

**SSEC/CIMSS
Seminar**

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Director

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**Chinese Meteorological Satellite
Program – Current and Future Plans**

Meteorological satellites have become an indispensable tool for observing weather and monitoring the environment in China. These satellites, viewing the Earth with a large to global perspective, are integral components of China's Earth observation system for forecasting weather, monitoring major natural disasters, and improving the efficiency of many sectors of our national economy. The meteorological satellite has been has had significant social and economic benefits in China, a country with the largest population in the world. For this reason, China is making her unremitting efforts on sustaining and evolving their meteorological satellite systems and data application systems.

The first Chinese polar orbiting weather satellite FY-1A was launched in 1988. Since then China has launched 10 meteorological satellites, five (FY-1A/B/C/D and FY-3A) of which are sun-synchronous, five (FY-2A/B/C/D/E) of which are geostationary satellites; China will continue both satellite programs. Low inclination orbit satellites are planned, mainly for precipitation measurements (mainly radar, passive microwave measurements). The FY-3 series is the new generation of polar-orbiting environmental satellites which are more capable than the FY-1 series (the Chinese first generation); it has added sounding capabilities and natural color imagery with a higher spatial resolution of 250 m. The FY-3A 11 instruments include spectral bands that cover violet, visible, near-infrared, infrared, and microwave regions. China is also planning the next generation of geostationary satellites, the FY-4 series.

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11:00 a.m.

Room AOSS 351