

The CM SAF CLARA-A3 Climate Data Record – TOA Radiation

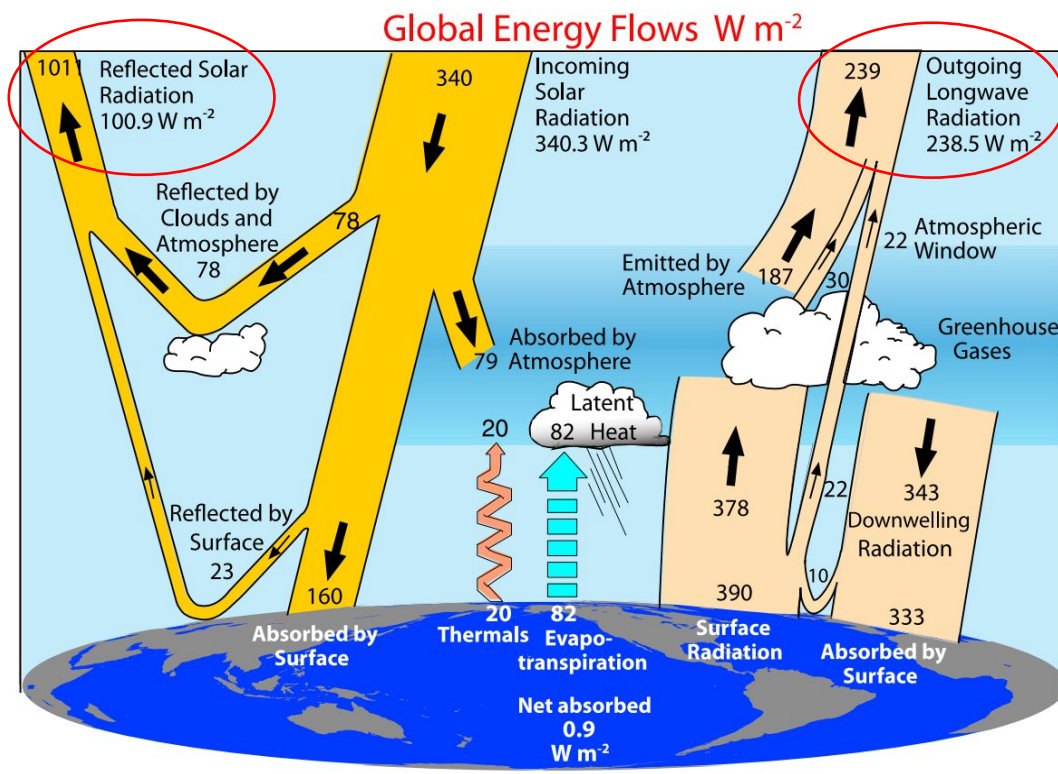
Tom Akkermans, Nicolas Clerbaux, and the CM SAF Team.

20-09-2023

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1. Introduction

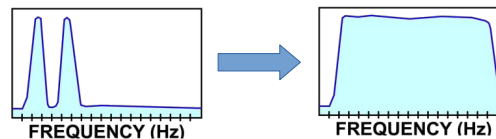
- At the Top-Of-Atmosphere (TOA), the following radiative fluxes are defined: the Incoming Solar Radiation (ISR), the **Reflected Solar Flux (RSF)** and the **Outgoing Longwave Radiation (OLR)**.
- These three components of the Earth Radiation Budget (ERB) are the driver of the climate on our planet. In the frame of climate monitoring, the continuous monitoring of these fluxes is of prime importance to understand climate variability and change. **The nature of these quantities, which are defined at TOA, makes the use of satellite observations especially useful.**



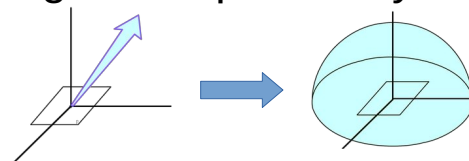
- Added value of the CLARA-A3 TOA RSF and OLR products with respect to the currently existing state-of-the-art data records from CERES (Loeb et al.,2018):
 - (1) a prolongation back in time to the late 1970s (*CERES 2000-2020*)
 - (2) increasing the spatial resolution to $0.25^{\circ} \times 0.25^{\circ}$ (*CERES $1^{\circ} \times 1^{\circ}$*)
 - (3) their synergy and compatibility with other CLARA-A3 products.
- Note that it is the first time that these TOA flux products are included in the portfolio, so we cannot compare CLARA-A3 with CLARA-A2.

Simplified version of processing chain:

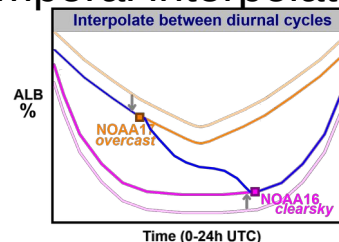
- Starting point : Reflectances (RSF) or brightness temperatures (OLR) in 2 narrowband channels from AVHRR instrument
- Narrowband-to-broadband conversion (using empirical regressions) :



- Directional-to-hemispherical conversion (using Angular Dependency Models):

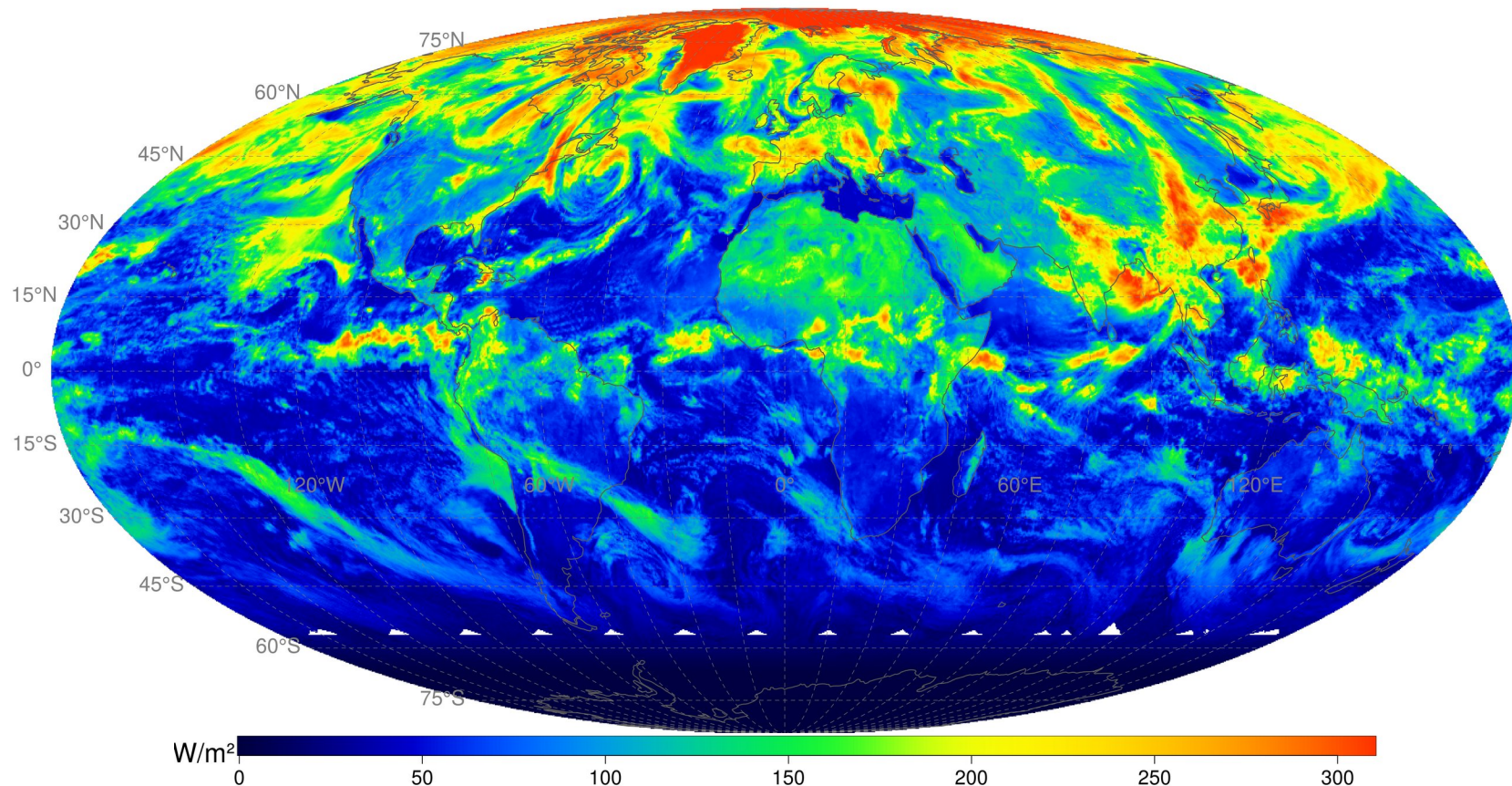


- Instantaneous-to-daily mean conversion (using temporal interpolation models):

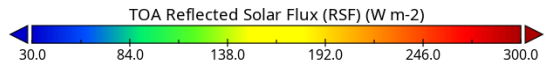
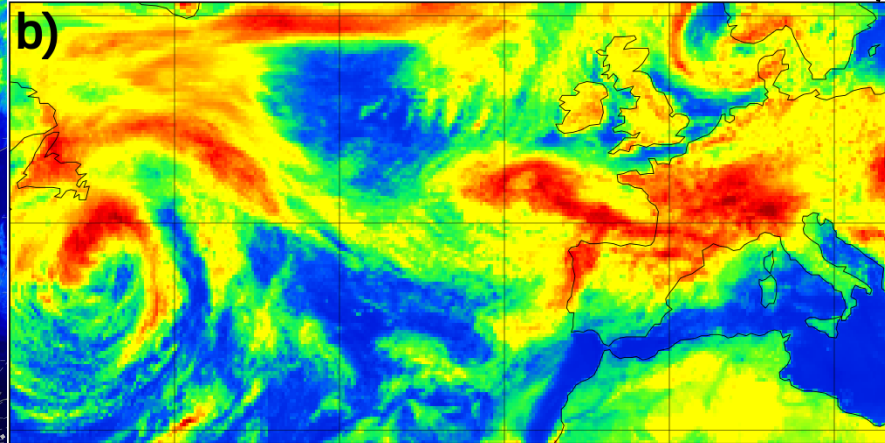
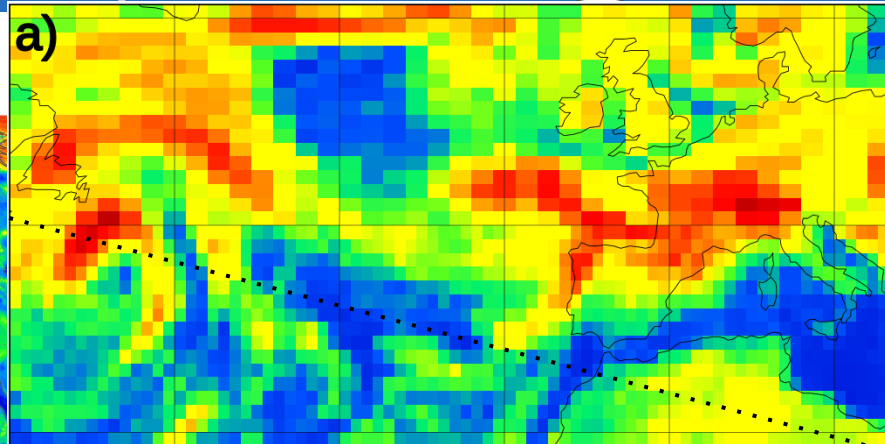
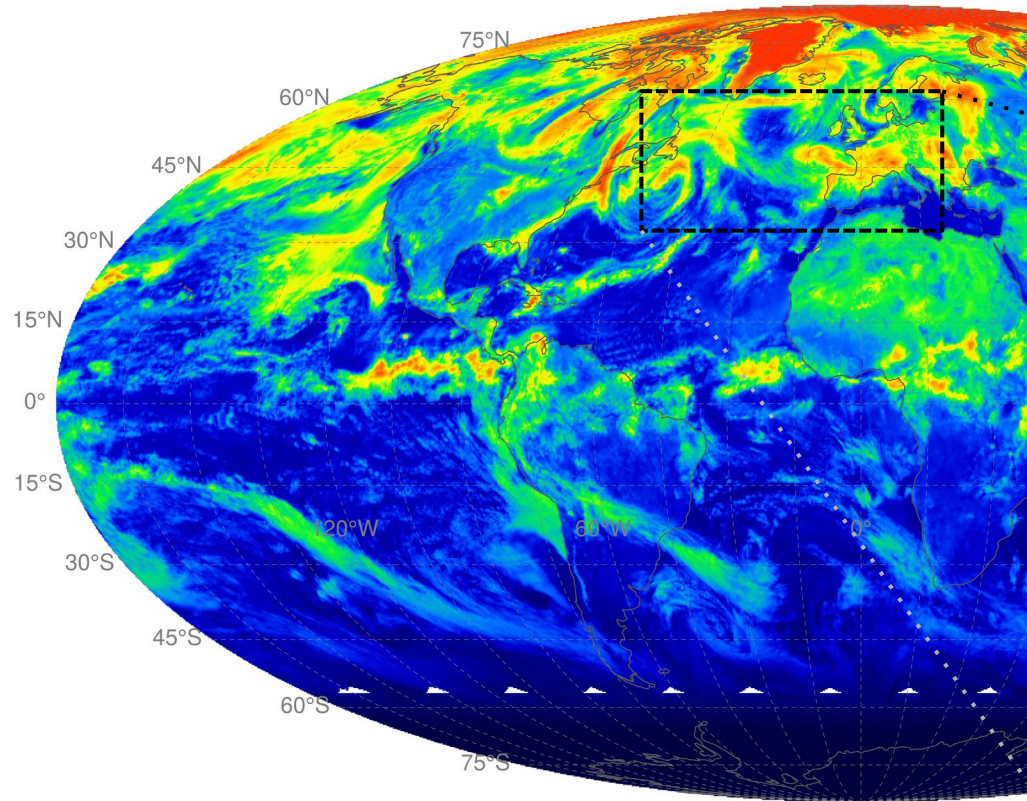


2. Overview of the products

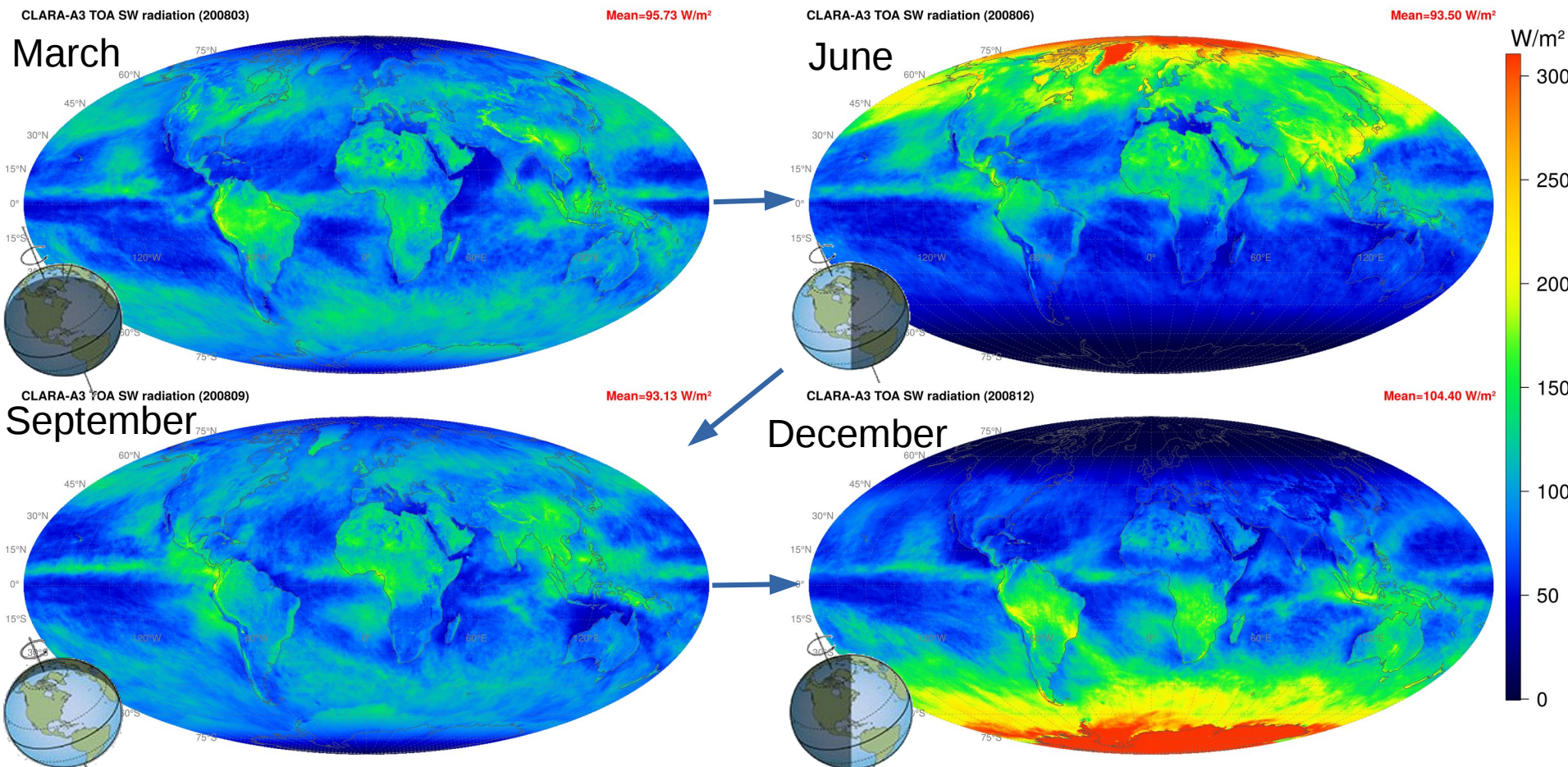
- Example: daily mean RSF (15/6/2008)



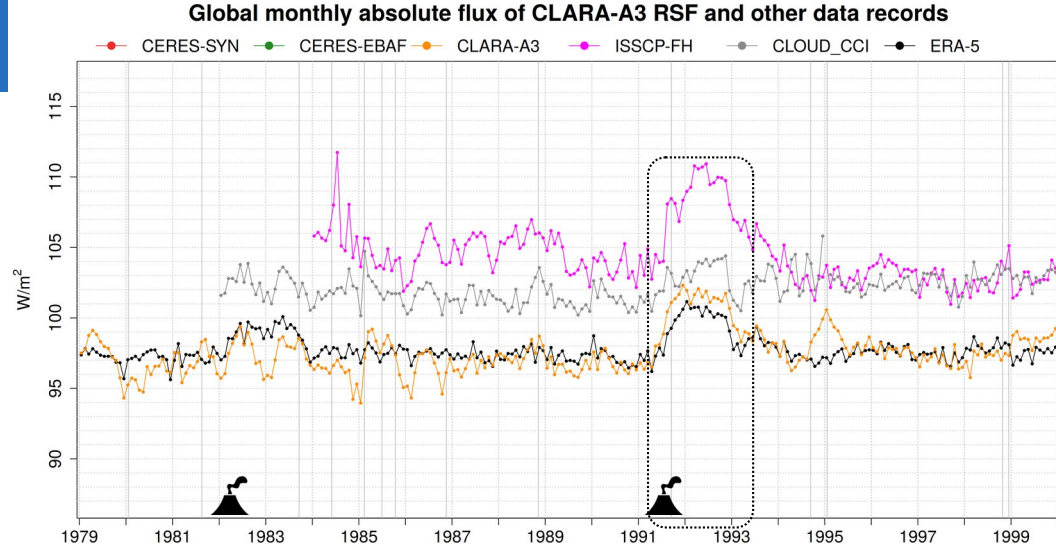
- Example: daily mean RSF (15/6/2008)




2. Overview of the products

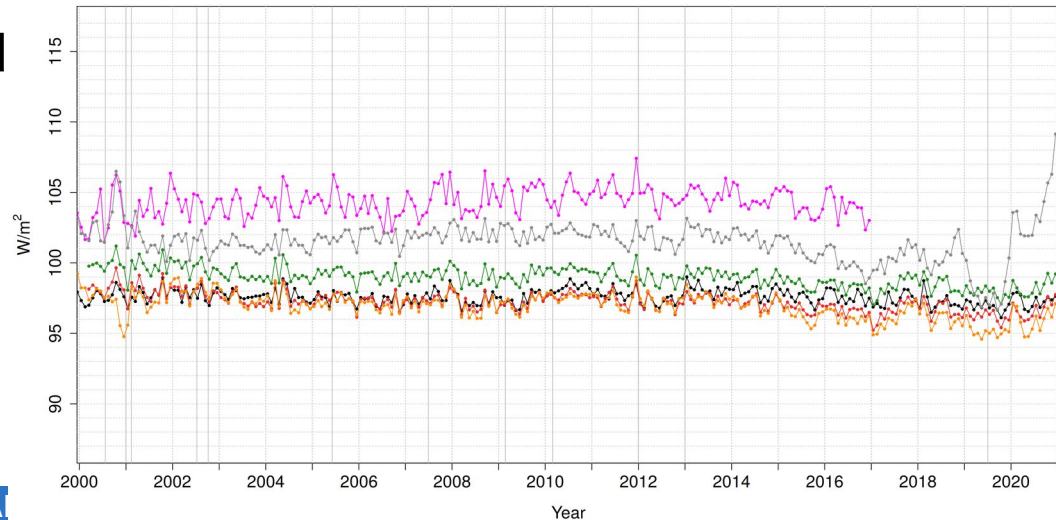


• Global Monthly Mean RSF:



 Major volcanic events

• Deseasonalized



Trends (W/m²/dec):

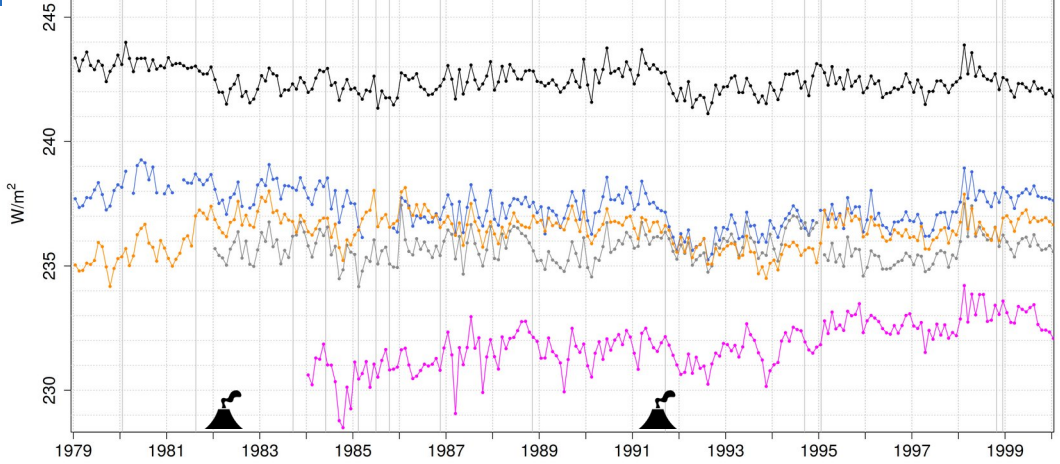
Full series:


ERA5:	-0.0769
CLARA-A3:	-0.2318

Since 2000:

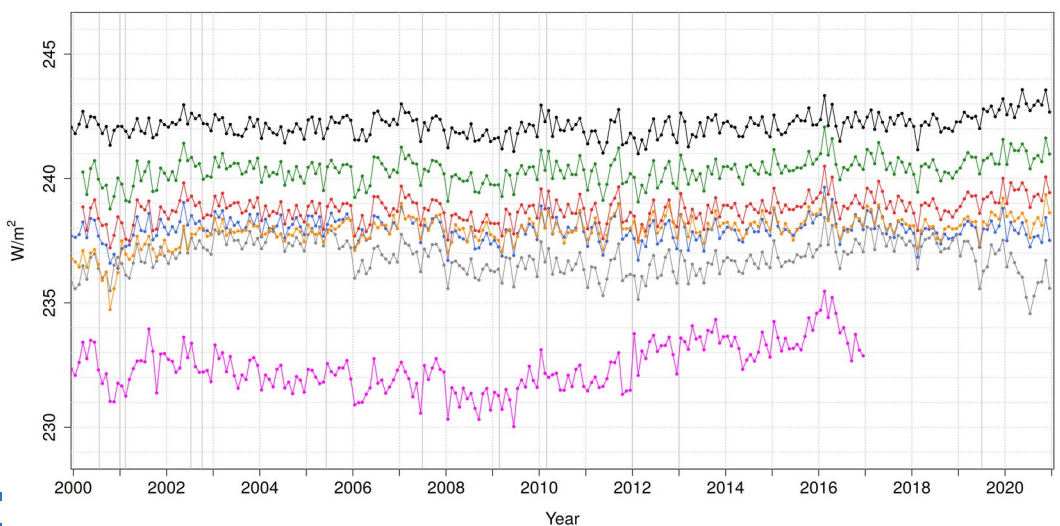
ERA5:	-0.2024
CLARA-A3:	-0.9645
CERESSYN:	-0.6451
CERESEBAF:	-0.7023

• Global Monthly Mean OLR:



 Major volcanic events

• Deseasonalized



Trends (W/m²/dec):

Full series:

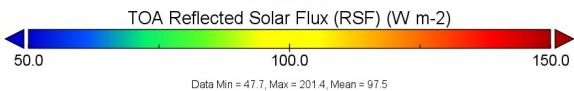
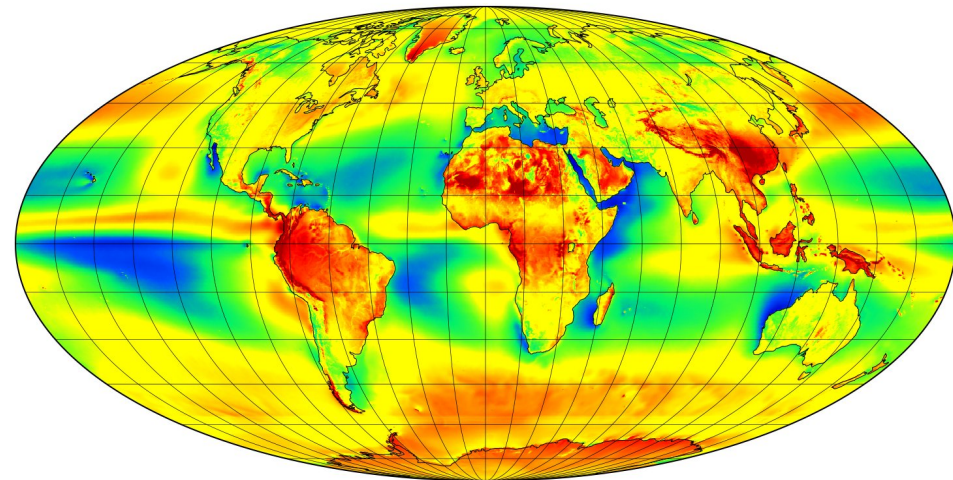
ERA5:	-0.1125
HIRS:	+0.1461
CLARA-A3:	+0.6321

Since 2000:

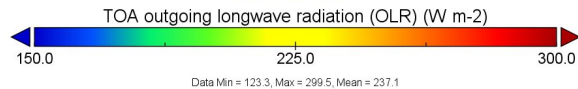
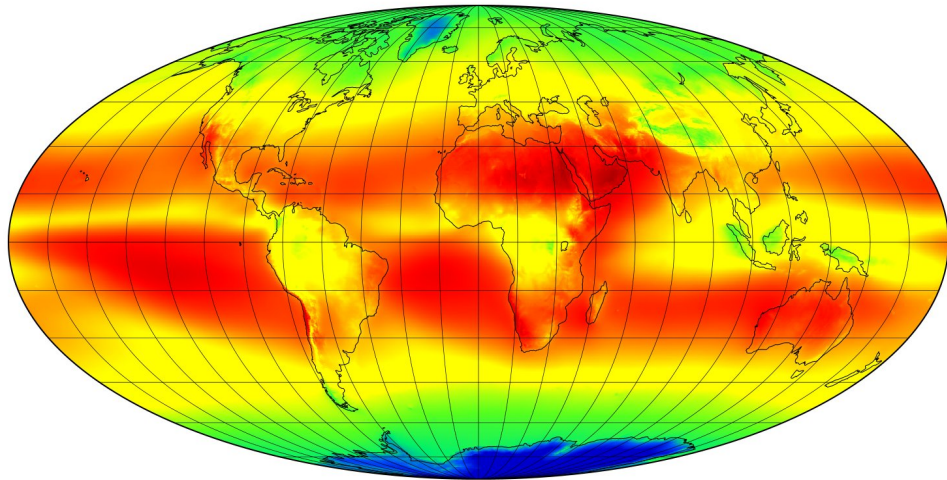
ERA5:	+0.2295
HIRS:	-0.0679
CLARA-A3:	+0.3800
CERESSYN:	+0.2825
CERESEBAF:	+0.2839

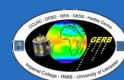
- Long-term average TOA fluxes (1979-2020) from CLARA-A3:

TOA Reflected Solar Flux (RSF)



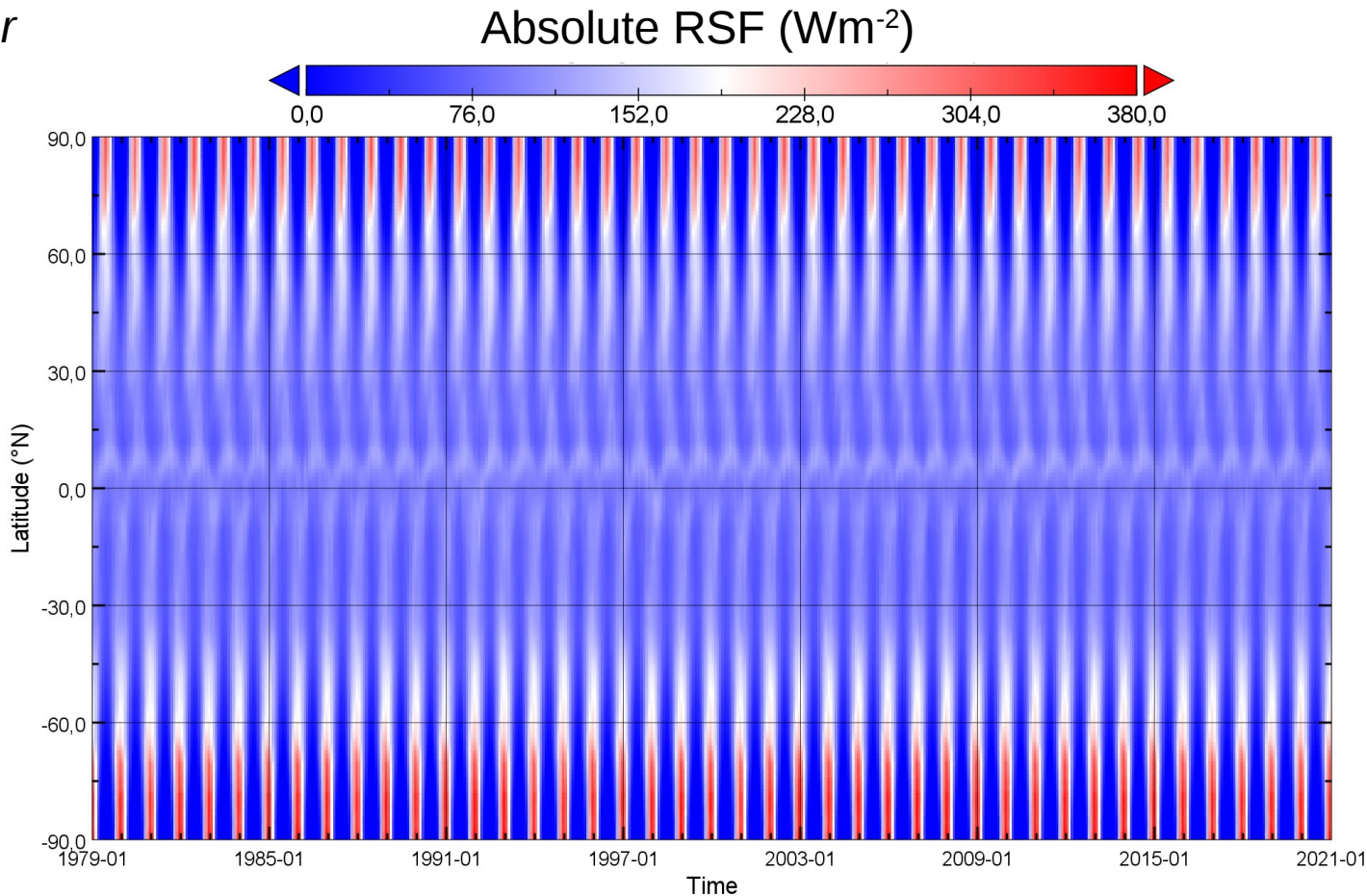
TOA outgoing longwave radiation (OLR)

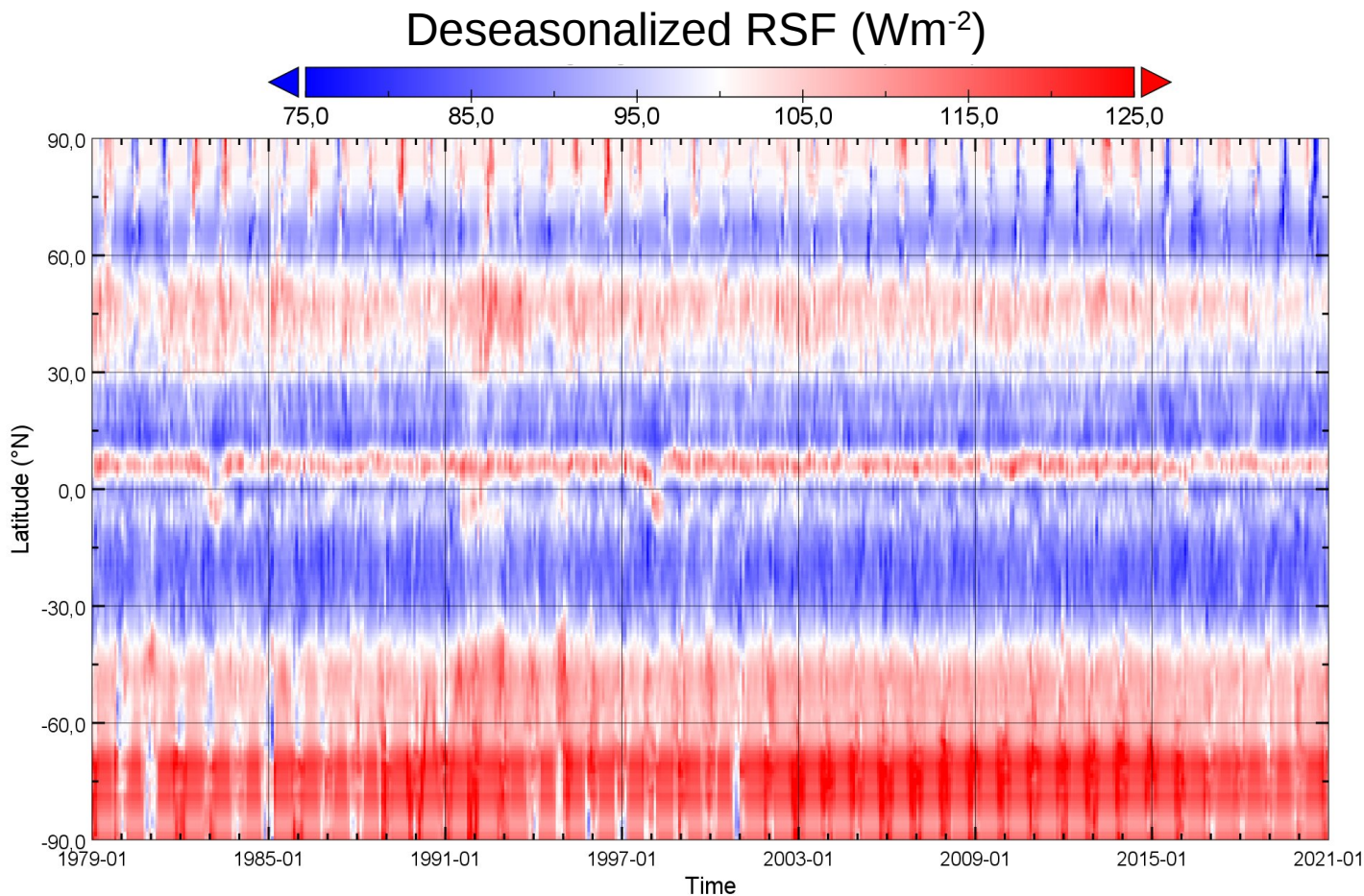




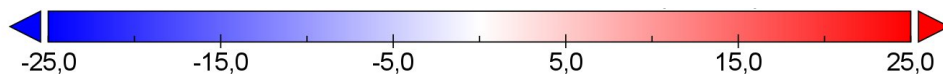
3. Some spatio-temporal insights in the data record

*Hovmöller
 diagram:
 time vs
 zonal
 averages*

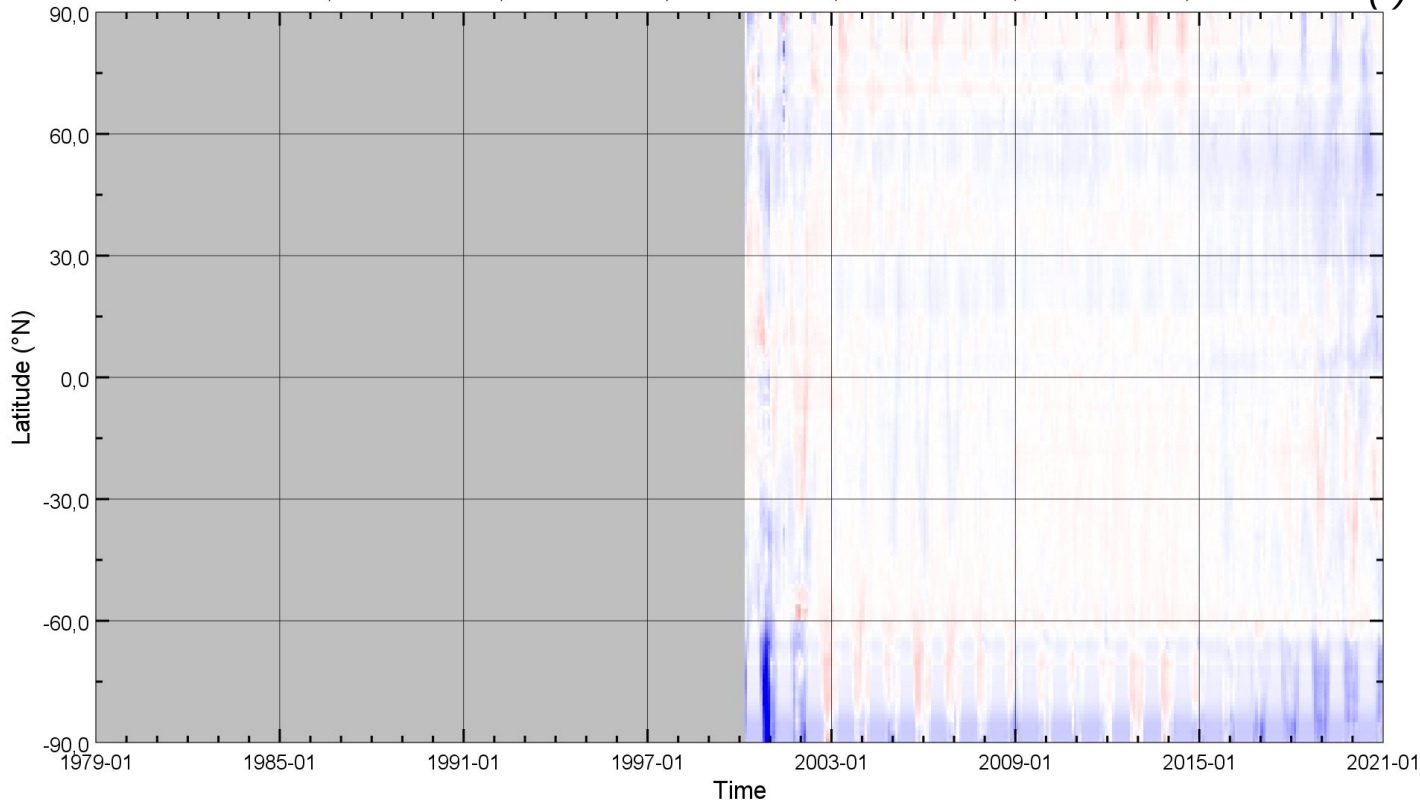


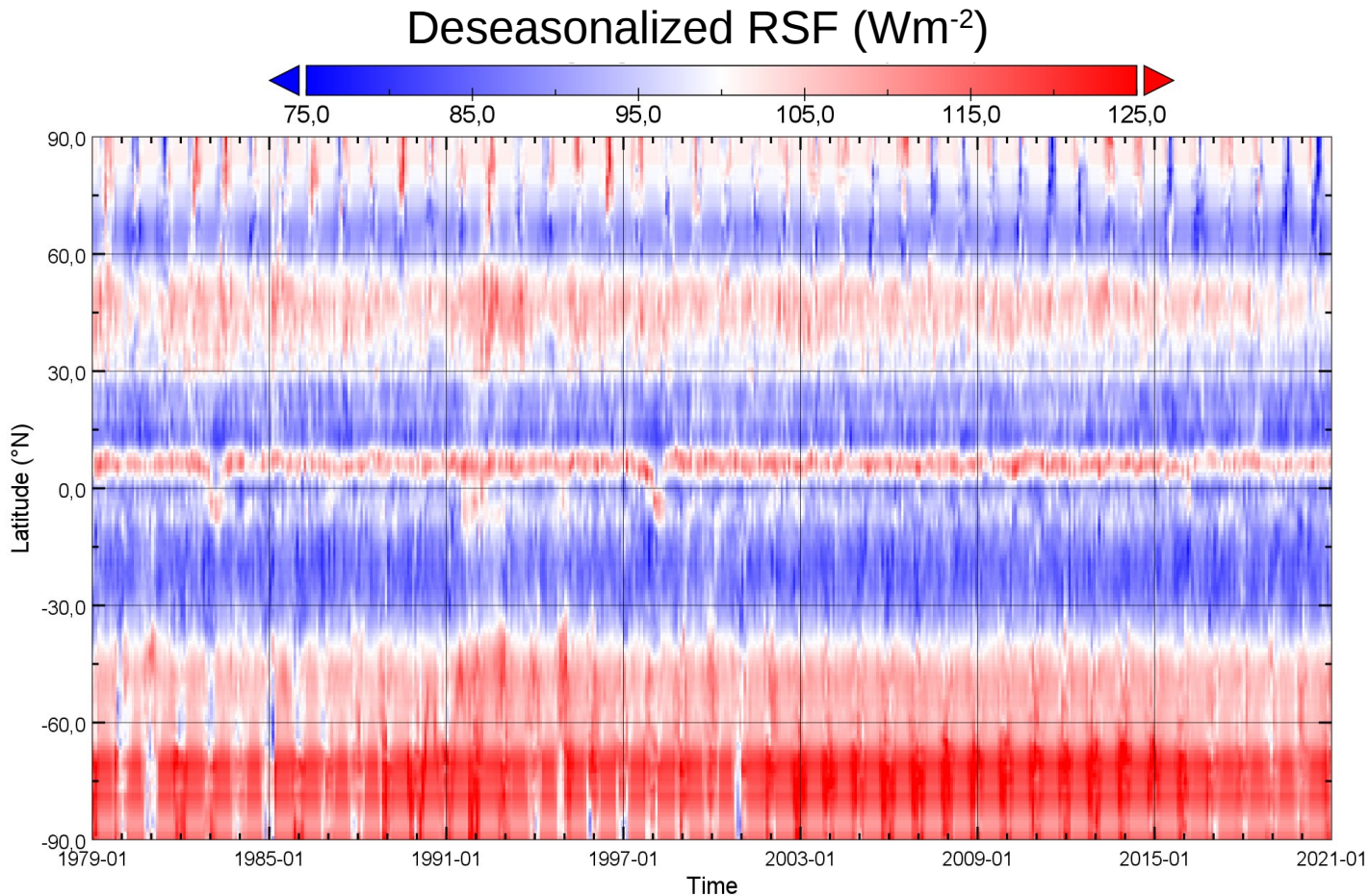


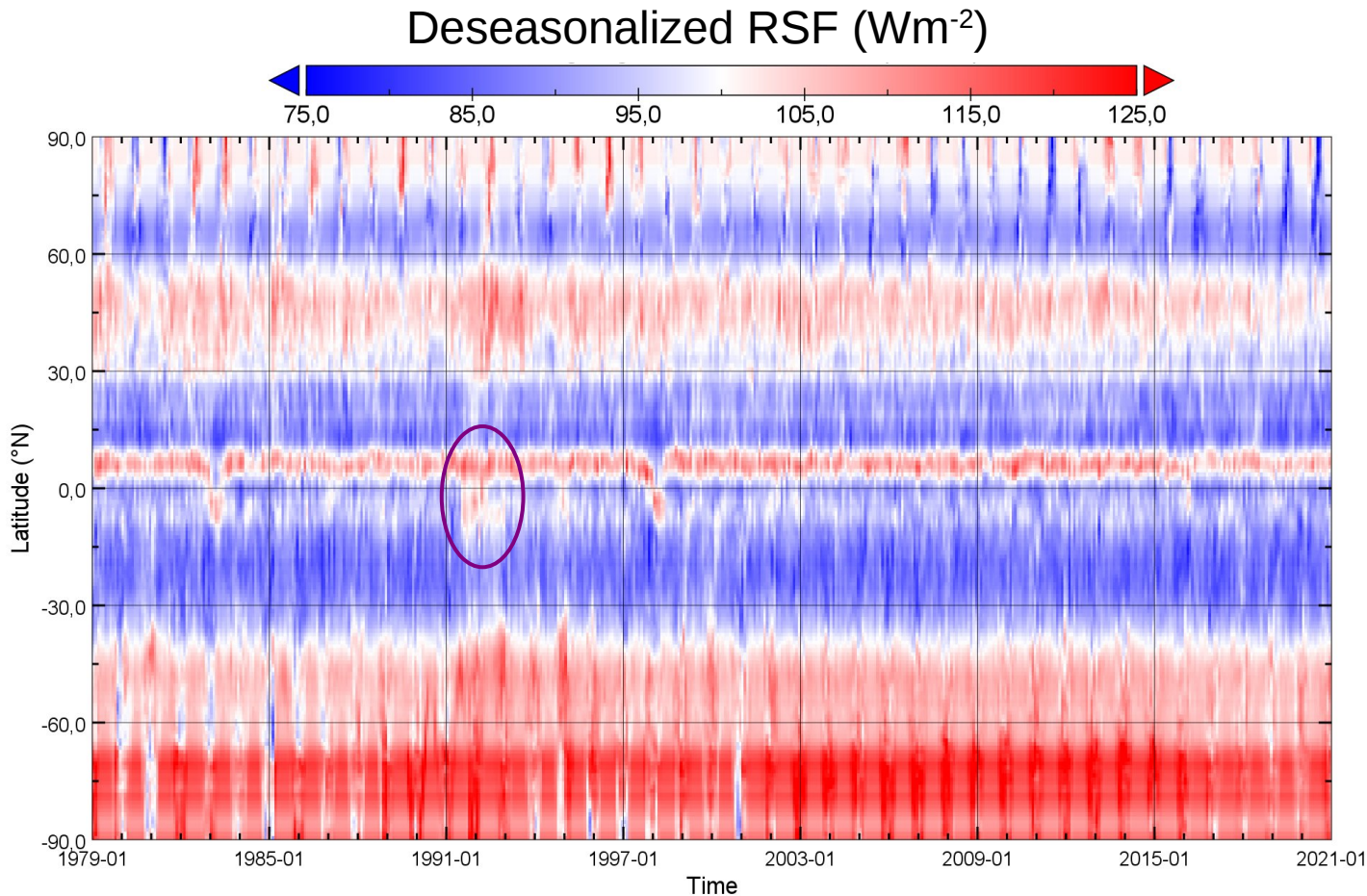
RSF bias* (Wm^{-2}) CLARA-A3 w.r.t. CERES-SYN



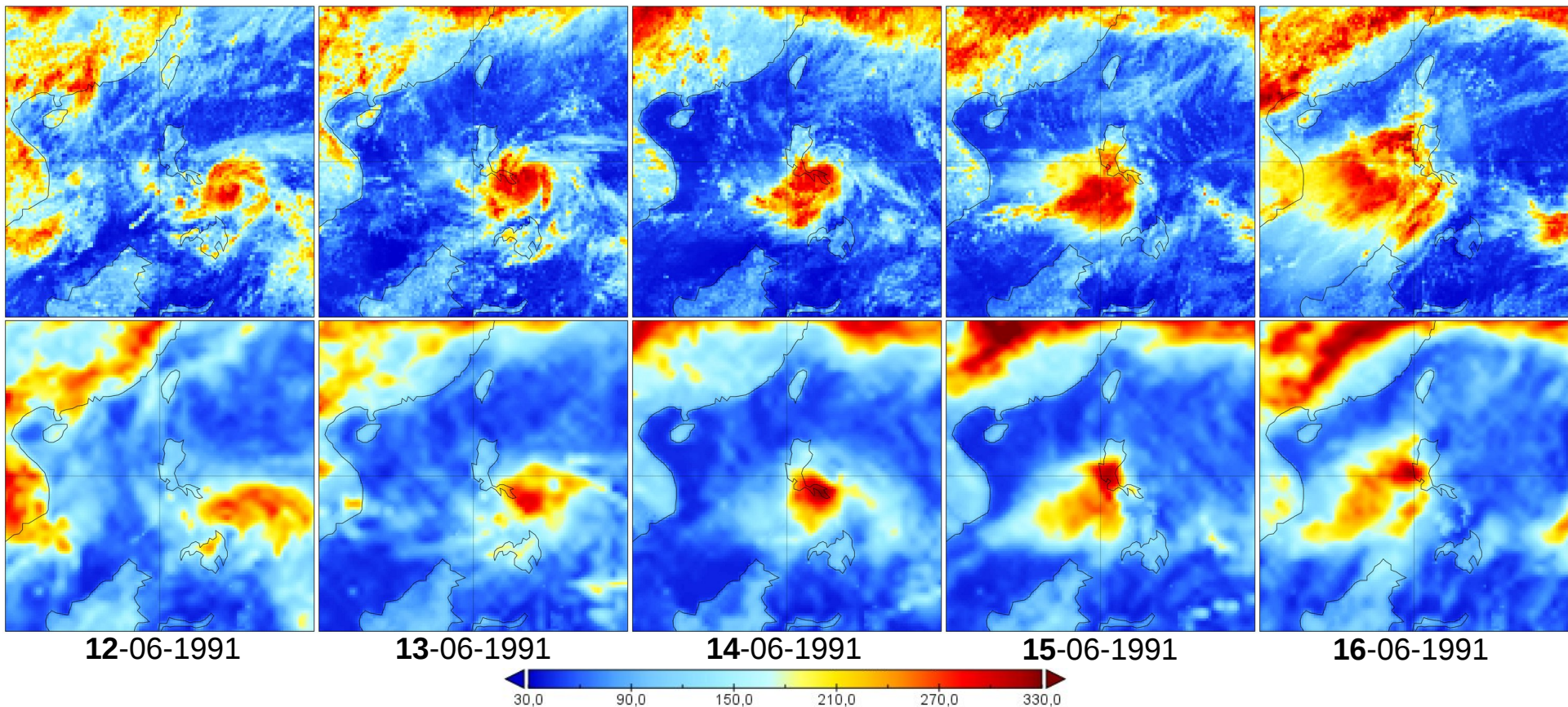
(*) deseasonalized



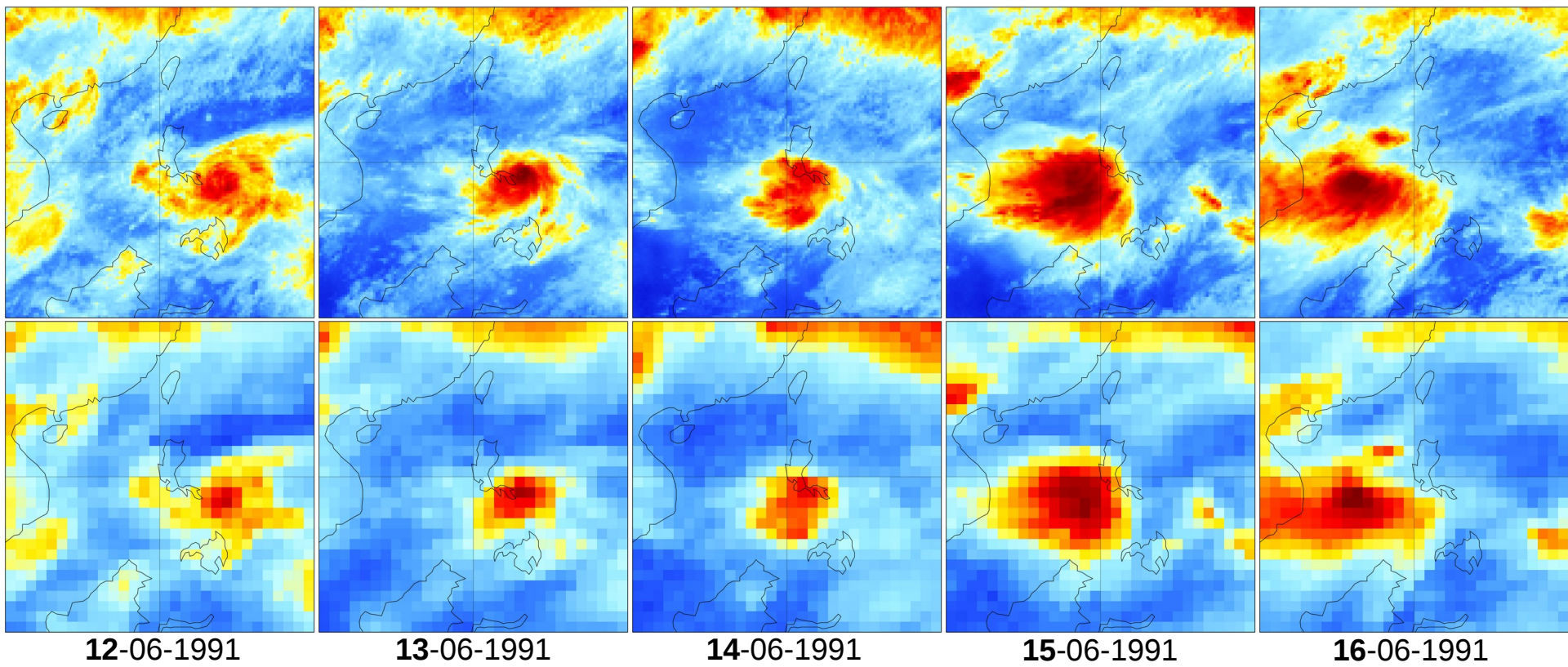




Typhoon Yunya + Pinatubo eruption: Daily mean **RSF** (W/m^2) from CLARA-A3 (top) and ERA5 (bottom)



Typhoon Yunya + Pinatubo eruption: Daily mean **OLR** (W/m^2) from CLARA-A3 (top) and HIRS* (bottom)



12-06-1991

13-06-1991

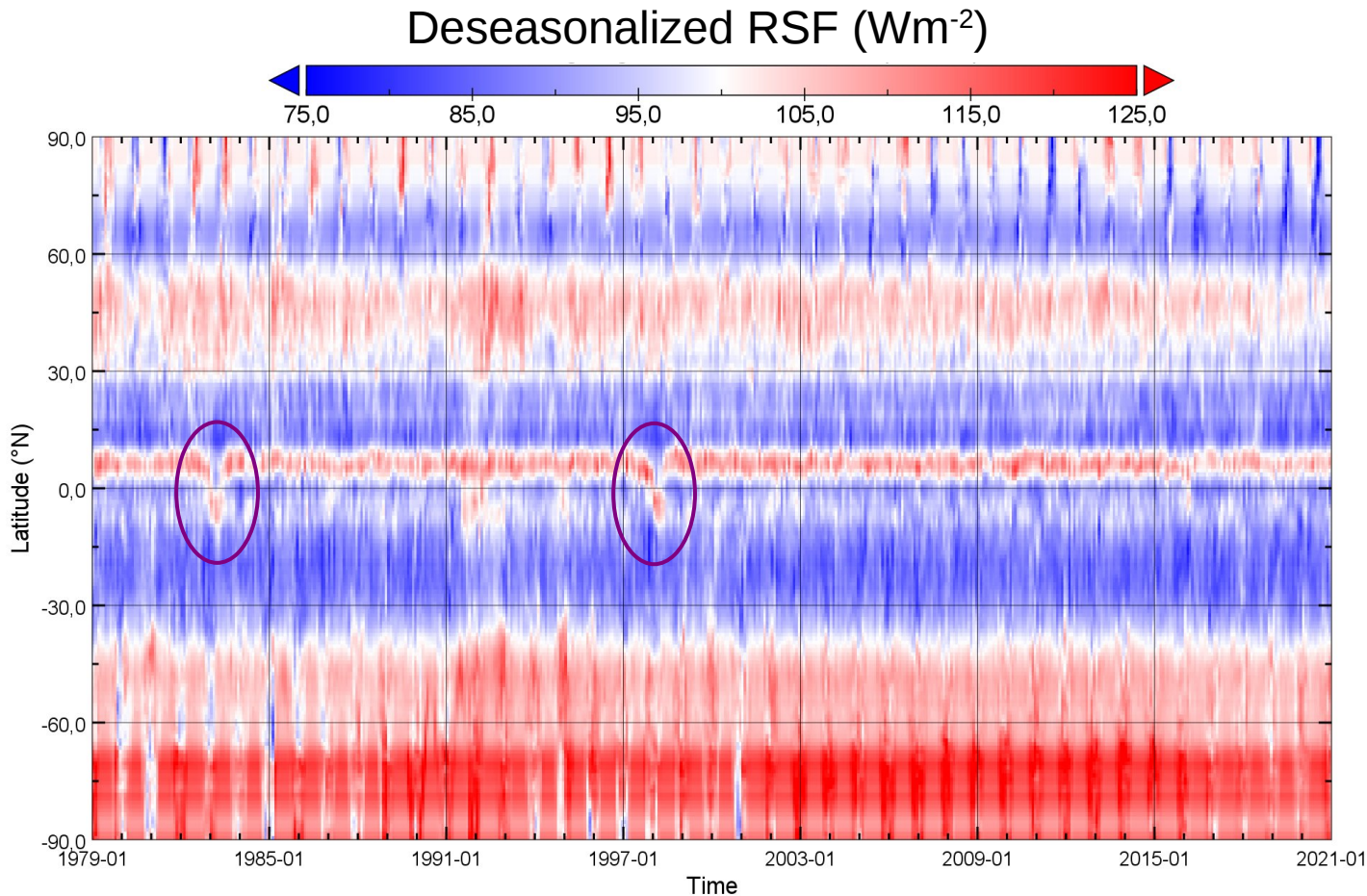
14-06-1991

15-06-1991

16-06-1991

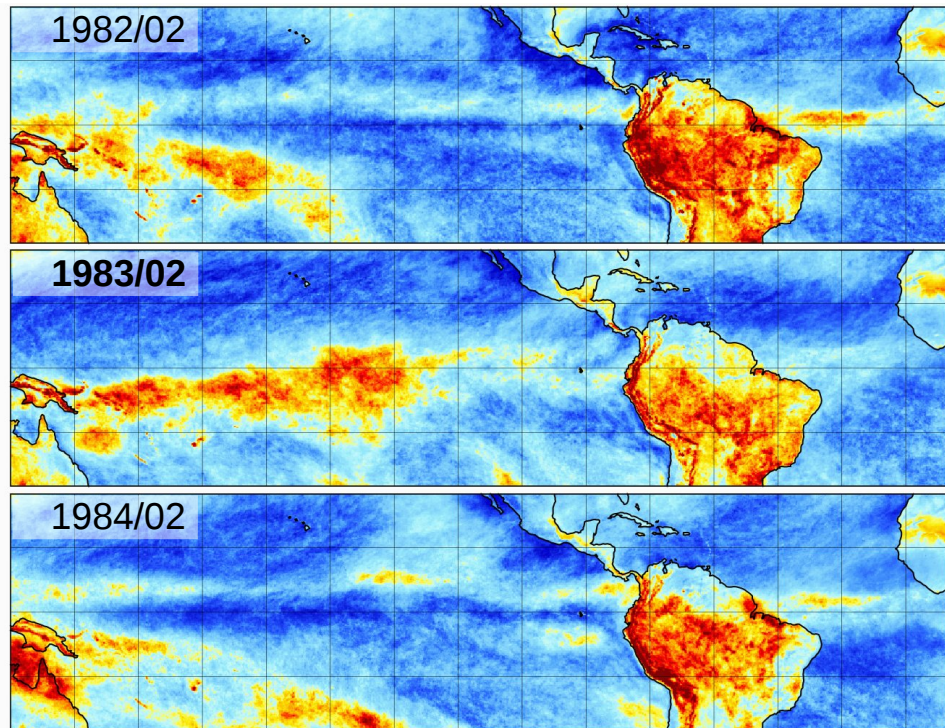
(*) NOAA HIRS OLR v01r02





“For the 1983 and 1998 El Niño’s, warm equatorial SSTs (>27 °C) persisted from November to June, and these warm SSTs replaced the climatic cold tongue. Accompanying the disappearance of the cold tongue during March-April, the northern ITCZ and southern ITCZ migrated to each other.” (Chen et al., 2021*).

(*). Chen, Y., Yan, L., Li, G., Xu, J., Long, J., & Zheng, S. (2021). Contrasting Impacts of Three Extreme El Niños on Double ITCZs over the Eastern Pacific Ocean. *Atmosphere*, 12(4), 424.

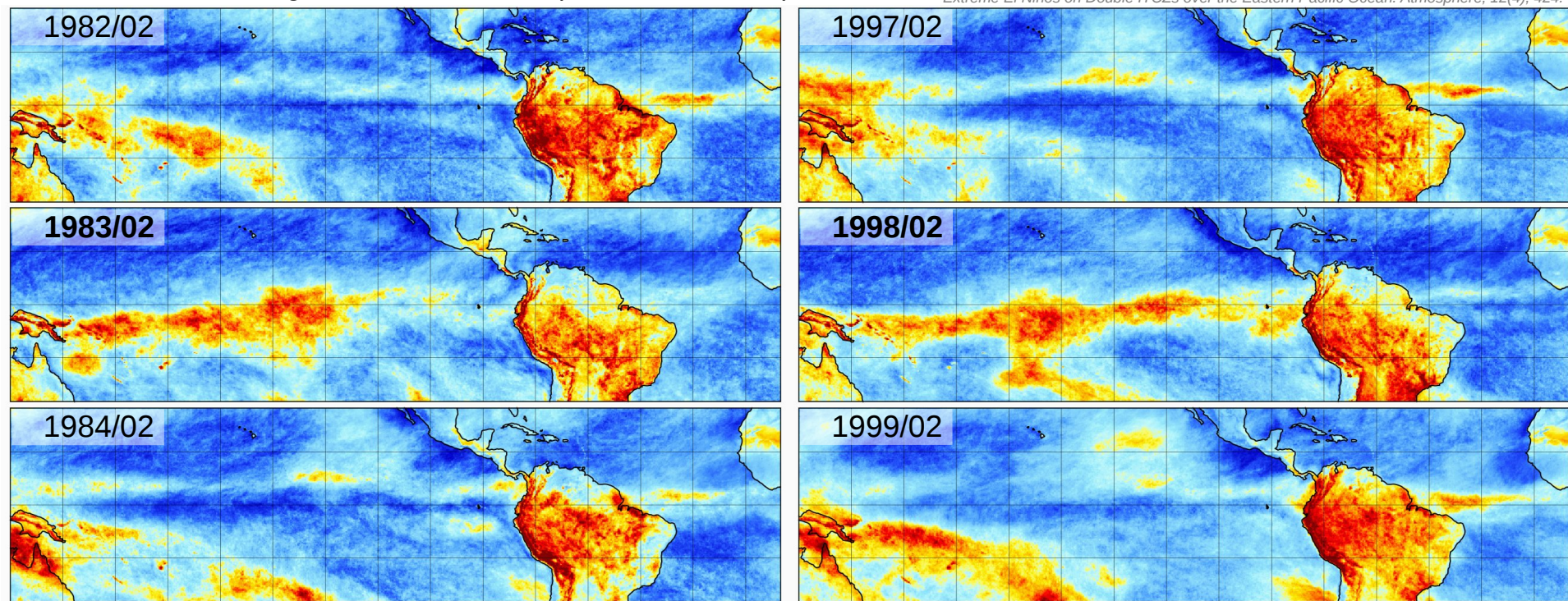


Monthly mean RSF (W/m^2) from CLARA-A3

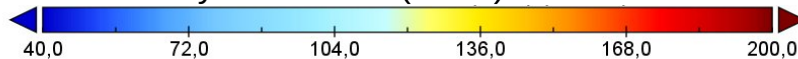


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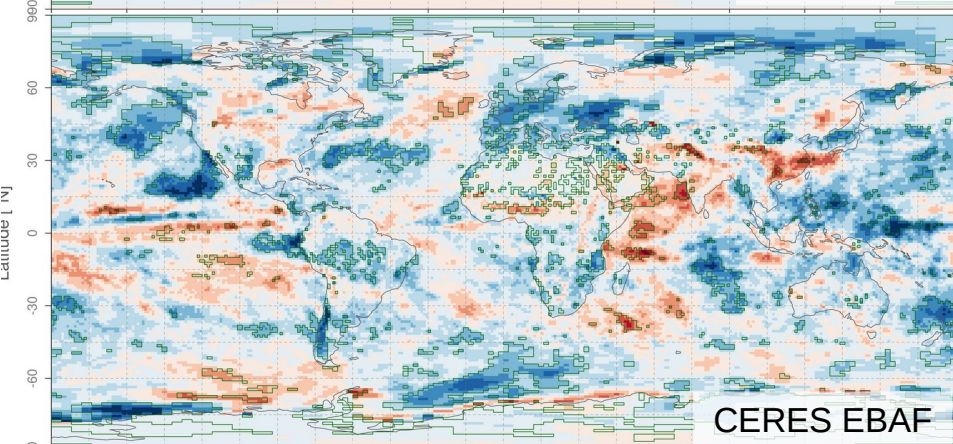
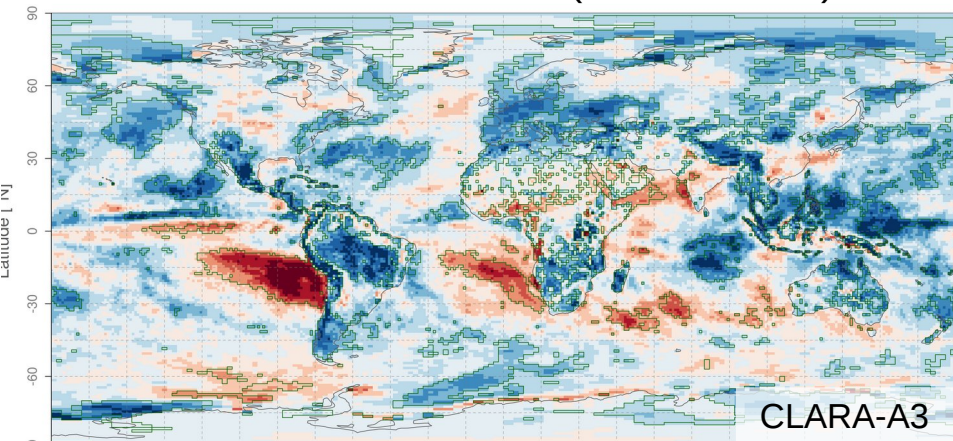
Monthly mean RSF (W/m^2) from CLARA-A3



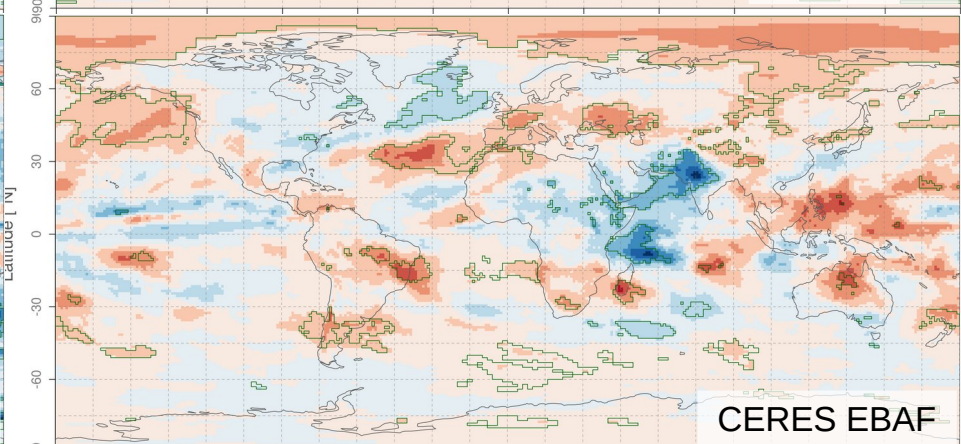
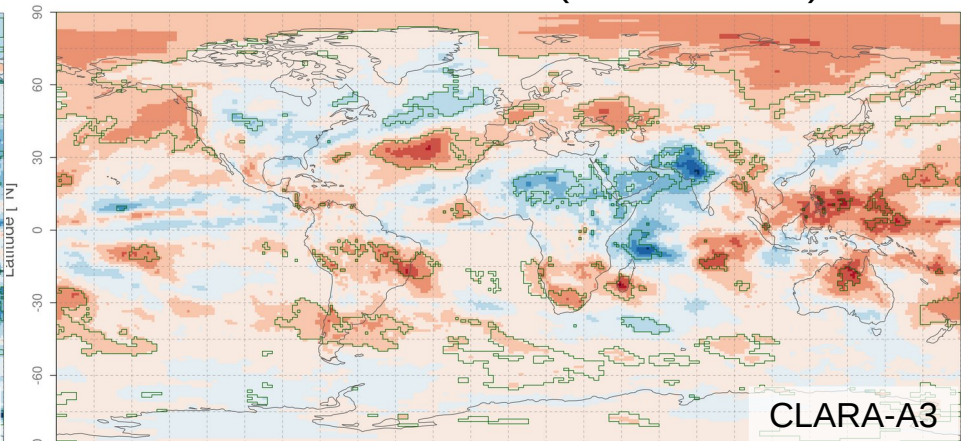
4. Trend analysis

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RSE trend 2000-2020 ($W/m^2/decade$)



OLR trend 2000-2020 ($W/m^2/decade$)

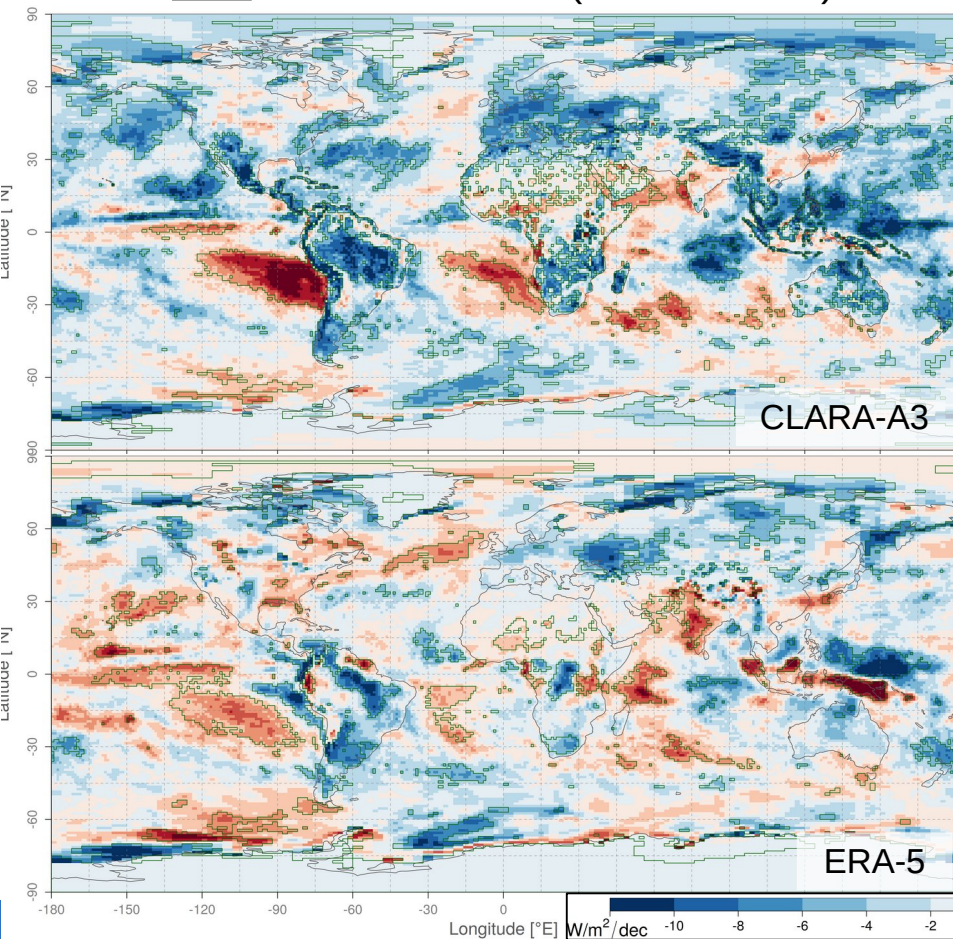


Latitude [°N]
 Longitude [°E]

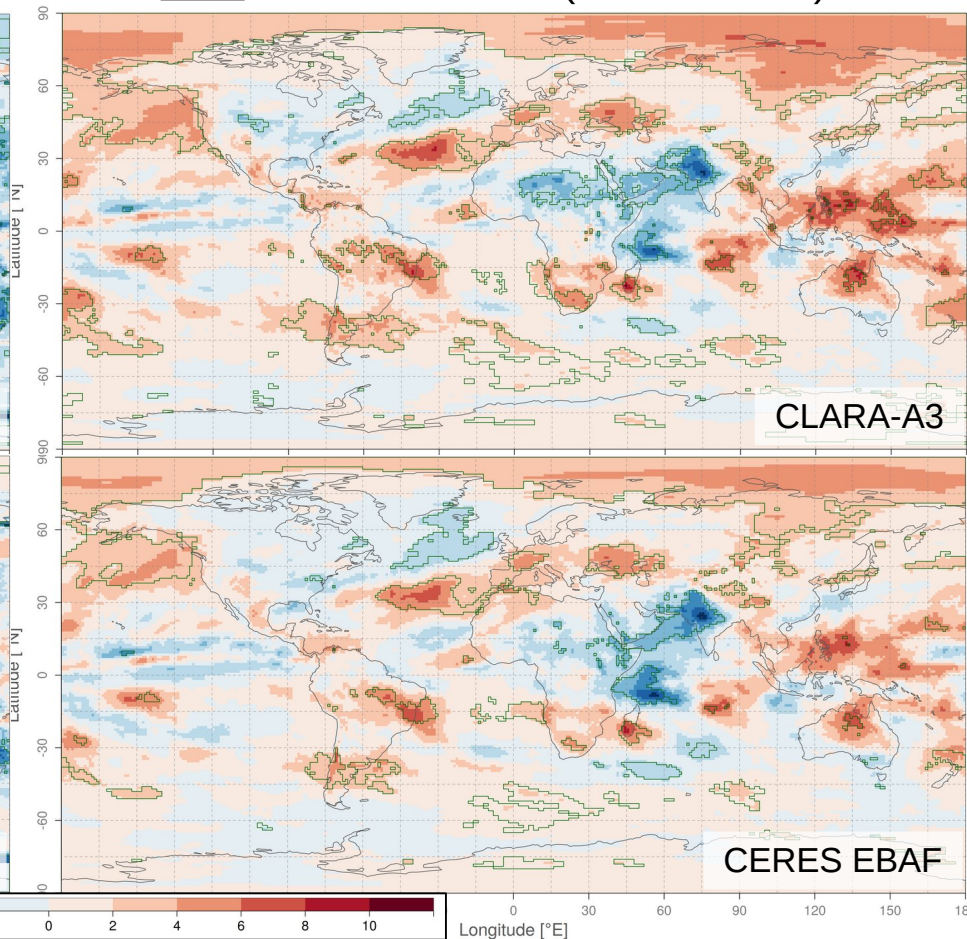
Latitude [°N]
 Longitude [°E]

4. Trend analysis

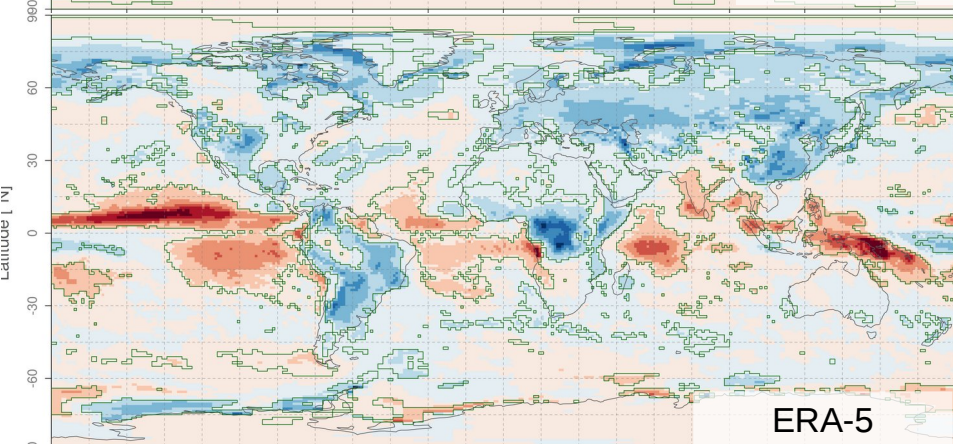
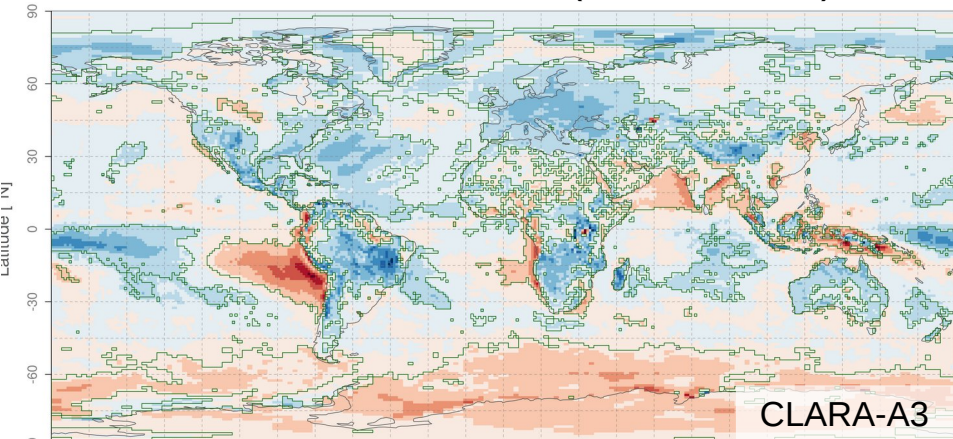
RSE trend 2000-2020 ($W/m^2/decade$)



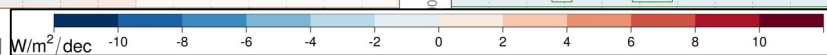
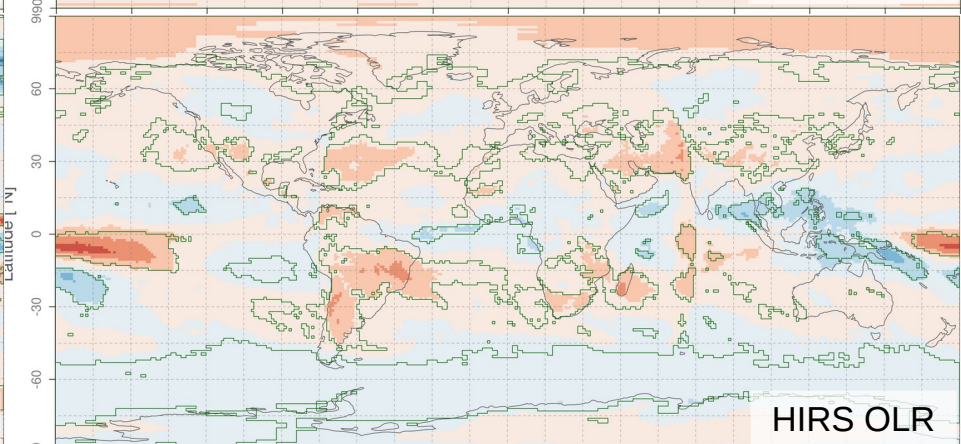
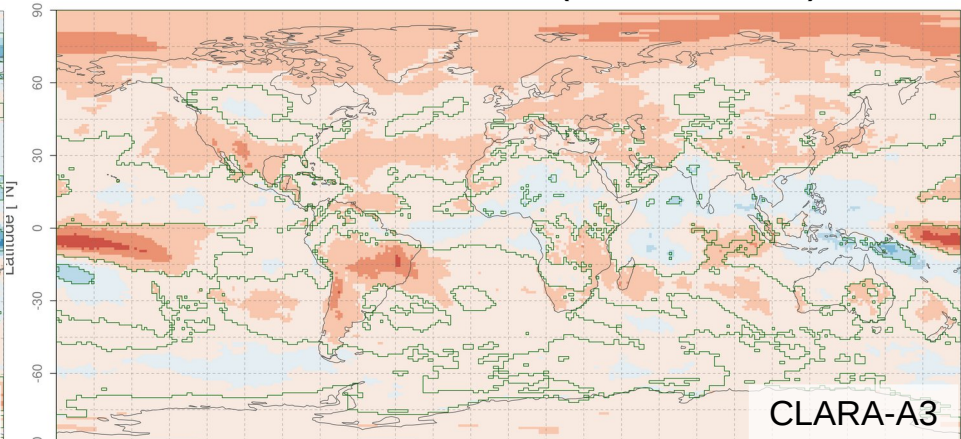
OLR trend 2000-2020 ($W/m^2/decade$)



RSE trend 1979-2020 ($W/m^2/decade$)



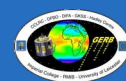
OLR trend 1979-2020 ($W/m^2/decade$)



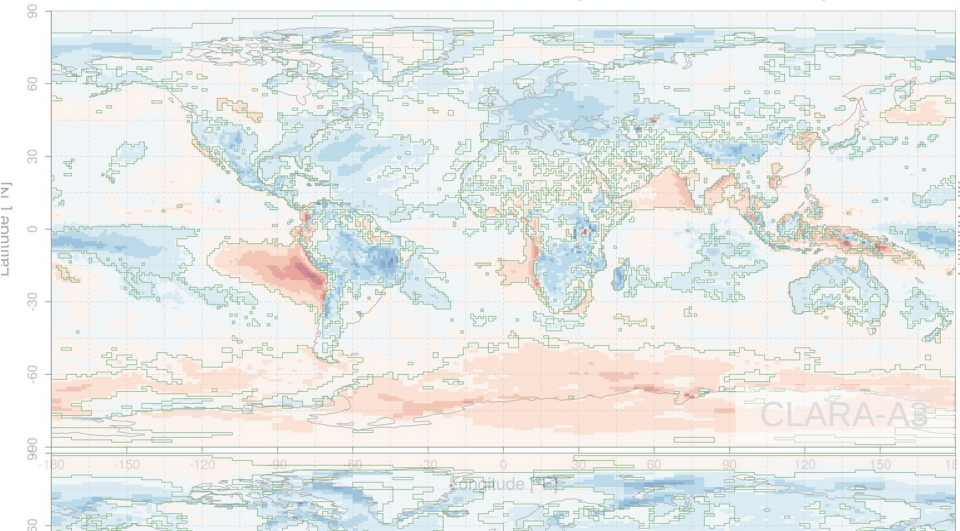
Longitude [$^{\circ}E$]



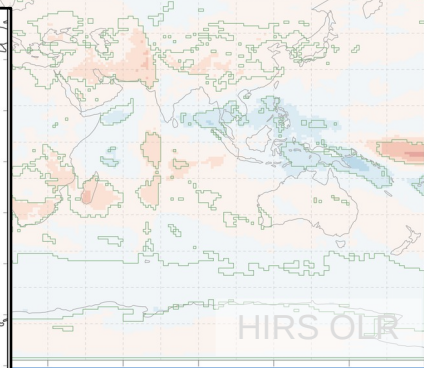
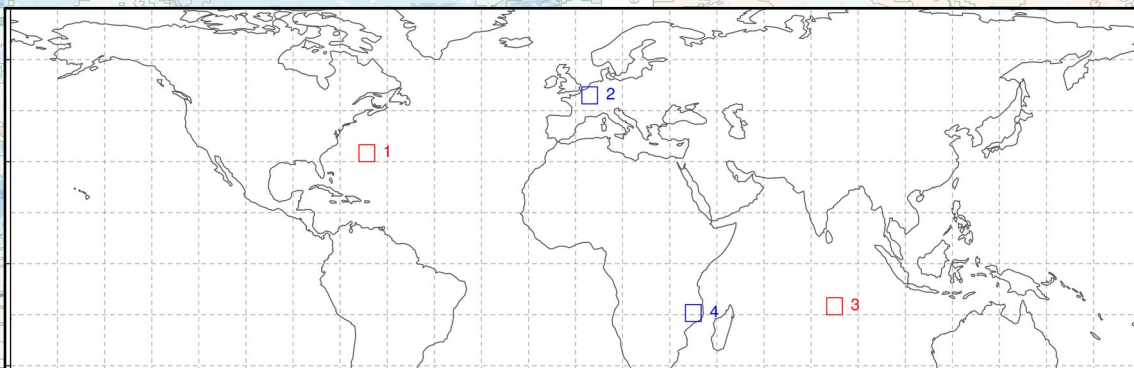
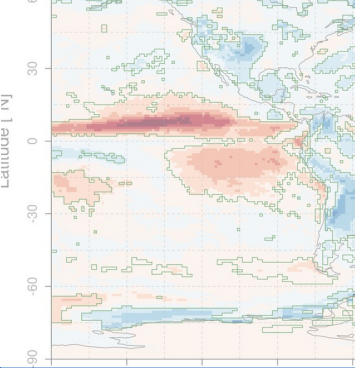
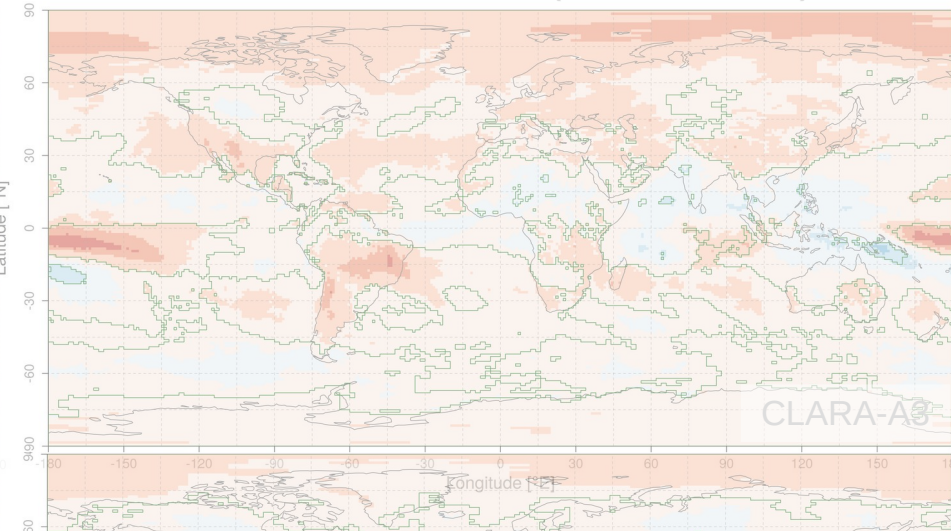
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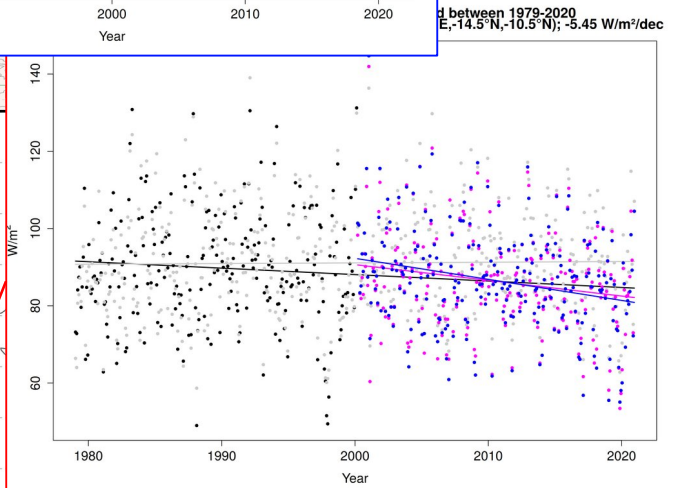
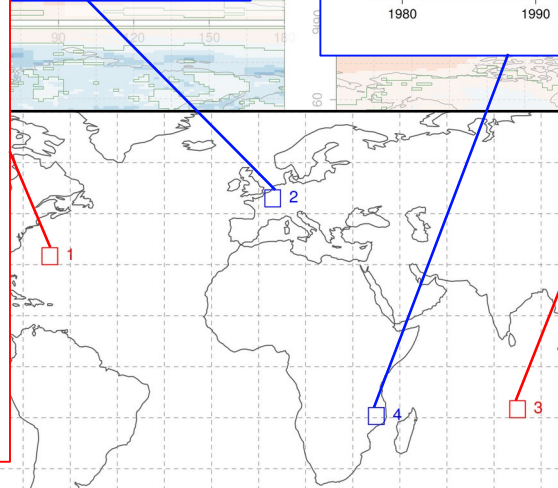
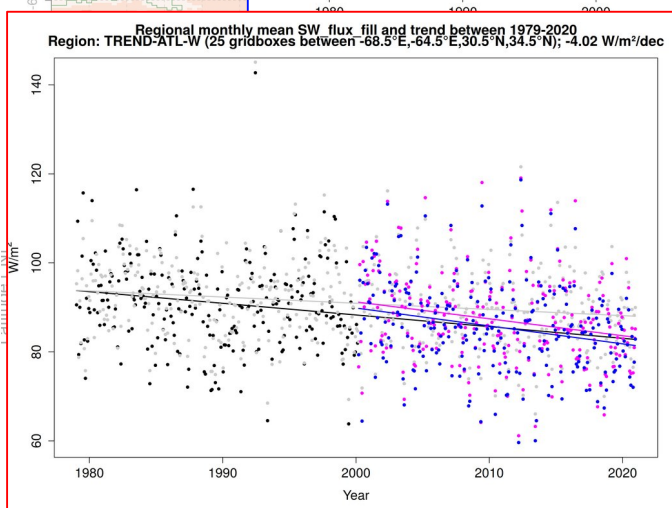
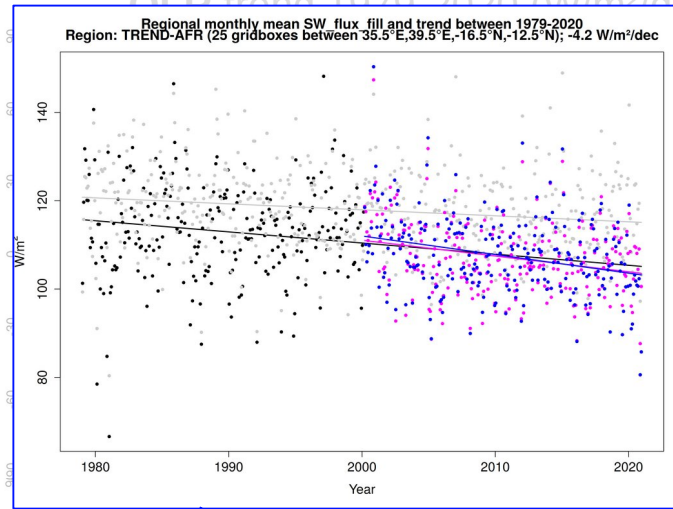
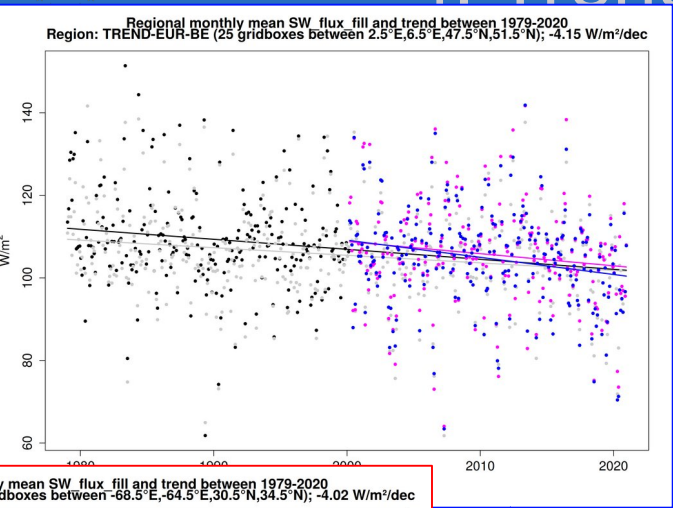
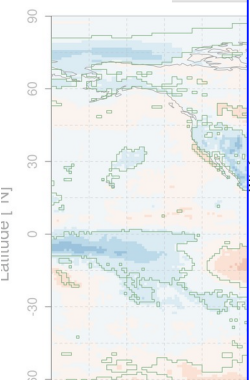


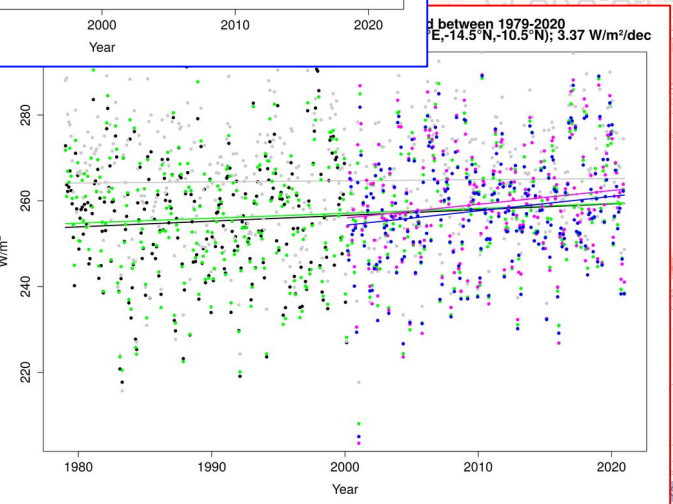
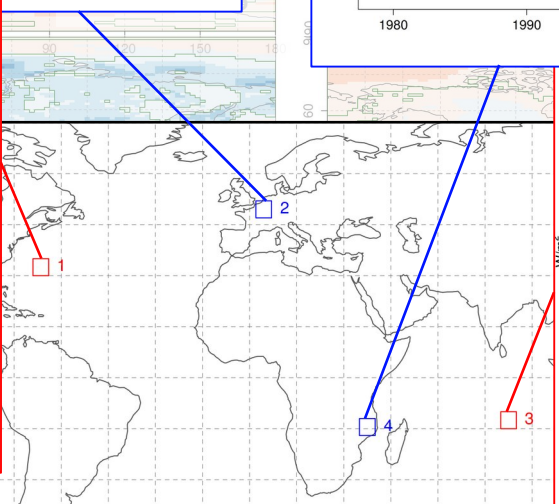
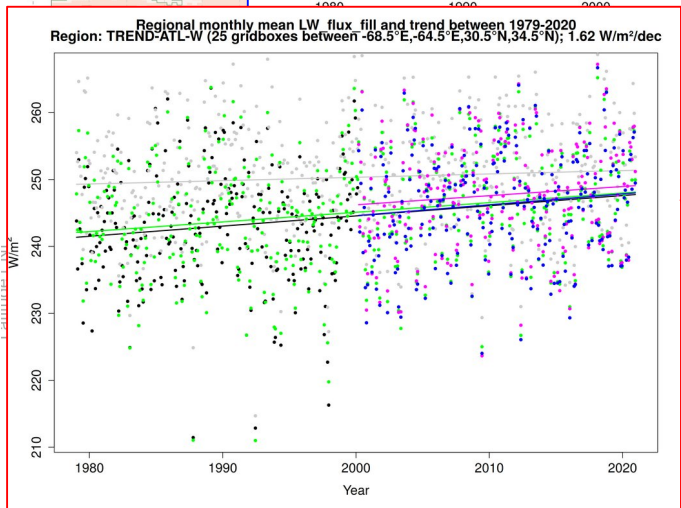
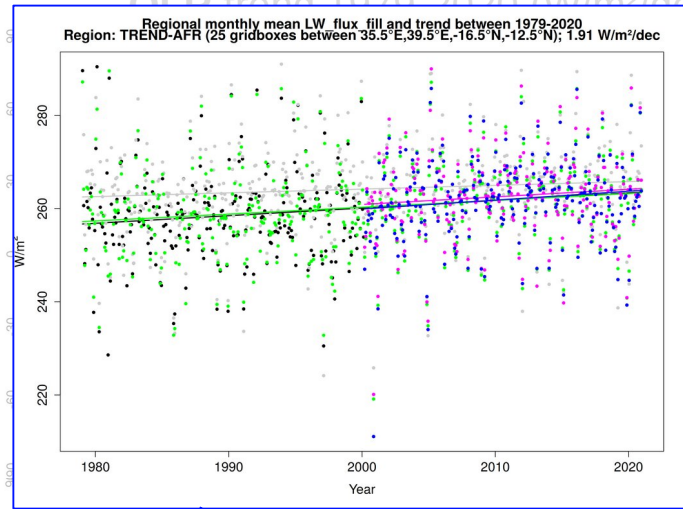
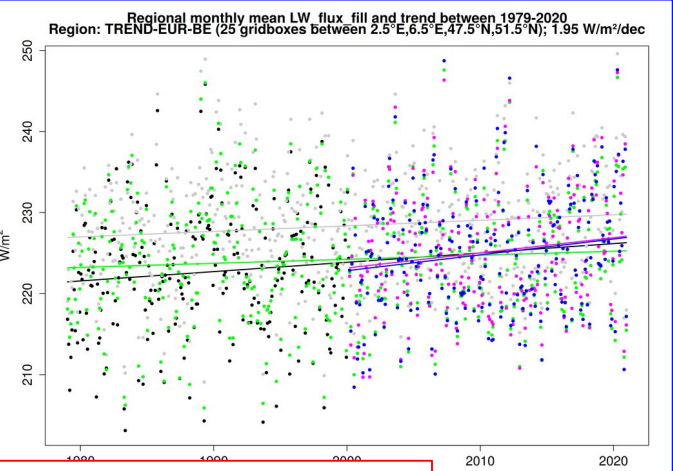
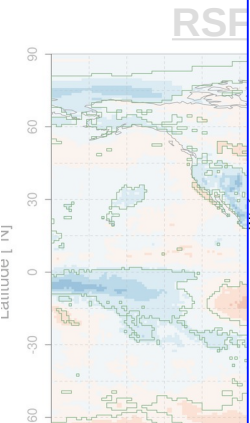
RSF trend 1979-2020 (W/m²/decade)

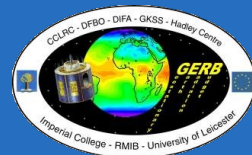


OLR trend 1979-2020 (W/m²/decade)









Thanks for your attention!