



## **Satellite-based climate data records of surface solar radiation from the CM SAF**

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The incoming surface solar radiation has been defined as an essential climate variable by GCOS. Long term monitoring of this part of the earth's energy budget is required to gain insights on the state and variability of the climate system. In addition, climate data sets of surface solar radiation have received increased attention over the recent years as an important source of information for solar energy assessments, for crop modeling, and for the validation of climate and weather models.

The EUMETSAT Satellite Application Facility on Climate Monitoring (CM SAF) is deriving climate data records (CDRs) from geostationary and polar-orbiting satellite instruments. Within the CM SAF these CDRs are accompanied by operational data at a short time latency to be used for climate monitoring. All data from the CM SAF is freely available via [www.cmsaf.eu](http://www.cmsaf.eu). Here we present the regional and the global climate data records of surface solar radiation from the CM SAF.

The regional climate data record SARA (Surface Solar Radiation Dataset – Heliosat, doi: 10.5676/EUM\_SAF\_CM/SARA/V002) is based on observations from the series of Meteosat satellites. SARA provides 30-min, daily- and monthly-averaged data of the effective cloud albedo, the solar irradiance (incl. spectral information), the direct solar radiation (horizontal and normal), and the sunshine duration from 1983 to 2015 for the full view of the Meteosat satellite (i.e. Europe, Africa, parts of South America, and the Atlantic ocean). The data sets are generated with a high spatial resolution of  $0.05^\circ$  allowing for detailed regional studies.

The global climate data record CLARA (CM SAF Clouds, Albedo and Radiation dataset from AVHRR data, doi: 10.5676/EUM\_SAF\_CM/CLARA\_AVHRR/V002) is based on observations from the series of AVHRR satellite instruments. CLARA provides daily- and monthly-averaged global data of the solar irradiance (SIS) from 1982 to 2015 with a spatial resolution of  $0.25^\circ$ . In addition to the solar surface radiation also the longwave surface radiation as well as surface albedo and numerous cloud properties are provided in CLARA.

Here we provide an overview of the climate data records of the surface solar radiation and present the results of the quality assessment of both climate data records against available surface reference observations, e.g., from the BSRN and the GEBA data archive.