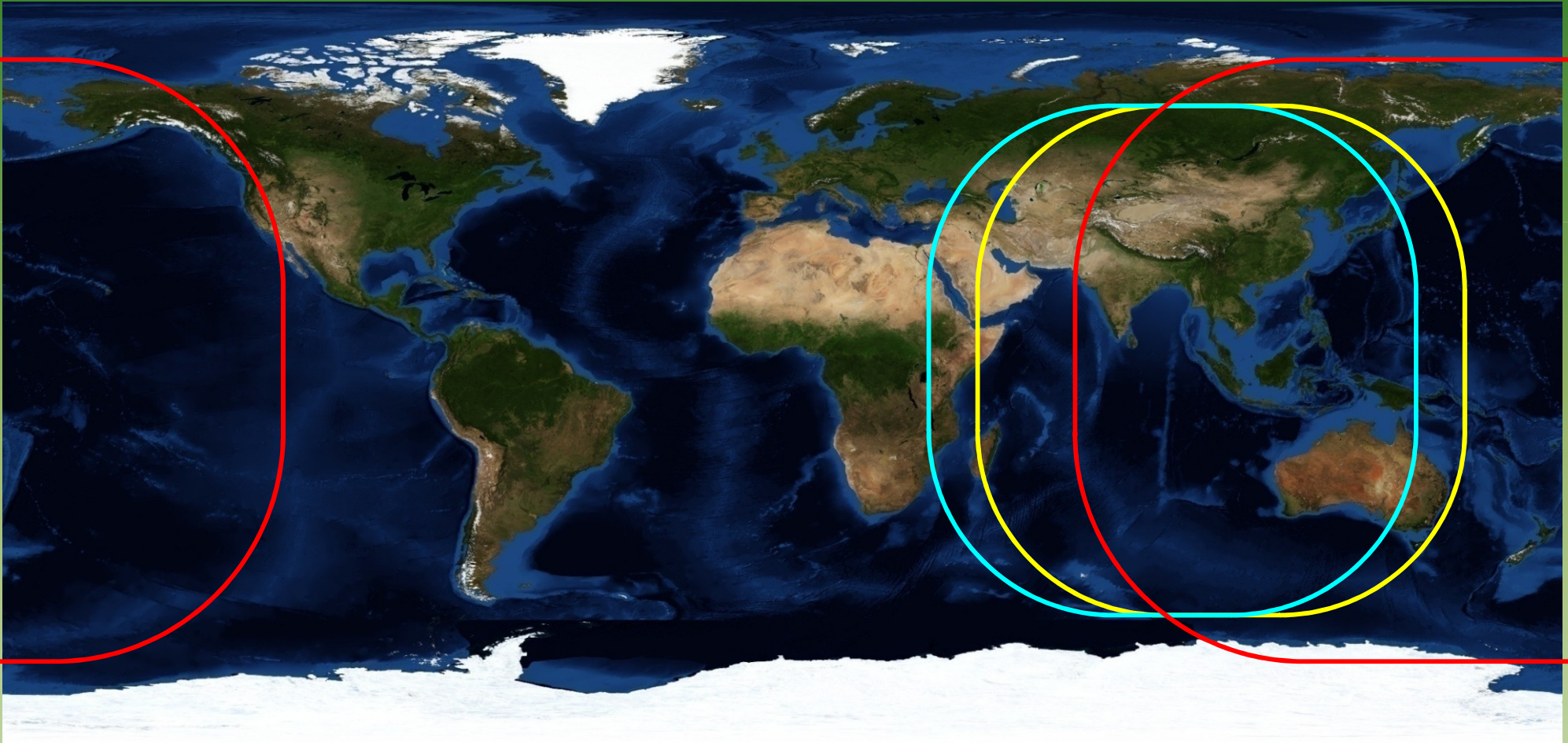
Satellite reception systems in Meteorological Service Singapore (MSS)



Reception Facility at MSS

Tracking Antenna	Stationary Antenna
3 tracking antenna for reception of data from polar orbiting satellites	3 stationary antenna for reception of data from geostationary satellites

Geostationary Satellites



- MSS receives from geostationary satellites operated by JMA and CMA
- Satellite imagery beyond our reception range are also obtained through the internet
- **MTSAT-2** (JMA/145°E) most of the Asia Pacific region (red loop) while **FY2-D** (CMA/86.5°E) & **FY2-E** (CMA/105°E) provide overlapping coverage over much of the Indian Ocean and East Asia.

Polar Orbiting Satellites



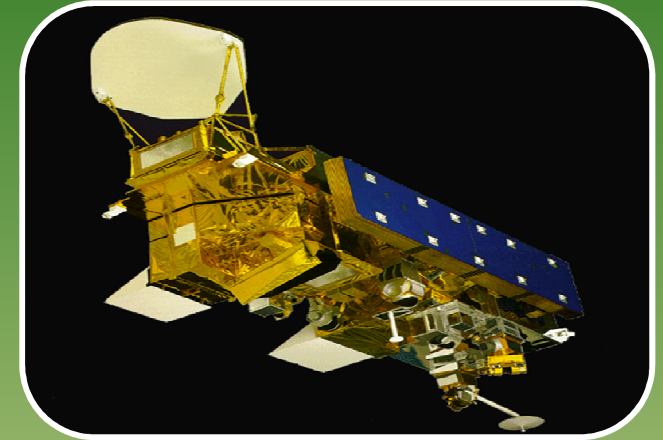
NOAA-18

PM Secondary



EOS-TERRA

AM Constellation



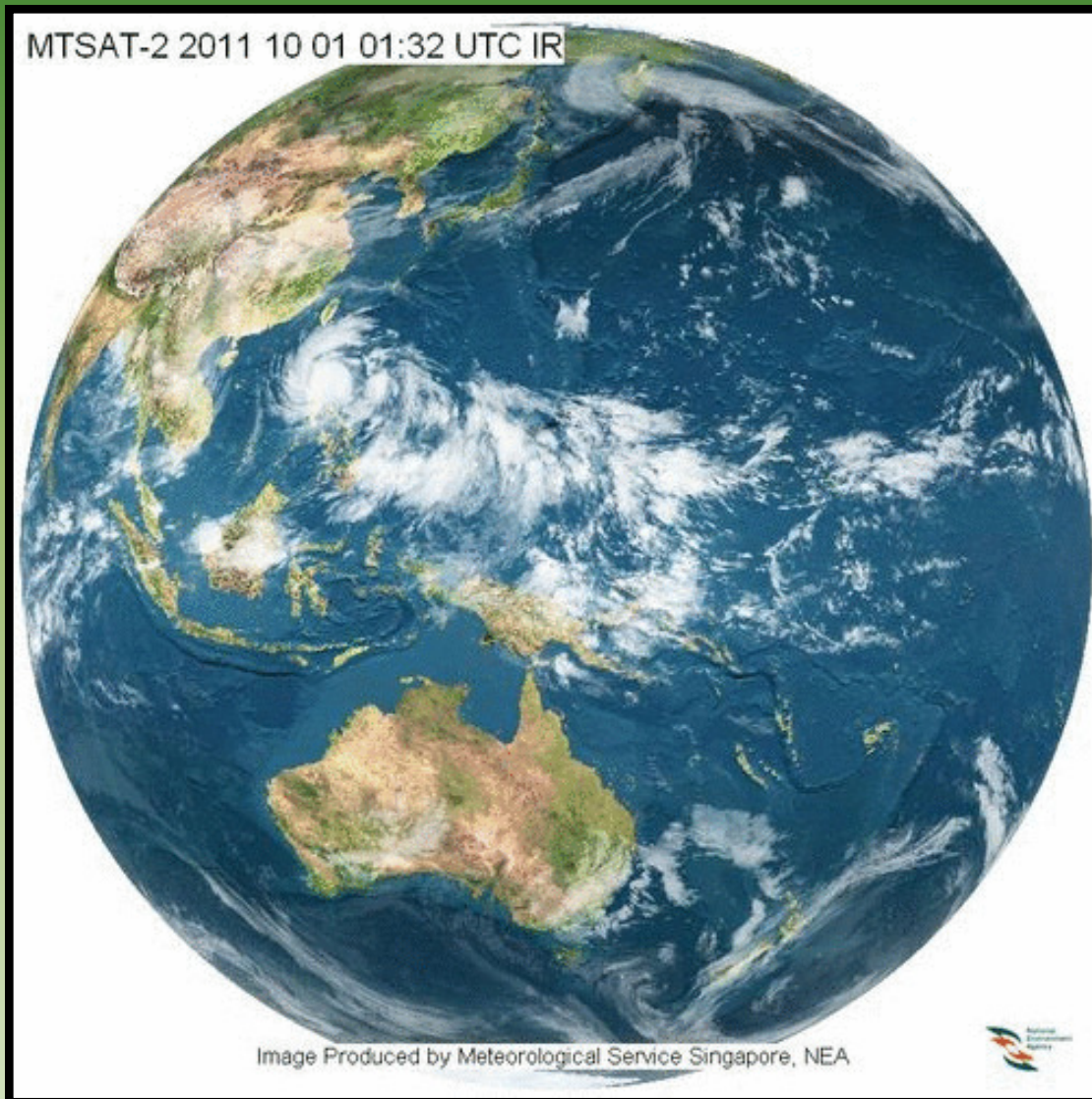
EOS-AQUA

PM Constellation

Polar Orbiting Satellites

- MSS receives from polar orbiting satellites such as NOAA POES and EOS TERRA & AQUA
- Used for environmental monitoring purposes
- Received from multiple polar orbiting satellites
 - Redundancy and more comprehensive monitoring

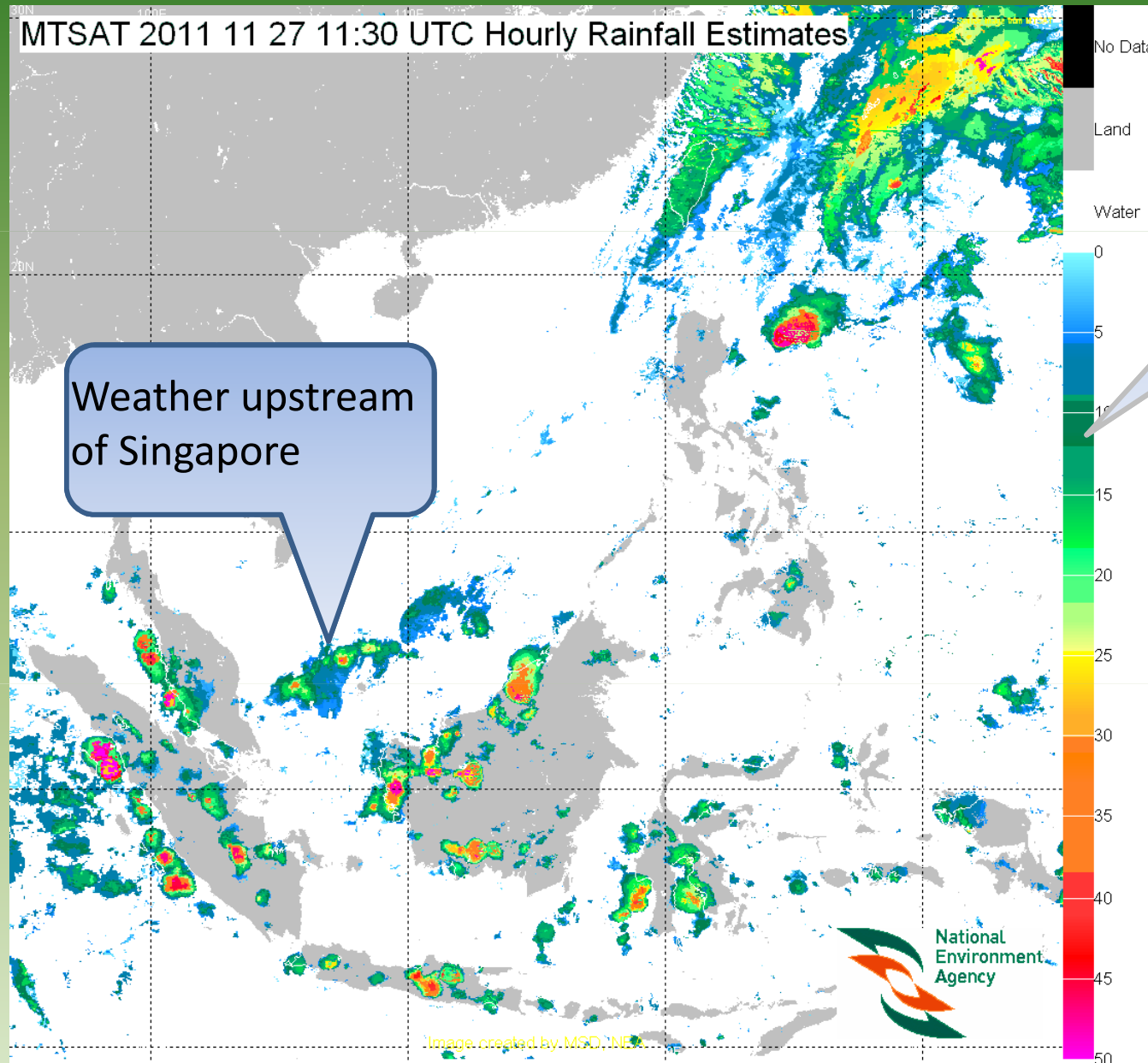
Usage of satellite data & products – Weather Forecast



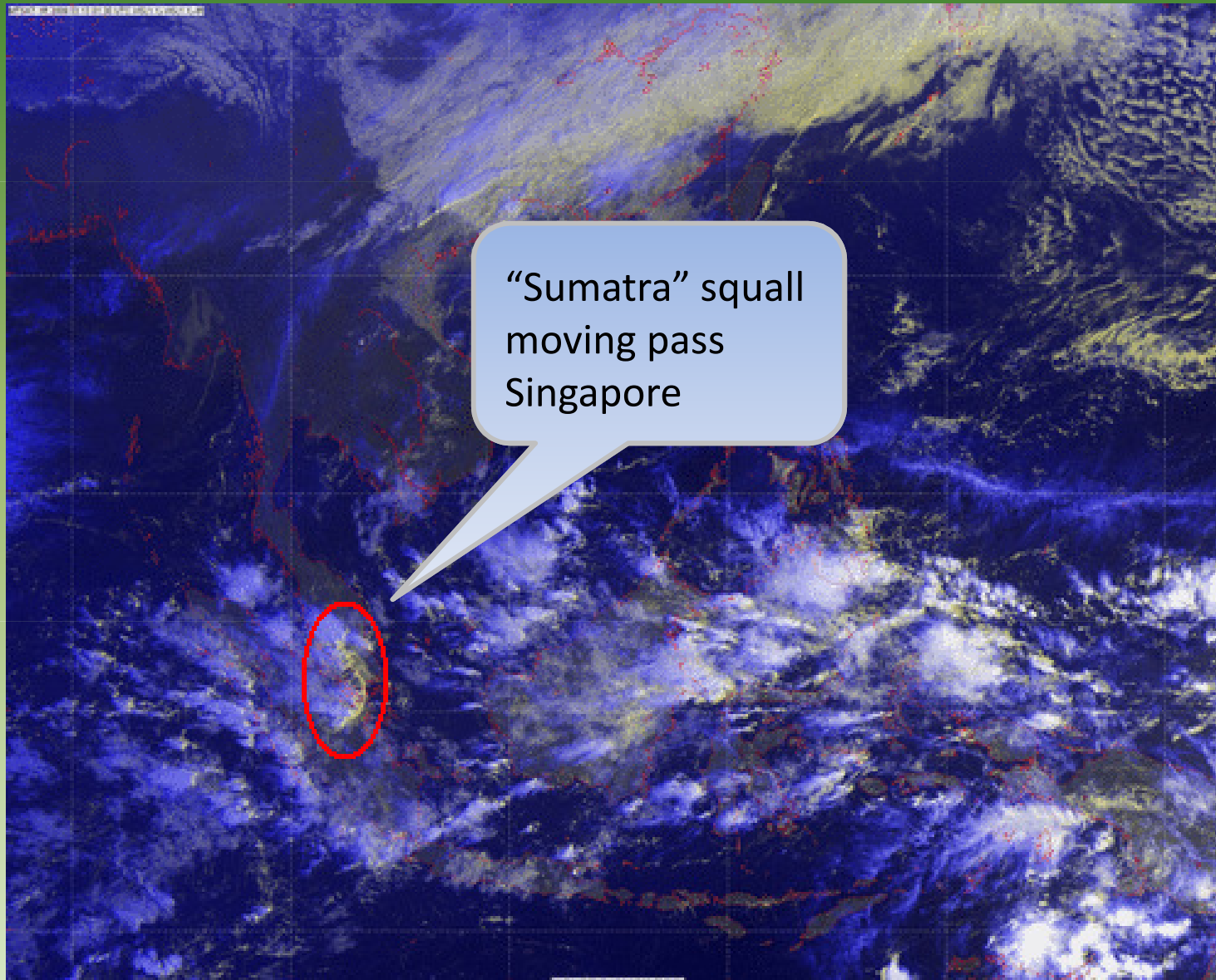
Weather Forecasting

- Geostationary satellites depict evolution of weather systems
 - Good temporal coverage
 - Timely updates
- Animated loops
 - Useful for monitoring of large scale weather systems

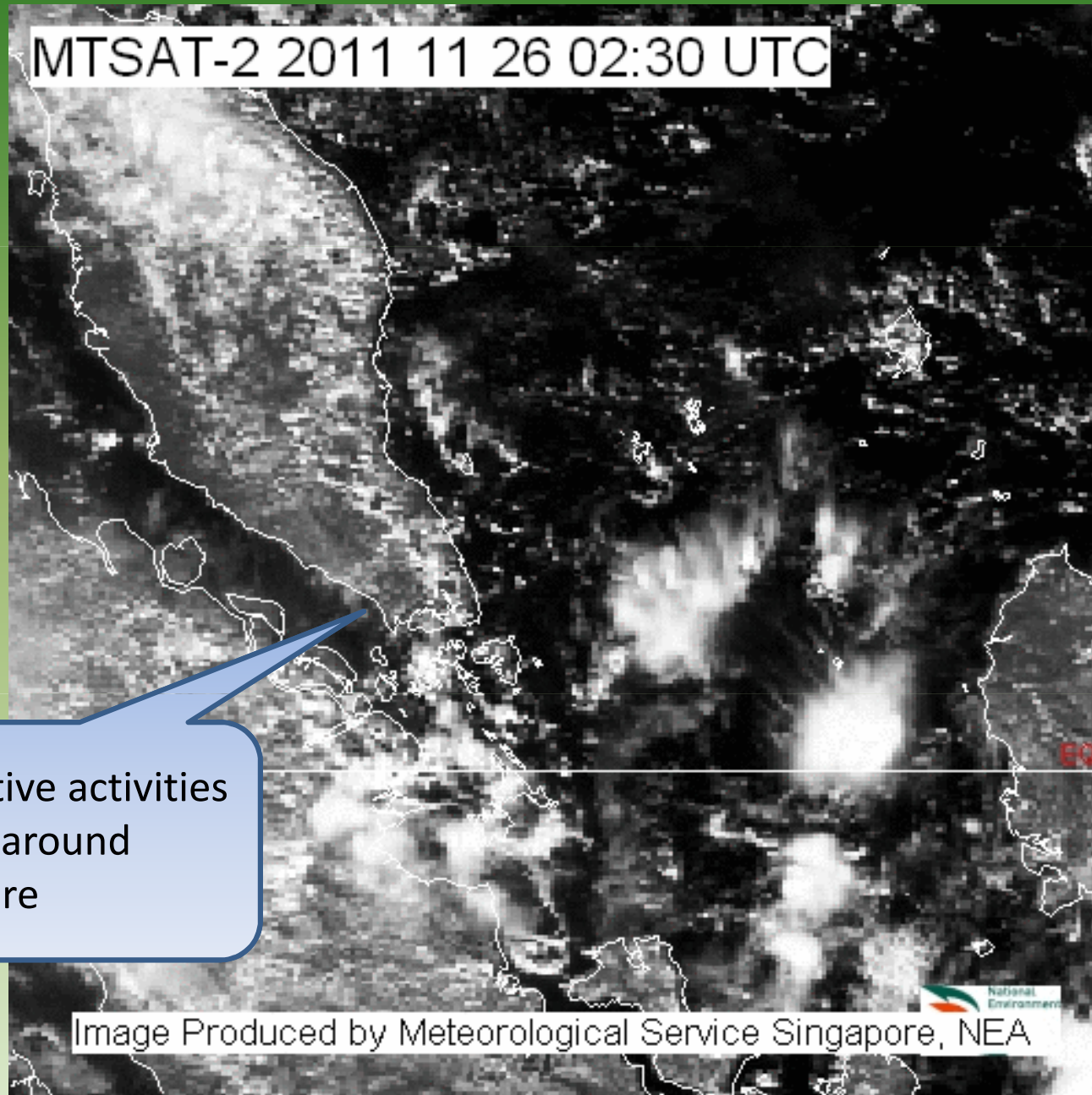
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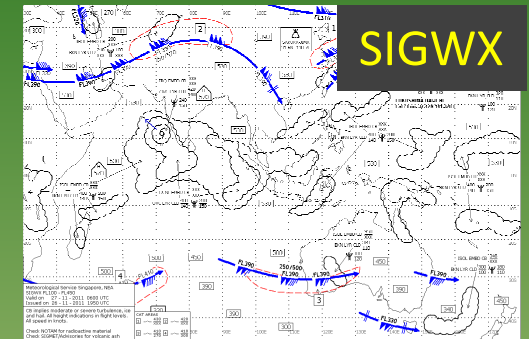
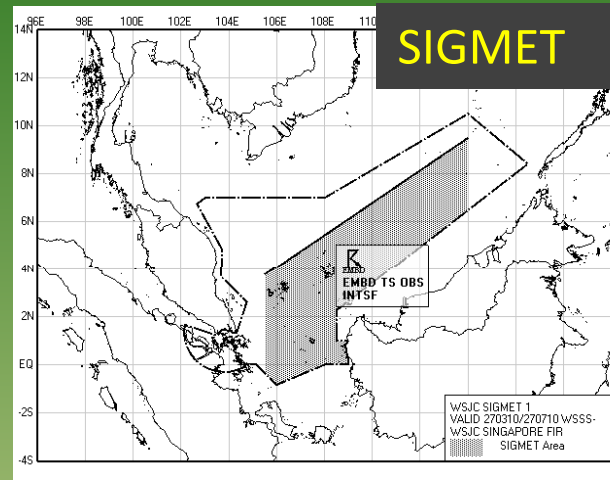
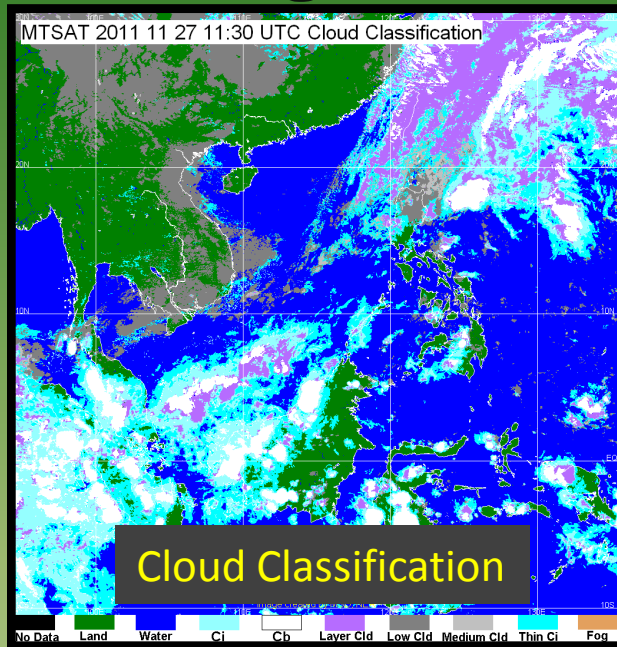
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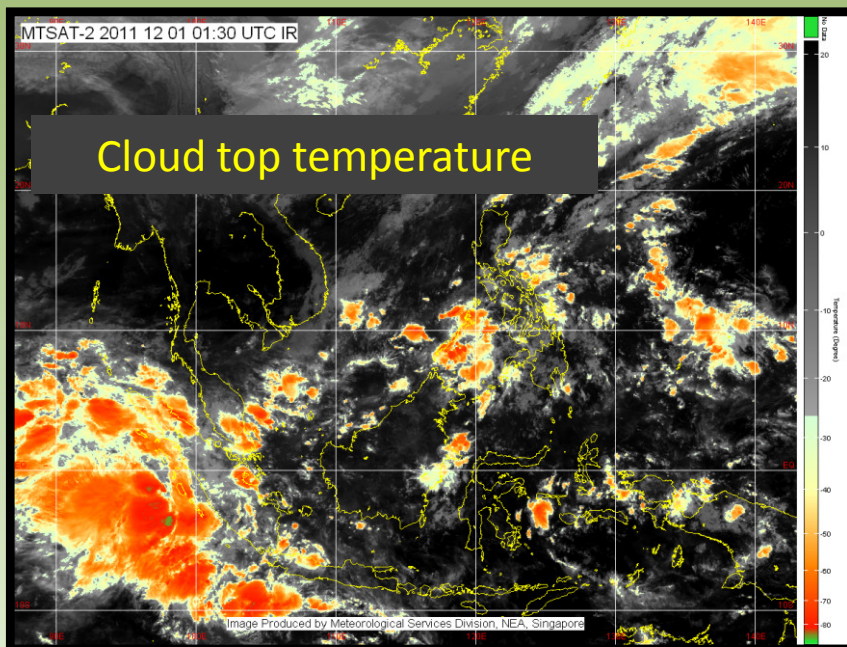


Usage of satellite data & products – Aviation Monitoring



Aviation Meteorology

- Satellite products such as cloud top temperature, cloud classifications helped to churn out products such as SIGWX charts and SIGMET



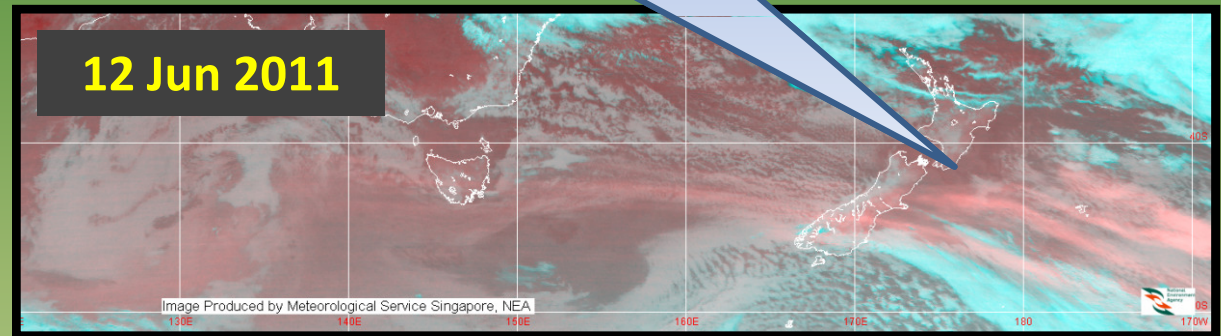
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Aviation Meteorology

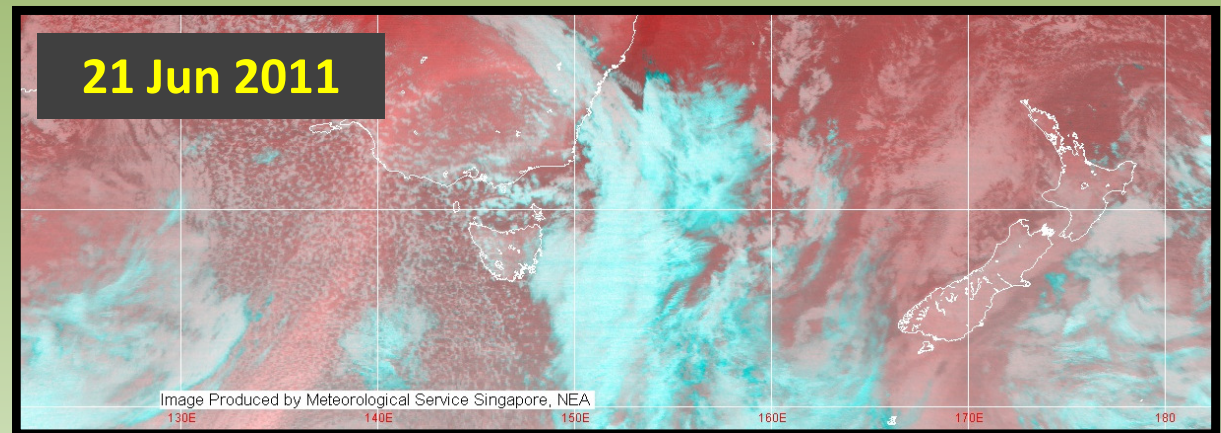
- Monitoring of volcanic eruption for civil aviation users

Volcanic ash cloud as detected by MTSAT-2

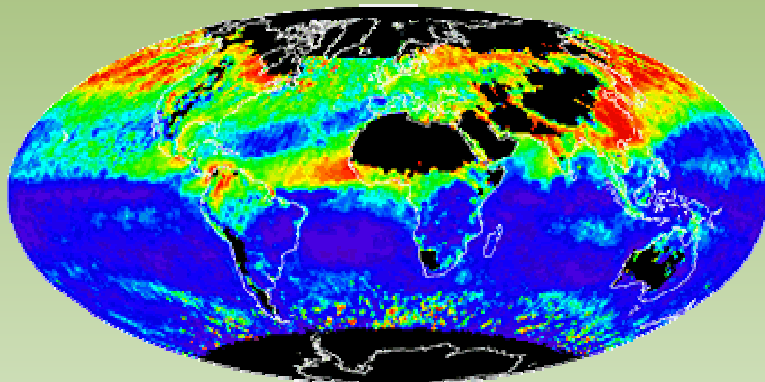
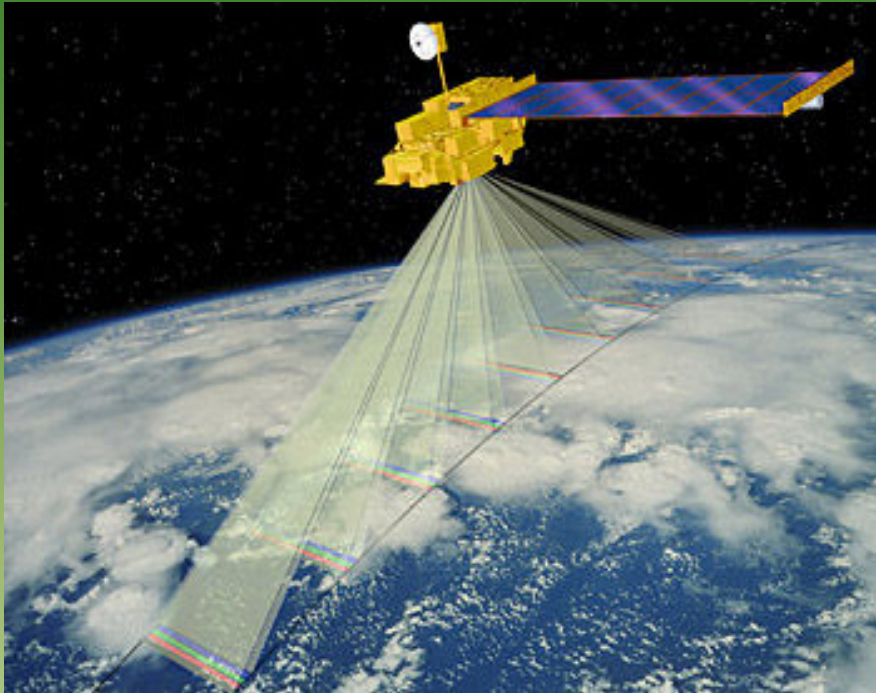
12 Jun 2011



21 Jun 2011



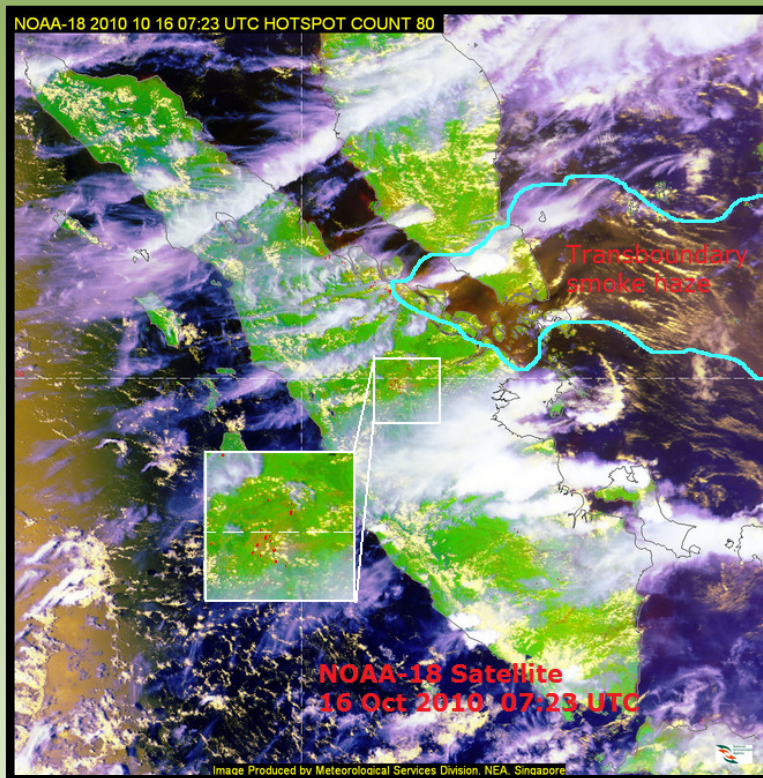
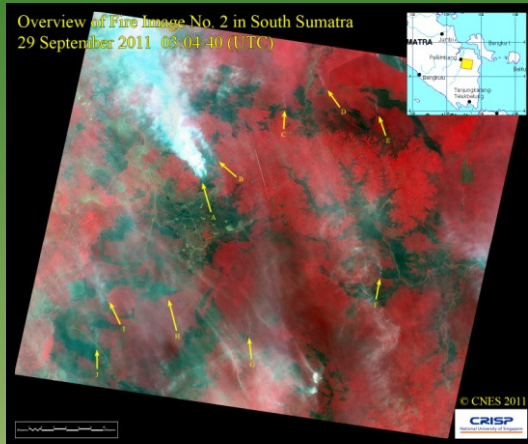
Usage of satellite data & products – Environmental Monitoring



Environmental Monitoring

- Usage of polar orbiting satellites for regional environmental hazards
- The Southeast Asia region typically affected by transboundary smoke haze from forest fires

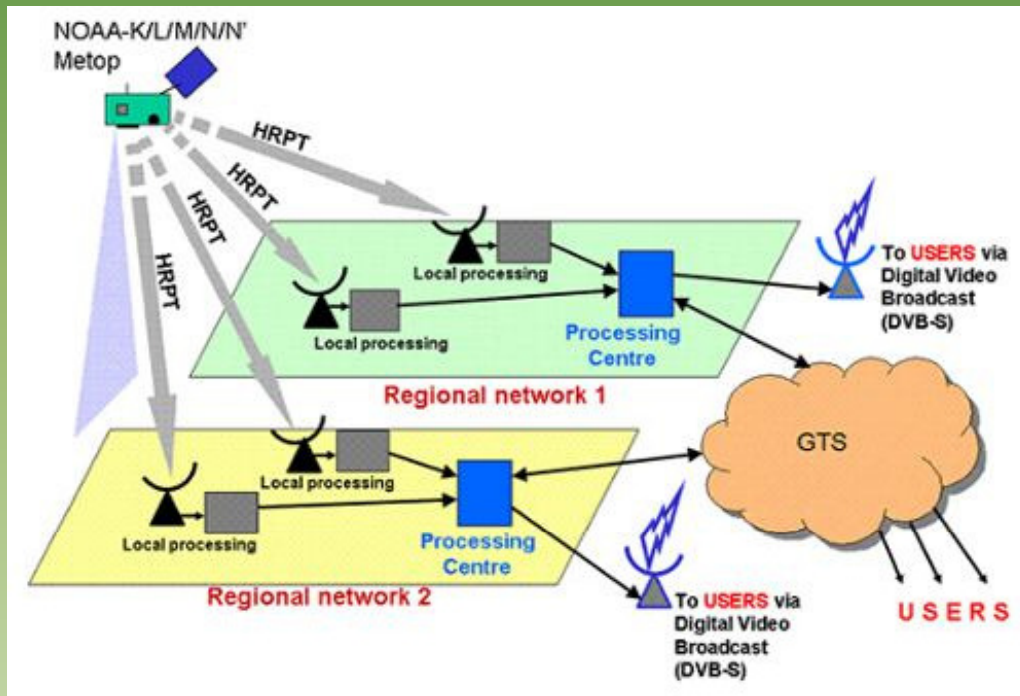
Usage of satellite data & products – Environmental Monitoring



Environmental Monitoring

- MSS is host to ASEAN Specialised Meteorological Centre (ASMC)
 - Plays the role of regional fire and smoke haze monitoring
 - Hotspot detection carried out on a regular basis
 - Information is sent to NMCs and designated agencies

Our International Role



Concept of RARS

Regional Exchange

- Singapore contributes to the Regional ATOVS Retransmission Services (RARS)
- Part of the Regional ATOVS Retransmission Services for the Asia Pacific region
- Derived ATOVS data is disseminated to Melbourne for redistribution

Future Plans



- To receive and process data from
 - NPOESS Preparatory Project (NPP)
 - Upcoming next generation satellites such as Joint Polar Satellite System (JPSS) and FY3
- To use satellite data to assist in the development of a fire monitoring and prediction system
- To explore satellite data assimilation in NWP

Thank you