Supplement: Near-surface thermal stratification during summer at Summit, Greenland, and its relation to MODIS-derived surface temperatures

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Figure S1. Difference between 5 cm temperature (measured using thermocouple wire) and IR skin temperature as a function of wind speed shows very near-surface thermal stratification. This data only includes periods when incoming solar radiation is less than 300 W m⁻² so as to eliminate the impact of solar heating of the thermocouple wire in the analysis. The strongest inversions occur at low wind speed.



Figure S2. Difference between MOD/MYD 11 and thermochron skin temperature on left axis and wind speed on right axis shown over the length of the thermochron temperature record. Thermochrons almost always read higher temperatures than the MODIS surface temperature, but this is somewhat more frequent during periods of lower wind speed.