IPWG6 Recommendations to CGMS

November 2012

CGMS Members are requested to:

- Provide information to the IPWG Rapporteur on areas for future consideration by the IPWG;
- Confirm the new Co-chairs for the IPWG;
- Support the acquisition of in situ precipitation validation data for critical sites/networks should for validation purposes.
- Support the long-term continuity of conically-scanning microwave imagers as well as space based radars. Particularly, for future operational NOAA / DoD polar platforms conically-scanning microwave imagers are critical. Support the coordination of satellite overpass times with a minimum temporal resolution of 3 h
- Encourage CGMS partners to release precipitation relevant information from research missions in a timely manner. In particular, data from the Megha-Tropiques MADRAS sensor.
- Support the implementation of new technology, such as geostationary microwave and advanced radar instrumentation.
- Provide adequate support to ensure active participation at meetings.
- Support reprocessing for all relevant satellite product archives as algorithms or user requirements advance. When reprocessing occurs we recommend that the existing version be kept in the archive for at least 2 years to facilitate intercomparison and graceful user transitions.
- For quasi-operational satellite algorithms based on multiple platforms and channels (VIS, IR, WV), support the development of necessary archives of historical data, and the infrastructure to enable the routine access to and assembly of channels from GEO and LEO satellites.
- Support projects dedicated to consistent generation of multi-channel satellite records supporting a range of applications, following the excellent examples of the CPC 4-Km Global IR Tb data set and the NCDC GridSat-B1, for example through the Sustained Coordinated Processing of Environmental Satellite Records for Climate Monitoring initiative (SCOPE-CM).
- Support the continuation of the constellation of PMW imagers, consistent with the CGMS baseline and the WMO Vision for the Global Observing System in 2025.