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Poster

Sea surface temperature is an Essential Climate Variable. The radiative impact of mineral dust is one of the major contributors to inaccuracies in the satellite-retrieved sea surface skin temperature (SST<sub>skin</sub>). Different aerosol dust vertical distributions have varying effects on the satellite-derived SST<sub>skin</sub>. To further investigate the physical mechanisms of aerosol effects on Terra MODerate-resolution Imaging Spectroradiometers (MODIS) derived SST<sub>skin</sub>, the aerosol radiative effects were studied with a field-data match-up analysis and radiative transfer simulations. The field data are measurements of the SST<sub>skin</sub> derived from highly accurate ship-based infrared spectrometers vertical atmospheric temperature and water vapor radiosonde profiles. The aerosol dust concentrations in three-dimensions from the NASA Modern-Era Retrospective analysis for Research and Applications, Version 2 have been used as input to radiative transfer simulations. Based on the analysis of field data and simulations, we have empirically determined that the sensitivity of the Terra MODIS retrieved SST<sub>skin</sub> accuracies is related to 1) dust concentration in the atmosphere, 2) the dust layer altitude, and 3) the dust layer temperature. As the aerosol altitude increases, the effect on the SST<sub>skin</sub> retrievals becomes more negative in proportion to the temperature contrast with the sea surface. SST<sub>skin</sub> differences, satellite-derived - surface measurements, for a given aerosol layer optical depth vary between -3 K and 1 K according to our match-up comparisons and radiative transfer simulations.

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