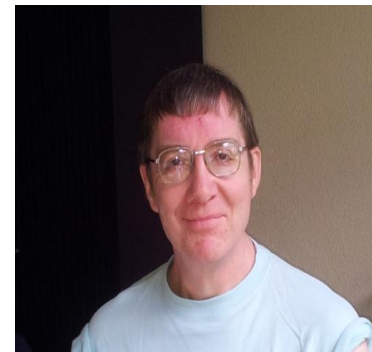


Presentation “GERB team”

Observation department day 2013

Content

- Weather satellites
 - Generalities
 - Implementation at RMIB
- Main scientific projects of the team:
 - GERB
 - Climate Monitoring SAF
 - Earth CARE
- Various activities



The team



Alessandro Ipe



Edward Baudrez



Ilse Decoster



Nicolas Clerbaux



Almudena Velazquez Blazquez



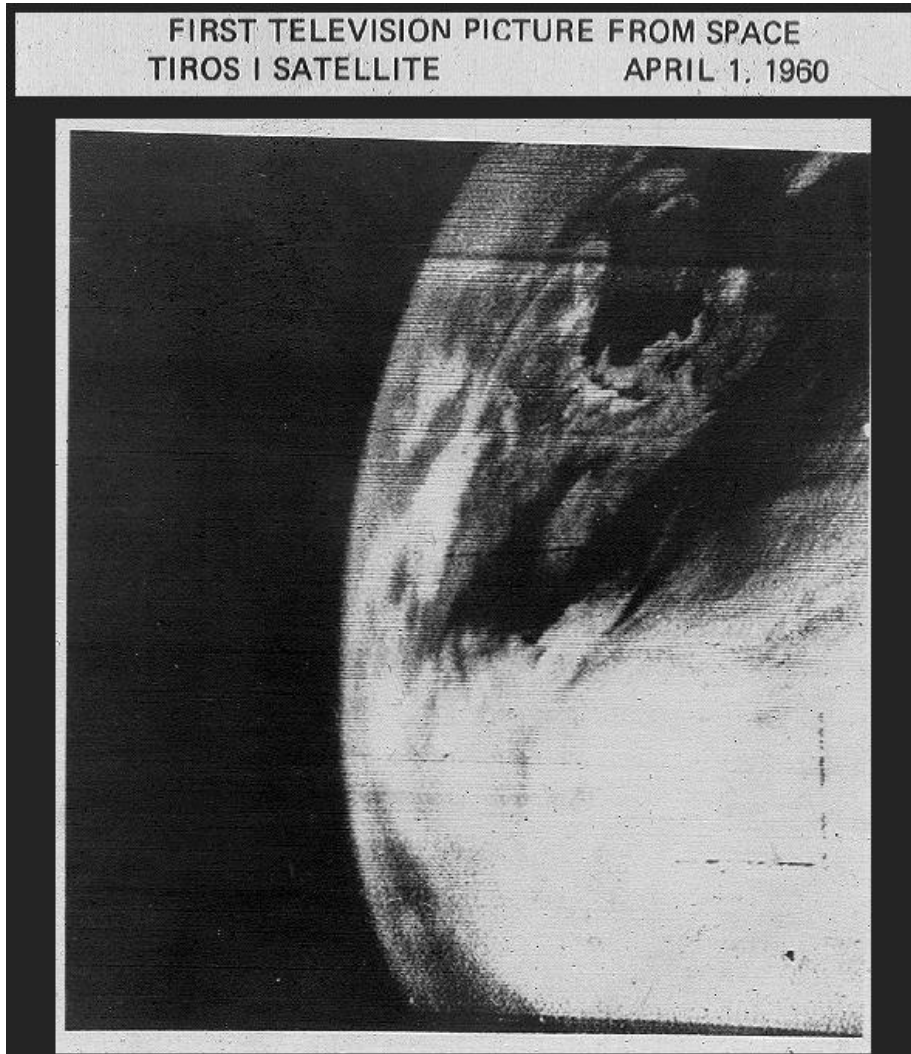
Stijn Nevens



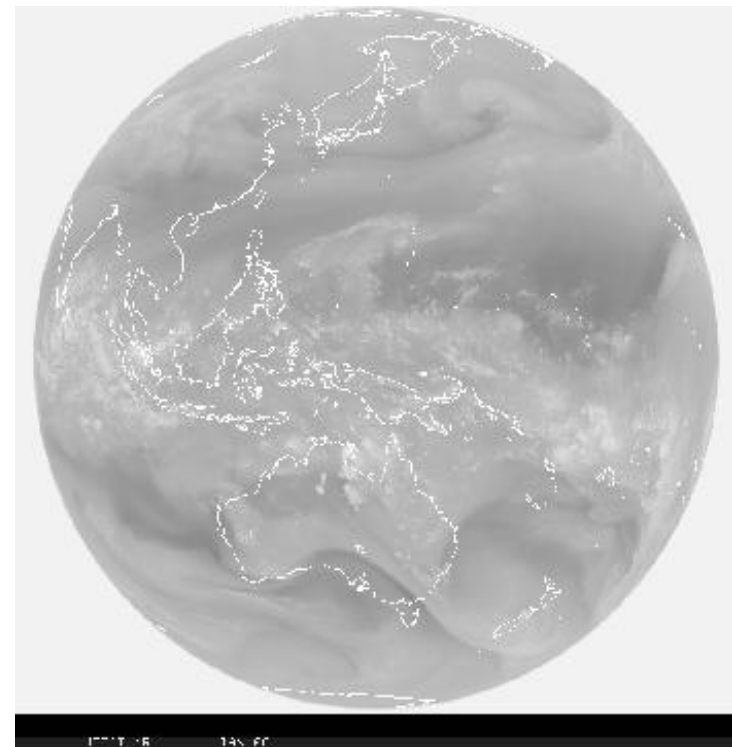
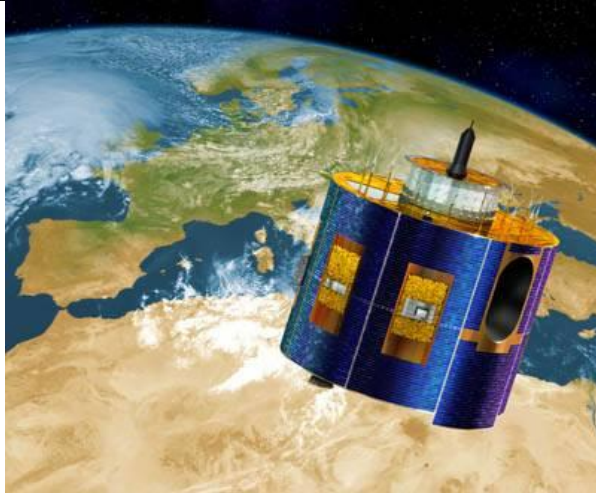
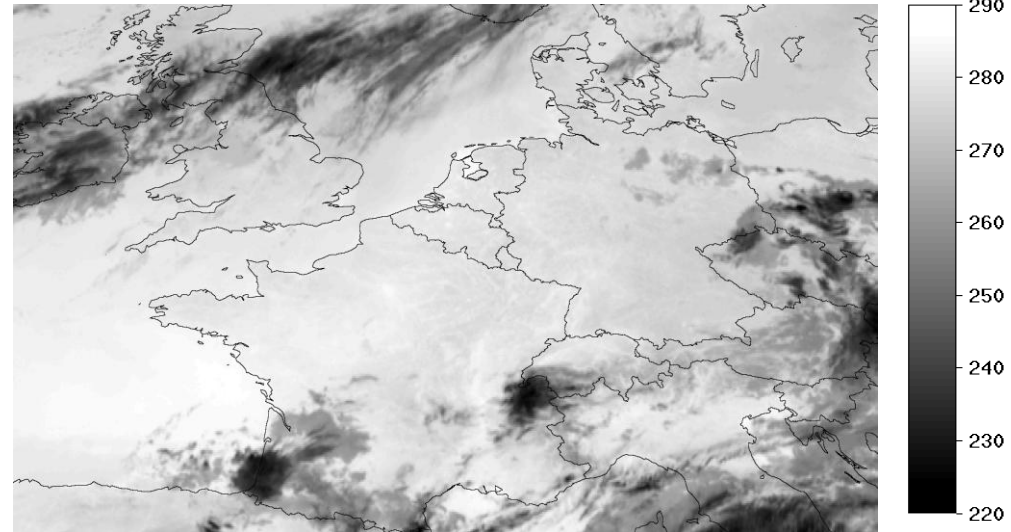
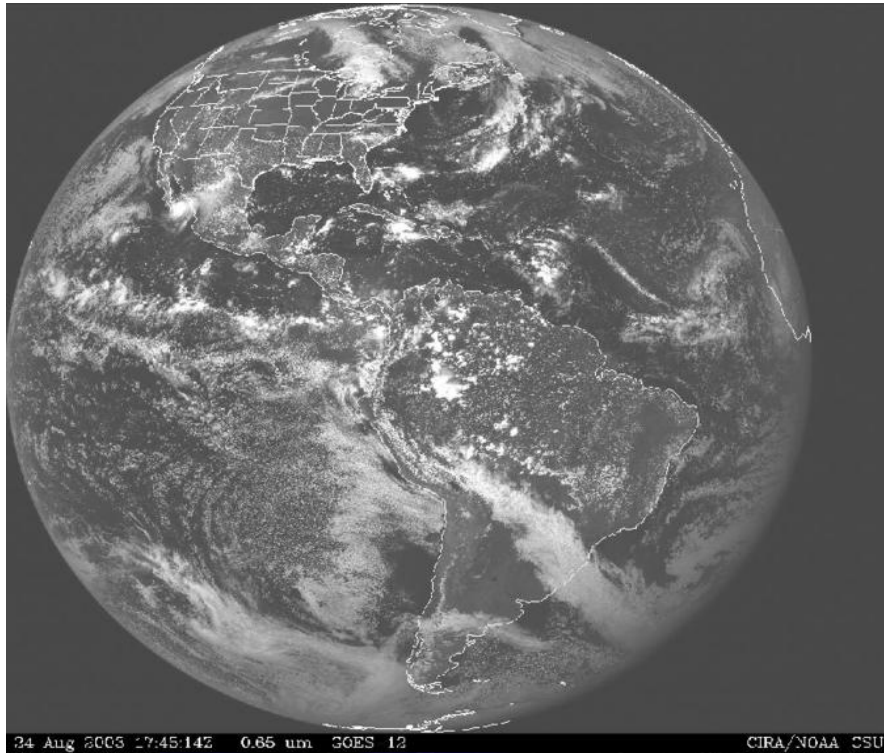
Patrick Vandermeulen

- Located in “building B” (first/second floor)
- team email “gerb@oma.be”

Weather satellites



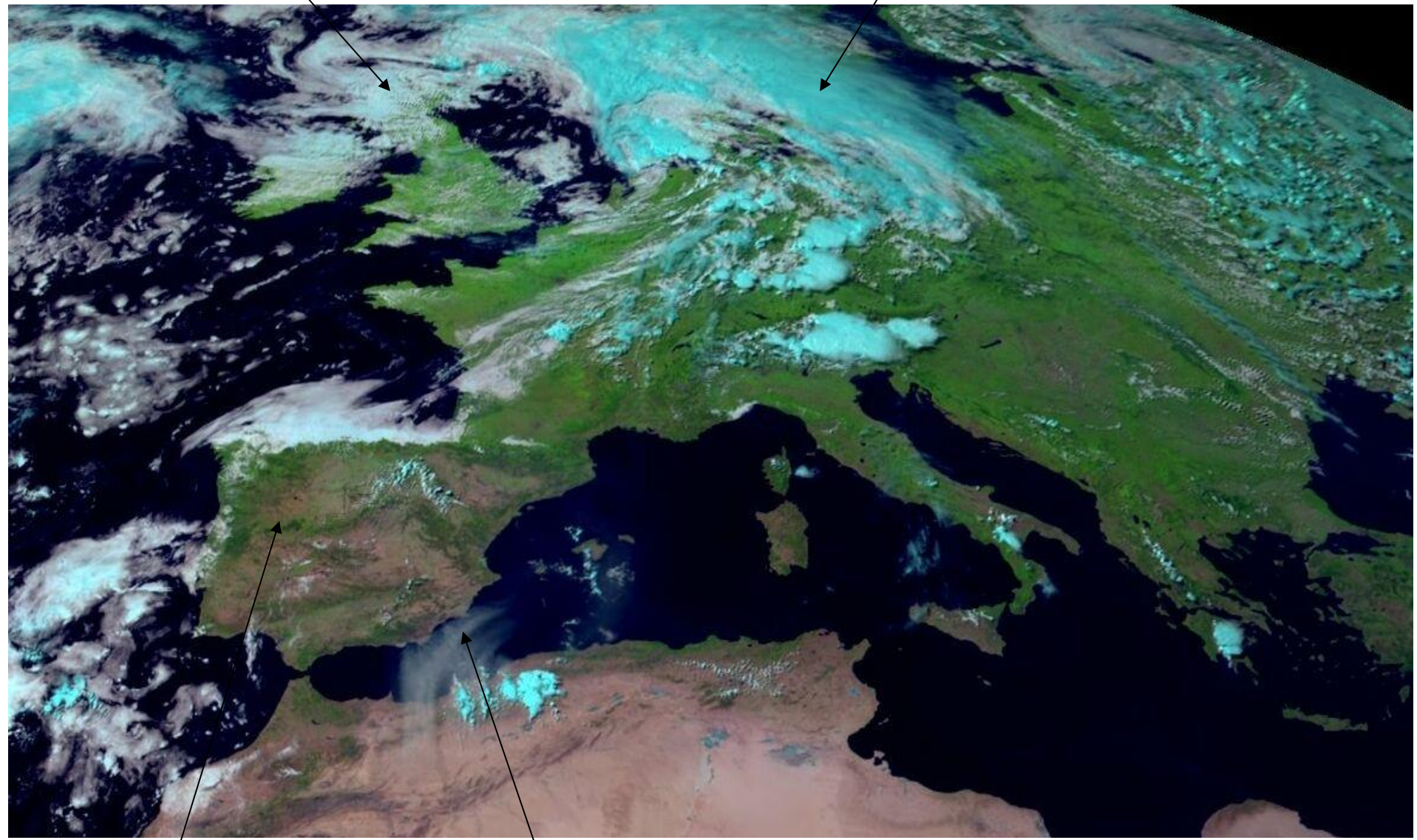
Geostationary weather satellites



“natural color” RGB=(1.6, 0.8, 0.6)

Low level clouds

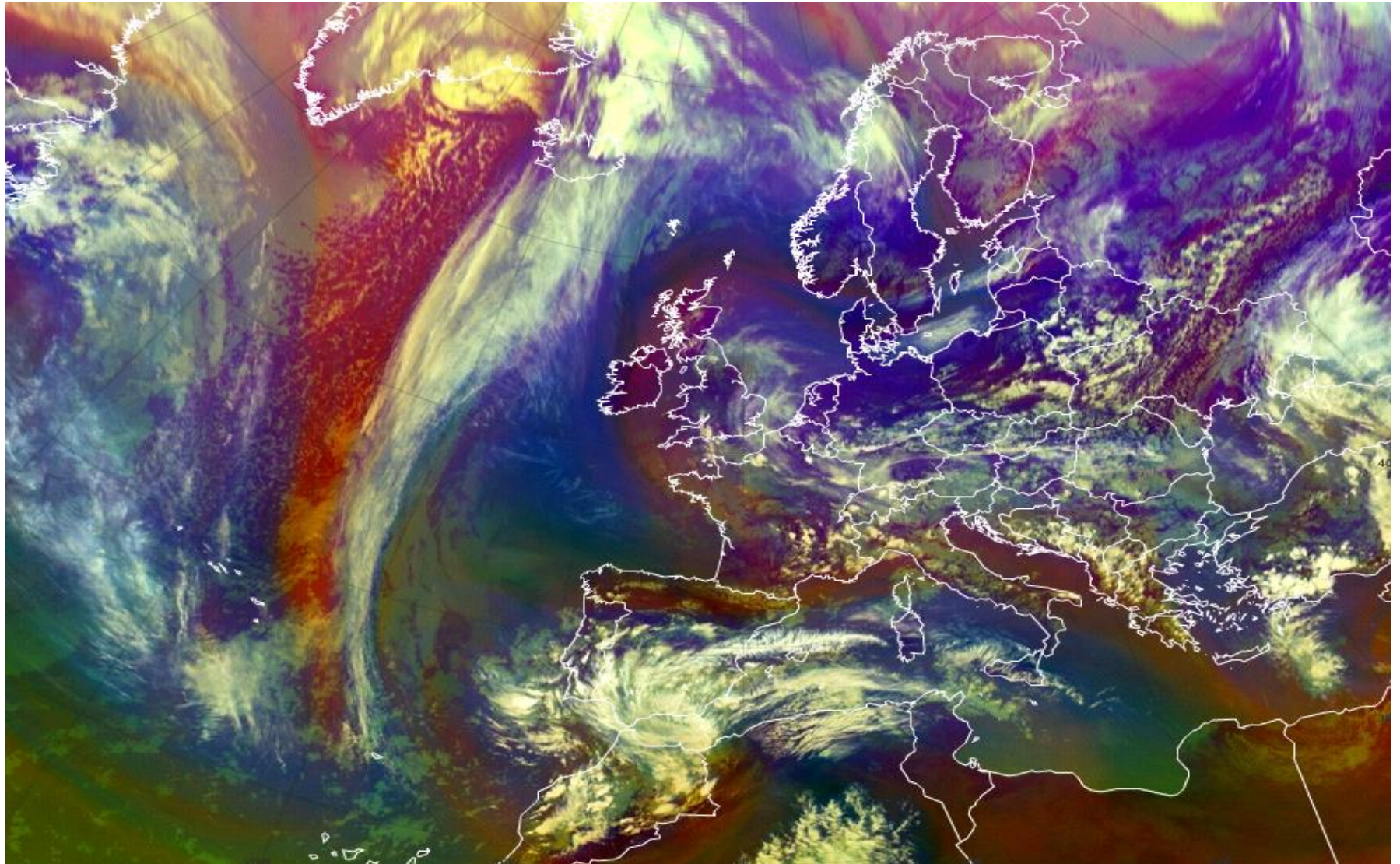
High level clouds (ice)



vegetation

dust and aerosol

Air masses...



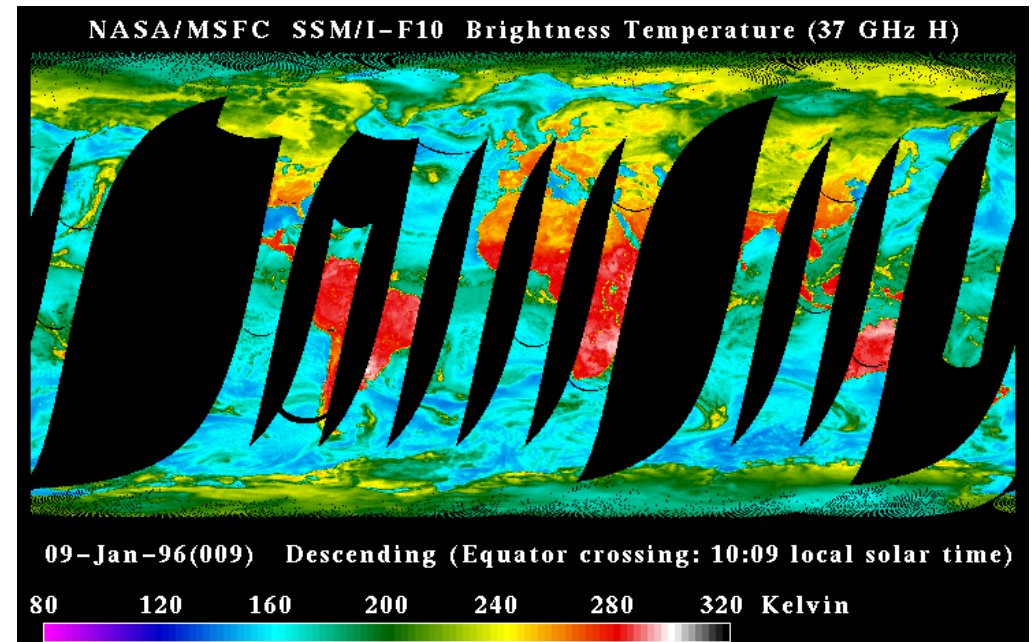
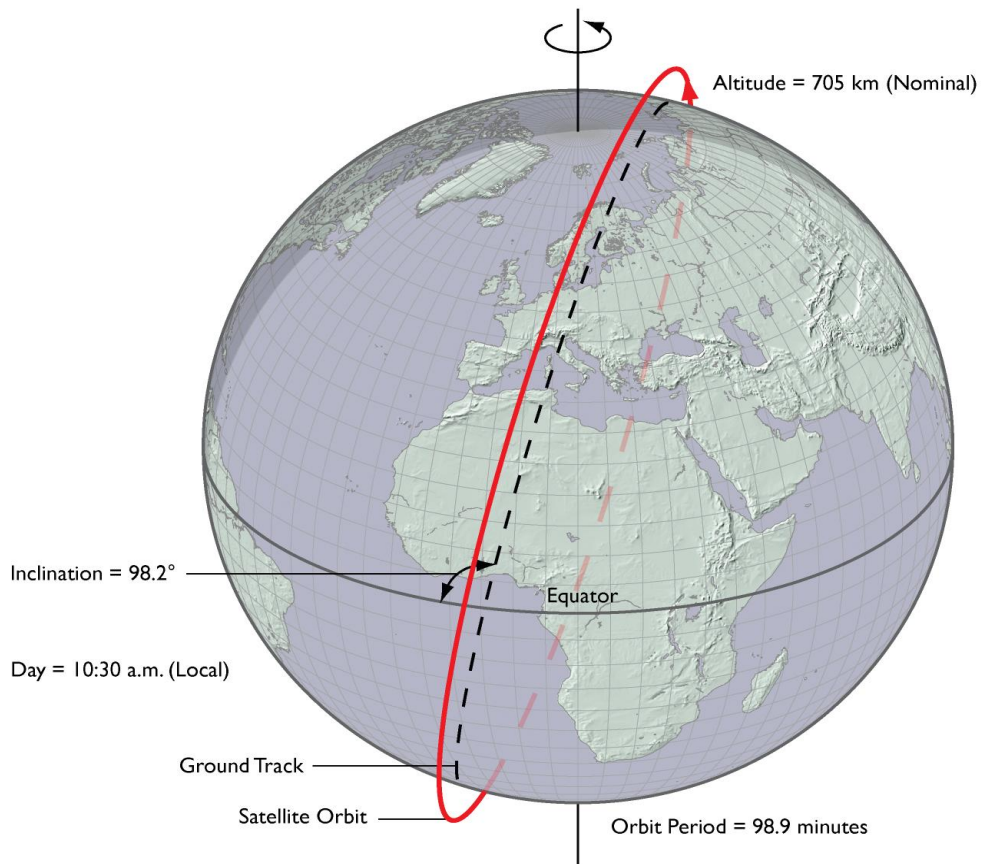
Rapid scan (5') imagery

(Insert animation)

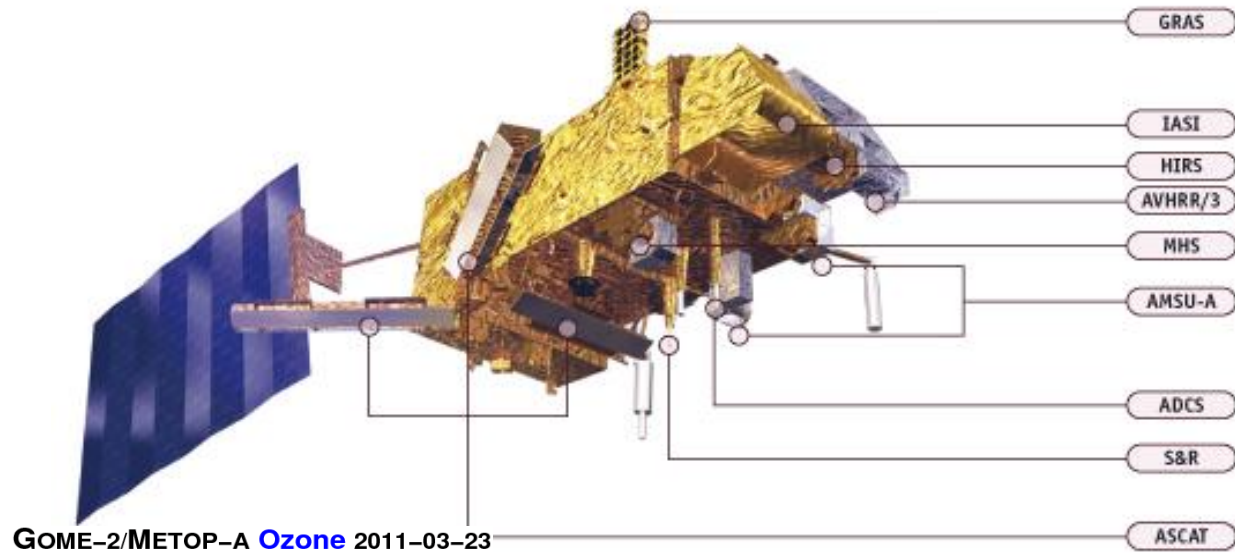
Meteosat second generation is widely used at the weather office



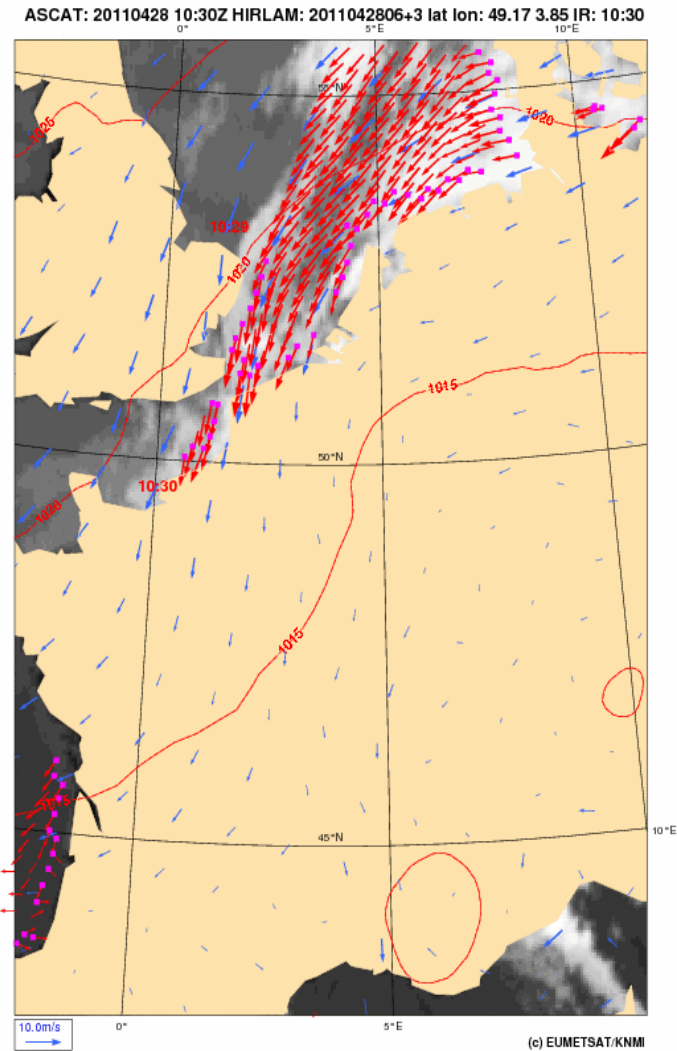
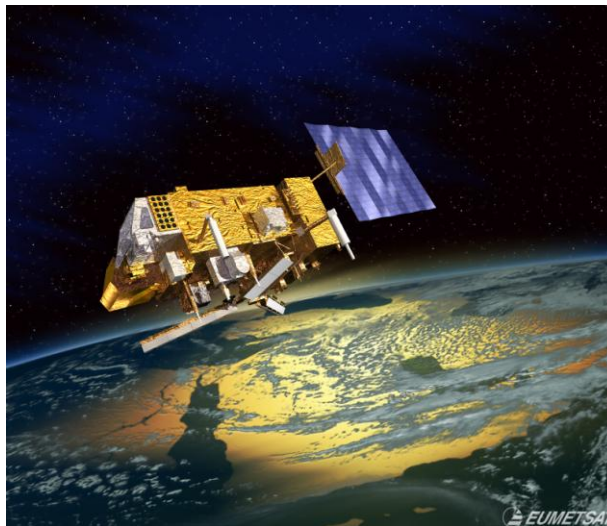
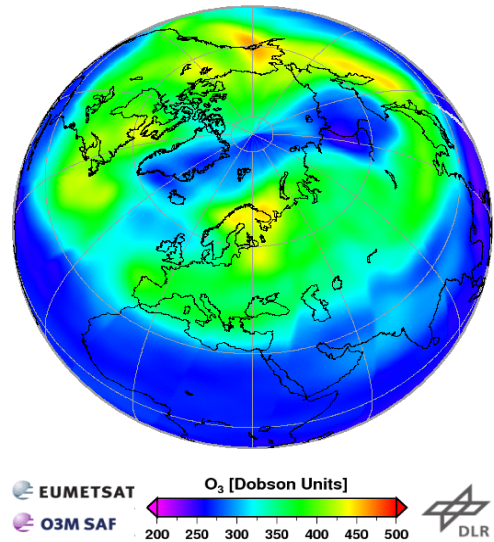
Polar satellites...

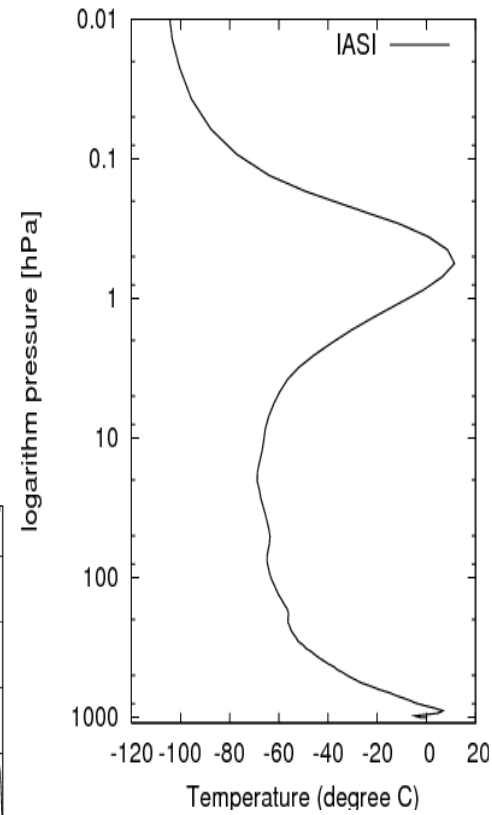
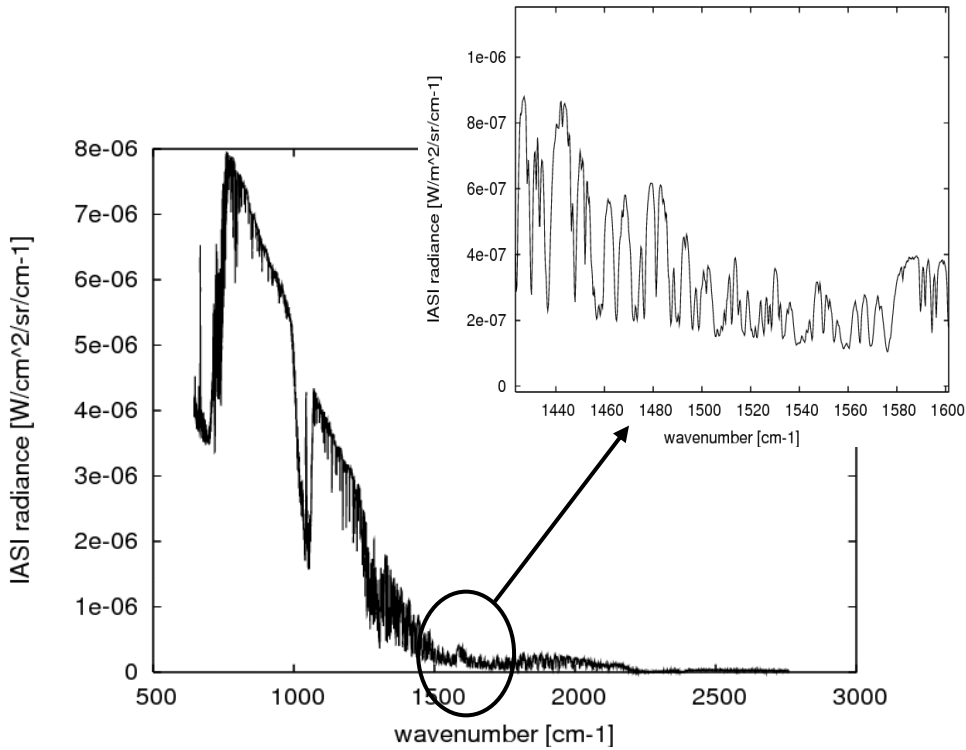
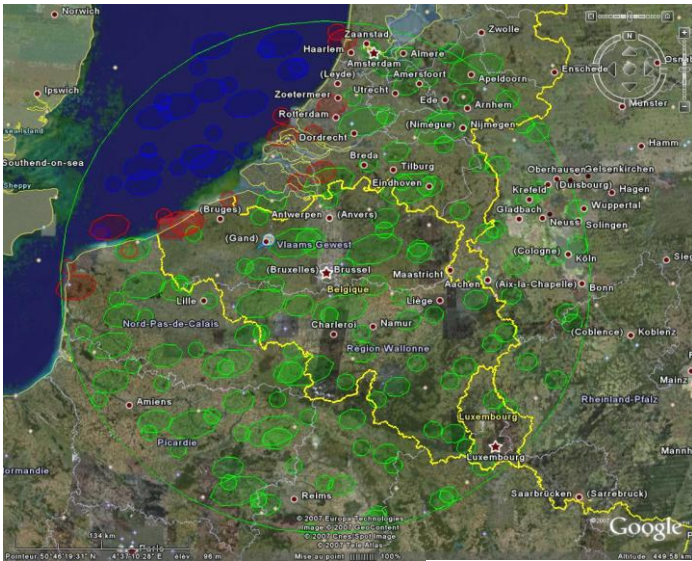


Exemple of polar satellite: Metop

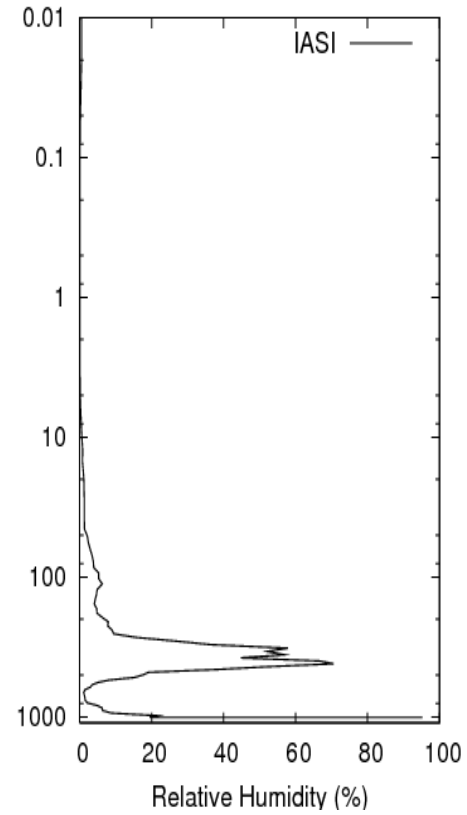


GOME-2/METOP-A Ozone 2011-03-23
<http://atmos.caf.dlr.de/gome2>



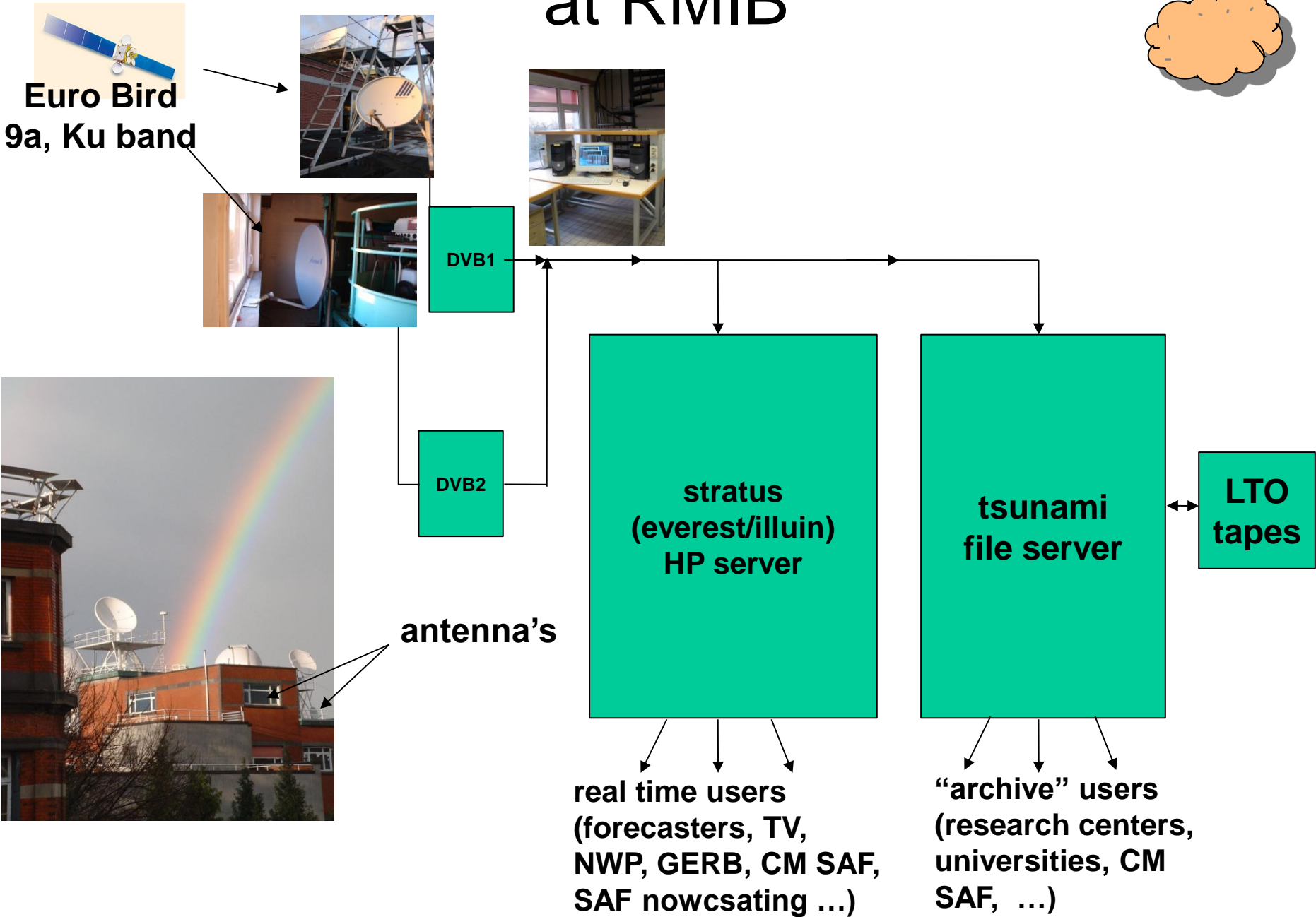


Temperature profile

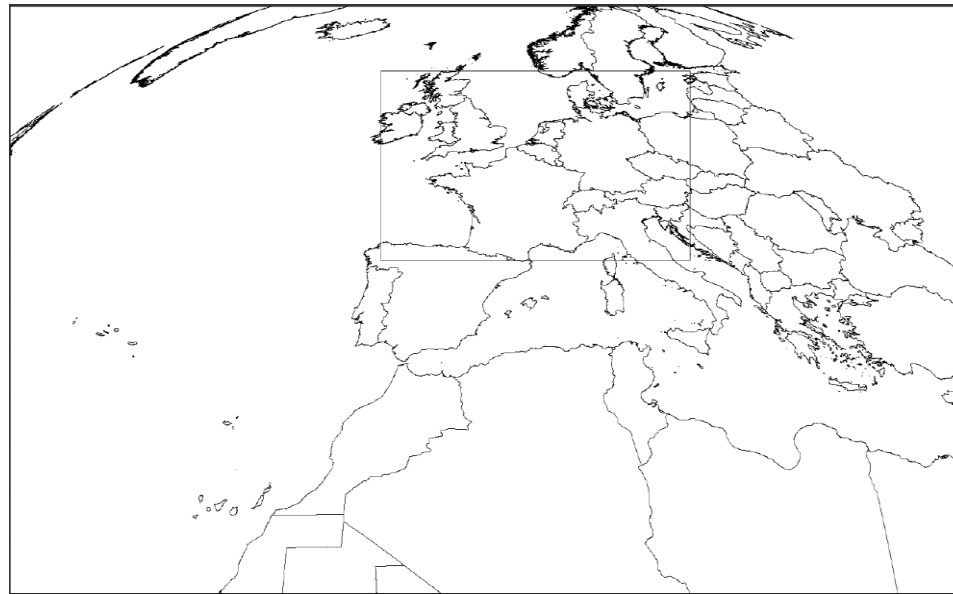
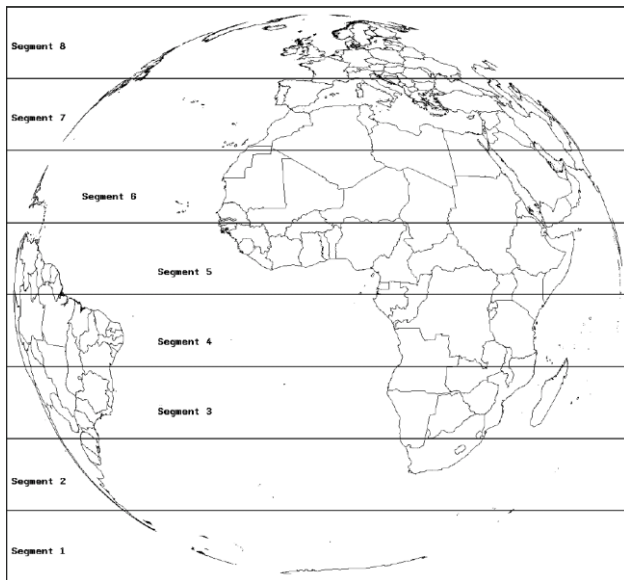
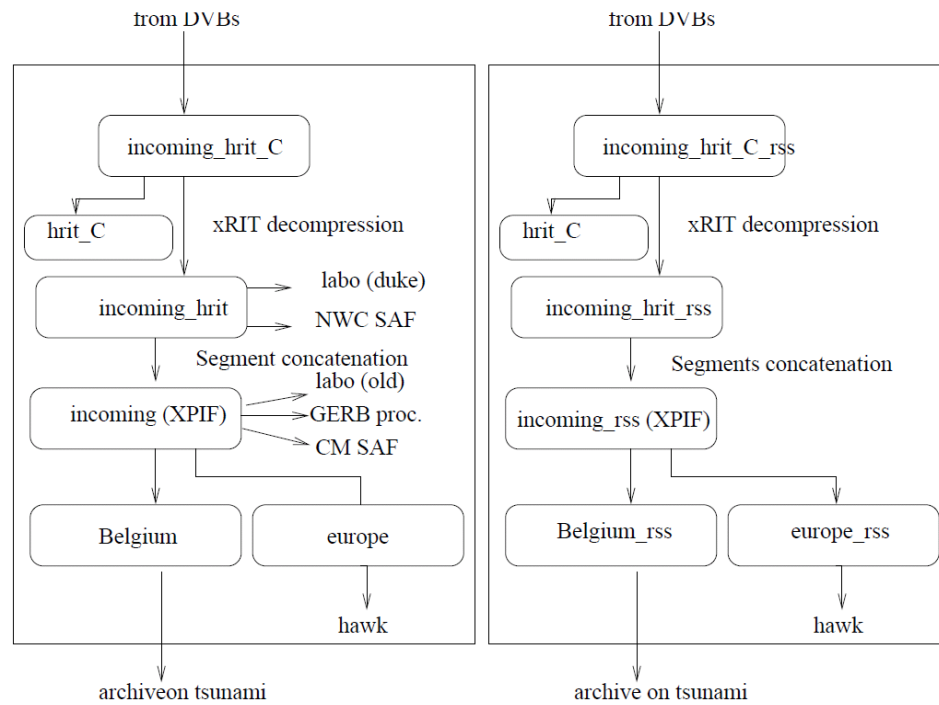


Humidity profile

Satellite data reception/dissemination at RMIB



Processing on “stratus” (at the CC)



System Status

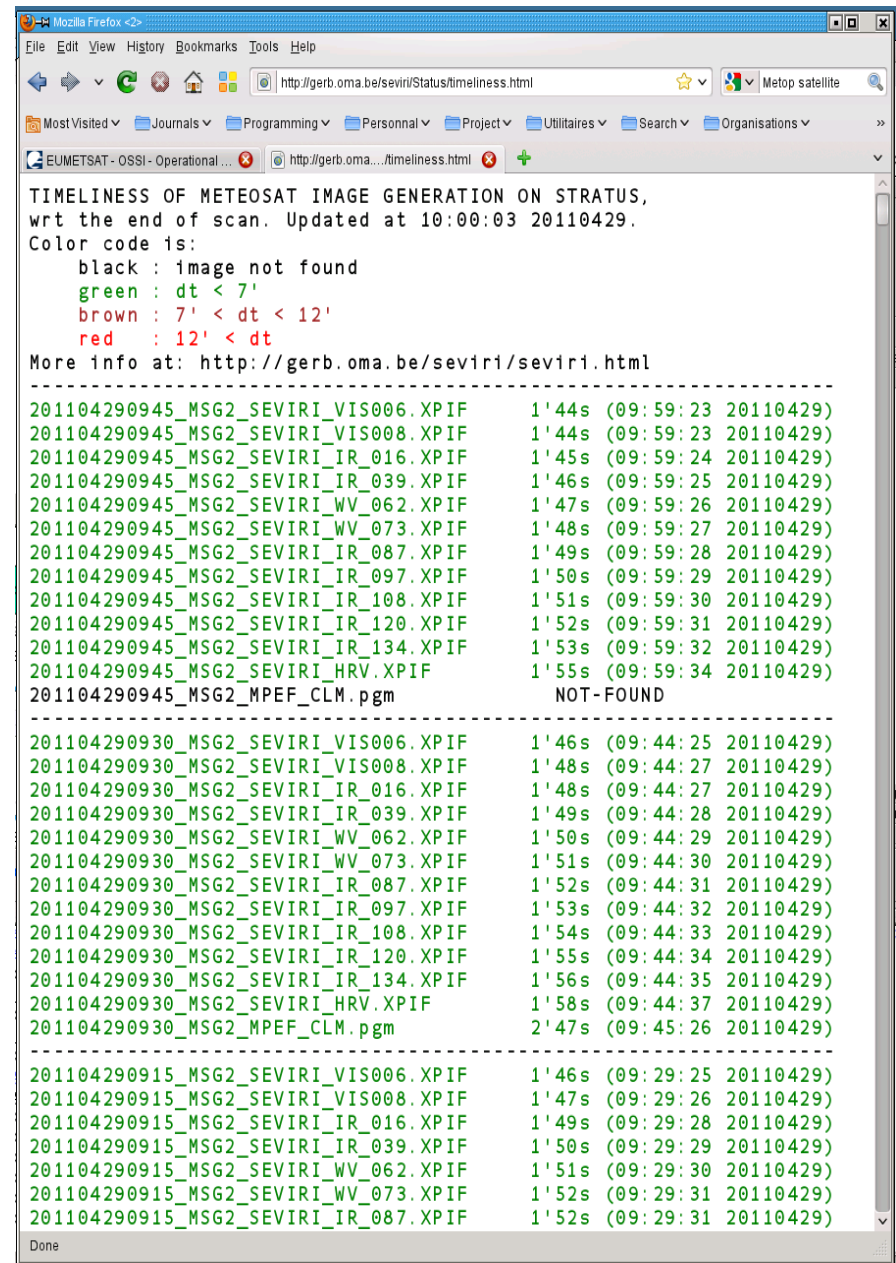
<http://www.eumetsat.int>



0° Service	MET-10	✓
9.5° RSS	MET-9	✓
57.5° IODC	MET-7	✓
GDS-Metop	Metop-A	✓
GDS-NOAA	NOAA-19	✓
OSTM	Jason-2	✓

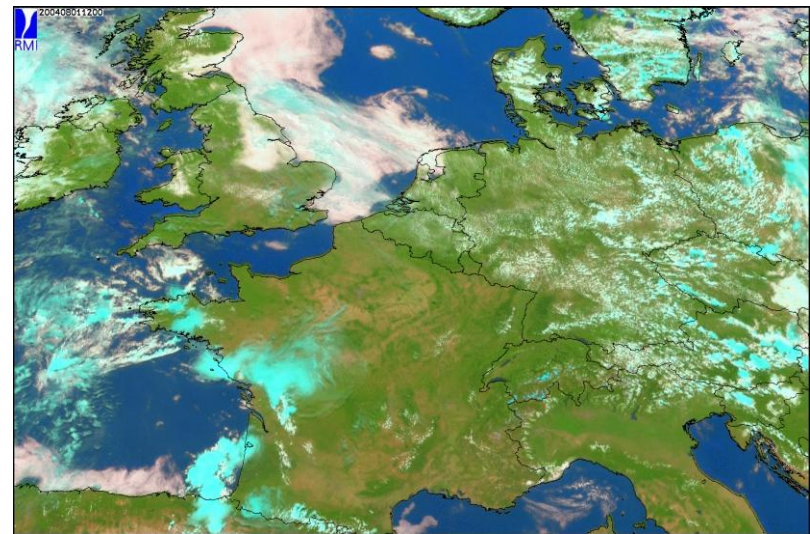
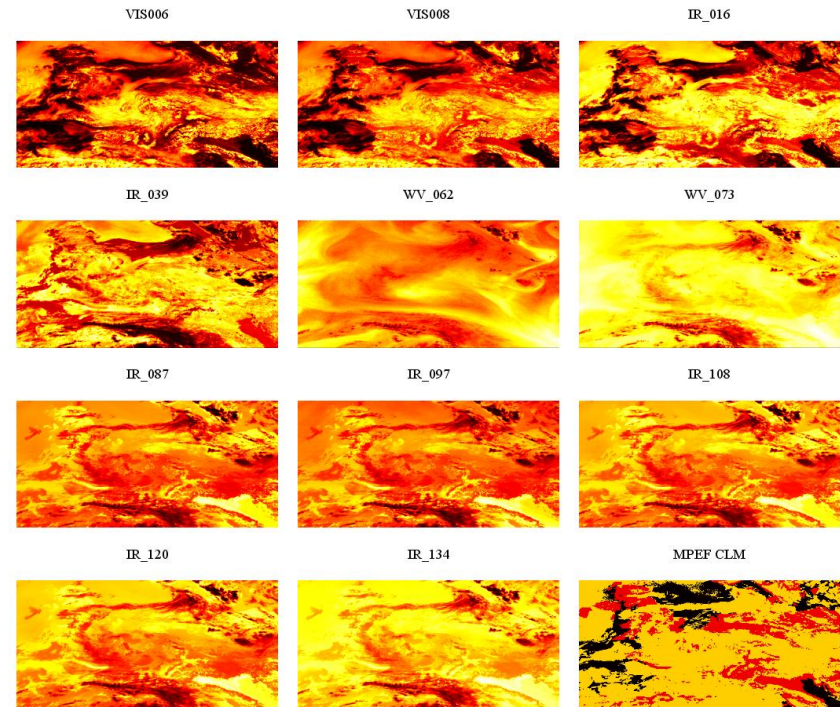
Valid for: 2013/04/18 12:56:59 UTC

<http://gerb.oma.be/seviri/Status/timeliness.html>



SEVIRI BEL archive

- from July 2003 onward
- “on-line” on the fileserver
- for product development,
reasearch, climate



See : http://gerb.oma.be/seviri/Seviri_BEL/seviri_bel.html

Our scientific projects

GERB

- started 1998 should last during MSG era (2020?)
- Funding : UK+bel project, then EU project, now EUM (+/- 260 kEUR/year)
- Alessando, Edward, Patrick + Almu, Nicolas

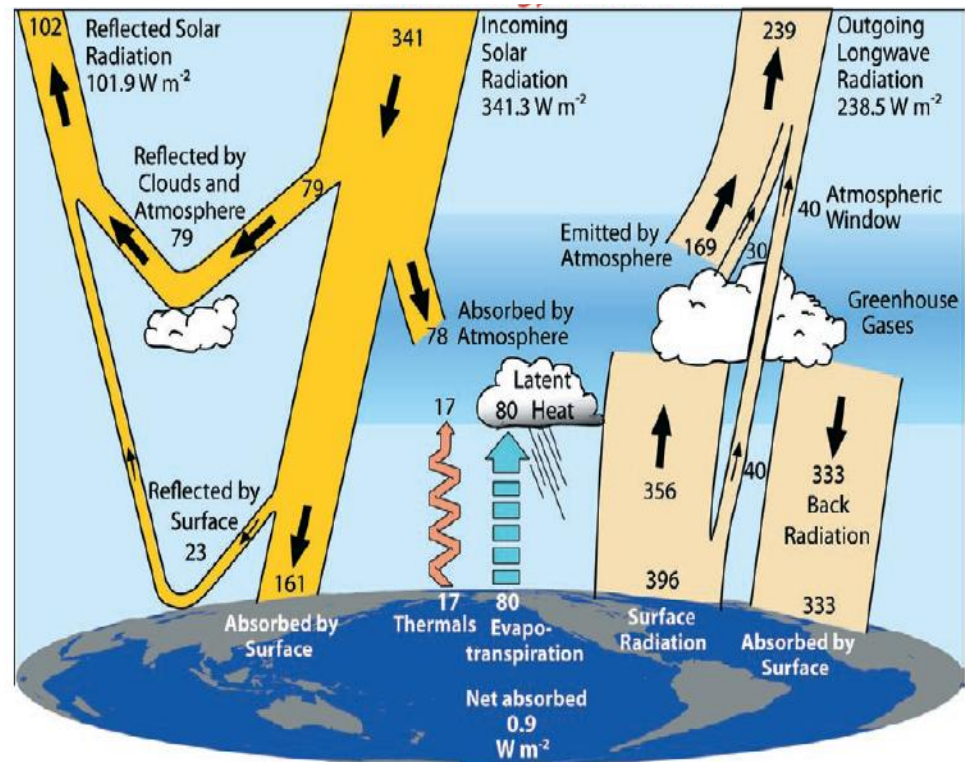
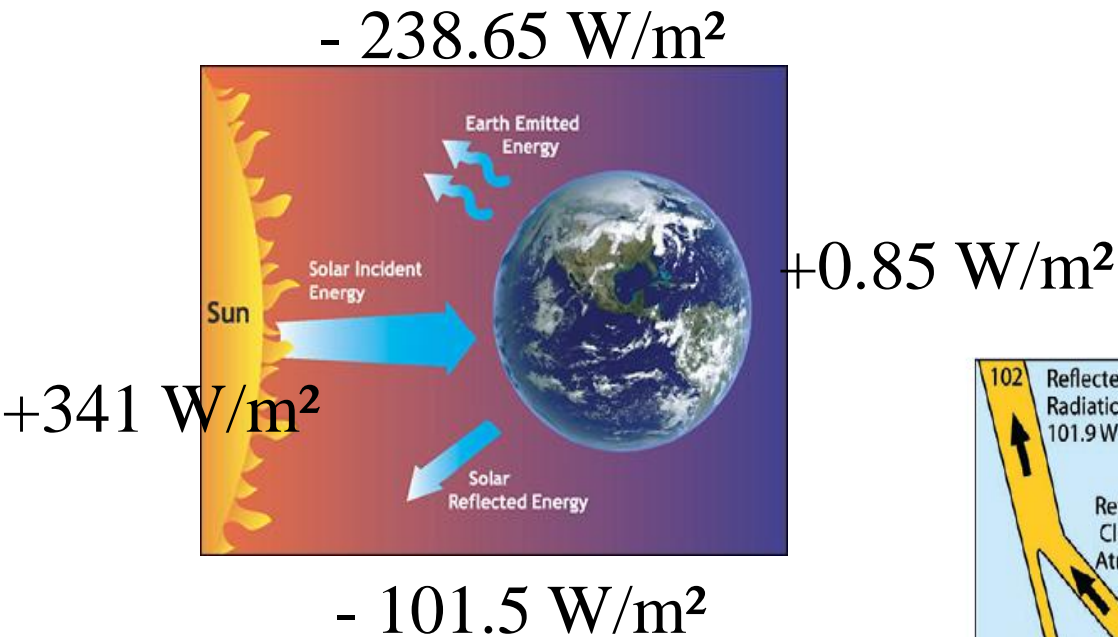
Climate Monitoring SAF

- started 1999 , now in CDOP-2 phase (2012-2017), proposal for CDOP-3 (2017-2022) in preparation.
- Funding : EUM at 50% (about 130 kEUR) → institute/Belspo provide the solde
- Stijn, Ilse, Patrick and Nicolas

Earth CARE

- Funding ESA
- Scientist : Almudena

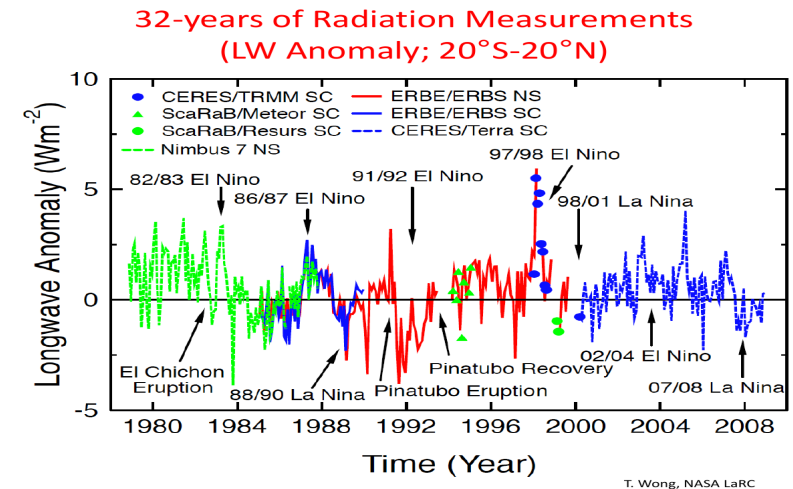
GERB : the Geostationary Earth Radiation Budget



Why do we measure ERB?

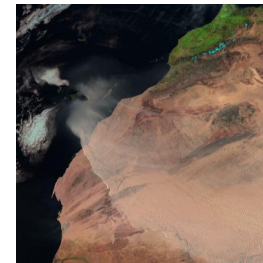
1. Climate monitoring

- Long term climate variations and trends
- El Nino/La Nina
- Effect of natural events (volcanic eruptions, ...)
- Land cover change, snow and sea ice
- ...



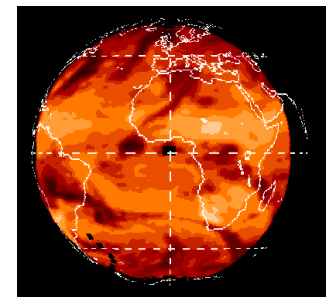
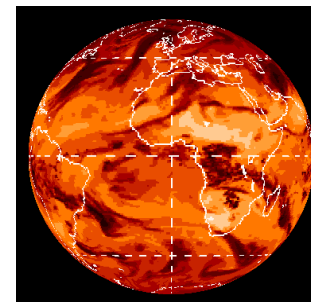
2. Processes study

- Cloud forcing
- Aerosol forcing
- Convection
- Surface albedo
- ...



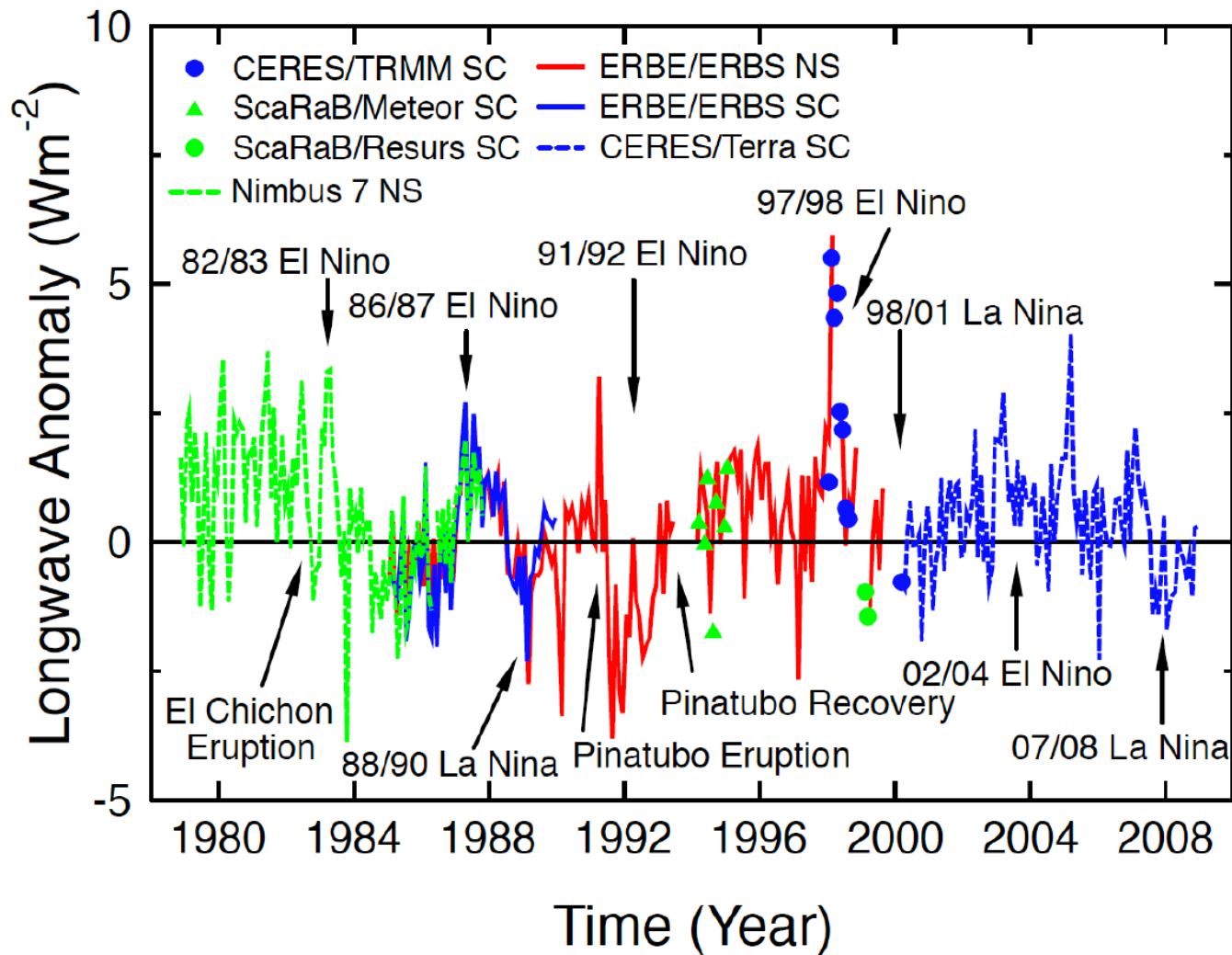
3. Climate/weather modelling

- Validation/ improvement of radiation scheme in climate/ NWP models



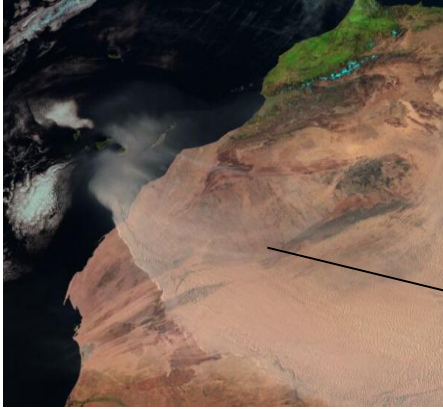
Climate monitoring

32-years of Radiation Measurements (LW Anomaly; 20°S-20°N)

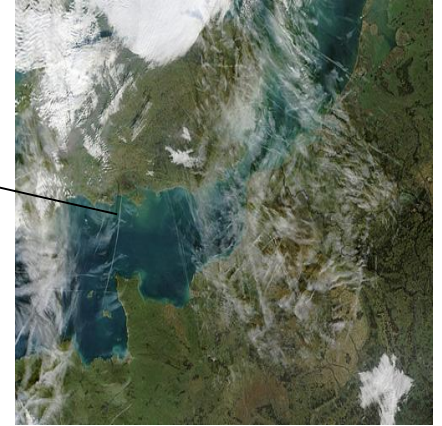


Processes Study

Aerosols



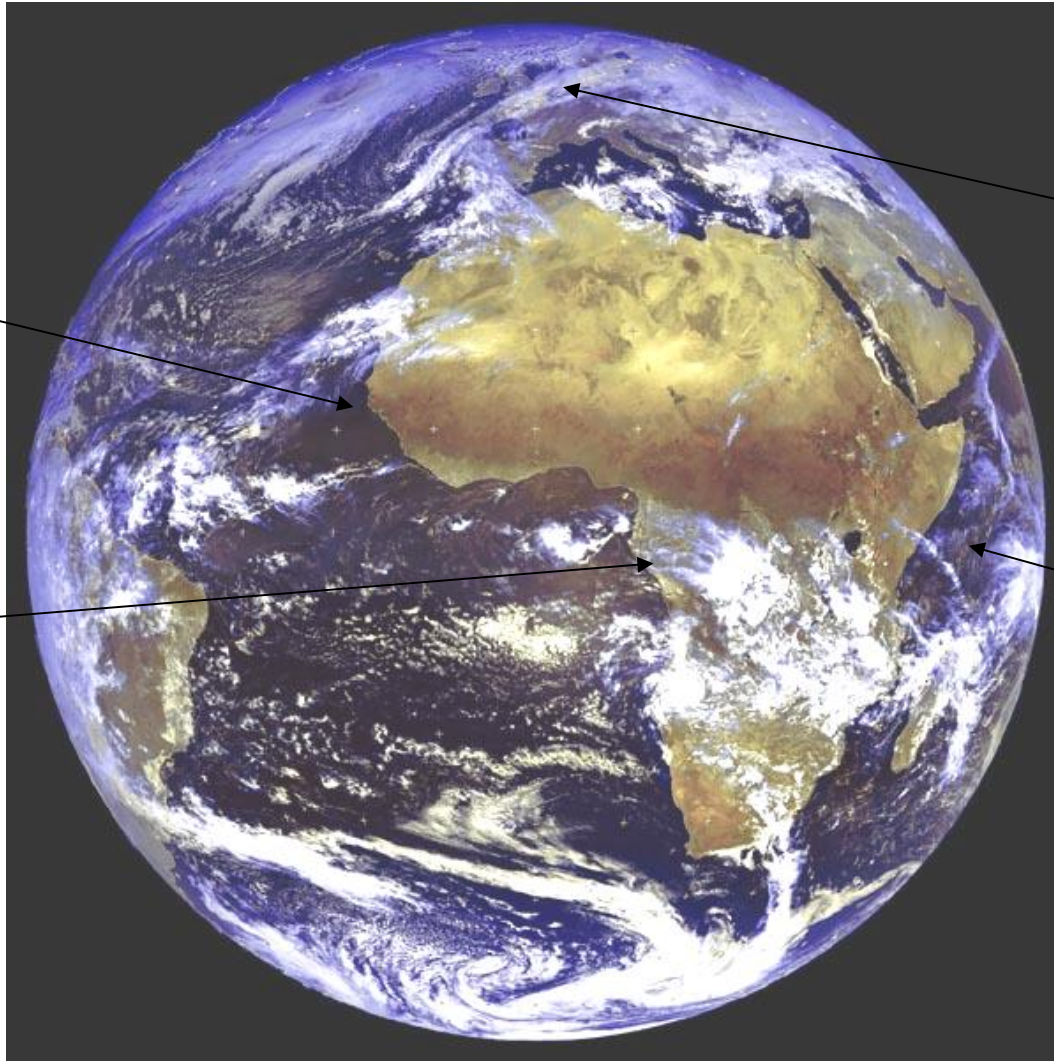
Contrails



Tropical Convection



Cirrus

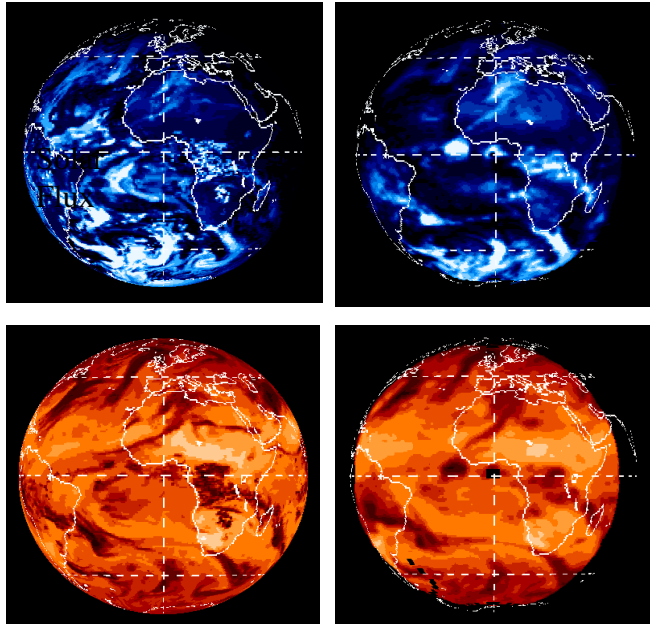


Also: desertification, African monsoon, marine stratocumulus, volcanoes, biomass burning, ...

Climate models evaluation/improvement

UK-MO Unified Model

GERB



Thermal Flux

(Courtesy UK Met Office)

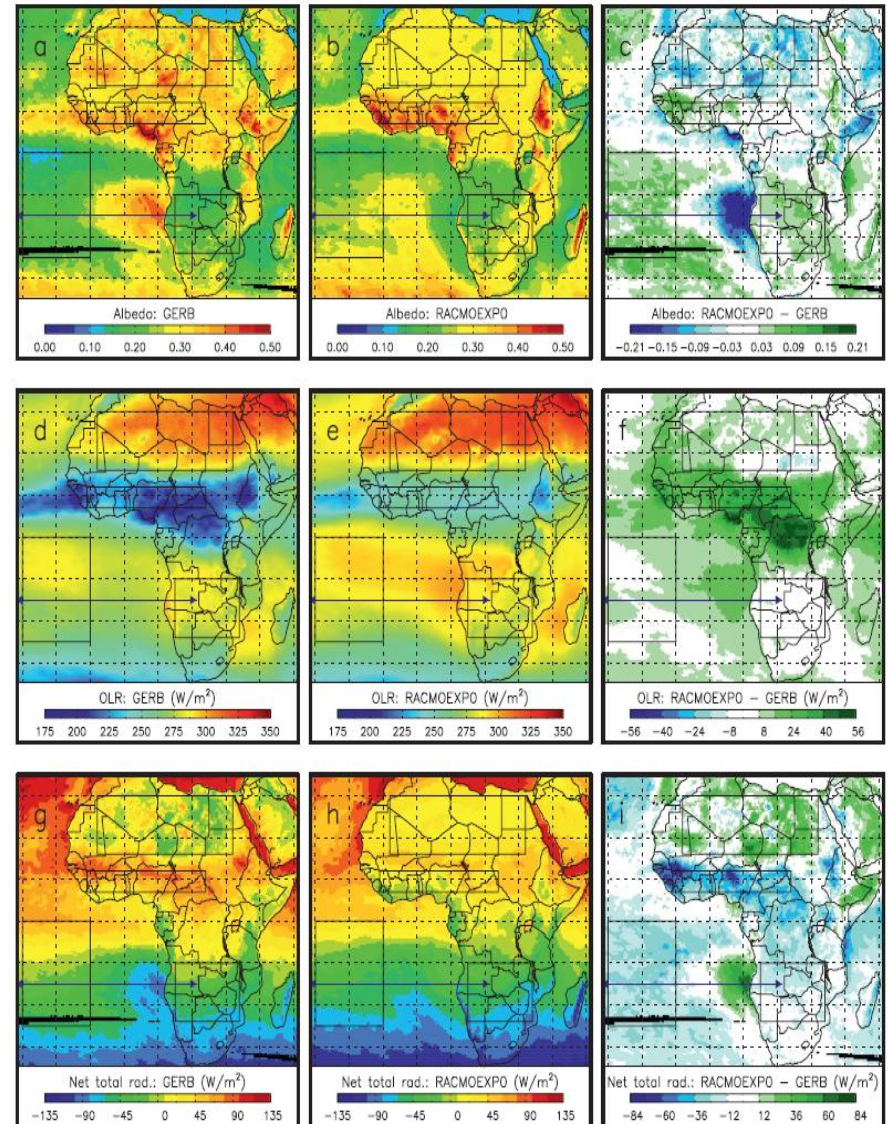
Greuell et al identified 3 main climate regimes where RACMO – GERB differences are higher than observational accuracy and proposed and tested model improvements:

- Underestimation of model desert albedo. Improvements were then obtained using MODIS instead of ECOCLIMAP albedo.
- Underestimation of stratocumulus cloud field albedo: improvements were obtained by prescribing the cloud effective radius.
- the ITCZ over land (ITCZ over ocean is ok). The error is due to inaccurate diurnal cycle of CWP in the deep convection zone (cloud fraction was okay).

They also provided 2 recommendations for GERB project:

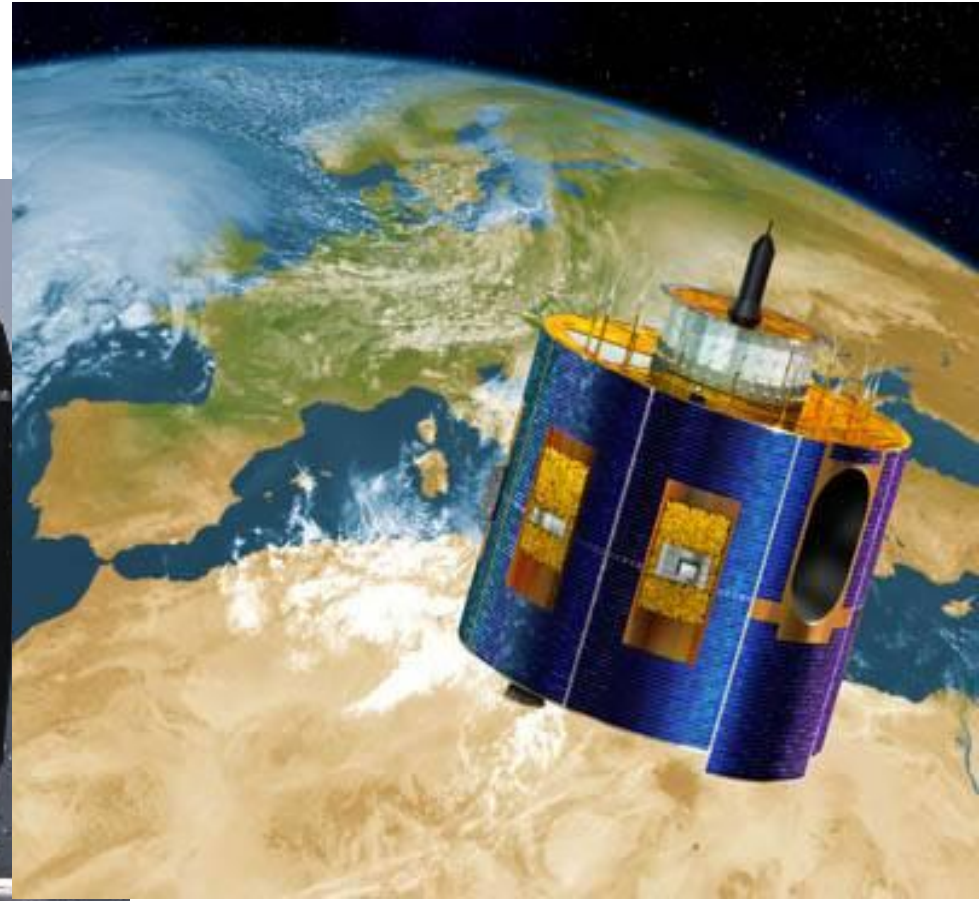
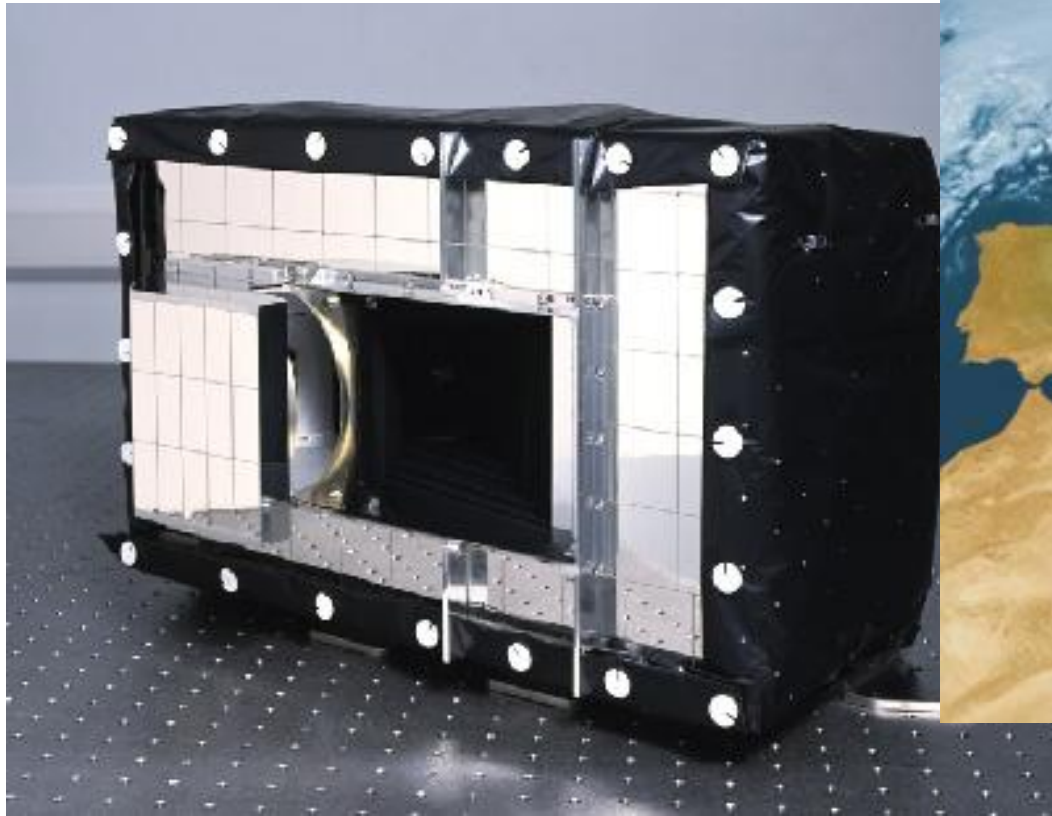
- To ease the comparison with climate models, GERB clear sky fluxes should be provided,
- Improve the angular model for SW radiation in clear sky conditions.

Note : RACMO = Regional Atmospheric Climate Model version 2



Greuell, Wouter, Erik van Meijgaard, Nicolas Clerbaux, Jan Fokke Meirink, 2011: Evaluation of Model-Predicted Top-of-Atmosphere Radiation and Cloud Parameters over Africa with Observations from GERB and SEVIRI. *J. Climate*, 24, 4015–4036.

GERB on Meteosat Second Generation

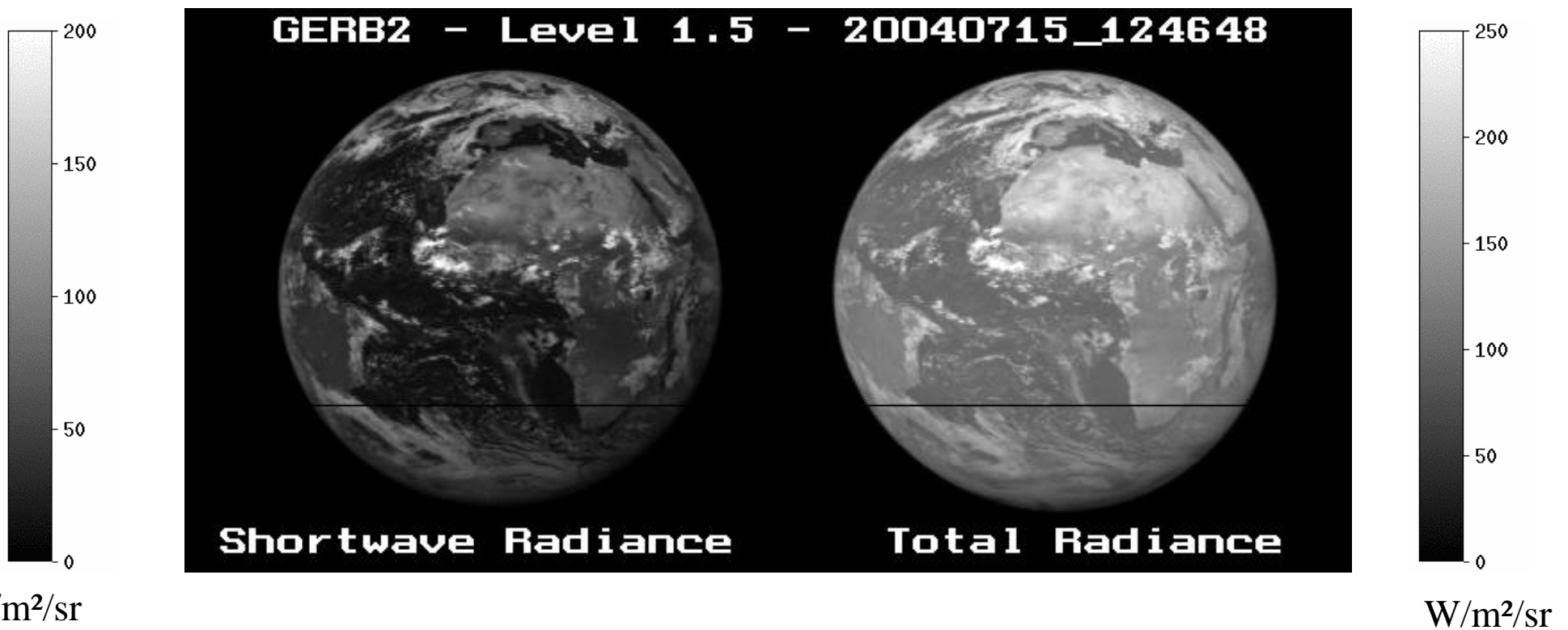


The GERB instruments

First BB instrument on geo orbit

On the 4 MSG satellites (Meteosat-8, -9, 10 and -11)

Repeat cycle : 5' (!)



GERB data processing

Level 1 -> 1.5 (GERB team @ RAL & ICL)

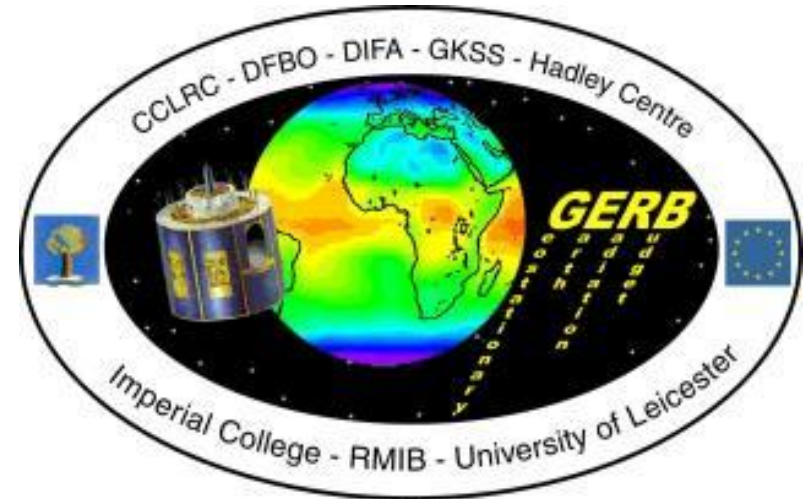
Calibration
Geolocation

Level 1.5 -> level 2 (GERB team @RMIB)

Unfiltering
Angular modelling
Spatial modelling (including resolution enhancement)
Temporal modelling

Level 2 -> level 3 (CM SAF)

Monthly averaging
Gap filling



The EUMETSAT
Network of
Satellite Application
Facilities

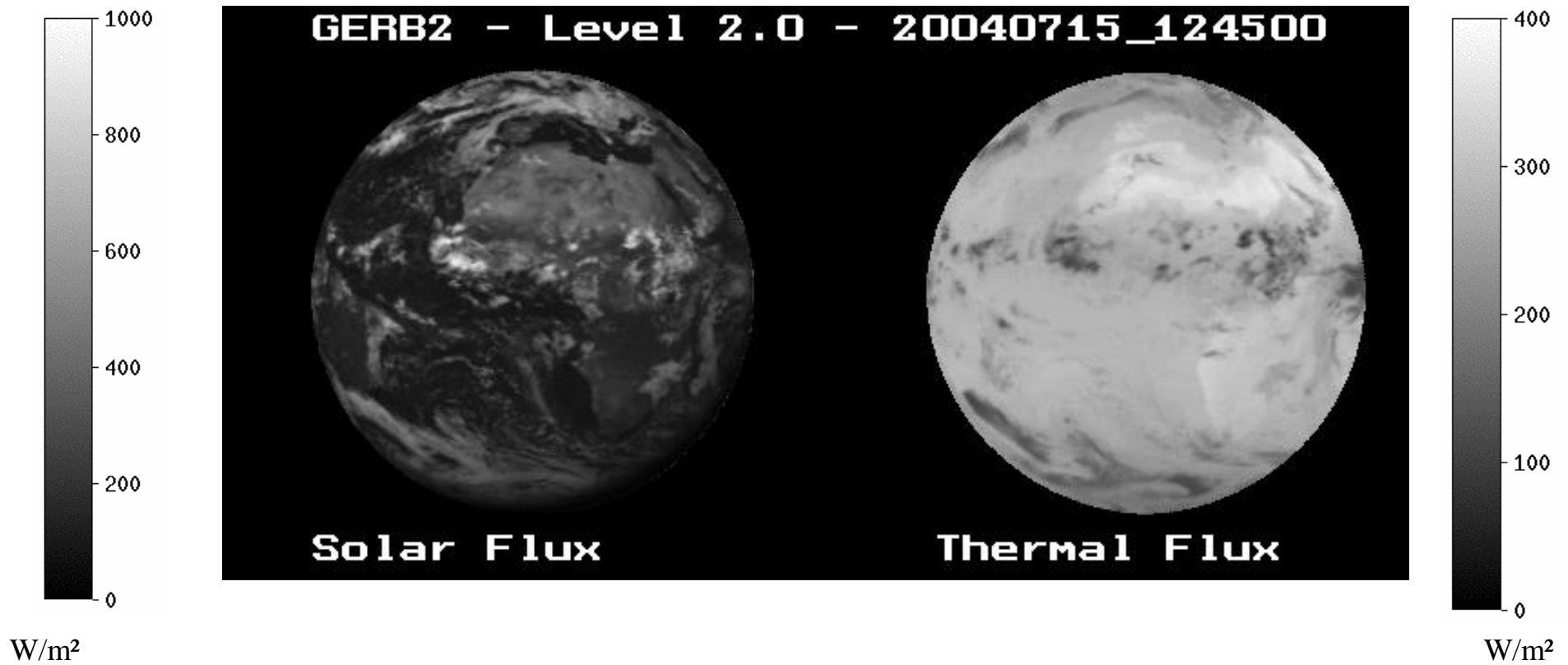


Illustration GERB level 2

Each 15'

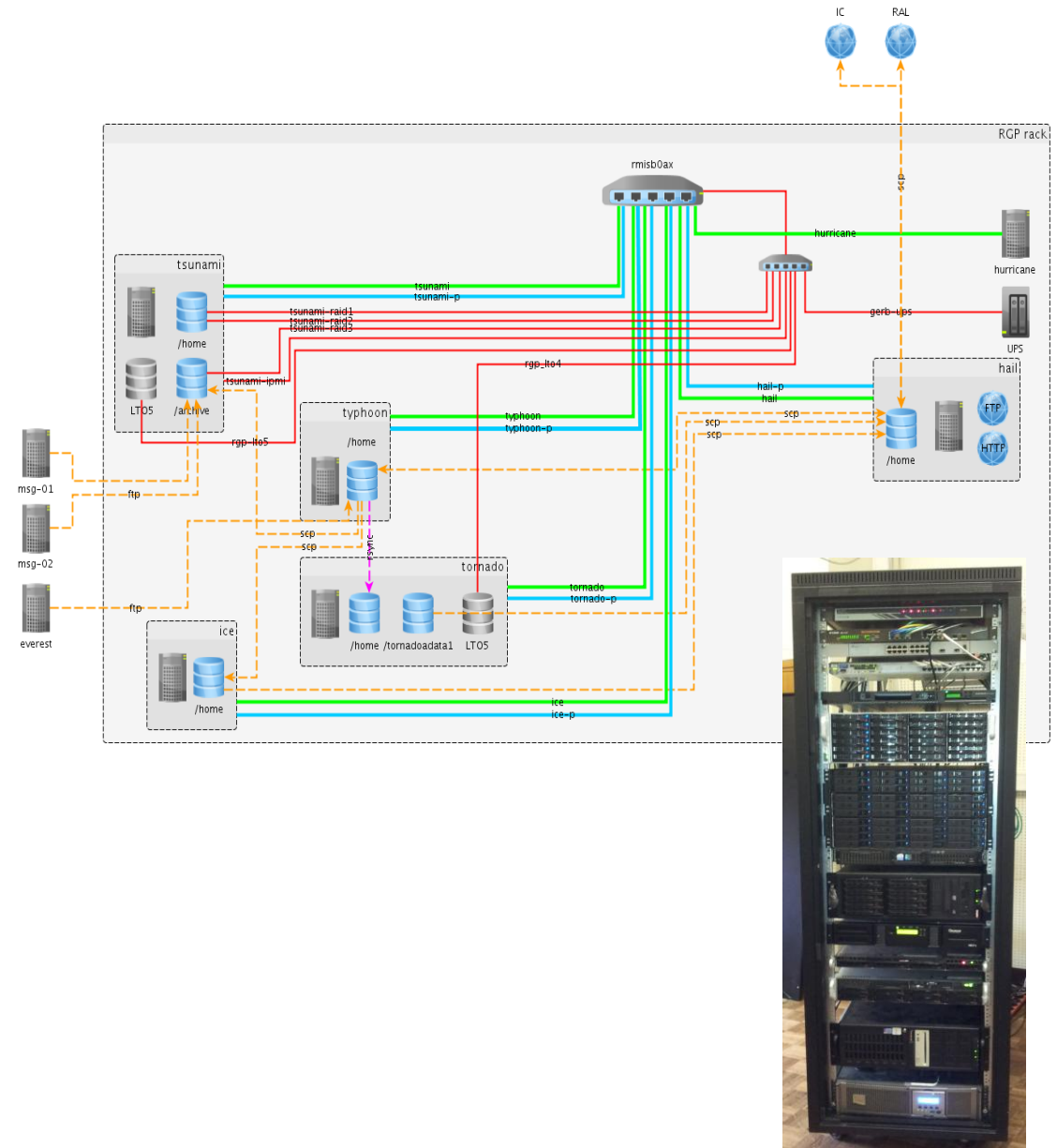
Instantaneous TOA fluxes

3 formats : ARG, BARG, HR



GERB in practice

- Operate the RMIB GERB Processing (RGP) system for NRT data generation
- Reprocess the data record
- Maintain operational system, including our own file server and ftp/http server
- Archive on LTO-X tapes
- Validate and improve the RGP



The EUMETSAT's Climate Monitoring Satellite Application Facility (CM SAF)

<http://www.cmsaf.eu>



CM SAF International Board visiting KNMI/Cabauw, NL.

The EUMETSAT
Network of
Satellite Application
Facilities



Deutscher Wetterdienst
Wetter und Klima aus einer Hand



GCOS Essential Climate Variables (ECVs)

Red : ECVs targeted by CM SAF.

Domain	GCOS Essential Climate Variables
Atmospheric (over land, sea and ice)	<p>Surface:[1] Air temperature, Wind speed and direction, Water vapour, Pressure, Precipitation, Surface radiation budget.</p> <p>Upper-air:[2] Temperature, Wind speed and direction, Water vapour, Cloud properties, Earth radiation budget (including solar irradiance).</p> <p>Composition: Carbon dioxide, Methane, and other long-lived greenhouse gases[3], Ozone and Aerosol, supported by their precursors[4].</p>
Oceanic	<p>Surface:[5] Sea-surface temperature, Sea-surface salinity, Sea level, Sea state, Sea ice, Surface current, Ocean colour, Carbon dioxide partial pressure, Ocean acidity, Phytoplankton.</p> <p>Sub-surface: Temperature, Salinity, Current, Nutrients, Carbon dioxide partial pressure, Ocean acidity, Oxygen, Tracers.</p>
Terrestrial	<p>River discharge, Water use, Groundwater, Lakes, Snow cover, Glaciers and ice caps, Ice sheets, Permafrost, Albedo, Land cover (including vegetation type), Fraction of absorbed photosynthetically active radiation (FAPAR), Leaf area index (LAI), Above-ground biomass, Soil carbon, Fire disturbance, Soil moisture.</p>

Current and future CM SAF datasets



Remark: heavy review process (requirements, ATBD, delivery)

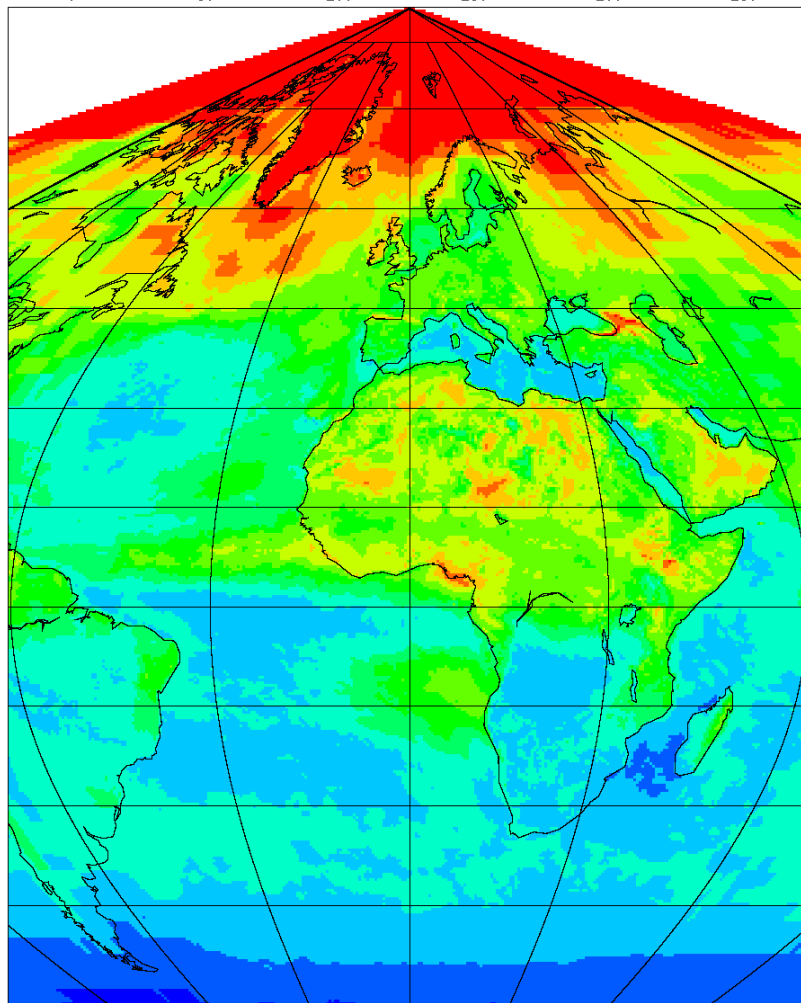
Illustration : TOA radiation monthly means



Climate Monitoring SAF Monthly Mean TOA Fluxes for 200607



TOA Reflected Solar (TRS) [W/m²]



TOA Emitted Thermal (TET) [W/m²]

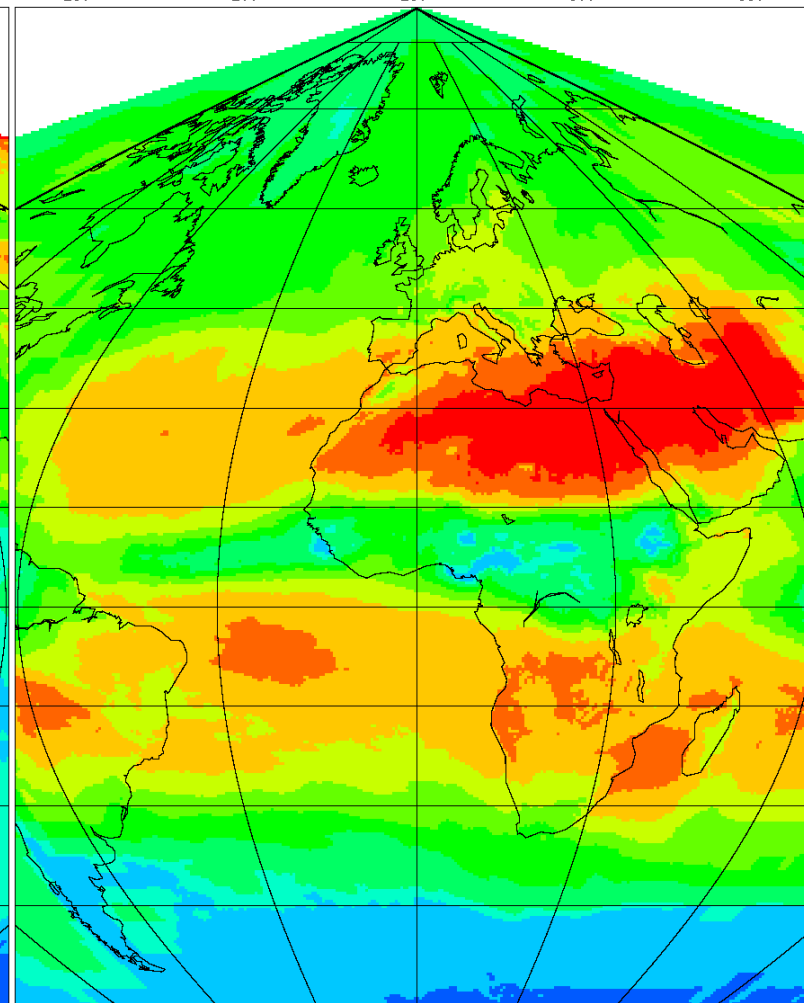
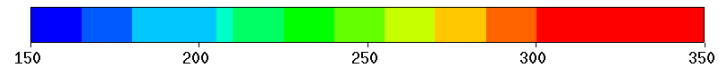


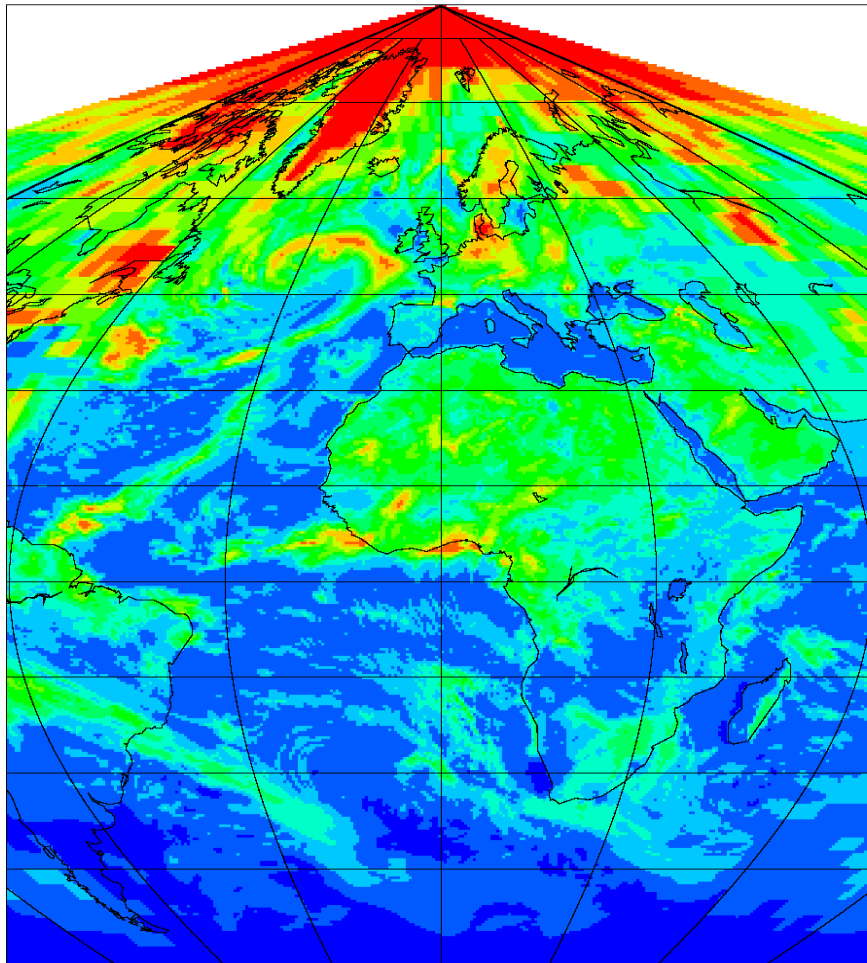
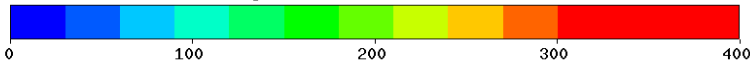
Illustration : TOA radiation daily means



Climate Monitoring SAF Daily Mean TOA Fluxes for 20090611



TOA Reflected Solar (TRS) [W/m²]



TOA Emitted Thermal (TET) [W/m²]

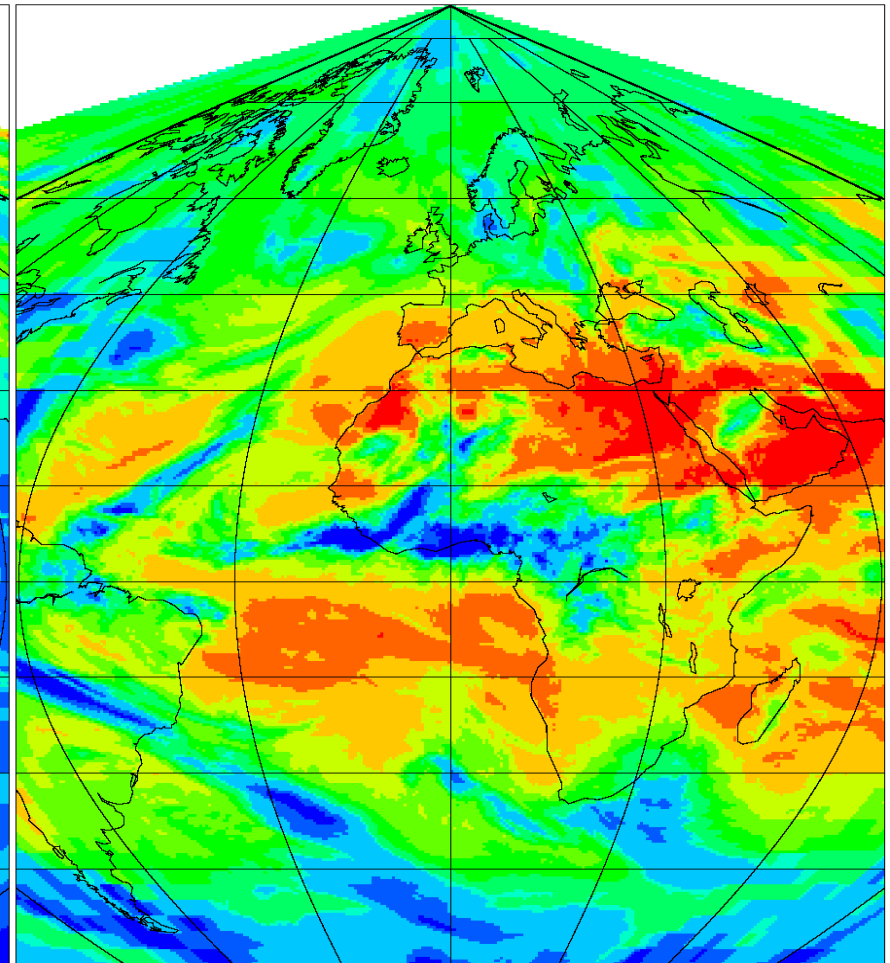
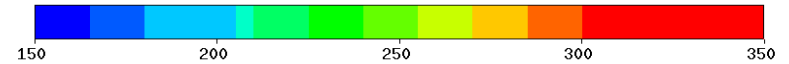


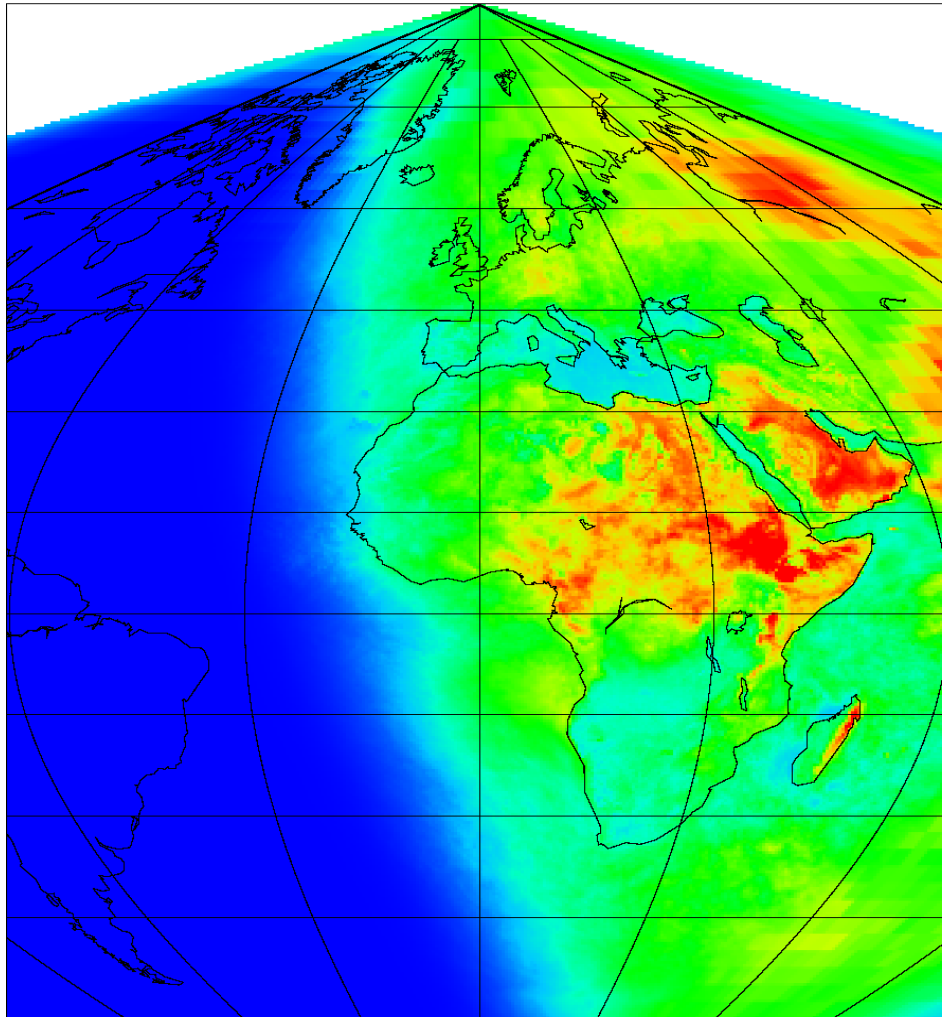
Illustration : TOA radiation monthly mean diurnal cycle



CM SAF TOA Fluxes Diurnal Cycle [07:08] UTC, Month 201008



TOA Reflected Solar (TRS) [W/m^2]



TOA Emitted Thermal (TET) [W/m^2]

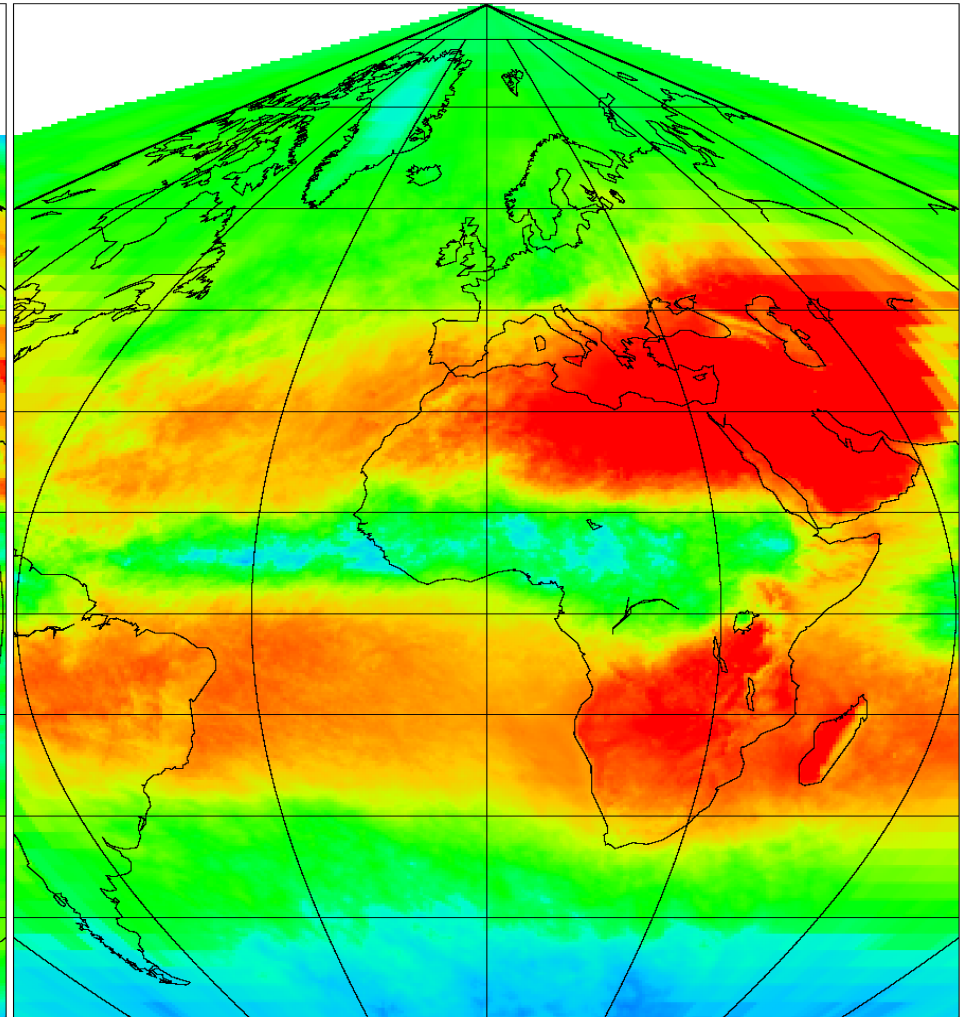
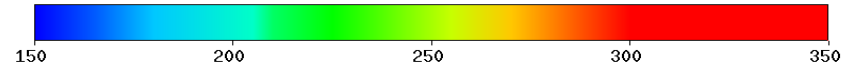
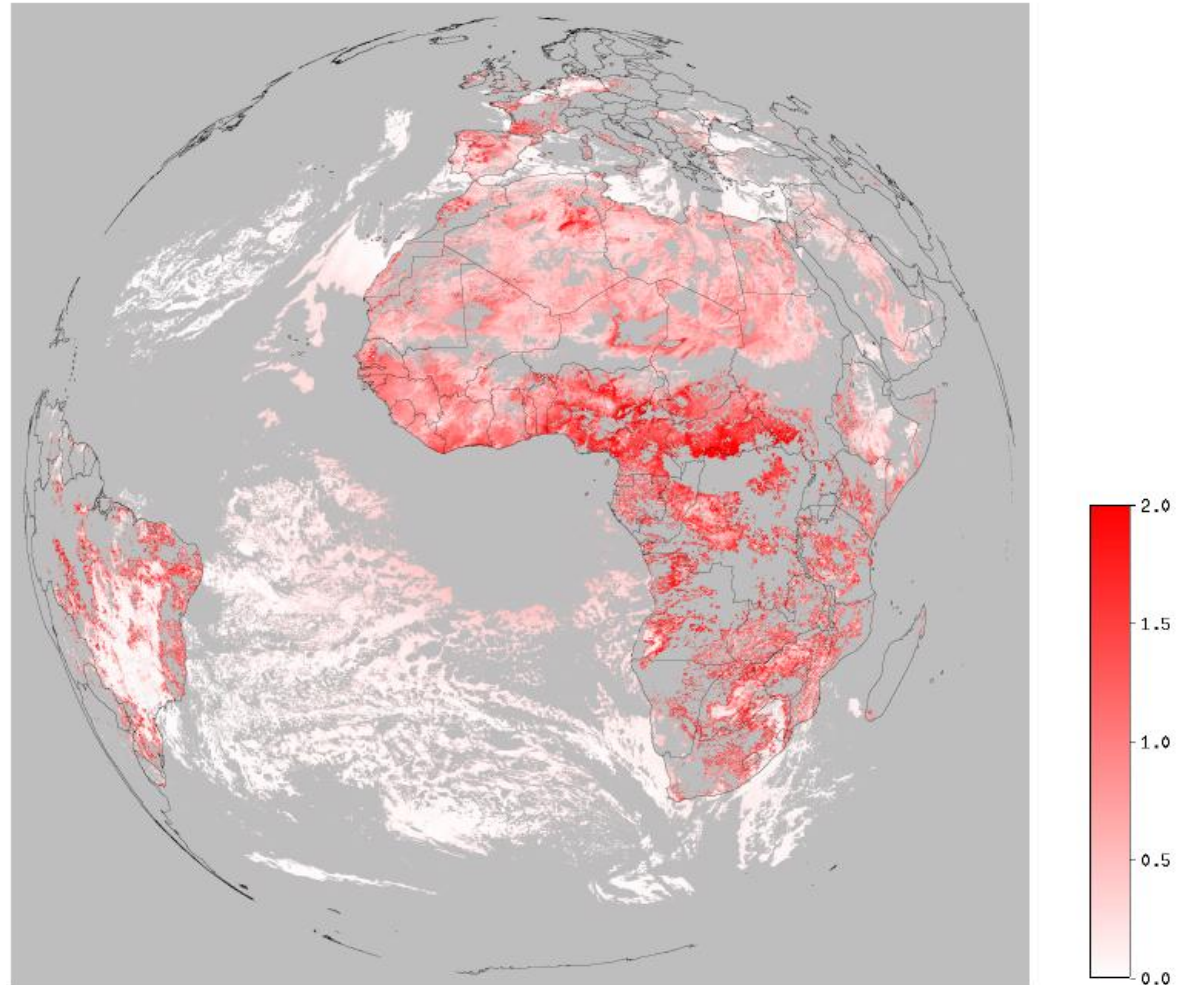
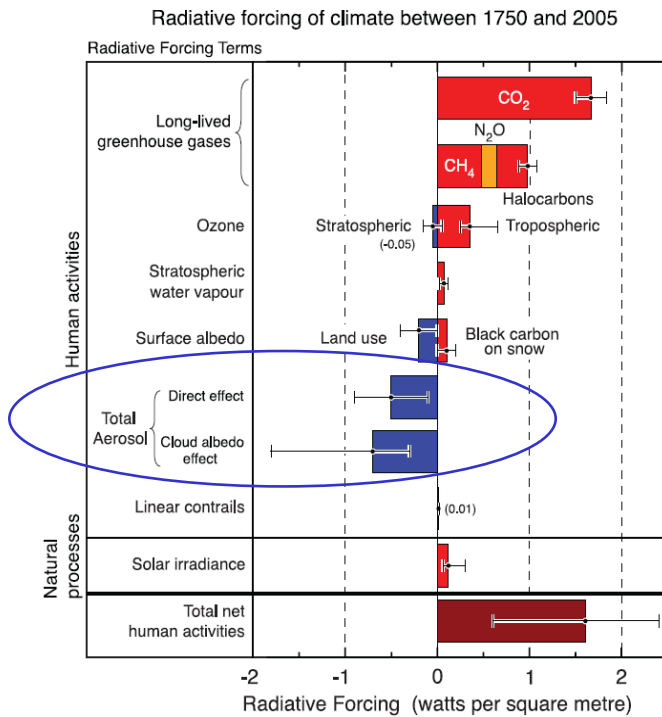


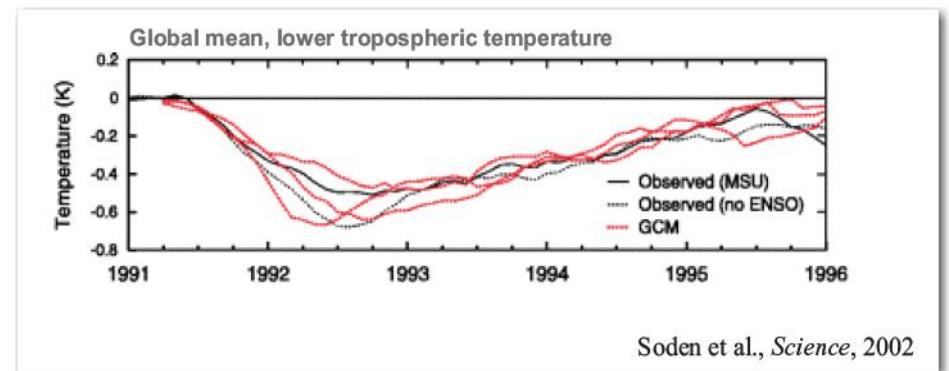
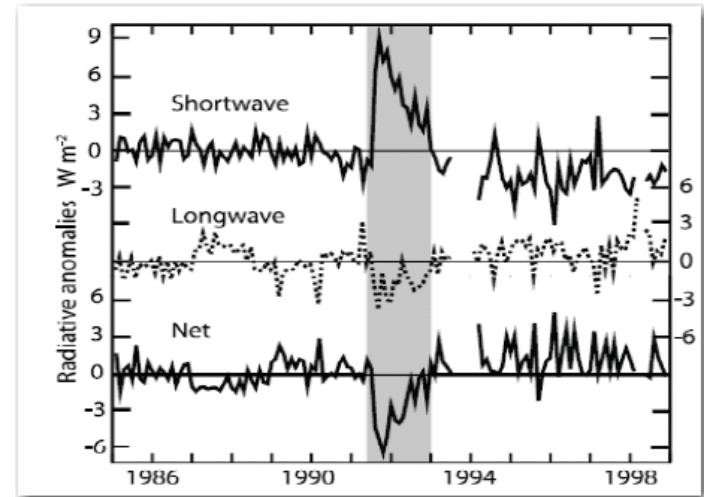
Illustration : aerosol datasets



Notes :

- AOD is also important to improve the other CM SAF products.
- Combine with GERB → direct effect

Pinatubo example



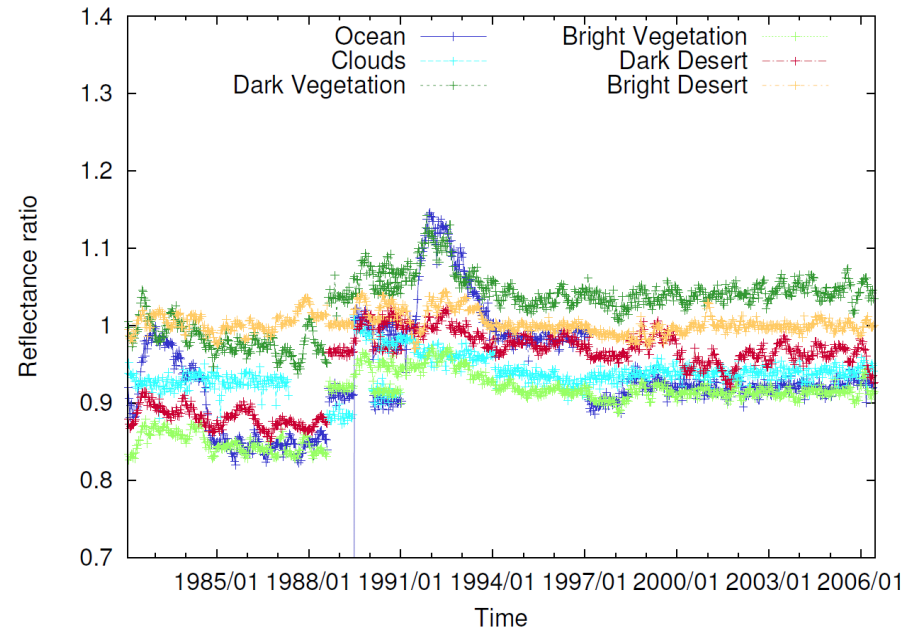
Meteosat First Generation (1982-2006) FCDR

Goal:

- to have homogeneous and consistent radiance record as input of the retrieval algorithm

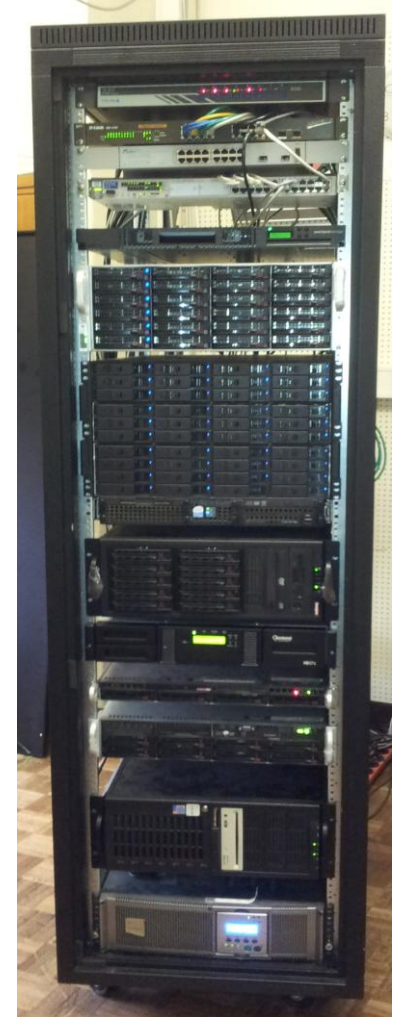
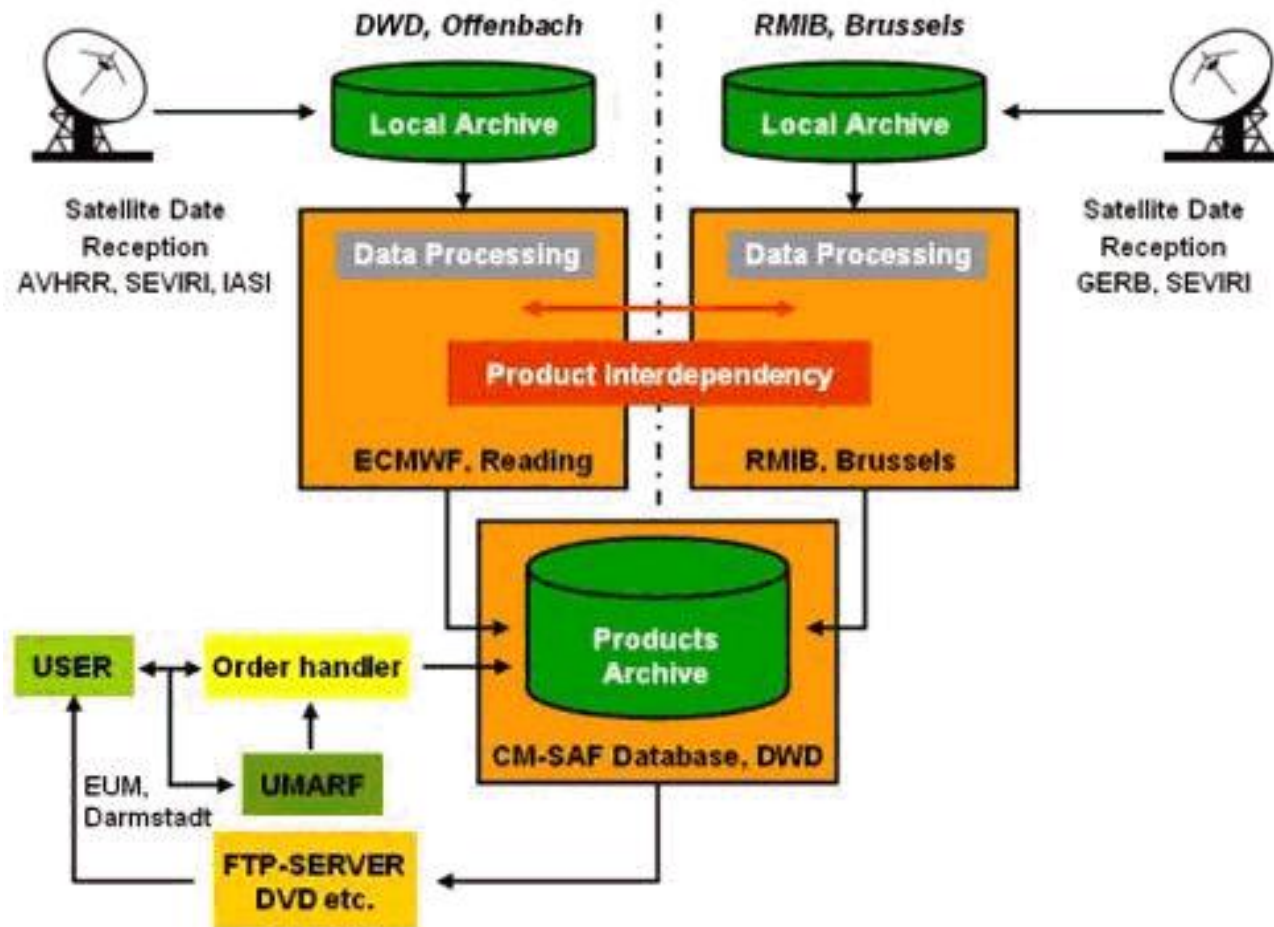
Work

- develop an aging model of the Meteosat VIS channel
- revisit of the pre-launch pre-launch characterization.

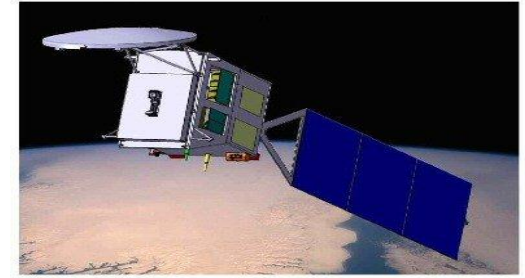


More info at RMIB conference: *“An aging model of the Meteosat visible channel for use in the Climate Monitoring SAF”* by Ilse Decoster on 9 October 2013.

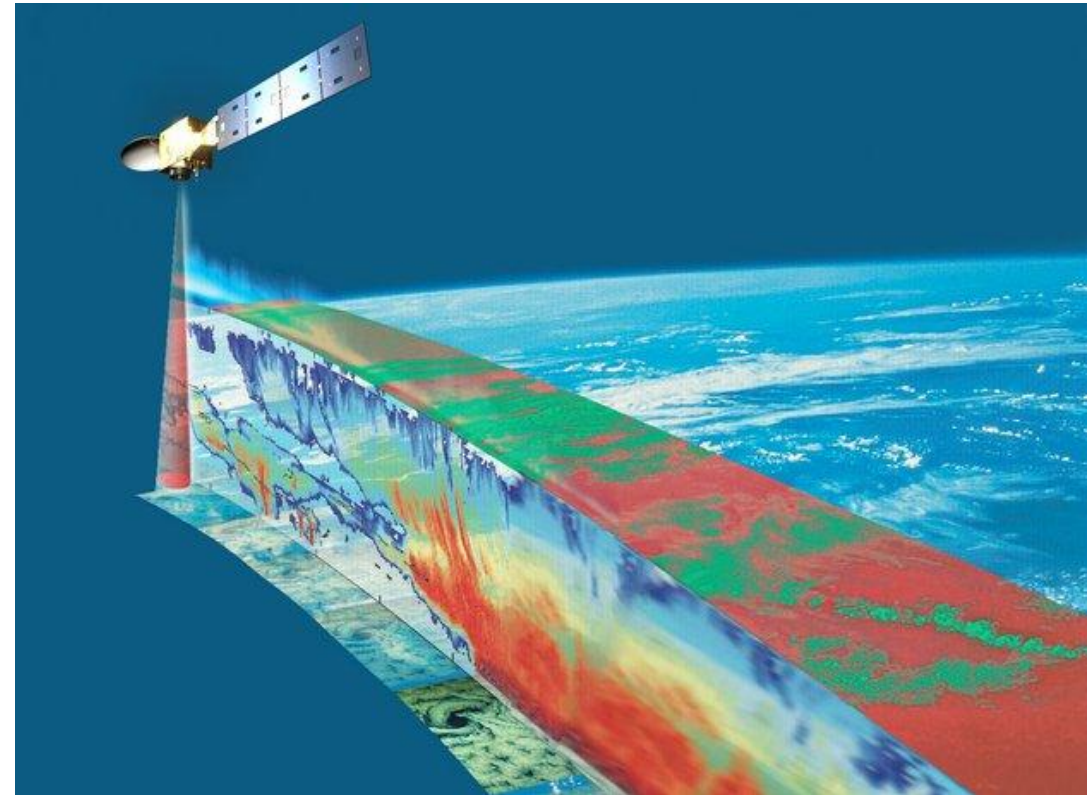
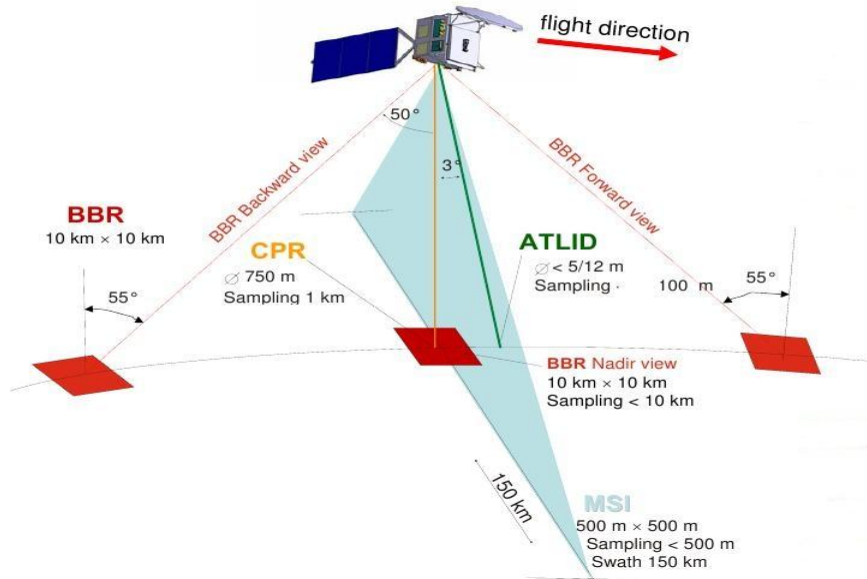
CM SAF in practice



Earth Cloud Aerosol Radiation Explorer (Earth CARE)

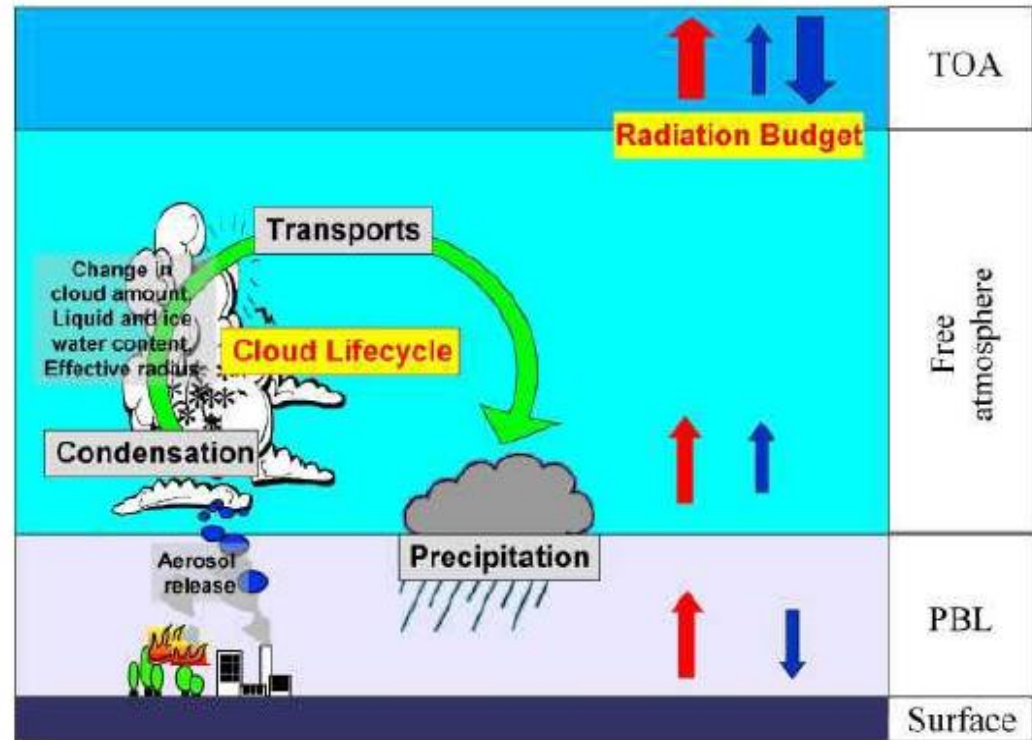


- Satellite to be launch 2016
- Payload : lidar, radar, imager and BBR



Earth CARE in practice

- Previous study done in 2000
- 2009-2010: SITS study of the BBR unfiltering
- FLURB : study of the BBR radiances to flux conversion.
2 years study with 36 deliverables!



More info at RMIB conference: “An aging model of the Meteosat visible channel for use in the Climate Monitoring SAF” by Ilse Decoster on 9 October 2013.

Other activities/collaboration of the team

- Earth imbalance study for the STCE (EB)
- Run the SAF NWC software for weather office and other users in the institute
- Participate to the working groups:
 - Cloud Retrieval Evaluation (CREW)
 - EUMETSAT Science and Operation
- Give lessons: on satellite climatology at Ulg, Thermodynamics at UGhent
- PhD thesis:
 - “Validation of Satellite data using ground measurements” at Universitat Valencia
 - “Generation of GERB-like data from meteosat First generation” at V.U.B.
- Chairwoman in COSPAR conferences
- Participation to the RMIB “User's Committee”
- Master thesis e.g. Julien Beaumet “Retrieval of precipitation from SEVIRI”
- Simulation ozone sounding
- Collaboration with BIRA/IASB for GOME and IASI reception
- Collaboration with MUMM for Ocean Color retrieval from SEVIRI