

Solar radiation modification (SRM) has been proposed to temporarily reduce anthropogenic warming.

Assessment of solar geoengineering impact on precipitation and temperature extremes in the Muda River Basin, Malaysia using CMIP6 SSP and GeoMIP6 G6 simulations

This study evaluates the impacts of Solar Radiation Management (SRM) on precipitation-related climate extremes in Southeast Asia.

This study presents a comprehensive assessment of SRM's impacts on temperature extremes and heatwaves in Southeast Asia, utilizing a multi-model ensemble across multiple SRM ...

Harnessing the power of its high-performance computing system, NREL produced 10 years of high-resolution solar irradiance data along with ancillary meteorological variables required to model solar ...

Causal discovery (CD) findings imply that soil moisture, specific humidity, solar flux, aerosol optical depth, and cloud cover significantly influence EHT events in SA countries. This ...

The solar resource data is available for the three solar irradiance components: GHI, DNI, and diffuse horizontal irradiance. Meteorological parameters, such as temperature, wind speed, and relative ...

This study presents an assessment of the regional impacts of SRM via solar dimming and stratospheric aerosol injection (SAI) on temperature and precipitation over 0°-30° N and 90° E ...

Using a complex network-based approach, we analyze synchronous extreme heat events across South and West Asia over three 30-year periods: two historical phases (1960-1989, ...

The extreme climate conditions of Southeast Asia--high heat, humidity, rainfall, and wind--present unique challenges for PV systems. GoodWe PVBM addresses these with region ...

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