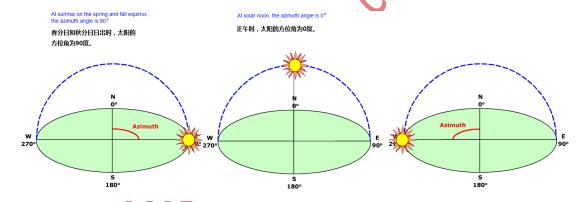
2.17 Azimuth Angle

太阳方位角

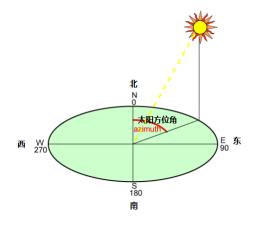
The azimuth angle is the compass direction from which the sunlight is coming. At solar noon, the sun is always directly south in the northern hemisphere and directly north in the southern hemisphere. The azimuth angle varies throughout the day as shown in the animation below. At the equinoxes, the sun rises directly east and sets directly west regardless of the latitude, thus making the azimuth angles 90° at sunrise and 270° at sunset. In general however, the azimuth angle varies with the latitude and time of year and the full equations to calculate the sun's position throughout the day are given on the following page.

太阳方位角即为太阳入射的罗盘方向。在正午时,对于北半球,太阳总在正南方向,而对于南半球,太阳总在正北方向(译者注:不包括 2.16 中提及的特殊情况)。在下面的动画(译者注:只在原网址有效)中,我们可以发现,太阳方位角在一天中是不断发生变化的。在昼夜平分日(春分和秋分),对于所有纬度的地区,太阳都是从正东方向升起,在正西方向落下。因此,日出时太阳方位角为 90 度,日落时为 270 度。对于一般情况而言,太阳方位角取决于观测点的纬度和一年中的时间。后文会给出计算太阳在一天中的位置的完整公式。



The azimuth angle is like a compass direction with North = 0° and South = 180° . Other authors use a variety of slightly different definitions (i.e., angles of $\pm 180^{\circ}$ and South = 0°).

太阳方位角就像罗盘方向一样,正北方向对应的是 0 度,正南方向对应的是 180 度。 其他人采用的定义可能略有不同(比如定义角度在正负 180 度之间或者定义正南方向 对应的是 0 度)。



The azimuth is calculated from the above parameters:

$$Azimuth = \cos^{-1} \left[\frac{\sin \delta \cos \varphi - \cos \delta \sin \varphi \cos (HRA)}{\cos \alpha} \right]$$

where α is the elevation

The above equation only gives the correct azimuth in the solar morning so that:

Azimuth = Azi, for LST < 12 or HRA < 0

 $Azimuth = 360^{\circ} - Azi$, for LST > 12 or HRA > 0

通过上面的参数,我们可以计算得到太阳方位角,公式如下:

$$Azimuth = \cos^{-1} \left[\frac{\sin \delta \cos \varphi - \cos \delta \sin \varphi \cos(HRA)}{\cos \alpha} \right]$$

公式中的α是太阳仰角。

上面的公式只能计算早晨(地方太阳时小于 12 或者小时角小于零)的太阳方位角,如果要计算下午(地方太阳时大于 12 或者小时角大于零)的太阳方位角,需要用 360 度减去通过该公式计算出的太阳方位角。