

# Proposal for a Solar and Aerosol Optical Depth Network for the United States

Joseph J Michalsky and Ellsworth G Dutton,  
NOAA/Earth System Research Laboratory

Thomas Stoffel, National Renewable Energy Laboratory

- Historic and current solar data
- Satellite options
- Ground-based network proposal
- Instruments
  - First-class instruments
  - MFRSR option

# Definitions

- Global (total) irradiance on horizontal surface
- Direct (beam) irradiance normal to the sun
- Diffuse irradiance on horizontal surface

## Lambert's Cosine Law

The irradiance or illuminance falling on any surface varies as the cosine of the incident angle,  $\theta$ . The perceived measurement area orthogonal to the incident flux is reduced at oblique angles, causing light to spread out over a wider area than it would if perpendicular to the measurement plane.

Cosine Law:  $E_{\theta} = E * \cos(\theta)$

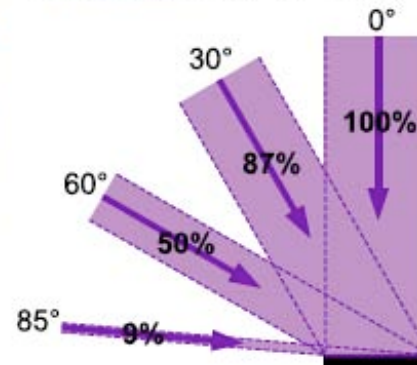


Fig. 6.3 Lambert's cosine law.

From Alex Ryer's "The Light Measurement Handbook" from Int'l Light

- Global = direct \* cos(solar zenith angle) + diffuse

# Historical & Current

- National Renewable Energy Laboratory summary of historic and current data; most are non-operational  
[http://www.nrel.gov/rredc/solar\\_data.html](http://www.nrel.gov/rredc/solar_data.html)
- **Global horizontal only** data (of unknown quality) gathered from available networks (3000+ in US)  
<http://www.solardatawarehouse.com>
- Best current networks that measure direct, too  
<http://solardat.uoregon.edu/>  
<http://www.srrb.noaa.gov/surfrad/index.html>

[Cooperative Networks for Renewable Resource Measurements \(CONFRRM\) Solar Energy Resource Data](#)

Provides solar radiation and wind measurement data for select U.S. locations (**discontinued**).

[Historically Black Colleges and Universities Solar Radiation Monitoring Network](#)

Provides 5-minute measurements of solar irradiance for six stations in the southeastern United States from **1985 to 1996 (still operating using volunteers)**.

[Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory Reduced Circumsolar Radiation Database](#)

Provides detailed intensity profiles of the solar and circumsolar region, direct normal radiation data, and total hemispherical solar radiation data for 11 U.S. locations from **1976 to 1981**.

[Measurement and Instrumentation Data Center \(MIDC\)](#)

Provides near real-time solar irradiance and meteorological data for several U.S. locations (**not all are functioning**)

[National Aeronautics and Space Administration Remote Sensing Validation Data](#)

Provides high-quality solar radiation monitoring data from a network of 12 stations in Saudi Arabia from **1995 to 2001**.

[National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Solar Data](#)

Provides archived solar radiation information from a network of 39 stations throughout the United States  $\approx$  **1976 to 1981**.

[National Renewable Energy Laboratory Spectral Solar Radiation Database](#)

Provides spectral solar radiation data for several U.S. sites for **1986–1988**.

[National Solar Radiation Database \(NSRDB\)](#)

Provides hourly solar radiation and meteorological data for sites throughout the United States for **1961–1990 and 1991–2005**.

[Solar Energy Measurement Research and Training Sites \(SEMRTS\) Data Set](#)

Provides solar resource data for five sites across the United States for dates ranging from **1979 to 1984**.

[Solar Spectra](#)

Provides integrated standard spectral irradiance data for the United States from a variety of sources.

**Typical Meteorological Year Data Sets**

Provide hourly values of solar radiation and meteorological elements for U.S. sites and territories for a 1-year period **during 1961–1990 or 1991–2005**.

[WEST Associates Solar Monitoring Network](#)

Provides solar resource data for 52 stations in six Western U.S. states for **1976–1980**.

**Table 17. Measurement Sites Used for NSRDB Model Evaluation (by State)**

Site	Network	Site	Network	Site	Network
Barrow, AK	ARM	Albany, NY	SUNY	Corpus Christi, TX	UT
Hanford, CA	ISIS	ARM-SGP, OK	ARM	Del Rio, TX	UT
Golden, CO	NREL	Burns, OR	UO	Edinburg, TX	UT
FSEC, FL	FSEC	Eugene, OR	UO	El Paso, TX	UT
Tallahassee, FL	ISIS	Hermiston, OR	UO	Laredo, TX	UT
Bondville, IL	SURFRAD	Klamath Falls, OR	UO	Overton, TX	UT
Ft. Peck, MT	SURFRAD	Pennsylvania State College, PA	SURFRAD	Salt Lake City, UT	ISIS
Elizabeth City, NC	NREL	Abilene, TX	UT	Sterling, VA	ISIS
Bismarck, ND	ISIS	Austin, TX	UT	Seattle, WA	ISIS
Albuquerque, NM	ISIS	Canyon, TX	UT	Madison, WI	ISIS
Desert Rock, NV	SURFRAD	Clear Lake, TX	UT	Bluefield State College, WV	NREL

12 (funded)

09 (hanging on without funds)

12 (terminated - not reporting data)

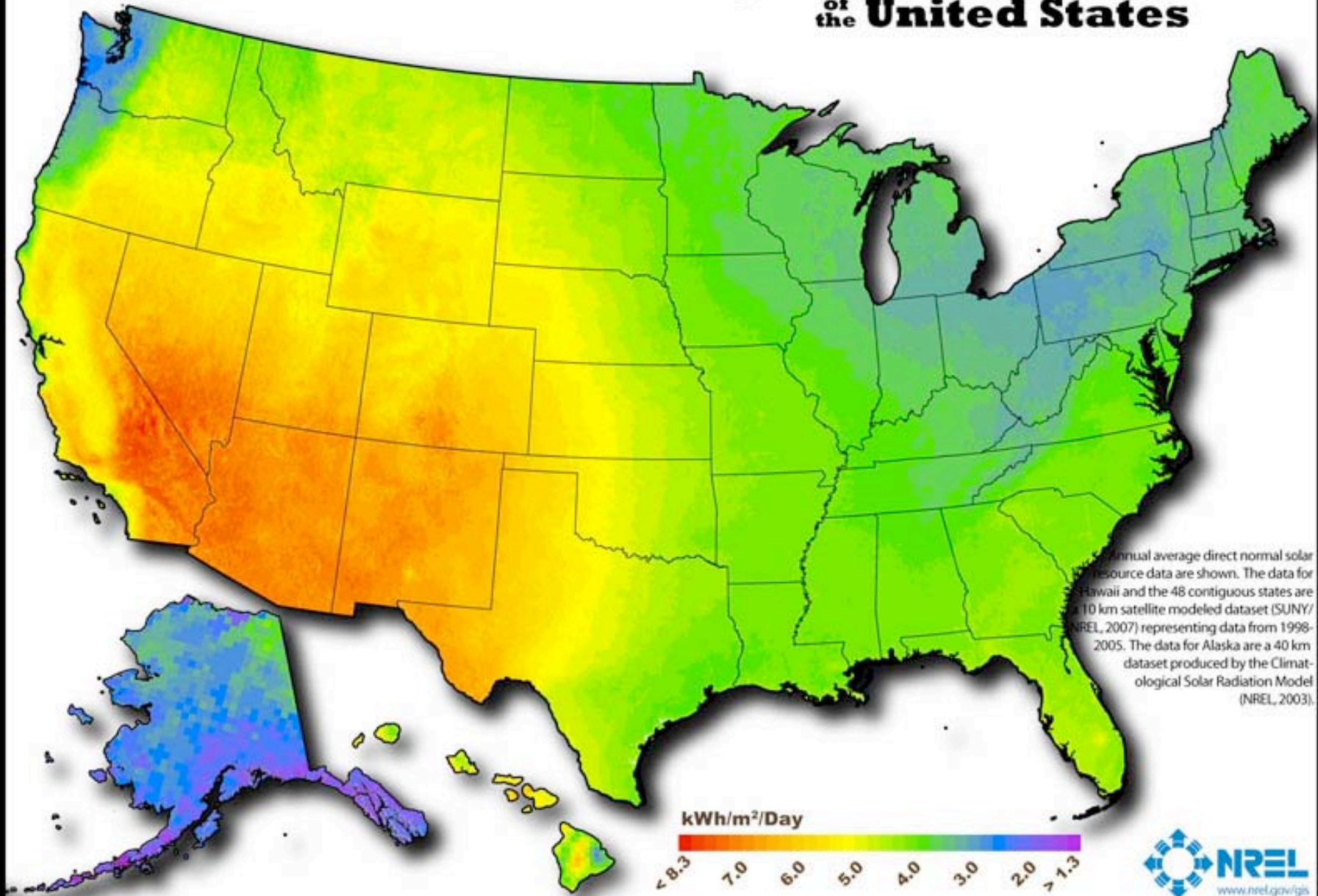
# What about satellites?

- GOES (over U.S.)
  - images every 30 mins (or 15 mins if seen by GOES-E and GOES-W)
  - 1 km resolution in visible channel
  - 4 km resolution in infrared
  - [www.goes.noaa.gov](http://www.goes.noaa.gov)

## Satellite Accuracy - Global and Direct Hourly Estimates from GOES

<b>Site</b>	<b>RMS Global</b>	<b>RMS Direct</b>
Kimberly, ID	22 %	41 %
Burns, OR	<u>18 %</u>	38 %
Eugene, OR	17 %	<u>37 %</u>
Hermiston, OR	12 %	34 %
Klamath Falls, OR	14 %	35 %
ARM Site, OK	20 %	31 %
Albany, NY	21%	45%

# Concentrating Solar Resource of the United States



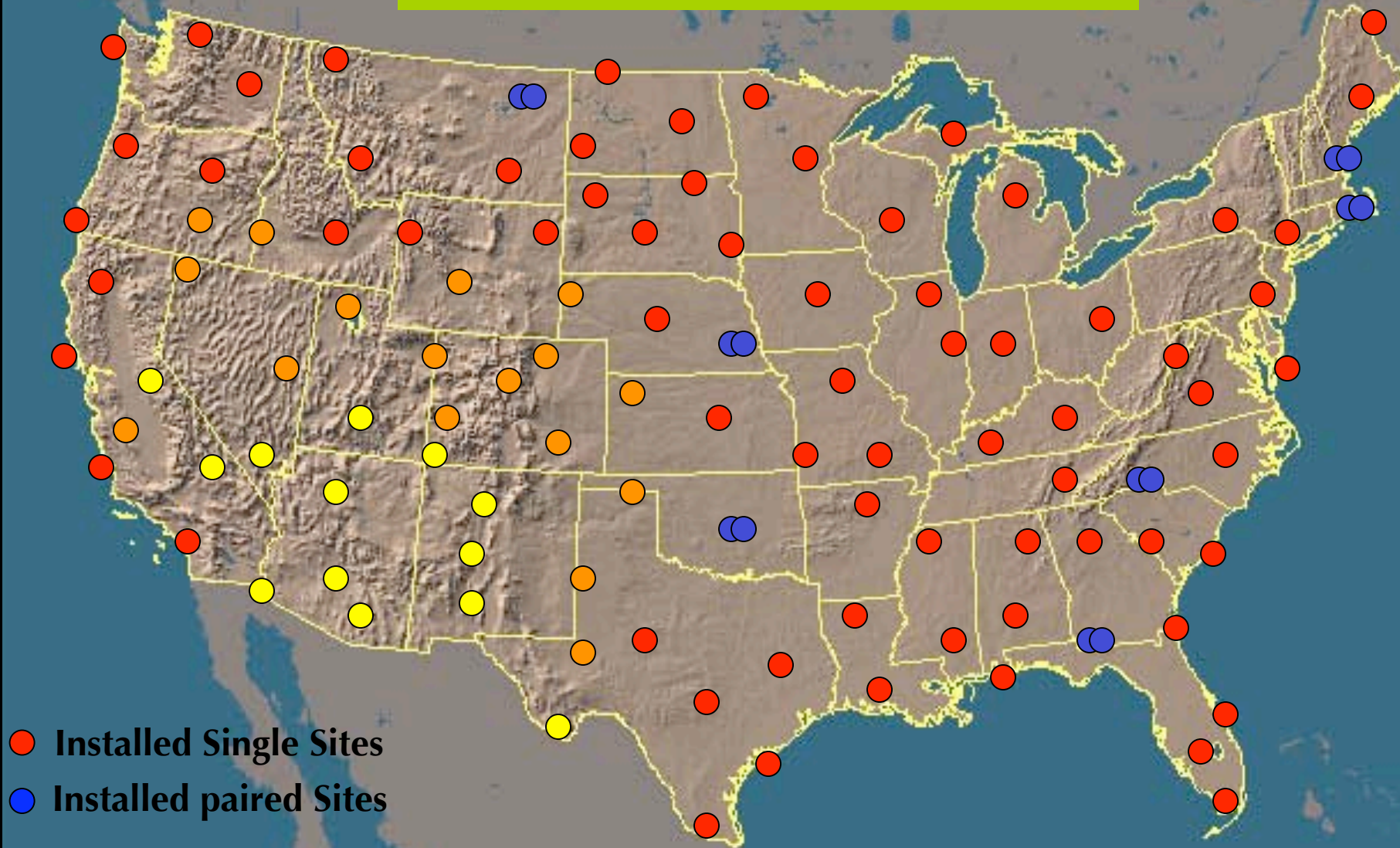
Author: Billy Roberts - October 20, 2008

This map was produced by the National Renewable Energy Laboratory for the U.S. Department of Energy.



# CONUS US-CRN Stations

Sites with High Solar Energy Potential  
(in yellow ● and orange ●)



- Installed Single Sites
- Installed paired Sites

Courtesy: ATDD/Air Resources Laboratory



**PA Avondale 2 N, Stroud Water Research Center**

**39.9 N 75.8 W 410'**

**June 2, 2006**



Courtesy: National Climatic Data Center



**NC Asheville 8 SSW, North Carolina Arboretum (Bierbaum Site)**

**35.5 N 82.6 W 2200'**

**November 14, 2000**



Courtesy: National Climatic Data Center



# Definitions

- Global (total) irradiance on horizontal surface
- Direct (beam) irradiance normal to the sun
- Diffuse irradiance on horizontal surface

## Lambert's Cosine Law

The irradiance or illuminance falling on any surface varies as the cosine of the incident angle,  $\theta$ . The perceived measurement area orthogonal to the incident flux is reduced at oblique angles, causing light to spread out over a wider area than it would if perpendicular to the measurement plane.

Cosine Law:  $E_{\theta} = E * \cos(\theta)$

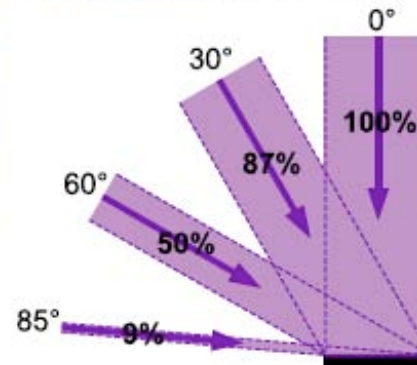
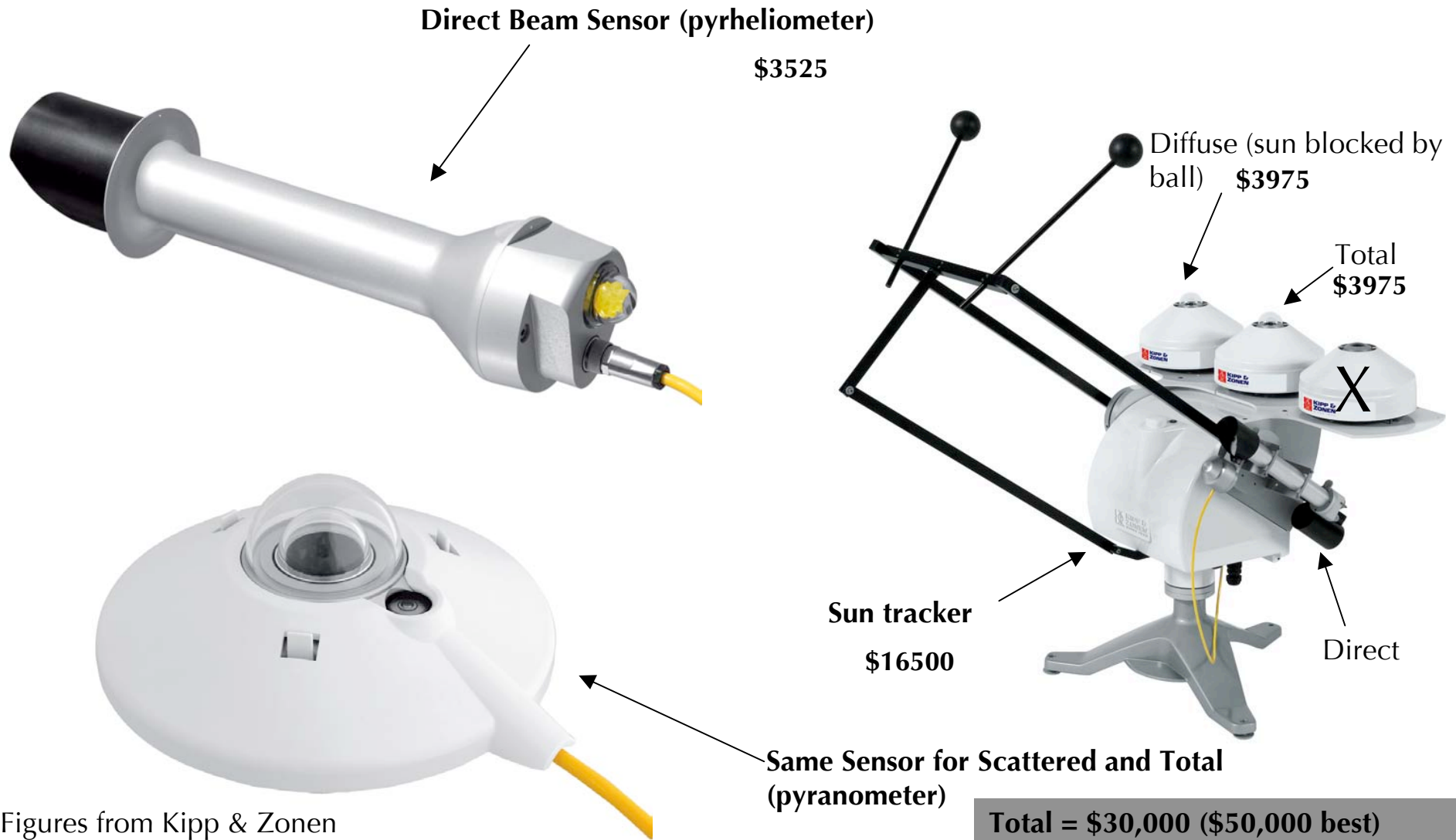


Fig. 6.3 Lambert's cosine law.

From Alex Ryer's "The Light Measurement Handbook" from Int'l Light

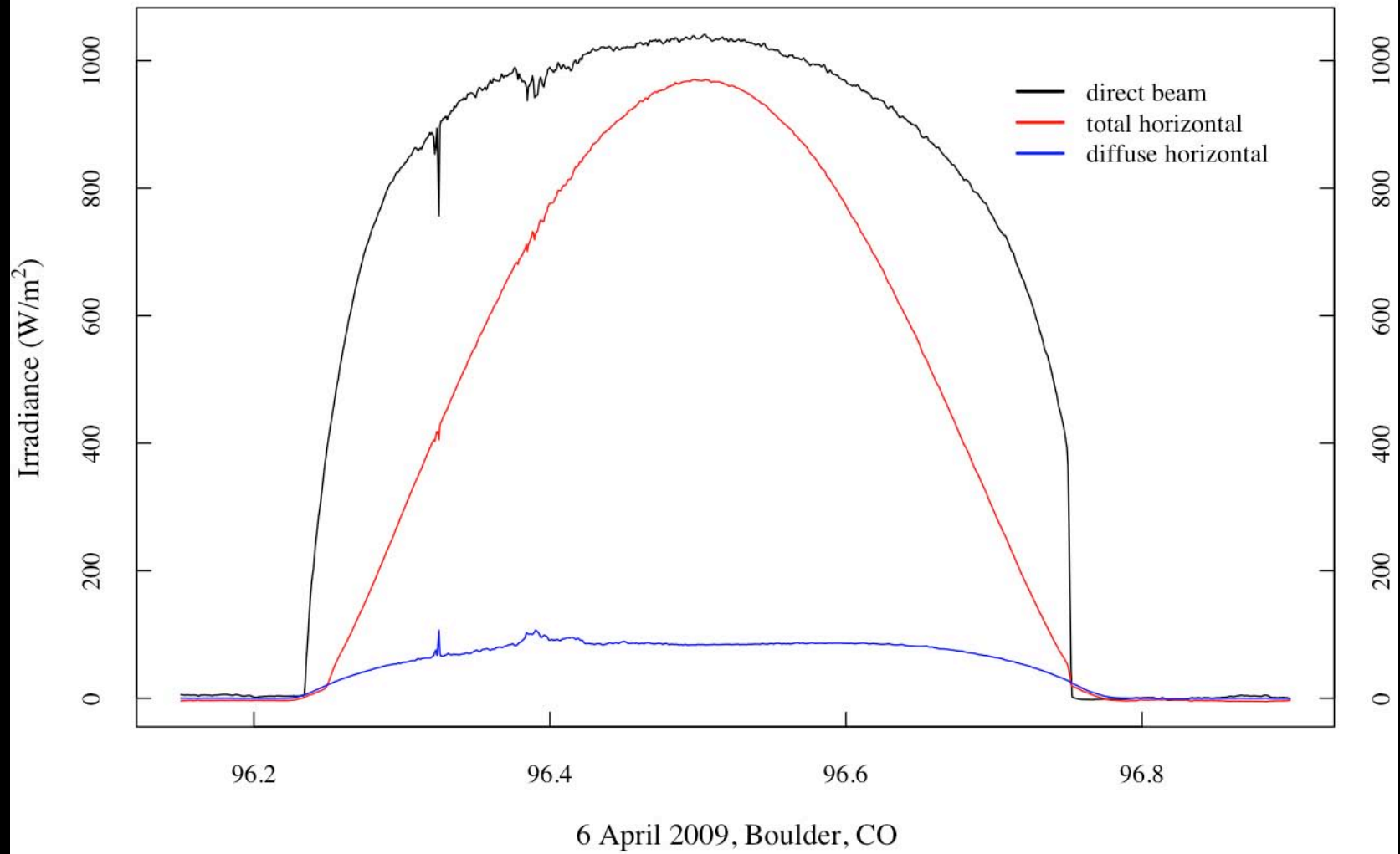
- Global = direct \* cos(solar zenith angle) + diffuse

# First-Class Solar Instruments Used to Measure Direct Beam, Scattered Solar, and Total Solar Irradiance at All Solar Wavelengths



Figures from Kipp & Zonen

### Example of Solar Data Produced by Instruments from Previous Slide



## Possible Instrument for Deployment at Climate Reference Network (CRN) or HCN-M Sites: Multi-Filter Rotating Shadowband Radiometer (MFRSR)

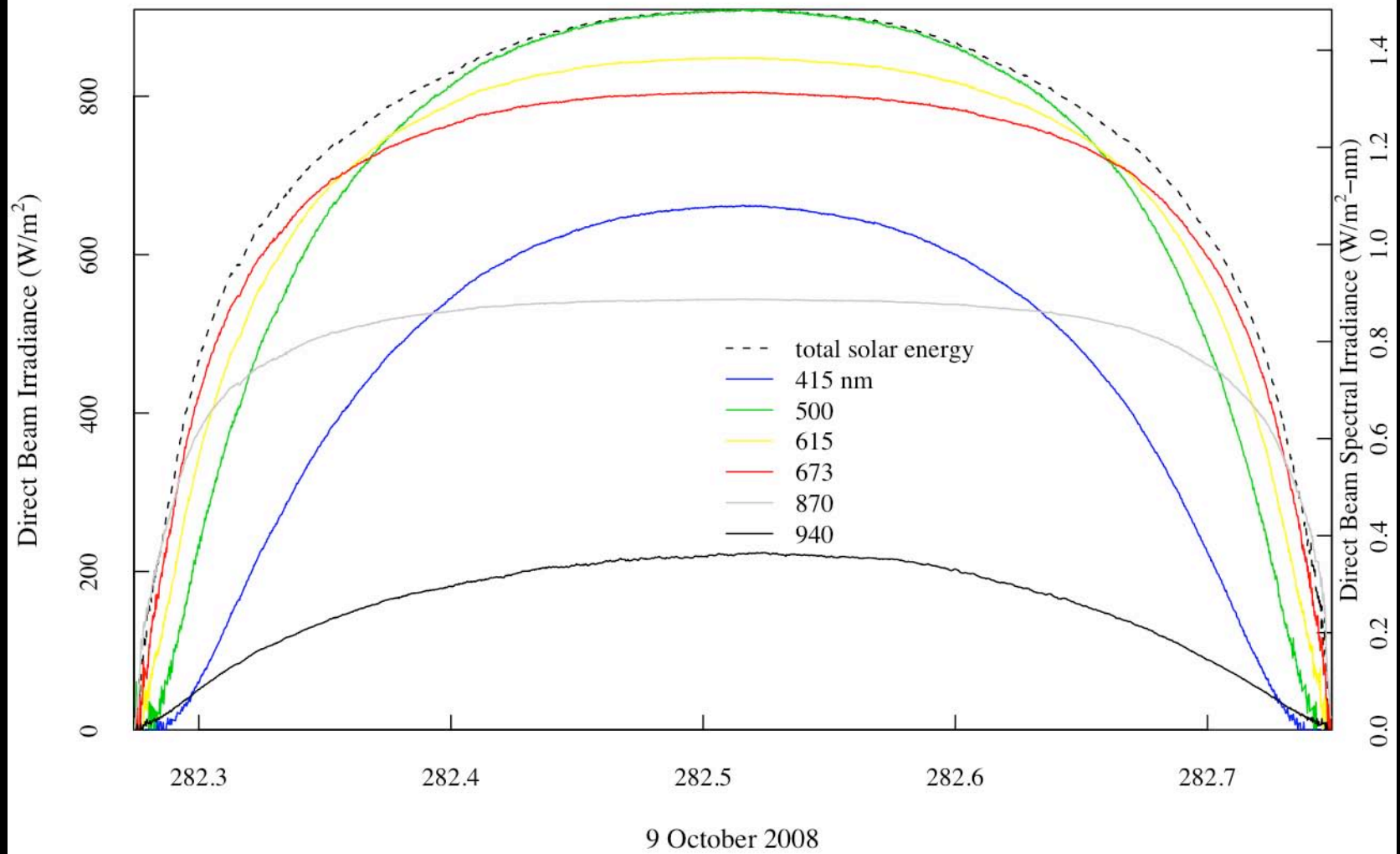


The MFRSR measures solar beam radiation plus scattered solar radiation from the sky in seven channels simultaneously. One channel is for broadband solar radiation used by solar thermal devices and the six others are used for small portions of the solar spectrum providing useful information for PV devices and for measuring the extinction in the direct beam caused by aerosols and water vapor.

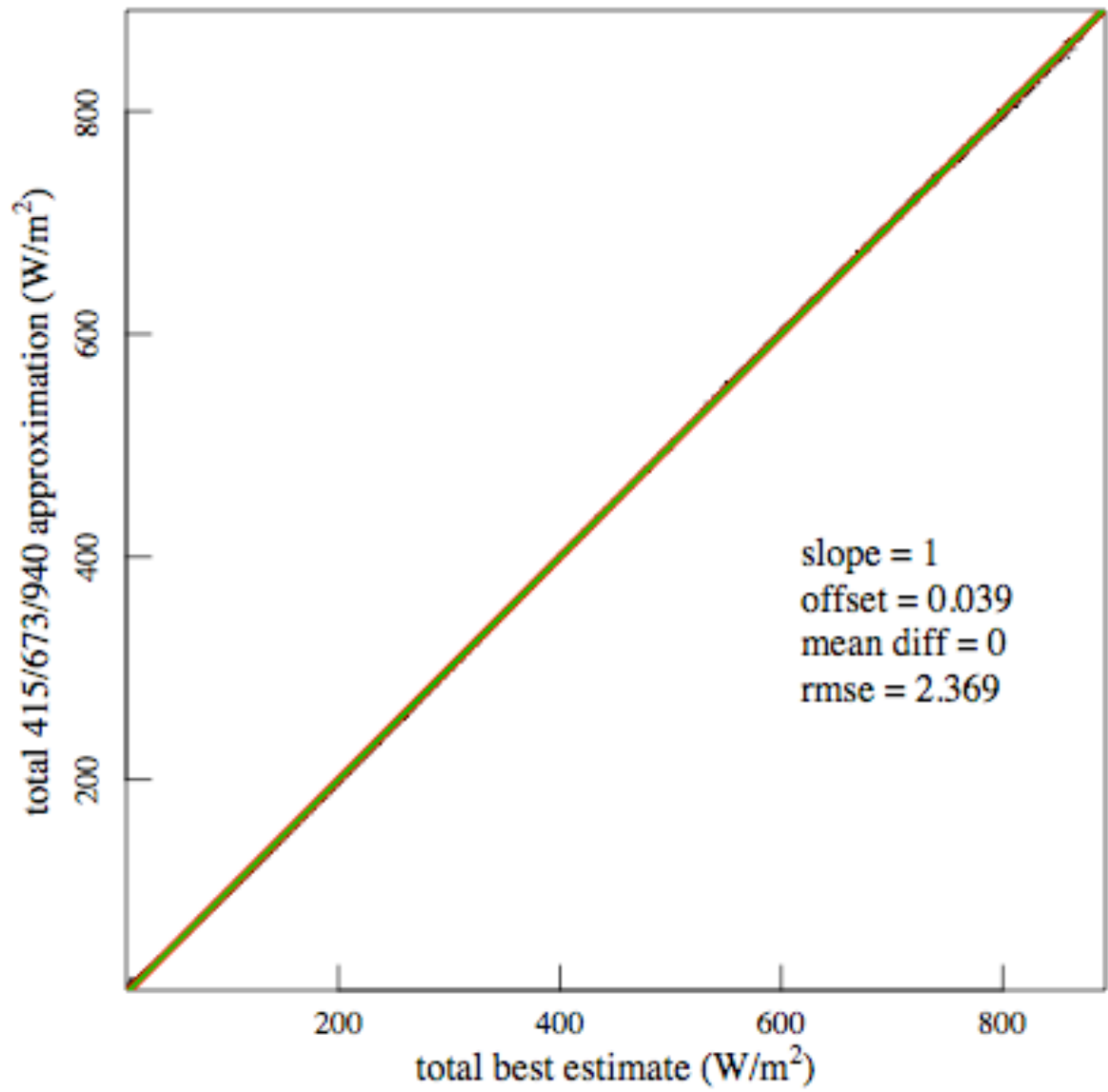
Figure from Yankee Environmental Systems, Inc.

**\$15,200**

# MFRSR-measured Solar Beam --Total Energy + Spectral @ Six Wavelengths

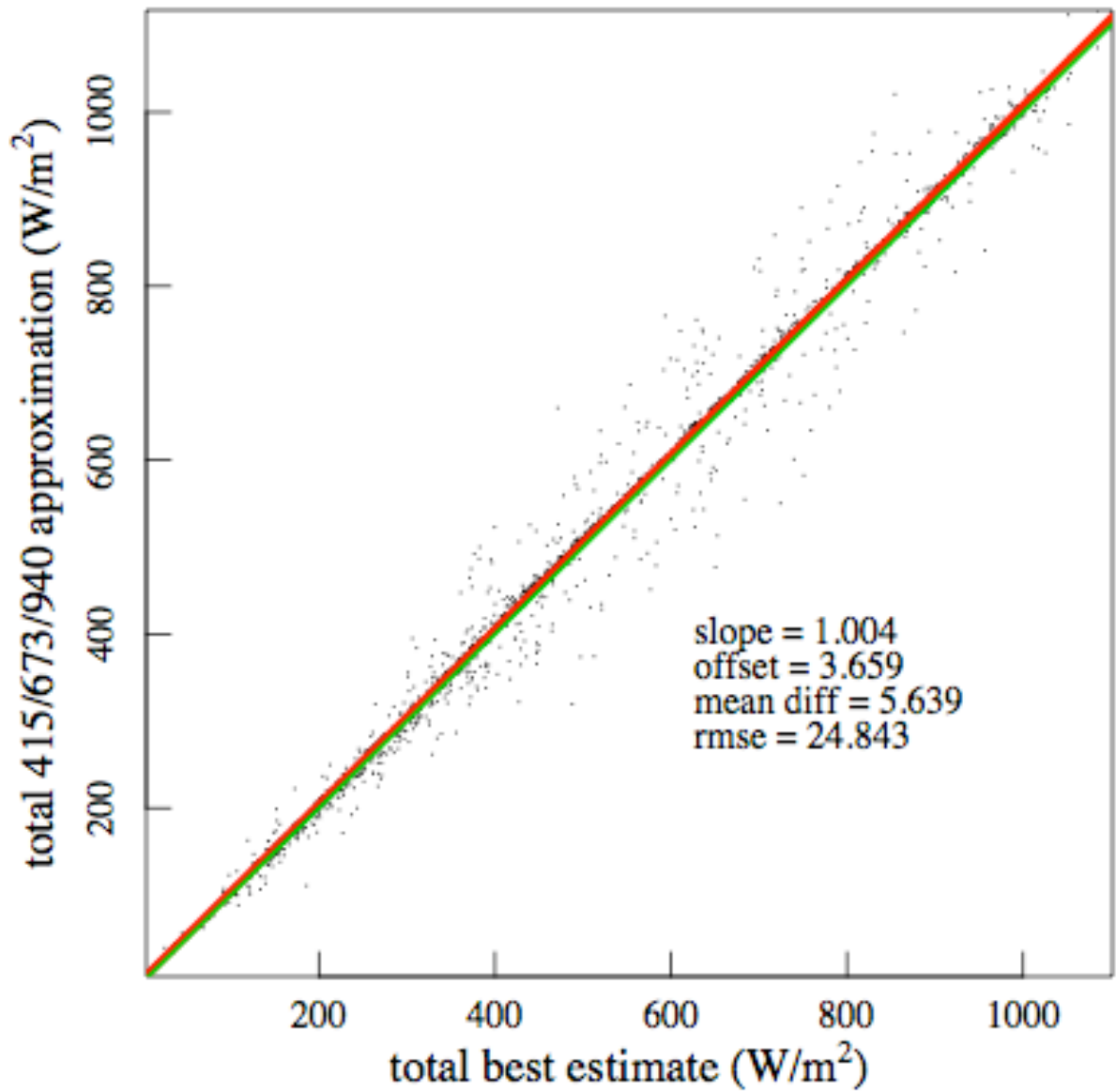






$\pm 0.44\%$   $\rightarrow$   $\pm 0.42\%$   
1-min avg 15-min avg

**Direct Beam**  
 $\pm 1.30\%$   $\rightarrow$   $\pm 0.88\%$   
1-min avg 15-min avg



$\pm 5.09\%$   $\rightarrow$   $\pm 1.45\%$   
1-min avg 15-min avg

**Direct Beam**  
 $\pm 8.99\%$   $\rightarrow$   $\pm 2.41\%$   
1-min avg 15-min avg

# Main Points

- Ground-based network will provide basis for improving satellite retrievals
- Better knowledge of resource (lower uncertainties) allows better informed investments in renewables
- If the MFRSR is used, aerosol optical depth and spectral data useful for PV technology will be obtained concurrently with broadband solar data