



“Early global brightening” during the first part of the 20th century: What sunshine duration can tell us?

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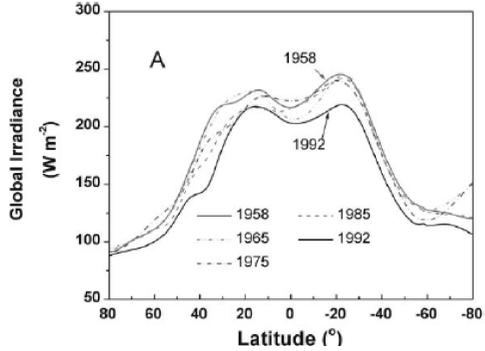
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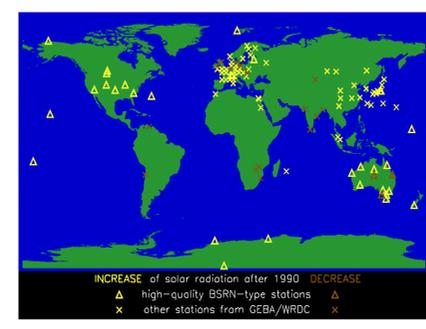
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1. What is the “early global brightening”?

➤ A widespread reduction (increase) of surface solar radiation (SSR) has been established in many regions of the world from the 1950s (1980s) to the 1980s (current times), coining the term “global dimming” (“global brightening”).

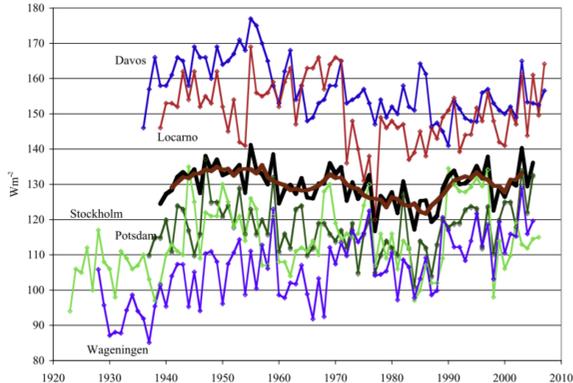


Stanhill and Cohen (2001)



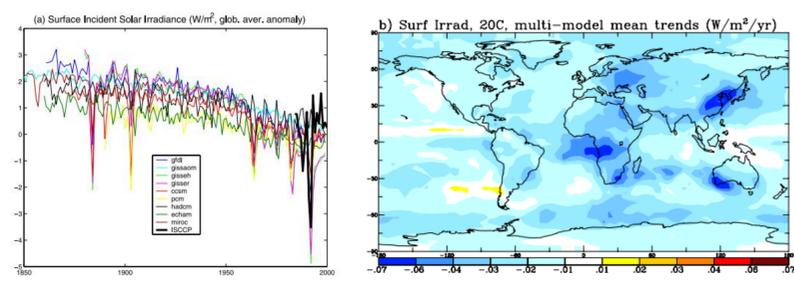
Wild et al. (2005)

➤ A possible “early global brightening” has also been described (e.g. Ohmura 2006, 2009), by using only the scarce surface solar radiation series available over Europe before the 1950s.



Ohmura (2009)

➤ This “early global brightening” is not consistent with climate model simulations of the IPCC 4AR (Romanou et al., 2007).

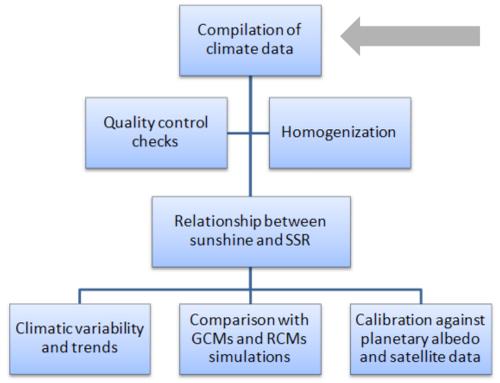


Romanou et al. (2007)

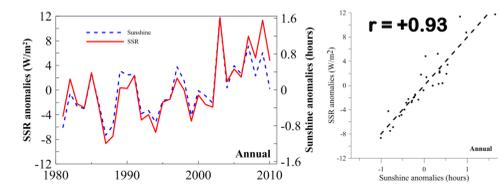
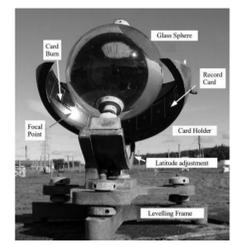
➤ **Conclusion:** the reliability of a worldwide brightening during the first half of the 20th century is specially uncertain.

2. What is the SunCloud project?

➤ Worldwide compilation of the longest sunshine duration series since the late 19th century. Currently in the first step of data compilation:



➤ Sunshine duration is defined as the amount of time (in hours) that direct solar radiation exceeds a certain threshold (usually taken at 120 W m⁻²). Consequently, this variable can be considered as an excellent proxy measure of solar radiation at interannual and decadal time scales.



Relationship between SSR and sunshine duration in 17 series over Switzerland

➤ Any co-operation is highly welcome and we seek to encourage the climate community to contribute with their own datasets to the SunCloud project.

➤ More details in:

<http://www.iac.ethz.ch/people/arturos/suncloud>



The SunCloud project
The SunCloud project: An initiative for a development of a worldwide sunshine duration and cloudiness observations dataset. One problem encountered when establishing the causes of global dimming and brightening is the limited number of long-term solar radiation series with accurate and calibrated measurements. For this reason, the analysis is often supported and extended with the use of other climatic variables such as sunshine duration and cloud cover. Specifically, sunshine duration defined as the amount of time usually expressed in hours that direct solar radiation exceeds a certain threshold (usually taken at 120 W m⁻²). Consequently, this variable can be considered as an excellent proxy measure of solar radiation at interannual and decadal time scales, with the advantage that measurements of this variable were initiated in the late 19th century in different, worldwide, main meteorological stations. Nevertheless, detailed and up-to-date analysis of sunshine duration behavior on global or hemispheric scales are still missing. Thus, starting in 2011 in the framework of different research projects, we will engage a worldwide compilation of the longest daily or monthly sunshine duration series from the late 19th century until present. Several quality control checks and homogenization methods will be applied to the generated sunshine dataset. The relationship between the more precise downward solar radiation series from the Global Energy Balance Archive (GEBA) and the homogenized sunshine series will be studied in order to reconstruct global and regional solar radiation at the Earth's surface since the late 19th century. Since clouds are the main cause of interannual and decadal variability of radiation reaching the Earth's surface, as a complement to the long-term sunshine series we will also compile worldwide surface cloudiness observations.

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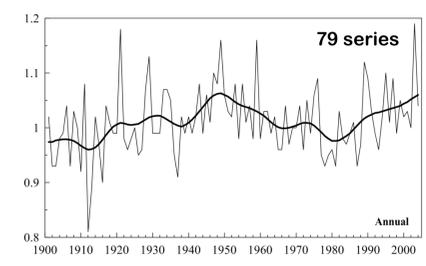
3. What sunshine can tell us about the “early brightening”?

➤ Currently a few long-term (< 1950s) sunshine series are available in the SunCloud dataset, mainly located over Europe, Japan, China and the U.S.

➤ Here we show the preliminary (and not homogenized) annual mean series for these regions (series are expressed as relative deviations):

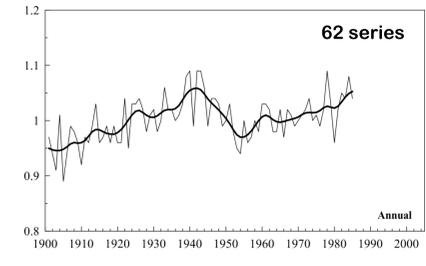
3.1. Western Europe

➤ Significant increase during the 1901-2000s period, with a clear “early global brightening” during the first half of the 20th century.



3.2. Japan

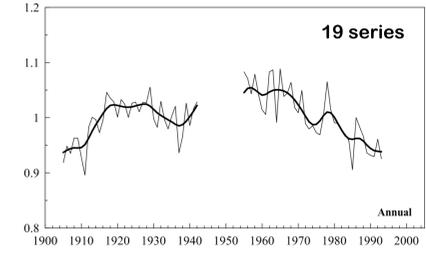
➤ Significant increase during the 1901-1985 period (with a common Jordan recorder), as well as during the 1901-1950 subperiod.



➤ No dimming during the 1950s-1980s period, and clear drop in the 1940s.

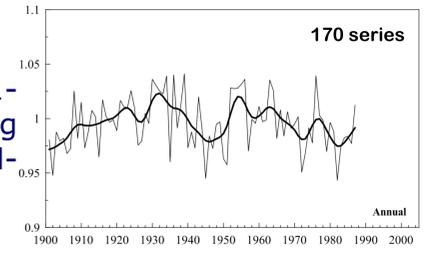
3.3. China

➤ First time evidence of a possible “brightening” during the 1900s-1940s period in China, with a well-known strong decrease afterwards. Significant increase during the 1905-1943 period.



3.4. United States

➤ No significant trend for the whole 1901-1987 period, but clear brightening (significant trend) between 1901 and mid-1930s.



➤ Clear drop between mid-1930s and 1950.

3.5. Conclusions

➤ In the 4 studied areas a clear “early brightening” has been detected during the first half of the 20th century. Otherwise, the existence of a worldwide early brightening during the first half of the 20th century is still unclear.

➤ Future work is needed to extend the geographical coverage of the available time series and test the homogeneity of the data set.

Acknowledgments: This research was supported by the Spanish Ministry of Science and Innovation project NUCLERSOL (CGL2010-18546). The first author was granted by a postdoctoral position funded by the government of Catalonia (2009 BP-A 00035).