WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION

COMMISSION FOR BASIC SYSTEMS
STEERING GROUP ON RADIO FREQUENCY COORDINATION

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INFORMATION CONCERNING JAPANESE METEOROLOGICAL SATELLITE SYSTEMS

Sharing between the MetAids and MetSat services and the Mobile-Satellite Service in the band 1670-1700 MHz
WRC-2003 Agenda Item 1.31

(submitted by Japan Meteorological Agency (JMA))

Summary and Purpose of Document

This is the Japanese contribution for submission to the Working Party 7C meeting regarding information of the meteorological satellite systems in Japan. The status of S-VISSR users via GMS-5 in the ITU Region 3 and the frequency plan for MTSAT that will be a successor to GMS series are reported. JMA will explain about the present status of GMS S-VISSR users and the plan of frequency band for MTSAT meteorological mission at the Working Party 7C.meeting.

Action Proposed

This document is for information. SG-RFC is kindly invited to notice the information .

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

RADIOCOMMUNICATION STUDY GROUPS

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Source:

Japan

INFORMATION CONCERNING JAPANESE METEOROLOGICAL SATELLITE SYSTEMS

Sharing between the meteorological aids (MetAids) and the meteorological satellite (MetSat) services and the mobile-satellite service (MSS) in the band 1670-1700 MHz is WRC-2003 agenda item 1.31. This is one of the most important issues for the meteorological services in the world.

Japan thanks Working Party 7C for the opportunity to provide the necessary information on meteorological satellite systems that are very important for studies relateing to sharing between MetSat (space-to-Earth) and MSS (Earth-to-space). Japan believes that these information would be helpful not only in Working Party 7C but also in WRC-2003.

Japan provides the information concerning Geostationary Meteorological Satellite (GMS) S-VISSIR Receiving Stations and the future plan of Meteorological Satellite System (Japan), as follows:

1) Information concerning number, location and deployment of GMS S-VISSR Receiving Stations registered in Japan Meteorological Agency as of 22 Jan.2002, and
2) Information concerning downlinks of Meteorological Mission equipped with Multi-functional Transport Satellite (MTSAT) that will be launched in 2003 as a successional satellite to GMS series.

Attachments: 2

Attachment 1

Number and Location of GMS S-VISSR Receiving Stations

as of 22 Jan.2002

No.	City	Country	Location	Remarks
1	Adlaide	Australia	S34. 51' E138. 35'	
2	Casuarina N.T	Australia	S12. 22' E130. 52'	* 06/2000
3	Crib Point	Australia	S38. 21' E145. 10'	
4	Frentree	Australia	S37. 53' E145. 16'	
5	Hawthon	Australia	S37. 29' E145. 00'	
6	Melbourne	Australia	S37. 29' E144. 35'	
7	St. Lucia	Australia	S27. 18' E153. 00'	
8	Sydney	Australia	S33. 53' E151. 12'	* 08/2000
9	Townsville	Australia	S19. 20' E146. 46'	
10	West Perth	Australia	S31. 57' E118. 50'	* 08/1999
11	Dacca	Bangladesh	N24. 00' E 90. 00'	
12	Dhaka	Bangladesh	N23. 46' E 90. 23'	
13	Bandar Seri Bewagan	Brunei	N04. 57' E114. 56'	
14	Cangsha	China	N28. 12' E113. 05'	
15	Cheng-chou	China	N34. 43' E113. 39'	
16	Cheng-tu	China	N31. 11' E104. 01	
17	Guangzhou	China	N23. 10' E113. 20'	
18	Kumming	China	N25. 01' E102. 41'	
19	Lan-chou	China	N36. 03' E103. 53'	
20	Nanjing	China	N32. 02' E118. 49'	
21	Beijing	China	N39. 56' E116. 19'	
22	Shanghai	China	-	
23	Shenyang	China	N41. 26' E123. 26'	
24	Nadi	Fiji	-	
25	Hong Kong	Hong Kong, China	N22. 18' E114. 10'	
27	Bogor	Indonesia	S06. 36' E106. 47'	
28	Hatoyama	Japan	N35.58' E139. 16'	CDA station
29	Chiba	Japan	N35. 37' E140. 06'	
30	Chiba	Japan	N35. 38' E140. 04'	
31	Fuchu	Japan	N35. 40' E139. 29'	
32	Kumamoto	Japan	N32. 49' E130. 52'	
33	Miyazaki	Japan	N31. 55' E131. 27'	
34	Nagoya	Japan	N35. 09' E135. 58'	
35	Narita	Japan	N35. 45' E140. 23'	* 04/1998
36	Osaka	Japan	N34. 42' E135. 34'	
37	Osaka	Japan	N34. 40' E135. 31'	
38	Sagamihara	Japan	N35. 34' E139. 22'	
39	Sakura	Japan	N35. 39' E139. 45'	* 09/1998
40	Shimonoseki	Japan	N33. 57' E130. 56'	
41	Takayama	Japan	N31. 26' E131. 01'	
42	Tokyo	Japan	N35. 32' E139. 47'	* 04/1998
43	Tokyo	Japan	N35. 40' E139. 30'	

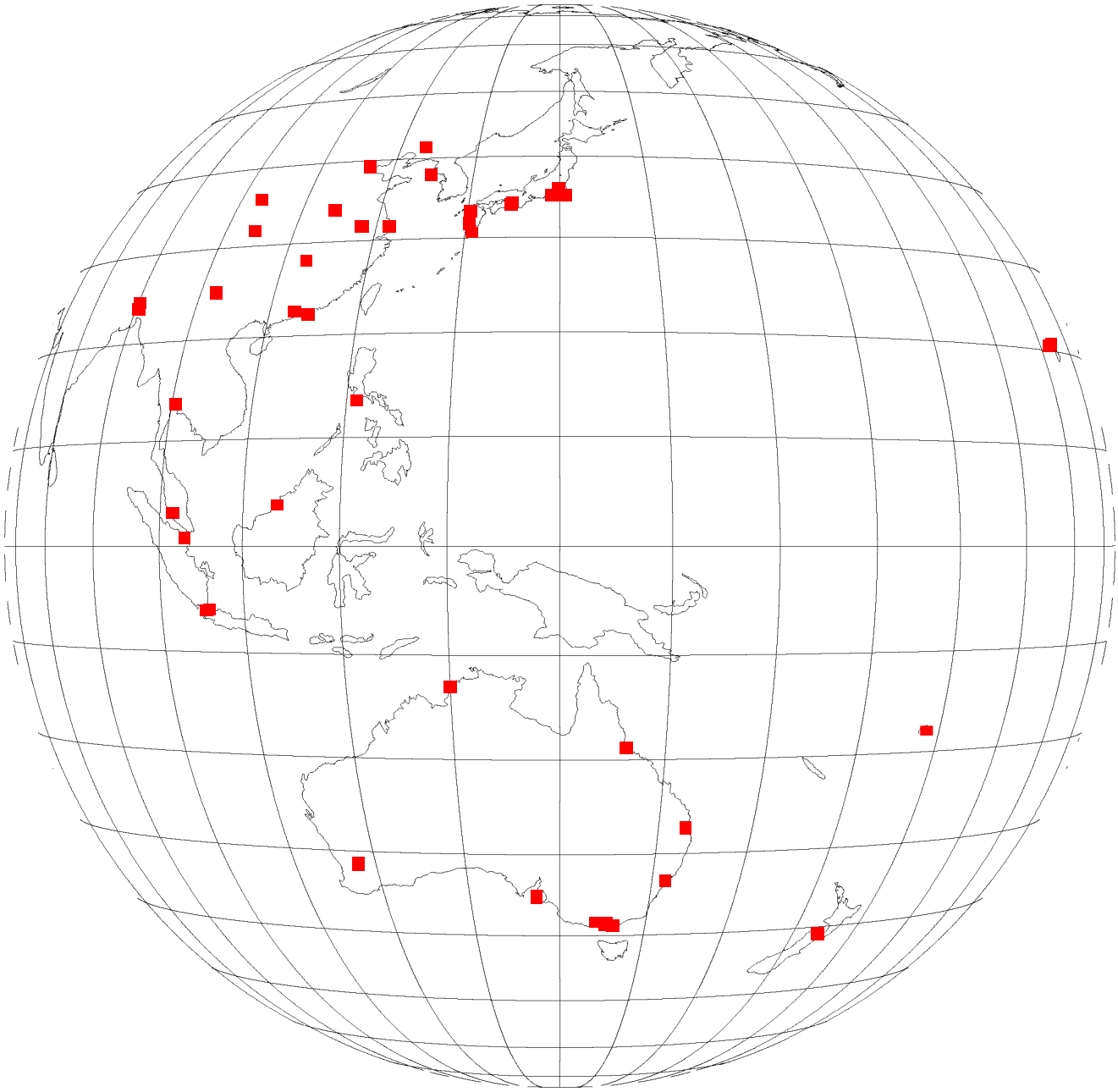
Number and Location of GMS S-VISSR Receiving Stations (continued)

as of 22 Jan.2002

No.	City	Country	Location	Remarks
44	Tokyo	Japan	N35. 01' E139. 45'	
45	Tokyo	Japan	N35. 41' E139. 44'	
46	Tokyo	Japan	N35. 40' E139. 50'	
47	Tokyo	Japan	N35. 40' E139. 44'	
48	Tokyo	Japan	N35. 43' E139. 43'	
49	Tokyo	Japan	N35. 41' E139. 46'	
50	Tokyo	Japan	N35. 38' E139. 46'	
51	Uji	Japan	N34. 54' E135. 48'	
52	Yokosuka	Japan	N35. 13' E139. 40'	
53	Seoul	Korea	N37. 34' E126. 58'	
54	Selangor	Malaysia	N03. 06' E101. 39'	
55	Wellington	New Zealand	S41. 17' E174. 46'	
56	Quezon City	Philippines	N14. 39' E121. 03'	
57	Singapore	Singapore	N01. 21' E103. 58'	
58	Bangkok	Thailand	N13. 07' E100. 06'	
61	Honolulu	USA	-	
60	Honolulu	USA	-	

Remarks : * Month and Year of starting operation after 1998
Six stations have increased in recent year.

Deployment of GMS S-VISSR Receiving Stations



as of 22 Jan.2002

Country	Number	Country	Number
Japan	25	HongKongChina	1
Australia	10	New Zealand	1
China	10	Malaysia	1
USA	2	Thailand	1
Bangladesh	2	Brunei	1
Indonesia	2	Fiji	1
Korea	1	Singapore	1
Philippines	1	TOTAL	60

Attachment 2

Downlinks of Meteorological Mission on MTSAT

MetSat system	Mission	Center Frequency (MHz)
MTSAT (GSO)	Sensor	1677.000
	HiRID	1687.100
	HRIT	1687.100
	WEFAX	1691.000
	LRIT	1691.000
	Ranging 1	1684.000
	Ranging 2	1688.200
	Ranging 3	1690.200
	DCP report	1694.500
	Telemetry	1694.000

HiRID : High Resolution Imager Data
The HiRID format is designed to be upper-compatible with S-VISSR format.
HRIT : High Rate Information Transmission
LRIT : Lower Rate Information Transmission