

Broadband Outdoor Radiometer Calibration Longwave

BORCAL-LW 2017-03

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

05/23/2017 to 06/27/2017

Report Date

June 27, 2017

NOTICE

This report was prepared as an account of work sponsored by an agency of the United States government. Neither the United States government nor any agency thereof, nor any of their employees, makes any warranty, express or implied, or assumes any legal liability or responsibility for the accuracy, completeness, or usefulness of any information, apparatus, product, or process disclosed, or represents that its use would not infringe privately owned rights. Reference herein to any specific commercial product, process, or service by trade name, trademark, manufacturer, or otherwise does not necessarily constitute or imply its endorsement, recommendation, or favoring by the United States government or any agency thereof. The views and opinions of authors expressed herein do not necessarily state or reflect those of the United States government or any agency thereof.

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 World Infrared Standard Group (WISG).

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 and application notes for each instrument.
- Environmental and Sky Conditions - meteorological conditions and reference irradiance during the calibration event.

Control Instrument History

Figure 1. Eppley PIR Control Instrument History (K0 Coefficient)

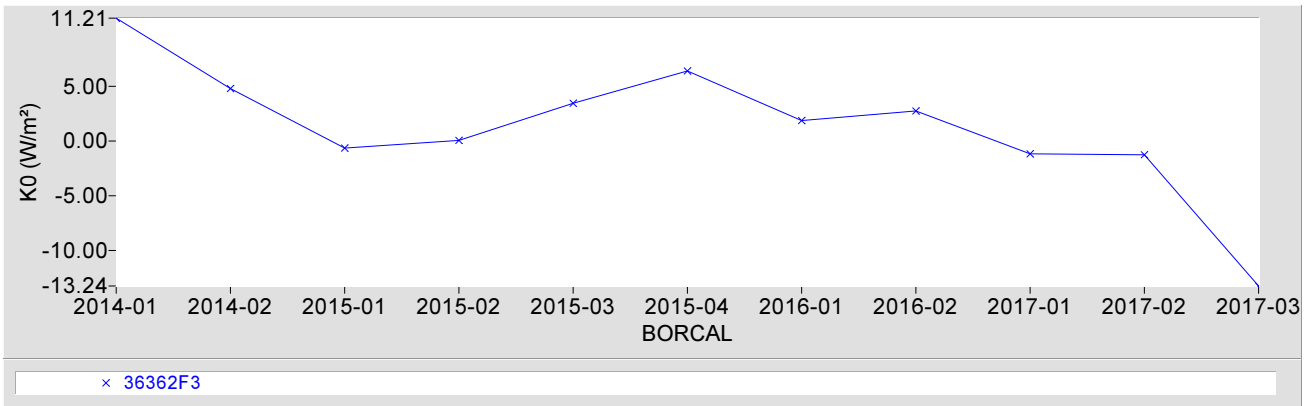


Figure 2. Eppley PIR Control Instrument History (K1 Coefficient)

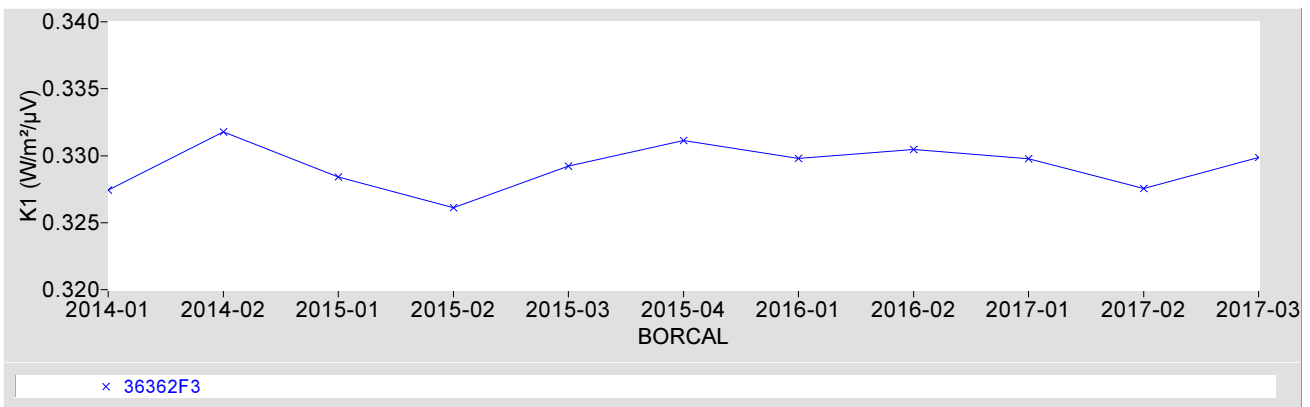


Figure 3. Eppley PIR Control Instrument History (K2 Coefficient)

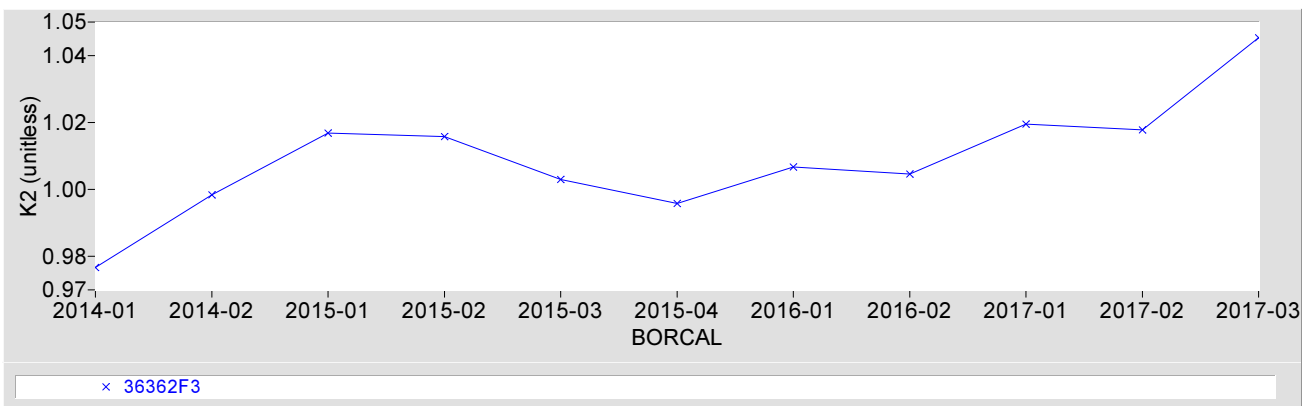
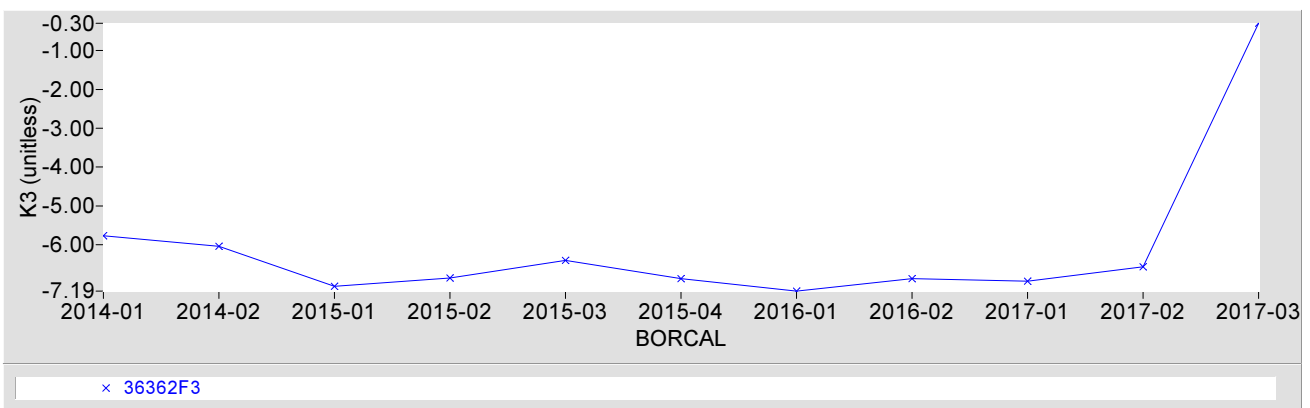


Figure 4. Eppley PIR Control Instrument History (K3 Coefficient)



Results Summary

Table 1. Results Summary

Instrument	K0 (W/m ²)	K1 (W/m ² /μV)	K2	K3	Kr * (K/μV)	U95 (W/m ²)	Page
010284-DW-CG3 Kipp & Zonen CG3	-7.0285	0.070881	1.0306	0	7.044e-4	±3.1	A1-2
100227 Kipp & Zonen CGR4	-7.2388	0.10556	1.0283	0	7.044e-4	±3.0	A1-5
31192F3 Eppley PIR	-12.590	0.25843	1.0438	-3.5845	7.044e-4	±3.0	A1-8
31194F3 Eppley PIR	-15.274	0.26481	1.0500	-3.5914	7.044e-4	±2.9	A1-11

Note: Environmental Conditions for BORCAL starts on page A1-14.

* Kr used to derive K0,K1,K2, and K3

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:	Pyreometer	Manufacturer:	Kipp & Zonen
Model:	CG3	Serial Number:	010284-DW-CG3
Calibration Date:	6/27/2017	Due Date:	6/27/2019
Customer:	NREL-SRRL-BMS	Environmental Conditions:	see page 4
Test Dates:	5/23-31, 6/1-27		

This certifies that the above product was calibrated in compliance with procedure listed below. 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 World Infrared Standard Group (WISG).

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.

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
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 Pyreometer Model PIR, S/N 31233F3	03/14/2017	03/14/2021

‡ Through the World Infrared Standard Group (WISG)

Number of pages of certificate: 4

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

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

Calibrated by: Afshin Andreas

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-DW-CG3 Kipp & Zonen CG3

The incoming irradiance (W_{in} , W/m^2) of the test instrument during calibration is calculated using this Measurement Equation:

$$W_{in} = K_0 + K_1 \cdot V + K_2 \cdot W_r + K_3 \cdot (W_d - W_r) \quad [1]$$

where,

K_0, K_1, K_2, K_3 = calibration coefficients,
 V = thermopile output voltage (μV),
 $W_d = \sigma \cdot T_d^4$ = dome irradiance (W/m^2),
 where, T_d = dome temperature (K),

$W_r = \sigma \cdot T_r^4$ = receiver irradiance (W/m^2),
 where, $\sigma = 5.6704e-8 \text{ W} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{K}^{-4}$,
 $T_r = T_c + K_r \cdot V$ = receiver temperature (K),
 T_c = case temperature (K),
 K_r = efficiency coefficient (K/ μV).

Figure 1. Residuals for calc. vs ref. irradiance using $K_0 > 0$ Coefficients

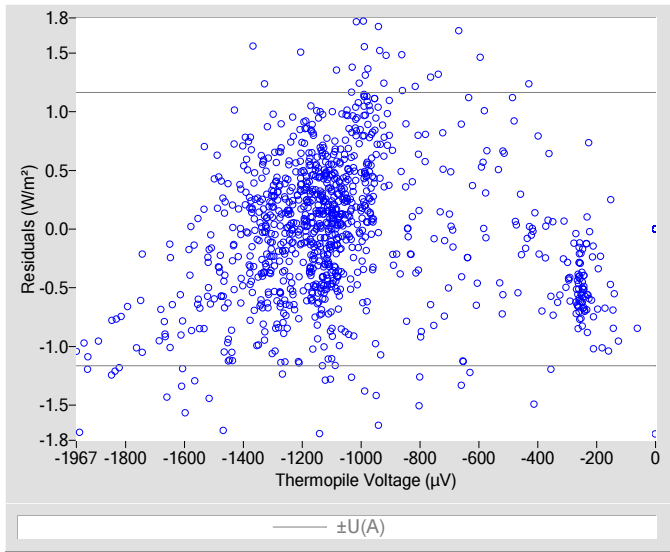


Figure 2. Residuals for calc. vs ref. irradiance using $K_0 = 0$ Coefficients

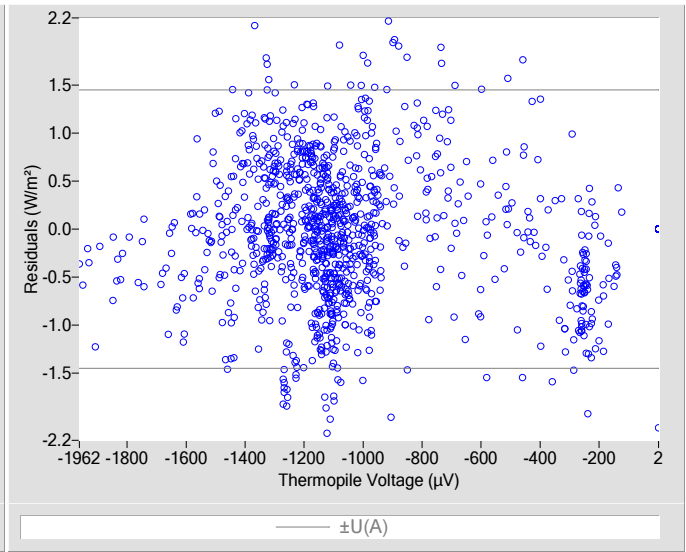


Table 2. Calibration Coefficients for $K_0 > 0$

K_0	-7.0285
K_1	0.070881
K_2	1.0306
K_3	0
K_r used to derive coefficients	0.00070440

Table 3. Calibration Coefficients for $K_0 = 0$

K_0	0
K_1	0.070947
K_2	1.0125
K_3	0
K_r used to derive coefficients	0.00070440

Table 4. Uncertainty using $K_0 > 0$ Coefficients

Type-B Standard Uncertainty, $u(B)$ (W/m^2)	± 1.4
Type-A Standard Uncertainty, $u(A)$ (W/m^2)	± 0.59
Combined Standard Uncertainty, $u(c)$ (W/m^2)	± 1.6
Effective degrees of freedom, $DF(c)$	+Inf
Coverage factor, k	1.96
Expanded Uncertainty, U_{95} (W/m^2)	± 3.1

Table 5. Uncertainty using $K_0 = 0$ Coefficients

Type-B Standard Uncertainty, $u(B)$ (W/m^2)	± 1.4
Type-A Standard Uncertainty, $u(A)$ (W/m^2)	± 0.74
Combined Standard Uncertainty, $u(c)$ (W/m^2)	± 1.6
Effective degrees of freedom, $DF(c)$	+Inf
Coverage factor, k	1.96
Expanded Uncertainty, U_{95} (W/m^2)	± 3.2

Figure 3. History of instrument (K0 Coefficient)

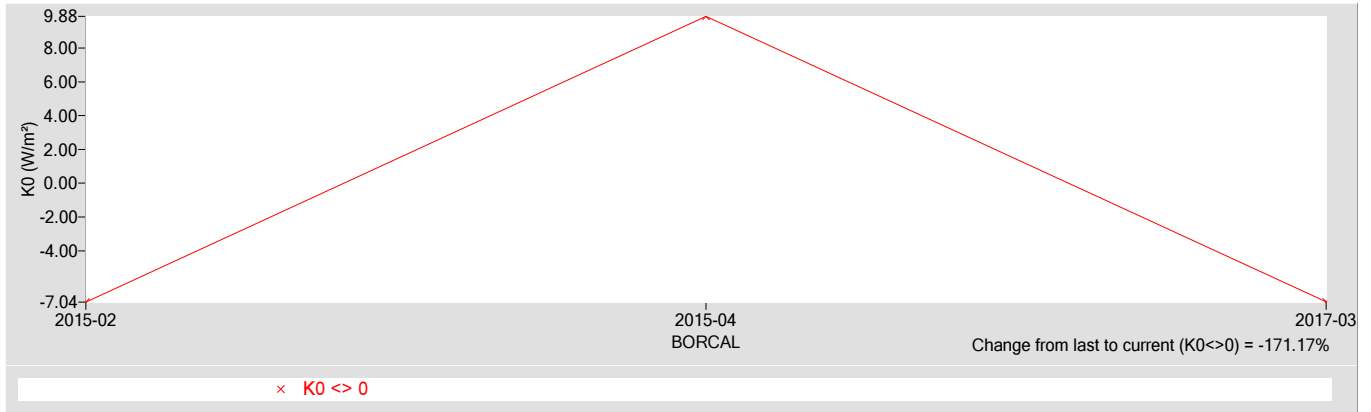


Figure 4. History of instrument (K1 Coefficient)

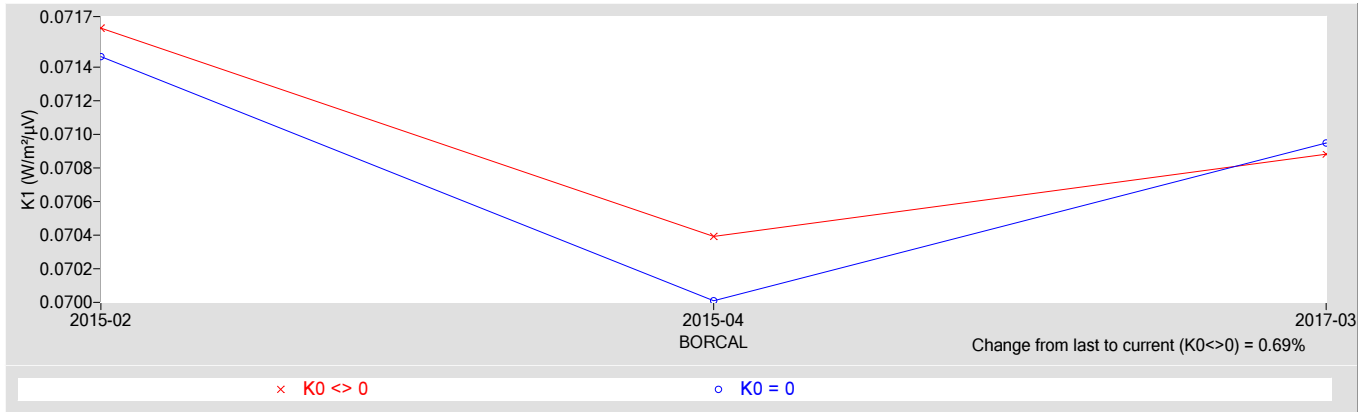
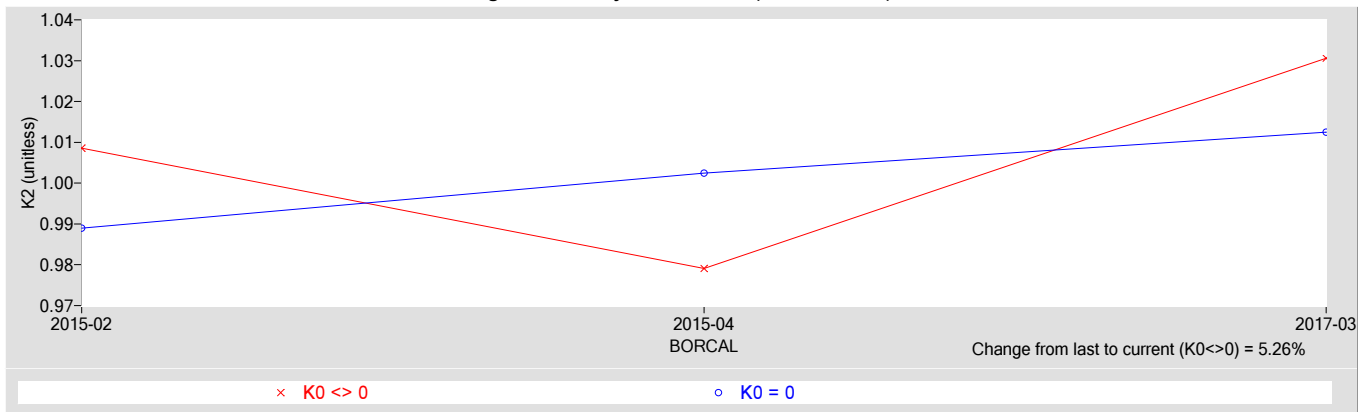


Figure 5. History of instrument (K2 Coefficient)



References:

- [1] Reda, I.; Stoffel, T. (2010). Pyrgometer Calibration for DOE-Atmospheric System Research Program using NREL Method (Presentation). 9 pp.; NREL Report No. PR-3B0-47756; <http://www.nrel.gov/docs/fy10osti/47756.pdf>.



National Renewable Energy Laboratory

Solar Radiation Research Laboratory

Metrology Laboratory

Calibration Certificate

Test Instrument:	Pyreometer	Manufacturer:	Kipp & Zonen
Model:	CGR4	Serial Number:	100227
Calibration Date:	6/27/2017	Due Date:	6/27/2019
Customer:	NREL-SRRL-BMS	Environmental Conditions:	see page 4
Test Dates:	5/23-31, 6/1-27		

This certifies that the above product was calibrated in compliance with procedure listed below. 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 World Infrared Standard Group (WISG).

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.

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Table 1. Traceability

Measurement Type	Instrument	Calibration Date	Calibration Due Date
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 Pyreometer Model PIR, S/N 31233F3	03/14/2017	03/14/2021

‡ Through the World Infrared Standard Group (WISG)

Number of pages of certificate: 4

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

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

Calibrated by: Afshin Andreas

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

100227 Kipp & Zonen CGR4

The incoming irradiance (W_{in} , W/m^2) of the test instrument during calibration is calculated using this Measurement Equation:

$$W_{in} = K_0 + K_1 \cdot V + K_2 \cdot W_r + K_3 \cdot (W_d - W_r) \quad [1]$$

where,

K_0, K_1, K_2, K_3 = calibration coefficients,
 V = thermopile output voltage (μV),
 $W_d = \sigma \cdot T_d^4$ = dome irradiance (W/m^2),
 where, T_d = dome temperature (K),

$W_r = \sigma \cdot T_r^4$ = receiver irradiance (W/m^2),
 where, $\sigma = 5.6704e-8 \text{ W}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{K}^{-4}$,
 $T_r = T_c + K_r \cdot V$ = receiver temperature (K),
 T_c = case temperature (K),
 K_r = efficiency coefficient (K/ μV).

Figure 1. Residuals for calc. vs ref. irradiance using $K_0 > 0$ Coefficients

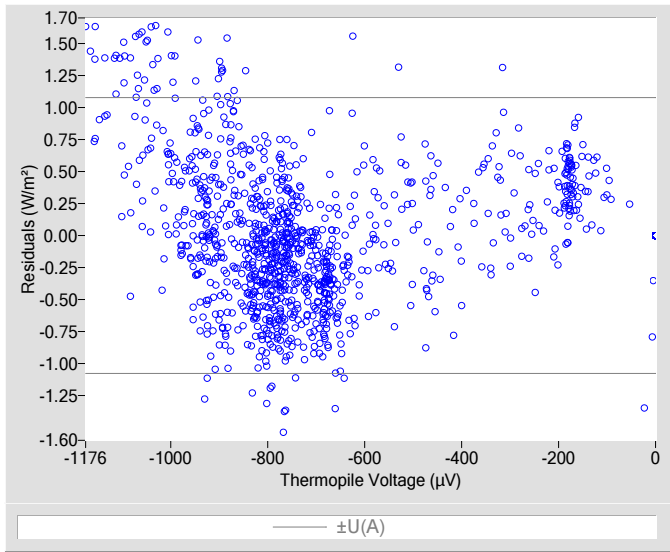


Figure 2. Residuals for calc. vs ref. irradiance using $K_0 = 0$ Coefficients

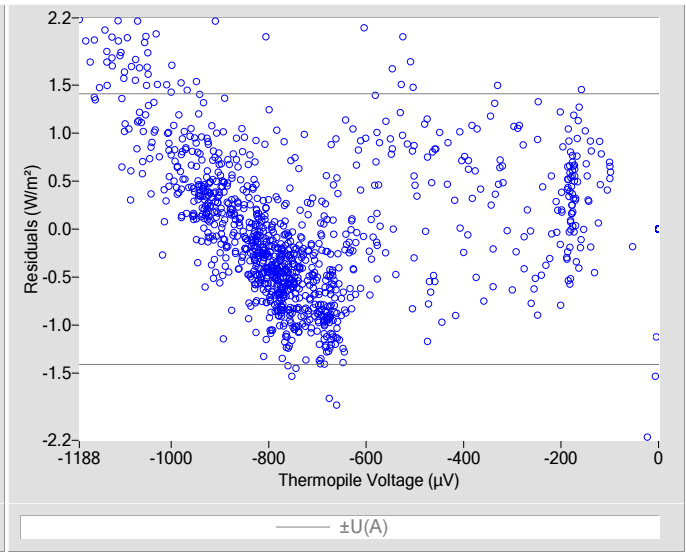


Table 2. Calibration Coefficients for $K_0 > 0$

K_0	-7.2388
K_1	0.10556
K_2	1.0283
K_3	0
K_r used to derive coefficients	0.00070440

Table 3. Calibration Coefficients for $K_0 = 0$

K_0	0
K_1	0.10551
K_2	1.0095
K_3	0
K_r used to derive coefficients	0.00070440

Table 4. Uncertainty using $K_0 > 0$ Coefficients

Type-B Standard Uncertainty, $u(B)$ (W/m^2)	± 1.4
Type-A Standard Uncertainty, $u(A)$ (W/m^2)	± 0.55
Combined Standard Uncertainty, $u(c)$ (W/m^2)	± 1.5
Effective degrees of freedom, $DF(c)$	+Inf
Coverage factor, k	1.96
Expanded Uncertainty, U_{95} (W/m^2)	± 3.0

Table 5. Uncertainty using $K_0 = 0$ Coefficients

Type-B Standard Uncertainty, $u(B)$ (W/m^2)	± 1.4
Type-A Standard Uncertainty, $u(A)$ (W/m^2)	± 0.72
Combined Standard Uncertainty, $u(c)$ (W/m^2)	± 1.6
Effective degrees of freedom, $DF(c)$	+Inf
Coverage factor, k	1.96
Expanded Uncertainty, U_{95} (W/m^2)	± 3.2

Figure 3. History of instrument (K0 Coefficient)

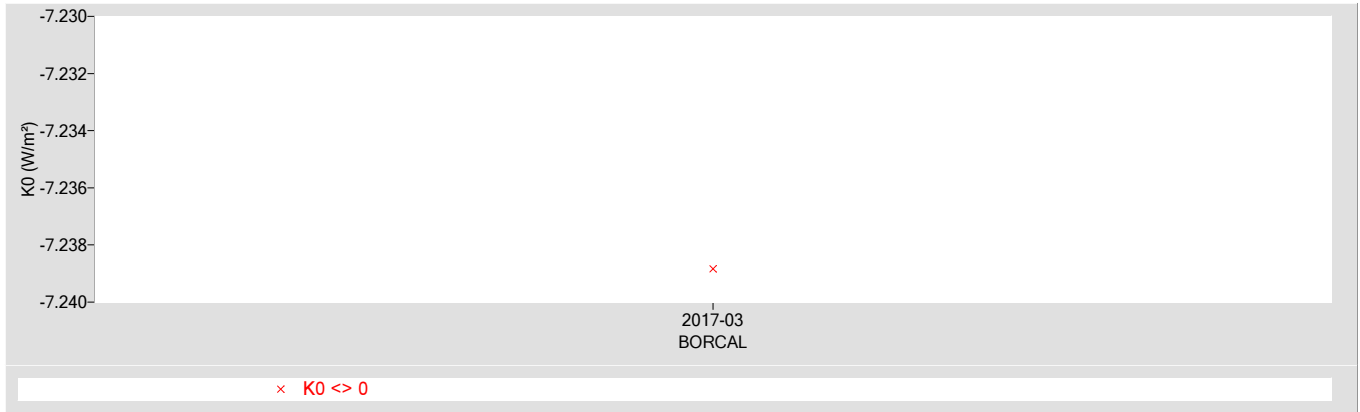


Figure 4. History of instrument (K1 Coefficient)

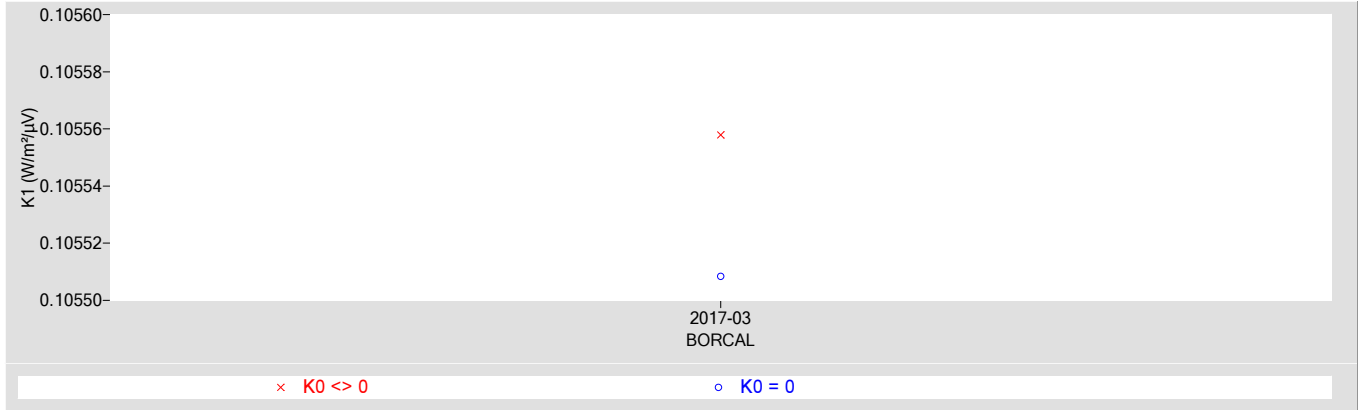
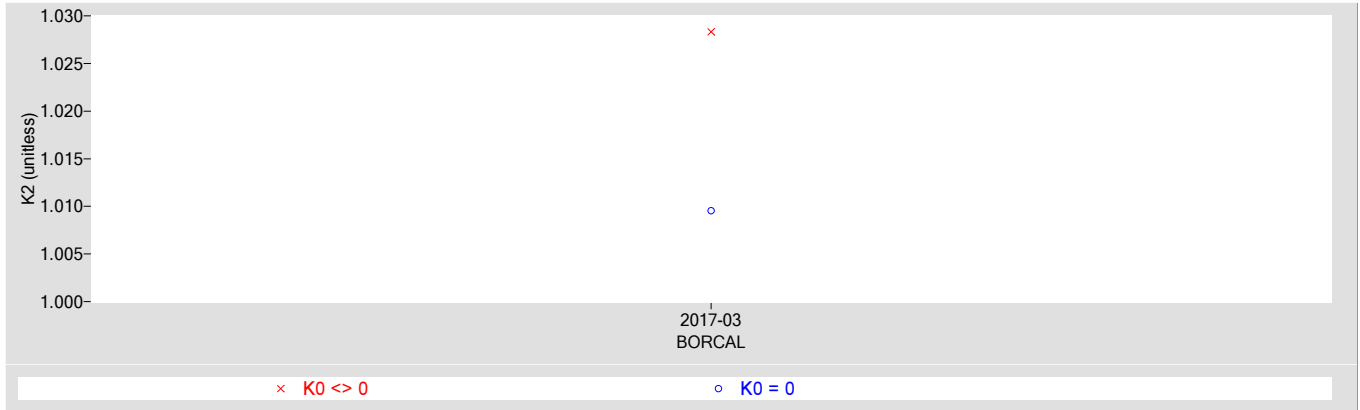


Figure 5. History of instrument (K2 Coefficient)



References:

- [1] Reda, I.; Stoffel, T. (2010). Pyregeometer Calibration for DOE-Atmospheric System Research Program using NREL Method (Presentation). 9 pp.; NREL Report No. PR-3B0-47756; <http://www.nrel.gov/docs/fy10osti/47756.pdf>.



National Renewable Energy Laboratory

Solar Radiation Research Laboratory

Metrology Laboratory

Calibration Certificate

Test Instrument: Downwelling Pyrgeometer **Manufacturer:** Eppley
Model: PIR **Serial Number:** 31192F3
Calibration Date: 6/27/2017 **Due Date:** 6/27/2019
Customer: NREL-SRRL-BMS **Environmental Conditions:** see page 4
Test Dates: 5/23-31, 6/1-27

This certifies that the above product was calibrated in compliance with procedure listed below. 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 World Infrared Standard Group (WISG).

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Table 1. Traceability

Measurement Type	Instrument	Calibration Date	Calibration Due Date
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 31233F3	03/14/2017	03/14/2021

‡ Through the World Infrared Standard Group (WISG)

Number of pages of certificate: 4

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

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

Calibrated by: Afshin Andreas

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

31192F3 Eppley PIR

The incoming irradiance (W_{in} , W/m^2) of the test instrument during calibration is calculated using this Measurement Equation:

$$W_{in} = K_0 + K_1 \cdot V + K_2 \cdot W_r + K_3 \cdot (W_d - W_r) \quad [1]$$

where,

K_0, K_1, K_2, K_3 = calibration coefficients,
 V = thermopile output voltage (μV),
 $W_d = \sigma \cdot T_d^4$ = dome irradiance (W/m^2),
 where, T_d = dome temperature (K),

$W_r = \sigma \cdot T_r^4$ = receiver irradiance (W/m^2),
 where, $\sigma = 5.6704e-8 \text{ W}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{K}^{-4}$,
 $T_r = T_c + K_r \cdot V$ = receiver temperature (K),
 T_c = case temperature (K),
 K_r = efficiency coefficient (K/ μV).

Figure 1. Residuals for calc. vs ref. irradiance using $K_0 > 0$ Coefficients

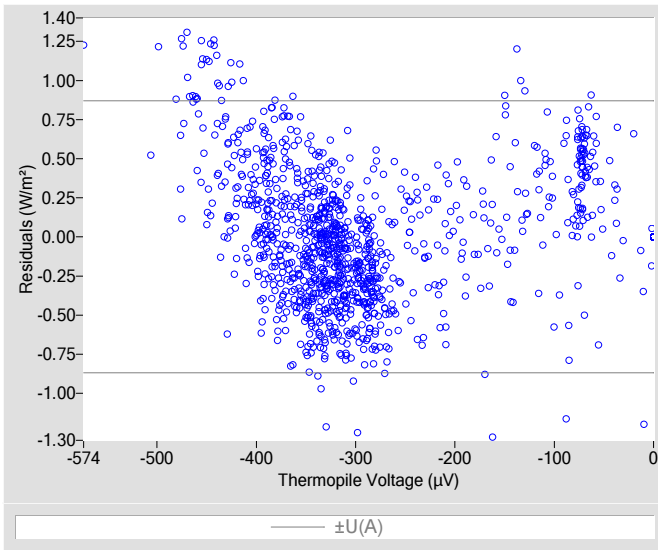


Figure 2. Residuals for calc. vs ref. irradiance using $K_0 = 0$ Coefficients

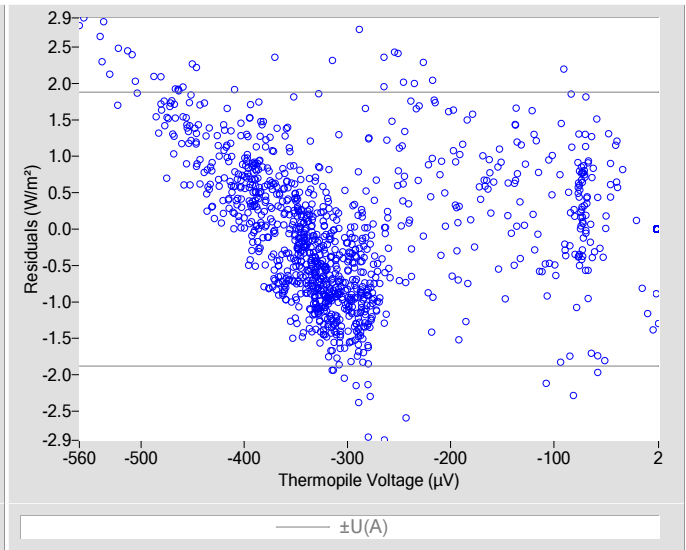


Table 2. Calibration Coefficients for $K_0 > 0$

K_0	-12.590
K_1	0.25843
K_2	1.0438
K_3	-3.5845
K_r used to derive coefficients	0.00070440

Table 3. Calibration Coefficients for $K_0 = 0$

K_0	0
K_1	0.25686
K_2	1.0106
K_3	-3.6713
K_r used to derive coefficients	0.00070440

Table 4. Uncertainty using $K_0 > 0$ Coefficients

Type-B Standard Uncertainty, $u(B)$ (W/m^2)	± 1.4
Type-A Standard Uncertainty, $u(A)$ (W/m^2)	± 0.44
Combined Standard Uncertainty, $u(c)$ (W/m^2)	± 1.5
Effective degrees of freedom, $DF(c)$	+Inf
Coverage factor, k	1.96
Expanded Uncertainty, U_{95} (W/m^2)	± 3.0

Table 5. Uncertainty using $K_0 = 0$ Coefficients

Type-B Standard Uncertainty, $u(B)$ (W/m^2)	± 1.4
Type-A Standard Uncertainty, $u(A)$ (W/m^2)	± 0.96
Combined Standard Uncertainty, $u(c)$ (W/m^2)	± 1.7
Effective degrees of freedom, $DF(c)$	+Inf
Coverage factor, k	1.96
Expanded Uncertainty, U_{95} (W/m^2)	± 3.4

Figure 3. History of instrument (K0 Coefficient)

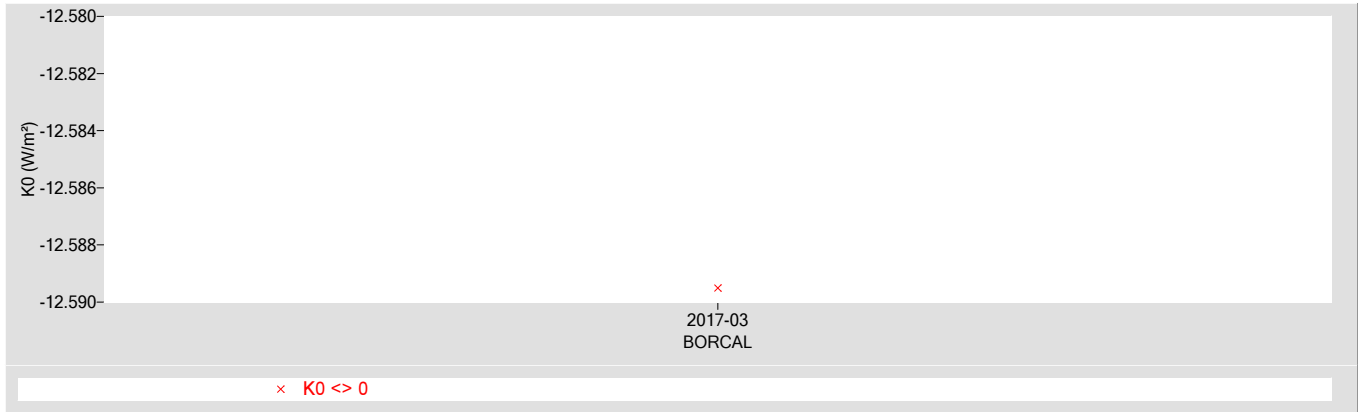


Figure 4. History of instrument (K1 Coefficient)

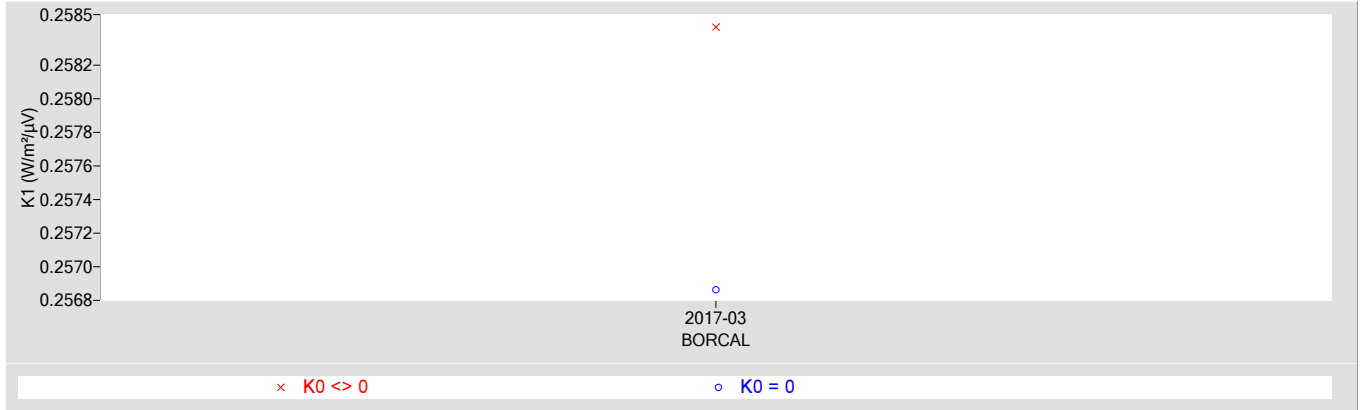


Figure 5. History of instrument (K2 Coefficient)

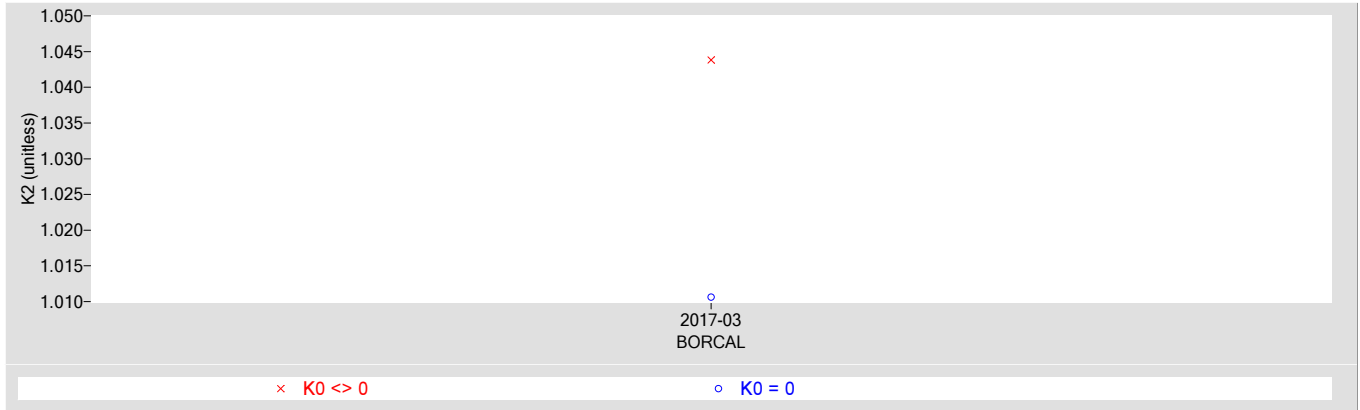
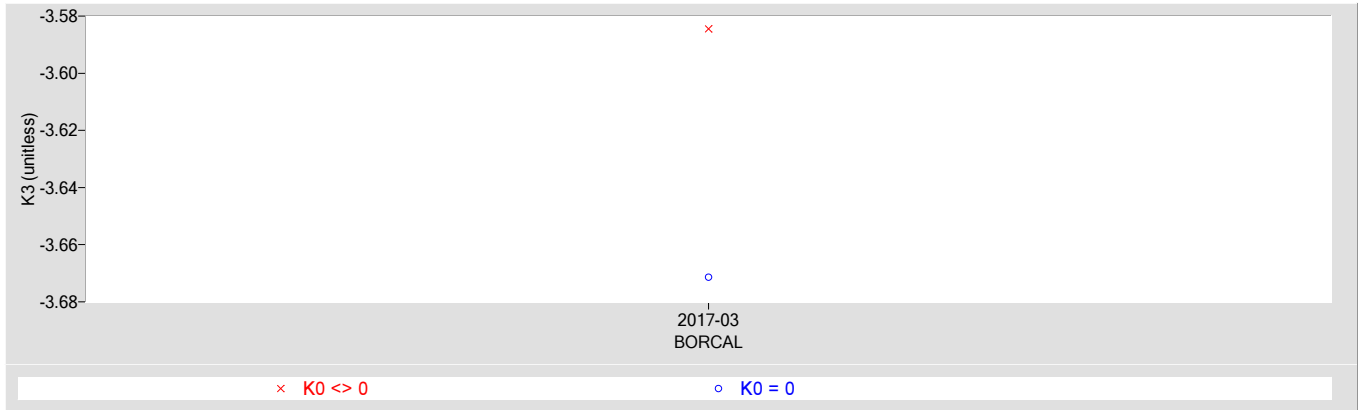


Figure 6. History of instrument (K3 Coefficient)



References:

- [1] Reda, I.; Stoffel, T. (2010). Pyrgometer Calibration for DOE-Atmospheric System Research Program using NREL Method (Presentation). 9 pp.; NREL Report No. PR-3B0-47756; <http://www.nrel.gov/docs/fy10osti/47756.pdf>.



National Renewable Energy Laboratory

Solar Radiation Research Laboratory

Metrology Laboratory

Calibration Certificate

Test Instrument: Downwelling Pyrgeometer **Manufacturer:** Eppley
Model: PIR **Serial Number:** 31194F3
Calibration Date: 6/27/2017 **Due Date:** 6/27/2019
Customer: NREL-SRRL-BMS **Environmental Conditions:** see page 4
Test Dates: 5/23-31, 6/1-27

This certifies that the above product was calibrated in compliance with procedure listed below. 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 World Infrared Standard Group (WISG).

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Table 1. Traceability

Measurement Type	Instrument	Calibration Date	Calibration Due Date
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 31233F3	03/14/2017	03/14/2021

‡ Through the World Infrared Standard Group (WISG)

Number of pages of certificate: 4

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

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

Calibrated by: Afshin Andreas

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

31194F3 Eppley PIR

The incoming irradiance (W_{in} , W/m^2) of the test instrument during calibration is calculated using this Measurement Equation:

$$W_{in} = K_0 + K_1 \cdot V + K_2 \cdot W_r + K_3 \cdot (W_d - W_r) \quad [1]$$

where,

K_0, K_1, K_2, K_3 = calibration coefficients,
 V = thermopile output voltage (μV),
 $W_d = \sigma \cdot T_d^4$ = dome irradiance (W/m^2),
 where, T_d = dome temperature (K),

$W_r = \sigma \cdot T_r^4$ = receiver irradiance (W/m^2),
 where, $\sigma = 5.6704e-8 \text{ W} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{K}^{-4}$,
 $T_r = T_c + K_r \cdot V$ = receiver temperature (K),
 T_c = case temperature (K),
 K_r = efficiency coefficient ($K/\mu V$).

Figure 1. Residuals for calc. vs ref. irradiance using $K_0 > 0$ Coefficients

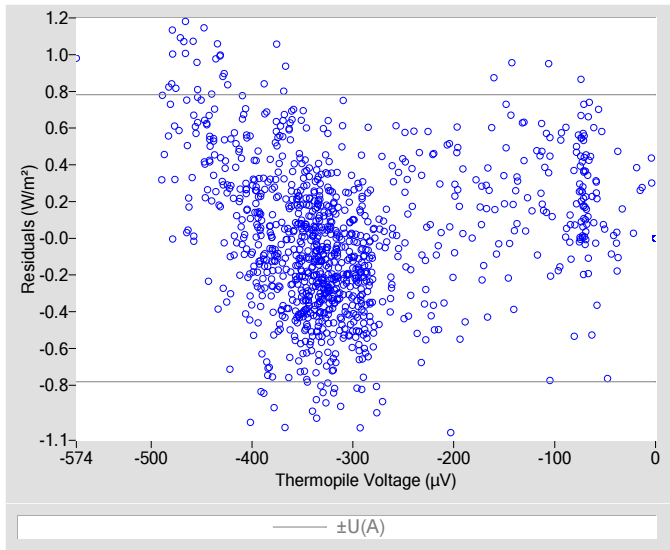


Figure 2. Residuals for calc. vs ref. irradiance using $K_0 = 0$ Coefficients

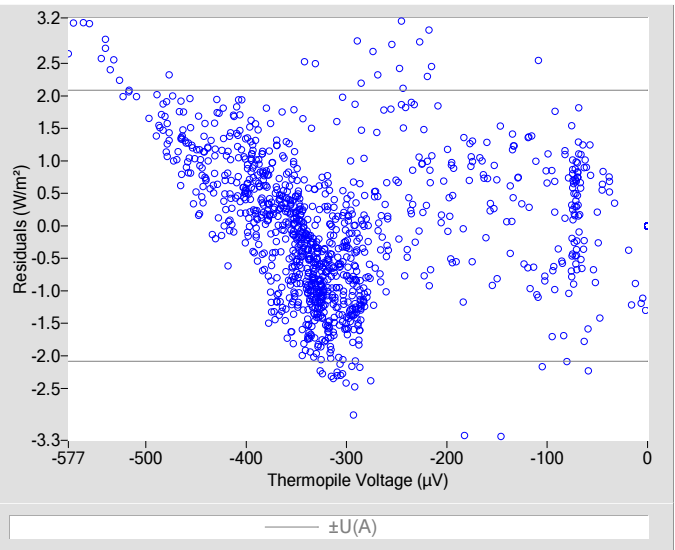


Table 2. Calibration Coefficients for $K_0 > 0$

K_0	-15.274
K_1	0.26481
K_2	1.0500
K_3	-3.5914
K_r used to derive coefficients	0.00070440

Table 3. Calibration Coefficients for $K_0 = 0$

K_0	0
K_1	0.26336
K_2	1.0096
K_3	-3.2922
K_r used to derive coefficients	0.00070440

Table 4. Uncertainty using $K_0 > 0$ Coefficients

Type-B Standard Uncertainty, $u(B)$ (W/m^2)	± 1.4
Type-A Standard Uncertainty, $u(A)$ (W/m^2)	± 0.40
Combined Standard Uncertainty, $u(c)$ (W/m^2)	± 1.5
Effective degrees of freedom, $DF(c)$	+Inf
Coverage factor, k	1.96
Expanded Uncertainty, U_{95} (W/m^2)	± 2.9

Table 5. Uncertainty using $K_0 = 0$ Coefficients

Type-B Standard Uncertainty, $u(B)$ (W/m^2)	± 1.4
Type-A Standard Uncertainty, $u(A)$ (W/m^2)	± 1.1
Combined Standard Uncertainty, $u(c)$ (W/m^2)	± 1.8
Effective degrees of freedom, $DF(c)$	+Inf
Coverage factor, k	1.96
Expanded Uncertainty, U_{95} (W/m^2)	± 3.5

Figure 3. History of instrument (K0 Coefficient)



Figure 4. History of instrument (K1 Coefficient)

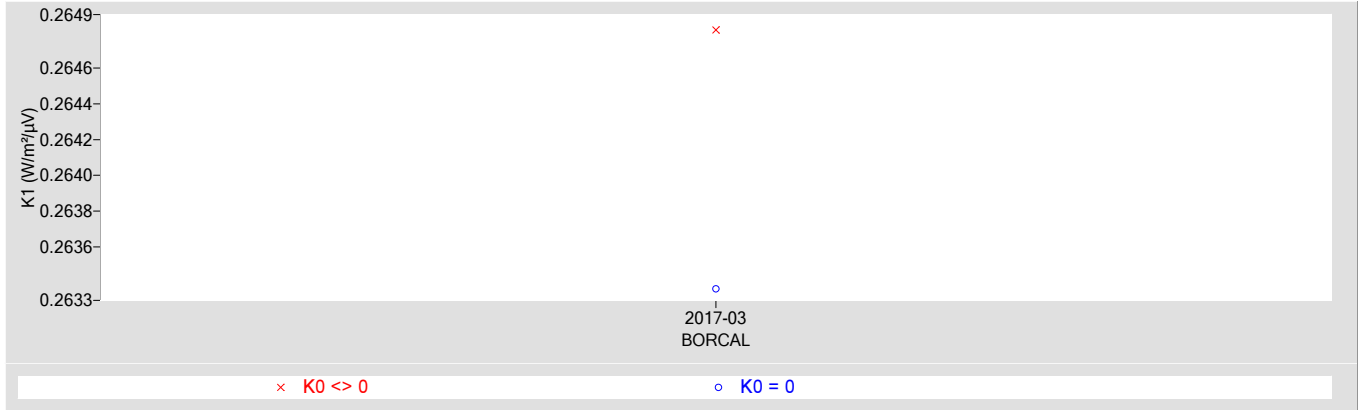


Figure 5. History of instrument (K2 Coefficient)

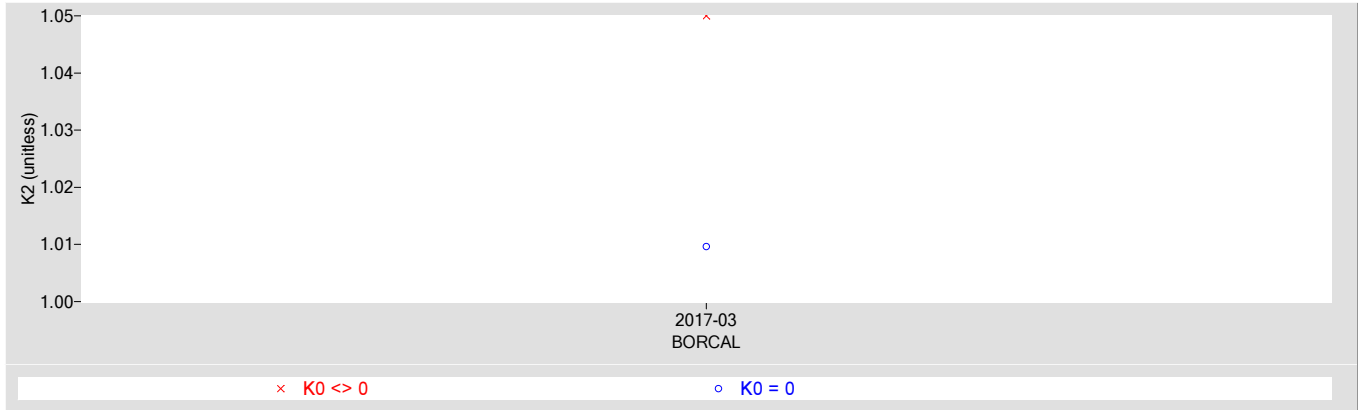
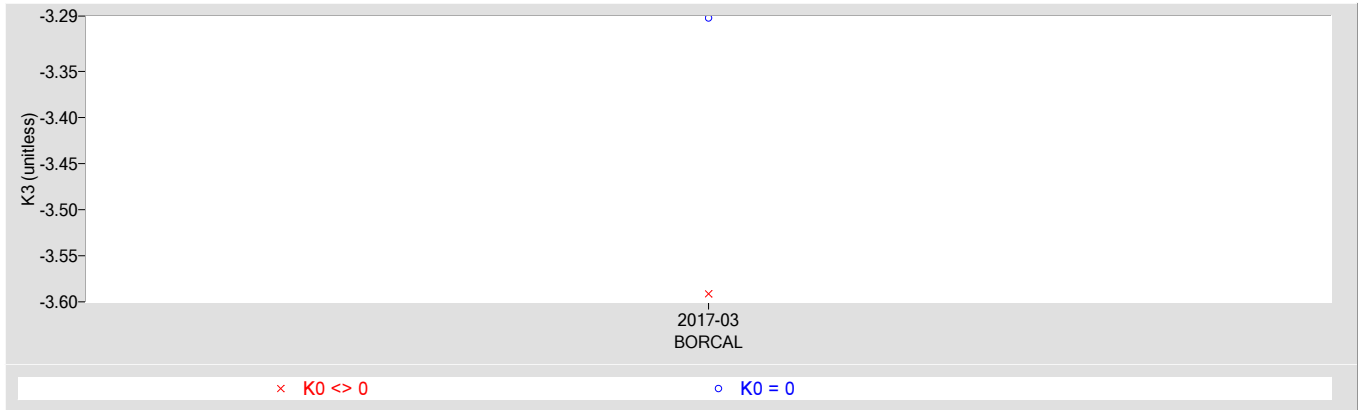


Figure 6. History of instrument (K3 Coefficient)



References:

- [1] Reda, I.; Stoffel, T. (2010). Pyrgometer Calibration for DOE-Atmospheric System Research Program using NREL Method (Presentation). 9 pp.; NREL Report No. PR-3B0-47756; <http://www.nrel.gov/docs/fy10osti/47756.pdf>.

Environmental and Sky Conditions for BORCAL-LW 2017-03

Calibration Facility: Solar Radiation Research Laboratory

Latitude: 39.742°N

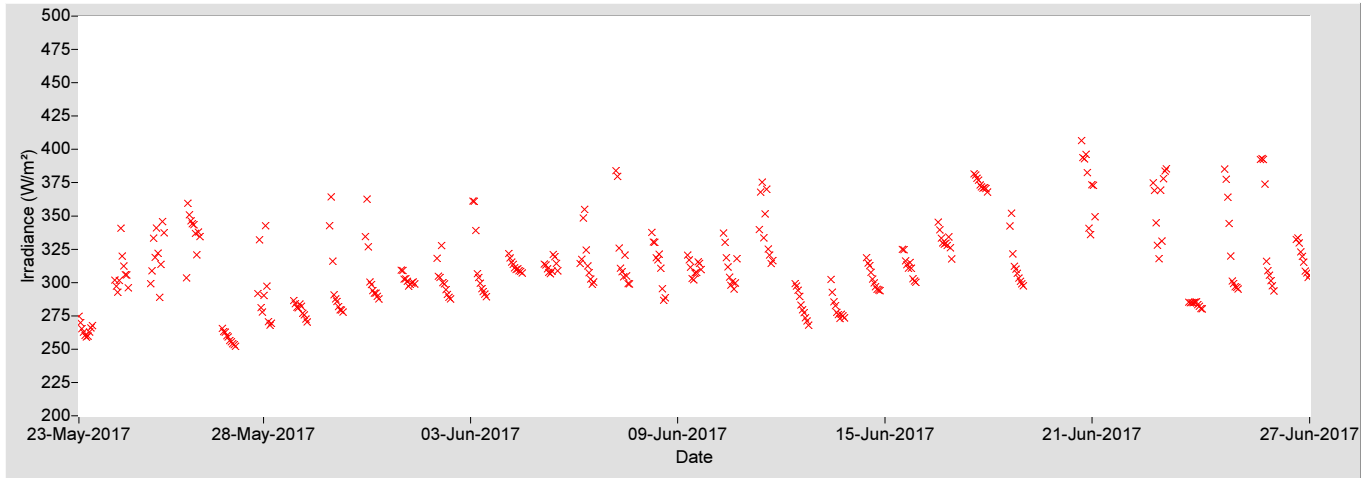
Longitude: 105.180°W

Elevation: 1828.8 meters AMSL

Time Zone: -7.0

Reference Irradiance (hourly averages):

Figure 6. Reference Irradiance



Meteorological Observations (hourly averages):

Figure 7. Temperature

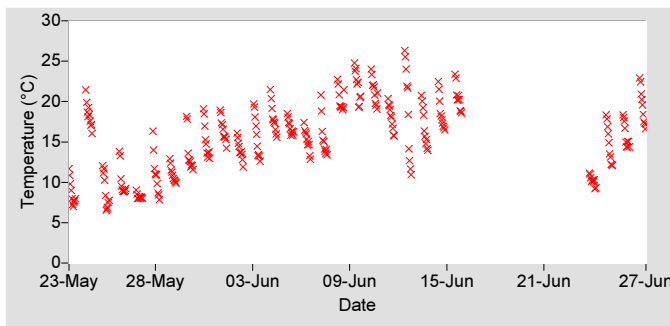


Figure 8. Humidity

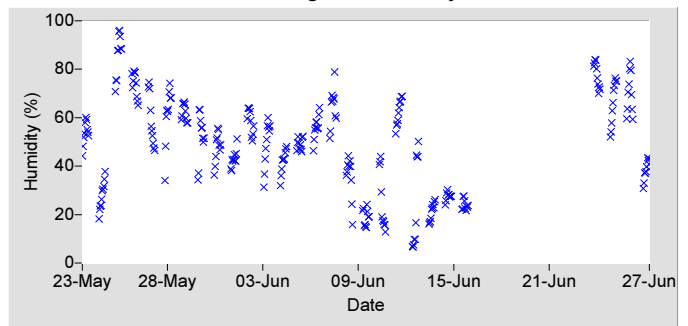


Figure 9. Pressure

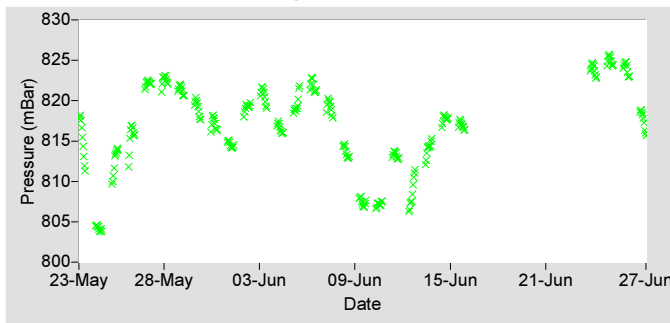


Figure 10. Estimated Precipitable Water Vapor (PWV)

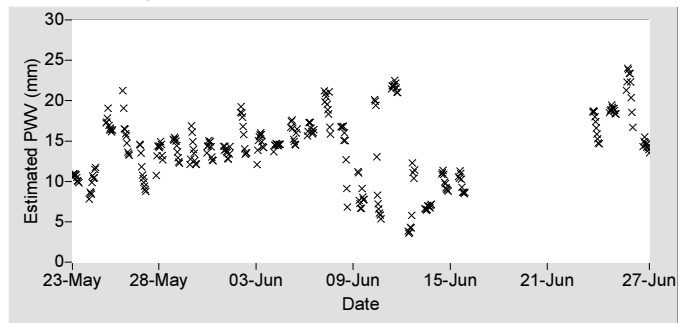


Table 6. Meteorological Observations

Observations	Mean	Min	Max
Temperature (°C)	15.29	6.17	26.35
Humidity (%)	49.79	6.08	97.89
Pressure (mBar)	816.9	803.3	825.8
Est. Precipitable Water Vapor (mm)	14.0	3.3	24.3

For other information about the calibration facility visit: <http://www.nrel.gov/esif/solar-radiation-research-laboratory.html>

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-DW-CG3 Kipp & Zonen CG3

Comments:

Retro-fitted from CNR1