Surface solar irradiance variability under shallow cumulus clouds at SGP: Insights from observations and LES

Jake Gristey^{1,2}

Graham Feingold², Ian Glenn^{1,2}, Sebastian Schmidt³, Hong Chen³

¹Cooperative Institute for Research in Environmental Sciences, University of Colorado, Boulder, CO, USA ²Chemical Sciences Division, NOAA Earth System Research Laboratory, Boulder, CO, USA ³Laboratory for Atmospheric and Space Physics, University of Colorado, Boulder, CO, USA







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 - 24 km domain
 - > 100 m horizontal resolution
 - ~20 m vertical resolution (< 5km)</p>



Δ



-WC [g/kg]

m⁻²]

Iux [W 400

1.0

0.5

0.0

1200

800

2

LASSO data

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- Observations from Radiative Flux Analysis [Long and Ackerman 2000]
 - Broad-band surface solar irradiance









PDFs of surface solar irradiance





- Bi-modal distribution in observed down-welling surface solar irradiance [Schmidt et al. 2009]
 - 1st mode: sun obscured
 - 2nd mode: clear sky
- Likely influenced by cloud fraction, cloud LWP, cloud size, variability in LWP...

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- LES output does not resemble observed PDF
- Sharp cut off at larger values, and no peak at lower values

3D calculations using LES output



R

4

FS



1D calculations using LES output









6





6





6





6





6









1D vs. 3D domain-mean diurnal cycle





1D vs. 3D domain-mean diurnal cycle



7



[Hogan and Shonk 2012]

Possibilities for extending to spectral





Possibilities for extending to spectral





- Renewable energy potential: PV cell efficiency depends strongly on wavelength [Gouvêa et al. 2017]
- Human health: Enhanced UV exposure due to 3D effects
- Atmospheric chemistry
- Separate cloud, aerosol and surface influences [Schmidt et al. 2009]

Preliminary conclusions and next steps



9

Probability density 2000 2000 2000 3D radiative effects are responsible for the observed \geq bi-modal PDF of down-welling surface solar irradiance. 0.000^L 400 800 1200 Down-welling surface solar irradiance [W m⁻²] Temporal averaging scale [min] m⁻²] 30 45 60 Irradiance difference [W 3D minus 1D The difference between 3D and 1D calculations is a strong function of spatial/temporal scale. Spatial averaging scale [km] Top of atmosphere



 Spectrally resolved data offers potential for further investigation.

Results presented have focused on one day: 27th June 2015. Analysis for multiple days is underway. Early results for other days support the findings, and suggest the importance of 3D radiative effects can actually be much larger!