

Royal Meteorological Institute

Latent and Sensible Heat from CM SAF and LSA SAF

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Royal Meteorological Institute













Satellite Application Facilities (SAFs)



Processing EUMETSAT satellite data



















From Real-time to climate data records Dual expertise at RMIB















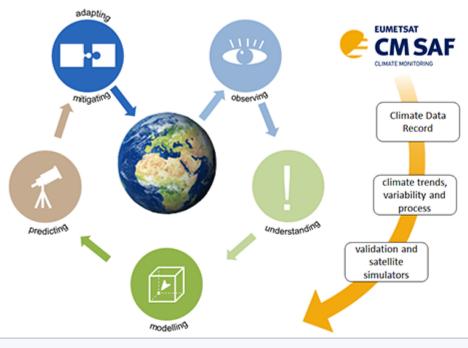


LSA SAF: Monitoring land surface



"Now"

- Near real-time
- Operational monitoring
- Maximal exploitation of newest sensor & developments



CM SAF: Climate



'Then"

- Historical data / ICDR
- Trend analysis
- Climate monitoring
- Best quality forcing

Same ET model, and both exploit mainly geostationary satellite inputs but different focus, different limitations => 2 products.

Presentation focuses on CM SAF products (closest similarity with GLEAM)



RMIB SAF's approach



User-driven concept and product definition

- Collection user needs (User workshop)
- Identify gaps
- Defining product goal

Scientific development and data processing at RMIB

- Algorithm design
- Processing center
- Storage capacity

Dissemination and user engagement

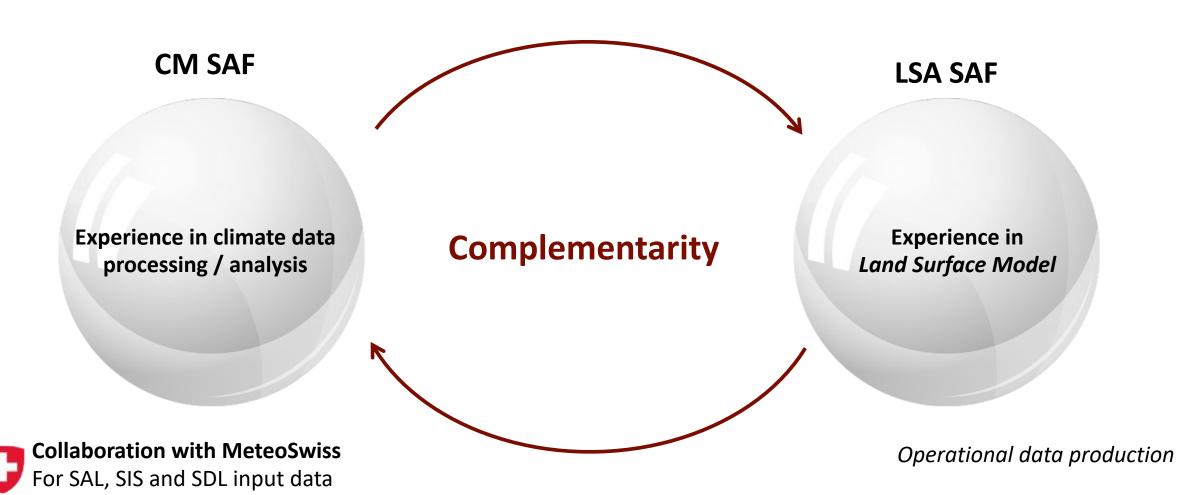
- Scientific publication / Conferences / Use case
- Use within the institutes
- Direct user support



RMI advantages : synergy between CM SAF and LSA SAF teams



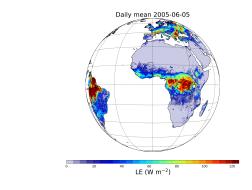
Framework:





CM SAF Projects

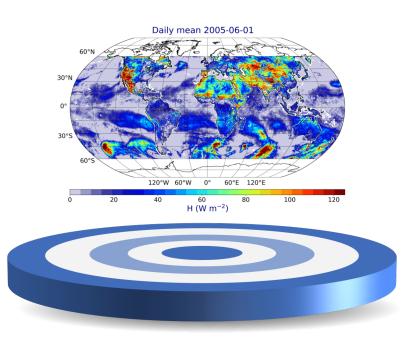






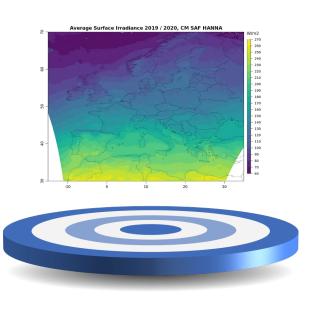
LandFlux ed1

A joint retrieval of the full surface radiance budget, latent (ET) and sensible heat fluxes sub-daily over 38 years.



Geo-Ring

Generate quasi-global gridded data, merging measurements from geostationary satellites.



HANNA

High-Resolution European Surface Radiation Data Record (HANNA). Produce in close cooperation between MeteoSwiss and the DWD at the European Weather Cloud.



LandFlux ed.1.0->1.1



Parameters

Latent (LE) and sensible (H) heat fluxes / Evapotranspiration (ET) (+SRB)

Sensor & Coverage

MVIRI & SEVIRI / Meteosat disk (60°N-60°S; 60°W-60°E)

Spatial resolution

0.05° (~5 km)

Temporal resolution

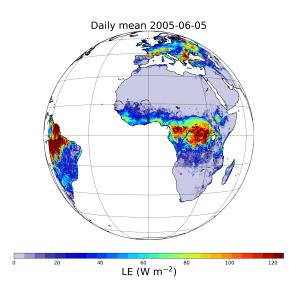
Monthly mean diurnal cycle, hourly, daily and monthly

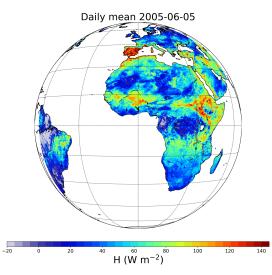
Period

1983 - 2020

Freely available on the CM SAF website

https://doi.org/10.5676/EUM SAF CM/SLF METEOSAT/V001









Characterize the products in terms of accuracy, precision and stability.

01

Comparisons of CDR outputs with *In-situ* observations at stations :

> 30 locations in different climatic and vegetation conditions

02

Comparisons with reanalysis and satellite-based products at 0.25°:

- > ERA5 & GLDAS V2.0
- LSA SAF V3 & GLEAM V3.5



Specific analysis of the stability:

Monthly mean deseasonalized bias



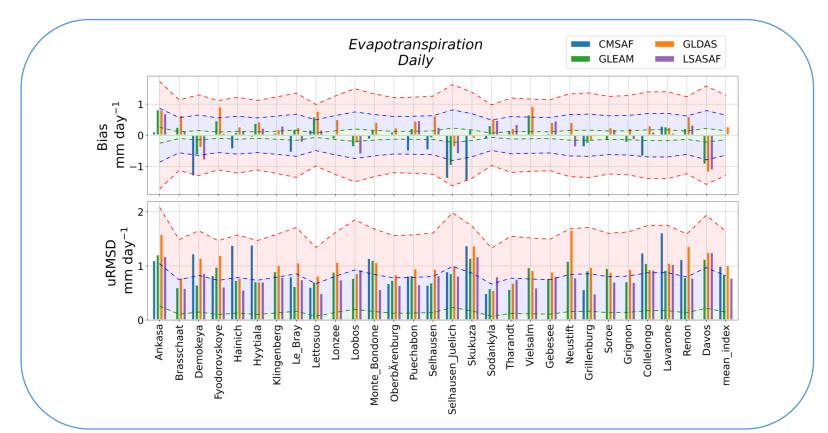


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01

Comparisons of CDR outputs with *In-situ* observations at stations :

> 30 locations in different climatic and vegetation conditions







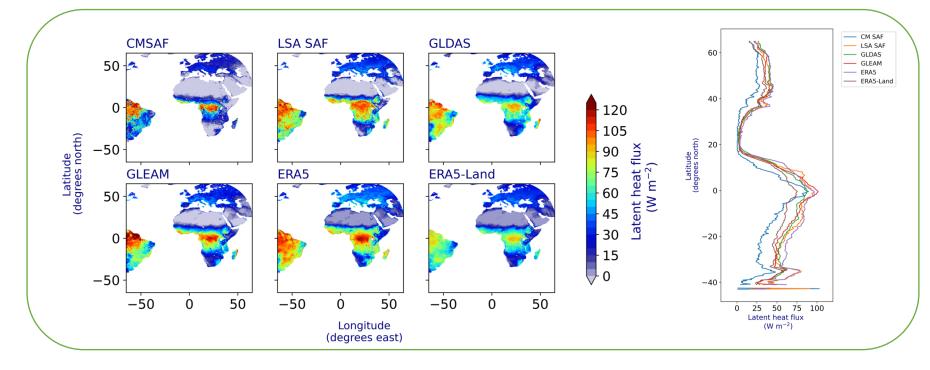


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Comparisons with reanalysis and satellite-based products at 0.25°:

- > ERA5 & GLDAS V2.0
- LSA SAF V3 & GLEAM V3.5







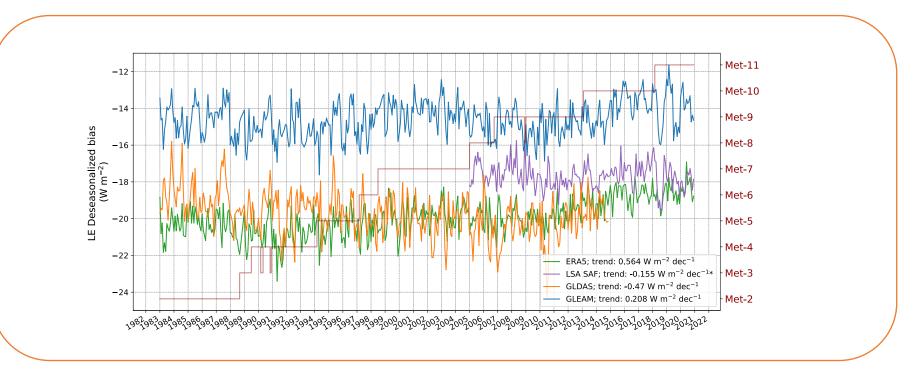


Characterize the products in terms of accuracy, precision and stability.

03

Specific analysis of the **stability**:

➤ Monthly mean deseasonalized bias







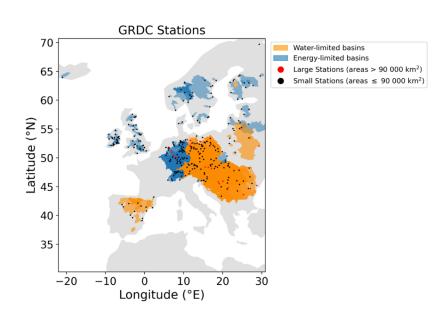
CM SAF Use case:

Use of CM SAF evapotranspiration product to assess the water balance in European basins



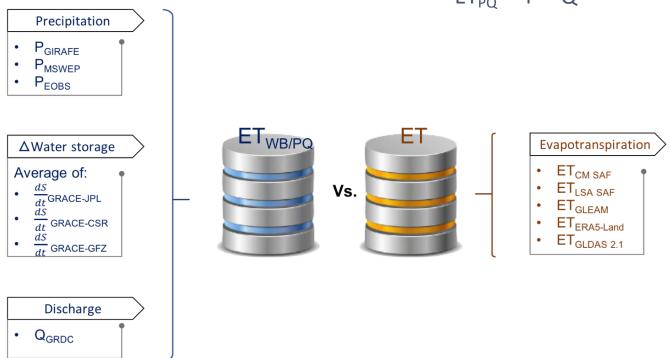
$$ET_{WB} = P - Q - \Delta S/\Delta t$$

 $ET_{PQ} = P - Q$



332 stations

307 "small" vs. 25 "large" basins 238 water limited (dry; Al* > 1) vs. 94 energy limited basins (wet; Al <= 1)

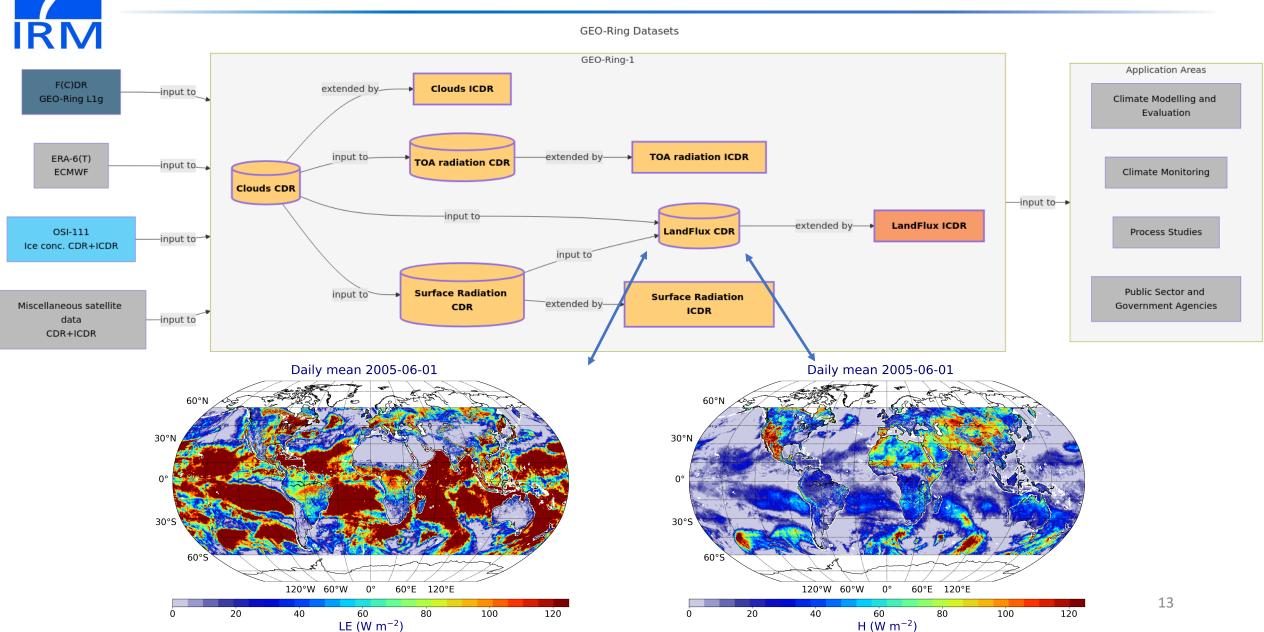


* Aridity Index = Median(
$$\frac{ET_{ref}^{LSASAF}}{P^{GIRAFE}}$$
, $\frac{ET_{ref}^{LSASAF}}{P^{E-OBS}}$, $\frac{ET_{ref}^{LSASAF}}{P^{MSWEP}}$)²



Geo-Ring project







Characteristics



Parameters

Latent (LE) and sensible (H) heat fluxes Evapotranspiration (ET) + others

Sensor & Coverage

Meteosat MVIRI & SEVIRI FCDR, GEOS-E, GEOS-W, HIMAWARI (60°N-60°S; 180°W-180°E)

Spatial resolution

0.05° (Land)
0.5°(HOAPS; Daily and Monthly)

Temporal resolution

Monthly mean diurnal cycle (Land), hourly (Land), daily and monthly

Period

2019->onward with ICDR

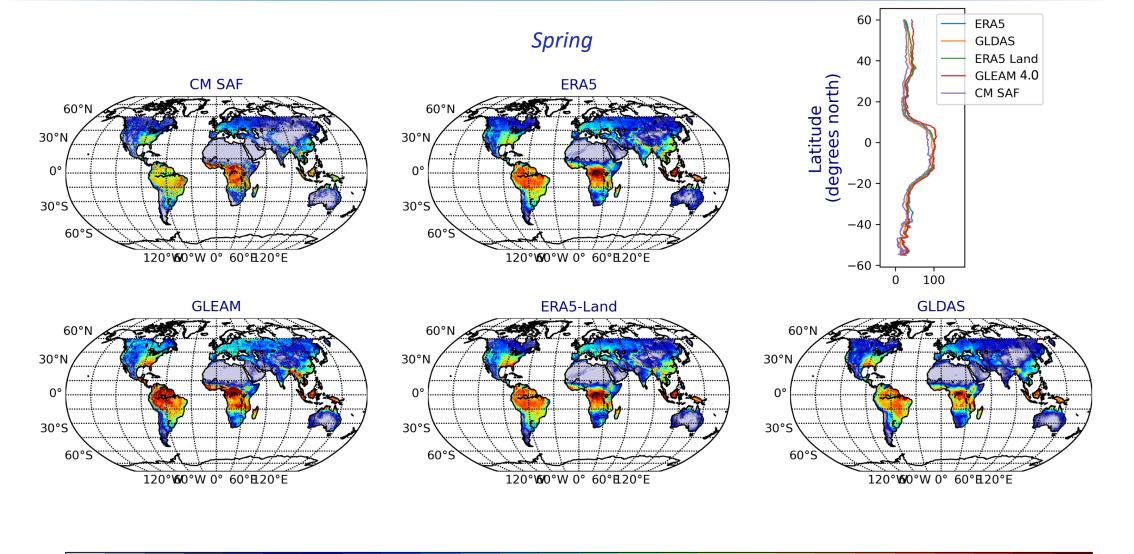
Schedule

- Prototype 1 year (2026-2027)
- Full GeoRing product (~2030)



Preliminary results (LE)



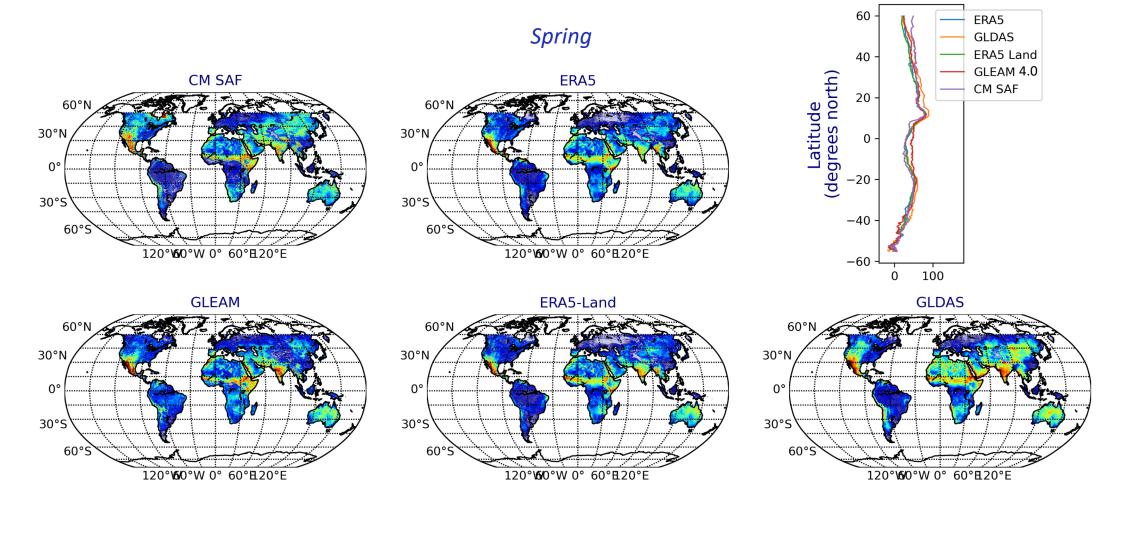


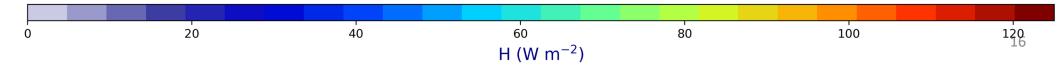
LE (W m^{-2})



Preliminary results (H)





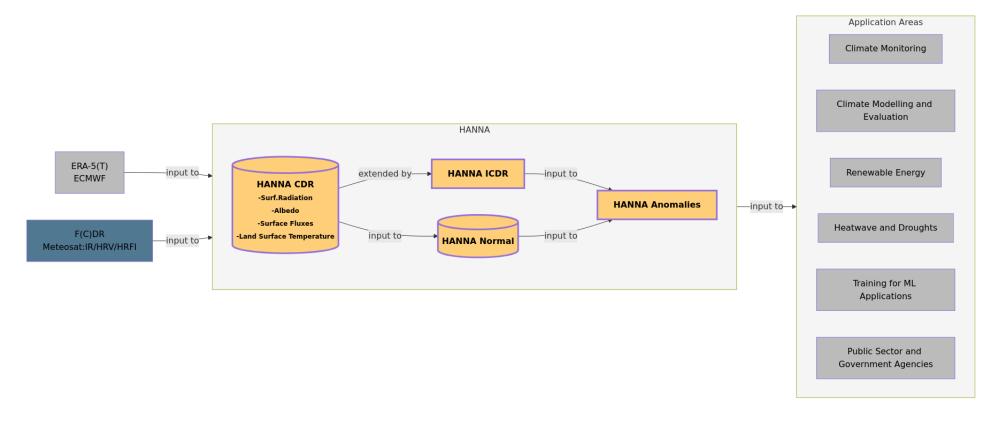




HANNA project



HANNA Datasets





HANNA characteristics



Pa	ra	m	et	-6	rs
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Latent (LE) and sensible (H) heat fluxes Evapotranspiration (ET) + SRB

Sensor & Coverage

Meteosat SEVIRI (Europe)

Spatial resolution

0.01°

Temporal resolution

Monthly mean diurnal cycle (Land), hourly (Land), daily and monthly

Period

2004->2028 + ICDR

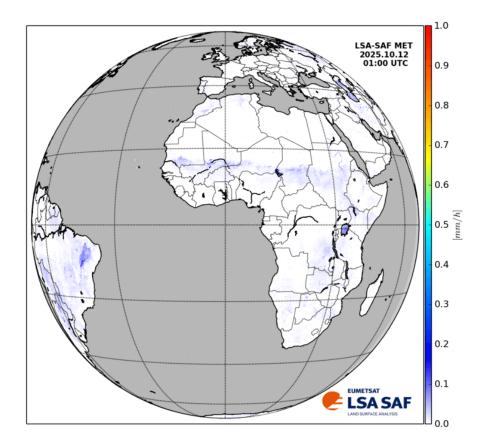
Potential inter-comparison with the ESA dataset



LSA SAF projects



- Transition to MTG
- Development drought index
- Copernicus ET : Validation





Potential areas for joint work



- CM SAF
 - Visiting scientist
- Proposal
 - ESA proposal using AVHRR data (not yet open)
 - LEH/ET as variables to show the potential of the 1 km channel.
 - Experience in using AVHRR data for TOA CDR.
- User request
 - Multi-modal approach

