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METEOROLOGISKA INSTITUTET  
FINNISH METEOROLOGICAL INSTITUTE

# Finnish Meteorological Institute


WEATHER – SEA – CLIMATE – SPACE

**IESWG-5 Workshop**  
**Helsinki, Finland**  
**26-28 Sep 2023**

26.9.2023

Ali Nadir Arslan





**FINNISH METEOROLOGICAL INSTITUTE  
IS A RESEARCH AND SERVICE AGENCY  
UNDER THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT  
AND COMMUNICATIONS.**

**We produce observation and research data on the atmosphere, the near space and the seas, as well as weather, sea, air quality and climate services for the needs of public safety, business life and citizens.**

LAW ON FMI 212/2018



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## VISION

We are an international pioneer in our field. We provide information for weather and climate ready future so that no one is caught unaware by nature's conditions.

## STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

International leadership



Best expertise in the Nordic region



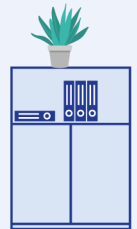
Anticipating customer and stakeholder needs

## CONDITIONS FOR SUCCESS

Efficient infrastructure and production



Effective use of research and technology



Thriving and agile workplace



Coordinated communication



Common practices

## VALUES



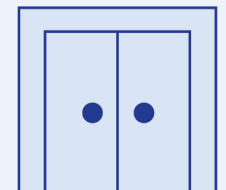
Collaboration



Impact



Pioneering





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**International  
collaboration is  
the backbone of  
our operation**



WORLD  
METEOROLOGICAL  
ORGANIZATION

 EUMETSAT

 ECMWF



Intergovernmental  
Oceanographic  
Commission



EUMETNET





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**We produce  
scientific and  
verified information  
to support decision  
making**

PNAS

## Early snowmelt significantly enhances boreal springtime carbon sequestration

Jouni Pulliainen<sup>a,1</sup>, Mika Aurela<sup>a,1</sup>, Alan Barr<sup>c,d</sup>, Martin Heimann<sup>e,f</sup>, Juha Lemmetyinen<sup>a</sup>, Jouni Susiluoto<sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Finnish Meteorological Institute, FIN-00101 Helsinki, Finland; <sup>b</sup>Department of Physics, University of Helsinki, FI-00014 Helsinki, Finland; <sup>c</sup>Department of Physics, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, SK S7N 3H5, Canada; <sup>d</sup>Max Planck Institute for Earth System Science, 85349 Garching, Germany; <sup>e</sup>Department of Earth and Atmospheric Sciences, University of at Buffalo, Buffalo, NY 14260, USA; and <sup>f</sup>Vilho Yrjölä Plant Science Centre, University of Helsinki, FI-00014 Helsinki, Finland

Edited by F. Stuart Chapin III, University of Wisconsin-Madison

## LETTER

doi:10.1073/pnas.2001111117

## Surface tension prevails over solute effect in organic-influenced cloud droplet activation

Jurgita Ovadnevaite<sup>1</sup>, Andreas Zuend<sup>2</sup>, Ari Laaksonen<sup>3,4</sup>, Kevin J. Sanchez<sup>5,6</sup>, Greg Roberts<sup>5,6</sup>, Dariusz Ceburnis<sup>1</sup>, Stefano Decesari<sup>7</sup>, Matteo Rinaldi<sup>7</sup>, Natasha Hodas<sup>8,9</sup>, Maria Cristina Facchini<sup>7</sup>, John H. Seinfeld<sup>8</sup> & Colin O' Dowd<sup>1</sup>

### ARTICLES

<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41561-018-0170-0>

nature  
geoscience

## Major secondary aerosol formation in southern African open biomass burning plumes

Ville Vakkari<sup>1\*</sup>, Johan P. Beukes<sup>2</sup>, Miikka Dal Maso<sup>3</sup>, Mika Aurela<sup>1</sup>, Miroslav Josipovic<sup>2</sup> and Pieter G. van Zyl<sup>2</sup>

Open biomass burning contributes significantly to air quality degradation and associated human health impacts over large areas. It is one of the largest sources of reactive trace gases and fine particles to Earth's atmosphere and consequently a major source of cloud condensation nuclei on a global scale. However, there is a large uncertainty in the climate effect of open biomass burning aerosols due to the complexity of their constituents. Here, we present an exceptionally large dataset on southern African open biomass burning aerosols and their secondary aerosol formation. Secondary aerosol formation is observed on average, in only three hours of a large discrepancy between parameterizations in smoke and fires.

The International Journal of Science | 20 May 2020

nature



## ANCIENT JEWELLERY

Pendants and human fossils represent earliest evidence of modern humans in Europe

Coronavirus: The race to solve the genetic structure of SARS-CoV-2  
Electronic eyelid: An orbital/visual system that enables the human eye  
Cellular landscape: The hierarchical structure of single cells

VALTIONEUUVOSTON  
SELVITYS- JA TUTKIMUSTOIMINTA

## Keinot edistää sää- ja ilmastoriskien hallintaa

Gregow H, Carter T, Groundstroem F, Haavisto R, Haanpää S, Halonen M, Harjanne A, Hildén M, Jakkila J, Juhola S, Jurgilevich A, Kokko A, Kollanus V, Lanki T, Luhtala S, Miettinen I, Mäkelä A, Nummi V, Ojamaa K, Parjanne A, Pellonen-Sainio P, Perrels A, Pihl-Sihvola K, Punkka A-J, Raivo T, Räsänen A, Sääntä K, Tuomenvirta H, Veijalainen N, Zacheus O

ATMOSPHERIC CHEMISTRY

## The return of ethane

Ethane emissions can lead to ozone pollution. Measurements at 49 sites show ethane concentrations started rising in 2010 in the Northern Hemisphere, likely due to increased production in the USA.

Hannele Hakola and Heidi Hellén

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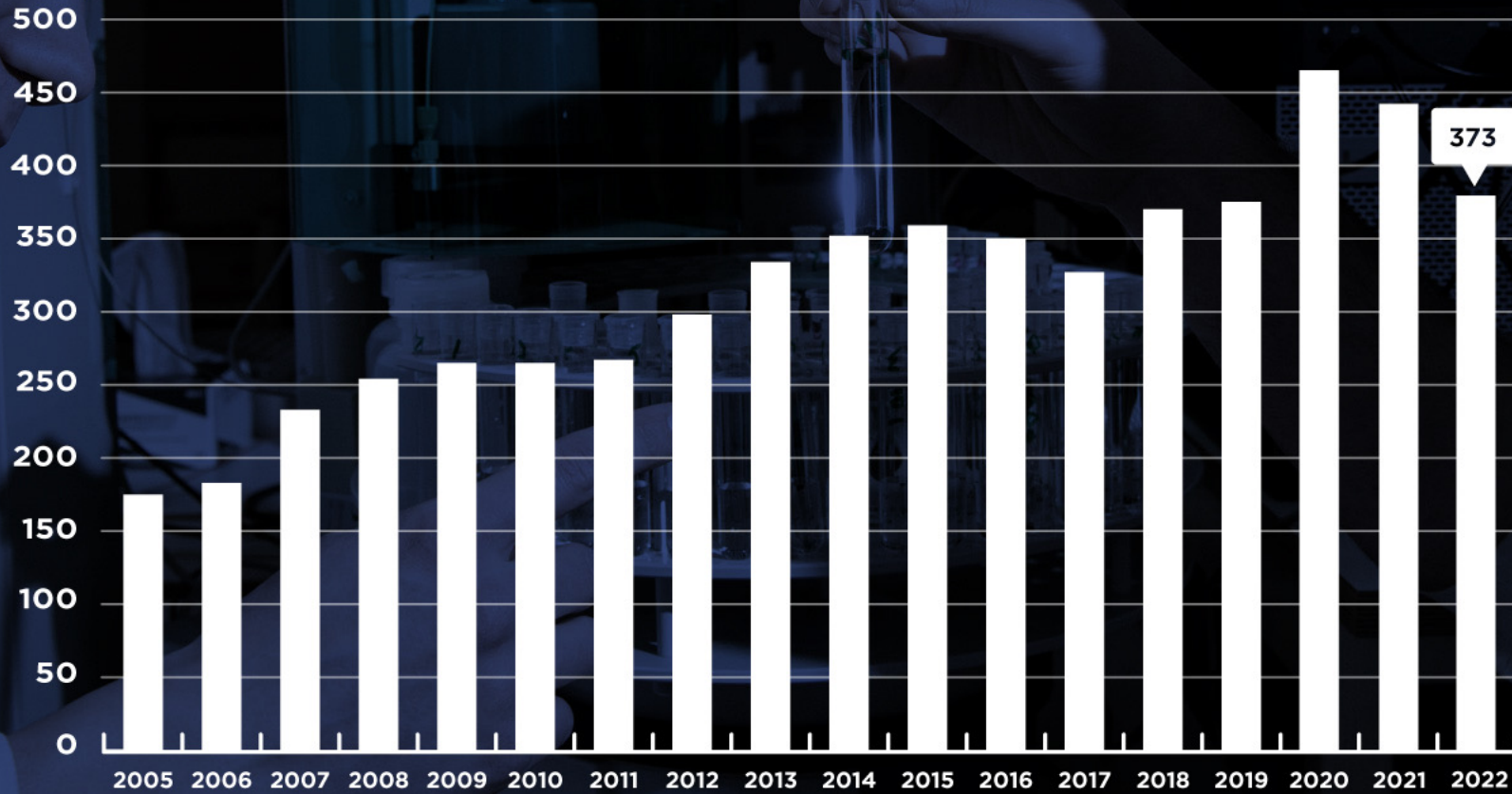
147  
CONTRIBUTIONS

IMPACTS OF WEATHER AND CLIMATE  
ON MORTALITY AND SELF-HARM  
IN FINLAND

DEJIA RUUHELA



## PEER REVIEWED PUBLICATIONS 2022



Source: Justus publication registry used by FMI

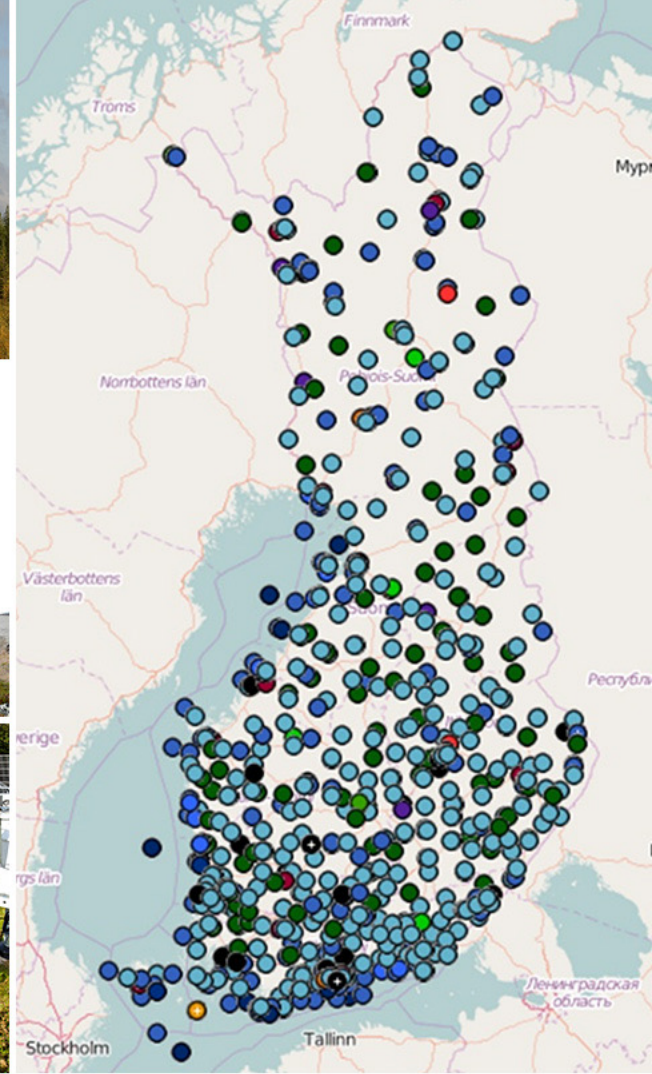
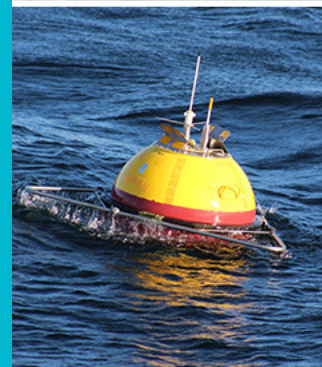
# Open science

- FMI strongly promotes open science practices, open publication as well as accessibility of both open data and open source code
- Open science enhances the quality, efficiency and usability of research information
- FMI reached outstanding level in the National Open Science monitoring in 2022
- FMI contributes to the development of international open science practices



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# Observations and measurements are the basis of research and service development







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# Research infrastructures **ACTRIS** and **ICOS**

**ACTRIS** – Aerosol, Clouds and Trace Gases  
Research Infrastructure

**ICOS** – Integrated Carbon Observation System  
infrastructure



**ICOS** |  INTEGRATED  
CARBON  
OBSERVATION  
SYSTEM



# OPERA – European radar programme

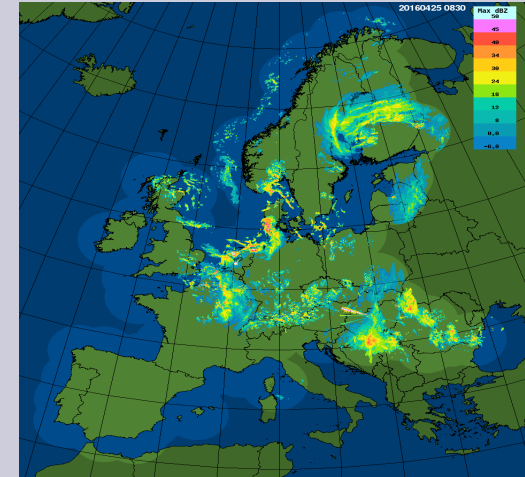
150 radars from around Europe



send their measurements



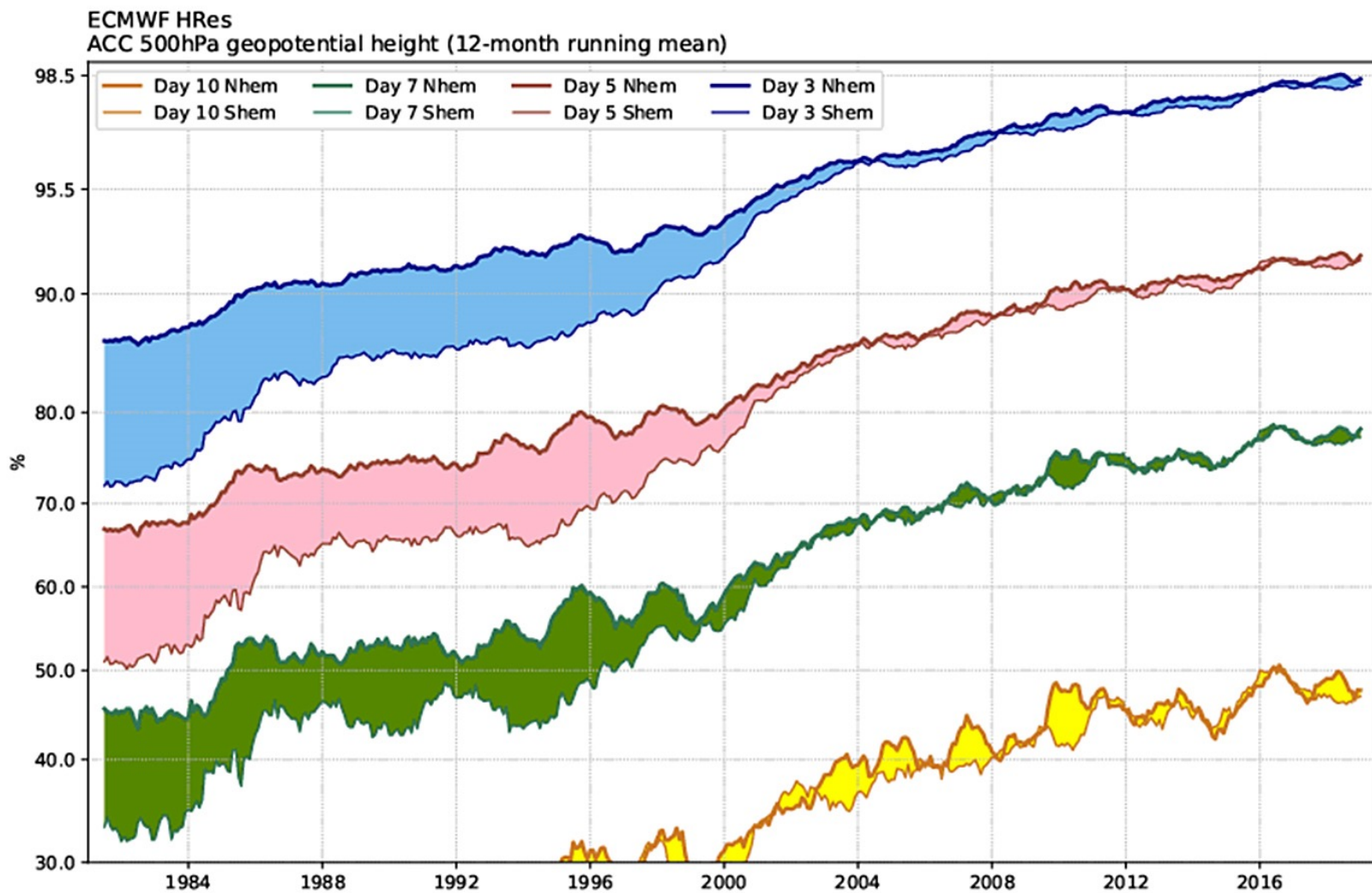
to see rain areas in Europe





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# ECMWF – Collaboration to develop weather forecasts





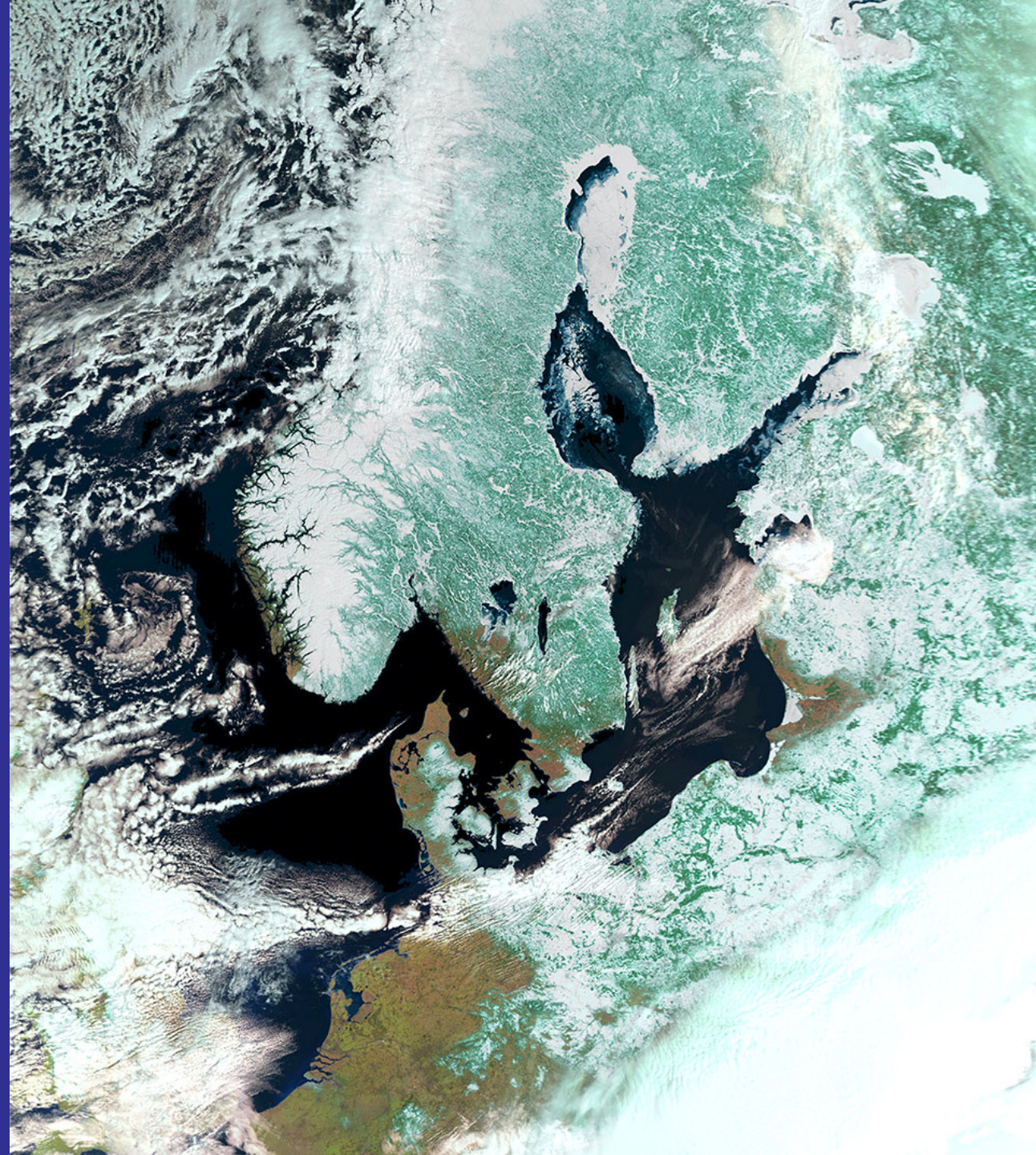
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# European satellite collaboration

Satellites provide information about, e.g.

- Atmospheric composition
- Ground (ice, snow)
- Sources and sinks of greenhouse gases
- Ground frost

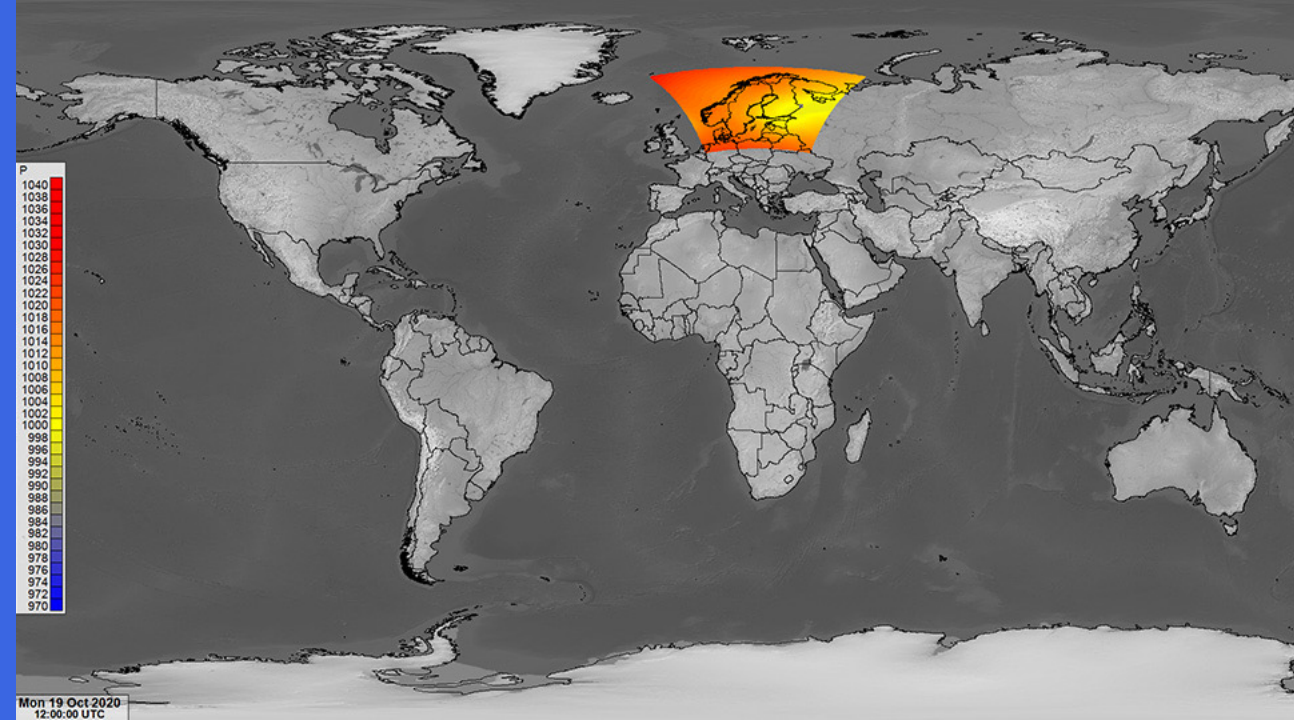




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# Regional collaboration

MetCoOp





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# Nordic collaboration in regional climate modelling





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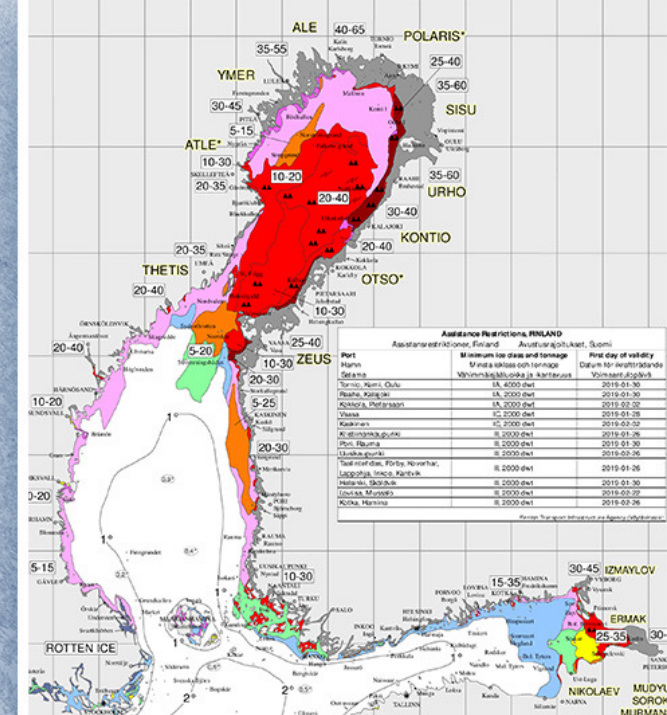
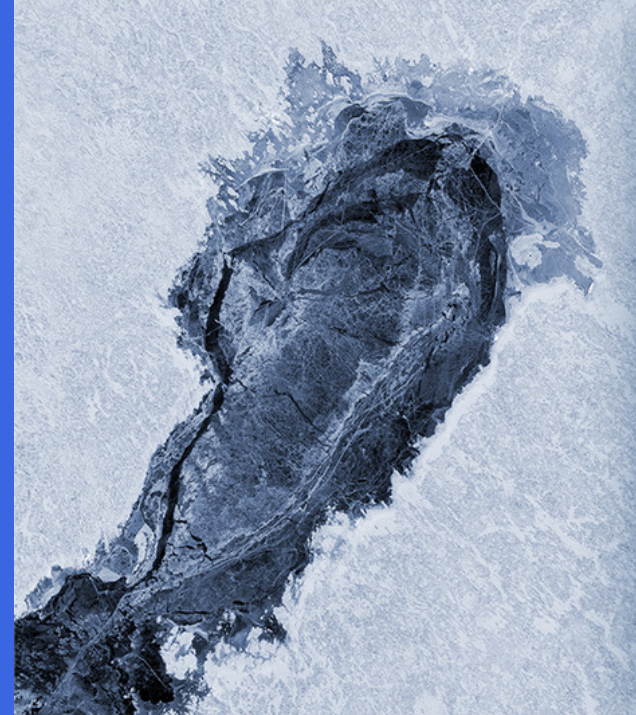
# Services for all traffic sectors





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# Services to ensure safe sea traffic in all conditions







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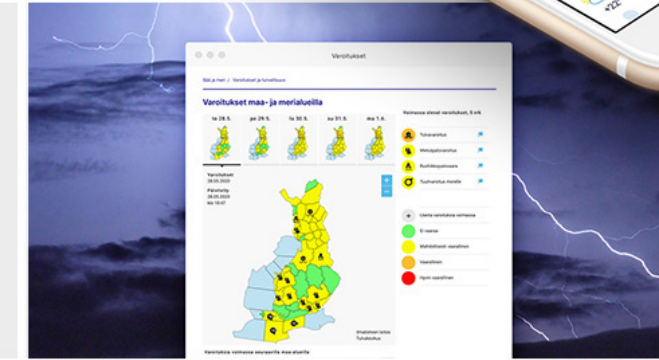
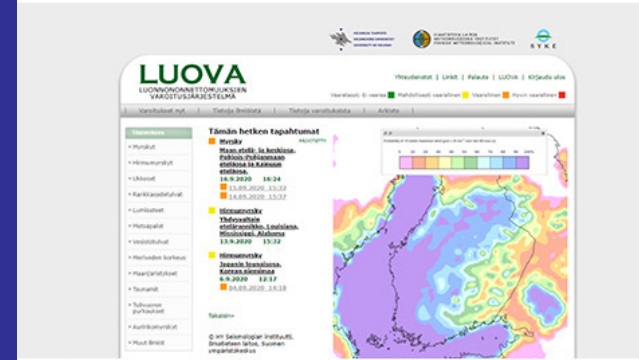
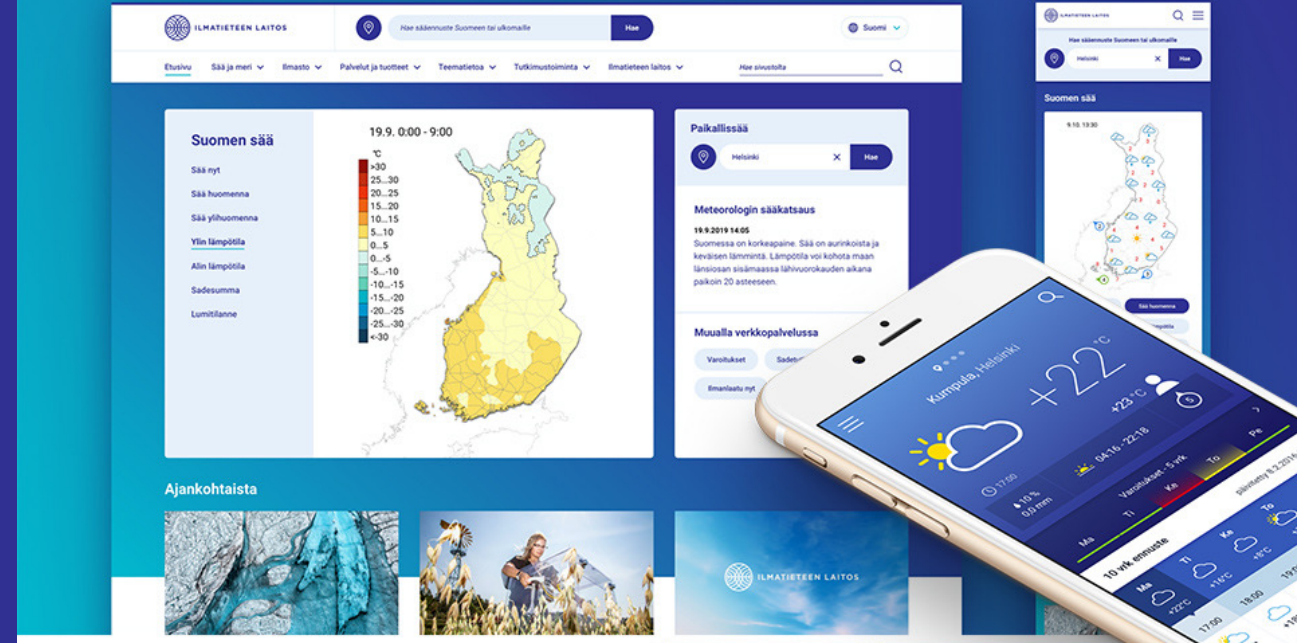
# Services for the military





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# Service portfolio – from research to mobile applications, from tailored services for authorities to social media





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# The Finnish Climate Change Panel and the IPCC



ipcc  
INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON climate change

## Global Warming of 1.5°C

An IPCC Special Report on the impacts of global warming of 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels and related global greenhouse gas emission pathways, in the context of strengthening the global response to the threat of climate change, sustainable development, and efforts to eradicate poverty

WG I | WG II | WG III

WHO | UNEP



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# Benefits of regional climate modelling

- Information to support adaptation
- More accurate information on precipitation
- Information about changes in heavy precipitation, floods and draught periods





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# Arctic Space Center in Sodankylä





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# Ground stations in the Arctic area

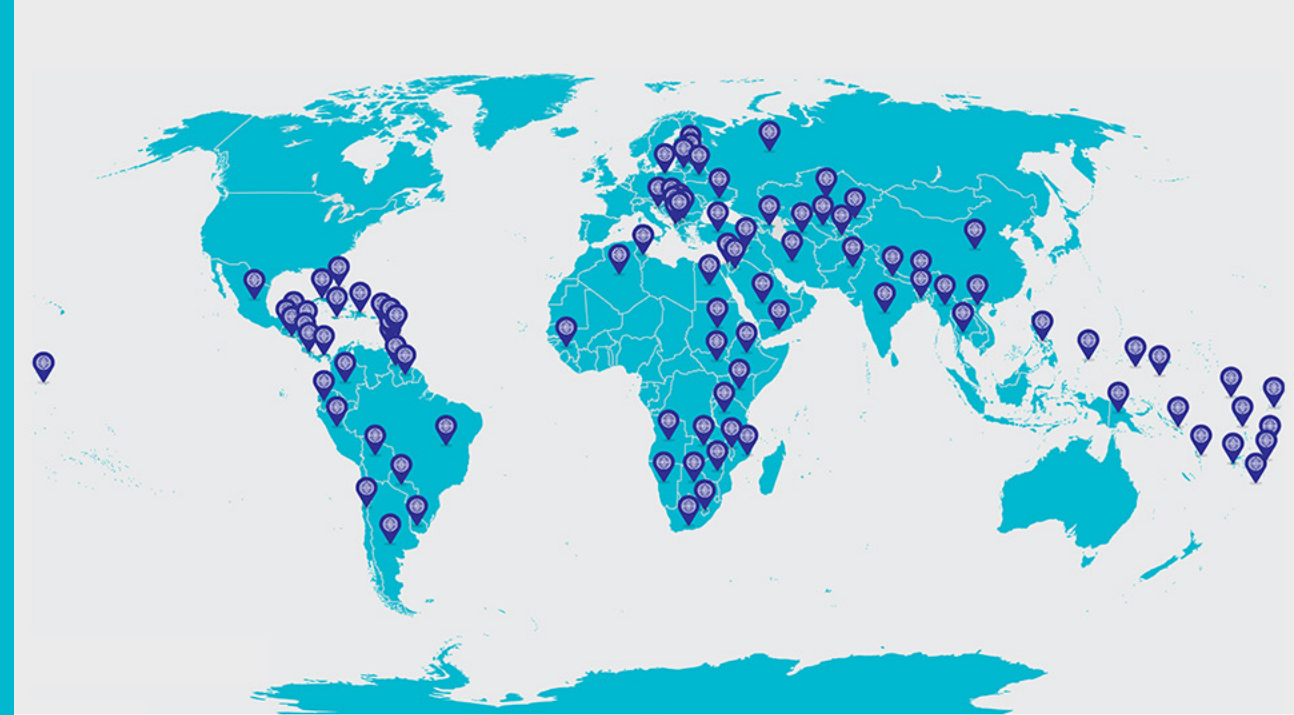
Satellite data reception





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# Capacity building in over 100 countries since 1970





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# Tulanet – cooperation body of Finnish government research institutes



**TULANET**

Tutkimuslaitosten yhteenliittymä



thl



Työterveys-  
laitos



MML  
MAAN-  
MITTAUS-  
LAITOS



S Y K E



GTK



RUOKAVIRASTO  
Livsmedelsverket • Finnish Food Authority



VTT



stuk



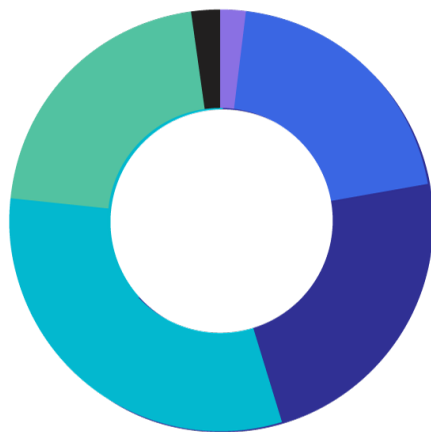
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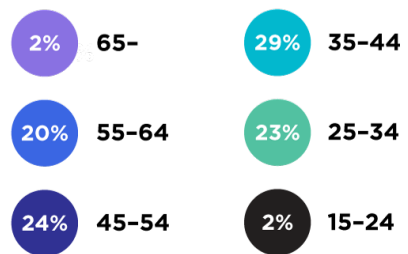
Luke  
NATURAL RESOURCES  
INSTITUTE FINLAND



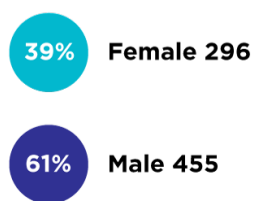
## PERSONEL AGE DISTRIBUTION 2022



### Age



## GENDER BALANCE 2022



# Organization

**DIRECTOR  
GENERAL'S OFFICE**  
JUSSI KAUROLA

**Communications group**  
Nina Kukkurainen

**Research Coordination group**  
Jari Liski

**METEOROLOGICAL  
AND MARINE RESEARCH  
PROGRAMME**  
SAMI NIEMELÄ

**Meteorological Research**

Anders Lindfors

**Marine Research**

Laura Tuomi

**Weather and Climate  
Change Impact Research**

Hilppa Gregow

**CLIMATE RESEARCH  
PROGRAMME**  
HANNELE KORHONEN

**Climate System Research**

Annalea Lohila

**Atmospheric  
Composition**

Antti Hyvärinen

**Atmospheric Research  
Centre of Eastern Finland**

Sami Romakkaniemi

**SPACE AND EARTH  
OBSERVATION CENTRE**  
JOUNI PULLIAINEN

**Earth Observation  
Research**

Johanna Tamminen

**Space Research and  
Observation Technologies**

Ari-Matti Harri

**Arctic Space Centre**

Jyri Heilimo

**OBSERVING AND  
INFORMATION SYSTEMS  
CENTRE**  
TARJA RIIHISAARI

**Observation Services**

Vesa Kurki

**ICT and Data  
Production**

Matti Keränen

**Service Development**

Mikko Visa

**WEATHER, SEA AND  
CLIMATE SERVICE CENTRE**  
JUHANA HYRKKÄNEN

**Weather and  
Safety Centre**

Anssi Vähämäki

**Customer Services**

Jaakko Nuottokari

**Expert Services**

Harri Pietarila

**ADMINISTRATION**  
MARKO VILJANEN

**Financial**

Janna Karasjärvi

**Personnel**

Minna Laatikainen

**Administrative  
Services**

Jaana Palmunoksa

**Quality Manager**  
Sanna Mäkinen

**Risk Management Manager**  
Sanna Matikainen

**Chief Architect**  
Mikko Rauhala

**Production Manager**  
Anu Petäjä

**Information Security Manager**  
Simo Poskiparta

**Security Manager**  
Veli-Pekka Rautava

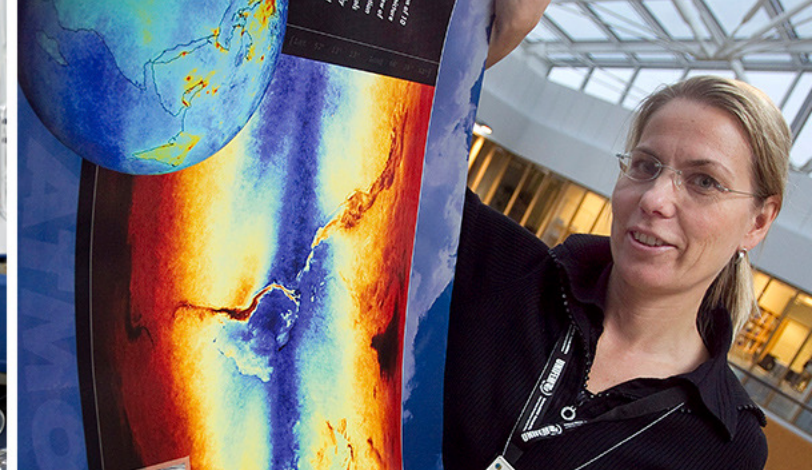
**Preparedness Manager**  
Ari-Juhani Punkka



# PROFESSORS 2022



- 
- 1 Academy Professor
  - 21 Research Professor
  - 7 Research Professor (tenure track)
  - 5 Professor (joint professorships with universities)



# Eumetsat H SAF Snow Products for Supporting Operational Hydrology and Water Management

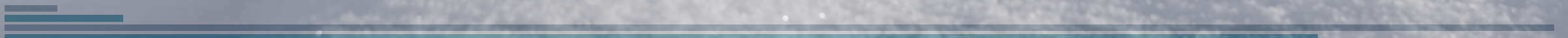
A.N. Arslan<sup>1</sup>, Z. Akyurek<sup>2</sup>, M. Takala<sup>1</sup>, N. Siljamo<sup>1</sup>, Ç.  
Karaman<sup>2</sup>, S. Kuter<sup>3</sup>, B. Simsek<sup>1</sup>, C.M. Tanış<sup>1</sup>, B. Akpınar<sup>2</sup>,  
S. Çil<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*Finnish Meteorological Institute, Arctic Space Center, Helsinki, Finland.*

<sup>2</sup>*Middle East Technical University- Turkey, Civil Engineering, Ankara, Turkey.*

<sup>3</sup>*Çankırı Karatekin University, Forest Engineering, Çankırı, Turkey.*

<sup>4</sup>*Turkish State Meteorological Service, Remote Sensing Division, Ankara, Turkey.*



**EUMETSAT is the European operational satellite agency for monitoring weather, climate and the environment from space.**

**Utilising specialist expertise from the Member States, Satellite Application Facilities (SAFs) are dedicated centres of excellence for processing satellite data. They form an integral part of the distributed EUMETSAT Application Ground Segment.**

#### Meet the SAFs



##### AC SAF

Atmospheric Composition Monitoring

The AC SAF processes satellite data on ozone, other trace gases, aerosols and ultraviolet data.

[Learn more about AC SAF](#)



##### CM SAF

Climate Monitoring

The CM SAF generates and archives high-quality climate datasets.

[Learn more about CM SAF](#)



##### LSA SAF

Land Surface Analysis

The LSA SAF exploits remotely-sensed data on land, land-atmosphere interactions and biosphere applications.

[Learn more about LSA SAF](#)



##### OSI SAF

Ocean and Sea Ice

The OSI SAF provides comprehensive information on the ocean-atmosphere interface.

[Learn more about OSI SAF](#)



##### NWP SAF

Numerical Weather Prediction

The NWP SAF supports the interface between satellite data and European activities in NWP.

[Learn more about NWP SAF](#)



##### ROM SAF

Radio Occultation Meteorology

The ROM SAF generates and archives high-quality GNSS Radio Occultation (RO) data for NWP.

[Learn more about ROM SAF](#)



##### NWC SAF

Nowcasting and Very Short Range Forecasting

Nowcasting is a weather forecast for the next few hours, based on current information.



##### H SAF

Operational Hydrology and Water Management

The H SAF generates and archives datasets and products for operational hydrological applications.



- Precipitation
- Soil Moisture
- Snow
- Quality Assessment
- Hydrological Validation
- Download Products

The main goal of the HSAF project is to provide accurate and timely hydrological parameters estimations to monitor and to forecast the meteorological and hydrological conditions to services, agencies, authorities and other initiatives which need information on water at the ground in order to prevent hazards and natural disasters, as well to improve water management.

# Precipitation

**Latest news**

**Tweets from @HydroSAF** Follow

H SAF Retweeted

**Lothar Sc...** @LotharSc... · 17h

When high(er) spatial resolution meets

**Latest products**

Product : P-IN-SSMIS (H60)

(Precipitation rate at ground by MW cross track scanners)

**User notifications**

announcement  
4/1/2023

A Visiting Scientist Activity at TU Wien, Vienna, Austria is available and funded by H SAF. The activity will focus

announcement

[read more...](#)

The H SAF snow cover products are produced both for meteorological and hydrological applications.

The H SAF snow cover products can be grouped in 4 groups: (1) snow extent product, (2) effective snow product, (3) snow status (dry/wet) product and (4) snow water equivalent product.

## Snow - Products

### SNOW PRODUCT CODE FORMAT

`SN-<type>-<area><input data/resolution><applicability>`

`<type>`

SE = Snow Extent, WE= Wet Snow, ESC= Effective Snow Cover, SWE= Snow Water Equivalent

`<area>`

E = Europe, H=hemispherical, G= Global, D=SEVIRI disk

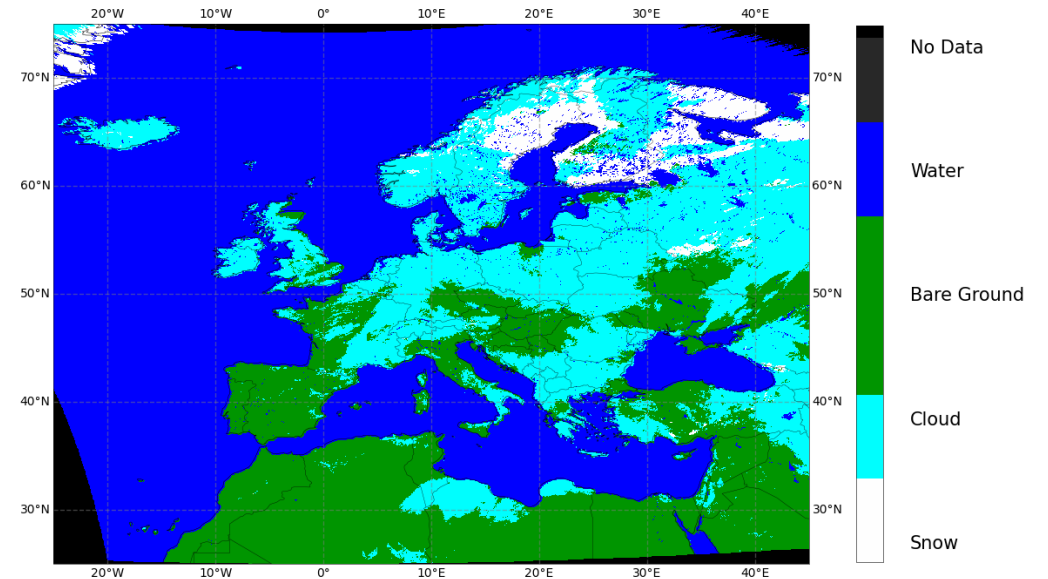
`<applicability>`

F = flat land and forested areas only

# H10 MSG/SEVIRI Snow Extent

- Geostationary orbit
- Operational
- Daily Pan-European area product
- Obtained by merging H10 flat (FMI, H31 is the flat part) and H10 mountainous (METU/TSMS) part
- No snow/snow/water/cloud
- 3km x 3km resolution at NADIR, degrading to ~5km over Europe
- Available since late 2011

H10 Snow detection (snow mask) by VIS/IR radiometry 20230321

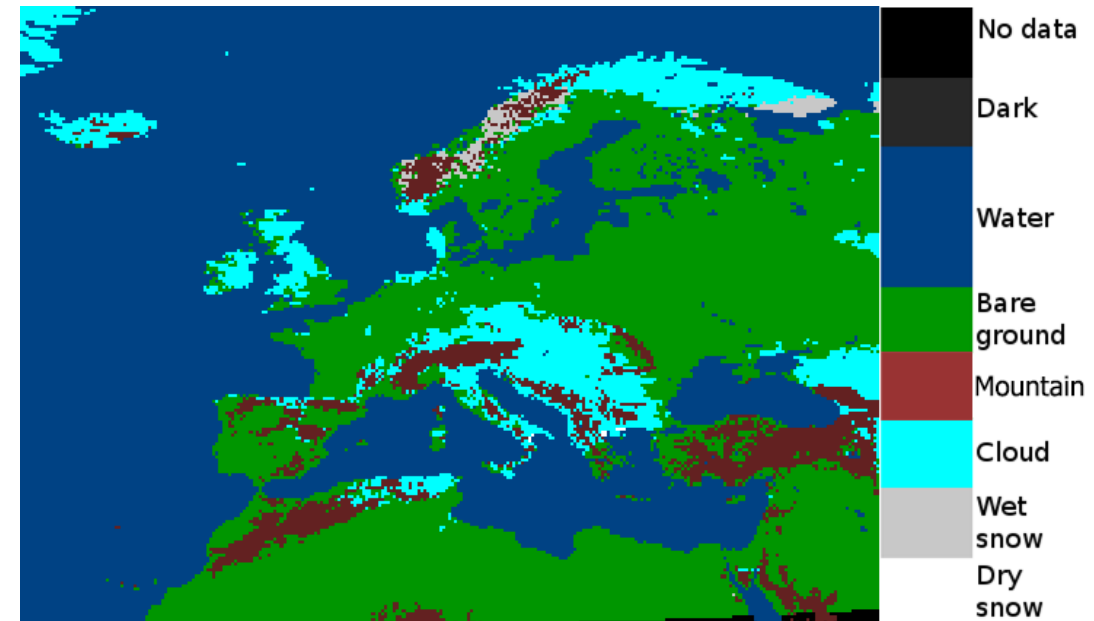


H10 merged product, 20230321



# H11 SSMIS Snow Status

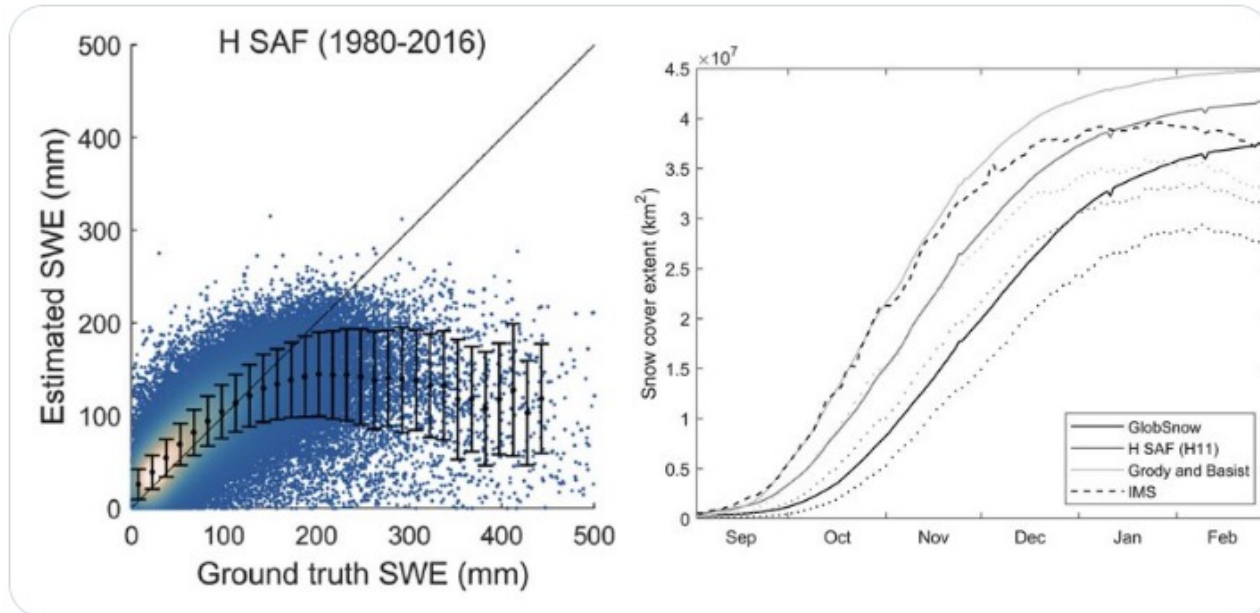
- Polar orbit
- Operational
- Pan-European product (0.25x0.25 degree lat-lon)
- Dry snow / Wet snow / Bare land / Mountain / Water / Dark / No data
- Based on H10 Optical product and SSMIS MW data
  - Detection of dry snow using BT differences and thresholding
- Daily product, available following H10, in the morning



# H11 SSMIS Snow Status



The #HSAF #H11 algorithm excels in dry #snow detection, surpassing other algorithms in accuracy and performance, and improving snow mapping and thus #SWE🇸🇪 retrieval of the #GSv3.0 product on hemispheric scale. A step closer to comprehensive SWE retrieval. 🖱️ [sciencedirect.com/science/articl...](https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/...)



EUMETSAT and 7 others

## EUMETSAT H SAF H11 improved SWE estimation in shallow snowpack during autumn.



Remote Sensing of Environment

Volume 288, 1 April 2023, 113476



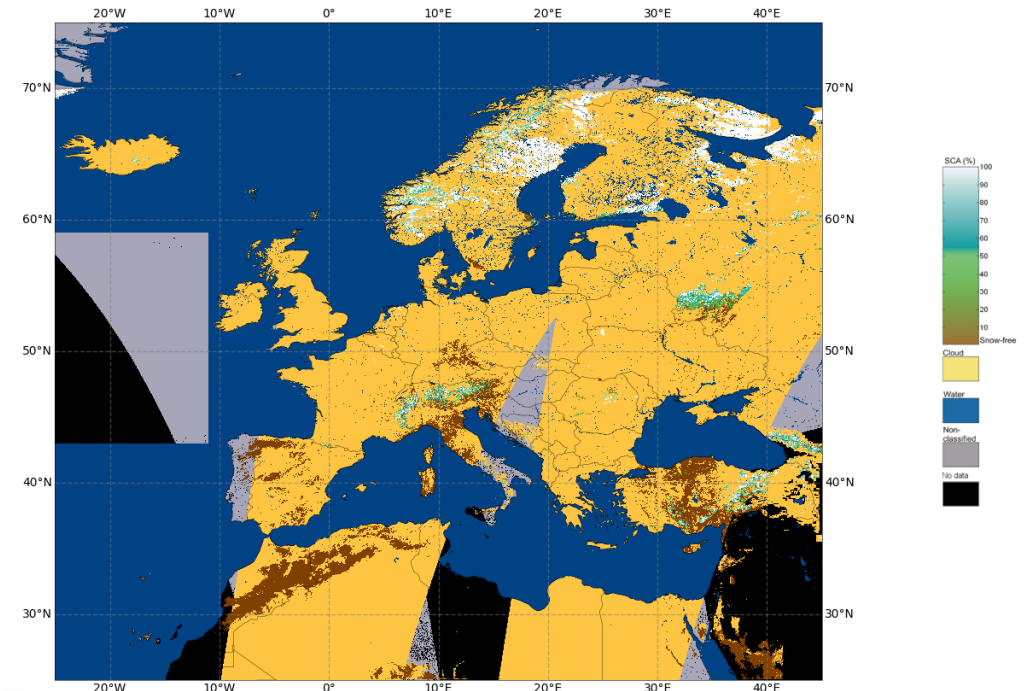
### Evaluation of passive microwave dry snow detection algorithms and application to SWE retrieval during seasonal snow accumulation

[Lina Zschenderlein](#) , [Kari Luojus](#), [Matias Takala](#), [Pinja Venäläinen](#), [Jouni Pulliainen](#)

# H12 AVHRR Effective Snow Cover

- LEO
- Operational
- Daily Pan-European area product
- Obtained by merging H12 flat (FMI) and H12 mountainous (METU/TSMS) part
- Fractional Snow Cover (0-100) / Cloud / Unclassified / Nodata
- 0.01 deg x 0.01 deg Lat/Lon grid
- Available since late 2012

H12 Effective snow cover by VIS/IR radiometry 20230321

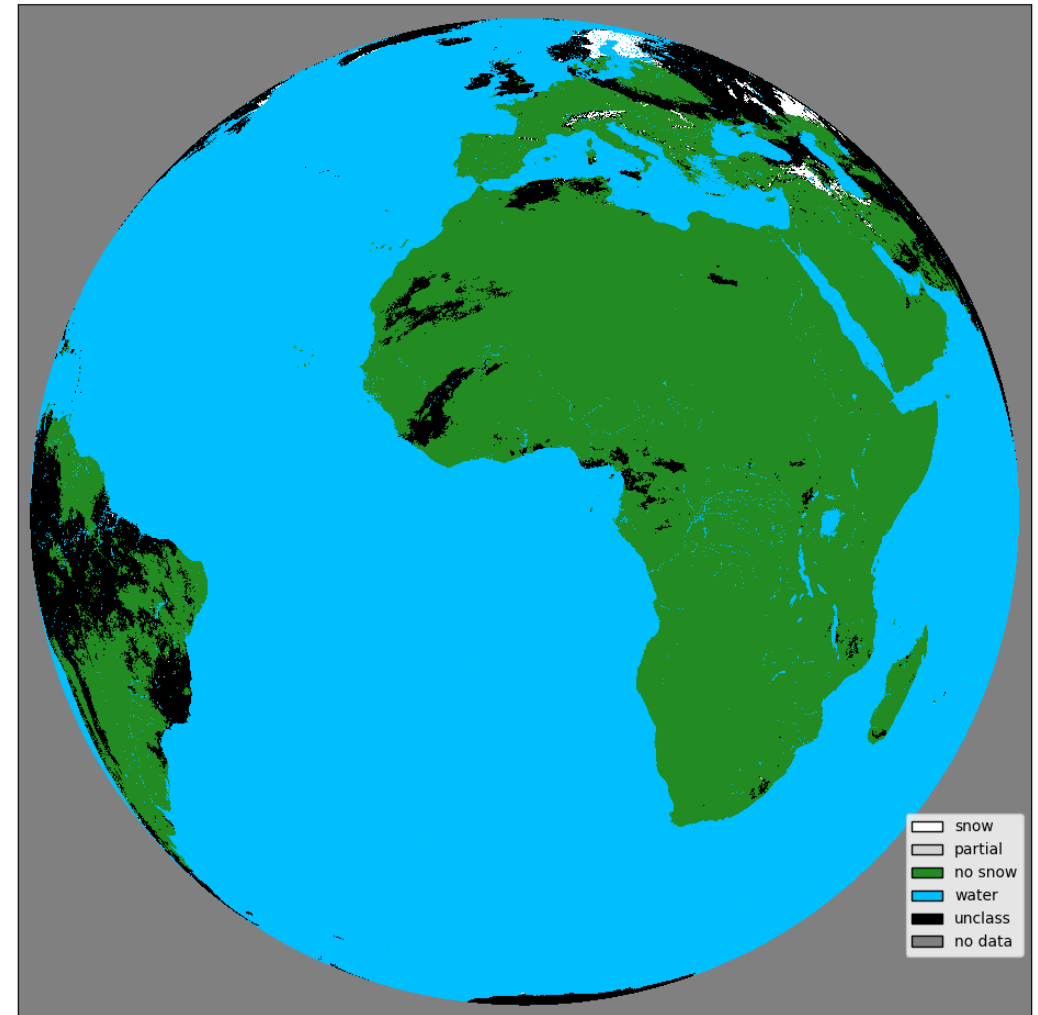


H12 merged product, 20230321

# H31 MSG/SEVIRI Snow Extent

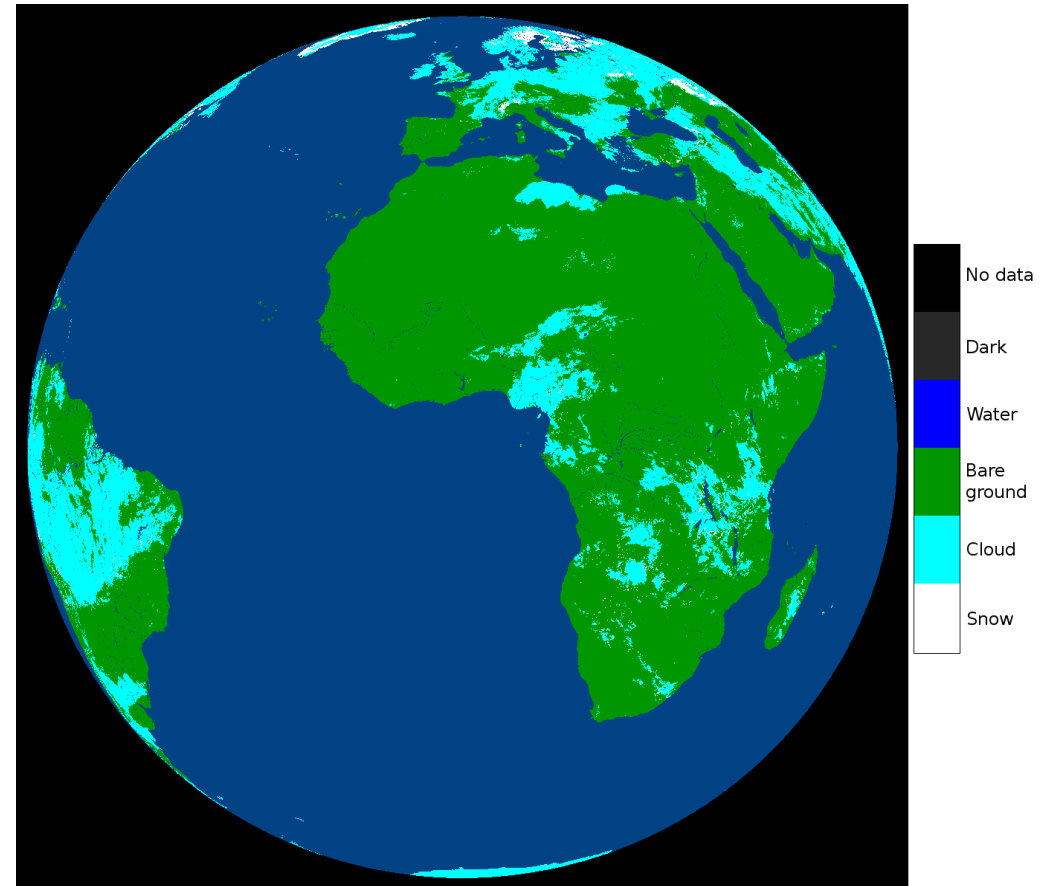
- Geostationary orbit
- Operational
- Daily full MSG/SEVIRI disk product
- Especially for flatland areas
- No snow/snow/partial snow/water/unclassified
- available since 2008
- Excellent validation results vs weather station observations
- See: Siljamo, N., & Hyvärinen, O. (2011). New Geostationary Satellite–Based Snow-Cover Algorithm, *Journal of Applied Meteorology and Climatology*, 50(6), 1275-1290
- Also: Siljamo, N. (2020). Empirical Approach to Satellite Snow Detection. University of Helsinki

MSG/SEVIRI snow cover 22.3.2019



# H34 MSG/SEVIRI Snow Extent

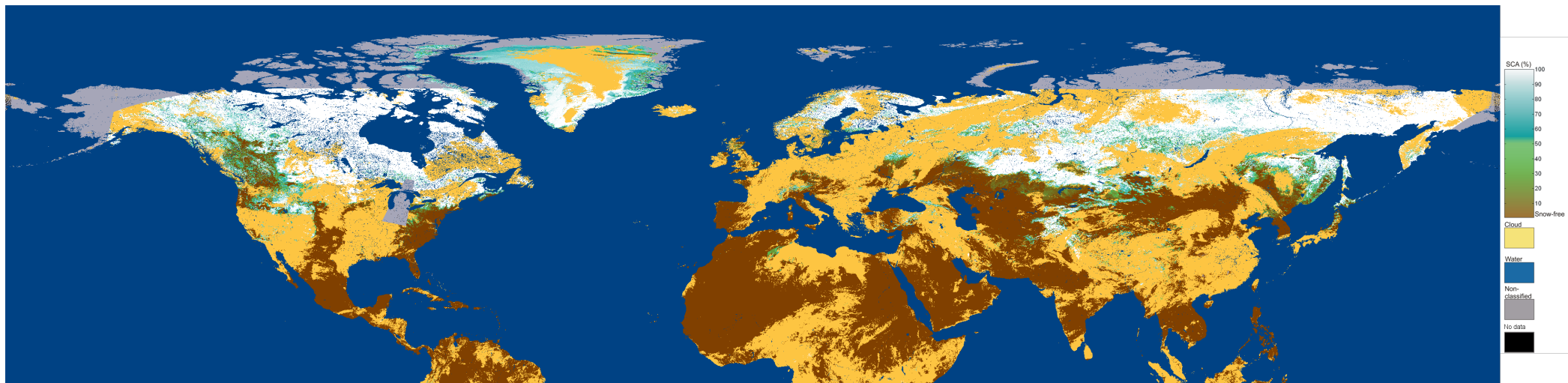
- Geostationary orbit
- Pre-Operational
- Daily full MSG/SEVIRI disk product
- Obtained by merging H34 flat (FMI, H31 is the flat part) and H34 mountainous (METU/TSMS) part
- No snow/snow/water/cloud
- 3km x 3km resolution at NADIR, degrading to ~5km over Europe
- Available since late April 2019
- Successor of H10



H34 merged product, 20230321

# H35 AVHRR Effective Snow Cover

- Low Earth Orbit
- Pre-Operational
- Daily Northern Hemisphere product
- Obtained by merging H35 flat (FMI) and H35 mountainous (METU/TSMS) part
- Fractional Snow Cover (0-100) / Cloud / Unclassified / Nodata
- 0.01 deg x 0.01 deg Lat/Lon grid
- Available since mid-May 2019
- Successor of H12

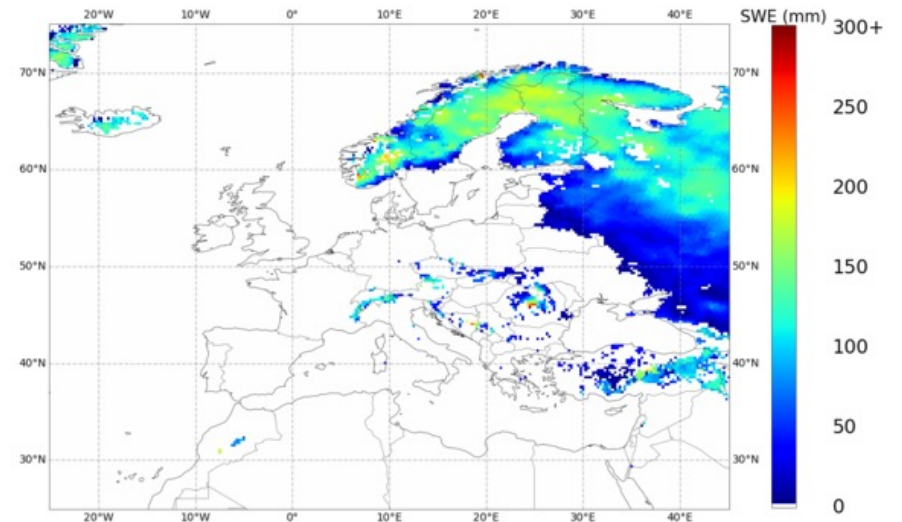


H35 merged product, 20230321

# H13 Snow water equivalent by MW radiometry

- H13 is an operational product
- The EUMETSAT H SAF product H13 provides SWE over the Pan European region (between longitude 25° W–45° E and latitude 25°–75° N). The nominal resolution is 0.25° ~ 25 km
- H13 over flat lands is a data fusion of ground based Snow Depth data and spaceborne derived estimates.
- Over mountains the product is based on spaceborne estimates.
- The product H13 currently is based on SSMI/S instrument brightness temperature data on board DMSP-series satellites.
- The SWE values are validated against independent snow courses yearly.

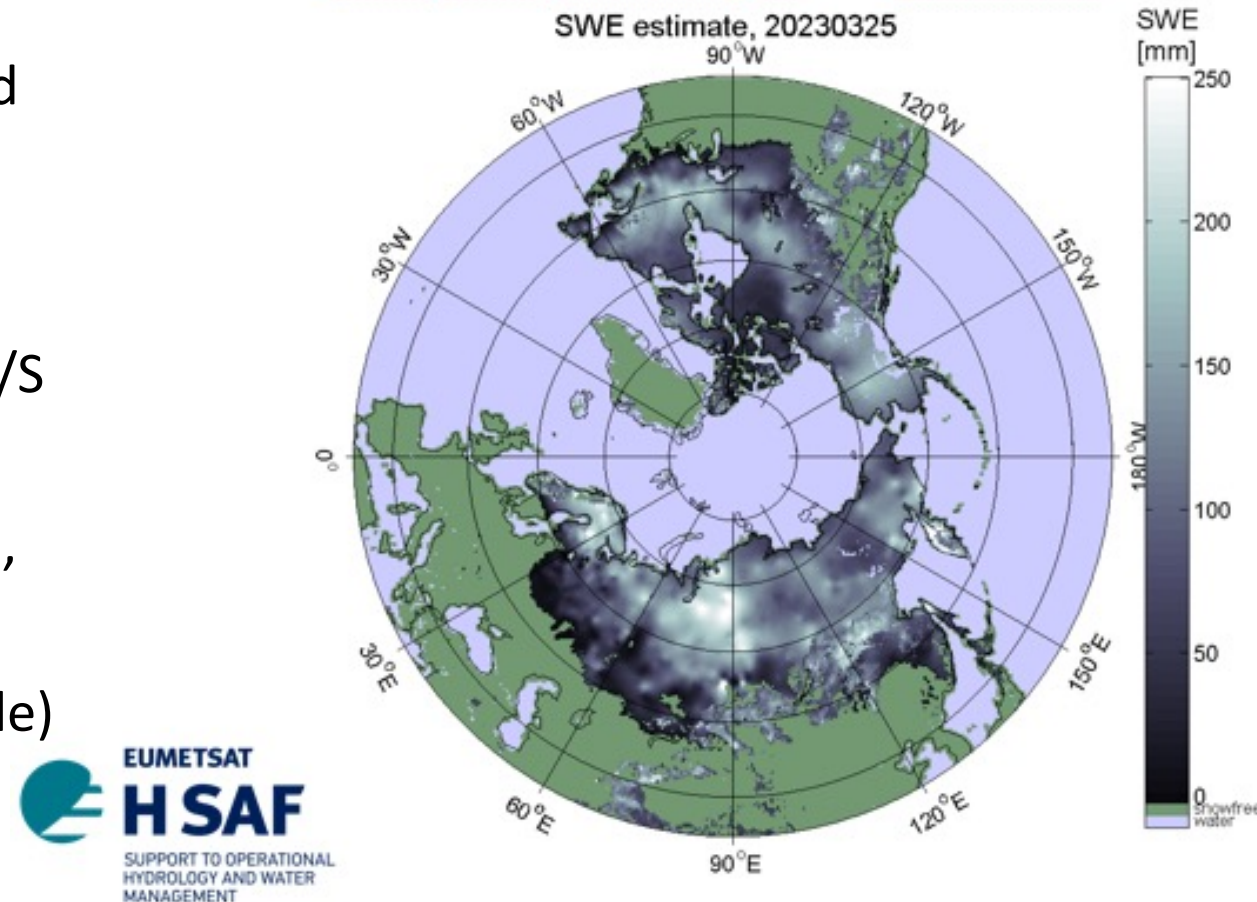
H13 Snow water equivalent by MW radiometry 20230219



# H65 Snow water equivalent by MW radiometry

- The EUMETSAT H SAF product H65 provides SWE over the Northern Hemisphere
- H65 over flat lands is a data fusion of ground based Snow Depth data and spaceborne derived estimates.
- Over mountains the product is based on spaceborne estimates.
- The product H65 currently is based on SSMI/S instrument brightness temperature data on board DMSP-series satellites.
- Once Metop-B MWI data becomes available, H665 using MWI will supersede H65
- The SWE values are validated against independent snow courses yearly (if available)

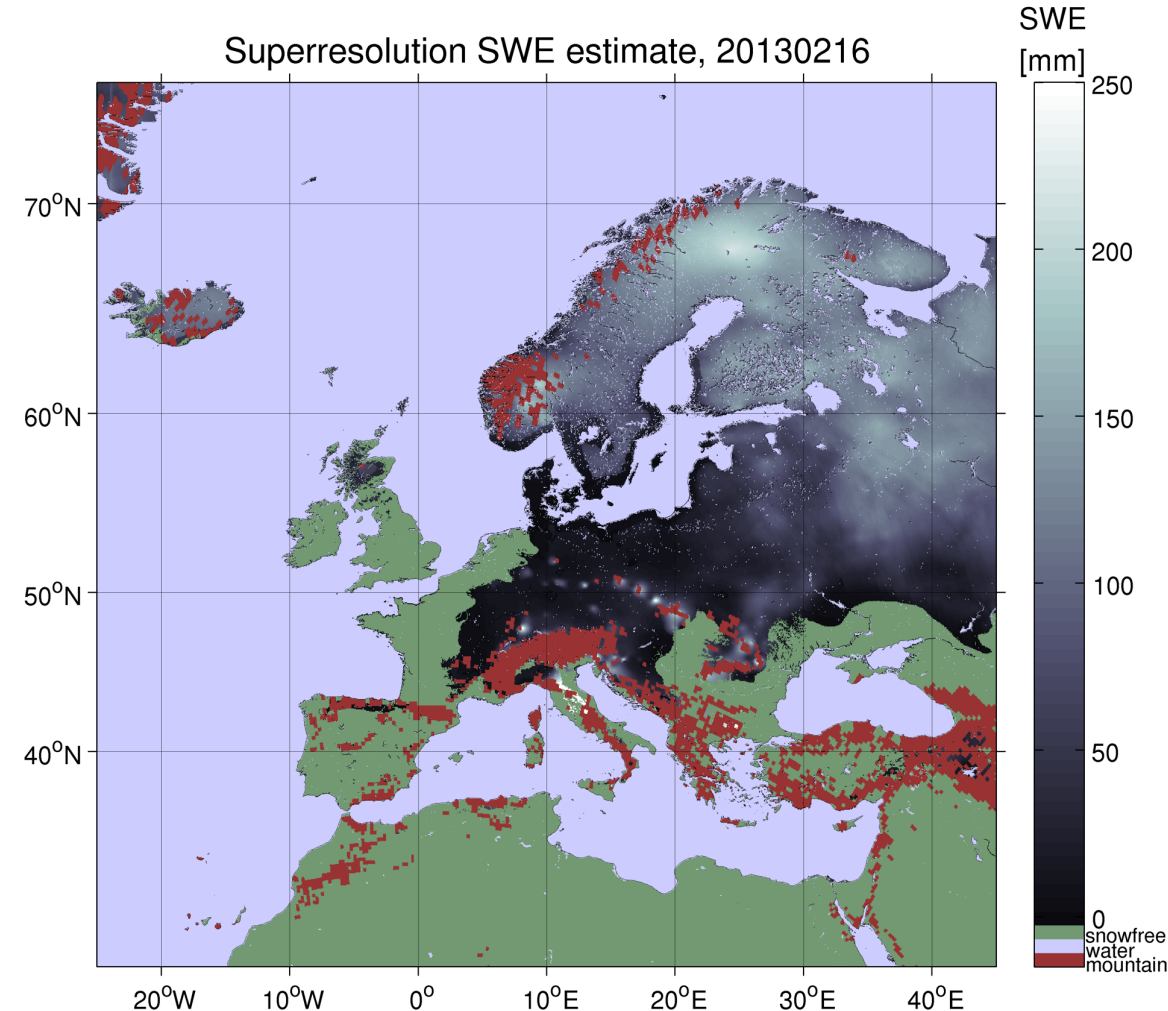
## H65 Snow Water Equivalent by MW radiometry





# H66 Snow water equivalent by MW radiometry

- H66 is a product in development
- Flat areas are being produced already
- The EUMETSAT H SAF product H66 provides SWE over the Pan European region (between longitude 25° W–45° E and latitude 25°–75° N). The nominal resolution is 0.05° ~ 5 km
- H65 over flat lands is a data fusion of ground based Snow Depth data and spaceborne derived estimates (Takala et al. 2017)
- Over mountains the product is based on spaceborne estimates (METU, TSMS)
- The product H66 currently is based on SSMI/S instrument brightness temperature data on board DMSP-series satellites.
- Once Metop-B MWI data becomes available, H666 using MWI will supersede H66
- The SWE values are validated against independent snow courses yearly (if available)



Sample image doesn't contain mountain part!

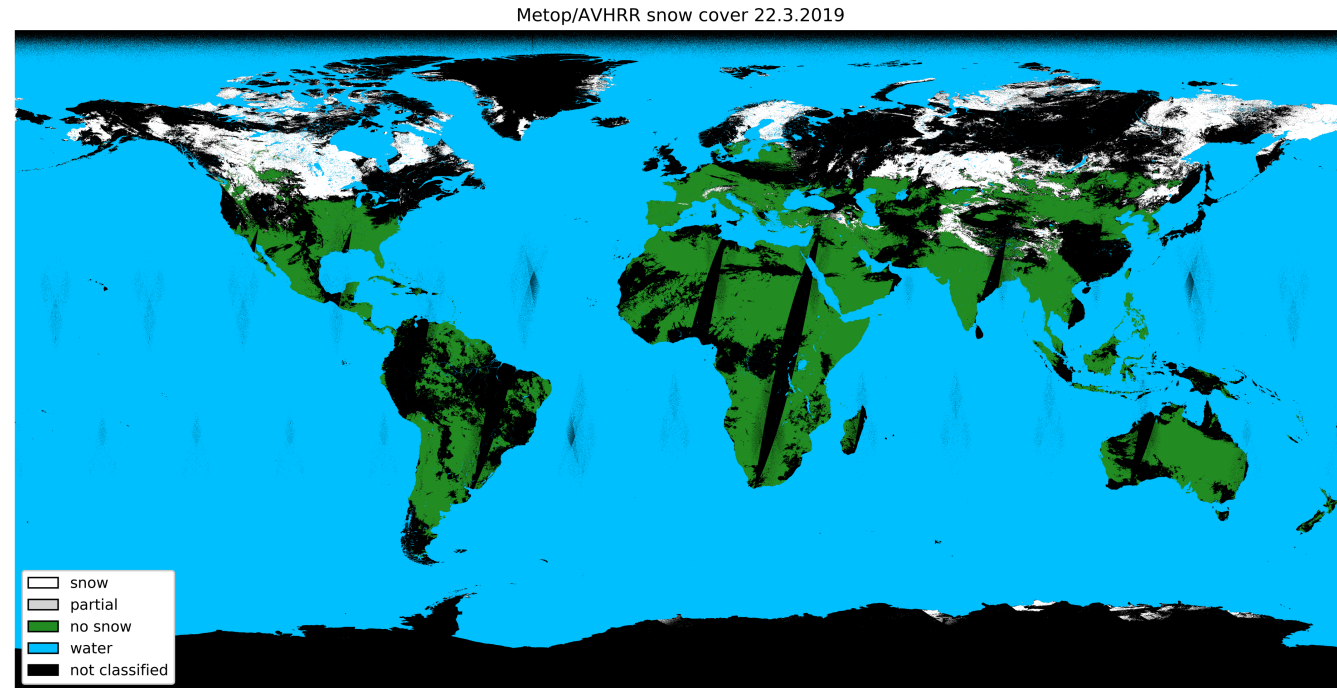


# H43 MTG/FCI Snow Extent

- Geostationary orbit
- Daily full MTG/FCI disk product
- Satellite grid
- Continuation product for H10/H31/H34
- Three variants (flatland/mountain/merged)
- No snow/snow/water/unclassified (clouds, darkness etc)
- Day 1 product, will be available when MTG/FCI operational
- Current status: production system available, waiting FCI data (Earliest September, 2023)

# H32 Metop/AVHRR Snow Extent

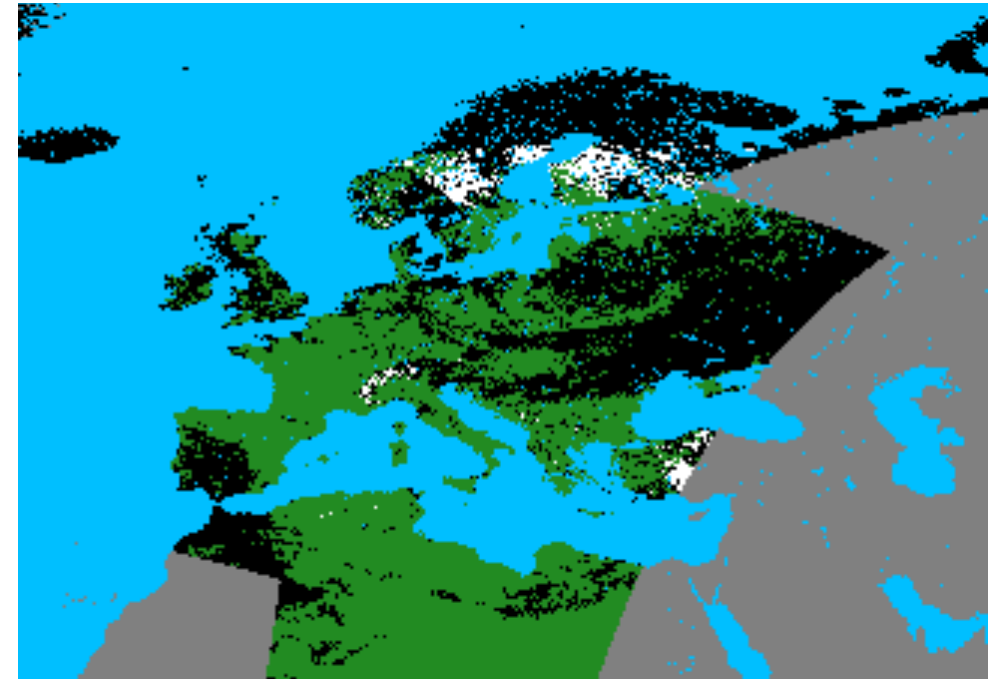
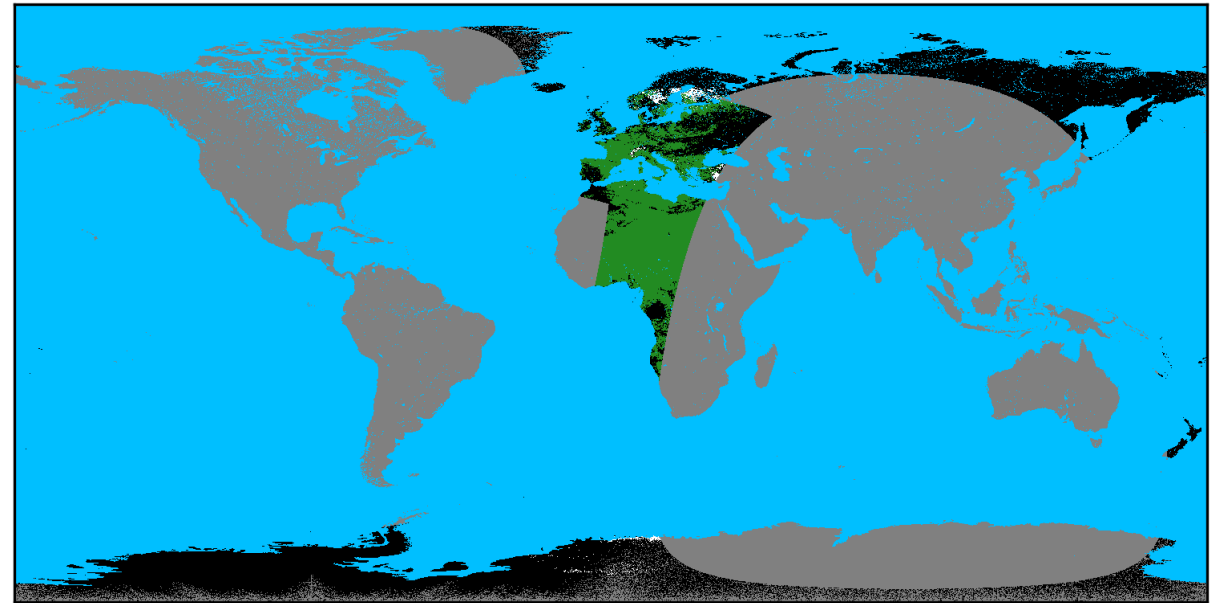
- Polar orbit
- Operational
- Daily global product (0.01x0.01 degree lat-lon)
- No snow/snow/partial snow/water/unclassified
- available since 2015
- Excellent validation results vs weather station observations
- See: Siljamo, N., Hyvärinen, O., Riihelä, A., & Suomalainen, M. (2020). MetOp/AVHRR Snow Detection Method for Meteorological Application Journal of Applied Meteorology and Climatology, 59(12), 2001-2019
- Also: Siljamo, N. (2020). Empirical Approach to Satellite Snow Detection. University of Helsinki



**H32 is being tested in MetCoOP Weather Model data assimilation**

# H85 Metop-SG/METimage Snow Extent (Day 1)

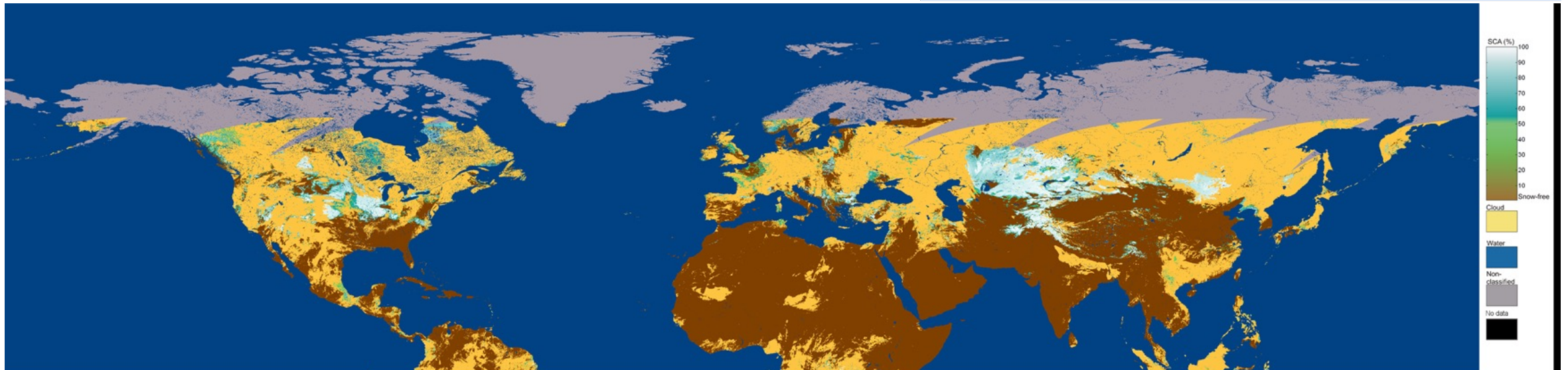
- Polar orbit
- Continuation product for H32
- Daily global product (0.01x0.01 degree lat-lon)
- No snow/snow/water/unclassified/no data
- Production system available, tests with demo data are successful
  - Swaths processed as they arrive, merged at night
- Day 1 product, available when Metop-SG/METimage operational
- Check-point review has been passed and we are waiting more test data (planned launch date Q1/2025)



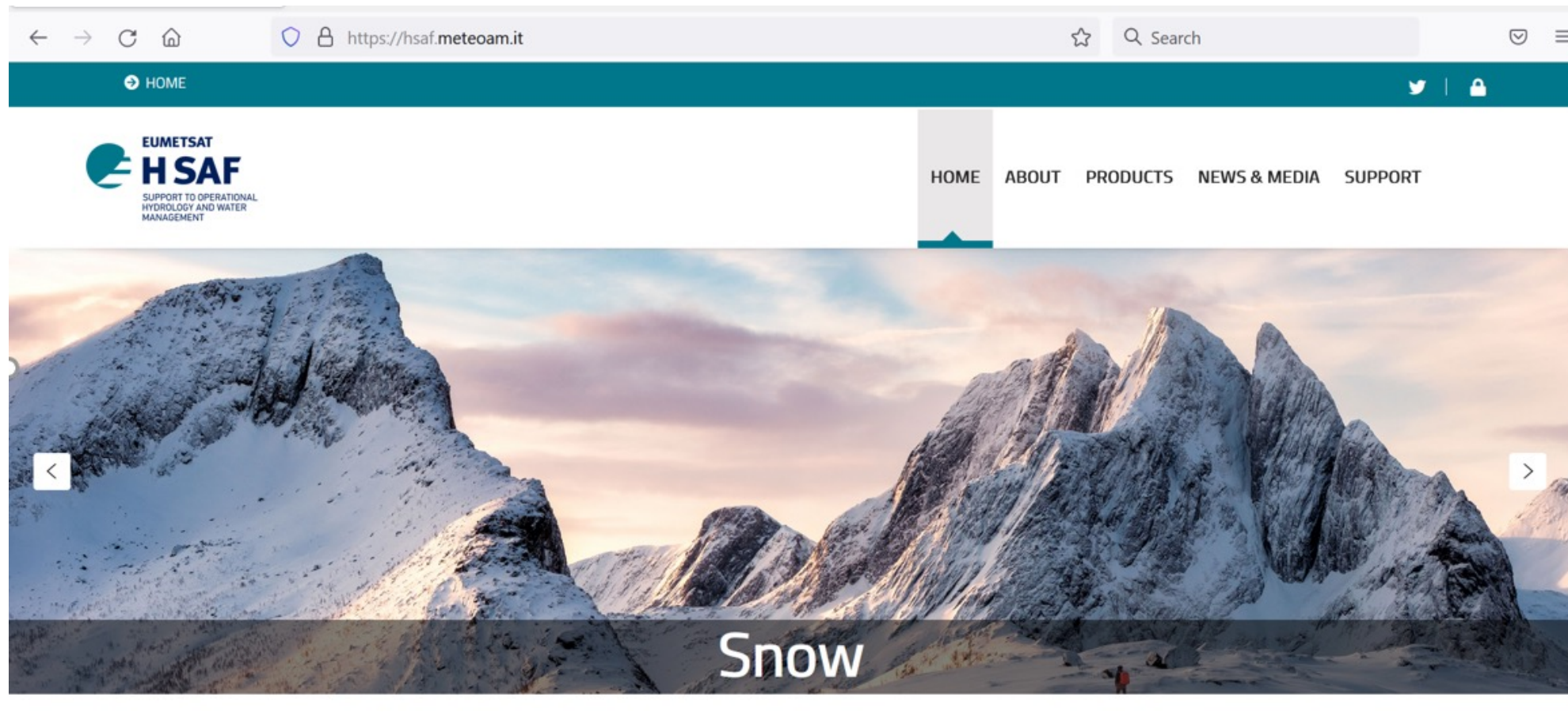
# H86 Effective snow cover

- Polar orbit
- In development
- Daily, Northern Hemisphere ( $0.01^\circ$ )
- Day 2 product, algorithm development begins when actual Metop SG/METImage data available
- Algorithm will be based on machine learning algorithms (MARS, Random Forest, Deep learning)
- Product retrieved from METOP data is running offline.

Kuter, S., Bolat, K., & Akyurek, Z., (2022).  
A machine learning-based accuracy enhancement on  
EUMETSAT H-SAF H35 effective snow-covered area product  
*Remote Sensing of Environment*, 272 (2022) 112947

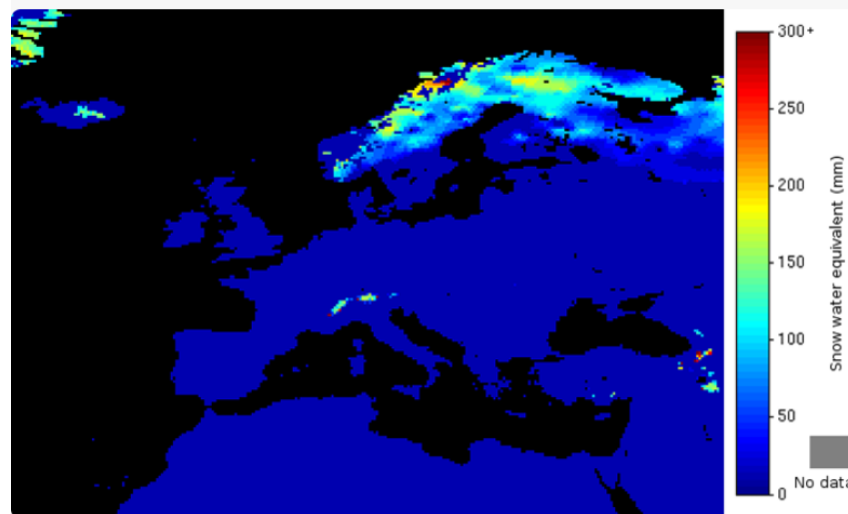


# Snow Products –Detailed -Webpage



# Snow Products –Detailed -Webpage

HOME / PRODUCTS / SNOW



## SWE-E (H13)

Maps of snow water equivalent derived from MW measurements sensitive to snow thickness and density. The algorithm is based on assimilating MW brightness temperatures of several channels at frequencies with different penetration in snow, into a first-guess field built by the (sparse) network of stations measuring snow depth.

↓ ATBD

↓ PUM

↓ PVR

→ DETAIL

↓ DOWNLOAD



# Arctic Space Center Sodankylä / Finland



# Thank You



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