2026 Convection Working Group Meeting

20-23 October 2026, Spain, Alcala de Henares

Minutes of the Meeting



Recommendations 2
Actions 3
Session summary 4
Location and time of the next meetings 9
List of participants 11
CWG Workshop Agenda, 2026 12
Terms of Reference of the Convection Working Group 17

Recommendations

10th CWG Recommendation 1: CWG encourages EUMETSAT to make the FCI TPW (MOWA) demonstration product available NRT to the members for testing.

10th CWG Recommendation 2: CWG encourages ESSL to organize an expert workshop to study how the LI background image could be used to better understand how LI works and potentially what it could be used for.

10th CWG Recommendation 3: CWG acknowledges that there is a need to understand how the cloud top features and their properties detected with 2.5-minute RSS data, are related to severe weather. Further research is needed in is area when the FCI RSS data is available. The group is also recommending postponing training of the forecasters in this area until this is further understood.

10th CWG Recommendation 4: Collaboration between CWG members is encouraged in the labelling area (i.e. Overshooting Tops).

10th CWG Recommendation 5: CWG acknowledges that quantitative studies are needed to have a clear view on how extensive the inversion should be to be able to be picked up in hyperspectral L2 profiles with or without NWP data for guidance.

10th CWG Recommendation 6: Whenever an experimental/demonstrational product is provided for users and asking for feedback, developers should also provide information on the product.

10th CWG Recommendation 7: CWG acknowledges that keeping the satellite retrieved profiles forecast free is very important from the forecaster point of view and recommends EUMETSAT to provide forecast-free products using hyperspectral data.

10th CWG Recommendation 8: CWG recommends continuing the organization of biennial meetings, and to continue organizing regular (quarterly) online activities to update each other of recent activities.

10th CWG Recommendation 9: On improvements, the group recommends keeping focus on satellite and group size within the meetings, but to interact with other fields related to convection (radar, lidar, lightning) through inviting experts and keynote speakers outside the group to the CWG meetings.

10th CWG Recommendation 10: The group recommends increasing the participation from outside Europe, through direct contacts with the experts.

10th CWG Recommendation 11: to look for funding for small satellite convection related projects and inform group members about such opportunities.

10th CWG Recommendation 12: to keep the group open for researchers, developers and operational professionals, and enhance the science to operations and operations to science discussion within the group.

Actions

10th CWG Action 1: Members are asked to test and provide feedback on the FCI TPW (MOWA) ones it is available. [CWG Members]

10th CWG Action 2: Share the Meteo-France LI case with LI experts at EUMETSAT and provide Feedback to the group. [Andrea Meraner, Co-Chairs]

10th CWG Action 3: Invite more experts from other parts of the World (Africa, Asia, America) to the CWG workshop in the future. [Co-Chairs]

10th CWG Action 4: to give feedback on CWG Glossary and add images where suitable. [Members]

10th CWG Action 5: Members interested in taking part of the OT and cloud top features labelling should contact Gerrit Holl. For other features contact Roope. [Members]

10th CWG Action 6: Resend the NWCSAF survey to all members again after the workshop and members to respond to the survey. [Irene and Members]

10th CWG Action 7: if you have use cases on NWCSAF products please send them to NWCSAF. [Members]

10th CWG Action 8: When members have internal products using any of the NWCSAF products they should provide the information to the NWCSAF. [Members]

10th CWG Action 9: When IRS L2 is pre-operational members are asked to provide feedback to EUMETSAT (Stephan Stapelberg). [Members]

10th CWG Action 10: Members are asked to provide feedback to NWCSAF on the experimental products provided on the ADAGUC server. [Members]

10th CWG Action 11: Members are asked to contact Andrea Meraner if they wish to test/collaborate regarding LAMPO. [Members]

10th CWG Action 12: Organize small online meeting to coordinate on publishing a science paper on CWG. [Co-chair]

Session summary

Opening session

CWG Workshop was organized jointly with MTG 3Tworkshop for the third time. CWG part started on Tuesday morning with welcoming speeches from Pilar Ripodas from Aemet and Vesa Nietosvaara from EUMETSAT.

The opening was followed by status update presentations on the MTG satellites and instruments.

In the first presentation, Andrea Meraner presented the status of the MTG FCI and Lightning Imager (LI). Several FCI artefacts and calibration issues were discussed, including negative radiances near hot fires, cross-talk, image jitter, straylight and post-decontamination deviations in the 1.6 and 2.2 µm channels. Most infrared channels calibrated against IASI are within requirements. Nine of ten Level-2 products are operational; the FIR product will be discontinued in favour of the LSA SAF FRP product. LI flash-detection efficiency and location accuracy are generally strong, although both degrade toward the edge of the disk and detection efficiency decreases around local noon.

Stefan Stapelberg updated the group on the MTG-S IRS status. Radiometric performance of the instrument in the long-wave and mid-wave infrared ranges is well within requirements, with increased noise near 800 and 1100 cm^{-1}. Geolocation performance is satisfactory, while eclipse-season straylight requires temporary changes to the scanning pattern. Level-2 commissioning is ongoing; operational dissemination is planned for the second quarter of 2027.

Pre-Convection and Convective Initiation

Jan El-Kassar presented the MOWa (Multi-mission Optical Imager Water Vapour) product, using data from MetImage, OLCI, SLSTR and FCI. Future developments include sharpened CAPE, boundary layer water vapour and height, and instability indices. Next steps involve semi-operational processing on WEKEO and cirrus correction. The group encouraged near-real-time release of the FCI total precipitable water product for testing, followed by user feedback through the CWG.

Kai Richter described a deep learning system for nowcasting convective coverage using SEVIRI data, with radar-based KONRAD3D observations as the target. The model struggles to accurately detect and delineate small cells and tends to underestimate probabilities. A transition from SEVIRI to FCI data is planned, while the inclusion of IRS data is also being considered.

Ronan Houël presented the NWCSAF Convective Initiation (CI) product, which analyses cloud motion and parameters such as cloud height, growth and glaciation to diagnose convective initiation. The product is known for its high false alarm rate, which strongly depends on the ground truth used. Improvements include moving from pixel-based to object-based detection and better matching radar observations to the onset of convection. The new approach provides areas with CI probabilities rather than individual pixels and will be available in V2027, which has been running at Météo-France on full-disk MTG data since July 2026. The NIR 2.2 µm channel is planned to be included as a predictor for glaciation detection. The algorithm performs better for convective cells developing from clear skies.

Storm top features

Anežka Doležalová extended an overshooting-top algorithm from HRVIS to infrared imagery and modified the Storm RGB to use infrared channels only. Tests against approximately 400 manually identified overshooting tops showed that combined FCI and SEVIRI processing highlights storm-top regions well, although detected areas are still larger than individual overshooting tops.

Ivan Smiljanić also demonstrated newly visible storm-top features in FCI imagery, including very small-particle ice clouds and waves above storms.

Lightning Instrument

Tomas Pucik presented the use of LI products for operational forecasting, noting that forecasters strongly prefer point-based products, while accumulated products are less well understood. Accumulated flash area was considered the most intuitive of the accumulated products. Lightning jumps often occur during storm development, ahead of the most severe phase, while lightning activity may decrease once hail occurs. Lightning dips were also observed, often around midday. Future work will focus on shorter-term temporal changes and more quantitative relationships. It was also noted that the algorithm may aggregate numerous small flashes into larger ones during intense lightning activity

Jean-Baptiste presented new LI products focused on lightning groups rather than flashes alone, noting that accumulated products are often difficult for forecasters to interpret. LI groups are closely related to ground-based lightning strokes and are important for lightning detection. New developments include an accumulated product inspired by NOAA's Minimum Flash Area, a group evolution product showing the previous 15 minutes of activity using colour-coded group centroids and surrounding pixels, and a geometry product updated every minute, connecting groups belonging to the same flash. The products were evaluated on approximately 100 convective cells. The importance of LI timing relative to FCI scans was highlighted, as LI data can provide indications of cell development approximately 12–13 minutes before the corresponding FCI image becomes available.

Ronan Houel presented a comparison of LI and Météorage observations for a supercell case study from 25 July 2026. The comparison of LI groups and flashes showed that groups better preserve the spatial detail of lightning activity, while flashes tend to represent the activity as fewer but larger flashes.

Oleksii Kryvobook presented the validation of MTG-LI observations against ground-based lightning detection networks, focusing on dynamic parallax correction and the physical characteristics of lightning detection. The complementary use of LI and ground-based lightning networks allows more accurate characterisation of lightning activity. The analysis showed that multi-grouping and temporal spreading observed in LI data are consequences of the physical characteristics of lightning itself.

Raluca-Elena Gabrian presented the NWC SAF LI Jump and LI Stack products, including their algorithms and applications. LI Jump uses only LI data, with one-minute clustering to classify lightning jumps as weak or strong. The product was verified against LINET observations over Romania. LI Stack applies parallax correction after accumulation, although it was suggested that correcting individual detections before accumulation might be more appropriate. A configurable 20 km threshold is used for cell tracking. The discussion also addressed potential improvements

to the CI product with rapid-scan imagery, based on positive experience with MSG. Lightning characteristics in tropical convection were discussed, including fewer side detections due to weaker vertical shear and satellite viewing geometry, and lightning activity concentrated around tropical cyclone eyes

Storm Dynamics

Pao Wang presented some new thoughts on storm physics based on recent satellite observations, highlighting the important role of thunderstorms in atmospheric energy transport. Numerical simulations were used to illustrate various storm-top features, including cold U/V signatures, pancake clouds and radial cirrus. Pancake clouds were discussed as a possible signature of severe storms developing under weak vertical wind shear conditions, potentially representing an equivalent of above-anvil cirrus plumes (AACPs) in low-shear environments. These features are only occasionally observed in satellite imagery, but more frequent observations provide better opportunities to detect them and study their evolution.

Ibrahim Al Abdulsalam presented several weather and storm cases from the Middle East using FCI and LI observations. He highlighted challenges related to solar zenith angle correction, particularly during morning hours in the region, and raised questions about the influence of the temperature profile above the tropopause on storm-top signatures. Cases with partially shadowed storms showed that lightning was more easily detected in the shadowed regions, suggesting that LI detection efficiency may be lower in sunlit parts of the storm due to increased background illumination.

Blanka Piskala presented a combined analysis of EarthCARE and geostationary LI observations to investigate convective storm structure and electrification. A dataset of storm cases observed by EarthCARE was prepared, including three lightning datasets collocated with LI and EarthCARE measurements, freely available through the ESA Open Science Catalogue. Approximately 600 lightning storms were identified during the first six months of EarthCARE operations. High-latitude cases were excluded due to collocation difficulties. Challenges related to unfolding Doppler measurements were also discussed

John Mecikalski presented the relationships between cloud-base characteristics and derived in-cloud updrafts in developing convective clouds, focusing on estimating updraft strength from changes in cloud-top temperature. The potential application of this approach to convective initiation (CI) nowcasting was highlighted by the group.

Rapid Scanning Service - RSS

Tobias Bölle presented an approach to estimating deep-convective updraft from rapid-scan satellite imagery, focusing on cloud-top rising rates as an indicator of updraft strength. The method assumes that faster cloud-top cooling corresponds to stronger updraft. The theoretical background was explained and demonstrated using one-minute rapid-scan observations over the United States, with the TOBAC algorithm used for cloud tracking. Although one-minute temporal resolution provides valuable information, the spatial resolution remains too coarse to resolve individual updraft features, limiting its direct application. The discussion also addressed the location of maximum updraft speed within convective clouds.

Natasa Strelec Mahovic led a discussion on the expected benefits of FCI Rapid Scan Service (RSS) data. Participants were asked to put their ideas on post its. Participants' inputs were grouped into

four main topics: convective initiation, storm-top processes and convection evolution, benefits of higher temporal resolution, and operational challenges and automation. The potential for improved monitoring of storm development, updrafts and overshooting tops was highlighted, although caution was advised when deriving acceleration due to noise associated with spatial resolution. The discussion also addressed satellite calibration, improvements in VIS-NIR performance and straylight correction, and possible parallel LI observations on MTG-I2. Higher temporal resolution (2.5 minutes) was considered particularly beneficial for feature and object tracking, automated warnings through the NWC SAF ALERT product in CDOP5, and better integration with radar, LI and ground-based lightning observations. However, the increased amount of information and rapidly evolving features may present significant operational and training challenges. Questions were raised about how RSS data would influence forecasting decisions, whether all forecasters need access to the full data stream, and how downstream users could benefit.

Nowcasting and forecasting

Alexander Halbig presented AI-based turbulence nowcasting using MTG data, focusing on three main types of turbulence: convective, dynamically induced (wind shear) and mountain-wave-induced turbulence. The AI models showed good capability in detecting wind shear-related and convective turbulence. Turbulence observations were mainly associated with atmospheric layers where the 6.2 and 7.3 µm water vapour channels have their peak sensitivity. Some limitations were noted in cloudy regions, although it remains unclear whether these are caused by weaknesses in the algorithm or by the limited availability of pilot reports (PIREPs) used for validation.

Agostino Manzato compared the synoptic conditions of two extreme hail events in northeastern Italy. Both occurred under similar large-scale patterns, but with different moisture sources. The importance of moisture transport, buoyancy anomalies and air-mass boundaries was highlighted. Total column water above 20 mm and potential temperature gradients were suggested as useful indicators. Severe hail south of the Alps often occurs in pre-frontal convection, although similar synoptic conditions do not always lead to similar events.

Vesa Nietosvaara presented EUMETSAT's MTG training activities in Africa, highlighting partnerships with WMO VLab Centres of Excellence (CoEs). The training focuses on supporting the use of MTG data for weather monitoring and forecasting, particularly for convective storms, which represent a major hazard across the continent.

Xavier Calbet presented the African Meteorological Satellite Application Facility (SEWA-AMSAF), aimed at strengthening early warning capabilities across Africa. The main goal is to develop local African capacity for real-time weather monitoring, impact-based forecasting and disaster preparedness, particularly for floods, droughts and severe storms.

Humberto Barbosa presented the IDEaL-ESDA project, an educational learning platform focused on the application of satellite data in environmental modelling. The platform runs on the EUMETSAT Weather Cloud (EWC). The presentation also addressed the influence of warm- and cold-core ocean eddies on cyclone activity.

Data preparation and tools

Jan Kanak demonstrated GeoView for visualizing MTG FCI and LI data, using fast C-based RGB processing.

Roope Tervo presented EUMETSAT's data curation activities for nowcasting, focusing on the use of the EUMETSAT Weather Cloud (EWC) and data cubes to improve data accessibility and processing. The discussion addressed the OPERA dataset, data artefacts and the transition to the Zarr format, highlighting its advantages for cloud-based data storage and processing.

Gerrit Holl presented a collaborative platform for overshooting top (OT) labelling, using Label Studio installed on the EUMETSAT Weather Cloud (EWC). The platform supports the development of automated OT detection algorithms and climate time series. A dataset of 2,057 images is available, including 953 already labelled images, many containing multiple OTs. The collaborative environment is ready for use, with further contributions encouraged, particularly additional labelling and exploitation of existing labels.

Irene Bueno presented the results of the NWC SAF user survey, which consisted of six questions and received 22 responses in total. Participation varied considerably between questions, with some receiving only 4–6 responses.

Hyperspectral

Stephan Stapelberg presented preliminary EUMETSAT hyperspectral IR retrievals for nowcasting, including temperature, humidity and ozone profiles, cloud properties and surface parameters. Products are expected to be available 15–20 minutes after acquisition, with trial dissemination planned for early 2027. Initial results showed promising quality, including total column ozone comparable to TROPOMI, with the aim of achieving IASI-like performance. Distributed retrievals will be forecast-free, although users may improve vertical profiles by incorporating forecast information. Limitations in detecting shallow temperature inversions were discussed, particularly for convection and winter fog applications. Further evaluation is needed, with a recommendation to focus on temporal trends rather than absolute values.

Xavier Calbet presented recent results from the NWCSAF MTG IRS Satellite Humidity and Instability prototype product, focusing on CAPE retrievals from IRS and IASI observations. Significant spatial variability in CAPE was observed, which becomes smoother when NWP information is incorporated. The importance of complementing IRS retrievals with additional data was highlighted. Using maximum CAPE values for visualisation was suggested as a possible approach.

Synergy

Andrea Meraner presented a deep learning model LAMPO for estimating radar reflectivity from MTG-FCI and LI observations, trained using OPERA radar data. The model successfully reproduces precipitation patterns, including areas without lightning, and performs well even at high latitudes. Limitations were noted for weak precipitation during nighttime, while performance is generally better in summer. The NIR 2.2 μm channel contributes most strongly to the model, followed by the 3.8 and 6.3 μm channels, with LI ranking fifth in importance. EUMETSAT plans further development and is seeking partners for data exchange and evaluation.

Jean-Marc Moisselin presented the NWC SAF RDT-CW product and planned improvements for version 2027, expected in Q1 2027. Around 10-18% of convective cells are identified before the first lightning flash, while 85-90% are detected within 10 minutes after the first flash. RDT remains valuable for tracking convective systems throughout their lifetime, MTG/FCI fine-tuning help to decrease false alarms. New features include lightning jump position, U/V-shaped storm-top

detection and cold rings. Cloud top features detected by RDT exhibit good correlation with ESWD hail reports, while the product also provides information on ice crystal risks relevant to aviation. Potential and existing applications for en-route pilot guidance and preliminary OT screening were discussed.

Miguel-Angel Martinez presented preparations for integrating MTG-IRS data into NWC SAF and exploring synergies with FCI for nowcasting. IRS observations are distributed as principal components rather than conventional imagery, requiring dedicated processing. The qIRS-BT tool supports unpacking, brightness temperature reconstruction and reprojection, with IRS Day-2 support planned in NWC SAF.

Convection Working Group - Looking back and looking ahead

On Thursday, 22 October, Madalina Ungur from EUMETSAT held a workshop with a title "Convection Working Group - Looking back and looking ahead". The objective of this workshop was to gain insight into how the CWG and 3T Forum are This workshop had an objective to find improvements for the groups. The workshop had three parts:

CONTINUE - What is already valuable in CWG and 3T and should be maintained?
START - What should we start doing in CWG and 3T that would address a current need or gap?
CONNECT - What people, activities, communities or outputs should be better connected between the groups?

Group had a lively discussion on the topics, and the discussion was recorded. Five main recommendations from the group were included into the CWG meeting Recommendations (10th CWG Recommendations 8-12).

Closure

The future direction of the Best Practices document was discussed on Thursday, including a possible renaming to "Current Practices" and the potential development of a peer-reviewed publication. The need for a more structured and consistent format, focusing on trusted operational forecasting practices across different phases of convective development, was highlighted. Short product descriptions covering benefits, limitations and applications were proposed, along with dedicated support for curating the content. Following these discussions, the group agreed on Friday to organise the document into short, structured pages covering relevant products and practices for each phase of convection, also supporting product developers. The existing descriptions will be reviewed and a common template revised to ensure consistency. A glossary is being prepared and will be shared with the group for comments, with illustrations added where appropriate.

Location and time of the next meetings

Online meeting in December 2026 and quarterly meetings in 2027.

Splinter Meeting at ECSS Conference in Genoa, 1 October 2027.

Next workshop is foreseen in 2028 spring, location is still under discussion, possibility to be in Lannion, France.

List of participants

Ibrahim	Al Abdulsalam	Oman	WMO Center of Excellence - Muscat
Humberto	Barbosa	Brazil	Federal University of Alagoas (UFAL)
Tobias	Bölle	Germany	German Aerospace Centre (DLR)
Irene	Bueno Regodón	Spain	AEMET
Xavier	Calbet	Spain	AEMET
Roxane	DESIRE	France	METEO FRANCE
Anežka	Doležalová	Czech Republic	Department of Atmospheric Physics, Faculty of Mathematics and Physics, Charles University; Institute of Atmospheric Physics, Czech Academy of Sciences
Jan	El Kassar	Germany	Spectral Earth GmbH
Isaías	Ferrer	Spain	AEMET
Raluca-Elena	Gabrian	Romania	National Meteorological Administration of Romania
Antonio	González Jerez	Spain	AEMET
Alexander	Halbig	Germany	Deutscher Wetterdienst - DWD
Saad	Hamma	Morocco	Direction Nationale de la Météorologie
Jean-Baptiste	Hernandez	France	Météo France
Gerrit	Holl	Germany	Deutscher Wetterdienst
Ronan	Houel	France	Météo-France
Ján	Kaňák	Slovakia	Slovak Hydrometeorological Institute
Zsofia	Kocsis	Hungary	HungaroMet - Hungarian Meteorological Service
Thomas	Krennert	Austria	GeoSphere Austria
Oleksii	Kryvobok	Ukraine	Ukrainian Hydrometeorological Institute
Agostino	Manzato	Italy	Arpa FVG - OSMER
Cecilia	Marcos	Spain	AEMET
Miguel-Angel	Martinez	Spain	AEMET
John	Mecikalski	United States of America	University of Alabama in Huntsville
Andrea	Meraner	Germany	EUMETSAT
Jean-Marc	Moisselin	France	METEO-FRANCE
Vesa	Nietosvaara	Germany	EUMETSAT
Julián	Palacios	Spain	AEMET
Blanka	Piskala	Italy	European Space Agency

Tomas	Pucik	Austria	European Severe Storms Laboratory
Kai Uwe	Richter	Germany	Philipps-Universität Marburg
Pilar	Rípodas	Spain	AEMET
Andrea	Scoccione	Italy	Italian Air Force
Ivan	Smiljanic	Croatia	EUMETSAT
Stefan	Stapelberg	Germany	EUMETSAT
Natasa	Strelec Mahovic	Germany	EUMETSAT
Roope	Tervo	Germany	EUMETSAT
Madalina	Ungur	Germany	EUMETSAT
Tim	Wagner	United States of America	CIMSS/SSEC/University of Wisconsin–Madison
Pao	Wang	Taiwan	Academia Sinica
Barbara	Wrona	Poland	Institute of Meteorology and Water management

CWG Workshop Agenda, 2026

Monday 19 October

14:30-15:45	**Opening of 3T** *Ivan Smiljanic*: Review of the 3T *Roxane Desire*: MTG Products: toward a Best Practices Guide Discussion
15:45-16:15	Coffee break
16:15-17:30	*Ivan Smiljanic*: RGB workshop review and way forward *Pilar Ripodas*: NWCSAF products in the EWC Discussion

Tuesday 20 October

09:00-10:45	**Opening of the Joint CWG – 3T** *Andrea Meraner*: MTG FCI and LI: current status and open points on instrument data processing and quality *Stephan Stapelberg*: IRS instrument status and current performance **Pre-Convection and Convective Initiation** *Jan El Kassar*: Current Status of Ongoing Development of the Algorithm for the Multi-mission Optical Imager Water Vapour Product (MOWa) *Kai Uwe Richter*: SatNow – Development of a satellite-based nowcasting technique for convective initiation Discussion
10:45-11:15	Coffee break
11:15-13:00	*Ronan Houel*: NWCSAF CI product: Changes to the product output format for the upcoming v2027 release and recent validations Storm top features *Anežka Doležalová*: Extention of Overshooting Top Detection from HRV to IR Channels *Ivan Smiljanic*: New features seen in Meteosat imagery (Longer discussion) Discussion

13:00-14:30	Lunch break
14:30-15:45	**Lightning Instrument** *Tomas Pucik*: Opportunities and challenges of using the LI data for nowcasting severe convective storms *Jean-Baptiste*: Hernandez: Unlocking the Potential of MTG lightning Imager Data: Evaluation of New Operational Products Discussion
15:45-16:15	Coffee break

16:15-17:30	*Oleksii Kryvobok*: Validation of MTG Lightning Imager (LI) Data Against Ground-Based Detection Networks in Eastern Europe (2024–2026) *Raluca-Elena Gabrian*: MTG Lightning Imager NWC SAF Products: overview, algorithm and its applications Discussion **Best (current) Practices and glossary**

Wednesday 21 October

09:00-10:45	**Storm Dynamics** *Pao Wang*: Some new thoughts on storm physics based on recent satellite data *Ibrahim Al Abdulsalam*: Exploring Middle East Weather and Storms with FCI and LI *Blanka Piskala*: Combined EarthCARE–Geostationary Lightning Observations of Convective Storm Structure and Electrification *John Mecikalski*: Relationships between cloud base and derived in-cloud updrafts for developing convective clouds Discussion
10:45-11:15	Coffee break
11:15-13:00	**Rapid Scanning Service - RSS** *Tobias Bölle*: Deep-convective updraught estimation in rapid scan satellite imagery *Natasa Strelec Mahovic*: FCI RSS data - what benefits do we expect? (longer discussion) Discussion

13:00-14:30	Lunch break
14:30-15:45	**Nowcasting and forecasting** *Alexander Halbig*: AI-based Turbulence nowcasting using MTG Data *Agostino Manzato*: *Synoptic-scale configurations associated with two extreme hail events at the same location (NE Italy)* Discussion
15:45-16:15	Coffee break

16:15-17:30	*Vesa Nietosvaara*: EUMETSAT MTG training interventions in Africa *Humberto Barbosa*: The influence of warm and cold core eddy processes on cyclone activity **Best (current) Practices and glossary** Discussion
	Social Event sponsored by AEMET

Thursday 22 October

09:00-10:45	**Data preparation and tools** *Jan Kanak*: Tools for storm monitoring in Slovakia - transition from MSG to MTG – application demo *Roope Tervo*: About EUMETSAT data curation activities for nowcasting *Gerrit Holl*: Overshooting top labelling with EUMETSATs collaborative platform Discussion
10:45-11:15	Coffee break
11:15-13:00	*Irene Bueno Redogon*: NWCSAF survey results **Hyperspectral** *Stephan Stapelberg*: EUMETSATs Hyperspectral IR retrievals for Nowcasting *Xavier Calbet*: Recent results on the MTG IRS sounder Satellite Humidity and Instability prototype product Discussion

13:00-14:30	Lunch break
14:30-15:45	*Madalina Ungur*: Convection Working Group - Looking back and looking ahead
15:45-16:15	Coffee break
16:15-17:30	*Madalina Ungur* (cont.): Convection Working Group Discussion **Best (Current) Practices and glossary** Discussion

Friday 23 October

09:00-10:45	**Synergy** *Andrea Meraner*: Deep Learning-Based Radar Reflectivity Estimation from MTG-FCI and LI Observations *Jean-Marc MOISSELIN*: NWCSAF RDT-CW product: toward a MTG Day-2 approach for the future version v2027 *Miguel- Angel Martinez*: Synergistic use of MTG-S/IRS and MTG-I/FCI for Nowcasting: early experiences and IRS NWC SAF products in the near-full MTG Era (Longer discussion) Discussion
10:45-11:15	Coffee break
11:15-13:00	CWG administration Closing

Terms of Reference of the Convection Working Group

Purpose

The main purpose of the Convection Working Group is to stimulate efficient utilization of satellite data in operational meteorology for detection, analysis and prediction of deep moist convection and associated phenomena.

Objectives

Developing a body of knowledge in monitoring convection through satellite observations.

Offering a meeting point for researchers, developers and operational users, for exchanging experiences and feedback on practices and operational and experimental applications aimed at convection processes in the atmosphere.

Activities

Coordination of development and enhancement of techniques for early detection and prediction of convective storms.

Stimulation of research activities for better understanding and description of processes in the convective environment and their footprints on satellite data.

Support to development of training materials and fostering the technology transfer necessary for introduction of newly developed methods and techniques into operational meteorology.

Exchange of information on an international level for leading scientist and experts in satellite meteorology, active in development and operations of nowcasting techniques.

Fostering the use of satellite data in conjunction with other available data (NWP / Radar etc.) for detection, analysis and prediction of deep moist convection and associated phenomena.

Cooperation with the specialised institutions, such as storm laboratories, which have a particular role in contributing to the CWG and robustly testing new products and algorithms for operational application. ESSL has a particular role in facilitating this in Europe.

Promote collaboration with similarly aimed groups, organizations or individuals worldwide. Therefore, CWG is open to all interested parties – individuals and organisation. No formal membership is required to attend CWG events (workshops and meetings) or to use various material available on the CWG website.

The coordination of the group will be done by co-chairing the CWG by representative(s) of EUMETSAT and appointed specialist(s). To facilitate CWG activities, a CWG secretary (individual or institution) will be appointed by EUMETSAT.

The CWG will aim to hold meetings every two years for planning and reporting on progress, in between the group will interact via Internet and teleconference and at splinter meetings, when suitable.

The CWG will maintain a web site for efficient information exchange and provision of documentation. For the exchange of information and documentation the web site should be operated under guidance of the secretary of the CWG.