# GNSS reflectometry data applications - Status in China

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**Coordination Group for Meteorological Satellites** 

CGMS-52-CMA-WP-19, 6 June 2024

#### **Executive summary**

- GNSS observation instrument is a very promising technique , which can be easily carried on various satellite platforms. Beyond RO, GNSS reflectometry has experienced great growth in china.
- Each Fengyun-3 satellite is equipped with GNSS remote sensing instruments (GNOS), and since FY-3E, each satellite has both RO and reflectometry.
- GNSS observation also has a good development in commercial satellites, most of them both have RO and reflection observation.
- The application of GNSS reflectometries in China basically fucus on NWP supporting, ocean, land and cryosphere researches.



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#### Main GNSS-R Constellations

• Three main constellations, including FY-3, Yunyao, Tianmu.

# FengYun GNSS-R Constellation: 3 satellites in orbit

3 orbital planes (EM, AM, RM)



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#### Tianmu GNSS-R Constellation:

23 satellites inorbit 26,000 atmospheric profiles data daily



#### Yunyao GNSS-R Constellation: 97°inclination 3 orbital planes 6 satellites





## **Products and Application**

The operational products cover three crucial hydrological variables, i.e., ocean winds, soil moisture, and ice.



### GNSS-R Ocean Surface Wind application: Monitoring of tropical cyclones and Data assimilation in NWP model



#### FY-3 GNSS-R winds have Positive impact on the CMA-GFS model





# **GNSS-R** Land soil moisture application: Flood monitoring and Data assimilation



#### To be considered by CGMS:

GNSS-R in China is able to cover three crucial hydrological variables in order to model the Earth's climate in the following areas: soil moisture, ocean winds, and ice. However, GNSS-R applications are not limited to these three uses, but extend to other applications as well. Land applications have evolved considerably in the past few years for vegetation opacity, and wetland detection and monitoring.

GNSS-R applications with a single satellite or a limited number of satellites, could mainly used to NWP assimilation supporting. More commercial constellations and global data sharing need to be encouraged to maximize its benefits.



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