ECMWF / EUMETSAT ROM-SAF Workshop on Applications of GPS RO Measurements 16 ~ 18 June 2014

NARLabs
National Applied Research Laboratories

Status and Aims of the FORMOSAT-7 / COSMIC-2 Mission

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2014-06-16

www.narlabs.org.tw

Outlines

- Brief History of FORMOSAT-3 / COSMIC-1 Mission
- Formation of FORMOSAT-7 / COSMIC-2 Mission
- FORMOSAT-7 / COSMIC-2 Mission Requirement
- FORMOSAT-7 / COSMIC-2 Major Program Milestones
- Spacecraft Bus Developments
- TGRS Mission Payload Developments
- Launch System Developments
- Satellite Constellation Deployment
- Ground System Developments
- Joint Program Master Schedule & Mission Data Policy
- Conclusion & Acknowledgement

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Brief History of FORMOSAT-3 / COSMIC-1 Mission

FORMOSAT-3 / COSMIC - Minotaur Launch Success

Launch Date: April 15, 2006 at UTC 01:40

Launch Site: Vandenberg AFB, CA, U.S.A.

Initial Orbit: Altitude ~515 km; Inclination ~72°

Final Orbit: Altitude ~800 km; Inclination ~72°

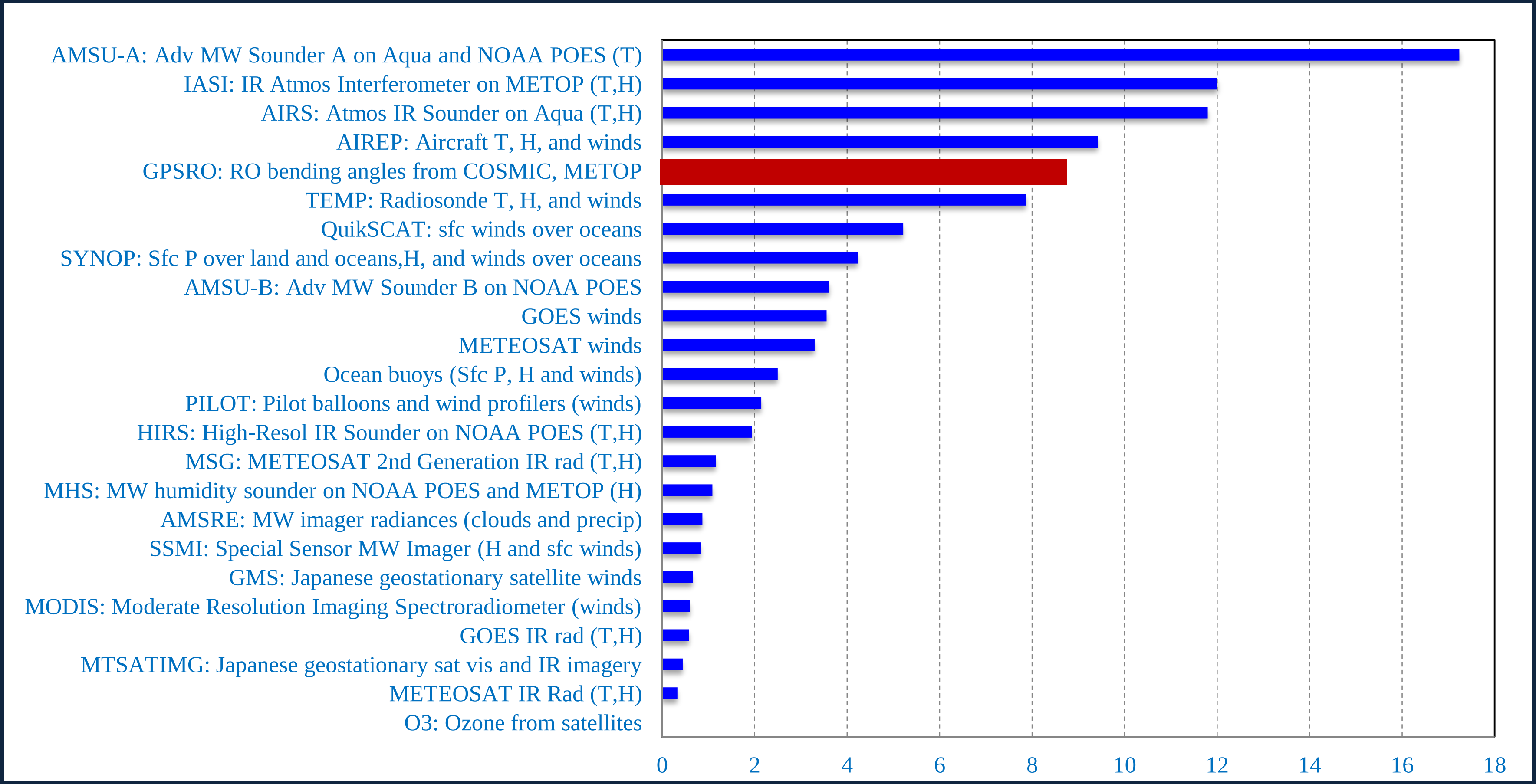
FORMOST-3 / COSMIC

Total Cost : ~ U.S. $ 100 M

- the first Radio Occultation Constellation that demonstrates the value of GPSRO in Weather, Climate and Space Weather -

GPSRO has Significant Impact:

Ranked #5 among all observing systems in reducing forecast errors, despite the small number of soundings.



Forecast error contribution (%)

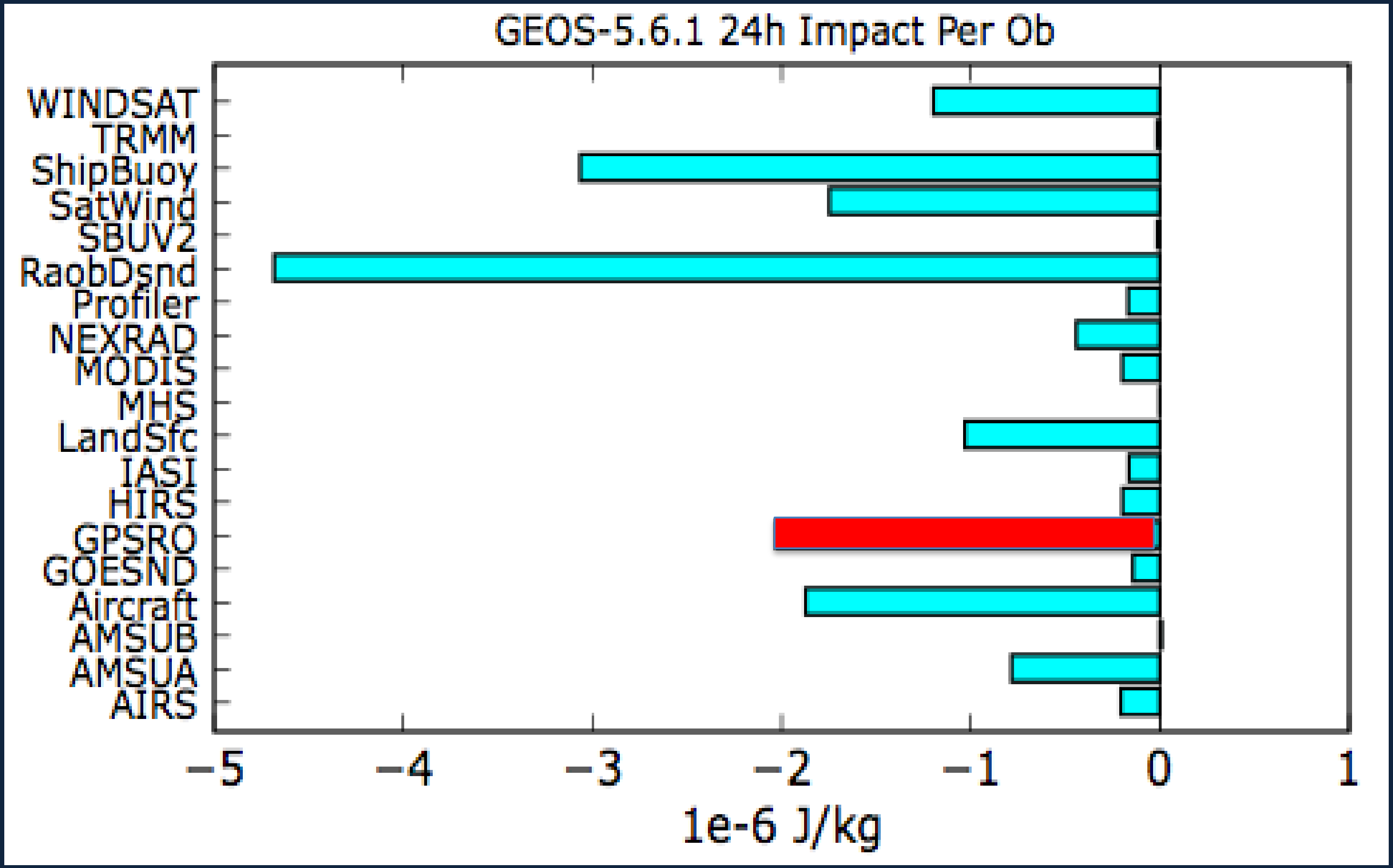
Published in the Quarterly Journal of the Royal Meteorological Society

Courtesy: Carla Cardinali and Sean Healy,
ECMWF, 22 October, 2009

全球氣象界最具權威的歐洲中程氣象預報中心宣稱
福衛三號資料對氣象預報誤差的改善是全球排行第五名

GPSRO Ranked #3 among other NOAA Instruments in Impact per Observation

美海洋大氣總署(NOAA)宣稱福衛三號資料對氣象預報誤差的改善與其他NOAA氣象衛星比較排行第三名



FORMOSAT-3/COSMIC GPSRO

Adjoint-based estimate of 24-hr global forecast error reduction in wind, temperature and surface pressure combined as energy (J/kg)

Impact of Various Observing Systems (NOAA Study)
GEOS-5.6.1 28 Jan – 05 March 2010 00z

From Ron Gelaro, NASA, GMAO

FORMOSAT-3 / COSMIC Appears on Major Global Publications

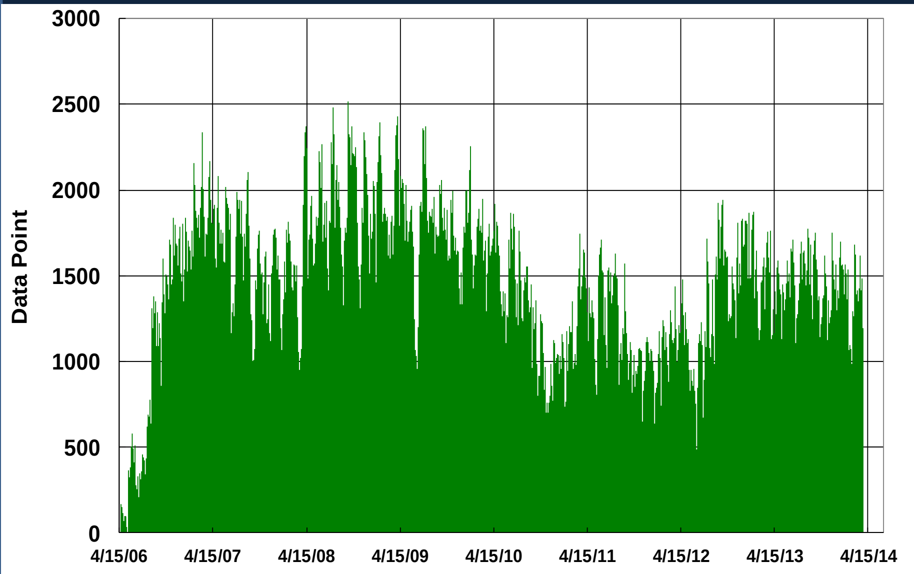
國際知名期刊雜誌 爭相報導福三衛星星系

FORMOSAT-3/COSMIC Radio Occultation Accumulated Profiles

福衛三號衛星星系目前提供
全球資料累積點數

Atmospheric

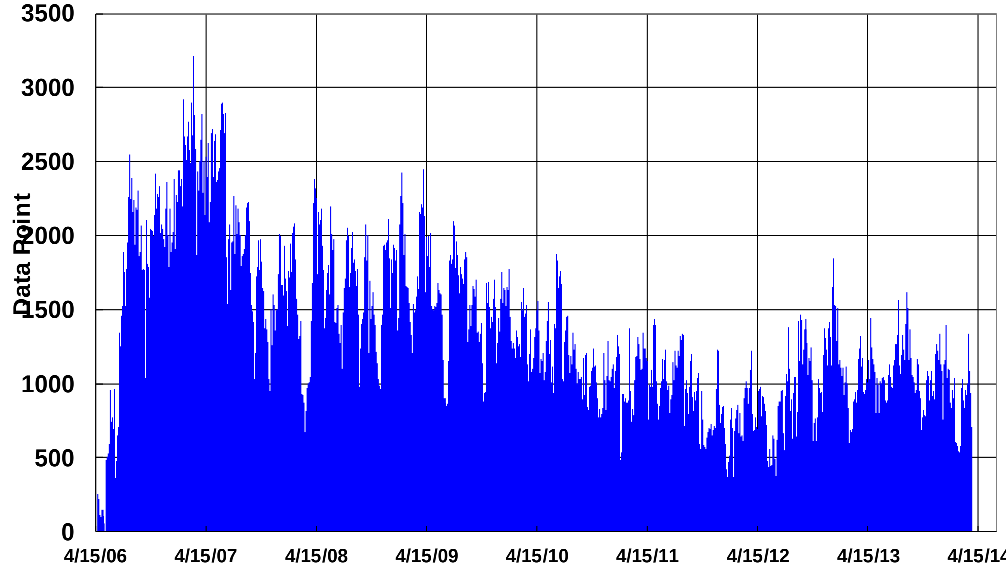
(06-03-2014)



4,326,250 Profiles

Ionospheric

(06-03-2014)



3,879,190 Profiles

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Global Data Users Status: 71 countries; 2410 users

As-of- 05/31/2014

U.S.A.	704	Iran	33	Finland	7	Puerto Rico	2	Costa Rica	1
Taiwan	396	Vietnam	19	Chile	6	Cuba	2	Macau	1
India	292	Argentina	19	Switzerland	6	Colombia	2	Iraq	1
China	216	South Africa	19	Portugal	6	Sweden	2	Saudi Arabia	1
Japan	75	Austria	18	Ethiopia	6	Norway	2	Mongolia	1
U.K.	51	Spain	16	Turkey	5	Cyprus	2	Lebanon	1
Germany	49	Philippine	13	Czech	5	Hungary	2	Vanuatu	1
Russia	48	Denmark	13	Ukraine	5	Egypt	2	Ecuador	1
Canada	44	Nigeria	11	The Netherlands	4	Senegal	1	Trinidad and Tobago	1
Korea	42	Singapore	10	United Arab Emirates	3	Bangladesh	1	Panama	1
Australia	39	Malaysia	10	Israel	3	Bhutan	1	Jamaica	1
France	37	New Zealand	8	Peru	3	Tanzania	1		
Brazil	36	Poland	8	Bulgaria	3	Ireland	1		
Indonesia	35	Thailand	7	Belgium	3	Kenya	1		
Italy	34	Kazakhstan	7	Pakistan	2	Cameroon	1		

福衛三號衛星星系目前提供全球2410使用者與71國家

Courtesy TACC, CWB

Campaign Slogan → Legendary Reality

"The Most Accurate and Stable Thermometer in Space"

was first used by Rick Anthes in the opening remarks of

Emeritus UCAR President

FORMOSAT-3/COSMIC Workshop 2006 < Early Results and IOP Campaigns >

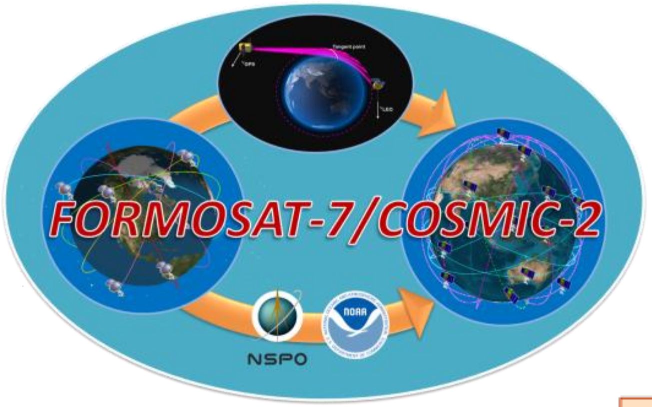
Taipei, November 28 – December 1, 2006

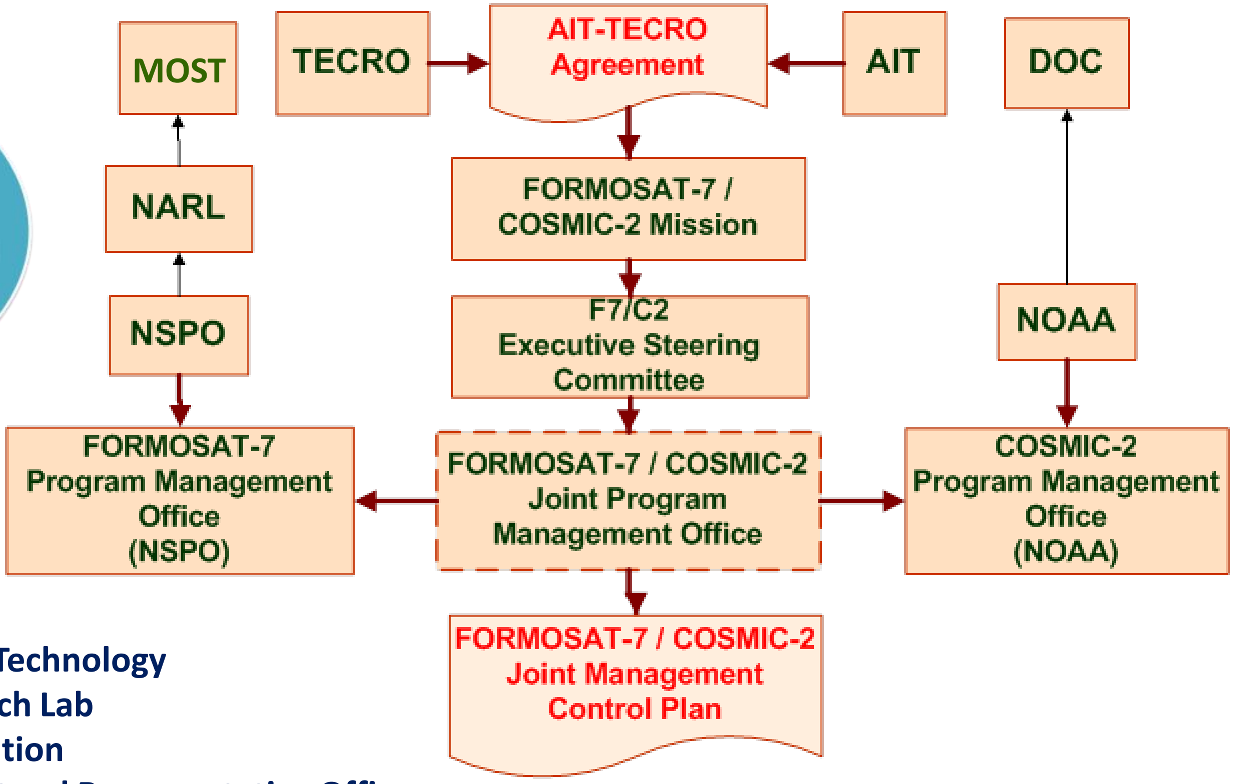
Formation of FORMOSAT-7 / COSMIC-2 Mission

Advocacy of FORMOSAT-7/COSMIC-2 Mission

- The launch and the constellation deployment of the FORMOSAT-3/COSMIC-1 satellites and providing the RO profiles to the global user community, the usefulness and effectiveness of the RO data have been widely demonstrated and verified.
- The FORMOSAT-3/COSMIC-1 was originally designated as a 2-year experimental mission. Soon after the FORMOSAT-3/COSMIC-1 Workshop 2006 < Early Results & IOP Campaigns >, the advocacy for its follow-on mission began.
- Thanks to the following key individuals to promote/advocate the follow-on mission and incubate the establishment of the FORMOSAT-7/COSMIC-2 Mission:
  - ✓ UCAR: Rick Anthes, Jeff Reaves, Jack Fellows, Bill Kuo, Bill Schreiner, Dave Ector
  - ✓ NSF: Jay Fein, Eric DeWeaver
  - ✓ NOAA: Mary Kicza, Gary Davis, Mike Crison (deceased), Pete Wilczynski
  - ✓ JPL: Tony Mannucci
  - ✓ Taiwan: L-C Lee, C-H Liu, C-Y Tsay, G-S Chang, J.J. Miau, C-Y Huang, Tiger Liu
  - ✓ Many others not mentioned above
- A Taiwan-U.S. official TECRO / AIT collaboration agreement was signed in May 2010 for the execution of the FORMOSAT-7 / COSMIC-2 Joint Mission.

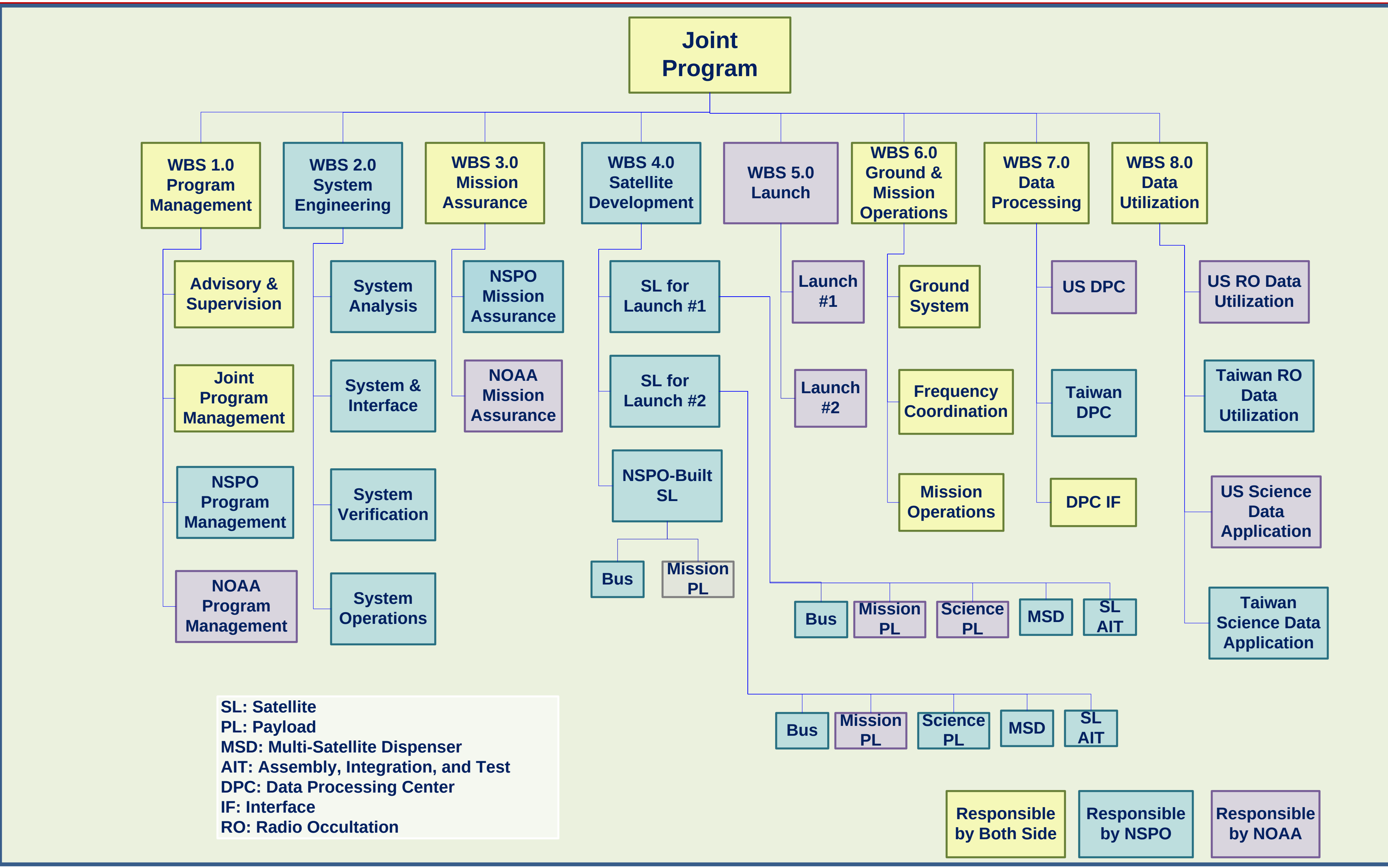
Agreement Implementation





MOST: Ministry of Science and Technology
NARL: National Applied Research Lab
NSPO: National Space Organization
TECRO: Taipei Economic and Cultural Representative Office
AIT: American Institute in Taiwan
DOC: Department of Commerce
NOAA: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

FORMOSAT-7/COSMIC-2 Joint Program



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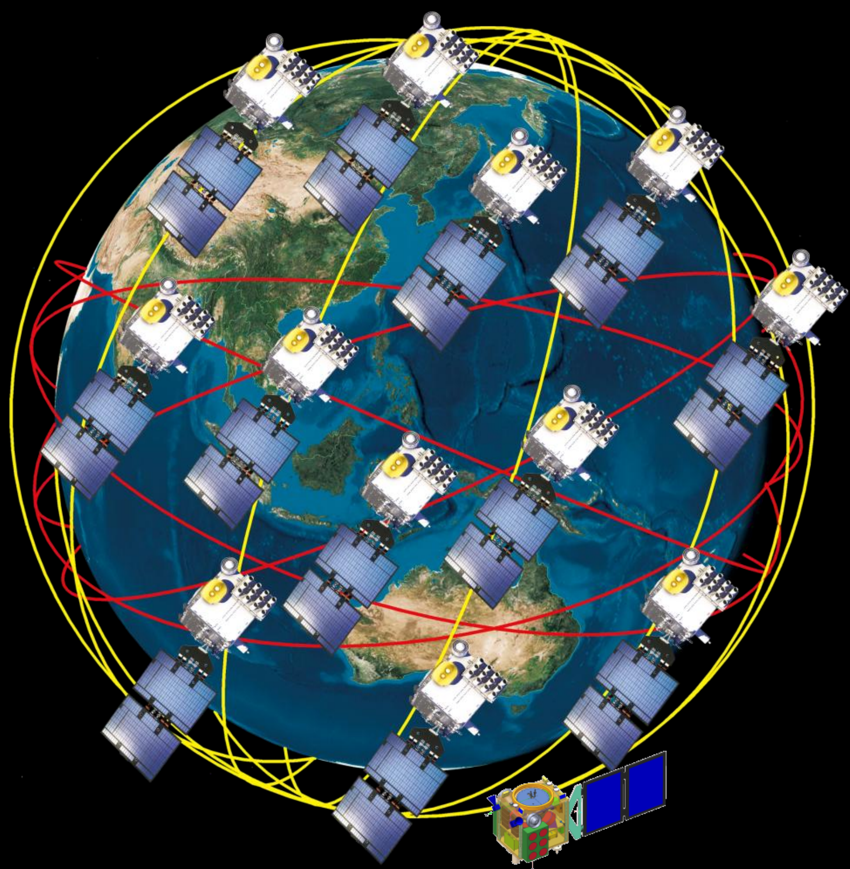
FORMOSAT-7/COSMIC-2 Constellation

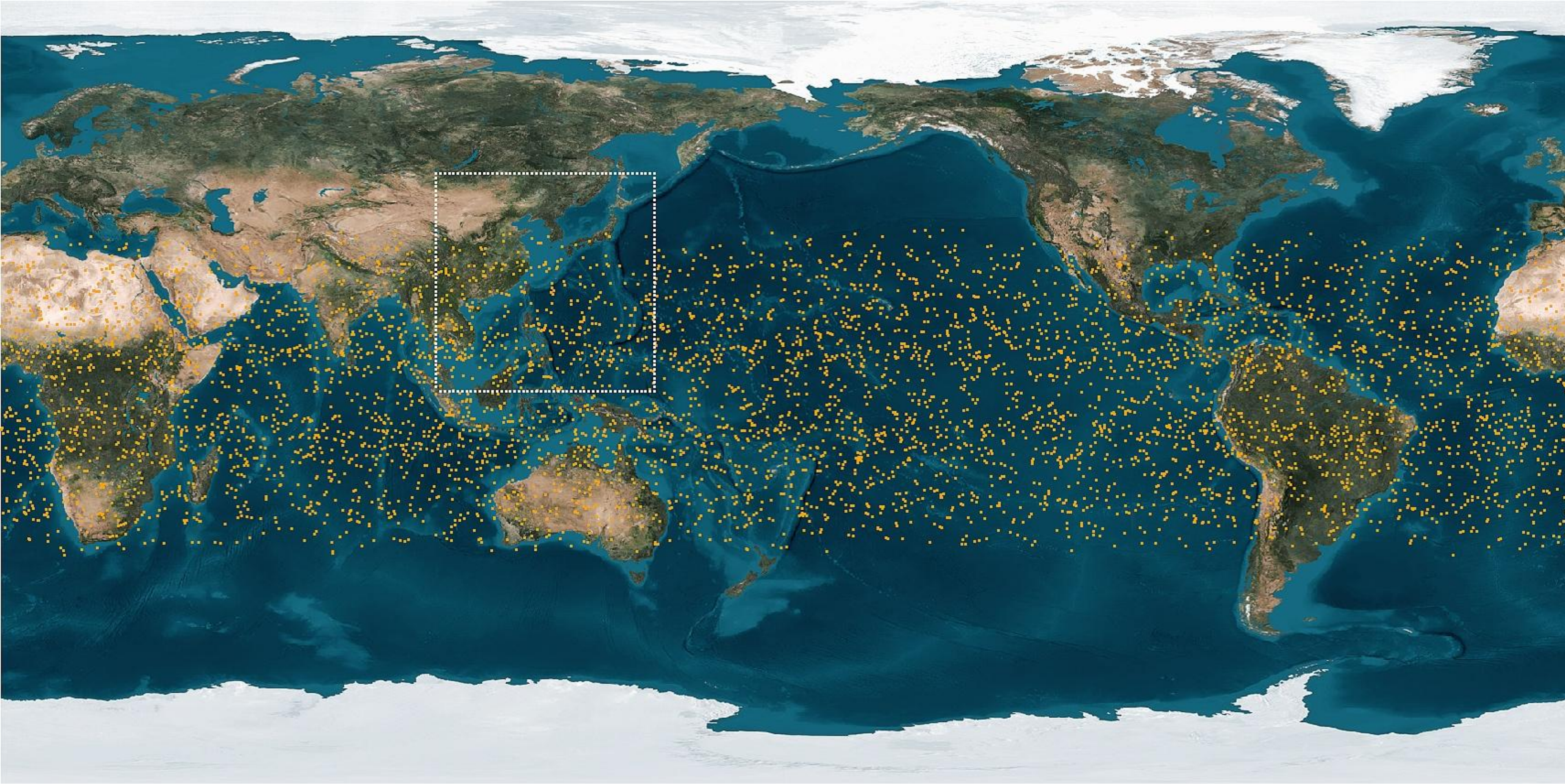
"Transition from Research to Operation"



- **1st Launch**
  - 6 SC to a parking orbit with inclination angle of 24~28.5 deg.
  - Through constellation deployment, 6 SC will be separated to 6 orbital planes with 60-deg separation.
- **2nd Launch**
  - 6 SC to a parking orbit with inclination angle of 72 or 108 deg.
  - Through constellation deployment, 6 SC will be separated to 6 orbital planes with 30-deg separation.
  - NSPO-built satellite will be sent to the space by the 2^{nd} launch (optional).

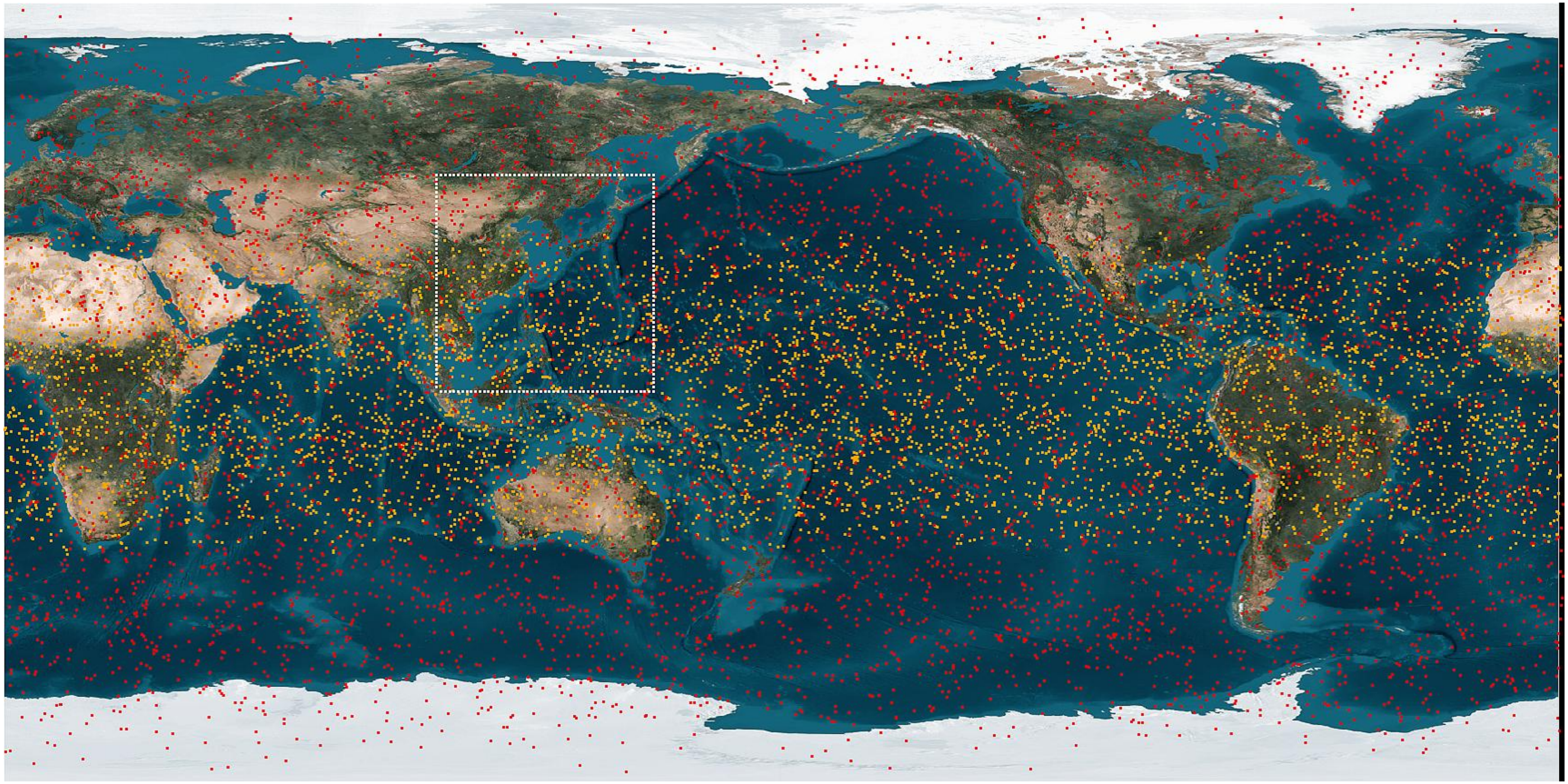
Total Estimate Budget: ~ U.S. $ 463 M

RO Data Distribution after the 1st Launch



5770 raw radio occultation profiles by 6 SC,
the data distribution is within a band of ± 50 deg latitude.

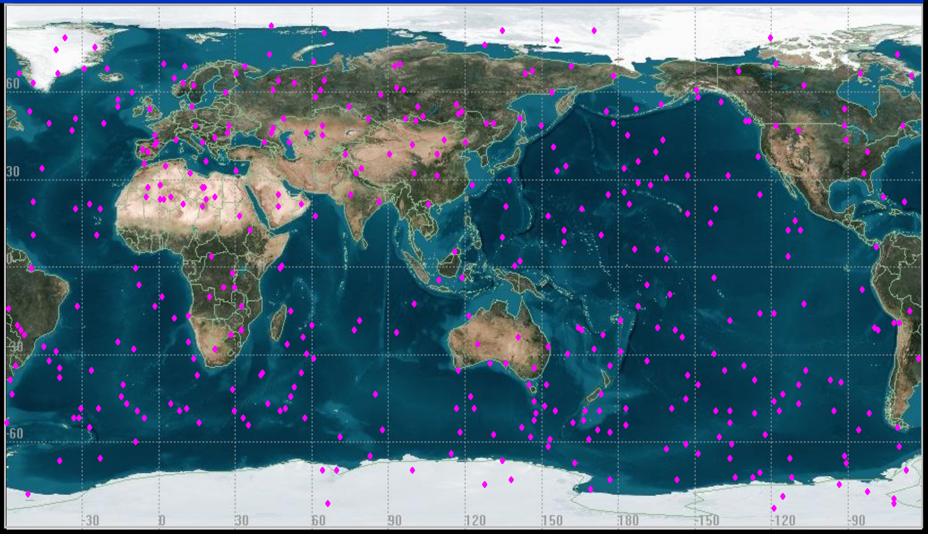
Total RO Data Distribution after the 1st and the 2nd Launch



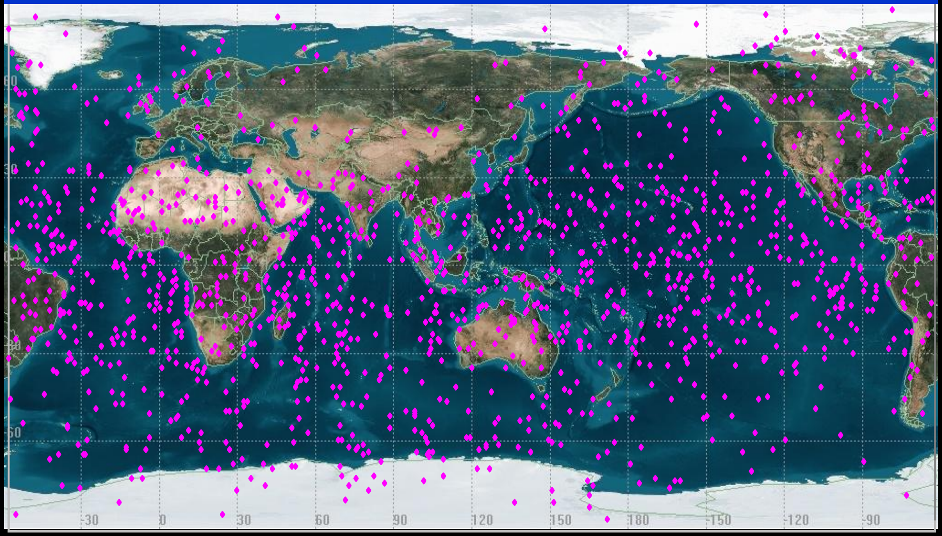
11958 raw radio occultation profiles by 6 SC from the 1st launch (yellow dots) and 6 SC from the 2nd launch (red dots).

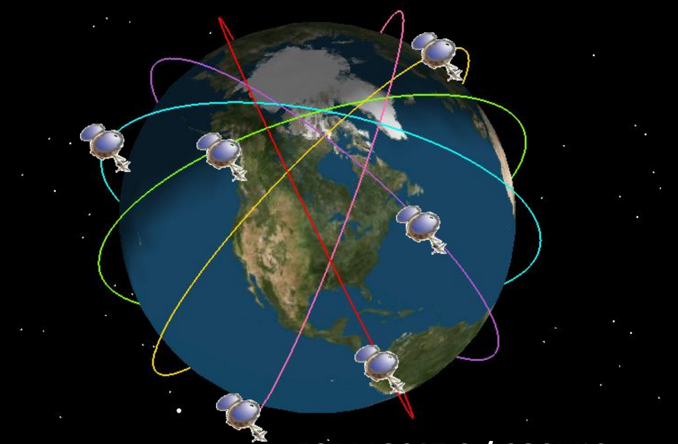
Greater FORMOSAT-7 v.s. FORMOSAT-3 Global GPSRO Coverage

FORMOSAT-3 Occultation – 3 Hrs Coverage

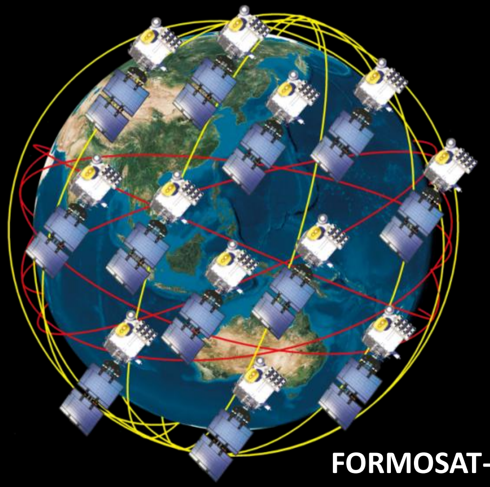


FORMOSAT-7 Occultation – 3 Hrs Coverage





FORMOSAT-3 / COSMIC



FORMOSAT-7 / COSMIC-2

FORMOSAT-7 / COSMIC-2 Mission Requirement

RO Data Products and Data Requirement

	Data Products	Data Requirement
Neutral Atmosphere	■ Bending angle profile ■ Refractivity profile ■ Temperature profile ■ Water vapor profile	■ Number of Profiles per day：8000 [Threshold] ■ Vertical Resolution： ● 0-25km：0.1 km ● 25-60km：1.0 km ■ Average Latency ：45 minutes [TBR]
Ionosphere and Space Weather	■ Total Electron Content (TEC) ■ Electron Density Profile (EDP) ■ Scintillation amplitude index(S_4) ■ Scintillation phase index (S_f)	■ Number of Profiles per day (TEC and EDP) ：12000 [Threshold] ■ Average Latency ：45 minutes
Metadata	■ GNSS & LEO satellite orbit location files ■ Excess phase files ■ Occultation tables ■ Records of major processing algorithm revisions	

System Implementation (1/2)

Satellite	System	
Spacecraft Bus	Attitude Control, Power Control, Thermal Control, Propulsion, Command and Data Handling, Flight Software, Structure	
Mission Payload	TGRS (TriG GNSS Radio occultation System),	
Science Payload	1st Launch	2nd Launch
	➢ IVM (Ion Velocity Meter) ➢ RF beacon (Radio Frequency Beacon scintillation instrument) ➢ LRR (Laser Retro-Reflector)	➢ Will be acquired from Taiwan domestic universities or research centers. ➢ Science payload interfaces shall be compatible with the ones of the 1st launch. ➢ A science mission compatible with 1st Launch is preferred.

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System Implementation (2/2)

Constellation	System
First Launch (IOC)	◆ In Production: Mission Payload, Science Payload, Spacecraft Bus ◆ USAF Contract: SpaceX Falcon Heavy for STP-2 Mission ◆ In Development: U.S / Taiwan Data Processing Center ◆ In Planning: Ground Stations ◆ Target Launch Schedule: 2016
Second Launch (FOC)	◆ Pending on the commitments of mission payload and launch vehicle ride to activate the spacecraft bus and science payload acquisition. ◆ Current Target Launch Schedule: 2018

FORMOSAT-7 / COSMIC-2 Major Program Milestones

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FORMOSAT-7 / COSMIC-2 Accomplished & Planned Major Milestones (1/2)

- **May-2010: Taiwan & U.S. signed the collaboration agreement for this Joint Mission**
- May-2010: Conducted Feasibility Design Review (FDR) Meeting in Taiwan
- **Aug-2010: Joint Team Conducted Mission Definition Review (MDR) Meeting in Taiwan**
- Jan-2011: JPL conducted TriG PDR (Preliminary Design Review)
- Apr-2011: Conducted the 1st ESC (Executive Steering Committee) Meeting in Taiwan
- Apr-2011: Conducted System Design Review (SDR) Meeting in Taiwan
- Nov-2011: NSPO ceased the 1st Spacecraft Bus procurement bid (< 3 bidders)
- Dec-2011: Conducted the 2nd ESC Meeting in Taiwan **(U.S Congress denied COSMIC-2 funding)**
- Feb-2012: Conducted the 3rd ESC Meeting in Taiwan
- **Aug-2012: NSPO awarded the Spacecraft contract for the 1st Launch set to SSTL-U.K.**
- Nov-2012: NSPO conducted the SSTL Spacecraft SDR (System Design Review) in Taiwan
- Dec-2012: USAF awarded an L/V contract to SpaceX Falcon Heavy for the 1st Launch
- **Dec-2012: Taiwan & U.S. signed the IA#1 (Implementing Arrangement #1)**

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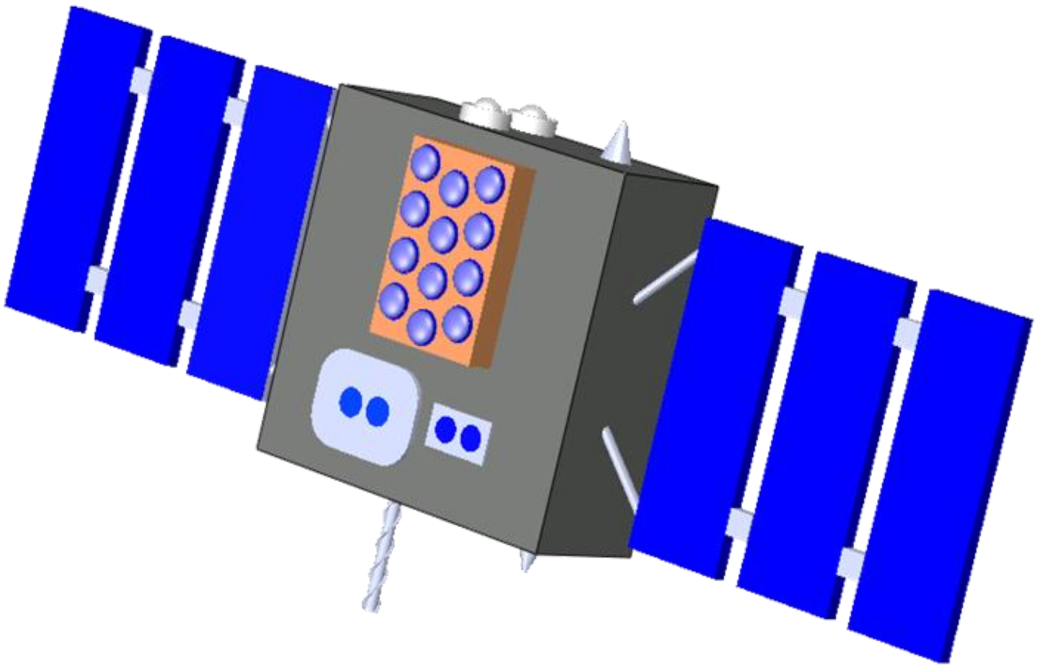
FORMOSAT-7 / COSMIC-2 Accomplished & Planned Major Milestones (2/2)

- Jan-2013: Conducted the 4th ESC Meeting in the U.S. (Continuing Resolution Issue)
- Jun-2013: NSPO conducted Spacecraft PDR (Preliminary Design Review) at SSTL U.K.
- Jun-2013: Conducted Joint Program PDR-A at SSTL U.K.
- Nov-2013: NSPO conducted Spacecraft CDR (Critical Design Review) at NSPO Taiwan
- Dec-2013: Joint Team Conducted Joint Program PDR-B at NSPO
- June 2014: NSPO conducted Spacecraft ITR (I&T Readiness) Review at SSTL U.K.
- June 2014: SSTL began PFM I&T at SSTL U.K.
- Jan-2015: SSTL delivers the PFM (Proto-Flight Model) and FM2~FM6 Kits to NSPO
- Jan-2015: NSPO begins FM2~FM6 I&T at NSPO I&T Facility
- Mar-2016: NSPO delivers FM1~6 to Cap Canaveral and begins the launch campaign
- May-2016: Space-X conducts STP-2 Launch (FORMOSAT-7 / COSMIC-2 1st Launch)
- May-2016: NSPO conducts LEOP Check-Out and FM1~FM6 Constellation Deployments

Spacecraft Bus Developments

NSPO Conceptual Design of the Spacecraft Bus Configuration

June 2012

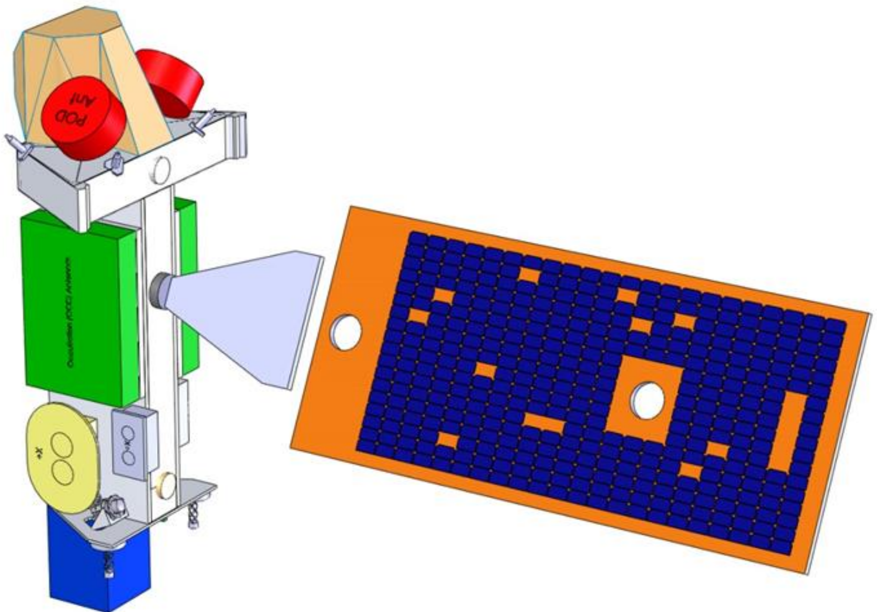


~ 223 Kg each S/C (including shared portion of the MSD*)

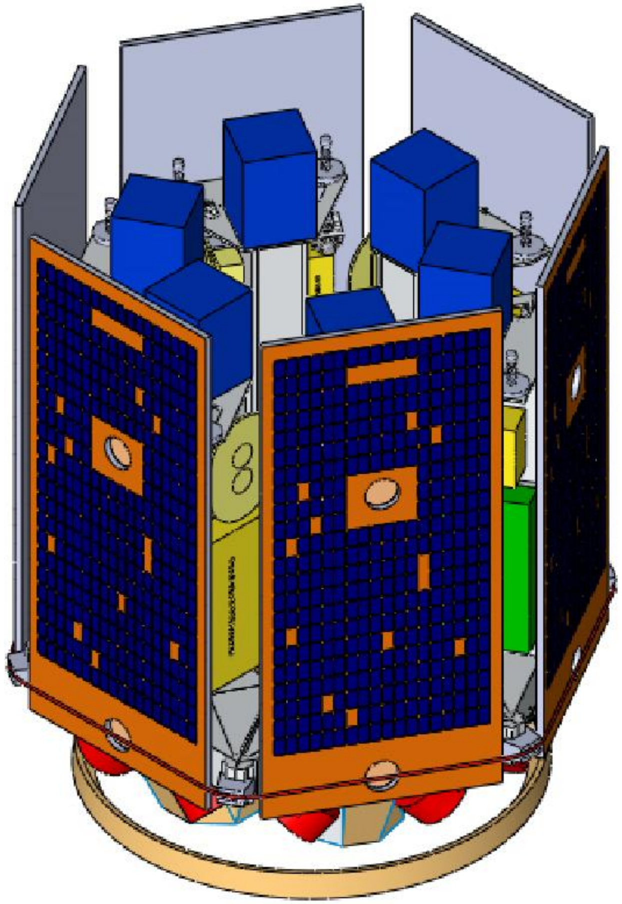
* Note: MSD - Multiple Satellites Dispenser

SSTL Original RFP Spacecraft Bus Configuration

August 2012



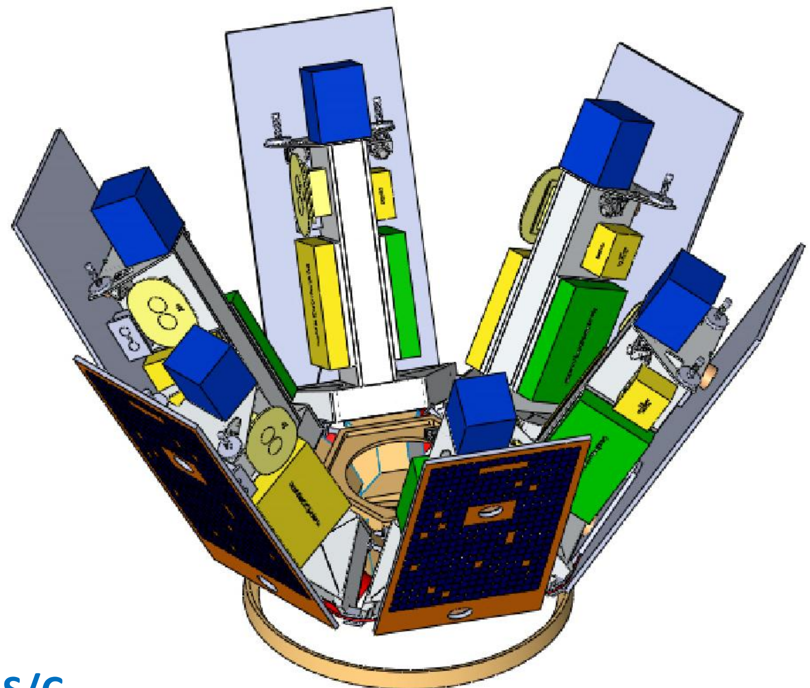
~217 Kg each S/C
~ 41.6 Kg one MSD



Courtesy of SSTL from Spacecraft Bus Proposal

SSTL Original RFP Spacecraft Bus fit inside MINOTAUR-IV L/V

August 2012



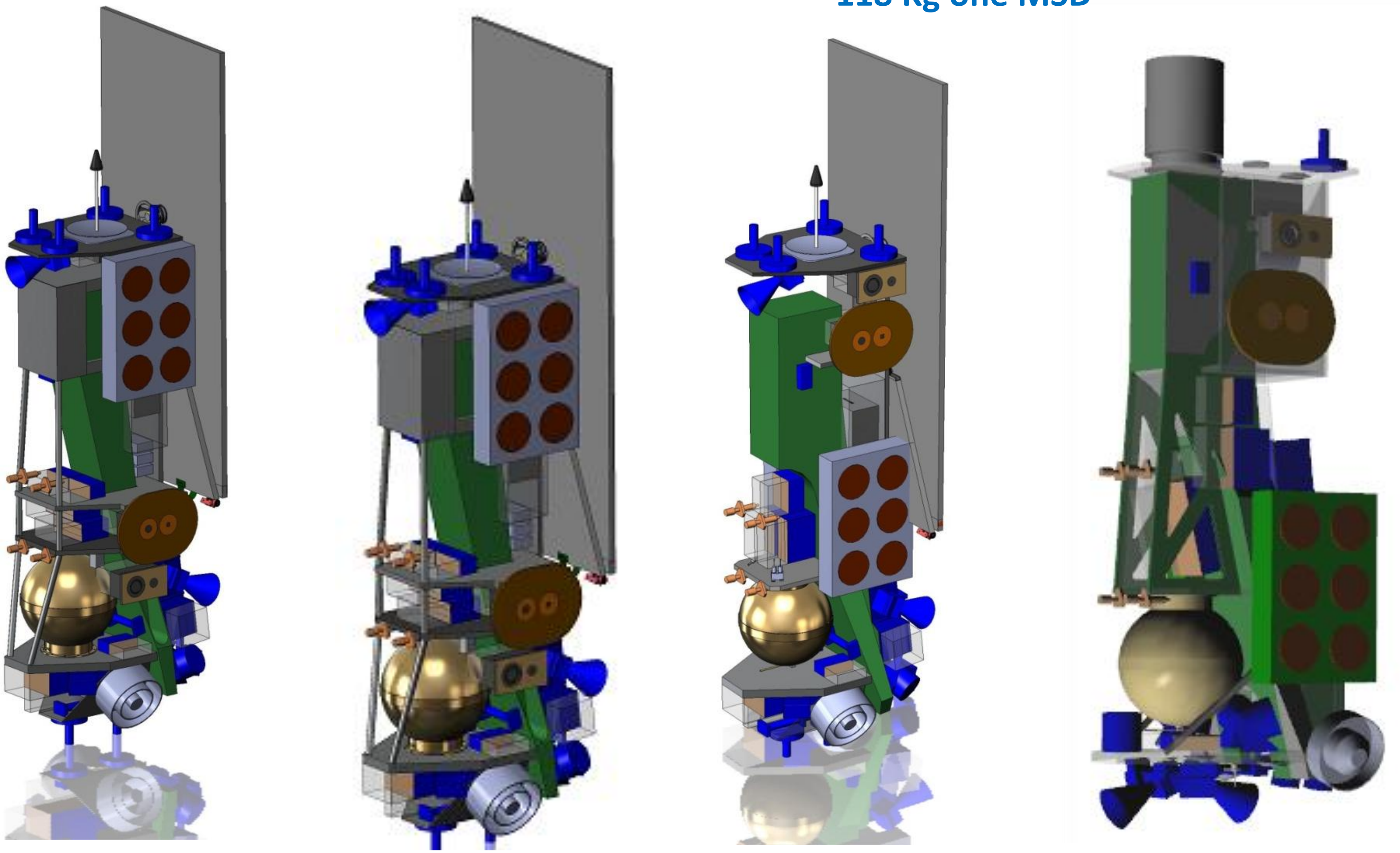
~217 Kg each S/C
~ 41.6 Kg one MSD

Courtesy of SSTL from Spacecraft Bus Proposal

SSTL Spacecraft Bus Configuration at System Design Review (1/2)

November 2012

~204 Kg each S/C
~ 118 Kg one MSD



Courtesy of SSTL from Spacecraft Bus SDR

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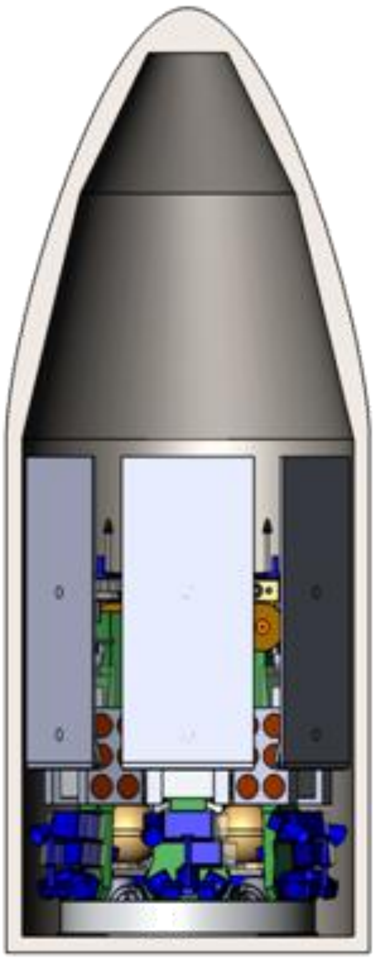
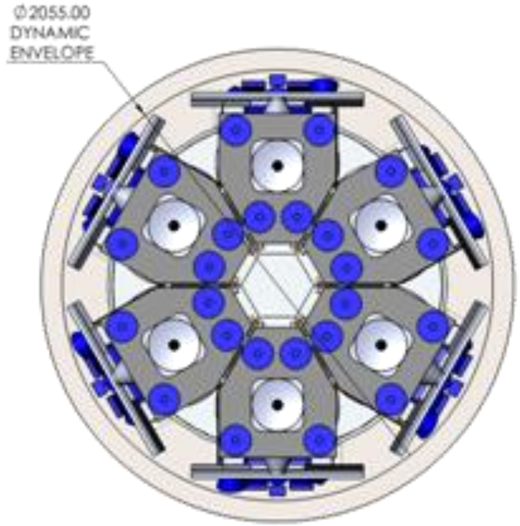
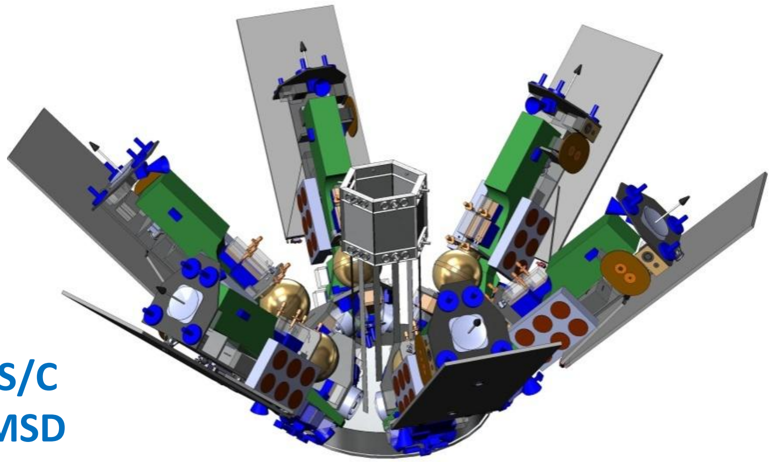
SSTL Spacecraft Bus Configuration at System Design Review



November 2012



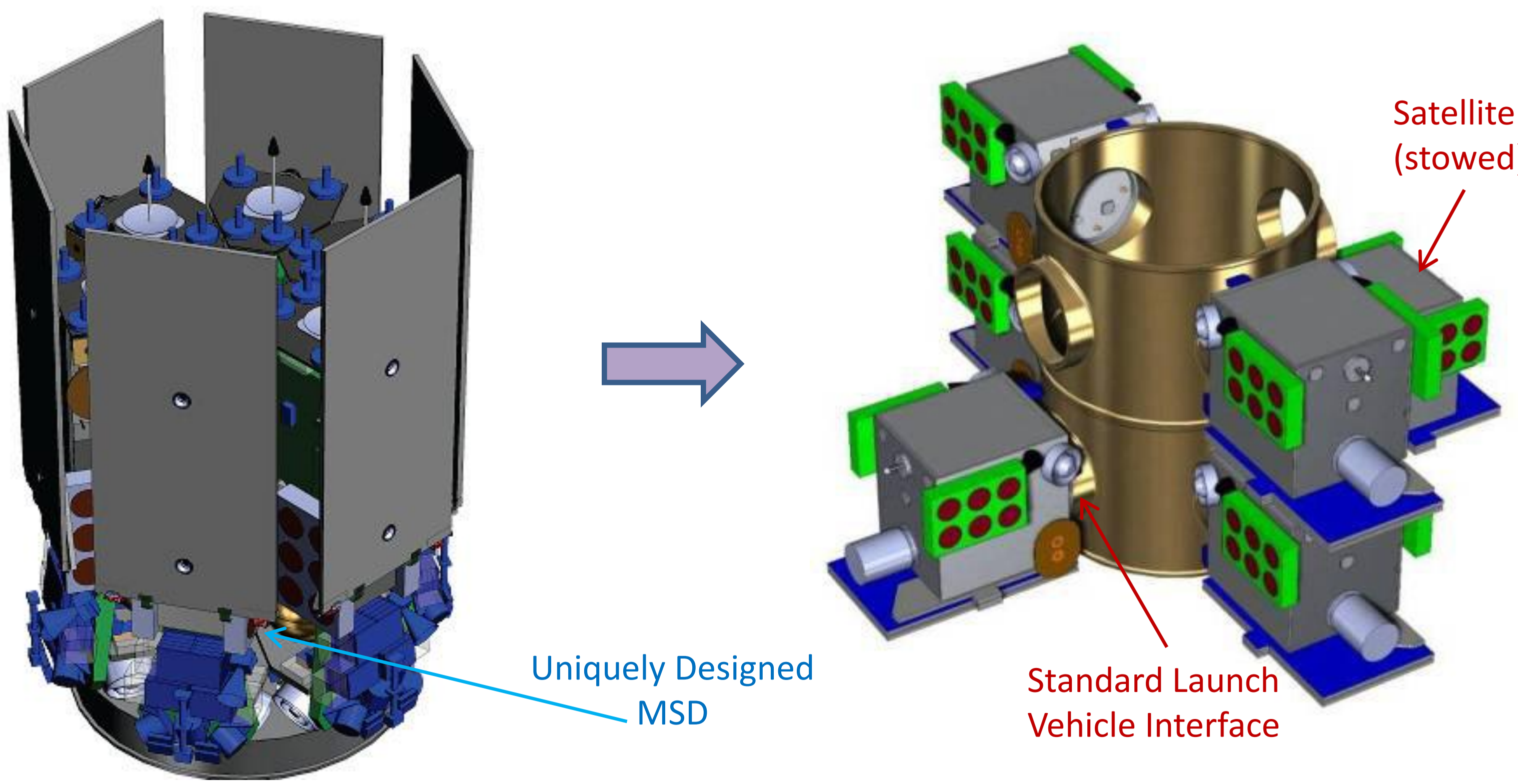


~204 Kg each S/C
~ 118 Kg one MSD
w/o margin

Courtesy of SSTL from Spacecraft Bus SDR

Stowed Configuration Change from MINOTAUR-IV → Falcon Heavy

The decision was jointly made in January 2013 to incorporate the MSD with ESPA Grande Ring for a better acquisition strategy for placing the launch vehicles for both Launches.

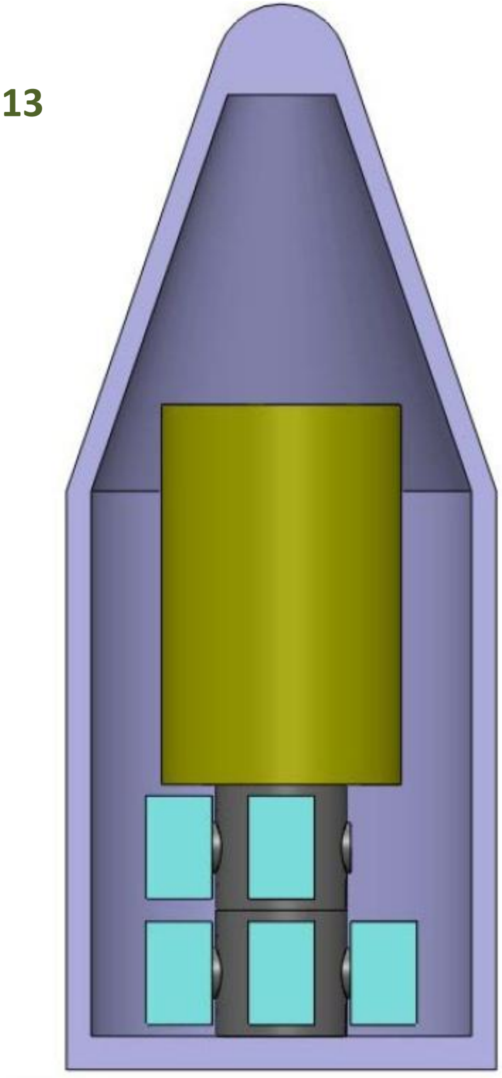


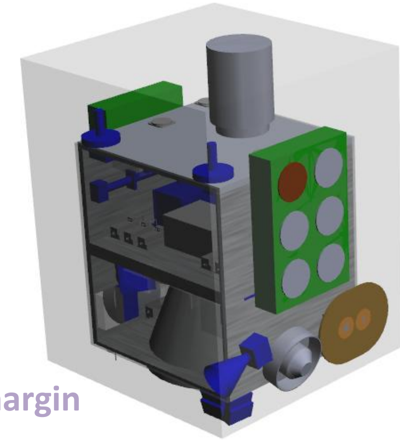
Courtesy of SSTL from Spacecraft Bus SDR

SSTL Spacecraft Bus Configuration to fit ESPA on Falcon Heavy L/V

ESPA Grande Ring

January 2013





~285.4 Kg* each S/C
Using ESPA as MSD

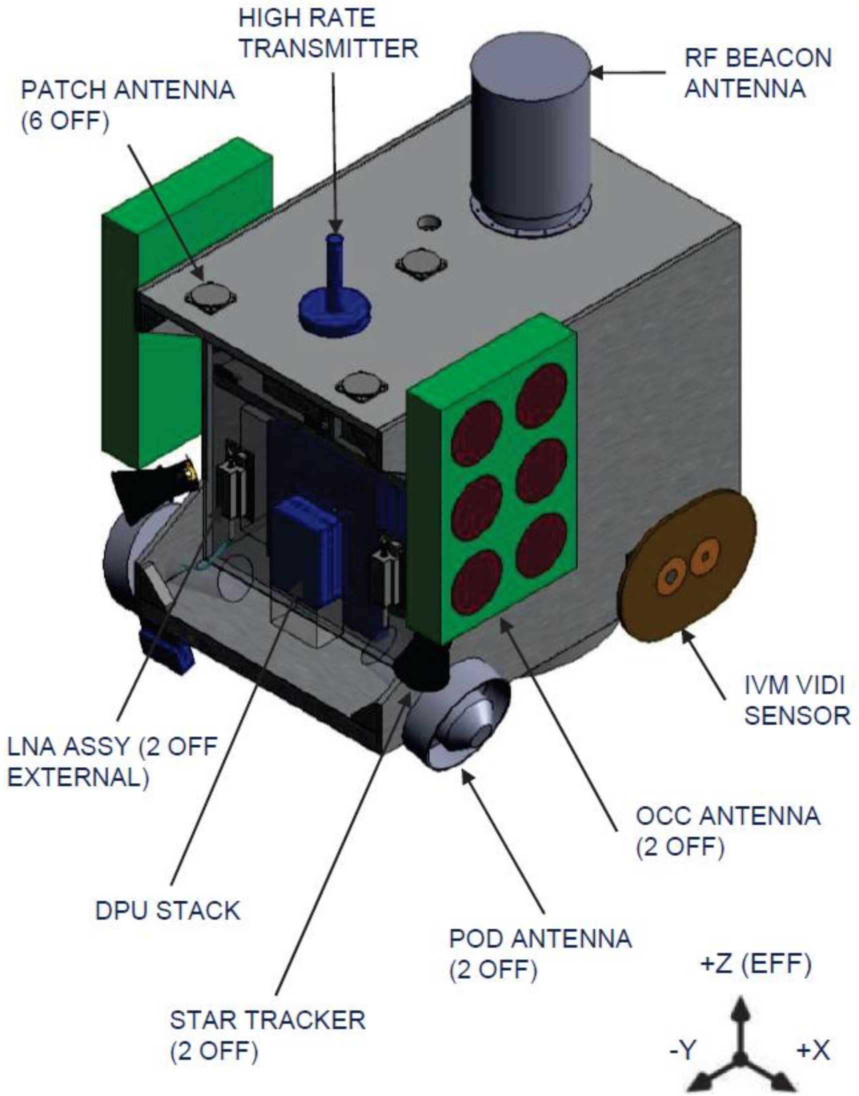
* Note: 256.3 Kg w/o 5% margin

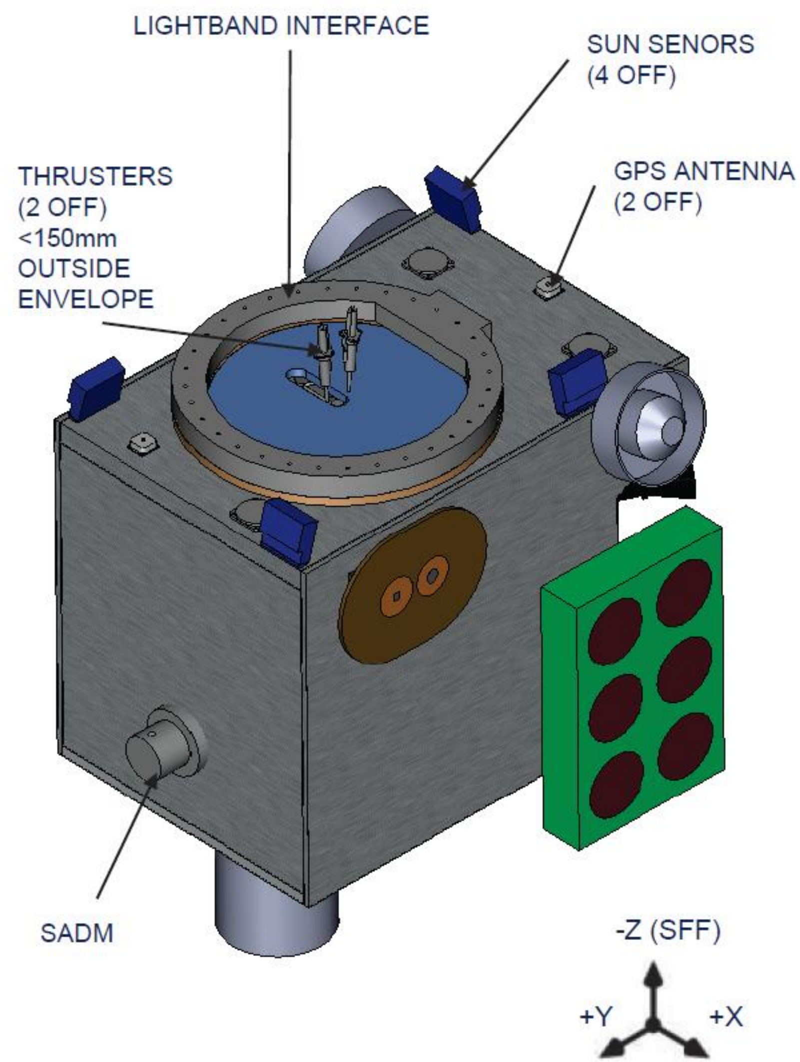
Conceptual Design of SSTL's Spacecraft

Spacecraft Bus Key Parameters and Requirements Overview

Parameters	Requirements
Dimensions (stowed)	1000 x 1250 x 1250 mm
Launch Mass (wet)	277.8 kg
Platform Power Required	229.8 W (orbit average)
Battery Capacity	> 22.5A-hr
Attitude	3-Axis; Knowledge < 0.07deg (3-sigma); Control < 1deg (3-sigma)
Propulsion	Hydrazine monoprop ~141 m/s
Communications	S-band TM/TC, 32kbps Uplink, up to 2Mbps Downlink
Navigation	GPS
Design Life	5 years, >66%
Availability	>95%
Launch Compatibility	EELV (ESPA Grande Adapter)
Payload support	> 2Gbits Data Storage; 39.4kg mass; 95W OAP

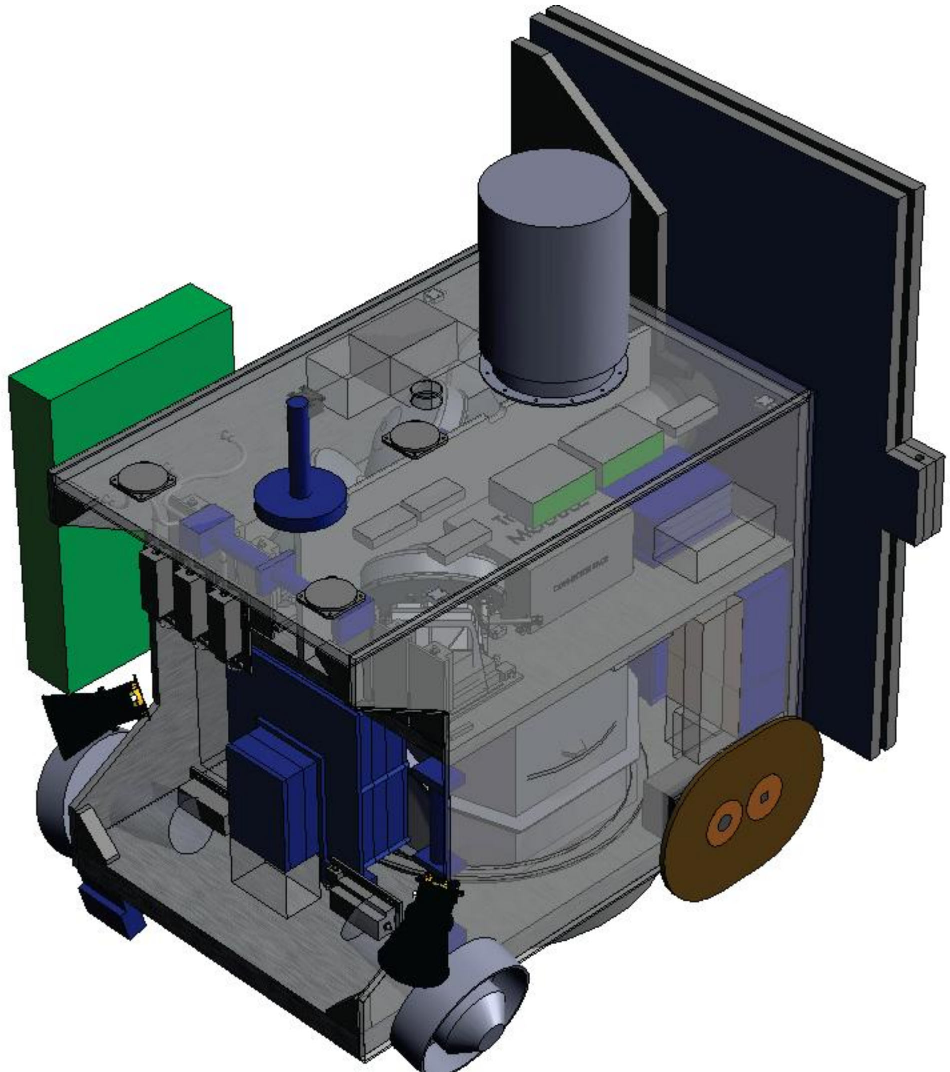
SSTL Spacecraft Bus Configuration at PDR / CDR (After June 2013)





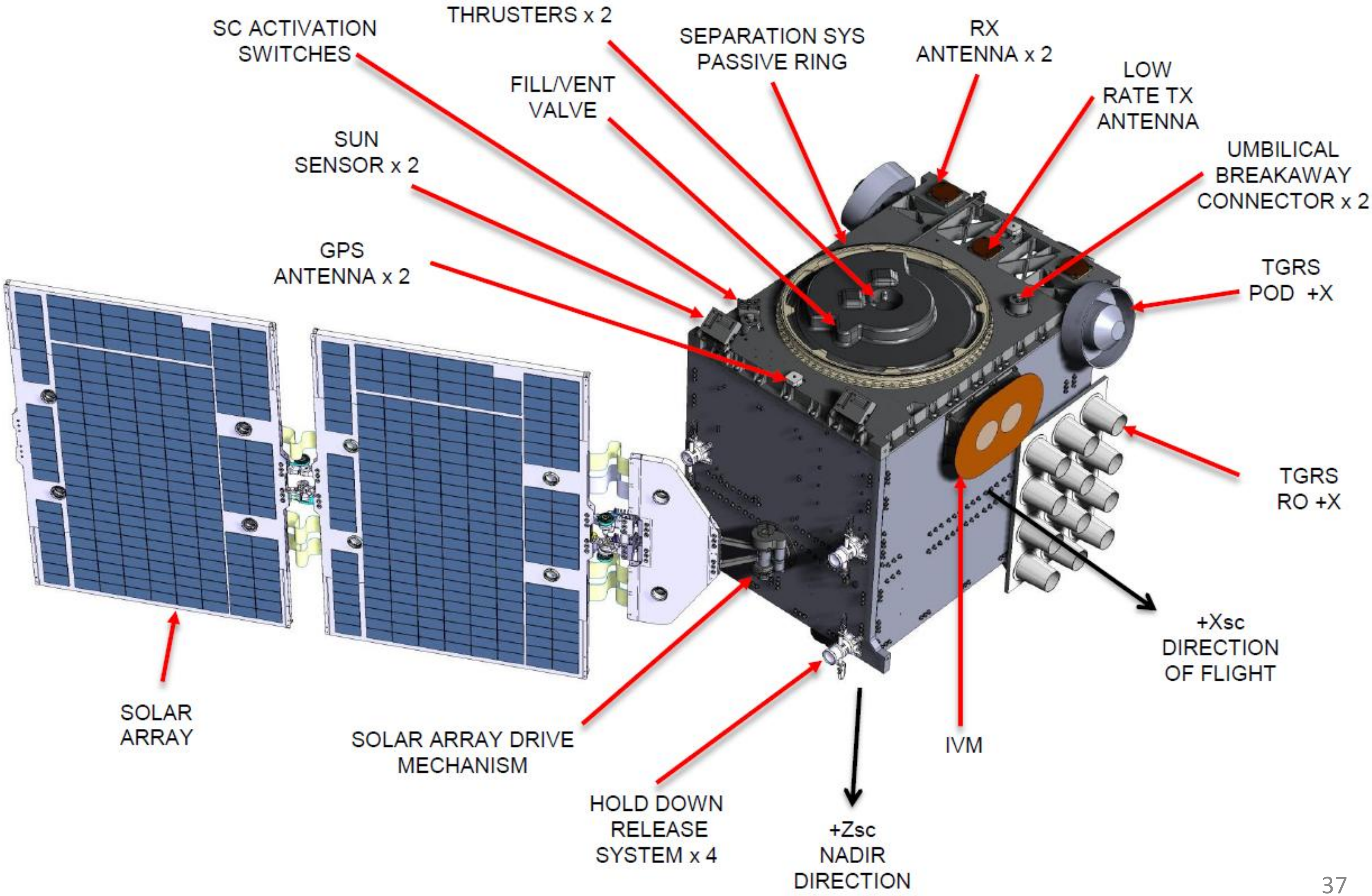
Courtesy of SSTL from Spacecraft Bus PDR/CDR

Most Current SSTL Spacecraft Bus Configuration



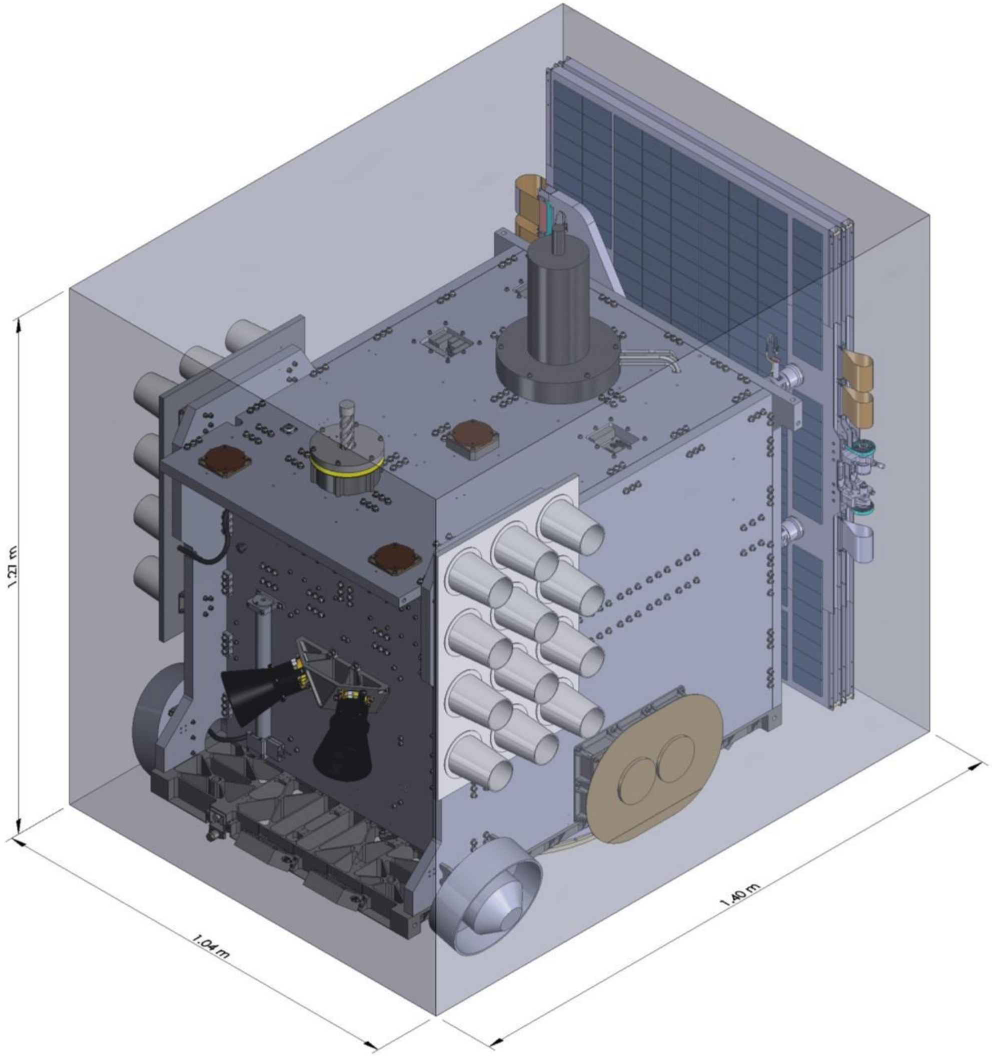
Courtesy of SSTL from Spacecraft Bus PDR/CDR

Most Current SSTL Spacecraft Bus Configuration

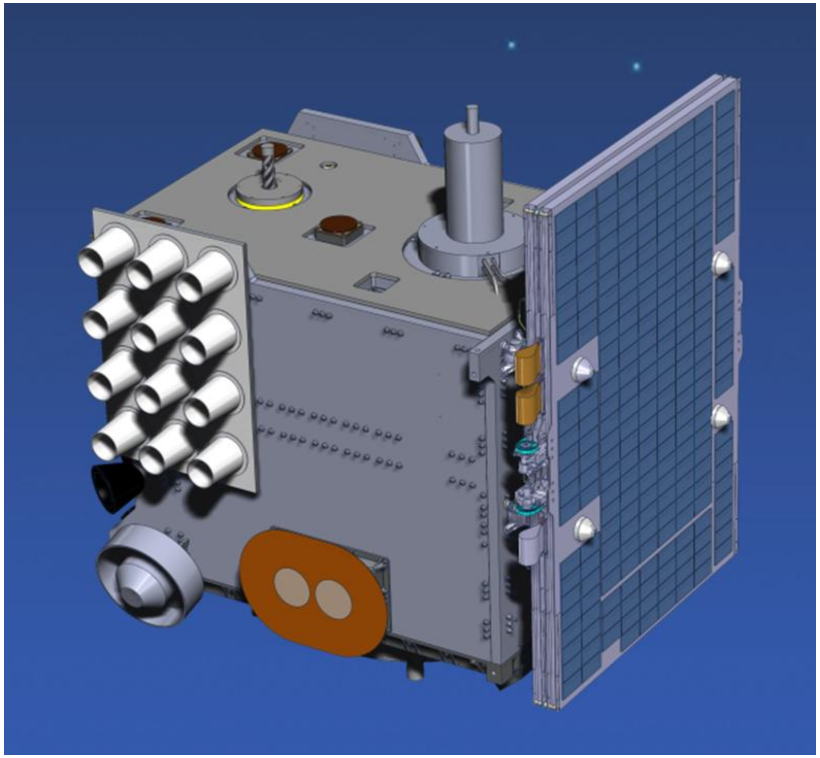


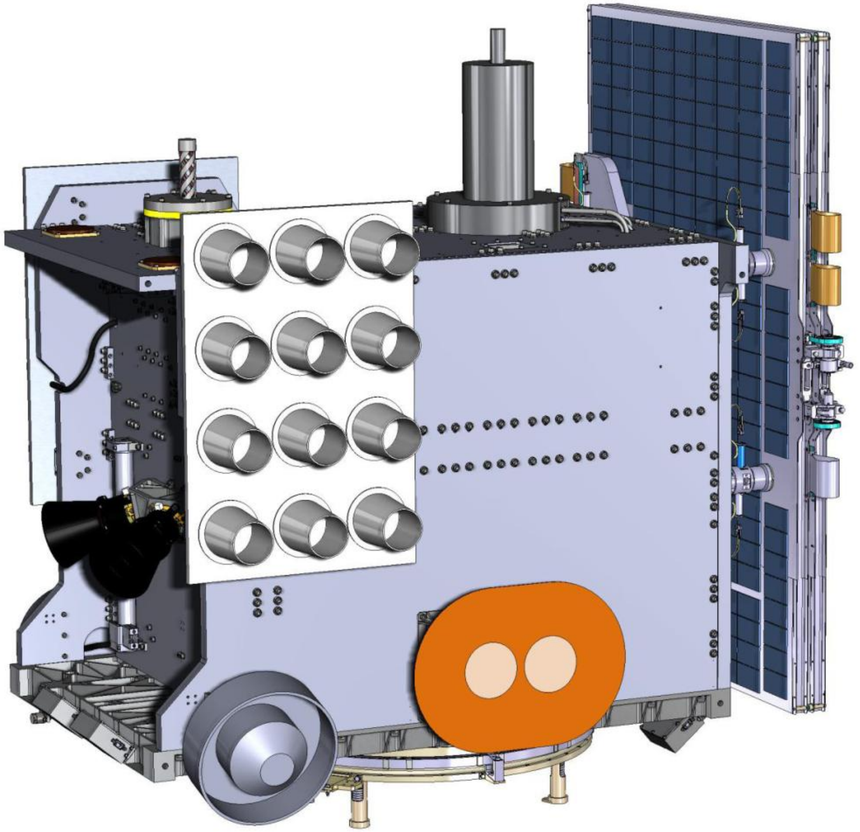
Courtesy of SSTL from Spacecraft Bus PDR/CDR

Most Current SSTL Stowed Spacecraft Bus Total Envelope



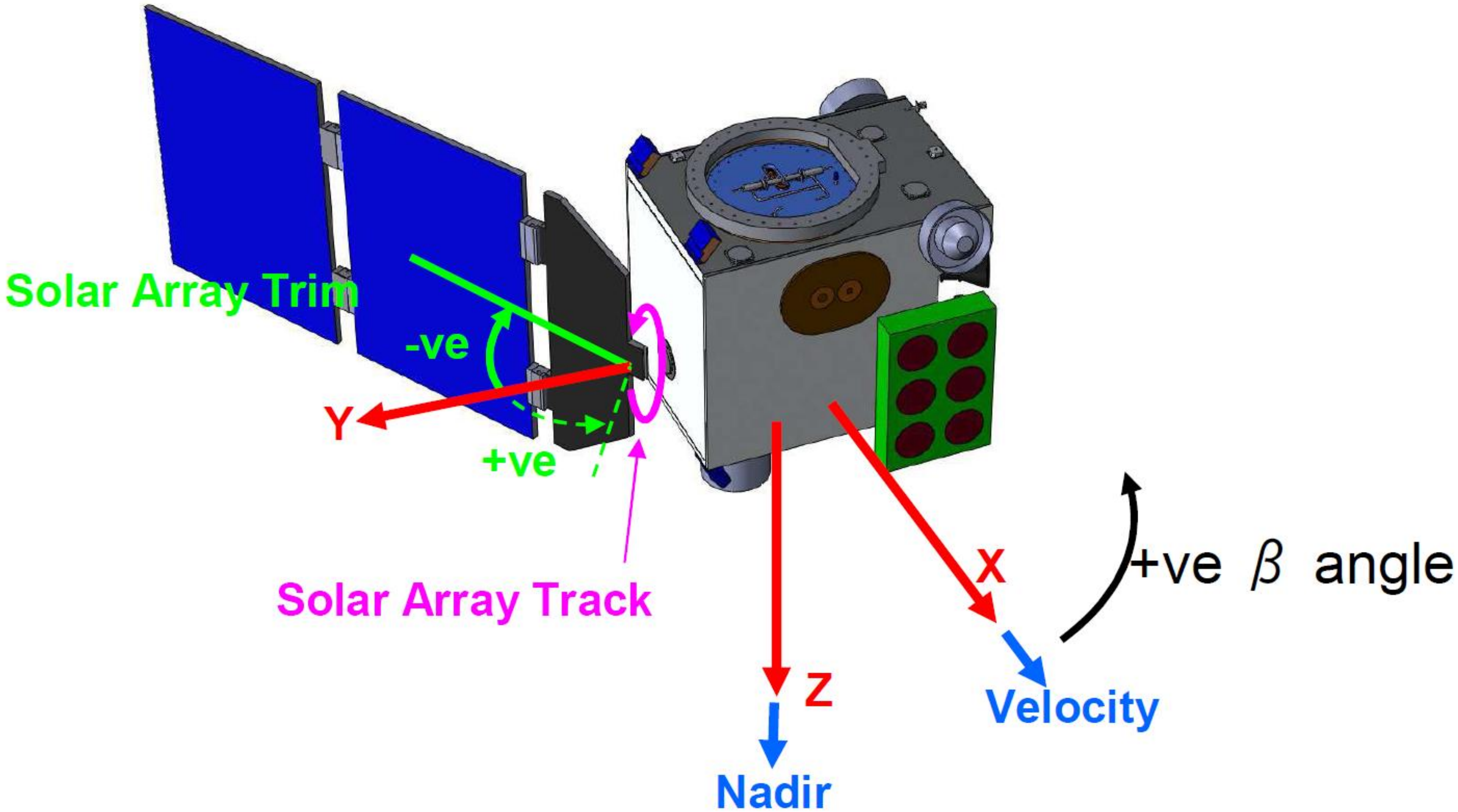
Most Current SSTL Spacecraft Bus Stowed Configuration



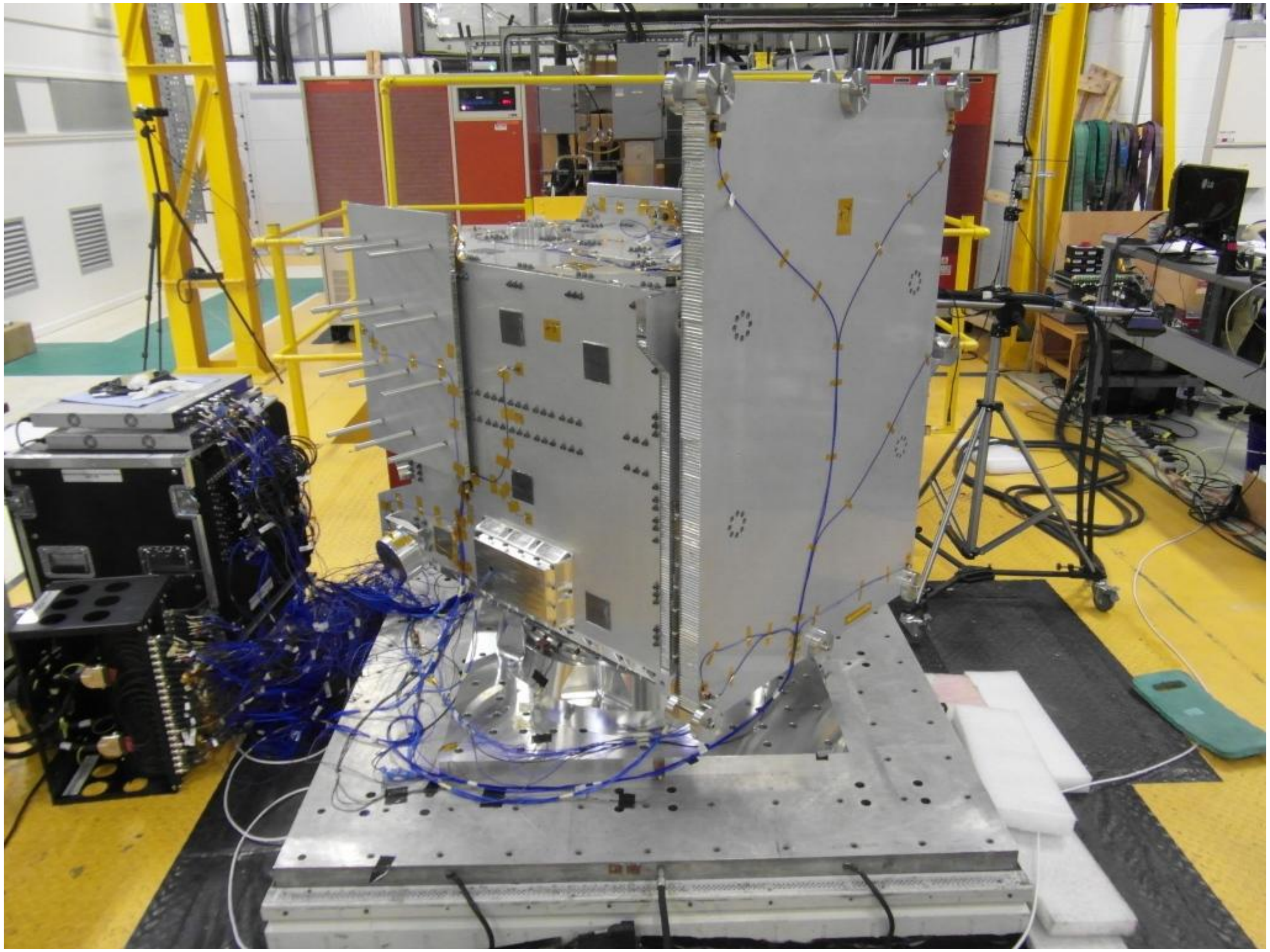


Courtesy of SSTL from Spacecraft Bus PDR/CDR

Most Current SSTL Spacecraft Bus Deployed Configuration



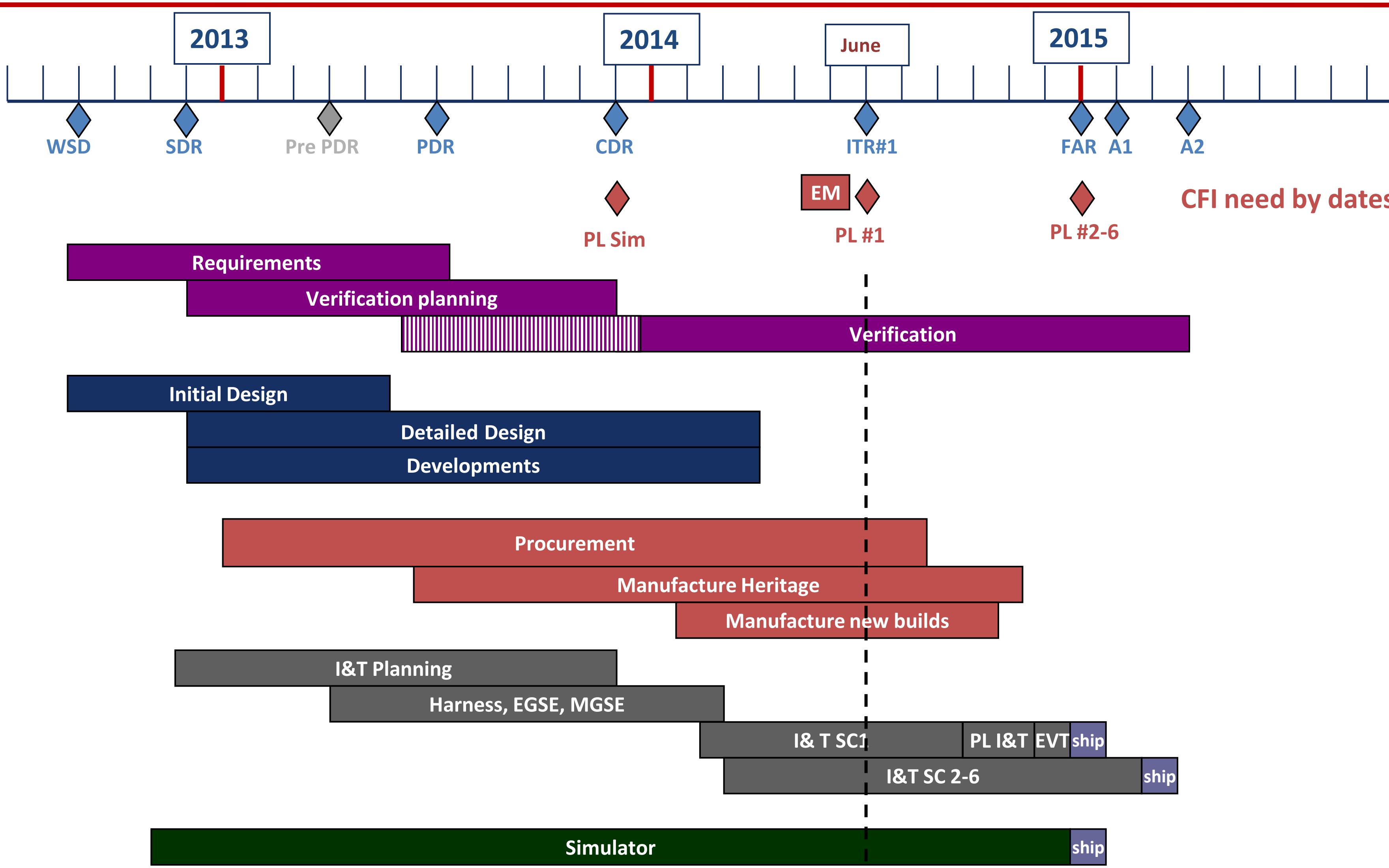
FORMOSAT-7 Spacecraft Bus STM Under Test at SSTL U.K.



STM : Structural Test Model

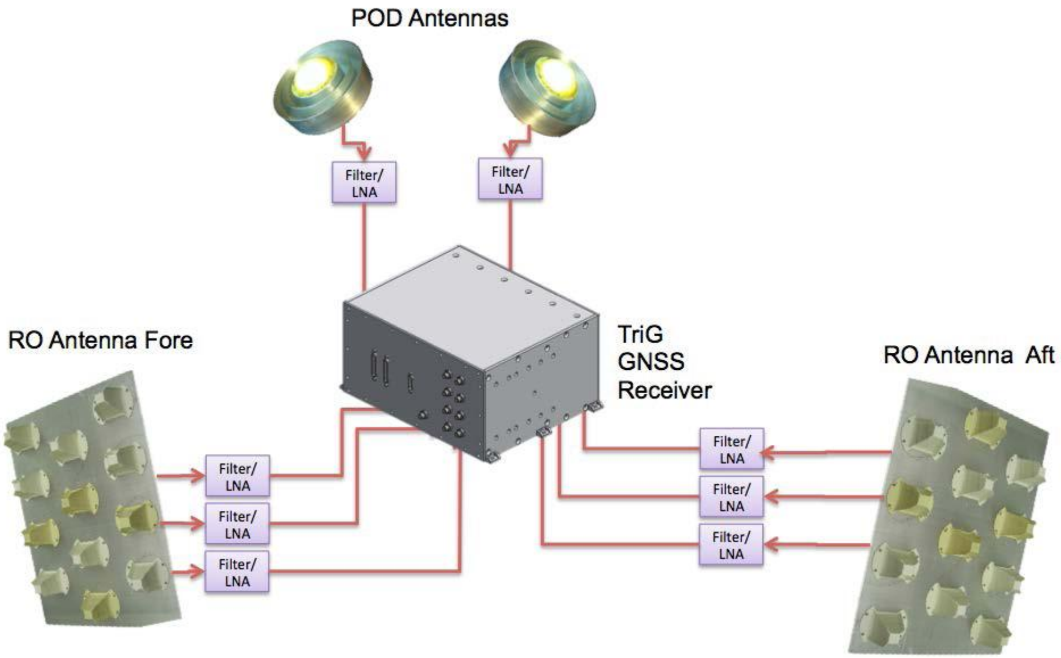
Courtesy of SSTL

Projected SSTL Spacecraft Bus Schedule Overview



TGRS Mission Payload Developments

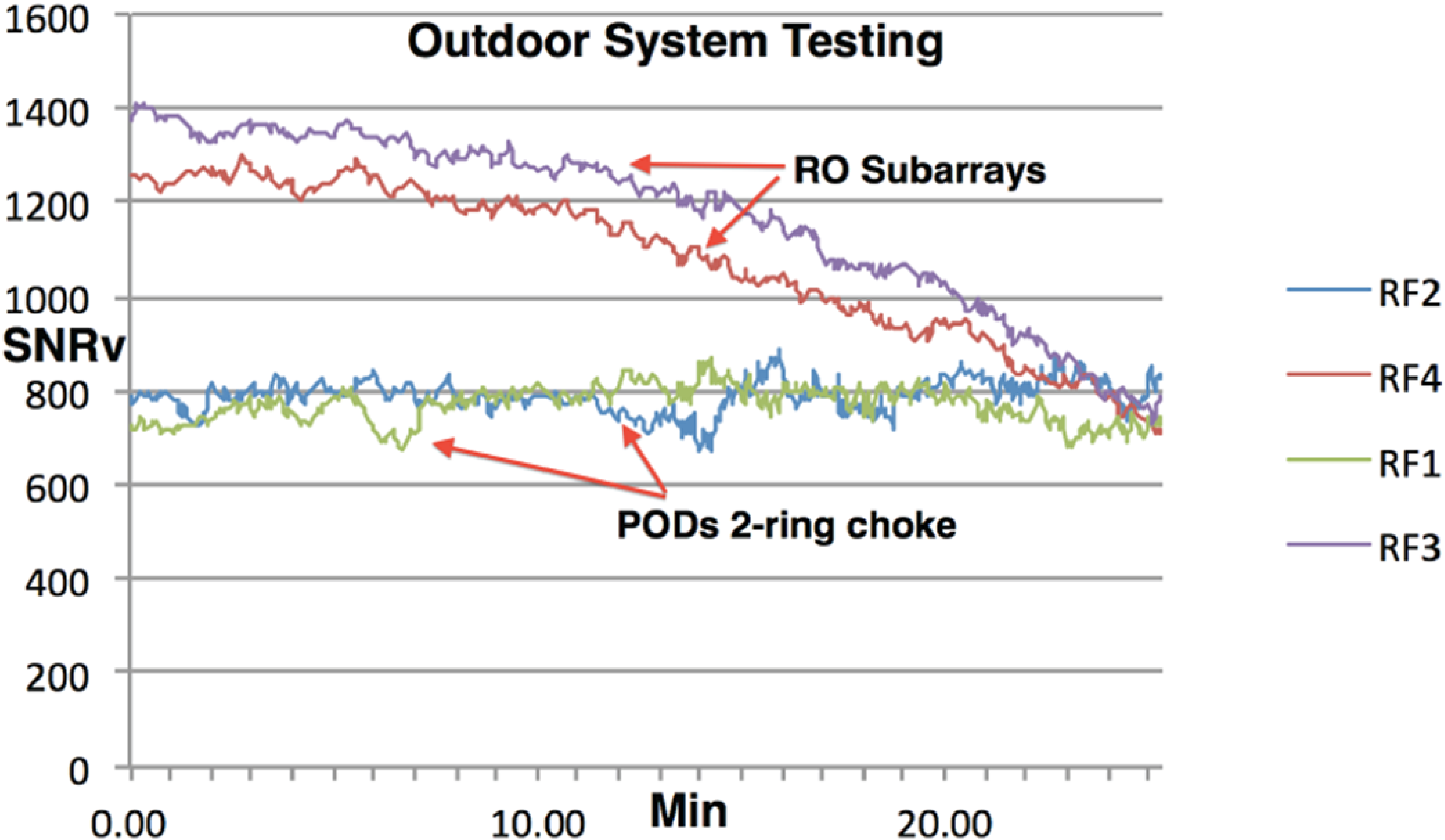
NASA-JPL TGRS Instrument



TGRS Block Diagram

The TGRS is a Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) science instrument for low Earth orbit. The TGRS consists of one FM TriG receiver, two Precise Orbit Determination (POD) antennas, two Radio Occultation (RO) antennas, eight Low Noise Amplifier (LNA)/Filter Assemblies for each antenna input and 16 RF cables. The TGRS is capable of tracking signals from GPS and GLONASS. It can measure the phase and group delay of the signals for orbit determination and radio occultation studies/application.

TGRS EM System Level Outdoor Testing



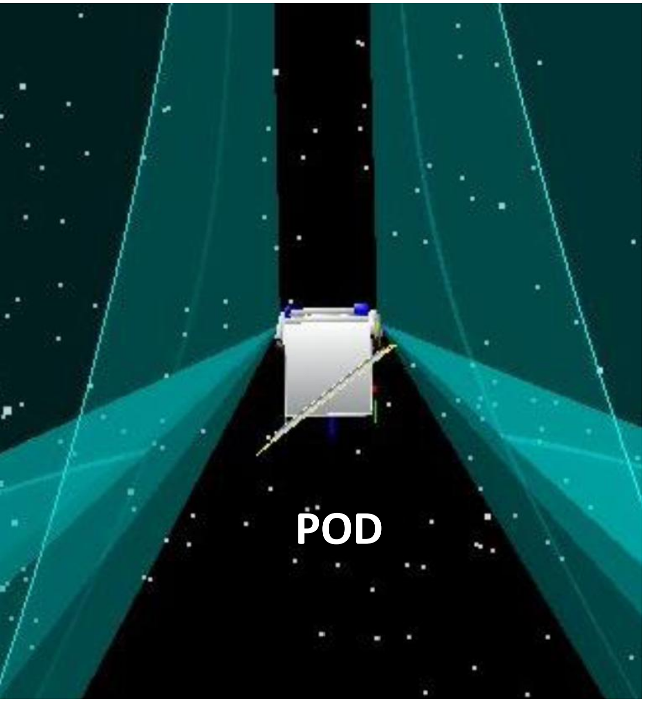
TGRS Neutral Atmosphere Product Requirements

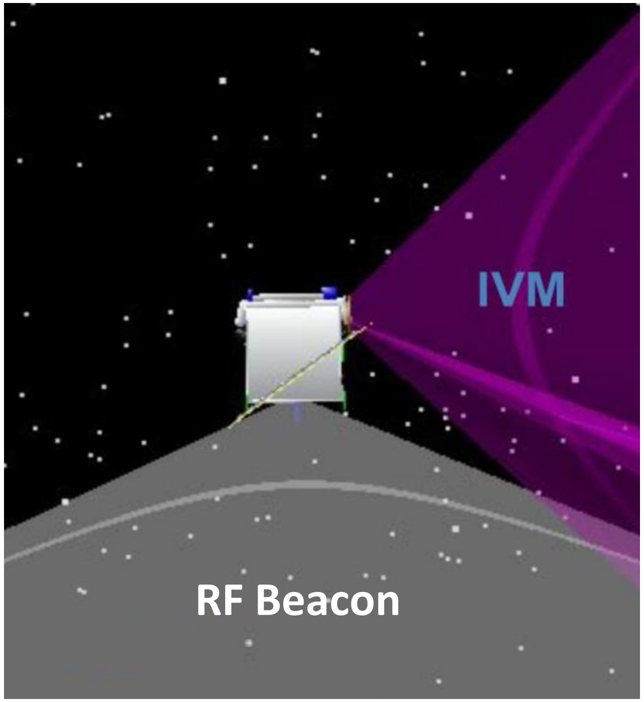
	Data Type	Threshold	Objective
	Number of Profiles per day 1	1100	1100
	Vertical Data Resolution [km] a. Altitude Range 0 - 25 km MSL b. Altitude Range 25 - 60 km MSL	a. 0.1 b. 1.5	a. 0.1 b. 1.5
	Measurement Range a. Bending Angle [μrad] b. Refractivity [Refractivity-N units]	a. 0 - 120,000 b. 0 – 500	a. 0 - 150,000 b. 0 – 500
	RMS Measurement Uncertainty a. Bending Angle (0 – 10 km) [%] b. Bending Angle (10 – 20 km) [%] c. Bending Angle (20 - 60 km) [μrad] d. Refractivity (0 -10 km) [%] e. Refractivity (10 - 20 km) [%] f. Refractivity (20 - 30 km) [%]	a. 3 b. 0.7 c. 1.5 d. 0.4 e. 0.1 f. 0.3	a. 3 b. 0.7 c. 1.5 d. 0.4 e. 0.1 f. 0.3
	RMS Measurement Uncertainty a. Bending Angle (10 - 60 km) [μrad] b. Refractivity (30 km) [%] c. Bending Angle (10 - 60 km) [μrad] d. Refractivity (30 km) [%]	a. 0.36 b. 0.076 c. 0.78 d. 0.16	a. 0.18 b. 0.038 c. 0.39 d. 0.08
	Systematic Measurement Uncertainty a. Bending Angle (0 - 60 km) [μrad] b. Refractivity (30 km) [%]	a. 0.05 b. 0.04	a. 0.016 b. 0.013

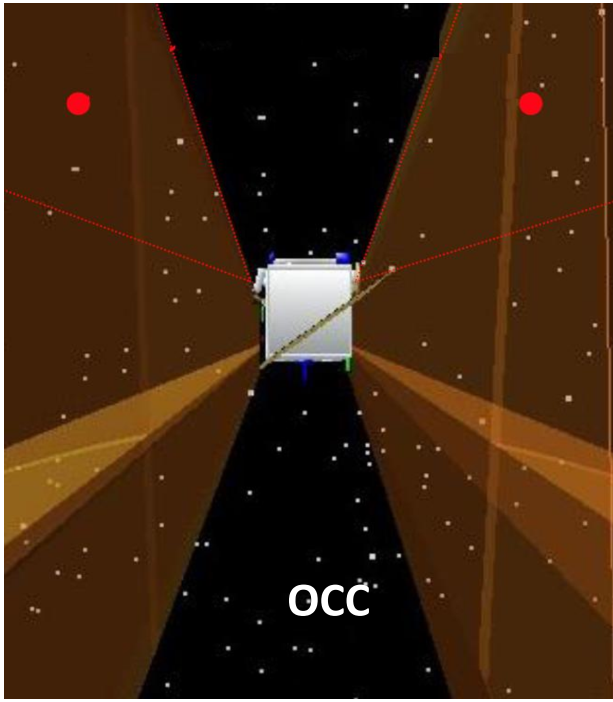
TGRS Ionosphere Product Requirements

	Data Type	Threshold
	TEC Measurement Range [TECu] <TEC is measured in TEC units (TECu) = 1016 electrons/m2>	0 to 2,000
	Systematic Measurement Error a. Relative [TECu] b. Absolute [TECu]	 0.3 3
	Number of Limb TEC Profiles per day	1015
	Number of Zenith hemisphere TEC tracks/day (each TEC arc is expected to be in two tracks corresponding to the TGRS fore and aft POD antennas)	1015
	TEC sampling rate [seconds] a. Occulting satellites b. Zenith Hemisphere Satellites	 1 10
	Measurement Range a. S4 [dimensionless] b. σϕ [radians]	 0.1 to 1.5 0.1 to 3.14
	RMS Measurement Uncertainty a. S4 [dimensionless] b. σϕ [radians]	 0.1 0.1
	GNSS Frequencies for S4/σϕ Calculations	L1/L2
	S4/σϕ Underlying Minimum Sample Rate [Hz]	50
	S4/σϕ Calculation Time Interval [seconds]	10
	S4/σϕ Calculation Cadence [seconds]	10
	Tracks Analyzed for S4/σϕ Calculations	All
	Ionospheric Occultation High Rate Data Sent to Ground (60 km to S/C Altitude)2	Strongly scintillated profiles up to 10% of sensor data budget
	Ionospheric Tangent Altitude Range [km]	60 – S/C Altitude

Payload Field of Views (FOV) for Analysis







Courtesy of SSTL

Launch System Developments

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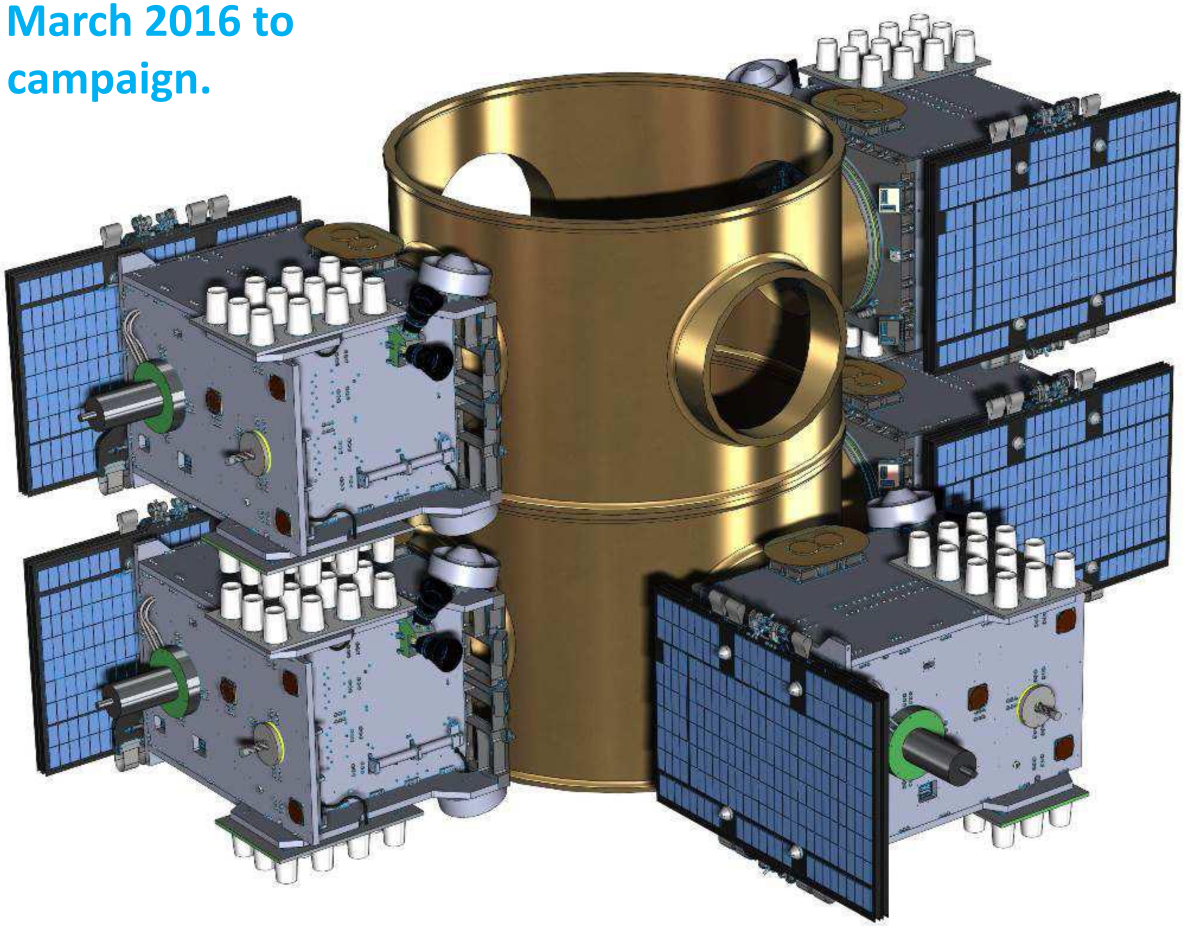
FORMOSAT-7 / COSMIC-2 Satellite Preparation for Launch

NSPO will ship all six satellites to Cap Canaveral in March 2016 to begin the launch campaign.

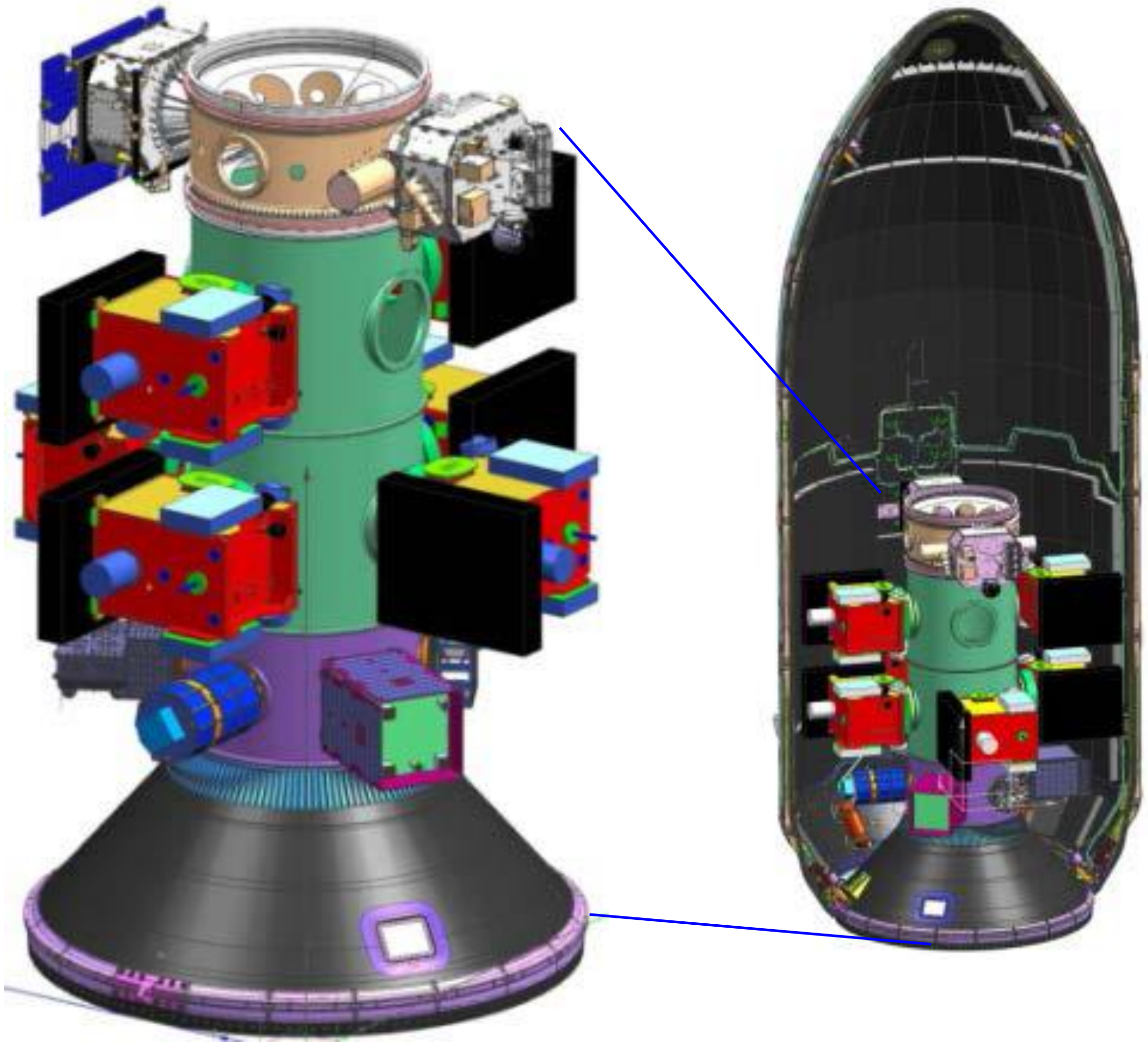


Curtsey of SSTL

NARLabs

All STP-2 Satellite Preparation for Launch

STP-2 Primary Passenger:
FORMOSAT-7 / COSMIC-2
STP-2 Co-Passengers:
DSX;
FalconSat-6;
GPIM;
OTB;
NPSAT-1;
Oculus;
Prox-1



Curtsey of SpaceX

Planned Launch Site: SpaceX Launch Pad LC-39A

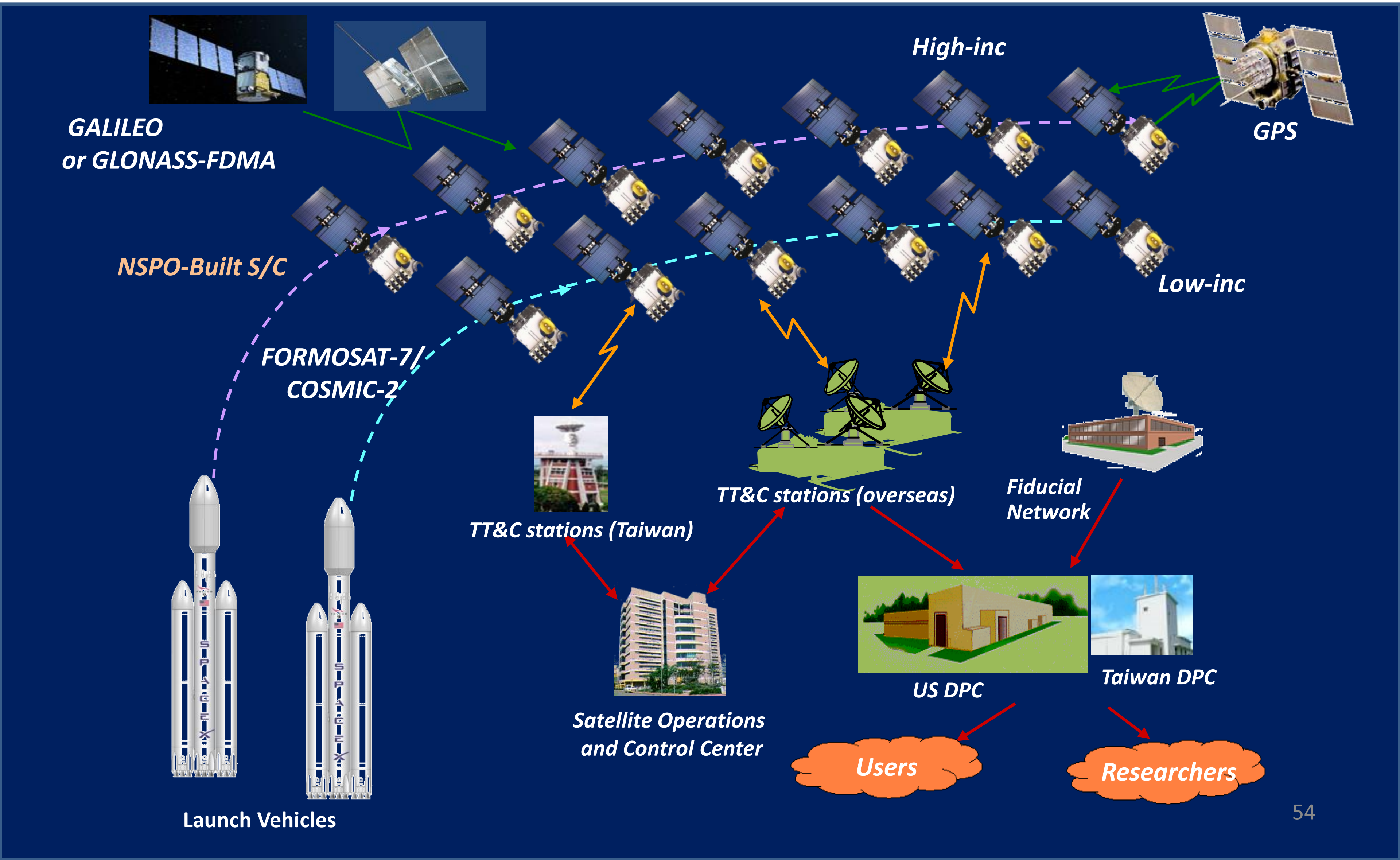
STP-2 Launch Vehicle:
SpaceX Falcon Heavy

Falcon Heavy from LC-39A CCAFS

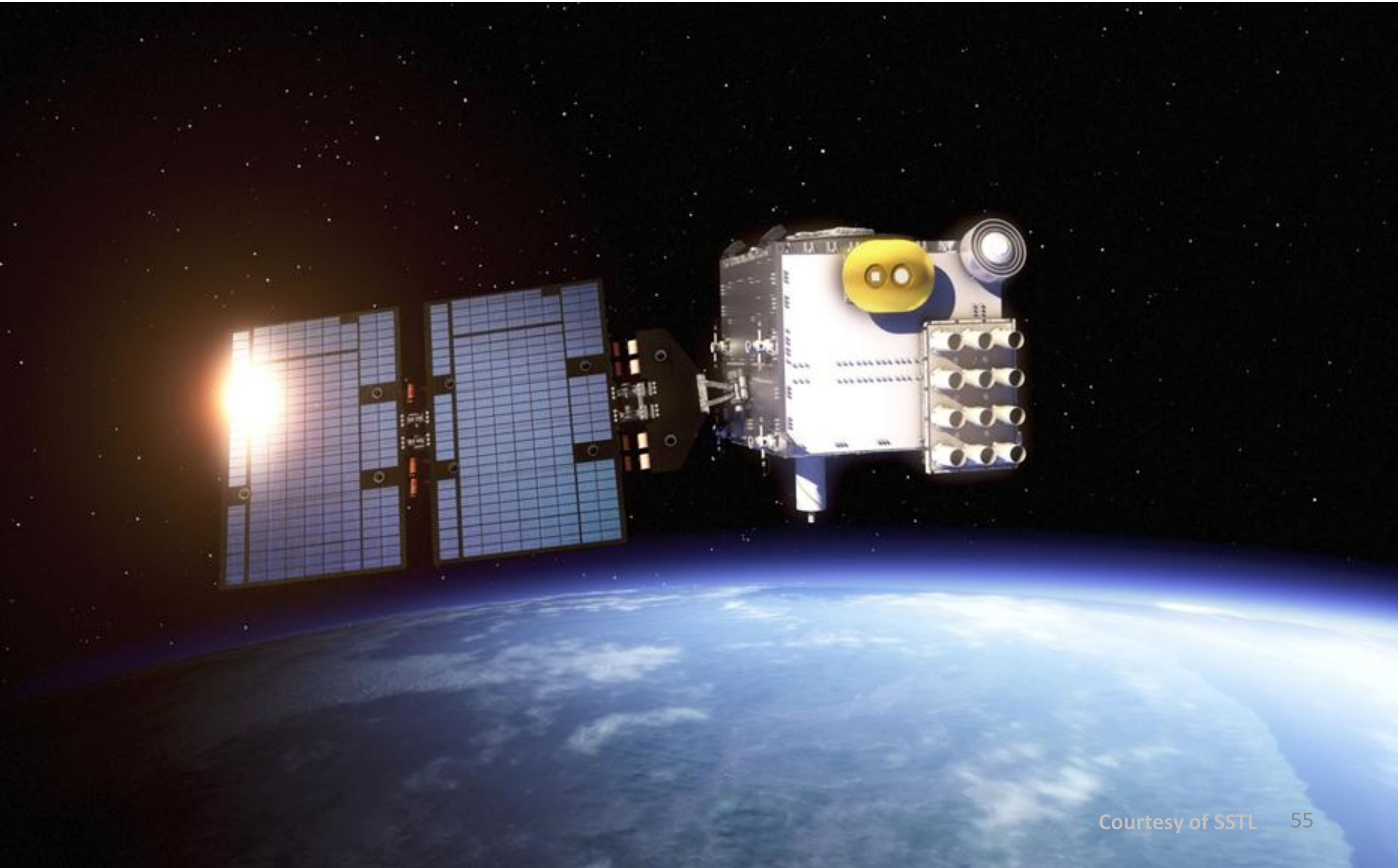
Source from http://www.astronautix.com/sites/caplc39a.htm
and https://www.google.com.tw/search?q=LC-39A+CCAFS

Satellite Constellation Deployment

FORMOSAT-7 / COSMIC-2 Mission Architecture

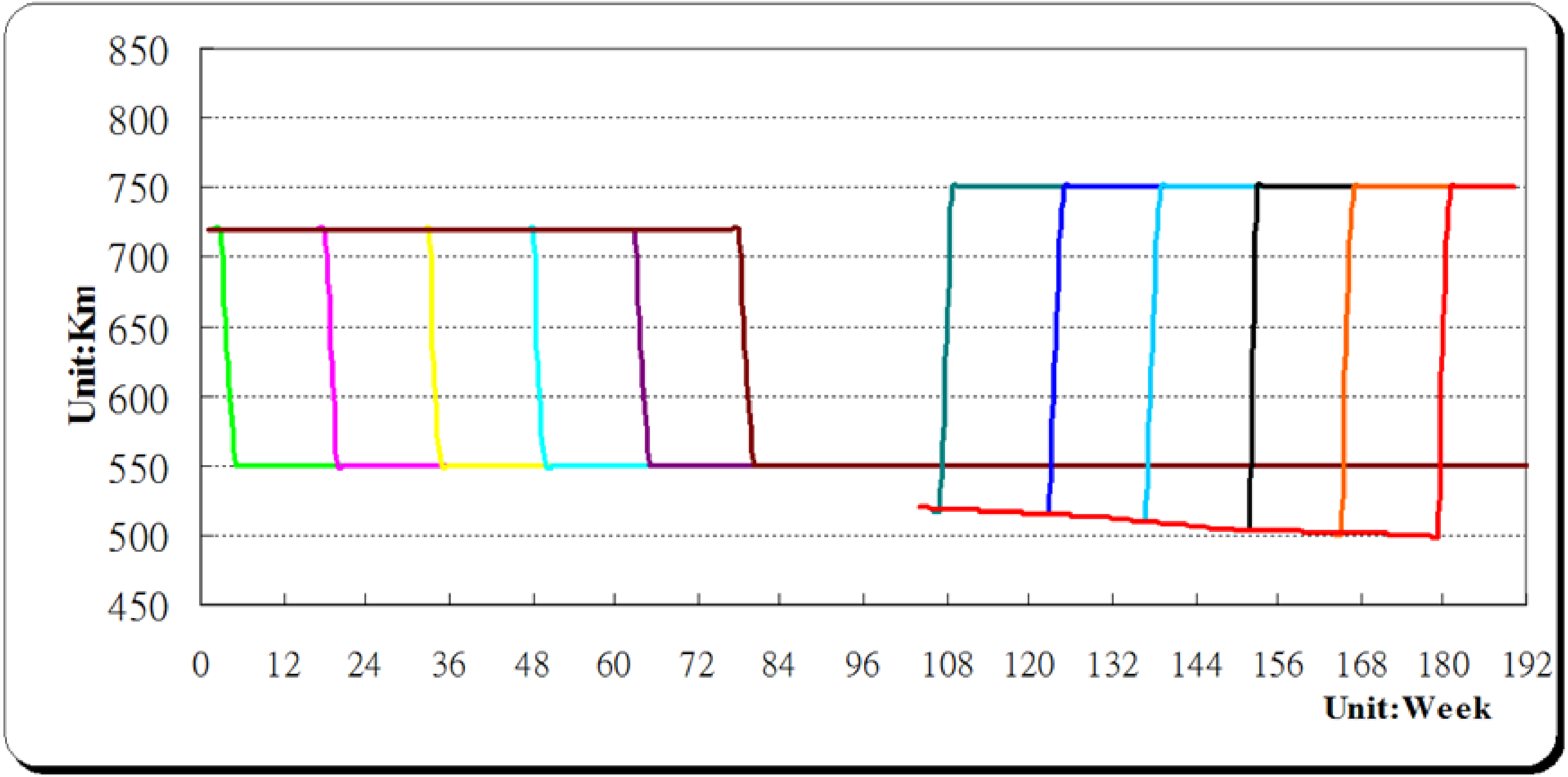


Most Current SSTL Spacecraft Bus Artistic Illustration in Orbit

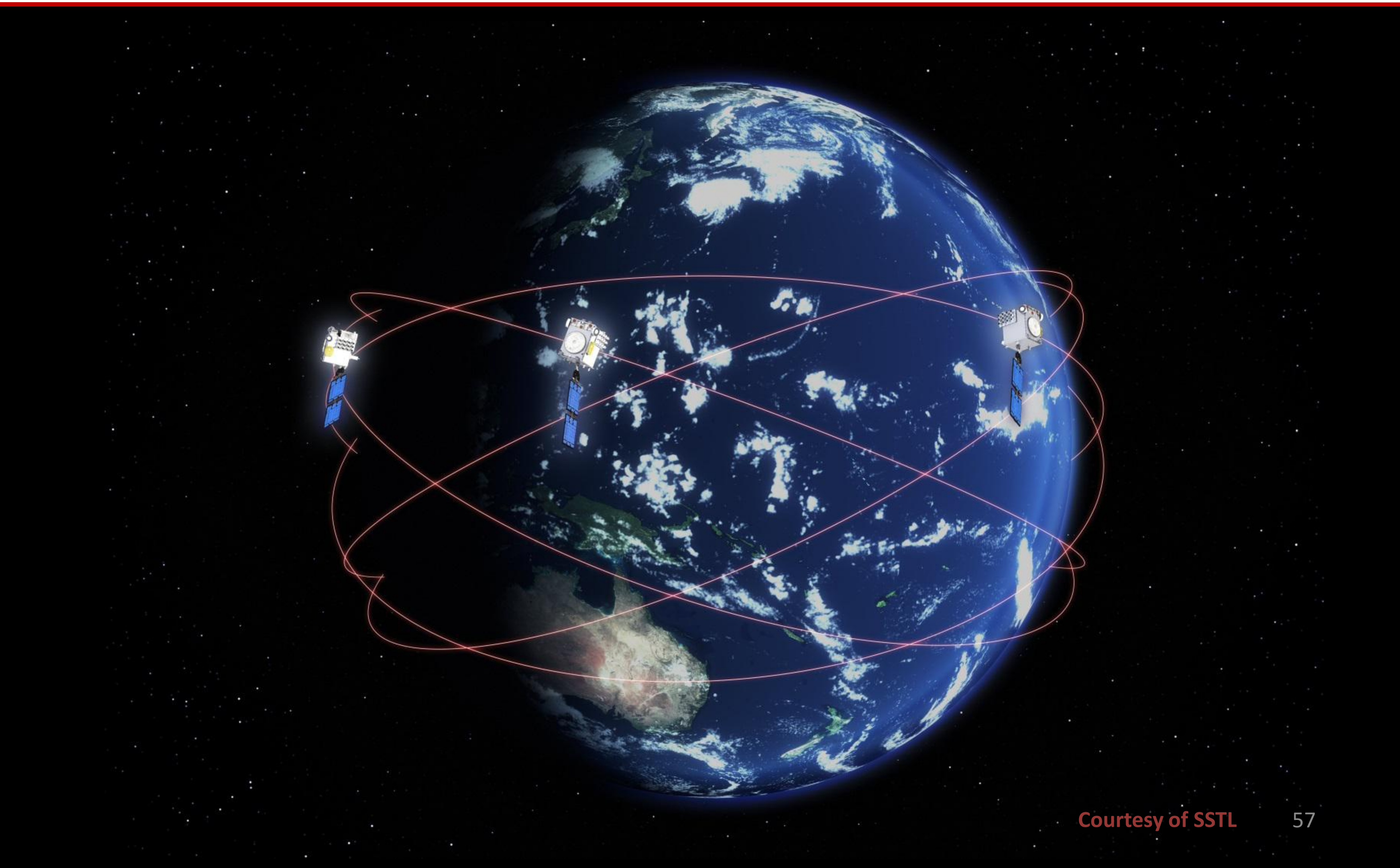


Courtesy of SSTL

Constellation Deployment Maneuver Time



IOC Deployed Constellation for the 1st Launch



Courtesy of SSTL

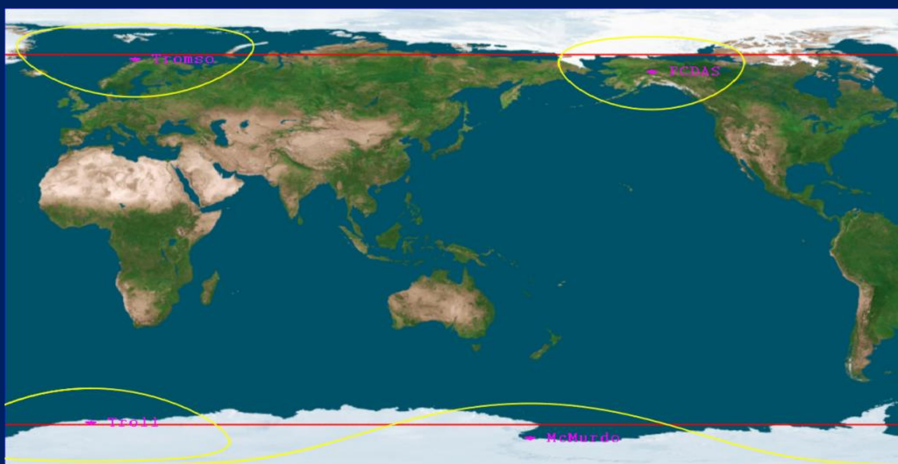
Ground System Developments

FORMOSAT-7 / COSMIC-2 Ground Communication Networks

- Achieving 45 Minutes Data Latency -

72° Orbit Data Recovery

Current FORMOSAT-3 / COSMIC Network



- KSAT Tromso
- KSAT Troll (Back Up)
- NOAA FCDAS
- NASA McMurdo

24° Orbit Data Recovery

FORMOSAT-7/ COSMIC-2 Candidate Sites

Potential Low-Mid Latitude Candidate Sites:

Florida, Hawaii, Guam U.S.A.
Honduras
Singapore
Maritus
Bahir Dar, Ethiopia
Darwin (Bureau of Meteorology), Australia
Cuiabá (IPNE), Brazil
Taiwan

Courtesy of NOAA

Data Latency vs. Potentially Planned RTS Network

LEO Inc. (deg)	RTS Network	Average Latency (min)
24	Taiwan, Darwin, Cuiaba, Mauritius, BahirDar	36.9
24	Taiwan, Darwin, Cuiaba, Mauritius, BahirDar, + Dedicated Guam, Hawaii, Honduras	26.9
24	Taiwan, Darwin, Cuiaba, Mauritius, BahirDar, + Shared Guam, Hawaii, Honduras	29.7
72	Fairbanks, Tromso, McMurdo, TrollSat	35.0
72	Fairbanks, Tromso, McMurdo, TrollSat + Taiwan, Darwin, Cuiaba, Mauritius, BahirDar	29.2

Courtesy of NOAA

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Joint Program Master Schedule

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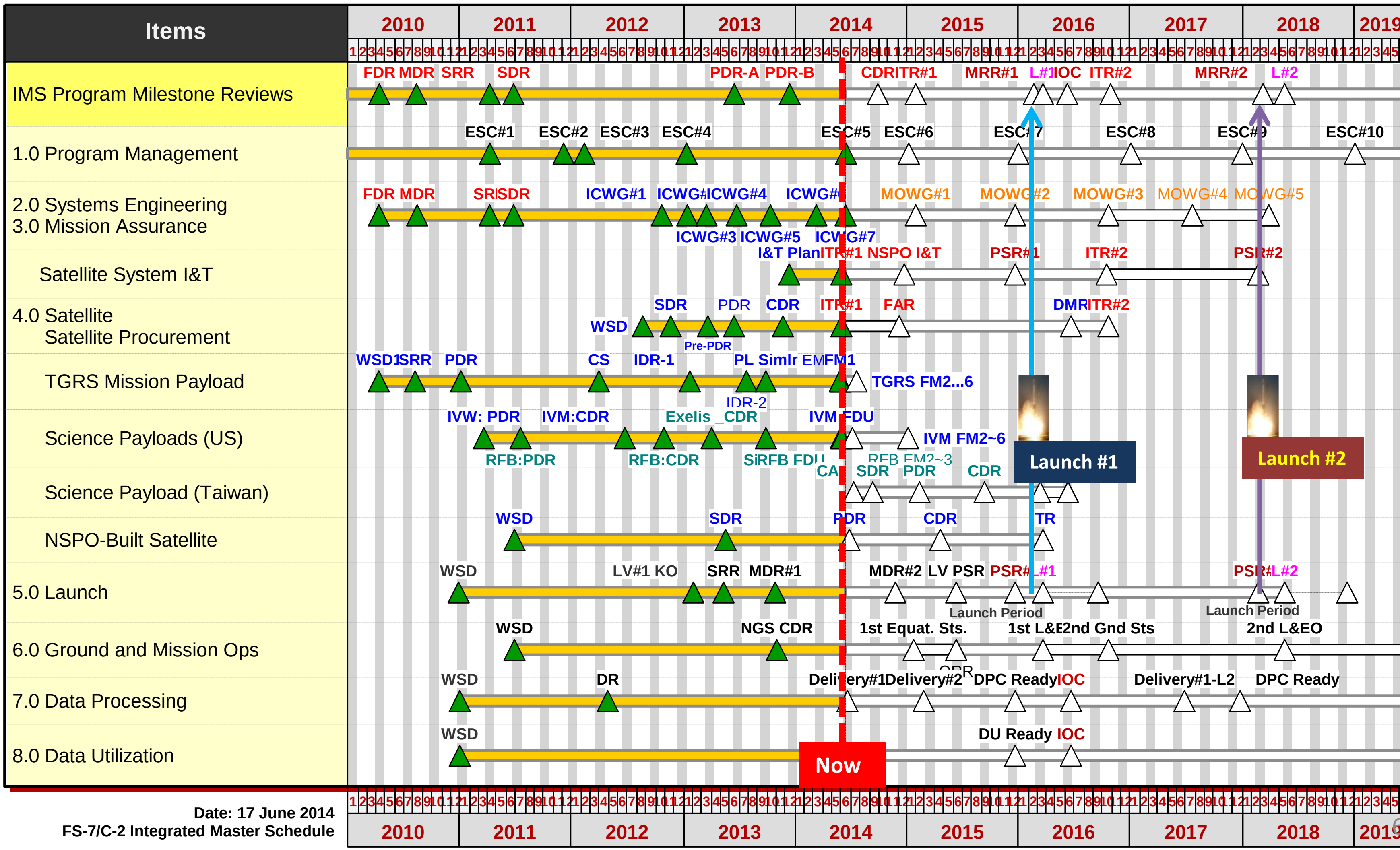
Mission Data Policy

FORMOSAT-7 / COSMIC-2 Integrated Master Schedule

FORMOSAT-7 / COSMIC-2 Program Integrated Master Schedule



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FORMOSAT-7 / COSMIC-2 Major Collaboration Partners

U.S.A.

NOAA · Department of Commerce · Air Force Space & Missile Systems Center · Space Development and Test Directorate · UCAR · JPL Jet Propulsion Laboratory, California Institute of Technology · NSF · NASA

SpaceX · SRI International · MOOG Broad Reach · UTD · Aerospace · Ball

Taiwan

NSPO · NARLabs · Academia Sinica · 科技部 Ministry of Science and Technology · 凌群 · National Cheng Kung University 1931

Europe

SURREY SATELLITE TECHNOLOGY LTD

Adapting Free and Open Data Policy

- Following FORMOSAT-3/COSMIC, FORMOSAT-7/COSMIC-2, another major Taiwan/U.S. Joint Mission, will adapt the free and open data policy to provide the global data users with the near real-time and the archived radio occultation data for weather, climate, ionosphere, geo-science researches and non-commercial weather forecast prediction.

GPS / GLONOSS RO Data Distribution

- **TDPC / USDPC will distribute the near-real-time GPS/GLONOSS RO neutral atmospheric data products (i.e. vertical profiles of bending angles, refractivity, electron density, temperature, pressure, and water vapor in the atmosphere) immediately after processing in WMO-approved BUFR (Binary Universal Form for the Representation) format to NOAA's NESDIS (National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service), which will then distribute these products via the GTS (Global Telecommunication System) to the international weather centers.**

- **The distribution and the data format of the near-real-time GPS/GLONSS ionospheric data products from the TGRS Payload are under evaluation.**

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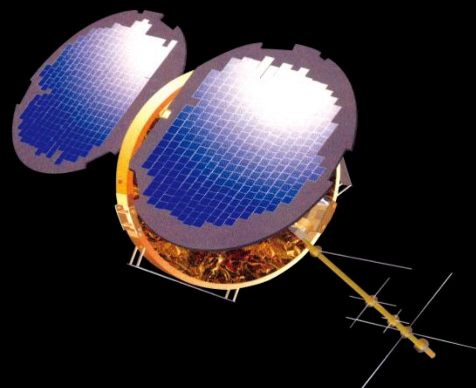
IVM / RF Beacon and Spacecraft Bus Data Distribution

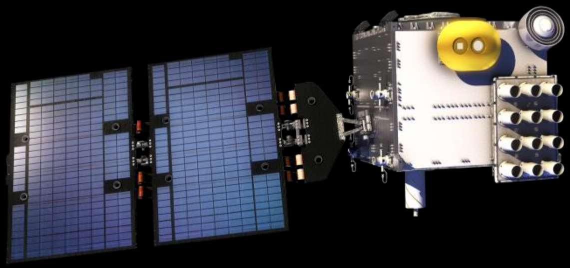
- The IVM and RF Beacon Data and Data Products will be distributed by the U.S. Air Force by means of the FORMOSAT-7 / COSMIC-2 Science Data Use Agreement. < under discussion >

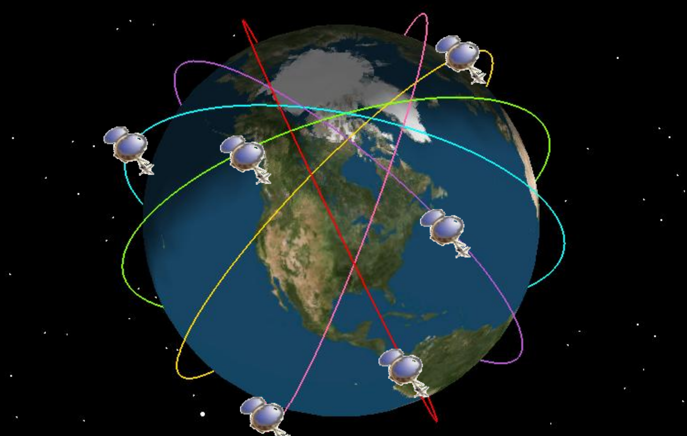
- The related Satellite Bus telemetry data for the Data Users may be released at NSPO’s discretion. < under discussion >

- Soliciting YOUR input for other beneficiary Data Distribution Policy !

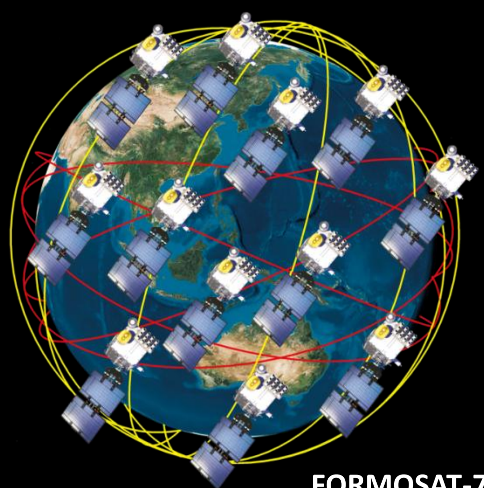
FORMOSAT-3 / COSMIC-1 → FORMOSAT-7 / COSMIC-2







FORMOSAT-3 / COSMIC



FORMOSAT-7 / COSMIC-2

Conclusion

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Acknowledgement

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Conclusion

- As the world's first GPSRO constellation, FORMOSAT-3/COSMIC has clearly demonstrated the advantages and utilities of a GPS RO constellation and has fulfilled all the promises and more.
- The contribution of FORMOSAT-3 / COSMIC GPSRO Constellation system to improve weather prediction and promote new ionospheric observations is "significant" and represents an immense benefit to worldwide forecasting capability.
- Constellation Radio Occultation Measurement has become a powerful Earth Observation System. Such that NSPO and NOAA jointly implemented a next generation GPSRO Constellation, i.e. FORMOSAT-7 / COSMIC-2 mission, with greater global coverage. The Initial Operational Capability (IOC) is targeted for 2016.
- It is certain that the implementation and realization of FORMOSAT-7 / COSMIC-2 GPSRO Constellation system will further increase weather forecast and monitoring capabilities in this unique Earth observation mission.

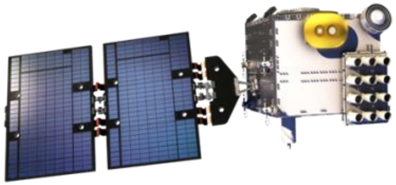
Commitment · Passion · Innovation

Acknowledgement

The Travel Support from

EUMETSAT ROM SAF

Is Greatly Appreciated !



Thank You !