



Cloud microphysical property retrievals from MSG-SEVIRI

Jan Fokke Meirink

Royal Netherlands Meteorological Institute



- Introduction
- Retrieval of cloud properties from passive imagers
- CM-SAF datasets
- Near-real time service
- Summary



- Introduction

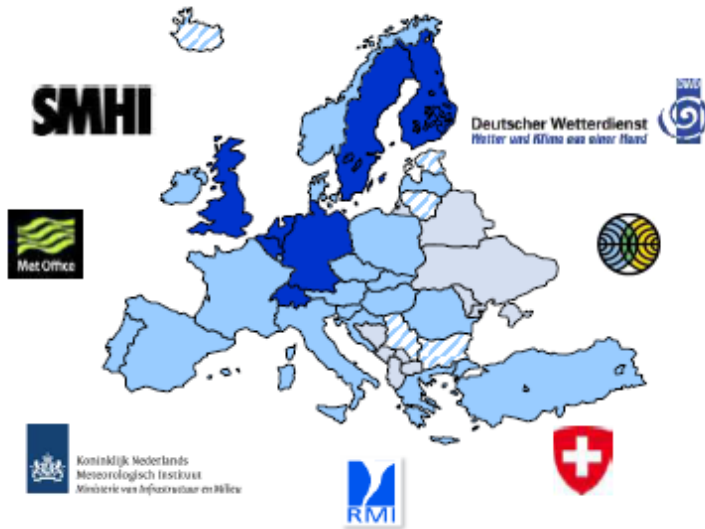


Where and who am I



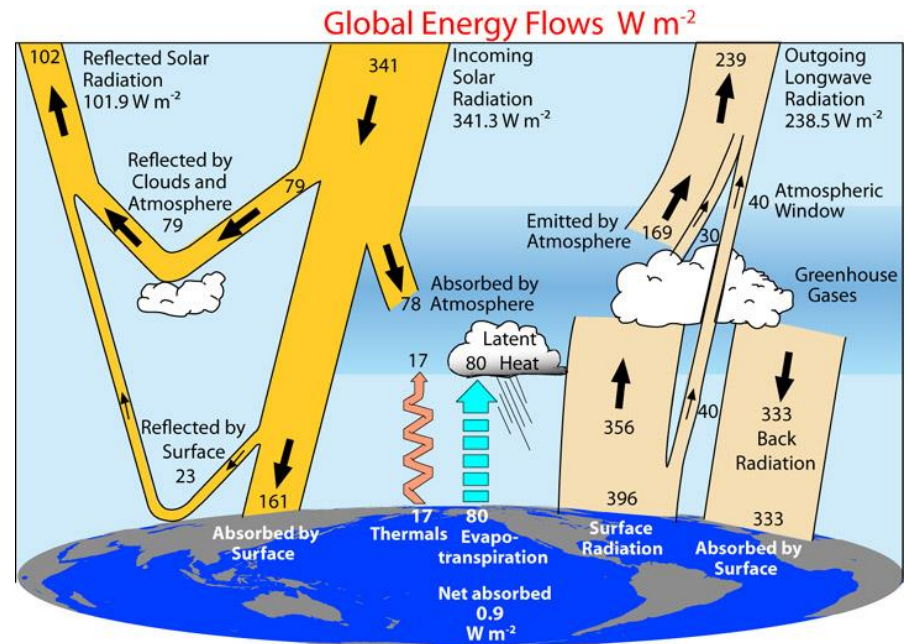
KNMI office with
weather radar in
De Bilt (The
Netherlands)





Long-term satellite-based data records of the atmospheric energy and water cycle

www.cmsaf.eu

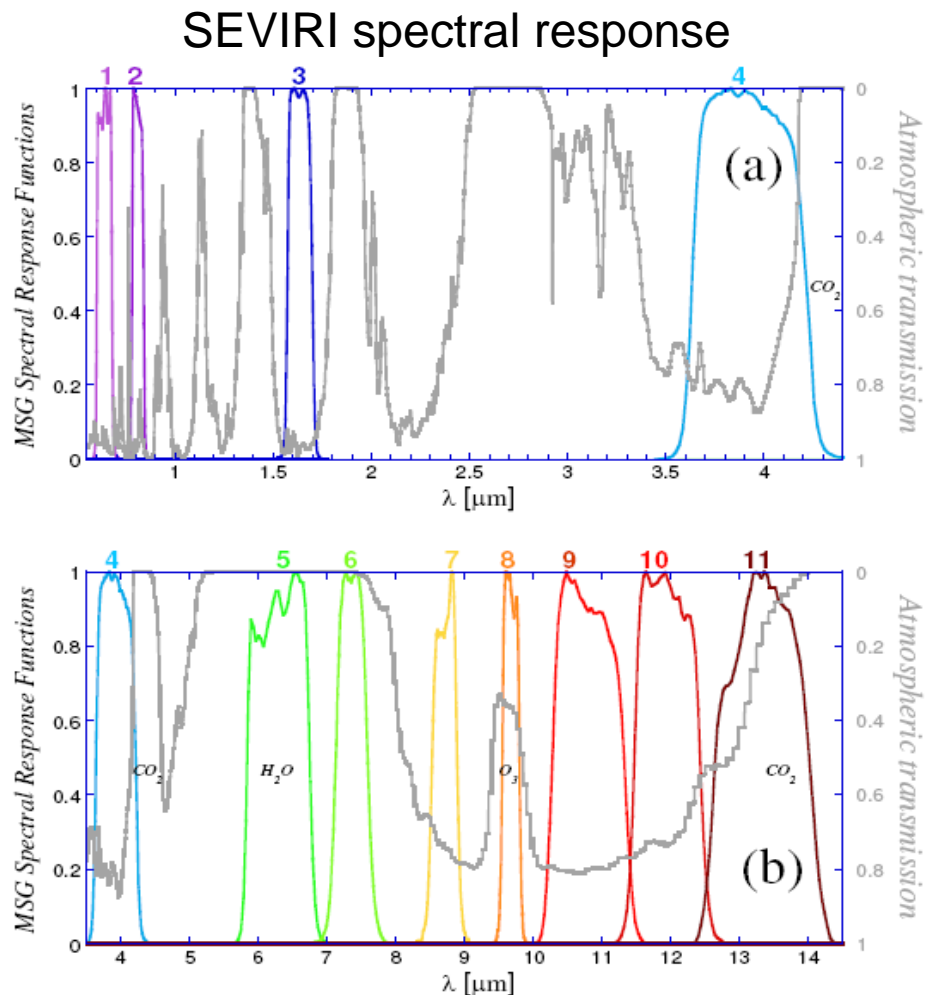




- Retrieval of cloud properties from passive imagers

Passive imagers

- Geostationary orbit
 - MSG-SEVIRI
 - GOES
 - Himawari
 - ...
- Polar orbit
 - AVHRR
 - VIIRS
 - MODIS
 - ...



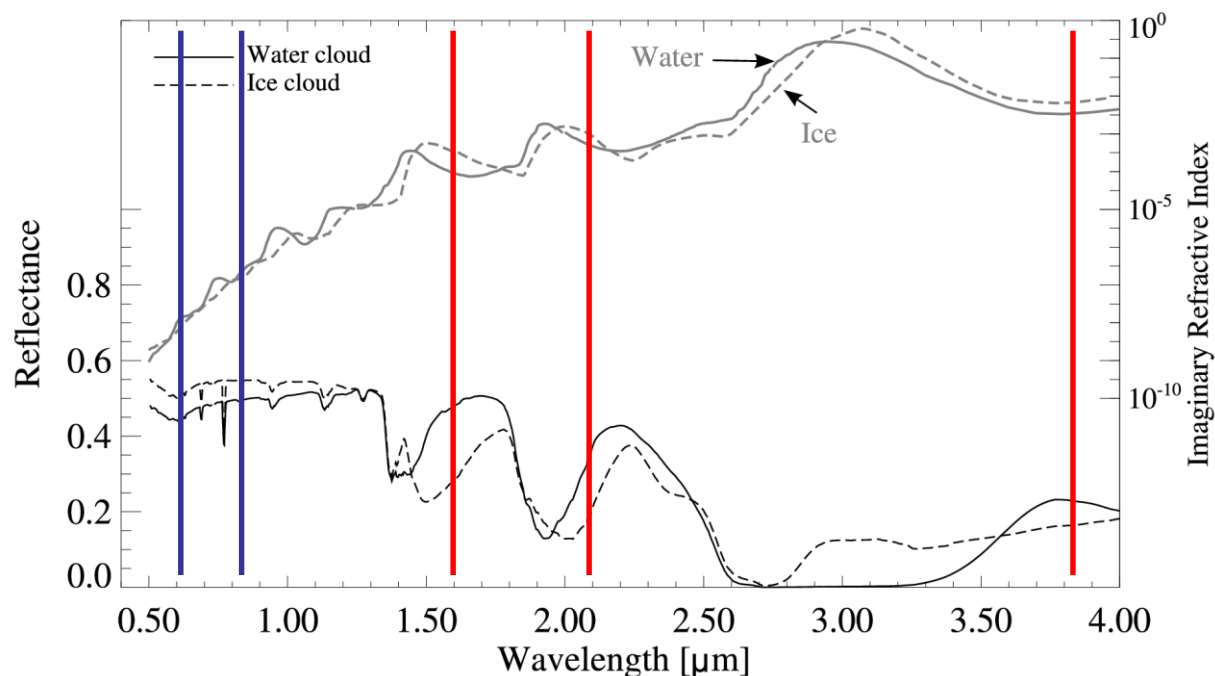


- Cloud mask (-> cloud fraction)
 - Collection of VIS-NIR-IR spectral tests (e.g., visible reflectance exceeding particular threshold)
 - Weighting of these tests gives probabilistic cloud mask or clear/cloudy discrimination
- Cloud-top temperature / height / pressure
 - IR split-window technique
 - CO₂ slicing
- Cloud thermodynamic phase
 - Collection of NIR-IR spectral tests with reference to clear-sky and cloudy overcast radiances

- Cloud optical and microphysical properties

- (Cloud-top thermodynamic phase)
- Cloud optical thickness
- Cloud particle effective radius
- Liquid/Ice water path

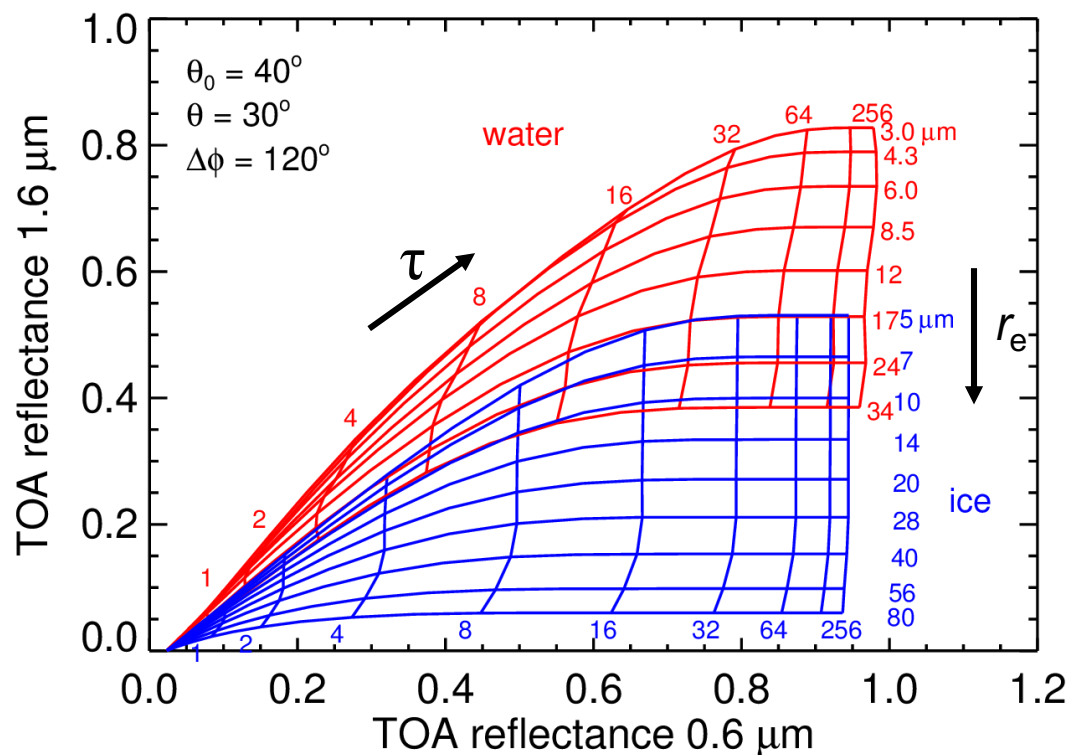
$$\text{LWP} = \frac{2}{3} \rho_l \tau r_e; \quad \text{IWP} = \frac{2}{3} \rho_i \tau r_e$$



- Cloud optical and microphysical properties

- 0.6 / 0.8 μm
 - Scattering
 - No absorption
 - $R_{0.6} = f_1(\tau)$
- 1.6 / 2.1 / 3.8 μm
 - Scattering
 - Absorption
 - $R_{1.6} = f_2(\text{SSA}) = f_3(\text{phase}, r_e)$

'Nakajima-King' diagram



- Retrieval by matching observed and simulated refl. pairs

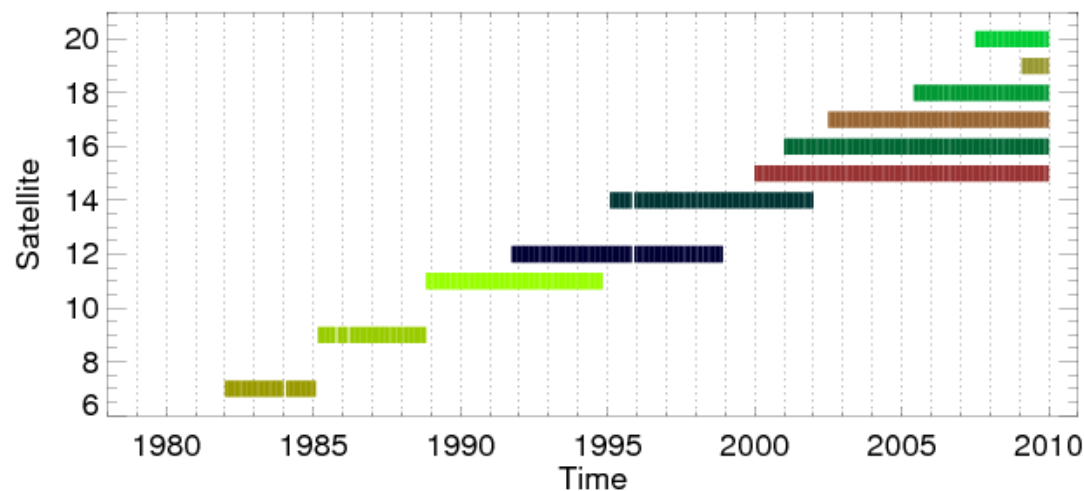


- CM SAF datasets

- CLARA-A: **CM SAF** cloud, **albedo** and **radiation** dataset from **AVHRR**
- NOAA and Metop satellites
- Time frame: 1982-2009
- Released: 2012



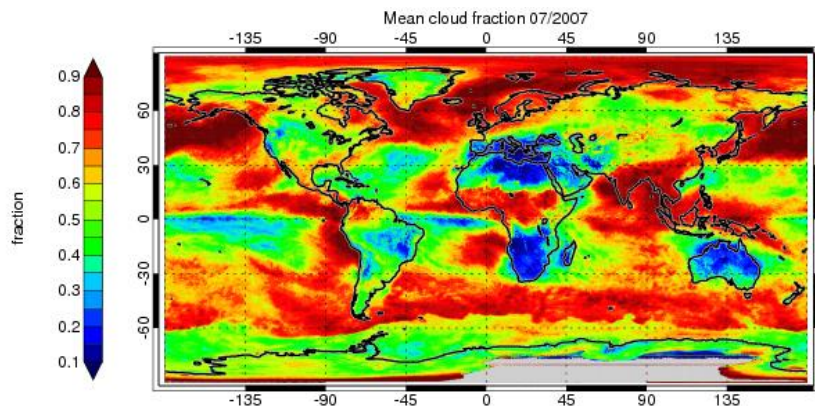
NOAA-7



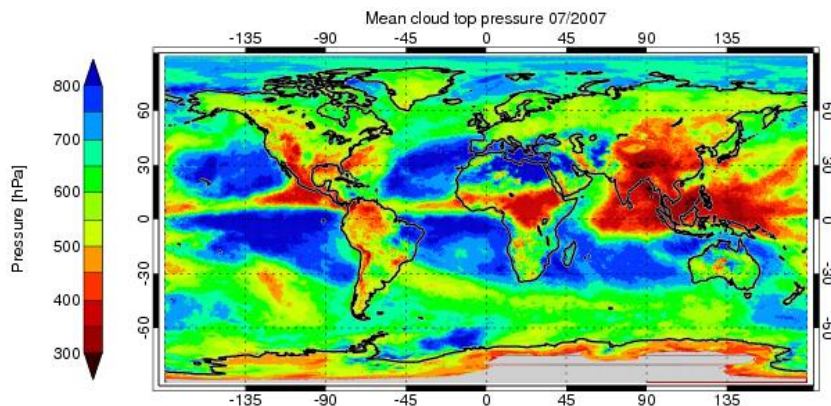
Karlsson et al., ACP, 2013



CLARA-A1: global maps

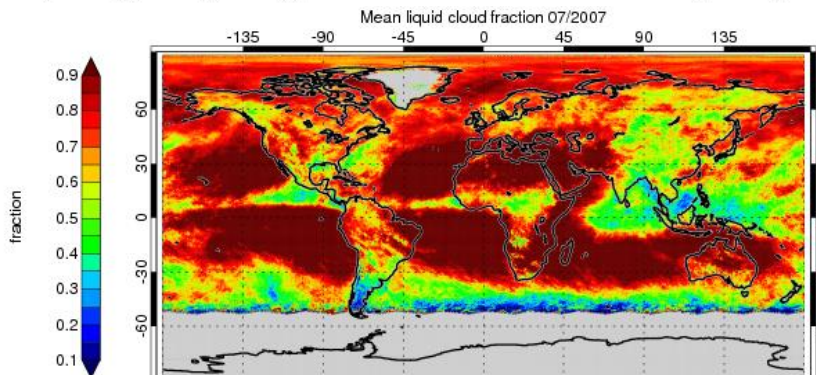


fraction

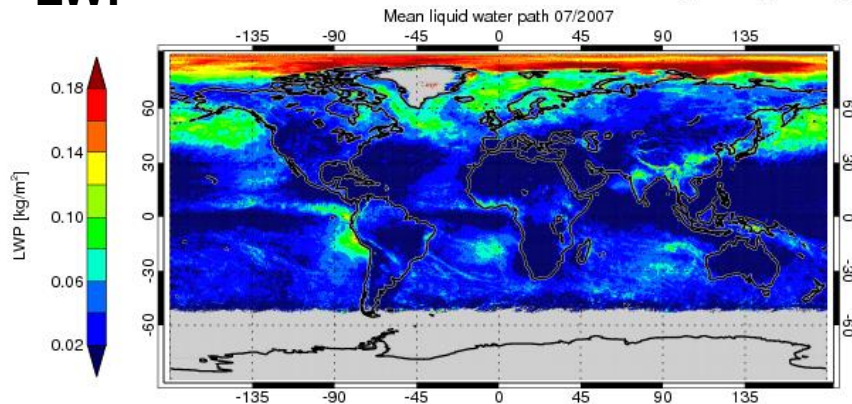


top pressure

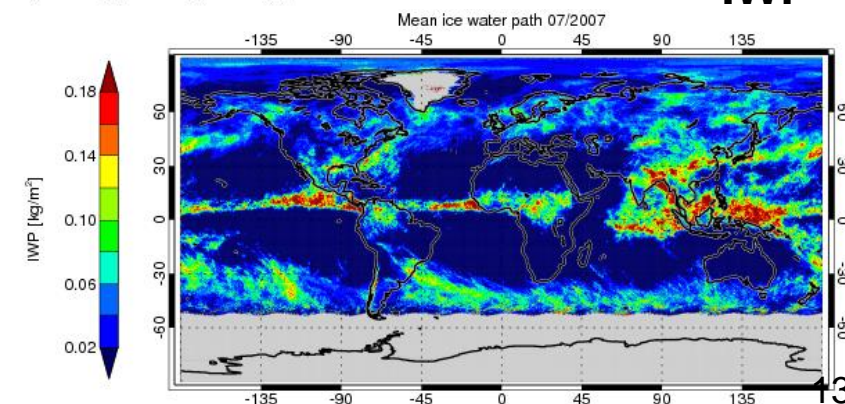
phase



LWP

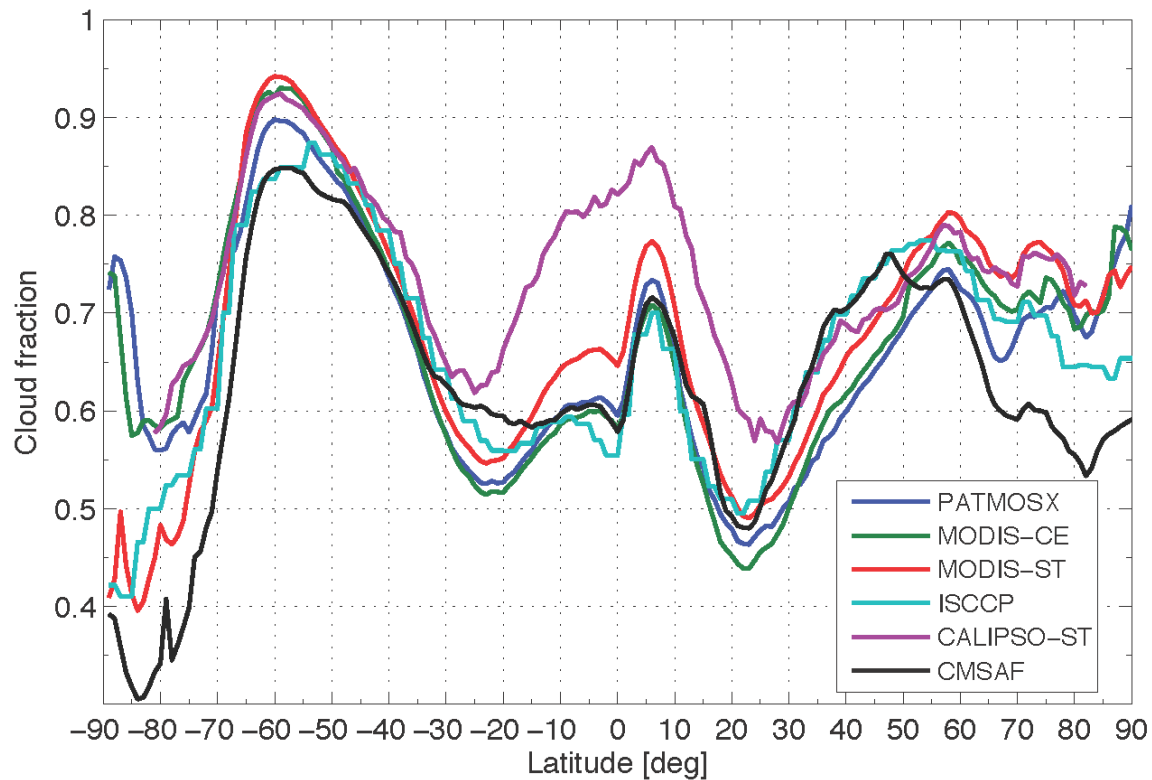


IWP

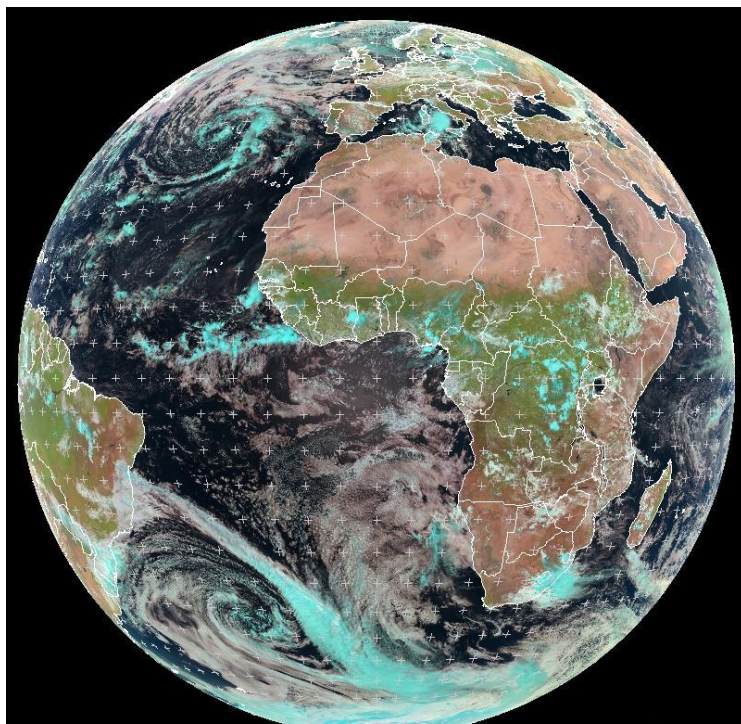




Cloud fraction zonal distribution

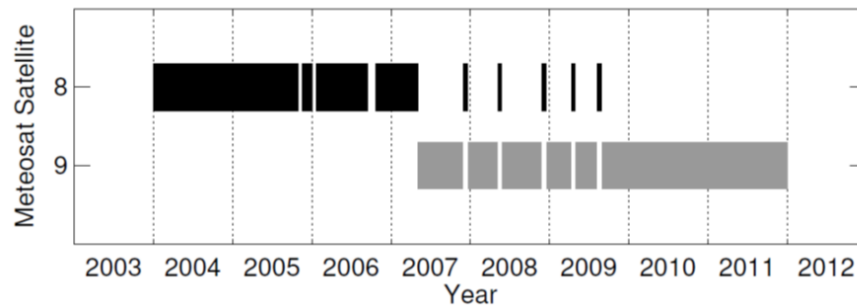


- CLAAS: CM SAF cloud dataset using SEVIRI
- Time frame: 2004-2011
- Release: 2013



NET9 RGB-3-2-1 2009-10-01 12:00 UTC

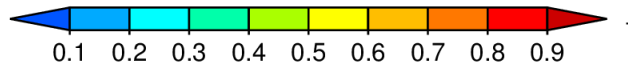
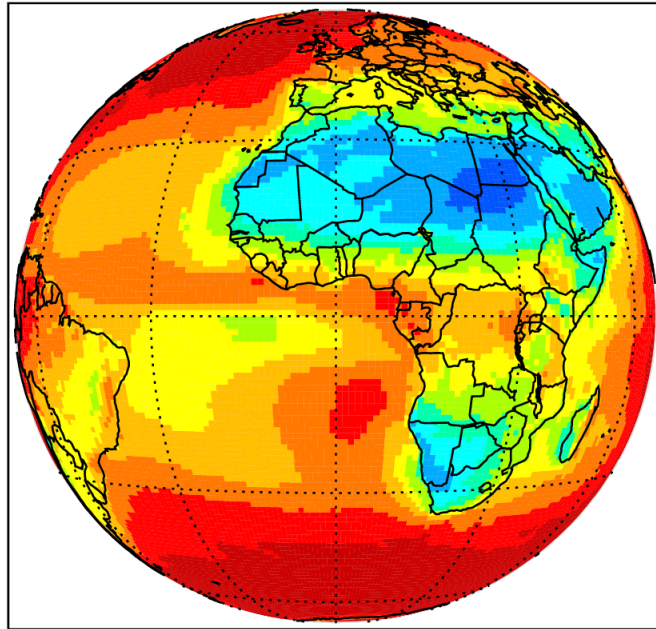
EUMETSAT



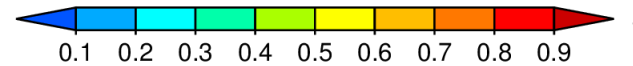
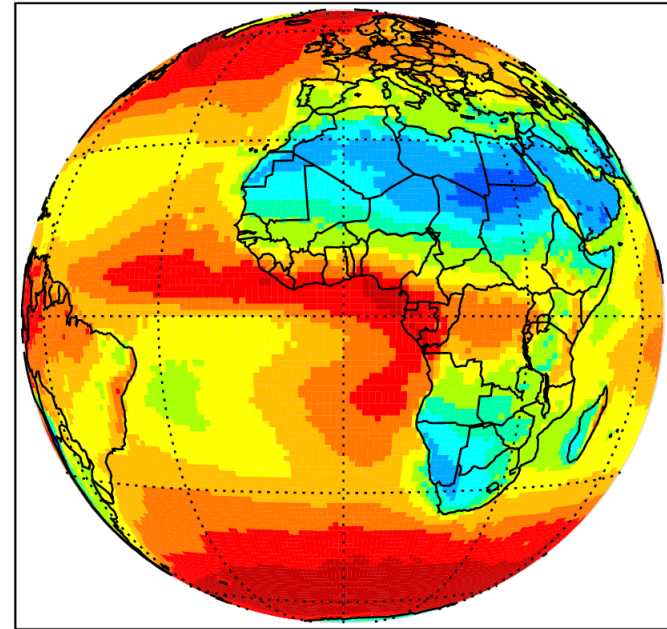


Comparison with MODIS cloud fraction

CLF MSG-SEVIRI 200401-201112



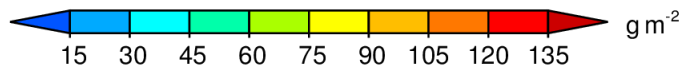
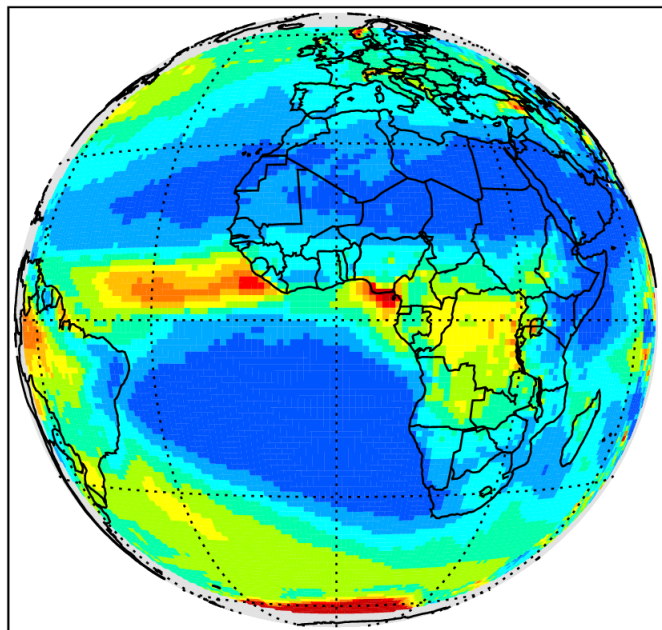
CLF Both-MODIS 200401-201112



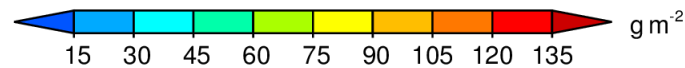
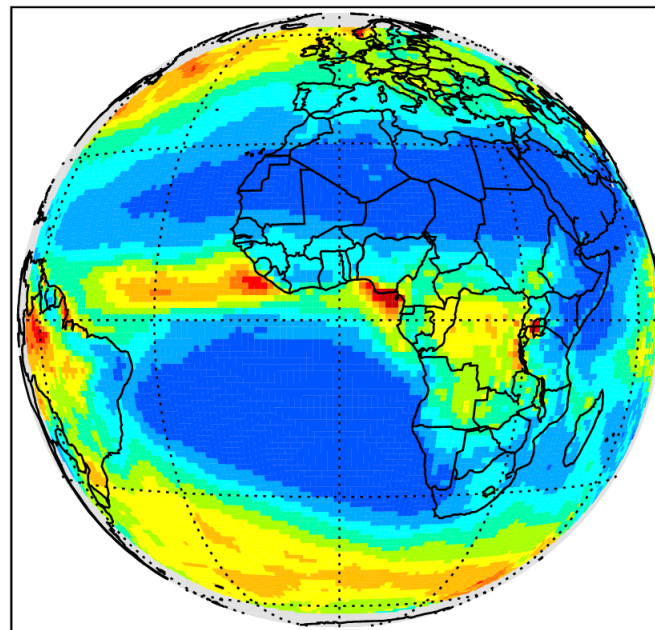


Comparison with MODIS ice water path

IWP MSG-SEVIRI 200401-201112



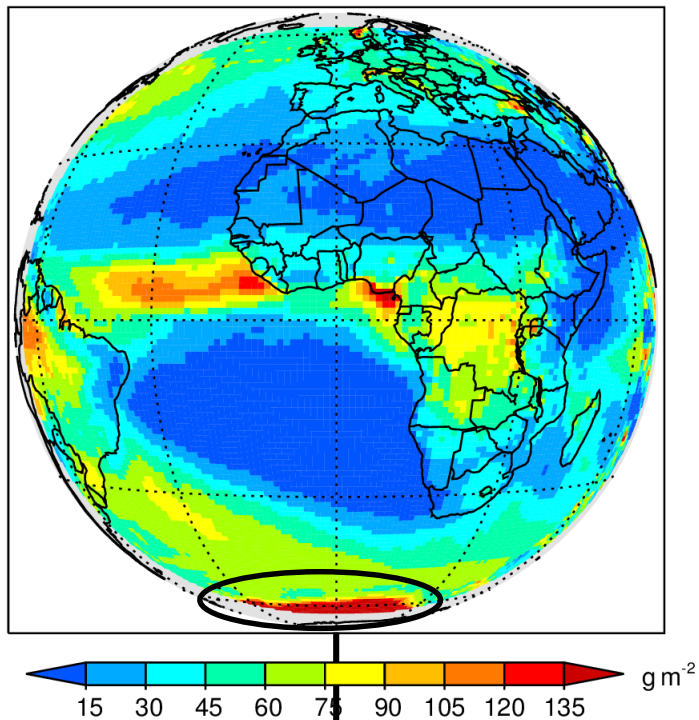
IWP Both-MODIS 200401-201112





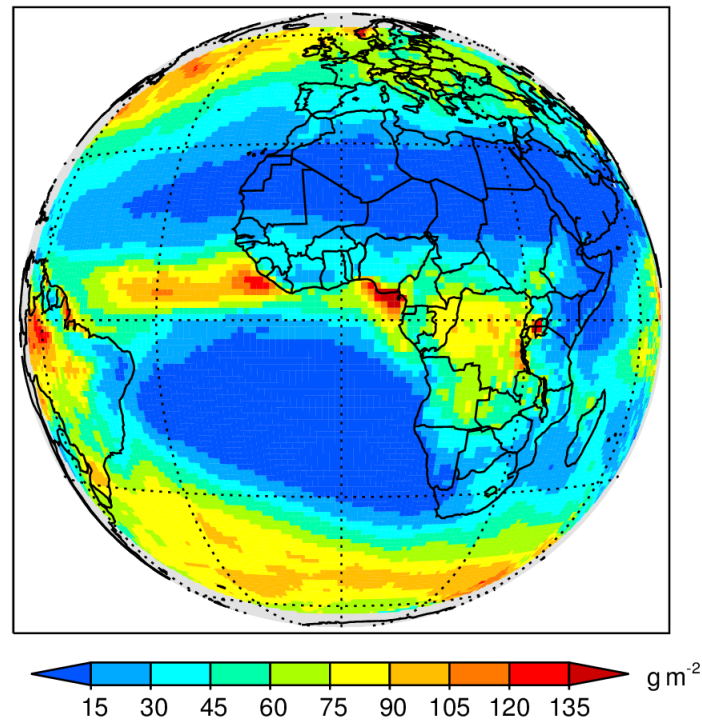
Comparison with MODIS ice water path

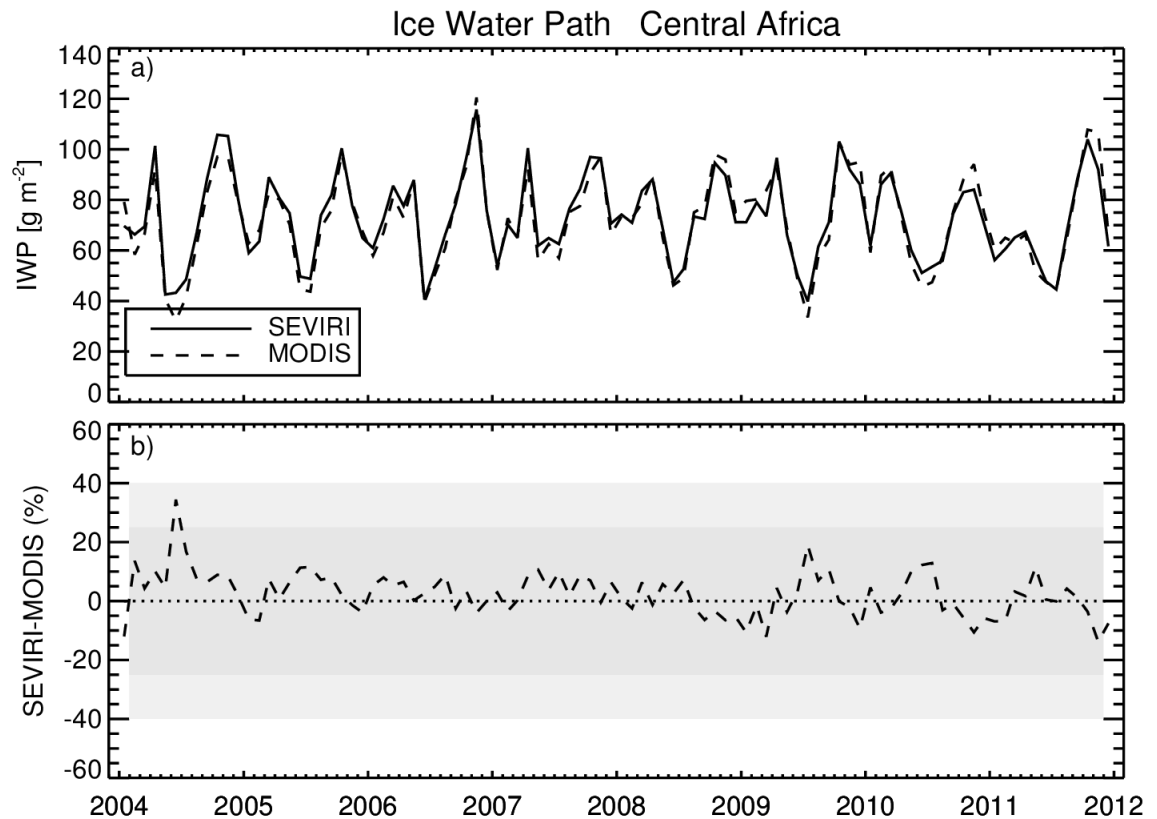
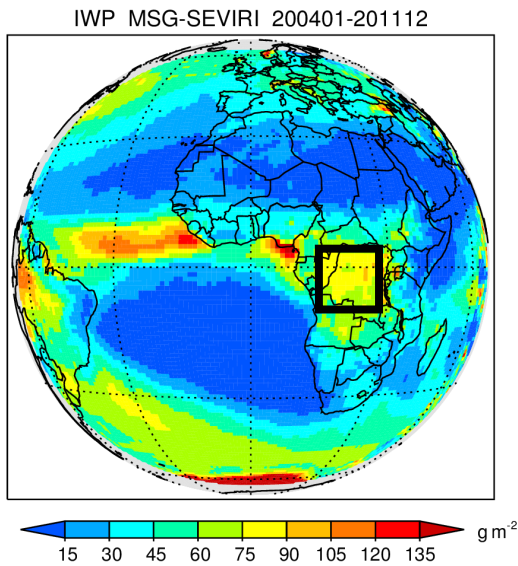
IWP MSG-SEVIRI 200401-201112



↓
sea ice (Sept/Oct)

IWP Both-MODIS 200401-201112





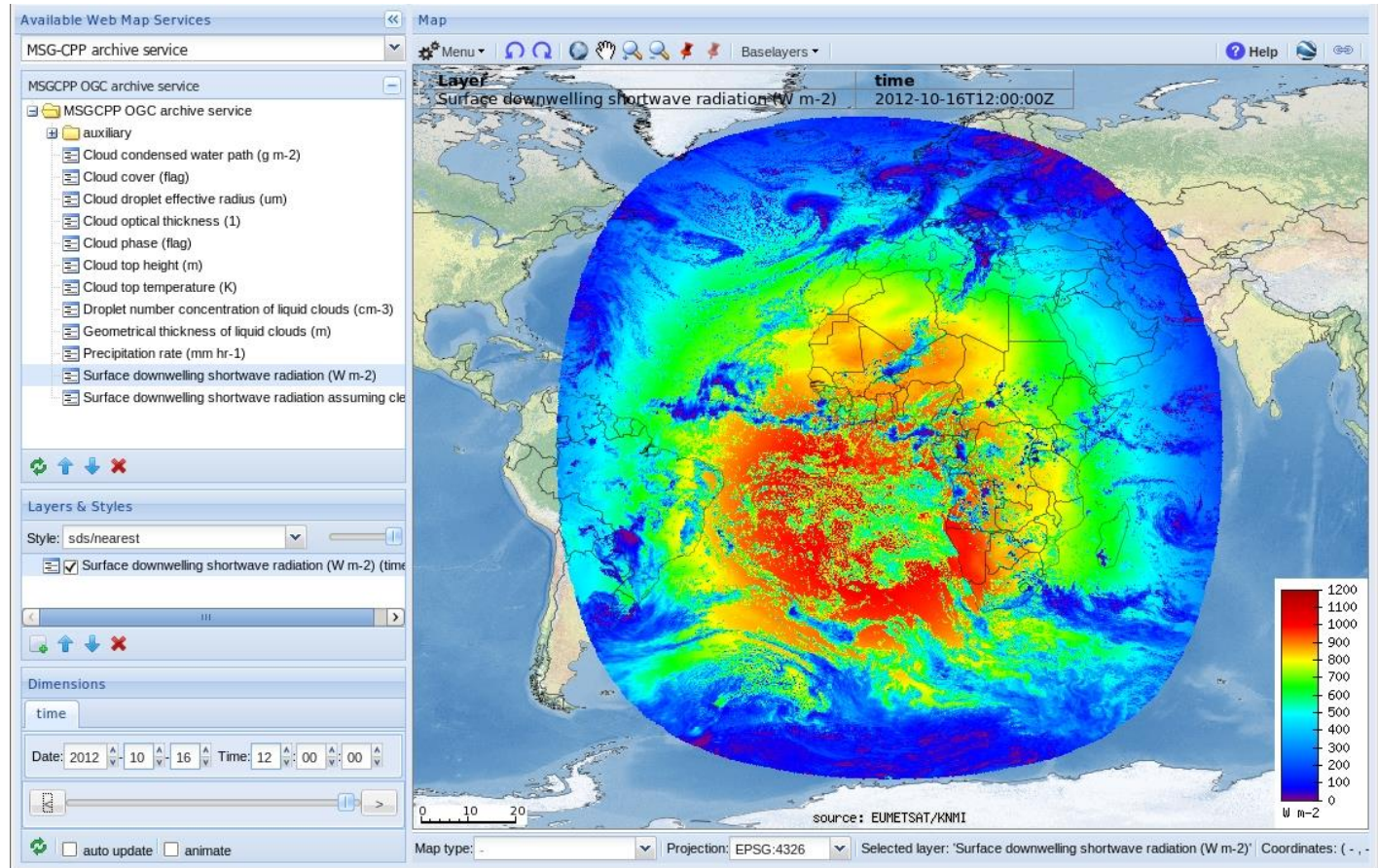
Two peaks per year related to passing of ITCZ



- Near-real time service



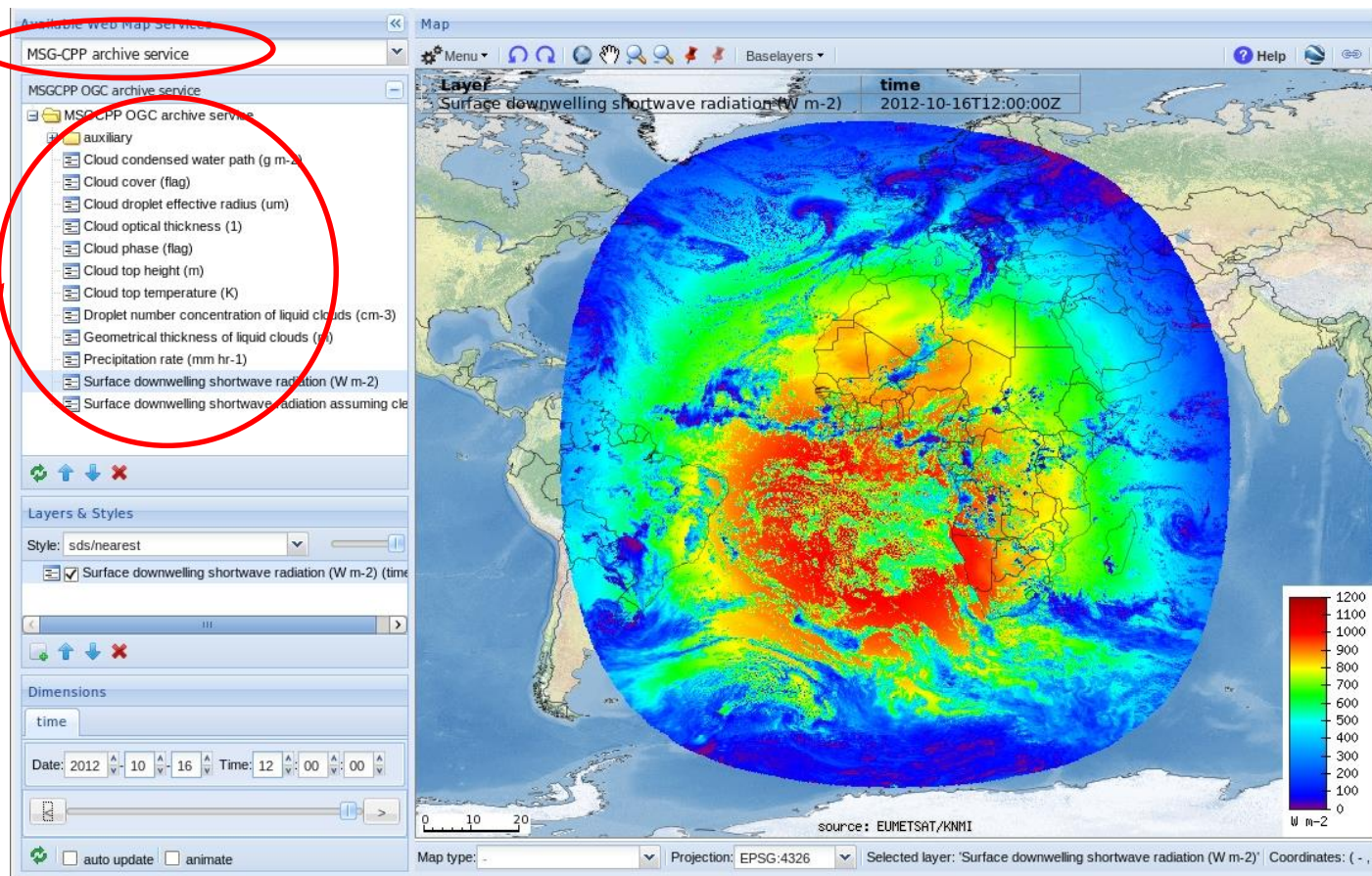
Near-real time processing



<http://msgcpp.knmi.nl>

Apart from
NRT also
~2-yr
archive
service

Parameters:
include also
precipitation
and surface
radiation



<http://msgcpp.knmi.nl>

Near-real time processing

zoom etc.

overlay

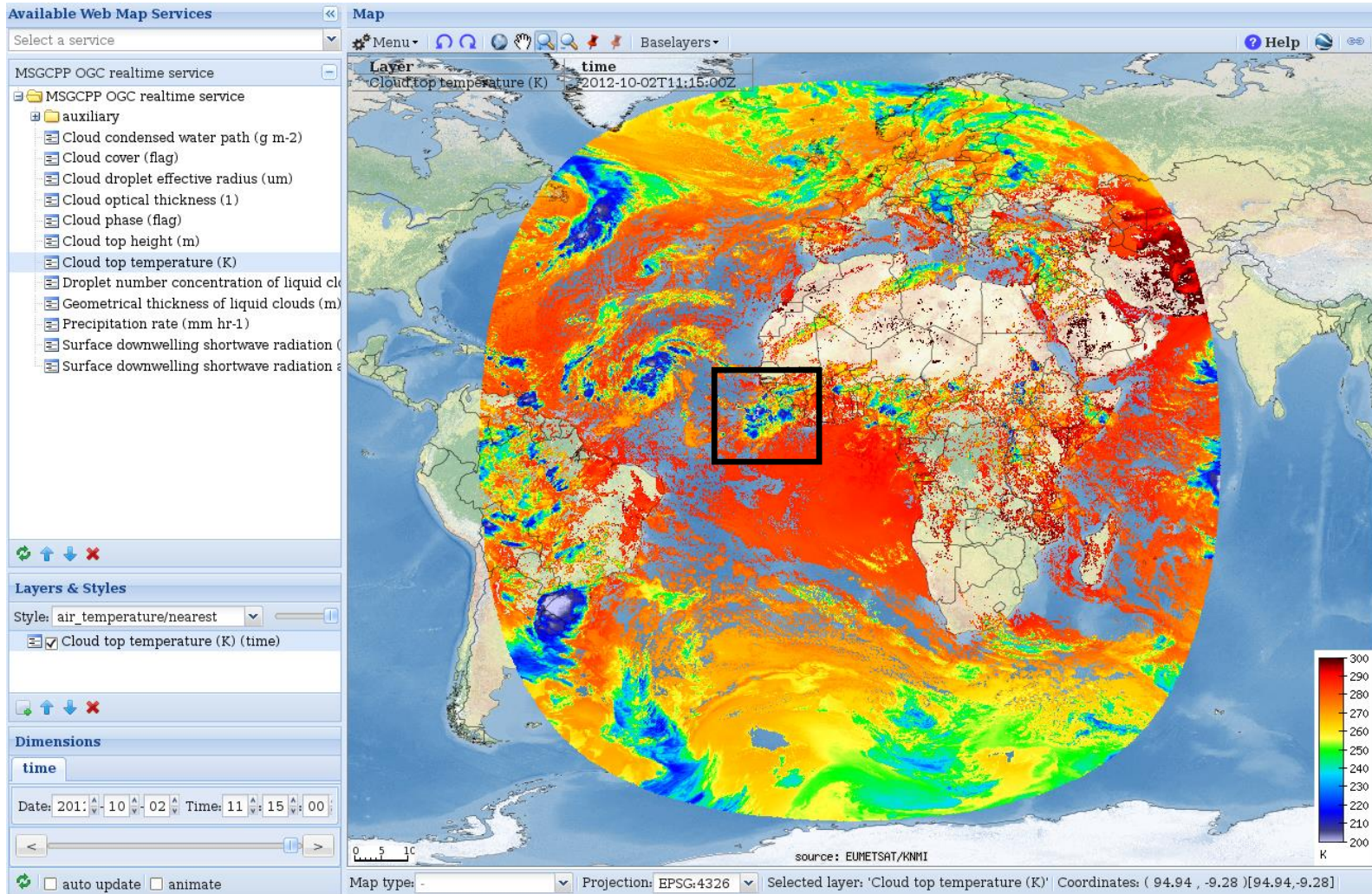
animate

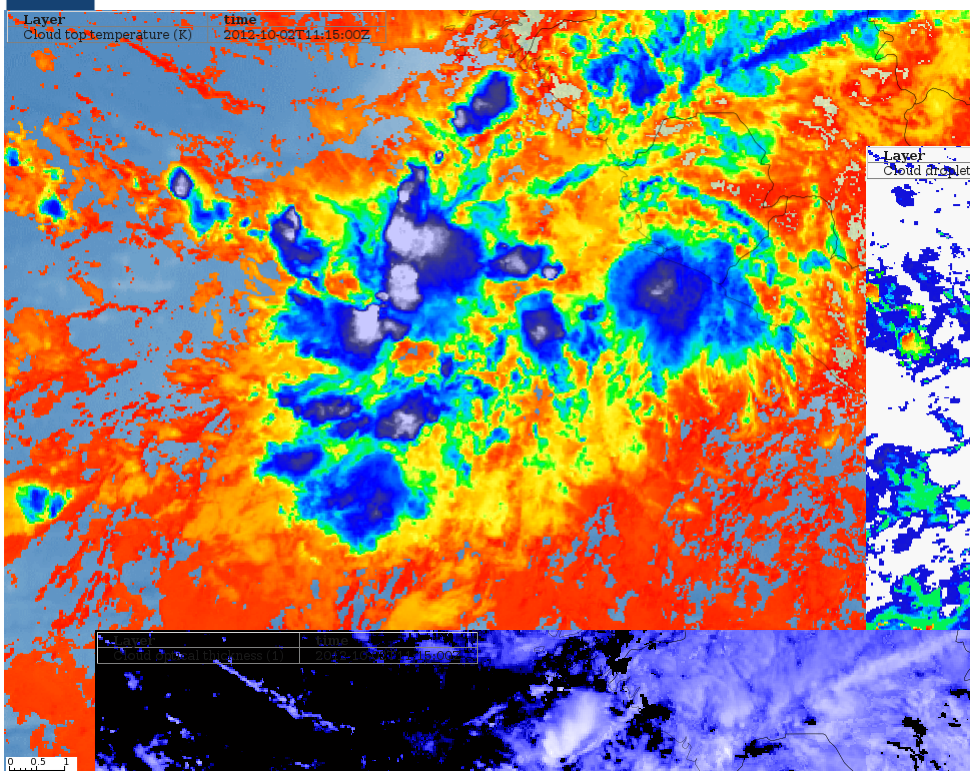
The screenshot shows a web-based map application. On the left, a 'Layers & Styles' panel lists various data layers. The 'Surface downwelling shortwave radiation (W m-2)' layer is checked and highlighted with a red circle. Below this panel, a 'Dimensions' section shows a 'time' dimension with a date and time selector (2012-10-16 12:00:00) and an 'animate' checkbox, which is also highlighted with a red circle. The main map area displays a globe with a color-coded radiation overlay. A red circle highlights the globe, and another red circle highlights the map navigation tools (zoom, pan, etc.) at the top of the map area. A red arrow points from the text 'zoom etc.' to these navigation tools. A color scale legend on the right indicates radiation values from 0 to 1200 W m-2. The bottom of the interface shows map type, projection (EPSG:4326), and source (EUMETSAT/KNMI) information.

<http://msgcpp.knmi.nl>

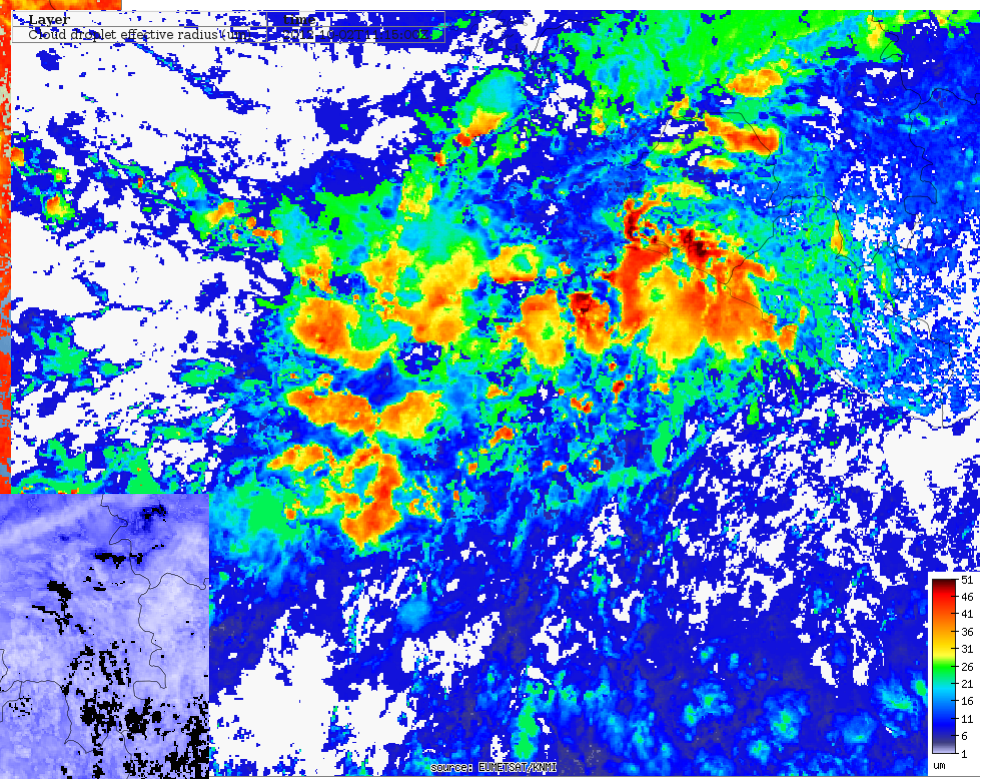


Example: tropical convection

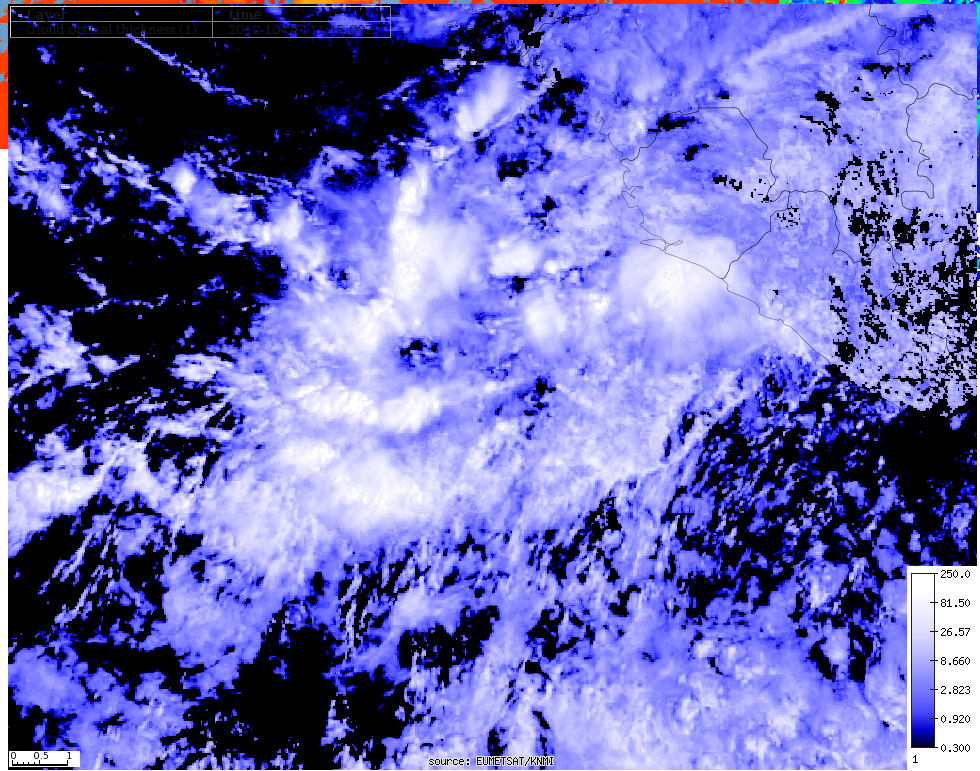




Cloud-top temperature

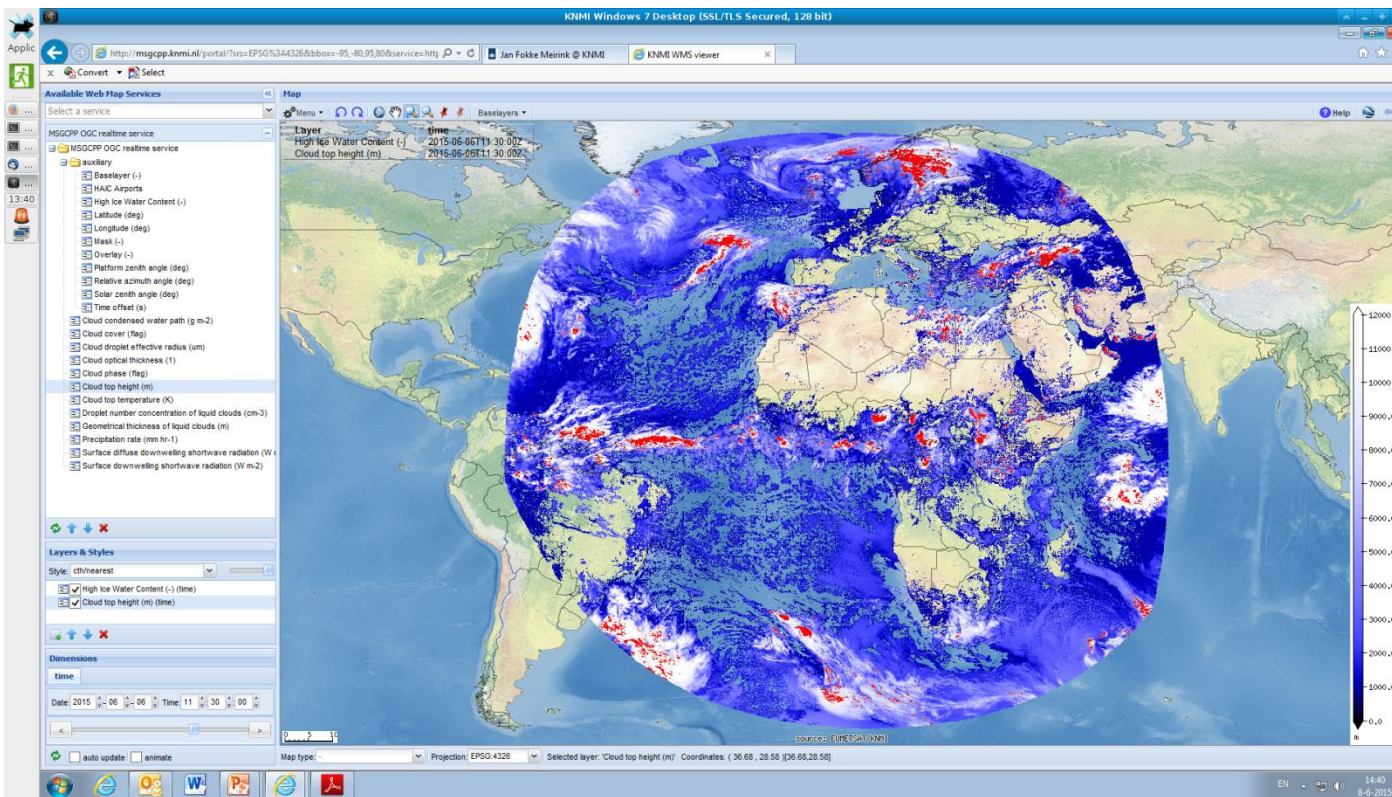


Cloud Particle Effective Radius



Cloud Optical Thickness

- Development of 'High Ice Water Content' index
 - Based on collection of retrieved cloud properties
 - Warning aviation for high-altitude icing conditions



Cloud-top
height
overlayed
with high
IWC index

- CM SAF release of two cloud **climate** datasets
 - CLARA-A1: AVHRR (global; 1982-2009)
 - Cloud properties, surface radiation, surface albedo
 - CLAAS-1: SEVIRI (Eur., Atlantic, Africa; 2004-2011)
 - Cloud properties
- New releases expected in 2016
- KNMI **NRT** processing and visualization
 - SEVIRI
 - Cloud properties, precipitation, surface radiation
- These datasets are **openly available** for studies of convective clouds!