From where solar data comes from?

• CAMPBELL STOKES / PYRANOMETER AUTOMATIC SOLAR RADIATION

SOLAR RADIANCE OBSERVATION NETWORK INSTRUMENTS FOR SOLAR RADIANCE OBSERVATION

This instrument is used to measure the duration of solar radiance in This instrument is used to measure the duration of solar radiance in percent (%). The observation takes time from 08.00 to 16.00 Local Time (%). The observation takes time from observations will be percent (%). The observation takes time from 08.00 to 16.00 Local Time (for 8 hours/True Solar Day), so that the solar radiance will be said 100% if the sun shines for 8 hours a day.



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> AUTOMATIC SOLAR RADIATION BMKG use ASRS to measure the intensity of solar irradiance which BMKC use ASRS to measure the intensity of solar irradiance which fall over the earth surface, directly or being blended by the atmosphere.



Pyranometer is one of actinometer type which is used to measure Pyranometer is one of actinometer type which is used to measure solar irradiance over flat area. It has sensors which are able to measure flux density of solar irradiance in watt/m2.



Deputy DG for Climatology

Indonesian Agency for Meteorology, Climatology, and Geophysics B Building, Jl. Angkasa I No. 2, Kemayoran, Jakarta Pusat 10720, Indonesia P.O. BOX 3540 JKT Phone: +6221-4246321 Fax: +6221-4246703 http://www.bmkg.go.id

Energy is essential to all aspects of human welfare. It relates to houses, transportation, industrial infrastructure, agricultural productivity, health care, education, tourism and many more. Along with the increasing of the world population, the demand for energy increasing greatly. Furthermore, emissions (i e carbon dioxide) from fossil energy sector account for the largest share of global anthropogenic greenhouse gas emission.

As the global awarness to climate change increases nowadays, the demand for renewable energy sources is significantly increased, too. For a global warming less than 2°C, low carbon energy production must start to dominate the energy mix. Onwe of the most promising renewable source is the solar energy. As the solar energy assessment and solar radiation data are available measured by BMKG, an opurtunity to map the solar energy potential map is also possible.



INDONESIA SOLAR ENERGY POTENTIAL MAP



SOLAR ENERGY (KWH/HIZ):

0 - 1 kWh/m2	1 - 2 kWh/m2	2 - 3 kWh/m2	3 - 4 kWh/m2	4 - 5 kWh/m2
5 - 6 kWh/m2	6 - 7 kWh/m2	7 - 8 kWh/m2	8 - 9 kWh/m2	9 - 10 kWh/m2
10 - 11 kWh/m2	11 - 12 kWh/m2	12 - 13 kWh/m2	13 - 14 kWh/m2	14 - 15 kWh/m2

The Center for Applied Climate of BMKG continuously improves the solar radiation observation network and provides climate related information for the energy sector. The information provided includes the average values of solar radiation intensity and the map of potential of solar energy in the Indonesia region.

The information is expected to be utilised as a primer consideration for related stakeholders, energy companies, public, in developing and planning their energy related activity.

