Present status and future plans for the Tidal observation and service at KHOA

Korea Hydrographic & Oceanographic Administration Ministry of Land, Transport and Maritime Affairs

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GENERAL INTRODUCTION & STATUS OF TIDAL OBSERVATION

Ocean characteristics of the korean peninsula





- Surrounded by the Yellow Sea, East
 China Sea and East Sea
- Different bottom topography
- Different coastline shape
- Distinct Seasonal change
- Each coast show very distinguished tidal pattern
- Affected by the Kuroshio
- Affected by a typhoon every year

History of Tidal Observation



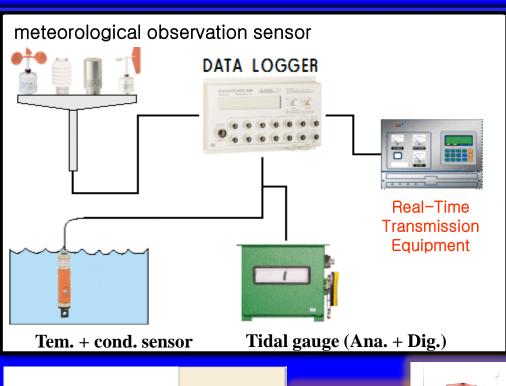
Analogue Observation period		Digital Observation period	Real-Time Observation period	New challenge period
1953~1963	1963~1991	1991~2000	2000~2005	~2011
Operated 5 Permanent Tide Stations (Jinhae, Busan, Ulsan, Mokpo, Incheon) Korean Navy Hydrographic Office	Operated 22 Permanent Tide Stations Analogue Tide Gauge Hydrographic Office under Ministry of Transportation	Operated 22 Permanent Tide Stations Adapt Tele- metering System (The Met. and CT. observation with an tidal obser-vation at the same time) NORI	Operating 32 Permanent Tide Stations Operating with a database system (Real-time service; 26 tide stations) NORI	Extend to 40 Permanent Tide Stations Operating with a GPS system Operating with a Surge monitoring system KHOA
Safe Navigation		Considered Coastal Disaster	Supply information Quickly	Value Add

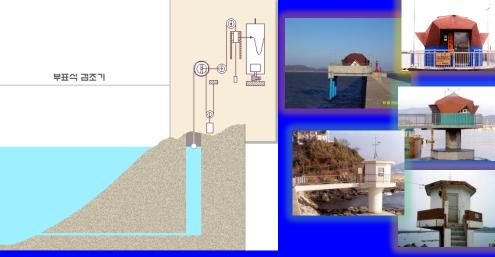
Share Data

Distribution of Tidal Station



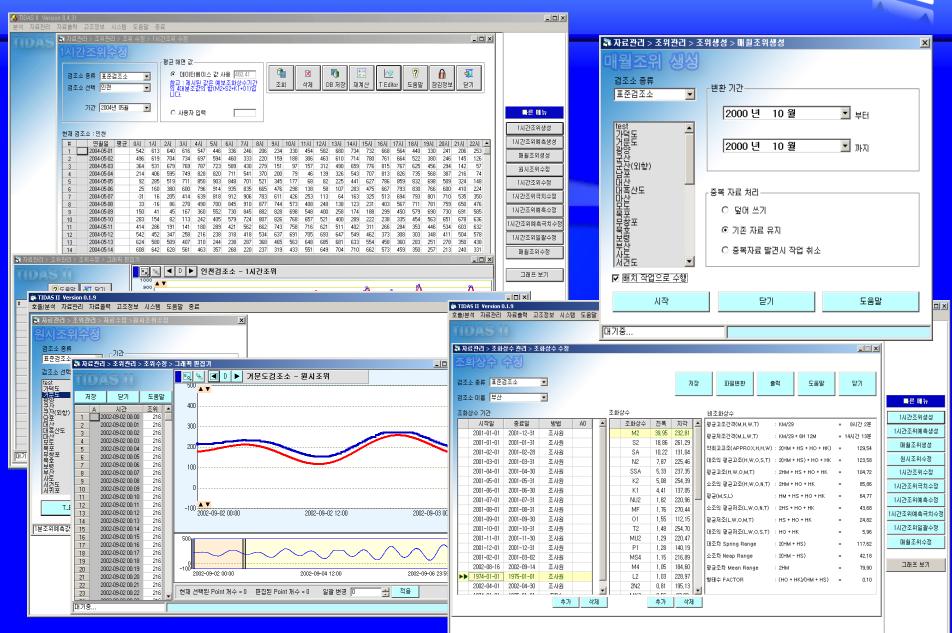






TIDAS(Tide Data Analysis System) _ Oracle DB





II. NOW & FUTURE PLANS

Ocean Observation in KHOA



Traditional Observation

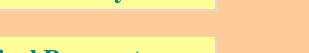
- Tide
- Tidal current
- Ocean current
- •Sea temp.
- Salinity, etc.



New observations

- Surface movement
- Storm surge
- Tsunami
- Atmos. parameters
- Cluster movement with GPS, etc.

Water Level Measurement System



National Oceanographic Observation System

Physical Parameters Observation System



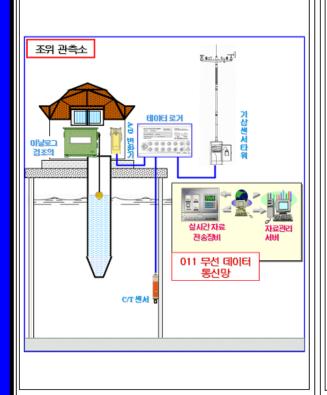
Storm Surge Monitoring System

New Plans



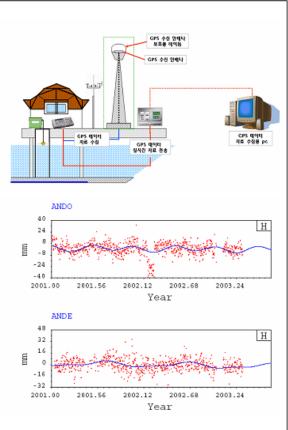
Tidal station operation

- Purpose
 determine coastal marine boundaries by
 basic tidal datums
 support for tsunami and storm surge
 warning systems, climate monitoring,
 coastal processes and tectonic research.
- Content
 A tidal station (32 places → 38 places)
 real-time observation equipment (a tide,
 C/T, weather, etc) installation



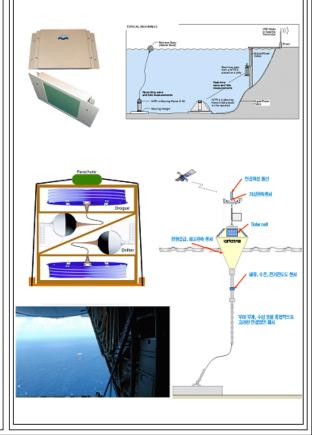
National datum level monitoring

- Purpose Correct analysis of a rise in sea level to have obeyed global warming
- Content
 Operating with minuteness GPS and a tidal gauge



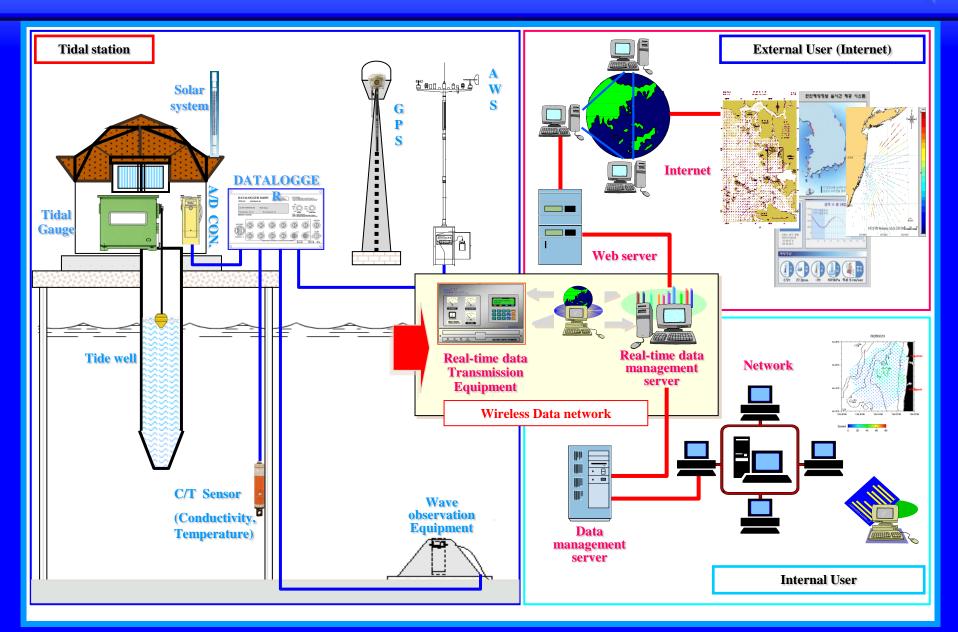
Real-time coastal risk warning system

- Purpose
- Monitoring for storm surge detection Content
- Microwave tide gauge installation Ocean monitoring buoy installation Drift buoy installation
- Storm surge monitoring data process and analysis system development



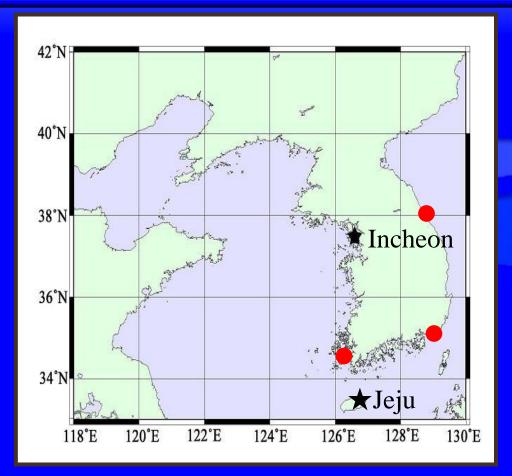
Configuration of Tidal Observation and Service





GPS Monitoring







GPS Station: Incheon ('05)

Jeju('06)

Mokpo, Busan, Sokcho('07)

Tongyeong, Ulleungdo, Younggwang('08)

GPS Equipments at ICNW





Antenna Setup at ICNW

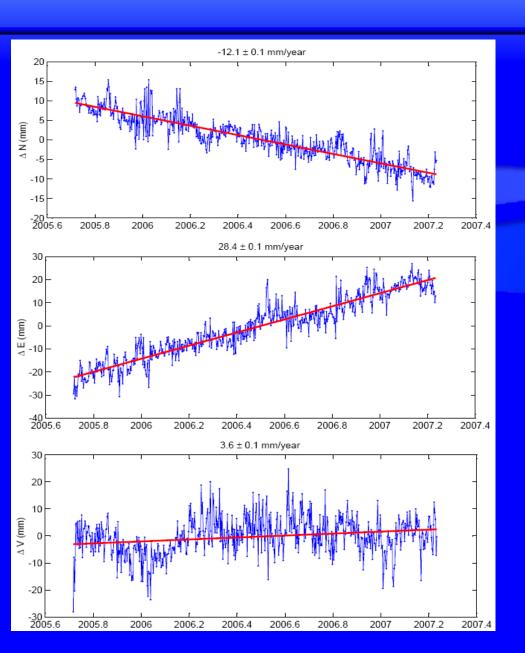










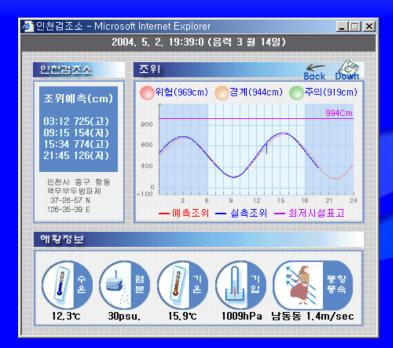


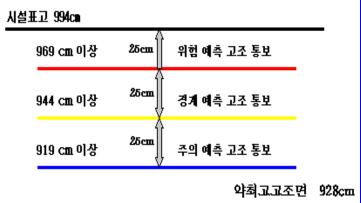
Incheon Tidal station

- North direction: -12.1 mm/yr
- East direction: 28.4 mm/yr
- Vertical direction: 3.6 mm/yr

Real-time coastal risk warning system







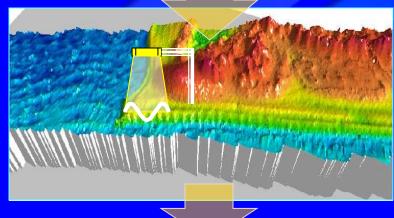
Providing sea level information

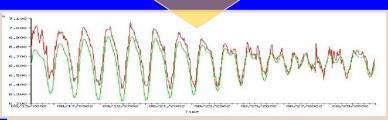
- Providing real-time data by internet based on a region where real-time information instrument are installed
- Displaying water levels with three stages, such as Notice, Caution and Hazard
- Heights of each stages are determined by the lowest elevation for structures with vertical velocity of tide in the regions. If there is no information on the elevation, the Approx. Highest High Water Level is used.

Real-time coastal risk warning system









Microwave Tide Gauge system

INITED WAYS THE GAUSE SYSTEM

- Introduction
- Short-term observation to calculate flood heights for storm prediction and warning
- Data acquisition where the install of pressure tide gauges is difficult
- Application plan
 - Calculation of regional land elevation based on short-term sea surface observation in danger area
 - Selection of sea surface monitoring site and tidal prediction using a correlation coefficient with a standard tidal station
 - Provide basic information for coastline survey

