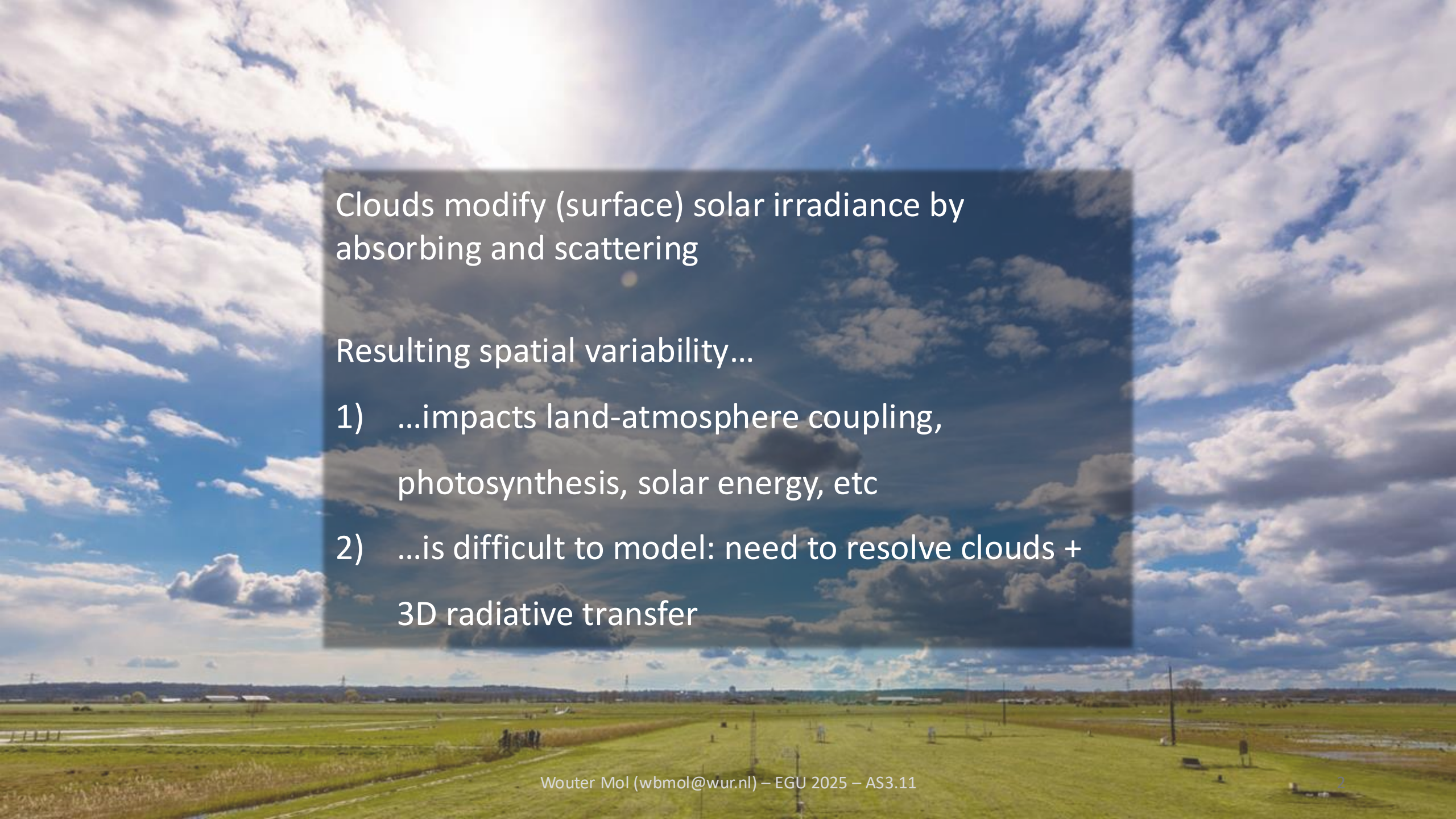


Mechanisms of surface solar irradiance variability under broken clouds

Wouter Mol^{1,2} & Chiel van Heerwaarden¹

¹Wageningen University, the Netherlands

²University of Vienna, Austria

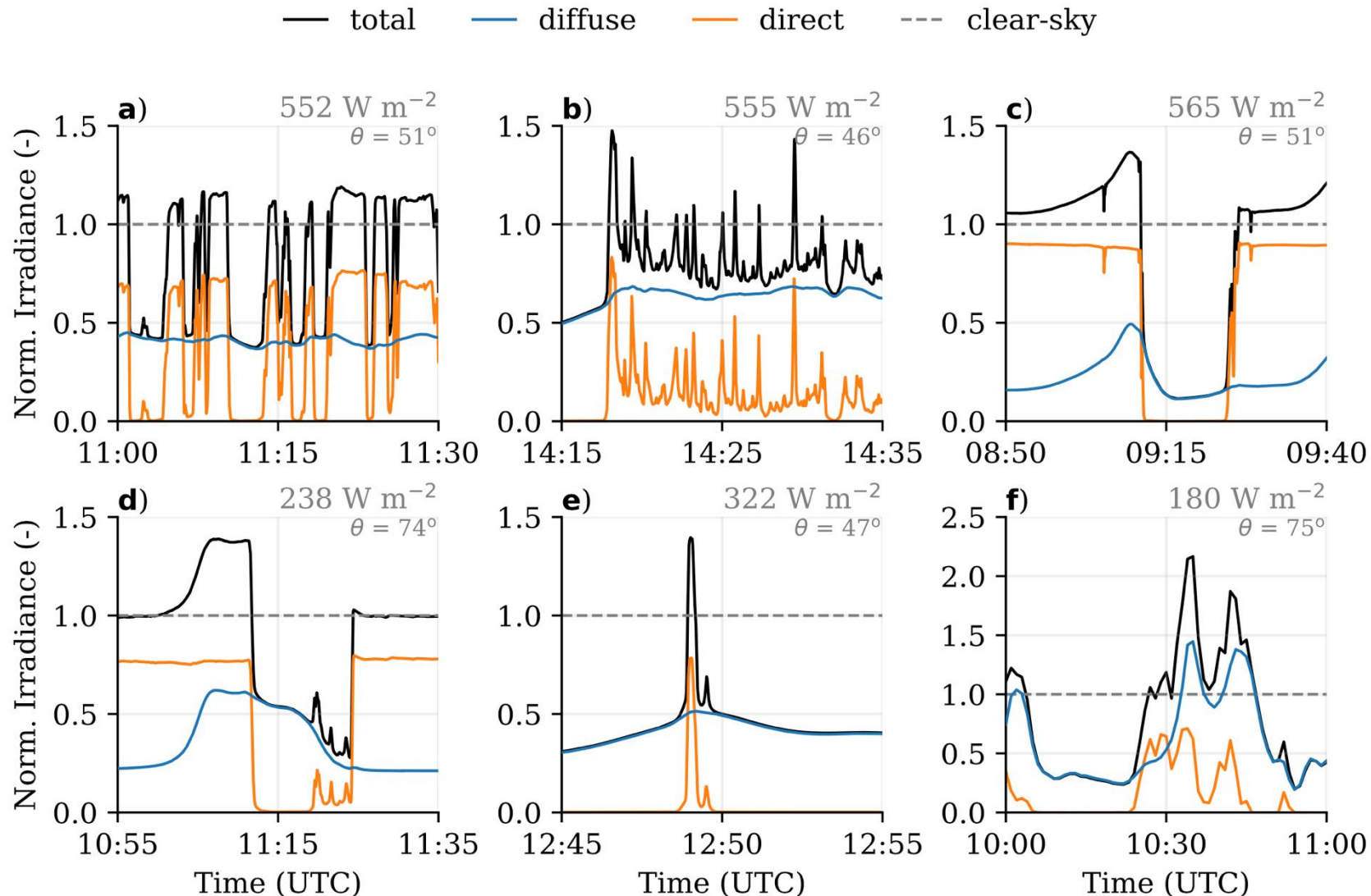


Clouds modify (surface) solar irradiance by absorbing and scattering

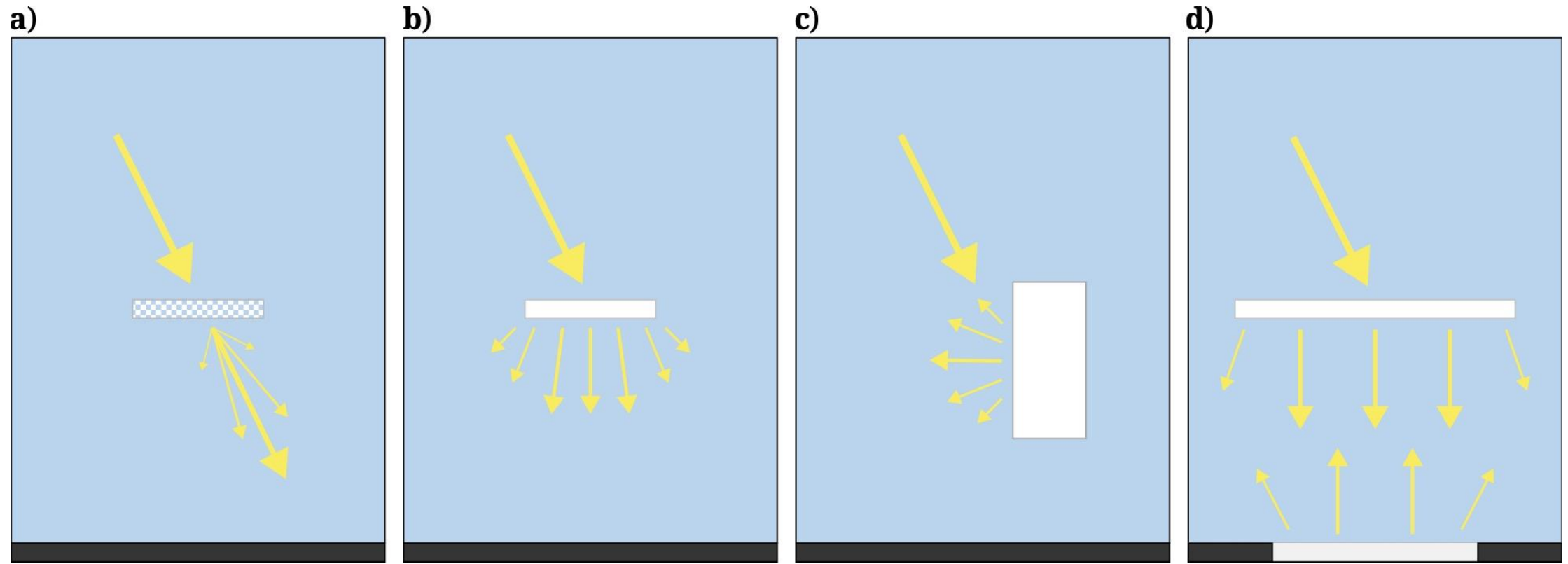
Resulting spatial variability...

- 1) ...impacts land-atmosphere coupling, photosynthesis, solar energy, etc
- 2) ...is difficult to model: need to resolve clouds + 3D radiative transfer

Surface solar irradiance under various cloudy skies



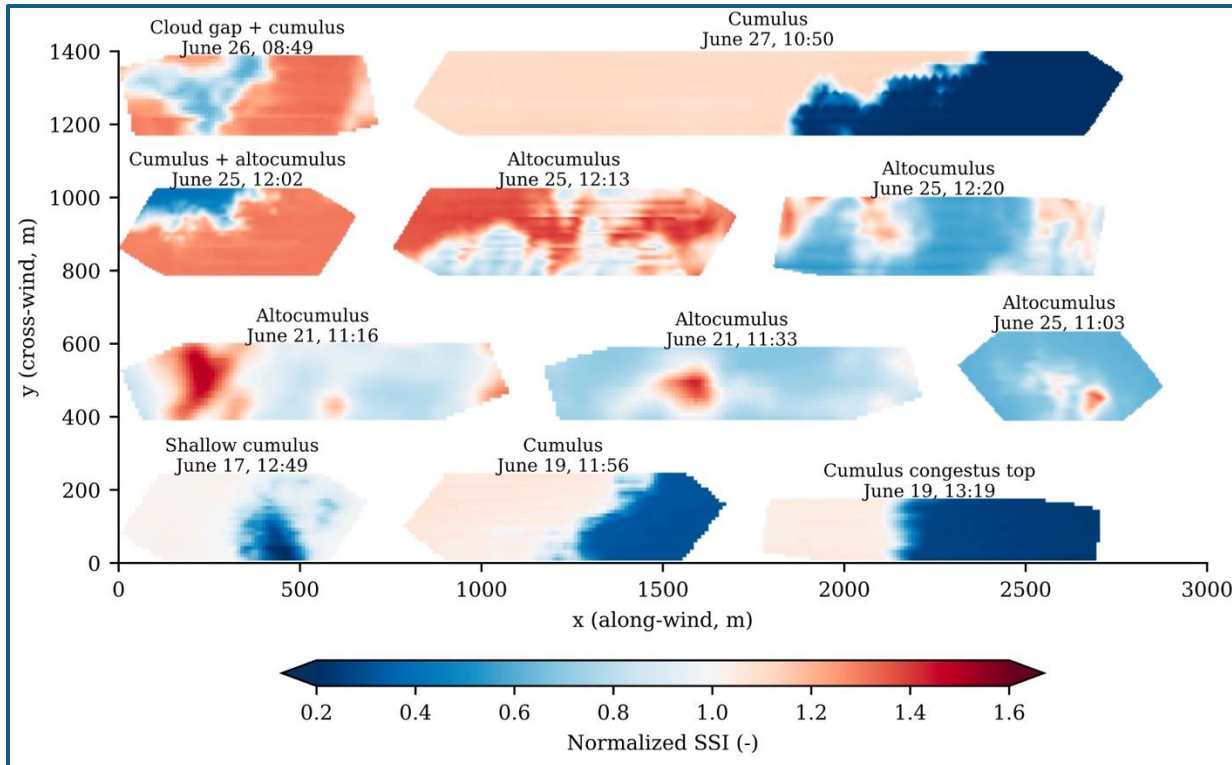
Goal: capture the essence with only a few mechanisms



Methodology

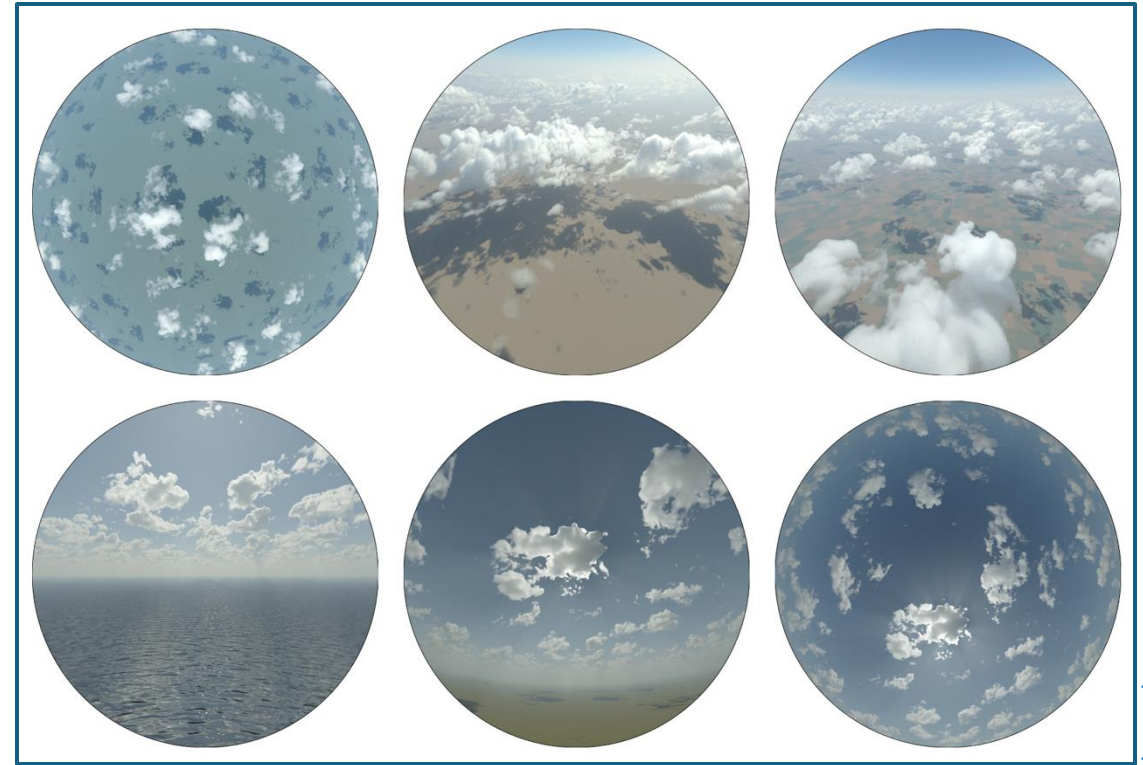
Observations:

Small-scale spatial sensor network and long-term detailed time series

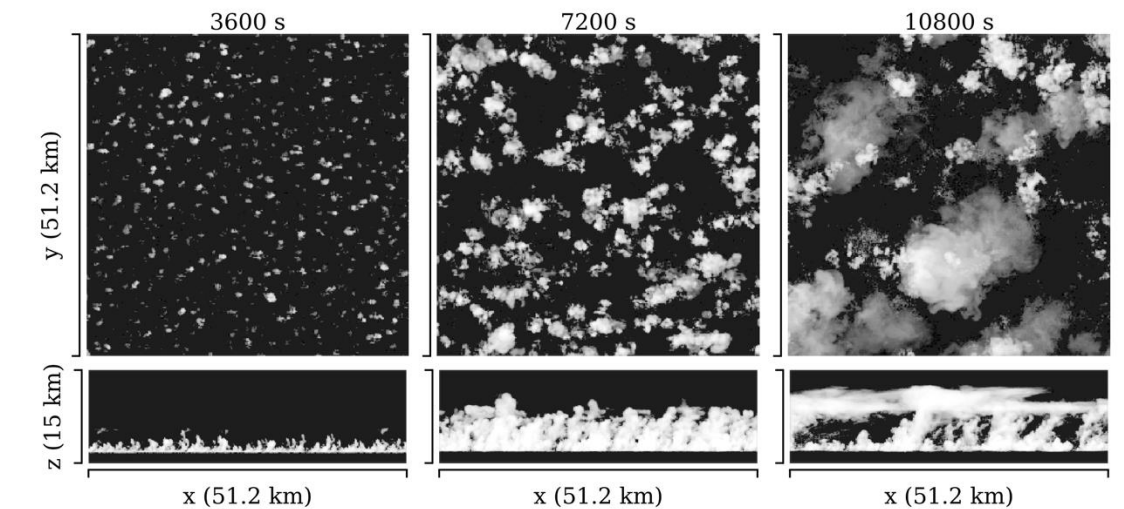
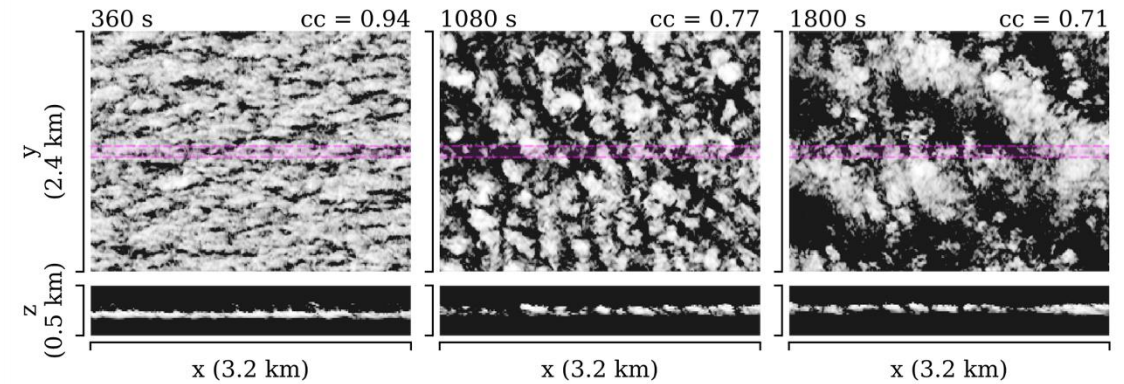
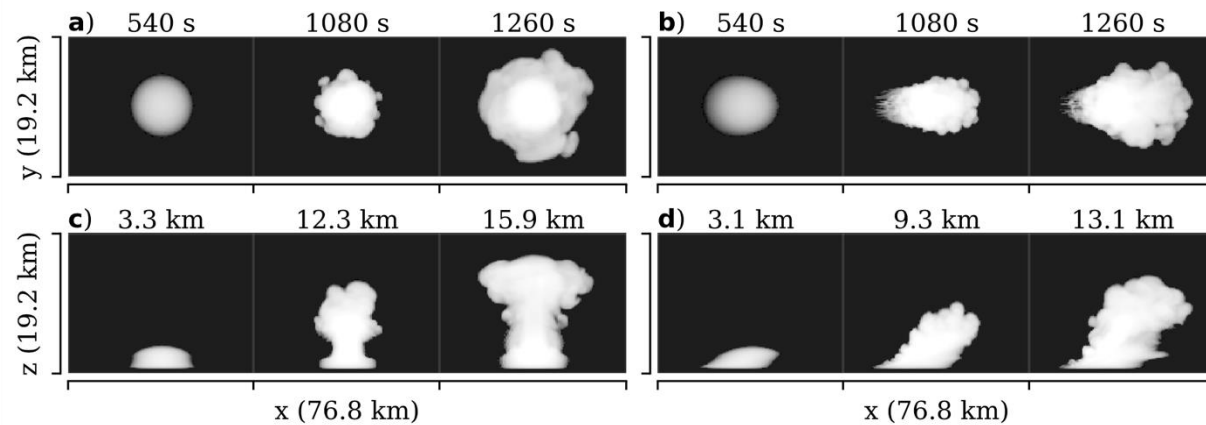
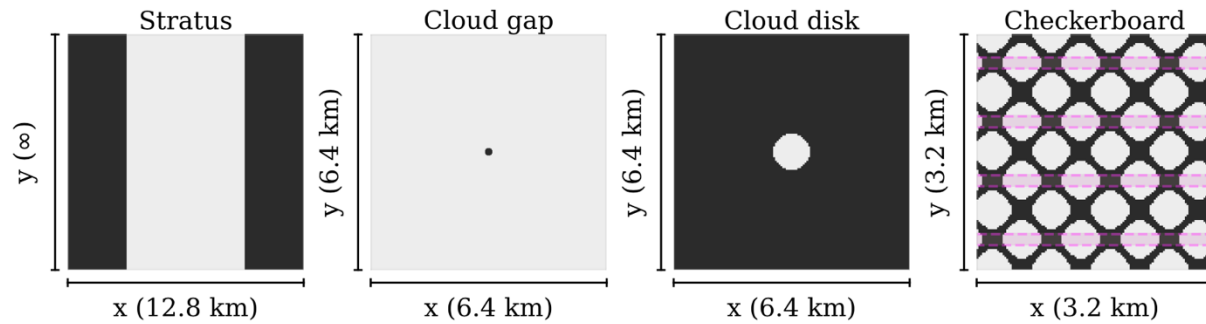


Simulations:

Cloud-resolving large-eddy simulation and 3D Monte Carlo ray tracing

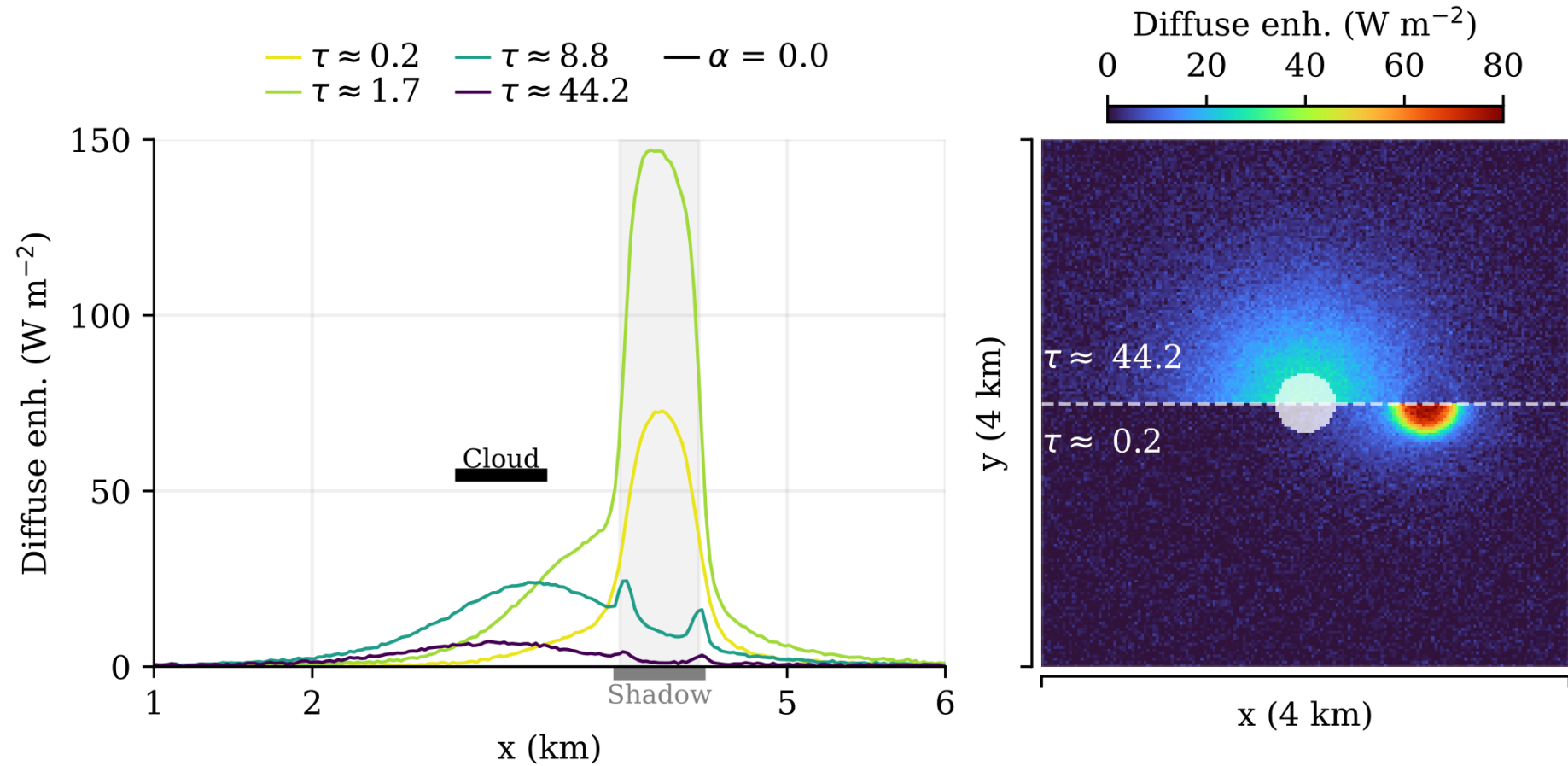


Simulated cloud fields: from simple to complex

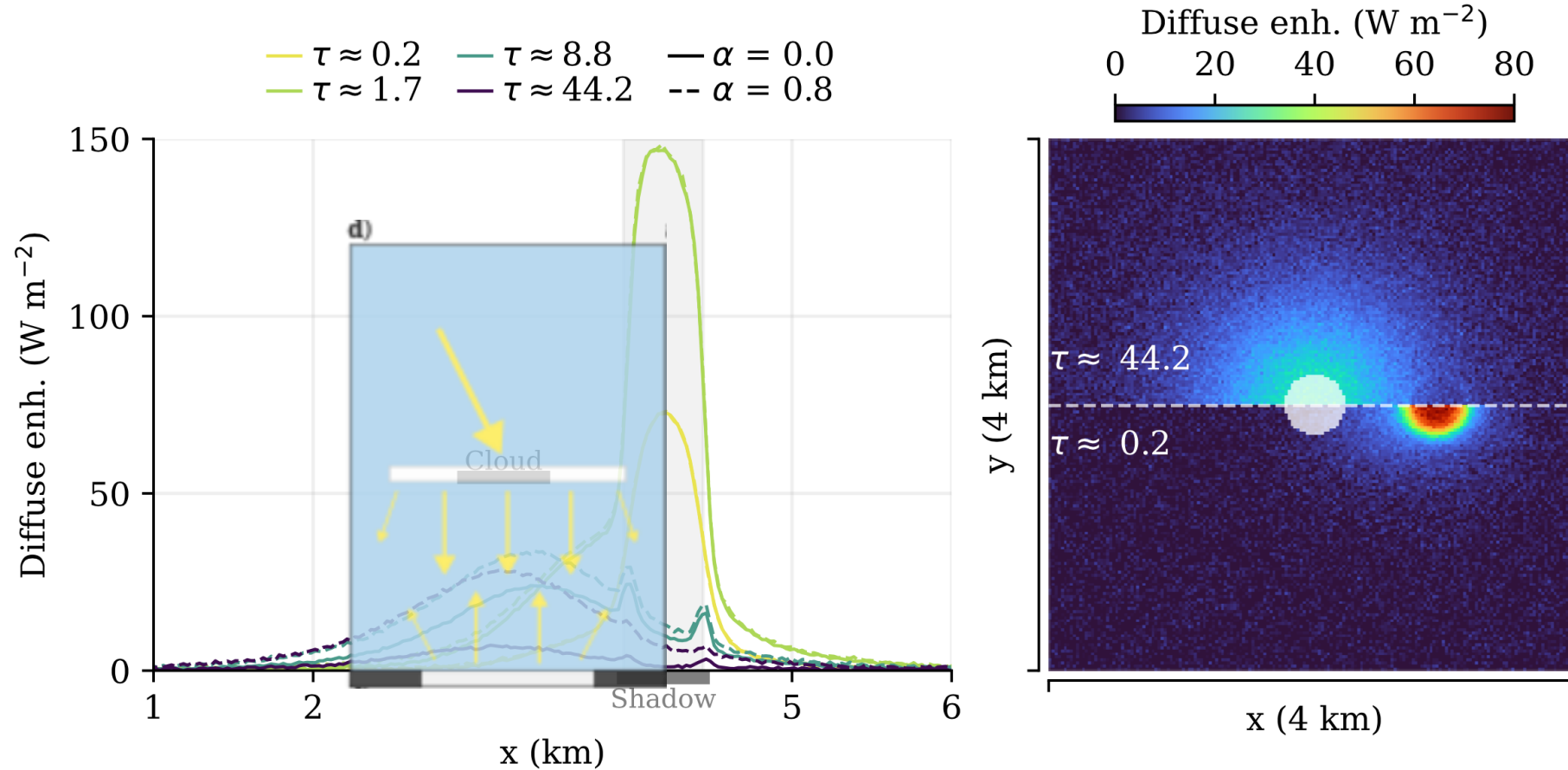


Forward vs downward escape

Transition at $\tau \simeq 5$ to 6

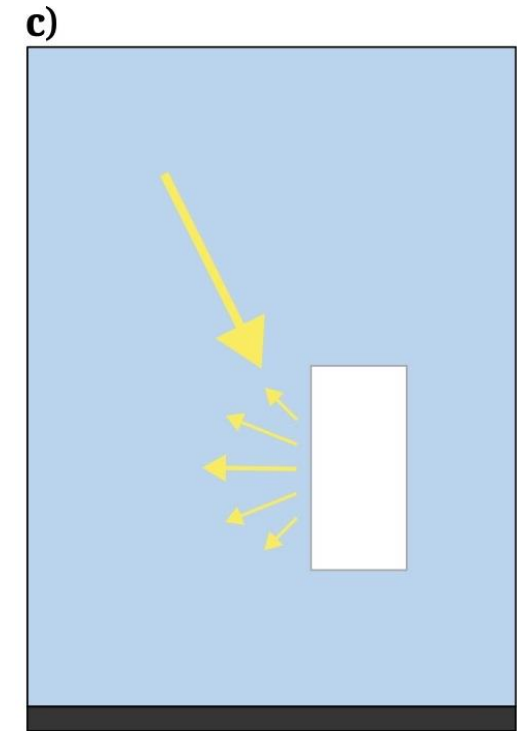
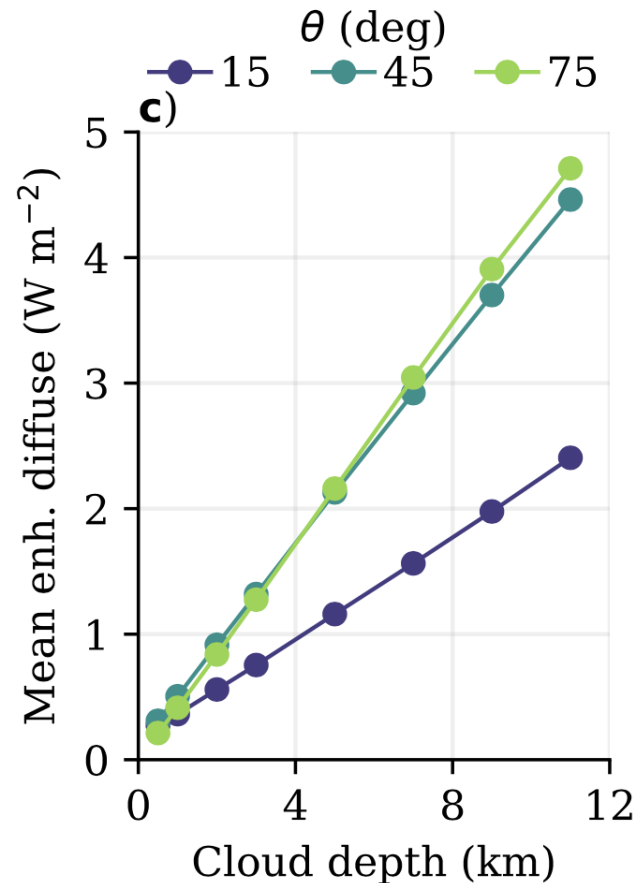
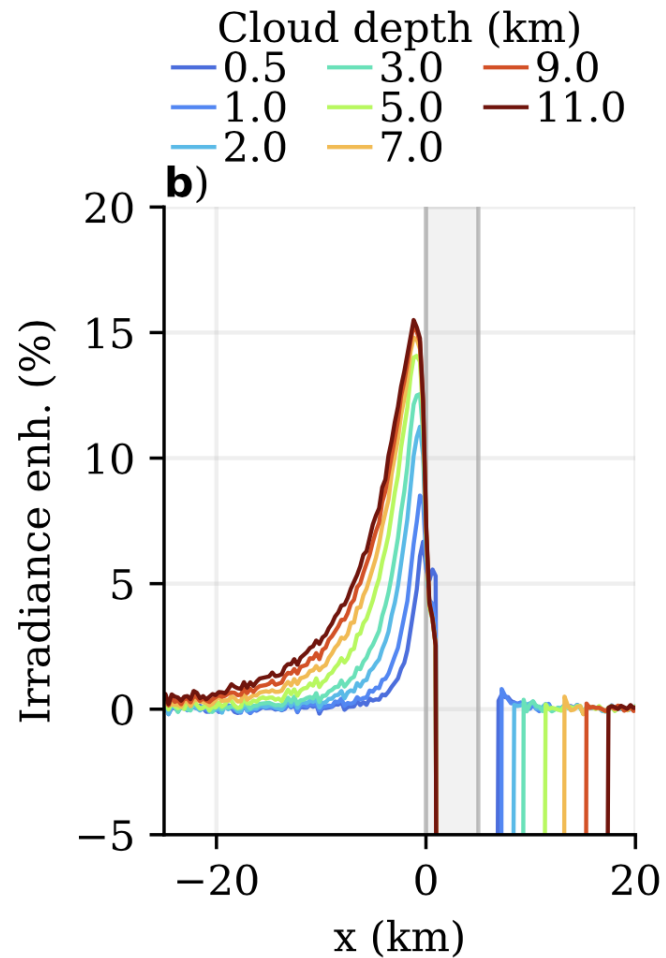


Surface albedo enhances the effect of *downward escape*

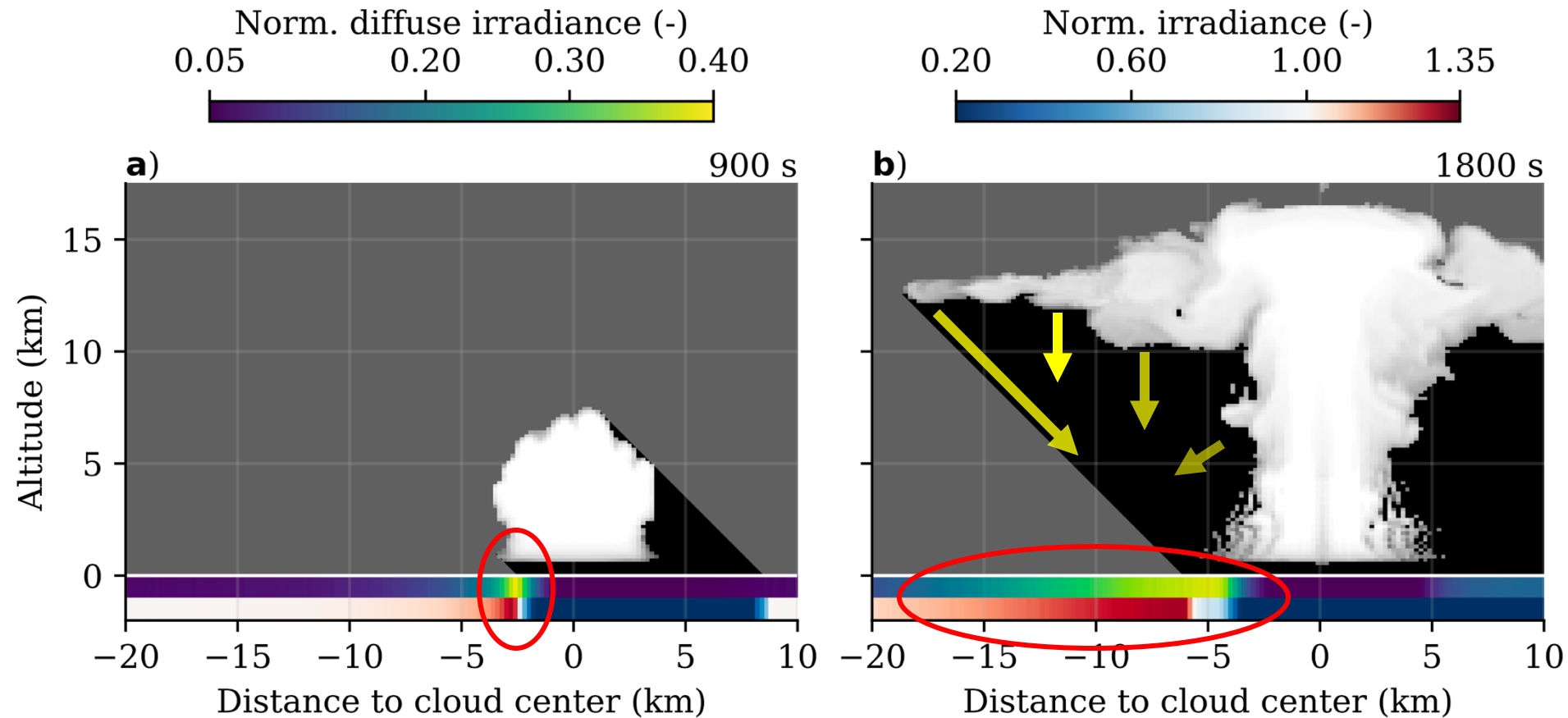


Side escape enhances SSI at the sunlit side of clouds

(not a cloud reflection!)



Combination of mechanisms as cloud geometry increases in complexity



Summary

*“Mechanisms of surface solar irradiance variability
under broken clouds”*

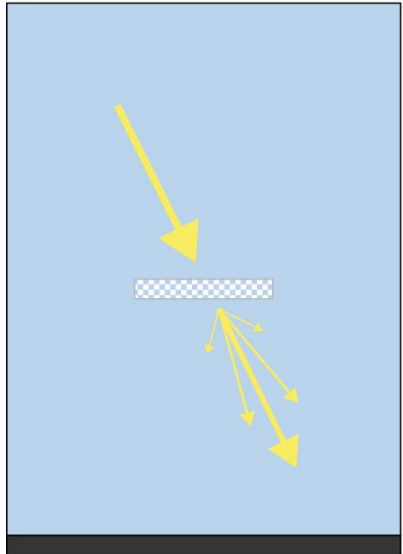
<https://acp.copernicus.org/articles/25/4419/2025/>



Four key mechanisms explain observed patterns of surface solar irradiance:

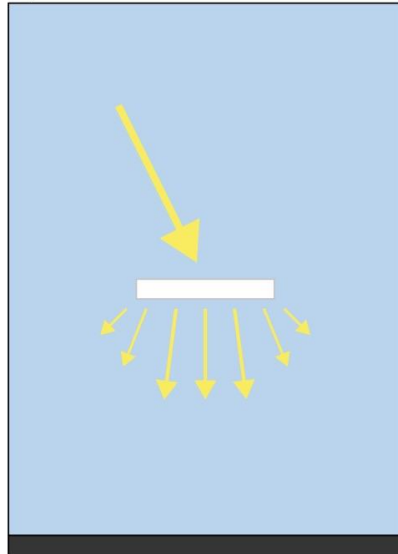
Forward escape

a)



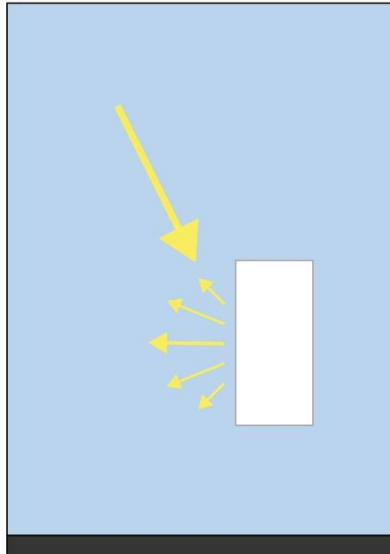
Downward escape

b)



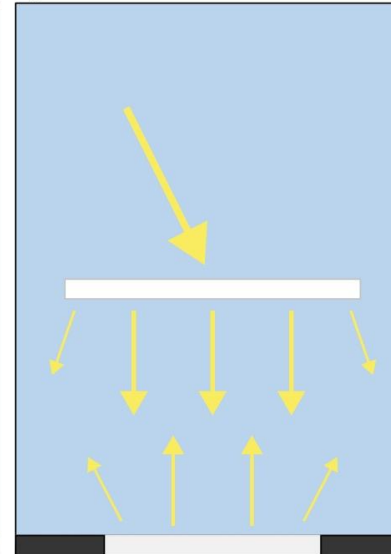
Side escape

c)



Albedo enhancement

d)



Surface solar irradiance under various cloudy skies

