

PVCDROM

Christiana Honsberg
and Stuart Bowden

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:

View

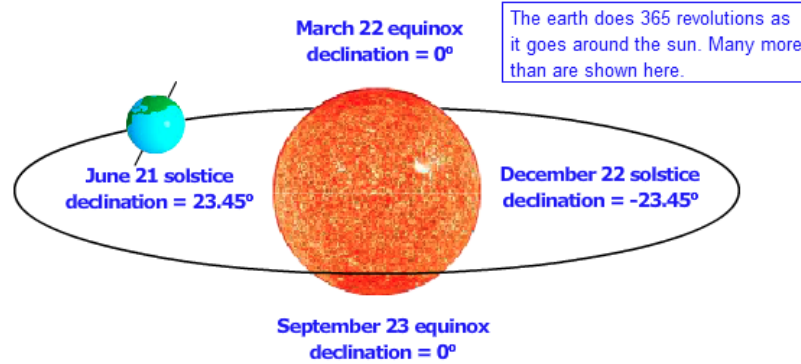
Comments

< Solar Time

Declination Angle

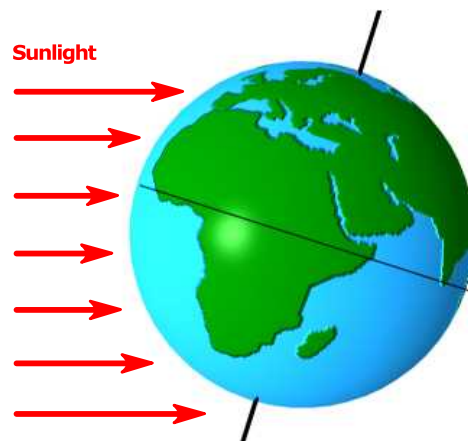
Elevation Angle >

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.

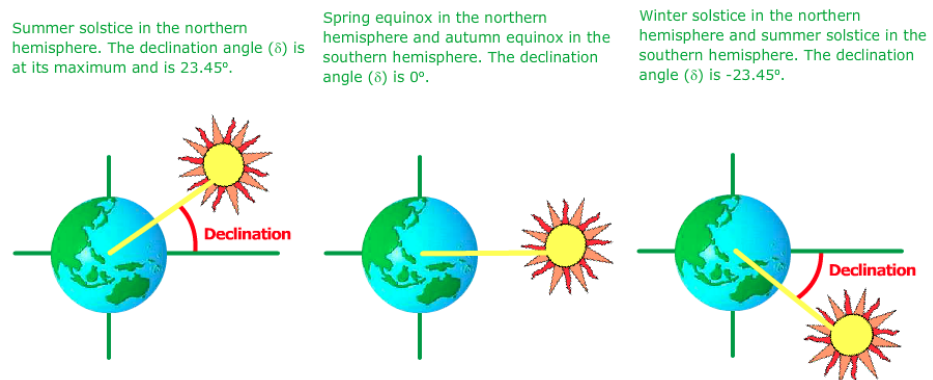


Animation showing how the tilt angle changes from the summer solstice in the northern hemisphere (or winter in the southern hemisphere) to the northern hemisphere winter solstice (summer in the south).

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]:

Like 2,641 people like this.

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

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).

-
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 ▶

[Log in or register](#) to post comments [Reader comments and discussion of this page](#)