# Working Group on International Issues and Future Systems:
## Status of actions/recommendations from ITSC-17

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# Colour code

- Outcome of ITSC-17
- ➢ Current status
- ➢ Suggestion for the Working Group

# Space-based GOS architecture

WG highlighted importance of sounding from LEO (MW/IR x 3 orbits), GEO (IR) and RO

Action 1: Mitch Goldberg, Jeff Hawkins and John Bates, to communicate these recommendations to the Joint Agency Requirements Group (JARG), a holdover from the NPOESS program that will assist in the transition to the restructured programme. (*Early morning :MW calibration accuracy /stability, and IR sounding)*

- NPOESS was redefined, DWSS announced and suspended

- CGMS adopted a new baseline responding to the WMO Vision
- CMA indicated possibility to fly early morning instead of am or pm
- CMA and EUMETSAT confirmed their plans for GEO hyperspectral missions
- Geometwatch/STORM moving forward
- COSMIC-2 being pursued. Metop, Megha-tropiques, Oceansat, fly a GPOS RO
- WG to be informed on the new CGMS baseline
- WG to discuss early morning orbit plans
- WG to discuss GEO hyperspectral plans

# Data access issues (1)

- Recommendation 1: the Russian Federation to make the Meteor-M mission a fully contributing component of the GOS by providing the global data sets from this mission in a timely manner with all necessary ancillary information.
  - ➢ Global data on request. Information available on Meteor-3M Direct Broadcast

- Recommendation 2: Satellite agencies operating environmental polar satellites to provide or continue to provide a Direct Broadcast capability on their polar environmental satellite systems, and to make available in a timely manner the Direct Broadcast data processing (L0 to L1, and/or L1 to L2) software, documentation, and related training.
  - ➢ Direct Broadcast available from NOAA/POES, METOP, Meteor-3M, FYA/B
  - ➢ AAPP, CSPP, FY3L0/L1PP available

- Recommendation 3: Satellite agencies operating environmental polar satellites to provide expected formats of level 1b and level 2 datasets at least one year prior to launch, and to establish web sites to provide detailed information on instruments, schedule, products and formats
  - ➢ NPP formats have been provided in advance

- ➢ WG to renew these recommendations

# Data access issues (2)

- Recommendation 4: NOAA, NASA (or JPSS project management office) to include a BUFR conversion module in the IPOPP software package

➢ Included in CSPP

- Recommendation 5: NOAA, NASA and DOD to confirm and implement Direct Broadcast capabilities on both the JPSS and DMSP Follow-on series ensuring that environmental data from these missions are openly and freely available in near-real time, and to make the relevant ingest and pre-processing software available to the global community

➢ OK for JPSS. DOD mission still to be defined

# Data access issues (3)

- Recommendation 6: NOAA and DOD to consider the use of the SafetyNet as a joint ground system ensuring timely availability of data from the JPSS and DMSP-Follow-on missions

➢ SafetyNet implementation is no longer confirmed

➢ Discuss alternative scenario based on DB+RARS

- Recommendation 7: CGMS to consider harmonization of the appropriate layers of the future X-Band Direct Broadcast services, for instance as concerns frequency or transmission protocols based on CCSDS standards

➢ Upon suggestion from WMO, CGMS has taken actions to revisit the future LEO X-Band Direct Broadcast services towards an harmonized specification:
*« CGMS Action 39.43: EUMETSAT and NOAA to prepare a new global specification for LEO high rate broadcast services and present it for consideration at the next meeting of CGMS. »*

- WG should provide guidance

# Data access issues (4)

- Recommendation 8: JMA to consider a broadcast service to facilitate access to Himawari-8 and -9 data in particular for users in Pacific islands that have limited Internet connectivity.

➢ Still under investigation by JMA.

- Recommendation 9: CGMS satellite operators to investigate the potential use of satellite-to-satellite communication (e.g. Tracking and Data Relay Satellite System, TDRSS) as a mechanism to support timely collection and redistribution of polar-orbiting satellite data in future systems.
- Not investigated so far