## Table of contents

About the book series			
Edi	ix		
Lis	xxxi xxxiii xxxvii		
For			
Edi			
About the editor			
1.		rgy and carbon emissions of buildings	1
		led A. Al-Sallal	1
		Fast urbanization and increasing ecological footprints	1
	1.2	Background	2
		1.2.1 Climate issues	2 2
		1.2.2 Global carbon emissions/emissions from fossil fuels	4
	1.3	1.2.3 World Energy Outlook Buildings energy and emissions	5
	1.3	1.3.1 Building sector energy	5
		1.3.1 Building sector energy 1.3.2 Emissions from construction industry	6
		1.3.3 Building sector and climate change	7
		1.3.4 Commercial buildings	8
		1.3.5 Operating energy and embodied energy in buildings	8
		1.3.6 Buildings indirect emissions	9
	1.4	Global actions to reduce building emissions	9
		1.4.1 Setting sustainable design targets	9
		1.4.2 Energy efficiency standards	10
		1.4.3 Energy design guidelines	11
		1.4.4 Green building standards and codes	11
		1.4.5 Assessment methods and building-rating systems	11
		1.4.6 Building low carbon strategies	. 11
	1.5	Conclusions	12
2.	ψ, e		17
	Kha		
	2.1	17	
	2.2	Fundamentals	18
		2.2.1 Thermal comfort	18
		2.2.2 Avenues of heat loss	19
		2.2.3 Natural sources of coolness (heat sinks)	19 19
	2.2	2.2.4 Reduction of heat gains in buildings	21
	2.3	Passive cooling and architectural design 2.3.1 General classifications of passive cooling techniques	21
		2.3.1 General classifications of passive cooling techniques	21

	2.3.2	9 8 8 8 a 8 a 8 a 8	21
		2.3.2.1 Improving the microelimate around the building	21
		2.3.2.2 Form configuration of the building	22
		2.3.2.3 Arrangement of the building spaces	22
		2.3.2.4 Shading the building envelope and openings	22
		2.3.2.5 Color of the envelope	22
		2.3.2.6 Thermal insulation of the envelope	22
		2.3.2.7 Control of internal gains	23
2.4	Passiv	ve cooling in vernacular architecture	23
		Vernacular architectural approaches in hot climates	23
	2.4.2	Vernacular architecture of the Arab Gulf	24
		2.4.2.1 Urban and architectural context	24
		2.4.2.2 Approaches for solar shading	24
		2.4.2.3 Approaches for airflow	24
	2.4.3	8	25
		2.4.3.1 Wind tower (baud-geer)	25
		2.4.3.2 Evaporative cooling in wind towers	25
		2.4.3.3 Egyptian wind catcher	27
		2.4.3.4 Wind scoops in the traditional house of Baghdad	28
		2.4.3.5 Ventilated basements (or serdabs) in the traditional house	
		of Baghdad	29
		2.4.3.6 Curved/domed roofs	30
		2.4.3.7 The cistern	30
		2.4.3.8 The ice maker	31
2.5	Passiv	ve cooling systems mainly effective in hot arid climates	31
	2.5.1	Courtyards	31
		2.5.1.1 Use of courtyards to reduce building heat gains	31
		2.5.1.2 Courtyards radiant cooling effect	32
		2.5.1.3 Courtyards convective and evaporative cooling effects	33
		2.5.1.4 Courtyards and thermal comfort issues	34
	2.5.2	2.5.1.5 Courtyards performance measurement	35
	2.5.2		36
		2.5.2.1 Traditional design issues	36
		2.5.2.2 Improved design	37
		2.5.2.3 Performance of the improved design	37
	252	2.5.2.4 Coupling a wind tower with a solar chimney	39
		Evaporative coolers	40
	2.3.4		40
		2.5.4.1 Night ventilation	40
		2.5.4.2 Weekly storage of coolness in heavy walls	43
		2.5.4.3 Storage of coolness in roof ponds	45
		2.5.4.4 Water spray on roof with storage of coolness in water	46
		2.5.4.5 Water spray on roof with storage of coolness in building structure or rock bed	4.0
		2.5.4.6 Evaporative coolers with rock bed storage	46
	2.5.5	Seasonal storage in earth-coupled buildings	47
2.6		oting airflow for comfort or structural cooling	48
2.0	2.6.1	Theoretical background	48
	2.0.1	2.6.1.1 Airflow through buildings due to wind effects	48
		2.6.1.2 Air flow through buildings due to buoyancy forces	48
		(chimney effect)	50
	2.6.2	Cross ventilation	51
		Stack ventilation	51

		2.6.3.1 Case study: Queens Building Auditorium, De Montfort	
		University	52
		2.6.3.2 BRE Environmental Building in Watford, UK	53
		2.6.4 Wing walls	53
		2.6.5 Domed roofs with openings in their crowns	54
	2.7	Passive cooling employed mostly in hot humid climates	55
		2.7.1 Sources of coolness constraints in hot humid climates	55
		2.7.2 Dehumidification	55
		2.7.3 Employing natural ventilation	56
		2.7.4 Desiccant cooling	56
	2.8	Conclusions	58
3.		lighting	63
	Kha	led A. Al-Sallal	
	3.1	Introduction	63
	3.2	Human necessities and benefits of daylight	63
		3.2.1 Human aspects	64
		3.2.1.1 Sleep/wake cycle	64
		3.2.1.2 Performance and productivity	64
		3.2.1.3 Health and patient recovery time	64
		3.2.2 Energy savings and environmental benefits	65
	3.3	Daylight source and characteristics	65
		3.3.1 Sunlight and daylight	65
		3.3.2 Sun position	65
		3.3.3 Sky luminance and classifications	66
		3.3.4 Daylight availability	67
		3.3.5 Solar radiation spectrum	68
	3.4	Photometry	68
	3.5	Daylighting challenges	69
	5.5	3.5.1 Urban regulations and daylight access	69
		3.5.2 Human needs for daylight versus building energy efficiency	69
			70
		3.5.3 Energy efficiency, daylight requirement, and building profits	70
		3.5.4 Integration with electric lighting	70 70
		3.5.5 Need for clearly defined design targets	
		3.5.6 Daylight for green retrofits and renovation projects	71
		3.5.7 Appropriateness of daylight metrics	71
		3.5.8 Validity of rules of thumb	71
	3.6	Daylight performance metrics	72
		3.6.1 Daylight factor $(DF)$	72
		3.6.2 Climate-based daylight-availability metrics (CBDM)	72
		3.6.3 Annual light exposure	74
		3.6.4 Glare	74
	3.7	Modeling the daylight sky	75
		3.7.1 General sky models	75
		3.7.2 Dividing the sky	75
		3.7.3 High dynamic range (HDR) sky luminance	76
		3.7.4 Dynamic simulation	76
	3.8	Daylight evaluation using physical models	77
		3.8.1 Heliodon	77
		3.8.2 Artificial sky	80
		3.8.3 Solar simulator	80
	3.9	Design process	81
		3.9.1 Site and weather analysis	81
		3.9.2 Programing and project brief	83

## xxvi Table of contents

		3.9.3 Conceptual design	83
		3.9.4 Building orientation and massing	84
		3.9.5 Design development	85
	3.10	Daylighting strategies and rules of thumb	86
		3.10.1 Sidelighting	86
		3.10.2 Sidelighting rule of thumb	88
		3.10.3 Toplighting	89
		3.10.4 Toplighting rule of thumb	90
	3.11	Daylighting aperture design	92
	3.12	Advanced daylighting systems	92
		3.12.1 Strategies for advanced systems	92
		3.12.1.1 Strategies for sky light	93
		3.12.1.2 Strategies for direct sunlight	93
		3.12.2 Advanced daylighting systems categories	93
	3.13	Conclusions	94
4.	Doci	oning necesive color heated energy	99
4.		gning passive solar-heated spaces te Passe & Timothy Lentz	77
	4.1	Introduction: passive solar tradition, present and future	99
	4.1	Principles of passive solar design: balancing sun, mass and air	100
	4.3	Impact of cold climate	101
	4.4	Passive solar design techniques and their design rules of thumb	101
		The 2009 US DOE Solar Decathlon competition	102
	4.6	Detailed analysis of passive solar design rules of thumb	104
	4.0	4.6.1 Direct penetration of solar radiation through a transparent or	104
		translucent media: direct-gain	104
		4.6.1.1 Storing energy – thermal mass as temporary energy storage	104
		4.6.1.2 Direct-gain – final discussion of calculated results	105
		4.6.1.3 Indirect-gain – rules and results	105
		4.6.1.4 Shading – modulating the gain	106
		4.6.2 Heat retention through insulation	107
		4.6.2.1 Insulation calculations	108
		4.6.2.2 Insulation – results	108
		4.6.3 Window assembly properties	108
		4.6.3.1 Windows – calculation	109
		4.6.3.2 Windows – results	109
		4.6.4 Daylighting	109
	4.7	Methodology	110
	4.8	Temperature as performance indicator	111
	4.9	·	
		rules of thumb based on comparisons	113
		4.9.1 Team Alberta: Sol Adobe House	113
		4.9.2 University of Illinois: Gable Home	116
		4.9.3 Team Ontario BC: North House	119
		4.9.4 Team Germany	121
		4.9.5 Iowa State University: Interlock House	124
		4.9.6 Team Minnesota: Icon House	126
		4.9.7 Summary of house evaluations	128
	4.10	Simulating solar radiation in the Interlock House in winter	128
		4.10.1 Interlock House: measured data in winter	130
		4.10.2 Outlook for future simulations and measurements	130
	4.11	Solar thermal storage wall in cold and cloudy climates	132
	4.12	Overall conclusion	135

5.	The human factor in sustainable architecture		137
		shir Mahdavi	
		Introduction and overview	137
		Human ecology	137
	5.3	Boundary conditions	139
		5.3.1 Motivation	139
		5.3.2 Population and life style	139
		5.3.3 Buildings, industry, mobility	140
		5.3.4 Human behavior and the built environment	141
		5.3.5 Concluding reflections	142
	5.4	Building performance and human requirements	142
		5.4.1 Introductory remarks	142
		5.4.2 The thermal environment	143
		5.4.2.1 Heat balance and human body	143
		5.4.3 Thermal comfort models and standards	144
		5.4.4 A concluding note on the information-related aspect of environmental	
		relationships	147
	5.5	Building performance and human impact	148
		5.5.1 The relevance of people's behavior	148
		5.5.2 Kinds of effects	149
		5.5.3 Empirical observations and models	149
		5.5.4 A note on the rebound effect	154
		5.5.5 Conclusion	155
	5.6	Concluding remarks	155
6.	Sustainable construction materials		159
	Kenneth Ip & Andrew Miller		
	6.1	Introduction	159
	6.2	Materials in construction	159
		6.2.1 Traditional construction methods	160
	6.3	Demands for material resources	160
		6.3.1 One planet living	161
	6.4	Life cycle of buildings	162
		6.4.1 Stages in the life cycle	162
		6.4.1.1 Raw materials	162
		6.4.1.2 Waste in construction	163
		6.4.1.3 End of life	164
		6.4.1.4 Recycling/reuse	164
	6.5	Life cycle assessment	164
		6.5.1 Environmental impact assessment methods	165
		6.5.2 Embodied energy	166
		6.5.2.1 Gross energy requirement	166
		6.5.2.2 Process energy requirement	166
		6.5.2.3 Embodied carbon	167
		6.5.3 Code for sustainable homes	167
	6.6		168
	0.0	6.6.1 Hemp	169
		6.6.1.1 Life cycle of hemp/lime wall	170
		6.6.2 Timber	170
	6.7		172
_			175
7.	water use and conservation		
	Alf. 7.1	redo Fernández-González Introduction	175
	7.1		175

## xxviii Table of contents

	7.3 The water and energy nexus: a symbiotic relationship			
	7.4	Site and building water management issues	178	
		7.4.1 The Living Building Challenge	181	
		7.4.2 LEED	181	
		7.4.3 Green Globes	182	
		7.4.4 WaterSense program	182	
	7.5	Centralized vs. decentralized water supply systems	182	
	7.6	Integrated site and building water management (ISBWM)	183	
	7.7	Case studies	184	
		7.7.1 Lloyd Crossing Urban Design Plan, Portland, OR	184	
		7.7.2 Solaire Apartments, New York, NY	185	
		7.7.3 Bullitt Center Building, Seattle, WA	185	
		7.7.4 Audubon Center at Debs Park, Los Angeles, CA	186	
		7.7.5 The Omega Center for Sustainable Living, Rhinebeck, NY	186	
	7.8	The Living Oasis: an innovative approach to ISBWM	190	
		7.8.1 Harvest all economically available sources of on-site water supply	190	
		7.8.2 Integrate, filter, and treat the harvested water	191	
		7.8.3 Provide 24/7 on demand storage	191	
		7.8.4 Provide digitally controlled distribution of the reclaimed water	193	
		7.8.5 Drip/subsurface irrigation for roofs, walls, and landscaped areas	193	
		7.8.6 Minimize the dependence on municipal water supply – reuse and	102	
		limit waste	193	
		7.8.7 Embrace the Architecture 2030 Challenge as a building investment	102	
	7.9	strategy Conclusions	193 194	
_				
8.		rgy-efficient HVAC systems and systems integration	197	
		er Grondzik	107	
		Introduction	197	
	8.2	HVAC system expectations	197	
		8.2.1 Thermal comfort	198	
	0.2	8.2.2 Indoor air quality	198	
	8.3	Terminology  Commissioning of systems	199	
	8.4	Commissioning of systems	200	
	8.5	HVAC source equipment	200	
		8.5.1 Heat sources	201	
	06	8.5.2 Coolth sources	202	
	8.6	HVAC distribution and delivery options	202	
		8.6.1 All-air systems	203	
		8.6.2 Air-water systems	203	
		8.6.3 All-water systems	204	
	07	8.6.4 Delivery components	204	
	8.7	HVAC system controls	204 205	
	8.8 8.9	Emerging HVAC system trends HVAC systems integration	203	
9.		site renewable energy	209	
		ert J. Koester	300	
	9.1	Introduction	209	
	9.2	On-site energy renewable energy: the presumptions	209	
		9.2.1 "Stored" sourcing or "real-time" harvesting	209	
		9.2.1.1 The "stored" <i>sourcing</i> technologies	210	
		9.2.1.2 The "real-time" harvesting technologies	211	

		9.2.2	Accepting principles: the design-decision space	214		
			9.2.2.1 Bounding options/opportunities	214		
			9.2.2.2 Balance of systems global and local	215		
			9.2.2.3 Building-integrated application	215		
			9.2.2.4 Stand-alone campus placement	215		
			9.2.2.5 Cost-benefit: return on investment	215		
			9.2.2.6 Cost-benefit: carbon tax avoidance and/or carbon credit sales	216		
	9.3	Plann	ing for climate action at Ball State University	216		
		9.3.1	A five-year time block planning for GHG emissions reduction	217		
		9.3.2	Continually telling the story	218		
	9.4	The co	ontent of the climate action plan	218		
			Involve the full breadth of the university community	219		
		9.4.2	Nine tactical areas	220		
			9.4.2.1 Scope 1	220		
			9.4.2.2 Scope 2	225		
			9.4.2.3 Scope 3	230		
	9.5	The ir	mplementation of the climate action plan	234		
		9.5.1	Initiate and secure funding for kick-starting the nine pilot projects	234		
		9.5.2				
			pilot project	234		
		9.5.3	Monitor and report pilot project performance (outreach)	234		
	9.6	Concl	lusion	234		
10	Shif	ting ag	endas	239		
10.	Raymond J. Cole & Amy Oliver					
	10.1 Introduction					
			ng from green to regenerative	240		
	10.2		1 Green design	240		
			2 Regenerative design	241		
	10.2.3 Green building assessment methods					
			4 Regenerative design support tools	244		
	10.3 ICT capability and automation					
	10.5		1 Information & communications technology	245 245		
			2 Building automation	248		
	10.4		rtance of place	250		
			lusions	253		
	10.5	COIL	IGOTO	200		
Sul	bject :	index		259		
		ries pa	ge	269		