

# Solar Power!

Determining the amount of solar energy we can capture

# Why do we need solar power?



Many areas of the world don't have access to fossil fuels.

# Problems with fossil fuels

Burning fossil fuels such as coal releases carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases.



These gases trap more of the sun's heat in our atmosphere, causing climate change.

# Climate change consequences

Climate change is responsible for . . .



More frequent flooding



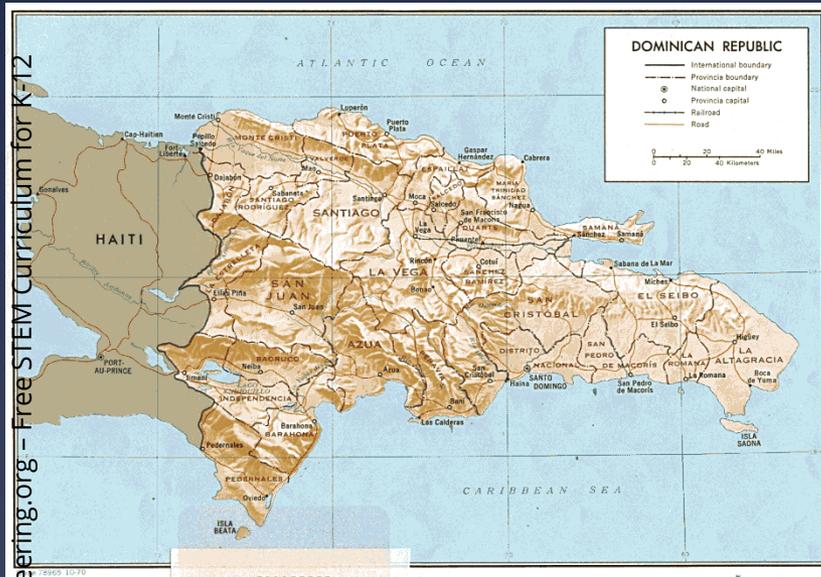
More frequent severe storms



Rising sea levels

# Lack of natural resources

Some countries have used up all of their natural resources.



Haiti allowed deforestation to provide wood for heat

The Dominican Republic did not

# Potential dangers of deforestation

The loss of forests causes . . .



Erosion



Mudslides

# Solar energy around the world...



TeachEngineering.org - Free STEM Curriculum for K-12

Peruvian home with passive solar heating to heat the home and water, using a Trombe wall and solar water heater



Solar Dish Kitchen

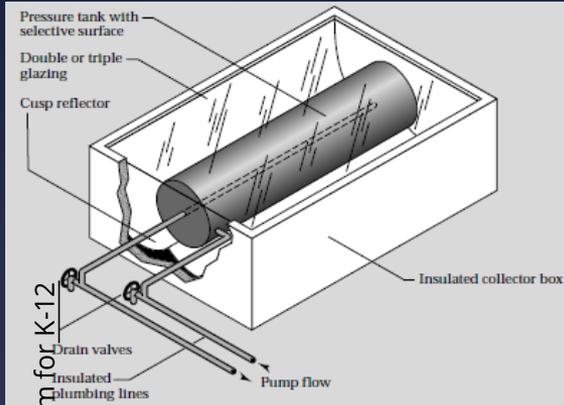
Solar energy can also cook food



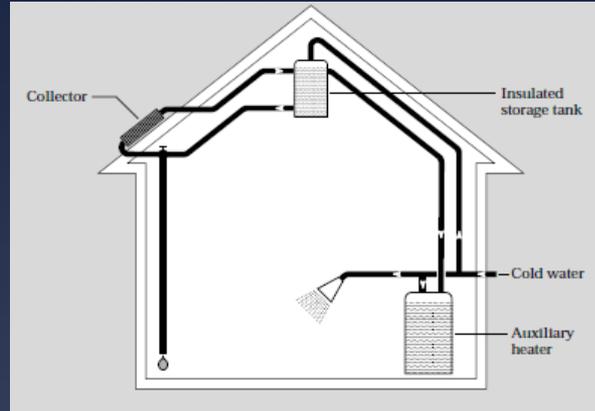
Solar Oven

# Solar energy close to home...

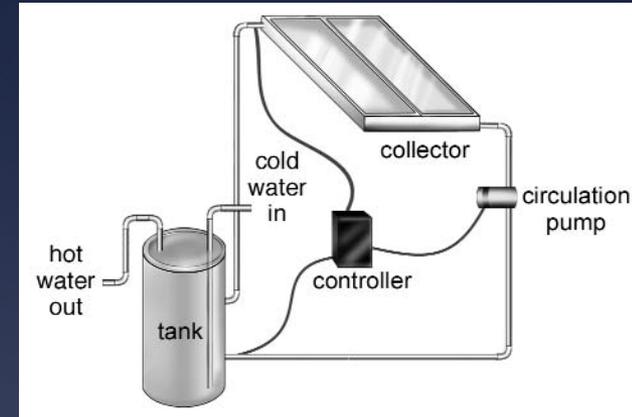
## Solar Water Heaters heat water for domestic use



Batch Heater



Home Installation

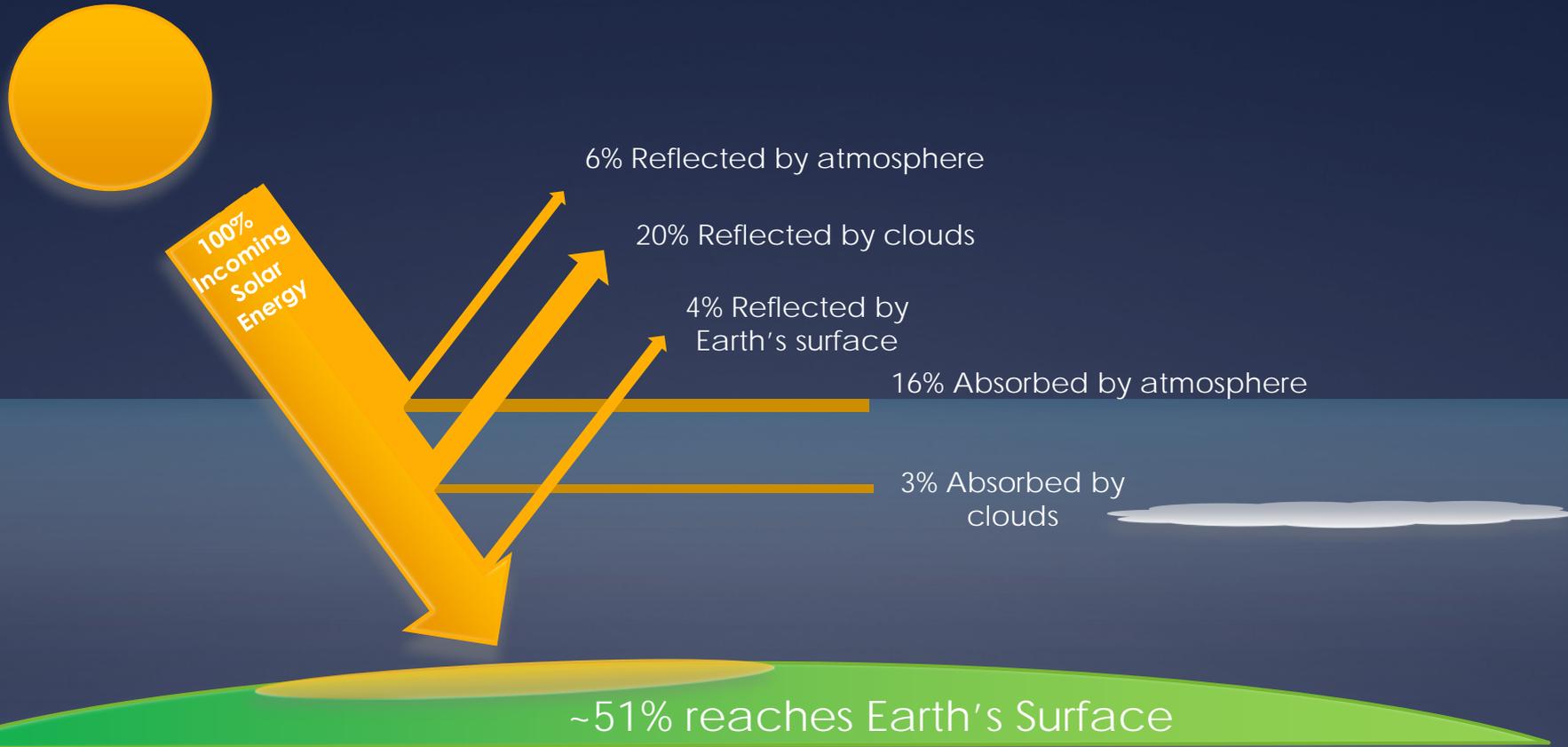


Flat Plate Collector



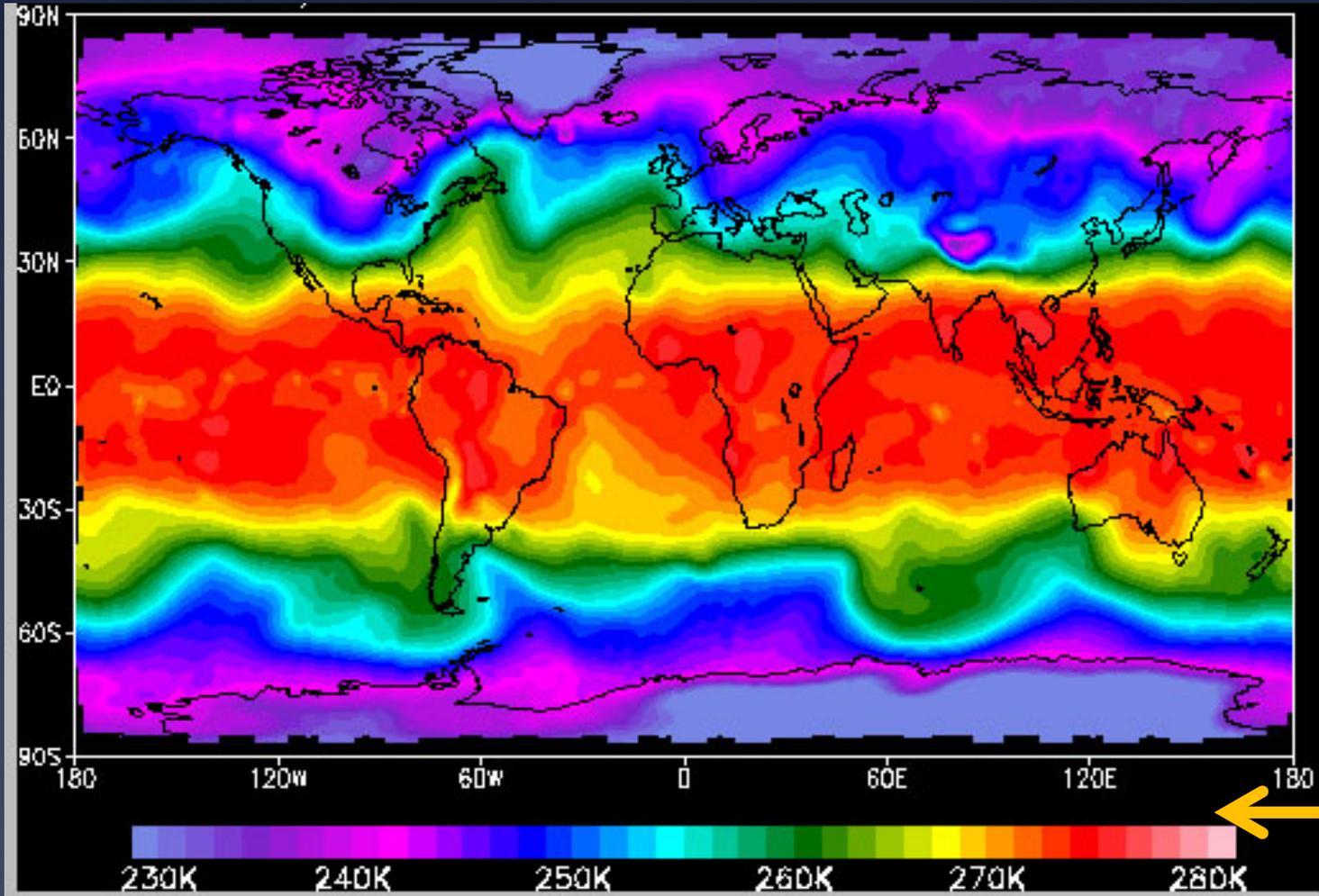
**Photovoltaic Panels** – the National Renewable Energy Laboratory in Golden, CO researches efficient electricity production from solar energy

# About half of the incoming solar energy reaches Earth



\* Solar energy is measured as power per unit area ( $\text{Watt}/\text{m}^2$ )

The amount of solar energy changes with location...



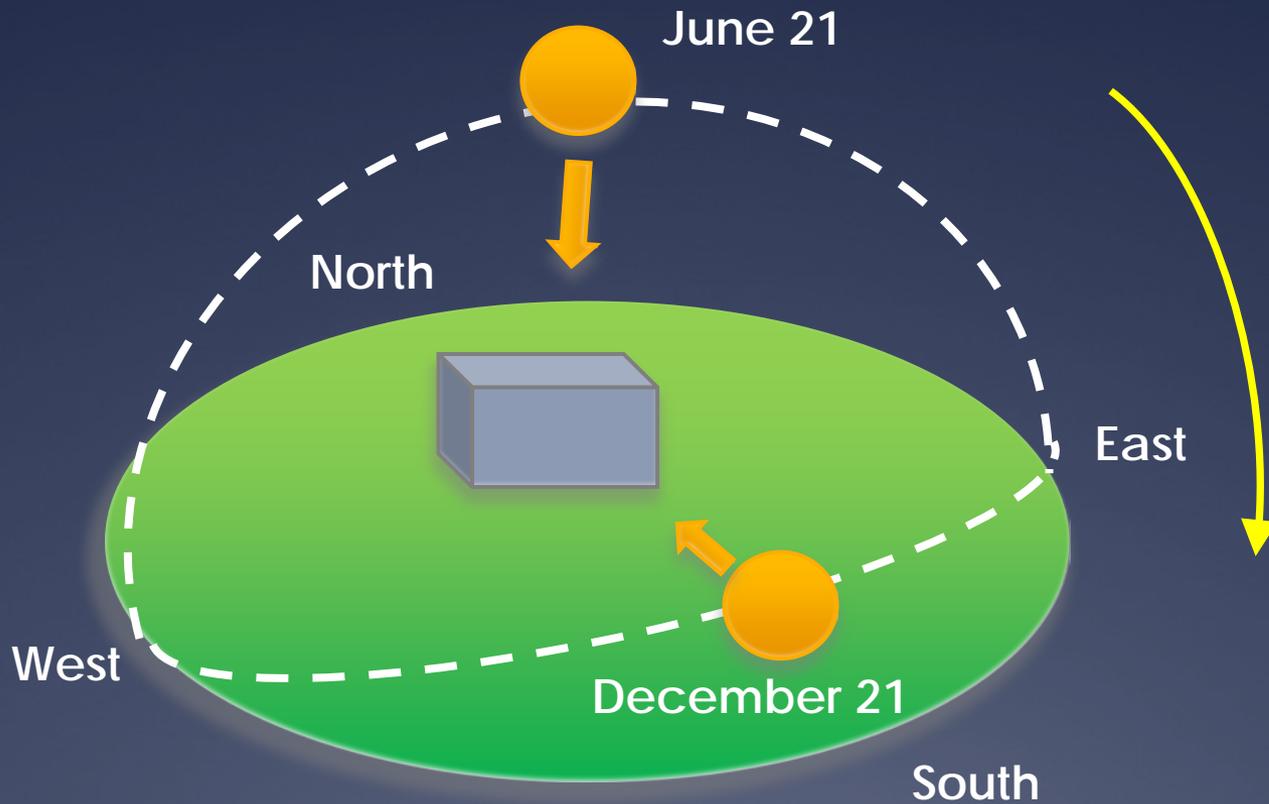
Temperature  
(in Kelvins)

Longitude



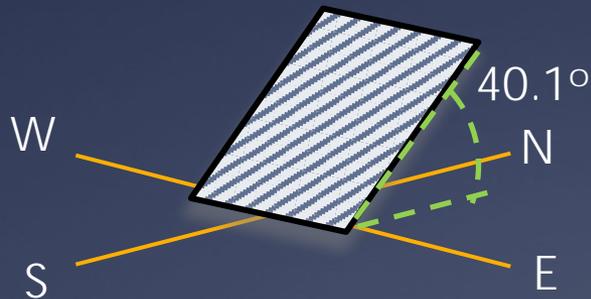
# ...and time

- \* The location of the sun in the sky changes with the time of day AND the time of year



# How much solar energy do we have access to?

- \* First we need to know how to setup our flat plate solar module, such as a solar water heater
- \* The solar module should be oriented South at an angle from the horizontal equal to the LATITUDE of solar collection (your location)



Example: Latitude of Boulder, Colorado is  $40.1^\circ$  so solar water heater is  $40.1^\circ$  from the ground facing South

- \* Find Location and determine Latitude
  - \* We will use

# How much solar energy do we have access to?

- \* We need to know:
  - \* Location: Latitude
  - \* Find this here:  
<http://www.esrl.noaa.gov/gmd/grad/solcalc/>

NOAA Earth System Research Laboratory  
Global Monitoring Division

Home About Research Products Observatories Information Sitemap Intranet

### NOAA Solar Calculator

Find Sunrise, Sunset, Solar Noon and Solar Position for Any Place on Earth

U.S. Cities  GMD Observ.'s  GMD Data Sites

on. Use the control on the left side of the map to zoom in or out. Place the large pin in the exact desired location. You can use the Save button to have your computer remember the cur



Location: Lat 40.11168 Lng -105.688476 Time Zone -6 DST?  Save

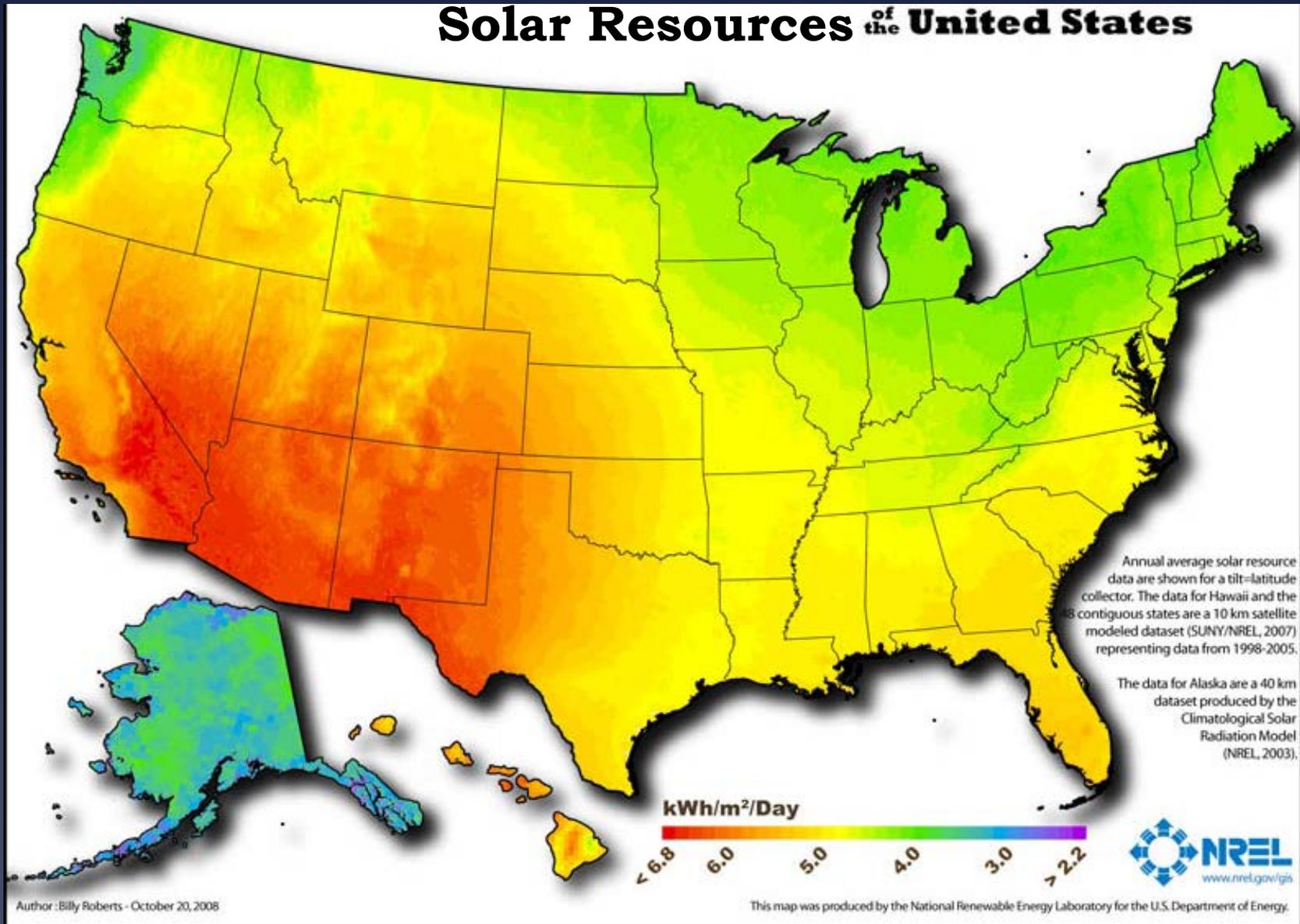
Date: Day 13 Mon Feb Yr 2012 Local Time: 11 : 55 : 37 PM

Equation of Time (minutes):	Solar Declination (in °):	Apparent Sunrise:	Solar Noon:	Apparent Sunset:	Az/EI (in °) at Local Time:
-14.23	-13.38	07:59	13:16:59	18:36	156.14 33.3

# How much solar energy do we have access to?

- \* We need to know:
  - \* Location: Latitude
  - \* Time of year
  - \* Time collecting sun per day

# How much solar energy do we have access to?



# How much solar energy do we have access to?

## Dynamic Maps, GIS Data, & Analysis Tools

More Search Options  SEARCH  
Site Map

Printable Version

MapSearch > Searching for maps has never been easier.

MapSearch > Searching for maps has never been easier.

Photovoltaic Solar Resource of United States

Concentrating Solar Resource of United States

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### Solar Maps

Solar maps provide monthly average daily total solar resource information on grid cells. The insolation values represent the resource available to a flat plate collector, such as a photovoltaic panel, oriented due south at an angle from horizontal to equal to the latitude of the collector location. This is typical practice for PV system installation, although other orientations are also used.

Several map variations are accessible below. For information on how these maps were developed, access the [How the Maps Were Made](#) page.

### Types of Maps

#### U.S. Solar Resource Maps

These maps show national solar photovoltaics (PV) resource potential and concentrating solar power (CSP) resource potential for the United States. They are available in JPEG format.

#### Photovoltaics

- Low Resolution ([JPG 111 KB](#))
- High Resolution ([JPG 32.5 MB](#))

#### Concentrating Solar Power

- Low Resolution ([JPG 113 KB](#))
- High Resolution ([JPG 8.7 MB](#))

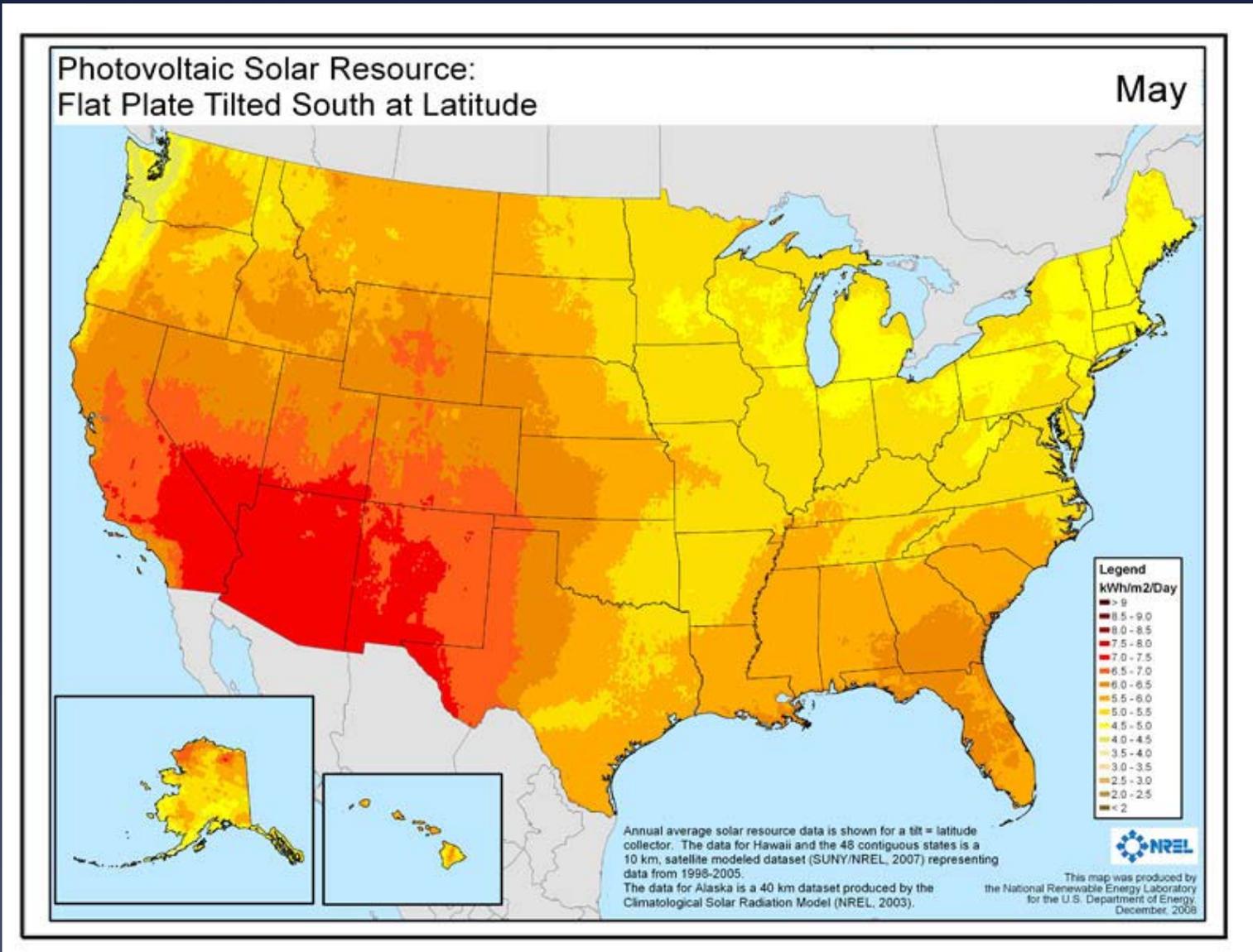
#### PV Solar Radiation (10 km)—Static Maps

These maps provide monthly average and annual average daily total photovoltaic (PV) solar resource, averaged over surface cells of 0.1 degrees in both latitude and longitude, or about 10 km in size. This data was developed using the State University of New York/Albany satellite radiation model. See [How the Maps Were Made](#) for more information.

- Annual ([JPG 177 KB](#))
- January ([JPG 106 KB](#))
- February ([JPG 110 KB](#))
- March ([JPG 112 KB](#))
- April ([JPG 109 KB](#))
- May ([JPG 108 KB](#))
- June ([JPG 109 KB](#))
- July ([JPG 108 KB](#))
- August ([JPG 109 KB](#))
- September ([JPG 107 KB](#))
- October ([JPG 118 KB](#))
- November ([JPG 120 KB](#))
- December ([JPG 105 KB](#))

Find your month here and open the map

# How much solar energy do we have access to?



# How much solar energy do we have access to?

- \* Fill out worksheet to find out how much solar energy we have for our solar modules.