प्रधान मंत्री आवास योजना-शहरी
Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Urban

GLOBAL HOUSING TECHNOLOGY CHALLENGE INDIA

Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs
Government of India

आज़ादी का अमृत महोत्सव

bmtpc

giz Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

RACHNA

GLOBAL HOUSING TECHNOLOGY CHALLENGE INDIA

RESILIENT, AFFORDABLE AND COMFORTABLE HOUSING THROUGH NATIONAL ACTION

THERMAL COMFORT IN AFFORDABLE HOUSING

Climate Smart Buildings (CSB)

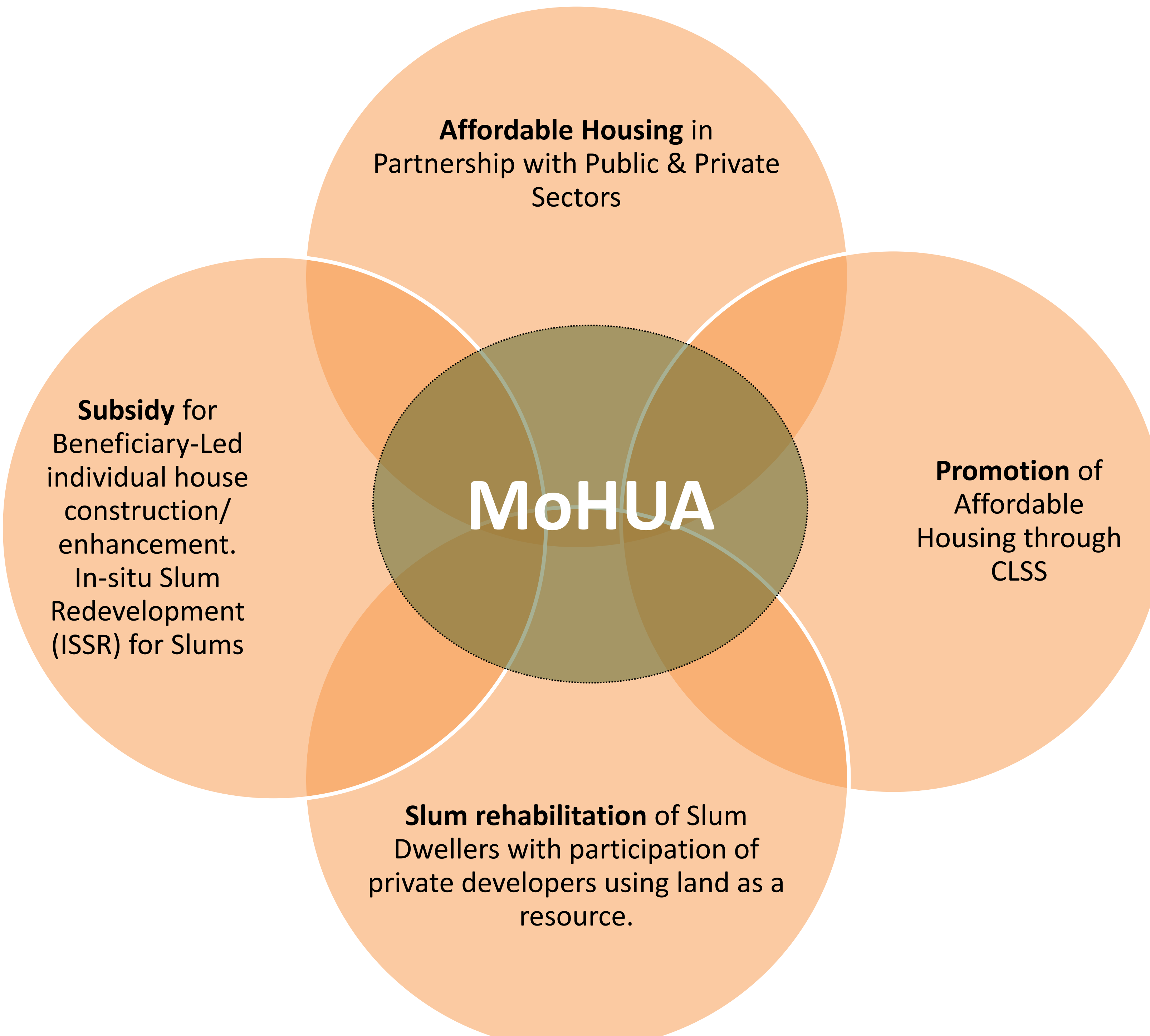
Cluster cell Indore, Madhya Pradesh under Global Housing Technology Challenge - India (GHTC-India)

INTRODUCTION - MoHUA

'Housing for All' by 2022.

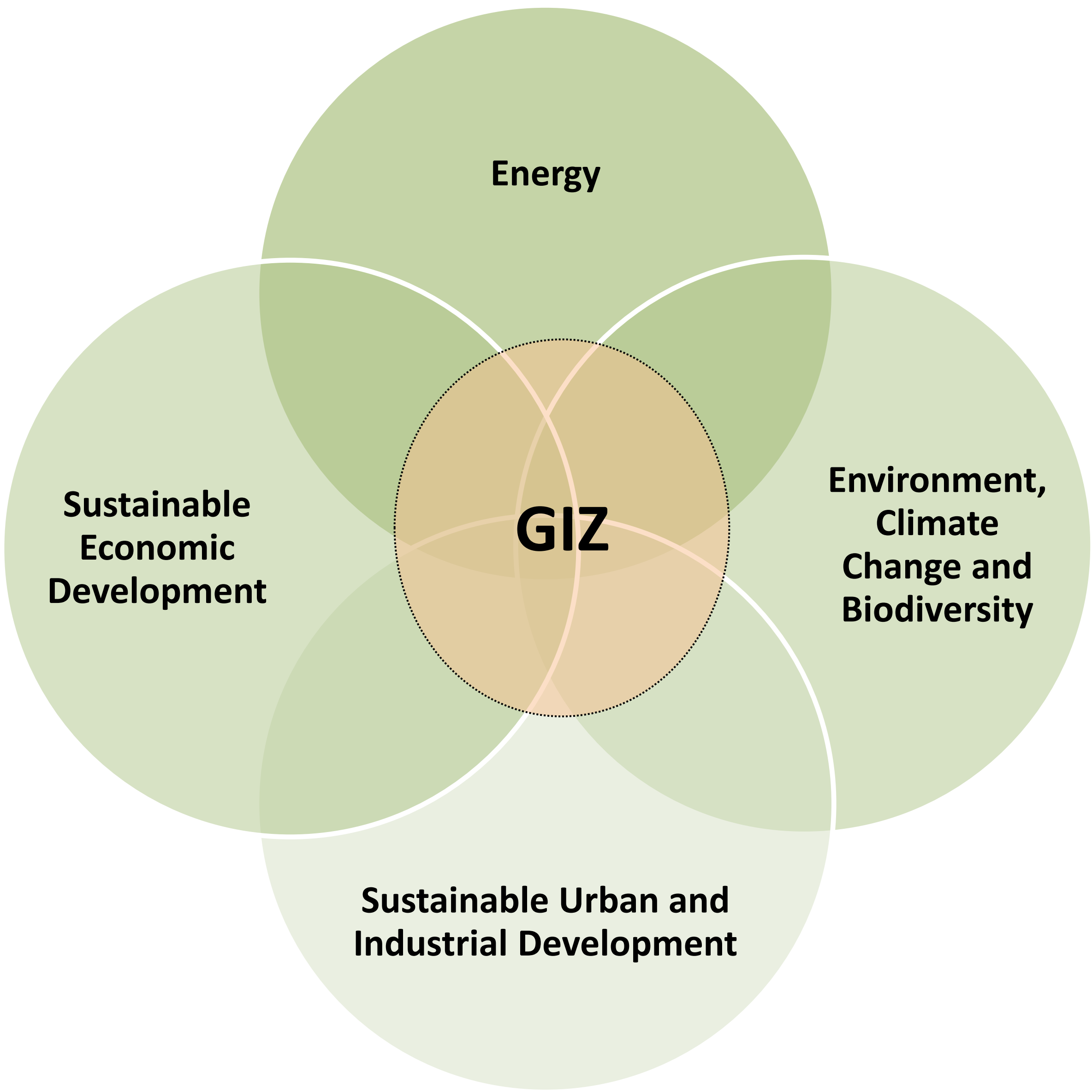
Under the Mission, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA), provides Central Assistance to implementing agencies through States and Union Territories for providing houses to all eligible families/beneficiaries by 2022.

Addressing the affordable housing requirement in urban areas through:



INTRODUCTION - GIZ

- GIZ is an international cooperation enterprise for sustainable development which operates worldwide, on a public benefit basis.
- GIZ is fully owned by the German Federal Government, GIZ implement development programs in partner country on behalf of the German Government in achieving its development policy objectives.
- For over **60 years**, the GIZ has been working jointly with partners in India for **sustainable economic, ecological, and social development.**



TASKS PLANNED WITH MoHUA

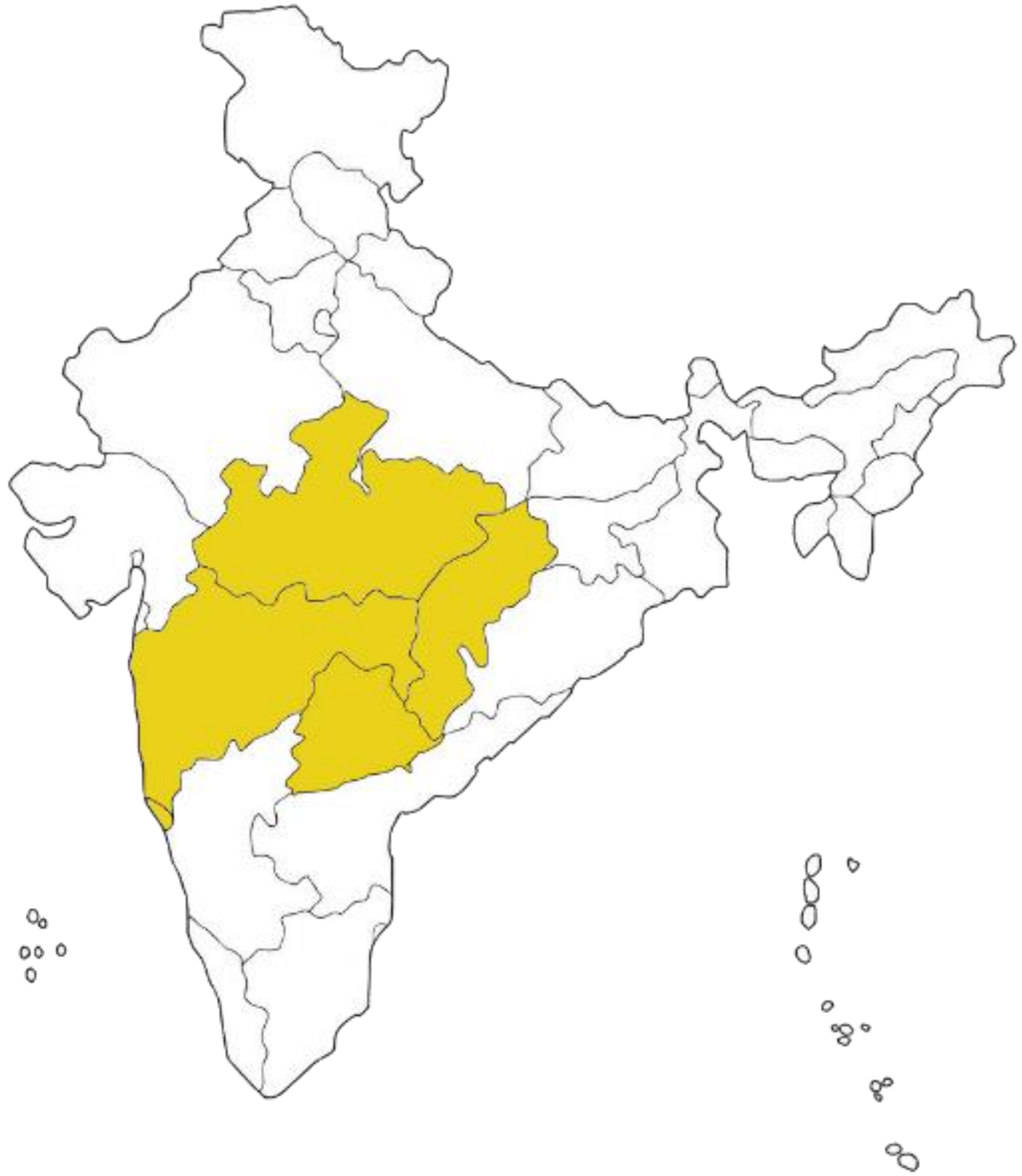
The Climate Smart Buildings (CSB) programme is aligned with the commitments made by the Indian Government to meet its objectives submitted under SDG 11.

IGEN's programme, Climate Smart Buildings (CSB) proposes to extend technical assistance and cooperation for the following:

- Technical assistance in developing thermal comfort action plan for climate resilience building for mass scale application in selected states for Affordable Housing
- Technical support in implementation of Global Housing Technology Challenge-India (GHTC-India)

CLIMATE SMART BUILDING

Climate Smart Buildings



Map showing states under central cluster cell

States and UT's under central cluster cell established at Indore

- Madhya Pradesh
- Maharashtra
- Goa
- Telangana
- Chhattisgarh

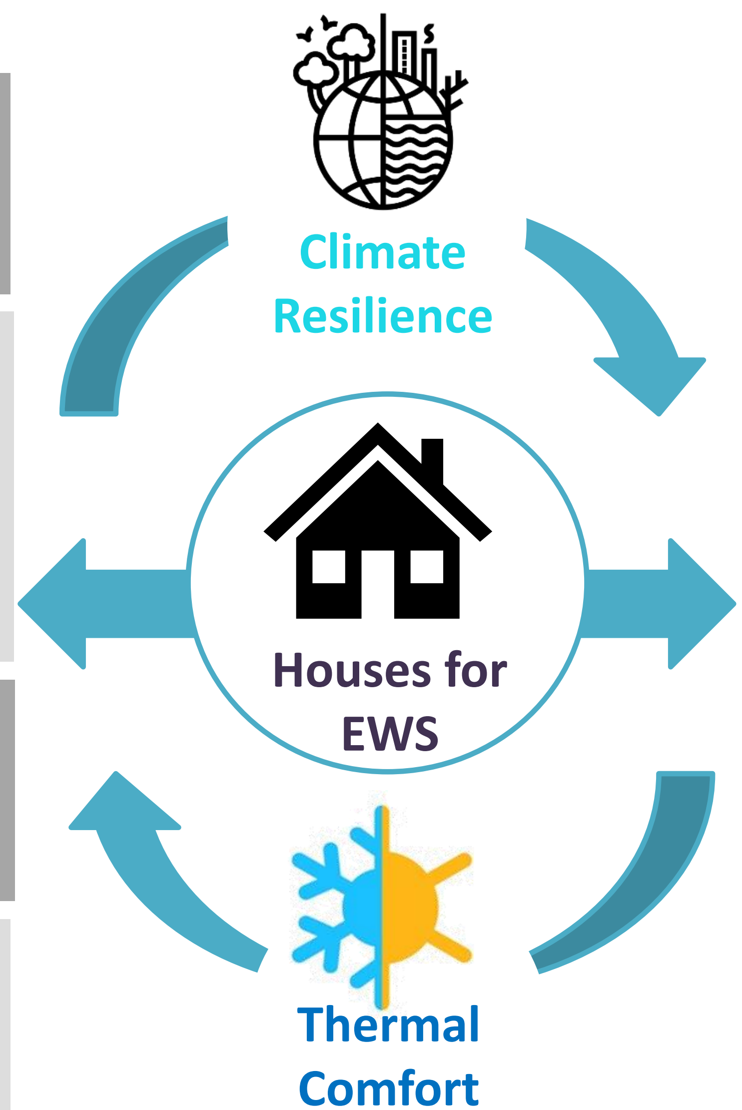
AIM & CONCEPT

7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY
Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all

9.INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE
Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization, and foster innovation

11.SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES
Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable

13. PROTECT THE PLANET
Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts



DESIGN → CONSTRUCTION → POST OCCUPANCY (O & M)

INTEGRATION IN BY-LAWS

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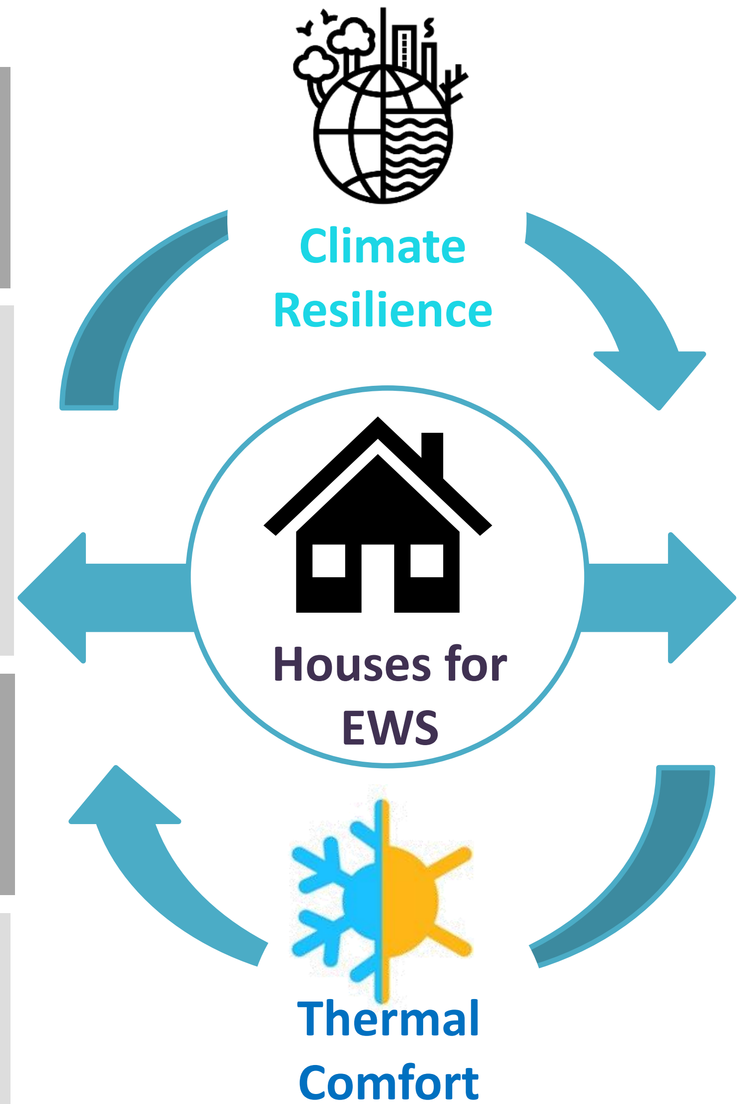


DESIGN → **CONSTRUCTION** → **POST OCCUPANCY (O & M)**

INTEGRATION IN BY-LAWS

LHP INTRODUCTION

6 LHP's ACROSS INDIA

Map showing six different LHP Locations

LHP's shall serve **as LIVE Laboratories** for different aspects of **Transfer of technologies**

6 LHPs

1. Indore, Madhya Pradesh

- Prefabricated Sandwich Panel System

2. Rajkot, Gujarat

- Monolithic Concrete Construction using Tunnel Formwork

3. Chennai, Tamil Nadu

- Precast Concrete Construction System – Precast Components Assembled at Site

4. Ranchi, Jharkhand

- Precast Concrete Construction System – 3D Volumetric

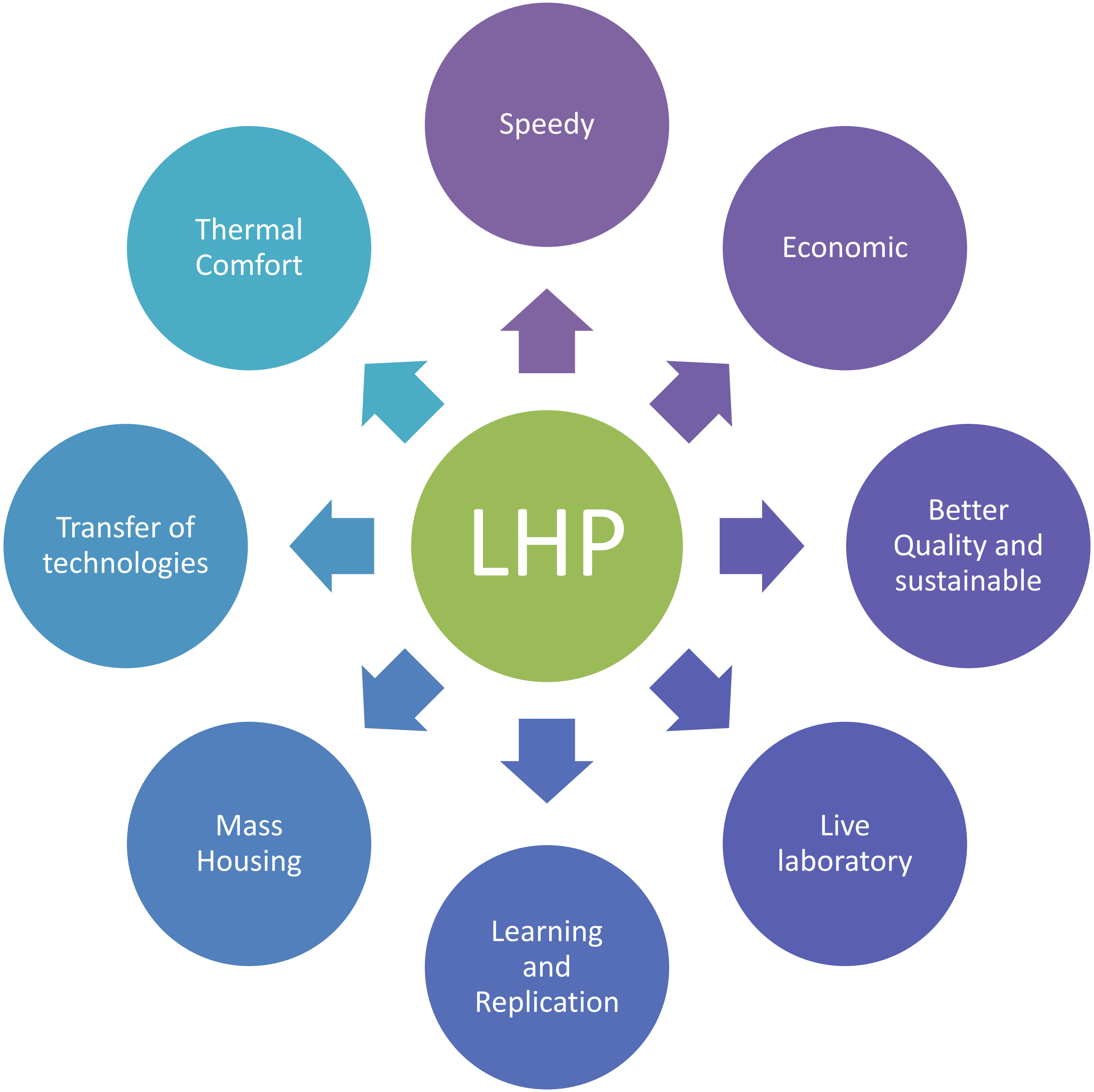
5. Agartala, Tripura

- Light Gauge Steel Structural System & Pre-engineered Steel Structural System

6. Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh

- PVC Stay In Place Formwork System

6 LHPS – FOCUSES ON



6 LHPS – Via Video

DEMONSTRATION HOUSING PROJECTS

DHP- Showcasing the field level application of new and alternate technologies

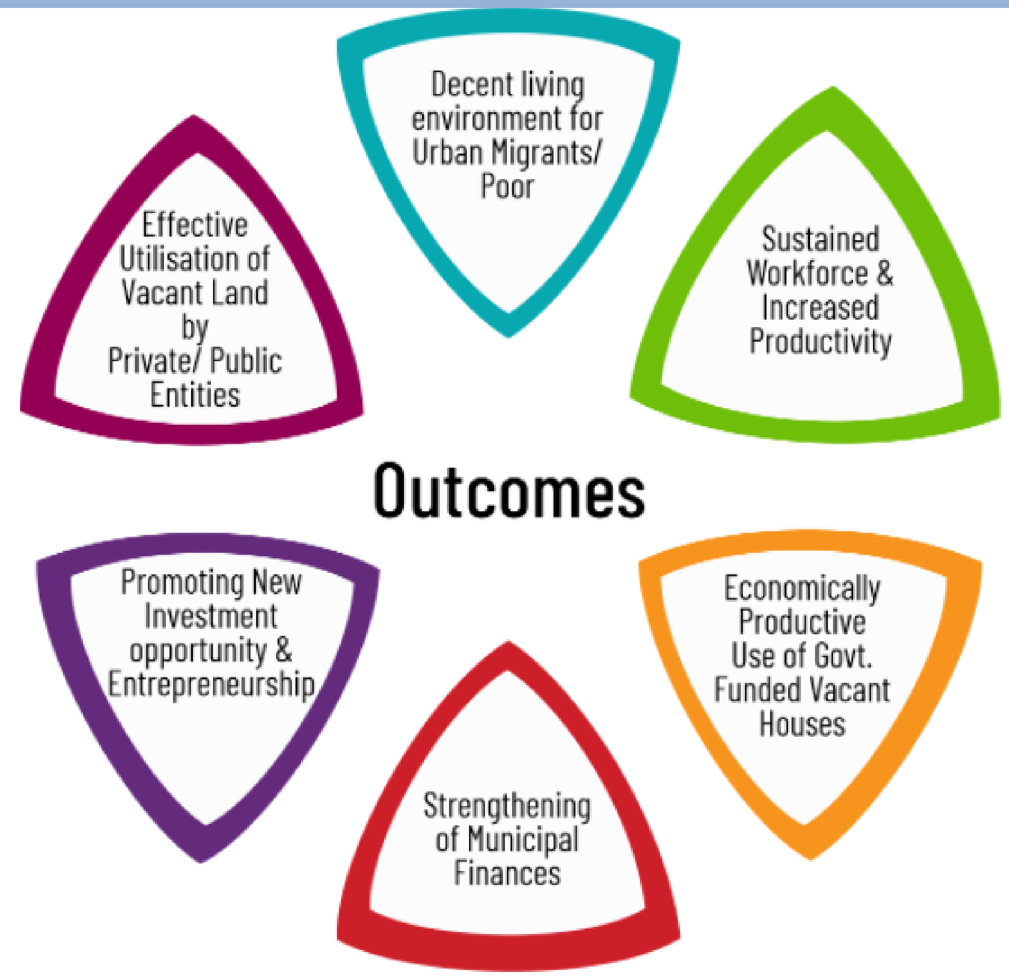
DEMONSTRATION HOUSING PROJECTS

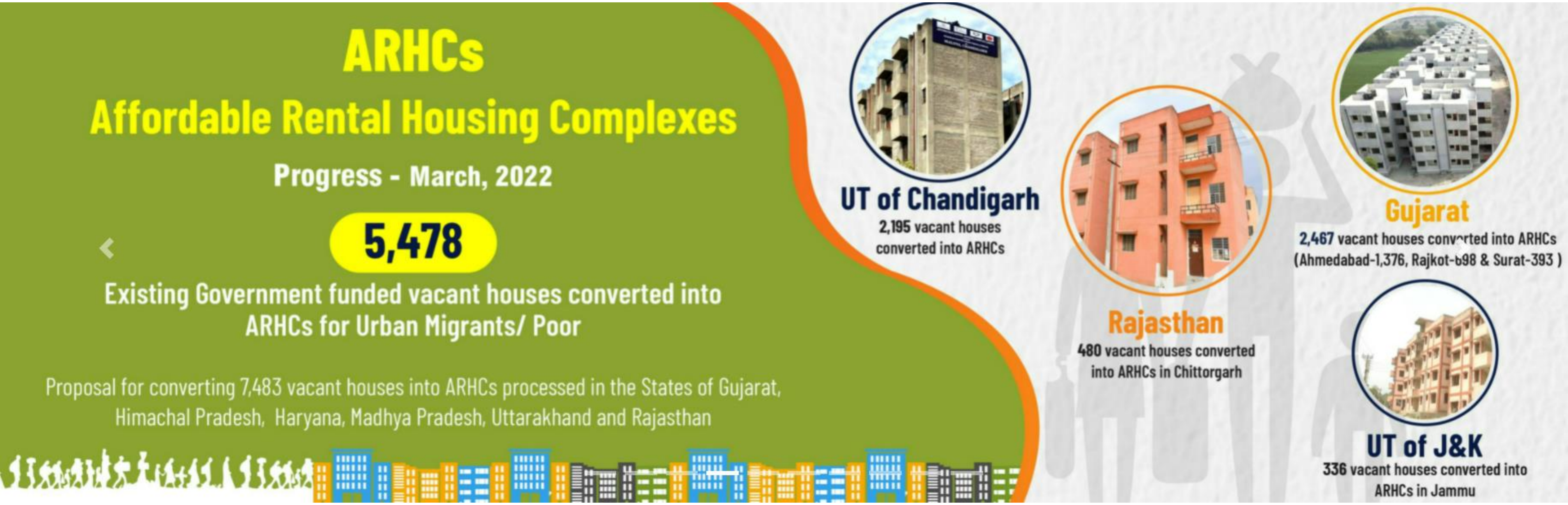
DHP Location	Technology Used	Usage & Number of Houses
Bhubaneswar, Odisha	PREFABRICATED SANDWICH PANEL SYSTEM – Reinforced Expanded Polystyrene sheet core with sprayed concrete as wall & slab	PMAY(U) Beneficiaries 32 (G+3)
Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh	STAY IN PLACE FORMWORK SYSTEM- Stay in place EPS based double walled panel system with infill concrete	Rental basis to Hospital patients & their attendees 40 (G+1)
Hyderabad, Telangana	• LIGHT GAUGE STEEL STRUCTURAL SYSTEM (LGSF) - 16 Units • STAY IN PLACE FORMWORK SYSTEM - Structural Stay In Place Steel Formwork System - 16 Units	Training Hostel 32 (G+3)
Bihar Shariff Bihar	STAY IN PLACE FORMWORK SYSTEM – Structural Stay In Place Steel Formwork System	Sports Hostel & other social welfare activities 36 (G+2)
Nellore Andhra Pradesh	STAY IN PLACE FORMWORK SYSTEM – Glass Fibre Reinforced Gypsum Panel (GFRG)	Social welfare activities 36(G+1)
Panchkula Haryana	Light Gauge Steel Framework System (LGSF) with Cement Fibre board on both side of walls and infill of rock wool	Working women hostel (on rental basis) 40(G+3)
Agartala West Tripura	Structural Stay In Place Steel Formwork System	Shelter for Destitute Women 40(G+1)
Ahmedabad Gujarat	PRECAST CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION SYSTEM - Integrated Hybrid Solution-One	PMAY (U) Beneficiaries 40(G+3)
Chimbel Goa	Light Gauge Steel Framed Structure with Precast Concrete Panels on both side of Wall and Light Weight Concrete as Infill	Old Age Homes 28 (G+1)
Bhopal MP	Insulated concrete formwork	Sports Hostel 40 (G+3)

AFFORDABLE RENTAL HOUSING COMPLEXES

The ARHC scheme will be implemented through two models:

1. **Utilizing existing Government funded vacant houses to convert into ARHCs through Public Private Partnership or by Public Agencies**
2. **Construction, Operation and Maintenance of ARHCs by Public/ Private Entities on their own available vacant land**

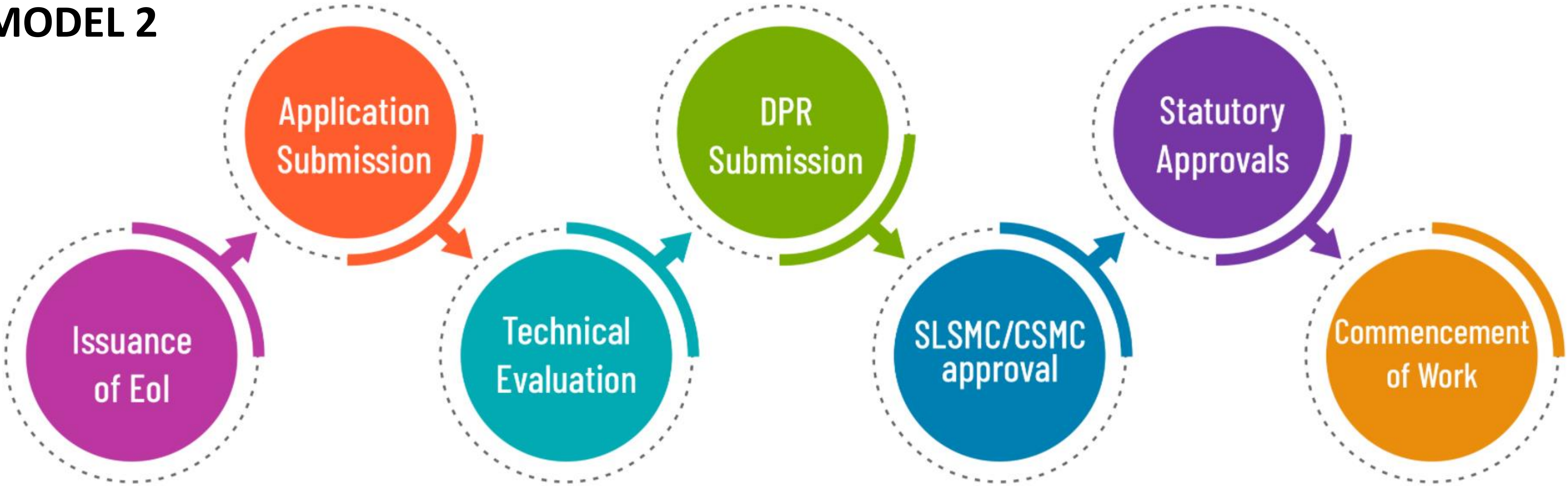




AFFORDABLE RENTAL HOUSING COMPLEXES

MODEL 1

MODEL 2

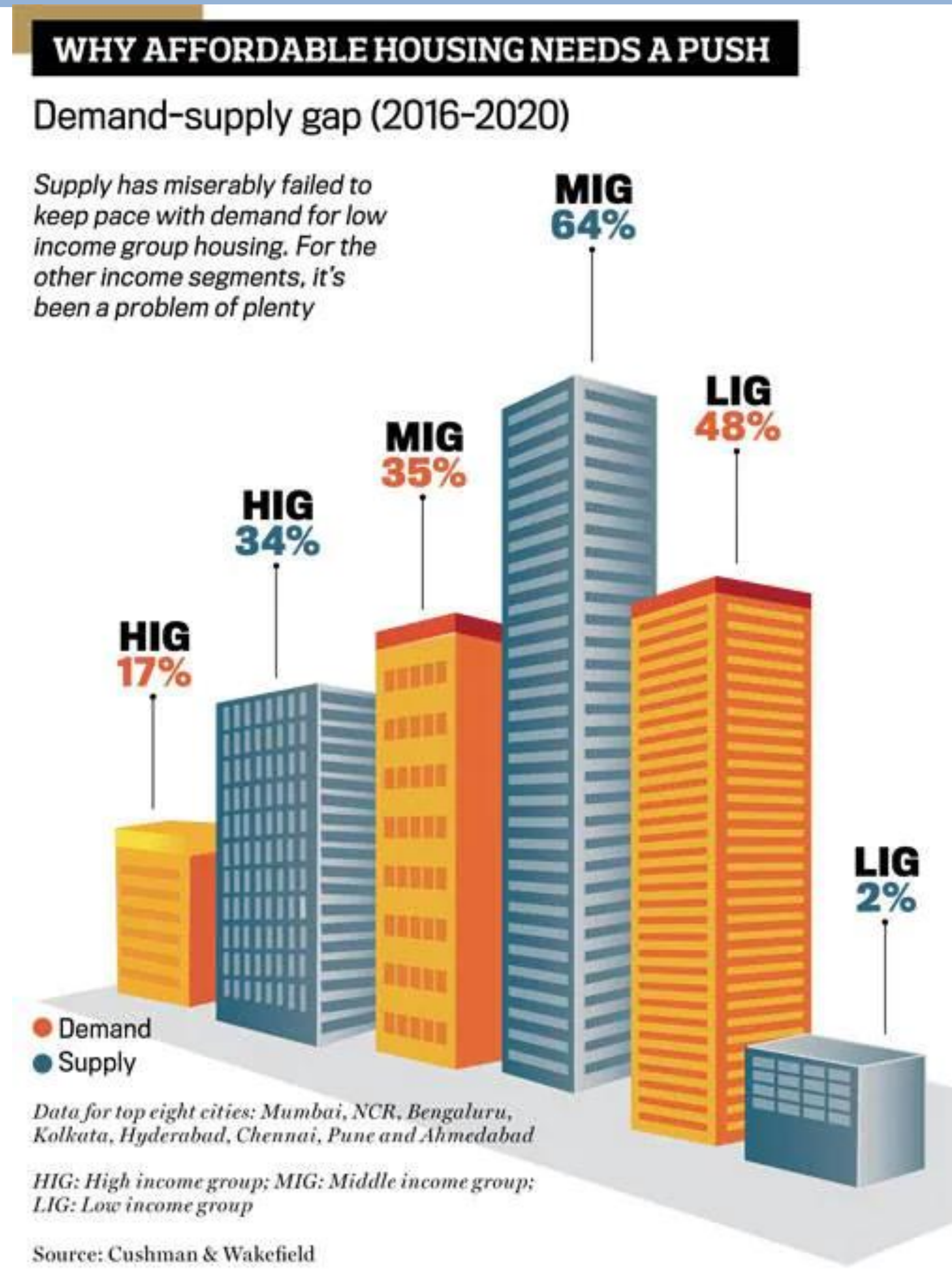


AFFORDABLE RENTAL HOUSING COMPLEXES via Video

THERMAL COMFORT & AFFORDABLE HOUSING

AFFORDABLE HOUSING

Affordable housing refers to housing units that are affordable by that section of society whose income is below the median household income.

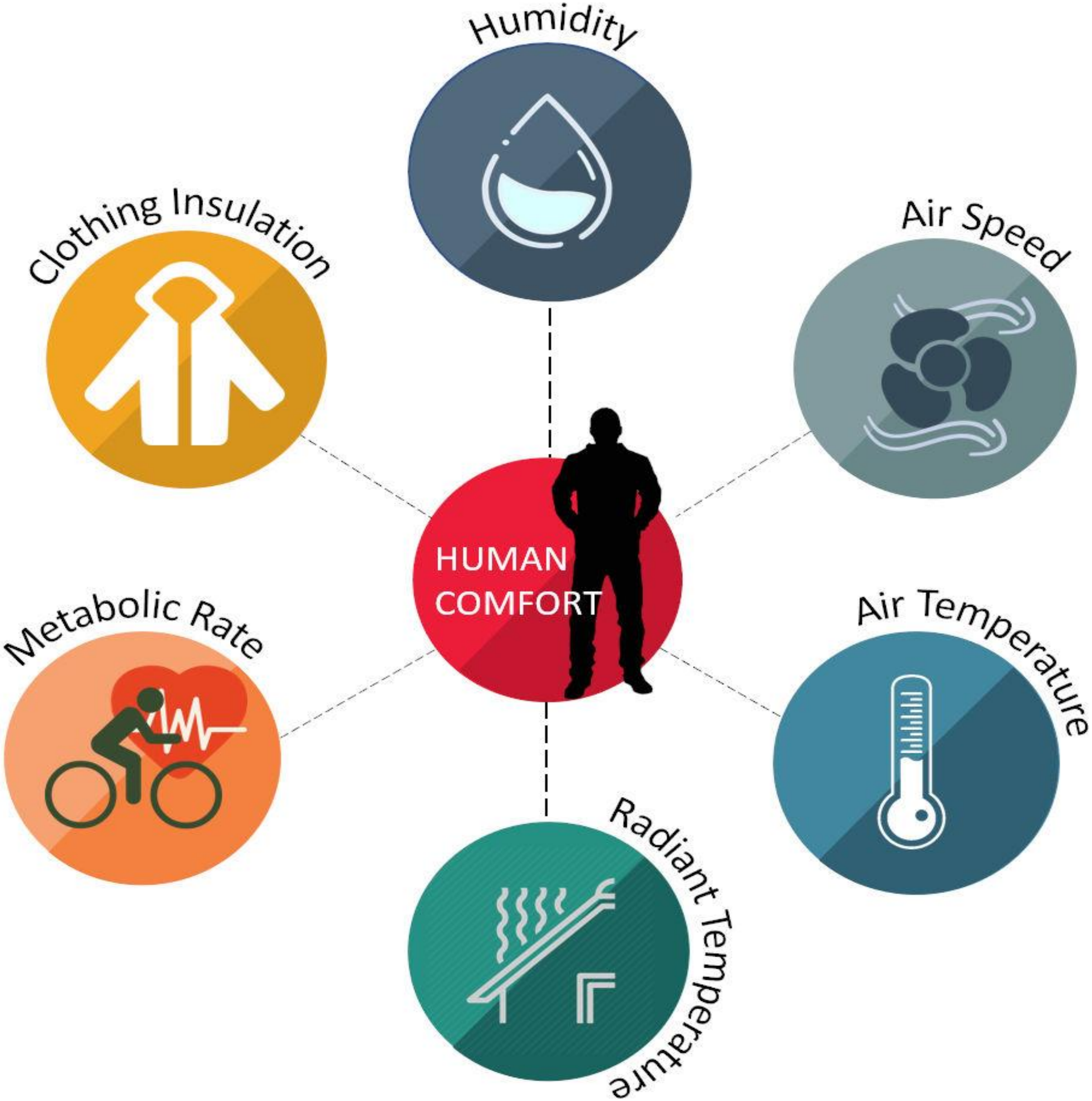


THERMAL COMFORT

Thermal comfort is the condition of mind that expresses satisfaction with the thermal environment and is assessed by subjective evaluation (ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 55)

Thermal comfort is difficult to measure because it is highly subjective. It depends on the air temperature, humidity, radiant temperature, air velocity, metabolic rates, and clothing levels.

FACTORS AFFECTING THERMAL COMFORT



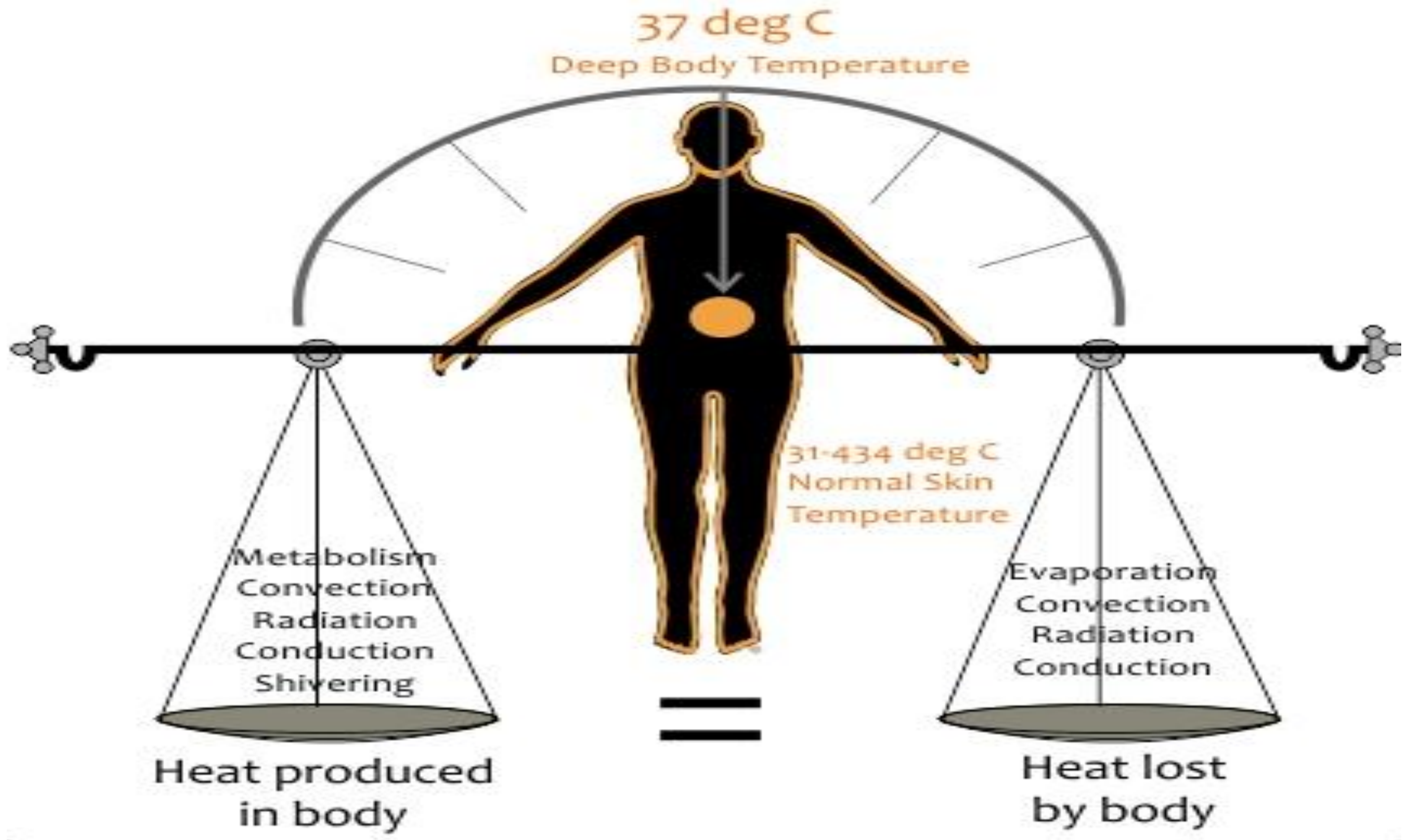
Personal factor

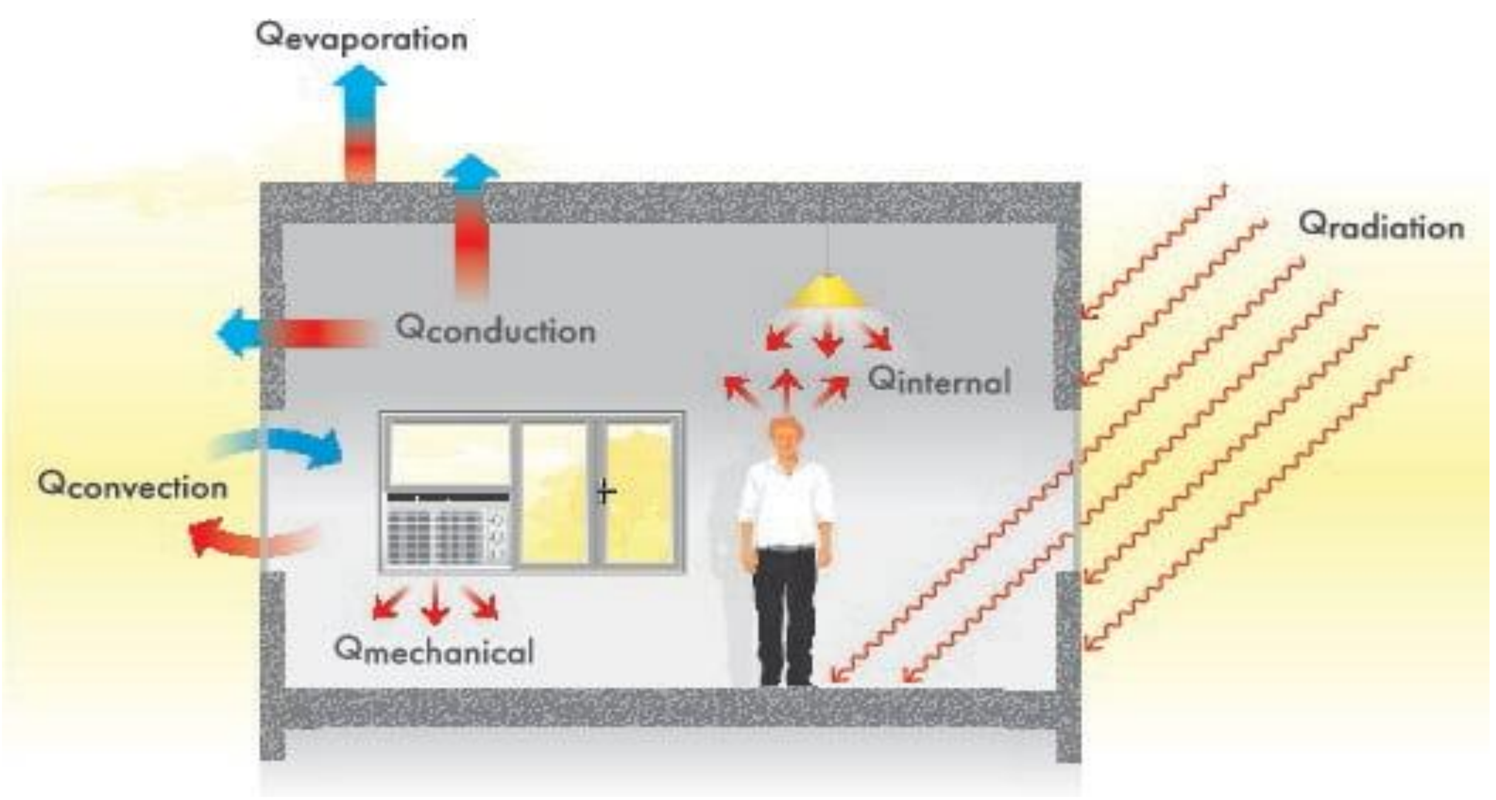
- ✓ **Clothing insulation**
- ✓ **Metabolic Rate(met)**

Environmental factor

- ✓ **Humidity**
- ✓ **Air Speed**
- ✓ **Air Temperature**
- ✓ **Radiant Temperature**

FACTORS AFFECTING THERMAL COMFORT - INDOOR ENVIRONMENT





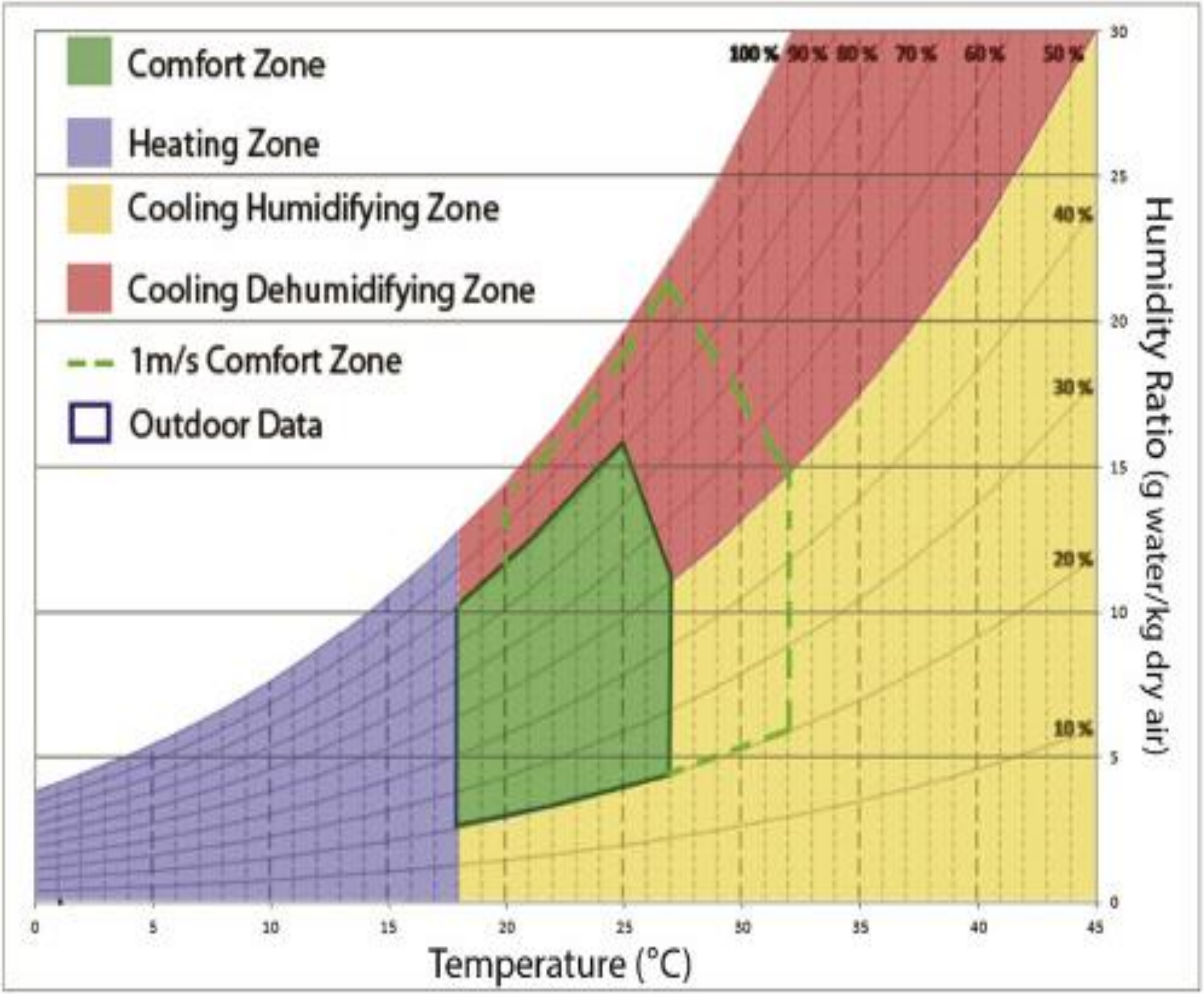
Thermal comfort refers to the perceived feeling on the human body as the result of the effect of heat and cold sources in the environment.

Heat exchange between the human body and its environment via

- **Radiation**
- **Convection**
- **Evaporation**

THERMAL COMFORT INDICES

Thermal comfort indices describe how the human body experiences atmospheric conditions, specifically air temperature, humidity, wind and radiation.



Direct Indices

- Dry Bulb Temperature
- Dew Point Temperature
- Wet Bulb Temperature
- Relative Humidity
- Air Movement

Rationally Derived Indices

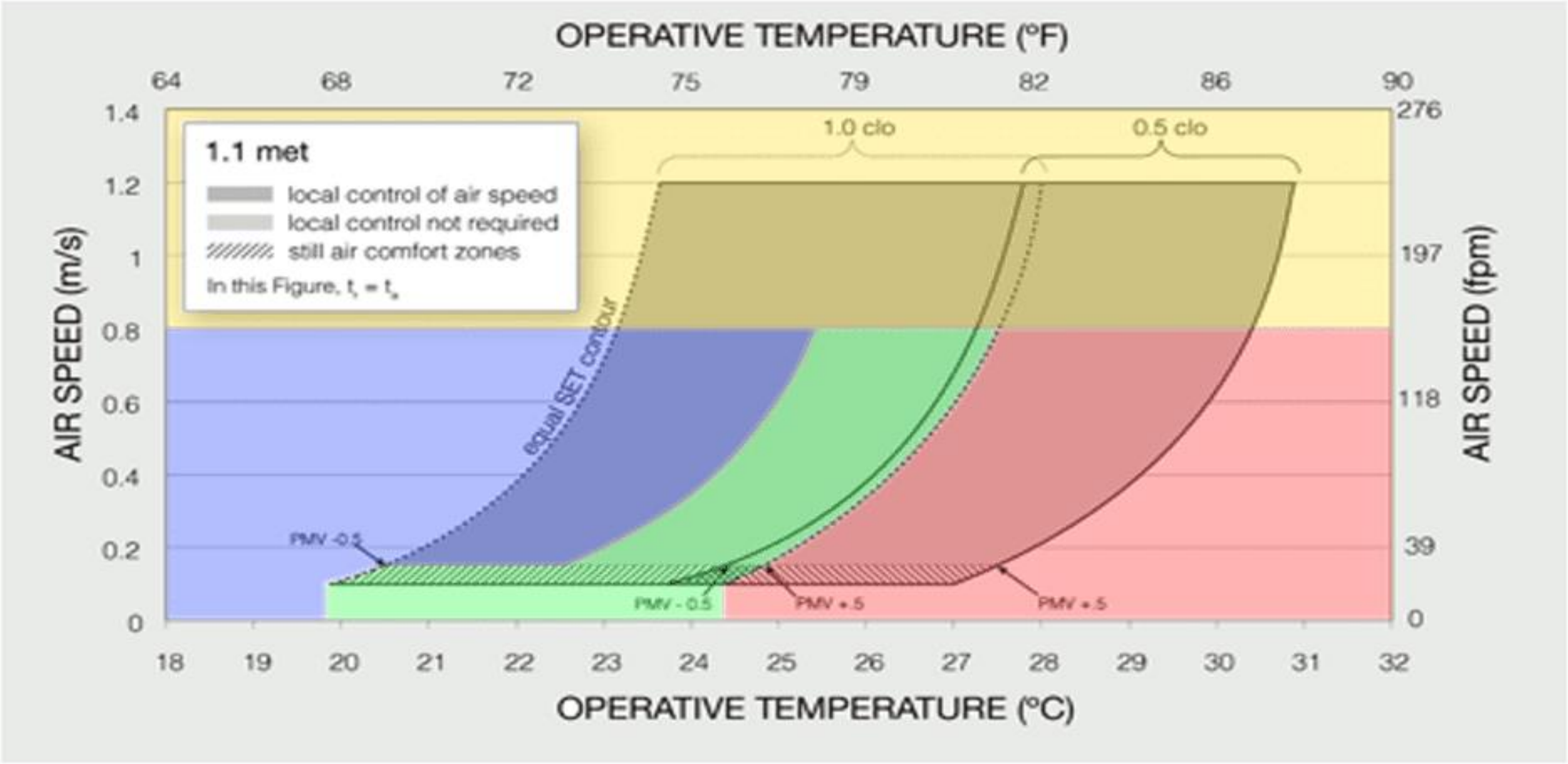
- Mean Radiant temp
- Operative Temperature
- Heat Stress
- Thermal Stress

THERMAL COMFORT INDICES

Operative temperature is defined as a uniform temperature of an imaginary black enclosure in which an occupant would exchange the same amount of heat by radiation plus convection as in the actual non uniform environment

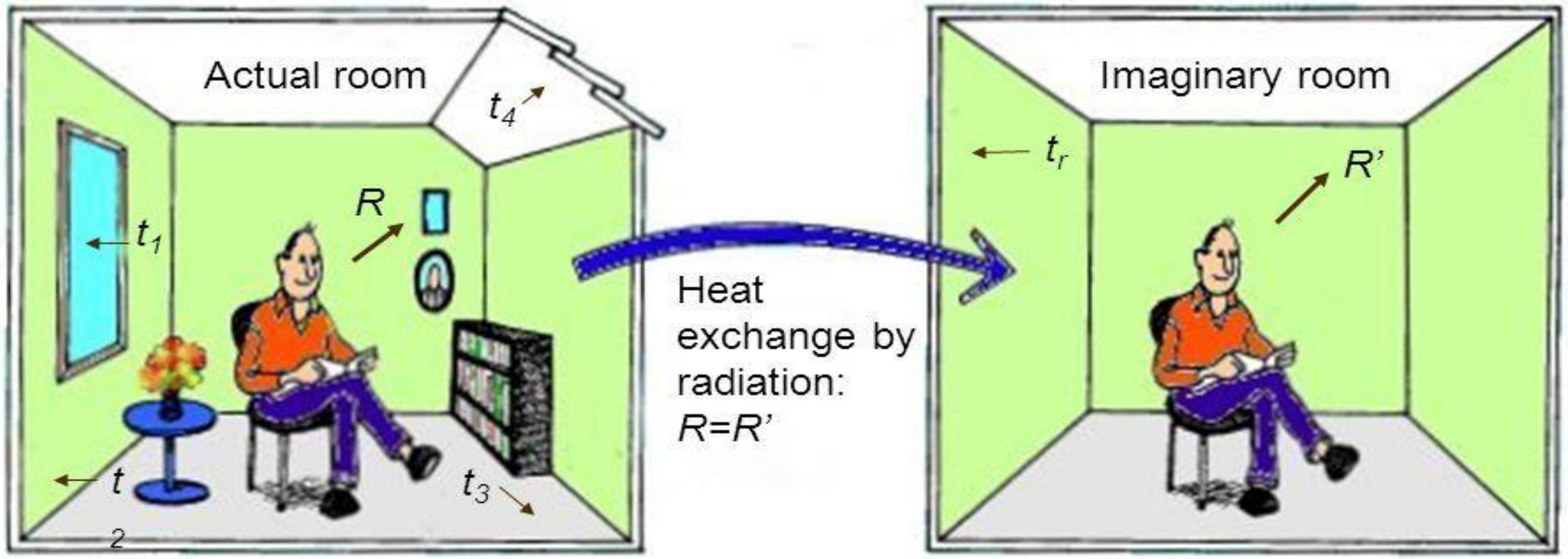
Naturally Ventilated Buildings

Indoor Operative Temperature = (0.54 x outdoor temperature) + 12.83



Comfortable | Too Hot | Too Cold | Too Drafty

Mean Radiant Temperature



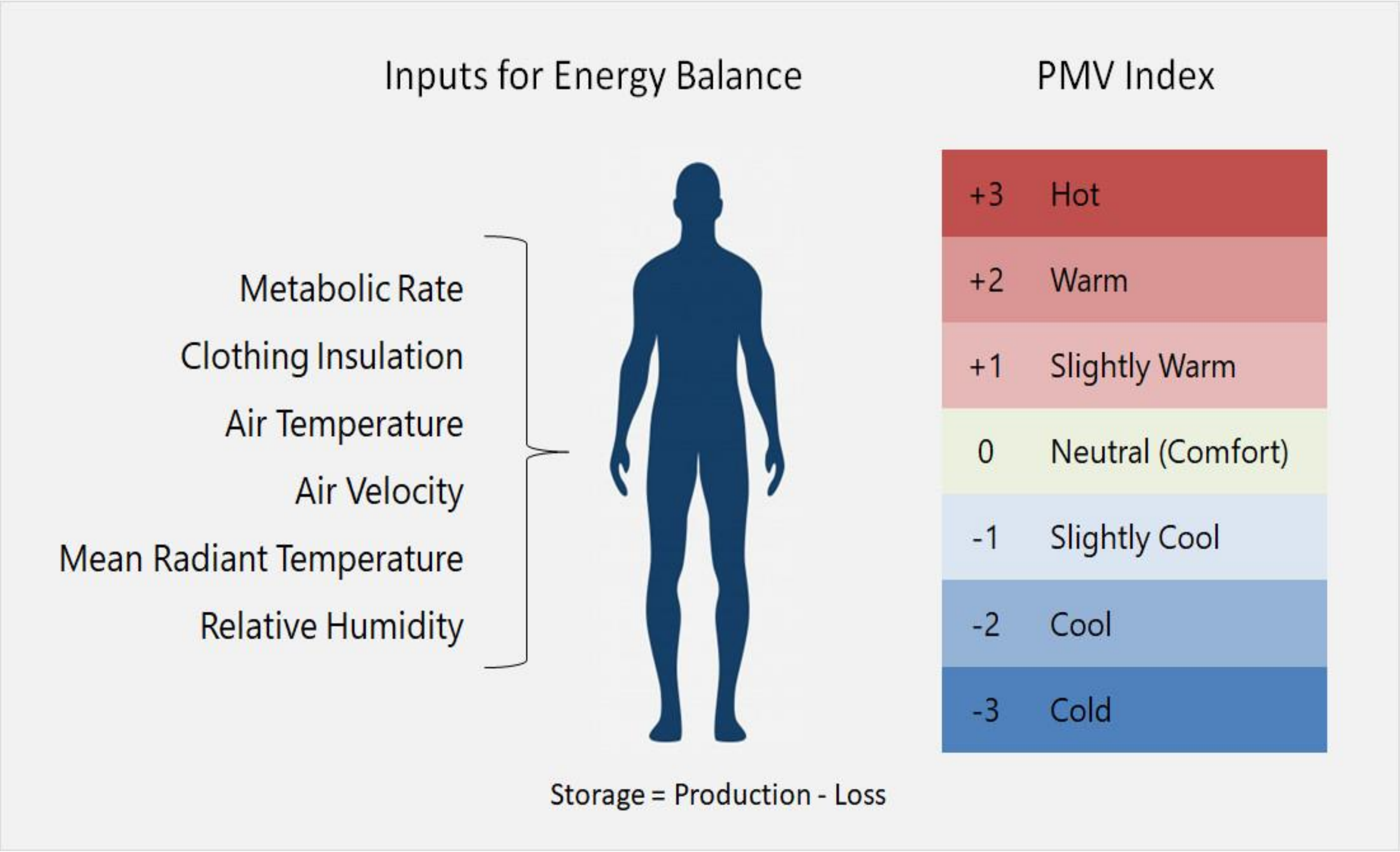
- The Mean Radiant Temperature is that uniform temperature of an imaginary black enclosure resulting in same heat loss by radiation from the person, as the actual enclosure.
- Measuring all surface temperatures and calculation of angle factors is time consuming. Therefore use of Mean Radiant Temperature is avoided when possible.

$$MRT = T_1 F_{p-1} + T_2 F_{p-2} + \ldots + T_n F_{p-n}$$

THERMAL COMFORT INDICES

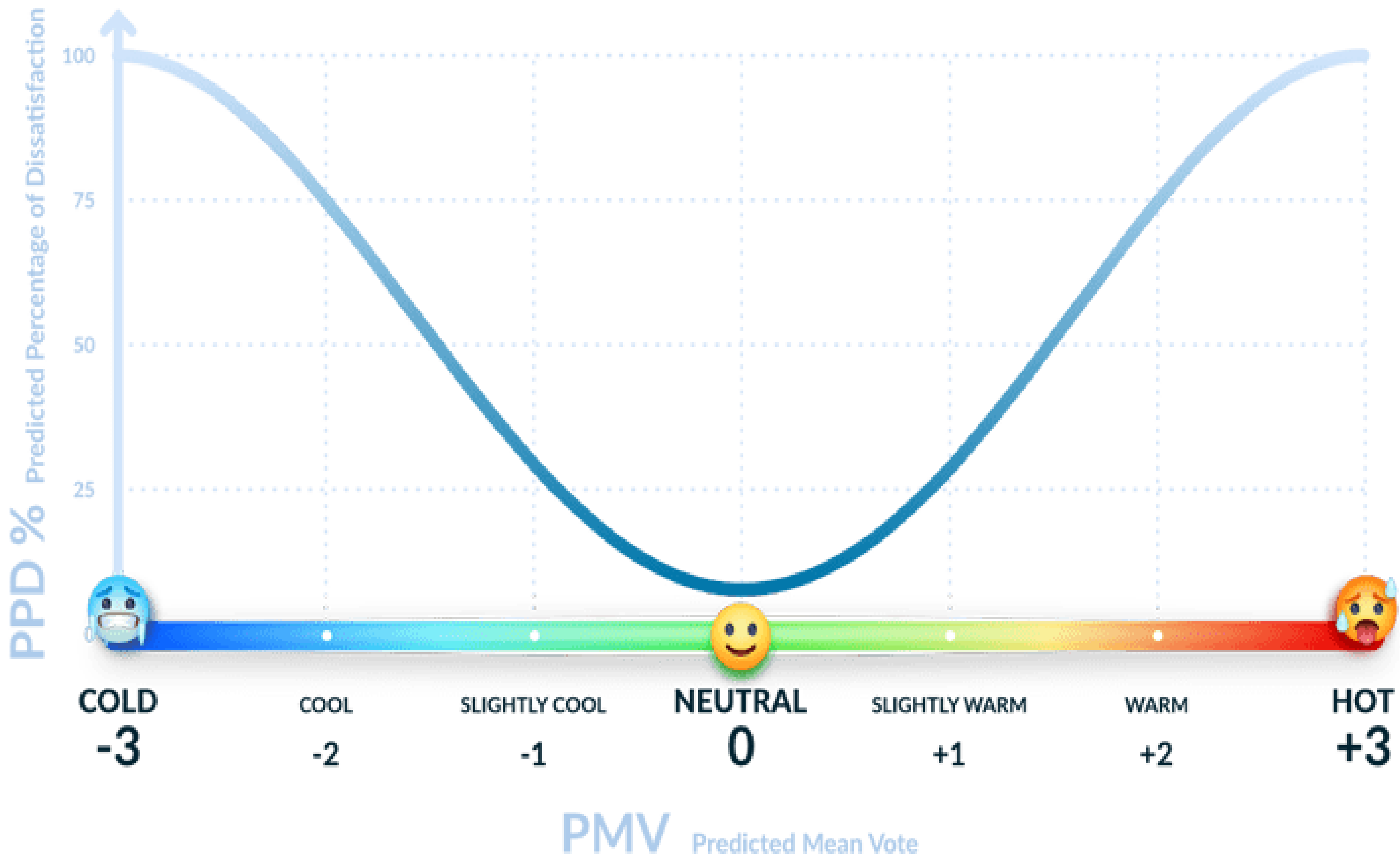
THE PREDICTED MEAN VOTE (PMV)

- PMV refers to a thermal scale that runs from Cold (-3) to Hot (+3).
- PMV range for thermal comfort = **-0.5 and +0.5** for an interior space.**(ASHARE 55)**

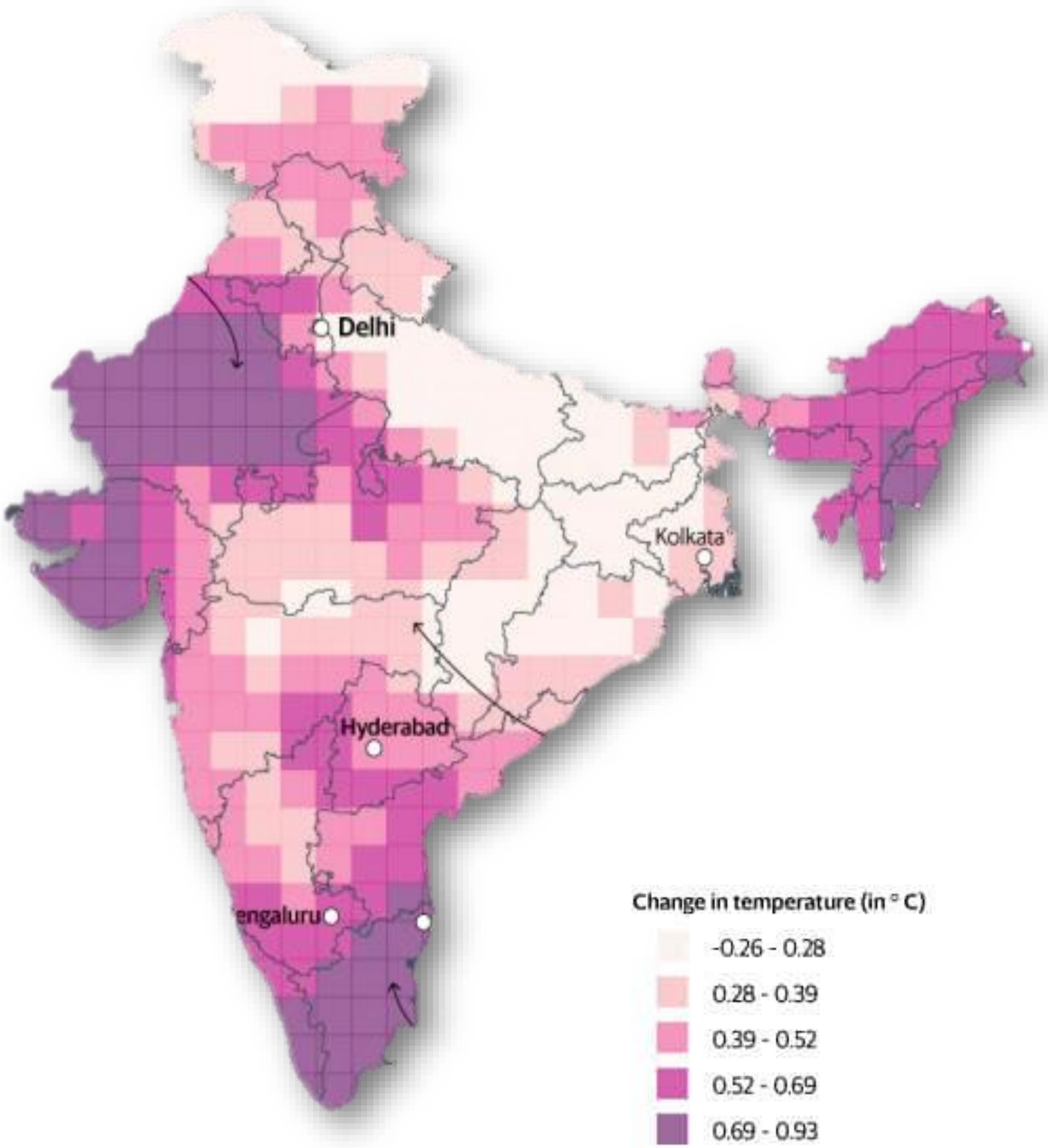


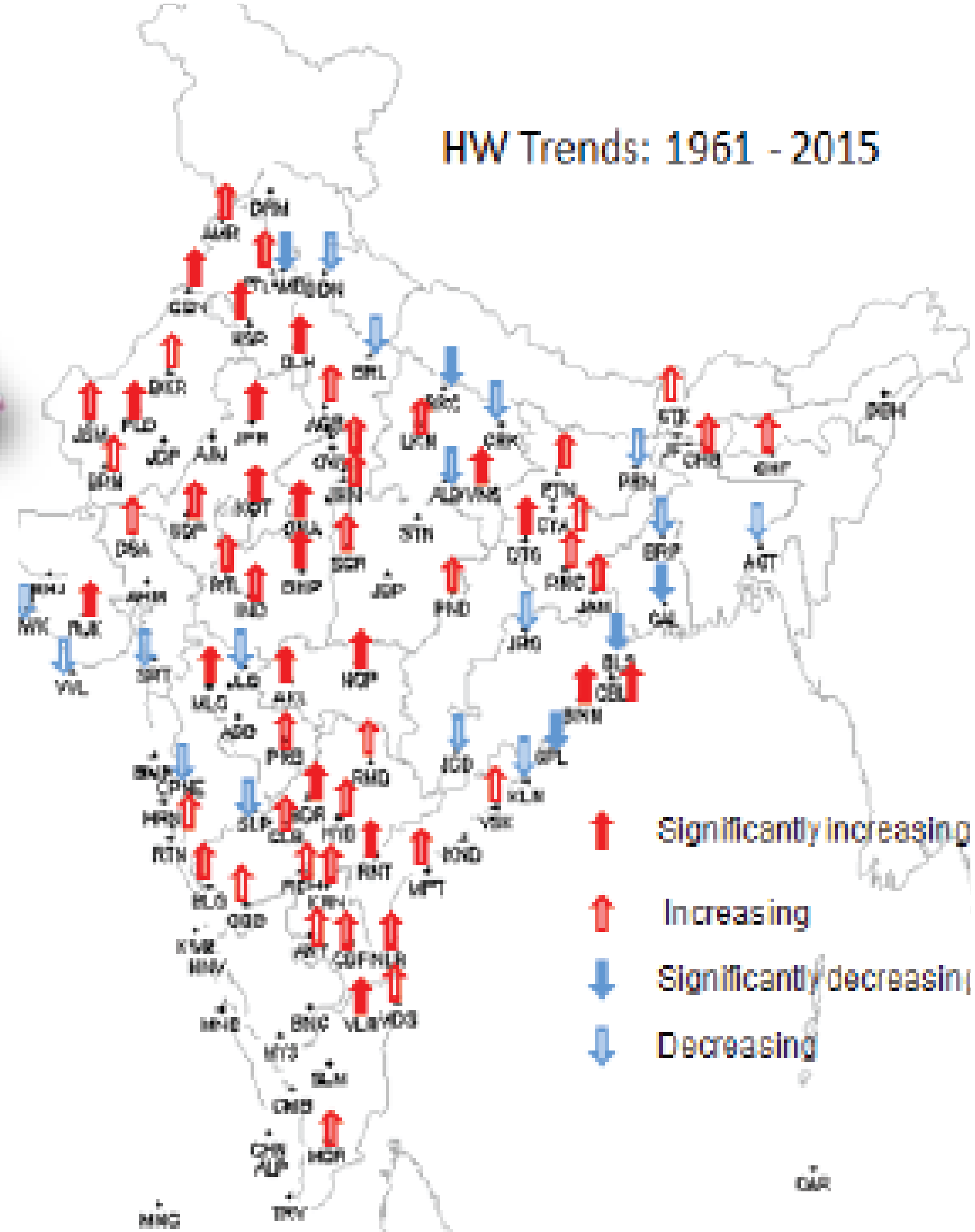
PREDICTED PERCENTAGE OF DISCOMFORT

PPD, or index that establishes a quantitative prediction of the percentage of thermally dissatisfied occupants (i.e. too warm or too cold)



NEED FOR THERMAL COMFORT AND HOW IT IMPACT US – QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE





India could lose the equivalent of 34 million jobs in 2030 due to global warming, says ILO

A lack of thermal comfort makes us feel **stressed**, annoyed, distracted, feel sleepy, tired and lacking concentration.

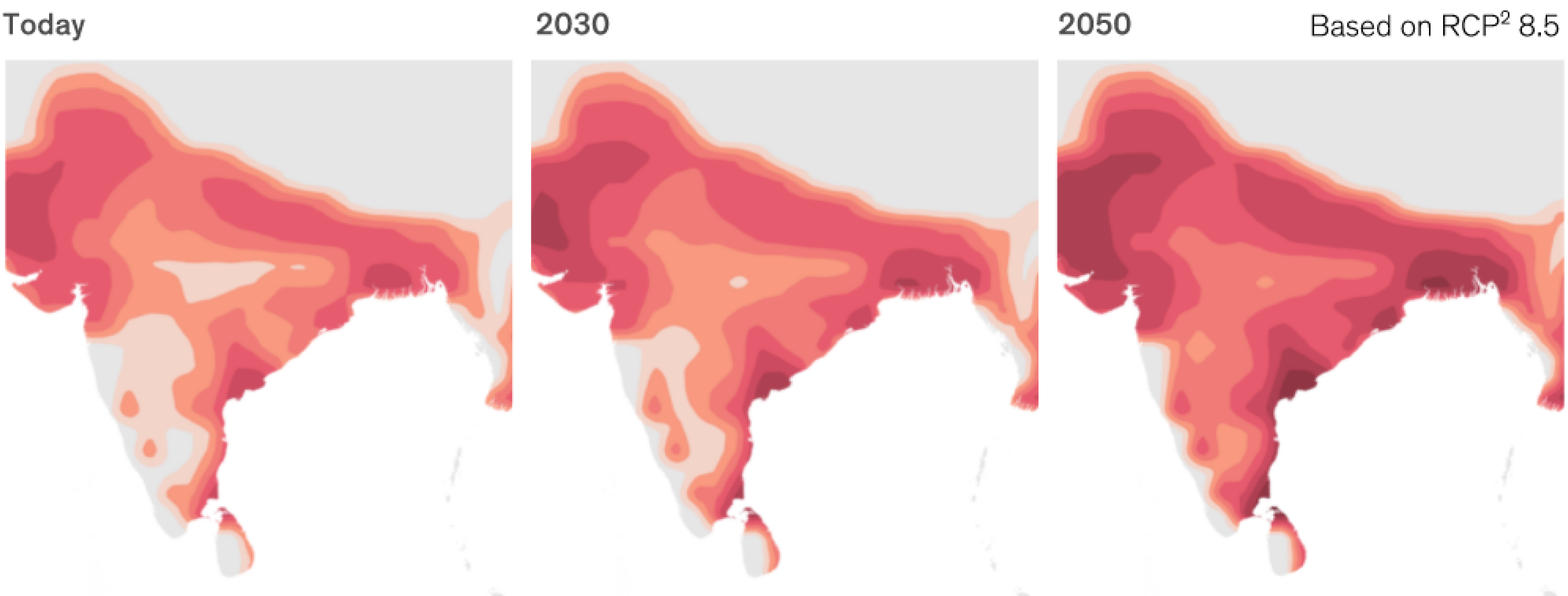
In turn, thermal comfort inevitably has an impact on well-being, productivity

Source Biannial update report India

The affected area and intensity of extreme heat and humidity is projected to increase, leading to a higher expected share of lost working hours in India.

Share of lost working hours,[1] %

0 5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40



Note: See the technical appendix to the report for why we chose Representative Concentration Pathway (RCP) 8.5. All projections are based on the RCP 8.5 and Coupled Model Intercomparison Project 5 multimodel ensemble. Corrected for heat-data bias. Following standard practice, future (ie, 2030 and 2050) states as the average climatic behavior over multidecade periods. Climate for today is the average between 1998 and 2017; for 2030, the average between 2021 and 2040; and for 2050, the average between 2041 and 2060.

[1]Lost working hours include loss in worker productivity as well as breaks, based on an average year that is an ensemble average of climate models.

[2]Representative Concentration Pathway.

Source: Woods Hole Research Center

McKinsey & Company

- https://www.mckinsey.com/business-functions/sustainability/our-insights/climate-risk-and-response-physical-hazards-and-socioeconomic-impacts

MEASURES TO IMPROVE THERMAL COMFORT VIA DESIGN

Passive Design

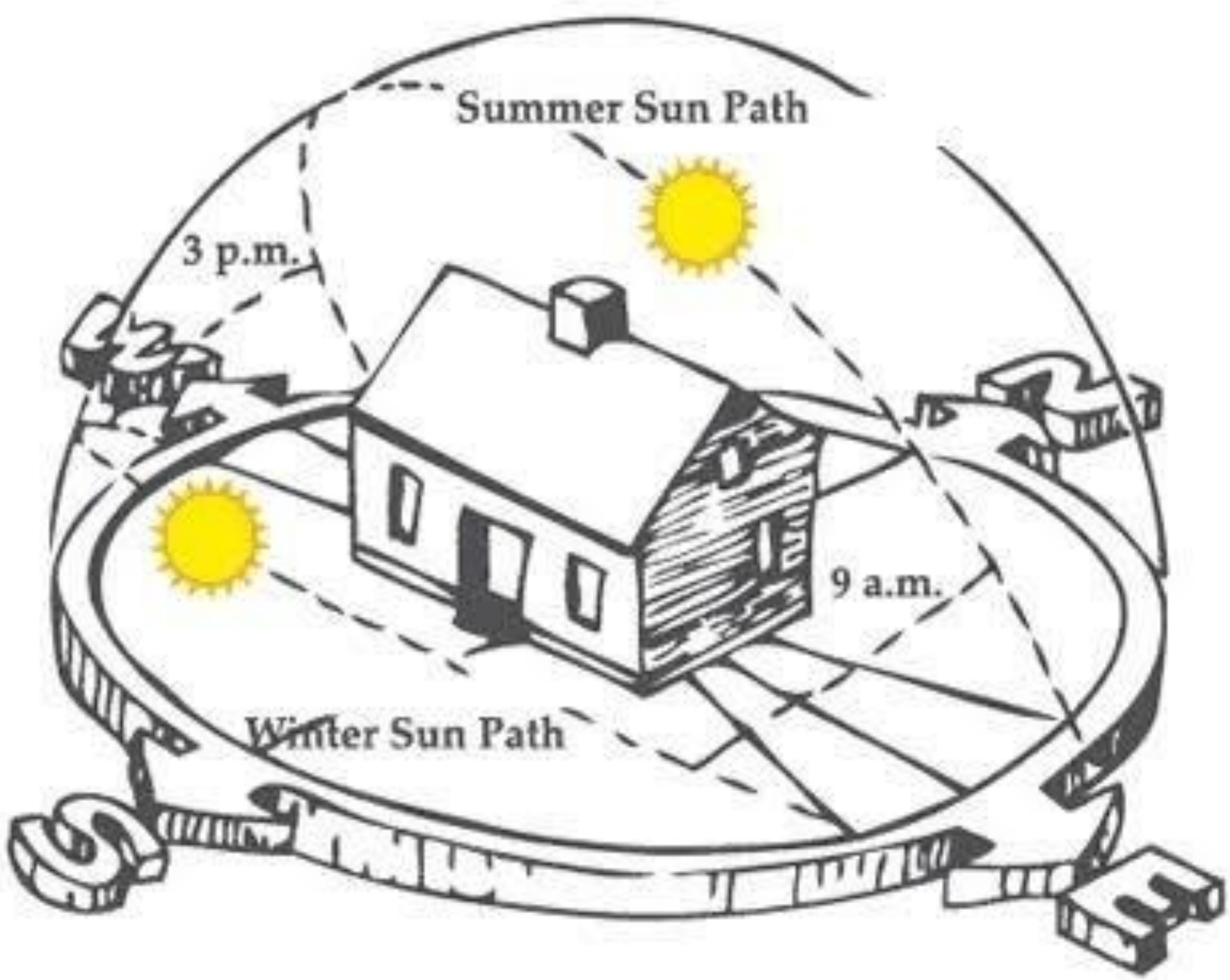
Design that leverages climatologically responsive design to encourage natural heating/cooling, ventilation, and lighting.

Active Design

Design that relies largely on mechanical / electrical sources of heating / cooling, ventilation, and lighting.

Passive design needs **active users.**

Active design needs **passive users.**



MEASURES TO IMPROVE THERMAL COMFORT

passive design strategies for affordable housing

Building Ventilation Types

- Naturally Ventilated (NV)
- Mixed Mode (MM)
- Air Conditioned (AC)

- FORM & ORIENTATION OF BUILDING BLOCKS
- FENESTRATION
- SHADING OF OPENING /WINDOWS
- DAYLIGHTING
- NATURAL VENTILATION
- VEGETATION

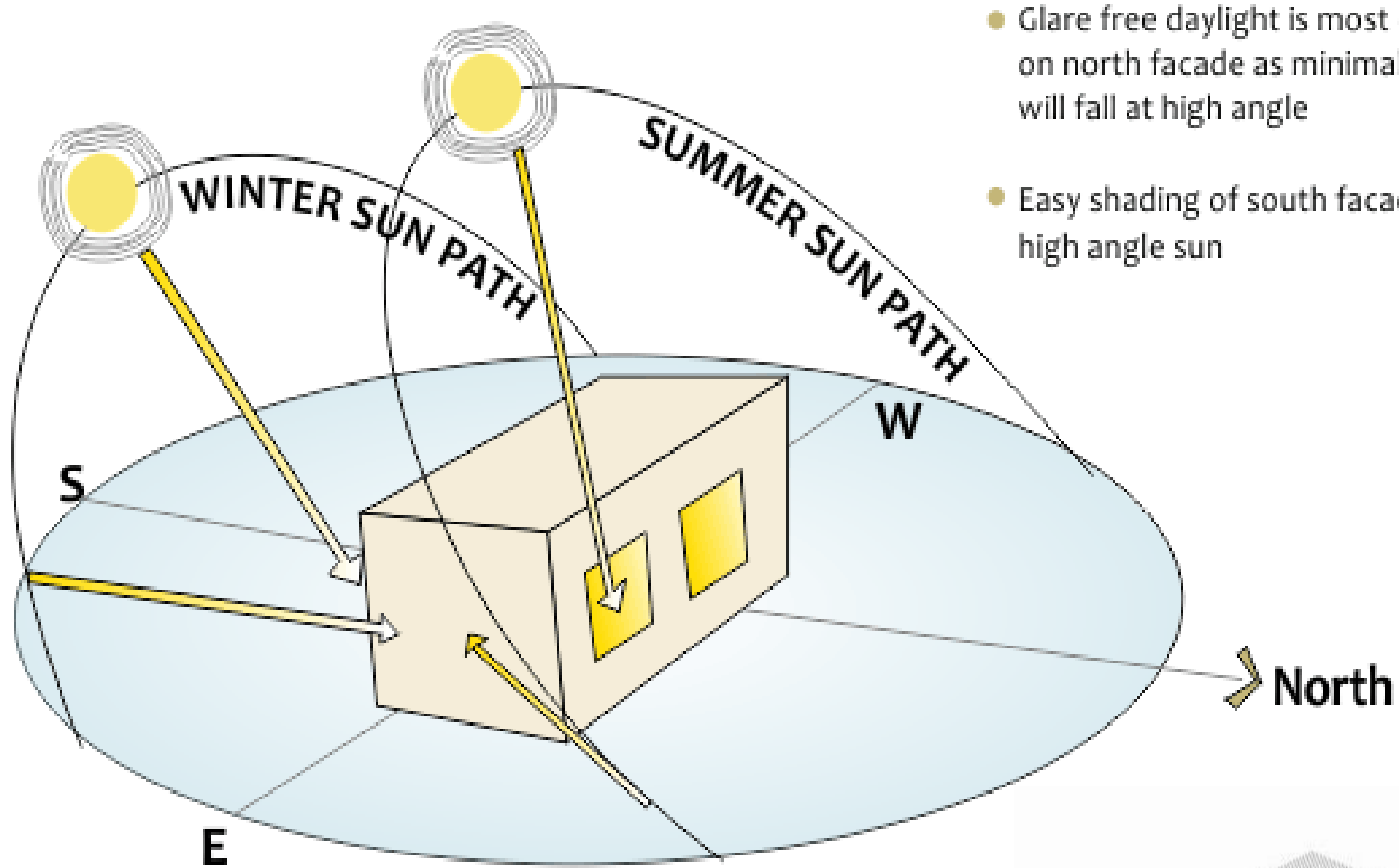
MEASURES TO IMPROVE THERMAL COMFORT

passive design strategies for affordable housing

ORIENTATION OF BUILDING BLOCKS:

WINTER SUN

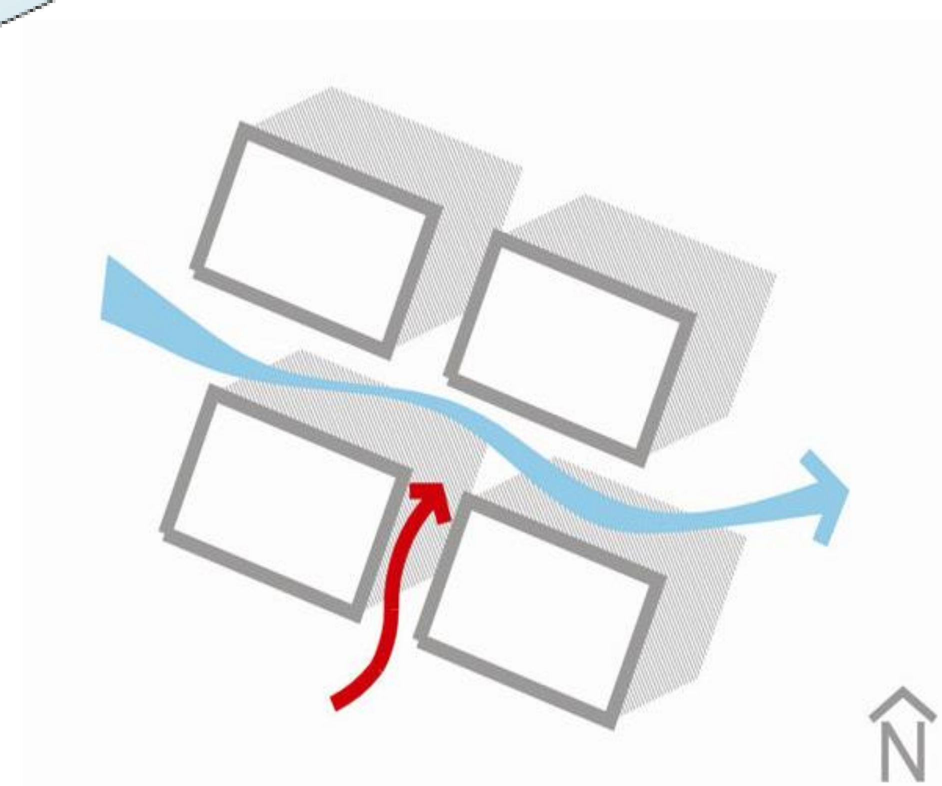
- Sun path at a low angle , south to E-W axis
- Solar radiation will penetrate south facing facades at a low angle during winter



SUMMER SUN

- Sun path at a high angle sun, north to E-W axis
- Glare free daylight is most easily available on north facade as minimal solar radiation will fall at high angle
- Easy shading of south facade from high angle sun

East and west facades continue to receive uniform, strong solar radiation at a low angle through the year.



Source: NZEB

MEASURES TO IMPROVE THERMAL COMFORT

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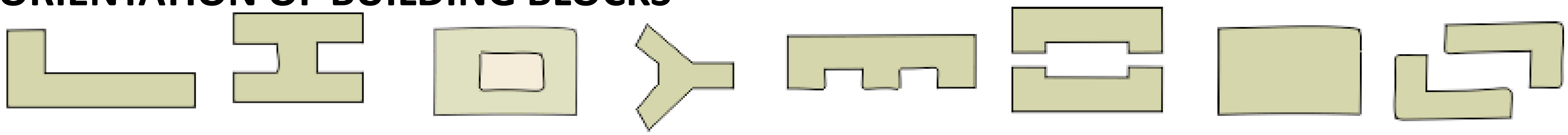
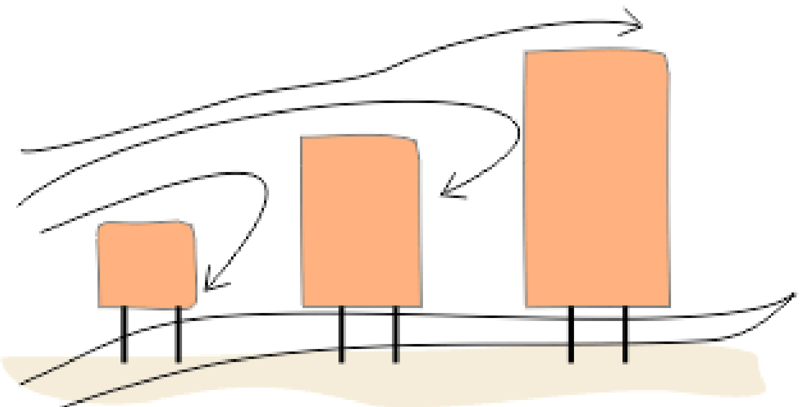
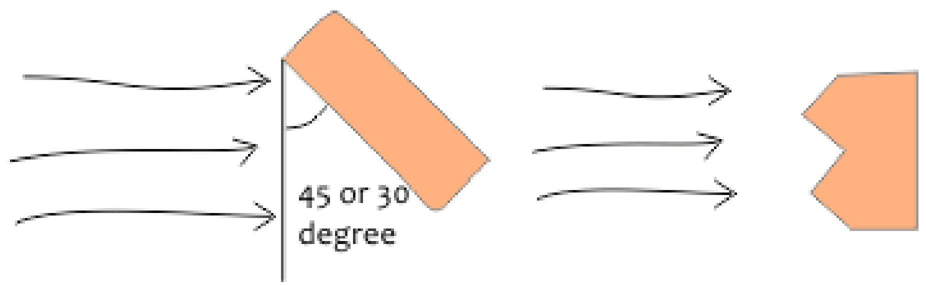
ORIENTATION OF BUILDING BLOCKS



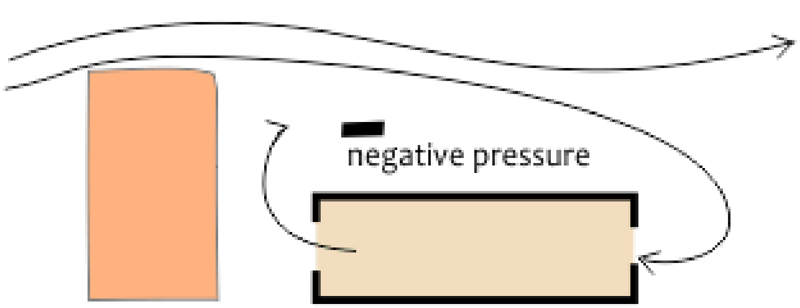
Orient longer facades along the north. This will provide glare free light in summer from north without shading and winter sun penetration from the south.



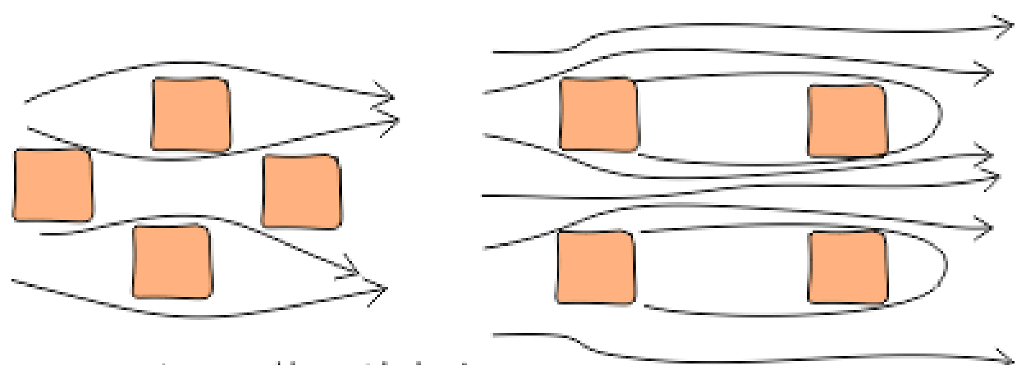
if a site has multiple buildings, they should be arranged in ascending order of their heights and be built on stilts to allow ventilation



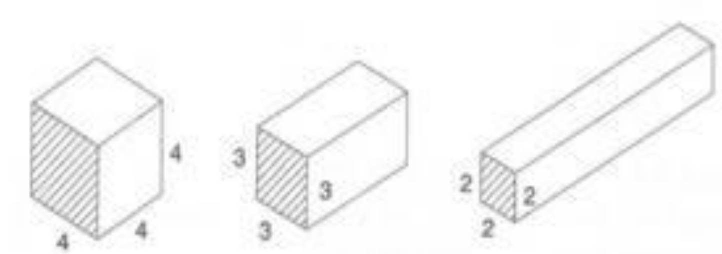
Place buildings at a 30 or 45 degree angle to the direction of wind for enhanced ventilation. Form can be staggered in the wind facing direction also to achieve the same result.



Taller forms in the wind direction of prevailing wind can alter the wind movement pattern for low lying buildings behind them



staggered layout helps in accentuating wind movement



Solid shape type	Surface area (S)	Volume (V)	Ratio (S/V)
a	96	64	1.5
b	103.2	64	1.61
c	136	64	2.13

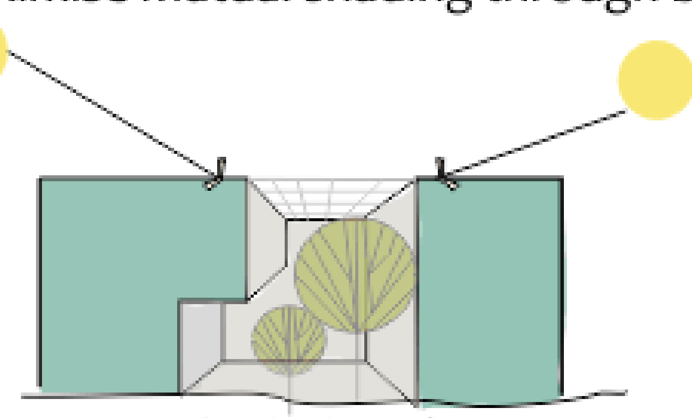
Source: NZEB

MEASURES TO IMPROVE THERMAL COMFORT

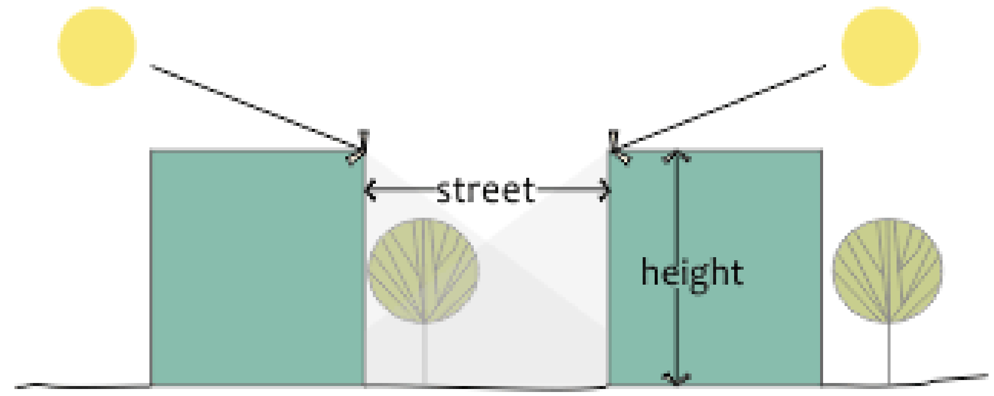
passive design strategies for affordable housing

FORM OF BUILDING BLOCKS:

1 Maximise mutual shading through built forms

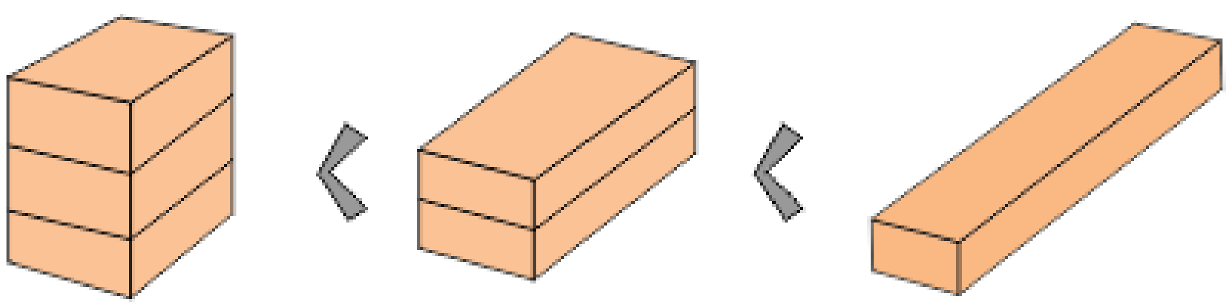


closely placed forms



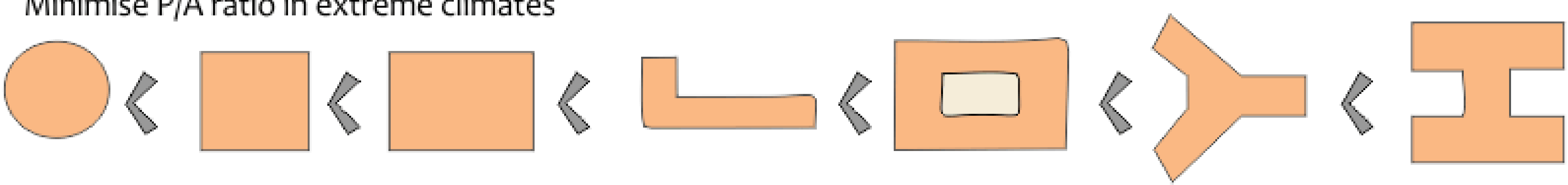
narrow streets - keep building height to street width ratio minimal

2 Minimise S/V ratio in extreme climates



increase compactness by reducing
surface area for the same volume

3 Minimise P/A ratio in extreme climates



MEASURES TO IMPROVE THERMAL COMFORT
passive design strategies for affordable housing

ORIENTATION OF BUILDING BLOCKS:

UDAAN, low cost mass housing project at Mumbai

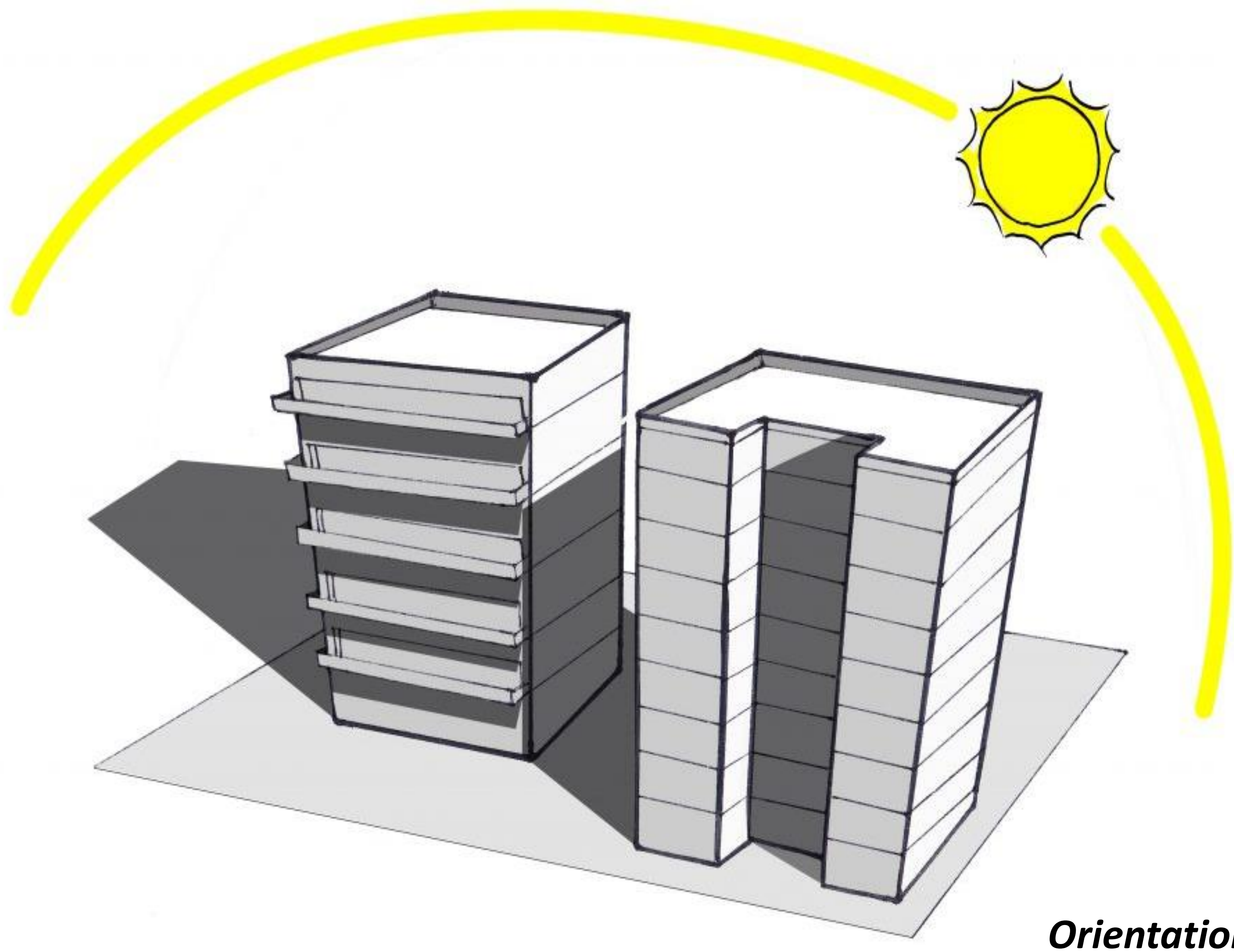
- Maximum daylight
- Proper ventilation

The Orientation can alter the thermal comfort up to – 9 % as the area of the wind facing wall varies with the orientation

Source: NZEB

MEASURES TO IMPROVE THERMAL COMFORT

passive design strategies for affordable housing



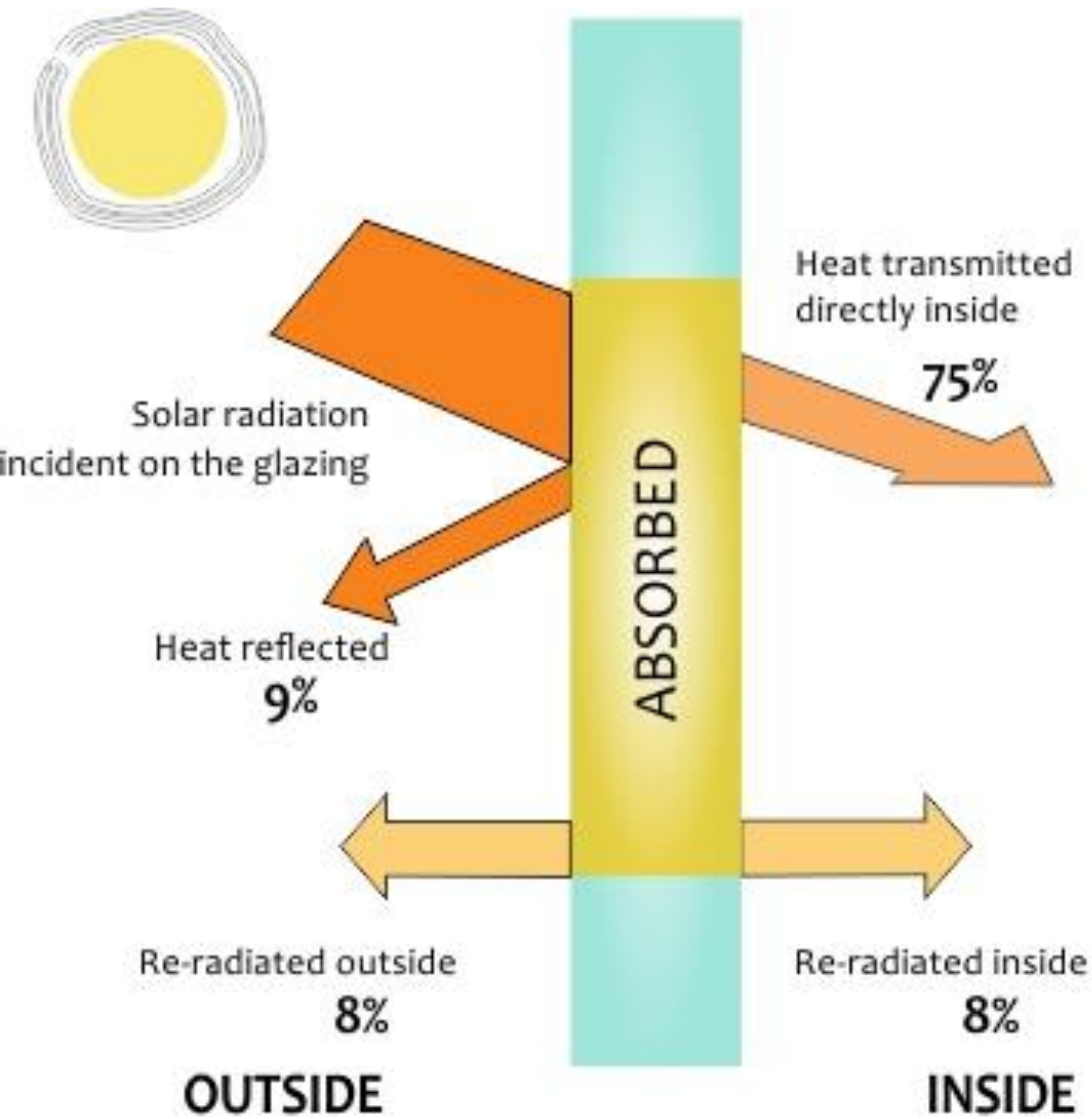
Orientation and form

- In extreme climatic condition *compact planning* is more preferable
- Minimising the perimeter to area ratio of building form, building performs better in terms of thermal comfort
- *Compact forms* gain less heat at day time and loss heat during night time

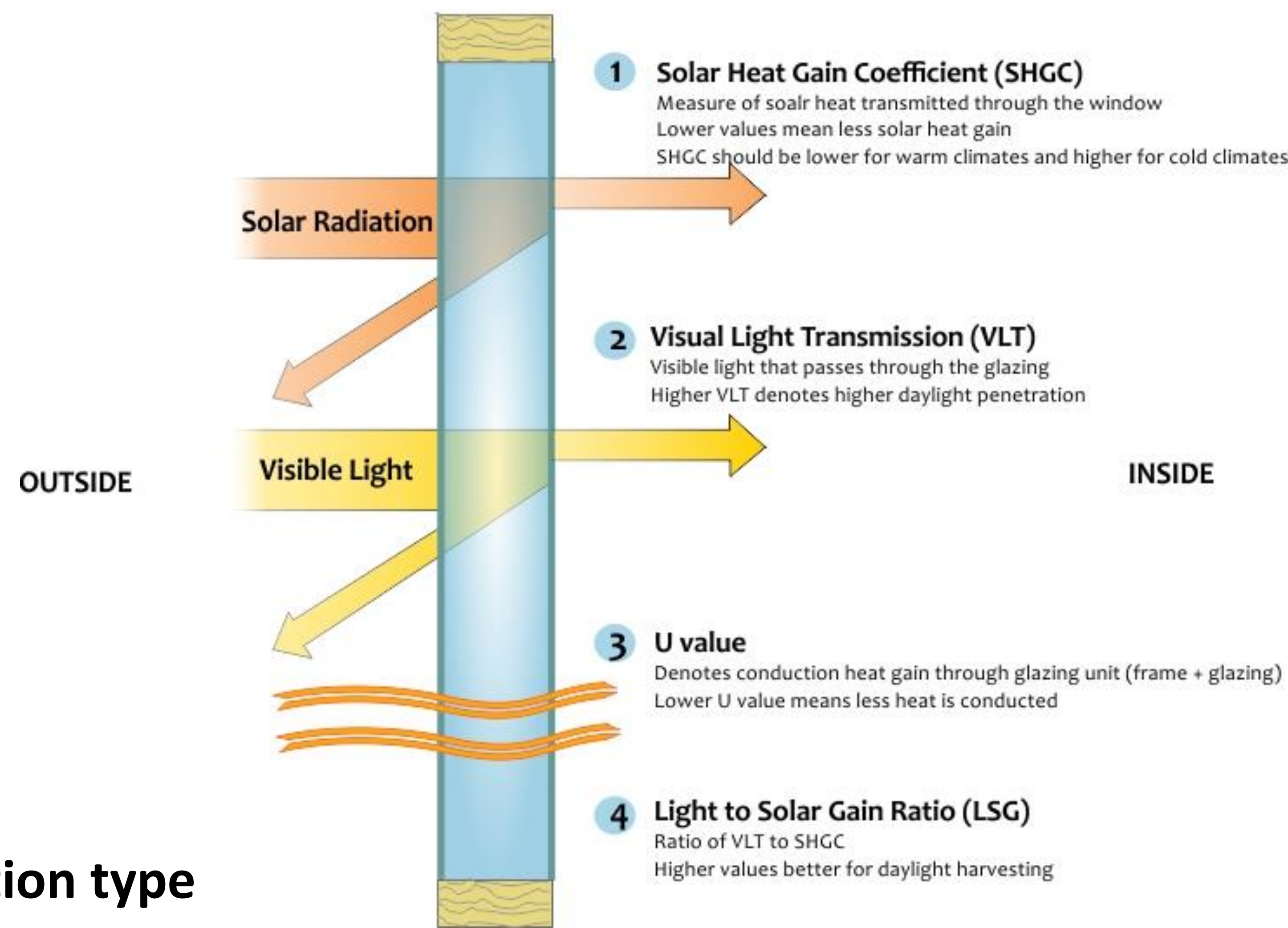
Minimizing the surface area to volume ratio minimizes heat transfer.

Fenestration

A fenestration system with low U-value and low effective SHGC can result in ***reduction of heating and cooling demand*** by 6-11% in moderate climate and between 8-16% in hot humid, hot dry, and composite climates.



Heat transmission in a single glazing clear glass



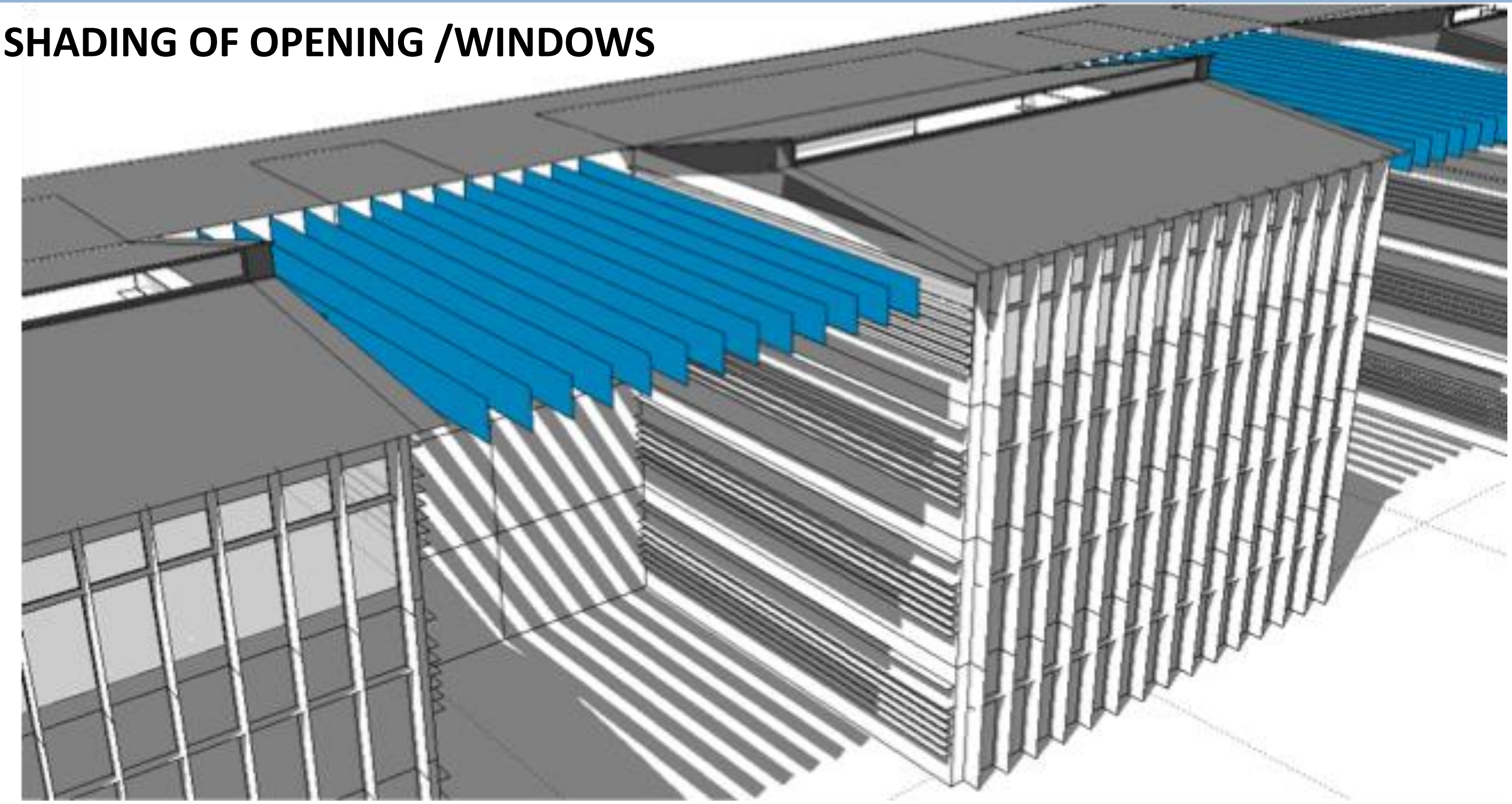
Fenestration type

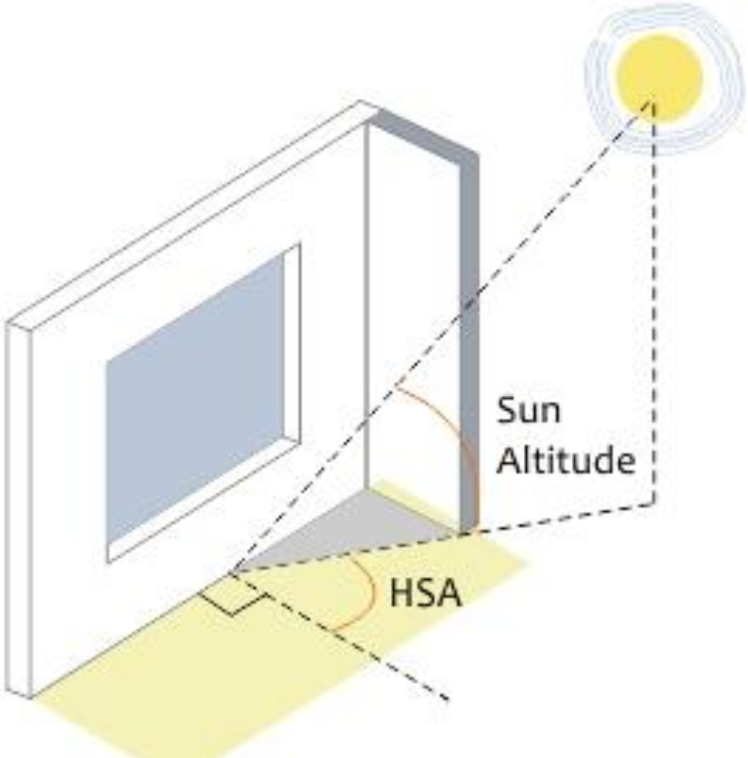
Source: NZEB

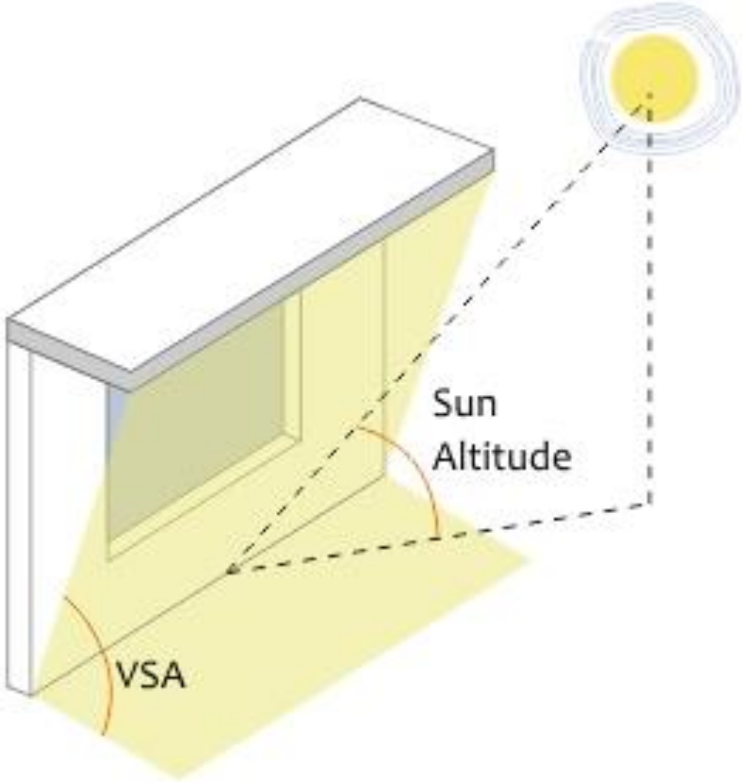
MEASURES TO IMPROVE THERMAL COMFORT

passive design strategies for affordable housing

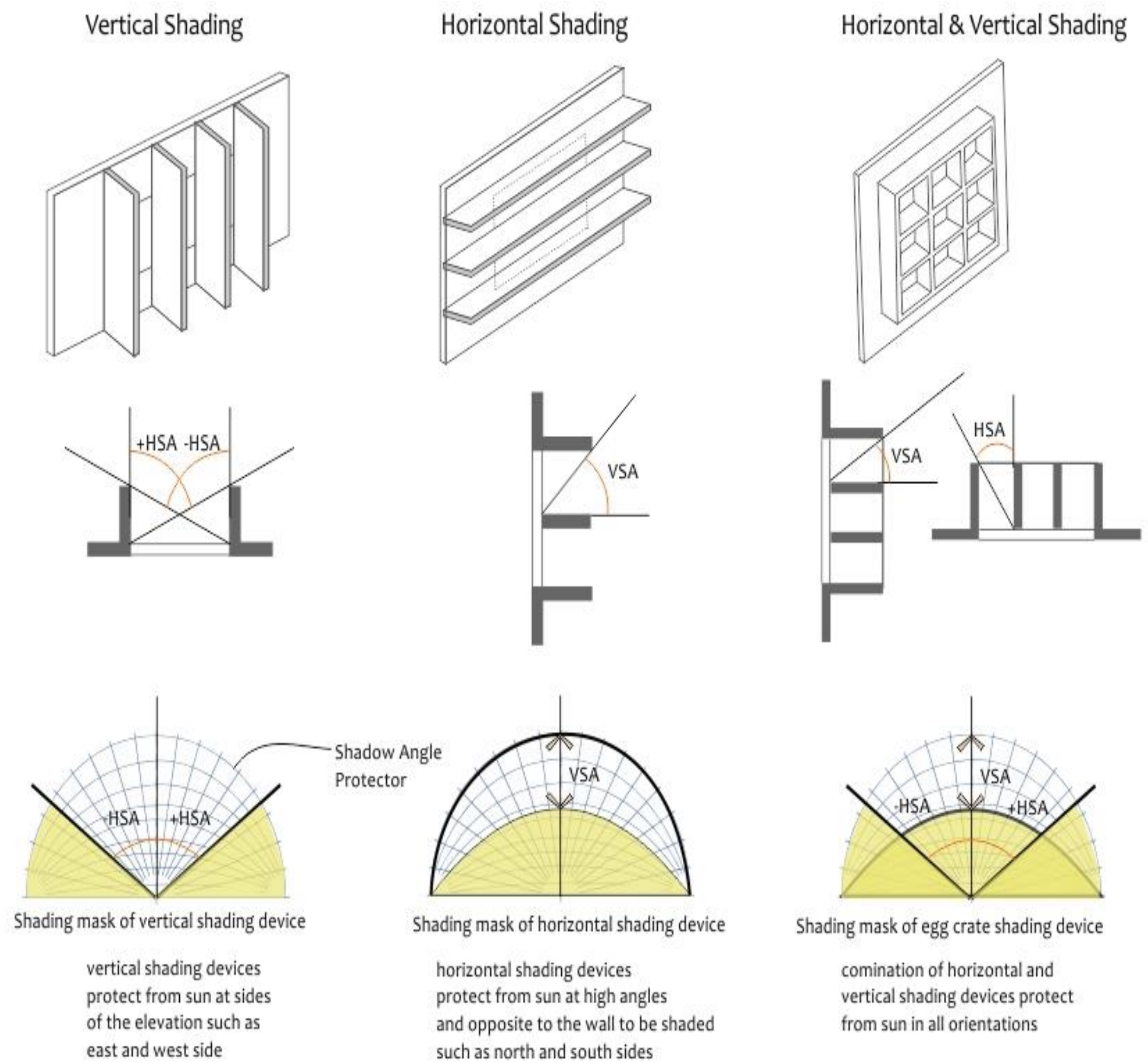
SHADING OF OPENING /WINDOWS



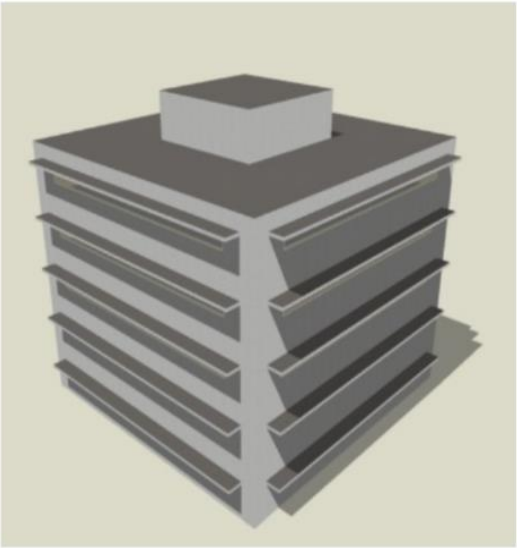




SHADING OF OPENING /WINDOWS

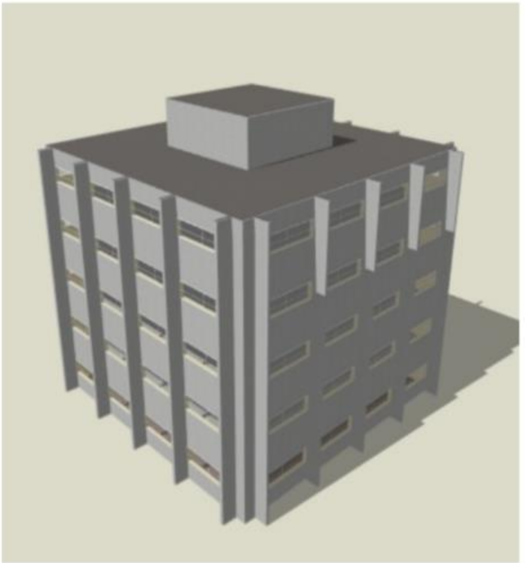


Cases



H-SD-0 (no inclination)
H-SD-30 (inclined at 30°)
H-SD-45 (inclined at 45°)
H-SD-60 (inclined at 60°)

Cases



V-SD-0 (no inclination)
V-SD-30 (inclined at 30°)
V-SD-45 (inclined at 45°)
V-SD-60 (inclined at 60°)

Solar shading devices helps

- Diffusing light
- Control heat
- Improving daylight
- Comfortable living

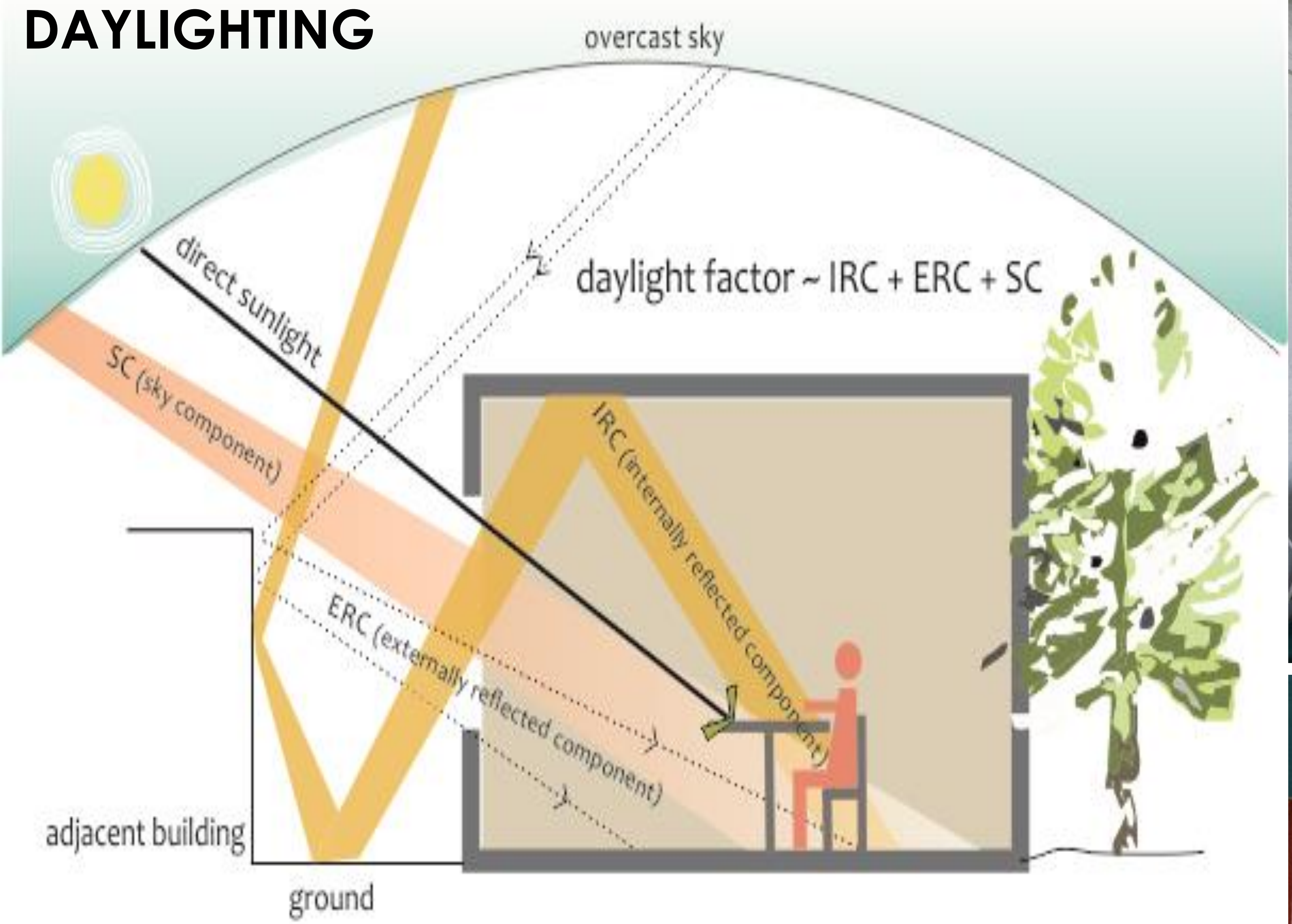
Use of shading device at Palace of Assembly, Chandigarh

Source: NZEB

MEASURES TO IMPROVE THERMAL COMFORT

passive design strategies for affordable housing

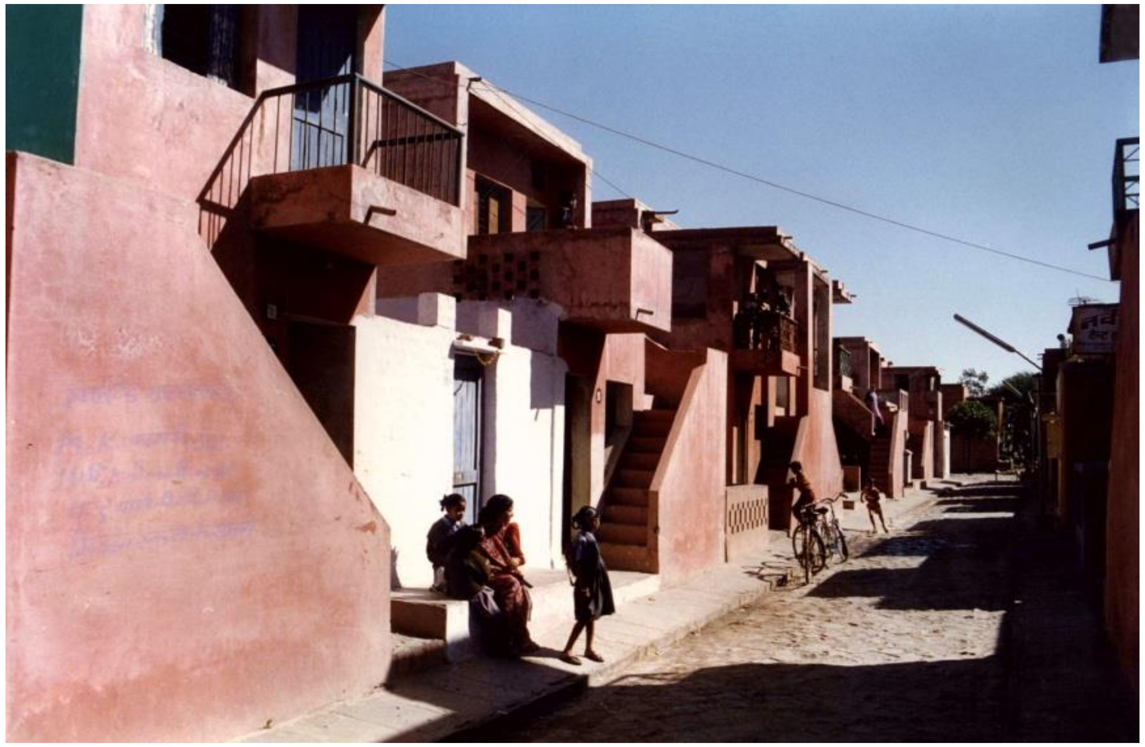
DAYLIGHTING



- Designed daylighting features enhance

1. Indoor environmental quality,
2. Building occupant performance

Daylighting can impact the energy use by **reducing** the lighting energy demand up to **20-30%.**

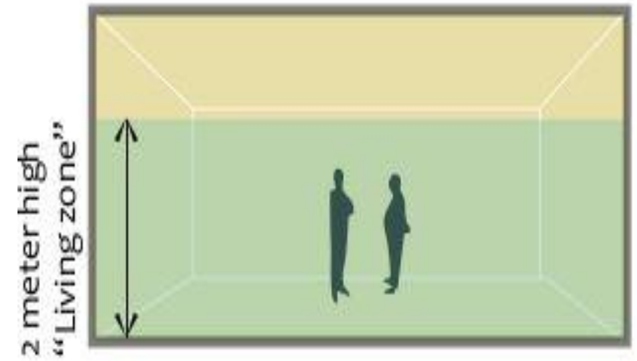


Day lighting and Shading at Aranya Housing, Indore

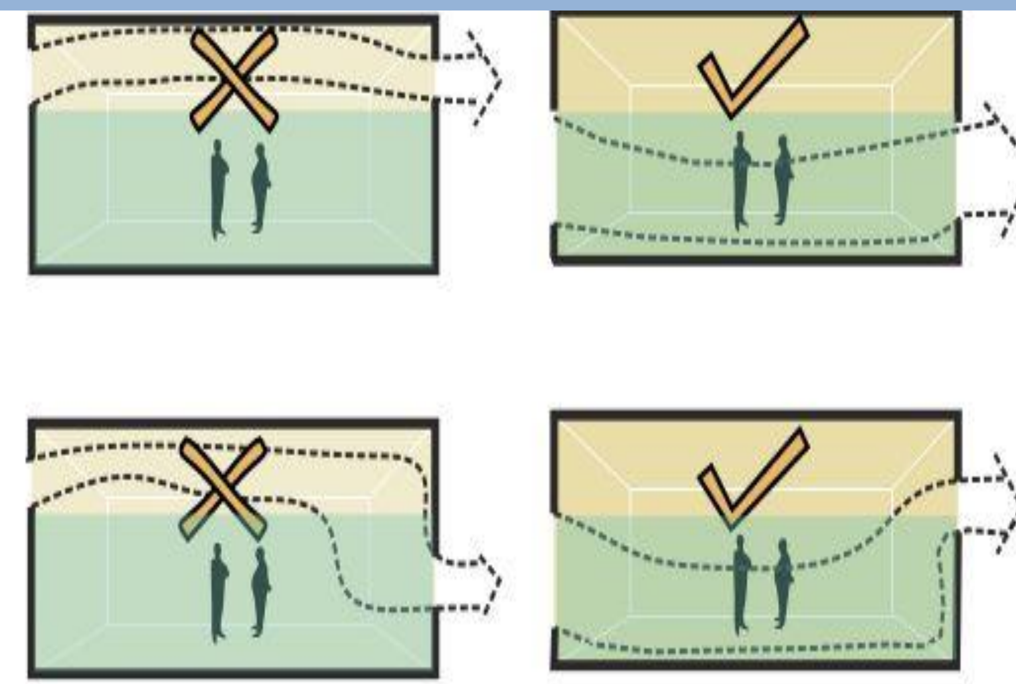
Source: NZEB

NATURAL VENTILATION

Cross ventilation
to allow ***maximum air flow*** inside the space

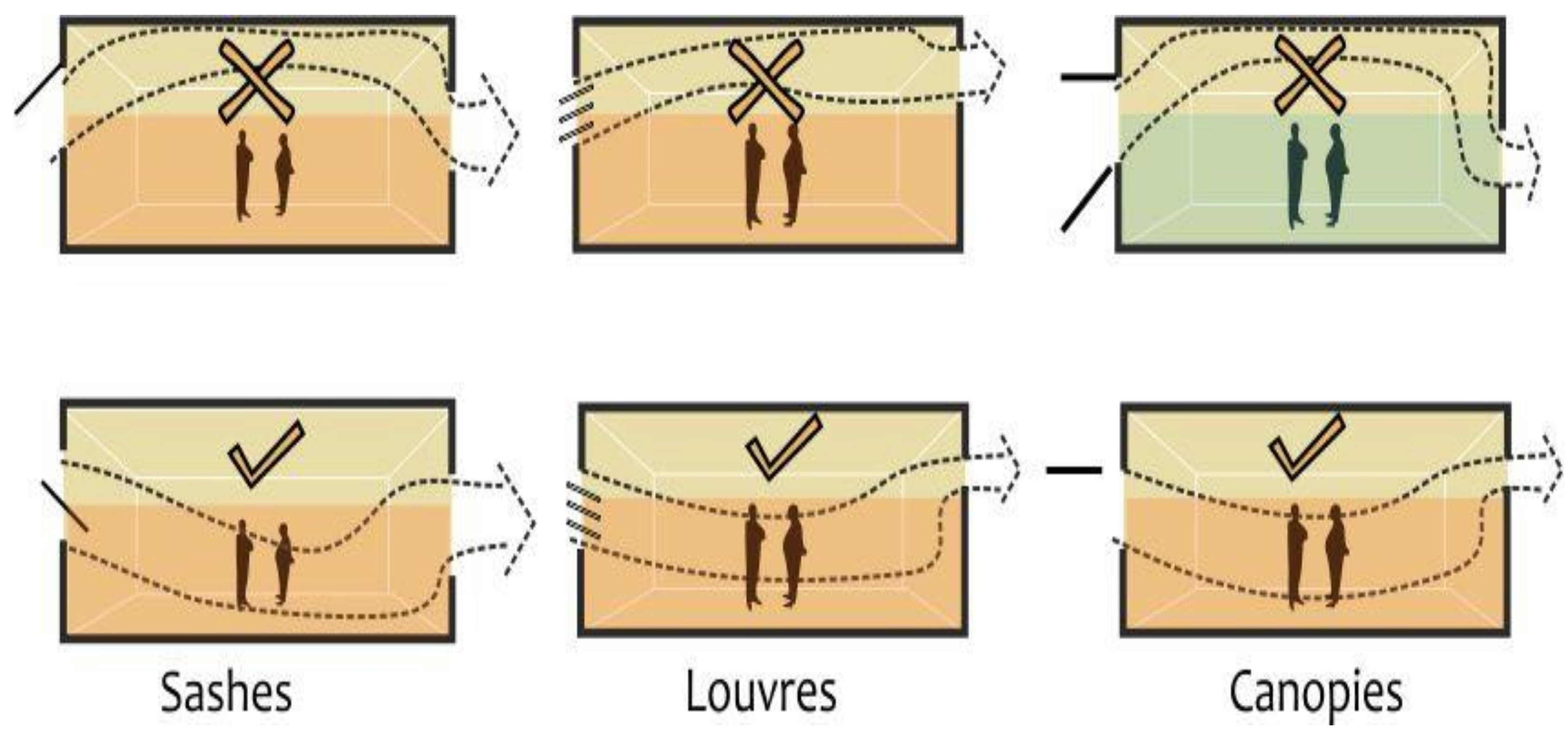


Living zone is the space commonly used by occupants. Air movement should be directed through this space.



inlet openings placed at high level deviate air flow away from the living zone irrespective of outlet position

Types of opening and their location



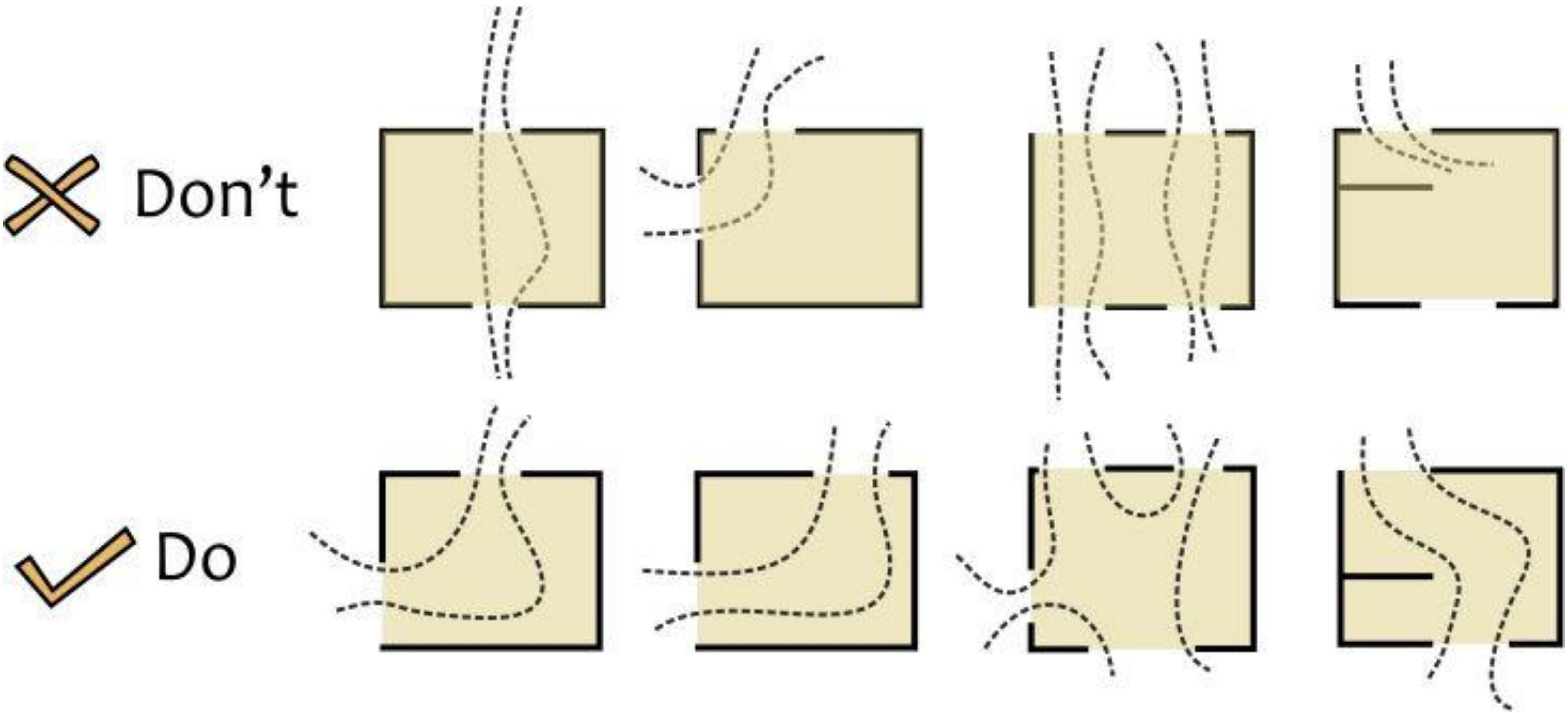
Natural ventilation helps in reducing mechanical cooling load of the building

Source: NZEB

MEASURES TO IMPROVE THERMAL COMFORT

passive design strategies for affordable housing

NATURAL VENTILATION

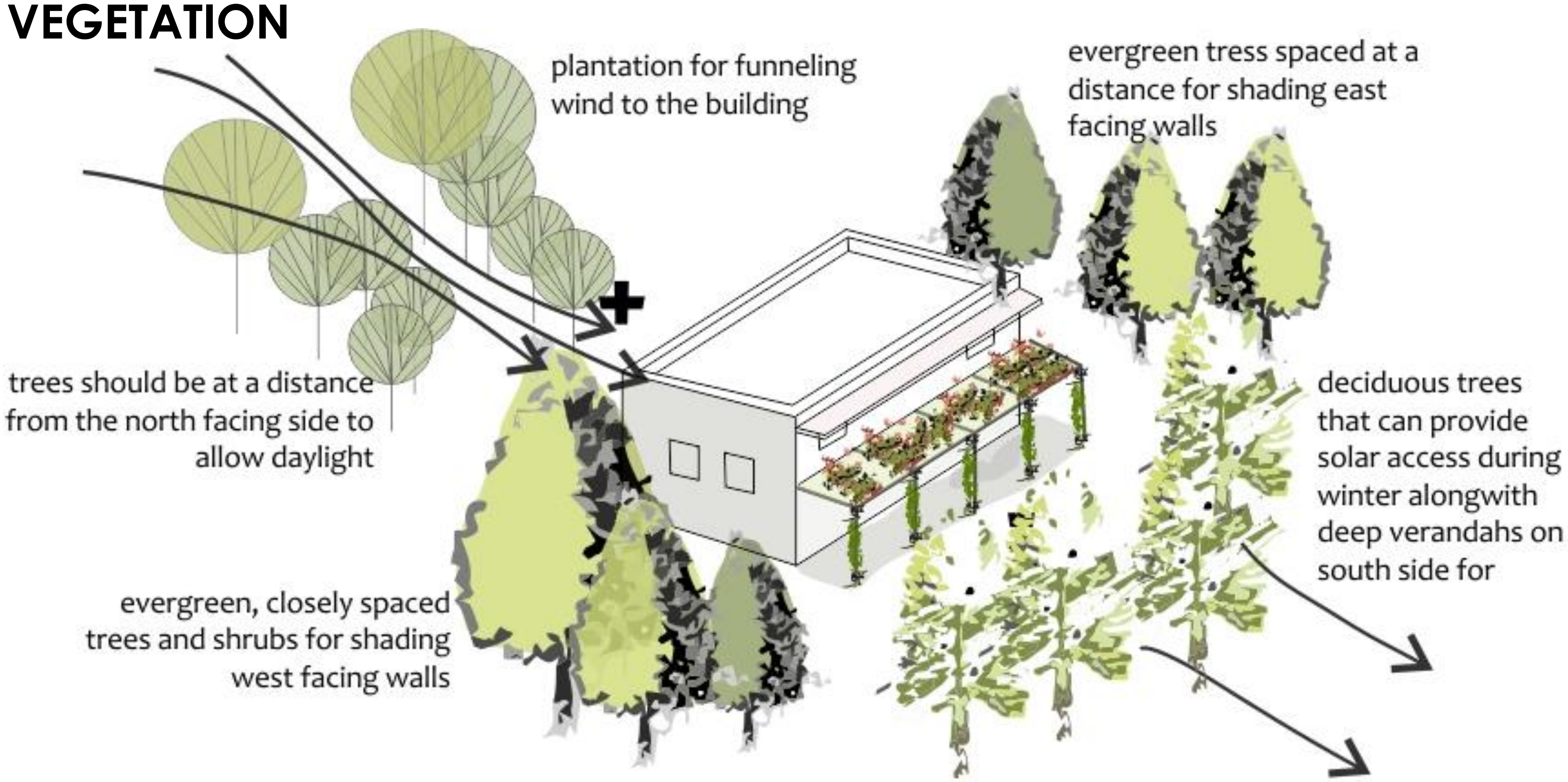


Horizontal placing of openings and internal partitions can alter the direction and spread of air stream

MEASURES TO IMPROVE THERMAL COMFORT

passive design strategies for affordable housing

VEGETATION



An increase in urban **vegetation** to reduce urban heat and improve outdoor **thermal comfort.**

Trees also reduce ambient air temperature due to evapo-transpiration.

Study shows that ambient air under a tree adjacent to the wall is about 2 – 2.5°C lower than that for unshaded areas.

Community, Gary Horton, Landscape Development

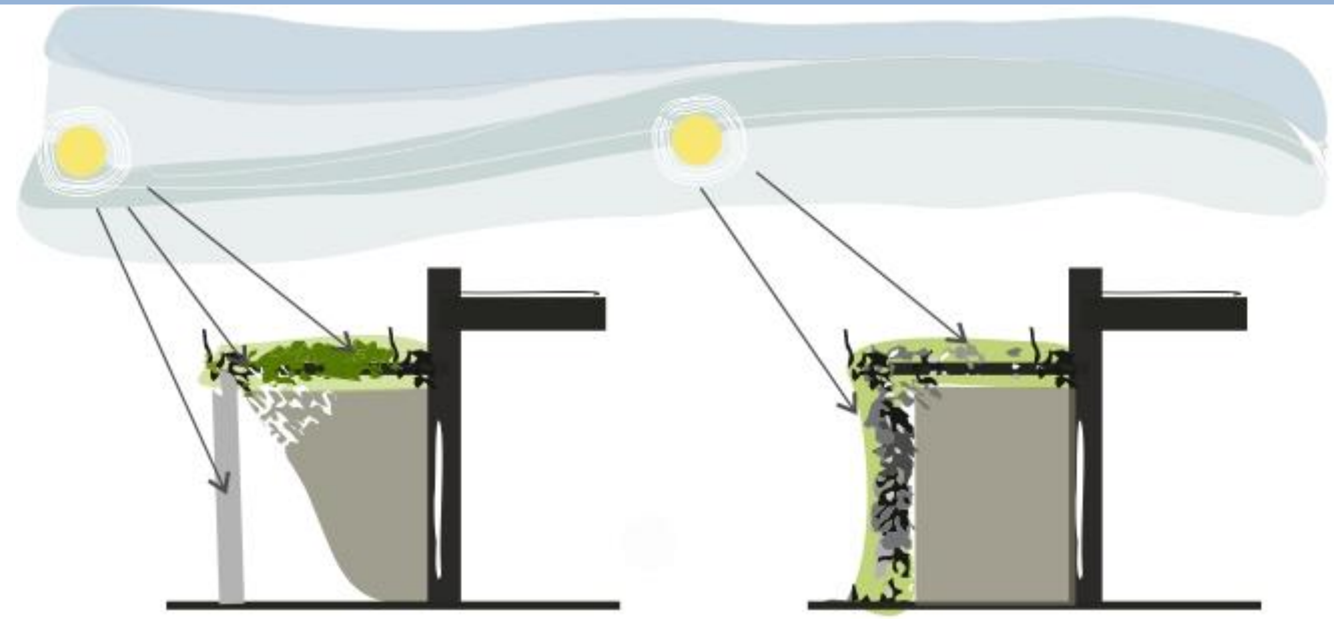
Source: NZEB

MEASURES TO IMPROVE THERMAL COMFORT

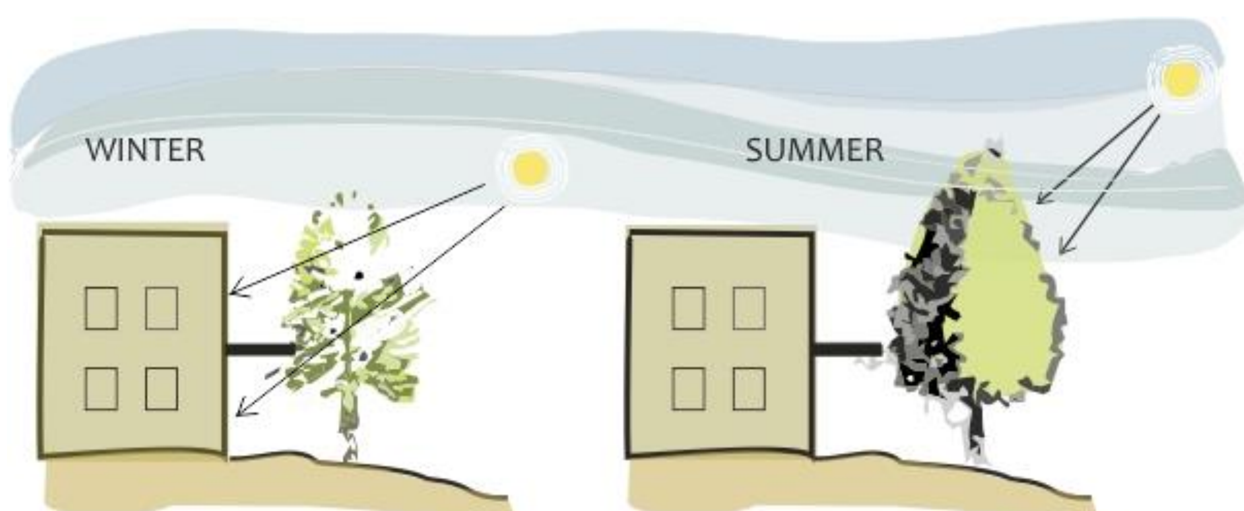
passive design strategies for affordable housing

Trees and shrubs create different air flow patterns, provide shading and keep the surroundings cooler in warm weather. Vegetation can be used for energy conservation in buildings in the following ways:

•Shading of buildings and open spaces through landscaping
•Roof gardens (or green roofs)
•Shading of vertical and horizontal surfaces (green walls)
•Buffer against cold and hot winds
•Changing direction of wind

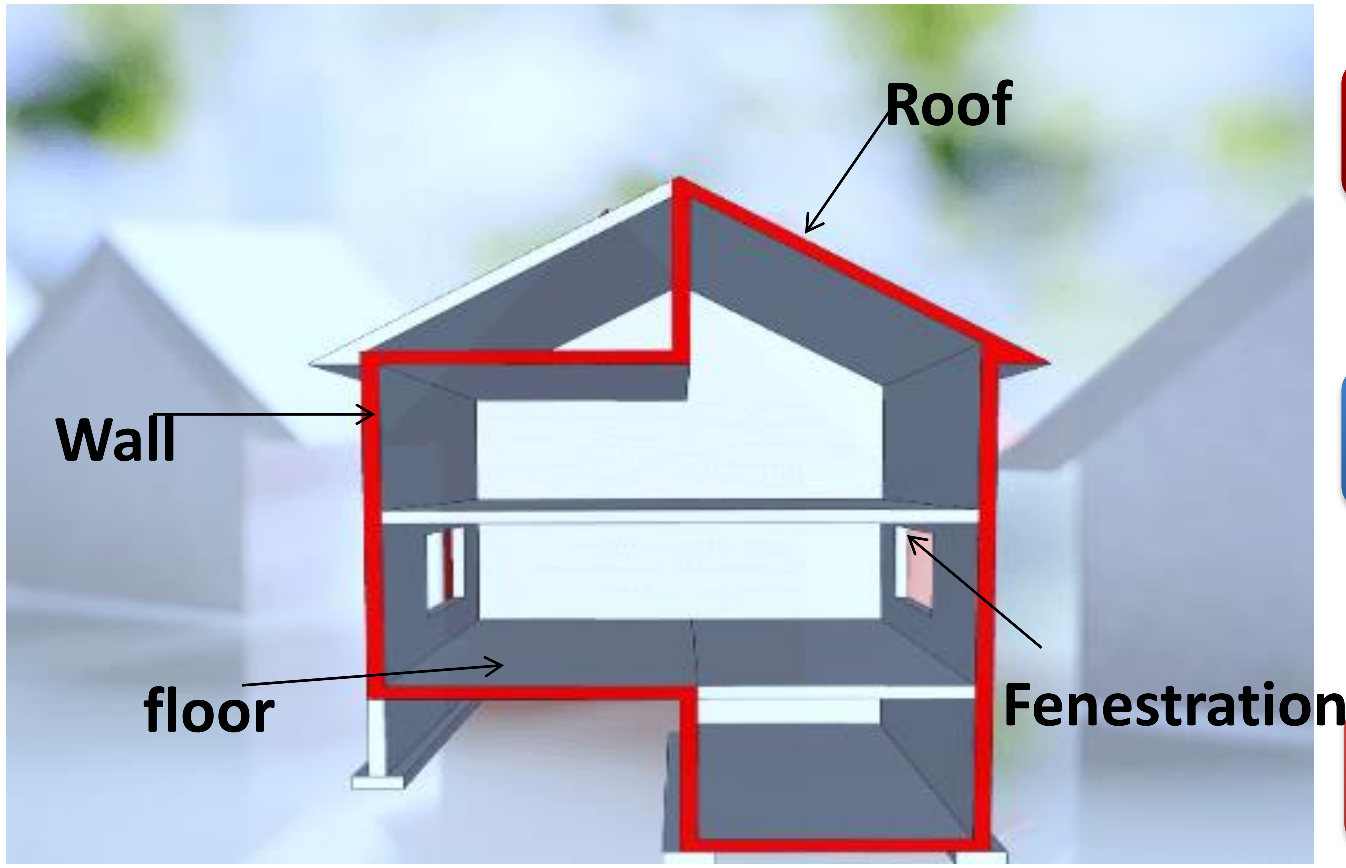


creepers are flexible shading devices for shading verandahs and interior spaces as per the season



deciduous trees allow sun penetration in winter and block sun access during summer

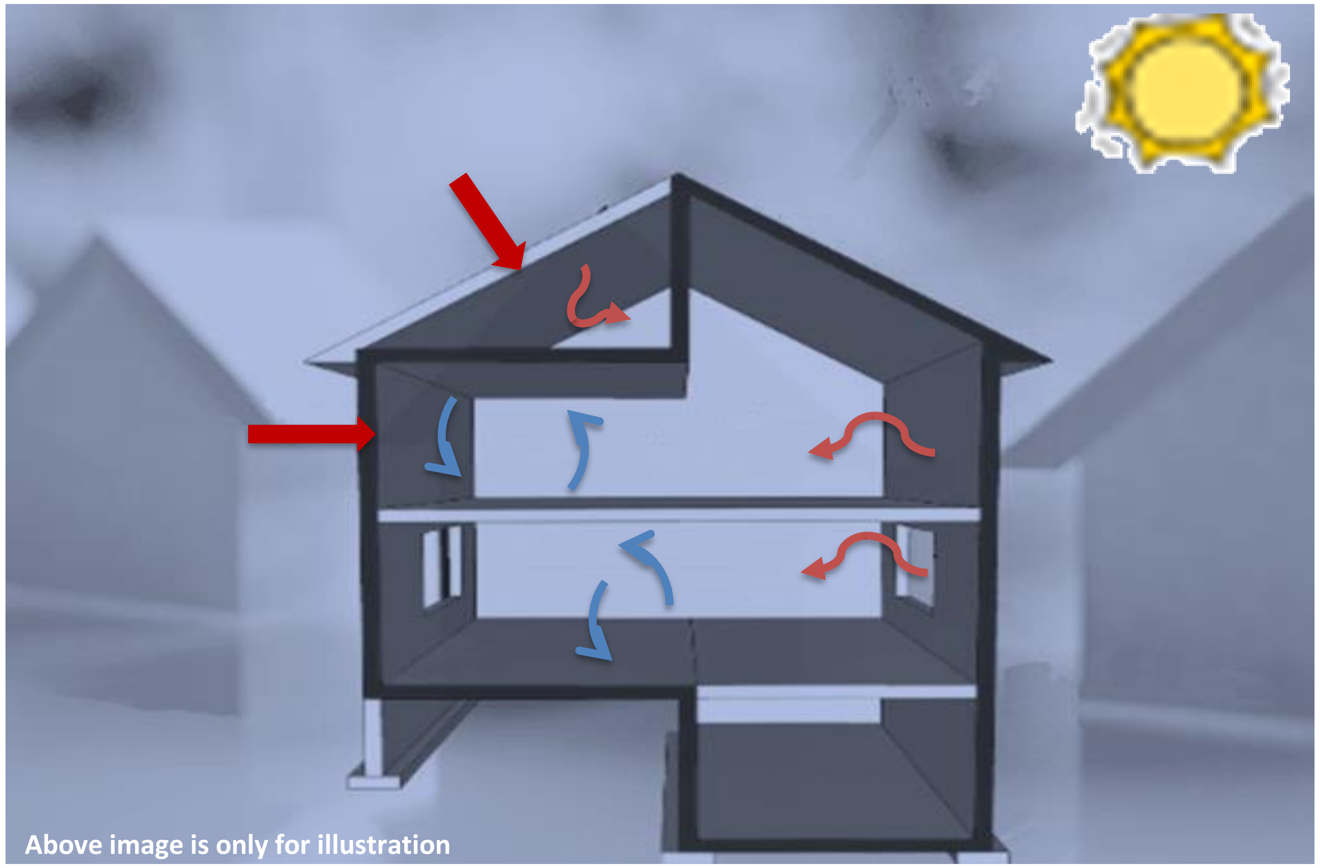
EFFECT OF MATERIALS ON THERMAL COMFORT



CONDUCTION — Transfer of heat from one material to another, through direct contact

CONVECTION — Transfer of heat through a medium, in case of buildings it is mostly air

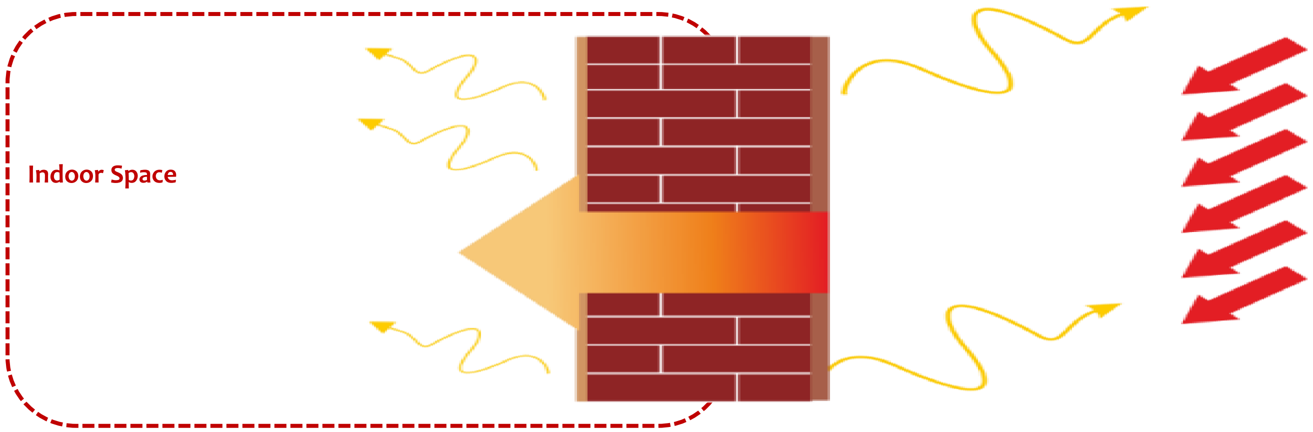
RADIATION — Energy that is radiated in form of rays/ waves



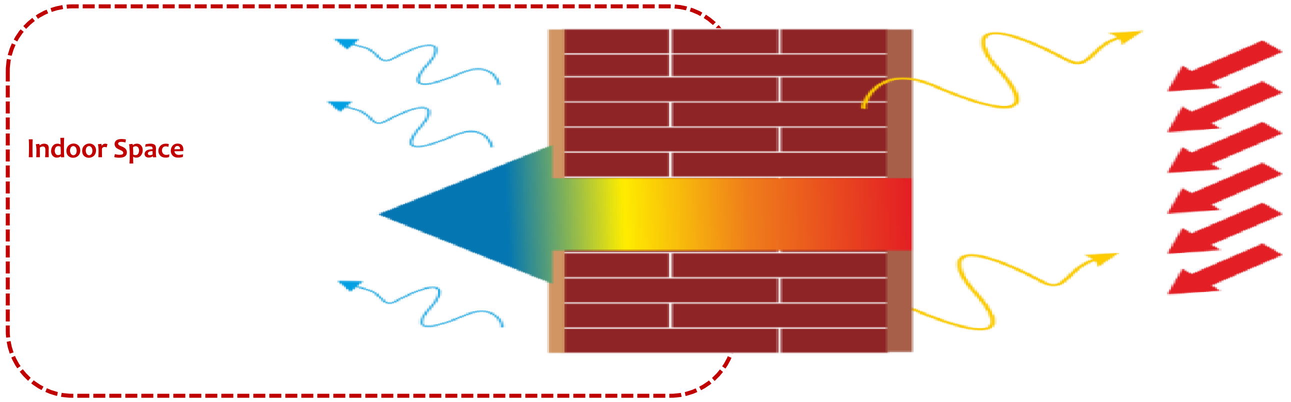
Building consist of wall, roof, fenestration, floor, sky light, columns, beams, doors

For the same we do require different materials to fulfil the user requirements such as aesthetics, safety, visibility, etc.

EFFECT OF MATERIALS ON THERMAL COMFORT



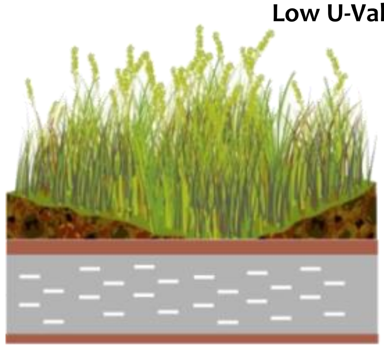
High U-Value



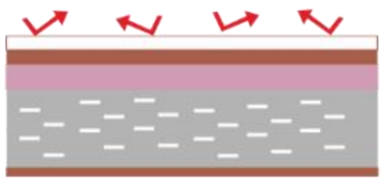
Low U-Value

Thermal transmittance U-value

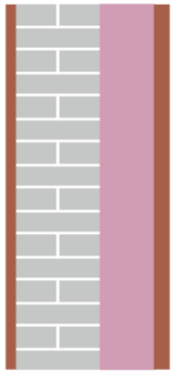
- Heat transfer due to temperature difference, inside & outside
- Heat transmission in unit time through unit area of a material or construction and the boundary air films, induced by unit temperature difference between the environments on each side
- Unit of U value is **W/m²k**.



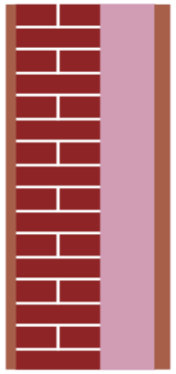
Above Deck Insulation



Reflective Tiles with above deck insulation of low thickness



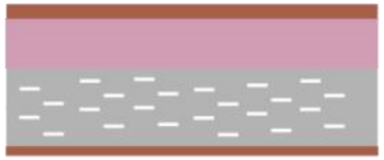
External Insulation with AAC Block



Externally Insulated Wall

For Roof

- Reflective paints
- Roof garden
- Insulation
- Reflective tiles- China Mosaic



Above Deck Insulation

For External Wall

- Increase wall thickness
- Insulations over walls
- Cavity

EFFECT OF MATERIALS ON THERMAL COMFORT

Before selecting insulation material for a building, the following factors need to be considered:

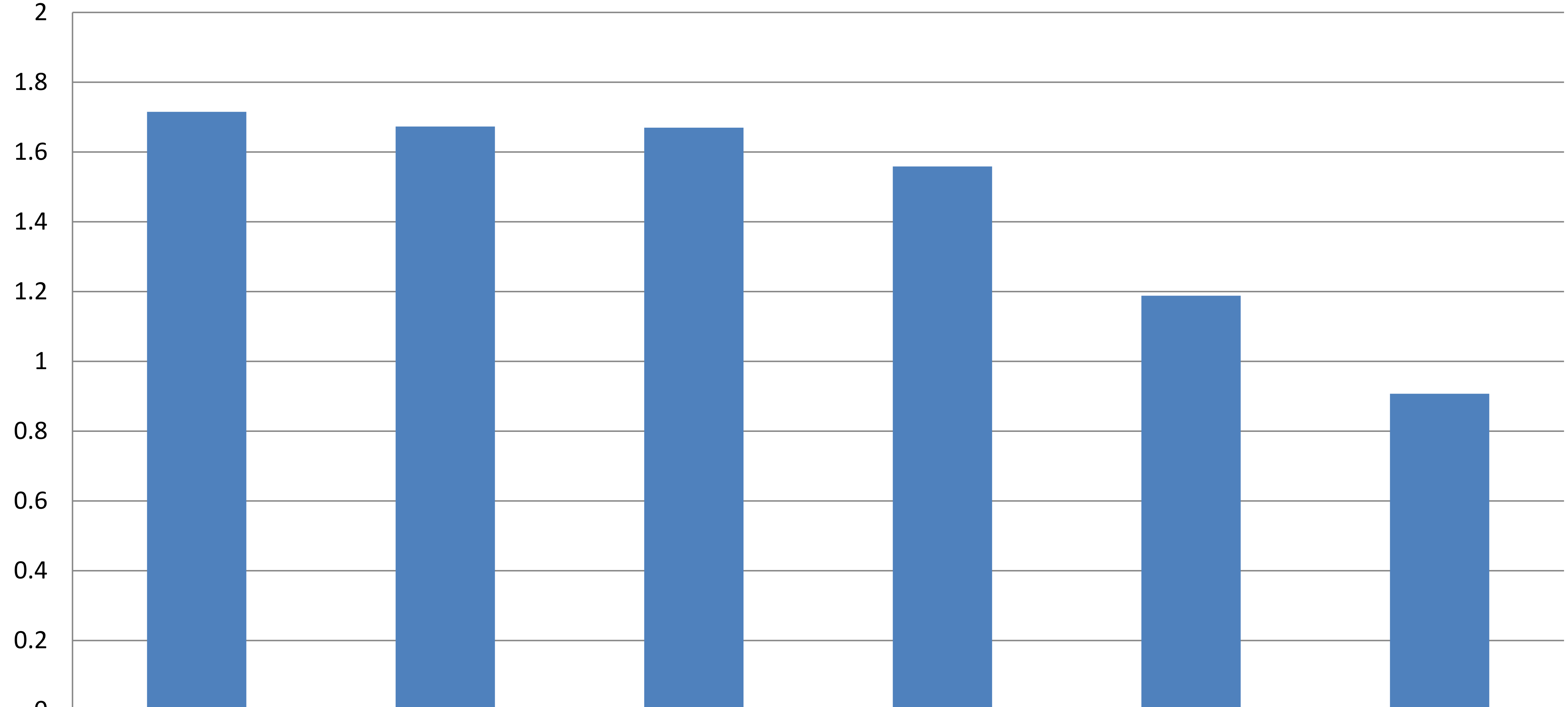
- ✓ The climatic conditions of the region
- ✓ The material flammability in case of an accident
- ✓ Material toxicity
- ✓ Ease of replacement of the material
- ✓ Material affordability
- ✓ Material durability
- ✓ Ease of installation

Characteristic of insulating materials	Insulating Power	Density	Fire Resistance	Water vapor diffusion	Resistance to water	Compression Strength	Traction Strength	Heat Resistance	Absorption of vibrations	Absorption of aerial noise	Cost at given insulation	Embodied Energy
Light mineral Wool	+	_._	++	-	O	_._	_._	+		++	+	_._
Dense Mineral Wool	++	+	++	_._	O	O	_	++	++	+	+	O
Glass foam	+	+	++	++	++	++	++	++	_._	_	+++	O
PUR	++	-	O	-	O	+	+	++	_	_._	+	++
EPS	++	_._	+	+	O	+	+	O	_	_._	+++	_
XPS	++	O	+	++	+	+	++	O	-	_._	+	+
++ Very high; + High; O Average; - Low; _._ Very low												

Comparison of commonly used insulation material

MATERIAL CHARACTERISTICS FOR BETTER THERMAL COMFORT

Thus, the lower the U-value, the lower the rate of heat transfer, and the better the insulating property of the element



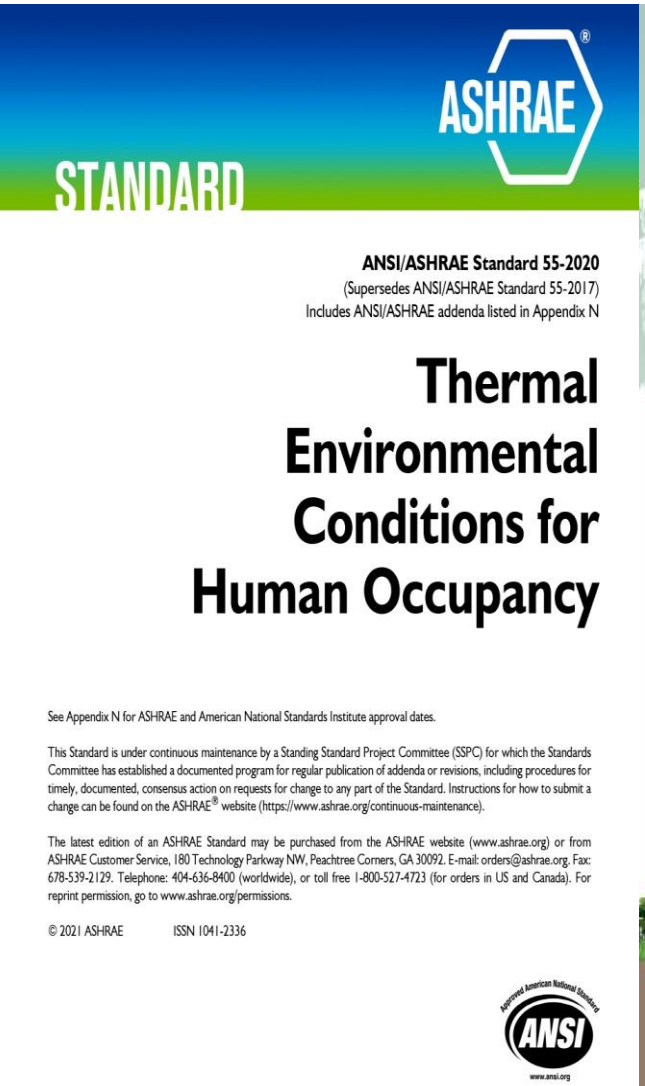
	Glass fibre reinforced Gypsum panel with RCC & non..	Rattrap bond wall	Brick wall	Glass fibre reinforced Gypsum panel - Unfilled	Light Gauge framed steel structure with EPS	Reinforced EPS core Panel system
U-Value ($W/m^2K.$)	1.715	1.673	1.67	1.559	1.188	0.907

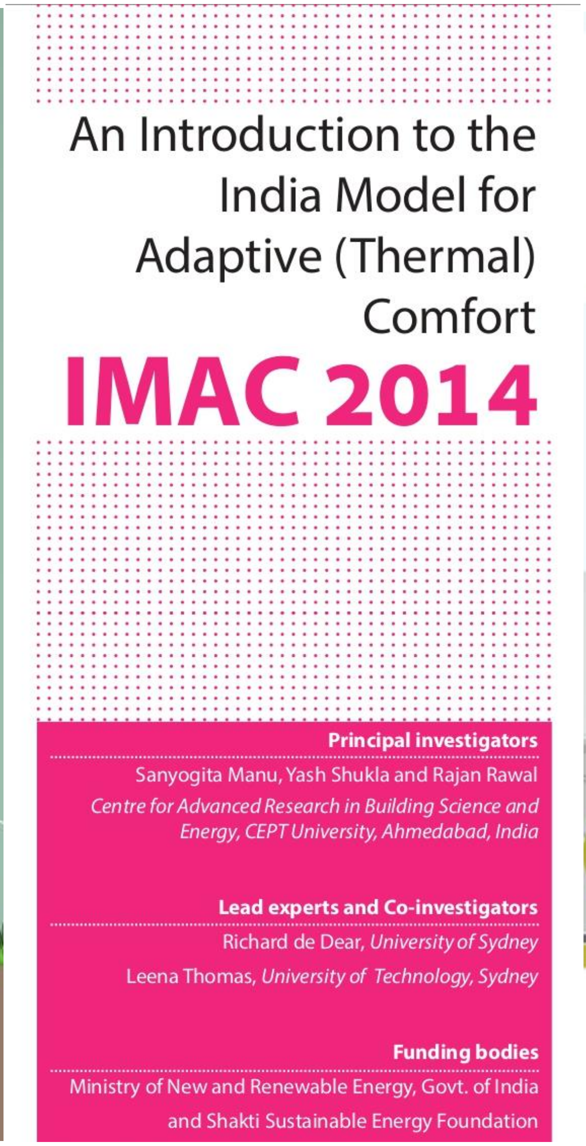
Decrease in U value

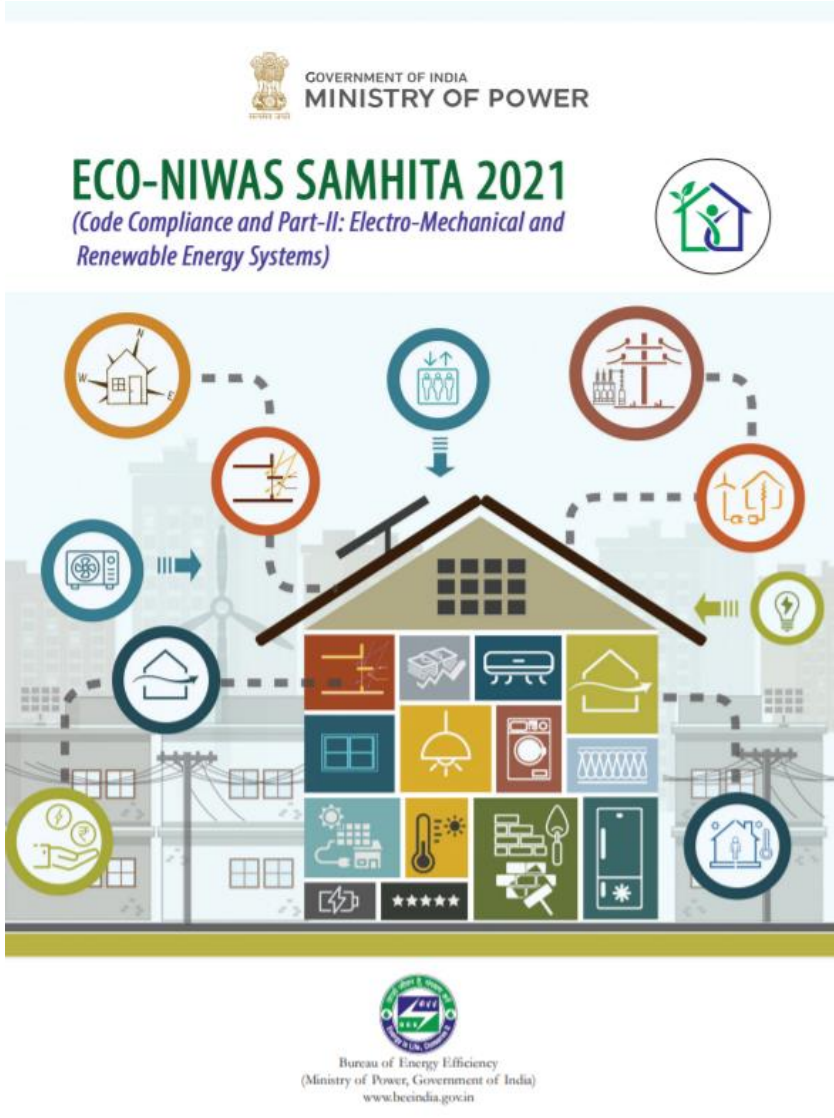
Enhance Thermal Comfort

@source :CRDF Document of CEPT

EXISTING STANDARDS FOR IMPROVING THERMAL COMFORT







Standard 55-2020, Thermal Environmental Conditions for Human Occupancy (ANSI Approved)
Standard 62.1-2019, Ventilation for Acceptable Indoor Air Quality
Standard 62.2-2019, Ventilation and Acceptable Indoor Air Quality in Residential Buildings
Standard 90.1-2019, Energy Standard for Buildings Except Low-Rise Residential Buildings
Standard 90.2-2018, Energy Efficient Design of Low-Rise Residential Buildings
Standard 100-2018, Energy Efficiency in Existing Buildings

EXISTING STANDARDS FOR IMPROVING THERMAL COMFORT

ASHRAE-55

CBE CENTER FOR THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT

CBE Thermal Comfort Tool

Help | Other CBE tools

ASHRAE-55 | EN-16798 | Compare | Ranges | Upload | Fans & Heat | PHS

Inputs

Select method: PMV method

Operative temperature: 25 °C

Air speed: 0.1 m/s — No local control

Relative humidity: 50 % — Relative humidity

Metabolic rate: 1 met — Seated, quiet: 1.0

Clothing level: 0.61 clo — Trousers, long-sleeve shi

Create custom ensemble

Dynamic predictive clothing

Solar gain on occupants

Set pressure | SI/IP

Local discomfort | Globe temp

Reset | Save | Reload | Share

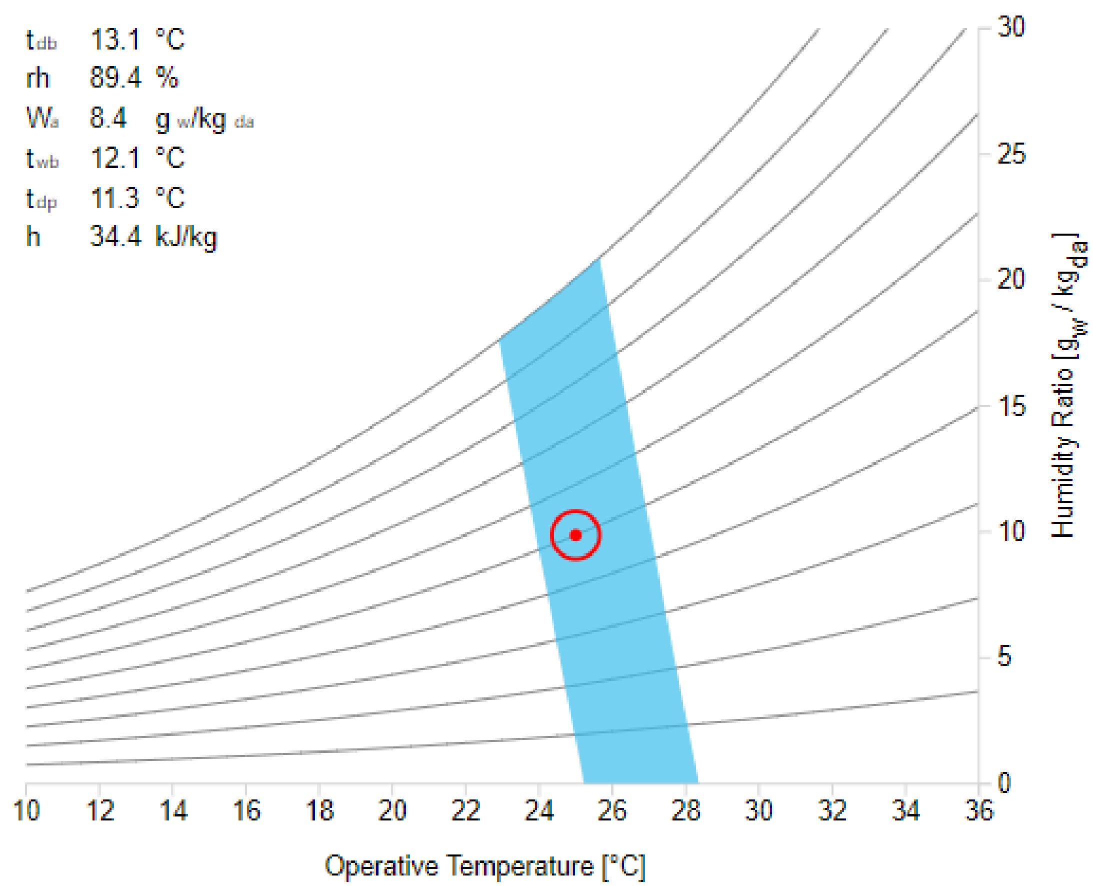
Documentation

✔ Complies with ASHRAE Standard 55-2020

PMV = -0.16 | PPD = 6 %

Sensation = Neutral | SET = 24.8 °C

Psychrometric (operative temperature)



NOTE: In this psychrometric chart the abscissa is the operative temperature and for each point dry-bulb temperature equals mean radiant temperature (DBT = MRT). The comfort zone represents the combination of conditions with the same DBT and MRT for which the PMV is between -0.5 and +0.5, according to the standard.

Limits of Applicability: This standard is only applicable to healthy individuals. This standard does not apply to occupants: a) whose clothing insulation exceed 1.5 clo; b) whose clothing is highly impermeable; or c) who are sleeping, reclining in contact with bedding, or able to adjust blankets or bedding.

The CBE comfort tools automatically calculates the relative air speed and the dynamic clothing insulation .

EXISTING STANDARDS FOR IMPROVING THERMAL COMFORT

National Building Code of India (NBC 2016)

National Building Code (NBC) of India is a standard which unifies the building regulations all over the country.

Type	Adaptive comfort model as per NBC 2016
Naturally ventilated building	$T_{in}=0.54T_{rm}+12.83$ 90% acceptability range: ±2.38 °C
Mixed mode building	$T_{in}=0.28T_{rm}+17.87$ 90% acceptability range: ±3.48 °C
Air-conditioned building	Air temperature-based approach: $T_{in}=0.078T_{rm}+23.25$ 90% acceptability range: ±1.5 °C
	Standard Effective Temperature based approach: $SET_{in}=0.014T_{rm}+24.53$ 90% acceptability range: ±1.0 °C

Tin: Indoor operative temperature (in °C) is neutral temperature

Trm: 30-days running mean outdoor temperature

SETin: Standard effective temperature (in °C) is neutral temperature

Adaptive Thermal Comfort Equation for determining acceptable indoor conditions as per NBC 2016

According to the IMAC model, **neutral temperature in naturally ventilated buildings varies from 19.6 to 28.5 °C for 30-day outdoor running mean air temperatures ranging from 12.5 to 31 °C**.

EXISTING STANDARDS FOR IMPROVING THERMAL COMFORT

Eco-Niwas Samhita (Energy Conservation Building Code for Residential Buildings)

Eco-Niwas Samhita 2018 (BEE, 2018) is the new Energy Conservation Building Code for Residential Buildings (ECBC-R) which has following provisions:

1. To minimize the heat gain in cooling dominated climate or heat loss in heating dominated climate,

a. Through the building envelope (excluding roof):

i. Maximum RETV for cooling dominated climate (Composite Climate, Hot-Dry Climate, Warm-Humid Climate, and Temperate Climate)

ii. Maximum U-value for the cold climate

b. Through the Roof: Maximum U-value for Roof

2. For natural ventilation potential

a. Minimum openable window-to-floor area ratio with respect to the climatic zone

3. For daylight potential

a. Minimum visible light transmittance with respect to window-to-wall ratio

This code focuses on building envelope and aims to improve the thermal comfort and reduce the energy required for cooling and lighting in Residential buildings.

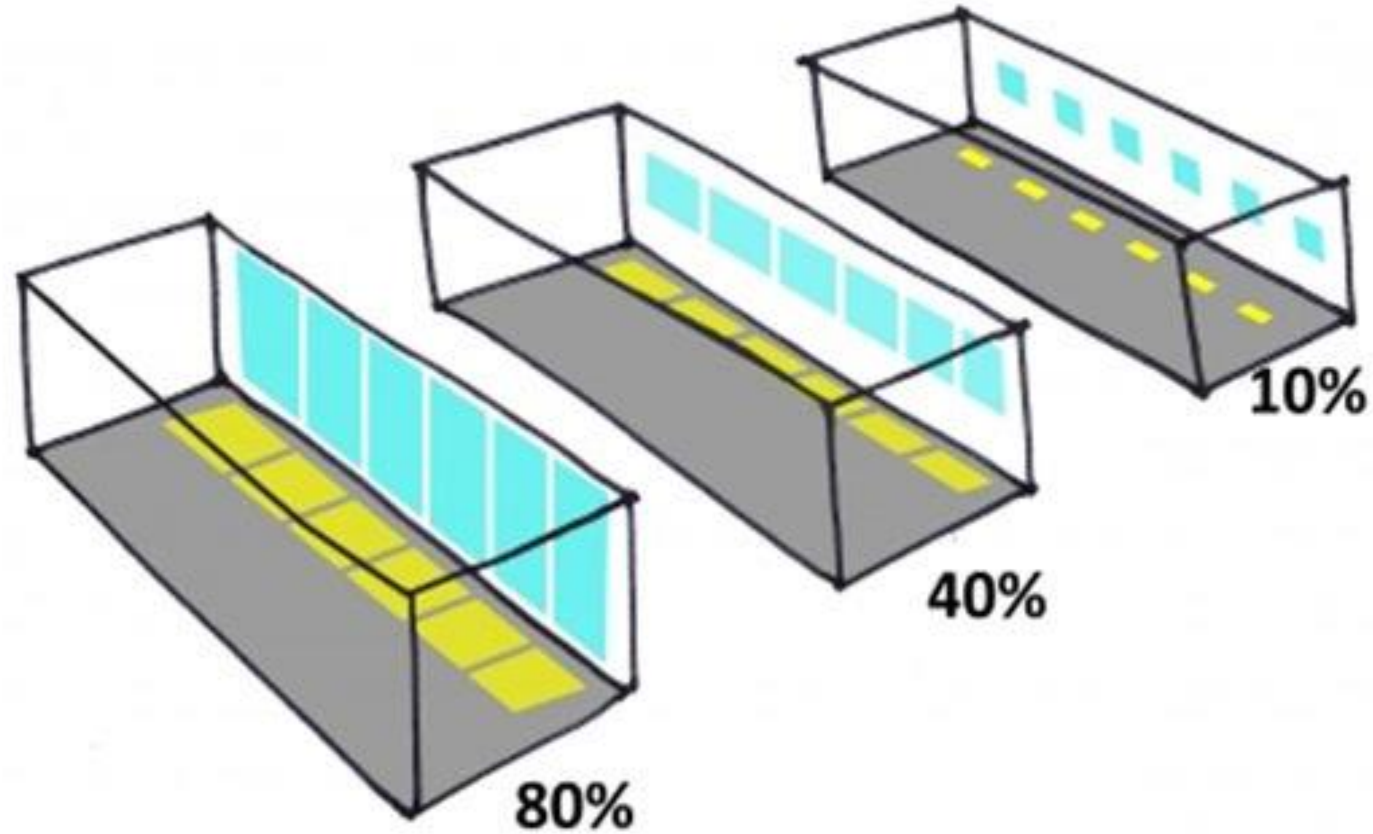
ENS CODE *ANALYSIS WITH LHP,INDORE*

ECO NIWAS SAMHITA TOOL Via Video

CODE PROVISIONS

- ***Openable Window-to-Floor Area Ratio (WFRop)*** - it indicates the potential of using external air for ventilation.
- Ensuring minimum WFRop helps in ventilation, improvement in thermal comfort, and reduction in cooling energy
- It is the ratio of openable area to the carpet area of dwelling units.

$WFR_{OP} = A_{openable} / A_{carpet}$



3.1.3 The openable window-to-floor area ratio (WFR_{op}) shall not be less than the values[14] given in Table 1.

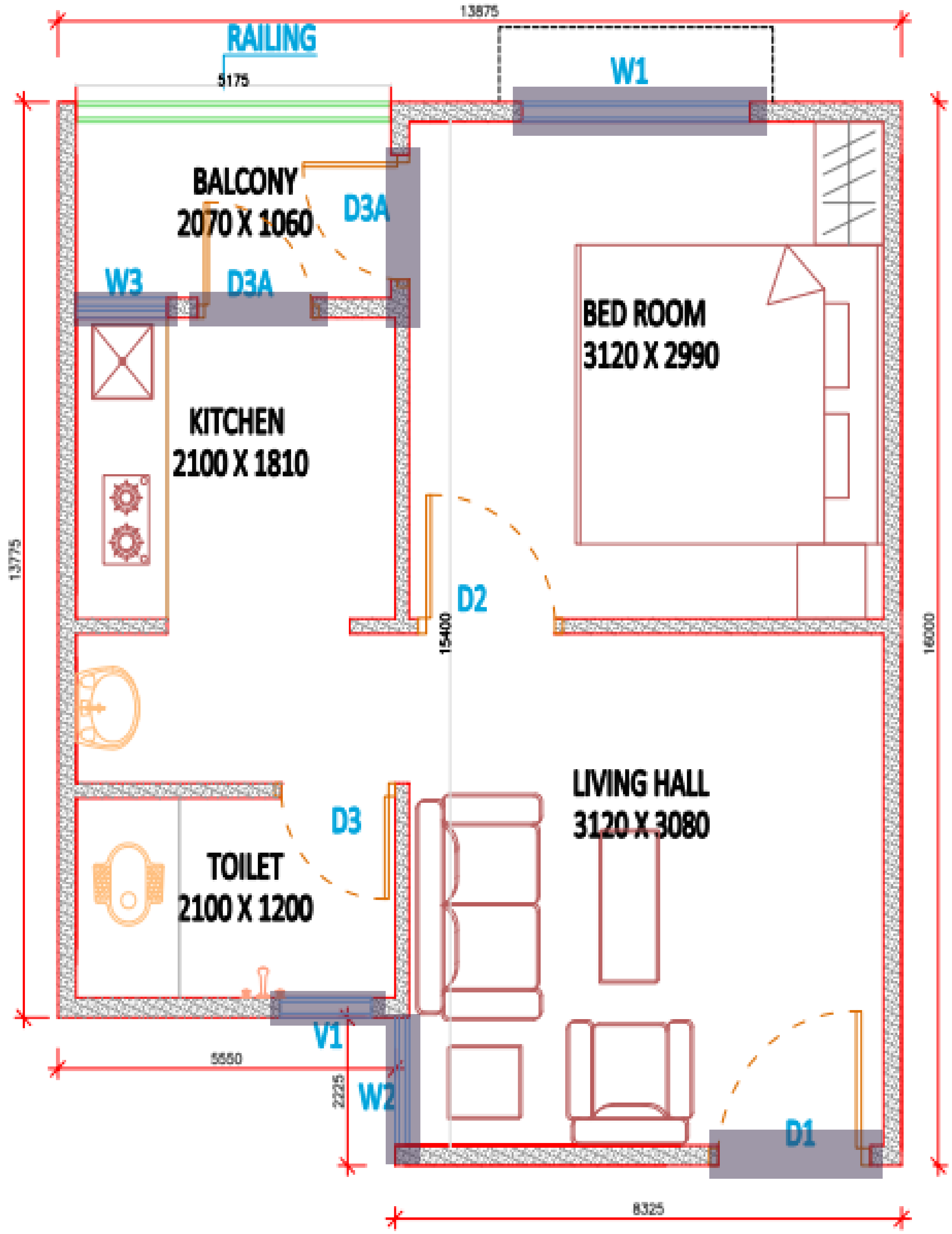
TABLE 1 Minimum requirement of window-to-floor area ratio (WFR_{op})

Climatic zone	Minimum WFR_{op} (%)
Composite	12.50
Hot-Dry	10.00
Warm-Humid	16.66
Temperate	12.50
Cold	8.33

SOURCE Adapted from Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS). 2016. National Building Code of India 2016. New Delhi: BIS.

LHP INDORE

Opening Name	Opening Area, m2	Openable Area, m2	No	Effective Openable area m2
W1	2.40	1.20	1.00	1.20
W2	1.20	0.60	1.00	0.60
W3	0.90	0.81	1.00	0.81
V1	0.27	0.24	1.00	0.24
GD	1.58	1.42	2.00	2.84
openable area for 1 flat				5.69
openable area for 128 flat				728.06
$A_{\text{unit carpet area}}$		128	29.92	3829.76
WFR	$A_{\text{openable}} / A_{\text{carpet}}$			**19.01**
For Composite minimum 12.5%				



Visible Light Transmittance (VLT)

VLT of non-opaque building envelope indicates the potential of using daylight. Ensuring minimum VLT helps in improving day lighting, thereby reducing the energy required for artificial lighting

$$WWR = A_{(Non - Opaque)} / A_{(envelope)}$$

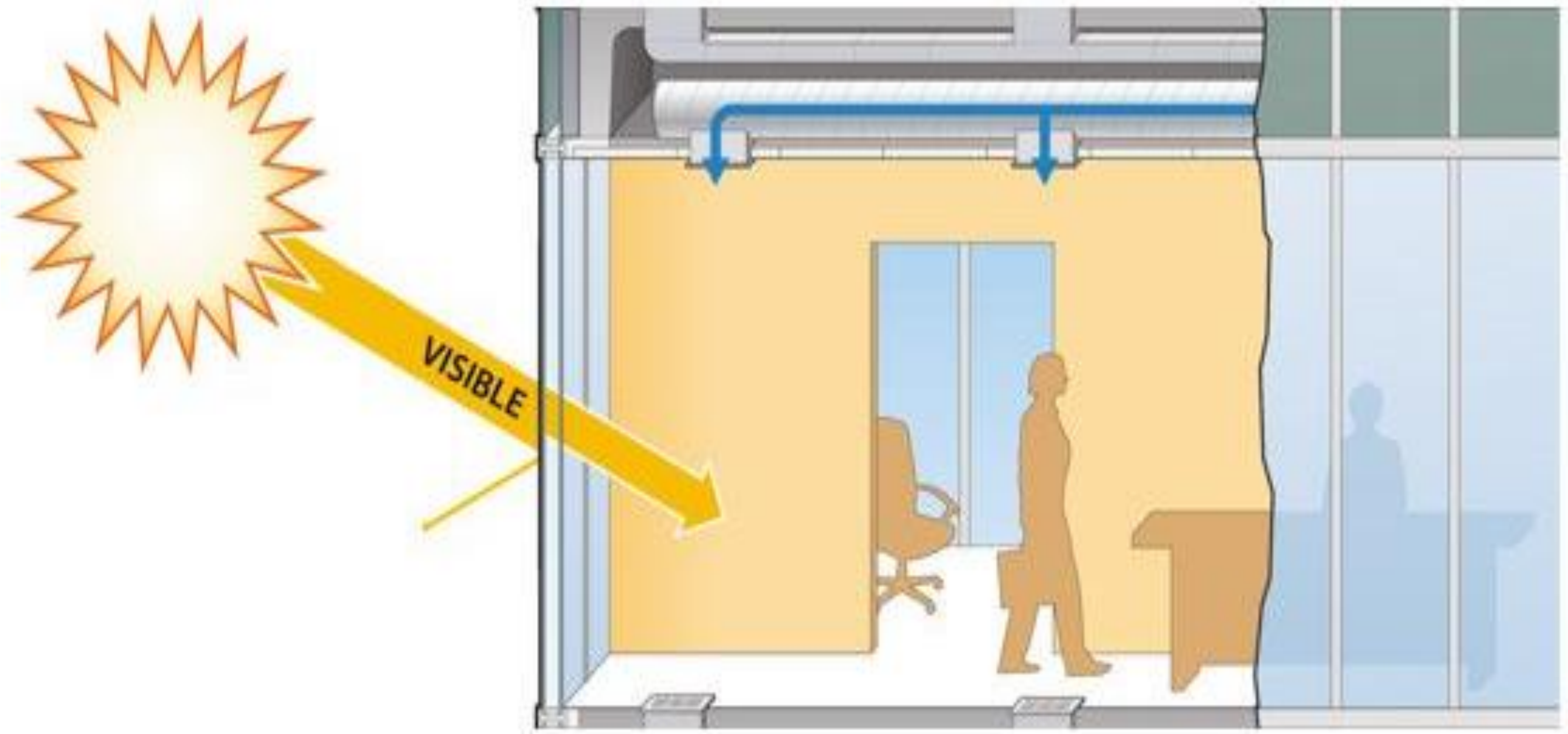


TABLE 2 Minimum visible light transmittance (VLT) requirement[15]

Window-to-wall ratio (WWR)[16]	Minimum VLT [17]
0–0.30	0.27
0.31–0.40	0.20
0.41–0.50	0.16
0.51–0.60	0.13
0.61–0.70	0.11

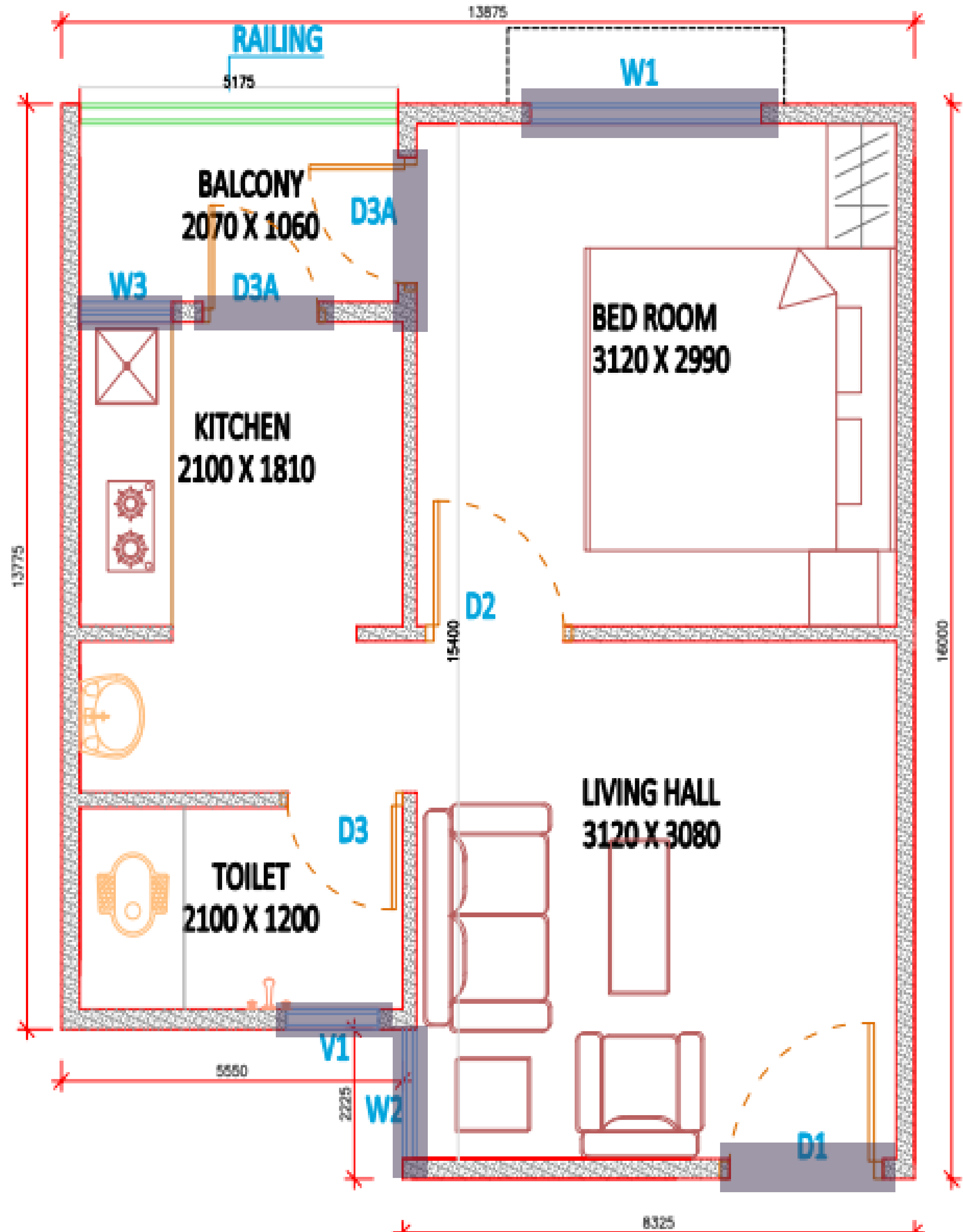
SOURCE Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS). 2016. National Building Code of India 2016. New Delhi: BIS.

LHP INDORE

Calculation of Window to Wall Ratio

Orientation	Opening Name	Opening Area, m2	Non - opaque (Glass) Area in Opening, m2	No of openings	Total Opening Are, m2	Total Non-opaque (Glass) Area, m2	Total opaque (PVC, Frame) Area, m2
North	W2	1.2	0.77	16	19.2	12.29	6.91
South	W2	1.2	0.77	16	19.2	12.29	6.91
East	W1	2.4	1.54	64	153.6	98.30	55.30
East	W3	0.9	0.58	64	57.6	36.86	20.74
West	W1	2.4	1.54	64	153.6	98.30	55.30
West	W3	0.9	0.58	64	57.6	36.86	20.74
East	V1	0.27	0.15	16	4.32	2.42	1.90
West	V1	0.27	0.15	16	4.32	2.42	1.90
East	GD	1.58	0	128	201.6	0	0
West	GD	1.58	0	128	201.6	0	0
					872.64	299.75	169.69
					WWR	**0.11**	

Window-to-wall ratio (WWR)	Minimum VLT
0–0.30	0.27
MINIMUM IS 27% while IN LHP INDORE IT IS 90%	



As per Table 2, for WWR of 0.21 (range 0–0.30), the minimum required VLT is 27%. The glass used in this project has a VLT of 90% (as per certified specification for the product). Thus, this project complies with this requirement. Also, it complies with the recommended value.

Thermal transmittance

(U_{roof}) characterizes the thermal performance of the roof of a building. *Thermal transmittance of roof shall comply with the maximum U_{roof} value of 1.2 W/m2 .K.*

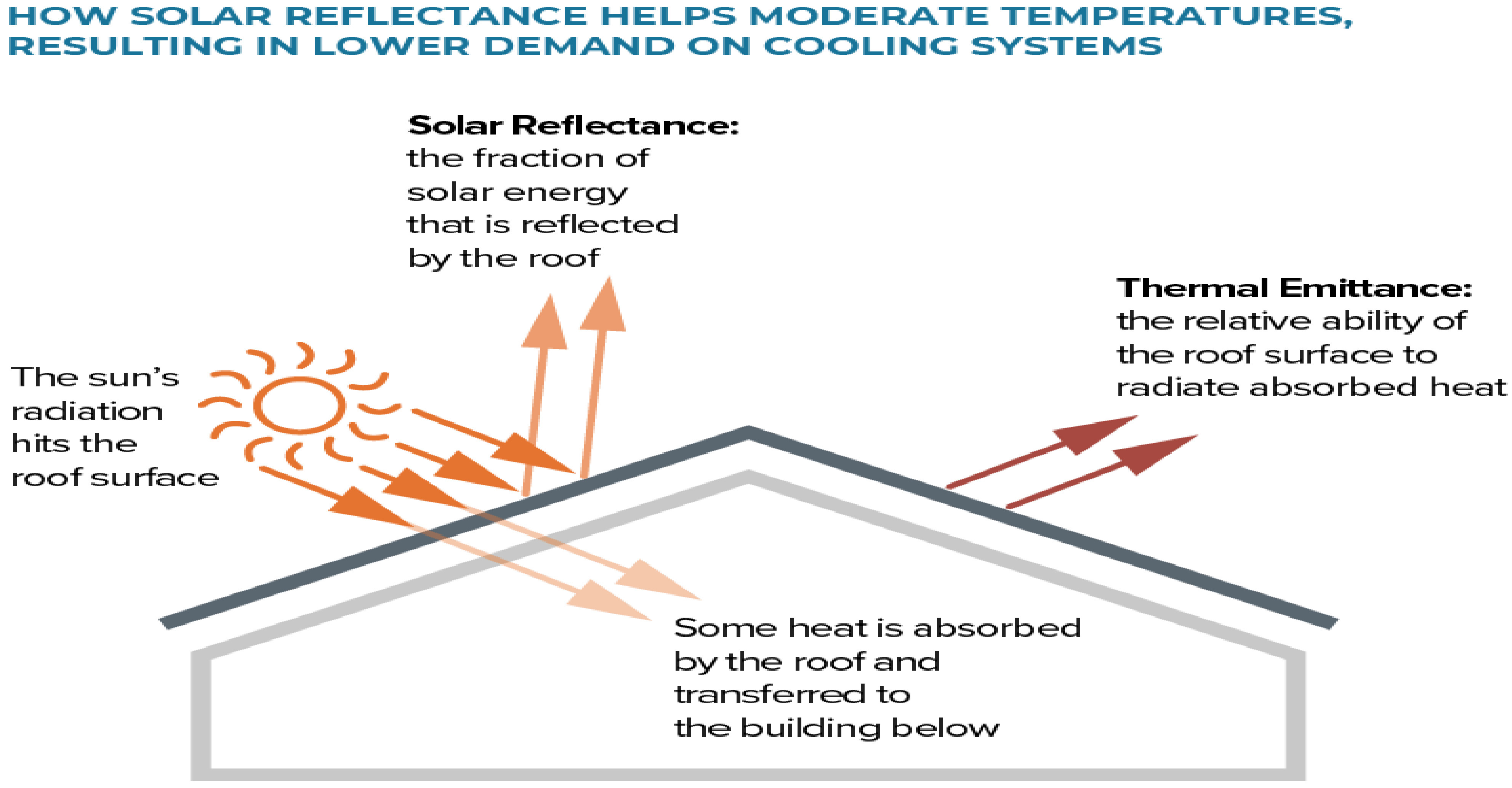


Illustration: Cool Roof Rating Council

3.3.3 The calculation[18] shall be carried out, using Equation 3 as shown below.

$$U_{roof} = \frac{1}{A_{roof}}\left[\sum_{i=1}^{n}(U_i \times A_i)\right] \qquad \ldots(3)$$

where,

U_{roof} : thermal transmittance of roof (W/m².K)

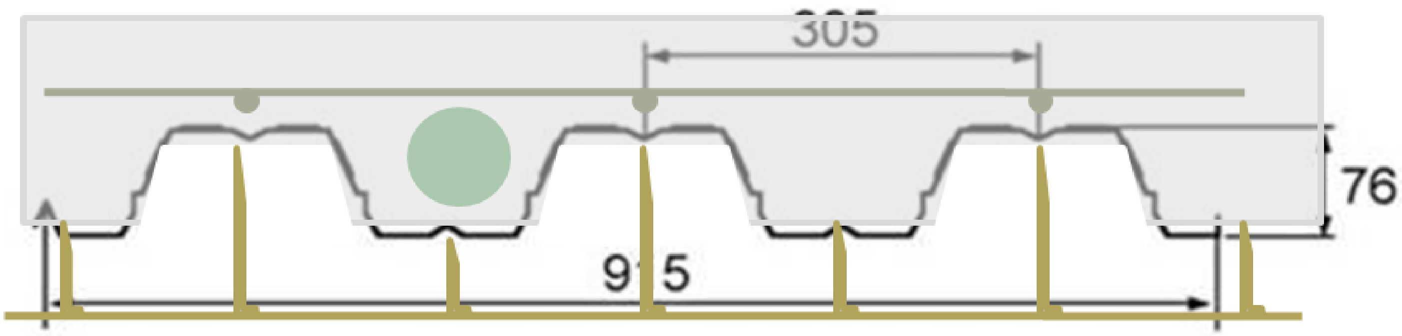
A_{roof} : total area of the roof (m²)

U_i : thermal transmittance values of different roof constructions (W/m².K)

A_i : areas of different roof constructions (m²)

ECO NIWAS SAMHITA 2018 -Energy Conservation Building Code for Residential Buildings

LHP INDORE



Roof Assembly					
Layer no.	***Material***	***Thickness (m)***	***Conductivity (W/m-K)***	***R value m^2K/W***	***Source***
1	Rsi	0.003	-	0.170	As per ENS guidelines 2018 (roof section), Composite climate
2	Gypsum Board (False Ceiling)	12.500	0.160	0.078	From Manufacturer (Gyproc) Technical Data Sheet
3	Air Gap, 100 mm	0.100	0.500	0.200	As per ENS guidelines 2018, Composite climate
4	Deck Sheet (GI sheet)	0.001	61.060	0.000	As per ENS guidelines 2018, Composite climate
5	RCC Slab	0.098	1.580	0.062	Density Value - from Site team Others (Spc heat, R & K Values) - as per ENS guidelines 2018
6	Brick Bat Coba (Solid Burnt Black Clay Bricks)	0.090	0.620	0.145	As per ENS guidelines 2018, Composite climate
7	Rse	0.003	-	0.04	As per ENS guidelines 2018 (roof section), Composite climate
8	**R Total**			**0.695**	
U value of assembly				**1.439**	

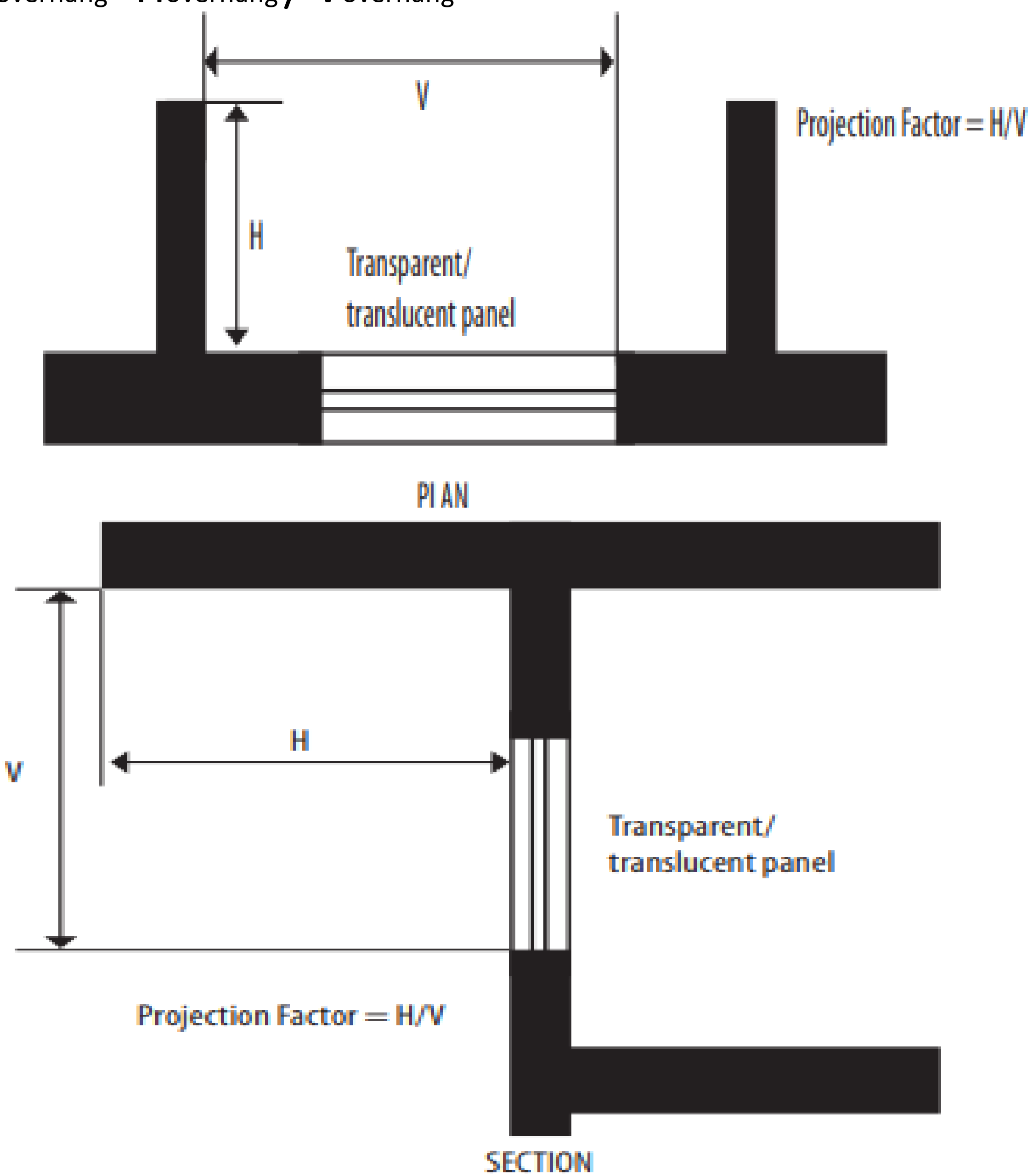
This is greater than the maximum Uroof value of 1.2 W/m2 .K. Hence it doesn't comply with this requirement.

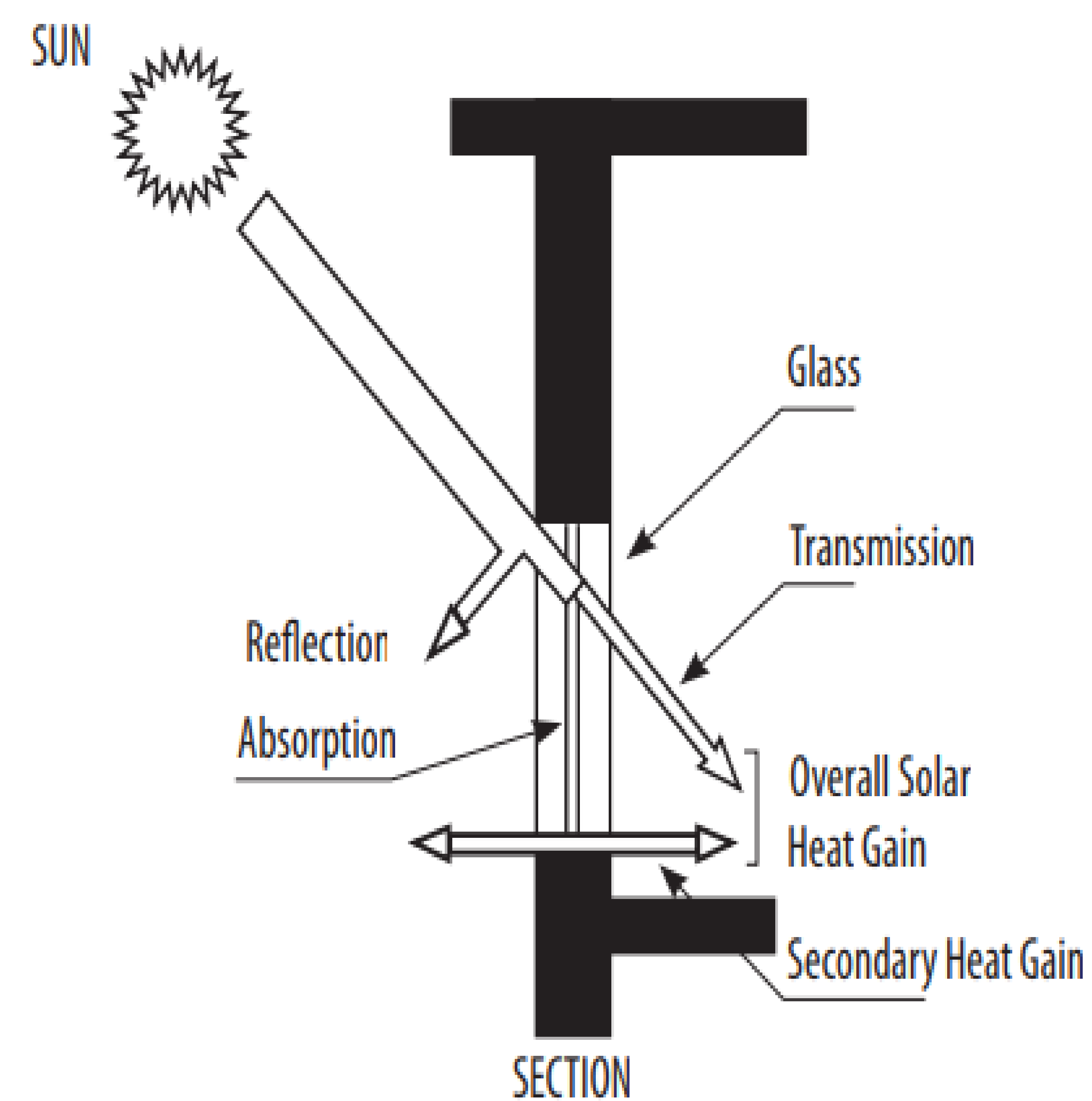
Roof U value is 1.44, it can be reduced to 0.4 W/m2.k via adding PUF insulation.

Solar Heat Gain Coefficient (SHGC): SHGC is the fraction of incident solar radiation admitted through non-opaque components, both directly transmitted, and absorbed and subsequently released inward through conduction, convection, and radiation

Projection factor, overhang: the ratio of the horizontal depth of the external shading projection (Hoverhang) to the sum of the height of a non-opaque component and the distance from the top of the same component to the bottom of the farthest point of the external shading projection (Voverhang), in consistent units.

$PF_{overhang} = H_{overhang} / V_{overhang}$





LHP INDORE

TABLE 11 External Shading Factor for Overhang ($ESF_{overhang}$) for LAT<23.5°N

Orientation	External Shading Factor for Overhang ($ESF_{overhang}$) for LAT < 23.5°N							
$PF_{overhang}$	North (337.6°–22.5°)	North-east (22.6°–67.5°)	East (67.6°–112.5°)	South-east (112.6°–157.5°)	South (157.6°–202.5°)	South-west (202.6°–247.5°)	West (247.6°–292.5°)	North-west (292.6°–337.5°)
<0.10	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
0.10-0.19	0.931	0.924	0.922	0.910	0.896	0.910	0.922	0.924
0.20-0.29	0.888	0.864	0.855	0.834	0.816	0.834	0.854	0.864
0.30-0.39	0.860	0.818	0.797	0.771	0.754	0.771	0.796	0.818
0.40-0.49	0.838	0.782	0.747	0.721	0.708	0.720	0.746	0.782
0.50-0.59	0.820	0.755	0.705	0.682	0.675	0.681	0.705	0.755

$$SHGC_{eq} = SHGC_{Unshaded} \times ESF_{total}$$

Calculation on equivalent SHGC of Non Opaque Opening for each Orientation

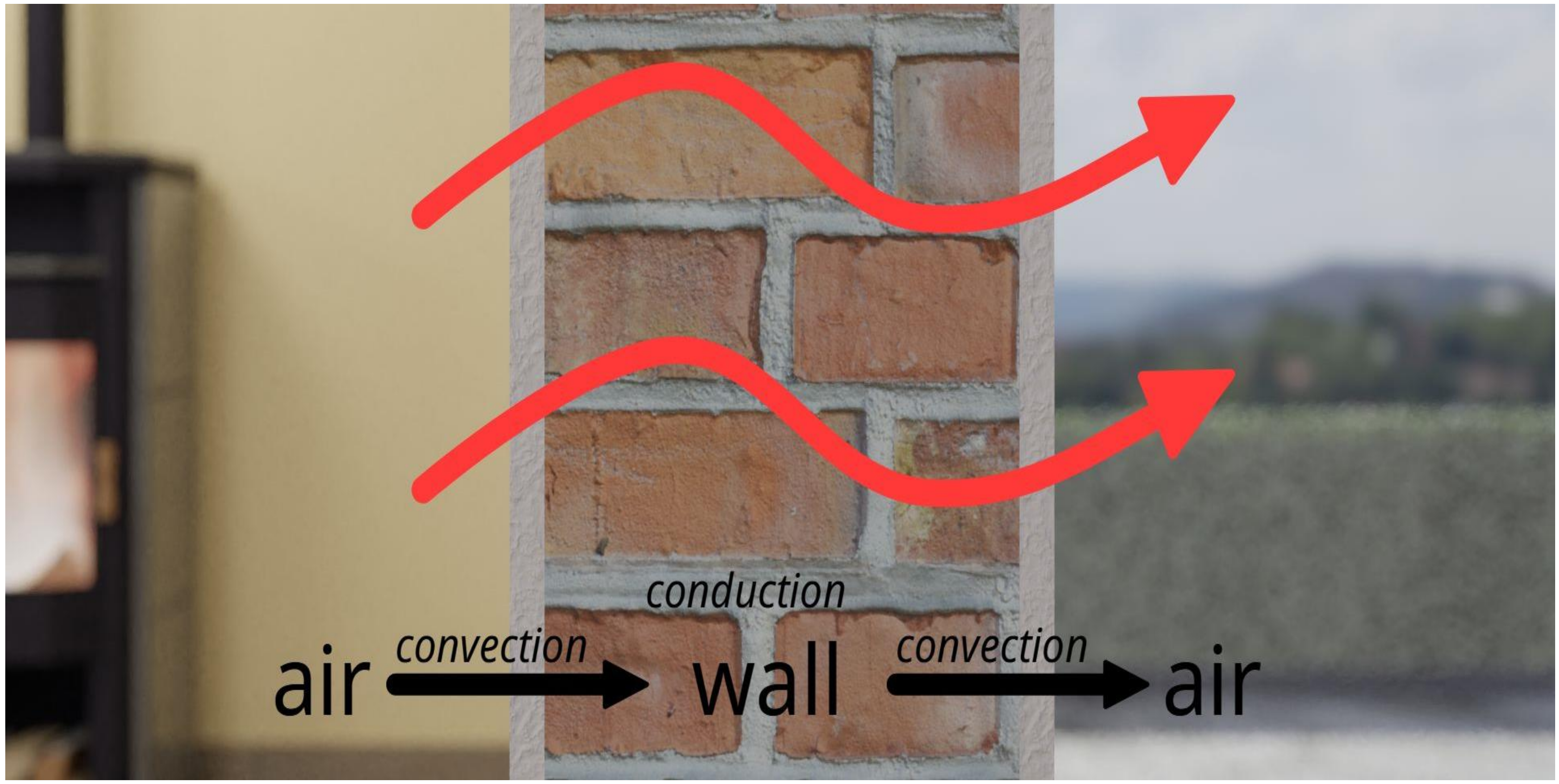
Orientation	Name	Width of Glass, m	Height of Glass, m	Nos of Windows	Glas Area, m2	H, overhabg	V, overhang	PF, overhang	H, right, m	V, right, m	PF, right	H, left, m	V, left, m	PF, left	ESF, overhang	ESF, right	ESF, left	ESFsidefin	ESF, total	SHGCunshaded	SHGC Eq
North	W2	0.64	1.2	16	12.29	0	0	0.00	2.2	0.8	2.75	2.2	0.8	2.75	1	0.86	0.85	0.71	0.71	0.86	**0.61**
South	W2	0.64	1.2	16	12.29	0	0	0.00	2.2	0.8	2.75	2.2	0.8	2.75	1	0.86	0.86	0.72	0.72	0.86	**0.62**
East	W1	1.2	1.28	64	98.30	0.45	1.6	0.28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.86	1	1	1	0.86	0.86	**0.74**
East	W3	0.48	1.2	64	36.86	1.1	1.6	0.69	1.1	0.6	1.83	1.1	2.1	0.52	0.67	0.88	0.94	0.82	0.55	0.86	**0.47**
West	W1	1.2	1.28	64	98.30	0.45	1.6	0.28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.85	1	1	1	0.85	0.86	**0.73**
West	W3	0	1.2	64	0	1.1	1.6	0.69	1.1	0.6	1.83	1.1	2.1	0.52	0.67	0.91	0.91	0.83	0.55	0.86	**0.48**

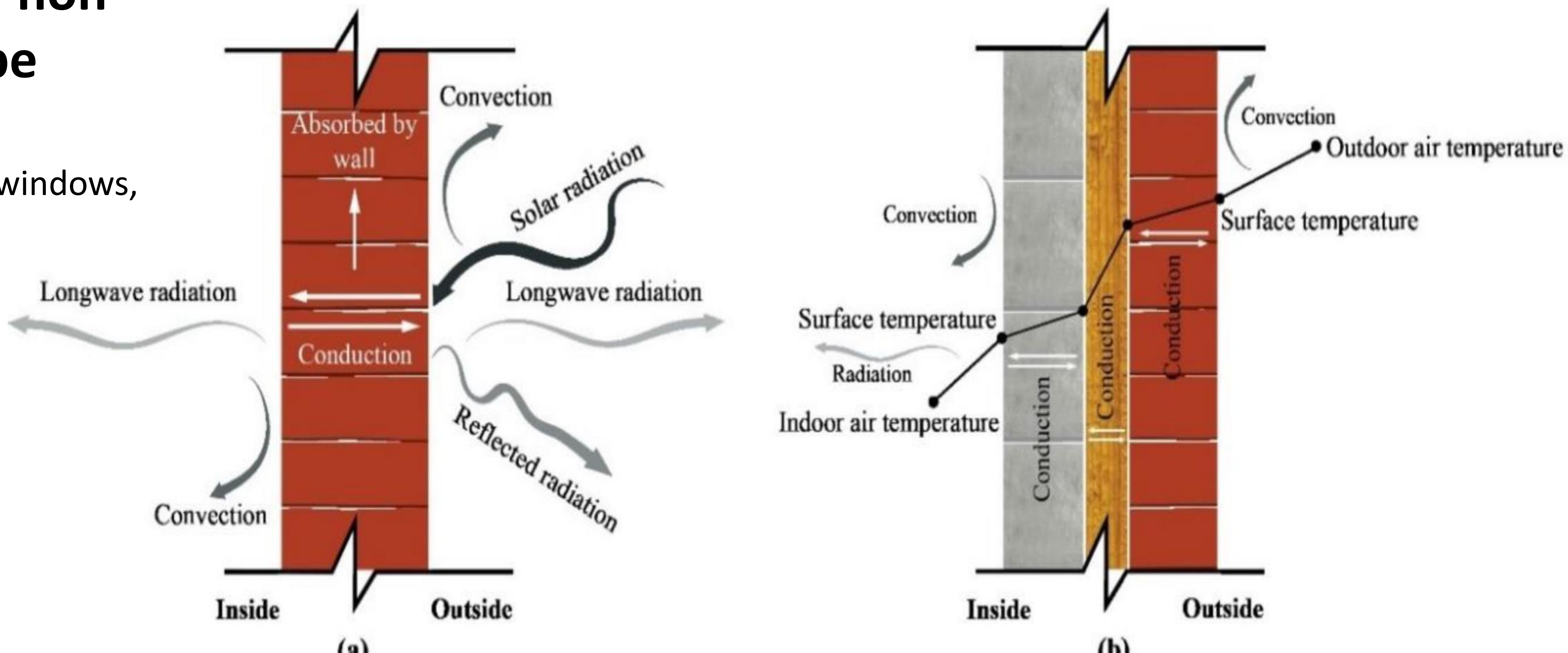
Thermal transmittance of building envelope (except roof)

- Thermal transmittance characterizes the thermal performance of the building envelope (except roof).
- U value takes into account the following:

    - Heat conduction through ***opaque building envelope components***
      (wall, opaque panels in door, window, ventilators, etc.)

    - Heat conduction through **non-opaque building envelope components**
      (transparent/translucent panels in windows, doors, ventilators, etc.).





LHP INDORE

External Wall Assembly, 120 mm							
Layer no.	Material	Density (kg/m3)	Specific Heat (kJ/kg.K)	Thickness (m)	Conductivity (W/m-K)	R value m^2K/W	Source
1	Rsi	-	-	0.003	-	0.130	As per ENS guidelines 2018, Composite climate
2	sandwich panel 120mm	780.0	-	0.120	0.220	0.560	
3	Rse	-	-	0.003	-	0.040	As per ENS guidelines 2018, Composite climate
4	R Total					0.730	
U value of assembly						**1.370**	

Internal Wall Assembly, 90 mm							
Layer no.	Material	Density (kg/m3)	Specific Heat (kJ/kg.K)	Thickness (m)	Conductivity (W/m-K)	R value m^2K/W	Source
1	Rsi	-	-	0.003	-	0.130	As per ENS guidelines 2018, Composite climate
2	sandwich panel 90mm	780.000	-	0.090	0.220	0.420	Test Certificate - Rising Japan Infra Mumbai Rising HONGFA (R90 value provided by Manufacturer)
3	Rse	-	-	0.003	-	0.040	As per ENS guidelines 2018, Composite climate
4	R Total					0.590	
U value of assembly						**1.695**	

Internal Wall Assembly, 60 mm							
Layer no.	Material	Density (kg/m3)	Specific Heat (kJ/kg.K)	Thickness (m)	Conductivity (W/m-K)	R value m^2K/W	Source
1	Rsi	-	-	0.003	-	0.130	As per ENS guidelines 2018, Composite climate
2	sandwich panel 60mm	780.0	-	0.060	0.220	0.280	
3	Rse	-	-	0.003	-	0.040	As per ENS guidelines 2018, Composite climate
4	R Total					0.450	
U value of assembly						**2.222**	

Residential Envelope Transmittance Value

RETV characterizes the thermal performance of the building envelope ***(except roof).*** Limiting the RETV value helps in reducing heat gains from the building envelope, thereby improving the thermal comfort and reducing the electricity required for cooling.

Its unit is W/m2 .

$$RETV = \frac{1}{A_{envelope}} \times \left[\begin{array}{l} \left\{ 6.06 \times \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(A_{opaque_i} \times U_{opaque_i} \times \omega_i \right) \right\} \\ + \left\{ 1.85 \times \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(A_{non-opaque_i} \times U_{non-opaque_i} \times \omega_i \right) \right\} \\ + \left\{ 68.99 \times \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(A_{non-opaque_i} \times SHGC_{eq_i} \times \omega_i \right) \right\} \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{l} \textit{Term-I} \\ \textit{Term-II} \\ \textit{Term-III} \end{array}$$

TABLE 3 Coefficients (a, b, and c) for RETV formula

Climate zone	a	b	c
Composite	6.06	1.85	68.99
Hot-Dry	6.06	1.85	68.99
Warm-Humid	5.15	1.31	65.21
Temperate	3.38	0.37	63.69
Cold	Not applicable (Refer Section 3.5)		

LHP INDORE

Orientation	Description	Area, m2	U Value, W/m2.k	Orientation Factor, w	TERM-I a*b*c	TERM-II a*b*c
NORTH	Non-opaque (glass) area	12.29	5.35	0.66	0.00	43.32
NORTH	Opaque area 1 (Sandwich Panel)	297.56	1.37	0.66	268.62	
NORTH	Opaque area 2 (PVC FRAME)	6.91	4.80	0.66	21.86	
NORTH	Opaque area 3 (Wooden doors)	0.00	0.17	0.66	0.00	
SOUTH	Non-opaque (glass) area	12.29	5.35	0.97	0.00	63.51
SOUTH	Opaque area 1 (Sandwich Panel)	297.56	1.37	0.97	393.76	
SOUTH	Opaque area 2 (PVC FRAME)	6.91	4.80	0.97	32.05	
SOUTH	Opaque area 3 (Wooden doors)	0.00	0.17	0.97	0.00	
EAST	Non-opaque (glass) area	137.59	5.35	1.16	0.00	850.19
EAST	Opaque area 1 (Sandwich Panel)	676.99	1.37	1.16	1071.13	
EAST	Opaque area 2 (PVC FRAME)	77.93	4.80	1.16	432.06	
EAST	Opaque area 3 (Wooden doors)	201.60	0.17	1.16	40.52	
WEST	Non-opaque (glass) area	137.59	5.35	1.16	0.00	850.92
WEST	Opaque area 1 (Sandwich Panel)	676.99	1.37	1.16	1072.05	
WEST	Opaque area 2 (PVC FRAME)	77.93	4.80	1.16	432.43	
WEST	Opaque area 3 (Wooden doors)	201.60	0.17	1.16	40.55	
					3805.03	**1807.94**

Orientation	Name	Total Opening Are, m2	Orientation Factor, w	TERM-II a*b*c
North	W2	19.2	0.66	7.71
South	W2	19.2	0.97	11.45
East	W1	153.6	1.16	130.45
East	W3	57.6	1.16	31.40
West	W1	153.6	1.16	130.41
West	W3	57.6	1.16	31.69
				343.11

RETV – 17.75

RETV is >15 W/m2 where clear glass SHGC is 0.86. RETV can be achieved <15, with Clear Glass of SHGC of 0.55.

ENS CODE COMPLIANCE

Table 1: Minimum ENS Score Requirement

Project Category	Minimum ENS Score
Low rise buildings	47
Affordable Housing	70
High rise buildings	100

Table 2: Component wise Distribution of ENS Score

Section	Components	Minimum points	Additional Points	Maximum Points
6.4	Building Envelope			
	Building Envelope	47	40	87
6.5	Building Services			
	Common area and exterior lighting	3	6	9
	Elevators	13	9	22
	Pumps	6	8	14
	Electrical Systems	1	5	6
6.6	Indoor Electrical End-Use			
	Indoor Lighting		12	12
	Comfort Systems		50	50
	ENS Score	70	130	200

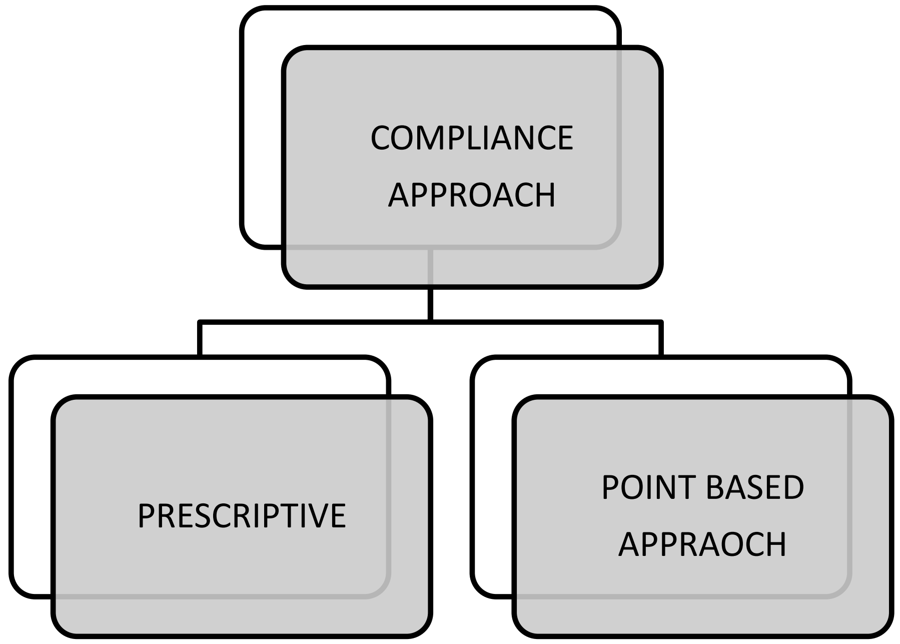
Table 9: Score for Renewable Energy System Components

Renewable Energy Systems Components	Minimum Points	Additional Points	Maximum Points
Solar Hot Water Systems		10	10
Solar Photo Voltaic		10	10
Additional ENS Score		20	20

The purpose of Eco Niwas Samhita 2021

The code applies to –

- Residential buildings built on a plot area of ≥ 500 m2
- Residential part of Mixed land-use building projects, built on a plot area of ≥ 500 m2 .



Compliance Approaches

ENS CODE COMPLIANCE

LHP INDORE Component wise Distribution of ENS Score

ENS Score	80	210	100
Components	**Minimum Points**	**Maximum Points**	**LHP Indore (Proposed)**
Building Envelope	47	87	51
Building Services			
Common area & exterior lighting	3	9	6
Elevators	13	22	17
Pumps	6	14	6
Electrical Systems	1	6	0
Indoor Electrical End-Use			
Indoor Lighting	-	12	9
Comfort Systems	-	50	6
Renewable	10	10	5

Common Area and exterior Lighting

- Light installation will be done in a way where W/m2 will meet the criteria
- Fixture Lm/W, Lumens will se selected in a way where Lm/W will be more than 95

Elevators

- Proposal from Elevator OEM meeting all the requirement / criteria. It is proposed to go for same proposal / BOQ line items
- Choose VVVF technology based elevator. (part of proposal). This will help in achieving extra points

Pumps

Expected that PMC team will go for BEE 4 star rated pumps as Hydro-Pneumatic is expensive technology. Project can achieve 06 points

Renewable Energy Systems

As per drawings provided, Installation of 79 Panels need approx. 132 sqm area which is approx. to 24% of tower roof area occupied by Panels. Hence project can achieve 5 points.

BEE Star labelling for Residential Buildings

BEE STAR LABELLING FOR RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS

Labeling Types

"Applied For" label	Applicable for new buildings with construction permit issued by the authorities having jurisdiction
"Final" Label	Applicable for existing and new buildings. For new building, this label can only be awarded after the occupancy certificate is issued by the authorities having jurisdiction

Labeling Process

Outline of process for awarding BEE Star Label for Residential Buildings

Preparation Stage
- Pre-requisites for applying
- Evaluation for eligibility requirements

Application processing
- Registration
- Online application
- Scrutiny of application
- Approval for label

Implementation
- Transfer from "Applied for" to "Final" label
- Ownership transfer
- Changes in label, already awarded

M&V
- Verification audits
- Data reporting

For more information: www.econiwas.com and www.beeindia.gov.in

About the Program

The program aims to develop national energy efficiency label for residential buildings to enhance energy efficiency in the residential sector.

A residential building label is a benchmark to compare a home over the other on the energy efficiency standards

Need of Residential Building Labeling Program

- Real estate market is expected to climb up to US$ 180 billion by 2020
- Residential sector is expected to contribute 11% to India's GDP by 2020.
- More than 3 billion square meters of new residential buildings will be added by 2030
- Electricity demand due to residential sector is expected to reach 698 billion units by 2030 from 2018 value of 250 billion units

BEE STAR LABELLING FOR RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS

Program Objectives

The objective of the program is to provide:-

- information to consumers on the energy efficiency standard of the Homes
- Facilitation in the implementation of EcoNiwas Samhita 2018
- a consumer driven market transformation business model solution for Energy Efficiency in housing sector
- steering the construction activities of India towards international best practices norms

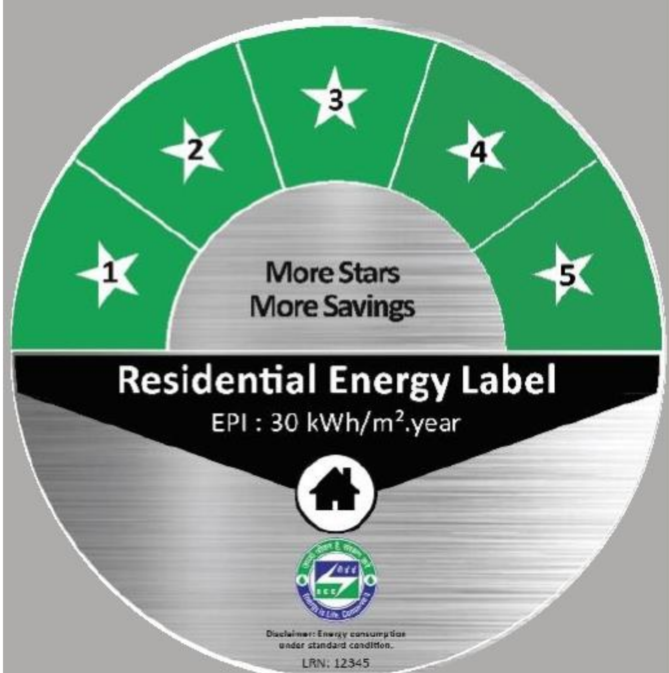
Program Scope

The program is applicable for all single and multiple dwelling unit in the country for residential purpose

5 star rated home is **40%** more energy efficient than 1 star rated home

Energy Savings

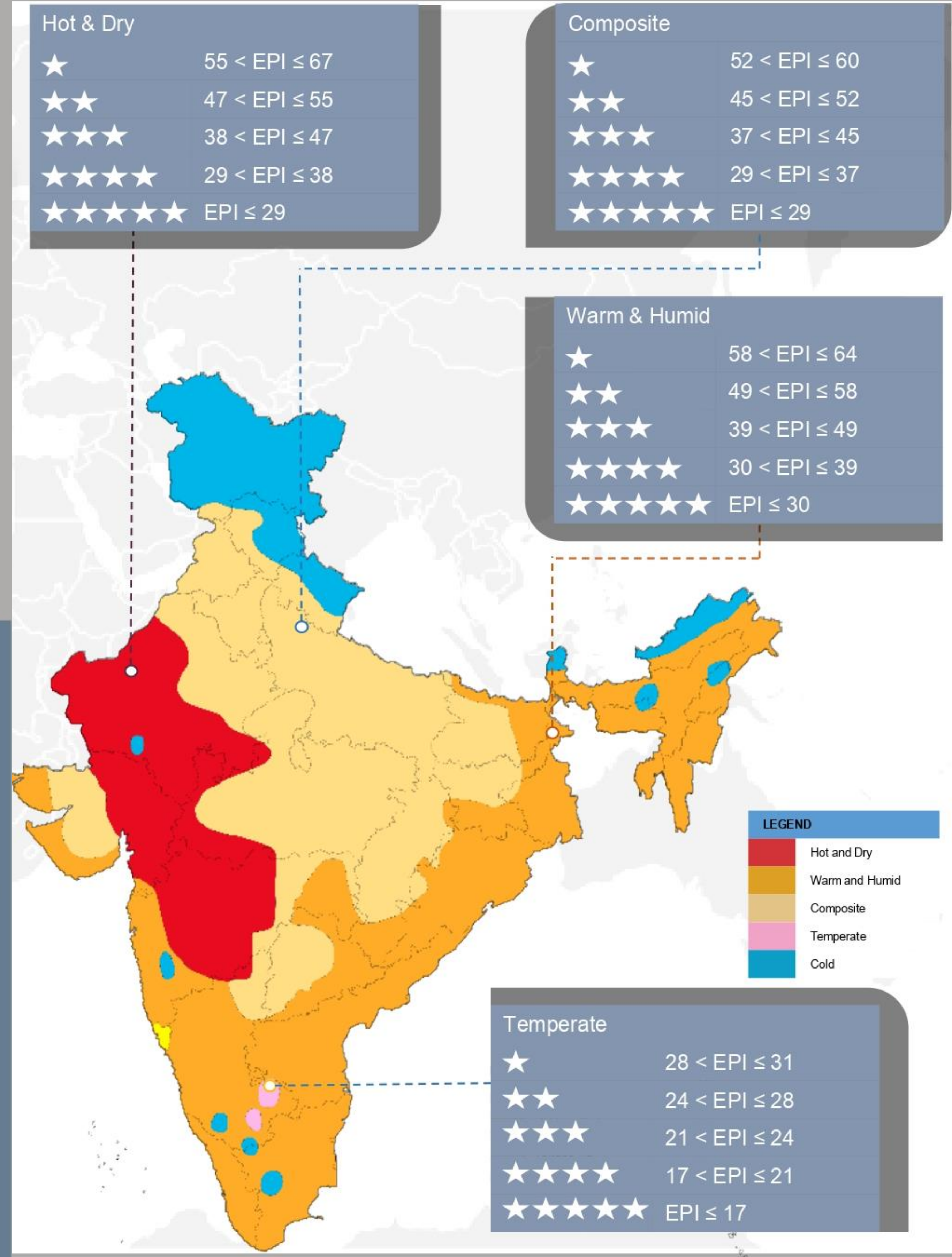
Annual saving of 90 Billion Units in the year of 2030



Benefits from the labeling program

- Cumulative saving of 388 billion units of electricity by 2030
- Reduction of carbon emission by 3 billion tones by 2030
- Increased uptake of energy efficient construction in India
- Facilitate energy efficient materials and technologies market supporting the "Make in India" initiative
- Improve environmental resilience and energy security
- Sustainable living standards

Residential Building Star Rating Plan



Hot & Dry	
★	55 < EPI ≤ 67
★★	47 < EPI ≤ 55
★★★	38 < EPI ≤ 47
★★★★	29 < EPI ≤ 38
★★★★★	EPI ≤ 29

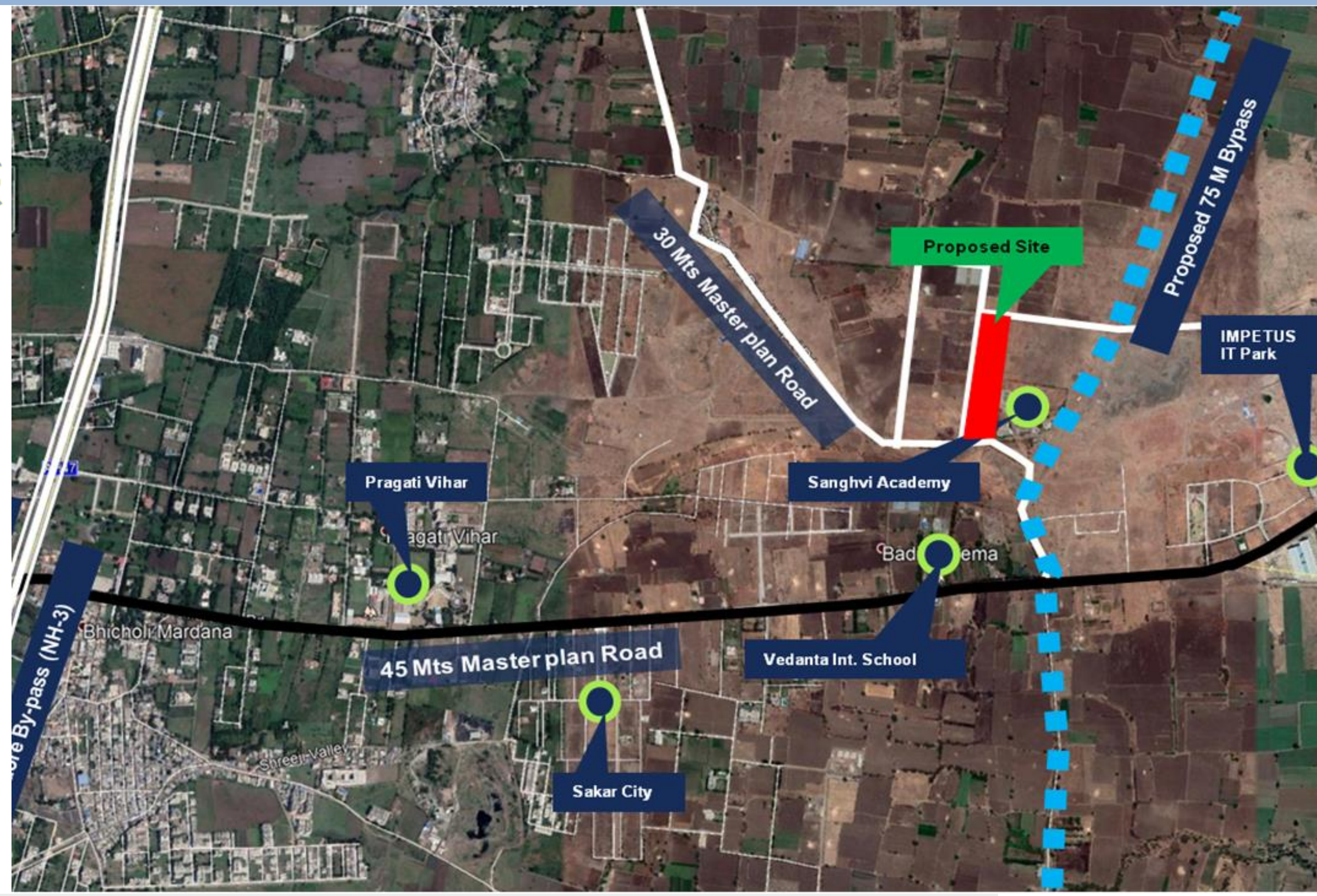
Composite	
★	52 < EPI ≤ 60
★★	45 < EPI ≤ 52
★★★	37 < EPI ≤ 45
★★★★	29 < EPI ≤ 37
★★★★★	EPI ≤ 29

Warm & Humid	
★	58 < EPI ≤ 64
★★	49 < EPI ≤ 58
★★★	39 < EPI ≤ 49
★★★★	30 < EPI ≤ 39
★★★★★	EPI ≤ 30

Temperate	
★	28 < EPI ≤ 31
★★	24 < EPI ≤ 28
★★★	21 < EPI ≤ 24
★★★★	17 < EPI ≤ 21
★★★★★	EPI ≤ 17

CASE STUDY

LHP INDORE



Description	Unit	Length	Width	Area
Living Room	Sqmt	3.12	3.08	9.61
Bed Room	Sqmt	3.12	2.99	9.33
Kitchen	Sqmt	2.1	1.81	3.80
Toilet	Sqmt	2.1	1.2	2.52
Balcony	Sqmt	2.07	1.06	2.19
Circulation Area	Sqmt	2.19	0.9	1.97
Thresold Area	Sqmt			0.50
Total Carpet Area	Sqmt			29.92

LHP INDORE

Project Details

Land Area – 41920 sqm
Net Plot Area – 34276 sqm
No's of Dwelling Unit – 1024
No's of Tower – 08
No's of Floor – SF + 08
No's of DU / Tower – 128
Community Hall – 169.5 sqm

Key Highlights

Technology – Pre-Fabricated Sandwich Panel & PEB Structure
Project Start Date – 01-01-2021
Project Expected End Date – 31-03-2022
Amenities –
Rain Water Harvesting
Rooftop Solar Power System
Fire Equipment (s)
Elevator / Lift
Emergency Power Back-up
Sewage Treatment Plant
Central Waste Collection Plant

LHP INDORE - TECHNOLOGY

Structural System – *Pre Engineering Building*
Slab- *Deck Sheet Slab*
Walling System - *<u>Pre fabricated sandwich panel system</u>*

PEB STRUCTURE

DECK SHEET SLAB

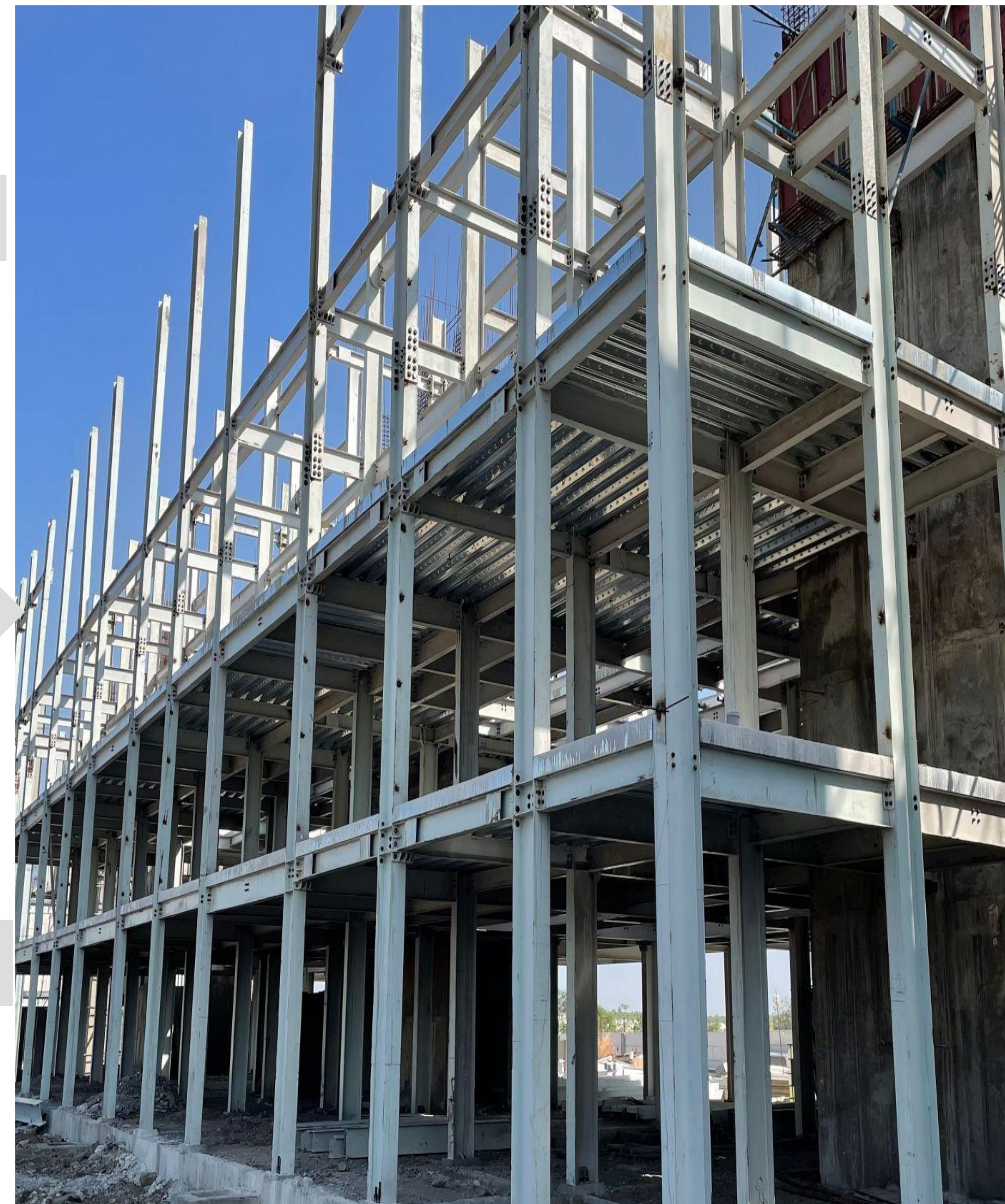
PREFABRICATED SANDWICH PANEL WALLING

LHP INDORE - TECHNOLOGY

PEB STRUCTURE

- With **Pre-engineered steel building** systems, multi-stories can now be scripted in the shortest "set-up" time
- Speed in Construction

Lifting



Assembled Structure

Bolting

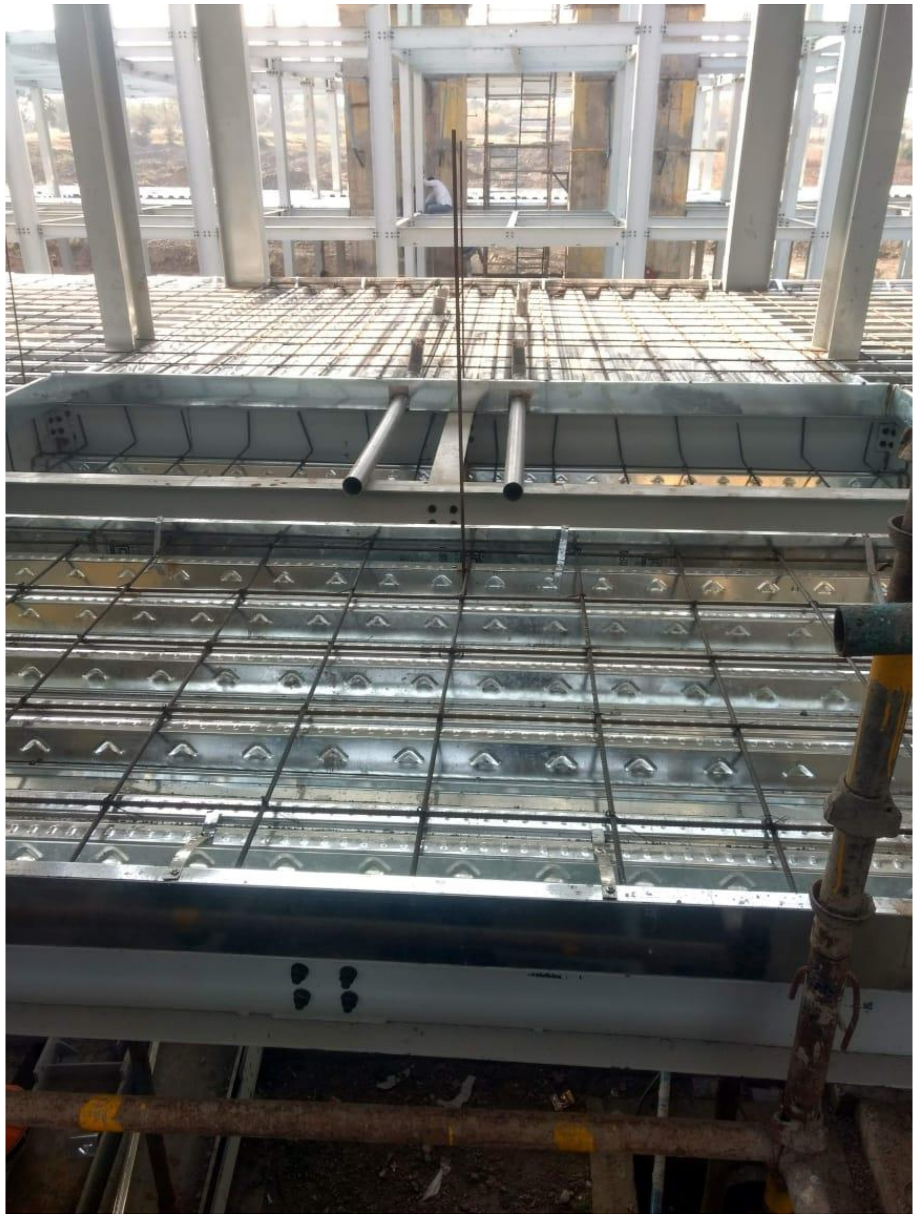
LHP INDORE - TECHNOLOGY

DECK SLAB

Deck sheet laying

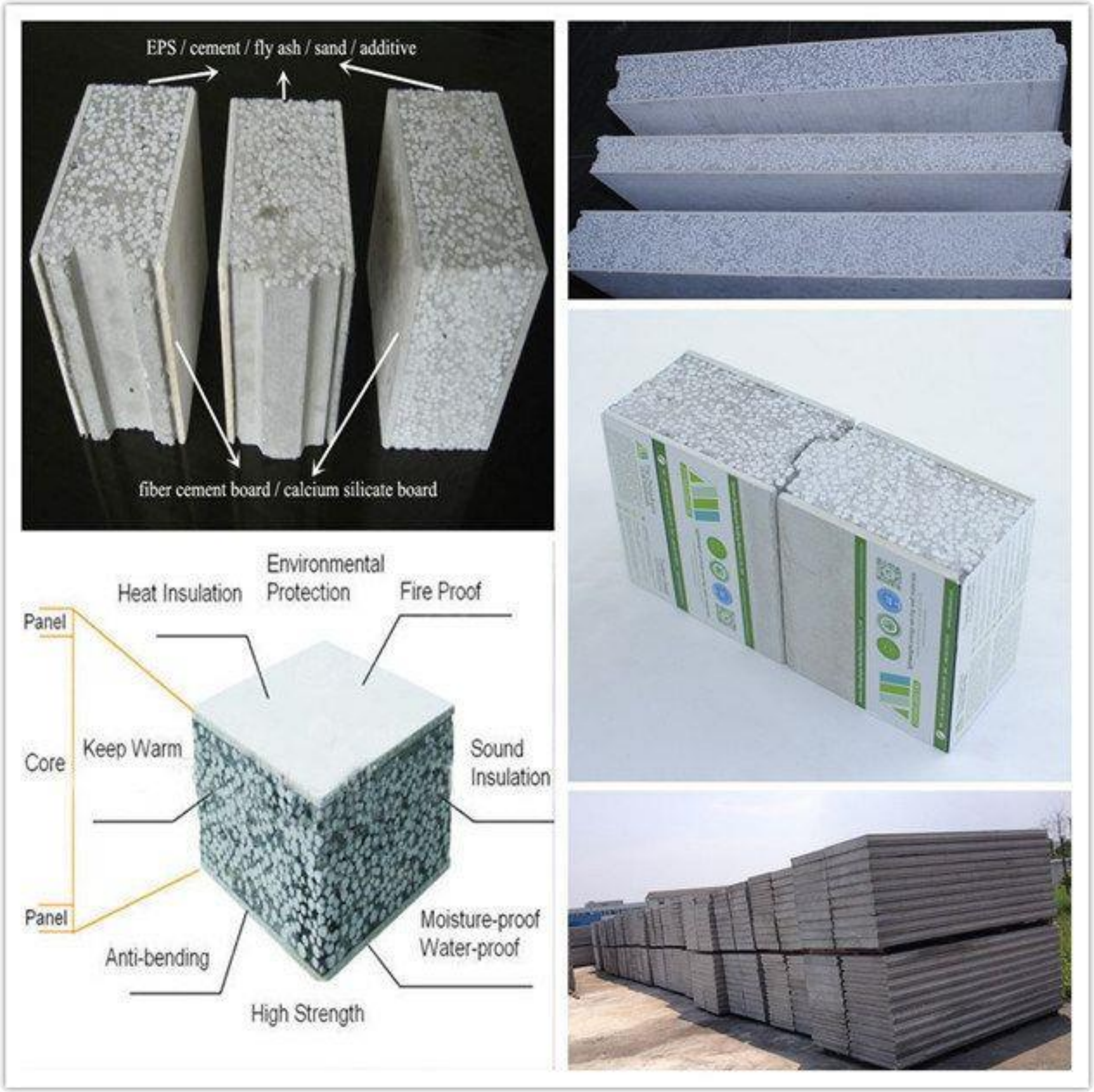
Services & reinforcement laying

Concreting



LHP INDORE - TECHNOLOGY

PRE FABRICATED SANDWICH PANEL SYSTEM



- Speed in Construction
- No use of water in curing
- Panels bring resource efficiency, better thermal insulation, acoustics & energy efficiency.

CONSTRUCTION METHDOLOGY

6. Staircase –
Fabricated MS sections are being welded at site for staircase frame preparation

5. Lift Wall –
RCC structure is being prepared for lift walls. Onsite RMC plant for RCC material preparation

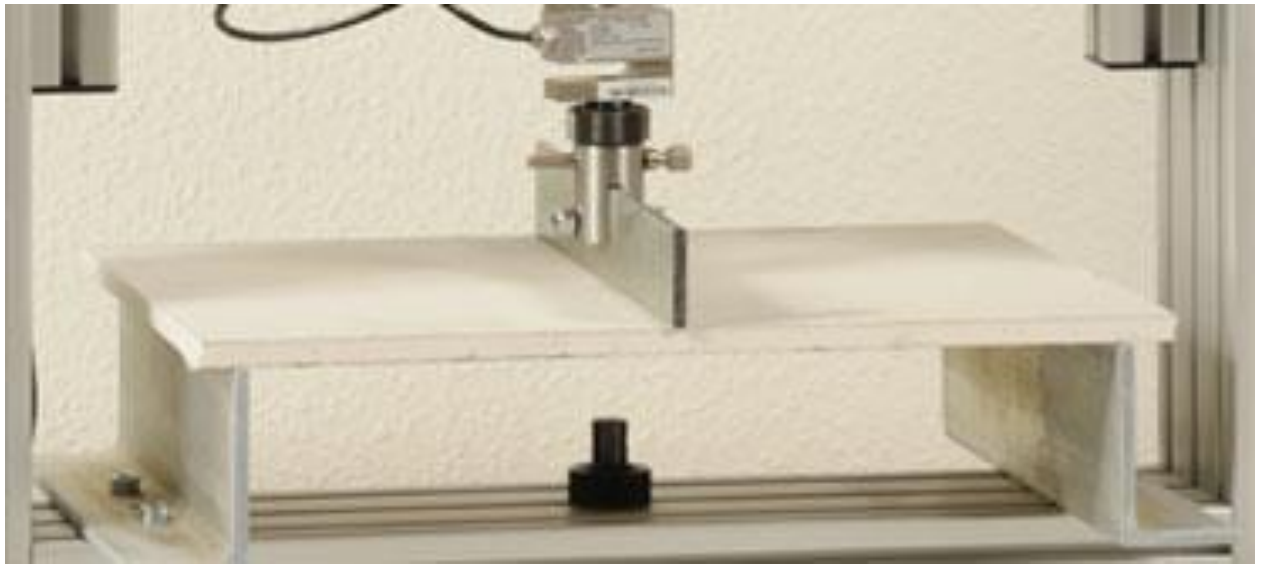
4. Walling System
Factory made Prefabricated sandwich panels are being used for wall preparation

1.Substructure
RCC Isolated column footing

2.Structural System
Pre Engineered structure consists of factory manufactured steel column and beam erected on site.

3. Slab –
Deck sheet is placed on structure. over it, slab casting is done

LHP INDORE – TECHNOLOGY ADVANTAGES



Strength Test

Fast and Easy Construction

Fire Resistance Test

Energy saving by thermal resistance

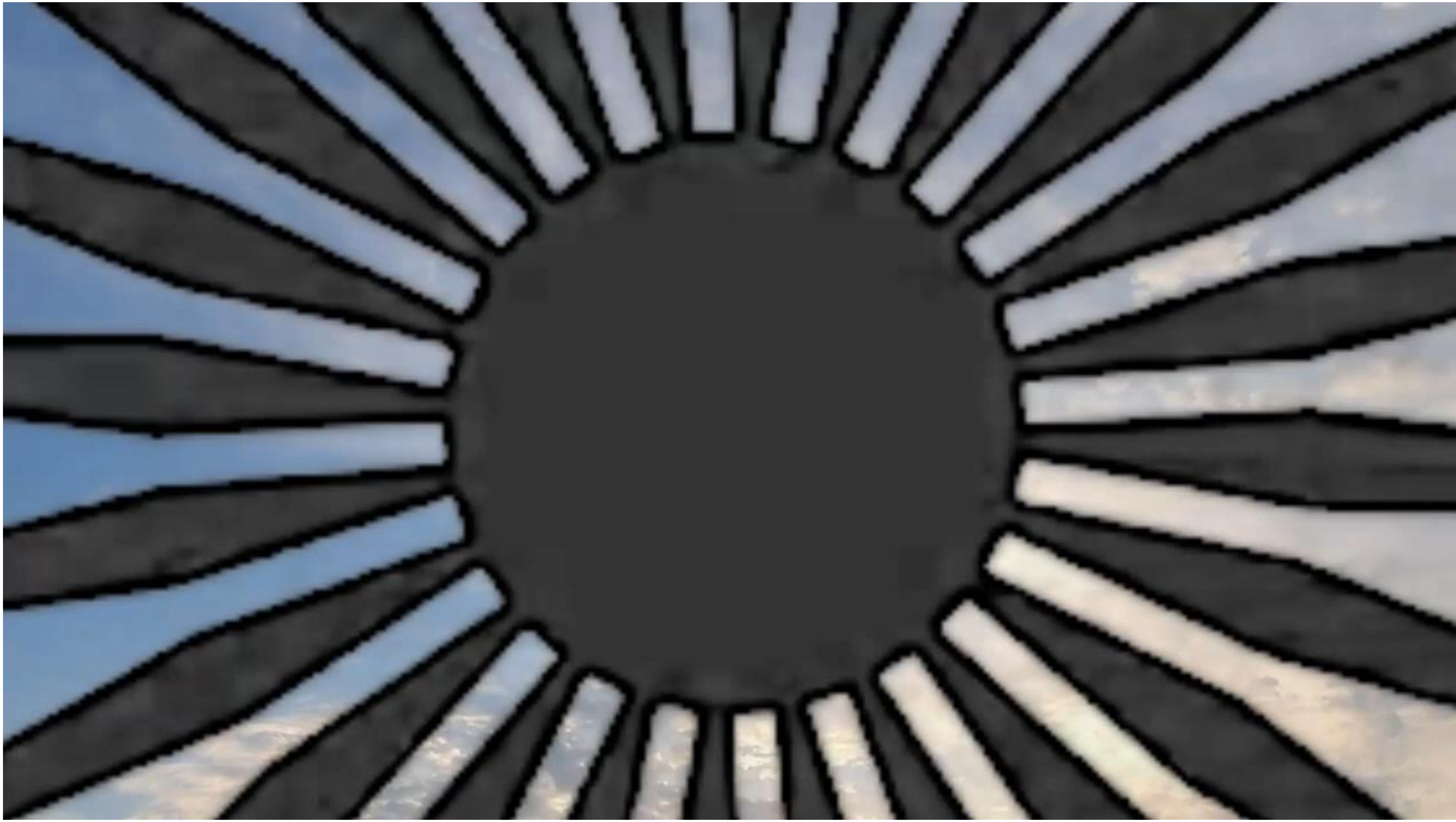
Recyclable

Eco friendly dry construction

1. Light weight and cost effective
2. Easy and faster construction
3. Fireproof
4. Water proof and damp proof
5. Non-toxic & environment-friendly
6. Energy saving & environment-friendly
7. Water saving due to dry construction
8. Smooth and flat surface, thus no plastering needed
9. High sound insulation
10. Cost effective
11. Ground staff optimization
12. Increase in carpet area up to 15% which saves money

https://youtu.be/3ENcie5HUqk

LHP INDORE – Via Video

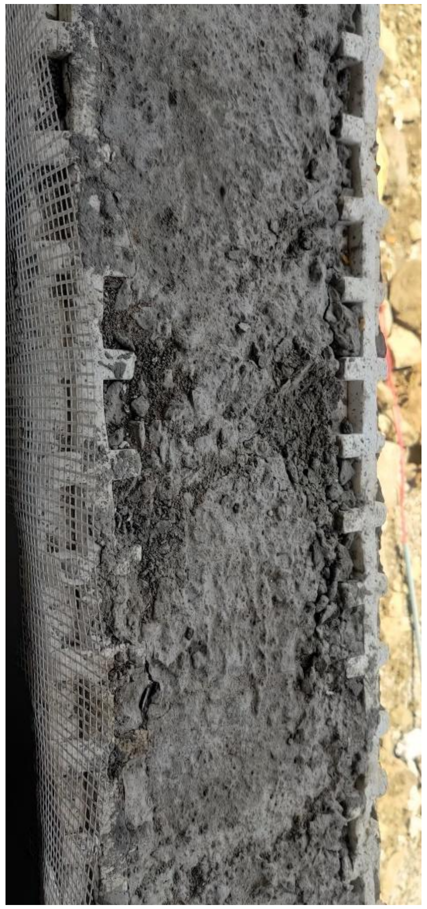


CASE STUDY – DEMONSTRATION HOUSING PROJECT BHOPAL

Insulating concrete forms (ICFs) cast-in-place concrete walls that are sandwiched between two layers of insulation material. These systems are strong and energy efficient.

Energy Efficient

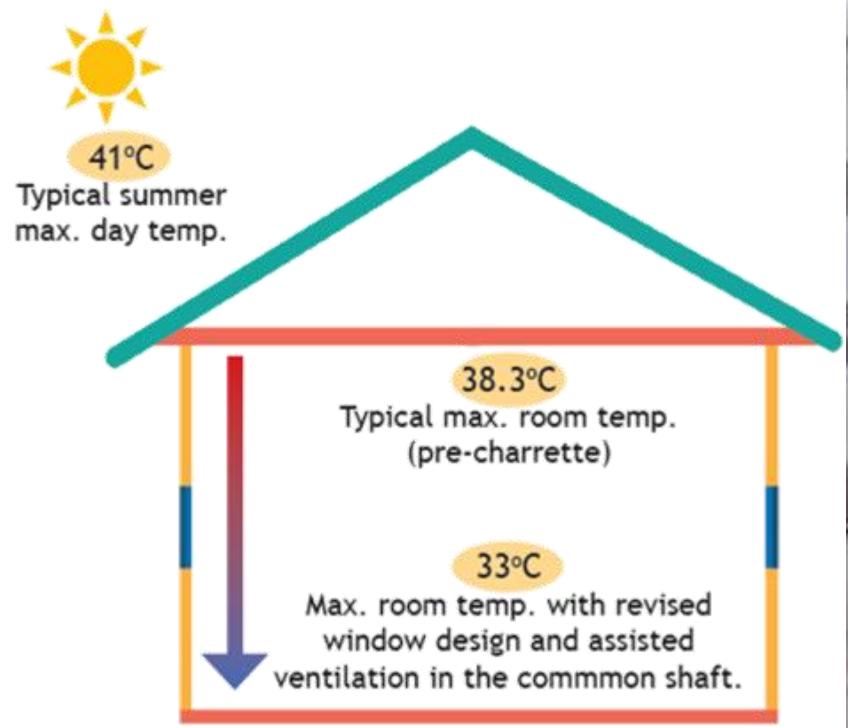
It has the potential to significantly reduce the heating and cooling costs of a particular building. That's also the most impressive feature of ICF walls; they can release heat in the summer and store heat in the winter. In some instances, ICFs are estimated to save about **20%** of total energy costs.



CASE STUDY - SMART GHAR III, RAJKOT

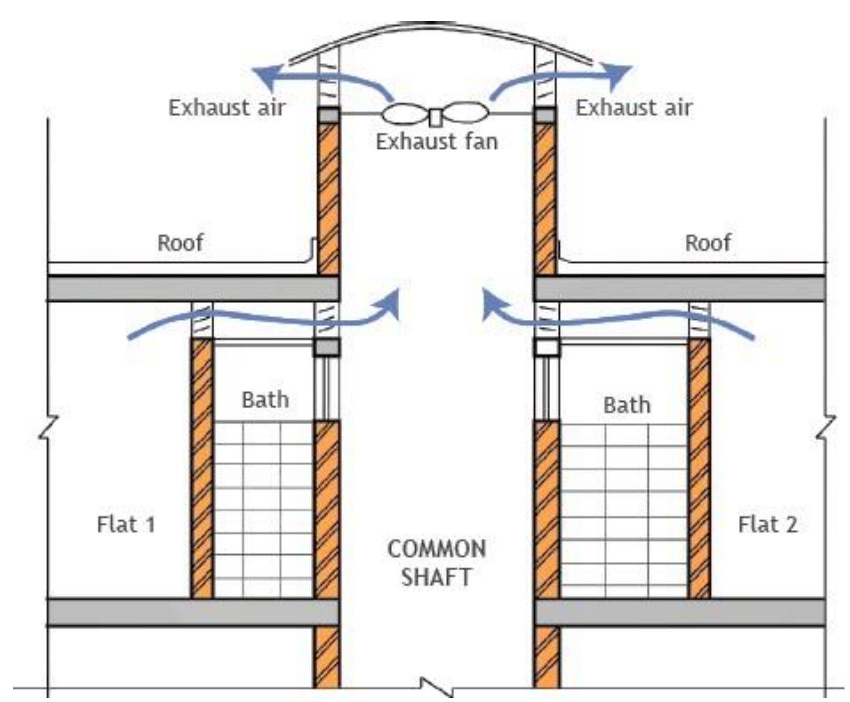
Project: Affordable housing in Rajkot under PMAY Untenable Slum Redevelopment.

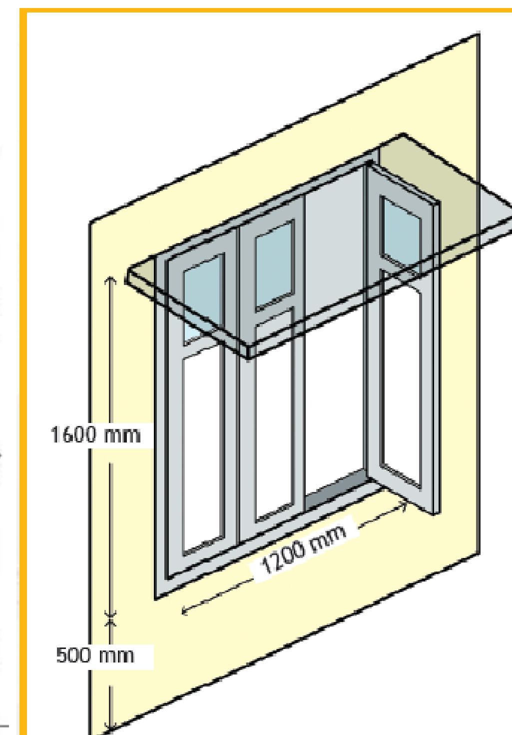
- Site area: 17,593 m2
- Built-up area: 57,408 m2
- Number of dwelling units (DU): 1176 (All 1 BHK)
- 11 residential towers : Stilt + 7



Key Features

- Sensitively designed window shades to reduce heat gains while improving day light.
- Use of a fan-serviced ventilation shaft to improve air quality inside.





After charrette: Taller, partially glazed casement windows. Casement windows provide better natural ventilation as they are 90% openable. The window shutters are 2/3rd opaque, which prevents heat gains from entering. Glazing is reduced to 1/3rd, which provides adequate daylight.

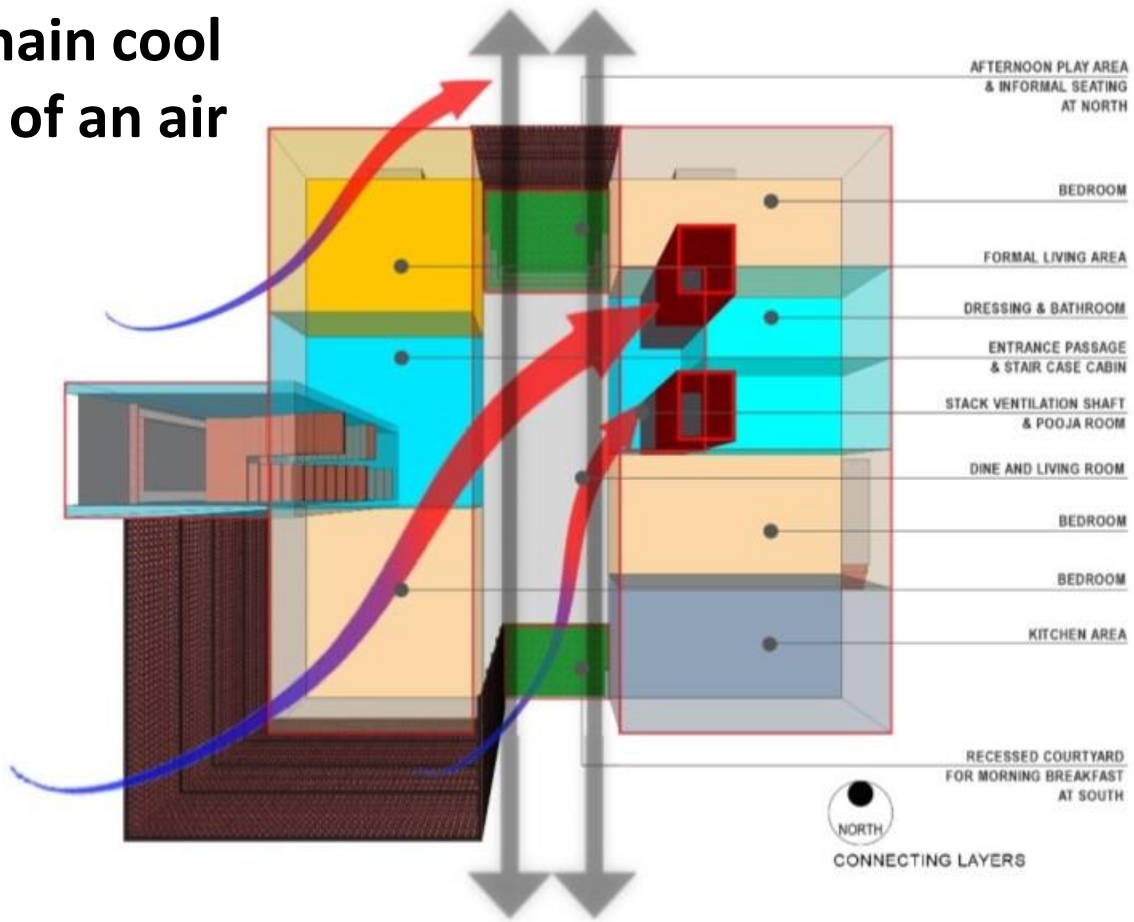
Outcomes

- Reduced peak summer room temperature by >5°C
- Increased number of comfortable hours from ~2600 hours to ~6300 hours.

Source: BEEP

CASE STUDY - RAM BAUGH, BURHANPUR

A residence which has been designed to remain cool without the use of an air conditioner.



Key Features

- mutual shading
- optimal building orientation

Source: Parekh Collaborative

CASE STUDY - HOUSING FOR MAHOUTS AND THEIR ELEPHANTS

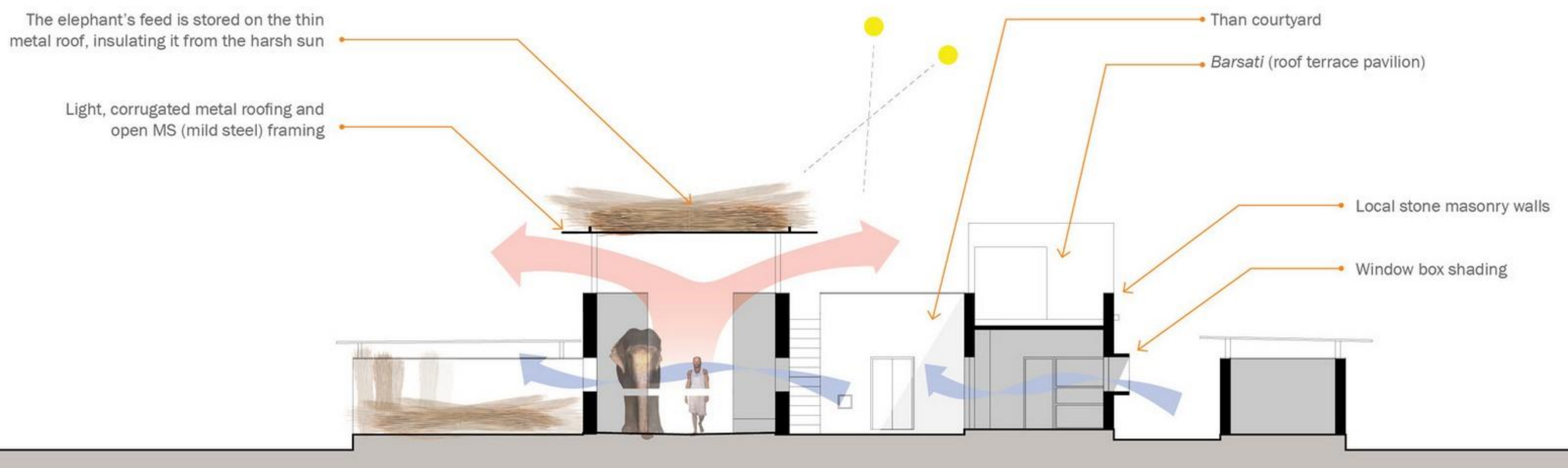
A housing project for *Mahouts* (care-takers) and their elephants, *Hathigaon* (or elephant village) is situated at the foothill of the Amber Palace and Fort near Jaipur.

Key Features

- To create a series of water bodies to harvest the rain runoff, as this is the most crucial resource in the desert climate of Rajasthan.
- With the water resources in place, an extensive tree plantation program was carried out together with seeding the site to propagate local species.
- Use of local material
- Use of eggcrate shading device





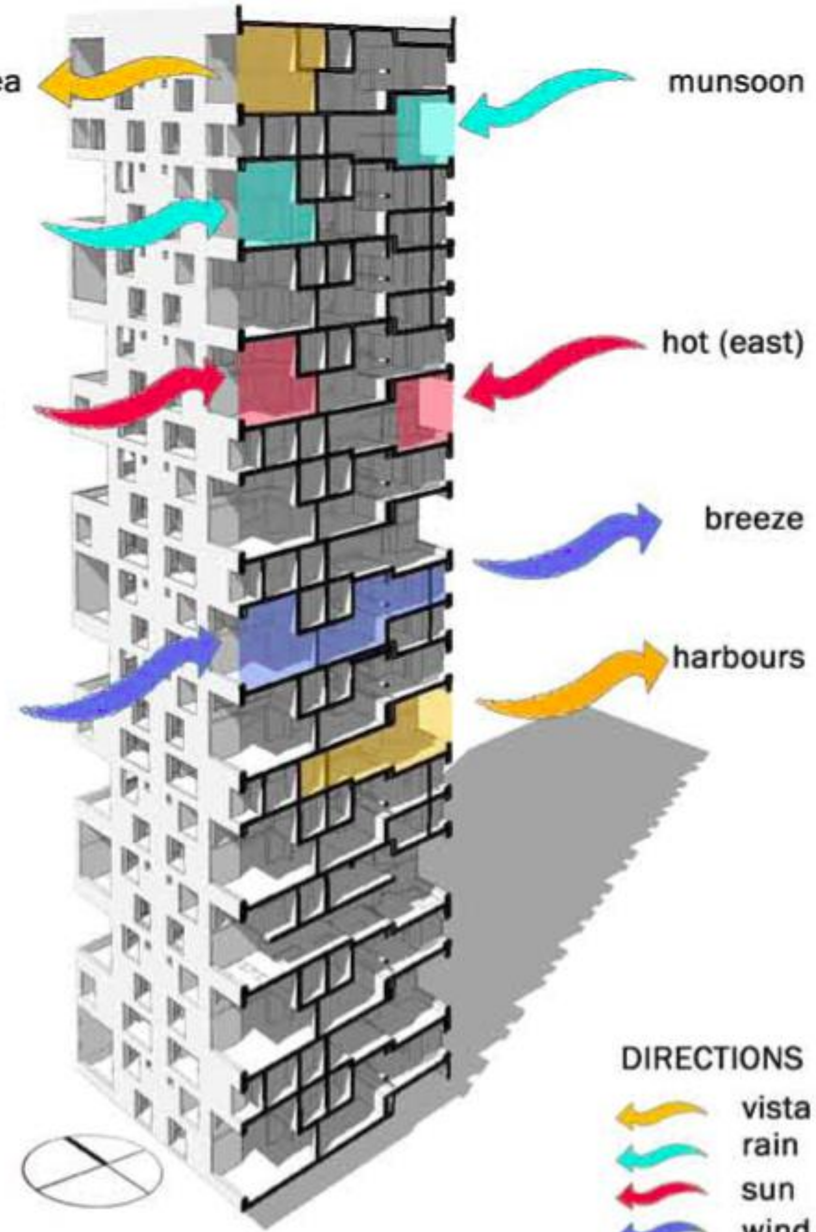


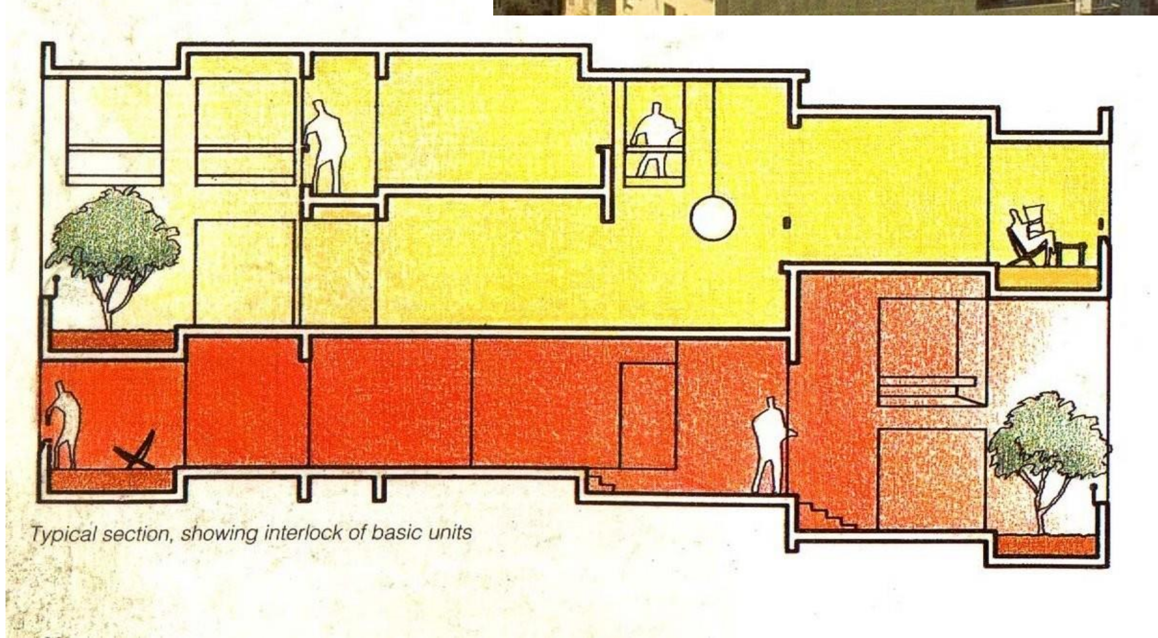
CASE STUDY - KANCHANJUNGA APARTMENTS

•**Architect:** Charles Correa
•**Location:** Bombay, India
•**Completed on:** 1983
•**Building Type:** Skyscraper multi-family housing
•**Construction System:** Concrete
•**Floors:** 32

Key Features

The main living spaces with an enclosed verandah whilst turning that buffer zone into a garden, thriving on the problem. Because of climatic considerations with existing views, the massing settled upon a configuration facing east and west





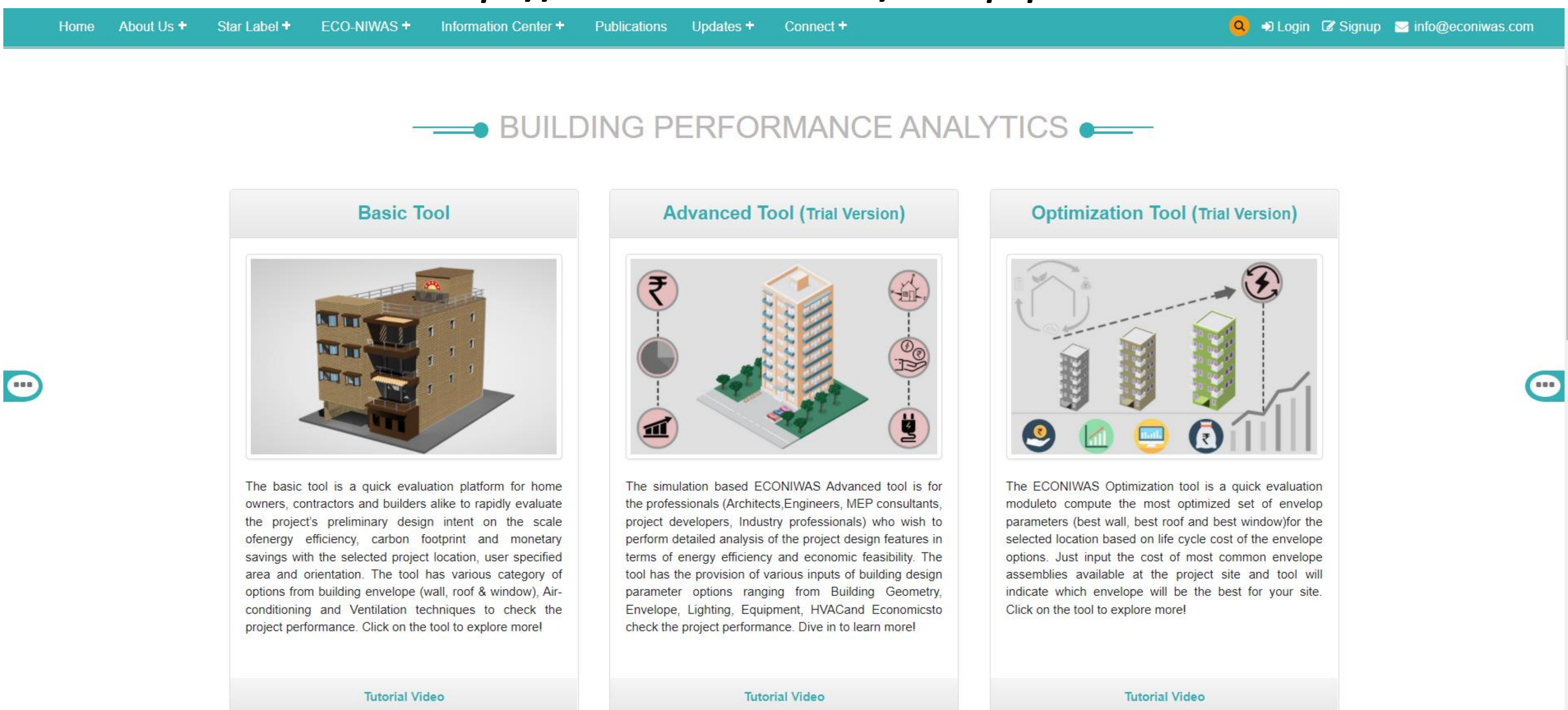
Typical section, showing interlock of basic units

ENS SIMULATION TOOLS

ENS TOOLS ECONIWAS 2.0 - INTRODUCTION

- Building simulation allows engineers and architects to address key aspects of building performance throughout the whole building life cycle from early design stages through construction and even for major energy retrofitting.
- Building simulation is a way to test how elements of building design will perform under real-world conditions
- **Basic Tool**
- **Advanced Tool**
- **Envelope Optimization Tool**

https://www.econiwas.com/tools.php



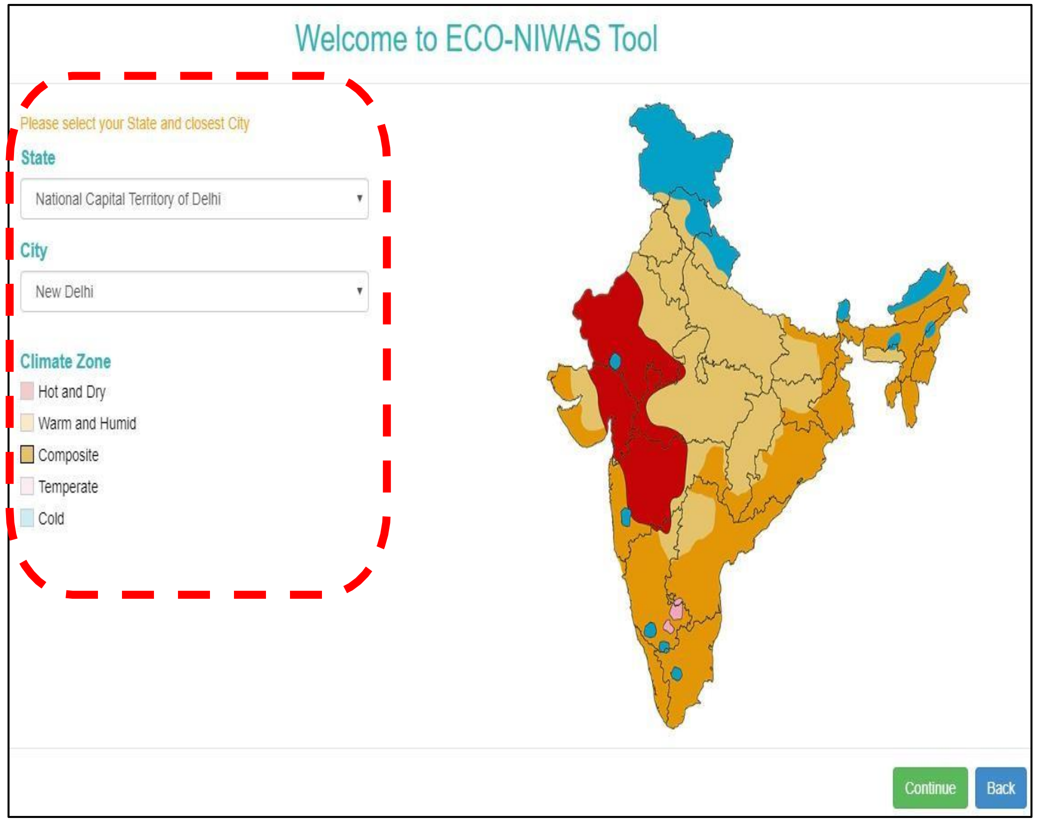
ECONIWAS 2.0 - MODULES

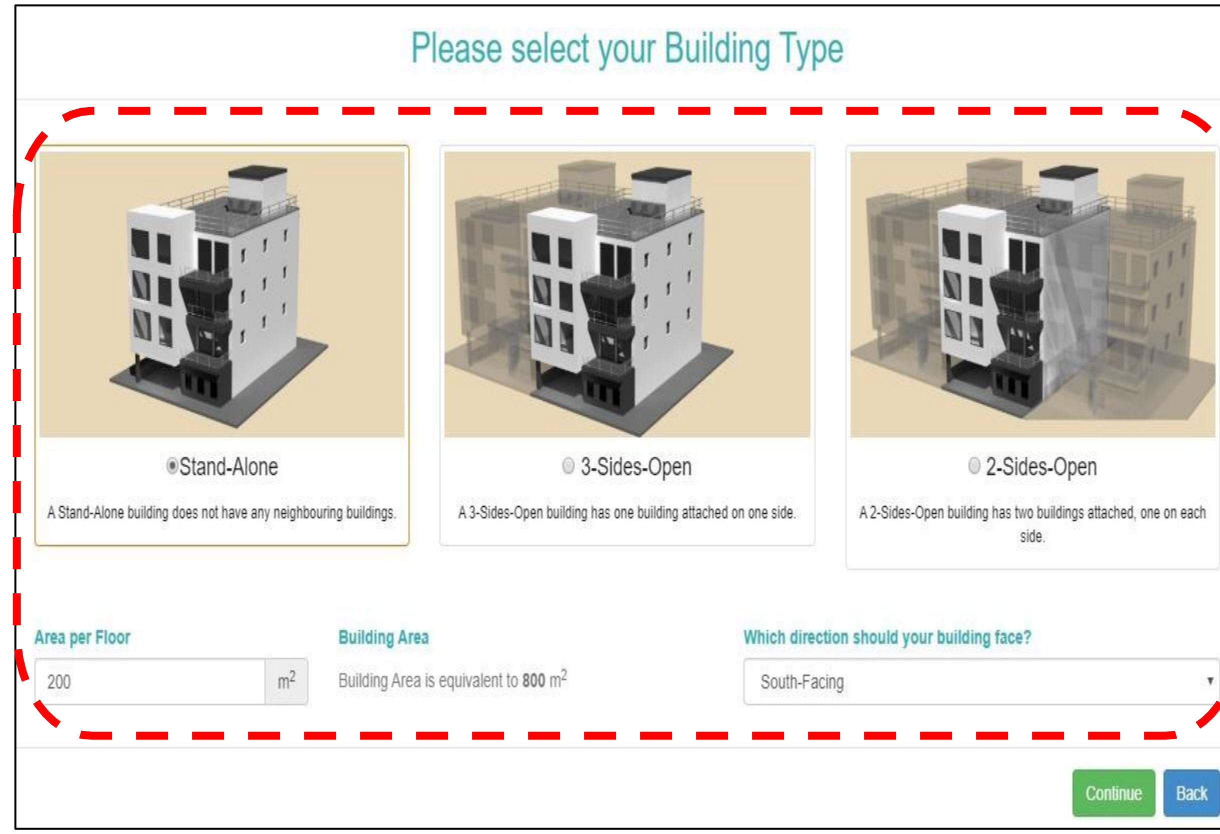
Basic Tool:

Quick evaluation platform for homeowners, contractors and builders alike to rapidly evaluate the project's preliminary design intent on the scale of energy efficiency, carbon footprint and monetary savings with the selected project location, user specified area and orientation, building envelope (wall, roof & window), Air-conditioning and Ventilation techniques.

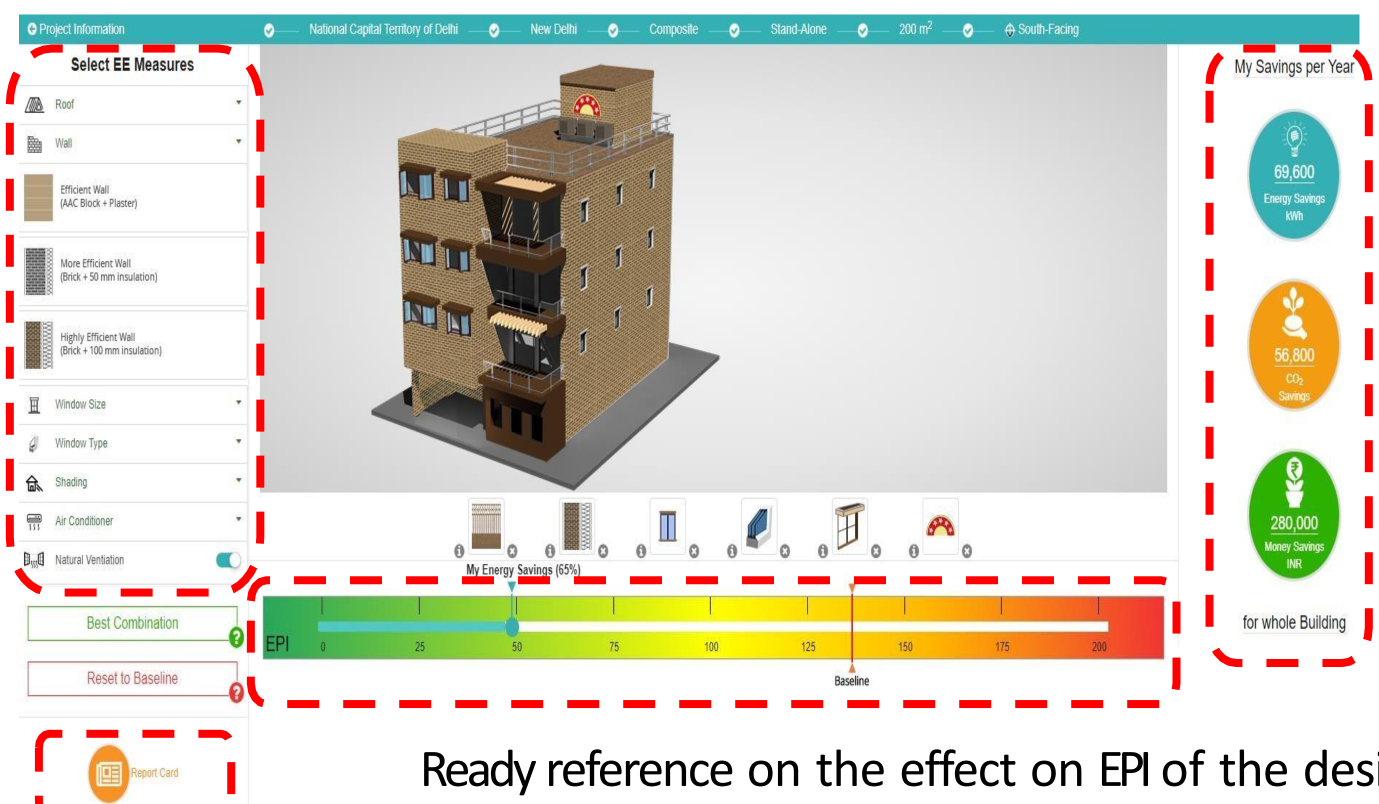
ECONIWAS 2.0 – BASIC TOOLS

Quick and Easy Inputs for defining primary information of Building including location, shading, area and orientation.





Most interactive drag and drop features to select and install energy efficient parameters in building design



Quick inference on the impact of selected design features on the energy, environment and monetary level.

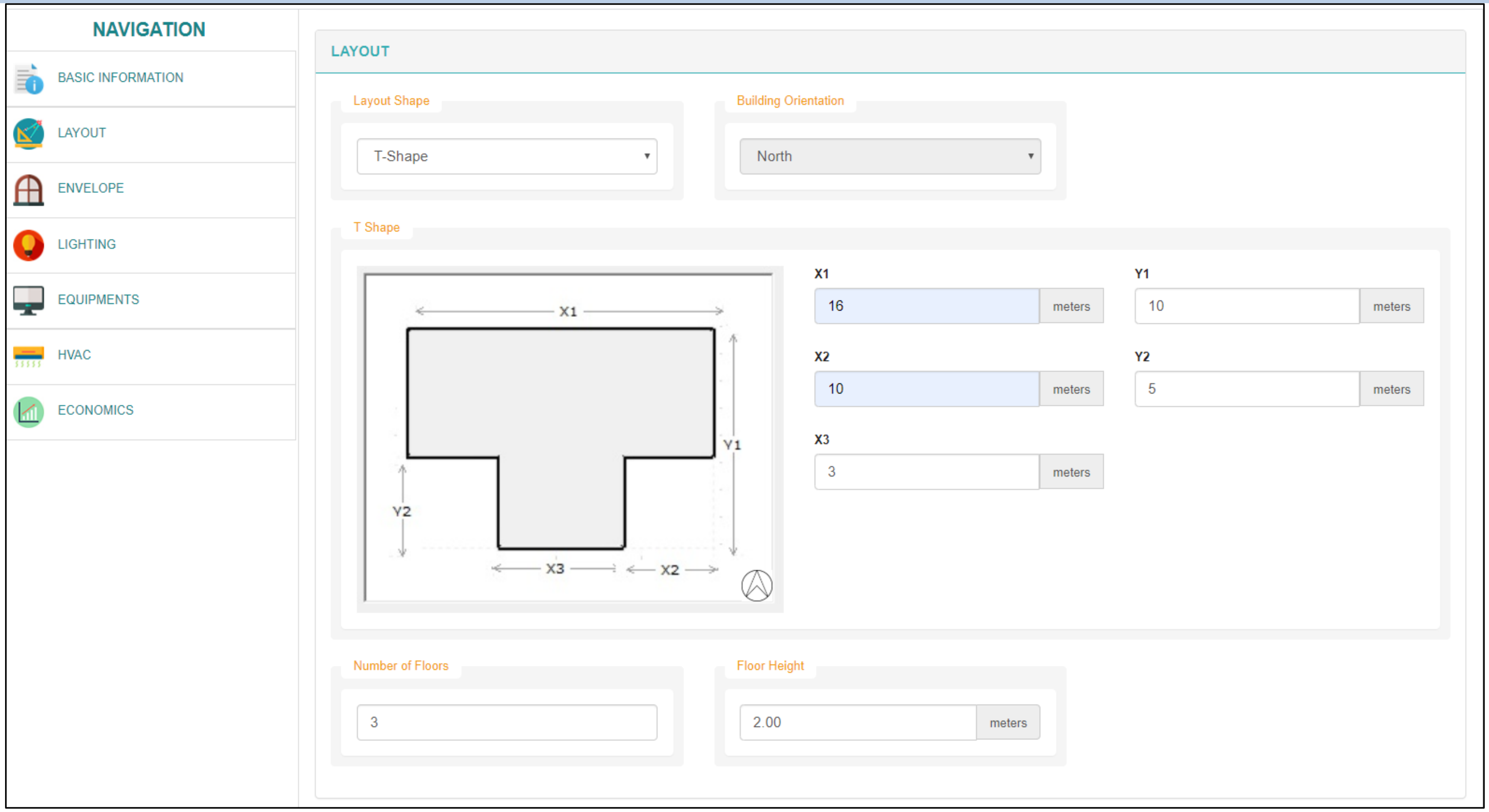
Ready reference on the effect on EPI of the design as compared to conventional (baseline) design

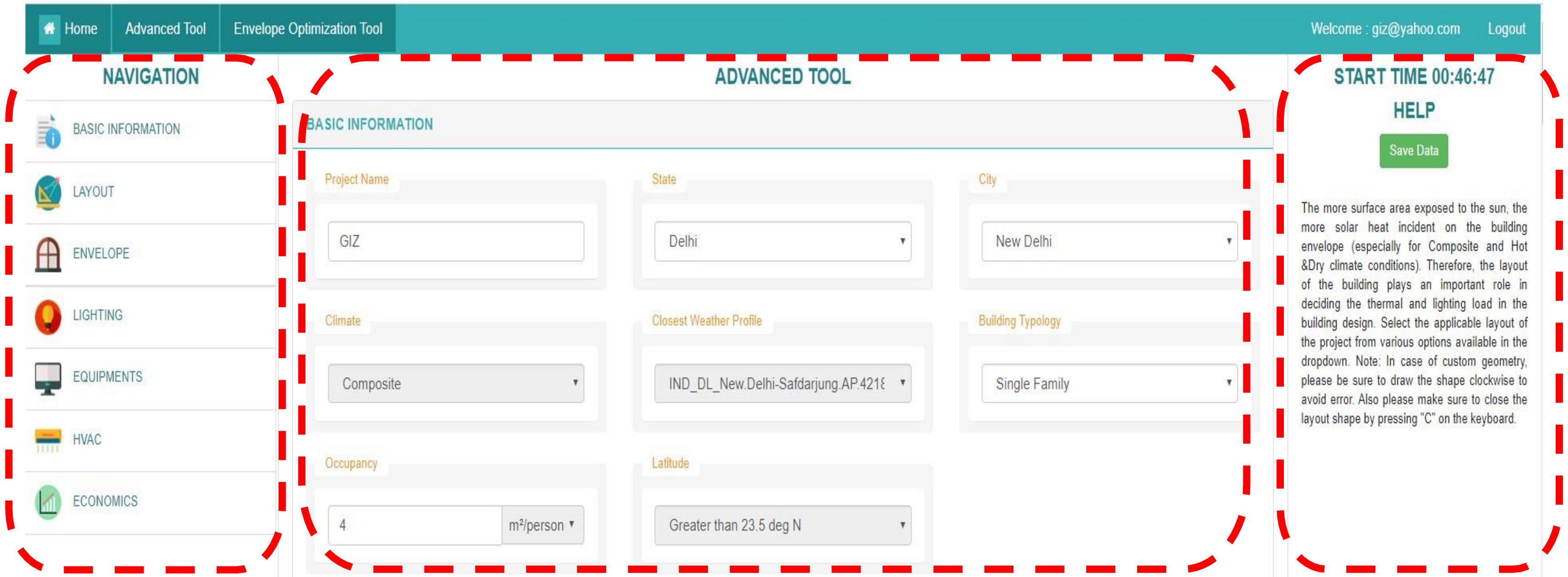
One click export of results to PDF file

ECONIWAS 2.0 – MODULES AND BASIC INFORMATION

ADVANCED TOOL

Simulation based tool for the professionals (Architects, Engineers, MEP consultants, project developers, Industry professionals) who wish to perform detailed analysis of the project design features in terms of energy efficiency, economic feasibility and environmental impact.





Effective and responsible user form that takes essential inputs from the user to generate desired results

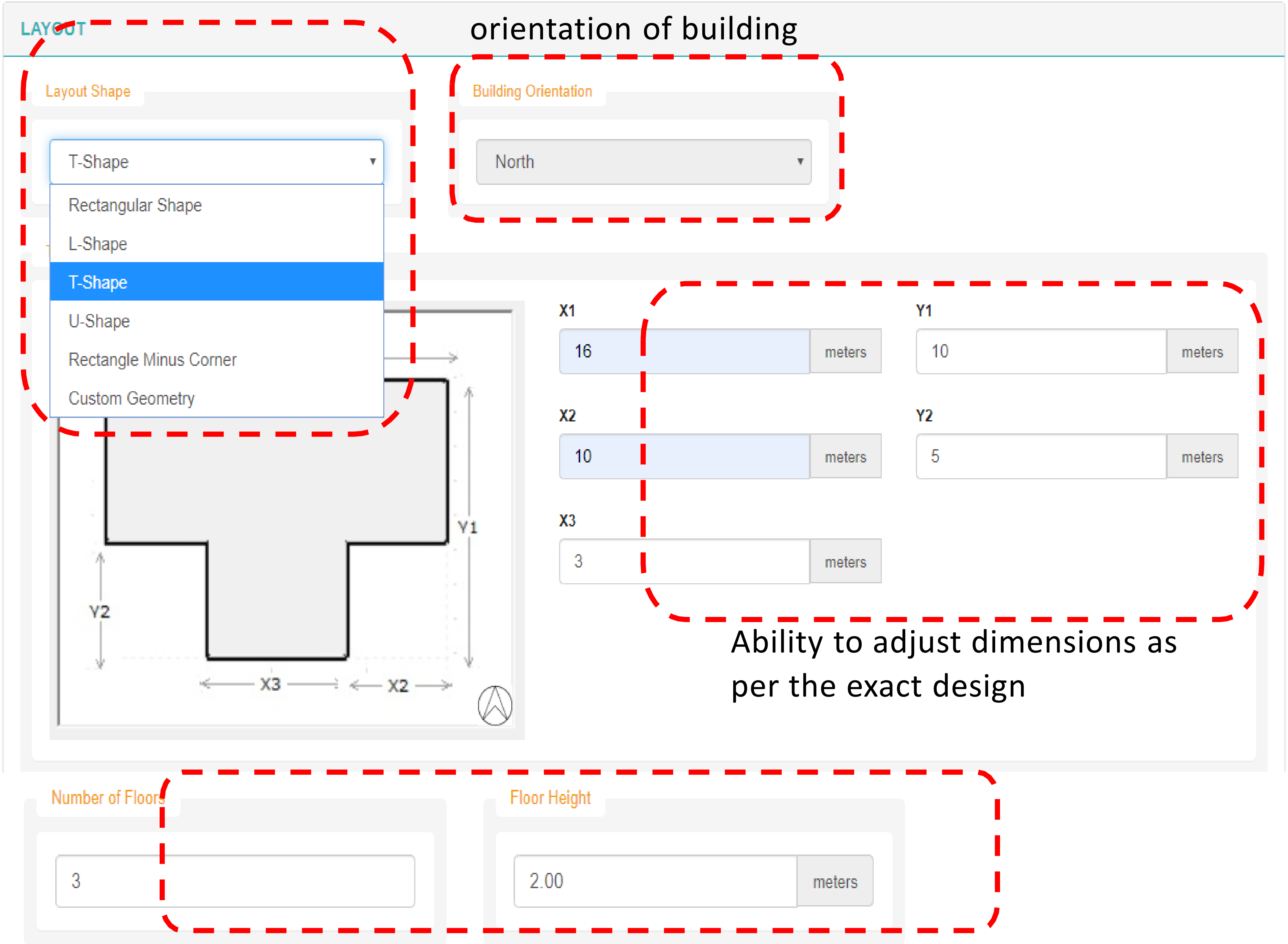
Easy to Navigate, tree view layout for quick navigations between various building parameters.

Self explanatory help panel for easy understanding of inputs for the users

ECONIWAS 2.0 – ADVANCECD TOOL – LAYOUT INFORMATION

User can select desired orientation of building

Various layout options for the user to choose from, to match exact shape of the building design.



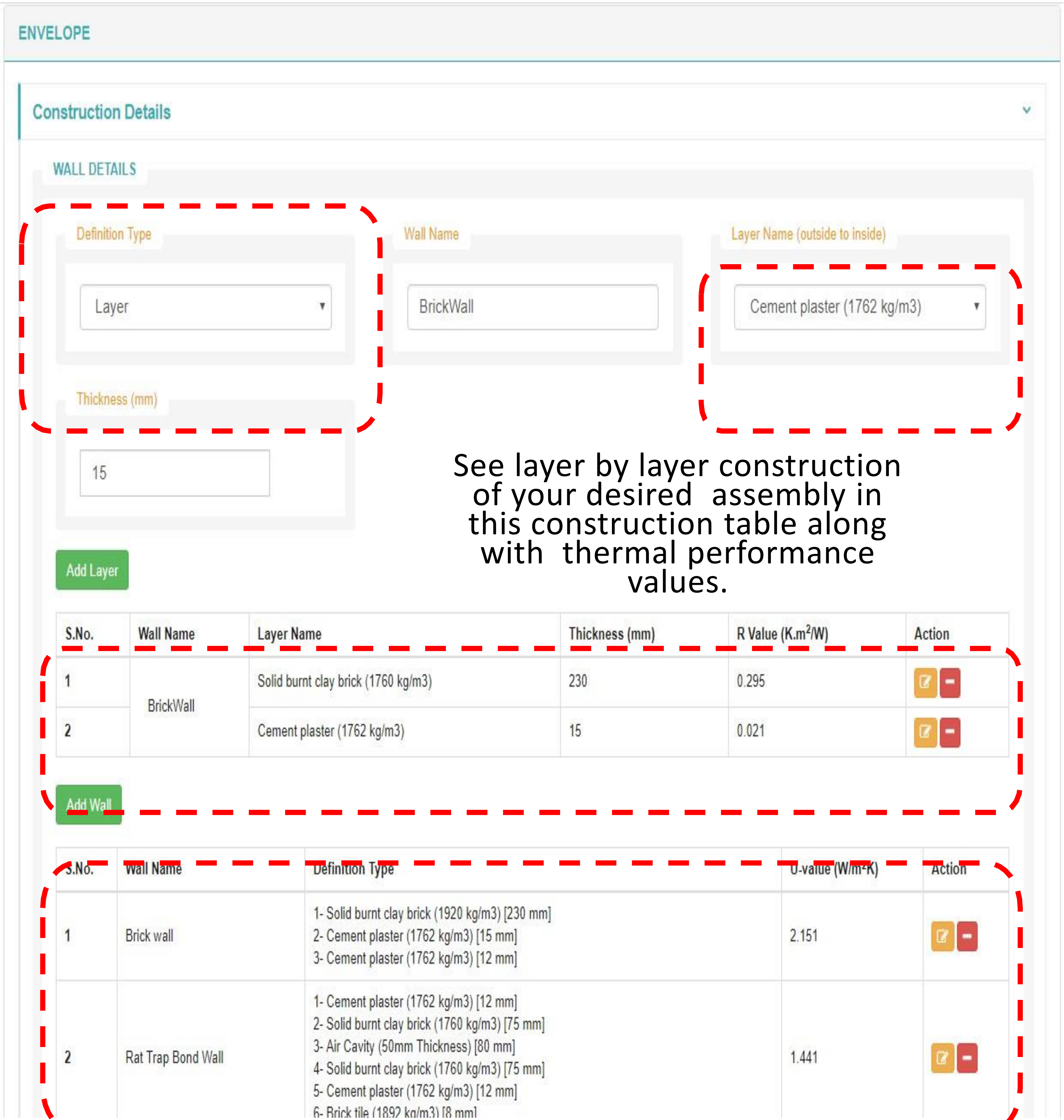
Ability to adjust dimensions as per the exact design

Accessibility to design multiple floors with user specified floor height

ECONIWAS 2.0 – ADVANCECD TOOL – ENVELOPE CONSTRUCTION INFORMATION

For Wall & Roof Construction Assembly Definition

Define Wall/Roof constructions through property (U-value) or layer definition method. The construction once created can be used multiple times.



S.No.	Wall Name	Layer Name	Thickness (mm)	R Value (K.m²/W)	Action
1	BrickWall	Solid burnt clay brick (1760 kg/m3)	230	0.295	
2		Cement plaster (1762 kg/m3)	15	0.021	

S.No.	Wall Name	Definition Type	U-value (W/m²K)	Action
1	Brick wall	1- Solid burnt clay brick (1920 kg/m3) [230 mm] 2- Cement plaster (1762 kg/m3) [15 mm] 3- Cement plaster (1762 kg/m3) [12 mm]	2.151	
2	Rat Trap Bond Wall	1- Cement plaster (1762 kg/m3) [12 mm] 2- Solid burnt clay brick (1760 kg/m3) [75 mm] 3- Air Cavity (50mm Thickness) [80 mm] 4- Solid burnt clay brick (1760 kg/m3) [75 mm] 5- Cement plaster (1762 kg/m3) [12 mm] 6- Brick tile (1892 kg/m3) [8 mm]	1.441	

See layer by layer construction of your desired assembly in this construction table along with thermal performance values.

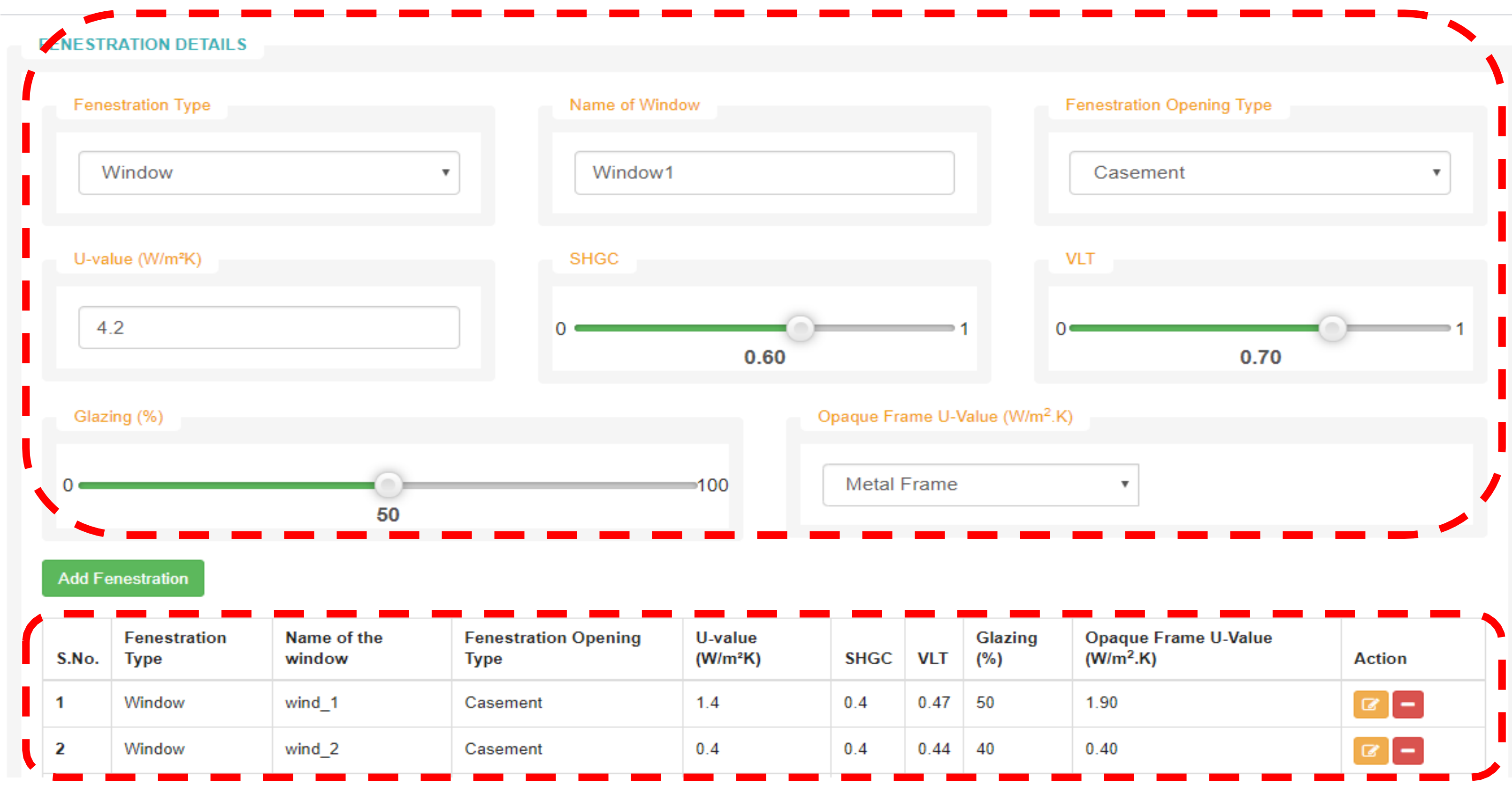
Large number of construction Materials as per ENS are available in the list

All the assembled constructions are listed in this table for later use.

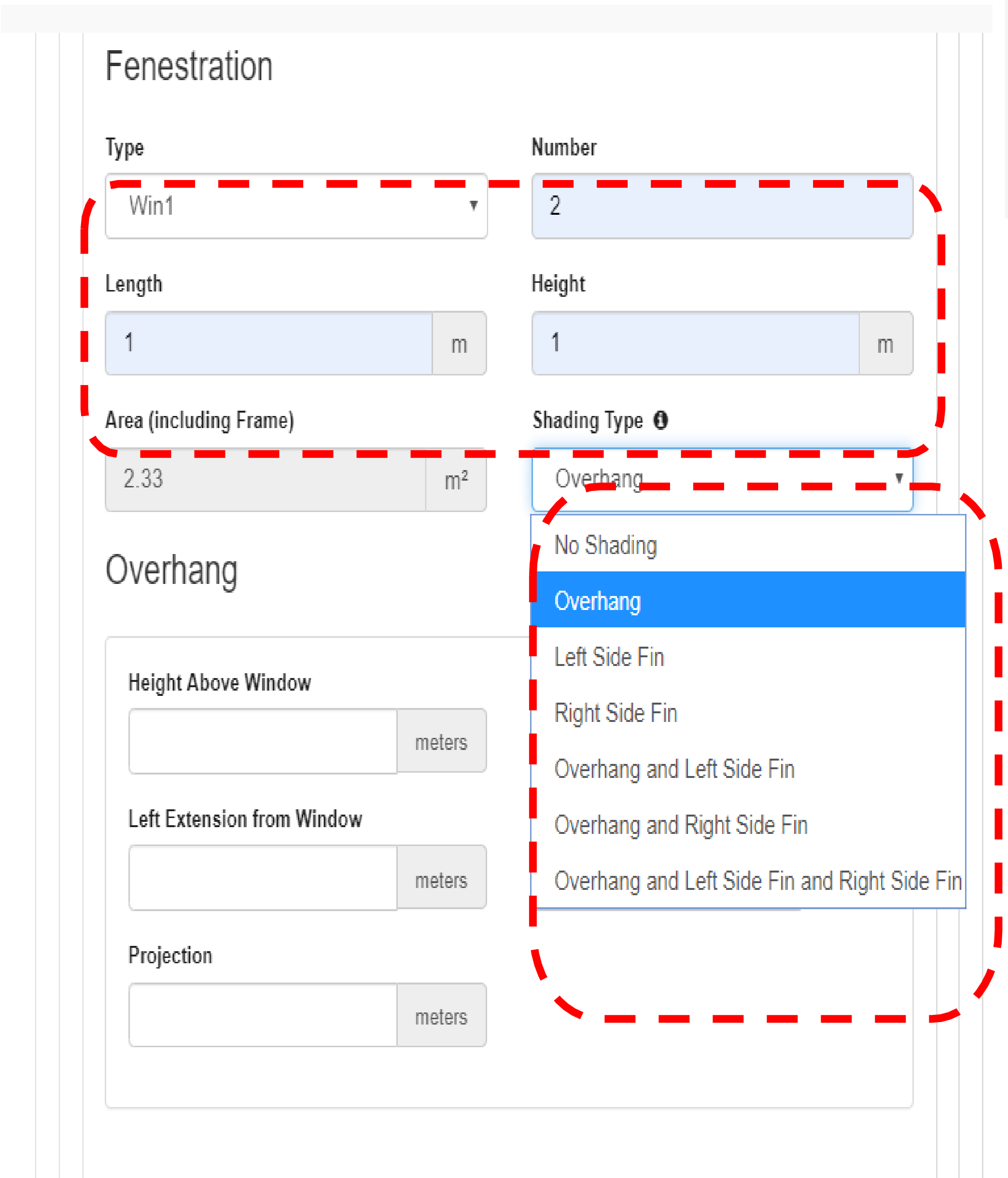
ECONIWAS 2.0 – ADVANCECD TOOL – ENVELOPE CONSTRUCTION INFORMATION

For Fenestration Definition

Define fenestration constructions through property U-value, SHGC & VLT, glazing area and opaque frame selection. The construction once created can be used multiple times.



All the window constructions are listed in this table for later use.



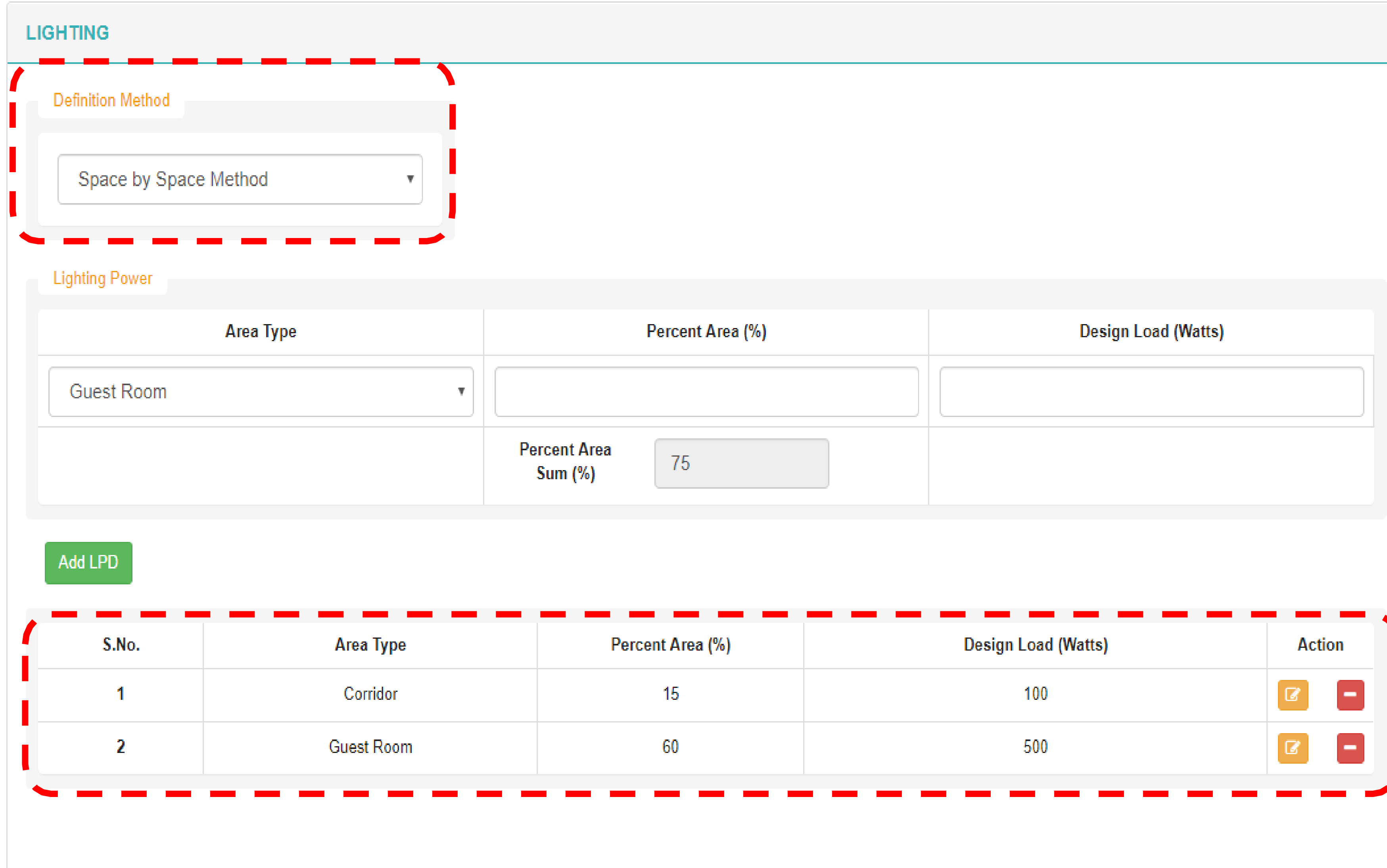
For Fenestration & Shading Dimension Definition

Select window type from predefined window constructions types to be installed on the selected wall of the building. Define dimension of windows and numbers

Options to install shading elements on the selected window. Select one and input dimensions.

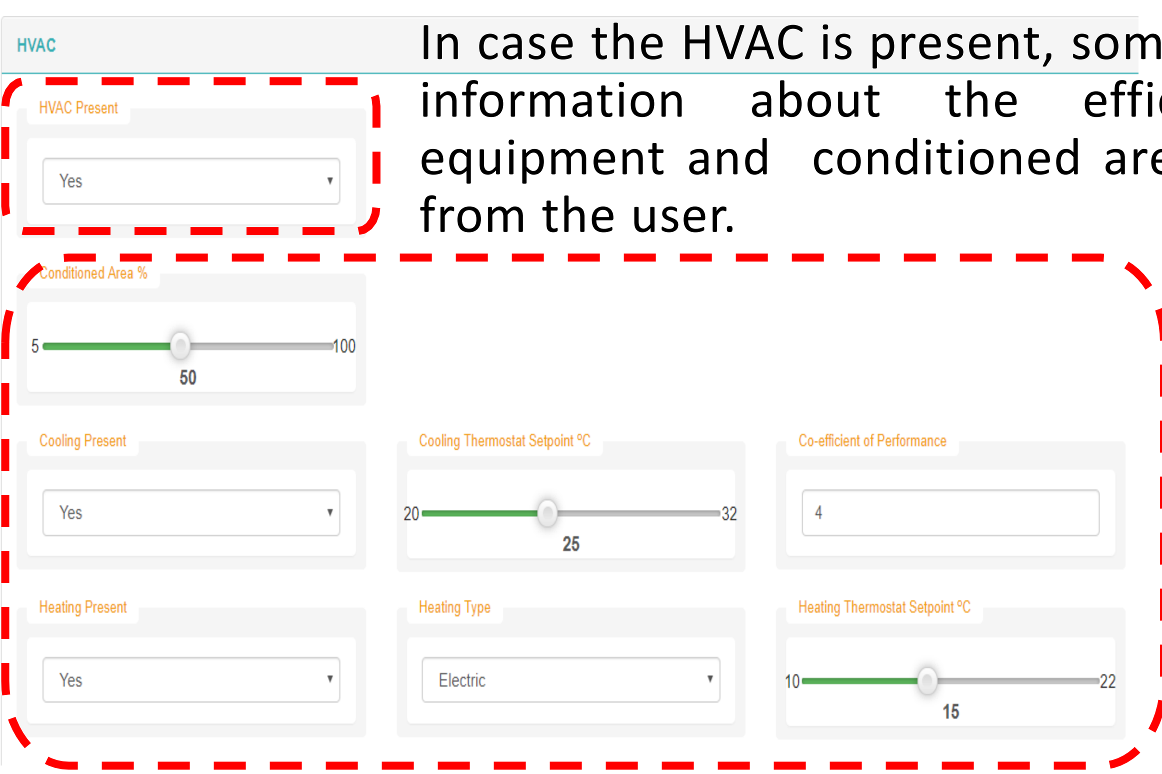
ECONIWAS 2.0 – ADVANCECD TOOL – LIGHTING/EQUIPMENT & HVAC INFORMATION

User can define the lighting/equipment power density using Building Area Method or Space Function Method as per ECBC



This table represents the design lighting/equipment load in different areas of the building.

In case the HVAC is present, some essential information about the efficiency of equipment and conditioned area is asked from the user.

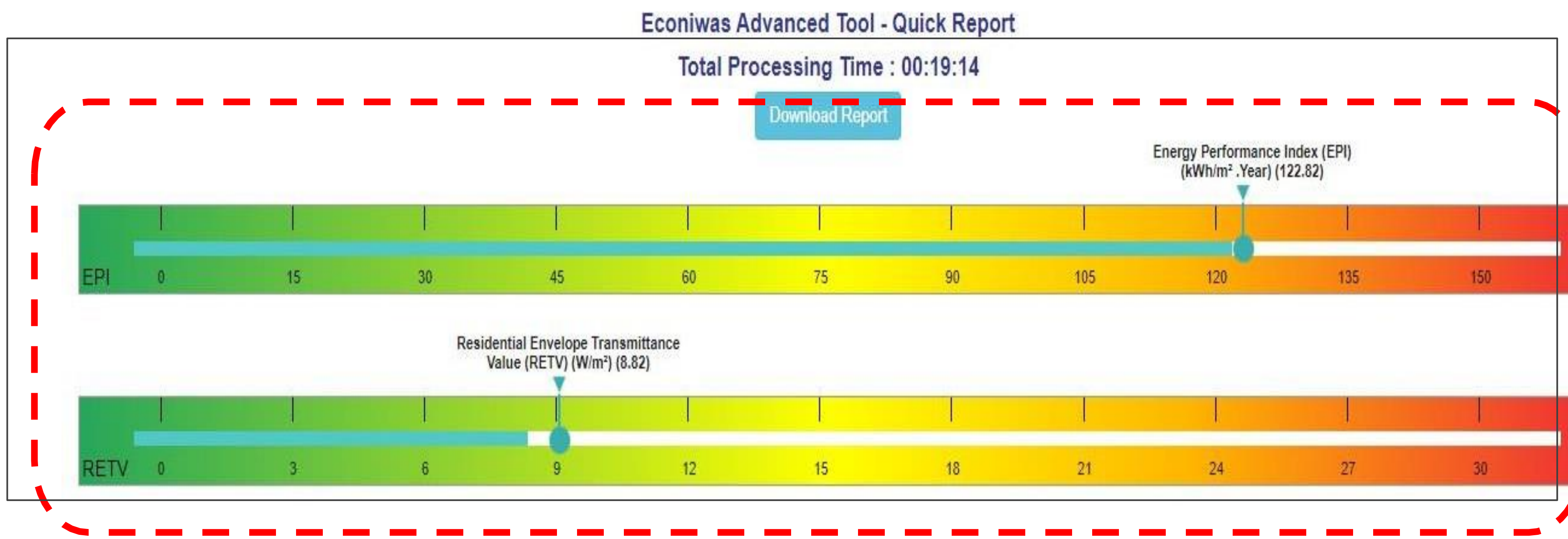


User has the option to choose whether the building is conditioned or naturally ventilated.

ECONIWAS 2.0 – ADVANCECD TOOL – RESULTS

On the submission of the form, the tool performs the energy simulation using energy plus server-side simulation platform to predict the EPI and RETV values of the designed building.

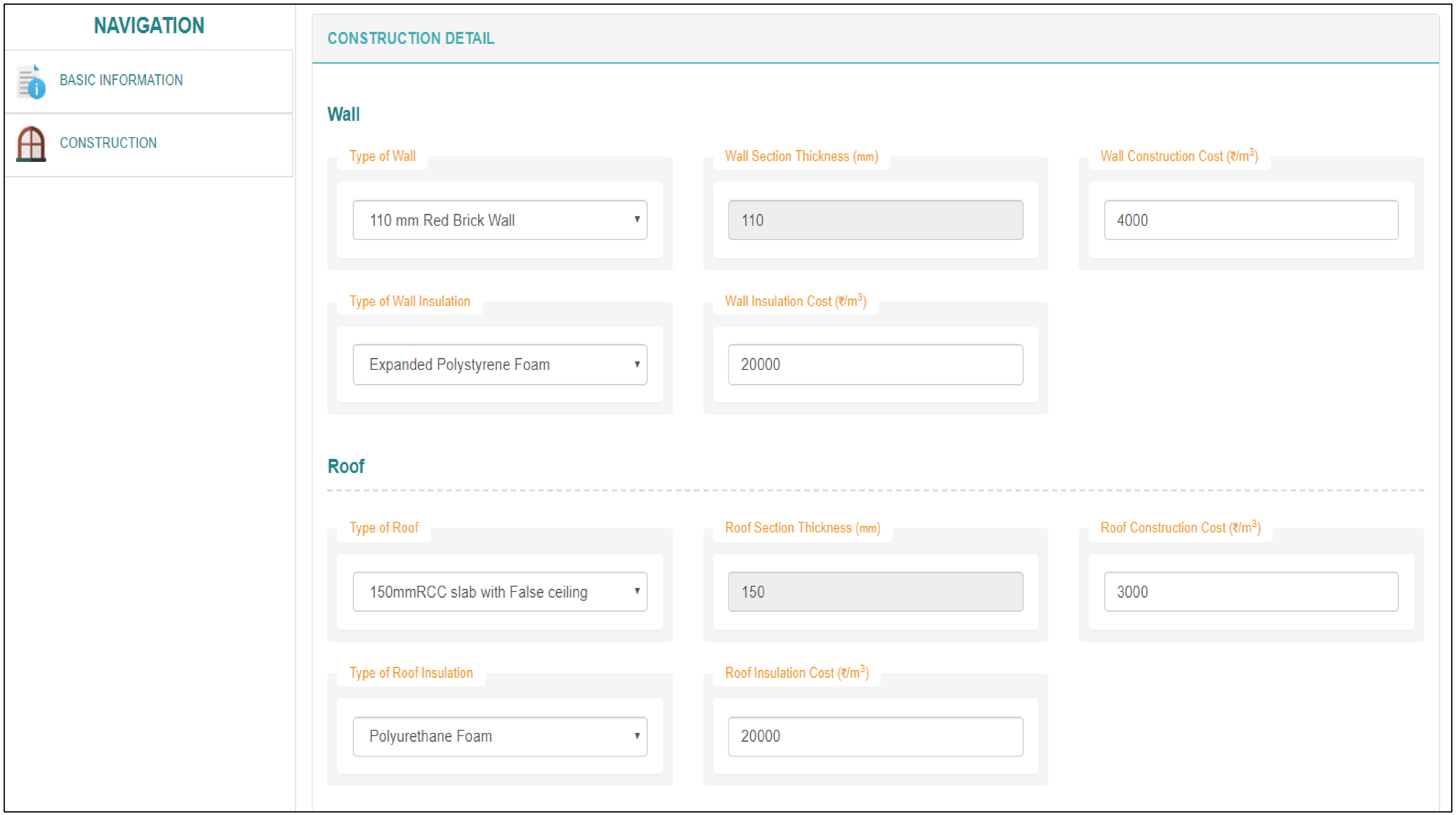
The user has the option to export the results in PDF format for later use, using the "Download Report" button on the results page.



The tool also predicts the Annual CO2 generation, Annual Operational cost of the design and Annual life cycle cost of the project based on the inputs given by the user

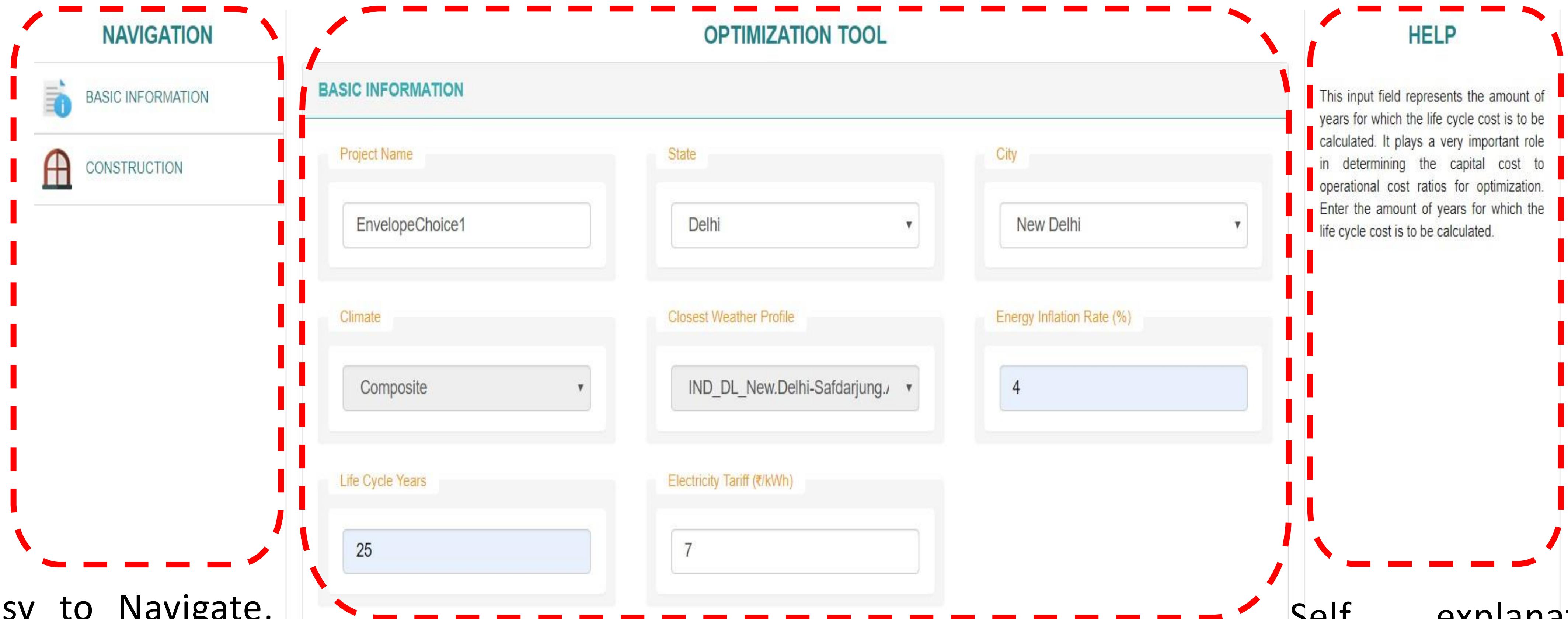
Envelope Optimization Tool

A quick envelope evaluation module to compute the most optimized set of U-values & SHGC for best wall, best roof and best window including thickness of selected insulation required on the selected base assemblies of wall and roof for the selected location based on life cycle cost of the building envelope.



ECONIWAS 2.0 – ENVELOPE OPTIMIZATION TOOL – BASIC INFORMATION

Effective and responsible user form that takes essential inputs from the user to generate desired results. Project location, energy inflation rate, tariff rate and life cycle years are few basic inputs which are required by the user.

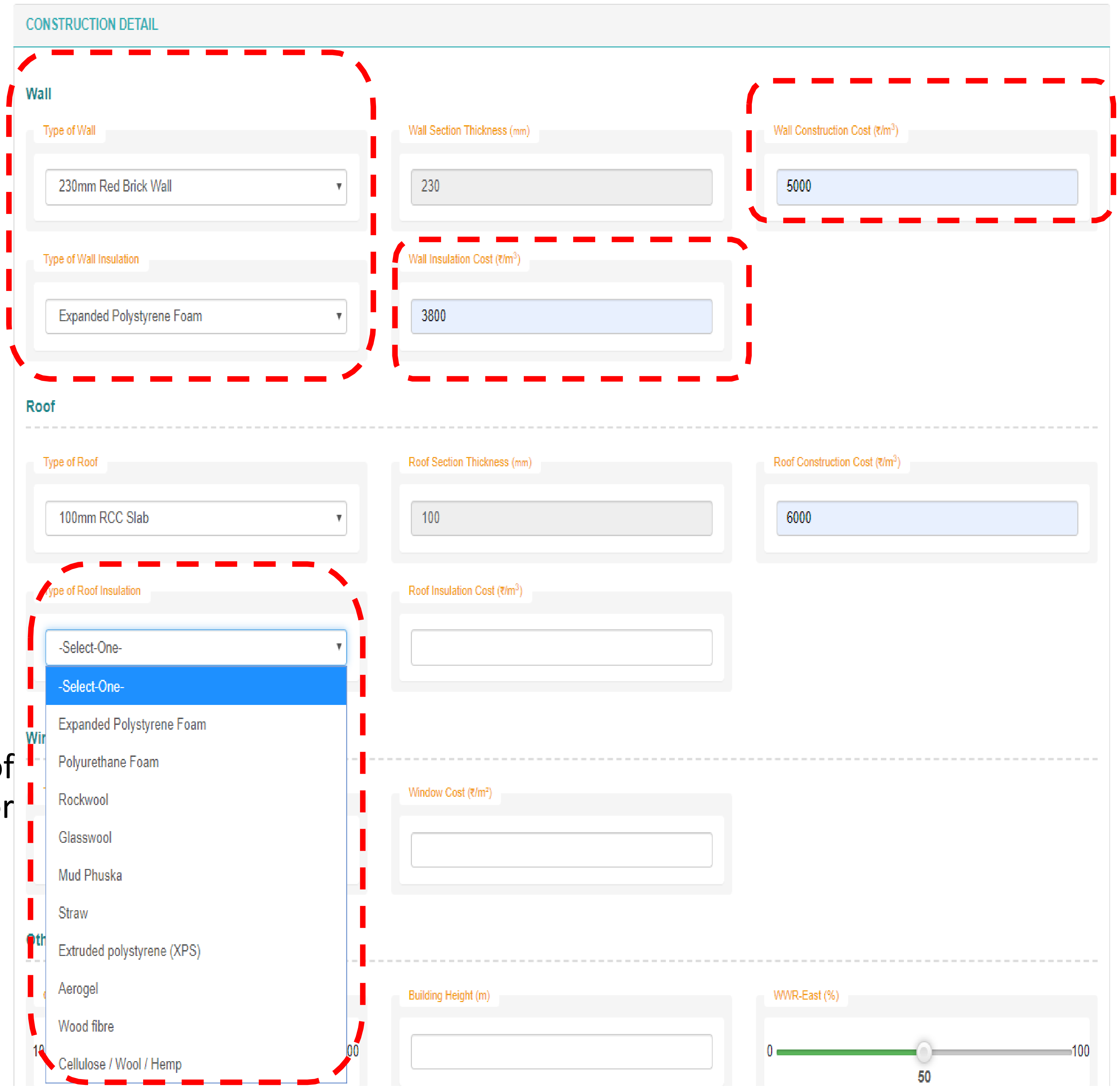


Easy to Navigate, tree view layout for quick navigations between various building parameters.

Self explanatory help panel for easy understanding of inputs for the users

ECONIWAS 2.0 – ENVELOPE OPTIMIZATION TOOL – BASIC INFORMATION

User is required to select the choice of base wall/roof assembly on which insulation of optimized thickness shall be installed. Similarly, selection of insulation material is required as input.



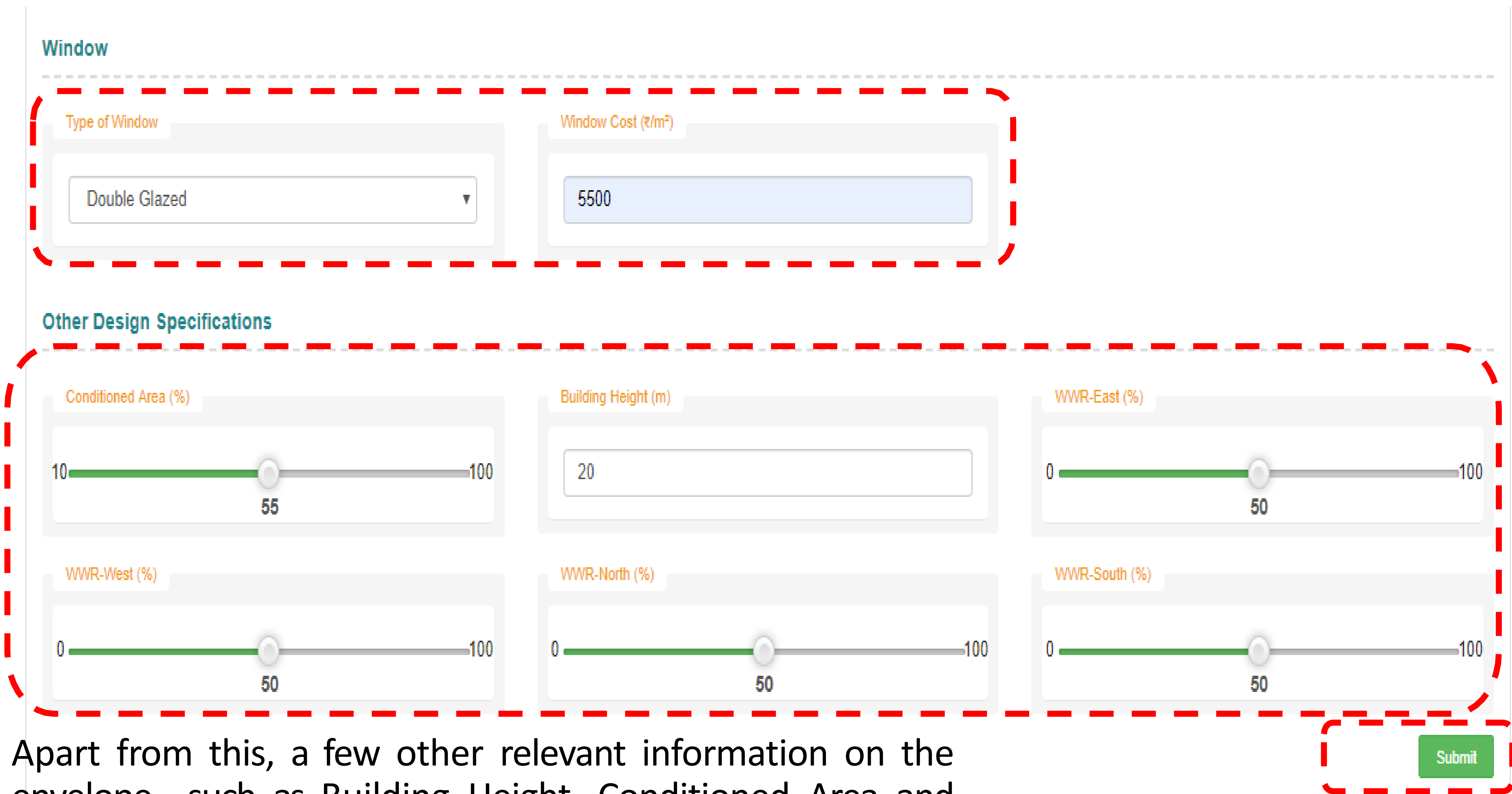
User is required to define the cost per cubic meter for base wall roof assembly and the selected insulation.

Large number of insulation options for user to choose from.

ECONIWAS 2.0 – ENVELOPE OPTIMIZATION TOOL – OTHER DESIGN INFORMATION

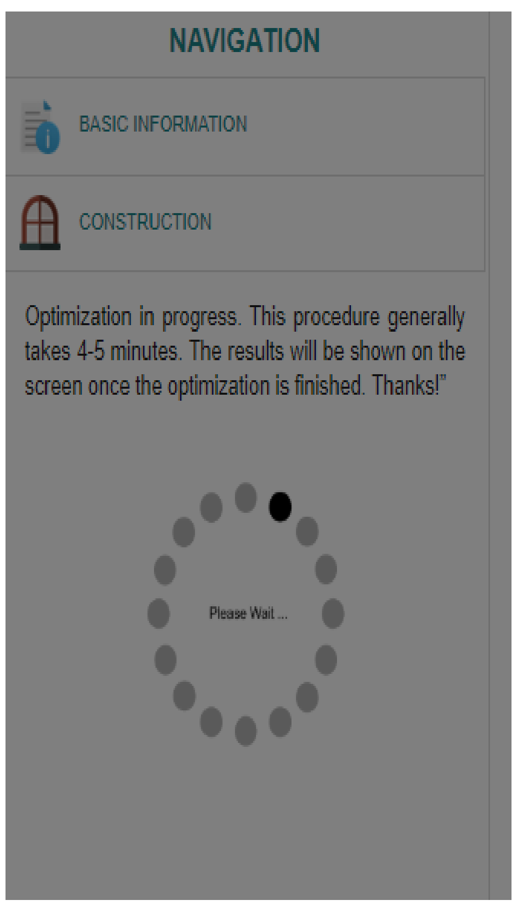
Similarly, selection of Window type and corresponding cost is required as input. Based on the window type, the optimization tool shall limit the U-value output.

For example, if user selects SGU, the tool can predict U values close to 7 W/m2.K, whereas if user selects DGU, the tool will limit the prediction of U-value upto 4 W/m2.K



Apart from this, a few other relevant information on the envelope such as Building Height, Conditioned Area and WWR of each façade is required as input from the user

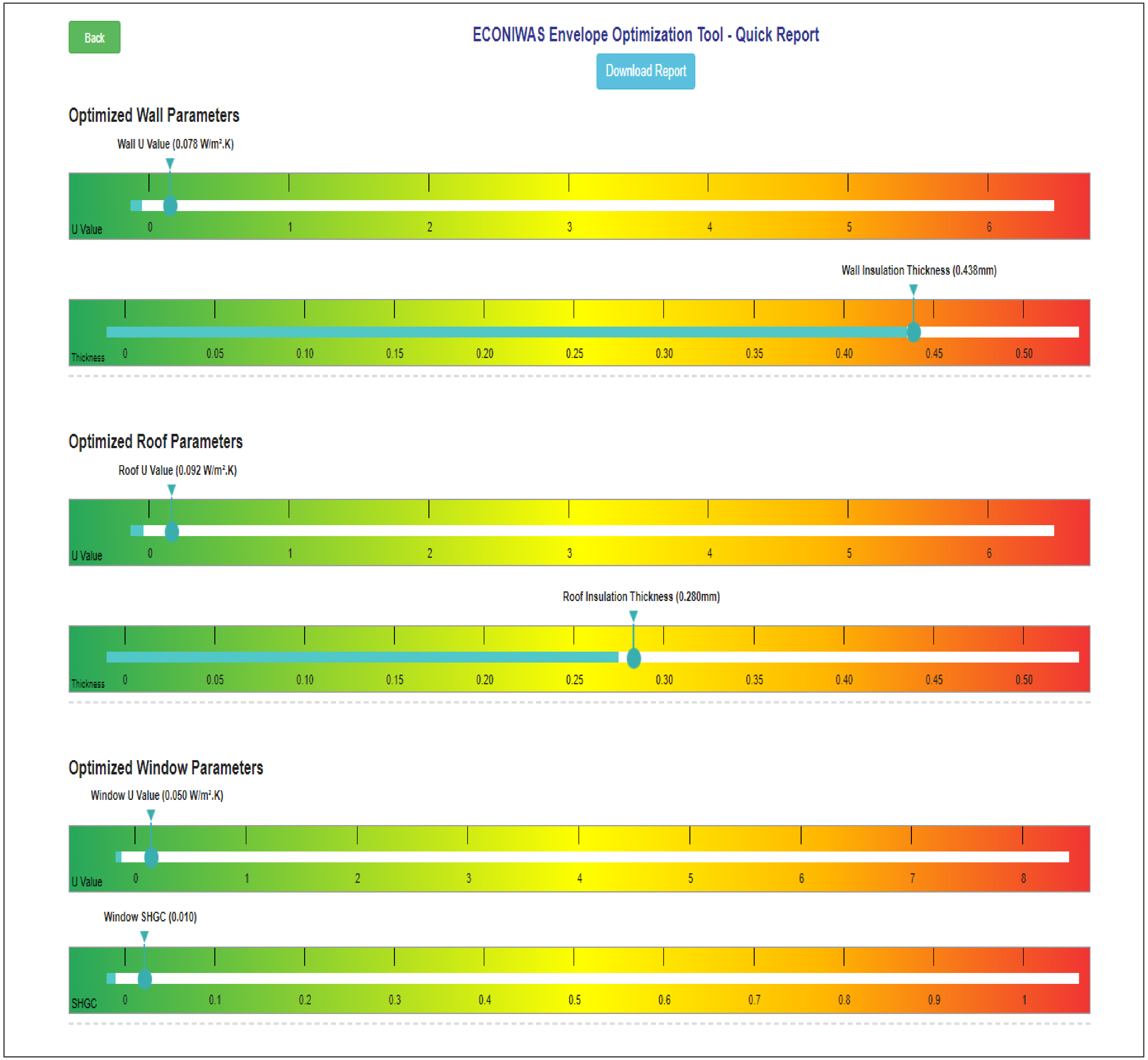
After filling all the required information, the user is required to click on the Submit button to start the optimization engine.



Generally, the optimization process takes 4-5 minutes to complete. The following message is shown in the tool during execution of optimization.

ECONIWAS 2.0 – ENVELOPE OPTIMIZATION TOOL – RESULTS

On the submission of the form, the tool performs the optimization using energy plus server-side simulation platform to predict the optimized U-value, SHGC for envelope components (wall, roof windows) as well as thickness of insulation for wall and roof assemblies. The user also has the option to export the results in PDF format for later use, using the “Download Report” button on the results page.



LEARNINGS

- Mainstreaming passive strategies in buildings for thermal comfort can significantly reduce cooling, ventilation and lighting requirements in buildings;
- Lesser dependency on mechanical cooling/ heating approaches will decrease formation of surface ozone, hence better air quality.
- Greater awareness of the benefits of sustainable building design will spur greater demand from all strata of society
- Sensitivity in building practices will tend to decrease disparity in thermal comfort of different economic classes.
- **Make active strategies passive, and passive strategies active.**
- **70% of the buildings required in India by 2030 are yet to be built. Maintaining status quo is irrelevant, and there is a great opportunity for incorporating passive design strategies successfully across our built environment.**

Source: McKinsey

Thank you.