



International Civil Aviation Organization

**FOURTEENTH MEETING OF THE
COMMUNICATIONS/NAVIGATION/SURVEILLANCE
AND METEOROLOGY SUB-GROUP OF
APANPIRG (CNS/MET SG/14)**



Jakarta, Indonesia, 19 – 22 July 2010

Agenda Item 15: Other MET issues

A METEOROLOGICAL SATELLITE NAMED COMS LAUNCHED BY KOREA

(Presented by Korea, Republic of)

SUMMARY

The Korea Meteorological Administration (KMA) launched a meteorological satellite named COMS (Communication, Ocean and Meteorological Satellite) as its first meteorological satellite on June 27, 2010.

Formal operation of the satellite is scheduled in early 2011. The date of formal operation will be informed after six (6) months of trial operation.

This paper relates to:

Strategic Objectives:

- A. Safety – Enhance global civil aviation safety
- D. Efficiency – Enhance the efficiency of aviation operations

Global Plan Initiative:

GPI-19 Meteorological Systems

1. The Meteorological Satellite COMS

1.1. The Korea Meteorological Administration (KMA) launched a meteorological satellite, Communication, Ocean and Meteorological Satellite (COMS), as its first meteorological satellite on June 27, 2010.

1.2 The meteorological satellite COMS has settled at the position of altitude 36,000 km above the longitude 128.2 degree East.

1.3 Formal operation will be begun in early 2011 following six (6) months of trial operation.

2. Features of the COMS

- Global observation products are conducted by every three (3) hours;
- For the East Asia Region, the products are taken by every fifteen (15) minutes;
- In case of a severe weather phenomenon occurred in the Korean Peninsula and its vicinity, the products are taken by every eight (8) minutes.

3. Products from the COMS

Meteorological information of the products from the Meteorological Data Processing System of COMS is expected sixteen (16) elements such as cloud detection, clear sky radiation, atmospheric moving vector, sea surface temperature, land surface temperature, sea ice/snow coverage detection, insolation, upper-air humidity, potential precipitation, cloud analysis, cloud top temperature/cloud top height, fog, rainfall intensity, outgoing long-wave radiation, aerosol detection including Asian-dust and aerosol optical depth.

4. Plans in the Future by KAMA

Cooperating with the National Meteorological Satellite Center (NMSC), the Korea Aviation Meteorological Agency (KAMA) has plans to

- develop analyzing methods of hazardous weather on air spaces such as typhoons, lightning, turbulence and so on focused on the air route;
- improve forecasting technology especially for the aviation using the products from the satellite.

5. Action required by the Meeting

The meeting is invited to note the information provided in this paper.
