

# DATASET DESCRIPTION

# Raster data set of daily minimum temperature in °C for Germany - HYRAS-DE-TASMIN

### Version v5.0

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Dataset-ID: urn:x-wmo:md:de.dwd.cdc::GRD\_DEU\_P1D\_T2M-N\_HYRAS-DE

### **ABSTRACT**

HYRAS-DE-TASMIN is a temperature product for Germany in a 5 km x 5 km grid for the period 1951-2020 and is based on daily measured values of minimum temperature. The data set can be used, for example, for the analysis of past climate, for bias adjustment of regionalized climate projection data and as input data for hydrological modeling.

### POINT OF CONTACT

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## DATASET DESCRIPTION

**Parameter** air temperature at 2 m

Unit(s) °C

Statistical processing daily min

**Temporal coverage** 1951-01-01 - 2020-12-31

Temporal resolution 24 hours

Spatial coverage Germany

Spatial resolution 5 km x 5 km

**Projection** ETRS89 / LCC Europe (EPSG:3034)

Format description The grids are written to a NetCDF file. The name of the NetCDF file is defined as follows:

parameter\_productname\_resolution(in km)\_year\_version\_region.nc (e.g. tasmin\_hyras\_5\_2020\_v5-0\_de.nc)

#### **DATA ORIGIN**

Temperature (TAS, TASMIN, TASMAX) and relative humidity (HURS) are based on a combination of nonlinear temperature profiles with non-Euclidean residual interpolation (Krähenmann et al., 2019). The creation of the background field is based on a nonlinear regression at each time step (estimation of regional vertical profiles for 13 subregions subdivided based on weather divides, coastal distance and north-south extent). This also allows temperature inversions to be taken into account. Cold pole stations were identified separately for each time step and excluded for the profile determination. For the residual interpolation, a 5-dimensional inverse distance weighting (5D-IDW cf. Eiselt et al., 2017) is applied, which depends on the geographical longitude and latitude, coastal distance and heat island effect. For the interpolation of the minimum (TASMIN) and maximum (TASMAX) temperature, the deviations between extreme temperature and mean temperature are interpolated (non-linear regression + residual interpolation) as in TAS and then added to the mean temperature field. This ensures the consistency of the temperature fields with each other (TASMIN <= TAS<= TASMAX). For the interpolation of the relative humidity, the temperature station data was first converted into the dew point temperature and then interpolated in the same way as the temperature data and finally calculated back into the relative humidity using the temperature grid data. During the interpolation, it is ensured afterwards that a maximum humidity of 100 % is achieved.

### **RESOURCE MAINTENANCE**

The DWD reserves the right to update or provide a new version of the data set at its own discretion.

### **VALIDATION AND UNCERTAINTY ESTIMATE**

see Razafimaharo et al., 2013.

### **UNCERTAINTIES**

Uncertainties may result from the interpolation method used. Incorrect measurements also result in uncertainties in the grid field. For the interpolation of the grids, a different number of stations were used over time, as the measurement network has changed. This must be considered when comparing different years.

### **LITERATURE**

Razafimaharo, C., Krähenmann, S., Höpp, Rauthe, M., Deutschländer, T. (2020): New high-resolution gridded dataset of daily mean, minimum, and maximum temperature and relative humidity for Central Europe (HYRAS). Theor Appl Climatol 142, 1531–1553.

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#### **REVISION HISTORY**

This document is maintained by Deutscher Wetterdienst, KU41 Hydrometeorologische Beratungsleistungen, last edited at 2022-12-14.