



Planned update of GERB Edition 1 TOA fluxes

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The Geostationary Earth Radiation Budget (GERB) dataset currently covers more than 9 years from 2004 and makes it a unique record for the climate and the numerical weather prediction scientific communities through assimilation in various models and climate studies. Indeed, the geostationary platform of this broadband radiometer flying together with the Spinning Enhanced Visible and InfraRed Imager (SEVIRI) on board of the Meteosat Second Generation (MSG) satellites allows to estimate TOA solar and thermal fluxes every 15 minutes at spatial resolutions up to 10 km (nadir).

In this contribution, we shall discuss the strategies implemented in the Royal Meteorological Institute of Belgium (RMIB) L20 GERB Processing (RGP) in order to derive science datasets in 3 specific formats. This is achieved by the synergetic use of GERB and SEVIRI data. If the Averaged Rectified Geolocated (ARG) format is already released as Edition 1, we are currently improving the RGP by applying several postprocessing schemes to address issues in sunglint-affected areas as well as in the terminator prior to release the other 2 formats (BARG and HR) as Edition 1. A quick view on the generated products with their main assets will conclude.