Aerosol Forcing

... with the AERONET touch



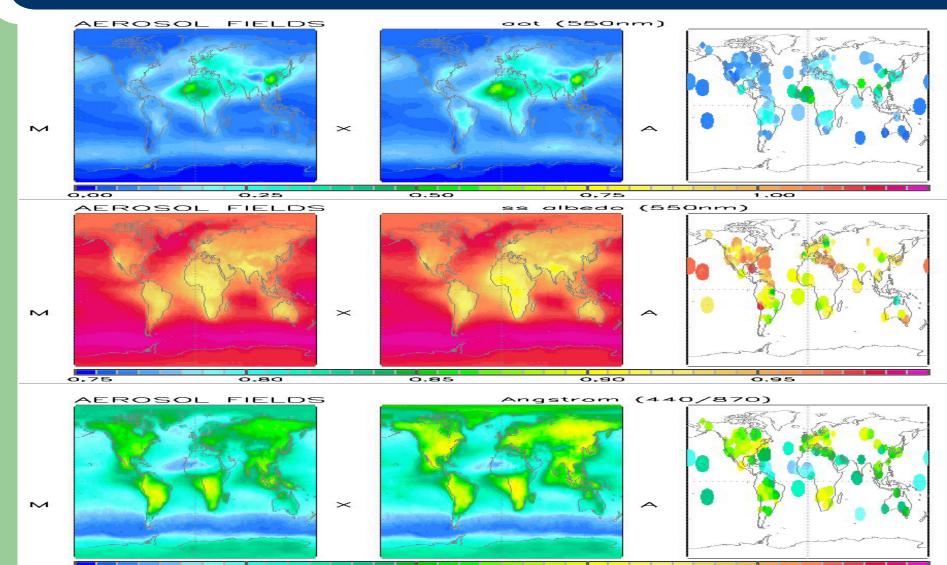
Max-Planck-Institute for Meteorology, Hamburg, Ger



the concept

- collect / create 1°x1° monthly global data sets
- impose AERONET statistics on model median
 - amount ⇒ aerosol optical depth (vis)
 - size ⇒ aerosol Angstrom parameter
 - composition ⇒ aerosol ss-albedo (vis)
- apply AERONET to establish spectral dependencies
- use MODIS data to prescribe the solar surface albedo
- use ISCCP data to include clouds for all-sky cases
- use ECHAM modeling to assign aerosol altitude
- determine aerosol forcing (F) and f-efficiency (F/aot)

the aerosol input



0,00

0.50

1.00

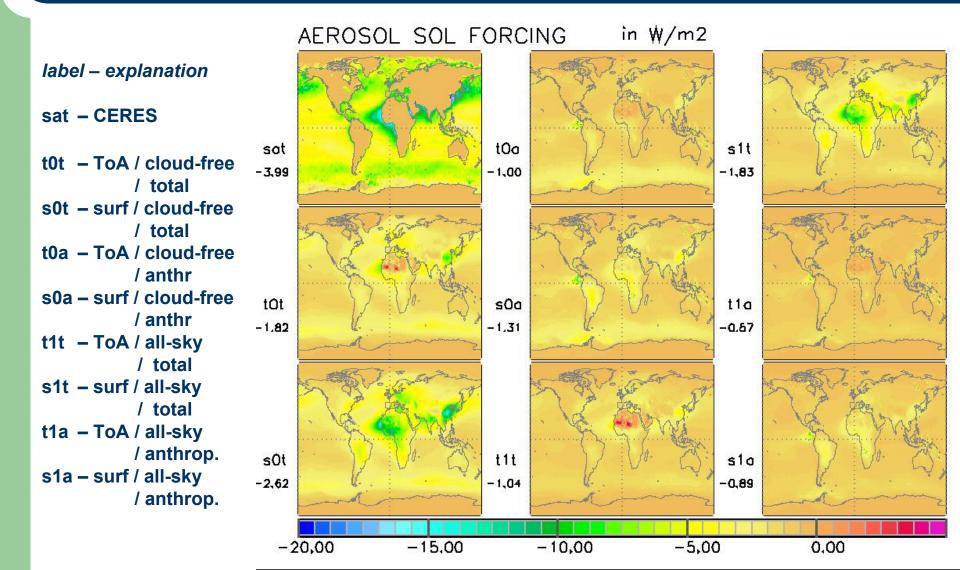
.50

2.

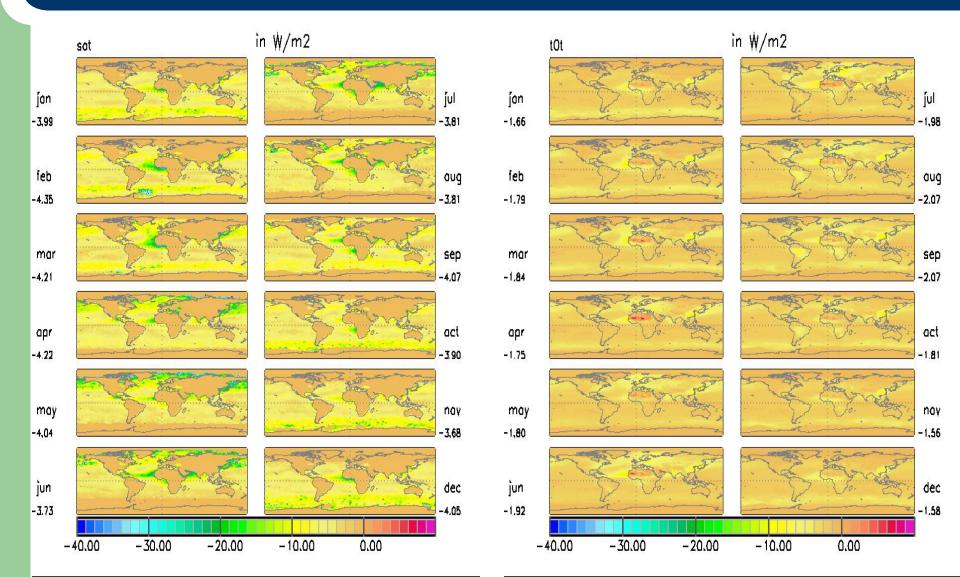
2.00



forcing – a global overview

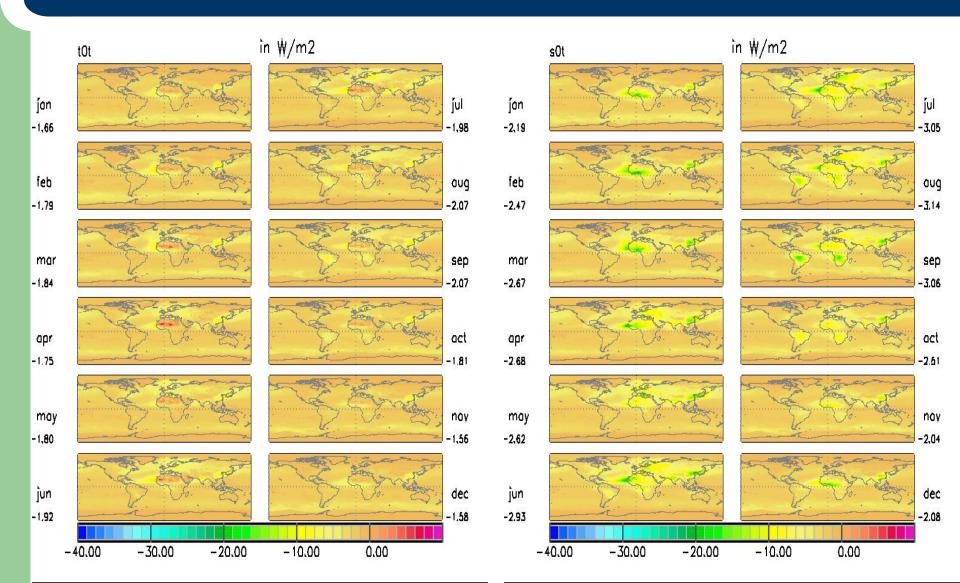


F,S-TOA – CERES vs AERONET/Model



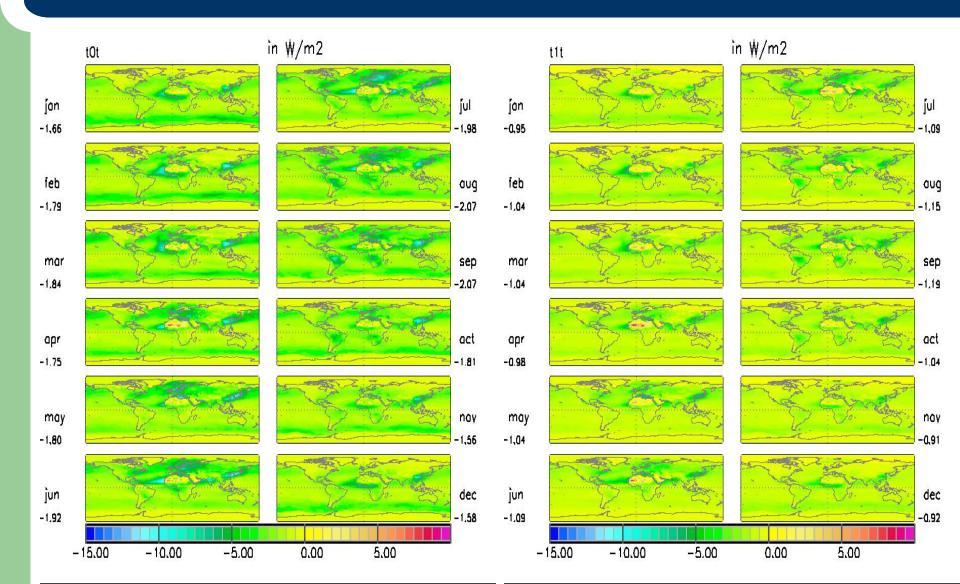


F,**S** – ToA vs surface



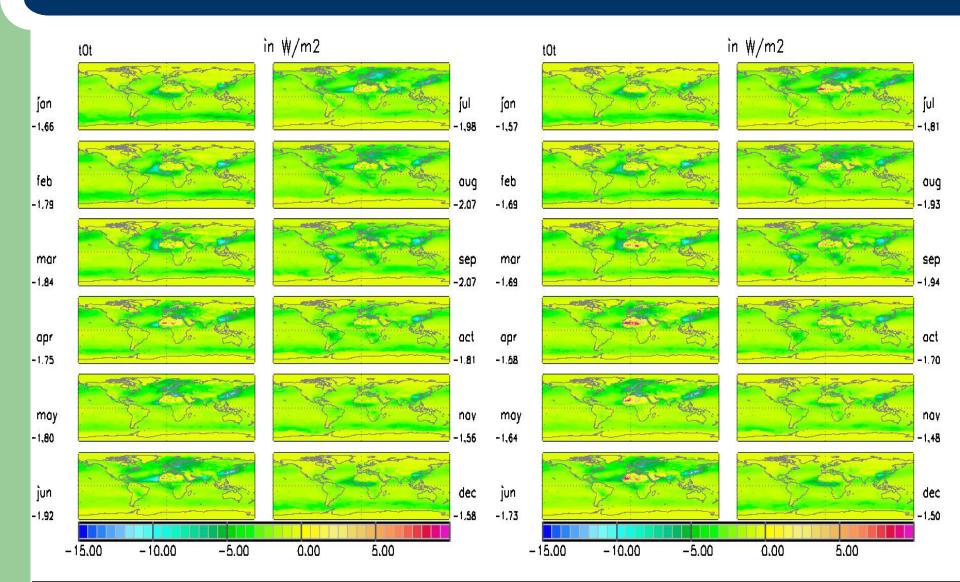


F,s ToA – clear-sky vs all-sky

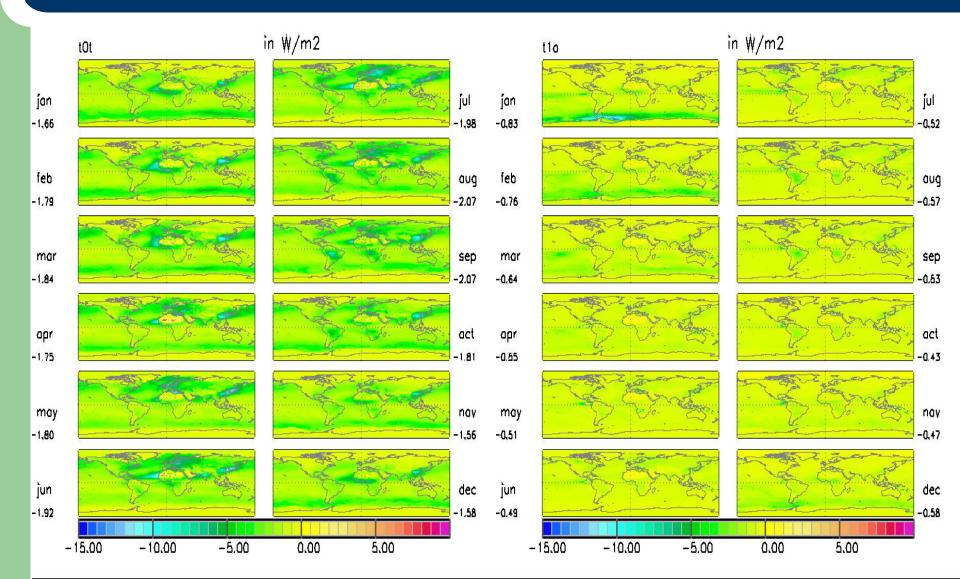




F TOA – solar vs total



F,s ToA – clear-sky vs all-sky anthr.





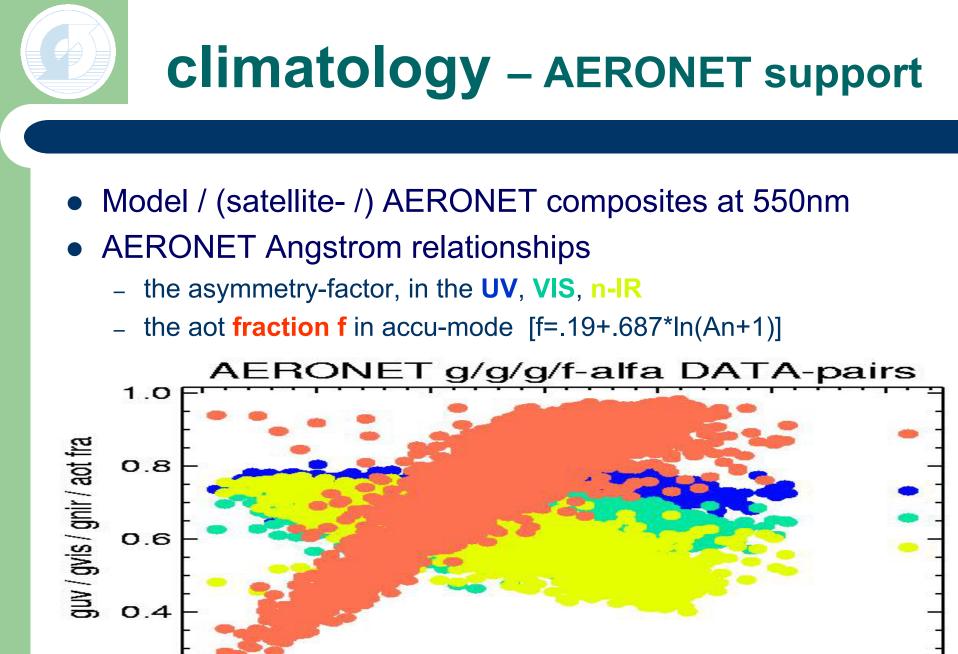
first impression

• relative tendencies of local studies confirmed

- ca. 70% of ToA cooling is anthropogenic
- ca. 70% of clear-sky forcing is all-sky forcing
 ⇒ the anthropogenic all-sky forcing is about half of the clear-sky forcing
- atmospheric forcing amounts to ca 30% of the ToA cooling (aerosol cools globally)
- ca 35% of the solar forcing is anthropogenic
- solar surface forcing is ca 60% larger than ToA forcing
- absolute differences to data-derived estimates
 - compare ToA clear-sky of -1.8W/m2 to -5.7W/m2 of CERES and to -5.1W/m2 at local AERONET sites
 - better agreement to estimates from modeling (no surprise)
 ⇒ further tests/sensitivity studies should clarify these discrepancies







0.0 0.5 1.0 1.5 2.0 2.5 3.0 Angstrom parameter