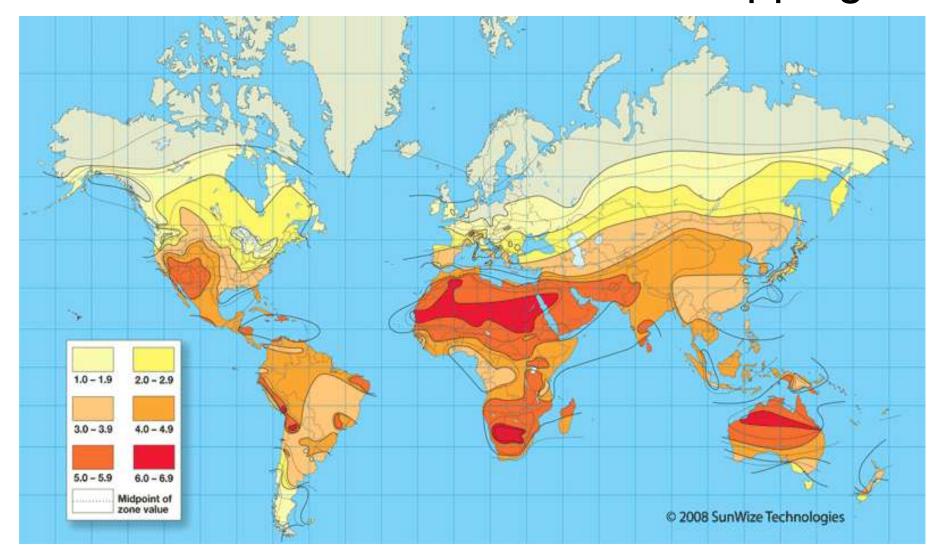
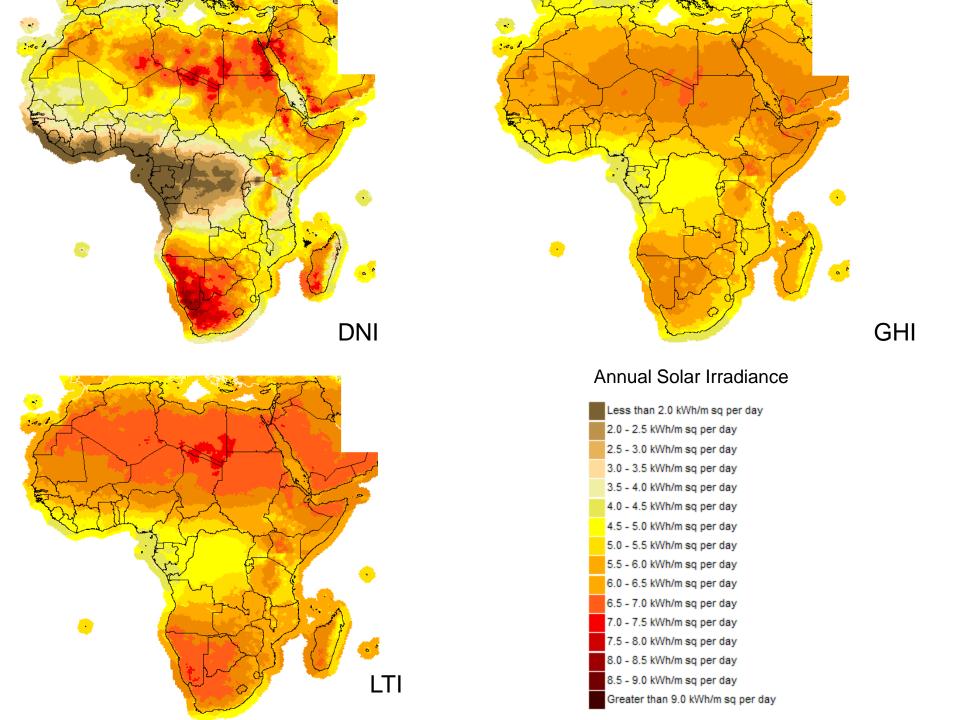
SAM Training Solar Resource Assessment/Mapping



Annual Global Horizontal Irradiation (GHI), kWh/m²/day Source: SunWize Technologies



Direct Irradiation

- The direct beam component from the sun e.g. on a cloudless day
- Direct irradiation has the ability to cast a shadow
- Can be reflected and concentrated using mirrors or lenses

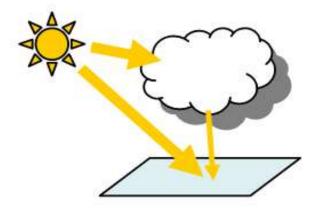
Diffused Irradiation

- Scattered component of solar energy. Typically on a cloudy day.
- Cannot be reflected or concentrated.
- Can contain a large component of the total solar energy available (e.g. sunburn)

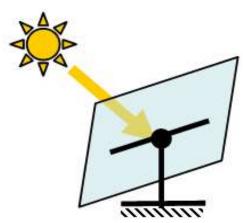
Global Irradiation

The sum of Direct + Diffused

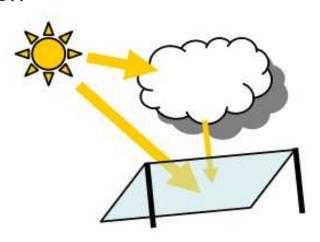
Global horizontal irradiation GHI



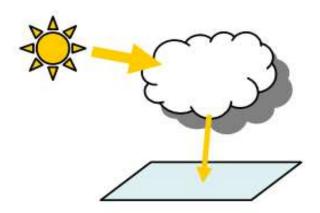
Direct normal irradiation DNI



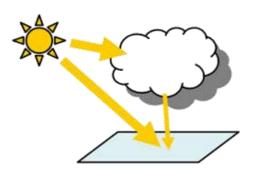
Latitude tilt irradiation LTI



Diffuse horizontal irradiation DHI



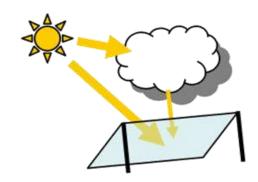
Global horizontal irradiation GHI





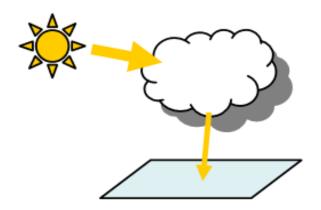


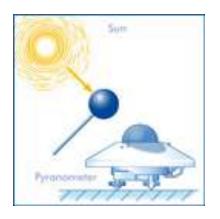
Latitude tilt irradiation LTI





Diffuse horizontal irradiation DHI

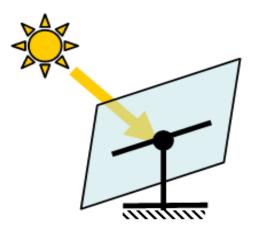








Direct normal irradiation DNI









Rotating Shadow band Pyranometer

Calculate DNI from GHI and Diffused Irradiation









Which map should I use?

DNI (Direct Normal Irradiation)

CSP (Concentrated Solar Power) plants

CPV (Concentrated Photovoltaic) plants

DNI is the only component that can be reflected and concentrated

LTI (Latitude Tilt Irradiation)

PV (Photovoltaic) plants

SWH (Solar Water Heaters)

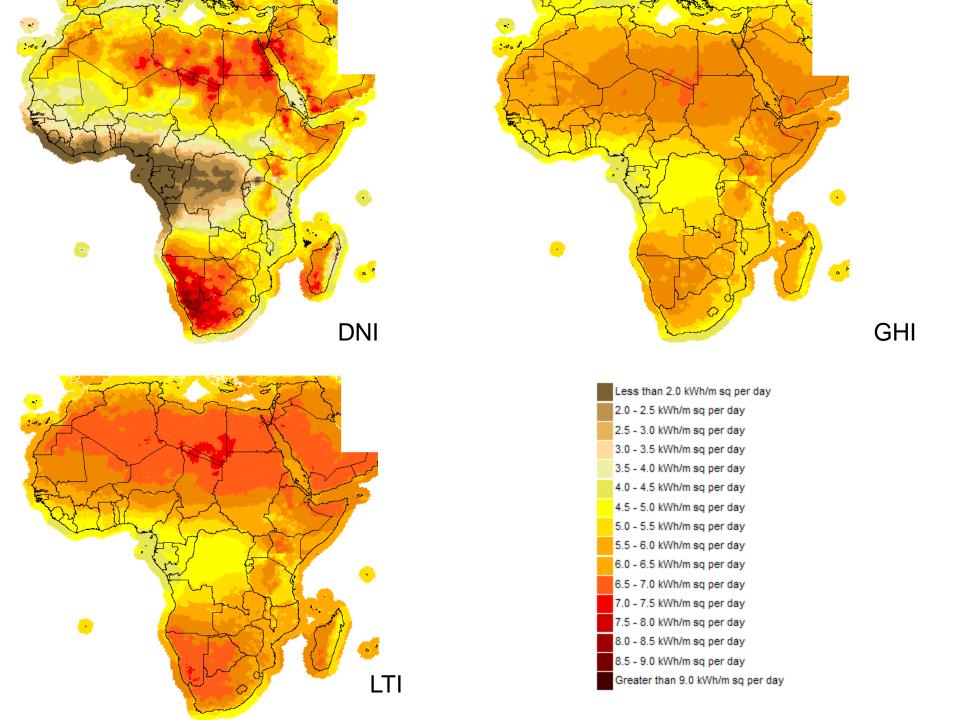
LTI includes the direct and diffused component of solar irradiation

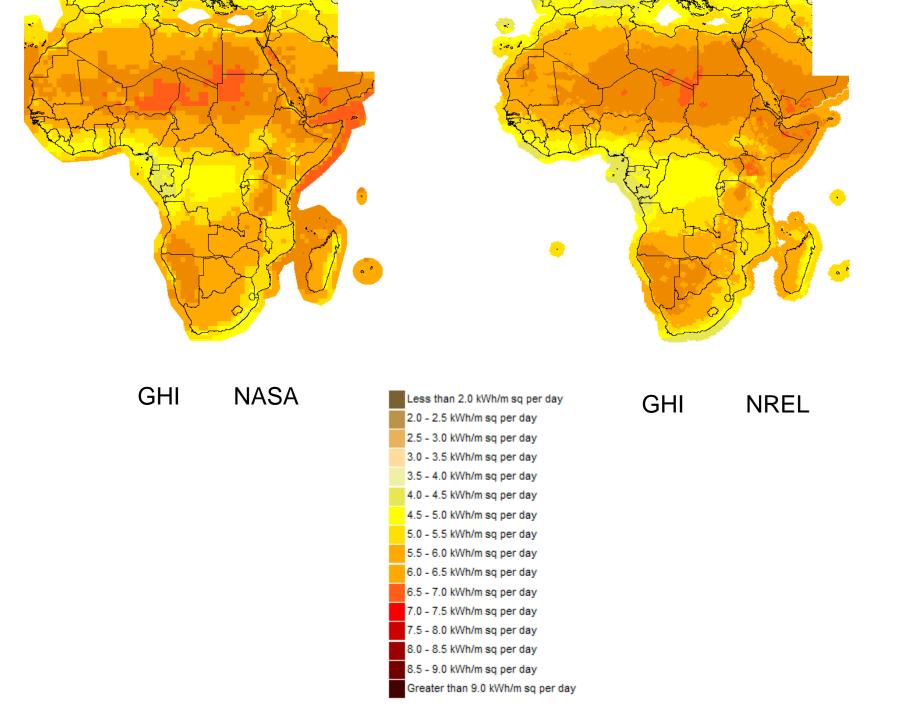
GHI (Global Horizontal Irradiation)

Heat loads on flat surfaces e.g. flat roofs, water bodies Agricultural applications

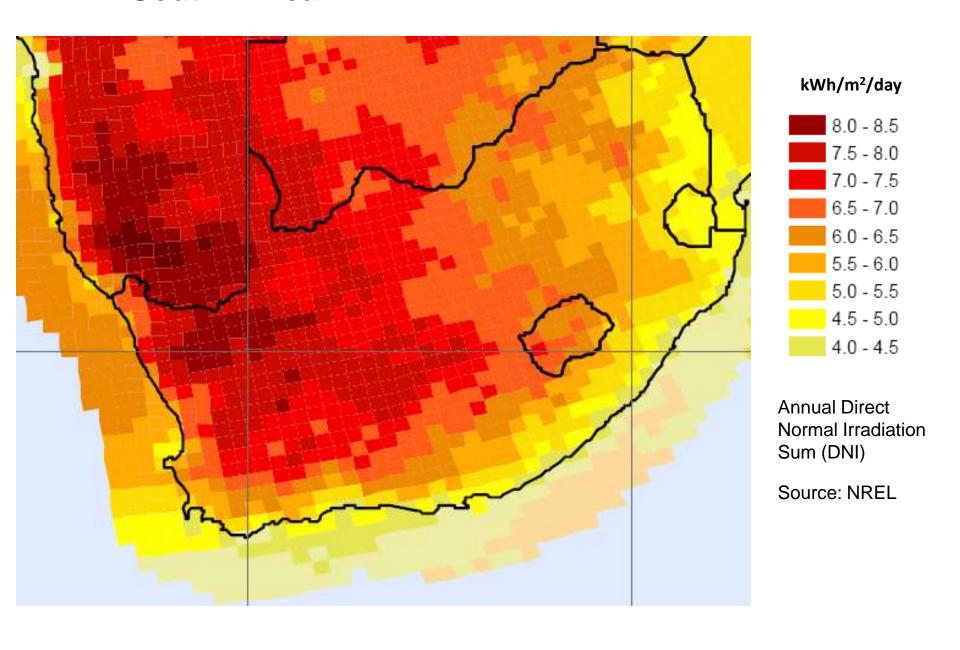
Maps are constructed from either

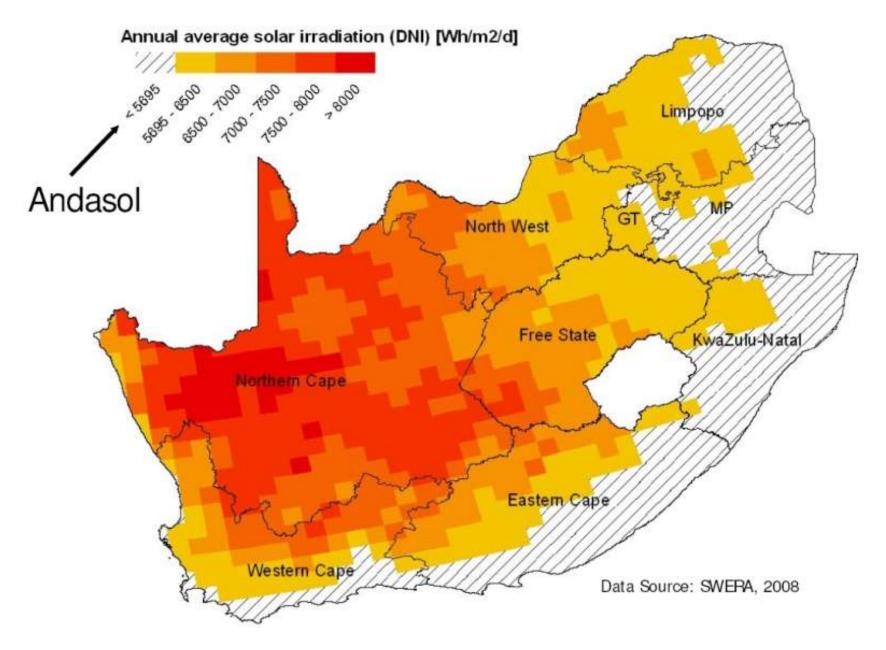
- Satellite derived data
- Ground measured data
- A combination of both





South Africa





Source: Dr Tom Fluri