

Thesis Title Performance Test of Glazing Trombe Wall Installed onto an Air-conditioned House

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ABSTRACT

The objective of this research are to study the probability of house construction by using glazing trombe wall and the relationship between air gap and mass flow rate analyzed to determine the performance of the glazing trombe wall through the real model house, which its sizes are 3 m. width x 3 m. length x 3 m. height, the glazing trombe wall in the south part. The performance's methods by changing **consequently** the air gap from 5 to 10, 15, 20, 25 and 30 cm estimated the proportion between width and height of the air gap or Aspect Ratio (D/L) were accordingly between 0.018, 0.035, 0.053, 0.070, 0.088 and 0.105. The heat energy was generated by solar energy in winter and summer time. When the aspect ratio is increased, the mass flow rate would rise according to the air gap size both turning on and off the air-conditioner. When the aspect ratio grew, the mass flow rate accrued as well. When D/L continuously increased, the efficiency would be decreasing both turning on and off the air-conditioner. The efficiency of the ventilation was increasing with the increase of D/L until the optimum level. In the winter the D/L was approximately 0.053 whereas in the summer it would be 0.070 provided the best efficiency. It was found that the glazing trombe wall house with any D/L ratio using less electricity than common wall house 1-38%.