

# CORe TOA Radiation Analyses

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NOAA OLR:

Liebmann B. and C. A. Smith, 1996: Description of a complete (interpolated) outgoing long wave radiation dataset. Bull. Amer. Meteor. Soc., 77, 1275-1277. DOI: 10.1175/1520-0477-77.6.1274. (<http://www.esrl.noaa.gov/psd/data/gridded/OLRinterpolated.pdf>).

UMD OLR:

Schreck, C. J., H.-T. Lee and K. Knapp, 2018: HIRS Outgoing Longwave Radiation—Daily Climate Data Record: Application toward Identifying Tropical Subseasonal Variability. Remote Sens. 2018, 10, 1325; <https://doi.org/10.3390/rs10091325>. (<http://olr.umd.edu/>)

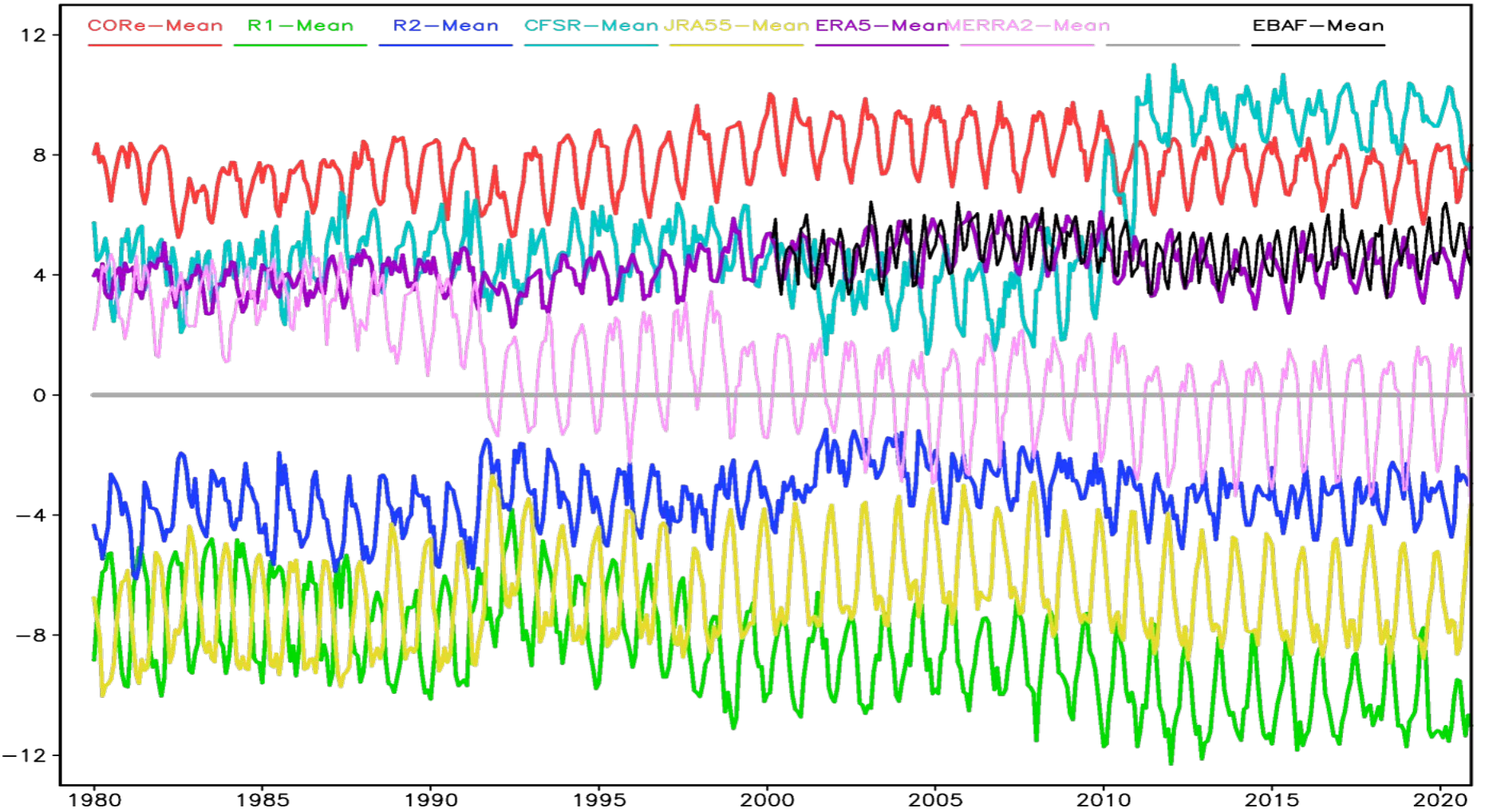
CERES EBAF-TOA Ed4.1:

Loeb, N.G., D.R. Doelling, H. Wang, W. Su, C. Nguyen, J.G. Corbett, L. Liang, C. Mitrescu, F.G. Rose, and S. Kato, 2018: Clouds and the Earth's Radiant Energy System (CERES) Energy Balanced and Filled (EBAF) Top-of-Atmosphere (TOA) Edition-4.0 Data Product. J. Climate, 31 (2), 895-918. doi: 10.1175/JCLI-D-17-0208.1. (<https://ceres-tool.larc.nasa.gov/ord-tool/srbavg>)

# Net Downward SWR-OLR-7analysisMean: Global Averaged Time Series

- 1: CORE is the largest one in most times; R1 is the smallest one
- 2: Discontinuity in CFSR around 2010-2015 (hindcast to real-time?)
- 3: no steady linear trend in CORE
- 4: ERA5 is the closest one to EBAF

Global Mean TOA Net Downward SWR-OLR Flux [ $W/m^2$ ; Jan1979~Dec2020; Departure from the Mean]

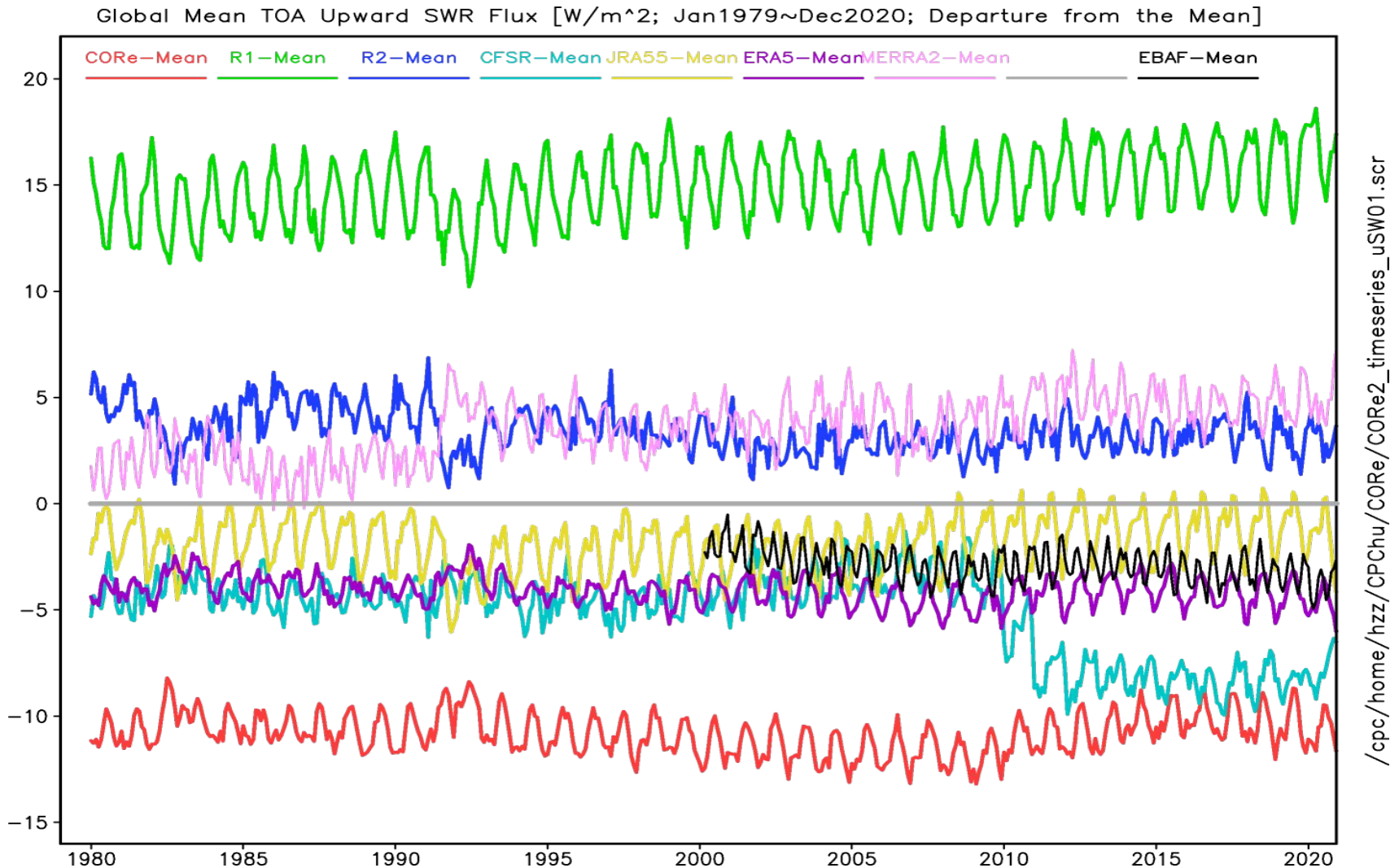


# Upward SWR-7reanalysisMean: Global Averaged Time Series

1: CORe is the smallest one; R1 is the largest one

2: Discontinuity in CFSR around 2010-2015

3: ERA5 is the closest one to EBAF

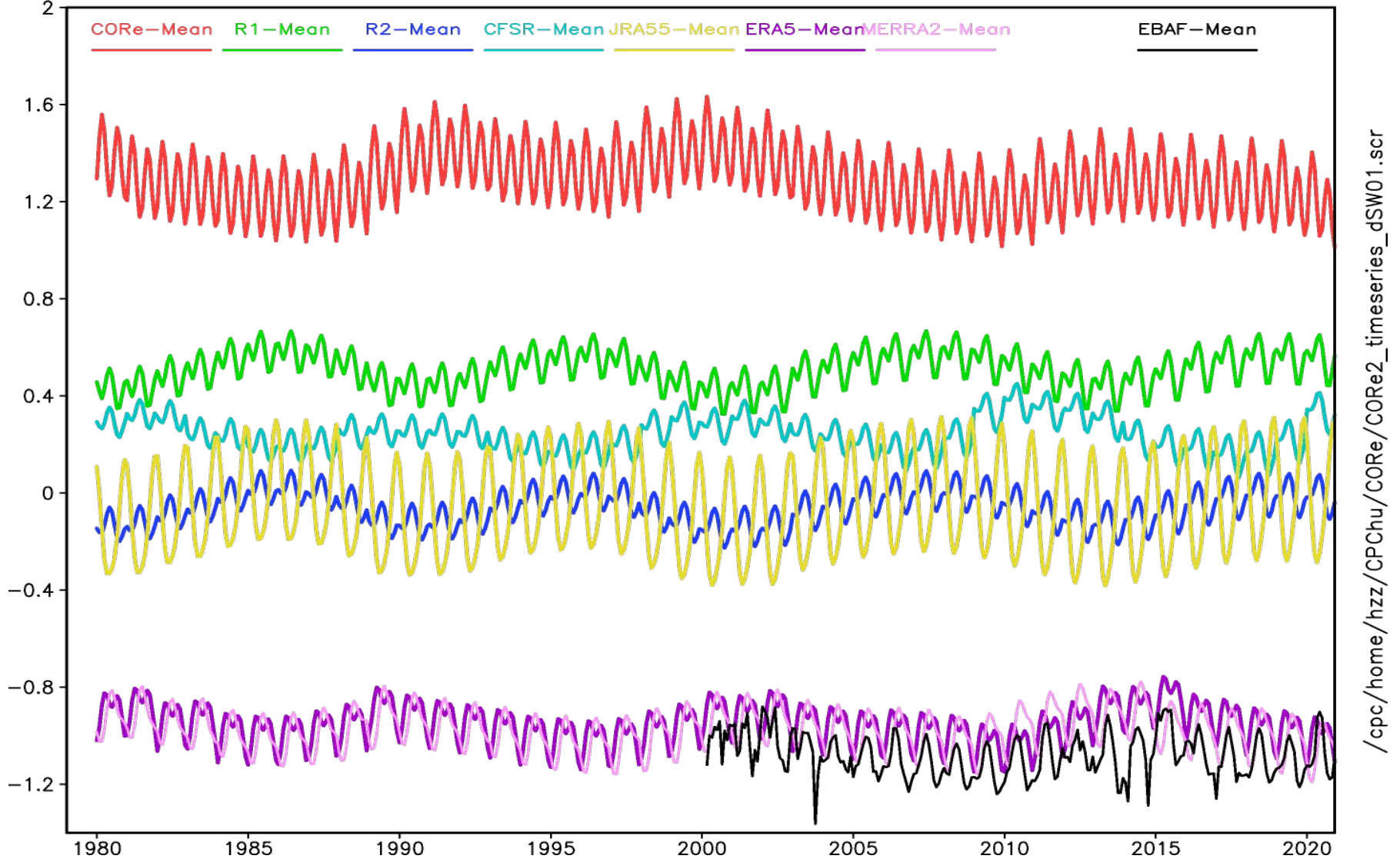


# Downward SWR-7reanalysisMean: Global Averaged Time Series

1: CORE is the largest one; EBAF is the smallest one

2: ERA5 & MERRA2 are almost identical and close to EBAF

Global Mean TOA Downward SWR Flux [ $\text{W}/\text{m}^2$ ; Jan1979~Dec2020; Departure from the Mean]

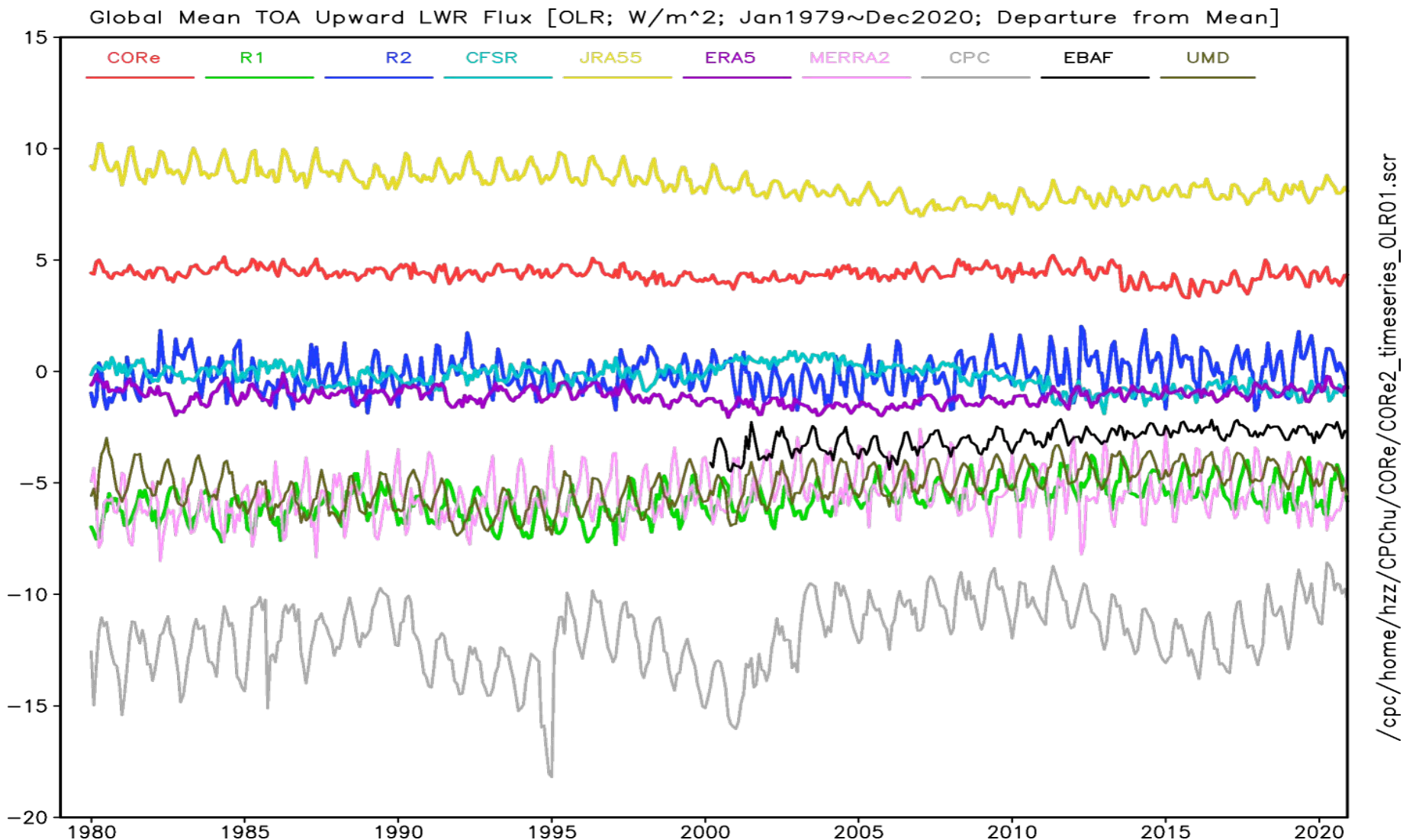


# OLR- 7reanalysis mean: Global Averaged Time Series

1: CORE is the 2<sup>nd</sup> largest one; JRA55 is the largest one

2: R1 & MERRA2 are the closest ones to UMD OLR

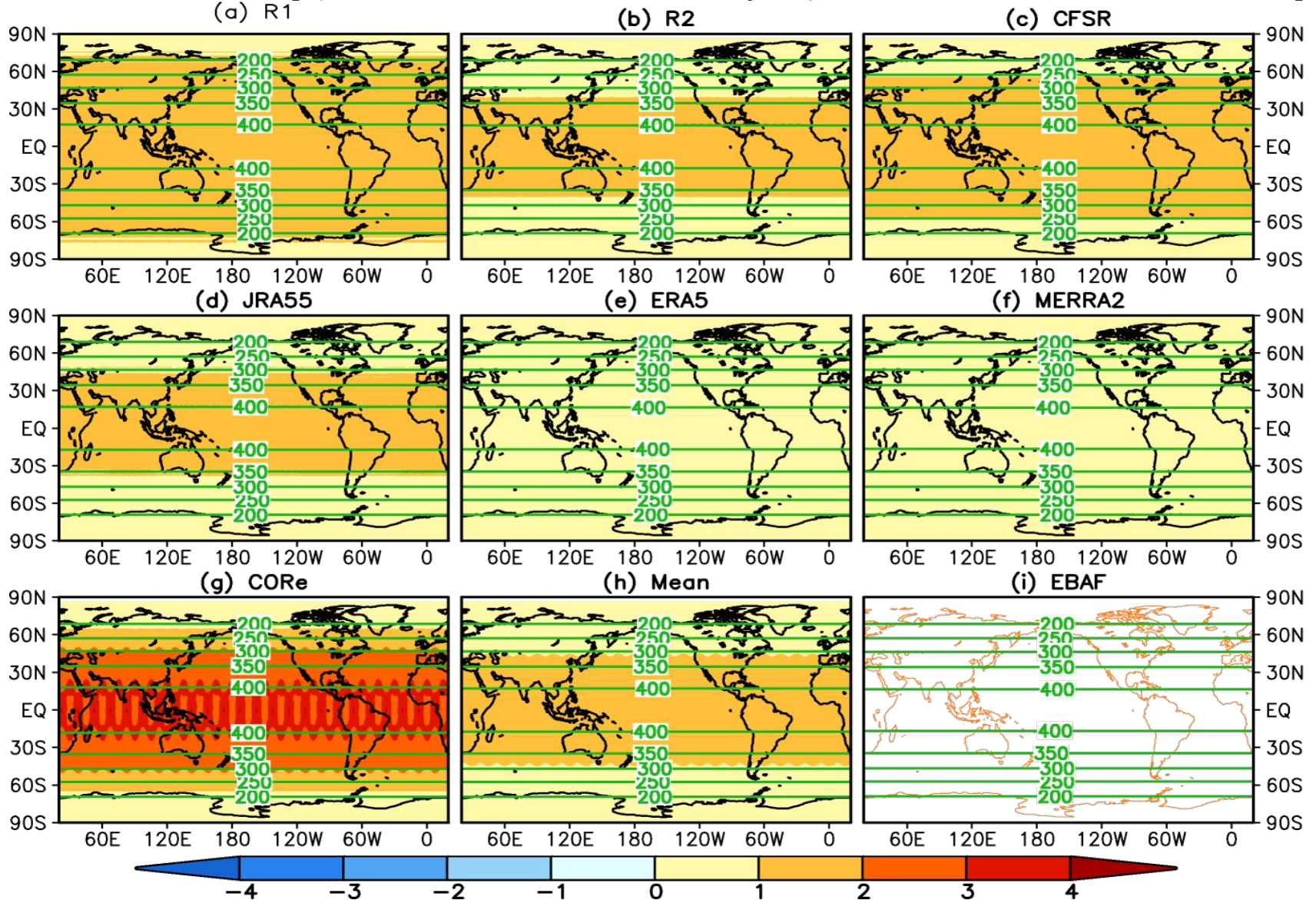
3: CPC-UMD OLR= -5~-10 W/m<sup>2</sup>?



# Downward SWR: Climatology (contour) & departure from EBAF (shading)

CORE is the largest one; ERA5 & MERRA2 are the smallest ones

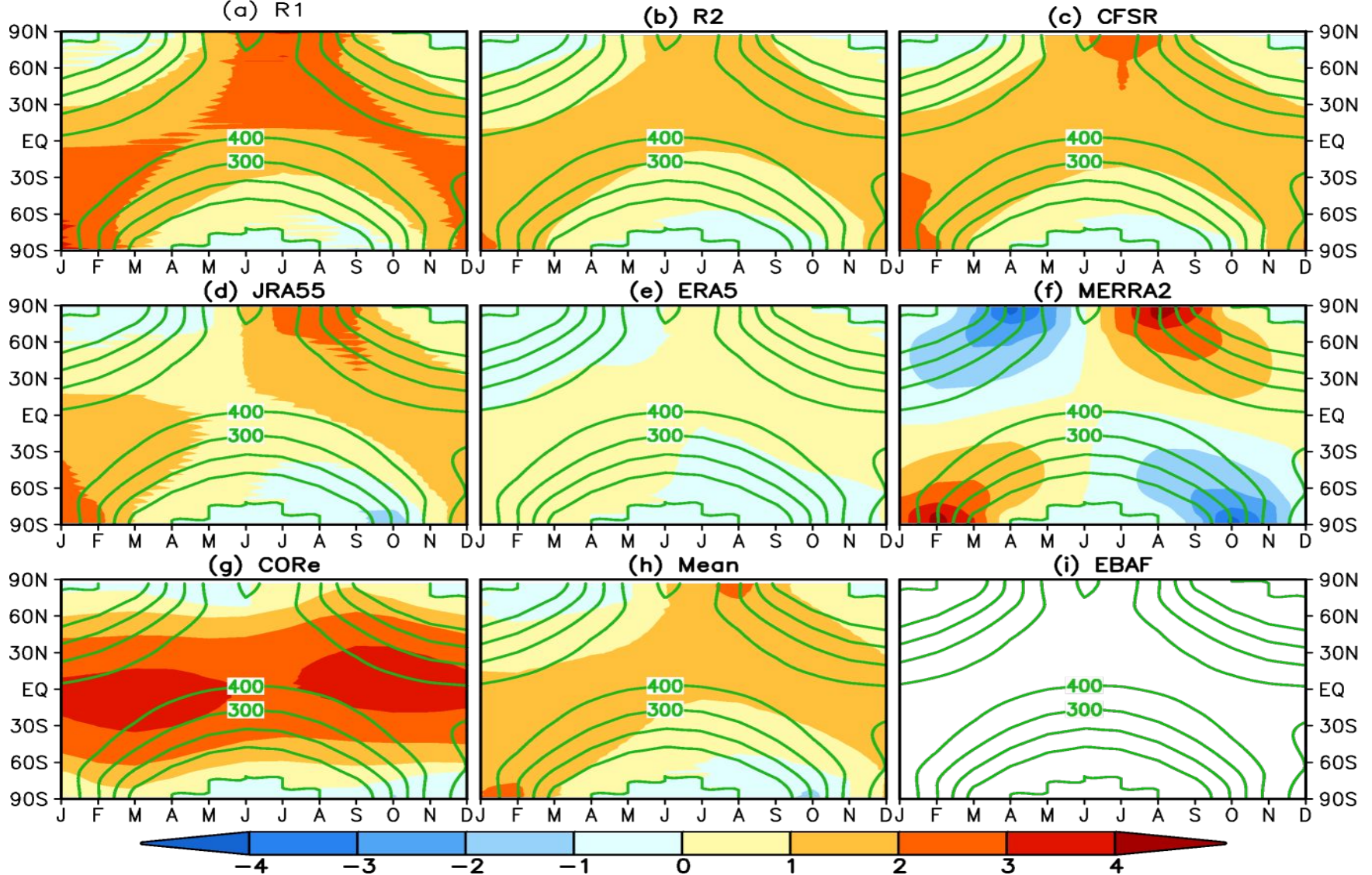
TOA Downward SWR [ $\text{W}/\text{m}^2$ ; Jan1979~Dec2020; Shading=Departure from EBAF: Mar2000–Feb2021]



# Downward SWR: Zonal Mean-EBAF

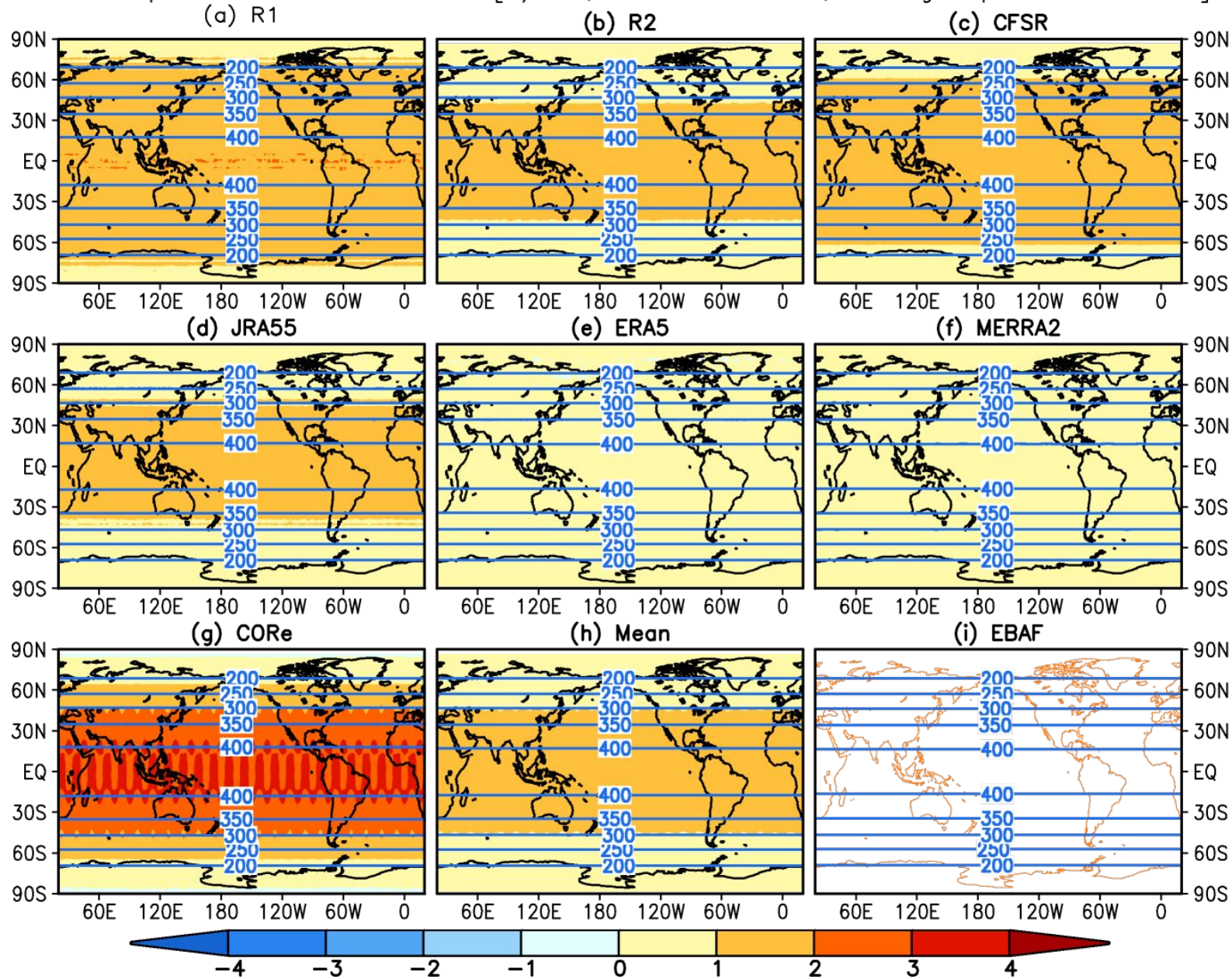
CORE is the largest one; ERA5 is the smallest one

Zonal Mean TOA Downward SWR Flux [ $W/m^2$ ; Jan1979~Dec2020; Shading=Departure from EBAF]



# Jan-Dec 2010 Mean Downward SWR (contour) & departure from EBAF (shading)

Mean Equatorial TOA Downward SWR [ $W/m^2$ ; Jan2010~Dec2010; Shading=Departure from EBAF]





# Downward SWR: Zonal Mean Variance-EBAF

MERRA2 is the smallest one & all others are larger than EBAF

Zonal Mean Variance of TOA Downward SWR Flux  $[(W/m^2)^2]$ ; Jan1979~Dec2020; Shading=Departure from EBAF

(a) R1

(b) R2

(c) CFSR

(d) JRA55

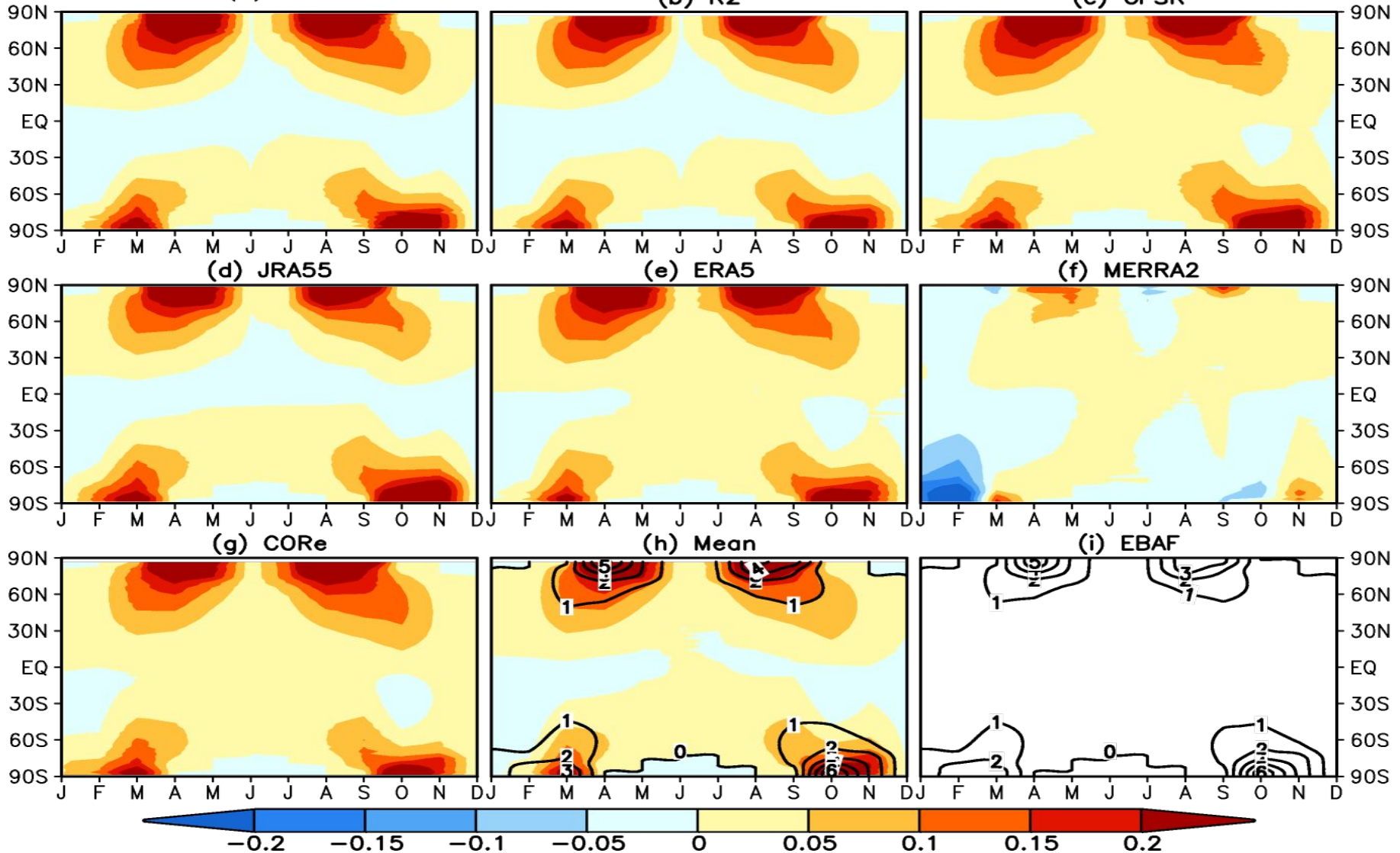
(e) ERA5

(f) MERRA2

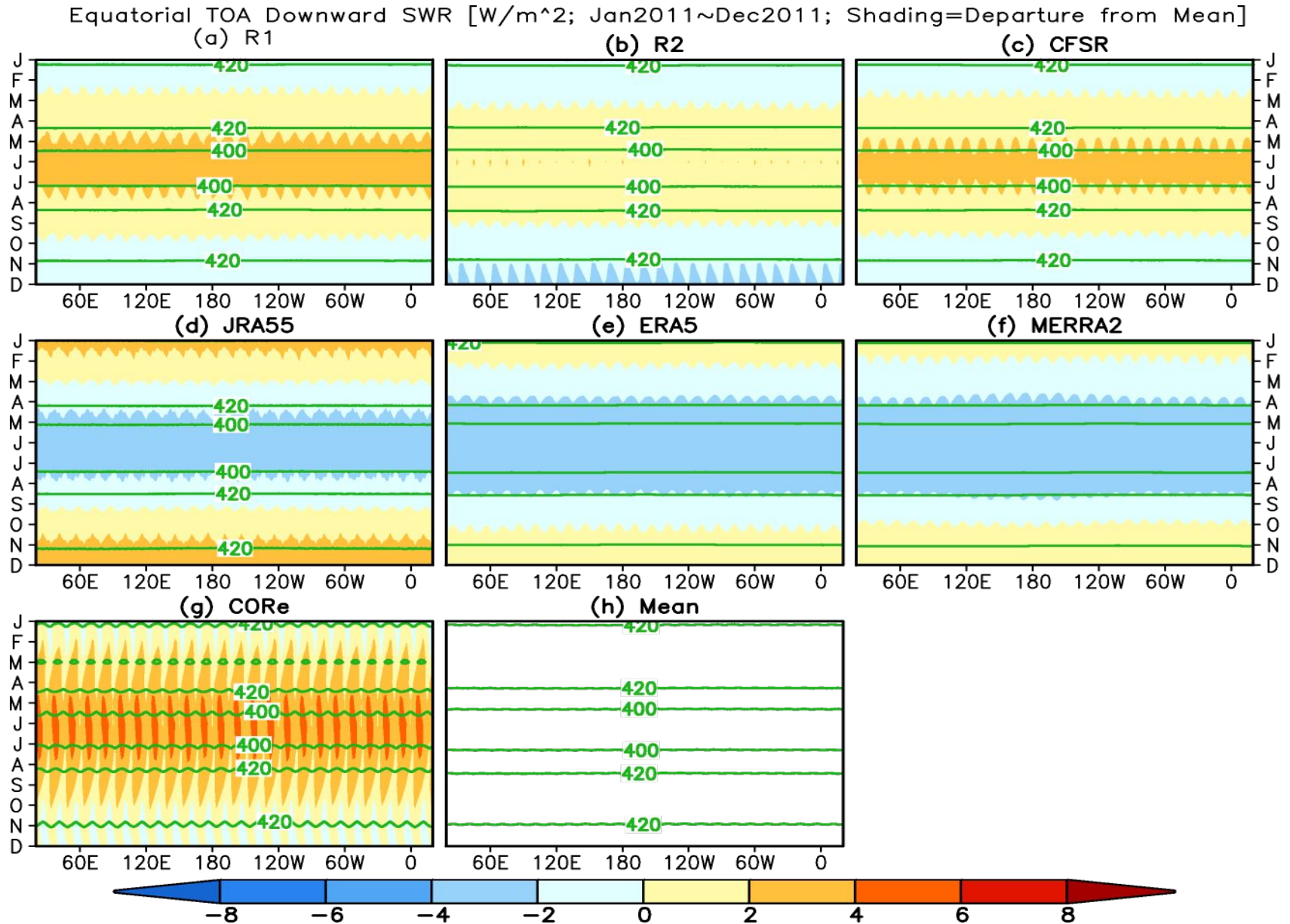
(g) CORe

(h) Mean

(i) EBAF



# Equatorial Downward SWR: Jan-Dec 2011 (contour) & departure from mean (shading)



# Summary

- “Net Downward SWR-OLR” is the largest in CORE, mainly due to smaller upward SWR (also to larger downward SWR);
- Discontinuity of “Net Downward SWR-OLR” in CFSR around 2010-2015 is mainly due to upward SWR;
- There is no obvious trend in CORE;
- Variability is the smallest in MERRA2.
- CPC-UMD OLR =  $-5 \sim -10 \text{ W}/^2$ ?