सत्यमेव जयते

Ministry of Housing
and Urban Affairs
Government of India

GLOBAL HOUSING TECHNOLOGY CHALLENGE INDIA

प्रधान मंत्री आवास योजना
Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana

Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav

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RACHNA 2.0

RESILIENT, AFFORDABLE AND COMFORTABLE HOUSING THROUGH NATIONAL ACTION

CLIMATE SMART BUILDINGS

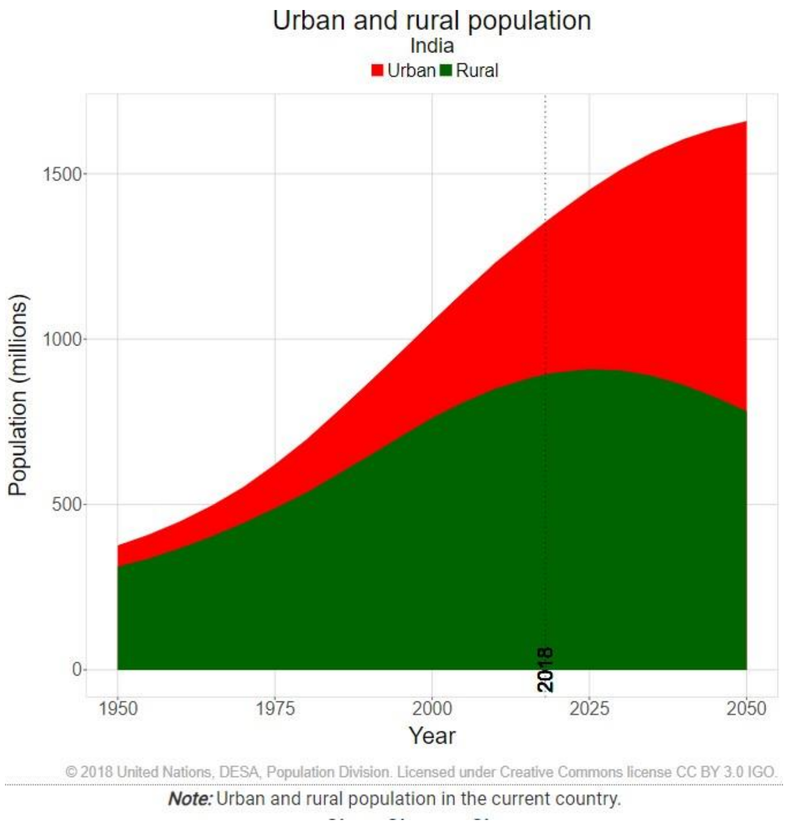
Training #38: 2 Day Awareness Program at Dept. of Architecture, National Institute of Technology, Patna

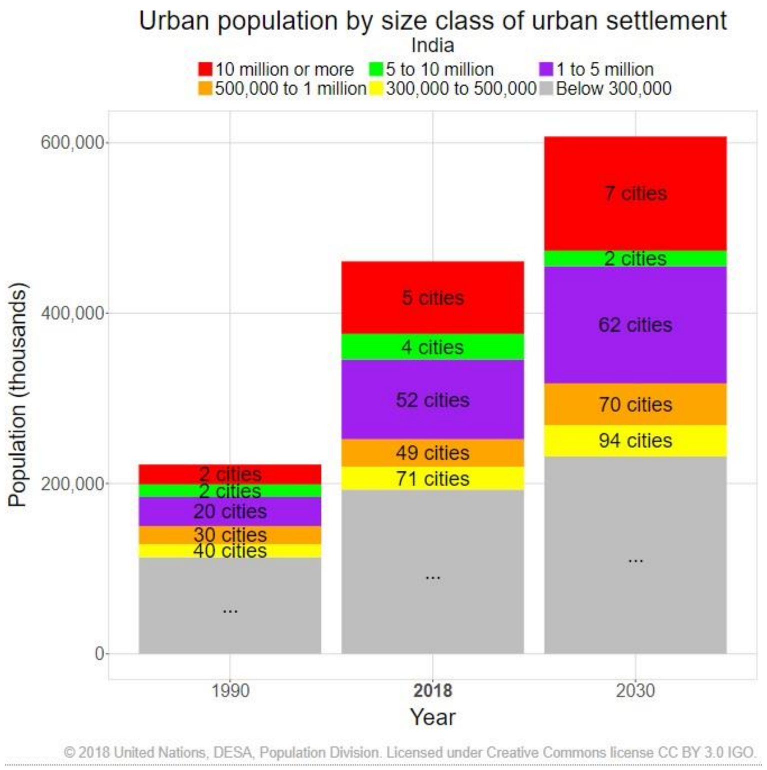
DAY 1

01

INTRODUCTION

Growing Opportunities with Rapid Urbanization

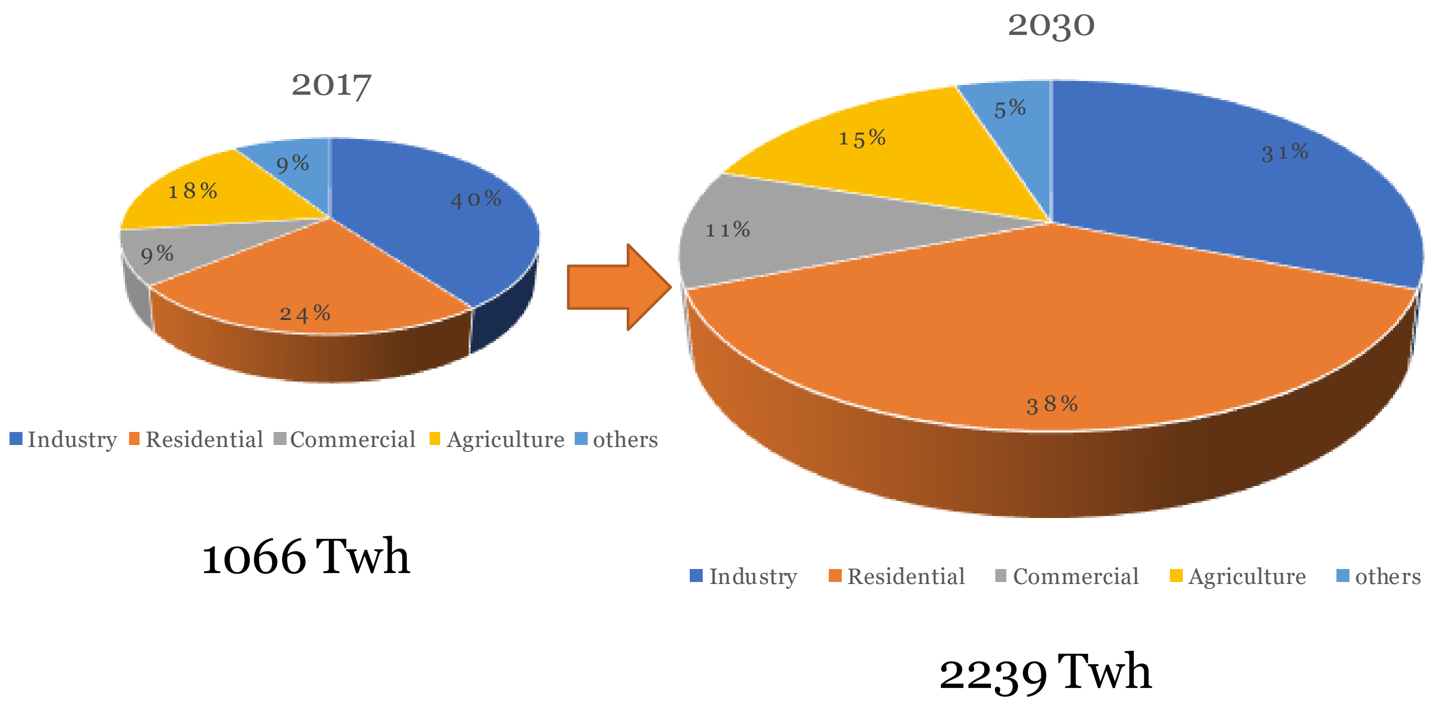




- Cities, which will contribute over 80% to GDP by 2050, need to be Receptive, Innovative, and Productive to foster sustainable growth and ensure a better quality of living

Global Housing Technology Challenge India | प्रधान मंत्री आवास योजना-शहरी Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Urban | Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs Government of India | Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav | giz

Energy demand with Rapid Urbanization



Residential Buildings: Fast Growth in Electricity Consumption.
*IESS, NITI Aayog

- Residential buildings consumes around 255 TWh electricity in 2017, the electricity consumption in residential buildings is expected to multiply by **more than 3X** and reach around 850 TWh by 2030. Increased penetration of **air-conditioning / HVAC** in residential building is the key reason for this growth.
- Residential buildings will become the **largest end-user of electricity** in the country accounting for 38% of the total electricity consumption.

MoHUA Initiates for Urban Transformation

1. RAY
2. PMAY (U)
3. DAY - NULM
4. HRIDAY
5. AMRUT
6. Smart Cities Mission
7. JNNURM

Flagship Missions under the Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs (MoHUA) aim to achieve Transformative, Inclusive and Sustainable development through planning, development and reforms for achieving Urban Transformation.

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Affordable Housing in India

Affordable housing, as defined by the National Planning Policy Framework, is housing for sale or rent for those whose needs are not met by the market.

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प्रधान मंत्री आवास योजना - ग्रामीण

The provision of affordable housing is a key element of the Government's plan to end the housing crisis, tackle homelessness and provide aspiring homeowners with a step onto the housing ladder

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Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojna – Urban

- PMAY-U, launched in 2015, aims to provide houses for homeless. The Government is offering this scheme to all UT's and states. It also offers interest subsidy for Home loans for first time buyers in urban areas
- The residential buildings expected to increase by 2 times in terms of floor area by 2030
- 12 million new affordable homes in Urban areas under PMAY by 2022.

A significant percentage is in the form of high density, multi-storey residential blocks

Very low penetration of air conditioning though majority have ceiling fans

Ensuring Thermal comforts to occupants through design is of prime importance.

PMAY U Features

- All weather housing units with water, kitchen, Electricity & Toilets
- Adequate Physical and Social Infrastructure
- Women Empowerment
- Security of Tenure
- Better quality of life for Urban Poor's

Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojna – Urban

The mission is addressing the affordable housing requirement in Urban areas through following program verticals:

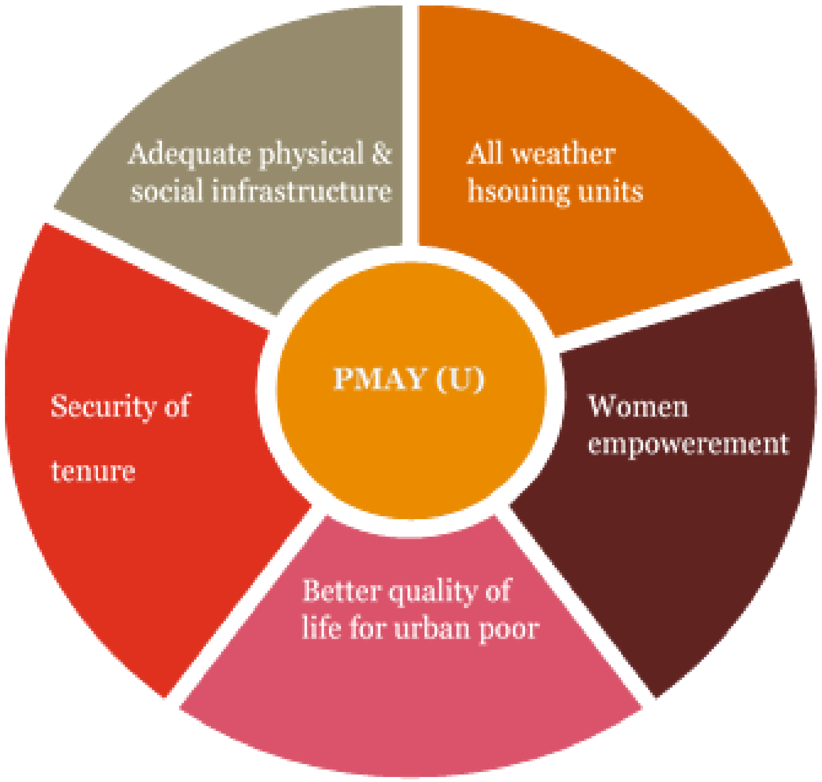
Subsidiary for beneficiary led individual house construction/enhancement. In-Situ Slum Redevelopment (ISSR) for Slums	Affordable housing in partnership with Public & Private Sectors
Promotion of Affordable Housing through Credit linked subsidy	Beneficiary-led Individual House Construction/ Enhancement (BLC-N/ BLC-E)

Project Objectives

Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Urban

11.2 million dwelling units are being constructed + **7.35 lakh crores** investment → **10 lakh** occupants in the EWS/LIG category benefitting

- **Construction of affordable housing in Partnership with Public & Private Sectors**
- **Promotion of Affordable Housing through Credit Linked Subsidy**
- **Slum rehabilitation with private developers using land as a resource**
- **Subsidy for beneficiary-led individual house construction/enhancement. (ISSR)**



Key features of PMAY-U projects

Global Housing Technology Challenge- India (GHTC-India)

MoHUA has initiated the GHTC-India to identify and mainstream a basket of innovative construction technologies from across the globe for the housing construction sector that is sustainable, eco-friendly, and disaster-resilient.

GHTC-India → 54 Innovative Construction Technologies Shortlisting → Light House projects with 6 selected technologies

AGARTALA, TRIPURA
Light Gauge Steel Structural System & Pre-Engineered Steel Structural System

CHENNAI, TAMIL NADU
Precast Concrete Construction System- Precast Components Assembled at Site

INDORE, MADHYA PRADESH
Prefabricated Sandwich Panel System

LUCKNOW, UTTAR PRADESH
Stay-in-place Formwork System

RAJKOT, GUJARAT
Monolithic Concrete Construction System

RANCHI, JHARKHAND
Precast Concrete Construction System-3D Pre-Cast Volumetric

Components of GHTC India

1

- Grand Expo and Conference on Alternative and Innovative Construction Technologies

2

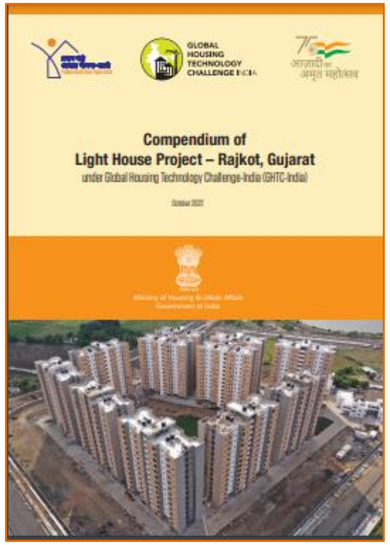
- Identifying and Mainstreaming Proven Demonstrable Technologies for the Construction of Light House Projects

3

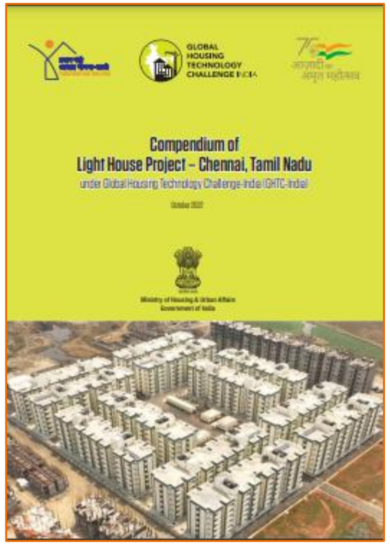
- Identifying Potential Future Technologies for Incubation and Acceleration Support through ASHA – India (Affordable sustainable Housing Accelerators)

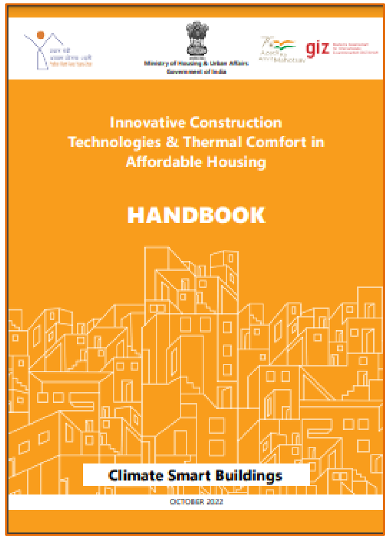
Book Launches by MoHUA under GHTC India Challenge

Compendium of Light House Project Rajkot

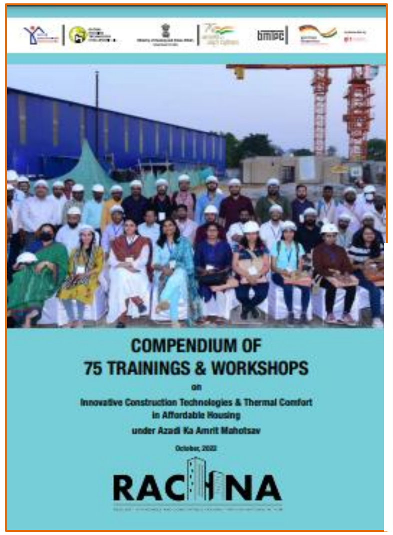


Compendium of Light House Project Chennai





Handbook on Innovative Construction Technologies & Thermal Comfort in Affordable Housing



Compendium of 75 Trainings & Workshops under RACHNA

Climate Smart Buildings Programme (IGEN-CSB)

Government of India/ MoHUA

+

The Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation(BMZ), Germany/ GIZ

→ **IGEN-CSB**

Affordable

Climate Smart Building

Climate Resilient

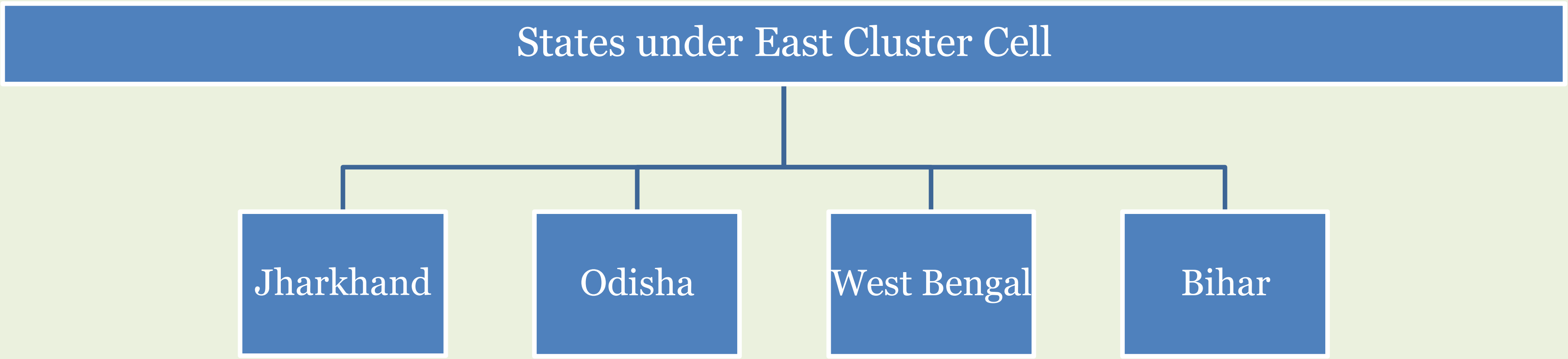
Thermally Comfortable

Key features of a Climate Smart Building

Reduce the demand for air-conditioning by 30-40%	Curtail 30 metric tonnes of CO_2
Improve health and wellbeing of people	Support the commitment of GoI towards reducing CO_2 emissions

Results of a Climate responsive building design

About the project-“Climate Smart Buildings (CSB): Establishment of the Cluster Cell in Ranchi, Jharkhand under Global Housing Technology Challenge-India (GHTC-India)”



The climate smart building project intends to address the majority of gaps identified in the affordable housing sector

- By introducing of thermal comfort & climate resilience in the Local Government framework through Byelaws as an overarching objective.
- In order to achieve this objective, activities like documentation of LHP construction process from a sustainability perspective, knowledge transfer & capacity building through LHPs, performance monitoring & demonstration of thermal comfort in selected housing projects among others.

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Project Objectives

WP1: Facilitate implementation and monitoring of Light House Projects (LHPs)

WP 2: Technical assistance to enhance thermal comfort in upcoming Demonstration Housing Projects (DHPs) and ARHCs (Affordable rental housing complexes) and other Public/Private housing projects in West Cluster

WP 3: Inclusion of climate resilience and thermal comfort requirements in building byelaws and Local Government framework in West Cluster

WP 4: Capacity development of Govt officials and private stakeholders on thermal comfort in the West Cluster

DAY 1

Tea Break

DAY 1

Session 1: Innovative Construction Technologies of Light House Projects, LHP Study and Observations

02

New Age Innovative Construction Technology & LHPs

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Light House Projects

- The aim of the assignment is to introduce thermal comfort into the foray of affordable housing, a critical design & thus usability aspect which unfortunately has been missing from the current nature of affordable housing in India.

- Although studies & policies like the green guidelines for PMAY projects, Eco-Niwas Samhita Part-1, Star Labelling of energy efficient homes etc have been around but what the sector really needs is specific, easy to comprehend provisions which can be mandated & enforced in a steadfast way which is exactly what this project intends to do

Light House Projects

Strategic Intent

- Seamless implementation of LHPs
- Assist in knowledge transfer through documentation of technologies used & implementation of LHPs
- Technical assistance to achieve thermal comfort in demonstration projects
- Support the implementation of thermal comfort provision in state legislature
- Capacity buildings around thermal comfort & sustainable construction

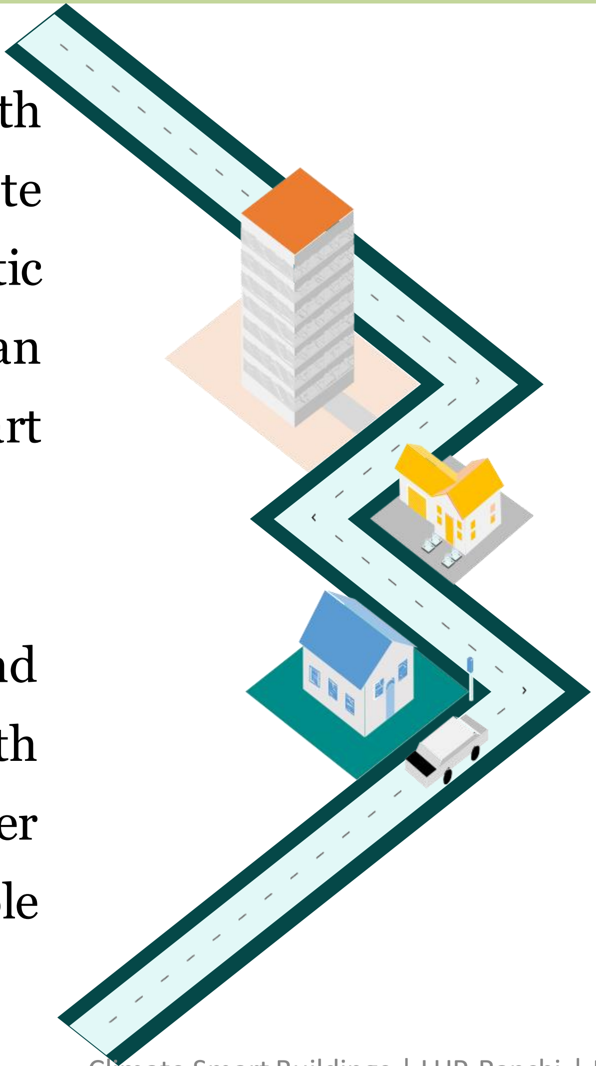
Outcome

- Successful model for the implementation & documentation of LHPs
- Databank of technologies , relevant materials in the state analyzed around various relevant parameters
- Replicable models for thermally comfortable affordable houses in Gujarat (climate sensitive to 3 climatic conditions in the state)
- Thermal comfort provisions mandated by the law
- Better grasp of thermal comfort & sustainability in general among the concerned stakeholders & general public too

What are we working on?

LHPs are model housing projects with houses built with shortlisted alternate technology suitable to the geo-climatic and hazard conditions of the region, an initiative under the Climate Smart Building Programme.

These projects demonstrate and deliver ready to live houses with speed, economy and with better quality of construction in a sustainable manner.



Currently the LHPs’ are being implemented in six states (Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, and Tripura) of India under Global Housing Technology Challenge (GHTC) – India. These projects are constructed with modern technology and innovative processes and reduce the construction time and make a more resilient, affordable, and comfortable house for the poor.

Details of LHP Projects along with Construction Technology Used

LHP Location	TECHNOLOGY SELECTED	NUMBER OF HOUSES TO BE CONSTRUCTED
Rajkot, Gujarat	Monolithic Concrete Construction using Tunnel Formwork	1144
Indore, Madhya Pradesh	Prefabricated Sandwich Panel System	1024
Chennai, Tamilnadu	Precast Concrete Construction System – Precast Components Assembled at Site	1152
Ranchi, Jharkhand	**Precast Concrete Construction System – 3D Volumetric**	**1008**
Agartala, Tripura	Light Gauge Steel Structural System & Pre-engineered Steel Structural System	1000
Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh	PVC Stay in Place Formwork System	1040

Features of LHP

Definition

A model housing project with approximate 1,008 houses built with shortlisted Construction technology under GHTC Challenge, demonstrating speed, economy and better quality of construction in a sustainable manner

Minimum Size of houses

As defined by PMAY (U), the houses built are of EWS category, Each Dwelling Unit has Carpet area less than 30 sq.m. The carpet area is the habitable area excluding walls, doors etc. The DU carpet area in LHP Ranchi is 29.85 Sq.m.

Available on-site facilities

- Site Development
- Solar PV Installation
- Sewage Treatment Plant
- Rain-Water Harvesting
- Community Centre cum Commercial center
- Landscaping

Design

- Designed as per the dimensional requirements mandated in the National Building Code (NBC) 2016.
- Design in concurrence with existing centrally sponsored schemes and Missions such as Smart Cities, AMRUT, Swachh Bharat (U), National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM), Ujjwalla, Ujala, Make in India, etc.
- Structural details designed considering durability and safety requirements of applicable loads including earthquakes and cyclone and flood as applicable confirming to applicable Indian/International standards.
- Design of Cluster involves the possibility of innovative system of water supply, drainage and rainwater harvesting, renewable energy sources with special focus on solar energy.

Construction Period

The Light House projects are conceived with a vision of fast construction using Technology. Each LHP is given 15 months time to complete. However, due to some issues the project cannot be completed in due time.

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Light House Projects

Following are the details of Construction Technologies being employed at the Light House Projects shortlisted under the Global Housing Technology Challenge (GHTC) – India

Monolithic Concrete Construction using Tunnel Formwork

- LHP Location: Rajkot, Gujarat
- No. of Houses: 1144

Prefabricated Sandwich Panel System

- LHP Location: Indore, Madhya Pradesh
- No. of Houses: 1024

Precast Concrete Construction System – Precast Components Assembled at Site

- LHP Location: Chennai, Tamilnadu
- No. of Houses: 1152

Precast Concrete Construction System – 3D Volumetric

- LHP Location: Ranchi, Jharkhand
- No of Houses: 1008

Light Gauge Steel Structural System & Pre-engineered Steel Structural SystemAgartala, Tripura

- LHP Location: Agartala, Tripura
- No of Houses: 1000

PVC Stay in Place Formwork System

- LHP Location: Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh
- No of Houses: 1040

Precast Concrete Construction System – 3D Volumetric – LHP Ranchi

An already established System for building construction in Europe, Singapore, Japan & Australia, this 3D Volumetric concrete construction is the modern method of building by which solid precast concrete structural modules like room, toilet, kitchen, bathroom, stairs etc. & any combination of these are cast monolithically in Plant or Casting yard in a controlled condition. These Modules are transported, erected & installed using cranes and push-pull jacks and are integrated together in the form of complete building unit.
Subject to the hoisting capacity, building of any height can be constructed using the technology.

Construction Process

Sequential construction in the project here begins with keeping the designed foundation of the building ready, while manufacturing of precast concrete structural modules are taking place at the factory.

Factory finished building units/modules are then installed at the site with the help of tower cranes.

→

Gable end walls are positioned to terminate the sides of building. Pre-stressed slabs are then installed as flooring elements.

→

Rebar mesh is finally placed for structural screed thereby connecting all the elements together.

→

Consecutive floors are built in similar manner to complete the structure.

Precast Concrete Construction System – 3D Volumetric – LHP Ranchi

Special Features

- About 90% of the building work including finishing is complete in plant/casting yard leading to significant reduction in construction & occupancy time.
- The controlled factory environment brings resource optimization, improved quality, precision & finish.
- With smooth surface it eliminates use of plaster.
- The monolithic casting of walls & floor of a building module reduces the chances of leakage.
- The system has minimal material wastage (saving in material cost), helps in keeping neat & clean construction site and dust free environment.
- Use of Optimum quantity of water through recycling.
- Use of shuttering & scaffolding materials is minimal.
- All weather construction & better site organization

Monolithic Tunnel Formwork Technology – LHP Rajkot

In ‘TunnelForm’ technology, concrete walls and slabs are cast in one go at site giving monolithic structure using high-precision, re-usable, room-sized, Steel forms or molds called ‘TunnelForm’. An already established System for building construction in many countries, this system intends to replace the conventional RCC Beam-Column structure which uses steel/plywood shuttering. ‘TunnelForm’ system uses customized engineered steel formwork consisting of two half shells which are placed together and then concreting is done to form a room size module. Several such modules make an apartment.

Construction Process

Stripping of the formwork from the previous day.

→

Positioning of the formwork for the current day’s phase, with the installation of mechanical, electrical and plumbing services.

→

Installation of reinforcement in the walls and slabs.

→

Concreting

Monolithic Tunnel Formwork Technology – LHP Rajkot

Special Features

Facilitating rapid construction of multiple/ mass modular units (similar units).

Making structure durable with low maintenance requirement.

The precise finishing can be ensured with no plastering requirement.

The concrete can be designed to use industrial by-products such as Fly Ash, Ground granulated blast furnace slag (GGBS), Micro silica etc. resulting in improved workability & durability, while also conserving natural resource

Being Box type monolithic structure, it is safe against horizontal forces (earthquake, cyclone etc.)

The large number of modular units bring economy in construction.

Prefabricated Sandwich Panel System – LHP Indore

- An already established System for building construction in China, Australia, African and Gulf countries, this factory made Prefabricated Sandwich Panel System is made out of cement or calcium silicate boards and cement mortar with EPS granules balls, and act as wall panels. These replace conventional brick & mortar walling construction practices and can be used as load-bearing and non-load bearing walling for residential and commercial buildings. For buildings higher than single storey, the system can be used either with RCC or steel framed structure.
- Under this LHP, houses are being constructed using Prefabricated Sandwich Panel System with Pre-Engineered Steel Structural System.
- In this system the EPS Cement Panels are manufactured at the factory in controlled condition, which are then dispatched to the site. The panels having tongue and groove are joint together for construction of the building.

Special Features

Being dry walling system, brings speed in construction, water conservation (no use of water for curing of walling components at site).

The sandwich panels have light weight material as core material, which brings resource efficiency, better thermal insulation, acoustics & energy efficiency.

Being light in weight results in lower dead load of building & foundation size.

Precast Concrete Construction System – Precast Components Assembled at site – LHP Chennai

An already established technology for building construction, Precast concrete construction is a system where the individual precast components such as walls, slabs, stairs, column, beam etc, of building are manufactured in plant or casting yard in controlled conditions.
The finished components are then transported to site, erected & installed.
The technology provides solution for low rise to high rise buildings, especially for residential and commercial buildings.

The construction process comprises of manufacturing of precast concrete Columns, Beams and Slabs in steel moulds.

The reinforcement cages are placed at the required position in the moulds.

→ Concrete is poured and compaction of concrete is done by shutter/ needle vibrator.

→ Casted components are then moved to stacking yard where curing is done for requited time and then these components are ready for transportation and erection at site.

→ These precast components are installed at site by crane and assembled through in-situ jointing and/or grouting etc.

Precast Concrete Construction System – Precast Components Assembled at site – LHP Chennai

Special Features

- Nearly all components of building work are manufactured in plant/casting yard & the jointing of components is done In-situ leading to reduction in construction time.
- The controlled factory environment brings resource optimization, improved quality, precision & finish.
- The concrete can be designed with industrial by-products such as Fly Ash, Ground granulated blast furnace slag (GGBFS), Micro silica etc. resulting in improved workability & durability, while also conserving natural resources.
- Eliminates use of plaster.
- Helps in keeping neat & clean construction site and dust free environment.
- Optimum use of water through recycling.
- Use of shuttering & scaffolding materials is minimal.
- All weather construction & better site organization.

Light Gauge Steel Structural System & Pre – engineered Steel Structural System – LHP Agartala

An already established System for building construction in Japan, Australia & North America; Light Gauge Steel Frame (LGSF) System uses factory made galvanized light gauge steel components. The components/sections are produced by cold forming method and assembled as panels at site forming structural steel framework up to G+3 building. LGSF is used in combination with pre-engineered steel structural system for buildings above G+3 for longevity, speedier construction, strength and resource efficiency.

Under this Light House Project, houses are being constructed using Light Gauge Steel Frame System (LGSF) with Pre-Engineered Steel Structural System.

Construction Process

- The sequence of construction comprises of foundation laying, fixing of Pre-Engineered Steel Structural System, fixing of tracks, fixing of wall panels with bracings as required, fixing of floor panels, decking sheet, fixing of electrical & plumbing services and finally fixing of concrete walling panels with light weight concrete as infill.
- The other options of dry walling components such as sandwich panels with insulation material in between can also be used.
- Similarly, the floors can either by composite slab/deck slabs/precast hollow core slabs as per the need & requirements.

Light Gauge Steel Structural System & Pre – engineered Steel Structural System – LHP Agartala

Special Features

High strength to weight ratio. Due to light weight, significant reduction in design earthquake forces is achieved. Making it safer compared to other structures.

Fully integrated computerized system with Centrally Numerical Control (CNC) machine primarily employed for manufacturing of LGSF sections provide very high Precision & accuracy.

Construction being very fast, a typical four storied building can be constructed within one month.

Structure being light, does not require heavy foundation

Structural element can be transported to any place including hilly areas to remote places easily making it suitable for far flung regions including difficult terrains.

Structure can be shifted from one location to other without wastage of materials.

Steel used can be recycled multiple times

The system is very useful for post disaster rehabilitation work.

PVC Stay in Place Formwork System – LHP Lucknow

- Already in use in Canada & Australia, the plant manufactured rigid poly-vinyl chloride (PVC) based polymer components serve as a permanent stay-in-place finished form-work for concrete walls. The formwork System being used acts as pre-finished walls requiring no plaster and can be constructed instantly.
  This System is suitable for residential and commercial buildings of any height from low rise to high rise. In order to achieve speedier construction, strength and resource efficiency, the composite structure with Pre-Engineered Steel Structural System as structural members is being used in the present project.

Construction Process

Construction is done in a sequential manner where at first, the Prefabricated PVC Wall panels and Pre-Engineered Steel Structural Sections as per the design are transported to the Site.

Then, these Sections are erected on the prepared foundation using cranes and required connections.

→ Floor is installed using decking sheet. Once the structural frame and floor is installed and aligned, wall panels are fixed on decking floor.

→ The pre-fabricated walling panels having provisions of holes for services conduits, are fixed along with the the reinforcement & cavities inside the wall panels are filled with concrete.

→ Upon installment of wall panels, flooring and ceiling, the finishing work is executed.

PVC Stay in Place Formwork System – LHP Lucknow

Special Features

Having formwork already as part of system, the construction of building is faster as compared to conventional buildings. The formwork needs some support only for alignment purpose.

In case of concrete as filling material, the curing requirement of concrete is significantly reduced, thus saving in precious water resources.

The formwork system does not have plastering requirement & gives a very aesthetic look.

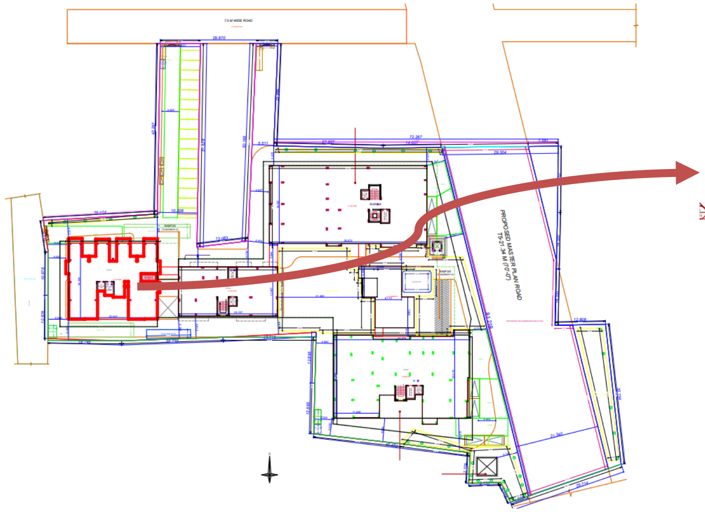
03

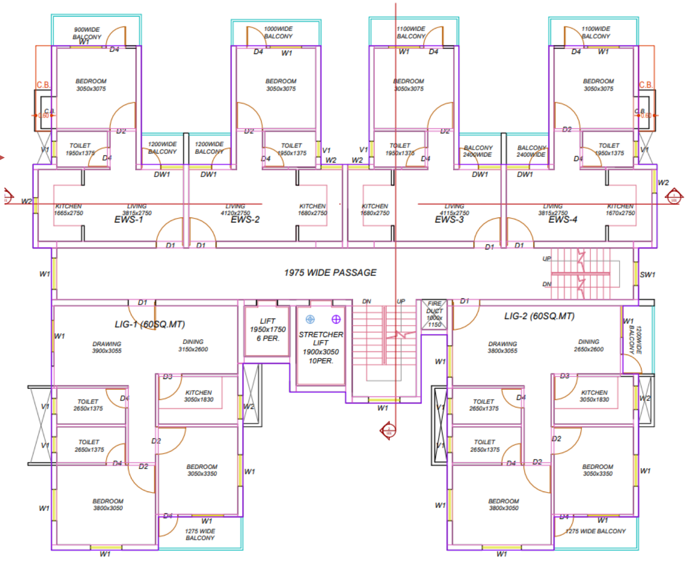
Thermal Comfort Analysis & Recommendations on LHPs and Demo Projects

CASE STUDY OF DEMO PROJECTS

The Demonstration Housing Projects

Under the Climate Smart Buildings Project in Eastern Cluster, the CSB Cell have identified and are supporting 1 of upcoming affordable housing projects in Ranchi to achieve minimum Thermal Comfort standards of MoHUA – GoI.





Utopian Heights, Ranchi

Assessment reports on Demonstration Housing Project's performance have been made that highlight on results, conclusions, and recommendations for enhanced thermal comfort and energy efficiency.

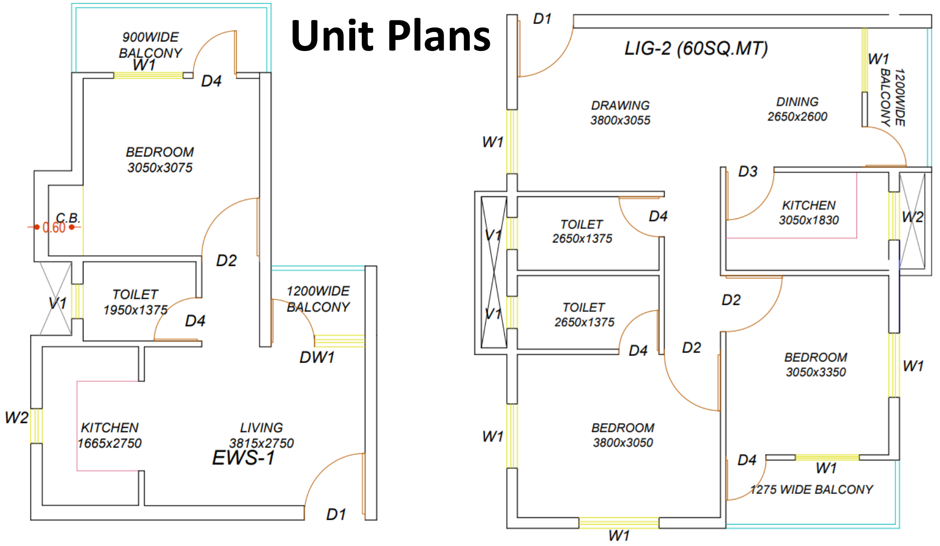
ENS compliance and improvements for Demonstration Housing Project

Utopian Heights AHP project, Ranchi

It is recommended to provide roof insulation in order to comply with max. thermal transmittance value for roof and to increase the comfortable hours with in the units.

VIEW

Unit Plans



As Designed

Element	U Value	RETV	ENS Part 1 Compliance	ENS Score
Wall AAC + Plaster	0.678	8.98	Yes	112
Window Aluminum+ single Glazed	5.8			
Roof 150 mm Concrete Slab	2.73	-	No	

With Improvements

Element	U Value	RETV	ENS Part 1 Compliance	ENS Score
Wall AAC + Plaster	0.678	8.98	Yes	117
Window Aluminum+ single Glazed	5.8			
Roof 150 mm Concrete Slab + 50 mm EPS insulation	0.59	-	Yes	

Recommendations

Proper orientation of Buildings, this reduce the impact of unfavorable weather conditions like solar radiation, driving rain and thunderstorm

Proper Ventilation – Proper positioning the windows and opening them create air movement in the house. Walls and vegetation should not be too close to the building in order to avoid diversion of wind away from the openings, thereby reducing air flow within the building. If possible, the rooms should be cross ventilated.

Using Shading Device – use of overhangs or horizontal projections over windows. Double pane windows with tinted glass and glass coated with reflective film should be used for windows instead of steels, wood and zincs.

Creation of Microclimate – trees can be planted to create micro – climate that is, small-scale climatic condition at a spot or area or site

Preventing Infiltration – Infiltration can be prevented by sealing the sites of air leaks. This can be achieved by caulking, weatherizing, good workmanship, and replacing some aged parts of buildings, etc.

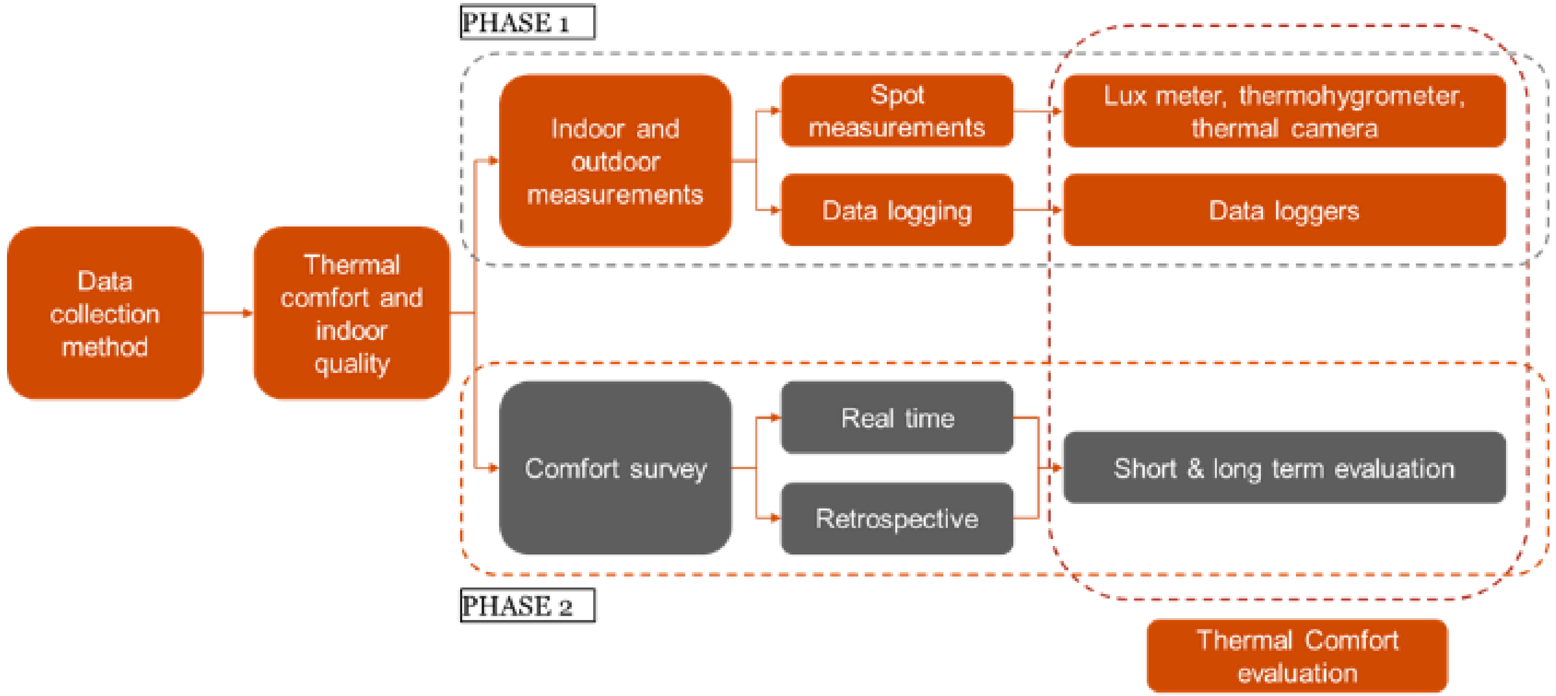
Recommendations

- To align with GHG reduction targets and other government activities, make "Thermal Comfort for All" a government priority, and relate it to India's ambition to give a better quality of life to all of its residents.
- Create market momentum for smart cooling through public awareness campaigns, information access, and technical support.
- Consistent testing and rating processes, as well as market communication initiatives, can help to mainstream the use of energy efficient building materials and equipment.
- Take significant steps to phase out HFCs and encourage the industry to switch to renewable refrigerants.

CASE STUDY OF LHP RAJKOT

Thermal comfort study of the Light House Project- Rajkot

The LHP in Rajkot constructed with Monolithic Tunnel formwork technology has been planned and constructed with such specification and layout which would give better thermal comfort compared to conventional construction. GIZ was assigned the task of studying aspect of thermal comfort in LHP project.

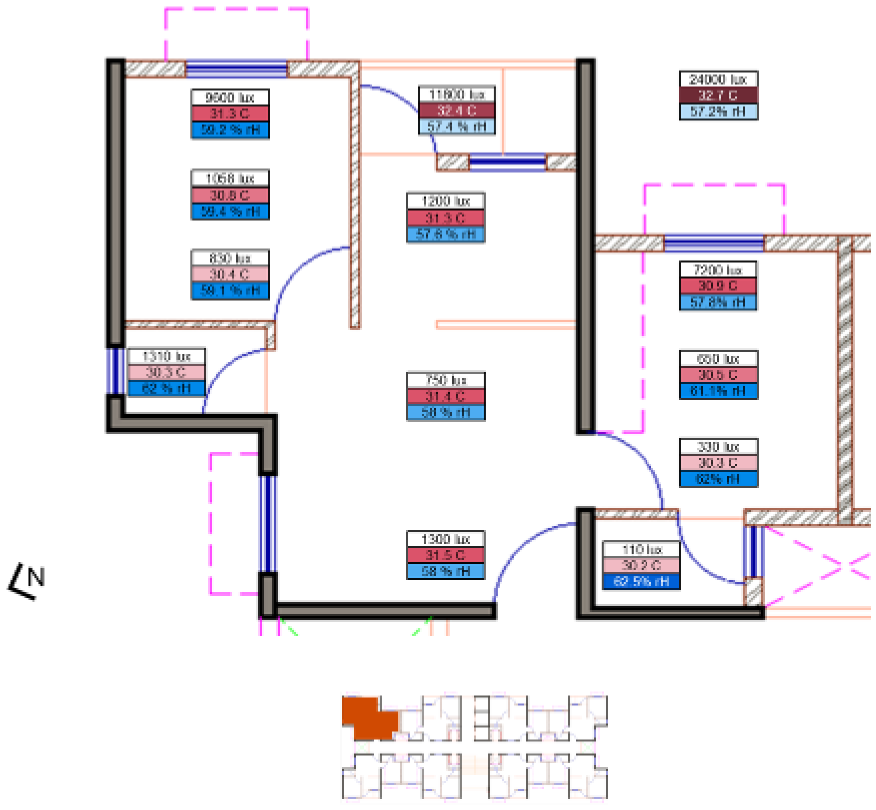


Methodology for monitoring and evaluation

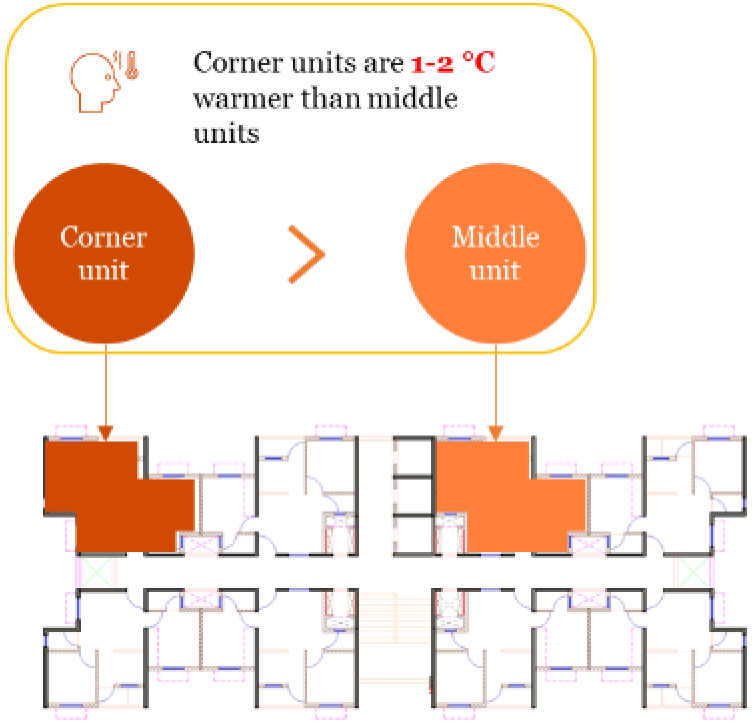
- On-site spot measurements
- dataloggers,
- comparative graphs, and
- a comfort chart

Thermal comfort study of the Light House Project- Rajkot

On-site spot measurements



Findings

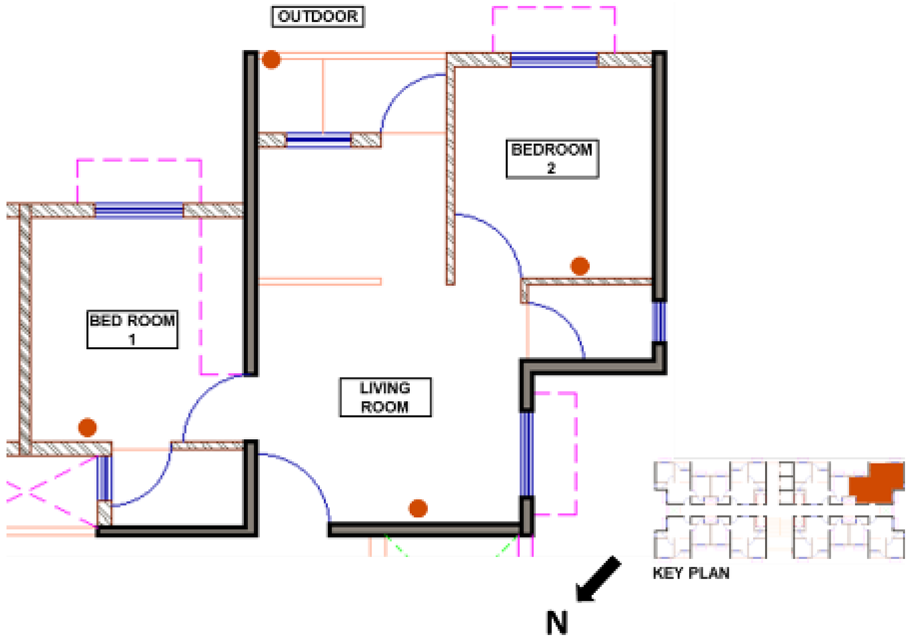


Thermal comfort study of the Light House Project- Rajkot

Findings (Cont.)

Thermal comfort study of the Light House Project- Rajkot

Datalogger placement

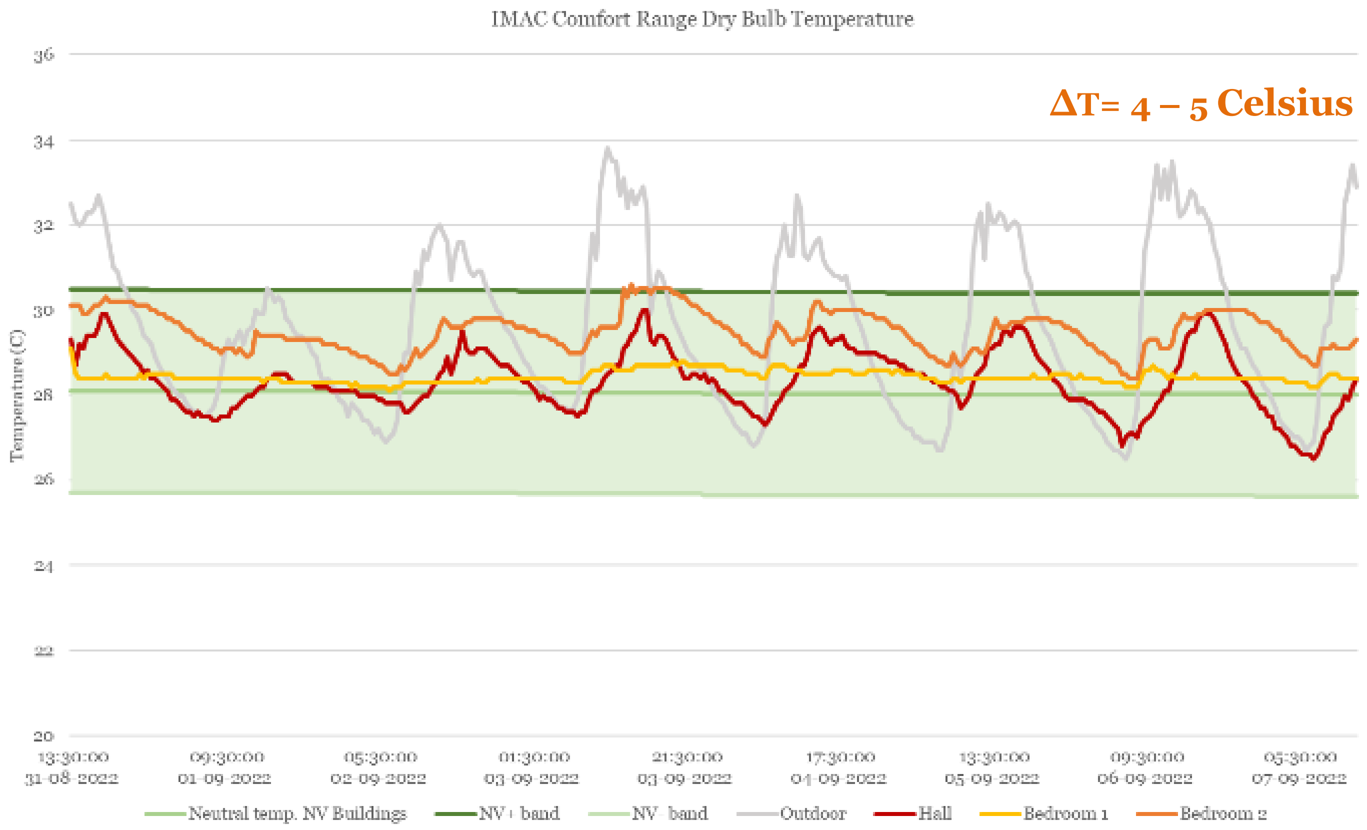


Location: Tower 8 | 1st floor | Corner unit

Occupancy: 9 am to 5 pm

Operation mode: No comfort system, No lighting, Natural Ventilation

Findings

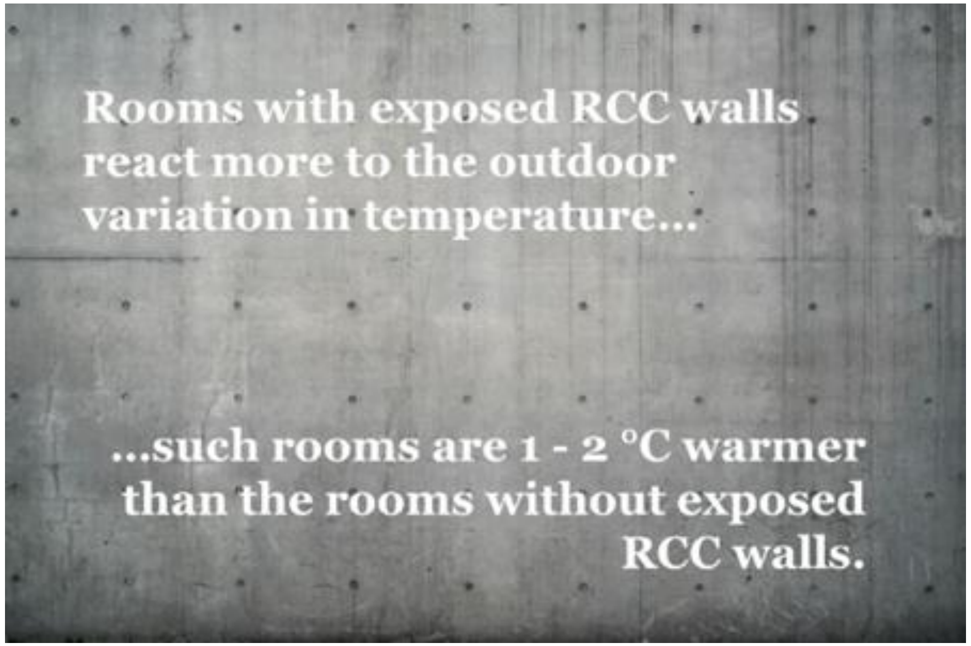


The data loggers readings from Wednesday, 31st August to 7th September 2022.

Thermal comfort study of the Light House Project- Rajkot

Findings (Cont.)

98% of the time the indoor temperatures stayed within the IMAC comfort band



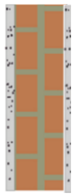
RCC walls have no insulation properties, and they heat and cool more rapidly based on outdoor conditions

Key performance features of the Light House Project- Rajkot

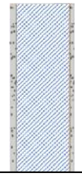
Saved kWh of Power due to reduction in construction time]	**215051 kWh** saved. Typical saving is **4.72 kWh/Sq. mtr** compared to building construction using conventional method.
% reduction in cost of construction	**10%** [Faster construction speed leading to reduction in construction cost]
% reduction in water use	**26.67%** (For Concrete), Approx 70% (For Masonary Work)
% reduction in Construction waste	**10%** Approx.[Usage of Tunnel Formwork causing reduction in construction waste]
% Reduction in use of energy	**16.67%**
% Reduction in embodied energy	**25%**

Comparation between building envelope of conventional building vs LHP, Rajkot

Conventional Construction Envelope Details

Envelope Type	Conventional Case - Construction Configuration	Section	U Value*
Wall	Interior Surface Film resistance + Internal Cement Mortar (12 mm) + Brick Wall (230mm) + External Cement Mortar (12 mm) + Exterior Surface film resistance		1.97 W/m2K
Roof	Interior Surface Film resistance + External Cement Mortar (18mm) + RCC slab (150mm) + Internal Cement Mortar (12mm) + Exterior Surface film resistance		2.78 W/m2K
Fenestration & Glazing	Steel framed Single Glazing Unit (SGU) with 5mm glass, SHGC = 0.84, VLT = 0.89		6.2 W/m2K
Void	Assumed SHGC = 1, VLT = 1		7W/m2K
RETV	Residential Envelope Transmittance Value (North-South Blocks)		16.64 W/m2

LHP Rajkot Construction Envelope Details

Envelope Type	LHP Case - Construction Configuration	Section	U Value*
Wall	Interior Surface Film resistance + Internal Cement Mortar (10 mm) + AAC Block (200mm) + External Cement Mortar (30 mm) + Exterior Surface film resistance		0.68 W/m2K
Roof	Interior Surface Film resistance + RCC slab (160 mm) + screeding (55 mm) + External Cement Mortar (50mm) + China mosaic + Exterior Surface film resistance		2.74 W/m2K
Fenestration & Glazing	uPVC framed SGU with 5mm glass thickness, SHGC = 0.83, VLT = 0.89		5.9 W/m2K
Void	Assumed SHGC = 1, VLT = 1		7W/m2K
RETV	Residential Envelope Transmittance Value (North-South Blocks)		14.32 W/m2

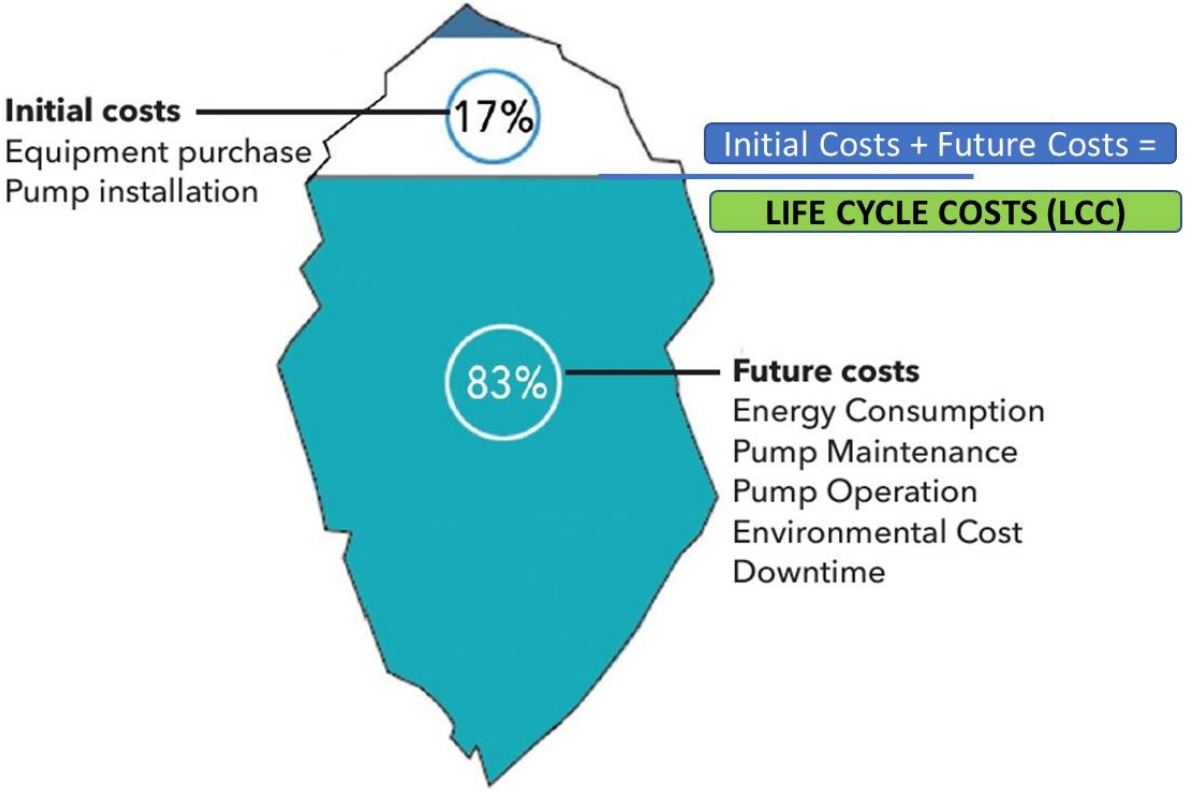
04

Life Cycle Cost and its impact on Carbon Emission

Concept of life cycle cost and its impact on carbon emission

Life Cycle Cost

Life cycle costing is a method of economic analysis directed at all costs related to constructing, operating, and maintaining a construction project over a defined period of time.



Concept of life cycle cost and its impact on carbon emission

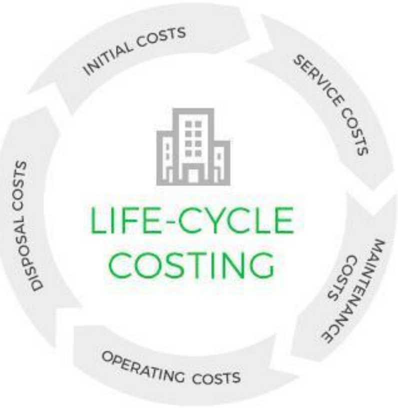
Why LCC matters in sustainable building

Sustainable/green technology in building in commonly more expensive than its traditional counterpart. However, it is more energy efficient, lower operation and maintenance cost. The Energy saving, O&M feature occur over the life-time of the building. Therefore,
It is essential to use the analysis which recognizes the cost saving which spread over the life-time – the Life Cycle Cost (LCC) analysis

Concept of life cycle cost and its impact on carbon emission

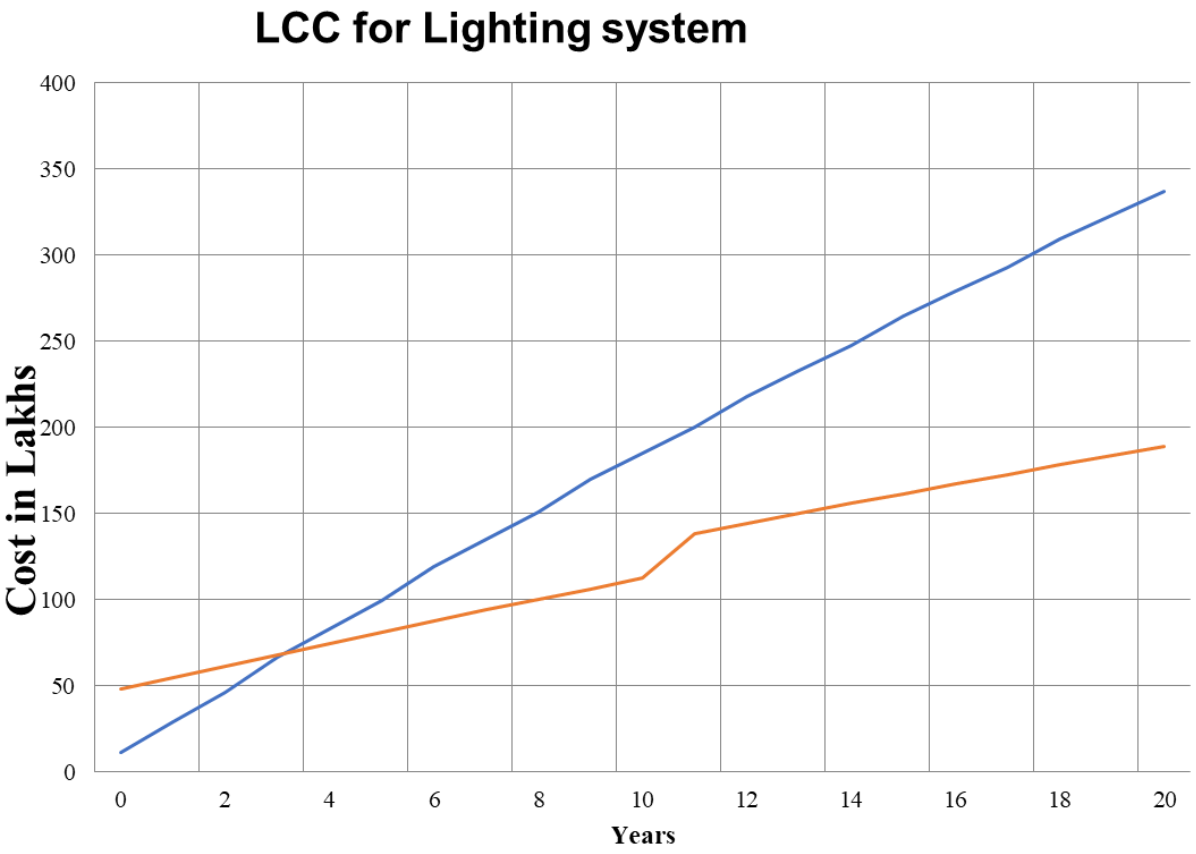
Why LCC matters in sustainable building

Total LCC = (Investment cost + operation cost + Maintenance + Replacement cost + Disposal cost) – Salvage Value



Concept of life cycle cost and its impact on carbon emission

LCC of CFL vs LED



DAY 1

Q&A Session on New & Innovative technologies and Thermal Comfort

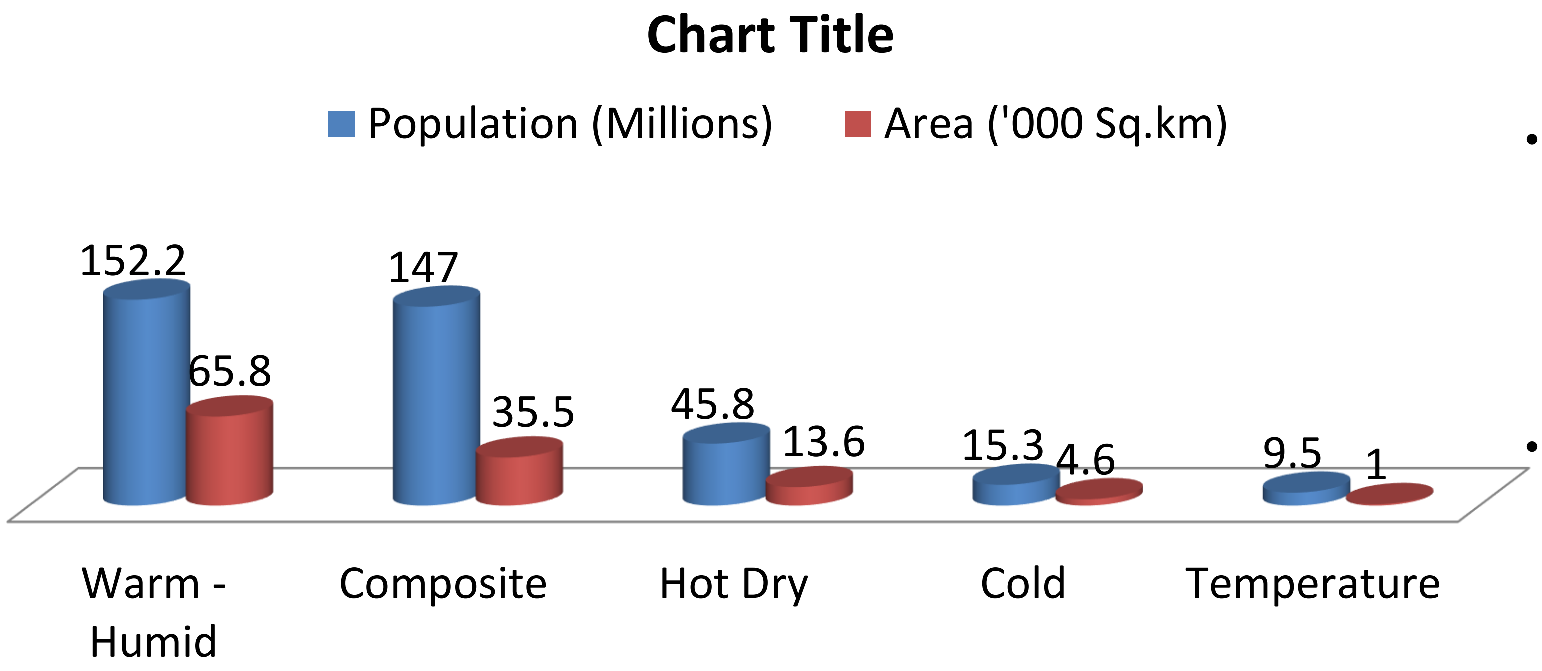
DAY 1

Session 2: Importance of Thermal Comfort

05

Thermal Comfort and Cooling Demand

Thermal Comfort & Cooling Demand

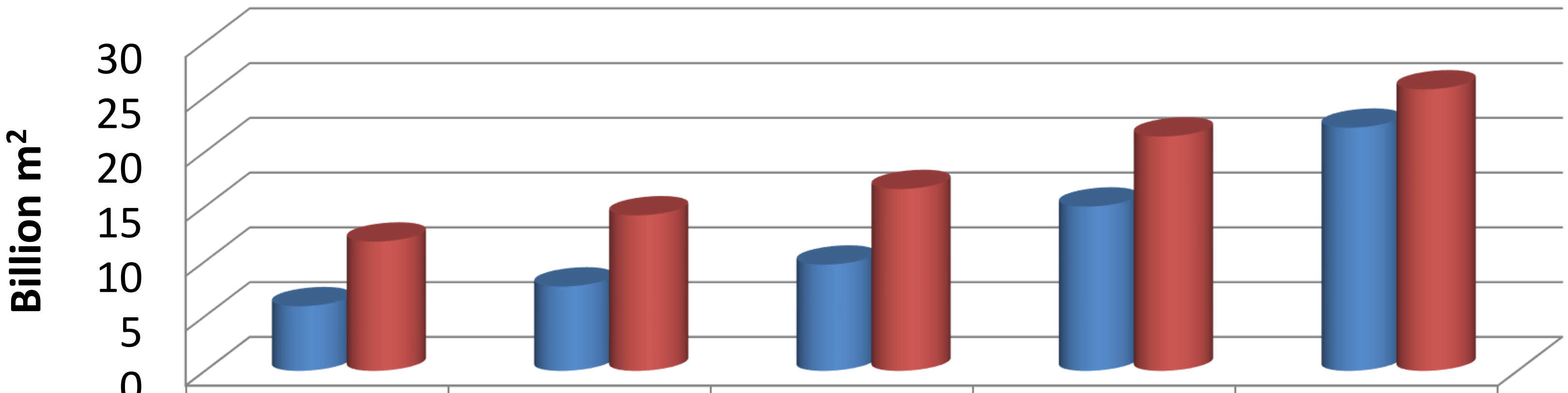


Population and area distribution in the five climate zones of India. Source: "Census 2011", Government of India, (2011), available at: http://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011census/ dchb/DCHB.html

- According to the graph, the major Indian metropolitan areas with urban populations (which make up 35% of the country's total population) are located in warm, humid, and mixed climates.
- Every year, high cooling degree days are experienced by residents of the cities located in these climate zones and the hot, dry climate.

Thermal Comfort & Cooling Demand

Residential Build – Up Area (Billion m^2)



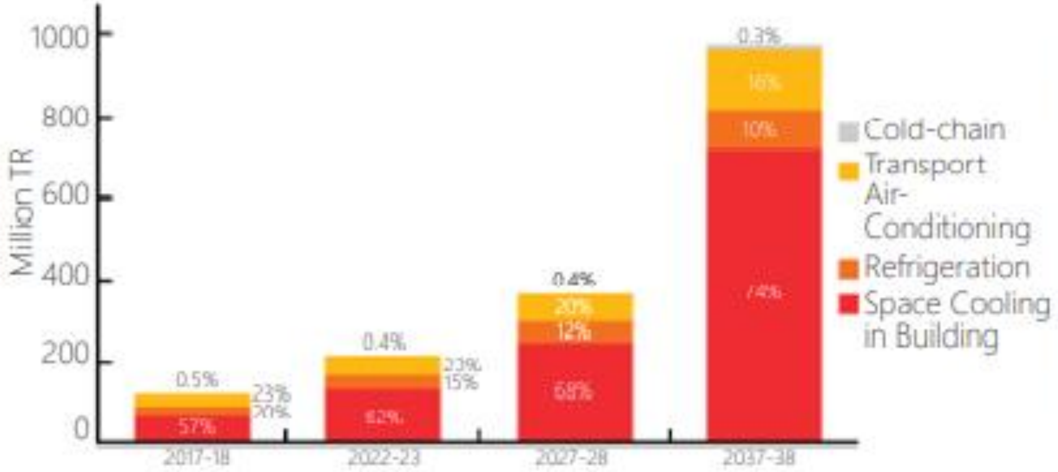
	2020	2025	2030	2040	2050
Urban	5.9	7.7	9.7	15	22.2
Rural	11.8	14.2	16.6	21.4	25.7

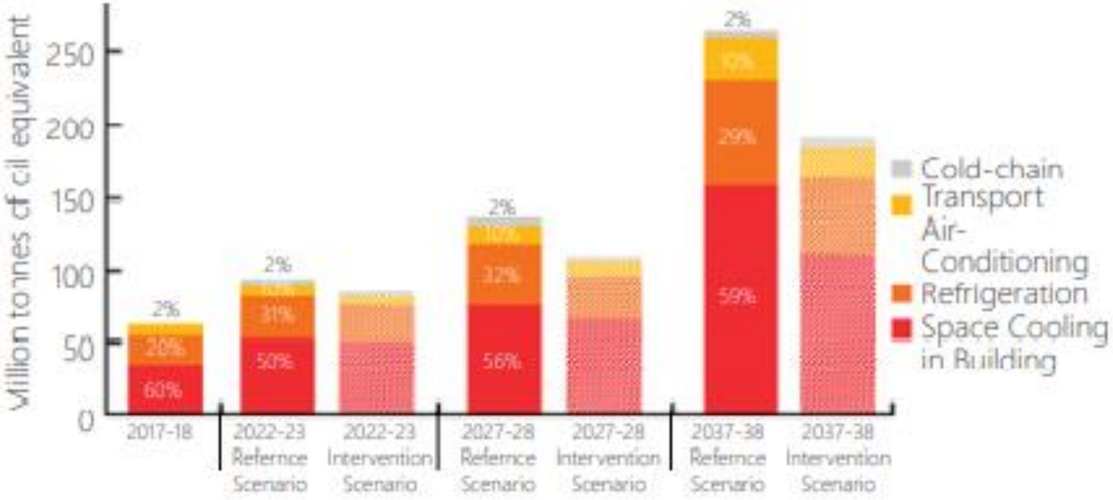
Projected increase in residential built-up area in urban and rural India. Source: ICAP

- Projections of residential built-up area expansion in both urban and rural India are shown in Graph.
- Between 2020 and 2050, it is predicted that the total area of built-up urban residential space will rise by a factor of more than three.
- Over three decades, it is anticipated to increase from 5.9 billion square metres to 22.2 billion square metres (2020-2050).
- In addition, over the same period, the per capita residential built-up area in Indian cities will rise from 12.6 sq. m. to 24.2 sq. m. (MOEFCC, 2019).

Thermal Comfort & Cooling Demand

By 2050, only around two-thirds of our metropolitan building stock will have been constructed. Consequently, our new development must take into account both our current and future cooling needs. To make this happen, it is essential to comprehend how our cooling demand is changing. According to the India Cooling Action Plan, the demand for cooling is expected to increase eight times between 2017–2018 and 2037–2038. In just two decades, the demand for the building sector alone will increase by up to 11 times from the baseline.





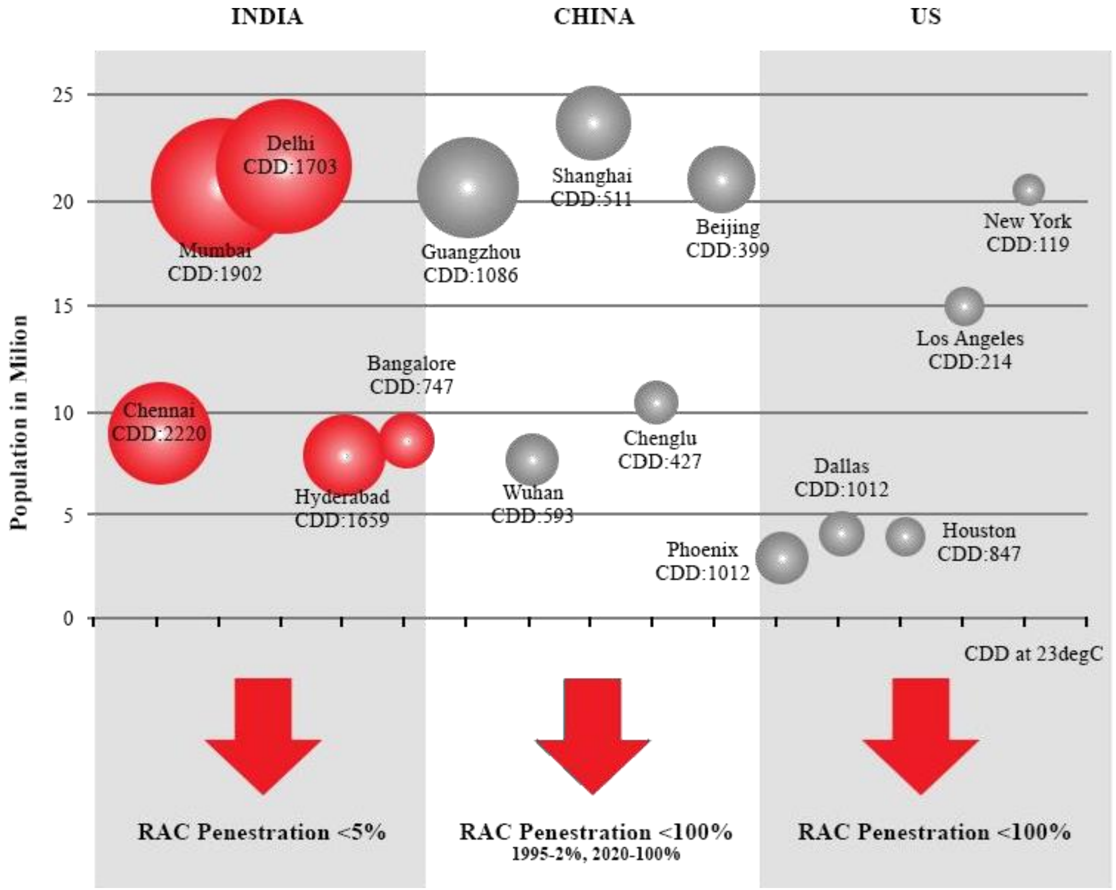
Above: Sector-wise growth in cooling demand; Below: India’s Total Primary Energy Supply (TPES) for cooling. Source: India Cooling Action Plan (redrawn)

Need for Thermal Comfort in Buildings: India Cooling Action Plan

1. 20-25% reduction of cooling demand across various sectors by 2037-2038
2. 25-40% reduction in cooling energy requirements by 2037-2038
3. 25-30% reduction in refrigerant demand by 2037-2038
4. Training and certification of 1,00,000 service technicians by 2022-2023
5. Recognizing "cooling and related areas" as a thrust area of research

Source: Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India. (2019, March). India Cooling Action Plan. Retrieved from http://ozonecell.nic.in/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/INDIA-COOLING-ACTION-PLAN-e-circulation-version080319.pdf

Need for Thermal Comfort in Buildings: International Perspective

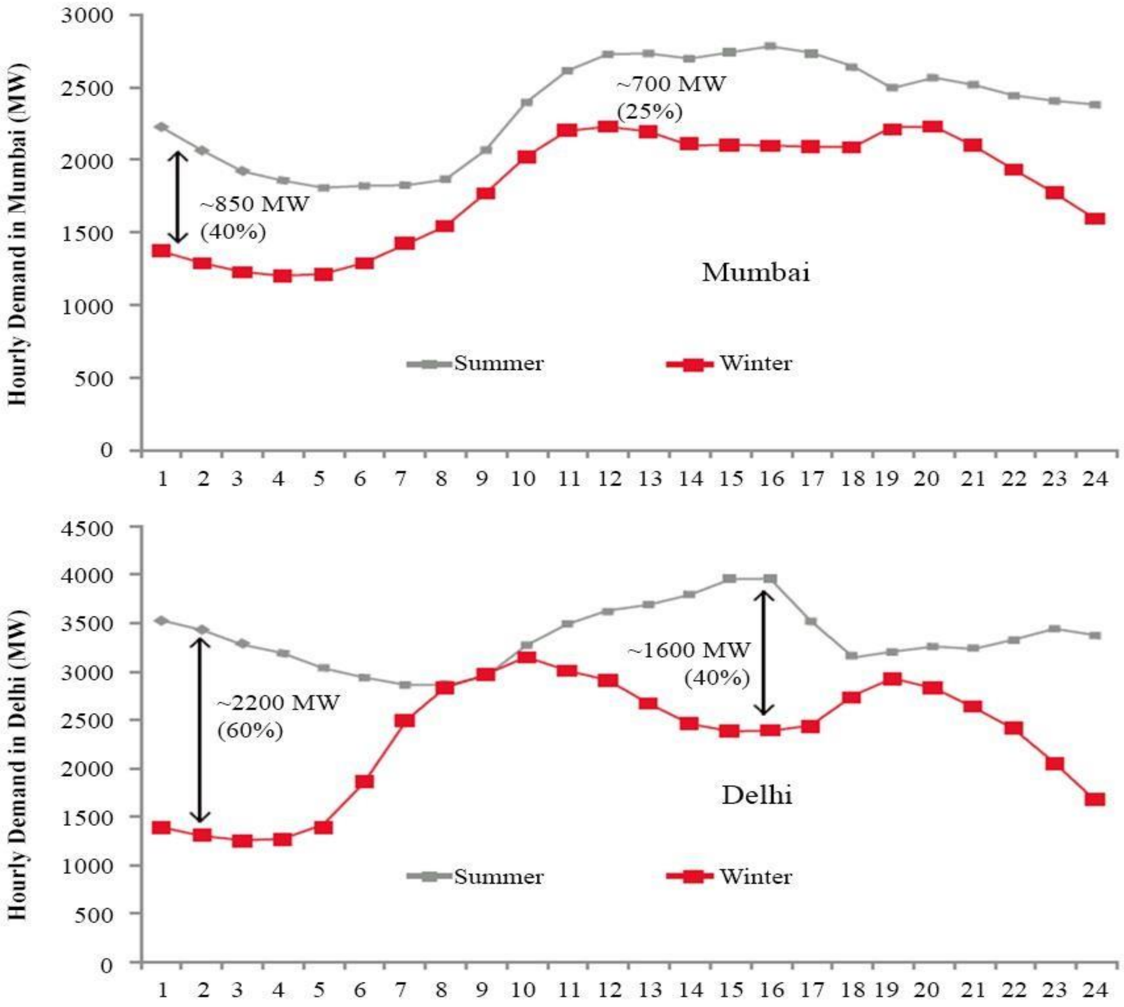


Cooling Demand in India, China, and the US

- To combat uncomfortable conditions
- Leads to increased peak
- Leads to higher consumption

Source: Sustainable and Smart Space Cooling Coalition (2017). Thermal Comfort for All – Sustainable and Smart Space Cooling. New Delhi: Alliance for Energy Efficient Economy

Need for Thermal Comfort in Buildings: Peak Demand



- Summer and Winter Day Profile of Electricity use
- Mumbai and Delhi Comparison
- Leads to higher consumption

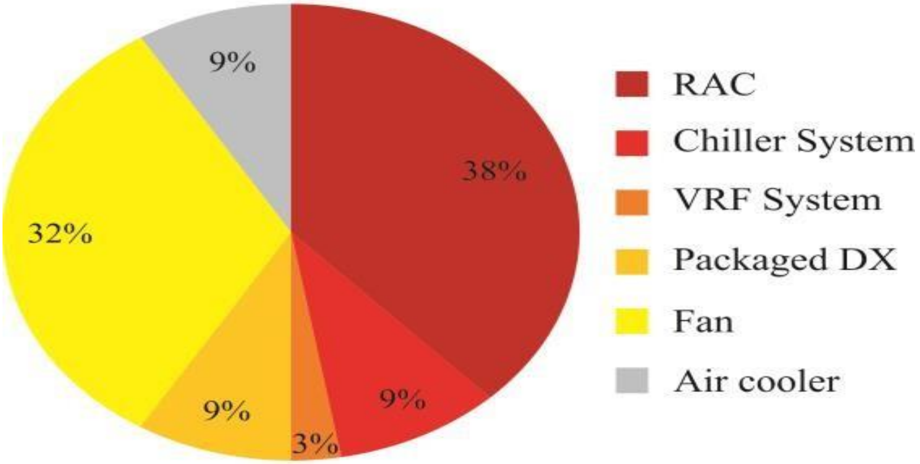
Late-night 850 MW to late afternoon 700 in Mumbai
Late-night 2200 MW to late afternoon 1600 in Delhi

Source: Phadke, A., Abhyankar, N., & Shah, N. (2014). Avoiding 100 New Power Plants by Increasing Efficiency of Room Air Conditioners in India: Opportunities and Challenges.

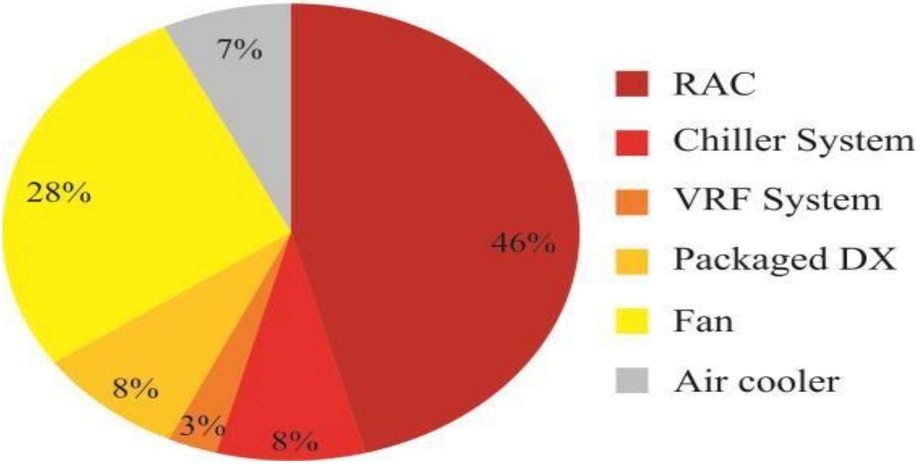
https://international.lbl.gov/publications/avoiding-100-new-power-plants

Need for Thermal Comfort in Buildings: Consumption & Emission

2017 Annual Energy Consumption = 126TWh



2017 Annual Carbon Emission = 124 mtCO2e



- Total Consumption 126 TWh and 124 $MTCO_{2e}$
- Room Air Conditioners 48.8 TWh (38%) consumption
- Room Air Conditioners 57.0 $MTCO_{2e}$ (46%) Carbon Emission

Source: Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change,& Government of India. (2019, March). India Cooling Action Plan. Retrieved from http://ozonecell.nic.in/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/INDIA-COOLING-ACTION-PLAN-e-circulation-version080319.pdf

Need for Thermal Comfort in Buildings: Consumption & Emission

- In 2017, approximately 272 million
- households were estimated in India
- Expected to increase to 328 by 2027
- 386 million by 2037

Source: Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change,& Government of India. (2019, March). India Cooling Action Plan. Retrieved from http://ozonecell.nic.in/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/INDIA-COOLING-ACTION-PLAN-e-circulation-version080319.pdf

- In 2017, approximately 8% of the households were estimated to have room air conditioners
- Anticipated to rise to 21% by 2027-28
- And 40% by 2037-38

- In 2017, the estimated commercial floor was around 1.2 million sqft
- Is expected to grow about 1.5 to 2 times by 2027-2028
- 2.5 to 3 times by 2037-38, respectively

06

Factors affecting Thermal Comfort and Cooling Demand

Factors affecting Thermal Comfort

PHYSIOLOGICAL FACTORS

The factors which are independent from weather and surrounding environment of the building. And are very subjective and depend on person to person

PHYSICAL FACTORS

The factors which are dependent on weather and surrounding environment of the building. Some of which can be managed

PHYSICAL FACTORS

PHYSICAL FACTORS

AIR TEMPERATURE – the temperature of the air surrounding a body

The ideal temperature for sedentary work is usually between **20ºC and 26ºC**

RADIANT TEMPERATURE – the heat that radiates from a warm object

Heat can be generated by equipment, which raises the temperature in a specific region.

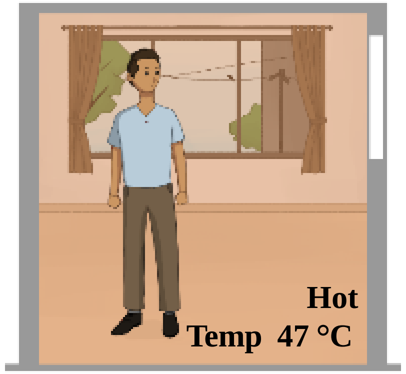
AIR VELOCITY – the speed of air moving across the worker

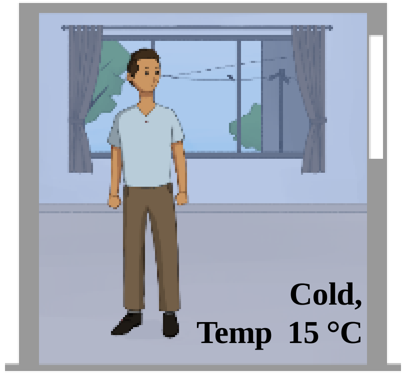
It's best if the air flow rate is between **0.1 and 0.2 m/s.**

HUMIDITY – the amount of evaporated water in the air

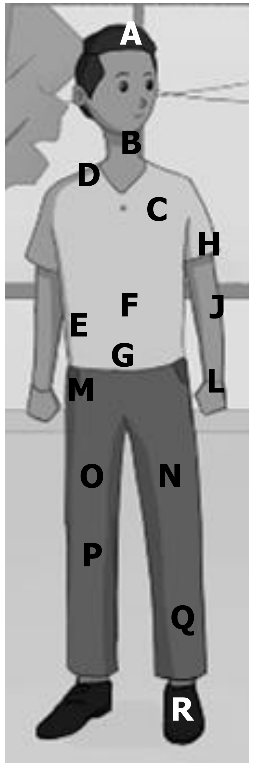
Air-conditioning can easily attain ideal relative humidity values of **40 percent to 70 percent**.

Thermal Comfort – Cold – Neutral - Warm



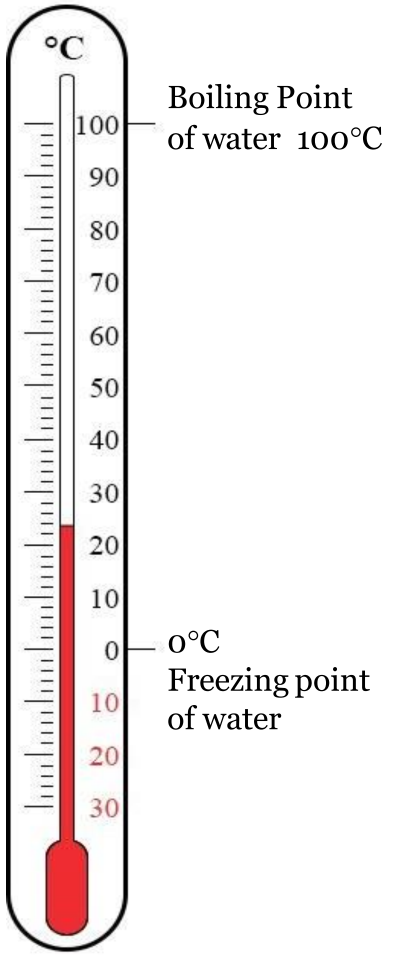


Air Temp 27 °C



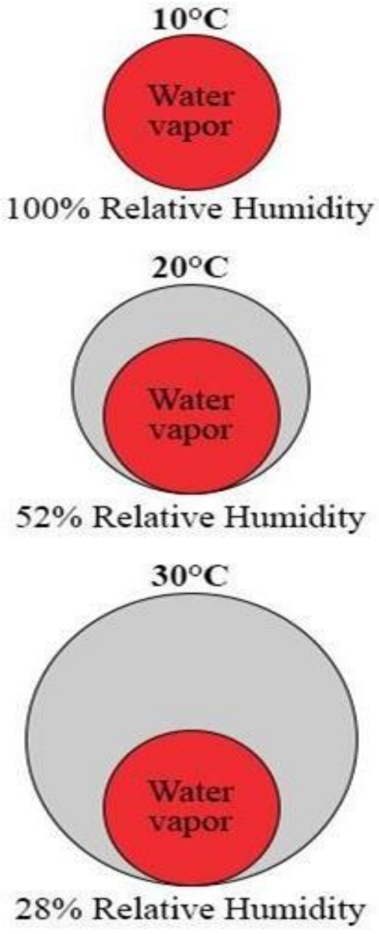
Body Part	Skin Location	Cold (15 °C)	Neutral (27°C)	Hot (47 °C)
A	Forehead	31.7	35.2	37
B	Back of Neck	31.2	35.1	36.1
C	Chest	30.1	34.4	35.8
D	Upper Back	30.7	34.4	36.3
E	Lower Back	29.2	33.7	36.6
F	Upper Abdomen	29	33.8	35.7
G	Lower Abdomen	29.2	34.8	36.2
H	Tricep	28	33.2	36.6
J	Forearm	26.9	34	37
L	Hand	23.7	33.8	36.7
M	Hip	26.5	32.2	36.8
N	Side thigh	27.3	33	36.5
O	Front thigh	29.4	33.7	36.7
P	Back thigh	25.5	32.2	36
Q	Calf	25.1	31.6	35.9
R	Foot	23.2	30.4	36.2

Factors Affecting Thermal Comfort – Air Temperature



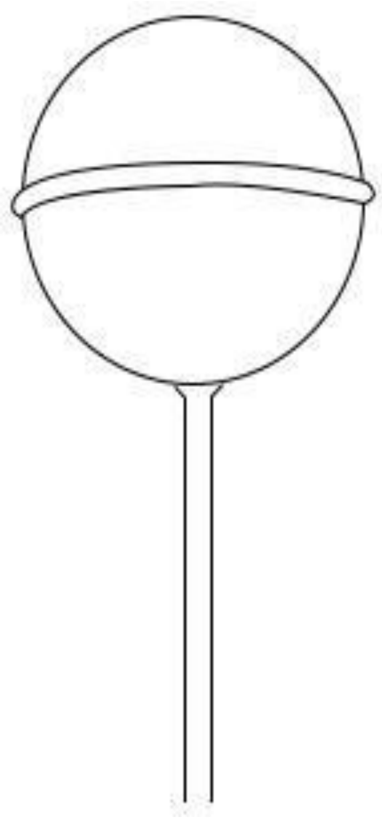
- Temperature of the air surrounding the Environment (Dry Bulb Temperature) – DBT)
- Measured in Degrees Celsius (°C), by a thermometer freely exposed to the air, but shielded from radiation and moisture.
- Affects the rate of Evaporation on skin surface of building occupants.

Factors Affecting Thermal Comfort – Relative Humidity [RH]



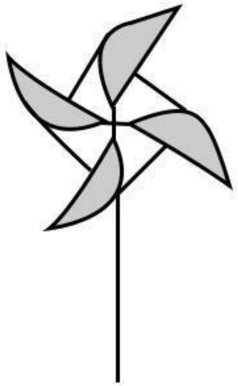
- It is defined as %ge of Amt. of water vapour present in air to max. amount of water vapour that air can hold at specific temperature and pressure.
- Affected by DBT and Pressure of Air.
- Higher the RH of the air, hotter it will feel for Building Occupants.

Factors Affecting Thermal Comfort – Mean Radiant Temperature [MRT]



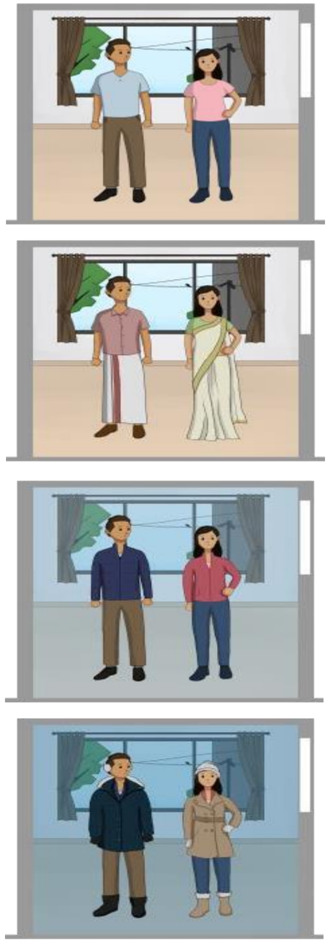
- MRT is defined as uniform temperature of an imaginary enclosure in which the radiant heat transfer from the human body is equal to the radiant heat transfer in the actual non-uniform enclosure.
- Depends on ability of a surface to emit the incident heat, also known as emissivity of the material
- Calculated using Globe Temp. (T_g) & Air Temp.(T_a).

Factors Affecting Thermal Comfort – Air Speed



- Air Speed is defined as the average speed of the air surrounding an occupant, with respect to location, and time.
- Measured in Meter per second (m/s)
- Elevated air speeds can be used to improve thermal comfort beyond the maximum limit of temperature established by codes and standards (ASHRAE, 2021)

Factors Affecting Thermal Comfort – Clothing Value

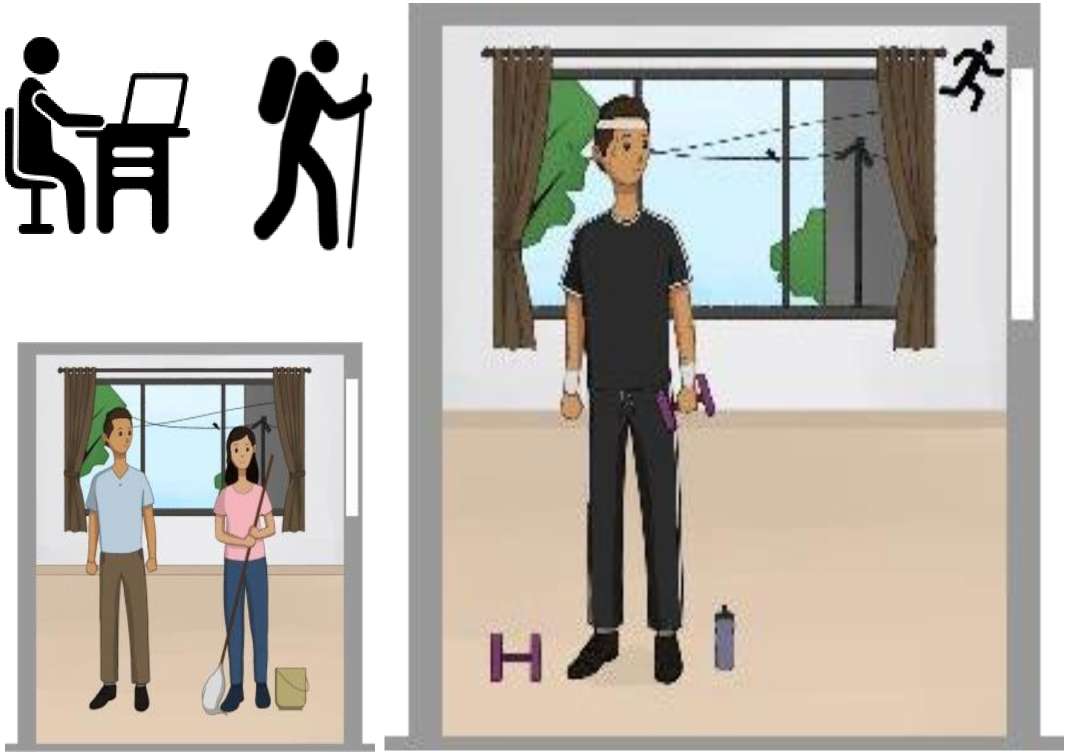


- Can be defined as “The resistance to sensible heat transfer provided by clothing ensemble”.
- The insulation provided by an individual garment includes effective resistance of the garment material and the thermal resistance of the air layer trapped between the garment and the skin (CIBSE, 2015).
- Clothing Insulation Value (clo - I_{cl}).

CLOTHING	Clo
T-shirts, shorts, Light socks, Sandals	0.30
Shirt, Trousers socks, Shoes	0.70
Jacket, Blouse, Long skirt, stockings	1.00
Trousers, Vest, Jacket Coat, Socks Shoes	1.50

CLOTHING LEVELS & INSULATION

Factors Affecting Thermal Comfort – Metabolic Rates



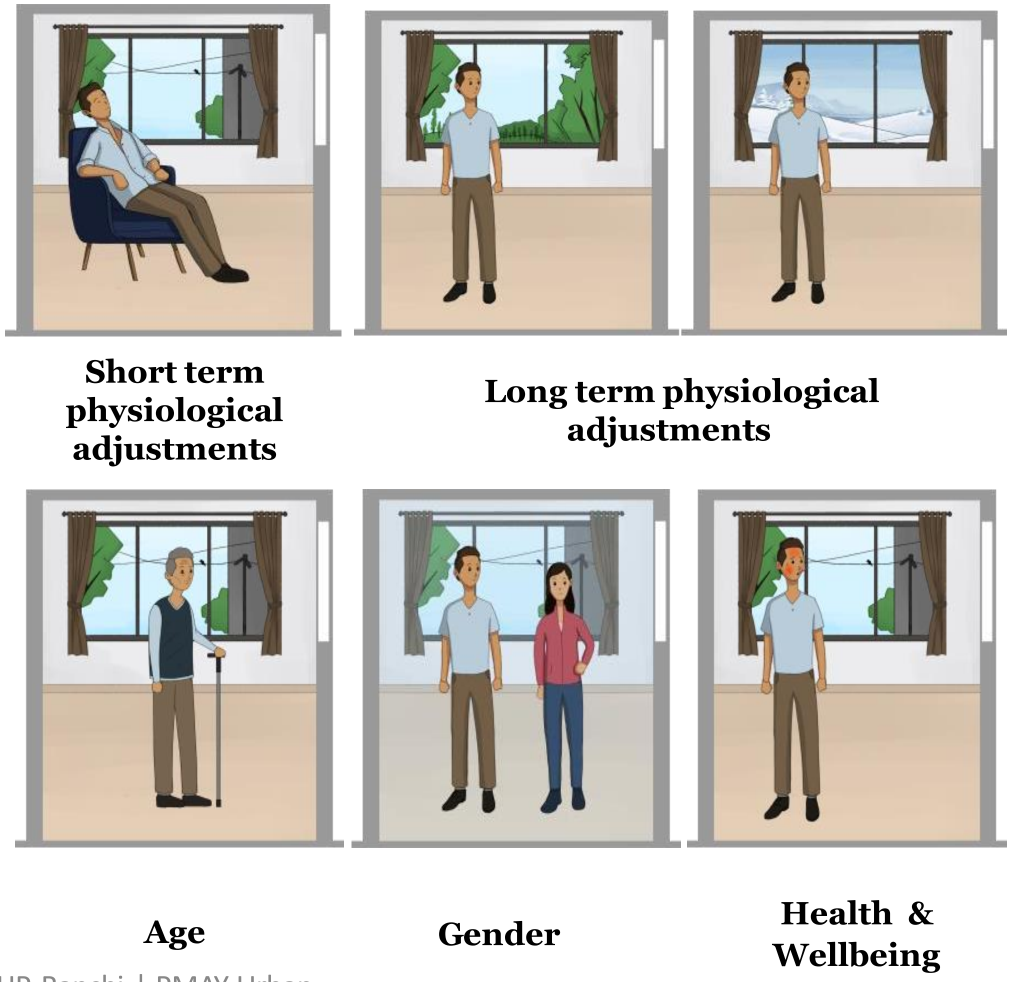
- Metabolic Rate can be defined as level of transformation of chemical energy into heat and mechanical work by metabolic activities within an organism.
- Expressed in met units where 1 met = 58.2 W/m2.
- Depends on activity level, age, fitness level, etc. of a person.

ACTIVITY	Met
Seated, Relaxed	1.0
Sedentary Activity (office, dwelling, school, laboratory)	1.2
Standing, Light Activity (shopping, laboratory, light industry)	1.6
Standing, Medium activity (shop assistant, domestic work, machine work)	2.0

METABOLIC RATE

Factors affecting Thermal Comfort - Others

- **Acclimatization**
  - Short-term physiological adjustments
  - Long-term endocrine adjustments
- **Body shape and fat**
- **Age and gender**
- **Status of health**



07

Contemporary Approaches for achieving Thermal Comfort in buildings

Measures to Improve Thermal Comfort

Measures to Improve Thermal Comfort

- SHADING & GLAZING
- CONTROLLED VENTILATION
- INSULATION
- COOL ROOFS
- GREEN ROOFS

Shading & Glazing

Shading reduces internal heat gain through coincident radiation.

VARIOUS METHODS TO SHADE WINDOWS					
Overhangs	Awnings	Louvers	Vertical Fins	Light Shelves	Natural Vegetation

These can reduce cooling energy consumption by 10-20%

The shading mechanism can be fixed or movable (manually or automatically) for allowing varying levels of shading based on

1. **the sun's position and**
2. **movement in the sky**

Shading & Glazing

Thermal Comfort

SHADING

In combination with high-performance glass with low solar heat gain coefficient (SHGC), can reduce energy consumption even further by cutting down or heat gain through radiation

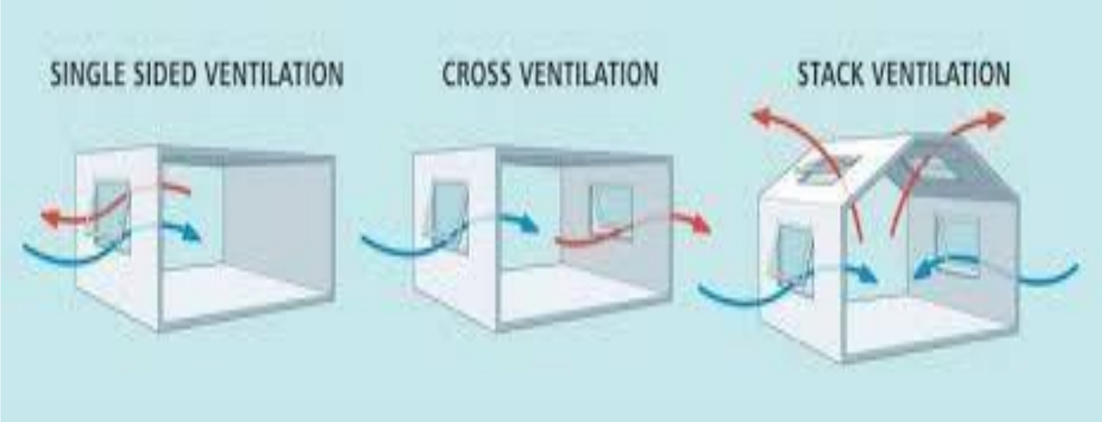
GLAZING

Refers to the glass windowpanes that make up the building envelope. Conduction and radiation are the primary sources of heat gain via a window. radiation, which can be regulated by defining the parameters correctly. SHGC and U-value, respectively.

Controlled Ventilation

BUILDING CAN BE DESINED AS

- **CROSS VENTILATION**
- **STACK VENTILATION**
- **SINGLE-SIDED VENTILATION**



Controlled Ventilation

Designing windows and vents to dissipate warm air and allow the ingress of cool air can reduce cooling energy consumption by 10-30%

Air Velocity range between 0.5 to 1 m/s	**Drops temperature at about 3 ^{o}C at 50% relative Humidity**

AIR VELOCITY OF 1 m/s	
Office Environment	Too High
Home Environment	Acceptable (Especially if there is no resource to active air conditioning.)

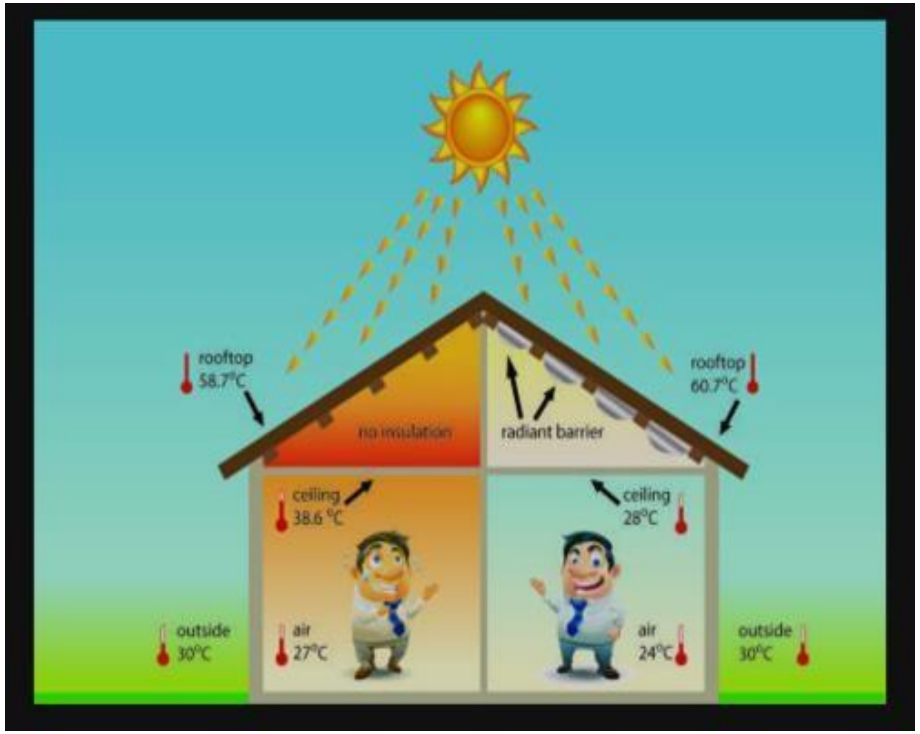
Controlled Ventilation

Natural ventilation takes advantage of the differences in air pressure between warm air and cool air, as well as convection currents, to remove warm air from an indoor space and allow fresh cooler air in.

This also has the added advantage of cooling the walls and roofs of the buildings that hold significant thermal mass, further enhancing the thermal comfort of the occupants

NATURAL VENTILATION		
With Breeze Air	Works Best	Even in hot-dry and warm-humid climate zones where some air-conditioning may be required during peak Thermal Comfort for All summer, buildings can be designed to operate in a mixed mode to enable **night ventilation** and **natural ventilation** during cooler seasons
Absence of natural breeze	Fans can be used to improve the flow of cool air	
Natural ventilation promotes the occupants' adaptation to external temperature, called adaptive thermal comfort		

Insulation



Heat Conduction takes place through

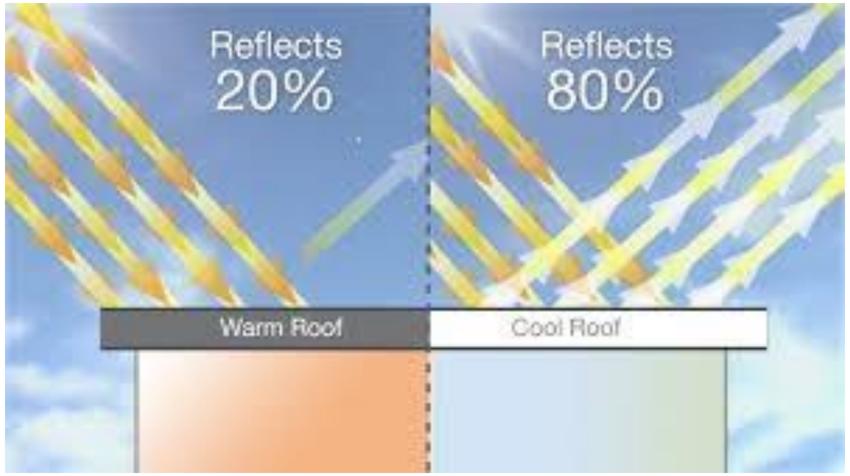
- Roof
- Walls
- Windows

An insulating material can resist heat transfer due to its low thermal conductivity. Insulating walls and the roof can reduce cooling energy loads by up to 8%

Cool Roofs

Cool roofs are one of the passive design options for reducing cooling loads in buildings. Cool roofs reflect most of the sunlight (about 80% on a clear day)

When sunlight is incident on a dark roof	**When Sunlight is incident on a cool roof**
38% heats the atmosphere	10% heats the environment
52% heats the city air	8% heats the city air
5% is reflected	80% is reflected
	1.5% heats the building



Cool Roofs

In the summer, a typical cool roof surface temperature keeps 25-35°C cooler than a conventional roof, lowering the internal air temperature by roughly 3-5°C and improving the thermal performance.

The comfort of the inhabitants is improved, and the roof's lifespan is extended.

Cool roofs increase the durability of the roof itself by reducing thermal expansion and contraction.

Apart from helping enhance the thermal comfort in the top floor and helping reduce air-conditioning load, cool or white roof or pavements also offer significant reduction in urban heat island effect

The cities of Jodhpur and Jaipur are from extremely hot state of Rajasthan, where most of the city homes are painted in light blue and light pink colours, are examples of practical application of this age-old traditional design style.

Green Roofs

A green roof is a roof of a building that is partially or completely covered with vegetation

GREEN ROOFS PURPOSE

- Absorbing Rain Water
- Providing Insulation
- Helping lower urban air temperatures
- Mitigating the urban heat island effect

Green Roofs

Reduction in Energy use is an important feature of Green Roofing

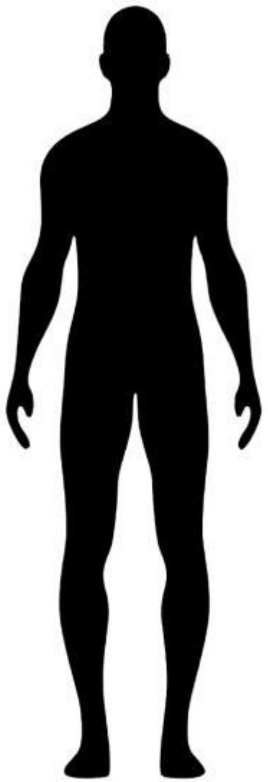
GREEN ROOFS IN BUILDINGS ALLOWS	
During cooler Winter Months	Retain their heat
During hotter Summer Months	Reflecting and absorbing solar radiations

08

Thermal Comfort Metrics

Thermal Comfort Metrices – Preference, Comfort and Acceptability

- Metabolic Rate
- Clothing Insulation
- Air Temperature
- Air Velocity
- Mean Radiant Temperature
- Relative Humidity



PMV Balance

- +3 Hot
- +2 Warm
- +1 Slightly Warm
- 0 Neutral (Comfort)
- -1 Slightly Cool
- -2 Cool
- -3 Cold

Thermal Comfort Metrices

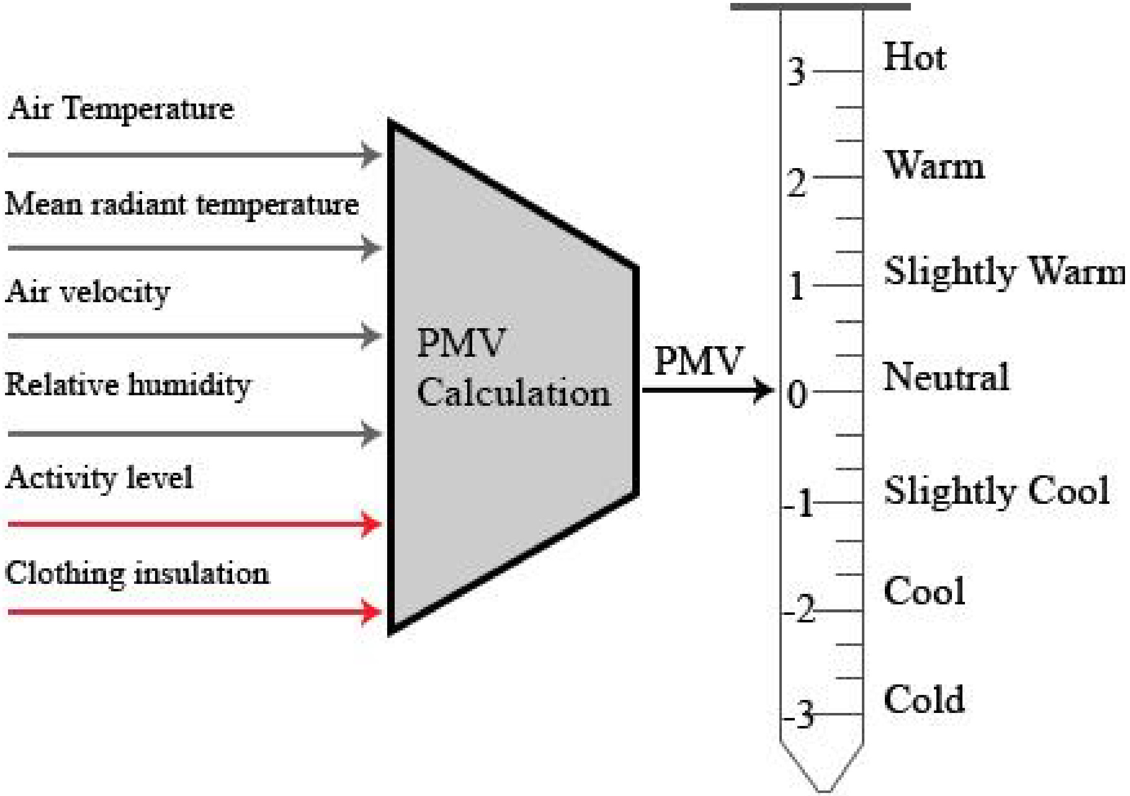
- Thermal Sensation
- Thermal Acceptance (Thermal Comfort)
- Thermal Preference
- Thermal Satisfaction

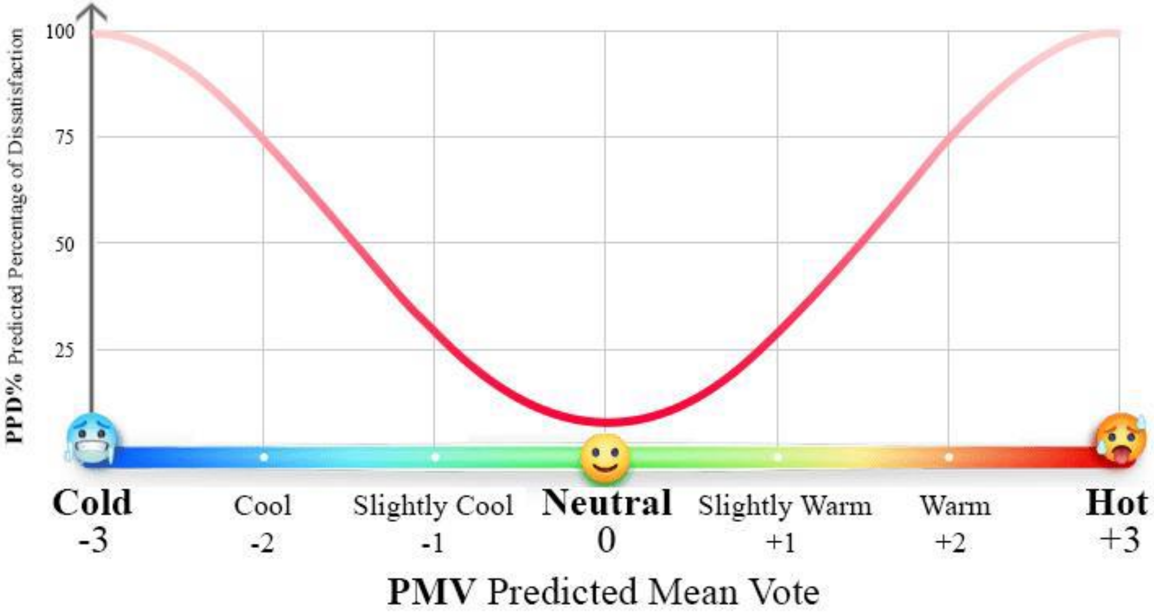
Storage = Production - Loss

Thermal Comfort Metrices – Preference, Comfort and Acceptability

PMV	Sensation Value	Acceptance Value	Preference Value
-3	Cold	-	-
-2	Cool	Very Unacceptable	Want Cooler
-1	Slightly Cool	Unacceptable	Want Slightly Cooler
0	Neutral	-	No Change
+1	Slightly Warm	Acceptable	Want Slightly Warmer
+2	Warm	Very Acceptable	Want Warmer
+3	Hot	-	-

Thermal Comfort Metrices – PMV





Acceptable thermal comfort bands listed in ISO 7730:2005

Band	PMV Range
A	-0.2 < PMV < +0.2
B	-0.5 < PMV < +0.5
C	-0.7 < PMV < +07

Source: Guenther, S. (2021). What Is Pmv? What Is Ppd? The Basics of Thermal Comfort. Simscale. Simscale. Retrieved from https://www.simscale.com/blog/2019/09/what-is-pmv-ppd/

Thermal Comfort Metrices – PPD

Predicted Percentage of Dissatisfied occupants (PPD) refers to the percentage of occupants likely to experience thermal dissatisfaction out of the total number of occupants. ISO 7730:2005 defines the hard limit as ranging between -2 and +2, for existing buildings between -0.7 and +0.7, and new buildings ranging between -0.5 and +0.5.

PPD ranges corresponding to acceptable PMV ranges as defined in ISO 7730:2005

Band	PMV Range	PPD%	Temperature (◦C)
A	-0.2 < PMV < +0.2	< 6	24.5 ± 1
B	-0.5 < PMV < +0.5	< 10	24.5 ± 1.5
C	-0.7 < PMV < +07	< 15	24.5 ± 2.5

Thermal Comfort Metrices – Degree Discomfort Hours

- ❑ Calculated based on India Model for Adaptive (thermal) Comfort (IMAC).
- ❑ Summation of difference of hourly operative temperature and IMAC band acceptable temperature only for hours when temperature goes outside IMAC temperature band with 80% or 90% acceptability range.

Formula for DDH (Annual)

$$DDH\ (annual) = \sum_{i=1}^{8760} |(T_i - T_{acceptable})|$$

$$T_{acceptable} = T_{lower} \ \text{when}\ T_i < T_{lower}$$

$$T_{acceptable} = T_{upper} \ \text{when}\ T_i > T_{upper}$$

- T_i – Measured or Achieved Operative Temp. at i^{th} hour
- $T_{acceptable}$ - Either the lower (T_{Lower}) or the upper limit (T_{Upper}) of the targeted operative temperature based on IMAC comfort model.

- Basis of Eco Niwas Samhita RETV value
- Same as Discomfort Degree Hours
- Total discomfort degree hours across the year against the comfort definition*
- *National Building Code 2016 (India Model for Adaptive Comfort)

Source: vecteezy. (n.d.). Hot weather thermometer. vecteezy. Retrieved from https://www.vecteezy.com/vector-art/583489-hot-weather-thermometer-icon-vector

DAY 1

Lunch Break

DAY 1

Session 3: Building Physics and Fundamentals of Thermal Comfort

Global Housing Technology Challenge India | प्रधान मंत्री आवास योजना-शहरी Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Urban | Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Government of India | Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav | giz

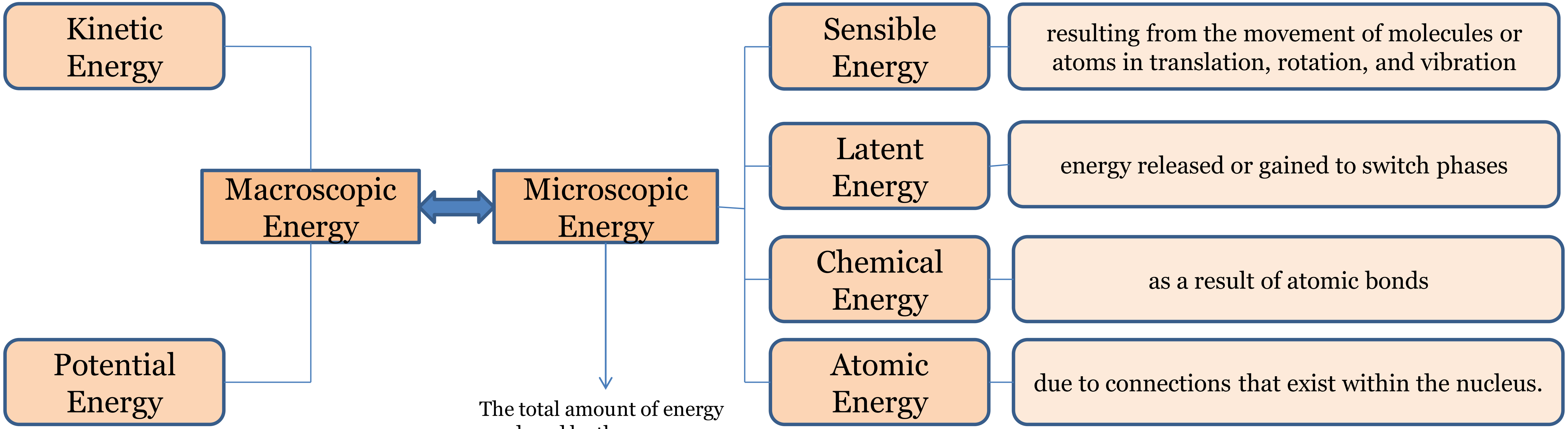
09

Building Physics Affecting Thermal Comfort

Building Physics Affecting Thermal Comfort

Energy & Heat

As chemical and atomic energy are not relevant in the context of buildings, the phrase "internal energy" is limited to perceptible and latent energy.

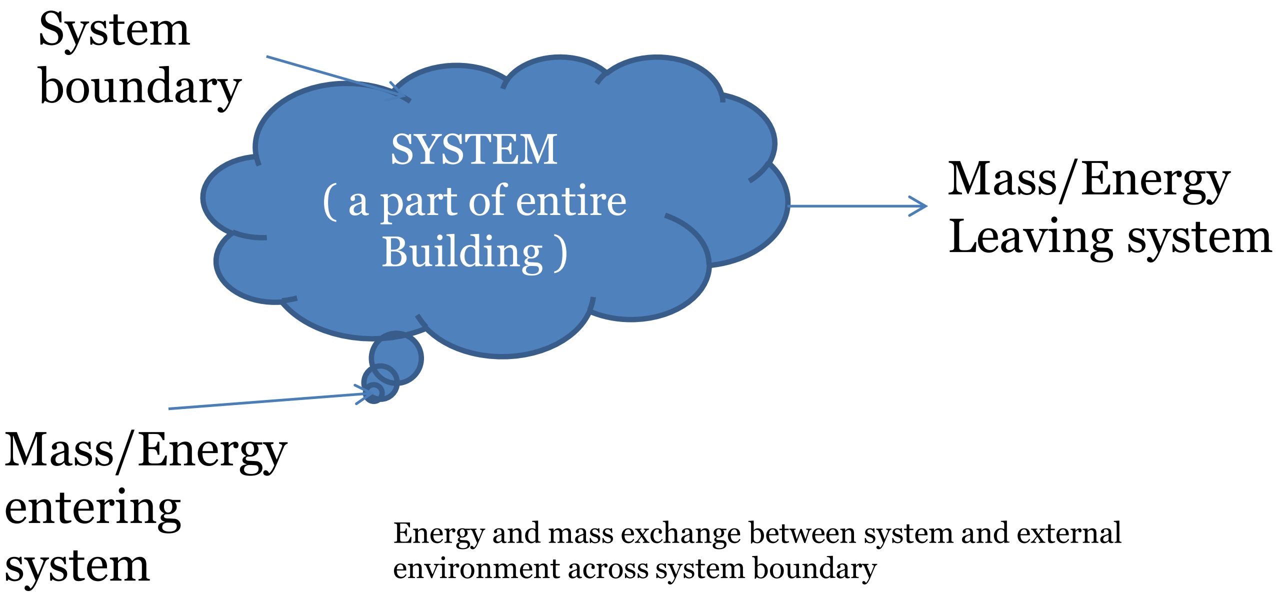


The total amount of energy produced by the configurations, forces, and motion of its molecules and/or atoms is known as its internal energy.

Building Physics Affecting Thermal Comfort

Energy & Heat

Surroundings (external environment)



Energy and mass exchange between system and external environment across system boundary

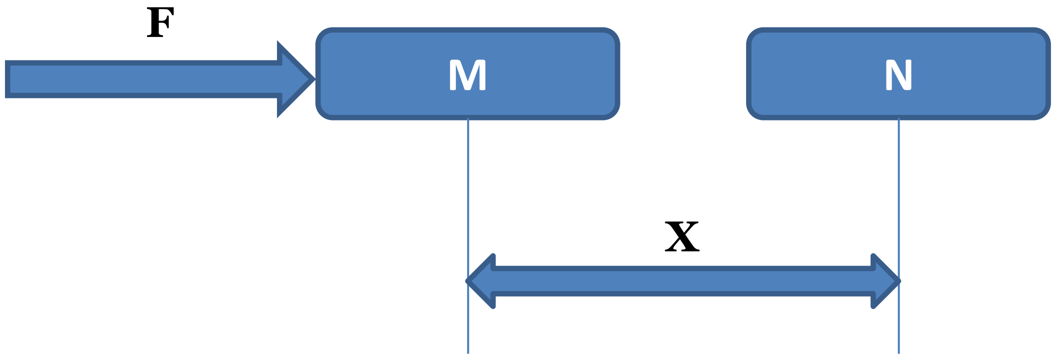
The envelope is regarded as the boundary when a building is viewed as a system in order to comprehend its thermal interactions with the surrounding environment.

A system, in terms of thermodynamics, is an area that is being studied, such as a room, floor, or building. A system border establishes the region's size, while elements outside of that boundary make up the external environment. As a result, a thermodynamic system is defined as a space-bound area or a volume of matter enclosed by a closed surface (ASHRAE, 2021). Over this system boundary, mass and/or energy are exchanged.

An open system is one that enables both energy and mass exchange with its surroundings, whereas a closed system only permits the exchange of energy and excludes mass. However, it is important to note that in order to distinguish between the system and its surroundings in both systems, a real or hypothetical, fixed or moveable boundary must be established (ASHRAE, 2021) This line may be rigid or flexible.

Building Physics Affecting Thermal Comfort

Energy & Heat



Work 'W' is done when Force 'F' moves a body of mass 'm' over distance 'x'

What is Energy ?

Energy of a system is its potential to do work.

Mechanical work (W) is defined as when a force (F) moves a mass (m) over a distance (x), as shown in Figure. An organism uses its internal energy to change its environment.

Similar to how heat is lost from a system at a higher temperature to a cooler environment, internal energy is also lost.

Thermal energy is caused by the motion of molecules and/ or intermolecular forces (ASHRAE, 2021).

Building Physics Affecting Thermal Comfort

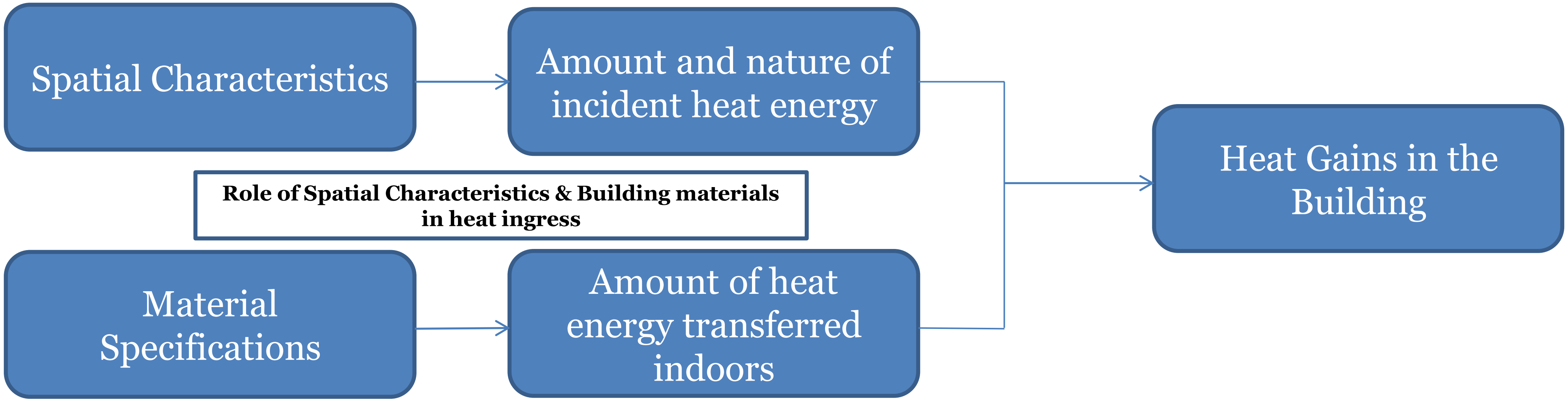
the amount of heat transferred inside a building is a function of the following

- building envelope characteristics
- operation patters of the openable elements of the building envelope
- climate of the place where building is situated.

Building Physics Affecting Thermal Comfort

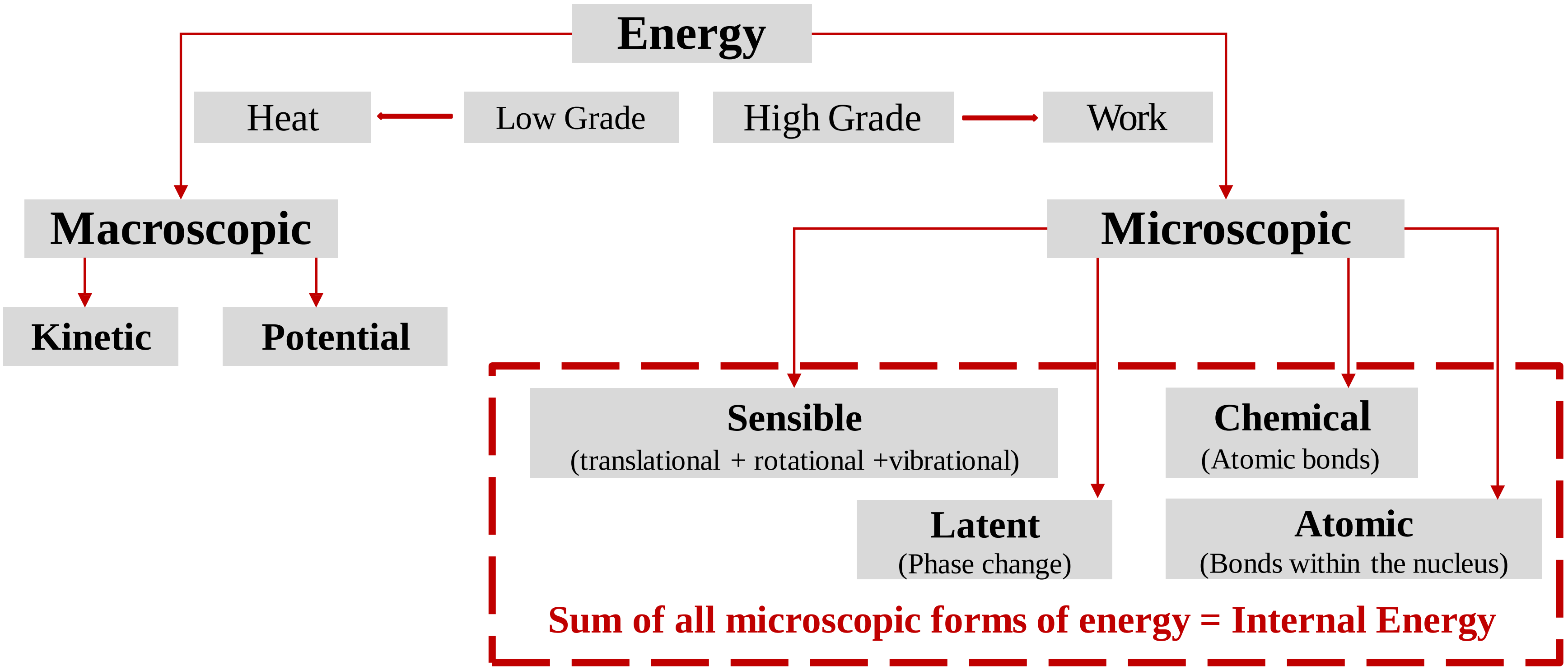
Factors Influencing Heat Transfer

- The amount of thermal energy on the surface of various building elements is visible in thermography images of buildings and people in various built environments.



- Figure demonstrates that the distribution of thermal energy among its users and in any indoor or outdoor environment is not uniform. This implies that heat is constantly being transferred between the surfaces of different items, people inside, and the air inside. Building heat transmission occurs at the building envelope, much as how heat transfer between a human body and the air around it occurs at the skin's surface.

Building Physics Affecting Thermal Comfort



Forms of Energy

Building Physics Affecting Thermal Comfort

1st Law of Thermodynamics

$$\Delta U = Q - W$$

ΔU - change in internal energy

Q - heat added to the system

W - work done by the system

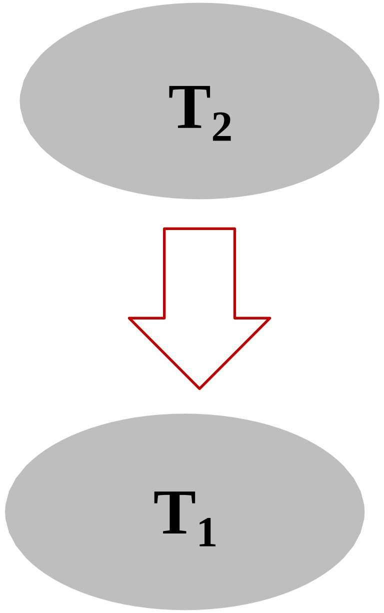
Establishes a relationship between a system's

- Internal energy
- The work performed by (or to) the system, and
- The heat removed from (or added to) the system

The internal energy of a system performing work or losing heat decreases, whereas a system's internal energy rises if it gains heat or is subjected to work.

Building Physics Affecting Thermal Comfort

2nd Law of Thermodynamics



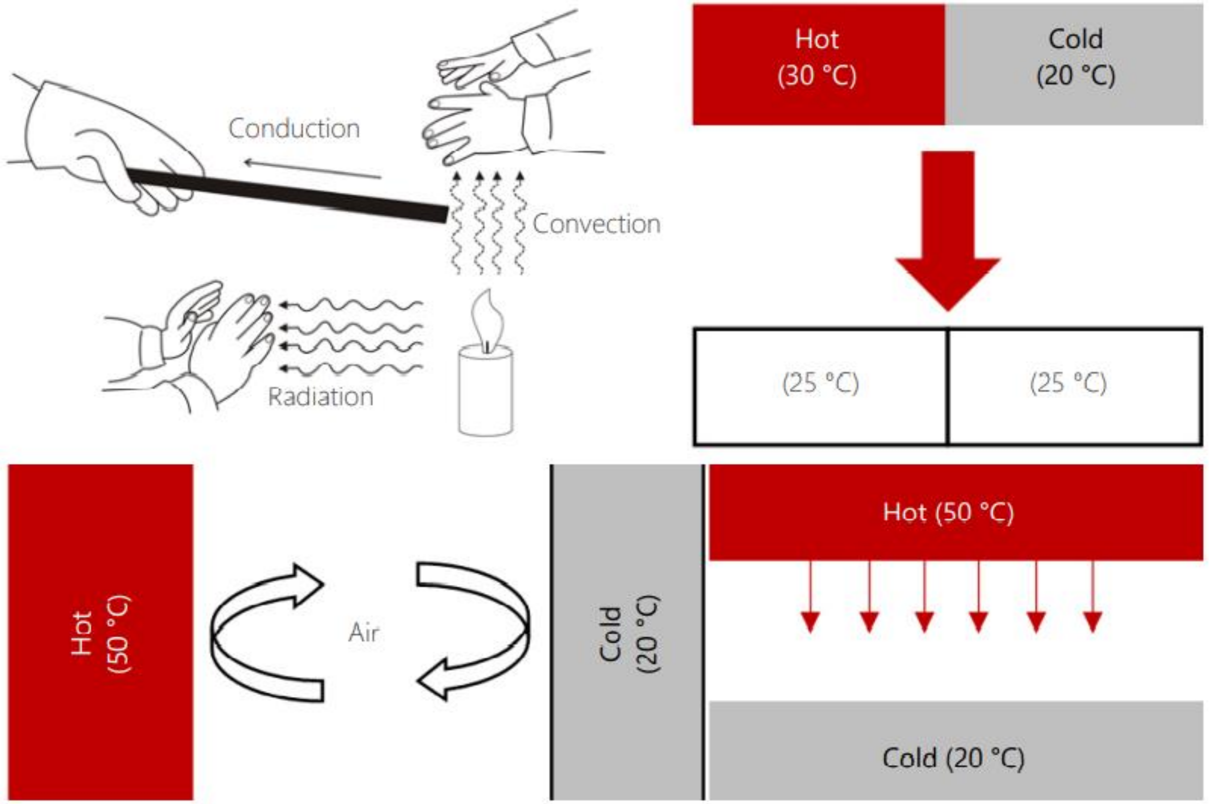
$(T_2 > T_1)$

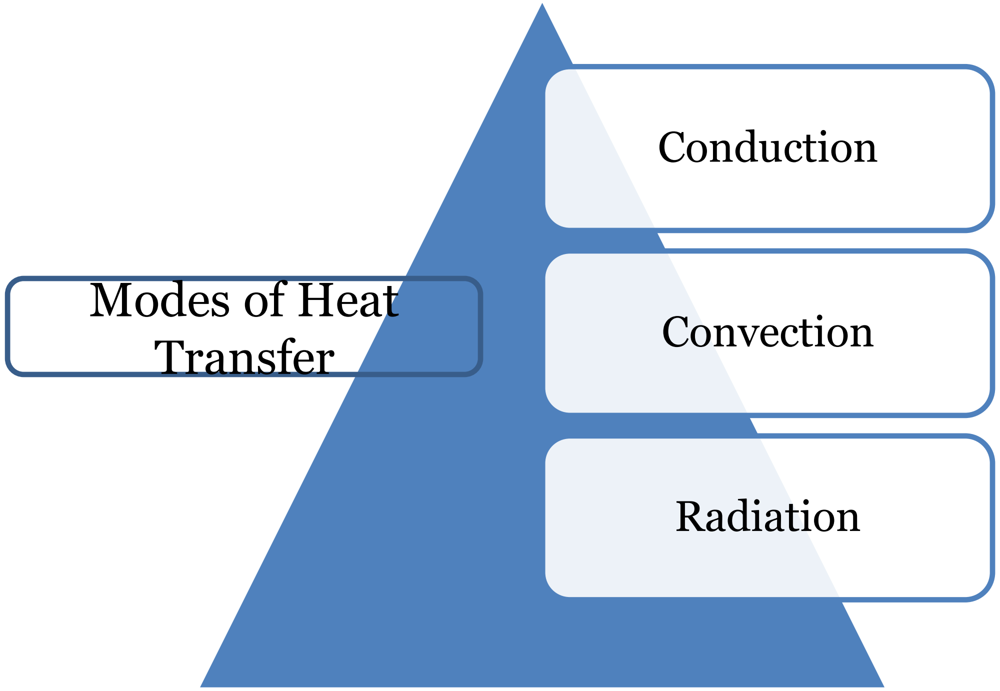
- The natural (spontaneous) direction of heat flow between bodies is from hot to cold.

- Heat moves from higher temperature to lower temperature

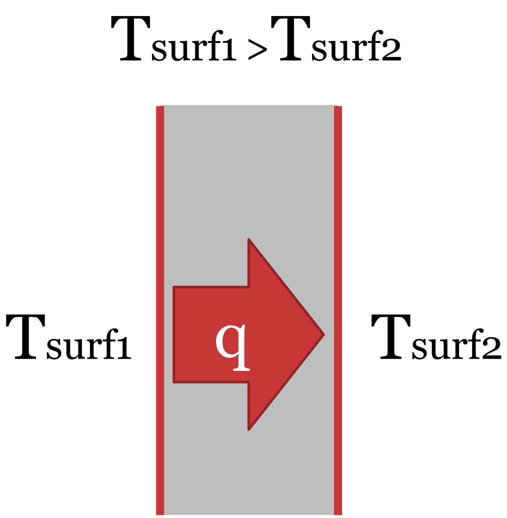
Building Physics Affecting Thermal Comfort

Modes of Heat Transfer





Heat Transfer in Buildings – Conduction Principles



Conduction

Occurs in a stationary medium

Hot objects with higher energy

(due to intense random molecular motions)

transfer heat to

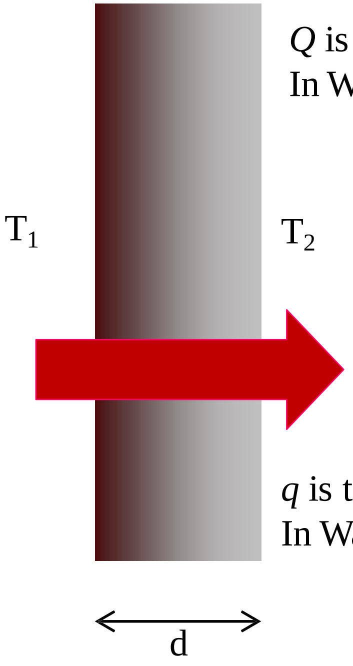
Cool objects with lesser

energy (due to lower

molecular motions)

Source: Rawal, R. (2021, December 22). Heat Transfer and Your Building Envelope. Solar Decathlon India. Retrieved April 13, 2022, from https://solardecathlonindia.in/events/

Heat Transfer in Buildings – Conduction Principles



Q is the heat rate
In Watts

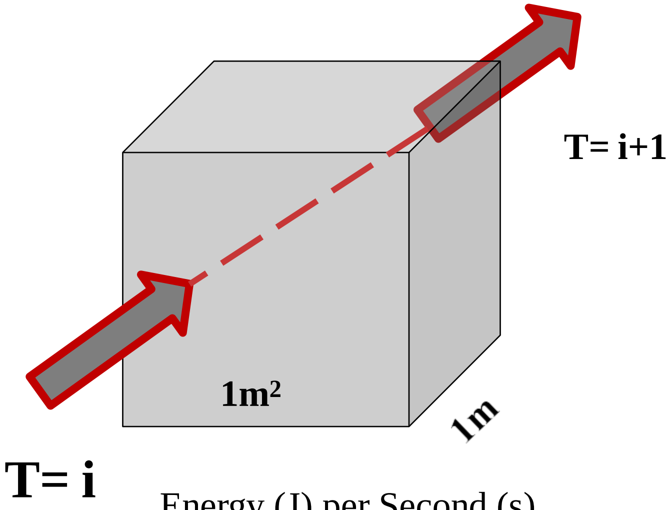
q is the heat flux
In Watts/m^2

Steady-state (**time-independent**) heat conduction through a layer (thickness d, thermal conductivity k) with surface temperatures T_1 and T_2

$$Q = k\,A\,\frac{T_1 - T_2}{d} \quad (W)$$

$$q = k\,\frac{T_1 - T_2}{}$$

Heat Transfer in Buildings – Conduction Principles



Energy (J) per Second (s)
J/s = W

_q_ depends on?

- Temperature difference
- Thickness of the layer (d)
- Thermal conductivity (k) which is a property of the material

Thermal conductivity (k)

- property of the material
- function of moisture and temperature
- $W \cdot m^{-1} \cdot K^{-1}$

Heat Transfer in Buildings – Conduction Principles

Energy & Heat

Thermal conductivity, density and specific heat capacity of common building materials and surface finishes

Source: Thermo-Physical-Optical Property Database of Construction Materials, U.S.-India Joint Center for Building Energy Research and Development (CBERD) and Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE)

MATERIALS	DENSITY (kg/m³)	THERMAL CONDUCTIVITY (W/m.k)	SPECIFIC HEAT CAPACITY (J/kg.K)
Walls			
Autoclaved Aerated Concrete Block (AAC)	642	0.184	0.794
Resource Efficient Bricks (REB)	1520	0.631	0.9951
Concrete block (25/50)	2427	1.396	0.4751
Concrete block (30/60)	2349	1.411	0.7013
Calcium Silicate Board	1016	0.281	0.8637
Cement Board	1340	0.438	0.8113
Sandstone	2530	3.009	1.5957
Stone (Jaisalmer Yellow)	3006	2.745	2.0954
Stone (Kota)	3102	3.023	2.0732
Bamboo	913	0.196	0.6351

Heat Transfer in Buildings – Conduction Principles

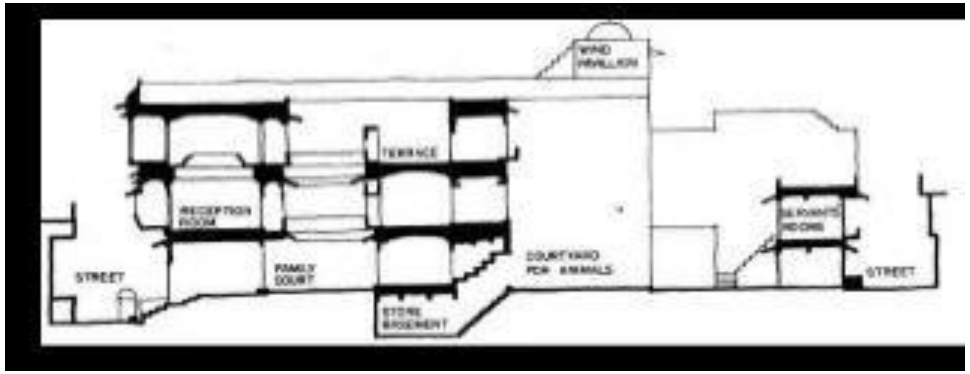
Energy & Heat

Thermal conductivity, density and specific heat capacity of common building materials and surface finishes

Source: Thermo-Physical-Optical Property Database of Construction Materials, U.S.-India Joint Center for Building Energy Research and Development (CBERD) and Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE)

MATERIALS	DENSITY (kg/m³)	THERMAL CONDUCTIVITY (W/m.k)	SPECIFIC HEAT CAPACITY (J/kg.K)
Surface Finishes			
Plaster of Paris (POP) powder	1000	0.135	0.9536
Cement Plaster	278	1.208	0.9719
Plywood	697	0.221	0.7258

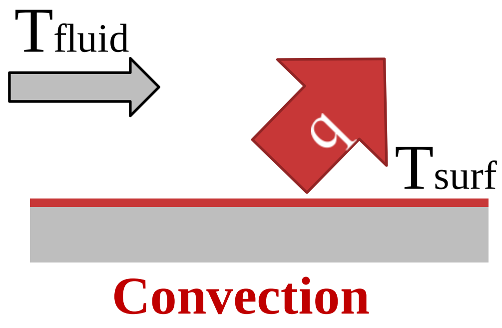
Heat Transfer in Buildings – Conduction Principles



Conduction through walls

Heat Transfer in Buildings – Convection Principles

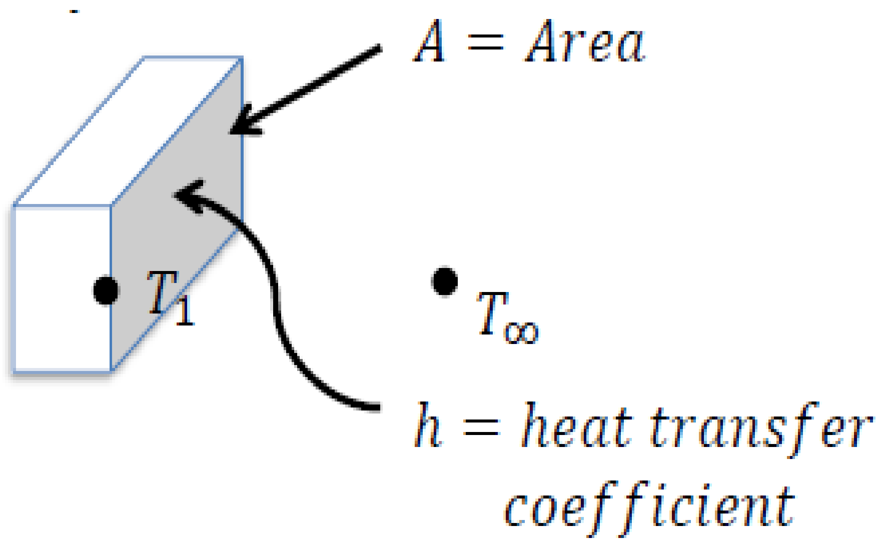
$T_{surf} > T_{fluid}$



- Convection heat transfer needs a fluid (gas or liquid) medium and involves bulk fluid motion
- The heated fluid moves away from the source of heat, carrying energy with it causing convection currents that transport energy

Source: Rawal, R. (2021, December 22). Heat Transfer and Your Building Envelope. Solar Decathlon India. Retrieved April 13, 2022, from https://solardecathlonindia.in/events/

Heat Transfer in Buildings – Convection Principles



Convective heat transfer (Q) between a fluid and a surface is

Q a temperature difference

Q a area of the surface in contact

$Q = \mathbf{h}\ A\ \mathbf{\Delta T}$

Q = heat transfer by convection, W

A = surface area, m2

ΔT = T∞ – T1 at some specified location, K

h = heat transfer coefficient, W·m-2·K-1

Heat Transfer in Buildings – Convection Principles

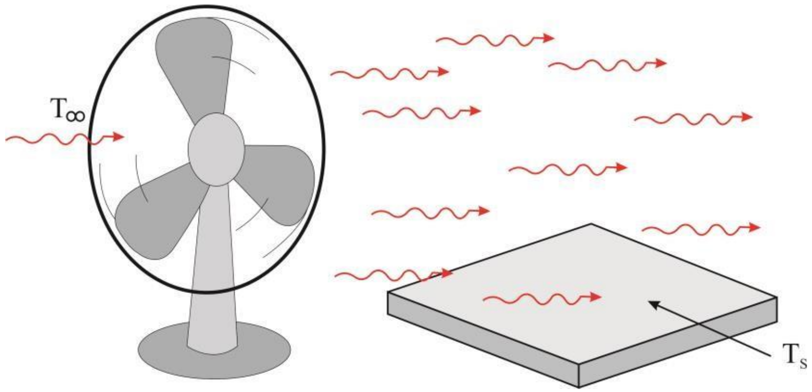
Surface resistance (ISO 6946)		
Heat flow direction	R_{si} [$m^2 \cdot K \cdot W^{-1}$]	R_{so} [$m^2 \cdot K \cdot W^{-1}$]
Horizontal (±30°)	0.13	0.04
Up	0.10	0.04
Down	0.17	0.04

Surface conductance

Conductance of the thin film of air at the surface of the material/body

- h = surface/film conductance
- $W \cdot m^{-2} \cdot K^{-1}$
- Surface/film resistance $R_s = 1/h$

Heat Transfer in Buildings – Convection Principles



Heat transfer coefficient

Surface conductance = Surface film conductance =
Equivalent conductance =
Heat transfer coefficient = h

$h = h_c + h_r$

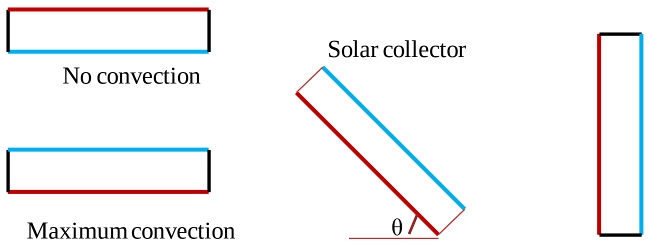
h_c = convective heat transfer coefficient

h_r = radiative heat transfer coefficient

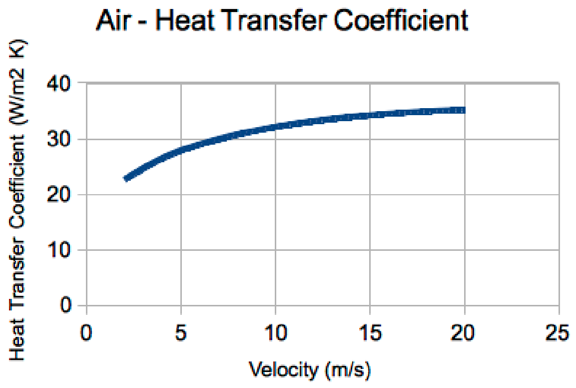
Natural Convection – Forced Convection

Source: Cappuccino. (n.d.). freepik. Retrieved from https://www.freepik.com/photos/cappuccino , Indiamart. (n.d.). Usha Table Fan. Indiamart. Retrieved from https://www.indiamart.com/proddetail/usha-table-fan- 19384320588.html

Heat Transfer in Buildings – Convection Principles



Convective heat transfer is a function of angle (θ)



- Surface film resistance or conductance considers both radiative and convective heat transfer

- Varies with
  - Orientation of the surface
  - Surface emittance
  - Direction of heat flow
  - Air velocity
  - Surface and air temperature, and the temperature difference

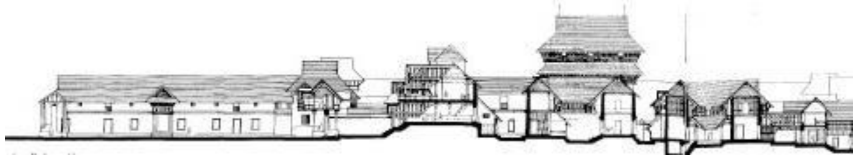
Heat Transfer in Buildings – Convection Principles

Airflow through a room
Wall temperatures of the room at 30 ^{o}C
Heat transfer coefficient on inside =10 W/m2K

Wind-induced airflow

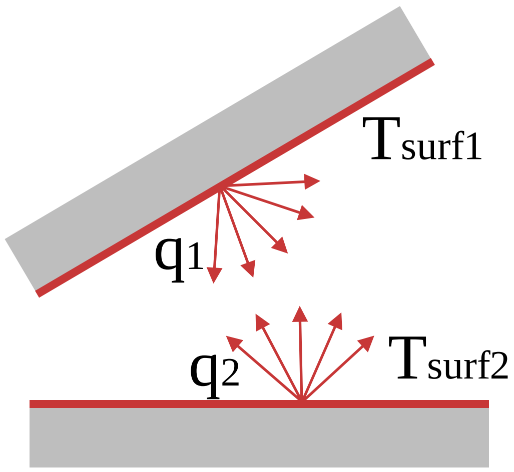
Stack effect

Buoyancy driven wind flow



Source: Tripadvisor. (n.d.). Padmanabhapuram Palace. Tripadvisor. Retrieved from https://www.tripadvisor.in/Attraction_Review-g608476-d3705659-Reviews-Padmanabhapuram_Palace_Kanyakumari_Kanyakumari_District_Tamil_Nadu.html

Heat Transfer in Buildings – Radiation Principles



Radiation

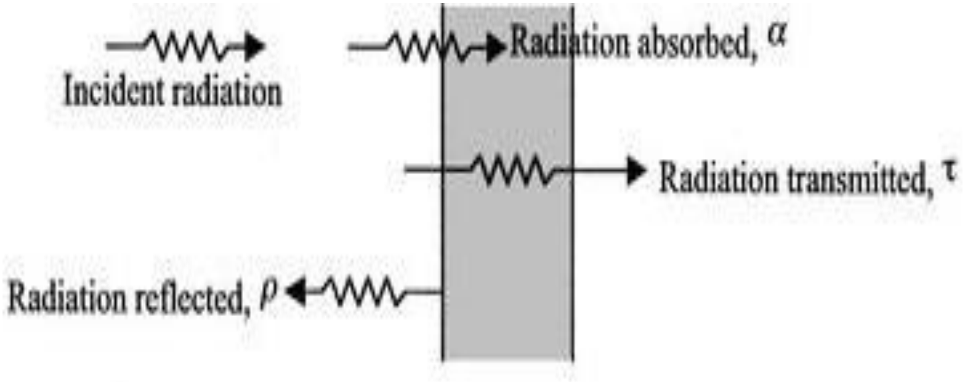
- Radiation heat transfer is a process where heatwaves are emitted that may be absorbed, reflected, or transmitted through a colder body.
- Energy has an electric field and a magnetic field associated with it,
- Wave-like properties. “electromagnetic waves”
- Wide range of electromagnetic radiation in nature. Visible light is one example.
- Others include forms like ultraviolet radiation, x-rays, and gamma rays.

Source: Rawal, R. (2021, December 22). Heat Transfer and Your Building Envelope. Solar Decathlon India. Retrieved April 13, 2022, from https://solardecathlonindia.in/events/

Heat Transfer in Buildings – Radiation Principles

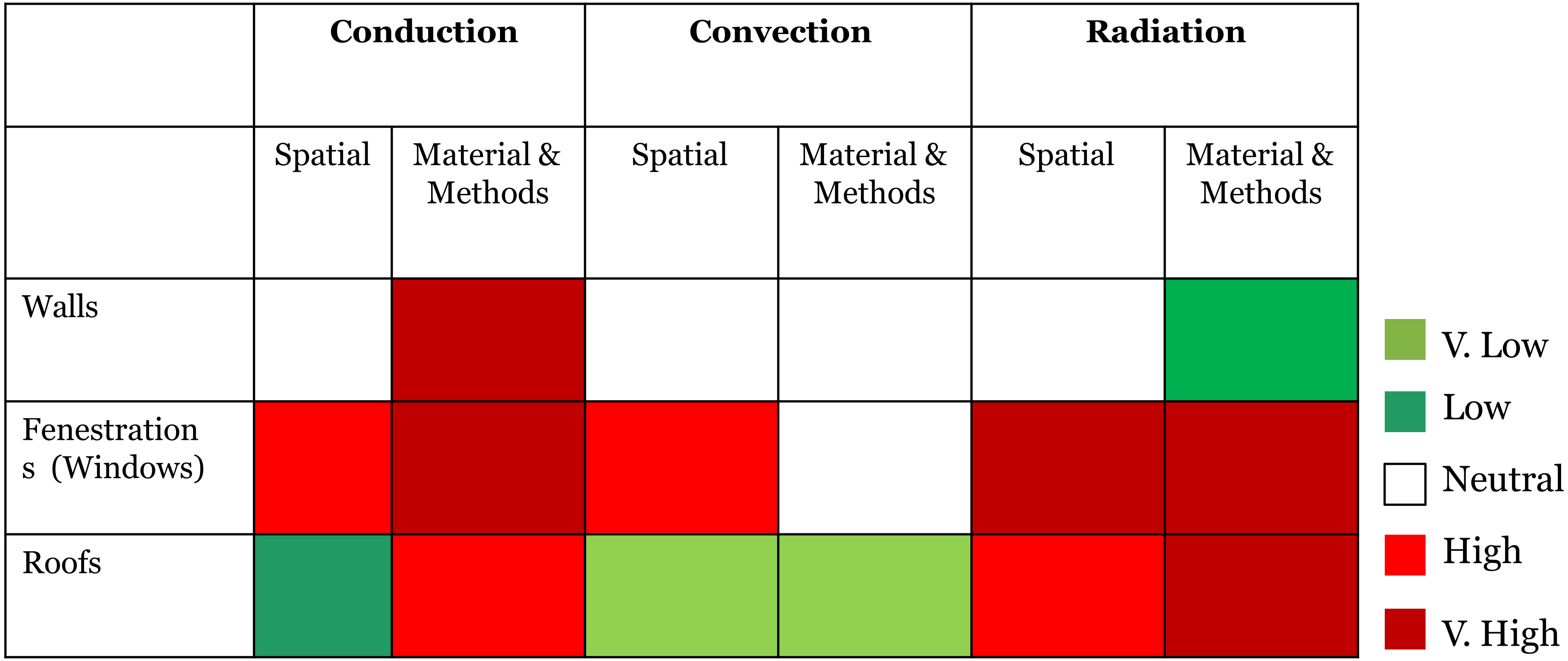
The behaviour of a surface with radiation incident upon it can be described by the following quantities:

= absorptance – a fraction of incident radiation absorbed
= reflectance - fraction of incident radiation reflected
= transmittance – a fraction of incident radiation transmitted.



$$\alpha + \rho + \tau = 1$$

Outdoor Climate & Heat Transfers - Climate Zones of India



Source: Rawal, R. (2021, December 22). Heat Transfer and Your Building Envelope. Solar Decathlon India. Retrieved April 13, 2022, from https://solardecathlonindia.in/events/

Heat Transfer in Buildings – Design Strategy

	Conduction	Convection	Radiation
Geometry - Massing	HD	WH	All Climates
Orientation		WH	All Climates
External Surface to Building Volume Ratio	HD	WH	HD
Extent of Fenestration and Thermal Characteristics	HD	WH	All Climates
Internal Volume – Stack Ventilation	X	HD	X
Location of Fenestration – Pressure Driven Ventilation	X	WH	X

WH: Warm Humid
HD: Hot-Dry
TE: Temperate CM: Composite CO: Cold

V. Low
Low
Neutral
High
V. High

Source: Rawal, R. (2021, December 22). Heat Transfer and Your Building Envelope. Solar Decathlon India. Retrieved April 13, 2022, from https://solardecathlonindia.in/events/

Heat Transfer in Buildings – Design Strategy

Thermal Conductivity
R Value – U Value
Thermal Mass
Specific Heat
Thermal Diffusivity

- **Walls**
  - Internal
  - External

Thermal Conductivity – Frames and Glass
R Value – U Value
Solar Gains
Solar Heat Gain Coefficient
Visual Light Transmittance
VLT

- **Fenestrations**
  - Windows
  - Skylights
  - Doors

Thermal Conductivity
R Value – U Value
Thermal Emissivity
Solar Reflectance

- **Roofs**
  - Floors
  - Foundations

Source: Rawal, R. (2021, December 22). Heat Transfer and Your Building Envelope. Solar Decathlon India. Retrieved April 13, 2022, from https://solardecathlonindia.in/events/

10

Heat Balance & Adaptive Thermal Comfort Method

Comfort Theory - Heat Balance Method

The heat balance method presents a physics based mathematical model that establishes thermal comfort when heat loss from the body is exactly equal to heat produced within the body. The heat balance method gives following equation:

M-W= qsk+qres+S=(C+R+ Esk)+(Cres+ Eres)+(Ssk+ Scr)

Where,

M = Rate of metabolic heat production, W/m 2

W = Rate of mechanical work accomplished, W/m 2

q_{sk} = Total rate of heat loss from skin, W/m 2

q_{res} = Total rate of heat loss through respiration, W/m 2

C+ R = Sensible heat loss from skin, W/m 2

E_{sk} = Total rate of evaporative heat loss from skin, W/m 2

C_{res} = Rate of convective heat loss from respiration, W/m 2

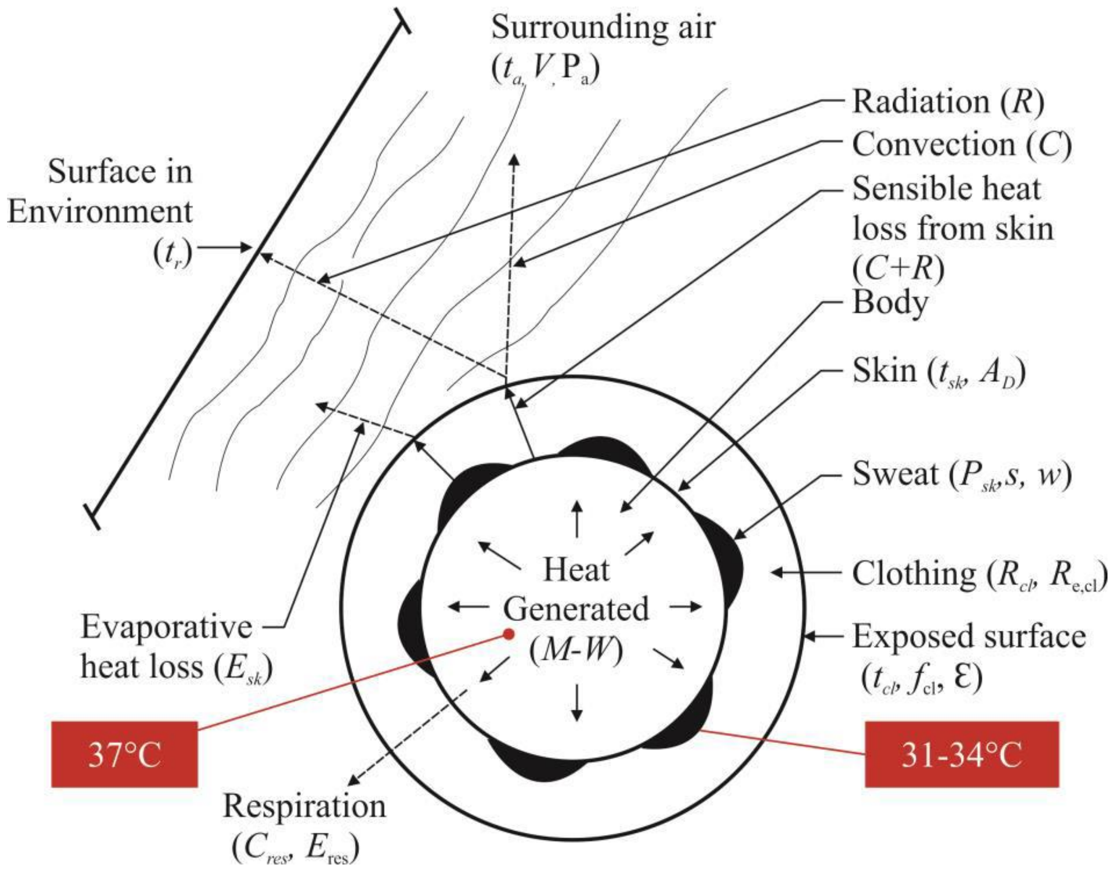
E_{res} = Rate of evaporative heat loss from respiration, W/m 2

S_{sk} = Rate of heat storage in skin compartment, W/m 2

S_{cr} = Rate of heat storage in core compartment, W/m 2

Source: Fantozzi, F., & Lamberti, G. (2019). Determination of thermal comfort in indoor sport facilities located in Moderate Environments: An overview. Atmosphere, 10(12), 769. https://doi.org/10.3390/atmos10120769

Comfort Theory - Heat Balance Method



In order to be comfortable: -	Heat production = Heat loss from the body
	Heat loss > Production, then you feel Cold
	Heat loss < Production, then you feel Hot

Source: Fantozzi, F., & Lamberti, G. (2019). Determination of thermal comfort in indoor sport facilities located in Moderate Environments: An overview. Atmosphere, 10(12), 769. https://doi.org/10.3390/atmos10120769

GLOBAL HOUSING TECHNOLOGY CHALLENGE INDIA

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

Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs
Government of India

Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav

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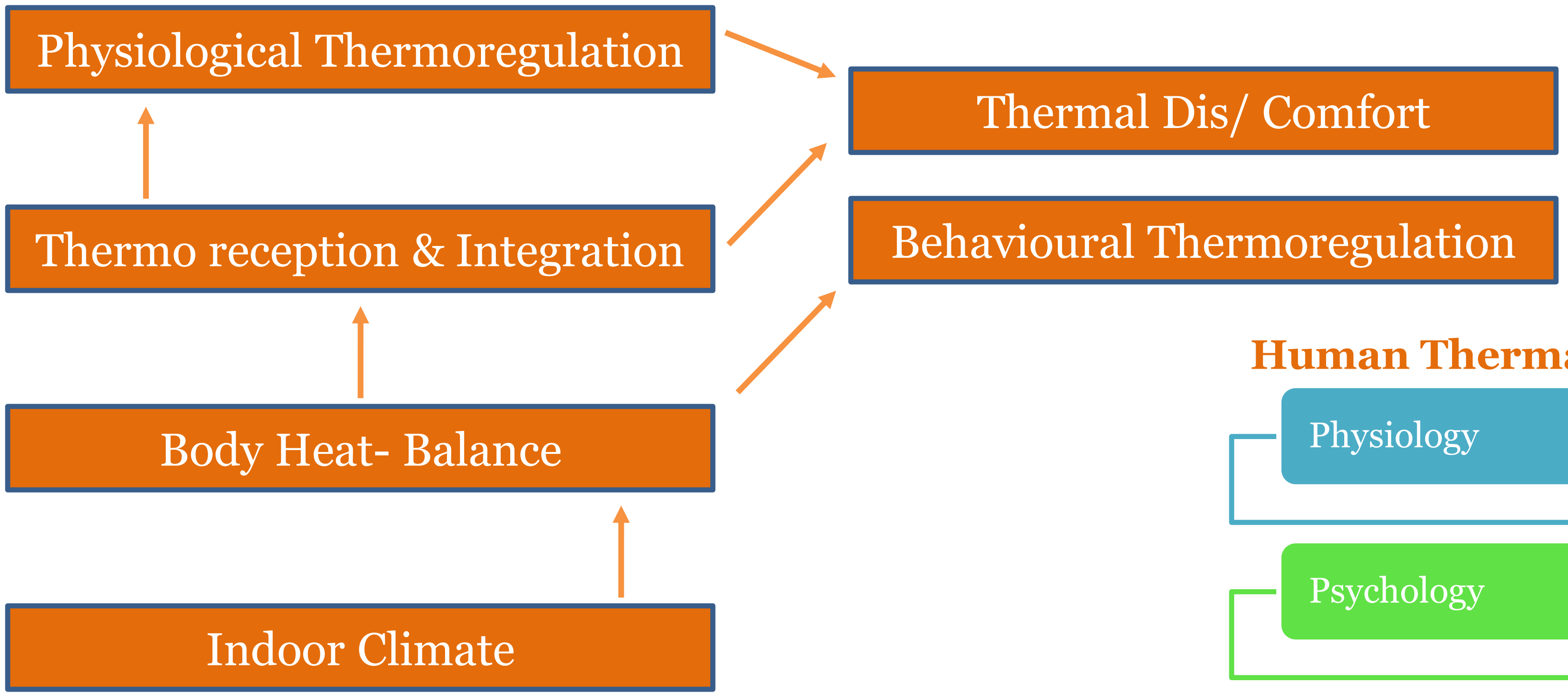
Comfort Theory – Adaptive Thermal Comfort Method



Human Thermal Comfort Depends upon

- Physiology
- Psychology
- Behaviour

Source: Fantozzi, F., & Lamberti, G. (2019). Determination of thermal comfort in indoor sport facilities located in Moderate Environments: An overview. Atmosphere, 10(12), 769. https://doi.org/10.3390/atmos10120769

11

Local Thermal Discomfort

Human Comfort Range as per ASHRAE 55 Standard

To accommodate Local thermal Discomfort, most standards like ASHRAE specify conditions to ensure 80% acceptability of the thermal environment amongst occupants.

Most Humans are comfortable under this conditions

Winters

68°F to 76°F
60% to 30% RH

Summer

74°F to 80°F
60% to 30% RH

THERMAL ENVIRONMENTS CAN BE DIVIDED LOOSELY INTO THREE BROAD CATEGORIES:

THERMAL COMFORT

Broad satisfaction with the Thermal Environment i.e. most people are neither too hot nor too cold.

THERMAL COMFORT

People start to feel uncomfortable i.e. they are too hot or too cold, but are not made unwell by the conditions.

THERMAL COMFORT

Heat stress or cold stress, is where the thermal environment will cause clearly defined harmful medical conditions, such as dehydration or frost bite

THERMAL DISCOMFORT

Local Thermal Discomfort can be induced

by a generalized warm or cool discomfort of the body

by an unpleasant chilling or heating of a specific region of the body.

To accommodate Local thermal Discomfort, most standards like ASHRAE specify conditions to ensure 80% acceptability of the thermal environment amongst occupants.

Local Thermal Discomfort - Causes

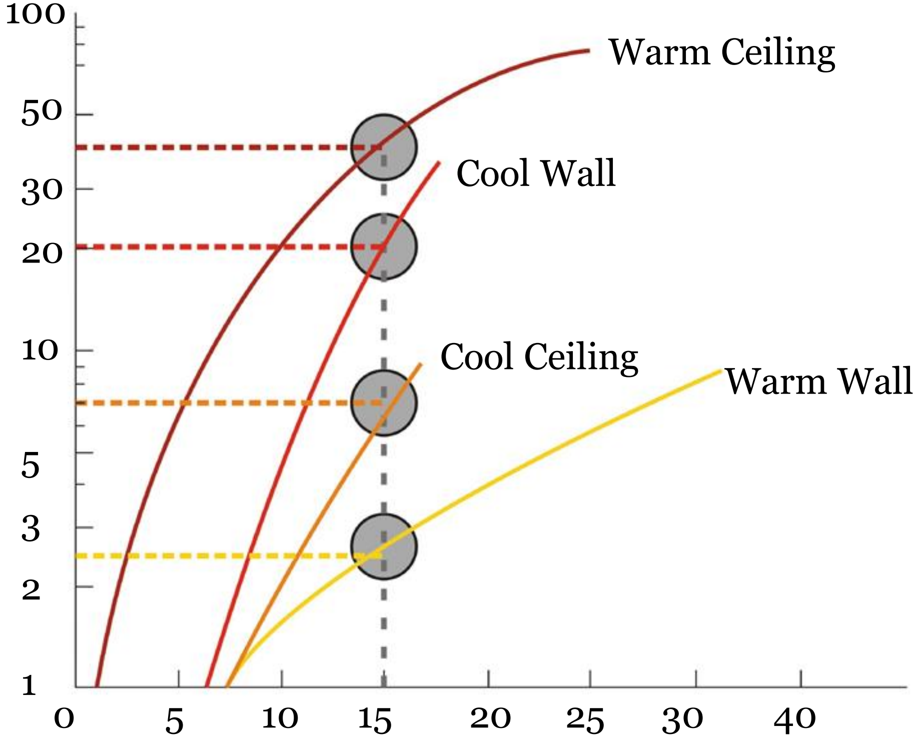
Local Thermal Discomfort is primarily caused by the Asymetric Thermal Radiation. Where :

Radiant asymmetry is defined as the difference in radiant temperature of the environment on opposite sides of the person/ Difference in radiant temperatures seen by a small flat element looking in opposite directions
(ASHRAE, 2021)

Radiant Asymmetry Types in Buildings

- Radiant Temperature Asymmetry – Walls and Roof
- Radiant Temperature Asymmetry – Floors
- Radiant Temperature Asymmetry Between head and ankles

Local Thermal Discomfort due to Radiant Temperature Asymmetry – Walls and Roof



Occupant dissatisfaction levels due to radiant temperature asymmetry in walls and roof.
Source: Abushakra Bass, Akers Larry, Baxter Van, Hayte Sheila & Paranjpey Ramesh (2017). ASHRAE Fundamentals SI edition.

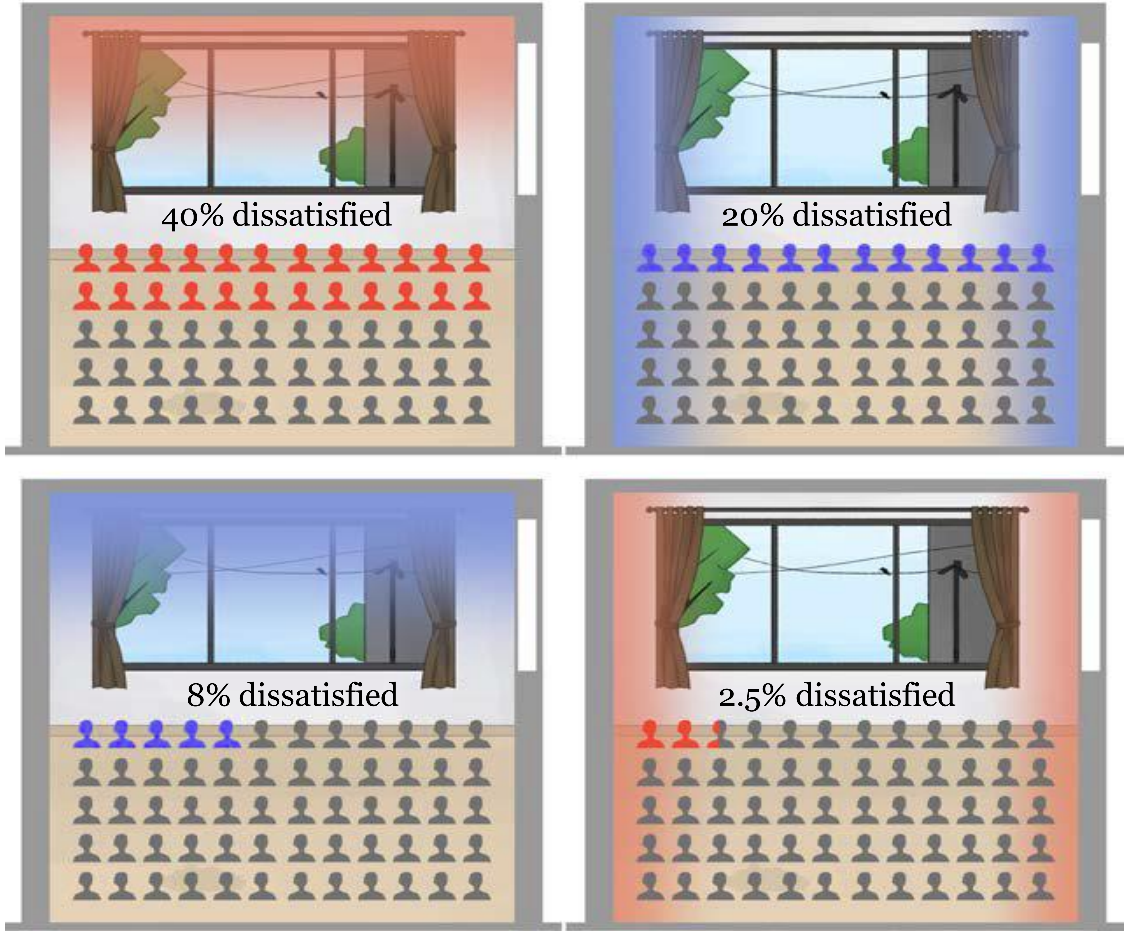
Percentage of dissatisfied occupants with radiant thermal asymmetry of 15°C

Radiant Thermal Asymmetry (15 C) Cause	Warm Ceiling	Cool Walls	Cool Ceiling	Warm Walls
PPD	40%	20%	8%	2.5%

The descending order of PPD expressed in radiant thermal asymmetry for walls and ceilings can be given as

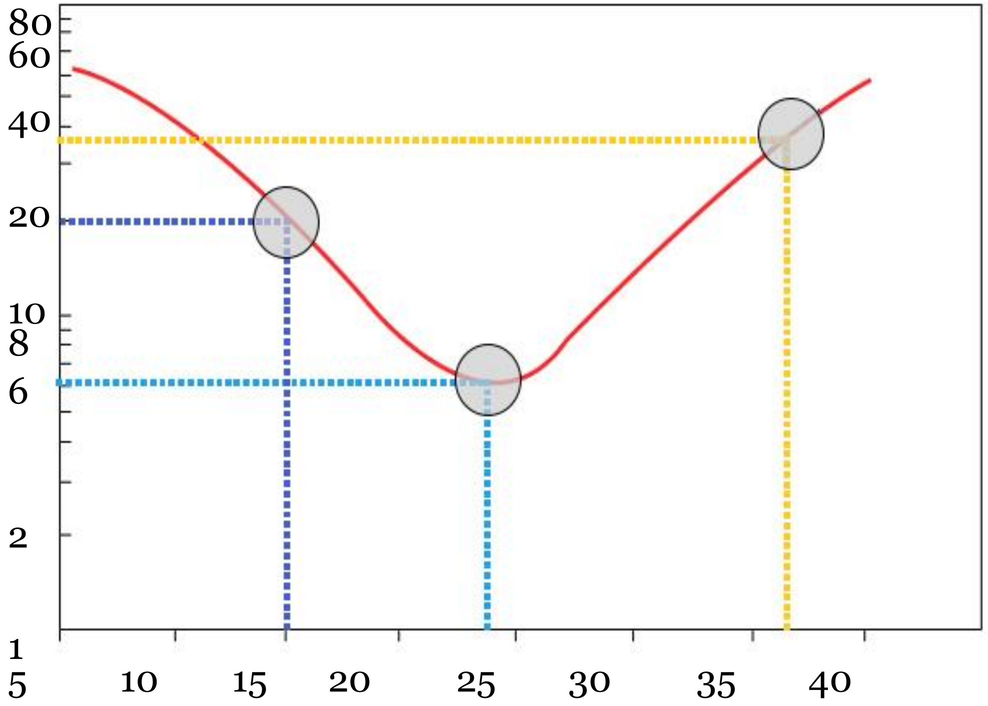
Warm Ceiling > Cool Wall > Cool Ceiling > Warm Wall.

Local Thermal Discomfort due to Radiant Temperature Asymmetry – Walls and Roof



- Representation of radiant thermal asymmetry in walls and roof with resultant percentages of dissatisfied occupants.

Local Thermal Discomfort due to Radiant Temperature Asymmetry – Floors



Occupant dissatisfaction levels due to radiant temperature asymmetry in floor.
Source: Abushakra Bass, Akers Larry, Baxter Van, Hayte Sheila & Paranjpey Ramesh (2017).
ASHRAE Fundamentals SI edition..

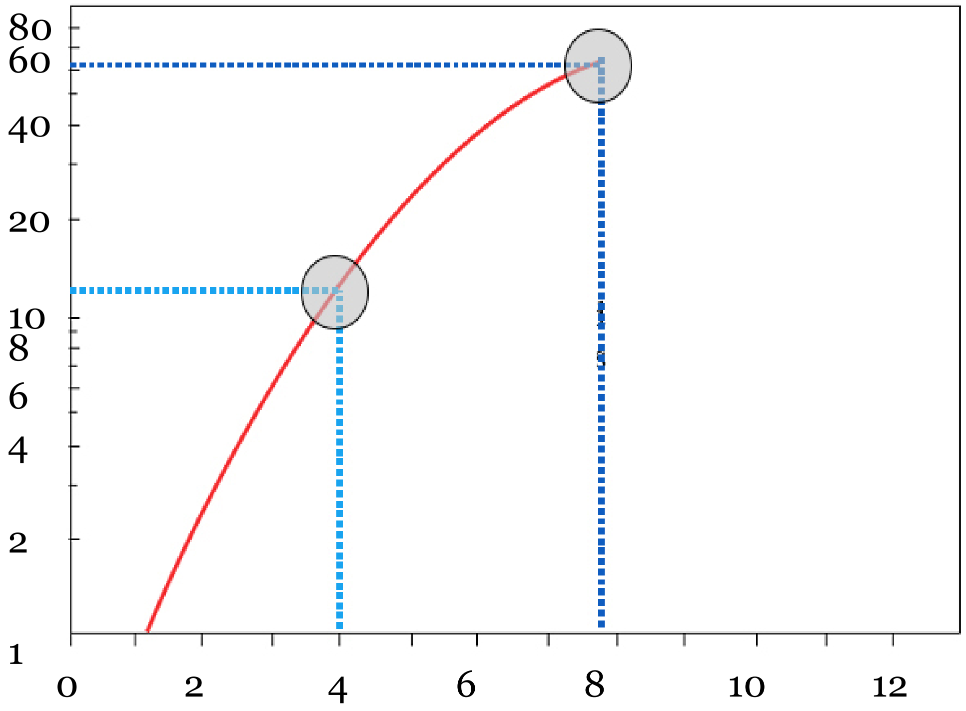
Percentage of dissatisfied occupants with radiant thermal asymmetry of 15°C

Categorization of Floor Temp.	Cold	Cool/ Neutral	Warm
Floor Temperature	15 °C	24 °C	36 °C
PPD	20%	6%	35%

The descending order of PPD expressed due to floor temperature is Warm Floor > Cold Floor> Cool Floor. An explanation of why cooler or neutral floor temperatures are preferred over warm floors lies in the understanding of

- the amount of hot and cold receptors present at the base of our feet
- The sensitivity level of these receptors towards heat or coolth.

Local Thermal Discomfort due to Radiant Temperature Asymmetry – Head and Ankles



Percentage of Seated People Dissatisfied as Function of Air Temperature Difference Between Head and Ankles
Source: Abushakra Bass, Akers Larry, Baxter Van, Hayte Sheila & Paranjpey Ramesh (2017). ASHRAE Fundamentals SI edition.

Percentage of dissatisfied occupants with radiant thermal asymmetry of 15°C

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DAY 1

Session 4: Passive Strategies & Building Materials

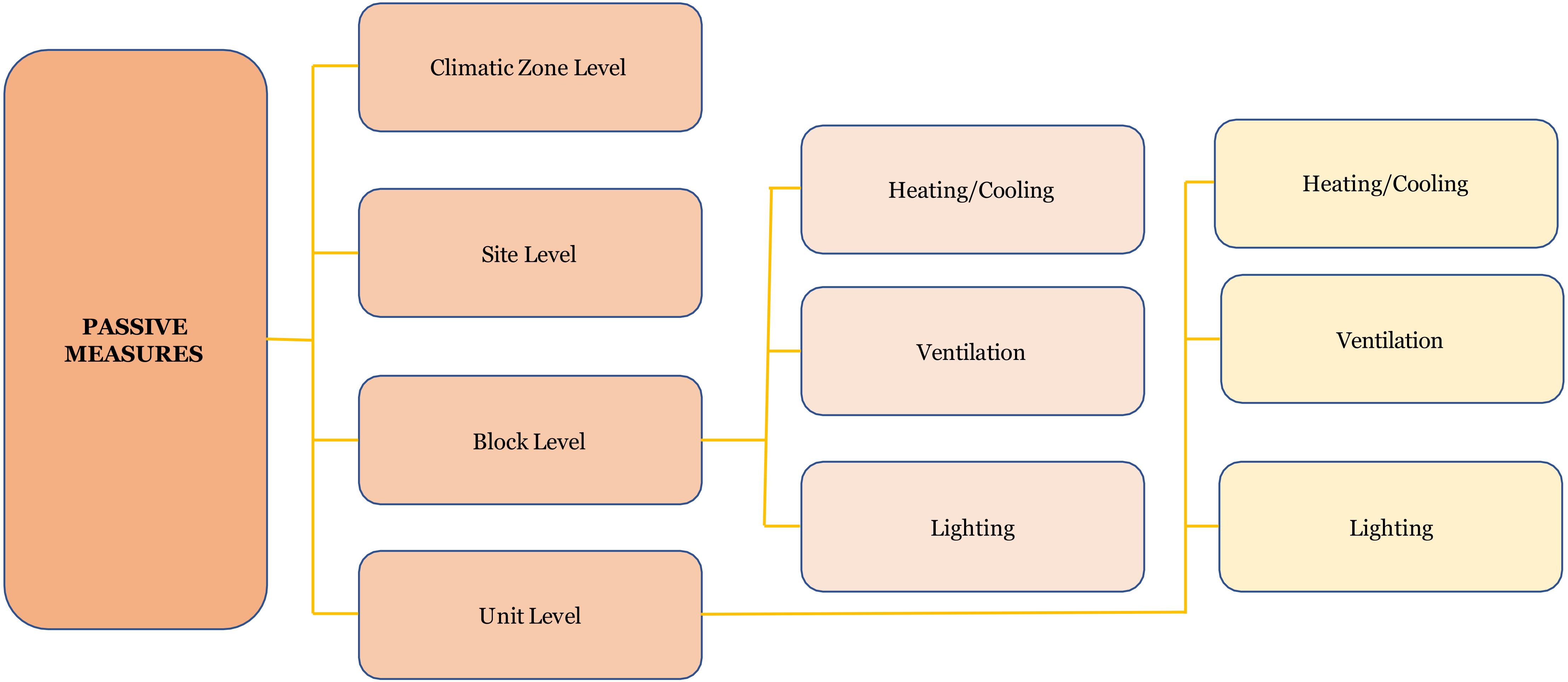
12

Affordable Housing & Passive Design Strategies

Passive Strategies & Building Physics

Passive Measures		Level of Response	
Climatic Zone Level	Temperature, rainfall, wind direction, sun radiation, humidity, and other environmental factors are taken into consideration when designing.	Block Level	Interaction of the block with its surroundings and plants to ensure that it has adequate heating, ventilation, and lighting.
Site Level	To take advantage of the positive aspects of the site and its microclimatic features while minimising the negative aspects.	Unit Level	Design solutions that influence heat, light, and ventilation based on climatic variables at the unit level.

Passive Strategies & Building Physics



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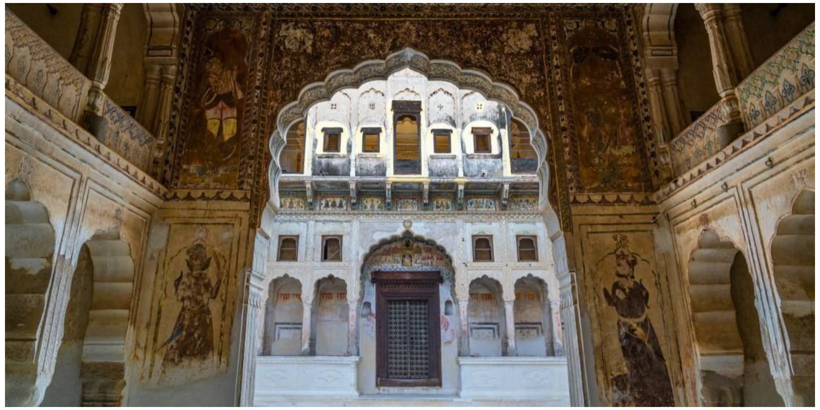
Passive Strategies & Building Physics

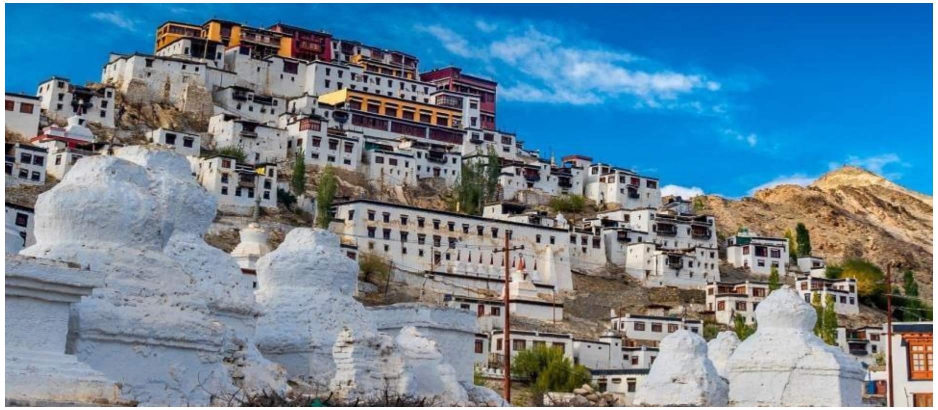
Passive Measures – Climatic Zone Level

Vernacular / traditional architectural typologies that respond to the region's distinct environment are best exemplified.

Example

- In Ladakh, earth architecture with thick walls and limited windows provides optimal insulation.
- In Rajasthan, courtyard havelis take advantage of pressure differences and reciprocal shading to provide natural cooling and ventilation.
- In Kerala, sloping roofs are used to guard against severe rains.





Passive Strategies & Building Physics

Passive Measures – Site Level

Reducing the 'heat island' effect with approaches like:

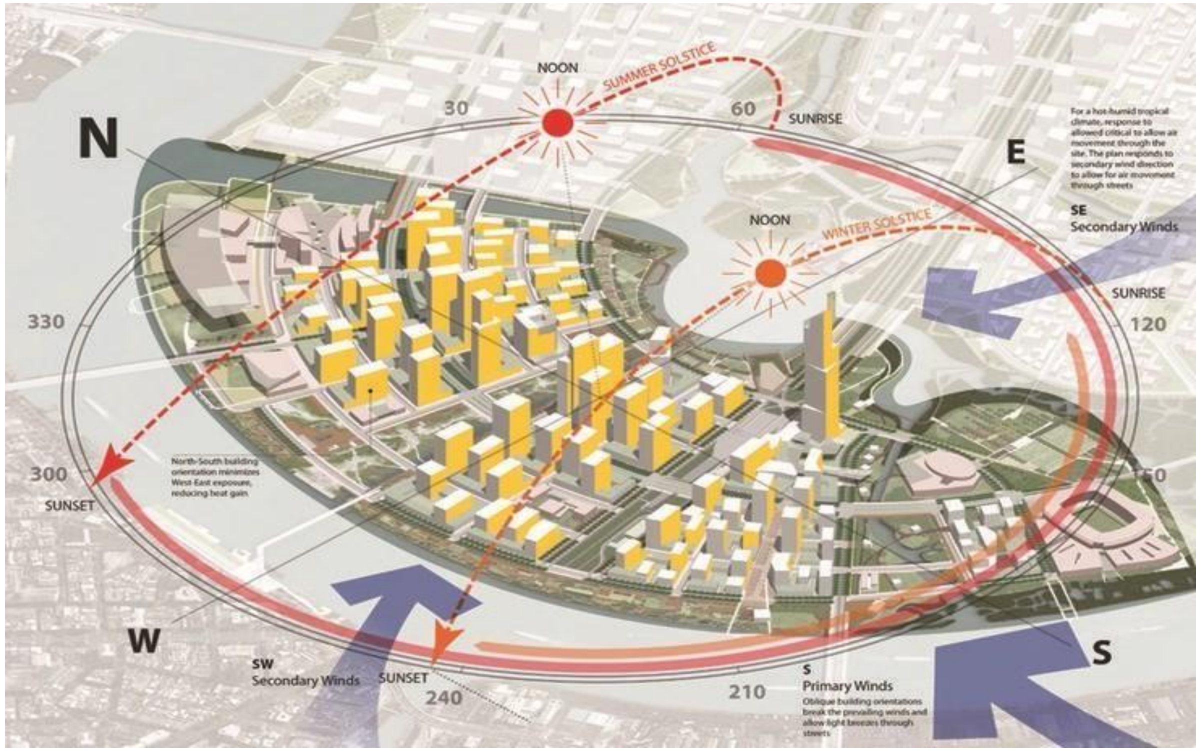
Courtyards / open courts are often surrounded by construction.

Taking advantage of block mutual shading

Using site massing to create wind passageways

lowering the amount of hard paving to allow for water absorption

Using complementary vegetation to manage the amount of sunlight that gets through as the seasons change



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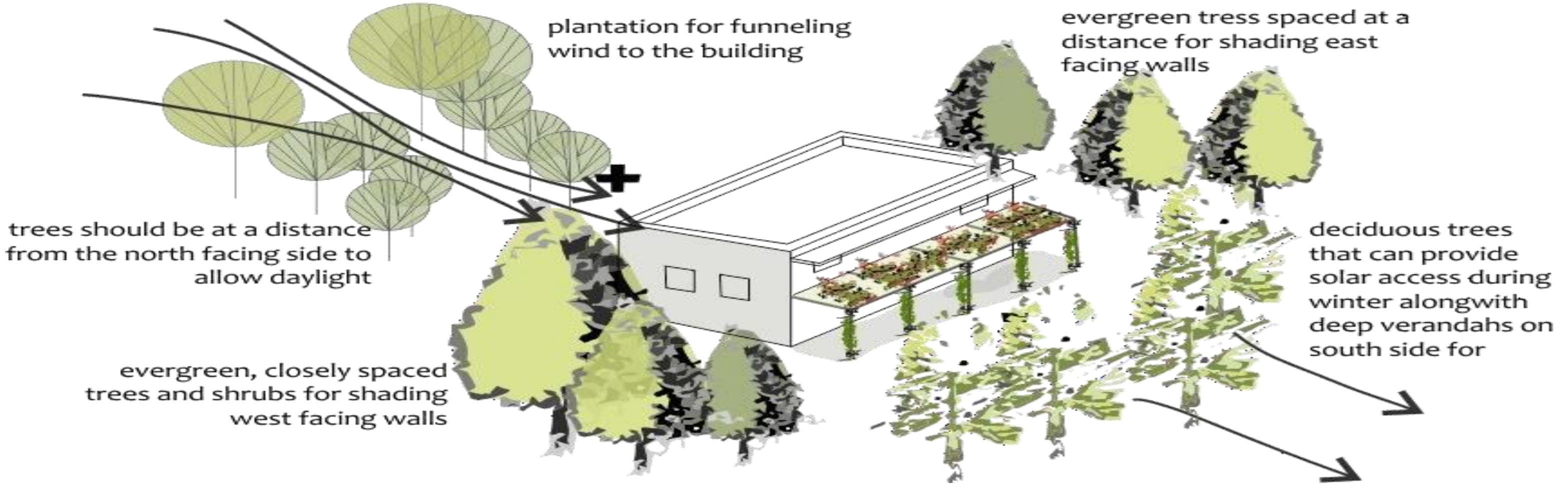
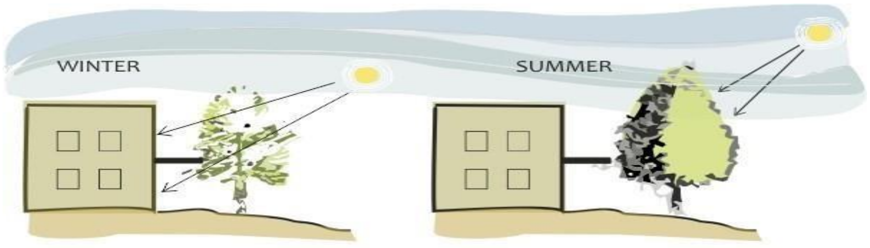
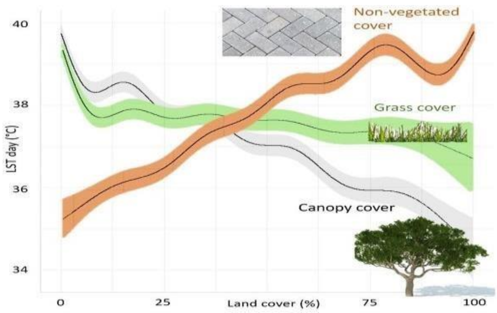
Passive Strategies & Building Physics

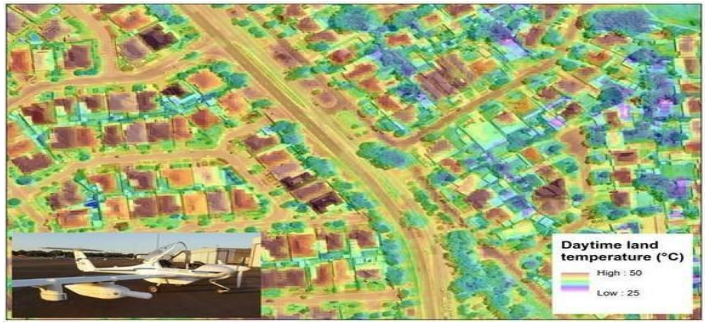
Passive Measures – Leveraging Plantation

Planting trees in the right places to provide shade and ventilation can significantly reduce the severity of intense weather. During heatwaves in Adelaide, a research found that districts with more vegetation cover remained cooler by up to 6°C.





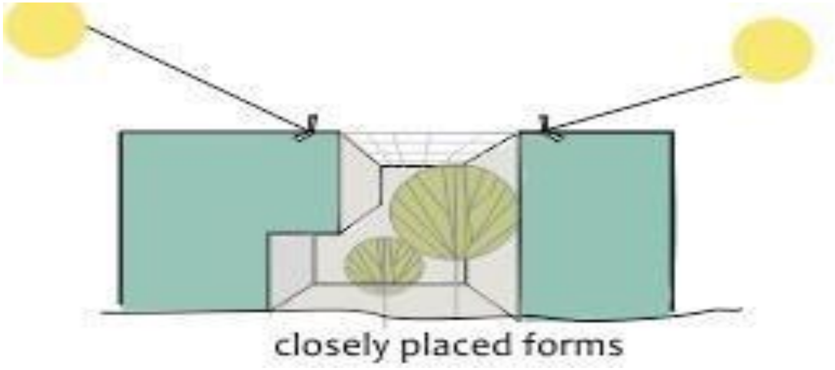


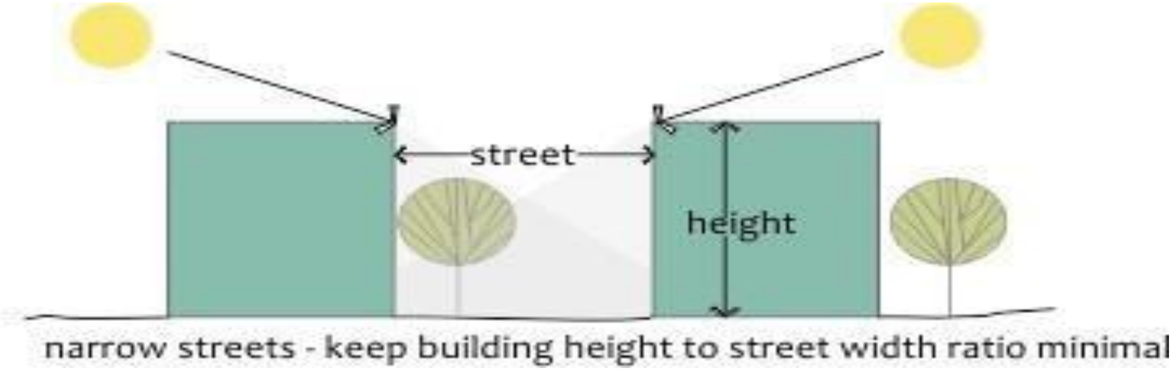


Passive Strategies & Building Physics

Block Level

Arrange the blocks so that mutual shade is obtained, avoiding solar heat buildup throughout the summer.





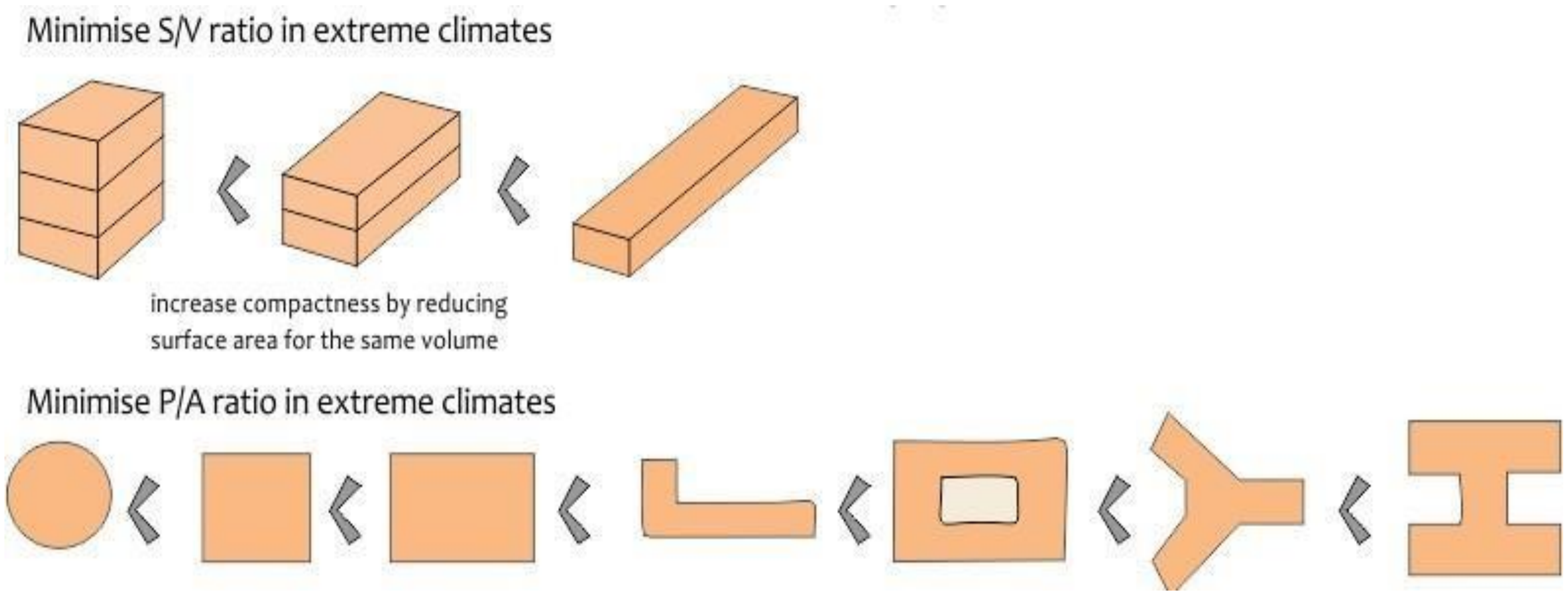
HEATING/ COOLING

-

Passive Strategies & Building Physics

Block Level

In harsh climate zones, reduce the surface area to building volume and perimeter to area ratios to reduce solar radiation exposure.

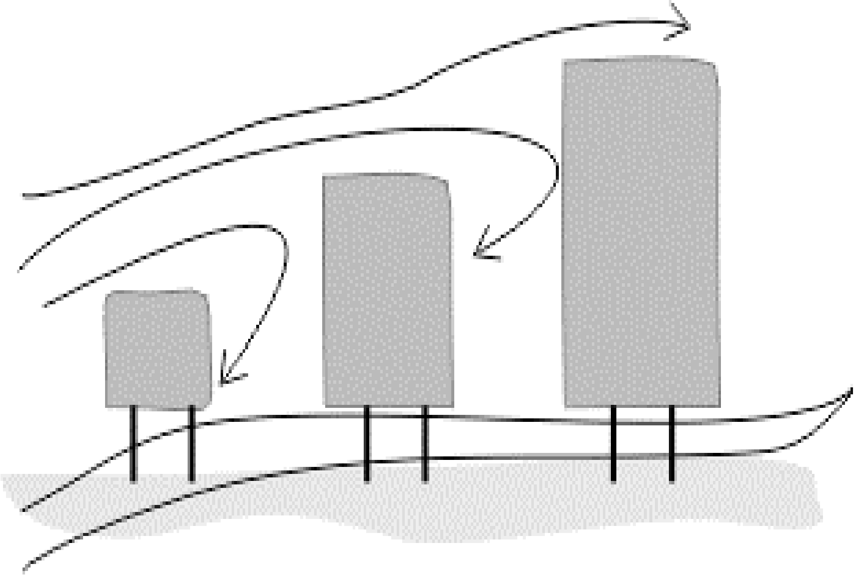


HEATING/ COOLING

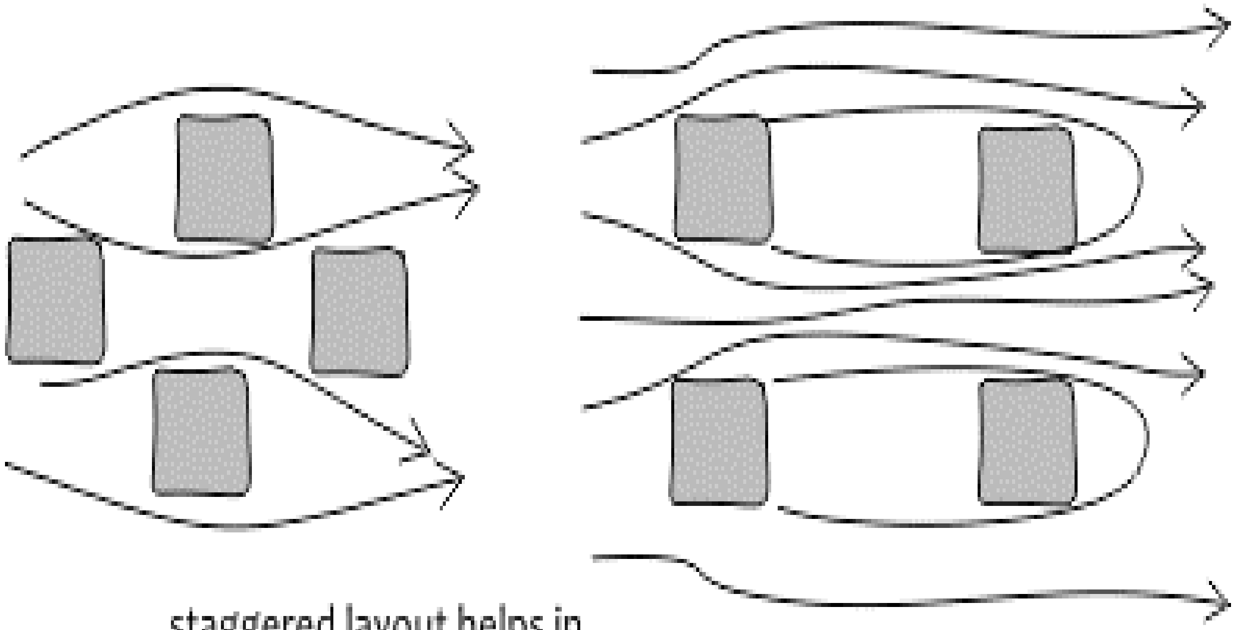
Passive Strategies & Building Physics

Block Level

Wind shadows should be avoided by building orientation.



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



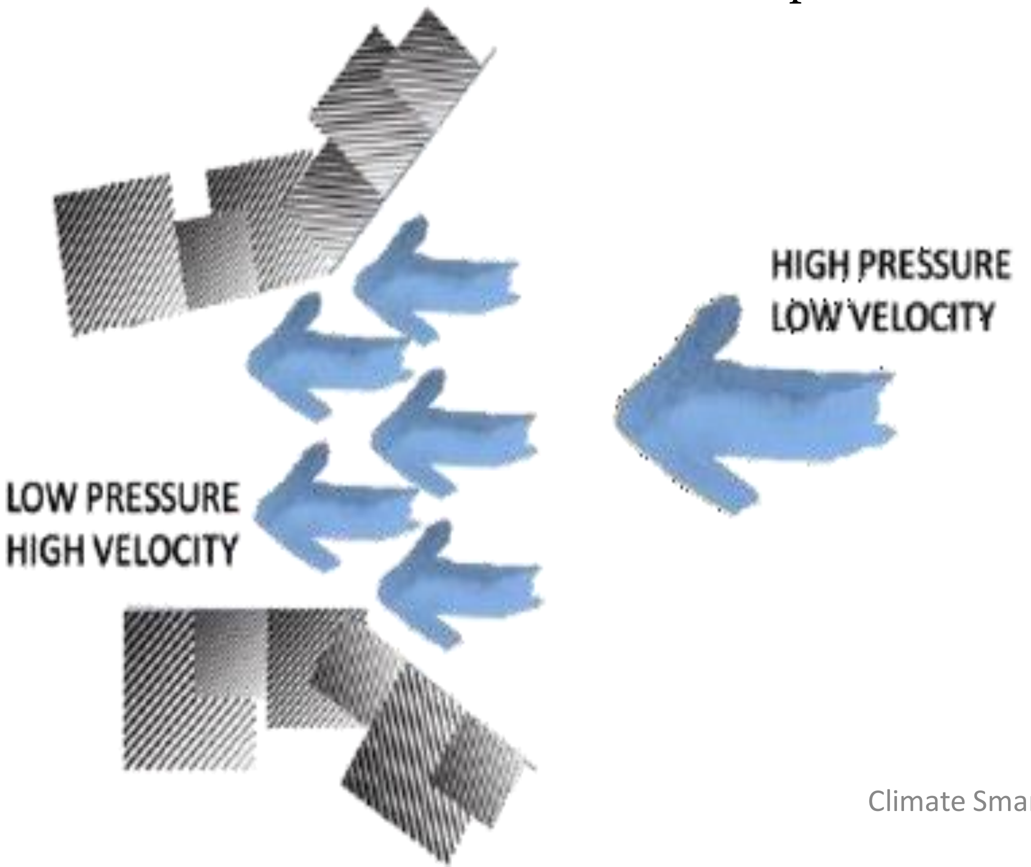
staggered layout helps in accentuating wind movement

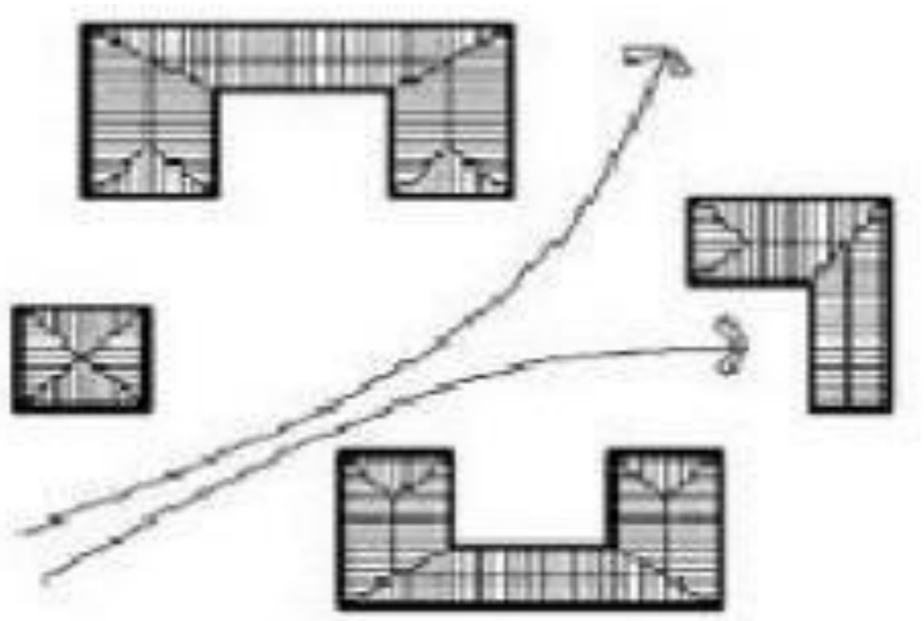
VENTILATION

Passive Strategies & Building Physics

Block Level

Wind flows can be harnessed by constructing courts and catchment zones of various sizes. This can help to improve airflow and provide a cooling effect for the blocks.





BUILDING SPACING SUCH THAT AIR FLOW IS PROMOTED

VENTILATION

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Passive Strategies & Building Physics

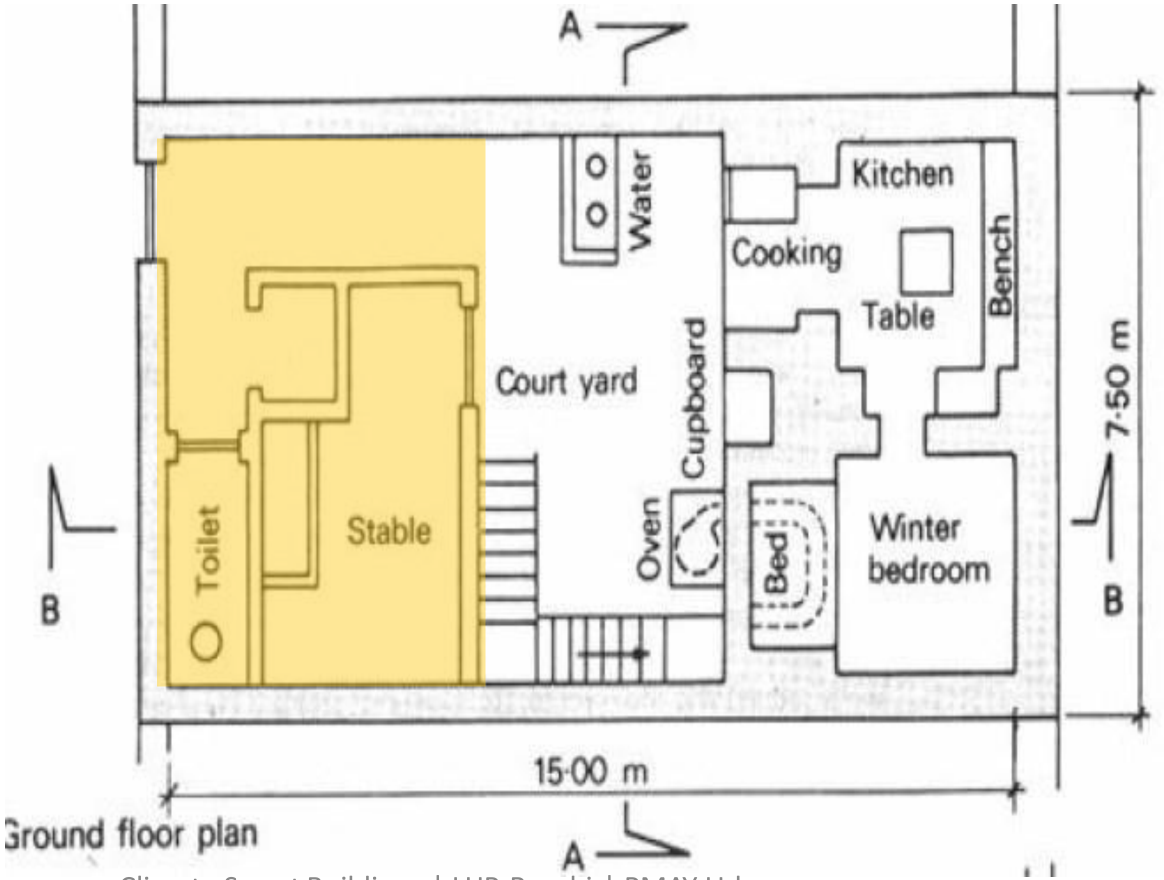
Unit Level

FORMS AND ORIENTATION:

Sun radiation penetration patterns and, as a result, heat uptake and loss in a building are affected by changes in solar route during different seasons.

Internal layout is of the courtyard type, which is rather compact. Reduced sun exposure on East-West external walls to reduce heat gain.

If planned and situated on the east and, especially, the west end of the structure, non-habitable rooms (stores, bathrooms, etc.) can be efficient thermal barriers.



HEATING/ COOLING

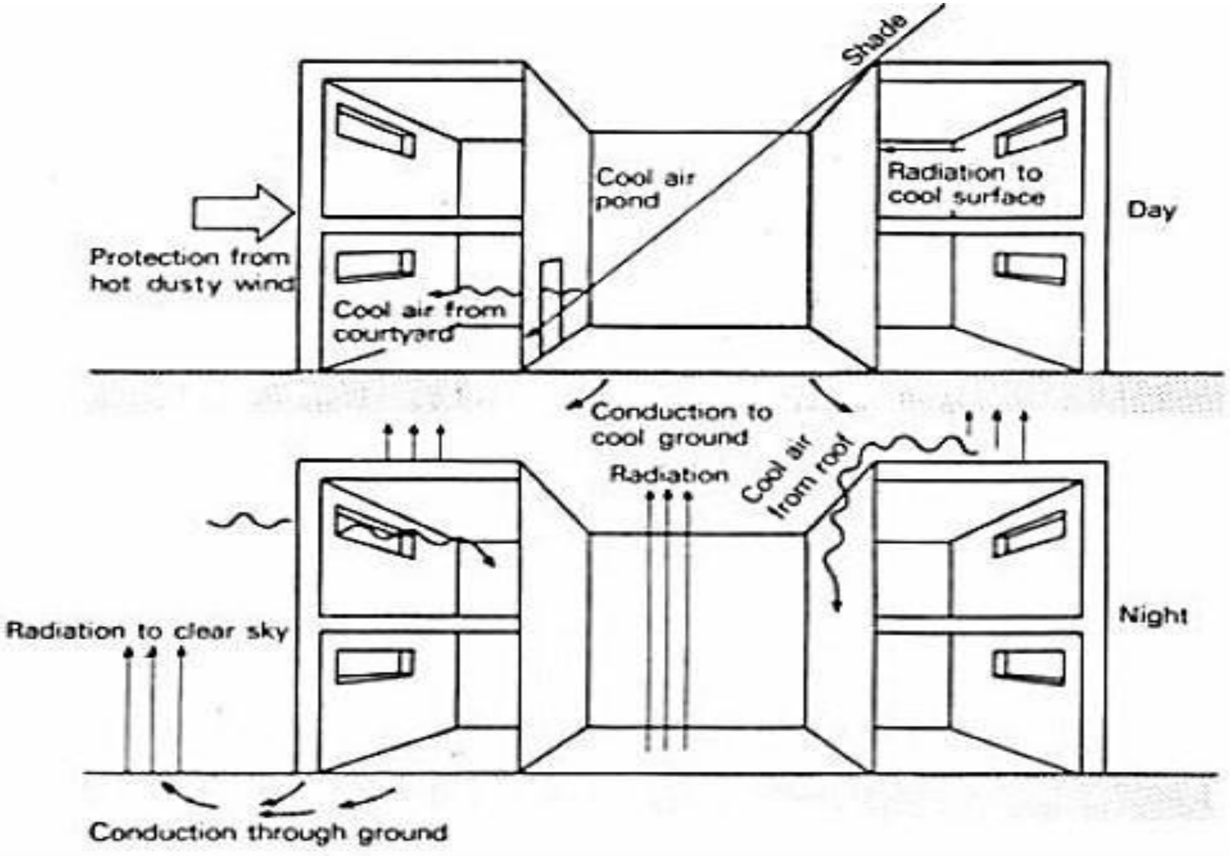
Passive Strategies & Building Physics

Unit Level

FORMS AND ORIENTATION:

High walls block the sun, resulting in significant portions of the inner surfaces and courtyard floor being shaded during the day.

The dirt beneath the courtyard will extract heat from the surrounding places and remit it to the open sky during the night, resulting in cooler air and surfaces.



HEATING/ COOLING

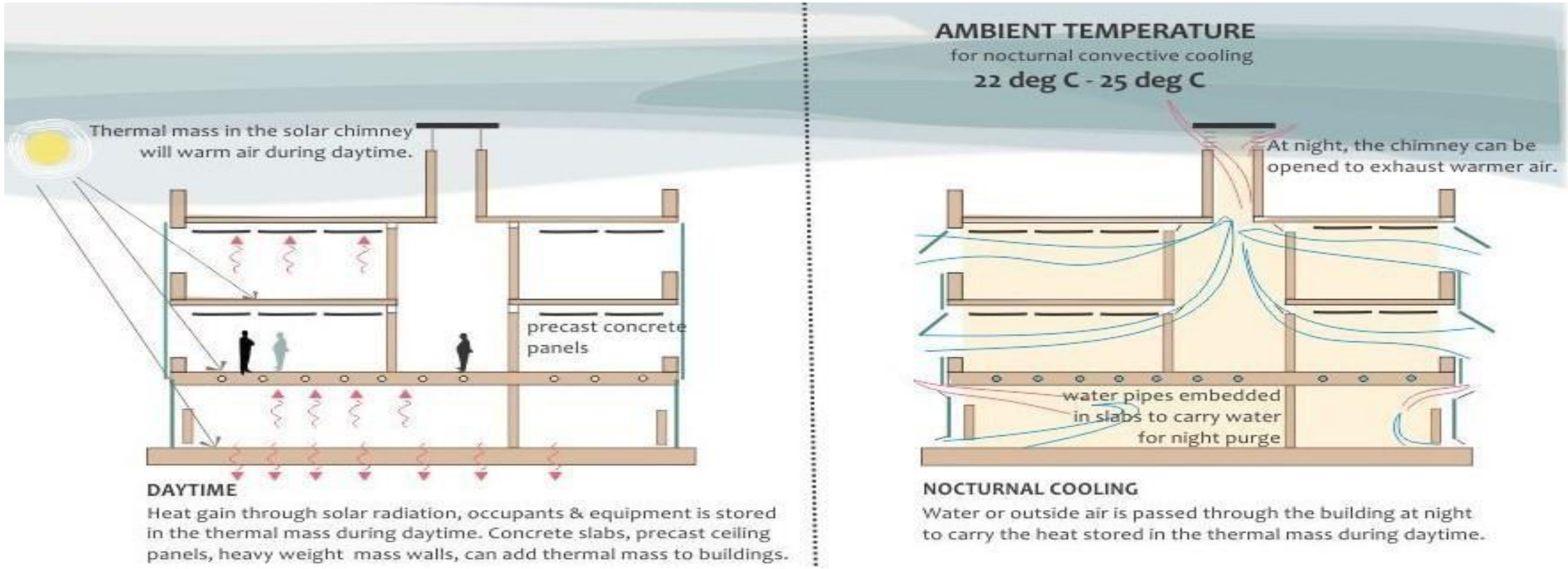
Passive Strategies & Building Physics

Unit Level

THERMAL MASS:

Thermal mass can be combined with night-time convective cooling, sometimes known as "night cooling," to passively cool buildings.

Thermal mass as a passive cooling and heating approach requires a large diurnal swing.



HEATING/ COOLING

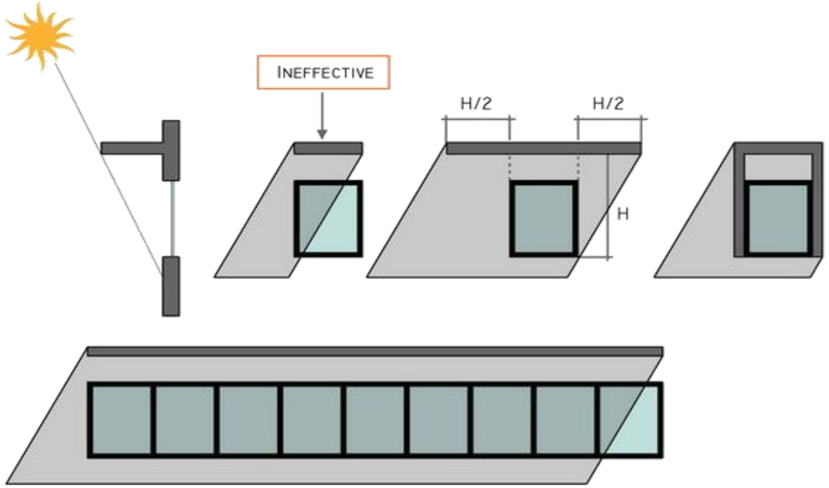
Passive Strategies & Building Physics

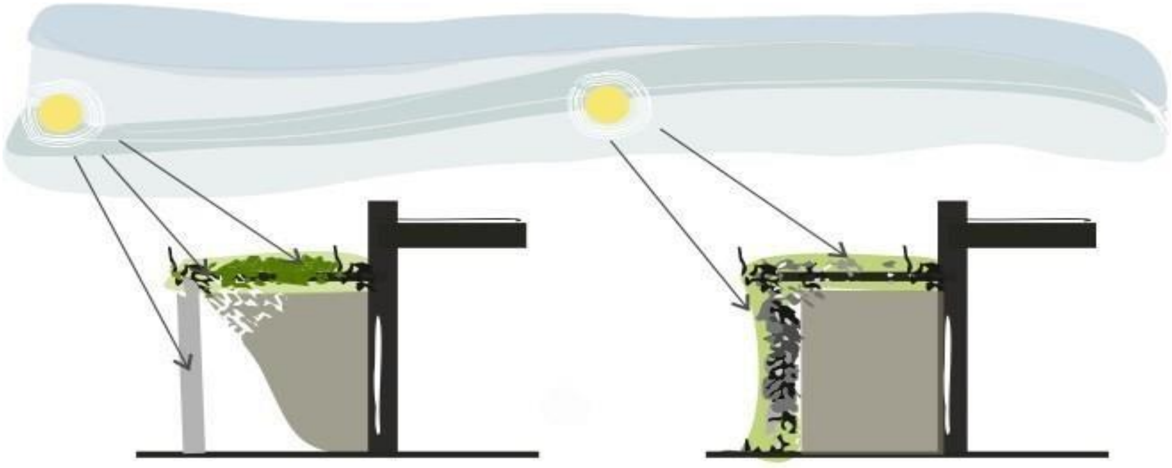
Unit Level

SHADING:

Shade-producing plants, such as creepers, can be used.

Fenestrations and shades/chajjas can be built to maximise solar radiation depending on the environment.





HEATING/ COOLING

Passive Strategies & Building Physics

Unit Level

ORIENTATION:

Buildings can be orientated in relation to the prevailing wind direction at angles ranging from 0° to 30°.

In buildings with a courtyard, positioning the courtyard 45 degrees from the prevailing wind maximises wind flow into the courtyard and improves cross ventilation in the building (in climates where cooling is required).

CREATING PRESSURE DIFFERENCES:

A 'squeeze point' occurs when wind enters through a smaller opening and escapes through a larger opening. This generates a natural vacuum, which speeds up the wind.

The total area of apertures should be at least 30% of the total floor space.

The window-to-wall-ratio (WWR) should not exceed 60%.

VENTILATION

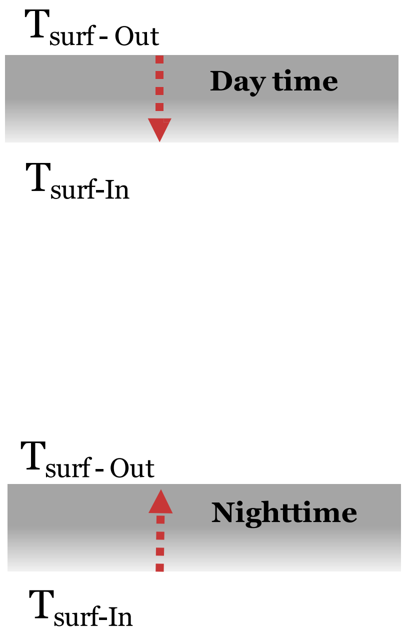
13

Innovative Building Materials

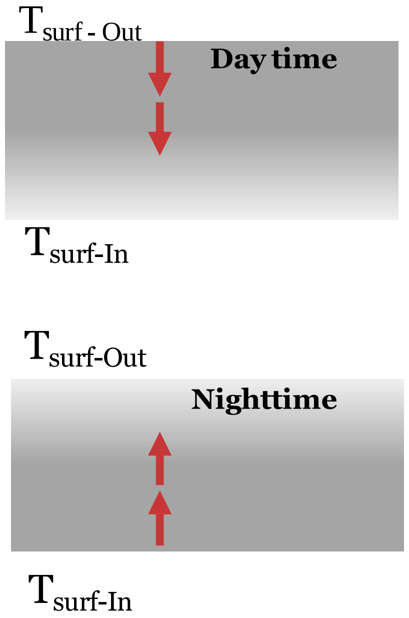
Walling Material and Walling Assemblies

Heat Transfer in Buildings: Insulation and Thermal Mass

Thermal Insulation, Thermal Conductivity



Thermal Insulation, Specific Heat Capacity



Source: unsplash. (n.d.). Cloth. unsplash. Retrieved from https://images.unsplash.com/photo-1564814183940-fb79790e1e45?ixlib=rb-1.2.1&q=80&fm=jpg&crop=entropy&cs=tinysrgb&dl=mhrezaa-O5R-dr8E2qk-unsplash.jpg

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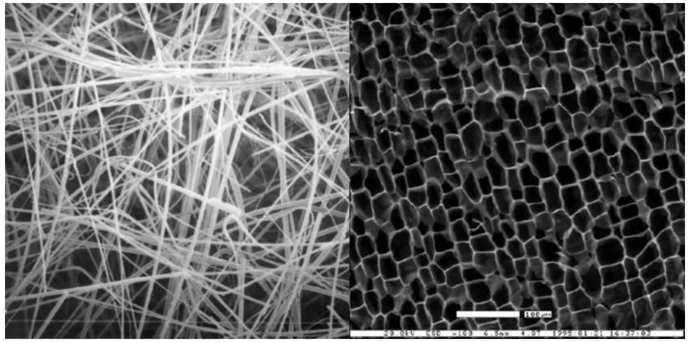
Walling Material and Walling Assemblies

Walling Materials and Methods: Insulation and Thermal Mass

The main thermal insulating material in buildings is locked air

Air is a poor thermal conductor



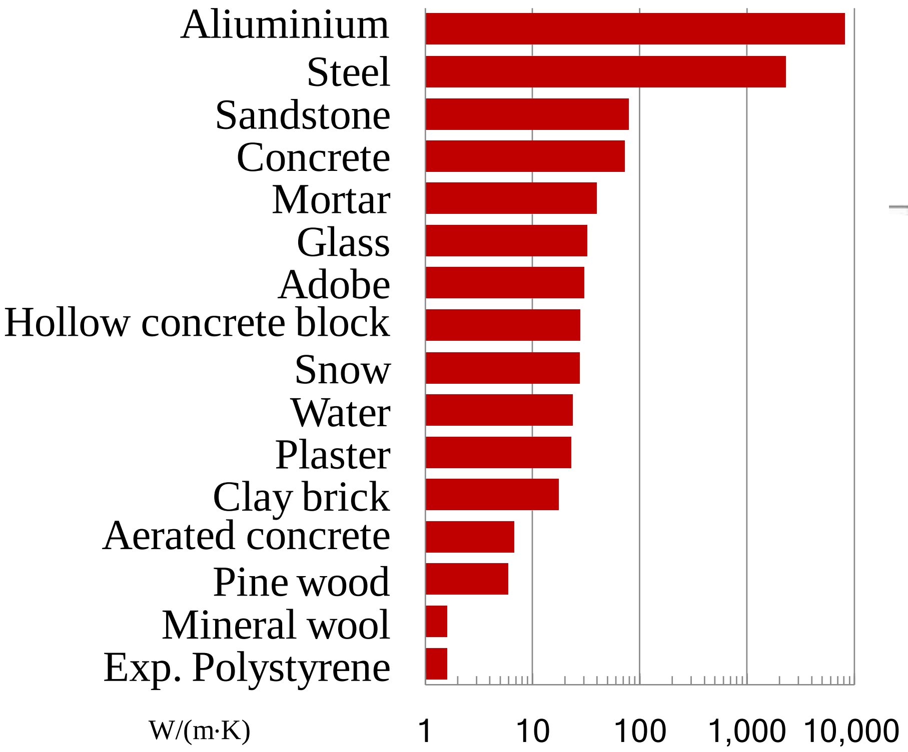
Air is locked in foam bubbles or between fibers

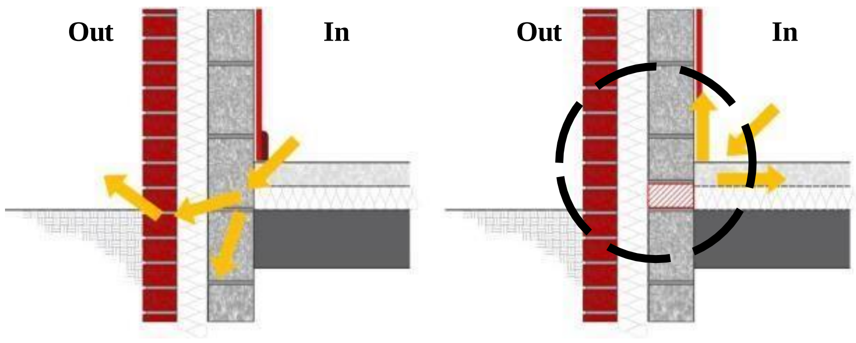
Bubble walls and fibers are themselves opaque to thermal radiation.

Information and Image Courtesy: Prof. Cloude Roulet, EMPA, Switzerland, Indo Swiss BEEP project, BEE, India

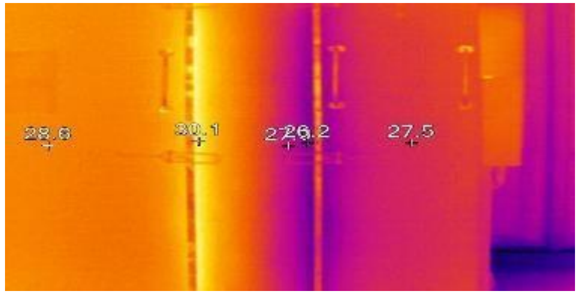
Walling Material and Walling Assemblies

Walling Materials and Methods : Conductivity & Thermal Bridge





Air = 1
0.0002 Sq mts of aluminium (2 Sq Cms) = 1 Sq mts of insulation



Information and Image Courtesy: Prof. Cloude Roulet, EMPA, Switzerland, Indo Swiss BEEP project, BEE, India

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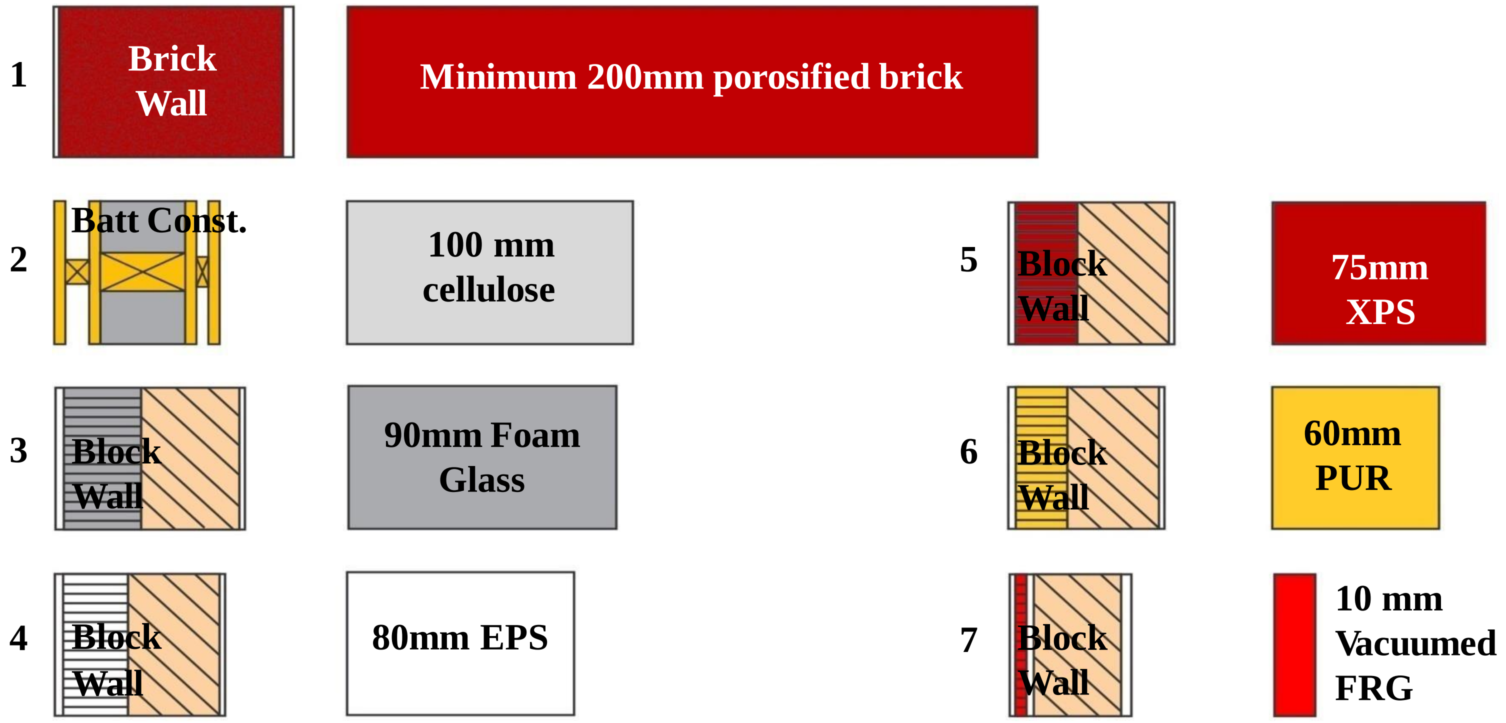
Walling Material and Walling Assemblies

Walling Materials and Methods : Construction



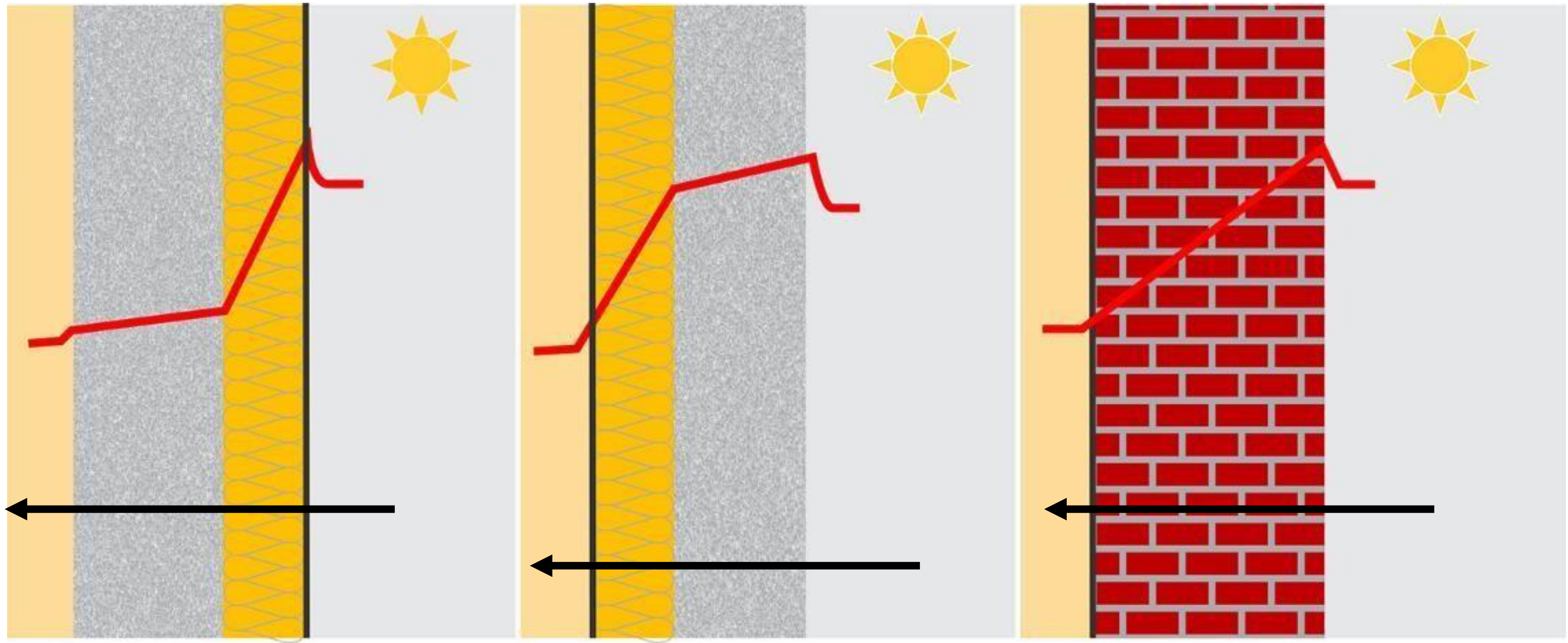
Minimum Thickness Needed to Achieve U value of < 0.40W/m²K

Information and Image Courtesy: Prof. Cloude Roulet, EMPA, Switzerland, Indo Swiss BEEP project, BEE, India

Walling Material and Walling Assemblies

Walling Materials and Methods : Construction

Steady State Indoors and Variable Outdoors – Hot and Sunny Outdoors



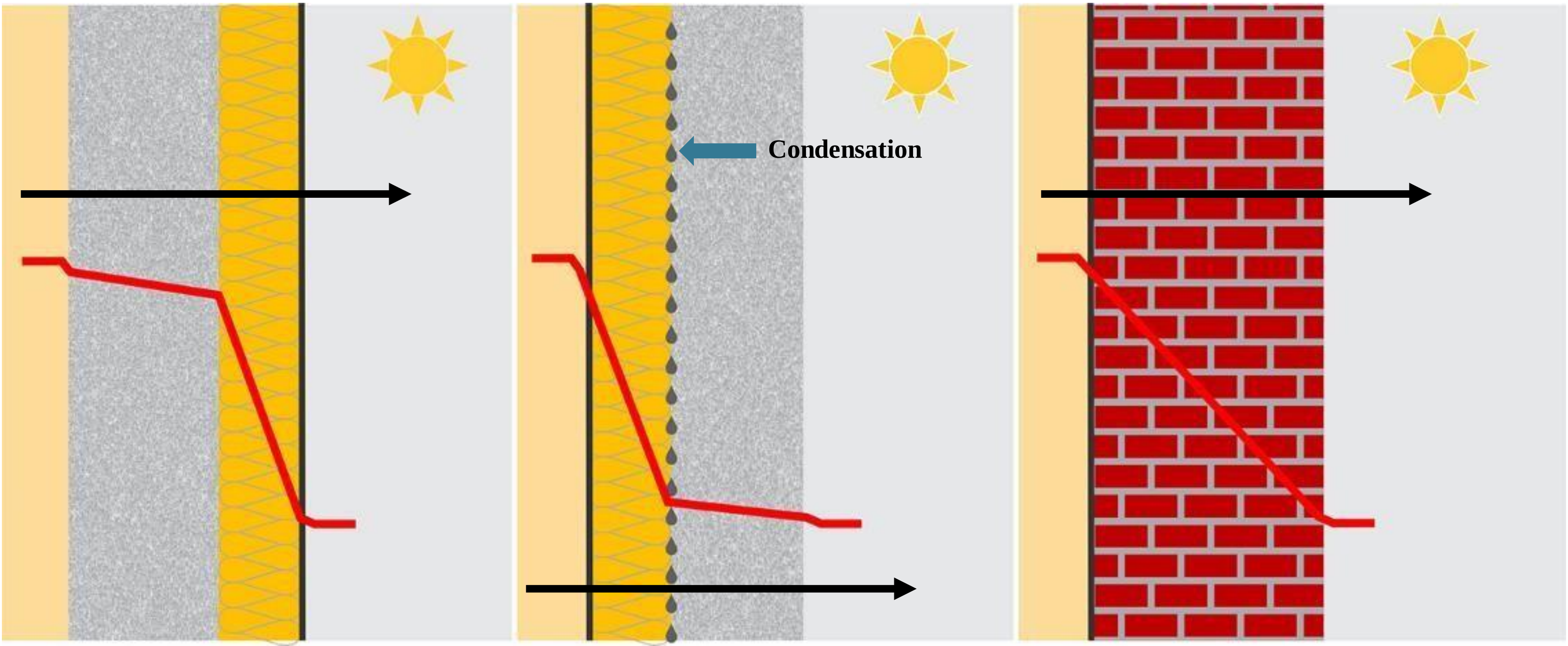
Insulation Outside | **Insulation Inside** | **High Thermal Mass**

Information and Image Courtesy: Prof. Cloude Roulet, EMPA, Switzerland, Indo Swiss BEEP project, BEE, India

Walling Material and Walling Assemblies

Walling Materials and Methods : Construction

Steady State Indoors and Variable Outdoors – Cold and Sunny Outdoors



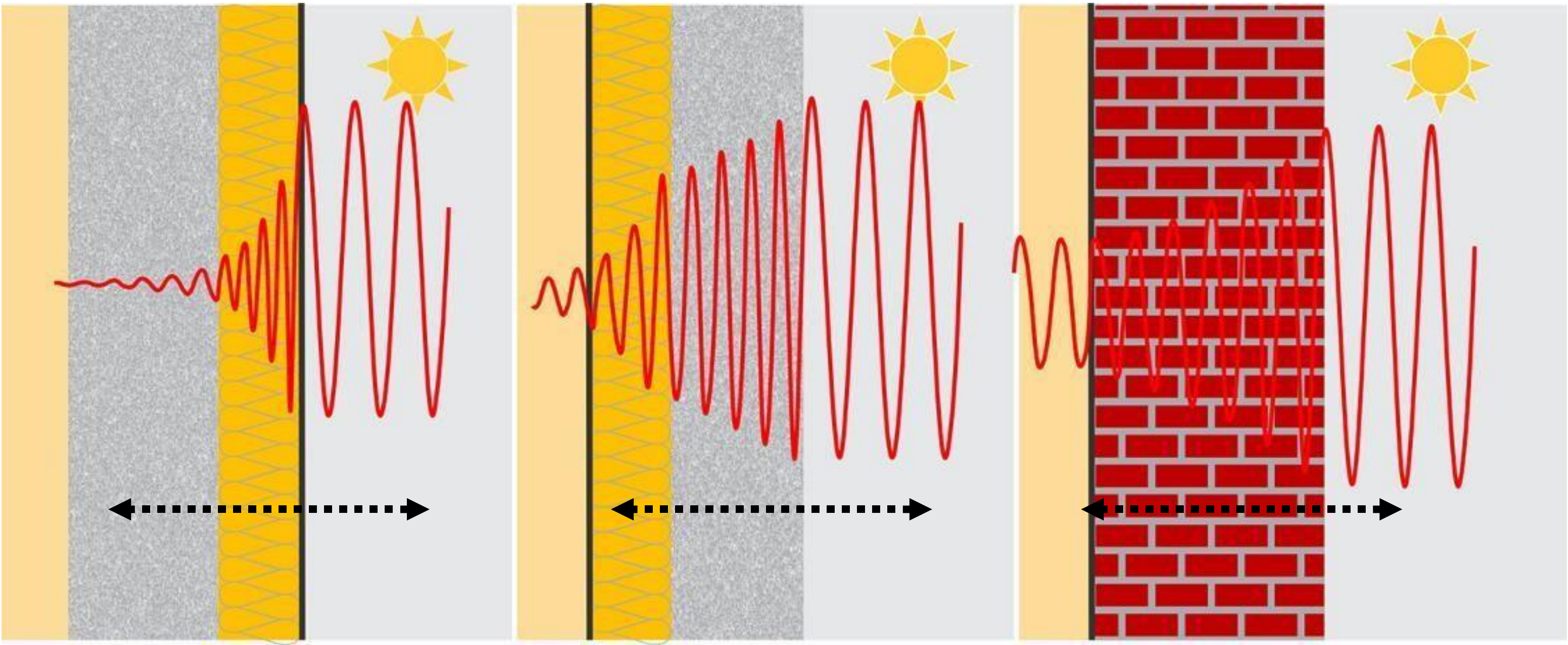
Insulation Outside **Insulation Inside** **High Thermal Mass**

Information and Image Courtesy: Prof. Cloude Roulet, EMPA, Switzerland, Indo Swiss BEEP project, BEE, India

Walling Material and Walling Assemblies

Walling Materials and Methods : Construction

Variable Indoors and Variable Outdoors

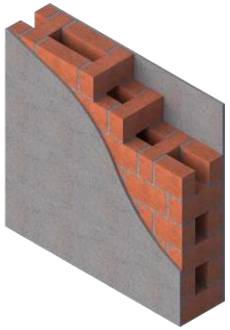


Insulation Outside **Insulation Inside** **High Thermal Mass**

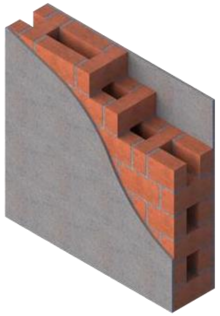
Information and Image Courtesy: Prof. Cloude Roulet, EMPA, Switzerland, Indo Swiss BEEP project, BEE, India

Walling Material and Walling Assemblies

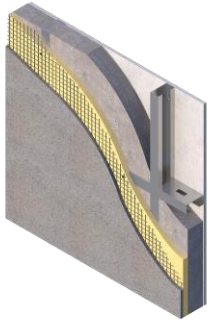
Nonhomogeneous Walling Technologies, Industrial



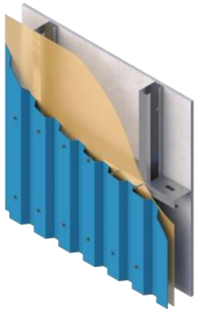
230 MM Clay Brick Wall Base Line



Rat Trap Bond



LGFSS- EPS



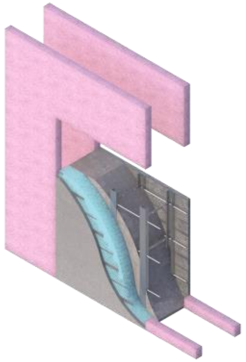
PPGL

GFRG Unfilled

GFRG Partially Filled

GFRG Fully Filled

Reinforced EPS Core

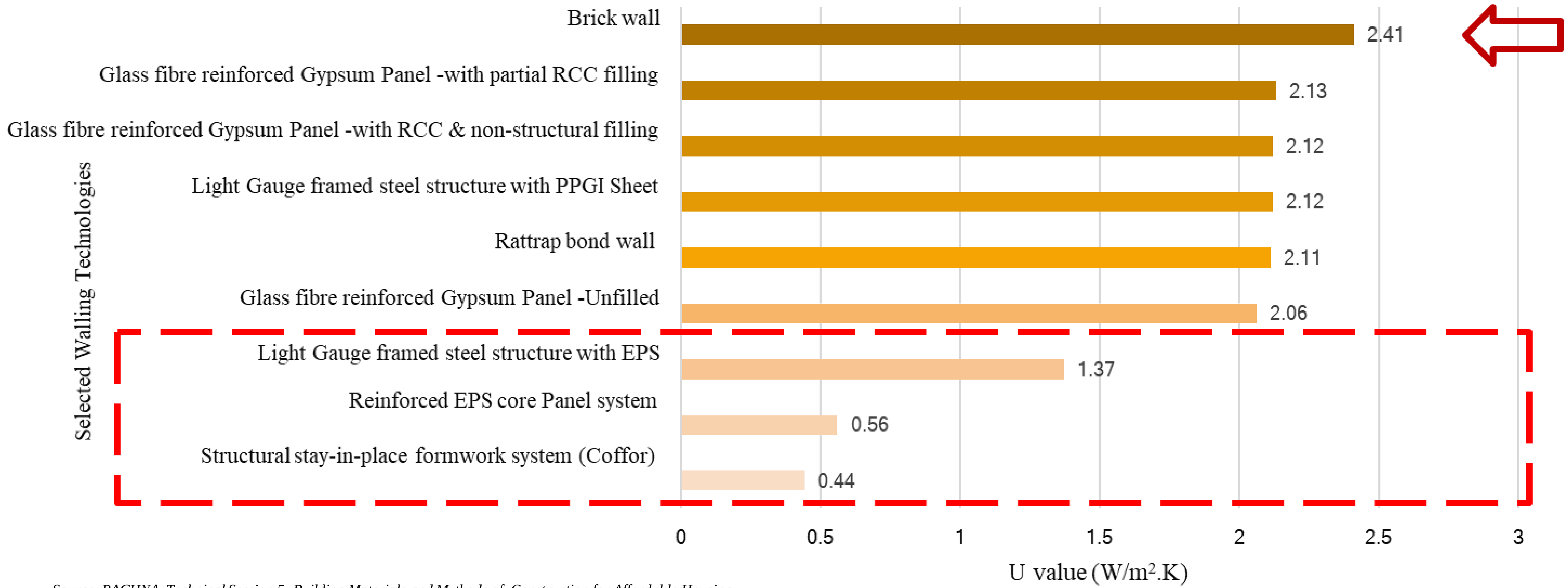


Stay-in-Place Coffer

Source: RACHNA, Technical Session 5: Building Materials and Methods of Construction for Affordable Housing, CEPT

Walling Material and Walling Assemblies

Walling Technologies: U Values, Industrial



Source: RACHNA, Technical Session 5: Building Materials and Methods of Construction for Affordable Housing, CEPT

Walling Material and Walling Assemblies

Nonhomogeneous Walling Technologies, Traditional

Bamboo-Crete
U - VALUE (W/m^2K)= 1.82

Wattle and Daub
U - VALUE (W/m^2K)= 2.09

Stabilized Adobe
U - VALUE (W/m^2K)= 1.50

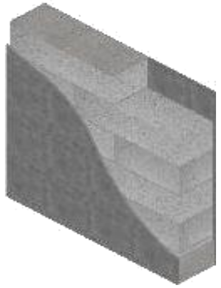
Laterite block wall
U - VALUE (W/m^2K)= 1.61

Unstabilized Adobe
U - VALUE (W/m^2K)= 1.57

Compressed Stabilized Earth block wall
U - VALUE (W/m^2K)= 1.59

Unstabilized Compressed Earth block wall
U - VALUE (W/m^2K)= 1.42

AAC block wall
U - VALUE (W/m^2K)= 0.45



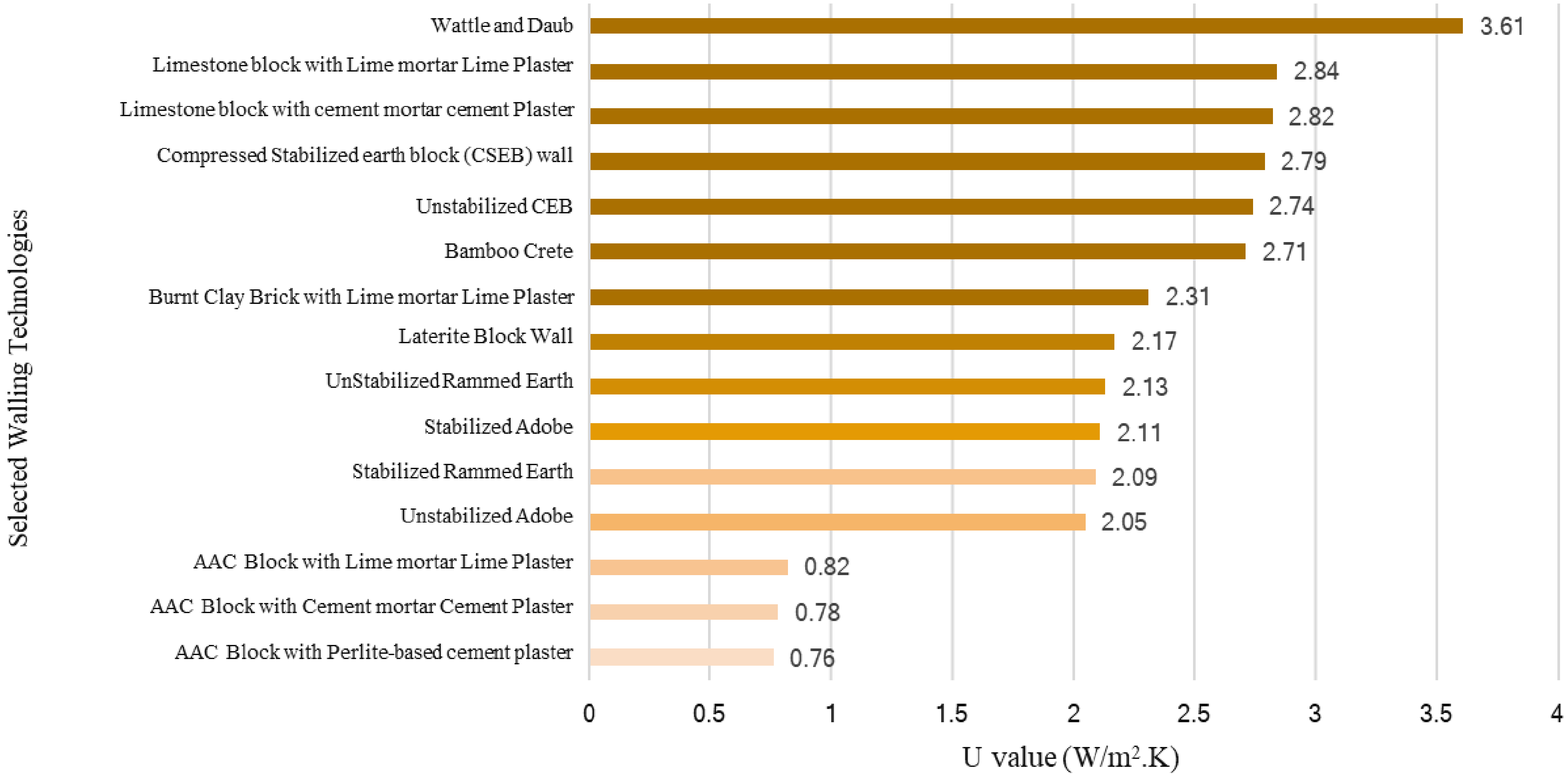
Unstabilized Rammed Earth Wall assembly
U - VALUE (W/m^2K)= 1.68

Stabilized Rammed Earth Wall assembly
U - VALUE (W/m^2K) = 1.495

Source: RACHNA, Technical Session 5: Building Materials and Methods of Construction for Affordable Housing, CEPT

Walling Material and Walling Assemblies

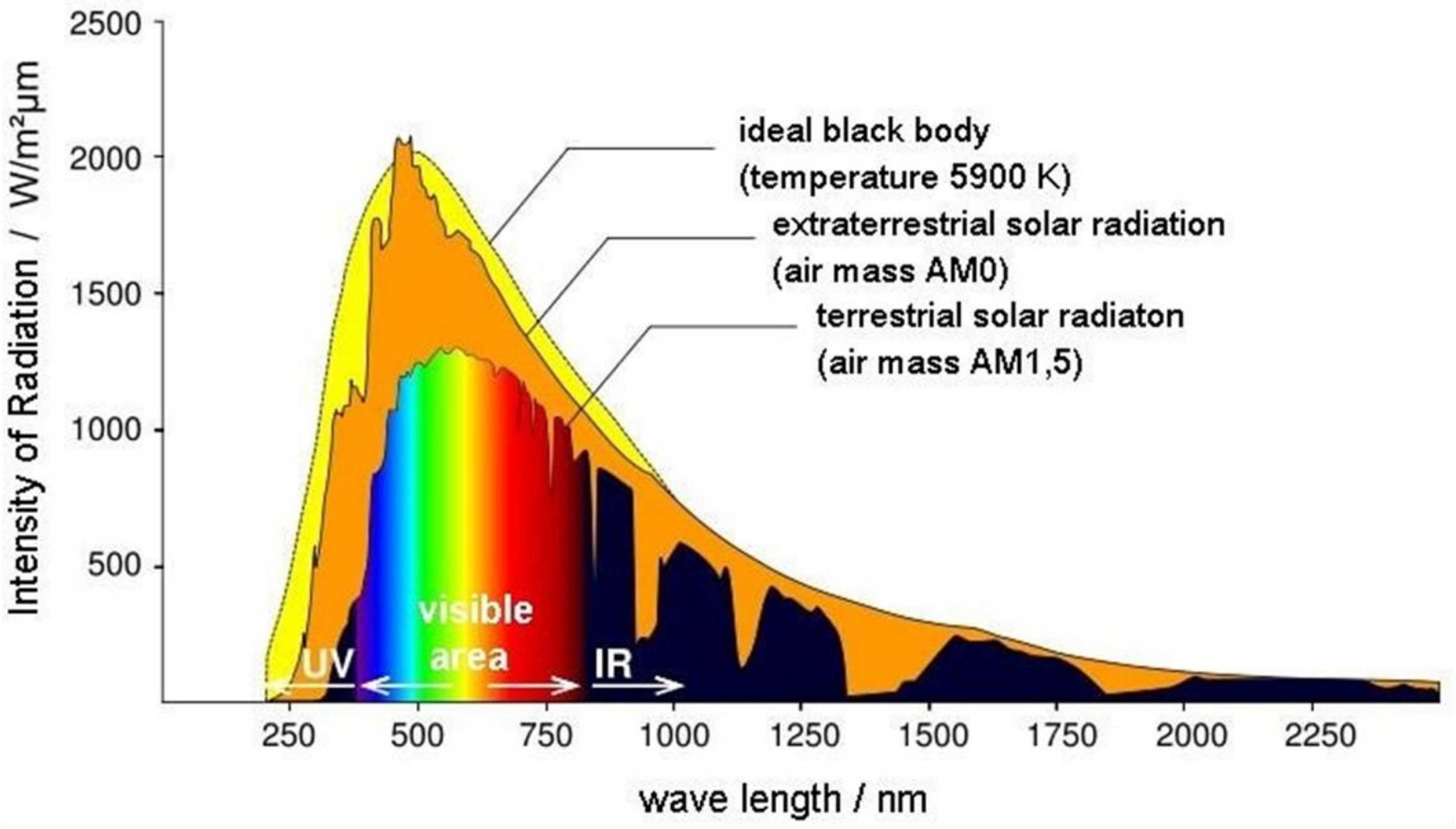
Walling Technologies: U Values, Traditional



GLAZING MATERIAL and GLAZING ASSEMBLIES

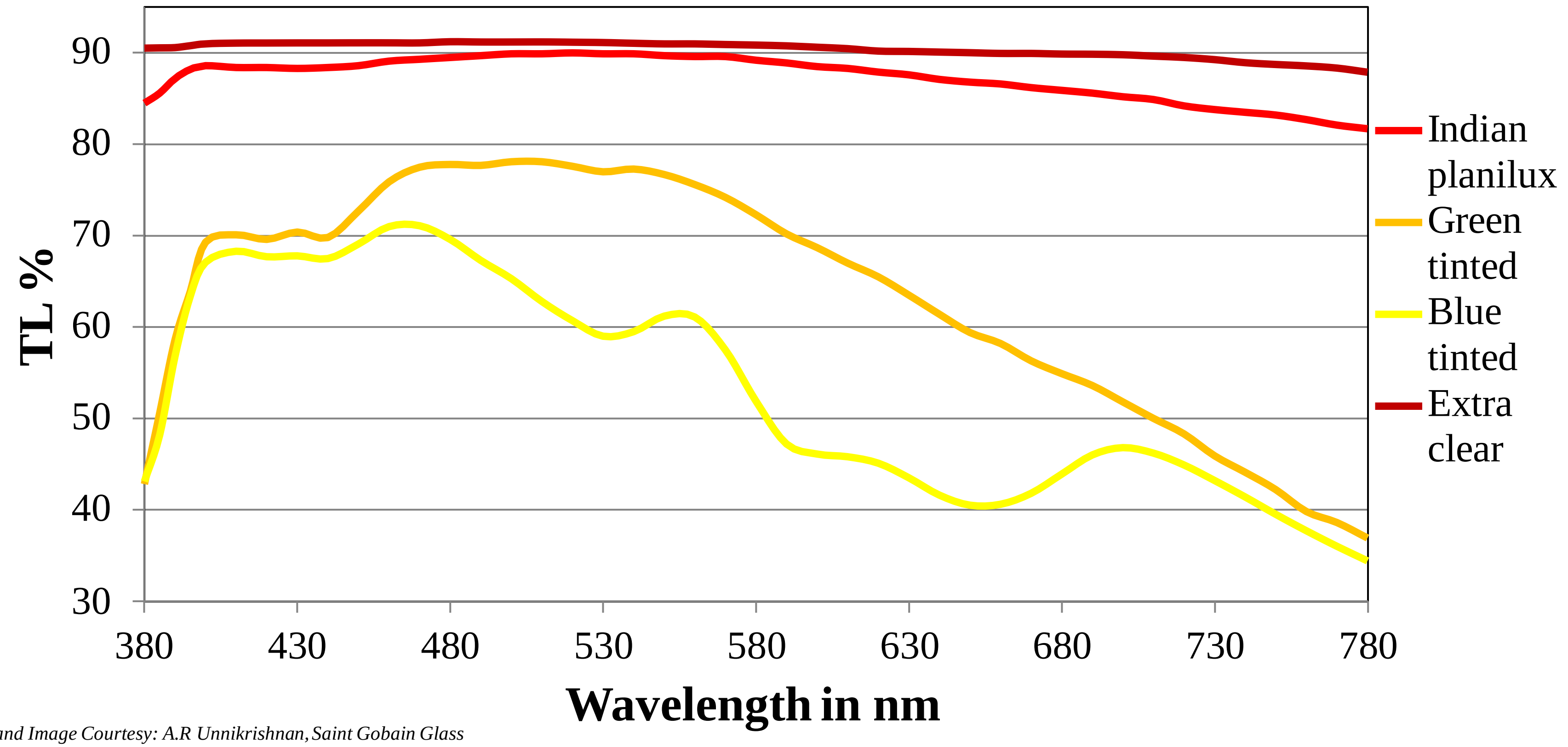
Glazing Material and Glazing Assemblies

Glazing Material and Methods: Solar Spectrum



Glazing Material and Glazing Assemblies

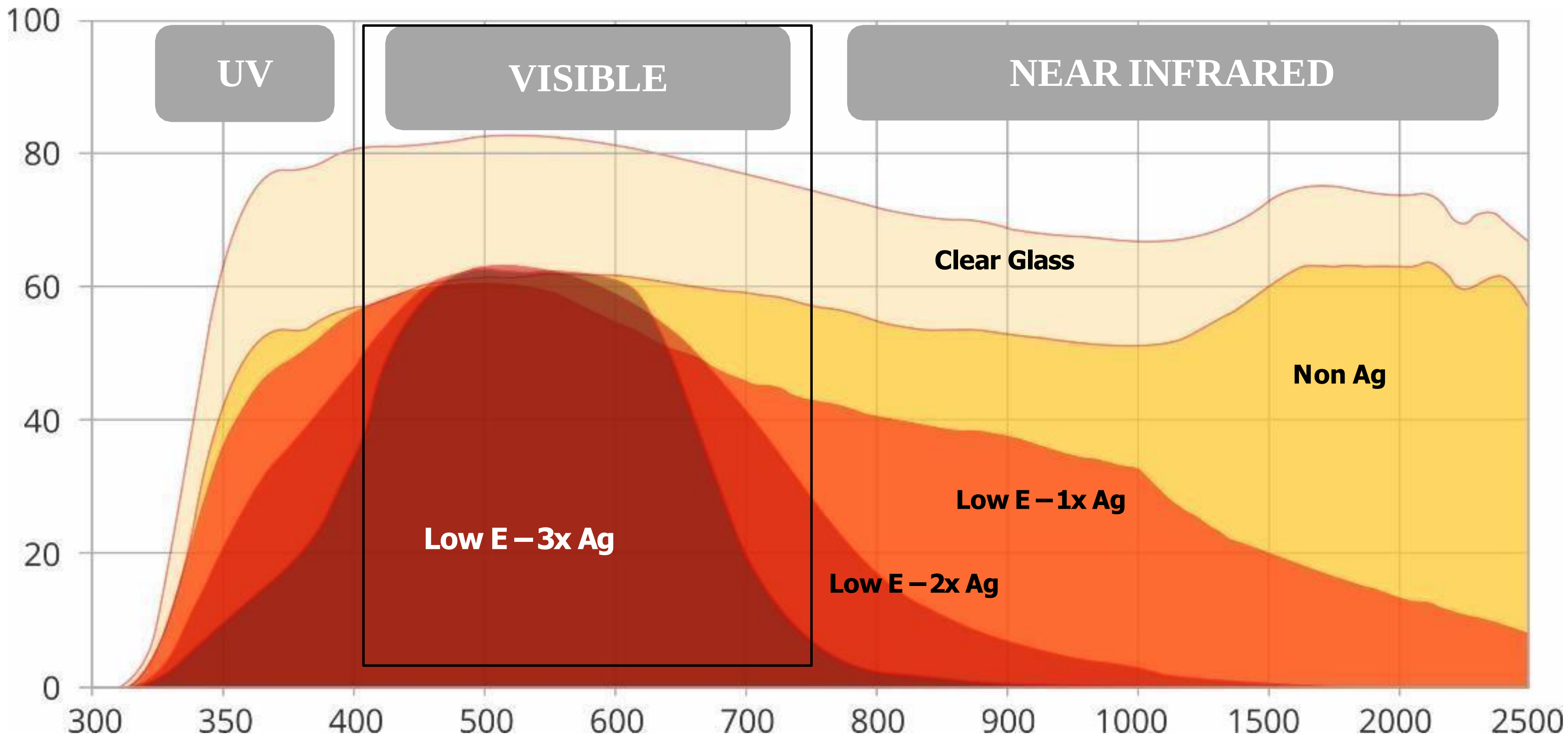
Glazing Material and Methods : Solar Radiation through Glass



Information and Image Courtesy: A.R Unnikrishnan, Saint Gobain Glass

Glazing Material and Glazing Assemblies

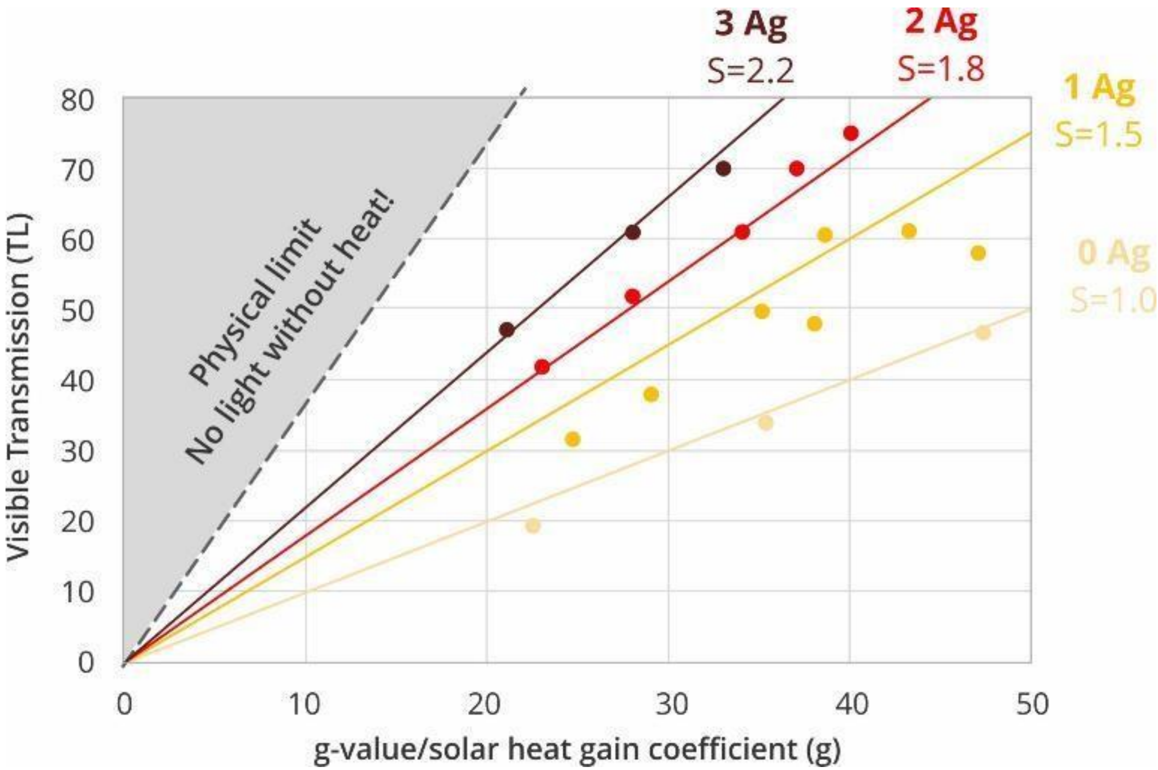
Glazing Material and Methods : Solar Control



Information and Image Courtesy: A.R Unnikrishnan, Saint Gobain Glass

Glazing Material and Glazing Assemblies

Glazing Material and Methods : Solar Control



$$\text{Selectivity} = \frac{TL}{g} = \frac{\text{Light}}{\text{Heat}}$$

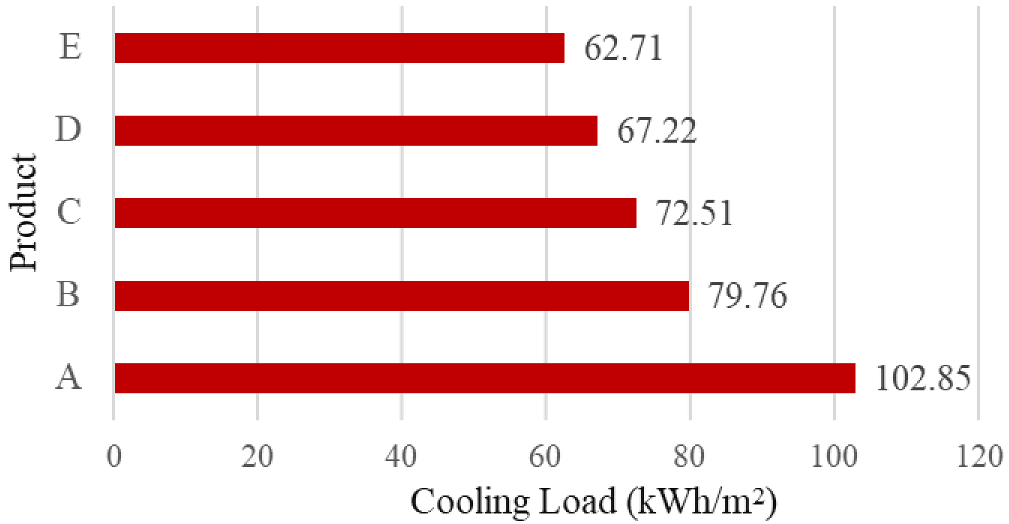
Silver (Ag) based coater products have the maximum selectivity

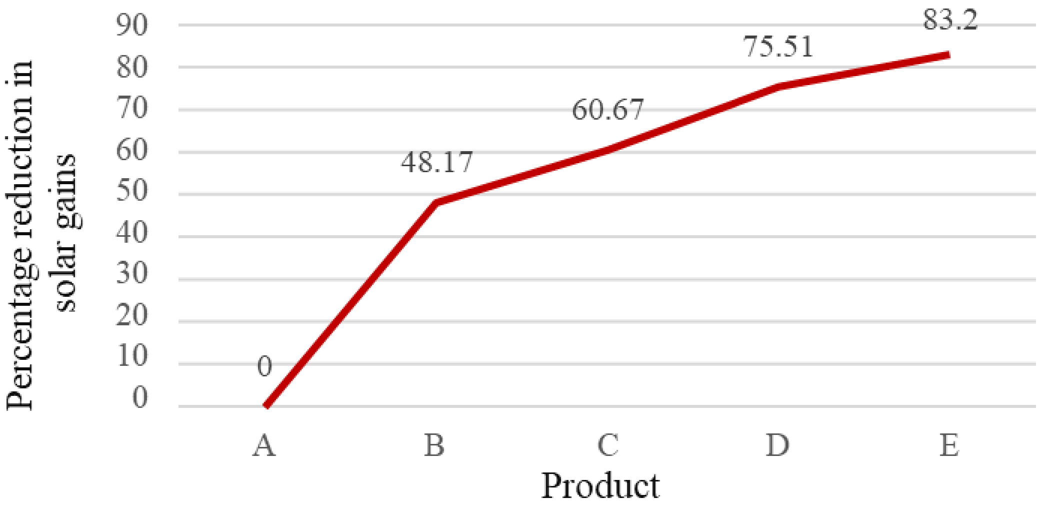
The higher the selectivity the better the performance of glass, it enables optimum light to enter our living spaces while blocking excess heat

Information and Image Courtesy: A.R Unnikrishnan, Saint Gobain Glass

Glazing Material and Glazing Assemblies

Glazing Material and Methods : Cooling Load Reduction



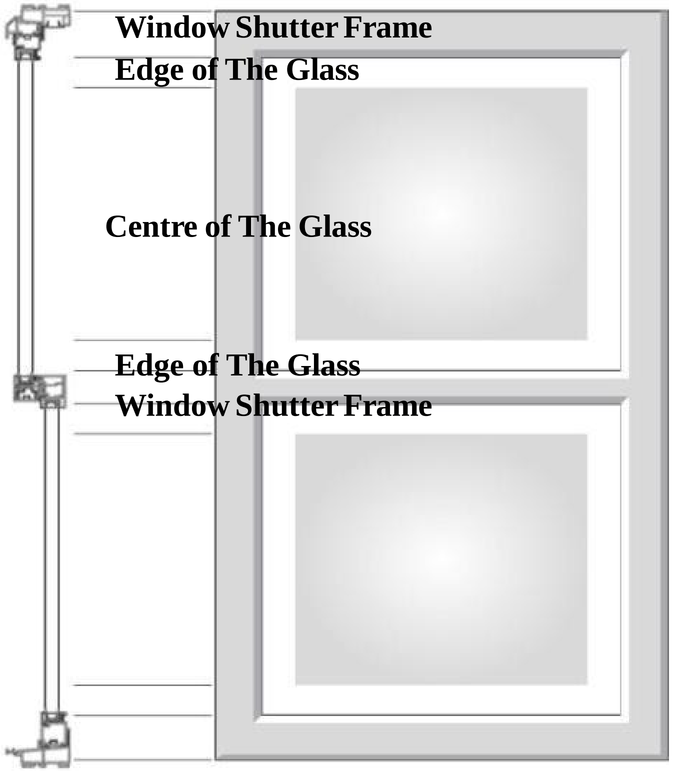


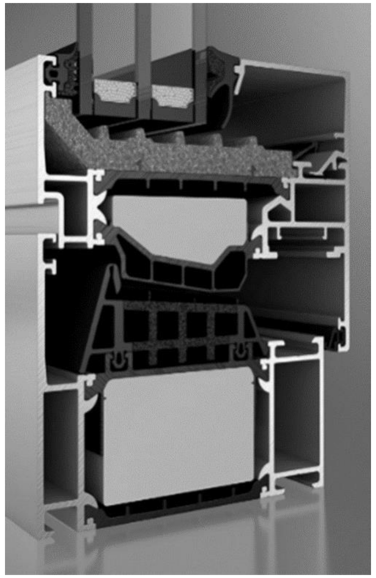
Product	VLT (%)	External Reflection (%)	Internal Reflection (%)	Solar Factor	Shading coefficient	U-value
A	80	15	15	0.76	0.87	2.6
B	46	16	18	0.22	0.25	1.5
C	46	20	22	0.47	0.54	2.8
D	51	18	22	0.28	0.33	1.5
E	47	17	11	0.38	0.43	1.9

Information and Image Courtesy: A.R Unnikrishnan, Saint Gobain Glass

Glazing Material and Glazing Assemblies

Glazing Material and Methods : Window Frame



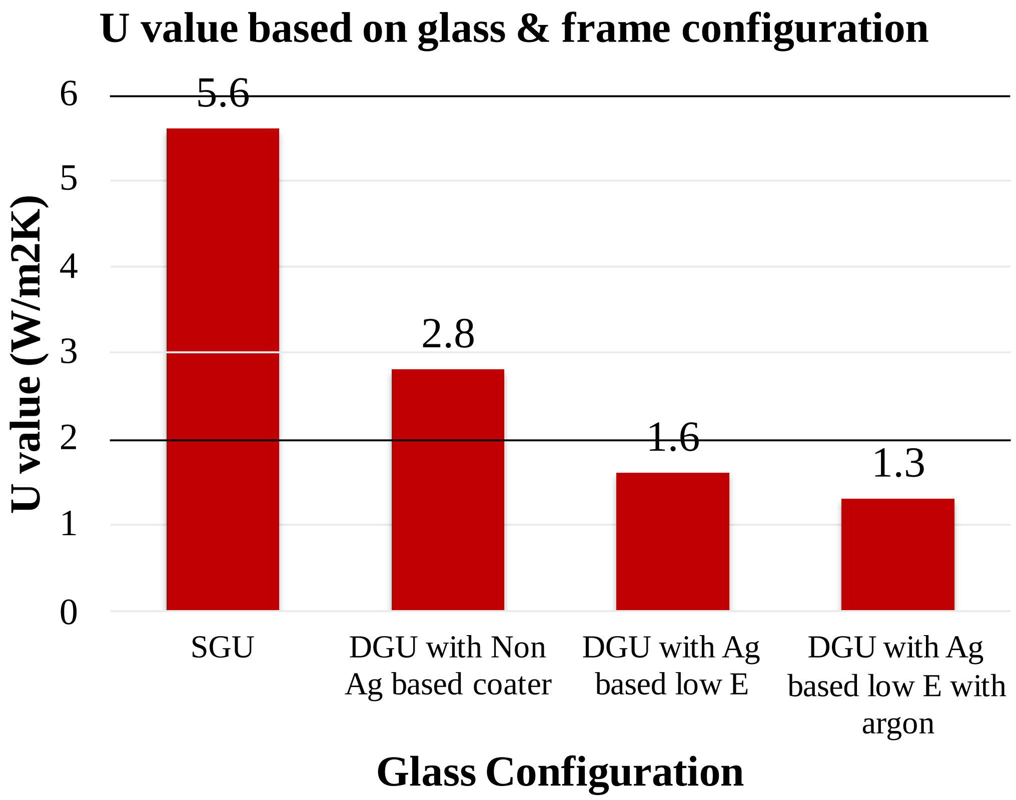


Source: Neuffer. (n.d.). Schüco Aws 90. Neuffer. Retrieved from http://192.169.1.1:8090/httpclient.html Grabex. (n.d.). Sliding-Folding Doors For Your Space. Grabex. Retrieved from https://grabex.co.uk/doors/bi-fold-

Information and Image Courtesy: A.R Unnikrishnan, Saint Gobain Glass

Glazing Material and Glazing Assemblies

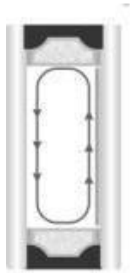
Glazing Material and Methods : Window Frame



SGU

DGU with air

DGU with Argon gas



1.1 W/m².K

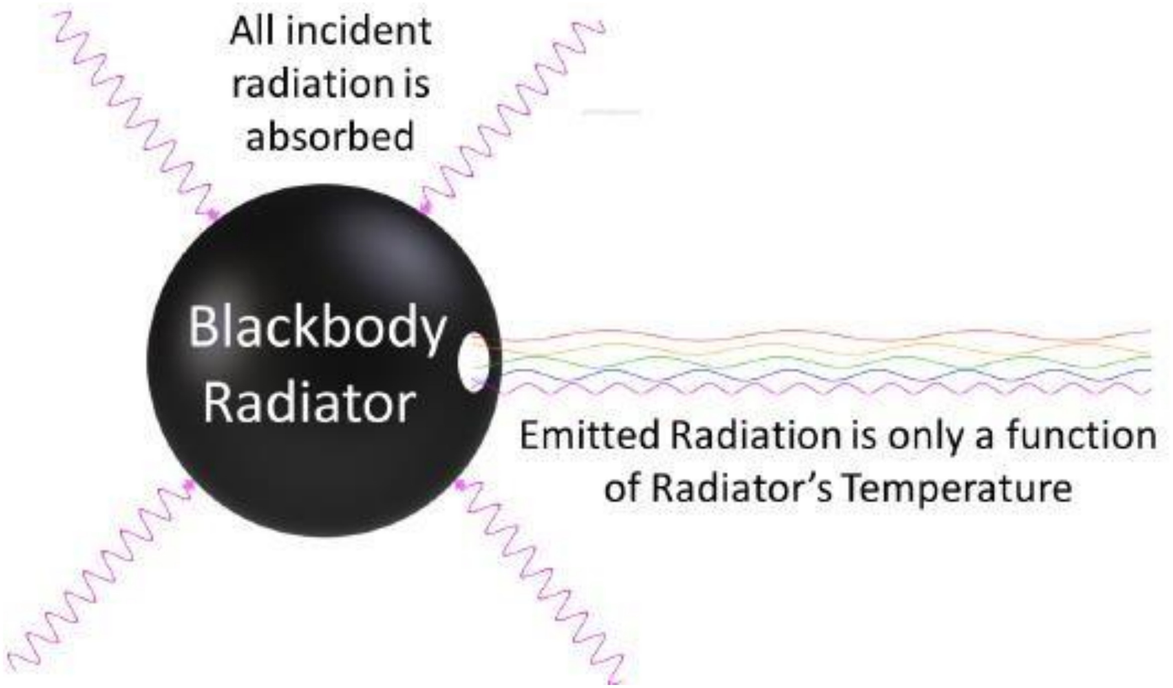
1.5 W/m².K

1.7 W/m².K

ROOFING COATING MATERIAL

Glazing Material and Glazing Assemblies

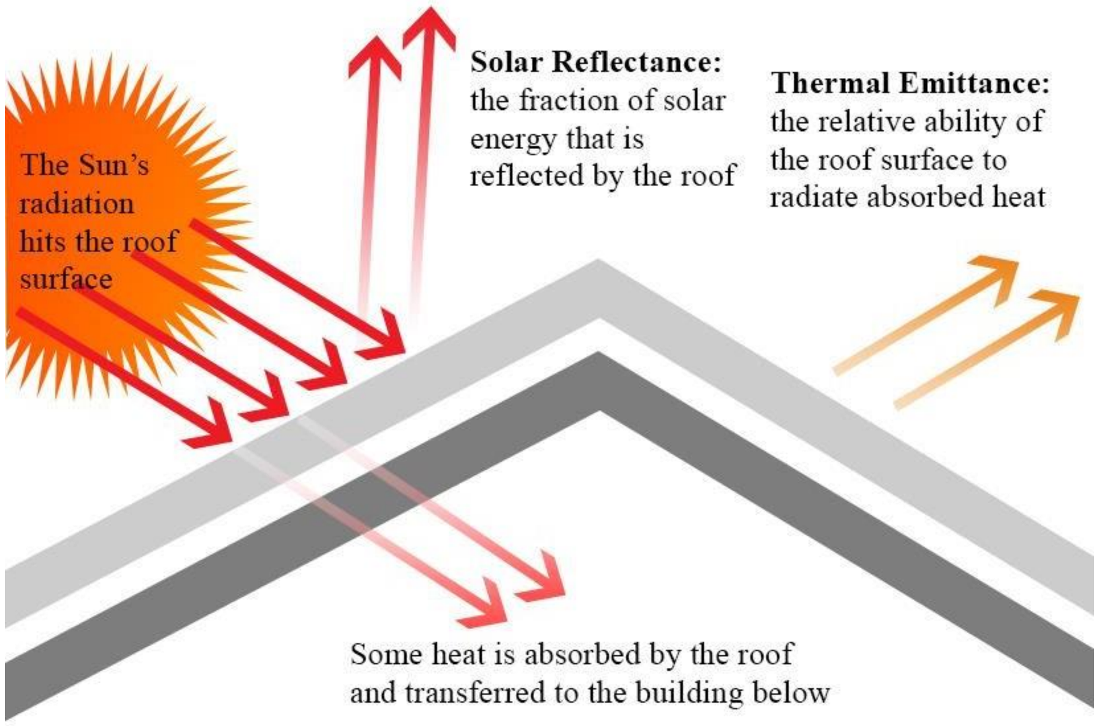
Roofing Coating Material : Black Body



Source: freepik. (n.d.). Food Wood . freepik. Retrieved from https://www.freepik.com/photos/food-wood , freepik. (n.d.). Saucepan. freepik. Retrieved from https://www.freepik.com/vectors/saucepan

Glazing Material and Glazing Assemblies

Roof Coating Material and Solar Reflectance Index



- Reflectance
- Thermal Emittance.
- Emissivity
- Solar Reflectance Index (SRI)

Source: ASC Building Products. (2020). Energy-Efficient Cool Colors in Today's Metal Roofing. ASC Building Products. Retrieved from https://www.ascbp.com/cool-colors-and-energy-savings/.

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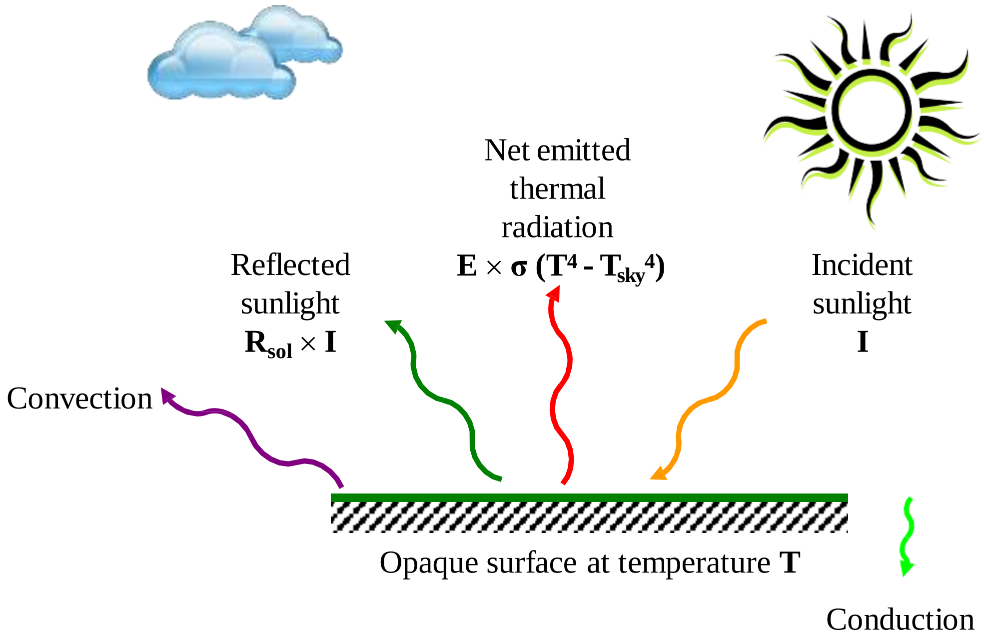
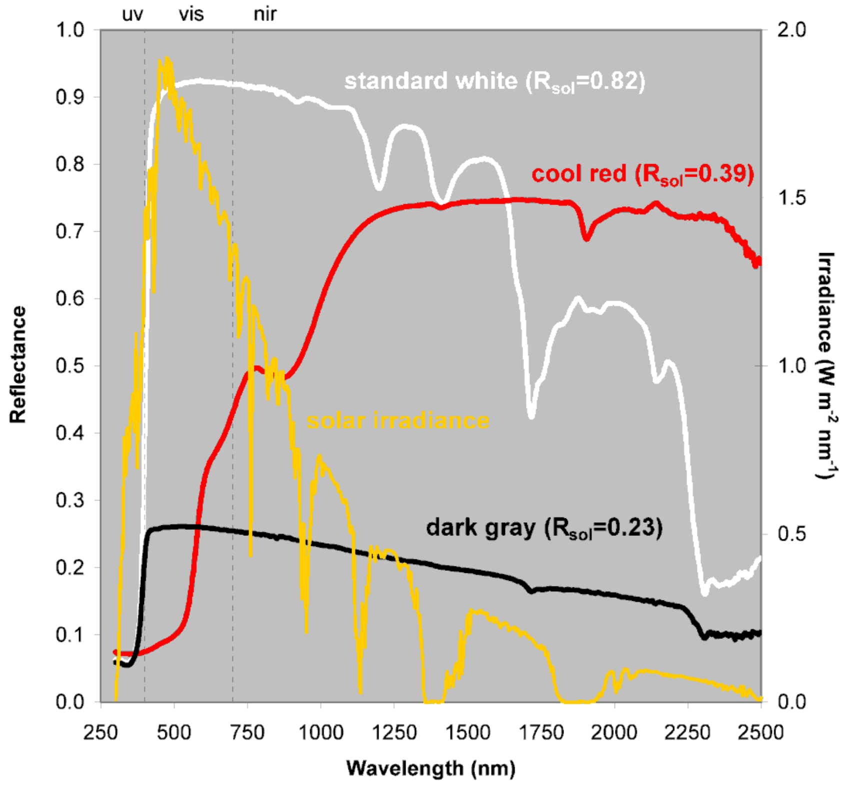
Glazing Material and Glazing Assemblies

Roof Coating Material and Solar Reflectance Index





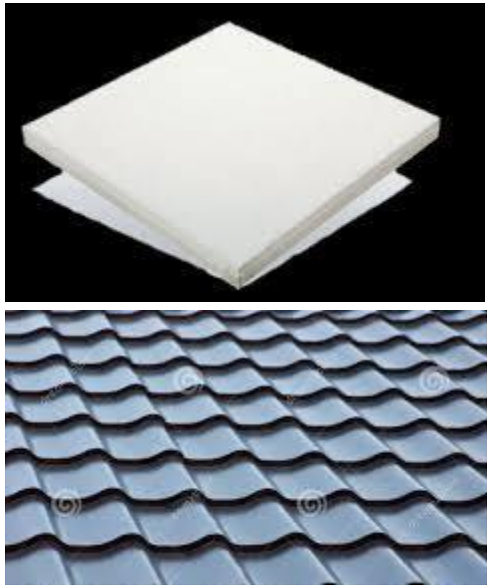
- High solar reflectance (R_{sol}) lowers solar heat gain (0.3 - 2.5 μm)
- High thermal emittance (E) enhances thermal radiative cooling (4 - 80 μm)

Glazing Material and Glazing Assemblies

Roof Coating Materials

Paints

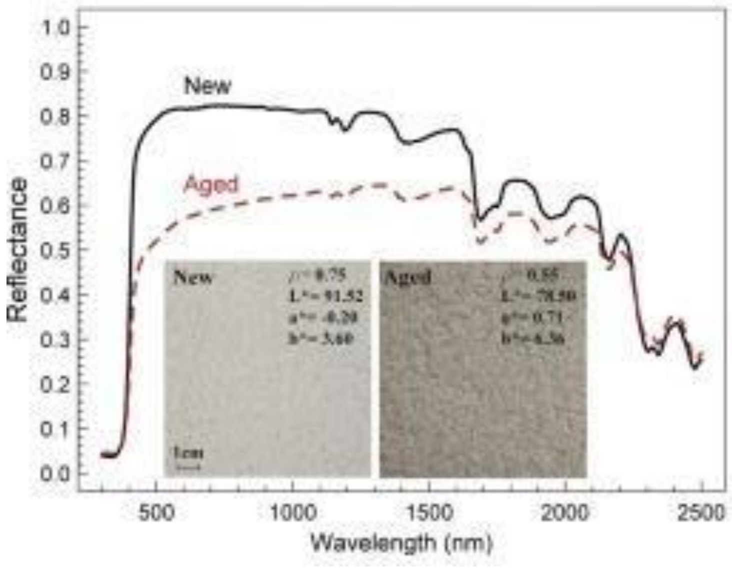
Coated Sheets

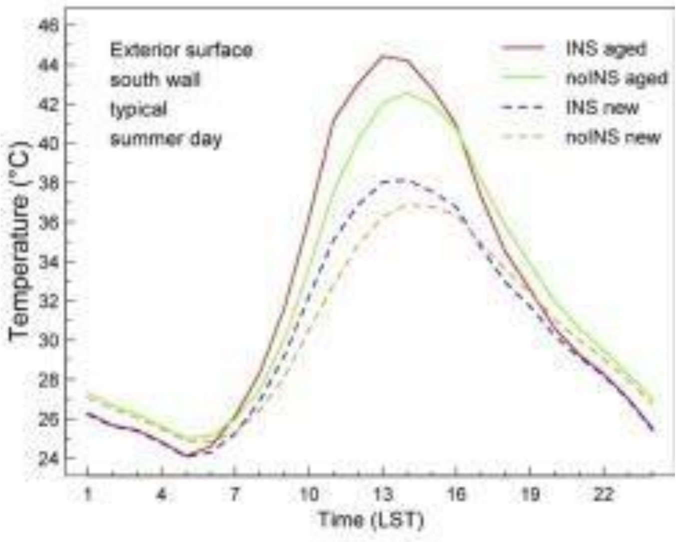


Tiles

Glazing Material and Glazing Assemblies

Roof Coating Materials





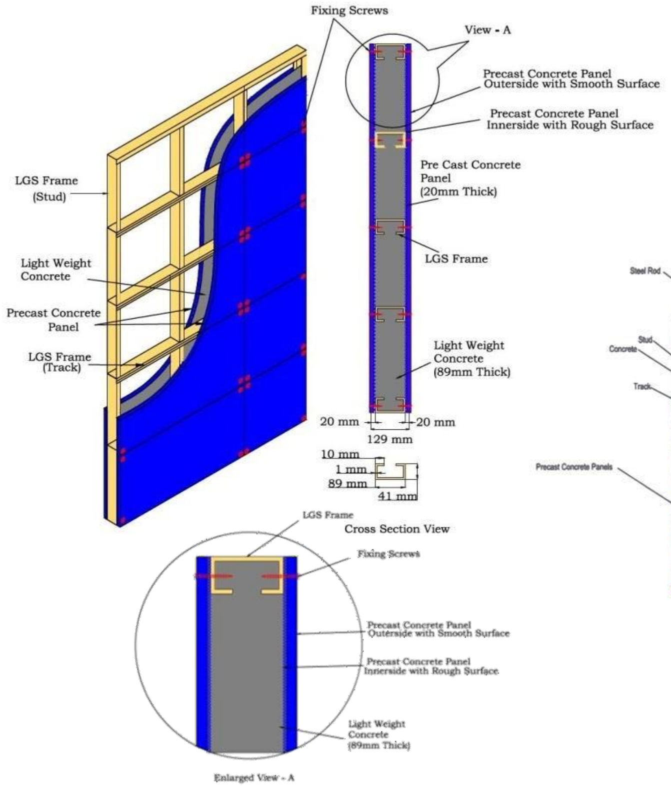
- PM 10, PM 2.5
- Dust, Sooth
- Vegetation

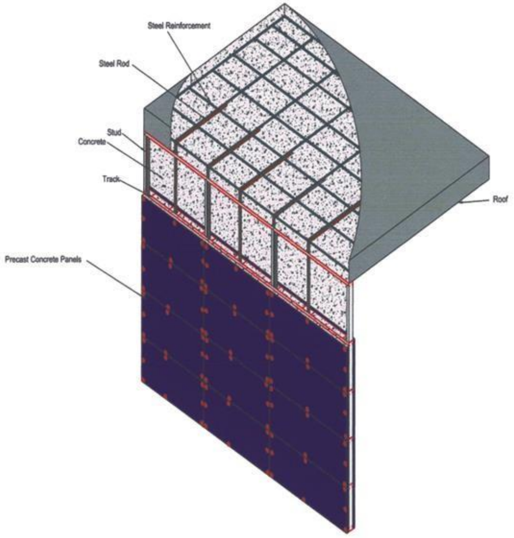
Source: Paolini, R., Zani, A., Poli, T., Antretter, F., & Zinzi, M. (2017). Natural aging of cool walls: Impact on solar reflectance, sensitivity to thermal shocks and building energy needs. Energy and Buildings, 153, 287–296. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.enbuild.2017.08.017

WALLING MATERIAL CASE STUDIES, Light House Projects

Walling Material Case Studies, Light House Projects

Light House Project: Agartala

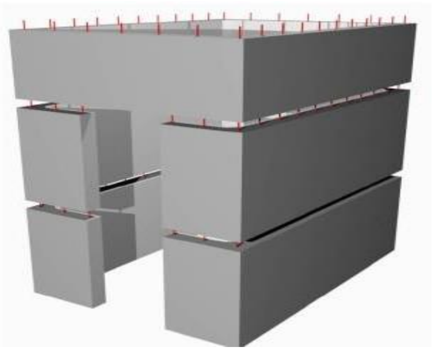




- Light Gauge Steel Framed Structure with Infill Concrete Panels (LGSFS-ICP)
- Ground and 06 Floors
- Weight of the LGSFS-ICP building is about 20-30% lighter
- The LSG frames are manufactured using numerically controlled roll
- forming machine using CAD design

Walling Material Case Studies, Light House Projects

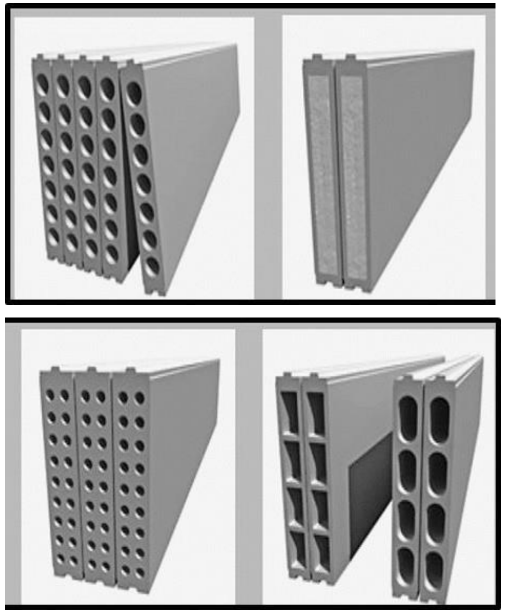
Light House Project: Chennai



- Precast Concrete Construction System and Precast component Assembly at the site
- G and 05 Floors
- Precast dense reinforced cement concrete hollow core columns, structural RCC shear walls, T/L/Rectangular shaped beams, stairs, floor/roof solid….
- AAC blocks are used for partition walls

Walling Material Case Studies, Light House Projects

Light House Project: Indore



- Prefabricated Sandwich Panel System
- S and 08 Floors
- Lightweight composite wall, floor, and roof sandwich panels made of thin fiber cement/calcium silicate board
- Face covered boards and the core material is EPS granule balls

Walling Material Case Studies, Light House Projects

Light House Project: Lucknow

- PVC Stay in Place Formwork System
- S and 13 Floors
- Rigid polyvinyl chloride (PVC) based formwork system serves as a permanent stay-in-place durable finished form-work for concrete walls
- The PVC extrusions consist of the substrate (inner) and Modifier (outer). The two layers are co-extruded during the manufacturing process to create a solid profile.

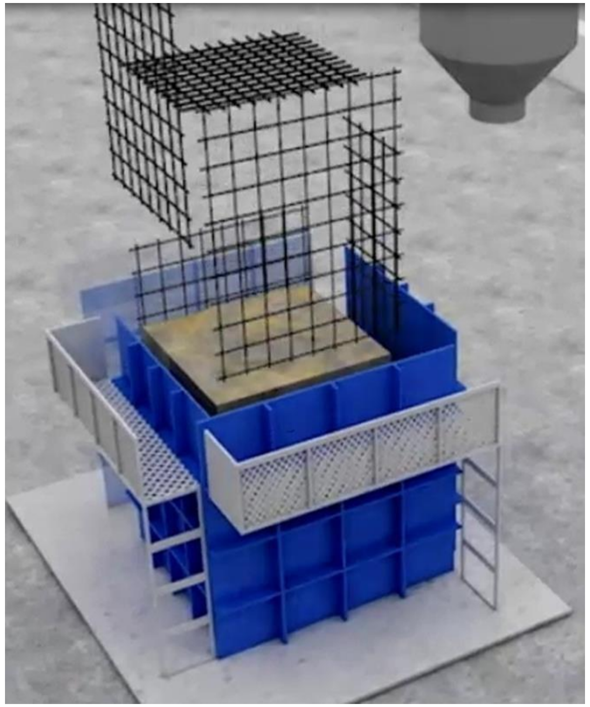
Walling Material Case Studies, Light House Projects

Light House Project: Rajkot

- Monolithic Concrete Construction using tunnel formwork
- S and 8 Floors
- Tunnel forms are room size formworks that allow walls and floors to be caste in a single pour

Walling Material Case Studies, Light House Projects

Light House Project: Ranchi



- Pre-Cast Concrete Construction System – 3D volumetric
- Ground and 8 Floors
- 90% pre-casted at the casting yard
- Use of Fly Ash Ground granulated blast furnace slag (GGBS), micro silica.
- Minimal shutter and scaffolding

14

Case Studies

INFOSYS – POCHARAM CAMPUS

LOCATION	**HYDERABAD, TELANGANA**
COORDINATES	17° N, 78° E
OCCUPANCY TYPE	OFFICE
TYPOLOGY	NEW CONSTRUCTION
CLIMATE TYPE	HOT AND DRY
PROJECT AREA	27,870 m²

Given the high-standards in terms of building design achieved at the SDB1 in Hyderabad, it has now been showcased in the 'Best Practices Guide for High Performance Indian Office Buildings' by Lawrence Berkeley National Lab, a U.S. Department of Energy (DoE) National Laboratory.

- The Indian Green Building Council (IGBC) has given Infosys, a worldwide consulting and technology firm, the LEED (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design) India 'Platinum' designation for its Software Development Block 1 (SDB 1) at its Pocharam site in Hyderabad, India.
- The SDB 1 is the first commercial building in India to deploy unique Radiant-cooling technology, setting new norms for energy efficiency in building systems design.

It has been built keeping in mind a holistic approach to sustainability in five key areas

SUSTAINABLE SITE DEVELOPMENT

WATER SAVINGS

ENERGY EFFICIENCY

MATERIALS SELECTION

INDOOR ENVIRONMENT QUALITY

EPI – 75kWh/m²/yr

GODREJ PLANT 13 ANNEXE

LOCATION	MUMBAI, MAHARASHTRA
COORDINATES	19° N, 73° E
OCCUPANCY TYPE	OFFICE – PRIVATE
TYPOLOGY	NEW CONSTRUCTION
CLIMATE TYPE	WARM AND HUMID
PROJECT AREA	24,443 m^2

GODREJ PLANT 13 ANNEXE

The Plant 13 Annexe Building at Godrej & Boyce (G&B) in Mumbai has been designated as India's first CII-IGBC accredited Net Zero Energy Building. The structure is a mixed-use office/convention center (with office spaces, conference and meeting rooms, auditoriums (90 to 250 seats), banquet hall, 300-person eating facilities, and an industrial kitchen), making certification extremely difficult.

In 2015, the building received an IGBC Platinum grade in the EB (Existing Building) category, which was recertified in 2019. In 2016, it was also awarded the BEE 5 Star Rating. In 2019, he received the 'Energy Performance Award' for meticulous energy measuring and monitoring. At the CII National Energy Management Award event in 2020, it was named "Excellent Energy Efficient Unit."

EPI – 75kWh/m²/yr

INDIRA PARYAVARAN BHAWAN, MoEF

LOCATION	**NEW DELHI**
COORDINATES	29° N, 77° E
OCCUPANCY TYPE	OFFICE & EDUCATIONAL
TYPOLOGY	NEW CONSTRUCTION
CLIMATE TYPE	COMPOSITE
PROJECT AREA	9565 m^2

The Indira Paryavaran Bhawan is now India's most environmentally friendly structure. GRIHA 5 Star and LEED Platinum certifications were awarded to the project. The structure has already received accolades, including the MNRE's Adarsh/GRIHA Award for Outstanding Integration of Renewable Energy Technologies.

The new office building for the Ministry of Environment and Forest (MoEF), Indira Paryavaran Bhawan, is a significant departure from traditional architectural design

To reach net zero criterion, several energy saving measures were implemented to lower the building's energy loads, with the residual demand being satisfied by producing energy from on-site installed high efficiency solar panels.

The project team focused on measures for lowering energy demand, such as ample natural light, shade, landscape to reduce ambient temperature, and energy-efficient active building technologies

When compared to a conventional building, Indira Paryavaran Bhawan utilizes 70% less energy. The project used green building principles, such as water conservation and optimization through site waste water recycling.

EPI – 44kWh/m²/yr

Renewable Energy Integration 930 kW PV panels with a total area of 4650m² for on- site generation, tilted at 23⁰ facing south to generate equivalent to 70kWh/m²/yr

JAQUAR HEADQUARTERS

LOCATION	MANESAR HARYANA
COORDINATES	28° N, 77° E
OCCUPANCY TYPE	CORPORATE AND MANUFACTURING
TYPOLOGY	NEW CONSTRUCTION
CLIMATE TYPE	COMPOSITE
PROJECT AREA	48000 m^2

JAQUAR HEADQUARTERS

The building is a perfect blend of modern design sensibilities, biophilic inspiration, and a brand ambition of soaring high.

The Jaguar Headquarters in Manesar is not only a stunning structure, but also a painstakingly constructed complex with cutting-edge technology that has resulted in a net zero campus with a LEED Platinum (USGBC) rating. This project is known for its complex organic design and space arrangement, making it a visual pleasure.

Through its characteristic wing-shaped architecture, the design redefines a business workplace by giving it a memorable experience. The spreading wings of a symbolic eagle, poised to take flight, are atop the horizontal glass edifice, suggesting a firm with worldwide ambitions.

ST. ANDREWS BOYS HOSTEL BLOCK, GURUGRAM

LOCATION	GURUGRAM HARYANA
COORDINATES	28° N, 76° E
OCCUPANCY TYPE	HOSTEL
TYPOLOGY	NEW CONSTRUCTION
CLIMATE TYPE	HOT AND DRY
PROJECT AREA	5574 m^2

ST. ANDREWS BOYS HOSTEL BLOCK, GURUGRAM

The goal of the design process was to increase student interaction within the indoor areas, which then spilled outdoors and interacted with the surrounding landscape.

On the south and north facades, the linear block was twisted to create a shaded entry (summer court) and an open terrace (winter court), respectively, to stimulate activities at all times of the day and season. The ramp serves as a buffer between the hot outdoors and the cooler interior, preventing kids from experiencing heat shock.

ST. ANDREWS GIRLS HOSTEL BLOCK, GURUGRAM

LOCATION	GURUGRAM HARYANA
COORDINATES	28° N, 76° E
OCCUPANCY TYPE	HOSTEL
TYPOLOGY	NEW CONSTRUCTION
CLIMATE TYPE	HOT AND DRY
PROJECT AREA	2322 m^2

ST. ANDREWS GIRLS HOSTEL BLOCK, GURUGRAM

Indoor and outdoor spaces that connect physically and aesthetically at different levels to encourage interactions and social activities are incorporated into the building's plan.

The entrance foyer and lobby were planned as outdoor spaces facing west and connected to the pantry so that students can enjoy their nights outside with a spill-out into the green landscape.

AKSHAY URJA BHAWAN HAREDA

LOCATION	PANCHKULA HARYANA
COORDINATES	30° N, 76° E
OCCUPANCY TYPE	OFFICE - PUBLIC
TYPOLOGY	NEW CONSTRUCTION
CLIMATE TYPE	COMPOSITE
PROJECT AREA	5100 m^2

AKSHAY URJA BHAWAN HAREDA

Mechanical air conditioning is used to guarantee thermal comfort in apical zones at all times.

Zones are created based on the intended temperature set points. 25 1 °C for apex offices, 25 3 °C for regulated office and public areas, and 25 5 °C for passive zones.

In the summer, controlled zones are cooled, and in the monsoon, they are chilled. In the summer, passive zones are cooled, while in the monsoon, they are aired. The centre atrium has a mist system for cooling the controlled and passive zones. Water that has been chilled to a temperature of 15°C.

SUN CARRIER OMEGA

LOCATION	BHOPAL M.P.
COORDINATES	23° N, 77° E
OCCUPANCY TYPE	OFFICE – PRIVATE
TYPOLOGY	NEW CONSTRUCTION
CLIMATE TYPE	HOT AND DRY
PROJECT AREA	9888 ft^2

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GRIDCO BHUBANESWAR

LOCATION	BHUBANESWAR.
COORDINATES	20° N, 85° E
OCCUPANCY TYPE	OFFICE
TYPOLOGY	NEW CONSTRUCTION
CLIMATE TYPE	WARM AND HUMID
PROJECT AREA	15,793.5 m^2

GRIDCO BHUBANESWAR

The structure was created using computer simulation to determine how long direct sunshine or radiation was tolerable for human habitat based on the sun-path of Bhubaneswar.

The structure encourages natural light and screen radiation. It would feature photovoltaic glass panels and geothermal cooling systems strategically placed, as well as indigenous solar producing technologies, to ensure that it is self-sustaining.

Rainwater can be collected, purified, and utilised as drinkable water. Grey water that has been treated can be reused for flushing and landscape irrigation.

DAY 1

Tea Break

DAY 1

Session 5: Building Codes

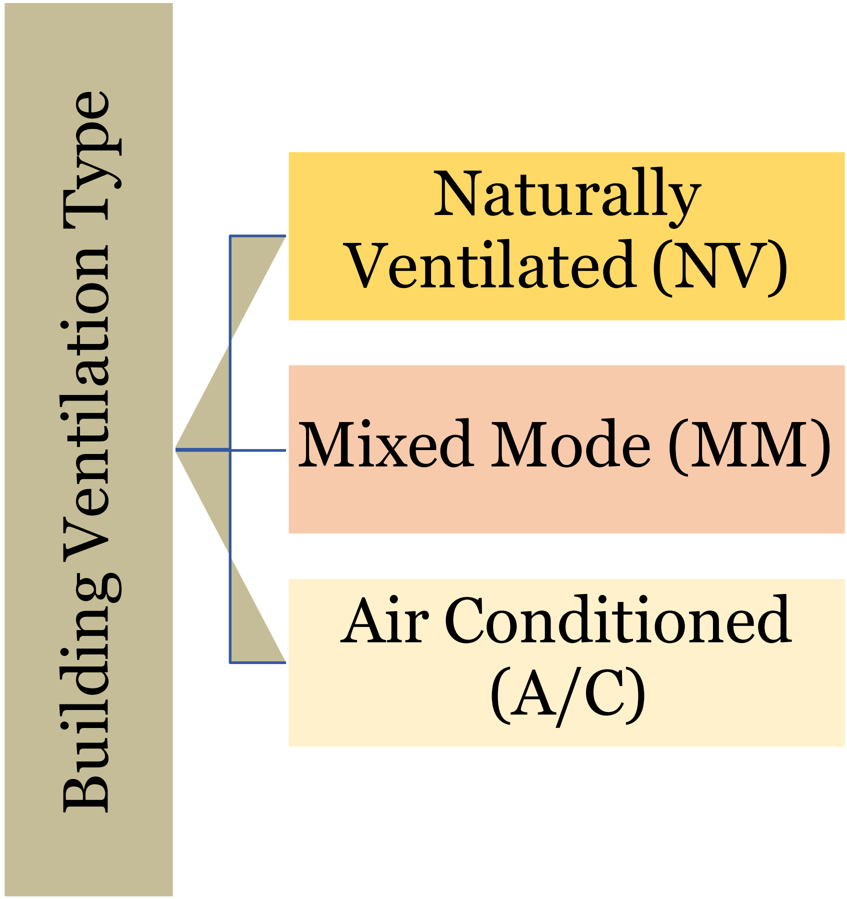
15

Building Codes - IMAC & ASHRAE

IMAC – Indian Model for Adaptive Comfort

- The adaptive thermal comfort model saves more energy in buildings that are naturally ventilated when compared to air-conditioned buildings as residents adjust to wider indoor temperatures than the peripheral thermal comfort zones determined by the PMV model.

- IMAC Classifies the Building Ventilation into three types based on their HVAC system ranging from naturally ventilated to complete Air Conditioning



IMAC – Indian Model for Adaptive Comfort

- The Standard Classification is based on the ADAPTIVE Thermal Comfort model which differentiate the thermal tolerance of occupants accustomed to monotonic temperature (such as air conditioned places) and people habituated to variation in internal temperatures (such as naturally ventilated structures)

- The Indoor operative temperature values for different building types (NV, MM & A/C) are Pre – Calculated for most Indian cities

IMAC – Indian Model for Adaptive Comfort

Naturally Ventilated Buildings

- The Occupants in NV buildings are Thermally adapted to the outdoor temperature of their location.
- The Indoor Operative Temperature of the occupants to stay thermally comfortable is given by the belove equation.

Indoor Operative Temperature (°C) = 0.54 x Mean Monthly Outdoor DBT + 12.83

Acceptability range for naturally ventilated buildings is ±2.38°C

IMAC – Indian Model for Adaptive Comfort

Mixed Mode Ventilated Buildings

- The MM Ventilated buildings takes into consideration the combination of natural ventilation and the availability of air-conditioning when necessary.
- The Occupants in MMV Buildings thermally adapt to the outdoor temperature more than the A/C buildings & somewhat less adaptive to NV building
- The Indoor Operative temperature for the occupants to stay thermally comfortable is given by the below equation.

Indoor Operative Temperature (°C) = 0.28 x Mean Monthly Outdoor DBT + 17.87

Acceptability range for Mixed Mode ventilated buildings is ±3.46°C

IMAC – Indian Model for Adaptive Comfort

AC Buildings – Air Temperature based Approach

Indoor Operative Temperature (°C) = 0.078 x Mean Monthly Outdoor DBT + 23.25

Acceptability range for Air-Conditioned buildings is ±1.5°C

ASHRAE 55

Human Comfort Range

Most Humans are comfortable under this conditions

- Winters
  - 68°F to 76°F
  - 60% to 30% RH
- Summer
  - 74°F to 80°F
  - 60% to 30% RH

Compliance with ASHRAE Standard 55

The comfort zone is regarded sufficient if at least 80% of its occupants are unlikely to object to the ambient state, implying that the majority are between -0.5 and 0.5 on the PMV scale.

Design conditions must maintain the spatial conditions within the acceptable range using one of the methodologies outlined in section 5 of the standard for building systems to comply with ASHRAE, including

- natural ventilation systems
- mechanical ventilation systems
- combinations of these systems
- control systems
- thermal envelopes

They must also account for all expected conditions (summer and winter, although barring extremes), external and internal environmental elements, and any essential documents.

General Requirements & Standard Conditions of ASHRAE 55

The standards and conditions that must be completed in order to comply with ASHRAE 55 are defined in sections 4 and 5. The criterion must be applied to the specific space being evaluated, the inhabitants who will be inhabiting the area, locations within that space if not the entire space, and any outlier occupants, according to general requirements (i.e., children, disabled persons, elderly persons, etc.).

Because satisfying everyone in a given place is impossible owing to unknown differences, the mandatory requirements that must be met to comply with ASHRAE standard 55 exist in a range of values (physiologically and psychologically). As a result, ASHRAE 55 specifies a certain percentage of occupants as acceptable, as well as the thermal environment values associated with that number.

Needed Thermal Comfort Compliance Documentation

Except in the case of naturally ventilated areas, all of the following documentation is required to comply with ASHRAE:

1. The operative temperature, humidity, and total interior loads are all specified in the design.
2. The hours of each seasonal exceedance associated with the outdoor weather percent design conditions
3. The values assumed for comfort parameters (clothing insulation, metabolic rate, indoor airspeed, etc.) at the different assumed conditions (i.e., seasonal).
4. Local discomfort effects (i.e., if someone sits next to a radiator or right below a cooling vent this can lead to local discomfort although the entire space overall is in thermal equilibrium. These effects can easily be determined using thermal modeling tools)
5. The system input or output capacity needed to attain the design operative thermal conditions.

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Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs
Government of India

Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav

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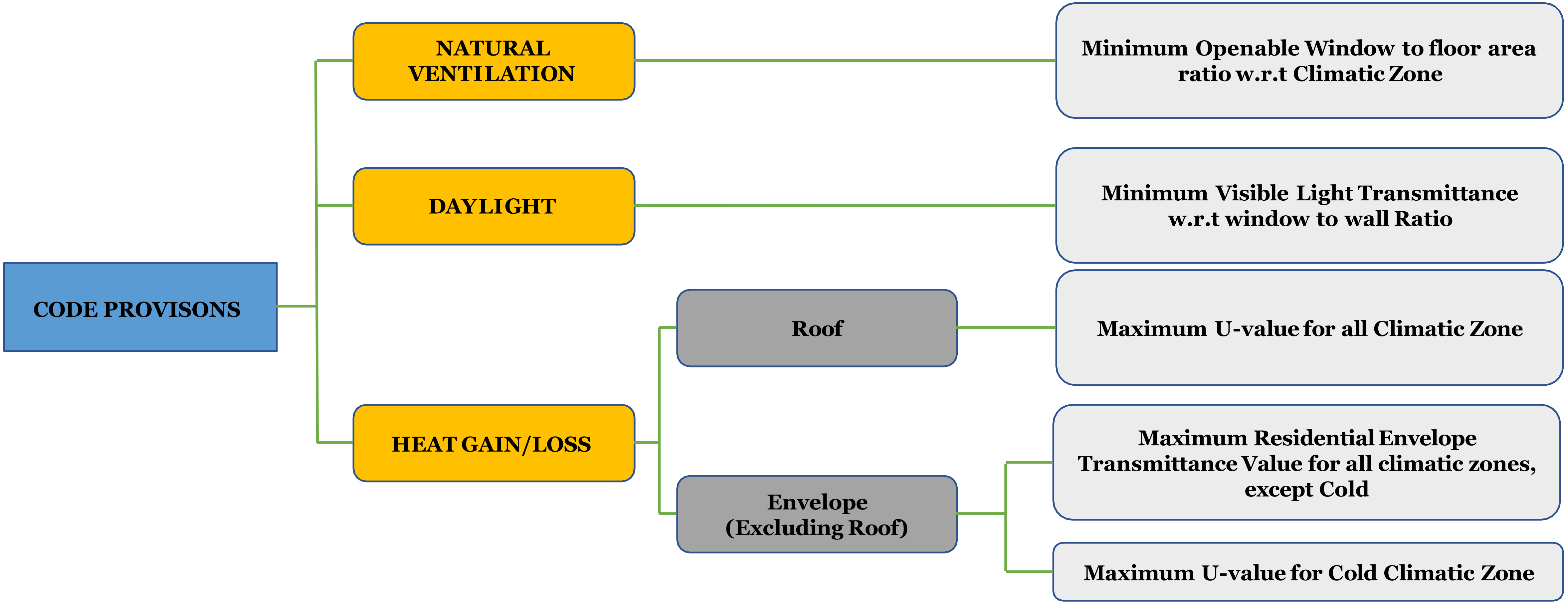
16

Building Codes – Eco Niwas Samhita 2018 & 2021 and Code Provisions

Code Provisions by Eco Niwas Samhita for Thermal Comfort in Affordable Housing



SR.NO.	CODE PROVISONS
1	Openable Window to Floor Area Ratio
2	Visible Light Transmission
3	Thermal Transmittance of Roof
4	Residential Envelope Transmittance Value for Building Envelope (Except Roof) for four Climate Zones, namely, Composite Climate, Hot-Dry Climate, Warm-Humid Climate, and Temperature Climate
5	Thermal Transmittance of Building Envelop (Except Roof) for Cold Climate

Openable window to floor area ratio (WFR):

Openable window-to-floor area ratio (WFR) indicates the potential of using external air for ventilation. Ensuring minimum WFR helps in ventilation, improvement in thermal comfort, and reduction in cooling energy

The openable window-to-floor area ratio (WFR) shall not be less than the values given in Table. (Source Adapted from Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS). 2016. National Building Code of India 2016. New Delhi: BIS.)

Climatic Zone	Minimum WFR
Composite	12.50
Hot-Dry	10.00
Warm-Humid	16.66
Temperature	12.50
Cold	8.33

Openable window to floor area ratio (WFR):

EQUATION FOR WFR

$$WFR = \frac{A_{openable}}{A_{carpet}}$$

Where,	
WFR	Openable Window to Floor Area Ratio
$A_{Openable}$	Openable area (m²); it includes the openable area of all windows and ventilators, opening directly to the external air, an open balcony, 'verandah', corridor or shaft; and the openable area of the doors opening directly into an open balcony. Exclusions: All doors opening into corridors. External doors on ground floor, for example, ground-floor entrance doors or back-yard doors.
A_{Carpet}	carpet area of dwelling units; it is the net usable floor area of a dwelling unit, excluding the area covered by the external walls, areas under services shafts, exclusive balcony or verandah area and exclusive open terrace area, but includes the area covered by the internal partition walls of the dwelling unit

VISIBLE LIGHT TRANSMITTANCE (VLT):

Visible light transmittance (VLT) of non-opaque building envelope components (transparent/translucent panels in windows, doors, ventilators, etc.), indicates the potential of using daylight. Ensuring minimum VLT helps in improving day lighting, thereby reducing the energy required for artificial lighting

The VLT requirement is applicable as per the window-to-wall ratio (WWR) of the building. WWR is the ratio of the area of non-opaque building envelope components of dwelling units to the envelope area (excluding roof) of dwelling units.

EQUATION FOR VLT

$$WWR = \frac{A_{non\_opaque}}{A_{envelope}}$$

VISIBLE LIGHT TRANSMITTANCE (VLT):

MINIMUM VISIBLE LIGHT TRASNSMITTANCE (VLT) REQUIREMENT:

The glass used in non-opaque building envelope components (transparent/translucent panels in windows, doors, etc.) shall comply with the requirements given in Table .(Source Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS). 2016. National Building Code of India 2016. New Delhi: BIS)

Window-to-wall Ratio (WWR)	Minimum VLT
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

THERMAL TRANSMITTANCE OF ROOF - U_{roof}:

Thermal transmittance (U_{roof}) characterizes the thermal performance of the roof of a building. Limiting the U_{roof} helps in reducing heat gains or losses from the roof, thereby improving the thermal comfort and reducing the energy required for cooling or heating.

Thermal transmittance of roof shall comply with the maximum U_{roof} value of 1.2 W/m² K.

THERMAL TRANSMITTANCE OF ROOF - U_{roof}:

EQUATION FOR U_{roof}:

$$U_{roof} = \frac{1}{A_{roof}} \sum_{i=0}^{n} (Ui \times Ai)$$

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)

RESIDENTIAL ENVELOPE TRANSMITTANCE VALUE FOR BUILDING ENVELOPE (EXCEPT ROOF):

Residential envelope heat transmittance (RETV) is the net heat gain rate (over the cooling period) through the building envelope (excluding roof) of the dwelling units divided by the area of the building envelope (excluding roof) of the dwelling units. Its unit is W/m².

RETV formula takes into account the following:

- Heat Conduction through opaque building envelope components (Wall, Opaque, panels in doors, windows, ventilators, etc.
- Heat Conduction through non-opaque building, envelope components (transparent/translucent panels of windows, doors, ventilators, etc.)
- Solar radiations through non-opaque building envelope components (transparent/translucent panel of windows , doors, ventilators, etc.)

RESIDENTIAL ENVELOPE TRANSMITTANCE VALUE FOR BUILDING ENVELOPE (EXCEPT ROOF):

$$RETV = \frac{1}{A_{envelope}} \times \left[\left\{a \times \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(A_{opaque} \times U_{opaque} \times m_i\right)\right\} + \left\{b \times \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(A_{non\_opaque} \times U_{non\_opaque} \times m_i\right)\right\} + \left\{c \times \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(A_{non\_opaque} \times SHGC_{eq} \times m_i\right)\right\}\right]$$

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RESIDENTIAL ENVELOPE TRANSMITTANCE VALUE FOR BUILDING ENVELOPE (EXCEPT ROOF):

RETV EQUATIONS TERMS

$A_{envelope}$	envelope area (excluding roof) of dwelling units (m^2). It is the gross external wall area (includes the area of the walls and the openings such as windows and doors).
A_{opaque}	areas of different opaque building envelope components (m^2)
U_{opaque}	thermal transmittance values of different opaque building envelope components ($W/m^2.K$)
$A_{non\text{-}opaque}$	areas of different non-opaque building envelope components (m^2)
$U_{non\text{-}opaque}$	thermal transmittance values of different non-opaque building envelope components ($W/m^2.K$)
$SHGC_{eq}$	equivalent solar heat gain coefficient values of different non-opaque building envelope components
ω_I	orientation factor of respective opaque and non-opaque building envelope components; it is a measure of the amount of direct and diffused solar radiation that is received on the vertical surface in a specific orientation

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Residential Envelope Transmittance Value For Building Envelope (Except Roof):

The coefficients of RETV formula, for different climate zones, are given in Table

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
Temperature	3.38	0.37	63.69
Cold	Not Applicable for RETV		

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Thermal Transmittance of Building Envelope:

Thermal transmittance $U_{envelope,cold}$ characterizes the thermal performance of the building envelope (except roof). Limiting the $U_{envelope,cold}$ helps in reducing heat losses from the building envelope, thereby improving the thermal comfort and reducing the energy required for heating

$U_{envelope,cold}$ takes into account the following

Heat Conduction through opaque building envelope components (Wall, Opaque, panels in doors, windows, ventilators, etc.

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

Thermal Transmittance of Building Envelope:

The Thermal transmittance of the building envelope (except roof) for cold climate shall comply with the maximum of 1.8 W/m² .K

EQUATION FOR $U_{envelope,cold}$:

$$U_{envelope,cold} = \frac{1}{A_{envelope}} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (Ui \times Ai)$$

$U_{envelope,cold}$	**thermal transmittance of building envelope (except roof) for cold climate (W/m² .K)**
$A_{envelope}$	envelope area (excluding roof) of dwelling units (m²). It is the gross external wall area (includes the area of the walls and the openings such as windows and doors)
U_i	thermal transmittance of different opaque and non-opaque building envelope components (W/m² .K)
A_i	area of different opaque and non-opaque opaque building envelope components (m²)

Eco – Niwas Samhita 2021 Scope

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.

ECO – NIWAS SAMHITA 2021 CODE COMPLIANCE

Prescriptive Method

Compliance Mandatory +

Point System Method

Additional Score

- Minimum Points
- Additional Points
- Maximum Points

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

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

ECO – NIWAS SAMHITA 2021 CODE COMPLIANCE

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

Low Rise Buildings: A structure of four stories or less, and/or a structure of up to 15 metres in height (without stilts) and up to 17.5 metres in height (including stilt).

Affordable Housing Projects:

- for Affordable houses are Dwelling Units (DUs)
- for Economically Weaker Section (EWS) category
- For Lower Income Group (LIG) category

High Rise Buildings: A structure with more than four stories and/or a height of more than 15 metres (without stilts) and 17.5 metres (including stilt).

Point Based System

POINT BASED SYSTEM

- ANNUAL EPI
- ANNUAL EPI NORMALISE BY SERVICE LIFE
- LIFE CYCLE COST

The potential savings gained from the above metrics for various prototypes has led to the definition of MEPS for part-II building components and a proposal for an Integrated ENS.

Mandatory Requirements

1. Building Envelope: All of the ENS Part I requirements must be met.
2. Power Factor Correction: In all three phases, 0.97 at the point of connection or the state requirement, whichever is more strict.
3. Energy Monitoring: Common area lighting (Outdoor lighting, corridor lighting and basement lighting)
   - Elevators
   - Water pumps
   - Basement car parking ventilation system
   - Electricity generated from power back-up
   - Electricity generated through renewable energy systems
   - Lift pressurization system
4. Electrical Vehicle Charging Station: If it is installed, it must follow the new criteria for Charging Infrastructure established by the Ministry of Power.
5. Electrical Systems: Distribution losses in the ENS building must not exceed 3% of total power demand. At design load, the voltage drop for feeders is less than 2%.At design load, the voltage drop for the branch circuit is less than 3%.

Prescriptive Method

1. Building Envelope:
   - VLT and WFR – as per ENS Part 1
   - RETV (for all climate except cold) – max 12 W/m2
   - Thermal Transmittance for cold – max 1.3W/m2K
   - Roof – 1.2W/m2K
2. Common Area & Exterior Lighting: Either LPD or Efficacy and use of PhotoSensor

Common Areas	Maximum LPD (W/m^2)	Minimum luminous efficacy (lm/W)
Corridor lighting & Stilt Parking	3.0	All the permanently installed lighting fixtures shall use lamps with an efficacy of at least 105 lumens per Watt
Basement Lighting	1.0	All the permanently installed lighting fixtures shall use lamps with an efficacy of at least 105 lumens per Watt

Exterior Lighting Areas	Maximum LPD (in W/m^2)
Driveways and parking (open/ external)	1.6
Pedestrian walkways	2.0
Stairways	10.0
Landscaping	0.5
Outdoor sales area	9.0

Prescriptive Method

3. Elevators, if applicable::
   - Lamps: 85l/W
   - Automatic switch off control
   - IE4 motors
   - VFDs
   - Regenerative drives
   - Group Automatic operation

4. Pumps, if applicable: Min Eff -70% or BEE 5 Star
5. Electrical System, if applicable:
   - Distribution loss less than 3%
   - Dry Type Transformer - as mentioned in table
   - Oil Type Transformer – BEE 5 Star

Point System Method

Point System Method

Minimum Points - are a set of points that must be obtained for each component in order to demonstrate ENS compliance

Additional Points - These are the points provided for implementing additional or improved energy efficiency measures in a component. These points can be combined with others to get the total score for ENS compliance described in section 3.1.2.

The total points available for each component are the **maximum points.**

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

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Point System Method

1 - Building Envelope (87 Max Points out of which 47 are essential)

- Thermal Transmittance of Roof (7 Points)
- RETV (80 Points)

Thermal Transmittance of Roof	
Minimum: Thermal transmittance of roof shall comply with the maximum Uroof value of 1.2 W/m2·K.	Up to 4 Points
Additional: 1 Point for every reduction of 0.23 W/m2·K in thermal transmittance of roof from the Minimum requirement prescribed under §6.1(a).	Maximum 3Points

RET V	
The RETV for the building envelope (except roof) for four climate zones, namely, Composite Climate, Hot-Dry Climate, Warm-Humid Climate, and Temperate Climate, shall comply with the maximum RETV of 15 W/m2.	44 Points
For RETV less than 15 and upto 12 W/m2, score will be calculated by following equation: 74 – 2 x (RETV) (@ 2 points per RETV reduction)	Up to 50 Points
Additional: For RETV less than 12 and upto 6 W/m2, score will be calculated by following equation: 110 – 5 x (RETV) (@ 5 points per RETV reduction)	Up to 80 points
Additional: For RETV less than 6 W/m2	80 Points

Point System Method

2 – Common Area and Exterior Lighting (9 Points)

Common Areas	Maximum LPD (W/m^2)	Minimum luminous efficacy (lm /W)
Corridor lighting & Stilt Parking	3.0	All the permanently installed lighting fixtures shall use lamps with an efficacy of at least 85 lumens per Watt
Basement Lighting	1.0	All the permanently installed lighting fixtures shall use lamps with an efficacy of at least 85 lumens per Watt

Exterior Lighting Areas - at least 85 lm/W and maximum LPD requirements given in Table	**Maximum LPD (in W/m^2)**
Driveways and parking (open/ external)	1.6
Pedestrian walkways	2.0
Stairways	10.0
Landscaping	0.5
Outdoor sales area	9.0

Additional Points (6 points)	
Corridor lighting & Stilt Parking	1 Point for installing 95 lm/W Or 2 Point for installing 105 lm/W
Basement Lighting	1 Point for installing 95 lm/W Or 2 Point for installing 105 lm/W
Exterior Lighting Areas	2Points for Installing photo sensor or astronomical time switch

Point System Method

3 – ELEVATORS (22 Points)

Minimum: **Elevators installed in the ENS building shall meet all the following requirements:** **i. Install high efficacy lamps for lift car lighting having minimum luminous efficacy of 85 lm/W** **ii. Install automatic switch-off controls for lighting and fan inside the lift car when are not occupied** **iii. Install minimum class IE 3 high efficiency motors** **iv. Group automatic operation of two or more elevators coordinated by supervisory control**	**13 Points**
Additional: i. Additional points can be obtained by meeting the following requirements: ii. Installing the variable voltage and variable frequency drives. (4 points) iii. Installing regenerative drives. (3 points) iv. Installing class IE4 motors. (2 points)	9 Points

Point System Method

4 – Pumps (14 Points)

Minimum: **Either hydro-pneumatic pumps having minimum mechanical efficiency of 60% or BEE 4 star rated Pumps shall be installed in the ENS building.**	**6 Points**
Additional: Additional points can be obtained by meeting the following requirements: i. Installation of BEE 5 star rated pumps (5 Points) ii. Installation of hydro-pneumatic system for water pumping having minimum mechanical efficiency of 70% (3 Points)	8 Points

Point System Method

5 – Electrical Systems (6 Points)

Minimum: **i. Power transformers of the proper ratings and design must be selected to satisfy the minimum acceptable efficiencyat 50% and full load rating. The permissible loss shall not exceed the values listed in Table 8 for dry type transformers and BEE 4-star rating in Table 9 for oil type transformers.**	**1 Points**
Additional: Additional points can be obtained by providing all oil type transformers with BEE 5 star rating.	5 Points

Point System Method

6 – Indoor Lightings (12 Points)

Minimum: **All the lighting fixtures shall have lamps with luminous efficacy of minimum 85 lm/W installed in all bedrooms, hall and kitchen.**	**4 Points**
Additional: Additional points for indoor lighting by installing all lighting fixtures in all bedrooms, hall and kitchen shall have lamps luminous efficacy as per following: i. 95 lm/w (3 Points) ii. 105 lm/W (8 Points)	Upto 8 Points

Point System Method

7 – Comfort Systems (50 Points) – Ceiling Fans

Minimum: **i. All ceiling fans installed in all the bedrooms and hall in all the dwelling units shall have a service value as given below:** • **For sweep size <1200 mm: equal or greater than 4 m3/minute·Watt** • **For sweep size >1200 mm: equal or greater than 5 m3/minute·Watt** **i. BEE Standards and Labeling requirements for ceiling fans shall take precedence over the current minimum requirement, as and when it is notified as mandatory.**	**6 Points**
Additional:	
Additional points for ceiling fans by installing in all the bedrooms and hall in all the dwellingunits as per following:	
i. 4 Star	1 Points
ii. 5 Star	3 Points

Point System Method

Weighted Average of different Comfort Systems installed in a building allowed for better flexibility (Points Achieved for AC)

Minimum: **i. Unitary Type: 5 Star** **ii. Split AC: 3 Star** **iii. VRF: 3.28 EER** **iv. Chiller: Minimum ECBC Level**	**20 Points**
Additional 9 points for : i. Split AC: 4 Star ii. VRF: Not Applicable as on date, however, whenever Star labelling of BEE is launched, Star 4 will be applicable iii. Chiller: Minimum ECBC+ Level as mentioned in ECBC 2017	9 Points
Additional 21 points for : i. Split AC: 5 Star ii. VRF: Not Applicable as on date, however, whenever Star labelling of BEE is launched, Star 5 will be applicable iii. Chiller: Minimum SuperECBC Level as mentioned in ECBC 2017	21 Points

Point System Method

8 – Solar Water Heating (10 Points)

Minimum: **The ENS compliant building shall provide a solar water heating system (SWH) of minimum BEE 3Star label and is capable of meeting 100% of the annual hot water demand of top 4 floors of the residential building.** **or** **100% of the annual hot water demand of top 4 floors of the residential building is met by the system using heat recovery**	**5 Points**
Additional: Additional points can be obtained by installing SWH system as per as per following: i. 100% of the annual hot water demand of top 6 floors of the residential building (2 points) ii. 100% of the annual hot water demand of top 8 floors of the residential building (5 points)	Upto 5 Points

Point System Method

9 – Solar Photo Voltaic (10 Points)

Minimum: **The ENS compliant building shall provide a dedicated Renewable Energy Generation Zone (REGZ) –** • **Equivalent to a minimum of 2 kWh/m2.year of electricity; or** • **Equivalent to at least 20% of roof area.** **The REGZ shall be free of any obstructions within its boundaries and from shadows cast by objects adjacent to the zone.**	**5 Points**
Additional: Additional points can be obtained by installing solar photo voltaic as per following: i. Equivalent to a minimum of 3 kWh/m2.year of electricity or Equivalent to at least 30% of roof area (2 points) ii. Equivalent to a minimum of 4 kWh/m2.year of electricity or Equivalent to at least 40% of roof area (5 points)	Upto 5 Points

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ENS Compliance Tools

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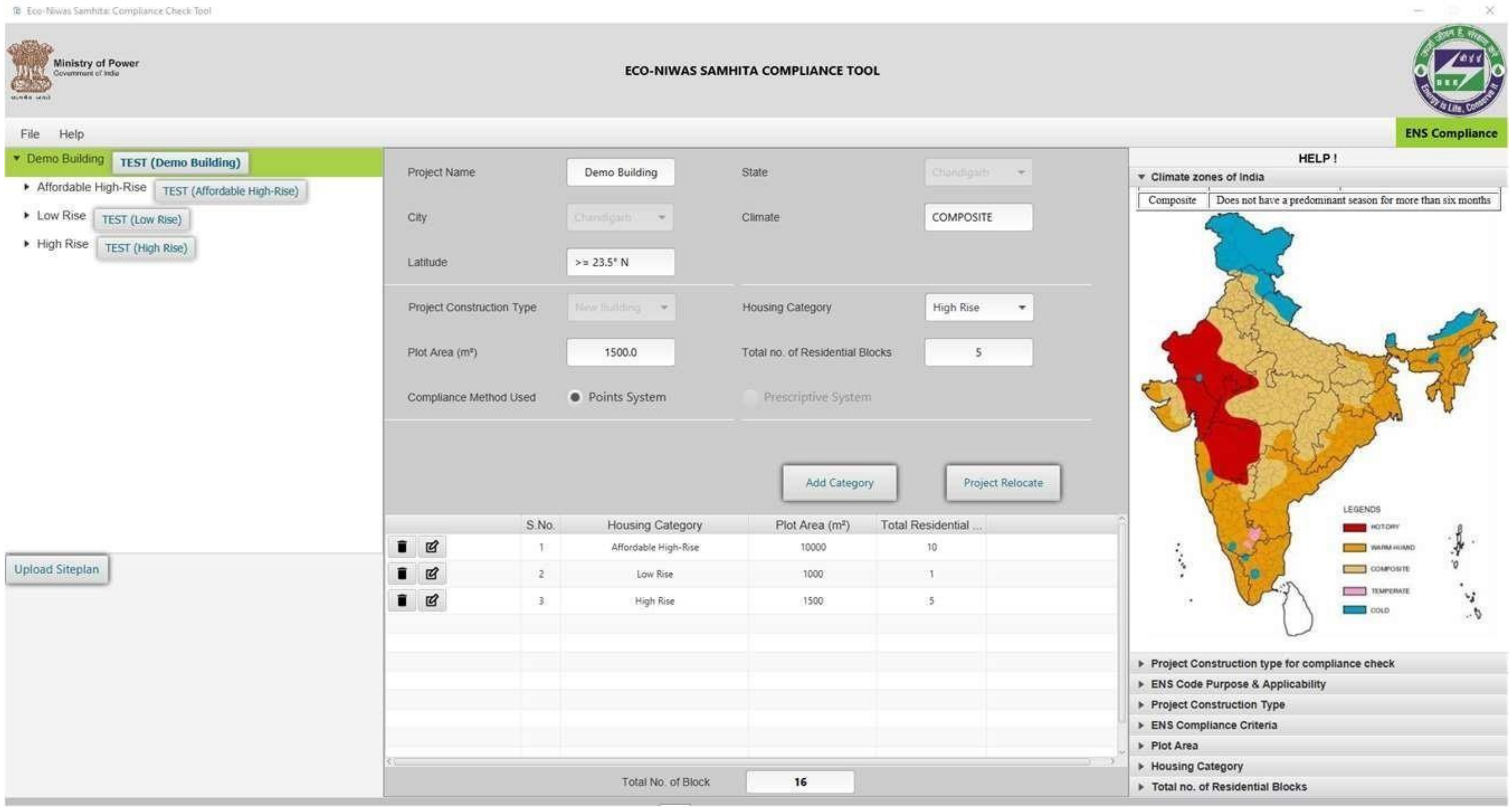
Introduction

- Quick design and compliance checks benchmarks of ECONIWAS SAMHITA.
- 5 key features in consideration:
  1. User friendliness
  2. Responsiveness
  3. Adaptability
  4. Dynamism
  5. Resourcefulness.
- Compliance for Both Prescriptive and Points Based Systems.
- Categories included:
  1. High rise
  2. Low Rise
  3. Affordable
  4. Mixed Use



Source : www.econiwas.com

ENS Compliance Tools Key Features

- Provisionsfor multiple housing category addition for compliance evaluation

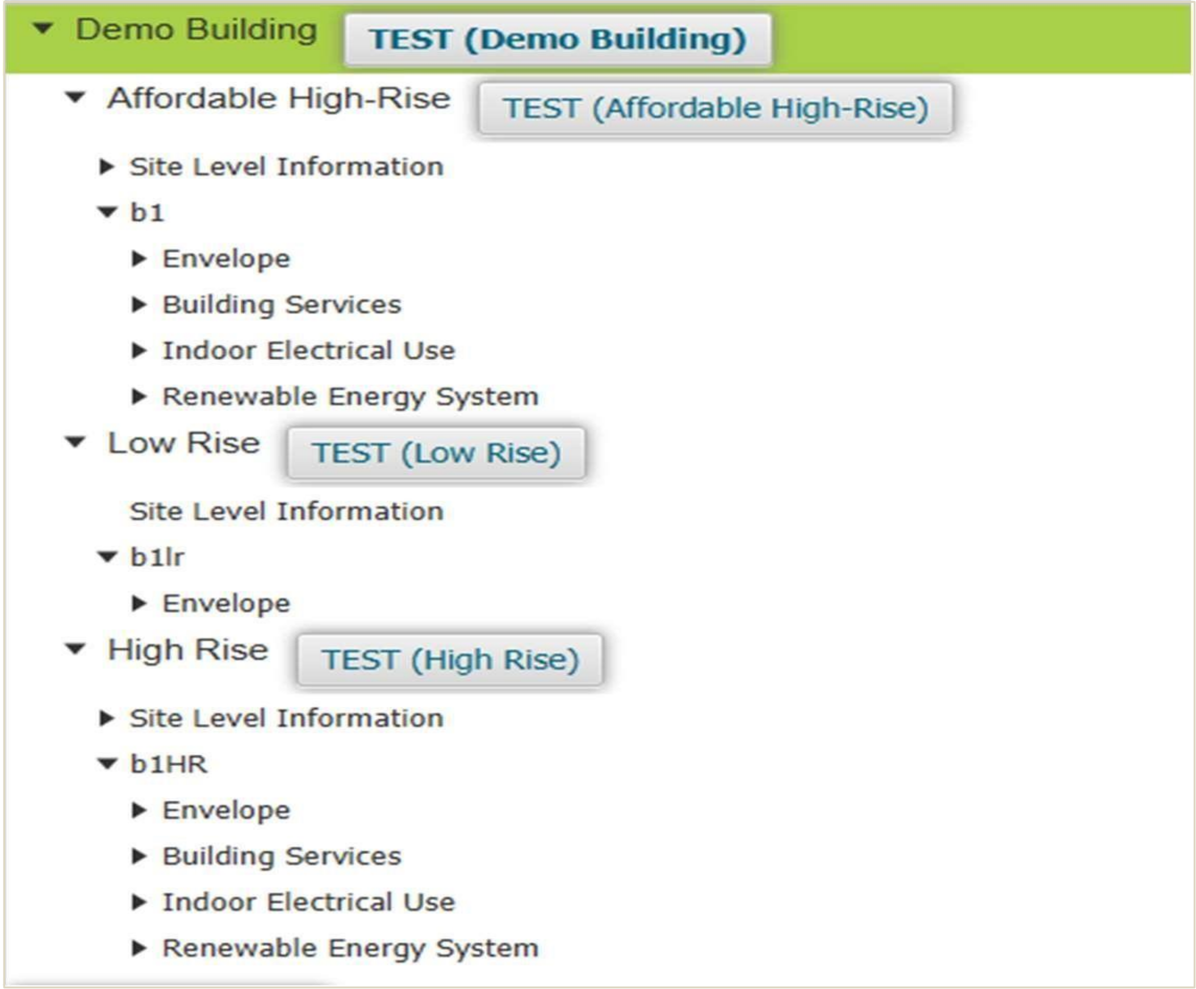
	S.No.	Housing Category	Plot Area (m²)	Total Residential Block
	1	Affordable High-Rise	10000	10
	2	Low Rise	1000	1
	3	High Rise	1500	5

Total No. of Block: 16

Source : www.econiwas.com

ENS Compliance Tools Key Features

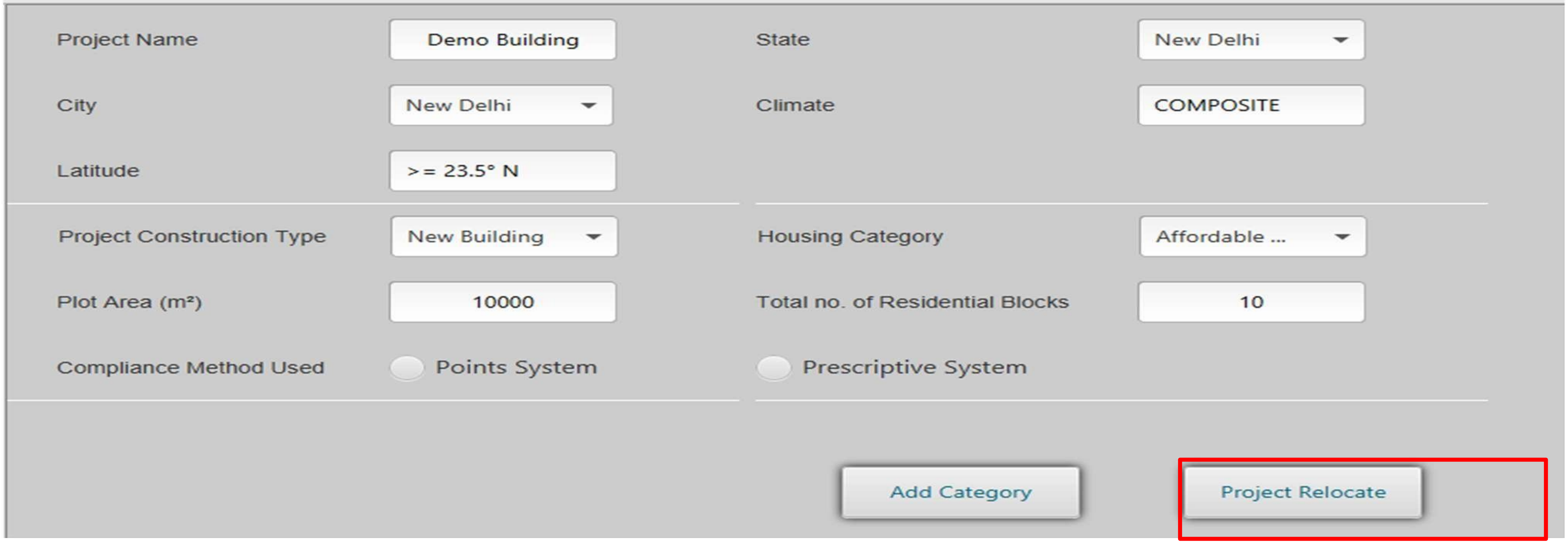
- Easy to navigate tree-view structure



Source : www.econiwas.com

ENS Compliance Tools Key Features

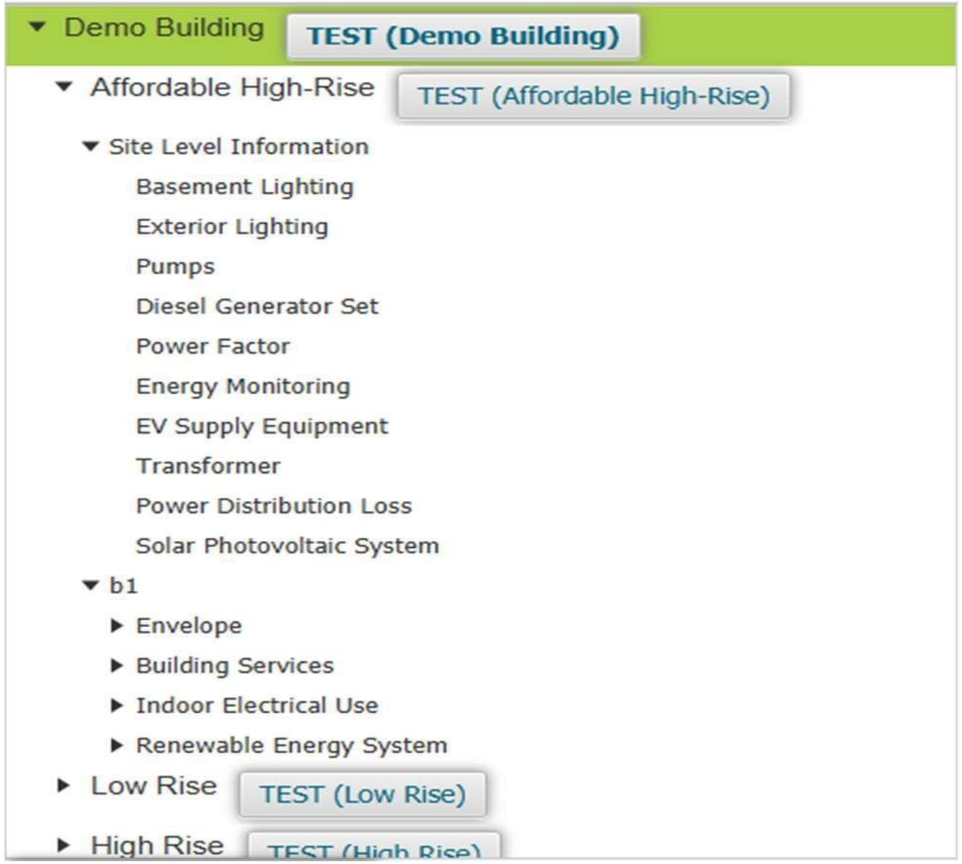
- Project relocation feature for multiple domain use



Source : www.econiwas.com

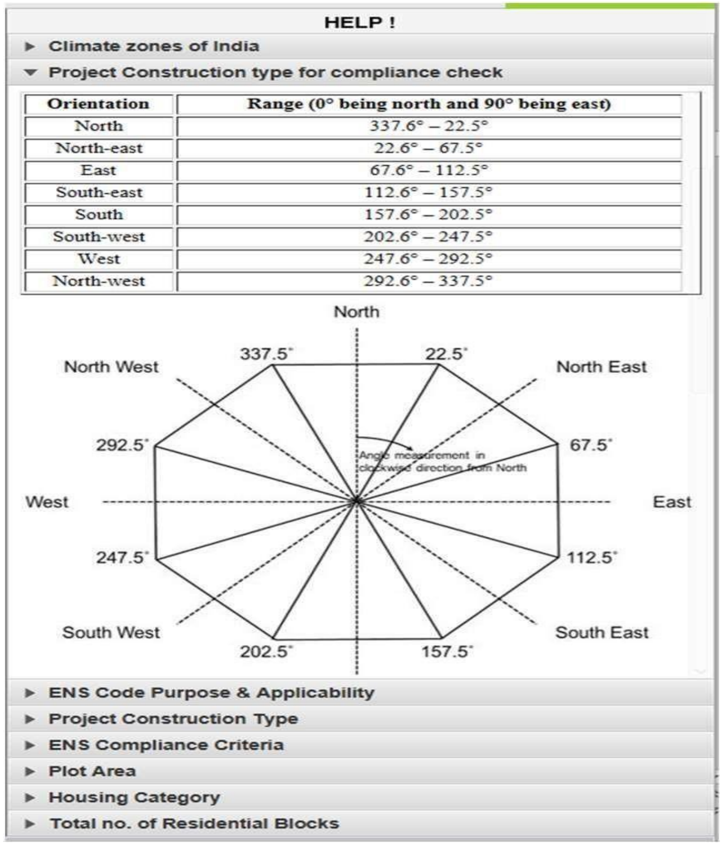
ENS Compliance Tools Key Features

- Segregated site level & block level inputs for ease in information flow



Source : www.econiwas.com

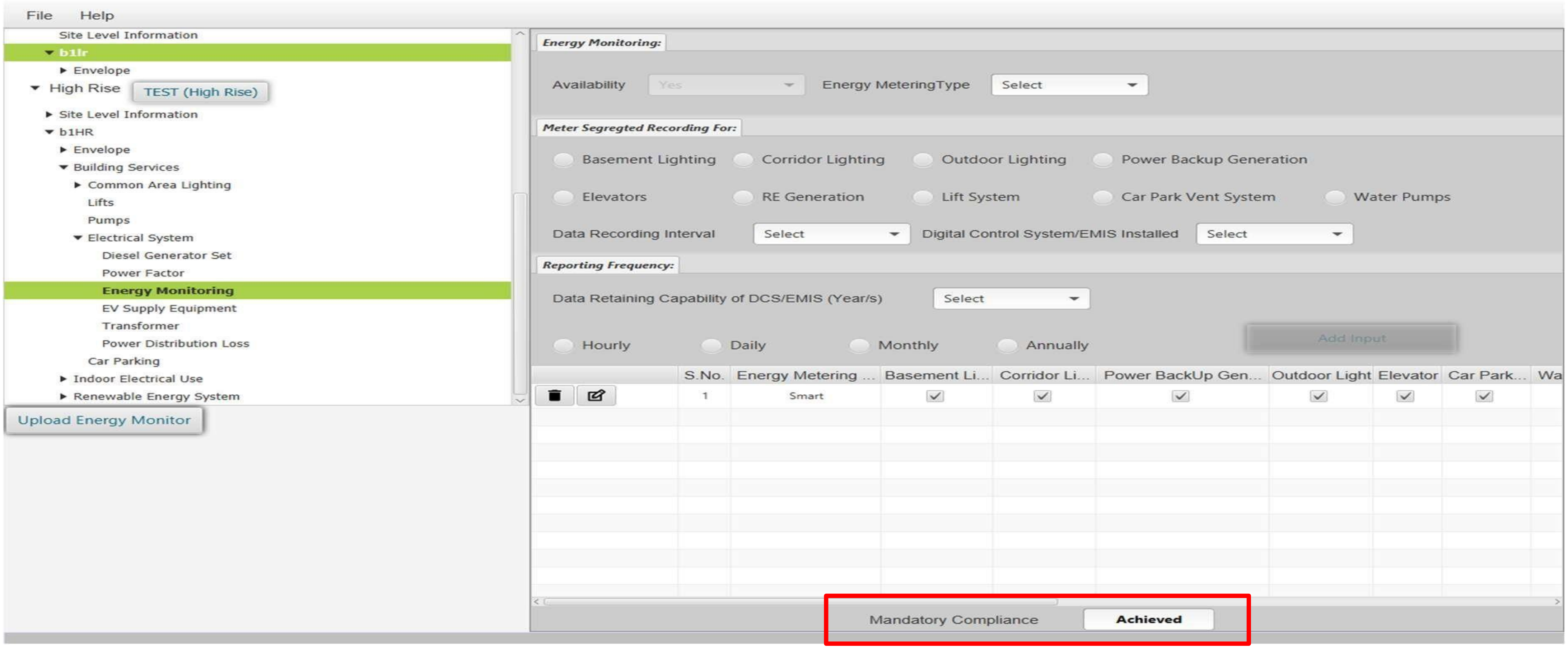
- Comprehensive help panel on each form for easy user referencing



Orientation	Range (0° being north and 90° being east)
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°

ENS Compliance Tools Key Features

- Component level display for mandatory provisions and pointsachieved



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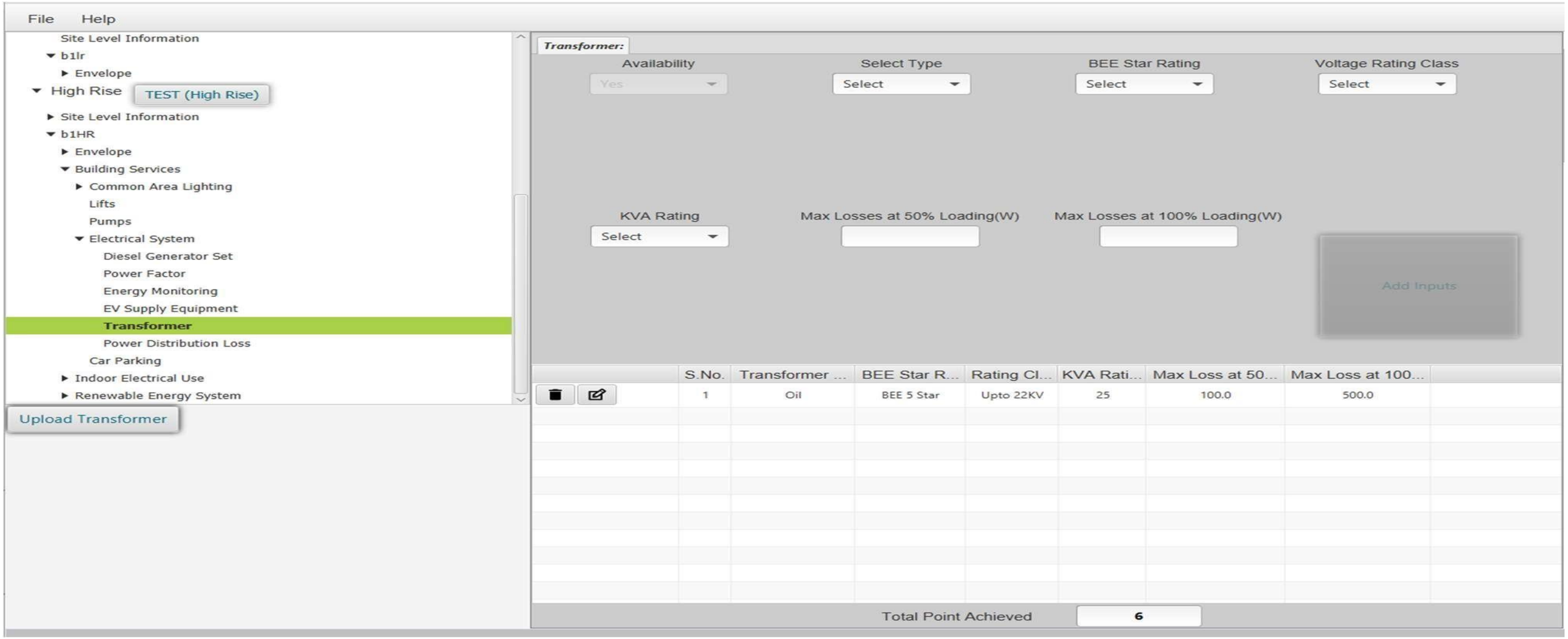
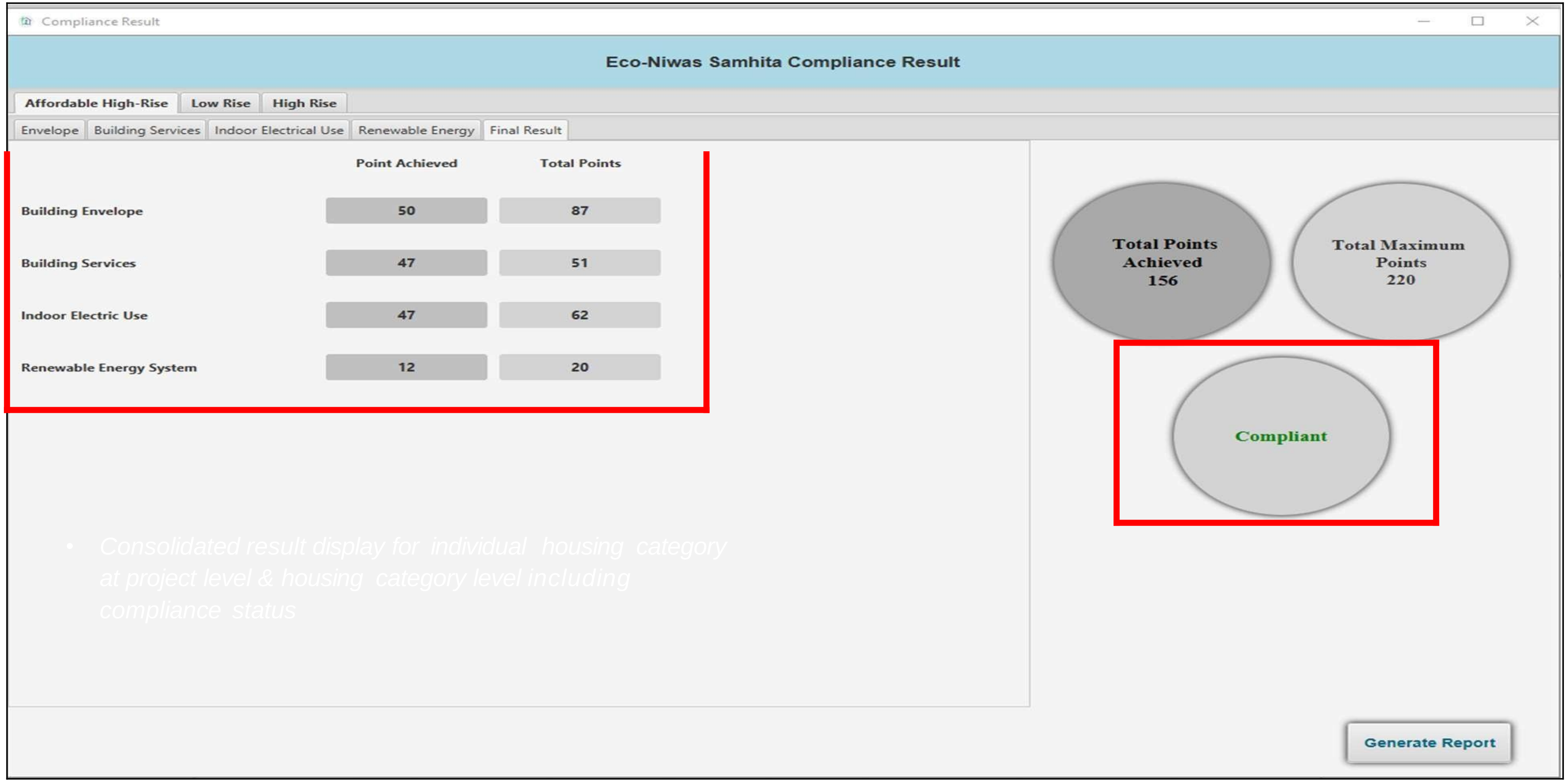
ENS Compliance Tools Key Features



Source : www.econiwas.com

ENS Compliance Tools Key Features



- Consolidated result display for individual housing category at project level & housing category level including compliance status

Source : www.econiwas.com

ENS Compliance Tools Key Features

- Provisions for PDF output reporting for each input and corresponding output

Source : *www.econiwas.com*

Eco-Niwas Samhita: Compliance Check Report

ECO-NIWAS SAMHITA (ENS) COMPLIANCE EVALUATION REPORT

Project Information

Project Name	Demo Building
State	Chandigarh
City	Chandigarh
Climate	COMPOSITE
Latitude	>= 23.5° N
Building Construction Type	New Building
Compliance Method Used	Point System

Housing Category Information

Housing Category	Plot Area(m²)	Total No. of Residential Blocks	Total Basement Area(m²)	Total Exterior Light Area(m²)	Total Roof Area(m²)
Affordable High-Rise	10000	10	1000.0	1000.0	1000.0
Low Rise	1000	1	1000.0	1000.0	1000.0
High Rise	1500	5	100.0	100.0	100.0

Eco-Niwas Samhita: Compliance Check Report

Consolidated Compliance Status of the Project:

S.No.	Housing Categories	Total Points	Maximum Points	Minimum Points	Compliance Status
1	Affordable High-Rise	156	220	70	Compliant
2	Low Rise	53	87	47	Compliant
3	High Rise	82	220	100	Non Compliant

Eco-Niwas Samhita: Compliance Check Report

1. Affordable High-Rise : Compliance Result

1.1. Building Envelope:

S.No.	Component	Mandatory Requirements	Calculated value	Points Achieved	Maximum Points
1	RETV(W/m².K)	NA	14.59	44	80
2	U-Value Roof(W/m².K)	NA	0.53	6	7
3	WFRop	Achieved	32.0	NA	NA
4	VLT %	Achieved	60.0	NA	NA

1.2. Building Services:

S.No.	Component	Mandatory Requirements	Calculated value	Points Achieved	Maximum Points
1	Exterior Lighting	NA	--	3	3
2	Basement Lighting	NA	--	2	3
3	Corridor Lighting	NA	--	3	3
4	Lift	NA	--	22	22
5	Pump	NA	--	11	14
6	Diesel Generator Sets	Achieved	--	NA	NA
7	Power Factor Correction	Achieved	--	NA	NA
8	Energy Monitoring System	Achieved	--	NA	NA
9	Electric Vehicle Supply Equipment	Achieved	--	NA	NA
10	Transformer	NA	--	6	6
11	Power Distribution Loss	Achieved	--	NA	NA
12	Car Parking Basement Ventilation	Achieved	--	NA	NA

1.3. Indoor Electrical End Use:

S.No.	Component	Mandatory Requirements	Calculated value	Points Achieved	Maximum Points
1	Indoor Lighting	NA	--	12	12
2	Ceiling Fan	NA	--	7	9
3	Cooling Equipment	NA	--	28	41

1.4. Renewable Energy System:

S.No.	Component	Mandatory Requirements	Calculated value	Points Achieved	Maximum Points
1	Solar Hot Water Requirements	NA	--	7	10
2	Solar Photovoltaic System	NA	--	5	10

DAY 1

Q & A Session

DAY 1

Vote of Thanks

GLOBAL HOUSING TECHNOLOGY CHALLENGE INDIA

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

Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs
Government of India

Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav

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THANK YOU