

# THE ALTITUDE OF THE NOON SUN VARIES BY SEASONS AND BY LOCATION

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**Abstract:** The altitude of the noon Sun varies by season and by location. In this activity, students make a paper dial to demonstrate visually the relationships between the date; the altitude of the Sun at transit; the observer's latitude; and the altitude of Polaris.

Let us say an Inuit architect living on the Arctic Circle is designing a new igloo and a special feature she would like is a skylight. The igloo skylight must be located so that during the summer months the noon Sun shines directly on the house plants — make that igloo plants — that grace the center of the igloo floor. Where does she begin?

The altitude of the noon Sun varies by season and by location. Our Inuit architect can make a paper dial to demonstrate visually the relationships between the date, the observer's latitude, the altitude of Polaris, and the altitude of the Sun at transit. And so can you.

Common sense tells us the Sun is higher in the summer and lower in the winter. Most people have also heard that some parts of the world experience months of darkness or months of daylight. These solar phenomena are related to the sun's varying position above and below the celestial equator.

Since visualizing 3D relationships, such as the celestial sphere, can be difficult, this activity creates a 2D means for people to understand and to predict the sun's noon position relative to the viewer. Because of time constraints, this paper will deal only with the construction of the teaching aid. In practice, students should actually measure, even crudely, the altitude of the noon Sun through part of the year. There are additional lessons that can be supported by the construction of the dial itself, which are not included here.

Students will need a basic understanding of the celestial sphere and the sun's changing position on the ecliptic. Required materials are two cardboard pizza trays of different sizes or two paper plates, a protractor, a paper fastener, scissors, a pencil, and a list of the Sun's monthly declination.

You will build the dial in two parts. If you have a small pizza tray, use it first; if using paper plates, cut out the flat inner circle from one plate. On the center of the small disc draw a sphere to represent the Earth. From its center draw perpendicular lines up and right, out to the edge of the disc.

Within the Earth, label the horizontal line the *Equator*; beyond the Earth, label the horizontal line the *Celestial*

*Equator*. Within the Earth, label the vertical line the *North Pole*; beyond the Earth, label the vertical line the *North Celestial Pole*.

Next, at the edge of the disc, mark off with the protractor every ten degrees north and south of the celestial equator.

From the center of the Earth draw a dashed line through 23 1/2 degrees North latitude, extending it out to the edge of the disc, and label it *Tropic of Cancer*. From the center of the Earth draw a dashed line through 23 1/2 degrees South latitude, extending it out to the edge of the disc, and label it the *Tropic of Capricorn*. These lines denote the limits of the Sun above and below the celestial equator. See figure 1.

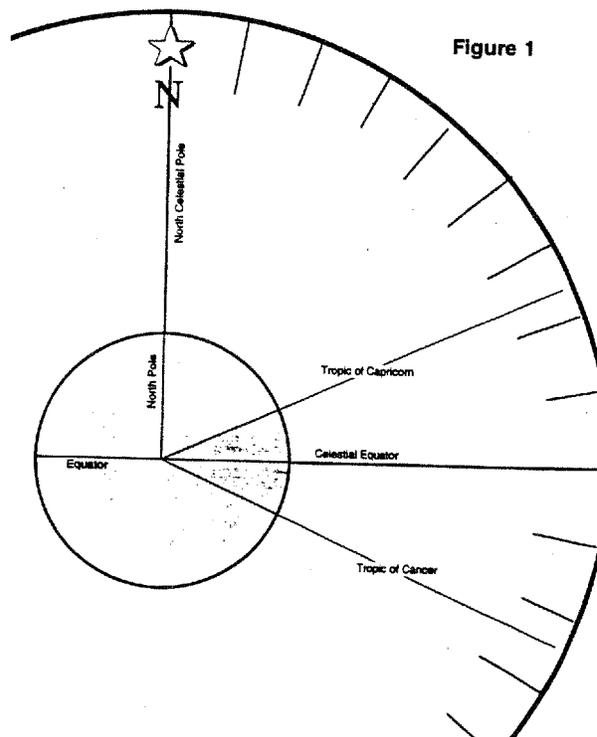


Figure 1

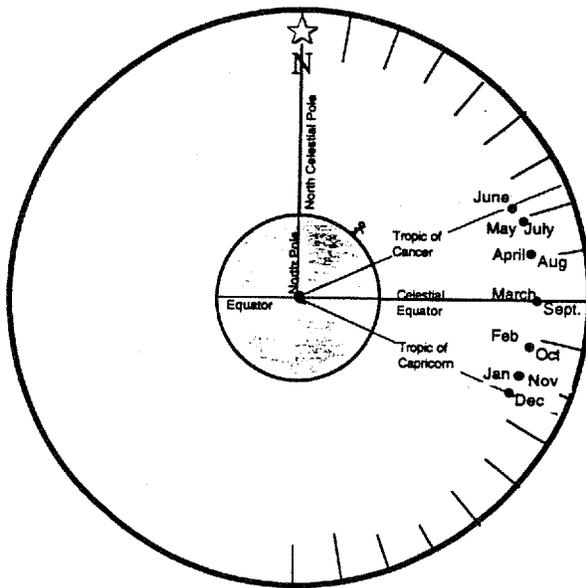
Refer to the table listing the sun's declination (that is, its angular position above or below the celestial equator) for the 21st day of each month. See Figure 2. Near the edge of the disc, mark and label the Sun's location for each month. The 21st days are used because they coincide with the solstices and equinoxes. If space permits, you may label them as well.

### Sun's Declination

(approximate)

January 21	-20°	July 21	20°
February 21	-11°	August 21	12°
March 21	00°	September 21	00°
April 21	12°	October 21	-11°
May 21	20°	November 21	-20°
June 21	23°	December 21	-23°

For added reference, draw a star at the end of the north celestial pole and label it *To Polaris*. Also draw a human stick figure on the edge of the Earth near a Great Lakes latitude. Finally, punch a small hole through the center of the Earth. See Figure 3. Set this disc aside and work on the larger pizza tray or on the whole paper plate next.



The second disc will contain a scene of the observer's local horizon. You must disassociate yourself from the "God's-eye view" of the smaller disc. Imagine you are zooming in on the human stick figure.

Mark the center of the large disc and punch a small hole in it. Draw a line across the center of the disc to denote a horizon. Over the center point, draw a small house. Next, cut a line part way along the horizon and *above* the house. *Do not* cut the horizon line under the house itself. Also, *do not* cut all the way across the plate. Only cut enough for the smaller disc to slip through the slit in the larger disc.

From the center point, draw lines nearly to the perimeter of the disc every ten degrees. Label the 10-degree increments at the edge of the disc, starting with zero degrees at each horizon up to 90 degrees overhead.

You may draw other figures on the horizon beyond the slit for references. Under the right half of the house, you may also label *To Southern Horizon* with an arrow pointing to the right. This assumes your other disc is laid out identical to Figure 3. As you face the house, you the viewer are facing east, which may also be labeled *Facing East*. See Figure 4.

Figure 4

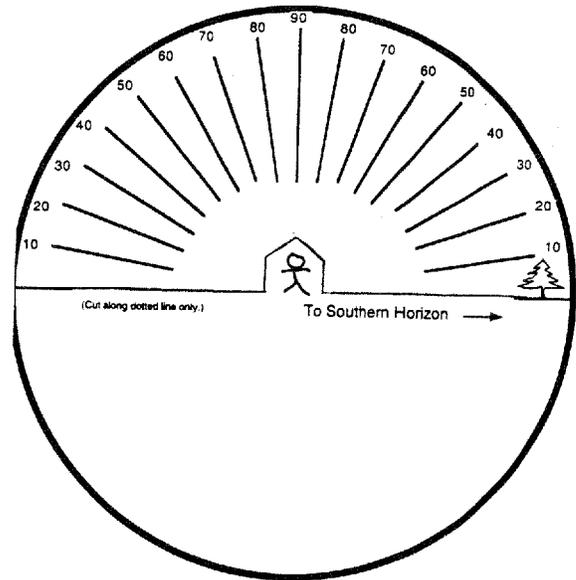
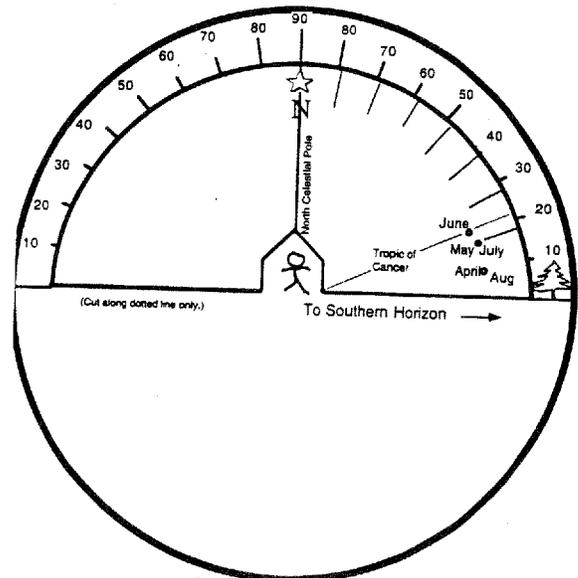


Figure 5



Next, insert the smaller disc in the slot of the larger disc. The bottom half of the smaller disc should be under the bottom half of the larger disc. Align the center holes and secure the two discs with a long paper fastener. See Figure 5. You, and our Inuit friend, are now ready to use your paper dial.

As mentioned earlier, other lessons support this activity. This paper assumes you know that the altitude of Polaris, the North Star, is the same as the observer's latitude. Therefore, align Polaris on the inner dial with your latitude in degrees on the left side of the outer dial. On the right side you can now determine the altitude of the noon Sun above the southern horizon throughout the year. It's that simple.

Repeat these steps for different latitudes. In particular, notice the Sun's annual positions for observers at the North Pole, at the equator, at the Tropic of Cancer, and at the Arctic Circle. It is at these locations that the dial is most revealing.

Your dial can support other activities. For example, our architect friend could use the dial to determine how far out an awning must extend to block direct sunlight from entering her Florida home in the winter. And what about the notion of no sunlight for months at a time? From the dial, can you figure out where that occurs? I bet our Inuit architect can now.

I would like to thank Larry Cuipik and Wayne James, whose ideas inspired me to design this dial. I would also like to thank my Cleveland colleagues for their support and encouragement.