## **Operational Applications of Awos Network in Turkey**

by Soner Karatas Turkish State Meteorological Service Electronic Observing Systems Division Kütükcü Alibey Cad. No:4 06120 Kalaba-Ankara-TURKEY Tel:+90-312-302 28 12 Fax:+90-312-361 23 53 skaratas@meteor.gov.tr

## ABSTRACT

Turkish State Meteorological Service (TSMS) has been operating a huge observation network consisting of several types of automated weather observing systems. Operating and maintenance policies are mainly based on protective maintenance, corrective maintenance, calibration of sensors and quality control of meteorological data. New studies and approaches have been developed to be able to obtain more reliable data. In line with this goal, some projects and studies were initiated such as training of technical staff, developing special software used for logging the failures and maintenance activities, applications to receive Quality Management Certificate of ISO 9001 and training of staff on ISO 17025 calibration laboratory standards. In this presentation, all of the studies to be able to upgrade the observing network in Turkey and to operate it smoothly shall be demonstrated.

## 1) INTRODUCTION

#### Location and Geographical Profile of Turkey

The Republic of Turkey is situated in Southern Europe between Asia and Europe. The actual area of Turkey is 814,578 square kilometres, of which 790,200 are in Asia and 24,378 are located in Europe. In addition to these mountains cover big part of country and these mountains run parallel to the coasts. Therefore significant differences in climatic conditions arise between regions.

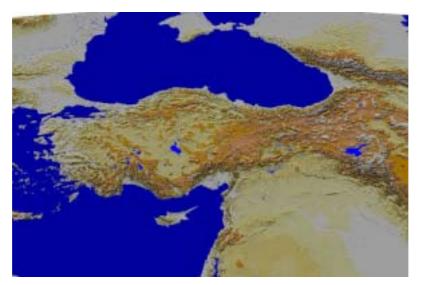


Figure-1: Geographical Image of Turkey

Turkish State Meteorological Service (TSMS) was founded in 1937. From that time to nowadays, many improvements have been realized by TSMS in observation stations and observation methods. The first Automated Weather Observing System (AWOS) was established in 1987. Nevertheless modernization studies of meteorological systems were started by TSMS in 1997. Renovation of the existing observation network and establishment of automated measuring and reporting systems constitute the basic structure of those modernization studies.

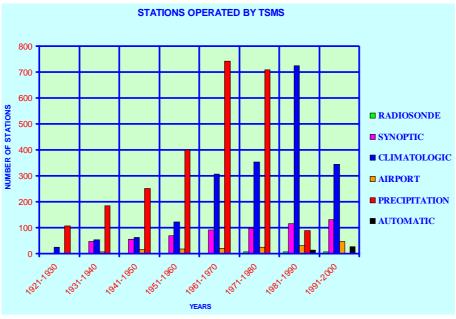


Figure-2: Stations Operated by TSMS

# Present Awos Network in Turkey

The AWOS network is growing continuously and today it comprises 230 stations. Four different type AWOSs are used in airports for the aviation purpose and their number reached to 24. They have special sensors (like ceilometer and present weather sensor) and software to prove the safety of flight.

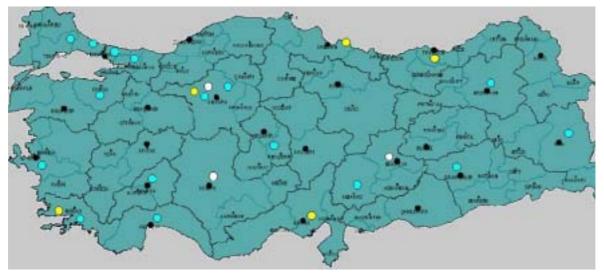


Figure-3: Aviation AWOSs

On the other hand 206 AWOSs have been established for climatologic and synoptic purpose. They have been classified in different four groups according to sensor equipments. Generally they have been installed into west part of country. Main reason of this is to constitute an early warning system against flood disaster. However, new observation network studies covering eastern part of the country have been started. In this context 150 AWOSs will be installed into the east part and thus whole of country will have been covered with automated weather observation network.



Figure-4: Climatologic and Synoptic AWOSs

# 2) OPERATING AND MAINTENANCE POLICIES

Quality of meteorological data and economical span of instruments depend on maintenance policies of institutes. Generally, maintenance policies of Electronic Observing Systems-EOS division is based on

- Protective Maintenance
- Corrective Maintenance
- Calibration
- Quality Control of Data

Protective Maintenance is realized by operators, local technicians and trained technical personnel. Daily, weekly and monthly maintenance procedures are realized by operators and local technicians. On the other hand more specific issues are realized by trained technical personnel at the six months interval.

In case of any failure on systems, corrective maintenance is applied to operate the systems regularly. At this point firstly local technicians take necessary actions with remote support from centre office. If the failures can not be repaired by local technicians, technical personnel from the center office reach the station as soon as possible and solve the problem.

TSMS is planning to reach international standards on all related issues. Fort his reason TSMS has started to some works to be able to receive ISO-9001 Quality Management Systems Certificate. EOS division has supported these works preparing maintenance forms, failure tables, related procedures and other documents related with AWOS operations. Besides renovation of calibration laboratory works continue to ensure condition of ISO-17025. TSMS plans to provide international traceability for the AWOS instruments with these works.

Quality control of data generated by AWOS is the other work subject. In this issue present quality control algorithm has considered and some alterations have been taken into account. Meanwhile new quality control algorithm produced for synoptic observations has been investigating to adapt AWOSs.

First stage of our modernization program was the installation of the AWOSs. Meanwhile training of technical personnel on high technological sensors and communication systems was started. TSMS intended to have trained technical person to operate and maintain the own AWOSs. In this context personnel structure of electronic observing system division was renovated. After the required arrangement, personnel distribution of electronic observing system division became as in the following table.

	Bsc	Msc	Total
Electronics Engineer	4	3	7
Machine Engineer	1		1
Industrial Engineer	1		1
Agriculture Engineer	1	1	2
Physics Engineer	1		1
<b>Electronics Teacher</b>	1		1
Electronics technician			3
Total			16

Table-1: Personnel Structure of EOS Division

In general, TSMS and EOS determine the training policy as continuous training. Main reason of this policy arises from speed of technological developments. For this aim our personnel has participated in the national and international technical conferences, seminars and fairs. In this conferences many presentations, papers and posters has been presented. Thus contribution to scientific studies has been provided.



Figure-5: TECO-2005



Figure-6: TECO-2005-2

It is seen that operators and local technicians are trained systematically by trained technical personnel. For this reason trained EOS division personnel orderly trains the operators and local technicians every year. In 2006 four different trainings were prepared for aviation purposed AWOS operators and technicians. Furthermore trainings for climatologic and synoptic purposed AWOS have started and these trainings continue suited to training programme.



Figure-7: National AWOS Training



Figure-8: National AWOS Training-2

TSMS has organized international AWOS courses to give contribution to the capacity building activities for member countries of World Meteorological Organization-WMO. To exchange the experiences and information between the meteorological services of different countries are the main objectives of these courses. Our trained personnel have found a chance to share their knowledge and to see their weak points on AWOS in these courses. Moreover special course on maintenance of AWOSs has realized for the demand of United Arab Emirates.



Figure-9: International AWOS Training



Figure-10: International AWOS Training-2

During maintenance operations some requirements have arisen about storing of records. As it was mentioned in the beginning TSMS has very huge AWOS network including different type and characteristic instrument. Therefore special software has been designed and developed to classify instruments, to store the failure and maintenance records, to monitor the last conditions of instruments and such these functions.

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Figure-11: Software for Maintenance

# 3) FUTURE WORKS

EOS Division is planning to improve its knowledge and experiences on operations and maintenance of Automated Weather Observing Stations. In the future in its field to be able to a technological centre is the first target for our division. Fort this aim we will follow the latest technology and we will train our technical personnel continuously to be able to reach our targets.

On the other hand our future works can be ordered stated as below;

- To continue modernization program and to extend AWOS network covering all parts of Turkey.
- To improve researching activities to be able to conduct technology policies of TSMS in the field of AWOS.
- To contribute studies on ISO9001 and ISO17025 to be able to receive these certificates.
- To participate scientific and technical studies to be able to share experiences and knowledge.

## 4) CONCLUSION

Modernization of meteorological observation network programme has provided great progress and technological substructure to Turkey. Experiences on operations and maintenance of AWOS network have been obtained during elapsed time. Consequently TSMS will continue to improve the knowledge and capacity to be able to operate and maintain the AWOS network.

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