# 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...



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



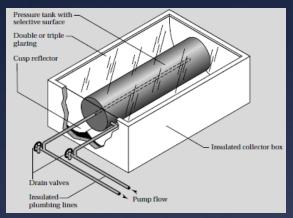
Solar energy can also cook food



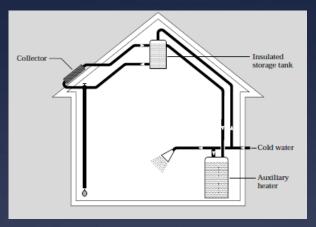
**Solar Oven** 

### Solar energy close to home...

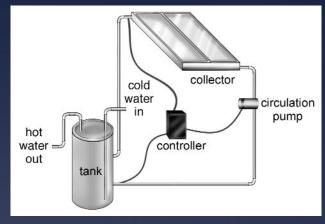
### Solar Water Heaters heat water for domestic use



Batch Heater



Home Installation

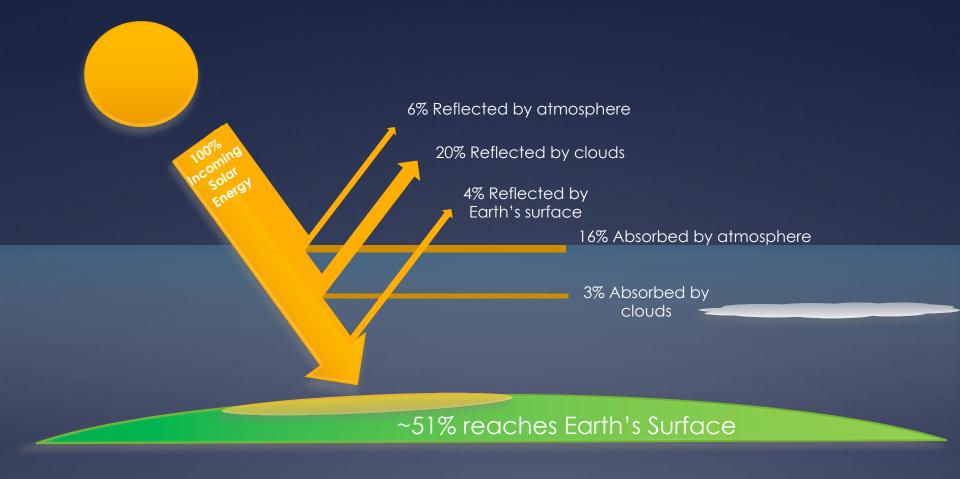


Flat Plate Collector



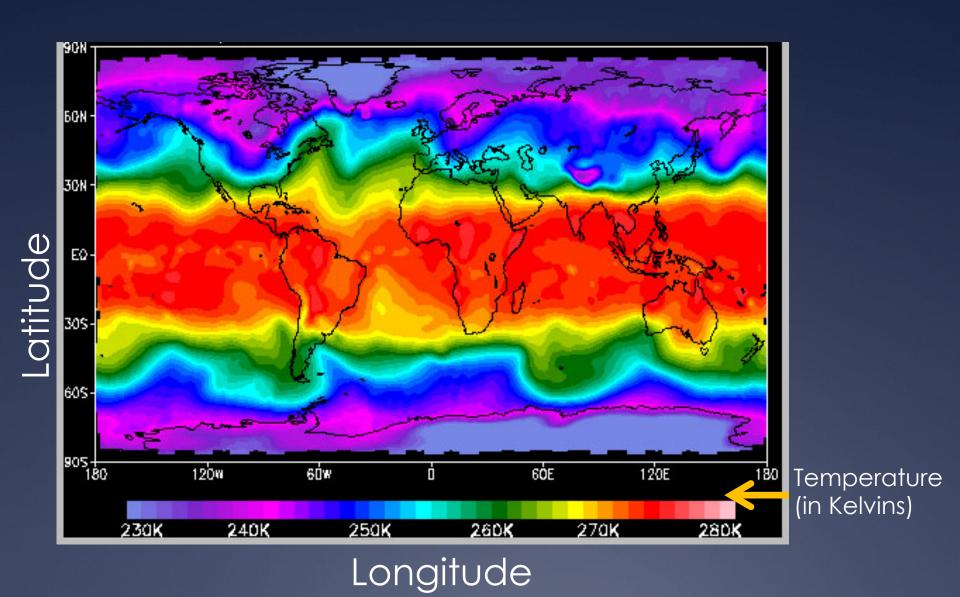
**Photovoltaic Panels** – the National Renewable Energy Laboratory in Golden, CO researches efficient electricity production from solar energy

## About half of the incoming solar energy reaches Earth



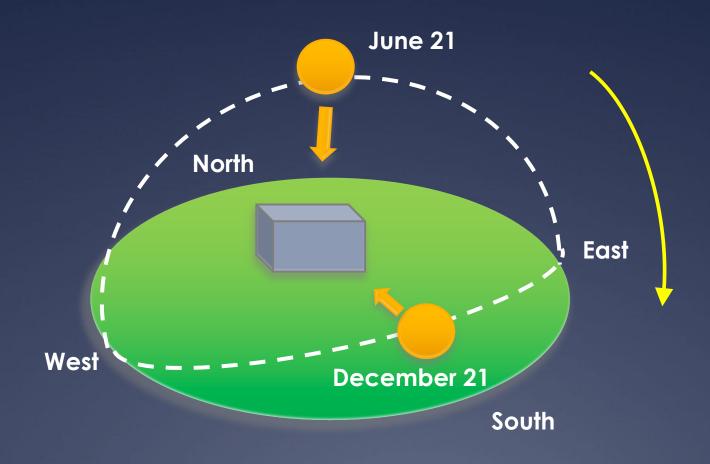
Solar energy is measured as power per unit area (Watt/m²)

## The amount of solar energy changes with location...

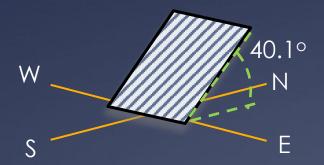


## ...and time

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



- \* 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)

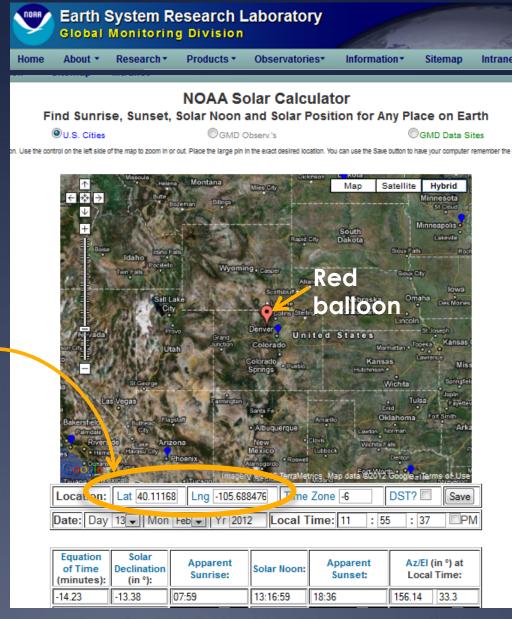


Example: Latitude of Boulder, Colorado is 40.1° so solar water heater is 40.1° from the ground facing South

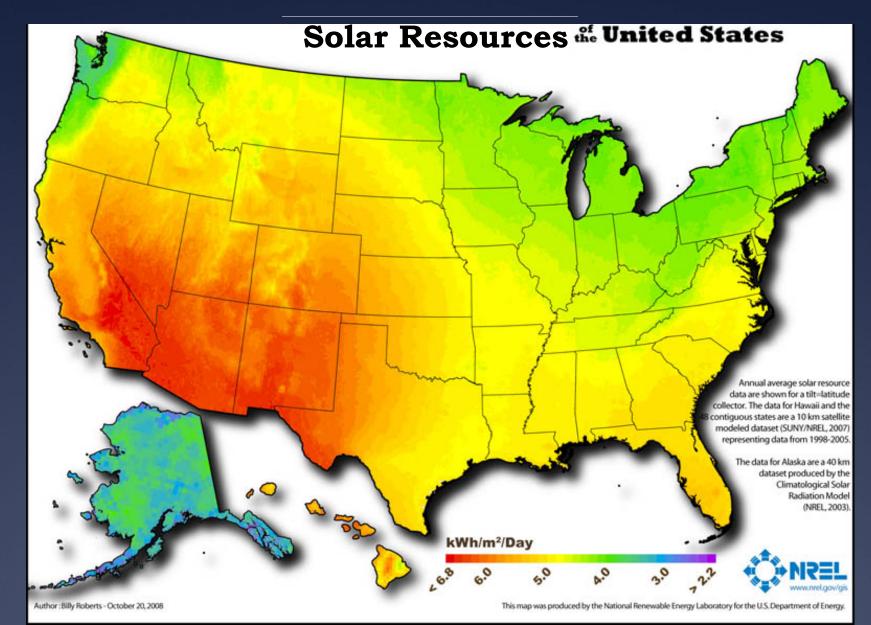
- \* Find Location and determine Latitude
  - \* We will use



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



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



### **Dynamic Maps, GIS Data, & Analysis Tools**

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Find your month here and open the map

### 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 (<u>JPG 32.5 MB</u>

#### Concentrating Solar Power

- Low Resolution (<u>JPG 113 KB</u>
- High Resolution (<u>JPG 8.7 MB</u>

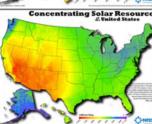
### PV Solar Radiation (10 km)-Static Maps

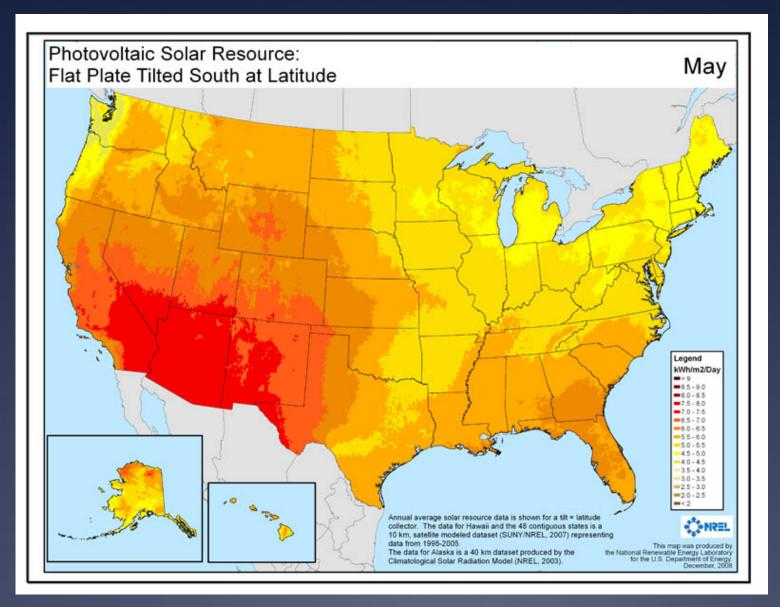
These maps provide monthly average and annual average daily total photovoltaic (PV) solar resource, averaged over surface cells of 0.1 degrees in both latitude and longitude, or about 10 km in size. This data was developed using the State University of New York/Albany satellite radiation model. See 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

- Annual (JPG 177 KB 🔊)
- January (<u>JPG 106 KB</u>
- February (<u>JPG 110 KB</u>
- March (JPG 112 KB 🔊)
- April (JPG 109 KB 1)
- May (<u>JPG 108 KB</u> )
- June (<u>JPG 109 KB</u> <u>§</u>)

- July (<u>JPG 108 KB</u>
- August (JPG 109 KB 🔊)
- September (JPG 107 KB 🔊)
- October (JPG 118 KB 🔊)
- November (JPG 120 KB 🔊)
- December (JPG 105 KB 🛐)







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