

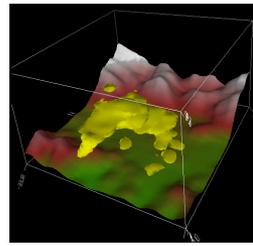
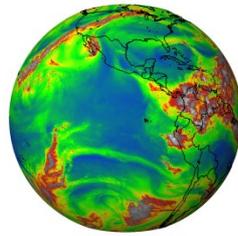
Convección

Conducción

Radiación

Rico el sol...



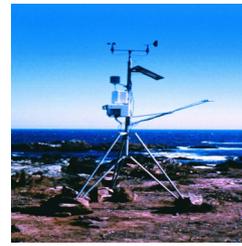
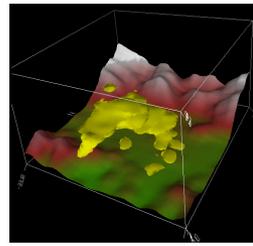
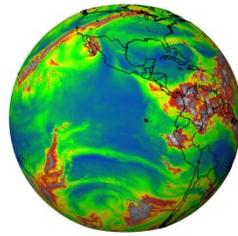


Universidad de Chile
Departamento de Geofísica

Introducción a la Meteorología

Transferencia Radiativa I (Radiación Solar)

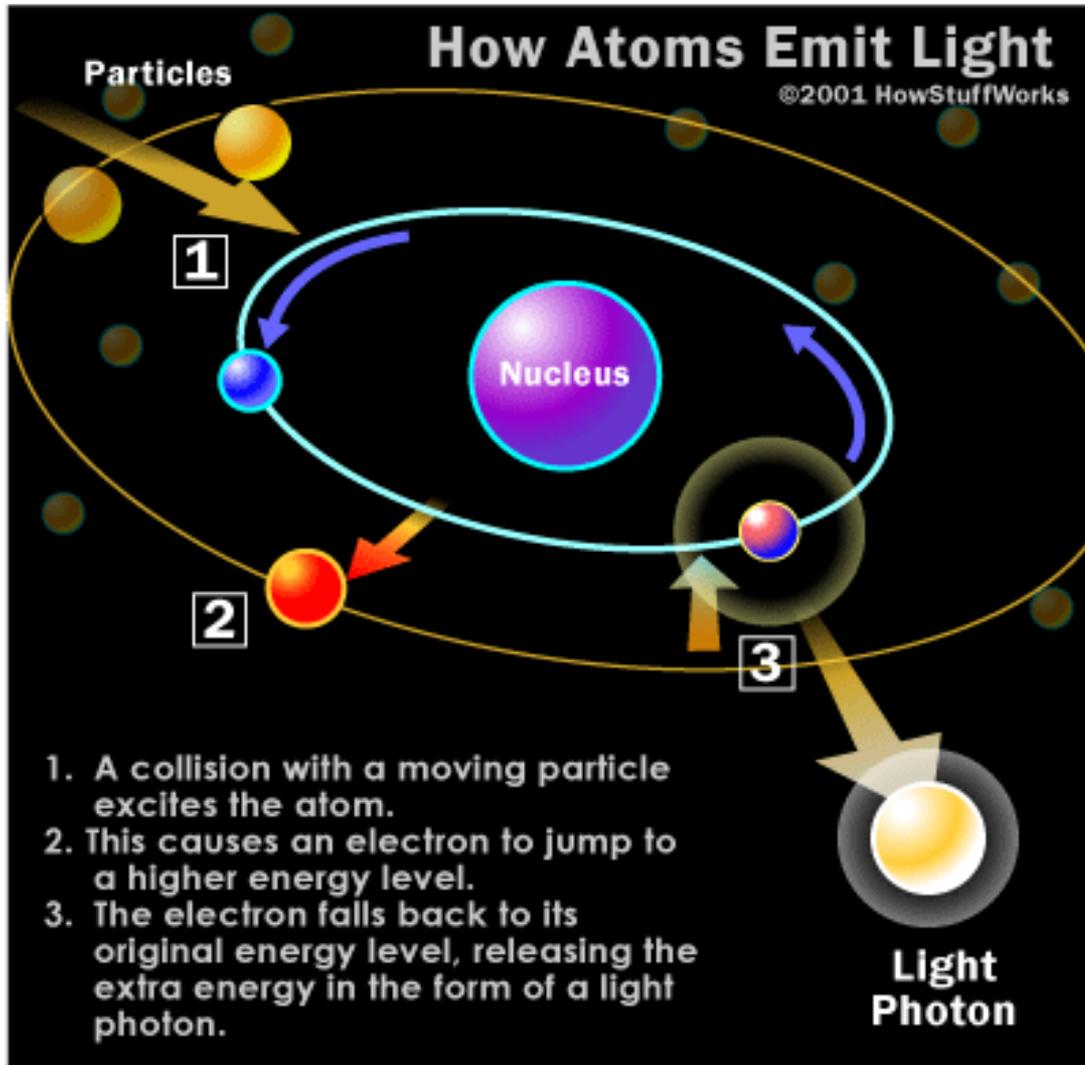
Prof. René Garreaud
www.dgf.uchile.cl/rene



Radiación Solar (2 clases)

- Leyes básicas de la radiación (Plank, Wien, Boltzman)
- Espectro observado
- Constante solar
- Terminología Radiación Solar
- Mediciones
- Estimaciones

Recuerdan algo de física cuántica?



ΔE : Emisión de energía debido a cambio orbital...esto altera el campo electromagnético y genera una onda (o fotón) de frecuencia f y longitud de onda λ

$$\Delta E = h \times f$$

$$c = \lambda \times f$$



f

Espectro discreto

Introducción a la Meteorología – Rad. Solar

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Si en vez de un solo átomo tenemos un conjunto de moléculas hay emisión de ondas con diversas longitudes de onda. El espectro se complica con muchas líneas y eventualmente ser convierte en un espectro continuo...cuanta energía lleva cada onda?



Espectro discreto

Emission spectrum



Continuous spectrum



Función de Planck (~1901)

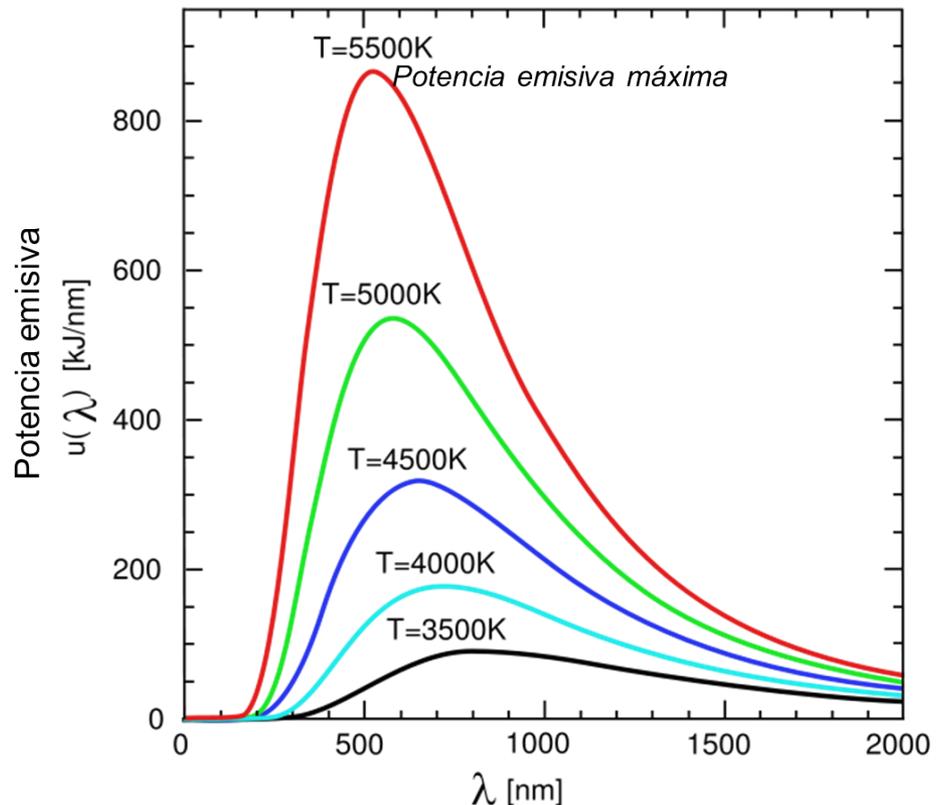


Las paredes del cuerpo negro están hechas de átomos que absorben/emiten en cuantas como osciladores electromagnéticos

$$B_{\lambda}(T) = \frac{2hc^2}{\lambda^5(e^{hc/K\lambda T} - 1)} = \frac{C_1\lambda^{-5}}{\pi(e^{C_2/\lambda T} - 1)},$$

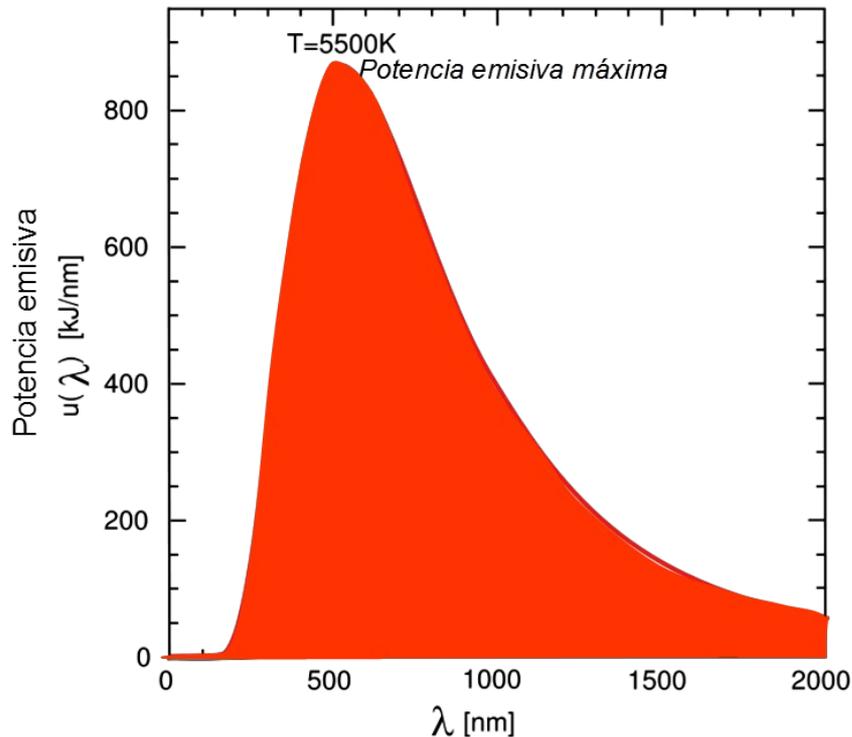
Energía portada por cada onda emitida por un cuerpo/gas

Notar dependencia en la temperatura del emisor



Usando la ley de Planck...

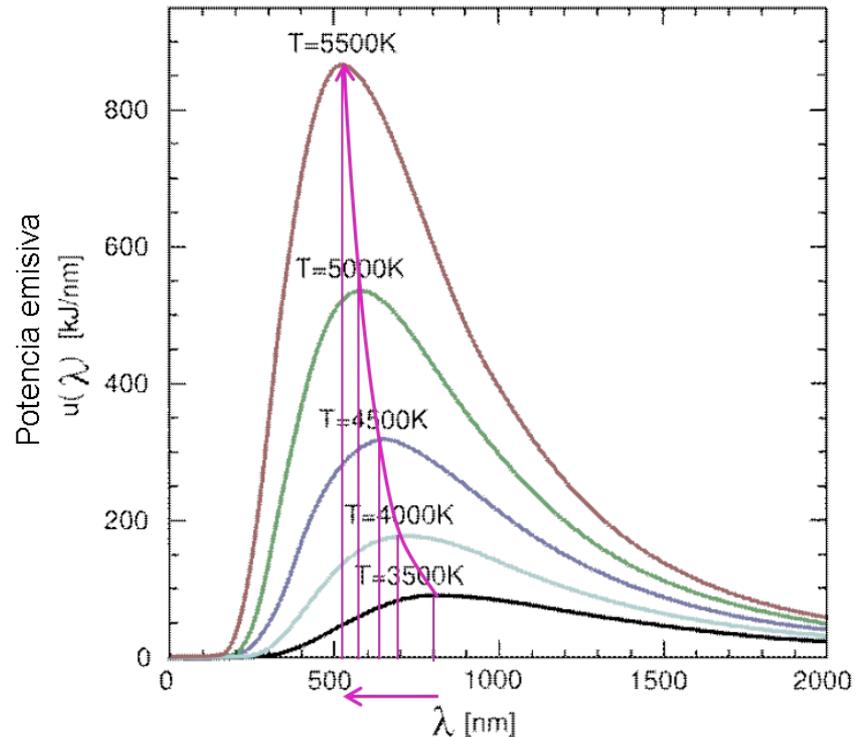
Ley de Stefan-Boltzmann \int_{λ}



$$E^* = \sigma T^4 \quad (T \text{ en } K, E \text{ en } W m^{-2})$$

$$\sigma = 5.6703 \times 10^{-8} \text{ watt} / m^2 K^4$$

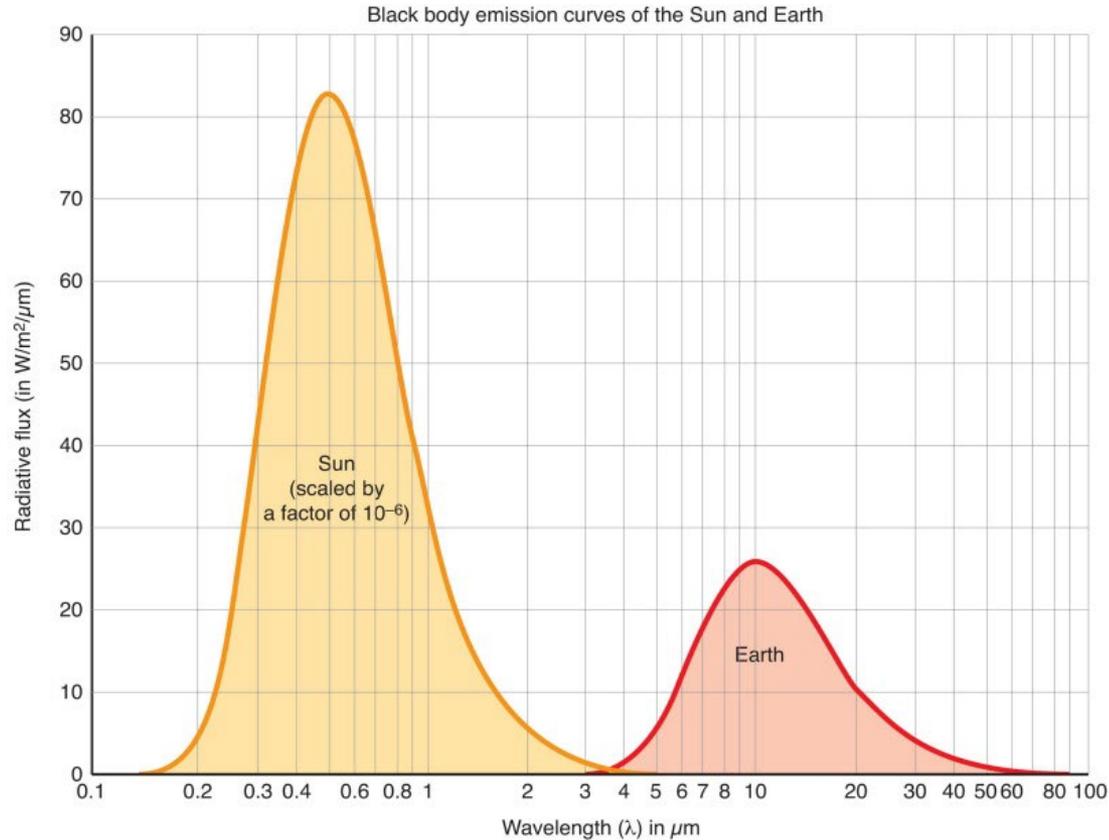
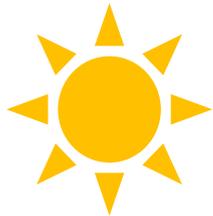
Ley de Wien $\frac{\partial}{\partial \lambda}$



$$\lambda_{max} = \frac{2897}{T}$$

(T en K , λ en μm)

Usando la ley de Planck...



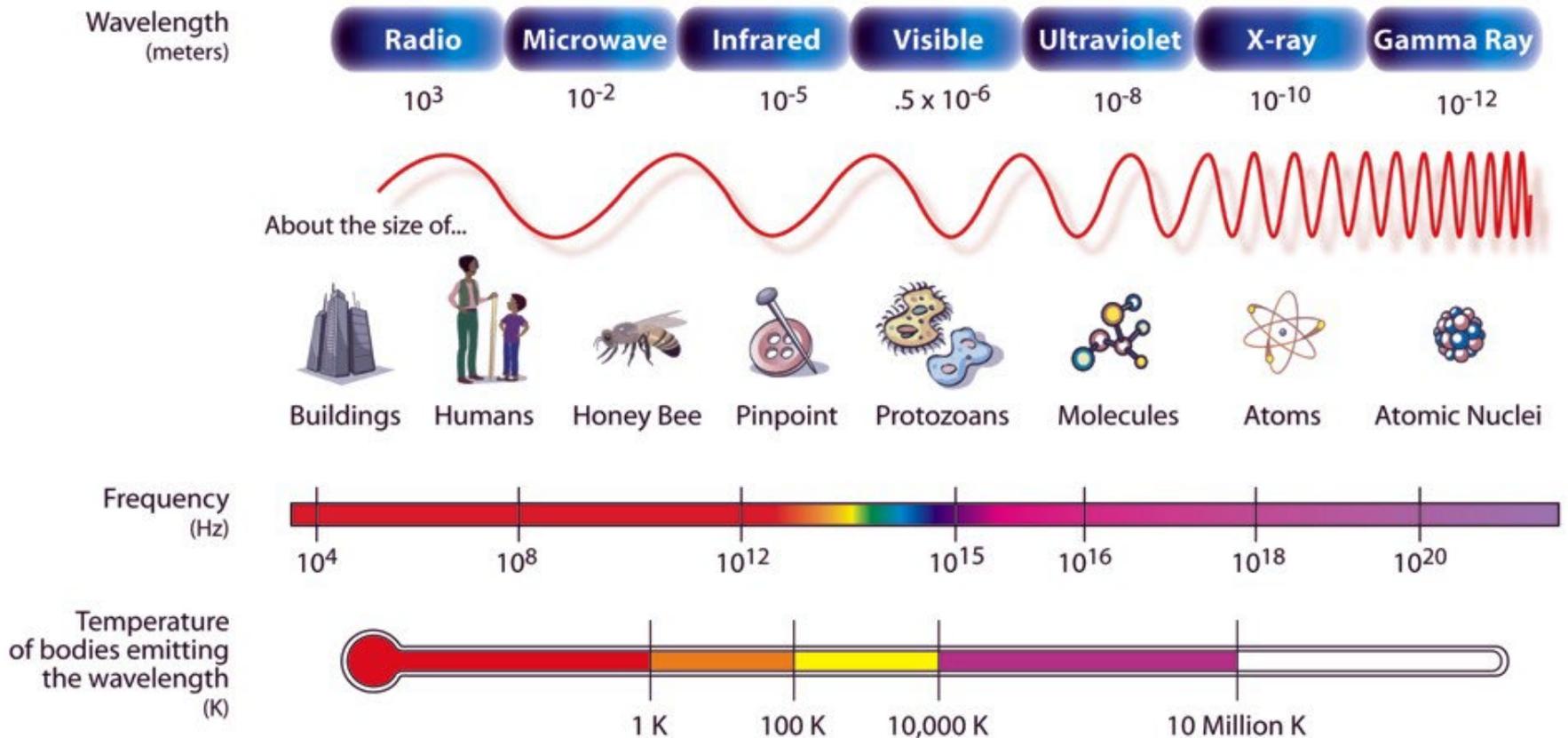
$$T_{sol} = 5800 \text{ K (en superficie)}$$

$$\lambda_{max} = \frac{2897}{T} \approx 0.5 \mu m$$

$$T_{usted} = 27^\circ C = 300 \text{ K}$$

$$\lambda_{max} = \frac{2897}{T} \approx 10 \mu m$$

THE ELECTROMAGNETIC SPECTRUM



Constante Solar: Cuanta energía recibimos del sol

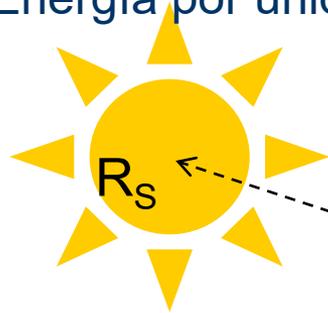
La energía emitida por el sol por unidad de área

$$E_S^* = \sigma T_S^4$$

Energía total que emite el sol

$$IS = 4 \pi R_S^2 E_S^*$$

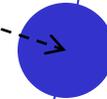
Energía por unidad de área a la distancia de la tierra:



$$CS = \frac{IS}{4 \pi D_{TS}^2} \approx 1360 \text{ Wm}^{-2}$$

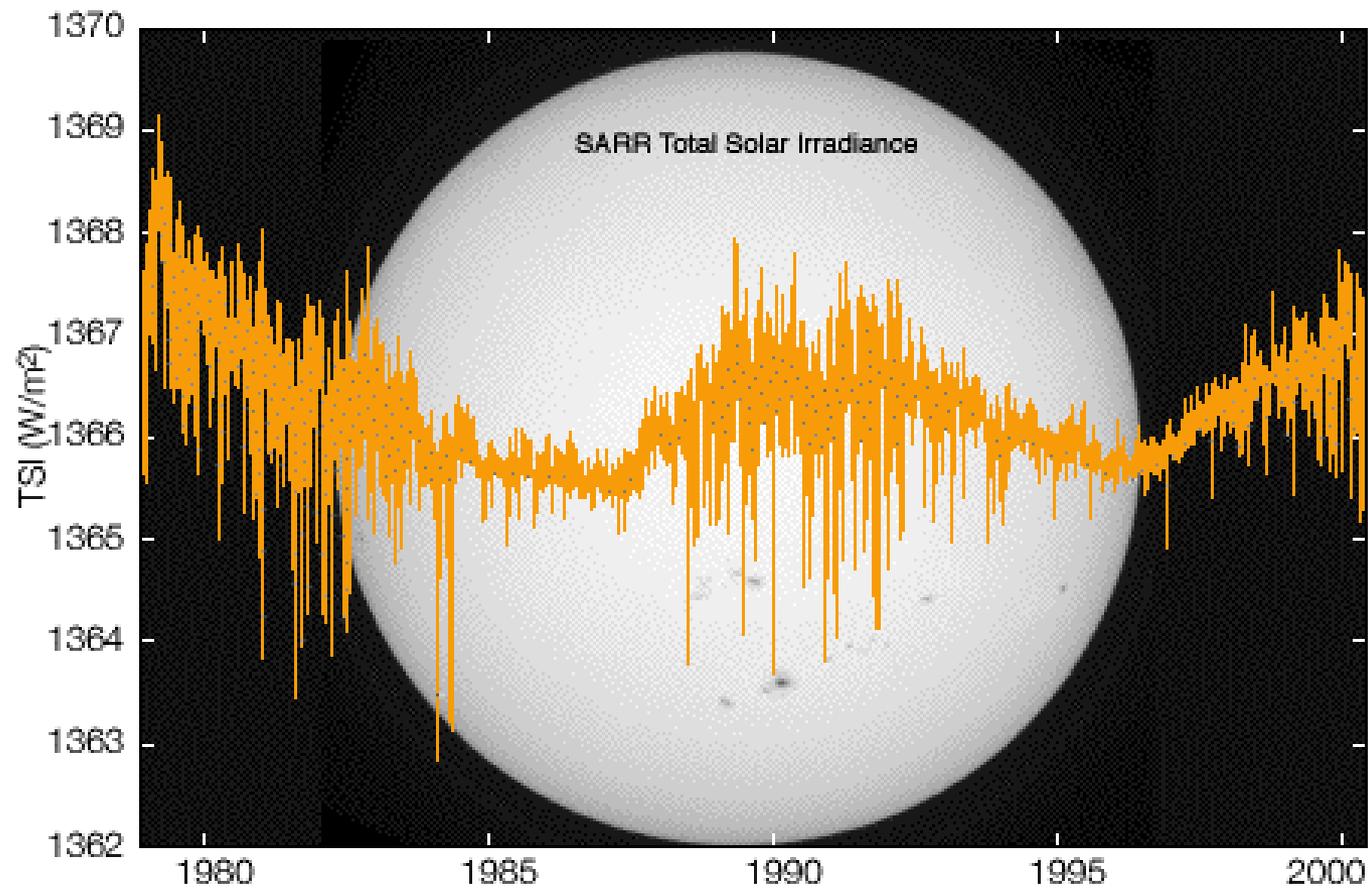
D_{TS}

Tarea: Determinar CS para cada planeta

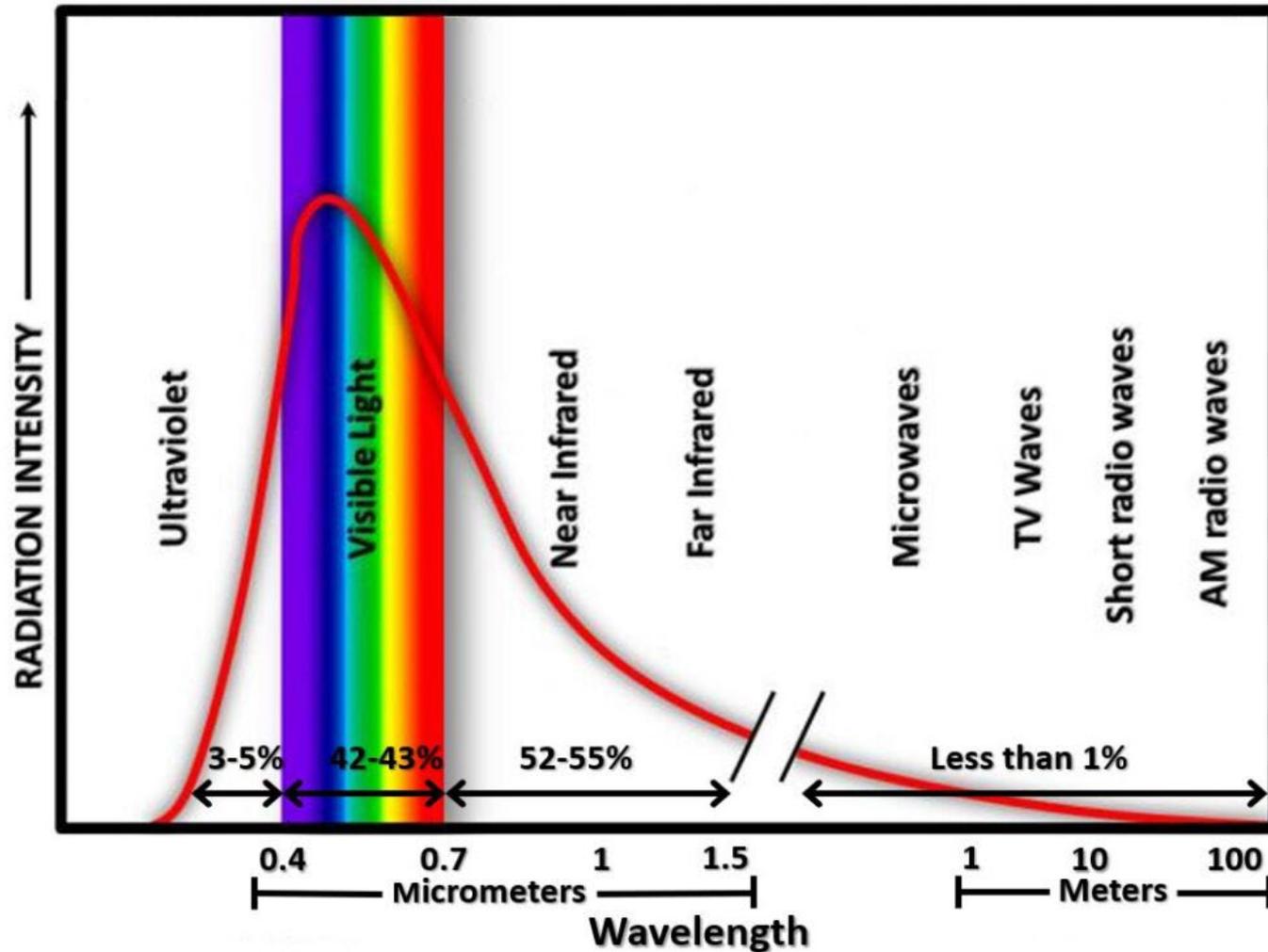


Introducción a la Meteorología – Rad. Solar

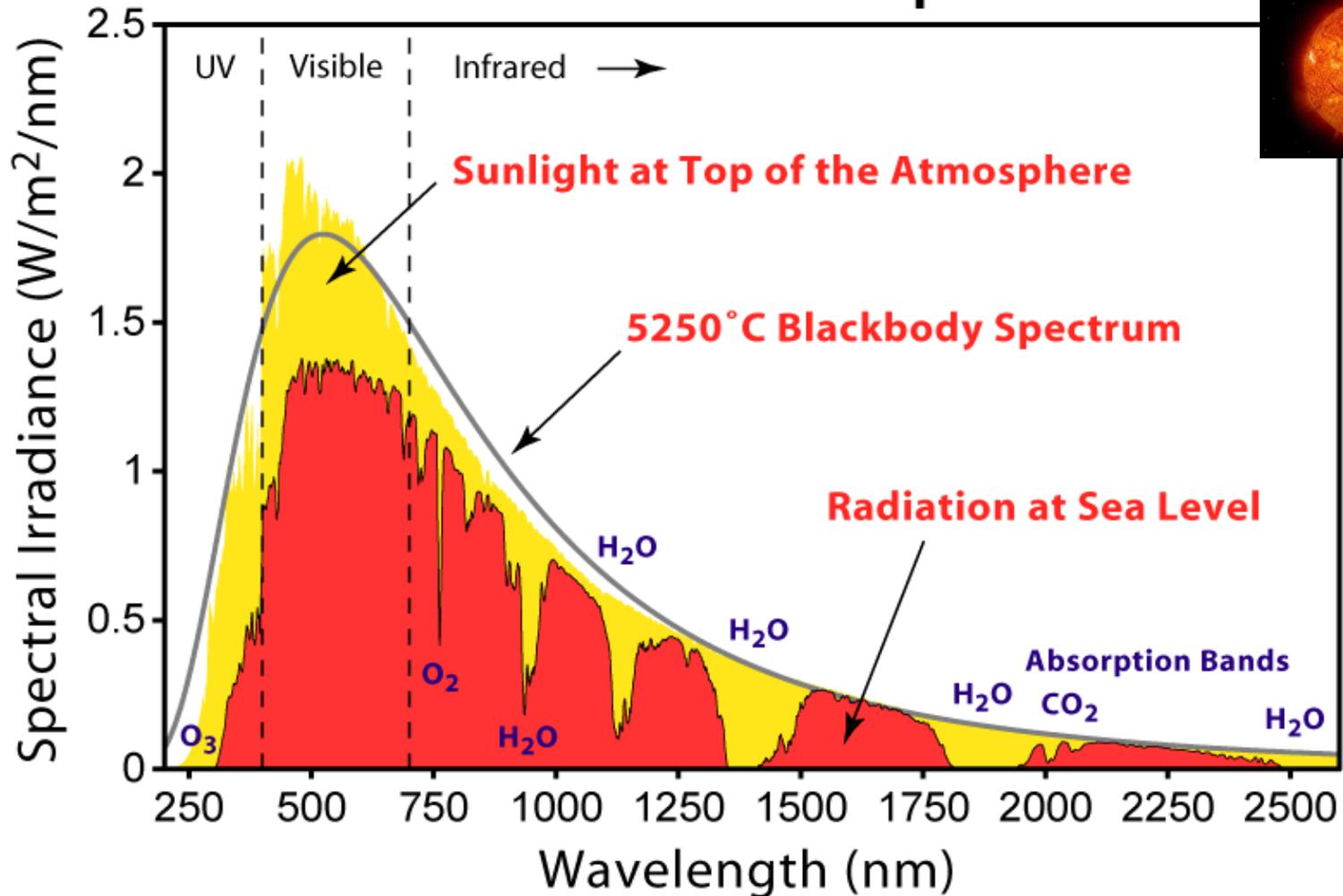
UCH/FCFM/DGF – R. Garreaud



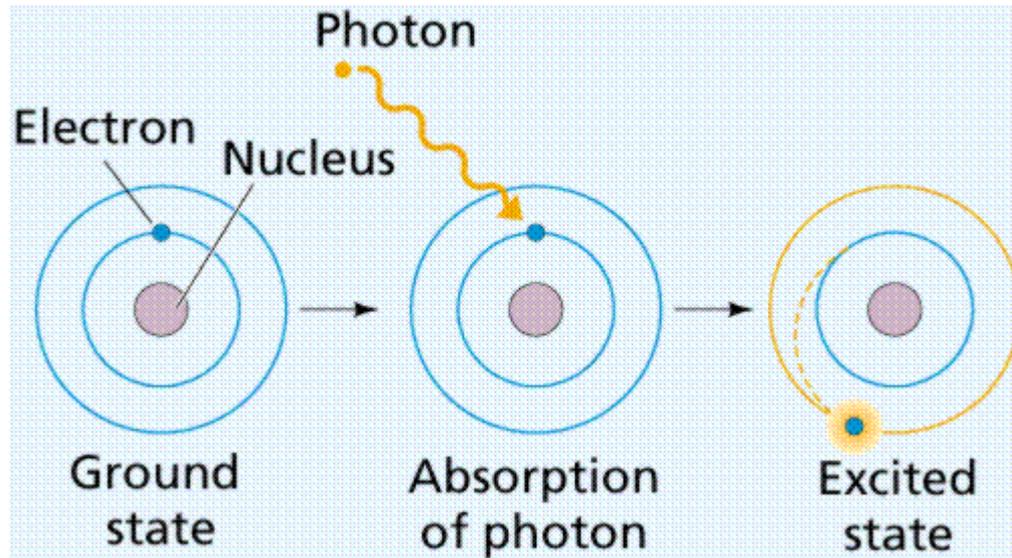
Los colores percibidos por el ojo humano corresponden a ondas de distinta longitud/frecuencia (e.g., rojo $\sim 0.7 \mu\text{m}$)



Solar Radiation Spectrum



Los átomos también absorben radiación

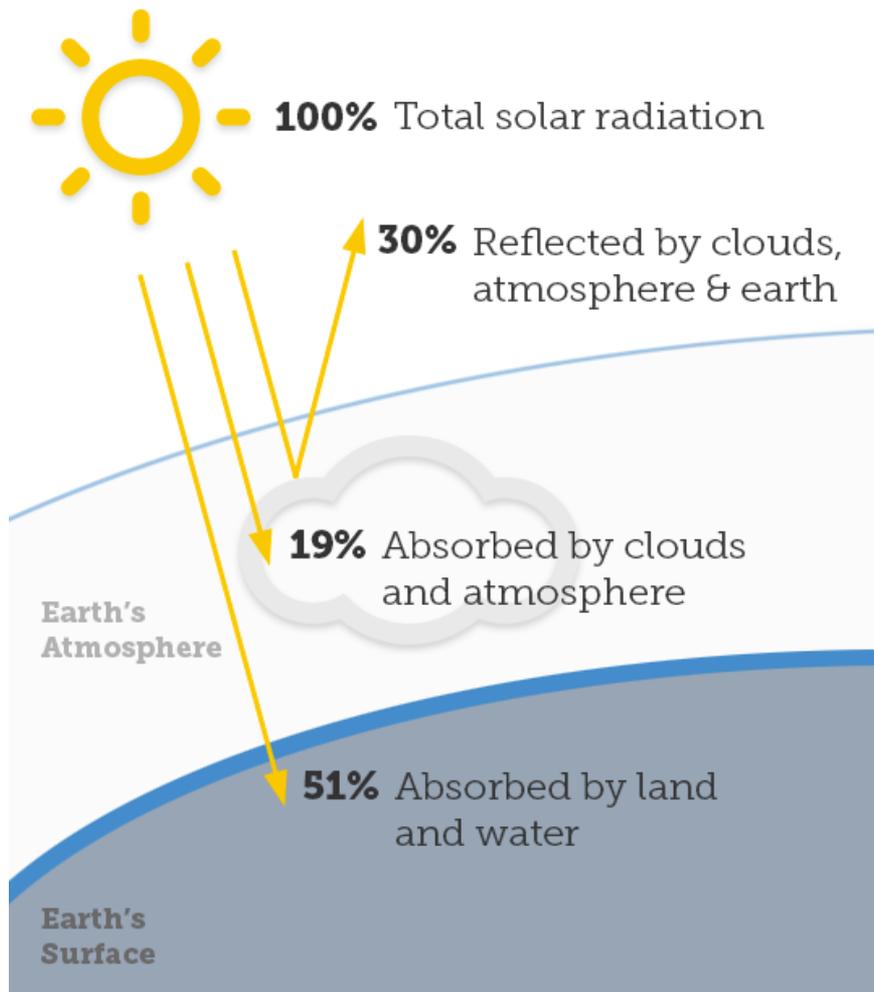


Westra



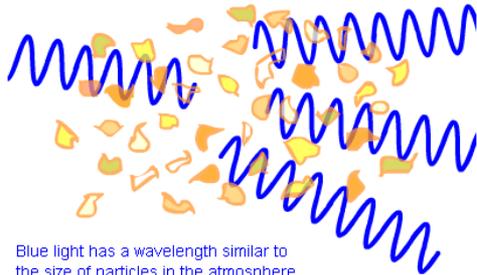
The three types of spectra and their origin. Solids, fluids and high-pressure gases emit a continuous spectrum (top). A low-density hot gas (middle) emits a line spectrum. Finally, when light with a continuous spectrum passes through a low-density cold gas, specific colours of light are absorbed, leaving dark lines in an absorption spectrum.

Image courtesy of Mark Tiele Westra



En la atmosfera terrestre la **Radiación Solar** (también llamada radiación de onda corta) también es **dispersada** (reflejada en distintas direcciones) por las moléculas de aire, aerosoles (pequeñas partículas), gotas de agua y cristales de hielo.

Las ondas cortas (azul, violeta) se dispersan mas que las ondas largas (rojo)....eso explica el azul del cielo y los atardeceres rojizos



Blue light has a wavelength similar to the size of particles in the atmosphere and so is scattered.

Click to Repeat



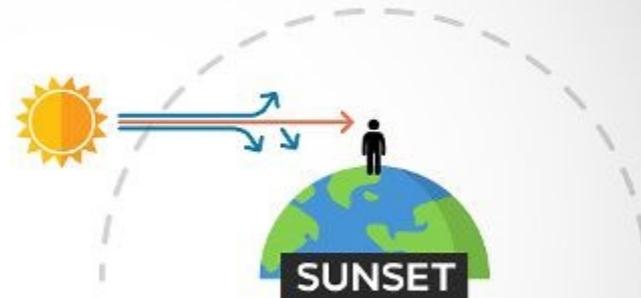
Red light has a wavelength larger than most particles and is unaffected.

Click to Continue

 **Met Office** Why is the sunset red?



Light travels a short distance



Light travels a greater distance

Aplicación importante: Energía solar / hidrología / Salud / Agricultura / etc...

- Terminología y unidades
- Mediciones
- simulaciones



Radiación Solar? Irradianza

Integrada en rango espectral y ángulo sólido: Wm^{-2}

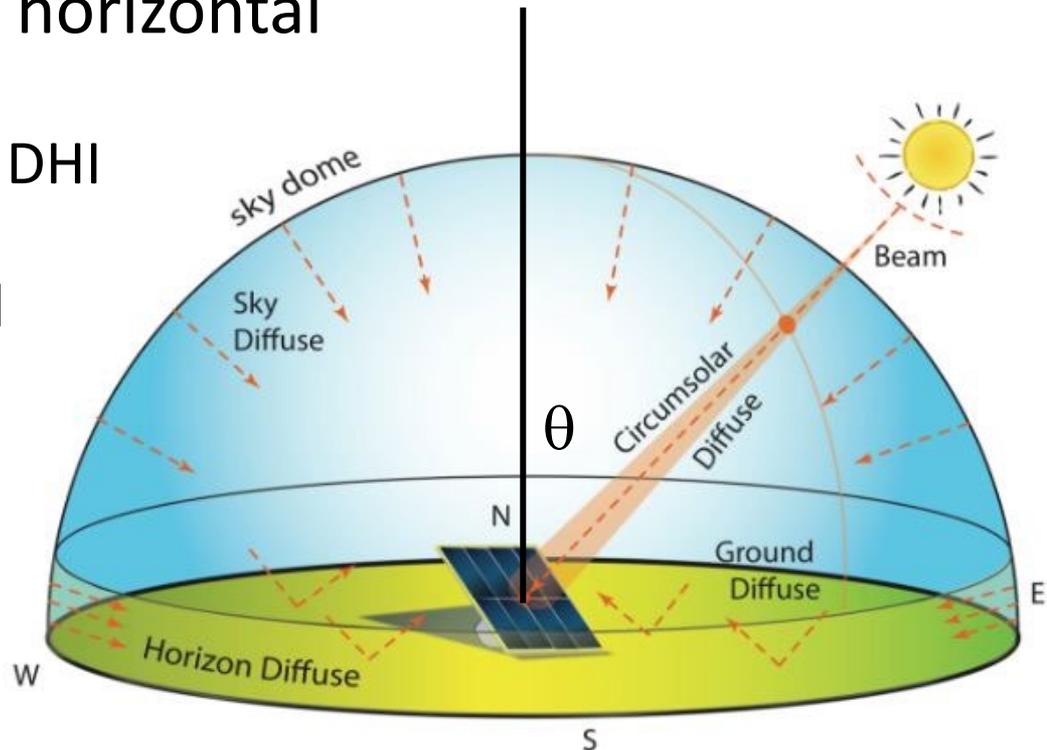
DNI: Irradianza Directa Normal

DHI: Irradianza horizontal difusa

GHI: Irradianza Global horizontal

$$(\mathbf{GHI}) = \text{DNI} \cdot \cos\theta + \text{DHI}$$

θ : Angulo cenital



Medición de GHI: Piranómetro

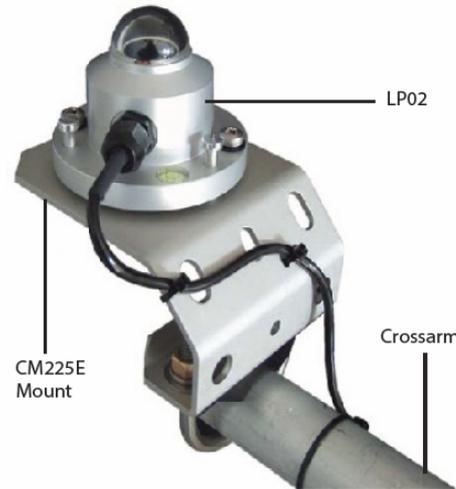
Ordering Information

Solar Radiation Sensor

LP02 Hukseflux pyranometer with standard 5 m cable length.

Mount

CM225E Solar Sensor Mounting Stand for attaching the sensor to a tripod or tower mast or to a CM202, CM204, or CM206 crossarm.

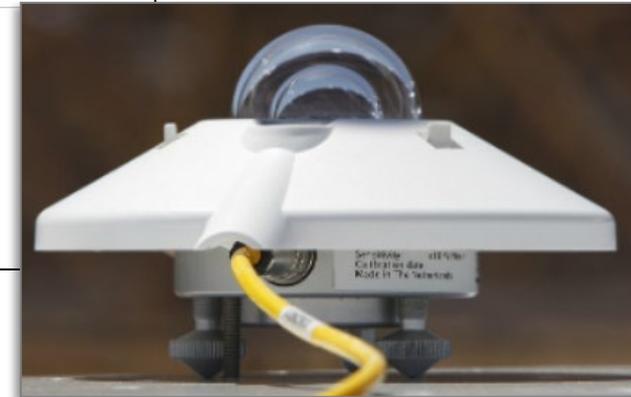


To attach the CM225E to a CM202, CM204, or CM206 crossarm, place the U-bolt in the holes on the bottom of the bracket (shown). If the CM225E is attached to a mast, place the U-bolt in the holes in the side of the bracket.

Specifications

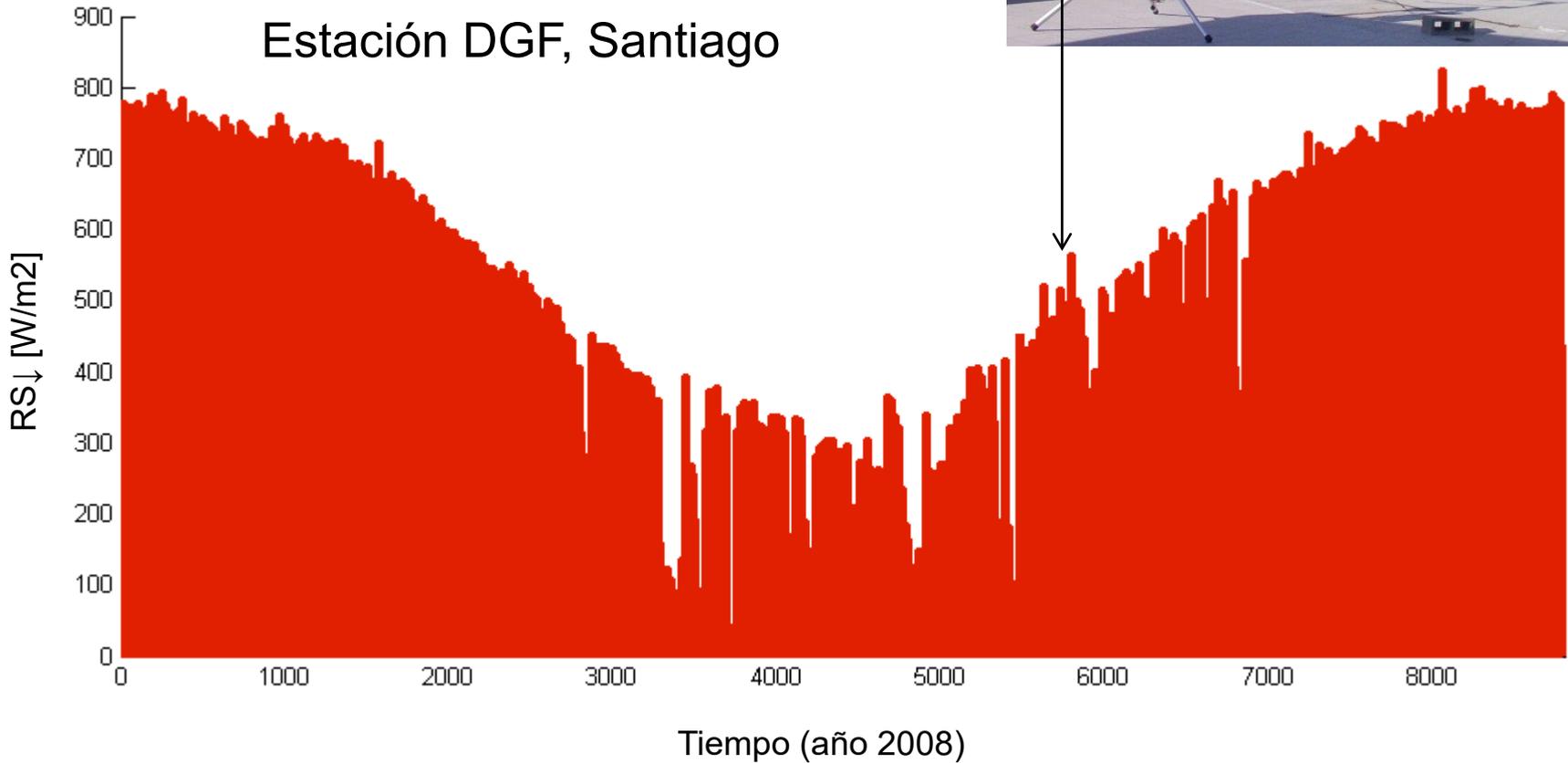
- Light Spectrum Waveband: 285 to 3000 nm
- Maximum Irradiance: 2000 W/m²
- Sensitivity (nominal): 15 μ V/W/m²
- Operating Temperature Range: -40° to +80°C
- Temperature Dependence: < 0.15% per °C

- ISO Classification: Second Class
- Width: 7.8 cm (3.1 in)
- Height: 5.9 cm (2.3 in)
- Dome Diameter: 3.0 cm (1.2 in)
- Weight with 5 m (15 ft) cable: 363 g (0.8 lb)



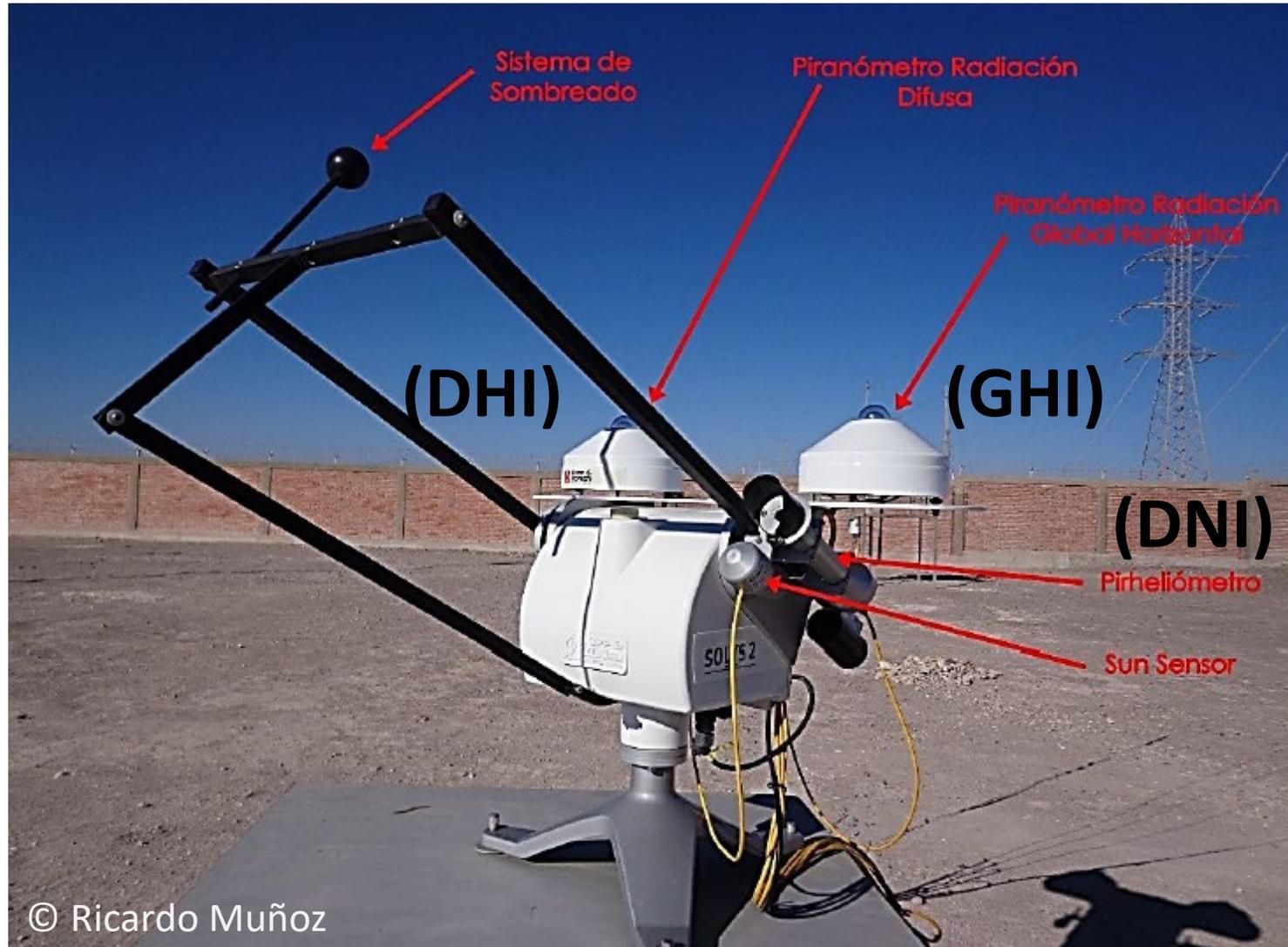


Estación DGF, Santiago

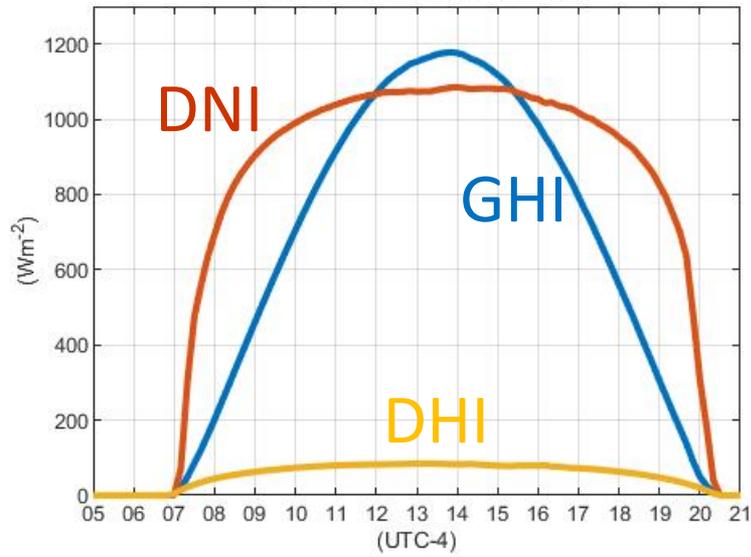


Terminología Rad. Solar

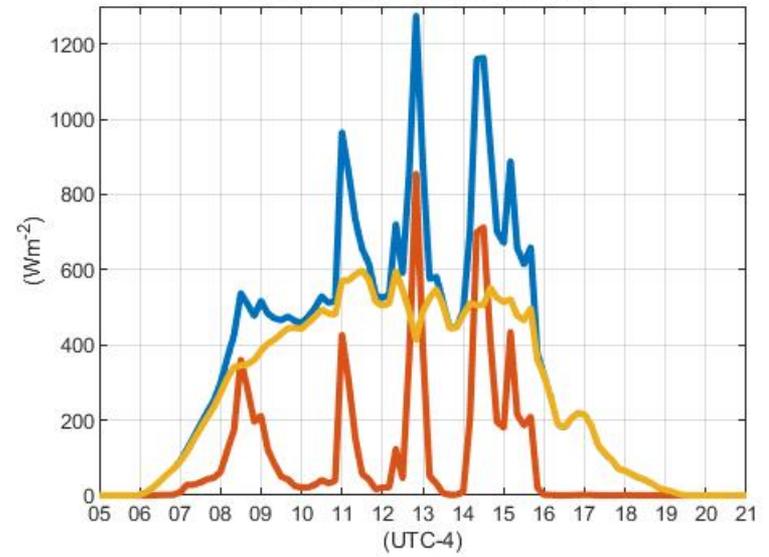
Mediciones de Radiación Solar en Estación Crucero-II, Región de Antofagasta



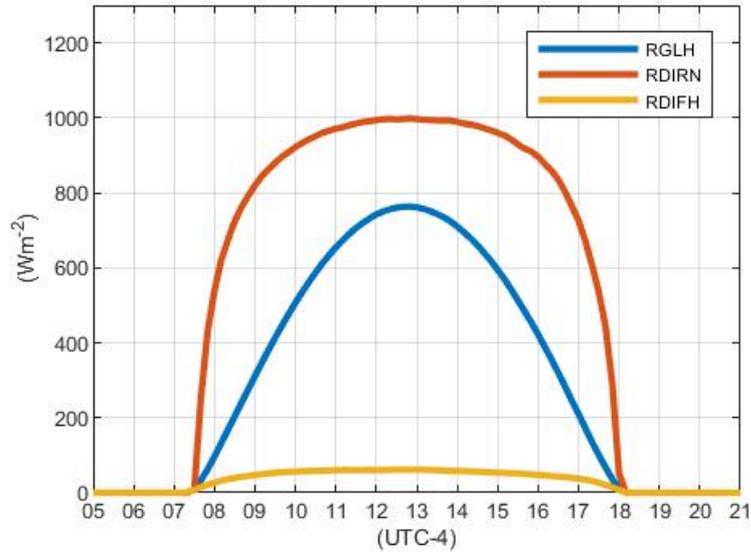
CRUCII-2019-12-21



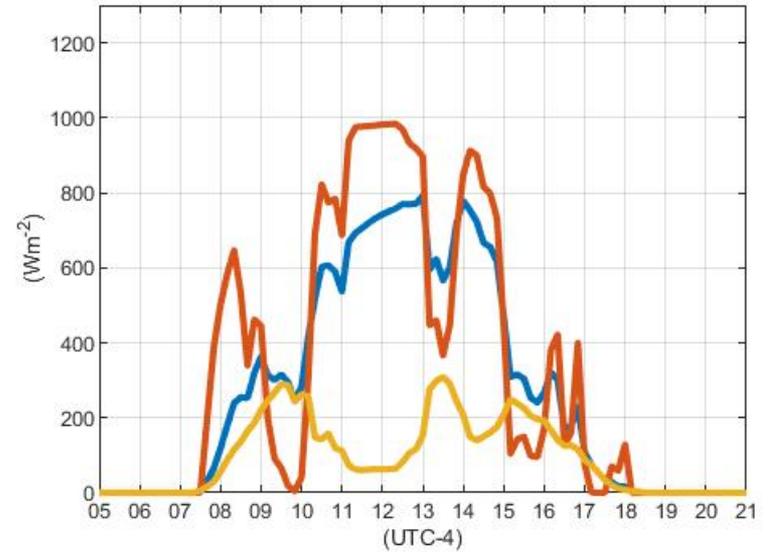
CRUCII-2019-12-27



CRUCII-2020-06-21



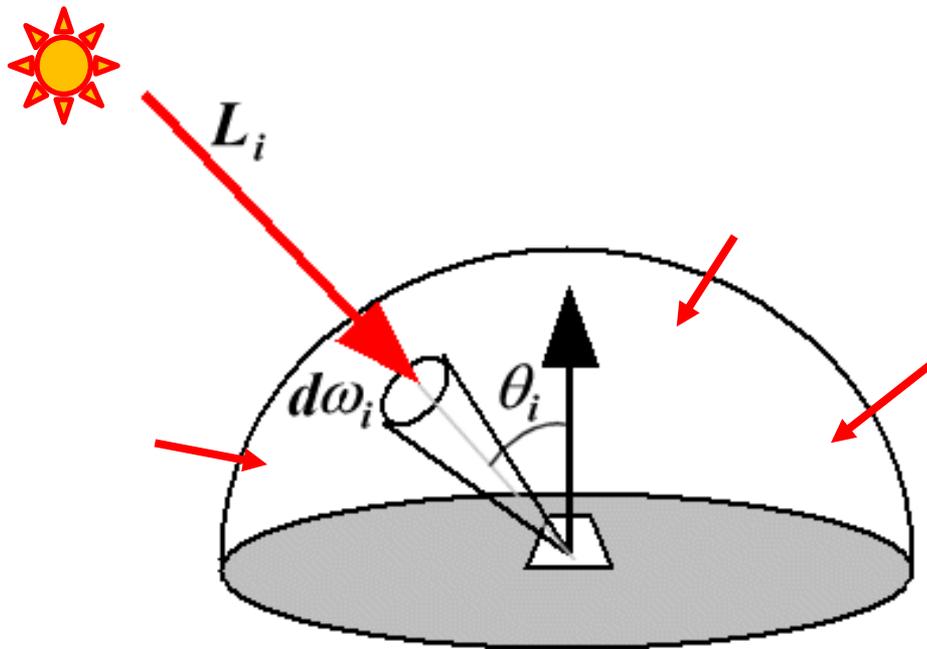
CRUCII-2020-07-06



Terminología Radiación Solar

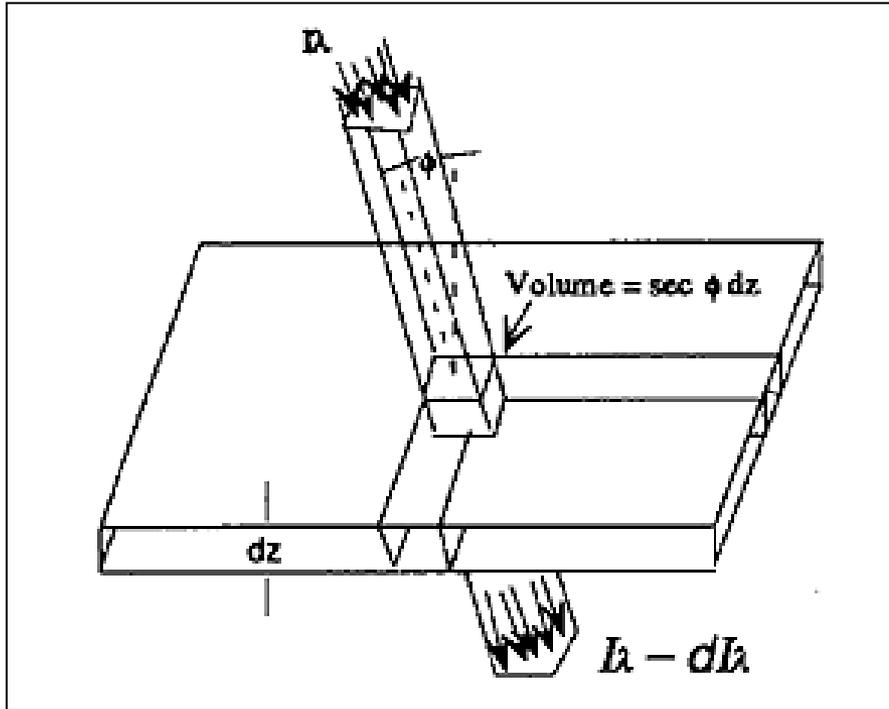
L, I = **Intensidad** o radianza [$\text{Wm}^{-2}\text{sr}^{-1}$]

E, F = densidad de flujo o **irradianza** [Wm^{-2}]



$$E_i = \int_{\Omega_i} L_i \cos \theta_i d\omega_i$$

Calculo completo (I(z)): Se puede pero cuesta!



$$dI_\lambda = -I_\lambda \rho k_\lambda ds$$

$$I_\lambda(z) = -I_\lambda(\infty) \exp(-\tau_\lambda \sec \phi)$$

$$\tau_\lambda = \int_z^\infty k_\lambda \rho dz$$

$$I(\nu) = I_b(\nu) e^{-\tau(\nu, s)} + \int_0^{\tau(\nu, s)} B(\nu, T(\tau')) e^{-\tau'} d\tau' \quad (1)$$

$$= I_b(\nu) \mathcal{T}(\nu, s_b) - \int_0^{s_b} B(\nu, T(s')) \frac{\partial \mathcal{T}(\nu, s')}{\partial s'} ds', \quad (2)$$

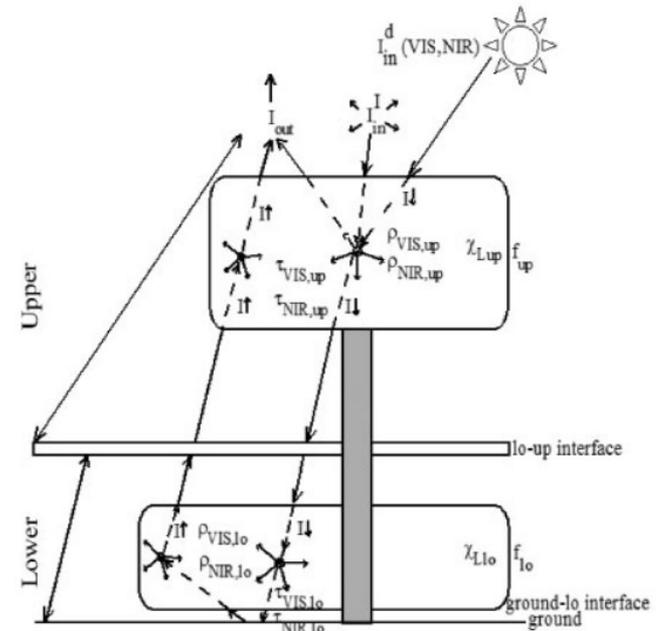
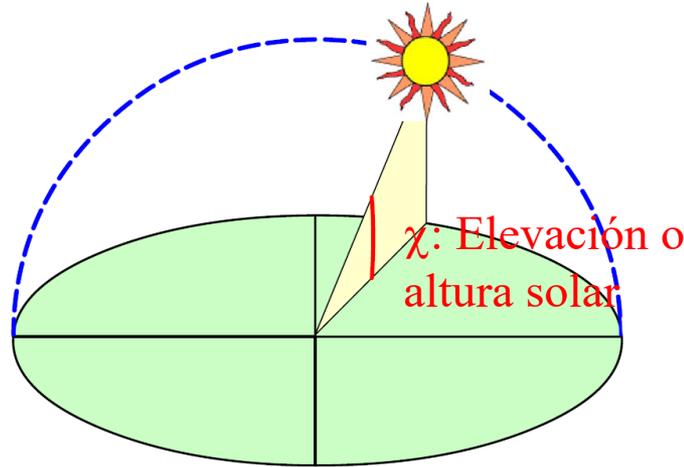


Fig. 1 – Schematic representation of the radiative transfer model in IBIS.

Aproximación Ingenieril para Irradianza Global Horizontal

The maximum elevation angle occurs at solar noon.

Click to Continue



$$GHI = CS^* \cos(\theta) T_{atmos}$$

$$GHI = CS^* \sin(\chi) T_{atmos}$$

θ : Angulo cenital; χ : Elevación

$$\sin(\chi) = \sin \varphi \sin \delta + \cos \varphi \cos \delta \cos(h)$$

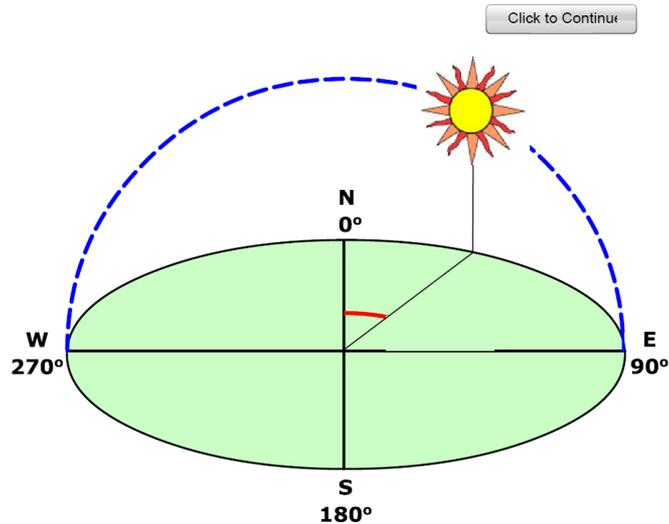
Problema Geometrico (lat,día,hora)

$$T = T(\chi, \text{nubes}, \text{altura}, \text{etc.....})$$

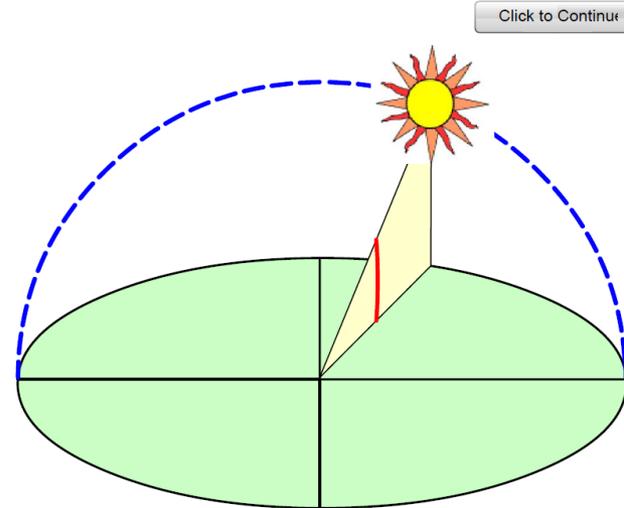
T = Transmisividad: 0 – 0.8

Todo lo que necesita saber sobre calculo de RSOL:
<http://pvcdrom.pveducation.org/index.html>

At solar noon, the azimuth angle is 0.°



The maximum elevation angle occurs at solar noon.



$$Elevation = \sin^{-1} [\sin \delta \sin \phi + \cos \delta \cos \phi \cos(HRA)]$$

$$Azimuth = \cos^{-1} \left[\frac{\sin \delta \cos \phi - \cos \delta \sin \phi \cos(HRA)}{\cos \alpha} \right]$$

χ : Elevación; ϕ : latitud (-90:90); δ : Declinación solar f(día)
HRA: Angulo horario = 0 al mediodía solar

El Planeta Tierra es (aprox) esférico e inclinado respecto al plano orbital (23.5° actualmente)

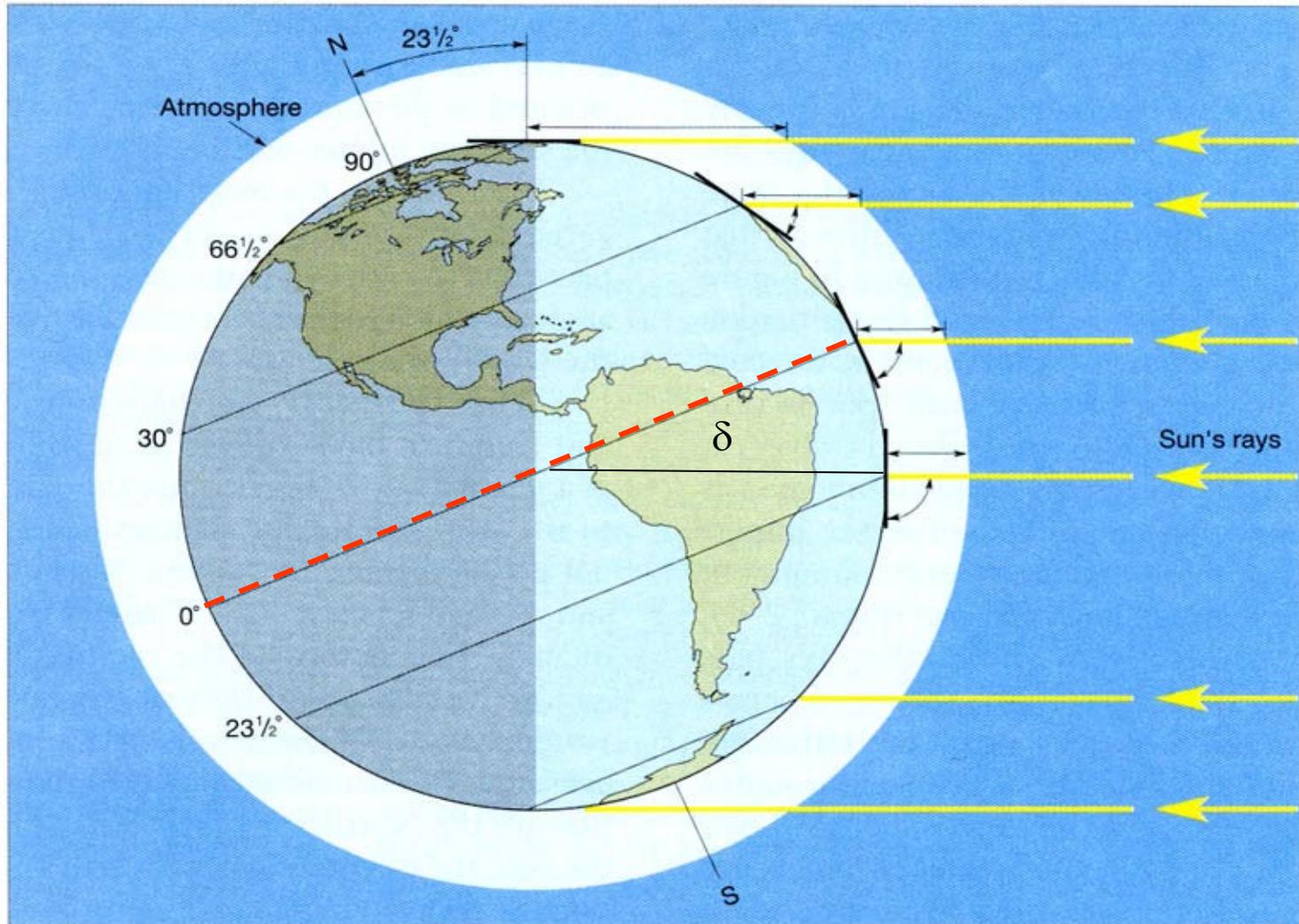


Figure 2•2 Rays striking the earth at a low angle must traverse more of the atmosphere than rays striking at a high angle and thus are subject to greater depletion by reflection and absorption.

La inclinación de la tierra, combinado con el movimiento de traslación de la tierra produce la alternancia de las estaciones: máxima energía solar en HS o HN. Factor de segundo orden: excentricidad de la orbita terrestre (4% menos que el promedio en Enero, actualmente)

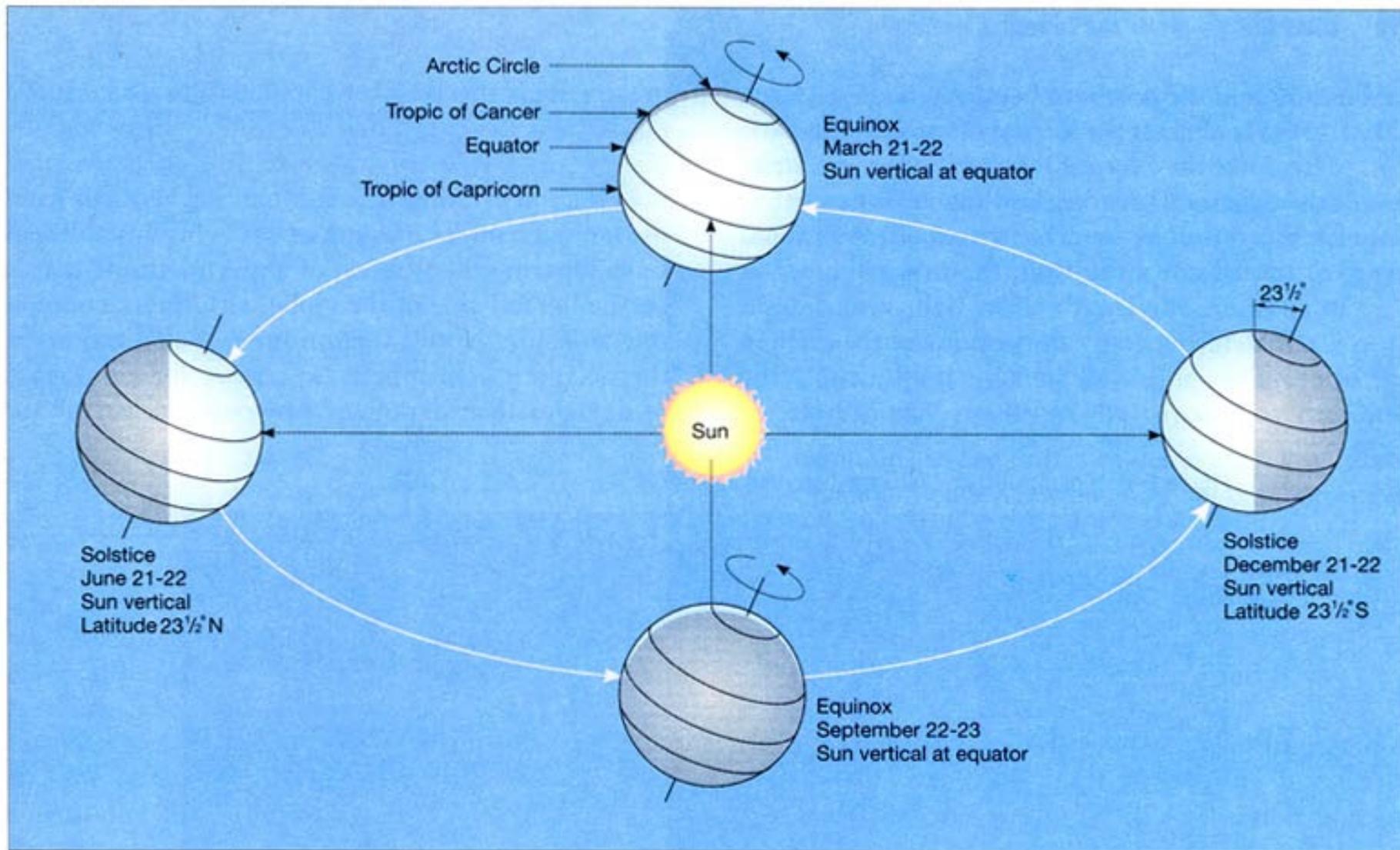


Figure 2•3 Earth-sun relationships.

Introducción a la Meteorología – Rad. Solar

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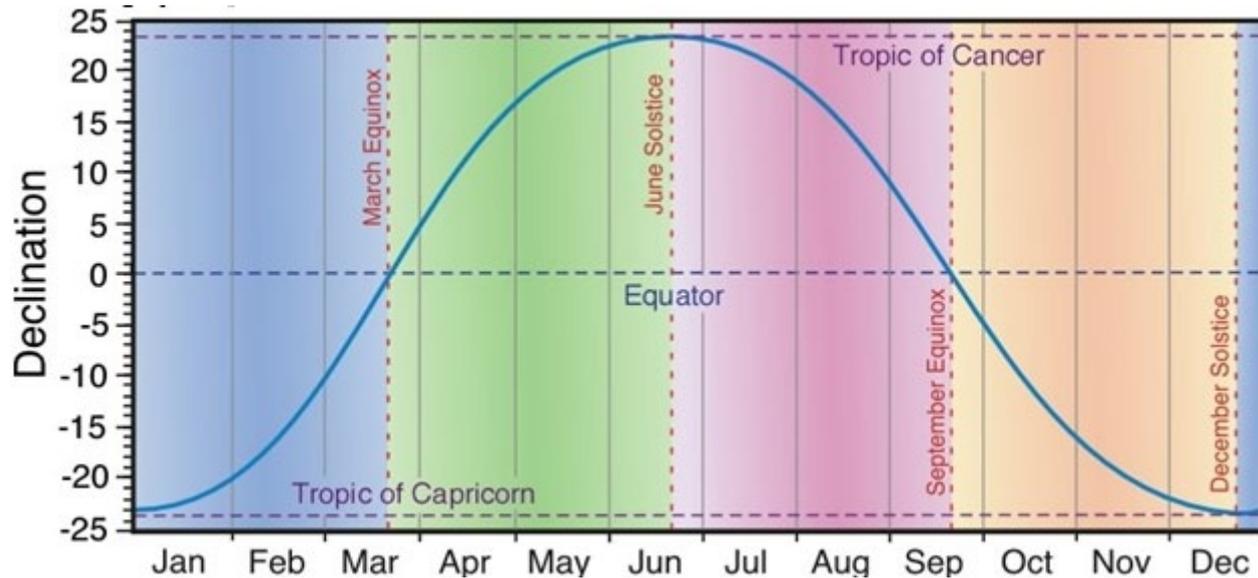
δ : declinación solar : Latitud a la cual los rayos solares llegan normales

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

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

where d is the day of the year with Jan 1 as d = 1. A more accurate expression is:

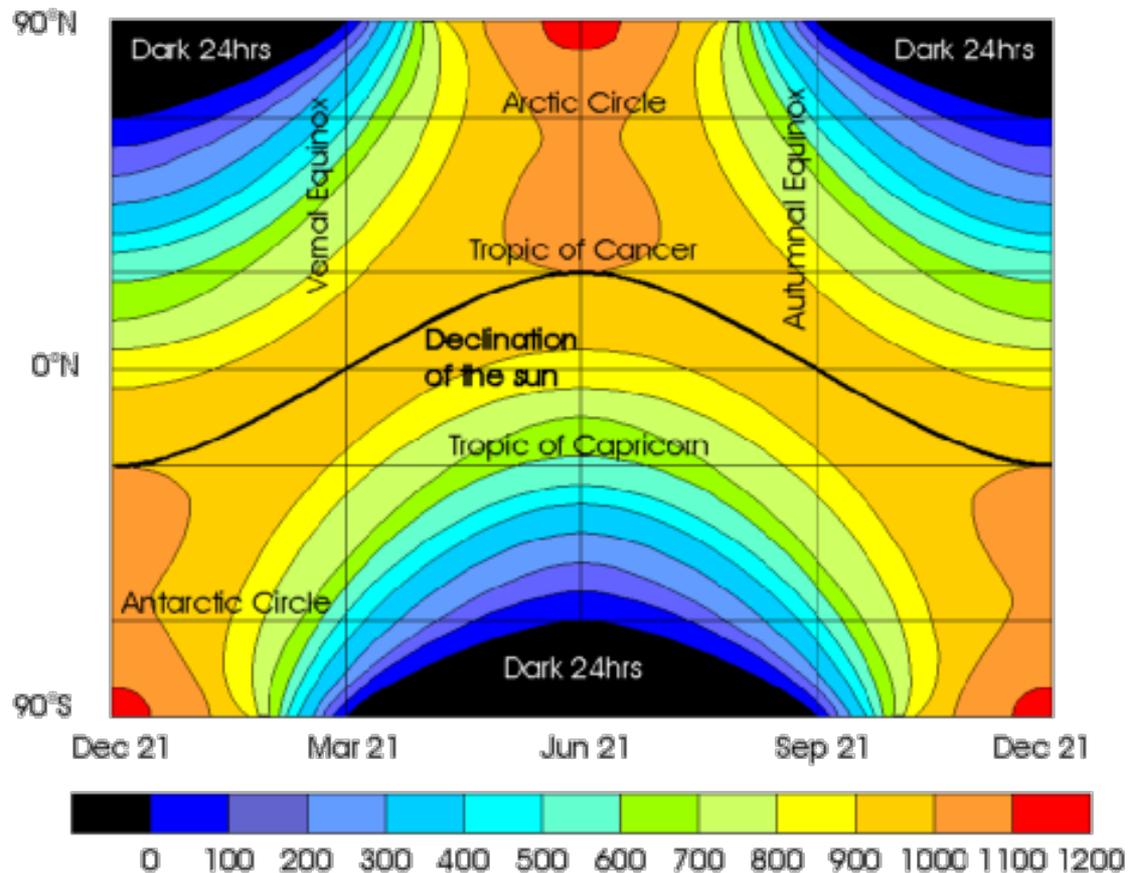
$$\delta = \sin^{-1} \left\{ \sin(23.45^\circ) \sin \left[\frac{360}{365} (d - 81) \right] \right\}$$



Introducción a la Meteorología – Rad. Solar

UCH/FCFM/DGF – R. Garreaud

Alternancia de estaciones produce cambios en la energía solar (al tope de la atmósfera) que reciben distintas latitudes a lo largo del año



Todo lo que necesita saber sobre calculo de RSOL:

<https://www.pveducation.org/es/fotovoltaica/welcome-to-pvcdrom/bienvenido-a-pvcdrom>

PVCDROM - Mozilla Firefox

Archivo Editar Ver Historial Marcadores Herramientas Ayuda

http://pvcdrom.pveducation.org/index.html

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ACPD - Special Issue - VAMOS Oc... Hotel Germania Suites, Apartmen... U-Cursos :: GF3003-1 Introducc... Scientific American: Search INFORMACION METEOROLOGIC... Investigación y Ciencia PVCDROM

2.1.8. Sun Position Calculator

Using the equations on the previous page, the position of the sun in the sky can be determined from the observer's location and the time of day. In the top blue squares, enter the observer's location and time of day.

Time and Date
The time is given as 24 hour time and the minutes are entered separately. Thus for 5:15 pm, enter 17 in the hour box and 15 in the minute box.

Longitude, Latitude and Time Zone (GMT)
Longitude, latitude and time zone of locations throughout the world are available at www.timeanddate.com. Minutes of longitude and latitude are entered as fractions, so 17° 30' becomes 17.5. Enter locations with an east longitude as negative. For daylight saving (summer time), subtract 1 hour from the given values. Generally speaking, locations east of Greenwich (UK) are positive and locations west of Greenwich are negative. There are other services that will determine your approximate latitude and longitude from your IP address. For example ip2location.com.

Month: March
Day: 17
Hour: 15
Minute: 33
Latitude: -34
Longitude: 140
GMT Offset: 11

day number: 76 days
EoT: -9.06 min
Time Corr: -109.06 min
declination: -2.02 deg.
hour angle: 25.98 deg.
altitude: 49.86 deg.
azimuth: 317.22 deg.
sunrise: 7:44 hour:min
sunset: 19:55 hour:min

W 270° E 90° S 180°

latitude: -90 0 90
time: 0 12 24
day: Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec

The graph on the right shows the position of the sun's azimuth and elevation angles projected onto a two-dimensional plane. An elevation angle of 90° corresponds to the stage when the sun is directly overhead and appears in the centre of the graph. An elevation angle of 0° corresponds to the point when the sun is on the horizon, and appears on the outer edge of the graph. The azimuth angles are marked around the graph's edge, so an azimuth angle of 0° is at the top of the graph. The graph is best understood by trying a number of times and locations and seeing where the azimuth and elevations are plotted.

Encontrar: geom
Terminado



Computation path of the sun for:

West Antarctica, ATA

04.Dec.2021 04:16 UTC-3 >|<

Solar data for the selected location

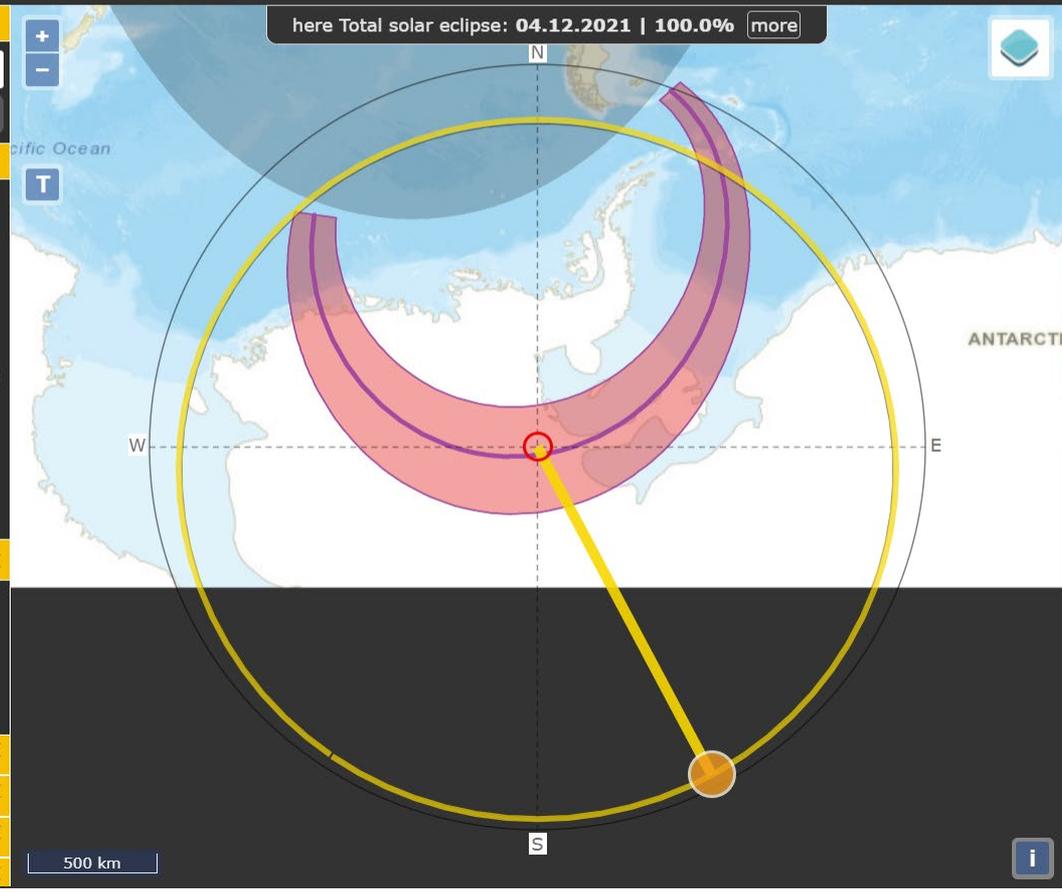
Dawn: undef
 Sunrise: circumpolar
 Culmination: 14:19:54
 Sunset: circumpolar
 Dusk: undef

Daylight duration: 24h0m0s
 Distance [km]: 147.444.672
 Altitude: 14.61°
 Azimuth: 152.33°
 Shadow length [m]: 3.84
 at an object level [m]:

Geodata for the selected location

Height: n/a
 Lat: S 81°13'9.57" -81.21933°
 Lon: W 82°22'58.09" -82.38281°
 UTM: ...
 TZ: Antarctica/Rothera -03

More solar data
 Print
 Contact
 Help & API



la increíble experiencia de visualización en una pantalla grande

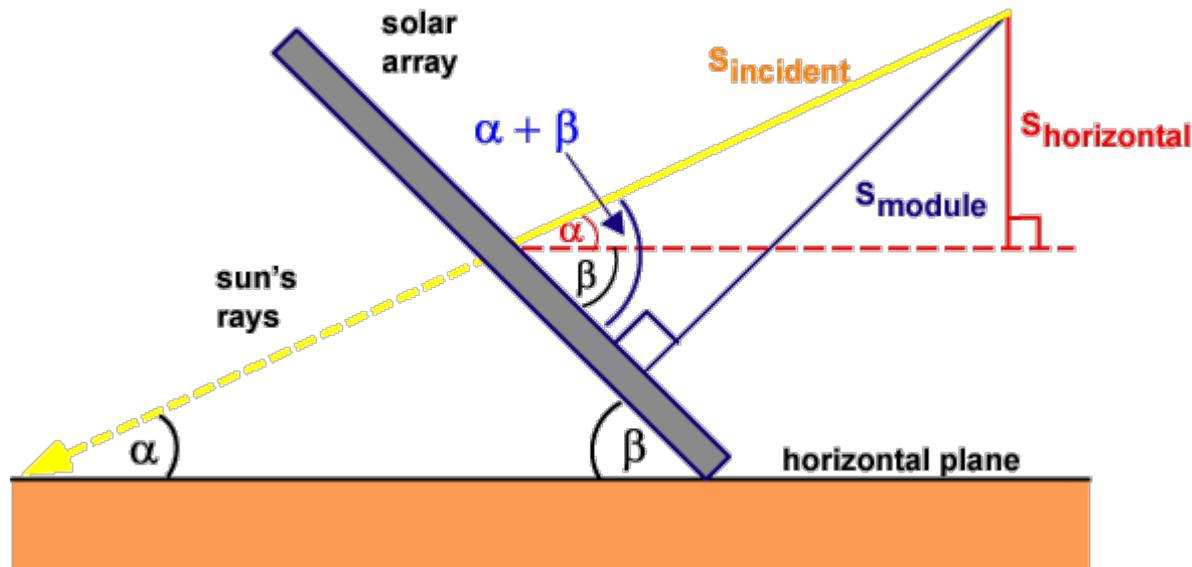
LG OLED

Más información

SunCalc.org ©Torsten Hoffmann 2015-2021

Todo lo que necesita saber sobre calculo de RSOL:

<https://www.pveducation.org/es/fotovoltaica/welcome-to-pvcdrom/bienvenido-a-pvcdrom>

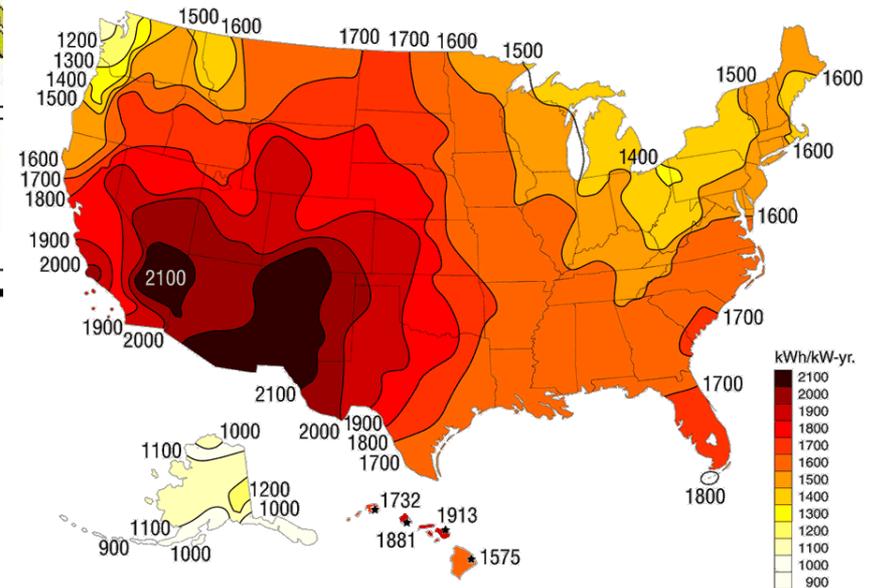
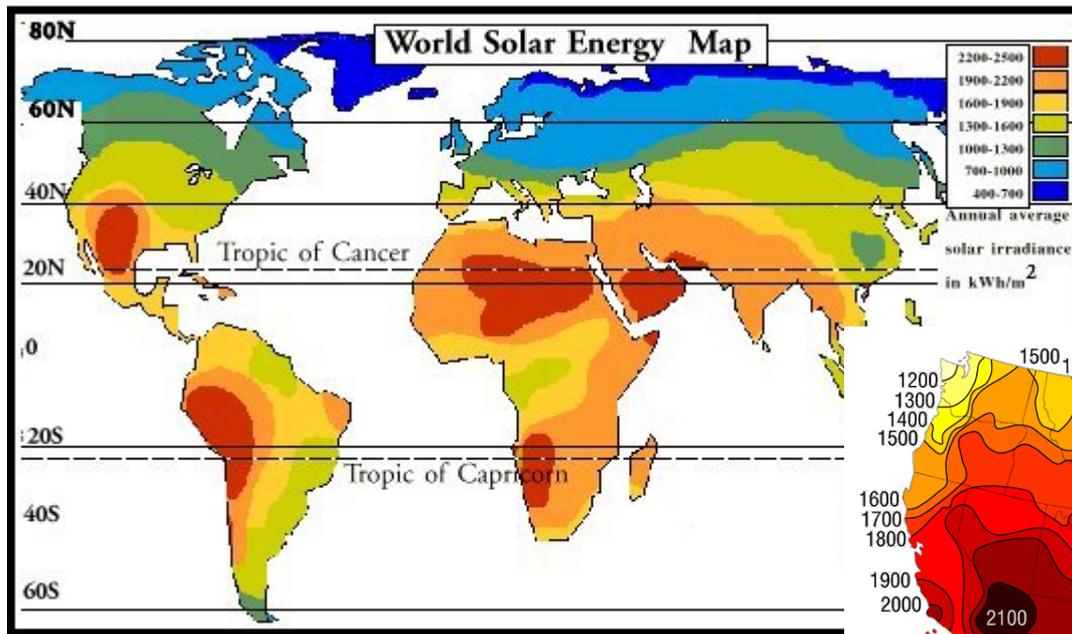


$$Elevation = \sin^{-1}[\sin \delta \sin \phi + \cos \delta \cos \phi \cos(HRA)]$$

$$Azimuth = \cos^{-1} \left[\frac{\sin \delta \cos \phi - \cos \delta \sin \phi \cos(HRA)}{\cos \alpha} \right]$$

Introducción a la Meteorología – Rad. Solar

UCH/FCFM/DGF – R. Garreaud



Para Chile, ver el explorador de Energía solar y eólica en:
<http://quique.dgf.uchile.cl/EnergiaRenovable/Explorer2/>

EXPLORAR RECURSO SOLAR Y DATOS METEOROLÓGICOS



RESUMEN DEL SITIO

GRÁFICOS

DESCARGAS



LATITUD

LONGITUD

ALTURA

-25,36°

-69,26°

3.484 msnm



RADIACIÓN ANUAL

Global Horizontal
(kWh/m²/día)

Global Inclinado 25°
(kWh/m²/día)

Directa Normal
(kWh/m²/día)

Difusa Horizontal
(kWh/m²/día)

7,33

7,95

11,00

0,48



INFORMACIÓN METEOROLÓGICA

Frecuencia de Nubes
(%)

Temperatura Ambiental
(°C)

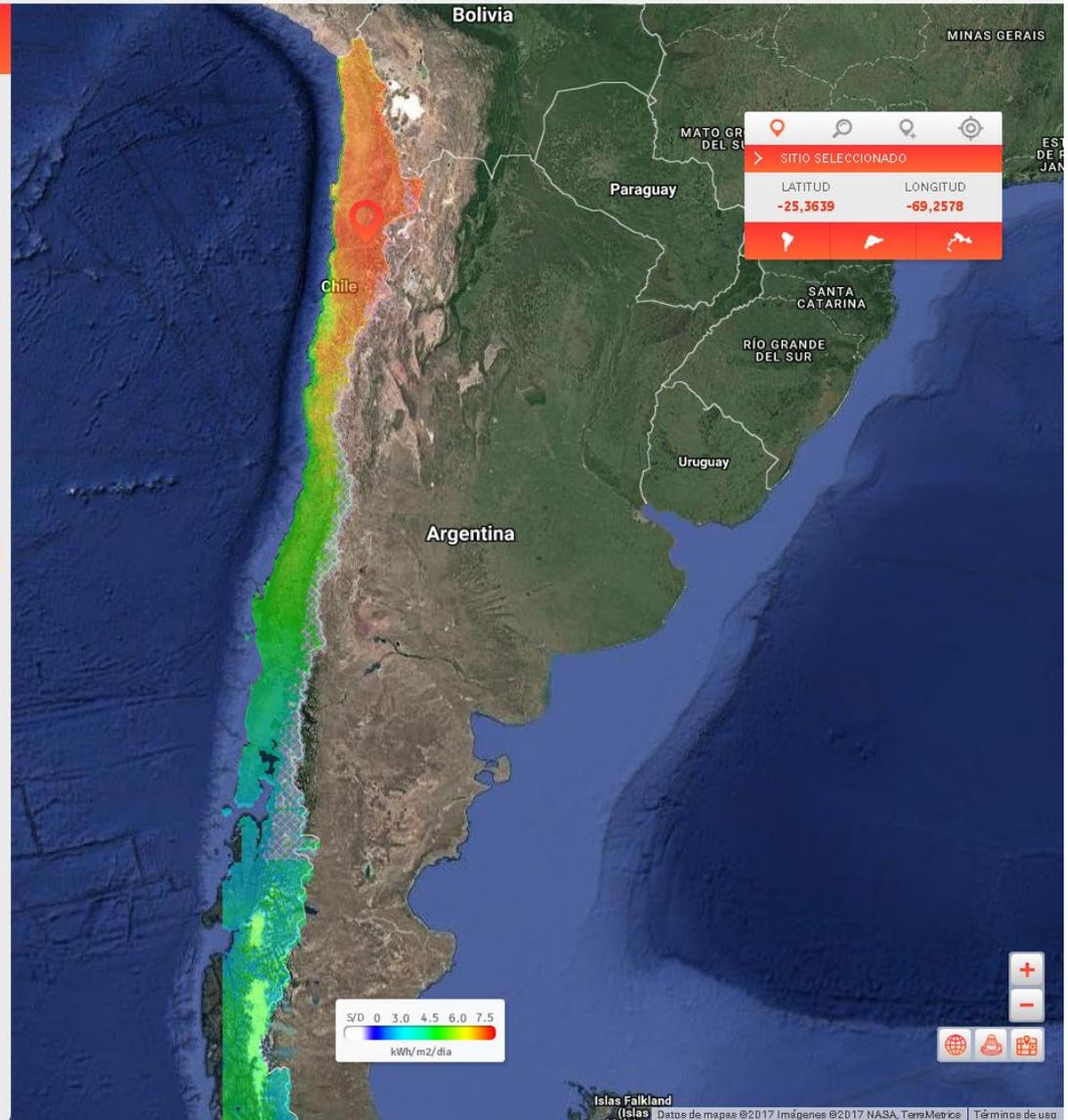
Velocidad del viento
(m/s)

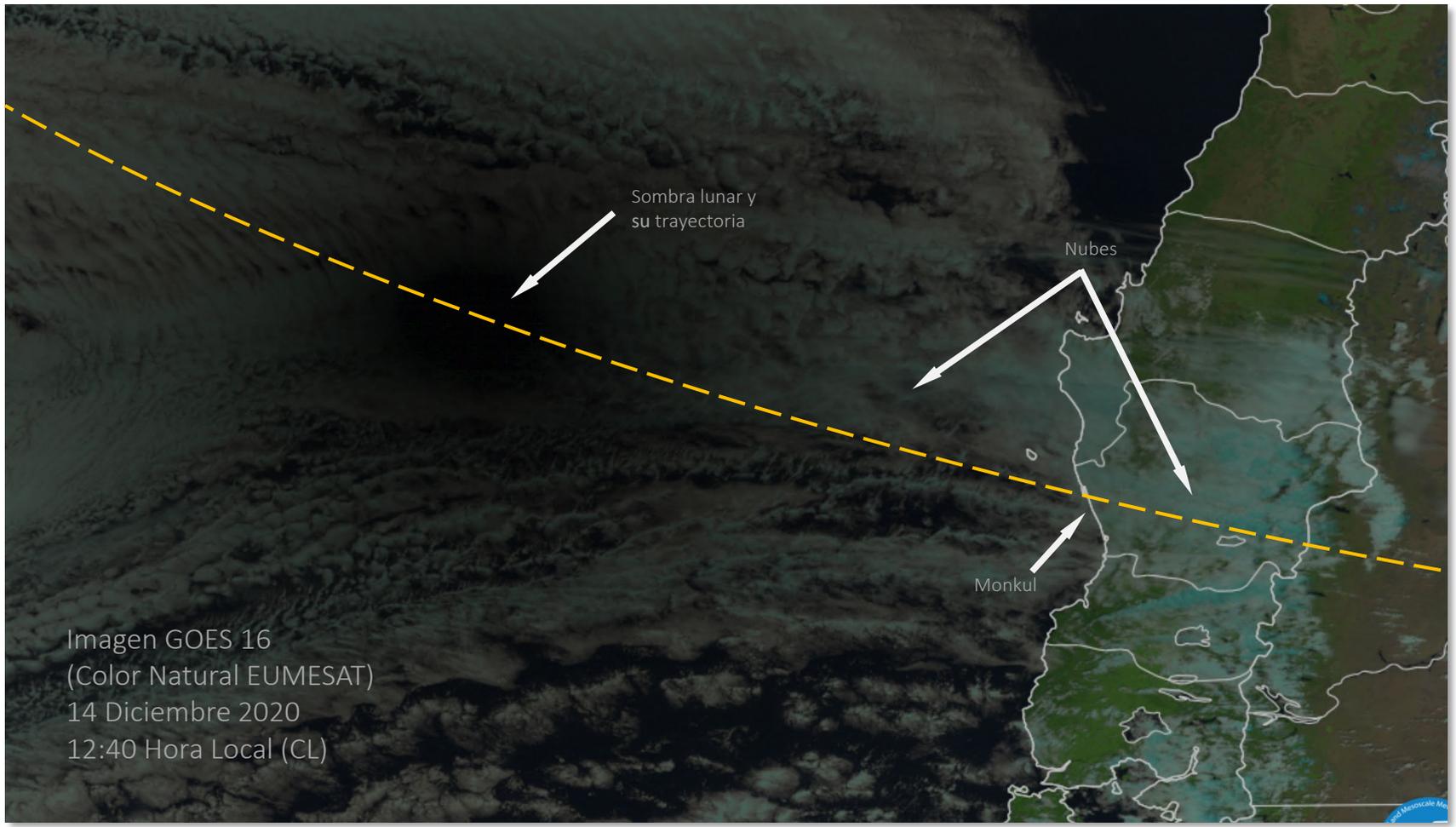
2

5,5

6,4

Radiación Global Horizontal





Sombra lunar y su trayectoria

Nubes

Monkul

Imagen GOES 16
(Color Natural EUMESAT)
14 Diciembre 2020
12:40 Hora Local (CL)

