

Seventh week

Task1

Solar radiation is energy radiated from the sun in the form of electromagnetic waves, including visible and ultraviolet light and infrared radiation. The energy that comes to the earth is modified due to the phenomenon of dispersion and absorption.

It is notable that when the Sun's rays are not perpendicular to the surface of Earth, the energy becomes dispersed or spread out over a greater area. If the available energy reaching the atmosphere is constant and is dispersed over a greater area, the amount of energy at any given point within the area decreases, and therefore the temperature is lower. The dispersion of insolation in the atmosphere is caused by the rotation of Earth. Moreover, About 25% of the incoming solar radiation is scattered or diffused by the atmosphere. Scattering is a phenomenon that occurs when solar radiation passes through the air and some of the wavelengths are deflected in all directions by molecules of gases, suspended particles, and water vapor. These suspended particles then act as a prism and produce a variety of colors. Various wavelengths and particle sizes result in complex scattering effects that produce the blue sky. Scattering is also responsible for the red Sun at sunset, varying cloud colors at sunrise and sunset, and a variety of optical phenomena. Scattering always occurs in the atmosphere but does not always produce dramatic settings. Under certain radiation wavelength and particle size conditions, all that can be seen are white clouds and a whitish haze. This occurs when there is high moisture content (large particle size) in the air and is called diffuse reflection. About two-thirds of the normally scattered radiation reaches earth as diffuse sky radiation. Diffuse sky radiation may account for almost 100% of the radiation received by polar stations during winter.

Reflection is the process whereby a surface turns a portion of the incident back into the medium through which the radiation came. A substance reflects some insolation. This means that the electromagnetic waves simply bounce back into space. Earth reflects an average of 36% of the insolation. The percent of reflectivity of all wavelengths on a surface is known as its albedo.

Solar radiation depends on the position of the sun, the weather condition, the site altitude after the sea level, as well as length of the day.

Task2

- Download ddy and epw files of our location and importing them into open studio and running
- In constrictions tab in constriction sets part starting to customize the building and rename it
- Then starting to change the wall package in construction tab
- Then start to determine the type of materials if you don't want the defaults in material tab and insert it into the customized package in constructions tab
- Then insert the wall in the building data
- The next step is going to spaces tab and applies the customized layer to the whole building
- Then Return to schedule sets to enter all the information relating to activities, equipments, etc and their schedules
- Then going to the loads command to change other specifications







