

H-SAF Snow products and their use in applications

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H-SAF snow products

- H-SAF: EUMETSAT funded satellite application facility (SAF) for Support to Operational Hydrology and Water Management
 - http://hsaf.meteoam.it/
 - Originally 4 snow products:
 - H-10: Snow/no snow
 - H-11: dry/wet snow
 - H-12: fractional snow cover (% covered by snow)
 - H-13: SWE (snow water equivalent)
 - Additional products / product codes, for example LSA-SAF derived H31



H10 Snow / No Snow product

Based on SEVIRI data

•Algorithm for flat lands developed within LSA-SAF

•Product is a merge of mountainous areas (Turkey) and flat lands (Finland)

•Product is operational

•Global daily MetOP/AVHRR SC product under development (25th Sept 2012)





H10 possible end uses

- As is; simple product to check where in Europe there is snow
- Input to other, more sofisticated snow products
- Input to weather models
- Input to climate models



H11 Snow status product

•Uses H10 as background data

•For areas covered with snow a radiometer interpretation is made for dry / wet snow differentiation

•Originally based on AMSR-E instrument but after its failure new baseline is SSMI/S instrument

•SSMI/S version is pre-operational



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H11 possible end uses

- Quite similar product to H10
- As is; simple product to check where in Europe there is wet / dry snow
- Input to other, more sofisticated snow products
- Input to weather models
- Input to climate models



H12 Fractional Snow Cover product

- Product describes the percentage of Snow Covered Area (SCA) within product pixels (0-100%)
- Based on NOAA-18 and NOAA-19 data (spectrometer), possibility to use METOP data later on
- Uses Finnish Environment Institute SYKE Snow Covered Area-algorithm
- Forest transmissivity map derived by SYKE is used for flat lands
- Mountainous areas are produced by Turkey and flat areas by Finland. The H12 product is merged in FMI.
- Product is **pre-operational**



Example of SCA-product 23th March 2010





H12 possible end uses

- As is; H12 gives more detailed information of snow melt compared to H10
- Input to weather models
- Input to climate models
- Input to hydrological models (estimating onset of snow melt, river discharge)



H13 Snow Water Equivalent Product

- Product describes Snow Water Equivalent (SWE) in mm
- SSMI/S based version is **operational**
- Mountainous areas are produced by Turkey and flat areas by Finland. The H13 product is merged.
- For mountainous areas SWE is derived using radiometer data only.
- For flat areas SWE is an assimilation of ground based snow depth observations and satellite data
- RMSE of H13 product for Finland ~ 35 mm (flat lands) and for Turkey (mountainous areas) ~ 45 mm



Example of H13 SWE product





H13 possible end uses

- As is; Information of snow extent, snow melt line, amount of snow
- Input to weather models
- Input to climate models
- Input to hydrological models
 - Maximum amount of SWE
 - Time of max. SWE



H13 as input to hydrological model I





H13 as input to hydrological model II





Additional snow products

- Different versions and development states of the previously mentioned products
- H31/32 Snow status product
 - Snow status products derived from L SAF
 - Only for flat lands
 - H31 snow status, MSG disk coverage with SEVIRI pixel resolution
 - H32 snow status, global coverage with AVHRR pixel resolution (Metop)
 - Products are operative
- H34/35/43 Snow status product
 - H34 second generation product, succeeding H31 and H10
 - H35 second generation product, succeeding H32 and H12
 - Products are in development
 - H43 Snow detection (snow mask) by VIS/NIR of MTG FCI
 - Product is in development



Data availability

- All data and documentation is available for all interested free of charge
- More information from http://hsaf.meteoam.it/
 - The FMI H-SAF project team:
 - Matias Takala: project management, H13
 - Cemal Melih Tanis H11
 - Niilo Siljamo: H31/32
 - Panu Lahtinen: H10, H12
 - Kati Anttila: H12
 - Jaakko Ikonen: hydrology
 - Kari Luojus: H13
 - Ali Nadir Arslan: coordination between projects
 - Prof. Jouni Pulliainen: head scientist