

Lab 14 Variables Affecting Passive Solar Heating

Name: _____ Lab Partner(s): _____

Driving Question

Buildings can be designed to retain heat in the winter while also helping them to remain cool in the summer. Insulation and heat storage are important factors in such a system. A thermal mass, a material that absorbs and stores heat, is one example of a design feature that can be used to help control the temperature in a building.

In this experiment, you will examine the effectiveness of different design features. Two model homes, one that will act as a control and one that you modify, will be heated by a light bulb. Temperature sensors will monitor their temperatures throughout a simulated day and night.

Objectives

- Use Surface Temperature Sensors to measure temperature.
- Design, build, and test a model solar home.
- Compare your results to the data collected by other groups.

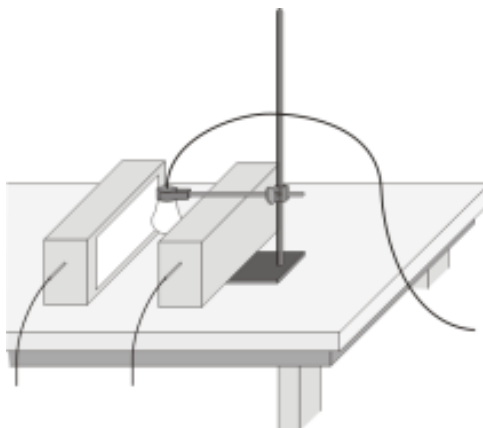
Materials

- Temperature sensor (2)
- Ring stand
- Model home with accessories (2)
- Utility clamp
- Solar home “windows”
- Heat lamp (or 100-W lamp)
- Tape
- Ruler
- Materials to test variables (will depend on experiment design)

Preliminary questions

1. List three or four design factors, other than the presence of a thermal mass, that affect the ability for a home or building to retain heat.

3. Position the two solar homes 20 cm apart, with the window sides facing each other (see figure below). Position a lamp so that it will shine down between the model solar homes. The lamp bulb should be 10 cm above the table top and equidistant from the two model homes. Do not turn on the lamp yet.



4. Open *SPARKvue* and build a page with two graphs.
5. Connect both temperature sensors to the data collection system.
6. Open the data-collection settings
 - (a) Change Time Units to min.
 - (b) Change Rate to 1 sample/min and End Collection to 80 minutes.
7. Measure the room temperature and record it in the data section.
8. Position one temperature sensor (Sensor 1) in the model solar home that is the control and the other temperature sensor (Sensor 2) in the model solar home that you modified. Make sure the sensors are in the same relative location and that they are not in direct light from the lamp.

You will collect data for 80 continuous minutes. Once you have started data collection, you will turn the light on and leave it on. After 40 minutes have passed, you will turn the light off and cover the windows of the model solar homes. You will then collect “not-lighted” data for 40 more minutes.
9. Click or tap Collect to start data collection. Turn on the light.
10. After 40 minutes, turn off the light and cover the window of each model solar home with a piece of cardboard. Data collection will end after 80 minutes.
11. Record the maximum and final temperature values for both sensors.
 - (a) When data collection is complete, a graph of temperature vs. time is displayed. Click or tap the graph to examine the temperature and time values of both sensors. Note: You can also adjust the Examine line by dragging the line.
 - (b) Click or tap the point where the maximum temperature was recorded for Sensor 1. Record the maximum temperature value for Sensor 1 (to the nearest 0.1°C).
 - (c) Now click or tap the point where the maximum temperature was recorded for Sensor 2. Record the highest temperature value for Sensor 2 (to the nearest 0.1°C).
 - (d) Record the temperature at 80 minutes (round to the nearest 0.1°C).

12. Sketch or print copies of your graph as directed by your instructor. Label the two curves.

13. Complete Processing the Data and Analysis Questions for Part I and then continue to Part II.

Part II: Design challenge

1. Using the information you gained in this and other experiments, design and build a model solar home that cools more slowly than the one you tested in Part I.
 - Begin with a model solar home like the one used in Part I.
 - You may add no more than 3 cm to the thickness of the walls.
 - You may use no more than 600 mL of thermal mass.
 - Your home must have a window with an area of at least 150 cm².
2. Repeat Steps 6-11 from Part I.
3. Complete Processing the Data and Analysis Questions for Part II.

Data Table

Part I: Initial data collection Room temperature ($^{\circ}\text{C}$): _____

	Sensor 1 (control)	Sensor 2 (modified)
Maximum temperature ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)		
Temperature at 80 minutes ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)		
Temperature change ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)		

Part II: Design challenge Room temperature ($^{\circ}\text{C}$): _____

	Sensor 1 (control)	Sensor 2 (modified)
Maximum temperature ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)		
Temperature at 80 minutes ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)		
Temperature change ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)		

Processing the Data

Part I: Initial data collection

1. In the space provided in the data table, subtract to find the temperature changes.
2. Share your results with the rest of the class.

Part II: Design challenge

In the space provided in the data table, subtract to find the temperature changes.

Analysis Questions

Part I: Initial data collection

1. Describe the modifications to your model home.

2. Which model solar home cooled more?

5. Which model solar home heated more slowly?

6. Which model solar home cooled more slowly?

Part II: Design challenge

1. Explain why you chose the materials you did.
2. Compare the results with your Part I results and then compare your results with the Part II results from the other groups. Calculate k for each of them.

Extend

1. Run the experiment for two or more consecutive “daily” cycles of four hours or longer.
2. Design an experiment to test other types of thermal mass, such as stones or phase-change materials.
3. Design an experiment to test other variables affecting a solar home, such as color, window material, window size, and insulation type.
4. What design factors about your school allow it to take advantage of passive solar heating? Are there things you could do at your school to improve passive heating as well as to reduce the need for using electricity to cool the building in the summer?