



NOAA

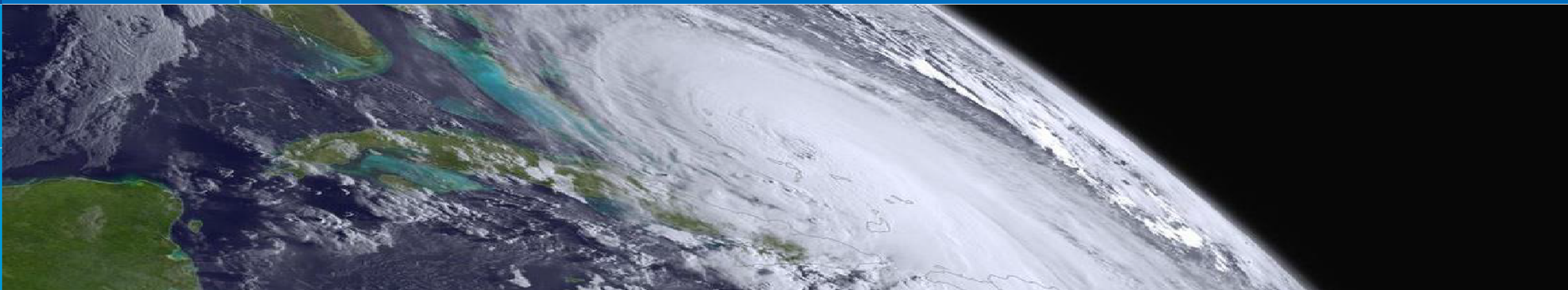
Satellite and
Information
Service

September 10, 2020

NESDIS Update to the Space Weather Operations and Research Infrastructure Workshop

Dr. Stephen Volz

Assistant Administrator for Satellite and Information Service





Outline

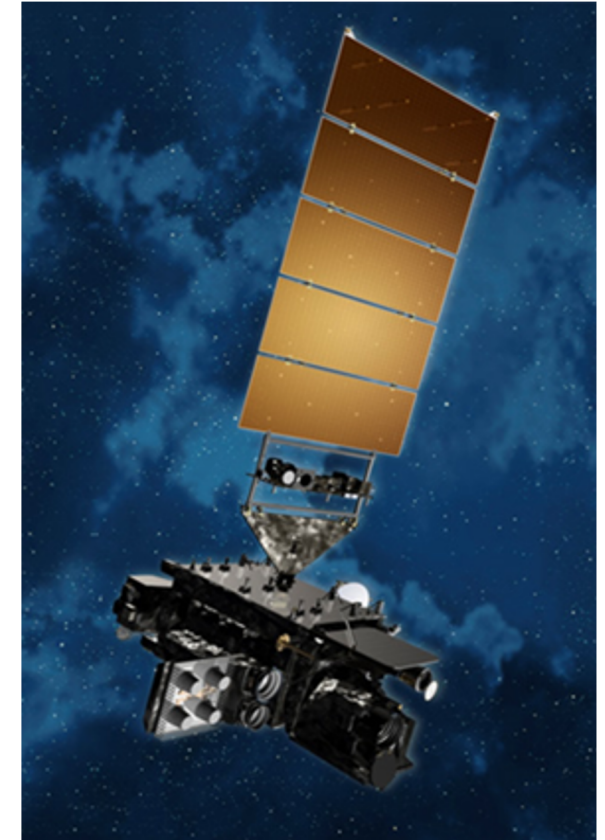
- NESDIS Mission & Program Updates
- Executing the Future Observing System
 - Architecture
 - Organization
 - Partnerships
- Primary Challenges



NESDIS's Mission is Essential to National Security, Safety, and Prosperity



- Operates the Nation's weather satellites, 24/7
- Acquires next-generation Earth & Space Weather observation satellites
- Provides data and imagery for predictive environmental and atmospheric modeling
- Provides definitive assessments of the U.S. and global climate
- Maintains one of the most significant archives of environmental data on Earth



**95% of the data used in weather forecast models
come from satellites**



JASON-3

OPERATIONAL JULY 1, 2016

Sentinel 6 Michael Freilich – Fall 2020

DSCOVR

OPERATIONAL JULY 27, 2016

SWFO-L1

LRD: FY2024

COSMIC-2

COSMIC-2 - June 2019

GOES-R SERIES

GOES-16 - OPERATIONAL Dec 18, 2017

GOES-17 - OPERATIONAL Feb 12, 2019

GOES-T - FY 2022

GOES-U - FY 2025

JPSS SERIES

NOAA-20 - OPERATIONAL May 30, 2018

JPSS-2 - FY 2023

JPSS-3 - FY 2026

JPSS-4 - FY 2031

NESDIS Program of Record



Major Program Commitments

Development Programs: FY20 budget \$1,251M

JPSS – Joint Polar Satellite System

- JPSS through 2038: FY20 \$745M, LCC ~\$19B for 4½ satellite program

GOES-R – Geostationary Operational Environmental Satellites

- GOES-R through 2036: FY20 \$304M, LCC \$11.7B for 4 satellite program

SWFO – Space Weather Follow On

- SWFO through 2029: FY20 \$64M, LCC ~\$700M for single satellite

Ground Systems, Architecture, Advanced Planning

- COSMIC-2, OSGS, SAE, Requirements: FY20 \$126M

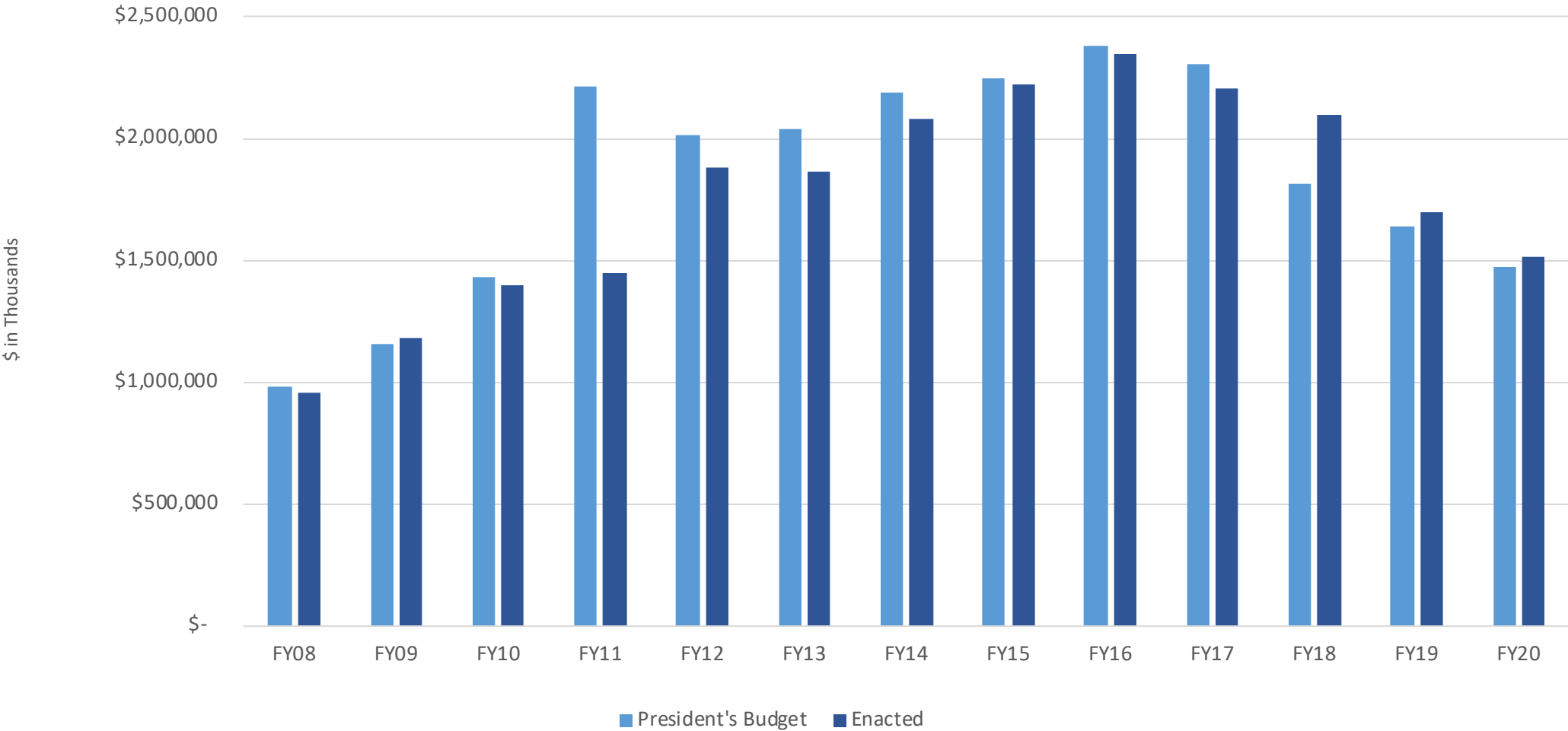
Operations, Science, and Data Archives: FY20 Budget \$261M

- Annual operations funding FY20 \$261M, adjusted (with difficulty) as systems evolve for support and execution

NOAA is committed to long term planning, with the necessary investments to do it.



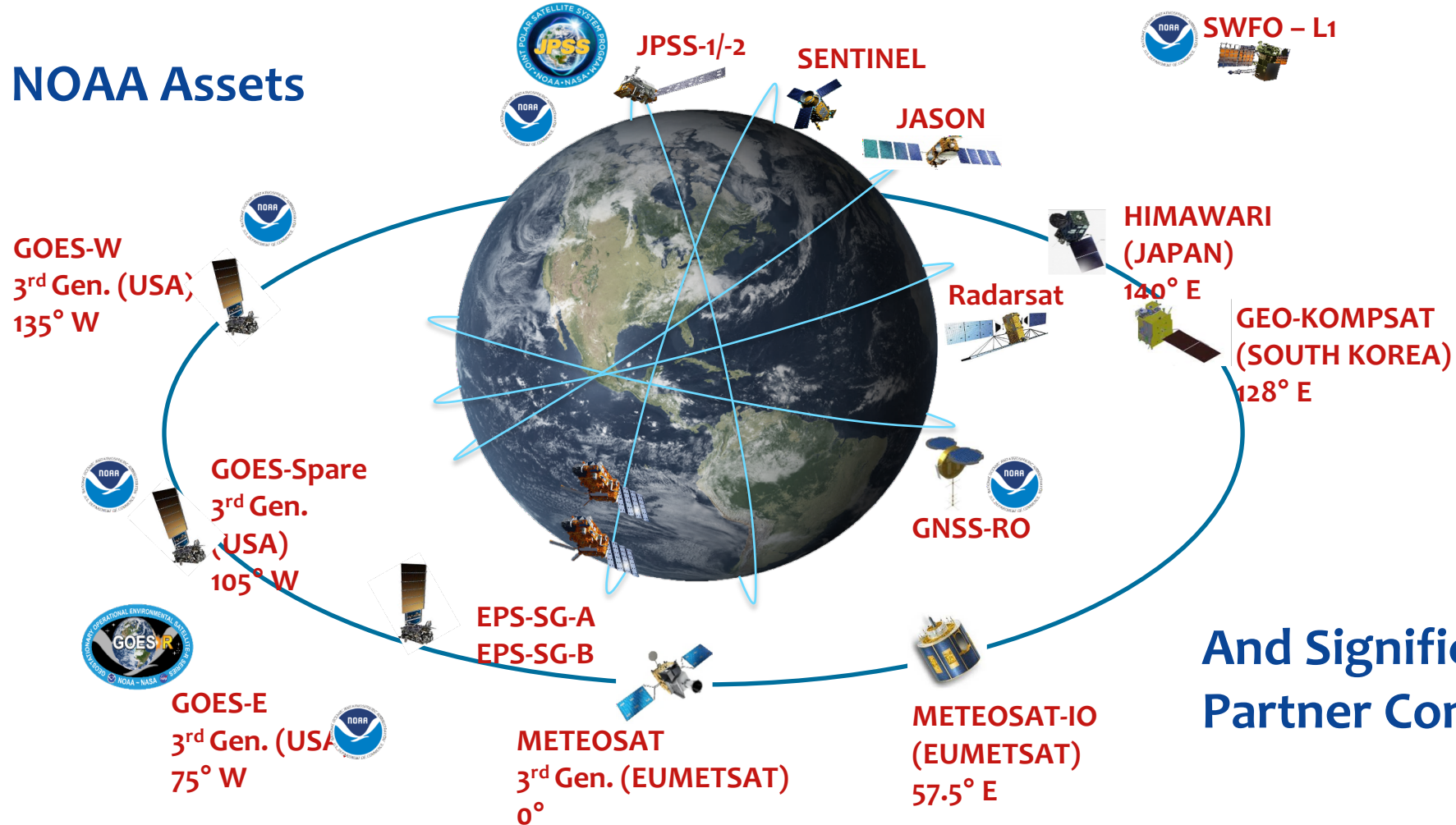
NESDIS Budget Trends



Today's Space Architecture is Highly Capable, But Not Adaptable, and we must define its replenishment now.



Includes NOAA Assets

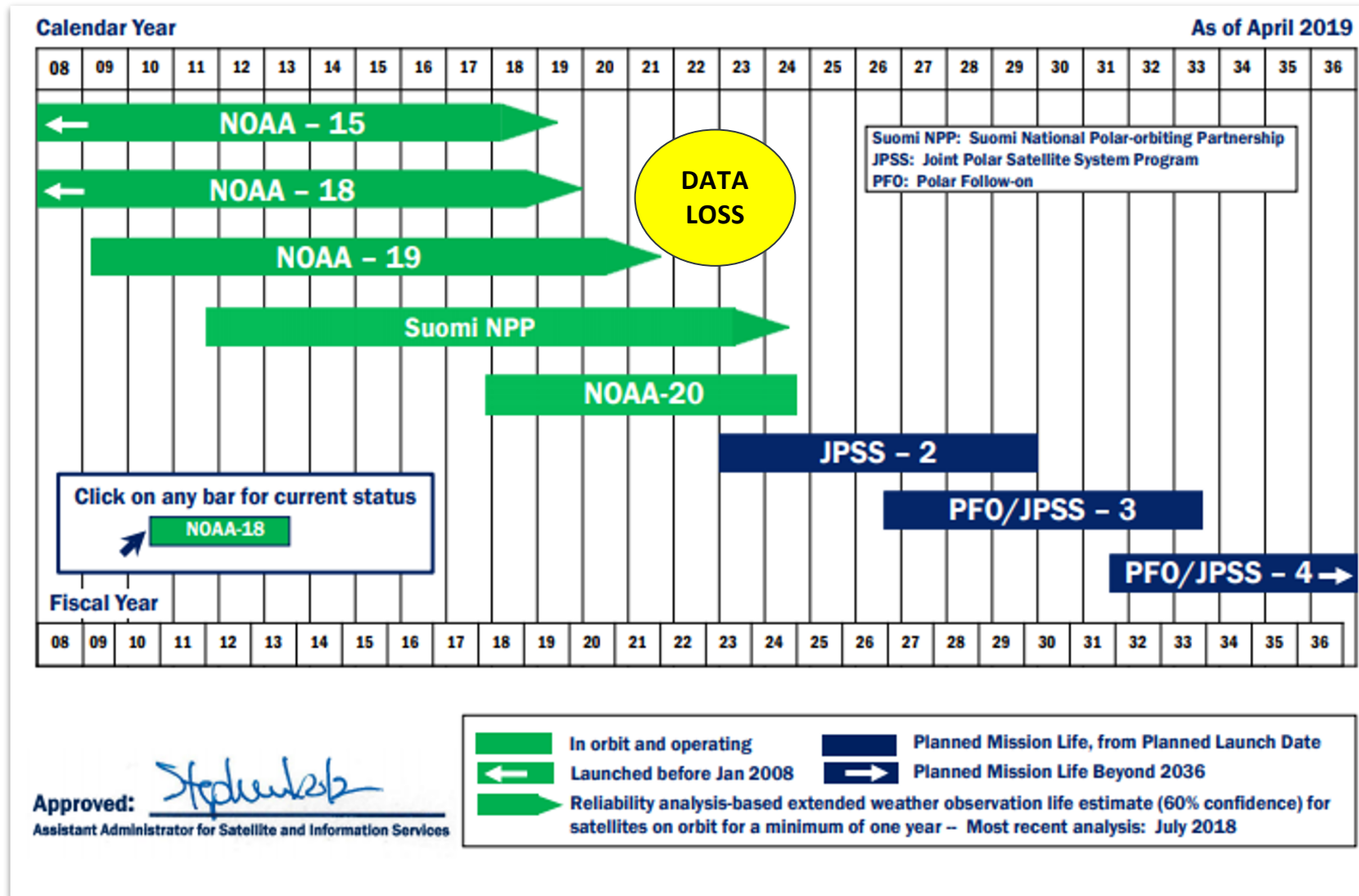


And Significant Partner Contributions

Planned Architecture c. 2025



Continuity & Performance in LEO Observations



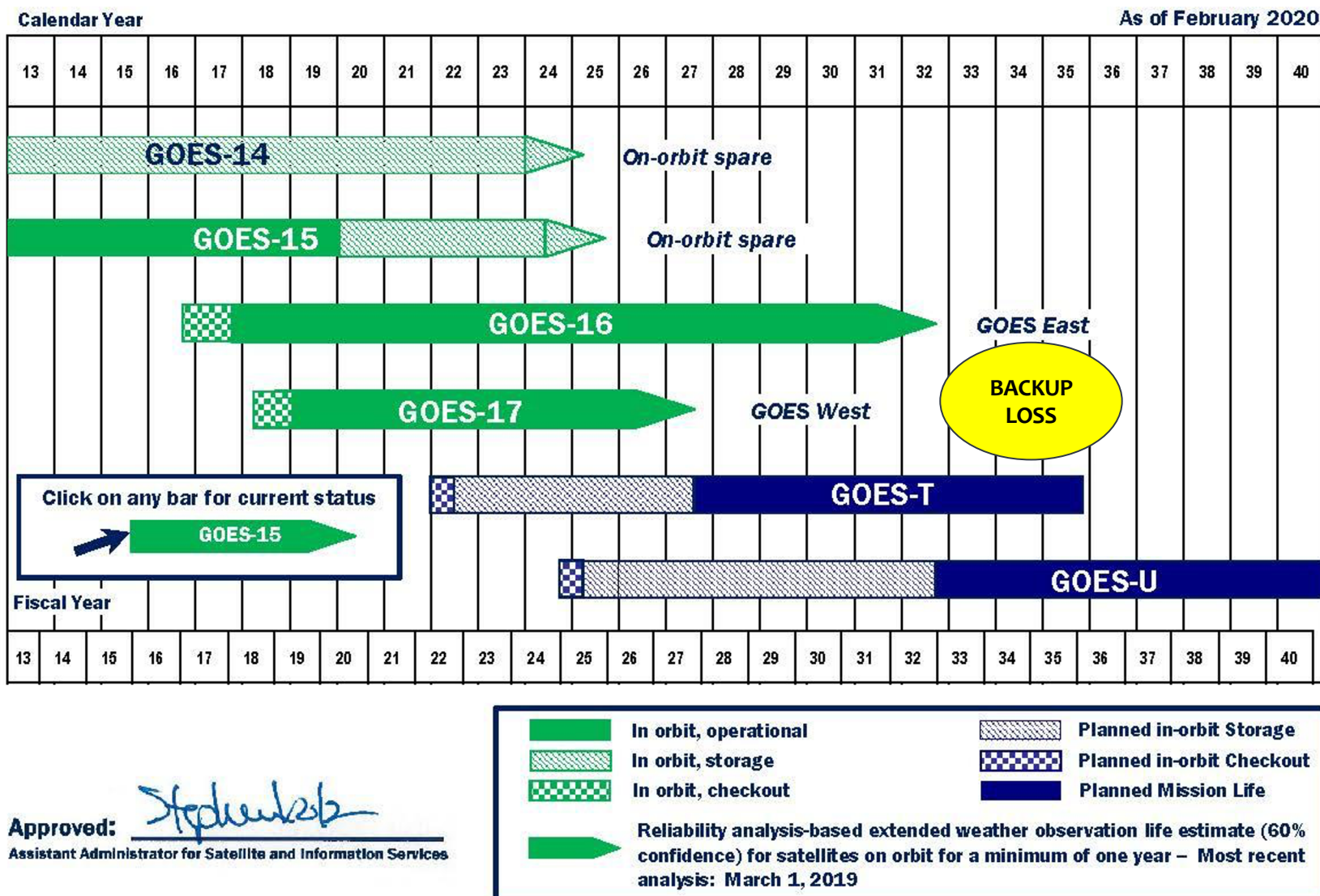
Legacy POES (NOAA-15,-18,-19) are not baseline requirements, but continue to provide useful observations for NWP.

USAF satellite systems will provide some observations going forward, after DMSP is discontinued.

Critical replacement sounding data is needed at that time to maintain performance, and to provide improved NWP forecasts.



Continuity & Performance in GEO Observations



The GOES-R Series will lose backup capability by ~2030. Replacement observations needed by that time to maintain continuity. Earth system changes, growing User needs, and improved modeling capabilities drive need for improved observing systems

Approved:
Assistant Administrator for Satellite and Information Services



Establishing an Integrated Space Weather Observing system



Operational or
Planned

Capability at
Risk

SWFO Plans in
Development

Partner In
Development

Calendar Year

		Calendar Year													
Capability	Orbit	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Solar Disc Imaging	L1														
	1AU	STEREO (SECHHI)										ESA SSA Program L5 Mission			
	GEO	GOES-NOP (SXI)			GOES-RSTU (SUVI, EXIS)										
	LEO														
Coronal Mass Ejection Imaging	L1	SOHO (LASCO)								SWFO L1 Mission (CCOR)					
	1AU	STEREO (SECHHI)										ESA SSA Program L5 Mission			
	GEO								GOES-U (CCOR)						
Magnetic Field	L1	ACE (MAG)								SWFO L1 Mission (SWIS - MAGNETOMETER)					
	GEO	GOES-NOP (MAG)		GOES-RSTU (MAG)											
	LEO														
Solar Wind	L1	ACE (SWEPAM)								SWFO L1 Mission (SWIS –BULK & MAG)					
	GEO				DSCOVR (PLASMAG)										
	LEO														
Energetic Particles	L1	ACE (EPAM)								SWFO L1 Mission (SWIS)					
	GEO	GOES-RSTU (SEISS)													
	LEO	Metop-A/B/C (SEM)													
Ionospheric Conditions	LEO	COSMIC-1 (GOX)			COSMIC-2 (TGRS, IVM)										
		Metop-A/B/C (GRAS)							Metop-SG-A/B (RO)						



Establishing an Integrated Space Weather Observing system



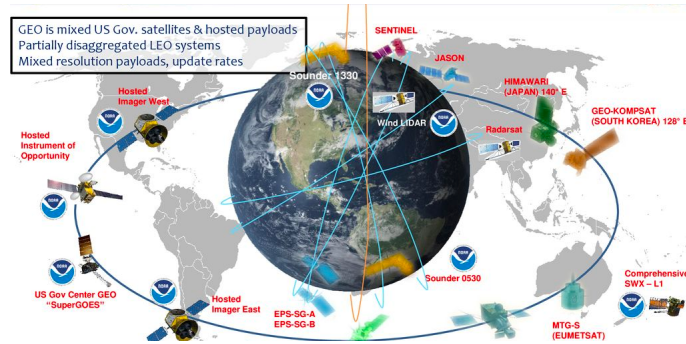
We are planning now for the systems to continue past 2028.

... just as we continue to discuss, in meetings like this, the necessary observables to achieve our mission





Executing the Future Observing System



Architecture

Stephen Volz Assistant Administrator for Satellite & Information Services	Mitch Goldberg Senior Scientist	Mary Wohlgemuth National Centers for Environmental Information	Greg Marlow Office of Satellite and Product Operations	Harry Cikanek Center for Satellite Applications and Research	Ajay Mehta (Acting) Office of Satellite Ground Services
	Mark S. Paese Deputy Assistant Administrator for Satellite & Information Services				
	Tim Walsh (Acting) Deputy Assistant Administrator, Systems	Greg Mandt Joint Polar Satellite System (JPSS) Program Office	Pam Sullivan GOES-R Series Program Office	Elsayed Talaat Office of Projects, Planning & Analysis	
	Vanessa Griffin Office of System Architecture & Advanced Planning				
Kelly Turner Office of the Chief of Staff	Irene Parker Assistant Chief Information Officer	Charles Wooldridge International and Interagency Affairs	James Donnellon (Acting) Chief Financial Officer/Chief Administrative Officer		

Organization

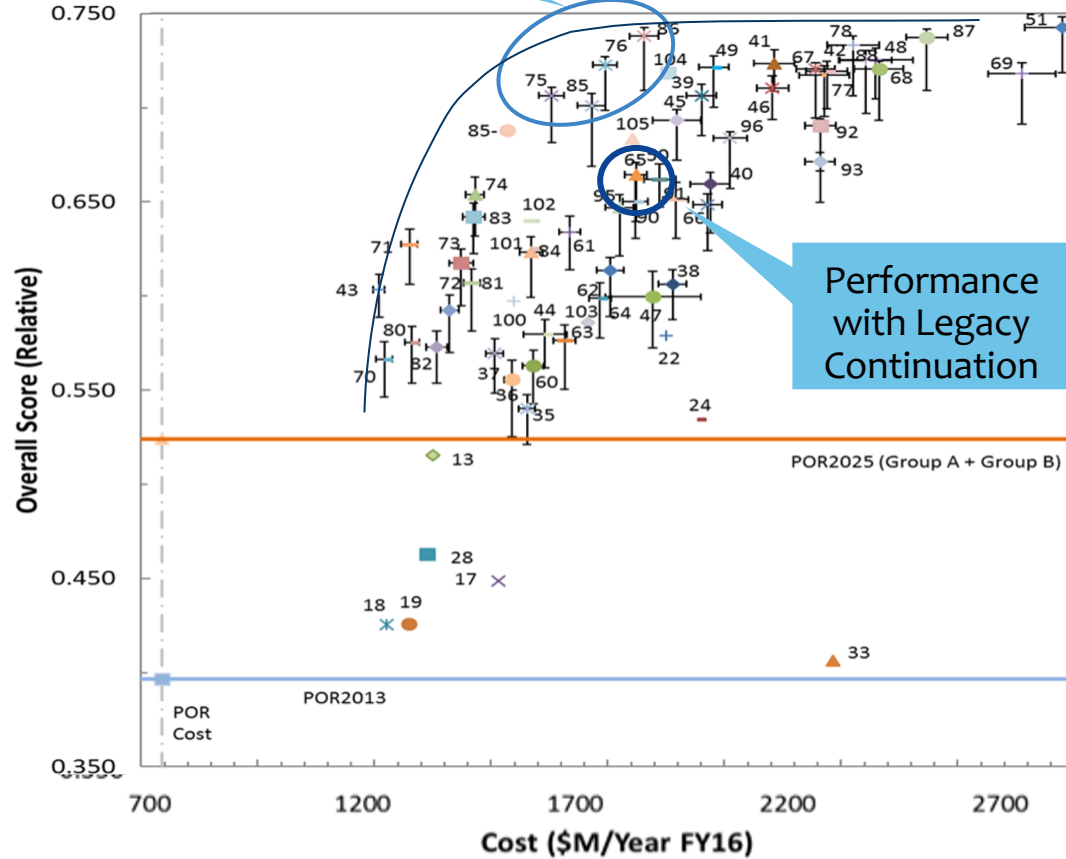


Partnerships

NOAA Satellite Observing System Analysis - NSOSA Enables NOAA to Focus on High Value Options



Desirable
Architectures



Common desirable features of these Architectures:

Mix of observations

- Mix of small and medium platforms
- Enhanced imagery and high-latitude coverage
- New & more observations needed by models

More agility

- Disaggregated LEO – smaller building blocks
- Onramps for new technologies
- Evolving and integrating partner observations

New business models

- Data purchases, ride shares, hosted payloads
- Commercial communication & data-relay services
- Instruments of opportunity



GEO-XO and Space Weather Industry Concept Analyses



- Funded through a Broad Agency Announcement (BAA) Call, FY20 funds are being used to partner with industry for options to replenish GEO and Space Weather data:
- Instruments
 - Regional, real-time weather imagery
 - Space weather data
 - Lightning mapping; hyperspectral sounding, ocean color
 - High latitude observations – highly elliptical orbits (Tundra) for Arctic and space weather observations
- Implementation solutions
 - Standard satellite bus, including GEO/Tundra shared
 - Hosting services, for NOAA instruments on others' platforms and for partners to fly on NOAA satellites
 - Small satellites for space weather instruments
 - Commercial data and services





Future Space Weather Builds on NSOSA Findings



Next Generation Space Weather will provide:

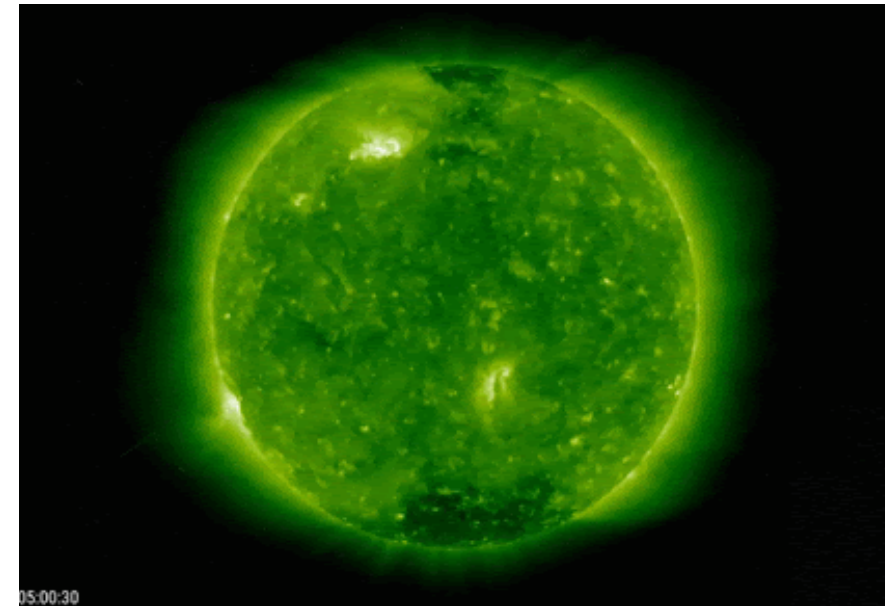
- Baseline critical real-time imagery and in situ space weather measurements
- New data to revolutionize space weather forecast models, enable space commerce and exploration needs
- Accurate, timely and high-reliability warning of geomagnetic storm events

Analyzing concepts recommended by NSOSA:

- Spacecraft in either GEO or Tundra (over the Arctic) based on need
- Space weather satellites rideshare to GEO or L1
- Hosting instruments on commercial satellites, partner instruments on NOAA satellites

Budget Activities:

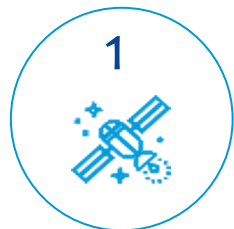
- FY20 budget funds concept analyses and requirements definition
- FY21 & FY22 requests funds to initiate Space Weather Observation definition



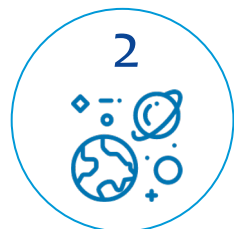


NESDIS Strategic Objectives

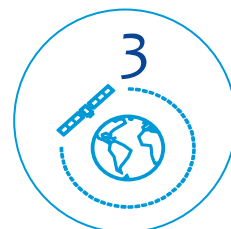
NESDIS
Reimagined



Advance terrestrial observational leadership in geostationary and extended orbits



Advance Space Weather observational leadership in LEO, GEO, and extended orbits.



Evolve LEO architecture to enterprise system of systems that exploits and deploys new observational capabilities



Provide consistent ongoing enterprise-wide user engagement to ensure timely response to user needs

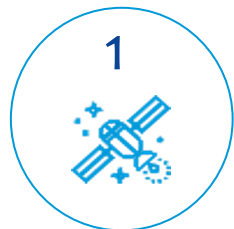


Deliver integrated program development to provide a suite of products and services



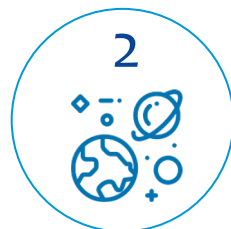
NESDIS Strategic Objectives

NESDIS
Reimagined



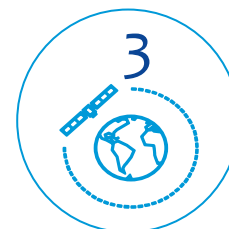
Advance terrestrial observational leadership in geostationary and extended orbits

GEO Initiative



Advance Space Weather observational leadership in LEO, GEO, and extended orbits.

SWFO Program



Evolve LEO architecture to enterprise system of systems that exploits and deploys new observational capabilities

Next Gen Sounder Initiative



Provide consistent ongoing enterprise-wide user engagement to ensure timely response to user needs



Deliver integrated program development to provide a suite of products and services



Four Pillars of NOAA's Next-Gen Earth Observation

Integrated, Adaptable, and Affordable: Orbits, Instruments & Systems

LEO

Miniaturized instruments on small, affordable, and proliferated satellites and partner data improving forecasts through better and additional data. Better precipitation forecasts, wave height predictions, ocean currents, and more.

GEO

Continuous real-time observations supporting warnings and watches of severe weather and hour-by-hour changes. High-inclination orbits to observe northern latitude & polar regions.

Space Weather

Reliably monitoring coronal mass ejections from L1, GEO, and LEO can protect the nation's valuable, vulnerable infrastructure. New capabilities at L5 and high earth orbit can provide additional insight and improve forecasts.

Common Ground Services

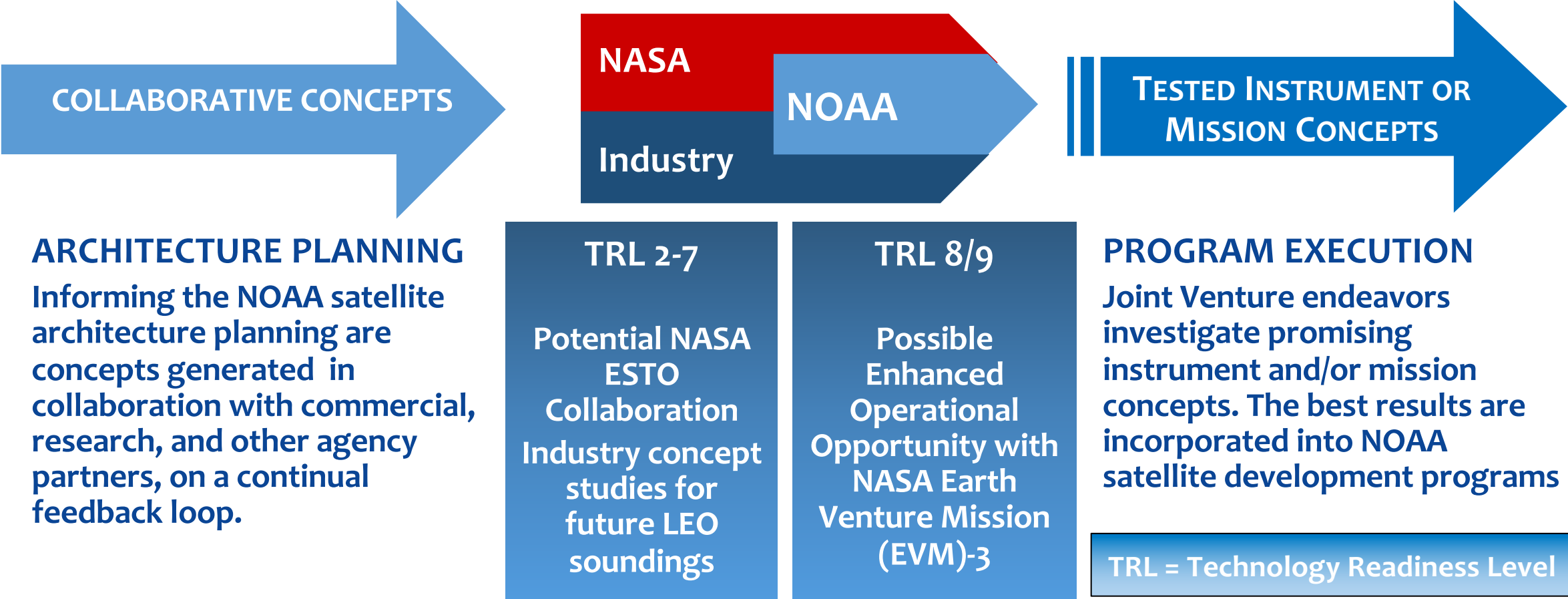
Secure ingest of data in different formats from different partners requires a flexible, scalable platform. Common Services approach integrates cloud, AI, and machine-learning capabilities to verify, calibrate, and fuse data into new and better products and services.



Joint Venture: Leveraging New Capabilities Through Partnerships



Central to the Joint Venture process is the demonstration of new technology and capabilities developed by and with partners including NASA and industry. NOAA will then infuse the best of these into our systems.





Commercial Weather Data Pilot/Purchase



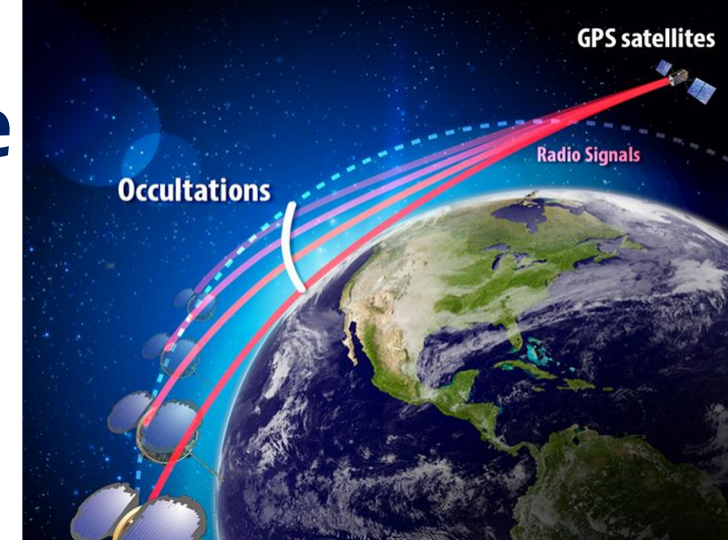
Radio Occultation Data Operational Purchase:

- RFP released August 4 to initiate purchase of commercial RO data for operational use
 - Pending proposals received, NESDIS plans to award contract(s) in early FY 2021
 - 2-year Indefinite Delivery Indefinite Quantity (IDIQ), multiple Delivery Orders for data
- NOAA's Space Weather Prediction Center will evaluate data for possible operational use
 - Total Electron Content for use in NOAA's GloTEC model
 - Electron Density Profiles available for research use



Upcoming activities:

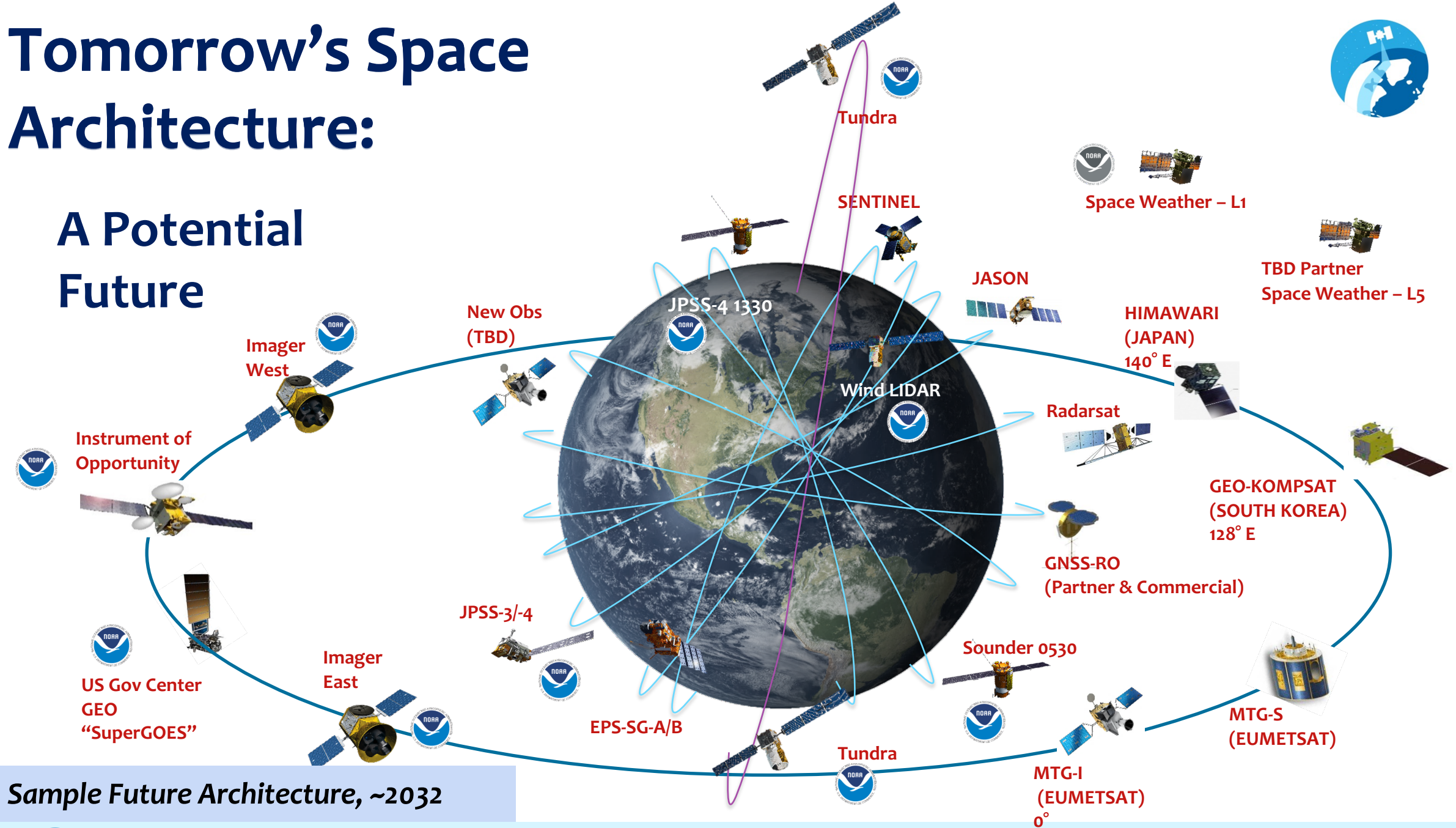
- **Ongoing market research:** Near-term plans include RFI to understand current and planned availability of commercial data to support mission needs across the NESDIS portfolio
- **Continuing Commercial Weather Data Pilots:**
 - Continue CWDP to investigate additional commercial weather capabilities beyond RO
 - PROSWIFT Act would establish CWDP for space weather in NOAA





Tomorrow's Space Architecture:

A Potential Future



Sample Future Architecture, ~2032

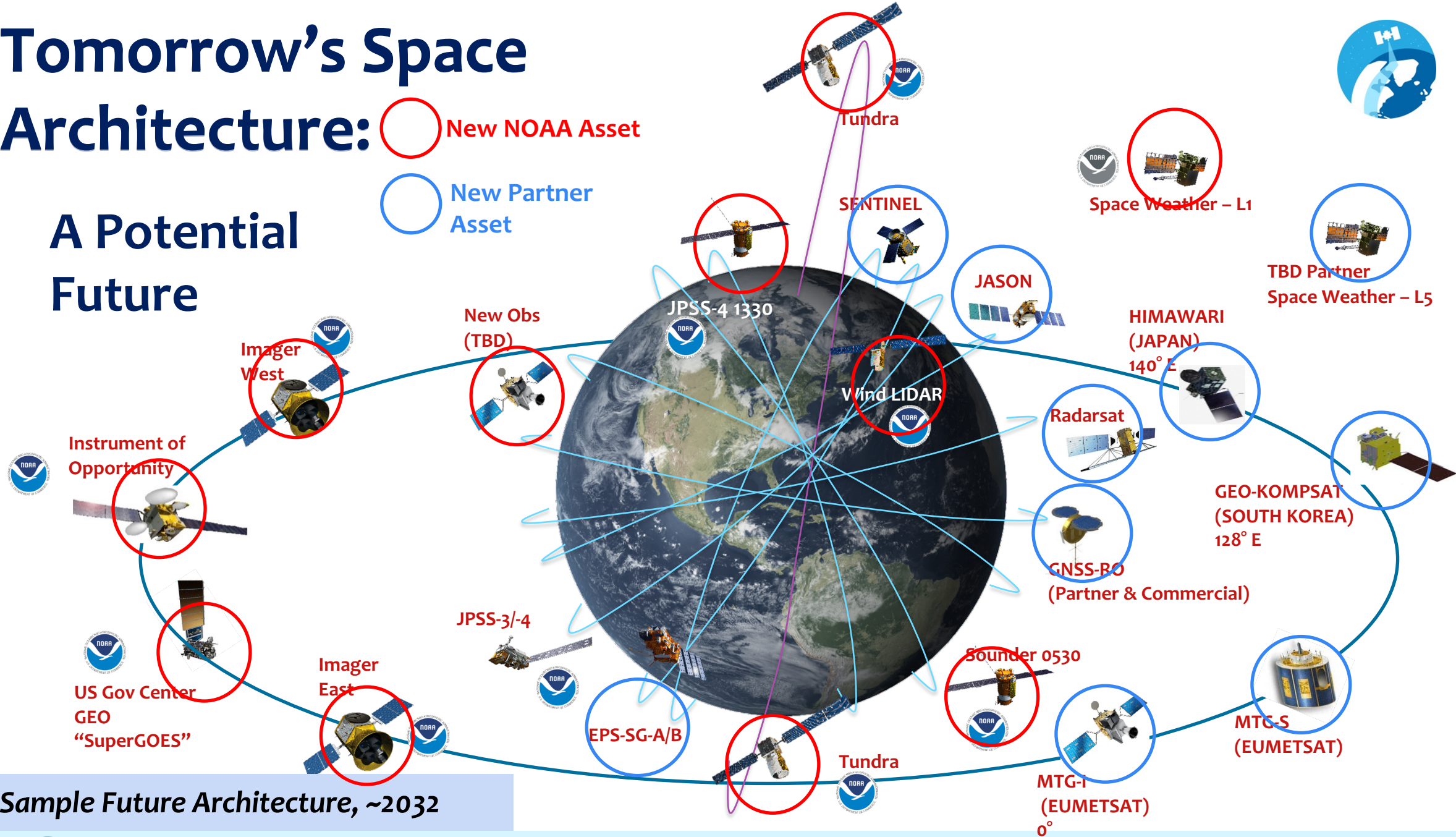


Tomorrow's Space

Architecture: New NOAA Asset

A Potential Future

 New Partner Asset



Sample Future Architecture, ~2032



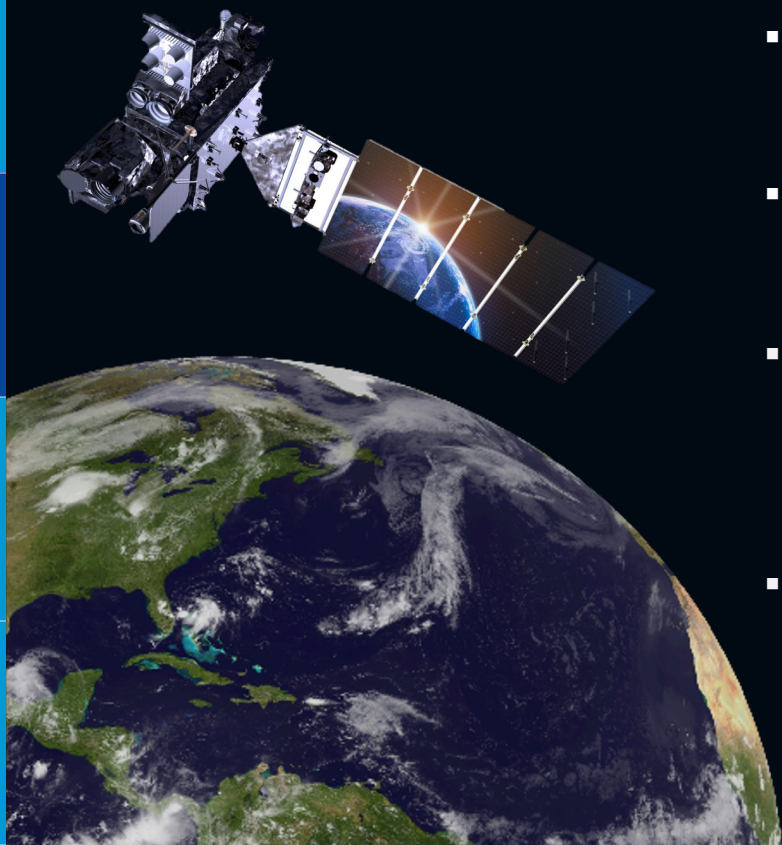


Building Our Future: FY21 Initiatives & Beyond



Expanding agreements with strategic partners to exploit innovation in instrument design, small satellites, and cloud capabilities.

NOAA's FY 2021 requests moves us toward our future:



- **GEO Subactivity:** begin Phase A for GEO-XO payload & deployment options
- **Joint Venture:** industry assessment of sounding capability as first step in LEO
- **Commercial Data Purchase and Pilot:** additional RO data purchases, pilot for additional data types
- **Data-agnostic Common Services (DACS):** exploit partner data through cloud-enabled common ground services



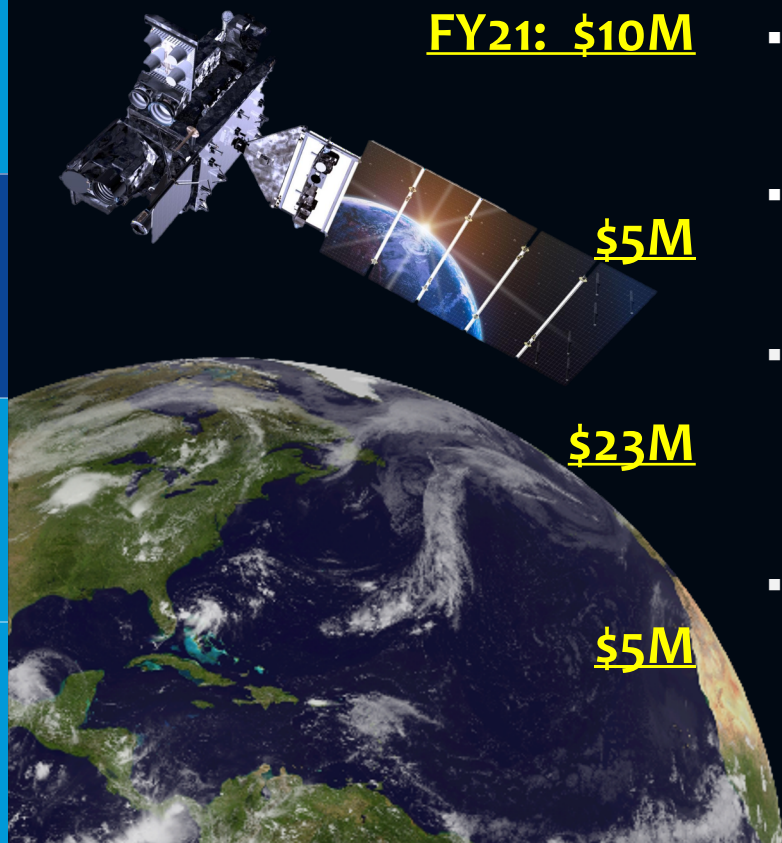
Building Our Future: FY21 Initiatives & Beyond



Expanding agreements with strategic partners to exploit innovation in instrument design, small satellites, and cloud capabilities.

NOAA's FY 2021 requests moves us toward our future:

Deliverables



FY21: \$10M

\$5M

\$23M

\$5M

- **GEO Subactivity:** begin Phase A for GEO-XO payload & deployment options
- **Joint Venture:** industry assessment of sounding capability as first step in LEO
- **Commercial Data Purchase and Pilot:** additional RO data purchases, pilot for additional data types
- **Data-agnostic Common Services (DACS):** exploit partner data through cloud-enabled common ground services

**GOES-R
continuity
~2030+**

**LEO
continuity
~2025+**

**Integrated
observations
2021+**





NESDIS Mission Focus Areas



- Investing in the next generation satellite and ground systems that will deliver observing system capabilities as soon as 2025 and up to 2050.
- Maintaining and growing commercial and international partnerships to deliver a resilient and high-performing observing system
- Refreshing our Information Technology to exploit existing and emerging technology trends



Community Meeting on NOAA Satellites

Informing the Future of NOAA Satellite Observations
September 29 – October 2, 2020

<https://www.nesdis.noaa.gov/sat-community-2020>

VIRTUAL
MEETING

Join us on LinkedIn!
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NOAA

Satellite and
Information
Service

September 10, 2020

Thank You

