

Selecting Inclination of surfaces to maximize incoming Solar Radiation

Raptis Ioannis-Panagiotis¹, Moustaka Anna¹, Kazadzis Stelios^{2,1}

(1) Institute for Environmental Research and Sustainable Development, National Observatory of Athens, Athens, Greece; (2) Physicalisch-Meteorologisches Observatorium Davos, World Radiation Center, Davos, Switzerland; (3) Institute of Atmospheric Sciences and Climate -National Research Council ,Rome, Italy ; (4) SERCO SPA, Rome, Italy; (5) Institute for Astronomy, Astrophysics, Space Applications and Remote Sensing, National Observatory of Athens, Athens, Greece;

Presenting author e-mail: piraptis@noa.gr

Inclined surfaces are used in order to maximize incoming Solar Radiation. Tilt angle for the installation is a decisive factor for the energy outcome. Most common approach is selecting an angle equal to latitude, which in clear skies conditions provides the maximum intake year-round. Actual conditions differ, as cloud coverage and aerosol loads alter diffuse irradiance , thus the preferred tilt angle should be estimated regarding also the climatology. At this study we estimate the impact of clouds and aerosols by using hourly data extracted from Copernicus Atmosphere Monitoring Service (CAMS) for 21 European and 4 North African cities, for the period 2005-2019. Hay model for diffuse irradiance and Isotropic constant albedo model for reflected irradiance were used to simulate the incoming radiation on surfaces with all inclination angles in the range 1-90° with 1° step. Finally, regression equations are proposed for the simple and practical estimation of the optimum angle as a function of latitude ,CMF and AOD for this region. The proposed equations could be applied in all mid-latitude areas.