



Country Report - Singapore

**The 5th Meeting of the Coordinating Group
of the RA II WIGOS Satellite Project**

Vladivostok city, Russky Island, Russia
Far Eastern Federal University

21 October 2017

Outline

- I. Introduction
- II. Overview of Meteorological Service Singapore
- III. Observation system and network
- IV. Collection, processing and utilization of satellite data and products
- V. Satellite data to address regional challenges

Introduction and Overview of Meteorological Service Singapore (MSS)



Meteorological Service Singapore is the National Authority for Weather and Climate

MISSION

To observe and understand the weather and climate affecting Singapore and to provide services in support of national needs and international co-operation.

Collect and maintain reliable long-term national weather records

Conduct high quality research to advance understanding and prediction of the weather and climate of Singapore and the region

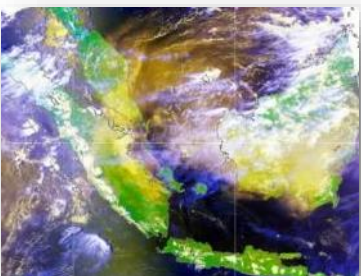
Provide reliable weather and climate services

Perform risk and impact assessment of natural environmental hazards

Remit and Key Services

- **Weather Forecast and Warning Services**
Support Safe and Efficient Operations and Better Prepare for Severe Weather
- **Monitoring and Early Warning Of Multi-Hazards**
Enable Agencies to Better Plan and Prepare for Hazard

Serve a wide spectrum of customers and users



Transboundary Haze



Tropical Cyclone



Seismic/Tsunami



Volcanic Eruption



Radioactive Fallout

Observation System and Network

An abstract graphic on the right side of the slide depicts a hand in light blue holding a yellow, cylindrical object. The hand is positioned as if presenting or supporting the object. The background is white, and the overall aesthetic is clean and modern.

MSS' Observation Network

Automatic Weather Stations



Manned Meteorological Stations



- WMO Climate Station
- WMO Synoptic Weather Station
- Aeronautical Met Station

Aerosol & Wind LIDAR



Weather Radar



Satellite Reception System



Lightning Detection System



Upper Air Observatory



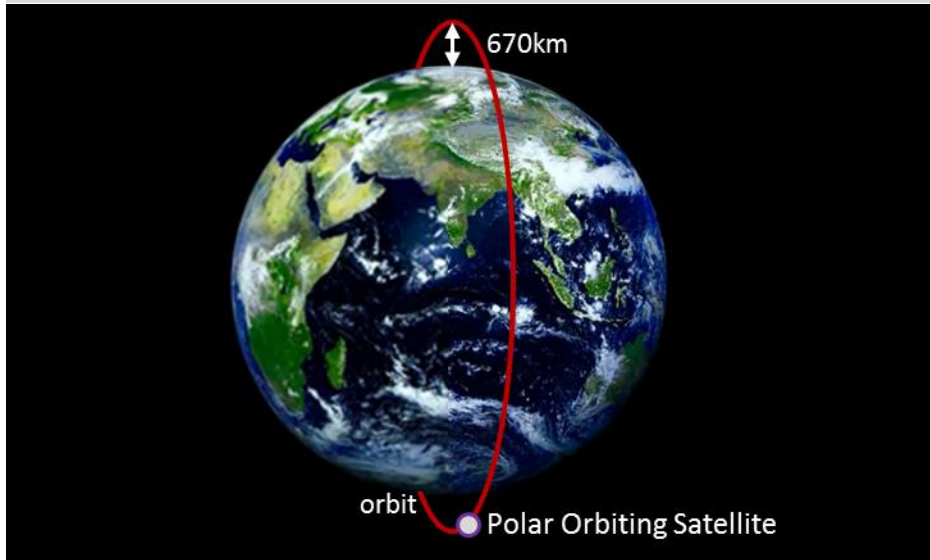
Upper Wind Profiler

Collection, Processing and Utilisation of Satellite Data and Products

The background features abstract, overlapping shapes in shades of yellow and light blue, creating a sense of depth and movement. The shapes are soft-edged and layered, with the yellow shapes appearing more prominent in the foreground. The overall aesthetic is clean and modern.

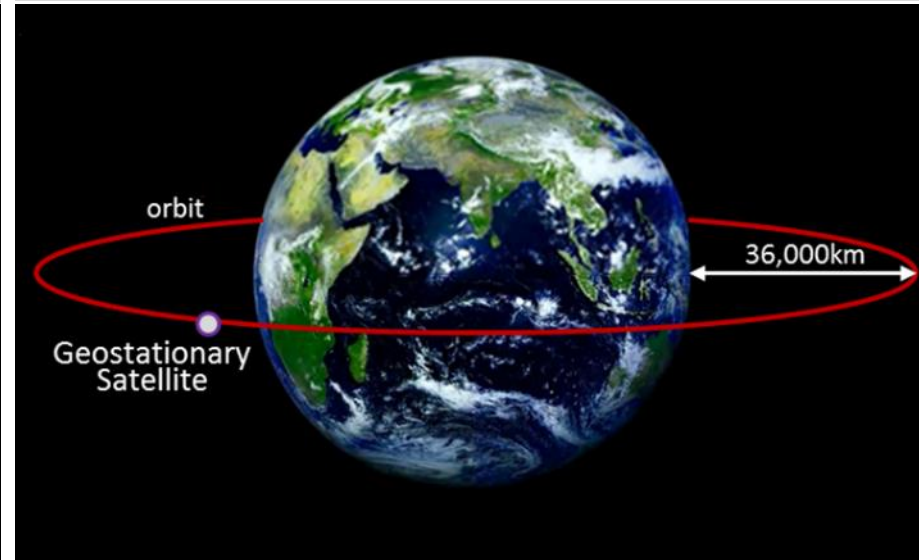
MSS Satellite Processing System

LEO Satellites



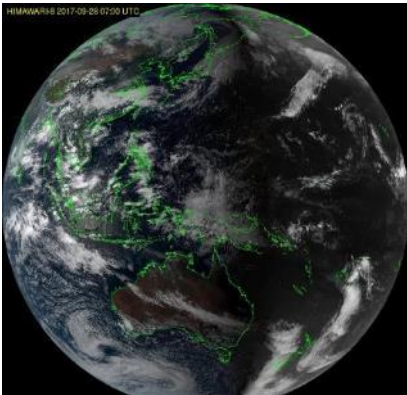
- Suomi-NPP
 - VIIRS, ATMS, CRIS
- NOAA-18/19
 - AVHRR, MHS, HIRS
- NASA EOS TERRA, AQUA
 - MODIS
- METOP-A/B
 - AVHRR, MHS, HIRS, IASI

GEO Satellites

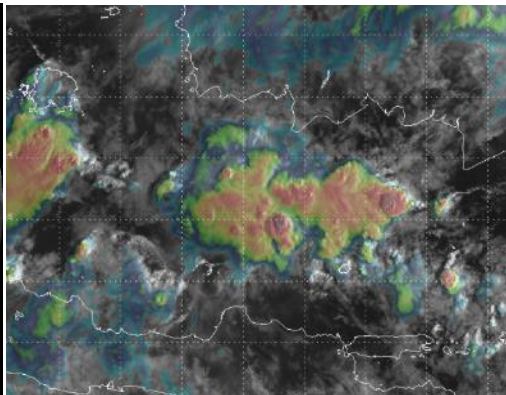


- Himawari-8
 - HimawariCloud and HimawariCAST
- FY-2G/E
 - Direct broadcast reception

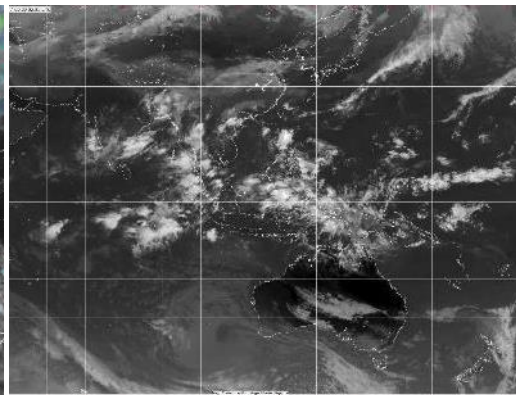
Examples of Operational Products (GEO)



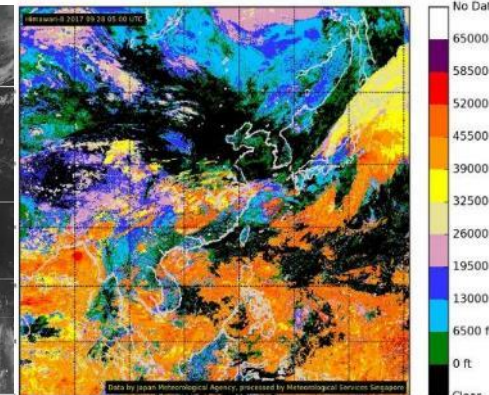
True Color RGB



VIS-IR Sandwich Product



FY and H-8 Mosaic Composite

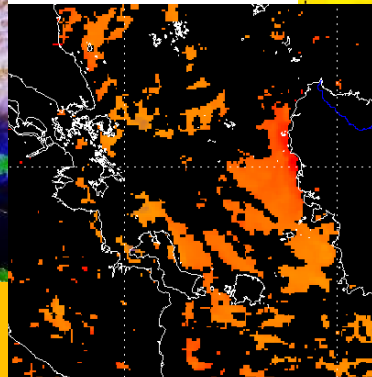


H-8 Cloud Top Heights / Classification

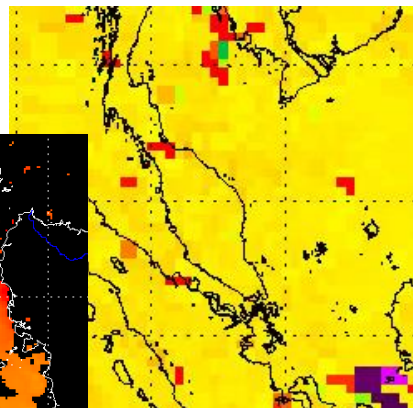
Examples of Operational Products (LEO)



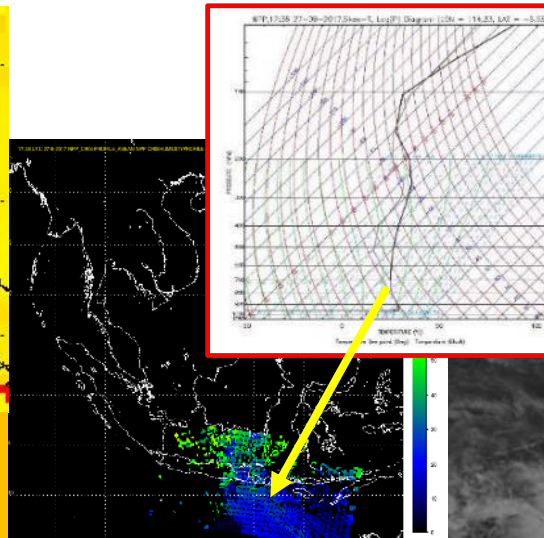
NOAA-19 AVHRR
RGB and Fire
Hotspots



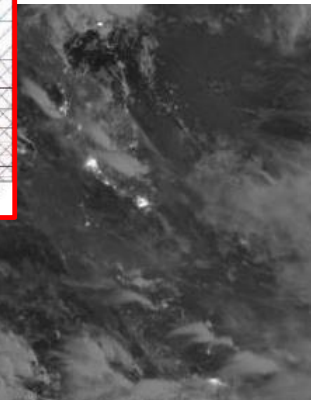
VIIRS Aerosol Optical
Depth (AOD)



NUCAPS Carbon
Monoxide
Concentration



CrIS Sounding Profile



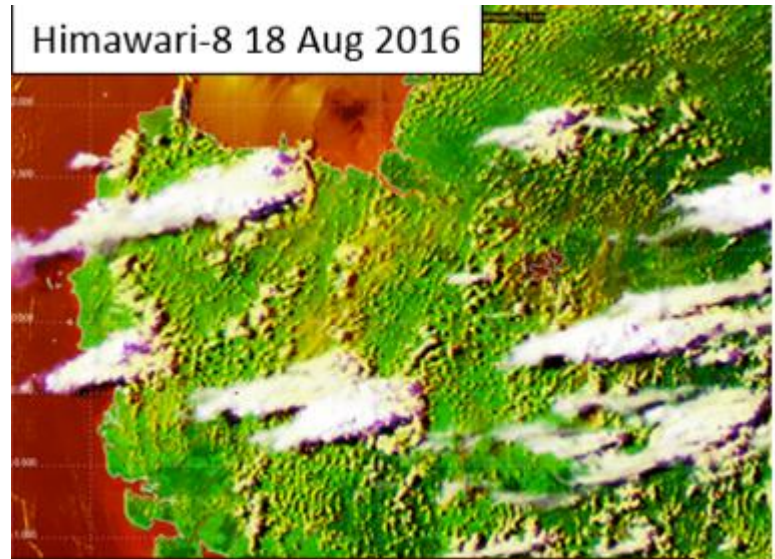
S-NPP Day Night Band



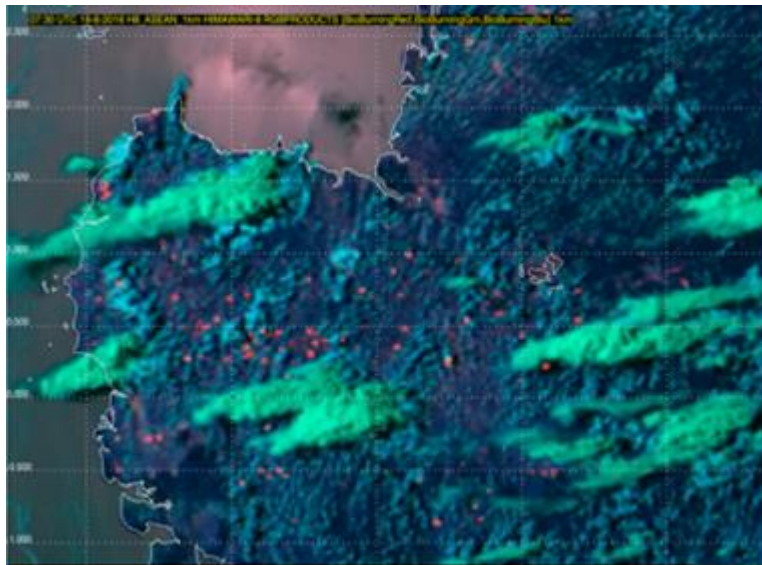
Satellite Data to Address Regional Challenges

Land Fires & Smoke Haze Monitoring

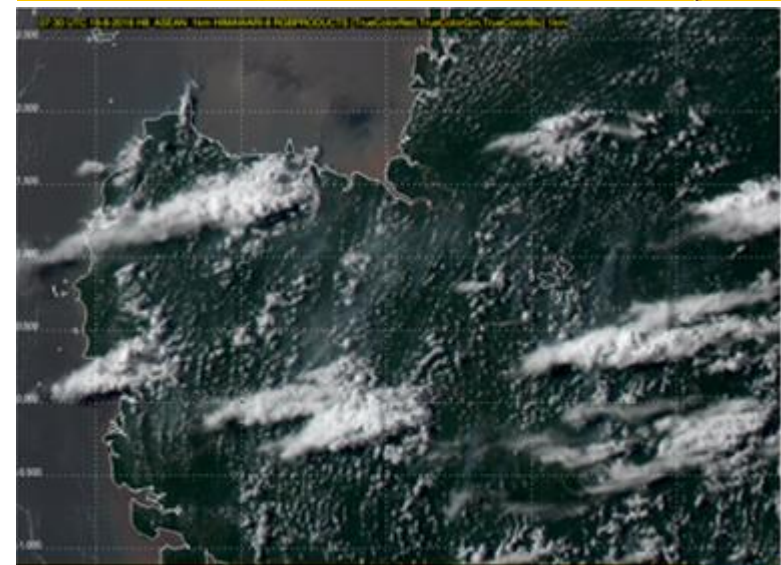
- Remote sensing observation is crucial due to the sparse distribution of ground observation stations
- 10-min data and multi-spectral channels allow near real-time monitoring for the development of land fires and smoke haze in Southeast Asia



RGB composite for smoke haze



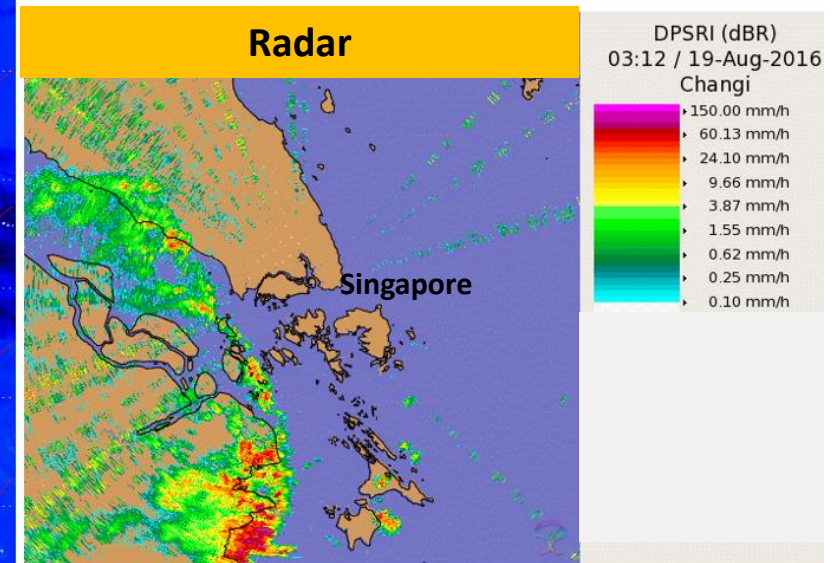
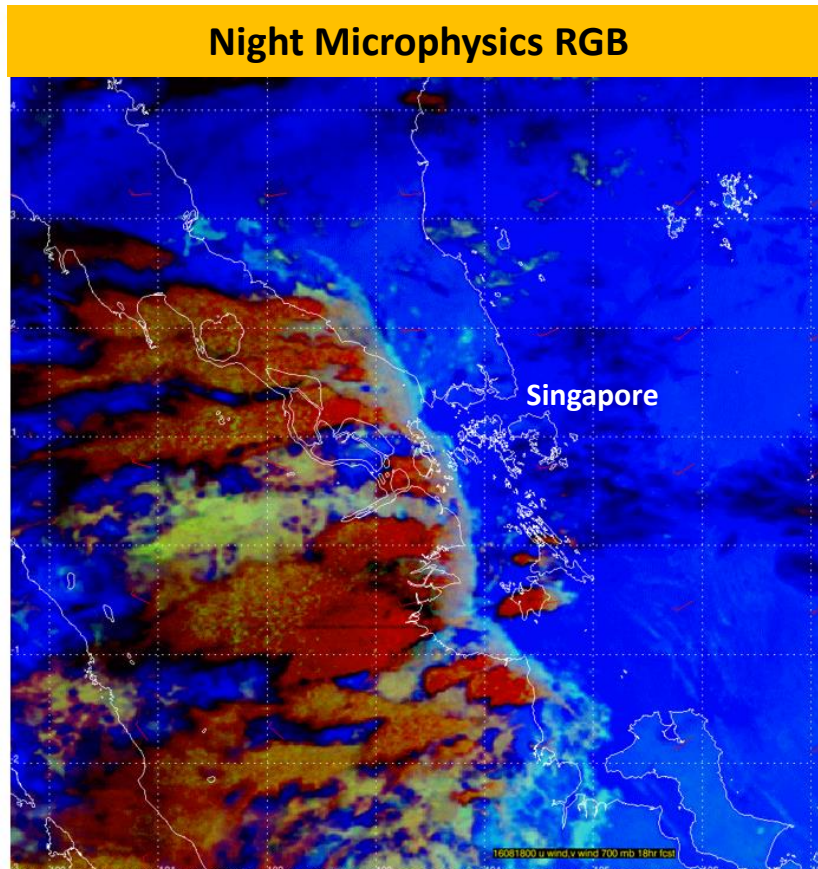
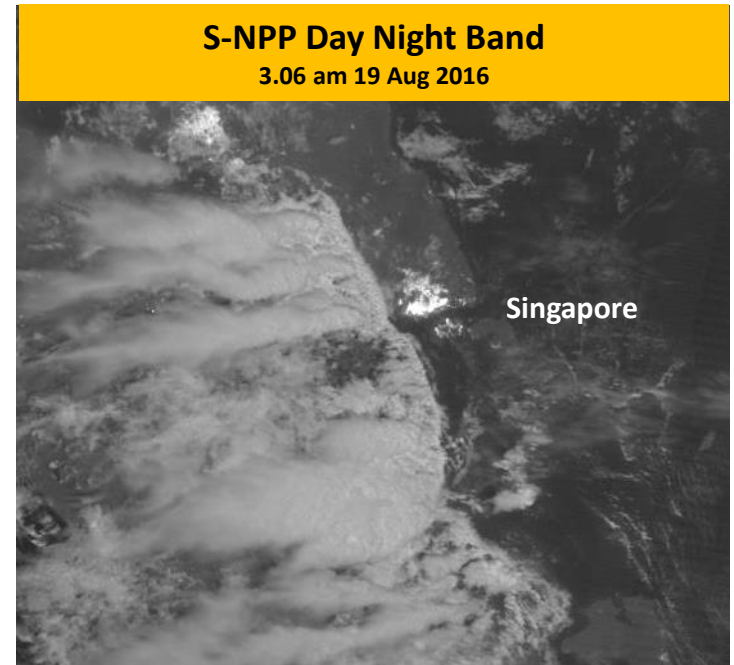
Fire Temperature RGB



True Color RGB

Sumatra Squall Lines

- Use of Himawari-8 Night Microphysics RGB with NPP Day Night Band useful for monitoring the development of Sumatra Squall Lines



Challenges

- Hardware requirements are becoming increasingly challenging due to exponential growth in satellite data
- Limited capability to meet growing demands for Level-2 GEO products such as rapidly developing convective areas, aerosol optical depth, cloud types...

Suggestions for Satellite Operators

- Consider providing pre-processed Level-2 GEO products (i.e fire hotspots, cloud classifications, aerosol optical depth) to end users
- Standardization of data format across different satellites would help to reduce complexities faced by end-users
- Leverage on e-Learning platforms for capacity building and knowledge exchange

Capacity Building Efforts

- Meteorological Service Singapore (MSS) organised a 3-day training workshop on Himawari-8 and GPM in Singapore on 28 – 30 March 2016 with funding from JAIF, and co-sponsorship by MSS, JMA and JAXA



Experts from JMA going through practical exercises on Himawari-8 satellite



Attendees: 18 participants from 9 ASEAN NHMSs, representative from ASEAN Sec, 2 trainers from Japan Meteorological Agency (JMA) and 1 trainer from Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency (JAXA)

- Singapore regularly participates in the monthly Regional Focus Group webinar hosted by Melbourne VLab
- Internal coaching for new meteorologists by leveraging on training materials by SHyMet, METED, JMA, BOM & EUMETSAT

Singapore Focal Points for Satellite Systems

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**METEOROLOGICAL
SERVICE
SINGAPORE**