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Progress of XilinHot site work in 2018

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XilinHot GRUAN site development Plan(2018-2022)

1. Layout







Groud-based observation instrument **TESTBED**



Weather and Environmental Protection Services for Autonomous Region



National Upper-air observation research centre

ground and Upper air observation, production, data center and laboratory.

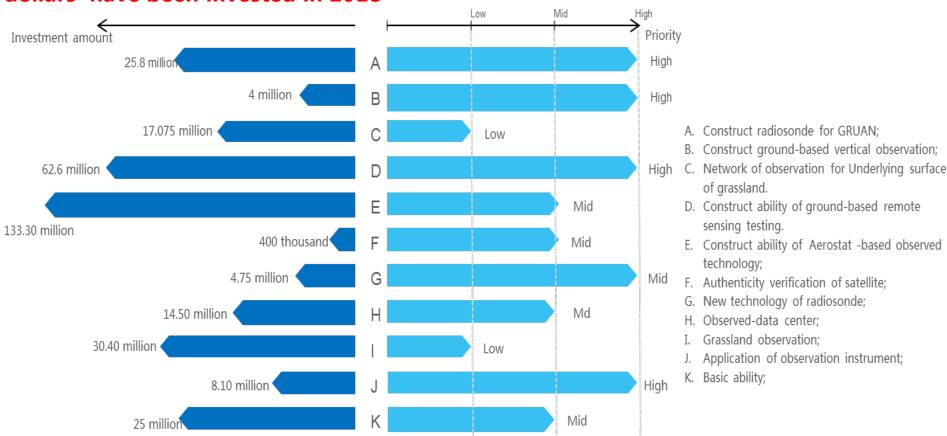
Construct MWR, MR, Lidar and etc. Ground-based remote sensing instrument testbed.

Analysis and assessment for Climate Change, Interaction between observation and prediction, Grassland Quality monitor.

Process/analyze/publish data, product and report by MOC of CMA

2. Investment plan (before 2022)

Total: 325.715 million CNY(about 50 million US dollars), and a toal 4.5 million US dollars have been invested in 2018



Progress of XilinHot site work in 2018

Task

- 1. RS41 Observation(we have 50 radiosonde funds this year ,once a week this year, should be start before Sep.)
- 2. Chinese GNSS radiosonde observation(not sure, once a week at least)
- 3. MWR/wind profile lidar/ Ka band Radar/validation observation and etc. purchasing and installation (1.5 million US dollar)
- 4. Xilinhot basic ability upgraded(electric power, instrument maintenance, communication, local data process and etc.)

Radiosonde Progress

1. RS41 Observation

There are 1 MW31(be modified for RS41) and 3 SHC have been building in Xilinhot, and about 50 RS41(and balloon) will be purchased by the end of June.

Xilinhot would using RS41 follow the routine base requirement of GRUAN site radiosonde observation work(once a week this year) by the end of September

2. High accuracy radiosonde selecting

There are 4 type GNSS(GPS+Beidou) radiosonde may be selected for Xilinhot. And There will be a comparison experiment for CMA to make the decision of choosing the best one, and will apply to GRUAN site.

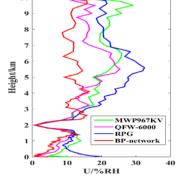
3. WMR observation experiment

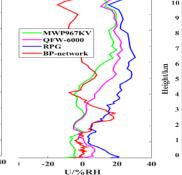


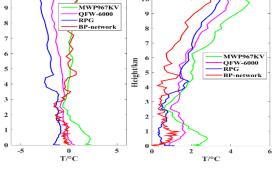


MWP967KV

WMR-RS92 20 flight







H Diference (%)

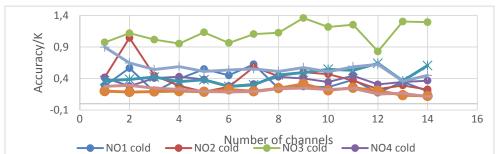
H SD dev. (%)

T Diference (°C)

T SD dev. (°C)



Joint calibration test



MP3000



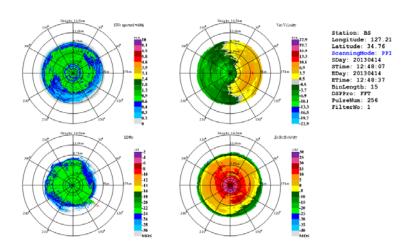
Site

QFW-6000

Meteorological
Observation Test Bed of CMA

- **Entry time** owner type RPG*2 Nov 2016 Airda, Beijing 206 Research MWP967K Nov 2016 Institute, Xi'an Shallow-Sea, MP-3000A Nov 2016 Beijing 22 Research QFW-6000 Feb 2017 Institute, Qingdao **Beijing Normal RPG** Feb 2017 University
- Methods: LN2 and built-in blackbody were used as radiation standard source to calculate the brightness temperature error of each channel.
- Result: RPG and MP3000 Tb measurement error is ~0.5k.
 - RPG T deference between RS92 1-2K **RPG H deference between RS92** <20%

4. Ka Band Scanning Millimeter Wave Cloud Radar



Data Display of PPI Scan Mode

- 1. The radar adopts the all-solid state system.
- 2. The radar has a high detection sensitivity(-30dBz@5km), and is more capable of detecting weak targets such as weak clouds and fog.
- 3. Dual polarization system can be used to detect more polarization information such as ZDR, KDP, ROHV and so on.
- 4. The radar has a high range resolution (30 meters) and a great speed detection range(25m/s).



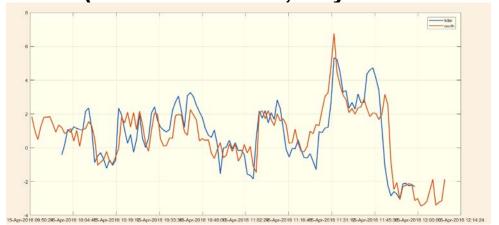
Scanning Cloud Radar Technical specifications of millimeter wave cloud radars

Radar Name	Ka-SACK	D3R(Ka band system)	HMB-KST
Naudi Naiile	Nd-SACK	DSK(Ka Daliu Systelli)	HIVID-K31
Produced by	Department of Energy	NASA	BIRM
	U.S.A	U.S.A	China
Center Frequency	35.3GHz	35.56GHz	33.44GHz
Sensitivity	-27.8dBZ@5km	-19.5dBZ@5km	-30dBZ@5km
Operational range	25m	150m	30m
resolution			
Maximum range	20km	30km	30km
Angular coverage	0∼360° Az	0∼360° Az	0∼360° Az
	-0.5∼90° EL	-0.5∼90° EL	-2∼90° EL
Nyquist velocity	10.6m/s	25m/s	25m/s
Antenna size	1.82m	0.6m	1.8m
Transmitter type	Klystron amplifier	Solid-state	Solid-state

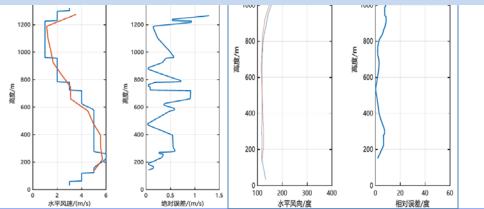
5. Coherent Doppler Wind Lidar

Experimental comparision: lidar vs radiosonde(GTS1,6 times), lidar vs wind

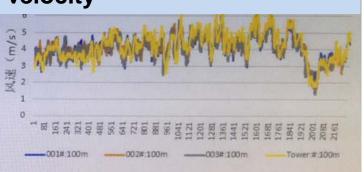
tower (below 100 meter ,3days



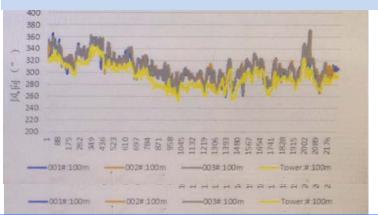
Lidar vs. radiosonde:velocity(L),Direction(R)



Lidar vs. 100meter tower: velocity



Lidar vs. 100 m tower: direction



Range resolution: 20m/30m/50m/75m/100m Temporal resolution: < 1 min Detection range: 0-75m/s Error: < 1m/s, <0.6°

- (1) The performance of local lidar meet the requirement of the task this year.
- (2) Need for long term stable operation assessment.

• 5. micro unmanned rotorcraft meteorological observation -For validation



Measuring the temperature humidity pressure wind direction speed of boundary layer (Also the Captive balloon)

Parameter of rotorcraft			
Ceiling	≥1500m		
Endurance	≥30min		
Payload	≤5kg		
Hovering accuracy	Vertical: \pm 0.5m		
Hovering accuracy	Horizon: \pm 1.5m		

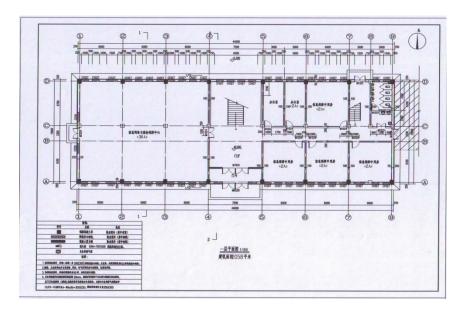
Parameter of observation instrument				
temperature	measurement range: resolution: ±0.1K	+40~-40°C		
humidity	measurement range: resolution: \pm 2%	100~20%RH		
pressure	measurement range:1 resolution: \pm 0.5hPa	.050~500hPa		
Wind direction	measurement range: accuracy: \pm 0.5m/s	0.5~60m/s		
Wind speed	measurement range: accuracy: $\pm 5^{\circ}$	0~360°		

• 6. The data processing center (DPC)

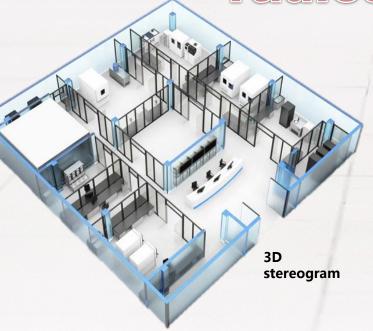
Xilinhot Government have invested 3 million US dollars of DPC and the power supplyment upgrade since last year

DPC has a construction area of 2224 square meters, which includes an expert research room, an information and technology guarantee center, and a network maintenance center. After DPC completed, the network operation capability is planned to be built into the digital link of the different operators dual 100 MSDH and more than 100M in the intranet of CMA.





National Radiosonde Quality Test Lab(NRTL)-GRUAN radiosonde testing



- As a unified platform for detection of sounding instruments, the NRTL covers the comprehensive testing items, such as sensor testing, electrical performance testing and environmental adaptability testing.
- CMA have invested 300 thousand US dollars for high quality radiosonde uncertainty testing ability upgrade last year.

Lab Function

Sensor Testing





Temperature Testing

(First Class Platinum Resistance)

•Sensitivity: 0.1Ω/°C

•Drift Rate: <0.001°C/100hrs

(Calibration Bath)

•Range: -95°C~+95°C

•Uniformity: ≤0.01°C





(First Class 373 Dew Point Mirror)

•Frost/dew point range:

-95~+20℃

•Accuracy: ≤±0.1°C

(Frost/dew)



Humidity Testing

(First Class 473
Dew Point Mirror)

•Frost/dew point range:

-20~+70°C

•Accuracy: ≤±0.1°C

(Frost/dew)



(The WLS-V type of twopressure humidity generator)

•Range: 10%~95%RH

•Temperature uniformity

in test room: ≤±0.1°C

•Accuracy:

-50~+50℃, ±1%RH

-60~-50℃, ±2%RH



Pressure Testing

(745-23A Pressure Standard)

•Ranges: 5hPa~1100hPa

•Accuracy: ±0.08hPa

Lab Function

Electrical Performance Testing





KEYSIGHT DSO9104A Oscilloscope:

1 GHz, 4 Analog Channels





SPIRENT GSS6300M
 Multi-channel GPS/BeiDou signals

 Environmental Adaptability Testing





Radiosonde Progress

 We now have 4 types of GNSS (GPS+BeiDou) radiosonde, which are better than ChangFeng in 2010 CIMO intercomparison.

 A comparison test should be taken for choosing one for GRUAN site.

Would LC attend this comparison?
 (Plan and data process)



Question

Data sharing, Technical cooperation and Operating expenses is not clear yet for CMA.

XilinHot GRUAN site work process need more clear international frame for CMA.



Thanks for your attention!

