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# **satpy documentation**

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**SMHI**

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Satpy is a python library for reading, manipulating, and writing data from remote-sensing earth-observing meteorological satellite instruments. Satpy provides users with readers that convert geophysical parameters from various file formats to the common Xarray `DataArray` and `Dataset` classes for easier interoperability with other scientific python libraries. Satpy also provides interfaces for creating RGB (Red/Green/Blue) images and other composite types by combining data from multiple instrument bands or products. Various atmospheric corrections and visual enhancements are provided for improving the usefulness and quality of output images. Output data can be written to multiple output file formats such as PNG, GeoTIFF, and CF standard NetCDF files. Satpy also allows users to resample data to geographic projected grids (areas). Satpy is maintained by the open source [Pytroll](#) group.

The Satpy library acts as a high-level abstraction layer on top of other libraries maintained by the Pytroll group including:

- [Pyresample](#)
- [PySpectral](#)
- [Trollimage](#)
- [Pycoast](#)
- [Pydecorate](#)
- [python-geotiepoints](#)
- [pyninjotiff](#)

Go to the [Satpy project](#) page for source code and downloads.

Satpy is designed to be easily extendable to support any meteorological satellite by the creation of plugins (readers, compositors, writers, etc). The table at the bottom of this page shows the input formats supported by the base Satpy installation.

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**Note:** Satpy's interfaces are not guaranteed stable and may change until version 1.0 when backwards compatibility will be a main focus.

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Satpy is designed to provide easy access to common operations for processing meteorological remote sensing data. Any details needed to perform these operations are configured internally to Satpy meaning users should not have to worry about *how* something is done, only ask for what they want. Most of the features provided by Satpy can be configured by keyword arguments (see the [API Documentation](#) or other specific section for more details). For more complex customizations or added features Satpy uses a set of configuration files that can be modified by the user. The various components and concepts of Satpy are described below. The [Quickstart](#) guide also provides simple example code for the available features of Satpy.

## 1.1 Scene

Satpy provides most of its functionality through the `Scene` class. This acts as a container for the datasets being operated on and provides methods for acting on those datasets. It attempts to reduce the amount of low-level knowledge needed by the user while still providing a pythonic interface to the functionality underneath.

A Scene object represents a single geographic region of data, typically at a single continuous time range. It is possible to combine Scenes to form a Scene with multiple regions or multiple time observations, but it is not guaranteed that all functionality works in these situations.

## 1.2 DataArrays

Satpy's lower-level container for data is the `xarray.DataArray`. For historical reasons DataArrays are often referred to as "Datasets" in Satpy. These objects act similar to normal numpy arrays, but add additional metadata and attributes for describing the data. Metadata is stored in a `.attrs` dictionary and named dimensions can be accessed in a `.dims` attribute, along with other attributes. In most use cases these objects can be operated on like normal NumPy arrays with special care taken to make sure the metadata dictionary contains expected values. See the XArray documentation for more info on handling `xarray.DataArray` objects.

Additionally, Satpy uses a special form of DataArrays where data is stored in `dask.array.Array` objects which allows Satpy to perform multi-threaded lazy operations vastly improving the performance of processing. For help on developing with dask and xarray see [Migrating to xarray and dask](#) or the documentation for the specific project.

To uniquely identify `DataArray` objects Satpy uses *DatasetID*. A `DatasetID` consists of various pieces of available metadata. This usually includes *name* and *wavelength* as identifying metadata, but also includes *resolution*, *calibration*, *polarization*, and additional *modifiers* to further distinguish one dataset from another.

**Warning:** XArray includes other object types called “Datasets”. These are different from the “Datasets” mentioned in Satpy.

## 1.3 Reading

One of the biggest advantages of using Satpy is the large number of input file formats that it can read. It encapsulates this functionality into individual *Readers*. Satpy Readers handle all of the complexity of reading whatever format they represent. Meteorological Satellite file formats can be extremely complex and formats are rarely reused across satellites or instruments. No matter the format, Satpy’s Reader interface is meant to provide a consistent data loading interface while still providing flexibility to add new complex file formats.

## 1.4 Compositing

Many users of satellite imagery combine multiple sensor channels to bring out certain features of the data. This includes using one dataset to enhance another, combining 3 or more datasets in to an RGB image, or any other combination of datasets. Satpy comes with a lot of common composite combinations built-in and allows the user to request them like any other dataset. Satpy also makes it possible to create your own custom composites and have Satpy treat them like any other dataset. See *Composites* for more information.

## 1.5 Resampling

Satellite imagery data comes in two forms when it comes to geolocation, native satellite swath coordinates and uniform gridded projection coordinates. It is also common to see the channels from a single sensor in multiple resolutions, making it complicated to combine or compare the datasets. Many use cases of satellite data require the data to be in a certain projection other than the native projection or to have output imagery cover a specific area of interest. Satpy makes it easy to resample datasets to allow for users to combine them or grid them to these projections or areas of interest. Satpy uses the PyTroll *pyresample* package to provide nearest neighbor, bilinear, or elliptical weighted averaging resampling methods. See *Resampling* for more information.

## 1.6 Enhancements

When making images from satellite data the data has to be manipulated to be compatible with the output image format and still look good to the human eye. Satpy calls this functionality “enhancing” the data, also commonly called scaling or stretching the data. This process can become complicated not just because of how subjective the quality of an image can be, but also because of historical expectations of forecasters and other users for how the data should look. Satpy tries to hide the complexity of all the possible enhancement methods from the user and just provide the best looking image by default. Satpy still makes it possible to customize these procedures, but in most cases it shouldn’t be necessary. See the documentation on *Writers* for more information on what’s possible for output formats and enhancing images.

## 1.7 Writing

Satpy is designed to make data loading, manipulating, and analysis easy. However, the best way to get satellite imagery data out to as many users as possible is to make it easy to save it in multiple formats. Satpy allows users to save data in image formats like PNG or GeoTIFF as well as data file formats like NetCDF. Each format's complexity is hidden behind the interface of individual Writer objects and includes keyword arguments for accessing specific format features like compression and output data type. See the [Writers](#) documentation for the available writers and how to use them.



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## Installation Instructions

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### 2.1 Pip-based Installation

Satpy is available from the Python Packaging Index (PyPI). A sandbox environment for *satpy* can be created using [Virtualenv](#).

To install the *satpy* package and the minimum amount of python dependencies:

```
$ pip install satpy
```

Additional dependencies can be installed as “extras” and are grouped by reader, writer, or feature added. Extras available can be found in the [setup.py](#) file. They can be installed individually:

```
$ pip install satpy[viirs_sdr]
```

Or all at once, although this isn’t recommended due to the large number of dependencies:

```
$ pip install satpy[all]
```

### 2.2 Conda-based Installation

Starting with version 0.9, Satpy is available from the conda-forge channel. If you have not configured your conda environment to search conda-forge already then do:

```
$ conda config --add channels conda-forge
```

Then to install Satpy in to your current environment run:

```
$ conda install satpy
```

**Note:** Satpy only automatically installs the dependencies needed to process the most common use cases. Additional dependencies may need to be installed with conda or pip if import errors are encountered.

---

## 2.3 Ubuntu System Python Installation

To install Satpy on an Ubuntu system we recommend using virtual environments to separate Satpy and its dependencies from the rest of the system. Note that these instructions require using “sudo” privileges which may not be available to all users and can be very dangerous. The following instructions attempt to install some Satpy dependencies using the Ubuntu *apt* package manager to ease installation. Replace */path/to/pytroll-env* with the environment to be created.

```
$ sudo apt-get install python-pip python-gdal
$ sudo pip install virtualenv
$ virtualenv /path/to/pytroll-env
$ source /path/to/pytroll-env/bin/activate
$ pip install satpy
```

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## Downloading Data

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One of the main features of Satpy is its ability to read various satellite data formats. However, it currently only provides limited methods for downloading data from remote sources and these methods are limited to demo data for [Pytroll examples](#). See the examples and the *demo* API documentation for details. Otherwise, Satpy assumes all data is available through the local system, either as a local directory or network mounted file systems. Certain readers that use `xarray` to open data files may be able to load files from remote systems by using OpenDAP or similar protocols.

As a user there are two options for getting access to data:

1. Download data to your local machine.
2. Connect to a remote system that already has access to data.

The most common case of a remote system having access to data is with a cloud computing service like Google Cloud Platform (GCP) or Amazon Web Services (AWS). Another possible case is an organization having direct broadcast antennas where they receive data directly from the satellite or satellite mission organization (NOAA, NASA, EUMETSAT, etc). In these cases data is usually available as a mounted network file system and can be accessed like a normal local path (with the added latency of network communications).

Below are some data sources that provide data that can be read by Satpy. If you know of others please let us know by either creating a GitHub issue or pull request.

### 3.1 NOAA GOES on Amazon Web Services

- [Resource Description](#)
- [Data Browser](#)
- Associated Readers: `abi_l1b`

In addition of the pages above, Brian Blaylock has prepared some instructions for using the `rclone` tool for downloading AWS data to a local machine. The instructions can be found [here](#).

## 3.2 NOAA GOES on Google Cloud Platform

### 3.2.1 GOES-16

- Resource Description
- Data Browser
- Associated Readers: `abi_11b`

### 3.2.2 GOES-17

- Resource Description
- Data Browser
- Associated Readers: `abi_11b`

## 3.3 NOAA CLASS

- Data Ordering
- Associated Readers: `viirs_sdr`

## 3.4 NASA VIIRS Atmosphere SIPS

- Resource Description
- Associated Readers: `viirs_11b`

## 3.5 EUMETSAT Data Center

- Data Ordering



# CHAPTER 4

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## Examples

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Satpy examples are available as Jupyter Notebooks on the [pytroll-examples](#) git repository. They include python code, PNG images, and descriptions of what the example is doing. Below is a list of some of the examples and a brief summary. Additional example can be found at the repository mentioned above or as explanations in the various sections of this documentation.

Name	Description
<a href="#">Quickstart with MSG data</a>	Satpy quickstart for loading and processing satellite data, with MSG data in this examples
<a href="#">Cartopy Plot</a>	Plot a single VIIRS SDR granule using Cartopy and matplotlib
<a href="#">Himawari-8 AHI True Color</a>	Generate and resample a rayleigh corrected true color RGB from Himawari-8 AHI data
<a href="#">Sentinel-3 OLCI True Color</a>	Reading OLCI data from Sentinel 3 with Pytroll/Satpy
<a href="#">Sentinel 2 MSI true color</a>	Reading MSI data from Sentinel 2 with Pytroll/Satpy
<a href="#">Suomi-NPP VIIRS SDR True Color</a>	Generate a rayleigh corrected true color RGB from VIIRS I- and M-bands
<a href="#">Aqua/Terra MODIS True Color</a>	Generate and resample a rayleigh corrected true color RGB from MODIS
<a href="#">Sentinel 1 SAR-C False Color</a>	Generate a false color composite RGB from SAR-C polarized datasets
<a href="#">Level 2 EARS-NWC cloud products</a>	Reading Level 2 EARS-NWC cloud products
<a href="#">Level 2 MAIA cloud products</a>	Reading Level 2 MAIA cloud products



## 5.1 Loading and accessing data

To work with weather satellite data you must create a *Scene* object. Satpy does not currently provide an interface to download satellite data, it assumes that the data is on a local hard disk already. In order for Satpy to get access to the data the Scene must be told what files to read and what *Satpy Reader* should read them:

```
>>> from satpy import Scene
>>> from glob import glob
>>> filenames = glob("/home/a001673/data/satellite/Meteosat-10/seviri/lvl1.5/2015/04/
↳20/HRIT/*201504201000*")
>>> global_scene = Scene(reader="seviri_llb_hrhit", filenames=filenames)
```

To load data from the files use the *Scene.load* method. Printing the Scene object will list each of the *xarray.DataArray* objects currently loaded:

```
>>> global_scene.load([0.6, 0.8, 10.8])
>>> print(global_scene)
<xarray.DataArray 'reshape-d66223a8e05819b890c4535bc7e74356' (y: 3712, x: 3712)>
dask.array<shape=(3712, 3712), dtype=float32, chunksize=(464, 3712)>
Coordinates:
  * x          (x) float64 5.567e+06 5.564e+06 5.561e+06 5.558e+06 5.555e+06 ...
  * y          (y) float64 -5.567e+06 -5.564e+06 -5.561e+06 -5.558e+06 ...
Attributes:
  satellite_longitude:  0.0
  sensor:               seviri
  satellite_altitude:   35785831.0
  platform_name:       Meteosat-11
  standard_name:       brightness_temperature
  units:               K
  wavelength:          (9.8, 10.8, 11.8)
  satellite_latitude:  0.0
  start_time:          2018-02-28 15:00:10.814000
  end_time:            2018-02-28 15:12:43.956000
```

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```

area:          Area ID: some_area_name\nDescription: On-the-fly ar...
name:          IR_108
resolution:    3000.40316582
calibration:   brightness_temperature
polarization:  None
level:         None
modifiers:     ()
ancillary_variables: []
<xarray.DataArray 'reshape-1982d32298aca15acb42c481fd74a629' (y: 3712, x: 3712)>
dask.array<shape=(3712, 3712), dtype=float32, chunksize=(464, 3712)>
Coordinates:
  * x          (x) float64 5.567e+06 5.564e+06 5.561e+06 5.558e+06 5.555e+06 ...
  * y          (y) float64 -5.567e+06 -5.564e+06 -5.561e+06 -5.558e+06 ...
Attributes:
  satellite_longitude: 0.0
  sensor:               seviri
  satellite_altitude:  35785831.0
  platform_name:       Meteosat-11
  standard_name:       toa_bidirectional_reflectance
  units:               %
  wavelength:          (0.74, 0.81, 0.88)
  satellite_latitude:  0.0
  start_time:          2018-02-28 15:00:10.814000
  end_time:            2018-02-28 15:12:43.956000
  area:                Area ID: some_area_name\nDescription: On-the-fly ar...
  name:                VIS008
  resolution:          3000.40316582
  calibration:         reflectance
  polarization:        None
  level:               None
  modifiers:           ()
  ancillary_variables: []
<xarray.DataArray 'reshape-e86d03c30ce754995ff9da484c0dc338' (y: 3712, x: 3712)>
dask.array<shape=(3712, 3712), dtype=float32, chunksize=(464, 3712)>
Coordinates:
  * x          (x) float64 5.567e+06 5.564e+06 5.561e+06 5.558e+06 5.555e+06 ...
  * y          (y) float64 -5.567e+06 -5.564e+06 -5.561e+06 -5.558e+06 ...
Attributes:
  satellite_longitude: 0.0
  sensor:               seviri
  satellite_altitude:  35785831.0
  platform_name:       Meteosat-11
  standard_name:       toa_bidirectional_reflectance
  units:               %
  wavelength:          (0.56, 0.635, 0.71)
  satellite_latitude:  0.0
  start_time:          2018-02-28 15:00:10.814000
  end_time:            2018-02-28 15:12:43.956000
  area:                Area ID: some_area_name\nDescription: On-the-fly ar...
  name:                VIS006
  resolution:          3000.40316582
  calibration:         reflectance
  polarization:        None
  level:               None
  modifiers:           ()
  ancillary_variables: []

```

Satpy allows loading file data by wavelengths in micrometers (shown above) or by channel name:

```
>>> global_scene.load(["VIS006", "VIS008", "IR_108"])
```

To have a look at the available channels for loading from your *Scene* object use the `available_dataset_names()` method:

```
>>> global_scene.available_dataset_names()
['HRV',
 'IR_108',
 'IR_120',
 'VIS006',
 'WV_062',
 'IR_039',
 'IR_134',
 'IR_097',
 'IR_087',
 'VIS008',
 'IR_016',
 'WV_073']
```

To access the loaded data use the wavelength or name:

```
>>> print(global_scene[0.6])
```

For more information on loading datasets by resolution, calibration, or other advanced loading methods see the [Readers](#) documentation.

## 5.2 Visualizing data

To visualize loaded data in a pop-up window:

```
>>> global_scene.show(0.6)
```

Alternatively if working in a Jupyter notebook the scene can be converted to a `geoviews` object using the `to_geoviews()` method. The `geoviews` package is not a requirement of the base `satpy` install so in order to use this feature the user needs to install the `geoviews` package himself.

```
>>> import holoviews as hv
>>> import geoviews as gv
>>> import geoviews.feature as gf
>>> gv.extension("bokeh", "matplotlib")
>>> %opts QuadMesh Image [width=600 height=400 colorbar=True] Feature [apply_
↳ ranges=False]
>>> %opts Image QuadMesh (cmap='RdBu_r')
>>> gview = global_scene.to_geoviews(vdims=[0.6])
>>> gview[:,5,::5] * gf.coastline * gf.borders
```

## 5.3 Creating new datasets

Calculations based on loaded datasets/channels can easily be assigned to a new dataset:

```
>>> global_scene["ndvi"] = (global_scene[0.8] - global_scene[0.6]) / (global_scene[0.8] + global_scene[0.6])
>>> global_scene.show("ndvi")
```

When doing calculations Xarray, by default, will drop all attributes so attributes need to be copied over by hand. The `combine_metadata()` function can assist with this task. Assigning additional custom metadata is also possible.

```
>>> from satpy.dataset import combine_metadata
>>> scene['new_band'] = scene[0.8] / scene[0.6]
>>> scene['new_band'].attrs = combine_metadata(scene[0.8], scene[0.6])
>>> scene['new_band'].attrs['some_other_key'] = 'whatever_value_you_want'
```

## 5.4 Generating composites

Satpy comes with many composite recipes built-in and makes them loadable like any other dataset:

```
>>> global_scene.load(['overview'])
```

To get a list of all available composites for the current scene:

```
>>> global_scene.available_composite_names()
['overview_sun',
 'airmass',
 'natural',
 'night_fog',
 'overview',
 'green_snow',
 'dust',
 'fog',
 'natural_sun',
 'cloudtop',
 'convection',
 'ash']
```

Loading composites will load all necessary dependencies to make that composite and unload them after the composite has been generated.

---

**Note:** Some composite require datasets to be at the same resolution or shape. When this is the case the Scene object must be resampled before the composite can be generated (see below).

---

## 5.5 Resampling

In certain cases it may be necessary to resample datasets whether they come from a file or are generated composites. Resampling is useful for mapping data to a uniform grid, limiting input data to an area of interest, changing from one projection to another, or for preparing datasets to be combined in a composite (see above). For more details on resampling, different resampling algorithms, and creating your own area of interest see the [Resampling](#) documentation. To resample a Satpy Scene:

```
>>> local_scene = global_scene.resample("eurol")
```

This creates a copy of the original `global_scene` with all loaded datasets resampled to the built-in “eurol” area. Any composites that were requested, but could not be generated are automatically generated after resampling. The new `local_scene` can now be used like the original `global_scene` for working with datasets, saving them to disk or showing them on screen:

```
>>> local_scene.show('overview')
>>> local_scene.save_dataset('overview', './local_overview.tif')
```

## 5.6 Saving to disk

To save all loaded datasets to disk as geotiff images:

```
>>> global_scene.save_datasets()
```

To save all loaded datasets to disk as PNG images:

```
>>> global_scene.save_datasets(writer='simple_image')
```

Or to save an individual dataset:

```
>>> global_scene.save_dataset('VIS006', 'my_nice_image.png')
```

Datasets are automatically scaled or “enhanced” to be compatible with the output format and to provide the best looking image. For more information on saving datasets and customizing enhancements see the documentation on *Writers*.

## 5.7 Troubleshooting

When something goes wrong, a first step to take is check that the latest Version of satpy and its dependencies are installed. Satpy drags in a few packages as dependencies per default, but each reader and writer has it’s own dependencies which can be unfortunately easy to miss when just doing a regular *pip install*. To check the missing dependencies for the readers and writers, a utility function called *check\_satpy* can be used:

```
>>> from satpy.config import check_satpy
>>> check_satpy()
```

Due to the way Satpy works, producing as many datasets as possible, there are times that behavior can be unexpected but with no exceptions raised. To help troubleshoot these situations log messages can be turned on. To do this run the following code before running any other Satpy code:

```
>>> from satpy.utils import debug_on
>>> debug_on()
```





Satpy supports reading and loading data from many input file formats and schemes. The *Scene* object provides a simple interface around all the complexity of these various formats through its `load` method. The following sections describe the different way data can be loaded, requested, or added to a Scene object.

## 6.1 Available Readers

To get a list of available readers use the *available\_readers* function:

```
>>> from satpy import available_readers
>>> available_readers()
```

## 6.2 Filter loaded files

Coming soon...

## 6.3 Load data

Datasets in Satpy are identified by certain pieces of metadata set during data loading. These include *name*, *wavelength*, *calibration*, *resolution*, *polarization*, and *modifiers*. Normally, once a Scene is created requesting datasets by *name* or *wavelength* is all that is needed:

```
>>> from satpy import Scene
>>> scn = Scene(reader="seviri_l1b_hrit", filenames=filenames)
>>> scn.load([0.6, 0.8, 10.8])
>>> scn.load(['IR_120', 'IR_134'])
```

However, in many cases datasets are available in multiple spatial resolutions, multiple calibrations (brightness\_temperature, reflectance, radiance, etc), multiple polarizations, or have corrections or other modifiers already applied to them. By default Satpy will provide the version of the dataset with the highest resolution and the highest level of calibration (brightness temperature or reflectance over radiance). It is also possible to request one of these exact versions of a dataset by using the `DatasetID` class:

```
>>> from satpy import DatasetID
>>> my_channel_id = DatasetID(name='IR_016', calibration='radiance')
>>> scn.load([my_channel_id])
>>> print(scn['IR_016'])
```

Or request multiple datasets at a specific calibration, resolution, or polarization:

```
>>> scn.load([0.6, 0.8], resolution=1000)
```

Or multiple calibrations:

```
>>> scn.load([0.6, 10.8], calibrations=['brightness_temperature', 'radiance'])
```

In the above case Satpy will load whatever dataset is available and matches the specified parameters. So the above load call would load the 0.6 (a visible/reflectance band) radiance data and 10.8 (an IR band) brightness temperature data.

For geostationary satellites that have the individual channel data separated to several files (segments) the missing segments are padded by default to full disk area. This is made to simplify caching of resampling look-up tables (see [Resampling](#) for more information). To disable this, the user can pass `pad_data` keyword argument when loading datasets:

```
>>> scn.load([0.6, 10.8], pad_data=False)
```

---

**Note:** If a dataset could not be loaded there is no exception raised. You must check the `scn.missing_datasets` property for any `DatasetID` that could not be loaded.

---

To find out what datasets are available from a reader from the files that were provided to the `Scene` use `available_dataset_ids()`:

```
>>> scn.available_dataset_ids()
```

Or `available_dataset_names()` for just the string names of Datasets:

```
>>> scn.available_dataset_names()
```

## 6.4 Search for local files

Satpy provides a utility `find_files_and_readers()` for searching for files in a base directory matching various search parameters. This function discovers files based on filename patterns. It returns a dictionary mapping reader name to a list of filenames supported. This dictionary can be passed directly to the `Scene` initialization.

```
>>> from satpy import find_files_and_readers, Scene
>>> from datetime import datetime
>>> my_files = find_files_and_readers(base_dir='/data/viirs_sdrs',
...                                 reader='viirs_sdr',
```

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```

...         start_time=datetime(2017, 5, 1, 18, 1, 0),
...         end_time=datetime(2017, 5, 1, 18, 30, 0))
>>> scn = Scene(filename=my_files)

```

See the `find_files_and_readers()` documentation for more information on the possible parameters.

## 6.5 Metadata

The datasets held by a scene also provide vital metadata such as dataset name, units, observation time etc. The following attributes are standardized across all readers:

- name, wavelength, resolution, polarization, calibration, level, modifiers: See `satpy.dataset.DatasetID`.
- start\_time: Left boundary of the time interval covered by the dataset.
- end\_time: Right boundary of the time interval covered by the dataset.
- area: `AreaDefinition` or `SwathDefinition` if data is geolocated. Areas are used for gridded projected data and Swaths when data must be described by individual longitude/latitude coordinates. See the Coordinates section below.
- orbital\_parameters: Dictionary of orbital parameters describing the satellite's position.
  - For *geostationary* satellites it is described using the following scalar attributes:
    - \* `satellite_actual_longitude/latitude/altitude`: Current position of the satellite at the time of observation in geodetic coordinates (i.e. altitude is relative and normal to the surface of the ellipsoid).
    - \* `satellite_nominal_longitude/latitude/altitude`: Center of the station keeping box (a confined area in which the satellite is actively maintained in using manoeuvres). Inbetween major manoeuvres, when the satellite is permanently moved, the nominal position is constant.
    - \* `nadir_longitude/latitude`: Intersection of the instrument's Nadir with the surface of the earth. May differ from the actual satellite position, if the instrument is pointing slightly off the axis (satellite, earth-center). If available, this should be used to compute viewing angles etc. Otherwise, use the actual satellite position.
    - \* `projection_longitude/latitude/altitude`: Projection center of the re-projected data. This should be used to compute lat/lon coordinates. Note that the projection center can differ considerably from the actual satellite position. For example MSG-1 was at times positioned at 3.4 degrees west, while the image data was re-projected to 0 degrees.
    - \* [DEPRECATED] `satellite_longitude/latitude/altitude`: Current position of the satellite at the time of observation in geodetic coordinates.

---

**Note:** Longitudes and latitudes are given in degrees, altitude in meters. For use in `pyorbital`, the altitude has to be converted to kilometers, see for example `pyorbital.orbital.get_observer_look()`.

---

- For *polar orbiting* satellites the readers usually provide coordinates and viewing angles of the swath as ancillary datasets. Additional metadata related to the satellite position include:
  - \* `tle`: Two-Line Element (TLE) set used to compute the satellite's orbit
- `raw_metadata`: Raw, unprocessed metadata from the reader.

Note that the above attributes are not necessarily available for each dataset.

## 6.6 Coordinates

Each `DataArray` produced by Satpy has several Xarray coordinate variables added to them.

- `x` and `y`: Projection coordinates for gridded and projected data. By default `y` and `x` are the preferred **dimensions** for all 2D data, but these **coordinates** are only added for gridded (non-swath) data. For 1D data only the `y` dimension may be specified.
- `crs`: A `CRS` object defined the Coordinate Reference System for the data. Requires `pyproj` 2.0 or later to be installed. This is stored as a scalar array by Xarray so it must be accessed by doing `crs = my_data_arr.attrs['crs'].item()`. For swath data this defaults to a `longlat` CRS using the WGS84 datum.
- `longitude`: Array of longitude coordinates for swath data.
- `latitude`: Array of latitude coordinates for swath data.

Readers are free to define any coordinates in addition to the ones above that are automatically added. Other possible coordinates you may see:

- `acq_time`: Instrument data acquisition time per scan or row of data.

## 6.7 Adding a Reader to Satpy

This is described in the developer guide, see *Adding a Custom Reader to Satpy*.

## 6.8 Implemented readers

### 6.8.1 xRIT-based readers

HRIT/LRIT format reader.

This module is the base module for all HRIT-based formats. Here, you will find the common building blocks for hrit reading.

One of the features here is the on-the-fly decompression of hrit files. It needs a path to the `xRITDecompress` binary to be provided through the environment variable called `XRIT_DECOMPRESS_PATH`. When compressed hrit files are then encountered (files finishing with `.C_`), they are decompressed to the system's temporary directory for reading.

SEVIRI HRIT format reader.

#### Introduction

The `seviri_llb_hrit` reader reads and calibrates MSG-SEVIRI L1.5 image data in HRIT format. The format is explained in the [MSG Level 1.5 Image Format Description](#). The files are usually named as follows:

```
H-000-MSG4__-MSG4_____-_____-PRO_____-201903011200-__
H-000-MSG4__-MSG4_____-IR_108____-000001____-201903011200-__
H-000-MSG4__-MSG4_____-IR_108____-000002____-201903011200-__
H-000-MSG4__-MSG4_____-IR_108____-000003____-201903011200-__
H-000-MSG4__-MSG4_____-IR_108____-000004____-201903011200-__
```

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```
H-000-MSG4__-MSG4_____ -IR_108__-000005___-201903011200-__
H-000-MSG4__-MSG4_____ -IR_108__-000006___-201903011200-__
H-000-MSG4__-MSG4_____ -IR_108__-000007___-201903011200-__
H-000-MSG4__-MSG4_____ -IR_108__-000008___-201903011200-__
H-000-MSG4__-MSG4_____ -_____ -EPI_____ -201903011200-__
```

Each image is decomposed into 24 segments (files) for the high-resolution-visible (HRV) channel and 8 segments for other visible (VIS) and infrared (IR) channels. Additionally there is one prologue and one epilogue file for the entire scan which contain global metadata valid for all channels.

## Reader Arguments

Some arguments can be provided to the reader to change its behaviour. These are provided through the *Scene* instantiation, eg:

```
Scene(reader="seviri_llb_hrit", filenames=fnames, reader_kwargs={'fill_hrv': False})
```

To see the full list of arguments that can be provided, look into the documentation of `:class:HRITMSGFileHandler`.

## Example

Here is an example how to read the data in satpy:

```
from satpy import Scene
import glob

filenames = glob.glob('data/H-000-MSG4__-MSG4_____ -*201903011200*')
scn = Scene(filenames=filenames, reader='seviri_llb_hrit')
scn.load(['VIS006', 'IR_108'])
print(scn['IR_108'])
```

Output:

```
<xarray.DataArray (y: 3712, x: 3712)>
dask.array<shape=(3712, 3712), dtype=float32, chunksize=(464, 3712)>
Coordinates:
  acq_time   (y) datetime64[ns] NaT NaT NaT NaT NaT NaT ... NaT NaT NaT NaT NaT
  * x        (x) float64 5.566e+06 5.563e+06 5.56e+06 ... -5.566e+06 -5.569e+06
  * y        (y) float64 -5.566e+06 -5.563e+06 ... 5.566e+06 5.569e+06
Attributes:
  satellite_longitude:    0.0
  satellite_latitude:     0.0
  satellite_altitude:     35785831.0
  orbital_parameters:     {'projection_longitude': 0.0, 'projection_latit...
  platform_name:          Meteosat-11
  georef_offset_corrected: True
  standard_name:          brightness_temperature
  raw_metadata:           {'file_type': 0, 'total_header_length': 6198, '...
  wavelength:             (9.8, 10.8, 11.8)
  units:                  K
  sensor:                 seviri
  platform_name:          Meteosat-11
  start_time:             2019-03-01 12:00:09.716000
  end_time:               2019-03-01 12:12:42.946000
```

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```

area:                Area ID: some_area_name\\nDescription: On-the-fl...
name:                IR_108
resolution:          3000.403165817
calibration:          brightness_temperature
polarization:          None
level:                None
modifiers:            ()
ancillary_variables: []

```

- The `orbital_parameters` attribute provides the nominal and actual satellite position, as well as the projection centre.
- You can choose between nominal and GSICS calibration coefficients or even specify your own coefficients, see [HRITMSGFileHandler](#).
- The `raw_metadata` attribute provides raw metadata from the prologue, epilogue and segment header. By default, arrays with more than 100 elements are excluded in order to limit memory usage. This threshold can be adjusted, see [HRITMSGFileHandler](#).
- The `acq_time` coordinate provides the acquisition time for each scanline. Use a `MultiIndex` to enable selection by acquisition time:

```

import pandas as pd
mi = pd.MultiIndex.from_arrays([scn['IR_108']['y'].data, scn['IR_108']['acq_time
↪'].data],
                               names=('y_coord', 'time'))
scn['IR_108']['y'] = mi
scn['IR_108'].sel(time=np.datetime64('2019-03-01T12:06:13.052000000'))

```

## References

- [MSG Level 1.5 Image Format Description](#)
- [Radiometric Calibration of MSG SEVIRI Level 1.5 Image Data in Equivalent Spectral Blackbody Radiance](#)

HRIT format reader for JMA data.

## References

JMA HRIT - Mission Specific Implementation [http://www.jma.go.jp/jma/jma-eng/satellite/introduction/4\\_2HRIT.pdf](http://www.jma.go.jp/jma/jma-eng/satellite/introduction/4_2HRIT.pdf)  
GOES HRIT format reader.

## References

LRIT/HRIT Mission Specific Implementation, February 2012 GVARRDL98.pdf 05057\_SPE\_MSG\_LRIT\_HRI  
HRIT format reader.

## References

**ELECTRO-L GROUND SEGMENT MSU-GS INSTRUMENT**, LRIT/HRIT Mission Specific Implementation,  
February 2012

## 6.8.2 hdf-eos based readers

Modis level 1b hdf-eos format reader

### Introduction

The `modis_11b` reader reads and calibrates Modis L1 image data in hdf-eos format. Files often have a pattern similar to the following one:

```
M[O/Y]D02[1/H/Q]KM.A[date].[time].[collection].[processing_time].hdf
```

Other patterns where “collection” and/or “processing\_time” are missing might also work (see the readers yaml file for details). Geolocation files (MOD03) are also supported.

### Geolocation files

For the 1km data (mod021km) geolocation files (mod03) are optional. If not given to the reader 1km geolocations will be interpolated from the 5km geolocation contained within the file.

For the 500m and 250m data geolocation files are needed.

### References

- Modis geolocation description: [http://www.icare.univ-lille1.fr/wiki/index.php/MODIS\\_geolocation](http://www.icare.univ-lille1.fr/wiki/index.php/MODIS_geolocation)

Modis level 2 hdf-eos format reader.

### Introduction

The `modis_12` reader reads and calibrates Modis L2 image data in hdf-eos format. Since there are a multitude of different level 2 datasets not all of these are implemented (yet).

#### Currently the reader supports:

- `m[o/y]d35_12`: cloud\_mask dataset
- some datasets in `m[o/y]d06` files

To get a list of the available datasets for a given file refer to the “Load data” section in *Readers*.

### Geolocation files

Similar to the `modis_11b` reader the geolocation files (mod03) for the 1km data are optional and if not given 1km geolocations will be interpolated from the 5km geolocation contained within the file.

For the 500m and 250m data geolocation files are needed.

### References

- Documentation about the format: <https://modis-atmos.gsfc.nasa.gov/products>





## 7.1 Built-in Compositors

There are several built-in compositors available in SatPy. All of them use the *GenericCompositor* base class which handles various image modes (*L*, *LA*, *RGB*, and *RGBA* at the moment) and updates attributes.

The below sections summarize the composites that come with SatPy and show basic examples of creating and using them with an existing *Scene* object. It is recommended that any composites that are used repeatedly be configured in YAML configuration files. General-use compositor code dealing with visible or infrared satellite data can be put in a configuration file called `visir.yaml`. Composites that are specific to an instrument can be placed in YAML config files named accordingly (e.g., `seviri.yaml` or `viirs.yaml`). See the [satpy repository](#) for more examples.

### 7.1.1 GenericCompositor

*GenericCompositor* class can be used to create basic single channel and RGB composites. For example, building an overview composite can be done manually within Python code with:

```
>>> from satpy.composites import GenericCompositor
>>> compositor = GenericCompositor("overview")
>>> composite = compositor([local_scene[0.6],
...                         local_scene[0.8],
...                         local_scene[10.8]])
```

One important thing to notice is that there is an internal difference between a composite and an image. A composite is defined as a special dataset which may have several bands (like *R*, *G* and *B* bands). However, the data isn't stretched, or clipped or gamma filtered until an image is generated. To get an image out of the above composite:

```
>>> from satpy.writers import to_image
>>> img = to_image(composite)
>>> img.invert([False, False, True])
>>> img.stretch("linear")
>>> img.gamma(1.7)
>>> img.show()
```

This part is called *enhancement*, and is covered in more detail in *Enhancements*.

## 7.1.2 DifferenceComposer

*DifferenceComposer* calculates a difference of two datasets:

```
>>> from satpy.composites import DifferenceComposer
>>> compositor = DifferenceComposer("diffcomp")
>>> composite = compositor([local_scene[10.8], local_scene[12.0]])
```

## 7.1.3 FillingComposer

*FillingComposer*:: fills the missing values in three datasets with the values of another dataset::

```
>>> from satpy.composites import FillingComposer
>>> compositor = FillingComposer("fillcomp")
>>> filler = local_scene[0.6]
>>> data_with_holes_1 = local_scene['ch_a']
>>> data_with_holes_2 = local_scene['ch_b']
>>> data_with_holes_3 = local_scene['ch_c']
>>> composite = compositor([filler, data_with_holes_1, data_with_holes_2,
...                          data_with_holes_3])
```

## 7.1.4 PaletteComposer

*PaletteComposer* creates a color version of a single channel categorical dataset using a colormap:

```
>>> from satpy.composites import PaletteComposer
>>> compositor = PaletteComposer("palcomp")
>>> composite = compositor([local_scene['cma'], local_scene['cma_pal']])
```

The palette should have a single entry for all the (possible) values in the dataset mapping the value to an RGB triplet. Typically the palette comes with the categorical (e.g. cloud mask) product that is being visualized.

## 7.1.5 DayNightComposer

*DayNightComposer* merges two different composites. The first composite will be placed on the day-side of the scene, and the second one on the night side. The transition from day to night is done by calculating solar zenith angle (SZA) weighed average of the two composites. The SZA can optionally be given as third dataset, and if not given, the angles will be calculated. Width of the blending zone can be defined when initializing the compositor (default values shown in the example below).

```
>>> from satpy.composites import DayNightComposer
>>> compositor = DayNightComposer("dnc", lim_low=85., lim_high=95.)
>>> composite = compositor([local_scene['true_color'],
...                          local_scene['night_fog']])
```

## 7.1.6 RealisticColors

*RealisticColors* compositor is a special compositor that is used to create realistic near-true-color composite from MSG/SEVIRI data:

```
>>> from satpy.composites import RealisticColors
>>> compositor = RealisticColors("realcols", lim_low=85., lim_high=95.)
>>> composite = compositor([local_scene['VIS006'],
...                         local_scene['VIS008'],
...                         local_scene['HRV']])
```

## 7.1.7 CloudCompositor

*CloudCompositor* can be used to threshold the data so that “only” clouds are visible. These composites can be used as an overlay on top of e.g. static terrain images to show a rough idea where there are clouds. The data are thresholded using three variables:

```
- `transition_min`: values below or equal to this are clouds -> opaque white
- `transition_max`: values above this are cloud free -> transparent
- `transition_gamma`: gamma correction applied to clarify the clouds
```

Usage (with default values):

```
>>> from satpy.composites import CloudCompositor
>>> compositor = CloudCompositor("clouds", transition_min=258.15,
...                               transition_max=298.15,
...                               transition_gamma=3.0)
>>> composite = compositor([local_scene[10.8]])
```

Support for using this compositor for VIS data, where the values for high/thick clouds tend to be in reverse order to brightness temperatures, is to be added.

## 7.1.8 RatioSharpenedRGB

*RatioSharpenedRGB*

## 7.1.9 SelfSharpenedRGB

*SelfSharpenedRGB* sharpens the RGB with ratio of a band with a strided version of itself.

## 7.1.10 LuminanceSharpeningCompositor

*LuminanceSharpeningCompositor* replaces the luminance from an RGB composite with luminance created from reflectance data. If the resolutions of the reflectance data `_and_` of the target area definition are higher than the base RGB, more details can be retrieved. This compositor can be useful also with matching resolutions, e.g. to highlight shadowing at cloudtops in colored infrared composite.

```
>>> from satpy.composites import LuminanceSharpeningCompositor
>>> compositor = LuminanceSharpeningCompositor("vis_sharpened_ir")
>>> vis_data = local_scene['HRV']
>>> colored_ir_clouds = local_scene['colorized_ir_clouds']
>>> composite = compositor([vis_data, colored_ir_clouds])
```

### 7.1.11 SandwichCompositor

Similar to *LuminanceSharpeningCompositor*, *SandwichCompositor* uses reflectance data to bring out more details out of infrared or low-resolution composites. *SandwichCompositor* multiplies the RGB channels with (scaled) reflectance.

```
>>> from satpy.composites import SandwichCompositor
>>> compositor = SandwichCompositor("ir_sandwich")
>>> vis_data = local_scene['HRV']
>>> colored_ir_clouds = local_scene['colorized_ir_clouds']
>>> composite = compositor([vis_data, colored_ir_clouds])
```

### 7.1.12 StaticImageCompositor

*StaticImageCompositor* can be used to read an image from disk and used just like satellite data, including resampling and using as a part of other composites.

```
>>> from satpy.composites import StaticImageCompositor
>>> compositor = StaticImageCompositor("static_image", filename="image.tif")
>>> composite = compositor()
```

### 7.1.13 BackgroundCompositor

*BackgroundCompositor* can be used to stack two composites together. If the composites don't have *alpha* channels, the *background* is used where *foreground* has no data. If *foreground* has alpha channel, the *alpha* values are used to weight when blending the two composites.

```
>>> from satpy import Scene
>>> from satpy.composites import BackgroundCompositor
>>> compositor = BackgroundCompositor()
>>> clouds = local_scene['ir_cloud_day']
>>> background = local_scene['overview']
>>> composite = compositor([clouds, background])
```

## 7.2 Creating composite configuration files

To save the custom composite, the following procedure can be used:

1. Create a custom directory for your custom configs.
2. Set the environment variable `PPP_CONFIG_DIR` to this path.
3. Write config files with your changes only (see examples below), pointing to the (custom) module containing your composites. Generic compositors can be placed in `$PPP_CONFIG_DIR/composites/visir.yaml` and instrument- specific ones in `$PPP_CONFIG_DIR/composites/<sensor>.yaml`. Don't forget to add changes to the `enhancement/generic.yaml` file too.
4. If custom compositing code was used then it must be importable by python. If the code is not installed in your python environment then another option it to add it to your `PYTHONPATH`.

With that, you should be able to load your new composite directly. Example configuration files can be found in the satpy repository as well as a few simple examples below.

## 7.2.1 Simple RGB composite

This is the overview composite shown in the first code example above using *GenericCompositor*:

```
sensor_name: visir

composites:
  overview:
    compositor: !!python/name:satpy.composites.GenericCompositor
    prerequisites:
      - 0.6
      - 0.8
      - 10.8
    standard_name: overview
```

For an instrument specific version (here MSG/SEVIRI), we should use the channel `_names_` instead of `wavelengths`. Note also that the `sensor_name` is now combination of `visir` and `seviri`, which means that it extends the generic `visir` composites:

```
sensor_name: visir/seviri

composites:
  overview:
    compositor: !!python/name:satpy.composites.GenericCompositor
    prerequisites:
      - VIS006
      - VIS008
      - IR_108
    standard_name: overview
```

In the following examples only the composite recipes are shown, and the header information (`sensor_name`, `composites`) and indentation needs to be added.

## 7.2.2 Using modifiers

In many cases the basic datasets need to be adjusted, e.g. for Solar zenith angle normalization. These modifiers can be applied in the following way:

```
overview:
  compositor: !!python/name:satpy.composites.GenericCompositor
  prerequisites:
    - name: VIS006
      modifiers: [sunz_corrected]
    - name: VIS008
      modifiers: [sunz_corrected]
    - IR_108
  standard_name: overview
```

Here we see two changes:

1. channels with modifiers need to have either *name* or *wavelength* added in front of the channel name or wavelength, respectively
2. a list of modifiers attached to the dictionary defining the channel

The modifier above is a built-in that normalizes the Solar zenith angle to Sun being directly at the zenith.

## 7.2.3 Using other composites

Often it is handy to use other composites as a part of the composite. In this example we have one composite that relies on solar channels on the day side, and another for the night side:

```
natural_with_night_fog:
  compositor: !!python/name:satpy.composites.DayNightCompositor
  prerequisites:
    - natural_color
    - night_fog
  standard_name: natural_with_night_fog
```

This compositor has two additional keyword arguments that can be defined (shown with the default values, thus identical result as above):

```
natural_with_night_fog:
  compositor: !!python/name:satpy.composites.DayNightCompositor
  prerequisites:
    - natural_color
    - night_fog
  lim_low: 85.0
  lim_high: 95.0
  standard_name: natural_with_night_fog
```

## 7.2.4 Defining other composites in-line

It is also possible to define sub-composites in-line. This example is the built-in airmass composite:

```
airmass:
  compositor: !!python/name:satpy.composites.GenericCompositor
  prerequisites:
    - compositor: !!python/name:satpy.composites.DifferenceCompositor
      prerequisites:
        - wavelength: 6.2
        - wavelength: 7.3
    - compositor: !!python/name:satpy.composites.DifferenceCompositor
      prerequisites:
        - wavelength: 9.7
        - wavelength: 10.8
    - wavelength: 6.2
  standard_name: airmass
```

## 7.2.5 Using a pre-made image as a background

Below is an example composite config using *StaticImageCompositor*, *DayNightCompositor*, *CloudCompositor* and *BackgroundCompositor* to show how to create a composite with a blended day/night imagery as background for clouds. As the images are in PNG format, and thus not georeferenced, the name of the area definition for the background images are given. When using GeoTIFF images the *area* parameter can be left out.

---

**Note:** The background blending uses the current time if there is no timestamps in the image filenames.

---

```

clouds_with_background:
  compositor: !!python/name:satpy.composites.BackgroundCompositor
  standard_name: clouds_with_background
  prerequisites:
    - ir_cloud_day
    - compositor: !!python/name:satpy.composites.DayNightCompositor
      prerequisites:
        - static_day
        - static_night

static_day:
  compositor: !!python/name:satpy.composites.StaticImageCompositor
  standard_name: static_day
  filename: /path/to/day_image.png
  area: euro4

static_night:
  compositor: !!python/name:satpy.composites.StaticImageCompositor
  standard_name: static_night
  filename: /path/to/night_image.png
  area: euro4

```

To ensure that the images aren't auto-stretched and possibly altered, the following should be added to enhancement config (assuming 8-bit image) for both of the static images:

```

static_day:
  standard_name: static_day
  operations:
    - name: stretch
      method: *stretchfun
      kwargs:
        stretch: crude
        min_stretch: [0, 0, 0]
        max_stretch: [255, 255, 255]

```

## 7.3 Enhancing the images

After the composite is defined and created, it needs to be converted to an image. To do this, it is necessary to describe how the data values are mapped to values stored in the image format. This procedure is called `stretching`, and in SatPy it is implemented by `enhancements`.

The first step is to convert the composite to an `XRIImage` object:

```

>>> from satpy.writers import to_image
>>> img = to_image(composite)

```

Now it is possible to apply enhancements available in the class:

```

>>> img.invert([False, False, True])
>>> img.stretch("linear")
>>> img.gamma(1.7)

```

And finally either show or save the image:

```
>>> img.show()
>>> img.save('image.tif')
```

As pointed out in the composite section, it is better to define frequently used enhancements in configuration files under `$PPP_CONFIG_DIR/enhancements/`. The enhancements can either be in `generic.yaml` or instrument-specific file (e.g., `seviri.yaml`).

The above enhancement can be written (with the headers necessary for the file) as:

```
enhancements:
  overview:
    standard_name: overview
    operations:
      - name: inverse
        method: !!python/name:satpy.enhancements.invert
        args: [False, False, True]
      - name: stretch
        method: !!python/name:satpy.enhancements.stretch
        kwargs:
          stretch: linear
      - name: gamma
        method: !!python/name:satpy.enhancements.gamma
        kwargs:
          gamma: [1.7, 1.7, 1.7]
```

More examples can be found in SatPy source code directory `satpy/etc/enhancements/generic.yaml`.

See the [Enhancements](#) documentation for more information on available built-in enhancements.



Satpy resampling module.

Satpy provides multiple resampling algorithms for resampling geolocated data to uniform projected grids. The easiest way to perform resampling in Satpy is through the *Scene* object's *resample()* method. Additional utility functions are also available to assist in resampling data. Below is more information on resampling with Satpy as well as links to the relevant API documentation for available keyword arguments.

## 8.1 Resampling algorithms

Table 1: Available Resampling Algorithms

Resampler	Description	Related
nearest	Nearest Neighbor	<a href="#">KDTreeResampler</a>
ewa	Elliptical Weighted Averaging	<a href="#">EWAResampler</a>
native	Native	<a href="#">NativeResampler</a>
bilinear	Bilinear	<a href="#">BilinearResampler</a>
bucket_avg	Average Bucket Resampling	<a href="#">BucketAvg</a>
bucket_sum	Sum Bucket Resampling	<a href="#">BucketSum</a>
bucket_count	Count Bucket Resampling	<a href="#">BucketCount</a>
bucket_fraction	Fraction Bucket Resampling	<a href="#">BucketFraction</a>

The resampling algorithm used can be specified with the `resampler` keyword argument and defaults to `nearest`:

```
>>> scn = Scene(...)
>>> euro_scn = global_scene.resample('euro4', resampler='nearest')
```

**Warning:** Some resampling algorithms expect certain forms of data. For example, the EWA resampling expects polar-orbiting swath data and prefers if the data can be broken in to “scan lines”. See the API documentation for a specific algorithm for more information.

## 8.2 Resampling for comparison and composites

While all the resamplers can be used to put datasets of different resolutions on to a common area, the ‘native’ resampler is designed to match datasets to one resolution in the dataset’s original projection. This is extremely useful when generating composites between bands of different resolutions.

```
>>> new_scn = scn.resample(resampler='native')
```

By default this resamples to the *highest resolution area* (smallest footprint per pixel) shared between the loaded datasets. You can easily specify the lower resolution area:

```
>>> new_scn = scn.resample(scn.min_area(), resampler='native')
```

Providing an area that is neither the minimum or maximum resolution area may work, but behavior is currently undefined.

## 8.3 Caching for geostationary data

Satpy will do its best to reuse calculations performed to resample datasets, but it can only do this for the current processing and will lose this information when the process/script ends. Some resampling algorithms, like `nearest` and `bilinear`, can benefit by caching intermediate data on disk in the directory specified by `cache_dir` and using it next time. This is most beneficial with geostationary satellite data where the locations of the source data and the target pixels don’t change over time.

```
>>> new_scn = scn.resample('euro4', cache_dir='/path/to/cache_dir')
```

See the documentation for specific algorithms to see availability and limitations of caching for that algorithm.

## 8.4 Create custom area definition

See `pyresample.geometry.AreaDefinition` for information on creating areas that can be passed to the `resample` method:

```
>>> from pyresample.geometry import AreaDefinition
>>> my_area = AreaDefinition(...)
>>> local_scene = global_scene.resample(my_area)
```

## 8.5 Create dynamic area definition

See `pyresample.geometry.DynamicAreaDefinition` for more information.

Examples coming soon...

## 8.6 Store area definitions

Area definitions can be added to a custom YAML file (see [pyresample’s documentation](#) for more information) and loaded using `pyresample`’s utility methods:

```
>>> from pyresample.utils import parse_area_file
>>> my_area = parse_area_file('my_areas.yaml', 'my_area')[0]
```

Examples coming soon...



## 9.1 Built-in enhancement methods

### 9.1.1 stretch

The most basic operation is to stretch the image so that the data fits to the output format. There are many different ways to stretch the data, which are configured by giving them in *kwargs* dictionary, like in the example above. The default, if nothing else is defined, is to apply a linear stretch. For more details, see below.

#### linear

As the name suggests, linear stretch converts the input values to output values in a linear fashion. By default, 5% of the data is cut on both ends of the scale, but these can be overridden with `cutoffs=(0.005, 0.005)` argument:

```
- name: stretch
  method: !!python/name:satpy.enhancements.stretch
  kwargs:
    stretch: linear
    cutoffs: (0.003, 0.005)
```

---

**Note:** This enhancement is currently not optimized for dask because it requires getting minimum/maximum information for the entire data array.

---

#### crude

The crude stretching is used to limit the input values to a certain range by clipping the data. This is followed by a linear stretch with no cutoffs specified (see above). Example:

```
- name: stretch
  method: !!python/name:satpy.enhancements.stretch
  kwargs:
    stretch: crude
    min_stretch: [0, 0, 0]
    max_stretch: [100, 100, 100]
```

It is worth noting that this stretch can also be used to `_invert_` the data by giving larger values to the `min_stretch` than to `max_stretch`.

## histogram

### 9.1.2 gamma

### 9.1.3 invert

### 9.1.4 crefl\_scaling

### 9.1.5 cira\_stretch

### 9.1.6 lookup

### 9.1.7 colorize

### 9.1.8 palettize

### 9.1.9 three\_d\_effect

The *three\_d\_effect* enhancement adds an 3D look to an image by convolving with a 3x3 kernel. User can adjust the strength of the effect by determining the weight (default: 1.0). Example:

```
- name: 3d_effect
  method: !!python/name:satpy.enhancements.three_d_effect
  kwargs:
    weight: 1.0
```

### 9.1.10 btemp\_threshold

Satpy makes it possible to save datasets in multiple formats. For details on additional arguments and features available for a specific Writer see the table below. Most use cases will want to save datasets using the `save_datasets()` method:

```
>>> scn.save_datasets(writer='simple_image')
```

The `writer` parameter defaults to using the `geotiff` writer. One common parameter across almost all Writers is `filename` and `base_dir` to help automate saving files with custom filenames:

```
>>> scn.save_datasets(
...     filename='{name}_{start_time:%Y%m%d_%H%M%S}.tif',
...     base_dir='/tmp/my_output_dir')
```

Changed in version 0.10: The `file_pattern` keyword argument was renamed to `filename` to match the `save_dataset` method's keyword argument.

Table 1: Satpy Writers

Description	Writer name	Status	Examples
GeoTIFF	<code>geotiff</code>	Nominal	
Simple Image (PNG, JPEG, etc)	<code>simple_image</code>	Nominal	
NinJo TIFF (using <code>pyninjo</code> package)	<code>ninjo</code>	Nominal	
NetCDF (Standard CF)	<code>cf</code>	Pre-alpha	<i>Usage example</i>
AWIPS II Tiled SCMI NetCDF4	<code>scmi</code>	Beta	

## 10.1 Available Writers

To get a list of available writers use the `available_writers` function:

```
>>> from satpy import available_writers
>>> available_writers()
```

## 10.2 Colorizing and Palettizing using user-supplied colormaps

**Note:** In the future this functionality will be added to the `Scene` object.

It is possible to create single channel “composites” that are then colorized using users’ own colormaps. The colormaps are Numpy arrays with shape (num, 3), see the example below how to create the mapping file(s).

This example creates a 2-color colormap, and we interpolate the colors between the defined temperature ranges. Beyond those limits the image clipped to the specified colors.

```
>>> import numpy as np
>>> from satpy.composites import BWCompositor
>>> from satpy.enhancements import colorize
>>> from satpy.writers import to_image
>>> arr = np.array([[0, 0, 0], [255, 255, 255]])
>>> np.save("/tmp/binary_colormap.npy", arr)
>>> compositor = BWCompositor("test", standard_name="colorized_ir_clouds")
>>> composite = compositor((local_scene[10.8], ))
>>> img = to_image(composite)
>>> kwargs = {"palettes": [{"filename": "/tmp/binary_colormap.npy",
...                       "min_value": 223.15, "max_value": 303.15}]}
>>> colorize(img, **kwargs)
>>> img.show()
```

Similarly it is possible to use discrete values without color interpolation using `palettize()` instead of `colorize()`.

You can define several colormaps and ranges in the `palettes` list and they are merged together. See `trollimage` documentation for more information how colormaps and color ranges are merged.

The above example can be used in enhancements YAML config like this:

```
hot_or_cold:
  standard_name: hot_or_cold
  operations:
    - name: colorize
      method: &colorizefun !!python/name:satpy.enhancements.colorize ''
      kwargs:
        palettes:
          - {filename: /tmp/binary_colormap.npy, min_value: 223.15, max_value: 303.15}
```

## 10.3 Saving multiple Scenes in one go

As mentioned earlier, it is possible to save `Scene` datasets directly using `save_datasets()` method. However, sometimes it is beneficial to collect more `Scenes` together and process and save them all at once.

```
>>> from satpy.writers import compute_writer_results
>>> res1 = scn.save_datasets(filename="/tmp/{name}.png",
...                          writer='simple_image',
...                          compute=False)
>>> res2 = scn.save_datasets(filename="/tmp/{name}.tif",
...                          writer='geotiff',
...                          compute=False)
>>> results = [res1, res2]
>>> compute_writer_results(results)
```



---

## MultiScene (Experimental)

---

Scene objects in Satpy are meant to represent a single geographic region at a specific single instant in time or range of time. This means they are not suited for handling multiple orbits of polar-orbiting satellite data, multiple time steps of geostationary satellite data, or other special data cases. To handle these cases Satpy provides the *MultiScene* class. The below examples will walk through some basic use cases of the MultiScene.

**Warning:** These features are still early in development and may change overtime as more user feedback is received and more features added.

### 11.1 Blending Scenes in MultiScene

Scenes contained in a MultiScene can be combined in different ways.

#### 11.1.1 Stacking scenes

The code below uses the *blend()* method of the MultiScene object to stack two separate orbits from a VIIRS sensor. By default the *blend* method will use the *stack()* function which uses the first dataset as the base of the image and then iteratively overlays the remaining datasets on top.

```
>>> from satpy import Scene, MultiScene
>>> from glob import glob
>>> from pyresample.geometry import AreaDefinition
>>> my_area = AreaDefinition(...)
>>> scenes = [
...     Scene(reader='viirs_sdr', filenames=glob('/data/viirs/day_1/*t180*.h5')),
...     Scene(reader='viirs_sdr', filenames=glob('/data/viirs/day_2/*t180*.h5'))
... ]
>>> mscn = MultiScene(scenes)
>>> mscn.load(['I04'])
>>> new_mscn = mscn.resample(my_area)
```

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```
>>> blended_scene = new_mscn.blend()
>>> blended_scene.save_datasets()
```

## 11.1.2 Timeseries

Using the `blend()` method with the `timeseries()` function will combine multiple scenes from different time slots by time. A single *Scene* with each dataset/channel extended by the time dimension will be returned. If used together with the `to_geoviews()` method, creation of interactive timeseries Bokeh plots is possible.

```
>>> from satpy import Scene, MultiScene
>>> from satpy.multiscene import timeseries
>>> from glob import glob
>>> from pyresample.geometry import AreaDefinition
>>> my_area = AreaDefinition(...)
>>> scenes = [
...     Scene(reader='viirs_sdr', filenames=glob('/data/viirs/day_1/*t180*.h5')),
...     Scene(reader='viirs_sdr', filenames=glob('/data/viirs/day_2/*t180*.h5'))
... ]
>>> mscn = MultiScene(scenes)
>>> mscn.load(['I04'])
>>> new_mscn = mscn.resample(my_area)
>>> blended_scene = new_mscn.blend(blend_function=timeseries)
>>> blended_scene['I04']
<xarray.DataArray (time: 2, y: 1536, x: 6400)>
dask.array<shape=(2, 1536, 6400), dtype=float64, chunksize=(1, 1536, 4096)>
Coordinates:
  * time      (time) datetime64[ns] 2012-02-25T18:01:24.570942 2012-02-25T18:02:49.
  ↪ 975797
Dimensions without coordinates: y, x
```

## 11.2 Saving frames of an animation

The MultiScene can take “frames” of data and join them together in a single animation movie file. Saving animations requires the `imageio` python library and for most available formats the `ffmpeg` command line tool suite should also be installed. The below example saves a series of GOES-EAST ABI channel 1 and channel 2 frames to MP4 movie files. We can use the `MultiScene.from_files` class method to create a *MultiScene* from a series of files. This uses the `group_files()` utility function to group files by start time.

```
>>> from satpy import Scene, MultiScene
>>> from glob import glob
>>> mscn = MultiScene.from_files(glob('/data/abi/day_1/*C0[12]*.nc'), reader='abi_l1b
  ↪')
>>> mscn.load(['C01', 'C02'])
>>> mscn.save_animation('{name}_{start_time:%Y%m%d%H%M%S}.mp4', fps=2)
```

New in version 0.12: The `from_files` and `group_files` functions were added in Satpy 0.12. See below for an alternative solution.

This will compute one video frame (image) at a time and write it to the MPEG-4 video file. For users with more powerful systems it is possible to use the `client` and `batch_size` keyword arguments to compute multiple frames in parallel using the `dask distributed` library (if installed). See the `dask distributed` documentation for information on creating a `Client` object. If working on a cluster you may want to use `dask jobqueue` to take advantage of multiple nodes at a time.

For older versions of Satpy we can manually create the *Scene* objects used. The `glob()` function and for loops are used to group files into Scene objects that, if used individually, could load the data we want. The code below is equivalent to the `from_files` code above:

```
>>> from satpy import Scene, MultiScene
>>> from glob import glob
>>> scene_files = []
>>> for time_step in ['1800', '1810', '1820', '1830']:
...     scene_files.append(glob('/data/abi/day_1/*C0[12]*s???????{)*.nc'.format(time_
↳step))
>>> scenes = [
...     Scene(reader='abi_l1b', filenames=files) for files in sorted(scene_files)
... ]
>>> mscn = MultiScene(scenes)
>>> mscn.load(['C01', 'C02'])
>>> mscn.save_animation('{name}_{start_time:%Y%m%d_%H%M%S}.mp4', fps=2)
```

**Warning:** GIF images, although supported, are not recommended due to the large file sizes that can be produced from only a few frames.

## 11.3 Saving multiple scenes

The `MultiScene` object includes a `save_datasets()` method for saving the data from multiple Scenes to disk. By default this will operate on one Scene at a time, but similar to the `save_animation` method above this method can accept a dask distributed `Client` object via the `client` keyword argument to compute scenes in parallel (see documentation above). Note however that some writers, like the `geotiff` writer, do not support multi-process operations at this time and will fail when used with dask distributed. To save multiple Scenes use:

```
>>> from satpy import Scene, MultiScene
>>> from glob import glob
>>> mscn = MultiScene.from_files(glob('/data/abi/day_1/*C0[12]*.nc'), reader='abi_l1b
↳')
>>> mscn.load(['C01', 'C02'])
>>> mscn.save_datasets(base_dir='/path/for/output')
```



The below sections will walk through how to set up a development environment, make changes to the code, and test that they work. See the *How to contribute* section for more information on getting started and contributor expectations. Additional information for developer's can be found at the pages listed below.

## 12.1 How to contribute

Thank you for considering contributing to Satpy! Satpy's development team is made up of volunteers so any help we can get is very appreciated.

Contributions from users are what keep this community going. We welcome any contributions including bug reports, documentation fixes or updates, bug fixes, and feature requests. By contributing to Satpy you are providing code that everyone can use and benefit from.

The following guidelines will describe how the Satpy project structures its code contributions from discussion to code to package release.

For more information on contributing to open source projects see [GitHub's Guide](#).

### 12.1.1 What can I do?

- Make sure you have a [GitHub account](#).
- Submit a ticket for your issue, assuming one does not already exist.
- If you're uncomfortable using Git/GitHub, see [Learn Git Branching](#) or other online tutorials.
- If you are uncomfortable contributing to an open source project see:
  - [How to Contribute to an Open Source Project on GitHub](#) video series
  - [Aaron Meurer's Git Workflow](#)
  - [How to Contribute to Open Source](#)
- See what [issues](#) already exist. Issues marked [good first issue](#) or [help wanted](#) can be good issues to start with.

- Read the *Developer's Guide* for more details on contributing code.
- [Fork](#) the repository on GitHub and install the package in development mode.
- Update the Satpy documentation to make it clearer and more detailed.
- Contribute code to either fix a bug or add functionality and submit a [Pull Request](#).
- Make an example Jupyter Notebook and add it to the [available examples](#).

### 12.1.2 What if I break something?

Not possible. If something breaks because of your contribution it was our fault. When you submit your changes to be merged as a GitHub [Pull Request](#) they will be automatically tested and checked against coding style rules. Before they are merged they are reviewed by at least one maintainer of the Satpy project. If anything needs updating, we'll let you know.

### 12.1.3 What is expected?

You can expect the Satpy maintainers to help you. We are all volunteers, have jobs, and occasionally go on vacations. We will try our best to answer your questions as soon as possible. We will try our best to understand your use case and add the features you need. Although we strive to make Satpy useful for everyone there may be some feature requests that we can't allow if they would require breaking existing features. Other features may be best for a different package, PyTroll or otherwise. Regardless, we will help you find the best place for your feature and to make it possible to do what you want.

We, the Satpy maintainers, expect you to be patient, understanding, and respectful of both developers and users. Satpy can only be successful if everyone in the community feels welcome. We also expect you to put in as much work as you expect out of us. There is no dedicated PyTroll or Satpy support team, so there may be times when you need to do most of the work to solve your problem (trying different test cases, environments, etc).

Being respectful includes following the style of the existing code for any code submissions. Please follow [PEP8](#) style guidelines and limit lines of code to 80 characters whenever possible and when it doesn't hurt readability. Satpy follows [Google Style Docstrings](#) for all code API documentation. When in doubt use the existing code as a guide for how coding should be done.

### 12.1.4 How do I get help?

The Satpy developers (and all other PyTroll package developers) monitor the:

- [Mailing List](#)
- [Slack chat](#) (get an invitation)
- [GitHub issues](#)

### 12.1.5 How do I submit my changes?

Any contributions should start with some form of communication (see above) to let the Satpy maintainers know how you plan to help. The larger the contribution the more important direct communication is so everyone can avoid duplicate code and wasted time. After talking to the Satpy developers any additional work like code or documentation changes can be provided as a GitHub [Pull Request](#).

To make sure that your code complies with the py troll python standard, you can run the [flake8](#) linter on your changes before you submit them, or even better install a pre-commit hook that runs the style check for you. To this aim, we provide a configuration file for the [pre-commit](#) tool, that you can install with eg:

```
pip install pre-commit
pre-commit install
```

running from your base satpy directory. This will automatically check code style for every commit.

### 12.1.6 Code of Conduct

Satpy follows the same code of conduct as the PyTroll project. For reference it is copied to this repository in [CODE\\_OF\\_CONDUCT.md](#).

As stated in the PyTroll home page, this code of conduct applies to the project space (GitHub) as well as the public space online and offline when an individual is representing the project or the community. Online examples of this include the PyTroll Slack team, mailing list, and the PyTroll twitter account. This code of conduct also applies to in-person situations like PyTroll Contributor Weeks (PCW), conference meet-ups, or any other time when the project is being represented.

Any violations of this code of conduct will be handled by the core maintainers of the project including David Hoesel, Martin Raspaud, and Adam Dybbroe. If you wish to report one of the maintainers for a violation and are not comfortable with them seeing it, please contact one or more of the other maintainers to report the violation. Responses to violations will be determined by the maintainers and may include one or more of the following:

- Verbal warning
- Ask for public apology
- Temporary or permanent ban from in-person events
- Temporary or permanent ban from online communication (Slack, mailing list, etc)

For details see the official [code of conduct document](#).

## 12.2 Migrating to xarray and dask

Many python developers dealing with meteorologic satellite data begin with using NumPy arrays directly. This work usually involves masked arrays, boolean masks, index arrays, and reshaping. Due to the libraries used by Satpy these operations can't always be done in the same way. This guide acts as a starting point for new Satpy developers in transitioning from NumPy's array operations to Satpy's operations, although they are very similar.

To provide the most functionality for users, Satpy uses the `xarray` library's `DataArray` object as the main representation for its data. `DataArray` objects can also benefit from the `dask` library. The combination of these libraries allow Satpy to easily distribute operations over multiple workers, lazy evaluate operations, and keep track additional metadata and coordinate information.

### 12.2.1 XArray

```
import xarray as xr
```

`XArray's DataArray` is now the standard data structure for arrays in satpy. They allow the array to define dimensions, coordinates, and attributes (that we use for metadata).

To create such an array, you can do for example

```
my_dataarray = xr.DataArray(my_data, dims=['y', 'x'],
                           coords={'x': np.arange(...)},
                           attrs={'sensor': 'olci'})
```

where `my_data` can be a regular numpy array, a numpy memmap, or, if you want to keep things lazy, a dask array (more on dask later). Satpy uses dask arrays with all of its DataArrays.

## Dimensions

In satpy, the dimensions of the arrays should include:

- *x* for the x or column or pixel dimension
- *y* for the y or row or line dimension
- *bands* for composites
- *time* can also be provided, but we have limited support for it at the moment. Use metadata for common cases (*start\_time*, *end\_time*)

Dimensions are accessible through `my_dataarray.dims`. To get the size of a given dimension, use `sizes`:

```
my_dataarray.sizes['x']
```

## Coordinates

Coordinates can be defined for those dimensions when it makes sense:

- *x* and *y*: Usually defined when the data's area is an `AreaDefinition`, and they contain the projection coordinates in *x* and *y*.
- *bands*: Contain the letter of the color they represent, eg `['R', 'G', 'B']` for an RGB composite.

This allows then to select for example a single band like this:

```
red = my_composite.sel(bands='R')
```

or even multiple bands:

```
red_and_blue = my_composite.sel(bands=['R', 'B'])
```

To access the coordinates of the data array, use the following syntax:

```
x_coords = my_dataarray['x']  
my_dataarray['y'] = np.arange(...)
```

Most of the time, satpy will fill the coordinates for you, so you just need to provide the dimension names.

## Attributes

To save metadata, we use the `attrs` dictionary.

```
my_dataarray.attrs['platform_name'] = 'Sentinel-3A'
```

Some metadata that should always be present in our dataarrays:

- *area* the area of the dataset. This should be handled in the reader.
- *start\_time*, *end\_time*
- *sensor*



## Operations on DataArrays

DataArrays work with regular arithmetic operation as one would expect of eg numpy arrays, with the exception that using an operator on two DataArrays requires both arrays to share the same dimensions, and coordinates if those are defined.

For mathematical functions like cos or log, you can use numpy functions directly and they will return a DataArray object:

```
import numpy as np
cos_zen = np.cos(zen_xarray)
```

## Masking data

In DataArrays, masked data is represented with NaN values. Hence the default type is float64, but float32 works also in this case. XArray can't handle masked data for integer data, but in satpy we try to use the special `_FillValue` attribute (in `.attrs`) to handle this case. If you come across a case where this isn't handled properly, contact us.

Masking data from a condition can be done with:

```
result = my_dataarray.where(my_dataarray > 5)
```

Result is then analogous to `my_dataarray`, with values lower or equal to 5 replaced by NaNs.

## Further reading

<http://xarray.pydata.org/en/stable/generated/xarray.DataArray.html#xarray.DataArray>

## 12.2.2 Dask

```
import dask.array as da
```

The data part of the DataArrays we use in satpy are mostly dask Arrays. That allows lazy and chunked operations for efficient processing.

### Creation

#### From a numpy array

To create a dask array from a numpy array, one can call the `from_array()` function:

```
darr = da.from_array(my_numpy_array, chunks=4096)
```

The `chunks` keyword tells dask the size of a chunk of data. If the numpy array is 3-dimensional, the chunk size provide above means that one chunk will be 4096x4096x4096 elements. To prevent this, one can provide a tuple:

```
darr = da.from_array(my_numpy_array, chunks=(4096, 1024, 2))
```

meaning a chunk will be 4096x1024x2 elements in size.

Even more detailed sizes for the chunks can be provided if needed, see the [dask documentation](#).

## From memmaps or other lazy objects

To avoid loading the data into memory when creating a dask array, other kinds of arrays can be passed to `from_array()`. For example, a numpy memmap allows dask to know where the data is, and will only be loaded when the actual values need to be computed. Another example is a hdf5 variable read with h5py.

## Procedural generation of data

Some procedural generation function are available in dask, eg `meshgrid()`, `arange()`, or `random.random`.

## From XArray to Dask and back

Certain operations are easiest to perform on dask arrays by themselves, especially when certain functions are only available from the dask library. In these cases you can operate on the dask array beneath the DataArray and create a new DataArray when done. Note dask arrays do not support in-place operations. In-place operations on xarray DataArrays will reassign the dask array automatically.

```
dask_arr = my_dataarray.data
dask_arr = dask_arr + 1
# ... other non-xarray operations ...
new_dataarr = xr.DataArray(dask_arr, dims=my_dataarray.dims, attrs=my_dataarray.attrs.
    ↪copy())
```

Or if the operation should be assigned back to the original DataArray (if and only if the data is the same size):

```
my_dataarray.data = dask_arr
```

## Operations and how to get actual results

Regular arithmetic operations are provided, and generate another dask array.

```
>>> arr1 = da.random.uniform(0, 1000, size=(1000, 1000), chunks=100)
>>> arr2 = da.random.uniform(0, 1000, size=(1000, 1000), chunks=100)
>>> arr1 + arr2
dask.array<add, shape=(1000, 1000), dtype=float64, chunksize=(100, 100)>
```

In order to compute the actual data during testing, use the `compute()` method. In normal Satpy operations you will want the data to be evaluated as late as possible to improve performance so `compute` should only be used when needed.

```
>>> (arr1 + arr2).compute()
array([[ 898.08811639, 1236.96107629, 1154.40255292, ...,
        1537.50752674, 1563.89278664,  433.92598566],
       [ 1657.43843608, 1063.82390257, 1265.08687916, ...,
        1103.90421234, 1721.73564104, 1276.5424228 ],
       [ 1620.11393216,  212.45816261,  771.99348555, ...,
        1675.6561068 ,  585.89123159,  935.04366354],
       ...,
       [ 1533.93265862, 1103.33725432,  191.30794159, ...,
        520.00434673,  426.49238283, 1090.61323471],
       [  816.6108554 , 1526.36292498,  412.91953023, ...,
        982.71285721,  699.087645 , 1511.67447362],
       [ 1354.6127365 , 1671.24591983, 1144.64848757, ...,
        1247.37586051, 1656.50487092,  978.28184726]])
```

Dask also provides *cos*, *log* and other mathematical function, that you can use with `da.cos` and `da.log`. However, since satpy uses xarrays as standard data structure, prefer the xarray functions when possible (they call in turn the dask counterparts when possible).

## Wrapping non-dask friendly functions

Some operations are not supported by dask yet or are difficult to convert to take full advantage of dask's multithreaded operations. In these cases you can wrap a function to run on an entire dask array when it is being computed and pass on the result. Note that this requires fully computing all of the dask inputs to the function and are passed as a numpy array or in the case of an XArray DataArray they will be a DataArray with a numpy array underneath. You should *NOT* use dask functions inside the delayed function.

```
import dask
import dask.array as da

def _complex_operation(my_arr1, my_arr2):
    return my_arr1 + my_arr2

delayed_result = dask.delayed(_complex_operation)(my_dask_arr1, my_dask_arr2)
# to create a dask array to use in the future
my_new_arr = da.from_delayed(delayed_result, dtype=my_dask_arr1.dtype, shape=my_dask_
↳arr1.shape)
```

Dask Delayed objects can also be computed `delayed_result.compute()` if the array is not needed or if the function doesn't return an array.

[http://dask.pydata.org/en/latest/array-api.html#dask.array.from\\_delayed](http://dask.pydata.org/en/latest/array-api.html#dask.array.from_delayed)

## Map dask blocks to non-dask friendly functions

If the complicated operation you need to perform can be vectorized and does not need the entire data array to do its operations you can use `da.map_blocks` to get better performance than creating a delayed function. Similar to delayed functions the inputs to the function are fully computed DataArrays or numpy arrays, but only the individual chunks of the dask array at a time. Note that `map_blocks` must be provided dask arrays and won't function properly on XArray DataArrays. It is recommended that the function object passed to `map_blocks` **not** be an internal function (a function defined inside another function) or it may be unserializable and can cause issues in some environments.

```
my_new_arr = da.map_blocks(_complex_operation, my_dask_arr1, my_dask_arr2, dtype=my_
↳dask_arr1.dtype)
```

## Helpful functions

- `map_blocks()`
- `map_overlap()`
- `atop()`
- `store()`
- `tokenize()`
- `compute()`
- `Delayed`
- `rechunk()`

- [vindex](#)

## 12.3 Adding a Custom Reader to Satpy

In order to add a reader to satpy, you will need to create two files:

- a YAML file for describing the files to read and the datasets that are available
- a python file implementing the actual reading of the datasets and metadata

For this tutorial, we will implement a reader for the Eumetsat NetCDF format for SEVIRI data

### 12.3.1 Naming your reader

Satpy tries to follow a standard scheme for naming its readers. These names are used in filenames, but are also used by users so it is important that the name be recognizable and clear. Although some special cases exist, most fit in to the following naming scheme:

```
<sensor>[_<processing level>[_<level detail>]][_<file format>]
```

All components of the name should be lowercase and use underscores as the main separator between fields. Hyphens should be used as an intra-field separator if needed (ex. goes-imager).

**sensor** The first component of the name represents the sensor or instrument that observed the data stored in the files being read. If the files are the output of a specific processing software or a certain algorithm implementation that supports multiple sensors then a lowercase version of that software's name should be used (e.g. `clavrx` for CLAVR-x, `nucaps` for NUCAPS). The `sensor` field is the only required field of the naming scheme. If it is actually an instrument name then the reader name should include one of the other optional fields. If sensor is a software package then that may be enough without any additional information to uniquely identify the reader.

**processing level** This field marks the specific level of processing or calibration that has been performed to produce the data in the files being read. Common values of this field include: `sdr` for Sensor Data Record (SDR), `edr` for Environmental Data Record (EDR), `l1b` for Level 1B, and `l2` for Level 2.

**level detail** In cases where the processing level is not enough to completely define the reader this field can be used to provide a little more context. For example, some VIIRS EDR products are specific to a particular field of study or type of scientific event, like a flood or cloud product. In these cases the detail field can be added to produce a name like `viirs_edr_flood`. This field shouldn't be used unless processing level is also specified.

**file format** If the file format of the files is informative to the user or can distinguish one reader from another then this field should be specified. Common format names should be abbreviated following existing abbreviations like `nc` for NetCDF3 or NetCDF4, `hdf` for HDF4, `h5` for HDF5.

The existing *reader's table* can be used for reference. When in doubt, reader names can be discussed in the github pull request when this reader is added to Satpy or a github issue.

### 12.3.2 The YAML file

The yaml file is composed of three sections:

- the `reader` section, that provides basic parameters for the reader
- the `file_types` section, which gives the patterns of the files this reader can handle

- the `datasets` section, describing the datasets available from this reader

## The reader section

The reader section, that provides basic parameters for the reader.

### The parameters to provide in this section are:

- `name`: This is the name of the reader, it should be the same as the filename (without the `.yaml` extension). The naming convention for this is described above in the *Naming your reader* section above.
- `short_name` (optional): Human-readable version of the reader ‘name’. If not provided, applications using this can default to taking the ‘name’, replacing `_` with spaces and uppercasing every letter.
- `long_name`: Human-readable title for the reader. This may be used as a section title on a website or in GUI applications using Satpy. Default naming scheme is `<space program> <sensor> Level <level> [<format>]`. For example, for the `abi_llb` reader this is "GOES-R ABI Level 1b" where “GOES-R” is the name of the program and **not** the name of the platform/satellite. This scheme may not work for all readers, but in general should be followed. See existing readers for more examples.
- `description`: General description of the reader. This may include any `restructuredtext` formatted text like links to PDFs or sites with more information on the file format. This can be multiline if formatted properly in YAML (see example below).
- `sensors`: The list of sensors this reader will support. This must be all lowercase letters for full support throughout in Satpy.
- `reader`: The main python reader class to use, in most cases the `FileYAMLReader` is a good choice.

```
reader:
  name: seviri_llb_nc
  short_name: SEVIRI L1b NetCDF4
  long_name: MSG SEVIRI Level 1b (NetCDF4)
  description: >
    NetCDF4 reader for EUMETSAT MSG SEVIRI Level 1b files.
  sensors: [seviri]
  reader: !!python/name:satpy.readers.yaml_reader.FileYAMLReader
```

## The file\_types section

### Each file type needs to provide:

- `file_reader`, the class that will handle the files for this reader, that you will implement in the corresponding python file (see next section)
- `file_patterns`, the patterns to match to find files this reader can handle. The syntax to use is basically the same as `format` with the addition of time. See the [trollsift package documentation](#) for more details.
- Optionally, a file type can have a `requires` field: it is a list of file types that the current file types needs to function. For example, the HRIT MSG format segment files each need a prologue and epilogue file to be read properly, hence in this case we have added `requires: [HRIT_PRO, HRIT_EPI]` to the file type definition.

```
file_types:
  nc_seviri_llb:
    file_reader: !!python/name:satpy.readers.nc_seviri_llb.NCSEVIRIFileHandler
    file_patterns: ['W_XX-EUMETSAT-Darmstadt,VIS+IR+IMAGERY,{satid:4s)+SEVIRI_C_
↪EUMG_{processing_time:%Y%m%d%H%M%S}.nc']
```

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```
nc_seviri_llb_hrv:
    file_reader: !!python/name:satpy.readers.nc_seviri_llb.NCSEVIRIHRVFileHandler
    file_patterns: ['W_XX-EUMETSAT-Darmstadt,HRV+IMAGERY,{satid:4s}+SEVIRI_C_EUMG_
↪{processing_time:%Y%m%d%H%M%S}.nc']
```

## The datasets section

The datasets section describes each dataset available in the files. The parameters provided are made available to the methods of the implementing class.

### Parameters you can define for example are:

- name
- sensor
- resolution
- wavelength
- polarization
- standard\_name: the name used for the dataset, that will be used for knowing what kind of data it is and handle it appropriately
- units: the units of the data, important to get consistent processing across multiple platforms/instruments
- modifiers: what modification have already been applied to the data, eg sunz\_corrected
- file\_type
- coordinates: this tells which datasets to load to navigate the current dataset
- and any other field that is relevant for the reader

This section can be copied and adapted simply from existing seviri readers, like for example the `msg_native` reader.

```
datasets:
  HRV:
    name: HRV
    resolution: 1000.134348869
    wavelength: [0.5, 0.7, 0.9]
    calibration:
      reflectance:
        standard_name: toa_bidirectional_reflectance
        units: "%"
      radiance:
        standard_name: toa_outgoing_radiance_per_unit_wavelength
        units: W m-2 um-1 sr-1
      counts:
        standard_name: counts
        units: count
    file_type: nc_seviri_llb_hrv

  IR_016:
    name: IR_016
    resolution: 3000.403165817
    wavelength: [1.5, 1.64, 1.78]
    calibration:
      reflectance:
```

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```
    standard_name: toa_bidirectional_reflectance
    units: "%"
  radiance:
    standard_name: toa_outgoing_radiance_per_unit_wavelength
    units: W m-2 um-1 sr-1
  counts:
    standard_name: counts
    units: count
  file_type: nc_seviri_llb
  nc_key: 'ch3'

IR_039:
  name: IR_039
  resolution: 3000.403165817
  wavelength: [3.48, 3.92, 4.36]
  calibration:
    brightness_temperature:
      standard_name: toa_brightness_temperature
      units: K
    radiance:
      standard_name: toa_outgoing_radiance_per_unit_wavelength
      units: W m-2 um-1 sr-1
    counts:
      standard_name: counts
      units: count
  file_type: nc_seviri_llb
  nc_key: 'ch4'

IR_087:
  name: IR_087
  resolution: 3000.403165817
  wavelength: [8.3, 8.7, 9.1]
  calibration:
    brightness_temperature:
      standard_name: toa_brightness_temperature
      units: K
    radiance:
      standard_name: toa_outgoing_radiance_per_unit_wavelength
      units: W m-2 um-1 sr-1
    counts:
      standard_name: counts
      units: count
  file_type: nc_seviri_llb

IR_097:
  name: IR_097
  resolution: 3000.403165817
  wavelength: [9.38, 9.66, 9.94]
  calibration:
    brightness_temperature:
      standard_name: toa_brightness_temperature
      units: K
    radiance:
      standard_name: toa_outgoing_radiance_per_unit_wavelength
      units: W m-2 um-1 sr-1
    counts:
      standard_name: counts
```

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```
    units: count
    file_type: nc_seviri_llb

IR_108:
  name: IR_108
  resolution: 3000.403165817
  wavelength: [9.8, 10.8, 11.8]
  calibration:
    brightness_temperature:
      standard_name: toa_brightness_temperature
      units: K
    radiance:
      standard_name: toa_outgoing_radiance_per_unit_wavelength
      units: W m-2 um-1 sr-1
    counts:
      standard_name: counts
      units: count
  file_type: nc_seviri_llb

IR_120:
  name: IR_120
  resolution: 3000.403165817
  wavelength: [11.0, 12.0, 13.0]
  calibration:
    brightness_temperature:
      standard_name: toa_brightness_temperature
      units: K
    radiance:
      standard_name: toa_outgoing_radiance_per_unit_wavelength
      units: W m-2 um-1 sr-1
    counts:
      standard_name: counts
      units: count
  file_type: nc_seviri_llb

IR_134:
  name: IR_134
  resolution: 3000.403165817
  wavelength: [12.4, 13.4, 14.4]
  calibration:
    brightness_temperature:
      standard_name: toa_brightness_temperature
      units: K
    radiance:
      standard_name: toa_outgoing_radiance_per_unit_wavelength
      units: W m-2 um-1 sr-1
    counts:
      standard_name: counts
      units: count
  file_type: nc_seviri_llb

VIS006:
  name: VIS006
  resolution: 3000.403165817
  wavelength: [0.56, 0.635, 0.71]
  calibration:
    reflectance:
```

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```
    standard_name: toa_bidirectional_reflectance
    units: "%"
  radiance:
    standard_name: toa_outgoing_radiance_per_unit_wavelength
    units: W m-2 um-1 sr-1
  counts:
    standard_name: counts
    units: count
file_type: nc_seviri_llb

VIS008:
  name: VIS008
  resolution: 3000.403165817
  wavelength: [0.74, 0.81, 0.88]
  calibration:
    reflectance:
      standard_name: toa_bidirectional_reflectance
      units: "%"
    radiance:
      standard_name: toa_outgoing_radiance_per_unit_wavelength
      units: W m-2 um-1 sr-1
    counts:
      standard_name: counts
      units: count
  file_type: nc_seviri_llb

WV_062:
  name: WV_062
  resolution: 3000.403165817
  wavelength: [5.35, 6.25, 7.15]
  calibration:
    brightness_temperature:
      standard_name: toa_brightness_temperature
      units: "K"
    radiance:
      standard_name: toa_outgoing_radiance_per_unit_wavelength
      units: W m-2 um-1 sr-1
    counts:
      standard_name: counts
      units: count
  file_type: nc_seviri_llb

WV_073:
  name: WV_073
  resolution: 3000.403165817
  wavelength: [6.85, 7.35, 7.85]
  calibration:
    brightness_temperature:
      standard_name: toa_brightness_temperature
      units: "K"
    radiance:
      standard_name: toa_outgoing_radiance_per_unit_wavelength
      units: W m-2 um-1 sr-1
    counts:
      standard_name: counts
      units: count
  file_type: nc_seviri_llb
```

The YAML file is now ready, let's go on with the corresponding python file.

### 12.3.3 The python file

The python files needs to implement a file handler class for each file type that we want to read. Such a class needs to implement a few methods:

- the `__init__` method, that takes as arguments
  - the filename (string)
  - the filename info (dict) that we get by parsing the filename using the pattern defined in the yaml file
  - the filetype info that we get from the filetype definition in the yaml file

This method can also receive other file handler instances as parameter if the filetype at hand has requirements. (See the explanation in the YAML file filetype section above)

- the `get_dataset` method, which takes as arguments
  - the dataset ID of the dataset to load
  - the dataset info that is the description of the channel in the YAML file

This method has to return an `xarray.DataArray` instance if the loading is successful, containing the data and *metadata* of the loaded dataset, or return `None` if the loading was unsuccessful.

- the `get_area_def` method, that takes as single argument the dataset ID for which we want the area. For the data that cannot be geolocated with an area definition, the pixel coordinates need to be loadable from `get_dataset` for the resulting scene to be navigated. That is, if the data cannot be geolocated with an area definition then the dataset section should specify `coordinates: [longitude_dataset, latitude_dataset]`
- Optionally, the `get_bounding_box` method can be implemented if filtering files by area is desirable for this data type

On top of that, two attributes need to be defined: `start_time` and `end_time`, that define the start and end times of the sensing.

```
# this is nc_seviri_llb.py
class NCSEVIRIFileHandler():
    def __init__(self, filename, filename_info, filetype_info):
        super(NCSEVIRIFileHandler, self).__init__(filename, filename_info, filetype_
        ↪info)
        self.nc = None

    def get_dataset(self, dataset_id, dataset_info):
        if dataset_id.calibration != 'radiance':
            # TODO: implement calibration to reflectance or brightness temperature
            return
        if self.nc is None:
            self.nc = xr.open_dataset(self.filename,
                                    decode_cf=True,
                                    mask_and_scale=True,
                                    chunks={'num_columns_vis_ir': CHUNK_SIZE,
                                           'num_rows_vis_ir': CHUNK_SIZE})
            self.nc = self.nc.rename({'num_columns_vir_ir': 'x', 'num_rows_vir_ir': 'y'
            ↪'})
        dataset = self.nc[dataset_info['nc_key']]
```

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```
dataset.attrs.update(dataset_info)
    return dataset

    def get_area_def(self, dataset_id):
        # TODO
        pass

class NCSEVIRIHRVFileHandler():
    # left as an exercise to the reader :)
```

## 12.4 Coding guidelines

Satpy is part of PyTroll, and all code should follow the [PyTroll coding guidelines and best practices](#).

Satpy currently supports Python 2.7 and 3.4+. All code should be written to be compatible with these versions.

## 12.5 Development installation

See the [Installation Instructions](#) section for basic installation instructions. When it comes time to install Satpy it should be installed from a clone of the git repository and in development mode so that local file changes are automatically reflected in the python environment. We highly recommend making a separate conda environment or virtualenv for development.

First, if you plan on contributing back to the project you should [fork the repository](#) and clone your fork. The package can then be installed in development by doing:

```
pip install -e .
```

## 12.6 Running tests

Satpy tests are written using the python `unittest` module and the tests can be executed by running:

```
python setup.py test
```

## 12.7 Documentation

Satpy's documentation is built using Sphinx. All documentation lives in the `doc/` directory of the project repository. After editing the source files there the documentation can be generated locally:

```
cd doc
make html
```

The output of the make command should be checked for warnings and errors. If code has been changed (new functions or classes) then the API documentation files should be regenerated before running the above command:

```
sphinx-apidoc -f -T -o source/api ../satpy ../satpy/tests
```



## 13.1 Subpackages

### 13.1.1 satpy.composites package

#### Submodules

#### satpy.composites.abi module

Composite classes for the ABI instrument.

```
class satpy.composites.abi.SimulatedGreen (name, fractions=(0.465, 0.465, 0.07),  
                                           **kwargs)
```

Bases: *satpy.composites.GenericCompositor*

A single-band dataset resembling a Green (0.55  $\mu\text{m}$ ) band.

This compositor creates a single band product by combining three other bands in various amounts. The general formula with dependencies (d) and fractions (f) is:

```
result = d1 * f1 + d2 * f2 + d3 * f3
```

See the *fractions* keyword argument for more information. Common used fractions for ABI data with C01, C02, and C03 inputs include:

- SatPy default (historical): (0.465, 0.465, 0.07)
- CIMSS (Kaba): (0.45, 0.45, 0.10)
- EDC: (0.45706946, 0.48358168, 0.06038137)

Initialize fractions for input channels.

#### Parameters

- **name** (*str*) – Name of this composite

- **fractions** (*iterable*) – Fractions of each input band to include in the result.

### satpy.composites.ahi module

Composite classes for the AHI instrument.

**class** satpy.composites.ahi.GreenCorrector (\*args, \*\*kwargs)

Bases: *satpy.composites.GenericCompositor*

Corrector of the AHI green band to compensate for the deficit of chlorophyll signal.

Set default keyword argument values.

### satpy.composites.cloud\_products module

Compositors for cloud products.

**class** satpy.composites.cloud\_products.CloudTopHeightCompositor (*name*, *common\_channel\_mask=True*, \*\*kwargs)

Bases: *satpy.composites.ColormapCompositor*

Colorize with a palette, put cloud-free pixels as black.

Collect custom configuration values.

**Parameters** **common\_channel\_mask** (*bool*) – If True, mask all the channels with a mask that combines all the invalid areas of the given data.

**static build\_colormap** (*palette*, *info*)

Create the colormap from the *raw\_palette* and the *valid\_range*.

**class** satpy.composites.cloud\_products.PrecipCloudsRGB (*name*, *common\_channel\_mask=True*, \*\*kwargs)

Bases: *satpy.composites.GenericCompositor*

Collect custom configuration values.

**Parameters** **common\_channel\_mask** (*bool*) – If True, mask all the channels with a mask that combines all the invalid areas of the given data.

### satpy.composites.crefl\_utils module

Shared utilities for correcting reflectance data using the ‘crefl’ algorithm.

Original code written by Ralph Kuehn with modifications by David Hoese and Martin Raspaud. Ralph’s code was originally based on the C crefl code distributed for VIIRS and MODIS.

satpy.composites.crefl\_utils.G\_calc (*zenith*, *a\_coeff*)

satpy.composites.crefl\_utils.atm\_variables\_finder (*mus*, *muv*, *phi*, *height*, *tau*, *tO3*, *tH2O*, *taustep4sphalb*, *tO2=1.0*)

satpy.composites.crefl\_utils.chand (*phi*, *muv*, *mus*, *taur*)

satpy.composites.crefl\_utils.csalbr (*tau*)

`satpy.composites.crefl_utils.find_coefficient_index` (*sensor, wavelength\_range, resolution=0*)

Return index in to coefficient arrays for this band's wavelength.

This function search through the `COEFF_INDEX_MAP` dictionary and finds the first key where the nominal wavelength of *wavelength\_range* falls between the minimum wavelength and maximum wavelength of the key. *wavelength\_range* can also be the standard name of the band. For example, "M05" for VIIRS or "1" for MODIS.

#### Parameters

- **sensor** – sensor of band to be corrected
- **wavelength\_range** – 3-element tuple of (min wavelength, nominal wavelength, max wavelength)
- **resolution** – resolution of the band to be corrected

**Returns** index in to coefficient arrays like *aH2O*, *aO3*, etc. None is returned if no matching wavelength is found

`satpy.composites.crefl_utils.get_atm_variables` (*mus, muv, phi, height, ah2o, bh2o, ao3, tau*)

`satpy.composites.crefl_utils.get_atm_variables_abi` (*mus, muv, phi, height, G\_O3, G\_H2O, G\_O2, ah2o, ao2, ao3, tau*)

`satpy.composites.crefl_utils.get_coefficients` (*sensor, wavelength\_range, resolution=0*)

#### Parameters

- **sensor** – sensor of the band to be corrected
- **wavelength\_range** – 3-element tuple of (min wavelength, nominal wavelength, max wavelength)
- **resolution** – resolution of the band to be corrected

**Returns** aH2O, bH2O, aO3, taur0 coefficient values

`satpy.composites.crefl_utils.run_crefl` (*refl, coeffs, lon, lat, sensor\_azimuth, sensor\_zenith, solar\_azimuth, solar\_zenith, avg\_elevation=None, percent=False, use\_abi=False*)

Run main crefl algorithm.

All input parameters are per-pixel values meaning they are the same size and shape as the input reflectance data, unless otherwise stated.

#### Parameters

- **reflectance\_bands** – tuple of reflectance band arrays
- **coefficients** – tuple of coefficients for each band (see *get\_coefficients*)
- **lon** – input swath longitude array
- **lat** – input swath latitude array
- **sensor\_azimuth** – input swath sensor azimuth angle array
- **sensor\_zenith** – input swath sensor zenith angle array
- **solar\_azimuth** – input swath solar azimuth angle array
- **solar\_zenith** – input swath solar zenith angle array
- **avg\_elevation** – average elevation (usually pre-calculated and stored in CMG-DEM.hdf)

- **percent** – True if input reflectances are on a 0-100 scale instead of 0-1 scale (default: False)

### satpy.composites.sar module

Composite classes for the VIIRS instrument.

**class** satpy.composites.sar.SARIce (*name, common\_channel\_mask=True, \*\*kwargs*)  
Bases: *satpy.composites.GenericCompositor*

The SAR Ice composite.

Collect custom configuration values.

**Parameters** **common\_channel\_mask** (*bool*) – If True, mask all the channels with a mask that combines all the invalid areas of the given data.

**class** satpy.composites.sar.SARIceLegacy (*name, common\_channel\_mask=True, \*\*kwargs*)  
Bases: *satpy.composites.GenericCompositor*

The SAR Ice composite, legacy version with dynamic stretching.

Collect custom configuration values.

**Parameters** **common\_channel\_mask** (*bool*) – If True, mask all the channels with a mask that combines all the invalid areas of the given data.

**class** satpy.composites.sar.SARQuickLook (*name, common\_channel\_mask=True, \*\*kwargs*)  
Bases: *satpy.composites.GenericCompositor*

The SAR QuickLook composite.

Collect custom configuration values.

**Parameters** **common\_channel\_mask** (*bool*) – If True, mask all the channels with a mask that combines all the invalid areas of the given data.

**class** satpy.composites.sar.SARRGB (*name, common\_channel\_mask=True, \*\*kwargs*)  
Bases: *satpy.composites.GenericCompositor*

The SAR RGB composite.

Collect custom configuration values.

**Parameters** **common\_channel\_mask** (*bool*) – If True, mask all the channels with a mask that combines all the invalid areas of the given data.

satpy.composites.sar.overlay (*top, bottom, maxval=None*)  
Blending two layers.

from: <https://docs.gimp.org/en/gimp-concepts-layer-modes.html>

### satpy.composites.viirs module

Composite classes for the VIIRS instrument.

**class** satpy.composites.viirs.AdaptiveDNB (*\*args, \*\*kwargs*)  
Bases: *satpy.composites.viirs.HistogramDNB*

Adaptive histogram equalized DNB composite.

The logic for this code was taken from Polar2Grid and was originally developed by Eva Schiffer (SSEC).



This composite separates the DNB data in to 3 main regions: Day, Night, and Mixed. Each region is equalized separately to bring out the most information from the region due to the high dynamic range of the DNB data. Optionally, the mixed region can be separated in to multiple smaller regions by using the *mixed\_degree\_step* keyword.

Initialize the compositor with values from the user or from the configuration file.

Adaptive histogram equalization and regular histogram equalization can be configured independently for each region: day, night, or mixed. A region can be set to use adaptive equalization “always”, “never”, or only when there are multiple regions in a single scene “multiple” via the *adaptive\_X* keyword arguments (see below).

### Parameters

- **adaptive\_day** – one of (“always”, “multiple”, “never”) meaning when adaptive equalization is used.
- **adaptive\_mixed** – one of (“always”, “multiple”, “never”) meaning when adaptive equalization is used.
- **adaptive\_night** – one of (“always”, “multiple”, “never”) meaning when adaptive equalization is used.

```
class satpy.composites.viirs.ERFDNB(*args, **kwargs)
```

Bases: *satpy.composites.CompositeBase*

Equalized DNB composite using the error function (erf).

The logic for this code was taken from Polar2Grid and was originally developed by Curtis Seaman and Steve Miller. The original code was written in IDL and is included as comments in the code below.

Initialize ERFDNB specific keyword arguments.

```
class satpy.composites.viirs.HistogramDNB(*args, **kwargs)
```

Bases: *satpy.composites.CompositeBase*

Histogram equalized DNB composite.

The logic for this code was taken from Polar2Grid and was originally developed by Eva Schiffer (SSEC).

This composite separates the DNB data in to 3 main regions: Day, Night, and Mixed. Each region is equalized separately to bring out the most information from the region due to the high dynamic range of the DNB data. Optionally, the mixed region can be separated in to multiple smaller regions by using the *mixed\_degree\_step* keyword.

Initialize the compositor with values from the user or from the configuration file.

### Parameters

- **high\_angle\_cutoff** – solar zenith angle threshold in degrees, values above this are considered “night”
- **low\_angle\_cutoff** – solar zenith angle threshold in degrees, values below this are considered “day”
- **mixed\_degree\_step** – Step interval to separate “mixed” region in to multiple parts by default does whole mixed region

```
class satpy.composites.viirs.NCCZinke(name, prerequisites=None, optional_prerequisites=None, **kwargs)
```

Bases: *satpy.composites.CompositeBase*

Equalized DNB composite using the Zinke algorithm<sup>1</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> Stephan Zinke (2017),

A simplified high and near-constant contrast approach for the display of VIIRS day/night band imagery DOI:10.1080/01431161.2017.1338838

## References

Initialise the compositor.

**gain\_factor** (*theta*)

Compute gain factor in a dask-friendly manner.

**class** `satpy.composites.viirs.ReflectanceCorrector` (*\*args*, *\*\*kwargs*)

Bases: `satpy.composites.CompositeBase`

Corrected Reflectance (crefl) modifier.

Uses a python rewrite of the C CREFL code written for VIIRS and MODIS.

Initialize the compositor with values from the user or from the configuration file.

If *dem\_filename* can't be found or opened then correction is done assuming TOA or sealevel options.

### Parameters

- **dem\_filename** – path to the ancillary ‘averaged heights’ file default: CMGDDEM.hdf environment override: `os.path.join(<SATPY_ANCPATH>, <CREFL_ANCFILENAME>)`
- **dem\_sds** – variable name to load from the ancillary file

**get\_angles** (*vis*)

Get sun and satellite angles to use in crefl calculations.

**class** `satpy.composites.viirs.SnowAge` (*name*, *common\_channel\_mask=True*, *\*\*kwargs*)

Bases: `satpy.composites.GenericCompositor`

Create RGB snow product.

Product is based on method presented at the second CSPP/IMAPP users’ meeting at Eumetsat in Darmstadt on 14-16 April 2015

# Bernard Bellec snow Look-Up Tables V 1.0 (c) Meteo-France # These Look-up Tables allow you to create the RGB snow product # for SUOMI-NPP VIIRS Imager according to the algorithm # presented at the second CSPP/IMAPP users’ meeting at Eumetsat # in Darmstadt on 14-16 April 2015 # The algorithm and the product are described in this # presentation : # [http://www.ssec.wisc.edu/meetings/cspp/2015/Agenda%20PDF/Wednesday/Roquet\\_snow\\_product\\_cspp2015.pdf](http://www.ssec.wisc.edu/meetings/cspp/2015/Agenda%20PDF/Wednesday/Roquet_snow_product_cspp2015.pdf) # For further information you may contact # Bernard Bellec at [Bernard.Bellec@meteo.fr](mailto:Bernard.Bellec@meteo.fr) # or # Pascale Roquet at [Pascale.Roquet@meteo.fr](mailto:Pascale.Roquet@meteo.fr)

Collect custom configuration values.

**Parameters** **common\_channel\_mask** (*bool*) – If True, mask all the channels with a mask that combines all the invalid areas of the given data.

**class** `satpy.composites.viirs.VIIRSFog` (*name*, *prerequisites=None*, *optional\_prerequisites=None*, *\*\*kwargs*)

Bases: `satpy.composites.CompositeBase`

A simple temperature difference composite for showing fog.

Initialise the compositor.

`satpy.composites.viirs.histogram_equalization` (*data*, *mask\_to\_equalize*, *number\_of\_bins=1000*, *std\_mult\_cutoff=4.0*, *do\_zerotoone\_normalization=True*, *valid\_data\_mask=None*, *clip\_limit=None*, *slope\_limit=None*, *do\_log\_scale=False*, *log\_offset=None*, *local\_radius\_px=None*, *out=None*)

Perform a histogram equalization on the data.

Data is selected by the `mask_to_equalize` mask. The data will be separated into `number_of_bins` levels for equalization and outliers beyond  $\pm \text{std\_mult\_cutoff} * \text{std}$  will be ignored.

If `do_zeroToOne_normalization` is `True` the data selected by `mask_to_equalize` will be returned in the 0 to 1 range. Otherwise the data selected by `mask_to_equalize` will be returned in the 0 to `number_of_bins` range.

Note: the data will be changed in place.

```
satpy.composites.viirs.local_histogram_equalization(data, mask_to_equalize,
                                                    valid_data_mask=None,
                                                    number_of_bins=1000,
                                                    std_mult_cutoff=3.0,
                                                    do_zeroToOne_normalization=True,
                                                    local_radius_px=300,
                                                    clip_limit=60.0,
                                                    slope_limit=3.0,
                                                    do_log_scale=True,
                                                    log_offset=1e-05, out=None)
```

Equalize the provided data (in the `mask_to_equalize`) using adaptive histogram equalization.

Tiles of width/height ( $2 * \text{local\_radius\_px} + 1$ ) will be calculated and results for each pixel will be bilinearly interpolated from the nearest 4 tiles when pixels fall near the edge of the image (there is no adjacent tile) the resultant interpolated sum from the available tiles will be multiplied to account for the weight of any missing tiles:

```
pixel total interpolated value = pixel available interpolated value / (1 -  $\sum$ 
 $\rightarrow$ missing interpolation weight)
```

If `do_zeroToOne_normalization` is `True` the data will be scaled so that all data in the `mask_to_equalize` falls between 0 and 1; otherwise the data in `mask_to_equalize` will all fall between 0 and `number_of_bins`.

Returns: The equalized data

```
satpy.composites.viirs.make_day_night_masks(solarZenithAngle, good_mask, high-
                                           AngleCutoff, lowAngleCutoff, stepsDe-
                                           grees=None)
```

Generate masks for day, night, and twilight regions.

Masks are created from the provided solar zenith angle data.

Optionally provide the `highAngleCutoff` and `lowAngleCutoff` that define the limits of the terminator region (if no cutoffs are given the `DEFAULT_HIGH_ANGLE` and `DEFAULT_LOW_ANGLE` will be used).

Optionally provide the `stepsDegrees` that define how many degrees each “mixed” mask in the terminator region should be (if no `stepsDegrees` is given, the whole terminator region will be one mask).

## Module contents

Base classes for composite objects.

```
class satpy.composites.BackgroundCompositor(name, common_channel_mask=True,
                                           **kwargs)
```

Bases: `satpy.composites.GenericCompositor`

A compositor that overlays one composite on top of another.

Collect custom configuration values.

**Parameters** `common_channel_mask` (`bool`) – If `True`, mask all the channels with a mask that combines all the invalid areas of the given data.

**class** satpy.composites.CO2Corrector (*name*, *prerequisites=None*, *optional\_prerequisites=None*, *\*\*kwargs*) *op-*  
 Bases: *satpy.composites.CompositeBase*

Correct for CO2.

Initialise the compositor.

**class** satpy.composites.CloudCompositor (*name*, *transition\_min=258.15*, *transition\_max=298.15*, *transition\_gamma=3.0*, *\*\*kwargs*)  
 Bases: *satpy.composites.GenericCompositor*

Detect clouds based on thresholding and use it as a mask for compositing.

Collect custom configuration values.

**Parameters**

- **transition\_min** (*float*) – Values below or equal to this are clouds -> opaque white
- **transition\_max** (*float*) – Values above this are cloud free -> transparent
- **transition\_gamma** (*float*) – Gamma correction to apply at the end

**class** satpy.composites.ColorizeCompositor (*name*, *common\_channel\_mask=True*, *\*\*kwargs*)  
 Bases: *satpy.composites.ColormapCompositor*

A compositor colorizing the data, interpolating the palette colors when needed.

Collect custom configuration values.

**Parameters** **common\_channel\_mask** (*bool*) – If True, mask all the channels with a mask that combines all the invalid areas of the given data.

**class** satpy.composites.ColormapCompositor (*name*, *common\_channel\_mask=True*, *\*\*kwargs*)  
 Bases: *satpy.composites.GenericCompositor*

A compositor that uses colormaps.

Collect custom configuration values.

**Parameters** **common\_channel\_mask** (*bool*) – If True, mask all the channels with a mask that combines all the invalid areas of the given data.

**static build\_colormap** (*palette, dtype, info*)  
 Create the colormap from the *raw\_palette* and the *valid\_range*.

**class** satpy.composites.CompositeBase (*name*, *prerequisites=None*, *optional\_prerequisites=None*, *\*\*kwargs*) *op-*  
 Bases: *satpy.dataset.MetadataObject*

Base class for all compositors and modifiers.

Initialise the compositor.

**apply\_modifier\_info** (*origin, destination*)  
 Apply the modifier info from *origin* to *destination*.

**check\_areas** (*data\_arrays*)  
 Check that the areas of the *data\_arrays* are compatible.

**check\_geolocation** (*data\_arrays*)  
 Check that the geolocations of the *data\_arrays* are compatible.

**drop\_coordinates** (*data\_arrays*)  
Drop negligible non-dimensional coordinates.

**match\_data\_arrays** (*data\_arrays*)  
Match data arrays so that they can be used together in a composite.

**class** satpy.composites.**CompositorLoader** (*ppp\_config\_dir=None*)

Bases: `object`

Read composites using the configuration files on disk.

Initialize the compositor loader.

**get\_compositor** (*key, sensor\_names*)  
Get the modifier for *sensor\_names*.

**get\_modifier** (*key, sensor\_names*)  
Get the modifier for *sensor\_names*.

**load\_compositors** (*sensor\_names*)  
Load all compositor configs for the provided sensors.

**Parameters** *sensor\_names* (*list of strings*) – Sensor names that have matching *sensor\_name.yaml* config files.

#### Returns

Where *comps* is a dictionary:

*sensor\_name* -> composite ID -> compositor object

And *mods* is a dictionary:

*sensor\_name* -> modifier name -> (modifier class, modifiers options)

Note that these dictionaries are copies of those cached in this object.

**Return type** (*comps, mods*)

**load\_sensor\_composites** (*sensor\_name*)  
Load all compositor configs for the provided sensor.

**class** satpy.composites.**DayNightCompositor** (*name, lim\_low=85.0, lim\_high=95.0, \*\*kwargs*)

Bases: `satpy.composites.GenericCompositor`

A compositor that blends a day data with night data.

Collect custom configuration values.

#### Parameters

- **lim\_low** (*float*) – lower limit of Sun zenith angle for the blending of the given channels
- **lim\_high** (*float*) – upper limit of Sun zenith angle for the blending of the given channels

**class** satpy.composites.**DifferenceCompositor** (*name, prerequisites=None, optional\_prerequisites=None, \*\*kwargs*)

Bases: `satpy.composites.CompositeBase`

Make the difference of two data arrays.

Initialise the compositor.

```
class satpy.composites.EffectiveSolarPathLengthCorrector (correction_limit=88.0,
                                                         **kwargs)
```

Bases: *satpy.composites.SunZenithCorrectorBase*

Special sun zenith correction with the method proposed by Li and Shibata.

(2006): <https://doi.org/10.1175/JAS3682.1>

In addition to adjusting the provided reflectances by the cosine of the solar zenith angle, this modifier forces all reflectances beyond a solar zenith angle of *max\_sza* to 0 to reduce noise in the final data. It also gradually reduces the amount of correction done between *correction\_limit* and *max\_sza*. If *max\_sza* is None then a constant correction is applied to zenith angles beyond *correction\_limit*.

To set *max\_sza* to None in a YAML configuration file use:

```
effective_solar_pathlength_corrected:
  compositor: !!python/name:satpy.composites.EffectiveSolarPathLengthCorrector
  max_sza: !!null
  optional_prerequisites:
    - solar_zenith_angle
```

Collect custom configuration values.

#### Parameters

- **correction\_limit** (*float*) – Maximum solar zenith angle to apply the correction in degrees. Pixels beyond this limit have a constant correction applied. Default 88.
- **max\_sza** (*float*) – Maximum solar zenith angle in degrees that is considered valid and correctable. Default 95.0.

```
class satpy.composites.Filler (name, common_channel_mask=True, **kwargs)
```

Bases: *satpy.composites.GenericCompositor*

Fix holes in projectable 1 with data from projectable 2.

Collect custom configuration values.

**Parameters** **common\_channel\_mask** (*bool*) – If True, mask all the channels with a mask that combines all the invalid areas of the given data.

```
class satpy.composites.FillingCompositor (name, common_channel_mask=True, **kwargs)
```

Bases: *satpy.composites.GenericCompositor*

Make a regular RGB, filling the RGB bands with the first provided dataset's values.

Collect custom configuration values.

**Parameters** **common\_channel\_mask** (*bool*) – If True, mask all the channels with a mask that combines all the invalid areas of the given data.

```
class satpy.composites.GenericCompositor (name, common_channel_mask=True, **kwargs)
```

Bases: *satpy.composites.CompositeBase*

Basic colored composite builder.

Collect custom configuration values.

**Parameters** **common\_channel\_mask** (*bool*) – If True, mask all the channels with a mask that combines all the invalid areas of the given data.

```
classmethod infer_mode (data_arr)
```

Guess at the mode for a particular DataArray.

```
modes = {1: 'L', 2: 'LA', 3: 'RGB', 4: 'RGBA'}
```

**exception** `satpy.composites.IncompatibleAreas`

Bases: `Exception`

Error raised upon compositing things of different shapes.

**exception** `satpy.composites.IncompatibleTimes`

Bases: `Exception`

Error raised upon compositing things from different times.

**class** `satpy.composites.LuminanceSharpeningCompositor` (*name*, *common\_channel\_mask=True*, *\*\*kwargs*)

Bases: `satpy.composites.GenericCompositor`

Create a high resolution composite by sharpening a low resolution using high resolution luminance.

This is done by converting to YCbCr colorspace, replacing Y, and convertin back to RGB.

Collect custom configuration values.

**Parameters** `common_channel_mask` (*bool*) – If True, mask all the channels with a mask that combines all the invalid areas of the given data.

**class** `satpy.composites.MaskingCompositor` (*name*, *transparency=None*, *\*\*kwargs*)

Bases: `satpy.composites.GenericCompositor`

A compositor that masks e.g. IR 10.8 channel data using cloud products from NWC SAF.

Collect custom configuration values.

**Parameters** `transparency` – transparency for each cloud type as key-value pairs in a dictionary

The *transparencies* can be either the numerical values in the data used as a mask with the corresponding transparency (0...100 %) as the value, or, for NWC SAF products, the flag names in the dataset *flag\_meanings* attribute.

Transparency value of 0 means that the composite being masked will be fully visible, and 100 means it will be completely transparent and not visible in the resulting image.

For the mask values not listed in *transparencies*, the data will be completely opaque (transparency = 0).

Example:

```
>>> transparency = {0: 100,
                    1: 80,
                    2: 0}
>>> compositor = MaskingCompositor("masking compositor",
                                   transparency=transparency)
>>> result = compositor([data, mask])
```

This will set transparency of *data* based on the values in the *mask* dataset. Locations where *mask* has values of 0 will be fully transparent, locations with 1 will be semi-transparent and locations with 2 will be fully visible in the resulting image. All the unlisted locations will be visible.

The transparency is implemented by adding an alpha layer to the composite. If the input *data* contains an alpha channel, it will be discarded.

`satpy.composites.NEGLIBLE_COORDS = ['time']`

Keywords identifying non-dimensional coordinates to be ignored during composite generation.

**class** `satpy.composites.NIREmissivePartFromReflectance` (*name*, *prerequisites=None*, *optional\_prerequisites=None*, *\*\*kwargs*)

Bases: `satpy.composites.NIRReflectance`

Get the emissive part of NIR bands.

Initialise the compositor.

```
class satpy.composites.NIRReflectance(name, prerequisites=None, optional_prerequisites=None, **kwargs)
```

Bases: *satpy.composites.CompositeBase*

Get the reflective part of NIR bands.

Initialise the compositor.

```
class satpy.composites.PSPAtmosphericalCorrection(name, prerequisites=None, optional_prerequisites=None, **kwargs)
```

Bases: *satpy.composites.CompositeBase*

Correct for atmospheric effects.

Initialise the compositor.

```
class satpy.composites.PSPRayleighReflectance(name, prerequisites=None, optional_prerequisites=None, **kwargs)
```

Bases: *satpy.composites.CompositeBase*

Pyspectral-based rayleigh corrector for visible channels.

Initialise the compositor.

**get\_angles** (*vis*)

Get the sun and satellite angles from the current dataarray.

```
class satpy.composites.PaletteCompositor(name, common_channel_mask=True, **kwargs)
```

Bases: *satpy.composites.ColormapCompositor*

A compositor colorizing the data, not interpolating the palette colors.

Collect custom configuration values.

**Parameters** **common\_channel\_mask** (*bool*) – If True, mask all the channels with a mask that combines all the invalid areas of the given data.

```
class satpy.composites.RGBCompositor(name, common_channel_mask=True, **kwargs)
```

Bases: *satpy.composites.GenericCompositor*

Make a composite from three color bands (deprecated).

Collect custom configuration values.

**Parameters** **common\_channel\_mask** (*bool*) – If True, mask all the channels with a mask that combines all the invalid areas of the given data.

```
class satpy.composites.RatioSharpenedRGB(*args, **kwargs)
```

Bases: *satpy.composites.GenericCompositor*

Sharpen RGB bands with ratio of a high resolution band to a lower resolution version.

Any pixels where the ratio is computed to be negative or infinity, it is reset to 1. Additionally, the ratio is limited to 1.5 on the high end to avoid high changes due to small discrepancies in instrument detector footprint. Note that the input data to this compositor must already be resampled so all data arrays are the same shape.

Example:



```

R_lo - 1000m resolution - shape=(2000, 2000)
G - 1000m resolution - shape=(2000, 2000)
B - 1000m resolution - shape=(2000, 2000)
R_hi - 500m resolution - shape=(4000, 4000)

ratio = R_hi / R_lo
new_R = R_hi
new_G = G * ratio
new_B = B * ratio

```

Instantiate the ration sharpener.

**class** `satpy.composites.RealisticColors` (*name*, *common\_channel\_mask=True*, *\*\*kwargs*)  
 Bases: `satpy.composites.GenericCompositor`

Create a realistic colours composite for SEVIRI.

Collect custom configuration values.

**Parameters** `common_channel_mask` (*bool*) – If True, mask all the channels with a mask that combines all the invalid areas of the given data.

**class** `satpy.composites.SandwichCompositor` (*name*, *common\_channel\_mask=True*, *\*\*kwargs*)  
 Bases: `satpy.composites.GenericCompositor`

Make a sandwich product.

Collect custom configuration values.

**Parameters** `common_channel_mask` (*bool*) – If True, mask all the channels with a mask that combines all the invalid areas of the given data.

**class** `satpy.composites.SelfSharpenedRGB` (*\*args*, *\*\*kwargs*)  
 Bases: `satpy.composites.RatioSharpenedRGB`

Sharpen RGB with ratio of a band with a strided-version of itself.

Example:

```

R - 500m resolution - shape=(4000, 4000)
G - 1000m resolution - shape=(2000, 2000)
B - 1000m resolution - shape=(2000, 2000)

ratio = R / four_element_average(R)
new_R = R
new_G = G * ratio
new_B = B * ratio

```

Instantiate the ration sharpener.

**static** `four_element_average_dask` (*d*)  
 Average every 4 elements (2x2) in a 2D array.

**class** `satpy.composites.SingleBandCompositor` (*name*, *prerequisites=None*, *optional\_prerequisites=None*, *\*\*kwargs*)  
 Bases: `satpy.composites.CompositeBase`

Basic single-band composite builder.

This preserves all the attributes of the dataset it is derived from.

Initialise the compositor.

**class** satpy.composites.StaticImageCompositor (*name*, *filename=None*, *area=None*,  
\*\**kwargs*)

Bases: *satpy.composites.GenericCompositor*

A compositor that loads a static image from disk.

If the filename passed to this compositor is not valid then the SATPY\_ANCPATH environment variable will be checked to see if the image is located there

Collect custom configuration values.

#### Parameters

- **filename** (*str*) – Filename of the image to load
- **area** (*str*) – Name of area definition for the image. Optional for images with built-in area definitions (geotiff)

**class** satpy.composites.SunZenithCorrector (*correction\_limit=88.0*, \*\**kwargs*)

Bases: *satpy.composites.SunZenithCorrectorBase*

Standard sun zenith correction using  $1 / \cos(\text{sunz})$ .

In addition to adjusting the provided reflectances by the cosine of the solar zenith angle, this modifier forces all reflectances beyond a solar zenith angle of *max\_sza* to 0. It also gradually reduces the amount of correction done between *correction\_limit* and *max\_sza*. If *max\_sza* is None then a constant correction is applied to zenith angles beyond *correction\_limit*.

To set *max\_sza* to None in a YAML configuration file use:

```
sunz_corrected:  
  compositor: !!python/name:satpy.composites.SunZenithCorrector  
  max_sza: !!null  
  optional_prerequisites:  
    - solar_zenith_angle
```

Collect custom configuration values.

#### Parameters

- **correction\_limit** (*float*) – Maximum solar zenith angle to apply the correction in degrees. Pixels beyond this limit have a constant correction applied. Default 88.
- **max\_sza** (*float*) – Maximum solar zenith angle in degrees that is considered valid and correctable. Default 95.0.

**class** satpy.composites.SunZenithCorrectorBase (*max\_sza=95.0*, \*\**kwargs*)

Bases: *satpy.composites.CompositeBase*

Base class for sun zenith correction.

Collect custom configuration values.

**Parameters** **max\_sza** (*float*) – Maximum solar zenith angle in degrees that is considered valid and correctable. Default 95.0.

**coszen** = <WeakValueDictionary>

satpy.composites.add\_bands (*data*, *bands*)

Add bands so that they match *bands*.

satpy.composites.check\_times (*projectables*)

Check that *projectables* have compatible times.

`satpy.composites.enhance2dataset` (*dset*)  
Return the enhanced to dataset *dset* as an array.

`satpy.composites.sub_arrays` (*proj1, proj2*)  
Subtract two DataArrays and combine their attrs.

`satpy.composites.zero_missing_data` (*data1, data2*)  
Replace NaN values with zeros in data1 if the data is valid in data2.

## 13.1.2 satpy.demo package

### Module contents

Demo data download helper functions.

Each `get_*` function below downloads files to a local directory and returns a list of paths to those files. Some (not all) functions have multiple options for how the data is downloaded (via the `method` keyword argument) including:

- **gcsfs**: Download data from a public google cloud storage bucket using the `gcsfs` package.
- **unidata\_thredds**: Access data using OpenDAP or similar method from Unidata's public THREDDS server (<https://thredds.unidata.ucar.edu/thredds/catalog.html>).
- **uwaos\_thredds**: Access data using OpenDAP or similar method from the University of Wisconsin - Madison's AOS department's THREDDS server.
- **http**: A last resort download method when nothing else is available of a tarball or zip file from one or more servers available to the Satpy project.
- **uw\_arcdata**: A network mount available on many servers at the Space Science and Engineering Center (SSEC) at the University of Wisconsin - Madison. This is method is mainly meant when tutorials are taught at the SSEC using a Jupyter Hub server.

To use these functions, do:

```
>>> from satpy import Scene, demo
>>> filenames = demo.get_us_midlatitude_cyclone_abi()
>>> scn = Scene(reader='abi_l1b', filenames=filenames)
```

`satpy.demo.get_hurricane_florence_abi` (*base\_dir='.', method=None, force=False, channels=range(1, 17), num\_frames=10*)

Get GOES-16 ABI (Meso sector) data from 2018-09-11 13:00Z to 17:00Z.

#### Parameters

- **base\_dir** (*str*) – Base directory for downloaded files.
- **method** (*str*) – Force download method for the data if not already cached. Allowed options are: 'gcsfs'. Default of `None` will choose the best method based on environment settings.
- **force** (*bool*) – Force re-download of data regardless of its existence on the local system. Warning: May delete non-demo files stored in download directory.
- **channels** (*list*) – Channels to include in download. Defaults to all 16 channels.
- **num\_frames** (*int or slice*) – Number of frames to download. Maximum 240 frames. Default 10 frames.

Size per frame (all channels): ~15MB

Total size (default 10 frames, all channels): ~124MB

Total size (240 frames, all channels): ~3.5GB

```
satpy.demo.get_us_midlatitude_cyclone_abi (base_dir='.', method=None, force=False)
Get GOES-16 ABI (CONUS sector) data from 2019-03-14 00:00Z.
```

#### Parameters

- **base\_dir** (*str*) – Base directory for downloaded files.
- **method** (*str*) – Force download method for the data if not already cached. Allowed options are: ‘gcsfs’. Default of *None* will choose the best method based on environment settings.
- **force** (*bool*) – Force re-download of data regardless of its existence on the local system. Warning: May delete non-demo files stored in download directory.

Total size: ~110MB

### 13.1.3 satpy.enhancements package

#### Submodules

##### satpy.enhancements.abi module

Enhancement functions specific to the ABI sensor.

```
satpy.enhancements.abi.cimss_true_color_contrast (img, **kwargs)
Scale data based on CIMSS True Color recipe for AWIPS.
```

##### satpy.enhancements.viirs module

```
satpy.enhancements.viirs.water_detection (img, **kwargs)
Palettizes images from VIIRS flood data.
```

This modifies the image’s data so the correct colors can be applied to it, and then palettizes the image.

#### Module contents

Enhancements.

```
satpy.enhancements.apply_enhancement (data, func, exclude=None, separate=False,
                                       pass_dask=False)
```

Apply *func* to the provided data.

#### Parameters

- **data** (*xarray.DataArray*) – Data to be modified inplace.
- **func** (*callable*) – Function to be applied to an xarray
- **exclude** (*iterable*) – Bands in the ‘bands’ dimension to not include in the calculations.
- **separate** (*bool*) – Apply *func* one band at a time. Default is *False*.
- **pass\_dask** (*bool*) – Pass the underlying dask array instead of the *xarray.DataArray*.

```
satpy.enhancements.btemp_threshold (img, min_in, max_in, threshold, threshold_out=None,
                                    **kwargs)
```

Scale data linearly in two separate regions.

This enhancement scales the input data linearly by splitting the data into two regions; `min_in` to `threshold` and `threshold` to `max_in`. These regions are mapped to 1 to `threshold_out` and `threshold_out` to 0 respectively, resulting in the data being “flipped” around the threshold. A default `threshold_out` is set to  $176.0 / 255.0$  to match the behavior of the US National Weather Service’s forecasting tool called AWIPS.

#### Parameters

- **img** (*XRIImage*) – Image object to be scaled
- **min\_in** (*float*) – Minimum input value to scale
- **max\_in** (*float*) – Maximum input value to scale
- **threshold** (*float*) – Input value where to split data in to two regions
- **threshold\_out** (*float*) – Output value to map the input *threshold* to. Optional, defaults to  $176.0 / 255.0$ .

`satpy.enhancements.cira_stretch` (*img*, *\*\*kwargs*)

Logarithmic stretch adapted to human vision.

Applicable only for visible channels.

`satpy.enhancements.colorize` (*img*, *\*\*kwargs*)

Colorize the given image.

**Parameters** **img** – image to be colorized

**Kwargs:** `palettes`: colormap(s) to use

The *palettes* kwarg can be one of the following:

- a `trollimage.colormap.Colormap` object
- **list of dictionaries with each of one of the following forms:**
  - `{‘filename’: ‘/path/to/colors.npy’, ‘min_value’: <float, min value to match colors to>, ‘max_value’: <float, min value to match colors to>, ‘reverse’: <bool, reverse the colormap if True (default: False)>}`
  - `{‘colors’: <trollimage.colormap.Colormap instance>, ‘min_value’: <float, min value to match colors to>, ‘max_value’: <float, min value to match colors to>, ‘reverse’: <bool, reverse the colormap if True (default: False)>}`
  - `{‘colors’: <tuple of RGB(A) tuples>, ‘min_value’: <float, min value to match colors to>, ‘max_value’: <float, min value to match colors to>, ‘reverse’: <bool, reverse the colormap if True (default: False)>}`
  - `{‘colors’: <tuple of RGB(A) tuples>, ‘values’: <tuple of values to match colors to>, ‘min_value’: <float, min value to match colors to>, ‘max_value’: <float, min value to match colors to>, ‘reverse’: <bool, reverse the colormap if True (default: False)>}`

If multiple palettes are supplied, they are concatenated before applied.

`satpy.enhancements.create_colormap` (*palette*)

Create colormap of the given numpy file, color vector, or colormap.

**Parameters** **palette** (*dict*) – Information describing how to create a colormap object. See below for more details.

#### From a file

Colormaps can be loaded from `.npy` files as 2D raw arrays with rows for each color. The filename to load can be provided with the `filename` key in the provided palette information. The colormap is interpreted as 1

of 4 different “colormap modes”: RGB, RGBA, VRGB, or VRGBA. The colormap mode can be forced with the `colormap_mode` key in the provided palette information. If it is not provided then a default will be chosen based on the number of columns in the array (3: RGB, 4: VRGB, 5: VRGBA).

The “V” in the possible colormap modes represents the control value of where that color should be applied. If “V” is not provided in the colormap data it defaults to the row index in the colormap array (0, 1, 2, ...) divided by the total number of colors to produce a number between 0 and 1. See the “Set Range” section below for more information. The remaining elements in the colormap array represent the Red (R), Green (G), and Blue (B) color to be mapped to.

See the “Color Scale” section below for more information on the value range of provided numbers.

#### From a list

Colormaps can be loaded from lists of colors provided by the `colors` key in the provided dictionary. Each element in the list represents a single color to be mapped to and can be 3 (RGB) or 4 (RGBA) elements long. By default the value or control point for a color is determined by the index in the list (0, 1, 2, ...) divided by the total number of colors to produce a number between 0 and 1. This can be overridden by providing a `values` key in the provided dictionary. See the “Set Range” section below for more information.

See the “Color Scale” section below for more information on the value range of provided numbers.

#### From a builtin colormap

Colormaps can be loaded by name from the builtin colormaps in the `trollimage`` package. Specify the name with the `colors` key in the provided dictionary (ex. `{'colors': 'blues'}`). See [Colormap](#) for the full list of available colormaps.

#### Color Scale

By default colors are expected to be in a 0-255 range. This can be overridden by specifying `color_scale` in the provided colormap information. A common alternative to 255 is 1 to specify floating point numbers between 0 and 1. The resulting Colormap uses the normalized color values (0-1).

#### Set Range

By default the control points or values of the Colormap are between 0 and 1. This means that data values being mapped to a color must also be between 0 and 1. When this is not the case, the expected input range of the data can be used to configure the Colormap and change the control point values. To do this specify the input data range with `min_value` and `max_value`. See `trollimage.colormap.Colormap.set_range()` for more information.

```
satpy.enhancements.crefl_scaling(img, **kwargs)  
    Apply non-linear stretch used by CREFL-based RGBs.
```

```
satpy.enhancements.gamma(img, **kwargs)  
    Perform gamma correction.
```

```
satpy.enhancements.invert(img, *args)  
    Perform inversion.
```

```
satpy.enhancements.lookup(img, **kwargs)  
    Assign values to channels based on a table.
```

```
satpy.enhancements.palettize(img, **kwargs)  
    Palettize the given image (no color interpolation).
```

```
satpy.enhancements.stretch(img, **kwargs)  
    Perform stretch.
```

```
satpy.enhancements.three_d_effect(img, **kwargs)  
    Create 3D effect using convolution.
```

## 13.1.4 satpy.readers package

### Submodules

#### satpy.readers.aapp\_l1b module

Reader for aapp level 1b data.

Options for loading:

- `pre_launch_coeffs` (False): use pre-launch coefficients if True, operational otherwise (if available).

[http://research.metoffice.gov.uk/research/interproj/nwpsaf/aapp/NWPSAF-MF-UD-003\\_Formats.pdf](http://research.metoffice.gov.uk/research/interproj/nwpsaf/aapp/NWPSAF-MF-UD-003_Formats.pdf)

**class** `satpy.readers.aapp_l1b.AVHRRRAAPPL1BFile` (*filename, filename\_info, filetype\_info*)

Bases: `satpy.readers.file_handlers.BaseFileHandler`

**calibrate** (*dataset\_id, pre\_launch\_coeffs=False, calib\_coeffs=None*)

Calibrate the data

**end\_time**

Get end time.

**get\_angles** (*angle\_id*)

Get sun-satellite viewing angles

**get\_dataset** (*key, info*)

Get a dataset from the file.

**navigate** ()

Return the longitudes and latitudes of the scene.

**read** ()

Read the data.

**shape** ()

**start\_time**

Get start time.

`satpy.readers.aapp_l1b.create_xarray` (*arr*)

#### satpy.readers.abi\_base module

Advance Baseline Imager reader base class for the Level 1b and l2+ reader.

**class** `satpy.readers.abi_base.NC_ABI_BASE` (*filename, filename\_info, filetype\_info*)

Bases: `satpy.readers.file_handlers.BaseFileHandler`

Base reader for ABI L1B L2+ NetCDF4 files.

Open the NetCDF file with xarray and prepare the Dataset for reading.

**end\_time**

End time of the current file's observations.

**get\_area\_def** (*key*)

Get the area definition of the data at hand.

**get\_dataset** (*key, info*)

Load a dataset.

**sensor**

Get sensor name for current file handler.

**spatial\_resolution\_to\_number** ()

Convert the 'spatial\_resolution' global attribute to meters.

**start\_time**

Start time of the current file's observations.

### satpy.readers.abi\_l1b module

Advance Baseline Imager reader for the Level 1b format.

The files read by this reader are described in the official PUG document:

<https://www.goes-r.gov/users/docs/PUG-L1b-vol3.pdf>

**class** satpy.readers.abi\_l1b.**NC\_ABI\_L1B** (*filename, filename\_info, filetype\_info*)

Bases: *satpy.readers.abi\_base.NC\_ABI\_BASE*

File reader for individual ABI L1B NetCDF4 files.

Open the NetCDF file with xarray and prepare the Dataset for reading.

**get\_dataset** (*key, info*)

Load a dataset.

### satpy.readers.abi\_l2\_nc module

Advance Baseline Imager NOAA Level 2+ products reader.

The files read by this reader are described in the official PUG document: <https://www.goes-r.gov/products/docs/PUG-L2+-vol5.pdf>

**class** satpy.readers.abi\_l2\_nc.**NC\_ABI\_L2** (*filename, filename\_info, filetype\_info*)

Bases: *satpy.readers.abi\_base.NC\_ABI\_BASE*

Reader class for NOAA ABI I2+ products in netCDF format.

Open the NetCDF file with xarray and prepare the Dataset for reading.

**available\_datasets** (*configured\_datasets=None*)

Add resolution to configured datasets.

**get\_dataset** (*key, info*)

Load a dataset.

### satpy.readers.acspo module

### satpy.readers.agri\_l1 module

Advanced Geostationary Radiation Imager reader for the Level\_1 HDF format

The files read by this reader are described in the official Real Time Data Service:

<http://fy4.nsmc.org.cn/data/en/data/realtime.html>

**class** satpy.readers.agri\_l1.**HDF\_AGRI\_L1** (*filename, filename\_info, filetype\_info*)

Bases: *satpy.readers.hdf5\_utils.HDF5FileHandler*



**calibrate** (*data, lut*)

Calibrate digital number (DN) to brightness\_temperature :param dn: Raw detector digital number :param lut: the look up table

**Returns** brightness\_temperature [K]

**dn2** (*dn, calibration, slope, offset*)

Convert digital number (DN) to reflectance or radiance

**Parameters**

- **dn** – Raw detector digital number
- **slope** – Slope
- **offset** – Offset

**Returns** Reflectance [%] or Radiance [mW/ (m2 cm-1 sr)]

**end\_time**

Get end time.

**get\_area\_def** (*key*)

Get area definition.

**get\_dataset** (*dataset\_id, ds\_info*)

Load a dataset.

**start\_time**

Get start time.

## satpy.readers.ahi\_hsd module

Advanced Himawari Imager (AHI) standard format data reader.

## References

- Himawari-8/9 Himawari Standard Data User's Guide
- [http://www.data.jma.go.jp/mscweb/en/himawari89/space\\_segment/spsg\\_ahi.html](http://www.data.jma.go.jp/mscweb/en/himawari89/space_segment/spsg_ahi.html)

## Time Information

AHI observations use the idea of a “scheduled” time and an “observation time. The “scheduled” time is when the instrument was told to record the data, usually at a specific and consistent interval. The “observation” time is when the data was actually observed. Scheduled time can be accessed from the *scheduled\_time* metadata key and observation time from the *start\_time* key.

```
class satpy.readers.ahi_hsd.AHIHSDFileHandler (filename, filename_info, file-
                                         type_info, mask_space=True,
                                         calib_mode='nominal')
```

Bases: *satpy.readers.file\_handlers.BaseFileHandler*

AHI standard format reader

The AHI sensor produces data for some pixels outside the Earth disk (i.e: atmospheric limb or deep space pixels). By default, these pixels are masked out as they contain data of limited or no value, but some applications do require these pixels. It is therefore possible to override the default behaviour and perform no masking of non-Earth pixels.

In order to change the default behaviour, use the 'mask\_space' variable as part of reader\_kwargs upon Scene creation:

```
import satpy
import glob

filenames = glob.glob('*FLDK*.dat')
scene = satpy.Scene(filenames,
                    reader='ahi_hsd',
                    reader_kwargs={'mask_space': False})
scene.load([0.6])
```

The AHI HSD data files contain multiple VIS channel calibration coefficients. By default, the standard coefficients in header block 5 are used. If the user prefers the updated calibration coefficients then they can pass calib\_mode='update' when creating a scene:

```
import satpy
import glob

filenames = glob.glob('*FLDK*.dat')
scene = satpy.Scene(filenames,
                    reader='ahi_hsd',
                    reader_kwargs={'calib_mode': 'update'})
scene.load([0.6])
```

By default these updated coefficients are not used.

Initialize the reader.

**calibrate** (*data, calibration*)

Calibrate the data

**convert\_to\_radiance** (*data*)

Calibrate to radiance.

**end\_time**

Get end time.

**get\_area\_def** (*dsid*)

Get area definition.

**get\_dataset** (*key, info*)

Get dataset.

**read\_band** (*key, info*)

Read the data.

**scheduled\_time**

Time this band was scheduled to be recorded.

**start\_time**

Get start time.

## satpy.readers.amsr2\_l1b module

Reader for AMSR2 L1B files in HDF5 format.

```
class satpy.readers.amsr2_l1b.AMSR2L1BFileHandler(filename, filename_info, file-
                                                type_info)
    Bases: satpy.readers.hdf5_utils.HDF5FileHandler
```

Initialize file handler.

**get\_dataset** (*ds\_id, ds\_info*)  
Get output data and metadata of specified dataset.

**get\_metadata** (*ds\_id, ds\_info*)

**get\_shape** (*ds\_id, ds\_info*)  
Get output shape of specified dataset.

## satpy.readers.avhrr\_l1b\_gaclac module

Reading and calibrating GAC and LAC AVHRR data.

**class** satpy.readers.avhrr\_l1b\_gaclac.**GACLACFile** (*filename, filename\_info, filetype\_info, start\_line=None, end\_line=None, strip\_invalid\_coords=True, interpolate\_coords=True, adjust\_clock\_drift=True, tle\_dir=None, tle\_name=None, tle\_thresh=7*)

Bases: *satpy.readers.file\_handlers.BaseFileHandler*

Reader for GAC and LAC data.

Init the file handler.

### Parameters

- **start\_line** – User defined start scanline
- **end\_line** – User defined end scanline
- **strip\_invalid\_coords** – Strip scanlines with invalid coordinates in the beginning/end of the orbit
- **interpolate\_coords** – Interpolate coordinates from every eighth pixel to all pixels.
- **adjust\_clock\_drift** – Adjust the geolocation to compensate for the clock error (POD satellites only).
- **tle\_dir** – Directory holding Two-Line-Element (TLE) files
- **tle\_name** – Filename pattern of TLE files.
- **tle\_thresh** – Maximum number of days between observation and nearest TLE

### end\_time

Get the end time.

**get\_dataset** (*key, info*)  
Get the dataset.

**slice** (*data, times*)  
Select user-defined scanlines and/or strip invalid coordinates.

Furthermore, update scanline timestamps and auxiliary information.

### Parameters

- **data** – Data to be sliced
- **times** – Scanline timestamps

**Returns** Sliced data and timestamps

**start\_time**  
Get the start time.

### satpy.readers.caliop\_l2\_cloud module

Interface to CALIOP L2 HDF4 cloud products.

**class** satpy.readers.caliop\_l2\_cloud.**HDF4BandReader** (*filename*, *filename\_info*, *file-*  
*type\_info*)

Bases: *satpy.readers.file\_handlers.BaseFileHandler*

CALIOP v3 HDF4 reader.

Initialize file handler.

**end\_time**  
Get end time.

**get\_dataset** (*key*, *info*)  
Read data from file and return the corresponding projectables.

**get\_end\_time** ()  
Get observation end time from file metadata.

**get\_filehandle** ()  
Get HDF4 filehandle.

**get\_lonlats** ()  
Get longitude and latitude arrays from the file.

**get\_sds\_variable** (*name*)  
Read variable from the HDF4 file.

**static parse\_metadata\_string** (*metadata\_string*)  
Grab end time with regular expression.

**start\_time**  
Get start time.

### satpy.readers.clavrx module

### satpy.readers.electrol\_hrjit module

HRIT format reader.

### References

ELECTRO-L GROUND SEGMENT MSU-GS INSTRUMENT, LRIT/HRIT Mission Specific Implementation, February 2012

**class** satpy.readers.electrol\_hrjit.**HRITGOMSEpilogueFileHandler** (*filename*, *file-*  
*name\_info*,  
*filetype\_info*)

Bases: *satpy.readers.hrjit\_base.HRITFileHandler*

GOMS HRIT format reader.

Initialize the reader.

**read\_epilogue ()**

Read the prologue metadata.

**class** satpy.readers.electrol\_hrit.**HRITGOMSFileHandler** (*filename*, *filename\_info*,  
*filetype\_info*, *prologue*,  
*epilogue*)

Bases: *satpy.readers.hrit\_base.HRITFileHandler*

GOMS HRIT format reader.

Initialize the reader.

**calibrate** (*data*, *calibration*)

Calibrate the data.

**get\_area\_def** (*dsid*)

Get the area definition of the band.

**get\_dataset** (*key*, *info*)

Get the data from the files.

**class** satpy.readers.electrol\_hrit.**HRITGOMSPrologueFileHandler** (*filename*, *file-*  
*name\_info*,  
*filetype\_info*)

Bases: *satpy.readers.hrit\_base.HRITFileHandler*

GOMS HRIT format reader.

Initialize the reader.

**process\_prologue** ()

Reprocess prologue to correct types.

**read\_prologue** ()

Read the prologue metadata.

satpy.readers.electrol\_hrit.**recarray2dict** (*arr*)

Change record array to a dictionary.

### satpy.readers.eps\_l1b module

Reader for eps level 1b data. Uses xml files as a format description.

**class** satpy.readers.eps\_l1b.**EPSAVHRRFile** (*filename*, *filename\_info*, *filetype\_info*)

Bases: *satpy.readers.file\_handlers.BaseFileHandler*

Eps level 1b reader for AVHRR data.

Initialize FileHandler.

**end\_time**

Get end time.

**get\_bounding\_box** ()

Get bounding box.

**get\_dataset** (*key*, *info*)

Get calibrated channel data.

**get\_full\_angles** ()

Get the interpolated lons/lats.

**get\_full\_lonlats** ()

Get the interpolated lons/lats.

**get\_lonlats ()**

Get lonlats.

**keys ()**

List of reader's keys.

**platform\_name**

Get platform name.

**sensor\_name**

Get sensor name.

**sensors = {'AVHR': 'avhrr-3'}**

**spacecrafts = {'M01': 'Metop-B', 'M02': 'Metop-A', 'M03': 'Metop-C'}**

**start\_time**

Get start time.

`satpy.readers.eps_11b.create_xarray (arr)`

Create xarray with correct dimensions.

`satpy.readers.eps_11b.radiance_to_bt (arr, wc_, a_, b_)`

Convert to BT.

`satpy.readers.eps_11b.radiance_to_refl (arr, solar_flux)`

Convert to reflectances.

`satpy.readers.eps_11b.read_raw (filename)`

Read *filename* without scaling it afterwards.

### satpy.readers.eum\_base module

Utilities for EUMETSAT satellite data.

`satpy.readers.eum_base.reccarray2dict (arr)`

Convert numpy record array to a dictionary.

`satpy.readers.eum_base.timecds2datetime (tcds)`

Convert time\_cds-variables to datetime-object.

Works both with a dictionary and a numpy record\_array.

### satpy.readers.fci\_l1c\_fdhsi module

### satpy.readers.file\_handlers module

Interface for BaseFileHandlers.

**class** `satpy.readers.file_handlers.BaseFileHandler (filename, filename_info, file-`  
`type_info)`

Bases: `object`

Base file handler.

Initialize file handler.

**available\_datasets (configured\_datasets=None)**

Get information of available datasets in this file.

This is used for dynamically specifying what datasets are available from a file in addition to what's configured in a YAML configuration file. Note that this method is called for each file handler for each file type; care should be taken when possible to reduce the amount of redundant datasets produced.

This method should **not** update values of the dataset information dictionary **unless** this file handler has a matching file type (the data could be loaded from this object in the future) and at least one `satpy.dataset.DatasetID` key is also modified. Otherwise, this file type may override the information provided by a more preferred file type (as specified in the YAML file). It is recommended that any non-ID metadata be updated during the `BaseFileHandler.get_dataset()` part of loading. This method is not guaranteed that it will be called before any other file type's handler. The availability "boolean" not being `None` does not mean that a file handler called later can't provide an additional dataset, but it must provide more identifying (`DatasetID`) information to do so and should yield its new dataset in addition to the previous one.

**Parameters `configured_datasets` (`list`)** – Series of (bool or `None`, dict) in the same way as is returned by this method (see below). The bool is whether or not the dataset is available from at least one of the current file handlers. It can also be `None` if no file handler knows before us knows how to handle it. The dictionary is existing dataset metadata. The dictionaries are typically provided from a YAML configuration file and may be modified, updated, or used as a "template" for additional available datasets. This argument could be the result of a previous file handler's implementation of this method.

**Returns: Iterator of (bool or `None`, dict) pairs where dict is the** dataset's metadata. If the dataset is available in the current file type then the boolean value should be `True`, `False` if we **know** about the dataset but it is unavailable, or `None` if this file object is not responsible for it.

Example 1 - Supplement existing configured information:

```
def available_datasets(self, configured_datasets=None):
    "Add information to configured datasets."
    # we know the actual resolution
    res = self.resolution

    # update previously configured datasets
    for is_avail, ds_info in (configured_datasets or []):
        # some other file handler knows how to load this
        # don't override what they've done
        if is_avail is not None:
            yield is_avail, ds_info

    matches = self.file_type_matches(ds_info['file_type'])
    if matches and ds_info.get('resolution') != res:
        # we are meant to handle this dataset (file type matches)
        # and the information we can provide isn't available yet
        new_info = ds_info.copy()
        new_info['resolution'] = res
        yield True, new_info
    elif is_avail is None:
        # we don't know what to do with this
        # see if another future file handler does
        yield is_avail, ds_info
```

Example 2 - Add dynamic datasets from the file:

```
def available_datasets(self, configured_datasets=None):
    "Add information to configured datasets."
    # pass along existing datasets
```

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```

for is_avail, ds_info in (configured_datasets or []):
    yield is_avail, ds_info

# get dynamic variables known to this file (that we created)
for var_name, val in self.dynamic_variables.items():
    ds_info = {
        'file_type': self.filetype_info['file_type'],
        'resolution': 1000,
        'name': var_name,
    }
    yield True, ds_info

```

**combine\_info** (*all\_infos*)

Combine metadata for multiple datasets.

When loading data from multiple files it can be non-trivial to combine things like `start_time`, `end_time`, `start_orbit`, `end_orbit`, etc.

By default this method will produce a dictionary containing all values that were equal across **all** provided info dictionaries.

Additionally it performs the logical comparisons to produce the following if they exist:

- `start_time`
- `end_time`
- `start_orbit`
- `end_orbit`
- `satellite_altitude`
- `satellite_latitude`
- `satellite_longitude`
- `orbital_parameters`

Also, concatenate the areas.

**end\_time**

Get end time.

**file\_type\_matches** (*ds\_fstype*)

Match file handler's type to this dataset's file type.

**Parameters** `ds_fstype` (*str or list*) – File type or list of file types that a dataset is configured to be loaded from.

**Returns:** **True** if this file handler object's type matches the dataset's file type(s), **False** otherwise.

**get\_area\_def** (*dsid*)

Get area definition.

**get\_bounding\_box** ()

Get the bounding box of the files, as a (lons, lats) tuple.

The tuple return should a lons and lats list of coordinates traveling clockwise around the points available in the file.

**get\_dataset** (*dataset\_id, ds\_info*)

Get dataset.



**sensor\_names**

List of sensors represented in this file.

**start\_time**

Get start time.

**satpy.readers.generic\_image** module**satpy.readers.geocat** module**satpy.readers.ghrsst\_l3c\_sst** module**satpy.readers.goes\_imager\_hrit** module

GOES HRIT format reader.

**References**

LRIT/HRIT Mission Specific Implementation, February 2012 GVARRDL98.pdf 05057\_SPE\_MSG\_LRIT\_HRI

**exception** `satpy.readers.goes_imager_hrit.CalibrationError`

Bases: `Exception`

Dummy error-class.

**class** `satpy.readers.goes_imager_hrit.HRITGOESFileHandler` (*filename, filename\_info, filetype\_info, prologue*)

Bases: `satpy.readers.hrit_base.HRITFileHandler`

GOES HRIT format reader.

Initialize the reader.

**calibrate** (*data, calibration*)

Calibrate the data.

**get\_area\_def** (*dsid*)

Get the area definition of the band.

**get\_dataset** (*key, info*)

Get the data from the files.

**class** `satpy.readers.goes_imager_hrit.HRITGOESPrologueFileHandler` (*filename, filename\_info, filetype\_info*)

Bases: `satpy.readers.hrit_base.HRITFileHandler`

GOES HRIT format reader.

Initialize the reader.

**process\_prologue** ()

Reprocess prologue to correct types.

**read\_prologue** ()

Read the prologue metadata.

`satpy.readers.goes_imager_hrit.make_gvar_float` (*float\_val*)

Make gvar float.

```
satpy.readers.goes_imager_hrit.make_sgs_time(sgs_time_array)
    Make sgs time.
```

## satpy.readers.goes\_imager\_nc module

**Reader for GOES 8-15 imager data in netCDF format from NOAA CLASS** Also handles GOES 15 data in netCDF format reformatted by Eumetsat

GOES Imager netCDF files contain geolocated detector counts. If ordering via NOAA CLASS, select 16 bits/pixel. The instrument oversamples the viewed scene in E-W direction by a factor of 1.75: IR/VIS pixels are 112/28 urad on a side, but the instrument samples every 64/16 urad in E-W direction (see [BOOK-I] and [BOOK-N]).

Important note: Some essential information are missing in the netCDF files, which might render them inappropriate for certain applications. The unknowns are:

1. Subsatellite point
2. Calibration coefficients
3. Detector-scanline assignment, i.e. information about which scanline was recorded by which detector

Items 1. and 2. are not critical because the images are geo-located and NOAA provides static calibration coefficients ([VIS], [IR]). The detector-scanline assignment however cannot be reconstructed properly. This is where an approximation has to be applied (see below).

## Calibration

Calibration is performed according to [VIS] and [IR], but with an average calibration coefficient applied to all detectors in a certain channel. The reason for and impact of this approximation is described below.

The GOES imager simultaneously records multiple scanlines per sweep using multiple detectors per channel. The VIS channel has 8 detectors, the IR channels have 1-2 detectors (see e.g. Figures 3-5a/b, 3-6a/b and 3-7/a-b in [BOOK-N]). Each detector has its own calibration coefficients, so in order to perform an accurate calibration, the detector-scanline assignment is needed.

In theory it is known which scanline was recorded by which detector (VIS: 5,6,7,8,1,2,3,4; IR: 1,2). However, the plate on which the detectors are mounted flexes due to thermal gradients in the instrument which leads to a N-S shift of +/- 8 visible or +/- 2 IR pixels. This shift is compensated in the GVAR scan formation process, but in a way which is hard to reconstruct properly afterwards. See [GVAR], section 3.2.1. for details.

Since the calibration coefficients of the detectors in a certain channel only differ slightly, a workaround is to calibrate each scanline with the average calibration coefficients. A worst case estimate of the introduced error can be obtained by calibrating all possible counts with both the minimum and the maximum calibration coefficients and computing the difference. The maximum differences are:

GOES-8		
Channel	Diff	Unit
00_7	0.0	% # Counts are normalized
03_9	0.187	K
06_8	0.0	K # only one detector
10_7	0.106	K
12_0	0.036	K

GOES-9		
Channel	Diff	Unit
00_7	0.0	% # Counts are normalized
03_9	0.0	K # coefs identical
06_8	0.0	K # only one detector
10_7	0.021	K
12_0	0.006	K

GOES-10		
Channel	Diff	Unit
00_7	1.05	%
03_9	0.0	K # coefs identical
06_8	0.0	K # only one detector
10_7	0.013	K
12_0	0.004	K

GOES-11		
Channel	Diff	Unit
00_7	1.25	%
03_9	0.0	K # coefs identical
06_8	0.0	K # only one detector
10_7	0.0	K # coefs identical
12_0	0.065	K

GOES-12		
Channel	Diff	Unit
00_7	0.8	%
03_9	0.0	K # coefs identical
06_5	0.044	K
10_7	0.0	K # coefs identical
13_3	0.0	K # only one detector

GOES-13		
Channel	Diff	Unit
00_7	1.31	%
03_9	0.0	K # coefs identical
06_5	0.085	K
10_7	0.008	K
13_3	0.0	K # only one detector

GOES-14		
Channel	Diff	Unit
00_7	0.66	%
03_9	0.0	K # coefs identical
06_5	0.043	K
10_7	0.006	K
13_3	0.003	K

GOES-15		
Channel	Diff	Unit
00_7	0.86	%
03_9	0.0	K # coefs identical
06_5	0.02	K
10_7	0.009	K
13_3	0.008	K

## References:

- [GVAR] <https://goes.gsfc.nasa.gov/text/GVARRDL98.pdf>
- [BOOK-N] [https://goes.gsfc.nasa.gov/text/GOES-N\\_Databook/databook.pdf](https://goes.gsfc.nasa.gov/text/GOES-N_Databook/databook.pdf)
- [BOOK-I] <https://goes.gsfc.nasa.gov/text/databook/databook.pdf>
- [IR] <https://www.ospo.noaa.gov/Operations/GOES/calibration/gvar-conversion.html>
- [VIS] <https://www.ospo.noaa.gov/Operations/GOES/calibration/goes-vis-ch-calibration.html>
- [FAQ] [https://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/sites/default/files/attachments/Satellite-Frequently-Asked-Questions\\_2.pdf](https://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/sites/default/files/attachments/Satellite-Frequently-Asked-Questions_2.pdf)
- [SCHED-W] <http://www.ospo.noaa.gov/Operations/GOES/west/imager-routine.html>
- [SCHED-E] <http://www.ospo.noaa.gov/Operations/GOES/east/imager-routine.html>

## Eumetsat formatted netCDF data:

The main differences are:

1. The geolocation is in a separate file, used for all bands
2. VIS data is calibrated to Albedo (or reflectance)
3. IR data is calibrated to radiance.
4. VIS data is downsampled to IR resolution (4km)
5. File name differs also slightly
6. Data is received via EumetCast

```
class satpy.readers.goes_imager_nc.GOESCoefficientReader(ir_url, vis_url)
```

Bases: `object`

Read GOES Imager calibration coefficients from NOAA reference HTMLs

```
get_coefs (platform, channel)
```

```
gvar_channels = {'GOES-10': {'00_7': 1, '03_9': 2, '06_8': 3, '10_7': 4, '12_0':
```

```
ir_tables = {'GOES-10': '2-3', 'GOES-11': '2-4', 'GOES-12': '2-5a', 'GOES-13': '2-
```

```
vis_tables = {'GOES-10': 'Table 2.', 'GOES-11': 'Table 3.', 'GOES-12': 'Table 4.',
```

```
class satpy.readers.goes_imager_nc.GOESEUMGEONCFileHandler(filename, file-  
name_info, file-  
type_info)
```

Bases: `satpy.readers.file_handlers.BaseFileHandler`

File handler for GOES Geolocation data in EUM netCDF format

Initialize the reader.

```
get_dataset (key, info)
```

Load dataset designated by the given key from file

**resolution**

Specify the spatial resolution of the dataset.

In the EUMETSAT format VIS data is downsampled to IR resolution (4km).

```
class satpy.readers.goes_imager_nc.GOESEUMNCFileHandler(filename, filename_info,
                                                    filetype_info, geo_data)
```

Bases: *satpy.readers.goes\_imager\_nc.GOESNCBaseFileHandler*

File handler for GOES Imager data in EUM netCDF format

TODO: Remove datasets which are not available in the file (counts, VIS radiance) via `available_datasets()` -> See #434

Initialize the reader.

```
calibrate (data, calibration, channel)
```

Perform calibration

```
get_dataset (key, info)
```

Load dataset designated by the given key from file

```
ir_sectors = {(566, 3464): 'Southern Hemisphere (GOES-East)', (1062, 2760): 'Southern Hemisphere (GOES-East)'}
```

```
vis_sectors = {(566, 3464): 'Southern Hemisphere (GOES-East)', (1062, 2760): 'Southern Hemisphere (GOES-East)'}
```

```
class satpy.readers.goes_imager_nc.GOESNCBaseFileHandler(filename, filename_info, filetype_info,
                                                    geo_data=None)
```

Bases: *satpy.readers.file\_handlers.BaseFileHandler*

File handler for GOES Imager data in netCDF format

Initialize the reader.

```
available_datasets (configured_datasets=None)
```

Update information for or add datasets provided by this file.

If this file handler can load a dataset then it will supplement the dataset info with the resolution and possibly coordinate datasets needed to load it. Otherwise it will continue passing the dataset information down the chain.

See `satpy.readers.file_handlers.BaseFileHandler.available_datasets()` for details.

```
calibrate (data, calibration, channel)
```

Perform calibration

```
end_time
```

End timestamp of the dataset

```
get_dataset (key, info)
```

Load dataset designated by the given key from file

```
get_shape (key, info)
```

Get the shape of the data

**Returns** Number of lines, number of columns

```
ir_sectors
```

```
meta
```

Derive metadata from the coordinates

**resolution**

Specify the spatial resolution of the dataset.

Channel 13\_3's spatial resolution changes from one platform to another while the wavelength and file format remain the same. In order to avoid multiple YAML reader definitions for the same file format, read the channel's resolution from the file instead of defining it in the YAML dataset. This information will then be used by the YAML reader to complement the YAML definition of the dataset.

**Returns** Spatial resolution in kilometers

**start\_time**

Start timestamp of the dataset

**vis\_sectors**

**class** `satpy.readers.goes_imager_nc.GOESNCFileHandler` (*filename, filename\_info, file-  
type\_info*)

Bases: `satpy.readers.goes_imager_nc.GOESNCBaseFileHandler`

File handler for GOES Imager data in netCDF format

Initialize the reader.

**calibrate** (*counts, calibration, channel*)

Perform calibration

**get\_dataset** (*key, info*)

Load dataset designated by the given key from file

**ir\_sectors** = {(566, 3464): 'Southern Hemisphere (GOES-East)', (1062, 2760): 'Southern Hemisphere (GOES-East)'}

**vis\_sectors** = {(2267, 13852): 'Southern Hemisphere (GOES-East)', (4251, 11044): 'Southern Hemisphere (GOES-East)'}

`satpy.readers.goes_imager_nc.test_coefs` (*ir\_url, vis\_url*)

Test calibration coefficients against NOAA reference pages

Currently the reference pages are:

`ir_url` = <https://www.ospo.noaa.gov/Operations/GOES/calibration/gvar-conversion.html> `vis_url` = <https://www.ospo.noaa.gov/Operations/GOES/calibration/goes-vis-ch-calibration.html>

**Parameters**

- **ir\_url** – Path or URL to HTML page with IR coefficients
- **vis\_url** – Path or URL to HTML page with VIS coefficients

**Raises** ValueError if coefficients don't match the reference

**satpy.readers.grib module****satpy.readers.hdf4\_utils module**

Helpers for reading hdf4-based files.

**class** `satpy.readers.hdf4_utils.HDF4FileHandler` (*filename, filename\_info, filetype\_info*)

Bases: `satpy.readers.file_handlers.BaseFileHandler`

Base class for common HDF4 operations.

Open file and collect information.

**collect\_metadata** (*name, obj*)

Collect all metadata about file content.

**get** (*item, default=None*)  
Get variable as DataArray or return the default.

`satpy.readers.hdf4_utils.from_sds` (*var, \*args, \*\*kwargs*)  
Create a dask array from a SD dataset.

### satpy.readers.hdf5\_utils module

Helpers for reading hdf5-based files.

**class** `satpy.readers.hdf5_utils.HDF5FileHandler` (*filename, filename\_info, filetype\_info*)  
Bases: `satpy.readers.file_handlers.BaseFileHandler`

Small class for inspecting a HDF5 file and retrieve its metadata/header data.

Initialize file handler.

**collect\_metadata** (*name, obj*)  
Collect metadata.

**get** (*item, default=None*)  
Get item.

**get\_reference** (*name, key*)  
Get reference.

### satpy.readers.hdfeos\_base module

Base HDF-EOS reader.

**class** `satpy.readers.hdfeos_base.HDFEOSBaseFileReader` (*filename, filename\_info, filetype\_info*)  
Bases: `satpy.readers.file_handlers.BaseFileHandler`

Base file handler for HDF EOS data for both L1b and L2 products.

Initialize the base reader.

**end\_time**  
Get the end time of the dataset.

**load\_dataset** (*dataset\_name*)  
Load the dataset from HDF EOS file.

**static read\_mda** (*attribute*)  
Read the EOS metadata.

**start\_time**  
Get the start time of the dataset.

**class** `satpy.readers.hdfeos_base.HDFEOSGeoReader` (*filename, filename\_info, filetype\_info*)  
Bases: `satpy.readers.hdfeos_base.HDFEOSBaseFileReader`

Handler for the geographical datasets.

Initialize the geographical reader.

**DATASET\_NAMES** = {'latitude': 'Latitude', 'longitude': 'Longitude', 'satellite\_azimuthal\_angle': 'Satellite Azimuthal Angle'}

**geo\_resolution**  
Resolution of the geographical data retrieved in the metadata.

**get\_dataset** (*dataset\_keys, dataset\_info*)

Get the geolocation dataset.

**get\_interpolated\_dataset** (*name1, name2, resolution, sensor\_zenith, offset=0*)

Load and interpolate datasets.

**static read\_geo\_resolution** (*metadata*)

Parse metadata to find the geolocation resolution.

It is implemented as a staticmethod to match read\_mda pattern.

`satpy.readers.hdfeos_base.interpolate` (*clons, clats, csatz, src\_resolution, dst\_resolution*)

Interpolate two parallel datasets jointly.

## satpy.readers.hrit\_base module

HRIT/LRIT format reader.

This module is the base module for all HRIT-based formats. Here, you will find the common building blocks for hrit reading.

One of the features here is the on-the-fly decompression of hrit files. It needs a path to the xRITDecompress binary to be provided through the environment variable called XRIT\_DECOMPRESS\_PATH. When compressed hrit files are then encountered (files finishing with .C\_), they are decompressed to the system's temporary directory for reading.

**class** `satpy.readers.hrit_base.HRITFileHandler` (*filename, filename\_info, filetype\_info, hdr\_info*)

Bases: `satpy.readers.file_handlers.BaseFileHandler`

HRIT standard format reader.

Initialize the reader.

**end\_time**

Get end time.

**get\_area\_def** (*dsid*)

Get the area definition of the band.

**get\_area\_extent** (*size, offsets, factors, platform\_height*)

Get the area extent of the file.

**get\_dataset** (*key, info*)

Load a dataset.

**get\_shape** (*dsid, ds\_info*)

Get shape.

**get\_xy\_from\_linecol** (*line, col, offsets, factors*)

Get the intermediate coordinates from line & col.

Intermediate coordinates are actually the instruments scanning angles.

**read\_band** (*key, info*)

Read the data.

**start\_time**

Get start time.

`satpy.readers.hrit_base.decompress` (*infile, outdir=''*)

Decompress an XRIT data file and return the path to the decompressed file.

It expect to find Eumetsat's xRITDecompress through the environment variable XRIT\_DECOMPRESS\_PATH.



`satpy.readers.hrit_base.get_xritdecompress_cmd()`  
Find a valid binary for the xRITDecompress command.

`satpy.readers.hrit_base.get_xritdecompress_outfile(stdout)`  
Analyse the output of the xRITDecompress command call and return the file.

### satpy.readers.hrit\_jma module

HRIT format reader for JMA data.

### References

JMA HRIT - Mission Specific Implementation [http://www.jma.go.jp/jma/jma-eng/satellite/introduction/4\\_2HRIT.pdf](http://www.jma.go.jp/jma/jma-eng/satellite/introduction/4_2HRIT.pdf)

**class** `satpy.readers.hrit_jma.HRITJMAFileHandler` (*filename, filename\_info, filetype\_info*)  
Bases: `satpy.readers.hrit_base.HRITFileHandler`

JMA HRIT format reader.

Initialize the reader.

**calibrate** (*data, calibration*)  
Calibrate the data.

**get\_area\_def** (*dsid*)  
Get the area definition of the band.

**get\_dataset** (*key, info*)  
Get the dataset designated by *key*.

### satpy.readers.hrpt module

Reading and calibrating hrpt avhrr data.

Todo: - AMSU - Compare output with AAPP

Reading: <http://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/oa/pod-guide/ncdc/docs/klm/html/c4/sec4-1.htm#t413-1>

Calibration: <http://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/oa/pod-guide/ncdc/docs/klm/html/c7/sec7-1.htm>

**class** `satpy.readers.hrpt.HRPTFile` (*filename, filename\_info, filetype\_info*)  
Bases: `satpy.readers.file_handlers.BaseFileHandler`

Reader for HRPT Minor Frame, 10 bits data expanded to 16 bits.

**end\_time**  
Get end time.

**get\_dataset** (*key, info*)  
Get dataset.

**get\_lonlats** ()

**get\_telemetry** ()

**read** ()

**start\_time**  
Get start time.

`satpy.readers.hrpt.bfield` (*array, bit*)  
return the bit array.

`satpy.readers.hrpt.geo_interpolate` (*lons32km, lats32km*)

`satpy.readers.hrpt.time_seconds` (*tc\_array, year*)  
Return the time object from the timecodes

### satpy.readers.hsaf\_grib module

### satpy.readers.iasi\_l2 module

IASI L2 HDF5 files.

**class** `satpy.readers.iasi_l2.IASIL2HDF5` (*filename, filename\_info, filetype\_info*)  
Bases: `satpy.readers.file_handlers.BaseFileHandler`

File handler for IASI L2 HDF5 files.

**end\_time**  
Get end time.

**get\_dataset** (*key, info*)  
Load a dataset

**start\_time**  
Get start time.

`satpy.readers.iasi_l2.read_dataset` (*fid, key*)  
Read dataset

`satpy.readers.iasi_l2.read_geo` (*fid, key*)  
Read geolocation and related datasets.

### satpy.readers.li\_l2 module

Interface to MTG-LI L2 product NetCDF files

The reader is based on preliminary test data provided by EUMETSAT. The data description is described in the “LI L2 Product User Guide [LIL2PUG] Draft version” documentation.

**class** `satpy.readers.li_l2.LIFileHandler` (*filename, filename\_info, filetype\_info*)  
Bases: `satpy.readers.file_handlers.BaseFileHandler`

MTG LI File Reader.

**end\_time**  
Get end time.

**get\_area\_def** (*key, info=None*)  
Create AreaDefinition for specified product.

Projection information are hard coded for 0 degree geos projection Test dataset doesn't provide the values in the file container. Only fill values are inserted.

**get\_dataset** (*key, info=None, out=None*)  
Load a dataset

**start\_time**  
Get start time.

## satpy.readers.maia module

Reader for NWPSAF AAPP MAIA Cloud product.

<https://nwpsaf.eu/site/software/aapp/>

Documentation reference:

[NWPSAF-MF-UD-003] DATA Formats [NWPSAF-MF-UD-009] MAIA version 4 Scientific User Manual

**class** `satpy.readers.maia.MAIAFileHandler` (*filename, filename\_info, filetype\_info*)

Bases: `satpy.readers.file_handlers.BaseFileHandler`

**end\_time**

Get end time.

**get\_dataset** (*key, info, out=None*)

Get a dataset from the file.

**get\_platform** (*platform*)

**read** (*filename*)

**start\_time**

Get start time.

## satpy.readers.mersi2\_l1b module

## satpy.readers.modis\_l1b module

Modis level 1b hdf-eos format reader

### Introduction

The `modis_l1b` reader reads and calibrates Modis L1 image data in hdf-eos format. Files often have a pattern similar to the following one:

```
M[O/Y]D02[1/H/Q]KM.A[date].[time].[collection].[processing_time].hdf
```

Other patterns where “collection” and/or “processing\_time” are missing might also work (see the readers yaml file for details). Geolocation files (MOD03) are also supported.

### Geolocation files

For the 1km data (`mod021km`) geolocation files (`mod03`) are optional. If not given to the reader 1km geolocations will be interpolated from the 5km geolocation contained within the file.

For the 500m and 250m data geolocation files are needed.

### References

- Modis geolocation description: [http://www.icare.univ-lille1.fr/wiki/index.php/MODIS\\_geolocation](http://www.icare.univ-lille1.fr/wiki/index.php/MODIS_geolocation)

**class** satpy.readers.modis\_11b.HDFEOSBandReader (*filename, filename\_info, filetype\_info*)  
Bases: *satpy.readers.hdfEOS\_base.HDFEOSBaseFileReader*

Handler for the regular band channels.

**get\_dataset** (*key, info*)

Read data from file and return the corresponding projectables.

**res** = {'1': 1000, 'H': 500, 'Q': 250}

**class** satpy.readers.modis\_11b.MixedHDFEOSReader (*filename, filename\_info, filetype\_info*)  
Bases: *satpy.readers.hdfEOS\_base.HDFEOSGeoReader, satpy.readers.modis\_11b.HDFEOSBandReader*

A file handler for the files that have both regular bands and geographical information in them.

**get\_dataset** (*key, info*)

Get the geolocation dataset.

satpy.readers.modis\_11b.**calibrate\_bt** (*array, attributes, index, band\_name*)  
Calibration for the emissive channels.

satpy.readers.modis\_11b.**calibrate\_counts** (*array, attributes, index*)  
Calibration for counts channels.

satpy.readers.modis\_11b.**calibrate\_radiance** (*array, attributes, index*)  
Calibration for radiance channels.

satpy.readers.modis\_11b.**calibrate\_refl** (*array, attributes, index*)  
Calibration for reflective channels.

## satpy.readers.modis\_12 module

Modis level 2 hdf-eos format reader.

### Introduction

The `modis_12` reader reads and calibrates Modis L2 image data in hdf-eos format. Since there are a multitude of different level 2 datasets not all of these are implemented (yet).

#### Currently the reader supports:

- `m[o/y]d35_12`: `cloud_mask` dataset
- some datasets in `m[o/y]d06` files

To get a list of the available datasets for a given file refer to the “Load data” section in *Readers*.

### Geolocation files

Similar to the `modis_11b` reader the geolocation files (`mod03`) for the 1km data are optional and if not given 1km geolocations will be interpolated from the 5km geolocation contained within the file.

For the 500m and 250m data geolocation files are needed.

## References

- Documentation about the format: <https://modis-atmos.gsfc.nasa.gov/products>

**class** `satpy.readers.modis_l2.ModisL2HDFFileHandler` (*filename*, *filename\_info*, *file-*  
*type\_info*)

Bases: `satpy.readers.hdfeos_base.HDFEOSGeoReader`

File handler for MODIS HDF-EOS Level 2 files.

Initialize the geographical reader.

**get\_dataset** (*dataset\_id*, *dataset\_info*)

Get DataArray for specified dataset.

`satpy.readers.modis_l2.bits_strip` (*bit\_start*, *bit\_count*, *value*)

Extract specified bit from bit representation of integer value.

### Parameters

- **bit\_start** (*int*) – Starting index of the bits to extract (first bit has index 0)
- **bit\_count** (*int*) – Number of bits starting from `bit_start` to extract
- **value** (*int*) – Number from which to extract the bits

### Returns

- *int*
- *Value of the extracted bits*

## satpy.readers.msi\_safe module

SAFE MSI LIC reader.

**class** `satpy.readers.msi_safe.SAFEMSIL1C` (*filename*, *filename\_info*, *filetype\_info*, *mda*)

Bases: `satpy.readers.file_handlers.BaseFileHandler`

**end\_time**

Get end time.

**get\_area\_def** (*dsid*)

Get area definition.

**get\_dataset** (*key*, *info*)

Load a dataset.

**start\_time**

Get start time.

**class** `satpy.readers.msi_safe.SAFEMSIMDXML` (*filename*, *filename\_info*, *filetype\_info*)

Bases: `satpy.readers.file_handlers.BaseFileHandler`

**end\_time**

Get end time.

**get\_area\_def** (*dsid*)

Get the area definition of the dataset.

**get\_dataset** (*key*, *info*)

Get the dataset referred to by *key*.

**interpolate\_angles** (*angles*, *resolution*)

**start\_time**  
Get start time.

### satpy.readers.netcdf\_utils module

### satpy.readers.nucaps module

### satpy.readers.nwcsaf\_nc module

Nowcasting SAF common PPS&MSG NetCDF/CF format reader.

## References

- The NWCSAF GEO 2018 products documentation: <http://www.nwcsaf.org/web/guest/archive>

**class** `satpy.readers.nwcsaf_nc.NcNWCSAF` (*filename, filename\_info, filetype\_info*)  
Bases: `satpy.readers.file_handlers.BaseFileHandler`

NWCSAF PPS&MSG NetCDF reader.

Init method.

**end\_time**  
Return the end time of the object.

**get\_area\_def** (*dsid*)  
Get the area definition of the datasets in the file.

Only applicable for MSG products!

**get\_dataset** (*dsid, info*)  
Load a dataset.

**remove\_timedim** (*var*)  
Remove time dimension from dataset.

**scale\_dataset** (*dsid, variable, info*)  
Scale the data set, applying the attributes from the netCDF file.

The scale and offset attributes will then be removed from the resulting variable.

**start\_time**  
Return the start time of the object.

**upsample\_geolocation** (*dsid, info*)  
Upsample the geolocation (lon,lat) from the tiepoint grid.

`satpy.readers.nwcsaf_nc.remove_empties` (*variable*)  
Remove empty objects from the *variable*'s attrs.

### satpy.readers.olci\_nc module

Sentinel-3 OLCI reader.

This reader supports an optional argument to choose the 'engine' for reading OLCI netCDF4 files. By default, this reader uses the default xarray choice of engine, as defined in the '[xarray open\\_dataset documentation](#)'.

As an alternative, the user may wish to use the ‘h5netcdf’ engine, but that is not default as it typically prints many non-fatal but confusing error messages to the terminal. To choose between engines the user can do as follows for the default:

```
scn = satpy.Scene(filenamees=my_files, reader='olci_l1b')
```

or as follows for the h5netcdf engine:

```
scn = Scene(filenamees=my_files, reader='olci_l1b'), reader_kwargs={'engine': 'h5netcdf'})
```

## References

- [‘xarray open\\_dataset documentation’](#)

**class** satpy.readers.olci\_nc.BitFlags (*value*)

Bases: `object`

Manipulate flags stored bitwise.

Init the flags.

```
flag_list = ['INVALID', 'WATER', 'LAND', 'CLOUD', 'SNOW_ICE', 'INLAND_WATER', 'TIDAL',
```

```
meaning = {'AC_FAIL': 17, 'ADJAC': 14, 'BPAC_ON': 25, 'CLOUD': 3, 'CLOUD_AMBIGUOUS': 2
```

**class** satpy.readers.olci\_nc.NCOLCI1B (*filename, filename\_info, filetype\_info, cal, engine=None*)

Bases: `satpy.readers.olci_nc.NCOLCIChannelBase`

File handler for OLCI 11b.

Init the file handler.

**get\_dataset** (*key, info*)

Load a dataset.

**class** satpy.readers.olci\_nc.NCOLCI2 (*filename, filename\_info, filetype\_info, engine=None*)

Bases: `satpy.readers.olci_nc.NCOLCIChannelBase`

File handler for OLCI 12.

Init the file handler.

**get\_dataset** (*key, info*)

Load a dataset.

**getbitmask** (*wqsf, items=None*)

Get the bitmask.

**class** satpy.readers.olci\_nc.NCOLCIAngles (*filename, filename\_info, filetype\_info, engine=None*)

Bases: `satpy.readers.file_handlers.BaseFileHandler`

File handler for the OLCI angles.

Init the file handler.

```
datasets = {'satellite_azimuth_angle': 'OAA', 'satellite_zenith_angle': 'OZA', 'sola
```

**end\_time**

End the file handler.

**get\_dataset** (*key, info*)

Load a dataset.

**start\_time**

Start the file handler.

**class** satpy.readers.olci\_nc.NCOLCIBase (filename, filename\_info, filetype\_info, engine=None)

Bases: *satpy.readers.file\_handlers.BaseFileHandler*

The OLCI reader base.

Init the olci reader base.

**end\_time**

End time property.

**get\_dataset** (key, info)

Load a dataset.

**start\_time**

Start time property.

**class** satpy.readers.olci\_nc.NCOLCICal (filename, filename\_info, filetype\_info, engine=None)

Bases: *satpy.readers.olci\_nc.NCOLCIBase*

Dummy class for calibration.

Init the olci reader base.

**class** satpy.readers.olci\_nc.NCOLCIChannelBase (filename, filename\_info, filetype\_info, engine=None)

Bases: *satpy.readers.olci\_nc.NCOLCIBase*

Base class for channel reading.

Init the file handler.

**class** satpy.readers.olci\_nc.NCOLCIGeo (filename, filename\_info, filetype\_info, engine=None)

Bases: *satpy.readers.olci\_nc.NCOLCIBase*

Dummy class for navigation.

Init the olci reader base.

## satpy.readers.omps\_edr module

Interface to OMPS EDR format

**class** satpy.readers.omps\_edr.EDREOSFileHandler (filename, filename\_info, filetype\_info)

Bases: *satpy.readers.omps\_edr.EDRFileHandler*

Initialize file handler.

**class** satpy.readers.omps\_edr.EDRFileHandler (filename, filename\_info, filetype\_info)

Bases: *satpy.readers.hdf5\_utils.HDF5FileHandler*

Initialize file handler.

**adjust\_scaling\_factors** (factors, file\_units, output\_units)

**end\_orbit\_number**

**get\_dataset** (dataset\_id, ds\_info)

Get dataset.

**get\_metadata** (dataset\_id, ds\_info)

**get\_shape** (ds\_id, ds\_info)



`platform_name`  
`sensor_name`  
`start_orbit_number`

### satpy.readers.safe\_sar\_l2\_ocn module

SAFE SAR L2 OCN format reader

The OCN data contains various parameters, but mainly the wind speed and direction calculated from SAR data and input model data from ECMWF

Implemented in this reader is the OWI, Ocean Wind field.

See more at ESA webpage <https://sentinel.esa.int/web/sentinel/ocean-wind-field-component>

**class** `satpy.readers.safe_sar_l2_ocn.SAFENC` (*filename, filename\_info, filetype\_info*)  
 Bases: `satpy.readers.file_handlers.BaseFileHandler`

Measurement file reader.

**end\_time**  
 Product end\_time, parsed from the measurement file name.

**fend\_time**  
 Product fend\_time meaning the end time parsed from the SAFE directory.

**fstart\_time**  
 Product fstart\_time meaning the start time parsed from the SAFE directory.

**get\_dataset** (*key, info*)  
 Load a dataset.

**start\_time**  
 Product start\_time, parsed from the measurement file name.

### satpy.readers.sar\_c\_safe module

### satpy.readers.scatsat1\_l2b module

ScatSat-1 L2B Reader, distributed by Eumetsat in HDF5 format

**class** `satpy.readers.scatsat1_l2b.SCATSAT1L2BFileHandler` (*filename, filename\_info, filetype\_info*)  
 Bases: `satpy.readers.file_handlers.BaseFileHandler`

**get\_dataset** (*key, info*)  
 Get dataset.

### satpy.readers.scmi module

SCMI NetCDF4 Reader

SCMI files are typically used for data for the ABI instrument onboard the GOES-16/17 satellites. It is the primary format used for providing ABI data to the AWIPS visualization clients used by the US National Weather Service forecasters. The python code for this reader may be reused by other readers as NetCDF schemes/metadata change for different products. The initial reader using this code is the “scmi\_abi” reader (see `abi_l1b_scmi.yaml` for more information).

There are two forms of these files that this reader supports:

1. **Official SCMI format: NetCDF4 files where the main data variable is stored** in a variable called “Sectorized\_CMI”. This variable name can be configured in the YAML configuration file.
2. **Satpy/Polar2Grid SCMI format: NetCDF4 files based on the official SCMI format** created for the Polar2Grid project. This format was migrated to Satpy as part of Polar2Grid’s adoption of Satpy for the majority of its features. This format is what is produced by Satpy’s *scmi* writer. This format can be identified by a single variable named “data” and a global attribute named "awips\_id" that is set to a string starting with "AWIPS\_".

**class** `satpy.readers.scmi.SCMIFileHandler` (*filename, filename\_info, filetype\_info*)

Bases: `satpy.readers.file_handlers.BaseFileHandler`

Handle a single SCMI NetCDF4 file.

**end\_time**

Get end time.

**get\_area\_def** (*key*)

Get the area definition of the data at hand.

**get\_dataset** (*key, info*)

Load a dataset.

**get\_shape** (*key, info*)

Get the shape of the data.

**sensor\_names**

List of sensors represented in this file.

**start\_time**

Get start time.

## satpy.readers.seviri\_base module

Utilities and eventually also base classes for MSG HRIT/Native data reading.

**class** `satpy.readers.seviri_base.MpefProductHeader`

Bases: `object`

MPEF product header class.

**get** ()

Return numpy record\_array for MPEF product header.

**images\_used**

Return structure for images\_used.

**class** `satpy.readers.seviri_base.SEVIRICalibrationHandler`

Bases: `object`

Calibration handler for SEVIRI HRIT- and native-formats.

`satpy.readers.seviri_base.chebyshev` (*coefs, time, domain*)

Evaluate a Chebyshev Polynomial.

### Parameters

- **coefs** (*list, np.array*) – Coefficients defining the polynomial
- **time** (*int, float*) – Time where to evaluate the polynomial

- **domain**(*list*, *tuple*) – Domain (or time interval) for which the polynomial is defined: [left, right]

Reference: Appendix A in the MSG Level 1.5 Image Data Format Description.

satpy.readers.seviri\_base.**dec10216**(*inbuf*)  
Decode 10 bits data into 16 bits words.

```

/*
 * pack 4 10-bit words in 5 bytes into 4 16-bit words
 *
 * 0      1      2      3      4      5
 * 01234567890123456789012345678901234567890
 * 0      1      2      3      4
 */
ip = &in_buffer[i];
op = &out_buffer[j];
op[0] = ip[0]*4 + ip[1]/64;
op[1] = (ip[1] & 0x3F)*16 + ip[2]/16;
op[2] = (ip[2] & 0x0F)*64 + ip[3]/4;
op[3] = (ip[3] & 0x03)*256 + ip[4];

```

satpy.readers.seviri\_base.**get\_cds\_time**(*days*, *msecs*)  
Compute timestamp given the days since epoch and milliseconds of the day.

1958-01-01 00:00 is interpreted as fill value and will be replaced by NaT (Not a Time).

#### Parameters

- **days**(*int*, either scalar or *numpy.ndarray*) – Days since 1958-01-01
- **msecs**(*int*, either scalar or *numpy.ndarray*) – Milliseconds of the day

**Returns** Timestamp(s)

**Return type** *numpy.datetime64*

## satpy.readers.seviri\_l1b\_hrit module

SEVIRI HRIT format reader.

### Introduction

The *seviri\_l1b\_hrit* reader reads and calibrates MSG-SEVIRI L1.5 image data in HRIT format. The format is explained in the [MSG Level 1.5 Image Format Description](#). The files are usually named as follows:

```

H-000-MSG4__-MSG4_____--_____-PRO_____--201903011200-__
H-000-MSG4__-MSG4_____--IR_108___-000001___-201903011200-__
H-000-MSG4__-MSG4_____--IR_108___-000002___-201903011200-__
H-000-MSG4__-MSG4_____--IR_108___-000003___-201903011200-__
H-000-MSG4__-MSG4_____--IR_108___-000004___-201903011200-__
H-000-MSG4__-MSG4_____--IR_108___-000005___-201903011200-__
H-000-MSG4__-MSG4_____--IR_108___-000006___-201903011200-__
H-000-MSG4__-MSG4_____--IR_108___-000007___-201903011200-__
H-000-MSG4__-MSG4_____--IR_108___-000008___-201903011200-__
H-000-MSG4__-MSG4_____--_____-EPI_____--201903011200-__

```

Each image is decomposed into 24 segments (files) for the high-resolution-visible (HRV) channel and 8 segments for other visible (VIS) and infrared (IR) channels. Additionally there is one prologue and one epilogue file for the entire scan which contain global metadata valid for all channels.

## Reader Arguments

Some arguments can be provided to the reader to change its behaviour. These are provided through the *Scene* instantiation, eg:

```
Scene(reader="seviri_l1b_hrit", filenames=fnames, reader_kwargs={'fill_hrv': False})
```

To see the full list of arguments that can be provided, look into the documentation of `:class:HRITMSGFileHandler`.

## Example

Here is an example how to read the data in satpy:

```
from satpy import Scene
import glob

filenames = glob.glob('data/H-000-MSG4__MSG4_____-*201903011200*')
scn = Scene(filenames=filenames, reader='seviri_l1b_hrit')
scn.load(['VIS006', 'IR_108'])
print(scn['IR_108'])
```

Output:

```
<xarray.DataArray (y: 3712, x: 3712)>
dask.array<shape=(3712, 3712), dtype=float32, chunks=(464, 3712)>
Coordinates:
  acq_time    (y) datetime64[ns] NaT NaT NaT NaT NaT NaT ... NaT NaT NaT NaT NaT
  * x         (x) float64 5.566e+06 5.563e+06 5.56e+06 ... -5.566e+06 -5.569e+06
  * y         (y) float64 -5.566e+06 -5.563e+06 ... 5.566e+06 5.569e+06
Attributes:
  satellite_longitude:    0.0
  satellite_latitude:     0.0
  satellite_altitude:    35785831.0
  orbital_parameters:    {'projection_longitude': 0.0, 'projection_latit...
  platform_name:         Meteosat-11
  georef_offset_corrected: True
  standard_name:         brightness_temperature
  raw_metadata:         {'file_type': 0, 'total_header_length': 6198, '...
  wavelength:           (9.8, 10.8, 11.8)
  units:                 K
  sensor:                seviri
  platform_name:         Meteosat-11
  start_time:            2019-03-01 12:00:09.716000
  end_time:              2019-03-01 12:12:42.946000
  area:                  Area ID: some_area_name\n\nDescription: On-the-fl...
  name:                  IR_108
  resolution:            3000.403165817
  calibration:           brightness_temperature
  polarization:         None
  level:                 None
  modifiers:             ()
  ancillary_variables:  []
```

- The `orbital_parameters` attribute provides the nominal and actual satellite position, as well as the projection centre.
- You can choose between nominal and GSICS calibration coefficients or even specify your own coefficients, see [HRITMSGFileHandler](#).
- The `raw_metadata` attribute provides raw metadata from the prologue, epilogue and segment header. By default, arrays with more than 100 elements are excluded in order to limit memory usage. This threshold can be adjusted, see [HRITMSGFileHandler](#).
- The `acq_time` coordinate provides the acquisition time for each scanline. Use a `MultiIndex` to enable selection by acquisition time:

```
import pandas as pd
mi = pd.MultiIndex.from_arrays([scn['IR_108']['y'].data, scn['IR_108']['acq_time
↪'].data],
                              names=('y_coord', 'time'))
scn['IR_108']['y'] = mi
scn['IR_108'].sel(time=np.datetime64('2019-03-01T12:06:13.052000000'))
```

## References

- [MSG Level 1.5 Image Format Description](#)
- [Radiometric Calibration of MSG SEVIRI Level 1.5 Image Data in Equivalent Spectral Blackbody Radiance](#)

```
class satpy.readers.seviri_l1b_hrit.HRITMSGEpilogueFileHandler(filename, filename_info,
                                                             filetype_info,
                                                             calib_mode='nominal',
                                                             ext_calib_coefs=None,
                                                             mda_max_array_size=None,
                                                             fill_hrv=None)
```

Bases: `satpy.readers.seviri_l1b_hrit.HRITMSGPrologueEpilogueBase`

SEVIRI HRIT epilogue reader.

Initialize the reader.

**read\_epilogue()**  
Read the epilogue metadata.

**reduce(max\_size)**  
Reduce the epilogue metadata.

```
class satpy.readers.seviri_l1b_hrit.HRITMSGFileHandler(filename, filename_info,
                                                       filetype_info, prologue,
                                                       epilogue,
                                                       calib_mode='nominal',
                                                       ext_calib_coefs=None,
                                                       mda_max_array_size=100,
                                                       fill_hrv=True)
```

Bases: `satpy.readers.hrit_base.HRITFileHandler`, `satpy.readers.seviri_base.SEVIRICalibrationHandler`

SEVIRI HRIT format reader.

**Calibration**

It is possible to choose between two file-internal calibration coefficients for the conversion from counts to radiances:

- Nominal for all channels (default)
- GSICS for IR channels and nominal for VIS channels

In order to change the default behaviour, use the `reader_kwargs` upon Scene creation:

```
import satpy
import glob

filenames = glob.glob('H-000-MSG3*')
scene = satpy.Scene(filenames,
                    reader='seviri_llb_hrit',
                    reader_kwargs={'calib_mode': 'GSICS'})
scene.load(['VIS006', 'IR_108'])
```

Furthermore, it is possible to specify external calibration coefficients for the conversion from counts to radiances. They must be specified in [mW m<sup>-2</sup> sr<sup>-1</sup> (cm<sup>-1</sup>)-1]. External coefficients take precedence over internal coefficients. If external calibration coefficients are specified for only a subset of channels, the remaining channels will be calibrated using the chosen file-internal coefficients (nominal or GSICS).

In the following example we use external calibration coefficients for the VIS006 & IR\_108 channels, and nominal coefficients for the remaining channels:

```
coefs = {'VIS006': {'gain': 0.0236, 'offset': -1.20},
         'IR_108': {'gain': 0.2156, 'offset': -10.4}}
scene = satpy.Scene(filenames,
                    reader='seviri_llb_hrit',
                    reader_kwargs={'ext_calib_coefs': coefs})
scene.load(['VIS006', 'VIS008', 'IR_108', 'IR_120'])
```

In the next example we use we use external calibration coefficients for the VIS006 & IR\_108 channels, nominal coefficients for the remaining VIS channels and GSICS coefficients for the remaining IR channels:

```
coefs = {'VIS006': {'gain': 0.0236, 'offset': -1.20},
         'IR_108': {'gain': 0.2156, 'offset': -10.4}}
scene = satpy.Scene(filenames,
                    reader='seviri_llb_hrit',
                    reader_kwargs={'calib_mode': 'GSICS',
                                   'ext_calib_coefs': coefs})
scene.load(['VIS006', 'VIS008', 'IR_108', 'IR_120'])
```

### Raw Metadata

By default, arrays with more than 100 elements are excluded from the raw reader metadata to limit memory usage. This threshold can be adjusted using the `mda_max_array_size` keyword argument:

```
scene = satpy.Scene(filenames,
                    reader='seviri_llb_hrit',
                    reader_kwargs={'mda_max_array_size': 1000})
```

### Padding of the HRV channel

By default, the HRV channel is loaded padded with no-data, that is it is returned as a full-disk dataset. If you want the original, unpadded, data, just provide the `fill_hrv` as `False` in the `reader_kwargs`:

```
scene = satpy.Scene (filenames,
                    reader='seviri_11b_hrit',
                    reader_kwargs={'fill_hrv': False})
```

Initialize the reader.

**calibrate** (*data, calibration*)  
Calibrate the data.

**end\_time**  
Get the end time.

**get\_area\_def** (*dsid*)  
Get the area definition of the band.

**get\_dataset** (*key, info*)  
Get the dataset.

**pad\_hrv\_data** (*res*)  
Add empty pixels around the HRV.

**start\_time**  
Get the start time.

```
class satpy.readers.seviri_11b_hrit.HRITMSGPrologueEpilogueBase (filename, filename_info,
                                                             filetype_info,
                                                             hdr_info)
```

Bases: *satpy.readers.hrit\_base.HRITFileHandler*

Base reader for prologue and epilogue files.

Initialize the file handler for prologue and epilogue files.

**reduce** (*max\_size*)  
Reduce the metadata (placeholder).

```
class satpy.readers.seviri_11b_hrit.HRITMSGPrologueFileHandler (filename, filename_info,
                                                                filetype_info,
                                                                calib_mode='nominal',
                                                                ext_calib_coefs=None,
                                                                mda_max_array_size=None,
                                                                fill_hrv=None)
```

Bases: *satpy.readers.seviri\_11b\_hrit.HRITMSGPrologueEpilogueBase*

SEVIRI HRIT prologue reader.

Initialize the reader.

**get\_earth\_radii** ()  
Get earth radii from prologue.

**Returns** Equatorial radius, polar radius [m]

**get\_satpos** ()  
Get actual satellite position in geodetic coordinates (WGS-84).  
**Returns:** Longitude [deg east], Latitude [deg north] and Altitude [m]

**read\_prologue** ()  
Read the prologue metadata.

**reduce** (*max\_size*)  
Reduce the prologue metadata.

**exception** `satpy.readers.seviri_llb_hrit.NoValidOrbitParams`

Bases: `Exception`

Exception when validOrbitParameters are missing.

`satpy.readers.seviri_llb_hrit.pad_data` (*data, final\_size, east\_bound, west\_bound*)

Pad the data given east and west bounds and the desired size.

## satpy.readers.seviri\_llb\_native module

SEVIRI native format reader.

## References

MSG Level 1.5 Native Format File Definition [https://www.eumetsat.int/website/wcm/idc/idcplg?IdcService=GET\\_FILE&dDocName=PDF\\_FG15\\_MSG-NATIVE-FORMAT-15&RevisionSelectionMethod=LatestReleased&Rendition=Web](https://www.eumetsat.int/website/wcm/idc/idcplg?IdcService=GET_FILE&dDocName=PDF_FG15_MSG-NATIVE-FORMAT-15&RevisionSelectionMethod=LatestReleased&Rendition=Web) MSG Level 1.5 Image Data Format Description [https://www.eumetsat.int/website/wcm/idc/idcplg?IdcService=GET\\_FILE&dDocName=PDF\\_TEN\\_05105\\_MSG\\_IMG\\_DATA&RevisionSelectionMethod=LatestReleased&Rendition=Web](https://www.eumetsat.int/website/wcm/idc/idcplg?IdcService=GET_FILE&dDocName=PDF_TEN_05105_MSG_IMG_DATA&RevisionSelectionMethod=LatestReleased&Rendition=Web)

```
class satpy.readers.seviri_llb_native.NativeMSGFileHandler (filename, file-
name_info,
filetype_info,
calib_mode='nominal')
Bases: satpy.readers.file_handlers.BaseFileHandler, satpy.readers.seviri_base.SEVIRICalibrationHandler
```

SEVIRI native format reader.

The Level1.5 Image data calibration method can be changed by adding the required mode to the Scene object instantiation kwargs eg `kwargs = {"calib_mode": "gsics",}`

Initialize the reader.

**calibrate** (*data, dataset\_id*)  
Calibrate the data.

**end\_time**  
Read the repeat cycle end time from metadata.

**get\_area\_def** (*dataset\_id*)  
Get the area definition of the band.

**get\_area\_extent** (*dataset\_id*)  
Get the area extent of the file.

Until December 2017, the data is shifted by 1.5km SSP North and West against the nominal GEOS projection. Since December 2017 this offset has been corrected. A flag in the data indicates if the correction has been applied. If no correction was applied, adjust the area extent to match the shifted data.

For more information see Section 3.1.4.2 in the MSG Level 1.5 Image Data Format Description. The correction of the area extent is documented in a [developer's memo](#).

**get\_dataset** (*dataset\_id, dataset\_info*)  
Get the dataset.



**start\_time**

Read the repeat cycle start time from metadata.

`satpy.readers.seviri_l1b_native.get_available_channels(header)`

Get the available channels from the header information.

**satpy.readers.seviri\_l1b\_native\_hdr module**

Header and trailer records of SEVIRI native format.

**class** `satpy.readers.seviri_l1b_native_hdr.GSDTRecords`

Bases: `object`

MSG Ground Segment Data Type records.

Reference Document (EUM/MSG/SPE/055): MSG Ground Segment Design Specification (GSDS)

`gp_cpu_address = [('Qualifier_1', <class 'numpy.uint8'>), ('Qualifier_2', <class 'numpy.uint8'>)]`

`gp_fac_env`

alias of `numpy.uint8`

`gp_fac_id`

alias of `numpy.uint8`

`gp_pk_header = [('HeaderVersionNo', <class 'numpy.uint8'>), ('PacketType', <class 'numpy.uint8'>)]`

`gp_pk_sh1 = [('SubHeaderVersionNo', <class 'numpy.uint8'>), ('ChecksumFlag', <class 'numpy.uint8'>)]`

`gp_sc_id`

alias of `numpy.uint16`

`gp_su_id`

alias of `numpy.uint32`

`gp_svce_type`

alias of `numpy.uint8`

**class** `satpy.readers.seviri_l1b_native_hdr.HritPrologue`

Bases: `satpy.readers.seviri_l1b_native_hdr.L15DataHeaderRecord`

`get()`

**class** `satpy.readers.seviri_l1b_native_hdr.L15DataHeaderRecord`

Bases: `object`

Reference Document (EUM/MSG/ICD/105): MSG Level 1.5 Image Data Format Description

`celestial_events`

`geometric_processing`

`get()`

`image_acquisition`

`image_description`

`impf_configuration`

`radiometric_processing`

`satellite_status`

```
class satpy.readers.seviri_l1b_native_hdr.L15MainProductHeaderRecord
    Bases: object

    Reference Document: MSG Level 1.5 Native Format File Definition

    get ()

class satpy.readers.seviri_l1b_native_hdr.L15PhData
    Bases: object

    l15_ph_data = [('Name', 'S30'), ('Value', 'S50')]

class satpy.readers.seviri_l1b_native_hdr.L15SecondaryProductHeaderRecord
    Bases: object

    Reference Document: MSG Level 1.5 Native Format File Definition

    get ()

class satpy.readers.seviri_l1b_native_hdr.Msg15NativeHeaderRecord
    Bases: object

    SEVIRI Level 1.5 header for native-format

    get ()

class satpy.readers.seviri_l1b_native_hdr.Msg15NativeTrailerRecord
    Bases: object

    SEVIRI Level 1.5 trailer for native-format

    Reference Document (EUM/MSG/ICD/105): MSG Level 1.5 Image Data Format Description

    geometric_quality

    get ()

    image_production_stats

    navigation_extraction_results

    radiometric_quality

    seviri_l15_trailer

    timeliness_and_completeness
```

## satpy.readers.seviri\_l1b\_nc module

SEVIRI netcdf format reader.

## References

MSG Level 1.5 Image Data Format Description [https://www.eumetsat.int/website/wcm/idc/idcplg?IdcService=GET\\_FILE&dDocName=PDF\\_TEN\\_05105\\_MSG\\_IMG\\_DATA&RevisionSelectionMethod=LatestReleased&Rendition=Web](https://www.eumetsat.int/website/wcm/idc/idcplg?IdcService=GET_FILE&dDocName=PDF_TEN_05105_MSG_IMG_DATA&RevisionSelectionMethod=LatestReleased&Rendition=Web)

```
class satpy.readers.seviri_l1b_nc.NCSEVIRIFileHandler (filename, filename_info, file-
                                                    type_info)
    Bases: satpy.readers.file_handlers.BaseFileHandler, satpy.readers.seviri_base.SEVIRICalibrationHandler

    end_time
        Get end time.
```

**get\_area\_def** (*dataset\_id*)  
Get area definition.

**get\_area\_extent** (*dsid*)

**get\_dataset** (*dataset\_id, dataset\_info*)  
Get dataset.

**start\_time**  
Get start time.

**class** satpy.readers.seviri\_l1b\_nc.NCSEVIRIHRVFileHandler (*filename, filename\_info, filetype\_info*)  
Bases: *satpy.readers.file\_handlers.BaseFileHandler, satpy.readers.seviri\_base.SEVIRICalibrationHandler*  
Initialize file handler.

### satpy.readers.slstr\_l1b module

Compact viirs format.

**class** satpy.readers.slstr\_l1b.NCSLSTR1B (*filename, filename\_info, filetype\_info*)  
Bases: *satpy.readers.file\_handlers.BaseFileHandler*

**end\_time**  
Get end time.

**get\_dataset** (*key, info*)  
Load a dataset.

**start\_time**  
Get start time.

**class** satpy.readers.slstr\_l1b.NCSLSTRAngles (*filename, filename\_info, filetype\_info*)  
Bases: *satpy.readers.file\_handlers.BaseFileHandler*

**end\_time**  
Get end time.

**get\_dataset** (*key, info*)  
Load a dataset

**start\_time**  
Get start time.

**class** satpy.readers.slstr\_l1b.NCSLSTRFlag (*filename, filename\_info, filetype\_info*)  
Bases: *satpy.readers.file\_handlers.BaseFileHandler*

**end\_time**  
Get end time.

**get\_dataset** (*key, info*)  
Load a dataset.

**start\_time**  
Get start time.

**class** satpy.readers.slstr\_l1b.NCSLSTRGeo (*filename, filename\_info, filetype\_info*)  
Bases: *satpy.readers.file\_handlers.BaseFileHandler*

**end\_time**  
Get end time.

**get\_dataset** (*key, info*)  
Load a dataset

**start\_time**  
Get start time.

## satpy.readers.tropomi\_l2 module

## satpy.readers.utils module

Helper functions for area extent calculations.

`satpy.readers.utils.bbox` (*img*)  
Find the bounding box around nonzero elements in the given array.

Copied from <https://stackoverflow.com/a/31402351/5703449> .

**Returns** rowmin, rowmax, colmin, colmax

`satpy.readers.utils.get_area_slices` (*data\_area, area\_to\_cover*)  
Compute the slice to read from an *area* based on an *area\_to\_cover*.

`satpy.readers.utils.get_earth_radius` (*lon, lat, a, b*)  
Compute radius of the earth ellipsoid at the given longitude and latitude.

### Parameters

- **lon** – Geodetic longitude (degrees)
- **lat** – Geodetic latitude (degrees)
- **a** – Semi-major axis of the ellipsoid (meters)
- **b** – Semi-minor axis of the ellipsoid (meters)

**Returns** Earth Radius (meters)

`satpy.readers.utils.get_geostationary_angle_extent` (*geos\_area*)  
Get the max earth (vs space) viewing angles in x and y.

`satpy.readers.utils.get_geostationary_bounding_box` (*geos\_area, nb\_points=50*)  
Get the bbox in lon/lats of the valid pixels inside *geos\_area*.

**Parameters** **nb\_points** – Number of points on the polygon

`satpy.readers.utils.get_geostationary_mask` (*area*)  
Compute a mask of the earth's shape as seen by a geostationary satellite.

**Parameters** **area** (*pyresample.geometry.AreaDefinition*) – Corresponding area definition

**Returns** Boolean mask, True inside the earth's shape, False outside.

`satpy.readers.utils.get_sub_area` (*area, xslice, yslice*)  
Apply slices to the *area\_extent* and size of the area.

`satpy.readers.utils.np2str` (*value*)  
Convert an *numpy.string\_* to str.

**Parameters** **value** (*ndarray*) – scalar or 1-element numpy array to convert

**Raises** *ValueError* – if value is array larger than 1-element or it is not of type *numpy.string\_* or it is not a numpy array

`satpy.readers.utils.reduce_mda` (*mda*, *max\_size=100*)

Recursively remove arrays with more than *max\_size* elements from the given metadata dictionary.

`satpy.readers.utils.unzip_file` (*filename*)

Unzip the file if file is bziped = ending with 'bz2'.

### satpy.readers.vaisala\_gld360 module

Vaisala Global Lightning Dataset 360 reader

Vaisala Global Lightning Dataset GLD360 is data as a service that provides real-time lightning data for accurate and early detection and tracking of severe weather. The data provided is generated by a Vaisala owned and operated world-wide lightning detection sensor network.

References: - [GLD360] <https://www.vaisala.com/en/products/data-subscriptions-and-reports/data-sets/gld360>

**class** `satpy.readers.vaisala_gld360.VaisalaGLD360TextFileHandler` (*filename*, *filename\_info*, *filetype\_info*)

Bases: `satpy.readers.file_handlers.BaseFileHandler`

ASCII reader for Vaisala GDL360 data.

**end\_time**

Get end time.

**get\_dataset** (*dataset\_id*, *dataset\_info*)

Load a dataset.

**start\_time**

Get start time.

### satpy.readers.viirs\_compact module

Compact viirs format.

This is a reader for the Compact VIIRS format shipped on Eumetcast for the VIIRS SDR. The format is compressed in multiple ways, notably by shipping only tie-points for geographical data. The interpolation of this data is done using dask operations, so it should be relatively performant.

For more information on this format, the reader can refer to the *Compact VIIRS SDR Product Format User Guide* that can be found on this [EARS](#) page.

**class** `satpy.readers.viirs_compact.VIIRSCompactFileHandler` (*filename*, *filename\_info*, *filetype\_info*)

Bases: `satpy.readers.file_handlers.BaseFileHandler`

A file handler class for VIIRS compact format.

Initialize the reader.

**angles** (*azi\_name*, *zen\_name*)

Generate the angle datasets.

**end\_time**

Get the end time.

**expand** (*data*, *coefs*)

Perform the expansion in numpy domain.

**expand\_angle\_and\_nav** (*arrays*)  
Expand angle and navigation datasets.

**expansion\_coefs**  
Compute the expansion coefficients.

**get\_bounding\_box** ()  
Get the bounding box of the data.

**get\_coefs** (*c\_align, c\_exp, tpz\_size, nb\_tpz, v\_track*)  
Compute the coeffs in numpy domain.

**get\_dataset** (*key, info*)  
Load a dataset.

**navigate** ()  
Generate the navigation datasets.

**read\_dataset** (*dataset\_key, info*)  
Read a dataset.

**read\_geo** (*key, info*)  
Read angles.

**start\_time**  
Get the start time.

`satpy.readers.viirs_compact.convert_from_angles` (*azi, zen*)  
Convert the angles to cartesian coordinates.

`satpy.readers.viirs_compact.convert_to_angles` (*x, y, z*)  
Convert the cartesian coordinates to angles.

`satpy.readers.viirs_compact.expand_arrays` (*arrays, scans, c\_align, c\_exp, scan\_size=16, tpz\_size=16, nties=200, track\_offset=0.5, scan\_offset=0.5*)  
Expand *data* according to alignment and expansion.

## satpy.readers.viirs\_edr\_active\_fires module

## satpy.readers.viirs\_edr\_flood module

Interface to VIIRS flood product.

**class** `satpy.readers.viirs_edr_flood.VIIRSEDRFlood` (*filename, filename\_info, file-type\_info*)  
Bases: `satpy.readers.hdf4_utils.HDF4FileHandler`

VIIRS EDR Flood-product handler for HDF4 files.

Open file and collect information.

**end\_time**  
Get end time.

**get\_area\_def** (*ds\_id*)  
Get area definition.

**get\_dataset** (*ds\_id, ds\_info*)  
Get dataset.

**get\_metadata** (*data, ds\_info*)  
Get metadata.

**platform\_name**  
Get platform name.

**sensor\_name**  
Get sensor name.

**start\_time**  
Get start time.

## satpy.readers.viirs\_l1b module

## satpy.readers.viirs\_sdr module

Interface to VIIRS SDR format.

This reader implements the support of VIIRS SDR files as produced by CSPP and CLASS. It is comprised of two parts:

- A subclass of the `YAMLFileReader` class to allow handling all the files
- A filehandler class to implement the actual reading

Format documentation:

- [http://npp.gsfc.nasa.gov/science/sciencedocuments/082012/474-00001-03\\_CDFCBVolIII\\_RevC.pdf](http://npp.gsfc.nasa.gov/science/sciencedocuments/082012/474-00001-03_CDFCBVolIII_RevC.pdf)

**class** `satpy.readers.viirs_sdr.VIIRSSDRFileHandler` (*filename, filename\_info, file-type\_info, use\_tc=None, \*\*kwargs*)

Bases: `satpy.readers.hdf5_utils.HDF5FileHandler`

VIIRS HDF5 File Reader.

Initialize file handler.

**adjust\_scaling\_factors** (*factors, file\_units, output\_units*)  
Adjust scaling factors.

**available\_datasets** (*configured\_datasets=None*)  
Generate dataset info and their availability.

See `satpy.readers.file_handlers.BaseFileHandler.available_datasets()` for details.

**concatenate\_dataset** (*dataset\_group, var\_path*)  
Concatenate dataset.

**end\_orbit\_number**  
Get end orbit number.

**end\_time**  
Get end time.

**static expand\_single\_values** (*var, scans*)  
Expand single valued variable to full scan lengths.

**get\_bounding\_box** ()  
Get the bounding box of this file.

**get\_dataset** (*dataset\_id, ds\_info*)  
Get the dataset corresponding to *dataset\_id*.

The size of the return `dataArray` will be dependent on the number of scans actually sensed, and not necessarily the regular 768 scanlines that the file contains for each granule. To that end, the number of scans for each granule is read from: `Data_Products/...Gran_x/N_Number_Of_Scans`.

**get\_file\_units** (*dataset\_id, ds\_info*)  
Get file units.

**mask\_fill\_values** (*data, ds\_info*)  
Mask fill values.

**platform\_name**  
Get platform name.

**scale\_swath\_data** (*data, scaling\_factors*)  
Scale swath data using scaling factors and offsets.

Multi-granule (a.k.a. aggregated) files will have more than the usual two values.

**sensor\_name**  
Get sensor name.

**start\_orbit\_number**  
Get start orbit number.

**start\_time**  
Get start time.

**class** `satpy.readers.viirs_sdr.VIIRSSDRReader` (*config\_files, use\_tc=None, \*\*kwargs*)  
Bases: `satpy.readers.yaml_reader.FileYAMLReader`

Custom file reader for finding VIIRS SDR geolocation at runtime.

Initialize file reader and adjust geolocation preferences.

#### Parameters

- **config\_files** (*iterable*) – yaml config files passed to base class
- **use\_tc** (*boolean*) – If *True* use the terrain corrected files. If *False*, switch to non-TC files. If *None* (default), use TC if available, non-TC otherwise.

**filter\_filenames\_by\_info** (*filename\_items*)  
Filter out file using metadata from the filenames.

This sorts out the different lon and lat datasets depending on TC is desired or not.

**get\_right\_geo\_fhs** (*dsid, fhs*)  
Find the right geographical file handlers for given dataset ID *dsid*.

`satpy.readers.viirs_sdr.split_desired_other` (*fhs, req\_geo, rem\_geo*)  
Split the provided filehandlers *fhs* into desired filehandlers and others.

## satpy.readers.virr\_l1b module

## satpy.readers.xmlformat module

Reads a format from an xml file to create dtypes and scaling factor arrays.

**class** `satpy.readers.xmlformat.XMLFormat` (*filename*)  
Bases: `object`  
XMLFormat object.



**apply\_scales** (*array*)  
Apply scales to *array*.

**dtype** (*key*)  
Get the dtype for the format object.

`satpy.readers.xmlformat.parse_format` (*xml\_file*)  
Parse the xml file to create types, scaling factor types, and scales.

`satpy.readers.xmlformat.process_array` (*elt, ascii=False*)  
Process an 'array' tag.

`satpy.readers.xmlformat.process_delimiter` (*elt, ascii=False*)  
Process a 'delimiter' tag.

`satpy.readers.xmlformat.process_field` (*elt, ascii=False*)  
Process a 'field' tag.

`satpy.readers.xmlformat.to_dtype` (*val*)  
Parse *val* to return a dtype.

`satpy.readers.xmlformat.to_scaled_dtype` (*val*)  
Parse *val* to return a dtype.

`satpy.readers.xmlformat.to_scales` (*val*)  
Parse *val* to return an array of scale factors.

## satpy.readers.yaml\_reader module

Base classes and utilities for all readers configured by YAML files.

**class** `satpy.readers.yaml_reader.AbstractYAMLReader` (*config\_files*)  
Bases: `object`

Base class for all readers that use YAML configuration files.

This class should only be used in rare cases. Its child class `FileYAMLReader` should be used in most cases.

Load information from YAML configuration file about how to read data files.

**all\_dataset\_ids**  
Get DatasetIDs of all datasets known to this reader.

**all\_dataset\_names**  
Get names of all datasets known to this reader.

**available\_dataset\_ids**  
Get DatasetIDs that are loadable by this reader.

**available\_dataset\_names**  
Get names of datasets that are loadable by this reader.

**end\_time**  
End time of the reader.

**filter\_selected\_filenames** (*filenames*)  
Filter provided filenames by parameters in reader configuration.  
Returns: iterable of usable files

**get\_dataset\_key** (*key, \*\*kwargs*)  
Get the fully qualified `DatasetID` matching *key*.  
See `satpy.readers.get_key` for more information about kwargs.

**load** (*dataset\_keys*)

Load *dataset\_keys*.

**load\_ds\_ids\_from\_config** ()

Get the dataset ids from the config.

**select\_files\_from\_directory** (*directory=None*)

Find files for this reader in *directory*.

If *directory* is None or ‘’, look in the current directory.

**select\_files\_from\_pathnames** (*filenames*)

Select the files from *filenames* this reader can handle.

**sensor\_names**

Names of sensors whose data is being loaded by this reader.

**start\_time**

Start time of the reader.

**supports\_sensor** (*sensor*)

Check if *sensor* is supported.

Returns True if *sensor* is None.

**class** satpy.readers.yaml\_reader.**FileYAMLReader** (*config\_files, filter\_parameters=None, filter\_filenames=True, \*\*kwargs*)

Bases: *satpy.readers.yaml\_reader.AbstractYAMLReader*

Primary reader base class that is configured by a YAML file.

This class uses the idea of per-file “file handler” objects to read file contents and determine what is available in the file. This differs from the base *AbstractYAMLReader* which does not depend on individual file handler objects. In almost all cases this class should be used over its base class and can be used as a reader by itself and requires no subclassing.

Set up initial internal storage for loading file data.

**available\_dataset\_ids**

Get DatasetIDs that are loadable by this reader.

**static check\_file\_covers\_area** (*file\_handler, check\_area*)

Check if the file covers the current area.

If the file doesn’t provide any bounding box information or ‘area’ was not provided in *filter\_parameters*, the check returns True.

**create\_filehandlers** (*filenames, fh\_kwargs=None*)

Organize the filenames into file types and create file handlers.

**end\_time**

End time of the latest file used by this reader.

**static filename\_items\_for\_filetype** (*filenames, filetype\_info*)

Iterate over the filenames matching *filetype\_info*.

**filter\_fh\_by\_metadata** (*filehandlers*)

Filter out filehandlers using provide filter parameters.

**filter\_filenames\_by\_info** (*filename\_items*)

Filter out file using metadata from the filenames.

Currently only uses start and end time. If only start time is available from the filename, keep all the filename that have a start time before the requested end time.

**filter\_selected\_filenames** (*filenames*)

Filter provided files based on metadata in the filename.

**find\_required\_filehandlers** (*requirements, filename\_info*)

Find the necessary file handlers for the given requirements.

We assume here requirements are available.

#### Raises

- `KeyError`, if no handler for the given requirements is available.
- `RuntimeError`, if there is a handler for the given requirements,
- but it doesn't match the filename info.

**get\_dataset\_key** (*key, available\_only=False, \*\*kwargs*)

Get the fully qualified *DatasetID* matching *key*.

This will first search through available *DatasetIDs*, datasets that should be possible to load, and fallback to “known” datasets, those that are configured but aren't loadable from the provided files. Providing *available\_only=True* will stop this fallback behavior and raise a `KeyError` exception if no available dataset is found.

#### Parameters

- **key** (*str, float, DatasetID*) – Key to search for in this reader.
- **available\_only** (*bool*) – Search only loadable datasets for the provided key. Loadable datasets are always searched first, but if *available\_only=False* (default) then all known datasets will be searched.
- **kwargs** – See `satpy.readers.get_key()` for more information about kwargs.

**Returns** Best matching *DatasetID* to the provided *key*.

**Raises** `KeyError` – if no key match is found.

**load** (*dataset\_keys, previous\_datasets=None, \*\*kwargs*)

Load *dataset\_keys*.

If *previous\_datasets* is provided, do not reload those.

**metadata\_matches** (*sample\_dict, file\_handler=None*)

Check that file metadata matches filter\_parameters of this reader.

**new\_filehandler\_instances** (*filetype\_info, filename\_items, fh\_kwargs=None*)

Generate new filehandler instances.

**new\_filehandlers\_for\_filetype** (*filetype\_info, filenames, fh\_kwargs=None*)

Create filehandlers for a given filetype.

**sensor\_names**

Names of sensors whose data is being loaded by this reader.

**sorted\_filetype\_items** ()

Sort the instance's filetypes in using order.

**start\_time**

Start time of the earlier file used by this reader.

**time\_matches** (*fstart, fend*)

Check that a file's start and end time match filter\_parameters of this reader.

**update\_ds\_ids\_from\_file\_handlers()**

Add or modify available dataset information.

Each file handler is consulted on whether or not it can load the dataset with the provided information dictionary. See `satpy.readers.file_handlers.BaseFileHandler.available_datasets()` for more information.

**class** `satpy.readers.yaml_reader.GEOSegmentYAMLReader` (*config\_files*, *filter\_parameters=None*, *filter\_filenames=True*, *\*\*kwargs*)

Bases: `satpy.readers.yaml_reader.FileYAMLReader`

Reader for segmented geostationary data.

This reader pads the data to full geostationary disk.

Set up initial internal storage for loading file data.

`satpy.readers.yaml_reader.get_filebase` (*path*, *pattern*)

Get the end of *path* of same length as *pattern*.

`satpy.readers.yaml_reader.listify_string` (*something*)

Take *something* and make it a list.

*something* is either a list of strings or a string, in which case the function returns a list containing the string. If *something* is None, an empty list is returned.

`satpy.readers.yaml_reader.match_filenames` (*filenames*, *pattern*)

Get the filenames matching *pattern*.

## Module contents

Shared objects of the various reader classes.

**class** `satpy.readers.DatasetDict`

Bases: `dict`

Special dictionary object that can handle dict operations based on dataset name, wavelength, or DatasetID.

Note: Internal dictionary keys are *DatasetID* objects.

**contains** (*item*)

Check contains when we know the *exact* DatasetID.

**get** (*key*, *default=None*)

Get value with optional default.

**get\_key** (*match\_key*, *num\_results=1*, *best=True*, *\*\*dfilter*)

Get multiple fully-specified keys that match the provided query.

### Parameters

- **key** (*DatasetID*) – DatasetID of query parameters to use for searching. Any parameter that is *None* is considered a wild card and any match is accepted. Can also be a string representing the dataset name or a number representing the dataset wavelength.
- **num\_results** (*int*) – Number of results to return. If *0* return all, if *1* return only that element, otherwise return a list of matching keys.
- **\*\*dfilter** (*dict*) – See *get\_key* function for more information.

**getitem** (*item*)

Get Node when we know the *exact* DatasetID.

**keys** (*names=False, wavelengths=False*)

Give currently contained keys.

**exception** `satpy.readers.TooManyResults`

Bases: `KeyError`

Special exception when one key maps to multiple items in the container.

`satpy.readers.available_readers` (*as\_dict=False*)

Available readers based on current configuration.

**Parameters** *as\_dict* (*bool*) – Optionally return reader information as a dictionary. Default: False

**Returns:** List of available reader names. If *as\_dict* is *True* then a list of dictionaries including additionally reader information is returned.

`satpy.readers.configs_for_reader` (*reader=None, ppp\_config\_dir=None*)

Generate reader configuration files for one or more readers.

**Parameters**

- **reader** (*Optional[str]*) – Yield configs only for this reader
- **ppp\_config\_dir** (*Optional[str]*) – Additional configuration directory to search for reader configuration files.

Returns: Generator of lists of configuration files

`satpy.readers.filter_keys_by_dataset_id` (*did, key\_container*)

Filter provided key iterable by the provided *DatasetID*.

**Note:** The *modifiers* attribute of *did* should be *None* to allow for any modifier in the results.

**Parameters**

- **did** (*DatasetID*) – Query parameters to match in the *key\_container*.
- **key\_container** (*iterable*) – Set, list, tuple, or dict of *DatasetID* keys.

**Returns (list):** List of keys matching the provided parameters in no specific order.

`satpy.readers.find_files_and_readers` (*start\_time=None, end\_time=None, base\_dir=None, reader=None, sensor=None, ppp\_config\_dir=None, filter\_parameters=None, reader\_kwargs=None*)

Find on-disk files matching the provided parameters.

Use *start\_time* and/or *end\_time* to limit found filenames by the times in the filenames (not the internal file metadata). Files are matched if they fall anywhere within the range specified by these parameters.

Searching is **NOT** recursive.

The returned dictionary can be passed directly to the *Scene* object through the *filenames* keyword argument.

The behaviour of time-based filtering depends on whether or not the filename contains information about the end time of the data or not:

- if the end time is not present in the filename, the start time of the filename is used and has to fall between (inclusive) the requested start and end times
- otherwise, the timespan of the filename has to overlap the requested timespan

### Parameters

- **start\_time** (*datetime*) – Limit used files by starting time.
- **end\_time** (*datetime*) – Limit used files by ending time.
- **base\_dir** (*str*) – The directory to search for files containing the data to load. Defaults to the current directory.
- **reader** (*str or list*) – The name of the reader to use for loading the data or a list of names.
- **sensor** (*str or list*) – Limit used files by provided sensors.
- **ppp\_config\_dir** (*str*) – The directory containing the configuration files for Satpy.
- **filter\_parameters** (*dict*) – Filename pattern metadata to filter on. *start\_time* and *end\_time* are automatically added to this dictionary. Shortcut for *reader\_kwargs*[*filter\_parameters*].
- **reader\_kwargs** (*dict*) – Keyword arguments to pass to specific reader instances to further configure file searching.

Returns: Dictionary mapping reader name string to list of filenames

`satpy.readers.get_best_dataset_key(key, choices)`

Choose the “best” *DatasetID* from *choices* based on *key*.

The best key is chosen based on the follow criteria:

1. Central wavelength is nearest to the *key* wavelength if specified.
2. Least modified dataset if *modifiers* is *None* in *key*. Otherwise, the modifiers are ignored.
3. Highest calibration if *calibration* is *None* in *key*. Calibration priority is chosen by *satpy.CALIBRATION\_ORDER*.
4. Best resolution (smallest number) if *resolution* is *None* in *key*. Otherwise, the resolution is ignored.

This function assumes *choices* has already been filtered to only include datasets that match the provided *key*.

### Parameters

- **key** (*DatasetID*) – Query parameters to sort *choices* by.
- **choices** (*iterable*) – *DatasetID* objects to sort through to determine the best dataset.

**Returns:** List of best *DatasetID*’s from ‘*choices*. If there is more than one element this function could not choose between the available datasets.

`satpy.readers.get_key(key, key_container, num_results=1, best=True, resolution=None, calibration=None, polarization=None, level=None, modifiers=None)`

Get the fully-specified key best matching the provided key.

Only the best match is returned if *best* is *True* (default). See *get\_best\_dataset\_key* for more information on how this is determined.

The *resolution* and other identifier keywords are provided as a convenience to filter by multiple parameters at once without having to filter by multiple *key* inputs.

### Parameters

- **key** (*DatasetID*) – *DatasetID* of query parameters to use for searching. Any parameter that is *None* is considered a wild card and any match is accepted.

- **key\_container** (*dict or set*) – Container of DatasetID objects that uses hashing to quickly access items.
- **num\_results** (*int*) – Number of results to return. Use 0 for all matching results. If 1 then the single matching key is returned instead of a list of length 1. (default: 1)
- **best** (*bool*) – Sort results to get “best” result first (default: True). See `get_best_dataset_key` for details.
- **resolution** (*float, int, or list*) – Resolution of the dataset in dataset units (typically meters). This can also be a list of these numbers.
- **calibration** (*str or list*) – Dataset calibration (ex. 'reflectance'). This can also be a list of these strings.
- **polarization** (*str or list*) – Dataset polarization (ex. 'V'). This can also be a list of these strings.
- **level** (*number or list*) – Dataset level (ex. 100). This can also be a list of these numbers.
- **modifiers** (*list*) – Modifiers applied to the dataset. Unlike resolution and calibration this is the exact desired list of modifiers for one dataset, not a list of possible modifiers.

Returns (list or DatasetID): Matching key(s)

**Raises:** `KeyError` if no matching results or if more than one result is found when `num_results` is 1.

`satpy.readers.group_files` (*files\_to\_sort, reader=None, time\_threshold=10, group\_keys=None, ppp\_config\_dir=None, reader\_kwargs=None*)

Group series of files by file pattern information.

By default this will group files by their filename `start_time` assuming it exists in the pattern. By passing the individual dictionaries returned by this function to the Scene classes' `filenames`, a series `Scene` objects can be easily created.

New in version 0.12.

#### Parameters

- **files\_to\_sort** (*iterable*) – File paths to sort in to group
- **reader** (*str*) – Reader whose file patterns should be used to sort files. This
- **time\_threshold** (*int*) – Number of seconds used to consider time elements in a group as being equal. For example, if the 'start\_time' item is used to group files then any time within `time_threshold` seconds of the first file's 'start\_time' will be seen as occurring at the same time.
- **group\_keys** (*list or tuple*) – File pattern information to use to group files. Keys are sorted in order and only the first key is used when comparing datetime elements with `time_threshold` (see above). This means it is recommended that datetime values should only come from the first key in `group_keys`. Otherwise, there is a good chance that files will not be grouped properly (datetimes being barely unequal). Defaults to a reader's `group_keys` configuration (set in YAML), otherwise ('start\_time',).
- **ppp\_config\_dir** (*str*) – Root usser configuration directory for Satpy. This will be deprecated in the future, but is here for consistency with other Satpy features.
- **reader\_kwargs** (*dict*) – Additional keyword arguments to pass to reader creation.

**Returns** List of dictionaries mapping 'reader' to a list of filenames. Each of these dictionaries can be passed as `filenames` to a `Scene` object.

```
satpy.readers.load_reader(reader_configs, **reader_kwargs)
```

Import and setup the reader from *reader\_info*.

```
satpy.readers.load_readers(filenamees=None, reader=None, reader_kwargs=None,
                           ppp_config_dir=None)
```

Create specified readers and assign files to them.

#### Parameters

- **filenamees** (*iterable or dict*) – A sequence of files that will be used to load data from. A *dict* object should map reader names to a list of filenames for that reader.
- **reader** (*str or list*) – The name of the reader to use for loading the data or a list of names.
- **reader\_kwargs** (*dict*) – Keyword arguments to pass to specific reader instances.
- **ppp\_config\_dir** (*str*) – The directory containing the configuration files for satpy.

Returns: Dictionary mapping reader name to reader instance

```
satpy.readers.read_reader_config(config_files, loader=<class 'yaml.loader.UnsafeLoader'>)
```

Read the reader *config\_files* and return the info extracted.

## 13.1.5 satpy.writers package

### Submodules

#### satpy.writers.cf\_writer module

Writer for netCDF4/CF.

#### Example usage

The CF writer saves datasets in a Scene as [CF-compliant](#) netCDF file. Here is an example with MSG SEVIRI data in HRIT format:

```
>>> from satpy import Scene
>>> import glob
>>> filenames = glob.glob('data/H*201903011200*')
>>> scn = Scene(filenamees=filenames, reader='seviri_11b_hrit')
>>> scn.load(['VIS006', 'IR_108'])
>>> scn.save_datasets(writer='cf', datasets=['VIS006', 'IR_108'], filename='seviri_
↳ test.nc',
                        exclude_attrs=['raw_metadata'])
```

- You can select the netCDF backend using the *engine* keyword argument. Default is *h5netcdf*.
- For datasets with area definition you can exclude lat/lon coordinates by setting *include\_lonlats=False*.
- By default the dataset name is prepended to non-dimensional coordinates such as scanline timestamps. This ensures maximum consistency, i.e. the netCDF variable names are independent of the number/set of datasets to be written. If a non-dimensional coordinate is identical for



## Grouping

All datasets to be saved must have the same projection coordinates  $x$  and  $y$ . If a scene holds datasets with different grids, the CF compliant workaround is to save the datasets to separate files. Alternatively, you can save datasets with common grids in separate netCDF groups as follows:

```
>>> scn.load(['VIS006', 'IR_108', 'HRV'])
>>> scn.save_datasets(writer='cf', datasets=['VIS006', 'IR_108', 'HRV'],
                    filename='seviri_test.nc', exclude_attrs=['raw_metadata'],
                    groups={'visir': ['VIS006', 'IR_108'], 'hrv': ['HRV']})
```

Note that the resulting file will not be fully CF compliant.

## Attribute Encoding

In the above examples, raw metadata from the HRIT files have been excluded. If you want all attributes to be included, just remove the `exclude_attrs` keyword argument. By default, dict-type dataset attributes, such as the raw metadata, are encoded as a string using json. Thus, you can use json to decode them afterwards:

```
>>> import xarray as xr
>>> import json
>>> # Save scene to nc-file
>>> scn.save_datasets(writer='cf', datasets=['VIS006', 'IR_108'], filename='seviri_
↳test.nc')
>>> # Now read data from the nc-file
>>> ds = xr.open_dataset('seviri_test.nc')
>>> raw_mda = json.loads(ds['IR_108'].attrs['raw_metadata'])
>>> print(raw_mda['RadiometricProcessing']['Level15ImageCalibration']['CalSlope'])
[0.020865  0.0278287  0.0232411  0.00365867  0.00831811  0.03862197
 0.12674432  0.10396091  0.20503568  0.22231115  0.1576069  0.0352385]
```

Alternatively it is possible to flatten dict-type attributes by setting `flatten_attrs=True`. This is more human readable as it will create a separate nc-attribute for each item in every dictionary. Keys are concatenated with underscore separators. The *CalSlope* attribute can then be accessed as follows:

```
>>> scn.save_datasets(writer='cf', datasets=['VIS006', 'IR_108'], filename='seviri_
↳test.nc',
                    flatten_attrs=True)
>>> ds = xr.open_dataset('seviri_test.nc')
>>> print(ds['IR_108'].attrs['raw_metadata_RadiometricProcessing_
↳Level15ImageCalibration_CalSlope'])
[0.020865  0.0278287  0.0232411  0.00365867  0.00831811  0.03862197
 0.12674432  0.10396091  0.20503568  0.22231115  0.1576069  0.0352385]
```

This is what the corresponding ncdump output would look like in this case:

```
$ ncdump -h test_seviri.nc
...
IR_108:raw_metadata_RadiometricProcessing_Level15ImageCalibration_CalOffset = -1.064, ..
↳...;
IR_108:raw_metadata_RadiometricProcessing_Level15ImageCalibration_CalSlope = 0.021, ..
↳.;
IR_108:raw_metadata_RadiometricProcessing_MPEFCalFeedback_AbsCalCoeff = 0.021, ...;
...
```

```
class satpy.writers.cf_writer.AttributeEncoder (*, skipkeys=False, ensure_ascii=True,
check_circular=True, allow_nan=True,
sort_keys=False, indent=None, separa-
tors=None, default=None)
```

Bases: `json.encoder.JSONEncoder`

JSON encoder for dataset attributes.

Constructor for `JSONEncoder`, with sensible defaults.

If `skipkeys` is false, then it is a `TypeError` to attempt encoding of keys that are not `str`, `int`, `float` or `None`. If `skipkeys` is `True`, such items are simply skipped.

If `ensure_ascii` is true, the output is guaranteed to be `str` objects with all incoming non-ASCII characters escaped. If `ensure_ascii` is false, the output can contain non-ASCII characters.

If `check_circular` is true, then lists, dicts, and custom encoded objects will be checked for circular references during encoding to prevent an infinite recursion (which would cause an `OverflowError`). Otherwise, no such check takes place.

If `allow_nan` is true, then `NaN`, `Infinity`, and `-Infinity` will be encoded as such. This behavior is not JSON specification compliant, but is consistent with most JavaScript based encoders and decoders. Otherwise, it will be a `ValueError` to encode such floats.

If `sort_keys` is true, then the output of dictionaries will be sorted by key; this is useful for regression tests to ensure that JSON serializations can be compared on a day-to-day basis.

If `indent` is a non-negative integer, then JSON array elements and object members will be pretty-printed with that indent level. An indent level of 0 will only insert newlines. `None` is the most compact representation.

If specified, separators should be an (item\_separator, key\_separator) tuple. The default is (`' , '`, `' : '`) if `indent` is `None` and (`' , '`, `' : '`) otherwise. To get the most compact JSON representation, you should specify (`' , '`, `' : '`) to eliminate whitespace.

If specified, `default` is a function that gets called for objects that can't otherwise be serialized. It should return a JSON encodable version of the object or raise a `TypeError`.

**default** (*obj*)

Return a json-serializable object for *obj*.

In order to facilitate decoding, elements in dictionaries, lists/tuples and multi-dimensional arrays are encoded recursively.

```
class satpy.writers.cf_writer.CFWriter (name=None, filename=None, base_dir=None,
**kwargs)
```

Bases: `satpy.writers.Writer`

Writer producing NetCDF/CF compatible datasets.

Initialize the writer object.

#### Parameters

- **name** (*str*) – A name for this writer for log and error messages. If this writer is configured in a YAML file its name should match the name of the YAML file. Writer names may also appear in output file attributes.
- **filename** (*str*) – Filename to save data to. This filename can and should specify certain python string formatting fields to differentiate between data written to the files. Any attributes provided by the `.attrs` of a `DataArray` object may be included. Format and conversion specifiers provided by the `trollsift` package may also be used. Any directories in the provided pattern will be created if they do not exist. Example:

```
{platform_name}_{sensor}_{name}_{start_time:%Y%m%d_%H%M%S}.tif
```

- **base\_dir** (*str*) – Base destination directories for all created files.
- **kwargs** (*dict*) – Additional keyword arguments to pass to the *Plugin* class.

**static da2cf** (*dataarray*, *epoch*='seconds since 1970-01-01 00:00:00', *flatten\_attrs*=False, *exclude\_attrs*=None, *compression*=None)

Convert the *dataarray* to something cf-compatible.

#### Parameters

- **dataarray** (*xr.DataArray*) – The data array to be converted
- **epoch** (*str*) – Reference time for encoding of time coordinates
- **flatten\_attrs** (*bool*) – If True, flatten dict-type attributes
- **exclude\_attrs** (*list*) – List of dataset attributes to be excluded

**save\_dataset** (*dataset*, *filename*=None, *fill\_value*=None, *\*\*kwargs*)

Save the *dataset* to a given *filename*.

**save\_datasets** (*datasets*, *filename*=None, *groups*=None, *header\_attrs*=None, *engine*=None, *epoch*='seconds since 1970-01-01 00:00:00', *flatten\_attrs*=False, *exclude\_attrs*=None, *include\_lonlats*=True, *pretty*=False, *compression*=None, *\*\*to\_netcdf\_kwargs*)

Save the given *datasets* in one netCDF file.

Note that all datasets (if grouping: in one group) must have the same projection coordinates.

#### Parameters

- **datasets** (*list*) – Datasets to be saved
- **filename** (*str*) – Output file
- **groups** (*dict*) – Group datasets according to the given assignment: *{'group\_name': ['dataset1', 'dataset2', ...]}*. Group name *None* corresponds to the root of the file, i.e. no group will be created. Warning: The results will not be fully CF compliant!
- **header\_attrs** – Global attributes to be included
- **engine** (*str*) – Module to be used for writing netCDF files. Follows *xarray*'s *to\_netcdf()* engine choices with a preference for 'netcdf4'.
- **epoch** (*str*) – Reference time for encoding of time coordinates
- **flatten\_attrs** (*bool*) – If True, flatten dict-type attributes
- **exclude\_attrs** (*list*) – List of dataset attributes to be excluded
- **include\_lonlats** (*bool*) – Always include latitude and longitude coordinates, even for datasets with area definition
- **pretty** (*bool*) – Don't modify coordinate names, if possible. Makes the file prettier, but possibly less consistent.
- **compression** (*dict*) – Compression to use on the datasets before saving, for example *{'zlib': True, 'complevel': 9}*. This is in turn passed the *xarray*'s *to\_netcdf* method: [http://xarray.pydata.org/en/stable/generated/xarray.Dataset.to\\_netcdf.html](http://xarray.pydata.org/en/stable/generated/xarray.Dataset.to_netcdf.html) for more possibilities.

**update\_encoding** (*dataset*, *to\_netcdf\_kwargs*)

Update encoding.

Avoid `_FillValue` attribute being added to coordinate variables (<https://github.com/pydata/xarray/issues/1865>).

`satpy.writers.cf_writer.area2cf` (*dataarray*, *strict=False*)

Convert an area to at CF grid mapping or lon and lats.

`satpy.writers.cf_writer.area2gridmapping` (*dataarray*)

Convert an area to at CF grid mapping.

`satpy.writers.cf_writer.area2lonlat` (*dataarray*)

Convert an area to longitudes and latitudes.

`satpy.writers.cf_writer.assert_xy_unique` (*datas*)

Check that all datasets share the same projection coordinates *x/y*.

`satpy.writers.cf_writer.create_grid_mapping` (*area*)

Create the grid mapping instance for *area*.

`satpy.writers.cf_writer.encode_attrs_nc` (*attrs*)

Encode dataset attributes in a netcdf compatible datatype.

**Parameters** *attrs* (*dict*) – Attributes to be encoded

**Returns** Encoded (and sorted) attributes

**Return type** *dict*

`satpy.writers.cf_writer.encode_nc` (*obj*)

Encode the given object as a netcdf compatible datatype.

Try to find the datatype which most closely resembles the object's nature. If that fails, encode as a string. Plain lists are encoded recursively.

`satpy.writers.cf_writer.geos2cf` (*area*)

Return the cf grid mapping for the geos projection.

`satpy.writers.cf_writer.get_extra_ds` (*dataset*)

Get the extra datasets associated to *dataset*.

`satpy.writers.cf_writer.laea2cf` (*area*)

Return the cf grid mapping for the laea projection.

`satpy.writers.cf_writer.link_coords` (*datas*)

Link datasets and coordinates.

If the *coordinates* attribute of a data array links to other datasets in the scene, for example *coordinates='lon lat'*, add them as coordinates to the data array and drop that attribute. In the final call to *xr.Dataset.to\_netcdf()* all coordinate relations will be resolved and the *coordinates* attributes be set automatically.

`satpy.writers.cf_writer.make_alt_coords_unique` (*datas*, *pretty=False*)

Make non-dimensional coordinates unique among all datasets.

Non-dimensional (or alternative) coordinates, such as scanline timestamps, may occur in multiple datasets with the same name and dimension but different values. In order to avoid conflicts, prepend the dataset name to the coordinate name. If a non-dimensional coordinate is unique among all datasets and *pretty=True*, its name will not be modified.

Since all datasets must have the same projection coordinates, this is not applied to latitude and longitude.

**Parameters**

- **datas** (*dict*) – Dictionary of (dataset name, dataset)
- **pretty** (*bool*) – Don't modify coordinate names, if possible. Makes the file prettier, but possibly less consistent.

**Returns** Dictionary holding the updated datasets

`satpy.writers.cf_writer.make_time_bounds` (*start\_times, end\_times*)

Create time bounds for the current *dataarray*.

`satpy.writers.cf_writer.omerc2cf` (*area*)

Return the cf grid mapping for the omerc projection.

## satpy.writers.geotiff module

## satpy.writers.mitiff module

MITIFF writer objects for creating MITIFF files from *Dataset* objects.

**class** `satpy.writers.mitiff.MITIFFWriter` (*name=None, tags=None, \*\*kwargs*)

Bases: `satpy.writers.ImageWriter`

**save\_dataset** (*dataset, filename=None, fill\_value=None, compute=True, \*\*kwargs*)

Save the dataset to a given filename.

This method creates an enhanced image using `get_enhanced_image()`. The image is then passed to `save_image()`. See both of these functions for more details on the arguments passed to this method.

**save\_datasets** (*datasets, filename=None, fill\_value=None, compute=True, \*\*kwargs*)

Save all datasets to one or more files.

**save\_image** ()

Save Image object to a given filename.

### Parameters

- **img** (`trollimage.xrimage.XRImage`) – Image object to save to disk.
- **filename** (*str*) – Optionally specify the filename to save this dataset to. It may include string formatting patterns that will be filled in by dataset attributes.
- **compute** (*bool*) – If *True* (default), compute and save the dataset. If *False* return either a `Delayed` object or tuple of (source, target). See the return values below for more information.
- **\*\*kwargs** – Other keyword arguments to pass to this writer.

**Returns** Value returned depends on *compute*. If *compute* is *True* then the return value is the result of computing a `Delayed` object or running `dask.array.store()`. If *compute* is *False* then the returned value is either a `Delayed` object that can be computed using `delayed.compute()` or a tuple of (source, target) that should be passed to `dask.array.store()`. If target is provided the the caller is responsible for calling `target.close()` if the target has this method.

## satpy.writers.ninjo TIFF module

Writer for TIFF images compatible with the NinJo visualization tool (NinjoTIFFs).

NinjoTIFFs can be color images or monochromatic. For monochromatic images, the physical units and scale and offsets to retrieve the physical values are provided. Metadata is also recorded in the file.

In order to write ninjo TIFF files, some metadata needs to be provided to the writer. Here is an example on how to write a color image:

```

chn = "airmass"
ninjoRegion = load_area("areas.def", "nrEURO3km")

filenames = glob("data/*_")
global_scene = Scene(reader="hrit_msg", filenames=filenames)
global_scene.load([chn])
local_scene = global_scene.resample(ninjoRegion)
local_scene.save_dataset(chn, filename="airmass.tif", writer='ninjotiff',
                        sat_id=6300014,
                        chan_id=6500015,
                        data_cat='GPRN',
                        data_source='EUMCAST',
                        nbits=8)

```

Here is an example on how to write a color image:

```

chn = "IR_108"
ninjoRegion = load_area("areas.def", "nrEURO3km")

filenames = glob("data/*_")
global_scene = Scene(reader="hrit_msg", filenames=filenames)
global_scene.load([chn])
local_scene = global_scene.resample(ninjoRegion)
local_scene.save_dataset(chn, filename="msg.tif", writer='ninjotiff',
                        sat_id=6300014,
                        chan_id=900015,
                        data_cat='GORN',
                        data_source='EUMCAST',
                        physic_unit='K',
                        nbits=8)

```

The metadata to provide to the writer can also be stored in a configuration file (see `pyninjotiff`), so that the previous example can be rewritten as:

```

chn = "IR_108"
ninjoRegion = load_area("areas.def", "nrEURO3km")

filenames = glob("data/*_")
global_scene = Scene(reader="hrit_msg", filenames=filenames)
global_scene.load([chn])
local_scene = global_scene.resample(ninjoRegion)
local_scene.save_dataset(chn, filename="msg.tif", writer='ninjotiff',
                        # ninjo product name to look for in .cfg file
                        ninjo_product_name="IR_108",
                        # custom configuration file for ninjo tiff products
                        # if not specified PPP_CONFIG_DIR is used as config file_
                        ↪directory
                        ninjo_product_file="/config_dir/ninjotiff_products.cfg")

```

**class** `satpy.writers.ninjotiff.NinjoTIFFWriter` (*tags=None, \*\*kwargs*)

Bases: `satpy.writers.ImageWriter`

Writer for NinjoTiff files.

Initialize the writer.

**save\_dataset** (*dataset, filename=None, fill\_value=None, compute=True, \*\*kwargs*)

Save a dataset to ninjotiff format.

This calls `save_image` in turn, but first preforms some unit conversion if necessary.

**save\_image** (*img*, *filename=None*, *compute=True*, *\*\*kwargs*)

Save the image to the given *filename* in `ninjotiff` format.

`satpy.writers.ninjotiff.convert_units` (*dataset*, *in\_unit*, *out\_unit*)

Convert units of *dataset*.

## satpy.writers.scmi module

## satpy.writers.simple\_image module

**class** `satpy.writers.simple_image.PillowWriter` (*\*\*kwargs*)

Bases: `satpy.writers.ImageWriter`

**save\_image** (*img*, *filename=None*, *compute=True*, *\*\*kwargs*)

Save Image object to a given filename.

### Parameters

- **img** (`trollimage.xrimage.XRImage`) – Image object to save to disk.
- **filename** (*str*) – Optionally specify the filename to save this dataset to. It may include string formatting patterns that will be filled in by dataset attributes.
- **compute** (*bool*) – If *True* (default), compute and save the dataset. If *False* return either a `dask.delayed.Delayed` object or tuple of (source, target). See the return values below for more information.
- **\*\*kwargs** – Keyword arguments to pass to the images `save` method.

**Returns** Value returned depends on *compute*. If *compute* is *True* then the return value is the result of computing a `dask.delayed.Delayed` object or running `dask.array.store`. If *compute* is *False* then the returned value is either a `dask.delayed.Delayed` object that can be computed using `delayed.compute()` or a tuple of (source, target) that should be passed to `dask.array.store`. If target is provided the the caller is responsible for calling `target.close()` if the target has this method.

## satpy.writers.utils module

Writer utilities.

`satpy.writers.utils.flatten_dict` (*d*, *parent\_key=""*, *sep='\_'*)

Flatten a nested dictionary.

Based on <https://stackoverflow.com/a/6027615/5703449>

## Module contents

Shared objects of the various writer classes.

For now, this includes enhancement configuration utilities.

**class** `satpy.writers.DecisionTree` (*decision\_dicts*, *attrs*, *\*\*kwargs*)

Bases: `object`

The decision tree.

Init the decision tree.

**add\_config\_to\_tree** (*\*decision\_dicts*)  
Add a configuration to the tree.

**any\_key** = None

**find\_match** (*\*\*kwargs*)  
Find a match.

**class** satpy.writers.**EnhancementDecisionTree** (*\*decision\_dicts, \*\*kwargs*)  
Bases: *satpy.writers.DecisionTree*

The enhancement decision tree.

Init the decision tree.

**add\_config\_to\_tree** (*\*decision\_dict*)  
Add configuration to tree.

**find\_match** (*\*\*kwargs*)  
Find a match.

**class** satpy.writers.**Enhancer** (*ppp\_config\_dir=None, enhancement\_config\_file=None*)  
Bases: *object*

Helper class to get enhancement information for images.

Initialize an Enhancer instance.

#### Parameters

- **ppp\_config\_dir** – Points to the base configuration directory
- **enhancement\_config\_file** – The enhancement configuration to apply, False to leave as is.

**add\_sensor\_enhancements** (*sensor*)  
Add sensor-specific enhancements.

**apply** (*img, \*\*info*)  
Apply the enhancements.

**get\_sensor\_enhancement\_config** (*sensor*)  
Get the sensor-specific config.

**class** satpy.writers.**ImageWriter** (*name=None, filename=None, base\_dir=None, enhance=None, enhancement\_config=None, \*\*kwargs*)

Bases: *satpy.writers.Writer*

Base writer for image file formats.

Initialize image writer object.

#### Parameters

- **name** (*str*) – A name for this writer for log and error messages. If this writer is configured in a YAML file its name should match the name of the YAML file. Writer names may also appear in output file attributes.
- **filename** (*str*) – Filename to save data to. This filename can and should specify certain python string formatting fields to differentiate between data written to the files. Any attributes provided by the `.attrs` of a `DataArray` object may be included. Format and conversion specifiers provided by the `trollsift` package may also be used. Any directories in the provided pattern will be created if they do not exist. Example:



```
{platform_name}_{sensor}_{name}_{start_time:%Y%m%d_%H%M%S}.tif
```

- **base\_dir** (*str*) – Base destination directories for all created files.
- **enhance** (*bool* or *Enhancer*) – Whether to automatically enhance data to be more visually useful and to fit inside the file format being saved to. By default this will default to using the enhancement configuration files found using the default *Enhancer* class. This can be set to *False* so that no enhancements are performed. This can also be an instance of the *Enhancer* class if further custom enhancement is needed.
- **enhancement\_config** (*str*) – Deprecated.
- **kwargs** (*dict*) – Additional keyword arguments to pass to the *Writer* base class.

Changed in version 0.10: Deprecated *enhancement\_config\_file* and ‘enhancer’ in favor of *enhance*. Pass an instance of the *Enhancer* class to *enhance* instead.

**save\_dataset** (*dataset*, *filename=None*, *fill\_value=None*, *overlay=None*, *decorate=None*, *compute=True*, *\*\*kwargs*)

Save the dataset to a given filename.

This method creates an enhanced image using *get\_enhanced\_image()*. The image is then passed to *save\_image()*. See both of these functions for more details on the arguments passed to this method.

**save\_image** (*img*, *filename=None*, *compute=True*, *\*\*kwargs*)

Save Image object to a given filename.

#### Parameters

- **img** (*trollimage.xrimage.XRImage*) – Image object to save to disk.
- **filename** (*str*) – Optionally specify the filename to save this dataset to. It may include string formatting patterns that will be filled in by dataset attributes.
- **compute** (*bool*) – If *True* (default), compute and save the dataset. If *False* return either a *Delayed* object or tuple of (source, target). See the return values below for more information.
- **\*\*kwargs** – Other keyword arguments to pass to this writer.

**Returns** Value returned depends on *compute*. If *compute* is *True* then the return value is the result of computing a *Delayed* object or running *dask.array.store()*. If *compute* is *False* then the returned value is either a *Delayed* object that can be computed using *delayed.compute()* or a tuple of (source, target) that should be passed to *dask.array.store()*. If target is provided the the caller is responsible for calling *target.close()* if the target has this method.

**classmethod separate\_init\_kwargs** (*kwargs*)

Separate the init kwargs.

**class** *satpy.writers.Writer* (*name=None*, *filename=None*, *base\_dir=None*, *\*\*kwargs*)

Bases: *satpy.plugin\_base.Plugin*

Base Writer class for all other writers.

A minimal writer subclass should implement the *save\_dataset* method.

Initialize the writer object.

#### Parameters

- **name** (*str*) – A name for this writer for log and error messages. If this writer is configured in a YAML file its name should match the name of the YAML file. Writer names may also appear in output file attributes.

- **filename** (*str*) – Filename to save data to. This filename can and should specify certain python string formatting fields to differentiate between data written to the files. Any attributes provided by the `.attrs` of a `DataArray` object may be included. Format and conversion specifiers provided by the `trollsift` package may also be used. Any directories in the provided pattern will be created if they do not exist. Example:

```
{platform_name}_{sensor}_{name}_{start_time:%Y%m%d_%H%M%S}.tif
```

- **base\_dir** (*str*) – Base destination directories for all created files.
- **kwargs** (*dict*) – Additional keyword arguments to pass to the `Plugin` class.

**create\_filename\_parser** (*base\_dir*)

Create a `trollsift.parser.Parser` object for later use.

**get\_filename** (\*\**kwargs*)

Create a filename where output data will be saved.

**Parameters** **kwargs** (*dict*) – Attributes and other metadata to use for formatting the previously provided *filename*.

**save\_dataset** (*dataset*, *filename=None*, *fill\_value=None*, *compute=True*, \*\**kwargs*)

Save the dataset to a given filename.

This method must be overloaded by the subclass.

#### Parameters

- **dataset** (*xarray.DataArray*) – Dataset to save using this writer.
- **filename** (*str*) – Optionally specify the filename to save this dataset to. If not provided then *filename* which can be provided to the `init` method will be used and formatted by dataset attributes.
- **fill\_value** (*int or float*) – Replace invalid values in the dataset with this fill value if applicable to this writer.
- **compute** (*bool*) – If *True* (default), compute and save the dataset. If *False* return either a `Delayed` object or tuple of (source, target). See the return values below for more information.
- **\*\*kwargs** – Other keyword arguments for this particular writer.

**Returns** Value returned depends on *compute*. If *compute* is *True* then the return value is the result of computing a `Delayed` object or running `dask.array.store()`. If *compute* is *False* then the returned value is either a `Delayed` object that can be computed using `delayed.compute()` or a tuple of (source, target) that should be passed to `dask.array.store()`. If target is provided the the caller is responsible for calling `target.close()` if the target has this method.

**save\_datasets** (*datasets*, *compute=True*, \*\**kwargs*)

Save all datasets to one or more files.

Subclasses can use this method to save all datasets to one single file or optimize the writing of individual datasets. By default this simply calls `save_dataset` for each dataset provided.

#### Parameters

- **datasets** (*iterable*) – Iterable of `xarray.DataArray` objects to save using this writer.
- **compute** (*bool*) – If *True* (default), compute all of the saves to disk. If *False* then the return value is either a `Delayed` object or two lists to be passed to a `dask.array.store()` call. See return values below for more details.

- **\*\*kwargs** – Keyword arguments to pass to `save_dataset`. See that documentation for more details.

**Returns** Value returned depends on `compute` keyword argument. If `compute` is `True` the value is the result of a either a `dask.array.store()` operation or a `Delayed` compute, typically this is `None`. If `compute` is `False` then the result is either a `Delayed` object that can be computed with `delayed.compute()` or a two element tuple of sources and targets to be passed to `dask.array.store()`. If `targets` is provided then it is the caller’s responsibility to close any objects that have a “close” method.

**classmethod `separate_init_kwargs`** (*kwargs*)

Help separating arguments between init and save methods.

Currently the `Scene` is passed one set of arguments to represent the Writer creation and saving steps. This is not preferred for Writer structure, but provides a simpler interface to users. This method splits the provided keyword arguments between those needed for initialization and those needed for the `save_dataset` and `save_datasets` method calls.

Writer subclasses should try to prefer keyword arguments only for the save methods only and leave the init keyword arguments to the base classes when possible.

`satpy.writers.add_decorate` (*orig, fill\_value=None, \*\*decorate*)

Decorate an image with text and/or logos/images.

This call adds text/logos in order as given in the input to keep the alignment features available in pydecorate.

An example of the decorate config:

```

decorate = {
    'decorate': [
        {'logo': {'logo_path': <path to a logo>, 'height': 143, 'bg': 'white',
        ↪'bg_opacity': 255}},
        {'text': {'txt': start_time_txt,
                  'align': {'top_bottom': 'bottom', 'left_right': 'right'},
                  'font': <path to ttf font>,
                  'font_size': 22,
                  'height': 30,
                  'bg': 'black',
                  'bg_opacity': 255,
                  'line': 'white'}}
    ]
}

```

Any numbers of text/logo in any order can be added to the decorate list, but the order of the list is kept as described above.

Note that a feature given in one element, eg. `bg` (which is the background color) will also apply on the next elements unless a new value is given.

`align` is a special keyword telling where in the image to start adding features, `top_bottom` is either top or bottom and `left_right` is either left or right.

`satpy.writers.add_logo` (*orig, dc, img, logo=None*)

Add logos or other images to an image using the pydecorate package.

All the features of pydecorate’s `add_logo` are available. See documentation of [Welcome to the Pydecorate documentation!](#) for more info.

`satpy.writers.add_overlay` (*orig\_img, area, coast\_dir, color=None, width=None, resolution=None, level\_coast=None, level\_borders=None, fill\_value=None, grid=None, overlays=None*)

Add coastline, political borders and grid(graticules) to image.

Uses `color` for feature colors where `color` is a 3-element tuple of integers between 0 and 255 representing (R, G, B).

**Warning:** This function currently loses the data mask (alpha band).

`resolution` is chosen automatically if `None` (default), otherwise it should be one of:

'f'	Full resolution	0.04 km
'h'	High resolution	0.2 km
'i'	Intermediate resolution	1.0 km
'l'	Low resolution	5.0 km
'c'	Crude resolution	25 km

`grid` is a dictionary with key values as documented in detail in `pycoast`

**eg. `overlay={'grid': {'major_lonlat': (10, 10), 'write_text': False, 'outline': (224, 224, 224), 'width': 0.5}}`**

Here `major_lonlat` is plotted every 10 deg for both longitude and latitude, no labels for the grid lines are plotted, the color used for the grid lines is light gray, and the width of the gratucules is 0.5 pixels.

For grid if `aggdraw` is used, `font` option is mandatory, if not `write_text` is set to `False`:

```
font = aggdraw.Font('black', '/usr/share/fonts/truetype/msttcorefonts/Arial.ttf',
                    opacity=127, size=16)
```

`satpy.writers.add_text` (*orig, dc, img, text=None*)

Add text to an image using the `pydecorate` package.

All the features of `pydecorate`'s `add_text` are available. See documentation of [Welcome to the Pydecorate documentation!](#) for more info.

`satpy.writers.available_writers` (*as\_dict=False*)

Available writers based on current configuration.

**Parameters `as_dict`** (*bool*) – Optionally return writer information as a dictionary. Default: `False`

**Returns:** List of available writer names. If *as\_dict* is `True` then a list of dictionaries including additionally writer information is returned.

`satpy.writers.compute_writer_results` (*results*)

Compute all the given dask graphs *results* so that the files are saved.

**Parameters `results`** (*iterable*) – Iterable of dask graphs resulting from calls to `scn.save_datasets(..., compute=False)`

`satpy.writers.configs_for_writer` (*writer=None, ppp\_config\_dir=None*)

Generate writer configuration files for one or more writers.

**Parameters**

- **`writer`** (*Optional[str]*) – Yield configs only for this writer
- **`ppp_config_dir`** (*Optional[str]*) – Additional configuration directory to search for writer configuration files.

Returns: Generator of lists of configuration files

`satpy.writers.get_enhanced_image` (*dataset*, *ppp\_config\_dir=None*, *enhance=None*, *enhancement\_config\_file=None*, *overlay=None*, *decorate=None*, *fill\_value=None*)

Get an enhanced version of *dataset* as an `XRIImage` instance.

#### Parameters

- **dataset** (*xarray.DataArray*) – Data to be enhanced and converted to an image.
- **ppp\_config\_dir** (*str*) – Root configuration directory.
- **enhance** (*bool* or *Enhancer*) – Whether to automatically enhance data to be more visually useful and to fit inside the file format being saved to. By default this will default to using the enhancement configuration files found using the default *Enhancer* class. This can be set to *False* so that no enhancements are performed. This can also be an instance of the *Enhancer* class if further custom enhancement is needed.
- **enhancement\_config\_file** (*str*) – Deprecated.
- **overlay** (*dict*) – Options for image overlays. See *add\_overlay()* for available options.
- **decorate** (*dict*) – Options for decorating the image. See *add\_decorate()* for available options.
- **fill\_value** (*int* or *float*) – Value to use when pixels are masked or invalid. Default of *None* means to create an alpha channel. See *finalize()* for more details. Only used when adding overlays or decorations. Otherwise it is up to the caller to “finalize” the image before using it except if calling *img.show()* or providing the image to a writer as these will finalize the image.

Changed in version 0.10: Deprecated *enhancement\_config\_file* and ‘enhancer’ in favor of *enhance*. Pass an instance of the *Enhancer* class to *enhance* instead.

`satpy.writers.load_writer` (*writer*, *ppp\_config\_dir=None*, *\*\*writer\_kwargs*)

Find and load writer *writer* in the available configuration files.

`satpy.writers.load_writer_configs` (*writer\_configs*, *ppp\_config\_dir*, *\*\*writer\_kwargs*)

Load the writer from the provided *writer\_configs*.

`satpy.writers.read_writer_config` (*config\_files*, *loader=<class 'yaml.loader.UnsafeLoader'>*)

Read the writer *config\_files* and return the info extracted.

`satpy.writers.show` (*dataset*, *\*\*kwargs*)

Display the dataset as an image.

`satpy.writers.split_results` (*results*)

Split results.

Get sources, targets and delayed objects to separate lists from a list of results collected from (multiple) writer(s).

`satpy.writers.to_image` (*dataset*)

Convert *dataset* into a `XRIImage` instance.

Convert the *dataset* into an instance of the `XRIImage` class. This function makes no other changes. To get an enhanced image, possibly with overlays and decoration, see *get\_enhanced\_image()*.

**Parameters** *dataset* (*xarray.DataArray*) – Data to be converted to an image.

**Returns** Instance of `XRIImage`.

## 13.2 Submodules

### 13.3 satpy.config module

Satpy Configuration directory and file handling.

`satpy.config.check_satpy` (*readers=None, writers=None, extras=None*)

Check the satpy readers and writers for correct installation.

#### Parameters

- **readers** (*list or None*) – Limit readers checked to those specified
- **writers** (*list or None*) – Limit writers checked to those specified
- **extras** (*list or None*) – Limit extras checked to those specified

**Returns:** **bool** True if all specified features were successfully loaded.

`satpy.config.check_yaml_configs` (*configs, key*)

Get a diagnostic for the yaml *configs*.

*key* is the section to look for to get a name for the config at hand.

`satpy.config.config_search_paths` (*filename, \*search\_dirs, \*\*kwargs*)

Get the environment variable value every time (could be set dynamically).

`satpy.config.get_config` (*filename, \*search\_dirs, \*\*kwargs*)

Blends the different configs, from package defaults to .

`satpy.config.get_config_path` (*filename, \*search\_dirs*)

Get the appropriate path for a filename, in that order: filename, ., PPP\_CONFIG\_DIR, package's etc dir.

`satpy.config.get_envIRON_ancpath` (*default='.'*)

Get the ancpath.

`satpy.config.get_envIRON_config_dir` (*default=None*)

Get the config dir.

`satpy.config.glob_config` (*pattern, \*search\_dirs*)

Return glob results for all possible configuration locations.

**Note:** This method does not check the configuration “base” directory if the pattern includes a subdirectory.

This is done for performance since this is usually used to find *all* configs for a certain component.

`satpy.config.recursive_dict_update` (*d, u*)

Recursive dictionary update.

Copied from:

<http://stackoverflow.com/questions/3232943/update-value-of-a-nested-dictionary-of-varying-depth>

`satpy.config.runtime_import` (*object\_path*)

Import at runtime.

### 13.4 satpy.dataset module

Dataset objects.

**class** `satpy.dataset.Dataset`

Bases: `object`

Placeholder for the deprecated class.

**class** `satpy.dataset.DatasetID`

Bases: `satpy.dataset.DatasetID`

Identifier for all *Dataset* objects.

DatasetID is a namedtuple that holds identifying and classifying information about a Dataset. There are two identifying elements, `name` and `wavelength`. These can be used to generically refer to a Dataset. The other elements of a DatasetID are meant to further distinguish a Dataset from the possible variations it may have. For example multiple Datasets may be called by one `name` but may exist in multiple resolutions or with different calibrations such as “radiance” and “reflectance”. If an element is *None* then it is considered not applicable.

A DatasetID can also be used in Satpy to query for a Dataset. This way a fully qualified DatasetID can be found even if some of the DatasetID elements are unknown. In this case a *None* signifies something that is unknown or not applicable to the requested Dataset.

#### Parameters

- **name** (*str*) – String identifier for the Dataset
- **wavelength** (*float, tuple*) – Single float wavelength when querying for a Dataset. Otherwise 3-element tuple of floats specifying the minimum, nominal, and maximum wavelength for a Dataset. *None* if not applicable.
- **resolution** (*int, float*) – Per data pixel/area resolution. If resolution varies across the Dataset then nadir view resolution is preferred. Usually this is in meters, but for lon/lat gridded data angle degrees may be used.
- **polarization** (*str*) – ‘V’ or ‘H’ polarizations of a microwave channel. *None* if not applicable.
- **calibration** (*str*) – String identifying the calibration level of the Dataset (ex. ‘radiance’, ‘reflectance’, etc). *None* if not applicable.
- **level** (*int, float*) – Pressure/altitude level of the dataset. This is typically in hPa, but may be in inverse meters for altitude datasets (1/meters).
- **modifiers** (*tuple*) – Tuple of strings identifying what corrections or other modifications have been performed on this Dataset (ex. ‘sunz\_corrected’, ‘rayleigh\_corrected’, etc). *None* or empty tuple if not applicable.

Create new DatasetID.

**classmethod** `from_dict` (*d, \*\*kwargs*)

Convert a dict to an ID.

**static** `name_match` (*a, b*)

Return if two string names are equal.

#### Parameters

- **a** (*str*) – DatasetID.name or other string
- **b** (*str*) – DatasetID.name or other string

**to\_dict** (*trim=True*)

Convert the ID to a dict.

**static** `wavelength_match` (*a, b*)

Return if two wavelengths are equal.

**Parameters**

- **a** (*tuple or scalar*) – (min wl, nominal wl, max wl) or scalar wl
- **b** (*tuple or scalar*) – (min wl, nominal wl, max wl) or scalar wl

**class** `satpy.dataset.MetadataObject` (\*\*attributes)

Bases: `object`

A general metadata object.

Initialize the class with *attributes*.

**id**

Return the DatasetID of the object.

`satpy.dataset.average_datetimes` (*dt\_list*)

Average a series of datetime objects.

---

**Note:** This function assumes all datetime objects are naive and in the same time zone (UTC).

---

**Parameters** `dt_list` (*iterable*) – Datetime objects to average

Returns: Average datetime as a datetime object

`satpy.dataset.combine_metadata` (*\*metadata\_objects, \*\*kwargs*)

Combine the metadata of two or more Datasets.

If any keys are not equal or do not exist in all provided dictionaries then they are not included in the returned dictionary. By default any keys with the word ‘time’ in them and consisting of datetime objects will be averaged. This is to handle cases where data were observed at almost the same time but not exactly.

**Parameters**

- **\*metadata\_objects** – MetadataObject or dict objects to combine
- **average\_times** (*bool*) – Average any keys with ‘time’ in the name

**Returns** the combined metadata

**Return type** `dict`

`satpy.dataset.create_filtered_dsid` (*dataset\_key, \*\*dfilter*)

Create a DatasetID matching *dataset\_key* and *dfilter*.

If a property is specified in both *dataset\_key* and *dfilter*, the former has priority.

`satpy.dataset.dataset_walker` (*datasets*)

Walk through *datasets* and their ancillary data.

Yields datasets and their parent.

`satpy.dataset.replace_anc` (*dataset, parent\_dataset*)

Replace *dataset* the *parent\_dataset*’s *ancillary\_variables* field.

## 13.5 satpy.multiscene module

MultiScene object to work with multiple timesteps of satellite data.



**class** `satpy.multiscene.MultiScene` (*scenes=None*)

Bases: `object`

Container for multiple *Scene* objects.

Initialize MultiScene and validate sub-scenes.

**Parameters** `scenes` (*iterable*) – *Scene* objects to operate on (optional)

---

**Note:** If the *scenes* passed to this object are a generator then certain operations performed will try to preserve that generator state. This may limit what properties or methods are available to the user. To avoid this behavior compute the passed generator by converting the passed scenes to a list first: `MultiScene(list(scenes))`.

---

**all\_same\_area**

Determine if all contained Scenes have the same ‘area’.

**blend** (*blend\_function=<function stack>*)

Blend the datasets into one scene.

---

**Note:** Blending is not currently optimized for generator-based MultiScene.

---

**crop** (*\*args, \*\*kwargs*)

Crop the multiscene and return a new cropped multiscene.

**first\_scene**

First Scene of this MultiScene object.

**classmethod from\_files** (*files\_to\_sort, reader=None, \*\*kwargs*)

Create multiple Scene objects from multiple files.

This uses the `satpy.readers.group_files()` function to group files. See this function for more details on possible keyword arguments.

New in version 0.12.

**is\_generator**

Contained Scenes are stored as a generator.

**load** (*\*args, \*\*kwargs*)

Load the required datasets from the multiple scenes.

**loaded\_dataset\_ids**

Union of all Dataset IDs loaded by all children.

**resample** (*destination=None, \*\*kwargs*)

Resample the multiscene.

**save\_animation** (*filename, datasets=None, fps=10, fill\_value=None, batch\_size=1, ignore\_missing=False, client=True, \*\*kwargs*)

Save series of Scenes to movie (MP4) or GIF formats.

Supported formats are dependent on the `imageio` library and are determined by filename extension by default.

---

**Note:** Starting with `imageio 2.5.0`, the use of FFmpeg depends on a separate `imageio-ffmpeg` package.

---

By default all datasets available will be saved to individual files using the first Scene's datasets metadata to format the filename provided. If a dataset is not available from a Scene then a black array is used instead (`np.zeros(shape)`).

This function can use the `dask.distributed` library for improved performance by computing multiple frames at a time (see `batch_size` option below). If the distributed library is not available then frames will be generated one at a time, one product at a time.

#### Parameters

- **filename** (*str*) – Filename to save to. Can include python string formatting keys from `dataset.attrs` (ex. “{name}\_{start\_time:%Y%m%d\_%H%M%S}.gif”)
- **datasets** (*list*) – DatasetIDs to save (default: all datasets)
- **fps** (*int*) – Frames per second for produced animation
- **fill\_value** (*int*) – Value to use instead creating an alpha band.
- **batch\_size** (*int*) – Number of frames to compute at the same time. This only has effect if the `dask.distributed` package is installed. This will default to 1. Setting this to 0 or less will attempt to process all frames at once. This option should be used with care to avoid memory issues when trying to improve performance. Note that this is the total number of frames for all datasets, so when saving 2 datasets this will compute  $(batch\_size / 2)$  frames for the first dataset and  $(batch\_size / 2)$  frames for the second dataset.
- **ignore\_missing** (*bool*) – Don't include a black frame when a dataset is missing from a child scene.
- **client** (*bool or dask.distributed.Client*) – Dask distributed client to use for computation. If this is `True` (default) then any existing clients will be used. If this is `False` or `None` then a client will not be created and `dask.distributed` will not be used. If this is a `dask.Client` object then it will be used for distributed computation.
- **kwargs** – Additional keyword arguments to pass to `imageio.get_writer`.

**save\_datasets** (*client=True, batch\_size=1, \*\*kwargs*)

Run `save_datasets` on each Scene.

Note that some writers may not be multi-process friendly and may produce unexpected results or fail by raising an exception. In these cases `client` should be set to `False`. This is currently a known issue for basic 'geotiff' writer work loads.

#### Parameters

- **batch\_size** (*int*) – Number of scenes to compute at the same time. This only has effect if the `dask.distributed` package is installed. This will default to 1. Setting this to 0 or less will attempt to process all scenes at once. This option should be used with care to avoid memory issues when trying to improve performance.
- **client** (*bool or dask.distributed.Client*) – Dask distributed client to use for computation. If this is `True` (default) then any existing clients will be used. If this is `False` or `None` then a client will not be created and `dask.distributed` will not be used. If this is a `dask.Client` object then it will be used for distributed computation.
- **kwargs** – Additional keyword arguments to pass to `save_datasets()`. Note `compute` can not be provided.

#### scenes

Get list of Scene objects contained in this MultiScene.

---

**Note:** If the Scenes contained in this object are stored in a generator (not list or tuple) then accessing this property will load/iterate through the generator possibly

---

**shared\_dataset\_ids**

Dataset IDs shared by all children.

`satpy.multiscene.stack` (*datasets*)

Overlay series of datasets on top of each other.

`satpy.multiscene.timeseries` (*datasets*)

Expand dataset with and concatenate by time dimension.

## 13.6 satpy.node module

Nodes to build trees.

**class** `satpy.node.DependencyTree` (*readers, compositors, modifiers, available\_only=False*)

Bases: `satpy.node.Node`

Structure to discover and store *Dataset* dependencies.

Used primarily by the *Scene* object to organize dependency finding. Dependencies are stored used a series of *Node* objects which this class is a subclass of.

Collect Dataset generating information.

Collect the objects that generate and have information about Datasets including objects that may depend on certain Datasets being generated. This includes readers, compositors, and modifiers.

### Parameters

- **readers** (*dict*) – Reader name -> Reader Object
- **compositors** (*dict*) – Sensor name -> Composite ID -> Composite Object
- **modifiers** (*dict*) – Sensor name -> Modifier name -> (Modifier Class, modifier options)
- **available\_only** (*bool*) – Whether only reader’s available/loadable datasets should be used when searching for dependencies (True) or use all known/configured datasets regardless of whether the necessary files were provided to the reader (False). Note that when `False` loadable variations of a dataset will have priority over other known variations. Default is `False`.

**add\_child** (*parent, child*)

Add a child to the tree.

**add\_leaf** (*ds\_id, parent=None*)

Add a leaf to the tree.

**contains** (*item*)

Check contains when we know the *exact* DatasetID.

**copy** ()

Copy this node tree.

Note all references to readers are removed. This is meant to avoid tree copies accessing readers that would return incompatible (Area) data. Theoretically it should be possible for tree copies to request compositor

or modifier information as long as they don't depend on any datasets not already existing in the dependency tree.

**empty\_node** = <Node ('\_\_EMPTY\_LEAF\_SENTINEL\_\_')>

**find\_dependencies** (*dataset\_keys*, *\*\*dfilter*)

Create the dependency tree.

**Parameters**

- **dataset\_keys** (*iterable*) – Strings or DatasetIDs to find dependencies for
- **\*\*dfilter** (*dict*) – Additional filter parameters. See *satpy.readers.get\_key* for more details.

**Returns** Root node of the dependency tree and a set of unknown datasets

**Return type** (*Node*, *set*)

**get\_compositor** (*key*)

Get a compositor.

**get\_filtered\_item** (*dataset\_key*, *\*\*dfilter*)

Get the item matching *dataset\_key* and *dfilter*.

**get\_modifier** (*comp\_id*)

Get a modifier.

**getitem** (*item*)

Get Node when we know the *exact* DatasetID.

**leaves** (*nodes=None*, *unique=True*)

Get the leaves of the tree starting at this root.

**Parameters**

- **nodes** (*iterable*) – limit leaves for these node names
- **unique** – only include individual leaf nodes once

**Returns** list of leaf nodes

**trunk** (*nodes=None*, *unique=True*)

Get the trunk nodes of the tree starting at this root.

**Parameters**

- **nodes** (*iterable*) – limit trunk nodes to the names specified or the children of them that are also trunk nodes.
- **unique** – only include individual trunk nodes once

**Returns** list of trunk nodes

**class** *satpy.node.Node* (*name*, *data=None*)

Bases: *object*

A node object.

Init the node object.

**add\_child** (*obj*)

Add a child to the node.

**copy** (*node\_cache=None*)

Make a copy of the node.

**display** (*previous=0, include\_data=False*)

Display the node.

**flatten** (*d=None*)

Flatten tree structure to a one level dictionary.

**Parameters** *d* (*dict, optional*) – output dictionary to update

**Returns**

**Node.name -> Node.** The returned dictionary includes the current Node and all its children.

**Return type** *dict*

**is\_leaf**

Check if the node is a leaf.

**leaves** (*unique=True*)

Get the leaves of the tree starting at this root.

**trunk** (*unique=True*)

Get the trunk of the tree starting at this root.

## 13.7 satpy.plugin\_base module

The `satpy.plugin_base` module defines the plugin API.

**class** `satpy.plugin_base.Plugin` (*ppp\_config\_dir=None, default\_config\_filename=None, config\_files=None, \*\*kwargs*)

Bases: `object`

Base plugin class for all dynamically loaded and configured objects.

Load configuration files related to this plugin.

This initializes a `self.config` dictionary that can be used to customize the subclass.

**Parameters**

- **ppp\_config\_dir** (*str*) – Base “etc” directory for all configuration files.
- **default\_config\_filename** (*str*) – Configuration filename to use if no other files have been specified with `config_files`.
- **config\_files** (*list or str*) – Configuration files to load instead of those automatically found in `ppp_config_dir` and other default configuration locations.
- **kwargs** (*dict*) – Unused keyword arguments.

**load\_yaml\_config** (*conf*)

Load a YAML configuration file and recursively update the overall configuration.

## 13.8 satpy.resample module

Satpy resampling module.

Satpy provides multiple resampling algorithms for resampling geolocated data to uniform projected grids. The easiest way to perform resampling in Satpy is through the `Scene` object’s `resample()` method. Additional utility functions

are also available to assist in resampling data. Below is more information on resampling with Satpy as well as links to the relevant API documentation for available keyword arguments.

### 13.8.1 Resampling algorithms

Table 1: Available Resampling Algorithms

Resampler	Description	Related
nearest	Nearest Neighbor	<a href="#">KDTreeResampler</a>
ewa	Elliptical Weighted Averaging	<a href="#">EWAResampler</a>
native	Native	<a href="#">NativeResampler</a>
bilinear	Bilinear	<a href="#">BilinearResampler</a>
bucket_avg	Average Bucket Resampling	<a href="#">BucketAvg</a>
bucket_sum	Sum Bucket Resampling	<a href="#">BucketSum</a>
bucket_count	Count Bucket Resampling	<a href="#">BucketCount</a>
bucket_fraction	Fraction Bucket Resampling	<a href="#">BucketFraction</a>

The resampling algorithm used can be specified with the `resampler` keyword argument and defaults to `nearest`:

```
>>> scn = Scene(...)
>>> euro_scn = global_scene.resample('euro4', resampler='nearest')
```

**Warning:** Some resampling algorithms expect certain forms of data. For example, the EWA resampling expects polar-orbiting swath data and prefers if the data can be broken in to “scan lines”. See the API documentation for a specific algorithm for more information.

### 13.8.2 Resampling for comparison and composites

While all the resamplers can be used to put datasets of different resolutions on to a common area, the ‘native’ resampler is designed to match datasets to one resolution in the dataset’s original projection. This is extremely useful when generating composites between bands of different resolutions.

```
>>> new_scn = scn.resample(resampler='native')
```

By default this resamples to the *highest resolution area* (smallest footprint per pixel) shared between the loaded datasets. You can easily specify the lower resolution area:

```
>>> new_scn = scn.resample(scn.min_area(), resampler='native')
```

Providing an area that is neither the minimum or maximum resolution area may work, but behavior is currently undefined.

### 13.8.3 Caching for geostationary data

Satpy will do its best to reuse calculations performed to resample datasets, but it can only do this for the current processing and will lose this information when the process/script ends. Some resampling algorithms, like `nearest` and `bilinear`, can benefit by caching intermediate data on disk in the directory specified by `cache_dir` and using it next time. This is most beneficial with geostationary satellite data where the locations of the source data and the target pixels don’t change over time.

```
>>> new_scn = scn.resample('euro4', cache_dir='/path/to/cache_dir')
```

See the documentation for specific algorithms to see availability and limitations of caching for that algorithm.

### 13.8.4 Create custom area definition

See `pyresample.geometry.AreaDefinition` for information on creating areas that can be passed to the `resample` method:

```
>>> from pyresample.geometry import AreaDefinition
>>> my_area = AreaDefinition(...)
>>> local_scene = global_scene.resample(my_area)
```

### 13.8.5 Create dynamic area definition

See `pyresample.geometry.DynamicAreaDefinition` for more information.

Examples coming soon...

### 13.8.6 Store area definitions

Area definitions can be added to a custom YAML file (see `pyresample's` documentation for more information) and loaded using `pyresample's` utility methods:

```
>>> from pyresample.utils import parse_area_file
>>> my_area = parse_area_file('my_areas.yaml', 'my_area')[0]
```

Examples coming soon...

**class** `satpy.resample.BaseResampler` (*source\_geo\_def*, *target\_geo\_def*)

Bases: `object`

Base abstract resampler class.

Initialize resampler with geolocation information.

#### Parameters

- **source\_geo\_def** (*SwathDefinition*, *AreaDefinition*) – Geolocation definition for the data to be resampled
- **target\_geo\_def** (*CoordinateDefinition*, *AreaDefinition*) – Geolocation definition for the area to resample data to.

**compute** (*data*, *\*\*kwargs*)

Do the actual resampling.

This must be implemented by subclasses.

**get\_hash** (*source\_geo\_def=None*, *target\_geo\_def=None*, *\*\*kwargs*)

Get hash for the current resample with the given *kwargs*.

**precompute** (*\*\*kwargs*)

Do the precomputation.

This is an optional step if the subclass wants to implement more complex features like caching or can share some calculations between multiple datasets to be processed.

**resample** (*data*, *cache\_dir=None*, *mask\_area=None*, *\*\*kwargs*)

Resample *data* by calling *precompute* and *compute* methods.

Only certain resampling classes may use *cache\_dir* and the *mask* provided when *mask\_area* is True. The return value of calling the *precompute* method is passed as the *cache\_id* keyword argument of the *compute* method, but may not be used directly for caching. It is up to the individual resampler subclasses to determine how this is used.

#### Parameters

- **data** (*xarray.DataArray*) – Data to be resampled
- **cache\_dir** (*str*) – directory to cache precomputed results (default False, optional)
- **mask\_area** (*bool*) – Mask geolocation data where data values are invalid. This should be used when data values may affect what neighbors are considered valid.

Returns (*xarray.DataArray*): Data resampled to the target area

**class** `satpy.resample.BilinearResampler` (*source\_geo\_def*, *target\_geo\_def*)

Bases: `satpy.resample.BaseResampler`

Resample using bilinear interpolation.

This resampler implements on-disk caching when the *cache\_dir* argument is provided to the *resample* method. This should provide significant performance improvements on consecutive resampling of geostationary data.

#### Parameters

- **cache\_dir** (*str*) – Long term storage directory for intermediate results.
- **radius\_of\_influence** (*float*) – Search radius cut off distance in meters
- **epsilon** (*float*) – Allowed uncertainty in meters. Increasing uncertainty reduces execution time.
- **reduce\_data** (*bool*) – Reduce the input data to (roughly) match the target area.

Init `BilinearResampler`.

**compute** (*data*, *fill\_value=None*, *\*\*kwargs*)

Resample the given data using bilinear interpolation.

**load\_bil\_info** (*cache\_dir*, *\*\*kwargs*)

Load bilinear resampling info from cache directory.

**precompute** (*mask=None*, *radius\_of\_influence=50000*, *epsilon=0*, *reduce\_data=True*,  
*cache\_dir=False*, *\*\*kwargs*)

Create bilinear coefficients and store them for later use.

**save\_bil\_info** (*cache\_dir*, *\*\*kwargs*)

Save bilinear resampling info to cache directory.

**class** `satpy.resample.BucketAvg` (*source\_geo\_def*, *target\_geo\_def*)

Bases: `satpy.resample.BucketResamplerBase`

Class for averaging bucket resampling.

Bucket resampling calculates the average of all the values that are closest to each bin and inside the target area.

#### Parameters

- **fill\_value** (*float* (default: `np.nan`)) – Fill value for missing data
- **mask\_all\_nans** (*boolean* (default: `False`)) – Mask all locations with all-NaN values



Initialize bucket resampler.

**compute** (*data*, *fill\_value=nan*, *mask\_all\_nan=False*, *\*\*kwargs*)  
Call the resampling.

**class** `satpy.resample.BucketCount` (*source\_geo\_def*, *target\_geo\_def*)  
Bases: `satpy.resample.BucketResamplerBase`

Class for bucket resampling which implements hit-counting.

This resampler calculates the number of occurrences of the input data closest to each bin and inside the target area.

Initialize bucket resampler.

**compute** (*data*, *\*\*kwargs*)  
Call the resampling.

**class** `satpy.resample.BucketFraction` (*source\_geo\_def*, *target\_geo\_def*)  
Bases: `satpy.resample.BucketResamplerBase`

Class for bucket resampling to compute category fractions.

This resampler calculates the fraction of occurrences of the input data per category.

Initialize bucket resampler.

**compute** (*data*, *fill\_value=nan*, *categories=None*, *\*\*kwargs*)  
Call the resampling.

**class** `satpy.resample.BucketResamplerBase` (*source\_geo\_def*, *target\_geo\_def*)  
Bases: `satpy.resample.BaseResampler`

Base class for bucket resampling which implements averaging.

Initialize bucket resampler.

**compute** (*data*, *\*\*kwargs*)  
Call the resampling.

**precompute** (*\*\*kwargs*)  
Create X and Y indices and store them for later use.

**resample** (*data*, *\*\*kwargs*)  
Resample *data* by calling *precompute* and *compute* methods.

**Parameters** *data* (`xarray.DataArray`) – Data to be resampled

Returns (`xarray.DataArray`): Data resampled to the target area

**class** `satpy.resample.BucketSum` (*source\_geo\_def*, *target\_geo\_def*)  
Bases: `satpy.resample.BucketResamplerBase`

Class for bucket resampling which implements accumulation (sum).

This resampler calculates the cumulative sum of all the values that are closest to each bin and inside the target area.

#### Parameters

- **fill\_value** (`float` (default: `np.nan`)) – Fill value for missing data
- **mask\_all\_nans** (`boolean` (default: `False`)) – Mask all locations with all-NaN values

Initialize bucket resampler.

**compute** (*data*, *mask\_all\_nan=False*, *\*\*kwargs*)  
Call the resampling.

**class** satpy.resample.EWAResampler (*source\_geo\_def*, *target\_geo\_def*)  
Bases: *satpy.resample.BaseResampler*

Resample using an elliptical weighted averaging algorithm.

This algorithm does **not** use caching or any externally provided data mask (unlike the ‘nearest’ resampler).

This algorithm works under the assumption that the data is observed one scan line at a time. However, good results can still be achieved for non-scan based data provided *rows\_per\_scan* is set to the number of rows in the entire swath or by setting it to *None*.

#### Parameters

- **rows\_per\_scan** (*int*, *None*) – Number of data rows for every observed scanline. If *None* then the entire swath is treated as one large scanline.
- **weight\_count** (*int*) – number of elements to create in the gaussian weight table. Default is 10000. Must be at least 2
- **weight\_min** (*float*) – the minimum value to store in the last position of the weight table. Default is 0.01, which, with a *weight\_distance\_max* of 1.0 produces a weight of 0.01 at a grid cell distance of 1.0. Must be greater than 0.
- **weight\_distance\_max** (*float*) – distance in grid cell units at which to apply a weight of *weight\_min*. Default is 1.0. Must be greater than 0.
- **weight\_delta\_max** (*float*) – maximum distance in grid cells in each grid dimension over which to distribute a single swath cell. Default is 10.0.
- **weight\_sum\_min** (*float*) – minimum weight sum value. Cells whose weight sums are less than *weight\_sum\_min* are set to the grid fill value. Default is EPSILON.
- **maximum\_weight\_mode** (*bool*) – If *False* (default), a weighted average of all swath cells that map to a particular grid cell is used. If *True*, the swath cell having the maximum weight of all swath cells that map to a particular grid cell is used. This option should be used for coded/category data, i.e. snow cover.

Init EWAResampler.

**compute** (*data*, *cache\_id=None*, *fill\_value=0*, *weight\_count=10000*, *weight\_min=0.01*, *weight\_distance\_max=1.0*, *weight\_delta\_max=1.0*, *weight\_sum\_min=-1.0*, *maximum\_weight\_mode=False*, *grid\_coverage=0*, *\*\*kwargs*)  
Resample the data according to the precomputed X/Y coordinates.

**precompute** (*cache\_dir=None*, *swath\_usage=0*, *\*\*kwargs*)  
Generate row and column arrays and store it for later use.

**resample** (*\*args*, *\*\*kwargs*)  
Run precompute and compute methods.

---

**Note:** This sets the default of ‘mask\_area’ to *False* since it is not needed in EWA resampling currently.

---

**class** satpy.resample.KDTreeResampler (*source\_geo\_def*, *target\_geo\_def*)  
Bases: *satpy.resample.BaseResampler*

Resample using a KDTree-based nearest neighbor algorithm.

This resampler implements on-disk caching when the *cache\_dir* argument is provided to the *resample* method. This should provide significant performance improvements on consecutive resampling of geostationary data. It

is not recommended to provide `cache_dir` when the `mask` keyword argument is provided to `precompute` which occurs by default for `SwathDefinition` source areas.

### Parameters

- **cache\_dir** (*str*) – Long term storage directory for intermediate results.
- **mask** (*bool*) – Force resampled data’s invalid pixel mask to be used when searching for nearest neighbor pixels. By default this is True for `SwathDefinition` source areas and False for all other area definition types.
- **radius\_of\_influence** (*float*) – Search radius cut off distance in meters
- **epsilon** (*float*) – Allowed uncertainty in meters. Increasing uncertainty reduces execution time.

Init KDTreeResampler.

**compute** (*data*, *weight\_funcs=None*, *fill\_value=nan*, *with\_uncert=False*, *\*\*kwargs*)  
Resample data.

**load\_neighbour\_info** (*cache\_dir*, *mask=None*, *\*\*kwargs*)  
Read index arrays from either the in-memory or disk cache.

**precompute** (*mask=None*, *radius\_of\_influence=None*, *epsilon=0*, *cache\_dir=None*, *\*\*kwargs*)  
Create a KDTree structure and store it for later use.

Note: The `mask` keyword should be provided if geolocation may be valid where data points are invalid.

**save\_neighbour\_info** (*cache\_dir*, *mask=None*, *\*\*kwargs*)  
Cache resampler’s index arrays if there is a cache dir.

**class** `satpy.resample.NativeResampler` (*source\_geo\_def*, *target\_geo\_def*)  
Bases: `satpy.resample.BaseResampler`

Expand or reduce input datasets to be the same shape.

If data is higher resolution (more pixels) than the destination area then data is averaged to match the destination resolution.

If data is lower resolution (less pixels) than the destination area then data is repeated to match the destination resolution.

This resampler does not perform any caching or masking due to the simplicity of the operations.

Initialize resampler with geolocation information.

### Parameters

- **source\_geo\_def** (*SwathDefinition*, *AreaDefinition*) – Geolocation definition for the data to be resampled
- **target\_geo\_def** (*CoordinateDefinition*, *AreaDefinition*) – Geolocation definition for the area to resample data to.

**static aggregate** (*d*, *y\_size*, *x\_size*)  
Average every 4 elements (2x2) in a 2D array.

**compute** (*data*, *expand=True*, *\*\*kwargs*)  
Resample data with NativeResampler.

**classmethod expand\_reduce** (*d\_arr*, *repeats*)  
Expand reduce.

**resample** (*data*, *cache\_dir=None*, *mask\_area=False*, *\*\*kwargs*)  
Run NativeResampler.

`satpy.resample.add_crs_xy_coords` (*data\_arr*, *area*)  
 Add `pyproj.crs.CRS` and x/y or lons/lats to coordinates.

For SwathDefinition or GridDefinition areas this will add a *crs* coordinate and coordinates for the 2D arrays of *lons* and *lats*.

For AreaDefinition areas this will add a *crs* coordinate and the 1-dimensional *x* and *y* coordinate variables.

#### Parameters

- **data\_arr** (*xarray.DataArray*) – DataArray to add the ‘crs’ coordinate.
- **area** (*pyresample.geometry.AreaDefinition*) – Area to get CRS information from.

`satpy.resample.add_xy_coords` (*data\_arr*, *area*, *crs=None*)  
 Assign x/y coordinates to DataArray from provided area.

If ‘x’ and ‘y’ coordinates already exist then they will not be added.

#### Parameters

- **data\_arr** (*xarray.DataArray*) – data object to add x/y coordinates to
- **area** (*pyresample.geometry.AreaDefinition*) – area providing the coordinate data.
- **crs** (*pyproj.crs.CRS* or *None*) – CRS providing additional information about the area’s coordinate reference system if available. Requires pyproj 2.0+.

Returns (*xarray.DataArray*): Updated DataArray object

`satpy.resample.get_area_def` (*area\_name*)  
 Get the definition of *area\_name* from file.

The file is defined to use is to be placed in the \$PPP\_CONFIG\_DIR directory, and its name is defined in satpy’s configuration file.

`satpy.resample.get_area_file` ()  
 Find area file(s) to use.

The files are to be named *areas.yaml* or *areas.def*.

`satpy.resample.get_fill_value` (*dataset*)  
 Get the fill value of the *dataset*, defaulting to `np.nan`.

`satpy.resample.hash_dict` (*the\_dict*, *the\_hash=None*)  
 Calculate a hash for a dictionary.

`satpy.resample.prepare_resampler` (*source\_area*, *destination\_area*, *resampler=None*, *\*\*resample\_kwargs*)

Instantiate and return a resampler.

`satpy.resample.resample` (*source\_area*, *data*, *destination\_area*, *resampler=None*, *\*\*kwargs*)  
 Do the resampling.

`satpy.resample.resample_dataset` (*dataset*, *destination\_area*, *\*\*kwargs*)  
 Resample *dataset* and return the resampled version.

#### Parameters

- **dataset** (*xarray.DataArray*) – Data to be resampled.
- **destination\_area** – The destination onto which to project the data, either a full blown area definition or a string corresponding to the name of the area as defined in the area file.
- **\*\*kwargs** – The extra parameters to pass to the resampler objects.

**Returns** A resampled DataArray with updated `.attrs["area"]` field. The dtype of the array is preserved.

`satpy.resample.update_resampled_coords` (*old\_data*, *new\_data*, *new\_area*)

Add coordinate information to newly resampled DataArray.

#### Parameters

- **old\_data** (*xarray.DataArray*) – Old data before resampling.
- **new\_data** (*xarray.DataArray*) – New data after resampling.
- **new\_area** (*pyresample.geometry.BaseDefinition*) – Area definition for the newly resampled data.

## 13.9 satpy.scene module

Scene object to hold satellite data.

**exception** `satpy.scene.DelayedGeneration`

Bases: `KeyError`

Mark that a dataset can't be generated without further modification.

**class** `satpy.scene.Scene` (*filenames=None*, *reader=None*, *filter\_parameters=None*, *reader\_kwargs=None*, *ppp\_config\_dir=None*, *base\_dir=None*, *sensor=None*, *start\_time=None*, *end\_time=None*, *area=None*)

Bases: `satpy.dataset.MetadataObject`

The Almighty Scene Class.

Example usage:

```
from satpy import Scene
from glob import glob

# create readers and open files
scn = Scene(filenames=glob('/path/to/files/*'), reader='viirs_sdr')

# load datasets from input files
scn.load(['I01', 'I02'])

# resample from satellite native geolocation to builtin 'eurol' Area
new_scn = scn.resample('eurol')

# save all resampled datasets to geotiff files in the current directory
new_scn.save_datasets()
```

Initialize Scene with Reader and Compositor objects.

To load data *filenames* and preferably *reader* must be specified. If *filenames* is provided without *reader* then the available readers will be searched for a Reader that can support the provided files. This can take a considerable amount of time so it is recommended that *reader* always be provided. Note without *filenames* the Scene is created with no Readers available requiring Datasets to be added manually:

```
scn = Scene()
scn['my_dataset'] = Dataset(my_data_array, **my_info)
```

#### Parameters

- **filenames** (*iterable or dict*) – A sequence of files that will be used to load data from. A *dict* object should map reader names to a list of filenames for that reader.
- **reader** (*str or list*) – The name of the reader to use for loading the data or a list of names.
- **filter\_parameters** (*dict*) – Specify loaded file filtering parameters. Shortcut for *reader\_kwargs*[*'filter\_parameters'*].
- **reader\_kwargs** (*dict*) – Keyword arguments to pass to specific reader instances.
- **ppp\_config\_dir** (*str*) – The directory containing the configuration files for satpy.
- **base\_dir** (*str*) – (DEPRECATED) The directory to search for files containing the data to load. If *filenames* is also provided, this is ignored.
- **sensor** (*list or str*) – (DEPRECATED: Use *find\_files\_and\_readers* function) Limit used files by provided sensors.
- **area** (*AreaDefinition*) – (DEPRECATED: Use *filter\_parameters*) Limit used files by geographic area.
- **start\_time** (*datetime*) – (DEPRECATED: Use *filter\_parameters*) Limit used files by starting time.
- **end\_time** (*datetime*) – (DEPRECATED: Use *filter\_parameters*) Limit used files by ending time.

**aggregate** (*dataset\_ids=None, boundary='exact', side='left', func='mean', \*\*dim\_kwargs*)  
Create an aggregated version of the Scene.

#### Parameters

- **dataset\_ids** (*iterable*) – DatasetIDs to include in the returned *Scene*. Defaults to all datasets.
- **func** (*string*) – Function to apply on each aggregation window. One of 'mean', 'sum', 'min', 'max', 'median', 'argmin', 'argmax', 'prod', 'std', 'var'. 'mean' is the default.
- **boundary** – Not implemented.
- **side** – Not implemented.
- **dim\_kwargs** – the size of the windows to aggregate.

**Returns** A new aggregated scene

#### See also:

`xarray.DataArray.coarsen`

#### Example

`scn.aggregate(func='min', x=2, y=2)` will aggregate 2x2 pixels by applying the *min* function.

**all\_composite\_ids** ()  
Get all IDs for configured composites.

**all\_composite\_names** ()  
Get all names for all configured composites.

**all\_dataset\_ids** (*reader\_name=None, composites=False*)

Get names of all datasets from loaded readers or *reader\_name* if specified.

Returns: list of all dataset names

**all\_dataset\_names** (*reader\_name=None, composites=False*)

Get all known dataset names configured for the loaded readers.

Note that some readers dynamically determine what datasets are known by reading the contents of the files they are provided. This means that the list of datasets returned by this method may change depending on what files are provided even if a product/dataset is a “standard” product for a particular reader.

**all\_modifier\_names** ()

Get names of configured modifier objects.

**all\_same\_area**

All contained data arrays are on the same area.

**all\_same\_proj**

All contained data array are in the same projection.

**available\_composite\_ids** ()

Get names of composites that can be generated from the available datasets.

**available\_composite\_names** ()

All configured composites known to this Scene.

**available\_dataset\_ids** (*reader\_name=None, composites=False*)

Get DatasetIDs of loadable datasets.

This can be for all readers loaded by this Scene or just for *reader\_name* if specified.

Available dataset names are determined by what each individual reader can load. This is normally determined by what files are needed to load a dataset and what files have been provided to the scene/reader. Some readers dynamically determine what is available based on the contents of the files provided.

Returns: list of available dataset names

**available\_dataset\_names** (*reader\_name=None, composites=False*)

Get the list of the names of the available datasets.

**copy** (*datasets=None*)

Create a copy of the Scene including dependency information.

**Parameters datasets** (*list, tuple*) – *DatasetID* objects for the datasets to include in the new Scene object.

**create\_reader\_instances** (*filenames=None, reader=None, reader\_kwargs=None*)

Find readers and return their instances.

**crop** (*area=None, ll\_bbox=None, xy\_bbox=None, dataset\_ids=None*)

Crop Scene to a specific Area boundary or bounding box.

#### Parameters

- **area** (*AreaDefinition*) – Area to crop the current Scene to
- **ll\_bbox** (*tuple, list*) – 4-element tuple where values are in lon/lat degrees. Elements are (*xmin, ymin, xmax, ymax*) where X is longitude and Y is latitude.
- **xy\_bbox** (*tuple, list*) – Same as *ll\_bbox* but elements are in projection units.
- **dataset\_ids** (*iterable*) – DatasetIDs to include in the returned *Scene*. Defaults to all datasets.

This method will attempt to intelligently slice the data to preserve relationships between datasets. For example, if we are cropping two DataArrays of 500m and 1000m pixel resolution then this method will assume that exactly 4 pixels of the 500m array cover the same geographic area as a single 1000m pixel. It handles these cases based on the shapes of the input arrays and adjusting slicing indexes accordingly. This method will have trouble handling cases where data arrays seem related but don't cover the same geographic area or if the coarsest resolution data is not related to the other arrays which are related.

It can be useful to follow cropping with a call to the native resampler to resolve all datasets to the same resolution and compute any composites that could not be generated previously:

```
>>> cropped_scn = scn.crop(ll_bbox=(-105., 40., -95., 50.))
>>> remapped_scn = cropped_scn.resample(resampler='native')
```

---

**Note:** The *resample* method automatically crops input data before resampling to save time/memory.

---

#### **end\_time**

Return the end time of the file.

#### **generate\_composites** (*nodes=None*)

Compute all the composites contained in *requirements*.

#### **get** (*key, default=None*)

Return value from DatasetDict with optional default.

#### **classmethod get\_writer\_by\_ext** (*extension*)

Find the writer matching the *extension*.

Defaults to “simple\_image”.

Example Mapping:

- geotiff: .tif, .tiff
- cf: .nc
- mitiff: .mitiff
- simple\_image: .png, .jpeg, .jpg, ...

**Parameters** *extension* (*str*) – Filename extension starting with “.” (ex. “.png”).

**Returns** The name of the writer to use for this extension.

**Return type** *str*

#### **images** ()

Generate images for all the datasets from the scene.

#### **iter\_by\_area** ()

Generate datasets grouped by Area.

**Returns** generator of (*area\_obj*, list of dataset objects)

#### **keys** (*\*\*kwargs*)

Get DatasetID keys for the underlying data container.

#### **load** (*wishlist, calibration=None, resolution=None, polarization=None, level=None, generate=True, unload=True, \*\*kwargs*)

Read and generate requested datasets.



When the *wishlist* contains *DatasetID* objects they can either be fully-specified *DatasetID* objects with every parameter specified or they can not provide certain parameters and the “best” parameter will be chosen. For example, if a dataset is available in multiple resolutions and no resolution is specified in the wishlist’s *DatasetID* then the highest (smallest number) resolution will be chosen.

Loaded *DataArray* objects are created and stored in the Scene object.

#### Parameters

- **wishlist** (*iterable*) – Names (str), wavelengths (float), or *DatasetID* objects of the requested datasets to load. See *available\_dataset\_ids()* for what datasets are available.
- **calibration** (*list*, *str*) – Calibration levels to limit available datasets. This is a shortcut to having to list each *DatasetID* in *wishlist*.
- **resolution** (*list* | *float*) – Resolution to limit available datasets. This is a shortcut similar to calibration.
- **polarization** (*list* | *str*) – Polarization (‘V’, ‘H’) to limit available datasets. This is a shortcut similar to calibration.
- **level** (*list* | *str*) – Pressure level to limit available datasets. Pressure should be in hPa or mb. If an altitude is used it should be specified in inverse meters (1/m). The units of this parameter ultimately depend on the reader.
- **generate** (*bool*) – Generate composites from the loaded datasets (default: True)
- **unload** (*bool*) – Unload datasets that were required to generate the requested datasets (composite dependencies) but are no longer needed.

**max\_area** (*datasets=None*)

Get highest resolution area for the provided datasets.

**Parameters datasets** (*iterable*) – Datasets whose areas will be compared. Can be either *xarray.DataArray* objects or identifiers to get the *DataArrays* from the current Scene. Defaults to all datasets.

**min\_area** (*datasets=None*)

Get lowest resolution area for the provided datasets.

**Parameters datasets** (*iterable*) – Datasets whose areas will be compared. Can be either *xarray.DataArray* objects or identifiers to get the *DataArrays* from the current Scene. Defaults to all datasets.

**missing\_datasets**

Set of *DatasetIDs* that have not been successfully loaded.

**read** (*nodes=None*, *\*\*kwargs*)

Load datasets from the necessary reader.

#### Parameters

- **nodes** (*iterable*) – *DependencyTree* Node objects
- **\*\*kwargs** – Keyword arguments to pass to the reader’s *load* method.

**Returns** *DatasetDict* of loaded datasets

**resample** (*destination=None*, *datasets=None*, *generate=True*, *unload=True*, *resampler=None*, *reduce\_data=True*, *\*\*resample\_kwargs*)

Resample datasets and return a new scene.

#### Parameters

- **destination** (*AreaDefinition, GridDefinition*) – area definition to resample to. If not specified then the area returned by *Scene.max\_area()* will be used.
- **datasets** (*list*) – Limit datasets to resample to these specified *DatasetID* objects. By default all currently loaded datasets are resampled.
- **generate** (*bool*) – Generate any requested composites that could not be previously due to incompatible areas (default: True).
- **unload** (*bool*) – Remove any datasets no longer needed after requested composites have been generated (default: True).
- **resampler** (*str*) – Name of resampling method to use. By default, this is a nearest neighbor KDTree-based resampling (‘nearest’). Other possible values include ‘native’, ‘ewa’, etc. See the *resample* documentation for more information.
- **reduce\_data** (*bool*) – Reduce data by matching the input and output areas and slicing the data arrays (default: True)
- **resample\_kwargs** – Remaining keyword arguments to pass to individual resampler classes. See the individual resampler class documentation [here](#) for available arguments.

**save\_dataset** (*dataset\_id, filename=None, writer=None, overlay=None, decorate=None, compute=True, \*\*kwargs*)

Save the *dataset\_id* to file using *writer*.

#### Parameters

- **dataset\_id** (*str or Number or DatasetID*) – Identifier for the dataset to save to disk.
- **filename** (*str*) – Optionally specify the filename to save this dataset to. It may include string formatting patterns that will be filled in by dataset attributes.
- **writer** (*str*) – Name of writer to use when writing data to disk. Default to "geotiff". If not provided, but *filename* is provided then the *filename*’s extension is used to determine the best writer to use. See *Scene.get\_writer\_by\_ext()* for details.
- **overlay** (*dict*) – See *satpy.writers.add\_overlay()*. Only valid for “image” writers like *geotiff* or *simple\_image*.
- **decorate** (*dict*) – See *satpy.writers.add\_decorate()*. Only valid for “image” writers like *geotiff* or *simple\_image*.
- **compute** (*bool*) – If *True* (default), compute all of the saves to disk. If *False* then the return value is either a *Delayed* object or two lists to be passed to a *dask.array.store* call. See return values below for more details.
- **kwargs** – Additional writer arguments. See *Writers* for more information.

**Returns** Value returned depends on *compute*. If *compute* is *True* then the return value is the result of computing a *Delayed* object or running *dask.array.store()*. If *compute* is *False* then the returned value is either a *Delayed* object that can be computed using *delayed.compute()* or a tuple of (source, target) that should be passed to *dask.array.store()*. If target is provided the the caller is responsible for calling *target.close()* if the target has this method.

**save\_datasets** (*writer=None, filename=None, datasets=None, compute=True, \*\*kwargs*)

Save all the datasets present in a scene to disk using *writer*.

#### Parameters

- **writer** (*str*) – Name of writer to use when writing data to disk. Default to "geotiff". If not provided, but `filename` is provided then the filename's extension is used to determine the best writer to use. See `Scene.get_writer_by_ext()` for details.
- **filename** (*str*) – Optionally specify the filename to save this dataset to. It may include string formatting patterns that will be filled in by dataset attributes.
- **datasets** (*iterable*) – Limit written products to these datasets
- **compute** (*bool*) – If *True* (default), compute all of the saves to disk. If *False* then the return value is either a `Delayed` object or two lists to be passed to a `dask.array.store` call. See return values below for more details.
- **kwargs** – Additional writer arguments. See `Writers` for more information.

**Returns** Value returned depends on `compute` keyword argument. If `compute` is *True* the value is the result of a either a `dask.array.store` operation or a `Delayed` compute, typically this is *None*. If `compute` is *False* then the result is either a `Delayed` object that can be computed with `delayed.compute()` or a two element tuple of sources and targets to be passed to `dask.array.store()`. If `targets` is provided then it is the caller's responsibility to close any objects that have a "close" method.

**show** (*dataset\_id*, *overlay=None*)

Show the *dataset* on screen as an image.

Show dataset on screen as an image, possibly with an overlay.

#### Parameters

- **dataset\_id** (`DatasetID` or *str*) – Either a `DatasetID` or a string representing a `DatasetID`, that has been previously loaded using `Scene.load`.
- **overlay** (*dict*, *optional*) – Add an overlay before showing the image. The keys/values for this dictionary are as the arguments for `add_overlay()`. The dictionary should contain at least the key "coast\_dir", which should refer to a top-level directory containing shapefiles. See the `pycoast` package documentation for coastline shapefile installation instructions.

**slice** (*key*)

Slice Scene by dataset index.

---

**Note:** DataArrays that do not have an `area` attribute will not be sliced.

---

**start\_time**

Return the start time of the file.

**to\_geoviews** (*gvtype=None*, *datasets=None*, *kdims=None*, *vdims=None*, *dynamic=False*)

Convert satpy Scene to geoviews.

#### Parameters

- **gvtype** (*gv plot type*) – One of `gv.Image`, `gv.LineContours`, `gv.FilledContours`, `gv.Points` Default to `geoviews.Image`. See `Geoviews` documentation for details.
- **datasets** (*list*) – Limit included products to these datasets
- **kdims** (*list of str*) – Key dimensions. See `geoviews` documentation for more information.

- **vdims** – list of str, optional Value dimensions. See geoviews documentation for more information. If not given defaults to first data variable
- **dynamic** – boolean, optional, default False

Returns: geoviews object

**to\_xarray\_dataset** (*datasets=None*)

Merge all xr.DataArrays of a scene to a xr.DataSet.

**Parameters datasets** (*list*) – List of products to include in the `xarray.Dataset`

Returns: `xarray.Dataset`

**unload** (*keepables=None*)

Unload all unneeded datasets.

Datasets are considered unneeded if they weren't directly requested or added to the Scene by the user or they are no longer needed to generate composites that have yet to be generated.

**Parameters keepables** (*iterable*) – DatasetIDs to keep whether they are needed or not.

**values** ()

Get values for the underlying data container.

## 13.10 satpy.utils module

Module defining various utilities.

**class** `satpy.utils.OrderedConfigParser` (*\*args, \*\*kwargs*)

Bases: `object`

Intercepts read and stores ordered section names.

Cannot use inheritance and super as `ConfigParser` use old style classes.

Initialize the instance.

**read** (*filename*)

Read config file.

**sections** ()

Get sections from config file.

`satpy.utils.angle2xyz` (*azi, zen*)

Convert azimuth and zenith to cartesian.

`satpy.utils.atmospheric_path_length_correction` (*data, cos\_zen, limit=88.0, max\_sza=95.0*)

Perform Sun zenith angle correction.

This function uses the correction method proposed by Li and Shibata (2006): <https://doi.org/10.1175/JAS3682.1>

The correction is limited to `limit` degrees (default: 88.0 degrees). For larger zenith angles, the correction is the same as at the `limit` if `max_sza` is `None`. The default behavior is to gradually reduce the correction past `limit` degrees up to `max_sza` where the correction becomes 0. Both `data` and `cos_zen` should be 2D arrays of the same shape.

`satpy.utils.debug_on` ()

Turn debugging logging on.

`satpy.utils.ensure_dir` (*filename*)

Check if the dir of `f` exists, otherwise create it.

`satpy.utils.get_logger(name)`

Return logger with null handler added if needed.

`satpy.utils.get_satpos(dataset)`

Get satellite position from dataset attributes.

Preferences are:

- Longitude & Latitude: Nadir, actual, nominal, projection
- Altitude: Actual, nominal, projection

A warning is issued when projection values have to be used because nothing else is available.

**Returns** Geodetic longitude, latitude, altitude

`satpy.utils.in_ipynb()`

Check if we are in a jupyter notebook.

`satpy.utils.logging_off()`

Turn logging off.

`satpy.utils.logging_on(level=30)`

Turn logging on.

`satpy.utils.lonlat2xyz(lon, lat)`

Convert lon lat to cartesian.

`satpy.utils.proj_units_to_meters(proj_str)`

Convert projection units from kilometers to meters.

`satpy.utils.sunzen_corr_cos(data, cos_zen, limit=88.0, max_sza=95.0)`

Perform Sun zenith angle correction.

The correction is based on the provided cosine of the zenith angle (`cos_zen`). The correction is limited to `limit` degrees (default: 88.0 degrees). For larger zenith angles, the correction is the same as at the `limit` if `max_sza` is `None`. The default behavior is to gradually reduce the correction past `limit` degrees up to `max_sza` where the correction becomes 0. Both `data` and `cos_zen` should be 2D arrays of the same shape.

`satpy.utils.trace_on()`

Turn trace logging on.

`satpy.utils.xyz2angle(x, y, z, acos=False)`

Convert cartesian to azimuth and zenith.

`satpy.utils.xyz2lonlat(x, y, z, asin=False)`

Convert cartesian to lon lat.

## 13.11 Module contents

Satpy Package initializer.



Below you'll find frequently asked questions, performance tips, and other topics that don't really fit in to the rest of the Satpy documentation.

If you have any other questions that aren't answered here feel free to make an issue on GitHub or talk to us on the Slack team or mailing list. See the *contributing* documentation for more information.

### Topics

- *Why is Satpy slow on my powerful machine?*
- *Why multiple CPUs are used even with one worker?*
- *What is the difference between number of workers and number of threads?*
- *How do I avoid memory errors?*
- *Reducing GDAL output size?*
- *How do I use multi-threaded compression when writing GeoTIFFs?*

## 14.1 Why is Satpy slow on my powerful machine?

Satpy depends heavily on the dask library for its performance. However, on some systems dask's default settings can actually hurt performance. By default dask will create a "worker" for each logical core on your system. In most systems you have twice as many logical cores (also known as threaded cores) as physical cores. Managing and communicating with all of these workers can slow down dask, especially when they aren't all being used by most Satpy calculations. One option is to limit the number of workers by doing the following at the **top** of your python code:

```
import dask
from multiprocessing.pool import ThreadPool
```

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```
dask.config.set(pool=ThreadPool(8))  
# all other Satpy imports and code
```

This will limit dask to using 8 workers. Typically numbers between 4 and 8 are good starting points. Number of workers can also be set from an environment variable before running the python script, so code modification isn't necessary:

```
DASK_NUM_WORKERS=4 python myscript.py
```

Similarly, if you have many workers processing large chunks of data you may be using much more memory than you expect. If you limit the number of workers *and* the size of the data chunks being processed by each worker you can reduce the overall memory usage. Default chunk size can be configured in Satpy by setting the following environment variable:

```
export PYTROLL_CHUNK_SIZE=2048
```

This could also be set inside python using `os.environ`, but must be set **before** Satpy is imported. This value defaults to 4096, meaning each chunk of data will be 4096 rows by 4096 columns. In the future setting this value will change to be easier to set in python.

## 14.2 Why multiple CPUs are used even with one worker?

Many of the underlying Python libraries use math libraries like BLAS and LAPACK written in C or FORTRAN, and they are often compiled to be multithreaded. If necessary, it is possible to force the number of threads they use by setting an environment variable:

```
OMP_NUM_THREADS=2 python myscript.py
```

## 14.3 What is the difference between number of workers and number of threads?

The above questions handle two different stages of parallelization: Dask workers and math library threading.

The number of Dask workers affect how many separate tasks are started, effectively telling how many chunks of the data are processed at the same time. The more workers are in use, the higher also the memory usage will be.

The number of threads determine how much parallel computations are run for the chunk handled by each worker. This has minimal effect on memory usage.

The optimal setup is often a mix of these two settings, for example

```
DASK_NUM_WORKERS=2 OMP_NUM_THREADS=4 python myscript.py
```

would create two workers, and each of them would process their chunk of data using 4 threads when calling the underlying math libraries.

## 14.4 How do I avoid memory errors?

If your environment is using many dask workers, it may be using more memory than it needs to be using. See the “Why is Satpy slow on my powerful machine?” question above for more information on changing Satpy’s memory



usage.

## 14.5 Reducing GDAL output size?

Sometimes GDAL-based products, like geotiffs, can be much larger than expected. This can be caused by GDAL's internal memory caching conflicting with `dask`'s chunking of the data arrays. Modern versions of GDAL default to using 5% of available memory for holding on to data before compressing it and writing it to disk. On more powerful systems (~128GB of memory) this is usually not a problem. However, on low memory systems this may mean that GDAL is only compressing a small amount of data before writing it to disk. This results in poor compression and large overhead from the many small compressed areas. One solution is to increase the chunk size used by `dask` but this can result in poor performance during computation. Another solution is to increase `GDAL_CACHEMAX`, an environment variable that GDAL uses. This defaults to "5%", but can be increased:

```
export GDAL_CACHEMAX="15%"
```

For more information see [GDAL's documentation](#).

## 14.6 How do I use multi-threaded compression when writing GeoTIFFs?

The GDAL library's GeoTIFF driver has a lot of options for changing how your GeoTIFF is formatted and written. One of the most important ones when it comes to writing GeoTIFFs is using multiple threads to compress your data. By default Satpy will use DEFLATE compression which can be slower to compress than other options out there, but faster to read. GDAL gives us the option to control the number of threads used during compression by specifying the `num_threads` option. This option defaults to 1, but it is recommended to set this to at least the same number of `dask` workers you use. Do this by adding `num_threads` to your `save_dataset` or `save_datasets` call:

```
scn.save_datasets(base_dir='/tmp', tiled=True, num_threads=8)
```

Here we're also using the `tiled` option to store our data as "tiles" instead of "stripes" which is another way to get more efficient compression of our GeoTIFF image.

See the [GDAL GeoTIFF documentation](#) for more information on the creation options available including other compression choices.

Table 1: Satpy Readers

Description	Reader name	Status
MSG (Meteosat 8 to 11) SEVIRI data in HRIT format	<i>seviri_l1b_hrit</i>	Nominal
MSG (Meteosat 8 to 11) SEVIRI data in native format	<i>seviri_l1b_native</i>	HRV full disk data cannot be remapped.
MSG (Meteosat 8 to 11) SEVIRI data in netCDF format	<i>seviri_l1b_nc</i>	HRV channel not supported, incomplete metadata in the files. EUMETSAT has been notified.
MSG (Meteosat 8 to 11) L2 products in BUFR format	<i>seviri_l2_buf</i>	AMV Bufr products not available yet.

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Table 1 – continued from previous page

Description	Reader name	Status
Himawari 8 and 9 AHI data in HSD format	<i>ahi_hsd</i>	Nominal
Himawari 8 and 9 AHI data in HRIT format	<i>ahi_hrit</i>	Nominal
MTSAT-1R JAMI data in JMA HRIT format	<i>jami_hrit</i>	Beta
MTSAT-2 Imager data in JMA HRIT format	<i>mtsatsat2-imager_hrit</i>	Beta
GOES-R imager data in netcdf format	<i>abi_11b</i>	Nominal
NOAA GOES-R ABI L2+ products in netcdf format	<i>abi_l2_nc</i>	Beta
GOES 11 to 15 imager data in HRIT format	<i>goes-imager_hrit</i>	Nominal
GOES 8 to 15 imager data in netCDF format (from NOAA CLASS)	<i>goes-imager_nc</i>	Beta
Electro-L N2 MSU-GS data in HRIT format	<i>electrol_hrit</i>	Nominal
NOAA 15 to 19, Metop A to C AVHRR data in AAPP format	<i>avhrr_11b_aapp</i>	Nominal
Metop A to C AVHRR in native level 1 format	<i>avhrr_11b_eps</i>	Nominal
Tiros-N, NOAA 7 to 19 AVHRR data in GAC and LAC format	<i>avhrr_11b_gaclac</i>	Nominal
NOAA 15 to 19 AVHRR data in raw HRPT format	<i>avhrr_11b_hrpt</i>	In development
GCOM-W1 AMSR2 data in HDF5 format	<i>amsr2_11b</i>	Nominal
MTG FCI Level 1C data for Full Disk High Spectral Imagery (FDHSI) in netcdf format	<i>fci_11c_fdhsi</i>	In development
Callipso Caliop Level 2 Cloud Layer data (v3) in EOS-hdf4 format	<i>caliop_l2_cloud</i>	In development
Terra and Aqua MODIS data in EOS-hdf4 level-1 format as produced by IMAPP and IPOPP or downloaded from LAADS	<i>modis_11b</i>	Nominal
NWCSAF GEO 2016 products in netCDF4 format (limited to SEVIRI)	<i>nwcsaf-geo</i>	In development
NWCSAF PPS 2014, 2018 products in netCDF4 format	<i>nwcsaf-pps_nc</i>	Not yet support for remapped netCDF products. Only the standard swath based output is supported. CPP products not supported yet
Sentinel-1 A and B SAR-C data in SAFE format	<i>sar-c_safe</i>	Nominal
Sentinel-2 A and B MSI data in SAFE format	<i>msi_safe</i>	Nominal
Sentinel-3 A and B OLCI Level 1B data in netCDF4 format	<i>olci_11b</i>	Nominal
Sentinel-3 A and B OLCI Level 2 data in netCDF4 format	<i>olci_l2</i>	Nominal
Sentinel-3 A and B SLSTR data in netCDF4 format	<i>slstr_11b</i>	In development
OSISAF SST data in GHRSSST (netcdf) format	<i>ghrsst_l3c_sst</i>	In development
NUCAPS EDR Retrieval in NetCDF4 format	<i>nucaps</i>	Nominal
NOAA Level 2 ACSPO SST data in netCDF4 format	<i>acsपो</i>	Nominal
GEOstationary Cloud Algorithm Test-bed (GEO-CAT)	<i>geocat</i>	Nominal
The Clouds from AVHRR Extended (CLAVR-x)	<i>clavrx</i>	Nominal
SNPP VIIRS data in HDF5 SDR format	<i>viirs_sdr</i>	Nominal

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Table 1 – continued from previous page

Description	Reader name	Status
SNPP VIIRS data in netCDF4 L1B format	<i>viirs_l1b</i>	Nominal
SNPP VIIRS SDR data in HDF5 Compact format	<i>viirs_compact</i>	Nominal
AAPP MAIA VIIRS and AVHRR products in hdf5 format	<i>maia</i>	Nominal
VIIRS EDR Active Fires data in NetCDF4 & CSV .txt format	<i>viirs_edr_active_fires</i>	Beta
VIIRS EDR Flood data in hdf4 format	<i>viirs_edr_flood</i>	Beta
GRIB2 format	<i>grib</i>	Beta
SCMI ABI L1B format	<i>abi_l1b_scmi</i>	Beta
VIRR data in HDF5 format	<i>virr_l1b</i>	Beta
MERSI-2 L1B data in HDF5 format	<i>mersi2_l1b</i>	Beta
FY-4A AGRI L1 data in HDF5 format	<i>agri_l1</i>	Beta
Vaisala Global Lightning Dataset GLD360 data in ASCII format	<i>vaisala_gld360</i>	Beta
TROPOMI L2 data in NetCDF4 format	<i>tropomi_l2</i>	Beta
Hydrology SAF products in GRIB format	<i>hsaf_grib</i>	Beta Only the h03, h03b, h05 and h05B products are supported at-present
GEO-KOMPSAT-2 AMI L1B data in NetCDF4 format	<i>ami_l1b</i>	Beta
GOES-R GLM Grided Level 2 in NetCDF4 format	<i>glm_l2</i>	Beta



## CHAPTER 15

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### Indices and tables

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