COSMIC-2 (Constellation Observing System for Meteorology, lonosphere and Climate)

Bill Kuo UCAR COSMIC Program

Radio Occultation

Radio Occultation (RO) was pioneered by NASA/JPL and Stanford in the 1960's to study planetary atmospheres.

GPS RO is a new method (first demonstrated in 1995 by UCAR) for performing atmospheric measurements on Earth.

As a satellite in low-Earth orbit carrying a radio receiver passes behind Earth (is occulted by Earth), the radio waves from a GPS satellite pass through the atmosphere and are slowed and bent along the way.

The amount of bending depends on the temperature and water vapor in the lower atmosphere and the electron density in the ionosphere.

器UCAR



COSMIC / FORMOSAT - 3 Profiling the Atmosphere by Radio Occultation

COSMIC

- 6 Satellites launched in April 2006
- Global observations of:
 - Pressure, Temperature, Humidity
 - Refractivity
 - Ionospheric Electron Density
- Demonstrate impact of RO sounding on weather prediction
- Taiwan paid \$80M; U.S. \$20M
- Four out of six satellites are still operating after 9.5 yrs
 WCAR COMMUNITY PROGRAMS



Bulletin American Meteorological Society March 2008

www.digital-typhoon.org 2008-08-20 06:00 UTC Typhoon 200812 (NURI)

Typhoon Nuri (2008)

MTSAT-1R ERI/IIS/U-Tokyo/Japan+Blue Marble Processed by National Institute of Informatics

WRF Model Forecast After 3-day of Data Assimilation Starting at 1800 UTC 14 August 2008

No GPS RO Data

With GPS RO Data



The COSMIC TEC observations can be combined with other observations to generate an ionosphere reanalysis



Monthly gridded analysis of electron density useful for scientific studies of the ionosphere climatology and space weather model development

COSMIC-2

- Improved receiver and better antenna will improve data quality
- Making use of both GPS and GLONASS
- 5X number of soundings---10,000/day
- Greater impact on weather forecasts, including tropical cyclones
- Monitor rapidly changing pre-tornado environment
- Significant improvement in space weather observing and prediction
- Mitigate potential gap in U.S. polar orbiting satellites







Importance of C-2 Second Launch



1st Launch 2016

