

Tutorial Session No. 3.

Exercise 1 :

A passive solar house located at latitude 37°N receives an average solar irradiance of 400 W/m^2 on its south façade in winter. The surfaces and parameters are as follows:

- South glazing area: 12 m^2
- Opaque wall area: 30 m^2
- Overall heat transfer coefficient of glazing: $U_v = 2.8 \text{ W/m}^2\cdot\text{K}$
- Overall heat transfer coefficient of walls: $U_m = 0.6 \text{ W/m}^2\cdot\text{K}$
- Average indoor–outdoor temperature difference: 15°C

1. Calculate the total heat losses through the south façade
2. Calculate the net solar gains through the glazing (with solar factor $g = 0.65$):
3. Calculate the net energy balance of the façade (gains – losses)

Exercise 2 :

A Trombe wall (storage wall behind glazing) has the following characteristics:

- Surface area: $A=10 \text{ m}^2$
- Thickness: $e=0.25 \text{ m}$
- Material: concrete ($\rho=2200 \text{ kg/m}^3$, $c_p=880 \text{ J/kgK}$)
- The wall temperature varies from 20°C to 35°C during the day.

1. Calculate the amount of heat stored in the wall (in kJ).
2. If this energy is released over 8 hours during the night, what is the average available thermal power?
3. Discuss the benefit of the Trombe wall for nighttime thermal comfort.

Exercise 3 :

A municipality plans to equip a residential complex of 50 housing units with solar thermal collectors for domestic hot water and auxiliary heating. **Each dwelling requires on average 8 kWh/day of hot water and 15 kWh/day of heating.**

Available data:

- Flat-plate collectors with an **average efficiency of 50%**
- **Average annual solar irradiation: 5.5 kWh/m²·day**

Tasks:

1. Calculate the total collector area required.
2. Calculate the expected annual energy production (in MWh/year).
3. Estimate the savings in fossil energy if the efficiency of a conventional boiler is 80%.
4. Discuss the possible environmental and urban benefits of such a project (CO₂ reduction, energy independence, etc.).