



AERONET-based Estimates of Clear-sky Direct Solar Radiative Effect

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Goals

- **Derive efficiency of aerosol direct radiative effect (ADRE) for key aerosol types**
- **Generate a database for evaluating satellite/model-based ADRE assessments**

ADRE Calculations – aerosol data

- **AERONET aerosol**

- τ , ω , g ($\lambda=440, 670, 870, 1020$ nm)
- total, fine-mode
- monthly (climatology, 2000, 2001, 2002)

- **Assumptions & uncertainties**

- $\alpha (\lambda > 1020\text{nm}) = \alpha (870\text{-}1020\text{nm})$
a factor of 2 change of $\alpha (\lambda > 1020\text{nm})$, $< \pm 4\%$
- $\omega (\lambda > 1020\text{nm}) = \omega (\lambda = 1020\text{nm})$
if $\omega (\lambda > 1900\text{nm}) = 0.2$, 3~8%(TOA), 2~4% (SFC)

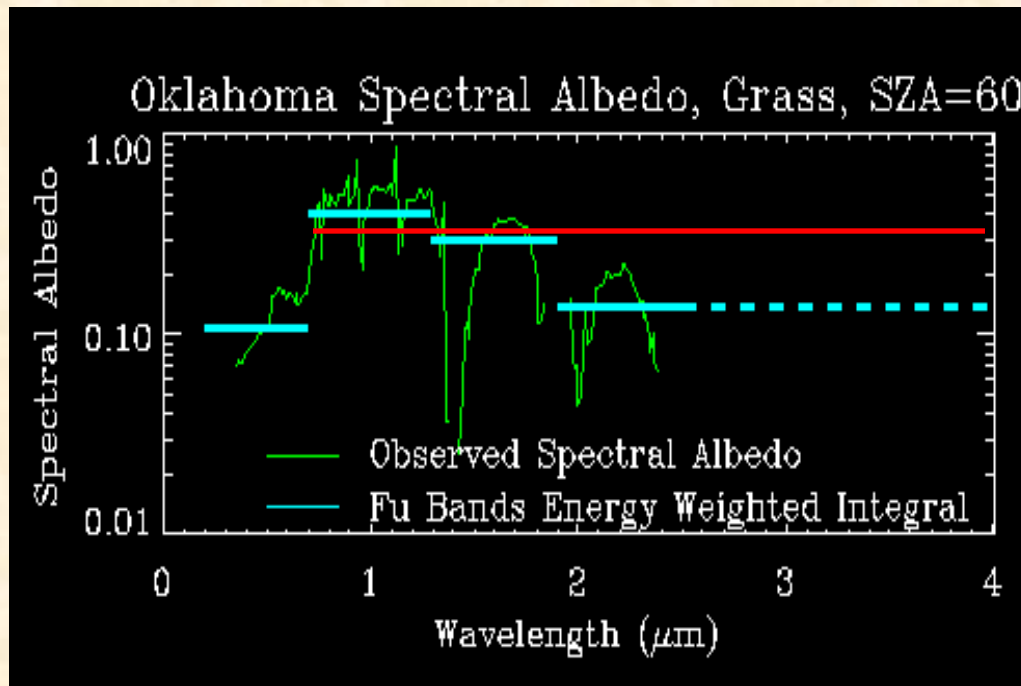
**** if use properties at 550 nm only**

Overestimate TOA forcing by 20%, surface forcing by 10%.

ADRE Calculations – surface albedo

* MODIS broadband land albedo

- 0.3~0.7 μm
- 0.7~5.0 μm



**10% underestimate of
vegetation albedo at
0.7-1.3 μm**

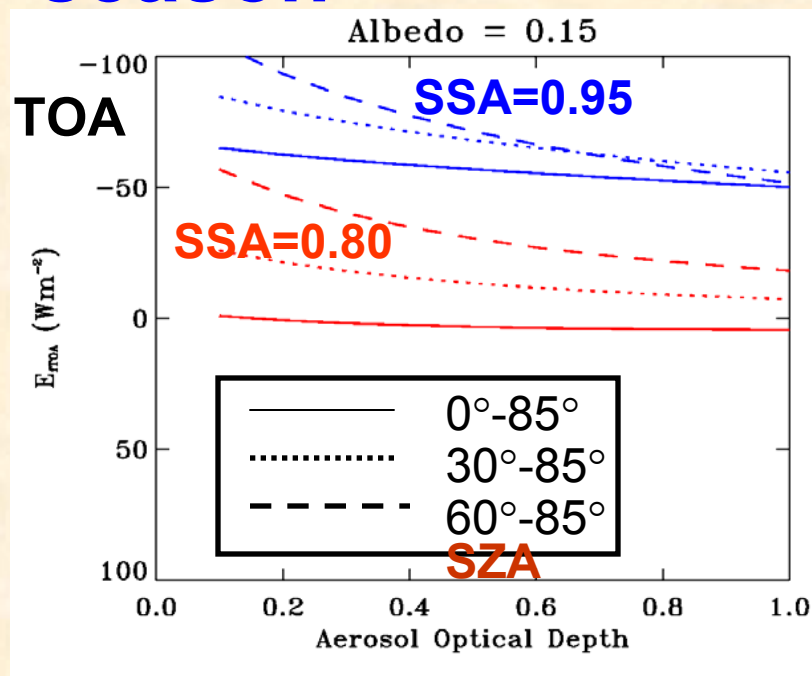
**\Rightarrow <7% overestimate of
forcing**

ADRE Efficiency for Key Aerosol Types

- **ADRE Efficiency (E)**

- $E = \Delta(F\downarrow - F\uparrow) / \tau_{550}$ (TOA & surface)

- **Dependence on optical depth, latitude, season**



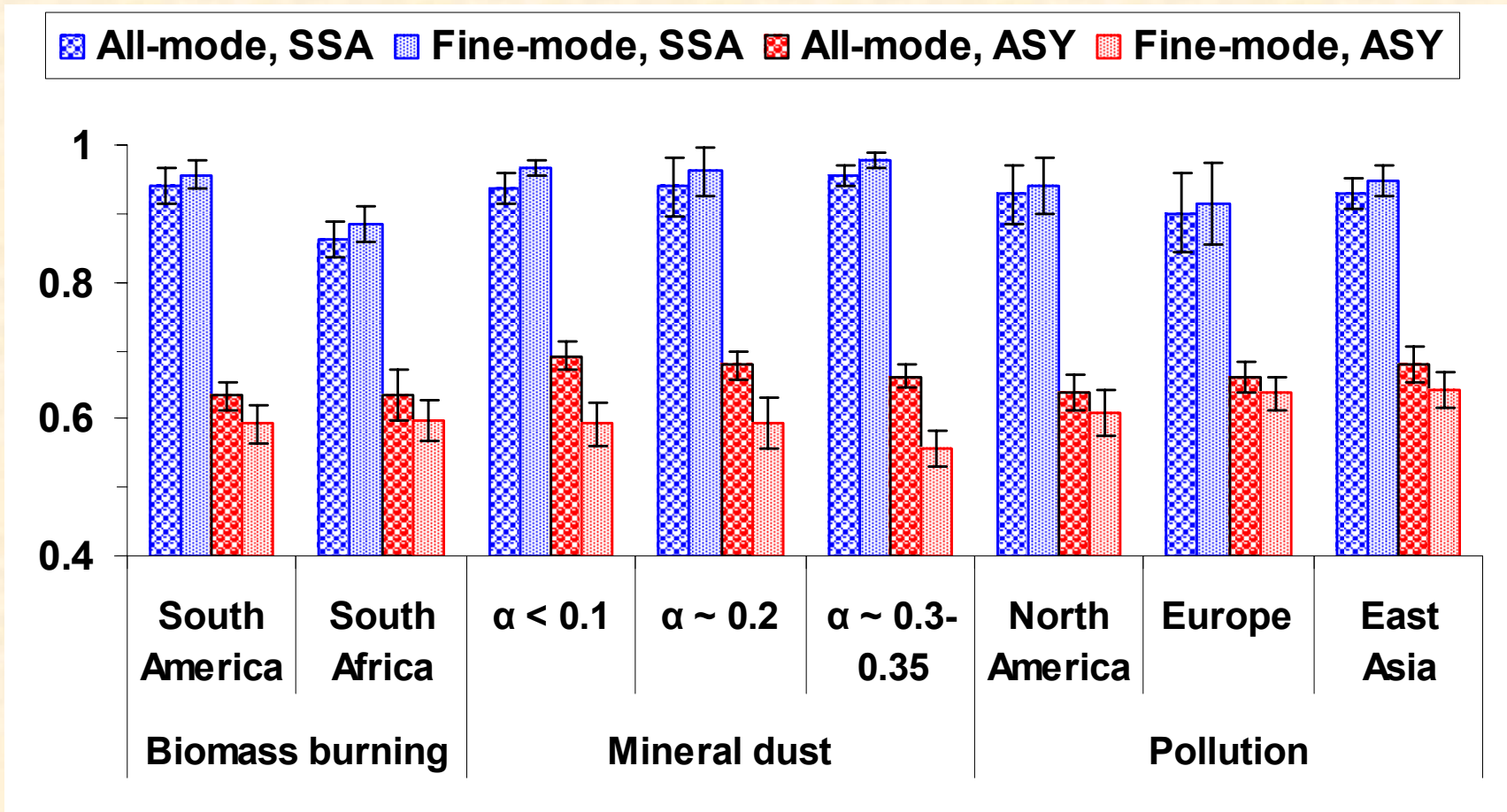
E decreases with increasing AOD;

greater in high latitudes and winter than in low latitudes, and summer

Site Selection: full annual cycle of aerosol climatology

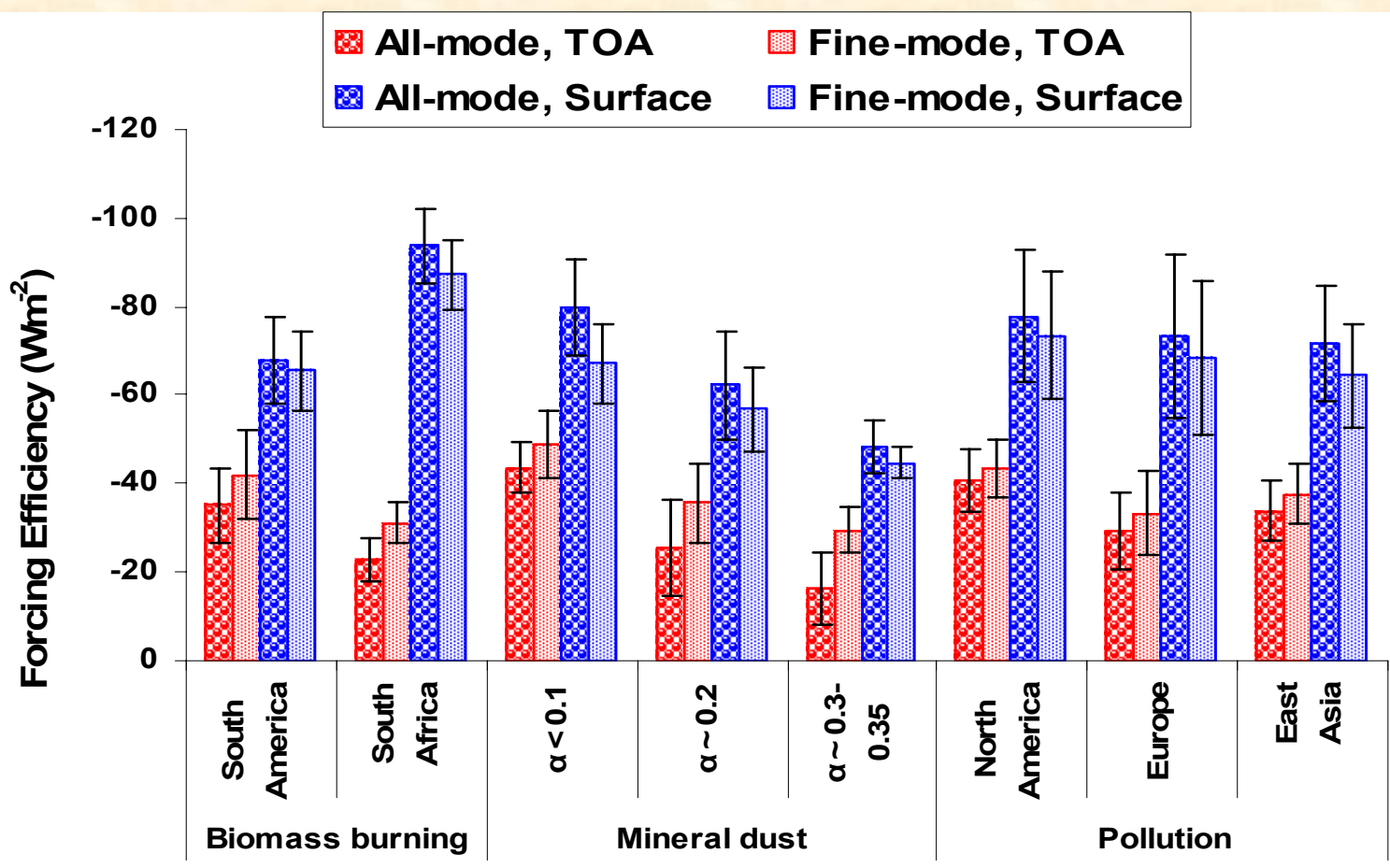
Aerosol Type	Region	AERONET Stations
Biomass Burning	S. America	Alta_Floresta
	S. Africa	Mongu, Skukuza
Mineral Dust	albedo~0.1	Capo_verde, Baharain
	albedo~0.2	Ilorin, Nes_Ziona
	albedo:0.3~0.35	Banizoumbou, SEDE_BOKER, Solar_Village
Pollution	N. America	COVE, GSFC, Oyster, MD_Science_Center, SERC, Stennis, Wallops
	W. Europe	Ispra, Lille, Moldova, Venise
	E. Asia	Anmyon, NCU_Taiwan, Shirahama

Fine-mode vs All-mode



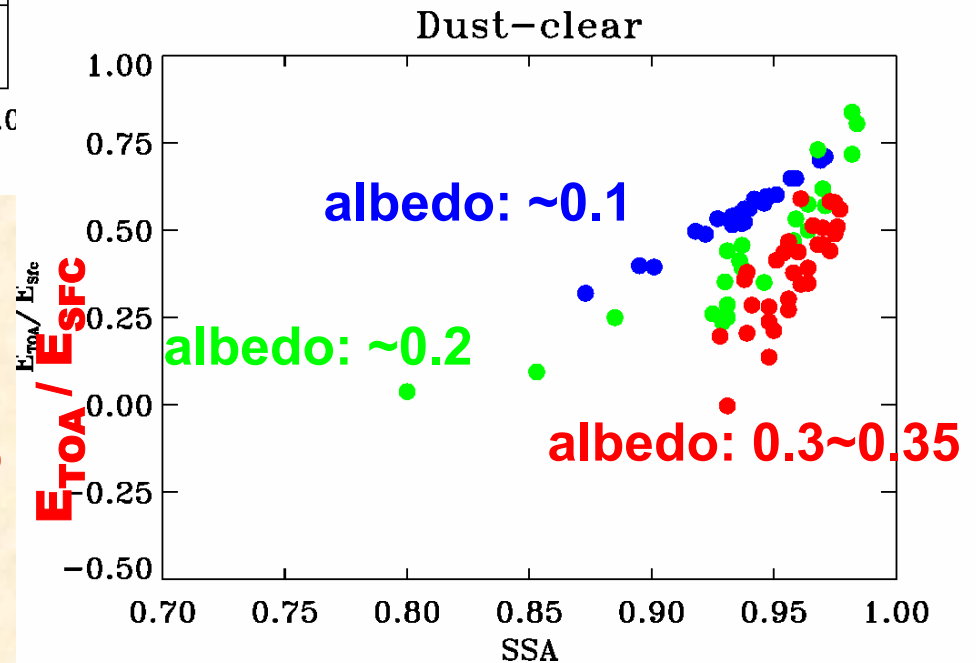
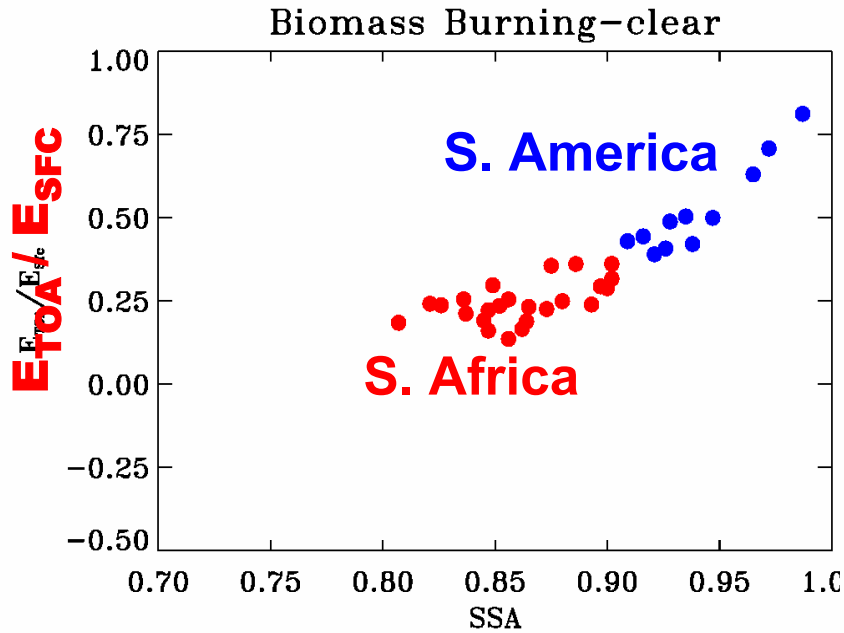
- Fine mode has a larger single-scattering albedo (SSA), smaller asymmetry factor (ASY)

Clear-sky ADRE Efficiency



- A large range of ADRE efficiency:
 - TOA = -15 ~ -50W/m²; SFC = -45 ~ -90W/m²
- Fine mode aerosol has a more negative forcing at TOA, a less negative forcing at surface (larger SSA & smaller asy. factor)

E_{TOA}/E_{SFC} vs. SSA



For dust, surface albedo is another factor: SSA-dependence much stronger for bright desert than for dark ocean.

Evaluate Satellite/Model-based Aerosol Direct Effect

- **CCSP project: "A review of measurement based assessment of aerosol radiative forcing and aerosol sources."**
 - **Coordinators: Yoram Kaufman & Mian Chin (NASA GSFC), Graham Feingold (NOAA ETL)**
- **Goals:**
 - Assessments of the aerosol distribution & direct radiative effects using satellites supplemented by chemical transport models.
 - Assessment of the anthropogenic component, using satellite data and models.
 - Evaluation of the assessments against surface network data and field experiments. Comparison of the assessments to model estimates.

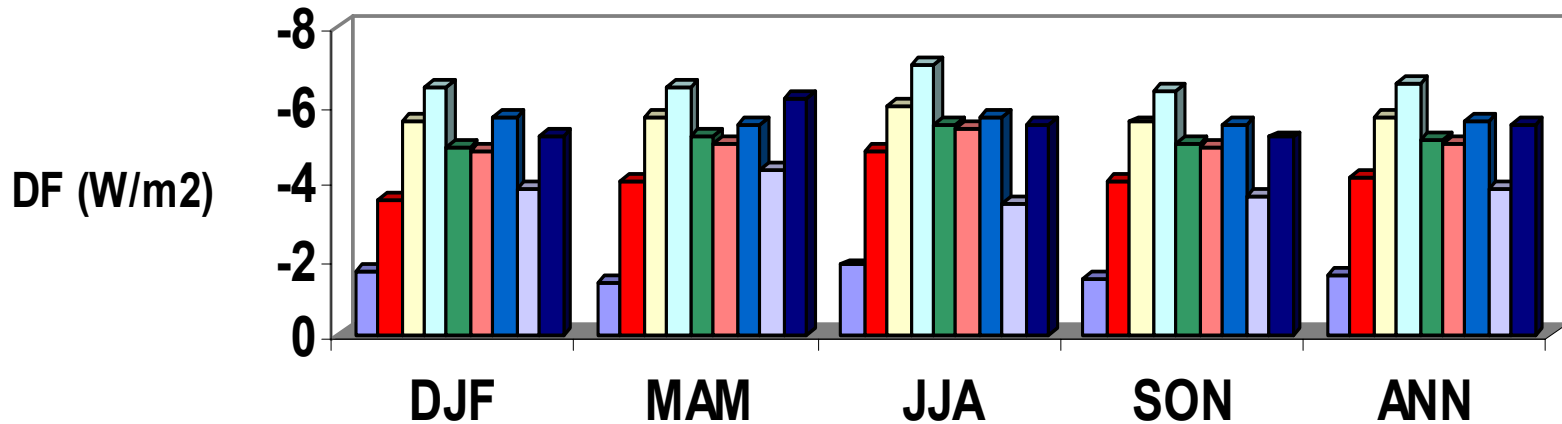
Global & Regional ADRE Comparisons

- **Clear-sky, solar, monthly average for 2001. Using different aerosol optical depths:**
 - **GOCART:** GOCART alone
 - **MODIS:** only gaps filled with GOCART
 - **MISR:** only gaps filled with GOCART (if any)
 - **MO_GO:** MODIS + GOCART integration (Kalman filter)
 - **MO_MI_GO:** MODIS (O) +MISR (L) +GOCART integration
- ** Other aerosol parameters from GOCART; land albedo from MODIS, ocean albedo from Jin et al., 2004.**
- **Other clear-sky ADRE estimates for intercomparison**
 - **MODIS_Remmer:** AOD + aerosol models used (2001-2004, Remer)
 - **CERES_SSF:** NOAA NESDIS radiance (2000, Loeb)
 - **CERES_MODIS:** MODIS radiance (2000, Loeb)
 - **Sundar Christopher's estimate: CERES+MODIS**
 - **SPRINTARS:** clear-sky simulations (2001, Takemura)

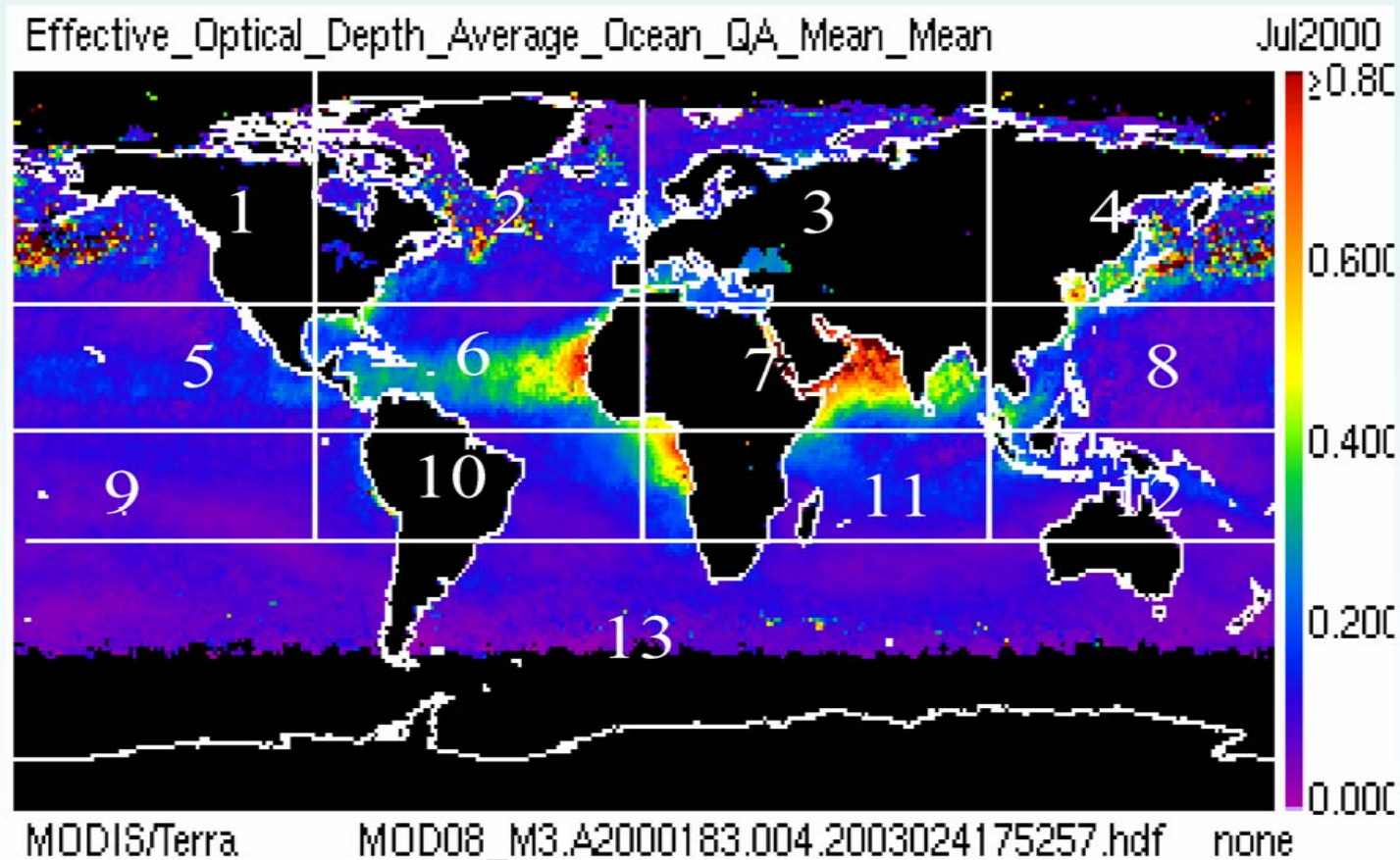
60°S ~ 60°N

Ocean TOA Forcing

Clear-sky



Divisions of 13 Regions



Land / Ocean separately, seasonal average

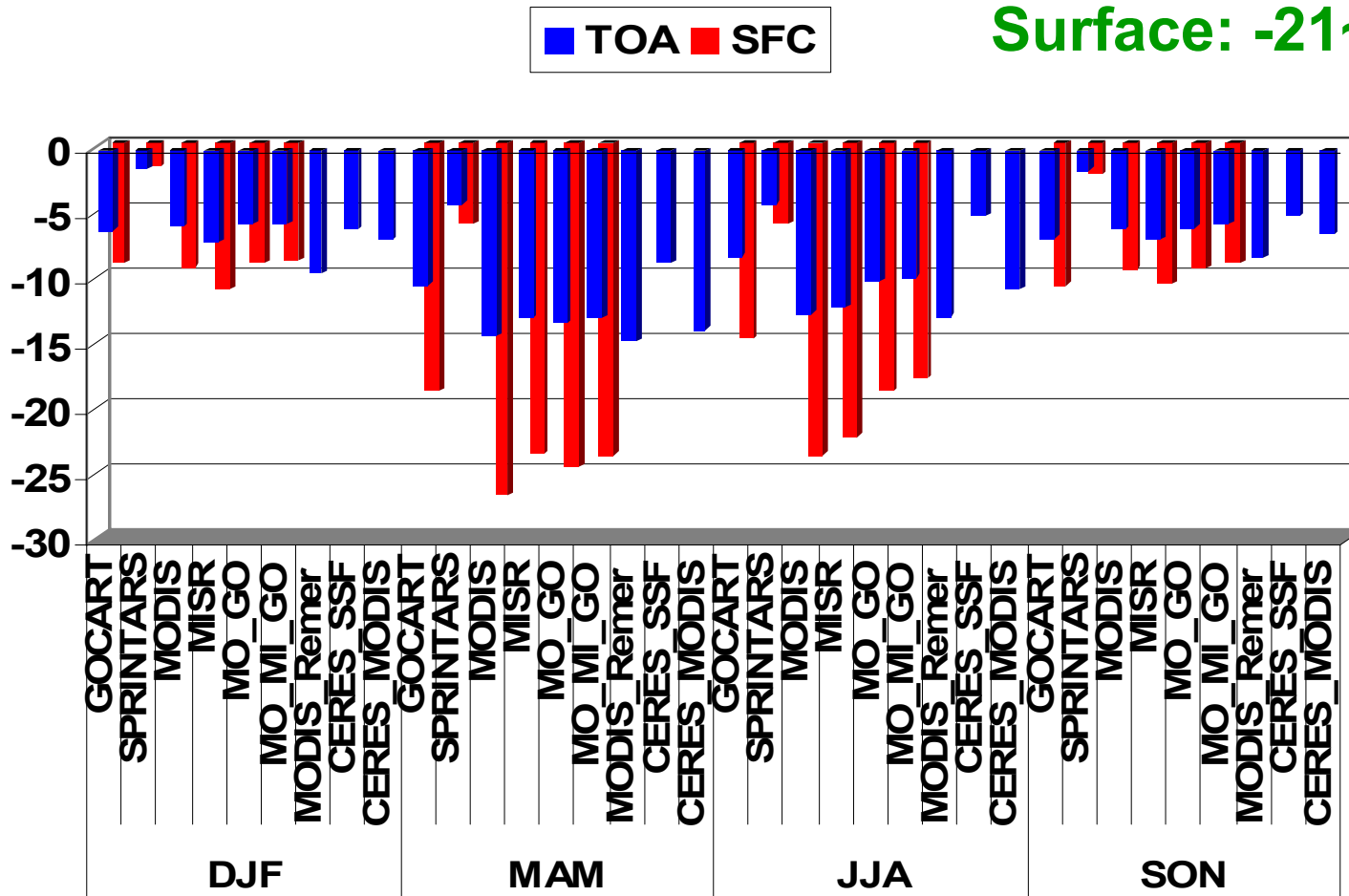
* comparisons for “plumes” (easy to connect with intensive field experiments)

ACE-Asia (20-50N, 100-150E, April 5-15, 2001) [Seinfeld et al., BAMS, 2004]:

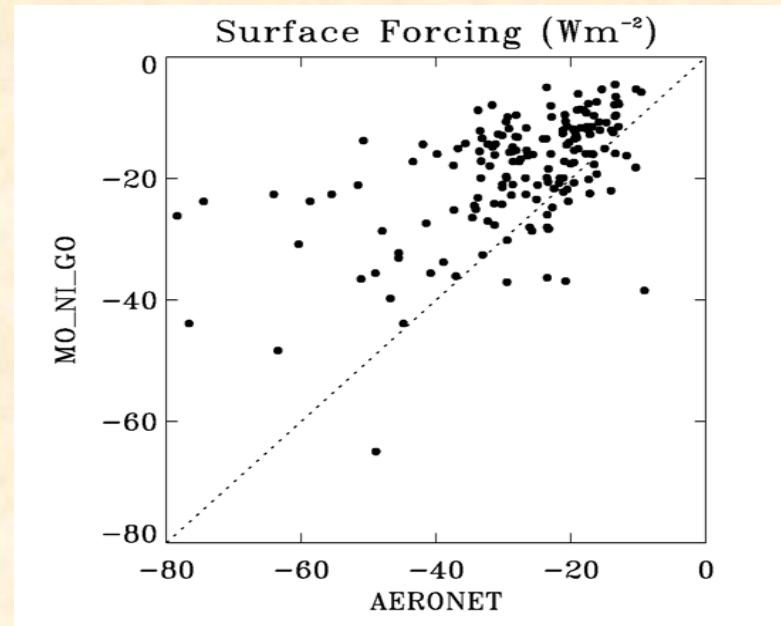
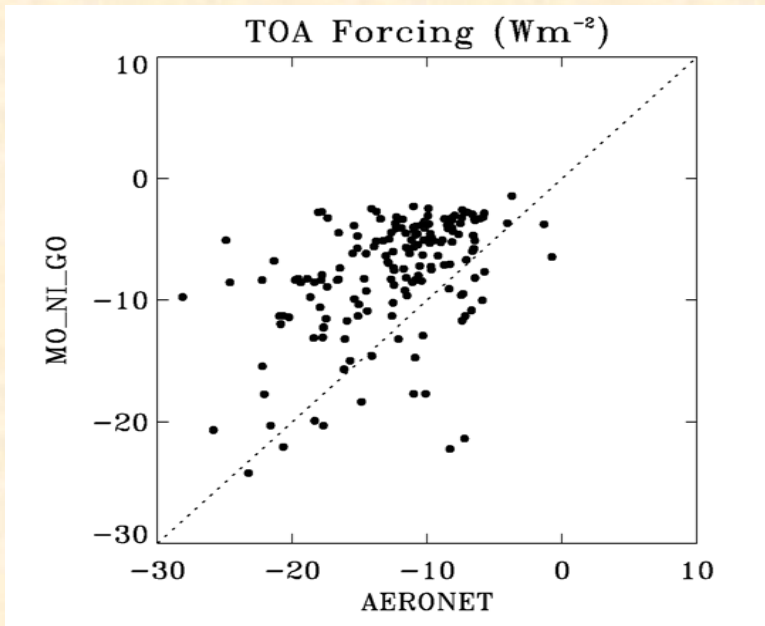
Zone 4 (Ocean)

TOA: -9.7 ~ -11 W/m²

Surface: -21 ~ -23.5 W/m²



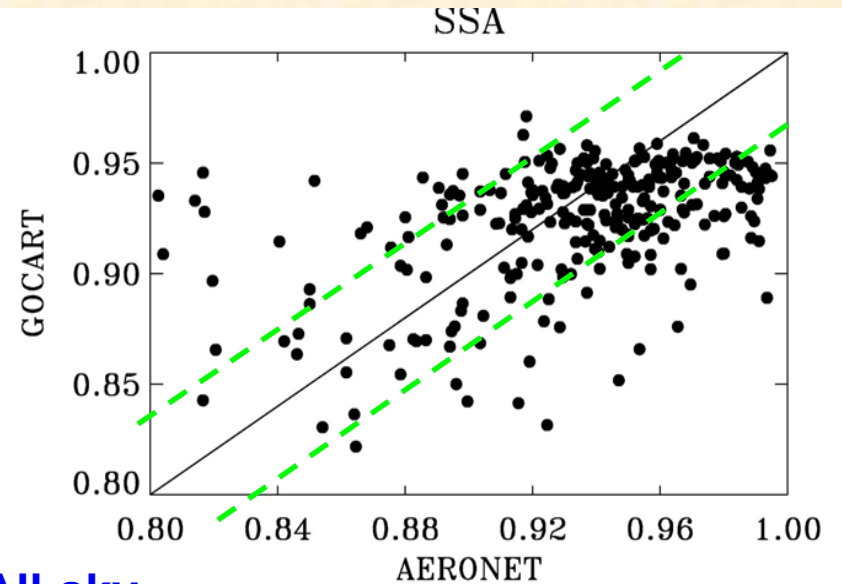
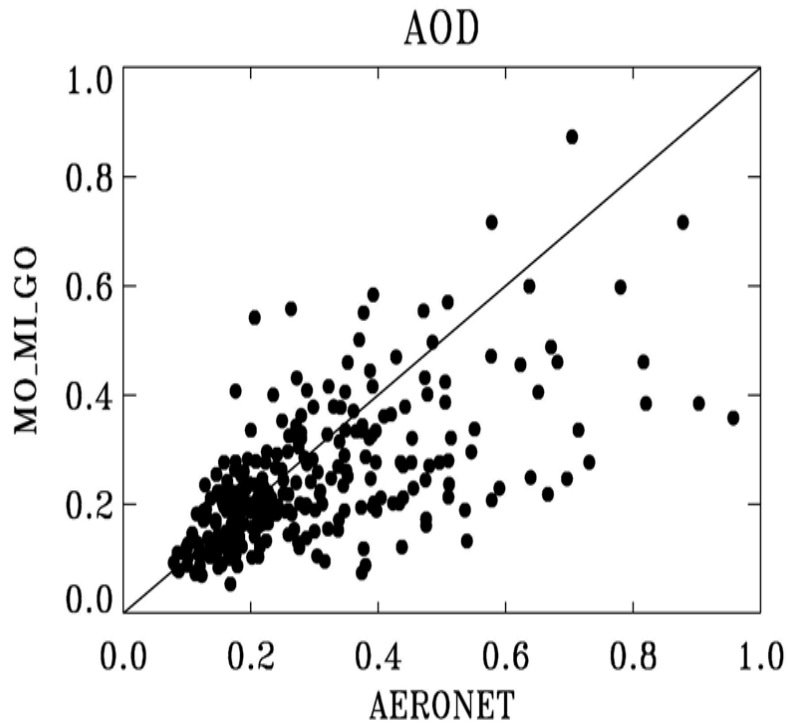
Evaluation of Satellite/Model-based Forcing Estimates



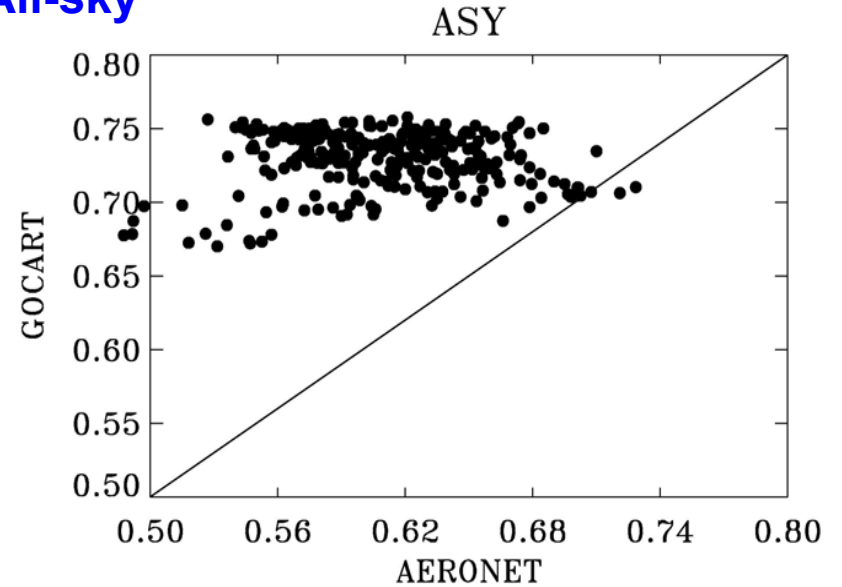
2001, AERONET AOD > 0.2

MO_MI_GO: MODIS (ocean) + MISR (land) + GOCART integration

What Cause Differences?



All-sky



Need to extract clear-sky asymmetry factor

END

THANKS!