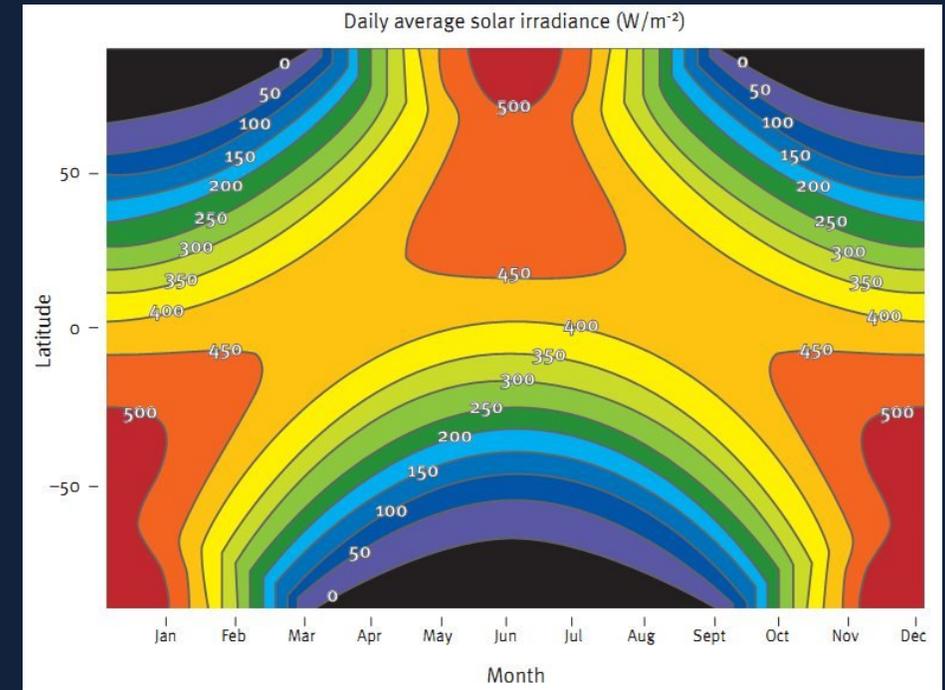




# Earth–Sun relationships

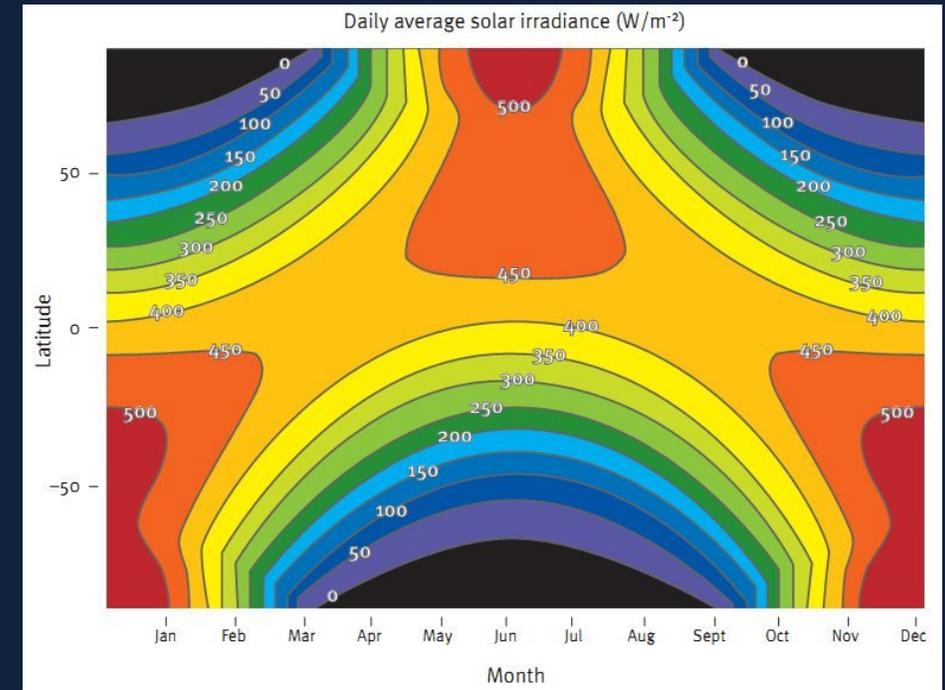
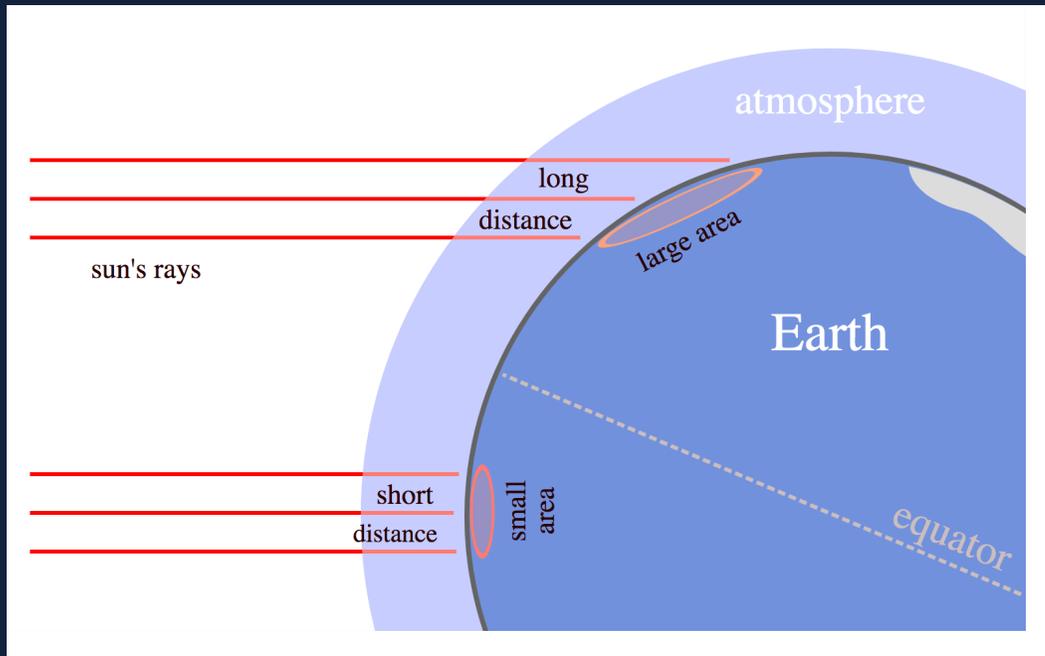
~ *Why* do different locations (latitudes) on the Earth receive **different** amounts of **solar energy** throughout the year?



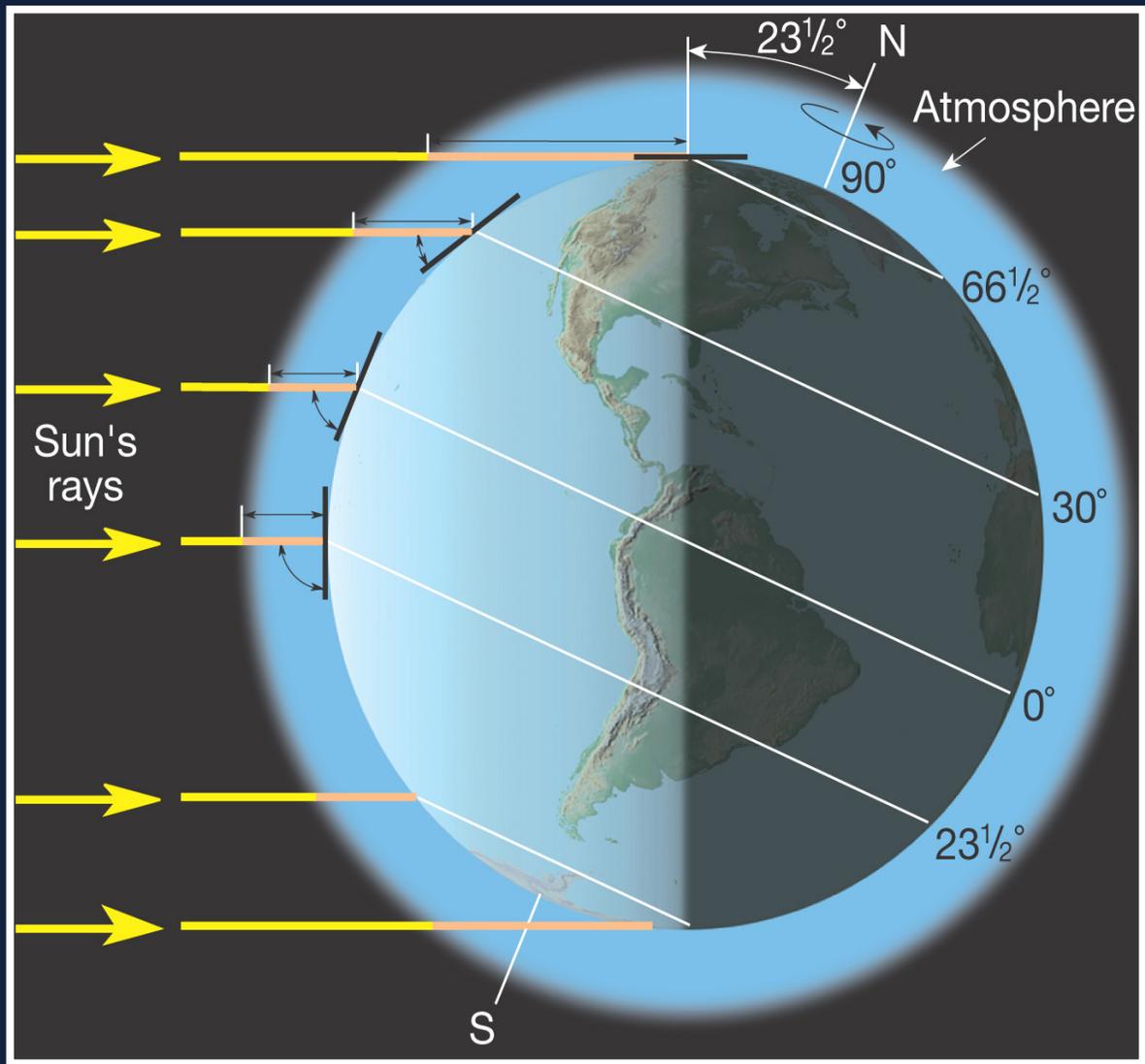
~ Because the *Earth* is a **sphere** only **one location** will receive the **most direct** (90° angle) and intense **rays** on any given day.

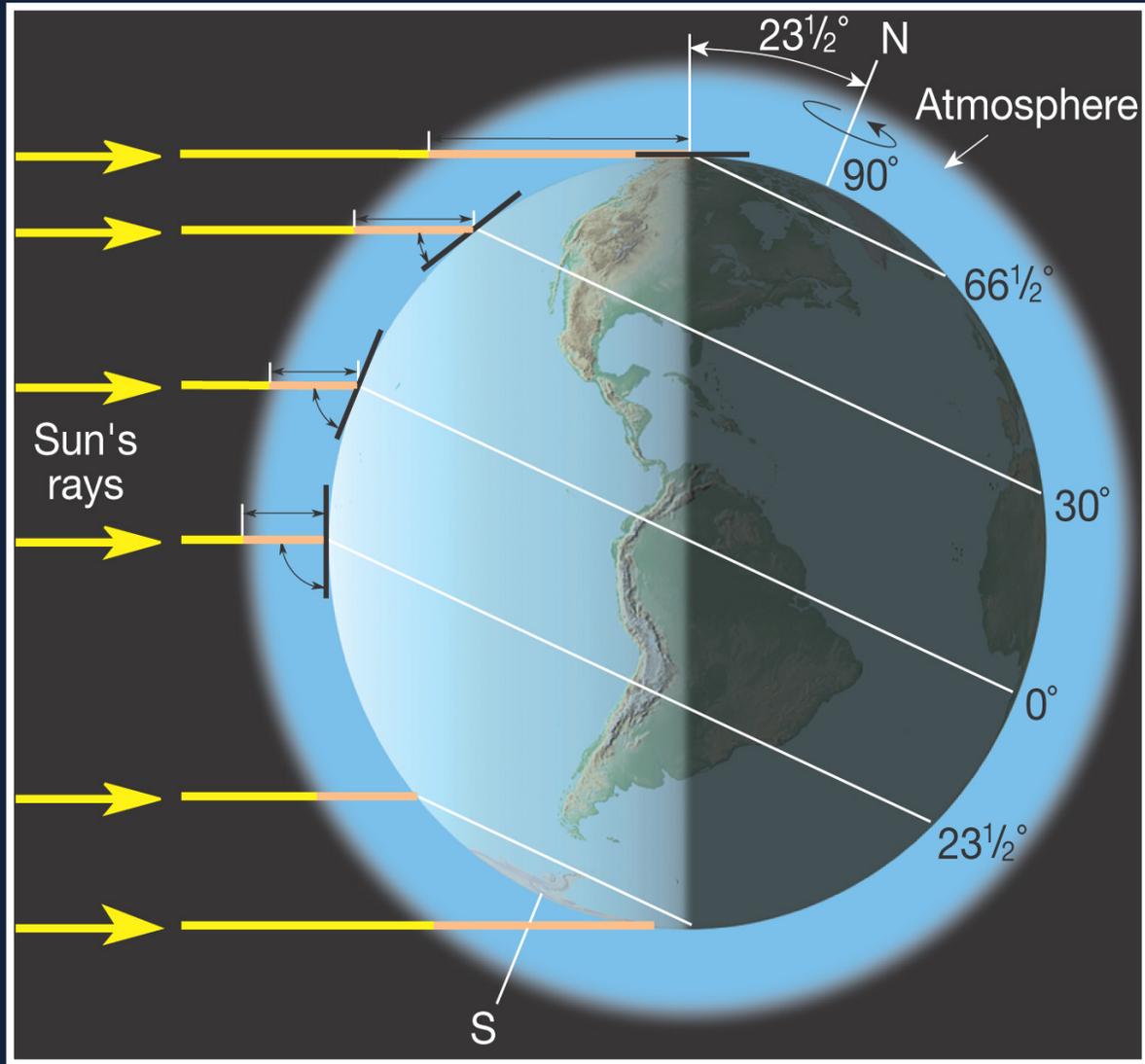
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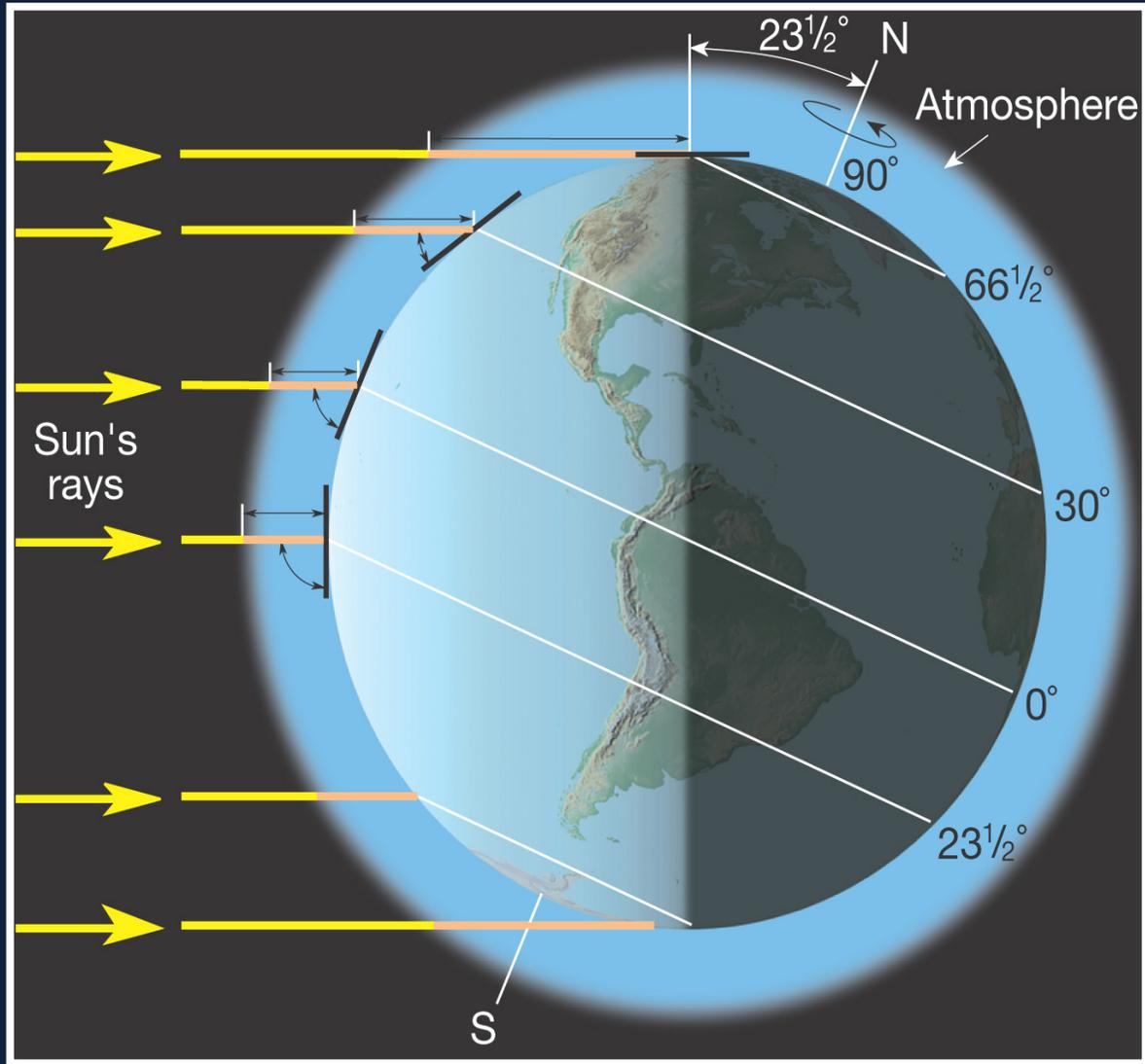


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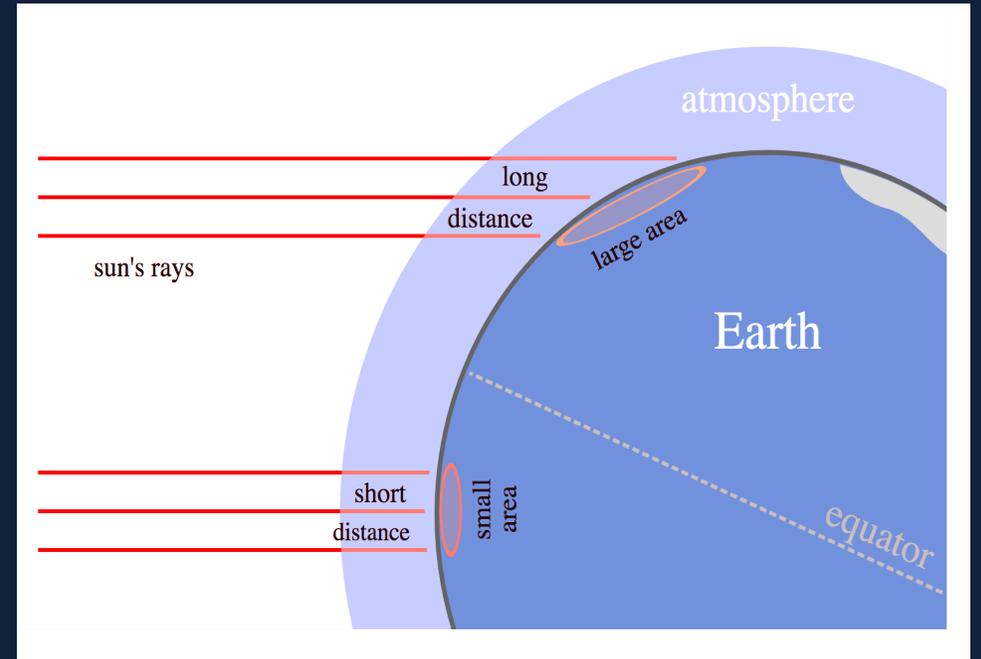
~ Each *location north* and *south* of the direct rays will have a **smaller Sun angle** and a receive spread out, *less intense* beam.



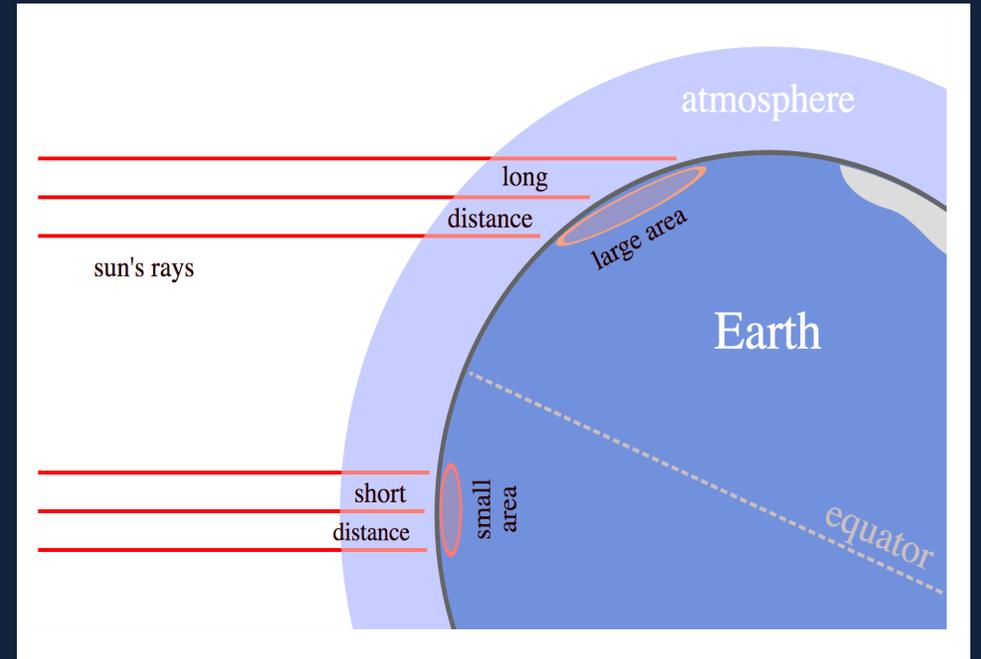
~ Each *location north and south* of the direct rays will have a **smaller Sun angle** and a receive spread out, *less intense* beam.

~ The **angle of incoming solar energy determines** the **distance** the beam must travel *through the atmosphere* to reach the **surface**.

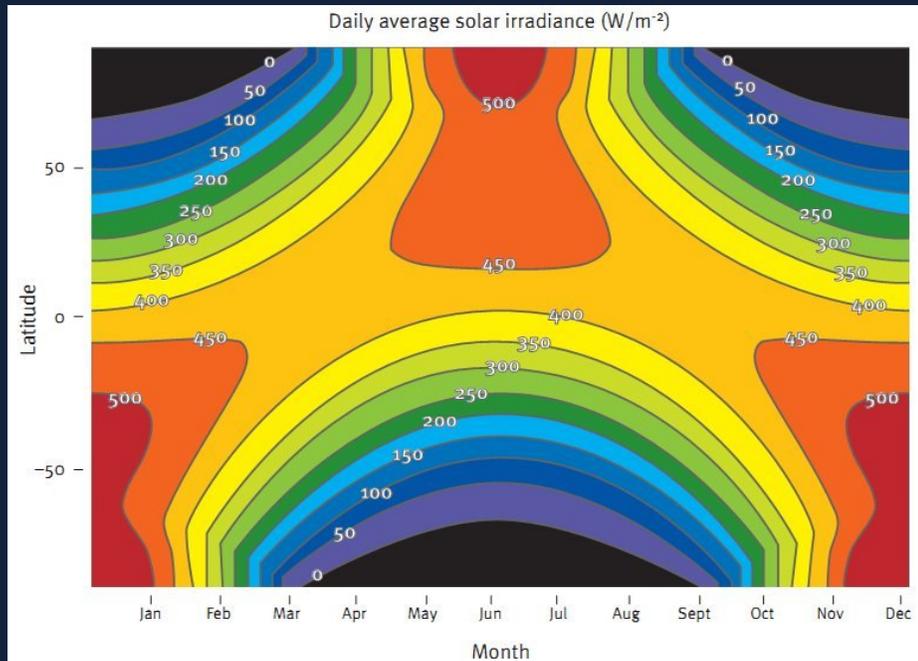
~ When the Sun's **rays** travel through more **atmosphere**, the **chance** they will be **absorbed**, **reflected**, or **scattered** by the gases and aerosols in the atmosphere **increases**.



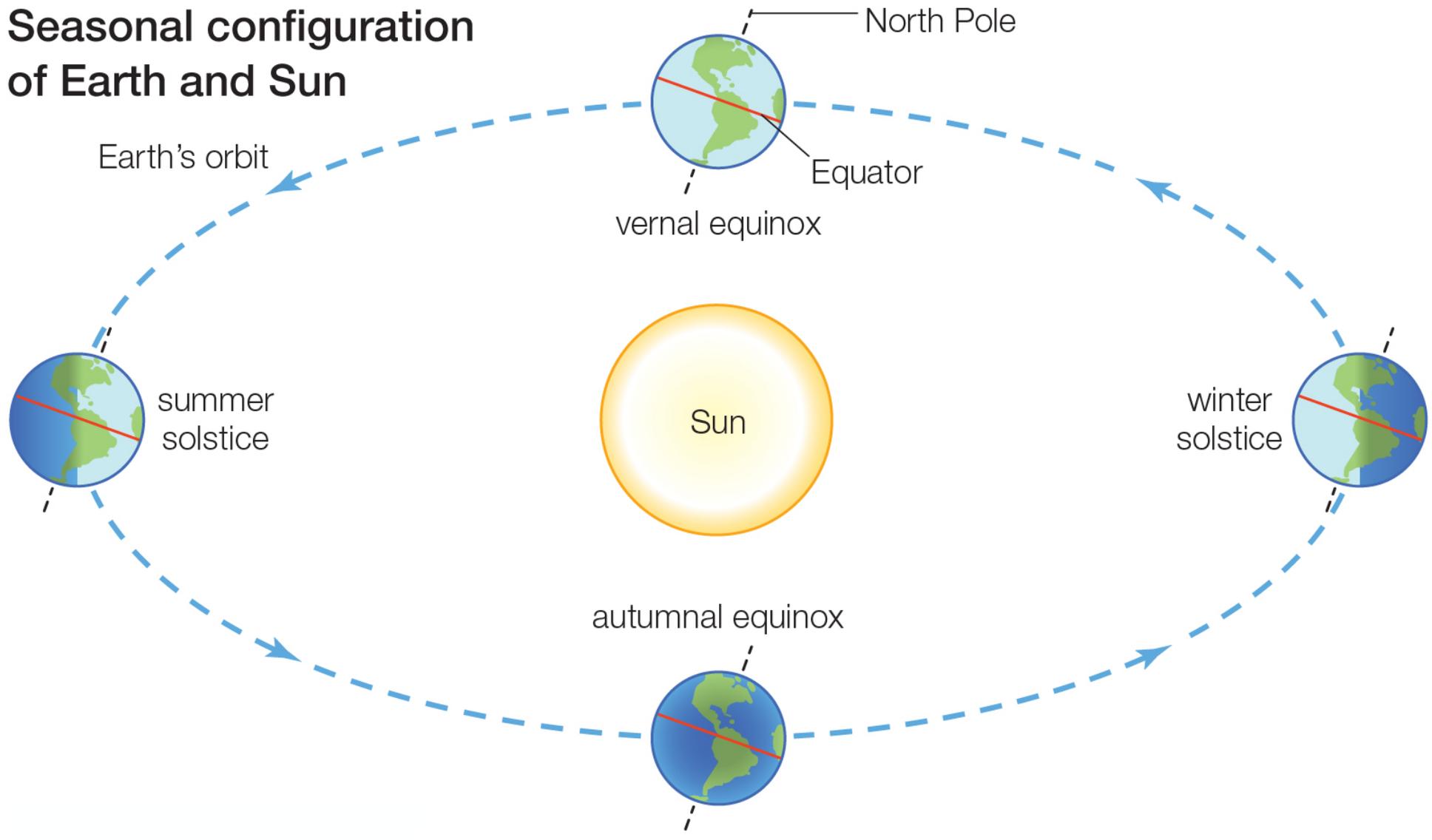
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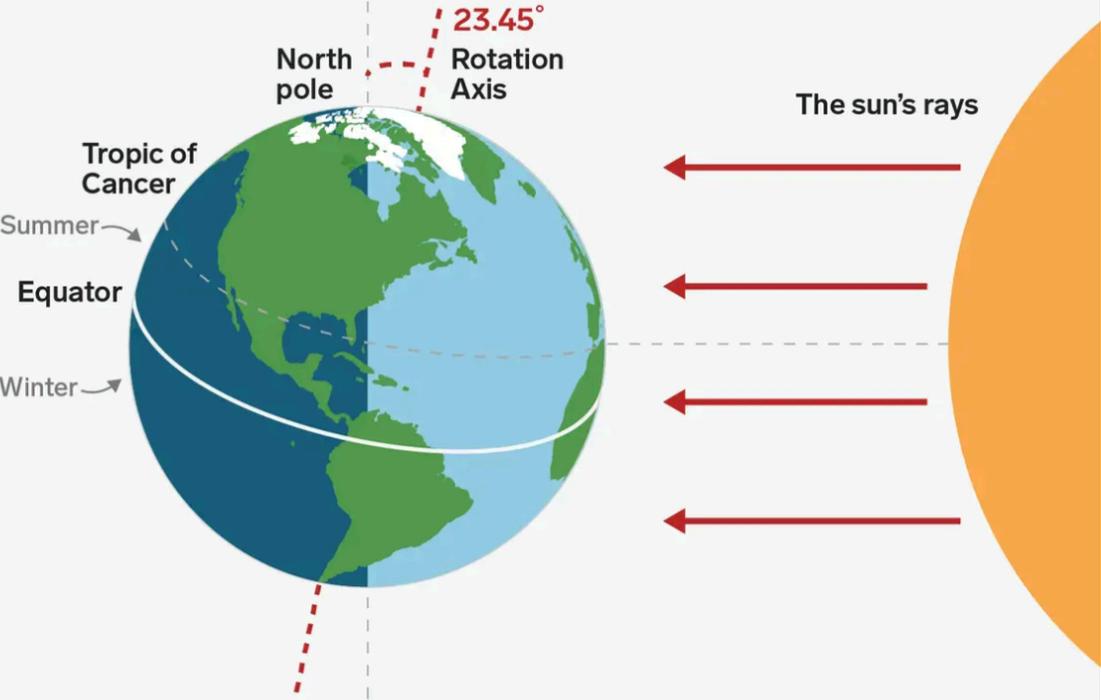
~ So if the **angle** of the incoming solar **radiation** is **key** in determining the **intensity** of the rays, **what causes** the **angle** of the **Sun** to **change**?

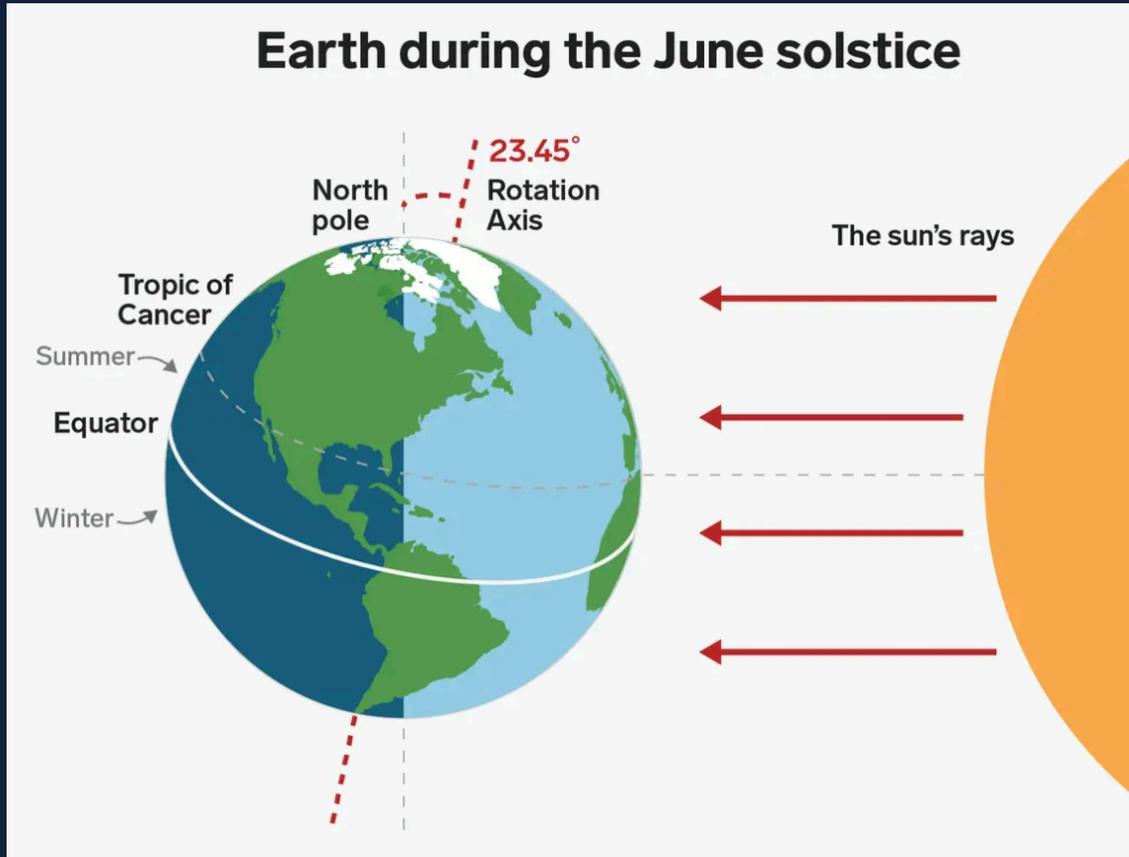


# Seasonal configuration of Earth and Sun

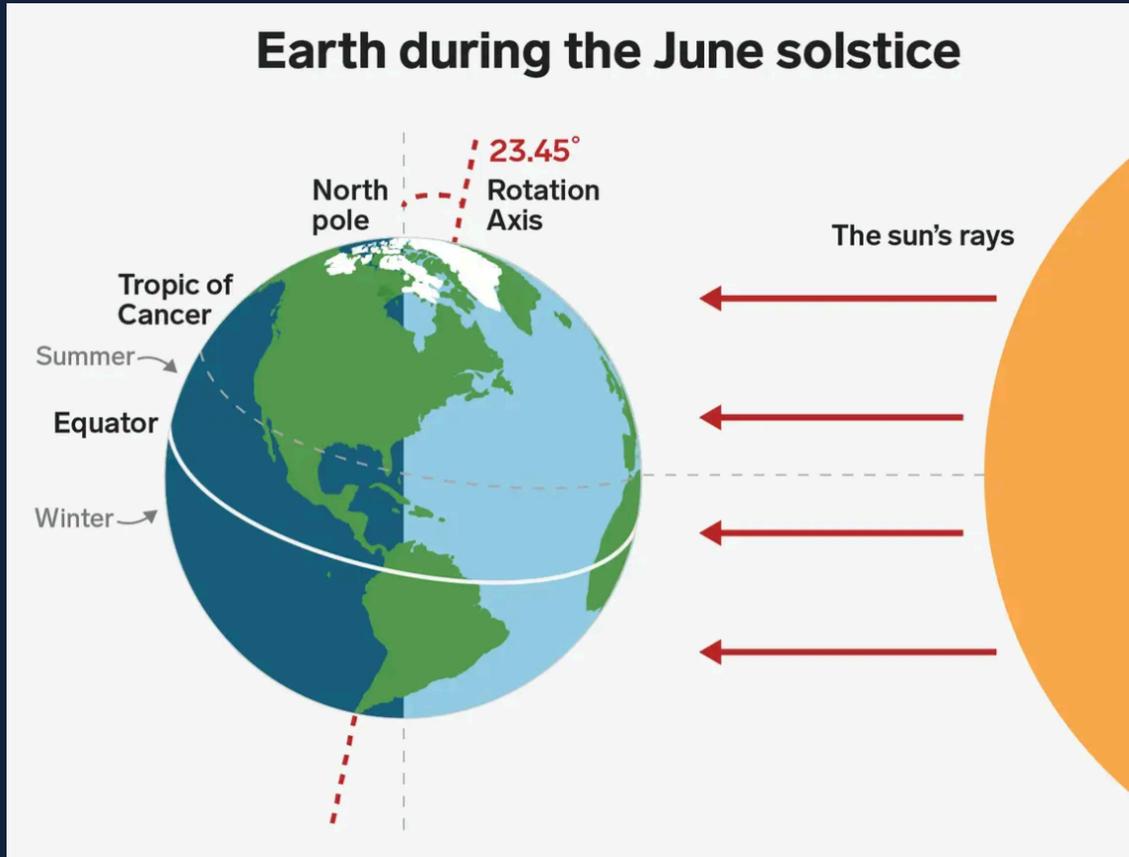


# Earth during the June solstice



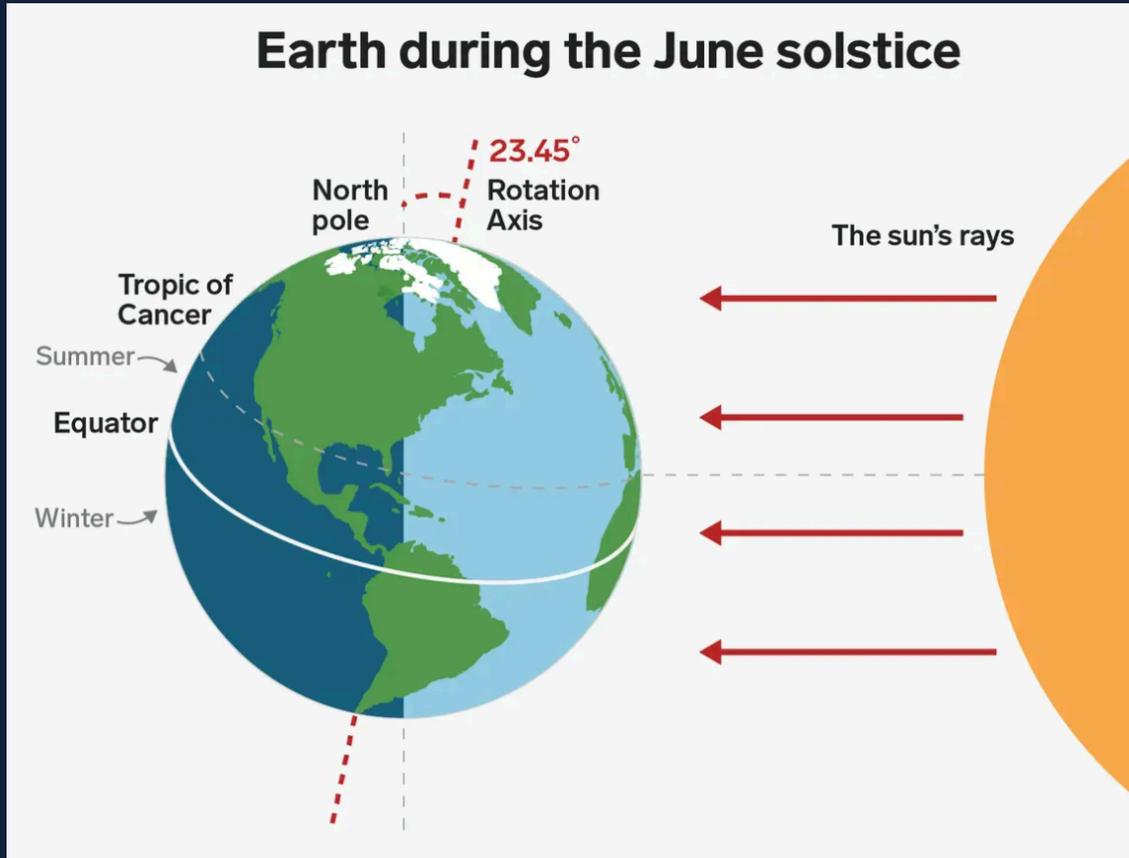


~ The *Earth* is *tilted* at a constant  $\sim 23.5^\circ$  from the vertical and as it revolves, its *orientation* to the Sun constantly *changes*.



~ 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.

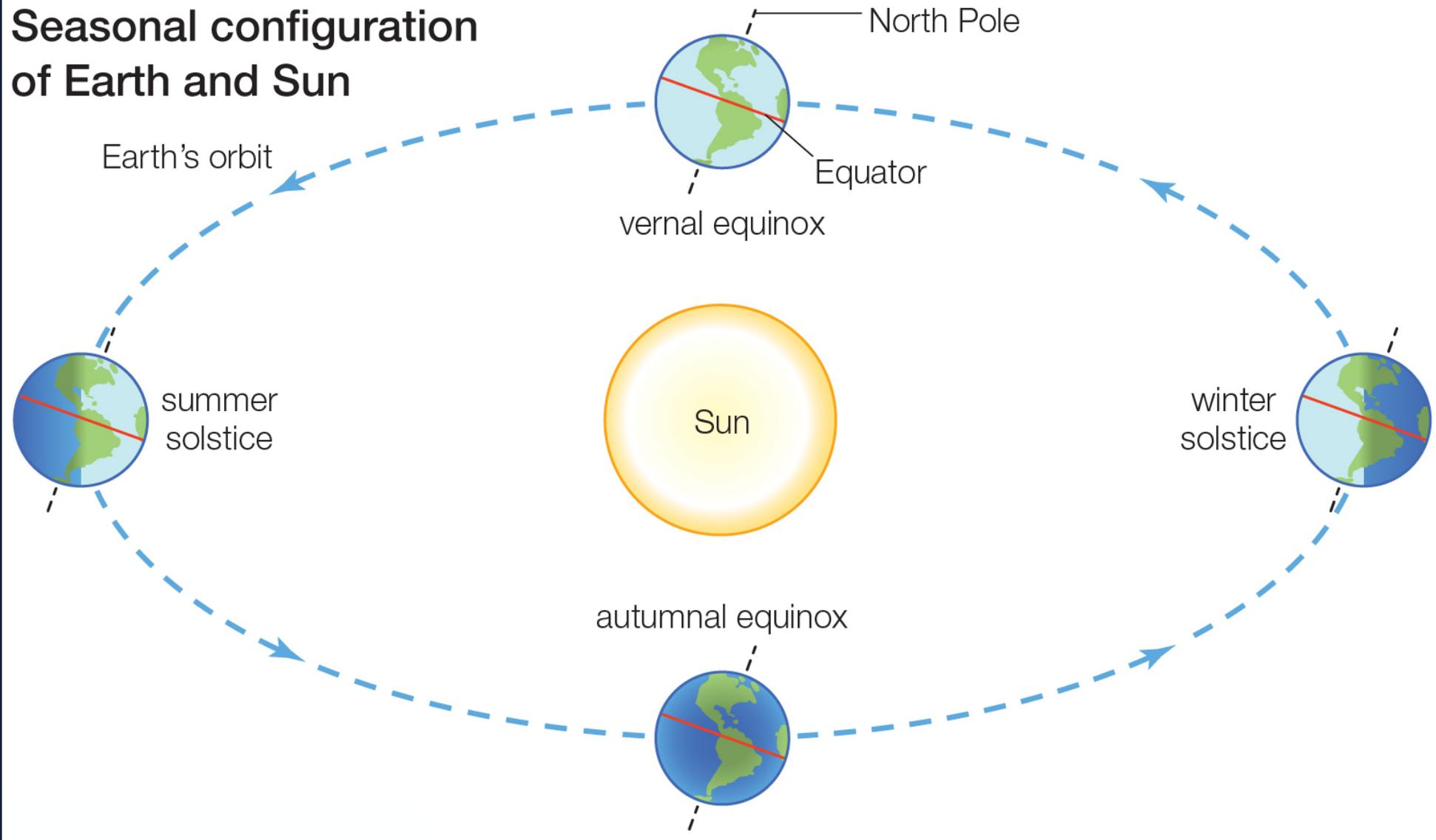


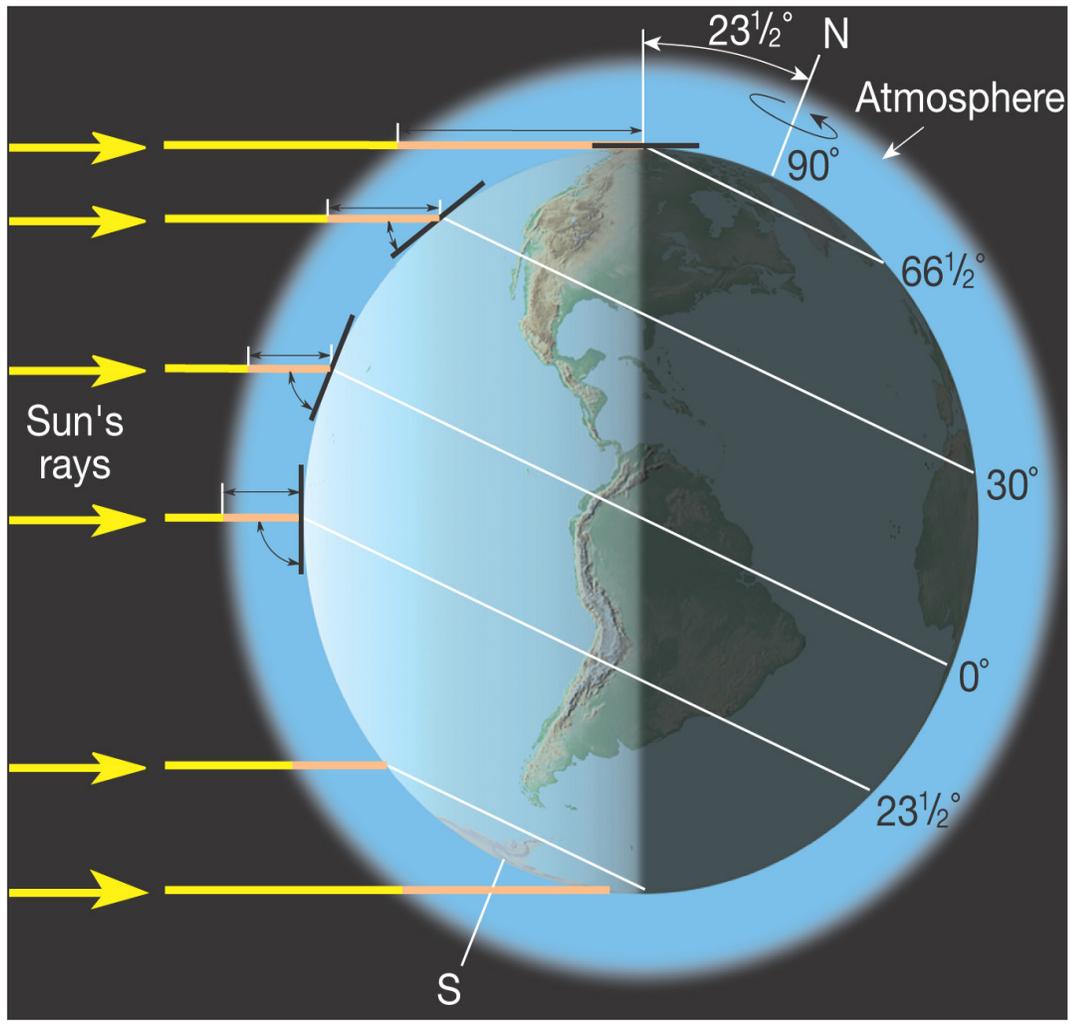
~ The **Earth** is **tilted** at a **constant**  $\sim 23.5^\circ$  from the vertical and as it revolves, its **orientation** to the Sun constantly **changes**.

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

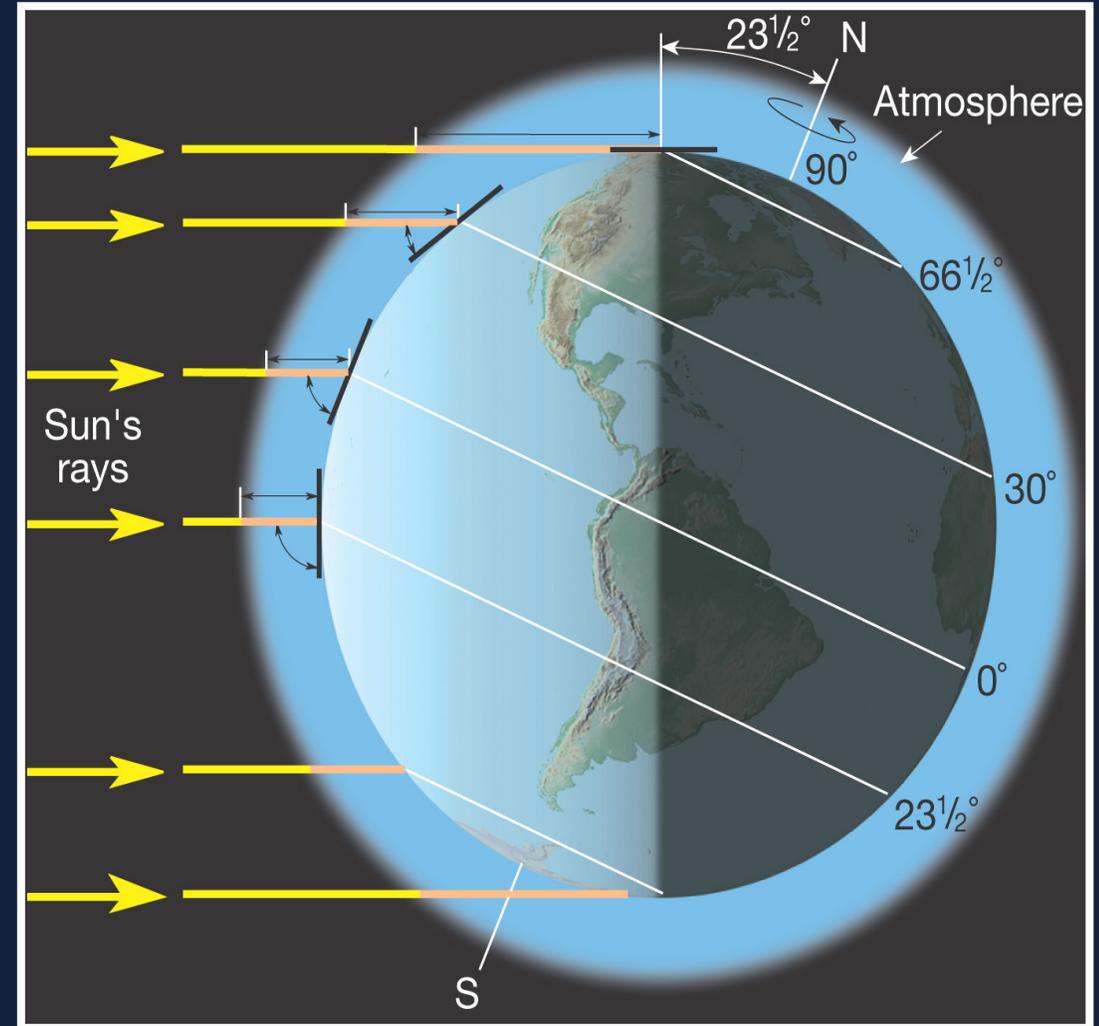
~ This is the **summer solstice** (first day of summer) in the Northern Hemisphere and the **direct** ( $90^\circ$ ) **rays** of the Sun are pointed at  $23.5^\circ$  **N** latitude (the **Tropic of Cancer**).

# Seasonal configuration of Earth and Sun



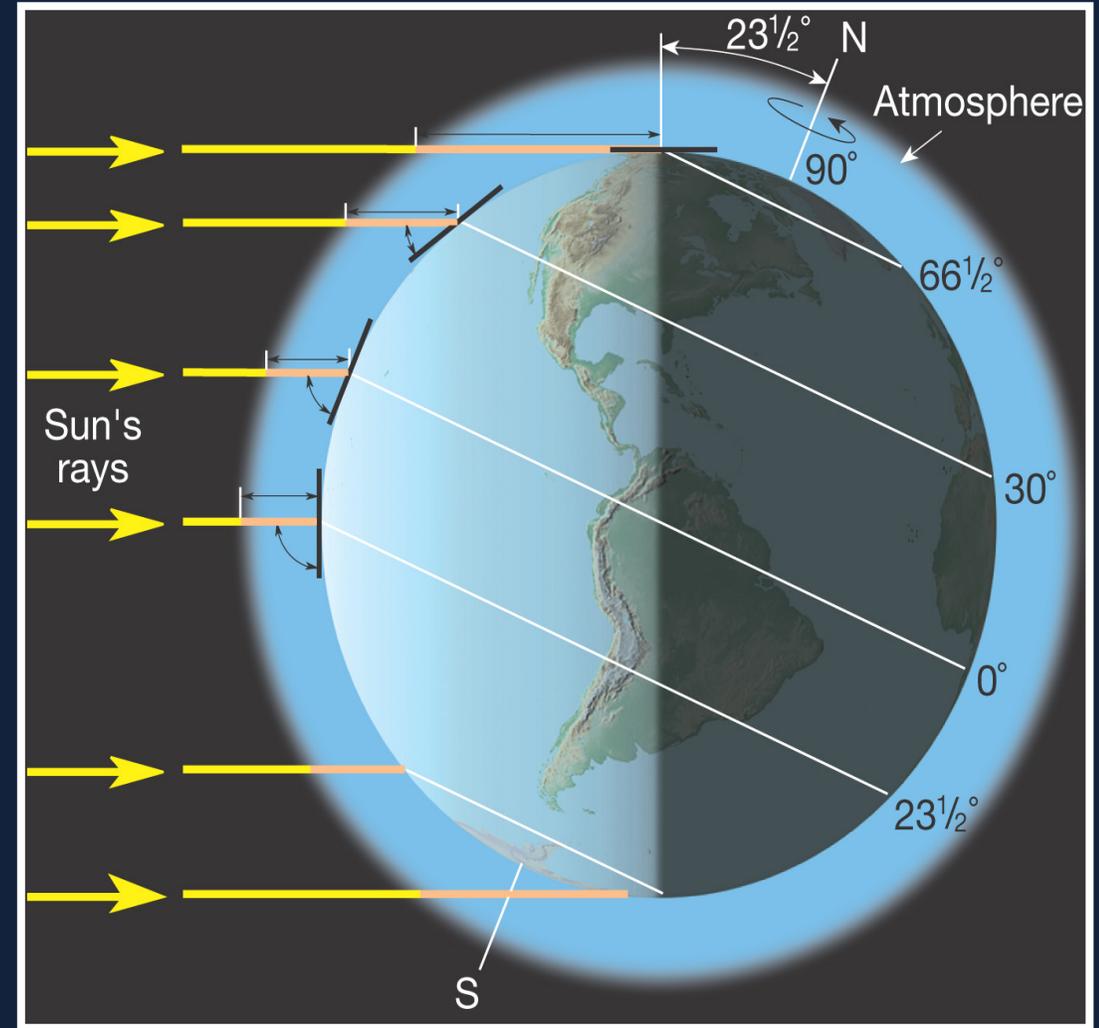


~ On **21 or 22 December**, the **Northern Hemisphere** is **tilted away** from the Sun (winter solstice) and the **most intense rays** are directed at  **$23.5^\circ$  S**, the **Tropic of Capricorn**.

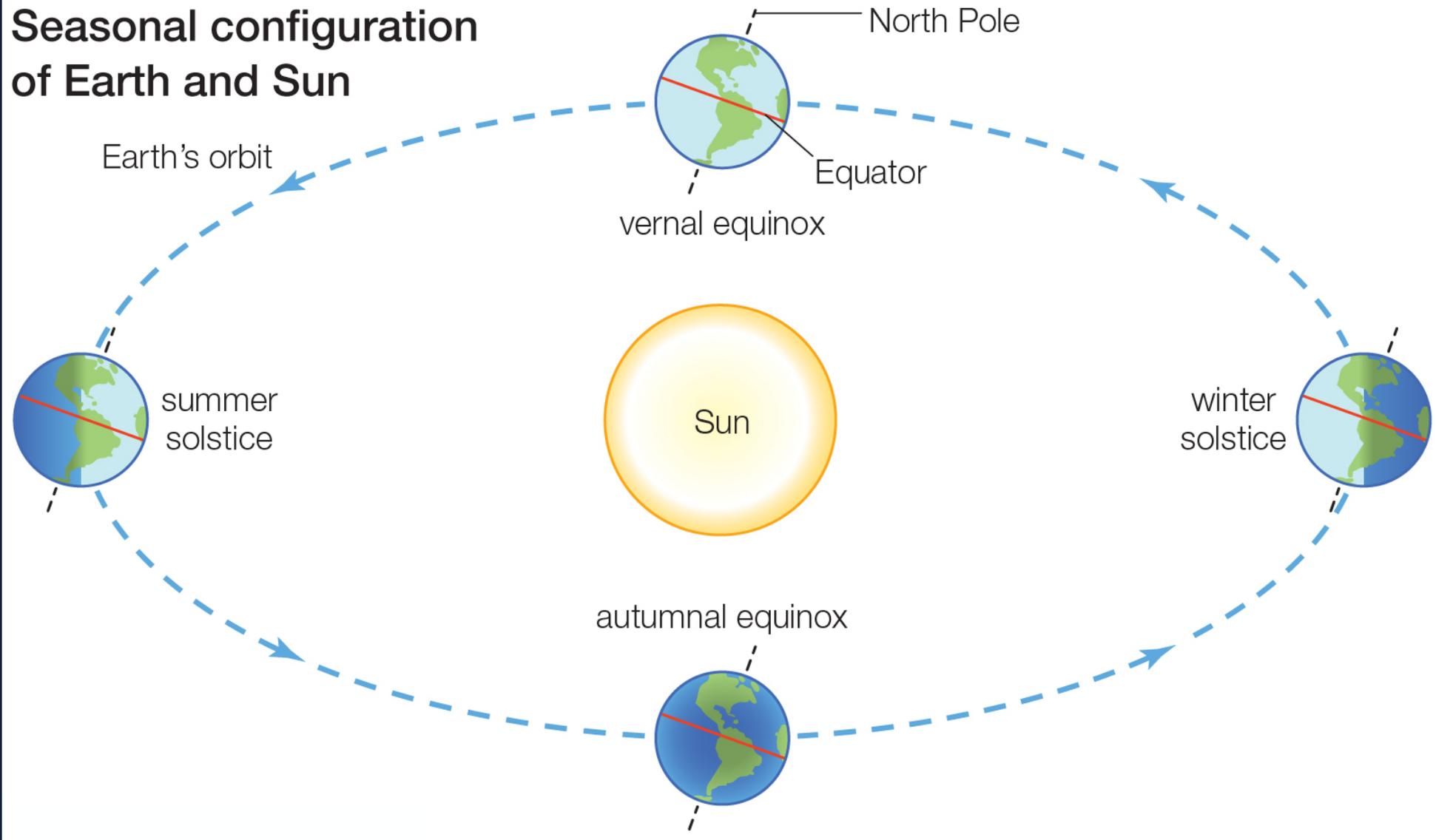


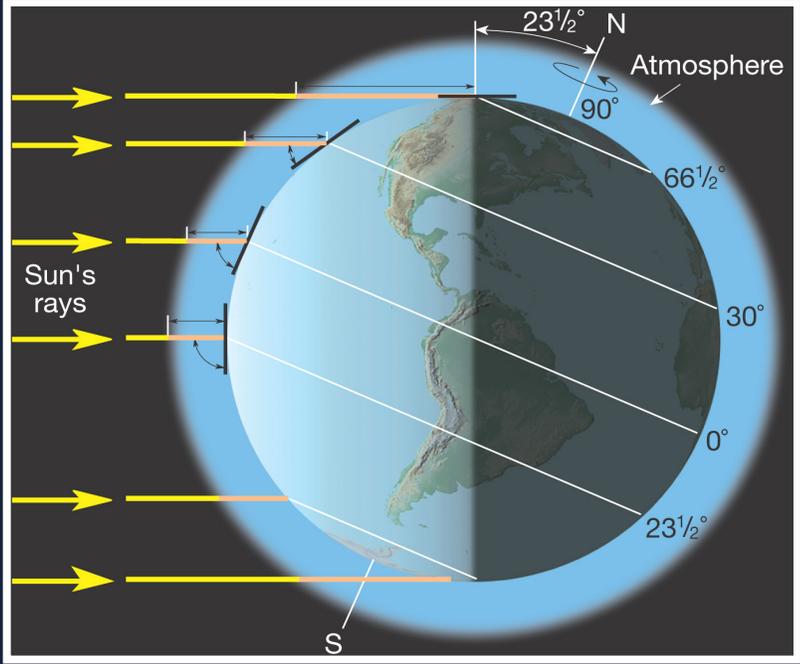
~ On **21 or 22 December**, the **Northern Hemisphere** is **tilted away** from the Sun (winter solstice) and the **most intense rays** are directed at  **$23.5^\circ$  S**, the **Tropic of Capricorn**.

~ 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**.

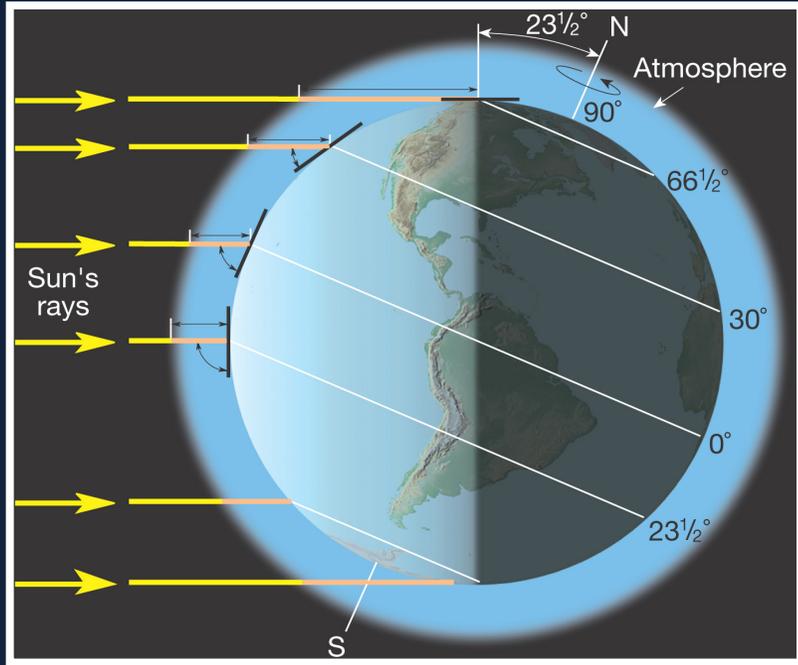


# Seasonal configuration of Earth and Sun

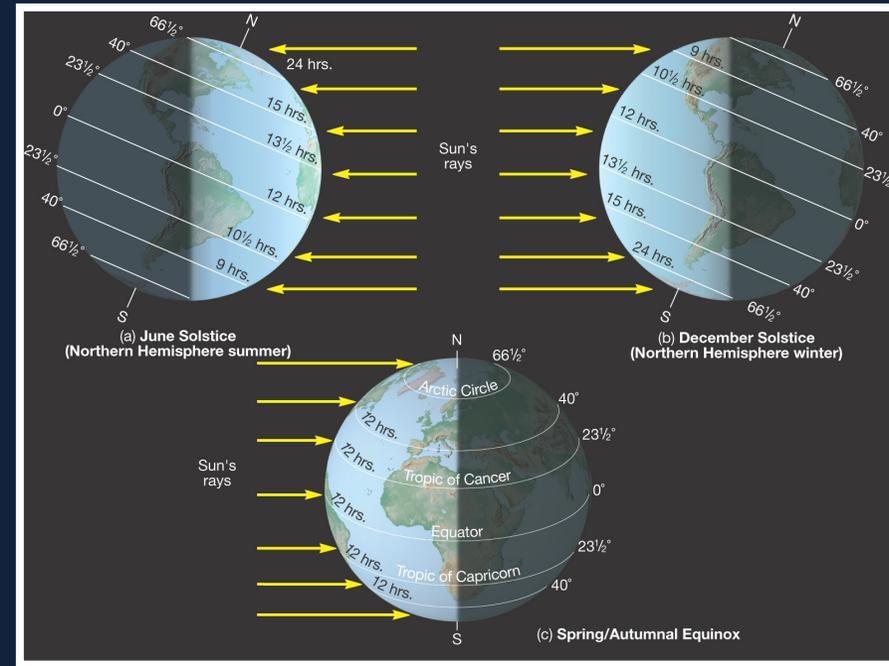
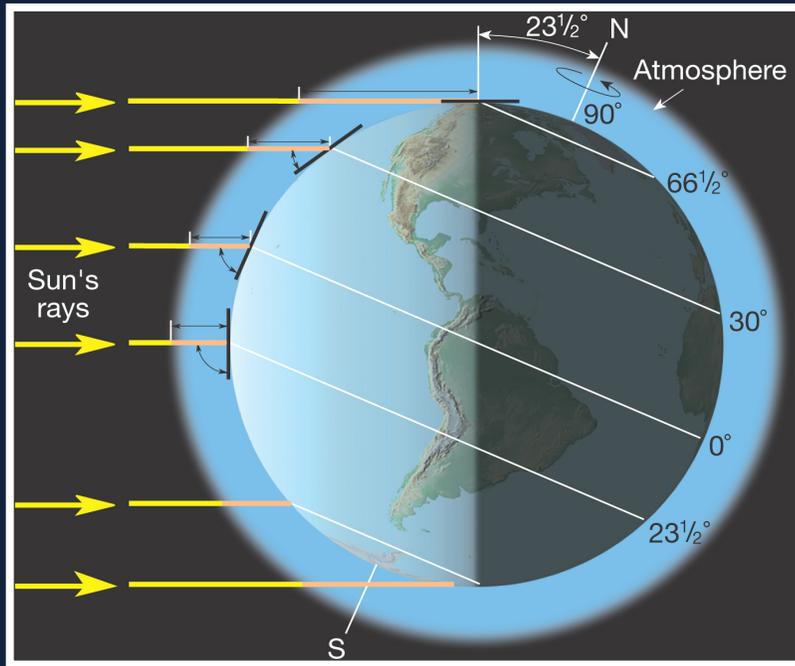




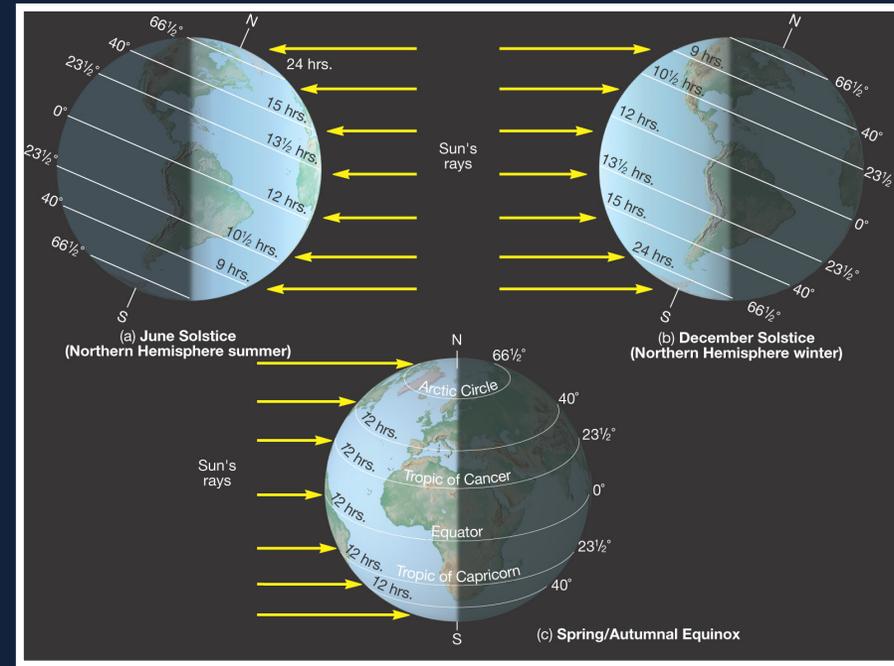
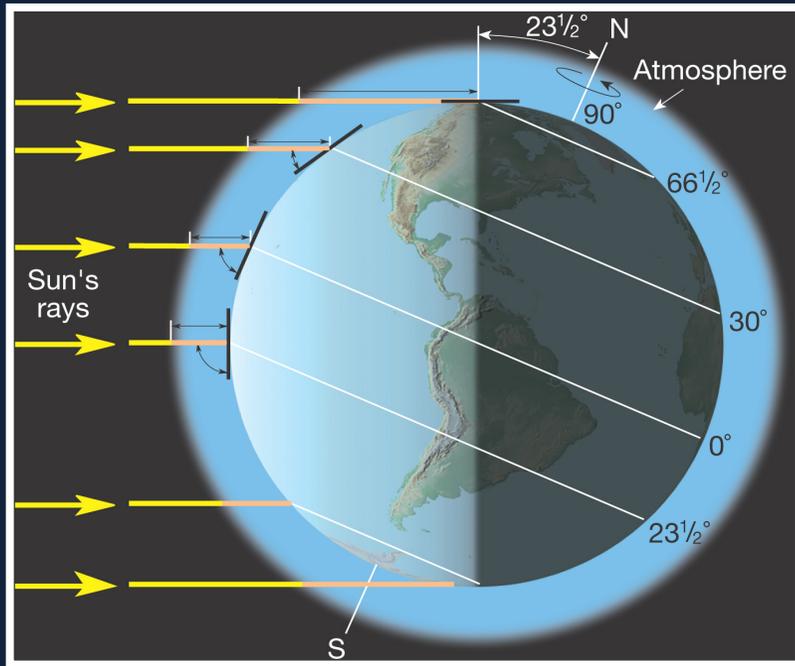
~ In addition to the angle of Sun's rays, the **length of daylight** is **determined by** the Earth's **position** around the Sun.



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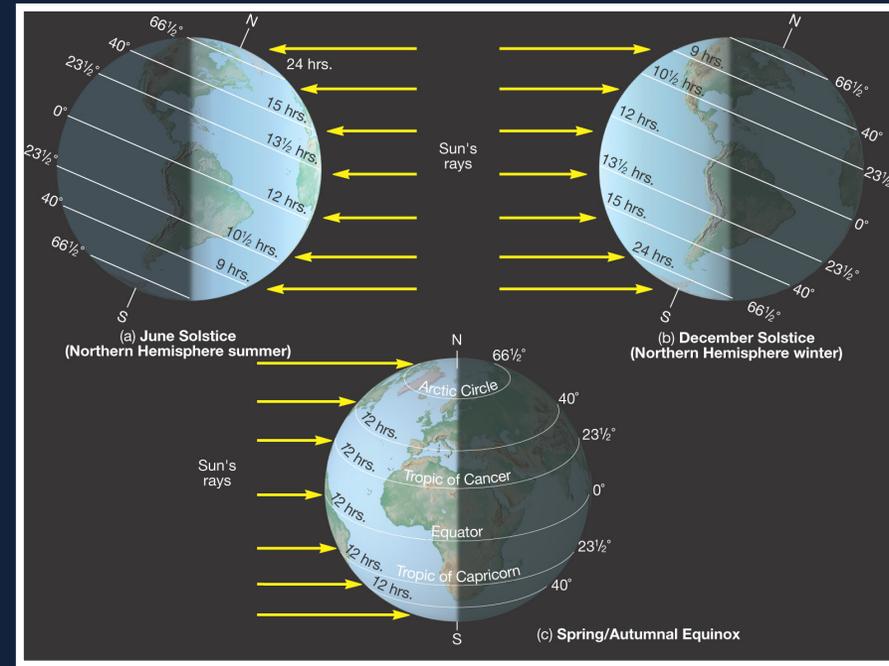
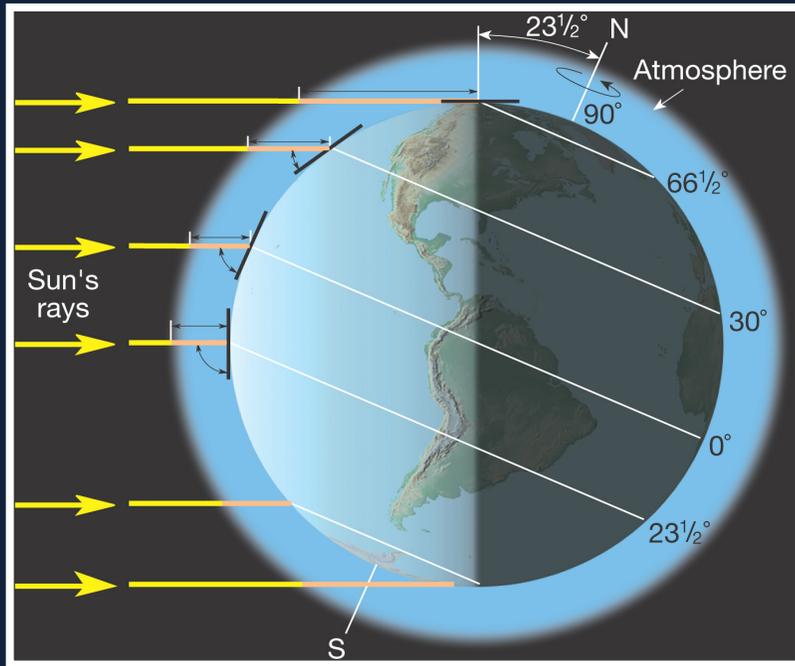


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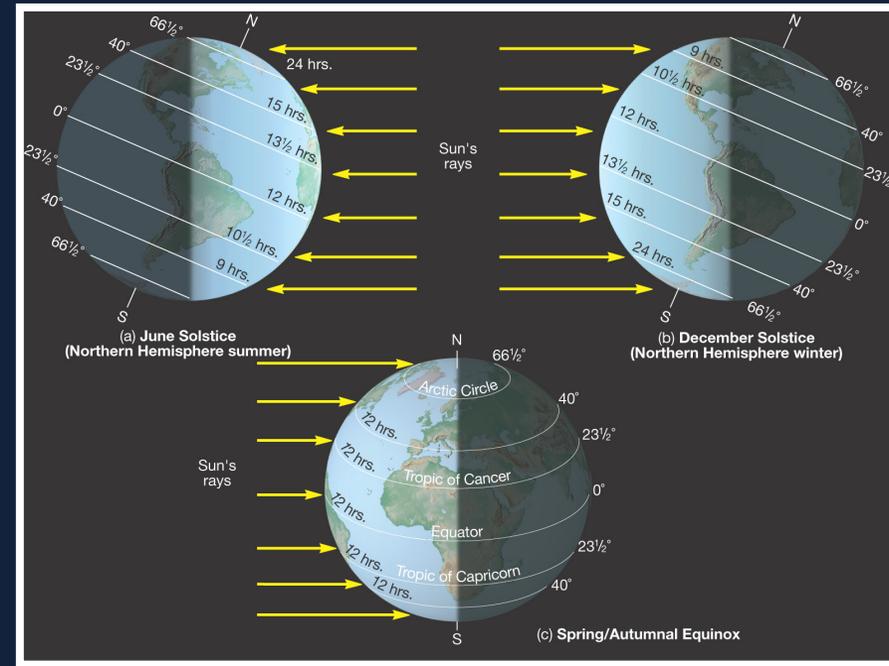
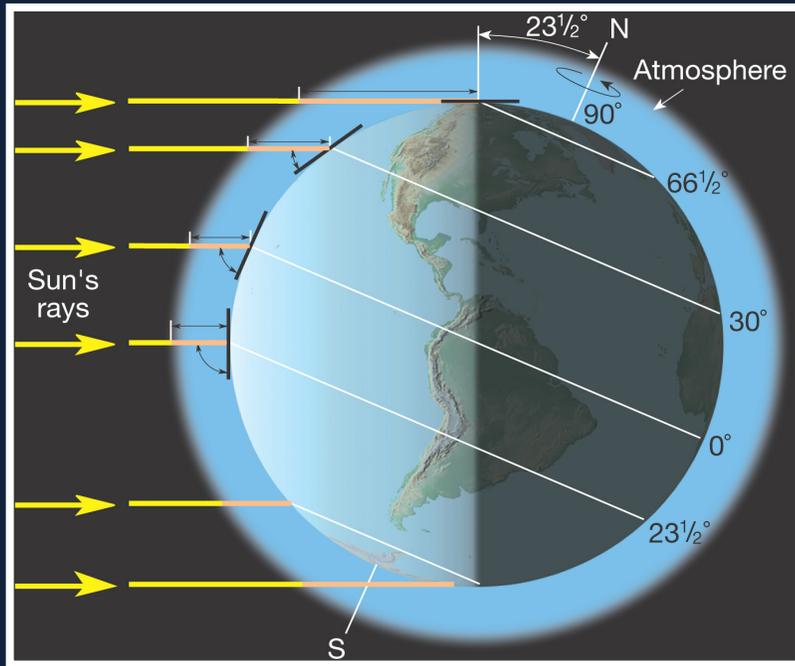
~ The **length of day** is determined by comparing the **fraction** of a **latitude circle** on the **illuminated** side of the Earth to the **fraction** that's on the **dark** side.

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

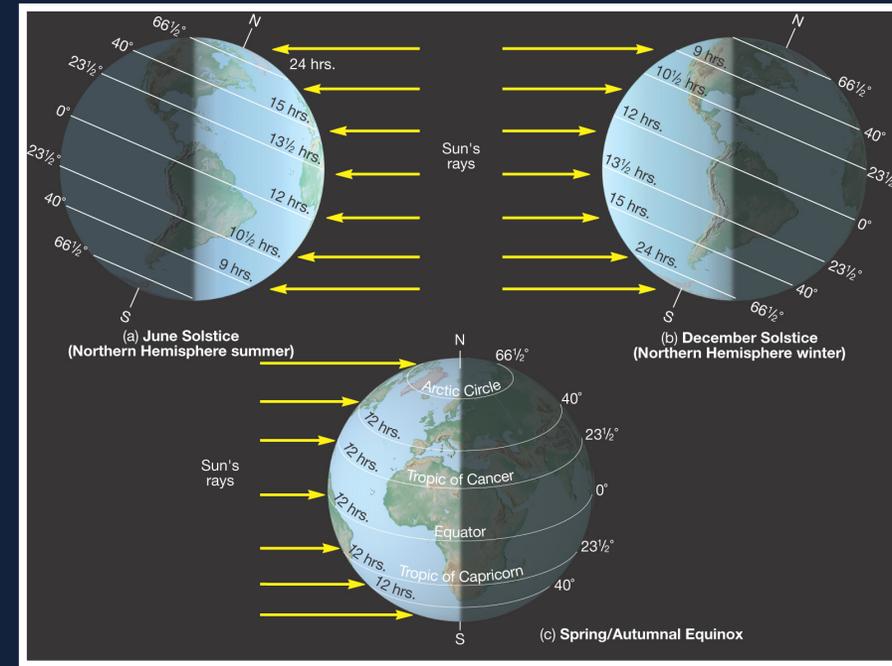
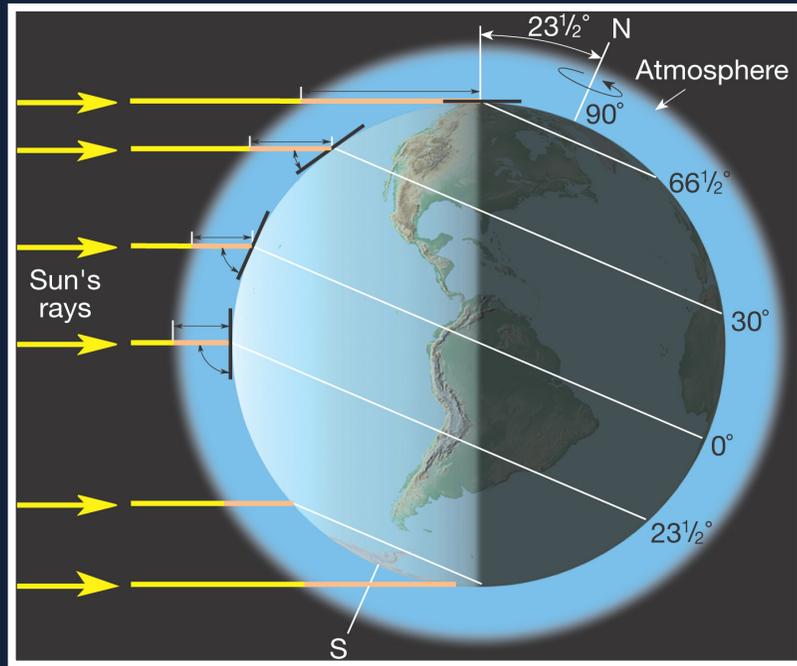


~ For example, on **winter solstice** (21 or 22 December), the **length** of **day** is **greater than** the length of **night** everywhere in the **Southern Hemisphere**.

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



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~ 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.