Today you will calculate the angle of the sun at NOON (12:00) for different locations on Earth.

You will be working with complementary angles.

Remember, complementary angles always add up to 90°.

High sun angles (45° to 90°) mean more o intense sunlight.

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Low sun angles (0° to 45°) mean less o intense sunlight.

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Latitude of 90° Sun Angle Changes

Over the year, the latitude where the sun's rays form a 90° angle, at noon, with the surface, moves slowly between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn.

On March 22 and on September 22, the sun's rays form a 90° angle at noon at the equator.

← Path of incoming sun's rays

On March 22 and on September 22, the sun's rays form a 90° angle at noon at the equator.



At an Equinox, for every degree of latitude you move away from the equator, the sun angle at noon decreases by 1 degree.

1º latitude









June 22

June 22

The sun forms a 90° angle at noon at 23.5° N o

June 22

The sun forms a 90° angle at noon at 23.5° N • This latitude is called the Tropic of Cancer. •

June 22

The sun forms a 90° angle at noon at 23.5° N o

This latitude is called the Tropic of Cancer. •

This is the summer solstice for the Northern • Hemisphere.

June 22

- The sun forms a 90° angle at noon at 23.5° N o
 - This latitude is called the Tropic of Cancer. •
 - This is the summer solstice for the Northern Hemisphere.
 - This is the winter solstice for the Southern Hemisphere.

December 22

December 22

The sun forms a 90° angle at noon at 23.5° S o

December 22

The sun forms a 90° angle at noon at 23.5° S • This latitude is called the Tropic of Capricorn •

December 22

- The sun forms a 90° angle at noon at 23.5° S o
- This latitude is called the Tropic of Capricorn o
 - This is winter solstice for the Northern Hemisphere.

December 22

- The sun forms a 90° angle at noon at 23.5° S o
- This latitude is called the Tropic of Capricorn o
 - This is winter solstice for the Northern Hemisphere.
 - This is the summer solstice for the Southern Hemisphere.

On the summer solstice the sun's rays form a 90° angle at noon at 23.5° N



On the summer solstice, for every degree of latitude you move away from 23.5°, the sun angle at noon decreases by 1 degree.

24.5° N (23.5 +1)

On the summer solstice, for every degree of latitude you move away from 23.5°, the sun angle at noon decreases by 1 degree.

890

24.5° N (23.5 +1)





You are about to find the angle of the sun o at noon at different latitudes.

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To do this, you will use the following formula: •

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Noon Sun Angle = 90 -Zenith Angle

Noon Sun Angle Equation Noon Sun Angle = 90 -Zenith Angle Noon Sun Angle Equation Noon Sun Angle = 90 -Zenith Angle

You need to subtract from 90 because the angles you are working with are complementary.
The <u>zenith angle</u> is the distance between • the subsolar point and the latitude you are "at".

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 - The <u>subsolar point</u> is the latitude where the o sun's rays form a 90° angle at noon.

- The <u>zenith angle</u> is the distance between the subsolar point and the latitude you are "at".
 - The <u>subsolar point</u> is the latitude where the o sun's rays form a 90° angle at noon.
 - In other words: Noon Sun Angle =
 - 90 (latitude your are at ± latitude where

sun is 90° at noon)

To calculate the <u>zenith angle</u> between • the <u>subsolar point</u> and the latitude you are "at" requires a bit of thought....



If the subsolar point and your latitude are o in the same hemisphere, subtract.

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Example: Subsolar Point = 0° •

If the subsolar point and your latitude are o in the same hemisphere, subtract.

> Example: Subsolar Point = $0^{\circ} \circ$ You are at $45^{\circ}N.\circ$

If the subsolar point and your latitude are o in the same hemisphere, subtract.

> Example: Subsolar Point = $0^{\circ} \circ$ You are at $45^{\circ}N.\circ$ Zenith Angle = $(45 - 0) = \circ$

If the subsolar point and your latitude are o in the same hemisphere, subtract.

> Example: Subsolar Point = $0^{\circ} \circ$ You are at $45^{\circ}N.\circ$ Zenith Angle = $(45 - 0) = 45\circ$

If the subsolar point and your latitude are o in different hemispheres, add.

If the subsolar point and your latitude are o in different hemispheres, add.

Example: Subsolar Point = 23.5° S •

- If the subsolar point and your latitude are o in different hemispheres, add.
 - Example: Subsolar Point = 23.5° S
 - You are at 45°N.o

- If the subsolar point and your latitude are o in different hemispheres, add.
 - Example: Subsolar Point = 23.5° S o
 - You are at 45°N.o
 - Zenith Angle = (45 + 23.5) = •

- If the subsolar point and your latitude are o in different hemispheres, add.
 - Example: Subsolar Point = 23.5° S o
 - You are at 45°N.o
 - Zenith Angle = (45 + 23.5) = 68.50

If the subsolar point and your latitude are o in the same hemisphere, subtract.

If the subsolar point and your latitude are o in different hemispheres, add.

Let's do some problems together! •



It is the June 22^{nd} solstice (summer). >

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The subsolar point is 23.5° N ≻

- It is the June 22^{nd} solstice (summer). >
 - The subsolar point is 23.5° N ≻
- You are visiting a friend in Brussels, Belgium >

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It is the June 22^{nd} solstice (summer). >

The subsolar point is 23.5° N >

You are visiting a friend in Brussels, Belgium

Your latitude is 20° K

It is the June 22^{nd} solstice (summer). >

The subsolar point is 23.5° N >

You are visiting a friend in Brussels, Belgium Your latitude is 30° N

What is the angle of the sun at n

Noon Sun Angle = 90 - Zenith Angle

Noon Sun Angle = 90 - Zenith Angle

Zenith Angle: Subsolar point & your location are in the same hemisphere, subtract!

Noon Sun Angle = 90 - Zenith Angle

Zenith Angle: Subsolar point & your location are in the same hemisphere, subtract! 50 - 23.5 =

Noon Sun Angle = 90 - Zenith Angle

Zenith Angle: Subsolar point & your location are in the same hemisphere, subtract! 50 - 23.5 = 26.5

Noon Sun Angle = 90 - Zenith Angle

Zenith Angle: Subsolar point & your location are in the same hemisphere, subtract! 50 - 23.5 = 26.5

Noon Sun Angle = 90 - 26.5 =

Noon Sun Angle = 90 - Zenith Angle

Zenith Angle: Subsolar point & your location are in the same hemisphere, subtract! 50 - 23.5 = 26.5

Noon Sun Angle = $90 - 26.5 = 63.5^{\circ}$

- A noon sun angle of 63.5° is considered a high angle.
 - This answer makes sense because it is > summer time where you are.

Good Job!!!



It is the March 22^{nd} . >

It is the March 22^{nd} . >

It is the Spring Equinox. >

- It is the March 22^{nd} . >
- It is the Spring Equinox. >
- The subsolar point is 0° >

- It is the March 22^{nd} . >
- It is the Spring Equinox. >
- The subsolar point is $0^{\circ} >$
- You are going to go skiing in New > Zealand.
Noon Sun Angle Equation It is the It is the Spr The subsol You are going to go skiing in New > Zealand.

Noon Sun Angle Equation It is the It is the Spr The subsol You are going to go skiing in New > Zealand. Your latitude is 43° S >

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What is the angle of the sun at noon? >

Noon Sun Angle = 90 - Zenith Angle

Noon Sun Angle = 90 - Zenith Angle

Zenith Angle: Subsolar point & your location are in the same hemisphere, subtract!

Noon Sun Angle = 90 - Zenith Angle

Zenith Angle: Subsolar point & your location are in the same hemisphere, subtract! 43 - 0 =

Noon Sun Angle = 90 - Zenith Angle

Zenith Angle: Subsolar point & your location are in the same hemisphere, subtract! 43 - 0 = 43

Noon Sun Angle = 90 - Zenith Angle

Zenith Angle: Subsolar point & your location are in the same hemisphere, subtract! 43 - 0 = 43

Noon Sun Angle = 90 - 43 =

Noon Sun Angle = 90 - Arc Distance

Arc Distance: Subsolar point & your location are in the same hemisphere, subtract! 43 - 0 = 43

Noon Sun Angle = $90 - 43 = 47^{\circ}$

- A noon sun angle of is 47° a moderate angle.
 - This answer makes sense because it is > spring time where you are.
- The snow may be melting, but you can > probably still get in a few runs!

Excellent work!



It is the December 22^{nd} . >

It is the December 22nd. >

- It is the December 22^{nd} . >
 - It is the Winter Solstice. >
- The subsolar point is 23.5° S ≻

- It is the December 22^{nd} . >
 - It is the Winter Solstice. >
- The subsolar point is 23.5° S ≻
- You just won a trip to Oulu, Finland >

It is the December 22^{nd} . >

It is the Winter Solstice The subsolar point is 23.5

You just won a trip to Oulu, Fir

It is the December 22^{nd} . >

It is the Winter Solstice

The subsolar point is 23.5

You just won a trip to Oulu, Firk

It is the December 22^{nd} . >

It is the Winter Solstice

The subsolar point is 23.5

You just won a trip to Oulu, Fire Your Vour latitude is 64° K

It is the December 22^{nd} . >

It is the Winter Solstice

The subsolar point is 23.5

You just won a trip to Oulu, Fire a Your latitude is 64° N

What is the angle of the sun at noon? >

Noon Sun Angle = 90 - Arc Distance

Noon Sun Angle = 90 - Arc Distance

Arc Distance: Subsolar point & your location are in different hemispheres, add!

Noon Sun Angle = 90 - Arc Distance

Arc Distance: Subsolar point & your location are in different hemispheres, add! 64 + 23.5 =

Noon Sun Angle = 90 - Arc Distance

Arc Distance: Subsolar point & your location are in different hemispheres, add! 64 + 23.5 = 87.5

Noon Sun Angle = 90 - Arc Distance

Arc Distance: Subsolar point & your location are in different hemispheres, add! 64 + 23.5 = 87.5

Noon Sun Angle = 90 - 87.5 =

Noon Sun Angle = 90 - Arc Distance

Arc Distance: Subsolar point & your location are in different hemispheres, add! 64 + 23.5 = 87.5

Noon Sun Angle = $90 - 87.5 = 2.5^{\circ}$

- A noon sun angle of is 2.5° a VERY low > angle.
 - This answer makes sense because it is wintertime where you are.
 - You will need to take a lot of warm > clothes for this trip!

Congratulations!

You get to try some of these problems on your own. All the hints you've been shown are on your worksheet!

Good Luck

