



BMKG

COUNTRY REPORT INDONESIA

**Badan Meteorologi Klimatologi dan Geofisika
(BMKG)**

**Agency For Meteorology, Climatology, and Geophysics
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**Joint Meeting of RA II WIGOS Project and RA V TT-SU
(AOMSUC-9)**

Jakarta, Indonesia / 11 October 2018

BMKG Headquarter



I. Abstract

II. Satellite data and product requirements, training needs and infrastructure

Appendix


- a. Background
- b. Short description of NMHS activities
- c. Current observational system overview
- d. Access, processing and application of satellite data and products
- e. Satellite data to address regional challenges



ABSTRACT (UPDATES ON STATUS AND PLAN OF SATELLITE DATA ACCESS, PROCESSING, APPLICATION AND TRAINING)

BMKG as the government institution which has the responsibility to give the information of meteorology, climatology, and geophysics in Indonesia has been using weather satellite data especially geostationer satellite for many years, started from gms, mtsat, and finally Himawari 8/9. Now, BMKG uses the satellite data such as Himawari 8, Fengyun, Terra-Aqua, NOAA, S-NPP which received by receiver antenna and internet service. Furthermore, processing the data into some derived products such as Enhanced Products, RGB Images, Potential Rainfall, RDCA, Hotspot, Smoke, Volcanic Ash, HCAI, etc. And finally disseminate the product to users via website, social media, and ftp. There are some challenges for BMKG such as preparation for GeoKompsat-2A data reception and processing in order to get every 5 minutes observation combined with Himawari-8, and also archiving the large size data came from new generation weather satellite such as Himawari 8/9, Geokompsat-2A, Feng Yun-series, and some polar orbiting satellite data. BMKG hopes there will be increasing the number and the dissemination of level 2 data of geostationary satellite (Himawari 8/9, Geokompsat-2A, and Feng Yun-series) for NMHS in Asia Oceania country, and also more rapidscan satellite data of Himawari 8/9 and Feng Yun Series. The topic of training that BMKG needs are interpreting and adjusting RGBs recipes for tropical environment, training for using updated version of the software for visualizing and investigating the satellite data, the best procedure to validate the quality of the derived product (level 2/ level 3 product), and increasing the human resource capabilities in using and analyzing the integrated data both of geostationary and polar orbiting weather satellite

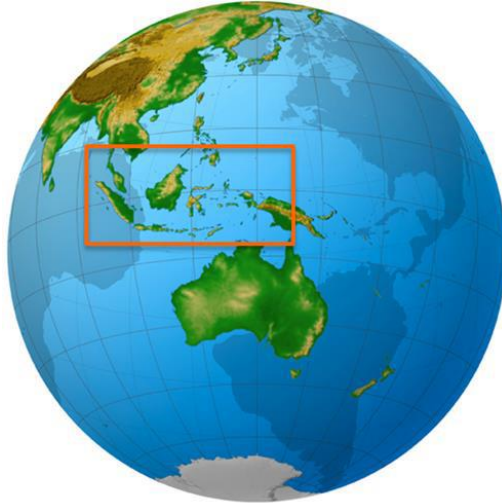
SATELLITE DATA AND PRODUCT REQUIREMENTS, TRAINING NEEDS AND INFRASTRUCTURE

- 
- Satellite data and product requirements
 - a. Increasing the number and the dissemination of level 2 data of geostationary satellite (Himawari 8/9, Geokompsat-2A, and Feng Yun) for NMHS in Asia Oceania country
 - b. Development of satellite climatology products for supporting climate services.
 - c. Customized satellite-based products for specific users (oil/gas refinery plant, electric power, mining, aviation) → early detection of lightning, icing, clear-air turbulence
 - d. More rapidscan satellite data of Himawari 8/9 and Feng Yun Series
 - Training needs
 - a. Interpreting and adjusting RGBs recipes for tropical environment
 - b. Using the software for visualizing and investigating the satellite data such as updated version of sataid and Mcidas V software
 - c. Assimilation the satellite data into NWP
 - d. The best procedure to validate the accuracy or quality of the derived product / level 2/ level 3 product
 - e. Increasing capabilities in using and analyzing the integrated data both of geostationary and polar orbiting weather satellite
 - Technical infrastructure issues to access and process/visualize satellite data
 - a. Data receiving system via direct reception, DVB-S2 reception, internet service
 - b. Powerful and easy to use software for analyzing and investigating the cloud pattern from satellite data
 - c. The software to convert the satellite data from original/unique format (example: sataid format) into netcdf format



BACKGROUND

COUNTRY OVERVIEW



a. Geography

- Archipelagic Country ± 17,504 islands (10.000 small islands)
- 4 million km² area of ocean and 2 million km² area of land
- Distance from east to west = 6,000 km
- Coastal length = 80,000 km
- Flanked by 2 ocean (Indian and Pacific Ocean) and 2 continents (Australia and Asia)
- Lays above 3 plates moving on different speed of creeping --> Prone to earthquake and tsunami

b. Population

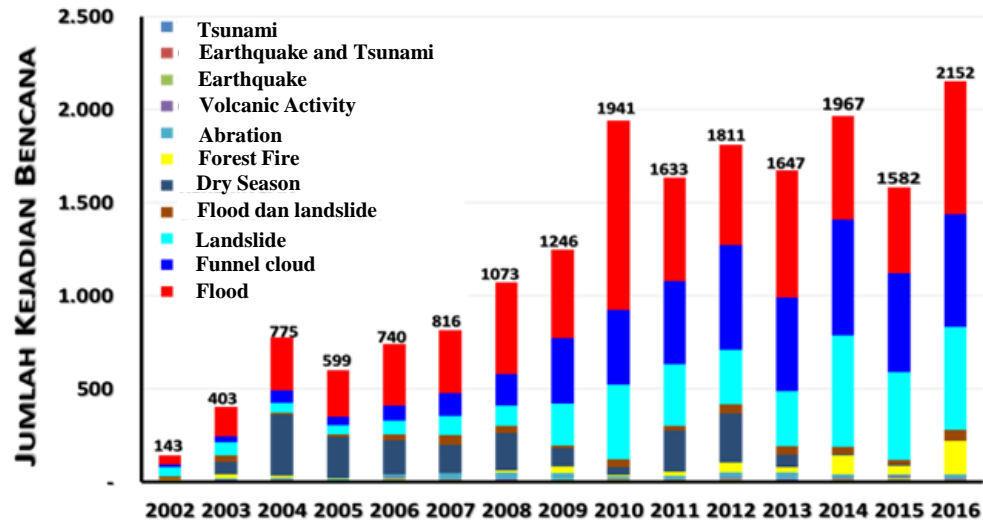
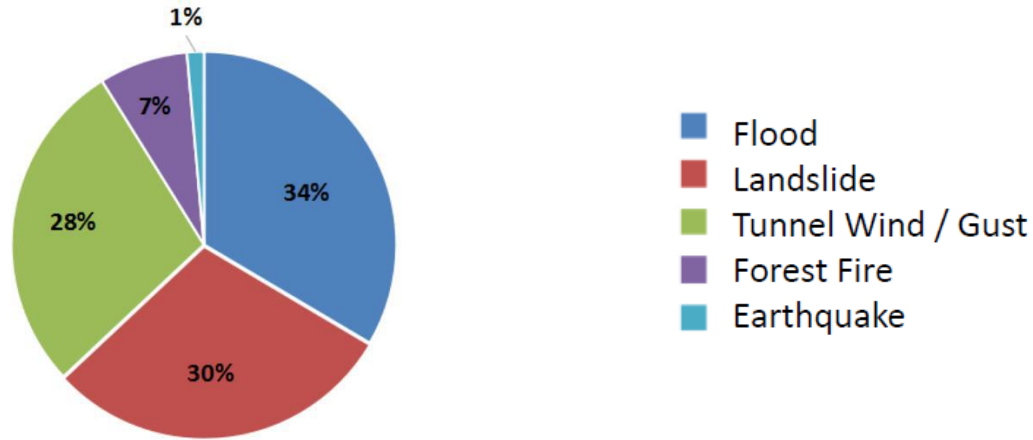
- Fourth-largest number of people in the world
- estimated population \pm 245 million
- Indonesia ranks after China, India and the United States of America.

c. Climate

- Tropical climate with the coastal plains averaging 28° C, the inland and mountain areas averaging 26° C, and the higher mountain regions, 23° C
- The area's relative humidity is quite high, and ranges between 70 and 90 percent.
- 3 types of rain – equatorial, moonson, and local
- 2 types of season - dry season (June to September), and a rainy season (December to March).
- more than 220 seasonal variation zones



MAJOR HISTORICAL HYDROMETEOROLOGICAL DISASTERS



Source : BNPB
(National Disaster
Management Agency
of Indonesia)

MAJOR NATIONAL ECONOMIC SECTORS RELYING ON NMHSS

ECONOMIC SECTORS RELYING ON NMHSS

Agriculture



Fisheries



Alternative Energy



Transportation



Tourism



Mining



Forestry



Construction



Farming





SHORT DESCRIPTION OF NMHS ACTIVITIES

CURRENT MISSION

- Observe and comprehend the weather, climate, air quality, and geophysics phenomena.
- Providing data, information, and services of meteorology, climatology, air quality, and geophysics.
- Coordinate and facilitate activities that are appropriate to BMKG's authority.
- Actively participate in international events



MANDATE OF BMKG

**LAW No. 31/09 on
METEOROLOGY, CLIMATOLOGY
and GEOPHYSICS**

DISSEMINATION:

1. **Fast;**
2. **Precise;**
3. **Accurate;**
4. **Wide Coverage;**
5. **Understandable**

1. COMPETENCE:

- Human Resource;
- Organization

2. INFRASTRUCTURE:

- Observation;
 - Telecommunication;
 - Processing
- Density;
 - Reliable;
 - Standardized

3. COMPLIANCE:

- Regulation;
- Trace-ability;
- Procedure

SLOW

ONSET OCCURRENCE

Climate

Weather

Earthquake

FAST

PREDICTABLE

UNPREDICTABLE

NATURAL PHENOMENON

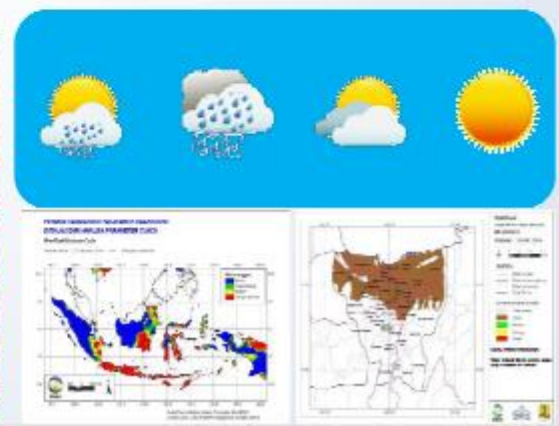
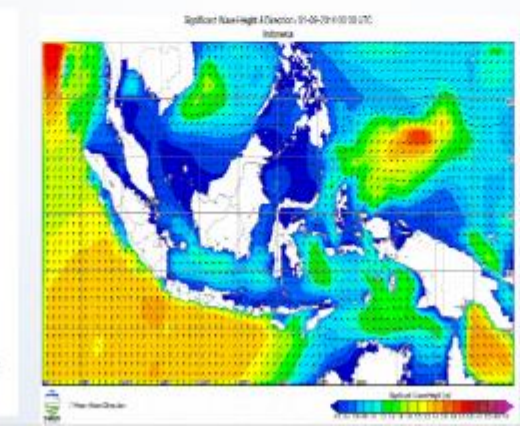
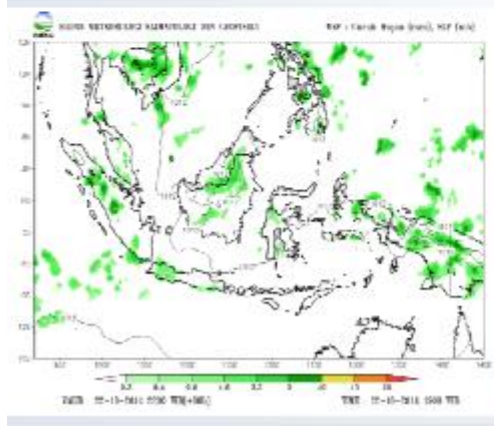
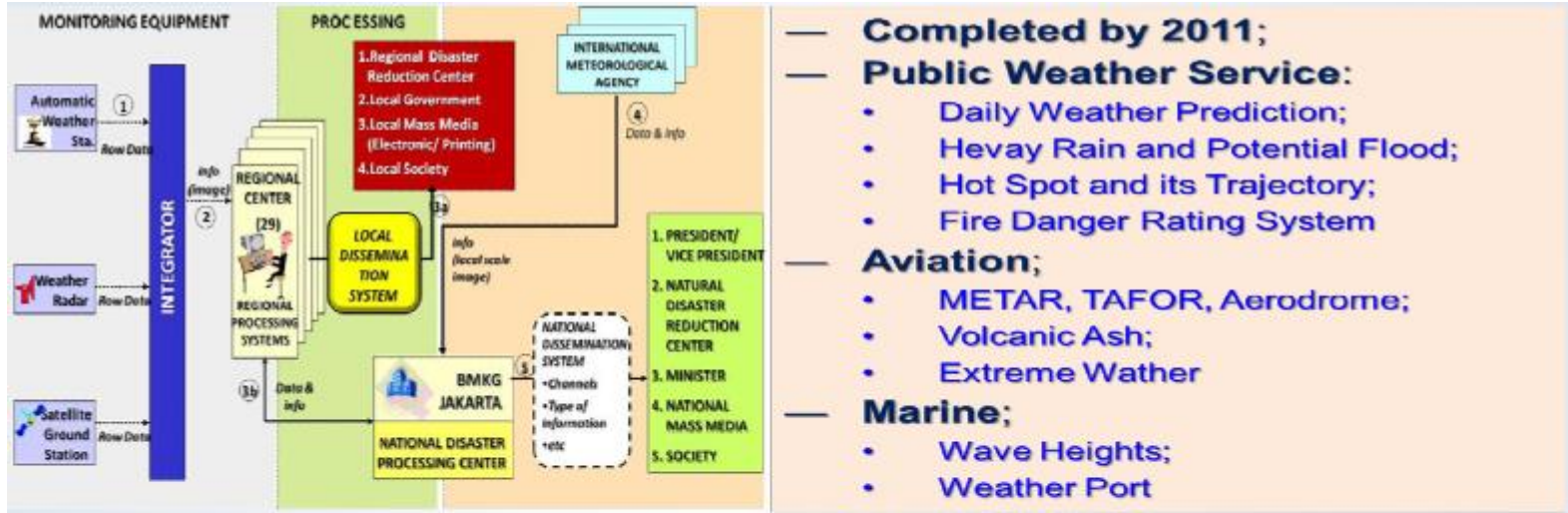
1. Ina-TEWS (2008);

2. Ina-MEWS (2011);

3. Ina-CEWS (2013);

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Meteorology Early Warning System



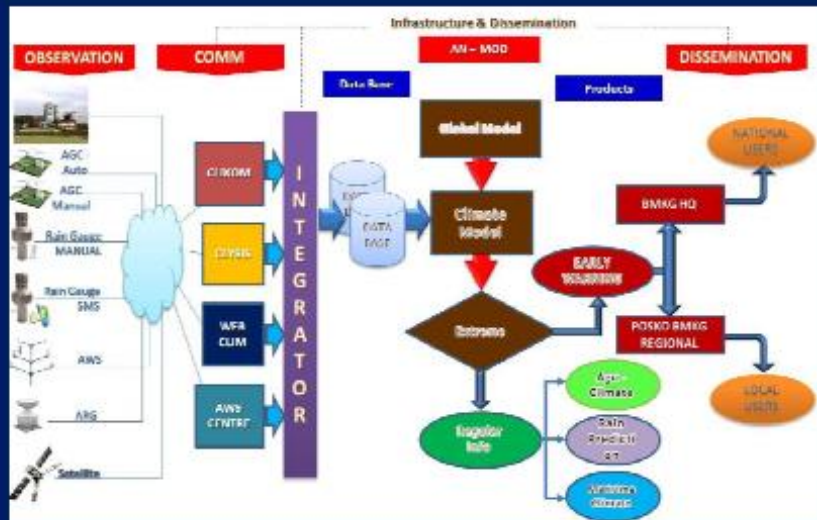
MANDATE OF BMKG

PUBLIC WEATHER AND CLIMATE SERVICES



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Climatological Early Warning System



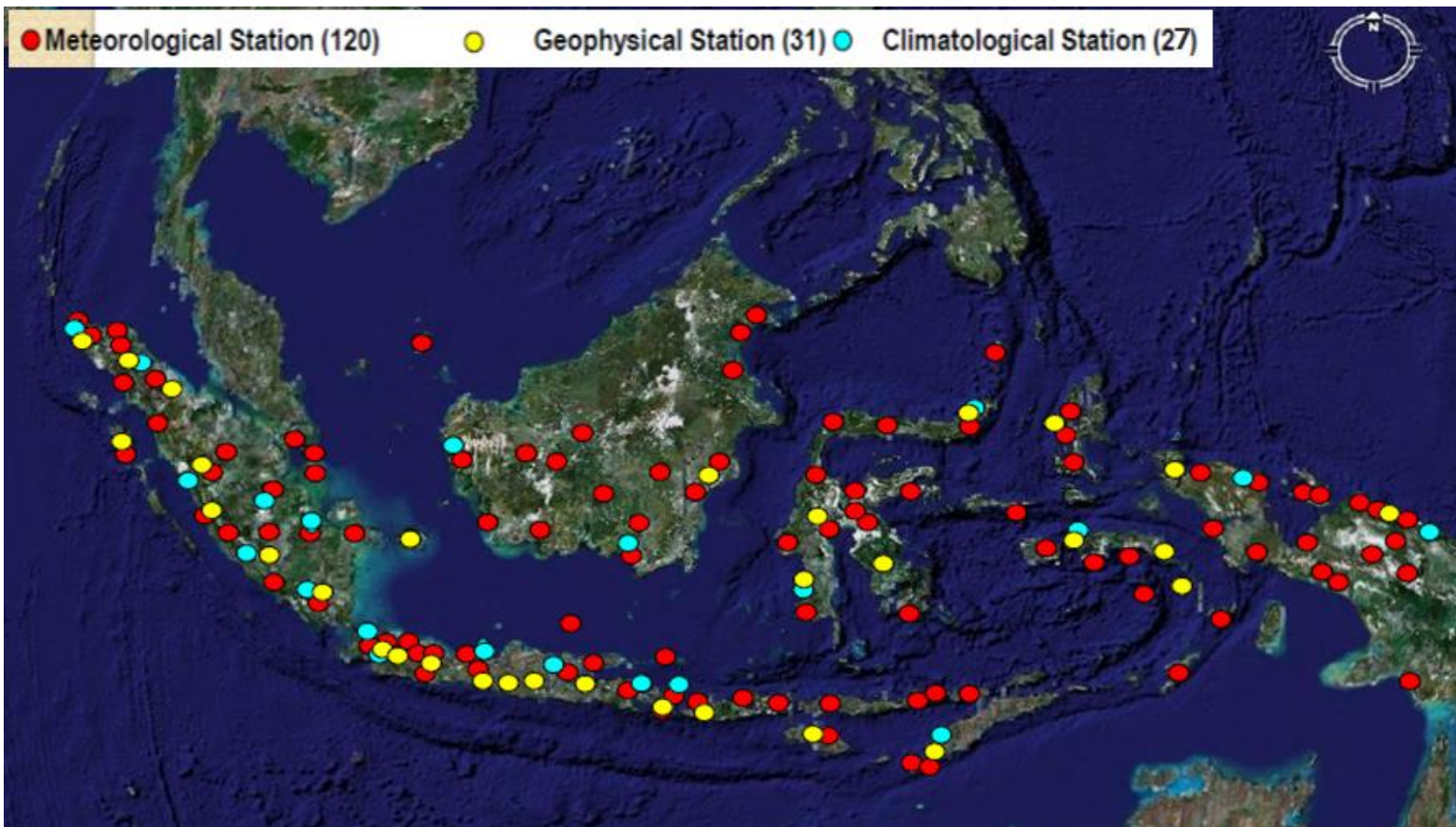
- 2013;
- Focused on **Extreme Climates** →
 - Seasonal Onsets;
 - Atmospheric Dynamics;
 - Soil Water Contents;
 - Drought:
 - SPI;
 - Consecutive No-Rain Days;
 - ENSO and IOD, etc



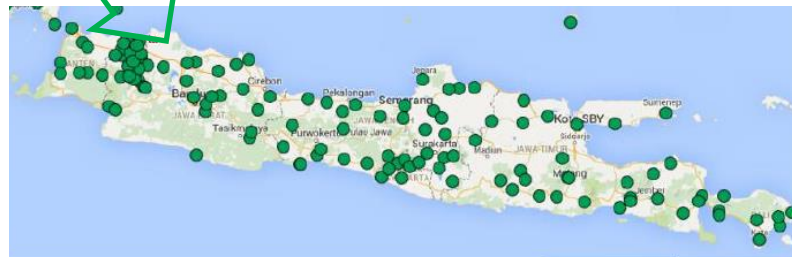
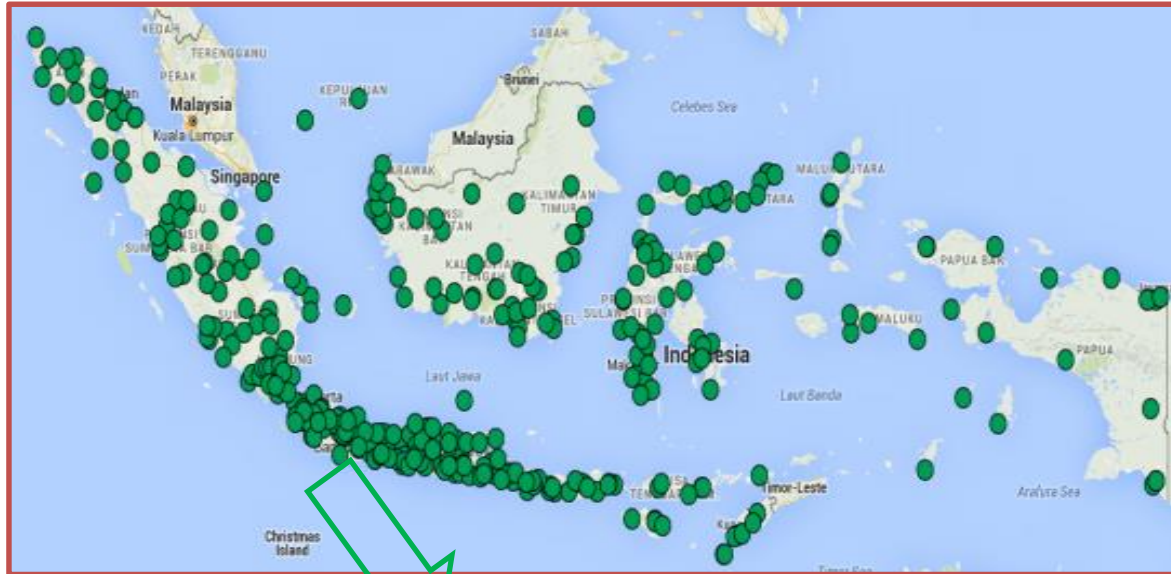


CURRENT OBSERVATIONAL SYSTEM OVERVIEW

MANNED OBSERVATION STATION



AUTOMATIC WEATHER STATION



AWS Total 361 sites :
178 BMKG Station
183 outside BMKG Station



AERODROME WEATHER OBSERVATION SYSTEM



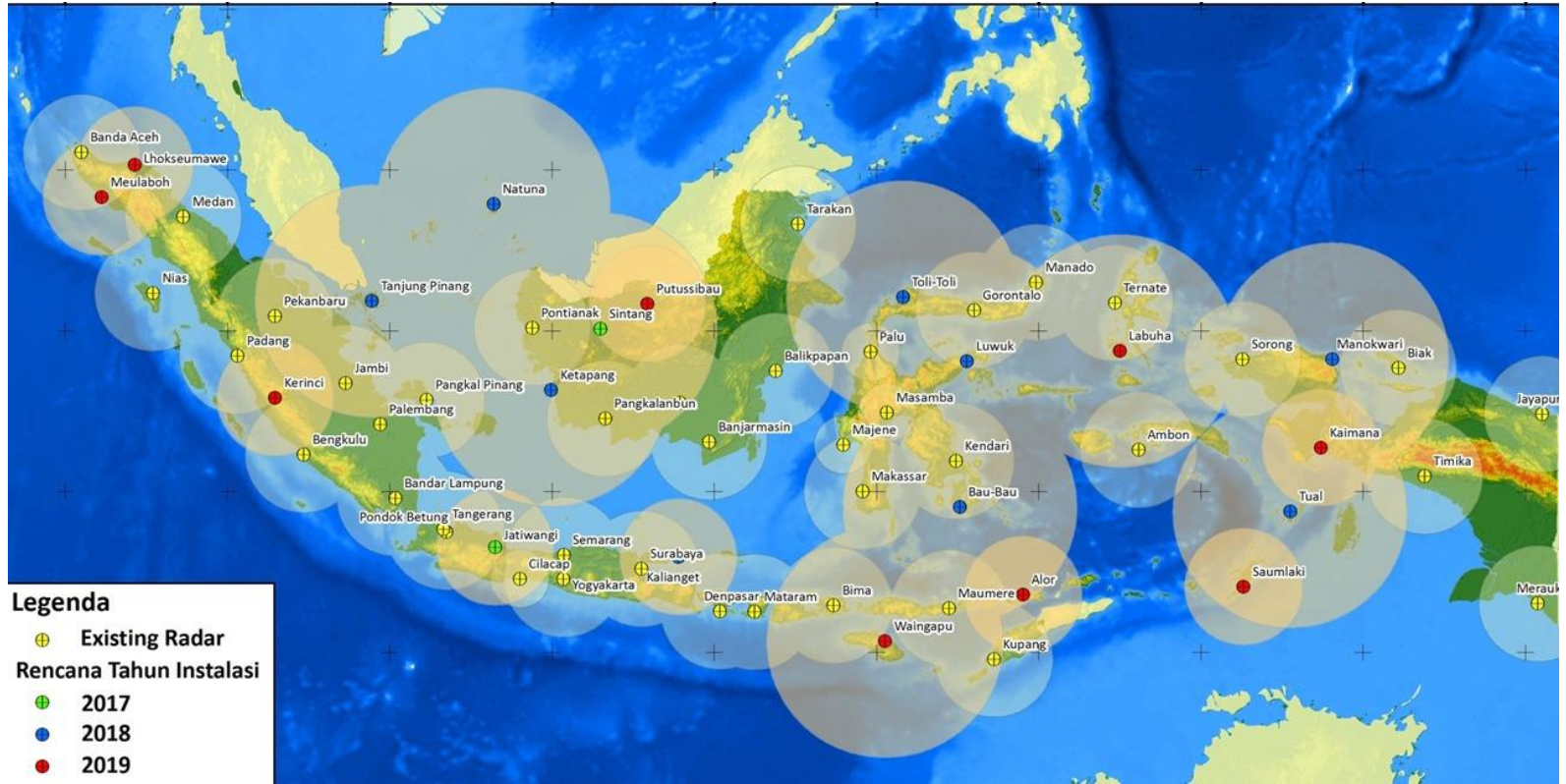
AWOS in 91 Airports

AVIATION METEOROLOGICAL SERVICES



109 meteorological stations in airports and 2 MWO

WEATHER RADAR NETWORK

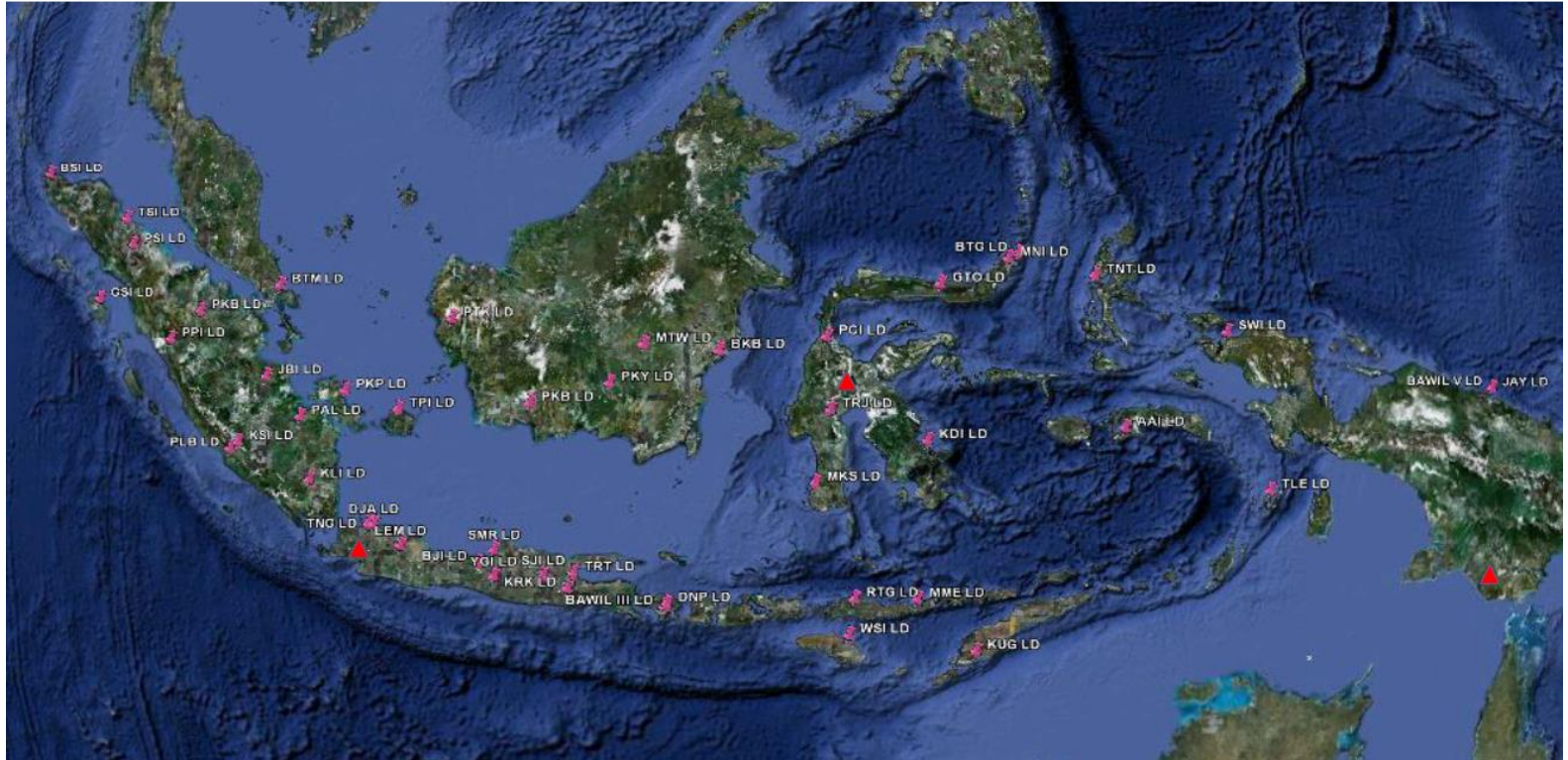


Legenda

- ⊕ Existing Radar
- Rencana Tahun Instalasi
- 2017
- 2018
- 2019

Total 41 radar (2018)
Observation Range : C-band =150 km ; X-band = 75 km

LIGHTNING DETECTION NETWORK



Total 61 locations (since 2003)

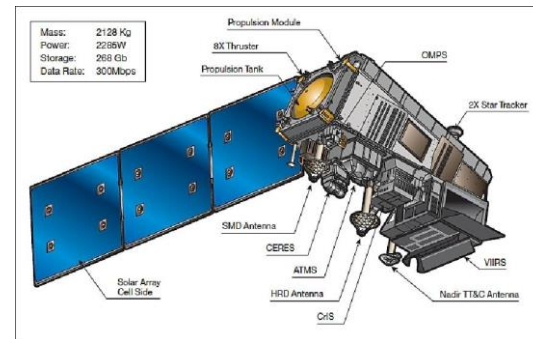
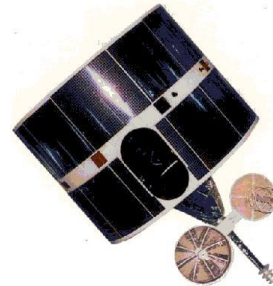
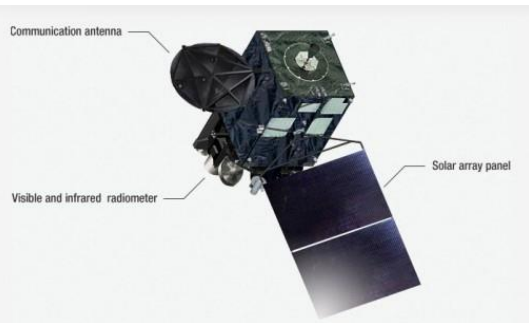




ACCESS, PROCESSING AND APPLICATION OF SATELLITE DATA AND PRODUCTS

List of satellites/instruments currently used operationally for NWP, nowcasting and other applications

- ❖ Himawari 8
- ❖ FY-2
- ❖ Terra and Aqua
- ❖ NOAA
- ❖ S-NPP



Current capabilities of access, processing and archiving of satellite data and products

Data Acquisition

- Himawari-8
- FY-2
- Terra, Aqua
- NOAA, NPP
- GSMaP
- Others



Delivery System

- Website
- Media Social

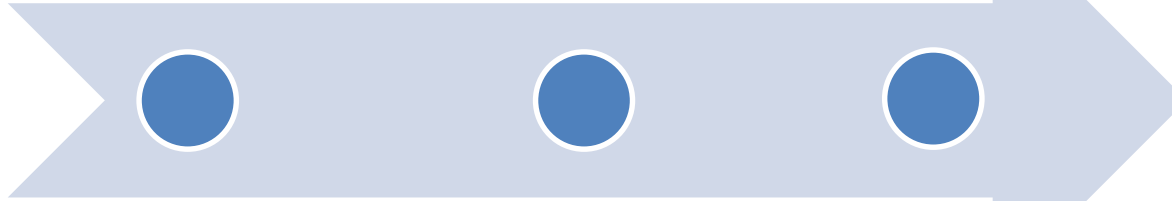
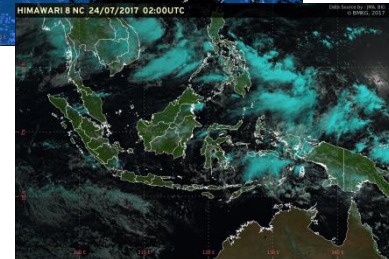
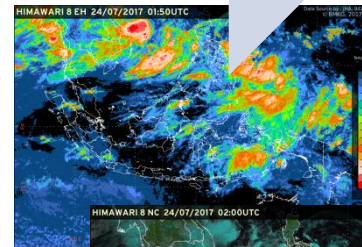


Image Processing

- Enhanced Products
- RGB Images
- Potential Rainfall
- RDCA
- Hotspot and Smoke
- Volcanic Ash
- HCAI
- Others



User

- Public
- Forecaster
- Research Institution
- Disaster Mitigation
- University

Current satellite data applications

Key application areas

Aviation Sector:

- Infrared Enhanced
- Water Vapour Enhanced
- HCAI Cloud Type
- RDCA
- Volcanic Ash RGB



Maritime Sector:

- Infrared Enhanced
- Water Vapour Enhanced
- HCAI Cloud Type
- RDCA
- Rainfall Potential GSMAP



Environment Sector:

- Geohotspot
- Terra-Aqua and S-NPP Hotspot
- Volcanic Ash RGB



Agriculture Sector:

- Rainfall Potential GSMAP



Current satellite data applications

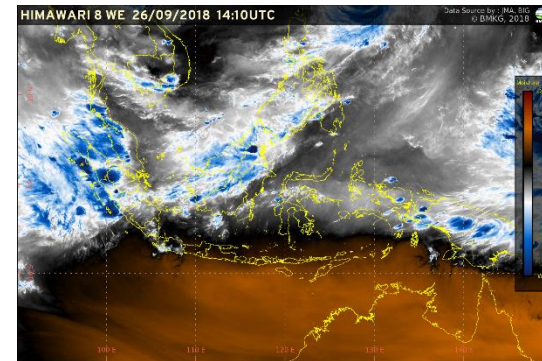
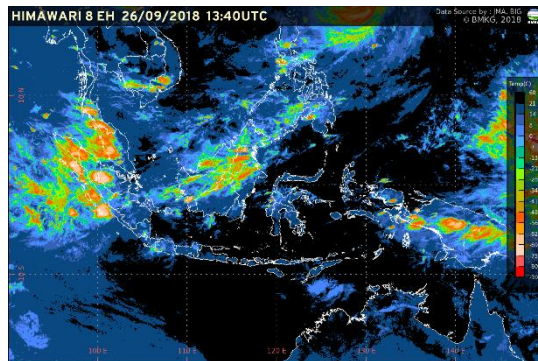
Satellite-based products

Infrared Enhanced

shows the cloud top temperature obtained from observations of radiation at a wavelength of 10.4 micro meters which are then classified by colour, which black or blue shows there are not many cloud formation (clear), while the cooler the cloud top temperature, which the color become orange, shows significant cloud growth and the potential for formation of Cumulonimbus clouds.

Water Vapour Enhanced:

displays atmospheric humidity conditions in the middle to upper layers obtained from infrared radiation at a wavelength of 6.2 micro meters. This product can show the humidity condition of the air as a material for cloud formation, where the brown area shows dry air and blue conditions indicating wet conditions.



Current satellite data applications

Satellite-based products

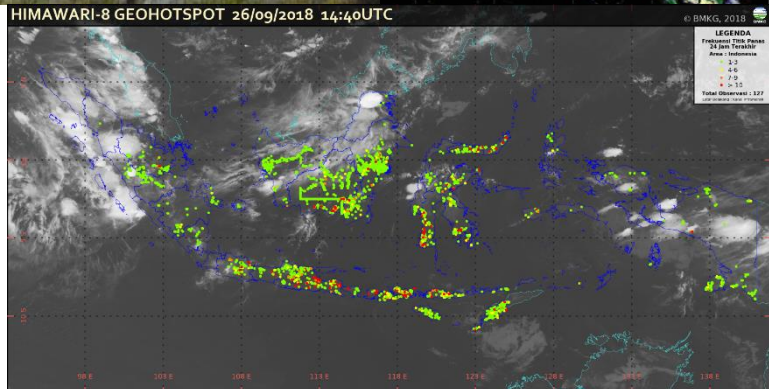
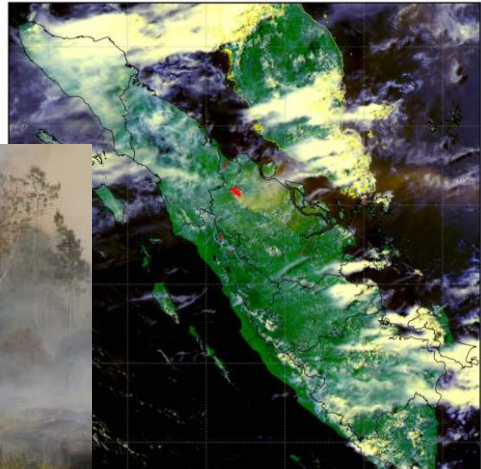
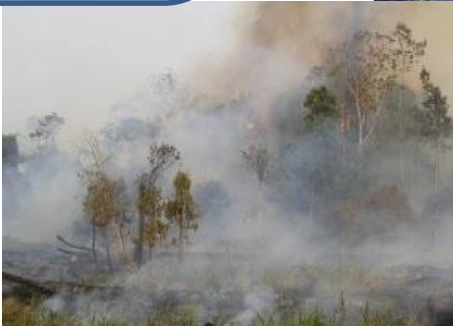
GeoHotspot 4.0 is a product that utilizes geostationary weather satellite data that is used to detect potential forest and land fires based on temperature anomalies that are hotter than around. There are two informations displayed on GeoHotspot, there are the distribution of hot spots (red dots) and RGB images to detect smoke distribution. This product updates every 10 minutes.



<http://www.bmkg.go.id/satelit>

- BENEFITS:**
- Supporting Indonesia Zero Hotspot
 - Prevent and anticipate the handling of forest and land fires in Indonesia
 - Prevent and anticipate the handling of Transboundary Haze Pollution

- INNOVATION:**
- Presenting hotspot information data with higher temporal resolution is 10 minutes
 - Provides information on potential location coordinates of forest and land fires
 - Provides near-real time hotspot information



Current satellite data applications

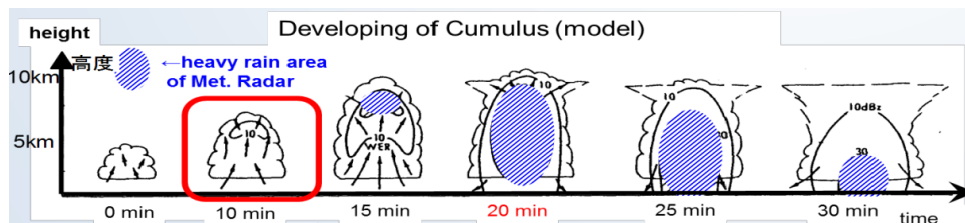
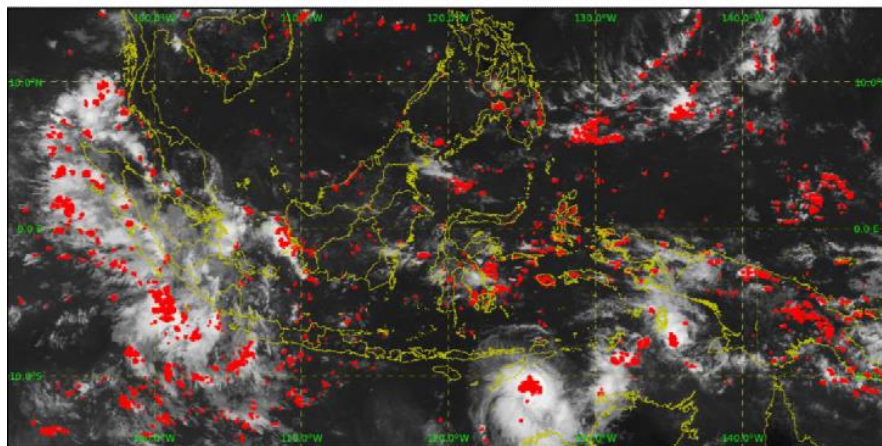
Satellite-based products

IMPLEMENTATION OF RDCA ALGORITHM AT BMKG

- The diurnal cycle of convective cloud generation is quite remarkable along coastlines of major islands in Indonesia maritime continent. Flood events are usually caused by these cloud generation.
- Early warning of Cumulonimbus appearance is important to many sectors (public, transportation, disaster mitigation, etc)
- Capability of Himawari-8 to detect early stage of Cumulonimbus based on 10 minutes observation frequency
- In 2016 BMKG's staffs was invited to JMA for applying RDCA algorithm for Indonesia region and it has been installed at BMKG since 2017



Rapid Developing Cumulus Area (RDCA) | Time : 2017-04-28 03:30 UTC

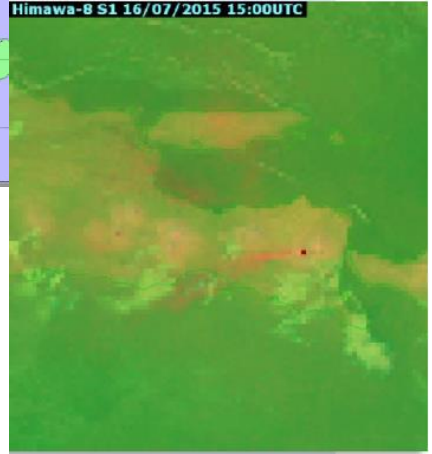
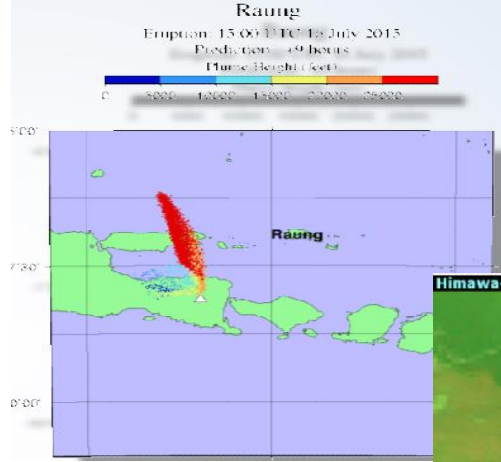


Current satellite data applications

Satellite-based products

VOLCANIC ASH DETECTION BY HIMAWARI-8

- The geography of Indonesia is dominated by volcanoes that are formed due to subduction zones between the Eurasian plate and the Indo-Australian plate.
- Himawari-8 RGB is continuously used to monitor volcanic ash dispersion and issued flight safety zone near the volcano area.
- Joint collaboration under SATREPS-JICA framework to develop volcanic ash dispersion model integrated with volcanic hazard mitigation system.





SATELLITE DATA TO ADDRESS REGIONAL CHALLENGES

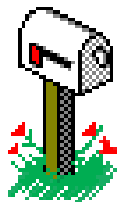
CHALLENGES

1. Customized satellite-based products for specific users (oil/gas refinery plant, electric power, mining, aviation) → early detection of lightning, icing, clear-air turbulence.
2. Development of satellite climatology products for supporting climate services.
3. Multi-satellite data processing system for better spatial and temporal resolution derived products.
4. Preparation for GeoKompsat-2A data reception and processing in order to get every 5 minutes observation combined with Himawari-8.
5. The right procedure to validate the accuracy or quality of the derived product / level 2/ level 3 product
6. Archiving the large size data come from new generation weather satellite such as Himawari 8/9, Geokompsat-2A, Feng Yun 4-Series, and some polar orbiting satellite data





Thank You



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