

MTG LI Level 2 Accumulated Products

Raluca-Elena ȘTEFAN^{1,2}, Cătălin-Ștefan RUCĂREANU^{1,2}, Adelina Ana-Maria MIHAI^{1,3}

1. National Administration of Meteorology, NMA, Bucharest, Romania

2. National University of Science and Technology Polytechnic Bucharest, Bucharest, Romania

3. School of Advanced Studies of the Romanian Academy – SCOSAAR, Bucharest, Romania

The workshop is organized under the umbrella of WinDMiL, project funded by CCCDI-UEFISCDI, project number PN-IV-P7-7.1-PED-2024-0121, within PNCDI IV .

01

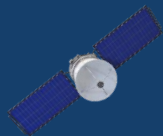
Introduction

Lightning

MET-12

-Flexible Combined
Imager (FCI)

-Lightning Imager
(LI)



02

Data and Prototype code

Accumulated Flash
(AF)

Accumulated Flash
Area (AFA)

Accumulated Flash
Radiance (AFR)

Prototype Code:

- The organization of the
source files
- The main functions used

03

Obtained Results

Software QGIS



04

ADAGUC Viewer Training



05

Conclusions and Future Aspects

Lightnings

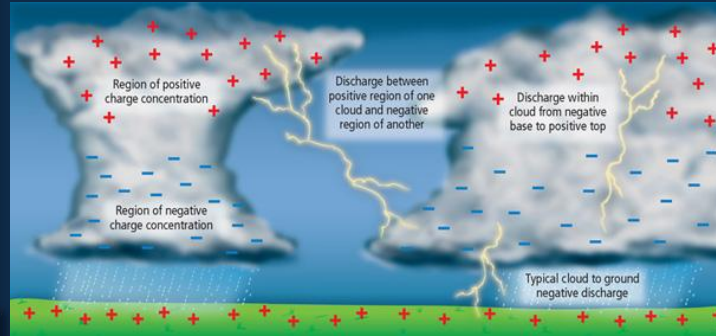


Figure 1. Charge distribution in storm clouds.



Lightning is the discharge of accumulated electrical charges between a cloud and the ground, between two clouds or even between two opposite charged areas of the same cloud. It appears when electrified clouds develop and it serves as their discharging mechanism. The lightning is accompanied by a mechanical disturbance of the air around it called thunder. Depending on the two endpoints of the lightning we can divide lightning in 3 main groups. The Cloud-to-Ground (CG) discharges where the lightning connects a charged area of a cloud with the ground, the Cloud-to-Cloud (CC) discharges where the lightning connects charged areas of two different clouds and the Intra-Cloud (IC) discharges where the lightning connects two charged areas of the same cloud.

E

D

C

B



With the advancement of technology and observation systems, forecasting intense lightning activity has become possible in meteorology. Nevertheless, it is impossible to predict every lightning strike, because these phenomena can be frequent, unpredictable, and widespread.

Lightnings

Natural phenomena observed under various extreme conditions, such as volcanic eruptions, blizzards, hurricanes, and thunderstorms.

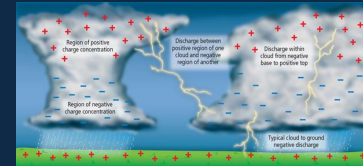


Figure 1. Charge distribution in storm clouds.

A

E

D

C



Because lightning is frequently associated with storms—which can bring extreme weather such as torrential rain, hail, strong winds, and tornadoes—it holds great importance in meteorology, offering insights into atmospheric chemistry, extreme-event prediction, climatic influence, atmospheric and electrical dynamics, and data for improving forecasts. și date pentru îmbunătățirea prognozei.

Lightnings

Natural phenomena observed under various extreme conditions, such as volcanic eruptions, blizzards, hurricanes, and thunderstorms.

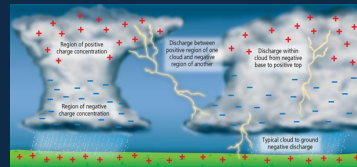


Figure 1. Charge distribution in storm clouds.

B

A

E

D



Understanding lightning can help assess its impact on atmospheric composition and pollution. Global nitrogen cycles can indirectly influence the climate.



Lightnings

Natural phenomena observed under various extreme conditions, such as volcanic eruptions, blizzards, hurricanes, and thunderstorms.

C

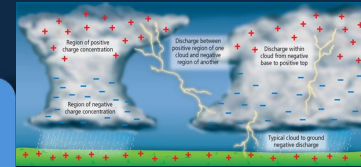


Figure 1. Charge distribution in storm clouds.

B

A

E



The production of nitrogen oxides (NO_x) can contribute to ground-level ozone formation and affects air quality. Generating these oxides also promotes higher concentrations of greenhouse gases such as methane and ozone, which play an important role in climate change.



Lightnings

Natural phenomena observed under various extreme conditions, such as volcanic eruptions, blizzards, hurricanes, and thunderstorms.

D

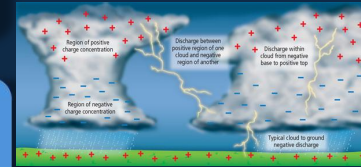
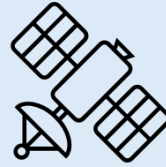


Figure 1. Charge distribution in storm clouds.

C

B

A



Lightning-detection systems supply near-real-time data that are then fed into weather-forecasting models. These data improve the accuracy of storm predictions and, at the same time, allow meteorologists to monitor the storm life cycle—from formation to dissipation.

Lightnings

Natural phenomena observed under various extreme conditions, such as volcanic eruptions, blizzards, hurricanes, and thunderstorms.

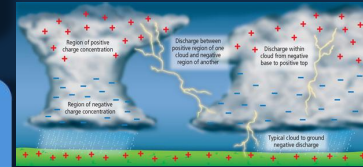


Figure 1. Charge distribution in storm clouds.

MET-12 and its instruments

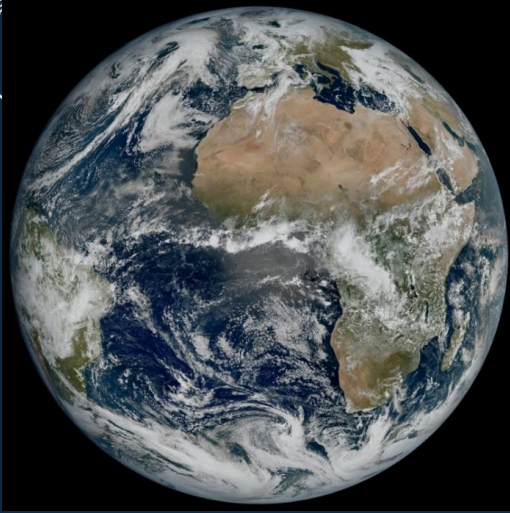


Figure 1. The first image of the complete Earth disk taken by MET-12.

1. Flexible Combined Imager (FCI)

- ❑ Has an essential role in providing more accurate information about fog, volcanic ash, air mass characteristics, clouds, aerosols, and wildfires;
- ❑ has channels over 16 spectral ranges covering visible to infrared wavelengths;
- ❑ The spectral channels VIS 0.6, NIR 2.2, IR 3.8 and IR 10.5 are delivered both in Normal Resolution (NR) and High Resolution (HR) spatial sampling configurations, Spatial Sampling Distance (SSD) at 1km and 0.5km (HR).

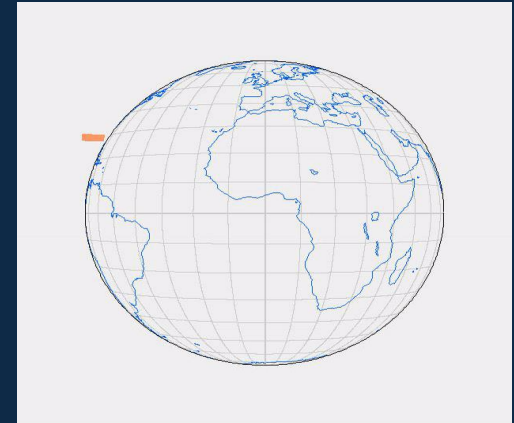
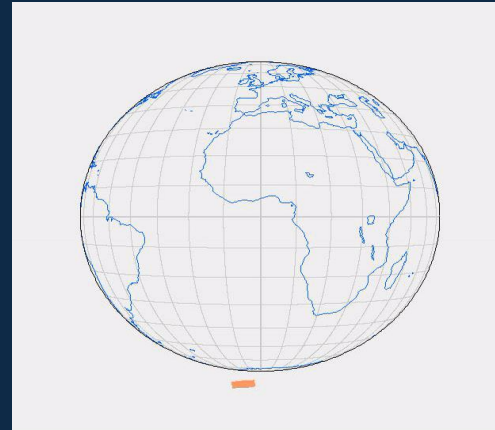


Figure 2. Animation of the FCI scanning patterns in support of the full disc service (FDSS) (left) and the rapid scanning service (RSS) (right).

- ❑ **Launch in 2022, located at 0° longitude; ability to monitor over Europe, Africa, the Middle East, and parts of South America, as well as the surrounding waters.**

2. Lightning Imager (LI)

- is an imaging filter spectrometer with on-board data processing for detecting lightning by measuring the lightning optical pulse signal from the top of the atmosphere;
- The so-called LI Optical Head (LOH) includes four identical optical cameras (OC). Each OC is composed of a baffle for stray light, an optical system, a focal plane assembly with a 1000×1170 pixels CMOS detector and front-end electronics, including the real-time pixel processors for the on-board processing;
- Spectral band: narrowband filter centered over the neutral oxygen triplet at 777.4nm with 1.9nm bandwidth;
- Spatial sampling: the sampling at sub-satellite point is 4.5km, ie, smaller than typical dimensions of optical pulses expected from lightning activity, while over central Europe it is about 10km
- Temporal sampling: the integration time of 1ms period is comparable to the typical duration of pulses and twice the duration of the 'peak phase' (ie, about 0.5ms).

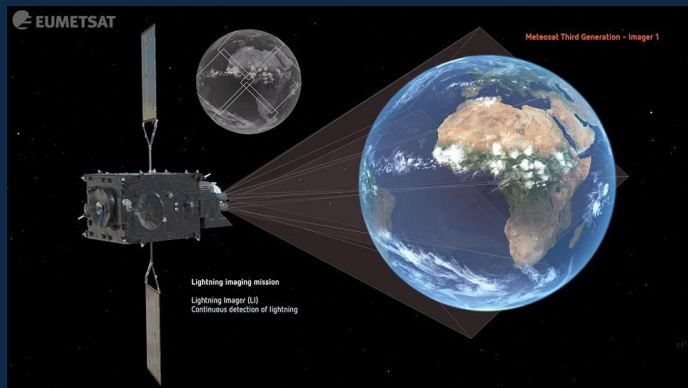
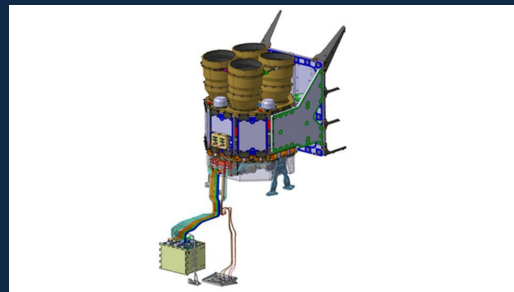


Figure 3. Shows how each optical camera observes a different portion of the Earth disc: the required FOV coverage for the mission is 84% of the Earth disc observable from the 0° longitude geostationary position, and 100% of the territories of all the EUMETSAT member states.



Figures 4, 5. A 3D representation of the Lightning Imager Instrument.



Types of data level 2

- Lightning strikes (LST)
- Lightning groups (LGR)
- Accumulated Fresh Snow (LFS)
- Accumulated Fresh Rain (LFR)
- Accumulated Fresh Rainfall (LFR)
- Accumulated Fresh Rainfall (LFR)

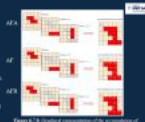


Figure 2: A 3D visualization of lightning strikes (LST) and lightning groups (LGR) over a geographical area. The map shows various regions with different colors representing different levels of lightning activity.

Date testare cod dezvoltat

un set de date de testare pentru dezvoltarea de cod pentru testarea de performanță a unui program de calcul de tip C++.

Setul de date este generat de un program de calcul de tip C++ care generează date de testare pentru dezvoltarea de cod.

| Tipul de date | Numărul de date |
|---------------|-----------------|
| Tipul de date | 1000000 |
| Tipul de date | 1000000 |
| Tipul de date | 1000000 |
| Tipul de date | 1000000 |
| Tipul de date | 1000000 |
| Tipul de date | 1000000 |
| Tipul de date | 1000000 |
| Tipul de date | 1000000 |
| Tipul de date | 1000000 |
| Tipul de date | 1000000 |



| MMCLIB Library | Features | Result | Functionality |
|--|--|--|--|
| MMCLIB is a specialized library developed as part of the LARMA project, designed for high-performance computing (HPC) applications. It provides a set of functions for performing fast Fourier transforms (FFT) and other mathematical operations on large datasets. | MMCLIB is a specialized library developed as part of the LARMA project, designed for high-performance computing (HPC) applications. It provides a set of functions for performing fast Fourier transforms (FFT) and other mathematical operations on large datasets. | MMCLIB is a specialized library developed as part of the LARMA project, designed for high-performance computing (HPC) applications. It provides a set of functions for performing fast Fourier transforms (FFT) and other mathematical operations on large datasets. | MMCLIB is a specialized library developed as part of the LARMA project, designed for high-performance computing (HPC) applications. It provides a set of functions for performing fast Fourier transforms (FFT) and other mathematical operations on large datasets. |

MMCLIB is a specialized library developed as part of the LARMA project, designed for high-performance computing (HPC) applications. It provides a set of functions for performing fast Fourier transforms (FFT) and other mathematical operations on large datasets.

2.

Data and Prototype code

1010
1010



The prototype of the developed code in the C programming language.

Abstract
The prototype of the developed code in the C programming language is presented. The code is designed for high-performance computing (HPC) applications. It provides a set of functions for performing fast Fourier transforms (FFT) and other mathematical operations on large datasets.

| No | Main Stage | Description |
|----|---|--|
| 1. | Initialization - Loading the input data - The initialization of variables | Reading the numerical parameters to identify a suitable position at which to place the sensors and allocating the necessary memory for variables to ensure the proper execution of the program |
| 2. | Reading input data | Reading the numerical data from the input file (order using the variables t , m and d), which represent the start, end and delay of the code of interest for processing |
| 3. | Code processing - Generating the input data - The initialization of variables | Processing a common matrix with each of the data read in the previous step Generating a MATLAB file that contains the final data |
| 4. | Finalization | It is the programming language, it is necessary to both allocate and free the used memory at the end of execution |



The main functions used

| Function | Description |
|----------|--|
| main | Main function of the program, responsible for the overall execution flow. |
| fft | Fast Fourier Transform function, used for performing FFT on the input data. |
| ifft | Inverse Fast Fourier Transform function, used for performing inverse FFT on the output data. |
| fft2d | 2D Fast Fourier Transform function, used for performing 2D FFT on the input data. |
| ifft2d | 2D Inverse Fast Fourier Transform function, used for performing 2D inverse FFT on the output data. |

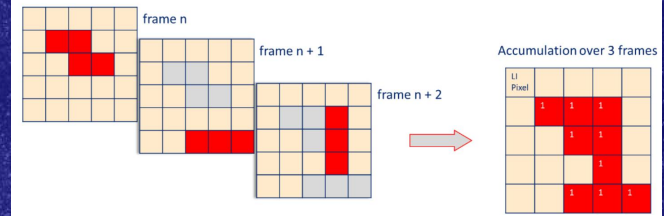


| Function | Description |
|----------|--|
| fft | Fast Fourier Transform function, used for performing FFT on the input data. |
| ifft | Inverse Fast Fourier Transform function, used for performing inverse FFT on the output data. |
| fft2d | 2D Fast Fourier Transform function, used for performing 2D FFT on the input data. |
| ifft2d | 2D Inverse Fast Fourier Transform function, used for performing 2D inverse FFT on the output data. |

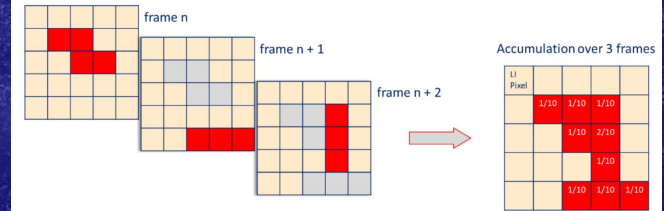
Types of data level 2

- ❑ Lightning flashes-LFL
- ❑ Lightning groups-LGR
- ❑ Accumulated Flash Area (AFA)
 - provides information about the area covered by the optical emission of each lightning strike.
- ❑ Accumulated Flashes (AF)
 - it complements AFA by providing information about the variation in the number of events in an area of interest where lightning activity has been observed.
- ❑ Accumulated Flash Radiance (AFR)
 - it provides information about the pixel-by-pixel variation of accumulated optical emissions over a 30-second period.

AFA



AF



AFR

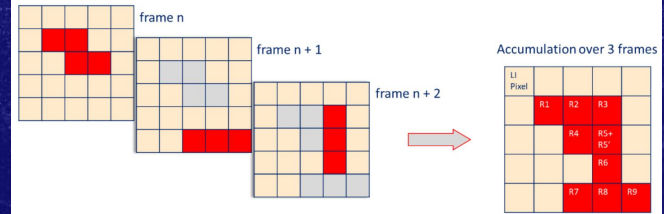


Figure 6,7,8. Graphical representation of the accumulation of lightning events, contributing to AFA, AF, and AFR. On the left, we have different groups that make up the lightning event and its representative acquisition frame, where the gray shows the accumulated events up to the accumulation degree, and the red indicates the events added to the accumulation at each frame. On the right, we have the final result of the accumulation.

Data Used

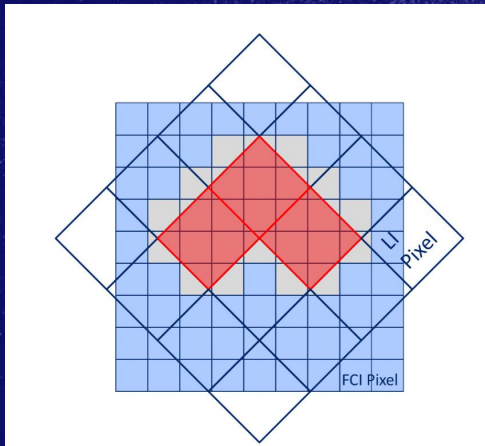


Figure 9. The diagram illustrates the reprojection of three accumulated LI pixels (red pixels within the grid tilted at 45°; pixel size 4.5 km) onto the FCI level 1c grid (gray pixels within the light blue-colored grid; pixel size 2 km).

- ❑ Lightning groups–Full Disc (LGR-FD): **61 files per cycle** (60 body chunks and one trail file)
- ❑ Lightning Flashes–Full Disc (LFL-FD): **61 files per cycle** (60 body chunks and one trail file)
- ❑ Accumulated Flash Radiance–Full Disc (AFR-FD): **21 files per cycle** (20 body chunks and one trail file)
- ❑ Accumulated Flashes–Full Disc (AF-FD): **21 files per cycle** (20 body chunks and one trail file)
- ❑ Accumulated Flash Area–Full Disc (AFA-FD): **21 files per cycle** (20 body chunks and one trail file)
- ❑ The developed code can also be used for all **LI Level 2 to accumulate products for 10 minutes**: Accumulated Flash Area (AFA), Accumulated Flashes (AF) and Accumulated Flash Radiance (AFR).

The prototype of the developed code in the C programming language.

Advantages

- Ensures increased control over the processed data.
- Allows efficient resource management and optimization of the workflow, which are essential aspects for achieving precise and effective results.

Disadvantages

- High complexity, strict requirements, and the need for a meticulous approach, as the programmer must have a deep understanding of both memory allocation and its manipulation.

Table 1. Main Stages of Program Execution

| Nr. | Main Steps | Description |
|-----|---------------------------------|---|
| 1. | Reading the configuration files | Reading the necessary information to identify the satellite's position as well as the bands used |
| 2. | The initialization of variables | Allocating the necessary memory for matrices to ensure the proper execution of the program |
| 3. | Reading input files | Reading satellite data over a configurable time period using the variables t_{minus} and t_{plus} , which represent the start and end times of the data of interest for processing. |
| 4. | Data accumulation | Populating a common matrix set with all the data read in the previous step. |
| 5. | Writing output files | Generating a NetCDF file that contains the final data. |
| 6. | Free memory | In the C programming language, it is necessary to both allocate and free the used memory at the end of execution. |

| NWCLIB Library | Makefile | Result | Functionalities |
|---|---|--|---|
| <p>NWCLIB is a specialized library developed as part of the EUMETSAT Nowcasting Satellite Application Facility (NWCSAF) initiative. It is designed to support nowcasting and very short-term forecasting activities using satellite data and is widely used in meteorological and atmospheric research, particularly with data from geostationary satellites.</p> | <p>Writing a makefile that contains rules and instructions for compiling the entire code, specifying the files that need to be included, and defining the dependencies between them. Using rules, the makefile helps in building the project more quickly and allows for easy modification of files for compilation, so that the project can be run more efficiently.</p> | <p>The result obtained is a NetCDF file containing data in the form of a 5568x5568 two-dimensional matrix with rows and columns. The obtained data contains positive values, greater than or equal to 0.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Computing elements in linear and discrete domains for one-dimensional and two-dimensional data. ❖ Performing statistical calculations such as standard deviation, matrix arithmetic, and more. |

```
safnwc: /home/safnwc/src/LIStack =>ls
ConfigRead.c  Initialise.o  makefile      ParallaxCorrection.o  run_exe_example  WriteLIProduct.c  WriteNcdf.o
ConfigRead.o  LIStack.c    ok3           ReadData.c           WriteLIMetrics.c  WriteLIProduct.o
Initialise.c  LIStack.o    ParallaxCorrection.c  ReadData.o           WriteLIMetrics.o  WriteNcdf.c
```

The main functions used

| Nr. | Function | Function description | Input Files |
|-----|---------------------------------|---|---|
| 1. | <u><i>NwcTimeSetStr</i></u> | Set all elements of the Utc structure according the date/time provided in YYYYMMDDThhmmssZ format; A single Utc structure stores a single date in different formats, including: YYYYMMDDThhmmssZ , YYYY-MM-DDThh:mm:ssZ , seconds since 1JAN1970, Julian Date and struct tm . | "str": Input representing the date/time in the format: YYYYMMDDThhmmssZ. |
| 2. | <u><i>NwcMemMallocF2D</i></u> | Allocates a 2D matrix of float. | "nlines": Number of rows. "ncols": Number of columns. |
| 3. | <u><i>NwcRegionSet</i></u> | Initiates the processing region ; Returns an array of region structures for all 3 generic satellite resolutions (NR: Nominal = Low Resolution, HR: High Resolution, VHR: Very High Resolution) For example for SEVIRI, NR is VISIR and HR is HRVIS. VHR does not apply for SEVIRI. The regions defined in each satellite/band resolution perfectly match Each region structure stores information about the resolution and navigation coefficients. | "region_file": The name of the configuration file representing the region. |
| 4. | <u><i>NwcNavGetLatLon</i></u> | Computes the latitude and longitude for each pixel in the processing region. Allocates and returns two 2D matrices storing the latitude and longitude of the center of each pixel in the processing region. | "region": A vector of processing regions (values initialized using the NwcRegionSet() function). "res": Required for the satellite resolution. |
| 5. | <u><i>NwcAuxReadSatLIL2</i></u> | Receives LI Level 2 products: LFL and LGR. Taking into account the time and region constraints, this function outputs the number of lightning events and a vector containing information about them. Additionally, it supports reading products from MTG-LIL2 and GLM. | "region": A vector of structures describing the processing regions (for all resolutions). "slot": The timestamp for processing. "t_minus": The start time for reading data intended for processing, calculated in minutes as slot - t_minus. "t_plus": The stop time for reading data intended for processing, calculated in minutes as slot + t_plus. "product": Defines the type of lightning product to be read: { LFL, LGR }. |
| 6. | <u><i>nwcAuxReadAccLIL2</i></u> | This is a generic function used to read lightning products including LFL and LGR. The function return the number of lightning data (nb_l) and the array with lightning data (l) read from LIL2 lightning products matching the time and region constrains. This function supports reading MTG-LIL2 and GLM data products. | "region": A vector of structures describing the processing regions (for all resolutions). "slot": The timestamp for processing. "t_minus": The start time for reading data intended for processing, calculated in minutes as slot - t_minus. "t_plus": The stop time for reading data intended for processing, calculated in minutes as slot + t_plus. "product": Defines the type of lightning product to be read: { AF, AFA, AFR }. |
| 7. | <u><i>NwcMemFreeF2D</i></u> | Frees a 2D matrix of float. | I: Pointer to a two-dimensional matrix of type Float_32. O: NULL. |

| Nr. | Function | Function description | Input Files |
|-----|-------------------------|---|--|
| 8. | <i>NwcLog</i> | Sends a Notification message. A parameter defines the type of message (Info, Debug, Warning, Error or Progress) | "type": Message type ('I'nf, 'W'arning, 'E'rror, 'D'ebug, 'P'rogress)."sender": Notification sender (NWC/GEO module)."version": Sender version fmt": Message (formatted similarly to the printf () |
| 9. | <i>nc_def_dim</i> | Define a dimension in the NetCDF file (lat/lon). | "ncid": Identification number of a previously used file, associated with one of the functions nc_open(), nc_create(), nc_def_grp(), or nc_inq_ncid(). "name": The name of the dimension to be created. "len": The length of this dimension. Use the NC_UNLIMITED macro for unlimited dimensions. "idp": A pointer to the memory location where the dimension ID will be stored. |
| 10. | <i>nc_def_var</i> | Define the required variables. | "ncid": Identification number of a previously used file, associated with one of the functions nc_open(), nc_create(), nc_def_grp(), or nc_inq_ncid(). "name": The name of the NetCDF variables. "xtype": Data type of the variables. "ndims": Number of dimensions for the variables. "dimidsp": Array of dimension IDs (ndims) corresponding to the dimensions of the variables. "varidp": A pointer to the memory location for the returned variable ID. |
| 11. | <i>nc_put_att_float</i> | Function to write attributes. | int ncid, int varid, const char *name, nc_type xtype, size_t len, const float *value |
| 12. | <i>nc_enddef</i> | Finalize the definition mode after all dimensions and variables have been declared in the file. | "ncid": Identification number of a previously used file, associated with one of the functions nc_open() or nc_create(). |
| 13. | <i>nc_put_var_float</i> | Write floating-point data to the memory location allocated for the specified variable. | "ncid": Identification number of a previously used file, associated with one of the functions nc_open(), nc_create(), nc_def_grp(), or nc_inq_ncid(). "varid": The ID of the variable. "op": A pointer to the memory location from which the data will be copied. |
| 14. | <i>NwcProdWriteInit</i> | Initializes (creates) a NWC/GEO product to be further built using other NwcProdWrite* functions. | This function writes the common attributes and dimensions. |
| 15. | <i>WriteLIMetrics</i> | Write products metrics to a NetCDF file | Float_32 *completeness – A pointer to a floating-point variable representing completeness. Float_32 *quality – A pointer to a floating-point variable representing quality. Float_32 **dataAFA – A 2D array of floating-point values, possibly related to a specific dataset. Float_32 **dataAF – Another 2D array, possibly storing "AF" metrics. Float_32 **dataAFR – Another 2D array, possibly storing "AFR" metrics. Float_32 **lat – A 2D array representing latitude values. Float_32 **lon – A 2D array representing longitude values. |
| 16. | <i>nc_close</i> | Close the NetCDF file, save the changes, and release the allocated memory resources. | "ncid": Identification number of a previously used file, associated with one of the functions nc_open(), nc_create(). |
| 17. | <i>RotateMatrix180</i> | Rotate the matrix with 180 degree. | Float_32 **data – A pointer to a pointer representing a matrix of 32-bit floating-point numbers. Psing_region *region – A pointer to a Psing_region structure, which likely defines the region of the matrix to be rotated. |

3. Results

❖ Software QGIS

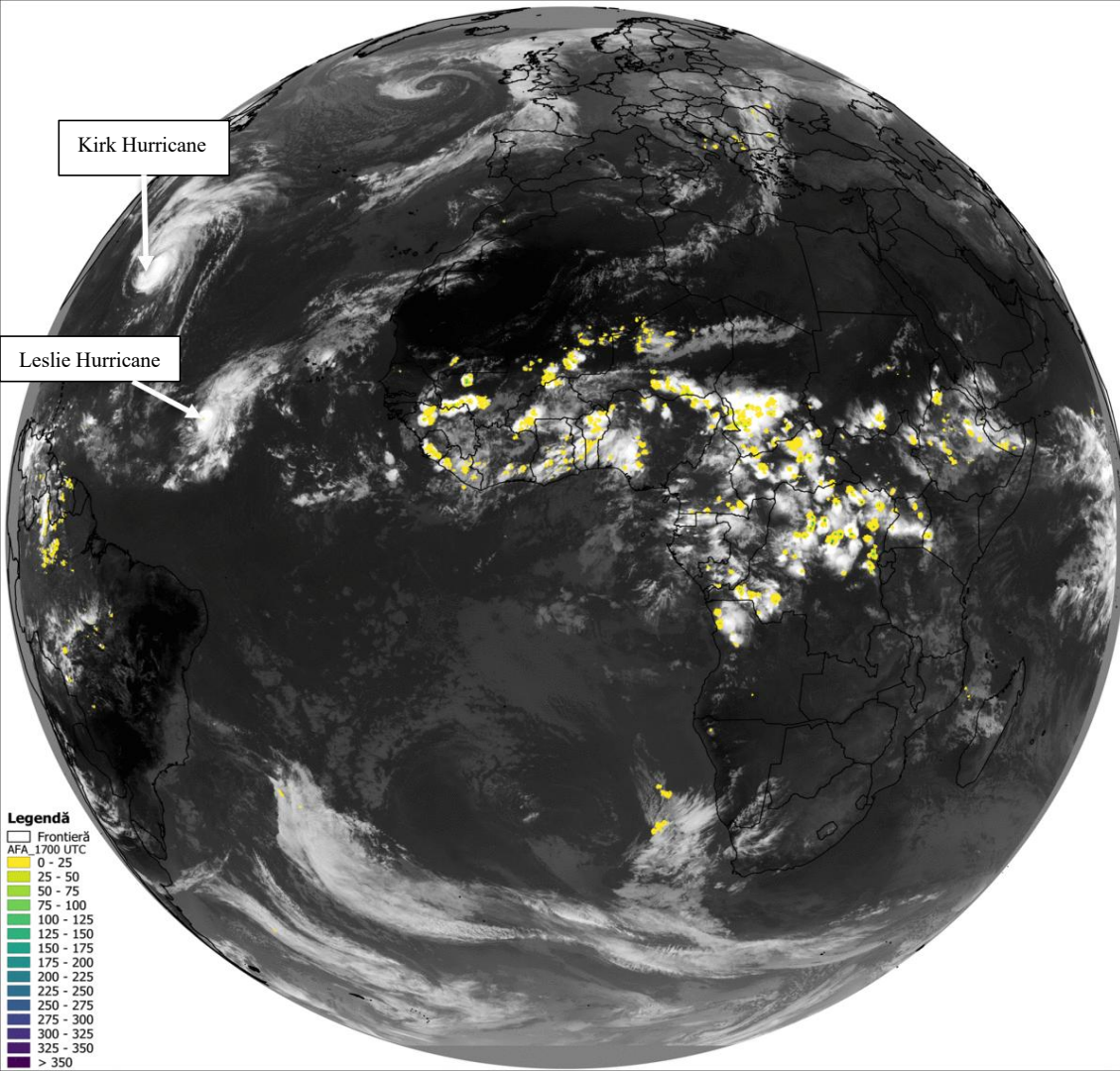


Figure 10. Animation over Europe, Africa, the Middle East, and parts of South America displaying the Level 2 LI Accumulated Flash Area (AFA) product for October 5, 2024, from 17:00 to 19:00 UTC. The base layer uses FCI HRFI IR 10.5 μm data from EUMETSAT.

<https://view.eumetsat.int/productviewer?v=default> .



Figure 11. Animation over Europe and northern Africa displaying the Level 2 LI Accumulated Flash Area (AFA) product for October 5, 2024, from 17:00 to 19:00 UTC. The base layer uses FCI HRFI IR 10.5 μm data from EUMETSAT. <https://view.eumetsat.int/productviewer?v=default> .

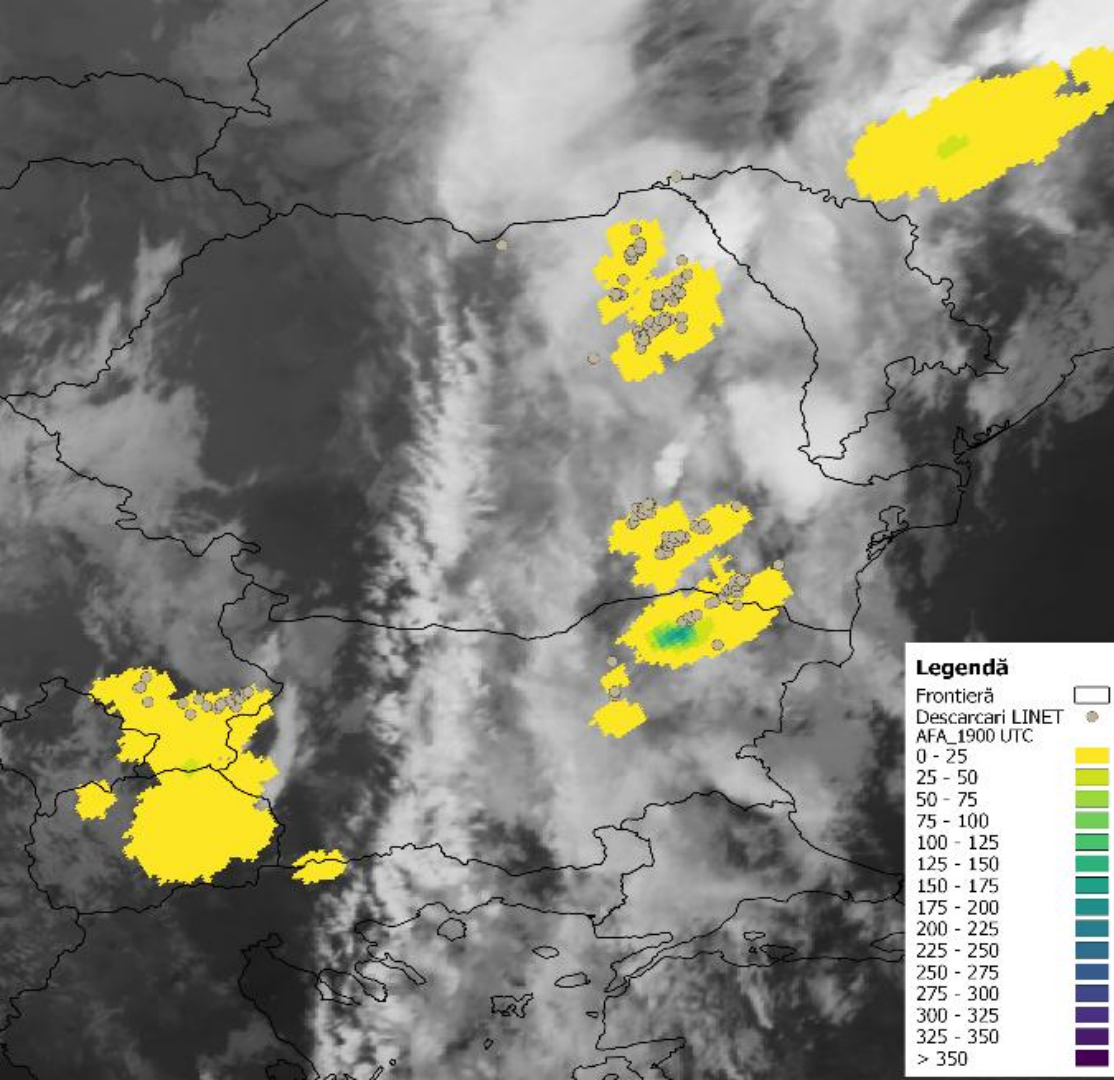
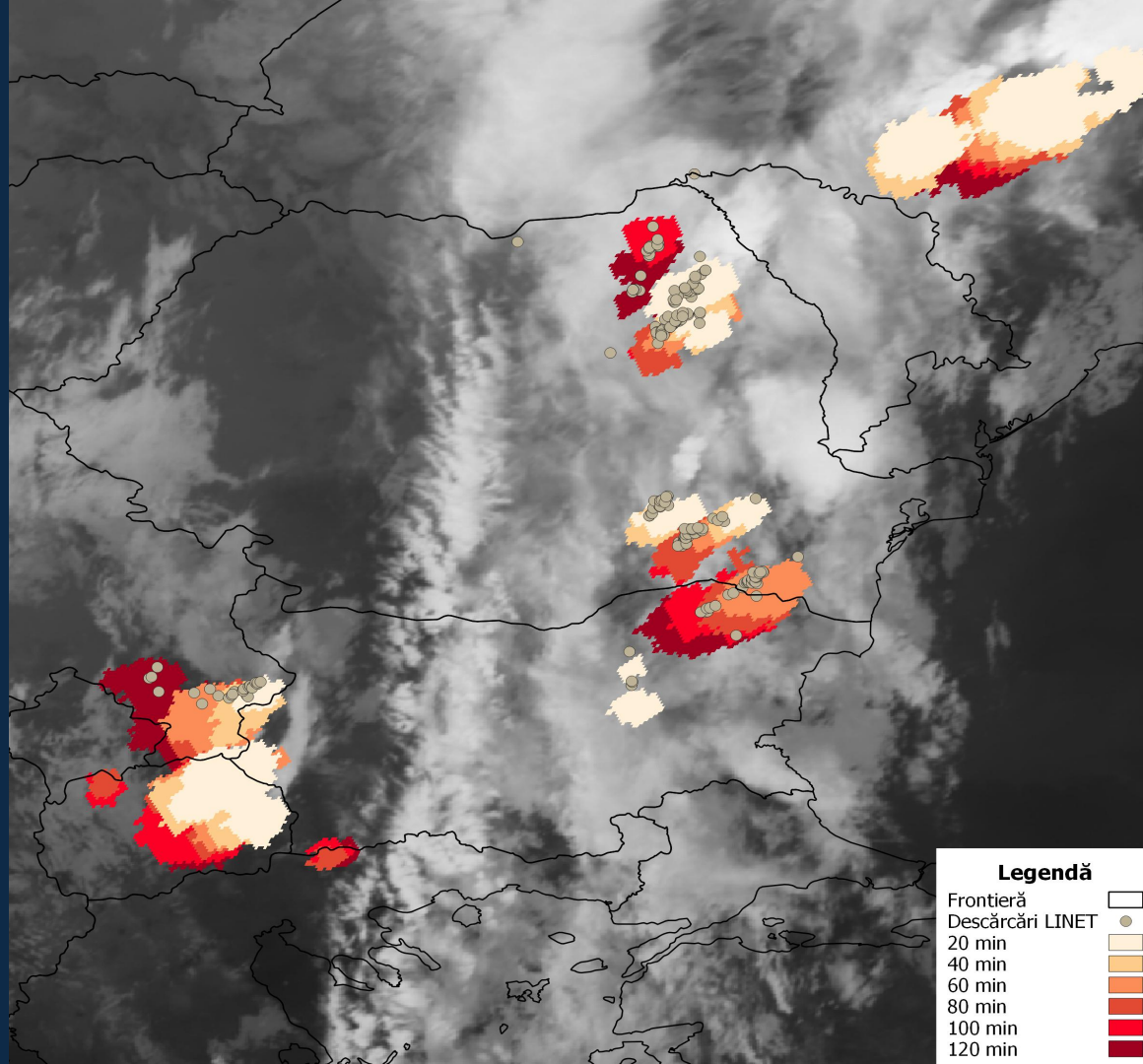


Figure 12. Comparison between the Level 2 LI Accumulated Flash Area (AFA) with data from the Romanian ground-based Lightning Location Network for October 5, 2024, from 17:00 to 19:00 UTC. The base layer uses FCI HRFI IR 10.5 μm data from EUMETSAT.

<https://view.eumetsat.int/productviewer?v=default>

Figure 13. Another comparison between the Level 2 LI Accumulated Flash Area (AFA) with data from the Romanian ground-based Lightning Location Network for October 5, 2024, from 17:00 to 19:00 UTC. The base layer uses FCI HRFI IR 10.5 μm data from EUMETSAT.
<https://view.eumetsat.int/productviewer?v=default>



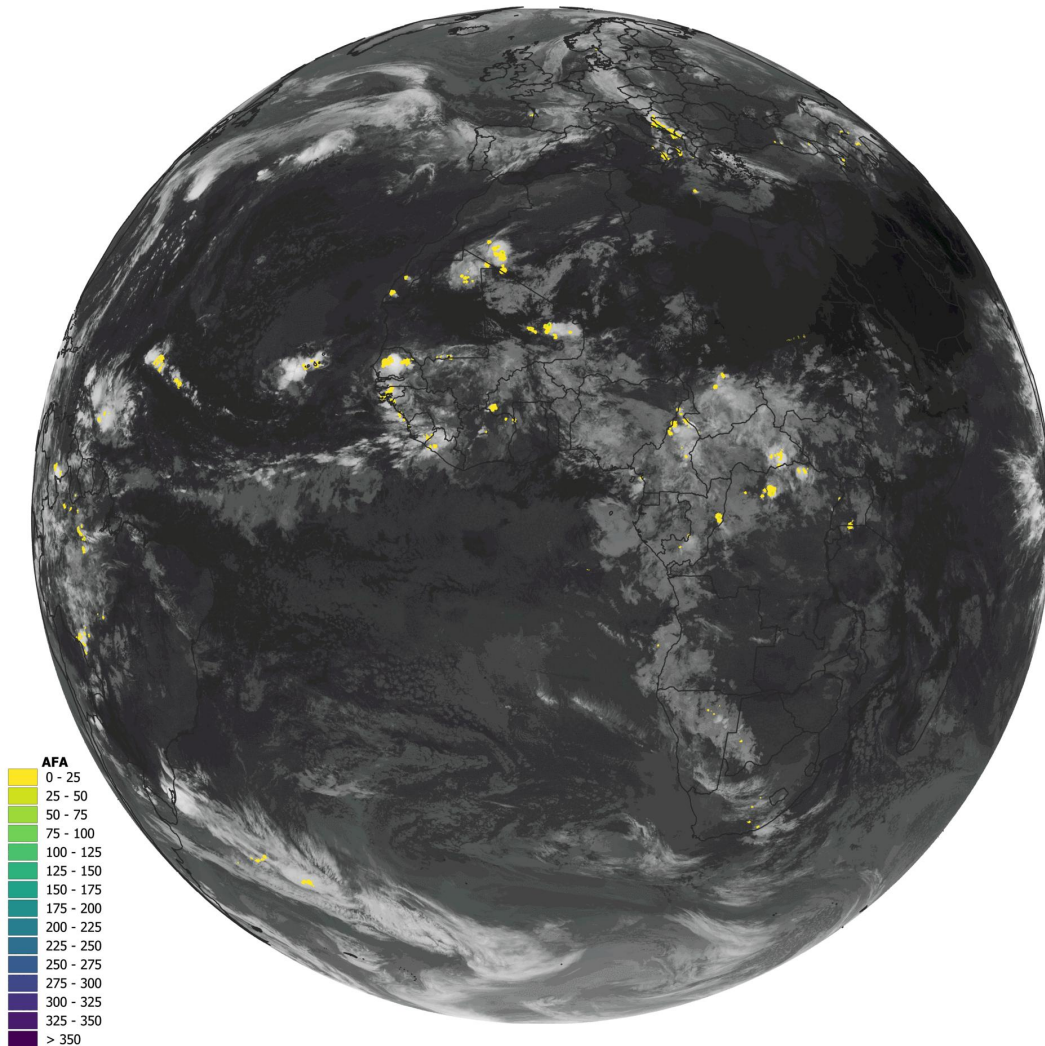


Figure 14. Animation over Europe, Africa, the Middle East, and parts of South America displaying the Level 2 LI Accumulated Flash Area (AFA) product for September 24, 2024, from 05:00 to 07:00 UTC. The base layer uses FCI HRFI IR 10.5 μm data from EUMETSAT. https://view.eumetsat.int/product_viewer?v=default .

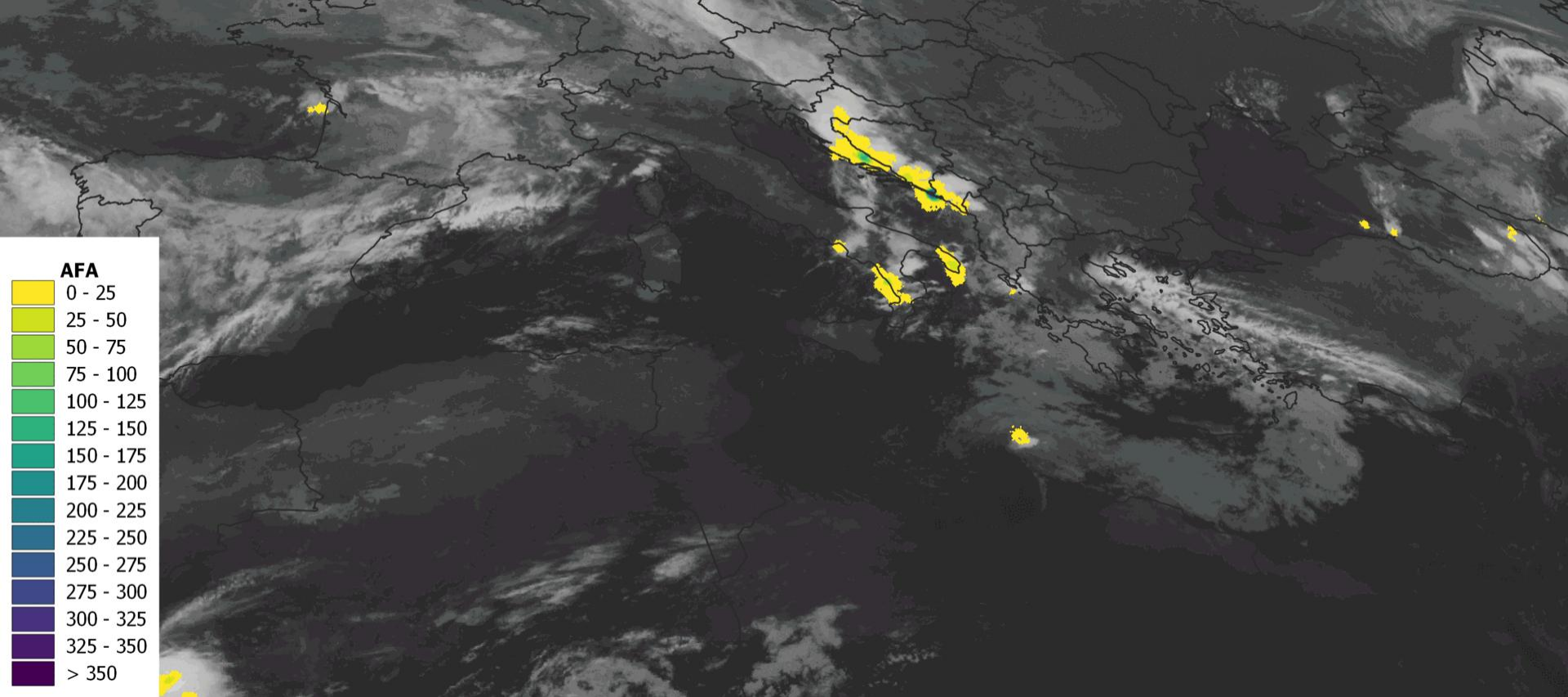


Figure 15. Animation over Europe and northern Africa displaying the Level 2 LI Accumulated Flash Area (AFA) product for September 24, 2024, from 05:00 to 07:00 UTC. The base layer uses FCI HRFI IR 10.5 μm data from EUMETSAT.

ADAGUC Viewer Training

MTG LI Level 2 Accumulated Products For a Configurable Period of Time

Lightning Animation Full Disc

The animation displays the Level 2 LI Accumulated Flash Area (AFA) product for September 24, 2024, between 05:00 and 07:00 UTC. The base layer uses FCI HRFI IR 10.5 μm data from EUMETSAT.

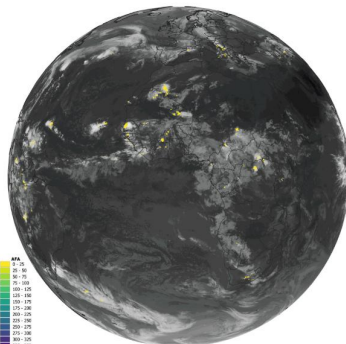


Figure 1: Animation over Europe, Africa, the Middle East, and parts of South America displaying the Level 2 LI Accumulated Flash Area (AFA) product for September 24, 2024, from 05:00 to 07:00 UTC.

Animation Over Europe and Northern Africa

Latest News

2025/01/16

LISStack Prototype: correct link

Dear users,
last news had a mistake in one of our links, here you can find the news correctly:

our team is developing a LISStack prototype that ensure an accumulation over a configurable time period of LI level 2 accumulated (gridded) data (stack the 30-second-long EUMETSAT data).

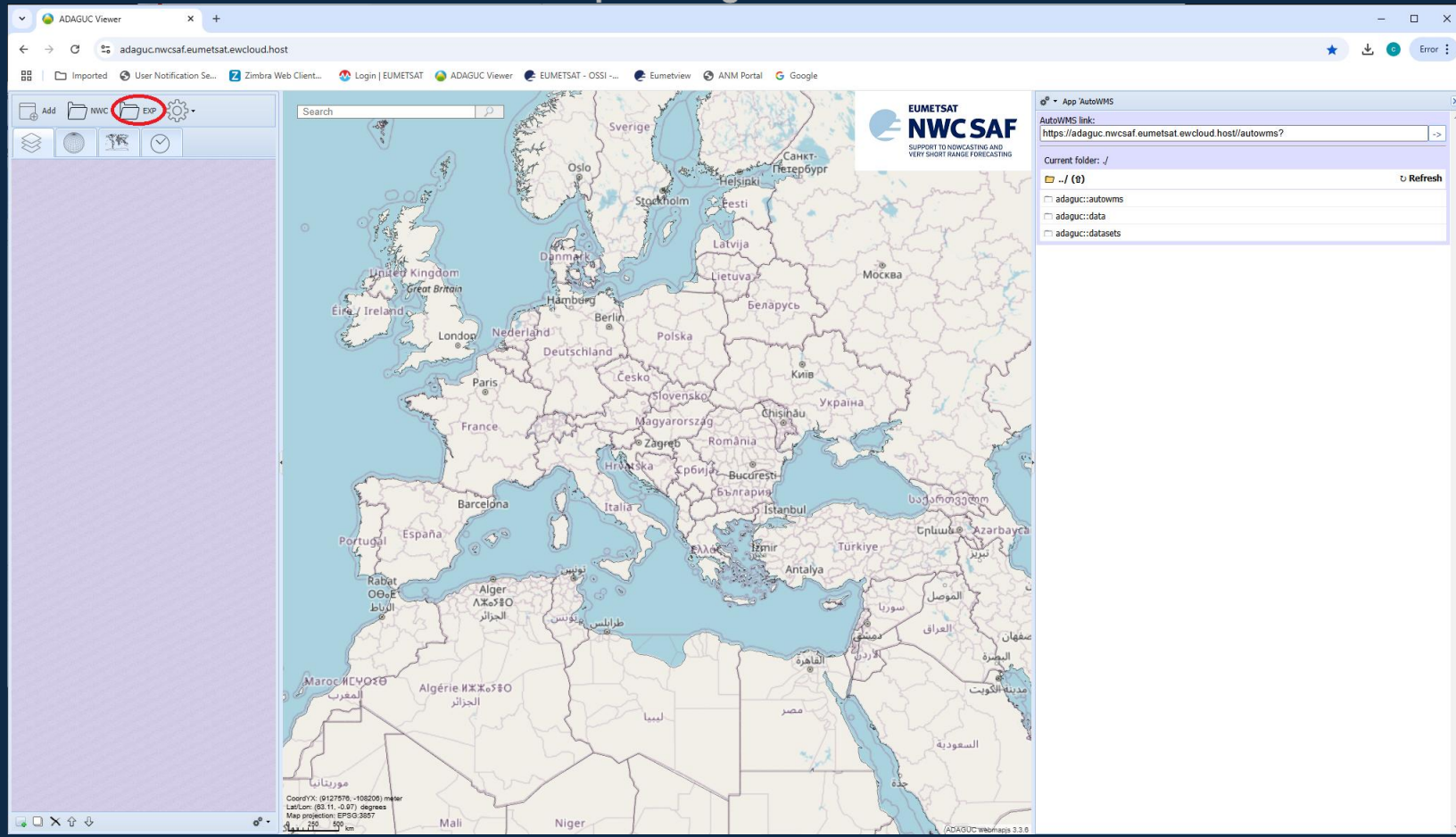
The prototype has been already implemented on the European Weather

<https://adaguc.nwcsaf.eumetsat.ewcloud.host/>

<https://www.nwcsaf.org/AemetWebContents/listack/LI.html>

<https://www.nwcsaf.org/web/guest/listack>

A Python prototype has been already implemented on the European Weather Cloud (EWC) and its results (for the last 3 hours, 10 minutes accumulations) are available by accessing ADAGUC Viewer: <https://adaguc.nwcsaf.eumetsat.ewcloud.host/>



The screenshot displays the ADAGUC Viewer web application interface. The main area shows a map of Europe and the Middle East, with various countries and cities labeled. The interface includes a top navigation bar with links to 'Imported', 'User Notification Se...', 'Zimbra Web Client...', 'Login | EUMETSAT', 'ADAGUC Viewer', 'EUMETSAT - OSS...', 'Eumetview', 'ANM Portal', and 'Google'. A search bar is located at the top left of the map area. On the right side, there is a sidebar with a 'Current folder: /' section and a list of folders: 'adaguc::autowms', 'adaguc::data', and 'adaguc::datasets'. The bottom left corner shows the map's coordinates and projection information: 'Coord: X: (0127576 - 108206) meter', 'Lat: Lon: (33.11, -3.97) degree', 'Map projection: EPSG:3857', and 'ADAGUC webmapjs 3.3.6'.

ADAGUC Viewer

adaguc.nwcsaf.eumetsat.ewcloud.host

Imported User Notification Se... Zimbra Web Client... Login | EUMETSAT ADAGUC Viewer EUMETSAT - OSS... Eumetview ANM Portal Google

Add NWC EXP

Search

EUMETSAT NWCSAF
SUPPORT TO NOWCASTING AND VERY SHORT RANGE FORECASTING

App AutoWMS
AutoWMS link:
<https://adaguc.nwcsaf.eumetsat.ewcloud.host/autowms/>
Current folder: / Refresh

Selector

EUMETSAT NWCSAF
SUPPORT TO NOWCASTING AND VERY SHORT RANGE FORECASTING

Satellite to radar

Infrared Hyperspectral Retrievals

Accumulated MTG LI Lightning

Coord's (X: (9127876, -108200) meter
Carlson: (95.11, -0.87) degrees
Map projection: EPSG:3857

Mali Niger

ADAGUC webmapjs 3.3.6

ADAGUC Viewer

adaguc.nwcsaf.eumetsat.eucloud.host

Imported

User Notification Se...

Zimbra Web Client...

Login | EUMETSAT

ADAGUC Viewer

EUMETSAT - OSS...

Eumetview

ANM Portal

Google

Add

NWC

EXP

Settings

Layers

Map

Tools

Time

Search

App 'AutoWMS'

AutoWMS link:

https://adaguc.nwcsaf.eumetsat.eucloud.host/autowms?

Current folder: /

Refresh

Add Layers and Services

Accumulated flashes.
NWC SAF 5 min AF accumulation.

Accumulated flash radiance.
NWC SAF 5 min AFR accumulation.

Accumulated flash area.
NWC SAF 5 min AFA accumulation.

BACK

Add custom WMS service...

CLOSE

موريتانيا

Coord(X: (9127576,-108206) meter

Lat/Lon: (33.11,-0.97) degrees

Map projection: EPSG:3857

200

500

km

Mali

Niger

ADAGUC Webv3.3.6

ADAGUC Viewer

adaguc.nwcsaf.eumetsat.eucloud.host

Imported User Notification Se... Zimbra Web Client... Login | EUMETSAT ADAGUC Viewer EUMETSAT - OSSI -... Eumetview ANM Portal Google

Add NWC EXP

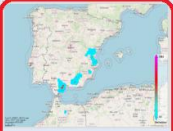
Search


Sverige


EUMETSAT
NWC SAF
SUPPORT TO NOWCASTING AND
VERY SHORT RANGE FORECASTING

App 'AutoWMS'
AutoWMS link:
<https://adaguc.nwcsaf.eumetsat.eucloud.host/autowms/>
Current folder: / Refresh

Add Layers and Services

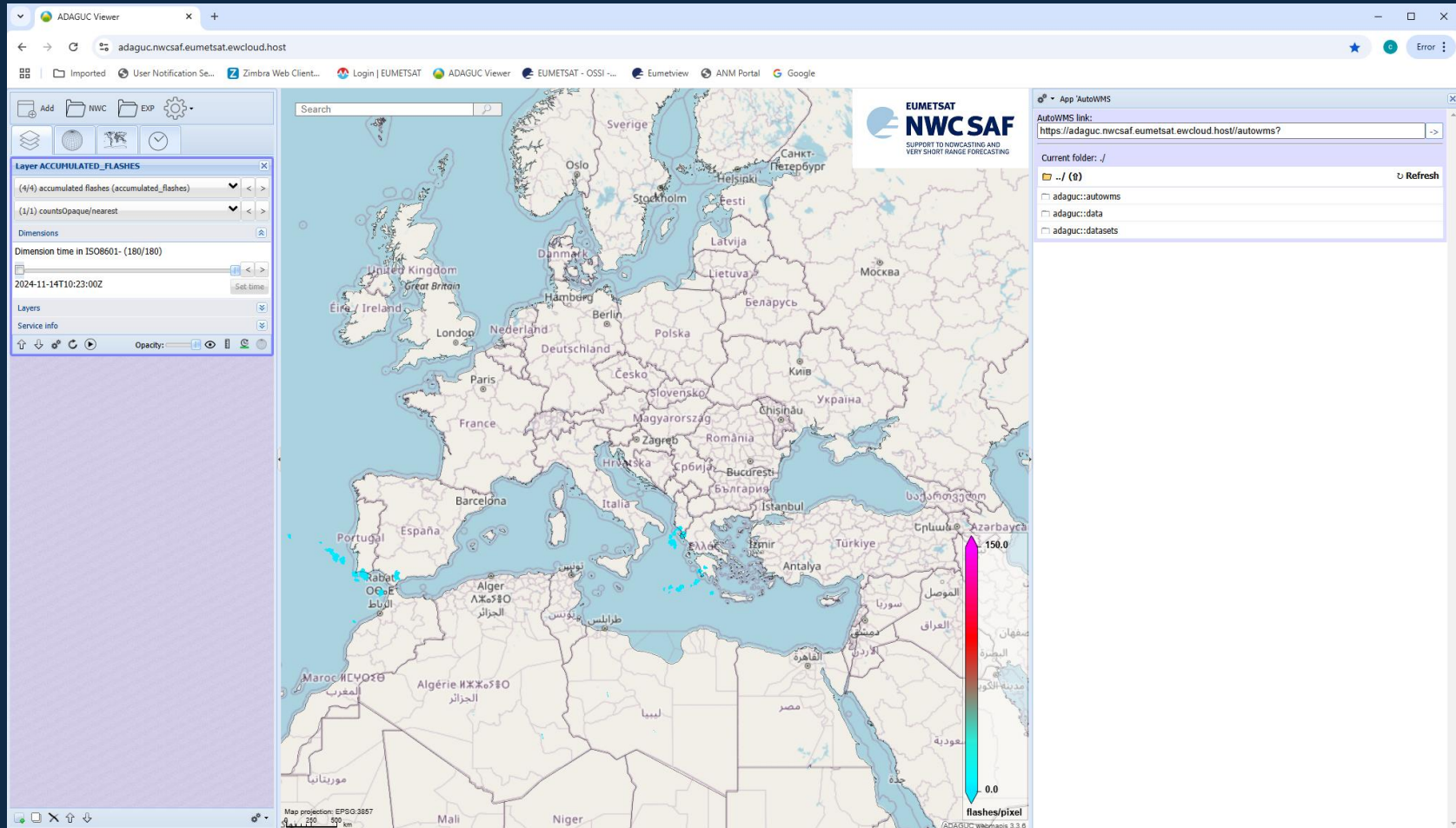

Accumulated flashes.
NWC SAF 5 min AF accumulation.


Accumulated flash radiance.
NWC SAF 5 min AFR accumulation.


Accumulated flash area.
NWC SAF 5 min AFA accumulation.

CoordX: (9127576, -108206) meter
CoordY: (95.11, -0.97) degrees
Map projection: EPSG:3857
200 500 km
ADAGUC Webv2 3.3.0

BACK Add custom WMS service... CLOSE



ADAGUC Viewer
adaguc.nwcsaf.eumetsat.ewcloud.host
Login | EUMETSAT ADAGUC Viewer EUMETSAT - OSSI ... Eumetview ANM Portal Google

Add
NWC
EXP

Search

App 'AutoWMS'
AutoWMS link:
<https://adaguc.nwcsaf.eumetsat.ewcloud.host/autowms?>

Current folder: /

Refresh

Add Layers and Services

Accumulated flashes.
NWC SAF 5 min AF accumulation.

Accumulated flash radiance.
NWC SAF 5 min AFR accumulation.

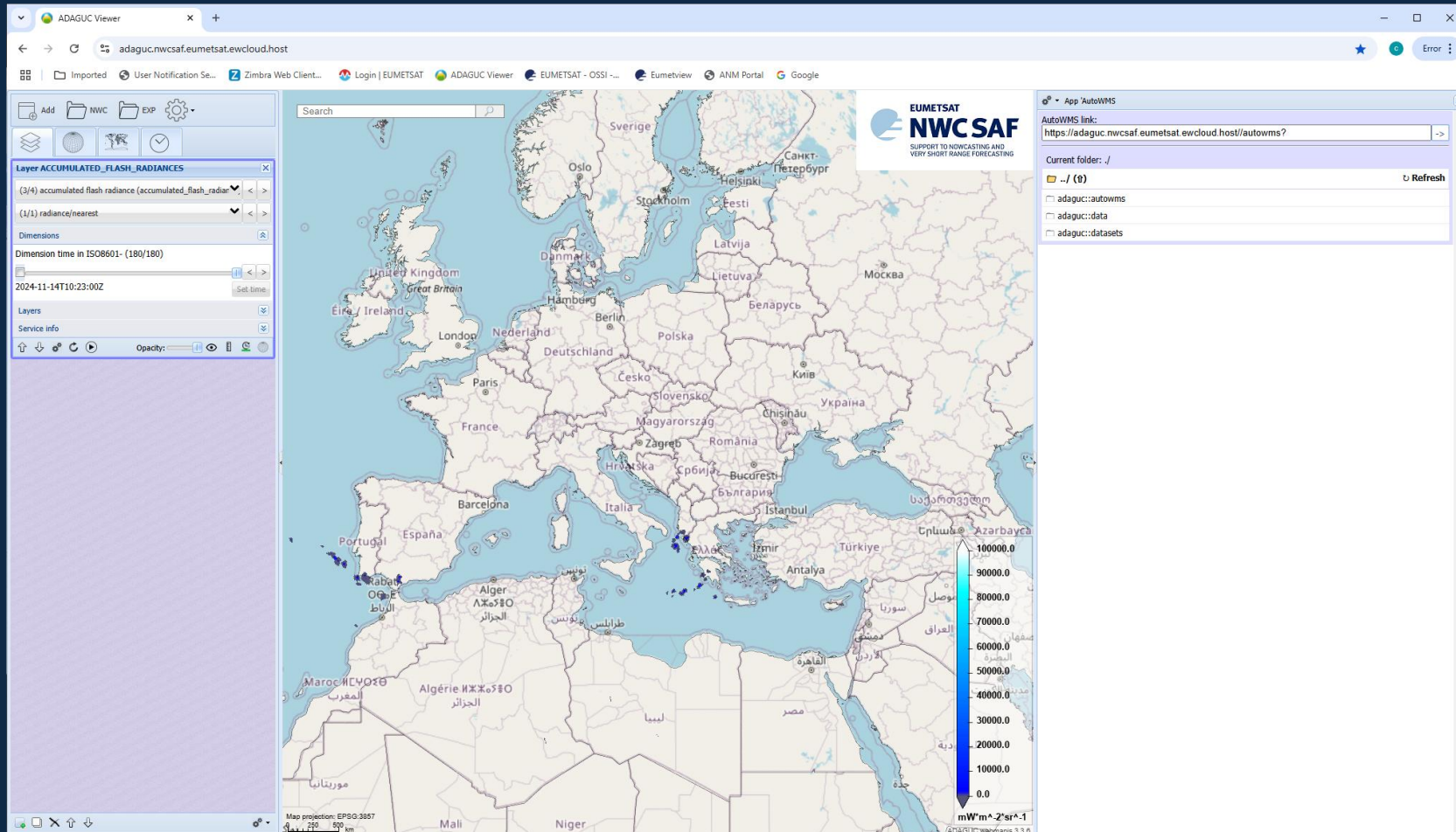
Accumulated flash area.
NWC SAF 5 min AFA accumulation.

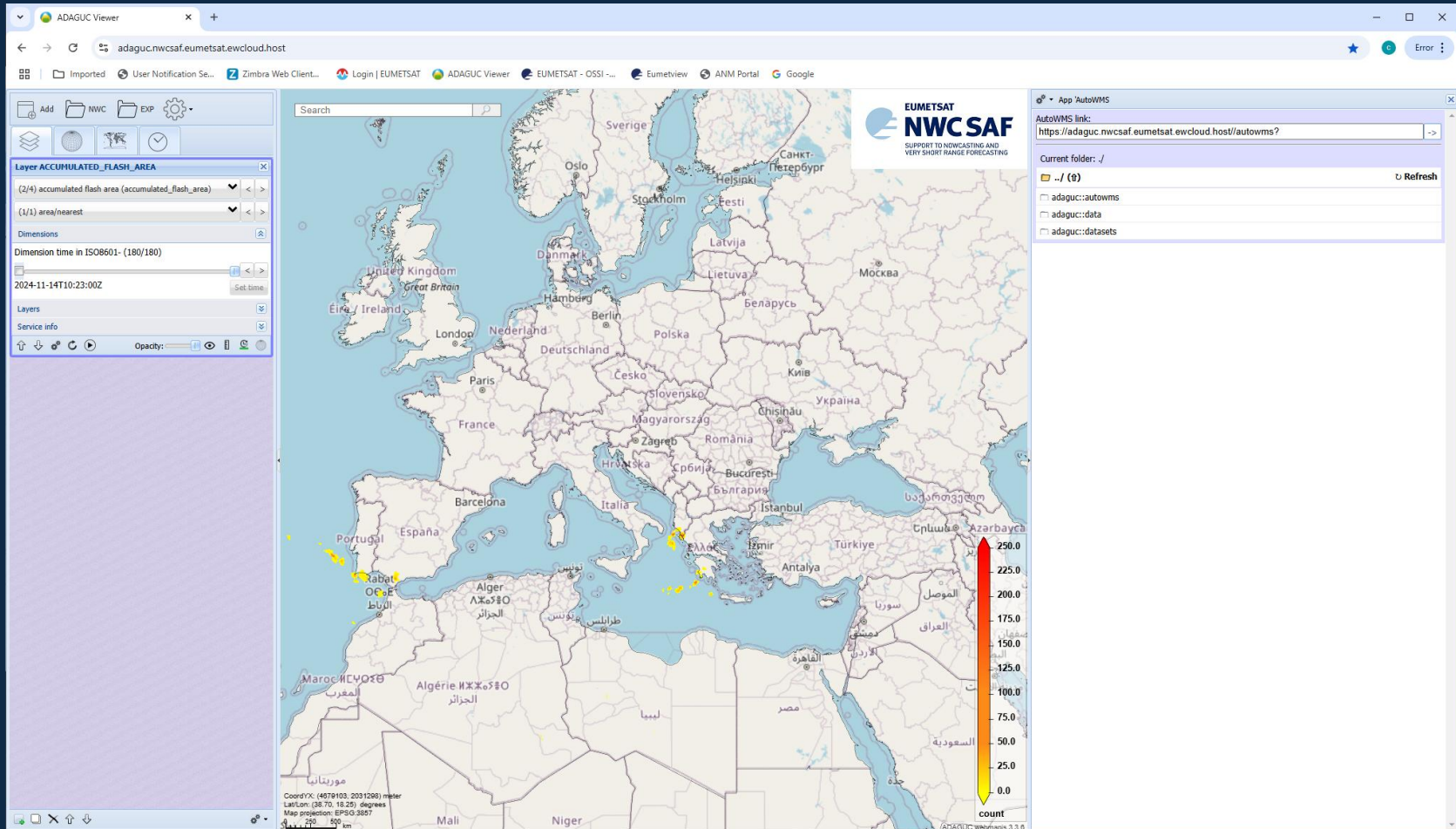
BACK
Add custom WMS service...
CLOSE

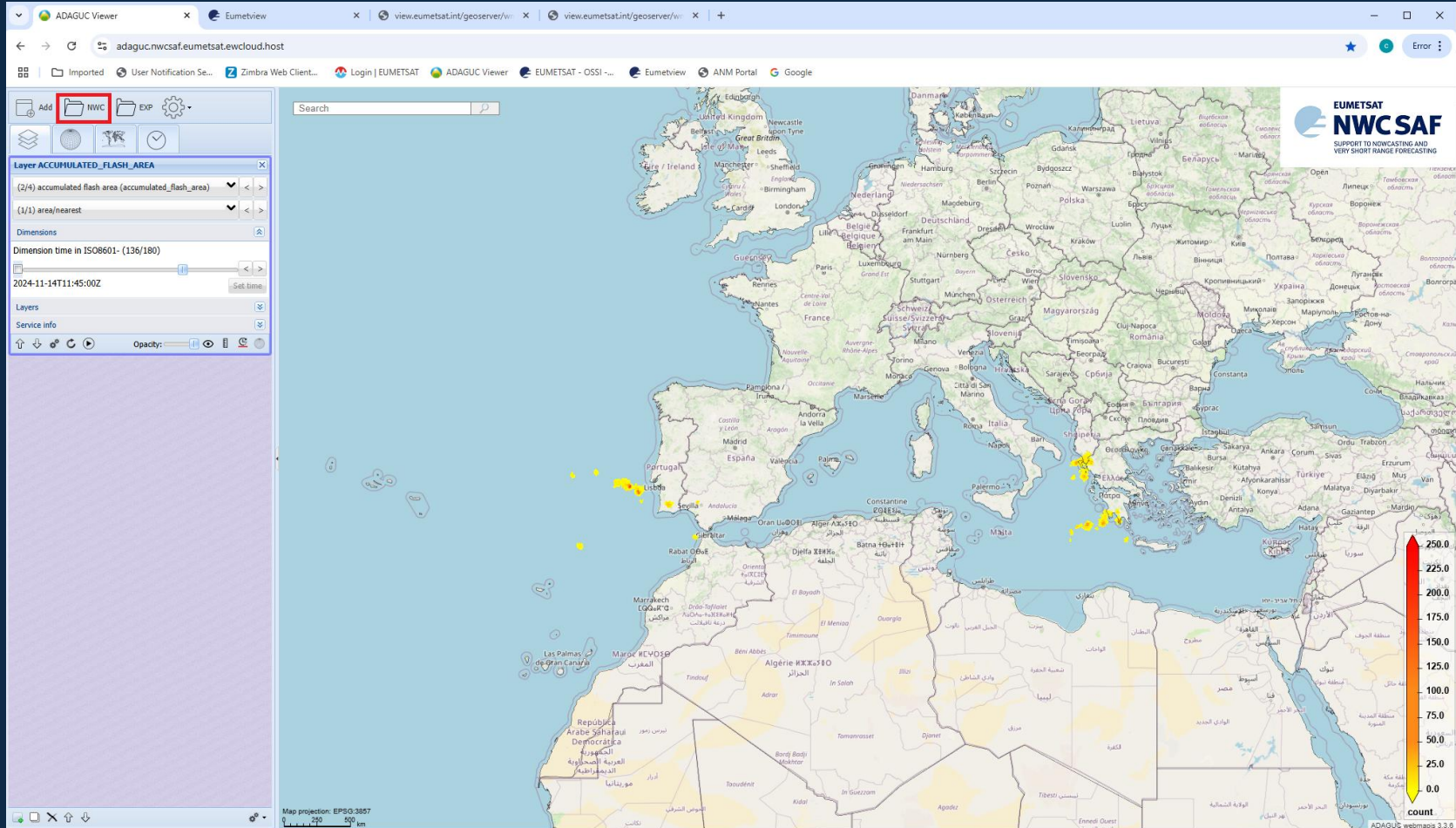
Coord/YX: (9127578, -108200) meter
Lat/Lon: (83.11, -0.97) degrees
Map projection: EPSG:3857
0 250 500 km

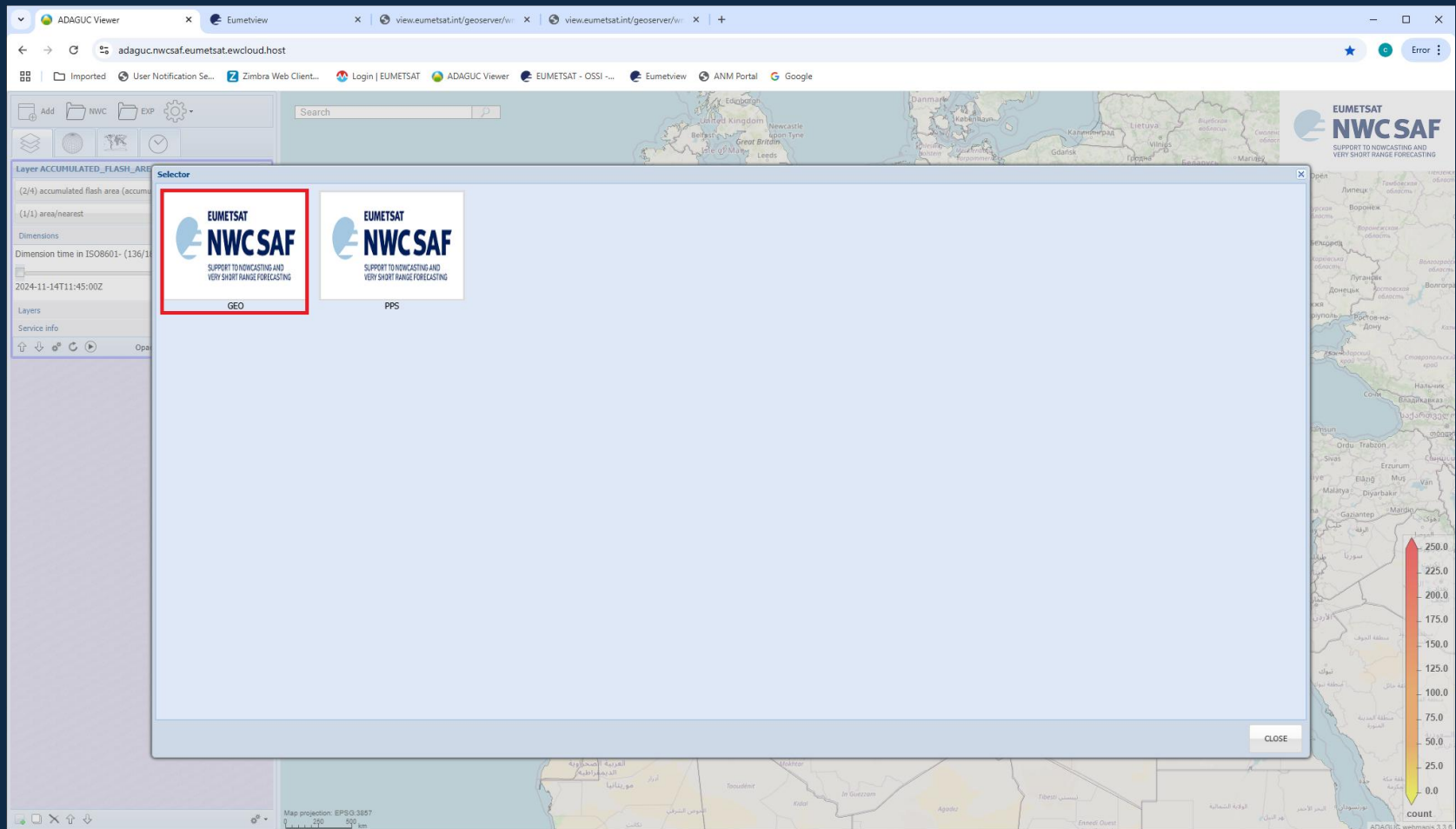
Mali Niger

ADAGUC webmaps 3.3.0









ADAGUC Viewer | Eumetview | view.eumetsat.int/geoserver/ | view.eumetsat.int/geoserver/ | +

adaguc.nwcsaf.eumetsat.ewcloud.host

Imported | User Notification Se... | Zimbra Web Client... | Login | EUMETSAT | ADAGUC Viewer | EUMETSAT - OSSI ... | Eumetview | ANM Portal | Google

Add Layers and Services

(2/4) accumulated flash area (accum...
(1/1) area/nearest
Dimensions
Dimension time in ISO8601- (136/11...
2024-11-14T11:45:00Z
Layers
Service info

NWCSAF Cloud Mask
NWCSAF Cloud Type
NWCSAF Cloud Top Altitude
NWCSAF Cloud Phase
NWCSAF PC Precipitation Likelihood
NWCSAF PCh Precipitation Likelihood
NWCSAF CRR Rain Intensity
NWCSAF CRRh Rain Intensity
NWCSAF GEO RDT
NWCSAF Convective Initiation + 30
NWCSAF GEO ISHAI TPW
NWCSAF GEO ISHAI LI index
NWCSAF GEO ISHAI dif BL
NWCSAF GEO ISHAI dif ML
NWCSAF GEO ISHAI dif HL
NWCSAF Tropopause Foldings
NWCSAF Gravity Waves
NWCSAF GEO HRW
NWCSAF GEO EXIM CMA
NWCSAF GEO EXIM CT
NWCSAF GEO EXIM CTH
NWCSAF GEO EXIM CMIC

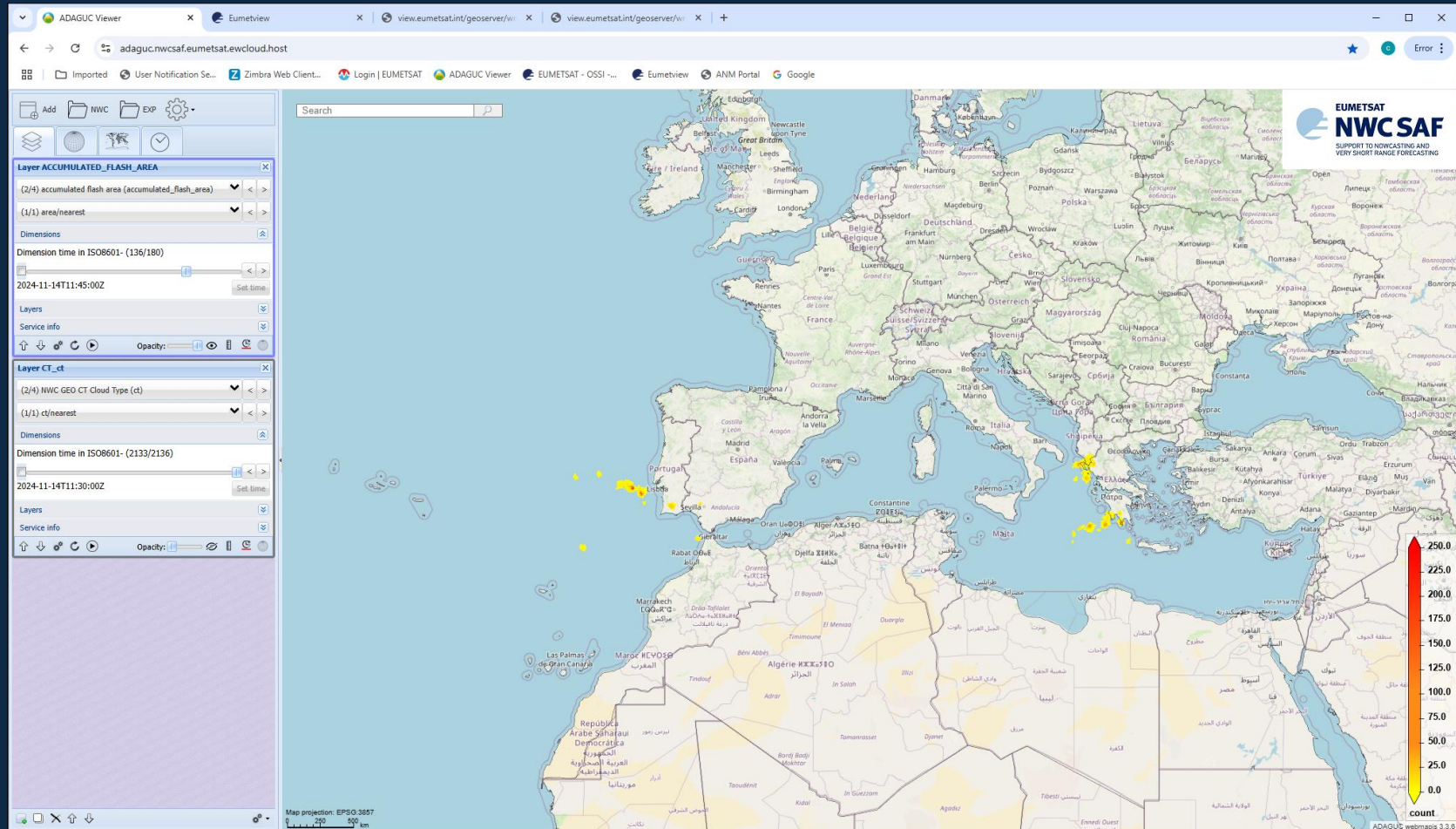
BACK | Add custom WMS service... | CLOSE

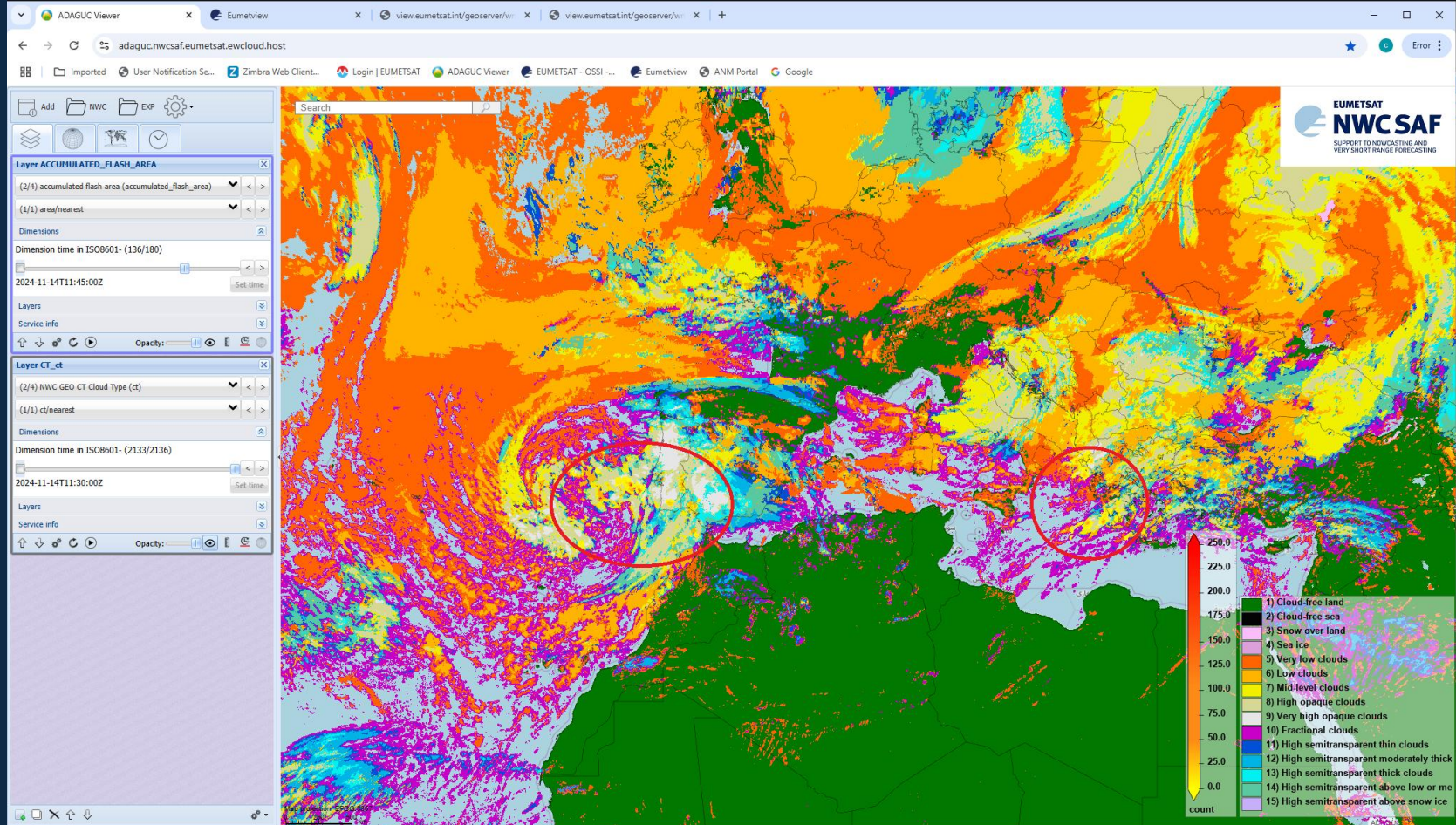
CoordYX: (4413231, -1407951) meter
Lat/Lon: (39.81, -12.95) degrees
Map projection: EPSG:3857
Scale: 1:500000

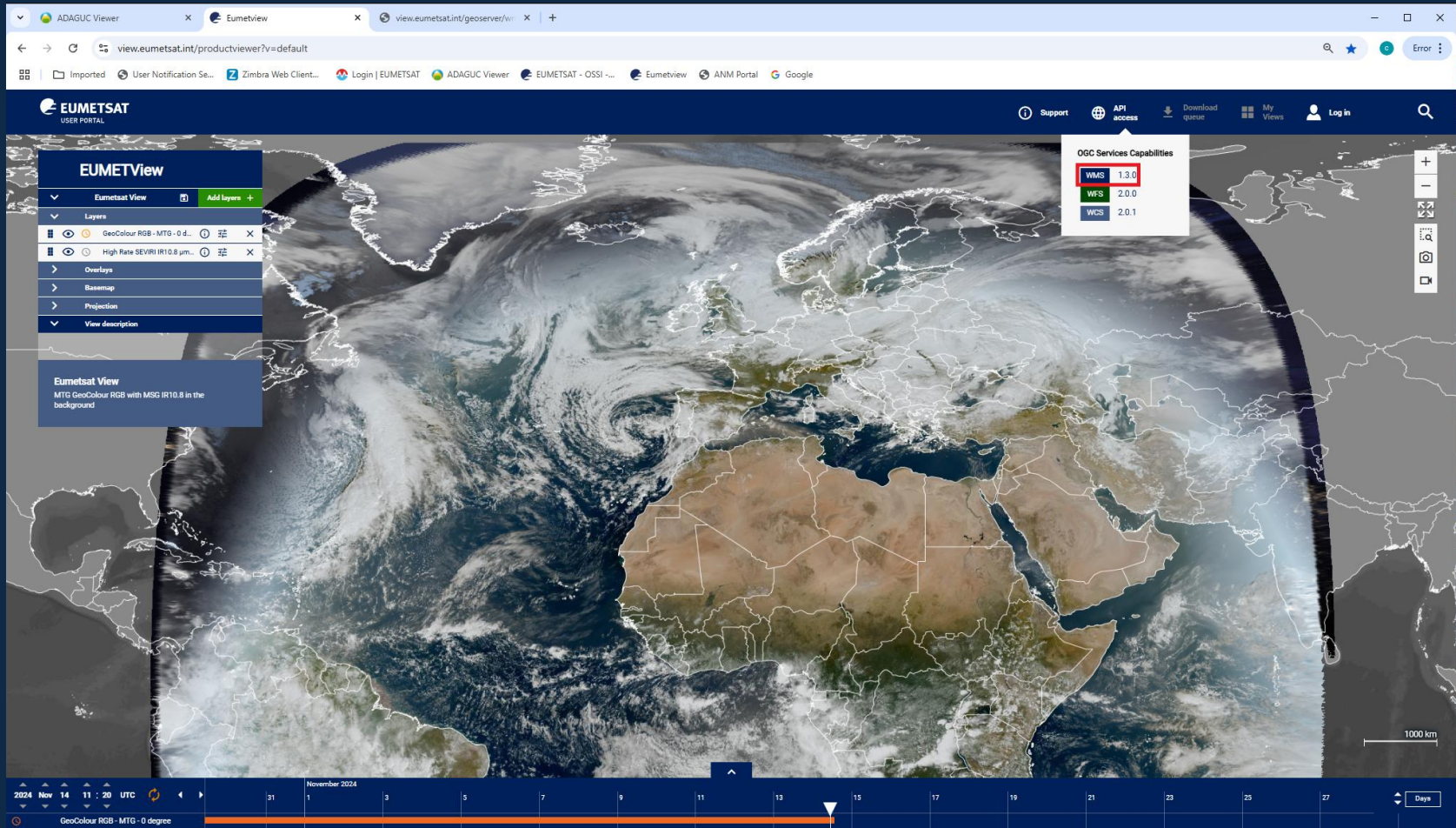
EUMETSAT
NWCSAF
SUPPORT TO NOWCASTING AND
VERY SHORT RANGE FORECASTING

250.0
225.0
200.0
175.0
150.0
125.0
100.0
75.0
50.0
25.0
0.0
count

ADAGUC webmaps 3.3.0







ADAGUC Viewer

Eumetview

view.eumetsat.int/geoserver/ows

view.eumetsat.int/geoserver/ows

<https://view.eumetsat.int/geoserver/ows?service=WMS&version=1.3.0&request=GetCapabilities>

Google Lens

☆

Error

Imported

User Notification Se...

Zimbra Web Client...

Login | EUMETSAT

ADAGUC Viewer

EUMETSAT - O...

This XML file does not appear to have any style information associated with it. The document tree is shown below.

```

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<WMS_Capabilities xmlns="http://www.opengis.net/wms" xmlns:xlink="http://www.w3.org/1999/xlink" xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance" xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.opengis.net/wms http://www.opengis.net/wms/1.3.0/capabilities_1_3_0.xsd">
  <Service>
    <Name>WMS</Name>
    <Title>EUMETSAT</Title>
    <Abstract>EUMETSAT visualizations offering via WMS</Abstract>
    <KeywordList>
      <Keyword>EUMETSAT</Keyword>
    </KeywordList>
    <OnlineResource xlink:type="simple" xlink:href="https://view.eumetsat.int/geoserver/"></OnlineResource>
    <ContactInformation>
      <ContactPersonPrimary>
        <ContactPerson>
          <Name>EUMETSAT</Name>
          <Organization>
            <Name>European Organisation for Earth Observation</Name>
          </Organization>
          <Position>
            <Name>Director</Name>
          </Position>
          <Address>
            <AddressType>
              <Type>Mailing</Type>
            </AddressType>
            <Address>
              <City>Paris</City>
              <StateOrProvince>
                <Name>France</Name>
              </StateOrProvince>
              <PostCode>
                <Code>75005</Code>
              </PostCode>
              <Country>
                <Code>FR</Code>
              </Country>
            </Address>
            <ContactVoiceTelephone>
              <Telephone>
                <AreaCode>33</AreaCode>
                <Number>147377000</Number>
              </Telephone>
            </ContactVoiceTelephone>
            <ContactFacsimileTelephone>
              <Telephone>
                <AreaCode>33</AreaCode>
                <Number>147377001</Number>
              </Telephone>
            </ContactFacsimileTelephone>
            <ContactElectronicMailAddress>
              <Email>
                <Address>eumetsat@eumetsat.int</Address>
              </Email>
            </ContactElectronicMailAddress>
          </ContactInformation>
          <Fees>none</Fees>
          <AccessConstraints>none</AccessConstraints>
        </ContactPersonPrimary>
      </ContactInformation>
    </Service>
    <Capability>
      <Request>
        <GetCapabilities>
          <Format>text/xml</Format>
          <DCPType>
            <Get>
              <OnlineResource xlink:type="simple" xlink:href="https://view.eumetsat.int/geoserver/ows?SERVICE=WMS"></OnlineResource>
            </Get>
            <Post>
              <OnlineResource xlink:type="simple" xlink:href="https://view.eumetsat.int/geoserver/ows?SERVICE=WMS"></OnlineResource>
            </Post>
          </DCPType>
        </GetCapabilities>
        <GetMap>
          <Format>image/png</Format>
          <Format>application/atom+xml</Format>
          <Format>application/json;type=utf8</Format>
          <Format>application/pdf</Format>
          <Format>application/ris+xml</Format>
          <Format>application/vnd.google-earth.kml+xml</Format>
          <Format>application/vnd.google-earth.kml+xml;mode=networklink</Format>
          <Format>application/vnd.google-earth.kmz</Format>
          <Format>image/geotiff</Format>
          <Format>image/geotiff8</Format>
          <Format>image/gif</Format>
          <Format>image/jpeg</Format>
          <Format>image/png; mode=8bit</Format>
          <Format>image/svg+xml</Format>
          <Format>image/tiff</Format>
          <Format>image/tiff8</Format>
          <Format>image/vnd.jpeg-png</Format>
          <Format>image/vnd.jpeg-png8</Format>
          <Format>text/html; subtype=openlayers</Format>
          <Format>text/html; subtype=openlayers2</Format>
          <Format>text/html; subtype=openlayers3</Format>
        </GetMap>
      </Request>
      <GetCapabilities>
        <Format>text/xml</Format>
        <DCPType>
          <Get>
            <OnlineResource xlink:type="simple" xlink:href="https://view.eumetsat.int/geoserver/ows?SERVICE=WMS"></OnlineResource>
          </Get>
        </DCPType>
      </GetCapabilities>
    </Capability>
  </Service>
</WMS_Capabilities>

```

Emoji

Win+Period

Send to your devices

Undo

Cut

Copy

Paste

Paste and go to https://view.eumetsat.int/productviewer?vs=default

Delete

Select all

Manage search engines and site search

Always show full URLs

Always show Google Lens shortcut

ADAGUC Viewer

adaguc.nwcsaf.eumetsat.eucloud.host

Imported

User Notification Se...

Zimbra Web Client...

Login | EUMETSAT

ADAGUC Viewer

EUMETSAT - OSS...

Eumetview

ANM Portal

Google

Add

NWC

EXP

Show time selection window...

Create animation...

Create link...

Add custom WMS service...

Undo zoom/pan action

Redo zoom/pan action

Abort loading

Time series mode

AutoWMS

VertProfiles

About the ADAGUC viewer

Search

EUMETSAT

NWC SAF

SUPPORT TO NOWCASTING AND VERY SHORT RANGE FORECASTING

App AutoWMS

AutoWMS link:

https://adaguc.nwcsaf.eumetsat.eucloud.host/autowms/?

Current folder: /

Refresh

adaguc:autowms

adaguc:data

adaguc:datasets

Add a custom version 1.1.1 Web Map Service (WMS)

Enter WMS version 1.1.1 URL here...

Add your own WMS version 1.1.1 server address in the box above. For example:
https://geoservices.knmi.nl/cgi-bin/RADN_OPER_R_25PCPRR_L3.cgi?

Add

Map projection: EPSG:3857

750 200 km

ADAGUC webmap 3.6

ADAGUC Viewer

adaguc.nwcsaf.eumetsat.eucloud.host

Imported

User Notification Se...

Zimbra Web Client...

Login | EUMETSAT

ADAGUC Viewer

EUMETSAT - OSSI - ...

Eumetview

ANM Portal

Google

Add

NWC

Exp

Settings

Layers

Full Screen

Home

Refresh

Search

EUMETSAT

NWCSAF

SUPPORT TO NOWCASTING AND VERY SHORT RANGE FORECASTING

App: AutoWMS

AutoWMS link:

https://adaguc.nwcsaf.eumetsat.eucloud.host/autowms?

Current folder: /

Refresh

adaguc:autowms

adaguc:data

adaguc:datasets

Add a custom version 1.1.1 Web Map Service (WMS)

<https://view.eumetsat.int/geoserver/wms?service=WMS&version=1.3.0&request=GetCapabilities>

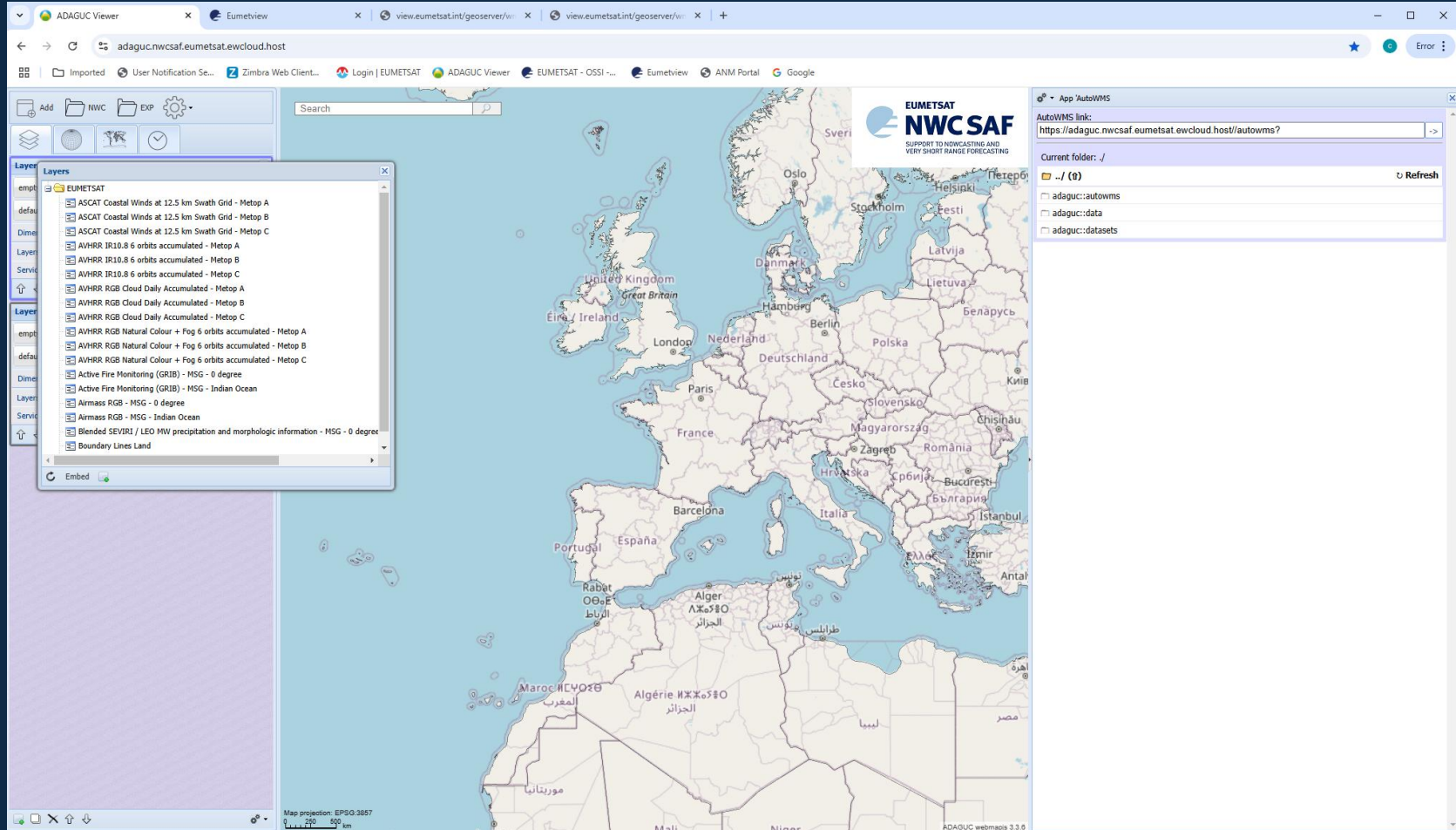
Add your own WMS version 1.1.1 server address in the box above. For example:
https://geoservices.knmi.nl/cgi-bin/RADNL_OPER_R_25PCPRR_L3.cgi?

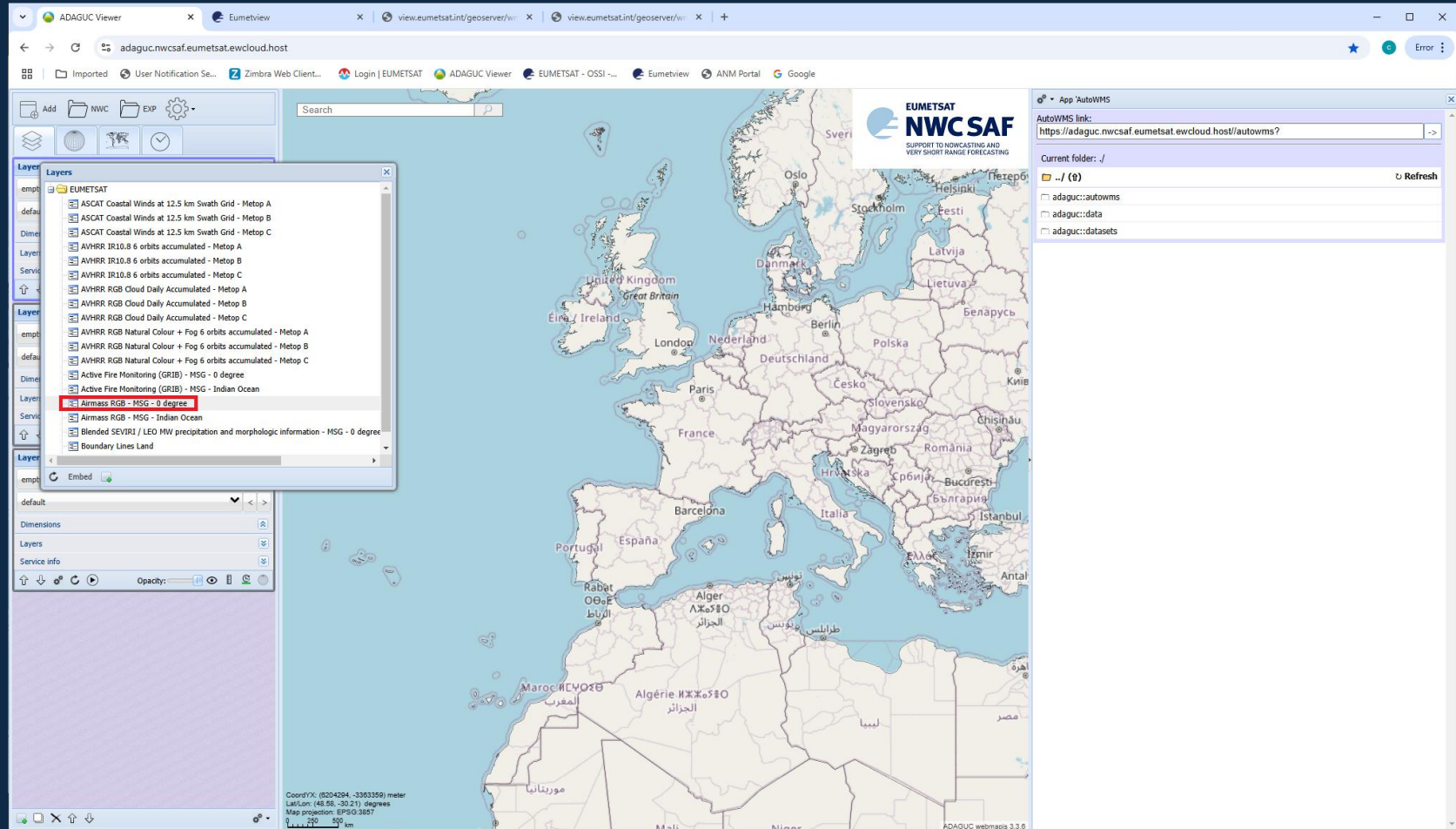
Add

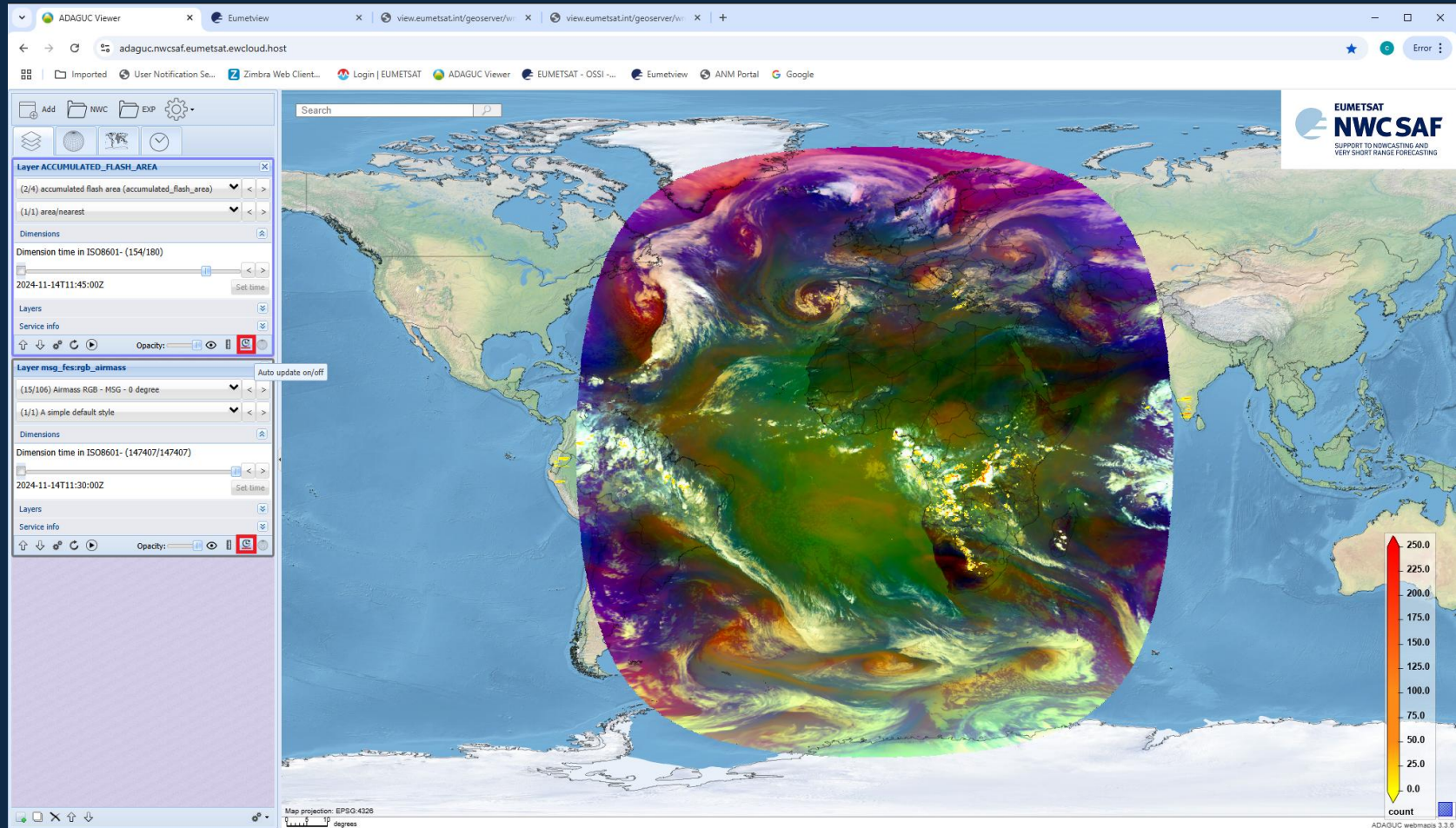
Map projection: EPSG:3857

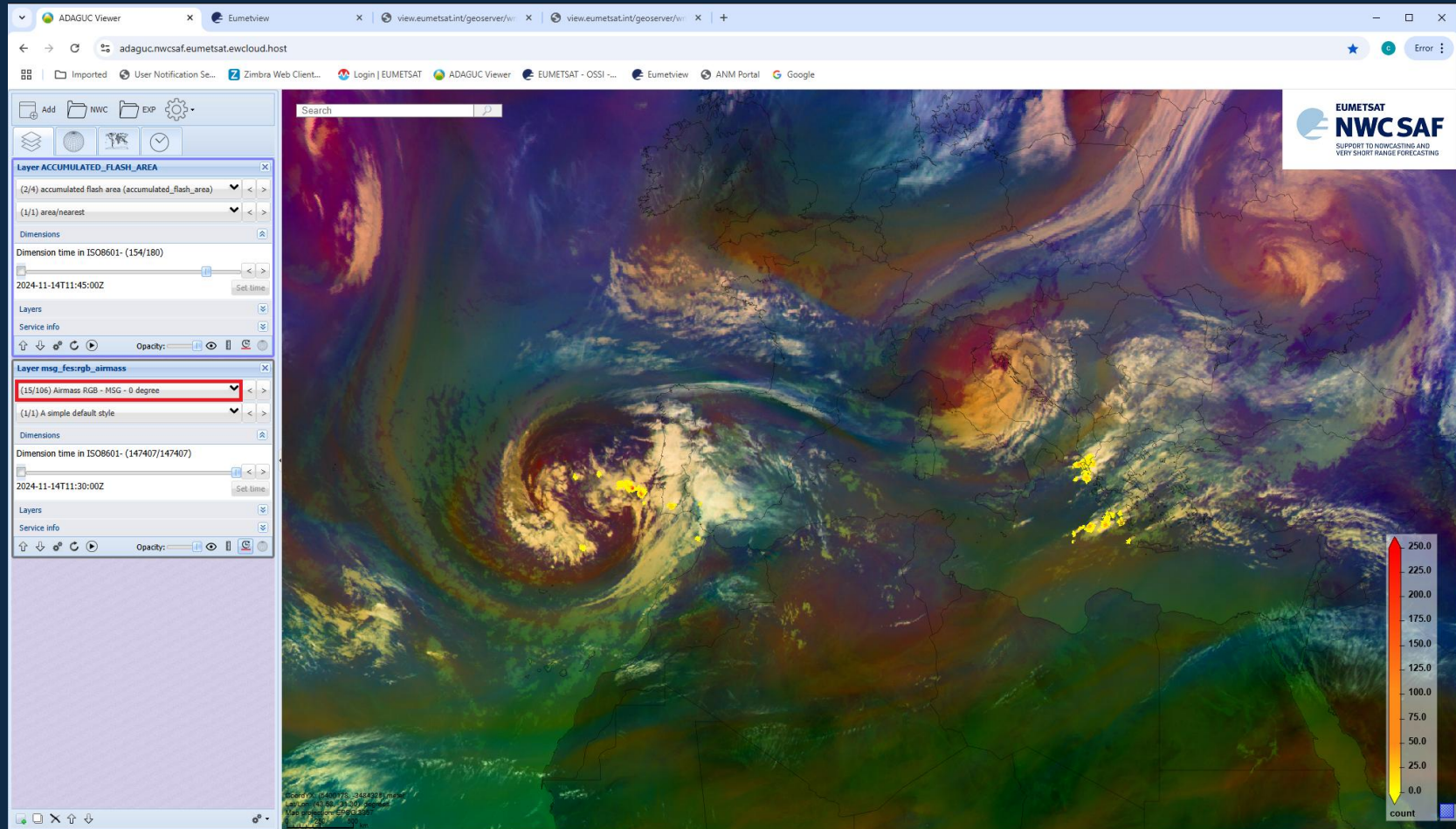
2500000 m

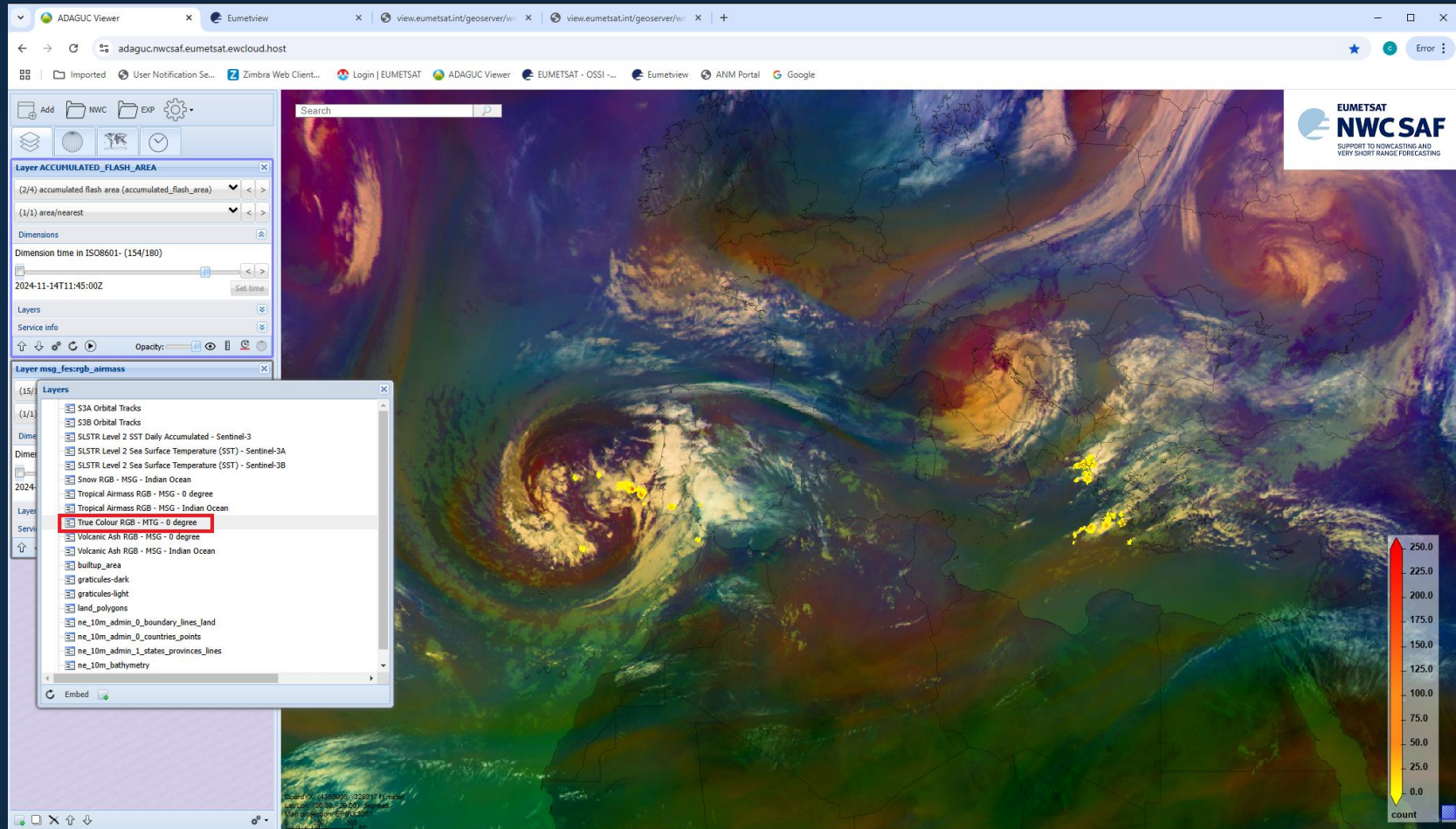
ADAGUC webmaps 3.0.6

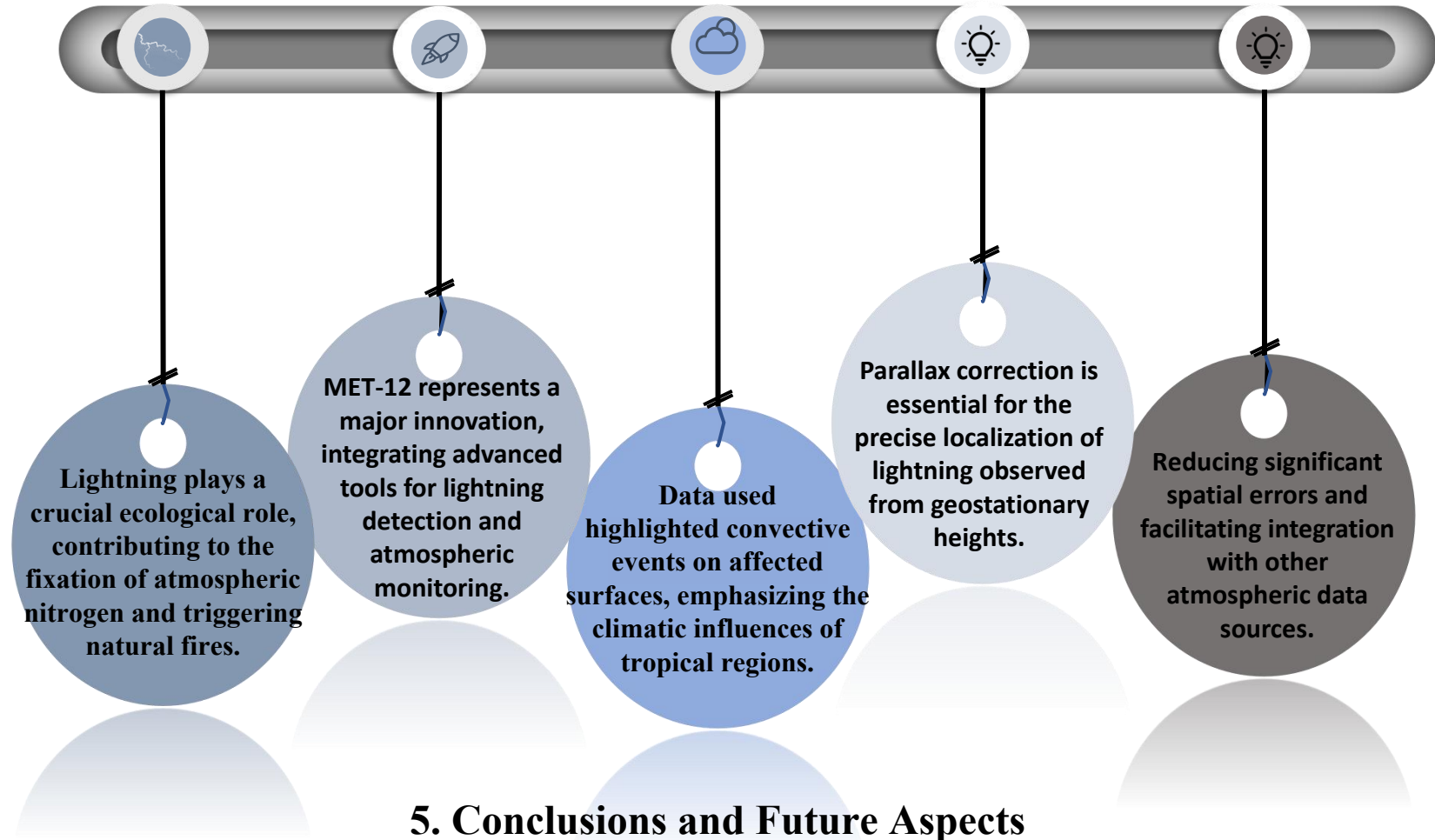












References

- Bruning, E. 2021. *Report on Visiting Scientist Activity "MTG LI / GLM Intercomparison*. s.l. : Eumetsat NWCSAF, 2021.
- Cowan, L. Cloud Physics. [Interactiv] [Citat: 7 11 2024.] http://ffden-2.phys.uaf.edu/211_fall2010.web.dir/levi_cowan/lightning.html.
- Diamandi, A., Nicola, O. 2019. *Technical Report on the Selection of the MTG LI Prototype Products*. s.l. : Eumetsat NWCSAF, 2019.
- Eumetsat. 2024. Meteosat Third Generation imaging services. *Eumetsat*. [Interactiv] 2024. [Citat: 7 11 2024.] <https://www.eumetsat.int/meteosat-third-generation-imaging-services>.
- —. 2024. MTG FCI level 1c data guide. [Interactiv] 2024. [Citat: 7 11 2024.] <https://user.eumetsat.int/resources/user-guides/mtg-fci-level-1c-data-guide>.
- EUMETSAT. 2024. MTG LI level 2 data guide. [Interactiv] 2024. [Citat: 7 11 2024.] <https://user.eumetsat.int/resources/user-guides/mtg-li-level-2-data-guide>.
- 2024. EUMETSAT User Portal. *EUMETView*. [Interactiv] 2024. [Citat: 07 11 2024.] <https://view.eumetsat.int/productviewer?v=default>.
- Hungershoefer, Katja. 2022. *LI L2 Product User Guide [LIL2PUG]*. Darmstadt : EUMETSAT, 2022.
- Meteosat. 2024. Meteosat Third Generation Instruments. *Eumetsat*. [Interactiv] 2024. [Citat: 7 11 2024.] <https://www.eumetsat.int/meteosat-third-generation-instruments>.
- NASA. 2024. Geostationary Lightning Mapper (GLM). *NASA*. [Interactiv] 2024. [Citat: 7 11 2024.] https://ghrc.nsstc.nasa.gov/lightning/overview_glm.html.
- 2023. NetCDF. *NetCDF Documentation*. [Interactiv] 2023. [Citat: 7 11 2024.] https://docs.unidata.ucar.edu/netcdf-c/4.9.2/group__datasets.html#ga041eacc9554e03d78a154a76e31e5b30.
- NWCSAF. 2024. Meteosat Third Generation. *Eumetsat*. [Interactiv] 2024. [Citat: 7 11 2024.] <https://www.eumetsat.int/meteosat-third-generation>.
- Popescu, A.M., A.M., Popa. 2024. *NWC/CDOP3/GEO/NMA/MTG/LI/PROTOTYPE/PRODUCT/DESIGN Issue 1, Rev. 0*. s.l. : Eumetsat NWCSAF, 2024.
- S.A., GMV. 2008. *USER MANUAL FOR THE SAFNWC/MSG PARALLAX CORRECTION TOOL*. Madrid : GMV AEROSPACE AND DEFENCE S.A., 2008.
- Team, NWC SAF Project. 2024. *Interface Control Document for the NWCLIB of the NWC/GEO MTG-I day-1*. s.l. : Eumetsat NWCSAF, 2024.



Photo: Bogdan Vasilescu

Thank you very much for your attention!

You can contact us at: raluca.stefan@meteoromania.ro