Development of a new Solar Radiance-To-Flux Conversion to Improve SW Flux Estimations -final presentation-

Florian Tornow^{1,2,3}, <u>Nils Madenach</u>¹, René Preusker¹, Howard Barker⁴, Jason Cole⁴, Almudena Velázquez Blázquez⁵, Carlos Domenech⁶ and Jürgen Fischer¹

¹Freie Universität Berlin

²Columbia University, New York

³NASA Goddard Institute for Space Studies, New York

⁴Environment and Climate Change Canada, Toronto

⁵Royal Meteorological Institute, Brussels

⁶GMV, Madrid

nils.madenach@wew.fu-berlin.de

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 - State-of-art sigmoidal approach is a function of τ, f and w_{10m}
 - lack of important dependencies of e.g. cloud micro-physics





 Incorporated additional dependencies of SW radiance to cloud micro-physics (via R_{eff})

 $\log I(\theta_s, \theta_v, \phi) \sim \log S_0 {+} {\log \alpha} {-} 2 {\cdot} CTWV$

$$S_0 = \text{solar constant} \\ \alpha = \text{footprint albedo} \\ \theta_s, \theta_v, \phi = \text{sun-observer angles}$$





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- ▶ and CTWV
- Relates quantities linearly and more continuously to measured radiances
- Footprint albedo $\alpha(f, w_{10}, \tau, R_{eff})$ is calculated using two-stream theory

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Results





CTWV-sensitivity along the PP $\theta_S = 21^\circ$, ?

 $R_{eff}\text{-sensitivity}$ along the PP $\theta_S=21^\circ$, ?

Results



 Instantaneous flux deviations of up to ±25 W/m² when applied to CERES-MODIS and GERB-SEVIRI observations of marine clouds



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- Instantaneous flux deviations of up to ±25 W/m² when applied to CERES-MODIS and GERB-SEVIRI observations of marine clouds
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- Deviations associated with extremes in R_{eff}
- Deviations can propagate to daily means (up to $\pm 10 \ W/m^2$)
- and monthly means (up to $\pm 5 \ W/m^2$)



Thank You For Your Attention!