



EUMETSAT updates since CGMS-51 and report on medium to long-term plans

CGMS-52 plenary, item 3

EUMETSAT satellite systems



EUMETSAT
Satellite systems

Current satellites operated by EUMETSAT (4 GEO, 6 LEO)

www.eumetsat.int

SENTINEL-3A & -3B (98.7° incl)

Low Earth, sun-synchronous orbit
Copernicus satellites delivering marine data services from 814km altitude

JASON-3 (63° incl)

Low Earth, non-synchronous orbit
Copernicus ocean surface topography mission (shared with CNES, NOAA, NASA and Copernicus)

Sentinel-6 Michael Freilich (66° incl)

Low Earth, non-synchronous orbit
Copernicus ocean surface topography mission (shared with NASA, NOAA, ESA and Copernicus with support from CNES)

METEOSAT-10, -11

Geostationary orbit
Meteosat Second Generation

Two-satellite system

Full disc imagery mission (15 m/qs)
(Meteosat-11 (0°))
Rapid scan service over Europe (5 m/qs)
(Meteosat-10 (9.5° E))

METEOSAT-9 (45.5° E)

Geostationary orbit
Meteosat Second Generation
providing Indian Ocean data coverage

METOP-B & -C (98.7° incl)

Low Earth, sun-synchronous orbit
EUMETSAT Polar System (EPS)/
Initial Joint Polar System

MTG-II

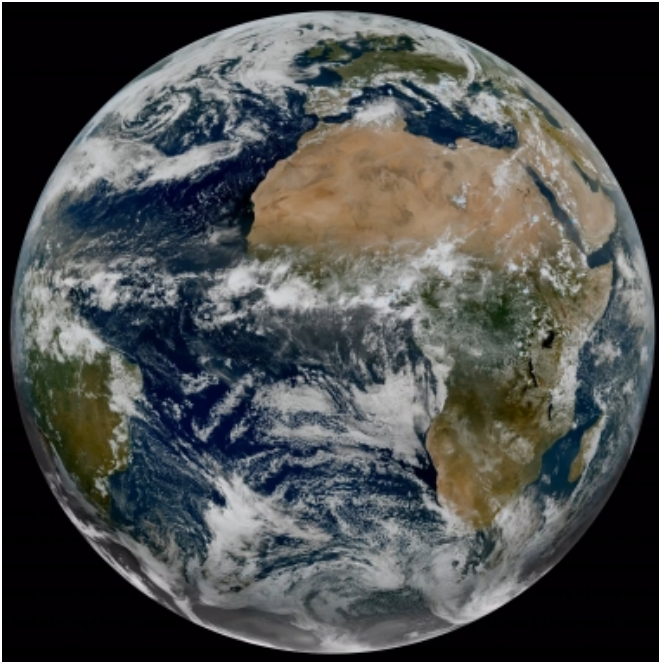
Geostationary orbit
Meteosat Third Generation imaging mission,
currently in commissioning phase



MTG – new prospects for observing Europe and Africa from GEO

Increased resolution:

- Time: 15 min \Rightarrow 10 min
- Spatial: 3km \Rightarrow 1km
- Spectral: 12 channels \Rightarrow 16 channels



Lightning Imager captures fireball over Iberian Peninsula (May 2024)

MTG-I1 FCI has a calibration hardware issue.
Work around investigated
Expected to go operational by Q3/24

MTG-S1 launch planned in Q3/25

MTG – new prospects for fire detection and monitoring

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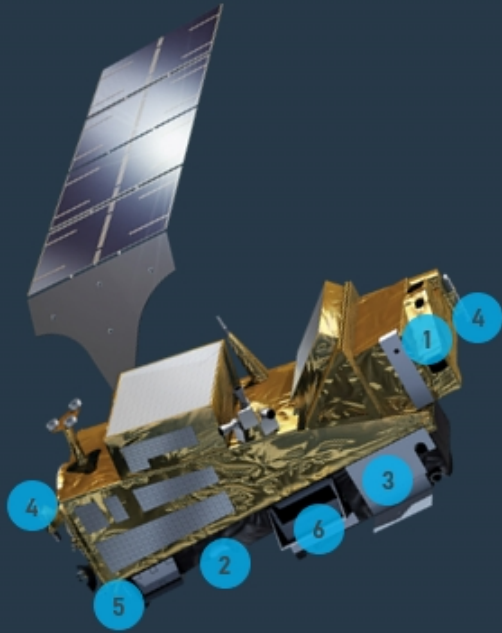


Greece
July 2023.

The Flexible Combined Imager on board MTG-I1 can show fires and smoke (position, intensity, dynamics) with a much higher resolution than was previously possible

EPS-SG will follow as of 2025 – Launch of Metop-SGA1 planned by Q4/25

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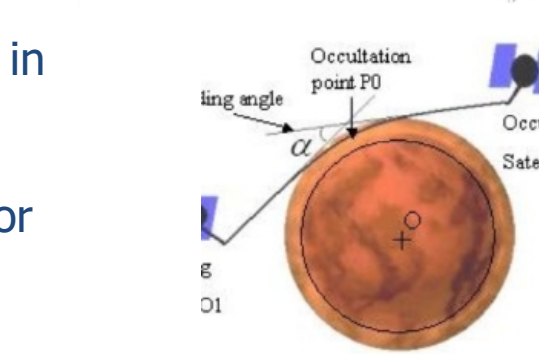
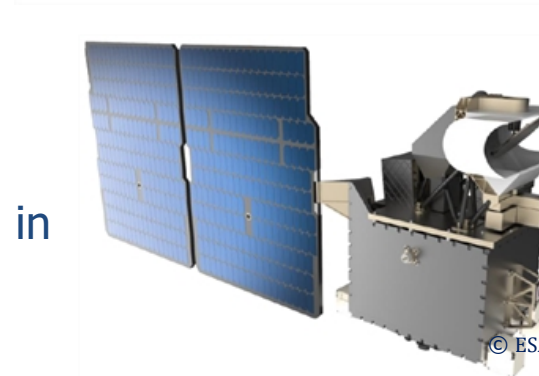
1. IASI-NG
Infrared atmospheric sounding
2. MWS
Microwave sounding
3. METImage
Visible-infrared imaging
4. RO
Radio occultation
5. 3MI
Multi-viewing, -channel,
-polarisation imaging
6. Copernicus Sentinel-5
UN/VIS/NIR/SWIR sounding

New opportunities to complement MTG and EPS-SG in 2025-2040

The enhanced EUMETSAT response to the implementation of **WIGOS 2040**

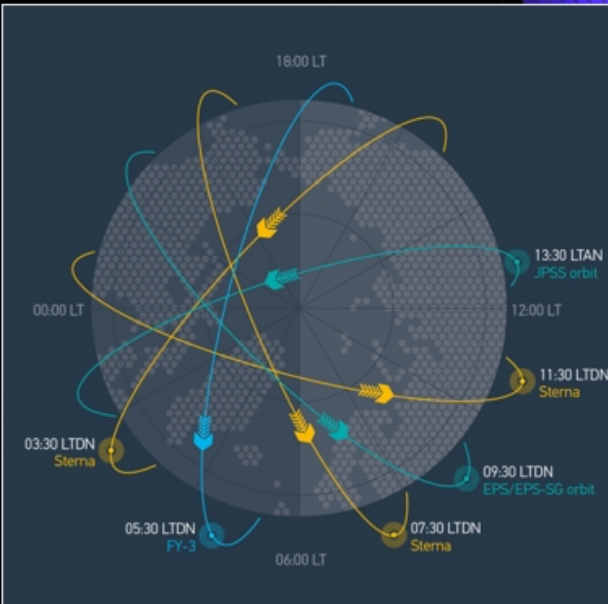
Under consideration with decisions expected in the 2025 timeframe:

- **EPS-Sterna**, a constellation of 6 micro satellites on 3 orbital planes for testing new space in an operational environment. Presented for approval in June 2024. First satellites deployed in 2029.
- **EPS-Aeolus**, unique European technological expertise to improve Numerical Weather Forecasts. First satellite planned in 2034.
- **Ocean altimetry follow-on programme** highly relevant for the detection of global sea level rise and of climate change
- Complementary **commercial Radio Occultation** data



EUMETSAT EPS-STERNA CONSTELLATION

- Constellation of 6 microwave sounding microsattellites on 3 orbits
- Complementary to Metop-SG, JPSS and FY-3 satellites
- EUMETSAT will be responsible for the overall system development (ground stations, data processing, dissemination, archiving, launch services and LEOP) and operations
- Will use the ESA prototype AWS satellite



EUMETSAT involvement in space weather activities

EUMETSAT's potential role in the provision of operational space weather data services is currently under discussion with member states

SHORT-TERM

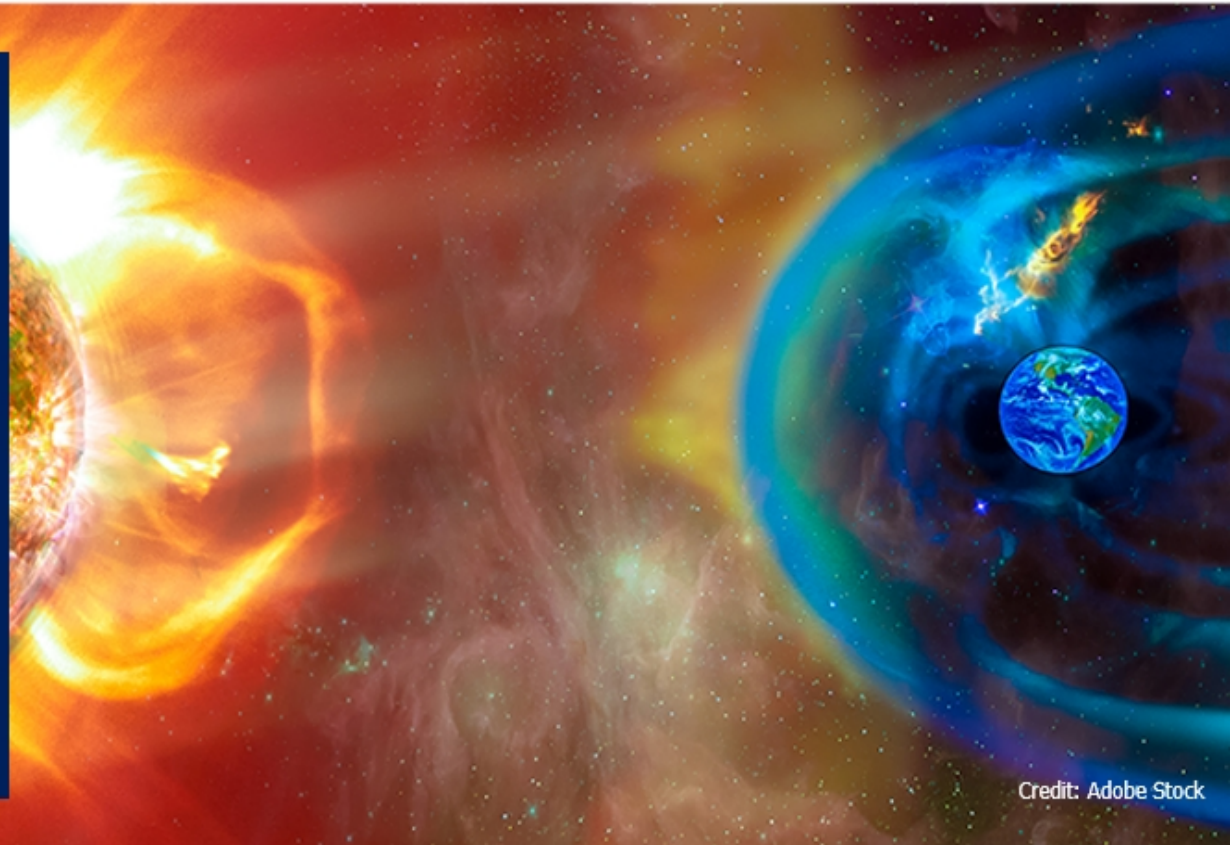
Data hub for global data exchange

MEDIUM TERM

- Processing and NRT delivery of data from sensors on EUMETSAT satellites
- Role in operational transition of ESA Space Weather Service Network

LONGER-TERM

- Possible support to ESA L5 mission ("Vigil" launch 2027)
- Consideration of space weather observations as part of M4G and EPS-TG user requirement process

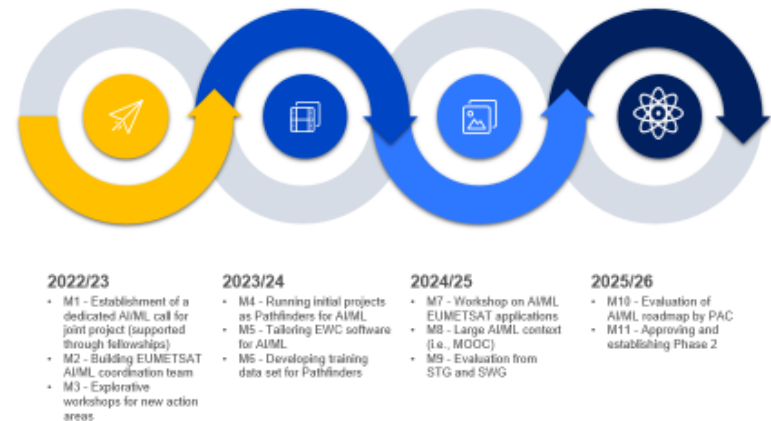


Credit: Adobe Stock

EUMETSAT AI/ML activities

EUMETSAT's Member States approved an initial EUMETSAT AI/ML roadmap mid-2022 spanning 2022—2026

Work is ongoing to develop a coordinated AI/ML project by the meteorological community in Europe, presented for approval by EUMETSAT's Council end of June 2024



Data access - EUMETSAT Digital Data Services

Push services



EUMETCast Terrestrial

Near-real-time data delivery via terrestrial networks



EUMETCast Satellite

Pull services



EUMETView

Viewing your data



EUMETSAT Data Store

Improving data access



Data Tailor

Customising your data



Data Centre



WEkEO



Direct dissemination

Shared services



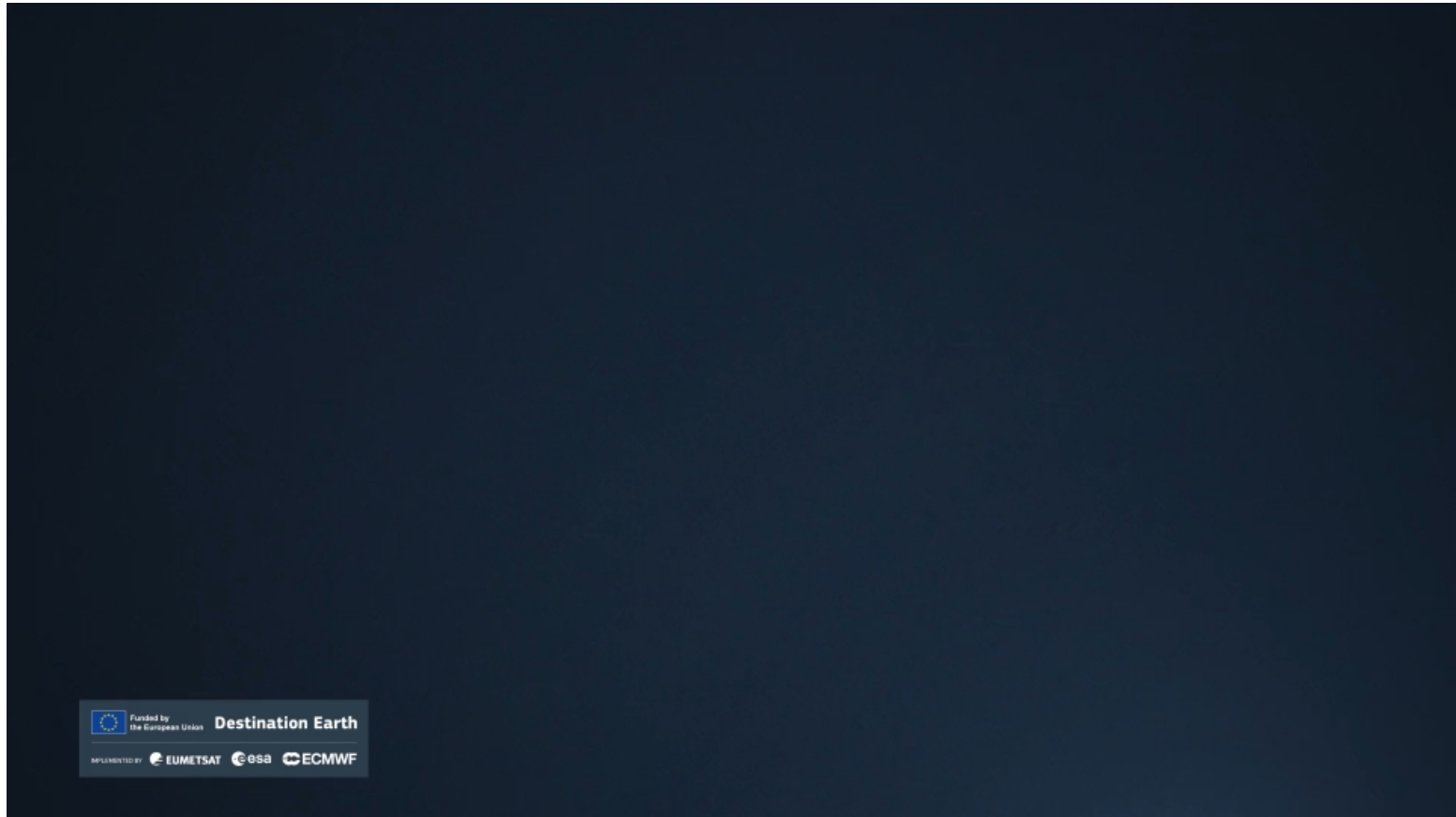
European Weather Cloud

Hosted data processing



WIS

Destination Earth Data Lake



- Three implementing agencies: ECMWF, ESA and EUMETSAT
- EUMETSAT has end-to-end responsibility for the Destination Earth Data Lake

NEW OPPORTUNITIES



EUMETSAT and EU's Copernicus programme

EUMETSAT in EU Copernicus 2.0

Copernicus 1.0 (2014-2021)	Copernicus 2.0 (2021-2027)
Satellite Operations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jason-3 • Sentinel-3A/B • Sentinel-6 MF 	Satellite Operations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jason-3 • Sentinel-3A/B/C/(D) • Sentinel-6 MF/B • Sentinel-4A • Sentinel-5A • CO2M A/B/ (C)
Support to Technical Requirements <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CO2M, establishing requirements • CIMR, CRISTAL support activities 	Contributions to Sentinel GS developments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CO2M Ground Segment developments • Sentinel-3 NG OPT [+ S3 NG TOPO, S6 NG] • CIMR, CRISTAL – global topo/ocean/atmospheric processors
Third Party Data Services	Third Party Data Services
Copernicus Data Access Services	Copernicus Data Access Services
Communication	User uptake, communication & awareness

Considerations for CGMS



Considerations for CGMS

Issues of relevance to EUMETSAT which might deserve discussion in a CGMS context

- Preparation of future programmes and need for international coordination in their implementation, new architecture concepts, ...
 - CGMS coordinated response to WMO initiatives EW4ALL, G3W and the WIGOS Vision update
- Emergence of new technologies, incl. AI/ML for NWP, offering more cooperation opportunities to continuously deliver observations needed by the modelling community, ...
 - CGMS has a role to play and need to adapt and reinforce the way we work together
- Assessment of evolution of requirements from users in preparing for the processing of vast amounts of new data, support to preparation of users, ...
 - WMO-CGMS VLab is critical to support this process
- Evolution of relationships with commercial meteorological data providers complementary to the “CGMS backbone”
 - Secure free and open data access as per the WMO data policy Res. 1

Questions?



Thank you for your attention