

Broadband Outdoor Radiometer Calibration Shortwave

BORCAL-SW 2017-02

Customer

NREL-SRRL-BMS

Organization: NREL

Address: BMS, SRRL, Golden, CO 80401 USA

Phone: 303-384-6326

Calibration Facility

Solar Radiation Research Laboratory

Latitude: 39.742°N

Longitude: 105.180°W

Elevation: 1828.8 meters AMSL

Time Zone: -7.0

Calibration date

05/24/2017

Report Date

May 25, 2017

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Broadband Outdoor Radiometer Calibration Report

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Introduction

This report compiles the calibration results from a Broadband Outdoor Radiometer Calibration (BORCAL). The work was accomplished at the Radiometer Calibration Facility shown on the front of this report. The calibration results reported here are traceable to the International System (SI) Units of Measurement.

This report includes these sections:

- Control Instruments - a group of instruments included in each BORCAL event that provides a measure of process consistency.
- Results Summary - a table of all instruments included in this report summarizing their calibration results and uncertainty.
- Instrument Details - the calibration certificates for each instrument.
- Environmental and Sky Conditions - meteorological conditions and reference irradiance during the calibration event.

Control Instrument History

Figure 1. Eppley NIP Control Instrument History

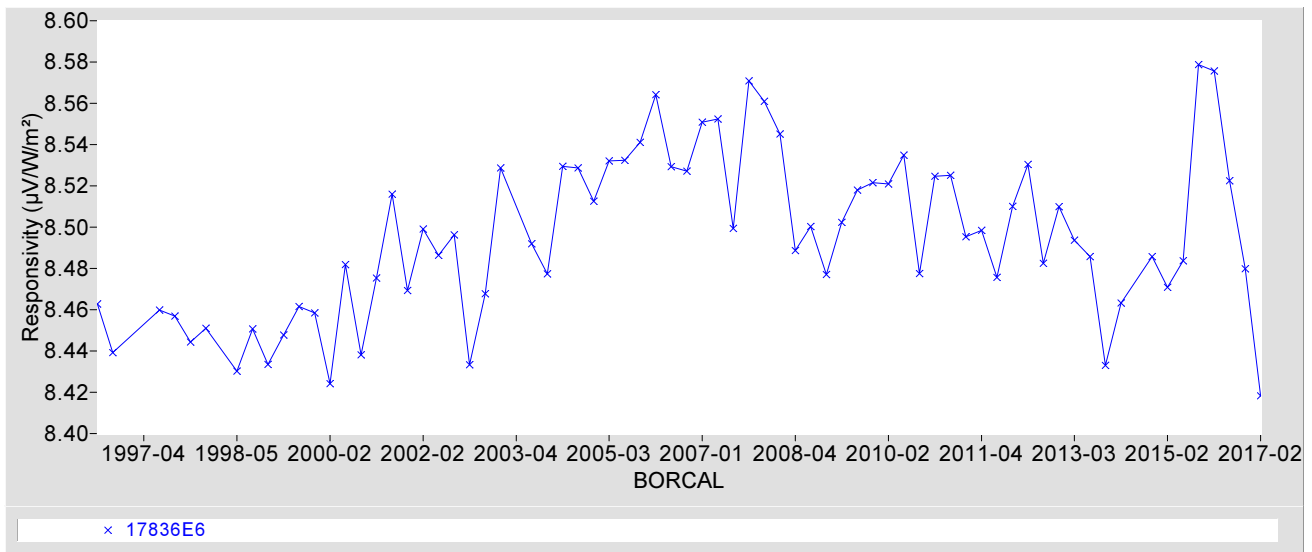
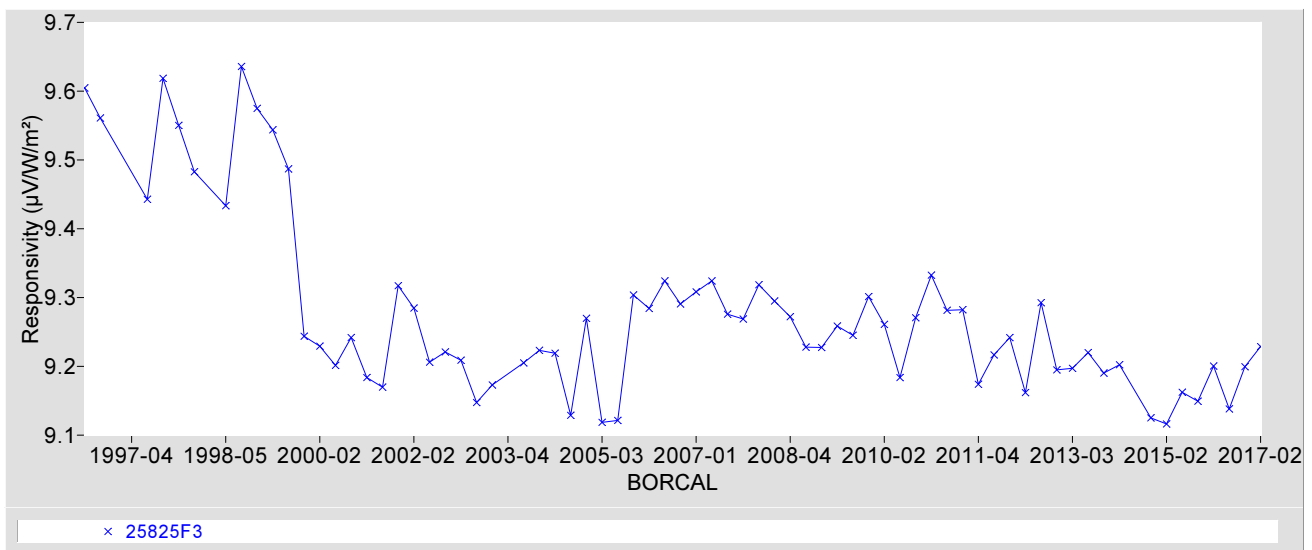


Figure 2. Eppley PSP Control Instrument History



Results Summary

Table 1. Results Summary

Instrument	R@45 ¹ ($\mu\text{V}/\text{W}/\text{m}^2$)	CF@45 ¹ ($\text{W}/\text{m}^2/\text{mV}$)	U ² (%)	Rnet ³ ($\mu\text{V}/\text{W}/\text{m}^2$)	Page
010034 Kipp & Zonen CM22	10.873	91.973	+1.6 / -1.5	0.087000	A1-2
010284-UW-CM3 Kipp & Zonen CM3	18.060	55.372	+2.0 / -2.3	0.40000	A1-5
091084 Kipp & Zonen CMP11	8.4375	118.52	+1.6 / -1.6	0.20500	A1-8
140840 Kipp & Zonen CMP11	7.0259	142.33	+1.7 / -2.2	0.20500	A1-11
140910 Kipp & Zonen CMP11	9.1225	109.62	+1.7 / -1.7	0.20500	A1-14
19621F3 Eppley PSP	7.6700	130.38	+2.7 / -3.2	0.60000	A1-17
24035F3 Eppley PSP	9.0117	110.97	+3.3 / -5.3	0.60000	A1-20
28400F3 Eppley PSP	7.3731	135.63	+3.0 / -4.3	0.60000	A1-23
31394F3 Eppley PSP	8.0655	123.98	+3.0 / -5.3	0.60000	A1-26
32331 Eppley 8-48	8.9054	112.29	+3.3 / -1.7	0	A1-29
910002 Kipp & Zonen CM21	16.323	61.262	+1.6 / -1.2	0.61000	A1-32
PY102022 Licor LI200R	10.594	94.395	+1.2 / -1.9	0	A1-35
PY1711 Licor LI200	12.200	81.969	+1.4 / -1.4	0	A1-38
PY1744 Licor LI200	14.306	69.901	+1.4 / -1.3	0	A1-41
PY25070 Licor LI200	14.143	70.706	+2.5 / -2.1	0	A1-44
PY28246 Licor LI200	12.179	82.111	+1.0 / -1.8	0	A1-47
PY28248 Licor LI200	12.355	80.941	+1.1 / -1.7	0	A1-50
PY28262 Licor LI200	11.376	87.908	+1.4 / -2.3	0	A1-53
PY66482 Licor LI200	7.6059	131.48	+1.8 / -2.5	0	A1-56

¹ CF = 1000 / R

² See certificate for valid zenith angle range

³ Instrument's Effective Net IR Response

Note: Environmental Conditions for BORCAL starts on page A1-59.

Appendix 1

Instrument Details

Calibration Certificates: 3 pages for each radiometer (4 including Environmental Conditions)

Environmental Conditions for BORCAL: Last Page of a Calibration Certificate. Note: This appears only once, at the end of Appendix 1.



National Renewable Energy Laboratory

Solar Radiation Research Laboratory

Metrology Laboratory

Calibration Certificate



Test Instrument:	Pyranometer (Ventilated)	Manufacturer:	Kipp & Zonen
Model:	CM22	Serial Number:	010034
Calibration Date:	5/24/2017	Due Date:	5/24/2018
Customer:	NREL-SRRL-BMS	Environmental Conditions:	see page 4
Test Dates:	5/24		

This certifies that the above product was calibrated in compliance with ISO/IEC 17025:2005. Measurement uncertainties at the time of calibration are consistent with the Guide to the Expression of Uncertainty in Measurement (GUM) using Reda et al., 2008. All nominal values are traceable to the International System (SI) Units of Measurement.

No statement of compliance with specifications is made or implied on this certificate. However, the estimated uncertainties are the uncertainties of the calibration process; users must add other uncertainties that are relevant to their measuring system, environmental and sky conditions, outdoor set-up, and site location.

The Type-B Standard Uncertainty of using the responsivity at each even zenith angle is reported, and the Expanded Uncertainty of the calibration is reported using two methods:

1. The Expanded Uncertainty of using the responsivity at zenith angle = 45°, within the zenith angle range from 30.0° to 60.0°
2. The Expanded Uncertainty of using Spline Interpolating Functions for the responsivity versus zenith angle.

This certificate applies only to the item identified above and shall not be reproduced other than in full, without specific written approval from the calibration facility. Certificate without signature is not valid.

Table 1. Traceability

Measurement Type	Instrument	Calibration Date	Calibration Due Date
Beam Irradiance †	Eppley Absolute Cavity Radiometer Model HF, S/N 29219	09/26/2016	09/26/2017
Diffuse Irradiance †	Eppley Black and White Pyranometer Model 8-48, S/N 32858	03/10/2016	03/10/2018
Diffuse Irradiance †	Eppley Black and White Pyranometer Model 8-48, S/N 32871	03/10/2016	03/10/2018
Data Acquisition	NREL Data Acquisition System Model RAP-DAQ, S/N 2005-998	04/12/2017	04/12/2019
Data Acquisition	NREL Data Acquisition System Model RAP-DAQ, S/N 2005-999	04/12/2017	04/12/2019
Infrared Irradiance ‡	Kipp & Zonen Pyrgeometer Model CGR4, S/N 140021	06/05/2015	06/05/2019

† Through the World Radiometric Reference (WRR)

‡ Through the World Infrared Standard Group (WISG)

Number of pages of certificate: 4

Calibration Procedure: BORCAL-P00-Calibration and QA Procedure; available upon request.

Setup: Radiometers are calibrated outdoors, using the sun as the source. Pyranometers and pyrgeometers are installed for horizontal measurements, with their signal connectors oriented north, if their design permits.

The shading disk for the reference diffuse subtends a solid angle of 5°. Pyrheliometers are installed on solar trackers.

Calibrated by: Afshin Andreas, Mark Kutchenreiter, Martina Stoddard, and RCC

Ibrahim Reda, Technical Manager

Date

For questions or comments, please contact the technical manager at:

ibrahim.reda@nrel.gov; 303-384-6385; 15013 Denver West Parkway, Golden, CO 80401, USA

Calibration Results

010034 Kipp & Zonen CM22

The responsivity (R , $\mu\text{V}/\text{W}/\text{m}^2$) of the test instrument during calibration is calculated using this Measurement Equation:

$$R = (V - R_{net} * W_{net}) / I \tag{1}$$

where,

- V = radiometer output voltage (microvolts),
 - R_{net} = radiometer net infrared responsivity ($\mu\text{V}/\text{W}/\text{m}^2$), see Table 4,
 - W_{net} = effective net infrared measured by pyrgeometer (W/m^2),
 - = $W_{in} - W_{out} = W_{in} - \sigma * T_c^4$
 - where, W_{in} = incoming infrared (W/m^2), $\sigma = 5.6704\text{e-}8 \text{ W}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{K}^{-4}$,
 - T_c = case temperature of pyrgeometer (K).
- I = reference irradiance (W/m^2), beam (B) or global (G)
 - where, $G = B * \text{COS}(Z) + D$,
 - Z = zenith angle (degrees),
 - D = reference diffuse irradiance (W/m^2).

Figure 1. Responsivity vs Zenith Angle

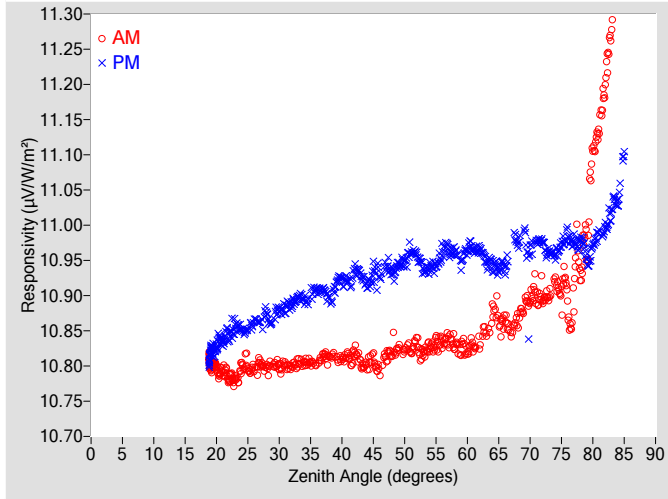


Figure 2. Responsivity vs Local Standard Time

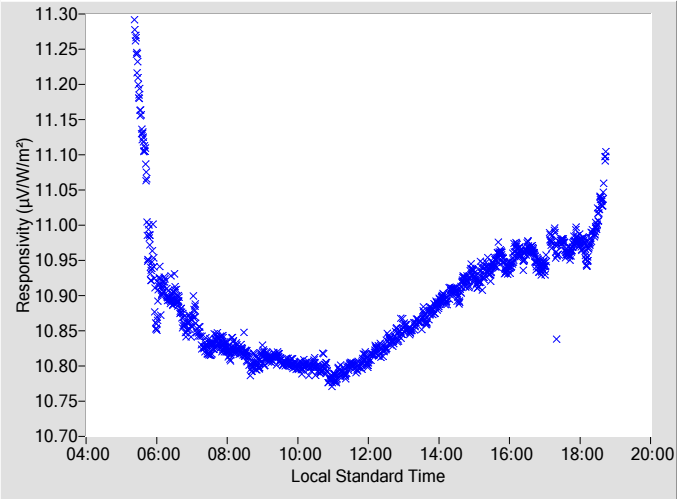


Table 2. Instrument Responsivity (R) and Calibration Type-B Standard Uncertainty, u(B)

Zenith Angle (deg.)	R ($\mu\text{V}/\text{W}/\text{m}^2$)	u(B) \pm (%)	Azimuth Angle	R ($\mu\text{V}/\text{W}/\text{m}^2$)	u(B) \pm (%)	Azimuth Angle	Zenith Angle (deg.)	R ($\mu\text{V}/\text{W}/\text{m}^2$)	u(B) \pm (%)	Azimuth Angle	R ($\mu\text{V}/\text{W}/\text{m}^2$)	u(B) \pm (%)	Azimuth Angle
0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	46	10.795	0.34	99.22	10.929	0.34	261.02
2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	48	10.816	0.34	97.17	10.934	0.34	262.88
4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	50	10.822	0.34	95.35	10.948	0.35	264.78
6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	52	10.831	0.35	93.43	10.955	0.36	266.54
8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	54	10.829	0.36	91.79	10.939	0.37	268.32
10	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	56	10.834	0.37	90.09	10.960	0.38	269.96
12	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	58	10.830	0.38	88.47	10.963	0.39	271.65
14	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	60	10.822	0.39	86.78	10.965	0.40	273.26
16	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	62	10.832	0.40	85.31	10.965	0.42	274.85
18	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	64	10.876	0.42	83.62	10.942	0.43	276.45
20	10.800	0.30	158.62	10.828	0.30	202.07	66	10.864	0.44	82.07	10.939	0.45	277.96
22	10.782	0.31	144.75	10.843	0.31	215.16	68	10.864	0.46	80.58	10.974	0.49	279.56
24	10.798	0.31	136.81	10.853	0.31	223.38	70	10.894	0.49	79.01	10.967	0.52	281.12
26	10.798	0.31	130.57	10.865	0.31	229.88	72	10.893	0.53	77.42	10.977	0.55	282.66
28	10.796	0.31	125.12	10.875	0.31	234.85	74	10.921	0.58	75.89	10.960	0.59	284.22
30	10.800	0.31	120.90	10.879	0.31	239.24	76	10.883	0.65	74.27	10.985	0.64	285.79
32	10.800	0.31	117.14	10.889	0.31	242.98	78	10.934	0.74	72.70	10.979	0.73	287.44
34	10.806	0.32	113.69	10.894	0.32	246.27	80	11.104	N/A	71.05	10.972	N/A	289.07
36	10.801	0.32	111.07	10.907	0.32	249.28	82	11.204	N/A	69.41	10.995	N/A	290.72
38	10.810	0.32	108.26	10.897	0.32	251.85	84	N/A	N/A	N/A	11.035	N/A	292.46
40	10.811	0.32	105.61	10.920	0.32	254.47	86	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
42	10.818	0.33	103.33	10.937	0.33	256.81	88	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
44	10.803	0.33	101.19	10.916	0.33	258.98	90	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

N/A - Not Available

Figure 3. Type-B Standard Uncertainty vs Zenith Angle

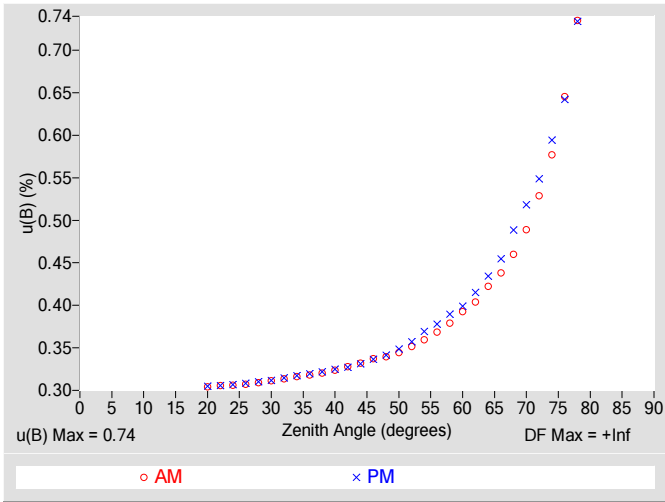


Figure 4. Residuals from Spline Interpolation

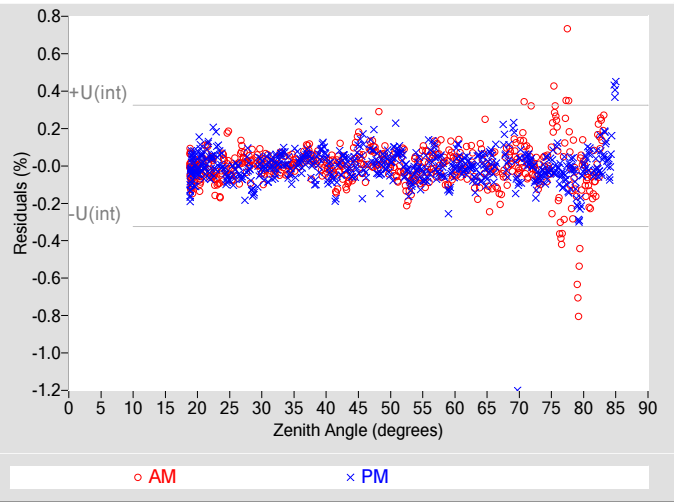


Table 3. Uncertainty using Spline Interpolation

Type-B Standard Uncertainty, $u(B)$ (%)	± 0.74
Type-A Interpolating Function, $u(int)$ (%)	± 0.16
Combined Standard Uncertainty, $u(c)$ (%)	± 0.75
Effective degrees of freedom, $DF(c)$	507869
Coverage factor, k	1.96
Expanded Uncertainty, $U95$ (%)	± 1.5
AM Valid zenith angle range	20° to 78°
PM Valid zenith angle range	20° to 78°

Table 4. Calibration Label Values

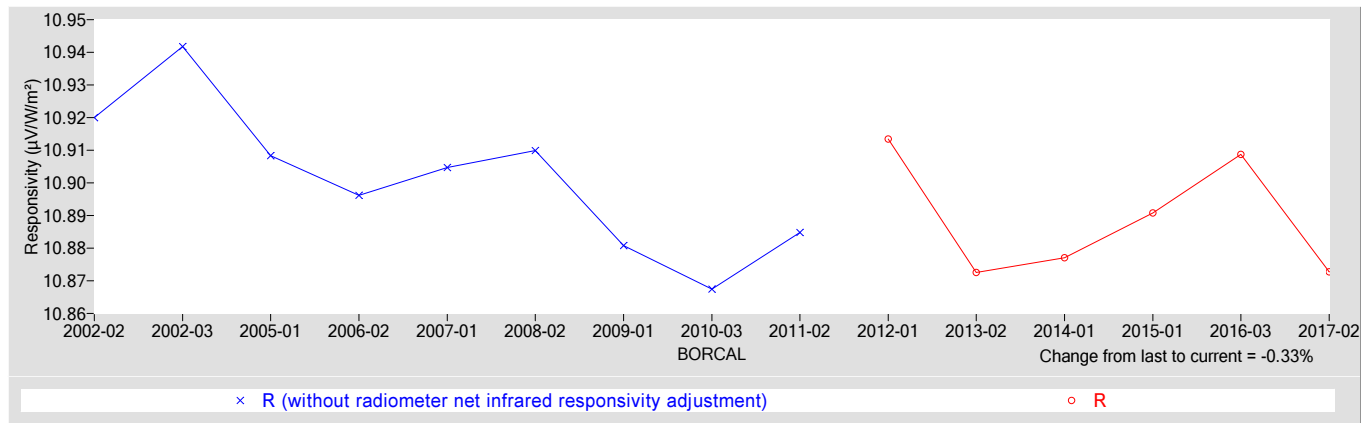
R @ 45° ($\mu V/W/m^2$)	Rnet ($\mu V/W/m^2$) †
10.873	0.087000

† Rnet determination date: Estimated

Table 5. Uncertainty using R @ 45°

Type-B Expanded Uncertainty, $U(B)$ (%)	± 0.78
Offset Uncertainty, $U(off)$ (%)	+0.85 / -0.71
Expanded Uncertainty, U (%)	+1.6 / -1.5
Effective degrees of freedom, DF	+Inf
Coverage factor, k	1.96
Valid zenith angle range	30.0° to 60.0°

Figure 5. History of instrument at Zenith Angle = 45°



References:

[1] Reda, I.; Hickey, J.; Long, C.; Myers, D.; Stoffel, T.; Wilcox, S.; Michalsky, J. J.; Dutton, E. G.; Nelson, D. (2005). "Using a Blackbody to Calculate Net Longwave Responsivity of Shortwave Solar Pyranometers to Correct for Their Thermal Offset Error During Outdoor Calibration Using the Component Sum Method." Journal of Atmospheric and Oceanic Technology. , 2005; pp. 1531-1540; NREL Report No. JA-560-36646. doi:10.1175/JTECH1782.1

[2] Reda, I.; Myers, D.; Stoffel, T. (2008). "Uncertainty Estimate for the Outdoor Calibration of Solar Pyranometers: A Metrologist Perspective." Measure. (NCSLI Journal of Measurement Science). Vol. 3(4), December 2008; pp. 58-66; NREL Report No. JA-581-4137

[3] Reda, I.; Andreas, A. (2004). "Solar Position Algorithm for Solar Radiation Applications." Solar Energy. Vol. 76(5), 2004; pp. 577-589; NREL Report No. JA-560-35518. doi:10.1016/j.solener.2003.12.003

[4] Stoffel, T.; Reda, I. (2009). "NREL Pyrheliometer Comparisons: 22 September - 3 October 2008 (NPC-2008)." 54 pp.; NREL Report No. TP-550-45016.

[5] Reda, I.; Stoffel, T.; Myers, D. (2003). "Method to Calibrate a Solar Pyranometer for Measuring Reference Diffuse Irradiance." Solar Energy. Vol. 74, 2003; pp. 103-112; NREL Report No. JA-560-35025. doi:10.1016/S0038-092X(03)00124-5

[6] Reda, I. (1996). Calibration of a Solar Absolute Cavity Radiometer with Traceability to the World Radiometric Reference. 79 pp.; NREL Report No. TP-463-20619.

[7] Reda, I.; Gröbner, J.; Stoffel, T.; Myers, D.; Forgan, B. (2008). Improvements in the Blackbody Calibration of Pyrheliometers. ARM 2008 Science Team Meeting (Poster).



National Renewable Energy Laboratory

Solar Radiation Research Laboratory

Metrology Laboratory

Calibration Certificate



Test Instrument:	Pyranometer	Manufacturer:	Kipp & Zonen
Model:	CM3	Serial Number:	010284-UW-CM3
Calibration Date:	5/24/2017	Due Date:	5/24/2018
Customer:	NREL-SRRL-BMS	Environmental Conditions:	see page 4
Test Dates:	5/24		

This certifies that the above product was calibrated in compliance with ISO/IEC 17025:2005. Measurement uncertainties at the time of calibration are consistent with the Guide to the Expression of Uncertainty in Measurement (GUM) using Reda et al., 2008. All nominal values are traceable to the International System (SI) Units of Measurement.

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Table 1. Traceability

Measurement Type	Instrument	Calibration Date	Calibration Due Date
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Diffuse Irradiance †	Eppley Black and White Pyranometer Model 8-48, S/N 32858	03/10/2016	03/10/2018
Diffuse Irradiance †	Eppley Black and White Pyranometer Model 8-48, S/N 32871	03/10/2016	03/10/2018
Data Acquisition	NREL Data Acquisition System Model RAP-DAQ, S/N 2005-998	04/12/2017	04/12/2019
Data Acquisition	NREL Data Acquisition System Model RAP-DAQ, S/N 2005-999	04/12/2017	04/12/2019
Infrared Irradiance ‡	Kipp & Zonen Pyrgeometer Model CG4, S/N FT002	06/05/2015	06/05/2019

† Through the World Radiometric Reference (WRR)

‡ Through the World Infrared Standard Group (WISG)

Number of pages of certificate: 4

Calibration Procedure: BORCAL-P00-Calibration and QA Procedure; available upon request.

Setup: Radiometers are calibrated outdoors, using the sun as the source. Pyranometers and pyrgeometers are installed for horizontal measurements, with their signal connectors oriented north, if their design permits.

The shading disk for the reference diffuse subtends a solid angle of 5°. Pyrheliometers are installed on solar trackers.

Calibrated by: Afshin Andreas, Mark Kutchenreiter, Martina Stoddard, and RCC

Ibrahim Reda, Technical Manager

Date

For questions or comments, please contact the technical manager at:

ibrahim.reda@nrel.gov; 303-384-6385; 15013 Denver West Parkway, Golden, CO 80401, USA

Calibration Results

010284-UW-CM3 Kipp & Zonen CM3

The responsivity (R , $\mu\text{V}/\text{W}/\text{m}^2$) of the test instrument during calibration is calculated using this Measurement Equation:

$$R = (V - R_{net} * W_{net}) / I \quad [1]$$

where,

- V = radiometer output voltage (microvolts),
 - R_{net} = radiometer net infrared responsivity ($\mu\text{V}/\text{W}/\text{m}^2$), see Table 4,
 - W_{net} = effective net infrared measured by pyrgeometer (W/m^2),
 - = $W_{in} - W_{out} = W_{in} - \sigma * T_c^4$
 - where, W_{in} = incoming infrared (W/m^2), $\sigma = 5.6704\text{e-}8 \text{ W}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{K}^{-4}$,
 - T_c = case temperature of pyrgeometer (K).
- I = reference irradiance (W/m^2), beam (B) or global (G)
 - where, $G = B * \text{COS}(Z) + D$,
 - Z = zenith angle (degrees),
 - D = reference diffuse irradiance (W/m^2).

Figure 1. Responsivity vs Zenith Angle

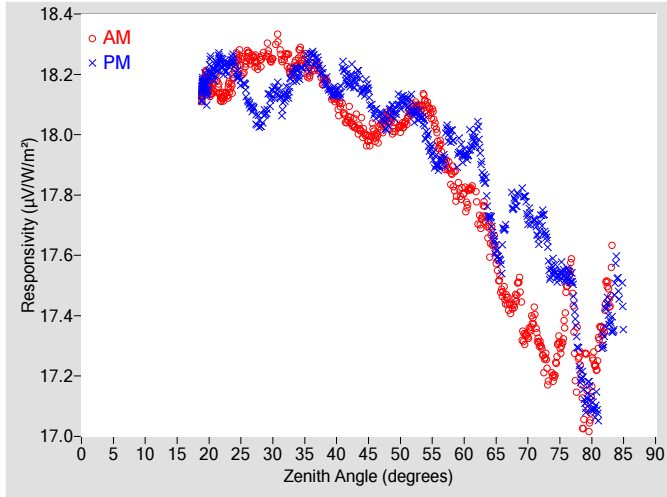


Figure 2. Responsivity vs Local Standard Time

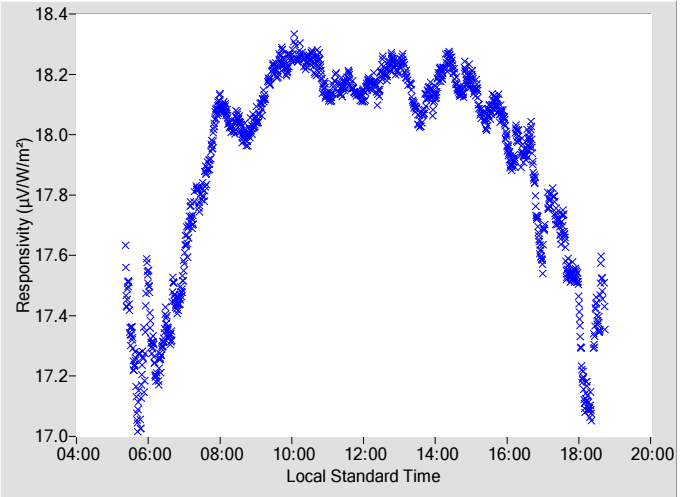


Table 2. Instrument Responsivity (R) and Calibration Type-B Standard Uncertainty, u(B)

Zenith Angle (deg.)	R ($\mu\text{V}/\text{W}/\text{m}^2$)	u(B) \pm (%)	Azimuth Angle	R ($\mu\text{V}/\text{W}/\text{m}^2$)	u(B) \pm (%)	Azimuth Angle	Zenith Angle (deg.)	R ($\mu\text{V}/\text{W}/\text{m}^2$)	u(B) \pm (%)	Azimuth Angle	R ($\mu\text{V}/\text{W}/\text{m}^2$)	u(B) \pm (%)	Azimuth Angle
0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	46	18.000	0.34	99.14	18.072	0.34	261.00
2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	48	18.056	0.34	97.17	18.045	0.35	262.92
4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	50	18.024	0.35	95.34	18.106	0.35	264.82
6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	52	18.088	0.35	93.51	18.077	0.36	266.58
8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	54	18.101	0.36	91.78	18.002	0.37	268.31
10	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	56	17.973	0.37	90.10	17.898	0.38	269.99
12	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	58	17.863	0.38	88.42	17.993	0.40	271.68
14	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	60	17.794	0.40	86.80	17.931	0.40	273.25
16	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	62	17.764	0.41	85.23	18.000	0.42	274.88
18	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	64	17.658	0.43	83.70	17.727	0.44	276.40
20	18.159	0.31	157.82	18.195	0.31	202.03	66	17.481	0.44	82.13	17.635	0.46	277.99
22	18.122	0.31	145.06	18.233	0.31	215.24	68	17.452	0.47	80.53	17.773	0.50	279.52
24	18.220	0.31	136.56	18.237	0.31	223.31	70	17.340	0.50	78.99	17.731	0.53	281.11
26	18.261	0.31	130.27	18.119	0.31	229.76	72	17.302	0.53	77.48	17.718	0.56	282.69
28	18.248	0.31	124.85	18.038	0.31	234.78	74	17.200	0.59	75.87	17.557	0.61	284.25
30	18.249	0.31	121.06	18.138	0.31	239.16	76	17.465	0.65	74.30	17.531	0.66	285.82
32	18.253	0.32	117.01	18.133	0.32	242.97	78	17.267	0.74	72.67	17.253	0.75	287.40
34	18.251	0.32	113.82	18.195	0.32	246.28	80	17.157	N/A	71.07	17.105	N/A	289.06
36	18.209	0.32	110.93	18.269	0.32	249.39	82	17.402	N/A	69.40	17.358	N/A	290.71
38	18.176	0.32	108.12	18.189	0.32	251.95	84	N/A	N/A	N/A	17.526	N/A	292.46
40	18.115	0.33	105.66	18.141	0.33	254.41	86	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
42	18.058	0.33	103.38	18.172	0.33	256.71	88	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
44	18.019	0.33	101.21	18.146	0.33	258.90	90	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

N/A - Not Available

Figure 3. Type-B Standard Uncertainty vs Zenith Angle

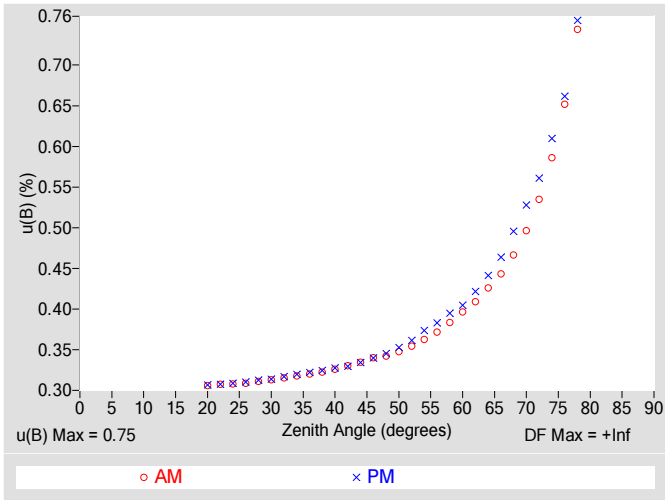


Figure 4. Residuals from Spline Interpolation

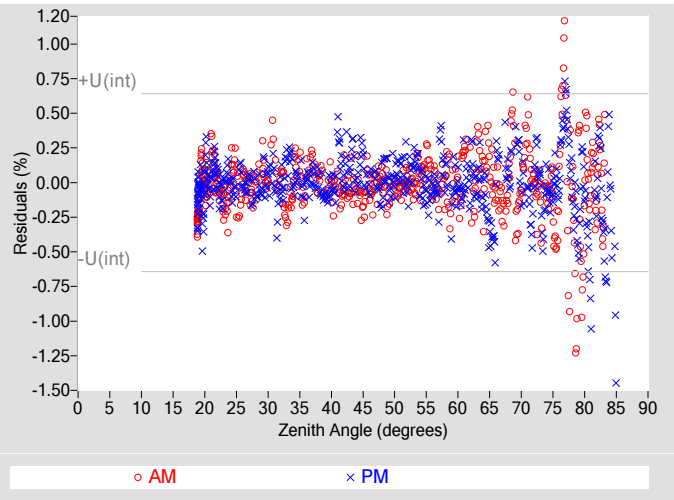


Table 3. Uncertainty using Spline Interpolation

Type-B Standard Uncertainty, $u(B)$ (%)	± 0.75
Type-A Interpolating Function, $u(int)$ (%)	± 0.32
Combined Standard Uncertainty, $u(c)$ (%)	± 0.82
Effective degrees of freedom, $DF(c)$	47561
Coverage factor, k	1.96
Expanded Uncertainty, $U95$ (%)	± 1.6
AM Valid zenith angle range	20° to 78°
PM Valid zenith angle range	20° to 78°

Table 4. Calibration Label Values

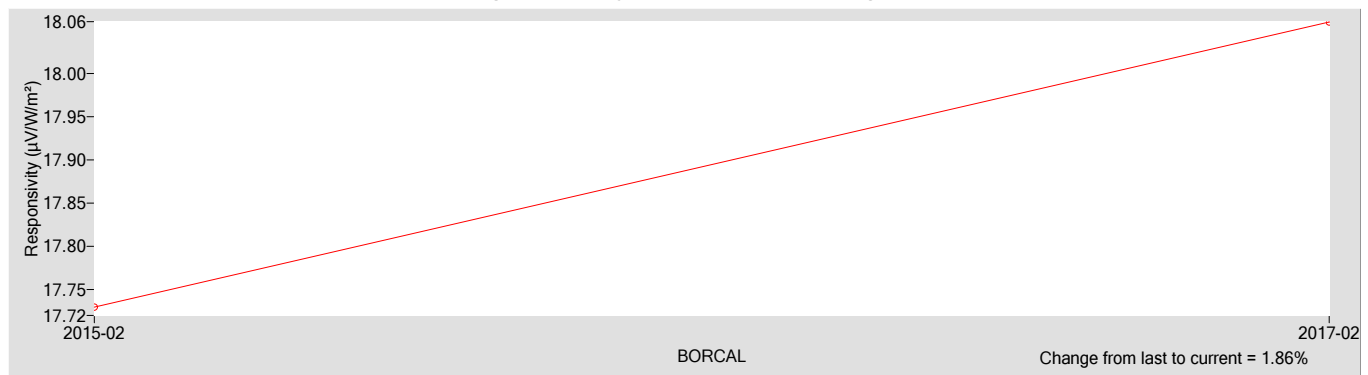
R @ 45° ($\mu V/W/m^2$)	Rnet ($\mu V/W/m^2$) †
18.060	0.40000

† Rnet determination date: Estimated

Table 5. Uncertainty using R @ 45°

Type-B Expanded Uncertainty, $U(B)$ (%)	± 0.79
Offset Uncertainty, $U(off)$ (%)	+1.2 / -1.5
Expanded Uncertainty, U (%)	+2.0 / -2.3
Effective degrees of freedom, DF	+Inf
Coverage factor, k	1.96
Valid zenith angle range	30.0° to 60.0°

Figure 5. History of instrument at Zenith Angle = 45°



References:

[1] Reda, I.; Hickey, J.; Long, C.; Myers, D.; Stoffel, T.; Wilcox, S.; Michalsky, J. J.; Dutton, E. G.; Nelson, D. (2005). "Using a Blackbody to Calculate Net Longwave Responsivity of Shortwave Solar Pyranometers to Correct for Their Thermal Offset Error During Outdoor Calibration Using the Component Sum Method." Journal of Atmospheric and Oceanic Technology. , 2005; pp. 1531-1540; NREL Report No. JA-560-36646. doi:10.1175/JTECH1782.1

[2] Reda, I.; Myers, D.; Stoffel, T. (2008). "Uncertainty Estimate for the Outdoor Calibration of Solar Pyranometers: A Metrologist Perspective." Measure. (NCSLI Journal of Measurement Science). Vol. 3(4), December 2008; pp. 58-66; NREL Report No. JA-581-4137

[3] Reda, I.; Andreas, A. (2004). "Solar Position Algorithm for Solar Radiation Applications." Solar Energy. Vol. 76(5), 2004; pp. 577-589; NREL Report No. JA-560-35518. doi:10.1016/j.solener.2003.12.003

[4] Stoffel, T.; Reda, I. (2009). "NREL Pyrheliometer Comparisons: 22 September - 3 October 2008 (NPC-2008)." 54 pp.; NREL Report No. TP-550-45016.

[5] Reda, I.; Stoffel, T.; Myers, D. (2003). "Method to Calibrate a Solar Pyranometer for Measuring Reference Diffuse Irradiance." Solar Energy. Vol. 74, 2003; pp. 103-112; NREL Report No. JA-560-35025. doi:10.1016/S0038-092X(03)00124-5

[6] Reda, I. (1996). Calibration of a Solar Absolute Cavity Radiometer with Traceability to the World Radiometric Reference. 79 pp.; NREL Report No. TP-463-20619.

[7] Reda, I.; Gröbner, J.; Stoffel, T.; Myers, D.; Forgan, B. (2008). Improvements in the Blackbody Calibration of Pyrgometers. ARM 2008 Science Team Meeting (Poster).



National Renewable Energy Laboratory

Solar Radiation Research Laboratory

Metrology Laboratory

Calibration Certificate



Test Instrument:	Pyranometer	Manufacturer:	Kipp & Zonen
Model:	CMP11	Serial Number:	091084
Calibration Date:	5/24/2017	Due Date:	5/24/2018
Customer:	NREL-SRRL-BMS	Environmental Conditions:	see page 4
Test Dates:	5/24		

This certifies that the above product was calibrated in compliance with ISO/IEC 17025:2005. Measurement uncertainties at the time of calibration are consistent with the Guide to the Expression of Uncertainty in Measurement (GUM) using Reda et al., 2008. All nominal values are traceable to the International System (SI) Units of Measurement.

No statement of compliance with specifications is made or implied on this certificate. However, the estimated uncertainties are the uncertainties of the calibration process; users must add other uncertainties that are relevant to their measuring system, environmental and sky conditions, outdoor set-up, and site location.

The Type-B Standard Uncertainty of using the responsivity at each even zenith angle is reported, and the Expanded Uncertainty of the calibration is reported using two methods:

1. The Expanded Uncertainty of using the responsivity at zenith angle = 45°, within the zenith angle range from 30.0° to 60.0°
2. The Expanded Uncertainty of using Spline Interpolating Functions for the responsivity versus zenith angle.

This certificate applies only to the item identified above and shall not be reproduced other than in full, without specific written approval from the calibration facility. Certificate without signature is not valid.

Table 1. Traceability

Measurement Type	Instrument	Calibration Date	Calibration Due Date
Beam Irradiance †	Eppley Absolute Cavity Radiometer Model HF, S/N 29219	09/26/2016	09/26/2017
Diffuse Irradiance †	Eppley Black and White Pyranometer Model 8-48, S/N 32858	03/10/2016	03/10/2018
Diffuse Irradiance †	Eppley Black and White Pyranometer Model 8-48, S/N 32871	03/10/2016	03/10/2018
Data Acquisition	NREL Data Acquisition System Model RAP-DAQ, S/N 2005-998	04/12/2017	04/12/2019
Data Acquisition	NREL Data Acquisition System Model RAP-DAQ, S/N 2005-999	04/12/2017	04/12/2019
Infrared Irradiance ‡	Kipp & Zonen Pyrgeometer Model CG4, S/N FT002	06/05/2015	06/05/2019

† Through the World Radiometric Reference (WRR)

‡ Through the World Infrared Standard Group (WISG)

Number of pages of certificate: 4

Calibration Procedure: BORCAL-P00-Calibration and QA Procedure; available upon request.

Setup: Radiometers are calibrated outdoors, using the sun as the source. Pyranometers and pyrgeometers are installed for horizontal measurements, with their signal connectors oriented north, if their design permits.

The shading disk for the reference diffuse subtends a solid angle of 5°. Pyrheliometers are installed on solar trackers.

Calibrated by: Afshin Andreas, Mark Kutchenreiter, Martina Stoddard, and RCC

Ibrahim Reda, Technical Manager

Date

For questions or comments, please contact the technical manager at:

ibrahim.reda@nrel.gov; 303-384-6385; 15013 Denver West Parkway, Golden, CO 80401, USA

Calibration Results

091084 Kipp & Zonen CMP11

The responsivity (R , $\mu\text{V}/\text{W}/\text{m}^2$) of the test instrument during calibration is calculated using this Measurement Equation:

$$R = (V - R_{net} * W_{net}) / I \tag{1}$$

where,

- V = radiometer output voltage (microvolts),
 - R_{net} = radiometer net infrared responsivity ($\mu\text{V}/\text{W}/\text{m}^2$), see Table 4,
 - W_{net} = effective net infrared measured by pyrgeometer (W/m^2),
 - = $W_{in} - W_{out} = W_{in} - \sigma * T_c^4$
 - where, W_{in} = incoming infrared (W/m^2), $\sigma = 5.6704\text{e-}8 \text{ W}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{K}^{-4}$,
 - T_c = case temperature of pyrgeometer (K).
- I = reference irradiance (W/m^2), beam (B) or global (G)
 - where, $G = B * \text{COS}(Z) + D$,
 - Z = zenith angle (degrees),
 - D = reference diffuse irradiance (W/m^2).

Figure 1. Responsivity vs Zenith Angle

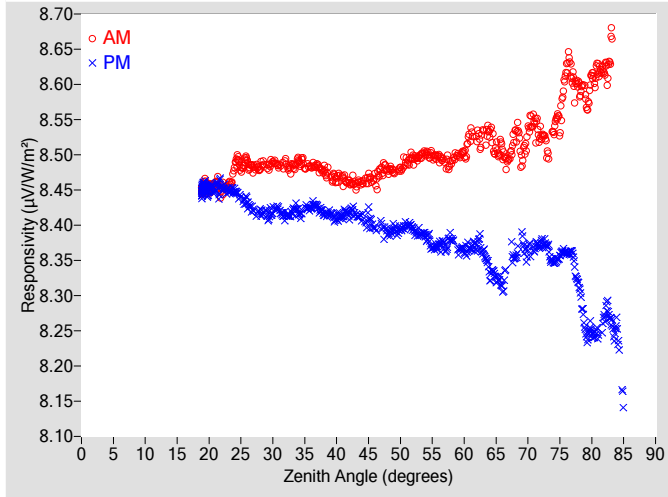


Figure 2. Responsivity vs Local Standard Time

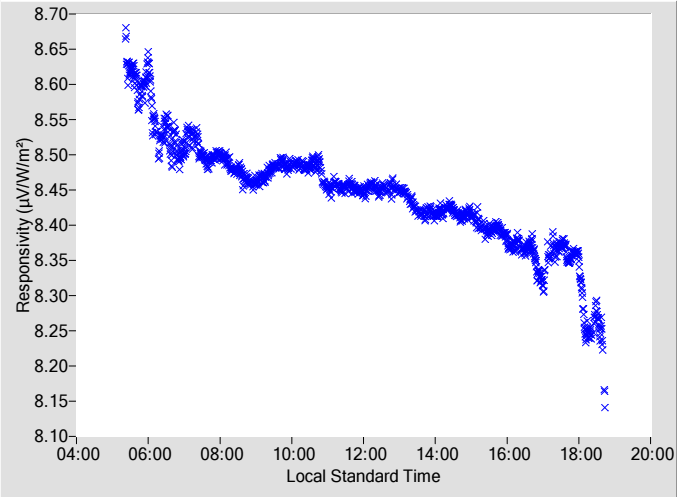


Table 2. Instrument Responsivity (R) and Calibration Type-B Standard Uncertainty, u(B)

Zenith Angle (deg.)	R ($\mu\text{V}/\text{W}/\text{m}^2$)	u(B) \pm (%)	Azimuth Angle	R ($\mu\text{V}/\text{W}/\text{m}^2$)	u(B) \pm (%)	Azimuth Angle	Zenith Angle (deg.)	R ($\mu\text{V}/\text{W}/\text{m}^2$)	u(B) \pm (%)	Azimuth Angle	R ($\mu\text{V}/\text{W}/\text{m}^2$)	u(B) \pm (%)	Azimuth Angle
0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	46	8.4647	0.34	99.13	8.3953	0.34	260.94
2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	48	8.4773	0.34	97.15	8.3907	0.35	262.90
4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	50	8.4794	0.35	95.33	8.3950	0.35	264.81
6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	52	8.4947	0.36	93.50	8.3931	0.36	266.57
8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	54	8.5021	0.36	91.81	8.3834	0.38	268.34
10	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	56	8.4971	0.37	90.09	8.3721	0.39	269.98
12	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	58	8.4891	0.39	88.48	8.3804	0.40	271.67
14	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	60	8.5016	0.40	86.83	8.3658	0.41	273.24
16	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	62	8.5273	0.41	85.19	8.3721	0.42	274.87
18	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	64	8.5346	0.43	83.69	8.3330	0.44	276.39
20	8.4531	0.31	157.94	8.4497	0.31	201.82	66	8.5058	0.45	82.10	8.3127	0.47	277.98
22	8.4509	0.31	144.80	8.4563	0.31	215.27	68	8.5275	0.47	80.50	8.3548	0.50	279.51
24	8.4842	0.31	136.50	8.4483	0.31	223.35	70	8.5285	0.50	79.03	8.3639	0.53	281.11
26	8.4905	0.31	130.35	8.4325	0.31	229.68	72	8.5263	0.54	77.47	8.3730	0.57	282.68
28	8.4814	0.31	125.32	8.4186	0.31	235.03	74	8.5357	0.59	75.86	8.3488	0.62	284.24
30	8.4894	0.31	120.70	8.4177	0.32	238.99	76	8.6181	0.66	74.29	8.3608	0.67	285.81
32	8.4908	0.32	117.09	8.4134	0.32	243.13	78	8.5951	0.75	72.72	8.3117	0.77	287.43
34	8.4926	0.32	113.73	8.4187	0.32	246.36	80	8.6110	N/A	71.06	8.2495	N/A	289.05
36	8.4826	0.32	110.84	8.4245	0.32	249.24	82	8.6209	N/A	69.39	8.2732	N/A	290.74
38	8.4778	0.32	108.10	8.4165	0.33	251.82	84	N/A	N/A	N/A	8.2459	N/A	292.44
40	8.4647	0.33	105.65	8.4102	0.33	254.41	86	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
42	8.4607	0.33	103.30	8.4166	0.33	256.76	88	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
44	8.4602	0.34	101.13	8.4121	0.34	258.85	90	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

N/A - Not Available

Figure 3. Type-B Standard Uncertainty vs Zenith Angle

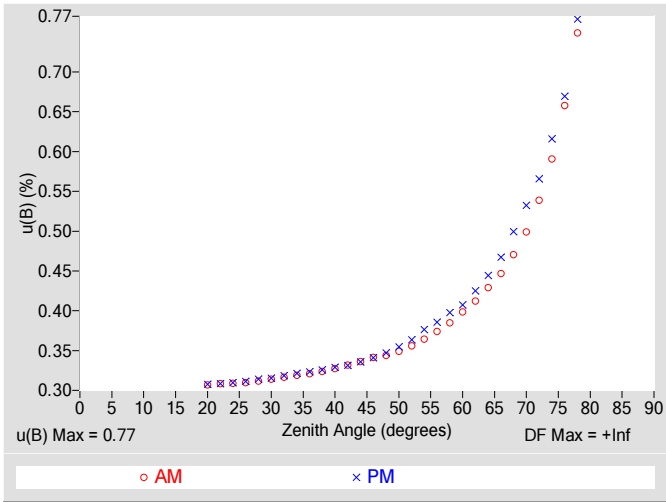


Figure 4. Residuals from Spline Interpolation

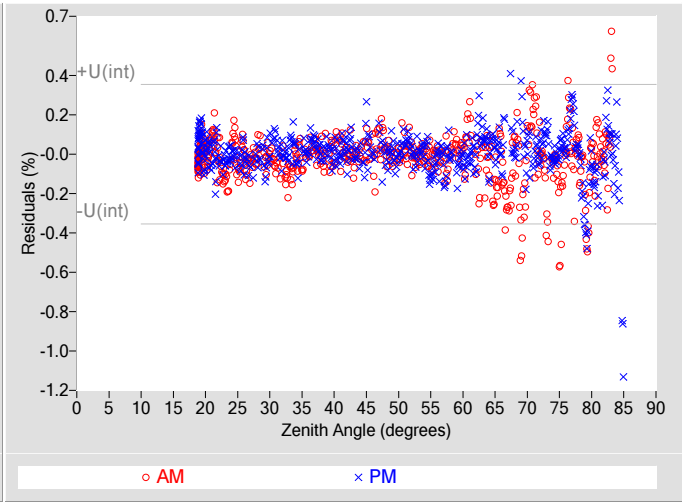


Table 3. Uncertainty using Spline Interpolation

Type-B Standard Uncertainty, $u(B)$ (%)	± 0.77
Type-A Interpolating Function, $u(int)$ (%)	± 0.18
Combined Standard Uncertainty, $u(c)$ (%)	± 0.79
Effective degrees of freedom, $DF(c)$	430595
Coverage factor, k	1.96
Expanded Uncertainty, $U95$ (%)	± 1.5
AM Valid zenith angle range	20° to 78°
PM Valid zenith angle range	20° to 78°

Table 4. Calibration Label Values

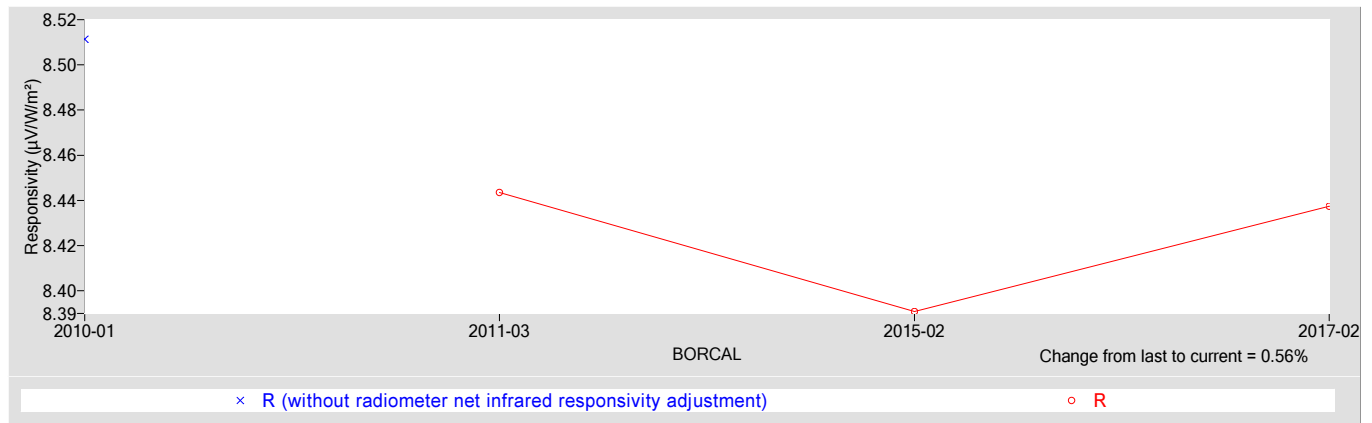
R @ 45° ($\mu V/W/m^2$)	Rnet ($\mu V/W/m^2$) †
8.4375	0.20500

† Rnet determination date: Estimated

Table 5. Uncertainty using R @ 45°

Type-B Expanded Uncertainty, $U(B)$ (%)	± 0.80
Offset Uncertainty, $U(off)$ (%)	+0.77 / -0.85
Expanded Uncertainty, U (%)	+1.6 / -1.6
Effective degrees of freedom, DF	+Inf
Coverage factor, k	1.96
Valid zenith angle range	30.0° to 60.0°

Figure 5. History of instrument at Zenith Angle = 45°



References:

[1] Reda, I.; Hickey, J.; Long, C.; Myers, D.; Stoffel, T.; Wilcox, S.; Michalsky, J. J.; Dutton, E. G.; Nelson, D. (2005). "Using a Blackbody to Calculate Net Longwave Responsivity of Shortwave Solar Pyranometers to Correct for Their Thermal Offset Error During Outdoor Calibration Using the Component Sum Method." Journal of Atmospheric and Oceanic Technology. , 2005; pp. 1531-1540; NREL Report No. JA-560-36646. doi:10.1175/JTECH1782.1

[2] Reda, I.; Myers, D.; Stoffel, T. (2008). "Uncertainty Estimate for the Outdoor Calibration of Solar Pyranometers: A Metrologist Perspective." Measure. (NCSLI Journal of Measurement Science). Vol. 3(4), December 2008; pp. 58-66; NREL Report No. JA-581-4137

[3] Reda, I.; Andreas, A. (2004). "Solar Position Algorithm for Solar Radiation Applications." Solar Energy. Vol. 76(5), 2004; pp. 577-589; NREL Report No. JA-560-35518. doi:10.1016/j.solener.2003.12.003

[4] Stoffel, T.; Reda, I. (2009). "NREL Pyrheliometer Comparisons: 22 September - 3 October 2008 (NPC-2008)." 54 pp.; NREL Report No. TP-550-45016.

[5] Reda, I.; Stoffel, T.; Myers, D. (2003). "Method to Calibrate a Solar Pyranometer for Measuring Reference Diffuse Irradiance." Solar Energy. Vol. 74, 2003; pp. 103-112; NREL Report No. JA-560-35025. doi:10.1016/S0038-092X(03)00124-5

[6] Reda, I. (1996). Calibration of a Solar Absolute Cavity Radiometer with Traceability to the World Radiometric Reference. 79 pp.; NREL Report No. TP-463-20619.

[7] Reda, I.; Gröbner, J.; Stoffel, T.; Myers, D.; Forgan, B. (2008). Improvements in the Blackbody Calibration of Pyrgeometers. ARM 2008 Science Team Meeting (Poster).



National Renewable Energy Laboratory

Solar Radiation Research Laboratory

Metrology Laboratory

Calibration Certificate



Test Instrument:	Pyranometer	Manufacturer:	Kipp & Zonen
Model:	CMP11	Serial Number:	140840
Calibration Date:	5/24/2017	Due Date:	5/24/2018
Customer:	NREL-SRRL-BMS	Environmental Conditions:	see page 4
Test Dates:	5/24		

This certifies that the above product was calibrated in compliance with ISO/IEC 17025:2005. Measurement uncertainties at the time of calibration are consistent with the Guide to the Expression of Uncertainty in Measurement (GUM) using Reda et al., 2008. All nominal values are traceable to the International System (SI) Units of Measurement.

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The Type-B Standard Uncertainty of using the responsivity at each even zenith angle is reported, and the Expanded Uncertainty of the calibration is reported using two methods:

1. The Expanded Uncertainty of using the responsivity at zenith angle = 45°, within the zenith angle range from 30.0° to 60.0°
2. The Expanded Uncertainty of using Spline Interpolating Functions for the responsivity versus zenith angle.

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Table 1. Traceability

Measurement Type	Instrument	Calibration Date	Calibration Due Date
Beam Irradiance †	Eppley Absolute Cavity Radiometer Model HF, S/N 29219	09/26/2016	09/26/2017
Diffuse Irradiance †	Eppley Black and White Pyranometer Model 8-48, S/N 32858	03/10/2016	03/10/2018
Diffuse Irradiance †	Eppley Black and White Pyranometer Model 8-48, S/N 32871	03/10/2016	03/10/2018
Data Acquisition	NREL Data Acquisition System Model RAP-DAQ, S/N 2005-998	04/12/2017	04/12/2019
Data Acquisition	NREL Data Acquisition System Model RAP-DAQ, S/N 2005-999	04/12/2017	04/12/2019
Infrared Irradiance ‡	Kipp & Zonen Pyrgeometer Model CG4, S/N FT002	06/05/2015	06/05/2019

† Through the World Radiometric Reference (WRR)

‡ Through the World Infrared Standard Group (WISG)

Number of pages of certificate: 4

Calibration Procedure: BORCAL-P00-Calibration and QA Procedure; available upon request.

Setup: Radiometers are calibrated outdoors, using the sun as the source. Pyranometers and pyrgeometers are installed for horizontal measurements, with their signal connectors oriented north, if their design permits.

The shading disk for the reference diffuse subtends a solid angle of 5°. Pyrheliometers are installed on solar trackers.

Calibrated by: Afshin Andreas, Mark Kutchenreiter, Martina Stoddard, and RCC

Ibrahim Reda, Technical Manager

Date

For questions or comments, please contact the technical manager at:

ibrahim.reda@nrel.gov; 303-384-6385; 15013 Denver West Parkway, Golden, CO 80401, USA

Calibration Results

140840 Kipp & Zonen CMP11

The responsivity (R , $\mu\text{V}/\text{W}/\text{m}^2$) of the test instrument during calibration is calculated using this Measurement Equation:

$$R = (V - R_{net} * W_{net}) / I \tag{1}$$

where,

- V = radiometer output voltage (microvolts),
 - R_{net} = radiometer net infrared responsivity ($\mu\text{V}/\text{W}/\text{m}^2$), see Table 4,
 - W_{net} = effective net infrared measured by pyrgeometer (W/m^2),
 - = $W_{in} - W_{out} = W_{in} - \sigma * T_c^4$
 - where, W_{in} = incoming infrared (W/m^2), $\sigma = 5.6704\text{e-}8 \text{ W}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{K}^{-4}$,
 - T_c = case temperature of pyrgeometer (K).
- I = reference irradiance (W/m^2), beam (B) or global (G)
 - where, $G = B * \text{COS}(Z) + D$,
 - Z = zenith angle (degrees),
 - D = reference diffuse irradiance (W/m^2).

Figure 1. Responsivity vs Zenith Angle

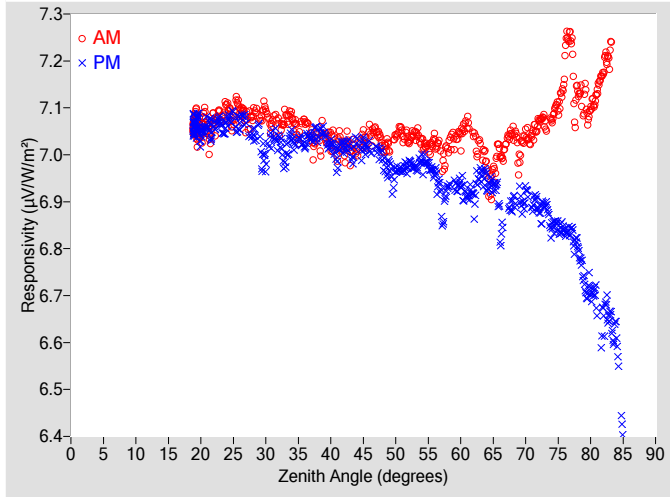


Figure 2. Responsivity vs Local Standard Time

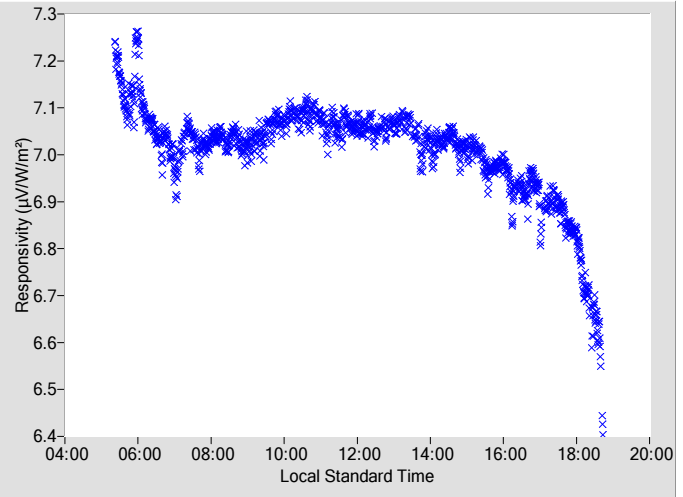


Table 2. Instrument Responsivity (R) and Calibration Type-B Standard Uncertainty, u(B)

Zenith Angle (deg.)	R ($\mu\text{V}/\text{W}/\text{m}^2$)	u(B) \pm (%)	Azimuth Angle	R ($\mu\text{V}/\text{W}/\text{m}^2$)	u(B) \pm (%)	Azimuth Angle	Zenith Angle (deg.)	R ($\mu\text{V}/\text{W}/\text{m}^2$)	u(B) \pm (%)	Azimuth Angle	R ($\mu\text{V}/\text{W}/\text{m}^2$)	u(B) \pm (%)	Azimuth Angle
0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	46	7.0441	0.34	99.13	7.0136	0.34	260.94
2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	48	7.0162	0.35	97.15	6.9925	0.35	262.90
4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	50	7.0388	0.35	95.33	6.9651	0.36	264.81
6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	52	7.0295	0.36	93.50	6.9774	0.37	266.57
8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	54	7.0271	0.37	91.81	6.9824	0.38	268.34
10	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	56	7.0286	0.38	90.09	6.9619	0.39	269.98
12	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	58	7.0169	0.39	88.48	6.9315	0.40	271.67
14	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	60	7.0416	0.40	86.83	6.9416	0.41	273.24
16	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	62	7.0434	0.42	85.19	6.9039	0.43	274.87
18	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	64	6.9774	0.43	83.69	6.9452	0.45	276.39
20	7.0526	0.31	157.94	7.0440	0.31	201.82	66	7.0079	0.45	82.10	6.8545	0.47	277.98
22	7.0700	0.31	144.80	7.0609	0.31	215.27	68	7.0443	0.48	80.50	6.8983	0.51	279.51
24	7.1041	0.31	136.50	7.0677	0.31	223.35	70	7.0374	0.51	79.03	6.9149	0.54	281.11
26	7.0948	0.31	130.35	7.0722	0.31	229.68	72	7.0675	0.55	77.47	6.8834	0.58	282.68
28	7.0830	0.31	125.32	7.0440	0.32	235.03	74	7.0762	0.60	75.86	6.8447	0.63	284.24
30	7.0919	0.32	120.70	6.9866	0.32	238.99	76	7.1901	0.67	74.29	6.8370	0.69	285.81
32	7.0614	0.32	117.09	7.0262	0.32	243.13	78	7.1337	0.76	72.72	6.8057	0.79	287.43
34	7.0798	0.32	113.73	7.0391	0.32	246.36	80	7.0980	N/A	71.06	6.7139	N/A	289.05
36	7.0716	0.32	110.84	7.0235	0.33	249.31	82	7.1851	N/A	69.39	6.6573	N/A	290.74
38	7.0421	0.33	108.10	7.0397	0.33	251.82	84	N/A	N/A	N/A	6.6071	N/A	292.44
40	7.0264	0.33	105.65	7.0239	0.33	254.41	86	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
42	7.0103	0.33	103.30	7.0188	0.33	256.76	88	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
44	7.0067	0.34	101.13	7.0323	0.34	258.85	90	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

N/A - Not Available

Figure 3. Type-B Standard Uncertainty vs Zenith Angle

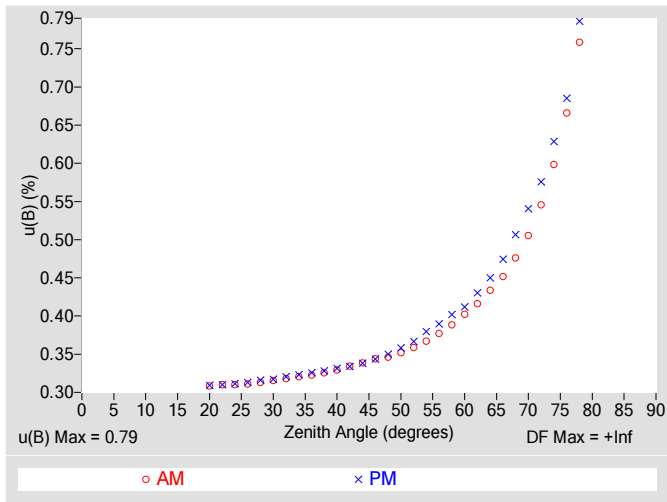


Figure 4. Residuals from Spline Interpolation

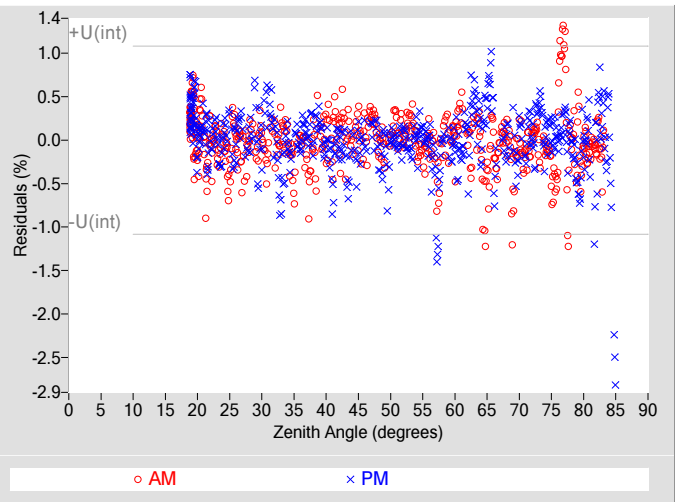


Table 3. Uncertainty using Spline Interpolation

Type-B Standard Uncertainty, $u(B)$ (%)	± 0.79
Type-A Interpolating Function, $u(int)$ (%)	± 0.54
Combined Standard Uncertainty, $u(c)$ (%)	± 0.95
Effective degrees of freedom, $DF(c)$	10759
Coverage factor, k	1.96
Expanded Uncertainty, $U95$ (%)	± 1.9
AM Valid zenith angle range	20° to 78°
PM Valid zenith angle range	20° to 78°

Table 4. Calibration Label Values

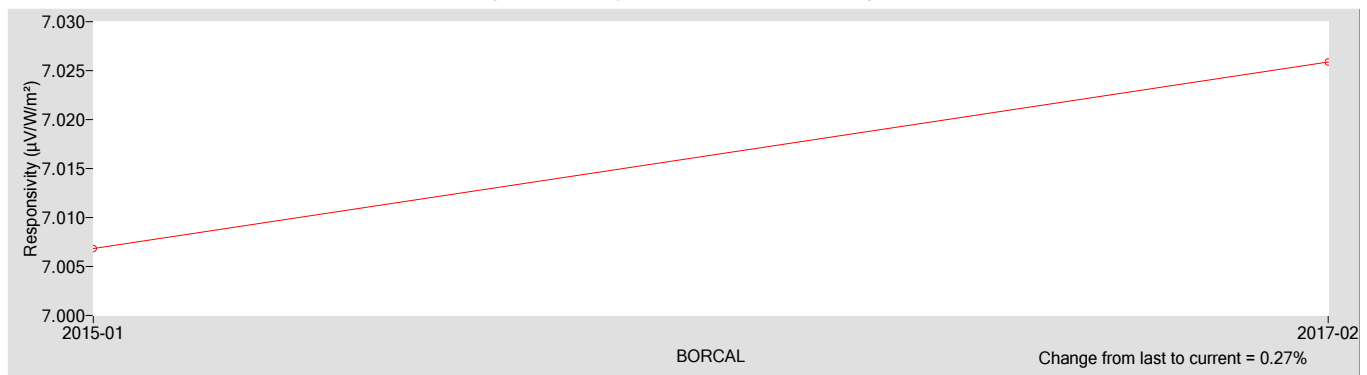
R @ 45° ($\mu V/W/m^2$)	Rnet ($\mu V/W/m^2$) †
7.0259	0.20500

† Rnet determination date: Estimated

Table 5. Uncertainty using R @ 45°

Type-B Expanded Uncertainty, $U(B)$ (%)	± 0.81
Offset Uncertainty, $U(off)$ (%)	+0.94 / -1.3
Expanded Uncertainty, U (%)	+1.7 / -2.2
Effective degrees of freedom, DF	+Inf
Coverage factor, k	1.96
Valid zenith angle range	30.0° to 60.0°

Figure 5. History of instrument at Zenith Angle = 45°



References:

[1] Reda, I.; Hickey, J.; Long, C.; Myers, D.; Stoffel, T.; Wilcox, S.; Michalsky, J. J.; Dutton, E. G.; Nelson, D. (2005). "Using a Blackbody to Calculate Net Longwave Responsivity of Shortwave Solar Pyranometers to Correct for Their Thermal Offset Error During Outdoor Calibration Using the Component Sum Method." *Journal of Atmospheric and Oceanic Technology.*, 2005; pp. 1531-1540; NREL Report No. JA-560-36646. doi:10.1175/JTECH1782.1

[2] Reda, I.; Myers, D.; Stoffel, T. (2008). "Uncertainty Estimate for the Outdoor Calibration of Solar Pyranometers: A Metrologist Perspective." *Measure.* (NCSLI Journal of Measurement Science). Vol. 3(4), December 2008; pp. 58-66; NREL Report No. JA-581-4137

[3] Reda, I.; Andreas, A. (2004). "Solar Position Algorithm for Solar Radiation Applications." *Solar Energy.* Vol. 76(5), 2004; pp. 577-589; NREL Report No. JA-560-35518. doi:10.1016/j.solener.2003.12.003

[4] Stoffel, T.; Reda, I. (2009). "NREL Pyrheliometer Comparisons: 22 September - 3 October 2008 (NPC-2008)." 54 pp.; NREL Report No. TP-550-45016.

[5] Reda, I.; Stoffel, T.; Myers, D. (2003). "Method to Calibrate a Solar Pyranometer for Measuring Reference Diffuse Irradiance." *Solar Energy.* Vol. 74, 2003; pp. 103-112; NREL Report No. JA-560-35025. doi:10.1016/S0038-092X(03)00124-5

[6] Reda, I. (1996). *Calibration of a Solar Absolute Cavity Radiometer with Traceability to the World Radiometric Reference.* 79 pp.; NREL Report No. TP-463-20619.

[7] Reda, I.; Gröbner, J.; Stoffel, T.; Myers, D.; Forgan, B. (2008). Improvements in the Blackbody Calibration of Pyrgometers. ARM 2008 Science Team Meeting (Poster).



National Renewable Energy Laboratory

Solar Radiation Research Laboratory

Metrology Laboratory

Calibration Certificate



Test Instrument:	Pyranometer	Manufacturer:	Kipp & Zonen
Model:	CMP11	Serial Number:	140910
Calibration Date:	5/24/2017	Due Date:	5/24/2018
Customer:	NREL-SRRL-BMS	Environmental Conditions:	see page 4
Test Dates:	5/24		

This certifies that the above product was calibrated in compliance with ISO/IEC 17025:2005. Measurement uncertainties at the time of calibration are consistent with the Guide to the Expression of Uncertainty in Measurement (GUM) using Reda et al., 2008. All nominal values are traceable to the International System (SI) Units of Measurement.

No statement of compliance with specifications is made or implied on this certificate. However, the estimated uncertainties are the uncertainties of the calibration process; users must add other uncertainties that are relevant to their measuring system, environmental and sky conditions, outdoor set-up, and site location.

The Type-B Standard Uncertainty of using the responsivity at each even zenith angle is reported, and the Expanded Uncertainty of the calibration is reported using two methods:

1. The Expanded Uncertainty of using the responsivity at zenith angle = 45°, within the zenith angle range from 30.0° to 60.0°
2. The Expanded Uncertainty of using Spline Interpolating Functions for the responsivity versus zenith angle.

This certificate applies only to the item identified above and shall not be reproduced other than in full, without specific written approval from the calibration facility. Certificate without signature is not valid.

Table 1. Traceability

Measurement Type	Instrument	Calibration Date	Calibration Due Date
Beam Irradiance †	Eppley Absolute Cavity Radiometer Model HF, S/N 29219	09/26/2016	09/26/2017
Diffuse Irradiance †	Eppley Black and White Pyranometer Model 8-48, S/N 32858	03/10/2016	03/10/2018
Diffuse Irradiance †	Eppley Black and White Pyranometer Model 8-48, S/N 32871	03/10/2016	03/10/2018
Data Acquisition	NREL Data Acquisition System Model RAP-DAQ, S/N 2005-998	04/12/2017	04/12/2019
Data Acquisition	NREL Data Acquisition System Model RAP-DAQ, S/N 2005-999	04/12/2017	04/12/2019
Infrared Irradiance ‡	Kipp & Zonen Pyrgeometer Model CG4, S/N FT002	06/05/2015	06/05/2019

† Through the World Radiometric Reference (WRR)

‡ Through the World Infrared Standard Group (WISG)

Number of pages of certificate: 4

Calibration Procedure: BORCAL-P00-Calibration and QA Procedure; available upon request.

Setup: Radiometers are calibrated outdoors, using the sun as the source. Pyranometers and pyrgeometers are installed for horizontal measurements, with their signal connectors oriented north, if their design permits.

The shading disk for the reference diffuse subtends a solid angle of 5°. Pyrheliometers are installed on solar trackers.

Calibrated by: Afshin Andreas, Mark Kutchenreiter, Martina Stoddard, and RCC

Ibrahim Reda, Technical Manager

Date

For questions or comments, please contact the technical manager at:

ibrahim.reda@nrel.gov; 303-384-6385; 15013 Denver West Parkway, Golden, CO 80401, USA

Calibration Results

140910 Kipp & Zonen CMP11

The responsivity (R , $\mu\text{V}/\text{W}/\text{m}^2$) of the test instrument during calibration is calculated using this Measurement Equation:

$$R = (V - R_{net} * W_{net}) / I \tag{1}$$

where,

- V = radiometer output voltage (microvolts),
 - R_{net} = radiometer net infrared responsivity ($\mu\text{V}/\text{W}/\text{m}^2$), see Table 4,
 - W_{net} = effective net infrared measured by pyrgeometer (W/m^2),
 - = $W_{in} - W_{out} = W_{in} - \sigma * T_c^4$
 - where, W_{in} = incoming infrared (W/m^2), $\sigma = 5.6704\text{e-}8 \text{ W}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{K}^{-4}$,
 - T_c = case temperature of pyrgeometer (K).
- I = reference irradiance (W/m^2), beam (B) or global (G)
 - where, $G = B * \text{COS}(Z) + D$,
 - Z = zenith angle (degrees),
 - D = reference diffuse irradiance (W/m^2).

Figure 1. Responsivity vs Zenith Angle

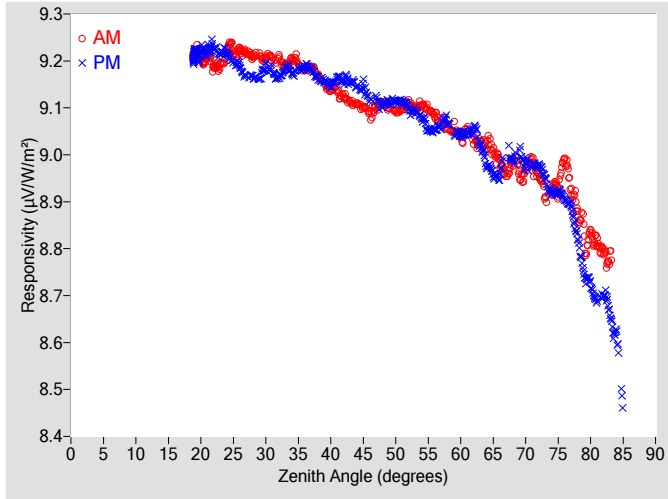


Figure 2. Responsivity vs Local Standard Time

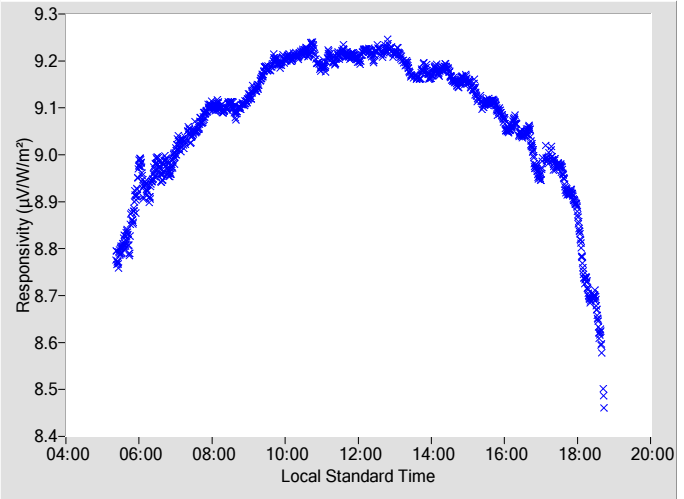


Table 2. Instrument Responsivity (R) and Calibration Type-B Standard Uncertainty, u(B)

Zenith Angle (deg.)	R ($\mu\text{V}/\text{W}/\text{m}^2$)	u(B) \pm (%)	Azimuth Angle	R ($\mu\text{V}/\text{W}/\text{m}^2$)	u(B) \pm (%)	Azimuth Angle	Zenith Angle (deg.)	R ($\mu\text{V}/\text{W}/\text{m}^2$)	u(B) \pm (%)	Azimuth Angle	R ($\mu\text{V}/\text{W}/\text{m}^2$)	u(B) \pm (%)	Azimuth Angle
0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	46	9.0872	0.34	99.13	9.1189	0.34	260.94
2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	48	9.1097	0.34	97.15	9.1049	0.35	262.90
4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	50	9.0927	0.35	95.33	9.1133	0.35	264.81
6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	52	9.1078	0.36	93.50	9.0970	0.36	266.57
8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	54	9.1066	0.36	91.81	9.0775	0.38	268.34
10	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	56	9.0852	0.37	90.09	9.0527	0.38	269.98
12	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	58	9.0572	0.38	88.48	9.0689	0.40	271.67
14	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	60	9.0393	0.40	86.83	9.0412	0.41	273.24
16	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	62	9.0305	0.41	85.19	9.0559	0.42	274.87
18	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	64	9.0252	0.43	83.69	8.9781	0.44	276.39
20	9.2088	0.31	157.94	9.2197	0.31	202.05	66	8.9865	0.45	82.10	8.9571	0.47	277.98
22	9.1889	0.31	144.80	9.2288	0.31	215.27	68	8.9846	0.47	80.50	8.9892	0.50	279.51
24	9.2207	0.31	136.50	9.2156	0.31	223.35	70	8.9634	0.50	79.03	8.9810	0.53	281.11
26	9.2244	0.31	130.35	9.1889	0.31	229.68	72	8.9572	0.54	77.47	8.9745	0.56	282.68
28	9.2090	0.31	125.32	9.1647	0.31	235.03	74	8.9240	0.59	75.86	8.9215	0.61	284.24
30	9.2080	0.31	120.70	9.1865	0.31	238.99	76	8.9849	0.66	74.29	8.9048	0.67	285.81
32	9.2091	0.32	117.09	9.1662	0.32	243.13	78	8.8756	0.75	72.72	8.8225	0.76	287.43
34	9.2037	0.32	113.73	9.1738	0.32	246.36	80	8.8344	N/A	71.06	8.7238	N/A	289.05
36	9.1815	0.32	110.84	9.1891	0.32	249.31	82	8.7947	N/A	69.39	8.7012	N/A	290.74
38	9.1680	0.32	108.10	9.1642	0.33	251.82	84	N/A	N/A	N/A	8.6086	N/A	292.44
40	9.1388	0.33	105.65	9.1486	0.33	254.41	86	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
42	9.1259	0.33	103.30	9.1582	0.33	256.76	88	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
44	9.1084	0.34	101.13	9.1447	0.33	258.85	90	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

N/A - Not Available

Figure 3. Type-B Standard Uncertainty vs Zenith Angle

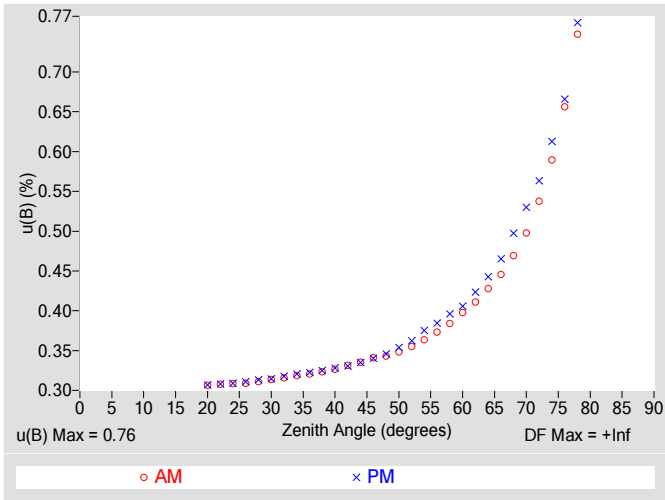


Figure 4. Residuals from Spline Interpolation

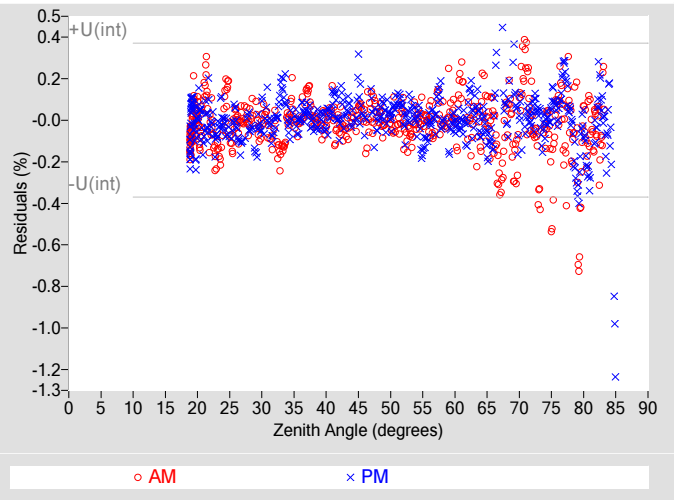


Table 3. Uncertainty using Spline Interpolation

Type-B Standard Uncertainty, $u(B)$ (%)	± 0.76
Type-A Interpolating Function, $u(int)$ (%)	± 0.19
Combined Standard Uncertainty, $u(c)$ (%)	± 0.78
Effective degrees of freedom, $DF(c)$	356405
Coverage factor, k	1.96
Expanded Uncertainty, $U95$ (%)	± 1.5
AM Valid zenith angle range	20° to 78°
PM Valid zenith angle range	20° to 78°

Table 4. Calibration Label Values

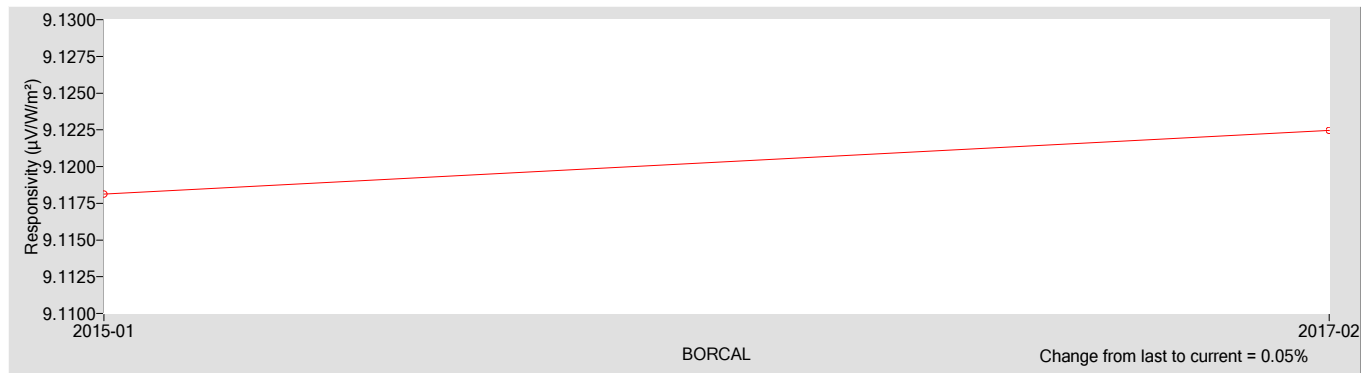
R @ 45° ($\mu V/W/m^2$)	Rnet ($\mu V/W/m^2$) †
9.1225	0.20500

† Rnet determination date: Estimated

Table 5. Uncertainty using R @ 45°

Type-B Expanded Uncertainty, $U(B)$ (%)	± 0.80
Offset Uncertainty, $U(off)$ (%)	+0.95 / -0.91
Expanded Uncertainty, U (%)	+1.7 / -1.7
Effective degrees of freedom, DF	+Inf
Coverage factor, k	1.96
Valid zenith angle range	30.0° to 60.0°

Figure 5. History of instrument at Zenith Angle = 45°



References:

[1] Reda, I.; Hickey, J.; Long, C.; Myers, D.; Stoffel, T.; Wilcox, S.; Michalsky, J. J.; Dutton, E. G.; Nelson, D. (2005). "Using a Blackbody to Calculate Net Longwave Responsivity of Shortwave Solar Pyranometers to Correct for Their Thermal Offset Error During Outdoor Calibration Using the Component Sum Method." Journal of Atmospheric and Oceanic Technology. , 2005; pp. 1531-1540; NREL Report No. JA-560-36646. doi:10.1175/JTECH1782.1

[2] Reda, I.; Myers, D.; Stoffel, T. (2008). "Uncertainty Estimate for the Outdoor Calibration of Solar Pyranometers: A Metrologist Perspective." Measure. (NCSLI Journal of Measurement Science). Vol. 3(4), December 2008; pp. 58-66; NREL Report No. JA-581-4137

[3] Reda, I.; Andreas, A. (2004). "Solar Position Algorithm for Solar Radiation Applications." Solar Energy. Vol. 76(5), 2004; pp. 577-589; NREL Report No. JA-560-35518. doi:10.1016/j.solener.2003.12.003

[4] Stoffel, T.; Reda, I. (2009). "NREL Pyrheliometer Comparisons: 22 September - 3 October 2008 (NPC-2008)." 54 pp.; NREL Report No. TP-550-45016.

[5] Reda, I.; Stoffel, T.; Myers, D. (2003). "Method to Calibrate a Solar Pyranometer for Measuring Reference Diffuse Irradiance." Solar Energy. Vol. 74, 2003; pp. 103-112; NREL Report No. JA-560-35025. doi:10.1016/S0038-092X(03)00124-5

[6] Reda, I. (1996). Calibration of a Solar Absolute Cavity Radiometer with Traceability to the World Radiometric Reference. 79 pp.; NREL Report No. TP-463-20619.

[7] Reda, I.; Gröbner, J.; Stoffel, T.; Myers, D.; Forgan, B. (2008). Improvements in the Blackbody Calibration of Pyrheliometers. ARM 2008 Science Team Meeting (Poster).



National Renewable Energy Laboratory

Solar Radiation Research Laboratory

Metrology Laboratory

Calibration Certificate



Test Instrument:	Precision Spectral Pyranometer	Manufacturer:	Eppley
Model:	PSP	Serial Number:	19621F3
Calibration Date:	5/24/2017	Due Date:	5/24/2018
Customer:	NREL-SRRL-BMS	Environmental Conditions:	see page 4
Test Dates:	5/24		

This certifies that the above product was calibrated in compliance with ISO/IEC 17025:2005. Measurement uncertainties at the time of calibration are consistent with the Guide to the Expression of Uncertainty in Measurement (GUM) using Reda et al., 2008. All nominal values are traceable to the International System (SI) Units of Measurement.

No statement of compliance with specifications is made or implied on this certificate. However, the estimated uncertainties are the uncertainties of the calibration process; users must add other uncertainties that are relevant to their measuring system, environmental and sky conditions, outdoor set-up, and site location.

The Type-B Standard Uncertainty of using the responsivity at each even zenith angle is reported, and the Expanded Uncertainty of the calibration is reported using two methods:

1. The Expanded Uncertainty of using the responsivity at zenith angle = 45°, within the zenith angle range from 30.0° to 60.0°
2. The Expanded Uncertainty of using Spline Interpolating Functions for the responsivity versus zenith angle.

This certificate applies only to the item identified above and shall not be reproduced other than in full, without specific written approval from the calibration facility. Certificate without signature is not valid.

Table 1. Traceability

Measurement Type	Instrument	Calibration Date	Calibration Due Date
Beam Irradiance †	Eppley Absolute Cavity Radiometer Model HF, S/N 29219	09/26/2016	09/26/2017
Diffuse Irradiance †	Eppley Black and White Pyranometer Model 8-48, S/N 32858	03/10/2016	03/10/2018
Diffuse Irradiance †	Eppley Black and White Pyranometer Model 8-48, S/N 32871	03/10/2016	03/10/2018
Data Acquisition	NREL Data Acquisition System Model RAP-DAQ, S/N 2005-998	04/12/2017	04/12/2019
Data Acquisition	NREL Data Acquisition System Model RAP-DAQ, S/N 2005-999	04/12/2017	04/12/2019
Infrared Irradiance ‡	Eppley Downwelling Pyrgeometer Model PIR, S/N 31199F3	06/05/2015	06/05/2019

† Through the World Radiometric Reference (WRR)

‡ Through the World Infrared Standard Group (WISG)

Number of pages of certificate: 4

Calibration Procedure: BORCAL-P00-Calibration and QA Procedure; available upon request.

Setup: Radiometers are calibrated outdoors, using the sun as the source. Pyranometers and pyrgeometers are installed for horizontal measurements, with their signal connectors oriented north, if their design permits.

The shading disk for the reference diffuse subtends a solid angle of 5°. Pyrheliometers are installed on solar trackers.

Calibrated by: Afshin Andreas, Mark Kutchenreiter, Martina Stoddard, and RCC

Ibrahim Reda, Technical Manager

Date

For questions or comments, please contact the technical manager at:

ibrahim.reda@nrel.gov; 303-384-6385; 15013 Denver West Parkway, Golden, CO 80401, USA

Calibration Results

19621F3 Eppley PSP

The responsivity (R , $\mu\text{V}/\text{W}/\text{m}^2$) of the test instrument during calibration is calculated using this Measurement Equation:

$$R = (V - R_{net} * W_{net}) / I \tag{1}$$

where,

- V = radiometer output voltage (microvolts),
- R_{net} = radiometer net infrared responsivity ($\mu\text{V}/\text{W}/\text{m}^2$), see Table 4,
- W_{net} = effective net infrared measured by pyrgeometer (W/m^2),
- = $W_{in} - W_{out} = W_{in} - \sigma * T_c^4$
- where, W_{in} = incoming infrared (W/m^2), $\sigma = 5.6704\text{e-}8 \text{ W}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{K}^{-4}$,
- T_c = case temperature of pyrgeometer (K).
- I = reference irradiance (W/m^2), beam (B) or global (G)
- where, $G = B * \text{COS}(Z) + D$,
- Z = zenith angle (degrees),
- D = reference diffuse irradiance (W/m^2).

Figure 1. Responsivity vs Zenith Angle

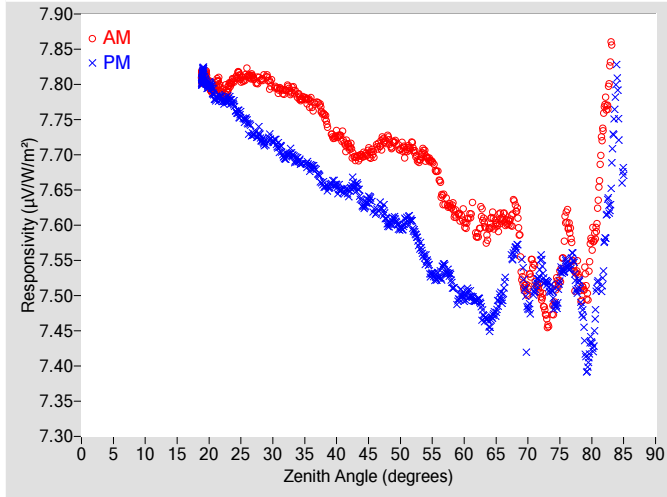


Figure 2. Responsivity vs Local Standard Time

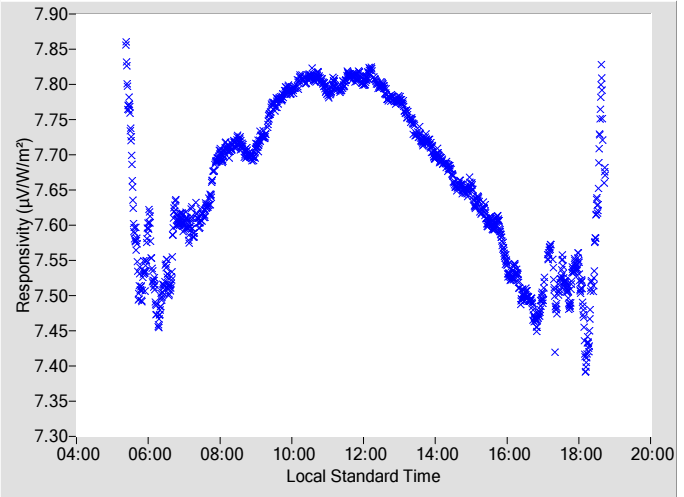


Table 2. Instrument Responsivity (R) and Calibration Type-B Standard Uncertainty, u(B)

Zenith Angle (deg.)	R ($\mu\text{V}/\text{W}/\text{m}^2$)	u(B) \pm (%)	Azimuth Angle	R ($\mu\text{V}/\text{W}/\text{m}^2$)	u(B) \pm (%)	Azimuth Angle	Zenith Angle (deg.)	R ($\mu\text{V}/\text{W}/\text{m}^2$)	u(B) \pm (%)	Azimuth Angle	R ($\mu\text{V}/\text{W}/\text{m}^2$)	u(B) \pm (%)	Azimuth Angle
0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	46	7.7051	0.38	99.15	7.6198	0.39	261.10
2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	48	7.7211	0.38	97.10	7.6031	0.40	262.89
4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	50	7.7111	0.39	95.34	7.5964	0.41	264.79
6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	52	7.7100	0.40	93.48	7.5973	0.42	266.55
8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	54	7.6981	0.41	91.79	7.5502	0.44	268.32
10	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	56	7.6662	0.43	90.01	7.5280	0.45	269.96
12	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	58	7.6279	0.44	88.47	7.5205	0.47	271.65
14	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	60	7.6051	0.46	86.82	7.4984	0.49	273.22
16	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	62	7.5855	0.48	85.23	7.4939	0.51	274.85
18	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	64	7.6014	0.51	83.63	7.4596	0.54	276.45
20	7.7996	0.33	158.21	7.7984	0.33	202.08	66	7.6112	0.53	82.09	7.4992	0.58	277.97
22	7.7887	0.33	144.99	7.7791	0.33	214.97	68	7.6277	0.55	80.58	7.5664	0.62	279.57
24	7.8071	0.33	136.72	7.7689	0.33	223.28	70	7.5121	0.59	79.02	7.4730	0.66	281.09
26	7.8140	0.33	130.15	7.7448	0.34	229.64	72	7.5023	0.64	77.45	7.5442	0.71	282.67
28	7.8075	0.33	125.11	7.7264	0.34	234.93	74	7.4875	0.70	75.84	7.4944	0.80	284.23
30	7.8018	0.34	121.35	7.7195	0.35	239.44	76	7.6093	0.77	74.28	7.5441	0.89	285.80
32	7.7920	0.34	117.05	7.6968	0.35	242.99	78	7.5284	0.88	72.72	7.5119	1.1	287.45
34	7.7833	0.35	113.70	7.6932	0.35	246.27	80	7.5785	N/A	71.05	7.4311	N/A	289.04
36	7.7731	0.35	110.91	7.6820	0.36	249.30	82	7.7594	N/A	69.41	7.5700	N/A	290.73
38	7.7561	0.35	108.04	7.6565	0.36	251.98	84	N/A	N/A	N/A	7.7835	N/A	292.46
40	7.7274	0.36	105.64	7.6531	0.37	254.49	86	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
42	7.7128	0.37	103.34	7.6487	0.37	256.80	88	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
44	7.6996	0.38	101.16	7.6283	0.38	259.01	90	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

N/A - Not Available

Figure 3. Type-B Standard Uncertainty vs Zenith Angle

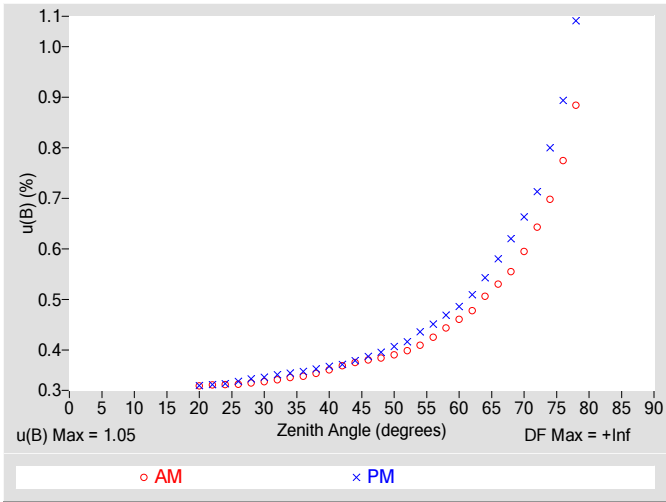


Table 3. Uncertainty using Spline Interpolation

Type-B Standard Uncertainty, $u(B)$ (%)	± 1.1
Type-A Interpolating Function, $u(int)$ (%)	± 0.23
Combined Standard Uncertainty, $u(c)$ (%)	± 1.1
Effective degrees of freedom, $DF(c)$	553024
Coverage factor, k	1.96
Expanded Uncertainty, $U95$ (%)	± 2.1
AM Valid zenith angle range	20° to 78°
PM Valid zenith angle range	20° to 78°

Figure 4. Residuals from Spline Interpolation

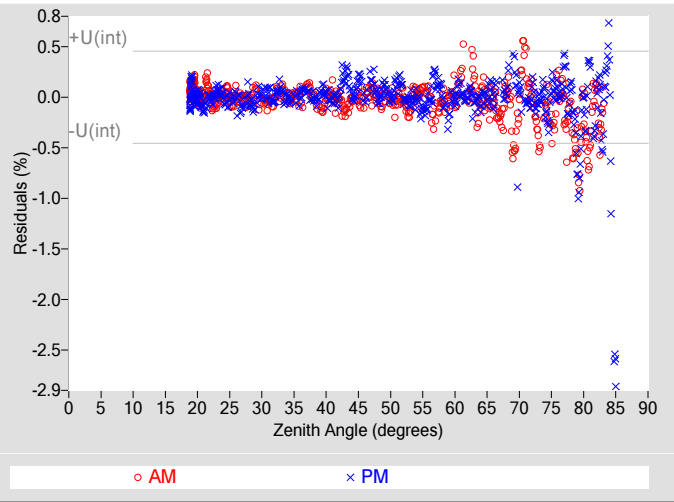


Table 4. Calibration Label Values

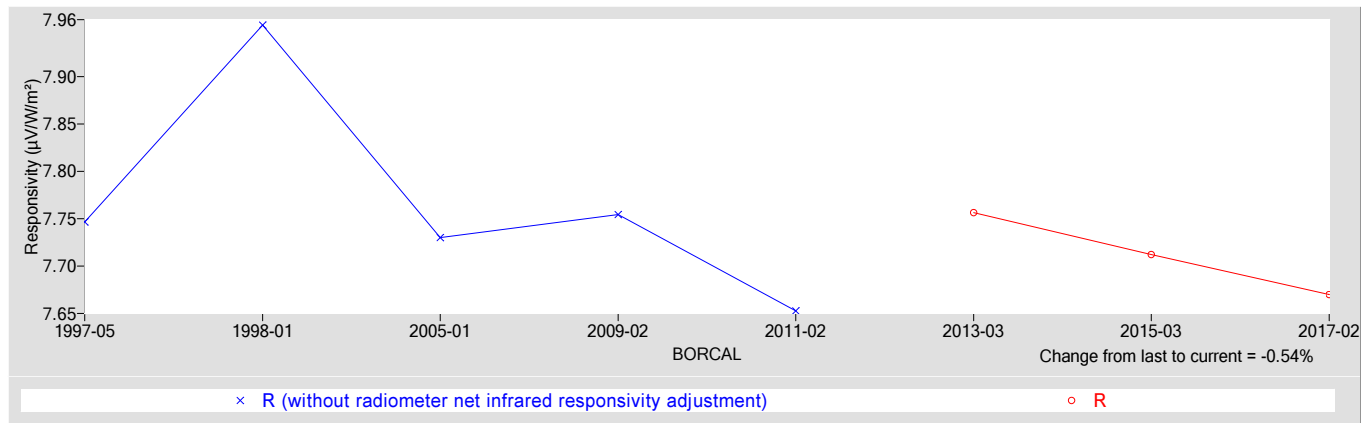
R @ 45° ($\mu V/W/m^2$)	Rnet ($\mu V/W/m^2$) †
7.6700	0.60000

† Rnet determination date: Estimated

Table 5. Uncertainty using R @ 45°

Type-B Expanded Uncertainty, $U(B)$ (%)	± 0.95
Offset Uncertainty, $U(off)$ (%)	+1.7 / -2.2
Expanded Uncertainty, U (%)	+2.7 / -3.2
Effective degrees of freedom, DF	+Inf
Coverage factor, k	1.96
Valid zenith angle range	30.0° to 60.0°

Figure 5. History of instrument at Zenith Angle = 45°



References:

[1] Reda, I.; Hickey, J.; Long, C.; Myers, D.; Stoffel, T.; Wilcox, S.; Michalsky, J. J.; Dutton, E. G.; Nelson, D. (2005). "Using a Blackbody to Calculate Net Longwave Responsivity of Shortwave Solar Pyranometers to Correct for Their Thermal Offset Error During Outdoor Calibration Using the Component Sum Method." Journal of Atmospheric and Oceanic Technology. , 2005; pp. 1531-1540; NREL Report No. JA-560-36646. doi:10.1175/JTECH1782.1

[2] Reda, I.; Myers, D.; Stoffel, T. (2008). "Uncertainty Estimate for the Outdoor Calibration of Solar Pyranometers: A Metrologist Perspective." Measure. (NCSLI Journal of Measurement Science). Vol. 3(4), December 2008; pp. 58-66; NREL Report No. JA-581-4137

[3] Reda, I.; Andreas, A. (2004). "Solar Position Algorithm for Solar Radiation Applications." Solar Energy. Vol. 76(5), 2004; pp. 577-589; NREL Report No. JA-560-35518. doi:10.1016/j.solener.2003.12.003

[4] Stoffel, T.; Reda, I. (2009). "NREL Pyrheliometer Comparisons: 22 September - 3 October 2008 (NPC-2008)." 54 pp.; NREL Report No. TP-550-45016.

[5] Reda, I.; Stoffel, T.; Myers, D. (2003). "Method to Calibrate a Solar Pyranometer for Measuring Reference Diffuse Irradiance." Solar Energy. Vol. 74, 2003; pp. 103-112; NREL Report No. JA-560-35025. doi:10.1016/S0038-092X(03)00124-5

[6] Reda, I. (1996). Calibration of a Solar Absolute Cavity Radiometer with Traceability to the World Radiometric Reference. 79 pp.; NREL Report No. TP-463-20619.

[7] Reda, I.; Gröbner, J.; Stoffel, T.; Myers, D.; Forgan, B. (2008). Improvements in the Blackbody Calibration of Pyrgeometers. ARM 2008 Science Team Meeting (Poster).



National Renewable Energy Laboratory

Solar Radiation Research Laboratory

Metrology Laboratory

Calibration Certificate



Test Instrument:	Precision Spectral Pyranometer	Manufacturer:	Eppley
Model:	PSP	Serial Number:	24035F3
Calibration Date:	5/24/2017	Due Date:	5/24/2018
Customer:	NREL-SRRL-BMS	Environmental Conditions:	see page 4
Test Dates:	5/24		

This certifies that the above product was calibrated in compliance with ISO/IEC 17025:2005. Measurement uncertainties at the time of calibration are consistent with the Guide to the Expression of Uncertainty in Measurement (GUM) using Reda et al., 2008. All nominal values are traceable to the International System (SI) Units of Measurement.

No statement of compliance with specifications is made or implied on this certificate. However, the estimated uncertainties are the uncertainties of the calibration process; users must add other uncertainties that are relevant to their measuring system, environmental and sky conditions, outdoor set-up, and site location.

The Type-B Standard Uncertainty of using the responsivity at each even zenith angle is reported, and the Expanded Uncertainty of the calibration is reported using two methods:

1. The Expanded Uncertainty of using the responsivity at zenith angle = 45°, within the zenith angle range from 30.0° to 60.0°
2. The Expanded Uncertainty of using Spline Interpolating Functions for the responsivity versus zenith angle.

This certificate applies only to the item identified above and shall not be reproduced other than in full, without specific written approval from the calibration facility. Certificate without signature is not valid.

Table 1. Traceability

Measurement Type	Instrument	Calibration Date	Calibration Due Date
Beam Irradiance †	Eppley Absolute Cavity Radiometer Model HF, S/N 29219	09/26/2016	09/26/2017
Diffuse Irradiance †	Eppley Black and White Pyranometer Model 8-48, S/N 32858	03/10/2016	03/10/2018
Diffuse Irradiance †	Eppley Black and White Pyranometer Model 8-48, S/N 32871	03/10/2016	03/10/2018
Data Acquisition	NREL Data Acquisition System Model RAP-DAQ, S/N 2005-998	04/12/2017	04/12/2019
Data Acquisition	NREL Data Acquisition System Model RAP-DAQ, S/N 2005-999	04/12/2017	04/12/2019
Infrared Irradiance ‡	Eppley Downwelling Pyrgeometer Model PIR, S/N 31199F3	06/05/2015	06/05/2019

† Through the World Radiometric Reference (WRR)

‡ Through the World Infrared Standard Group (WISG)

Number of pages of certificate: 4

Calibration Procedure: BORCAL-P00-Calibration and QA Procedure; available upon request.

Setup: Radiometers are calibrated outdoors, using the sun as the source. Pyranometers and pyrgeometers are installed for horizontal measurements, with their signal connectors oriented north, if their design permits.

The shading disk for the reference diffuse subtends a solid angle of 5°. Pyrheliometers are installed on solar trackers.

Calibrated by: Afshin Andreas, Mark Kutchenreiter, Martina Stoddard, and RCC

Ibrahim Reda, Technical Manager

Date

For questions or comments, please contact the technical manager at:

ibrahim.reda@nrel.gov; 303-384-6385; 15013 Denver West Parkway, Golden, CO 80401, USA

Calibration Results

24035F3 Eppley PSP

The responsivity (R , $\mu\text{V}/\text{W}/\text{m}^2$) of the test instrument during calibration is calculated using this Measurement Equation:

$$R = (V - R_{net} * W_{net}) / I \tag{1}$$

where,

- V = radiometer output voltage (microvolts),
 - R_{net} = radiometer net infrared responsivity ($\mu\text{V}/\text{W}/\text{m}^2$), see Table 4,
 - W_{net} = effective net infrared measured by pyrgeometer (W/m^2),
 - = $W_{in} - W_{out} = W_{in} - \sigma * T_c^4$
 - where, W_{in} = incoming infrared (W/m^2), $\sigma = 5.6704\text{e-}8 \text{ W}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{K}^{-4}$,
 - T_c = case temperature of pyrgeometer (K).
- I = reference irradiance (W/m^2), beam (B) or global (G)
 - where, $G = B * \text{COS}(Z) + D$,
 - Z = zenith angle (degrees),
 - D = reference diffuse irradiance (W/m^2).

Figure 1. Responsivity vs Zenith Angle

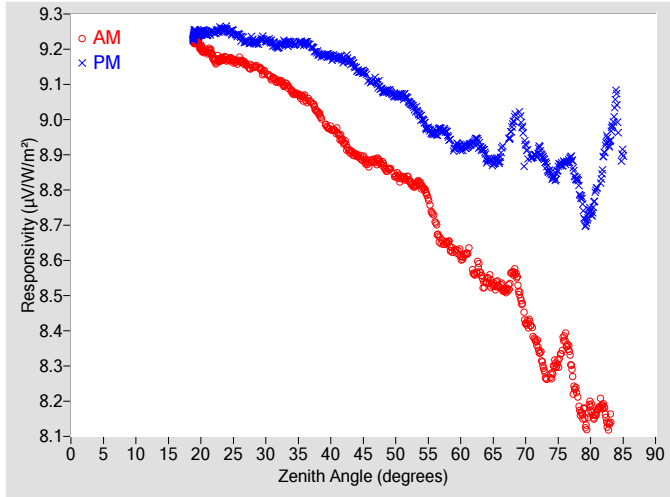


Figure 2. Responsivity vs Local Standard Time

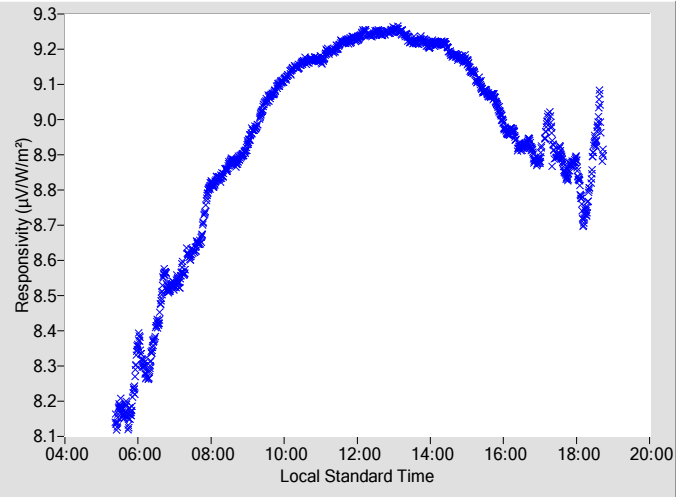


Table 2. Instrument Responsivity (R) and Calibration Type-B Standard Uncertainty, u(B)

Zenith Angle (deg.)	R ($\mu\text{V}/\text{W}/\text{m}^2$)	u(B) \pm (%)	Azimuth Angle	R ($\mu\text{V}/\text{W}/\text{m}^2$)	u(B) \pm (%)	Azimuth Angle	Zenith Angle (deg.)	R ($\mu\text{V}/\text{W}/\text{m}^2$)	u(B) \pm (%)	Azimuth Angle	R ($\mu\text{V}/\text{W}/\text{m}^2$)	u(B) \pm (%)	Azimuth Angle
0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	46	8.8759	0.37	99.15	9.1086	0.37	261.10
2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	48	8.8717	0.37	97.10	9.0812	0.38	262.89
4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	50	8.8427	0.38	95.34	9.0687	0.39	264.79
6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	52	8.8297	0.39	93.48	9.0533	0.40	266.55
8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	54	8.8104	0.40	91.79	9.0028	0.42	268.32
10	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	56	8.7115	0.41	90.01	8.9628	0.43	269.96
12	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	58	8.6516	0.43	88.47	8.9535	0.45	271.65
14	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	60	8.6123	0.45	86.82	8.9206	0.46	273.22
16	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	62	8.5636	0.46	85.23	8.9382	0.48	274.85
18	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	64	8.5420	0.49	83.63	8.8877	0.51	276.45
20	9.2044	0.32	158.21	9.2467	0.32	202.08	66	8.5283	0.51	82.09	8.8877	0.55	277.97
22	9.1716	0.32	144.99	9.2488	0.32	214.97	68	8.5644	0.54	80.58	8.9888	0.58	279.57
24	9.1709	0.32	136.72	9.2561	0.33	223.28	70	8.4285	0.57	79.02	8.9152	0.62	281.09
26	9.1674	0.33	130.15	9.2369	0.33	229.64	72	8.3506	0.62	77.45	8.9127	0.67	282.67
28	9.1499	0.33	125.11	9.2230	0.33	234.93	74	8.2781	0.68	75.84	8.8408	0.75	284.23
30	9.1350	0.33	121.35	9.2235	0.34	239.44	76	8.3767	0.75	74.28	8.8770	0.83	285.80
32	9.1082	0.33	117.05	9.2083	0.34	242.99	78	8.2152	0.86	72.72	8.8199	0.97	287.45
34	9.0800	0.34	113.70	9.2187	0.34	246.27	80	8.1847	N/A	71.05	8.7385	N/A	289.04
36	9.0601	0.34	110.91	9.2166	0.35	249.30	82	8.1823	N/A	69.41	8.8907	N/A	290.73
38	9.0203	0.35	108.04	9.1878	0.35	251.98	84	N/A	N/A	N/A	9.0353	N/A	292.46
40	8.9741	0.35	105.64	9.1778	0.35	254.49	86	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
42	8.9380	0.36	103.34	9.1679	0.36	256.80	88	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
44	8.8993	0.36	101.16	9.1394	0.36	259.01	90	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

N/A - Not Available

Figure 3. Type-B Standard Uncertainty vs Zenith Angle

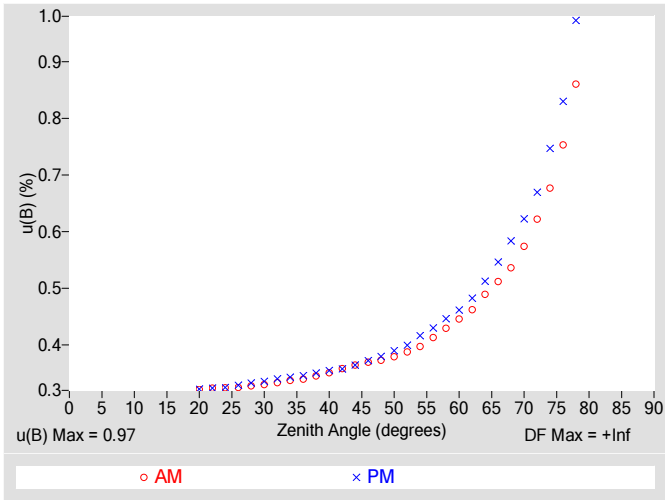


Figure 4. Residuals from Spline Interpolation

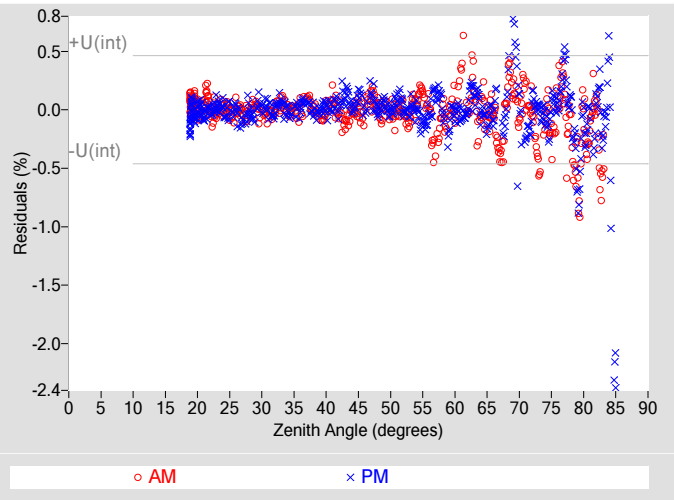


Table 3. Uncertainty using Spline Interpolation

Type-B Standard Uncertainty, $u(B)$ (%)	± 0.97
Type-A Interpolating Function, $u(int)$ (%)	± 0.23
Combined Standard Uncertainty, $u(c)$ (%)	± 1.00
Effective degrees of freedom, $DF(c)$	388034
Coverage factor, k	1.96
Expanded Uncertainty, $U95$ (%)	± 2.0
AM Valid zenith angle range	20° to 78°
PM Valid zenith angle range	20° to 78°

Table 4. Calibration Label Values

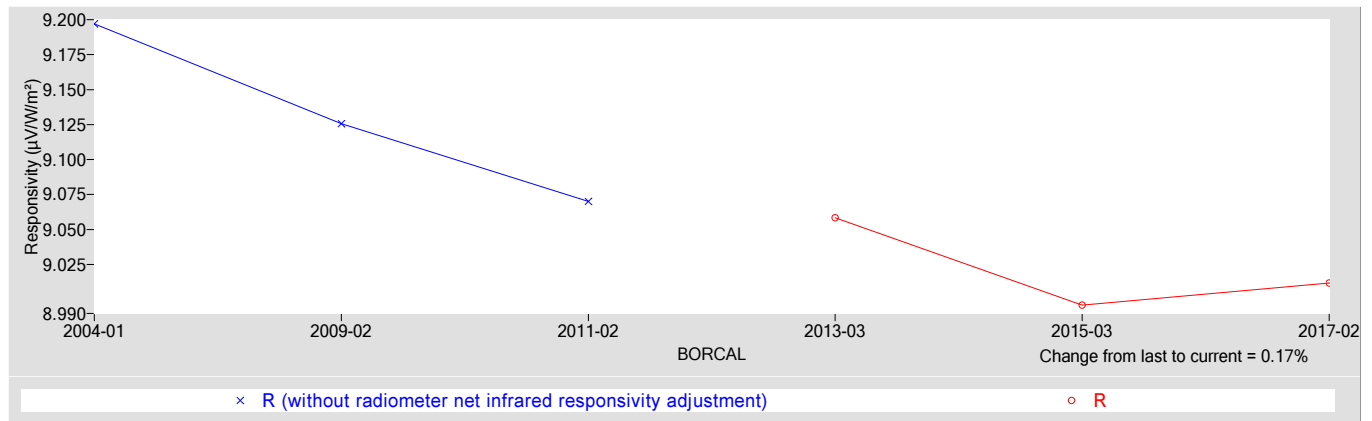
R @ 45° ($\mu V/W/m^2$)	Rnet ($\mu V/W/m^2$) †
9.0117	0.60000

† Rnet determination date: Estimated

Table 5. Uncertainty using R @ 45°

Type-B Expanded Uncertainty, $U(B)$ (%)	± 0.90
Offset Uncertainty, $U(off)$ (%)	+2.4 / -4.4
Expanded Uncertainty, U (%)	+3.3 / -5.3
Effective degrees of freedom, DF	+Inf
Coverage factor, k	1.96
Valid zenith angle range	30.0° to 60.0°

Figure 5. History of instrument at Zenith Angle = 45°



References:

[1] Reda, I.; Hickey, J.; Long, C.; Myers, D.; Stoffel, T.; Wilcox, S.; Michalsky, J. J.; Dutton, E. G.; Nelson, D. (2005). "Using a Blackbody to Calculate Net Longwave Responsivity of Shortwave Solar Pyranometers to Correct for Their Thermal Offset Error During Outdoor Calibration Using the Component Sum Method." Journal of Atmospheric and Oceanic Technology. , 2005; pp. 1531-1540; NREL Report No. JA-560-36646. doi:10.1175/JTECH1782.1

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[3] Reda, I.; Andreas, A. (2004). "Solar Position Algorithm for Solar Radiation Applications." Solar Energy. Vol. 76(5), 2004; pp. 577-589; NREL Report No. JA-560-35518. doi:10.1016/j.solener.2003.12.003

[4] Stoffel, T.; Reda, I. (2009). "NREL Pyrheliometer Comparisons: 22 September - 3 October 2008 (NPC-2008)." 54 pp.; NREL Report No. TP-550-45016.

[5] Reda, I.; Stoffel, T.; Myers, D. (2003). "Method to Calibrate a Solar Pyranometer for Measuring Reference Diffuse Irradiance." Solar Energy. Vol. 74, 2003; pp. 103-112; NREL Report No. JA-560-35025. doi:10.1016/S0038-092X(03)00124-5

[6] Reda, I. (1996). Calibration of a Solar Absolute Cavity Radiometer with Traceability to the World Radiometric Reference. 79 pp.; NREL Report No. TP-463-20619.

[7] Reda, I.; Gröbner, J.; Stoffel, T.; Myers, D.; Forgan, B. (2008). Improvements in the Blackbody Calibration of Pyrgeometers. ARM 2008 Science Team Meeting (Poster).



National Renewable Energy Laboratory

Solar Radiation Research Laboratory

Metrology Laboratory

Calibration Certificate



Test Instrument:	Precision Spectral Pyranometer	Manufacturer:	Eppley
Model:	PSP	Serial Number:	28400F3
Calibration Date:	5/24/2017	Due Date:	5/24/2018
Customer:	NREL-SRRL-BMS	Environmental Conditions:	see page 4
Test Dates:	5/24		

This certifies that the above product was calibrated in compliance with ISO/IEC 17025:2005. Measurement uncertainties at the time of calibration are consistent with the Guide to the Expression of Uncertainty in Measurement (GUM) using Reda et al., 2008. All nominal values are traceable to the International System (SI) Units of Measurement.

No statement of compliance with specifications is made or implied on this certificate. However, the estimated uncertainties are the uncertainties of the calibration process; users must add other uncertainties that are relevant to their measuring system, environmental and sky conditions, outdoor set-up, and site location.

The Type-B Standard Uncertainty of using the responsivity at each even zenith angle is reported, and the Expanded Uncertainty of the calibration is reported using two methods:

1. The Expanded Uncertainty of using the responsivity at zenith angle = 45°, within the zenith angle range from 30.0° to 60.0°
2. The Expanded Uncertainty of using Spline Interpolating Functions for the responsivity versus zenith angle.

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Table 1. Traceability

Measurement Type	Instrument	Calibration Date	Calibration Due Date
Beam Irradiance †	Eppley Absolute Cavity Radiometer Model HF, S/N 29219	09/26/2016	09/26/2017
Diffuse Irradiance †	Eppley Black and White Pyranometer Model 8-48, S/N 32858	03/10/2016	03/10/2018
Diffuse Irradiance †	Eppley Black and White Pyranometer Model 8-48, S/N 32871	03/10/2016	03/10/2018
Data Acquisition	NREL Data Acquisition System Model RAP-DAQ, S/N 2005-998	04/12/2017	04/12/2019
Data Acquisition	NREL Data Acquisition System Model RAP-DAQ, S/N 2005-999	04/12/2017	04/12/2019
Infrared Irradiance ‡	Eppley Downwelling Pyrgeometer Model PIR, S/N 31199F3	06/05/2015	06/05/2019

† Through the World Radiometric Reference (WRR)

‡ Through the World Infrared Standard Group (WISG)

Number of pages of certificate: 4

Calibration Procedure: BORCAL-P00-Calibration and QA Procedure; available upon request.

Setup: Radiometers are calibrated outdoors, using the sun as the source. Pyranometers and pyrgeometers are installed for horizontal measurements, with their signal connectors oriented north, if their design permits.

The shading disk for the reference diffuse subtends a solid angle of 5°. Pyrheliometers are installed on solar trackers.

Calibrated by: Afshin Andreas, Mark Kutchenreiter, Martina Stoddard, and RCC

Ibrahim Reda, Technical Manager

Date

For questions or comments, please contact the technical manager at:

ibrahim.reda@nrel.gov; 303-384-6385; 15013 Denver West Parkway, Golden, CO 80401, USA

Calibration Results

28400F3 Eppley PSP

The responsivity (R , $\mu\text{V}/\text{W}/\text{m}^2$) of the test instrument during calibration is calculated using this Measurement Equation:

$$R = (V - R_{net} * W_{net}) / I \tag{1}$$

where,

- V = radiometer output voltage (microvolts),
 - R_{net} = radiometer net infrared responsivity ($\mu\text{V}/\text{W}/\text{m}^2$), see Table 4,
 - W_{net} = effective net infrared measured by pyrgeometer (W/m^2),
 - = $W_{in} - W_{out} = W_{in} - \sigma * T_c^4$
 - where, W_{in} = incoming infrared (W/m^2), $\sigma = 5.6704\text{e-}8 \text{ W}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{K}^{-4}$,
 - T_c = case temperature of pyrgeometer (K).
- I = reference irradiance (W/m^2), beam (B) or global (G)
 - where, $G = B * \text{COS}(Z) + D$,
 - Z = zenith angle (degrees),
 - D = reference diffuse irradiance (W/m^2).

Figure 1. Responsivity vs Zenith Angle

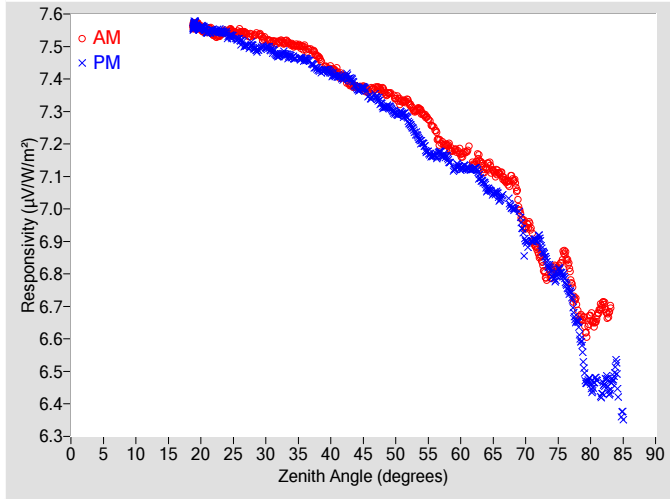


Figure 2. Responsivity vs Local Standard Time

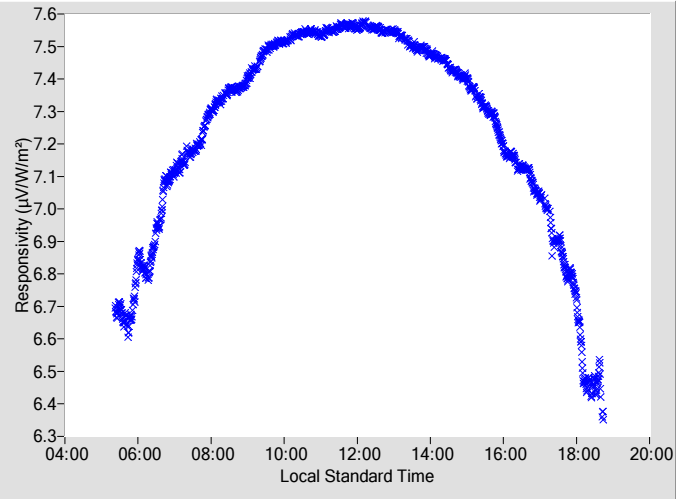


Table 2. Instrument Responsivity (R) and Calibration Type-B Standard Uncertainty, u(B)

Zenith Angle (deg.)	R ($\mu\text{V}/\text{W}/\text{m}^2$)	u(B) \pm (%)	Azimuth Angle	R ($\mu\text{V}/\text{W}/\text{m}^2$)	u(B) \pm (%)	Azimuth Angle	Zenith Angle (deg.)	R ($\mu\text{V}/\text{W}/\text{m}^2$)	u(B) \pm (%)	Azimuth Angle	R ($\mu\text{V}/\text{W}/\text{m}^2$)	u(B) \pm (%)	Azimuth Angle
0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	46	7.3661	0.38	99.15	7.3428	0.39	261.10
2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	48	7.3663	0.39	97.10	7.3164	0.40	262.89
4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	50	7.3434	0.39	95.34	7.2947	0.41	264.79
6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	52	7.3281	0.40	93.48	7.2693	0.42	266.55
8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	54	7.2975	0.41	91.79	7.2044	0.44	268.32
10	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	56	7.2426	0.43	90.01	7.1658	0.46	269.96
12	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	58	7.1971	0.45	88.47	7.1532	0.48	271.65
14	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	60	7.1692	0.47	86.82	7.1274	0.49	273.22
16	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	62	7.1378	0.49	85.23	7.1238	0.52	274.85
18	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	64	7.1318	0.52	83.63	7.0627	0.55	276.45
20	7.5557	0.33	158.21	7.5572	0.33	202.08	66	7.1107	0.54	82.09	7.0333	0.60	277.97
22	7.5376	0.33	144.99	7.5483	0.33	214.97	68	7.0944	0.57	80.58	7.0010	0.64	279.57
24	7.5450	0.33	136.72	7.5372	0.33	223.28	70	6.9483	0.61	79.02	6.8937	0.69	281.09
26	7.5464	0.33	130.15	7.5186	0.34	229.64	72	6.8644	0.66	77.45	6.9096	0.74	282.67
28	7.5348	0.34	125.11	7.5002	0.34	234.93	74	6.8000	0.72	75.84	6.8029	0.84	284.23
30	7.5263	0.34	121.35	7.4975	0.35	239.44	76	6.8631	0.80	74.28	6.7849	0.94	285.80
32	7.5137	0.34	117.05	7.4718	0.35	242.99	78	6.6970	0.92	72.72	6.6439	1.1	287.45
34	7.5056	0.35	113.70	7.4696	0.36	246.27	80	6.6677	N/A	71.05	6.4614	N/A	289.04
36	7.4958	0.35	110.91	7.4593	0.36	249.30	82	6.7051	N/A	69.41	6.4540	N/A	290.73
38	7.4686	0.36	108.04	7.4291	0.37	251.98	84	N/A	N/A	N/A	6.4895	N/A	292.46
40	7.4324	0.36	105.64	7.4162	0.37	254.49	86	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
42	7.4081	0.37	103.34	7.4020	0.37	256.80	88	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
44	7.3770	0.38	101.16	7.3688	0.38	259.01	90	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

N/A - Not Available

Figure 3. Type-B Standard Uncertainty vs Zenith Angle

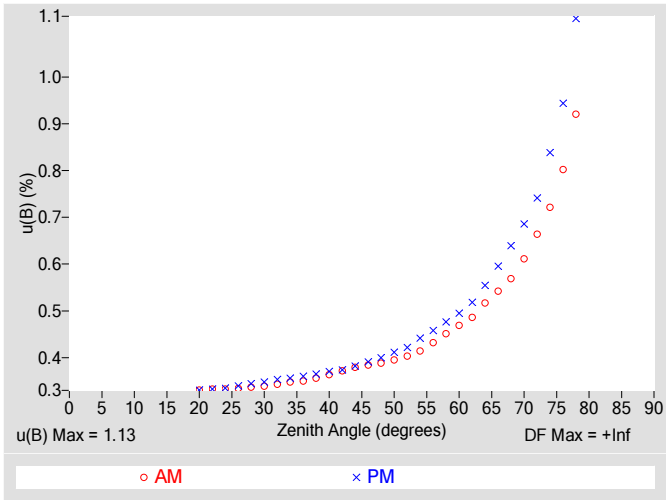


Figure 4. Residuals from Spline Interpolation

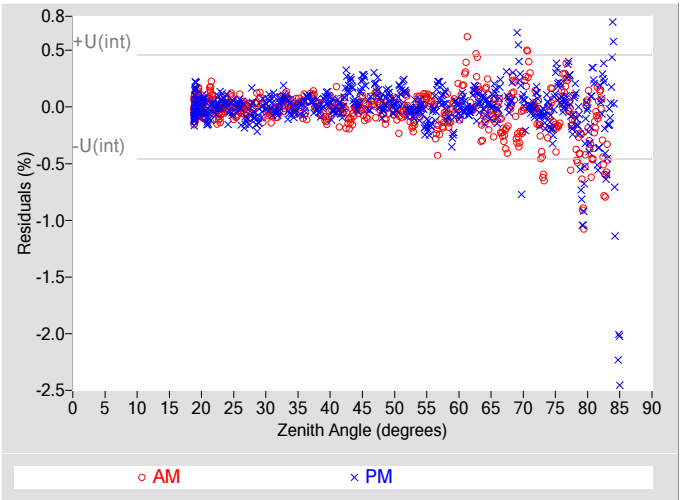


Table 3. Uncertainty using Spline Interpolation

Type-B Standard Uncertainty, $u(B)$ (%)	± 1.1
Type-A Interpolating Function, $u(int)$ (%)	± 0.23
Combined Standard Uncertainty, $u(c)$ (%)	± 1.1
Effective degrees of freedom, $DF(c)$	695106
Coverage factor, k	1.96
Expanded Uncertainty, $U95$ (%)	± 2.3
AM Valid zenith angle range	20° to 78°
PM Valid zenith angle range	20° to 78°

Table 4. Calibration Label Values

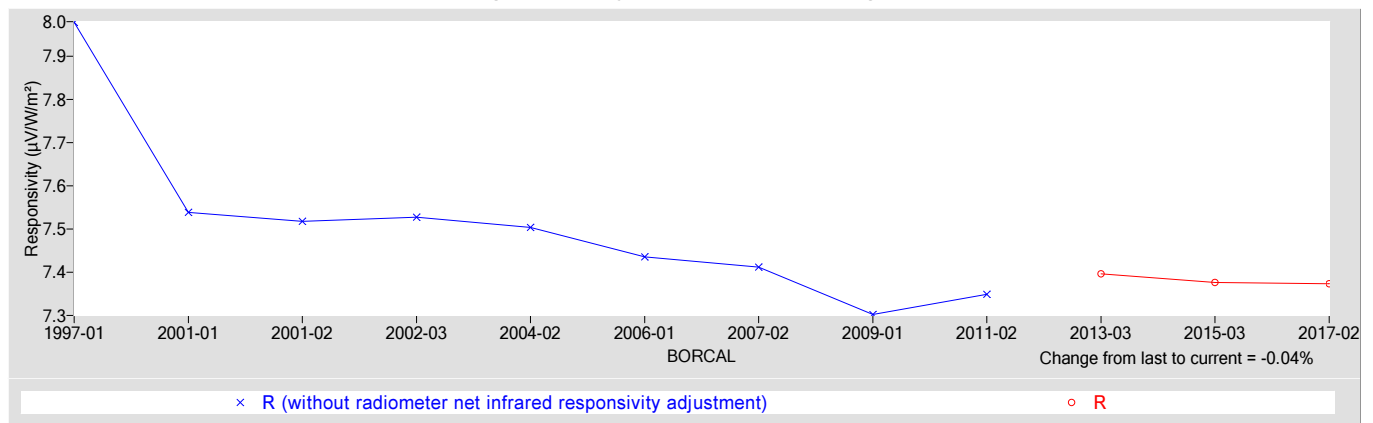
R @ 45° ($\mu V/W/m^2$)	Rnet ($\mu V/W/m^2$) †
7.3731	0.60000

† Rnet determination date: Estimated

Table 5. Uncertainty using R @ 45°

Type-B Expanded Uncertainty, $U(B)$ (%)	± 0.97
Offset Uncertainty, $U(off)$ (%)	+2.1 / -3.3
Expanded Uncertainty, U (%)	+3.0 / -4.3
Effective degrees of freedom, DF	+Inf
Coverage factor, k	1.96
Valid zenith angle range	30.0° to 60.0°

Figure 5. History of instrument at Zenith Angle = 45°



References:

[1] Reda, I.; Hickey, J.; Long, C.; Myers, D.; Stoffel, T.; Wilcox, S.; Michalsky, J. J.; Dutton, E. G.; Nelson, D. (2005). "Using a Blackbody to Calculate Net Longwave Responsivity of Shortwave Solar Pyranometers to Correct for Their Thermal Offset Error During Outdoor Calibration Using the Component Sum Method." Journal of Atmospheric and Oceanic Technology. , 2005; pp. 1531-1540; NREL Report No. JA-560-36646. doi:10.1175/JTECH1782.1

[2] Reda, I.; Myers, D.; Stoffel, T. (2008). "Uncertainty Estimate for the Outdoor Calibration of Solar Pyranometers: A Metrologist Perspective." Measure. (NCSLI Journal of Measurement Science). Vol. 3(4), December 2008; pp. 58-66; NREL Report No. JA-581-4137

[3] Reda, I.; Andreas, A. (2004). "Solar Position Algorithm for Solar Radiation Applications." Solar Energy. Vol. 76(5), 2004; pp. 577-589; NREL Report No. JA-560-35518. doi:10.1016/j.solener.2003.12.003

[4] Stoffel, T.; Reda, I. (2009). "NREL Pyrheliometer Comparisons: 22 September - 3 October 2008 (NPC-2008)." 54 pp.; NREL Report No. TP-550-45016.

[5] Reda, I.; Stoffel, T.; Myers, D. (2003). "Method to Calibrate a Solar Pyranometer for Measuring Reference Diffuse Irradiance." Solar Energy. Vol. 74, 2003; pp. 103-112; NREL Report No. JA-560-35025. doi:10.1016/S0038-092X(03)00124-5

[6] Reda, I. (1996). Calibration of a Solar Absolute Cavity Radiometer with Traceability to the World Radiometric Reference. 79 pp.; NREL Report No. TP-463-20619.

[7] Reda, I.; Gröbner, J.; Stoffel, T.; Myers, D.; Forgan, B. (2008). Improvements in the Blackbody Calibration of Pyrgeometers. ARM 2008 Science Team Meeting (Poster).



National Renewable Energy Laboratory

Solar Radiation Research Laboratory

Metrology Laboratory

Calibration Certificate



Test Instrument:	Precision Spectral Pyranometer	Manufacturer:	Eppley
Model:	PSP	Serial Number:	31394F3
Calibration Date:	5/24/2017	Due Date:	5/24/2018
Customer:	NREL-SRRL-BMS	Environmental Conditions:	see page 4
Test Dates:	5/24		

This certifies that the above product was calibrated in compliance with ISO/IEC 17025:2005. Measurement uncertainties at the time of calibration are consistent with the Guide to the Expression of Uncertainty in Measurement (GUM) using Reda et al., 2008. All nominal values are traceable to the International System (SI) Units of Measurement.

No statement of compliance with specifications is made or implied on this certificate. However, the estimated uncertainties are the uncertainties of the calibration process; users must add other uncertainties that are relevant to their measuring system, environmental and sky conditions, outdoor set-up, and site location.

The Type-B Standard Uncertainty of using the responsivity at each even zenith angle is reported, and the Expanded Uncertainty of the calibration is reported using two methods:

1. The Expanded Uncertainty of using the responsivity at zenith angle = 45°, within the zenith angle range from 30.0° to 60.0°
2. The Expanded Uncertainty of using Spline Interpolating Functions for the responsivity versus zenith angle.

This certificate applies only to the item identified above and shall not be reproduced other than in full, without specific written approval from the calibration facility. Certificate without signature is not valid.

Table 1. Traceability

Measurement Type	Instrument	Calibration Date	Calibration Due Date
Beam Irradiance †	Eppley Absolute Cavity Radiometer Model HF, S/N 29219	09/26/2016	09/26/2017
Diffuse Irradiance †	Eppley Black and White Pyranometer Model 8-48, S/N 32858	03/10/2016	03/10/2018
Diffuse Irradiance †	Eppley Black and White Pyranometer Model 8-48, S/N 32871	03/10/2016	03/10/2018
Data Acquisition	NREL Data Acquisition System Model RAP-DAQ, S/N 2005-998	04/12/2017	04/12/2019
Data Acquisition	NREL Data Acquisition System Model RAP-DAQ, S/N 2005-999	04/12/2017	04/12/2019
Infrared Irradiance ‡	Eppley Downwelling Pyrgeometer Model PIR, S/N 31199F3	06/05/2015	06/05/2019

† Through the World Radiometric Reference (WRR)

‡ Through the World Infrared Standard Group (WISG)

Number of pages of certificate: 4

Calibration Procedure: BORCAL-P00-Calibration and QA Procedure; available upon request.

Setup: Radiometers are calibrated outdoors, using the sun as the source. Pyranometers and pyrgeometers are installed for horizontal measurements, with their signal connectors oriented north, if their design permits.

The shading disk for the reference diffuse subtends a solid angle of 5°. Pyrheliometers are installed on solar trackers.

Calibrated by: Afshin Andreas, Mark Kutchenreiter, Martina Stoddard, and RCC

Ibrahim Reda, Technical Manager

Date

For questions or comments, please contact the technical manager at:

ibrahim.reda@nrel.gov; 303-384-6385; 15013 Denver West Parkway, Golden, CO 80401, USA

Calibration Results

31394F3 Eppley PSP

The responsivity (R , $\mu\text{V}/\text{W}/\text{m}^2$) of the test instrument during calibration is calculated using this Measurement Equation:

$$R = (V - R_{net} * W_{net}) / I \tag{1}$$

where,

- V = radiometer output voltage (microvolts),
- R_{net} = radiometer net infrared responsivity ($\mu\text{V}/\text{W}/\text{m}^2$), see Table 4,
- W_{net} = effective net infrared measured by pyrgeometer (W/m^2),
- = $W_{in} - W_{out} = W_{in} - \sigma * T_c^4$
- where, W_{in} = incoming infrared (W/m^2), $\sigma = 5.6704\text{e-}8 \text{ W}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{K}^{-4}$,
- T_c = case temperature of pyrgeometer (K).
- I = reference irradiance (W/m^2), beam (B) or global (G)
- where, $G = B * \text{COS}(Z) + D$,
- Z = zenith angle (degrees),
- D = reference diffuse irradiance (W/m^2).

Figure 1. Responsivity vs Zenith Angle

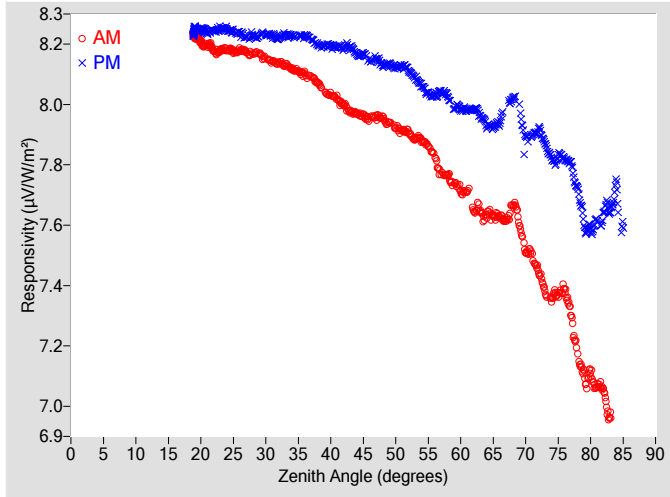


Figure 2. Responsivity vs Local Standard Time

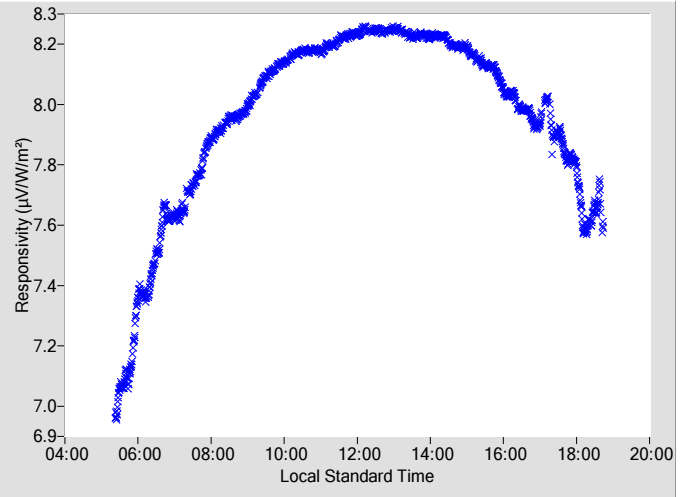


Table 2. Instrument Responsivity (R) and Calibration Type-B Standard Uncertainty, $u(B)$

Zenith Angle (deg.)	R ($\mu\text{V}/\text{W}/\text{m}^2$)	$u(B)$ \pm (%)	Azimuth Angle	R ($\mu\text{V}/\text{W}/\text{m}^2$)	$u(B)$ \pm (%)	Azimuth Angle	Zenith Angle (deg.)	R ($\mu\text{V}/\text{W}/\text{m}^2$)	$u(B)$ \pm (%)	Azimuth Angle	R ($\mu\text{V}/\text{W}/\text{m}^2$)	$u(B)$ \pm (%)	Azimuth Angle
0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	46	7.9530	0.38	99.15	8.1460	0.38	261.10
2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	48	7.9547	0.38	97.10	8.1304	0.39	262.89
4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	50	7.9253	0.39	95.34	8.1242	0.40	264.79
6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	52	7.9083	0.40	93.48	8.1135	0.41	266.55
8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	54	7.8807	0.41	91.79	8.0625	0.43	268.32
10	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	56	7.8240	0.42	90.01	8.0313	0.44	269.96
12	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	58	7.7664	0.44	88.47	8.0252	0.46	271.65
14	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	60	7.7138	0.46	86.82	7.9870	0.48	273.22
16	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	62	7.6477	0.48	85.23	7.9841	0.50	274.85
18	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	64	7.6374	0.51	83.63	7.9307	0.53	276.45
20	8.2067	0.33	158.21	8.2473	0.33	202.08	66	7.6300	0.53	82.09	7.9416	0.57	277.97
22	8.1786	0.33	144.99	8.2453	0.33	214.97	68	7.6651	0.55	80.58	8.0195	0.61	279.57
24	8.1812	0.33	136.72	8.2497	0.33	223.28	70	7.5167	0.59	79.02	7.8849	0.65	281.09
26	8.1800	0.33	130.15	8.2363	0.33	229.64	72	7.4470	0.64	77.45	7.9162	0.70	282.67
28	8.1683	0.33	125.11	8.2287	0.34	234.93	74	7.3597	0.70	75.84	7.8233	0.78	284.23
30	8.1561	0.33	121.35	8.2305	0.34	239.44	76	7.3844	0.78	74.28	7.8186	0.88	285.80
32	8.1376	0.34	117.05	8.2202	0.35	242.99	78	7.1833	0.90	72.72	7.7148	1.0	287.45
34	8.1177	0.34	113.70	8.2293	0.35	246.27	80	7.1101	N/A	71.05	7.5882	N/A	289.04
36	8.1005	0.35	110.91	8.2261	0.35	249.30	82	7.0505	N/A	69.41	7.6373	N/A	290.73
38	8.0708	0.35	108.04	8.1978	0.36	251.98	84	N/A	N/A	N/A	7.7097	N/A	292.46
40	8.0319	0.36	105.64	8.1927	0.36	254.49	86	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
42	8.0011	0.37	103.34	8.1863	0.37	256.80	88	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
44	7.9711	0.37	101.16	8.1645	0.37	259.01	90	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

N/A - Not Available

Figure 3. Type-B Standard Uncertainty vs Zenith Angle

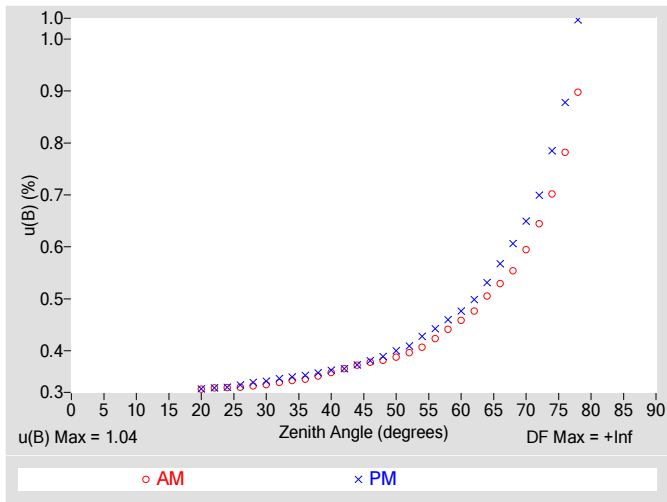


Figure 4. Residuals from Spline Interpolation

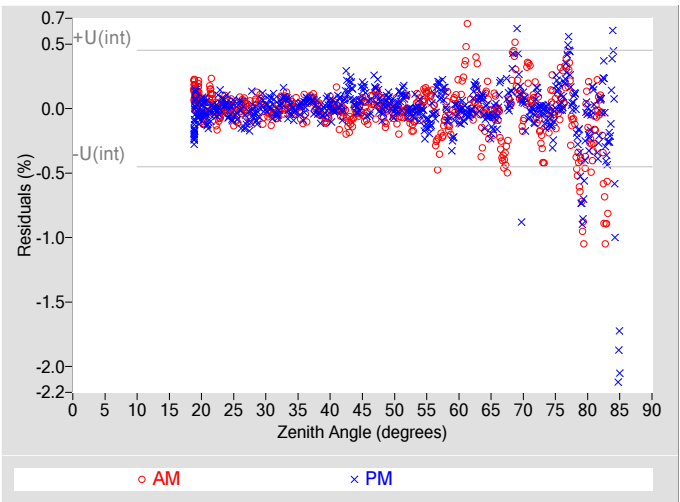


Table 3. Uncertainty using Spline Interpolation

Type-B Standard Uncertainty, $u(B)$ (%)	± 1.0
Type-A Interpolating Function, $u(int)$ (%)	± 0.23
Combined Standard Uncertainty, $u(c)$ (%)	± 1.1
Effective degrees of freedom, $DF(c)$	546175
Coverage factor, k	1.96
Expanded Uncertainty, $U95$ (%)	± 2.1
AM Valid zenith angle range	20° to 78°
PM Valid zenith angle range	20° to 78°

Table 4. Calibration Label Values

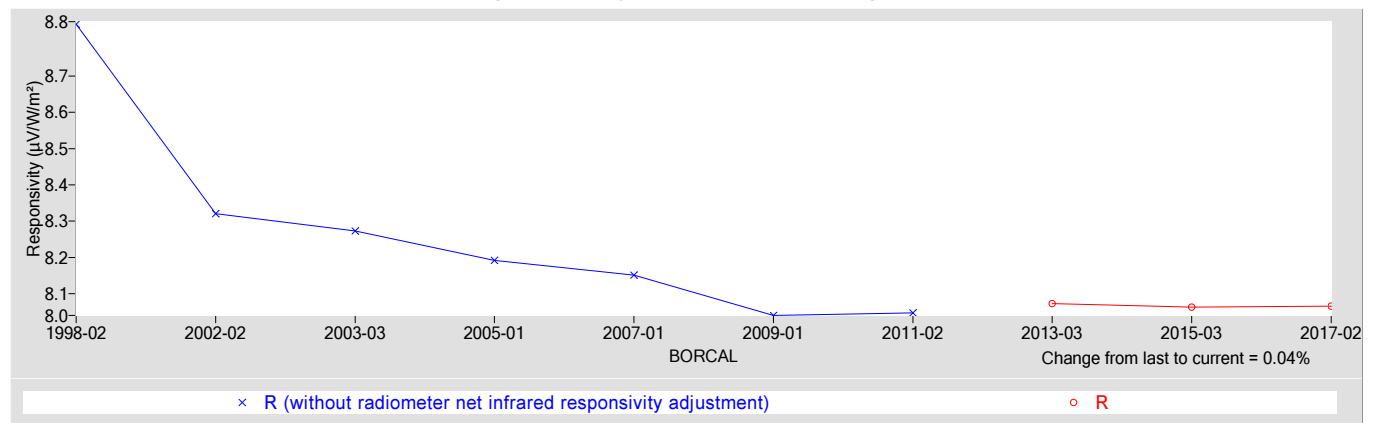
R @ 45° ($\mu V/W/m^2$)	Rnet ($\mu V/W/m^2$) †
8.0655	0.60000

† Rnet determination date: Estimated

Table 5. Uncertainty using R @ 45°

Type-B Expanded Uncertainty, $U(B)$ (%)	± 0.93
Offset Uncertainty, $U(off)$ (%)	+2.0 / -4.4
Expanded Uncertainty, U (%)	+3.0 / -5.3
Effective degrees of freedom, DF	+Inf
Coverage factor, k	1.96
Valid zenith angle range	30.0° to 60.0°

Figure 5. History of instrument at Zenith Angle = 45°



References:

[1] Reda, I.; Hickey, J.; Long, C.; Myers, D.; Stoffel, T.; Wilcox, S.; Michalsky, J. J.; Dutton, E. G.; Nelson, D. (2005). "Using a Blackbody to Calculate Net Longwave Responsivity of Shortwave Solar Pyranometers to Correct for Their Thermal Offset Error During Outdoor Calibration Using the Component Sum Method." Journal of Atmospheric and Oceanic Technology. , 2005; pp. 1531-1540; NREL Report No. JA-560-36646. doi:10.1175/JTECH1782.1

[2] Reda, I.; Myers, D.; Stoffel, T. (2008). "Uncertainty Estimate for the Outdoor Calibration of Solar Pyranometers: A Metrologist Perspective." Measure. (NCSLI Journal of Measurement Science). Vol. 3(4), December 2008; pp. 58-66; NREL Report No. JA-581-4137

[3] Reda, I.; Andreas, A. (2004). "Solar Position Algorithm for Solar Radiation Applications." Solar Energy. Vol. 76(5), 2004; pp. 577-589; NREL Report No. JA-560-35518. doi:10.1016/j.solener.2003.12.003

[4] Stoffel, T.; Reda, I. (2009). "NREL Pyrheliometer Comparisons: 22 September - 3 October 2008 (NPC-2008)." 54 pp.; NREL Report No. TP-550-45016.

[5] Reda, I.; Stoffel, T.; Myers, D. (2003). "Method to Calibrate a Solar Pyranometer for Measuring Reference Diffuse Irradiance." Solar Energy. Vol. 74, 2003; pp. 103-112; NREL Report No. JA-560-35025. doi:10.1016/S0038-092X(03)00124-5

[6] Reda, I. (1996). Calibration of a Solar Absolute Cavity Radiometer with Traceability to the World Radiometric Reference. 79 pp.; NREL Report No. TP-463-20619.

[7] Reda, I.; Gröbner, J.; Stoffel, T.; Myers, D.; Forgan, B. (2008). Improvements in the Blackbody Calibration of Pyrgeometers. ARM 2008 Science Team Meeting (Poster).



National Renewable Energy Laboratory

Solar Radiation Research Laboratory

Metrology Laboratory

Calibration Certificate



Test Instrument:	Black and White Pyranometer	Manufacturer:	Eppley
Model:	8-48	Serial Number:	32331
Calibration Date:	5/24/2017	Due Date:	5/24/2018
Customer:	NREL-SRRL-BMS	Environmental Conditions:	see page 4
Test Dates:	5/24		

This certifies that the above product was calibrated in compliance with ISO/IEC 17025:2005. Measurement uncertainties at the time of calibration are consistent with the Guide to the Expression of Uncertainty in Measurement (GUM) using Reda et al., 2008. All nominal values are traceable to the International System (SI) Units of Measurement.

No statement of compliance with specifications is made or implied on this certificate. However, the estimated uncertainties are the uncertainties of the calibration process; users must add other uncertainties that are relevant to their measuring system, environmental and sky conditions, outdoor set-up, and site location.

The Type-B Standard Uncertainty of using the responsivity at each even zenith angle is reported, and the Expanded Uncertainty of the calibration is reported using two methods:

1. The Expanded Uncertainty of using the responsivity at zenith angle = 45°, within the zenith angle range from 30.0° to 60.0°
2. The Expanded Uncertainty of using Spline Interpolating Functions for the responsivity versus zenith angle.

This certificate applies only to the item identified above and shall not be reproduced other than in full, without specific written approval from the calibration facility. Certificate without signature is not valid.

Table 1. Traceability

Measurement Type	Instrument	Calibration Date	Calibration Due Date
Beam Irradiance †	Eppley Absolute Cavity Radiometer Model HF, S/N 29219	09/26/2016	09/26/2017
Diffuse Irradiance †	Eppley Black and White Pyranometer Model 8-48, S/N 32858	03/10/2016	03/10/2018
Diffuse Irradiance †	Eppley Black and White Pyranometer Model 8-48, S/N 32871	03/10/2016	03/10/2018
Data Acquisition	NREL Data Acquisition System Model RAP-DAQ, S/N 2005-998	04/12/2017	04/12/2019
Data Acquisition	NREL Data Acquisition System Model RAP-DAQ, S/N 2005-999	04/12/2017	04/12/2019

† Through the World Radiometric Reference (WRR)

Number of pages of certificate: 4

Calibration Procedure: BORCAL-P00-Calibration and QA Procedure; available upon request.

Setup: Radiometers are calibrated outdoors, using the sun as the source. Pyranometers and pyrgeometers are installed for horizontal measurements, with their signal connectors oriented north, if their design permits.
The shading disk for the reference diffuse subtends a solid angle of 5°. Pyrheliometers are installed on solar trackers.

Calibrated by: Afshin Andreas, Mark Kutchenreiter, Martina Stoddard, and RCC

Ibrahim Reda, Technical Manager

Date

For questions or comments, please contact the technical manager at:
ibrahim.reda@nrel.gov; 303-384-6385; 15013 Denver West Parkway, Golden, CO 80401, USA

Calibration Results

32331 Eppley 8-48

The responsivity (R , $\mu\text{V}/\text{W}/\text{m}^2$) of the test instrument during calibration is calculated using this Measurement Equation:

$$R = (V - R_{net} * W_{net}) / I \quad [1]$$

where,

- V = radiometer output voltage (microvolts),
 - R_{net} = radiometer net infrared responsivity ($\mu\text{V}/\text{W}/\text{m}^2$), see Table 4,
 - W_{net} = effective net infrared measured by pyrgeometer (W/m^2),
 - = $W_{in} - W_{out} = W_{in} - \sigma * T_c^4$
 - where, W_{in} = incoming infrared (W/m^2), $\sigma = 5.6704\text{e-}8 \text{ W}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{K}^{-4}$,
 - T_c = case temperature of pyrgeometer (K).
- I = reference irradiance (W/m^2), beam (B) or global (G)
 where, $G = B * \text{COS}(Z) + D$,
 Z = zenith angle (degrees),
 D = reference diffuse irradiance (W/m^2).

Figure 1. Responsivity vs Zenith Angle

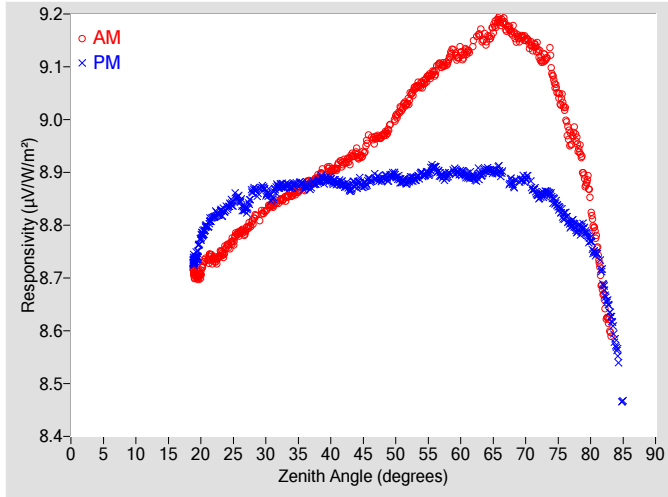


Figure 2. Responsivity vs Local Standard Time

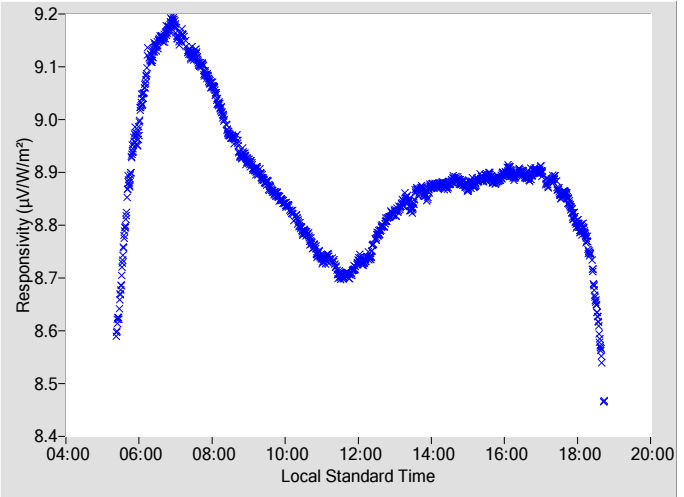


Table 2. Instrument Responsivity (R) and Calibration Type-B Standard Uncertainty, u(B)

Zenith Angle (deg.)	R ($\mu\text{V}/\text{W}/\text{m}^2$)	u(B) \pm (%)	Azimuth Angle	R ($\mu\text{V}/\text{W}/\text{m}^2$)	u(B) \pm (%)	Azimuth Angle	Zenith Angle (deg.)	R ($\mu\text{V}/\text{W}/\text{m}^2$)	u(B) \pm (%)	Azimuth Angle	R ($\mu\text{V}/\text{W}/\text{m}^2$)	u(B) \pm (%)	Azimuth Angle
0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	46	8.9708	0.34	99.31	8.8859	0.34	260.99
2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	48	8.9691	0.34	97.18	8.8860	0.34	262.89
4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	50	9.0041	0.34	95.27	8.8942	0.35	264.75
6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	52	9.0362	0.35	93.53	8.8855	0.36	266.60
8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	54	9.0672	0.36	91.76	8.8976	0.37	268.29
10	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	56	9.0887	0.37	90.12	8.9089	0.38	270.01
12	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	58	9.1102	0.38	88.43	8.8944	0.39	271.62
14	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	60	9.1266	0.39	86.84	8.8984	0.40	273.27
16	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	62	9.1438	0.40	85.32	8.8900	0.41	274.82
18	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	64	9.1491	0.42	83.65	8.9049	0.43	276.42
20	8.7098	0.30	158.52	8.7780	0.30	202.40	66	9.1875	0.44	82.13	8.9028	0.46	278.01
22	8.7346	0.31	145.09	8.8174	0.31	215.31	68	9.1666	0.46	80.55	8.8786	0.49	279.54
24	8.7600	0.31	136.61	8.8327	0.31	223.58	70	9.1521	0.49	78.99	8.8889	0.52	281.13
26	8.7867	0.31	130.13	8.8459	0.31	229.99	72	9.1281	0.53	77.42	8.8553	0.55	282.63
28	8.8089	0.31	125.02	8.8662	0.31	234.83	74	9.1017	0.58	75.89	8.8534	0.59	284.23
30	8.8268	0.31	120.96	8.8624	0.31	239.16	76	9.0202	0.64	74.32	8.8183	0.64	285.84
32	8.8445	0.31	117.23	8.8738	0.31	243.01	78	8.9502	0.73	72.67	8.7919	0.73	287.42
34	8.8589	0.32	113.86	8.8732	0.32	246.36	80	8.8405	N/A	71.05	8.7694	N/A	289.08
36	8.8718	0.32	110.89	8.8721	0.32	249.26	82	8.6672	N/A	69.42	8.6870	N/A	290.73
38	8.8888	0.32	108.15	8.8837	0.32	252.06	84	N/A	N/A	N/A	8.5635	N/A	292.47
40	8.9032	0.32	105.64	8.8857	0.32	254.40	86	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
42	8.9189	0.33	103.34	8.8768	0.33	256.74	88	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
44	8.9345	0.33	101.12	8.8779	0.33	258.97	90	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

N/A - Not Available

Figure 3. Type-B Standard Uncertainty vs Zenith Angle

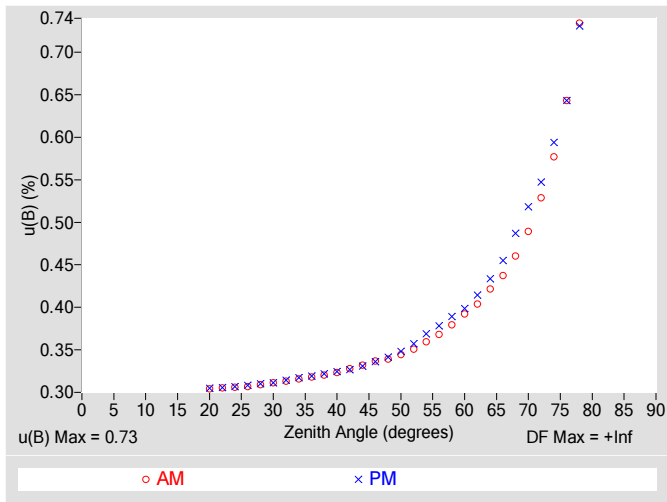


Figure 4. Residuals from Spline Interpolation

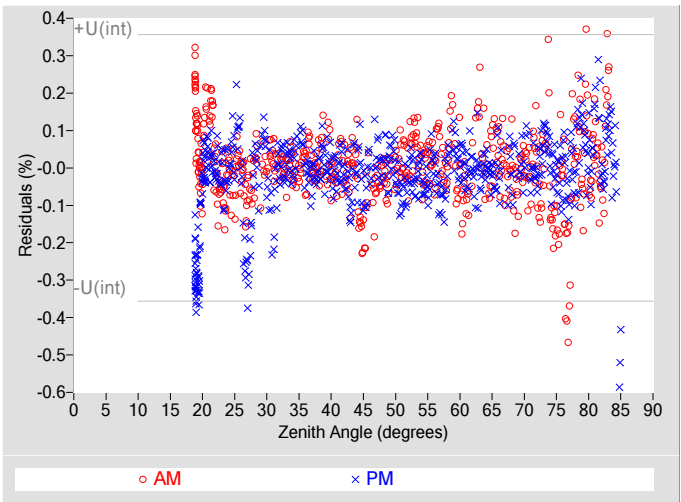


Table 3. Uncertainty using Spline Interpolation

Type-B Standard Uncertainty, $u(B)$ (%)	± 0.73
Type-A Interpolating Function, $u(int)$ (%)	± 0.18
Combined Standard Uncertainty, $u(c)$ (%)	± 0.76
Effective degrees of freedom, $DF(c)$	369998
Coverage factor, k	1.96
Expanded Uncertainty, $U95$ (%)	± 1.5
AM Valid zenith angle range	20° to 78°
PM Valid zenith angle range	20° to 78°

Table 4. Calibration Label Values

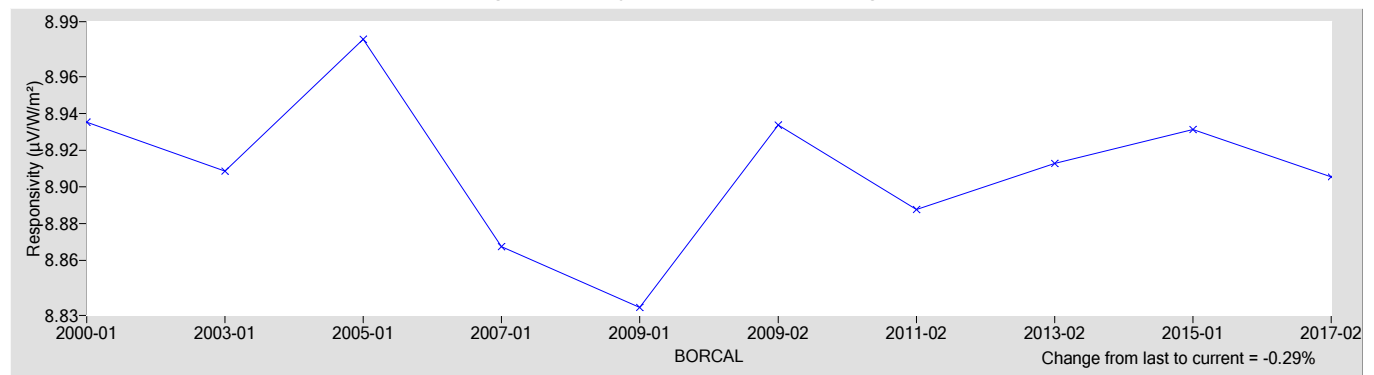
R @ 45° ($\mu V/W/m^2$)	Rnet ($\mu V/W/m^2$) †
8.9054	0

† Rnet determination date: N/A

Table 5. Uncertainty using R @ 45°

Type-B Expanded Uncertainty, $U(B)$ (%)	± 0.78
Offset Uncertainty, $U(off)$ (%)	+2.5 / -0.88
Expanded Uncertainty, U (%)	+3.3 / -1.7
Effective degrees of freedom, DF	+Inf
Coverage factor, k	1.96
Valid zenith angle range	30.0° to 60.0°

Figure 5. History of instrument at Zenith Angle = 45°



References:

[1] Reda, I.; Hickey, J.; Long, C.; Myers, D.; Stoffel, T.; Wilcox, S.; Michalsky, J. J.; Dutton, E. G.; Nelson, D. (2005). "Using a Blackbody to Calculate Net Longwave Responsivity of Shortwave Solar Pyranometers to Correct for Their Thermal Offset Error During Outdoor Calibration Using the Component Sum Method." Journal of Atmospheric and Oceanic Technology. , 2005; pp. 1531-1540; NREL Report No. JA-560-36646. doi:10.1175/JTECH1782.1

[2] Reda, I.; Myers, D.; Stoffel, T. (2008). "Uncertainty Estimate for the Outdoor Calibration of Solar Pyranometers: A Metrologist Perspective." Measure. (NCSLI Journal of Measurement Science). Vol. 3(4), December 2008; pp. 58-66; NREL Report No. JA-581-4137

[3] Reda, I.; Andreas, A. (2004). "Solar Position Algorithm for Solar Radiation Applications." Solar Energy. Vol. 76(5), 2004; pp. 577-589; NREL Report No. JA-560-35518. doi:10.1016/j.solener.2003.12.003

[4] Stoffel, T.; Reda, I. (2009). "NREL Pyrheliometer Comparisons: 22 September - 3 October 2008 (NPC-2008)." 54 pp.; NREL Report No. TP-550-45016.

[5] Reda, I.; Stoffel, T.; Myers, D. (2003). "Method to Calibrate a Solar Pyranometer for Measuring Reference Diffuse Irradiance." Solar Energy. Vol. 74, 2003; pp. 103-112; NREL Report No. JA-560-35025. doi:10.1016/S0038-092X(03)00124-5

[6] Reda, I. (1996). Calibration of a Solar Absolute Cavity Radiometer with Traceability to the World Radiometric Reference. 79 pp.; NREL Report No. TP-463-20619.

[7] Reda, I.; Gröbner, J.; Stoffel, T.; Myers, D.; Forgan, B. (2008). Improvements in the Blackbody Calibration of Pyrgometers. ARM 2008 Science Team Meeting (Poster).



National Renewable Energy Laboratory

Solar Radiation Research Laboratory

Metrology Laboratory

Calibration Certificate



Test Instrument:	Pyranometer	Manufacturer:	Kipp & Zonen
Model:	CM21	Serial Number:	910002
Calibration Date:	5/24/2017	Due Date:	5/24/2018
Customer:	NREL-SRRL-BMS	Environmental Conditions:	see page 4
Test Dates:	5/24		

This certifies that the above product was calibrated in compliance with ISO/IEC 17025:2005. Measurement uncertainties at the time of calibration are consistent with the Guide to the Expression of Uncertainty in Measurement (GUM) using Reda et al., 2008. All nominal values are traceable to the International System (SI) Units of Measurement.

No statement of compliance with specifications is made or implied on this certificate. However, the estimated uncertainties are the uncertainties of the calibration process; users must add other uncertainties that are relevant to their measuring system, environmental and sky conditions, outdoor set-up, and site location.

The Type-B Standard Uncertainty of using the responsivity at each even zenith angle is reported, and the Expanded Uncertainty of the calibration is reported using two methods:

1. The Expanded Uncertainty of using the responsivity at zenith angle = 45°, within the zenith angle range from 30.0° to 60.0°
2. The Expanded Uncertainty of using Spline Interpolating Functions for the responsivity versus zenith angle.

This certificate applies only to the item identified above and shall not be reproduced other than in full, without specific written approval from the calibration facility. Certificate without signature is not valid.

Table 1. Traceability

Measurement Type	Instrument	Calibration Date	Calibration Due Date
Beam Irradiance †	Eppley Absolute Cavity Radiometer Model HF, S/N 29219	09/26/2016	09/26/2017
Diffuse Irradiance †	Eppley Black and White Pyranometer Model 8-48, S/N 32858	03/10/2016	03/10/2018
Diffuse Irradiance †	Eppley Black and White Pyranometer Model 8-48, S/N 32871	03/10/2016	03/10/2018
Data Acquisition	NREL Data Acquisition System Model RAP-DAQ, S/N 2005-998	04/12/2017	04/12/2019
Data Acquisition	NREL Data Acquisition System Model RAP-DAQ, S/N 2005-999	04/12/2017	04/12/2019
Infrared Irradiance ‡	Kipp & Zonen Pyrgeometer Model CG4, S/N FT002	06/05/2015	06/05/2019

† Through the World Radiometric Reference (WRR)

‡ Through the World Infrared Standard Group (WISG)

Number of pages of certificate: 4

Calibration Procedure: BORCAL-P00-Calibration and QA Procedure; available upon request.

Setup: Radiometers are calibrated outdoors, using the sun as the source. Pyranometers and pyrgeometers are installed for horizontal measurements, with their signal connectors oriented north, if their design permits.

The shading disk for the reference diffuse subtends a solid angle of 5°. Pyrheliometers are installed on solar trackers.

Calibrated by: Afshin Andreas, Mark Kutchenreiter, Martina Stoddard, and RCC

Ibrahim Reda, Technical Manager

Date

For questions or comments, please contact the technical manager at:

ibrahim.reda@nrel.gov; 303-384-6385; 15013 Denver West Parkway, Golden, CO 80401, USA

Calibration Results

910002 Kipp & Zonen CM21

The responsivity (R , $\mu\text{V}/\text{W}/\text{m}^2$) of the test instrument during calibration is calculated using this Measurement Equation:

$$R = (V - R_{net} * W_{net}) / I \tag{1}$$

where,

- V = radiometer output voltage (microvolts),
 - R_{net} = radiometer net infrared responsivity ($\mu\text{V}/\text{W}/\text{m}^2$), see Table 4,
 - W_{net} = effective net infrared measured by pyrgeometer (W/m^2),
 - = $W_{in} - W_{out} = W_{in} - \sigma * T_c^4$
 - where, W_{in} = incoming infrared (W/m^2), $\sigma = 5.6704\text{e-}8 \text{ W}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{K}^{-4}$,
 - T_c = case temperature of pyrgeometer (K).
- I = reference irradiance (W/m^2), beam (B) or global (G)
 - where, $G = B * \text{COS}(Z) + D$,
 - Z = zenith angle (degrees),
 - D = reference diffuse irradiance (W/m^2).

Figure 1. Responsivity vs Zenith Angle

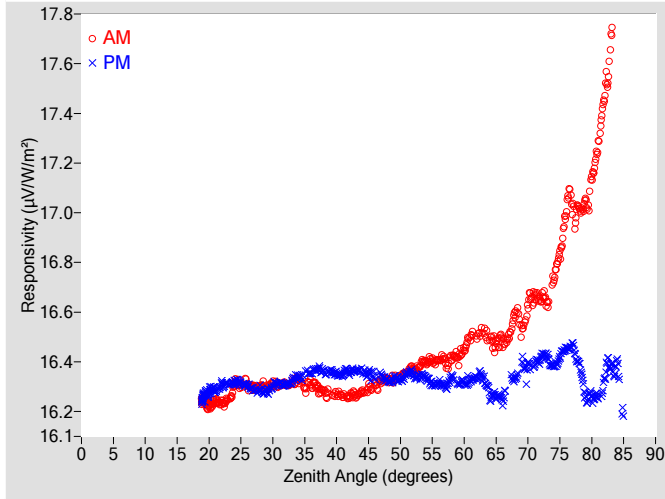


Figure 2. Responsivity vs Local Standard Time

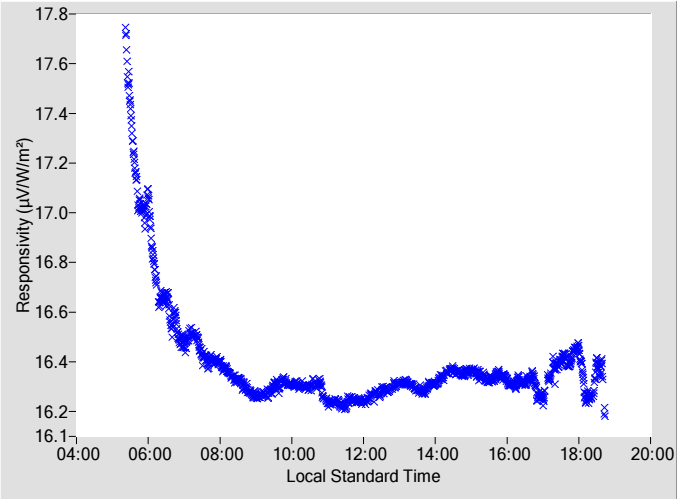


Table 2. Instrument Responsivity (R) and Calibration Type-B Standard Uncertainty, u(B)

Zenith Angle (deg.)	R ($\mu\text{V}/\text{W}/\text{m}^2$)	u(B) \pm (%)	Azimuth Angle	R ($\mu\text{V}/\text{W}/\text{m}^2$)	u(B) \pm (%)	Azimuth Angle	Zenith Angle (deg.)	R ($\mu\text{V}/\text{W}/\text{m}^2$)	u(B) \pm (%)	Azimuth Angle	R ($\mu\text{V}/\text{W}/\text{m}^2$)	u(B) \pm (%)	Azimuth Angle
0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	46	16.308	0.35	99.09	16.343	0.35	260.83
2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	48	16.327	0.35	97.20	16.323	0.35	262.91
4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	50	16.339	0.35	95.37	16.328	0.36	264.83
6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	52	16.373	0.36	93.50	16.350	0.37	266.56
8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	54	16.398	0.37	91.81	16.335	0.38	268.33
10	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	56	16.406	0.38	90.11	16.315	0.39	269.98
12	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	58	16.417	0.39	88.44	16.337	0.41	271.67
14	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	60	16.450	0.41	86.79	16.318	0.42	273.23
16	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	62	16.503	0.42	85.22	16.337	0.44	274.83
18	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	64	16.497	0.44	83.59	16.262	0.46	276.43
20	16.222	0.31	158.17	16.280	0.31	202.19	66	16.487	0.46	82.09	16.246	0.48	277.98
22	16.237	0.31	144.83	16.308	0.31	215.10	68	16.593	0.48	80.54	16.335	0.52	279.58
24	16.313	0.31	136.68	16.317	0.31	223.29	70	16.631	0.51	78.99	16.389	0.55	281.14
26	16.310	0.31	130.34	16.306	0.32	229.67	72	16.656	0.55	77.47	16.416	0.58	282.68
28	16.301	0.31	125.14	16.290	0.32	234.83	74	16.735	0.60	75.85	16.386	0.64	284.24
30	16.310	0.32	120.70	16.302	0.32	239.27	76	17.012	0.67	74.29	16.453	0.70	285.81
32	16.311	0.32	117.24	16.309	0.32	243.15	78	17.021	0.76	72.72	16.388	0.80	287.42
34	16.329	0.32	113.79	16.339	0.33	246.31	80	17.147	N/A	71.02	16.261	N/A	289.05
36	16.306	0.32	110.77	16.356	0.33	249.23	82	17.483	N/A	69.38	16.337	N/A	290.74
38	16.283	0.33	108.07	16.362	0.33	251.88	84	N/A	N/A	N/A	16.378	N/A	292.43
40	16.268	0.33	105.65	16.352	0.33	254.45	86	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
42	16.260	0.34	103.36	16.356	0.34	256.80	88	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
44	16.279	0.34	101.18	16.363	0.34	258.92	90	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

N/A - Not Available

Figure 3. Type-B Standard Uncertainty vs Zenith Angle

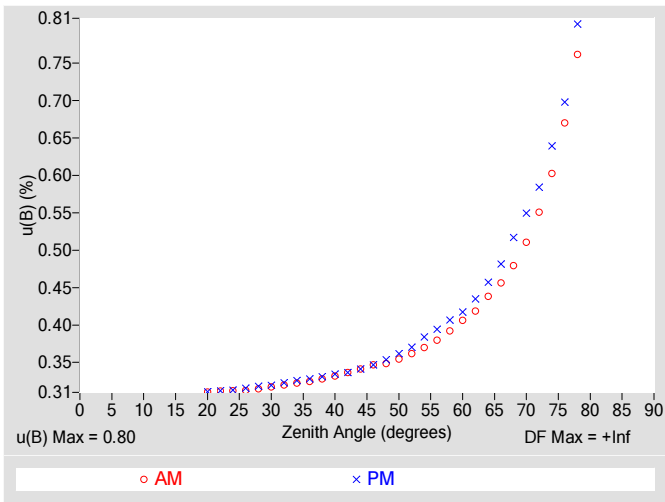


Figure 4. Residuals from Spline Interpolation

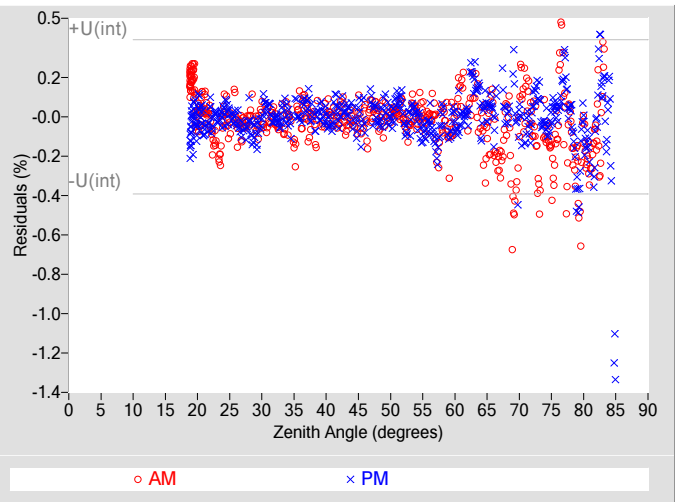


Table 3. Uncertainty using Spline Interpolation

Type-B Standard Uncertainty, $u(B)$ (%)	± 0.80
Type-A Interpolating Function, $u(int)$ (%)	± 0.20
Combined Standard Uncertainty, $u(c)$ (%)	± 0.83
Effective degrees of freedom, $DF(c)$	346714
Coverage factor, k	1.96
Expanded Uncertainty, $U95$ (%)	± 1.6
AM Valid zenith angle range	20° to 78°
PM Valid zenith angle range	20° to 78°

Table 4. Calibration Label Values

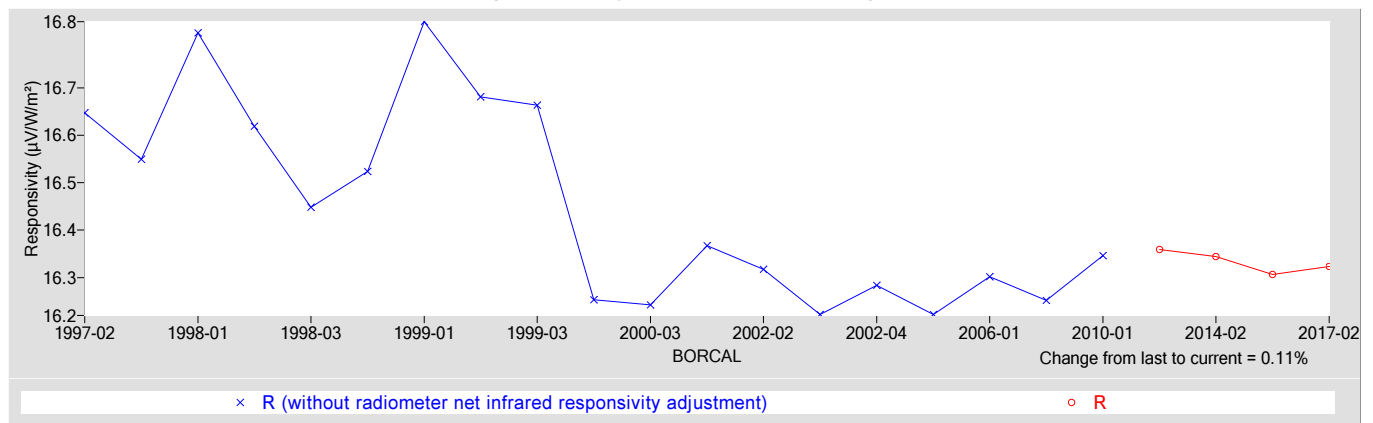
R @ 45° ($\mu V/W/m^2$)	Rnet ($\mu V/W/m^2$) †
16.323	0.61000

† Rnet determination date: Estimated

Table 5. Uncertainty using R @ 45°

Type-B Expanded Uncertainty, $U(B)$ (%)	± 0.82
Offset Uncertainty, $U(off)$ (%)	+0.78 / -0.39
Expanded Uncertainty, U (%)	+1.6 / -1.2
Effective degrees of freedom, DF	+Inf
Coverage factor, k	1.96
Valid zenith angle range	30.0° to 60.0°

Figure 5. History of instrument at Zenith Angle = 45°



References:

[1] Reda, I.; Hickey, J.; Long, C.; Myers, D.; Stoffel, T.; Wilcox, S.; Michalsky, J. J.; Dutton, E. G.; Nelson, D. (2005). "Using a Blackbody to Calculate Net Longwave Responsivity of Shortwave Solar Pyranometers to Correct for Their Thermal Offset Error During Outdoor Calibration Using the Component Sum Method." Journal of Atmospheric and Oceanic Technology. , 2005; pp. 1531-1540; NREL Report No. JA-560-36646. doi:10.1175/JTECH1782.1

[2] Reda, I.; Myers, D.; Stoffel, T. (2008). "Uncertainty Estimate for the Outdoor Calibration of Solar Pyranometers: A Metrologist Perspective." Measure. (NCSLI Journal of Measurement Science). Vol. 3(4), December 2008; pp. 58-66; NREL Report No. JA-581-4137

[3] Reda, I.; Andreas, A. (2004). "Solar Position Algorithm for Solar Radiation Applications." Solar Energy. Vol. 76(5), 2004; pp. 577-589; NREL Report No. JA-560-35518. doi:10.1016/j.solener.2003.12.003

[4] Stoffel, T.; Reda, I. (2009). "NREL Pyrheliometer Comparisons: 22 September - 3 October 2008 (NPC-2008)." 54 pp.; NREL Report No. TP-550-45016.

[5] Reda, I.; Stoffel, T.; Myers, D. (2003). "Method to Calibrate a Solar Pyranometer for Measuring Reference Diffuse Irradiance." Solar Energy. Vol. 74, 2003; pp. 103-112; NREL Report No. JA-560-35025. doi:10.1016/S0038-092X(03)00124-5

[6] Reda, I. (1996). Calibration of a Solar Absolute Cavity Radiometer with Traceability to the World Radiometric Reference. 79 pp.; NREL Report No. TP-463-20619.

[7] Reda, I.; Gröbner, J.; Stoffel, T.; Myers, D.; Forgan, B. (2008). Improvements in the Blackbody Calibration of Pyrgeometers. ARM 2008 Science Team Meeting (Poster).



National Renewable Energy Laboratory

Solar Radiation Research Laboratory

Metrology Laboratory

Calibration Certificate



Test Instrument:	Revised Silicon Pyranometer	Manufacturer:	Licor
Model:	LI200R	Serial Number:	PY102022
Calibration Date:	5/24/2017	Due Date:	5/24/2018
Customer:	NREL-SRRL-BMS	Environmental Conditions:	see page 4
Test Dates:	5/24		

This certifies that the above product was calibrated in compliance with ISO/IEC 17025:2005. Measurement uncertainties at the time of calibration are consistent with the Guide to the Expression of Uncertainty in Measurement (GUM) using Reda et al., 2008. All nominal values are traceable to the International System (SI) Units of Measurement.

No statement of compliance with specifications is made or implied on this certificate. However, the estimated uncertainties are the uncertainties of the calibration process; users must add other uncertainties that are relevant to their measuring system, environmental and sky conditions, outdoor set-up, and site location.

The Type-B Standard Uncertainty of using the responsivity at each even zenith angle is reported, and the Expanded Uncertainty of the calibration is reported using two methods:

1. The Expanded Uncertainty of using the responsivity at zenith angle = 45°, within the zenith angle range from 30.0° to 60.0°
2. The Expanded Uncertainty of using Spline Interpolating Functions for the responsivity versus zenith angle.

This certificate applies only to the item identified above and shall not be reproduced other than in full, without specific written approval from the calibration facility. Certificate without signature is not valid.

Table 1. Traceability

Measurement Type	Instrument	Calibration Date	Calibration Due Date
Beam Irradiance †	Eppley Absolute Cavity Radiometer Model HF, S/N 29219	09/26/2016	09/26/2017
Diffuse Irradiance †	Eppley Black and White Pyranometer Model 8-48, S/N 32858	03/10/2016	03/10/2018
Diffuse Irradiance †	Eppley Black and White Pyranometer Model 8-48, S/N 32871	03/10/2016	03/10/2018
Data Acquisition	NREL Data Acquisition System Model RAP-DAQ, S/N 2005-998	04/12/2017	04/12/2019
Data Acquisition	NREL Data Acquisition System Model RAP-DAQ, S/N 2005-999	04/12/2017	04/12/2019

† Through the World Radiometric Reference (WRR)

Number of pages of certificate: 4

Calibration Procedure: BORCAL-P00-Calibration and QA Procedure; available upon request.

Setup: Radiometers are calibrated outdoors, using the sun as the source. Pyranometers and pyrgeometers are installed for horizontal measurements, with their signal connectors oriented north, if their design permits.

The shading disk for the reference diffuse subtends a solid angle of 5°. Pyrheliometers are installed on solar trackers.

Calibrated by: Afshin Andreas, Mark Kutchenreiter, Martina Stoddard, and RCC

Ibrahim Reda, Technical Manager

Date

For questions or comments, please contact the technical manager at:

ibrahim.reda@nrel.gov; 303-384-6385; 15013 Denver West Parkway, Golden, CO 80401, USA

Calibration Results

PY102022 Licor LI200R

The responsivity (R , $\mu\text{V}/\text{W}/\text{m}^2$) of the test instrument during calibration is calculated using this Measurement Equation:

$$R = (V - R_{net} * W_{net}) / I \quad [1]$$

where,

- V = radiometer output voltage (microvolts),
 - R_{net} = radiometer net infrared responsivity ($\mu\text{V}/\text{W}/\text{m}^2$), see Table 4,
 - W_{net} = effective net infrared measured by pyrgeometer (W/m^2),
 - = $W_{in} - W_{out} = W_{in} - \sigma * T_c^4$
 - where, W_{in} = incoming infrared (W/m^2), $\sigma = 5.6704\text{e-}8 \text{ W}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{K}^{-4}$,
 - T_c = case temperature of pyrgeometer (K).
- I = reference irradiance (W/m^2), beam (B) or global (G)
 where, $G = B * \text{COS}(Z) + D$,
 Z = zenith angle (degrees),
 D = reference diffuse irradiance (W/m^2).

Figure 1. Responsivity vs Zenith Angle

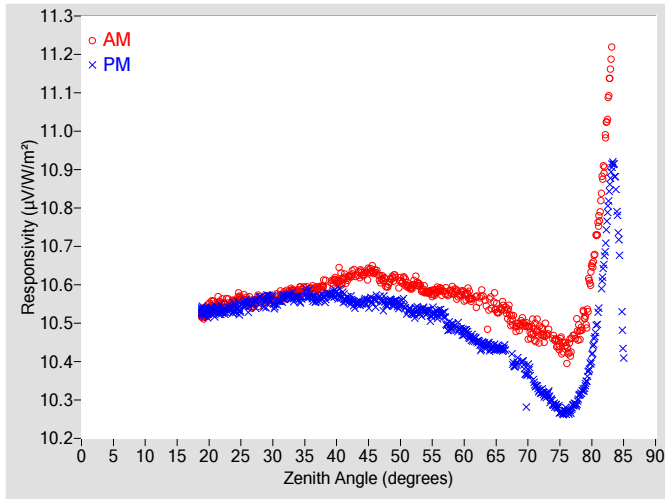


Figure 2. Responsivity vs Local Standard Time

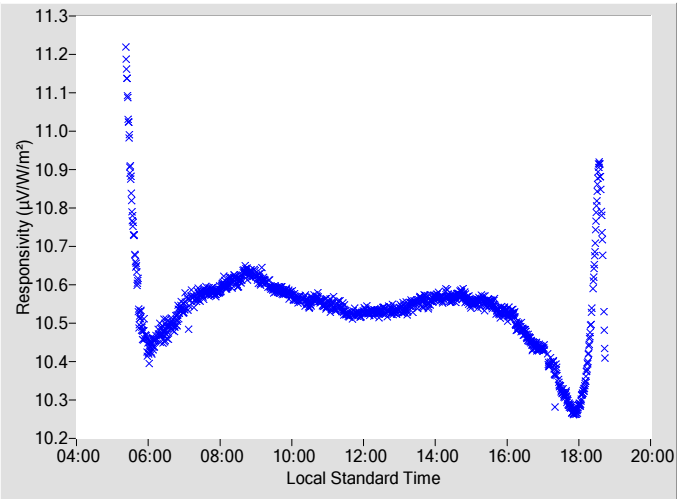


Table 2. Instrument Responsivity (R) and Calibration Type-B Standard Uncertainty, u(B)

Zenith Angle (deg.)	R ($\mu\text{V}/\text{W}/\text{m}^2$)	AM u(B) \pm (%)	Azimuth Angle	R ($\mu\text{V}/\text{W}/\text{m}^2$)	PM u(B) \pm (%)	Azimuth Angle	Zenith Angle (deg.)	R ($\mu\text{V}/\text{W}/\text{m}^2$)	AM u(B) \pm (%)	Azimuth Angle	R ($\mu\text{V}/\text{W}/\text{m}^2$)	PM u(B) \pm (%)	Azimuth Angle
0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	46	10.634	0.34	99.10	10.560	0.34	261.00
2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	48	10.596	0.34	97.24	10.551	0.34	262.87
4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	50	10.607	0.34	95.32	10.548	0.35	264.77
6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	52	10.598	0.35	93.56	10.522	0.36	266.58
8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	54	10.584	0.36	91.78	10.530	0.37	268.31
10	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	56	10.588	0.37	90.06	10.526	0.38	270.04
12	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	58	10.584	0.38	88.45	10.491	0.39	271.64
14	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	60	10.570	0.39	86.76	10.478	0.40	273.29
16	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	62	10.560	0.40	85.30	10.455	0.41	274.84
18	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	64	10.551	0.42	83.62	10.438	0.43	276.44
20	10.534	0.30	158.21	10.530	0.30	201.74	66	10.544	0.44	82.15	10.432	0.45	277.95
22	10.544	0.31	145.56	10.533	0.31	214.59	68	10.495	0.46	80.53	10.391	0.49	279.56
24	10.557	0.31	136.78	10.536	0.31	223.41	70	10.486	0.49	78.98	10.378	0.52	281.11
26	10.558	0.31	130.15	10.548	0.31	229.86	72	10.477	0.53	77.43	10.322	0.55	282.65
28	10.559	0.31	125.28	10.566	0.31	235.11	74	10.461	0.58	75.84	10.288	0.59	284.21
30	10.565	0.31	121.15	10.553	0.31	239.36	76	10.430	0.64	74.26	10.271	0.64	285.82
32	10.576	0.31	117.06	10.568	0.31	242.93	78	10.475	0.73	72.69	10.310	0.73	287.44
34	10.582	0.32	113.82	10.565	0.32	246.30	80	10.635	N/A	71.07	10.417	N/A	289.06
36	10.590	0.32	110.72	10.567	0.32	249.29	82	10.940	N/A	69.40	10.685	N/A	290.75
38	10.602	0.32	108.19	10.565	0.32	252.04	84	N/A	N/A	N/A	10.775	N/A	292.47
40	10.610	0.32	105.61	10.576	0.32	254.47	86	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
42	10.620	0.33	103.35	10.561	0.33	256.77	88	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
44	10.631	0.33	101.14	10.553	0.33	259.03	90	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

N/A - Not Available

Figure 3. Type-B Standard Uncertainty vs Zenith Angle

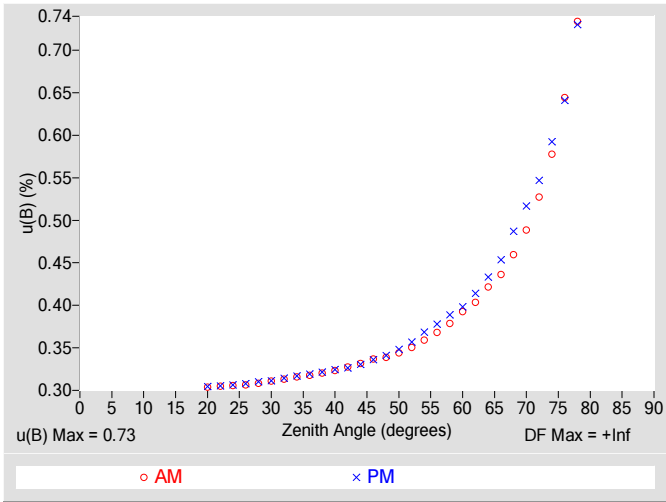


Figure 4. Residuals from Spline Interpolation

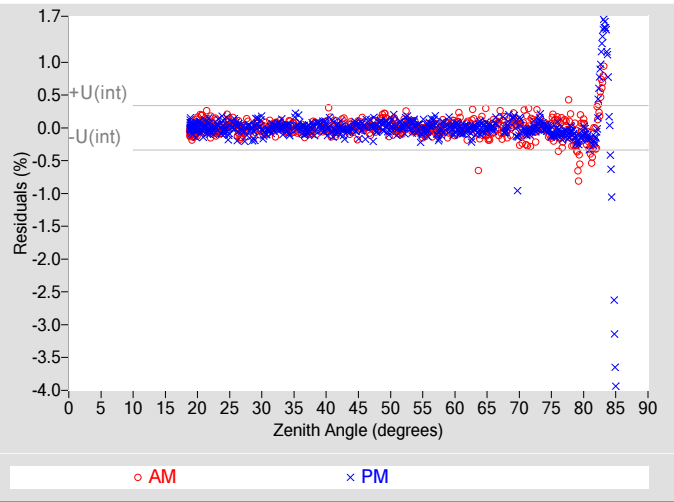


Table 3. Uncertainty using Spline Interpolation

Type-B Standard Uncertainty, u(B) (%)	±0.73
Type-A Interpolating Function, u(int) (%)	±0.17
Combined Standard Uncertainty, u(c) (%)	±0.75
Effective degrees of freedom, DF(c)	430584
Coverage factor, k	1.96
Expanded Uncertainty, U95 (%)	±1.5
AM Valid zenith angle range	20° to 78°
PM Valid zenith angle range	20° to 78°

Table 4. Calibration Label Values

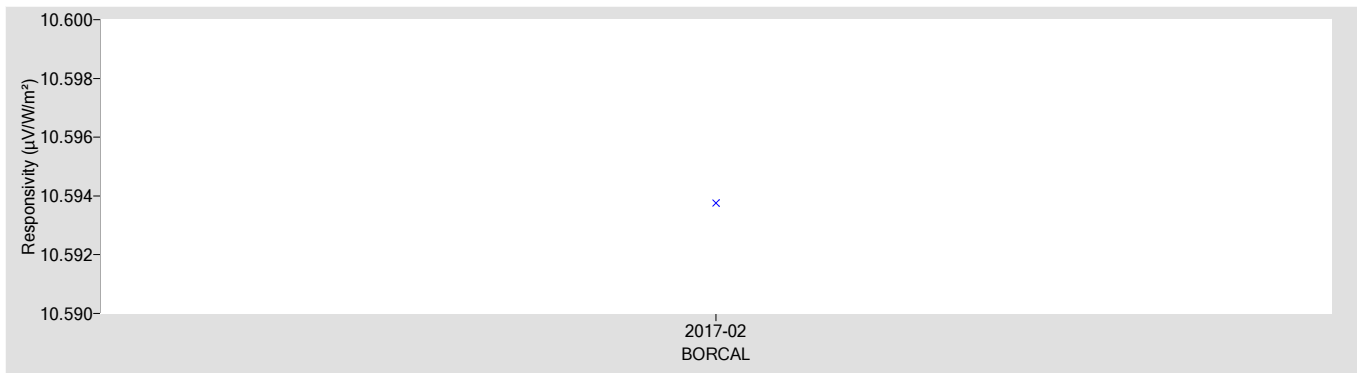
R @ 45° (μV/W/m²)	Rnet (μV/W/m²) †
10.594	0

† Rnet determination date: N/A

Table 5. Uncertainty using R @ 45°

Type-B Expanded Uncertainty, U(B) (%)	±0.78
Offset Uncertainty, U(off) (%)	+0.38 / -1.1
Expanded Uncertainty, U (%)	+1.2 / -1.9
Effective degrees of freedom, DF	+Inf
Coverage factor, k	1.96
Valid zenith angle range	30.0° to 60.0°

Figure 5. History of instrument at Zenith Angle = 45°



References:

[1] Reda, I.; Hickey, J.; Long, C.; Myers, D.; Stoffel, T.; Wilcox, S.; Michalsky, J. J.; Dutton, E. G.; Nelson, D. (2005). "Using a Blackbody to Calculate Net Longwave Responsivity of Shortwave Solar Pyranometers to Correct for Their Thermal Offset Error During Outdoor Calibration Using the Component Sum Method." *Journal of Atmospheric and Oceanic Technology.*, 2005; pp. 1531-1540; NREL Report No. JA-560-36646. doi:10.1175/JTECH1782.1

[2] Reda, I.; Myers, D.; Stoffel, T. (2008). "Uncertainty Estimate for the Outdoor Calibration of Solar Pyranometers: A Metrologist Perspective." *Measure.* (NCSLI Journal of Measurement Science). Vol. 3(4), December 2008; pp. 58-66; NREL Report No. JA-581-4137

[3] Reda, I.; Andreas, A. (2004). "Solar Position Algorithm for Solar Radiation Applications." *Solar Energy.* Vol. 76(5), 2004; pp. 577-589; NREL Report No. JA-560-35518. doi:10.1016/j.solener.2003.12.003

[4] Stoffel, T.; Reda, I. (2009). "NREL Pyrheliometer Comparisons: 22 September - 3 October 2008 (NPC-2008)." 54 pp.; NREL Report No. TP-550-45016.

[5] Reda, I.; Stoffel, T.; Myers, D. (2003). "Method to Calibrate a Solar Pyranometer for Measuring Reference Diffuse Irradiance." *Solar Energy.* Vol. 74, 2003; pp. 103-112; NREL Report No. JA-560-35025. doi:10.1016/S0038-092X(03)00124-5

[6] Reda, I. (1996). *Calibration of a Solar Absolute Cavity Radiometer with Traceability to the World Radiometric Reference.* 79 pp.; NREL Report No. TP-463-20619.

[7] Reda, I.; Gröbner, J.; Stoffel, T.; Myers, D.; Forgan, B. (2008). *Improvements in the Blackbody Calibration of Pyrgeometers.* ARM 2008 Science Team Meeting (Poster).



National Renewable Energy Laboratory

Solar Radiation Research Laboratory

Metrology Laboratory

Calibration Certificate



Test Instrument:	Silicon Pyranometer	Manufacturer:	Licor
Model:	LI200	Serial Number:	PY1711
Calibration Date:	5/24/2017	Due Date:	5/24/2018
Customer:	NREL-SRRL-BMS	Environmental Conditions:	see page 4
Test Dates:	5/24		

This certifies that the above product was calibrated in compliance with ISO/IEC 17025:2005. Measurement uncertainties at the time of calibration are consistent with the Guide to the Expression of Uncertainty in Measurement (GUM) using Reda et al., 2008. All nominal values are traceable to the International System (SI) Units of Measurement.

No statement of compliance with specifications is made or implied on this certificate. However, the estimated uncertainties are the uncertainties of the calibration process; users must add other uncertainties that are relevant to their measuring system, environmental and sky conditions, outdoor set-up, and site location.

The Type-B Standard Uncertainty of using the responsivity at each even zenith angle is reported, and the Expanded Uncertainty of the calibration is reported using two methods:

1. The Expanded Uncertainty of using the responsivity at zenith angle = 45°, within the zenith angle range from 30.0° to 60.0°
2. The Expanded Uncertainty of using Spline Interpolating Functions for the responsivity versus zenith angle.

This certificate applies only to the item identified above and shall not be reproduced other than in full, without specific written approval from the calibration facility. Certificate without signature is not valid.

Table 1. Traceability

Measurement Type	Instrument	Calibration Date	Calibration Due Date
Beam Irradiance †	Eppley Absolute Cavity Radiometer Model HF, S/N 29219	09/26/2016	09/26/2017
Diffuse Irradiance †	Eppley Black and White Pyranometer Model 8-48, S/N 32858	03/10/2016	03/10/2018
Diffuse Irradiance †	Eppley Black and White Pyranometer Model 8-48, S/N 32871	03/10/2016	03/10/2018
Data Acquisition	NREL Data Acquisition System Model RAP-DAQ, S/N 2005-998	04/12/2017	04/12/2019
Data Acquisition	NREL Data Acquisition System Model RAP-DAQ, S/N 2005-999	04/12/2017	04/12/2019

† Through the World Radiometric Reference (WRR)

Number of pages of certificate: 4

Calibration Procedure: BORCAL-P00-Calibration and QA Procedure; available upon request.

Setup: Radiometers are calibrated outdoors, using the sun as the source. Pyranometers and pyrgeometers are installed for horizontal measurements, with their signal connectors oriented north, if their design permits.

The shading disk for the reference diffuse subtends a solid angle of 5°. Pyrheliometers are installed on solar trackers.

Calibrated by: Afshin Andreas, Mark Kutchenreiter, Martina Stoddard, and RCC

Ibrahim Reda, Technical Manager

Date

For questions or comments, please contact the technical manager at:

ibrahim.reda@nrel.gov; 303-384-6385; 15013 Denver West Parkway, Golden, CO 80401, USA

Calibration Results

PY1711 Licor LI200

The responsivity (R , $\mu\text{V}/\text{W}/\text{m}^2$) of the test instrument during calibration is calculated using this Measurement Equation:

$$R = (V - R_{net} * W_{net}) / I \quad [1]$$

where,

- V = radiometer output voltage (microvolts),
- R_{net} = radiometer net infrared responsivity ($\mu\text{V}/\text{W}/\text{m}^2$), see Table 4,
- W_{net} = effective net infrared measured by pyrgeometer (W/m^2),
- = $W_{in} - W_{out} = W_{in} - \sigma * T_c^4$
- where, W_{in} = incoming infrared (W/m^2), $\sigma = 5.6704\text{e-}8 \text{ W}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{K}^{-4}$,
- T_c = case temperature of pyrgeometer (K).
- I = reference irradiance (W/m^2), beam (B) or global (G)
- where, $G = B * \text{COS}(Z) + D$,
- Z = zenith angle (degrees),
- D = reference diffuse irradiance (W/m^2).

Figure 1. Responsivity vs Zenith Angle

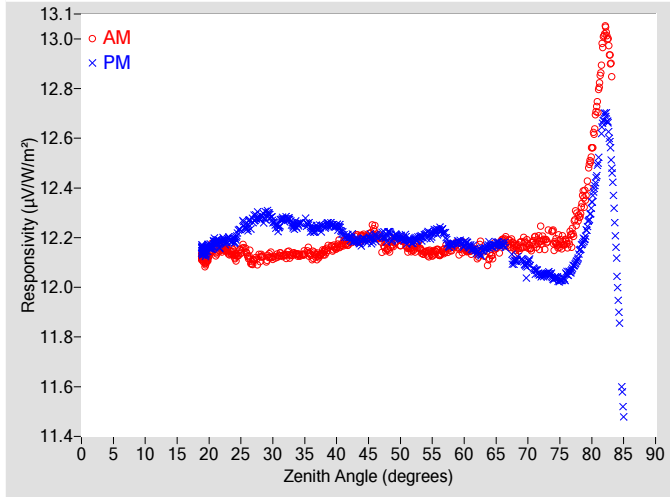


Figure 2. Responsivity vs Local Standard Time

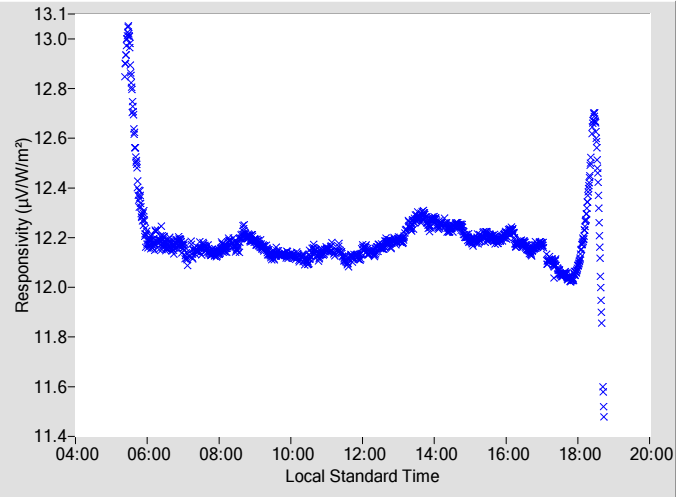


Table 2. Instrument Responsivity (R) and Calibration Type-B Standard Uncertainty, $u(B)$

Zenith Angle (deg.)	R ($\mu\text{V}/\text{W}/\text{m}^2$)	$u(B)$ \pm (%)	Azimuth Angle	R ($\mu\text{V}/\text{W}/\text{m}^2$)	$u(B)$ \pm (%)	Azimuth Angle	Zenith Angle (deg.)	R ($\mu\text{V}/\text{W}/\text{m}^2$)	$u(B)$ \pm (%)	Azimuth Angle	R ($\mu\text{V}/\text{W}/\text{m}^2$)	$u(B)$ \pm (%)	Azimuth Angle
0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	46	12.224	0.34	99.09	12.201	0.34	261.05
2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	48	12.157	0.34	97.26	12.215	0.34	262.96
4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	50	12.179	0.34	95.25	12.199	0.35	264.77
6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	52	12.154	0.35	93.55	12.186	0.36	266.58
8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	54	12.139	0.36	91.78	12.212	0.37	268.30
10	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	56	12.140	0.37	90.14	12.229	0.38	270.03
12	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	58	12.159	0.38	88.45	12.173	0.39	271.63
14	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	60	12.162	0.39	86.75	12.174	0.40	273.29
16	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	62	12.135	0.40	85.21	12.145	0.41	274.84
18	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	64	12.123	0.42	83.63	12.169	0.43	276.44
20	12.126	0.30	158.51	12.163	0.30	202.04	66	12.185	0.44	82.15	12.172	0.45	277.99
22	12.152	0.30	145.32	12.190	0.31	215.19	68	12.158	0.46	80.57	12.106	0.49	279.55
24	12.127	0.31	136.64	12.190	0.31	223.53	70	12.169	0.49	79.00	12.101	0.52	281.11
26	12.132	0.31	130.24	12.243	0.31	229.77	72	12.180	0.53	77.43	12.049	0.55	282.65
28	12.123	0.31	124.98	12.280	0.31	234.89	74	12.198	0.57	75.90	12.036	0.59	284.21
30	12.125	0.31	120.96	12.270	0.31	239.21	76	12.179	0.64	74.34	12.048	0.64	285.82
32	12.128	0.31	117.05	12.275	0.31	242.86	78	12.284	0.74	72.65	12.137	0.73	287.43
34	12.130	0.32	113.81	12.252	0.32	246.27	80	12.549	N/A	71.07	12.336	N/A	289.06
36	12.131	0.32	110.80	12.234	0.32	249.34	82	13.019	N/A	69.39	12.689	N/A	290.75
38	12.142	0.32	108.11	12.246	0.32	251.98	84	N/A	N/A	N/A	12.028	N/A	292.45
40	12.162	0.32	105.66	12.244	0.32	254.47	86	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
42	12.182	0.33	103.31	12.201	0.33	256.76	88	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
44	12.205	0.33	101.14	12.189	0.33	258.93	90	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

N/A - Not Available

Figure 3. Type-B Standard Uncertainty vs Zenith Angle

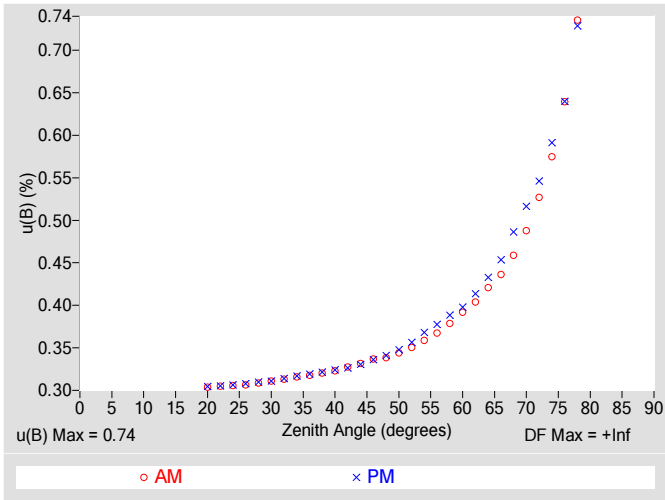


Figure 4. Residuals from Spline Interpolation

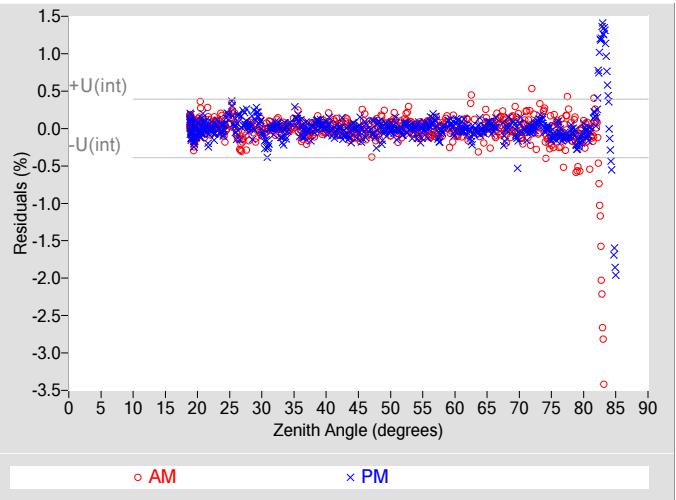


Table 3. Uncertainty using Spline Interpolation

Type-B Standard Uncertainty, $u(B)$ (%)	± 0.74
Type-A Interpolating Function, $u(int)$ (%)	± 0.20
Combined Standard Uncertainty, $u(c)$ (%)	± 0.76
Effective degrees of freedom, $DF(c)$	255064
Coverage factor, k	1.96
Expanded Uncertainty, U_{95} (%)	± 1.5
AM Valid zenith angle range	20° to 78°
PM Valid zenith angle range	20° to 78°

Table 4. Calibration Label Values

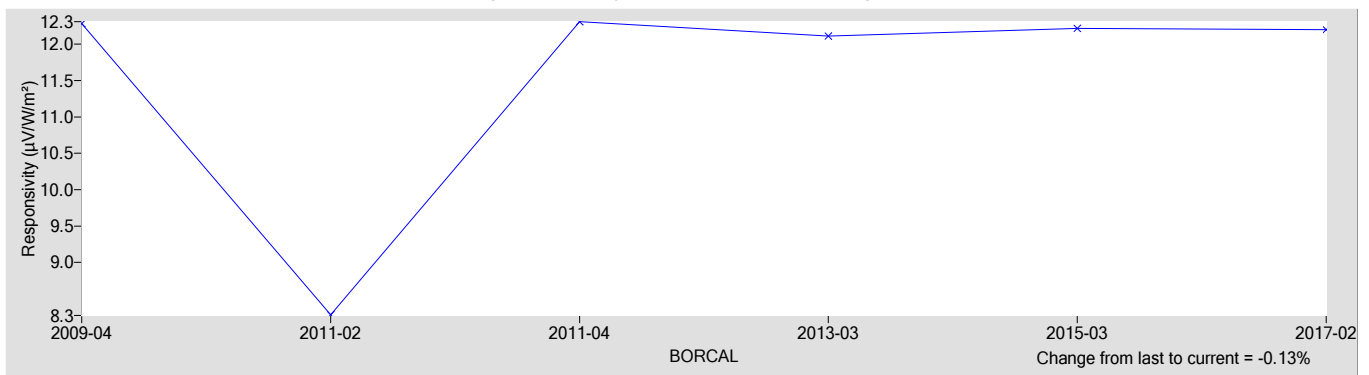
R @ 45° ($\mu V/W/m^2$)	Rnet ($\mu V/W/m^2$) †
12.200	0

† Rnet determination date: N/A

Table 5. Uncertainty using R @ 45°

Type-B Expanded Uncertainty, $U(B)$ (%)	± 0.78
Offset Uncertainty, $U(off)$ (%)	+0.62 / -0.61
Expanded Uncertainty, U (%)	+1.4 / -1.4
Effective degrees of freedom, DF	+Inf
Coverage factor, k	1.96
Valid zenith angle range	30.0° to 60.0°

Figure 5. History of instrument at Zenith Angle = 45°



References:

[1] Reda, I.; Hickey, J.; Long, C.; Myers, D.; Stoffel, T.; Wilcox, S.; Michalsky, J. J.; Dutton, E. G.; Nelson, D. (2005). "Using a Blackbody to Calculate Net Longwave Responsivity of Shortwave Solar Pyranometers to Correct for Their Thermal Offset Error During Outdoor Calibration Using the Component Sum Method." Journal of Atmospheric and Oceanic Technology. , 2005; pp. 1531-1540; NREL Report No. JA-560-36646. doi:10.1175/JTECH1782.1

[2] Reda, I.; Myers, D.; Stoffel, T. (2008). "Uncertainty Estimate for the Outdoor Calibration of Solar Pyranometers: A Metrologist Perspective." Measure. (NCSLI Journal of Measurement Science). Vol. 3(4), December 2008; pp. 58-66; NREL Report No. JA-581-4137

[3] Reda, I.; Andreas, A. (2004). "Solar Position Algorithm for Solar Radiation Applications." Solar Energy. Vol. 76(5), 2004; pp. 577-589; NREL Report No. JA-560-35518. doi:10.1016/j.solener.2003.12.003

[4] Stoffel, T.; Reda, I. (2009). "NREL Pyrheliometer Comparisons: 22 September - 3 October 2008 (NPC-2008)." 54 pp.; NREL Report No. TP-550-45016.

[5] Reda, I.; Stoffel, T.; Myers, D. (2003). "Method to Calibrate a Solar Pyranometer for Measuring Reference Diffuse Irradiance." Solar Energy. Vol. 74, 2003; pp. 103-112; NREL Report No. JA-560-35025. doi:10.1016/S0038-092X(03)00124-5

[6] Reda, I. (1996). Calibration of a Solar Absolute Cavity Radiometer with Traceability to the World Radiometric Reference. 79 pp.; NREL Report No. TP-463-20619.

[7] Reda, I.; Gröbner, J.; Stoffel, T.; Myers, D.; Forgan, B. (2008). Improvements in the Blackbody Calibration of Pyrgometers. ARM 2008 Science Team Meeting (Poster).



National Renewable Energy Laboratory

Solar Radiation Research Laboratory

Metrology Laboratory

Calibration Certificate



Test Instrument:	Silicon Pyranometer	Manufacturer:	Licor
Model:	LI200	Serial Number:	PY1744
Calibration Date:	5/24/2017	Due Date:	5/24/2018
Customer:	NREL-SRRL-BMS	Environmental Conditions:	see page 4
Test Dates:	5/24		

This certifies that the above product was calibrated in compliance with ISO/IEC 17025:2005. Measurement uncertainties at the time of calibration are consistent with the Guide to the Expression of Uncertainty in Measurement (GUM) using Reda et al., 2008. All nominal values are traceable to the International System (SI) Units of Measurement.

No statement of compliance with specifications is made or implied on this certificate. However, the estimated uncertainties are the uncertainties of the calibration process; users must add other uncertainties that are relevant to their measuring system, environmental and sky conditions, outdoor set-up, and site location.

The Type-B Standard Uncertainty of using the responsivity at each even zenith angle is reported, and the Expanded Uncertainty of the calibration is reported using two methods:

1. The Expanded Uncertainty of using the responsivity at zenith angle = 45°, within the zenith angle range from 30.0° to 60.0°
2. The Expanded Uncertainty of using Spline Interpolating Functions for the responsivity versus zenith angle.

This certificate applies only to the item identified above and shall not be reproduced other than in full, without specific written approval from the calibration facility. Certificate without signature is not valid.

Table 1. Traceability

Measurement Type	Instrument	Calibration Date	Calibration Due Date
Beam Irradiance †	Eppley Absolute Cavity Radiometer Model HF, S/N 29219	09/26/2016	09/26/2017
Diffuse Irradiance †	Eppley Black and White Pyranometer Model 8-48, S/N 32858	03/10/2016	03/10/2018
Diffuse Irradiance †	Eppley Black and White Pyranometer Model 8-48, S/N 32871	03/10/2016	03/10/2018
Data Acquisition	NREL Data Acquisition System Model RAP-DAQ, S/N 2005-998	04/12/2017	04/12/2019
Data Acquisition	NREL Data Acquisition System Model RAP-DAQ, S/N 2005-999	04/12/2017	04/12/2019

† Through the World Radiometric Reference (WRR)

Number of pages of certificate: 4

Calibration Procedure: BORCAL-P00-Calibration and QA Procedure; available upon request.

Setup: Radiometers are calibrated outdoors, using the sun as the source. Pyranometers and pyrgeometers are installed for horizontal measurements, with their signal connectors oriented north, if their design permits.

The shading disk for the reference diffuse subtends a solid angle of 5°. Pyrheliometers are installed on solar trackers.

Calibrated by: Afshin Andreas, Mark Kutchenreiter, Martina Stoddard, and RCC

Ibrahim Reda, Technical Manager

Date

For questions or comments, please contact the technical manager at:

ibrahim.reda@nrel.gov; 303-384-6385; 15013 Denver West Parkway, Golden, CO 80401, USA

Calibration Results

PY1744 Licor LI200

The responsivity (R , $\mu\text{V}/\text{W}/\text{m}^2$) of the test instrument during calibration is calculated using this Measurement Equation:

$$R = (V - R_{net} * W_{net}) / I \tag{1}$$

where,

- V = radiometer output voltage (microvolts),
 - R_{net} = radiometer net infrared responsivity ($\mu\text{V}/\text{W}/\text{m}^2$), see Table 4,
 - W_{net} = effective net infrared measured by pyrgeometer (W/m^2),
 - = $W_{in} - W_{out} = W_{in} - \sigma * T_c^4$
 - where, W_{in} = incoming infrared (W/m^2), $\sigma = 5.6704\text{e-}8 \text{ W}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{K}^{-4}$,
 - T_c = case temperature of pyrgeometer (K).
- I = reference irradiance (W/m^2), beam (B) or global (G)
 - where, $G = B * \text{COS}(Z) + D$,
 - Z = zenith angle (degrees),
 - D = reference diffuse irradiance (W/m^2).

Figure 1. Responsivity vs Zenith Angle

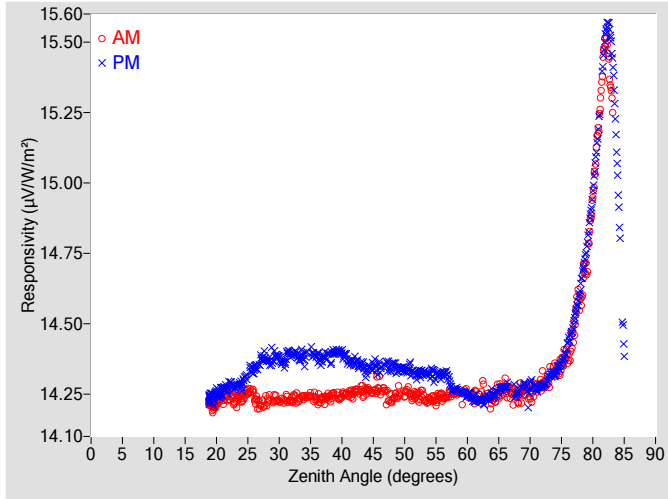


Figure 2. Responsivity vs Local Standard Time

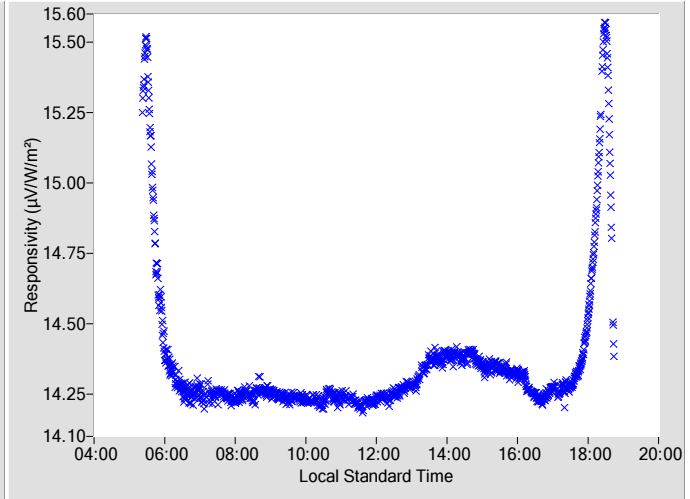


Table 2. Instrument Responsivity (R) and Calibration Type-B Standard Uncertainty, u(B)

Zenith Angle (deg.)	R ($\mu\text{V}/\text{W}/\text{m}^2$)	u(B) \pm (%)	Azimuth Angle	R ($\mu\text{V}/\text{W}/\text{m}^2$)	u(B) \pm (%)	Azimuth Angle	Zenith Angle (deg.)	R ($\mu\text{V}/\text{W}/\text{m}^2$)	u(B) \pm (%)	Azimuth Angle	R ($\mu\text{V}/\text{W}/\text{m}^2$)	u(B) \pm (%)	Azimuth Angle
0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	46	14.272	0.34	99.09	14.347	0.34	261.05
2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	48	14.231	0.34	97.26	14.352	0.34	262.96
4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	50	14.252	0.34	95.25	14.337	0.35	264.77
6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	52	14.246	0.35	93.55	14.318	0.36	266.58
8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	54	14.232	0.36	91.78	14.324	0.37	268.30
10	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	56	14.242	0.37	90.14	14.321	0.38	270.03
12	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	58	14.255	0.38	88.45	14.267	0.39	271.63
14	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	60	14.249	0.39	86.75	14.247	0.40	273.29
16	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	62	14.241	0.40	85.21	14.230	0.41	274.84
18	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	64	14.235	0.42	83.63	14.250	0.43	276.44
20	14.215	0.30	158.51	14.253	0.30	202.04	66	14.272	0.44	82.15	14.273	0.45	277.99
22	14.237	0.30	145.32	14.286	0.31	215.19	68	14.237	0.46	80.57	14.254	0.49	279.55
24	14.240	0.31	136.64	14.285	0.31	223.53	70	14.247	0.49	79.00	14.282	0.52	281.11
26	14.242	0.31	130.24	14.339	0.31	229.77	72	14.292	0.53	77.43	14.281	0.55	282.65
28	14.227	0.31	124.98	14.373	0.31	234.89	74	14.334	0.57	75.90	14.323	0.59	284.21
30	14.225	0.31	120.96	14.378	0.31	239.21	76	14.383	0.64	74.34	14.427	0.64	285.82
32	14.226	0.31	117.05	14.390	0.31	242.86	78	14.580	0.73	72.65	14.631	0.73	287.43
34	14.240	0.32	113.81	14.378	0.32	246.27	80	14.949	N/A	71.07	14.969	N/A	289.06
36	14.234	0.32	110.80	14.384	0.32	249.34	82	15.496	N/A	69.39	15.527	N/A	290.75
38	14.241	0.32	108.11	14.380	0.32	251.98	84	N/A	N/A	N/A	14.986	N/A	292.45
40	14.245	0.32	105.66	14.392	0.32	254.47	86	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
42	14.255	0.33	103.31	14.364	0.33	256.76	88	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
44	14.264	0.33	101.14	14.333	0.33	258.93	90	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

N/A - Not Available

Figure 3. Type-B Standard Uncertainty vs Zenith Angle

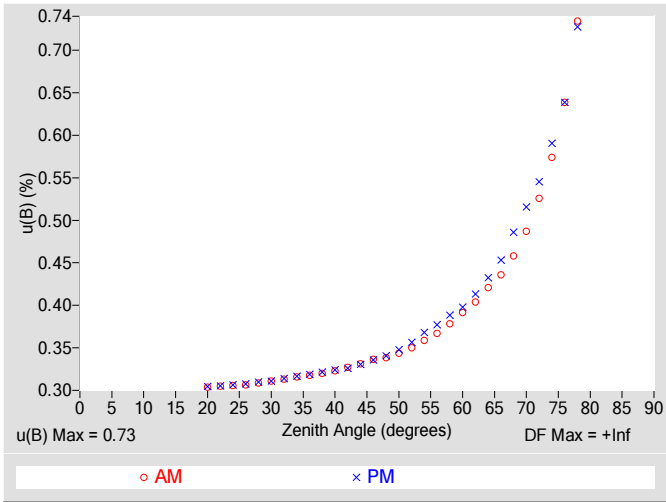


Figure 4. Residuals from Spline Interpolation

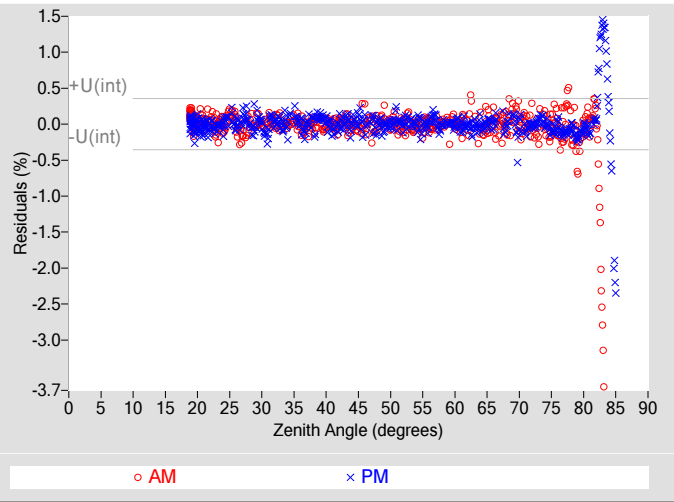


Table 3. Uncertainty using Spline Interpolation

Type-B Standard Uncertainty, $u(B)$ (%)	± 0.73
Type-A Interpolating Function, $u(int)$ (%)	± 0.18
Combined Standard Uncertainty, $u(c)$ (%)	± 0.76
Effective degrees of freedom, $DF(c)$	368649
Coverage factor, k	1.96
Expanded Uncertainty, $U95$ (%)	± 1.5
AM Valid zenith angle range	20° to 78°
PM Valid zenith angle range	20° to 78°

Table 4. Calibration Label Values

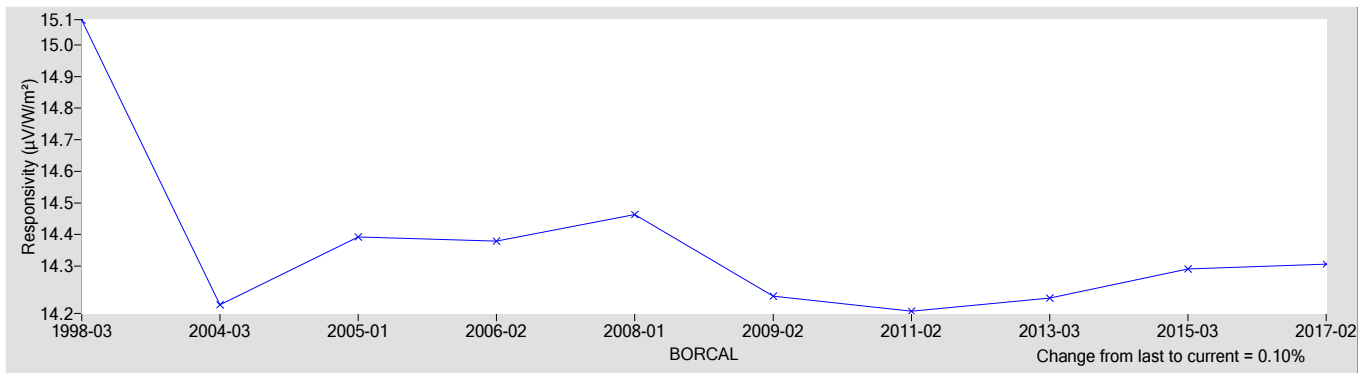
R @ 45° ($\mu V/W/m^2$)	Rnet ($\mu V/W/m^2$) †
14.306	0

† Rnet determination date: N/A

Table 5. Uncertainty using R @ 45°

Type-B Expanded Uncertainty, $U(B)$ (%)	± 0.78
Offset Uncertainty, $U(off)$ (%)	+0.60 / -0.56
Expanded Uncertainty, U (%)	+1.4 / -1.3
Effective degrees of freedom, DF	+Inf
Coverage factor, k	1.96
Valid zenith angle range	30.0° to 60.0°

Figure 5. History of instrument at Zenith Angle = 45°



References:

[1] Reda, I.; Hickey, J.; Long, C.; Myers, D.; Stoffel, T.; Wilcox, S.; Michalsky, J. J.; Dutton, E. G.; Nelson, D. (2005). "Using a Blackbody to Calculate Net Longwave Responsivity of Shortwave Solar Pyranometers to Correct for Their Thermal Offset Error During Outdoor Calibration Using the Component Sum Method." *Journal of Atmospheric and Oceanic Technology.* , 2005; pp. 1531-1540; NREL Report No. JA-560-36646. doi:10.1175/JTECH1782.1

[2] Reda, I.; Myers, D.; Stoffel, T. (2008). "Uncertainty Estimate for the Outdoor Calibration of Solar Pyranometers: A Metrologist Perspective." *Measure.* (NCSLI Journal of Measurement Science). Vol. 3(4), December 2008; pp. 58-66; NREL Report No. JA-581-4137

[3] Reda, I.; Andreas, A. (2004). "Solar Position Algorithm for Solar Radiation Applications." *Solar Energy.* Vol. 76(5), 2004; pp. 577-589; NREL Report No. JA-560-35518. doi:10.1016/j.solener.2003.12.003

[4] Stoffel, T.; Reda, I. (2009). "NREL Pyrheliometer Comparisons: 22 September - 3 October 2008 (NPC-2008)." 54 pp.; NREL Report No. TP-550-45016.

[5] Reda, I.; Stoffel, T.; Myers, D. (2003). "Method to Calibrate a Solar Pyranometer for Measuring Reference Diffuse Irradiance." *Solar Energy.* Vol. 74, 2003; pp. 103-112; NREL Report No. JA-560-35025. doi:10.1016/S0038-092X(03)00124-5

[6] Reda, I. (1996). *Calibration of a Solar Absolute Cavity Radiometer with Traceability to the World Radiometric Reference.* 79 pp.; NREL Report No. TP-463-20619.

[7] Reda, I.; Gröbner, J.; Stoffel, T.; Myers, D.; Forgan, B. (2008). Improvements in the Blackbody Calibration of Pyrgeometers. ARM 2008 Science Team Meeting (Poster).



National Renewable Energy Laboratory

Solar Radiation Research Laboratory

Metrology Laboratory

Calibration Certificate



Test Instrument:	Silicon Pyranometer	Manufacturer:	Licor
Model:	LI200	Serial Number:	PY25070
Calibration Date:	5/24/2017	Due Date:	5/24/2018
Customer:	NREL-SRRL-BMS	Environmental Conditions:	see page 4
Test Dates:	5/24		

This certifies that the above product was calibrated in compliance with ISO/IEC 17025:2005. Measurement uncertainties at the time of calibration are consistent with the Guide to the Expression of Uncertainty in Measurement (GUM) using Reda et al., 2008. All nominal values are traceable to the International System (SI) Units of Measurement.

No statement of compliance with specifications is made or implied on this certificate. However, the estimated uncertainties are the uncertainties of the calibration process; users must add other uncertainties that are relevant to their measuring system, environmental and sky conditions, outdoor set-up, and site location.

The Type-B Standard Uncertainty of using the responsivity at each even zenith angle is reported, and the Expanded Uncertainty of the calibration is reported using two methods:

1. The Expanded Uncertainty of using the responsivity at zenith angle = 45°, within the zenith angle range from 30.0° to 60.0°
2. The Expanded Uncertainty of using Spline Interpolating Functions for the responsivity versus zenith angle.

This certificate applies only to the item identified above and shall not be reproduced other than in full, without specific written approval from the calibration facility. Certificate without signature is not valid.

Table 1. Traceability

Measurement Type	Instrument	Calibration Date	Calibration Due Date
Beam Irradiance †	Eppley Absolute Cavity Radiometer Model HF, S/N 29219	09/26/2016	09/26/2017
Diffuse Irradiance †	Eppley Black and White Pyranometer Model 8-48, S/N 32858	03/10/2016	03/10/2018
Diffuse Irradiance †	Eppley Black and White Pyranometer Model 8-48, S/N 32871	03/10/2016	03/10/2018
Data Acquisition	NREL Data Acquisition System Model RAP-DAQ, S/N 2005-998	04/12/2017	04/12/2019
Data Acquisition	NREL Data Acquisition System Model RAP-DAQ, S/N 2005-999	04/12/2017	04/12/2019

† Through the World Radiometric Reference (WRR)

Number of pages of certificate: 4

Calibration Procedure: BORCAL-P00-Calibration and QA Procedure; available upon request.

Setup: Radiometers are calibrated outdoors, using the sun as the source. Pyranometers and pyrgeometers are installed for horizontal measurements, with their signal connectors oriented north, if their design permits.

The shading disk for the reference diffuse subtends a solid angle of 5°. Pyrheliometers are installed on solar trackers.

Calibrated by: Afshin Andreas, Mark Kutchenreiter, Martina Stoddard, and RCC

Ibrahim Reda, Technical Manager

Date

For questions or comments, please contact the technical manager at:

ibrahim.reda@nrel.gov; 303-384-6385; 15013 Denver West Parkway, Golden, CO 80401, USA

Calibration Results

PY25070 Licor LI200

The responsivity (R , $\mu\text{V}/\text{W}/\text{m}^2$) of the test instrument during calibration is calculated using this Measurement Equation:

$$R = (V - R_{net} * W_{net}) / I \quad [1]$$

where,

- V = radiometer output voltage (microvolts),
- R_{net} = radiometer net infrared responsivity ($\mu\text{V}/\text{W}/\text{m}^2$), see Table 4,
- W_{net} = effective net infrared measured by pyrgeometer (W/m^2),
- = $W_{in} - W_{out} = W_{in} - \sigma * T_c^4$
- where, W_{in} = incoming infrared (W/m^2), $\sigma = 5.6704\text{e-}8 \text{ W}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{K}^{-4}$,
- T_c = case temperature of pyrgeometer (K).
- I = reference irradiance (W/m^2), beam (B) or global (G)
- where, $G = B * \text{COS}(Z) + D$,
- Z = zenith angle (degrees),
- D = reference diffuse irradiance (W/m^2).

Figure 1. Responsivity vs Zenith Angle

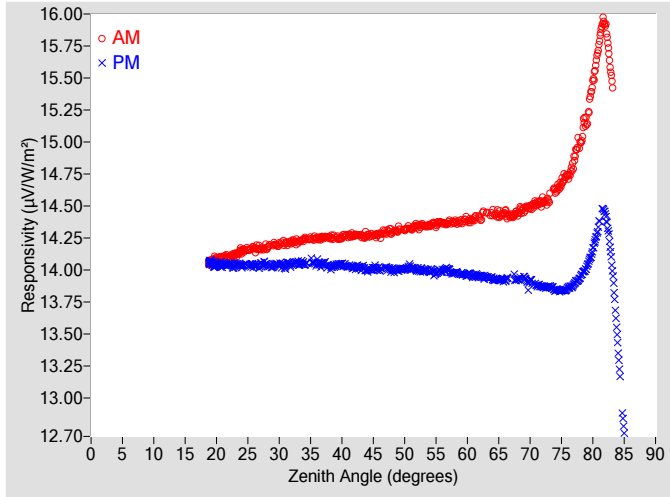


Figure 2. Responsivity vs Local Standard Time

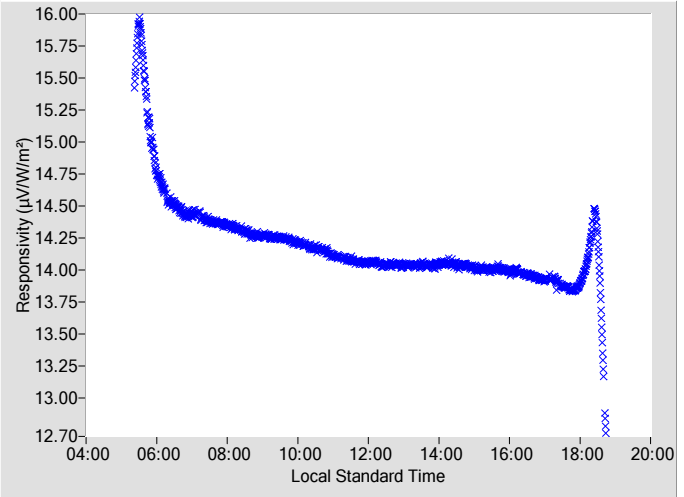


Table 2. Instrument Responsivity (R) and Calibration Type-B Standard Uncertainty, $u(B)$

Zenith Angle (deg.)	R ($\mu\text{V}/\text{W}/\text{m}^2$)	AM $u(B)$ (\pm %)	Azimuth Angle	R ($\mu\text{V}/\text{W}/\text{m}^2$)	PM $u(B)$ (\pm %)	Azimuth Angle	Zenith Angle (deg.)	R ($\mu\text{V}/\text{W}/\text{m}^2$)	AM $u(B)$ (\pm %)	Azimuth Angle	R ($\mu\text{V}/\text{W}/\text{m}^2$)	PM $u(B)$ (\pm %)	Azimuth Angle
0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	46	14.276	0.34	99.09	14.008	0.34	261.05
2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	48	14.296	0.34	97.26	13.997	0.34	262.96
4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	50	14.316	0.34	95.25	14.010	0.35	264.77
6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	52	14.345	0.35	93.55	14.000	0.36	266.58
8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	54	14.348	0.36	91.78	13.993	0.37	268.30
10	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	56	14.370	0.37	90.14	13.993	0.38	270.03
12	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	58	14.374	0.38	88.45	13.978	0.39	271.63
14	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	60	14.390	0.39	86.75	13.961	0.40	273.29
16	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	62	14.405	0.40	85.21	13.953	0.41	274.84
18	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	64	14.444	0.42	83.63	13.930	0.43	276.44
20	14.079	0.30	158.51	14.040	0.30	202.04	66	14.446	0.44	82.15	13.924	0.45	277.99
22	14.100	0.30	145.32	14.047	0.31	215.19	68	14.445	0.46	80.57	13.926	0.49	279.55
24	14.151	0.31	136.64	14.033	0.31	223.53	70	14.487	0.49	79.00	13.903	0.51	281.07
26	14.167	0.31	130.24	14.035	0.31	229.77	72	14.529	0.53	77.43	13.869	0.55	282.65
28	14.178	0.31	124.98	14.048	0.31	234.89	74	14.625	0.57	75.90	13.843	0.59	284.21
30	14.196	0.31	120.96	14.044	0.31	239.21	76	14.734	0.64	74.34	13.859	0.64	285.82
32	14.218	0.31	117.05	14.040	0.31	242.86	78	14.990	0.73	72.65	13.949	0.73	287.43
34	14.240	0.32	113.81	14.047	0.32	246.27	80	15.460	N/A	71.07	14.164	N/A	289.06
36	14.248	0.32	110.80	14.053	0.32	249.34	82	15.896	N/A	69.39	14.420	N/A	290.75
38	14.256	0.32	108.11	14.028	0.32	251.98	84	N/A	N/A	N/A	13.392	N/A	292.45
40	14.255	0.32	105.66	14.039	0.32	254.47	86	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
42	14.271	0.33	103.31	14.021	0.33	256.76	88	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
44	14.277	0.33	101.14	13.998	0.33	258.93	90	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

N/A - Not Available

Figure 3. Type-B Standard Uncertainty vs Zenith Angle

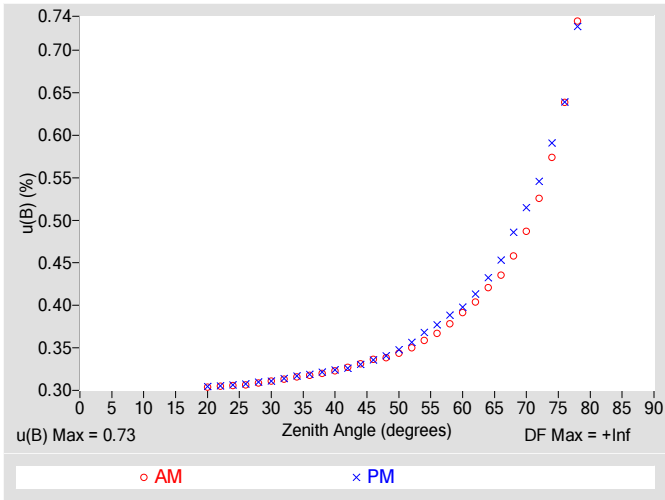


Figure 4. Residuals from Spline Interpolation

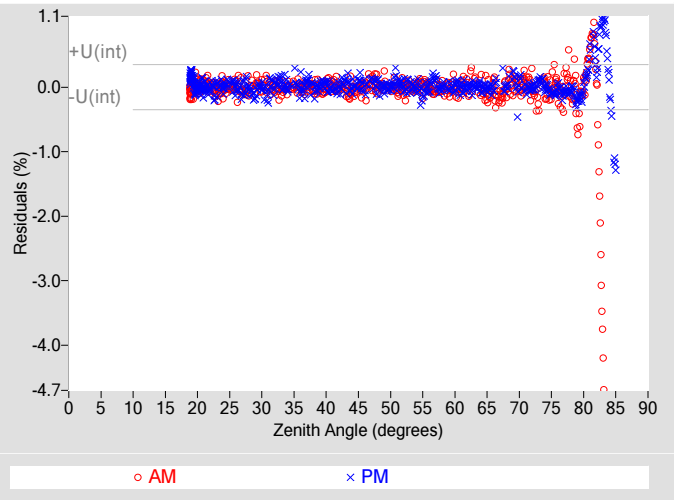


Table 3. Uncertainty using Spline Interpolation

Type-B Standard Uncertainty, $u(B)$ (%)	± 0.73
Type-A Interpolating Function, $u(int)$ (%)	± 0.18
Combined Standard Uncertainty, $u(c)$ (%)	± 0.75
Effective degrees of freedom, $DF(c)$	384446
Coverage factor, k	1.96
Expanded Uncertainty, $U95$ (%)	± 1.5
AM Valid zenith angle range	20° to 78°
PM Valid zenith angle range	20° to 78°

Table 4. Calibration Label Values

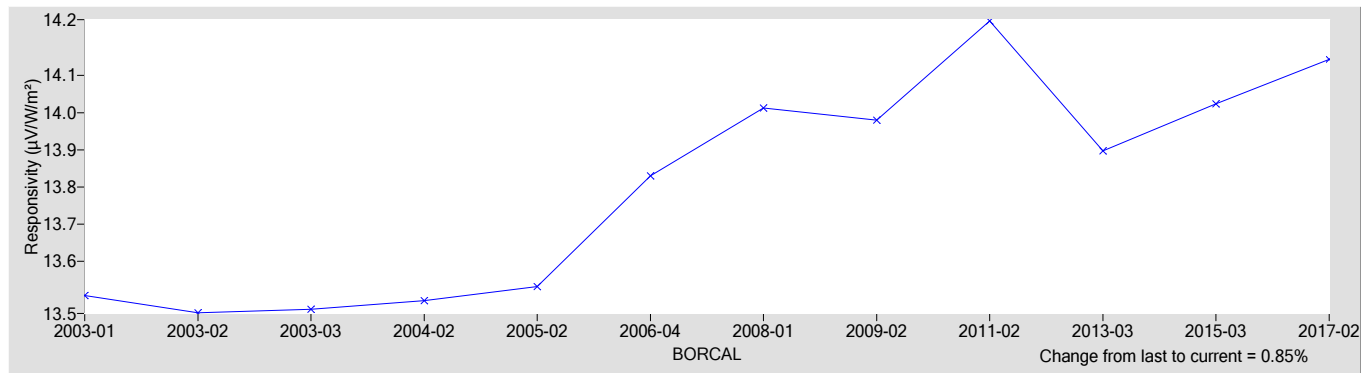
R @ 45° ($\mu V/W/m^2$)	Rnet ($\mu V/W/m^2$) †
14.143	0

† Rnet determination date: N/A

Table 5. Uncertainty using R @ 45°

Type-B Expanded Uncertainty, $U(B)$ (%)	± 0.78
Offset Uncertainty, $U(off)$ (%)	+1.7 / -1.3
Expanded Uncertainty, U (%)	+2.5 / -2.1
Effective degrees of freedom, DF	+Inf
Coverage factor, k	1.96
Valid zenith angle range	30.0° to 60.0°

Figure 5. History of instrument at Zenith Angle = 45°



References:

[1] Reda, I.; Hickey, J.; Long, C.; Myers, D.; Stoffel, T.; Wilcox, S.; Michalsky, J. J.; Dutton, E. G.; Nelson, D. (2005). "Using a Blackbody to Calculate Net Longwave Responsivity of Shortwave Solar Pyranometers to Correct for Their Thermal Offset Error During Outdoor Calibration Using the Component Sum Method." Journal of Atmospheric and Oceanic Technology. , 2005; pp. 1531-1540; NREL Report No. JA-560-36646. doi:10.1175/JTECH1782.1

[2] Reda, I.; Myers, D.; Stoffel, T. (2008). "Uncertainty Estimate for the Outdoor Calibration of Solar Pyranometers: A Metrologist Perspective." Measure. (NCSLI Journal of Measurement Science). Vol. 3(4), December 2008; pp. 58-66; NREL Report No. JA-581-4137

[3] Reda, I.; Andreas, A. (2004). "Solar Position Algorithm for Solar Radiation Applications." Solar Energy. Vol. 76(5), 2004; pp. 577-589; NREL Report No. JA-560-35518. doi:10.1016/j.solener.2003.12.003

[4] Stoffel, T.; Reda, I. (2009). "NREL Pyrheliometer Comparisons: 22 September - 3 October 2008 (NPC-2008)." 54 pp.; NREL Report No. TP-550-45016.

[5] Reda, I.; Stoffel, T.; Myers, D. (2003). "Method to Calibrate a Solar Pyranometer for Measuring Reference Diffuse Irradiance." Solar Energy. Vol. 74, 2003; pp. 103-112; NREL Report No. JA-560-35025. doi:10.1016/S0038-092X(03)00124-5

[6] Reda, I. (1996). Calibration of a Solar Absolute Cavity Radiometer with Traceability to the World Radiometric Reference. 79 pp.; NREL Report No. TP-463-20619.

[7] Reda, I.; Gröbner, J.; Stoffel, T.; Myers, D.; Forgan, B. (2008). Improvements in the Blackbody Calibration of Pyrgeometers. ARM 2008 Science Team Meeting (Poster).

National Renewable Energy Laboratory

Solar Radiation Research Laboratory

Metrology Laboratory

Calibration Certificate



Test Instrument: Silicon Pyranometer
Manufacturer: Licor
Model: LI200
Serial Number: PY28246
Calibration Date: 5/24/2017
Due Date: 5/24/2018
Customer: NREL-SRRL-BMS
Environmental Conditions: see page 4
Test Dates: 5/24

This certifies that the above product was calibrated in compliance with ISO/IEC 17025:2005. Measurement uncertainties at the time of calibration are consistent with the Guide to the Expression of Uncertainty in Measurement (GUM) using Reda et al., 2008. All nominal values are traceable to the International System (SI) Units of Measurement.

No statement of compliance with specifications is made or implied on this certificate. However, the estimated uncertainties are the uncertainties of the calibration process; users must add other uncertainties that are relevant to their measuring system, environmental and sky conditions, outdoor set-up, and site location.

The Type-B Standard Uncertainty of using the responsivity at each even zenith angle is reported, and the Expanded Uncertainty of the calibration is reported using two methods:

1. The Expanded Uncertainty of using the responsivity at zenith angle = 45°, within the zenith angle range from 30.0° to 60.0°
2. The Expanded Uncertainty of using Spline Interpolating Functions for the responsivity versus zenith angle.

This certificate applies only to the item identified above and shall not be reproduced other than in full, without specific written approval from the calibration facility. Certificate without signature is not valid.

Table 1. Traceability

Measurement Type	Instrument	Calibration Date	Calibration Due Date
Beam Irradiance †	Eppley Absolute Cavity Radiometer Model HF, S/N 29219	09/26/2016	09/26/2017
Diffuse Irradiance †	Eppley Black and White Pyranometer Model 8-48, S/N 32858	03/10/2016	03/10/2018
Diffuse Irradiance †	Eppley Black and White Pyranometer Model 8-48, S/N 32871	03/10/2016	03/10/2018
Data Acquisition	NREL Data Acquisition System Model RAP-DAQ, S/N 2005-998	04/12/2017	04/12/2019
Data Acquisition	NREL Data Acquisition System Model RAP-DAQ, S/N 2005-999	04/12/2017	04/12/2019

† Through the World Radiometric Reference (WRR)

Number of pages of certificate: 4

Calibration Procedure: BORCAL-P00-Calibration and QA Procedure; available upon request.

Setup: Radiometers are calibrated outdoors, using the sun as the source. Pyranometers and pyrgeometers are installed for horizontal measurements, with their signal connectors oriented north, if their design permits.
The shading disk for the reference diffuse subtends a solid angle of 5°. Pyrheliometers are installed on solar trackers.

Calibrated by: Afshin Andreas, Mark Kutchenreiter, Martina Stoddard, and RCC

Ibrahim Reda, Technical Manager

Date

For questions or comments, please contact the technical manager at:
ibrahim.reda@nrel.gov; 303-384-6385; 15013 Denver West Parkway, Golden, CO 80401, USA

Calibration Results

PY28246 Licor LI200

The responsivity (R , $\mu\text{V}/\text{W}/\text{m}^2$) of the test instrument during calibration is calculated using this Measurement Equation:

$$R = (V - R_{net} * W_{net}) / I \quad [1]$$

where,

- V = radiometer output voltage (microvolts),
 - R_{net} = radiometer net infrared responsivity ($\mu\text{V}/\text{W}/\text{m}^2$), see Table 4,
 - W_{net} = effective net infrared measured by pyrgeometer (W/m^2),
 - = $W_{in} - W_{out} = W_{in} - \sigma * T_c^4$
 - where, W_{in} = incoming infrared (W/m^2), $\sigma = 5.6704\text{e-}8 \text{ W}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{K}^{-4}$,
 - T_c = case temperature of pyrgeometer (K).
- I = reference irradiance (W/m^2), beam (B) or global (G)
 where, $G = B * \text{COS}(Z) + D$,
 Z = zenith angle (degrees),
 D = reference diffuse irradiance (W/m^2).

Figure 1. Responsivity vs Zenith Angle

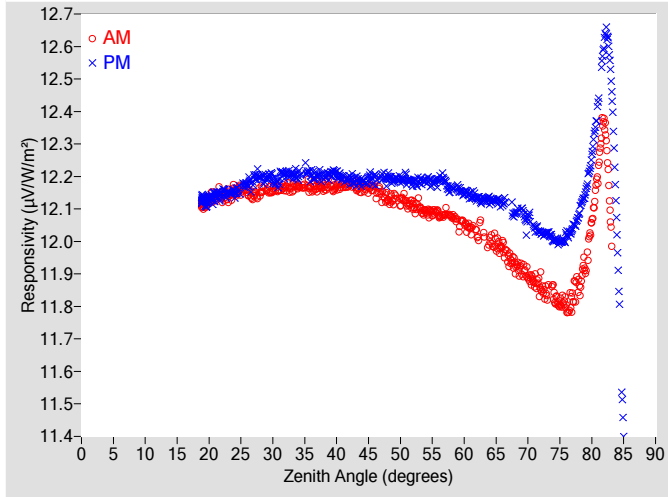


Figure 2. Responsivity vs Local Standard Time

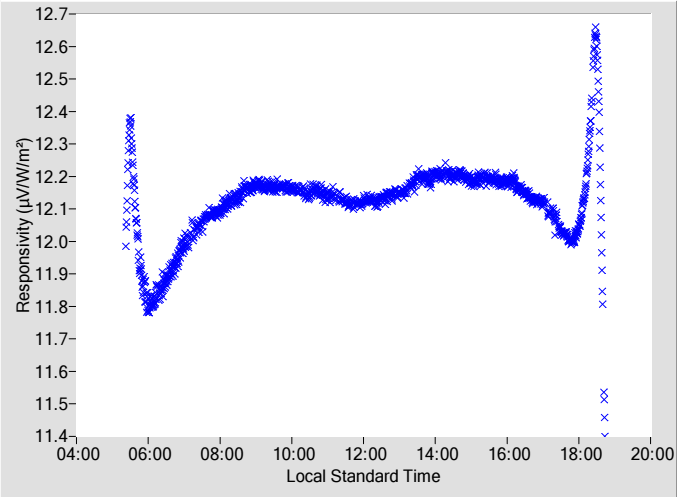


Table 2. Instrument Responsivity (R) and Calibration Type-B Standard Uncertainty, u(B)

Zenith Angle (deg.)	R ($\mu\text{V}/\text{W}/\text{m}^2$)	u(B) \pm (%)	Azimuth Angle	R ($\mu\text{V}/\text{W}/\text{m}^2$)	u(B) \pm (%)	Azimuth Angle	Zenith Angle (deg.)	R ($\mu\text{V}/\text{W}/\text{m}^2$)	u(B) \pm (%)	Azimuth Angle	R ($\mu\text{V}/\text{W}/\text{m}^2$)	u(B) \pm (%)	Azimuth Angle
0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	46	12.161	0.34	99.09	12.194	0.34	261.05
2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	48	12.130	0.34	97.26	12.194	0.34	262.96
4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	50	12.124	0.34	95.25	12.191	0.35	264.77
6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	52	12.112	0.35	93.55	12.181	0.36	266.58
8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	54	12.092	0.36	91.78	12.188	0.37	268.30
10	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	56	12.085	0.37	90.14	12.187	0.38	270.03
12	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	58	12.078	0.38	88.45	12.163	0.39	271.63
14	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	60	12.056	0.39	86.75	12.148	0.40	273.29
16	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	62	12.020	0.40	85.21	12.133	0.41	274.84
18	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	64	12.005	0.42	83.63	12.127	0.43	276.44
20	12.125	0.30	158.51	12.132	0.30	202.04	66	11.986	0.44	82.15	12.118	0.45	277.99
22	12.139	0.30	145.32	12.152	0.31	215.19	68	11.926	0.46	80.57	12.086	0.49	279.55
24	12.153	0.31	136.64	12.152	0.31	223.53	70	11.894	0.49	79.00	12.067	0.52	281.07
26	12.155	0.31	130.24	12.179	0.31	229.77	72	11.859	0.53	77.43	12.026	0.55	282.65
28	12.156	0.31	124.98	12.198	0.31	234.89	74	11.845	0.57	75.90	12.005	0.59	284.21
30	12.162	0.31	120.96	12.195	0.31	239.21	76	11.802	0.64	74.34	12.015	0.64	285.82
32	12.164	0.31	117.05	12.206	0.31	242.86	78	11.857	0.74	72.65	12.090	0.73	287.43
34	12.169	0.32	113.81	12.203	0.32	246.27	80	12.058	N/A	71.07	12.266	N/A	289.06
36	12.166	0.32	110.80	12.205	0.32	249.34	82	12.350	N/A	69.39	12.625	N/A	290.75
38	12.170	0.32	108.11	12.202	0.32	251.98	84	N/A	N/A	N/A	11.990	N/A	292.45
40	12.169	0.32	105.66	12.204	0.32	254.47	86	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
42	12.175	0.33	103.31	12.192	0.33	256.76	88	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
44	12.169	0.33	101.14	12.186	0.33	258.93	90	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

N/A - Not Available

Figure 3. Type-B Standard Uncertainty vs Zenith Angle

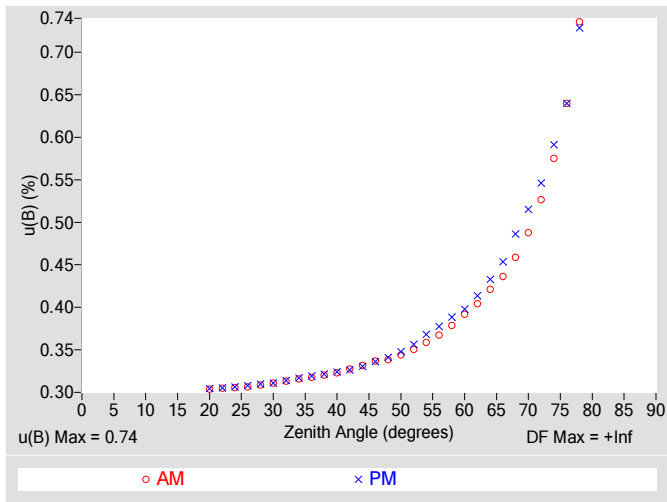


Figure 4. Residuals from Spline Interpolation

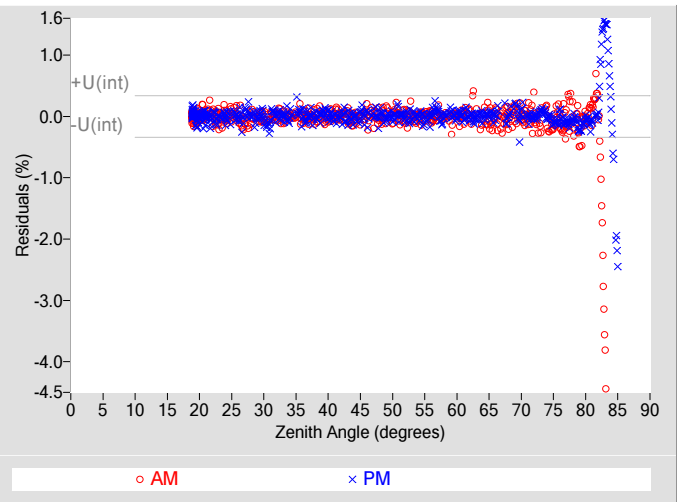


Table 3. Uncertainty using Spline Interpolation

Type-B Standard Uncertainty, $u(B)$ (%)	± 0.74
Type-A Interpolating Function, $u(int)$ (%)	± 0.17
Combined Standard Uncertainty, $u(c)$ (%)	± 0.76
Effective degrees of freedom, $DF(c)$	438026
Coverage factor, k	1.96
Expanded Uncertainty, $U95$ (%)	± 1.5
AM Valid zenith angle range	20° to 78°
PM Valid zenith angle range	20° to 78°

Table 4. Calibration Label Values

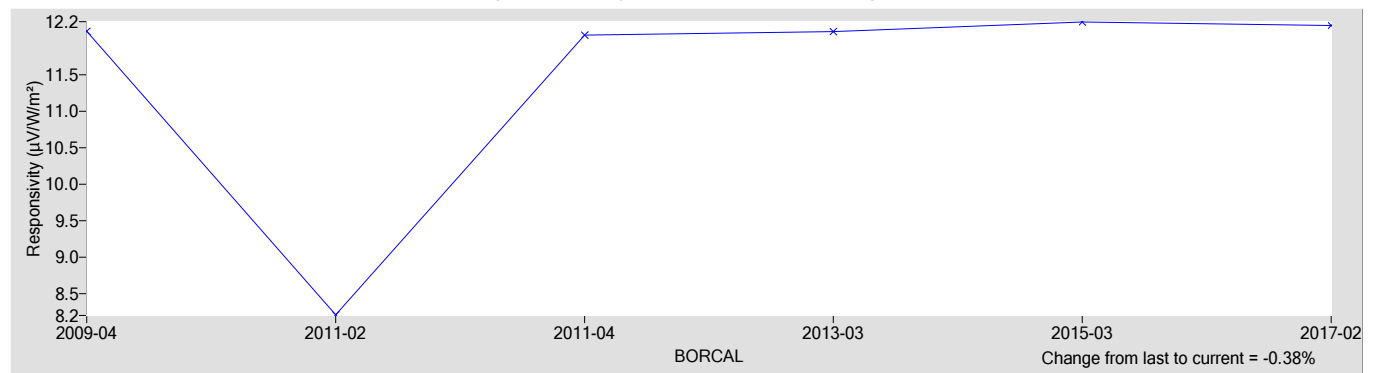
R @ 45° ($\mu V/W/m^2$)	Rnet ($\mu V/W/m^2$) †
12.179	0

† Rnet determination date: N/A

Table 5. Uncertainty using R @ 45°

Type-B Expanded Uncertainty, $U(B)$ (%)	± 0.78
Offset Uncertainty, $U(off)$ (%)	+0.23 / -1.0
Expanded Uncertainty, U (%)	+1.0 / -1.8
Effective degrees of freedom, DF	+Inf
Coverage factor, k	1.96
Valid zenith angle range	30.0° to 60.0°

Figure 5. History of instrument at Zenith Angle = 45°



References:

- [1] Reda, I.; Hickey, J.; Long, C.; Myers, D.; Stoffel, T.; Wilcox, S.; Michalsky, J. J.; Dutton, E. G.; Nelson, D. (2005). "Using a Blackbody to Calculate Net Longwave Responsivity of Shortwave Solar Pyranometers to Correct for Their Thermal Offset Error During Outdoor Calibration Using the Component Sum Method." Journal of Atmospheric and Oceanic Technology. , 2005; pp. 1531-1540; NREL Report No. JA-560-36646. doi:10.1175/JTECH1782.1
- [2] Reda, I.; Myers, D.; Stoffel, T. (2008). "Uncertainty Estimate for the Outdoor Calibration of Solar Pyranometers: A Metrologist Perspective." Measure. (NCSLI Journal of Measurement Science). Vol. 3(4), December 2008; pp. 58-66; NREL Report No. JA-581-4137
- [3] Reda, I.; Andreas, A. (2004). "Solar Position Algorithm for Solar Radiation Applications." Solar Energy. Vol. 76(5), 2004; pp. 577-589; NREL Report No. JA-560-35518. doi:10.1016/j.solener.2003.12.003
- [4] Stoffel, T.; Reda, I. (2009). "NREL Pyrheliometer Comparisons: 22 September - 3 October 2008 (NPC-2008)." 54 pp.; NREL Report No. TP-550-45016.
- [5] Reda, I.; Stoffel, T.; Myers, D. (2003). "Method to Calibrate a Solar Pyranometer for Measuring Reference Diffuse Irradiance." Solar Energy. Vol. 74, 2003; pp. 103-112; NREL Report No. JA-560-35025. doi:10.1016/S0038-092X(03)00124-5
- [6] Reda, I. (1996). Calibration of a Solar Absolute Cavity Radiometer with Traceability to the World Radiometric Reference. 79 pp.; NREL Report No. TP-463-20619.
- [7] Reda, I.; Gröbner, J.; Stoffel, T.; Myers, D.; Forgan, B. (2008). Improvements in the Blackbody Calibration of Pyrgeometers. ARM 2008 Science Team Meeting (Poster).



National Renewable Energy Laboratory

Solar Radiation Research Laboratory

Metrology Laboratory

Calibration Certificate



Test Instrument:	Silicon Pyranometer	Manufacturer:	Licor
Model:	LI200	Serial Number:	PY28248
Calibration Date:	5/24/2017	Due Date:	5/24/2018
Customer:	NREL-SRRL-BMS	Environmental Conditions:	see page 4
Test Dates:	5/24		

This certifies that the above product was calibrated in compliance with ISO/IEC 17025:2005. Measurement uncertainties at the time of calibration are consistent with the Guide to the Expression of Uncertainty in Measurement (GUM) using Reda et al., 2008. All nominal values are traceable to the International System (SI) Units of Measurement.

No statement of compliance with specifications is made or implied on this certificate. However, the estimated uncertainties are the uncertainties of the calibration process; users must add other uncertainties that are relevant to their measuring system, environmental and sky conditions, outdoor set-up, and site location.

The Type-B Standard Uncertainty of using the responsivity at each even zenith angle is reported, and the Expanded Uncertainty of the calibration is reported using two methods:

1. The Expanded Uncertainty of using the responsivity at zenith angle = 45°, within the zenith angle range from 30.0° to 60.0°
2. The Expanded Uncertainty of using Spline Interpolating Functions for the responsivity versus zenith angle.

This certificate applies only to the item identified above and shall not be reproduced other than in full, without specific written approval from the calibration facility. Certificate without signature is not valid.

Table 1. Traceability

Measurement Type	Instrument	Calibration Date	Calibration Due Date
Beam Irradiance †	Eppley Absolute Cavity Radiometer Model HF, S/N 29219	09/26/2016	09/26/2017
Diffuse Irradiance †	Eppley Black and White Pyranometer Model 8-48, S/N 32858	03/10/2016	03/10/2018
Diffuse Irradiance †	Eppley Black and White Pyranometer Model 8-48, S/N 32871	03/10/2016	03/10/2018
Data Acquisition	NREL Data Acquisition System Model RAP-DAQ, S/N 2005-998	04/12/2017	04/12/2019
Data Acquisition	NREL Data Acquisition System Model RAP-DAQ, S/N 2005-999	04/12/2017	04/12/2019

† Through the World Radiometric Reference (WRR)

Number of pages of certificate: 4

Calibration Procedure: BORCAL-P00-Calibration and QA Procedure; available upon request.

Setup: Radiometers are calibrated outdoors, using the sun as the source. Pyranometers and pyrgeometers are installed for horizontal measurements, with their signal connectors oriented north, if their design permits.

The shading disk for the reference diffuse subtends a solid angle of 5°. Pyrheliometers are installed on solar trackers.

Calibrated by: Afshin Andreas, Mark Kutchenreiter, Martina Stoddard, and RCC

Ibrahim Reda, Technical Manager

Date

For questions or comments, please contact the technical manager at:

ibrahim.reda@nrel.gov; 303-384-6385; 15013 Denver West Parkway, Golden, CO 80401, USA

Calibration Results

PY28248 Licor LI200

The responsivity (R , $\mu\text{V}/\text{W}/\text{m}^2$) of the test instrument during calibration is calculated using this Measurement Equation:

$$R = (V - R_{net} * W_{net}) / I \tag{1}$$

where,

- V = radiometer output voltage (microvolts),
 - R_{net} = radiometer net infrared responsivity ($\mu\text{V}/\text{W}/\text{m}^2$), see Table 4,
 - W_{net} = effective net infrared measured by pyrgeometer (W/m^2),
 - = $W_{in} - W_{out} = W_{in} - \sigma * T_c^4$
 - where, W_{in} = incoming infrared (W/m^2), $\sigma = 5.6704\text{e-}8 \text{ W}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{K}^{-4}$,
 - T_c = case temperature of pyrgeometer (K).
- I = reference irradiance (W/m^2), beam (B) or global (G)
 where, $G = B * \text{COS}(Z) + D$,
 Z = zenith angle (degrees),
 D = reference diffuse irradiance (W/m^2).

Figure 1. Responsivity vs Zenith Angle

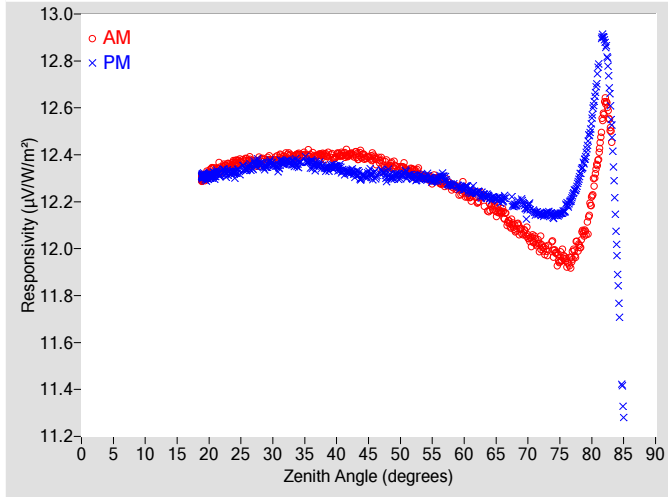


Figure 2. Responsivity vs Local Standard Time

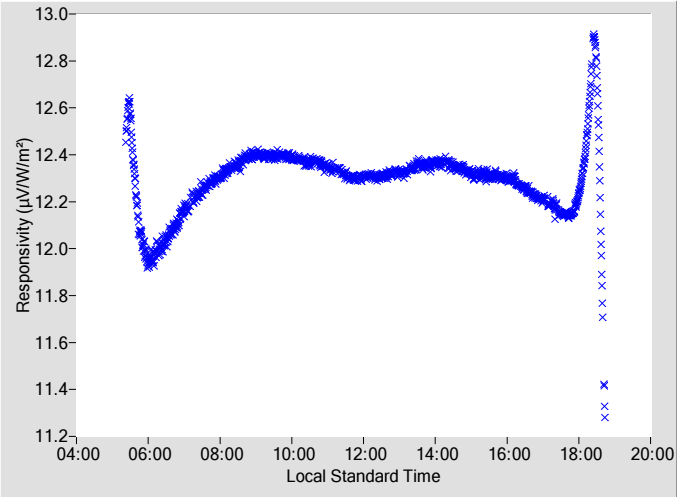


Table 2. Instrument Responsivity (R) and Calibration Type-B Standard Uncertainty, u(B)

Zenith Angle (deg.)	R ($\mu\text{V}/\text{W}/\text{m}^2$)	u(B) \pm (%)	Azimuth Angle	R ($\mu\text{V}/\text{W}/\text{m}^2$)	u(B) \pm (%)	Azimuth Angle	Zenith Angle (deg.)	R ($\mu\text{V}/\text{W}/\text{m}^2$)	u(B) \pm (%)	Azimuth Angle	R ($\mu\text{V}/\text{W}/\text{m}^2$)	u(B) \pm (%)	Azimuth Angle
0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	46	12.381	0.34	99.09	12.315	0.34	261.05
2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	48	12.355	0.34	97.26	12.311	0.34	262.96
4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	50	12.345	0.34	95.25	12.308	0.35	264.77
6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	52	12.331	0.35	93.55	12.304	0.36	266.58
8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	54	12.304	0.36	91.78	12.303	0.37	268.30
10	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	56	12.291	0.37	90.14	12.300	0.38	270.03
12	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	58	12.266	0.38	88.45	12.270	0.39	271.63
14	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	60	12.245	0.39	86.75	12.257	0.40	273.29
16	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	62	12.206	0.40	85.21	12.239	0.41	274.84
18	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	64	12.174	0.42	83.63	12.216	0.43	276.44
20	12.318	0.30	158.51	12.308	0.30	202.04	66	12.154	0.44	82.15	12.207	0.45	277.99
22	12.337	0.30	145.32	12.327	0.31	215.19	68	12.085	0.46	80.57	12.187	0.49	279.55
24	12.363	0.31	136.64	12.322	0.31	223.53	70	12.053	0.49	79.00	12.172	0.52	281.07
26	12.372	0.31	130.24	12.342	0.31	229.77	72	12.014	0.53	77.43	12.147	0.55	282.65
28	12.375	0.31	124.98	12.361	0.31	234.89	74	12.001	0.57	75.90	12.138	0.59	284.21
30	12.379	0.31	120.96	12.358	0.31	239.21	76	11.948	0.64	74.34	12.179	0.64	285.82
32	12.390	0.31	117.05	12.366	0.31	242.86	78	12.006	0.74	72.65	12.302	0.73	287.43
34	12.400	0.32	113.81	12.361	0.32	246.27	80	12.219	N/A	71.07	12.554	N/A	289.06
36	12.395	0.32	110.80	12.361	0.32	249.34	82	12.601	N/A	69.39	12.882	N/A	290.75
38	12.397	0.32	108.11	12.344	0.32	251.98	84	N/A	N/A	N/A	11.927	N/A	292.45
40	12.396	0.32	105.66	12.345	0.32	254.47	86	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
42	12.399	0.33	103.31	12.327	0.33	256.76	88	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
44	12.400	0.33	101.14	12.308	0.33	258.93	90	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

N/A - Not Available

Figure 3. Type-B Standard Uncertainty vs Zenith Angle

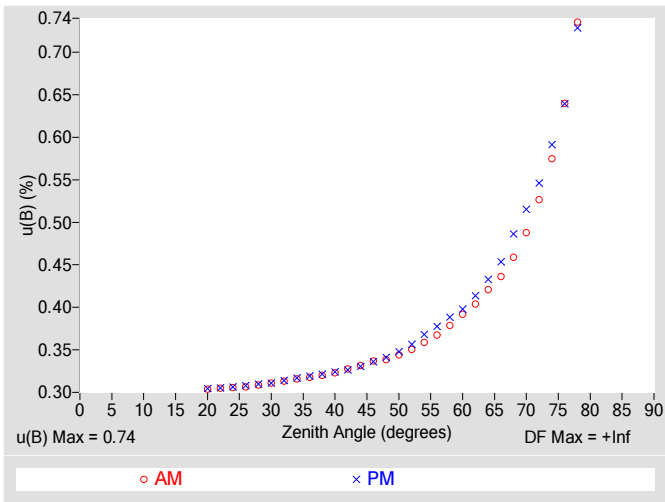


Figure 4. Residuals from Spline Interpolation

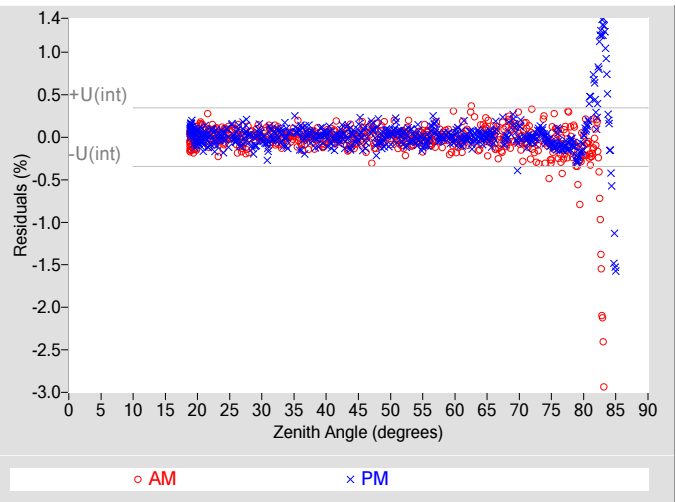


Table 3. Uncertainty using Spline Interpolation

Type-B Standard Uncertainty, $u(B)$ (%)	± 0.74
Type-A Interpolating Function, $u(int)$ (%)	± 0.17
Combined Standard Uncertainty, $u(c)$ (%)	± 0.76
Effective degrees of freedom, $DF(c)$	415588
Coverage factor, k	1.96
Expanded Uncertainty, $U95$ (%)	± 1.5
AM Valid zenith angle range	20° to 78°
PM Valid zenith angle range	20° to 78°

Table 4. Calibration Label Values

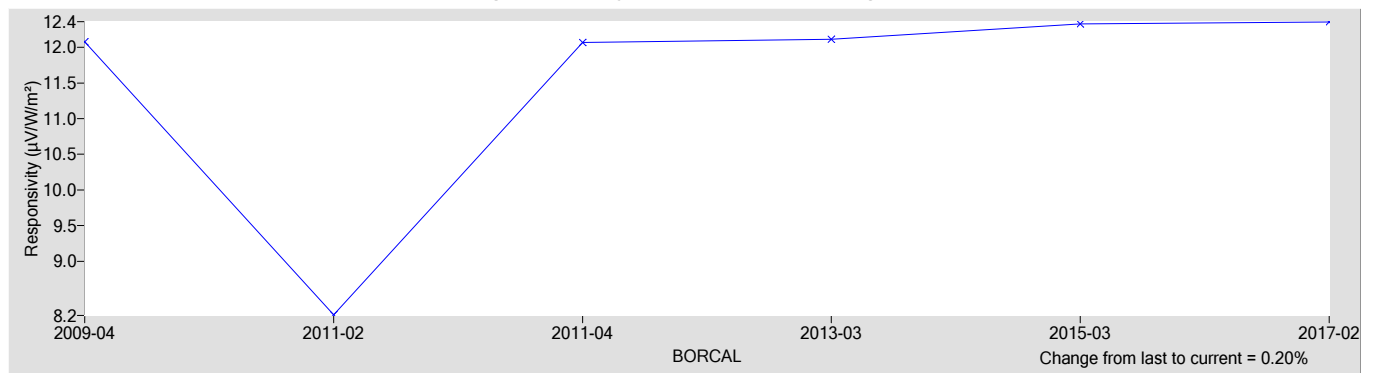
R @ 45° ($\mu V/W/m^2$)	Rnet ($\mu V/W/m^2$) †
12.355	0

† Rnet determination date: N/A

Table 5. Uncertainty using R @ 45°

Type-B Expanded Uncertainty, $U(B)$ (%)	± 0.78
Offset Uncertainty, $U(off)$ (%)	+0.37 / -0.88
Expanded Uncertainty, U (%)	+1.1 / -1.7
Effective degrees of freedom, DF	+Inf
Coverage factor, k	1.96
Valid zenith angle range	30.0° to 60.0°

Figure 5. History of instrument at Zenith Angle = 45°



References:

[1] Reda, I.; Hickey, J.; Long, C.; Myers, D.; Stoffel, T.; Wilcox, S.; Michalsky, J. J.; Dutton, E. G.; Nelson, D. (2005). "Using a Blackbody to Calculate Net Longwave Responsivity of Shortwave Solar Pyranometers to Correct for Their Thermal Offset Error During Outdoor Calibration Using the Component Sum Method." Journal of Atmospheric and Oceanic Technology. , 2005; pp. 1531-1540; NREL Report No. JA-560-36646. doi:10.1175/JTECH1782.1

[2] Reda, I.; Myers, D.; Stoffel, T. (2008). "Uncertainty Estimate for the Outdoor Calibration of Solar Pyranometers: A Metrologist Perspective." Measure. (NCSLI Journal of Measurement Science). Vol. 3(4), December 2008; pp. 58-66; NREL Report No. JA-581-4137

[3] Reda, I.; Andreas, A. (2004). "Solar Position Algorithm for Solar Radiation Applications." Solar Energy. Vol. 76(5), 2004; pp. 577-589; NREL Report No. JA-560-35518. doi:10.1016/j.solener.2003.12.003

[4] Stoffel, T.; Reda, I. (2009). "NREL Pyrheliometer Comparisons: 22 September - 3 October 2008 (NPC-2008)." 54 pp.; NREL Report No. TP-550-45016.

[5] Reda, I.; Stoffel, T.; Myers, D. (2003). "Method to Calibrate a Solar Pyranometer for Measuring Reference Diffuse Irradiance." Solar Energy. Vol. 74, 2003; pp. 103-112; NREL Report No. JA-560-35025. doi:10.1016/S0038-092X(03)00124-5

[6] Reda, I. (1996). Calibration of a Solar Absolute Cavity Radiometer with Traceability to the World Radiometric Reference. 79 pp.; NREL Report No. TP-463-20619.

[7] Reda, I.; Gröbner, J.; Stoffel, T.; Myers, D.; Forgan, B. (2008). Improvements in the Blackbody Calibration of Pyrgometers. ARM 2008 Science Team Meeting (Poster).



National Renewable Energy Laboratory

Solar Radiation Research Laboratory

Metrology Laboratory

Calibration Certificate



Test Instrument:	Silicon Pyranometer	Manufacturer:	Licor
Model:	LI200	Serial Number:	PY28262
Calibration Date:	5/24/2017	Due Date:	5/24/2018
Customer:	NREL-SRRL-BMS	Environmental Conditions:	see page 4
Test Dates:	5/24		

This certifies that the above product was calibrated in compliance with ISO/IEC 17025:2005. Measurement uncertainties at the time of calibration are consistent with the Guide to the Expression of Uncertainty in Measurement (GUM) using Reda et al., 2008. All nominal values are traceable to the International System (SI) Units of Measurement.

No statement of compliance with specifications is made or implied on this certificate. However, the estimated uncertainties are the uncertainties of the calibration process; users must add other uncertainties that are relevant to their measuring system, environmental and sky conditions, outdoor set-up, and site location.

The Type-B Standard Uncertainty of using the responsivity at each even zenith angle is reported, and the Expanded Uncertainty of the calibration is reported using two methods:

1. The Expanded Uncertainty of using the responsivity at zenith angle = 45°, within the zenith angle range from 30.0° to 60.0°
2. The Expanded Uncertainty of using Spline Interpolating Functions for the responsivity versus zenith angle.

This certificate applies only to the item identified above and shall not be reproduced other than in full, without specific written approval from the calibration facility. Certificate without signature is not valid.

Table 1. Traceability

Measurement Type	Instrument	Calibration Date	Calibration Due Date
Beam Irradiance †	Eppley Absolute Cavity Radiometer Model HF, S/N 29219	09/26/2016	09/26/2017
Diffuse Irradiance †	Eppley Black and White Pyranometer Model 8-48, S/N 32858	03/10/2016	03/10/2018
Diffuse Irradiance †	Eppley Black and White Pyranometer Model 8-48, S/N 32871	03/10/2016	03/10/2018
Data Acquisition	NREL Data Acquisition System Model RAP-DAQ, S/N 2005-998	04/12/2017	04/12/2019
Data Acquisition	NREL Data Acquisition System Model RAP-DAQ, S/N 2005-999	04/12/2017	04/12/2019

† Through the World Radiometric Reference (WRR)

Number of pages of certificate: 4

Calibration Procedure: BORCAL-P00-Calibration and QA Procedure; available upon request.

Setup: Radiometers are calibrated outdoors, using the sun as the source. Pyranometers and pyrgeometers are installed for horizontal measurements, with their signal connectors oriented north, if their design permits.

The shading disk for the reference diffuse subtends a solid angle of 5°. Pyrheliometers are installed on solar trackers.

Calibrated by: Afshin Andreas, Mark Kutchenreiter, Martina Stoddard, and RCC

Ibrahim Reda, Technical Manager

Date

For questions or comments, please contact the technical manager at:

ibrahim.reda@nrel.gov; 303-384-6385; 15013 Denver West Parkway, Golden, CO 80401, USA

Calibration Results

PY28262 Licor LI200

The responsivity (R , $\mu\text{V}/\text{W}/\text{m}^2$) of the test instrument during calibration is calculated using this Measurement Equation:

$$R = (V - R_{net} * W_{net}) / I \quad [1]$$

where,

- V = radiometer output voltage (microvolts),
- R_{net} = radiometer net infrared responsivity ($\mu\text{V}/\text{W}/\text{m}^2$), see Table 4,
- W_{net} = effective net infrared measured by pyrgeometer (W/m^2),
- = $W_{in} - W_{out} = W_{in} - \sigma * T_c^4$
- where, W_{in} = incoming infrared (W/m^2), $\sigma = 5.6704\text{e-}8 \text{ W}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{K}^{-4}$,
- T_c = case temperature of pyrgeometer (K).
- I = reference irradiance (W/m^2), beam (B) or global (G)
- where, $G = B * \text{COS}(Z) + D$,
- Z = zenith angle (degrees),
- D = reference diffuse irradiance (W/m^2).

Figure 1. Responsivity vs Zenith Angle

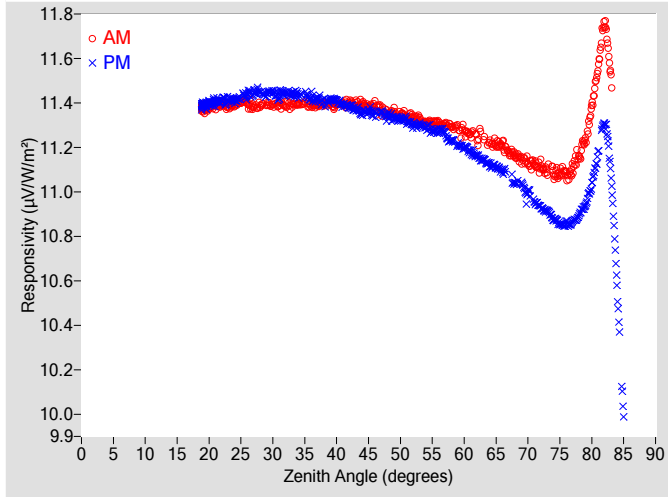


Figure 2. Responsivity vs Local Standard Time

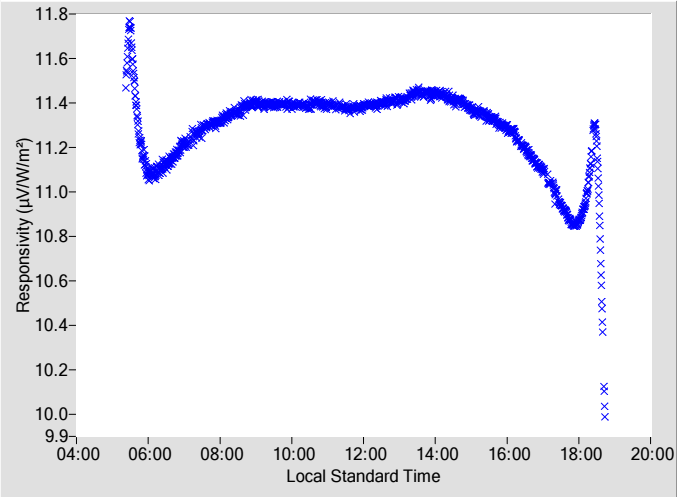


Table 2. Instrument Responsivity (R) and Calibration Type-B Standard Uncertainty, $u(B)$

Zenith Angle (deg.)	R ($\mu\text{V}/\text{W}/\text{m}^2$)	AM $u(B)$ \pm (%)	Azimuth Angle	R ($\mu\text{V}/\text{W}/\text{m}^2$)	PM $u(B)$ \pm (%)	Azimuth Angle	Zenith Angle (deg.)	R ($\mu\text{V}/\text{W}/\text{m}^2$)	AM $u(B)$ \pm (%)	Azimuth Angle	R ($\mu\text{V}/\text{W}/\text{m}^2$)	PM $u(B)$ \pm (%)	Azimuth Angle
0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	46	11.394	0.34	99.13	11.354	0.34	261.05
2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	48	11.353	0.34	97.26	11.339	0.34	262.96
4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	50	11.350	0.34	95.25	11.325	0.35	264.77
6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	52	11.335	0.35	93.55	11.299	0.36	266.58
8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	54	11.314	0.36	91.78	11.291	0.37	268.30
10	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	56	11.310	0.37	90.14	11.274	0.38	270.03
12	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	58	11.295	0.38	88.45	11.230	0.39	271.63
14	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	60	11.274	0.39	86.75	11.198	0.40	273.29
16	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	62	11.239	0.40	85.21	11.162	0.41	274.84
18	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	64	11.223	0.42	83.63	11.120	0.43	276.44
20	11.378	0.30	158.51	11.400	0.30	202.04	66	11.214	0.44	82.15	11.093	0.45	277.99
22	11.390	0.30	145.32	11.415	0.31	215.19	68	11.163	0.46	80.57	11.038	0.49	279.55
24	11.398	0.31	136.64	11.412	0.31	223.53	70	11.129	0.49	79.00	10.991	0.52	281.07
26	11.397	0.31	130.24	11.438	0.31	229.77	72	11.110	0.53	77.43	10.931	0.55	282.65
28	11.390	0.31	124.98	11.448	0.31	234.89	74	11.088	0.58	75.90	10.877	0.59	284.21
30	11.388	0.31	120.96	11.449	0.31	239.21	76	11.081	0.64	74.34	10.855	0.64	285.82
32	11.388	0.31	117.05	11.443	0.31	242.86	78	11.154	0.74	72.65	10.897	0.73	287.43
34	11.394	0.32	113.81	11.435	0.32	246.27	80	11.381	N/A	71.07	11.035	N/A	289.06
36	11.391	0.32	110.80	11.426	0.32	249.34	82	11.744	N/A	69.39	11.302	N/A	290.75
38	11.396	0.32	108.11	11.404	0.32	251.98	84	N/A	N/A	N/A	10.546	N/A	292.45
40	11.394	0.32	105.66	11.408	0.32	254.47	86	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
42	11.398	0.33	103.31	11.383	0.33	256.76	88	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
44	11.399	0.33	101.14	11.354	0.33	258.93	90	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

N/A - Not Available

Figure 3. Type-B Standard Uncertainty vs Zenith Angle

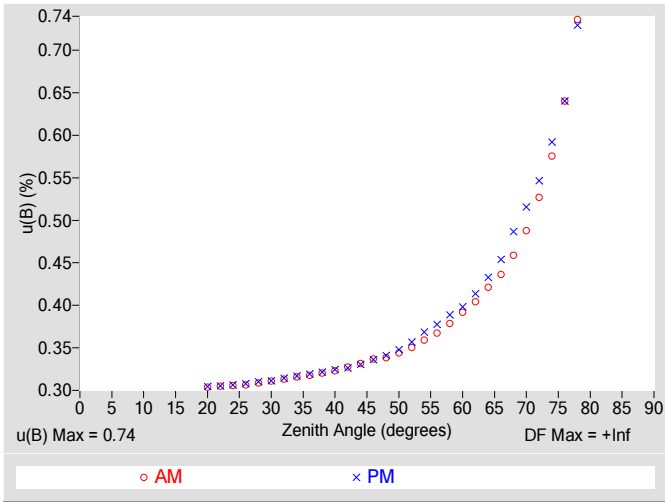


Figure 4. Residuals from Spline Interpolation

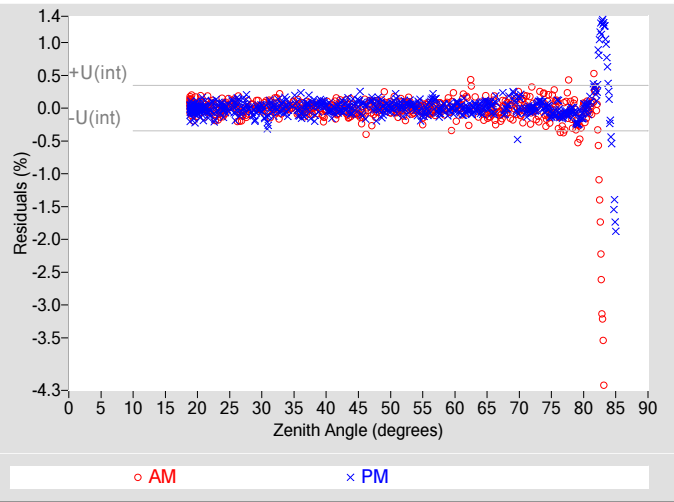


Table 3. Uncertainty using Spline Interpolation

Type-B Standard Uncertainty, $u(B)$ (%)	± 0.74
Type-A Interpolating Function, $u(int)$ (%)	± 0.17
Combined Standard Uncertainty, $u(c)$ (%)	± 0.76
Effective degrees of freedom, $DF(c)$	402976
Coverage factor, k	1.96
Expanded Uncertainty, $U95$ (%)	± 1.5
AM Valid zenith angle range	20° to 78°
PM Valid zenith angle range	20° to 78°

Table 4. Calibration Label Values

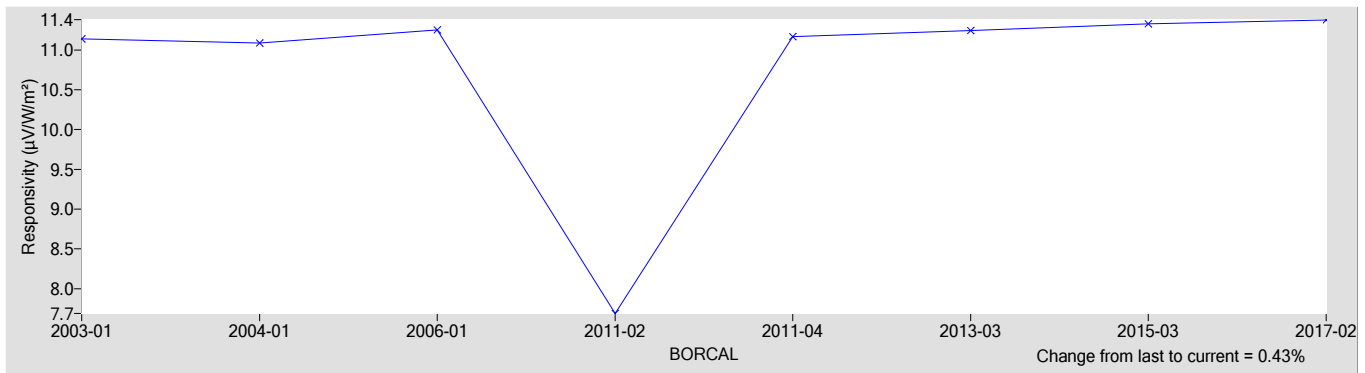
R @ 45° ($\mu V/W/m^2$)	Rnet ($\mu V/W/m^2$) †
11.376	0

† Rnet determination date: N/A

Table 5. Uncertainty using R @ 45°

Type-B Expanded Uncertainty, $U(B)$ (%)	± 0.78
Offset Uncertainty, $U(off)$ (%)	+0.65 / -1.6
Expanded Uncertainty, U (%)	+1.4 / -2.3
Effective degrees of freedom, DF	+Inf
Coverage factor, k	1.96
Valid zenith angle range	30.0° to 60.0°

Figure 5. History of instrument at Zenith Angle = 45°



References:

[1] Reda, I.; Hickey, J.; Long, C.; Myers, D.; Stoffel, T.; Wilcox, S.; Michalsky, J. J.; Dutton, E. G.; Nelson, D. (2005). "Using a Blackbody to Calculate Net Longwave Responsivity of Shortwave Solar Pyranometers to Correct for Their Thermal Offset Error During Outdoor Calibration Using the Component Sum Method." Journal of Atmospheric and Oceanic Technology. , 2005; pp. 1531-1540; NREL Report No. JA-560-36646. doi:10.1175/JTECH1782.1

[2] Reda, I.; Myers, D.; Stoffel, T. (2008). "Uncertainty Estimate for the Outdoor Calibration of Solar Pyranometers: A Metrologist Perspective." Measure. (NCSLI Journal of Measurement Science). Vol. 3(4), December 2008; pp. 58-66; NREL Report No. JA-581-4137

[3] Reda, I.; Andreas, A. (2004). "Solar Position Algorithm for Solar Radiation Applications." Solar Energy. Vol. 76(5), 2004; pp. 577-589; NREL Report No. JA-560-35518. doi:10.1016/j.solener.2003.12.003

[4] Stoffel, T.; Reda, I. (2009). "NREL Pyrheliometer Comparisons: 22 September - 3 October 2008 (NPC-2008)." 54 pp.; NREL Report No. TP-550-45016.

[5] Reda, I.; Stoffel, T.; Myers, D. (2003). "Method to Calibrate a Solar Pyranometer for Measuring Reference Diffuse Irradiance." Solar Energy. Vol. 74, 2003; pp. 103-112; NREL Report No. JA-560-35025. doi:10.1016/S0038-092X(03)00124-5

[6] Reda, I. (1996). Calibration of a Solar Absolute Cavity Radiometer with Traceability to the World Radiometric Reference. 79 pp.; NREL Report No. TP-463-20619.

[7] Reda, I.; Gröbner, J.; Stoffel, T.; Myers, D.; Forgan, B. (2008). Improvements in the Blackbody Calibration of Pyrheliometers. ARM 2008 Science Team Meeting (Poster).

Calibration Results

PY66482 Licor LI200

The responsivity (R , $\mu\text{V}/\text{W}/\text{m}^2$) of the test instrument during calibration is calculated using this Measurement Equation:

$$R = (V - R_{net} * W_{net}) / I \quad [1]$$

where,

- V = radiometer output voltage (microvolts),
- R_{net} = radiometer net infrared responsivity ($\mu\text{V}/\text{W}/\text{m}^2$), see Table 4,
- W_{net} = effective net infrared measured by pyrgeometer (W/m^2),
- = $W_{in} - W_{out} = W_{in} - \sigma * T_c^4$
- where, W_{in} = incoming infrared (W/m^2), $\sigma = 5.6704\text{e-}8 \text{ W}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{K}^{-4}$,
- T_c = case temperature of pyrgeometer (K).
- I = reference irradiance (W/m^2), beam (B) or global (G)
- where, $G = B * \text{COS}(Z) + D$,
- Z = zenith angle (degrees),
- D = reference diffuse irradiance (W/m^2).

Figure 1. Responsivity vs Zenith Angle

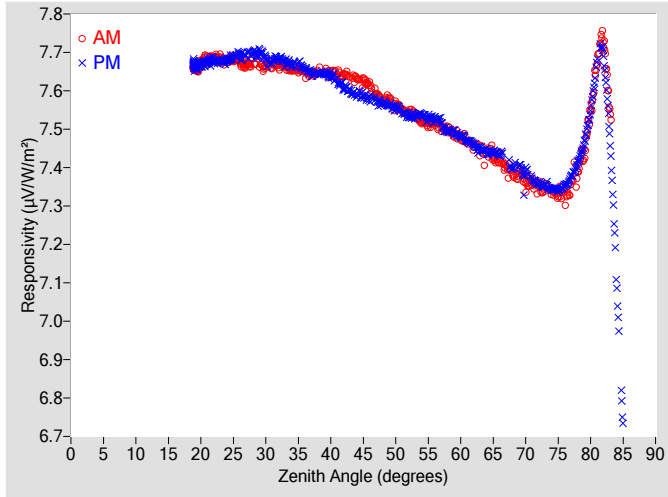


Figure 2. Responsivity vs Local Standard Time

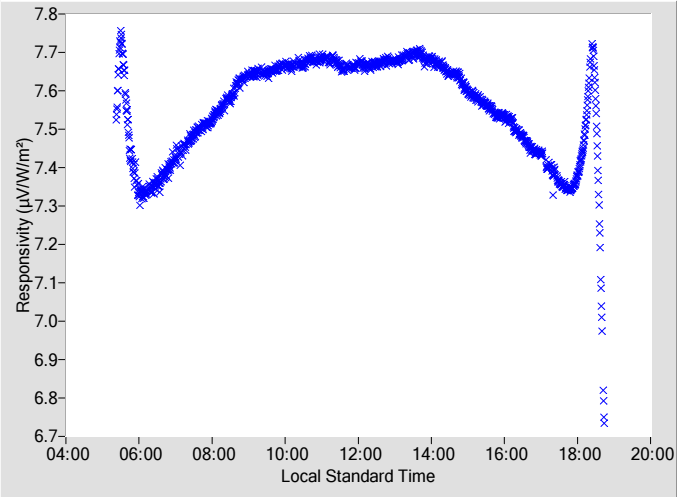


Table 2. Instrument Responsivity (R) and Calibration Type-B Standard Uncertainty, u(B)

Zenith Angle (deg.)	R ($\mu\text{V}/\text{W}/\text{m}^2$)	AM u(B) \pm (%)	Azimuth Angle	R ($\mu\text{V}/\text{W}/\text{m}^2$)	PM u(B) \pm (%)	Azimuth Angle	Zenith Angle (deg.)	R ($\mu\text{V}/\text{W}/\text{m}^2$)	AM u(B) \pm (%)	Azimuth Angle	R ($\mu\text{V}/\text{W}/\text{m}^2$)	PM u(B) \pm (%)	Azimuth Angle
0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	46	7.6153	0.34	99.10	7.5806	0.34	261.00
2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	48	7.5726	0.34	97.24	7.5671	0.34	262.87
4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	50	7.5630	0.34	95.32	7.5551	0.35	264.77
6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	52	7.5428	0.35	93.56	7.5340	0.36	266.58
8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	54	7.5196	0.36	91.78	7.5372	0.37	268.31
10	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	56	7.5145	0.37	90.06	7.5243	0.38	270.04
12	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	58	7.5011	0.38	88.45	7.4947	0.39	271.64
14	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	60	7.4752	0.39	86.76	7.4813	0.40	273.29
16	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	62	7.4531	0.41	85.30	7.4604	0.42	274.84
18	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	64	7.4392	0.42	83.62	7.4393	0.43	276.44
20	7.6709	0.30	158.21	7.6708	0.30	201.74	66	7.4211	0.44	82.15	7.4333	0.46	277.95
22	7.6816	0.31	145.56	7.6789	0.31	214.59	68	7.3822	0.46	80.53	7.3988	0.49	279.56
24	7.6797	0.31	136.78	7.6790	0.31	223.41	70	7.3586	0.49	78.98	7.3890	0.52	281.11
26	7.6732	0.31	130.15	7.6924	0.31	229.86	72	7.3519	0.53	77.43	7.3583	0.55	282.65
28	7.6733	0.31	125.28	7.7010	0.31	235.11	74	7.3359	0.58	75.84	7.3430	0.60	284.21
30	7.6609	0.31	121.15	7.6809	0.31	239.36	76	7.3311	0.65	74.26	7.3540	0.65	285.82
32	7.6644	0.31	117.06	7.6829	0.31	242.93	78	7.3841	0.74	72.69	7.4145	0.74	287.44
34	7.6560	0.32	113.82	7.6663	0.32	246.30	80	7.5465	N/A	71.07	7.5515	N/A	289.06
36	7.6461	0.32	110.72	7.6566	0.32	249.29	82	7.7237	N/A	69.40	7.6766	N/A	290.75
38	7.6490	0.32	108.19	7.6458	0.32	252.04	84	N/A	N/A	N/A	7.0870	N/A	292.47
40	7.6472	0.32	105.61	7.6410	0.32	254.47	86	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
42	7.6410	0.33	103.35	7.6085	0.33	256.77	88	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
44	7.6334	0.33	101.14	7.5866	0.33	259.03	90	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

N/A - Not Available

Figure 3. Type-B Standard Uncertainty vs Zenith Angle

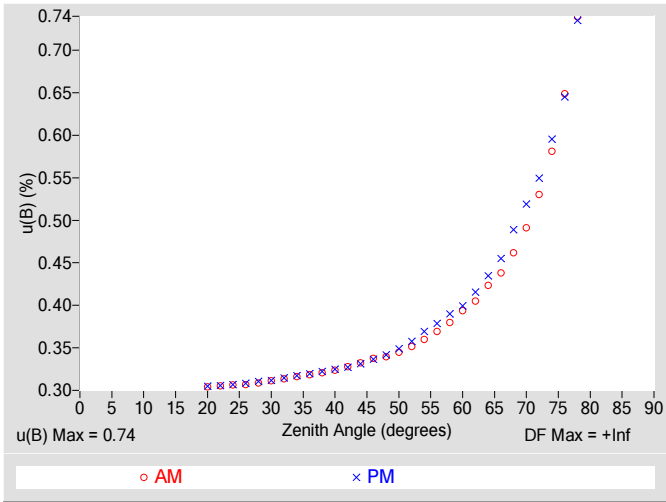


Figure 4. Residuals from Spline Interpolation

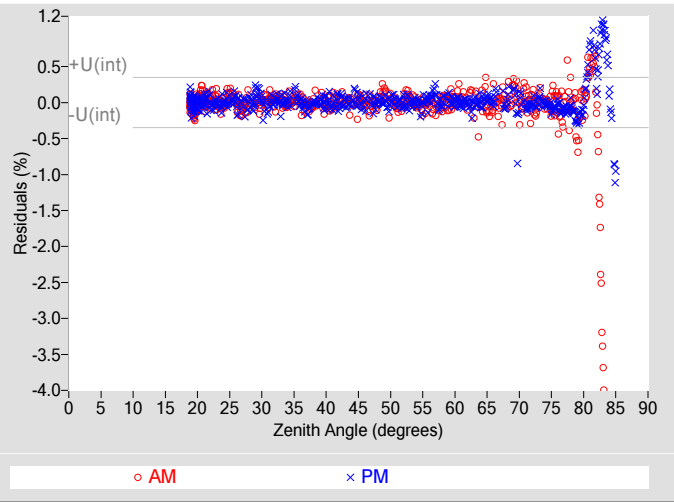


Table 3. Uncertainty using Spline Interpolation

Type-B Standard Uncertainty, $u(B)$ (%)	± 0.74
Type-A Interpolating Function, $u(int)$ (%)	± 0.18
Combined Standard Uncertainty, $u(c)$ (%)	± 0.76
Effective degrees of freedom, $DF(c)$	387504
Coverage factor, k	1.96
Expanded Uncertainty, $U95$ (%)	± 1.5
AM Valid zenith angle range	20° to 78°
PM Valid zenith angle range	20° to 78°

Table 4. Calibration Label Values

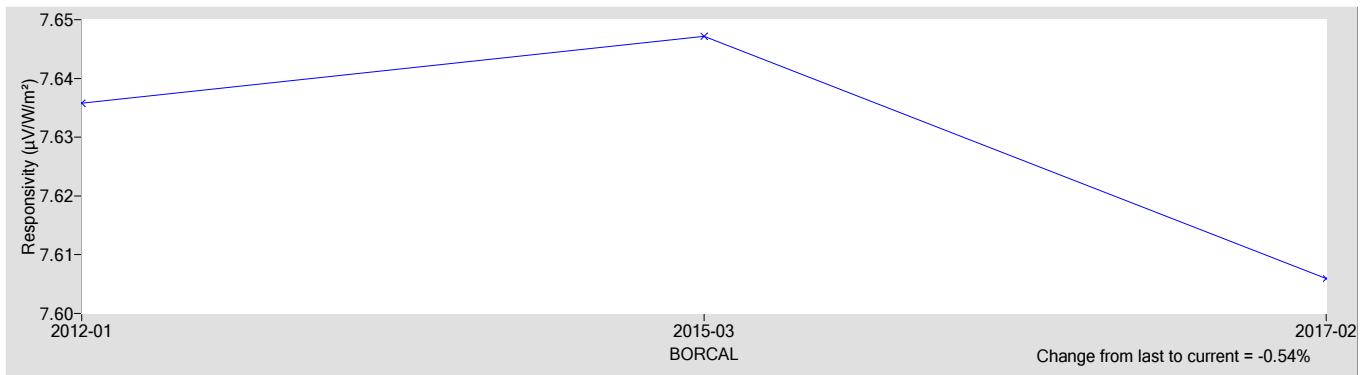
R @ 45° ($\mu V/W/m^2$)	Rnet ($\mu V/W/m^2$) †
7.6059	0

† Rnet determination date: N/A

Table 5. Uncertainty using R @ 45°

Type-B Expanded Uncertainty, $U(B)$ (%)	± 0.78
Offset Uncertainty, $U(off)$ (%)	+1.0 / -1.7
Expanded Uncertainty, U (%)	+1.8 / -2.5
Effective degrees of freedom, DF	+Inf
Coverage factor, k	1.96
Valid zenith angle range	30.0° to 60.0°

Figure 5. History of instrument at Zenith Angle = 45°



References:

[1] Reda, I.; Hickey, J.; Long, C.; Myers, D.; Stoffel, T.; Wilcox, S.; Michalsky, J. J.; Dutton, E. G.; Nelson, D. (2005). "Using a Blackbody to Calculate Net Longwave Responsivity of Shortwave Solar Pyranometers to Correct for Their Thermal Offset Error During Outdoor Calibration Using the Component Sum Method." Journal of Atmospheric and Oceanic Technology. , 2005; pp. 1531-1540; NREL Report No. JA-560-36646. doi:10.1175/JTECH1782.1

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[3] Reda, I.; Andreas, A. (2004). "Solar Position Algorithm for Solar Radiation Applications." Solar Energy. Vol. 76(5), 2004; pp. 577-589; NREL Report No. JA-560-35518. doi:10.1016/j.solener.2003.12.003

[4] Stoffel, T.; Reda, I. (2009). "NREL Pyrheliometer Comparisons: 22 September - 3 October 2008 (NPC-2008)." 54 pp.; NREL Report No. TP-550-45016.

[5] Reda, I.; Stoffel, T.; Myers, D. (2003). "Method to Calibrate a Solar Pyranometer for Measuring Reference Diffuse Irradiance." Solar Energy. Vol. 74, 2003; pp. 103-112; NREL Report No. JA-560-35025. doi:10.1016/S0038-092X(03)00124-5

[6] Reda, I. (1996). Calibration of a Solar Absolute Cavity Radiometer with Traceability to the World Radiometric Reference. 79 pp.; NREL Report No. TP-463-20619.

[7] Reda, I.; Gröbner, J.; Stoffel, T.; Myers, D.; Forgan, B. (2008). Improvements in the Blackbody Calibration of Pyrgeometers. ARM 2008 Science Team Meeting (Poster).

Environmental and Sky Conditions for BORCAL-SW 2017-02

Calibration Facility: Solar Radiation Research Laboratory

Latitude: 39.742°N

Longitude: 105.180°W

Elevation: 1828.8 meters AMSL

Time Zone: -7.0

Reference Irradiance:

Figure 6. Reference Irradiance

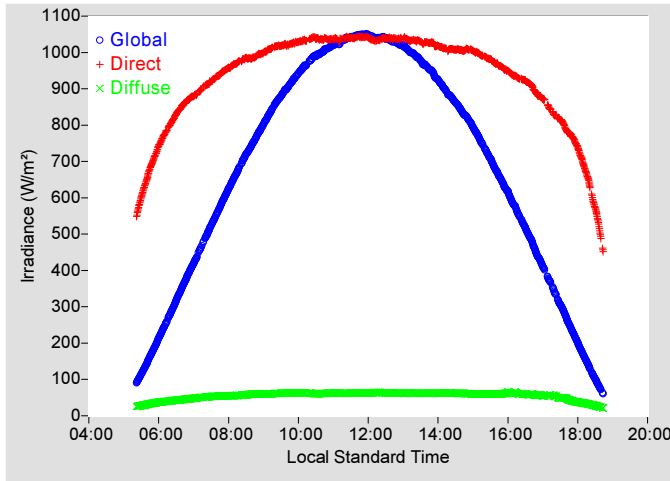
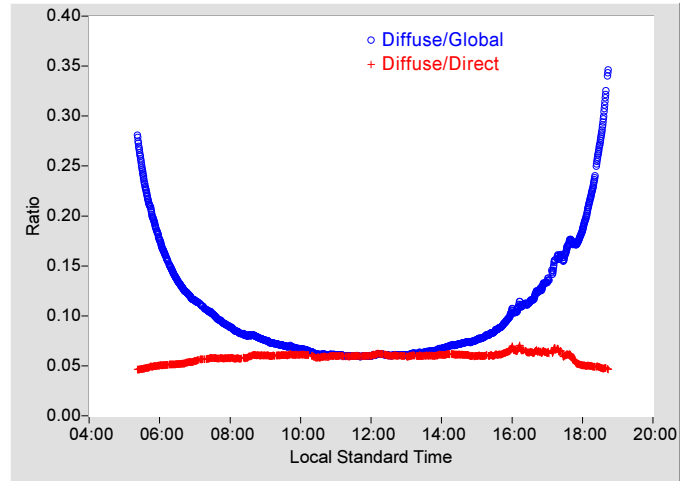


Figure 7. Diffuse Ratios



Meteorological Observations:

Figure 8. Temperature

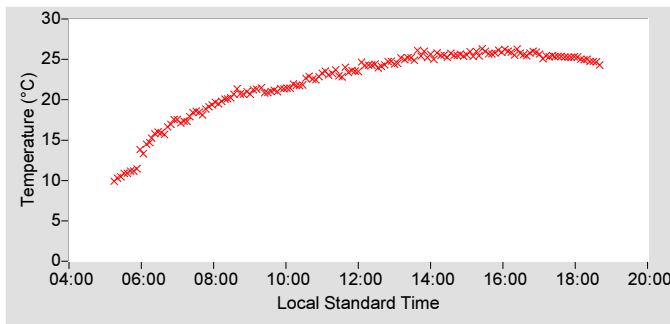


Figure 9. Humidity

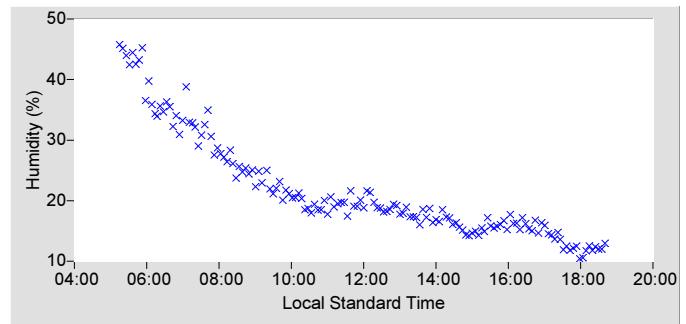


Figure 10. Pressure

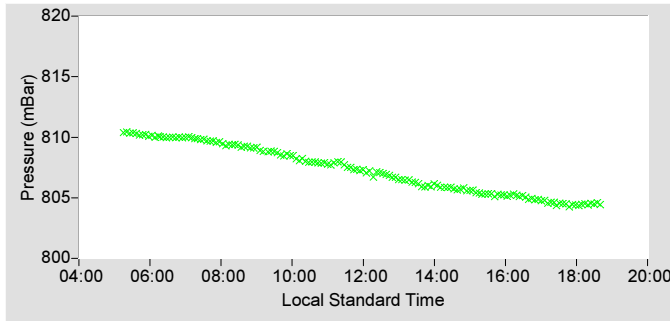


Figure 11. Effective Net Infrared

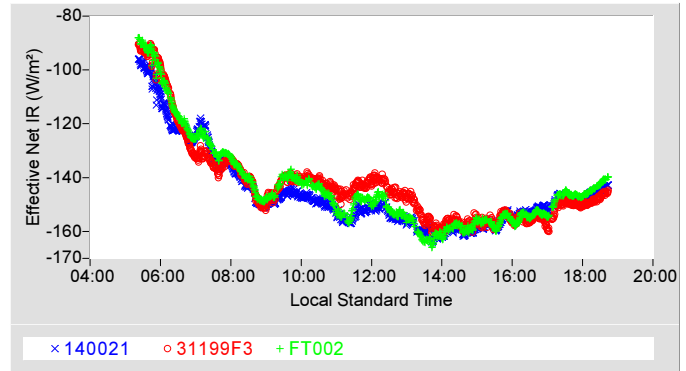


Figure 12. Estimated Broadband Aerosol Optical Depth

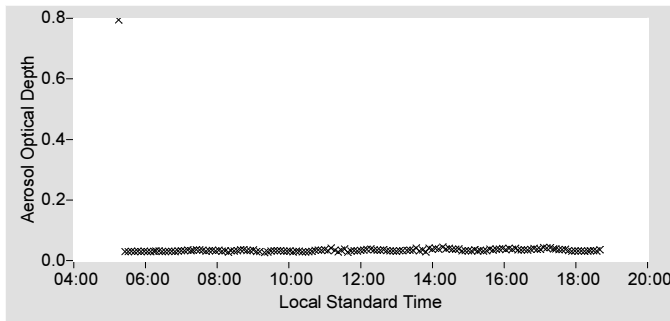


Table 6. Meteorological Observations

Observations	Mean	Min	Max
Temperature (°C)	22.17	9.92	26.30
Humidity (%)	21.82	10.43	45.78
Pressure (mBar)	807.3	804.2	810.4
Est. Aerosol Optical Depth (BB)	0.039	0.026	0.794

For other information about the calibration facility visit: http://www.nrel.gov/solar_radiation/

Appendix 2

BORCAL Notes

Instrument, Configuration, and Session Notes for the BORCAL

BORCAL Notes

Facility: Solar Radiation Research Laboratory

Comments:

Avg. Station Pressure & Temperature is for Denver, CO, which is used for the Solar Position Algorithm (SPA).

010284-UW-CM3 Kipp & Zonen CM3

Comments:

Retro-fitted from CNRL

PY1711 Licor LI200

Comments:

Cal'd with mated 147 Ohm Licor shunt

PY25070 Licor LI200

Comments:

The resistor was changed just prior to BORCAL 2006-04. Prior it was using a LICOR factory resistor, it is now using a small resistor (of very similar resistance) installed inside the Bendix Connector for use at the SRRL BMS Radiometer Tower.

PY28248 Licor LI200

Comments:

Cal'd with mated 147 Ohm Licor shunt