

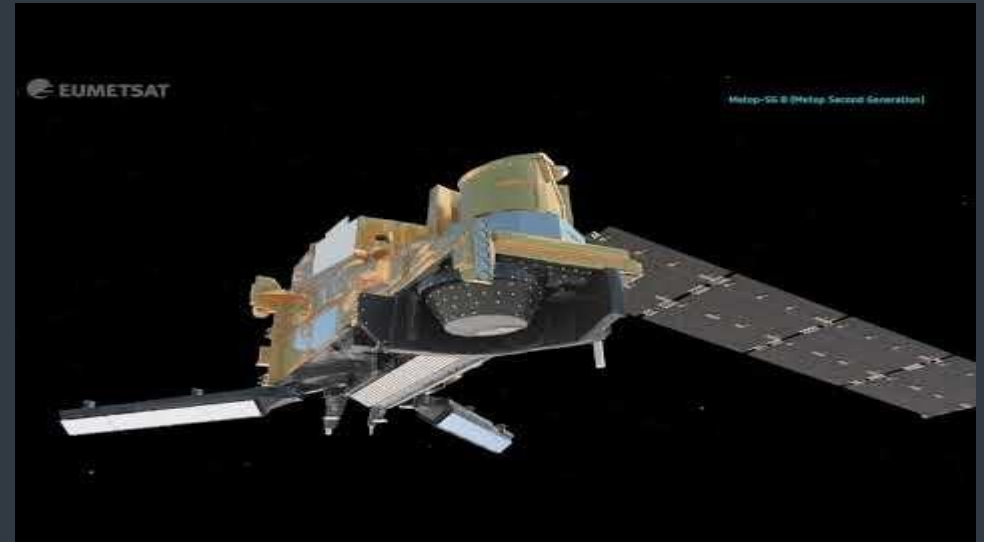
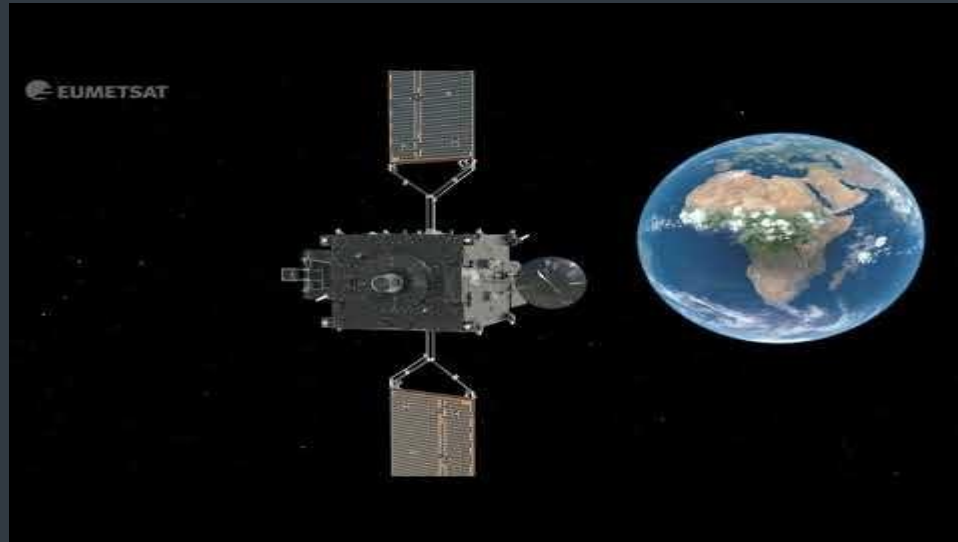
# MTG and EPS-SG – the benefits of New Generation Satellites for Nordic Countries

Vesa Nietosvaara, EUMETSAT  
16 June 2022

## METEOSAT THIRD GENERATION (MTG)

## EUMETSAT POLAR SYSTEM – SECOND GENERATION (EPS-SG)





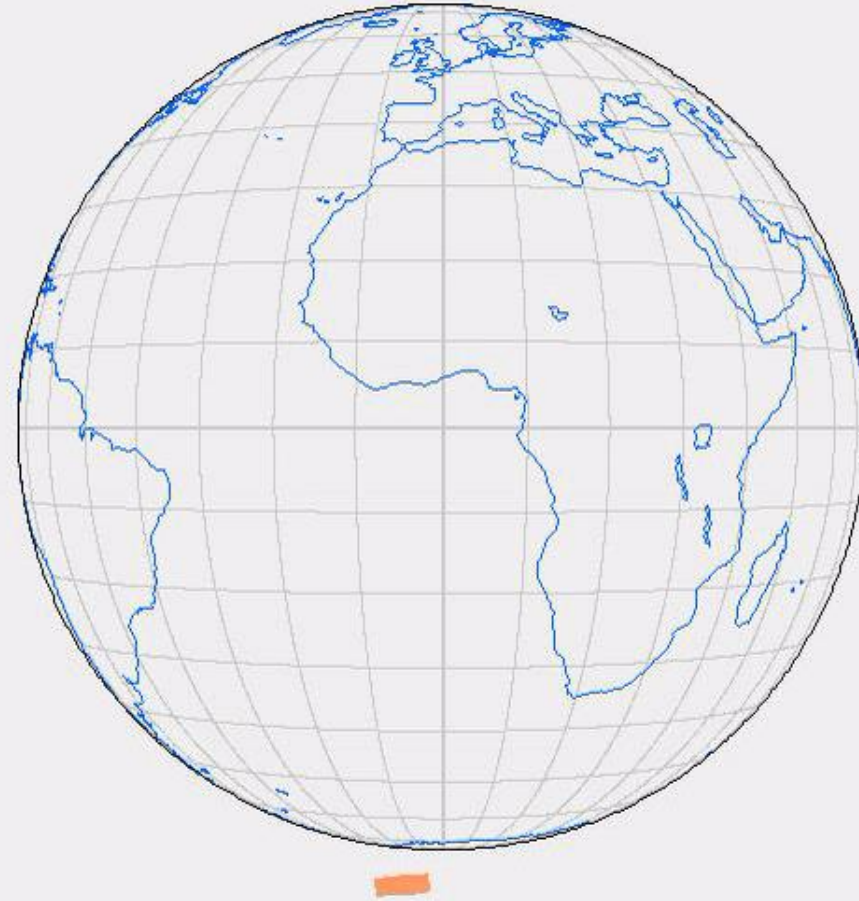


- Imagery mission implemented by two MTG-I satellites
- Full disc imagery every 10 minutes in 16 bands
- Fast imagery of Europe every 2.5 minutes
- New Lightning Imager (LI)
- Start of operations in 2023
- Operational exploitation: ~2023-2043

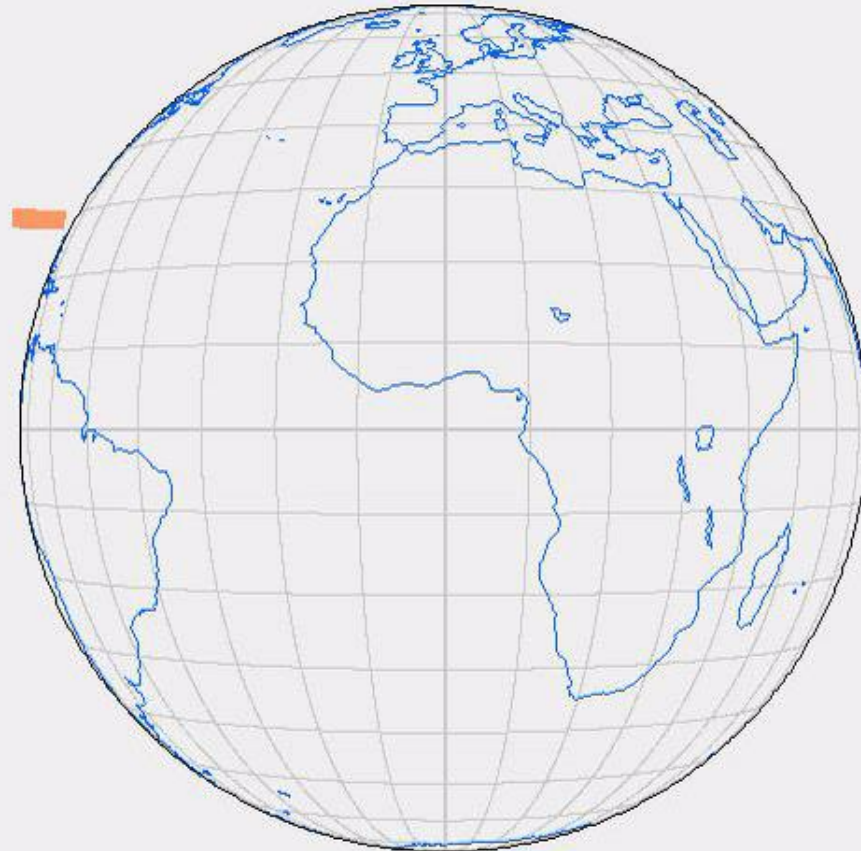


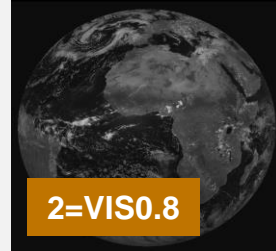
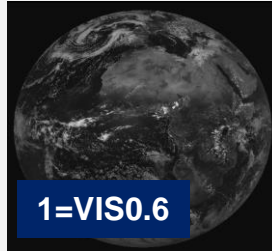
- Hyperspectral infrared sounding mission
- 3D weather cube: temperature, water vapour, O<sub>3</sub>, every 30 minutes over Europe
- Air quality monitoring and atmospheric chemistry in synergy with Copernicus Sentinel-4 instrument
- Start of operations in 2024
- Operational exploitation: ~2024-2044

To support the Full Disc Scanning Service, the FCI on MTG-I1 will sample all channels of the Full Disc every 10 minutes.



To support the Rapid Scanning Service, FCI on MTG-12 will sample all channels in the top quarter of the Full Disc every 2.5 minutes.

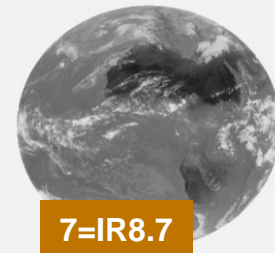
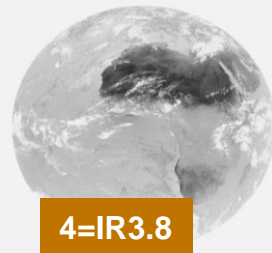




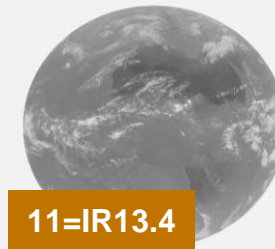
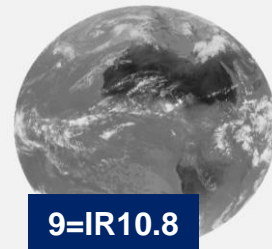
SSD: 1km



SSD: 3km



**Current SEVIRI**



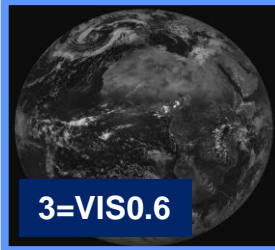




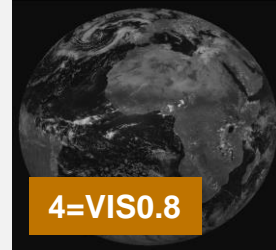
1=VIS0.4



2=VIS0.5



3=VIS0.6



4=VIS0.8



5=NIR0.9



6=NIR1.3

Solar channels provided at 1.0 km (& 0.5 km) resolution



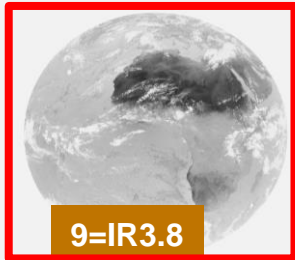
7=NIR1.6



8=NIR2.2

Future FCI

Thermal channels provided at 2 km (& 1 km) resolution



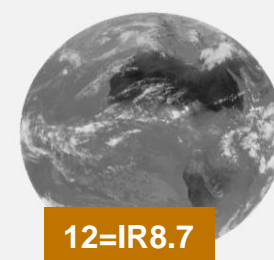
9=IR3.8



10=WV6.2



11=WV7.3

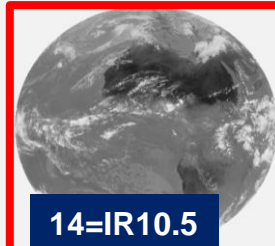


12=IR8.7

✓ Continuity



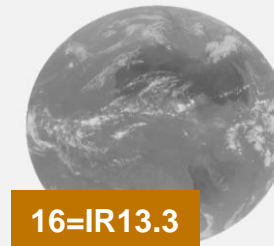
13=IR9.7



14=IR10.5



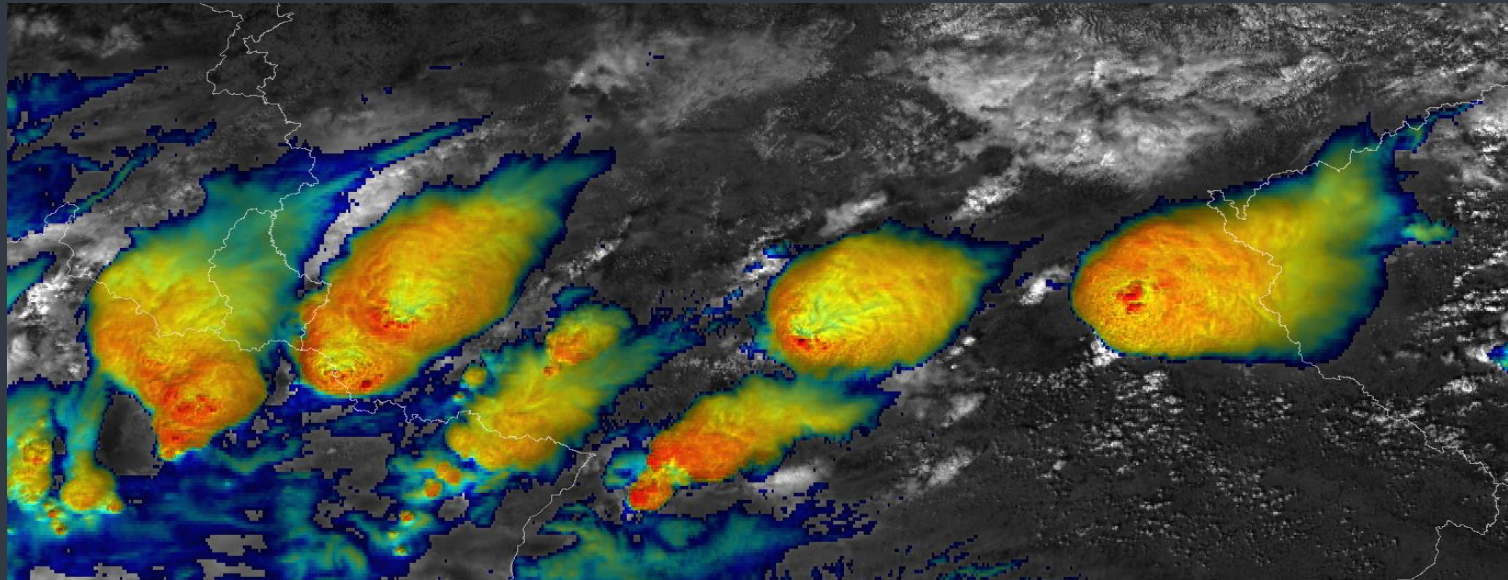
15=IR12.3



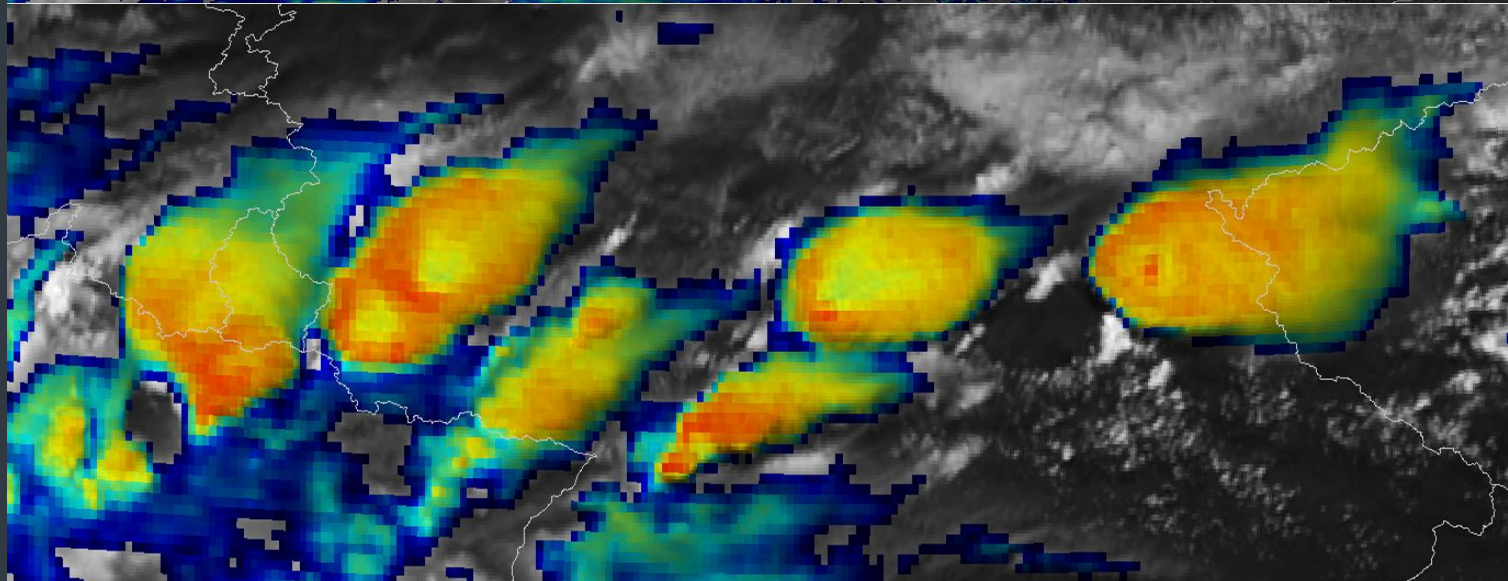
16=IR13.3

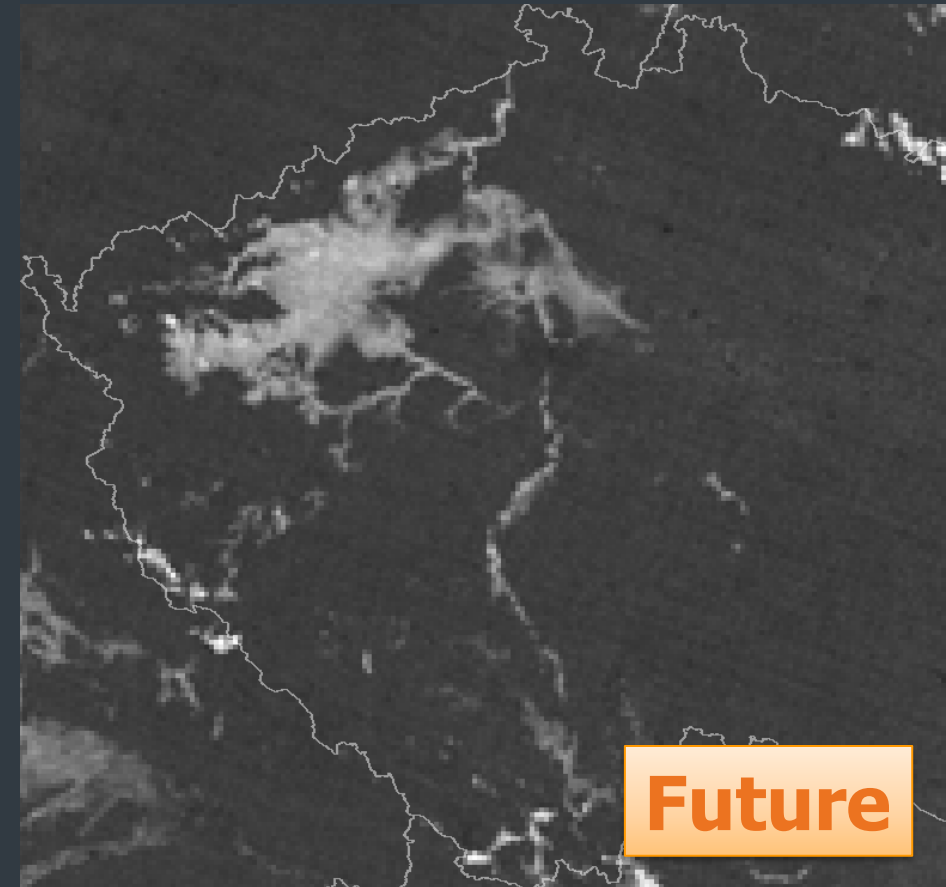
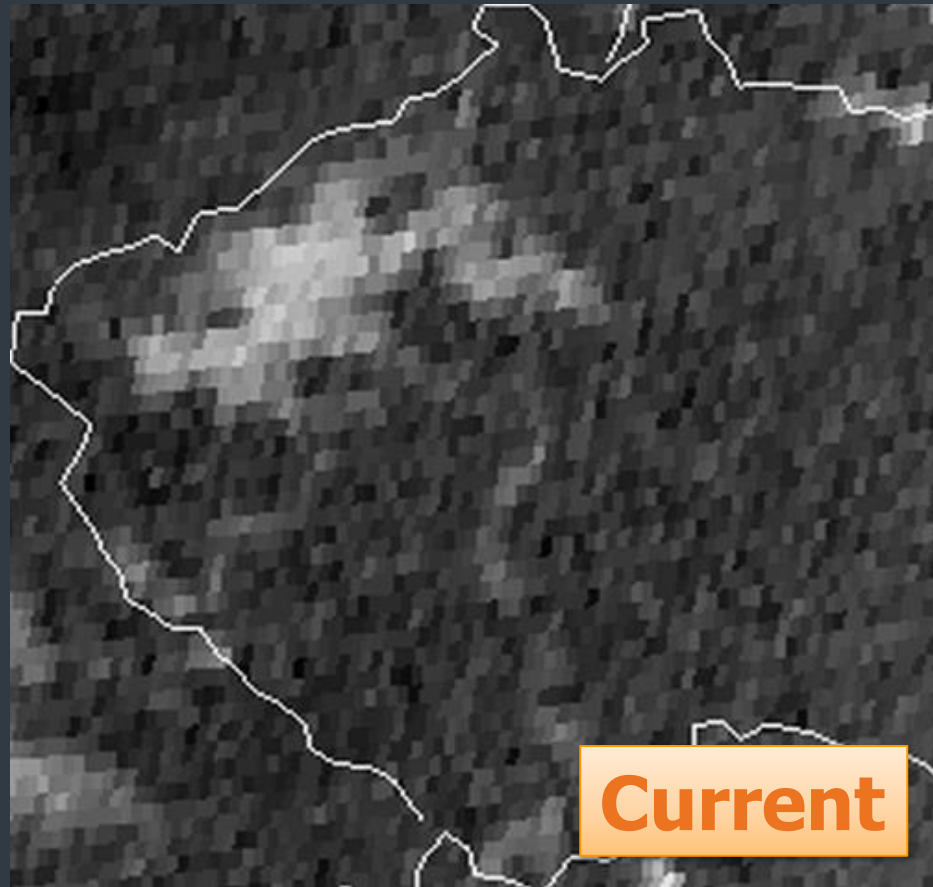
✓ Innovation

Future



Current



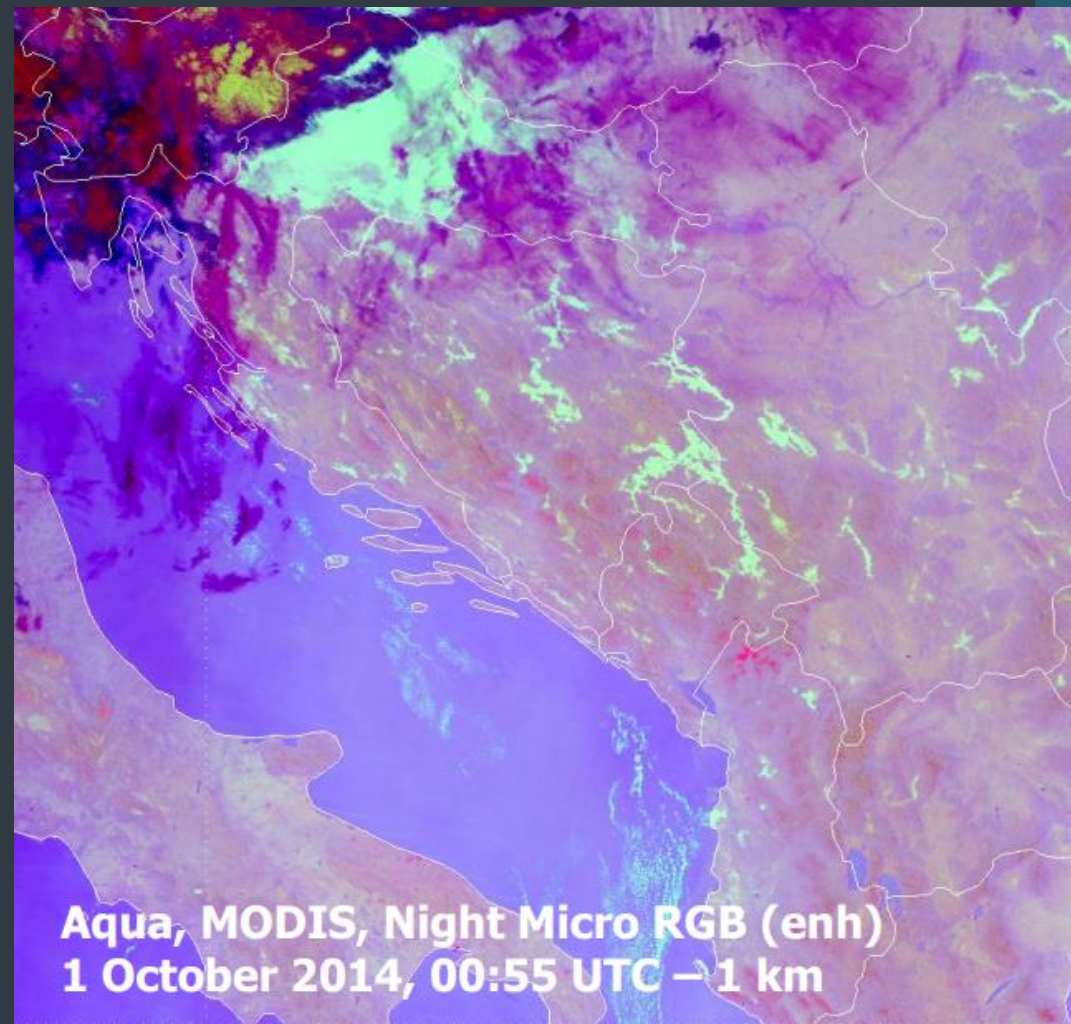
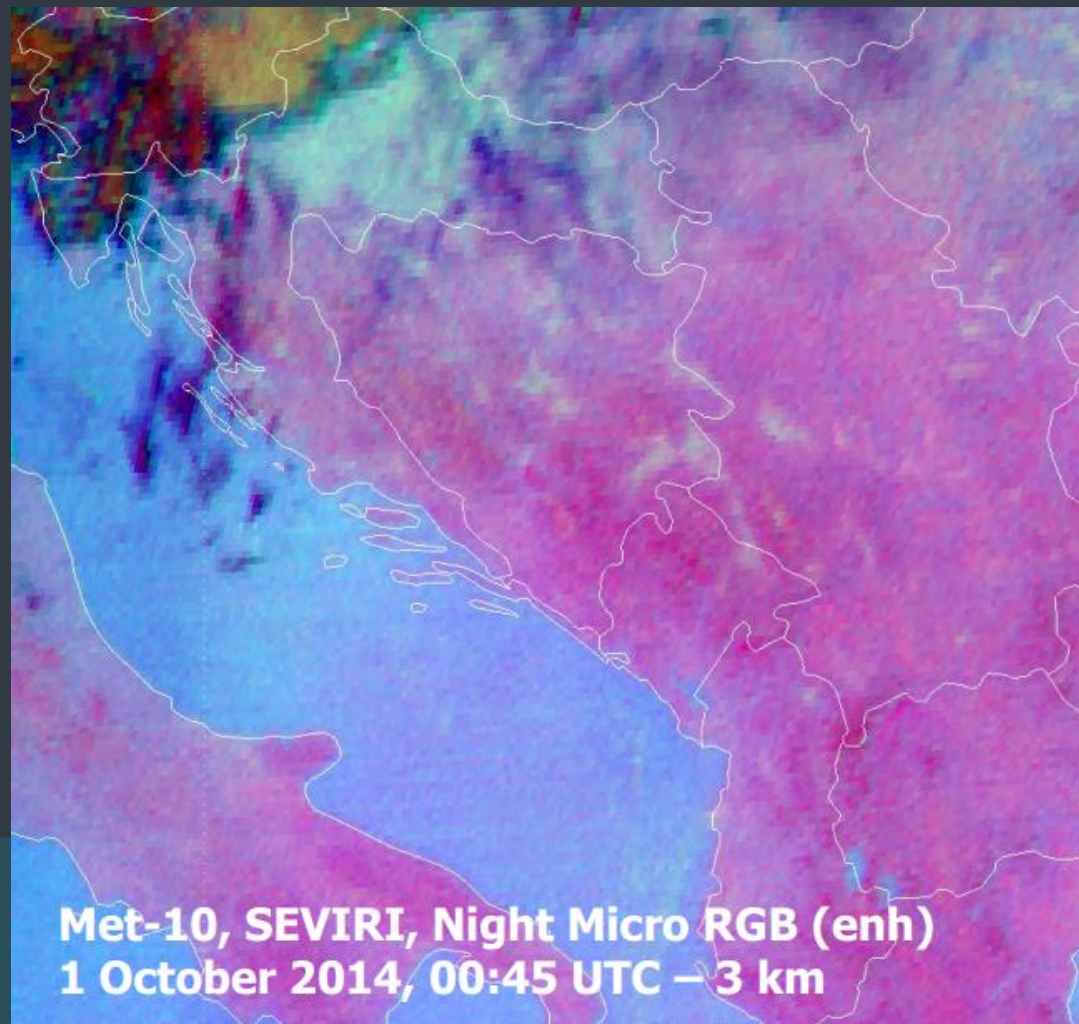


## Example of fog detection over Czech Republic

Source: M. Setvak, J. Kerkmann; 16 Nov 2018, 01.37 UTC

Right panel: simulated FCI imagery at ~2 km horizontal resolution  
(1 km at nadir), based on NOAA Suomi-NPP VIIRS data

Left panel: MSG SEVIRI imagery at 5 km horizontal resolution (3 km at nadir)



|   |  |                                      |                             |  |   |
|---|--|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|---|
| <b>1=VIS0.4</b><br>> AEROSOL<br>> SURFACE | <b>2=VIS0.5</b><br>> AEROSOL<br>> VEGETATION | <b>5=NIR0.9</b><br>> LOW LEVEL<br>WV | <b>6=NIR1.3</b><br>> CIRRUS | <b>8=NIR2.3</b><br>> MICROPHY.<br>> FIRE TEMP. | <b>9=IR3.8</b><br>> FIRE TEMP.<br>> MICROPHY. |
|---|--|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|---|

### True Colour RGB

R VIS0.6  
G VIS0.5  
B VIS0.4

### Cloud Phase RGB

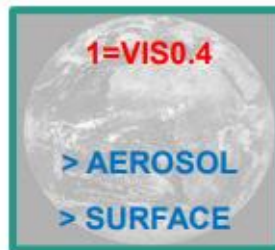
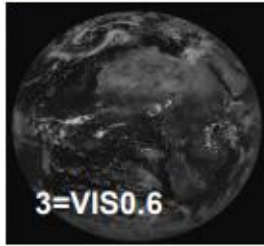
R NIR1.6  
G NIR2.3  
B VIS0.5/VIS0.6

### Cloud Type RGB

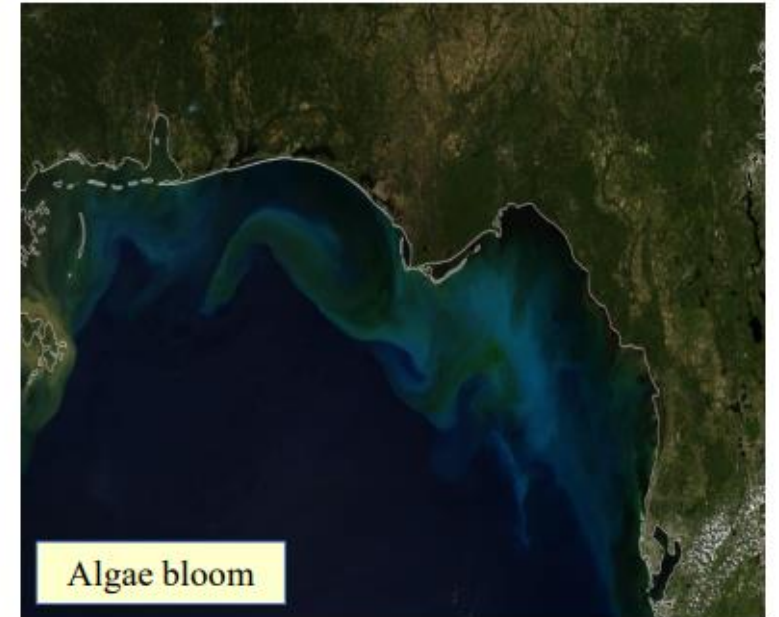
R NIR1.3  
G VIS0.8  
B VIS1.6

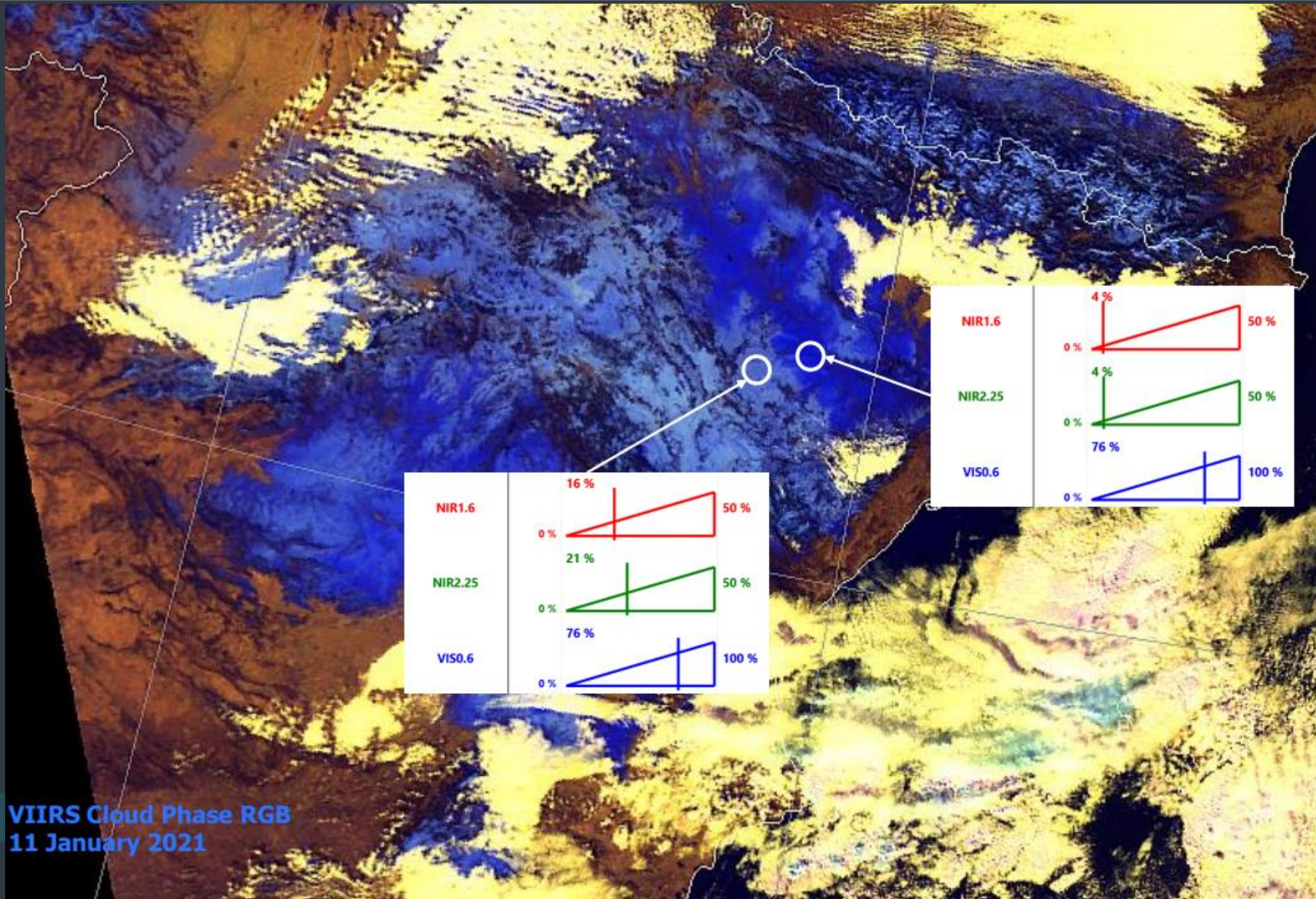
### Fire Temp. RGB

R IR3.9  
G NIR2.3  
B NIR1.6



- Clouds
- Aerosols (dust, ash, smoke, smog)
- Ocean Colour
- Vegetation





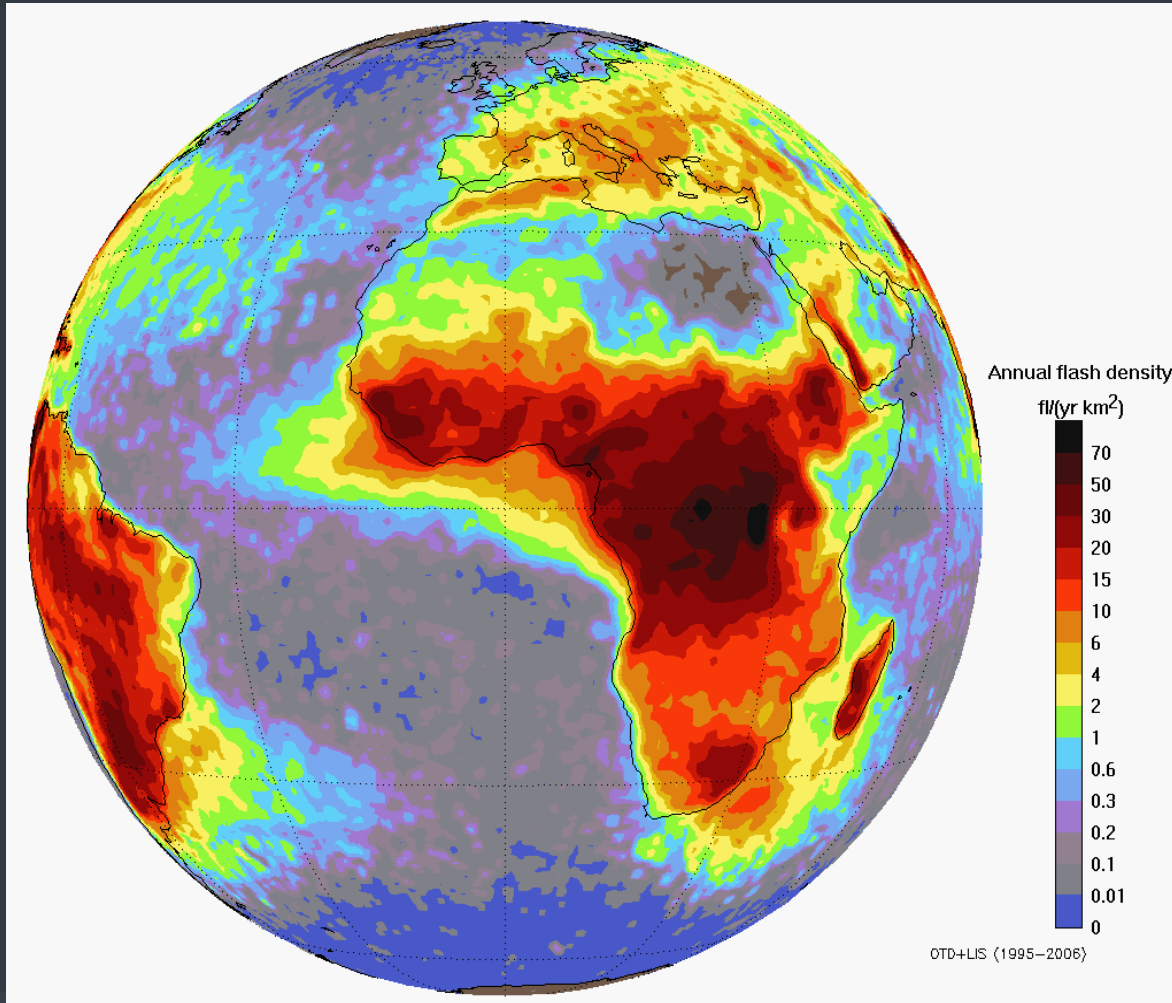
VIIRS Cloud Phase RGB  
11 January 2021



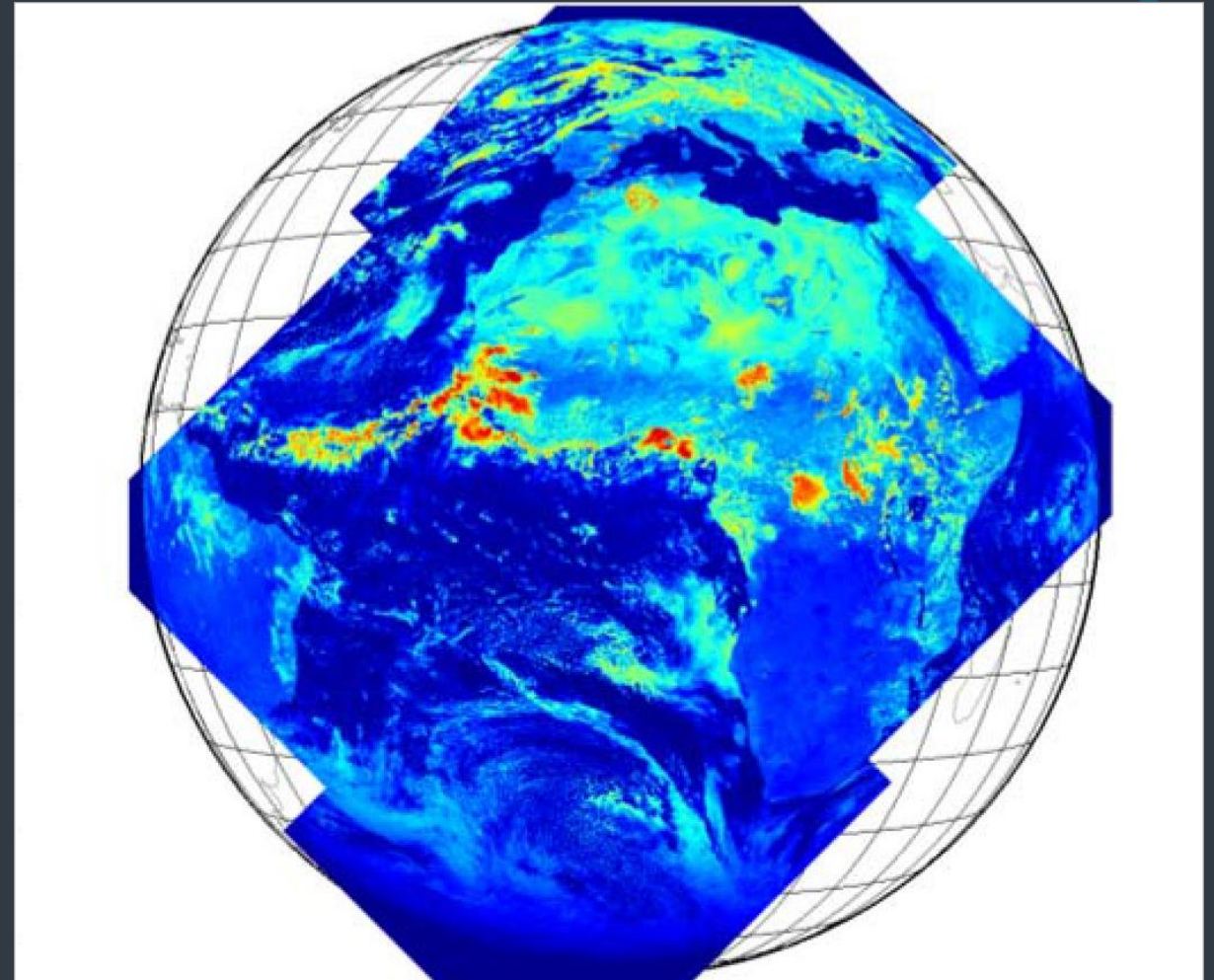
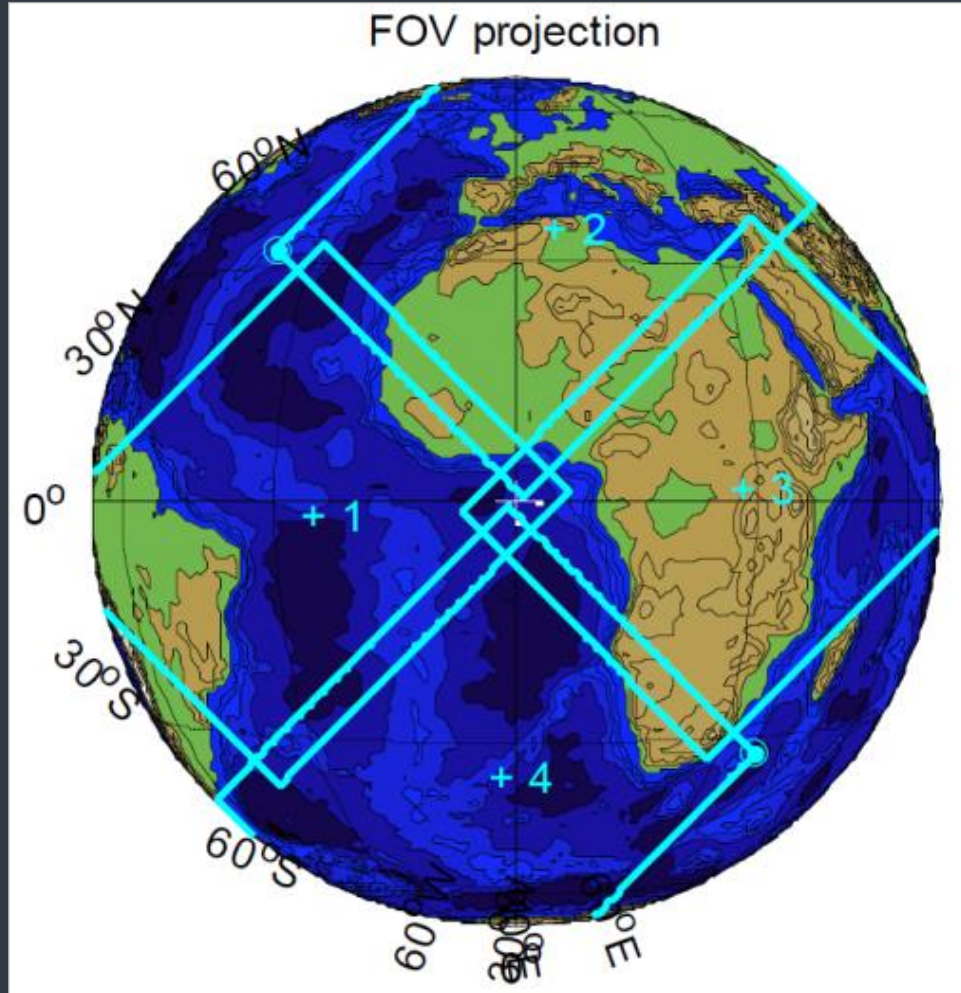
Foto: Daniel Pavlinovic

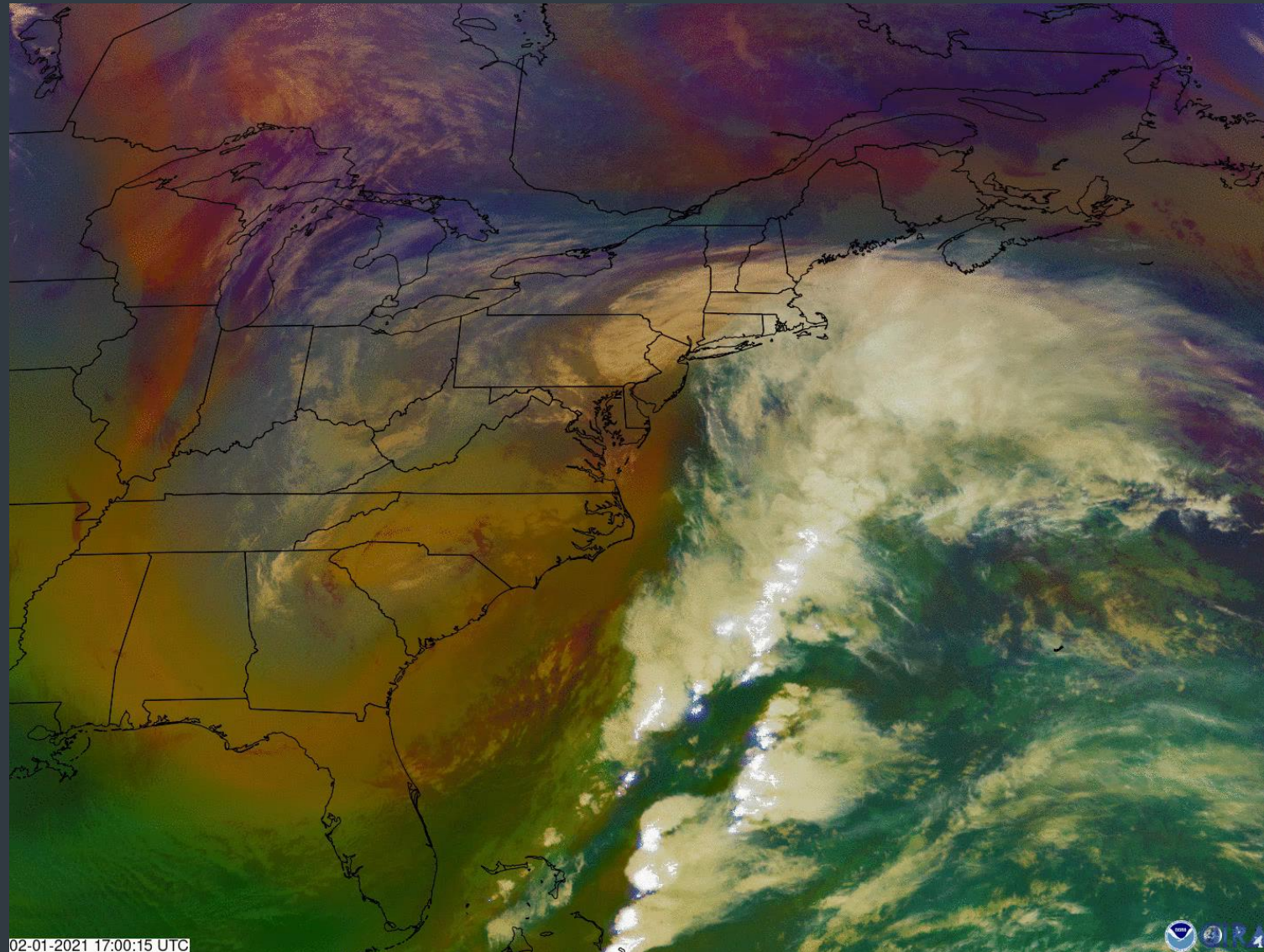
- Lightning is a precursor of severe weather, with a lead time of tens of minutes
- Most ground-based lightning location systems are mainly sensitive to cloud-to-ground lightning (CG)
- Often, no increase in CG due to “weather intensification” observable  
→ Total lightning is the parameter of interest
- Total lightning  
= cloud-to-ground + intra-cloud lightning





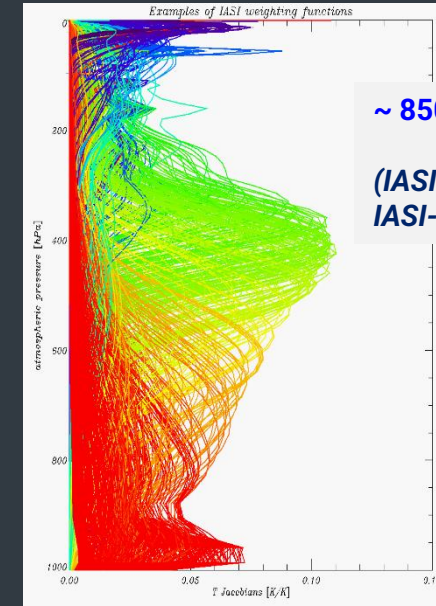
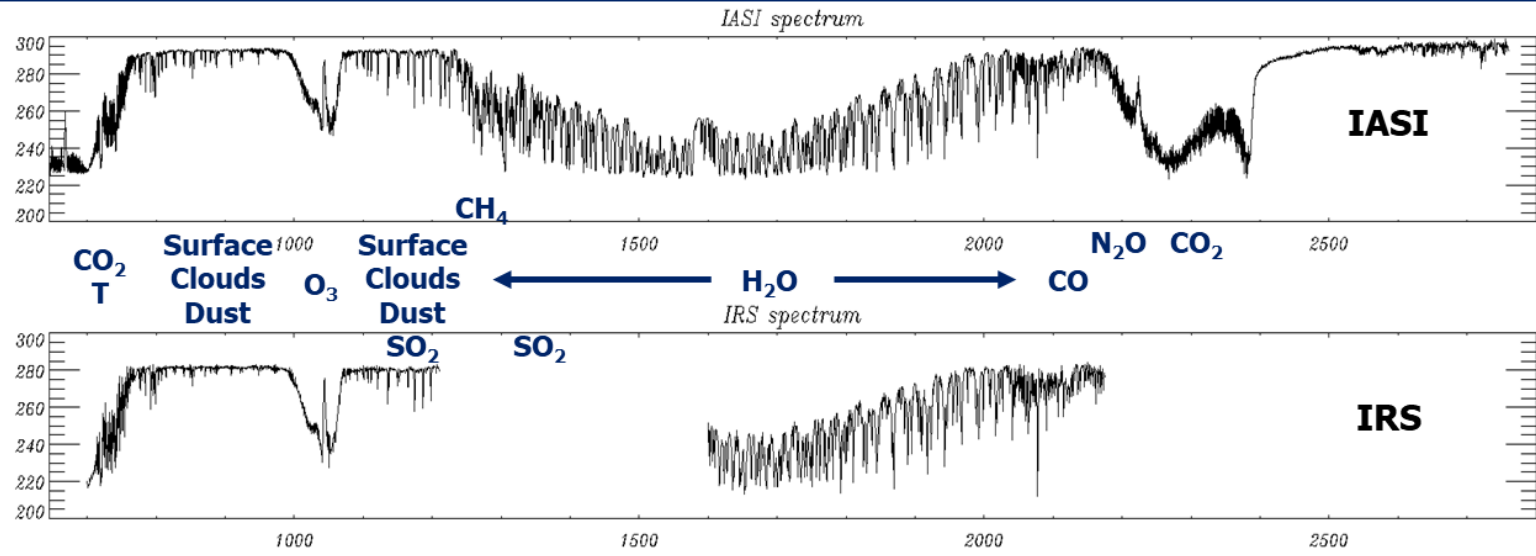
- High flash density over South and SE Europe, and sub-Saharan Africa
- MTG LI will measure total lightning, whereas ground-based networks are mostly sensitive to cloud-to-ground lightning





02-01-2021 17:00:15 UTC



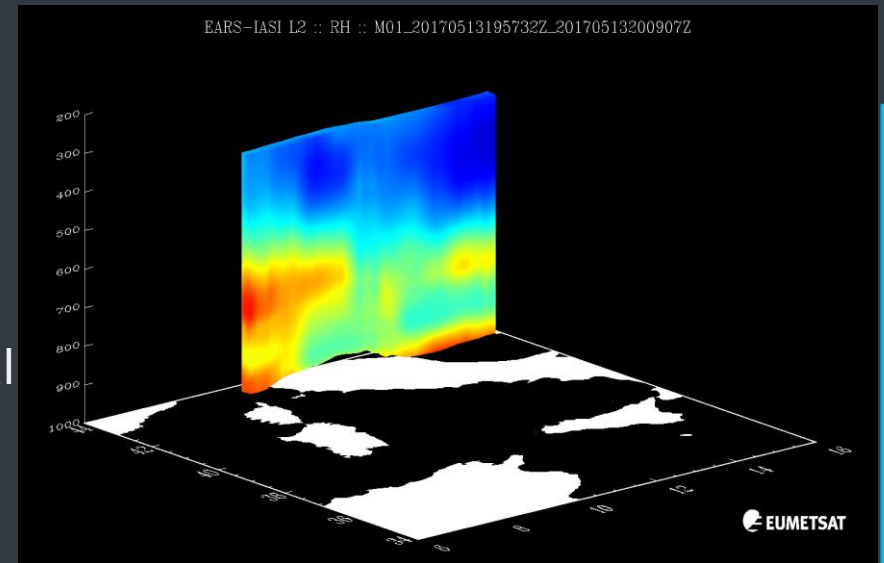


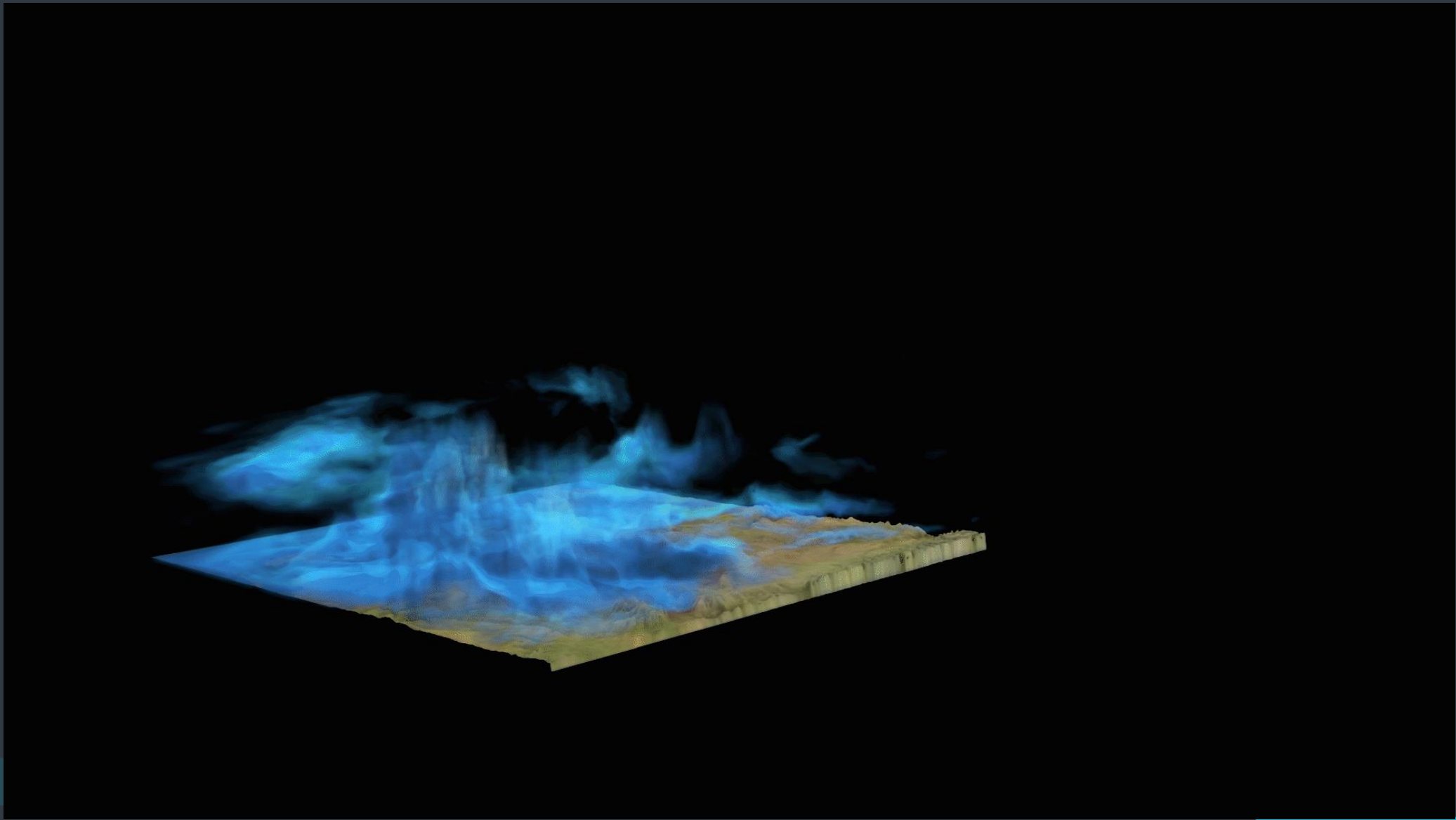
~ 850 channels  
(IASI has 8461, IASI-NG 16921)

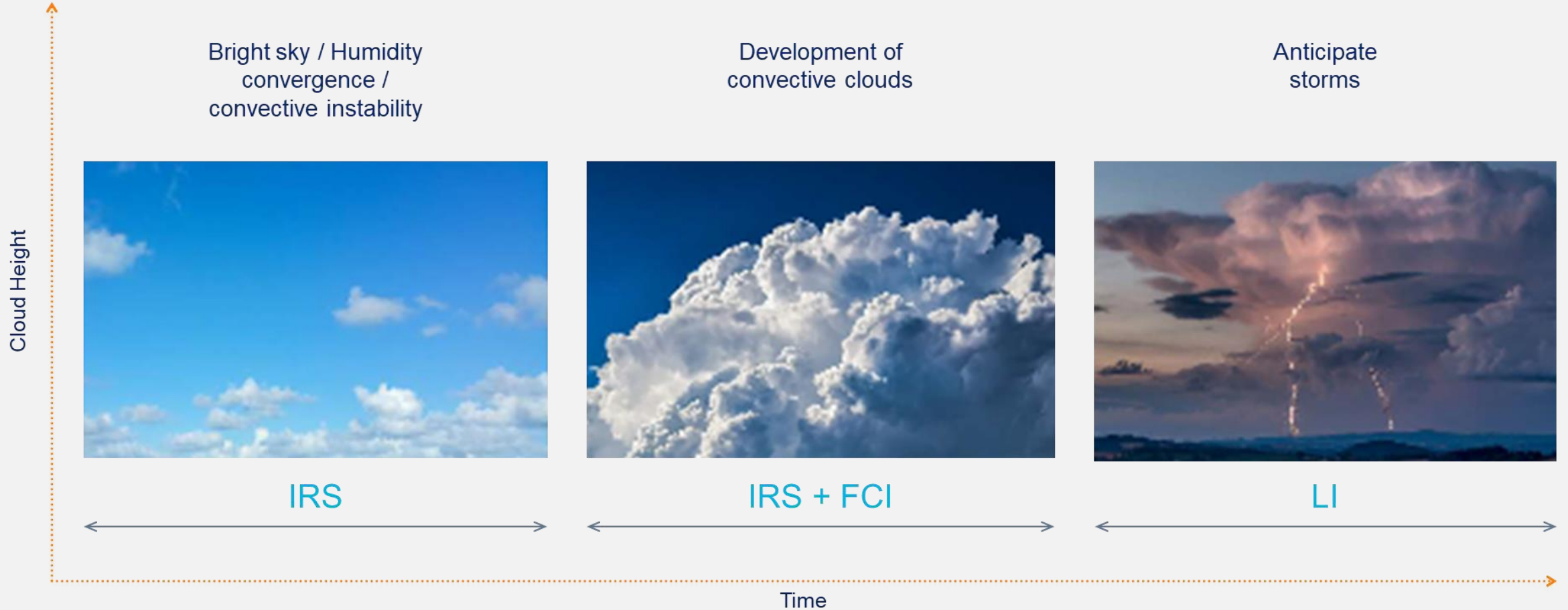
Operational spectro-imagery at high spectral, spatial & temporal resolution:

Two spectral bands: MWIR: 1600 to 2250  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  (4.44–6.25  $\mu\text{m}$ ) and LWIR: 680 to 1210  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  (8.26–14.70  $\mu\text{m}$ )

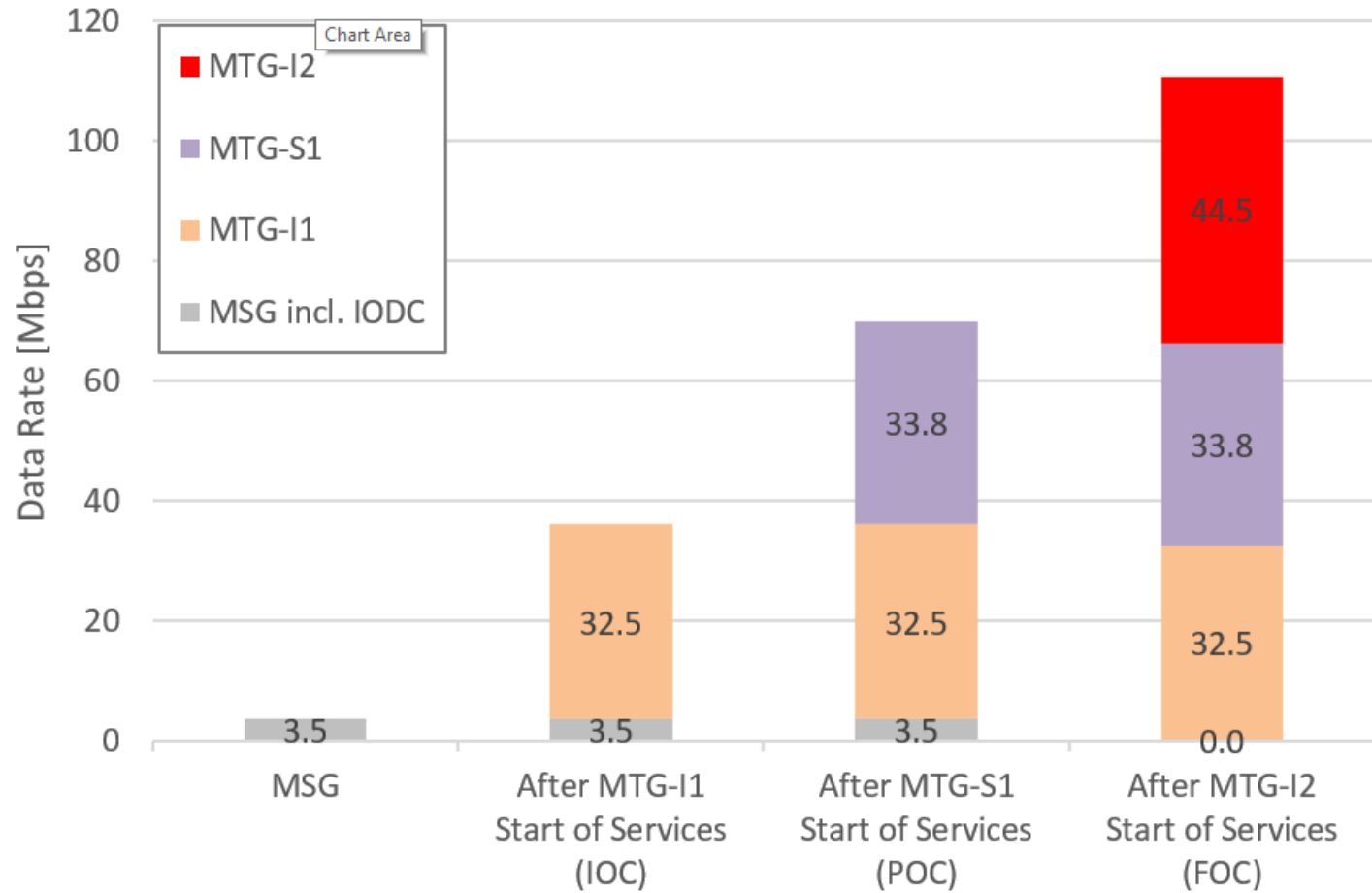
Sampling: 0.6 $\text{cm}^{-1}$  spectral, 4km at nadir spatial, 30min temporal over Europe and parts of North Africa



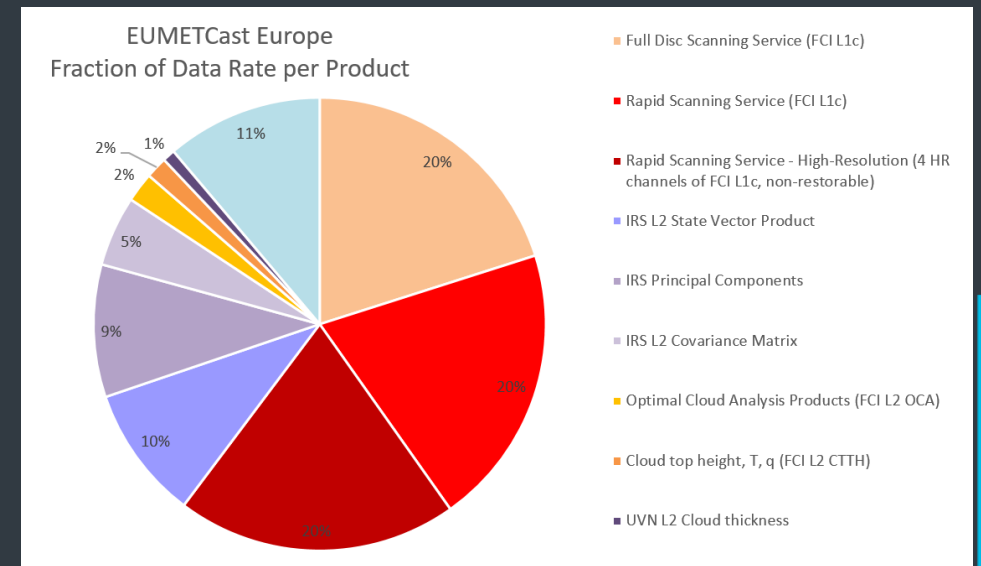




Data Rate Evolution (MSG and MTG)



Evolution of data rates from current MSG to the full MTG operations.





- Geostationary satellites have their limitations at high latitudes: polar satellites crucial.
- For the Nordic community EUMETSAT Polar System-Second Generation (EPS-SG) will be of particularly high interest.
- Support to Nowcasting applications
- Several novel and enhanced instruments onboard: **METimage**





# METImage VII – AVHRR and VIIRS heritage



METImage on board EPS-SG will:

- provide enhanced continuity to the **AVHRR** (Advanced Very High Resolution Radiometer) series on board the EPS and NOAA satellites, and continuity to the **VIIRS** on board NOAA satellites.
- offer great improvement with respect to AVHRR and comparable performance with respect to VIIRS
- enable additional observation slots in the constellation with other polar orbiters



# Temporal resolution

Adding another satellite to the polar constellation with Suomi NPP and JPSS-2 (VIIRS) and METOP (AVHRR)

- enhancing number of overpasses – particularly important over high latitudes



24 h VIIRS coverage of N. Europe – 24 May 2021

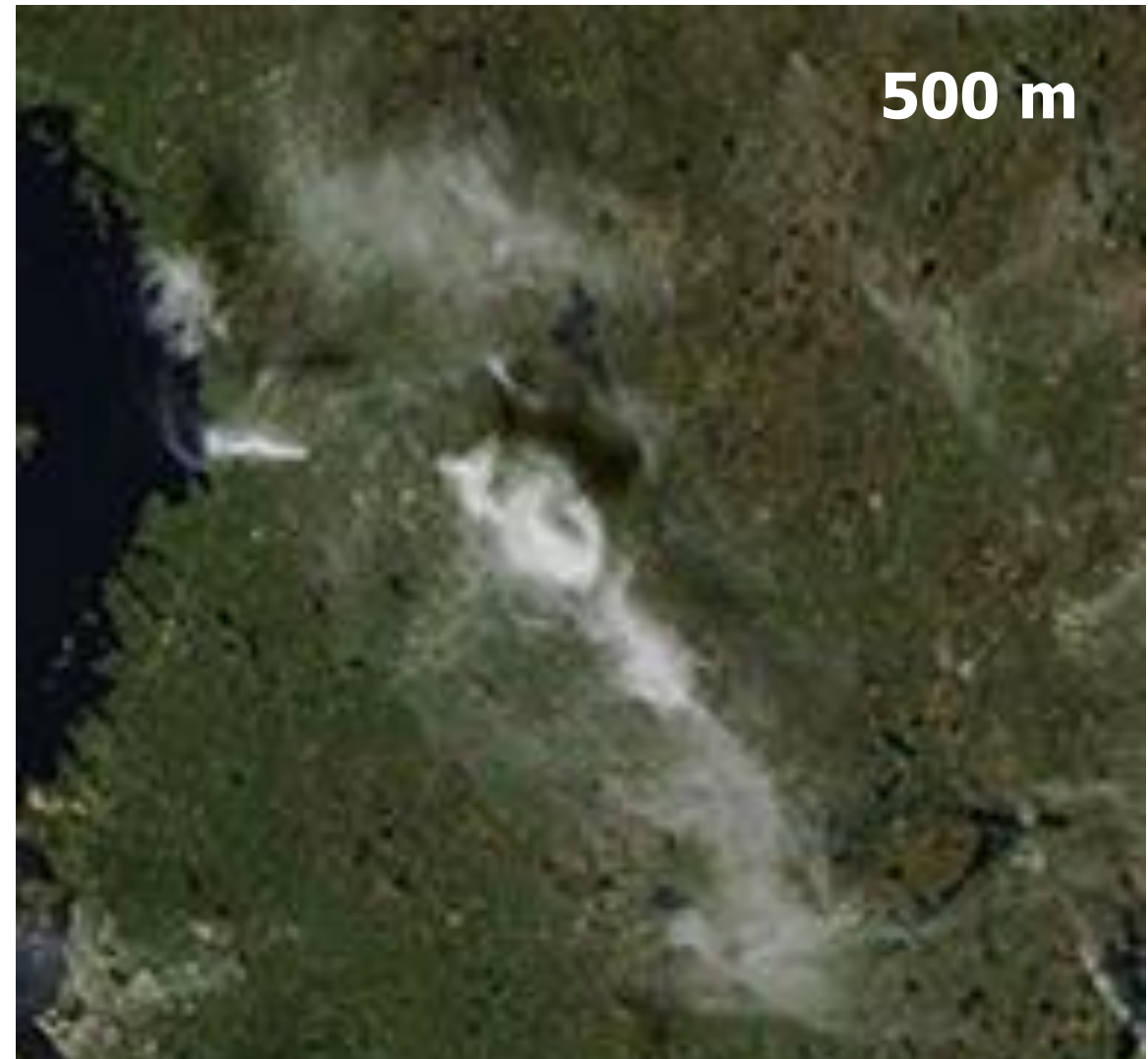
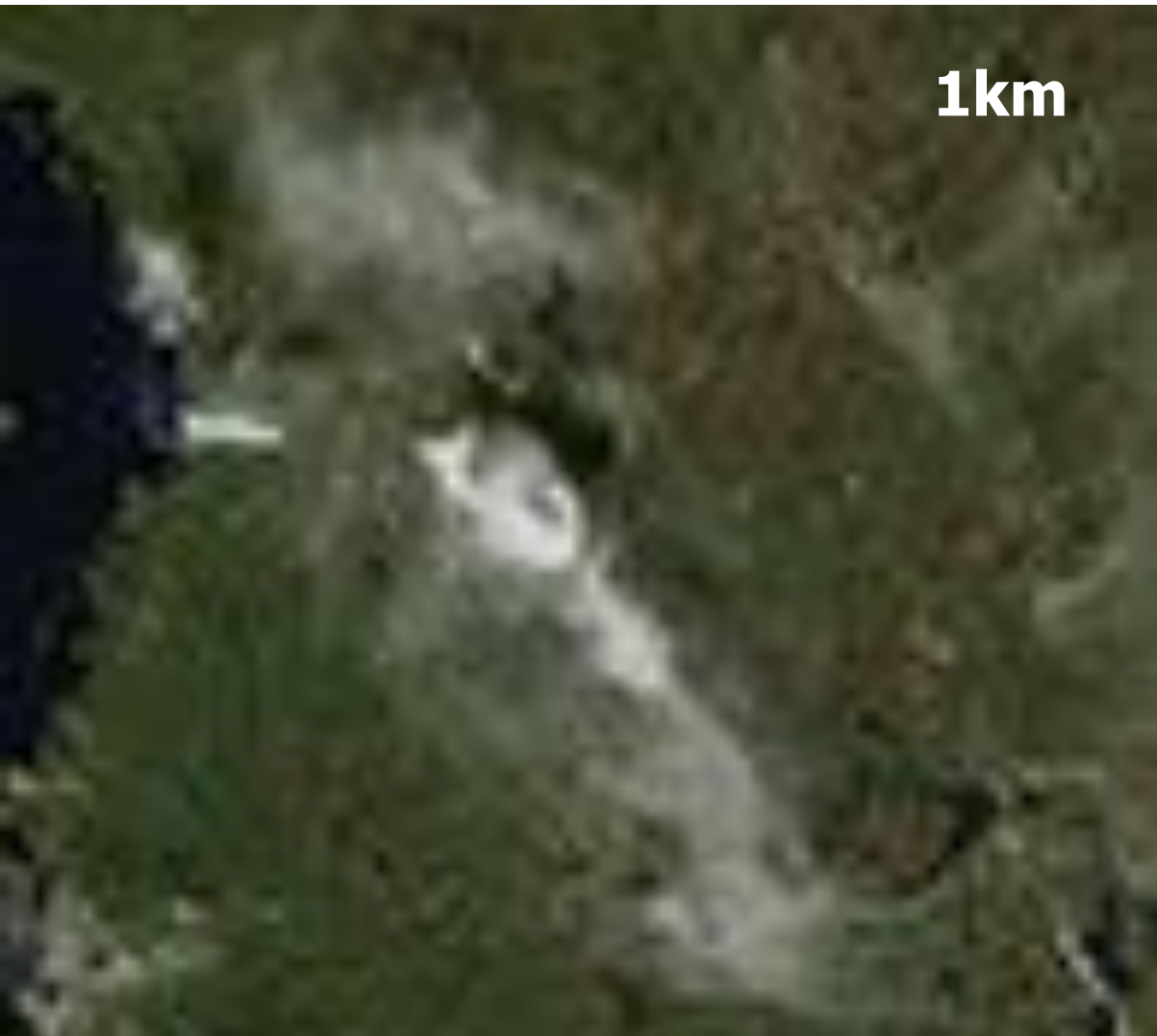


24 h AVHRR coverage of N. Europe – 24 May 2021

| METImage Channel | $\lambda$ ( $\mu\text{m}$ ) | FWHM ( $\mu\text{m}$ ) | Primary Use   | AVHRR channel | VIIRS channel |
|------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|---|---------------|---------------|
| 1                | 0.443                       | 0.03                   | Aerosol, ‘true colour imagery’ (blue channel), vegetation   | No            | Yes           |
| 2                | 0.555                       | 0.02                   | Clouds, vegetation, ‘true colour imagery’ (green channel)   | No            | Yes           |
| <b>3</b>         | <b>0.668</b>                | <b>0.02</b>            | <b>Clouds, vegetation, ‘true colour imagery’ (red channel)</b>  | <b>Yes</b>    | <b>Yes</b>    |
| 4                | 0.752                       | 0.01                   | Atmospheric corrections (aerosol), optical cloud top height assignment, vegetation  | No            | Yes           |
| 5                | 0.763                       | 0.01                   |   | No            | No            |
| <b>6</b>         | <b>0.865</b>                | <b>0.02</b>            | <b>Vegetation, aerosol, clouds, surface features</b>  | <b>Yes</b>    | <b>Yes</b>    |
| 7                | 0.914                       | 0.02                   | Water vapour imagery<br>Water vapour total column   | No            | No            |
| 8                | 1.24                        | 0.02                   | Vegetation, aerosol   | No            | Yes           |
| 9                | 1.375                       | 0.04                   | High level aerosol, cirrus clouds, water vapour imagery   | No            | Yes           |
| <b>10</b>        | <b>1.63</b>                 | <b>0.02</b>            | <b>Cloud phase, snow and ice, vegetation, aerosol, fire</b>   | <b>Yes</b>    | <b>Yes</b>    |
| 11               | 2.25                        | 0.05                   | Cloud microphysics at cloud top, vegetation, aerosol over land, fire (effects)  | No            | Yes           |
| 12               | 3.74                        | 0.18                   | Cloud variables, cloud microphysics at cloud top, absorbing aerosol, SST, LST, fire, sea and land ice, snow                             | No            | Yes           |
| 13               | 3.959                       | 0.06                   | SST, LST, fire  | No            | No            |
| 14               | 4.05                        | 0.06                   | SST, LST fire   | No            | Yes           |
| 15               | 6.725                       | 0.37                   | Water vapour imagery (including wind in polar regions), water vapour profile (coarse vertical resolution)                               | No            | No            |
| 16               | 7.325                       | 0.29                   |   | No            | No            |
| 17               | 8.54                        | 0.29                   | Cirrus clouds, cloud emissivity   | No            | Yes           |
| <b>18</b>        | <b>10.69</b>                | <b>0.5</b>             | <b>Cloud variables including cirrus detection, surface temperatures and other radiative variables, surface imagery (snow, ice etc),</b> | <b>Yes</b>    | <b>Yes</b>    |
| <b>19</b>        | <b>12.02</b>                | <b>0.5</b>             |   | <b>Yes</b>    | <b>Yes</b>    |
| 20               | 13.345                      | 0.31                   | CO <sub>2</sub> slicing for accurate cloud top height. Temperature profile (coarse vertical resolution)                                 | No            | No            |



# Enhanced Spatial Resolution

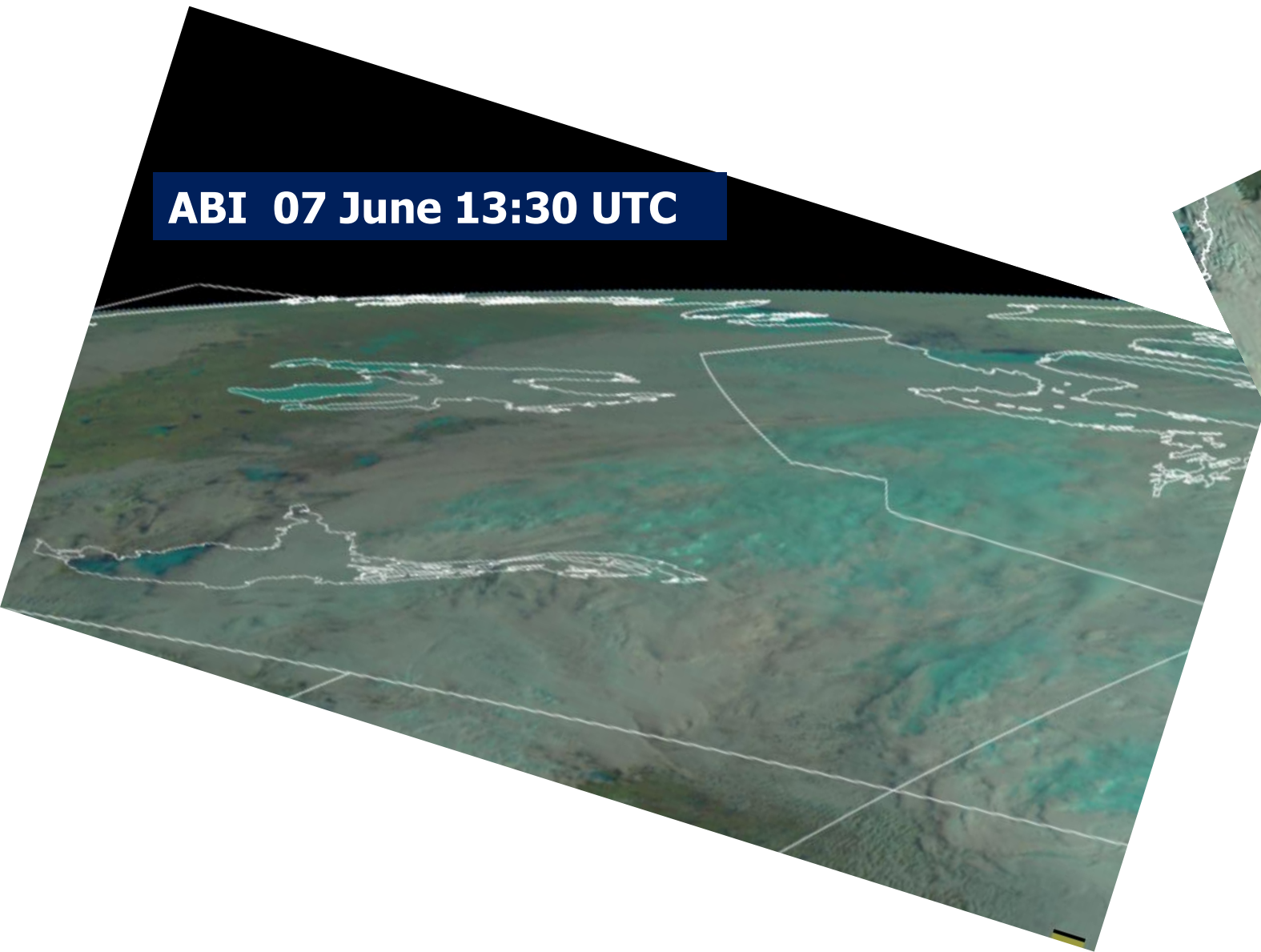


**03 June 2021, 10:45 UTC Aqua MODIS, over Finland**

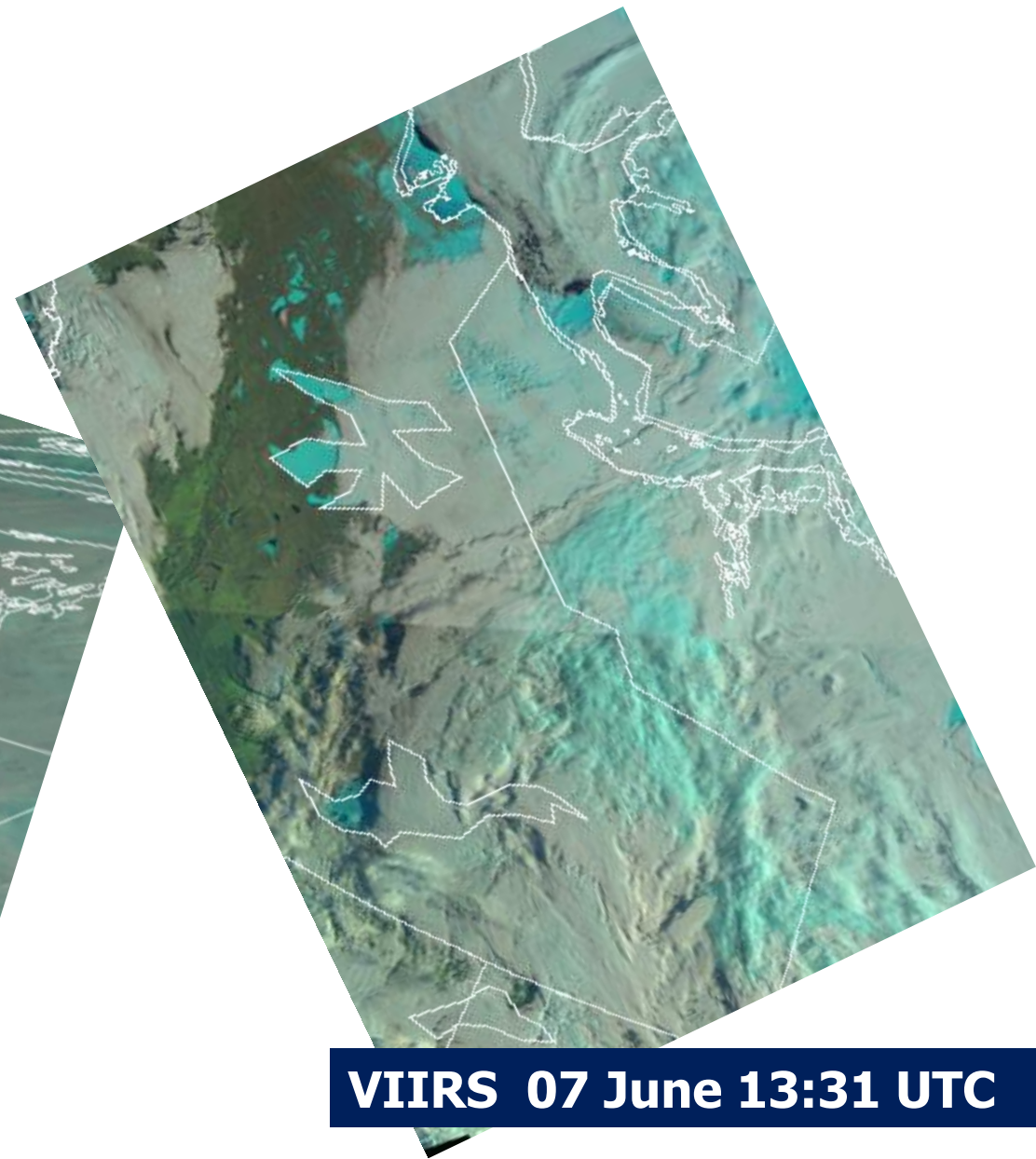


# Spatial resolution and viewing geometry

**ABI 07 June 13:30 UTC**



**VIIRS 07 June 13:31 UTC**





## New RGBs

- New channels will enable production of new RGBs currently not available with AVHRR:

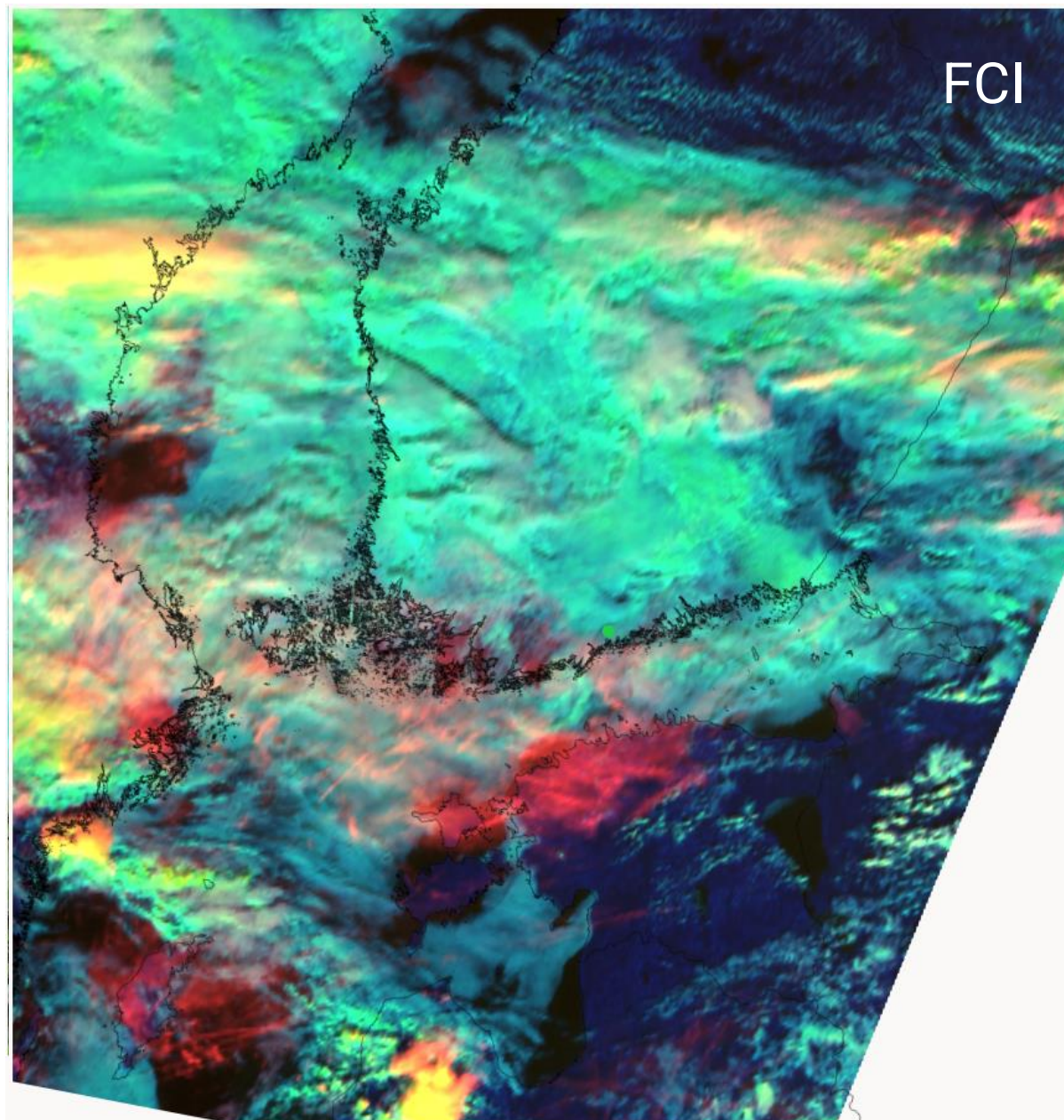
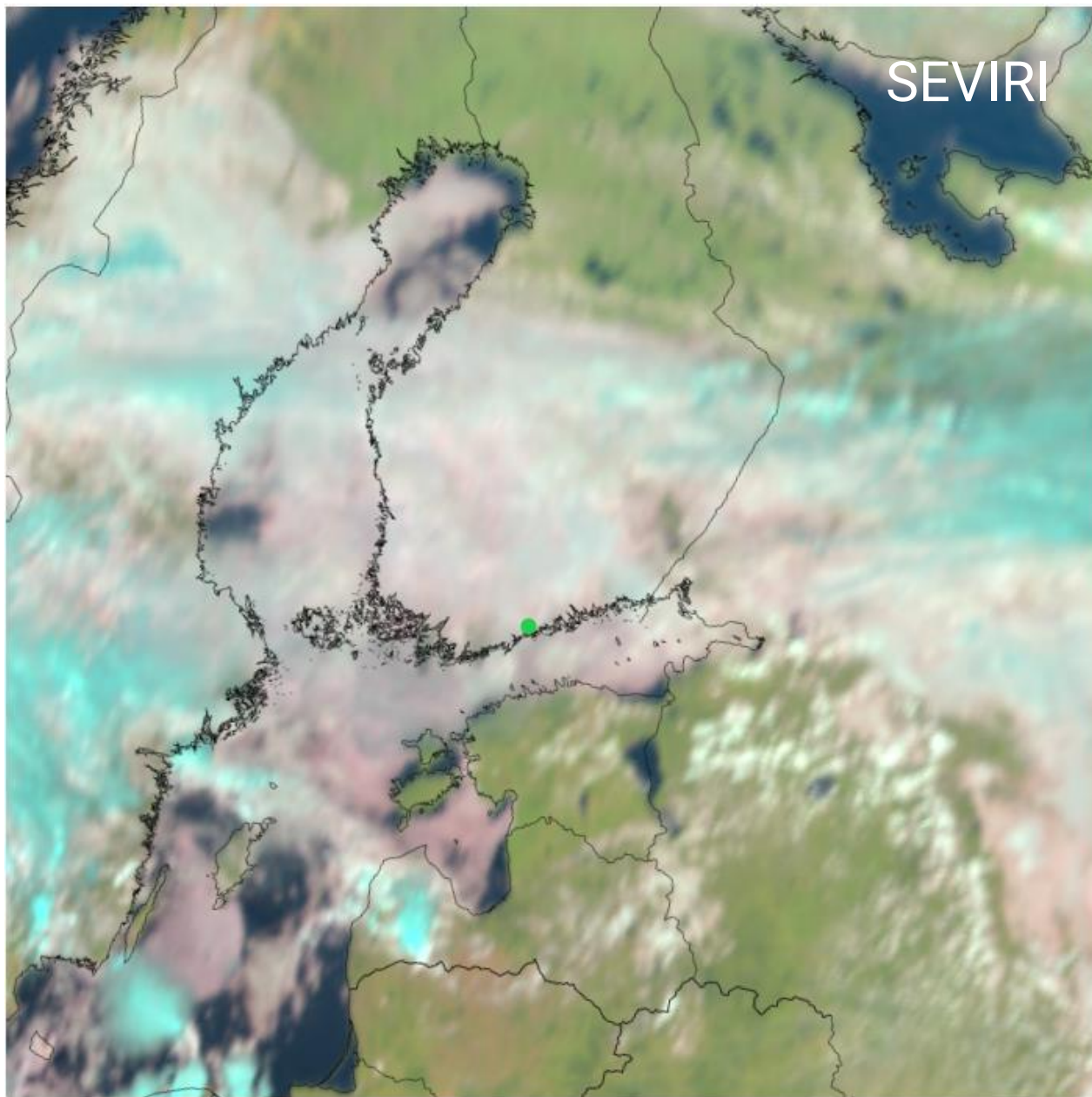
|                       |  |
|-----------------------|--|
| True Colour RGB       | (0.67 - 0.56 - 0.44 $\mu\text{m}$ )        |
| Cloud Phase RGB       | (1.63 - 2.25 - 0.67 $\mu\text{m}$ )        |
| Cloud Type RGB        | (1.38 - 0.67 - 1.63 $\mu\text{m}$ )        |
| Daytime Snow RGB      | (0.86 - 1.24 - 2.25 $\mu\text{m}$ )        |
| Dust RGB              |  |
| 24-h Microphysics RGB | (12.0-10.7; 10.7-8.5; 10.7 $\mu\text{m}$ ) |
| Ash RGB               |  |
| Fire Temperature RGB  | (3.96 - 2.25 - 1.63 $\mu\text{m}$ )        |



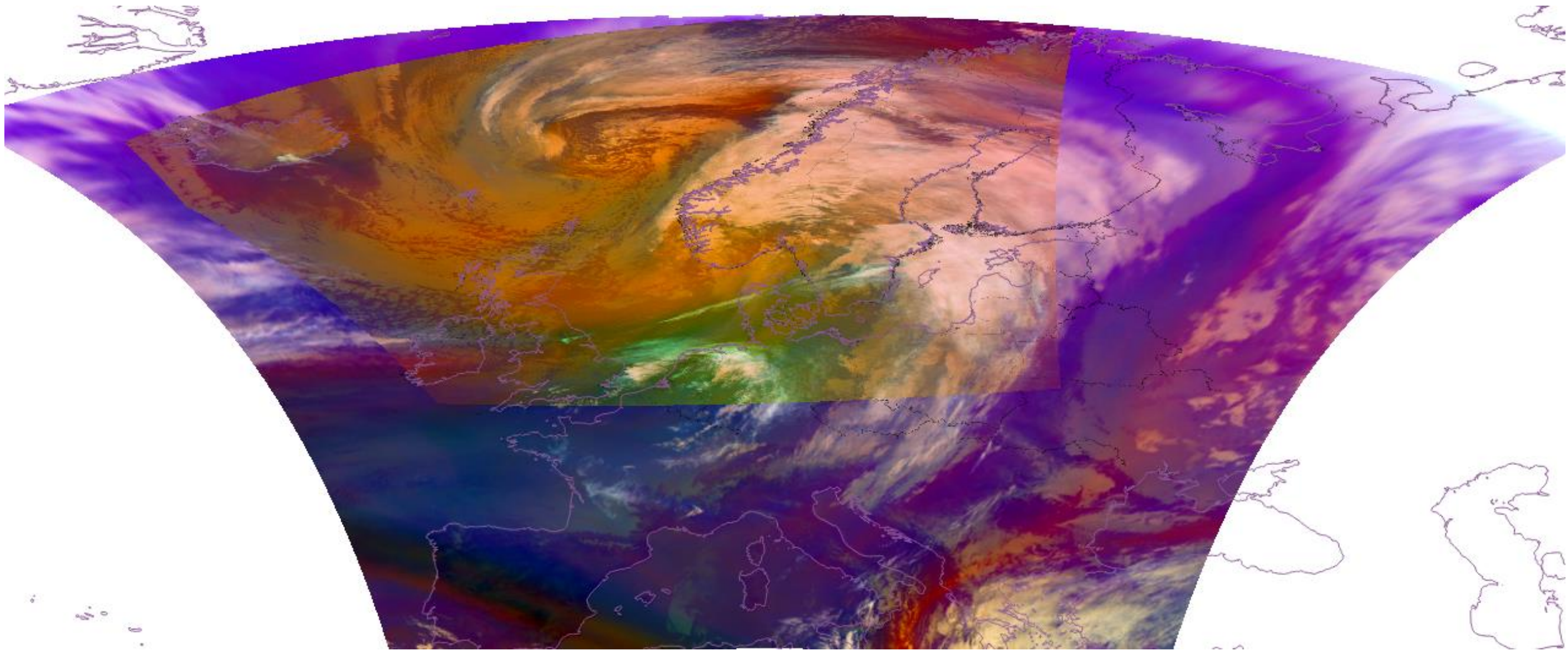
- FMI is currently preparing application cases highlighting the improvements to be expected with FCI on MTG and METImage on EPS-SG
- Project completes end of June
- Results and cases will be shared in EUMETSAT Image Library
- Cases:
  - Fog, Freezing Precip, Winter Storm “Malik”/”Valtteri”, Mountain Waves over Norway, Summer Storm “Ahti”, US Forest Fires



# Fog case September 2021

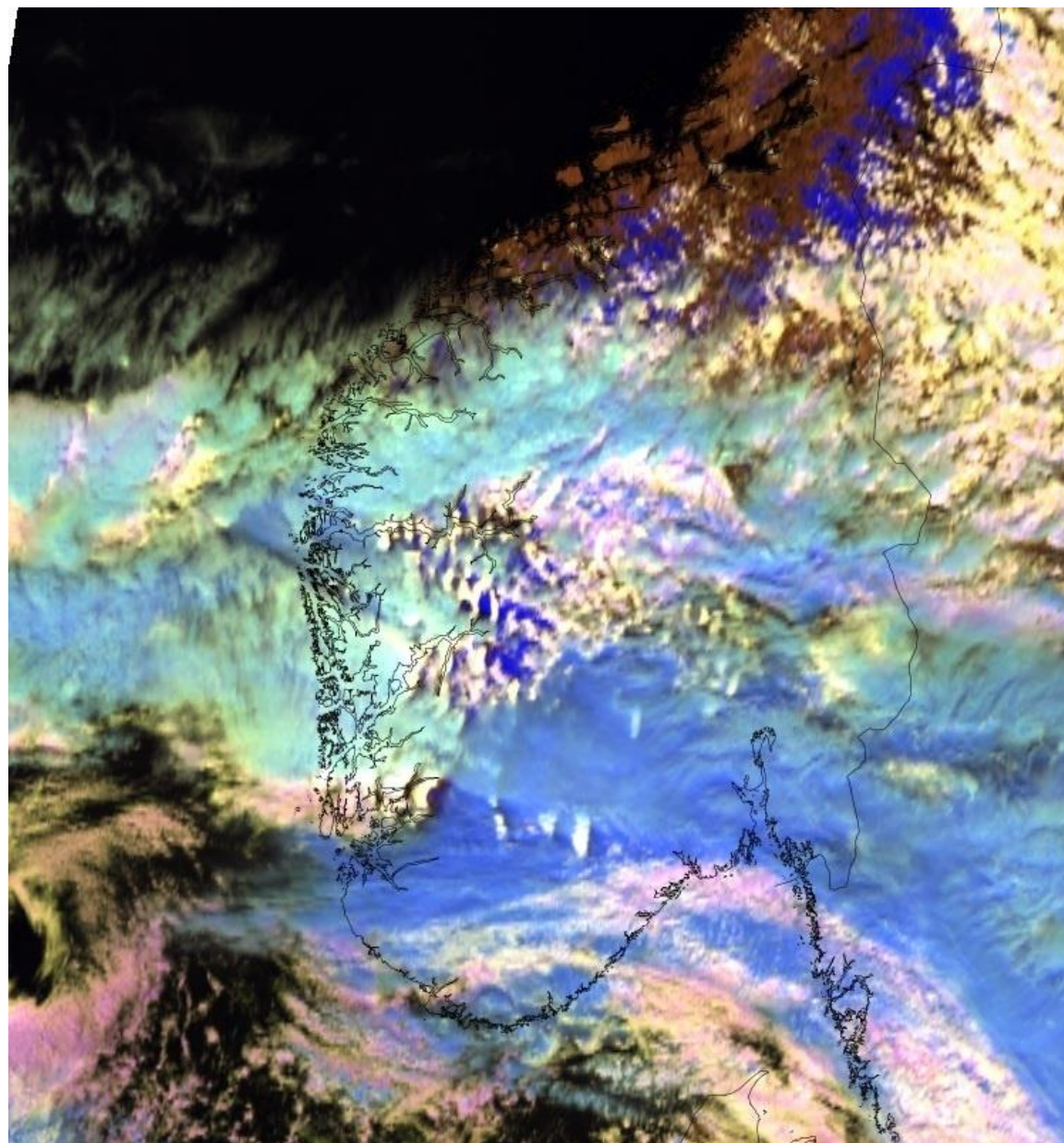
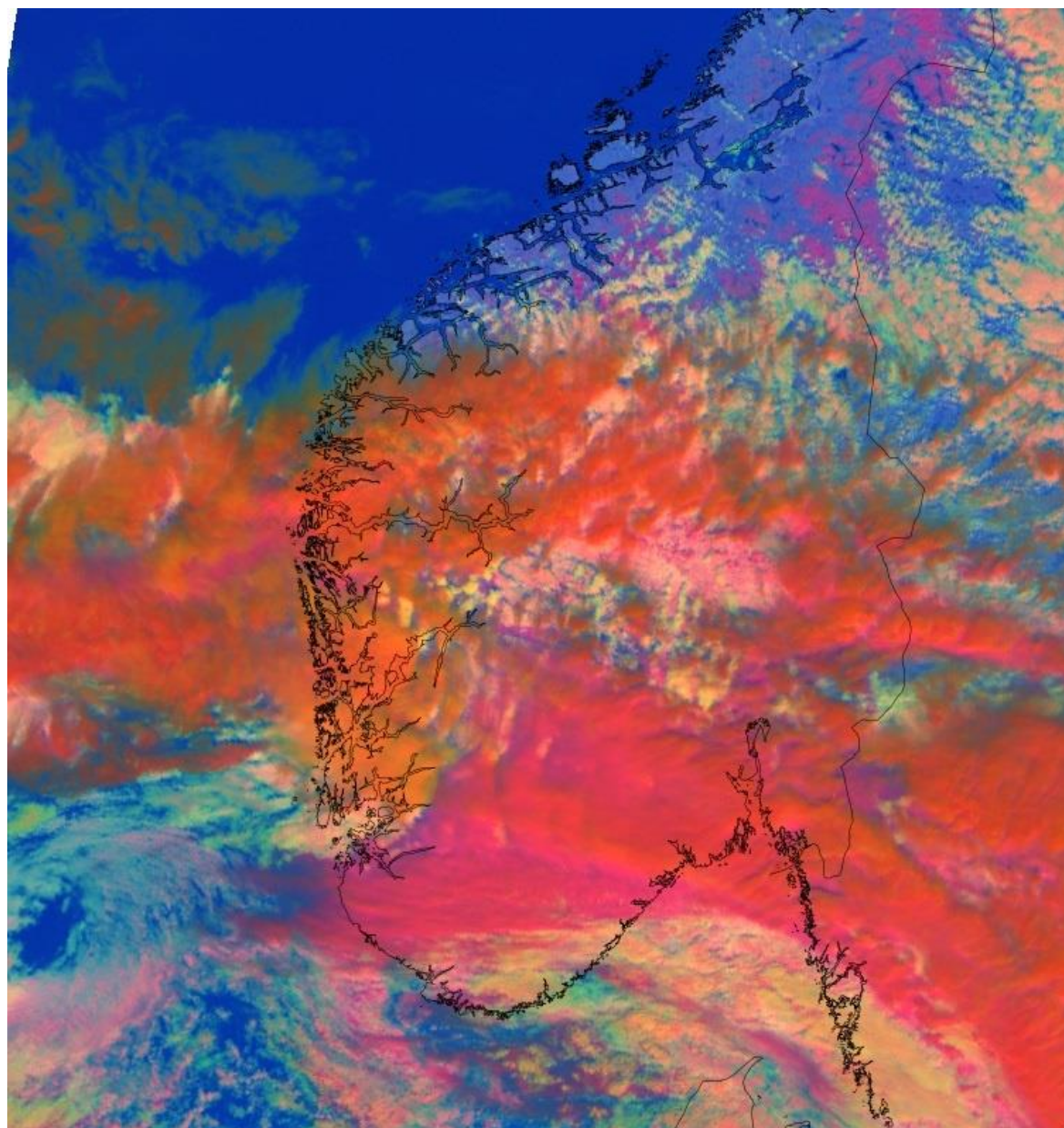








# Mountain waves – FCI simulated



## EUMETSAT is fostering preparation among NMHS

- User Preparation Projects
- User Days ( recently in Darmstadt, Germany)
- Technical Webinars (<https://www.eumetsat.int/mtg-resources>)
- Science Conferences
- Test data (<https://www.eumetsat.int/mtg-test-data>)
- Training
- Engagement with private sector, SW/HW manufacturers

## Training

- The EUMETSAT training programme has started to focus on MTG and EPS-SG applications. There will be a range of opportunities for and staff of NMHS to engage.
- Regional courses (NOMEK, BALTIC+, SEEMET, DACH, ...), EUMeTrain
- Testbeds (i.e. Aviation Testbed hosted by FMI)
- Online learning (<https://training.eumetsat.int>)

**Fellowship Programme:** Recent focus on nowcasting applications, in addition to NWP

**Data Services:** Evolution of NRT push & pull services, Data discovery and handling tools

**User Support:** User Service Helpdesk: [ops@eumetsat.int](mailto:ops@eumetsat.int)



Thank you!

[vesa.nietosvaara@eumetsat.int](mailto:vesa.nietosvaara@eumetsat.int)