Update on Operational Analysis of the Tropical Cyclone at KMA

This paper reports the update on Operational Analysis of Tropical Cyclone at KMA. KMA added new algorithm to retrieve the radius of maximum wind (RMW) in web-based Satellite Image Analysis System. The validation between RMW and QuikSCAT wind speed has been performed by using seven typhoon cases in 2008.

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1. Introduction

Korea Meteorological Administration (KMA) analyzed tropical cyclones by using Automated Objective Dvorak Technique (AODT) since 2005. AODT is able to access easily through user-friendly web-based **SAT**ellite **I**mage analysis **S**ystem (SATIS), which has been developed by KMA for tropical cyclone analysis in 2006. Recently, SATIS was added new function to search and download past typhoon analysis data.

2. The Utilization of SATIS for Searching and download of Past Tropical Cyclone

SATIS have been made to analysis tropical cyclones synthetically. Since last 2006, KMA has improved SATIS's functions like generation of radius maximum wind (RMW) continuously. In 2009, adding the menu of the past data searching, SATIS became easier to utilize in analyzing tropical cyclones, especially in looking for the similarity of typhoon. In the menu of the past data searching for typhoon, there are selection of typhoon name, occurrence year of typhoon, and store of searching data to user's own directory as text format. Fig. 1 shows full searching results of past typhoon from SATIS. The results involve center position, intensity (CI index), eye temperature, scene type, and RMW including typhoon imagery data.
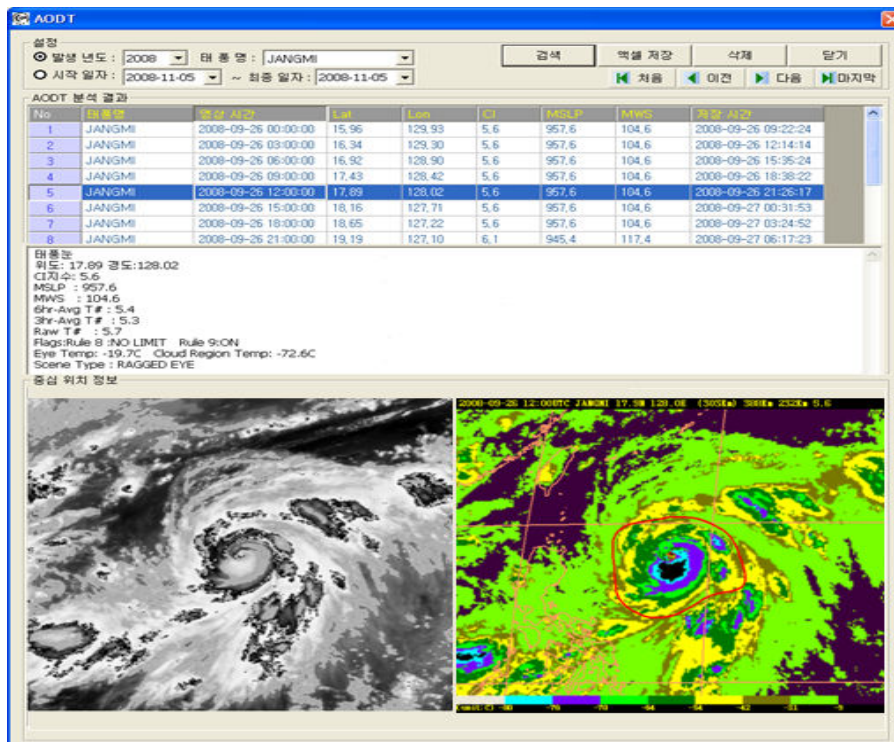

Fig. 1. Full searching results of past data of tropical cyclones from SATIS