

PV CDROM

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Instructions

1. Introduction

2. Properties of Sunlight

2.1. Basics of Light

- Properties of Light
- Energy of Photon
- Photon Flux
- Spectral Irradiance
- Radiant Power Density

2.2. Blackbody Radiation

- Blackbody Radiation

2.3. Solar Radiation

- The Sun
- Solar Radiation in Space
- Solar Radiation Outside the Earth's Atmosphere

2.4. Terrestrial Solar Radiation

- Solar Radiation at the Earth's Surface
- Atmospheric Effects
- Air Mass
- Motion of the Sun
- Solar Time

Declination Angle

- Elevation Angle
- Azimuth Angle
- The Sun's Position
- Sun Position Calculator
- Sun's Position to High Accuracy
- Solar Radiation on a Tilted Surface
- Arbitrary Orientation and Tilt
- Calculation of Solar Insolation

2.5. Solar Radiation Data

- Measurement of Solar Radiation
- Analysis of Solar Irradiance Data Sets
- Typical Meteorological Year Data (TMY)
- Making Use of TMY Data
- Average Solar Radiation
- Isoflux Contour Plots
- Sunshine Hour Data
- Cloud Cover Data
- Chapter 2 Quiz

3. PN Junction

4. Solar Cell Operation

5. Design of Silicon Cells

6. Manufacturing Si Cells

7. Modules and Arrays

8. Characterization

9. Material Properties

11. Appendices

Korean Version

List of:

 Search

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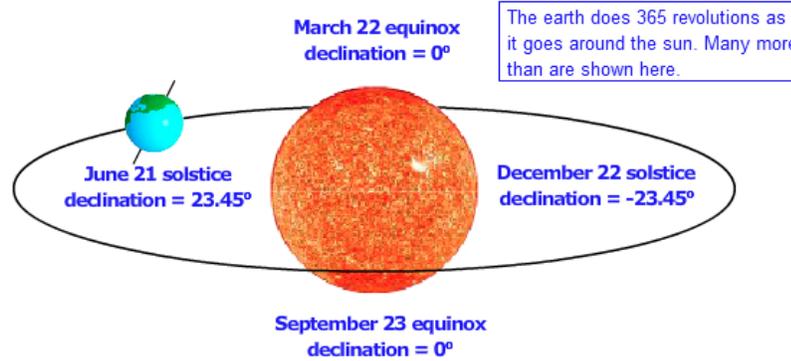
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< Solar Time

Declination Angle

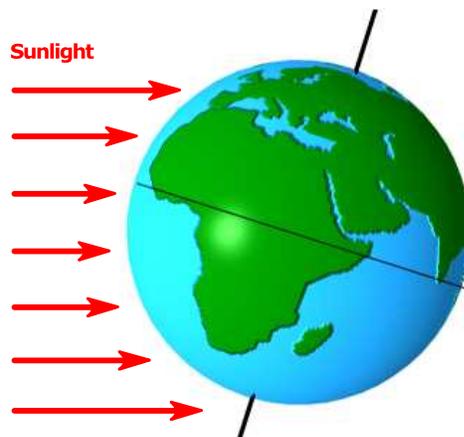
Elevation Angle >

The declination angle, denoted by δ , varies seasonally due to the tilt of the Earth on its axis of rotation and the rotation of the Earth around the sun. If the Earth were not tilted on its axis of rotation, the declination would always be 0° . However, the Earth is tilted by 23.45° and the declination angle varies plus or minus this amount. Only at the spring and fall equinoxes is the declination angle equal to 0° . The rotation of the Earth around the sun and the change in the declination angle is shown in the animation below.

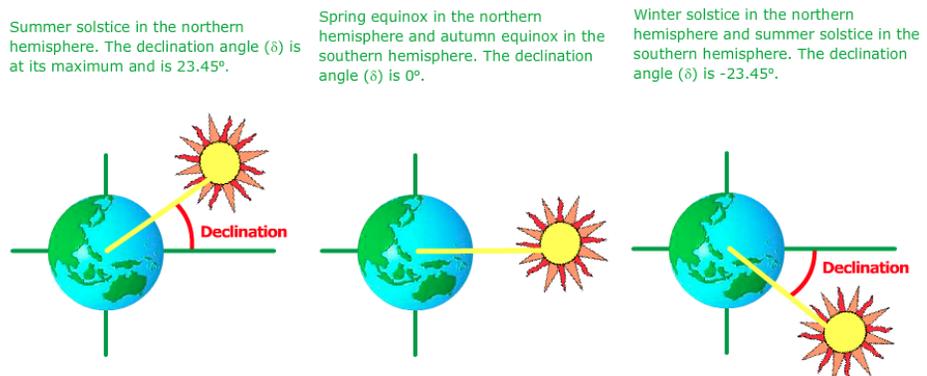


Animation showing how the tilt angle changes from the summer solstice in the northern hemisphere (or winter in the southern hemisphere) to the northern hemisphere winter solstice (summer in the south).

The declination of the sun is the angle between the equator and a line drawn from the centre of the Earth to the centre of the sun. The seasonal variation of the declination angle is shown in the animation below.



Despite the fact that the Earth revolves around the sun, it is simpler to think of the sun revolving around a stationary Earth. This requires a coordinate transformation. Under this alternative coordinate system, the sun moves around the Earth.



The declination angle can be calculated by the equation [1]:

$$\delta = \sin^{-1} \left(\sin(23.45^\circ) \sin\left(\frac{360}{365} (d - 81)\right) \right)$$

where d is the day of the year with Jan 1 as d = 1

The declination is zero at the equinoxes (March 22 and September 22), positive during the northern hemisphere summer and negative during the northern hemisphere winter. The declination reaches a maximum of 23.45° on June 22 (summer solstice in the northern hemisphere) and a minimum of -23.45° on December 22 (winter solstice in the northern hemisphere).

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1. Cooper PI. **The absorption of radiation in solar stills**. Solar Energy [Internet]. 1969 ;12:333 - 346. Available from: <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/B6V50-497BD6C-27/2/a4ca2069fe8c8b0cfa571de016d93cc5>

◀ Solar Time

Elevation Angle ▶

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