



# Snow products and activities in the EUMESTAT Network of Satellite Application facilities (SAFs)



**Lothar Schüller**  
**SAF Network Scientific Coordinator**  
**EUMETSAT**



# Outline

Introduction

Satellite Application Facility Concept

EUMETSAT SAF operational snow products

- Land Surface Analysis SAF
- Hydrology SAF

Outlook: CDOP-2 2012-2017

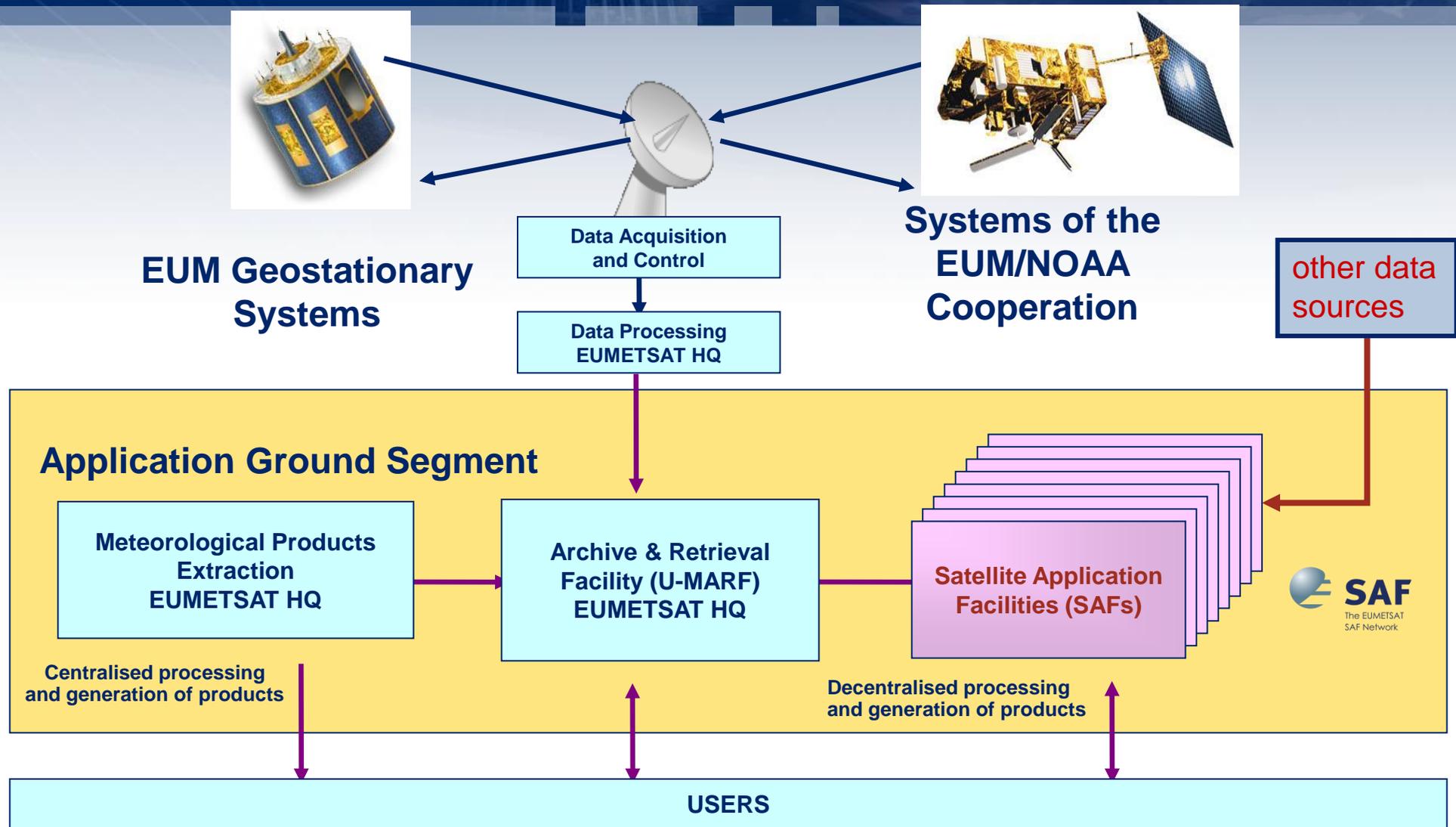
Summary and Conclusions



# The SAF Concept

- In 1992 EUMETSAT adopted the concept of a Distributed Application Ground Segment including:
  - *the EUMETSAT Central Facilities in Darmstadt*
  - *and a network of elements known as **Satellite Application Facilities (SAF)**, as specialised development and processing centres.*
- SAFs utilise the **specific expertise** available in EUMETSAT's Member and Cooperating States.
- The SAF network **complements** the production of standard meteorological products derived from satellite data at the central facilities in Darmstadt and also distributes user software packages.
- SAFs are developed by **consortia** of organisations from the EUMETSAT Member States and Cooperating States, and are located at the National Meteorological Services in Member States.

# The EUMETSAT Application Ground Segment



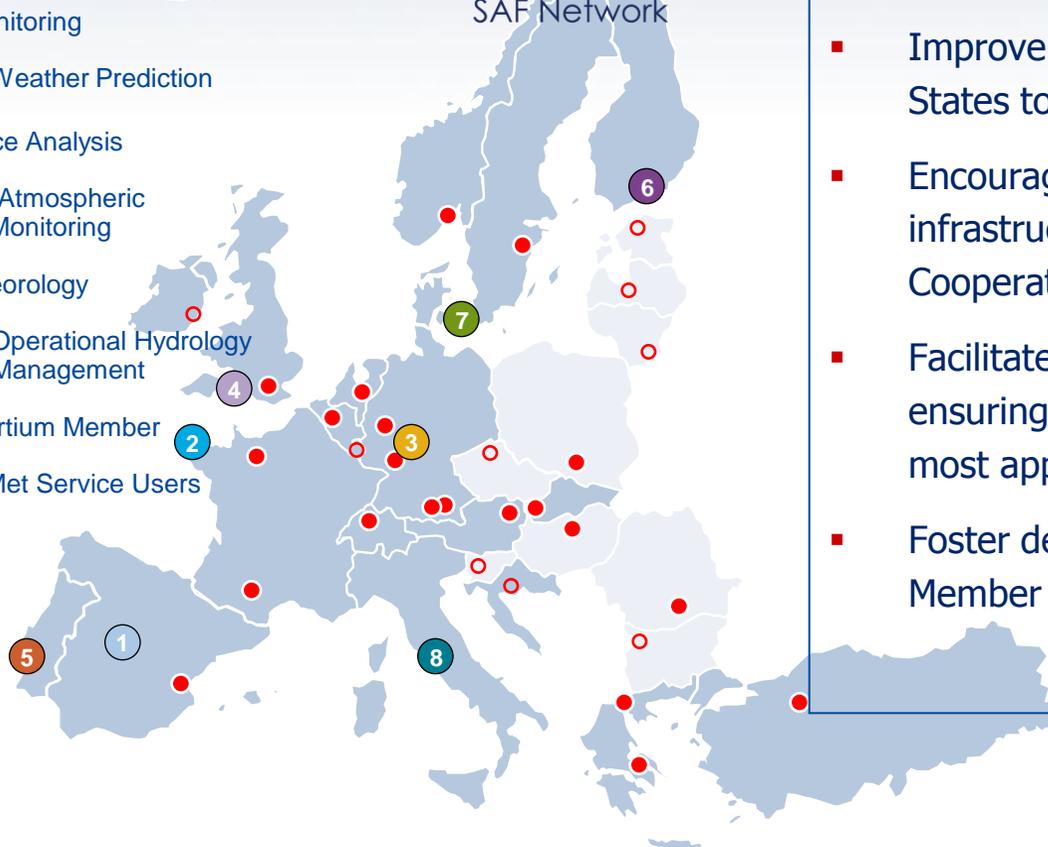


# The SAF Network Deployment

- Seven SAF projects were approved, related Cooperation Agreements established, and development activities initiated in the period 1997-1999.
- The first 7 SAFs incrementally initiated operational activities, using first MSG data and then Metop (EPS) Data.
- An 8<sup>th</sup> SAF theme on support to Operational Hydrology and Water Management (H-SAF) was approved by the EUMETSAT Council in November 2002, thus creating a new SAF opportunity.
- An H-SAF Project started in September 2005, following approval by EUMETSAT Council of the proposal prepared under coordination of the Italian Meteorological Service.

# Objectives

- Member State
- Cooperating State
- ① Support to Nowcasting and Very Short Range Forecasting
- ② Ocean and Sea Ice
- ③ Climate Monitoring
- ④ Numerical Weather Prediction
- ⑤ Land Surface Analysis
- ⑥ Ozone and Atmospheric Chemistry Monitoring
- ⑦ GRAS Meteorology
- ⑧ Support to Operational Hydrology and Water Management
- SAF Consortium Member
- Additional Met Service Users



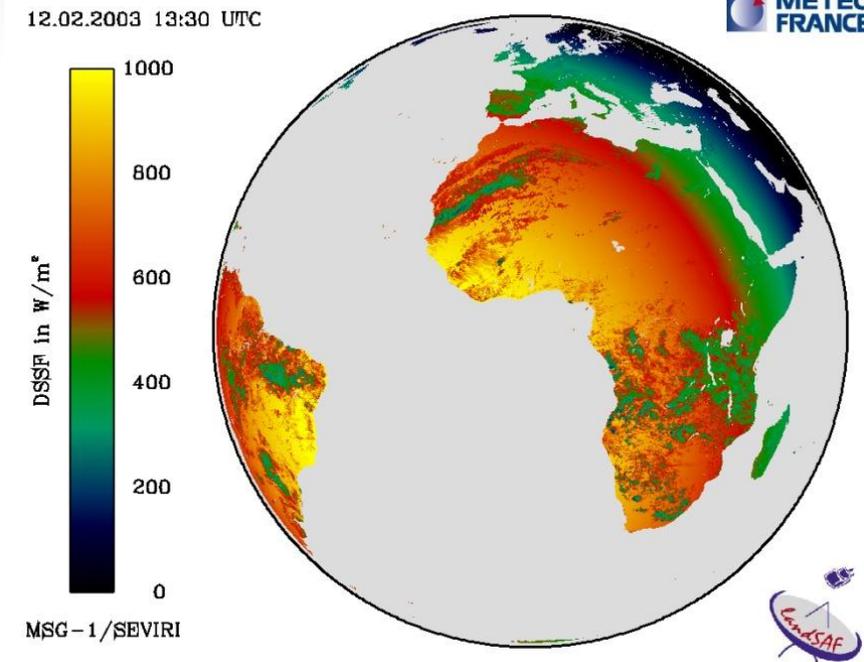
## Objectives of the SAF Network

- Improve the ability of EUMETSAT's Member States to exploit satellite data;
- Encourage the utilisation of existing skills and infrastructure in Member States and Cooperating States;
- Facilitate cost-effective exploitation by ensuring that services are distributed in the most appropriate way;
- Foster development of cooperation with non-Member States and other organisations.

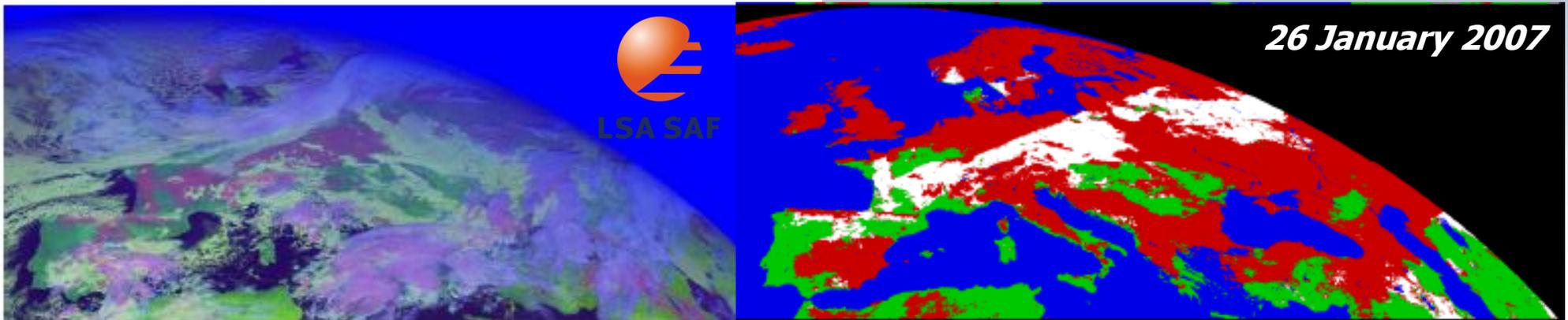
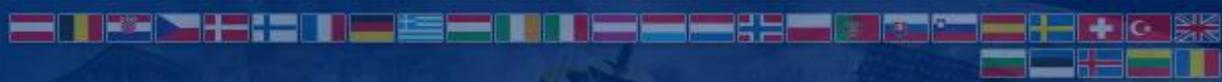
# Land Surface Analysis SAF



- SAF on Land Surface Analysis (LSA SAF)
- established to increase the benefit from MSG and EPS (Metop) data related to land, land-atmosphere interaction and biospheric applications
- Generates operationally data services related to Surface Radiation, **Snow**, and Vegetation
- Leading entity is the Portuguese Institute for Meteorology IM, Lisbon
- Snow activities lead by FMI, Finland



# LSA SAF Snow Cover Product



<b>MSG Snow Cover</b>	<b>Multichannel (VIS, NIR, IR) analysis</b>	<b>MSG/ SEVIRI</b>	<b>MSG disk</b>	<b>1 day</b>	<b>MSG pixel resolution</b>	<b>False Alarm: 15%; Hit Rate: 80%</b>
<b>EPS Snow Cover</b>	<b>Multichannel (VIS, NIR, IR) analysis</b>	<b>EPS (Metop) AVHRR</b>	<b>global</b>	<b>1 day</b>	<b>0.01° x 0.01°</b>	<b>False Alarm: 15%; Hit Rate: 80%</b>
<b>Merged MSG and EPS Snow Cover</b>	<b>Multichannel (VIS, NIR, IR), multisensor analysis</b>	<b>MSG + Metop</b>	<b>Europe &amp; HighLatitudes</b>	<b>1 day</b>	<b>0.05° x 0.05°</b>	<b>False Alarm: 15%; Hit Rate: 80%</b>

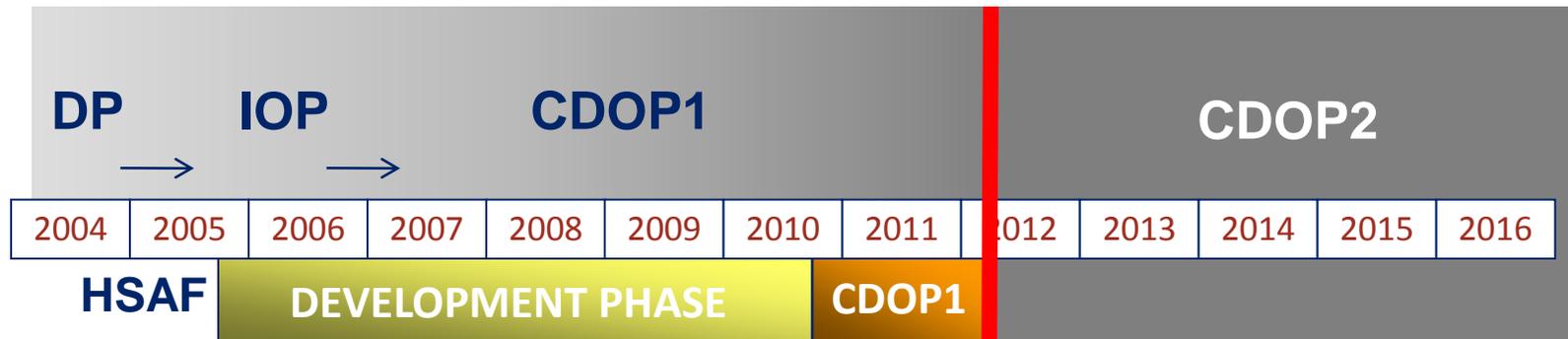
# Hydrology SAF

- SAF on Support to Operational Hydrology and Water Management
- Host institute: Italian Meteorological Service (USAM), involving Member States and 4 Cooperating States
- SAF products focuses on
  - ▶ Precipitation (lead: USAM, Italy)
  - ▶ soil moisture (lead: ZAMG, Austria)
  - ▶ snow parameters (lead: FMI, Finland)
  - ▶ utilisation of these parameters in hydrological models and NWP
- The H-SAF started Development Phase in September 2005 until September 2010
- H-SAF submitted proposal for a 18 month bridging phase covering September 2010 to February 2012
- Planning for CDOP-2 (2012-2017) started



# SAF Development and operational phases

- DP:** Development Phase  
**IOP:** Initial Operations Phase  
**CDOP:** Continuous Development and Operations Phase



# Snow Products of the H SAF

SNOW PRODUCTS	ESTIMATED STATUS		
	End of DP	CDOP1	
SN-OBS-1	Snow detection (snow mask) by VIS/IR radiometry	Pre-Operational	Operational
SN-OBS-2	Snow status (dry/wet) by MW radiometry	Pre-Operational	Operational
SN-OBS-3	Effective snow cover by VIS/IR radiometry	Pre-Operational	Operational
SN-OBS-4	Snow water equivalent by MW radiometry	In development	Pre-Operational

The EUMETSAT  
Network of  
Satellite Application  
Facilities



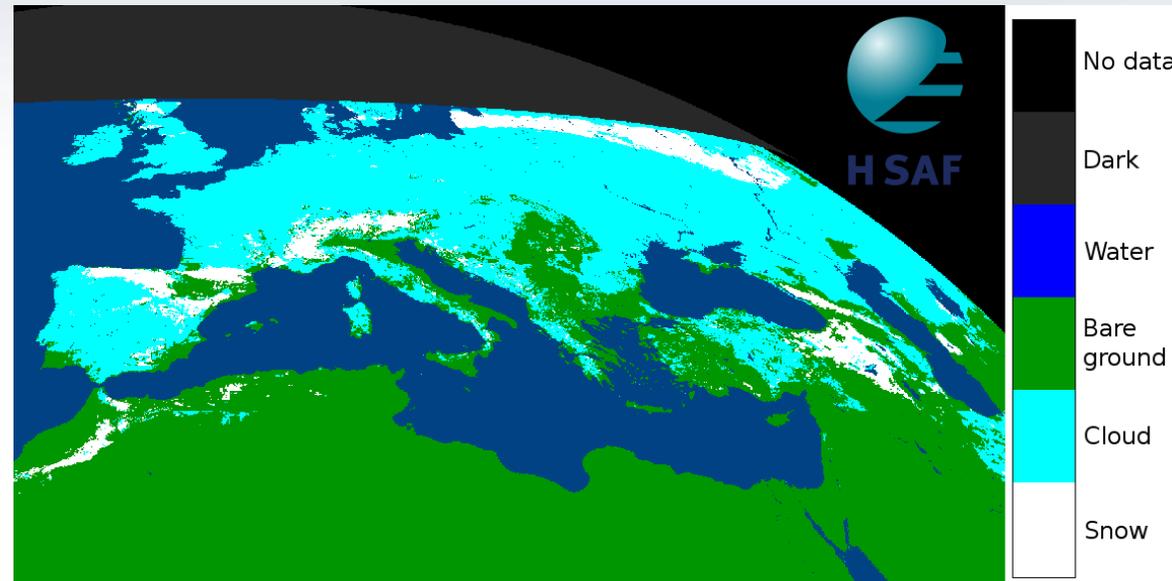
**H SAF**

Support to Operational  
Hydrology and Water  
Management

# Snow detection (snow mask) by VIS/IR radiometry

## SN-OBS-1: Snow Detection

- Daily binary map of snow / no-snow situation.
- Uses VIS/IR images from **MSG-SEVIRI**
- Different algorithms for flat areas (Finland) and mountains (Turkey)
- The algorithm is based on thresholding of several channels of SEVIRI
- Dissemination of NRT product via **EUMETCast**
- Resolution: 8 km

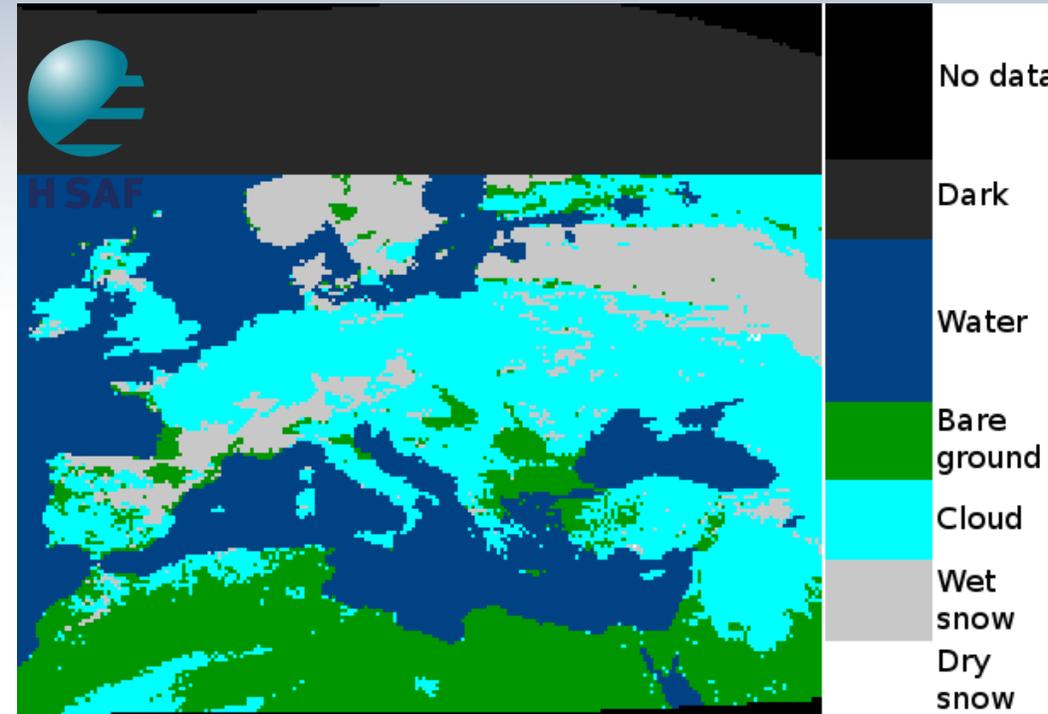


***H SAF Snow map 10 January 2010***

# Snow status (dry/wet) by MW radiometry

## SN-OBS-2: Snow Status

- Daily Status of the snow mantle (wet or dry) and, in time series, thawing or freezing.
- Uses Multi-channel MW (microwave) observations from AMSR-E and SSM/I
- Development of the Helsinki Technical University (TKK)
- Dissemination of NRT product via **EUMETCast**
- Resolution : 20 km



# Effective snow cover by VIS/IR radiometry

## SN-OBS-3: Effective Snow Cover

- Daily estimate of **fractional cover** at resolution element level.
- multi-channel analysis using **AVHRR** (on NOAA and Metop satellites)
- Different algorithms for flat areas (Finland) and mountains (Turkey)
- Dissemination of NRT product via **EUMETCast**
- Resolution: 8 km

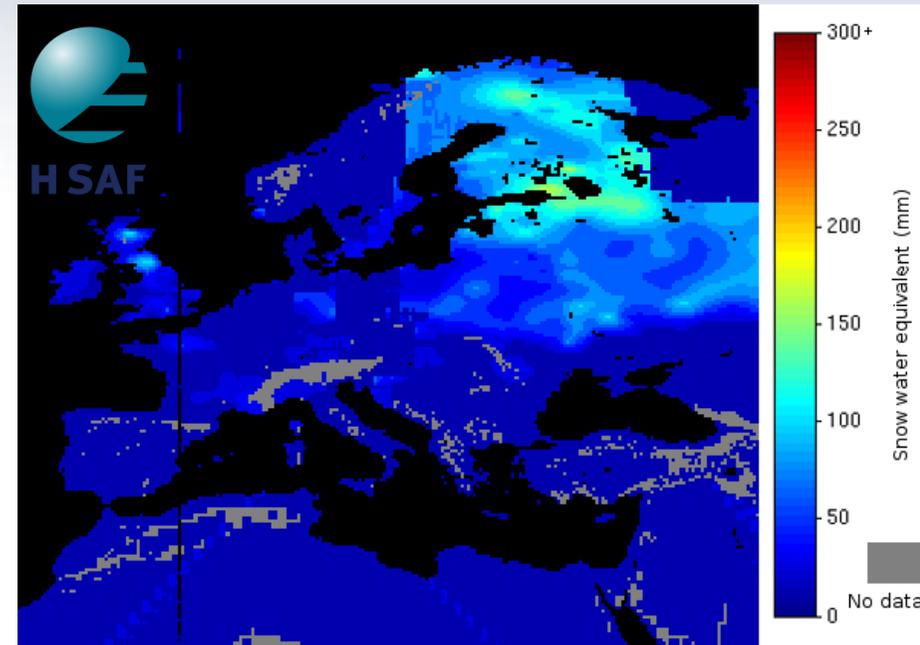


***H SAF Effective Snow Cover Product  
29 March 2010***

# Snow water equivalent by MW radiometry

## SN-OBS-3: Snow water equivalent by MW radiometry

- Maps of snow water equivalent derived from MW (AMSR-E, SSM/I) measurements sensitive to snow thickness and density.
- The algorithm is based on assimilating MW brightness temperatures of several channels at frequencies with different penetration in snow, into a first-guess field built by the (sparse) network of stations
- Different algorithms for flat areas (Finland) and mountains (Turkey)
- Dissemination of NRT product via **EUMETCast**
- Resolution: 25 km



**H SAF Snow Water Equivalent Product  
29 March 2010**



# H SAF Webpage and Workshop

<http://www.meteoam.it/modules.php?name=hsaf>

User name : satelliti

Password : satelliti

**H SAF user workshop:**

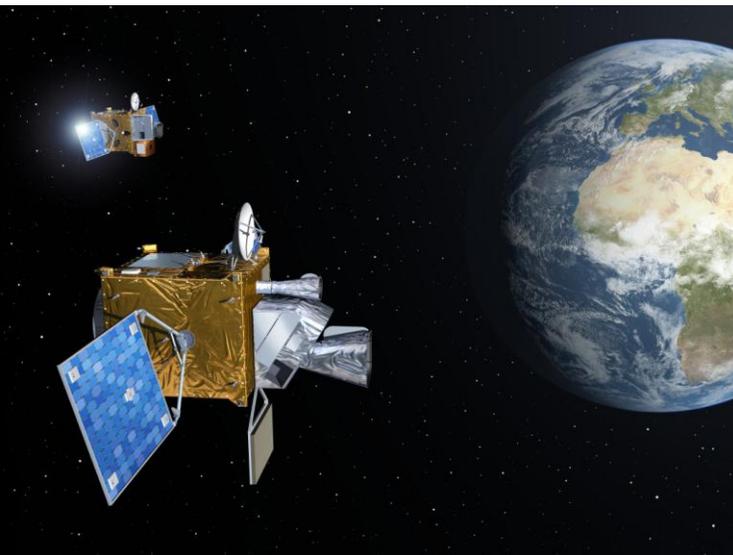
**16-18 March 2010  
in Zakopane, Poland**

# Outlook: SAF CDOP-2



## EUMETSAT SAF Network after 2012:

- funding for 5 years **2012-2017** of CDOP-2 foreseen within the MTG budget (subject to Council approval of the MTG programme)
- SAFs started planning for activities and products for the 2012-2017 timeframe
- CDOP-2 will contain the development activities of Meteosat Third Generation (MTG) based products
- Integration and interfacing with other initiatives: ESA, GMES, WMO SCOPE-CM, EUMETCal, GHRSSST, GODAE, etc.





# Research to Operations Transition 1

SAFs as excellent opportunity for R2O transition

R2O: Mature products/algorithms developed in the science community / **other frameworks** (e.g. **GlobSnow**) are brought into operational context

## Benefits for the SAF :

- Complementing SAF portfolio with high-quality products without long and expensive R&D
- Improved links to science community
- Synergy effects for other SAF products

## Benefits for the original developer

- Ensures the future of his/her development
- Increased visibility and community
- Increased feedback for product improvement through larger number of users
- Concentration to scientific development through release from engineering/operations/documentation tasks

# R2O Transition 2

## Benefits for the user:

- Guarantees long term availability of products proven useful in the research area due to long term funding.
- Standard SAF infrastructure:
  - User interface, help desk, documentation structure
  - Continuous quality monitoring and improvement of data and services
  - Data distribution and dissemination (e.g. through EUMETCast for NRT)
- Improves science source codes by re-engineering, i.e., some codes are written again. Most of the time they are much faster after the cure.
- Increases the amount of people working on a data set as it keeps the original developers in the activity.

# Summary



## SAF

The EUMETSAT  
SAF Network



OSI SAF



H SAF



NWP SAF



O3M SAF



GRAS SAF



LSA SAF



CM SAF



NWC SAF

- SAF = EUMETSAT Satellite Application Facility
- providing products and services to users on an **operational basis** with a **long-term perspective**
- part of the EUMETSAT application ground segment
- LSA SAF snow cover product (MSG) operational, AVHRR and merged MSG/AVHRR products in development
- H SAF snow products to become pre-operational in 2010 (snow detection/status/cover) and SWE in 2011
- **Excellent opportunity in 2010 for users to influence the availability of operational products in the 2012-2017 timeframe (CDOP-2)**