



The National Solar Radiation Database: Current Status

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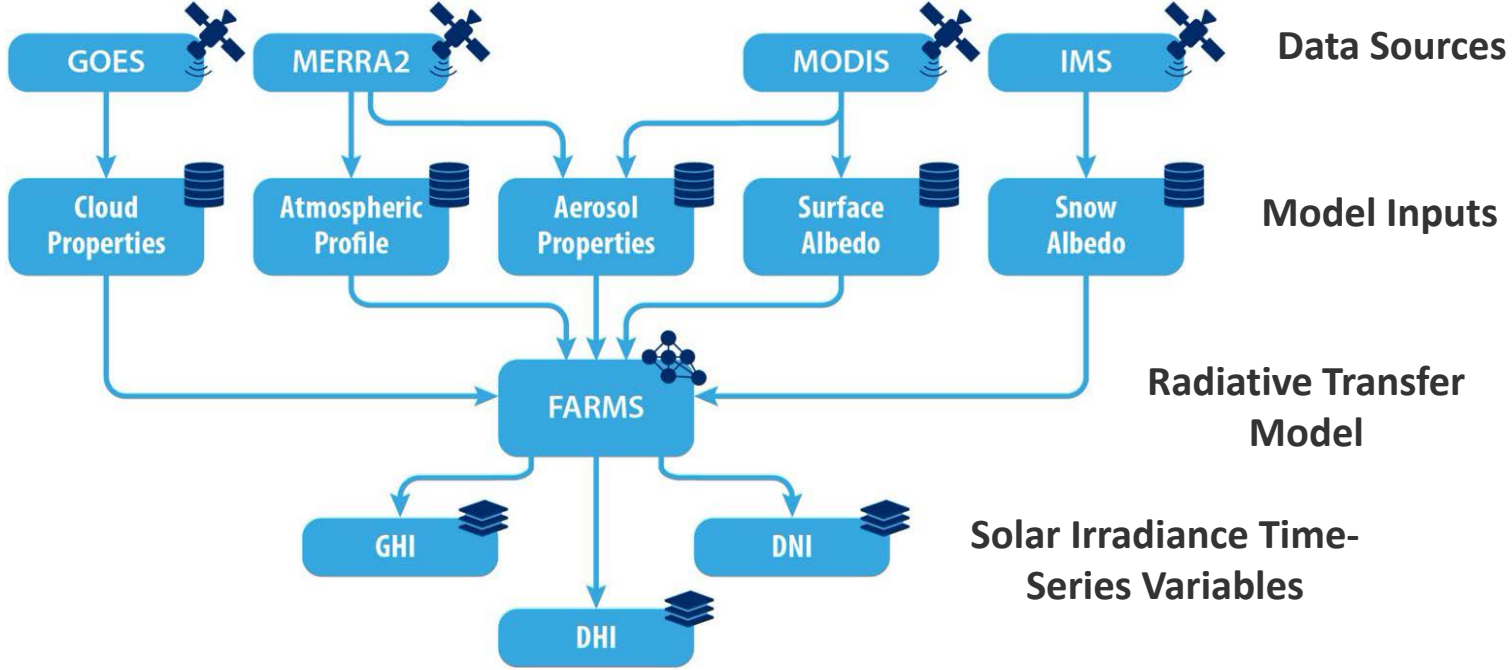
June 5–10, 2022

Outline

- The Physical Solar Model (PSM)
- What's new in the National Solar Radiation Database (NSRDB)
- Validation of the NSRDB
- Data dissemination
- Future work

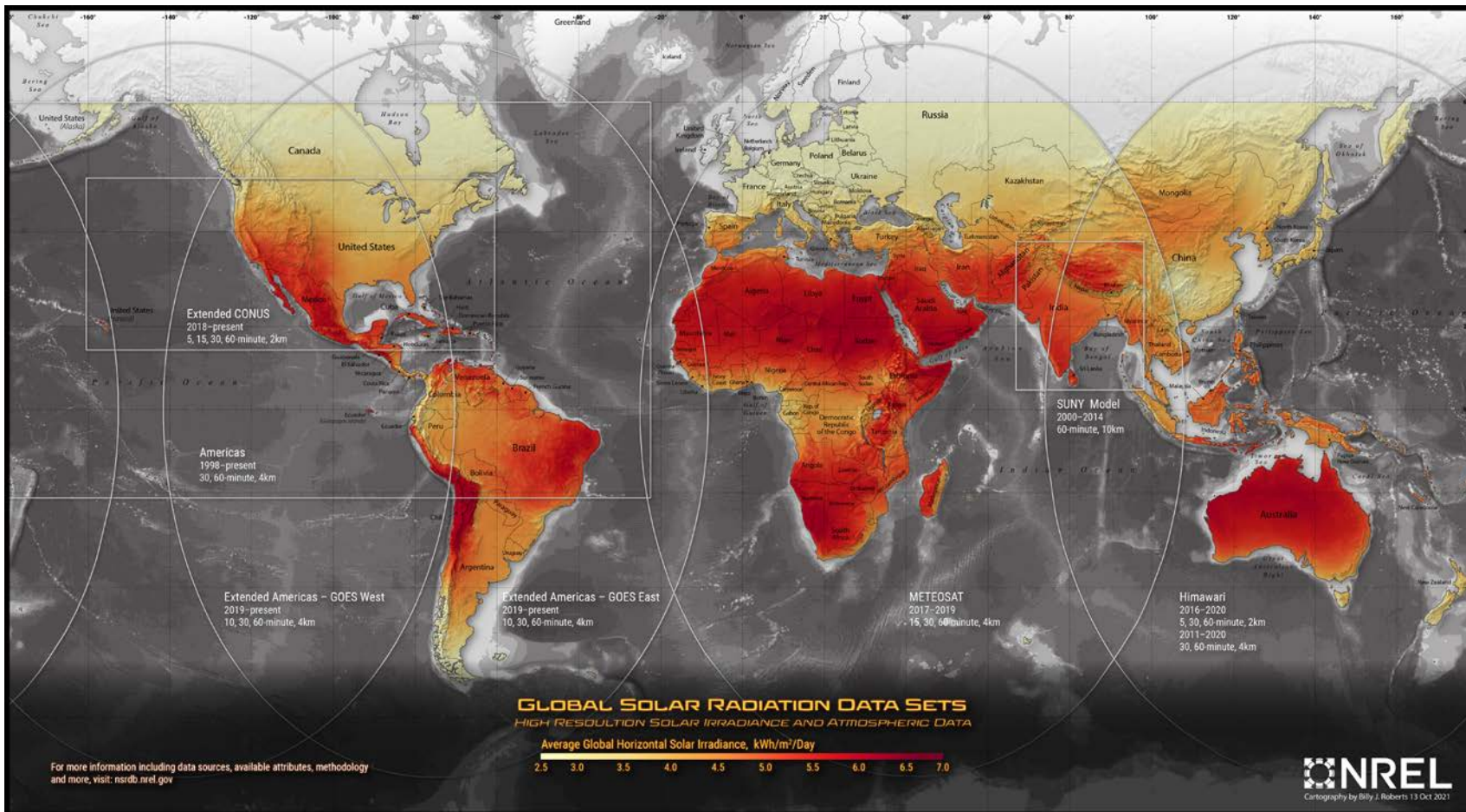
The PSM

PSM Workflow



What's New in the NSRDB

Geostationary Satellites in the NSRDB



What Data Are Newly Available?

Data Download Wizard

Asia/Pacific Himawari Solar Data Himawari 2011-15 PSM v3 Himawari TMY MSG IODC: PSM v3 Full Disc

Puerto Rico SHR PSM v3 Spectral On-demand SUNY India SUNY India TMY Spectral TMY India

PSM v3 TMY PSM v3 5 Minute

Physical Solar Model (PSM3)

The National Solar Radiation Database (NSRDB) is a serially complete collection of hourly and half-hourly values of the three most common measurements of solar radiation—global horizontal, direct normal, and diffuse horizontal irradiance—and meteorological data. These data have been collected at a sufficient number of locations and temporal and spatial scales to accurately represent regional solar radiation climates.

Supported by the U.S. Department of Energy's SunShot Initiative, the NSRDB is a widely used and relied-upon resource. The database is managed and updated using the latest methods of research by a

[Documentation](#)

Dr. Manajit Sengupta
National Renewable Energy Lab
[Contact](#)

Select Years [Select All](#) [Clear All](#)

1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003
 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009
 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015

Select Attributes [Select All](#) [Clear All](#)

The minimum required attributes for the SAM PV and CSP models have been selected by default.

Fill Flag Surface Albedo Wind Speed
 Precipitable Water Wind Direction Relative Humidity
 Temperature Pressure GHUV (280-400)
 GHUV (295-385)

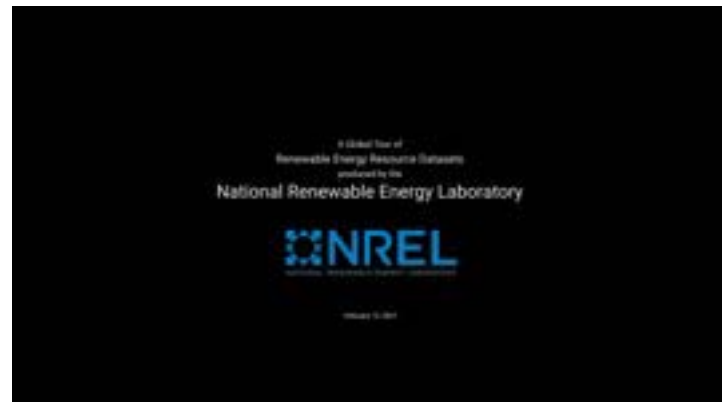
Select Download Options [Select All](#) [Clear All](#)

Include Leap Day Convert UTC to Local Half Hour Intervals

Time

Download Limit Indicator

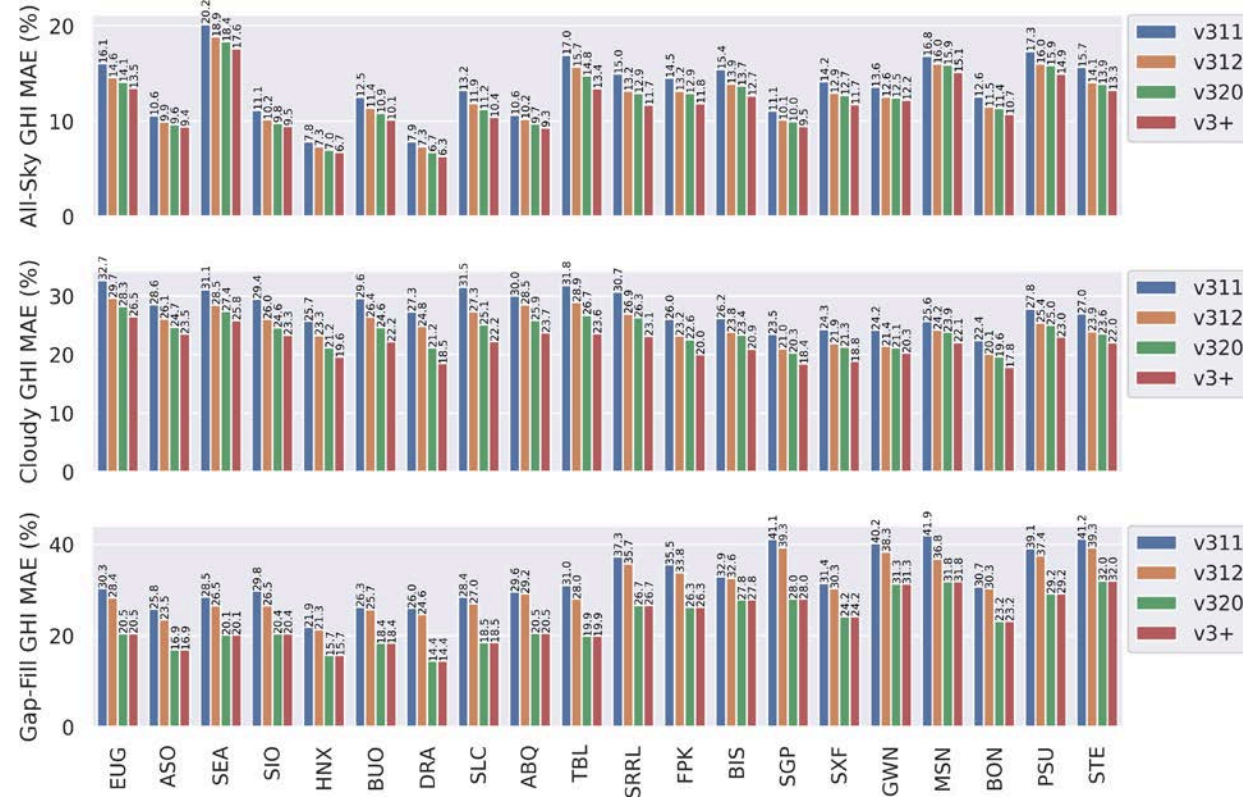
[Edit User Info](#) [Download Data](#)



 New products released in 2021.

 Updated product to contain 2020 data.

Gap-Filling Cloud Properties Using Machine Learning



- Each subsequent version improves the accuracy of the NSRDB irradiance data.
- Improvement in cloudy gap-filled sky conditions using the MLClouds model (V3.2.0).

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.solener.2022.01.004>

Version Logs

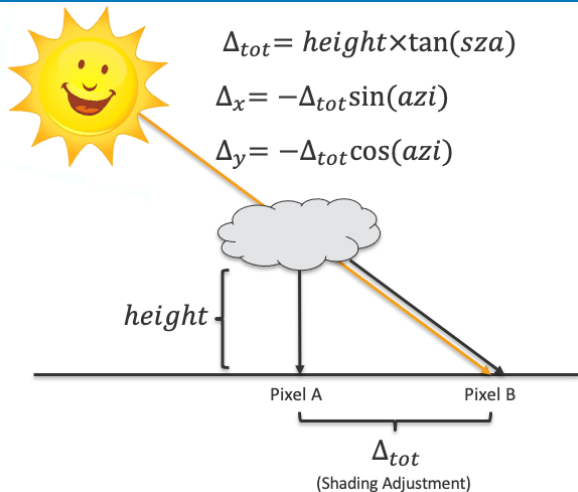
Version	Effective Date	Data Years*	Notes
3.0.1	2018	2017+	Moved from timeshift of radiation to timeshift of cloud properties.
3.0.2	2/25/2019	1998-2017	Air temperature data recomputed from MERRA2 with elevation correction
3.0.3	2/25/2019	1998-2017	Wind data recomputed to fix corrupted data in western extent
3.0.4	3/29/2019	1998-2017	Aerosol optical depth patched with physical range from 0 to 3.2
3.0.5	4/8/2019	1998-2017	Cloud pressure attributes and scale/offset fixed for 2016 and 2017
3.0.6	4/23/2019	1998-2017	Missing data for all cloud properties gap filled using heuristics method
3.1.0	9/23/2019	2018+	Complete refactor of NSRDB processing code for NSRDB 2018
3.1.1	12/5/2019	2018+, TMY/TDY/TGY-2018	Complete refactor of TMY processing code.
3.1.2	6/8/2020	2020	Added feature to adjust cloud coordinates based on solar position and shading geometry.
3.2.0	3/17/2021	2020	Enabled cloud solar shading coordinate adjustment by default, enabled MLClouds machine learning gap fill method for missing cloud properties (cloud fill flag #7)

Near Future Implementation

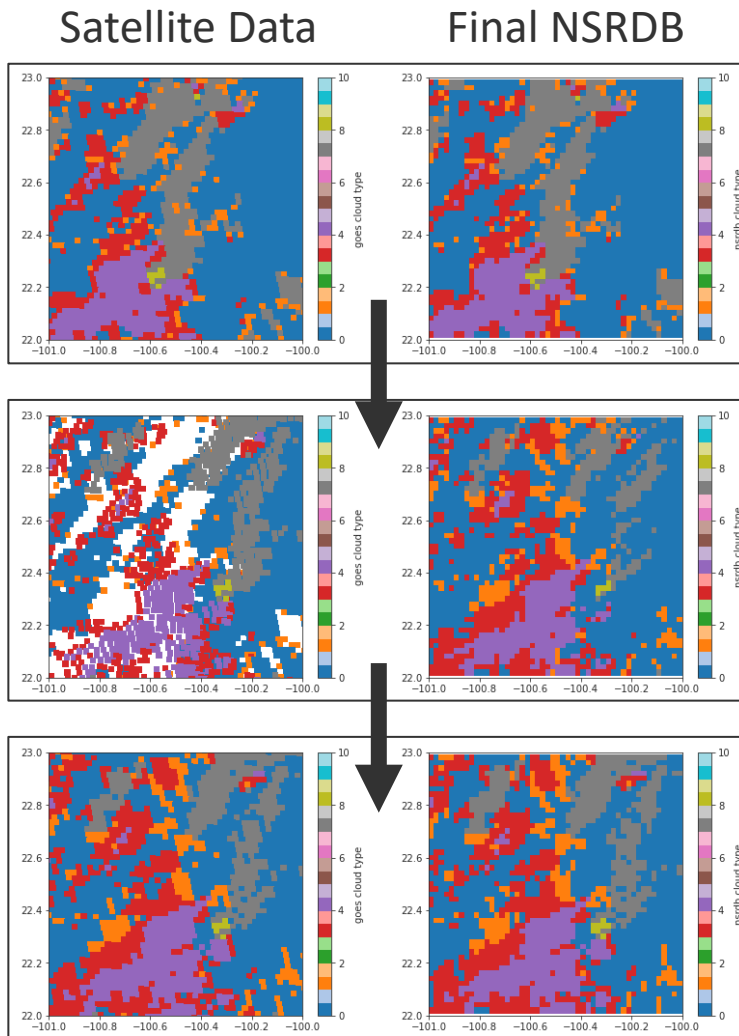
Updates in Fiscal Year 2022

Version	Effective Date	Data Years*	Notes
3.2.1	1/12/2021	2021	Implemented an algorithm to re-map the parallax and shading corrected cloud coordinates to the nominal GOES coordinate system. This fixes the issue of PC cloud coordinates conflicting with clear-sky coordinates. This also fixes the strange pattern that was found in the long-term means generated from PC data.
3.2.2	2/25/2022	1998-2022	Implemented a model for snowy albedo as a function of temperature from MERRA2 based on the paper "A comparison of simulated and observed fluctuations in summertime Arctic surface albedo" by Becky Ross and John E. Walsh

Parallax-Correction and Shading Remapping



- Better algorithm for projecting clouds onto the NSRDB grid based on the cloud geometry-based parallax and shading corrections.

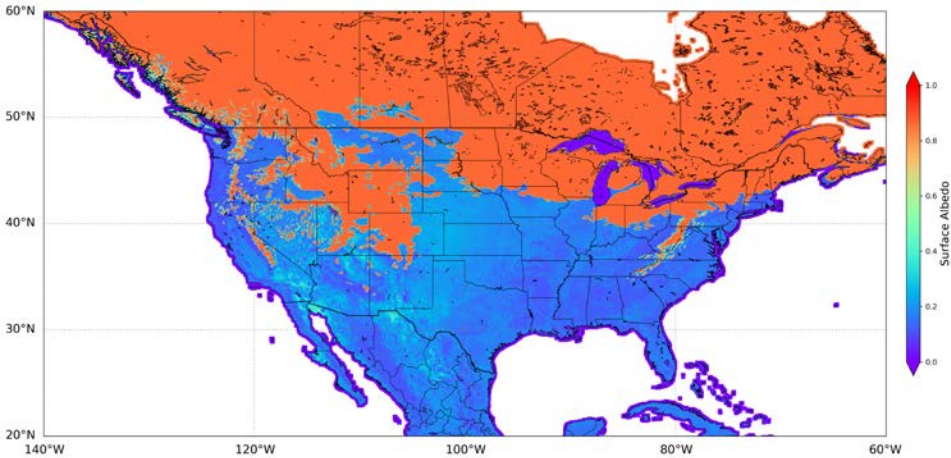


Original

PC +
Shading

PC +
Shading +
Remapped

Albedo Adjustment



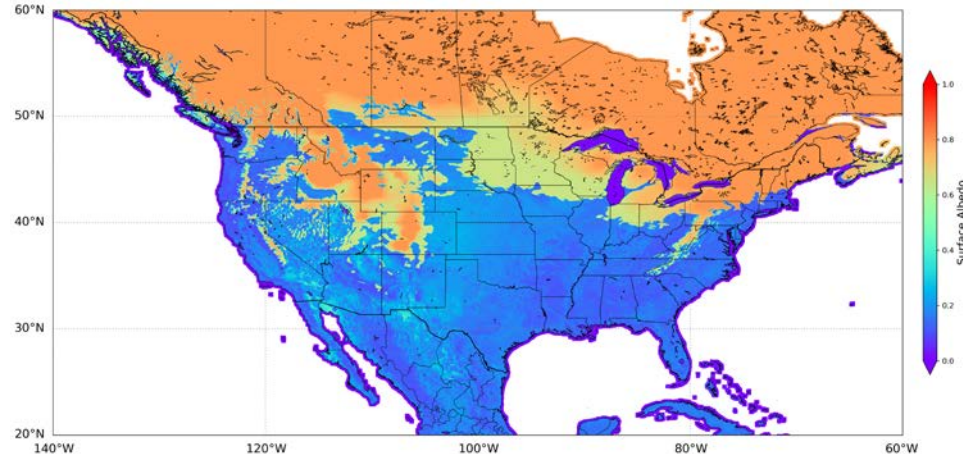
Previous surface albedo on March 1, 2020.

The snow/ice albedo is updated according to Ross and Walsh (1987).

$$\alpha = \begin{cases} 0.8 & \text{when } T < 268K \\ 0.65 + 0.03(273 - T) & \text{when } 268K < T < 273K \\ 0.65 & \text{when } T = 273K \end{cases}$$

Ross and Walsh (1987) suggested a parameterization that decreases the albedo linearly with temperature when it approaches the freezing point.

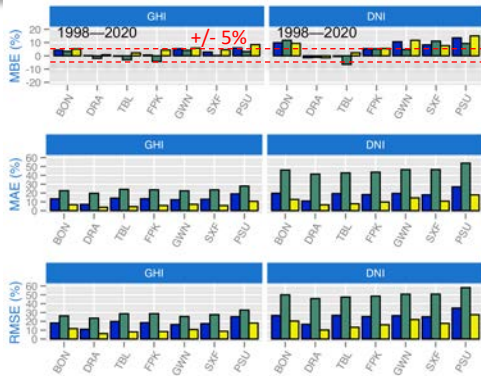
Updated surface albedo on March 1, 2020.



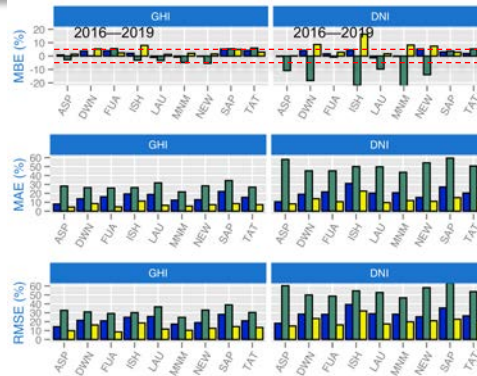
Data Quality and Validation

NSRDB Validation

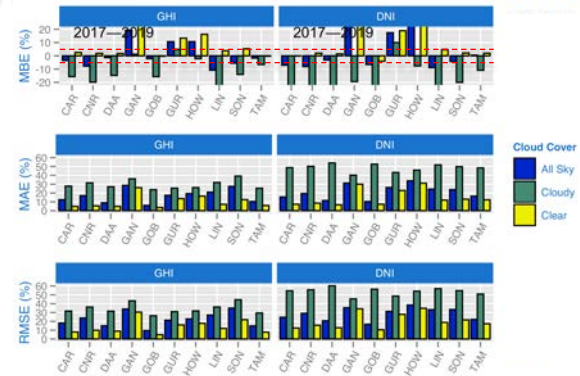
GOES Satellite



Himawari-8 Satellite



Meteosat IODC Satellite



- Considering the data quality and availability of the ground measurements, the evaluation was carried out using the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Surface Radiation Budget (SURFRAD) and Baseline Surface Radiation Network (BSRN) stations.
- The figures present the performance metric percentages calculated for various satellites' spatial and temporal scales. For example, the NSRDB data based on a Geostationary Operational Environmental Satellite (GOES) was evaluated using the hourly data from 4-km by 4-km pixels that encompass the ground measurement location.
- In most cases, the NSRDB accuracy for annual total global horizontal irradiance is mean bias error within $\pm 5\%$ and root mean square error $< 20\%$, as demonstrated in comparison with good-quality ground measurement data sets.

Data Dissemination

Data Dissemination

The data sets can be accessed:

- By point location or a small area can be downloaded through the NSRDB Data Viewer (<https://maps.nrel.gov/nsrdb-viewer/>)
- By application programming interface to access larger quantities of data through automated approaches (<https://nsrdb.nrel.gov/data-sets/api-instructions.html>)
- Through the Highly Scalable Data Service hosted on Amazon Web Services (<https://nsrdb.nrel.gov/data-sets/nsrdb-data-hsds-demo.html>).

Future Development Work



Implement the **FARMS – DNI model**.



Implement machine learning/artificial intelligence-based derivation of cloud identification.



Investigate the availability of aerosol data sets from GOES-16 and GOES-17 satellites.



Custom Typical Meteorological Year in the plane-of-array.

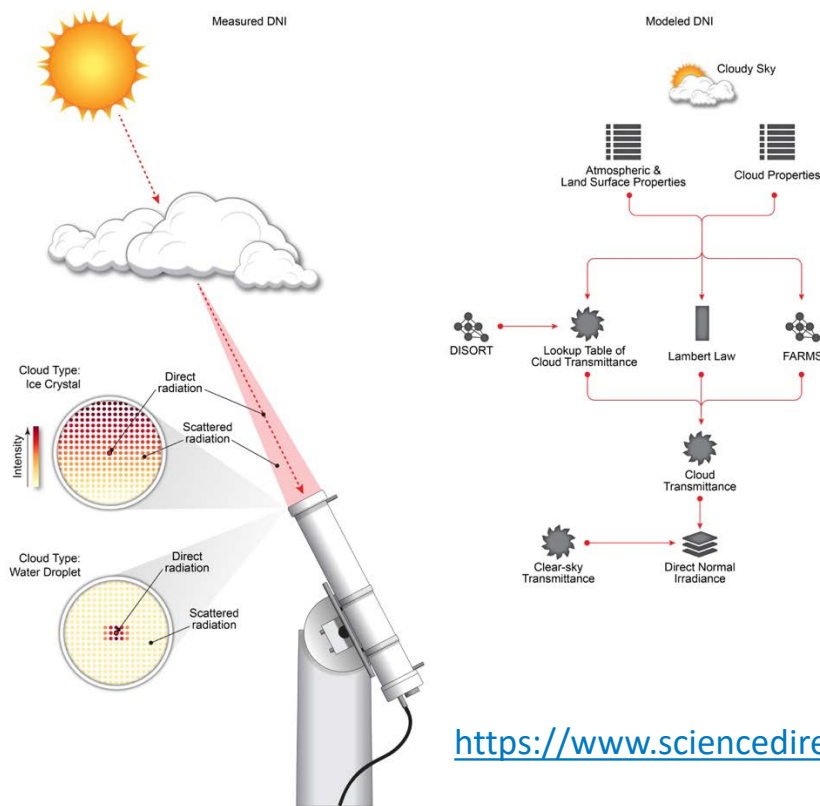


High-resolution cloud properties (500 m) to get cloud fraction and improved cloud optical depth.



A 50-year projected solar radiation data set going out to 2070 from regional climate models.

Fast All-sky Radiation Model for Solar applications (FARMS)—DNI Model



A flowchart of the new FARMS-DNI model

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2589004220300778>

The NSRDB paper:

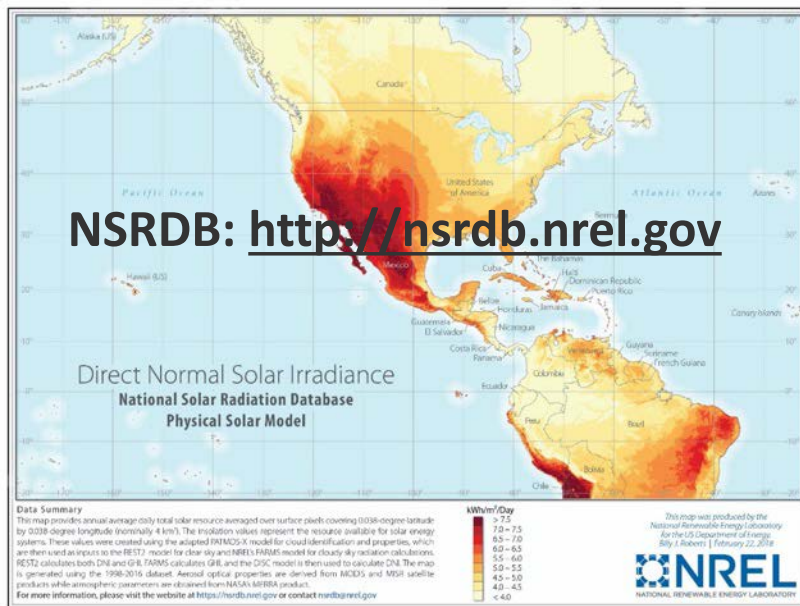
Primary reference

Publication freely
available on website
(<https://nsrdb.nrel.gov>).

Sengupta, Manajit, Yu Xie, Anthony Lopez, Aron Habte, Galen Maclaurin, and James Shelby. 2018. “The National Solar Radiation Database (NSRDB).” *Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews* 89: 51–60. SSN 1364-0321.
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.rser.2018.03.003>.

Thank You!

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