

Week 7

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Task 1 Summary of the main concepts about solar radiation

The sun transmits energy outwards in the form of electromagnetic wave. Solar radiation refers to the electromagnetic wave and particle flow emitted by the sun to the space.

More than 99% of the solar radiation spectrum in the upper boundary of the earth's atmosphere is between 0.15 and 4.0 microns in wavelength. About 50% of the solar radiation energy is in the visible spectrum (wavelength $0.4 \sim 0.76\mu\text{m}$), 7% in the ultraviolet spectrum (wavelength $<0.4\mu\text{m}$), 43% in the infrared spectrum (wavelength $>0.76\mu\text{m}$), and the maximum energy is at the wavelength of $0.475\mu\text{m}$. Because the wavelength of solar radiation than the ground and atmosphere radiation wavelength (about $3 \sim 120\mu\text{m}$) much smaller, so usually called solar radiation for short-wave radiation, called the ground and atmosphere radiation for long-wave radiation. The change of solar activity and the distance between the sun and the earth will cause the change of solar radiation energy in extraterrestrial.

Solar radiation through the atmosphere, part of the ground, called direct solar radiation; The other part is the absorption, scattering and reflection of atmospheric molecules, atmospheric dust and water vapor. Part of the scattered solar radiation returns to space and the other part reaches the earth, which is called diffuse radiation. The sum of the radiation that reaching the ground is called the total radiation.

After solar radiation passes through the atmosphere, its intensity and spectral energy distribution change. The solar radiation energy reaching the ground is much smaller than in extraterrestrial. On the solar spectrum, the energy is almost extinct in the ultraviolet spectrum, decreasing to 40% in the visible spectrum and increasing to 60% in the infrared spectrum.

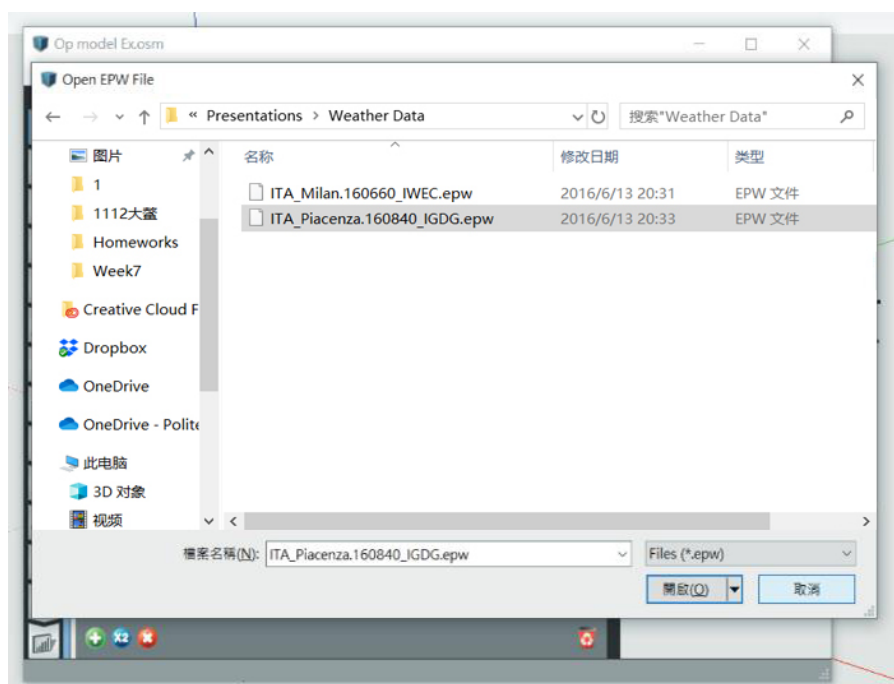
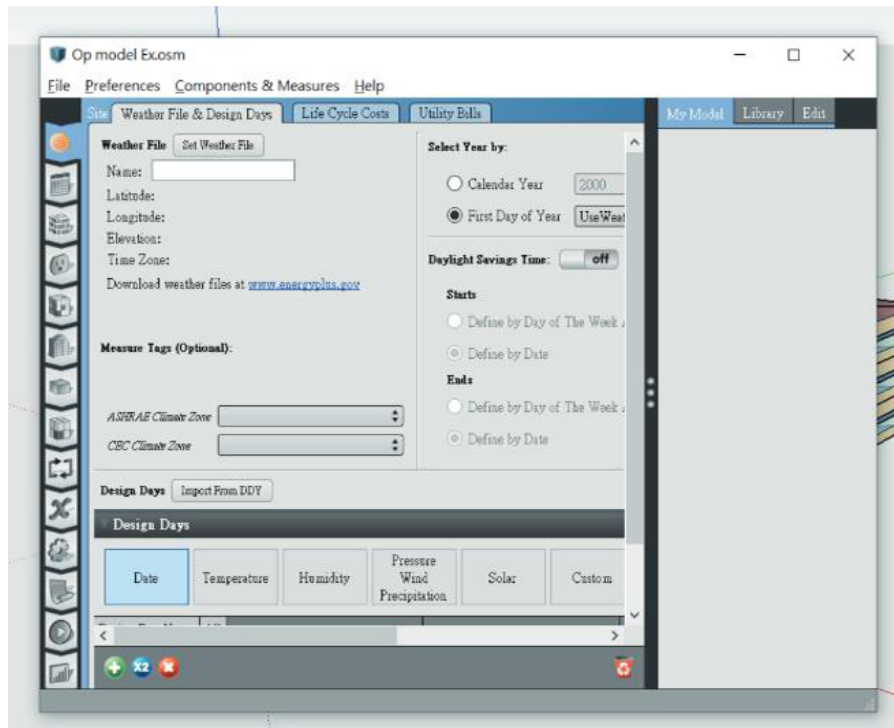
The amount of solar radiation received by the earth's surface is affected by: 1)the sun position; 2)season and climate condition; 3) the elevation of the earth's surface; 4) the duration of sunlight.

The solar elevation angle is the angle between the sun's rays and the section of the earth's surface that passes through it and connects to the center of the earth. When the elevation angle of the sun is 90° , the solar radiation intensity is the maximum. When the sun slants down on the ground, the intensity of solar

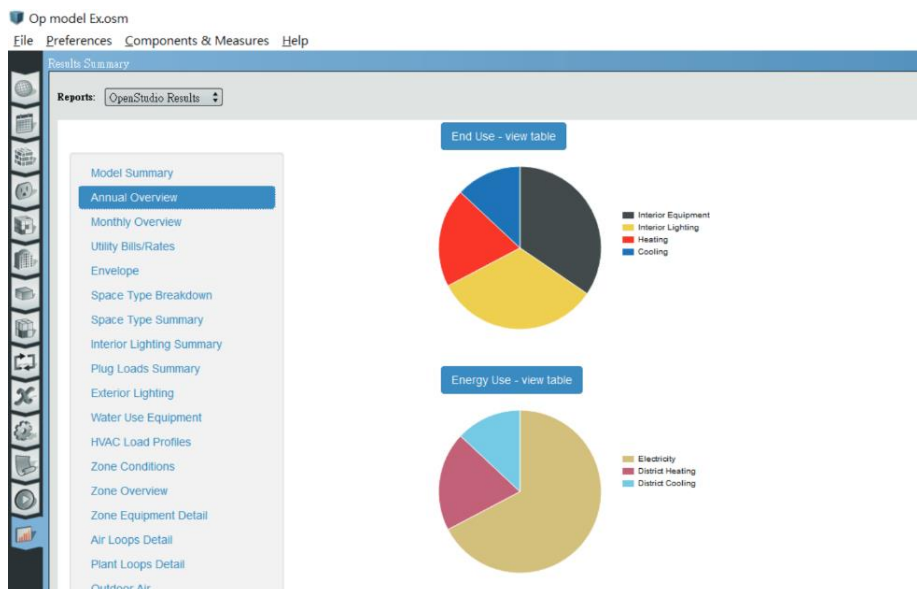
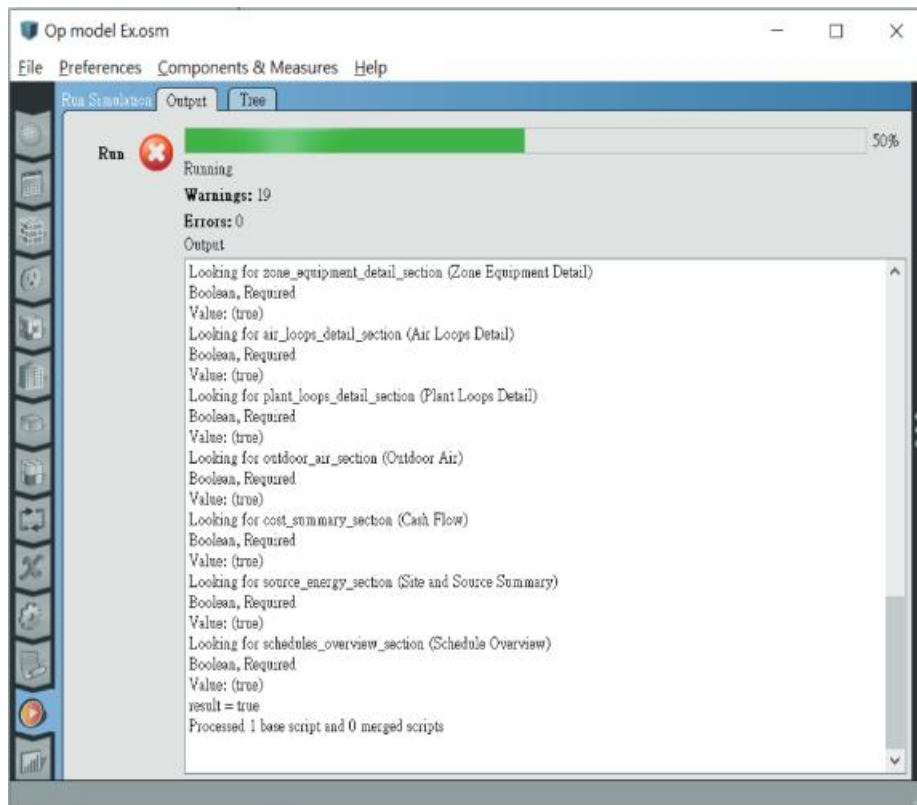
radiation is low. The solar elevation angle varies with latitude and longitude and seasons.

Task 2 Create a pdf file with screenshots of all of the steps we went through in the second lesson on openStudio and explain briefly the reason behind the use of each step

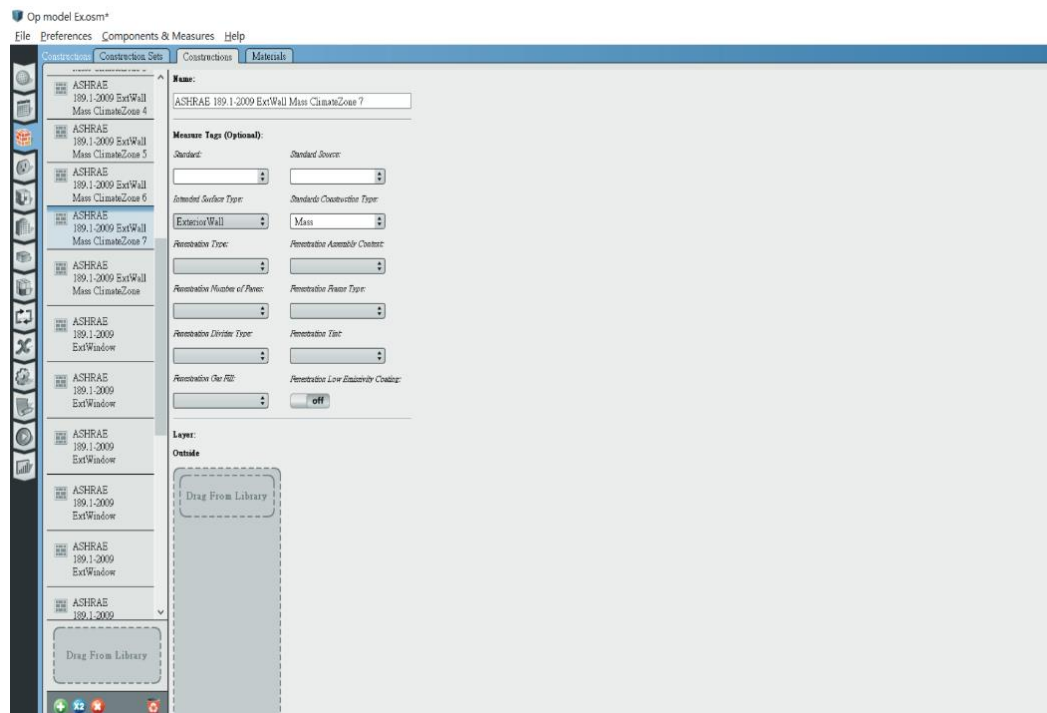
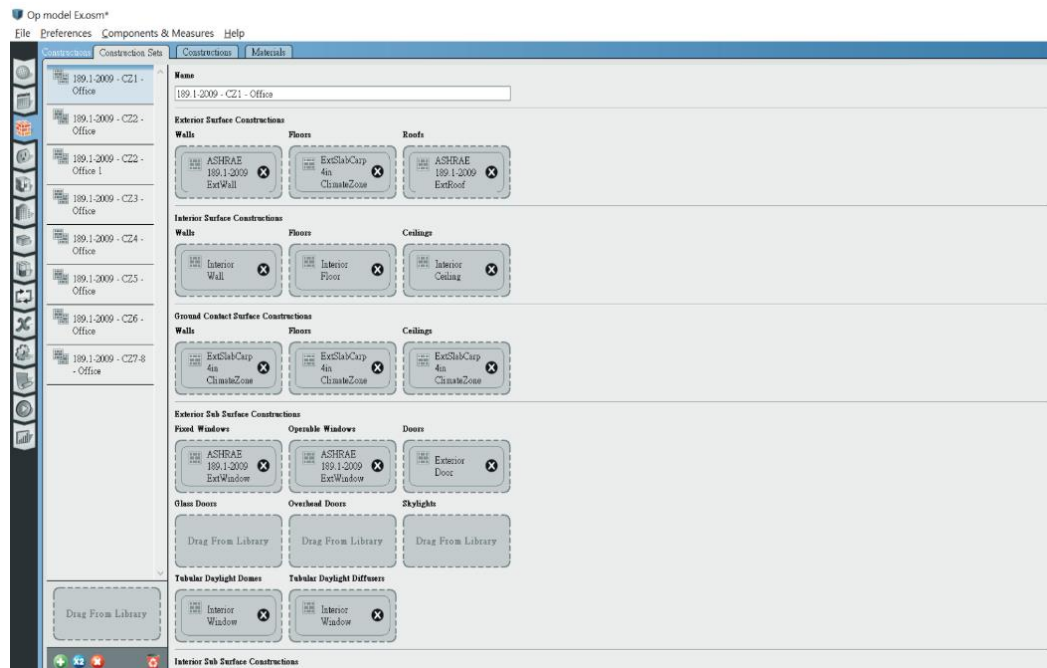
1. Importing weather data



2. Run the program for analysis



- Using the construction sets to customizing walls and materials, and apply them to the constructsures



Construction Construction Sets Constructions Materials

Materials

- 1/2IN Gypsum
- 1IN Stucco
- 8IN Concrete HW
- Customized Material
- F08 Metal surface
- F16 Acoustic tile
- G01a 19mm gypsum board
- G05 25mm wood
- I01 25mm insulation board
- M11 100mm lightweight concrete
- MAT-C005 4 HW CONCRETE
- Metal Decking

Drag From Library

Name:
Customized Material

Measure Tags (Optional):

Standard: Standard Source:

Standard Category: Standard Identifier:

Composite Framing Material: Composite Framing Configuration:

Composite Framing Depth: Composite Framing Size:

Composite Cavity Insulation:

Roughness: Smooth **Thickness:** 0.040000 m

Conductivity: 0.691800 W/m K **Density:** 1858.000000 kg/m³

Specific Heat: 837.000000 J/kg K **Thermal Absorptance:** 0.900000

Solar Absorptance: 0.920000 **Visible Absorptance:** 0.920000

Construction Construction Sets Constructions Materials

189.1-2009 - C21 - Office

189.1-2009 - C23 - Office

189.1-2009 - C22 - Office 1

189.1-2009 - C23 - Office

189.1-2009 - C24 - Office

189.1-2009 - C25 - Office

189.1-2009 - C26 - Office

189.1-2009 - C27-8 - Office

Drag From Library

Name:
189.1-2009 - C21 - Office

Exterior Surface Constructions

Walls: Customized Wall

Floors: ExtSlabCarp 4in ClimateZone

Roofs: ASHRAE 189.1-2009 ExtRoof

Interior Surface Constructions

Walls: Interior Wall

Floors: Interior Floor

Ceilings: Interior Ceiling

Ground Contact Surface Constructions

Walls: ExtSlabCarp 4in ClimateZone

Floors: ExtSlabCarp 4in ClimateZone

Ceilings: ExtSlabCarp 4in ClimateZone

Exterior Sub Surface Constructions

Fixed Windows: ASHRAE 189.1-2009 ExtWindow

Operable Windows: ASHRAE 189.1-2009 ExtWindow

Doors: Exterior Door

Glazed Doors: Drag From Library

Overhead Doors: Drag From Library

Skylights: Drag From Library

Tabular Daylight Domes: Interior Window

Tabular Daylight Diffusers: Interior Window

Interior Sub Surface Constructions

Fixed Windows: Interior Window

Operable Windows: Interior Window

Doors: