

#### World Meteorological Organization Working together in weather, climate and water

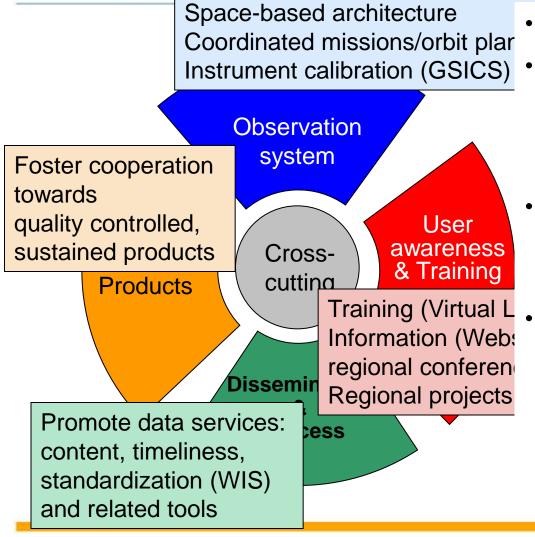
#### WMO SPACE PROGRAMME AND ITWG: Why is ITWG important to WMO ?

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#### WMO SP activities and ITWG

Requirements and gap analysis



- Topics of common interest
- WMO values ITWG recommendations
  - Encourage synthesized recommendations
- CGMS also wishes stronger interaction with ITWG
  - Same for IWWG, IPWG, IROWG
- Increased WMO SP emphasis on satellite applications
  - New staff : Stephan Bojinski
  - Expert Team on Satellite Utilization/Products (incl ITSC)



## Highlights

- New CGMS agreed baseline for operational sat missions in the GOS
  - GEO, LEO/SSO, other LEO, new missions incl. RO, SCAT, altimetry, chemistry..
  - Contributes to WIGOS and to architecture for climate monitoring
- WMO SP's commitment to facilitate data access, with satellite operators
  - Data, information, software
  - Extension of RARS to NPP & Metop (ITSC-18 Technical Subgroup) Support early use of CrIS/ATMS and IASI by sharing data acquired by direct readout stations and pre-processed by common software
- Online resources available
  - Observation requirements database <u>http://www.wmo-sat.info/db</u>
  - Database on satellite/instruments (~ 500 instruments ,~ 300 sat) will replace the "Dossier on space-based GOS"
  - GSICS (intercalibration) <u>http://gsics.wmo.int</u> delivers corrections to make datasets interoperable, and instrument bias monitoring
- Training: VLab network of 13 Centres of Excellence -
  - Expertise of ITWG would be very helpful (<u>http://vlab.wmo.int</u>)



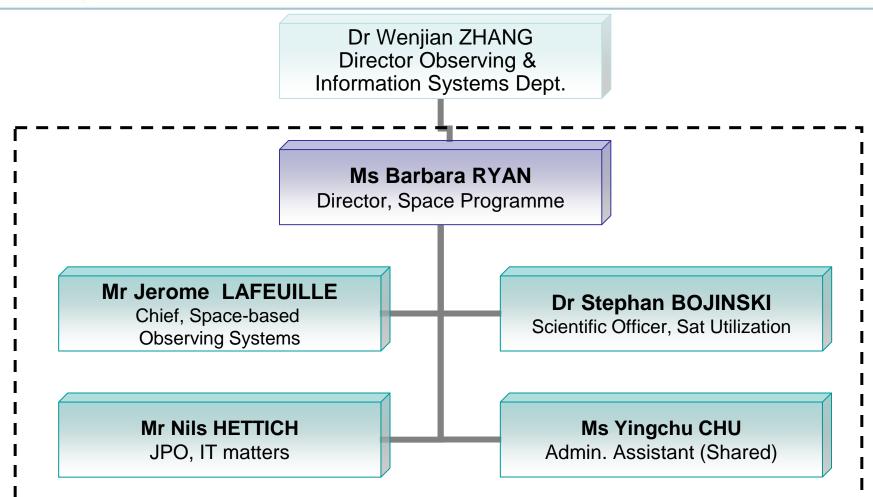


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ITSC-18, Toulouse, March 2012



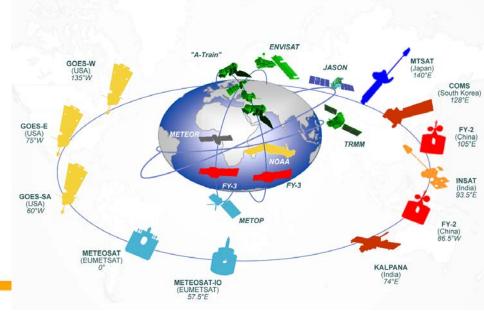
### The WMO Space Programme Office





#### Status of the space-based GOS (Feb 2012)

- 12 operational geostationary satellites (plus back-up) for permanent weather watch with quasi-global coverage USA (3), EUMETSAT (3), China (2), India (2), Japan, Rep. Korea
- 6 operational sun-synchronous (plus back-up) global VIS/IR/MW imagery, IR/MW sounding, scatterometry, GNSS radio-occultation USA (3), China (2), EUMETSAT
- R&D satellites in sun-synchronous orbit for land/ocean surface, O3, GHG, clouds, aerosols, radiative balance...
- Missions in inclined orbits for altimetry, GNSS RO, precipitation radar
- Global inter-calibration system





#### Strategy towards effective use of satellite data









- Satellite observation capability
- Data access systems
  - Dissemination services (IGDDS, RARS initiatives)
  - User receiving / processing equipment and software tools
- Adapting the services to the needs
  - Formulate user requirements
  - Dialogue between users and providers to include new data/products
  - Developing and sharing products
- User awareness and training
  - Information on systems, products, access
  - Training on data/product access and applications



### Web-based User Information

- <u>http://www.wmo.int/sat</u>
  - <u>satellite status</u>

with links to data access information

- Dossier on the space-based GOS
- Product Access Guide (in development)



 Virtual Laboratory : <u>http://vlab.wmo.int</u>





#### Education and Training Capacity building







#### A network of Centres of Excellence sponsored by satellite operators

 To provide training on meteorological and environmental satellite systems, data, products and applications;

To foster research and the development of applications for societal benefit at the local level by the NMHS.

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