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A Study of the Longer Term Variation of Aerosol Optical Thickness and Direct Shortwave Aerosol Radiative Effect Trends Using MODIS and CERES

Ricardo Alfaro-Contreras[1], Jianglong Zhang[1], Jeffrey S. Reid[2], and Sundar Christopher[3]

[1]Department of Atmospheric Sciences, University of North Dakota, Grand Forks, ND

[2]Marine Meteorology Division, Naval Research Laboratory, Monterey, CA

[3]Department of Atmospheric Science, The University of Alabama in Huntsville

Corresponding Author: jzhang@atmos.und.edu

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Abstract

By combining Collection 6 Moderate Resolution and Imaging Spectroradiometer (MODIS) and Version 22 Multi-angle Imaging Spectroradiometer (MISR) aerosol products with Cloud and Earth's Radiant Energy System (CERES) flux products, the aerosol optical thickness (AOT, at 0.55μm) and Short-Wave Aerosol Radiative Effect (SWARE) trends are studied over ocean for the near full Terra (2000-2015) and Aqua (2002-2015) data records. Despite differences in sampling methods, regional SWARE and AOT trends are highly correlated with one another. Over global oceans, weak SWARE (cloud free SW flux) and AOT trends of 0.5 - 0.6 Wm^{-2} (-0.5 to -0.6 Wm^{-2}) and 0.002 AOT $decade^{-1}$ were found using Terra data. Near zero AOT and SWARE trends are also found for using Aqua data, regardless of Angular Distribution Models (ADMs) used. Regionally, positive SWARE and AOT trends are found over the Bay of Bengal, Arabian Sea, Arabian/Persian Gulf and the Red Sea, while statistically significant negative trends are derived over the Mediterranean Sea and the eastern US coast. In addition, the global mean instantaneous SW aerosol direct forcing efficiencies are found to be ~ -60 Wm^{-2} per AOT, with corresponding SWARE values of ~-7 Wm^{-2} from both Aqua and Terra data, and again, regardless of CERES ADMs used. Regionally, SW aerosol direct forcing efficiency values of ~ -40 Wm^{-2} per AOT are found over the southwest coast of Africa where smoke aerosol particles dominate in summer. Larger (in magnitude) SW aerosol direct forcing efficiency values of -50 to -80 Wm^{-2} per AOT are found over several other dust and pollutant aerosol dominated regions. Lastly, the AOT and SWARE trends from this study are also inter-compared with aerosol trends (such as active-based) from several previous studies. Findings suggest that a cohesive understanding of the changing aerosol skies can be achieved through the analysis of observations from both passive- and active-based analyses, as well as at both narrow-band and broad-band data sets.

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1. Introduction

The significance of aerosol particles on global and regional climate variations has been extensively studied for the past two decades with both observational- and modeling-based approaches (IPCC, 2013). In particular, studies have suggested that the direct shortwave (SW) Aerosol Radiative Effect (SWARE), which refers to the impacts of aerosol particles on Earth's radiation balance through the absorption and scattering of incoming SW solar energy, can be estimated with the combined use of broadband and narrowband observations at the shortwave spectrum (e.g. Zhang et al., 2005a;b; Loeb and Kato, 2002). For example, using one year of collocated Terra Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer (MODIS) and Cloud and Earth's Radiant Energy System (CERES) data, Zhang et al., (2005b) derived the spatial distribution of SWARE over global oceans. In that study, the perturbations in Top-of-Atmosphere (TOA) SW energy due to aerosol particles are estimated using Terra CERES observations. The Terra CERES observations have a large footprint of ~20 km at nadir (Wielicki et al., 1996). Thus, collocated finer resolution Terra MODIS observations are used for cloud-clearing and detecting aerosol plumes within the CERES field of views (Christopher and Zhang, 2002b; Zhang et al., 2005a;b).

Terra MODIS, CERES, and Multi-Angle Imaging Spectroradiometer (MISR; Kahn et al., 2010) instruments have been continuously observing Earth's atmosphere for more than 16 years (2000-2016). Similarly, the MODIS and CERES instruments on board the Aqua satellite have also been in operation for 14 years (2002-2016). These datasets derived from sensors onboard the Terra and Aqua satellites are long enough to enable climatological analyses of the longer-term variations in both aerosol concentrations and aerosol induced SW direct climate forcing. Taking advantage of these longer term datasets from the Aqua and Terra satellites, several studies have already examined temporal variations in AOT both on regional and global scales (e.g., Zhang and

Reid, 2010, Hsu et al., 2012; Li et al., 2014; Alfaro-Contreras, 2016, Toth et al., 2016). For example, using 10 years (2000-2009) of Collection 5 (C5) Terra and Aqua MODIS Dark Target (DT) AOT data, Zhang and Reid, (2010) found a negligible AOT trend over global oceans, but documented three regions with statistically significant increases in aerosol loadings, including the Indian Bay of Bengal, the Arabian Sea, and the eastern coast of China. Several other studies have also investigated AOT trends using ground-based Aerosol Robotic NETwork (AERONET) data (Li et al., 2014), space borne lidar observations (Toth et al., 2016) and other passive-based observations such as Sea-Viewing Wide Field-of-View Sensor (SeaWiFS, Hsu et al., 2012).

Still, to our knowledge, SWARE trends have not been studied with the use of both Terra and Aqua data sets. In addition, the new Collection 6 (C6) MODIS aerosol products have changed the magnitudes of global AOT fields significantly (Levy et al., 2013). Thus, in this study, using C6 MODIS and MISR aerosol products, as well as CERES data, we studied AOT and SWARE trends over global oceans with a goal of exploring the following scientific questions:

1) To what extent have trends changed with the update from MODIS C5 to C6?

2) What are the regional and global AOT trends over global oceans with the use of near the full Terra/Aqua MODIS and Terra MISR data records?

3) What are the regional and global trends in MODIS and CERES-based SWARE (Note that although MODIS data are used for cloud clearing, CERES inferred SWAREs are independent of forward calculations of MODIS and MISR)?

4) What are the instantaneous SW aerosol direct forcing efficiencies and SWARE values on both regional and global scales using near the full Aqua and Terra data records?

5) Can cohesive conclusions (trend patterns) be achieved among passive-, active-based AOT as well as SWARE trend analyses?

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This paper is organized as follows. Data used in this study are described in Section 2. In Section 3, differences in AOT trends using C5 and C6 MODIS DT aerosol products are examined for the study period of 2000-2009, and then AOT trends are further derived with the use of near full Terra MODIS and MISR (2000-2015) as well as Aqua MODIS (2002-2015) data records. In Section 4, regional and global SW aerosol direct forcing efficiencies, magnitudes of SWAREs, as well as trends in SWARE are studied using collocated CERES and C6 MODIS DT aerosol products over global oceans. An uncertainty analysis in the derived SWARE trends is also carried in section 4. In Section 5, regional-based AOT and SWARE trends derived from this study are inter-compared with aerosol trend analyses estimated from several other studies that use the CALIOP, MODIS and MISR instruments. Conclusions and discussions are provided in Section 6.

2. Datasets

Eight satellite data sets are included in this study (also shown in Table 1). Regional and global over ocean AOTs were extracted from C6 Terra (MOD04_L2, 2000-2015), Aqua (MYD04_L2, 2002-2015) MODIS DT level-2 aerosol products (Levy et al., 2013) and Version 22 MISR (2000-2015) aerosol products. The Edition 3 Terra and Aqua CERES ERBElike (ES-8; Barkstrom and Wielicki, 1996) and CERES Single Satellite Footprint (SSF; Loeb and Kato, 2002) Level 2 swath products provide instantaneous broadband SW fluxes. CALIOP Level 2 5-km cloud layer products (Winker et al., 2010) are also used to assist the cirrus cloud-related analysis.

2.1 MODIS DT aerosol products: The over ocean C6 MODIS DT aerosol products include spectral AOT retrievals at seven wavelengths ranging from visible to Shortwave Infrared at a 10 km nadir spatial resolution, with an increased resolution of 20x48 km near the edge of the swath

(Levy et al., 2013). Only the 550 nm AOT products are used in this study. Compared to the over ocean C5 MODIS DT products, aside from changes in upstream products such as L1B reflectance, geolocation, land/sea and cloud mask, one major change included in the over ocean C6 MODIS DT data is the use of non-static near surface wind speeds in the retrieval process (Levy et al., 2013). In this study, only AOT retrievals with a Quality Assurance (QA) flag of marginal confidence or higher are used. The reported uncertainty in AOT data is on the order of (-0.02*AOT - 10%), (+0.04*AOT + 10%) (e.g. Levy et al., 2013), although several studies suggest that higher uncertainties could be found for individual retrievals (e.g., Shi et al., 2011).

2.2 MISR aerosol products: On board the Terra satellite platform, the MISR instrument provides observations at nine different viewing zenith angles (VZA = 0 (nadir), ±26.1°, ±45.6°, ±60.0°, ±70.5°) at four different spectral bands ranging from 446 to 866 nm, although like MODIS we focus on the green wavelength here (558 nm). Even though MISR has a much narrower swath of ~360 km in comparison to MODIS (Diner et al., 2002), the multi-angle observations from MISR enable a more reliable AOT retrieval over bright scenes such as desert regions (Kahn et al., 2010). Thus, unlike the MODIS and CERES-based analyses in this study, which focus on global oceans, trend analyses from MISR include both land and ocean regions, unless otherwise stated.

2.3 CERES SSF products and issues: The CERES SSF data are constructed through weighted averaging of MODIS aerosol and cloud retrievals within a CERES footprint based on CERES point spread function (PSF, Loeb et al., 2003; Geier et al., 2003). The CERES instrument measures TOA broadband radiance, to convert from radiance to flux, angular distribution models (ADMs) are needed (e.g. Loeb et al., 2003). For the CERES SSF products, CERES ADMs (Loeb et al., 2003) are used to convert CERES radiance to flux. Over cloud free oceans, AOT is accounted for in CERES ADMs through the use of the radiative transfer modeled anisotropic factors, stratified as sea salt AOT values (Loeb et al., 2003), without considering the impacts of absorbing aerosols. The CERES SSF data cannot be directly used in this study, however, simply because it is constructed with the MODIS products in active production at the time of data collection. That is, both Collection 4 (C4; before April 2006) and C5 (after April 2006) MODIS DT aerosol data were used in constructing CERES SSF data (http://ceres.larc.nasa.gov/products.php?product=SSF-Level2). This creates a problem for using CERES SSF in trend analysis, as changes are expected in both global and regional estimations of AOTs between C4 and C5 MODIS DT aerosol products. In addition, C6 MODIS aerosol data, which are currently available, are not included in the CERES SSF data for the study period. Thus, the CERES SSF data are used in this study by collocating with CERES ES-8 and C6 MODIS DT data, which are explained in detail later.

2.4 CERES ES-8 products: The CERES ES-8 data are also available for the near full Terra and Aqua data records. The CERES ES-8 data are constructed by using ADMs from the Earth Radiation Budget Experiment (ERBE)-like algorithm (Suttles et al., 1988). No aerosol properties are considered in constructing ERBE ADMs and aerosols are usually classified either as clear or partly cloudy pixels. Thus, CERES ES-8 data are used for evaluating the impact of ADMs on CERES derived SWAREs, and for inter-comparison with CERES SSF-based analyses in this study.

2.5 Collocated CERES SSF, ES-8 and MODIS DT products: CERES SSF, CERES ES-8 and C6 MODIS DT datasets were collocated in this study using 14 years of Aqua and 16 years of Terra data. This is achieved by collocating CERES SSF and ES-8 data as the first step. Note that CERES SSF data include geolocations at surface yet CERES ES-8 data report geolocations at TOA, thus, the collocation is performed by selecting pairs of pixel-level data points from both products that are in the vicinity of each other (less than 2 degree Latitude/Longitude) and have identical raw

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observations (CERES upward "TOT filtered radiance" and "SW filtered radiance"). Also, CERES SSF reported "Clear area percent coverage at subpixel resolution" values, which are used to define the clear area percentage (CP) in this study, are applied as the initial cloud screen method. Only collocated CERES SSF / ES-8 pairs that have CP values of 95% or higher are included in further analyses.

As the second step, the collocated CERES SSF and ES-8 data are further collocated with C6 MODIS DT data. Only MODIS and CERES data that are from the same satellite platform are used in the collocation. To collocate MODIS and CERES data, surface geolocations (Latitudes/Longitudes) of both datasets are first identified and the two datasets are collocated in space and time based on the PSF of the CERES instrument (Wielicki et al. 1996, Christopher and Zhang, 2002a;b, Zhang and Christopher, 2003). Also, since MODIS DT products have a spatial resolution of 10-km at nadir, only arithmetic averages are performed for MODIS data points that are within a CERES footprint.

CERES data are available from three scan modes: the cross-track, rotating azimuth plane scan, and fixed azimuth plane scan modes. To maintain data consistency, only cross track mode CERES data from Terra and Aqua are used in this study. Also, to further screen potential noisy data, only CERES observations with valid SW flux retrievals (from CERES-ES-8 or CERES SSF) and viewing zenith angle (VZA) as well as solar zenith angle (SZA) less than 60 degrees are considered in this study. Overland observations are further excluded in the study by only using collocated pairs that have CERES ES-8 scene ID of "Clear Ocean", "Partly Cloudy Over Ocean" and "Mostly Cloudy Over Ocean". Cloud and aerosol properties within a CERES observation are reported based on the collocated C6 MODIS DT products. The following ancillary data are also recorded for each CERES observation: total number of collocated C6 MODIS DT retrievals, number of

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valid C6 MODIS DT retrievals (with valid cloud fraction and AOT values), number of valid C6 MODIS DT retrievals with QA flags of "marginal", "good" and "very good". Lastly, only CERES pixels with CP larger than 99% and a reported MODIS cloud fraction (CF) of less than 1% and are used in this study and the impacts of cloud contamination on the derived SWARE trends are also evaluated later in this paper.

2.6 Collocate CERES ES-8, MODIS DT and CALIOP products: Using collocated CALIOP and MODIS observations, Toth et al. (2013) suggests that even MODIS detected cloud free scenes may be contaminated with optically thin cirrus clouds (OTC). To further study the effects of OTC on the trend analysis, the 5 km CALIOP cloud layer product (Winker et al., 2010) is utilized. The CALIOP cloud layer (CAL_LID_L2_05kmCLay) data are spatiotemporally collocated with the already collocated MODIS-CERES data sets on-board the Aqua platform. CALIPSO's Feature Classification Flag is used to locate residual OTC within CERES observations. It should be noted that CALIOP's data record spans only about half of our study period (June 2006 – Dec. 2015) and is available only on the Aqua platform, thus it will be used as a secondary analysis presented in Section 4.2. Note the CERES CALIPSO CloudSat MODIS (C3M) products, which are constructed by collocating CERES SSF, CALIPSO, CloudSat and MODIS data (Kato et al., 2011), are also available from 2006-2011 (https://ceres.larc.nasa.gov/products.php?product=CCCM). However, the C3M data are not available after 2011. Also, to avoid decoupling the impacts of ADMs and cirrus cloud effects, a simple approach, as mentioned in this section is used in this study.

2.7 Estimating trend significance: Lastly, trend significances are computed based on two statistical methods. To be consistent with Zhang and Reid (2010), the Weatherhead method (Weatherhead et al., 1998, hereafter WH) is used to calculate trend significances for monthly-based AOT data. To increase data samples, SWARE values are estimated/averaged on a seasonal basis. However, the WH method is applicable to monthly data and thus, the Mann-Kendall method (e.g. Mann, 1945; Kendall, 1975) is used to estimate trend significances for seasonal-based analyses. For comparison purposes, both methods are applied to the AOT trend analysis as mentioned in Sections 3 and 4, wherever applicable.

3. AOT trends from over ocean DT MODIS data

To initiate this study, we begin with an update to global trend analyses in AOT. Included are two components. First, we evaluate if recent changes in the MODIS aerosol product affect past conclusions on regional aerosol trends over the globe. This is followed by an extension of the trend analysis to the entire 2000-2015 study period (Section 3.2).

3.1 Update of AOT trends from Collection 5 to Collection 6

In the Zhang and Reid (2010) trend paper, 10 years of C5 DT MODIS over ocean data were used in deriving regional and global AOT trends. With the recent release of C6 Aqua and Terra DT MODIS data, including significant updates to calibration and cloud clearing algorithms, it is worth a short reproduction of this work with current products.

Similar to Zhang and Reid (2010), Level 2 C6 DT over water Terra MODIS data were binned into 1° x 1° (Latitude/Longitude) monthly averages. “Bad” retrievals, as indicated by the QA flag included in the dataset, are discarded from the analysis, as were MODIS cloud fraction above 80% to minimize the effect of cloud contamination (Zhang and Reid, 2010). Using the monthly gridded over-ocean C6 Terra MODIS DT data from 2000-2009 (excluding August 2000 and June 2001 as these months contained less than 20 days of valid data), regional AOT trends, as well as trend significances (based on WH, as suggested from Zhang and Reid, 2010) were derived and are shown

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in Figure 1a. To create Figure 1, data are deseasonalized by removing 10-year averages from any given month, for each grid point. Also, AOT trends are derived only for bins which have more than 72 months (60%) of valid data records. In Figure 1a, regions with statistically significant trends at a 95% confidence interval (from WH), are highlighted with black dots.

To inter-compare AOT trend analysis from Zhang and Reid (2010), AOT trends from 10 selected regions, including north west coast of Africa (8°N - 24°N, 60°W - 18°W), India Bay of Bengal (10°N - 25°N, 78°E - 103°E), eastern coast of China (20°N - 40°N, 110°E – 125°E), Central America (5°N – 20°N, 120°W - 90°W), Arabian Sea (5°N - 23°N, 50°E - 78°E), Mediterranean Sea (30°N - 45°N, 0° - 40° E), south west coast of Africa (23°S - 7°S, 20°W - 15°E), eastern coast of North America (30°N - 45°N, 80°W - 60° W), south east coast of Africa (27°- 15°S, 32°E - 45°E), and southeast Asia (15°S - 10°N, 80°E - 120°E) are computed as shown in Table 2. Also, suggested from Zhang and Reid (2010), the AOT trend from Remote Ocean (RO, 40° S - 0°, 179° W – 140° W) is used as a proxy for unrealized bias in the AOT trend due to issues such as calibration and signal drifts, as this is the region that is least affected by any major aerosol plumes originated from main continents. For illustrative purposes, the ratios and differences in AOT trends for both C6 and C5 Terra MODIS based analysis are also shown in Figs. 1e and 1f, respectively, for the study period of 2000-2009. Only grids with AOT trends above or below ±0.002 AOT/year are used in this comparison.

As suggested from Table 2, both AOT trends and trend significances (based on WH) are similar with the use of C5 and C6 Terra MODIS DT over ocean data for the study period of 2000-2009. This suggests that although documentable changes are made to the C6 MODIS DT over ocean data (Levy et al., 2013), the impact of those changes on global and regional AOT trend analysis is rather marginal. For a comparison purpose, Table 2 also includes trend significances derived using the

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Mann-Kendall method (|z|) for the C6 MODIS DT-based analysis, and consistent results are found from both methods a majority of the time.

Lastly, for illustrative purposes, regional and global averages over ocean C5 and C6 Terra MODIS DT AOTs are also shown in Table 2 for the period of 2000-2009. Note that in Zhang and Reid (2010), data-assimilation quality C5 MODIS DT data, which is implemented with extensive QA steps (e.g. Zhang and Reid, 2006; Shi et al., 2011), were used. Here regional and global mean C5 AOTs are derived using similar steps as were used in constructing the C6 AOT data. Also, as suggested from Zhang and Reid (2010), although QA steps could lower the mean global over ocean AOTs from ~0.15 to ~0.11, in part due to the removal of cloud contaminated retrievals, minor impacts on the AOT trend analysis are reported. As suggested from Table 2, a 10% reduction in global mean over ocean AOT is found for the C6 MODIS DT data in comparing with the C5 data, possibly due to a reduction in marine background AOTs (e.g., the Enhanced Southern Ocean Anomaly feature, as shown in Toth et al., 2013, no longer exists in the C6 product).

3.2 AOT trends from near full Terra and Aqua data records

Extending the analysis from the previous section, AOT trends are evaluated for the near full available data record (March 2000 – December 2015 for MODIS Terra and MISR, and July 2002 – December 2015 for MODIS Aqua) of C6 over ocean MODIS DT and MISR aerosol products. The C6 MODIS DT data are processed and filtered with the same steps as mentioned in section 3.1 to construct 1°x1° (Latitude/Longitude) monthly averages for trend estimates. MISR products are also binned into monthly-averaged 1°x1° degree bins and filtered according to Zhang et al., (2017 submitted).

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Figure 2 depicts the C6 MODIS Terra (Fig. 2a), C6 MODIS Aqua (Fig. 2b) and v22 MISR (Fig. 2c)-based global aerosol distributions (Latitude: -60° to 60°) using monthly gridded AOTs. Only those bins with more than one thousand data counts were considered for this analysis. A quick comparison between Figs. 2a and 2b shows a high level of similarity over most of the globe, which is consistent with what has been reported by Remer et al. (2006) using 3 years of data. Similar spatial patterns are also found for MODIS- and MISR-based AOT analyses over global oceans (Figure 2c). This is further confirmed from Figures 2d and 2e, which show the ratios and the differences between Terra MODIS and Terra MISR AOTs. Still, the band of high AOT over the southern oceans, which is identified as a potential artifact in both C5 MODIS and MISR aerosol products that may be due to cloud contamination (Toth et al., 2013), is no longer apparent in the C6 MODIS DT aerosol products.

Using data shown in Figure 2, the time series of over ocean global mean AOT are also examined and shown in Fig. 3. Figure 3a shows the monthly-averaged C6 MODIS Aqua (red), MODIS Terra (blue) and MISR (green) AOTs over global oceans for the entire time frame of each data set. It should be noted that over land observations from MISR are not included in global averages in order to get a more direct comparison with the over ocean MODIS DT aerosol data sets. Monthly-variations in globally-averaged AOTs can be observed, with the solid lines showing the AOT trends for the entire time period for each sensor. Similar to Zhang and Reid (2010), the lowest monthly-averaged MODIS AOTs are found during the Northern-Hemispheric winter months while the highest aerosol loading activity over global oceans seems to occur during the Northern-Hemispheric spring and summer months.

Figure 3b shows AOT anomalies after deseasonalizing the monthly data shown in Figure 3a. Interestingly, Terra MODIS and MISR show trends of differing signs; a statistically significant increase/decrease in monthly-mean AOT values of 0.008/-0.005 AOT decade^{-1} is found when using Terra MODIS/MISR data for the study period of 2000-2015. In comparison, a statistically insignificant global over ocean AOT trend is found to be 0.0003 AOT decade^{-1} using Aqua MODIS data for the study period of 2002-2015. A trend difference is clearly seen even if we restrict all datasets to the same study period of 2002-2015, which could be an indication of potential calibration related issues with one or all of the sensors.

Zhang and Reid et al., (2010) suggested that since the remote oceans region (defined in Table 2) is least affected by major continental originated aerosol plumes, the AOT trend from this region may be used for checking calibration related issues or some other unrealized uncertainties originated from the upstream data used. Similar to Fig. 3b, Fig. 3c depicts the monthly-averaged deseasonalized AOTs over the remote ocean region where the monthly anomalies and trend lines are visible. Similar to Zhang et al. (2017), an insignificant trend of 0.0003 AOT decade^{-1} is found for the remote ocean region using Aqua MODIS data, while a statistically significant (Weatherhead method) trend of 0.006/-0.004 AOT decade^{-1} is found for the same region with the use of deseasonalized Terra MODIS/MISR data. Those differences in AOT trends are not surprising. For example, a recent study suggests a potential cross-talk among Terra MODIS thermal channels, which will affect MODIS cloud detection (Moeller and Frey, 2016) and correspondingly, Terra MODIS AOT trends. Similarly, Limbacher and Kahn, (2016) reported an up to 2% decrease in MISR signals from 2002-2014 that could affect MISR AOT trends. AOT trends estimated from this study are henceforth adjusted based on AOT trends detected from the Remote Ocean region; this is done to reduce potential impacts from upstream data used in the AOT retrievals by assuming that a near zero AOT trend should be observed over the remote ocean region (shown in Table 3).

Using monthly gridded data, AOT grid-level trends are also estimated on a global scale, for MODIS Terra- (Fig. 1b), MODIS Aqua- (Fig. 1c) and MISR (Fig. 1d)-based analysis for the entire data record period. Again, the black-dotted areas on the map are for regions with statistically significant trends at a 95% confident interval estimated using the WH method. When comparing with the 10-year analysis as mentioned in Section 3.1 (Fig. 1a), some similarities are clearly visible. For example, increasing AOT trends are observed over the Arabian Sea and Indian Bay of Bengal, while decreasing trends are observed over the Mediterranean Sea and east coast of US from both Figures 1a and 1b. Still for some regions, such as over coastal China, Fig. 1a shows a positive AOT trend, yet near zero AOT trend is found in Figure 1b. A recent study suggests a possible increase in AOT from 2000-2007 over coastal China, followed by a decreasing trend from 2008-2015 (Zhang et al., 2017), which can be used to explain the differences as observed in Figure 1 over coastal China. Likewise, regional analyses are also conducted as documented by Table 3 and Figure 4. In addition to the regions reported by Zhang and Reid (2010), two regions have been added to the study which include Persian Gulf (24° N – 30° N, 50° E –60° E) and Red Sea (15° N – 30° N, 30° E – 45° E). All regions are outlined by black boxes in Fig. 1.

Unlike the insignificant AOT trends on the global scale, both statistically significant positive and negative trends are found for several regions as shown in Figure 4 (as well as Table 3). For example, statistically significant positive AOT trends (where statistically significant trends are denoted by bold font on Table 3) are found from all three datasets (Terra and Aqua MODIS DT and MISR over water aerosol products) over the Bay of Bengal (Fig. 4a), Arabian Sea (Fig. 4b) and Red Sea (Fig. 4d). Note that both the Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea have been identified in Zhang and Reid (2010) as regions with statistically significant positive trends for the study period of 2000-2009. However, the rates of increase of aerosol loading have slowed down over the last five years for both regions, indicated by ~20-30% reductions in AOT trends when estimated using the near full Terra data records. The Red Sea and Persian Gulf are newly introduced for this study but seem to show the highest increase in aerosol loading during the study period (as derived from Terra data). This increase in AOT has been attributed to a number of mechanisms, including a trend in surface wind, precipitation, and soil moisture (Al Senafi and Anis 2015; Klingsmuller et al, 2016), as well as a climatological deepening of the summertime monsoonal low over the Arabian Sea (Solmon et al., 2015). Statistically significant negative trends are found over the Mediterranean Sea (Fig. 4f) and the east coast of N. America (Fig. 4g), again from all three datasets. These findings are also consistent with what has been reported by Toth et al. (2016) with the use of CALIOP data. Also, despite the differences in sampling methods as well as calibration, regional trends from MISR are similar to trends derived using both Aqua and Terra MODIS DT data.

4. SWARE Trends

In Section 3, changes in aerosol concentrations over global oceans are studied with respect to AOT trends. The temporal variations in aerosol concentrations could also introduce changes in TOA SW fluxes and thus can be detected using collocated MODIS and CERES (SSF and ES-8) observations. In this section, the SWARE trends derived using MODIS and CERES (SSF and ES-8) data are explored and are inter-compared with AOT trends as mentioned in the previous section.

4.1 SWARE trend Analysis using collocated MODIS and CERES data

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In several past studies, SWARE values are derived using collocated CERES and MODIS data based on equation 1 (e.g. Loeb and Kato, 2002; Loeb et al., 2003; Zhang et al., 2005b; Christopher and Zhang., 2002a;b):

$$SWARE = F_{clear} - F_{aero} \quad (1)$$

where F_{clear} represents the TOA SW flux over aerosol and cloud free skies and F_{aero} represents the TOA SW flux over cloud free skies. Taking the derivative of equation 1 with respect to time, we can obtain equation 2:

$$\frac{\partial SWARE}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial F_{clear}}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial F_{aero}}{\partial t} \quad (2)$$

Here ∂SWARE/∂t represents the trend in SWARE. $\partial F_{aero}/\partial t$ represents a temporal change in TOA observed SW flux over cloud free skies. $\partial F_{clear}/\partial t$ represents a change in background TOA SW energy over cloud and aerosol free skies. Here F_{clear} is a function of viewing geometry (e.g., solar zenith angle) and near surface wind patterns. By deseasonalizing CERES SW flux data, we can remove the solar zenith angle effect. Also, by using monthly averages of instantaneous retrievals, we assume that there is no viewing zenith or azimuth dependency with respect to time. If we further assume that the changes in near surface wind patterns are negligible for the study period, the $\partial F_{clear}/\partial t$ term can be assumed to be near zero (the impact of near surface wind speed on the SWARE trend is explored in a later section). Thus, we can rewrite equation 2 as:

$$\frac{\partial SWARE}{\partial t} = \frac{-\partial F_{aero}}{\partial t} \quad (3)$$

As suggested from equation 3, the trends in SWARE can be directly estimated from the temporal variations in SSF/ES-8 TOA SW flux from CERES over cloud free skies (less than 1% cloud fraction and lager than 99% CP). This approach avoids the need for estimating F_{clear}, which cannot be observed and can only be derived through radiative transfer calculations (Christopher, 2011) or extrapolation (e.g., there is always a positive definite AOT).

The cloud-free TOA SW fluxes are obtained from CERES (SSF and ES-8) data in this study. This is accomplished by utilizing the collocated MODIS-CERES (SSF and ES-8) data set. As mentioned in Section 2, only those MODIS observations over cloud-free scenes (CF < 1% and CP > 99%) are used for this analysis as SW flux is sensitive to cloud contamination (Zhang et al., 2005a;b). However, filtering the MODIS data sets with such strict cloud fraction criteria significantly reduces the data volume, which may lead to a sampling bias when working with the MODIS-CERES data set (e.g., Zhang and Reid 2009). Therefore all MODIS-CERES data sets have been averaged into seasons as opposed to monthly averages. In addition, the MODIS-CERES collocated observations are gridded into 2° x 2° (Latitude/Longitude) grids to further alleviate the sampling bias produced by the data reduction in the MODIS-CERES data set.

Figure 5 shows the spatial distributions of AOT and cloud-free CERES TOA SW flux over global oceans using collocated MODIS-CERES data (2000-2015 for Terra and 2002-2015 for Aqua). Comparing Figs. 5a and 5b with Figs. 2a and 2b, Terra (5a) and Aqua (5b) AOT plots generated using the collocated MODIS-CERES data are similar to the spatial distributions of AOT generated using the original Terra and Aqua C6 MODIS DT data. Figures 5e and 5f show the gridded cloud-free CERES SSF TOA SW fluxes for Terra and Aqua, respectively. It is interesting to note that the spatial distributions of MODIS AOT and cloud free CERES SSF TOA SW flux (SW_{ssf}), although from two different instruments that measure different physical quantities (narrow band versus broadband energy; dependent versus independent of forward calculations of MODIS), show remarkably similar patterns.

Similar to Figs. 5e and 5f, Figs. 5c and 5d show the gridded cloud-free TOA SW fluxes for Terra and Aqua respectively, but with the use of CERES ES-8 SW fluxes. Again, the spatial patterns of cloud-free CERES ES-8 TOA SW flux (SW_{es8}) highly correlate with AOT spatial patterns. Still, an overall difference in CERES SSF and ES-8 TOA SW fluxes is clearly observable (Figs. 5g and 5h) and SW_{ssf} values are generally 8-9 Wm^{-2} higher than SW_{es8} values. Smaller than average differences in cloud free TOA SW fluxes between the two products can be seen over dust aerosol polluted regions such as the northwest coast of Africa, while larger than average differences are found over regions such as east coast of Asia, west coast of South America and Southeast Asia where other type of aerosol particles dominate. For illustrative purposes, data counts for each 2x2° (Latitude/Longitude) bin that are used to create Figs. 5a-h are also shown in Figs. 5i and 5j for Aqua and Terra respectively.

The relationship between AOT and cloud free TOA SW flux values from Fig. 5 is also evaluated in Figs. 6 and 7 and Table 4. As suggested from Fig. 6a (Aqua) and 6c (Terra), multi-year means of AOTs and SW_{ssf} values share a highly correlated (correlations of 0.72 and 0.73 for Aqua and Terra data, respectively), non-linear relationship. Similar but higher correlations between multi-year mean AOT and SW flux values are also found when using CERES ES-8 data (correlations of 0.83 and 0.87 for Aqua and Terra data, respectively) as shown in Figs. 7a (Aqua) and 7c (Terra).

Figure 6b shows the Aqua MODIS AOT and Aqua SW_{ssf} relationship for 5 selected regions that have high regional AOT values (e.g., maximum bin averaged AOT > 0.3), including the southwest and northwest coasts of Africa, coastal China, India Bay of Bengal, and Arabian Sea. In particular, a much lower slope of 37.8 Wm^{-2} per AOT is found for the southwest coast of Africa region in-comparing with the other four regions. A similar pattern is observed for using Terra CERES SSF data (slope of 42.5 Wm^{-2} per AOT for the southwest coast of Africa region) as well as for using both Aqua and Terra CERES ES-8 data (slopes of 39.8 and 43.7 Wm^{-2} per AOT for Aqua and Terra respectively, for the southwest coast of Africa region). Note that the slope of AOT and SW flux is a measure of (inversely proportional to) the instantaneous SW aerosol direct forcing efficiency. Smoke aerosol particles dominate high AOTs for the southwest coast of Africa region, while other regions are also influenced by non-smoke aerosols such as dust aerosol particles. Thus Figs. 6 and 7 suggest a lower SW forcing efficiency (in magnitude) for biomass burning aerosols, in part due to a stronger absorption at the visible spectrum (e.g., Remer et al., 2005).

We have further explored the topic by estimating SW aerosol forcing efficiencies for the Dec.-May and Jun.-Nov. seasons as shown in Table 4. As indicated in Table 4, SW aerosol direct forcing efficiencies may experience a seasonal dependency such as over the Coastal China region. For example, a CERES SSF-based aerosol SW forcing efficiency value of -88.3 Wm^{-2} per Aqua MODIS AOT is found for the coastal China region for the Dec.-May period. A lower value (CERES SSF-based) of -74.7 Wm^{-2} per Aqua MODIS AOT is found for the Jun.-Nov. season for the same region. Similar conclusions can also be found using Terra data as well as using CERES ES-8 data. The seasonal dependency in SW aerosol forcing efficiency is not surprising for the coastal China region, as dust aerosols are expected for the spring season, while pollutant and smoke aerosols likely dominate for the Jun.-Nov. study period (Zhang et al., 2017). In comparison, less seasonal-based changes are found for the Arabian Sea region, which may be plausibly linked to less significant temporal variation in aerosol speciation over the region. Also indicated in Table 4, the derived SWARE has a strong regional-dependency, while the multi-year averaged SWARE is around -6 to -7 Wm^{-2} for the southwest coast of Africa region, over the coastal China region, SWARE values of below -20 Wm^{-2} are found. Note that this conclusion remains unchanged regardless of using Terra or Aqua data, or using CERES ES-8 or SSF ADMs.

Over global oceans, the multi-year mean instantaneous SW aerosol direct forcing efficiencies are estimated to be -61 (-58) and -58 (-58) Wm^{-2} per AOT using Aqua and Terra CERES SSF (ES-

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8) data, respectively. Those numbers are lower than -70 Wm^{-2} per AOT, which is reported from a previous study (Christopher and Jones, 2008). We suspect that the differences in forcing efficiency values may be introduced by different data screening methods as well as a much longer study period. Still, using estimated forcing efficiencies as well as AOTs (Table 4), the global mean (14 years of Aqua and 16 years of Terra data) over oceans SWARE values are found to be around -7 Wm^{-2} regardless of datasets (Terra or Aqua) and ADMs (SSF or ES-8) used. Note that regional and global mean AOTs as shown in Table 4 are derived using the collocated MODIS and CERES datasets, representing mean AOTs over CERES cloud-free skies. Thus, mean AOTs as reported from Table 4 are different from AOTs as included in Table 2.

With the use of seasonally gridded SW flux values, the times series of cloud-free sky CERES SSF and ES-8 TOA SW flux over global oceans are investigated and depicted in Fig. 8a, and the corresponding deseasonalized cloud-free sky flux anomalies are show in Fig. 8b. While Fig. 8a suggests an ~8 Wm^{-2} difference in mean over ocean cloud-free sky SW flux between CERES SSF and ES-8 products, a small difference in cloud-free sky SW flux trend of 0.2-0.3 Wm^{-2} $decade^{-1}$ is found (Fig. 8b) between the two products for both Terra and Aqua data. For example, negative trends on the order of -0.50 Wm^{-2} and -0.26 Wm^{-2} per decade are found for using Aqua CERES ES-8 and SSF products respectively. Also, although larger cloud-free sky SW flux trends in magnitude are found when using Terra data, the difference between CERES SSF-based and CERES ES-8-based trends is still on the order of 0.2 – 0.3 Wm^{-2} $decade^{-1}$ (Cloud-free sky SW flux trend is -1.50 Wm^{-2} $decade^{-1}$ for Terra CERES ES-8 data and is -1.22 Wm^{-2} $decade^{-1}$ for Terra CERES SSF data). Figures 8a and 8b may imply that different ADMs could significantly impact the derived SW flux values, but their impact on cloud-free sky TOA SW flux trends are rather marginal.

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Similar to Section 3, we used CERES SW flux trends over the remote ocean region as indicators for potential radiometric calibration related issues. The deseasonalized CERES SSF (ES-8) SW trends over the remote ocean regions (Fig. 8c) seem to suggest plausible artificial trends of -0.25 (-0.50) Wm^{-2} $decade^{-1}$ for Aqua and -0.70 (-0.92) Wm^{-2} $decade^{-1}$ for Terra, although these trends are also affected by various uncertainties that are further explored in a later section. To examine if we could observe similar issues with the use of full CERES SSF / ES-8 datasets, Fig. 9 shows the all sky CERES flux trend for the same study periods as Fig. 8. Decadal changes of SSF (ES-8) all sky flux are less than 0.5(0.7) Wm^{-2} and 0.4(0.5) Wm^{-2} for Terra and Aqua data, respectively. The Aqua all-sky flux trends are comparable to cloud-free sky trends for both SSF and ES-8 fluxes. However Terra-based all sky trends are much lower in magnitude than the corresponding cloud-free flux, which indicates that cloud-free sky CERES SW energy may be more sensitive to calibration related issues than all sky flux data for Terra–based analysis only. Still, if we account for the changes in SW trends over the remote ocean region, a negligible SW flux (SWARE) trend for Aqua and a negative (positive) SW flux (SWARE) trend of -0.5 Wm^{-2} $decade^{-1}$ (0.5 Wm^{-2} $decade^{-1}$) for Terra can be estimated for the global oceans from collocated MODIS-CERES data.

Surprisingly, although different cloud-free sky SW flux trends are found while using CERES ES-8 data, after adjusting the detected trends with trends from remote oceans, a zero SW flux (SWARE) trend is found while using collocated Aqua ES-8 SW fluxes from the MODIS-CERES data and a negative (positive) SW flux (SWARE) trend of -0.6 Wm^{-2} $decade^{-1}$ (0.6 Wm^{-2} $decade^{-1}$) is found using collocated Terra ES-8 SW fluxes from the MODIS-CERES collocated data, both are in good agreement with values estimated using the SSF SW fluxes from the same data. This again may seem to suggest that the impact of ADMs on SWARE trends over global oceans estimated from the collocated MODIS and CERES data are rather marginal.

A regional trend analysis for the deseasonalized cloud-free sky SSF and ES-8 SW fluxes is also carried out and presented in Table 3 and Figure 10. A good agreement is shown between regional trends of AOTs (Fig. 4) and cloud-free fluxes (Fig. 10) for a majority of the regions (also shown in Table 3 for a direct comparison). For example, statistically significant positive (based on the Mann-Kendall method) SW flux trends are found over the Arabian Sea, and statistically significant negative trends are found over the Mediterranean Sea and eastern US coast for both Aqua and Terra-based analyses. Also, over the east coast of China, although a near positive trend is found for the study period of 2000-2008 (Terra), the SW flux trend turns negative from 2009-2015 (Figure 11). This is consistent with what has been reported for AOT trends from a recent study (Zhang et al., 2017) as well as in Section 3. For regions such as the Bay of Bengal, although positive SW flux trends are found, the trends are not statistically significant for one or all datasets.

Next, the grid-level AOT and cloud-free flux trends are derived from the collocated MODIS-CERES data sets as shown in Fig. 12. Figures 12a (Terra) and 12b (Aqua) depict the de-biased (applied corrections based on the estimate from the remote ocean region) changes in deseasonalized AOT per year for each 4°x4° (Latitude/Longitude) grid (averaged from the 2°x2° Latitude/Longitude dataset) over the entire time period (all seasons and years combined). Figures 12e and 12f depict the grid level CERES SSF SW flux trends over cloud-free skies similar to Figs. 12a and 12b. Similar to the AOT grid level analysis shown in Fig. 1, at least 60 percent of the data record in each grid are required to have valid AOT and SW flux trend values. Comparing between Aqua AOT (Fig. 12b) and CERES SSF cloud free SW (Fig. 12f) trends, similarity can be found. For example, positive trends are found, from both plots, over coastal Indian and the Arabian Sea regions, and negative trends are observable from Europe and the east coast of North America. The similar conclusion can also be reached when using Terra data (Figs. 12a and 12e) as well as when using CERES ES-8 data (Figs. 12c and 12d). Still discrepancies can be found. For example, although the spatial distributions of AOT from both Terra and Aqua show similar patterns, differences between the spatial distributions of Terra and Aqua CERES cloud-free SW fluxes, regardless of ADMs used, are clearly visible. Much larger regions with negative cloud free SW flux trends are found for using Terra data. This may be a result of several possible issues such as SW flux outliers in the CERES data set, quality control applied to the CERES data set, or cloud contamination issues. Thus, this will be examined in the following section.

4.2 Uncertainty in Cloud-Free Flux Trend Analysis

In this section, issues that could impact the derived SWARE trends are explored, which include changes in near surface wind patterns, cloud contamination, and uncertainties in the cloud free SW flux trend estimates over the remote ocean region (used as a proxy for radiometric calibration). Note that there are other uncertainty sources that may impact the derived CERES SW flux values, such as uncertainties in converting unfiltered to filtered radiances (Zhang et al., 2005b). However, temporal variations of those uncertainty sources are assumed to be negligible for this study, and thus those terms are not included in the trend uncertainty analysis.

4.2.1 Baseline region (a proxy for radiometric calibration): As mentioned in Section 4.1, the TOA cloud-free SW flux trend over the Remote Ocean region is used as an indicator for potential calibration related issues. The selection of the Remote Ocean region boundaries is rather arbitrary, and thus the variations in TOA cloud-free CERES SW flux trends over the remote ocean region are investigated by modifying the regional boundaries for four different scenarios as shown in

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Table 5. Alternate remote ocean regions are chosen by shifting the original boundaries by 10 degrees in each direction. The variations in estimated CERES SSF (ES-8) SW flux trends, which correspond to standard deviation values of 0.08 (0.09)and 0.03 (0.08) Wm^{-2} decade^{-1} for Terra and Aqua, respectively, provide the first order estimation of the potential variations in the estimated SW trends over the remote oceans.

4.2.2 Cloud fraction: Similarly, the cloud-free SW flux trends over global oceans are estimated through varying MODIS cloud fractions from 0 to 5% as indicated in Table 5. The standard deviation of the data spread is found to be less than 0.1 Wm^{-2} decade^{-1} for both Terra- and Aqua-based CERES SSF and ES-8 SW flux trend analyses, suggesting that cloud contamination has a minor effect on the trend analysis. This conclusion is also confirmed by a sensitivity test by estimating SSF and ES-8 SW flux trends through varying CP values from 95% to 100%.

4.2.3 Thin Cirrus: Through the use of CALIOP observations, several studies suggest that OTC cloud contamination exists in MODIS detected totally cloud free skies (e.g., Toth et al., 2013). Therefore, the impacts of OTC clouds are evaluated by collocating CALIOP cloud layer data with the already collocated Aqua MODIS and CERES data pairs. All CALIOP observations are spatiotemporally collocated with the current original CERES observation if the temporal difference in the two sensor's scan times is less than or equal to five minutes and if the center of the CALIOP observations lies within 0.3 degrees of the center of the CERES observations. All collocated CERES observations are assigned a cirrus cloud flag depending on whether any of the collocated CALIOP pixels was found to be contaminated by cirrus clouds. The global averaging process is once again performed using the collocated MODIS-CERES-CALIOP observations. CERES observations which are contaminated by cirrus clouds, as identified by CALIOP data, are removed from the averaging process. The resulting global AOT and cloud-free flux trends are presented in Figs. 13a and 13b, respectively for using both CERES ES-8 and SSF SW fluxes. For comparison, the MODIS-CERES trends are also shown (red) over the same time period (summer 2006 – fall 2015). Despite differences in globally averaged AOTs, the global TOA SW flux trends derived using the two different data sets are remarkably similar. The standard deviation in global cloud-free CERES SSF flux trend calculations due to OTC is less than 0.1 Wm^{-2} $decade^{-1}$, as shown in Table 5. Thus, OTC clouds may have a minimal impact on the derived cloud-free SW flux trends.

4.2.4 Surface Wind and ADMs: The uncertainty in cloud-free SW flux trends are also examined as a function of surface wind speeds and ADMs. As mentioned previously, the effect of surface wind speed is included in CERES ADMs (used in the SSF data set). Thus, the SWARE trends derived from the CERES SSF datasets are used to investigate ADMs and surface wind speed related uncertainties in this study. Based on Table 3, the cloud-free sky SW flux trends derived from the CERES SSF SW flux are -0.26 and -1.22 Wm^{-2} $decade^{-1}$ for using Aqua and Terra datasets respectively, and the numbers are -0.50 and -1.50 Wm^{-2} $decade^{-1}$ for using CERES ES-8 data. Thus, the cloud-free SW flux trends derived using the CERES ES-8 are on the order of -0.25 Wm^{-2} $decade^{-1}$ (corresponding to standard deviation values of 0.20 and 0.17 Wm^{-2} $decade^{-1}$ for Terra and Aqua, respectively) lower than the same trends derived using CERES SSF data for the same study period. The ~0.25 Wm^{-2} $decade^{-1}$ difference indeed contains combined uncertainties from ADMs as well as the changes in surface wind speeds for both Terra and Aqua datasets.

Overall, the largest sources of uncertainty in the SWARE trend estimates are from ADMs / near surface wind speed changes while the impact of cloud contamination is rather minor. If we assume the standard deviation values from Table 5 can be considered as uncertainties, an overall uncertainty in the trend analysis can be estimated based on equation 4 (Penner et al., 1994; Zhang et al., 2005b):

$$U_t = e^{[\sum log U_i{}^2]^{0.5}} \quad (4)$$

Where U_t is the overall uncertainty factor and U_i is the uncertainty factor from each item in Table 5. The uncertainty factor is defined as such that if the percentage uncertainty is 8%, then the uncertainty factor is 1.08. As shown in Table 5, estimated from Equation 4, the overall uncertainties for the SWARE trends estimated using CERES SSF data are 0.3 and 0.2 Wm^{-2} decade^{-1} for Terra and Aqua based analyses respectively, shown also in Table 5. Note that similar numbers are also found by repeating the same exercise but using CERES ES-8 data as shown in Table 5.

5. Comparison to other aerosol related trend analyses

Both AOT and SWARE trends are estimated in this study. Using CALIOP data from 2006-2014, Toth et al. (2016) studied AOT and aerosol vertical distribution trends over both land and oceans. Alfaro-Contreras et al. (2016) explored temporal variations in above cloud AOT with the combined use of Ozone Monitoring Instrument (OMI) and CALIOP data. Although different spectral widths (narrowband versus broadband), different instruments (passive versus active sensors) and different observing conditions (cloud-free skies versus cloudy skies) are considered in different studies, it is interesting to inter-compare trends derived from those studies, as shown in Table 6. Another reason for selecting these studies is because AOT trends for similar regions are reported.

Four studies are listed in Table 6, including passive based AOT analysis (Zhang and Reid 2010; this study); SWARE analysis (this study); CALIOP-based AOT analysis (Toth et al., 2016); and above-cloud AOT analysis (Alfaro-Contreras et al., 2016). It should be noted that only over ocean data are used for the studies utilizing passive-based instruments (Zhang and Reid, 2010; current study). The estimated trends from the active-based studies (Alfaro-Contreras et al., 2016; Toth et al., 2016) included both land and ocean CALIOP data. Also, different data sampling, data screening, and filtering methods are applied for different studies.

Table 6 includes estimates for global oceans for 7 selected regions that have reported values from all four studies. It is interesting to note that positive trends in AOT (both from passive and active methods), SWARE, and above cloud AOT are found over the Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea, although trends from some analyses are insignificant such as from the above cloud AOT analysis (Alfaro-Contreras et al., 2016). Negative trends are found, across all four studies, over the Mediterranean Sea and eastern coast of the US. The cohesive results from studies using different instruments with varying methods, seem to add more fidelity to the trend analysis of this study.

Still, over coastal China, while Zhang and Reid (2010) reported a statistically significant positive AOT trend for the study period of 2000-2009, negative AOT trends are found from both this study (2000-2015) and Toth et al., (2016; for 2006-2014). Again, this is because a potential increase in aerosol loading for the early study period (2000-2007) continued with a decreasing trend in aerosol loading after 2008, as suggested by a recent study (Zhang et al., 2017).

6. Summary and Conclusions

Using Terra (2000-2015) and Aqua (2002-2015) Collection 6 (C6) Moderate Resolution and Imaging Spectroradiometer (MODIS) Dark Target (DT), Multi-angle Imaging Spectroradiometer (MISR; 2000-2015) and Cloud and Earth's Radiant Energy System (CERES) ES-8/SSF data, both Aerosol Optical Thickness (AOT) and Short-Wave Aerosol Radiative Effect (SWARE) trends are estimated over global oceans. The results of this study are inter-compared with analyses from several other studies that derived AOT trends using different instruments (e.g, active versus passive) over different observing scenes (e.g. cloudy versus cloud free). This study suggests:

1. Updating the analysis from Zhang and Reid (2010), which examined AOT trend over global oceans using the Collection 5 (C5) Terra MODIS DT aerosol data for 2000-2009, the use of the newly released C6 Terra MODIS DT aerosol products introduces a marginal differences in derived global and regional AOT trends.
2. Using the near full data record from Terra (2000-2015), Aqua (2002-2015), and MISR (2000-2015), global and regional AOT trends are derived using over ocean C6 MODIS DT and MISR data. A negligible AOT trend (0.0003 AOT decade^{-1}) is found using Aqua C6 MODIS DT data, but a higher AOT trend of 0.008 AOT decade^{-1} is found using Terra C6 MODIS DT data, while a slight negative trend is derived using MISR data (-0.005 AOT decade^{-1}). It is suspected that the difference may be introduced by calibration related issues for one or all sensors, such as the recently reported cross-talk in thermal channels for Terra MODIS (Moeller and Frey, 2016), and a slight decrease in signal sensitivity for Terra MISR (Limbacher and Kahn, 2016). After accounting for potential calibration drifts, negligible AOT trends are found over global oceans using data from all sensors.
3. Regionally, statistically significant increases in aerosol loading over time are found over regions such the Indian Bay of Bengal, Arabian Sea, and the Red Sea. Statistically

significant negative AOT trends are also found over the eastern US coast and Mediterranean Sea. This is in agreement from all three sensors (MODIS Aqua, MODIS Terra and MISR).

4. Using collocated MODIS and CERES data over global oceans, the SW flux (*SWARE*) trends are also estimated for the near-full Terra (2000-2015) and Aqua (2002-2015) data records. After accounting for the potential calibration / angular distribution models (ADMs) / near surface wind related issues, small negative (*positive*) trends of -0.5 to -0.6 Wm^{-2} $decade^{-1}$ (*0.5 – 0.6* Wm^{-2} $decade^{-1}$) are found for Terra based analysis and a near zero trend is found for using Aqua data, and the results are rather consistent regardless of using CERES SSF or ES-8 SW fluxes. Regionally, positive SW flux trends are found over regions such as the Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea, where statistically significant negative trends are found over the eastern US coast and Mediterranean Sea. The signs of the regional SW flux trends are in good agreement to what has been found for AOT trends.

5. Very high correlations are found between MODIS DT AOT and CERES cloud-free SW flux values using 2x2° (Latitude/Longitude) gridded multi-year mean Terra (2000-2015) and Aqua (2002-2015) data. The SW aerosol direct forcing efficiency is estimated to be -60 Wm^{-2} per AOT and a SWARE value of -7 Wm^{-2} is derived over global oceans. The results are consistent, regardless of using Terra or Aqua data, or using of CERES ES-8 or SSF data. Regionally, over the southwest coast of Africa, where smoke aerosol particles dominate in summer months, a SW aerosol direct forcing efficiency value of ~ -40 Wm^{-2} per AOT is found, again, regardless of datasets used. SW aerosol direct forcing efficiency values of -50 to -80 Wm^{-2} per AOT are also found for Arabian Sea, northwest coast of

Africa, coastal China and Indian Bay of Bengal, where dust and pollutant aerosols dominate.

6. Factors that could impact SWARE trend analysis include cloud contamination, calibration drifts, ADMs, ocean wind patterns, and optically thin cirrus (OTC) clouds. The largest sources of uncertainty in the derived SWARE trends are found to be related to ADMs/surface wind speeds, while cloud contamination has a minor impact on the estimated SWARE trends.
7. Finally, trend analyses from this study are inter-compared with results from several selected studies (e.g., Zhang and Reid, 2010; Alfaro-Contreras et al, 2016; Toth et al., 2016). Consistency in increasing/decreasing AOT trends is found among the studies, using passive and active based instruments, over cloud free and cloudy skies, as well as using narrowband and broadband observations over regions such as the Bay of Bengal, Arabian Sea, the eastern US coast and Mediterranean Sea. This study suggests that comprehensive observational systems can and should be used in future studies to gain a better understanding of any changes in atmospheric aerosol states.

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825 Table 1. List of datasets used in the study.

Datasets	Study periods	Purposes
C6 Aqua MODIS DT	July 2002- Dec. 2015	AOT trend, cloud fraction
C6 Terra MODIS DT	Mar. 2000 - Dec. 2015	AOT trend, cloud fraction
Terra MISR	Mar. 2000 - Dec. 2015	AOT trend
C6 Aqua CERES-ES-8-SSF	July 2002 - Dec. 2015	Cloud free SW flux trend
C6 Terra CERES-ES-8-SSF	Mar. 2000 - Dec. 2015	Cloud free SW flux trend
CALIOP	June 2006 - Nov. 2015	Thin cirrus cloud mask

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Table 2. AOT trend analysis for global and selected regions as suggested from Zhang and Reid, 2010. Both trends from Collection 5 (C5, Zhang and Reid, 2010) and Collection 6 (C6) over-water Terra MODIS AOT data are shown for the study period of 2000-2009. The trend significances are derived using two different methods ($|\omega/\sigma_\omega|$ and $|z|$ values as estimated from the Weatherhead and Mann-Kendall methods, respectively). The corrected slopes refer to the slopes after accounting for the slope changes over the Remote Ocean region. AOT trend and trend significances for C5 MODIS DT data are obtained from Zhang and Reid, (2010), which are derived using Data-assimilation Quality C5 MODIS DT data. For illustration purposes, C5* and C6 Terra MODIS AOT values, derived using similar methods as mentioned in this study, are also listed. C5* MODIS DT AOTs listed here are not from the Data-assimilation quality products as used in Zhang and Reid (2010).

Region	Latitude	Longitude	Slope AOT / decade Terra		Trend Significance (Terra)			Corrected Slope AOT/decade (Terra)		Mean AOT (Terra)	
			C5	C6	C5 $\lvert\omega/\sigma_\omega\rvert$	C6 $\lvert\omega/\sigma_\omega\rvert$	C6 $\lvert Z\rvert$	C5	C6	C5*	C6
Global			**0.010**	**0.011**	3.60	4.85	6.88	**0.003**	**0.005**	0.154	0.140
Africa (NW Coast)	8°N - 24°N	60°W - 18°W	-0.006	-0.004	0.61	0.37	0.18	-0.013	-0.010	0.247	0.257
Bay of Bengal	10°N - 25°N	78°E - 103°E	**0.076**	**0.074**	5.63	4.79	4.71	**0.069**	**0.068**	0.319	0.326
Coastal China	20°N - 40°N	110°E – 125°E	**0.069**	**0.086**	4.06	4.69	4.78	**0.062**	**0.080**	0.460	0.462
Central America	5°N – 20°N	120°W - 90°W	-0.016	-0.011	1.73	1.12	0.57	-0.023	-0.017	0.151	0.165
Arabian Sea	5°N - 23°N	50°E - 78°E	**0.065**	**0.077**	5.40	4.95	4.03	**0.058**	**0.071**	0.319	0.329
Mediterranean Sea	30°N - 45°N	0° - 40° E	-0.009	-0.009	0.94	0.96	1.25	-0.016	-0.015	0.200	0.210
Africa (SW. Coast)	23°S - 7°S	20°W - 15°E	0.016	0.018	1.35	1.52	1.46	0.009	0.012	0.179	0.188
N. America (E. Coast)	30°N - 45°N	80°W - 60° W	-0.008	-0.010	1.07	1.50	1.04	-0.015	-0.016	0.157	0.160
Africa (SE. coast)	27°- 15°S	32°E - 45°E	**0.017**	0.015	2.12	1.93	3.06	**0.010**	0.009	0.129	0.158
Southeast Asia	15°S - 10°N	80°E - 120°E	0.014	0.016	0.80	0.86	4.89	0.007	0.010	0.176	0.184
Remote Ocean	40°S - 0°	179°W – 140°W	0.007	0.006	N/A	2.32	2.93	0	0	0.100	0.107

Table 3. Multi-year AOT and Cloud-Free Flux trends (2002-2015 for MODIS Aqua; 2000-2015 for MODIS Terra; and 2000-2015 for MISR) for global and selected regions. AOT trends are calculated using monthly-averaged, deseasonalized AOTs derived from the MODIS collection 6 and MISR aerosol products. Cloud-free flux trends are calculated using seasonally-averaged, deaseasonalized cloud-free fluxes derived using the collocated MODIS-CERES SSF/ES-8 data set. Various filtering criteria are applied to the data and described in the text. Trends that are statistically significant with a confidence interval of 95% (utilizing the Weatherhead method for monthly-averages, and the Mann-Kendall method for seasonal-averages) are highlighted in bold.

Regional	Lat.	Lon.	AOT decade^{-1}			Corrected AOT /decade			Cloud-Free Flux wm^{-2} decade^{-1}		Corrected Cloud-Free Flux wm^{-2} decade^{-1}	
			MODIS Aqua	MODIS Terra	MISR	MODIS Aqua	MODIS Terra	MISR	Aqua ES-8 SSF	Terra ES-8 SSF	Aqua ES-8 SSF	Terra ES-8 SSF
Global			0.0003	**0.008**	**-0.005**	~0	**0.002**	**-0.001**	**-0.50** **-0.26**	**-1.50** **-1.22**	**0** **-0.01**	**-0.58** **-0.52**
Africa (NW Coast)	8°N - 24°N	60°W - 18°W	0.002	0.009	-0.008	0.002	0.003	-0.004	0.56 0.71	**-1.79** **-1.29**	1.06 0.96	**-0.87** **-0.59**
Bay of Bengal	10°N – 25°N	78°E –103°E	**0.031**	**0.056**	**0.018**	**0.031**	**0.050**	**0.022**	**2.28** **1.91**	0.79 0.75	**2.78** **2.16**	1.71 1.45
Coastal China	20°N – 40°N	110°E – 125°E	**-0.035**	0.007	-0.014	**-0.035**	0.001	-0.01	-0.42 0.04	**-2.51** **-2.09**	0.08 0.29	**-1.59** **-1.39**
Central America	5°N – 20°N	120°W – 90°W	0.007	0.002	**-0.011**	0.007	-0.004	**-0.007**	-0.45 -0.11	**-1.85** **-1.33**	0.05 0.14	**-0.93** **-0.63**
Arabian Sea	5°N – 23°N	50°E – 78°E	**0.039**	**0.057**	**0.033**	**0.039**	**0.051**	**0.037**	**2.61** **2.24**	**0.90** **0.94**	**3.11** **2.49**	**1.82** **1.64**
Mediterranean Sea	30°N – 45°N	0° - 40° E	**-0.025**	**-0.014**	**-0.029**	**-0.025**	**-0.020**	**-0.025**	**-0.91** **-0.72**	**-2.93** **-2.46**	**-0.41** **-0.47**	**-2.01** **-1.76**
Africa (SW Coast)	23°S – 7°S	20°W – 15°E	**0.016**	**0.025**	0.002	**0.016**	**0.019**	0.006	-0.19 0.13	**-0.85** **-0.57**	0.31 0.38	**0.07** **0.13**
East Coast North America	30°N – 45°N	80°W – 60° W	**-0.028**	**-0.016**	**-0.026**	**-0.028**	**-0.022**	**-0.022**	**-2.29** **-1.65**	**-3.57** **-2.73**	**-1.79** **-1.40**	**-2.65** **-2.03**
Africa	27°- 15°S	32°E - 45°E	**0.010**	**0.017**	-0.0001	**0.010**	**0.011**	0.004	-0.01	**-1.46**	0.49	**-0.54**

(SE Coast)									-0.25	**-1.27**	0	**-0.57**
S.E. Asia	15°S - 10°N	80°E - 120°E	0.013	0.020	0.004	0.013	0.014	0.008	0.02 **0.60**	**-1.07** **-0.32**	0.52 **0.85**	**-0.15** **0.38**
Remote Ocean	40°S – 0°	179°W – 140°W	0.0003	**0.006**	**-0.004**	0	**0**	**0**	**-0.50** -0.25	**-0.92** **-0.70**	**0** 0	**0** **0**
Red Sea	15°N – 30°N	30°E – 45°E	**0.081**	**0.100**	**0.041**	**0.081**	**0.094**	**0.045**	**2.52** **2.08**	-0.27 -0.60	**3.02** **2.33**	0.65 0.1
Persian Gulf	24°N – 30°N	50°E –60°E	0.033	**0.081**	**0.046**	0.033	**0.075**	**0.050**	1.76 1.16	-0.64 -0.92	2.26 1.41	0.28 -0.22

Table 4. Instantaneous SW aerosol direct forcing efficiencies estimated based on the multi-year means (2000-2015 for Terra and 2002-2015 for Aqua) as well as for Dec.-May and Jun.-Nov. seasons using both CERES SSF and ES-8 datasets. Forcing efficiencies are calculated for selected regions that have the maximum 2x2° (Latitude/Longitude) bin-averaged AOT > 0.3, as well as for global oceans. The multi-year mean AOT and SWARE values are estimated using data from all valid bins. Note that values from this table are estimated under CERES cloud free (less 1% cloud fraction, and 99% CP) skies and thus regional and global AOT values may be different from the estimates as shown in Table 2.

	Dec.-May (Wm^{-2}/AOT)		Jun.-Nov. (Wm^{-2}/AOT)		Multi-year Mean (Wm^{-2}/AOT)		Multi-year Mean AOT (0.55 µm)		Multi-year Mean SWARE (Wm^{-2})	
	Aqua	Terra	Aqua	Terra	Aqua	Terra	Aqua	Terra	Aqua	Terra
	SSF / ES-8	SSF / ES-8	SSF / ES-8	SSF / ES-8	SSF / ES-8	SSF / ES-8	SSF / ES-8	SSF / ES-8	SSF / ES-8	SSF / ES-8
Africa (NW Coast)	-54.1/ -67.0	-52.7/ -63.0	-59.5/ -75.2	-61.1/ -75.9	-54.4 / -65.9	-54.3 / -62.9	0.189 / 0.189	0.204 / 0.204	-10.3 / -12.5	-11.1 / -12.8
Africa (SW Coast)	N/A/ N/A	N/A/ N/A	-40.6/ -44.3	-43.0/ -45.0	-37.8 / -39.8	-42.5 / -43.7	0.160 / 0.160	0.158 / 0.158	-6.0 / -6.4	-6.7 / -6.9
Coastal China	-88.3/ -83.8	-84.0/ -82.4	-74.7/ -74.5	-70.8/ -74.4	-79.0 / -79.5	-74.3 / -79.7	0.293 / 0.293	0.356 / 0.356	-23.2 / -23.3	-26.5 / -28.4
Arabian Sea	-62.0/ -75.3	-66.0/ -75.0	-60.0/ -76.0	-60.6/ -76.5	-61.6 / -76.0	-65.2 / -77.4	0.215 / 0.215	0.238 / 0.238	-13.3 / -16.4	-15.5 / -18.4
Bay of Bengal	-66.4/ -69.3	-52.8/ -63.3	-68.4/ -74.8	-58.4/ -67.8	-74.8 / -80.0	-52.3 / -63.1	0.261 / 0.261	0.295 / 0.295	-19.5 / -20.9	-15.4 / -18.6
Global Oceans	-58.7/ -57.9	-57.3/ -59.4	-56.5/ -59.4	-53.7/ -57.2	-60.9 / -57.7	-57.5 / -58.2	0.116 / 0.116	0.116 / 0.116	-7.1 / -6.7	-6.7 / -6.8

Table. 5 List of uncertainty sources (in Wm^{-2} decade^{-1}) for the estimated cloud-free SW flux trends.

Region / Sensitivity Test	**ES-8/SSF Cloud-free flux trends (Wm^{-2} decade^{-1})**		**Standard Deviation (Wm^{-2} decade^{-1})**	
	Terra ES-8/SSF	Aqua ES-8/SSF	Terra ES-8/SSF	Aqua ES-8/SSF
Global Oceans / No Data Trim	-1.50/-1.22	-0.50/-0.26		
Remote Ocean / No Data Trim			0.09/0.08	0.08/0.03
R.O. Region Outline				
Lat : 40°S - 0° Lon: 180°W - 140°W	-0.92/-0.70	-0.50/-0.25		
Lat: 40°S - 0° Lon: 170°E - 150°W	-1.00/-0.79	-0.47/-0.23		
Lat: 40°S - 0° Lon: 170°W – 130°W	-0.84/-0.63	-0.43/-0.20		
Lat : 50°S – 10°S Lon: 180°W - 140°W	-0.89/-0.67	-0.43/-0.25		
Lat : 30°S - 10°N Lon: 180°W - 140°W	-1.08/-0.81	-0.62/-0.29		
Global Ocean / Variation of CF %			0.04/0.03	0.03/0.01
0|<0.5|<1|<2|<3|<4|<5	-1.46|-1.49|-1.50|-1.51|-1.54|-1.56|-1.57	-0.46|-0.51|-0.52|-0.54|-0.54|-0.55|-0.55		
	-1.22|-1.24|-1.24|-1.25|-1.27|-1.29|-1.30	-0.24|-0.28|-0.28|-0.28|-0.27|-0.26|-0.26		
Global Ocean / Variation of CP %			0.02/0.08	0.01/0.05
100|>99|>98|>97|>96|>95	-1.44|-1.48|-1.49|-1.49|-1.49|-1.49	-0.54|-0.55|-0.54|-0.53|-0.52|-0.52		
	-1.13|-1.26|-1.30|-1.32|-1.34|-1.35	-0.29|-0.23|-0.20|-0.17|-0.16|-0.15		
Global Ocean / Cirrus Contamination			0.08/0.05	0.08/0.05
MODIS-CERES-CALIOP		-0.59/-0.33		
MODIS-CERES-CALIOP (cirrus filtered)		-0.48/-0.26		
ADMs / Wind Speeds			0.20/0.20	0.17/0.17
Global Full Data Record (ES-8)	-1.50	-0.50		
Global Full Data Record (SSF)	-1.22	-0.26		
Overall Uncertainty			0.3/0.3 Wm^{-2}/ decade	0.2/0.2 Wm^{-2}/ decade

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Table 6. Inter-comparison of AOT (AOT $decade^{-1}$) and SW flux (Wm^{-2} $decade^{-1}$) trends from this study as well as a few previous studies at both regional and global scales.

	Zhang and Reid (2010) Terra MODIS C5 March 2000- Dec. 2009		This Study Terra MODIS C6 March 2000 – Dec. 2015				Toth et al., 2016 Aqua CALIOP Cloud-Free June 2006 – Dec. 2014	Alfaro-Contreras et al., 2016 Aqua CALIOP Above-Cloud June 2006 – Dec. 2014
Region	ΔAOT /Decade		ΔAOT /Decade		Δ Cloud-Free Flux Wm^{-2} $decade^{-1}$ (ES-8/SSF)		ΔAOT /Decade	ΔAOT/Decade
	w/o correction	w/ correction	w/o correction	w/ correction	w/o correction	w/ correction		
Global Ocean	0.010	0.003	0.008	0.002	-1.50/-1.22	-0.58/-0.52	0.002	0.005
Africa (NW Coast)	-0.006	-0.013	0.009	0.003	-1.79/-1.29	-0.87/-0.59	-0.014	0.0007
Bay of Bengal	0.076	0.069	0.056	0.050	0.79/0.75	1.71/1.45	0.016	0.079
Coastal China	0.069	0.062	0.007	0.001	-2.51/-2.09	-1.59/-1.39	-0.017	0.01
Arabian Sea	0.065	0.058	0.057	0.051	0.90/0.94	1.82/1.64	0.027	0.055
Med. Sea	-0.009	-0.016	-0.014	-0.020	-2.93/-2.46	-2.01/-1.76	-0.006	-0.010
Africa (SW Coast)	0.016	0.007	0.025	0.019	-0.85/-0.57	0.07/0.13	0.009	0.007
N. America (East Coast)	-0.008	-0.015	-0.016	-0.022	-3.57/-2.73	-2.65/-2.03	-0.013	-0.02
Remote Ocean	0.007	0	0.006	0	-0.92/-0.70	0/0		0.005

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Figure Captions

Figure 1. Spatial distribution of trends for (a) over ocean Terra MODIS DT AOT for 2000-2009, (b) over ocean Terra MODIS DT AOT for 2000-2015, (c) over ocean Aqua MODIS DT AOT for 2002-2015 and (d) over land and ocean Terra MISR AOT for 2000-2015 for every 1°x1° bin. (e) Ratios of MODIS C6 to C5 AOT trends for the study period of 2000-2009, and (f) Differences in MODIS C6 to C5 AOT trends for the study period of 2000-2009. Regions with statistically significant trends at a confidence interval of 95% are highlighted with black dots. Figs. 1e and 1f are constructed with the use of grids with AOT trends above or below ±0.0002 AOT/year.

Figure 2. (a) The global distribution of daytime AOTs constructed using sixteen years (2000-2015) of monthly-averaged over ocean C6 Terra MODIS AOTs at a 1° x 1° resolution. Only those bins with more than one thousand data counts were considered for this analysis. (b) Similar to Fig. 2a, but using over ocean C6 Aqua MODIS AOTs for the study period of 2002-2015. (c) Similar to Fig. 2a, but using both over ocean and over land Terra MISR AOT data for the study period of 2000-2015. (d) Differences in gridded AOTs between Terra MODIS and Terra MISR. (e) The ratios of gridded AOTs between Terra MODIS and Terra MISR.

Figure 3. (a) Monthly-averaged global AOTs derived using operational MODIS C6 aerosol products for Aqua (red), Terra (blue) and MISR (green). Straight lines are the linear fits for the monthly data. (b) Similar to Fig. 3a, but for the deseasonalized, monthly-averaged AOTs. (c) Similar to Fig. 3b, but for the Remote Ocean region as described in Table 3.

Figure 4. The deseasonalized, monthly and regionally averaged AOTs for eight selected regions utilizing operational MODIS C6 and MISR aerosol products. Straight lines are linear fits to the monthly data.

Figure 5. (a) The spatial distribution of seasonally-averaged AOTs using Terra MODIS DT AOT data from the collocated Terra MODIS-CERES dataset for the study period of 2000-2015, at a spatial resolution of 2 x 2° (Latitude/Longitude). (b) Similar to Figure 5a but using the collocated Aqua MODIS-CERES dataset for the study period of 2002-2015. (c) Seasonally averaged CERES ES-8 cloud-free SW flux constructed using the collocated Terra MODIS-CERES dataset for the study period of 2000-2015. (d) Similar to Figure 5c, but using the collocated Aqua MODIS-CERES dataset for the study period of 2002-2015. (e-f) Similar to Figs 5c and 5d but for the seasonally-averaged CERES SSF cloud-free SW fluxes. (g) Difference between cloud-free SW flux from Figure 5e and 5c. (h) Similar to Fig. 5g, but for Aqua. (i) Collocated Terra MODIS-CERES data counts for every 2° x 2° (Latitude/Longitude) bin. (j) Similar to Fig. 5i, but for Aqua.

Figure 6. (a) Scatter plot of Aqua MODIS AOT versus CERES SSF SW flux (at a 2 x 2° resolution) using data as shown in Fig. 5. (b) Similar to Fig. 6a, but for 5 selected regions that have a maximum AOT > 0.3 as indicated from Fig. 5. (c) Similar to Fig. 6a, but for Terra. (d) Similar to Fig. 6b, but for Terra.

Figure 7. Similar to Fig. 6, but for using collocated MODIS and CERES ES-8 cloud-free SW flux data.

Figure 8. (a) Time series of seasonally-averaged, deseasonalized cloud-free SW fluxes over global oceans utilizing the collocated MODIS-CERES (SSF/ES-8) datasets for Terra (green) and Aqua (red). (b) Similar to Fig. 8a but using data from the Remote Ocean region. The ES-8 SW fluxes are depicted by solid lines where SSF SW fluxes are depicted by dashed lines.

Figure 9. Time series of all-sky SW flux over the entire globe (land and ocean). The trends are calculated from monthly-globally averaged all-sky SW fluxes derived from the CERES SSF / ES-8 data. SW fluxes from all scenes including cloudy, clean, land and ocean are taken into account when calculating the monthly averages, which are gridded into a similar resolution as the collocated MODIS-CERES dataset (2 x 2°).

Figure 10. The temporal variations of deseasonalized, seasonally- and regionally- averaged CERES SSF / ES-8 cloud-free fluxes (seasonal anomaly) for 8 selected regions, constructed using the collocated Aqua and Terra MODIS-CERES datasets. The blue lines represent the Terra-based analysis while the red lines represent the Aqua-based analysis and the solid lines represent the ES-8 SW fluxes where the SSF SW fluxes are depicted by dashed lines.

Figure 11. The de-seasonalized, seasonally averaged cloud-free fluxes over the Coastal China region derived utilizing the collocated MODIS-CERES (SSF / ES-8) datasets. Straight lines show linear fits for the study periods of 2000-2008 and 2009-2015.

Figure 12. Spatial distribution of gridded AOT trends for (a) 16 year Terra (2000-2015) and (b) 14 year Aqua (2002-2015) for every 4 x 4° (Latitude/Longitude) bin derived from the collocated MODIS-CERES dataset. AOT trends are constructed using seasonally-averaged AOTs. (c) Spatial distribution of cloud-free-sky CERES ES-8 SW flux trends estimated using the collocated Terra MODIS-CERES data for the study period of 2000-2015. (d) Similar to Figure 12c, but using the collocated Aqua MODIS-CERES (ES-8) dataset for the study period of 2002-2015. (e-f) Similar to Figs. 12c and 12d, but for using CERES SSF data. Grids with statistically significant AOT/clear-sky SW flux trends at the 95 % confidence interval are shown in black dots.

Figure 13. Global AOT trends derived from the (red) MODIS-CERES dataset, (green) MODIS-CERES-CALIOP dataset and (blue) MODIS-CERES-CALIOP dataset after filtering for cirrus clouds. Both CERES SSF and ES-8 data are included. Time series have been derived utilizing seasonal AOT averages. CALIOP is used to locate and remove CERES observations contaminated with cirrus clouds. (b) Depicts the same thing as Fig. 13a, except for the cloud-free flux. This analysis is carried out for the Aqua-based study only.

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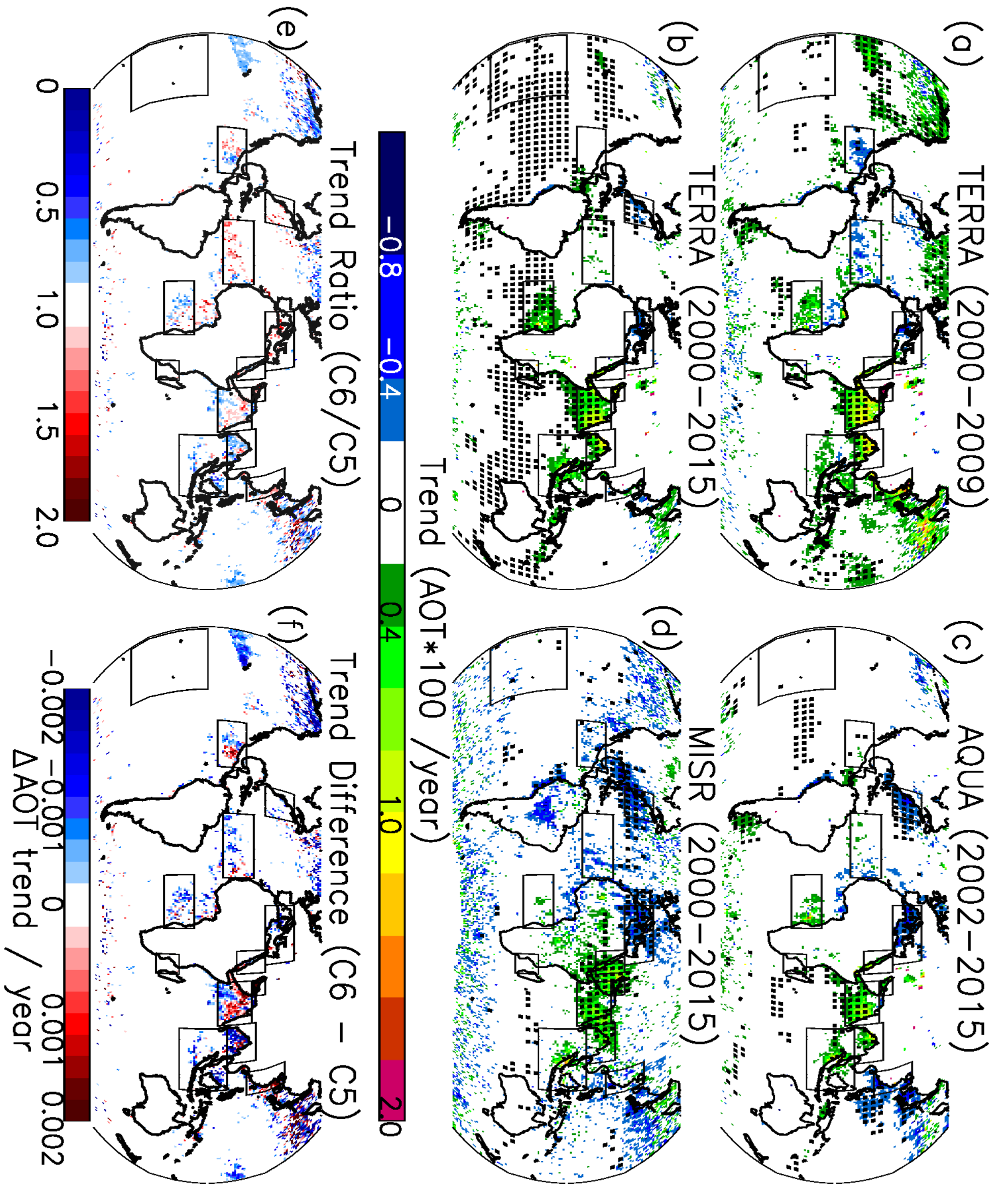

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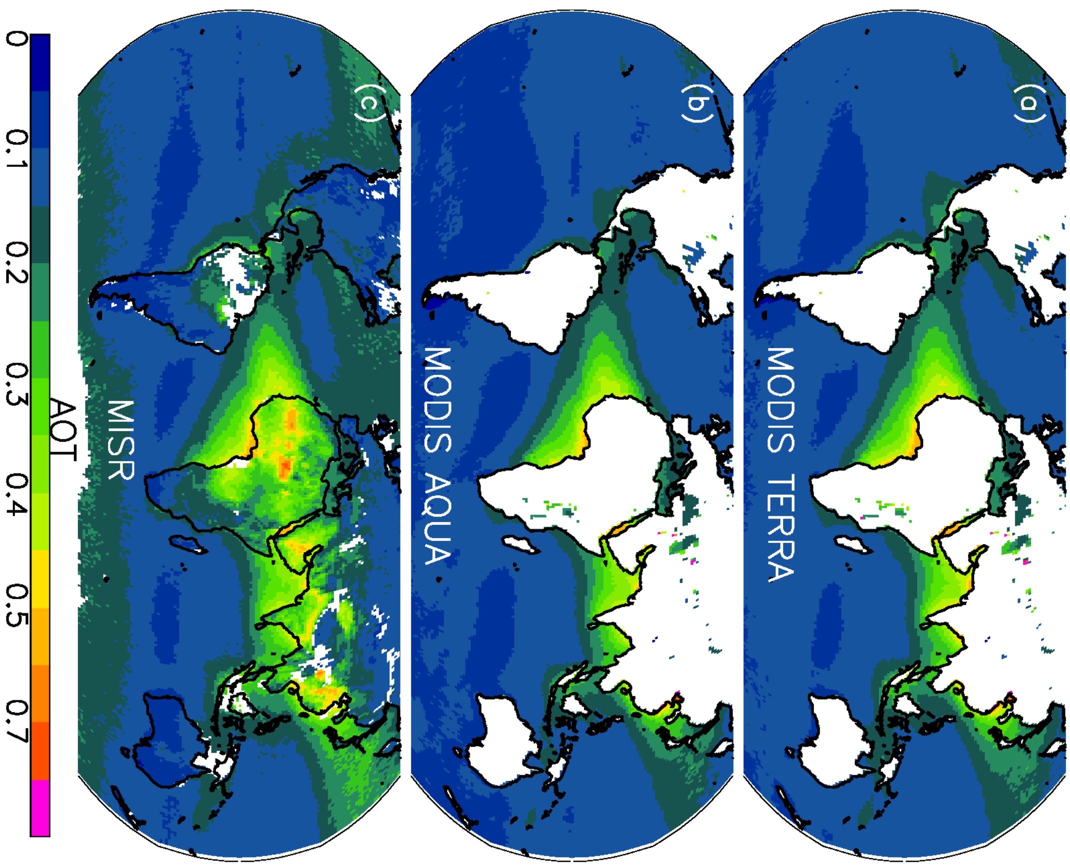
(a)
MODIS TERRA
(b)
MODIS AQUA
(c)
MISR
AOT
0
0.1
0.2
0.3
0.4
0.5
0.7

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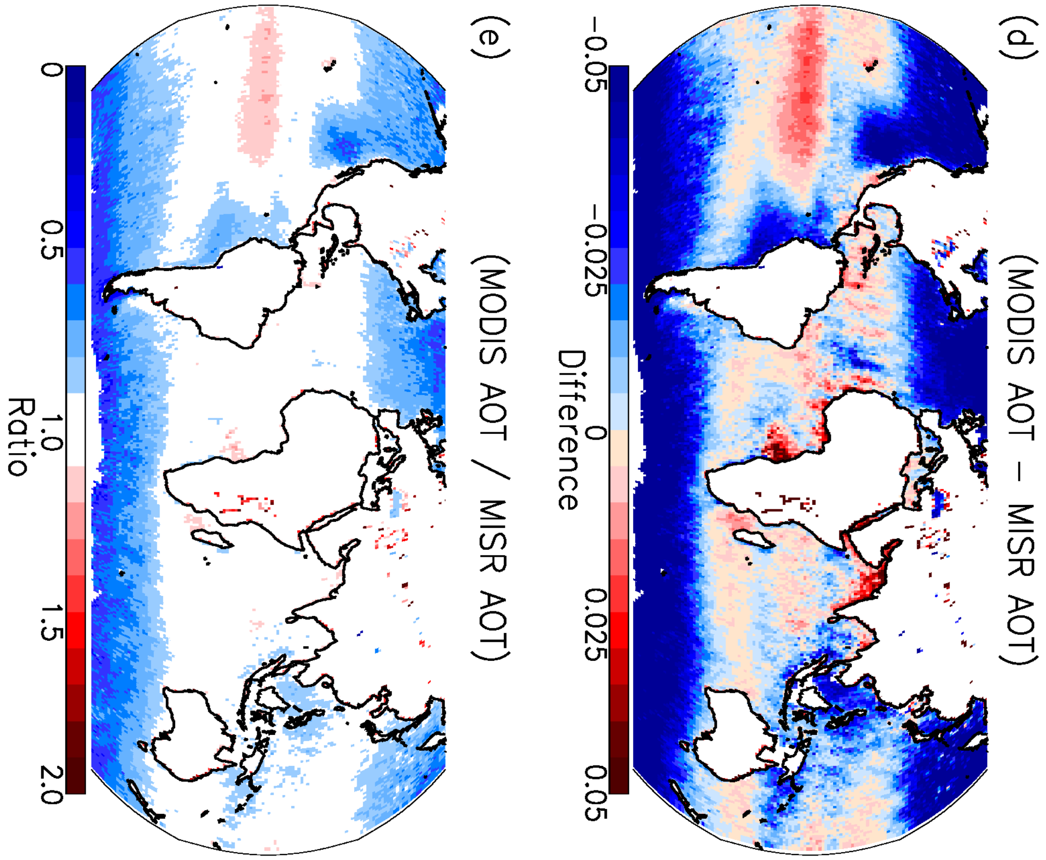

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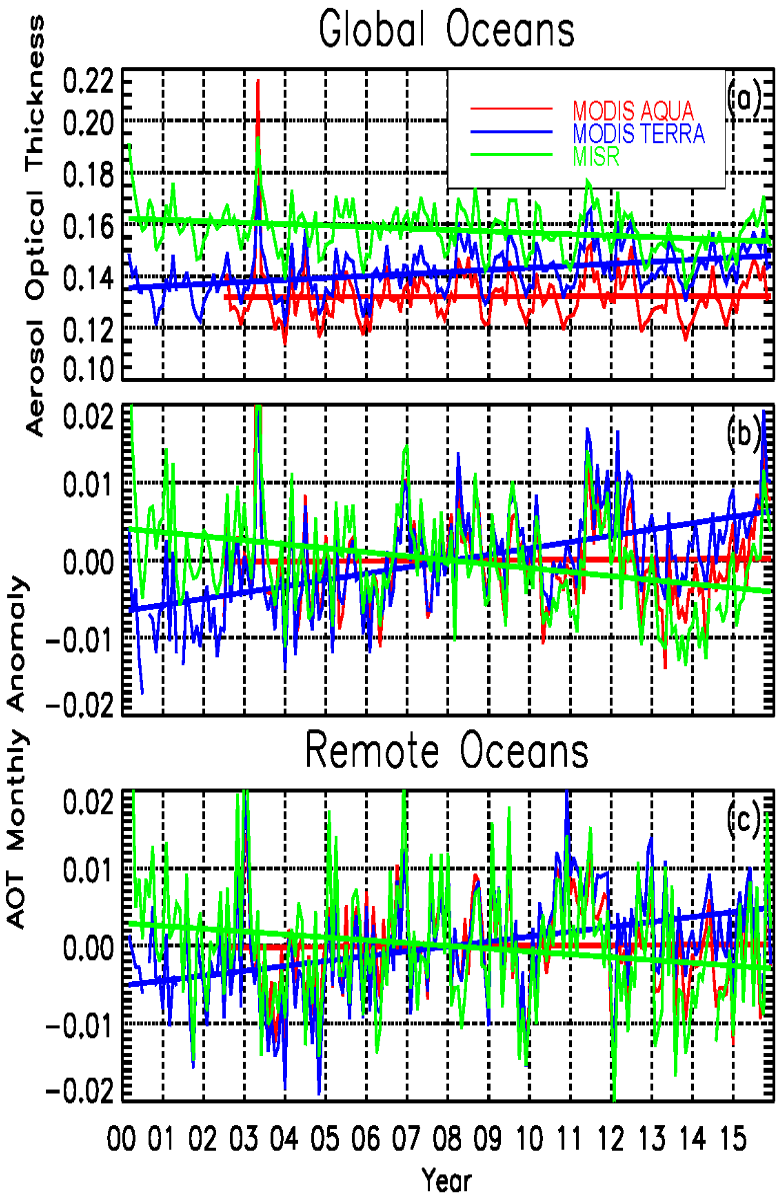

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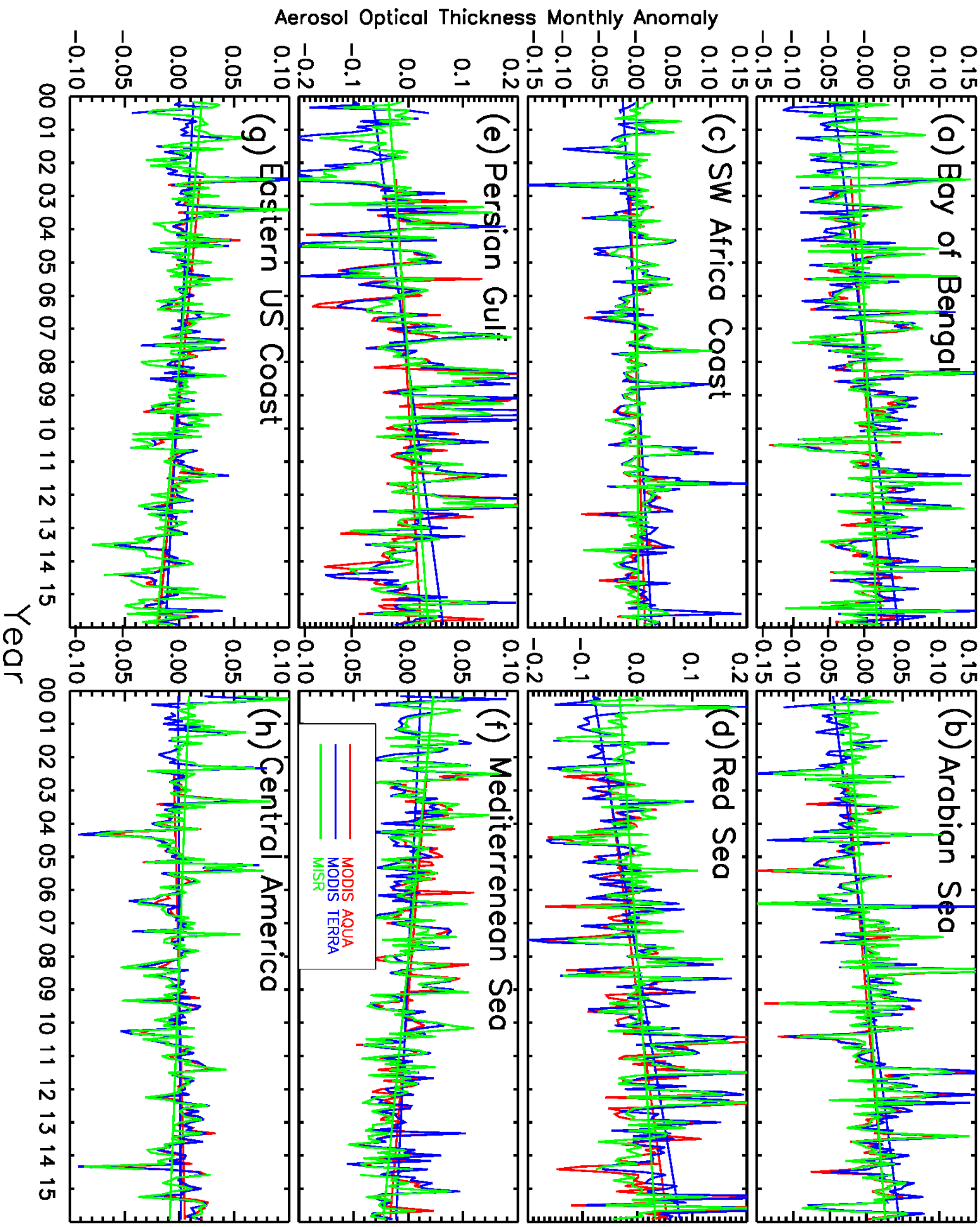

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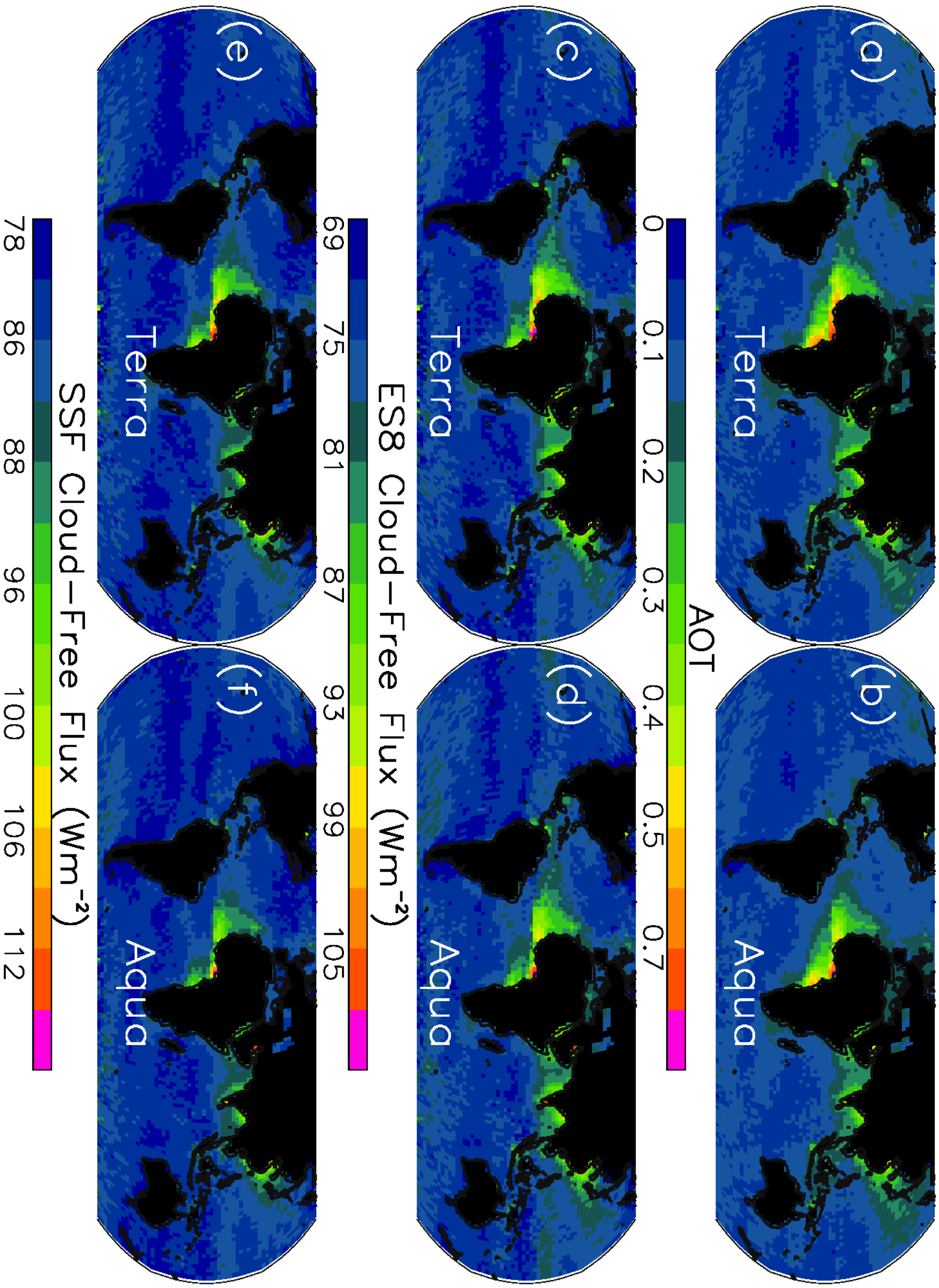

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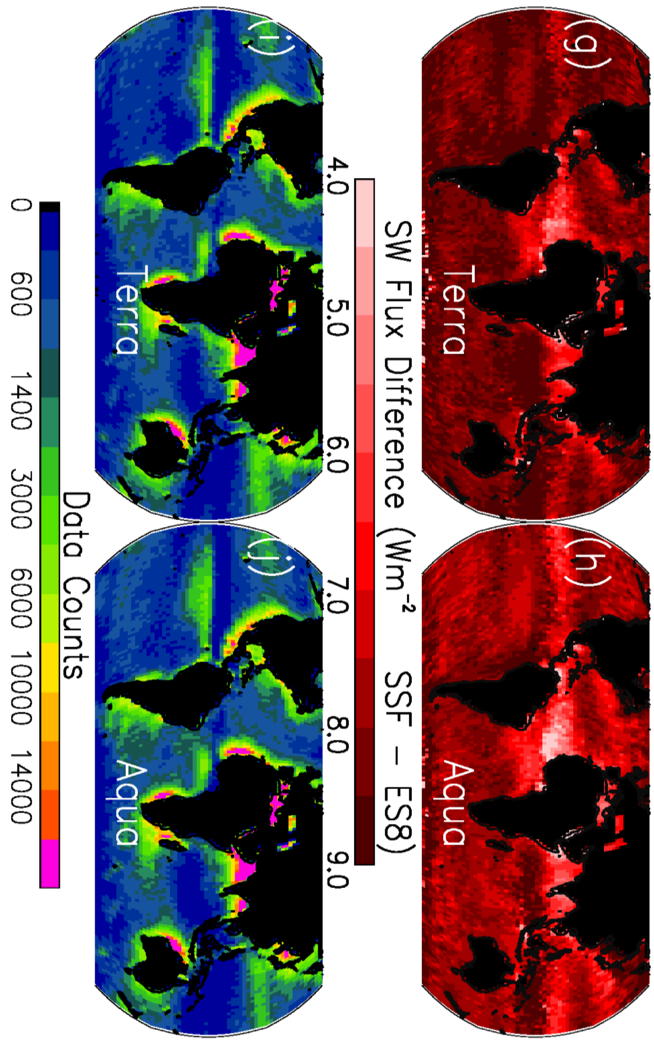

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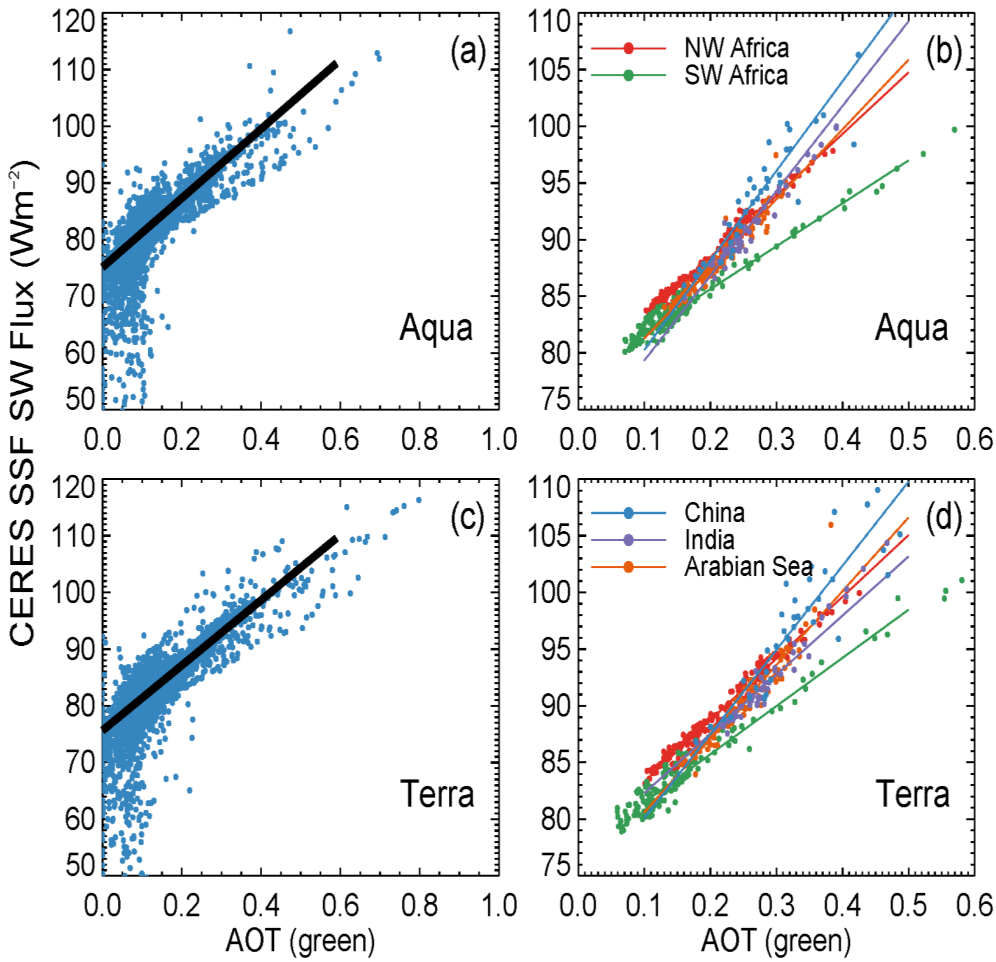

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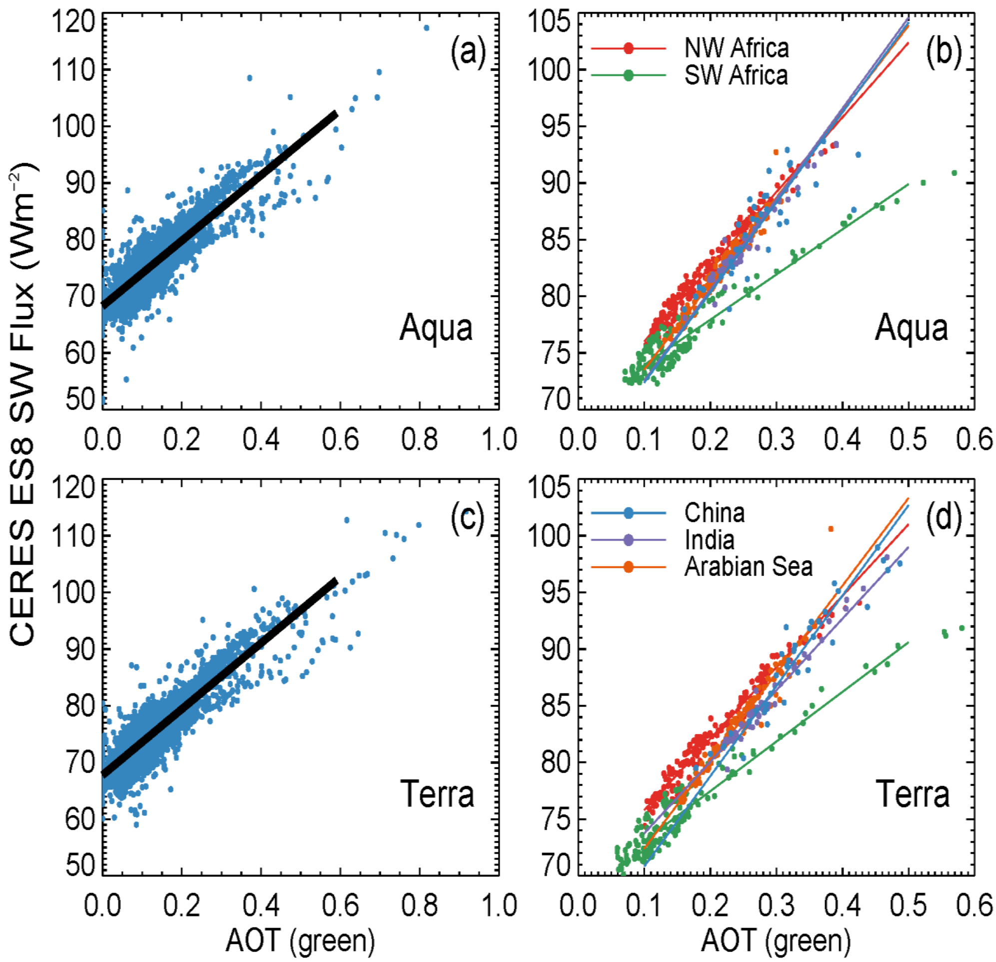

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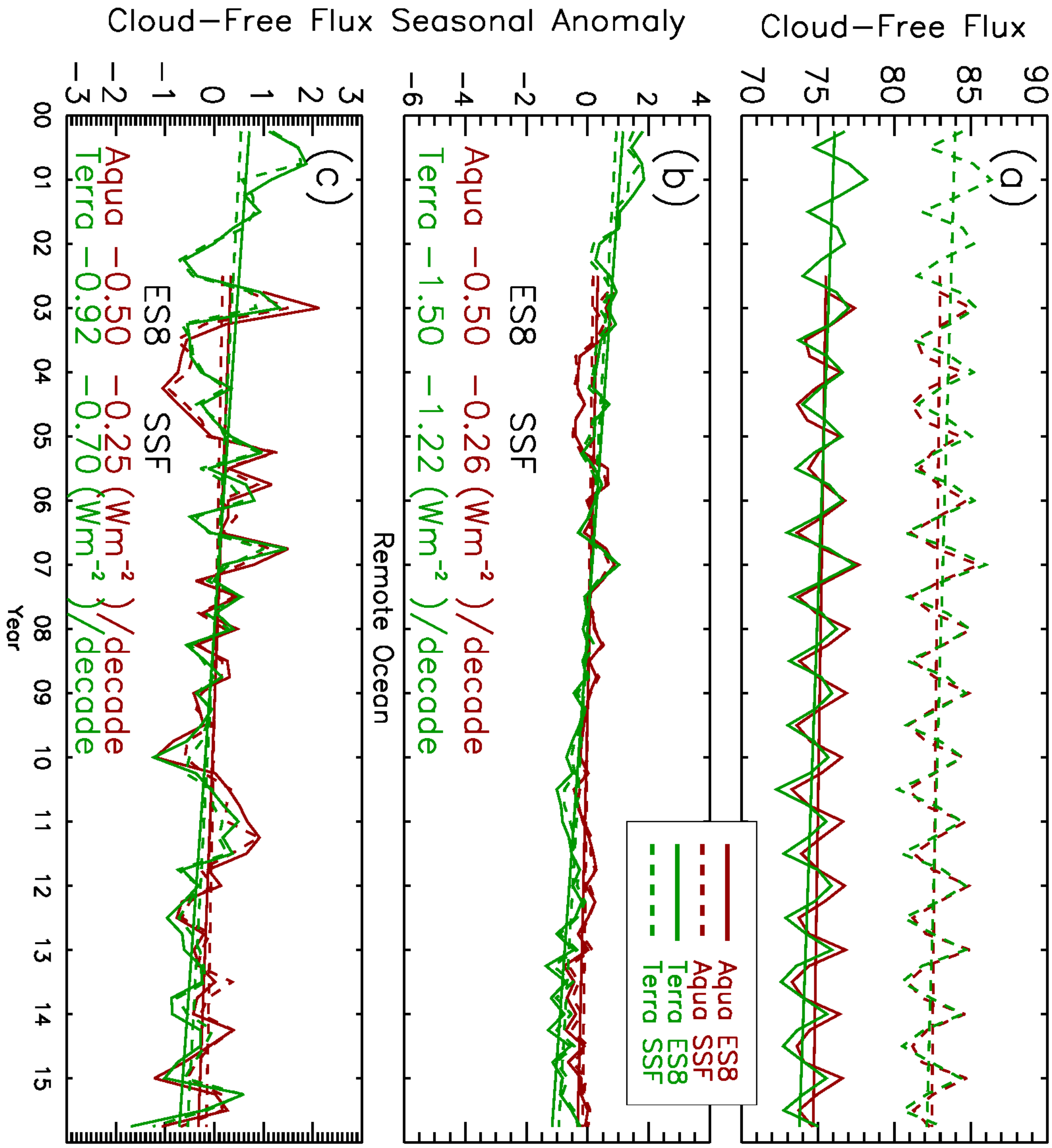

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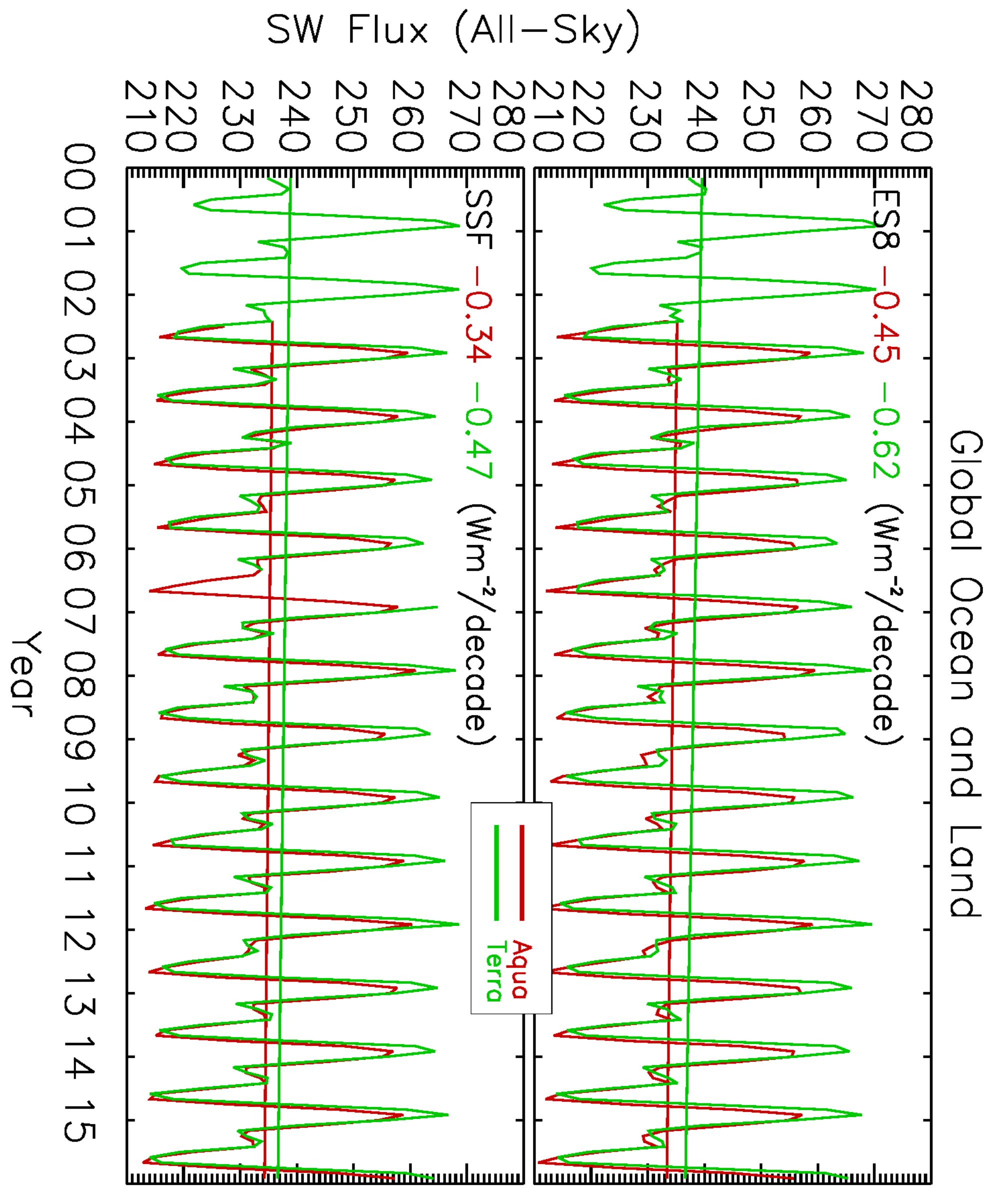

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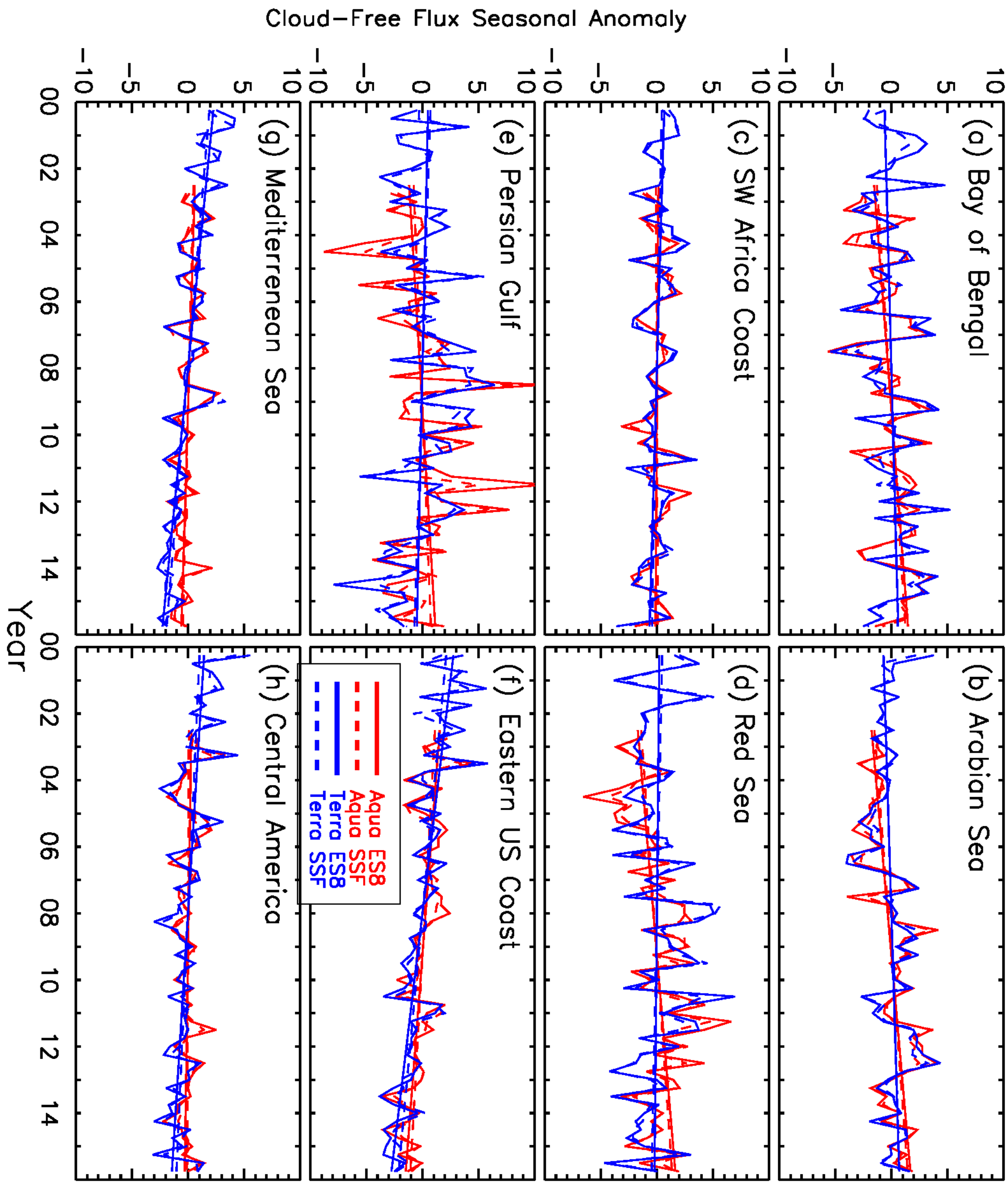

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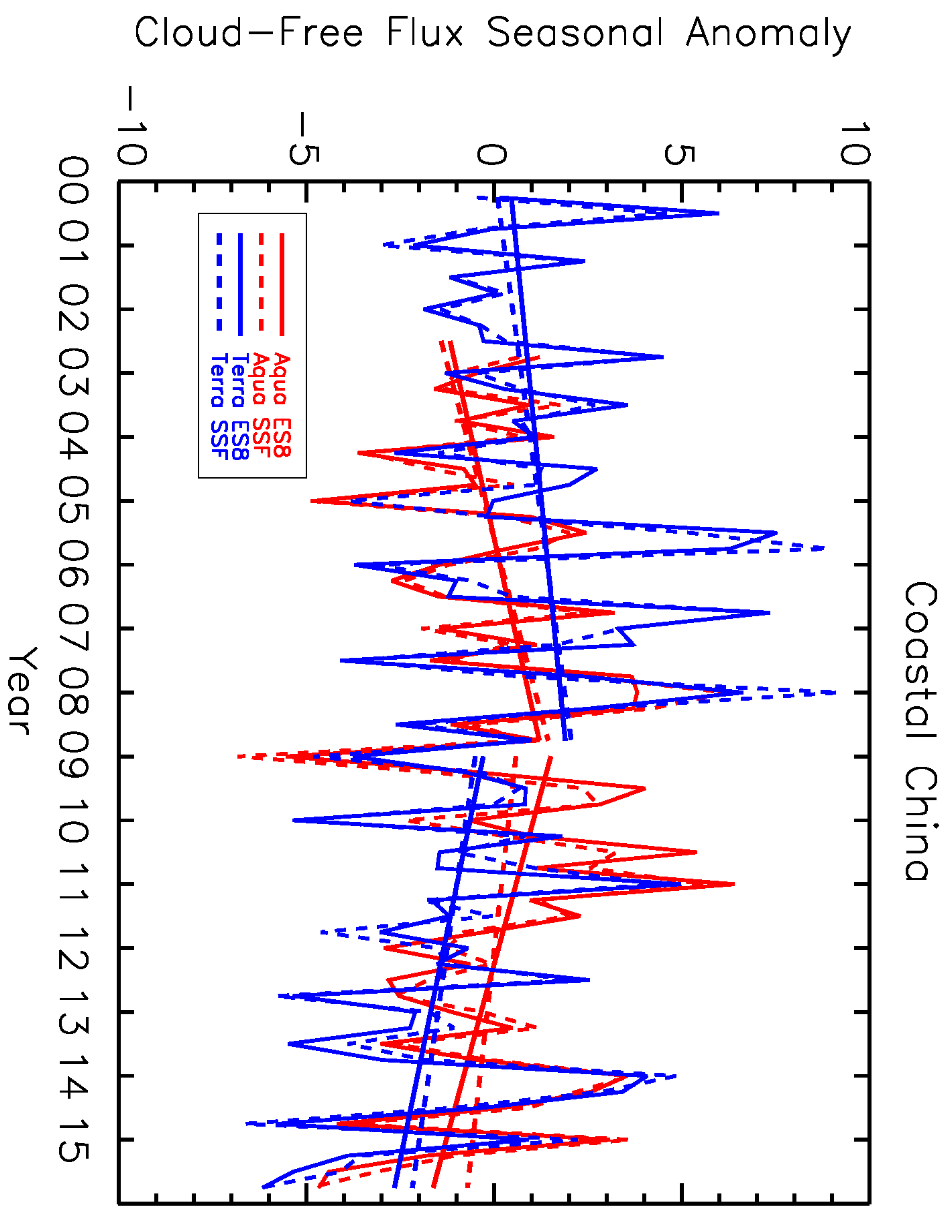

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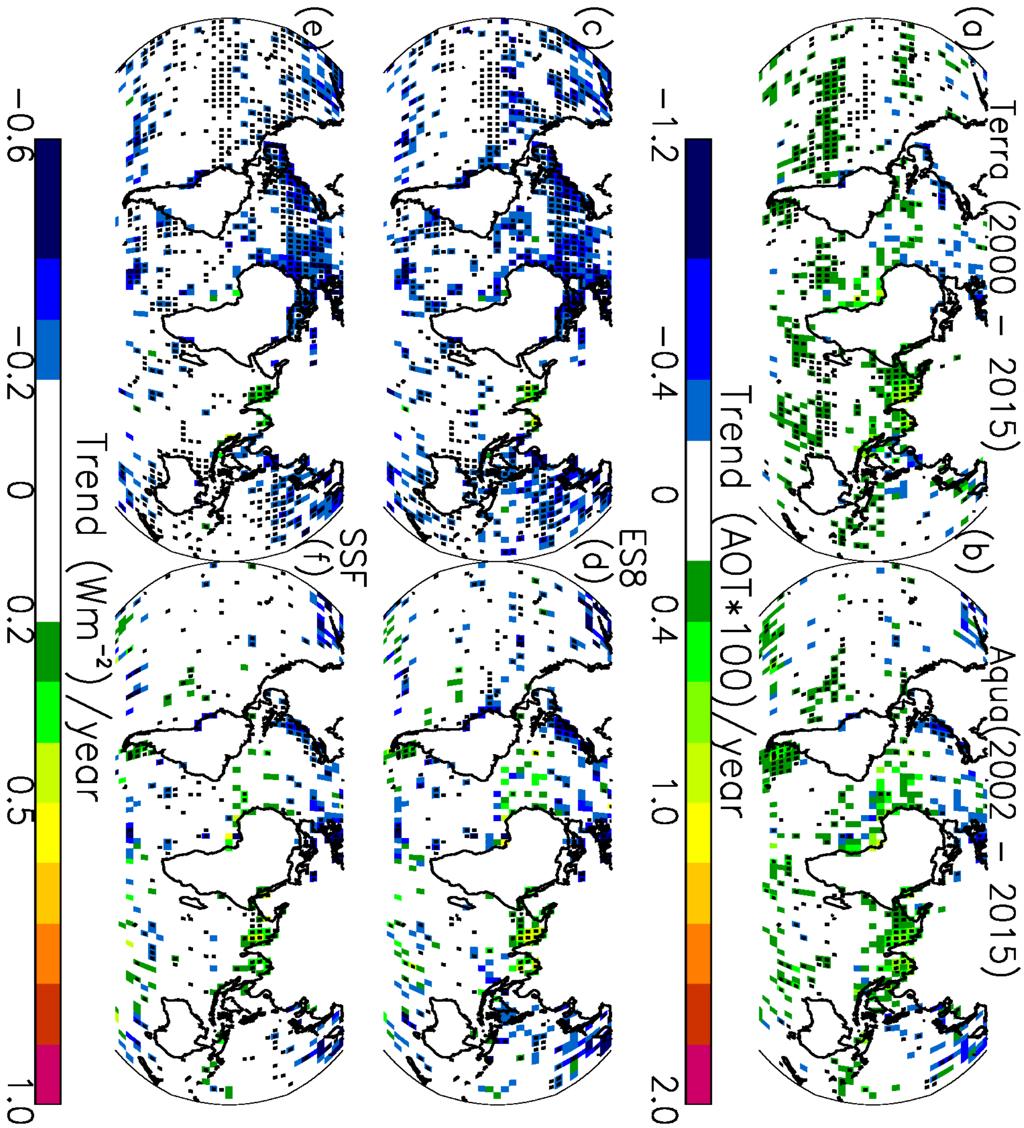

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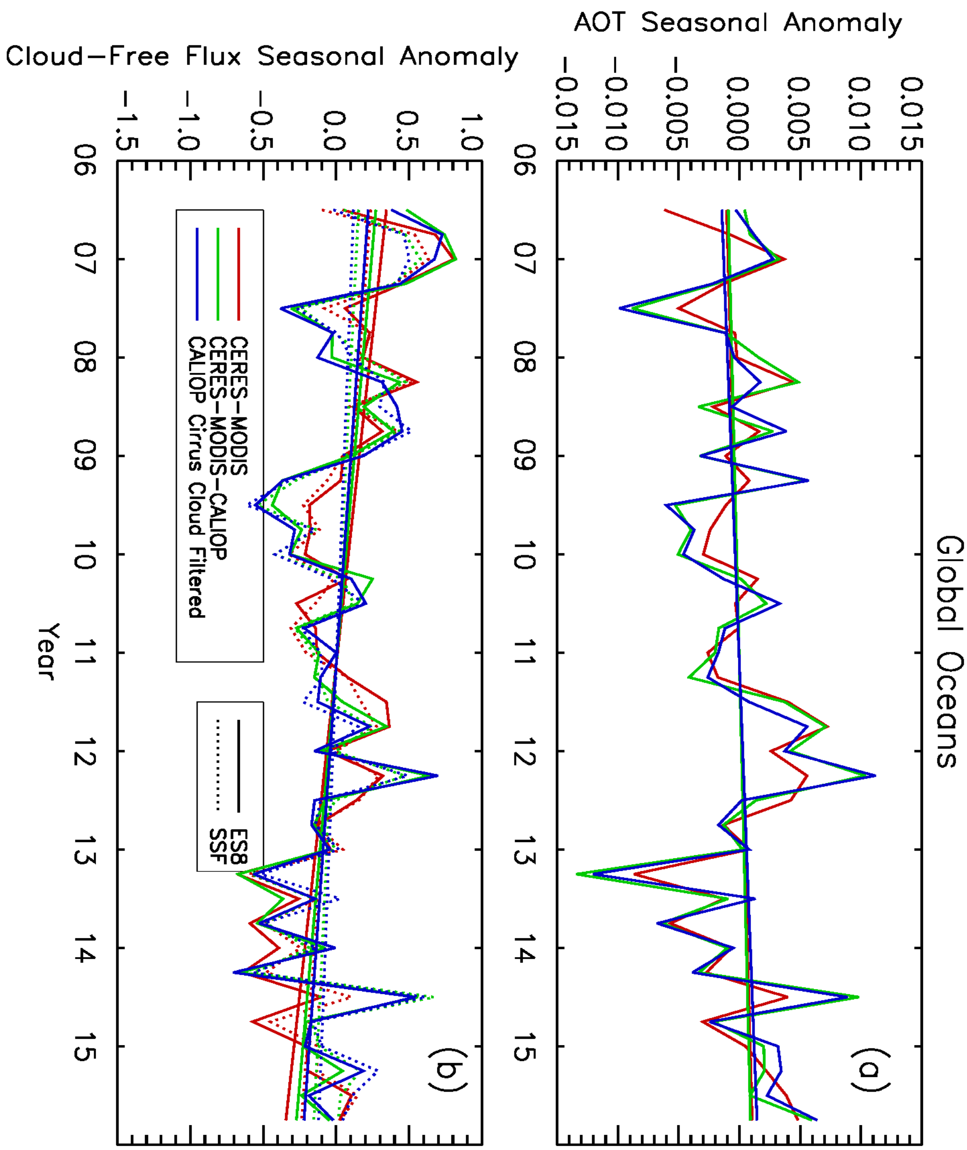

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