Q.0. How have you got the values of SRAD as provided in the Excel sheet you shared the last time?

I have used insolation incident on a horizontal surface as the value of solar radiation (SRAD). In NASA dataset, the value of this on January 1, 2018 for Khulna is 8.16 MJ/m^2/day or 8160 kJ/m^2/day. But in your excel file, the total value of SRAD on January 1, 2018 for Khulna is 2720 kJ/m^2/day.

Q.1. How is the value of e\_s between 1 and 3.5 in your calculation?

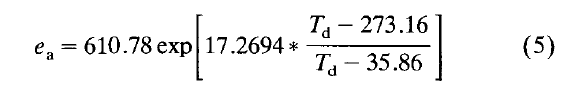
The calculation of e\_s is described in the paper as

e\_s = 25.375 \* exp(17.62 - (5271 / T\_wc))

So if the value of T\_wc is as low as 10 degree, the value of e\_s will be 1.380554e-220 and if the value of T\_wc is as high as 30 degree, the value of e\_s will be 5.63812e-68. But in your calculation, the values of e\_s are roughly between 1 and 3.53. How?

Q.2 How is the value of e\_a between 0.2 and 0.7 in your calculation?

The formula described in the paper is



According to the paper, average daily dew-point temperature or T\_d may be estimated by subtracting 20 C from the morning minimum dry-bulb temperature. Here, I considered minimum air temperature as morning minimum dry-bulb temperature. Thus Td is calculated as

T\_d = (tmin\_air - 2) + 273.15

If tmin\_air range between 60 and 300, T\_d ranges between 277.15 and 301.15 and thus e\_a ranges between 812.65 and 3777.367. But, in your calculation, e\_a is between 0.2 and 0.7.