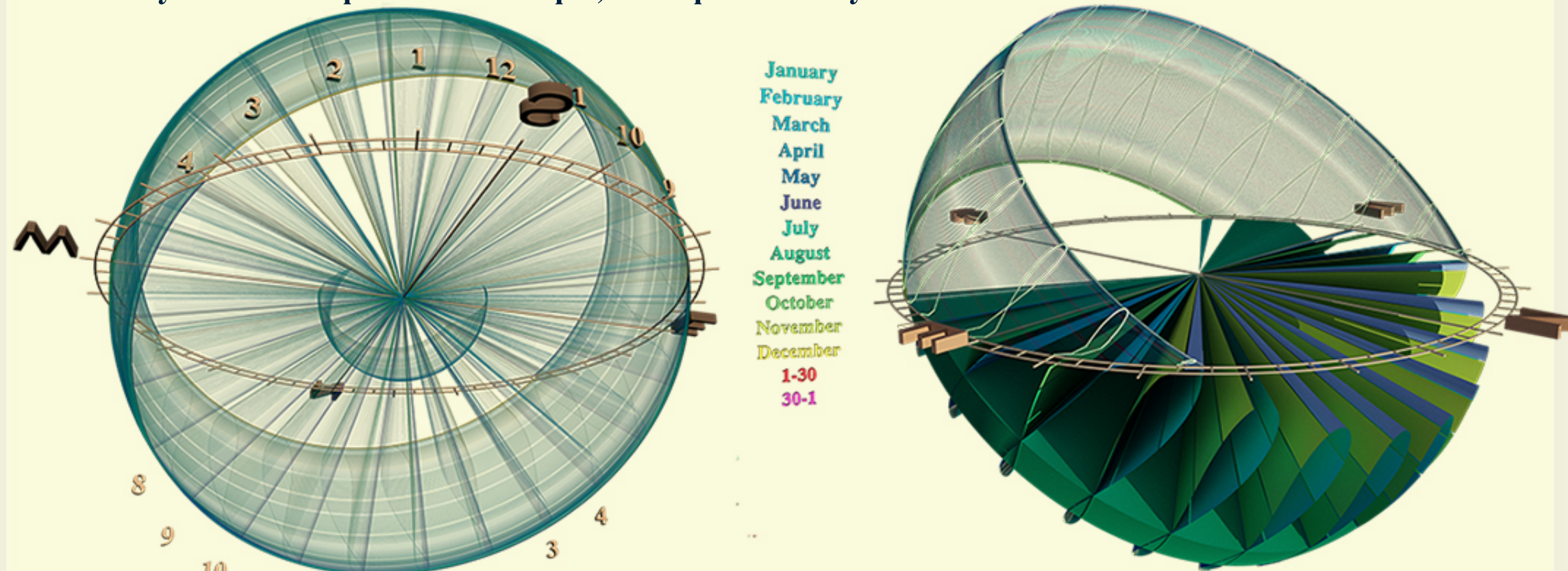


If we consider the orbit of the sun throughout the day as a mirror and rotate it 180 degrees, this circuit is at the opposite point to the vertex.

# Solar Calendar and Solar Clock design process

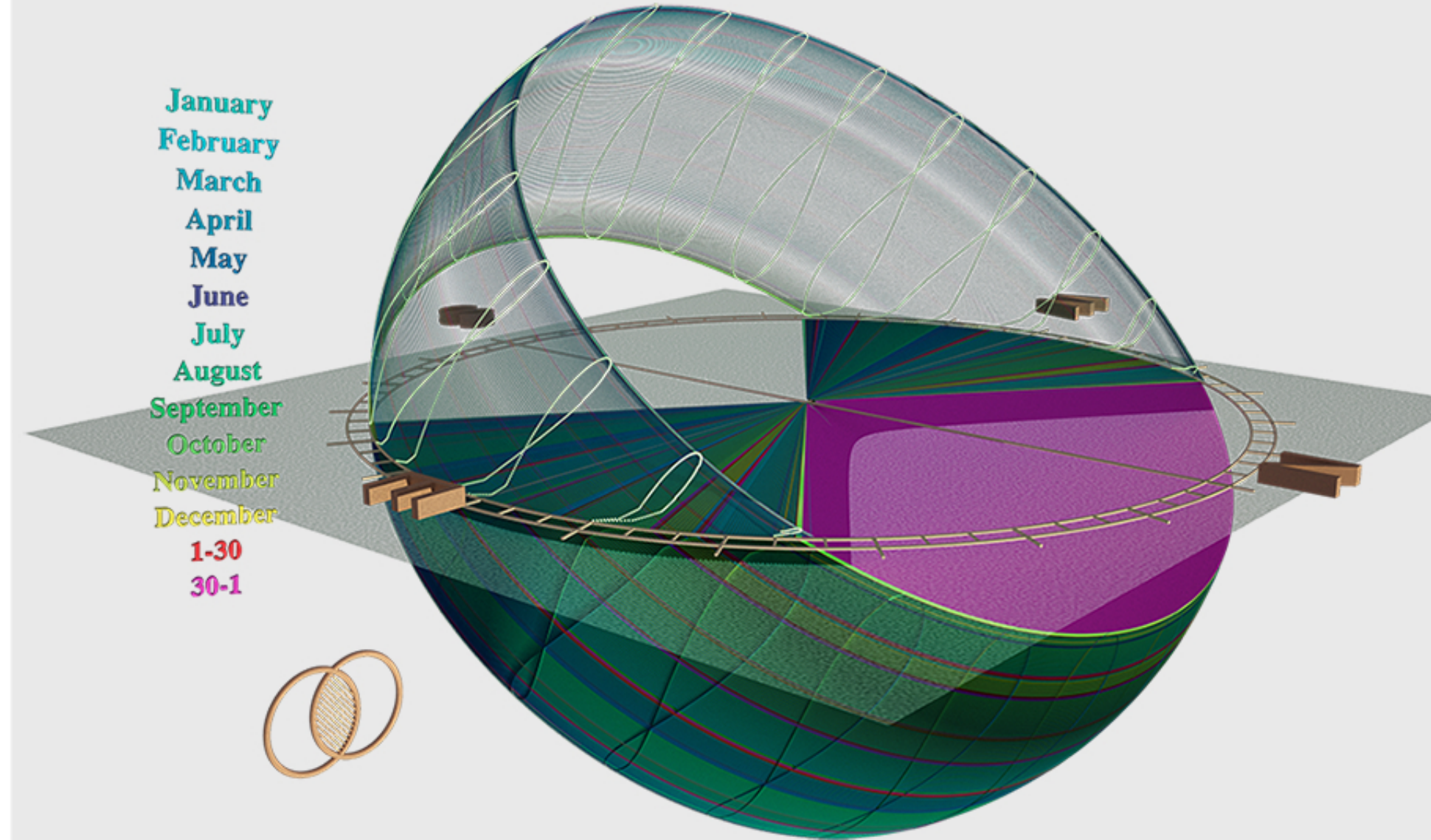
LAGI 2019 Abu Dhabi

At the same central point, we put a conical volume, despite the sunlight throughout the day, the shadows of this cone fall on the plate. This reflected shadow on the plate with the information of the Sunpath can be traced and studied. That is, at a certain moment you can see the moon, day and hour of this shadow. In this way, we have been able to find a calendar and solar clock in which the cone-shaped shadow is the counterpoint of this clock. Now, if we want to change the shape and form of the plate (the plate that crossed the Sunpath chart from the central point), then the graph information should also be transmitted correctly on the new plate. For example, a flat plate or a cylindrical form .

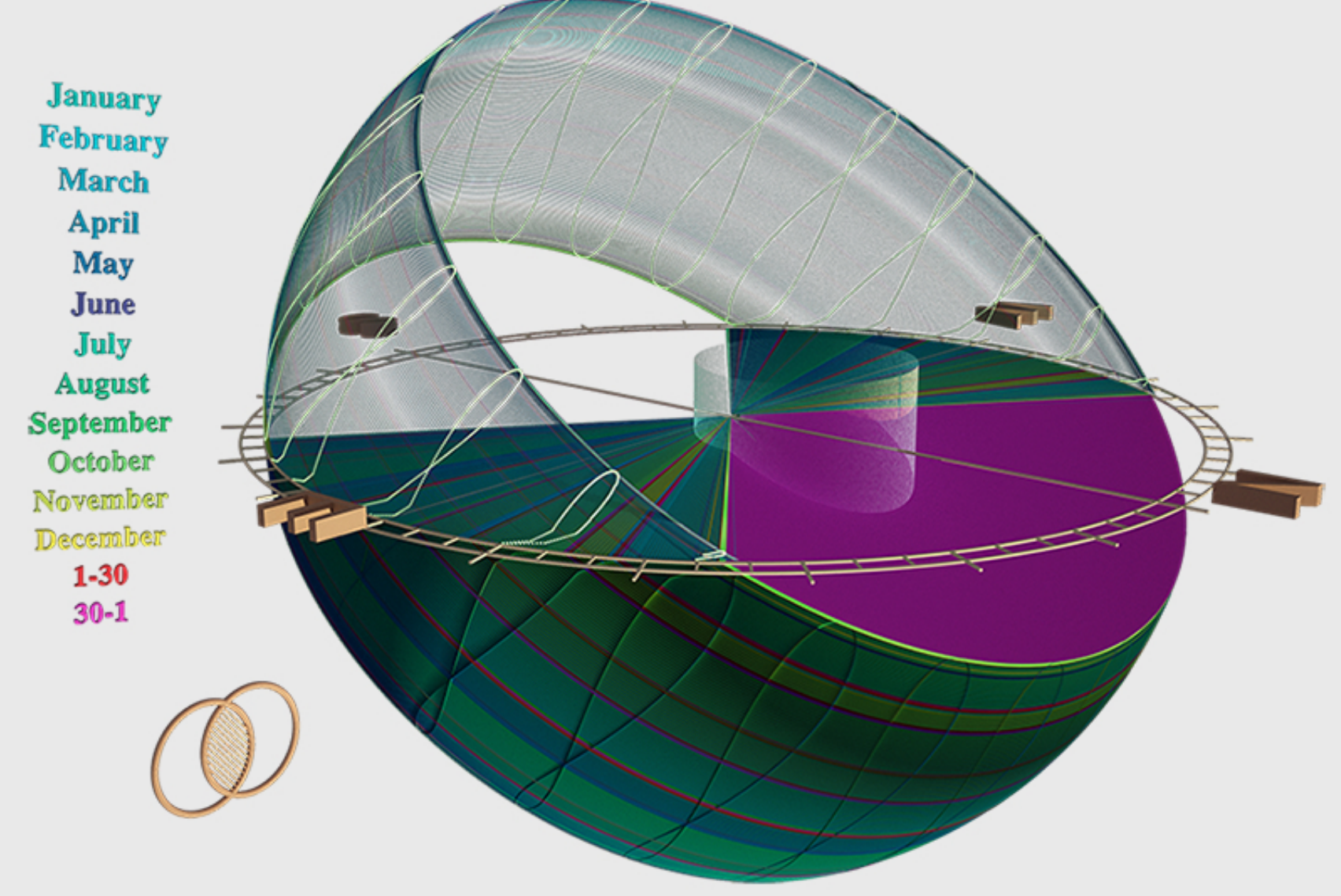


1.To offset the solar clock plate inwards, around the center point and the center cone.

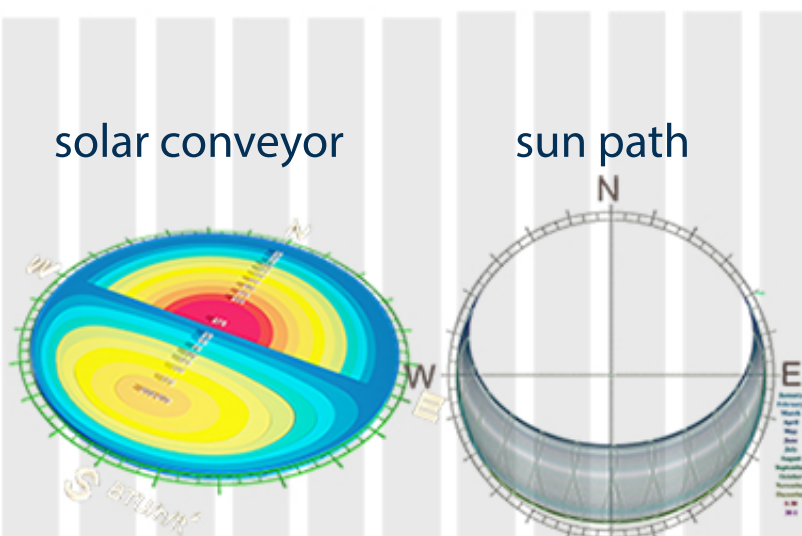
2. To connect the index points of the plates together (hour, day and month information).



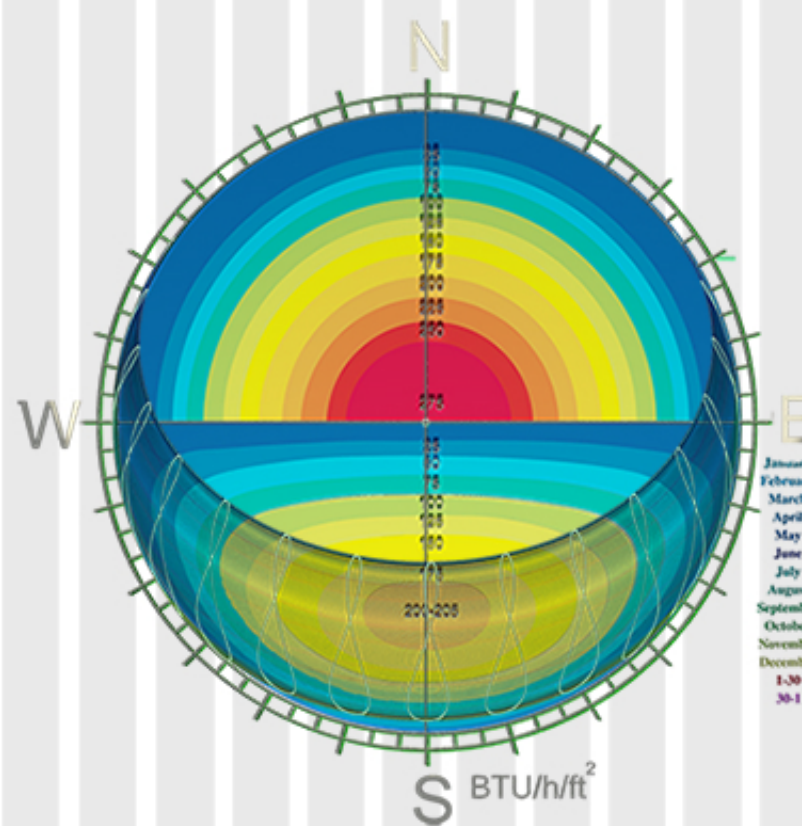
3. To pass a new plate with the desired form (here flat and cylinder) through the two previous plates and extract their shared seasons .



4. To detect the points of contact with the new plate and accurately transfer the information of those points on this plate.



For the calculation of the amount of energy received by different buildings in different seasons and months of the year the Solar Conveyor is used on the Sunpath and flat plates;



P1

