

CGMS HIGH LEVEL PRIORITY PLAN (HLPP) - 2022 TO 2026

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INTRODUCTION

The main goals of the coordination activities of the Coordination Group for Meteorological Satellites are to support operational weather monitoring and forecasting as well as climate monitoring, in response to requirements formulated by WMO, its programmes and other programmes jointly supported by WMO and other international agencies.

It is the policy of CGMS to coordinate satellite systems of its members in an end-to-end perspective, including protection of in orbit assets and support to users - e.g. through appropriate training - as required to facilitate and develop shared access to and use of satellite data and products in various applications. This policy is reflected in the structure of this 4-year High Level Priority Plan, covering:

1. Operational continuity and contingency planning
2. Coordination of satellite systems and operations
3. Coordination of data access and end user support
4. Enhancement of the quality of satellite-derived data and products
5. Monitoring of climate including greenhouse gases
6. Space weather monitoring
7. Outreach and training activities

CGMS reviews the HLPP on an annual basis, considering in particular new requirements and perspectives arising from interactions with the user and scientific communities, the development of applications, e.g. numerical weather prediction (NWP), and relevant research activities. It ensures proper interaction with other space agencies and their relevant constituencies (e.g. CEOS including its working groups and virtual constellations).

HIGH LEVEL PRIORITY TASKS

The high level priority tasks are presented according to the logic of the CGMS end-to-end systems.

1 ENSURE OPERATIONAL CONTINUITY AND PERFORM CONTINGENCY PLANNING

1.1 Mitigate the impact of identified degradation or loss of capabilities of the CGMS baseline and ensure appropriate contingency measures are in place

The 2021 CGMS Risk Assessment concluded that the overall CGMS constellation is very robust, but that for a few observation areas risks have been identified to the provision of operational services in the next decade. Based on this analysis, CGMS will take actions to:

1.1.1 Ensure continuity of passive microwave imager observations;

1.1.2 Ensure continuity of precipitation radar observations;

1.1.3 Ensure continuity of scatterometer observations;

1.1.4 Ensure continuity of Radio Occultation observations with required quantity, geographical coverage and temporal sampling for numerical weather prediction and for ionospheric monitoring;

1.1.5 Ensure continuity of coronagraph and plasma analyser observations through exploitation of scientific space weather missions for operational gap-filling.

1.2 Advance the response to the Vision for WIGOS in 2040 for space, by the implementation of new capabilities beyond the CGMS baseline

The 2021 review of the CGMS baseline concluded that the baseline is still a comprehensive response to the WIGOS vision, addressing the key application areas. However, in the coming years CGMS members will be launching several satellites with new capabilities expanding the response to the vision and CGMS therefore agreed to revise the CGMS baseline, and will:

1.2.1 Work towards establishing optimum constellations for new observations introduced in the CGMS baseline:

- Short-wave IR spectrometers for monitoring of greenhouse gases (CO₂ and CH₄);
- Multi-viewing, multi-channel, multi-polarisation imaging for aerosols;
- UV limb sounding spectrometry for profiles of Ozone and trace gases.

In addition, a number of new satellite programmes are under consideration by CGMS members, that offer the potential to expand the response to the WIGOS vision either through application of new technologies or through extending the coverage of existing capabilities. In this respect CGMS will strive to:

- 1.2.2 Advance the new generation of GEO satellites, including advanced imaging, lightning mapping and IR sounding for the whole geostationary ring;
- 1.2.3 Work towards operational hourly daytime UV/VIS mapping of air quality from geostationary orbit;
- 1.2.4 Work towards ensuring optimised high spectral resolution IR measurements from LEO and GEO orbits to improve time sampling, spatial and spectral resolution and timeliness of observations, including the deployment of HSIR instruments across the GEO ring as per WIGOS vision 2040;
- 1.2.5 Work towards optimising the distribution of planned scatterometer missions across different polar and inclined non-synchronous orbits to achieve the 6-hour sampling requirement of the WIGOS and resolve diurnal variations;
- 1.2.6 Work towards ensuring low frequency microwave imagery for all-weather SST and ice monitoring from at least 2 sun-synchronous orbits;
- 1.2.7 Establish observational requirements for microwave observations (sounder and imager) for NWP and precipitation and perform gap analysis against CGMS baseline;
- 1.2.8 Work towards increasing geographical resolution and coverage for altimetry measurements, including very high latitudes;
- 1.2.9 Advance the atmospheric radio occultation constellation, with the long-term goal of providing 20000 occultations per day on a sustained basis;
- 1.2.10 Work towards operational 3D wind profile observations from space-based lidar;
- 1.2.11 Work towards operational infrared/ μ wave limb sounding for climate monitoring and NWP applications
- 1.2.12 Move towards an operational space weather monitoring capability from the Lagrangian Point L-5;
- 1.2.13 Establish the operational framework for the provision of magnetometer data from LEO orbit;

- 1.2.13 Investigate continuous space weather observations from lunar orbit for terrestrial and future lunar space weather services as well as for heliophysics research, complementing the geostationary and L1 measurements.
- 1.2.14 Work towards auroral monitoring capabilities
- 1.3 Ensure long-term continuity of OSCAR/Space as a primary tool to support the CGMS Risk assessment and the WMO Rolling Review of Requirements including gap analysis against observing system requirements for satellite data and make OSCAR/Space the primary repository for WIGOS satellite metadata records generated by CGMS operators**
- 1.4 Assess impact and benefits of CGMS satellite missions**
 - 1.4.1 Support satellite impact studies, including in particular impact of data latency and the impact of the early morning orbit;
 - 1.4.2 Develop capacity to assess socio-economic benefits of CGMS satellite missions.
- 1.5 Identify partnership opportunities on space and ground segments and establish CGMS coordinated mechanisms**

2 COORDINATION OF SATELLITE SYSTEMS AND OPERATIONS

2.1 Coordination/Optimisation of Data Collection Systems (DCS)

- 2.1.1 Complete SWOT (strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats) analysis for DCS;
- 2.1.2 Assess DCS status and evolutions including international channels, taking into account requirements of tsunami alert systems and in-situ ocean observations (e.g. buoys), and assess the utilisation of international DCS channels;
- 2.1.3 Establish international DCP design standards taking into account requirements of tsunami alert systems and in-situ ocean observations (e.g. buoys) and lessons learned from the development of high-rate DCP. This standard would allow the use by all agencies and also as an international standard;

2.2 Radio Frequency (RF) protection

- 2.2.1 Facilitate an effective preparation of national and ITU-R regional groups' positions for the World Radiocommunication Conference (WRC) 2023 favourable for CGMS-related issues, in particular but not exclusively with regard to the:
 - Establishment of a new frequency allocation to EESS (passive) in the bands 239.2-242.2 GHz and 244.2-247.2 GHz under agenda item 1.14 to cover and protect the band 231.5-252 GHz for planned and future passive microwave sensors for ice cloud measurements;
 - Recognition to the extent possible of the need for protection of the band 6425-7125 MHz or to find, if possible, complementary frequency resources for SST observations to compensate for the increased interference potential due to the identification of the band for IMT 5G mobile (agenda item 1.2);
 - Protection of the band 1695-1710 MHz (used for LEO direct broadcast to user stations) from planned new frequency usage by commercial satellite systems (agenda item 1.18) or from possible high-altitude platform stations as IMT base stations (HIBS) in the neighbouring band (agenda item 1.4);
 - Establishment of recognition and protection of sensing frequencies for space-based space weather observations (agenda item 9.1 Topic A).
- 2.2.2 Within the general ITU framework, triggered by ITU-R Resolution 731, regarding the establishment of sharing conditions between active and passive services in bands

above 71 GHz, to ensure protection of passive sensing bands, in particular in bands in which all emissions are prohibited (Radio Regulations Footnote 5.340).

2.3 Data acquisition and Data processing, including Direct Broadcast Systems

2.3.1 Ensure the ease of use of satellite-derived data and products, disseminate in one of the standard formats, as specified in the CGMS LRIT/HRIT Global Specification and the WMO Manual on Codes. Once the use of netCDF with the CF convention are captured in the WMO Manual on Codes, ensure compliance with this for satellite-derived data and products disseminated in NetCDF;

2.3.2 Facilitate the transition to new LEO direct broadcast systems (JPSS, FY-3, Meteor-M, Metop-SG);

2.3.3 Advance the implementation of the CGMS agency best practices in support to local and regional processing of LEO direct broadcast data for operational satellites and complete a SWOT (strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats) analysis for the direct broadcast.

2.3.4 Establish Best Practices for the Coordination of Data Acquisition for Low Earth Orbit Satellite Systems and report on implementation

2.3.5 Provide coordinated CGMS inputs to WMO on satellite and instrument identifiers for data representation and metadata within the WIS

2.3.6 Develop efficient standardized data handling for high-resolution imaging and hyperspectral instruments

2.4 Operational issues related to space weather

2.4.1 Evaluate existing operational space weather products and services in support of CGMS members' spacecraft operations and recommend additional services as appropriate.

2.5 Space Debris and Collision Avoidance

2.5.1 Establish Best Practices on Collision Avoidance and Debris Mitigation and report on implementation

3 COORDINATION OF DATA ACCESS AND END-USER SUPPORT

3.1 Support the user-provider dialogue on regional/continental scales through regional coordination groups maintaining requirements for dissemination of satellite data and products through the various broadcast services

3.1.1 Establish a sustained interaction with the operational nowcasting communities with a view to fully utilise the commonality of the future geostationary imagers and sounders.

3.2 Prepare operational users for new generation of meteorological satellites through user readiness programmes, with coordinated contributions from CGMS members

3.2.1 Review the best practices for 'Achieving User Readiness for New Meteorological Satellites', taking into account lessons learnt from recent new satellites programmes and advance the implementation of the best practices;

3.2.2 Provide up-to-date information on these topics, to be synthesised and maintained by WMO in the SATURN portal, dynamically linked to resources of CGMS members, including the new generation of GEO satellites as well as new LEO satellites.

3.2.3 Consider the full range of user capabilities (ranging from advanced Short-range NWP to more conventional nowcasting) when planning data utilisation, products generation and dissemination strategies, in particular for the new geostationary satellites

3.2.4 Improve the provision to users of characterisation data (incl apodization) for geostationary and low Earth orbit hyperspectral infrared instruments

3.2.5 Develop Best Practices for Operational User Notifications

3.3 Coordinated global data exchange

3.3.1 Develop Best Practices for Global Data Exchange

3.3.2 Explore options for optimal data exchange of advanced data from new generation GEOs, in consultation with the global NWP centres through GODEX-NWP

3.3.3 Support the coordination of the operational Digital Video Broadcast (DVB) satellite services for the Americas, Africa, Europe and the Asia Pacific regions

3.4 Coordination with WMO Information Systems (WIS) and WIGOS

- 3.4.1 Ensure the WIS 2.0 usage for satellite data provision and discovery
- 3.4.2 Harmonise the metadata (e.g. quality descriptors) and format of products to be exchanged, in adherence to the Service and Discovery metadata standards formulated in the context of WIGOS/WIS
- 3.4.3 Support WIGOS in the definition of harmonized product metadata for satellite data and implement for CGMS missions;
- 3.5 Increase access to, and use of, data from R&D and pre-operational missions, including space weather missions**
- 3.6 Investigate the feasibility of utilizing existing dissemination infrastructure for meteorological information in helping to mitigate disasters**
- 3.7 Increase operational access to data and products in support to the ocean user community**
 - 3.7.1 Ensure the timely access to and exchange of near-real-time scatterometer data, share access to calibration and validation information across CGMS agencies
 - 3.7.2 Promote the product metadata standards within ocean communities, such as on SST, ocean colour, ocean vector surface wind and ocean surface topography, to facilitate common data representation and near-real time exchange. This must be done in dialogue with the relevant CEOS Virtual Constellations.
- 3.8 Develop best practices for cloud services interoperability**

4 ENHANCE THE QUALITY OF SATELLITE-DERIVED DATA AND PRODUCTS

4.1 Establish a fully consistent calibration of relevant satellite instruments across CGMS agencies, recognising the importance of collaboration between operational and research CGMS agencies

- 4.1.1 Maintain within GSICS a framework for inter-calibration of hyper-spectral sounders;
- 4.1.2 Establish within GSICS a consistent inter-calibration for thermal IR channels using hyper-spectral sounders as reference. The implementation will be done successively by the individual satellite operators;
- 4.1.3 Establish within GSICS a consistent inter-calibration for solar channels using instruments with adequate in-orbit calibration and vicarious methods as reference. The implementation will be done successively by the individual satellite operators;
- 4.1.4 Establish within GSICS a common reference solar spectrum with appropriate spectral coverage and spectral resolution and develop common methods and tools for on-ground calibration and characterisation and inter-calibration of UV-VIS-NIR SWIR spectrometers;
- 4.1.5 Establish a methodology to characterise microwave instruments for O₂ absorption channels through the SNO and RTM modelling. The implementation will be done successively by the individual satellite operators;
- 4.1.6 Establish mechanisms for cross-calibrating scatterometers across the constellation.

4.2 Establish commonality in the derivation of satellite products for global users where appropriate (e.g., through sharing of prototype algorithms)

- 4.2.1 Establish commonality in the derivation of AMV products for global users where appropriate (e.g., through sharing of prototype algorithms) and consider backwards compatibility when designing AMV algorithms for the 16-channel imagers, so that present state-of-the-art algorithms can be applied to old imagery;
- 4.2.2 Investigate the best configurations to be used by the AMV producers for use in global and regional NWP models respectively, and clearly define the appropriate requirements for each of them;
- 4.2.3 Assess value of derivation of winds from GEO Hyperspectral IR;

4.2.4 Establish a coherent development of volcanic ash products and applications with close user community coordination;

4.2.5 Assess the cloud properties generated from the geostationary and polar orbiting imagers and pursue best practices that lead to improved consistency and accuracy across the globe and the Geostationary ring;

4.2.6 Establish together with the user community a commonly agreed approach for retrieval of Principal Component scores and associated parameters from hyperspectral infrared data, minimising information loss including the mutually acceptable update strategy for the principal component basis and to implement such an approach in a coordinated manner.

4.3 Foster the continuous improvement of products through validation and inter-comparison through international working groups and SCOPE-type mechanisms

4.3.1 Apply the IPWG validation protocol (as defined on its web page) to precipitation combination datasets generated using multiple satellite and in-situ data sources, and expand the number of participating agencies to broaden the validation domain;

4.3.2 Provide SCOPE-CM Implementation Plan following the agreed new concept by 2020;

4.3.3 Conduct an intercomparison study between the different methods to derive level 2 data from infrared hyperspectral sounders, recognising that there are several software packages available that utilize AIRS/IASI/CrIS data;

4.3.4 Coordinate and improve the use of cloud properties in the high impact applications, in particular Atmospheric Motion Vectors and All-Sky Radiance Products .

4.3.5 Support the continued analysis and growth of the cloud climatology assessment data archive initiated by GEWEX and the coordinate the development and assessment of cloud climate products for the next generation of the International Cloud Climatology Project (ISCCP-NG)

4.4 Maintain, enhance and improve the methods to describe the error characteristics of satellite data and products

4.4.1 Establish a common vocabulary and methodology with appropriate error propagation to include the errors associated with validation data (e.g. radiosonde temperature, water vapour, precipitation and winds);

4.4.2 Agree on standardised procedures to derive NedT estimates for microwave sounders, and include such estimates in the disseminated BUFR data.

4.5 Strengthen interaction with users in selected thematic areas by establishing a close relation with them as beta-testers and foster optimum use of satellite data

- 4.5.1 Report on the progress within the Nowcasting community toward the use of hyperspectral sounders and work toward common products to serve the requirements of the global community;
- 4.5.2 Enhance the use of satellite precipitation datasets through an IPWG-led user workshop where training on visualisation and analysis tools will be one of the topics;
- 4.5.3 Foster the coordinated development of novel products and applications of the new generation of geostationary imagers, initially for the areas of fire, aerosols and flood-mapping;
- 4.5.4 Provide support to users in the WMO Application Areas, including for agricultural, hydrology, marine/ocean and other applications and, where appropriate, identify and follow-up on opportunities by other entities (e.g. CEOS led activities).

4.6 Foster and support research regarding enhanced radiative transfer capabilities, recognising the paramount importance of radiative transfer developments for satellite products

- 4.6.1 Continue support for line-by-line (LBL) reference model development and enhanced characterization of spectroscopy to ensure that product development teams and users of level 1 data have access to the latest updates in LBL forward modelling and the uncertainties involved;
- 4.6.2 Perform validation and intercomparison of LBL models/spectroscopy to assess the impact of spectroscopic uncertainties and the differences between line-by-line and fast radiative transfer models;
- 4.6.3 Through coordination between IPWG, ITWG and ICWG, continue to improve microwave radiative transfer models to include complex surfaces (e.g. snow, desert, etc.) and scattering atmospheres (e.g. frozen hydrometeors) to support improved algorithm development for current and future sensors.

4.7 Stimulate trade-off analyses for the development of future passive sounding instruments

- 4.7.1 Conduct studies to investigate the technical feasibility to reduce the field of view sizes for future microwave sounders to keep in line with the spatial resolution expected for future global NWP models.

4.7.2 Conduct trade-off studies regarding the benefits of spectral, radiometric, and spatial resolution of infrared sounders, taking into account aspects such as scene inhomogeneity and uncertainties in spectroscopy

5 ADVANCE THE ARCHITECTURE FOR SPACE-BASED MONITORING OF CLIMATE, INCLUDING GREENHOUSE GAS MONITORING (THROUGH THE JOINT CEOS-CGMS WORKING GROUP ON CLIMATE)

5.1.1 Update the ECV Inventory of Climate Data Records, Gap Analysis and Coordinated Action Plan (CAP) of CEOS and CGMS and report on status of the implementation of the CAP. (This target is cyclic and all three parts are covered every year including endorsement by CEOS and CGMS);

5.1.2 Report to and interact with the UNFCCC Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice – Research and Systematic Observation (SBSTA-RSO) to foster usage of satellite data in the context of the Paris Agreement, in particular results from the operational GHG monitoring system. (This target is also part of the cyclic regular annual reporting);

5.1.3 Respond to the GCOS IP after new versions of it issued by GCOS (every 5 years). Provide support to GCOS for the GCOS status report (one year prior to the new GCOS IP);

5.1.4 JWGClimate Task Team on GHG monitoring to coordinate the specific CGMS contributions to the operational GHG constellation, covering activities on mission coordination, inter-calibration, product prototyping, data distribution, exchange, formatting, and on training and outreach;

5.1.5 Foster the implementation of the architecture for climate monitoring from space by strengthening the analysis of use cases for climate data records to increase usage in climate services and science;

5.1.6 JWGClimate to publish updated definitions for the fundamental, thematic, and interim Climate Data Record.

6 ADVANCE OPERATIONAL SPACE WEATHER MONITORING FROM SPACE

- 6.1 Coordinate CGMS activities and align priorities with the space weather user community, in particular the ICAO Space Weather Centres, ISES, WMO ET-SWx and the UNCOPUOS STSC;
- 6.2 Establish a consistent inter-calibration framework in GSICS for energetic particle measurements using instruments with adequate in-orbit calibration and vicarious methods;
- 6.3 Advance the integration of Space Weather coordination activities into the relevant CGMS working groups;
- 6.4 In coordination with IROWG establish requirements for and recommend an implementation of an optimised system for radio occultation observations for ionosphere monitoring.
- 6.5 Ensure the timely access to and global exchange of space weather data of CGMS Members, including instruments hosted on third-party satellites
- 6.6 Document current data formats for space weather observations
- 6.7 Investigate impact on future SW observations due to increased demand on SW services by Space Situational Awareness and Space Traffic Coordination

7 OUTREACH AND TRAINING

7.1 Engage in communication and outreach activities to promote EO and Space Weather observations benefits

7.2 Training

- 7.2.1 Continue to foster optimum use of satellite data for weather forecasting, climate applications, and environmental assessments including hazardous events such as volcanic ash and flooding;
- 7.2.2 Update and develop new training material where necessary, and in collaboration with partner organisations such as Collaboration among Education and Training Programmes (COMET), Committee on Space Research (COSPAR), the CEOS Working Group on Capacity Building and Data Democracy (WGCapD) and the CEOS-CGMS Joint Working Group on Climate; disseminating such material through the WMO-CGMS Virtual Laboratory for Education and Training in Satellite Meteorology (VLab);

7.2.3 Provide shared, regular support to funding the VLab Technical Support Officer function through the WMO VLab Trust Fund, and to the VLab Centres of Excellence as per agreed expectations.

7.3 User Conferences

Conduct regional satellite users' conferences to:

- i) share experience and foster the exchange of ideas;
- ii) promote better access, and improve the utilisation of, existing satellite data and products;
- iii) prepare the user community on new satellite systems' data products and services;
- iv) engage with the user community on the application of new Climate Data Records, supported by the CEOS-CGMS Joint Working Group on Climate;
- v) gain user feedback on data, product and system real-world application;
- vi) engage young people entering the field; and
- vii) other items as appropriate.