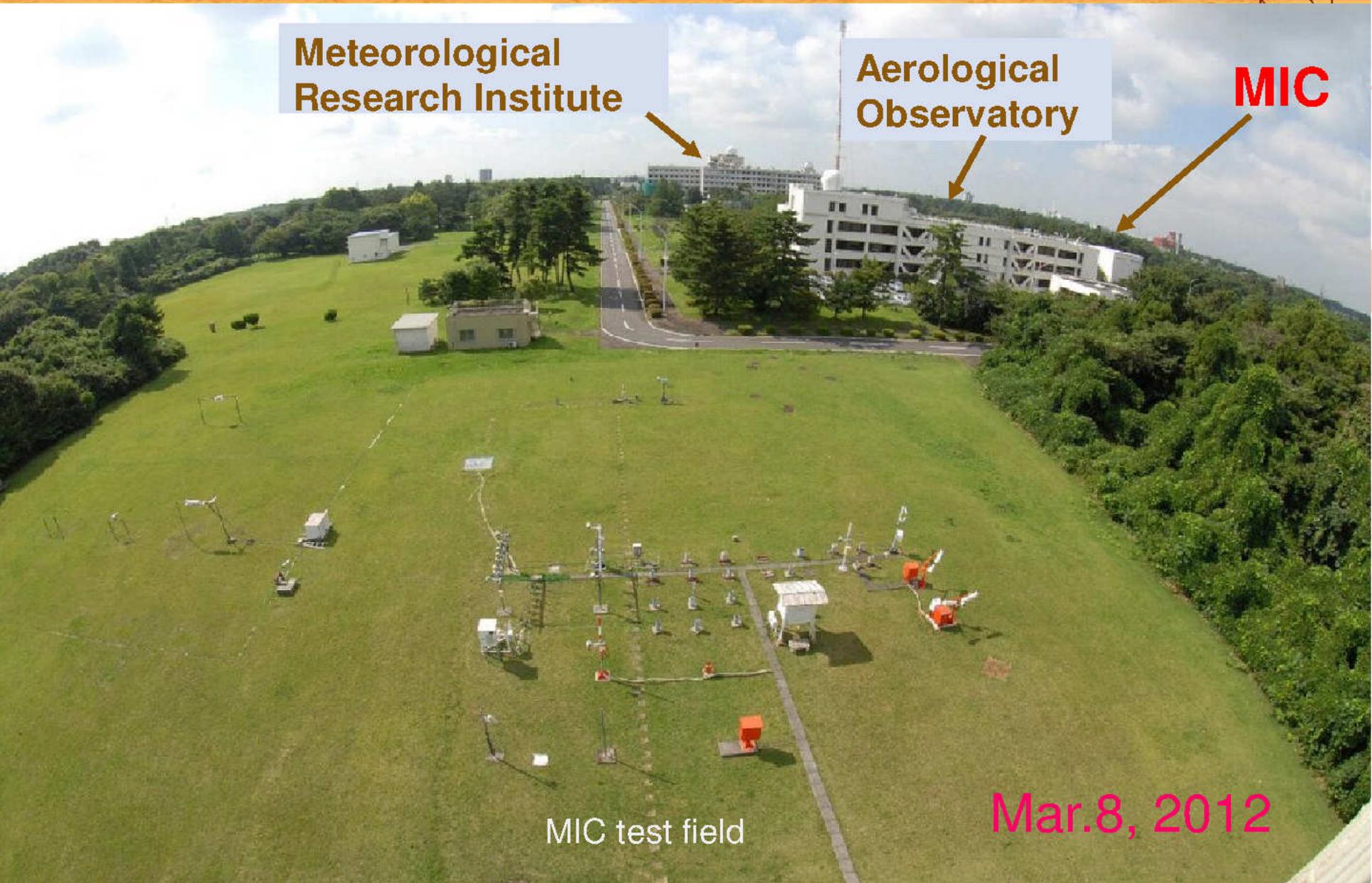


Services of MIC (Meteorological Instruments Center)

Meteorological Research Institute

Aerological Observatory

MIC



MIC test field

Mar.8, 2012

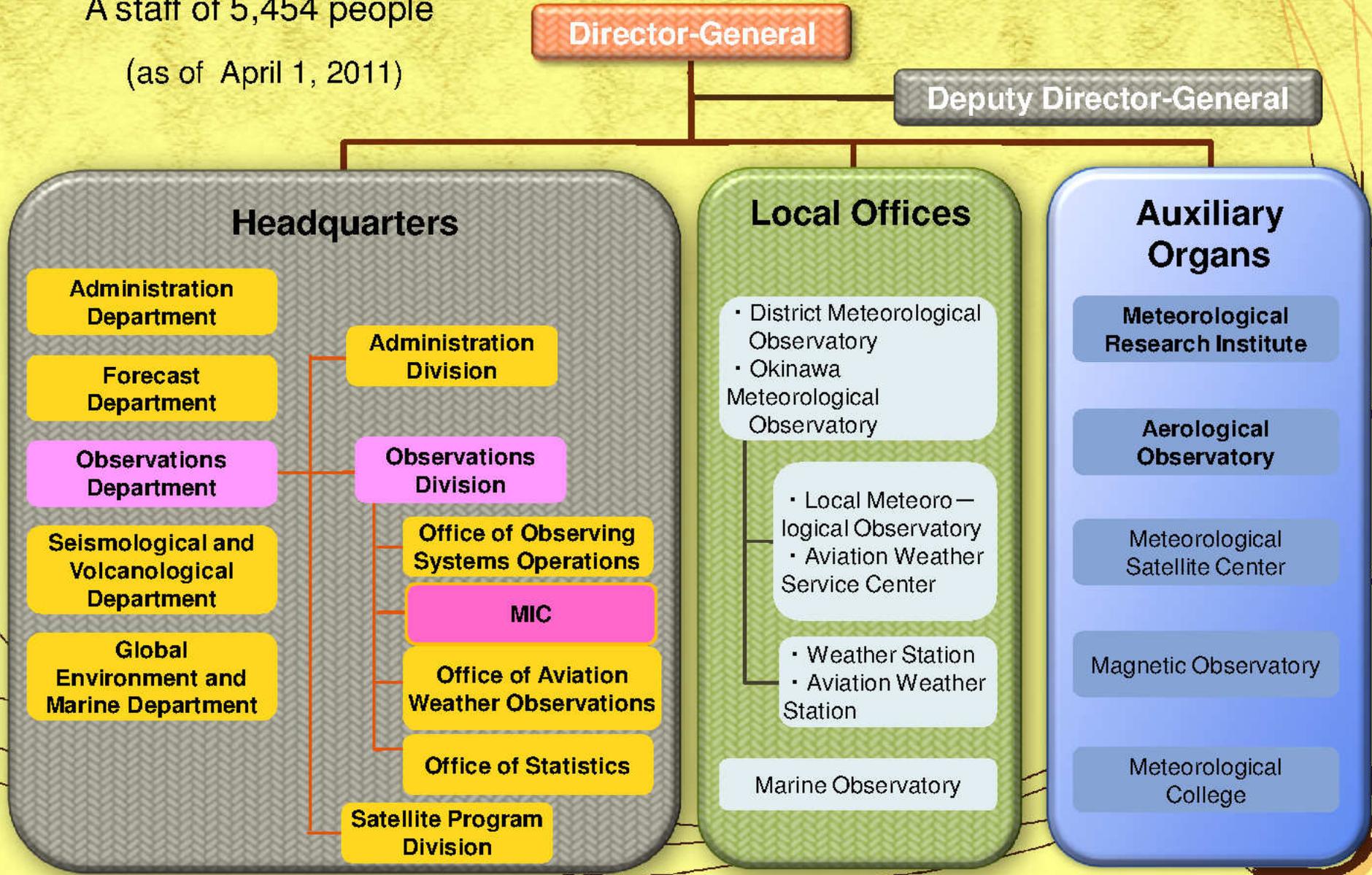
Services of MIC

1. **Quality assurance of meteorological instruments**
2. **Research and Improvement**
3. **WMO RIC (Regional Instrument Center) Tsukuba**



Organizational structure of JMA

A staff of 5,454 people
(as of April 1, 2011)



1. Quality assurance of meteorological instruments

1) MIC inspects JMA's meteorological instruments to maintain high-precision meteorological observations.

- **main points**

- inspection of meteorological instruments
- portable AWS

2) MIC maintains meteorological standards and traceability system.

- **main points**

- standards of JMA
- calibration chambers
- wind tunnel
- traceability system



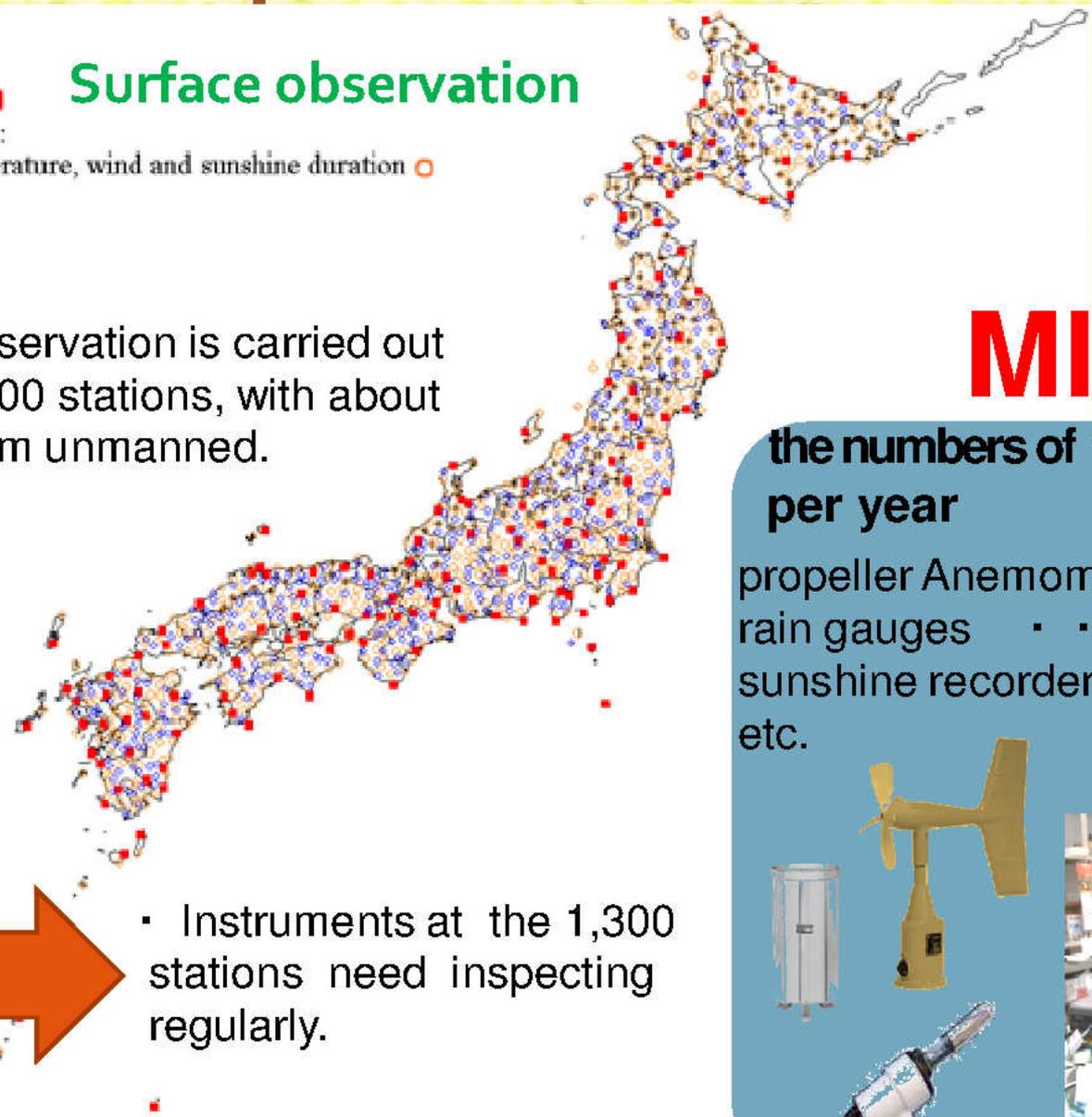
MIC inspects JMA's instruments

Manned stations: ■ Surface observation

Unmanned stations:

- rainfall, temperature, wind and sunshine duration ○
- rainfall ○
- snowfall +

Surface observation is carried out at about 1,300 stations, with about 1,200 of them unmanned.



Instruments at the 1,300 stations need inspecting regularly.

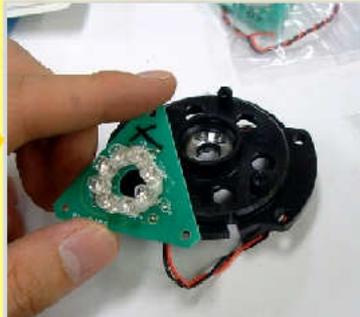
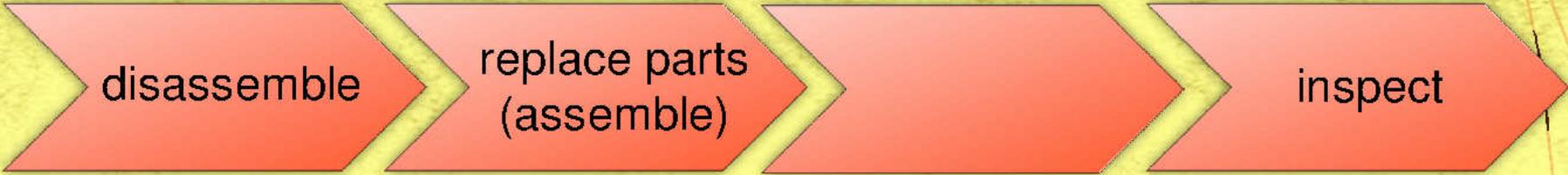
MIC

the numbers of the inspection per year

propeller Anemometers	340
rain gauges	300
sunshine recorders	280
etc.	
Total	1,200



How to inspect a propeller anemometer

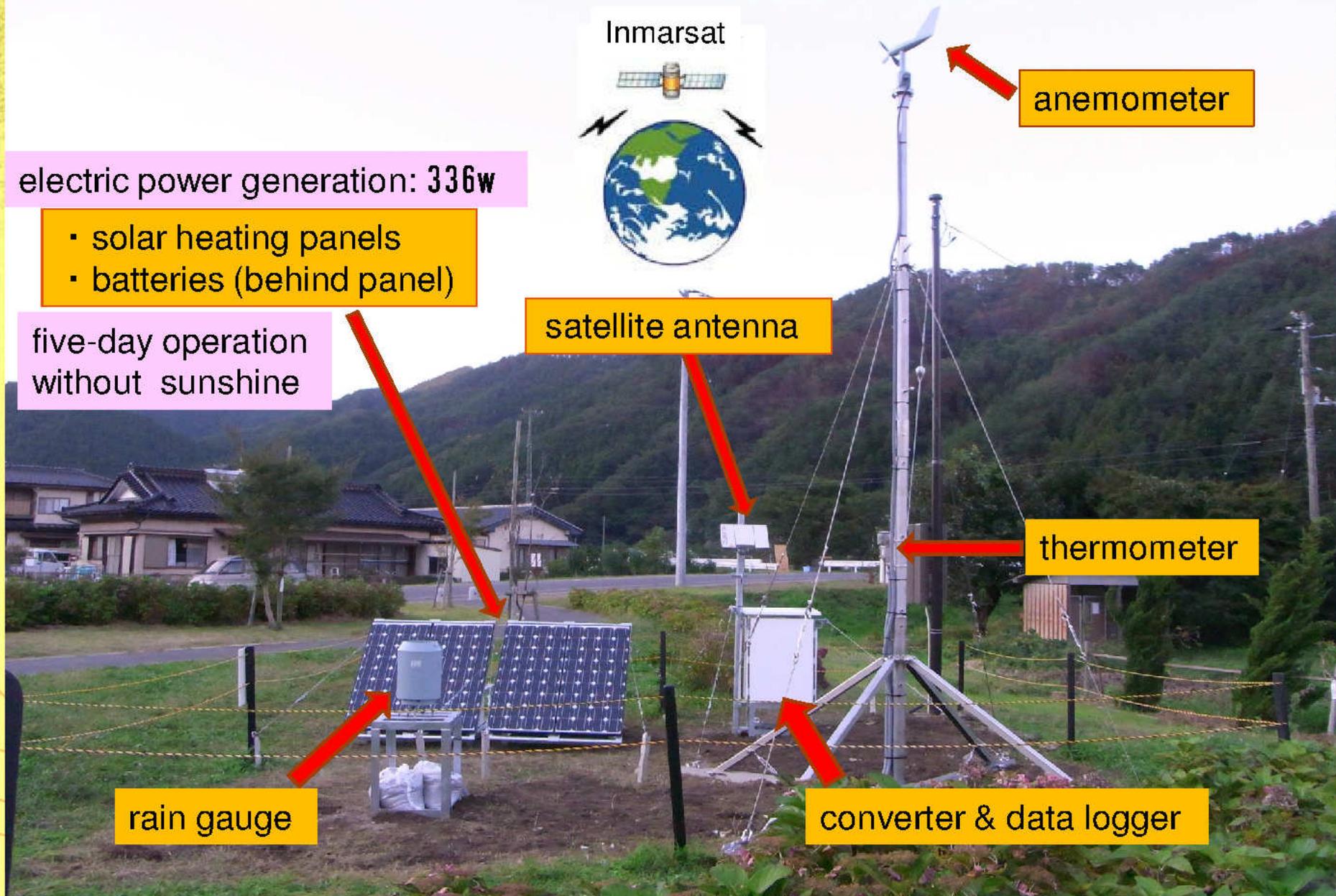


parts



A propeller anemometer (FF-12A type)

Portable AWS (Automatic Weather Station)⁷



Inmarsat



electric power generation: 336w

- solar heating panels
- batteries (behind panel)

five-day operation without sunshine

anemometer

satellite antenna

thermometer

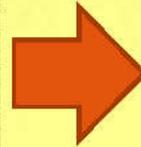
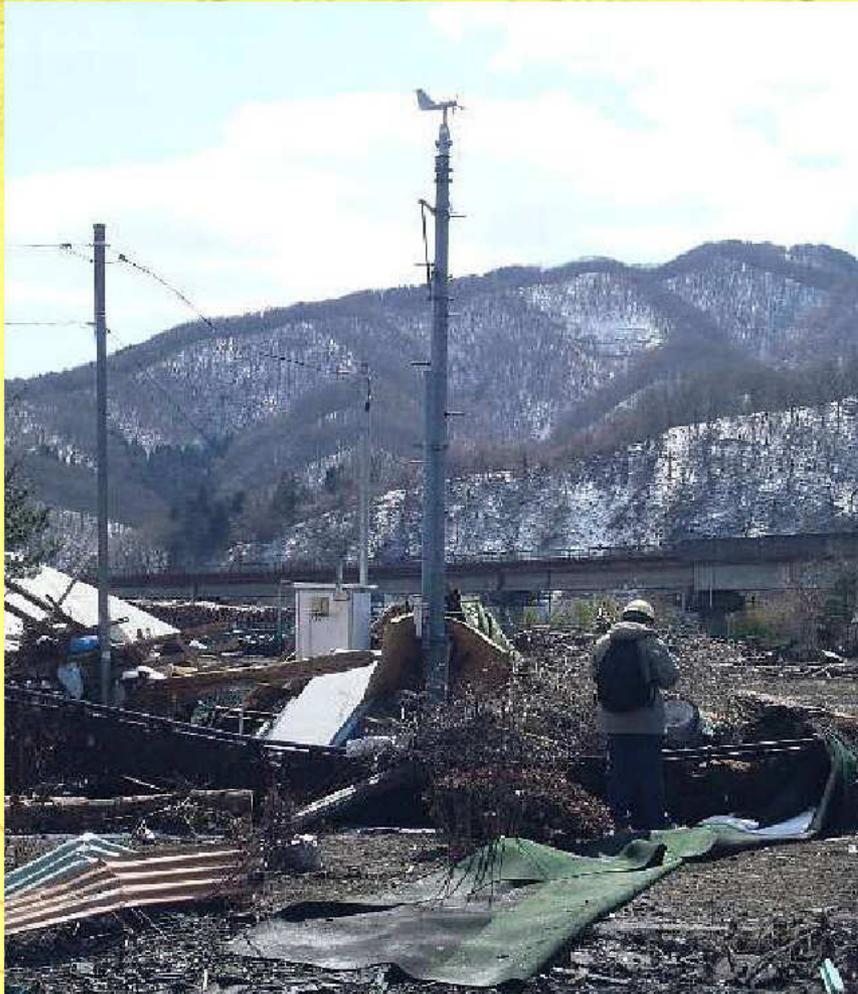
rain gauge

converter & data logger

Kozuchi station, Fukushima prefecture

Portable AWS at Kamaishi station in Iwate prefecture

After the Great East Japan Earthquake on Mar.11, 2011, JMA set up 12 portable AWSs in the Tohoku district (MIC set up four of them).



Kamaishi station, Iwate prefecture attacked by the tsunami on Mar.11,2011.

A portable AWS fixed at the new site 1 km northwest of the original site on Apr.27,2011.

Standards of JMA



Thermometer standard

Platinum resistance thermometer sensor and alternating current bridge



Hygrometer standard

Dew point meter (electronic cooling type) and platinum resistance thermometer



Barometer standard

Air piston gauge type

Calibration Chambers

A chamber for calibrating
thermometers



liquid bath type
Range: - 85 ~ +50°C



air chamber type
Range: -40 ~ +50°C

A chamber for calibrating
hygrometers



wet and dry air mixing type
Range: 15 ~ 95%RH



wet and dry air mixing type
Range: 10 ~ 95%RH, -10 ~ +50°C

A chamber for calibrating
barometers



Range: 4 ~ 1050 hPa

Wind tunnel

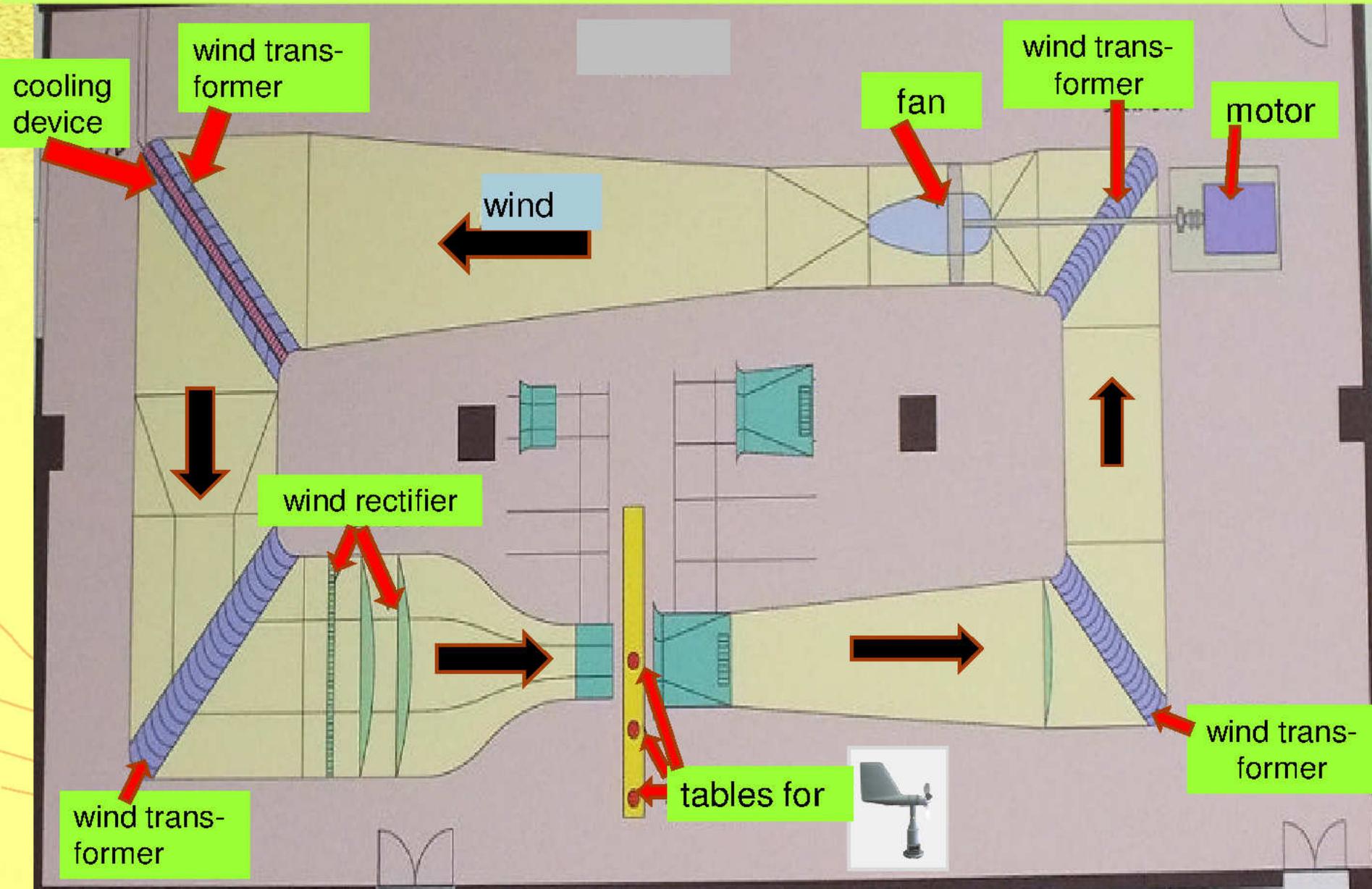


Specifications

wind speed : 0.35~108m/s

length of the tunnel: 58.4m

Wind tunnel room (top view)

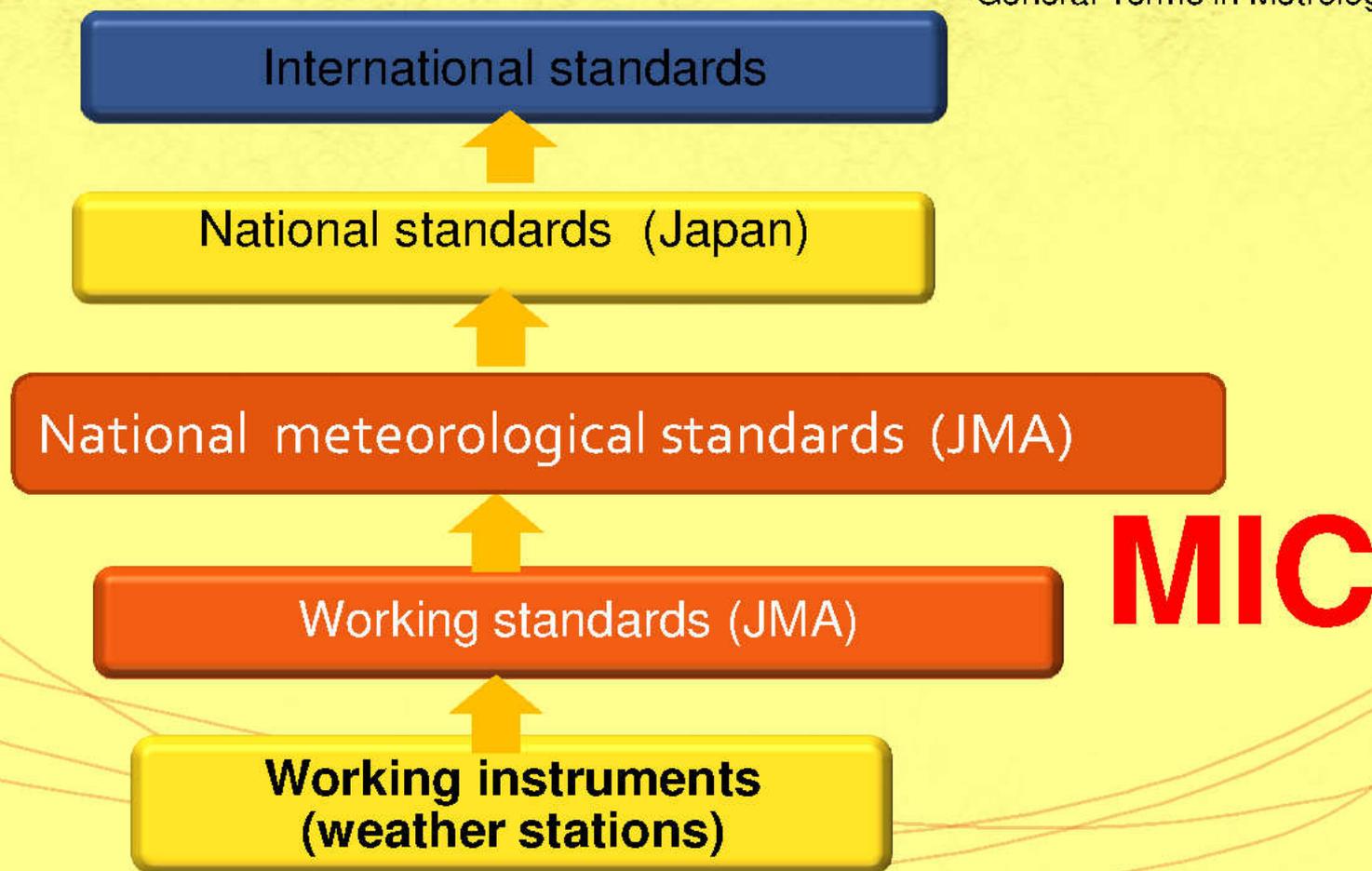


JMA's traceability system

Traceability is defined* as

"property of the result of a measurement or the value of a standard whereby it can be related to stated references, usually national or international standards, through an unbroken chain of comparisons all having stated uncertainties."

【*The International Vocabulary of Basic and General Terms in Metrology (VIM), 1993】



2. Research and Improvement

In order to make most suitable observation

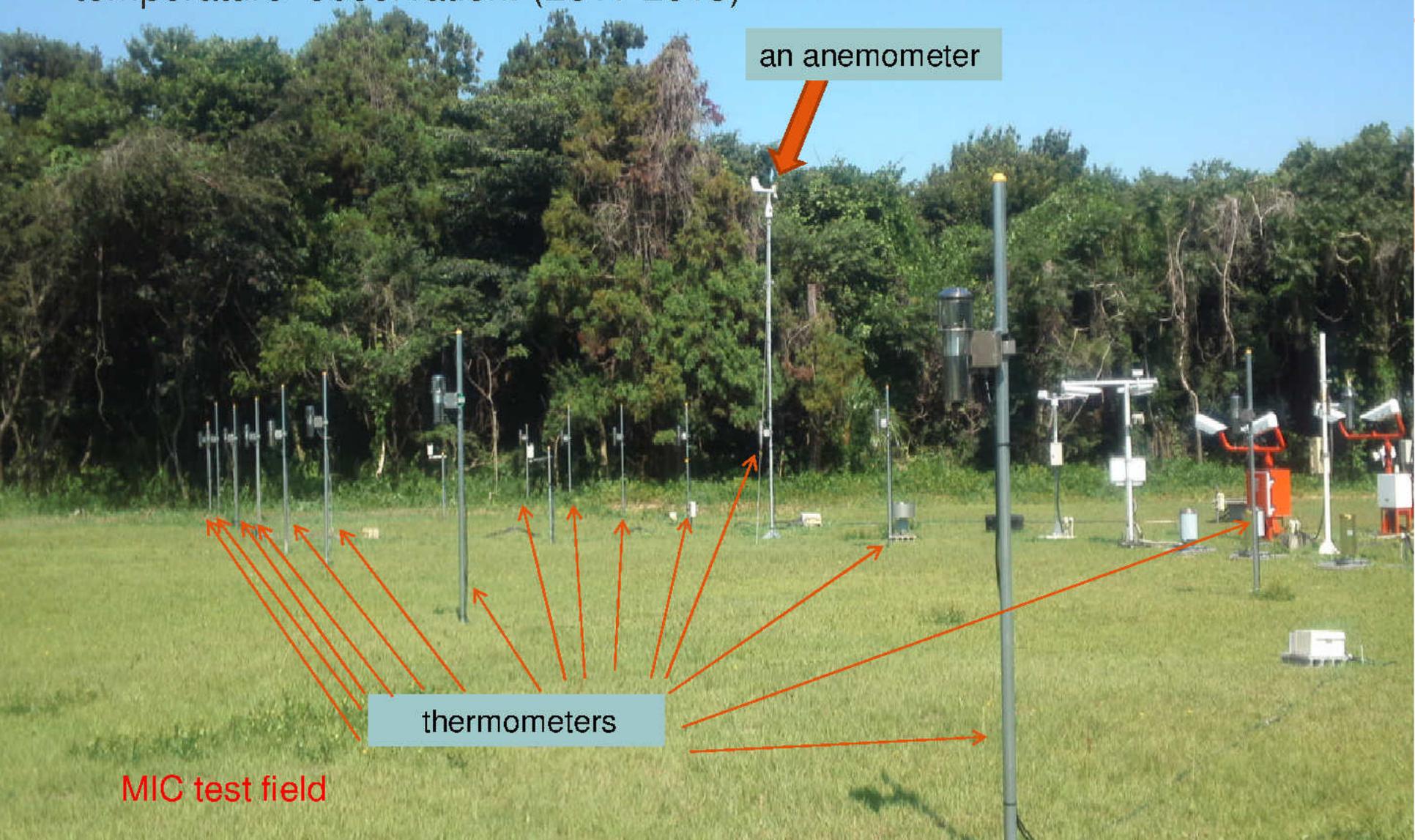
- Improvement of meteorological instruments
- Research on site environment and methods of observation

Summary of research and improvement in recent years

- 2009 : Test of capacitive hygrometer with warmed probe
: Intercomparison of thermometer screens/shields
(We gave a poster session presentation at TECO-2010.)
- 2010 : Field experiment on the effects of a nearby asphalt road on temperature
(We gave a presentation at AMS 92nd annual meeting on Jan.25,2012.)
: Research on instruments of the next generation system on surface measurement
- 2011 : Study of new amount-of-cloud judging algorithm
: Research on the influence on temperature observation
by change of the site environment (2011~2013)

Research and Improvement

MIC is investigating how the woods around weather stations affect temperature observation. (2011-2013)



an anemometer

thermometers

MIC test field

3.WMO RIC Tsukuba

MIC became one of WMO RICs of the region II in 1996.

Main activities

- MIC helps members of the region II calibrate their national meteorological standards.
- MIC helps members of the region II train their instruments specialists.

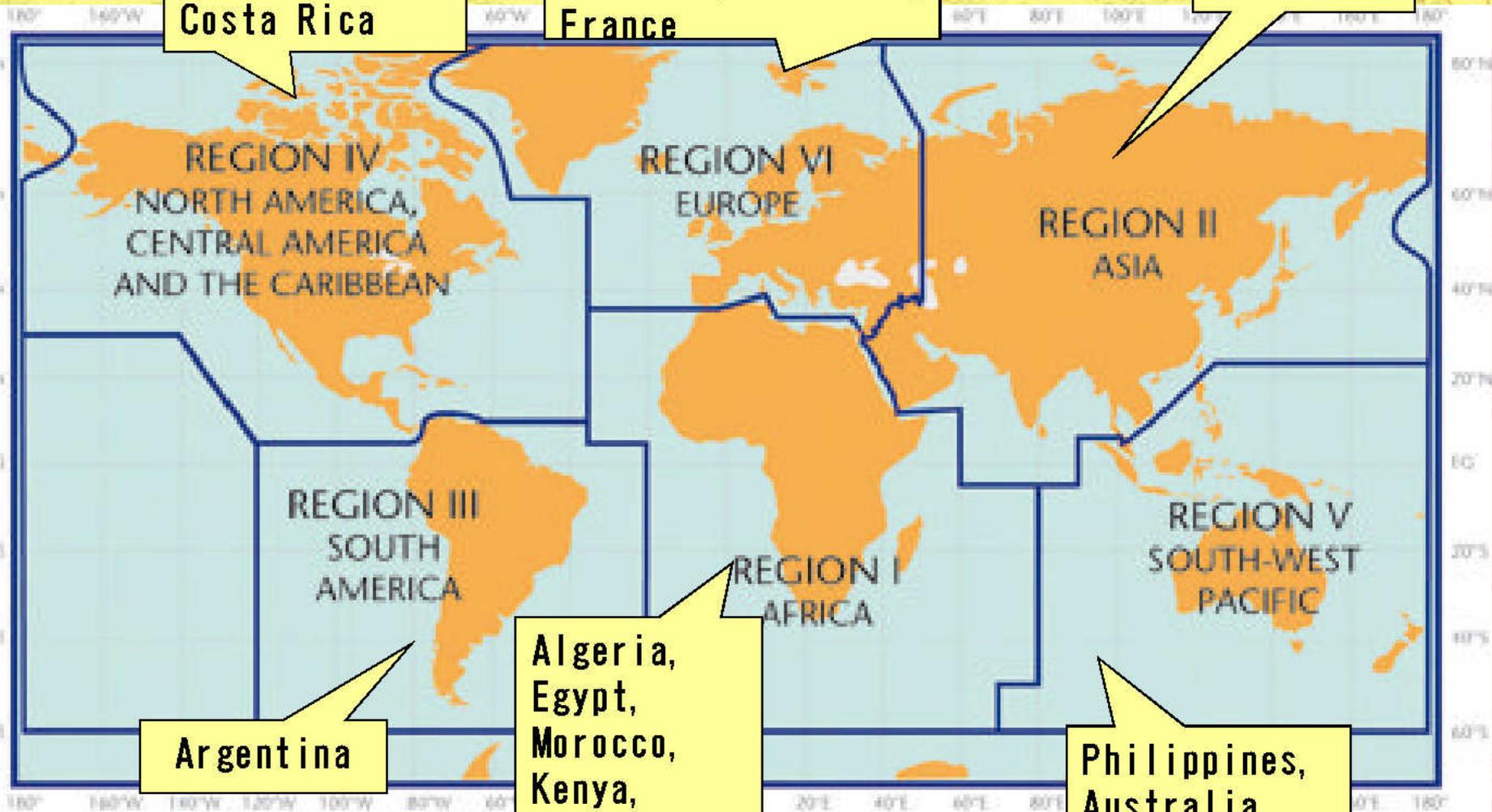


WMO Regional Instrument Centers (RICs)

Barbados,
United States,
Costa Rica

Slovakia, Slovenia,
France

Japan,
China



Argentina

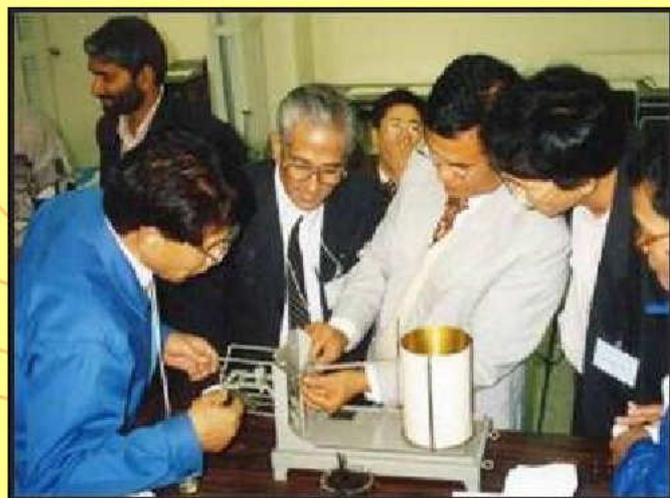
Algeria,
Egypt,
Morocco,
Kenya,
Botswana

Philippines,
Australia

Training workshop at Tsukuba (1998)



RIC-Tsukuba and WMO held the workshop for "training instrument specialists in RAll and improvement of instrument maintenance and calibration technique" inviting the trainees from 16 members in RA II (Nov. 1998).



Practicing during the above training workshop



4 members of Oman Met Department visited RIC-Tsukuba on Feb. 27, 2012.

Thank you

