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ESTIMATION OF INCOMING RADIATION
FROM EXTRATERRESTRIAL RADIATION
AND CLIMATIC DATA

by

Rodrigo H. Pizarro

A thesis submitted in partial fulfillment
of the requirements for the degree

of

MASTER OF SCIENCE

in

Agricultural Engineering

Approved:

Major Professor

Head of Department

Dean of Graduate Studies

UTAH STATE UNIVERSITY
Logan, Utah

1967

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Rodrigo H. Pizarro

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NOTATIONS

C_E	= elevation coefficient
C_S	= sunshine coefficient
C_{SC}	= sunshine coefficient, from sunshine computed as a function of sky cover
C_{SKC}	= sky cover coefficient
C_{SKCS}	= sky cover coefficient obtained by using sunshine coefficient
E	= elevation, feet
$K_1, K_2,$ K_3, K_4	= empirical dimensionless constants
K_E	= effect of elevation on $K_1, K_2, K_3,$ or K_4
K_S	= effect of sunshine on $K_1, K_2, K_3,$ or K_4
K_{SKC}	= effect of sky cover, without sunshine, on K_2
K_{SKCS}	= effect of sky cover, with sunshine, on K_3
PD	= number of days of precipitation more than 1 mm
RABE	= incoming solar radiation computed by Bennett's formula, Equation (10)
RABL	= incoming solar radiation computed by Black's formula, Equation (3)
RAFP	= incoming solar radiation computed by Fitzpatrick's formula, Equation (8)

RAGM	= incoming solar radiation computed by Glover and McCulloch's formula, Equation (4)
RAMO	= incoming solar radiation computed by Morton's formula, Equation (9)
RAP1	= Incoming solar radiation computed by Equation (29), using R_t , C_S , and C_E
RAP2	= incoming solar radiation computed by Equation (30), using R_t , C_{SKC} , and C_E
RAP3	= incoming solar radiation computed by Equation (31), using R_t , C_S , C_{SKCS} , and C_E
RAP4	= incoming solar radiation computed by Equation (32), using R_t , C_{SC} , and C_E
RALV	= measured incoming solar radiation in Venezuela
Ra	= actual incoming solar radiation
Ro	= intensity of incoming solar radiation during a cloudless day
Rt	= extraterrestrial radiation
S	= sunshine percentage, usually expressed decimally
Sh	= actual sunshine hours
Sho	= possible sunshine hours, equivalent to day length
TA	= minimum temperature, °F
TM	= mean temperature, °F
TX	= maximum temperature, °F
W	= wind speed, mph
Ø	= latitude, degrees

ABSTRACT

Estimation of Incoming Radiation
From Extraterrestrial Radiation
and Climatic Data

by

Rodrigo H. Pizarro, Master of Science

Utah State University, 1967

Major Professor: Professor Jerald E. Christiansen
Department: Agricultural and Irrigation Engineering

Average monthly values of incoming radiation, extraterrestrial radiation, sunshine, and sky cover from 32 climatological stations in the United States were used as a basis to develop radiation equations.

Empirical relations between incoming radiation and more commonly available climatic and geographic variables, such as percent of relative sunshine, mean daily sky cover, station elevation and extraterrestrial radiation, were established using an empirical procedure used by Christiansen (1966, 1967) to compute his evaporation and evapotranspiration formulas.

The reliability of the equations developed was determined by comparing the computed values of incoming radiation with measured values at Davis, California¹ and for the Republic of Venezuela (Servicio de Meteorología, 1965).

¹Data furnished by Professor W. O. Pruitt to Professor J. E. Christiansen.

For comparison, the formulas developed in this study and formulas developed by Fitzpatrick (1965), Black (1954), Glover and McCulloch (cited by Fitzpatrick, 1965) Morton (1965), and Bennett (1965) were applied to Venezuelan incoming solar radiation stations.

(83 pages)

INTRODUCTION

The amount of solar radiation reaching the earth's surface at any particular place and for any lapse of time has many important applications such as in Agriculture, Meteorology, Industry and so forth. From the Agricultural point of view incoming solar radiation or insolation is related to evaporation and evapotranspiration. Many formulas have been developed in order to estimate evaporation and evapotranspiration as a function of solar radiation (Turc, 1961; Pruitt, 1961; Jensen, 1963; Lane, 1965; Morton, 1965; Christiansen, 1967). In these equations solar radiation is considered the main source of energy for computing evaporation and evapotranspiration. Both solar radiation and evaporation or evapotranspiration can be expressed in the same units such as inches per day. However, solar radiation data are not always available at every place where an estimation of evaporation or evapotranspiration is needed.

The analysis of information from solar radiation stations has shown that there is a satisfactory relationship between incoming solar radiation and other climatological data such as percent of possible sunshine, sky cover, etc., and extraterrestrial radiation.

The empirical procedure used by Christiansen (1966, 1967) to develop evaporation and evapotranspiration formulas as a function of

extraterrestrial radiation and climatological variables has been applied to the development of formulas for estimating incoming solar radiation in this thesis.

OBJECTIVES

The objectives of this empirical solar radiation study are:

1. To develop equations for incoming solar radiation based on extraterrestrial radiation, climatological data, and geographical parameters.

2. To find a relationship between sunshine and sky cover. Such a relation can be used to estimate sunshine for use in formulas for solar radiation for locations where neither sunshine nor incoming radiation data are available.

3. To find the individual effect of each climatic parameter on the ratio of incoming solar radiation to extraterrestrial radiation. These effects are to be expressed as coefficient for each parameter.

4. To test the reliability of the empirical radiation equations by comparing computed values with measured values of incoming solar radiation in the United States and in Venezuela.

5. To compare the formulas developed in the present study with some of the formulas cited in the literature review.

DEFINITION OF TERMS

Incoming Solar Radiation

Incoming solar radiation, global or total radiation, or insolation is the amount of solar energy that reaches the earth's surface (short wave radiation 0.1 to 0.75 μ). It is made up of direct and diffused radiation and may be expressed in $\text{cal/cm}^2/\text{day}$ on a horizontal surface (langleys per day) or as equivalent depth of evaporation per day in inches or mm.

Extraterrestrial Radiation

Extraterrestrial radiation, theoretical radiation, or potential insolation is the amount of solar energy that reaches the outer atmosphere. It is expressed in the same units as incoming solar radiation.

Solar Radiation Constant

The solar radiation constant is the amount of solar radiation at normal incidence upon a surface at the outer extremity of the earth's atmosphere when the earth is at the mean distance from the sun. It is estimated at $2.0 \text{ cal/cm}^2/\text{min}$.

Sunshine Percentage

Sunshine percentage is the mean percentage of possible bright sunshine as reported by the U. S. Weather Bureau (1964). It can be expressed in decimal form, i. e., $80\% = 0.80$.

Sky Cover

Sky cover or cloud cover is the fraction of the sky that is covered by clouds. It is reported in tenths (U. S. A.) or in eights (Latin American countries).

LITERATURE REVIEW

Several investigators have studied the climatological data-solar radiation relationship in an attempt to compensate for lack of solar radiation information. These studies have included both theoretical and empirical procedures.

Bennett (1964, p. 218) states:

Efforts to compute incoming solar radiation based on theoretical knowledge of the physical modification of solar energy by the atmosphere have produced uncertain results.

Attempts to predict incoming solar radiation from empirically established relationships, as a rule, have been more rewarding than those built upon theoretical considerations.

Radiation Formulas Using Incoming Solar Radiation in a Cloudless Day

Angstrom's formula

One of the earliest works related to the estimation of solar radiation from climatological data was published by Angstrom in 1924 (cited by H. Masson, 1966) who suggested the existence of a relationship between daily values of sunshine duration and incoming solar radiation. He proposed the following formula:

$$R_a = R_o (a + b Sh/Sh_o) \quad (1)$$

where

R_a = intensity of incoming solar radiation in langley's per day for a particular day.

R_o = intensity of incoming solar radiation during a cloudless day in langley's per day.

S_h = duration of sunshine in hours for a particular day.

S_{ho} = theoretical value of the sunshine duration corresponding to R_o , in hours, equivalent to day length.

a and b are constants for a given region.

As can be seen, before the above expression can be used to estimate incoming solar radiation at any place and time, the radiation for a cloudless day for the specific location and time of year must be known, or estimated from reliable data.

Fritz and MacDonald's formula

Fritz and MacDonald, 1949 (cited by Waggoner, 1965) published the following empirical formula:

$$R_a = R_o (0.35 + 0.61 S) \quad (2)$$

where

R_a and R_o have the same meaning as in Angstrom's equation.

S = ratio of the number of hours of sunshine instrumentally recorded to total number of possible sunlight hours.

Radiation Formulas Using Extraterrestrial Radiation

Black's formula

Black, 1959 (cited by Waggoner, 1965) related incoming solar radiation to extraterrestrial radiation and sky cover and proposed the following formula:

$$R_a = R_t (0.803 - 0.340 SKC - 0.456 SKC^2) \quad (3)$$

where

R_a = incoming daily solar radiation in langley's per day.

R_t = extraterrestrial radiation in langley's per day.

SKC = sky cover in tenths.

Glover and McCulloch's formula

Glover and McCulloch, 1958 (cited by Fitzpatrick, 1965) examined daily, every tenth day, and monthly data over a year (1940) from a tropical station, ($1^{\circ} 16' S$, $36^{\circ} 45' E$) at 6000 ft., using the following linear regression:

$$R_a = R_t (a + b Sh/Sh_0) \quad (4)$$

where

R_a = incoming solar radiation.

R_t = extraterrestrial radiation.

Sh = duration of bright sunshine.

Sho = day length.

a = a function of latitude.

ϕ = latitude in degrees.

They found that

a = 0.29 cos ϕ , and

b = 0.52.

There formula was, therefore,

$$Ra = Rt (0.29 \cos \phi + 0.52 Sh/Sho) \quad (5)$$

Fitzpatrick's formula

Fitzpatrick (1965) has proposed a hyperbolic type of relation expressed in the following way:

$$Ra = Rt [(0.385 Sh/Sho + 0.375) - 0.0042 / (Sh/Sho + 0.0154)] \quad (6)$$

Morton's formula

Morton (1965) has presented a formula for incoming solar radiation as follows:

$$Ra = 1.17 Rt (0.18 + 0.55 Sh/Sho) \quad (7)$$

Bennett's formula

Bennett (1965), using incoming solar radiation data from the United States and through regression analysis, developed the following formula for estimating solar radiation at locations lacking of this information:

$$R_a = 0.001 R_t [(201.8 + 0.003658 E) + S (2.755 - 0.000308 E + 3.201 \cos \phi)] \quad (8)$$

where

R_a , R_t , ϕ , and S have the same meaning as defined before.

E = elevation in feet.

Bennett (1964), using the same procedure, has developed specific regression equations for 10 locations in the United States.

Formula Using Average Incoming Solar RadiationJensen and Haise's formula

Jensen and Haise (1965) have proposed an expression for incoming solar radiation

$$R_a = \overline{R_a} + K_{ss} (\overline{SKC} - SKC) \quad (9)$$

where

$\overline{R_a}$ = four-week long-time moving average solar radiation for the period.

K_{ss} = correction coefficient.

SKC = mean sky cover from sunrise to sunset in tenths.

\overline{SKC} = four-week long-time moving average of sky cover for
the period in question.

R_a = incoming solar radiation.

The correction coefficient is expressed as a linear function of R_a as follows:

$$K_{ss} = a + b \overline{R_a} \quad (10)$$

where

a and b are constants that reflect the type of sky cover at a
location and its effect on solar radiation.

(Values of a and b computed by Jensen and Haise will be published in a U. S. D. A. technical bulletin.)

DATA AND PROCEDURE

For the study presented here, average monthly values of climatological data and incoming solar radiation data were obtained from the U. S. Weather Bureau, National Summary for the year 1964, at 32 stations. A list of all stations is given in Tables 1 and 5, and shown in Figure 1.

The data were punched in IBM computer cards and processed in the following forms:

1. Incoming solar radiation, R_a in langleys, as measured by the Eppley Pyrheliometer.
2. Extraterrestrial solar radiation, R_t in same units as R_a .
3. Percent of relative sunshine, S .
4. Sky cover, SKC in tenths, (clear = 0, cloudy = 10).
5. Elevation, E in feet.
6. Mean relative humidity, H , percentage.

Dimensional Expression

The mathematical expression proposed can be written by the simple equation

$$R_a = R_t K C \quad (11)$$

where

R_a = incoming solar radiation.

R_t = extraterrestrial radiation.

K = dimensionless constant found empirically from the processing of the data.

C = dimensionless coefficient relation to climatic parameters.

The product of K and C represents the ratio of the solar energy reaching the earth's surface to that received at the outer atmosphere; C is a product of subcoefficients which are functions of specific climatic parameters that are found to have a significant effect on incoming solar radiation.

Thus, C can be expressed by the equations of the type

$$C = C_E C_S$$

$$C = C_E C_{SKC}$$

$$C = C_S C_E C_{SKCS}$$

$$C = C_E C_{SC}$$

where

C_E , C_{SKC} , and C_S represent the coefficients for elevation,

sky cover and sunshine, respectively.

C_{SC} is sunshine coefficient based on sunshine computed from sky cover

C_{SKCS} is sky cover coefficient to be used with the sunshine coefficient, C_S .

Each coefficient is expressed by an equation that was found to best fit the data from which the equations were developed.

Procedure

The procedure followed in this study was that used by Christiansen (1966, 1967) to develop his evaporation and evapotranspiration equations. In brief, it consists of tabulating the monthly average incoming solar radiation, extraterrestrial radiation for the month, the monthly average sky cover, the monthly average percent of relative sunshine, the average mean relative humidity, and the elevation. The first step was to divide the incoming solar radiation by extraterrestrial radiation and make this ratio a function of sunshine.

$$Ra/Rt = f(S)$$

For example from Figure 2,

$$Ra/Rt = 0.2134 + 0.668 S - 0.16 S^2$$

Assuming that

$$K_S C_S = Ra/Rt$$

$$K_S C_S = 0.2134 + 0.668 S - 0.16 S^2$$

for

$$S = 0.80, C_S = 1.0$$

then

$$K_S = 0.2134 + 0.668 (0.80) - 0.16 (0.80)^2$$

$$K_S = 0.2134 + 0.5344 - 0.1024 = 0.6454$$

$$C_S = 0.328 + 1.04 S - 0.25 S^2$$

The second step was to make the ratio:

$$Ra/(Rt C_S K_S) = f(E)$$

and the following relation for C_E was found:

$$C_E = 0.97 + 0.00003 E$$

This is the same value for C_E used by Christiansen (1966) in his evaporation and evapotranspiration equations. The same procedure was applied for every parameter that was considered to have a possible effect on incoming solar radiation.

Procedure to Find Sunshine as a Function of Sky Cover

From the original data, sunshine and sky cover values were tabulated; first according to sunshine and then according to sky cover. Two separate sets of results were obtained, plotted, and the best fit curve found was a second degree equation.

Comparison of Formulas

Formulas (3), (5), (8), (9), (10), and the four formulas developed were applied to the data from 18 incoming solar radiation stations in Venezuela.

To achieve objective 5, a computer program was made up for the data arranged according to month.

Table 1. List of solar radiation stations

Name	No.	State	Latitude	Longitude	Elevation
Albuquerque	1	New Mexico	35° 03'	106° 37'	5310
Atlanta	2	Georgia	33° 39'	84° 25'	975
Bismark	3	North Dakota	46° 46'	100° 45'	1650
Boston	4	Massachusetts	42° 21'	71° 04'	15
Brownsville	5	Texas	25° 54'	97° 24'	16
Cape Hatteras	6	North Carolina	35° 15'	75° 40'	9
Charleston	7	South Carolina	32° 54'	80° 02'	41
Cleveland	8	Ohio	41° 24'	81° 51'	787
Columbia	9	Missouri	38° 58'	92° 22'	778
Dodge City	10	Kansas	37° 46'	99° 58'	2594
East Lansing	17	Michigan	42° 42'	84° 30'	852
Ely	11	Nevada	39° 17'	114° 51'	6257
Fort Worth	12	Texas	32° 50'	97° 03'	544
Fresno	13	California	36° 46'	119° 42'	331
Grand Junction	14	Colorado	39° 07'	108° 32'	4849
Great Falls	15	Montana	47° 29'	111° 21'	3664
Indianapolis	16	Indiana	39° 44'	84° 16'	793
Little Rock	18	Arkansas	34° 44'	92° 14'	257
Los Angeles	19	California	33° 56'	118° 23'	312
Nashville	20	Tennessee	36° 07'	86° 41'	577
New Omaha	21	Nebraska	41° 17'	95° 57'	1323
Oklahoma City	22	Oklahoma	35° 24'	97° 36'	1280
Phoenix	23	Arizona	33° 26'	112° 01'	1109
Portland	24	Maine	43° 39'	70° 19'	61
Rapid City	25	South Dakota	44° 02'	103° 03'	3165
Salt Lake City	26	Utah	40° 42'	111° 55'	4220
San Antonio	27	Texas	29° 24'	99° 26'	792
Sault Ste Marie	28	Michigan	46° 28'	84° 22'	721
Seattle	29	Washington	47° 27'	122° 18'	14
Shreveport	30	Louisiana	32° 30'	93° 47'	252
Tucson	31	Arizona	32° 15'	110° 57'	2534
Washington	32	D. C.	38° 50'	76° 57'	14

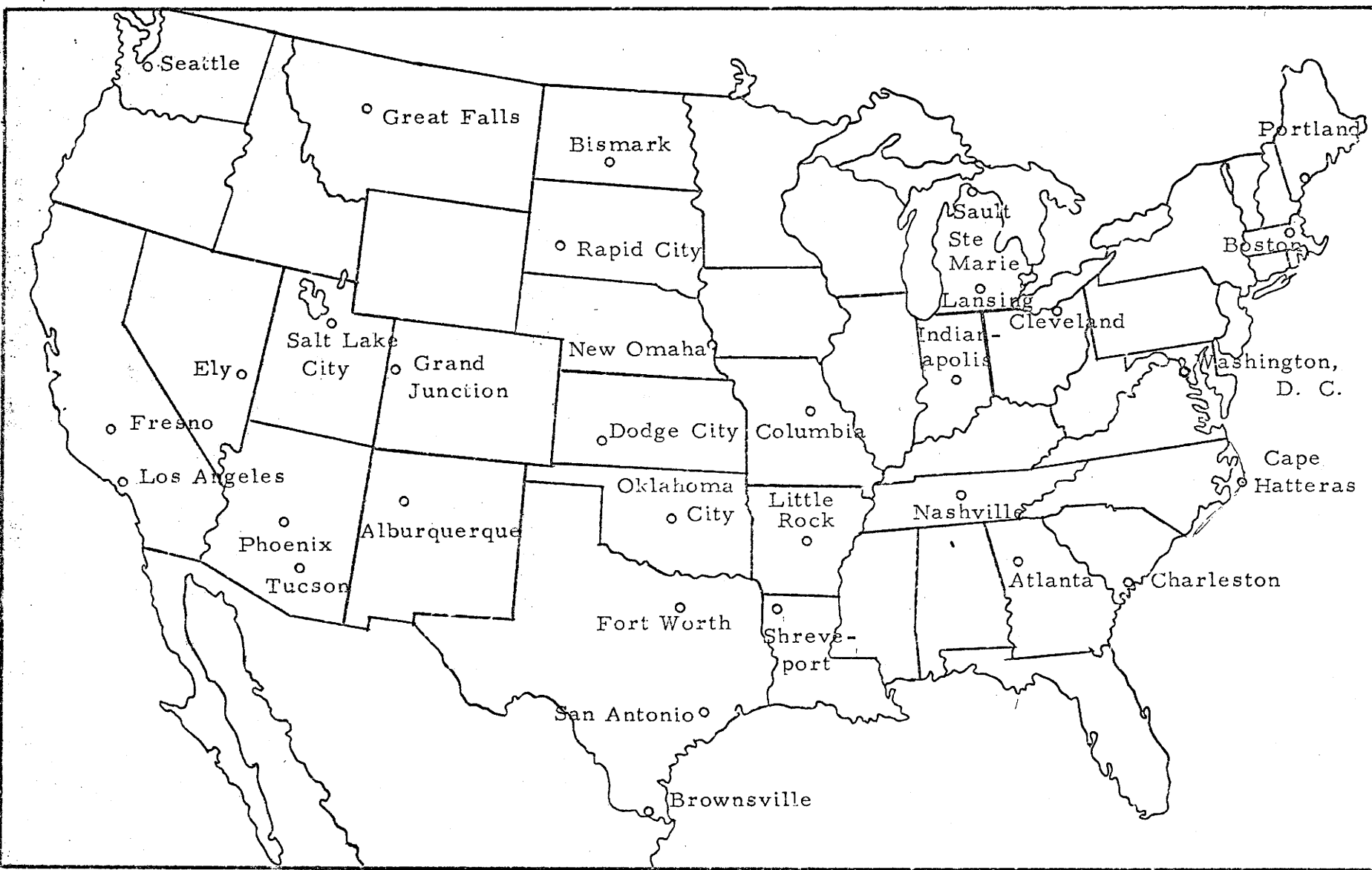


Figure 1. Map of the United States showing radiation stations

PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF THE RESULTS

The results of this study are shown in Figures 2 to 7 and Tables 2, 3, 4a, 4b, and 7.

Development of Solar Radiation Formulas

Sunshine coefficient

Figure 2 shows the relation between the ratio of incoming solar radiation to theoretical radiation and percent of sunshine. Each point represents the centroid for 12 values arranged according to percentage of sunshine. This figure was used in order to determine the sunshine coefficient C_S . The equation of the line that best fits the data is:

$$Ra/Rt = 0.2134 + 0.668 S - 0.16 S^2 \quad (12)$$

assuming that

$$K_S C_S = Ra/Rt$$

$$K_S C_S = 0.2134 + 0.688 S - 0.16 S^2$$

For

$$S = 80\% = 0.80; C_S = 1.0$$

then

$$K_S (1) = 0.2134 + 0.668 (0.80) = 0.16 (0.80)^2$$

$$K_S = 0.2134 + 0.5344 - 0.1024 = 0.6454$$

and

$$C_S = 0.328 + 1.04 S - 0.25 S^2 \quad (13)$$

Elevation coefficient

The effect of elevation on the development of the radiation formulas is shown in Figure 3. Each point represents the centroid of 12 values. The equation that best fits the data is:

$$R_a / (K_S R_t C_S) = 0.97 + 0.00003 E \quad (14)$$

Assuming that

$$K_E C_E = R_a / (K_S R_t C_S)$$

$$K_E C_E = 0.97 + 0.00003 E$$

For

$$E = 1000; C_E = 1.0$$

then

$$K_E(1) = 0.97 + 0.00003(1000) = 1.0$$

therefore,

$$C_E = 0.97 + 0.00003 E \quad (15)$$

which says that there is a linear relation between incoming solar radiation and elevation.

The effect of sky cover on incoming solar radiation was determined under two different conditions. First with a coefficient for sunshine and second without a coefficient for sunshine.

Sky cover coefficient with
sunshine coefficient

Figure 4 shows the influence of sky cover on the ratio $Ra / (K_S K_E Rt C_S C_E)$ which contains the sunshine coefficient. Each point represents the centroid of 12 values. The data were arranged according to sky cover. The equation of the line that best fits the relation is:

$$Ra / (K_S K_E Rt C_S C_E) = 0.94 + 0.22 SKC - 0.2 SKC^2 \quad (16)$$

Assuming that

$$K_{SKCS} C_{SKCS} = Ra / (K_S K_E Rt C_S C_E)$$

$$K_{SKCS} C_{SKCS} = 0.94 + 0.22 SKC - 0.2 SKC^2$$

For

$$SKC = 0.5; \quad C_{SKCS} = 1.0$$

then

$$K_{SKCS}^{(1)} = 0.94 + 0.22 (0.5) + 0.2 (0.25) = 1.0$$

therefore,

$$C_{SKCS} = 0.94 + 0.22 SKC - 0.2 SKC^2 \quad (17)$$

Sky cover coefficient without
sunshine coefficient

Figure 5 shows the effect of sky cover on incoming solar radiation without a sunshine coefficient. Each point represents the centroid of 12 values. The data were arranged according to sky cover. The equation that best fits the data is:

$$Ra / (K_S K_E R_t C_E) = 1.00 + 0.32 SKC - 0.9 SKC^2 \quad (18)$$

Assuming that

$$K_{SKC} C_{SKC} = Ra / (K_S K_E R_t C_E)$$

$$K_{SKC} C_{SKC} = 1.00 + 0.32 SKC - 0.9 SKC^2$$

For

$$SKC = 0.0; \quad C_{SKC} = 1.0$$

then

$$K_{SKC} = 1.00$$

therefore

$$C_{SKC} = 1.00 - 0.32 SKC - 0.9 SKC^2 \quad (19)$$

Humidity effect

Figure 6 a shows that the mean relative humidity does not have a perceptible effect on incoming solar radiation, due to the lack of slope of the best fit line. Figure 6b, 6c, and 6d reinforce the above statement.

Sunshine - sky cover relationship

The relationship between percentage of sunshine and sky cover is shown in Figure 7. Each point represents the centroid of 12 values. The points represented by Δ s were obtained by arranging the data according to sunshine, and the points represented by \odot were obtained by arranging the data according to sky cover. The equation of the line that best fits the data is:

$$S = 100 - 1.6 SKC - 0.84 SKC^2 \quad (20)$$

Radiation formulas

As a result of the procedure that has been followed, four formulas for computing incoming solar radiation were developed.

$$RAP1 = K_1 R_t C_S C_E \quad (21)$$

$$RAP2 = K_2 R_t C_{SKC} C_E \quad (22)$$

$$RAP3 = K_3 R_t C_S C_{SKCS} C_E \quad (23)$$

$$RAP4 = K_4 R_t C_{SC} C_E \quad (24)$$

where

$$K_1 = K_S K_E$$

$$K_2 = K_S K_E K_{SKC}$$

$$K_3 = K_S K_E K_{KSCS}$$

$$K_4 = K_S K_E$$

Test of the Formulas

The reliability of the formulas was tested with measured values of incoming solar radiation. An evaluation of the comparisons is

presented in Tables 2, 3, 4a, and 4b.

Table 2 shows the measured values of incoming solar radiation expressed as equivalent depth of evaporation, in inches, for the 32 solar radiation stations in the United States. The formulas that best fit the measured values can be expressed as follows:

For values of R_t computed from a solar constant of 1.94 cal/cm²/min.

$$RAP1 = 0.6399 R_t C_S C_E \quad (25)$$

$$RAP2 = 0.6514 R_t C_{SKC} C_E \quad (26)$$

$$RAP3 = 0.6406 R_t C_S C_{SKCS} C_E \quad (27)$$

$$RAP4 = 0.6489 R_t C_{SC} C_E \quad (28)$$

For values of R_t computed from a solar constant of 2.0 cal/cm²/min.

$$RAP1 = 0.6236 R_t C_S C_E \quad (29)$$

$$RAP2 = 0.6348 R_t C_{SKC} C_E \quad (30)$$

$$RAP3 = 0.6243 R_t C_S C_{SKCS} C_E \quad (31)$$

$$\text{RAP4} = 0.6235 \text{ Rt } C_{\text{SC}} C_{\text{E}} \quad (32)$$

Comparison of Measured and Computed Radiation
at Davis, California

A comparison of the measured and computed values of incoming solar radiation in langley's per day, using Equation (21) with $K_1 = 0.6399$, for Davis, California, is presented in Table 3. The overall ratio of actual to computed radiation was 1.018 as given. A better fit for Davis, therefore, would be

$$\text{RAP1} = 0.6514 \text{ Rt } C_{\text{S}} C_{\text{E}} \quad (33)$$

for values of Rt computed from a solar constant of $1.94 \text{ cal/cm}^2/\text{min.}$, and

$$\text{RAP 1} = 0.6319 \text{ Rt } C_{\text{S}} C_{\text{E}} \quad (34)$$

for values of Rt computed from a solar constant of $2.0 \text{ cal/cm}^2/\text{min.}$

Comparison of Measured and Computed
Radiation for Venezuela

Tables 4a and 4b show the measured and computed values of incoming solar radiation for 18 solar radiation stations in Venezuela. The overall ratios of actual to computed radiation for the four formulas

were 0.996, 1.048, 1.012, and 1.067 respectively. A better fit could be obtained with modified values of K_1 , K_2 , K_3 , and K_4 as given in the Equations (35) to (42).

For values of Rt computed from a solar constant of 1.94 cal/cm²/min.,

$$RAP1 = 0.6237 Rt C_S C_E \quad (35)$$

$$RAP2 = 0.6828 Rt C_{SKC} C_E \quad (36)$$

$$RAP3 = 0.6486 Rt C_S C_{SKCS} C_E \quad (37)$$

$$RAP4 = 0.6929 Rt C_{SC} C_E \quad (38)$$

For values of Rt computed from a solar constant of 2.0 cal/cm²/min.,

$$RAP1 = 0.6236 Rt C_S C_E \quad (39)$$

$$RAP2 = 0.6348 Rt C_{SKC} C_E \quad (40)$$

$$RAP3 = 0.6243 Rt C_S C_{SKCS} C_E \quad (41)$$

$$RAP4 = 0.6325 Rt C_{SC} C_E \quad (42)$$

Comparison of Several Formulas for Computing

Radiation for Venezuela

Table 7a in the appendix shows a comparison between measured values of incoming solar radiation, in langleys per day, for January (Month 1) and the values from the four formulas developed here and from the formulas given by Equations (3), (5), (6), (7), and (8) as cited in the literature review. The notation on page xi gives the meaning of the symbols used in the tables. Tables 7b to 7l give similar comparisons for the other months. As can be seen in the last part of Table 7l, the overall ratio and the overall mean absolute error show how well the values computed from the four formulas developed in this study agree with the actual values in comparison with the values obtained with the other formulas.

It was gratifying to note that the two formulas developed here, using sunshine as a parameter, fitted the Venezuelan data somewhat better than any of those cited in the literature. Formulas based on sky cover [Equations (3), (22), and (24)] are not as good for estimating incoming solar radiation.

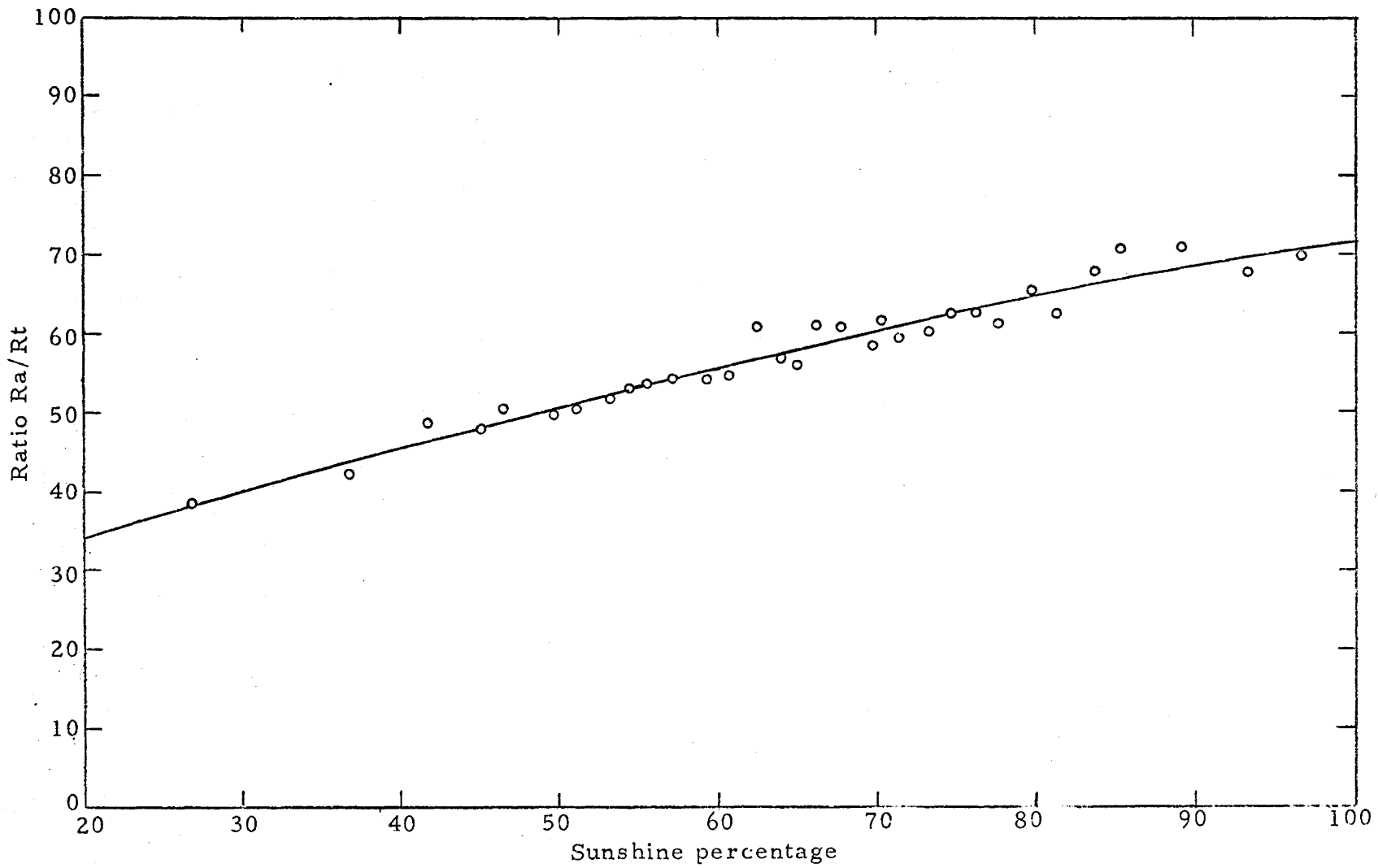


Figure 2. Ratio incoming solar radiation to extraterrestrial radiation vs. sunshine

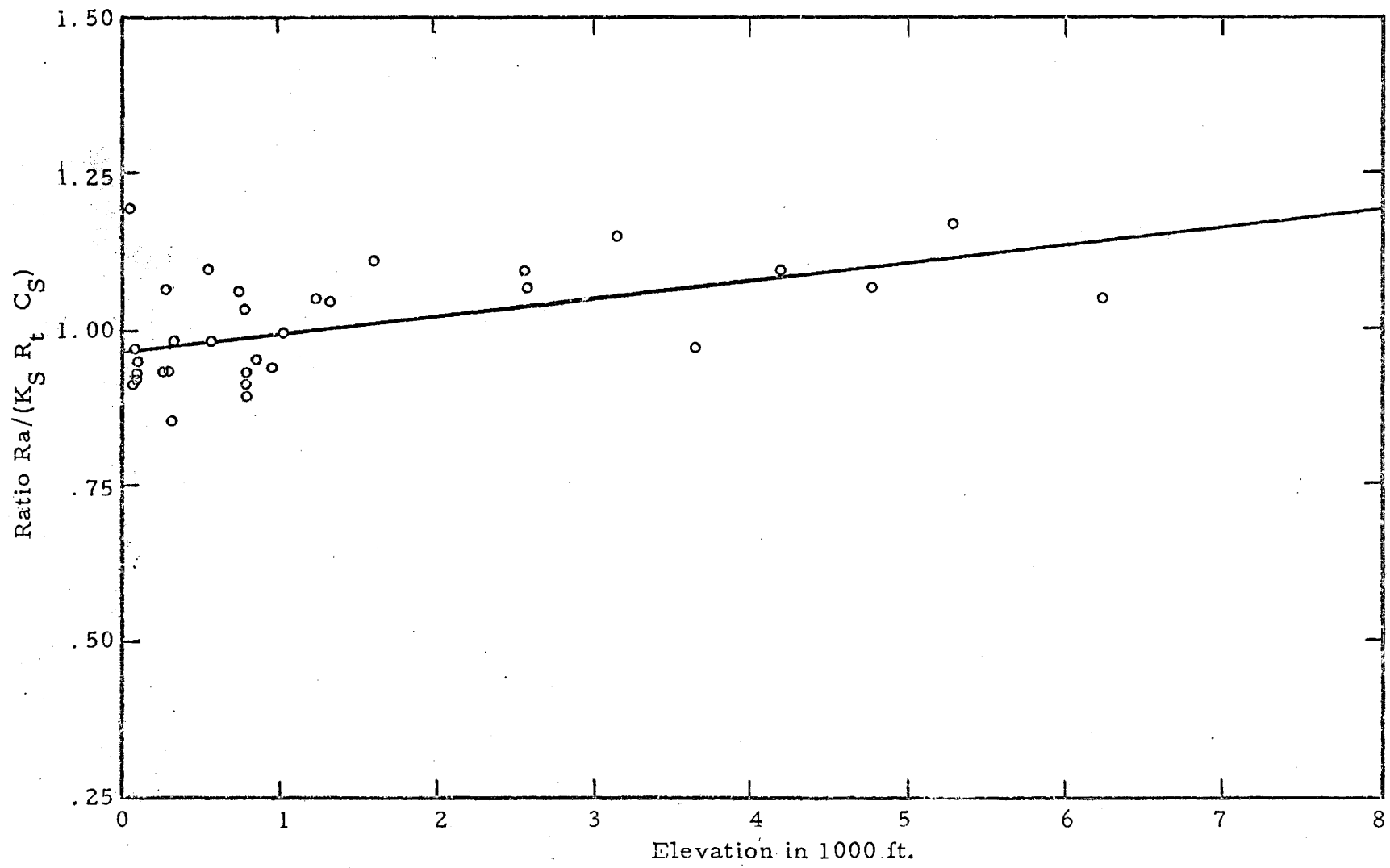


Figure 3. Rotation between $Ra/(K_S R_t C_S)$ and elevation in 1000 ft.

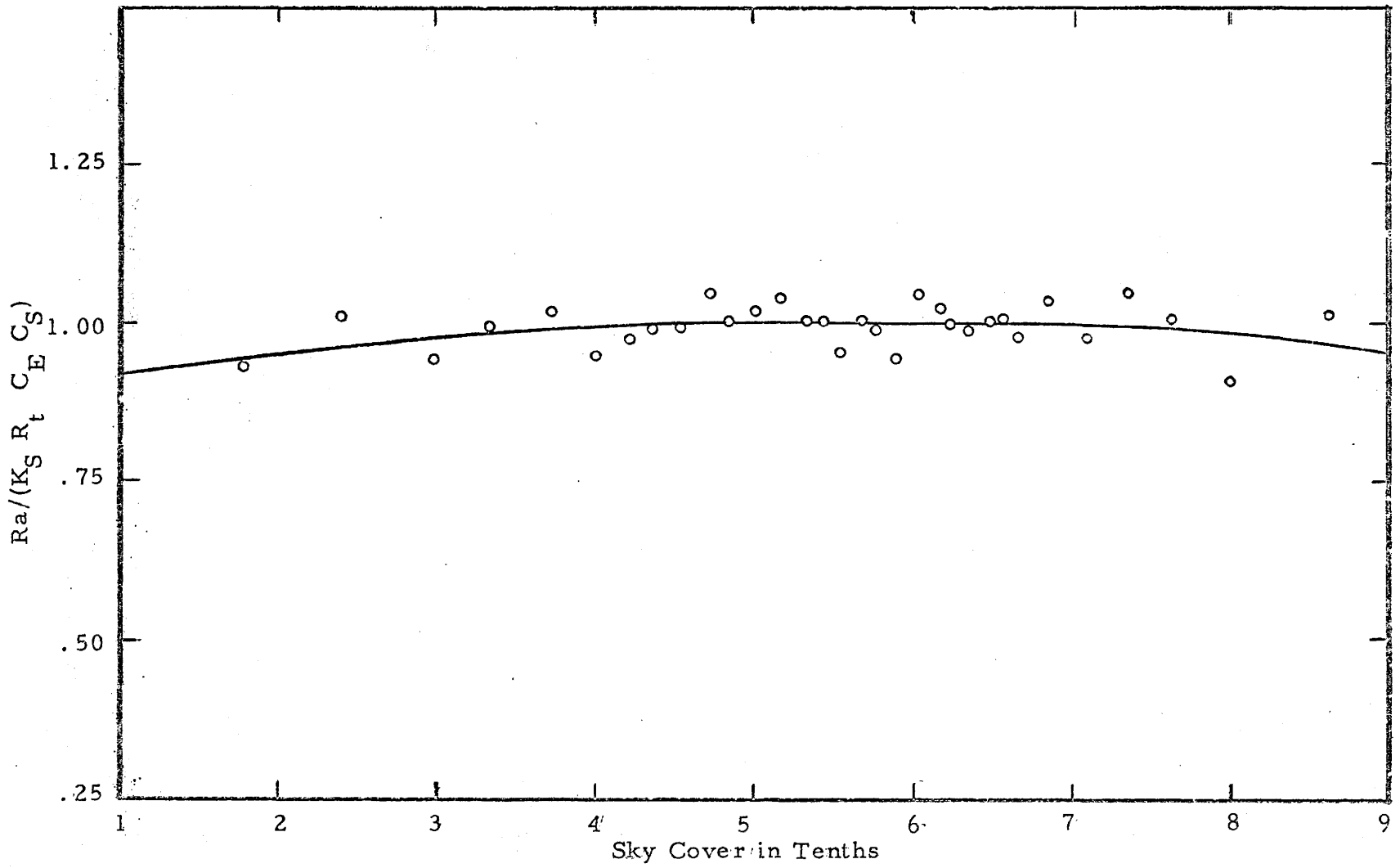


Figure 4. Relation between $Ra / (K_S R_t C_E C_S)$ and sky cover under the presence of sunshine

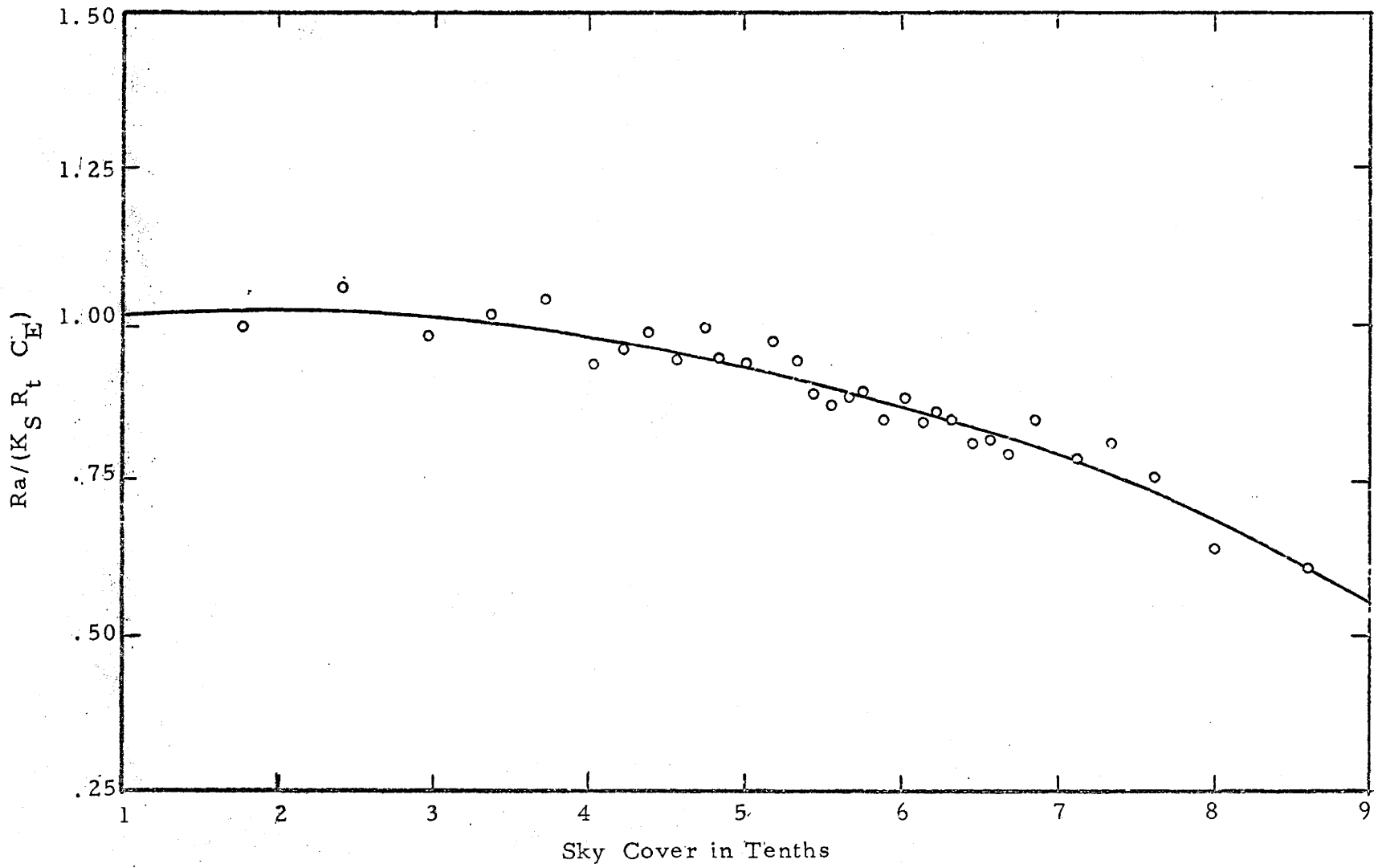


Figure 5. Relation between $Ra/(R_s R_t C_E)$ and sky cover in absence of sunshine

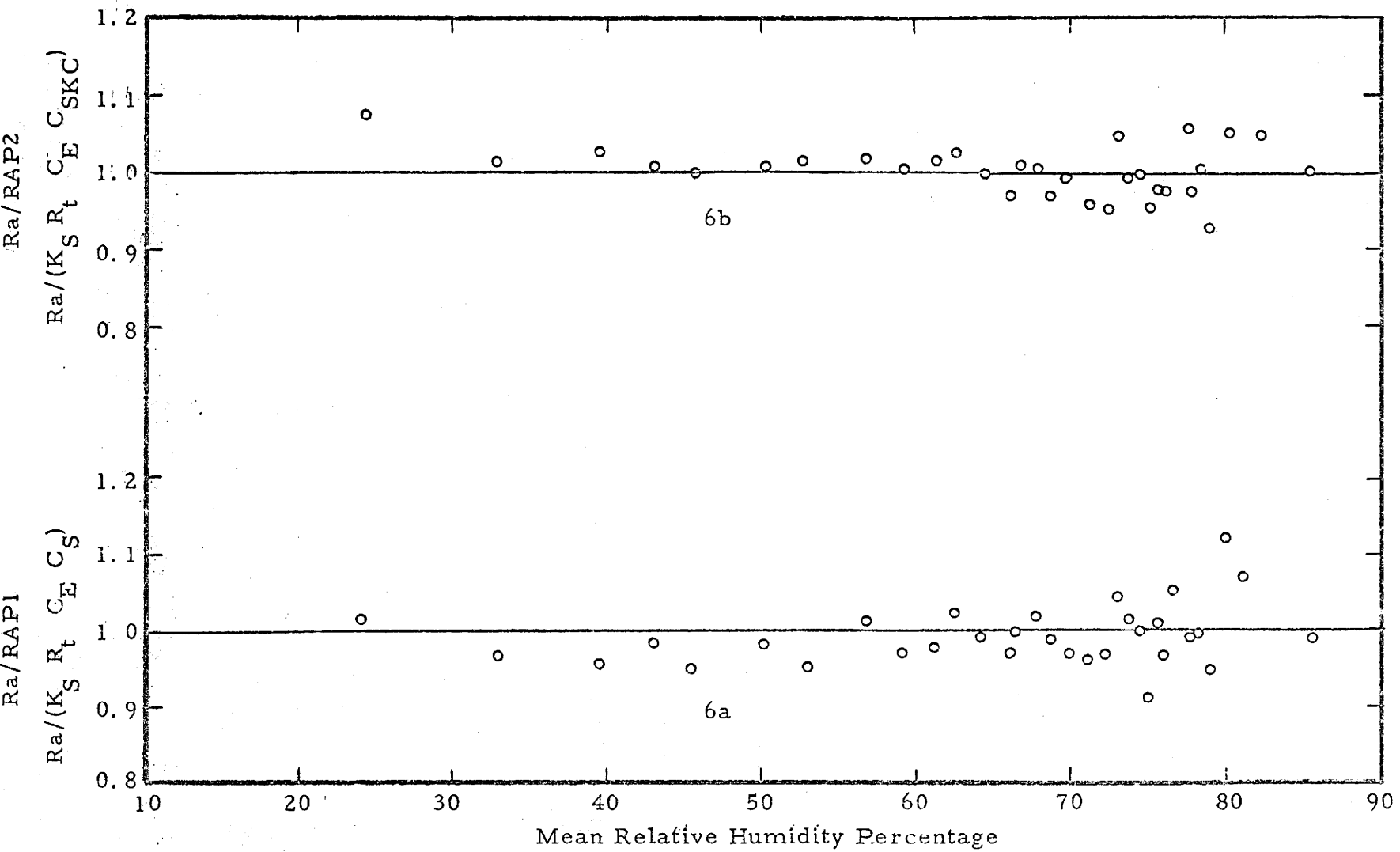


Figure 6a. Relation between ratio actual radiation to compute radiation vs. relative humidity

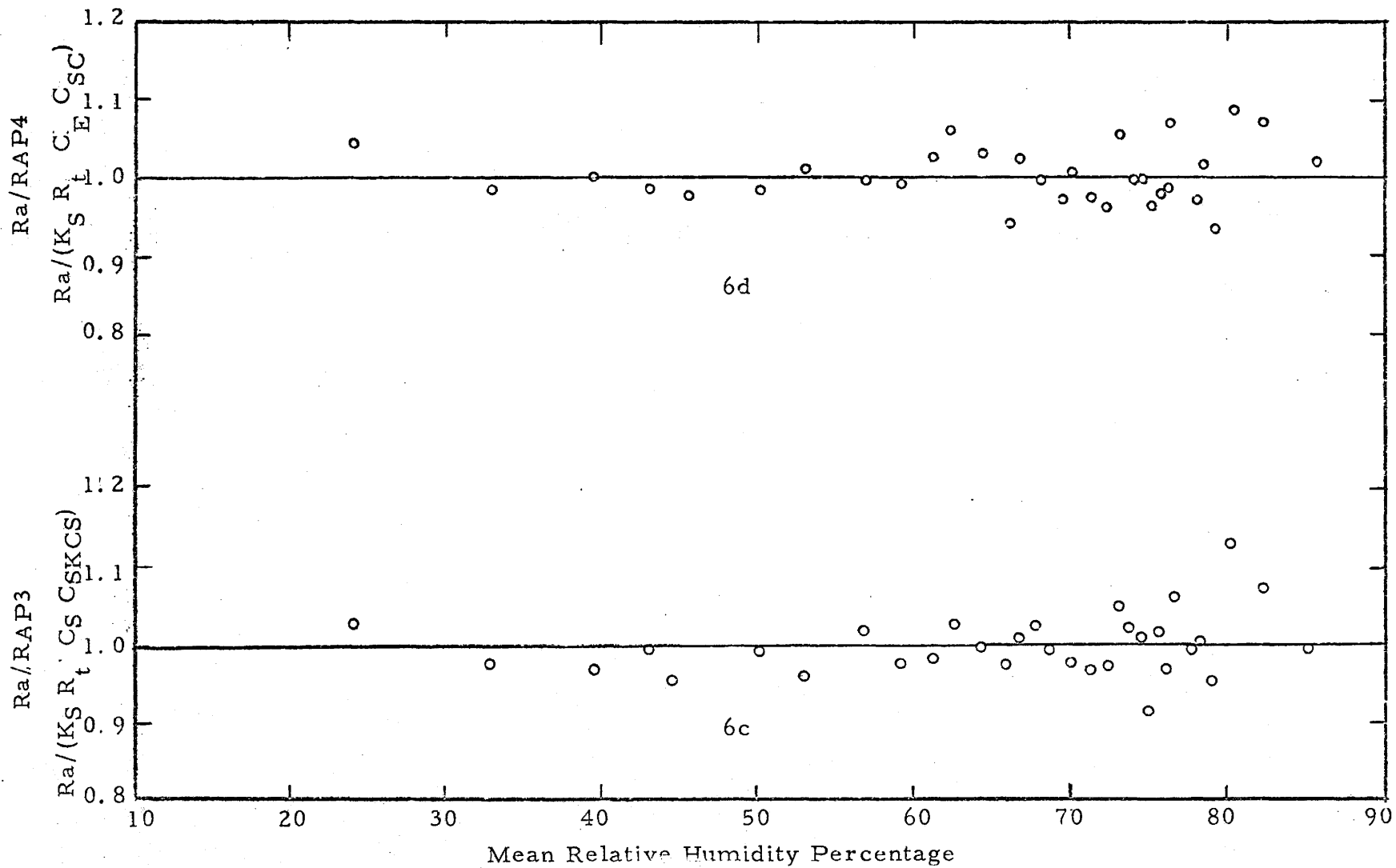


Figure 6b. Relation between ratio actual radiation to compute radiation vs. relative humidity

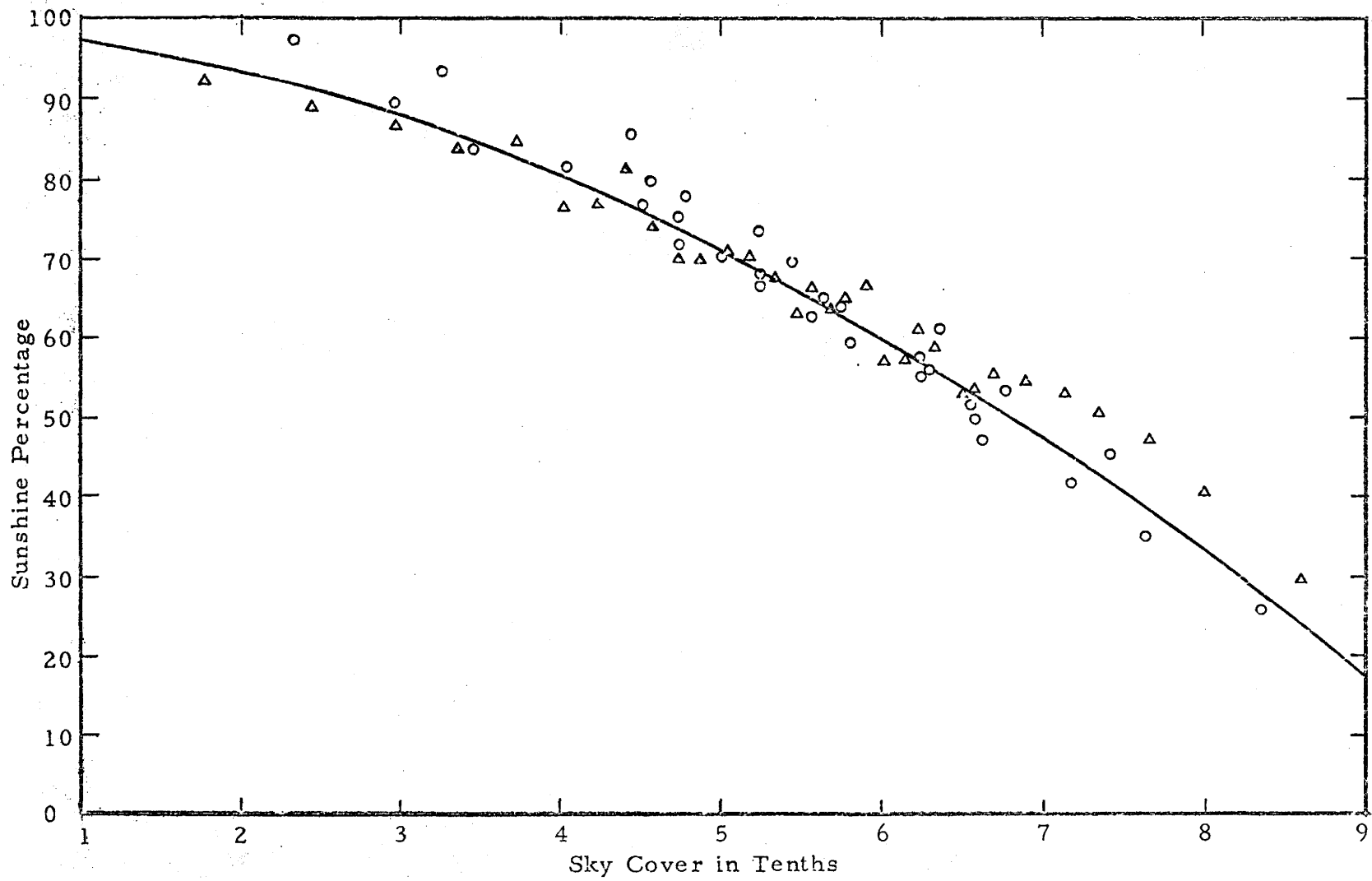


Figure 7. Relation between sunshine and sky cover

Table 2a. Average monthly values of measured and computed incoming solar radiation, for 32 solar radiation stations in the United States, in equivalent depth of evaporation, in inches

Month	Ra Inches	RAP1 Inches	Error		RAP2 Inches	Error	
			Inches	%		Inches	%
January	4.13	4.13	0.00	0.00	4.25	-0.12	-2.91
February	5.52	5.31	0.21	3.81	5.45	+0.07	+1.27
March	8.57	7.85	0.72	8.42	7.73	+0.84	+9.80
April	9.88	9.72	0.16	1.62	9.53	+0.35	+3.45
May	11.73	11.58	0.15	1.28	11.27	+0.46	+3.92
June	12.02	12.21	-0.19	-1.58	12.05	-0.03	-0.25
July	12.34	12.59	-0.25	-2.06	12.42	-0.08	-0.65
August	11.02	11.22	-0.19	-1.72	11.11	-0.09	-0.82
September	9.00	9.13	-0.13	-1.45	9.33	-0.33	-3.67
October	6.75	6.96	-0.21	-3.11	7.16	-0.41	-6.08
November	4.75	5.01	-0.26	-5.48	5.19	-0.44	-9.25
December	3.92	3.95	-0.03	-0.77	4.15	-0.23	-5.86
Sum	99.63	99.65	2.50	31.30	99.63	3.45	47.92
Average	8.30						
Mean absolute error			0.21	2.64		0.29	3.99

Table 2b. Average monthly values of measured and computed incoming solar radiation, for 32 solar radiation stations in the United States, in equivalent depth of evaporation, in inches

Month	Ra Inches	RAP3 Inches	Error		RAP4 Inches	Error	
			Inches	%		Inches	%
January	4.13	4.13	+0.00	+0.00	4.15	-0.02	-0.49
February	5.52	5.32	+0.20	+3.62	5.36	+0.16	+2.90
March	8.57	7.86	+0.71	+8.29	7.62	+0.95	+11.20
April	9.88	9.74	+0.14	+1.41	9.44	+0.44	+4.45
May	11.73	11.58	+0.15	+1.28	11.22	+0.51	+4.34
June	12.02	12.22	-0.20	-1.66	12.11	+0.09	+0.75
July	12.34	12.59	-0.25	-2.22	12.51	-0.17	-1.38
August	11.02	11.19	-0.17	-1.54	11.22	-0.20	-1.80
September	9.00	9.09	-0.09	-1.00	9.48	-0.48	-5.43
October	6.75	6.97	-0.22	-3.26	7.19	-0.44	-6.52
November	4.75	5.01	-0.26	-5.48	5.20	-0.45	-9.52
December	3.92	3.95	-0.03	-0.76	4.13	-0.21	-5.45
Sum	99.63	99.65	2.42	30.47	99.63	4.12	54.06
Average	8.30						
Mean absolute error			0.209	2.54		0.34	4.51

Table 3. Comparative average monthly values of measured and computed incoming solar radiation in langleys per day at Davis, California, (elevation = 50 feet, latitude 38.54°) for the period July 1959 to June 1961

Month	Sun- shine %	Rt Langley per day	Ra Langley per day	RAP1 Langley per day	Ra/ RAP1	Error	
						Langley per day	%
July	100	994.9	709	691.46	1.025	+17.55	+2.47
August	98	901.8	625	620.70	1.007	+4.30	+0.69
September	95	749.2	446	507.83	0.878	-61.83	-13.86
October	91	571.3	380	379.07	1.002	+0.92	+0.24
November	94	424.7	282	286.37	0.985	-4.37	-1.55
December	82	357.8	198	225.25	0.879	-27.25	-13.76
January	47	391.2	175	185.21	0.945	-10.21	-5.83
February	67	508.9	297	288.70	1.029	+8.30	+2.80
March	60	676.3	388	362.40	1.071	+25.60	+6.60
April	82	845.3	476	532.15	1.082	+43.85	+7.61
May	83	964.6	670	611.02	1.096	+58.98	+8.80
June	100	1015.6	750	705.84	1.062	+44.16	+5.89
July	99	994.9	693	688.10	1.007	+4.90	+0.71
August	100	901.8	636	626.75	1.015	+9.25	+1.45
September	95	749.2	505	507.83	0.994	-2.83	-0.56
October	95	571.3	354	387.24	0.914	-33.24	-9.93
November	55	424.7	207	217.65	0.951	-10.65	-5.14
December	50	357.8	167	174.71	0.956	-7.71	-4.62
January	18	391.2	140	122.94	1.139	+17.06	+12.19
February	67	508.9	298	288.70	1.032	+9.30	+3.12
March	67	676.3	382	383.66	0.996	-1.66	-0.44
April	92	845.3	573	563.94	1.016	+9.06	+1.58
May	87	964.6	673	625.77	1.075	+47.23	+7.09
June	94	1015.6	735	684.10	1.074	+50.90	+6.93
Sum			10,859	10667.39		511.11	123.86
Average	79.9	700.1	452.46	444.47	1.018		
Mean absolute error						21.30	5.16

Table 4a. Average values of measured and computed incoming solar radiation in langleys per day for 18 solar radiation stations in Venezuela (for R_1 and R_2)

No.	Rt Langleys per day	S %	SKC tenths	Ra Langleys per day	RAP1 Langleys per day	Ra/ RAP1	Error		RAP2 Langleys per day	Ra/ RAP2	Error	
							Langleys per day	%			Langleys per day	%
1	865.7	71.7	5.85	496.3	493.15	1.006	+3.15	+0.64	463.51	1.071	+32.79	+6.61
2	878.6	58.7	7.10	513.1	479.07	1.071	+34.04	+6.63	439.55	1.168	+73.55	+14.33
3	877.7	61.5	6.15	464.1	504.45	0.920	-40.35	-8.69	501.72	0.925	-37.62	-8.11
6	881.9	66.7	6.70	469.9	487.30	0.964	-17.40	-3.71	440.56	1.067	+29.34	+6.24
8	875.8	72.2	5.38	534.7	503.46	1.062	+31.24	+5.84	490.42	1.090	+53.28	+9.96
9	877.6	63.0	5.41	444.5	469.35	0.947	-24.85	-5.59	490.62	0.906	-46.12	-10.38
10	874.8	78.9	4.51	547.3	525.07	1.042	+22.23	+4.06	514.04	1.065	+33.26	+6.08
11	877.5	61.1	5.89	482.5	463.70	1.040	+18.80	+3.90	474.47	1.017	+8.03	+1.66
12	877.4	62.5	6.59	534.0	477.77	1.117	+56.23	+10.53	437.83	1.220	+96.17	+18.01
13	878.2	66.1	6.46	503.3	501.28	1.004	+2.02	+4.02	462.76	1.087	+40.54	+8.05
14	879.2	59.1	6.20	381.3	456.66	0.835	-75.36	-19.76	461.35	0.826	-80.05	-20.99
16	881.2	56.4	8.28	520.3	510.50	1.019	+9.80	+1.88	402.61	1.292	+117.69	+22.62
17	877.7	67.7	6.23	591.3	485.61	1.218	+105.69	+17.87	455.50	1.298	+135.80	+22.97
18	884.7	57.6	7.29	407.5	452.80	0.900	-45.30	-11.12	404.83	1.006	+2.67	+0.66
19	882.3	50.4	7.74	423.5	437.23	0.968	-13.73	-3.24	399.99	1.058	+23.52	+5.55
20	882.2	62.1	6.34	404.8	468.66	0.864	-63.86	-15.78	451.86	0.896	-47.06	-11.63
21	885.5	52.6	6.70	462.5	470.44	0.983	-7.94	-1.78	481.34	0.961	-18.84	-4.07
22	883.0	53.9	6.96	420.8	442.88	0.950	-22.08	-5.25	433.60	0.970	-12.80	-3.04
Sum					8629.33		594.07	130.29	8206.56		889.13	180.96
Av.	878.9	62.3	6.43	477.9	479.90	0.996			455.91	1.048		
Mean absolute error							33.04	7.39			49.48	10.05

Table 4b. Average values of measured and computed incoming solar radiation in langleys per day for 18 solar radiation stations in Venezuela (for R_3 and R_4)

No.	Rt Langleys per day	S %	SKC tenths	Ra Langleys per day	RAP3 Langleys per day	Ra/ RAP3	Error		RAP4 Langleys per day	Ra/ RAP4	Error	
							Langleys per day	%			Langleys per day	%
1	865.7	71.7	5.85	496.3	492.98	1.007	+3.32	+0.67	459.71	1.079	+36.59	+7.37
2	878.6	58.7	7.10	513.1	476.90	1.076	+36.20	+7.05	426.94	1.201	+86.16	+16.79
3	877.7	61.5	6.15	446.1	504.20	0.885	-58.10	-13.02	496.01	0.899	-49.91	-11.19
6	881.9	66.7	6.70	469.9	486.33	0.966	-16.43	-3.50	431.66	1.088	+38.24	+8.17
8	875.8	72.2	5.38	534.7	503.70	1.061	+31.00	+5.80	489.48	1.092	+45.22	+8.46
9	877.6	63.0	5.41	444.5	469.86	0.946	-25.36	-5.71	489.38	0.908	-44.88	-10.10
10	874.8	78.9	4.51	547.3	424.99	1.287	+122.31	+22.35	518.13	1.056	+29.17	+5.33
11	877.5	61.1	5.89	482.5	464.10	1.040	+18.40	+3.81	470.57	1.025	+11.93	+2.47
12	877.4	62.5	6.59	534.0	466.28	1.145	+67.72	+12.68	429.25	1.244	+104.75	+19.62
13	878.2	66.1	6.46	503.3	500.03	1.006	+3.27	+6.51	454.79	1.106	+48.51	+9.64
14	879.2	59.1	6.20	381.3	456.46	0.835	-75.16	-19.72	455.39	0.837	-74.09	-19.43
16	881.2	56.4	8.28	520.3	503.20	0.994	+17.10	+3.29	376.86	1.381	+143.44	+27.56
17	877.7	67.7	6.23	591.3	485.24	1.218	+106.06	+17.94	449.36	1.316	+141.94	+24.01
18	884.7	57.6	7.29	407.5	499.21	0.907	-41.71	-1.02	389.63	0.956	+17.87	+4.39
19	882.3	50.4	7.74	423.5	433.43	0.977	-9.93	-2.34	382.89	1.106	+40.61	+9.59
20	882.2	62.1	6.34	404.8	467.37	0.866	-62.57	-15.46	444.73	0.910	-39.93	-9.86
21	885.5	52.6	6.70	462.5	469.76	0.984	-7.26	-1.57	471.78	0.980	-9.28	-2.01
22	883.0	53.9	6.96	420.8	441.47	0.953	-20.67	-4.91	422.71	0.995	-1.91	-0.46
Sum					8495.51		722.57	147.35	8059.27		964.43	196.45
Av.	878.9	62.3	6.43	477.9	471.97	1.012			447.47	1.067		
Mean absolute error							40.28	8.20			53.59	10.91

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The purpose of the study reported in this thesis was to develop empirical formulas to estimate incoming solar radiation based on the relationship between incoming solar radiation and extraterrestrial radiation, climatological data and geographical parameters.

The procedure used by Christiansen (1966, 1967) to develop his evaporation and evapotranspiration formulas was applied to data from 32 solar radiation stations in the United States. From these data a relation between the percentage of sunshine and sky cover in tenths was established. Four formulas for estimating incoming solar radiation, depending upon the type of climatological data available, were developed.

The results presented in Tables 2, 3, 4a, and 4b, where the mean absolute error is less than, or in the neighborhood of 10%, show how well the measured and computed values of incoming solar radiation agree.

The outcome of this study gives evidence for the following conclusions:

1. There is a satisfactory relation between incoming solar radiation and extraterrestrial radiation, geographic parameters, and climatological data. Incoming solar radiation can, therefore, be estimated as a function of climatological information.

2. The results of this study, together with the comparison of

other formulas, indicate that sunshine is a better parameter for estimating incoming solar radiation than sky cover. For Venezuela the best results were obtained when both sunshine and sky cover data were applied, using Equations (29) and (31).

3. There is a fair relationship between percentage of sunshine and sky cover which can be used to estimate sunshine percentage.

4. The procedure followed has proved to be reliable for estimating incoming solar radiation.

5. The formulas for estimating incoming solar radiation developed in this study using only data from the United States proved more reliable than the other formulas developed by different procedures when they were applied to Venezuelan data.

6. The study indicated that humidity had a negligible effect on incoming solar radiation.

7. The elevation coefficient for incoming solar radiation was the same as the elevation coefficient for evaporation found by Christian-
sen (1966).

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APPENDIX

Table 5a. Climatological data of selected incoming radiation stations for January 1964

Station Name	No.	TX OF	TM OF	TA OF	H %	PD	W mph	SKC	S %	Ra Ly	Rt In
Albuquerque	1	44	22	33.0	60	5	6.2	4.4	73	310	9.01
Atlanta	2	52	37	44.2	74	15	11.2	6.9	46	201	9.41
Bismark	3	21	1	11.0	77	5	11.8	7.6	44	159	5.53
Boston	4	37	25	30.9	65	10	14.5	5.9	59	158	6.85
Brownsville	5	70	54	61.7	77	4	10.3	8.1	29	243	11.72
Cape Hatteras	6	54	39	46.4	77	11	11.5	5.9	47	256	8.94
Charleston	7	59	39	49.2	75	12	8.3	6.3	70	218	9.71
Cleveland	8	38	25	31.3	80	15	10.5	8.8	12	98	7.10
Columbia	9	39	24	31.4	83	7	10.9	6.6	44	164	7.95
Dodge City	10	38	20	28.8	81	5	14.2	5.7	60	259	8.21
East Lansing	17	33	19	26.0	77	17	13.3	8.9	34	115	6.87
Ely	11	32	6	19.0	71	10	11.7	7.2	66	249	7.75
Fort Worth	12	33	35	44.1	75	10	12.1	6.1	50	262	9.70
Fresno	13	58	36	46.9	74	9	5.7	6.4	74	199	8.53
Grand Junction	14	35	19	26.6	70	9	6.2	7.5	60	220	7.78
Great Falls	15	31	15	22.8	66	8	8.9	6.3	64	132	5.32
Indianapolis	16	39	25	31.8	73	9	9.6	7.7	45	144	7.61
Little Rock	18	48	34	41.1	76	13	6.6	7.5	34	186	9.11
Los Angeles	19	63	47	54.6	62	7	7.0	5.0	75	264	9.92
Nashville	20	47	33	40.0	84	11	8.4	8.1	28	152	8.70
New Omaha	21	25	11	18.2	81	9	11.3	6.5	50	193	7.15
Oklahoma City	22	44	28	36.3	80	8	12.6	6.5	47	229	8.39
Phoenix	23	59	38	48.5	63	4	5.8	4.9	94	297	9.49
Portland	24	33	15	23.7	76	13	9.8	5.7	51	180	6.43
Rapid City	25	36	12	24.0	67	5	12.0	7.5	42	179	6.39
Salt Lake City	26	33	18	25.6	79	12	5.9	8.3	34	181	7.32
San Antonio	27	59	41	50.1	73	10	9.1	7.1	35	208	10.69
Sault Ste Marie	28	24	12	18.2	83	23	9.8	8.6	22	120	5.61
Seattle	29	46	39	42.2	72	20	5.8	9.0	20	70	5.30
Shreveport	30	54	38	45.9	72	10	10.3	6.7	51	217	9.78
Tucson	31	59	35	46.8	58	6	8.6	4.4	79	314	9.86
Washington D.C.	32	44	32	38.2	68	11	9.9	7.1	46	159	7.83

Table 5b. Climatological data of selected incoming radiation stations for February 1964

Station name	No.	TX OF	TM OF	TA OF	H %	PD.	W mph	SKC	S %	Ra Ly	Rt In
Albuquerque	1	48	25	36.5	49	4	10.0	5.7	63	390	10.80
Atlanta	2	53	34	43.8	68	13	13.0	6.6	51	305	11.13
Bismark	3	23	6	14.4	69	5	11.7	6.1	42	252	7.71
Boston	4	42	28	35.3	66	11	16.3	6.3	60	229	8.92
Brownsville	5	72	49	60.6	69	8	12.9	4.3	55	343	12.96
Cape Hatteras	6	55	39	46.8	62	12	13.3	5.4	65	362	10.75
Charleston	7	59	38	48.4	70	10	10.0	5.9	73	306	11.37
Cleveland	8	35	24	29.5	79	21	12.4	9.2	15	143	9.15
Columbia	9	35	21	28.2	78	9	12.6	7.2	46	257	9.80
Dodge City	10	34	17	25.1	84	10	16.2	6.6	54	277	10.12
East Lansing	17	31	15	23.0	80	14	14.0	8.4	26	222	8.94
Ely	11	36	11	23.3	66	10	11.3	7.4	74	316	9.71
Fort Worth	12	53	33	43.0	68	9	14.9	6.0	51	332	11.36
Fresno	13	59	40	49.5	77	10	6.0	6.6	54	250	10.39
Grand Junction	14	38	21	29.4	62	11	7.6	7.3	58	309	9.75
Great Falls	15	33	15	23.9	63	11	9.7	6.5	60	216	7.51
Indianapolis	16	35	21	28.1	62	10	10.6	8.3	45	196	9.61
Little Rock	18	48	32	39.9	71	12	8.6	6.7	43	262	10.89
Los Angeles	19	65	49	57.0	66	5	6.8	4.6	71	326	11.55
Nashville	20	44	27	35.6	81	12	8.7	7.7	31	223	10.53
New Omaha	21	24	10	16.9	77	13	13.2	6.0	54	309	9.20
Oklahoma City	22	43	26	34.5	76	9	14.0	6.6	55	304	10.71
Phoenix	23	63	40	51.5	46	2	6.9	4.7	93	392	11.20
Portland	24	38	20	28.8	78	11	11.4	6.3	51	261	8.55
Rapid City	25	29	9	19.1	76	11	10.5	6.8	55	295	8.45
Salt Lake City	26	37	20	28.7	75	13	7.5	8.1	53	270	9.34
San Antonio	27	62	38	49.9	66	9	11.8	5.4	53	316	12.16
Sault Ste Marie	28	25	10	17.3	80	16	10.1	6.2	47	248	7.79
Seattle	29	49	40	44.7	65	13	7.7	7.4	39	144	7.50
Shreveport	30	53	35	44.0	69	10	12.2	6.2	55	289	11.42
Tucson	31	61	34	47.8	45	4	9.3	3.6	86	440	11.50
Washington D.C.	32	45	31	38.3	59	10	12.6	6.3	52	272	9.79

Table 5c. Climatological data of selected incoming radiation stations for March 1964

Station name	No.	TX °F	TM °F	TA °F	H %	PD	W mph	SXC	S %	Ra Ly	Rt In.
Albuquerque	1	63	36	49.9	39	4	8.6	4.4	78	580	14.72
Atlanta	2	51	36	41.8	66	9	12.6	6.4	51	345	14.98
Bismark	3	29	11	20.1	87	9	13.2	7.3	45	376	12.07
Boston	4	40	26	32.7	62	7	6.7	7.2	64	324	13.16
Brownsville	5	73	56	64.3	81	8	11.4	7.2	38	330	16.36
Cape Hatteras	6	49	36	42.5	63	13	13.1	5.4	66	455	14.68
Charleston	7	56	36	46.3	67	13	10.3	5.7	69	371	15.17
Cleveland	8	32	16	24.0	77	17	11.2	7.7	43	297	13.35
Columbia	9	37	21	28.7	74	14	11.7	6.5	60	414	13.91
Dodge City	10	45	24	34.1	79	10	16.7	6.3	63	435	14.17
East Lansing	17	33	11	22.0	76	14	13.0	6.7	51	392	13.17
Ely	11	53	25	39.3	52	4	11.0	5.9	85	506	13.85
Fort Worth	12	59	39	49.1	68	7	13.2	6.5	47	525	15.16
Fresno	13	70	44	56.8	67	4	6.7	5.7	74	420	14.39
Grand Junction	14	53	31	42.4	51	8	8.7	5.7	75	480	13.87
Great Falls	15	43	20	31.3	58	6	9.6	7.0	85	408	11.90
Indianapolis	16	35	18	26.2	70	11	10.0	6.7	69	391	13.75
Little Rock	18	50	33	41.3	67	9	9.6	6.5	51	376	14.80
Los Angeles	19	71	53	62.0	69	3	5.9	4.8	73	469	15.30
Nashville	20	45	27	36.3	75	14	8.6	6.9	47	354	14.51
New Omaha	21	29	13	21.0	79	14	12.4	7.5	38	393	13.39
Oklahoma City	22	49	34	39.7	74	11	13.3	6.8	47	383	14.65
Phoenix	23	79	51	65.1	40	1	6.6	4.4	95	551	15.03
Portland	24	36	19	27.4	73	11	10.5	6.9	58	358	12.83
Rapid City	25	39	17	28.0	73	12	12.5	7.2	56	425	12.74
Salt Lake City	26	54	31	42.5	63	13	18.2	6.6	61	427	13.52
San Antonio	27	67	46	56.1	71	8	10.3	6.6	46	355	15.78
Sault Ste Marie	28	27	9	18.2	73	8	8.6	6.0	64	424	12.15
Seattle	29	52	41	46.2	70	18	8.4	8.4	41	228	11.89
Shreveport	30	58	39	48.5	66	9	10.3	6.7	46	348	15.21
Tucson	31	77	45	61.0	34	3	9.0	3.7	93	610	15.26
Washington D.C.	32	43	28	35.6	61	8	12.8	5.7	62	392	13.90

Table 5d. Climatological data of selected incoming radiation stations for April 1964

Stationname	No.	TX OF	TM OF	TA OF	E %	FD	W mph	SKC	S %	Pa Ly	Rt In
Albuquerque	1	73	43	57.9	24	3	8.7	4.6	62	664	17.11
Atlanta	2	74	53	63.7	61	7	10.0	5.7	64	431	17.24
Bismark	3	57	33	45.2	57	5	16.7	6.5	63	488	15.61
Boston	4	56	40	48.3	69	14	12.2	7.4	53	374	16.25
Brownsville	5	82	65	73.6	79	3	14.3	6.3	57	440	17.84
Cape Hatteras	6	69	56	62.4	77	7	12.9	4.7	66	586	17.09
Charleston	7	78	54	65.8	68	8	8.9	4.7	78	502	17.33
Cleveland	8	63	39	51.0	61	11	14.8	8.0	52	332	16.37
Columbia	9	68	47	57.3	62	11	13.3	7.0	52	448	16.68
Dodge City	10	70	44	57.2	56	9	19.0	5.3	80	562	17.82
East Lansing	17	59	38	48.7	71	12	14.8	8.0	42	335	16.26
Ely	11	60	26	43.2	42	7	11.9	5.5	63	598	16.64
Fort Worth	12	78	56	67.3	62	7	15.6	5.6	59	487	17.32
Fresno	13	73	47	60.1	58	3	8.4	4.2	84	516	16.93
Grand Junction	14	66	40	53.1	32	3	10.4	5.0	84	576	16.65
Great Falls	15	53	33	42.8	51	10	13.0	6.2	55	443	15.50
Indianapolis	16	66	43	54.8	60	9	10.4	7.0	68	429	16.59
Little Rock	18	76	54	64.9	55	5	9.7	5.3	70	512	17.15
Los Angeles	19	75	55	65.3	63	2	6.9	3.9	83	591	17.39
Nashville	20	74	48	61.0	63	7	8.4	5.8	70	514	17.00
New Omaha	21	62	41	51.6	61	7	16.3	6.2	62	465	16.39
Oklahoma City	22	73	50	61.7	58	4	15.6	5.8	57	512	17.07
Phoenix	23	85	56	70.4	26	-	7.0	4.3	96	634	17.26
Portland	24	52	33	42.4	76	15	9.8	7.0	51	405	16.06
Rapid City	25	61	34	47.5	52	5	14.4	6.9	57	502	16.01
Salt Lake City	26	64	37	50.8	48	9	9.2	5.7	77	529	16.46
San Antonio	27	81	59	69.7	69	5	11.3	6.5	51	330	17.61
Sault Ste Marie	28	46	30	37.6	80	17	10.4	7.9	40	368	15.66
Seattle	29	59	45	52.4	65	13	9.4	8.5	46	389	15.50
Shreveport	30	79	56	67.3	61	6	12.3	5.5	61	504	17.35
Tucson	31	82	49	65.7	23	0	9.8	3.5	95	687	17.37
Washington D.C.	32	73	50	61.2	54	7	12.0	5.8	75	506	16.67

Table 5e. Climatological data of selected incoming radiation stations for May 1964

Station name	No.	TX OF	TM OF	TA OF	H %	PD	W mph	SKC	S %	Ra Ly	Rt In
Albuquerque	1	78	51	64.7	28	3	8.5	4.2	80	700	19.69
Atlanta	2	79	53	68.9	59	2	11.1	4.6	75	504	19.69
Bismark	3	70	42	56.2	54	8	12.8	6.2	77	610	19.22
Boston	4	67	52	59.7	73	13	11.0	7.8	54	445	19.47
Brownsville	5	85	69	76.9	78	3	13.1	5.5	55	407	19.61
Cape Hatteras	6	75	61	68.2	80	8	10.9	5.2	68	655	19.68
Charleston	7	84	61	72.2	66	7	9.3	4.9	81	578	19.69
Cleveland	8	66	47	56.8	74	15	11.6	7.7	54	408	19.50
Columbia	9	75	51	62.8	67	11	11.1	4.9	73	593	19.60
Dodge City	10	75	50	62.7	62	11	16.3	5.4	75	632	19.63
East Lansing	17	67	46	56.4	75	16	12.9	7.7	50	413	19.47
Ely	11	68	32	50.3	38	4	10.4	6.9	85	703	19.59
Fort Worth	12	83	61	62.0	65	7	14.1	5.2	70	612	19.69
Fresno	13	81	51	66.1	46	1	9.5	2.8	96	604	19.65
Grand Junction	14	75	48	61.4	28	5	10.4	5.6	73	647	19.59
Great Falls	15	63	41	52.3	50	11	10.3	7.2	53	493	19.17
Indianapolis	16	68	49	58.8	76	14	8.5	7.2	53	441	19.58
Little Rock	18	81	56	68.4	69	6	8.6	5.2	67	583	19.69
Los Angeles	19	77	53	67.7	64	2	6.4	3.4	80	632	19.70
Nashville	20	78	54	65.7	68	9	7.8	5.4	70	552	19.66
New Omaha	21	71	49	60.4	61	12	13.2	5.7	66	559	19.63
Oklahoma City	22	77	56	66.5	69	11	13.2	5.2	65	605	19.69
Phoenix	23	93	63	77.8	23	-	6.8	2.5	98	721	19.69
Portland	24	65	44	54.4	82	14	9.4	6.9	55	12	19.40
Rapid City	25	71	43	56.9	52	8	12.9	6.2	57	588	19.33
Salt Lake City	26	74	44	53.7	44	2	8.5	5.7	80	664	19.54
San Antonio	27	84	64	74.1	70	8	10.5	5.5	62	517	19.69
Sault Ste Marie	28	61	42	51.6	75	14	9.4	7.4	42	445	19.24
Seattle	29	62	49	55.4	73	20	7.5	8.5	26	389	19.17
Shreveport	30	84	59	71.3	64	7	11.4	5.2	79	589	19.70
Tucson	31	89	55	71.9	22	1	9.2	1.9	97	749	19.70
Washington	32	73	55	63.7	66	13	11.1	7.0	47	444	19.59

Table 5f. Climatological data of selected incoming radiation stations for June 1964

Station name	No.	TX °F	TM °F	TA °F	H %	PD.	W mph	SKC	S %	Ra Ly	Rt In
Albuquerque	1	91	62	76.6	32	2	7.6	3.6	78	710	19.80
Atlanta	2	87	67	76.9	70	9	8.1	6.2	61	488	19.75
Bismark	3	74	52	63.2	61	13	12.2	5.5	73	559	19.85
Boston	4	78	61	69.6	64	10	11.8	5.6	71	560	19.89
Brownsville	5	93	74	82.9	76	4	10.1	4.5	81	592	19.33
Cape Hatteras	6	81	69	75.2	82	9	11.3	6.6	65	648	19.81
Charleston	7	87	68	77.5	83	9	7.8	6.7	79	504	19.71
Cleveland	8	77	55	65.8	68	11	10.1	5.5	74	526	19.39
Columbia	9	83	61	72.1	72	15	9.5	6.8	52	558	19.87
Dodge City	10	85	61	73.3	64	9	15.8	4.9	67	663	19.85
East Lansing	17	75	53	63.8	70	12	11.8	6.2	65	527	19.88
Ely	11	82	43	62.6	28	4	10.0	3.9	92	572	19.88
Fort Worth	12	94	72	82.9	61	7	12.7	4.0	75	651	19.71
Fresno	13	97	63	80.0	39	0	7.3	1.4	100	632	19.83
Grand Junction	14	90	60	74.6	21	3	10.7	3.4	90	726	19.87
Great Falls	15	75	49	62.2	43	9	10.1	5.4	69	593	19.84
Indianapolis	16	79	58	68.5	74	12	7.7	6.1	57	547	19.88
Little Rock	18	89	68	78.4	71	9	7.9	5.5	67	623	19.79
Los Angeles	19	79	61	70.1	74	0	5.4	3.4	70	620	19.68
Nashville	20	86	64	75.0	73	11	6.6	6.3	65	542	19.82
New Omaha	21	77	59	68.0	71	14	10.8	6.6	56	456	19.89
Oklahoma City	22	38	67	77.3	68	10	13.0	4.8	76	633	19.81
Phoenix	23	105	75	90.0	23	0	6.5	2.2	95	714	19.74
Portland	24	75	53	63.7	74	6	9.3	5.3	74	604	19.88
Rapid City	25	78	53	65.7	60	14	12.6	5.7	60	582	19.88
Salt Lake City	26	88	54	71.0	35	3	7.8	3.8	87	737	19.89
San Antonio	27	95	72	83.3	64	3	9.8	4.4	76	603	19.56
Sault Ste Marie	28	68	46	57.3	75	15	8.5	6.0	61	532	19.86
Seattle	29	70	53	61.6	66	4	7.0	5.6	59	490	19.84
Shreveport	30	91	69	80.0	67	7	9.5	4.7	86	595	19.70
Tucson	31	100	67	83.5	21	2	8.4	2.3	89	694	19.69
Washington D.C.	32	83	65	74.1	62	7	10.5	5.6	65	570	19.87

Table 5g. Climatological data of selected incoming radiation stations for July 1964

Station name	No.	TX °F	TM °F	TA °F	H %	PD	W mph	SKC	S %	Ra Ly	Rt In
Albuquerque	1	91	66	78.7	43	6	8.5	4.5	77	690	20.00
Atlanta	2	90	71	80.3	69	4	7.9	5.8	65	462	19.97
Bismark	3	90	58	74.2	50	3	9.6	4.1	88	655	19.83
Boston	4	82	64	73.1	64	11	11.4	5.3	73	559	19.95
Brownsville	5	94	76	85.0	74	4	10.3	3.8	89	612	19.72
Cape Hatteras	6	84	71	77.7	82	13	9.0	7.2	56	589	20.00
Charleston	7	89	71	80.1	86	15	7.2	7.8	61	447	19.95
Cleveland	8	76	57	67.6	73	9	8.5	4.3	66	527	19.97
Columbia	9	85	64	74.9	72	7	7.9	5.9	75	559	20.00
Dodge City	10	90	64	77.1	59	6	13.8	4.8	70	599	20.00
East Lansing	17	81	55	67.8	78	9	10.4	4.4	80	581	19.95
Ely	11	88	48	68.0	28	6	9.9	5.1	79	617	20.00
Fort Worth	12	95	74	84.6	65	10	11.9	4.7	70	549	19.95
Fresno	13	99	66	82.9	74	0	7.6	2.1	95	555	20.00
Grand Junction	14	94	65	79.5	48	3	11.1	3.7	90	701	20.00
Great Falls	15	90	59	74.5	54	3	8.0	3.5	83	617	19.81
Indianapolis	16	82	62	71.6	75	6	4.9	5.0	75	557	20.00
Little Rock	18	91	71	80.7	75	8	6.6	5.1	71	623	20.00
Los Angeles	19	87	64	75.5	76	0	5.5	1.9	90	652	19.94
Nashville	20	89	68	78.3	76	8	4.9	6.1	72	560	20.00
New Omaha	21	86	65	75.8	68	5	8.5	4.2	80	627	19.97
Oklahoma	22	88	69	78.2	72	9	10.6	5.5	64	595	20.00
Phoenix	23	105	79	92.4	32	2	7.5	3.2	95	640	19.97
Portland	24	79	55	66.7	75	10	9.1	5.3	76	588	19.93
Rapid City	25	92	61	76.8	42	3	10.4	4.1	68	635	19.92
Salt Lake City	26	98	64	81.2	28	1	8.2	3.9	84	688	19.98
San Antonio	27	94	74	84.2	68	5	8.9	4.5	73	574	19.87
Sault Ste Marie	28	73	51	61.7	78	12	7.8	5.1	68	606	19.85
Seattle	29	79	56	67.6	58	0	6.7	3.2	78	532	19.81
Shreveport	30	93	73	82.9	68	7	8.5	4.3	81	590	19.95
Tucson	31	99	73	86.0	75	6	9.8	4.6	77	564	19.95
Washington D.C.	32	86	78	77.0	75	9	10.2	5.0	66	519	20.00

Table 5h. Climatological data of selected incoming radiation stations for August 1964

Station name	No.	TX °F	TM °F	TA °F	H %	PD	W mph	SKC	S %	Ra Ly	Rt In
Albuquerque	1	92	65	78.4	38	5	7.6	2.9	86	670	18.41
Atlanta	2	88	70	78.9	78	10	7.8	6.2	59	451	18.68
Bismark	3	86	56	70.7	52	11	11.3	5.2	78	508	17.30
Boston	4	80	64	72.1	88	7	10.4	6.0	66	443	17.79
Brownsville	5	92	77	84.4	78	7	10.3	6.1	77	427	18.80
Cape Hatteras	6	85	73	78.9	88	11	9.7	6.4	56	549	18.39
Charleston	7	89	71	80.1	86	12	6.8	6.0	70	524	18.53
Cleveland	8	80	60	69.8	79	8	3.3	5.8	59	427	17.97
Columbus	9	91	67	79.0	68	4	9.0	4.8	71	539	18.11
Dodge City	10	92	65	78.7	56	8	16.2	3.9	75	580	18.20
East Lansing	17	81	58	69.3	77	9	9.8	5.5	68	448	17.80
Ely	11	86	44	65.4	27	3	10.8	2.5	93	636	18.08
Fort Worth	12	94	74	84.0	67	5	11.2	4.5	66	545	18.53
Fresno	13	96	61	78.5	39	0	7.1	0.7	100	542	18.28
Grand Junction	14	92	61	76.6	23	4	10.7	2.8	93	635	18.09
Great Falls	15	78	53	65.5	44	10	10.2	5.1	71	487	17.21
Indianapolis	16	84	64	74.1	78	8	5.7	5.8	77	480	18.04
Little Rock	18	92	71	81.4	75	5	6.1	5.1	70	572	18.43
Los Angeles	19	83	63	73.2	73	0	5.4	2.4	84	627	18.57
Nashville	20	90	69	79.5	75	9	5.5	5.5	68	489	18.32
New Omaha	21	83	64	73.5	73	10	10.4	5.0	69	523	17.89
Oklahoma	22	89	69	79.3	71	8	12.5	4.0	85	594	18.37
Phoenix	23	102	78	89.7	42	5	6.6	3.0	97	591	18.49
Portland	24	79	54	66.2	78	9	8.4	5.5	70	495	17.65
Rapid City	25	87	58	72.4	43	9	12.1	3.3	77	563	17.61
Salt Lake City	26	91	57	74.2	34	3	10.2	2.7	85	625	17.95
San Antonio	27	93	75	83.6	75	8	9.1	6.5	61	491	18.70
Sault Ste Marie	28	76	54	64.6	76	10	7.8	5.3	71	511	17.34
Seattle	29	71	56	63.4	70	11	6.8	7.4	35	335	17.21
Shreveport	30	92	72	82.1	75	10	7.9	6.0	69	487	18.54
Tucson	31	96	72	84.2	48	8	8.8	4.8	79	636	18.56
Washington D.C.	32	87	70	78.5	76	13	9.6	6.6	62	475	18.10

Table 5i. Climatological data of selected incoming radiation stations for September 1964

Station name	No.	TX °F	TM °F	TA °F	H %	PD	W mph	SKC	S %	Ra Ly	Rt In
Albuquerque	1	85	59	71.8	66	4	7.4	3.3	83	554	15.28
Atlanta	2	82	66	74.0	78	10	10.2	5.6	60	367	15.48
Bismark	3	75	44	59.5	54	4	10.6	4.4	83	454	13.14
Boston	4	71	57	63.7	73	9	11.4	6.1	61	353	14.02
Brownsville	5	88	70	78.7	78	10	7.5	4.0	70	464	16.53
Cape Hatteras	6	81	68	74.3	79	7	10.2	4.7	62	501	15.24
Charleston	7	36	66	75.9	84	9	9.0	5.9	67	422	15.62
Cleveland	8	75	55	65.0	81	8	8.3	6.0	44	399	14.18
Columbia	9	87	60	73.5	59	4	8.8	3.7	75	467	14.63
Dodge City	10	83	58	70.8	56	6	14.1	3.4	82	506	14.83
East Lansing	17	76	52	64.0	76	4	10.2	6.2	60	349	14.03
Ely	11	80	41	60.6	33	7	10.3	3.9	83	503	14.58
Fort Worth	12	91	68	79.6	56	7	10.9	2.6	72	502	15.61
Fresno	13	92	58	75.2	44	1	6.3	1.6	97	441	15.01
Grand Junction	14	83	56	69.2	35	8	10.3	3.1	90	512	14.59
Great Falls	15	73	47	60.2	39	4	10.1	4.4	84	408	13.00
Indianapolis	16	81	59	69.8	75	4	5.4	5.6	77	379	14.50
Little Rock	18	88	64	76.3	75	8	6.4	3.8	72	480	15.33
Los Angeles	19	86	65	75.6	66	0	4.9	2.2	87	533	15.73
Nashville	20	85	62	73.6	76	6	5.0	4.8	65	407	15.10
New Omaha	21	78	57	67.7	72	10	9.2	4.0	70	433	14.21
Oklahoma City	22	86	63	74.5	64	4	11.3	3.2	77	476	15.22
Phoenix	23	99	73	85.9	37	2	6.6	1.1	96	542	15.52
Portland	24	70	47	58.8	78	9	9.3	5.5	62	391	13.75
Rapid City	25	78	49	63.3	43	4	11.7	3.3	80	453	13.68
Salt Lake City	26	84	53	68.2	46	5	9.1	3.5	84	496	14.31
San Antonio	27	91	66	78.6	67	7	8.0	3.0	84	458	16.09
Sault Ste Marie	28	65	43	56.3	83	12	8.5	7.0	45	328	13.20
Seattle	29	67	53	60.2	76	6	5.7	6.2	47	302	12.98
Shreveport	30	88	67	77.5	71	7	6.9	3.2	80	446	15.66
Tucson	31	95	67	81.2	38	4	8.5	2.1	89	572	15.70
Washington D.C.	32	79	63	71.3	75	8	9.0	6.1	61	366	14.62

Table 5j. Climatological data of selected incoming radiation stations for October 1964

Station name	No.	TX OF	TM OF	TA OF	H %	PD	W mph	SKC	S %	Ra Ly	Rt In
Albuquerque	1	68	45	56.5	51	6	6.5	3.0	75	426	12.64
Atlanta	2	75	56	65.7	79	9	8.3	4.9	65	324	12.95
Bismark	3	62	32	47.0	50	2	10.4	5.3	68	294	9.61
Boston	4	62	46	53.9	67	8	12.4	6.2	64	256	10.83
Brownsville	5	87	70	78.5	79	8	10.0	5.5	56	387	14.63
Cape Hatteras	6	72	58	64.9	80	11	9.2	6.3	54	362	12.59
Charleston	7	79	57	67.8	78	9	6.6	5.0	64	361	13.15
Cleveland	8	62	40	51.0	75	9	9.5	6.2	58	230	11.06
Columbia	9	70	48	59.1	69	11	9.8	5.0	57	316	11.70
Dodge City	10	70	47	58.7	66	6	14.8	5.2	64	353	12.00
East Lansing	17	62	38	50.0	73	7	10.5	6.5	49	244	10.35
Ely	11	62	30	46.3	44	3	11.4	4.1	81	377	11.62
Fort Worth	12	80	60	70.0	73	4	11.1	4.9	59	375	13.16
Fresno	13	78	48	63.1	51	1	6.0	2.2	93	340	12.25
Grand Junction	14	65	43	54.0	46	5	9.2	4.6	78	353	11.64
Great Falls	15	61	40	50.2	41	2	13.7	5.9	70	248	9.41
Indianapolis	16	67	43	54.7	72	6	7.1	5.9	65	278	11.51
Little Rock	18	74	56	63.5	85	9	6.1	5.8	54	328	12.73
Los Angeles	19	78	59	68.0	67	1	5.9	2.9	83	404	13.33
Nashville	20	73	51	61.6	78	9	5.1	6.3	55	294	12.39
New Omaha	21	66	44	54.3	66	4	9.8	4.1	73	304	11.10
Oklahoma City	22	75	53	64.4	73	9	11.8	4.7	66	373	12.55
Phoenix	23	82	59	70.6	51	5	5.8	3.4	81	379	13.01
Portland	24	58	35	46.2	76	8	9.8	5.8	56	265	10.46
Rapid City	25	67	37	51.8	41	0	12.0	4.0	76	352	10.36
Salt Lake City	26	65	38	51.6	54	5	9.5	4.3	76	361	11.25
San Antonio	27	83	64	73.3	76	14	9.0	6.7	52	317	13.90
Sault Ste Marie	28	54	38	45.6	81	11	9.4	8.1	37	196	9.69
Seattle	29	60	50	55.2	79	13	7.2	7.9	46	176	9.40
Shreveport	30	78	58	68.4	78	10	8.2	5.3	71	354	13.22
Tucson	31	81	54	67.3	44	3	8.1	2.2	89	469	13.28
Washington D.C.	32	67	50	58.7	72	10	8.5	6.1	54	270	11.63

Table 5k. Climatological data of selected incoming radiation stations for November 1964

Station name	No.	TX OF	TM OF	TA OF	h %	PD	W mph	SKC	S %	Ra Ly	Rt In
Albuquerque	1	68	45	56.5	51	6	6.5	3.0	75	338	9.43
Atlanta	2	75	56	65.7	79	9	8.3	4.9	65	272	9.80
Bismark	3	62	32	47.0	50	2	10.4	5.3	68	167	6.08
Boston	4	62	46	53.9	79	8	12.4	6.2	64	175	7.37
Brownsville	5	87	70	78.5	79	8	10.0	5.5	56	282	11.88
Cape Hatteras	6	72	58	64.9	80	11	9.2	6.3	54	383	9.37
Charleston	7	79	57	67.8	78	9	6.6	5.0	64	291	10.07
Cleveland	8	62	40	51.0	75	9	9.5	6.2	58	133	7.62
Columbia	9	70	48	59.1	79	11	9.8	5.0	57	236	8.33
Dodge City	10	70	47	58.7	66	6	14.8	5.2	64	309	8.68
East Lansing	17	62	38	50.0	73	7	10.5	6.5	49	143	7.40
Ely	11	62	30	46.3	44	3	11.4	4.1	81	238	8.24
Fort Worth	12	80	60	70.0	73	4	11.1	4.9	59	297	10.06
Fresno	13	78	48	63.1	51	1	6.0	2.2	93	201	8.98
Grand Junction	14	65	43	54.0	46	5	9.2	4.6	78	263	8.27
Great Falls	15	71	40	50.2	41	2	13.7	5.9	70	151	5.87
Indianapolis	16	67	43	54.7	72	6	7.1	5.9	65	190	8.11
Little Rock	18	74	53	63.5	85	9	6.1	5.8	54	277	9.53
Los Angeles	19	78	59	68.0	67	1	5.9	2.9	83	274	10.26
Nashville	20	73	51	61.6	78	9	5.1	6.3	55	250	9.13
New Omaha	21	78	45	56.2	66	4	9.8	4.1	73	222	7.66
Oklahoma City	22	75	53	62.4	73	9	11.8	4.7	66	314	9.32
Phoenix	23	82	59	70.6	51	5	5.8	3.4	81	307	9.87
Portland	24	58	35	46.2	76	8	9.8	5.8	56	164	6.97
Rapid City	25	67	37	51.8	41	0	12.0	4.0	76	205	6.86
Salt Lake City	26	65	38	51.6	54	5	9.5	4.3	76	216	7.82
San Antonio	27	83	64	73.3	76	14	9.0	6.7	52	225	10.96
Sault Ste Marie	28	54	38	45.6	81	11	9.4	8.1	37	104	6.16
Seattle	29	60	50	55.2	79	13	7.2	7.9	46	94	5.86
Shreveport	30	78	58	68.4	78	10	8.2	5.3	71	259	10.12
Tucson	31	81	54	67.3	44	3	8.1	2.2	89	339	10.20
Washington D.C.	32	67	51	59.0	72	10	8.5	6.1	54	209	8.31

Table 51. Climatological data of selected incoming radiation stations for December 1964

Station name	No.	TY OF	TM OF	TA OF	HC %	PD	W mph	SKC	S %	Ra Ly	Rt In
Albuquerque	1	43	25	33.9	60	6	7.6	4.6	71	263	8.14
Atlanta	2	51	30	40.7	56	8	11.9	5.7	56	218	8.54
Bismark	3	27	6	16.9	69	11	11.4	7.5	43	124	4.70
Boston	4	37	22	29.5	59	8	13.9	4.1	71	153	6.00
Brownsville	5	66	51	58.6	85	13	9.8	7.9	34	195	10.90
Cape Hatteras	6	52	34	42.7	74	8	11.8	4.7	70	254	8.07
Charleston	7	53	30	43.7	74	5	8.5	4.6	80	253	8.84
Cleveland	8	31	15	22.9	75	13	13.6	7.9	39	111	6.25
Columbia	9	40	22	31	71	7	11.5	5.4	61	187	6.93
Dodge City	10	42	24	32.8	74	8	15.6	5.6	63	167	7.35
East Lansing	17	31	15	22.8	72	11	14.2	6.7	47	133	6.02
Ely	11	41	12	26.6	59	3	9.7	4.2	90	234	6.89
Fort Worth	12	52	35	43.7	76	12	12.6	6.8	46	197	8.84
Fresno	13	52	35	43.7	84	2	5.2	6.5	51	145	7.66
Grand Junction	14	41	19	30.0	63	3	7.3	4.4	84	235	6.92
Great Falls	15	38	22	30.2	57	6	12.1	6.8	57	102	4.50
Indianapolis	16	33	16	24.6	76	6	9.1	6.1	60	164	6.75
Little Rock	13	47	23	37.6	76	9	8.3	6.2	39	201	8.25
Los Angeles	19	69	49	58.7	56	2	6.4	2.3	92	237	9.06
Nashville	20	45	24	34.7	70	8	7.9	6.0	47	135	7.83
New Omaha	21	37	17	26.7	68	5	12.4	4.7	63	184	6.30
Oklahoma City	22	45	29	37.4	74	9	12.5	6.5	55	203	8.03
Phoenix	23	64	37	50.5	43	1	5.2	2.6	90	279	8.62
Portland	24	34	11	22.2	73	8	9.7	4.3	67	172	5.59
Rapid City	25	35	15	25.0	74	7	9.9	6.5	41	158	5.48
Salt Lake City	26	39	20	29.6	76	6	6.5	4.7	70	211	6.46
San Antonio	27	59	41	50.1	79	11	10.3	6.6	39	195	9.84
Sault Ste Marie	28	25	9	16.8	75	24	9.4	7.6	33	110	4.79
Seattle	29	43	39	43.0	84	14	6.0	8.5	32	63	4.49
Shreveport	30	53	36	44.6	76	10	10.5	7.2	51	171	8.91
Tucson	31	63	35	49.1	43	3	8.2	2.8	84	322	8.99
Washington D.C.	32	39	23	31.0	57	6	8.8	4.8	67	201	6.97

Table 6. List of Venezuelan incoming solar radiation stations

Station name	Number	Latitude		Elevation	
		Degrees	Minutes	Meters	Feet
Barcelona	1	10	07	7	23
Barquisimeto	2	10	04	590	1935
Caracas La Carlota	3	10	30	895	2935
Ciudad Bolivar	6	8	09	50	164
Coro	8	11	25	20	66
Guiria	9	10	35	8	26
La Orchila	10	11	49	3	10
Maiquetia	11	10	36	43	141
Maracaibo	12	10	39	40	131
Maracay	13	10	15	442	1450
Maturin	14	9	45	70	230
Merida	16	8	36	1479	4851
Moron	17	10	31	3	10
Puerto Ayacucho	18	5	41	99	325
San Antonio	19	7	51	404	1325
San Fernando	20	7	54	73	239
Santa Elena	21	4	36	907	2975
Tumeremo	22	7	18	180	590

TABLE 7a. COMPARISON OF COMPUTED VALUES OF RADIATION

STA	NO	RAP1	RAP2	RAP3	RAP4	RAPP	RABL	RAGM	RAMO	RABE	RALV
1	1	450.4	449.5	450.6	451.7	506.3	414.1	536.9	533.3	496.3	467.0
2	1	433.5	440.5	434.1	437.1	468.1	343.1	483.4	470.6	464.4	510.0
3	1	439.5	475.7	440.1	476.1	461.9	388.7	475.7	462.6	470.6	454.0
6	1	423.0	411.7	423.1	405.9	481.9	318.2	498.5	483.8	454.0	445.0
8	1	422.5	448.8	422.1	452.8	477.4	426.1	499.3	492.5	458.5	478.0
9	1	400.0	449.1	400.0	451.9	458.7	418.1	471.6	458.0	427.0	391.0
10	1	430.6	454.5	429.0	461.4	485.2	449.8	511.2	507.5	471.3	508.0
11	1	381.9	437.4	382.4	437.7	441.7	388.1	448.0	430.4	403.5	440.0
12	1	424.6	450.0	424.7	452.8	479.7	417.6	500.9	492.5	459.8	495.0
13	1	456.0	474.5	455.8	478.2	493.0	427.7	518.6	512.2	492.9	483.0
14	1	411.7	437.5	412.4	436.6	408.4	377.9	483.1	469.5	440.8	371.0
16	1	486.4	409.3	483.2	394.8	483.1	229.7	501.2	488.0	520.4	509.0
17	1	439.4	443.1	439.7	444.6	495.3	403.3	522.4	517.3	481.2	558.0
18	1	509.7	495.3	509.2	499.8	564.8	466.6	609.4	608.5	570.8	449.0
19	1	397.5	400.1	396.3	390.4	448.5	272.3	451.8	428.6	423.0	448.0
20	1	459.0	472.2	459.1	475.2	514.3	436.8	543.3	535.6	502.3	426.0
21	1	432.5	458.6	432.1	450.4	466.6	315.3	470.4	443.8	468.8	448.0
22	1	370.1	382.6	368.5	371.3	434.4	254.7	431.4	403.5	388.8	360.0
MEAN		431.6	443.9	431.2	442.7	479.4	374.9	497.6	485.5	466.3	457.8
RATIO		1.061	1.031	1.062	1.034	0.955	1.221	0.920	0.943	0.982	1.000
ERROR		9.45	9.63	9.49	9.66	8.83	19.61	10.40	9.38	8.55	0.0

TABLE 7b. COMPARISON OF COMPUTED VALUES OF RADIATION

STA	MO	RAP1	RAP2	RAP3	RAP4	RAFP	RABL	RAGM	RAMO	RABE	RALV
1	2	504.1	498.5	503.3	503.8	564.4	478.8	604.4	604.5	562.1	509.0
2	2	469.1	465.7	469.5	460.7	506.4	352.3	523.2	509.4	502.6	518.0
3	2	511.4	534.4	511.2	538.5	530.1	461.5	556.9	549.7	547.5	517.0
6	2	473.3	455.8	473.8	451.7	534.2	369.0	559.5	548.3	513.7	475.0
8	2	475.4	494.6	474.4	500.6	534.4	479.2	564.1	560.1	521.0	543.0
9	2	449.0	490.0	448.8	493.8	511.1	461.1	530.4	519.0	483.5	430.0
10	2	498.1	504.8	494.4	516.0	557.5	518.6	597.0	599.4	556.0	566.0
11	2	444.6	481.6	445.0	483.3	505.7	437.2	522.9	510.2	477.1	510.0
12	2	464.4	484.7	464.6	487.0	523.9	445.0	548.3	540.0	504.0	537.0
13	2	508.7	513.4	508.5	517.3	547.6	462.8	581.0	577.5	553.1	531.0
14	2	459.5	483.8	460.0	484.9	519.0	433.1	540.4	528.9	495.9	405.0
16	2	521.4	446.3	518.6	431.8	517.9	257.0	537.4	523.2	557.9	537.0
17	2	496.1	468.8	496.9	468.6	556.3	412.7	593.6	592.8	550.9	596.0
18	2	515.3	501.2	516.0	501.6	573.7	442.2	611.6	605.2	568.8	445.0
19	2	430.3	407.2	428.0	394.0	483.7	258.9	489.0	465.3	458.3	454.0
20	2	498.9	516.6	497.8	522.8	557.5	497.8	591.8	585.7	548.8	454.0
21	2	470.8	488.0	470.6	480.3	502.9	341.5	511.7	486.7	508.5	479.0
22	2	410.0	432.4	409.4	423.8	475.4	313.0	477.0	450.3	432.4	391.0
MEAN		477.8	481.6	477.3	481.1	527.9	412.3	552.2	542.0	519.0	494.3
RATIO		1.034	1.026	1.036	1.027	0.936	1.199	0.895	0.912	0.952	1.000
ERROR		8.00	9.89	8.09	9.96	9.15	18.89	11.78	10.23	8.56	0.0

TABLE 7c. COMPARISON OF COMPUTED VALUES OF RADIATION

STA	MO	RAP1	RAP2	RAP3	RAP4	RAFP	RABL	RAGM	RAMO	RABE	RALV
1	3	541.7	518.2	542.2	520.0	606.5	472.1	649.6	649.9	604.3	548.0
2	3	509.3	469.5	508.5	460.2	548.5	326.5	568.4	554.8	546.0	545.0
3	3	543.7	559.4	544.3	560.6	564.8	462.5	591.2	582.1	581.9	537.0
6	3	512.8	493.7	513.5	490.7	576.6	411.1	607.5	598.0	559.8	517.0
8	3	527.4	532.9	526.6	538.5	591.1	511.2	628.1	626.7	582.5	590.0
9	3	492.6	517.2	493.0	518.9	558.8	471.1	582.8	572.4	533.0	484.0
10	3	542.5	548.4	538.5	560.6	607.1	563.4	650.6	653.6	606.2	607.0
11	3	481.5	497.8	482.3	496.1	547.1	425.8	566.5	553.3	517.3	517.0
12	3	494.0	492.9	494.8	490.5	558.6	416.3	582.5	572.2	534.3	526.0
13	3	550.0	513.7	550.9	511.3	591.6	417.0	628.7	625.6	598.7	570.0
14	3	497.6	505.6	498.4	504.6	561.0	436.8	585.8	574.7	538.5	423.0
16	3	544.8	441.2	539.6	420.7	543.2	226.8	560.9	544.1	584.8	562.0
17	3	501.8	476.4	502.4	472.0	567.7	387.5	595.2	586.8	546.0	632.0
18	3	516.9	484.5	517.3	479.3	578.9	384.6	610.3	598.8	563.9	459.0
19	3	440.9	392.7	436.1	372.7	500.2	215.5	501.5	473.6	468.9	413.0
20	3	529.9	518.3	530.6	518.7	591.9	458.5	628.8	622.7	583.4	486.0
21	3	491.2	506.6	491.0	498.5	524.0	354.5	533.8	508.4	530.3	509.0
22	3	443.2	474.5	443.2	467.8	510.3	362.0	515.3	489.2	468.8	422.0
MEAN		509.0	496.9	508.5	493.4	562.7	405.7	588.2	577.0	552.7	519.3
RATIO		1.020	1.045	1.021	1.052	0.923	1.280	0.883	0.900	0.940	1.000
ERROR		7.13	9.64	7.19	10.09	10.13	22.16	14.08	12.49	8.45	0.0

TABLE 7d. COMPARISON OF COMPUTED VALUES OF RADIATION

STA	MO	RAP1	RAP2	RAP3	RAP4	RAFP	RABL	RAGM	RAMO	RABE	RALV
1	4	533.4	491.1	534.0	486.6	600.3	399.2	635.1	629.7	586.1	543.0
2	4	470.5	431.7	467.0	415.0	520.1	255.8	523.6	499.3	502.7	513.0
3	4	531.2	529.4	531.7	523.7	557.7	389.1	575.2	560.0	568.7	500.0
6	4	500.6	463.0	500.2	454.7	567.2	345.8	590.9	576.6	540.5	522.0
8	4	529.0	517.2	529.8	516.2	595.4	449.0	627.0	621.4	578.1	580.0
9	4	508.0	511.6	508.8	509.9	576.2	439.1	601.0	590.2	549.6	501.0
10	4	544.2	559.9	542.2	568.5	611.1	554.1	648.5	647.1	600.6	634.0
11	4	464.6	476.2	464.7	469.5	536.1	368.3	545.2	525.0	491.9	491.0
12	4	471.7	464.0	471.3	455.7	542.3	346.9	553.8	535.1	500.9	539.0
13	4	515.8	469.4	514.7	459.0	563.6	324.8	583.7	569.7	553.2	552.0
14	4	489.9	477.1	489.9	470.3	556.9	368.0	574.9	559.0	524.8	405.0
16	4	512.9	393.3	503.7	362.2	521.7	156.3	527.3	502.5	560.4	565.0
17	4	462.7	422.3	460.2	408.6	536.0	279.4	545.2	524.9	489.5	573.0
18	4	450.4	377.2	444.9	356.3	520.6	205.6	528.7	502.8	476.9	442.0
19	4	408.4	382.1	402.9	358.9	477.1	194.1	467.2	431.7	434.0	358.0
20	4	480.9	451.1	479.8	441.2	548.5	323.8	565.1	546.3	514.2	420.0
21	4	477.1	485.2	476.0	474.5	512.7	321.3	518.6	490.9	516.3	512.0
22	4	452.7	462.0	452.0	452.8	520.0	334.4	526.3	500.6	479.4	432.0
MEAN		489.1	464.6	487.4	454.6	548.0	336.4	563.2	545.2	526.0	504.6
RATIO		1.032	1.086	1.035	1.110	0.921	1.500	0.896	0.926	0.959	1.000
ERROR		8.86	12.25	8.94	12.99	10.88	33.33	13.06	11.34	8.03	0.0

TABLE 7e. COMPARISON OF COMPUTED VALUES OF RADIATION

STA	MO	RAP1	RAP2	RAP3	RAP4	RAPP	RABL	RAGM	RAMO	RABE	RALV
1	5	523.3	462.9	523.1	455.5	589.5	353.4	622.4	616.2	573.5	507.0
2	5	461.9	402.6	456.9	382.1	511.6	217.0	514.1	489.5	493.6	491.0
3	5	496.8	485.1	495.7	474.4	528.6	321.6	536.9	516.4	533.5	422.0
6	5	495.4	435.4	494.0	424.8	560.4	306.9	585.1	572.0	536.1	459.0
8	5	515.2	494.1	515.9	490.3	581.7	407.0	609.2	601.4	559.8	546.0
9	5	501.8	501.8	502.6	499.4	569.5	425.2	593.6	582.7	542.6	492.0
10	5	544.7	526.5	545.3	527.6	611.2	474.5	649.8	649.2	602.5	578.0
11	5	486.5	471.5	486.5	464.9	554.0	364.7	571.9	557.4	521.2	470.0
12	5	450.5	419.9	448.1	406.3	522.8	276.8	528.6	506.7	475.0	500.0
13	5	493.9	421.0	490.2	404.7	543.5	253.0	557.9	540.8	527.9	484.0
14	5	467.4	433.2	465.7	421.6	535.5	298.3	547.8	528.7	497.1	388.0
16	5	500.2	376.7	490.4	344.2	509.9	140.9	514.3	489.2	547.6	501.0
17	5	444.8	396.2	441.0	379.4	519.2	241.5	524.0	501.2	467.7	554.0
18	5	384.7	333.9	377.8	307.5	462.6	151.0	454.5	419.3	400.5	357.0
19	5	438.9	391.0	434.1	371.1	498.0	214.6	499.2	471.5	466.8	426.0
20	5	447.0	422.4	445.0	410.0	516.7	284.3	524.8	501.4	473.1	366.0
21	5	432.3	433.5	429.5	418.1	473.7	256.2	471.3	439.2	471.6	427.0
22	5	431.3	418.5	429.0	405.0	499.1	272.1	501.7	474.3	455.2	405.0
MEAN		473.1	434.8	470.6	421.5	532.6	292.1	544.8	525.4	508.1	465.2
RATIO		0.983	1.070	0.988	1.104	0.873	1.592	0.854	0.835	0.916	1.000
ERROR		7.75	11.21	7.68	12.67	15.33	37.19	17.85	14.53	11.88	0.0

TABLE 7f. COMPARISON OF COMPUTED VALUES OF RADIATION

STA	MO	RAP1	RAP2	RAP3	RAP4	RAFP	RABL	RAGM	RAMC	RABE	RALV
1	6	471.3	417.8	469.2	405.5	539.9	283.1	556.2	540.5	504.0	478.0
2	6	483.9	396.3	478.7	376.2	527.2	213.6	538.8	520.1	517.5	522.0
3	6	503.7	456.3	501.5	442.9	532.2	283.7	544.8	527.2	539.9	428.0
6	6	457.9	371.1	452.9	352.3	524.7	210.9	539.0	520.2	488.5	431.0
8	6	533.9	471.3	534.1	465.4	598.5	371.2	635.5	633.7	589.1	543.0
9	6	473.2	457.0	473.1	449.8	541.9	348.8	558.1	542.8	506.0	450.0
10	6	565.2	515.5	566.0	515.9	621.5	459.2	681.1	687.3	637.2	524.0
11	6	492.2	458.7	492.0	451.4	557.5	348.9	579.8	568.2	530.9	521.0
12	6	471.5	406.6	468.5	392.2	539.1	261.3	554.0	538.1	503.3	501.0
13	6	488.9	406.9	484.7	389.6	537.3	237.5	552.4	536.1	522.9	492.0
14	6	414.4	398.4	411.3	382.9	488.5	248.4	486.1	458.4	433.0	350.0
16	6	485.0	360.1	474.7	326.0	496.2	125.7	498.8	473.1	532.8	487.0
17	6	506.5	431.9	505.1	421.4	572.6	305.9	601.0	593.0	551.8	590.0
18	6	369.4	317.9	362.2	290.4	446.7	135.3	437.1	401.5	383.9	346.0
19	6	424.6	383.5	420.0	364.0	483.7	210.4	483.2	454.9	451.4	413.0
20	6	403.7	386.3	400.2	369.9	477.8	233.8	475.0	445.3	421.7	359.0
21	6	406.6	407.5	403.1	390.2	450.7	227.6	444.4	410.6	446.1	416.0
22	6	405.6	357.9	400.1	336.2	475.2	185.9	472.6	442.5	426.2	396.0
MEAN		464.3	411.2	461.0	395.7	523.4	260.6	535.4	516.3	499.2	458.2
RATIO		0.987	1.114	0.994	1.158	0.875	1.758	0.856	0.887	0.918	1.000
ERROR		6.44	12.95	6.43	15.06	14.66	43.11	16.87	13.20	10.00	6.0

TABLE 7g. COMPARISON OF COMPUTED VALUES OF RADIATION

STA	MO	RAP1	RAP2	RAP3	RAP4	RAFP	RABL	RAGM	RAMO	RABE	RALV
1	7	504.2	446.9	503.5	438.1	570.7	329.2	597.8	588.3	547.9	502.0
2	7	505.0	407.3	500.1	388.4	545.7	227.1	563.1	547.7	540.9	553.0
3	7	543.8	507.6	543.9	500.4	566.1	361.6	590.6	580.1	581.9	477.0
6	7	494.9	410.9	492.2	397.6	558.8	270.6	584.9	572.9	536.8	461.0
8	7	563.7	495.6	564.5	492.5	629.0	413.9	677.1	681.7	633.0	568.0
9	7	502.8	497.8	503.6	495.4	569.6	421.8	595.3	585.6	545.2	475.0
10	7	564.3	480.0	564.8	474.9	630.8	384.7	678.8	683.9	634.1	547.0
11	7	521.1	489.6	521.8	485.9	585.1	402.3	617.0	611.0	570.0	534.0
12	7	517.9	416.6	515.1	403.1	582.3	274.6	612.9	606.2	565.4	544.0
13	7	516.5	453.6	515.0	442.6	562.0	307.6	585.3	573.8	555.4	517.0
14	7	446.6	436.1	445.3	425.5	516.5	306.8	523.2	500.9	471.7	356.0
16	7	521.3	392.5	512.7	364.1	524.3	164.6	536.0	515.7	563.8	521.0
17	7	528.3	459.9	528.1	452.5	594.0	351.2	629.7	625.8	581.9	665.0
18	7	372.8	329.7	366.1	303.6	451.0	149.1	441.2	405.1	387.4	359.0
19	7	439.1	402.5	435.4	385.4	496.6	235.8	499.3	472.7	467.2	407.0
20	7	428.9	389.7	425.2	373.1	499.9	235.9	503.7	477.9	451.5	381.0
21	7	438.6	449.2	437.0	437.1	476.4	285.3	477.4	448.0	476.7	442.0
22	7	460.0	384.7	455.5	366.9	521.7	223.3	534.8	514.4	490.7	442.0
MEAN		492.8	436.1	490.5	423.7	548.9	297.0	569.3	555.1	533.4	486.2
RATIO		0.987	1.115	0.991	1.147	0.886	1.637	0.854	0.876	0.911	1.000
ERROR		6.66	13.71	6.61	15.43	14.70	38.92	17.91	15.32	11.89	0.0

TABLE 7h. COMPARISON OF COMPUTED VALUES OF RADIATION

STA	MO	RAP1	RAP2	RAP3	RAP4	RAFP	RABL	RAGM	RAMO	RABE	RALV
1	8	502.3	455.2	501.5	446.2	570.8	335.2	594.2	582.1	542.4	507.0
2	8	520.9	453.8	518.6	440.4	561.4	290.4	581.2	566.8	558.4	549.0
3	8	544.5	540.5	545.2	536.4	568.6	409.1	590.6	578.1	582.6	490.0
6	8	516.5	434.8	514.6	423.1	581.3	300.0	611.6	601.4	563.1	486.0
8	8	560.3	517.5	561.2	516.5	626.3	449.2	670.2	672.0	624.3	581.0
9	8	496.5	511.1	497.3	509.4	565.6	438.7	586.4	573.2	534.1	476.0
10	8	569.2	512.4	570.2	510.7	636.5	440.0	684.0	688.4	638.4	574.0
11	8	531.6	508.1	532.5	505.7	596.7	429.0	629.7	624.0	582.0	526.0
12	8	521.8	416.4	518.4	401.6	587.5	267.6	616.8	608.9	568.1	563.0
13	8	517.5	454.8	515.6	442.6	564.9	301.9	585.8	572.4	555.4	511.0
14	8	466.1	463.9	465.7	455.6	535.9	345.8	546.2	525.7	494.5	387.0
16	8	533.4	420.7	526.1	395.2	536.4	193.6	548.4	527.7	576.9	544.0
17	8	526.1	461.8	525.6	453.5	593.4	346.5	625.2	618.7	575.5	635.0
18	8	406.4	322.7	397.8	292.2	482.9	128.2	478.7	445.5	424.7	401.0
19	8	477.5	412.6	473.4	395.1	531.5	241.7	542.7	520.7	509.9	440.0
20	8	433.0	414.3	430.2	399.6	506.9	265.3	508.7	480.9	454.7	366.0
21	8	472.5	499.5	472.3	491.6	507.4	349.5	513.6	486.4	511.3	465.0
22	8	497.5	439.1	495.7	427.3	557.6	299.0	579.7	563.8	535.7	490.0
MEAN		505.2	457.7	503.4	446.8	561.8	323.9	583.0	568.7	546.2	499.5
RATIO		0.989	1.091	0.992	1.118	0.889	1.542	0.857	0.878	0.914	1.000
ERROR		6.01	13.82	6.01	15.19	13.56	35.15	16.93	14.58	10.68	0.0

TABLE 7i. COMPARISON OF COMPUTED VALUES OF RADIATION

STA	MO	RAP1	RAP2	RAP3	RAP4	RAFP	RABL	RAGM	RAMO	RABE	RALV
1	9	514.6	475.0	514.9	469.2	581.4	374.7	610.8	602.5	561.1	516.0
2	9	506.8	450.0	504.5	436.7	548.5	287.9	564.9	548.7	542.6	534.0
3	9	524.8	517.2	525.1	510.8	551.0	374.4	568.3	553.2	561.9	480.0
6	9	524.7	467.0	524.5	459.6	589.1	355.0	622.4	614.0	574.6	487.0
8	9	532.7	500.5	533.5	498.1	597.8	423.5	633.2	630.3	586.1	576.0
9	9	485.0	505.6	485.8	503.9	554.0	434.0	572.3	558.0	520.0	469.0
10	9	574.7	532.7	574.8	536.0	641.7	496.2	694.8	703.0	651.6	582.0
11	9	506.4	492.5	507.1	488.8	571.9	404.7	597.4	587.3	548.5	504.0
12	9	476.3	404.4	472.8	388.7	544.9	252.9	559.6	543.3	508.2	615.0
13	9	510.0	457.5	508.5	446.4	557.3	310.3	577.1	563.2	547.0	520.0
14	9	485.4	484.0	485.8	478.8	551.8	385.2	569.6	553.9	520.0	391.0
16	9	523.2	410.6	515.4	383.4	528.6	180.8	537.9	515.6	568.2	542.0
17	9	532.7	505.4	533.6	503.7	598.9	434.0	635.1	631.4	587.1	655.0
18	9	450.1	409.7	446.8	393.8	520.9	254.7	528.3	502.1	476.3	392.0
19	9	477.9	428.9	474.8	413.7	532.1	265.9	543.1	520.9	510.2	460.0
20	9	469.5	443.0	468.2	432.2	538.1	311.5	551.4	530.7	500.0	391.0
21	9	546.6	544.9	547.5	541.5	569.5	417.7	596.1	580.8	587.5	502.0
22	9	515.8	496.7	516.4	492.1	574.7	396.9	602.5	589.9	559.2	499.0
MEAN		508.7	473.6	507.8	465.4	564.0	353.3	586.9	573.8	550.6	506.4
RATIO		0.995	1.069	0.997	1.088	0.898	1.433	0.863	0.882	0.920	1.000
ERROR		8.56	12.60	8.65	13.27	14.44	30.22	17.65	15.99	12.55	0.0

TABLE 7j. COMPARISON OF COMPUTED VALUES OF RADIATION

STA	MO	RAP1	RAP2	RAP3	RAP4	RAFP	RABL	KAGM	RAMO	RABE	RALV
1	10	477.1	453.8	477.5	448.9	540.7	363.5	565.2	555.3	517.3	487.0
2	10	449.2	410.9	446.3	396.3	493.7	250.2	499.8	478.8	480.0	485.0
3	10	470.9	462.7	470.2	453.5	500.1	312.7	509.0	490.3	505.4	438.0
6	10	493.7	440.7	493.3	432.8	555.8	329.1	584.6	574.8	538.2	460.0
8	10	459.8	444.1	460.1	438.6	523.2	349.2	541.8	530.4	494.2	491.0
9	10	447.7	462.0	448.3	458.5	513.5	381.0	527.7	512.4	477.7	413.0
10	10	511.0	486.8	511.6	487.8	572.5	438.7	611.2	612.4	568.2	533.0
11	10	430.1	442.9	430.1	436.7	496.8	342.5	504.6	485.4	454.9	453.0
12	10	416.7	373.5	413.1	357.6	485.5	226.8	489.0	467.2	438.1	531.0
13	10	468.8	418.3	466.6	406.0	515.1	271.5	529.7	514.1	501.3	467.0
14	10	447.6	458.0	448.0	453.1	511.9	364.6	524.8	507.5	476.9	379.0
16	10	474.4	363.3	465.2	331.8	485.9	135.8	488.0	462.5	521.7	492.0
17	10	472.1	457.1	472.6	452.9	535.9	371.8	558.8	548.7	510.8	596.0
18	10	451.2	375.1	446.3	356.1	517.7	212.1	529.5	506.9	480.0	426.0
19	10	439.5	380.7	434.7	361.4	494.7	208.9	499.5	474.8	468.0	437.0
20	10	468.0	424.1	466.7	413.8	531.5	298.2	550.5	534.5	502.7	399.0
21	10	513.4	503.3	513.5	496.2	539.3	358.2	558.6	539.6	552.2	479.0
22	10	472.2	460.9	472.3	454.4	531.3	351.7	549.7	532.7	506.8	447.0
MEAN		464.6	434.3	463.1	424.2	519.2	309.3	534.6	518.2	499.7	467.4
RATIO		1.006	1.076	1.009	1.102	0.900	1.511	0.874	0.902	0.935	1.000
ERROR		8.39	12.21	8.46	13.38	13.73	33.83	16.35	14.37	11.26	0.0

TABLE 7k. COMPARISON OF COMPUTED VALUES OF RADIATION

STA	MO	RAP1	RAP2	RAP3	RAP4	RAPF	RABL	RAGM	RAMO	RABE	RALV
1	11	444.8	439.0	445.5	437.5	502.8	376.9	527.7	520.1	484.3	453.0
2	11	430.5	414.8	429.9	406.6	468.3	288.5	479.4	463.5	460.5	456.0
3	11	430.4	429.9	430.0	422.3	457.4	295.9	465.2	447.9	462.0	419.0
6	11	453.1	415.5	452.9	408.9	511.2	315.8	535.7	525.2	491.9	455.0
8	11	427.5	422.5	428.2	419.9	434.5	352.9	504.6	496.1	462.0	467.0
9	11	403.0	435.9	403.7	434.5	464.2	374.2	474.8	459.3	428.4	385.0
10	11	451.6	460.2	450.9	465.1	507.5	442.2	537.6	535.8	497.3	461.0
11	11	384.1	405.7	384.1	399.9	446.6	313.7	450.5	431.0	404.2	427.0
12	11	403.9	389.6	403.3	381.9	463.7	286.0	474.2	458.8	429.4	524.0
13	11	449.3	413.4	448.9	406.1	489.3	297.1	509.0	498.6	482.9	465.0
14	11	411.4	431.3	411.9	428.0	470.7	353.4	482.2	466.1	438.1	366.0
16	11	461.4	354.7	453.8	329.0	466.5	148.7	474.3	454.3	501.4	492.0
17	11	428.2	436.2	428.9	434.7	487.1	374.6	506.5	496.2	462.0	556.0
18	11	466.7	401.8	464.9	391.0	524.7	275.8	549.9	537.0	506.3	411.0
19	11	410.0	369.3	406.5	353.6	461.4	216.3	465.9	442.9	436.5	419.0
20	11	461.5	438.2	462.0	434.2	518.4	353.9	545.2	535.8	502.7	410.0
21	11	472.0	472.3	471.8	464.7	499.6	330.5	513.0	491.9	508.4	456.0
22	11	423.3	431.2	423.4	425.1	481.1	329.0	492.1	472.5	451.0	400.0
MEAN		434.0	420.1	433.4	413.5	483.6	318.1	499.3	485.2	467.2	445.7
RATIO		1.027	1.061	1.028	1.078	0.922	1.401	0.893	0.919	0.954	1.000
ERROR		8.13	10.80	8.26	11.63	12.37	28.63	14.96	12.92	10.22	0.0

TABLE 71. COMPARISON OF COMPUTED VALUES OF RADIATION

STA	MO	RAP1	RAP2	RAP3	RAP4	RAFP	RABL	RAGM	RAMO	RABE	RALV
1	12	422.7	424.1	423.3	423.9	477.7	373.2	501.5	494.5	460.5	438.0
2	12	404.0	414.6	404.2	409.5	440.6	308.8	449.7	433.7	431.9	481.0
3	12	406.0	390.5	404.8	381.0	432.0	253.7	438.8	422.0	435.9	407.0
6	12	417.9	397.1	417.8	390.8	474.9	301.8	492.8	479.5	449.7	441.0
8	12	386.5	406.8	387.2	405.4	441.9	348.8	454.7	443.1	413.1	453.0
9	12	377.3	420.4	377.9	420.2	435.9	369.9	444.4	428.8	400.0	368.0
10	12	389.9	438.6	388.8	444.6	444.8	429.9	459.8	450.0	418.5	453.0
11	12	353.7	406.4	354.2	403.9	414.6	338.6	415.1	394.6	370.5	397.0
12	12	393.9	409.9	394.5	408.0	449.2	346.2	463.1	450.8	421.5	533.0
13	12	426.9	429.8	427.6	427.7	464.7	348.9	483.7	473.9	458.9	448.0
14	12	383.7	414.1	384.3	411.6	441.1	344.1	449.6	432.8	407.1	355.0
16	12	458.0	370.2	453.0	351.4	458.6	184.0	471.2	455.3	493.5	492.0
17	12	380.4	383.4	380.4	378.0	438.8	297.7	448.3	433.2	403.9	486.0
18	12	451.2	430.9	451.6	426.2	507.0	342.0	531.9	519.8	490.0	403.0
19	12	384.7	366.5	382.2	353.5	435.3	227.2	437.4	413.9	409.2	407.0
20	12	445.1	448.0	445.7	448.3	499.3	396.3	526.4	518.1	486.0	400.0
21	12	431.4	462.2	431.4	455.7	463.4	328.9	469.0	444.0	466.8	415.0
22	12	367.8	386.1	366.7	376.7	429.6	268.6	428.3	402.1	386.9	365.0
MEAN		404.5	411.1	404.2	406.5	452.7	322.7	464.8	449.4	433.5	430.1
RATIO		1.063	1.046	1.064	1.058	0.950	1.333	0.925	0.957	0.992	1.000
ERROR		9.84	11.27	9.94	11.69	11.05	25.02	12.18	10.55	9.68	0.0
AVERAGES FOR ALL STATIONS AND MONTHS											
MEAN		471.2	447.2	469.9	439.1	525.3	333.9	543.3	528.5	508.5	477.9
RATIO		1.014	1.069	1.017	1.088	0.910	1.431	0.880	0.904	0.940	1.000
ERROR		7.91	11.67	7.95	12.59	12.40	30.48	15.03	12.94	10.14	0.0