

Geostationary Earth Radiation Budget (GERB): status update and user-friendly access to GERB data using Python

Pierre de Buyl, Edward Baudrez, Christine Aebi, Nicolas Clerbaux, Johan Moreels, Jacqueline E. Russell

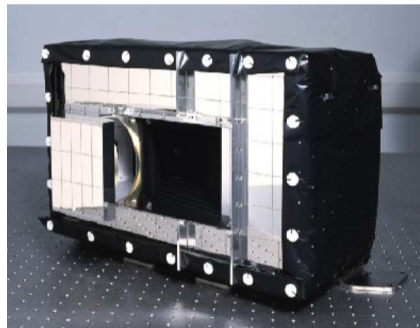
¹Royal Meteorological Institute of Belgium

²Imperial College London

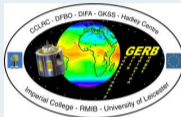
EUMETSAT 2023 Conference

Koninklijk Meteorologisch Instituut
Institut Royal Météorologique
Königliches Meteorologisches Institut
Royal Meteorological Institute

- ▶ Geostationary Earth Radiation Budget 2,1,3,4
aboard Meteosat Second Generation 1,2,3,4
- ▶ Broadband radiometer ($0.32\mu\text{m}$ to $4\mu\text{m}$ and
 $0.32\mu\text{m}$ to $30\mu\text{m}$)
- ▶ Field-of-view as SEVIRI
- ▶ 50km x 50km resolution at nadir
- ▶ 15 minutes refresh rate for “HR” product



Consortium organization

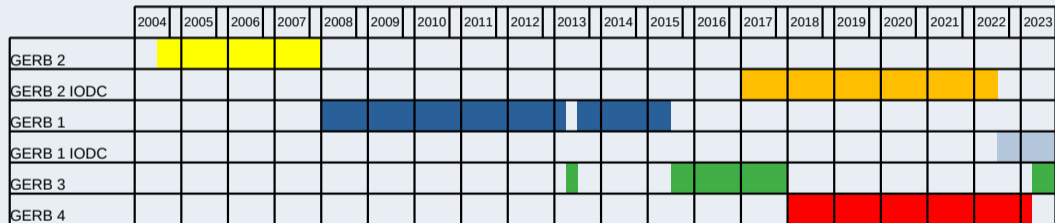


Imperial College
London

Laboratory	Country	Role
Imperial College (IC)	UK	Science lead, calibration, aerosol
Rutherford Appleton Laboratory (RAL)	UK	Instrument operation, "GGSPS" ¹ , data up to L1
Royal Meteorological Institute of Belgium (RMIB)	BE	Geolocation and L2 products

¹GERB Ground Segment Processing System

Timeline



Timeline

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	
GERB 2	█	█	█	█																	
GERB 2 IODC														█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
GERB 1					█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█									
GERB 1 IODC																				█	█
GERB 3										█		█	█	█							█
GERB 4															█	█	█	█	█	█	█

Current status

- ▶ GERB 1 operating over Indian Ocean
- ▶ GERB 3 operating at 0 degree
- ▶ GERB 4 off since february 2023

Data availability

- ▶ GERB 2 - GERB 1: CEDA <https://data.ceda.ac.uk/badc/gerb/>
- ▶ Also in CM SAF: *TOA Radiation from GERB/SEVIRI ed. 2.0*
https://wui.cmsaf.eu/safira/action/viewDoiDetails?acronym=TOA_GERB_V002
- ▶ Obs4MIPS
<https://data.ceda.ac.uk/neodc/obs4MIPs/ImperialCollege/GERB-HR-ED01-1-0>
- ▶ 40 days of NRT data for GERB 3: <https://gerb.oma.be/>

GERB data products

NANRG Non Averaged Non Rectified Geolocated (50km)

ARG Average, Rectified, Geolocated

HR High Resolution (9km)

BARG Binned Averaged Rectified Geolocated

▶ Radiances from GERB / Cloud information from SEVIRI



GERB data products

NANRG Non Averaged Non Rectified Geolocated (50km)

ARG Average, Rectified, Geolocated

HR High Resolution (9km)

BARG Binned Averaged Rectified Geolocated

- ▶ Radiances from GERB / Cloud information from SEVIRI

GERB-like data product

HR High Resolution (9km)

- ▶ Radiances from SEVIRI

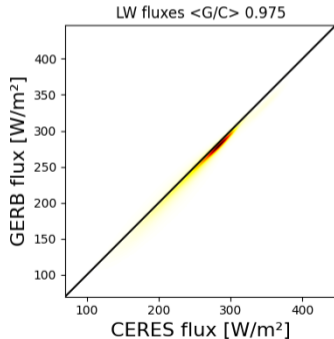
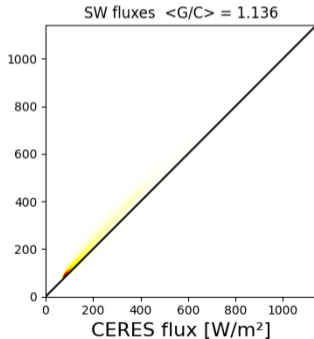
Method

- ▶ CERES Single Scanner Footprint (SSF) fluxes (Aqua - MODIS - FM3)
- ▶ Colocation with GERB HR product

GERB 2,1,3

	SW	LW
G2	1.05	0.97
G1	1.07	0.97
G3	1.01	0.98

GERB CERES colocation 2018 MJJ



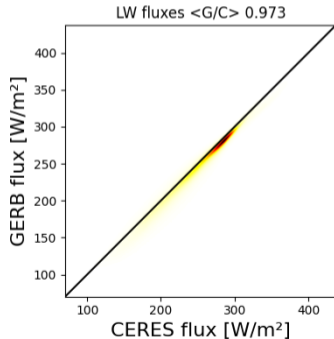
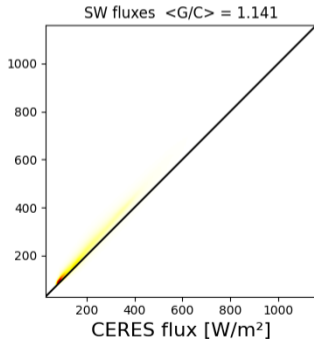
Method

- ▶ CERES Single Scanner Footprint (SSF) fluxes (Aqua - MODIS - FM3)
- ▶ Colocation with GERB HR product

GERB 2,1,3

	SW	LW
G2	1.05	0.97
G1	1.07	0.97
G3	1.01	0.98

GERB CERES colocation 2018 ASO



- ▶ Flat structure
- ▶ Content
 - ▶ Radiometry: [Solar, Thermal] \times [Radiance, Flux]
 - ▶ Scene Identification: Cloud, Scene Type, Angular model
 - ▶ Angles: Viewing Zenith Angle, Solar Zenith Angle, Relative Azimuth Angle
- ▶ Points of attention:
 - ▶ Floating point data is discretized: Need for multiplication by “quantization factor”.
 - ▶ “NaN” does not exist in HDF5 \rightarrow check the “error value” in the documentation.

- ▶ Flat structure
- ▶ Content
 - ▶ Radiometry: [Solar, Thermal] \times [Radiance, Flux]
 - ▶ Scene Identification: Cloud, Scene Type, Angular model
 - ▶ Angles: Viewing Zenith Angle, Solar Zenith Angle, Relative Azimuth Angle
- ▶ Points of attention:
 - ▶ Floating point data is discretized: Need for multiplication by “quantization factor”.
 - ▶ “NaN” does not exist in HDF5 \rightarrow check the “error value” in the documentation.

Check the RMIB GERB Products User Guide

<https://gerb.oma.be/Documents/userguide.pdf>



Using Python

- ▶ Convenient solution: add a “reader” to the Satpy
<https://satpy.readthedocs.io/library>
- ▶ Satpy supports, among others: MSG SEVIRI, MFG MVIRI, Himawari AHI, GOES ABI, AVHRR, MODIS, VIIRS
- ▶
- ▶ Satpy facilitates geolocation, resampling, image generation, etc.



Using Python

- ▶ Convenient solution: add a “reader” to the Satpy
<https://satpy.readthedocs.io/> library
- ▶ Satpy supports, among others: MSG SEVIRI, MFG MVIRI, Himawari AHI, GOES ABI, AVHRR, MODIS, VIIRS
- ▶ Of course, Satpy supports MTG FCI
- ▶ Satpy facilitates geolocation, resampling, image generation, etc.



Using Python

- ▶ Convenient solution: add a “reader” to the Satpy
<https://satpy.readthedocs.io/library>
- ▶ Satpy supports, among others: MSG SEVIRI, MFG MVIRI, Himawari AHI, GOES ABI, AVHRR, MODIS, VIIRS
- ▶ Of course, Satpy supports MTG FCI
- ▶ Satpy facilitates geolocation, resampling, image generation, etc.

Check the “Satpy reader” link <https://gerb.oma.be/>



Reading an image

Python code

```
import satpy
scene = satpy.Scene(reader="gerb_l2_hr_h5",\
                    filenames=["G1_SEV2_L20_HR_SOL_TH_20120621_101500_ED01.hdf"])

scene.load(['Thermal Flux', 'Solar Flux'])
```




Reading an image

Python code

```
import satpy
scene = satpy.Scene(reader="gerb_l2_hr_h5",\
                    filenames=["G1_SEV2_L20_HR_SOL_TH_20120621_101500_ED01.hdf"])

scene.load(['Thermal Flux', 'Solar Flux'])
```

Data

The data in this example is from the GERB 1 record available at <https://data.ceda.ac.uk/badc/gerb/>

Python code for plotting

```

crs = scene['Thermal Flux'].attrs['area'].to_cartopy_crs()
ax = plt.axes(projection=crs); ax.coastlines();
ax.gridlines(); ax.set_global()
plt.imshow(local_scene['Thermal Flux'], transform=crs,\
extent=crs.bounds, origin='upper', cmap=plt.cm.hot)
  
```



Reading an image (...)

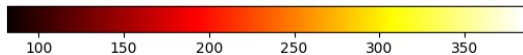
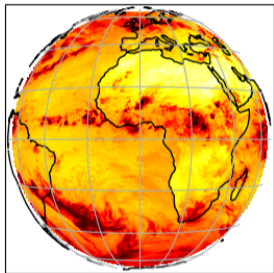
Python code for plotting

```
crs = scene['Thermal Flux'].attrs['area'].to_cartopy_crs()
ax = plt.axes(projection=crs); ax.coastlines();
ax.gridlines(); ax.set_global()
plt.imshow(local_scene['Thermal Flux'], transform=crs, \
extent=crs.bounds, origin='upper', cmap=plt.cm.hot)
```

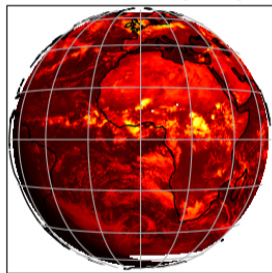
Python code to access the data array

```
print(scene['Solar Flux'].data.mean().compute(), \
scene['Thermal Flux'].data.mean().compute())
```

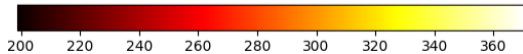
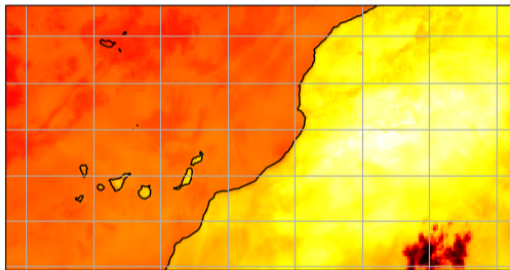
GERB Thermal Flux [W/m^2]



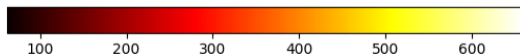
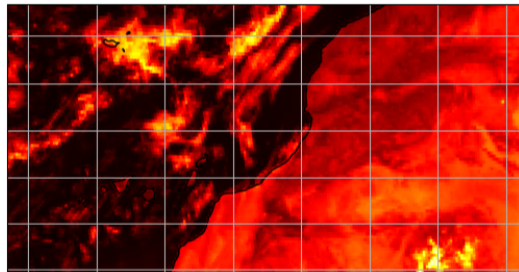
GERB Solar Flux [W/m^2]



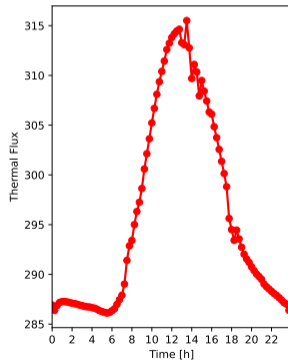
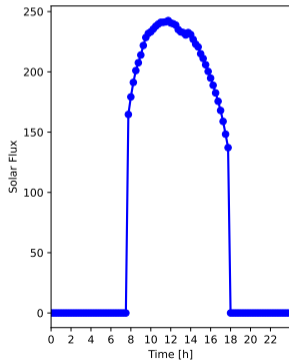
GERB Thermal Flux [W/m²]



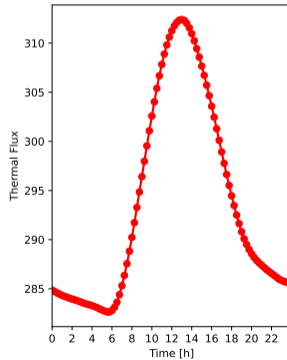
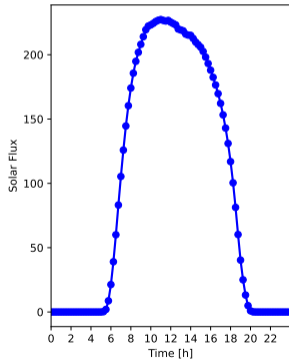
GERB Solar Flux [W/m²]



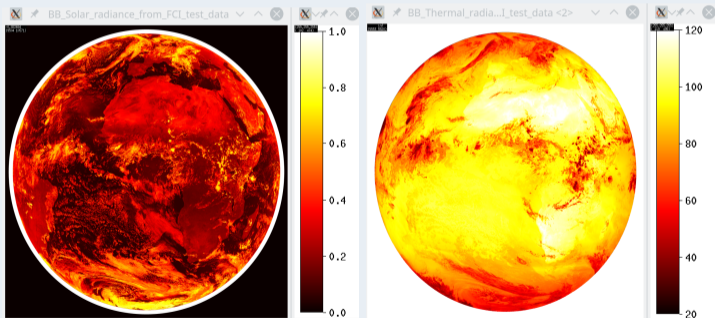
GERB HR product



GERB-like HR product



Solar (SW) & Thermal (LW) Radiance



Comments

- ▶ **Preliminary** based on simulated MTG data
- ▶ Same field of view as GERB → direct radiance comparison

Outlook

- ▶ Postprocessing and QC of G4 dataset
- ▶ G3 mirror side calibration ongoing
- ▶ Hope for continuation beyond 2024 → concurrent operation with MTG-I1

Outlook

- ▶ Postprocessing and QC of G4 dataset
- ▶ G3 mirror side calibration ongoing
- ▶ Hope for continuation beyond 2024 → concurrent operation with MTG-I1

Data - contact

- ▶ Test the data for yourself
- ▶ Contact: pierre.debuyt@meteo.be or team email gerb-me@meteo.be

Outlook

- ▶ Postprocessing and QC of G4 dataset
- ▶ G3 mirror side calibration ongoing
- ▶ Hope for continuation beyond 2024 → concurrent operation with MTG-I1

Data - contact

- ▶ Test the data for yourself
- ▶ Contact: pierre.debuyt@meteo.be or team email gerb-me@meteo.be
- ▶ Thanks for your attention