

# DATA SET DESCRIPTION

# Monthly means of hourly grids of vapor pressure for Germany (project TRY Advancement)

## Version V001

Cite data set as:

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#### INTENT OF THE DATASET

This document describes freely available data of the DWD Climate Data Centre which are the raw data set used for input to generate the German Test Reference Years (2017). The commissioned research project "TRY Advancement" was supported with funding from the Research Initiative Future Building through BBSR.

#### POINT OF CONTACT

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### DATA DESCRIPTION

Spatial coverage	Germany
Temporal coverage	01.01.1995 - 31.12.2012
Spatial resolution	1 km x 1 km
Temporal resolution	monthly
Projection	ETRS89 / ETRS-LCC, ellipsoid GRS80, EPSG: 3034, see http://spatialreference.org/ref/epsg/3034/.
Format(s)	NetCDF
Parameters	mean vapor pressure [g / kg dry air] in 2m above ground in the data X_*monmean.nc
Uncertainties	Uncertainties result from the interpolation procedure and from erroneous or missing observations. When comparing grids of different years, changes of the station network over the time have to be taken into account.

#### **DATA ORIGIN**

Input data for the gridding are synoptic station data from the DWD MIRAKEL database, supplemented by satellite observations (CM-SAF) and model data (COSMO-CLM). Vapor pressure depends on dew point temperature and air pressure. The dew point is the temperature to which humid air must be cooled (while air pressure stays constant) until it becomes fully saturated. Hence, both dew





point and air pressure are firstly interpolated to subsequently derive vapor pressure. Vapor pressure is calculated from hourly values. Monthly means are derived by averaging the hourly grids.

#### VALIDATION AND UNCERTAINTY ESTIMATE

The 1 km<sup>2</sup> resolution of the grids matches the resolution of the digital elevation model. Processes affected by climate and weather (e.g. cold drainage flow) which are not directly captured by the station network or by the regression approach are not considered in the grids. The true information density depends on the station density, particularly in regions of complex terrain. Over the period 1995-2012 data from about 300 stations contributed to the gridding. The station number varies with time. Changes of station elevations due to station relocations are consider within the interpolation process.

#### CONSIDERATIONS FOR APPLICATIONS

The interpolation of hourly values focuses on temporal consistency over a day and consistency between parameters. Due to changes in the station network (openings and closings of stations and relocation), climatological analysis (e.g. identification of long-term trends) are not possible.

#### REFERENCES

Air temperature: https://opendata.dwd.de/climate\_environment/CDC/grids\_germany/hourly/Project\_TRY/dew\_point/ DESCRIPTION\_gridsgermany\_hourly\_Project\_TRY\_dew\_point\_en.pdf

Dew point: https://opendata.dwd.de/climate\_environment/CDC/grids\_germany/hourly/Project\_TRY/pressure/ DESCRIPTION\_gridsgermany\_hourly\_Project\_TRY\_pressure\_en.pdf

Krähenmann S, Walter A, Imbery F, Brienen S, Matzarakis A (2016): High-resolution grids of hourly meteorological variables for Germany. TAAC. DOI: 10.1007/s00704-016-2003-7

#### COPYRIGHT

The instructions in ftp://ftp-cdc.dwd.de/pub/CDC/Terms\_of\_use.pdf should be followed. The DWD website provides comprehensive copyright information.

#### **REVISION HISTORY**

The data are output of a project and not subject to change. This document is maintained by the Climate and Environmental Consultancy Department (KU11), DWD, last edited 19.12.2018.