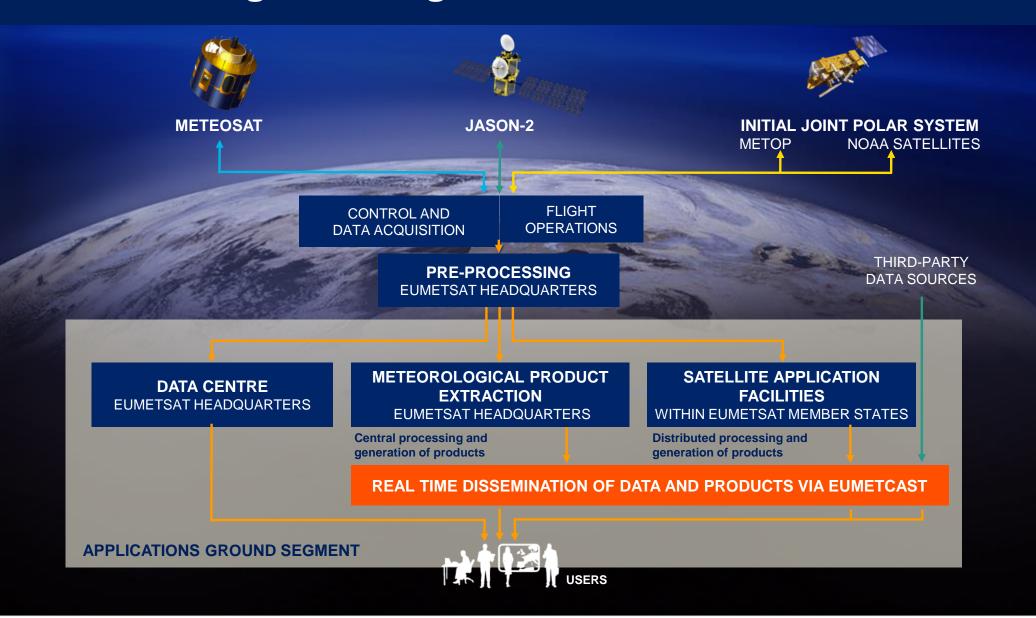
EUMETSAT SAF NETWORK





EUMETSAT ground segment overview



What is a SAF?



- SAF = Satellite Application Facility
- part of the EUMETSAT application ground segment
- complement production of standard meteorological products at EUMETSAT central facility
- providing products and services to users
- specialised on topics and themes
- located at Weather Services in EUMETSAT Member and Co-operating States
- developed and operated by consortium of partners



Nature of SAF products

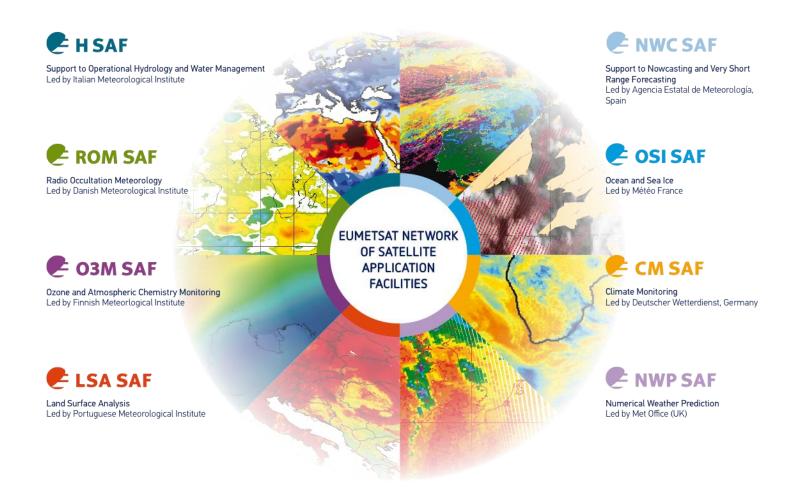
The goal of SAFs is to provide "operational" products. What do we mean with operational?

- Continuity of product provision
- Continuity of product improvements
- Continuous quality monitoring
- Committed user services
- Validation and review before official release/launch
- Complete Documentation of Products, Algorithms, Validation Results

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EUMETSAT SAF network across Europe



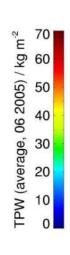


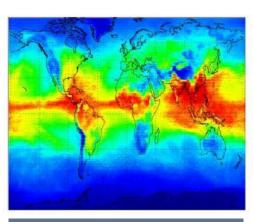
Climate Monitoring SAF



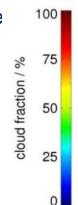


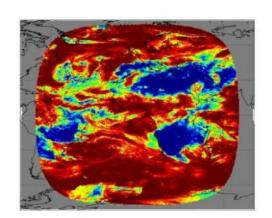
- SAF on Climate Monitoring
- generates and archives high-quality data-set for specific climate application areas
- Currently concentrates on:
 - cloud parameters
 - radiation budget parameters
 - atmospheric humidity
- Leading Entity is the German Weather Service DWD, Offenbach
- NOAA-AVHRR based data operationally produced since Novembe 2004, MSG based data from October 2005, Metop data used since 2009.
- Climate Data Records (released in the last years):
 - HOAPS (precip, evap, hum., wind) from SSM/I (1987–2008)
 - FCDR SSM/I, Brightness-temperatures 1987-2008
 - NOAA-AVHRR based 20 years of homogeneous data record (clouds, surface radiation)
 - SEVIRI Cloud + radiation (2004-2012)
 - MVIRI/SEVIRI surface radiation (1982-2005(-2013))
 - GERB top of the atmosphere radiation (2004-2009)





Total precipitable water





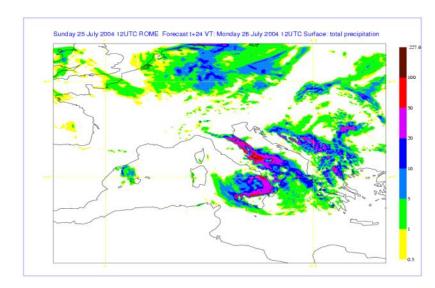


Hydrology SAF





- SAF on Support to Operational Hydrology and Water Management
- Leading Entity: Italian Meteorological Service (USAM)
- SAF products focuses on
 - precipitation
 - soil moisture
 - snow parameters
 - utilisation of these parameters in hydrological models and NWP

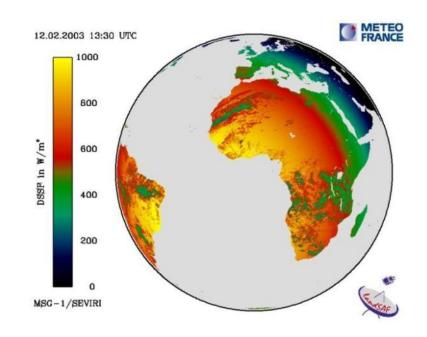


Land Surface Analysis SAF





- SAF on Land Surface Analysis (LSA SAF)
- established to increase the benefit from MSG and EPS data related to land, landatmosphere interaction and biospheric applications
- Generates operationally data services related to Surface Radiation, Vegetation and wild fire
- Leading entity is the Portuguese Sea and Atmosphere Institute, IPMA, Lisbon



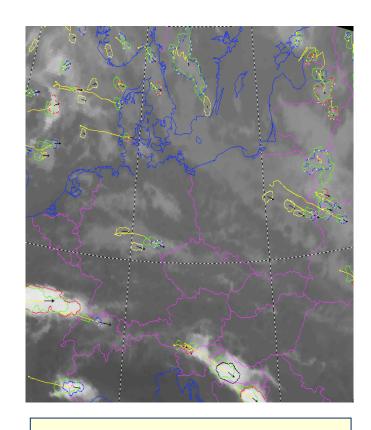


Nowcasting SAF





- "Support to Nowcasting and Very Short Range Forecasting" (NWC SAF)
- established to utilise the new data from:
 - Geostationary satellites (Meteosat and others) and
 - the polar platforms (Metop, NOAA, Soumi NPP) for enhancing Nowcasting
- Development of Software packages for the operational extraction of products relevant to Nowcasting and for local installation
- Leading Entity is the Spanish Meteorological Agency AEMET in Madrid
- Regular updated software packages since October 2004



Rapidly developing Thunderstorm Product

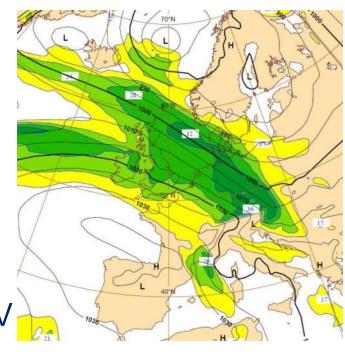


NWP SAF





- SAF on Numerical Weather Prediction (NWP SAF)
- aims at increasing the benefits to Met.-Services from Numerical Weather Prediction (NWP)
- develops advanced techniques for the effective use of satellite data
- development and maintenance of RTTOV radiative transfer model, ATOVS and AVHRR Pre-processing Package (AAPP)
- Leading Entity is the UK MetOffice, Exeter



Ozone SAF



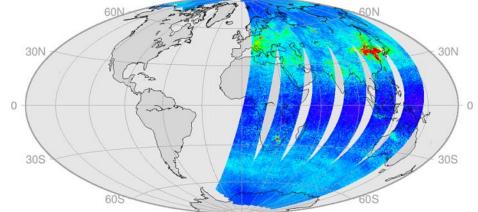


- SAF on Ozone and Atmospheric Chemistry Monitoring (O3M SAF)
- developed for the processing of data on ozone, other trace gases, aerosols and ultraviolet radiation
- Emphasis on the Global Ozone Monitoring Experiment (GOME-2) and IASI on EPS (Metop)
- Leading Entity is the Finnish Meteorological Institute FMI, Helsinki
- First release of products in Summer 2007

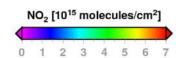
GOME-2 / MetOp NO₂ Vertical Column Density



Mar 26, 2009



One-day Composite Lv2 Version: GDP-4.3 http://wdc.dlr.de



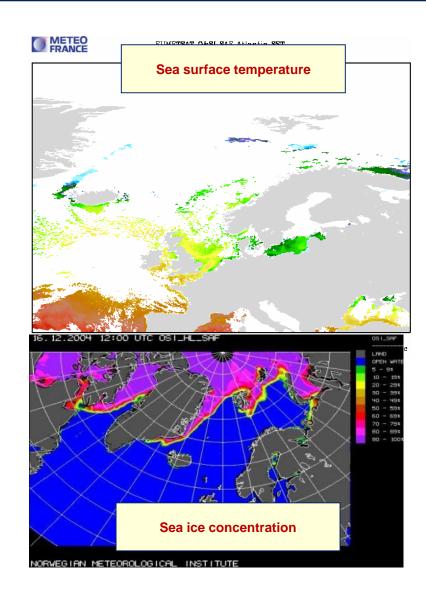


Ocean and Sea Ice SAF





- Ocean and Sea Ice (OSI) SAF routinely produces and disseminates products characterising the ocean surface:
 - Sea Surface Temperature and the energy fluxes
 - Information on the sea ice characteristics (extend, concentration, ...)
 - Wind speed from Scatterometry
- Leading Entity is Météo-France in Lannion
- OSI SAF distributes near real-time products based on NOAA, MSG, Metop, DMSP and GOES data



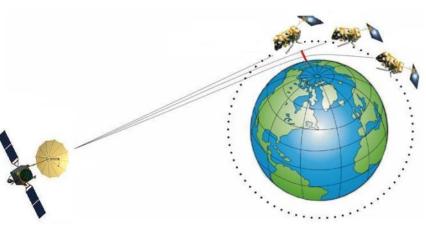


ROM SAF





- SAF on Radio Occultation Meteorology
- GRAS: Global Positioning System (GPS) Receiver for Atmospheric Sounding flown on EPS/Metop satellites
- near real-time and offline:
 - sounding data (temperature, pressure, humidity)
 - corresponding validation products, and
 - assimilation software
- The Leading Entity is the Danish Meteorological Institute DMI, Copenhagen
- Software packages released since 2007, first NRT product dissemination in October 2008

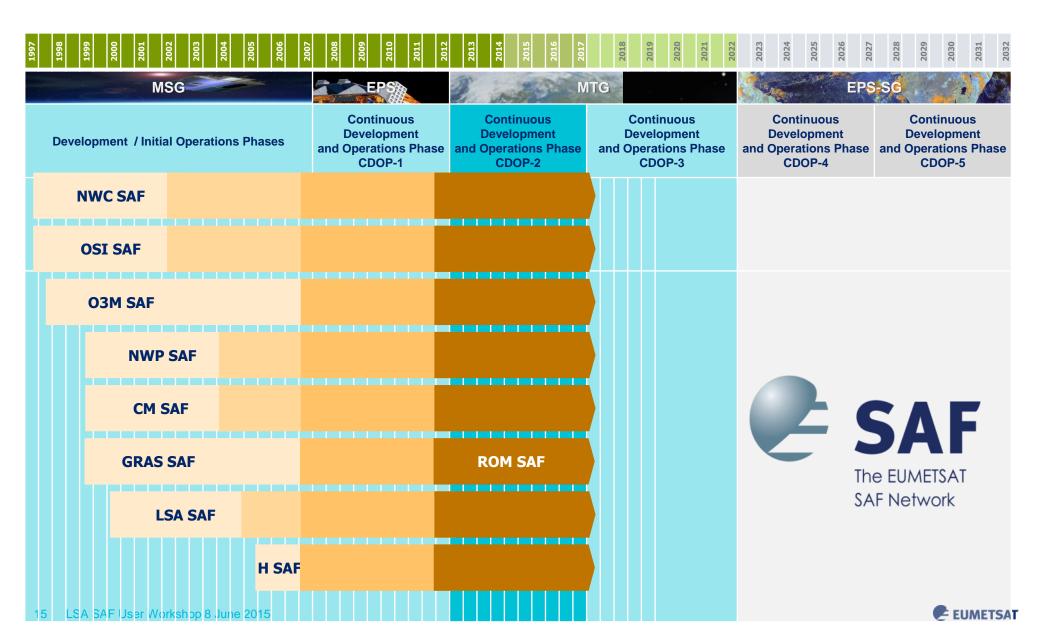




Network function of the NWC SAF



35 years of SAF Development and Operations

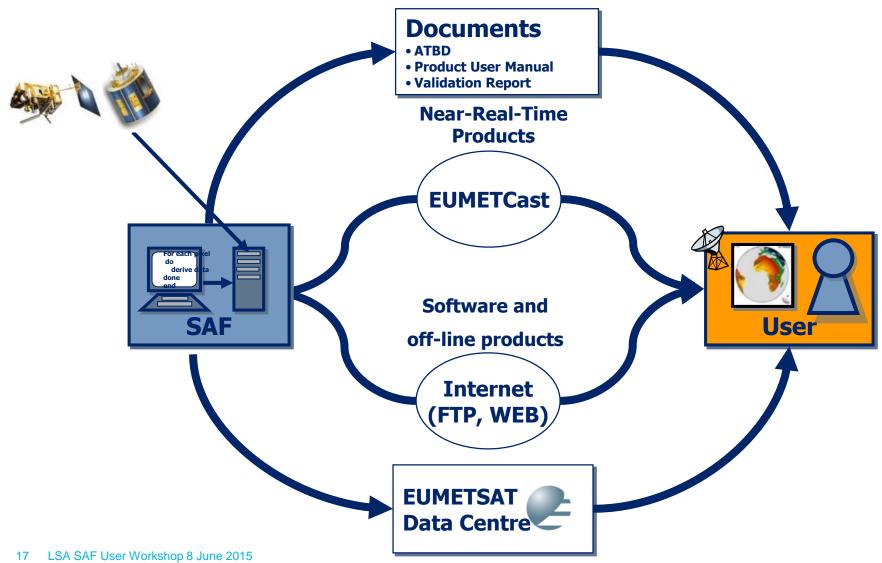


Synergy: Research to Operations

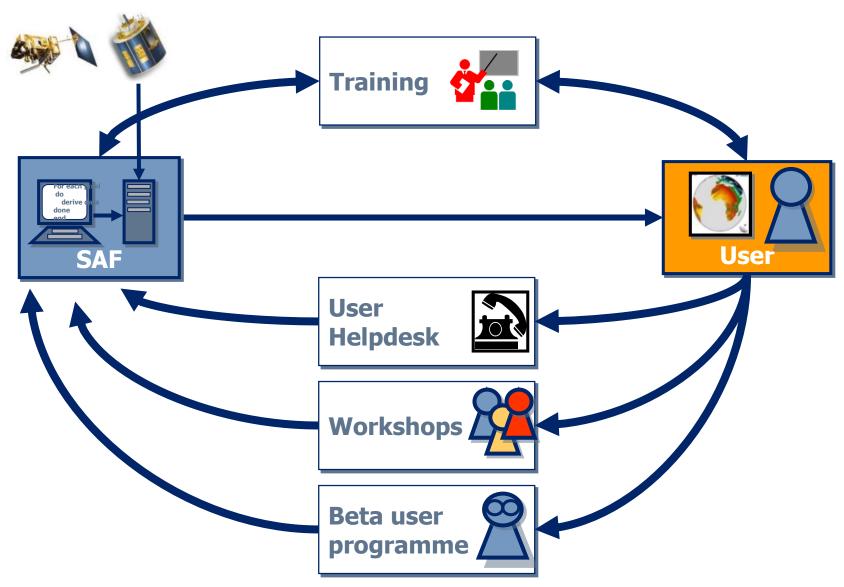
- SAFs embedded programmatically in the EUMETSAT mandatory programmes, currently secured until 2022 (2032).
- The purpose and commitment of SAFs is to:
 - deliver operational products / software addressing requirements of the EUMETSAT member states
 - develop new products / software implementing mature retrievals validated by (internal or external) Research (transition from Research to Operations)
- Next SAF development and operations phase (CDOP-3 for 2017-2022): proposals expected end of 2015.



Interaction with Users: Services provided to users



Interaction with Users: Feedback provided to SAFs



Users requirements for operational products

- Feedback on current products and services
- Express your needs for operational software for your applications
- Identify mature retrievals worth to be implemented and maintained in an operational environment
- Identify links to other initiatives and activities
- Explore opportunities arising from evolving sensor capabilities from new meteorological operational satellites

