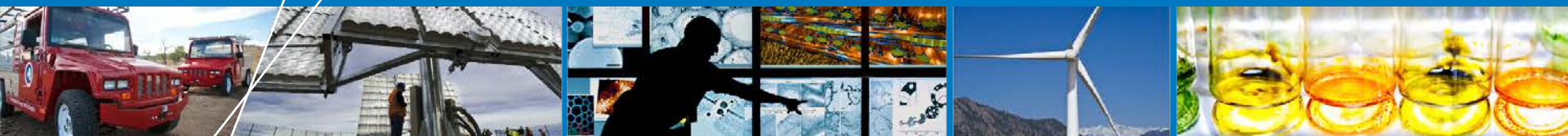


Uncertainty Estimates for SIRS, SKYRAD, & GNDRAD Data and Reprocessing the Pyrgometer Data



ASR Science Team Meeting 2012

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The Guide to the Expression of Uncertainty in Measurement (GUM)*

Basic Steps:

1. **Determine the measurement equation.**
2. **Estimate the standard uncertainty (u_i)** associated with each variable in the measurement equation and for each component that might introduce uncertainty to the measurement process (e.g. interpolation, environmental conditions).
3. **Calculate the combined standard uncertainty (u_c)** by summing in quadrature the standard uncertainties in step 2.
4. **Calculate the expanded uncertainty (U)** by multiplying the combined standard uncertainty by the coverage factor, k (typically known as Student's "t"), or prescribed coverage factors for known distributions of measurements representing the single value of the quantity to be measured (e.g. Gaussian, triangular, rectangular).

*BIPM; IEC; IFCC; ISO; IUPAP; OIML. (1995).

Guide to the Expression of Uncertainty in Measurement, ISO TAG4, Geneva.

<http://www.nrel.gov/docs/fy11osti/52194.pdf>

Uncertainty Estimates for SIRS, SKYRAD, & GNDRAD

Simple Expression:

1. Determine the measurement equation:

Pyrheliometers:

$$W = V / R_s$$

Pyranometers:

$$W = (V - R_{net} * W_{net}) / R_s$$

W = Flux (Wm^{-2})

V = Thermopile Voltage (μV)

R_s = Shortwave Responsivity ($\mu V/Wm^{-2}$)

R_{net} = Longwave Responsivity

W_{net} = Longwave Irradiance (Pyrgeometer)

2. Estimate the standard uncertainty (u_i) based on Type A and Type B error sources

Calibration; Responses: Temperature, Spectral, Angular; Linearity, Stability, etc.

3. Calculate the combined standard uncertainty (u_c):

$$u_c = \sqrt{u_A^2 + u_B^2}$$

4. Calculate the expanded uncertainty (U)

$$U = k * u_c \quad (k = 1.96 \text{ for large degrees of freedom})$$

<http://www.nrel.gov/docs/fy11osti/52194.pdf>

Calibration Uncertainty Estimates

Traceable to SI Units

Radiometer

Expanded Uncertainty

$$U_{95} = U_c * 1.96$$

Pyranometer

$\pm 3\%$

Pyrheliometer

$\pm 2\%$

Pyrgeometer

$\pm (1\% + 4 \text{ Wm}^{-2})^*$

*Due to interim World Infrared Standard Group
(WISG)

<http://www.nrel.gov/docs/fy11osti/52194.pdf>

Uncertainty Estimates for SIRS, SKYRAD & GNDRAD

Measurement	Abbreviation	Eppley Radiometer Model	Typical Responsivity ($\mu\text{V}/\text{Wm}^{-2}$)	Estimated Measurement Uncertainty	Value Added (correction for zenith, thermal offset, etc.)
Direct Normal (Beam)	DNI	NIP	8	$\pm 3.0\%$ ($>700\text{ Wm}^{-2}$)	$\pm 2.0\%$ ($>700\text{ Wm}^{-2}$)
Diffuse Horizontal (Sky)	DD	PSP	9	$+4.0\%$ to $-(4\%+20\text{ Wm}^{-2})$	$+2.0\%$ to $-(2\%+4\text{ Wm}^{-2})$
Diffuse Horizontal (Sky)	DD	8-48	8	$+4.0\%$ to $-(4\%+2\text{Wm}^{-2})$	$+4.0\%$ to $-(4\%+2\text{Wm}^{-2})$
Downwelling Shortwave (Global)	DS	PSP	9	$+4.0\%$ to $-(4\%+20\text{ Wm}^{-2})$ zenith $< 80^\circ$	$+2.0\%$ to $-(2\%+4\text{ Wm}^{-2})$ zenith $< 80^\circ$
Downwelling Longwave (Atmospheric)	DIR	PIR	4	$\pm(5\%+4^*\text{ Wm}^{-2})$	$\pm(1\%+4^*\text{ Wm}^{-2})$
Upwelling Shortwave (Reflected SW)	US	PSP	9	$\pm 3.0\%$	$\pm 2.0\%$
Upwelling Longwave (Reflected/Emitted LW)	UIR	PIR	4	$\pm 2\text{ Wm}^{-2}$	$\pm 2\text{ Wm}^{-2}$

* WISG uncertainty

All uncertainties are estimated with respect to the **Système international d'unités (SI)** and represent optimal maintenance and installation.

References:

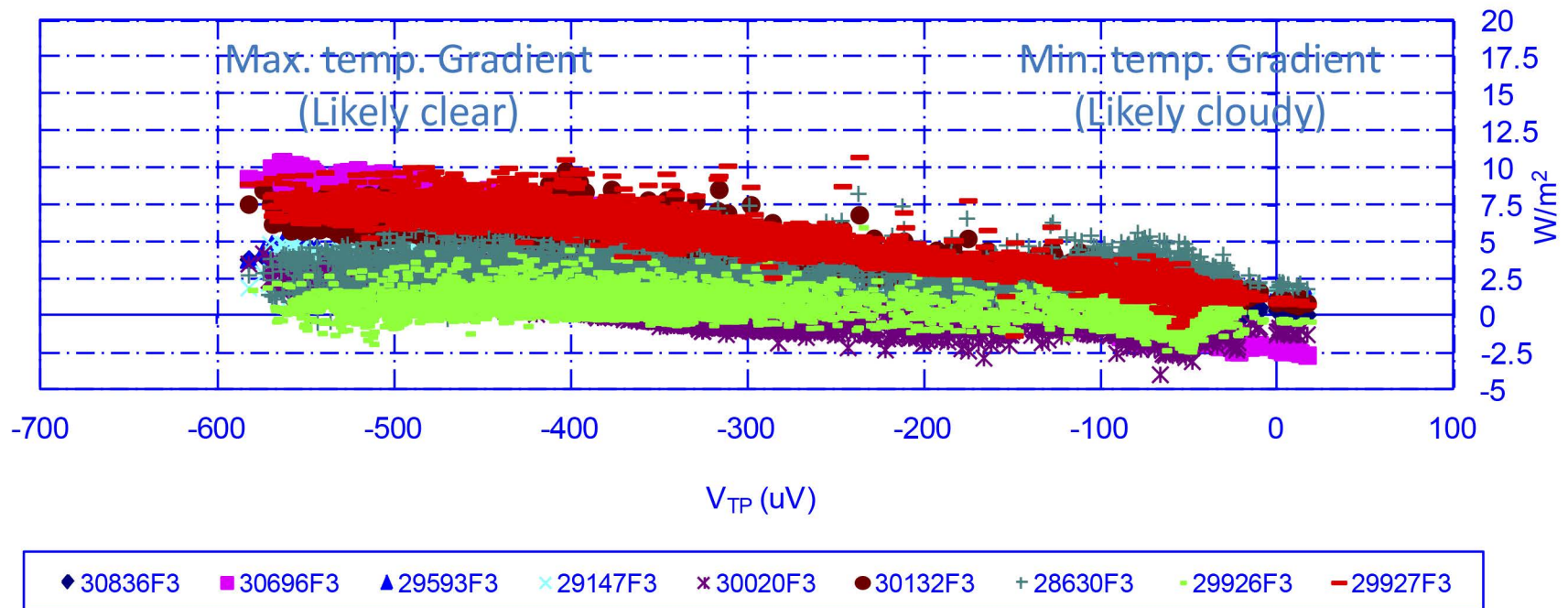
- Reda, I. (2011). "Method to Calculate Uncertainty Estimate of Measuring Shortwave Solar Irradiance using Thermopile and Semiconductor Solar Radiometers". 20 pp.; NREL Report No. TP-3B10-52194

- Reda, I.; Zeng, J.; Scheuch, J.; Hanssen, L.; Wilthan, B.; Myers, D.; Stoffel, T., 2012. "An absolute cavity pyrgeometer to measure the absolute outdoor longwave irradiance with traceability to International System of Units, SI". Journal of Atmospheric and Solar-Terrestrial Physics 77 (2012) 132-143.
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jastp.2011.12.011>

Pyrgometer Calibrations: WISG vs. Blackbody Results

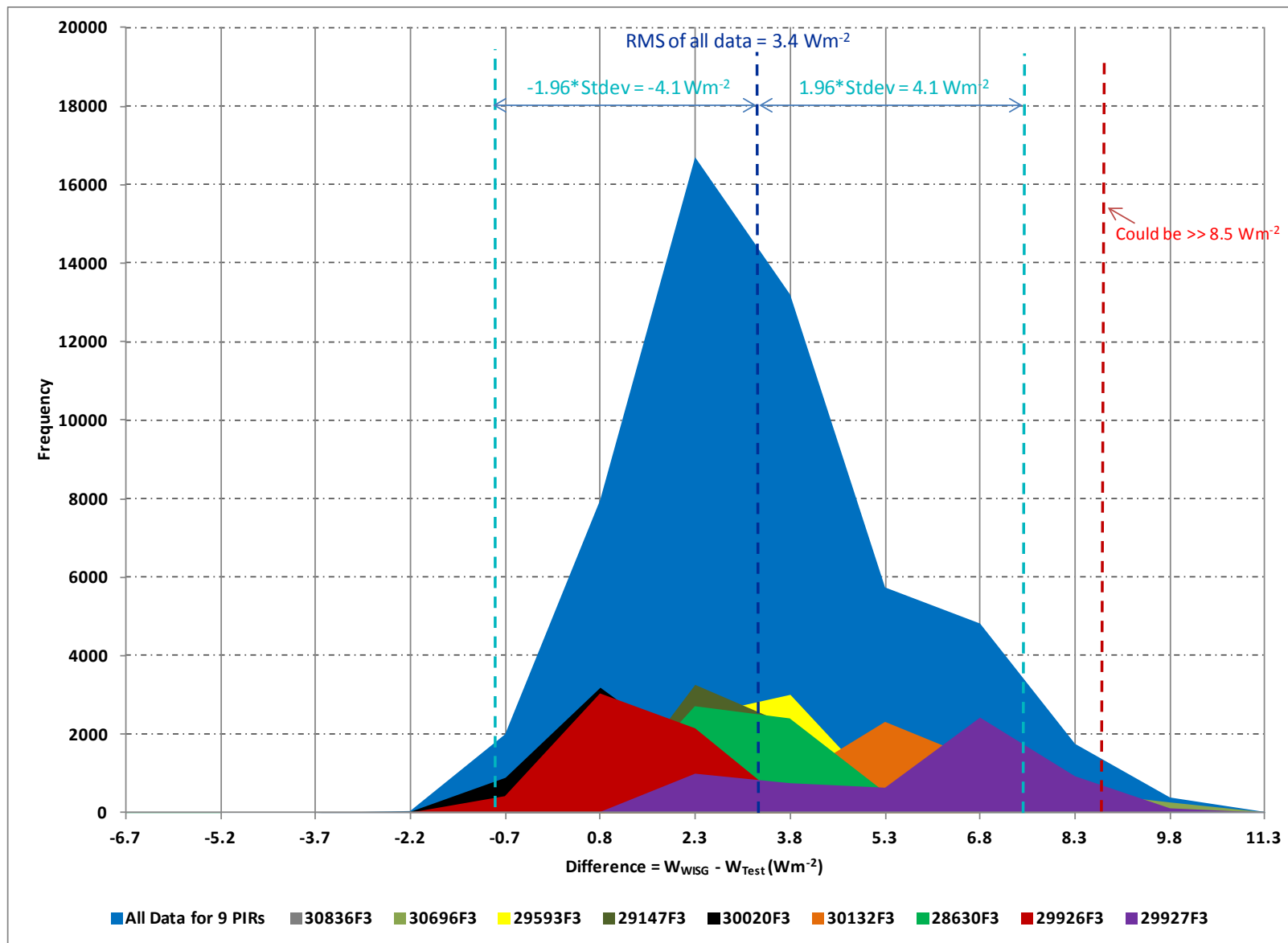
Dome coefficient = 3.5

Irradiance difference (Reference - Test) using the Manufacturer calibration coefficients for nine test pyrgometers
Outdoors at SGP from December 15, 2006 to January 31, 2007



Reference: Reda et al., 2007. "ARM/NREL Pyrgometer Calibrations with Traceability to the World Infrared Standard Group (WISG)". *ARM-CONF-2007, March 2007 Monterey, California*

Pyrgometer Outdoor Calibration vs. Manufacturer Blackbody Calibration Histograms



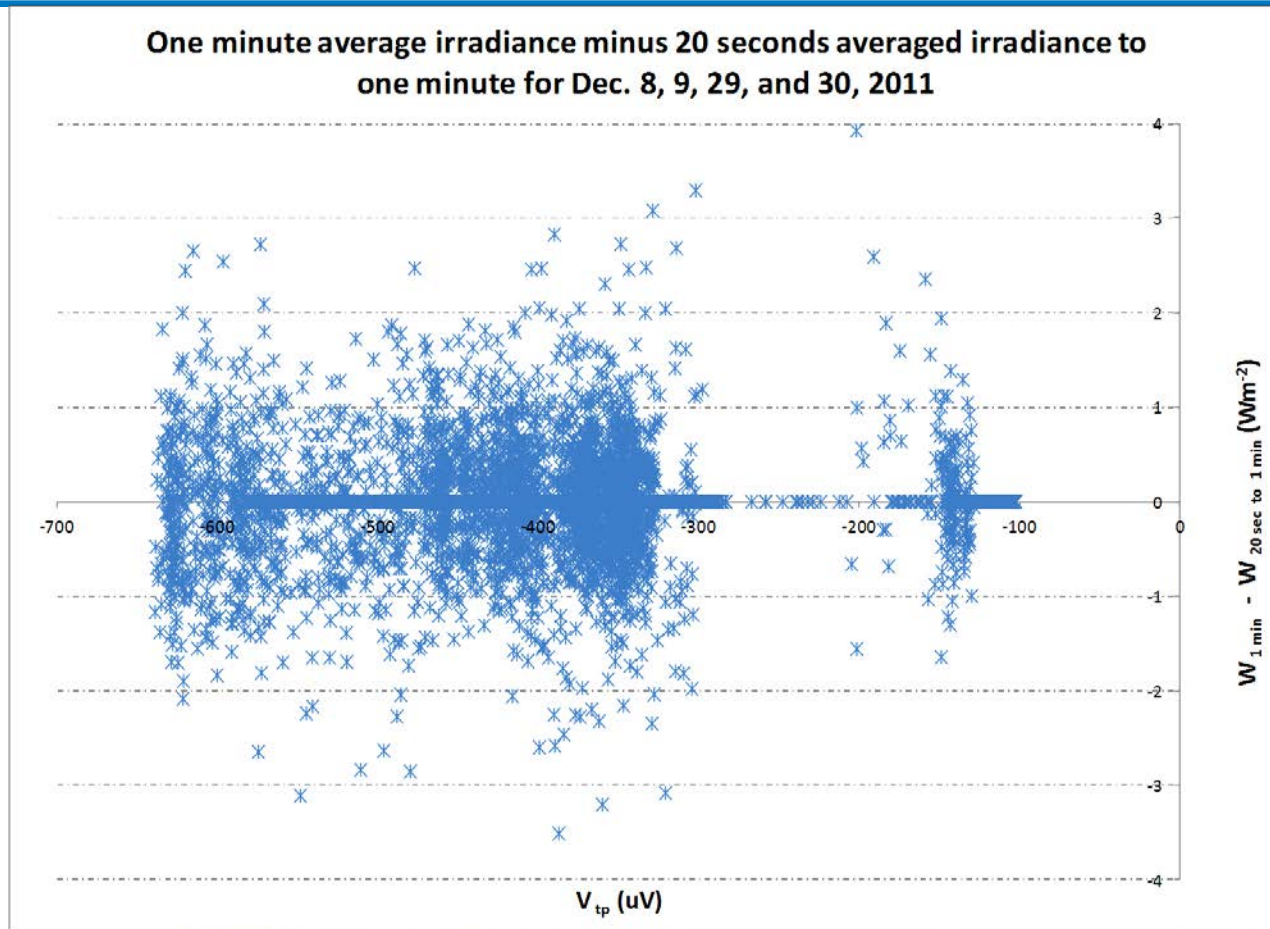
Pyrgometer Aging Study

Manufacturer BB re-calibration after seven years of field deployment

S/N	Location	Date Deployed	Eppley Cal [$\mu\text{V}/\text{Wm}^{-2}$]	Date Returned from Eppley	New Eppley Cal [$\mu\text{V}/(\text{W}/\text{m}^{-2})$]	%difference between cals	%aging/year for a 7-year deployment	Cal interval (Year)	Error in W_{incoming} (Wm^{-2})
30779F3	Ringwood, OK	8/17/2004	3.77	4/28/2011	3.79	0.53	0.08	1	0.15
30832F3	Vici, OK	8/18/2004	3.71	4/28/2011	3.67	-1.08	-0.15	1	-0.31
30688F3	Meeker, OK	8/19/2004	3.88	4/28/2011	3.9	0.52	0.07	1	0.15
30785F3	Ashton, KS	12/14/2004	4.14	4/28/2011	4.09	-1.21	-0.17	1	-0.35
30344F3	Pawhuska, OK	12/7/2004	3.95	4/28/2011	3.96	0.25	0.04	1	0.07
30010F3	Lamont, OK	8/27/2004	3.2	4/28/2011	3.24	1.25	0.18	1	0.35

From the inconsistency of the difference, no conclusion, yet a 2-year cal interval is reasonable

Sampling Rate Effect for Correcting Historical Data



- Randomness of the data is a result of the nonlinearity of the basic variables in the pyrgeometer equation, i.e., resistance-to-temperature, $(\text{temperature})^4$, etc.
- Correcting the 1-min average might introduce $> \pm 2 \text{ W/m}^2$ randomness to the corrected data (site dependent)
- Correcting the present 20-sec irradiance data is more appropriate, yet it will introduce greater randomness than that corrected using the 2-second irradiance, site dependent ... challenging for space/etc, yet it might not be an issue in the near future.

Implementing a New Calibration System

Broadband Outdoor Radiometer Calibration

System for Data Acquisition, Analyses, Reporting, Archival

BORCAL/SW

- Pyrheliometers
- Pyranometers

BORCAL/LW

- Pyrgeometers

Implementing a New BORCAL/LW System

SRRL – 5 PIRs

BORCAL/LW @ SRRL

Data Acquisition + Auto Analyses + Certs + Reports + Archive

SGP/RCF – 5 PIRs

BORCAL/LW @ SGP/RCF

Hardware & Software Installation

Data Acquisition + Auto Analyses + Certs + Reports + Archive

Validation

(5 PIRs)

Operational

31 March 2013

What Happened to the Schedule?

- **SRRL down for 8 months instead of 6 weeks!**
- **NPC-2011**
- **BORCAL-2012**

