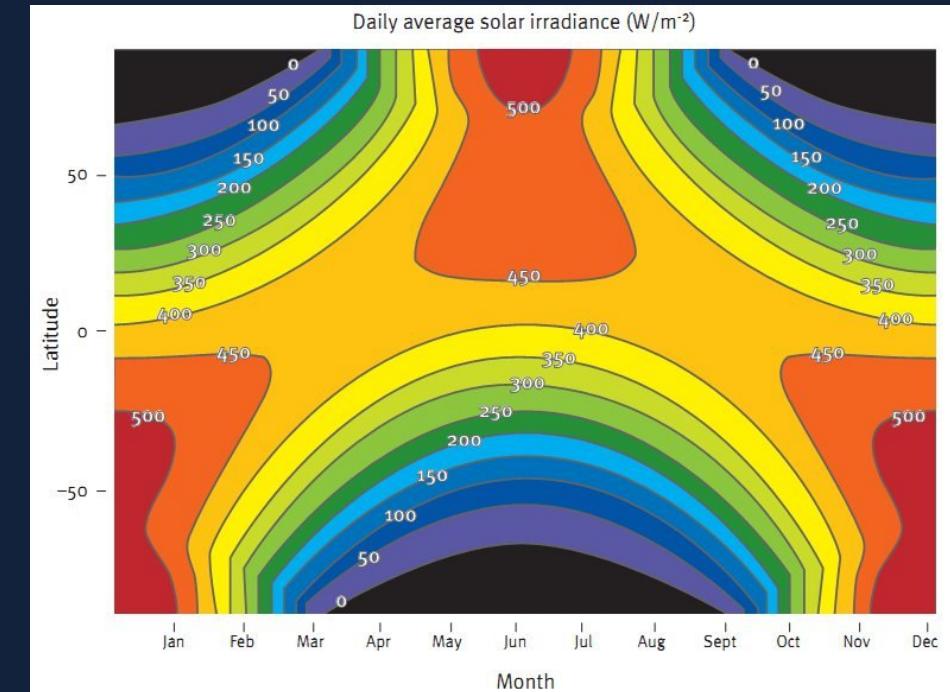


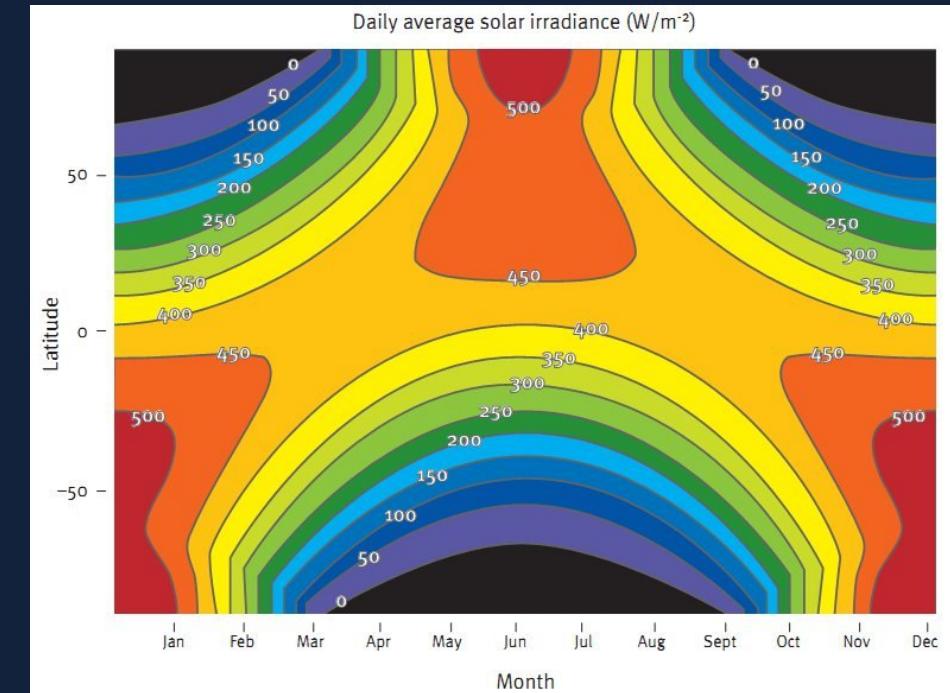
Earth–Sun relationships

~ Why do different locations (latitudes) on the Earth receive **different** amounts of **solar energy** throughout the year?



Earth–Sun relationships

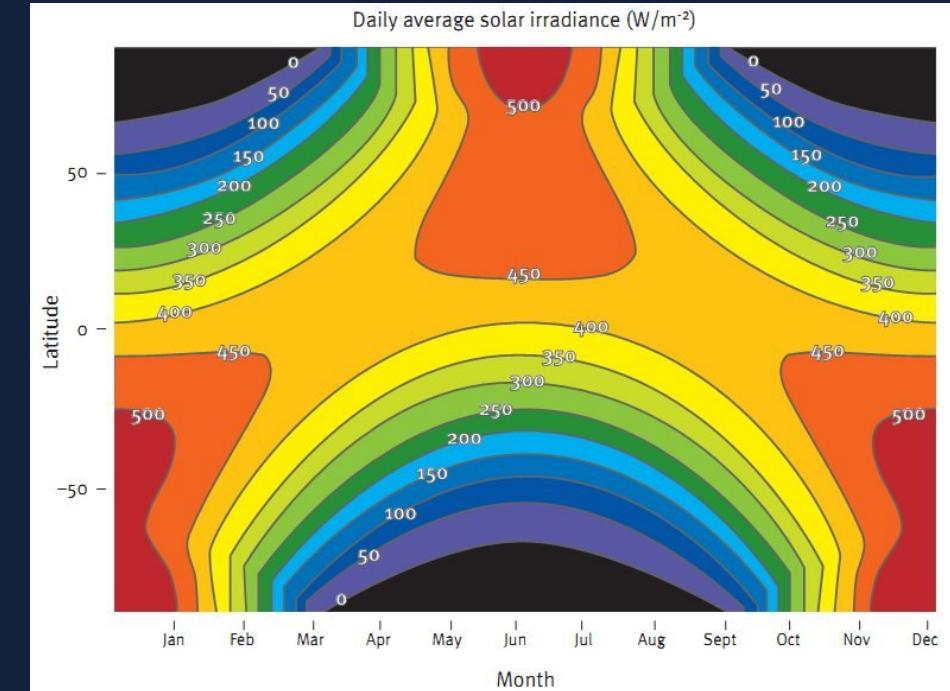
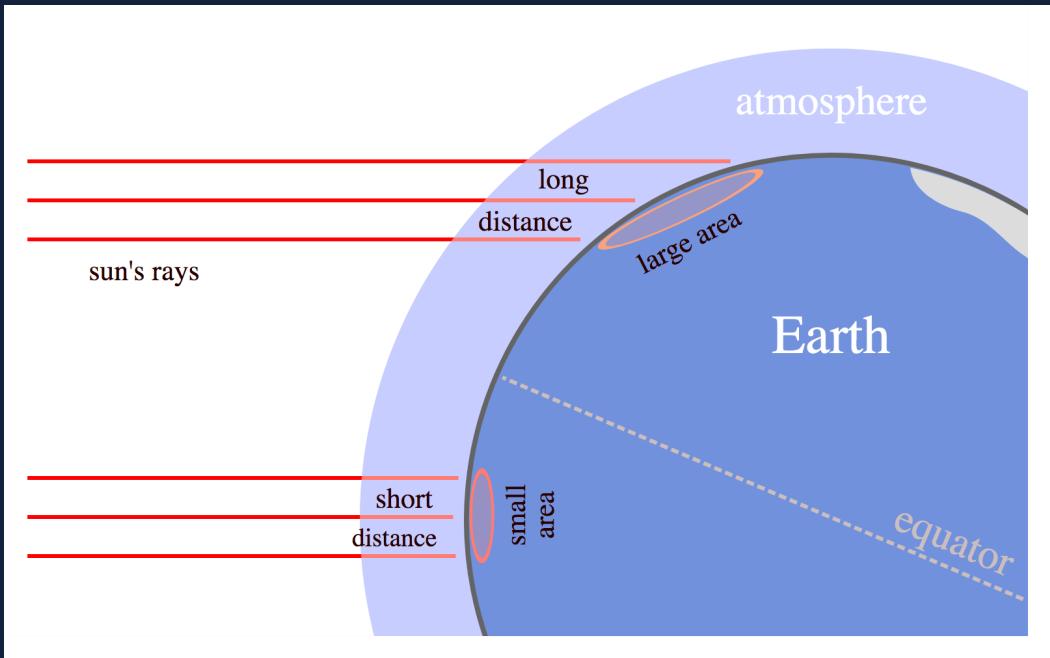
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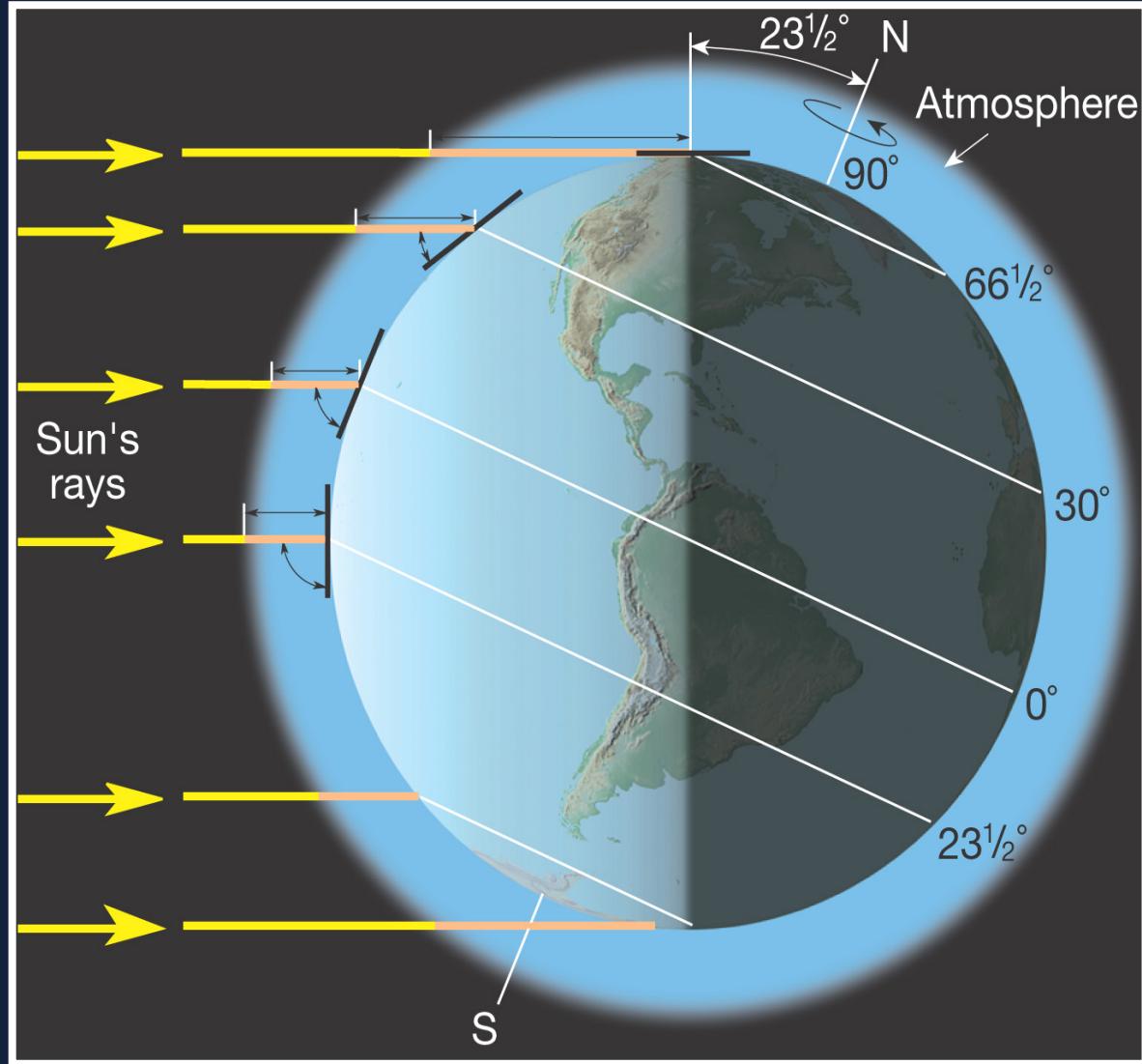
~ Because the **Earth** is a **sphere** only **one location** will receive the **most direct** (90° angle) and intense **rays** on any given day.

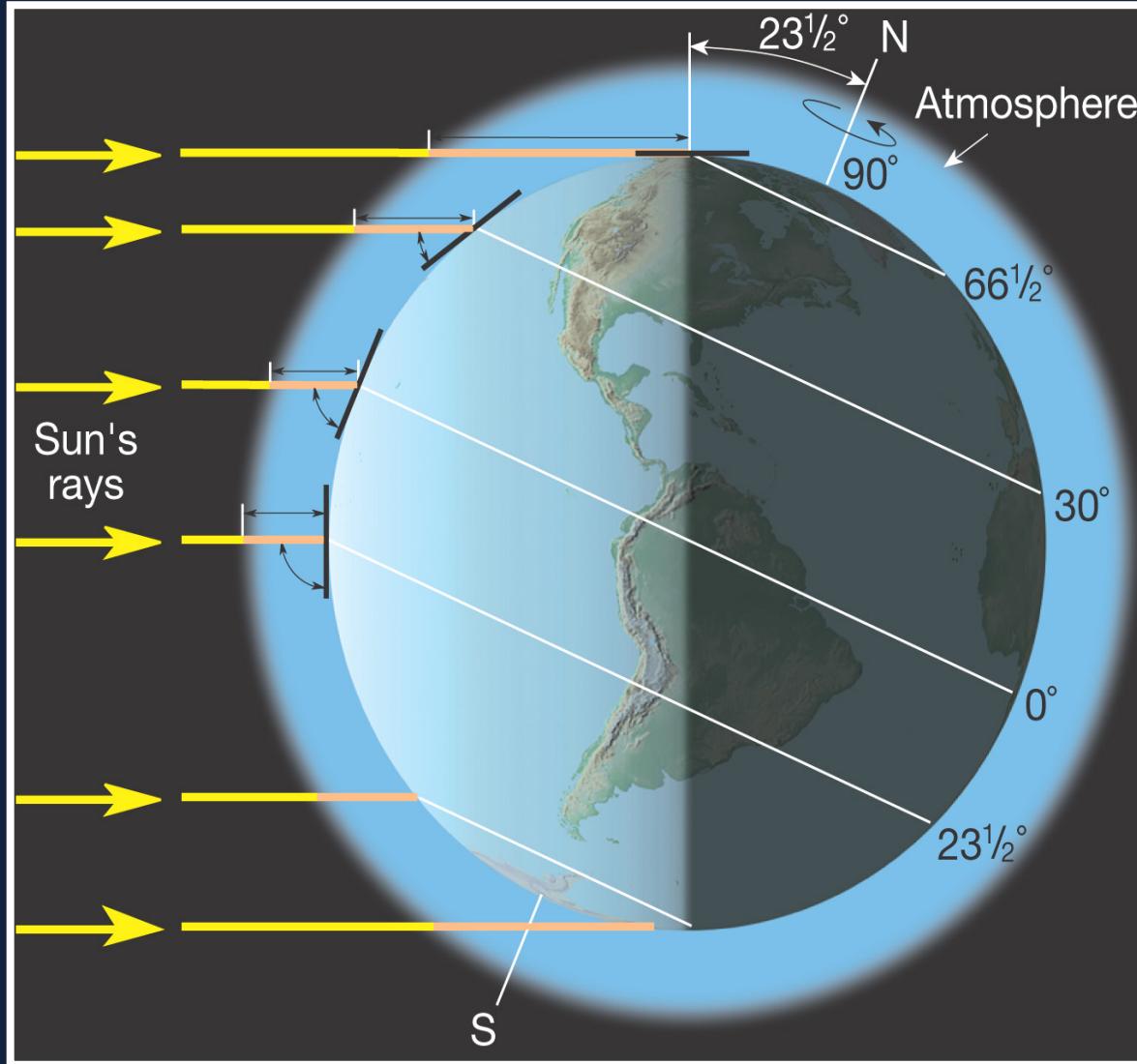
Earth–Sun relationships

~ Why do different locations (latitudes) on the Earth receive **different** amounts of **solar energy** throughout the year?

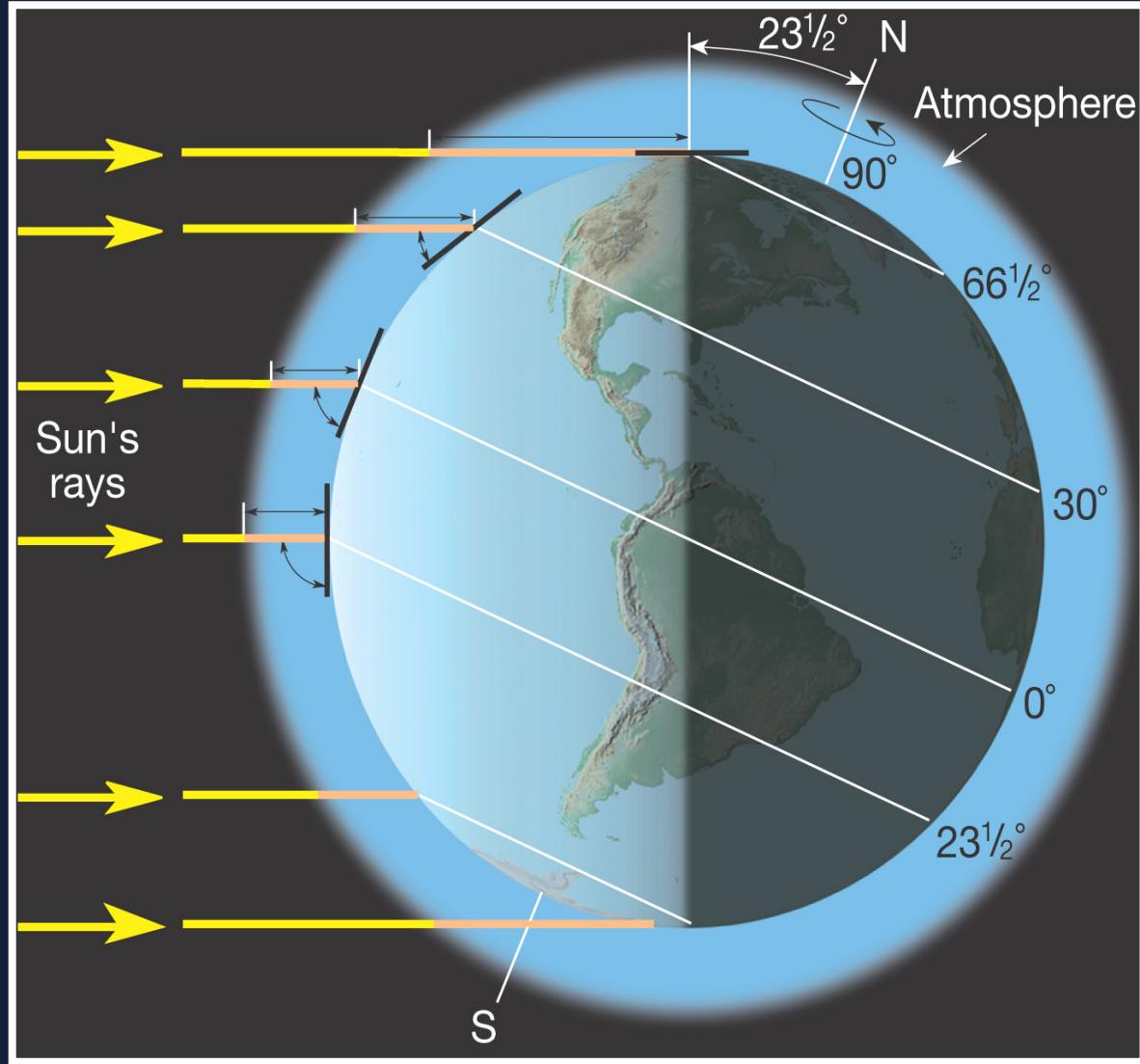


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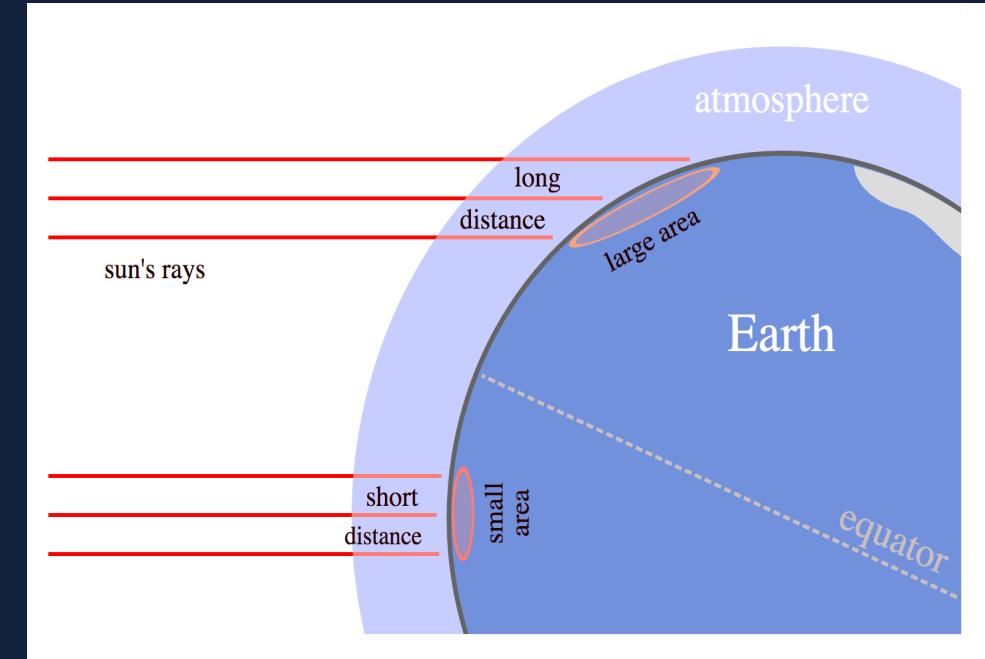


~ Each **location north and south** of the direct rays will have a **smaller Sun angle** and a receive spread out, **less intense beam**.

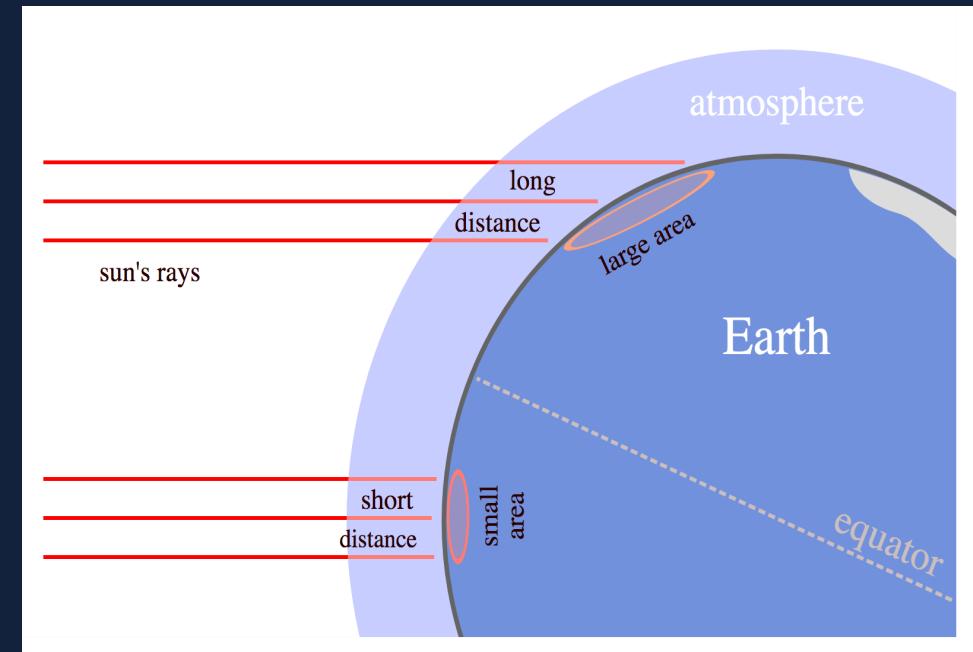
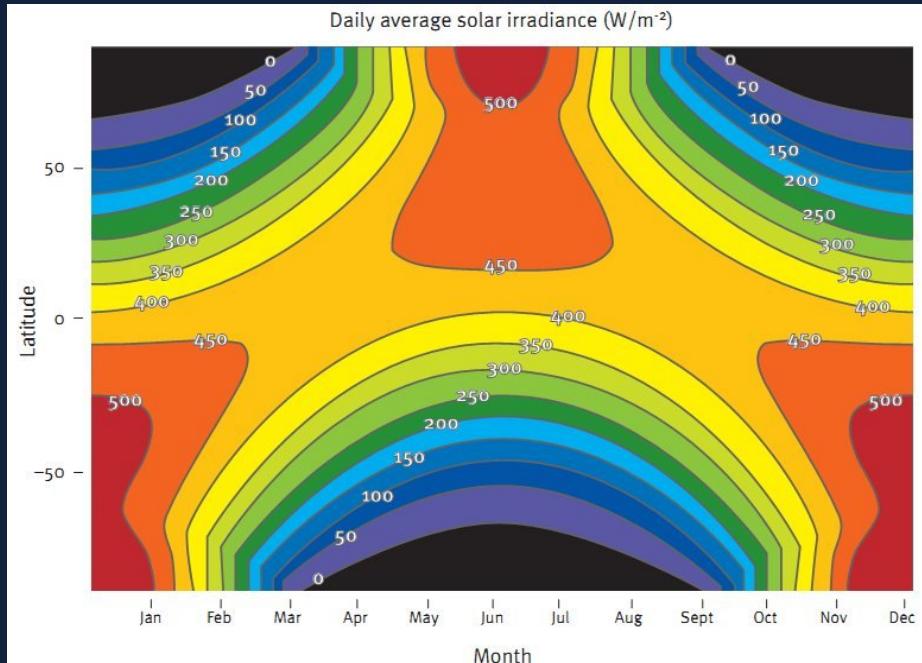


- ~ Each **location north** and **south** of the direct rays will have a **smaller Sun angle** and a receive spread out, **less intense beam**.
- ~ The **angle of incoming solar energy determines the distance the beam must travel **through the atmosphere** to reach the surface.**

~ When the Sun's ***rays travel*** through more ***atmosphere***, the ***chance they will be absorbed, reflected, or scattered by the gases and aerosols in the atmosphere ***increases***.***

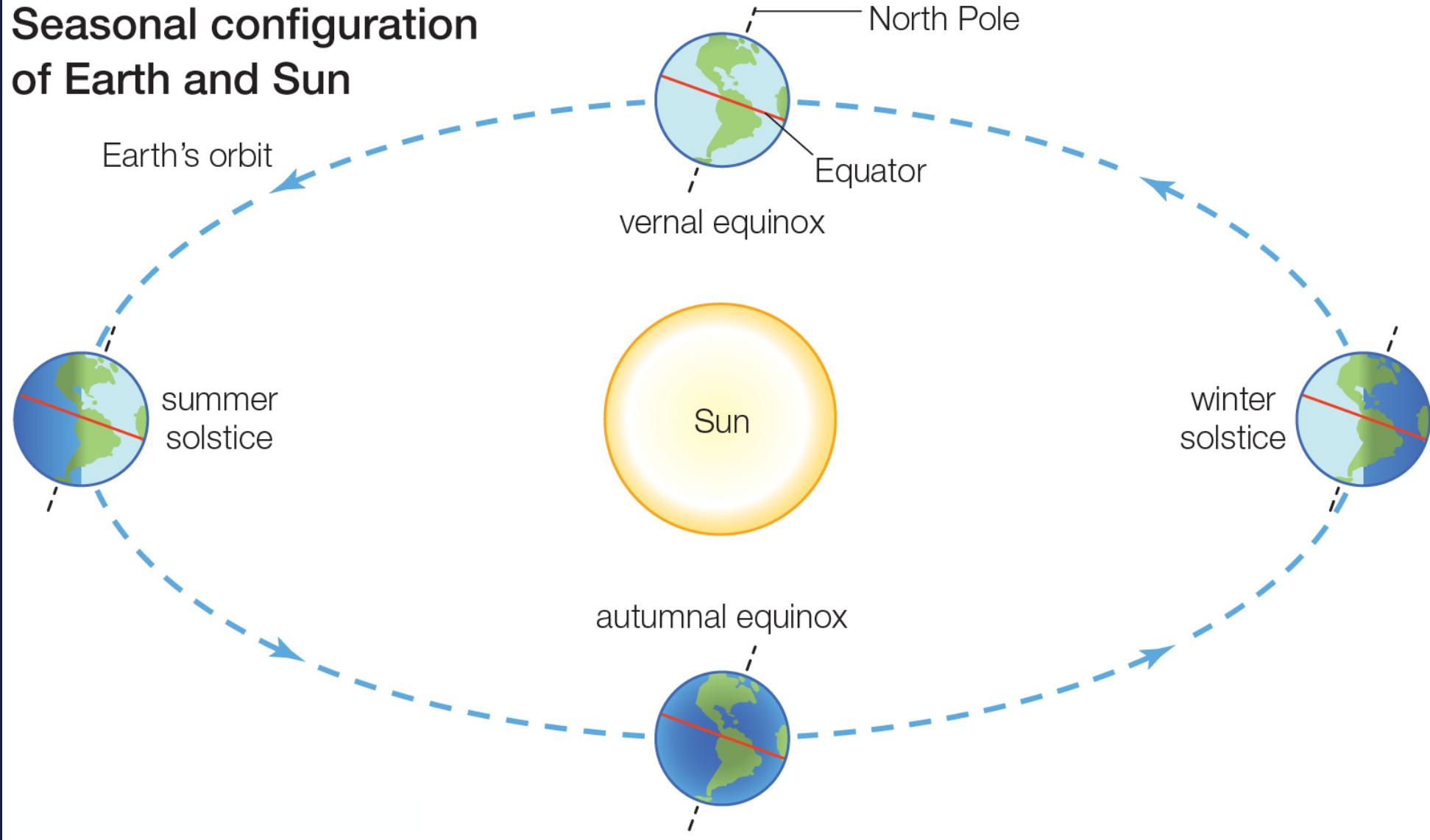


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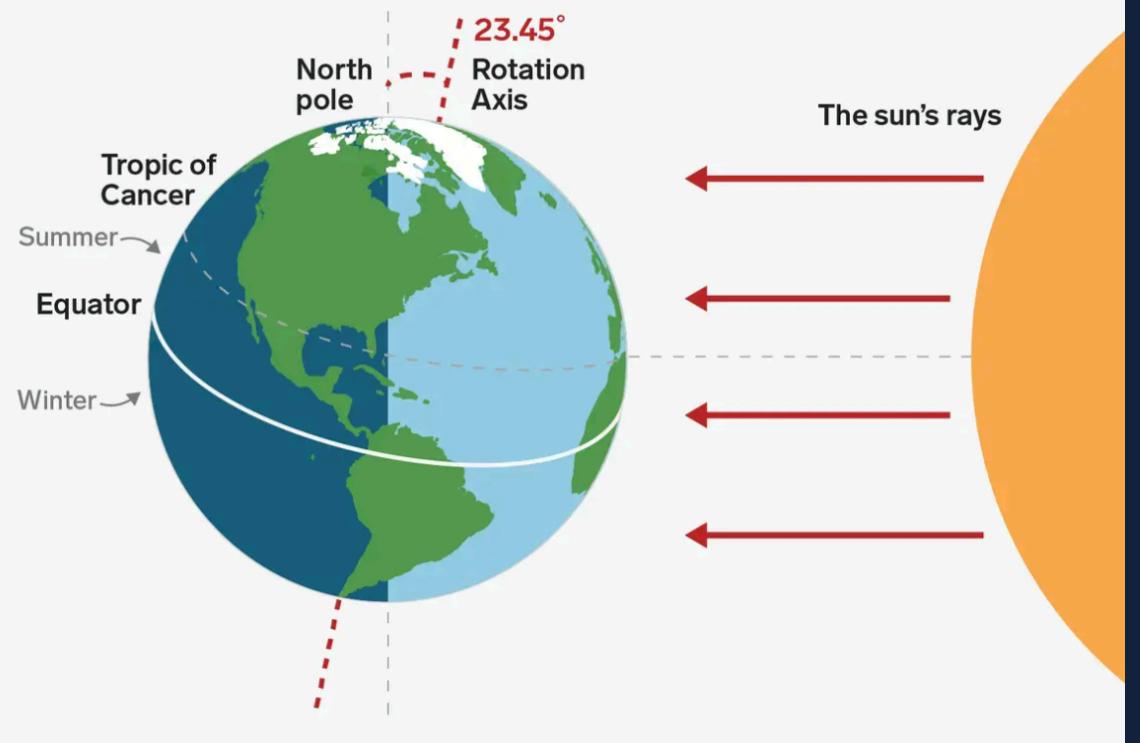


~ So if the ***angle of the incoming solar radiation*** is key in determining the ***intensity*** of the rays, what ***causes*** the ***angle of the Sun to change?***

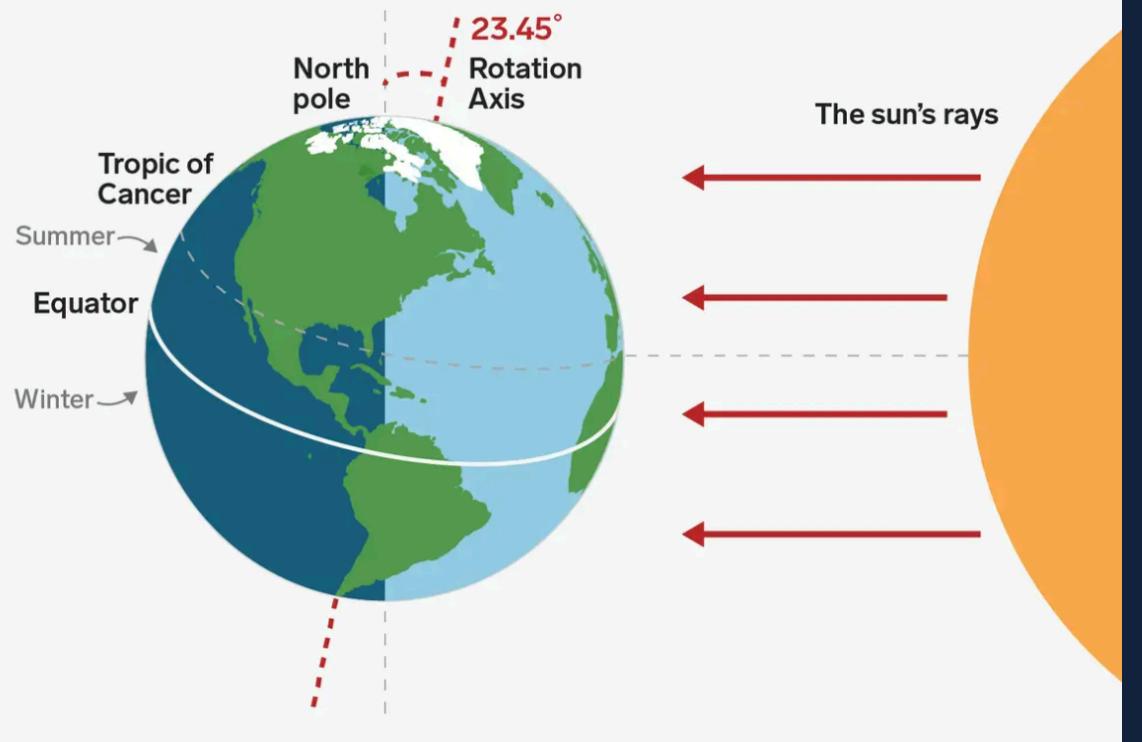
Seasonal configuration of Earth and Sun



Earth during the June solstice

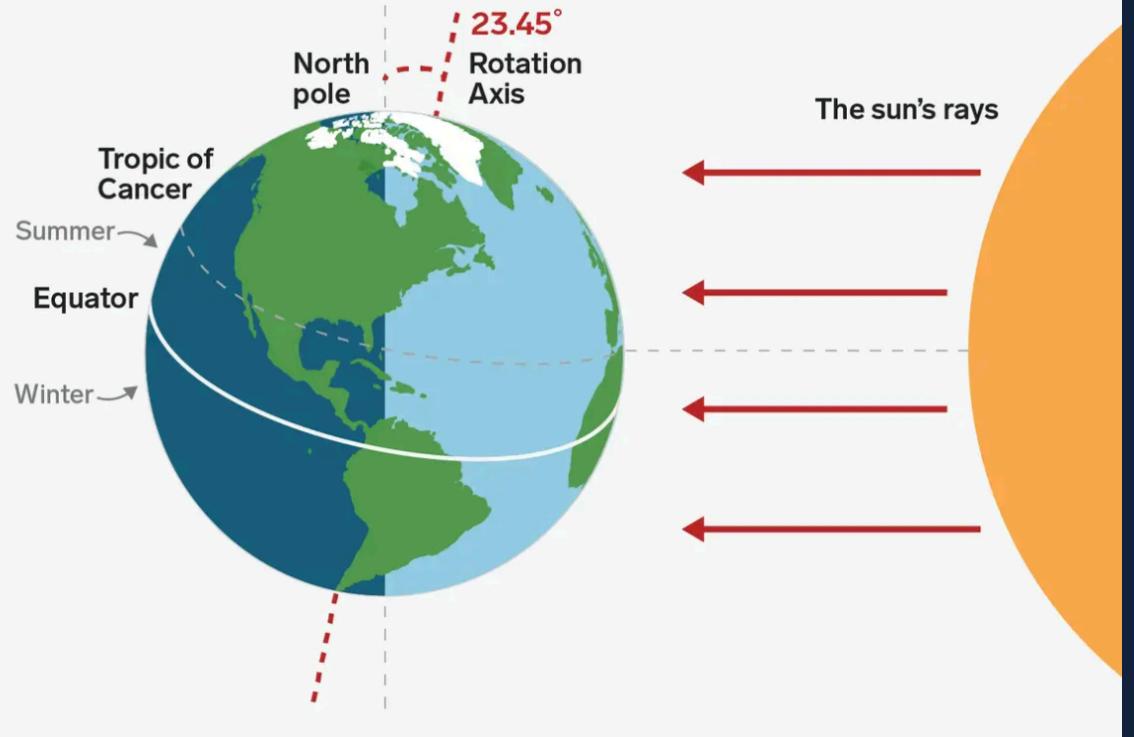


Earth during the June solstice



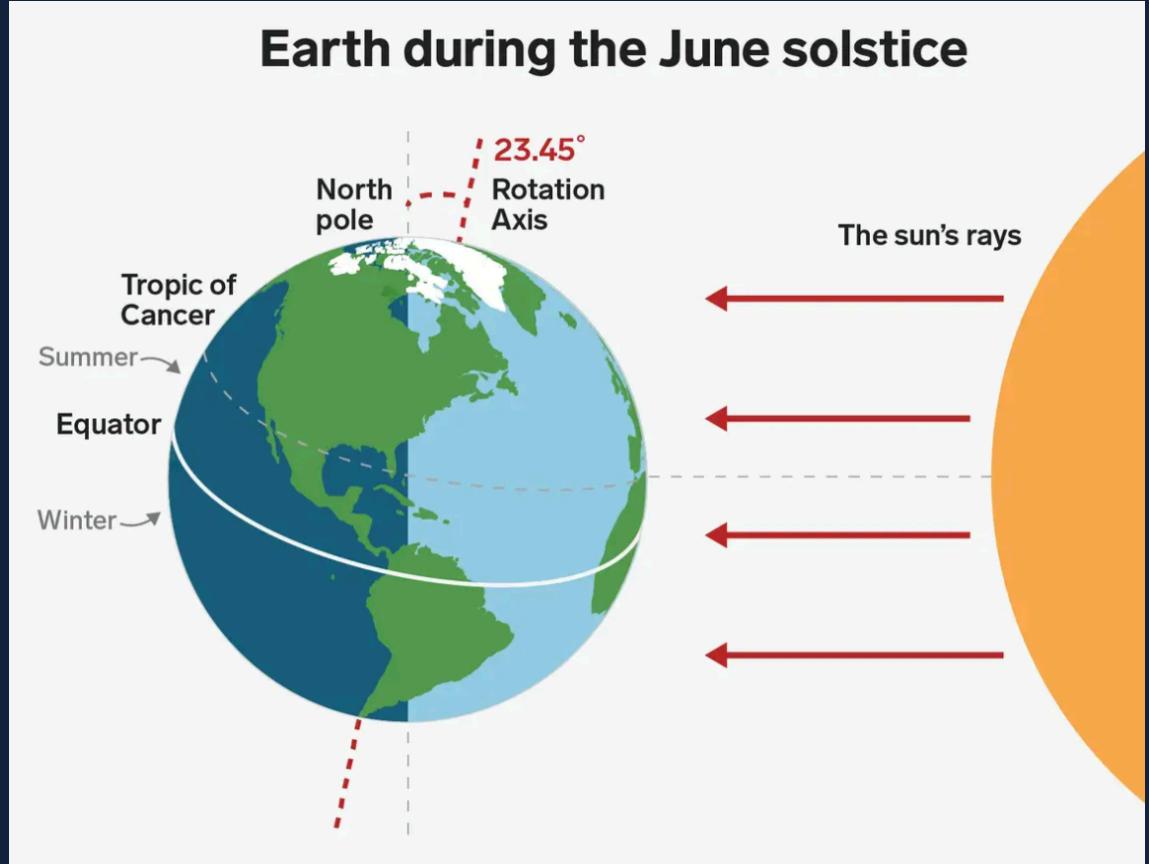
~ The *Earth* is ***tilted*** at a **constant** ~ 23.5° from the vertical and as it revolves, its ***orientation*** to the Sun constantly ***changes***.

Earth during the June solstice



~ The *Earth* is **tilted** at a **constant** $\sim 23.5^\circ$ from the vertical and as it revolves, its **orientation** to the Sun constantly **changes**.

~ On 21 or 22 June, the **Northern Hemisphere** is **tilted towards** the Sun.

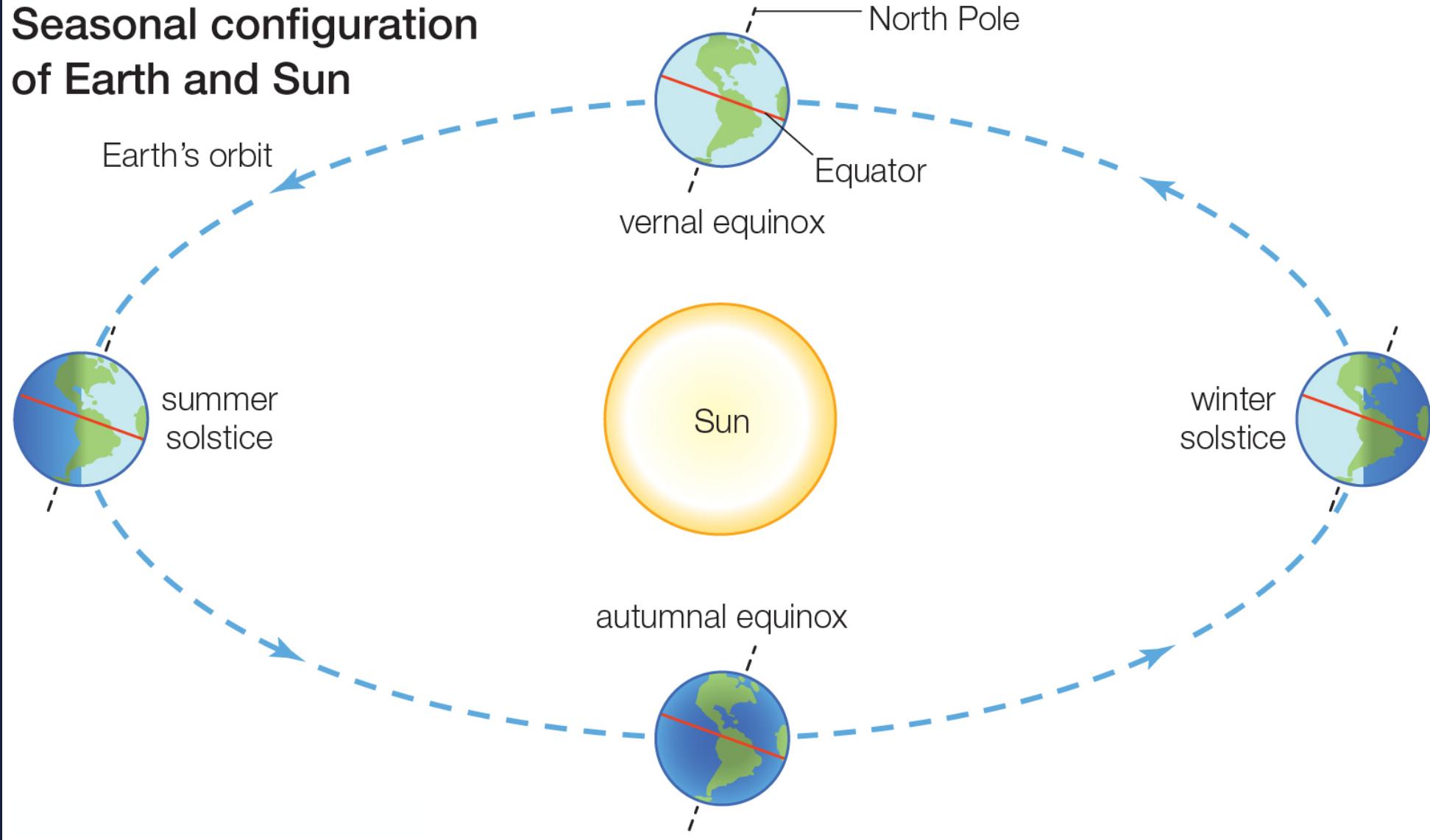


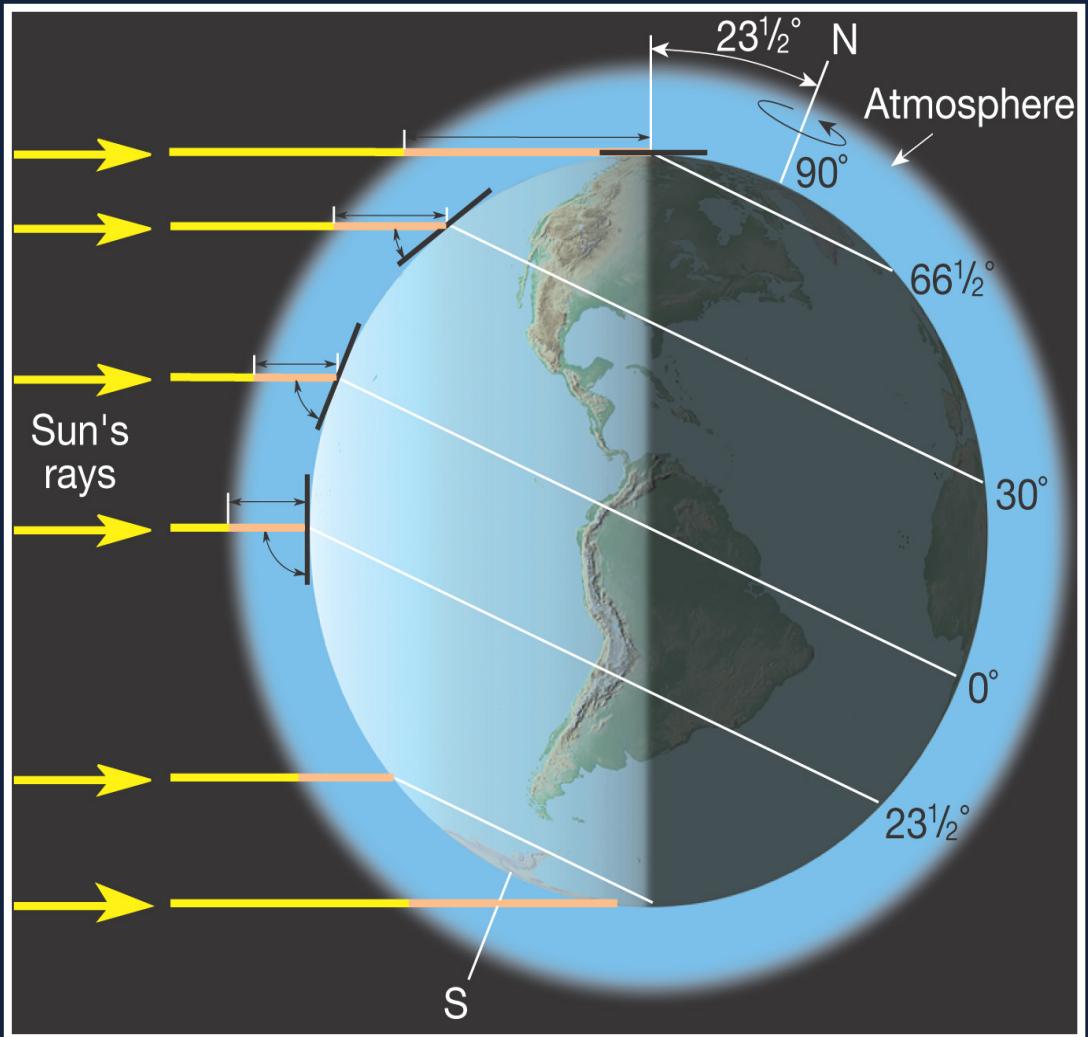
~ The **Earth** is **tilted** at a **constant** $\sim 23.5^\circ$ from the vertical and as it revolves, its **orientation** to the Sun constantly **changes**.

~ On 21 or 22 June, the **Northern Hemisphere** is **tilted towards** the Sun.

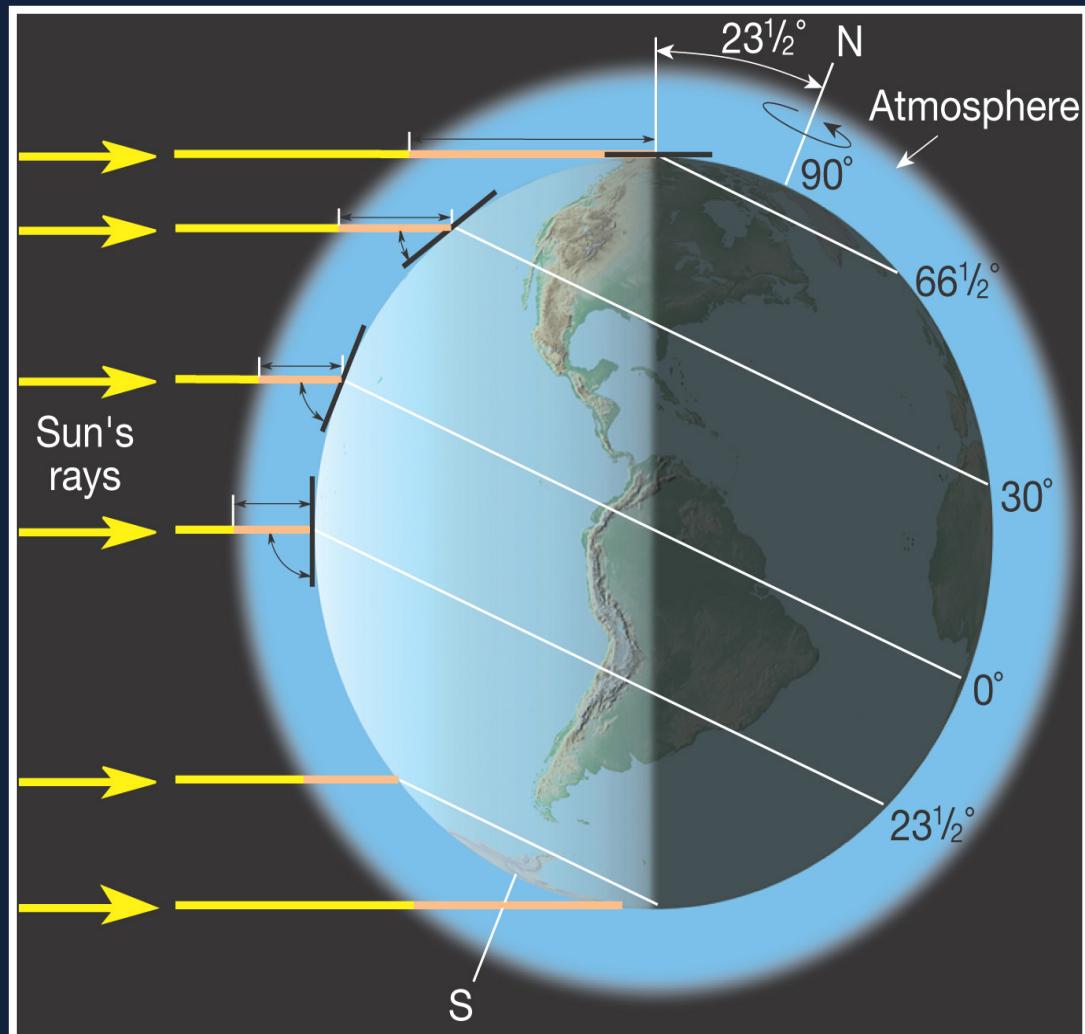
~ This is the **summer solstice** (first day of summer) in the Northern Hemisphere and the **direct** (90°) **rays** of the Sun are pointed at 23.5° N latitude (the **Tropic of Cancer**).

Seasonal configuration of Earth and Sun



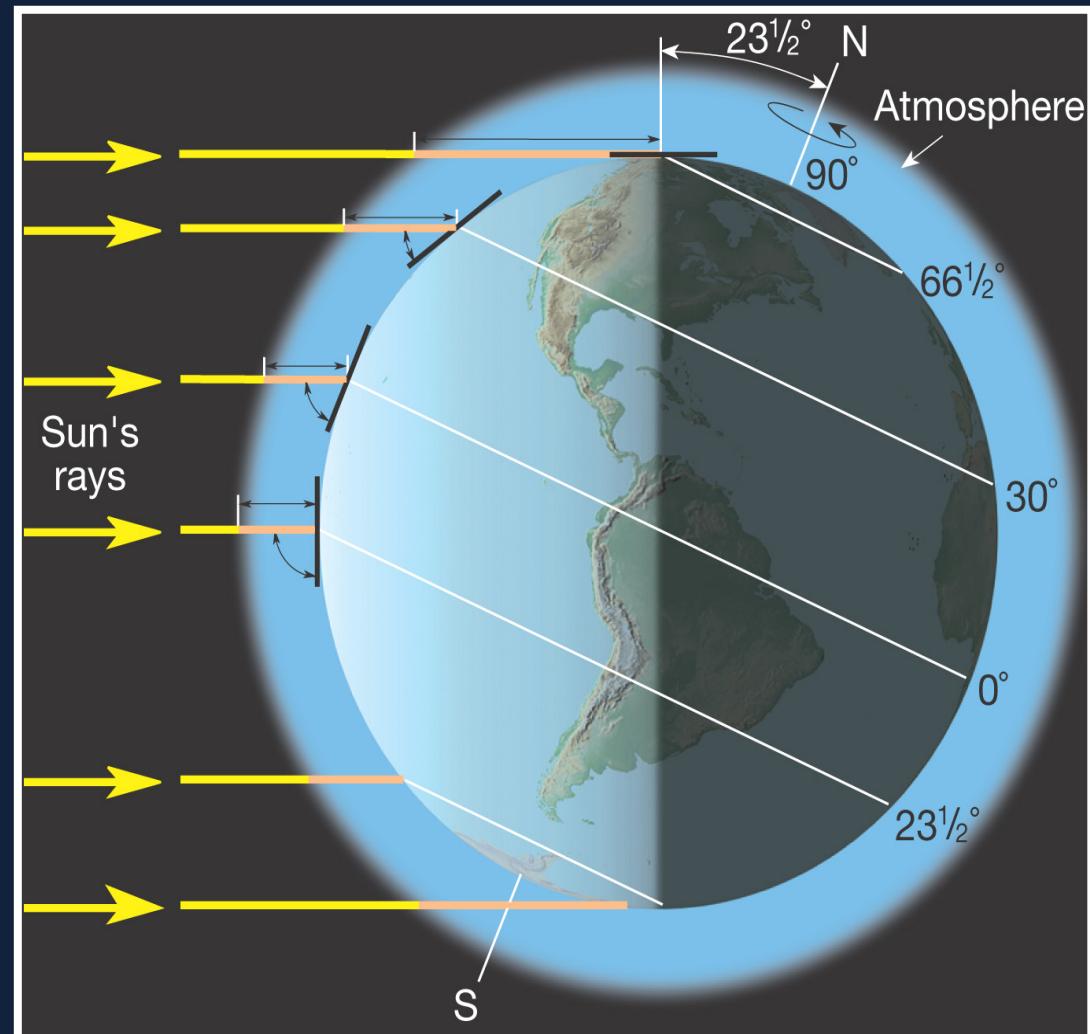


~ On 21 or 22 December, the Northern Hemisphere is tilted away from the Sun (winter solstice) and the **most intense rays** are directed at $23.5^\circ S$, the *Tropic of Capricorn*.

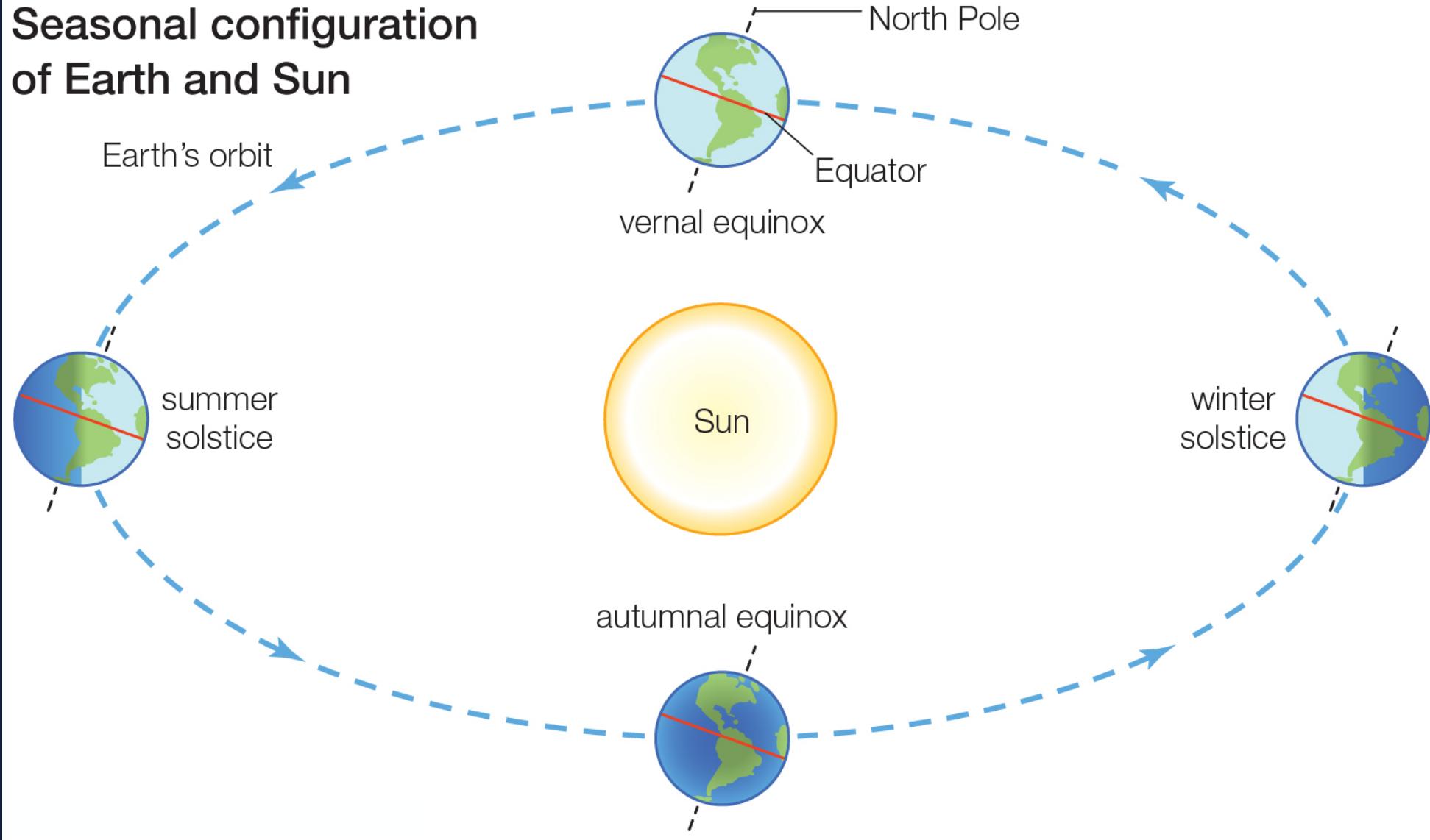


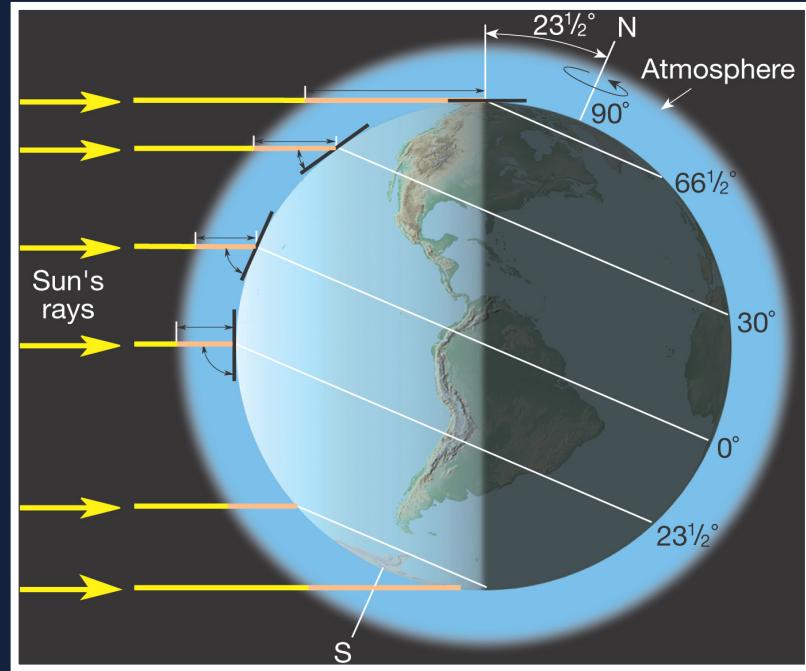
~ On 21 or 22 December, the **Northern Hemisphere** is **tilted away** from the Sun (winter solstice) and the **most intense rays** are directed at $23.5^\circ S$, the **Tropic of Capricorn**.

~ At the **midpoint** between the **solstices** (21 or 22 March and September), the **Earth** is **neither tilted towards or away** from the Sun and the **direct rays** are pointed at the **equator**.

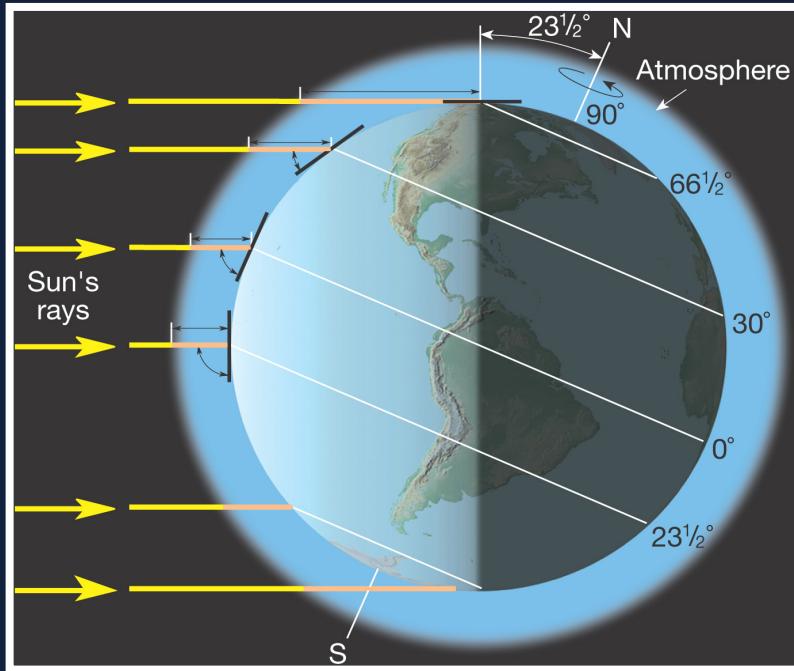


Seasonal configuration of Earth and Sun

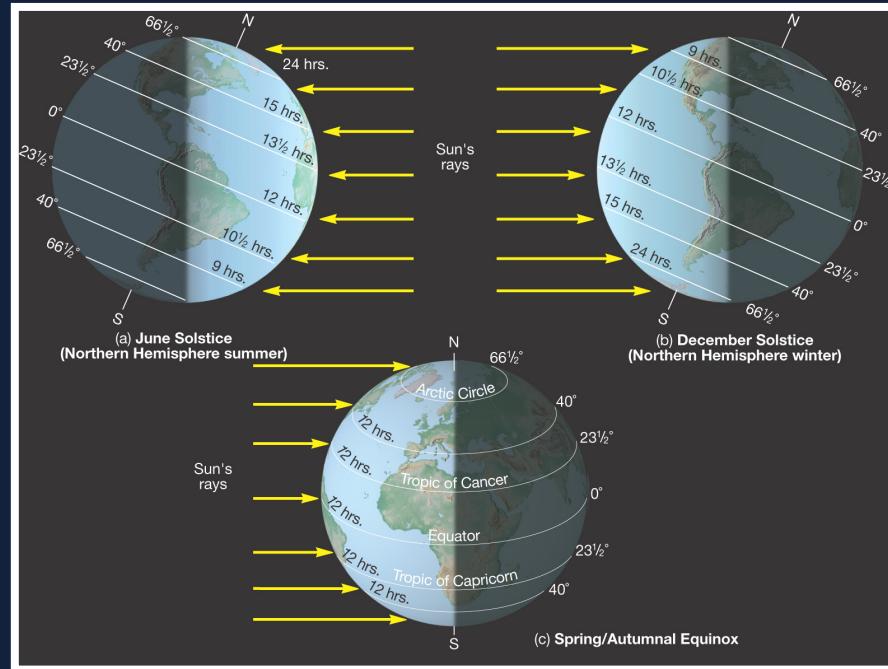
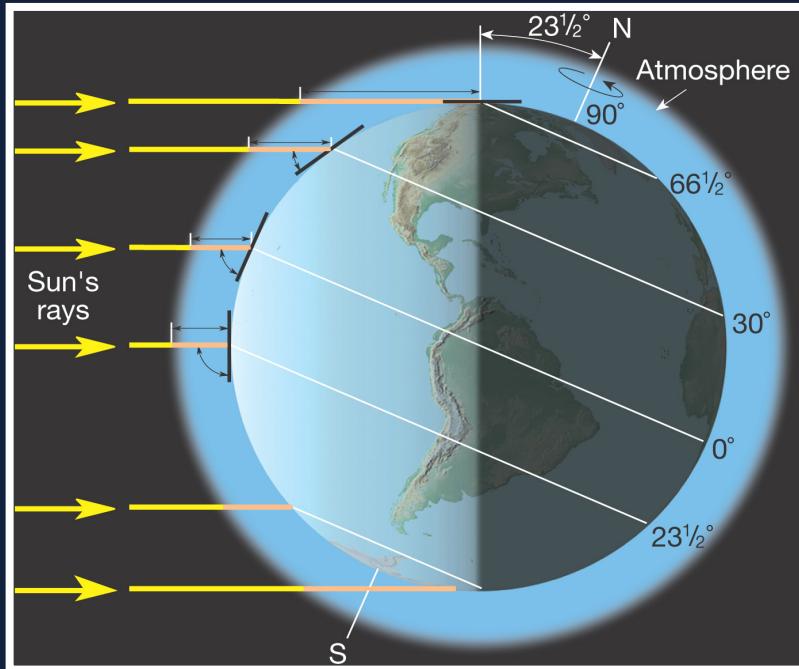




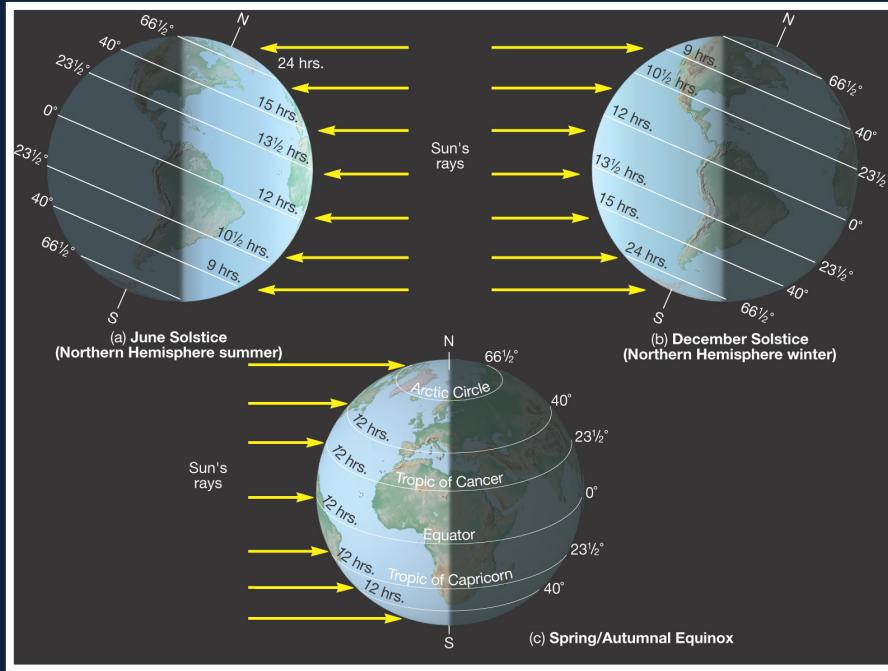
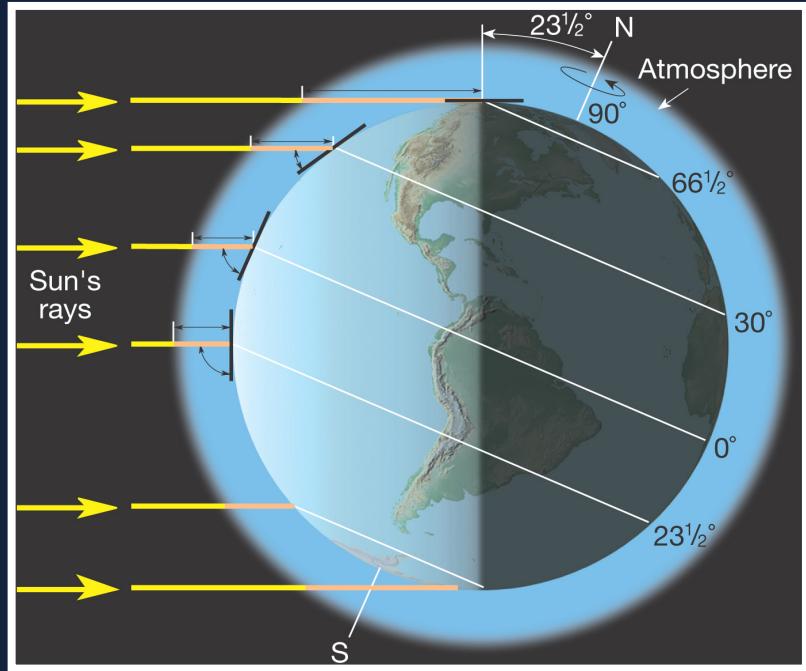
~ In addition to the angle of Sun's rays, the **length of daylight** is determined by the Earth's **position** around the Sun.



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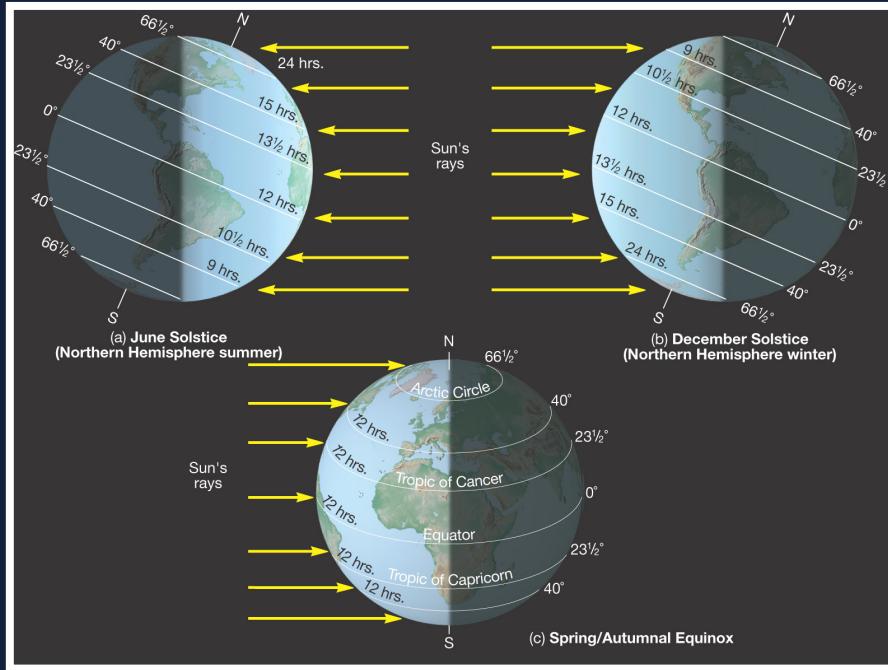
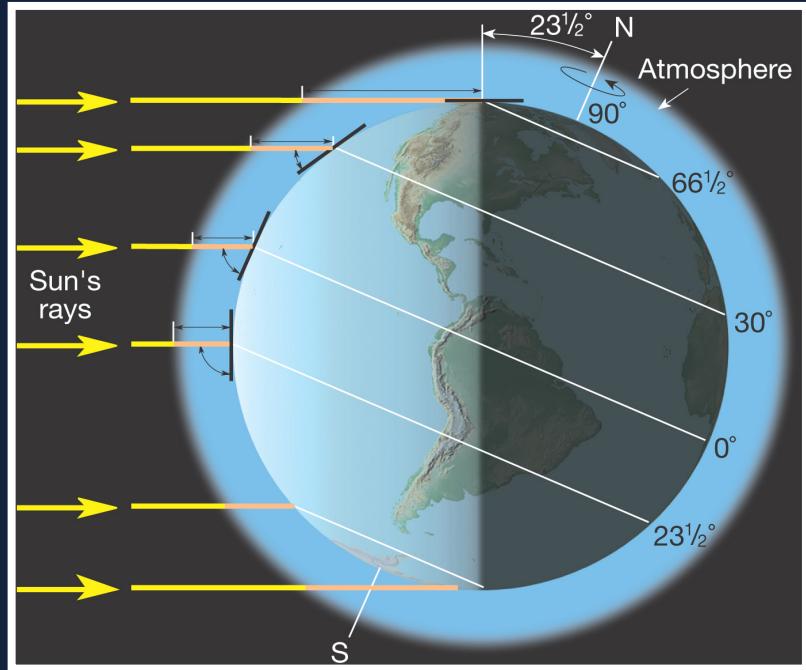


~ In addition to the angle of Sun's rays, the **length of daylight** is determined by the Earth's **position** around the Sun.



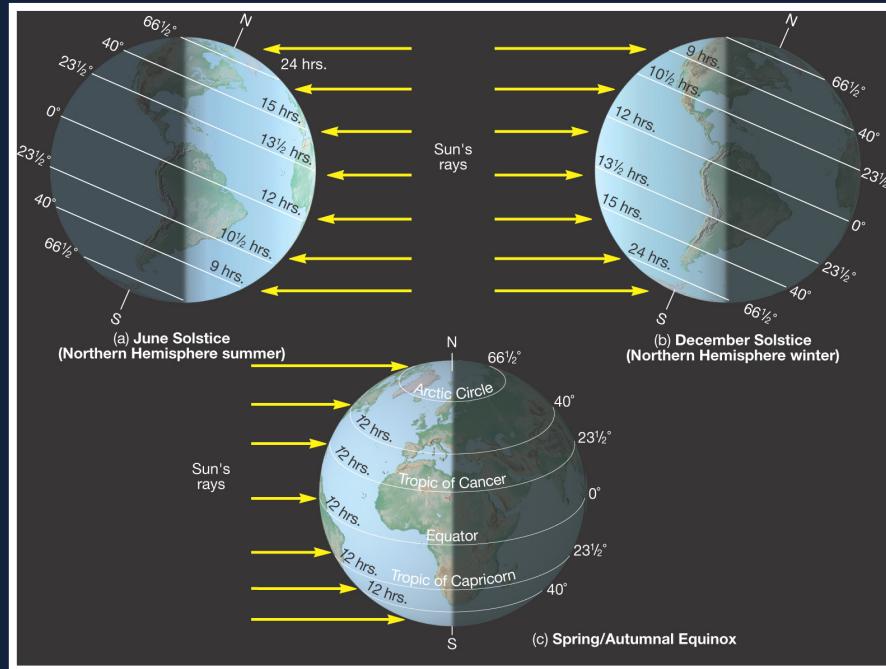
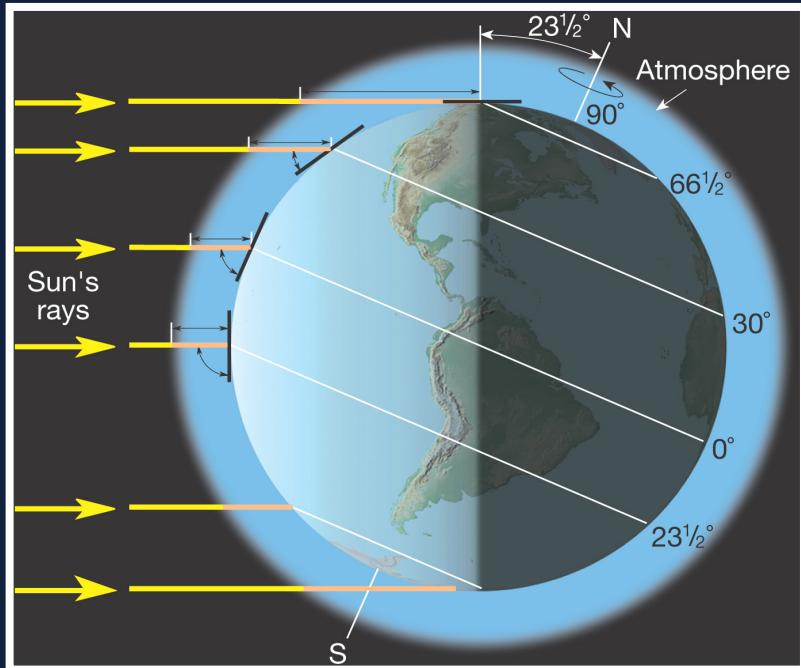
~ The **length of day** is determined by comparing the **fraction** of a **latitude circle** on the **illuminated** side of the Earth **to the fraction** that's on the **dark** side.

~ In addition to the angle of Sun's rays, the **length of daylight** is determined by the Earth's **position** around the Sun.

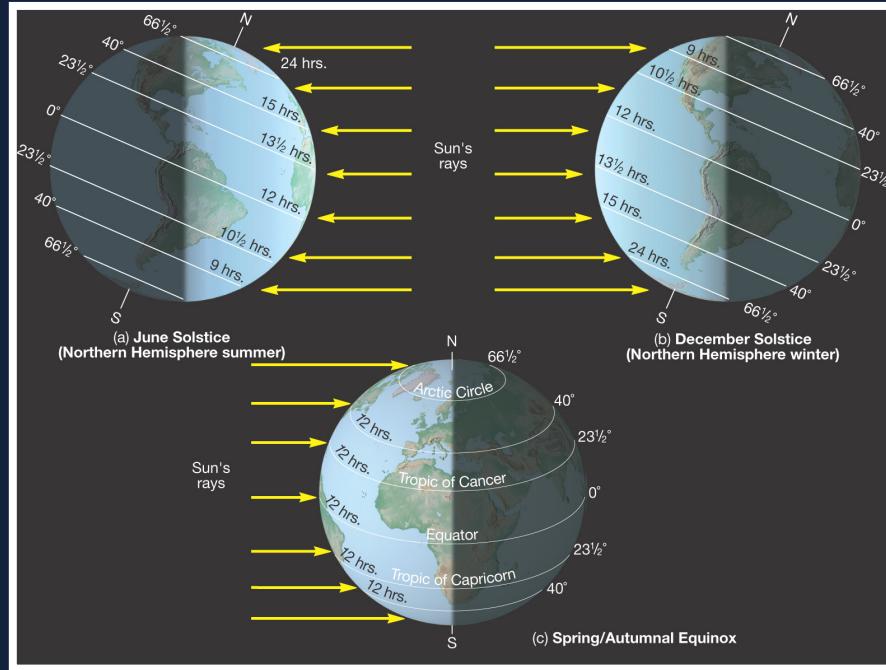
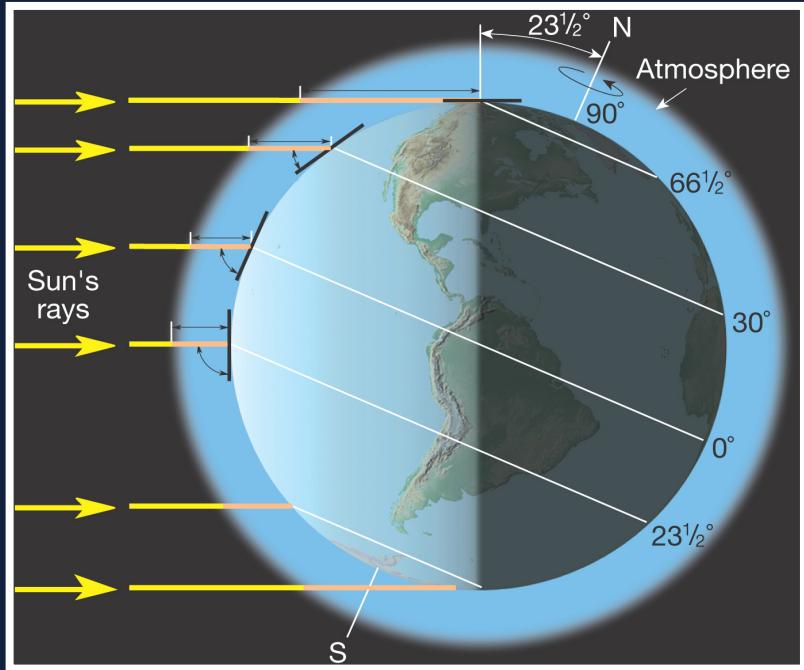


~ For example, on **winter solstice** (21 or 22 December), the **length of day** is **greater than** the length of **night** everywhere in the **Southern Hemisphere**.

~ It is **colder** in the **Northern Hemisphere** because the Sun **angle** is $<90^\circ$ and the **length of day** is **shorter**.



~ It is **colder** in the **Northern Hemisphere** because the Sun **angle** is $<90^\circ$ and the **length of day** is **shorter**.



~ We can also appreciate the true **meaning** of an “**equinox**” (equal night) as the **length of the night** (and day) is **12 hours everywhere** as neither hemisphere points towards the Sun.