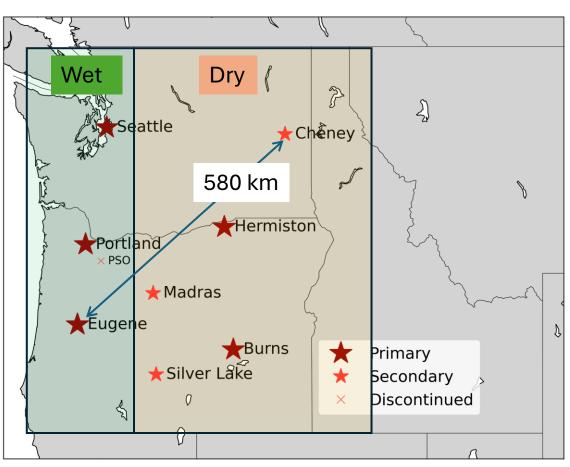
Operations of the UO Solar Radiation Network

Step by step overview the SRML data processing

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2025-09-22 – 10-10

Overview of the Solar Radiation Monitoring Laboratory (SRML) Network

- Mission: generate a long-term, highquality ground-truth solar resource dataset.
- Operates across Oregon and Washington USA, providing regional solar radiation measurements.
- Established in 1975; currently operates 8 monitoring stations.
- Data is publicly accessible via the SRML website, NREL - MIDC, and pvlib.



https://solardata.uoregon.edu/

Overview of talk

- 1. Calibrations
 - 2. Station installation
 - 3. Data logger programming
 - 4. Data collection
 - 5. Post processing steps
 - 6. Daily visualization
 - 7. QC protocols

Calibration methods

Equations & Definitions:

- Responsivity: $R = \frac{uV}{\text{Ref Irr}}$
 - *R* =conversion factor from voltage to irradiance units
 - uV = microvolt signal of sensor
 - Ref_Irr = reference irradiance (ACR + calibrated DHI sensor)

Field use:

$$Irr = \frac{uV}{R}$$

 Converts measured voltage to irradiance in W/m²



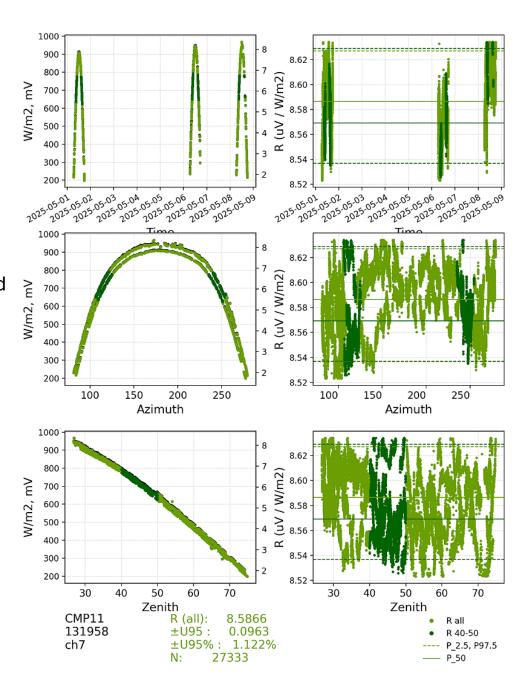
Calibration methods

- Reference & Traceability
- Uses Eppley Absolute Cavity Radiometer (ACR) as reference for DNI
- Calibrations traceable to WRR via IPC and NPC events
- A few details
- Performed outdoors at Eugene station; calibrated sensors redeployed to field
- Typical calibration: 3 full days of data, 2-second sample rate, stable sky conditions
- **Shade/Unshade Calibration**
- Transfers ACR calibration to CMP22 pyranometer (DHI_Ref)
- Timing (example session):
 - 0-2 min: shaded
 - 2-4 min: unshaded (calibration period)
 - 4-17 min: shaded
 - 17–20 min: ACR self calibration

Remove first 40 seconds after each transition

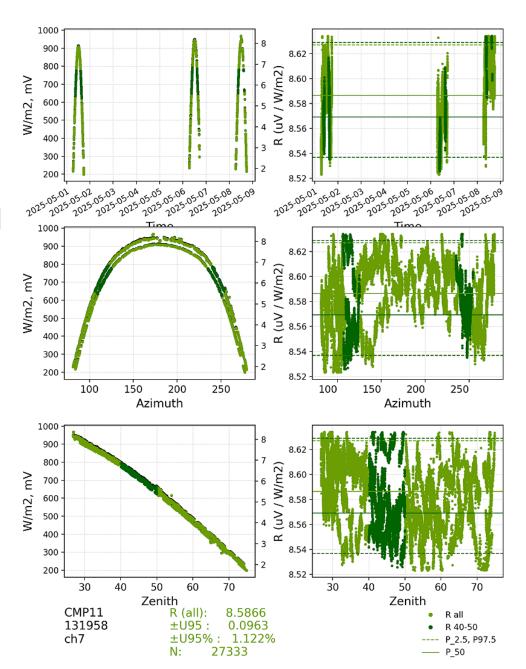
Component Sum Calibration

Calibrates fleet of sensors from ACR and DHI Ref



Automated calibration program

- Python script automatically filters outliers and generate responsivity values
- Load data
- 2. Compute solar position
- 3. Remove non-clear sky data All sensors
- 4. Remove sensor specific responsivity data that is not consistent Leveling, cleaning, insects ...
- 5. Compute median responsivity



SRML network

5 two-axis tracker stations

Burns, Eugene, Hermiston, Portland, Seattle

• GHI = CMP11

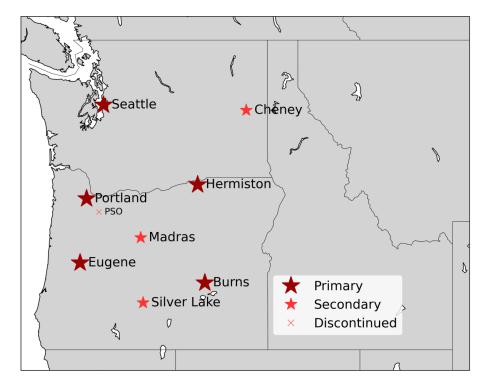
Eugene = CMP22, SR20

• DNI = NIP

Eugene = CHP1, DR01-T1

• DHI = CMP11

Eugene = CMP22, SR20



3 RSR secondary stations

Silver Lake, Madras, Cheney

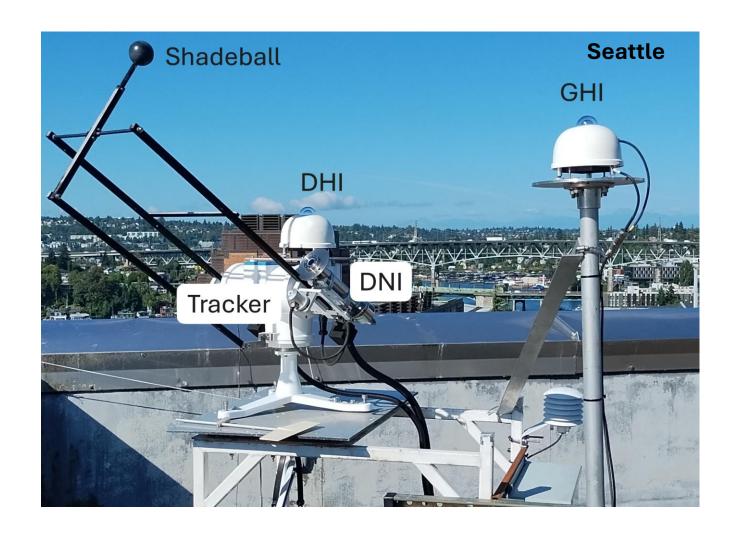
- GHI = CMP11
- GHI, DNI, DHI, = Rotating shadowband radiometer (RSR)

Goal: eventually transition all stations to two-axis tracker stations

Eugene (EUO) 1975 - 2025



Seattle (STW) 2015 – 2025 Portland (PDO) 2024-2025





Hermiston (HEO) 1979 – 2025

Burns (BUO) 1979 -2025





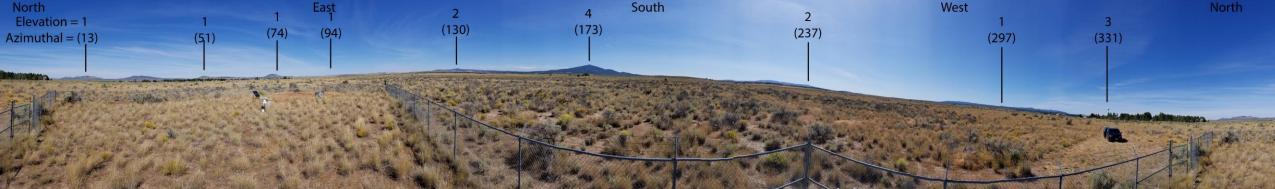
Silver Lake (SIO) 2002 - 2025



Silver lake is representative of the secondclass sites.

Oregon can have significant wildfire smoke (this is smoke, not moisture)

360 Panorama views taken at each site. Correlated with measured features on the horizon.



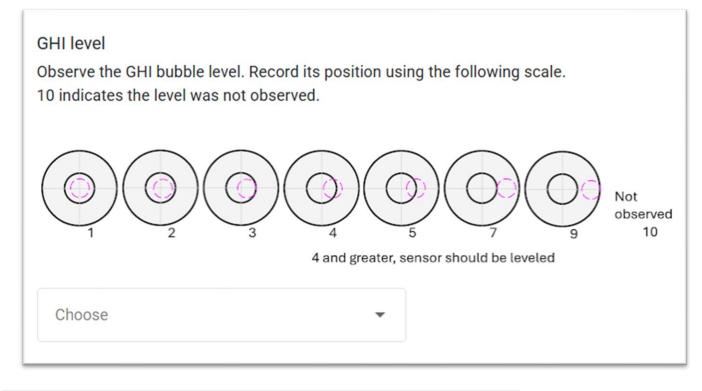
Implemented LT maintenance button push

- When an local technician (LT) visits a site, they press a maintenance button.
- The button press is logged in the output table.
- This marker is used for QC, since maintenance often causes bad data

```
412
         ' Detect if the button was pushed. (a pulse)
413
         PulseCount (maint button push, 1, 14, 2, 0, 1.0, 0)
414
415
         ' If detected
416
         If maint button push > 0 Then
417
           ' Only get in here if button is pushed
418
           maint timer = 0
419
           maint event = 1
420
           maint button push = 0
421
         EndIf
422
423
         ' Increase timer in seconds
424
         maint timer = maint timer + Scan c
425
         maint timer day = maint timer / 86400
426
427
         ' if the count is 5 minutes (100 3 second scans) (1
428
         If maint timer > 300 Then
429
           maint event = 0
         EndIf
430
```

Online maintenance log sheets

- Use Google forms to generate an online maintenance form
- Goal: allows LT to report station status to the website in real time.
- LTs can use their phone to report values



4	А	В	С	D	E
1	Date_Time (LST)	Conditions	Conditions	Conditions	Cond
2	2025-07-08_15:10	No	No	No	No
3	2025-07-12_06:25	No	No	No	No
4	2025-07-14_06:10	No	No	No	No
5	2025-07-15_05:28	No	No	No	No
6	2025-07-17_05:37	No	Yes - a bit	No	No
7	2025-07-28_16:23	No	Yes - a bit	No	No
8	2025-07-31_13:06	No	No	No	No
9	2025-08-04_12:43	No	No	No	No
10	0000 00 07 00-40	K I	K I	K I	K I

Data loggers

- Campbell
 - CR1000, 1000x, 3000, 6
- Scan rate 1, 2, 3 seconds (depends on station)
- Minute average table
- Measure voltage of sensors
- Apply responsivity on logger to generate irradiance
- Put both mV and Irr in output tables

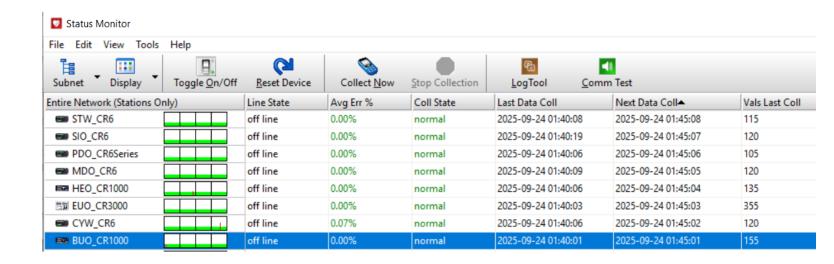
```
463
          ' GHI measurements
464
         VoltDiff(GHI mV,1,mV25,3,True,0,_60Hz,1.0,0.0)
          GHI Irr = GHI mV * 1000 / GHI R
465
466
467
          ' DNI measurements
468
         VoltDiff (DNI mV, 1, mV25, 2, True, 0, _60Hz, 1, 0)
         DNI Irr = DNI mV * 1000 / DNI R
469
470
471
          ' DHI measurements
         VoltDiff (DHI mV, 1, mV25, 4, True, 0, _60Hz, 1, 0)
472
473
          DHI Irr = DHI mV * 1000 / DHI R
```

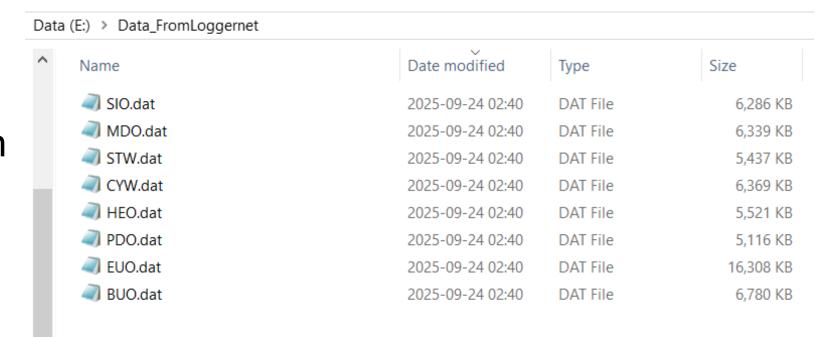
Also computed on logger:

- Solar position
- Percent difference between GHI and GHI_Calc
- Maintenance button push recorded
- Set 2AP tracker clock with logger.
- Time it takes to complete scan

Data collection via Loggernet

- Data collected every 5 minutes
- Collected via cell phone or direct internet connection
- Data also collected by NREL-MIDC





Post processing – near real time

File Action View Help

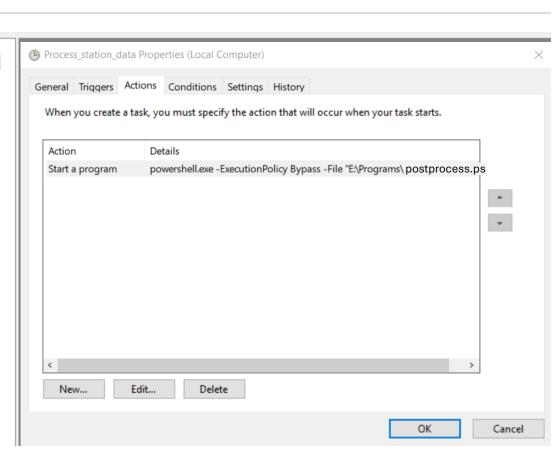
Task Scheduler (Local)

Task Scheduler Library

Task Scheduler

 Microsoft's Task Scheduler to run tasks every five minutes (similar to Loggernet Task Manager)

- PowerShell script is run every 5 minutes
- Goal: take data from .dat logger file and generate useable files ready for public dissemination



Post processing – near real time

Powershell code

Goes through each station

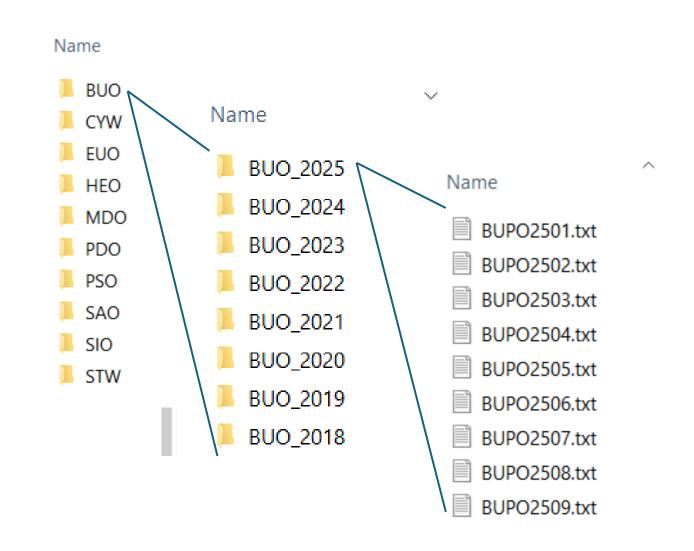
Calls various python scripts

Each python script performs tasks to data

```
# Run all the processing scripts
                                                  SRML AddMeasuredData.py $datLocat
python E:\
                           Address \
                                                  SRML DailySummary.py $cflocation!
python E:\
                           Address \
python E:\
                                                  SRML AddAdjustedData.py $cfLocati
                           Address \
                                                   SRML DailySum.py $cfLocationPy
python E:\
                           Address \
                                                   SRML MakePreviousFormat.py $sn3 $
python E:\
                           Address \
python E:\
                                                   SRML ZipFiles.py $sn3
                           Address \
                                                   SRML MakePlots.py $sn3 $cfLocatic
python E:\
                           Address \
```

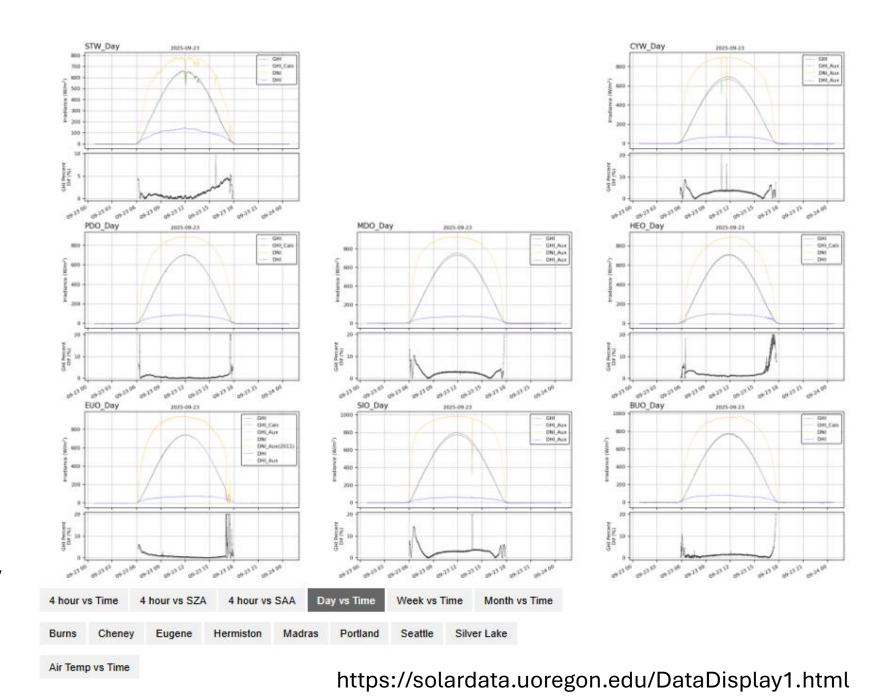
Data storage structure

- The SRML stores data in .txt and csv files
- Does not use a formal database
- The SRML stores data in one month station files
- Station / Year / Monthly file



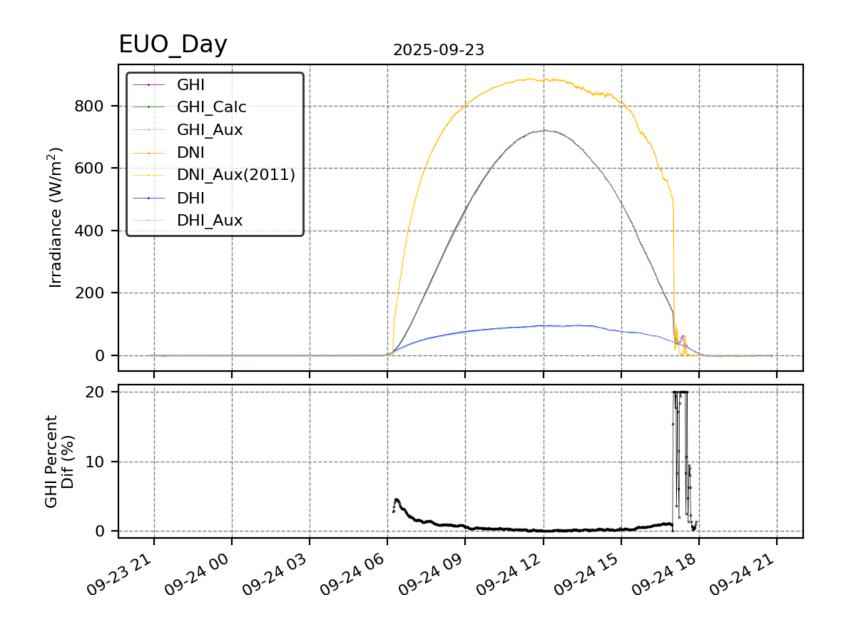
Daily visualizations to the website

- Final post processing step generates current images of data.
- Published to the web
- Static .png image names referenced by html.
- NREL SRRL's dashboard is relatively easy because they only have one location to show.



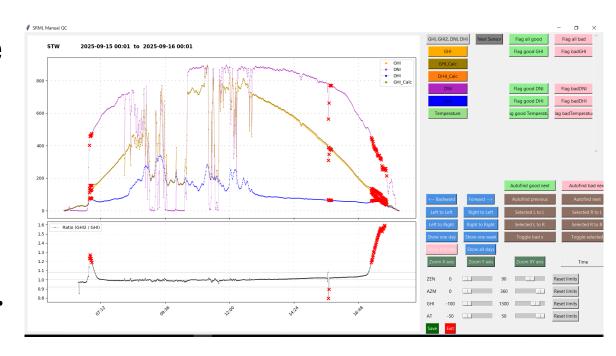
Daily visualizations to the website

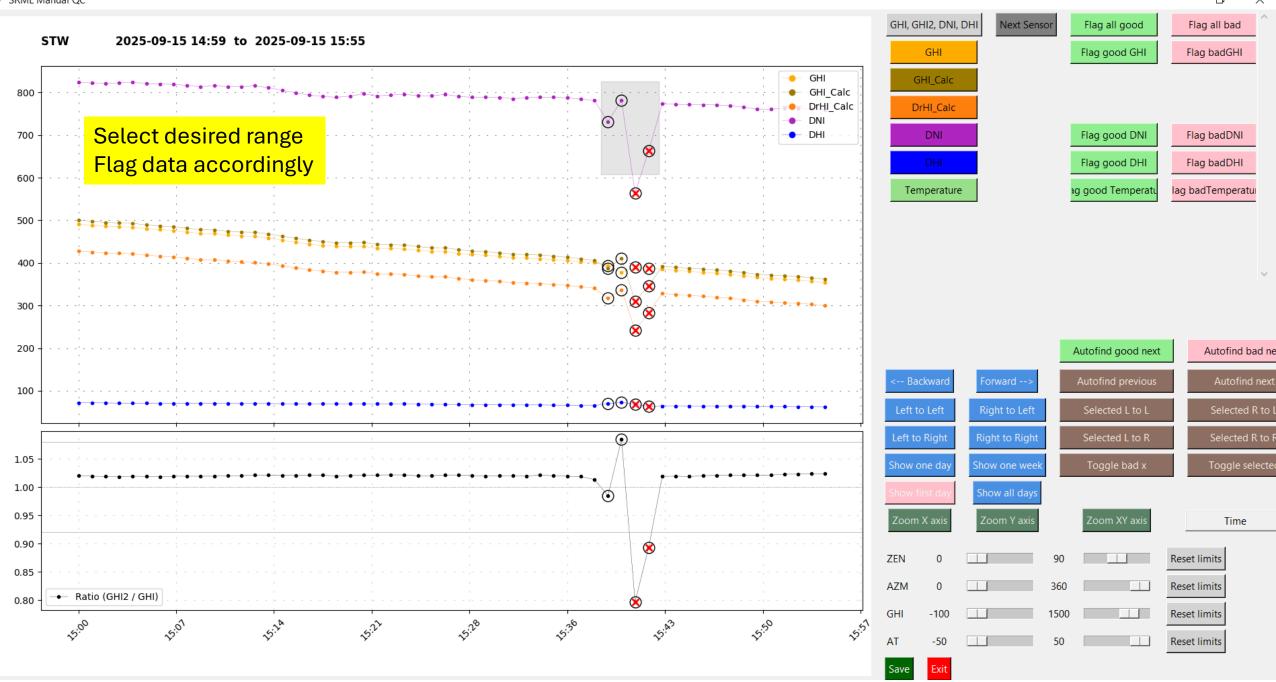
- Final post processing step generates current images of data.
- Published to the web
- Static .png image names referenced by html.
- NREL SRRL's dashboard is relatively easy because they only have one location to show.



SRML quality control (QC) process

- At the end of each month, files are QC'd.
- Goal:
 - flag good data good
 - flag bad data bad
- First automated QC implemented.
 Based on BSRN QC.
- Then manual QC applied via GUI.
 - Many buttons and features.
 - GUI based in python, uses Tkinter





Comments / Questions

- Hopefully, you found some topics useful.
- Let me know of ways that I can do things better.
- Find me during the IPC to discuss methodologies in greater detail

University of Oregon
Solar Radiation Monitoring Laboratory

- Home page
- Map of monitoring stations
- Donate to the SRML
- · Contact us

The University of Oregon Solar Radiation Monitoring Lab (SRML) Home Page

The SRML is a regional solar radiation data center. The goal of the lab is to provide high quality solar resource data for the Pacific Northwest. This data is useful in solar resource assessment and climate studies. The SRML currently operates eight stations in Oregon and Washington.



General information about the SRML

About the SRML

Recent developments in the SRML

Monitoring network and data

Monitoring station network

Data display dashboard

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