

MT'23 - Building Design and Transformation for Sustainability

Back to the Future

a climate adaptive rammed earth house design in Yunnan based on a data-driven approach



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Direction: Building Design and Transformation for Sustainability

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"What is the use of a house if you haven't got a tolerable planet to put it on?"

- Henry David Thoreau

Back to the Future

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Abstract

Abstract

Climate change, energy crisis, and housing shortage pose significant global challenges.

In the rural context of Yunnan, a developing region in China, the extensive use of concrete-brick buildings raises sustainability concerns. This thesis aims to explore the potential of a climate-adaptive rammed earth building design based on a data-driven approach to enhance indoor comfort and reduce environment impact, particularly in social housing projects.

The research will begin with an investigation of the local climate, earth vernacular, local context, and modern rammed earth technology. To compare the energy performance and environment impact between brick and rammed earth constructions, a room-scale shoebox will be modeled for dynamic thermal simulations and a life cycle assessment (LCA).The daylight will also be studied with simulation on the room-scale.

Based on the findings, guidelines for rammed earth construction will be derived and synthesized. Subsequent to simulations, life cycle assessment, and data analysis, a climate-adaptive rammed earth house will be designed on a specific site, utilizing the established guidelines. The newly designed house will be simulated, discussed, and optimized, compared to a typical concrete-brick house. The outcomes of this research and design endeavor are expected to contribute as a sustainable housing prototype, not only in Yunnan but also as an inspiration for similar social and climatic regions.

Keywords

climate-adaptive, energy efficiency, house design, indoor climate, life cycle assessment, rammed earth, simulation, data-driven

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Introduction

This Chapter gives an overall look for the thesis, including backgrounds, aims, research questions and method. It's a guide to understand the framework of the thesis.

Background

Aim

Delimitation

Research Question

Method

Background

We human beings are facing the global challenge of energy crisis and climate change. However, the population has been rising to 8 billion recently. Most of it is in the poorest region of the world.

Adequate housing is one of the basic human rights, but how can we offer houses with basic comfort but with the least impact, from a life cycle perspective?

If we take a look at the developing region, people are building housing with concrete bricks around the world. There are complex reasons behind it, but what we need to keep in mind, is those materials lead to a large amount of greenhouse emissions. (Figure 1) As architects, can't we make something different?

The crisis of architects is obvious if we still keep the focus on the 1% richest in this world. When we look at 99%, we can see there is a huge market and gap to improve. It doesn't mean every house needs to be designed by architects, but some consensus can be input to improve the welfare of all human beings.

Yunnan is a southwest border province in China. It is close to many Southeast Asian countries such as Vietnam, Thailand, Laos, Myanmar, and India (Figure 2).

On one hand, this leads to rich cultural and ethnic diversity. Besides, the mild climate, the variant altitude (76m - 6740m) and topography contribute to the abundant biodiversity in Yunnan. The energy share in Yunnan is quite clean, 81% is hydropower and fossil fuels only share 11% (Figure 3).

On the other hand, due to its geolocation, the economy is much less developed than in other regions of China. The population in Yunnan is 47 million, and 24 million are registered in the countryside. Some people move to cities to buy apartments but most of them still have the demand to build houses on their own for the family.

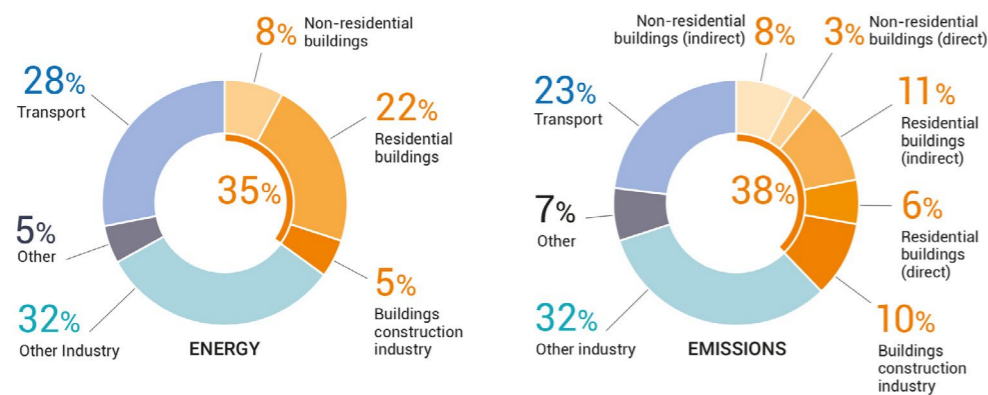


Figure 1. Global share of buildings and construction final energy and emissions, 2019
United Nations Environment Programme, & Global Alliance for Buildings and Construction (2020). 2020 Global Status Report for Buildings and Construction: Towards a Zero-emissions, Efficient and Resilient Buildings and Construction Sector - Executive Summary. <https://wedocs.unep.org/20.500.11822/34572>.

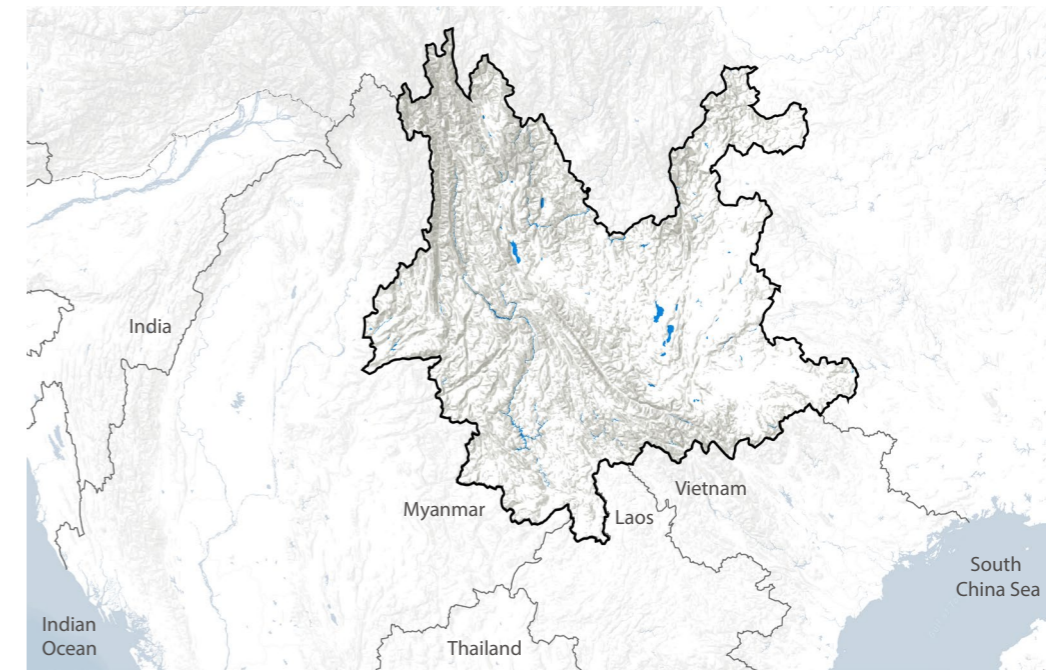


Figure 2. Yunnan province and its neighbouring countries, data source: Mapbox.

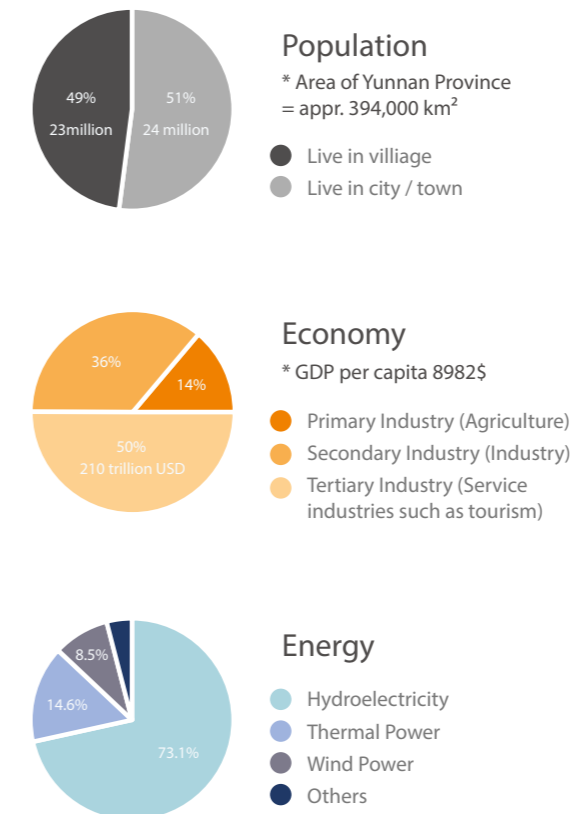


Figure 3. Population, energy and economy data of Yunnan, data source: Bureau of Statistics, people's government of Yunnan Province, 2020 data.

Aim

The thesis aims to propose a housing project in Dashuijing village, Yunnan, China. People moved out from earth vernacular because it does not meet the demands nowadays. Brick houses become the choice due to their advantages such as affordability, better structure performance, easy-to-master skills, etc. However, these materials bring new challenges such as pollution and greenhouse gas emissions. Can modern rammed earth be a better choice than brick? We will compare these two choices in a computational and evidence-based approach and propose a design based on the research.



Figure 5. Concept diagram, the challenges of rural housing in Yunnan.

Delimitation

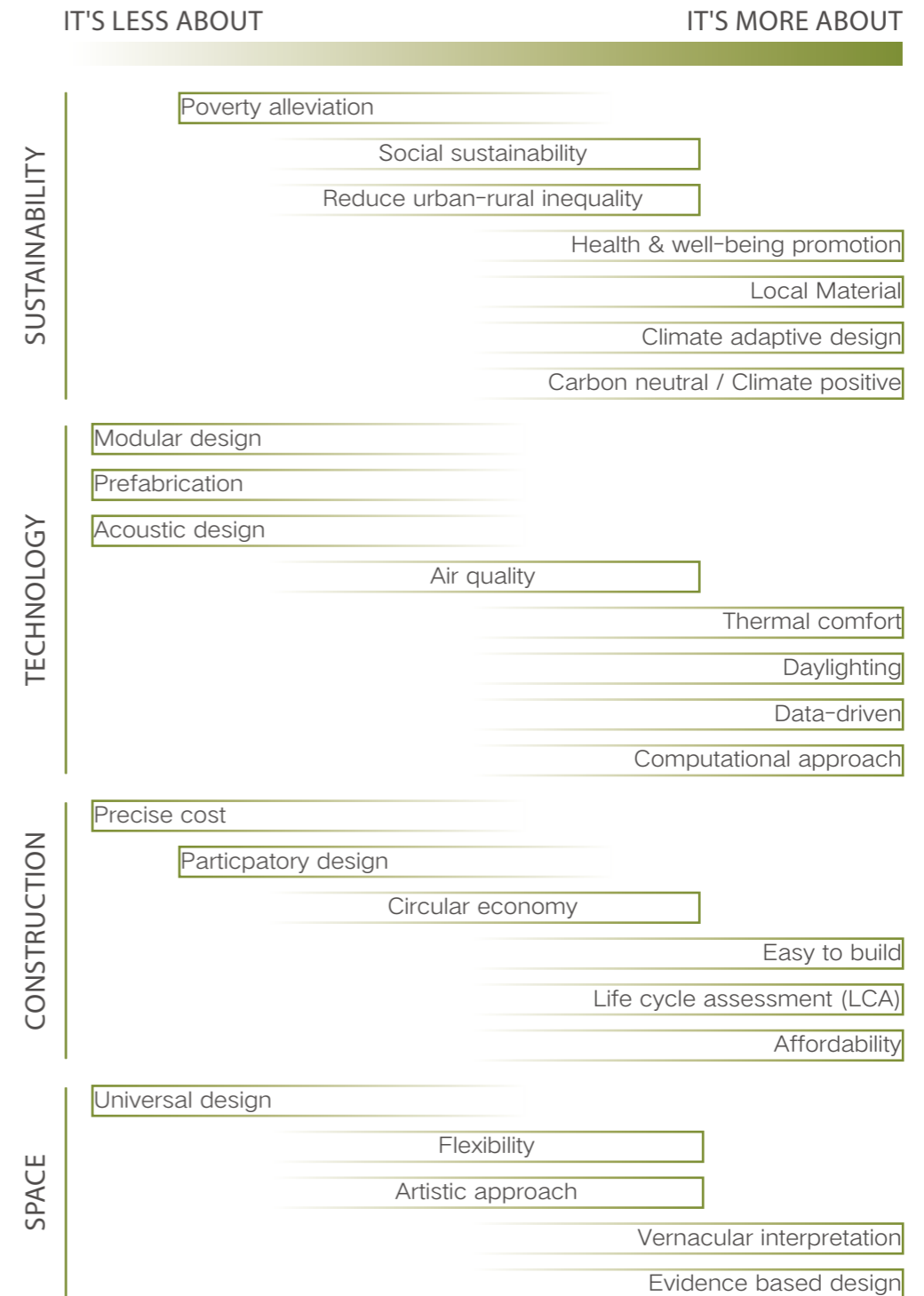


Figure 6. Delimitation diagram.

Research Question

Main Question

How to design a climate-adaptive house using modern rammed earth technology in rural Yunnan to achieve improved indoor climate and reduced environmental impact compared to conventional brick houses?

Sub Questions

1. What are the challenges and opportunities of utilizing modern rammed-earth technology for housing, in the rural context of Yunnan?
2. With a data-driven approach, how to assess the variables that influence the thermal and daylight performance of rammed earth houses?
3. With a data-driven approach, how to evaluate the rammed earth house design regarding energy demand, indoor climate, and environment impact?

Method

The thesis is based on two methods: research for/by design. It follows the structure of a "triple diamond" (Figure 6).

The first phase is about background study. It provides both a theoretical and technical foundation for further work. Research and literature related to the modern rammed earth technique will be studied. The context will be also analyzed to provide basic information for the next phase.

The second phase is to set up a shoe box simulation for comparing different constructions (rammed earth and brick). Other constant values and variables will be set for daylight and thermal simulation. In the end, a design guideline will be the output with evaluation from the data.

The last phase is to apply the guidelines to designing the building. Other factors will be involved as well. The simulation at the building level will also be implemented to optimize the design.

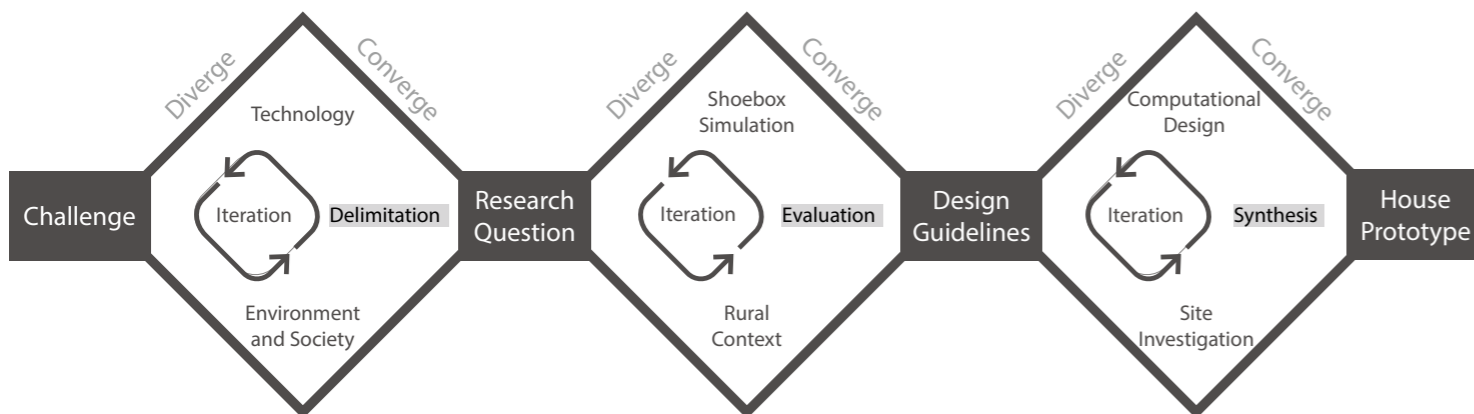


Figure 7. Thesis frame, the thesis follows the frame of "triple diamond".

Chapter 1

Technology: Modern Rammed Earth

Throughout history, earth has been a key building material. In rural China, rammed earth, a prominent example, is commonly used for vernaculars. In this chapter, we aim to outline the modern technical aspects of rammed earth as a building enclosure. We'll explore the evolution of rammed earth techniques from ancient times to the present and introduce Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) to highlight the potential sustainability of rammed earth materials.

1.1 Earth as Material

1.2 Modern Rammed Earth Technology

1.3 Environmental Impact of Rammed Earth

1.1 Earth as Material

Earth, a readily available building material, has been used in various forms across different architectural elements for a considerable time. Among these, rammed earth, compressed earth blocks, and cob stand out as the three primary load-bearing earth structures. *(Figure 8)*

The construction process of rammed earth can be simplified as follows: workers fill a mixture of earth into molds, compact it using tools, and move the molds upward after completing the lower layer. As the molds ascend, the walls are gradually built layer by layer. This construction method produces walls that are more cohesive and have better earthquake resistance compared to walls made from compressed earth blocks. In contrast to cob, rammed earth offers walls with improved water and insect resistance, along with faster construction and reduced manual labor. *(Miccoli et al., 2014)*

Moreover, in Yunnan, China, many traditional earth-built homes exist, fostering local familiarity and expertise with rammed earth. Taking these factors into account, we have chosen to concentrate our research on rammed earth as a primary type of load-bearing earth construction.

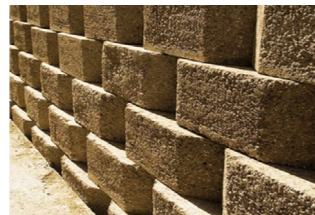


Rammed earth
(Photo by Green Building Advisor)

Rammed earth walls are crafted from soil particles, ranging from clay to gravel.

Their surface boasts a distinctive horizontal texture.

Rammed earth walls showcased a 40 % higher earthquake resistance compared to compressed earth blocks. *(Miccoli et al., 2014)*



Compressed earth blocks (CEB)
(Photo by EESC glossaries)

Compressed earth block masonry is composed of earth blocks and typically employs earth mortar.

Stabilizing additives like lime, cement, or gypsum are occasionally used in both mortars and blocks.

Earth blocks come in various shapes and sizes, with or without perforations.



Cob
(Photo by Rima Sabina Aouf, 2019)

Cob consists of a blend of earth and plant fibers. The earth's largest particle size is within the sand fraction.

Environmental factors can affect the original structural characteristics of cob buildings.

Higher water content not only weakens material strength but also triggers fiber decay.

Figure 8. Characteristics of three load-bearing earth structures.

1.2 Modern Rammed Earth Technology

Rammed earth stands as a distinctive construction method that employs formwork. The formwork's size and construction for rammed earth are influenced by local traditions. Historically, smaller wooden formworks were common due to better handling and lighter weight. Continuous formwork, prevalent nowadays, was less frequent. During wall construction, the formwork was lifted horizontally for one course, then lifted vertically and horizontally again for the next course. The compaction process gives rammed earth a distinct horizontal layering. *(Mu, 2014)*

Rammed earth exhibits two key material traits: a relatively low moisture content, often below the earth's plastic limit when placed into the formwork, and a broad, uneven distribution of particle sizes, ranging from clay to gravel-sized fractions (up to 64 mm). The wall made of rammed earth, on the other hand, has excellent thermal storage properties and acts as a thermal mass to reduce the heating energy consumption of the house. At the same time, by adjusting the granulometry of the earth, moisture content, compaction, fiber content and amount of additions, rammed earth walls can have better structural strength and seismic performance than CEB. *(Miccoli et al., 2014)*

Case Study

In the context of modern rammed earth technology in architecture, three key aspects require special attention: building materials, architectural performance, and architectural style. Architects must establish the right mix and sources for rammed earth components, maximize its remarkable heat retention and insulation properties, and then adapt rammed earth structures to contemporary architectural aesthetics and forms. Martin Rauch's Rauch House *(Figure 9 & Figure 10)* serves as an excellent example in this regard.



*Figure 9. Rauch house,
(Photo by Beat Bühler, 2008)*



*Figure 10. Rauch house,
(Photo by Brutarchitekt, 2023)*

Regarding the rammed earth material, this house is nestled on a hillside, crafted entirely from earth excavated on-site. From the foundation to the flat roof, everything – the floors, arched ceilings, plastered walls and ceilings, steps, tiles, and sinks – is fashioned from processed soil sourced from the location itself. Notably, all rammed earth remains unstabilized, maximizing the ecological and recyclable value of this material while significantly reducing the building's impact on the environment.

Concerning architectural performance, the house features thick rammed earth walls, ensuring substantial heat retention. Additionally, windows on the walls are positioned close to the exterior, harnessing more solar heat and maintaining room temperatures during colder seasons. On the external walls, horizontally arranged clay bricks, entirely handcrafted by Rauch, gently mitigate water flow, enhancing the building's protection. *(Boltshauser, 2008)*

Regarding architectural form, this rammed earth residence embodies Rauch's declaration of "building contemporary forms." The building's form is distinct and uncluttered, gradually refining from the exterior to the interior. The juxtaposition of the earth's raw texture and the house's warmth creates a pleasing equilibrium. The continuous horizontal arrangement of clay bricks on the external walls generates a delightful rhythm and soft texture, harmonizing with the character of the rammed earth walls they rest upon. This sensation extends indoors, where the tactile qualities of the earth are emphasized in the oval space encompassing the staircase. Progressing through the building involves ascending a dramatic vertical tunnel of clay.



Figure 11. Rauch house,
(Photos by Beat Bühler, 2008)

Clay Study

The mixture and proportion of traditional rammed earth are based on the artisan's experience, and some of the knowledge is lost. A scientific approach could standardize the material and bridge the knowledge gap. In modern rammed earth construction, to ensure excellent cohesion, structural integrity, and mechanical performance of the earth walls, it is common practice to sample and test the local earth composition before construction begins. This is done to ensure the appropriate proportion of particles with different diameters present in the earth mixture.

A good amount of clay and the right proportion of the different sizes of particles (clay, silt, sand, gravel) is important to improve the mechanics and durability of rammed earth. *(Figure 12)* If the soil is too gravelly, the gaps between the particles are not properly filled, and the soil lacks cohesion and is consequently very sensitive to erosion. If the soil is too clayey, it lacks the large grains that give it stability and is thus sensitive to swelling and shrinkage. An optimum grain size distribution is one in which the proportion of large and small grains is well balanced, leaving practically no gaps, and sufficient clay particles are present to facilitate proper cohesion. *(Martijn Schildkamp, 2009)*

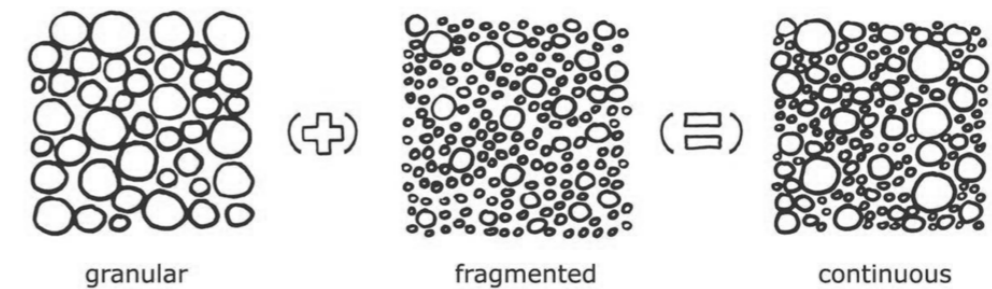


Figure 12. Clay study, mix extra sand and gravel with the soil, and clay sticks all together,
(Martijn Schildkamp, 2009)

Grain size distribution analysis is a method of evaluating the conformity of soil composition in modern rammed earth technology. The chart below shows an example of gravelly soil (G) and a clay soil type (C). The horizontally shaded area indicates the types of soils that are suitable for rammed earth construction, while the vertically shaded area shows appropriate soils for compressed block production. The overlapping area is thus good for most soil constructions so that a curve (I) running through the middle symbolizes a soil of ideal granulation. *(Figure 13)*

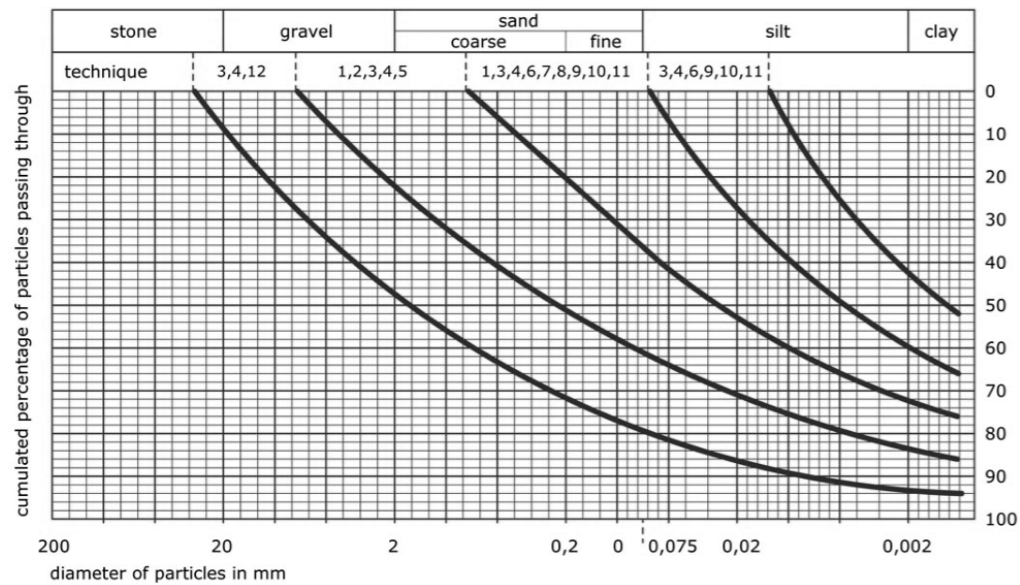


Figure 13. Clay study, grain size distribution, an ideal proportion makes a smooth curve in the horizontal hatch, (Martijn Schildkamp, 2009)

Durability and Water Resistance

Rammed earth is generally highly durable, with its fundamental techniques having existed for millennia, evidenced by centuries-old rammed earth structures still standing today. However, all types of rammed earth walls are naturally porous and must be safeguarded against heavy rain and prolonged moisture exposure. Therefore, it's crucial to ensure water protection at the upper and lower sections of walls. Prolonged moisture exposure can compromise the earth's internal structure, potentially reversing cement stabilization and allowing clays to expand. While new water-repellent additives can make rammed earth suitable for exposed conditions like retaining walls, they might hinder the material's breathability.

Thermal Properties

Rammed earth functions as substantial masonry with substantial thermal mass. Thermal mass absorbs and gradually releases heat in response to temperature shifts.

When used appropriately and in suitable climates, rammed earth's thermal mass can delay heat transfer through the building for up to 10 to 12 hours, evening out daily temperature fluctuations. This effectiveness becomes evident when the outdoor temperature difference between day and night is at least 6 °C. (Gupta,2020)

However, rammed earth possesses limited insulation properties, comparable to an uninsulated fiber cement wall. Generally, indoor temperatures in an uninsulated rammed earth building closely mirror the 24-hour average of outdoor temperatures, potentially causing discomfort.

Fortunately, our project's location in Kunming boasts a relatively mild climate, and a rammed earth house could capitalize on a day-night temperature difference of over

10°C in both summer and winter. This makes a high thermal mass a viable passive strategy. Following calculations and adherence to local regulations, our wall thickness must be at least 420mm.

Structural Capability

Rammed earth boasts robust compression strength, suitable for multi-story load-bearing structures. Studies in New Zealand demonstrate that solid earth walls exhibit superior earthquake resistance compared to walls composed of individual bricks or blocks. Rammed earth can be engineered to attain considerable strength and reinforced similarly to concrete. While horizontal reinforcement is discouraged, excessive vertical reinforcement can result in cracking issues. (Chang Recavarren, 2013)

Seismic Design

Earth vernacular architecture is often criticized for its perceived lack of seismic performance. Some instances of collapse during earthquakes have led to concerns about their safety. China's seismic design codes outlined specific seismic design requirements for it. [Appendix page 002] However, extensive research and practical experience have shown that rammed-earth buildings can meet safety and seismic requirements through optimized structural design and material selection. (Wang, 2017) Here are some essentials for the seismic design of rammed earth houses:

1. Foundation quality significantly impacts earth vernacular wall cracking and collapse during earthquakes, highlighting the importance of proper foundation design and construction.
2. Achieving desired compressive strength and durability relies on appropriate material ratios, mechanical ramming techniques, and formwork optimization.
3. Regular layout patterns contribute to overall structural robustness.
4. Employing ring beams on each floor enhances structural integrity. In high seismic areas, structural columns connected to walls, ring beams, and floor slabs help withstand lateral loads from earthquakes.

Construction Techniques

In addition to controlling soil composition, modern rammed earth techniques differ significantly from traditional methods mainly in terms of formwork and ramming tools. In the past, smaller wooden formwork and manual tamping were common, demanding substantial labor for rammed earth construction. Today, refined formwork systems and powered rammers have substantially reduced labor requirements, rendering rammed earth methods applicable even in industrialized nations. (Mu, 2014)

Typically, rammed earth involves compacting a mix of gravel, sand, silt, and clay (sometimes with cement) between formwork in layers. Modern rammed earth

production is more mechanized and less labor-intensive, utilizing powered rammers. For ecological and sometimes economic reasons, mechanized rammed earth technology can be a feasible alternative to standard masonry, particularly in industrialized areas where rigorous thermal insulation standards are not necessary.



← Figure 14. Traditional earth ramming, (Photo by Christine M. Fiori, 2013)



Figure 15 Modern earth ramming, (Photo by David Easton, n.d.) →

1.3 Environmental Impact and LCA

Rammed earth as a building material is generally considered eco-friendly, with a relatively small environmental impact or carbon footprint. Based on the research questions proposed, two issues need to be addressed: first, the rammed earth house can be compared with the most common concrete-brick houses in terms of environmental impact, and second, we need to quantify its environmental impact by data.

For quantifying a rammed earth house's environmental impacts throughout its life cycle, the life cycle assessment (LCA) method is introduced.

LCA is a method for assessing the environmental impacts of products. According to EN15978, we will assess the production, construction, usage, and end-of-life stage of the building (Figure 17). This method can be systematically applied to estimate each material and related processes. In Chapters 3 and 4, we will utilize the framework of LCA for our research. Following ISO14040, LCA primarily consists of four phases: goal and scope, life cycle inventory, life cycle impact assessment, and interpretation.

The goal and scope contain the functional unit, system boundaries, and impact categories. Life cycle inventory analysis involves inventory flows with data collection for energy and material within the life cycle. Life cycle impact assessment evaluates environmental impact with different categories based on the inventory. Interpretation is to assess the results by life cycle inventory and life cycle impact assessment.

	Traditional rammed earth	Modern rammed earth
Material	Local soil with poor mechanical properties and water resistance	A mixture of soil, sand, and gravel, which greatly improved the mechanical properties and water resistance, with no need for painting.
Rammer	Manual rammer, which has limited ramming power	Pneumatic/electric rammers, which have up to 5MPa ramming strength and high efficiency
Formwork	Made with wood or bamboo boards, which is simple to build but has poor impact resistance and flexibility	Made with aluminum alloy, which is a flexible and standardized formwork system with high impact strength and easier to assemble
Material mix	Manual mix, which has low efficiency and high labour costs	Electric mixer, which is more efficient and requires less labour.
Cost	Low	Cost is higher, but with adapted technology, equipment and local materials can cut the cost down.

Figure 16. New ramming techniques versus traditional ramming techniques, (Mu, 2014, pp.24)

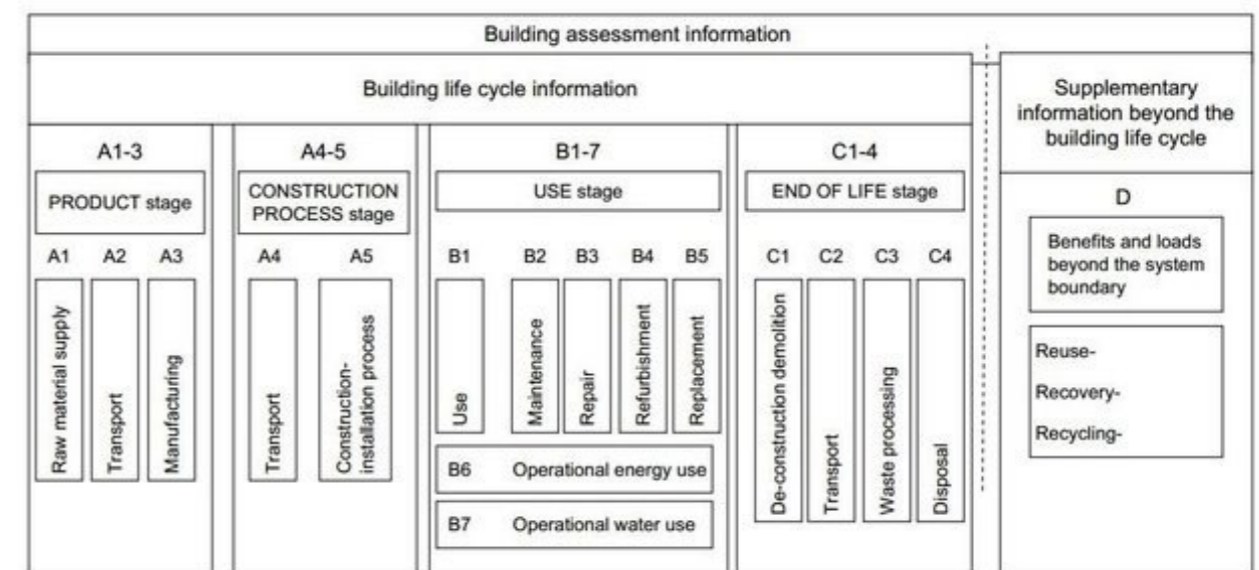


Figure 17. Building's LCA stages according to EN 15978.

Obrecht, T. P., Kunič, R., Jordan, S., & Legat, A. (2019, August). Roles of the reference service life (RSL) of buildings and the RSL of building components in the environmental impacts of buildings. In IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science (Vol. 323, No. 1, p. 012146). IOP Publishing.

Chapter 2

Environment and Society: Rural Area in Yunnan

In this chapter, we will focus on Yunnan's climate, earth vernacular, and the site at a larger scale. Through climate analysis, we can gain insights into the opportunities and challenges for building design in terms of energy efficiency and comfort. By doing case studies and drawing inspiration from villages and vernacular, we will attempt to understand how to effectively utilize resources to build suitable housing in the scarcity of resources and how to apply modern technology for improvement. Ultimately, we will analyze the site to understand the design's specific challenges.

2.1 Climate and Weather

2.2 Earth Vernacular in Yunnan

2.3 Site Information

2.1 Climate and Weather

2.1.1 Climate Diversity in Yunnan

Yunnan features a diverse range of climate types, with most areas falling under the subtropical plateau monsoon category. (Figure 18) This climate is characterized by minimal yearly temperature fluctuations, significant daily temperature variations, distinct wet and dry seasons, and noticeable temperature shifts according to elevation changes in the landscape. (Gonverment, 2022)

Within Yunnan Province, a triad of climatic belts coexist: boreal, temperate, and tropical. Northwestern Yunnan experiences a boreal climate, marked by prolonged winters and truncated springs and autumns. Eastern and central regions embrace a temperate climate akin to perpetual spring, albeit temperatures dip during precipitation events. The southern and southwestern Yunnan, situated in valleys, extend into the tropical realm, characterized by protracted summers and the absence of a distinct winter. (Gonverment, 2022)

Generally, with every 100 meter ascent in elevation, the temperature diminishes by approximately 0.6° C to 0.7° C. Yunnan's intricate topography and substantial elevation differentials accentuate its distinctive three-dimensional climatic traits. (Figure 19) (Gonverment, 2022)

Yunnan's local building regulations categorize the province into five climatic zones: severe cold, Cold, Hot summer & cold winter, Hot summer & warm winter, and Mild. (Figure 20) The chosen site, Dashuijing Village, falls under the regulations suited for temperate climatic regions. (Yang, 2009)

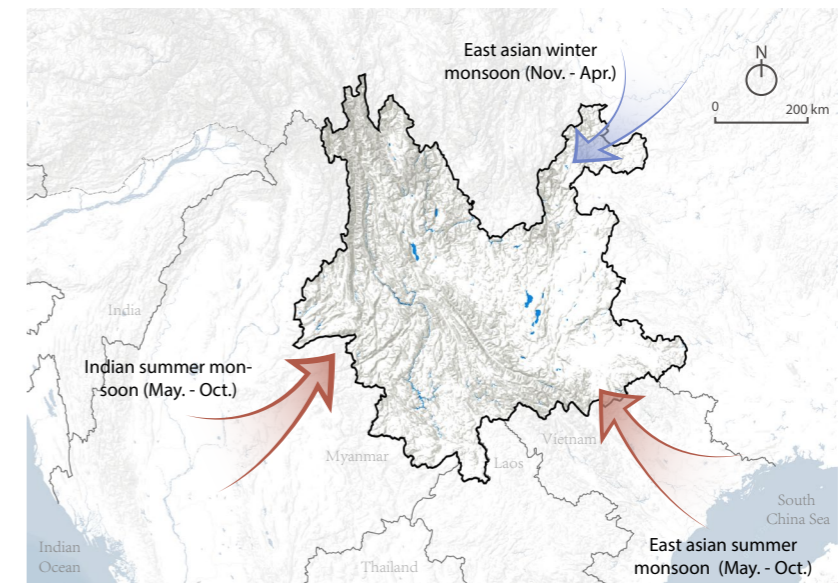


Figure 18. Monsoon affecting Yunnan. (Feng & Hua, 2022), adapted by authors

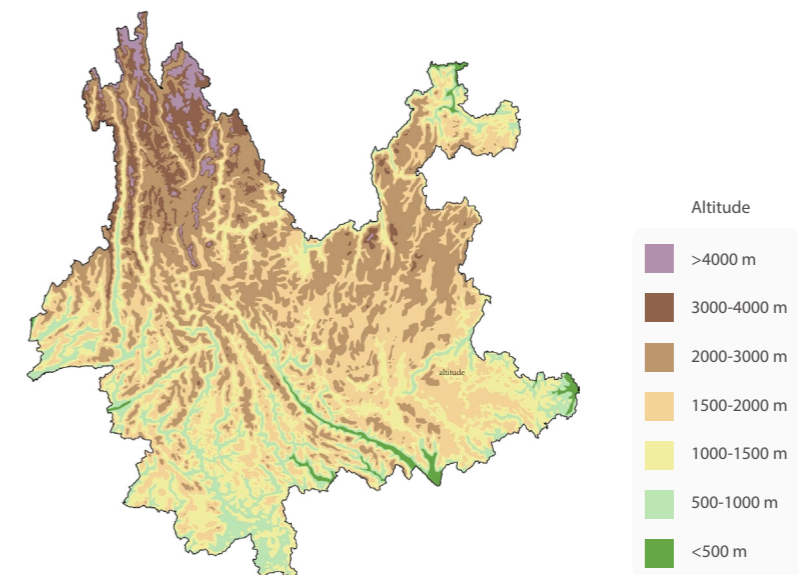


Figure 19. Terrain of Yunnan. Data source: Mapbox

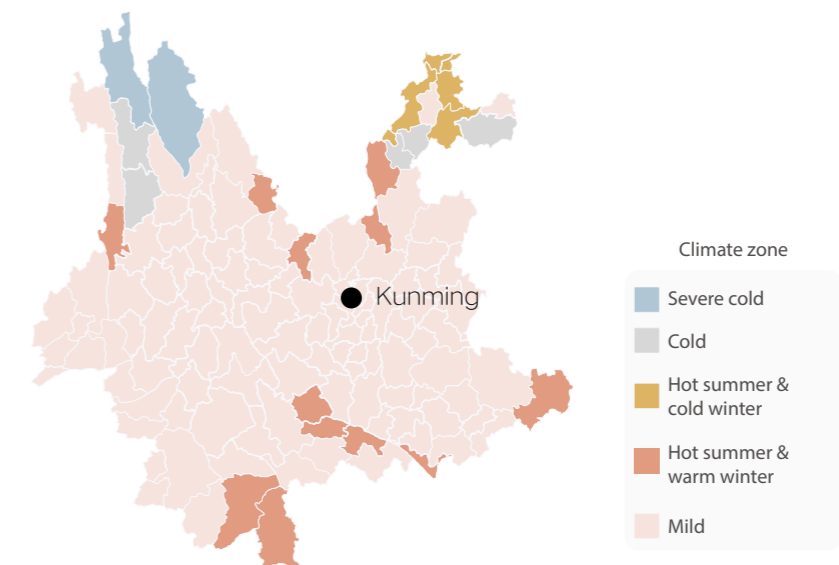


Figure 20. Climate zone according to local codes. Data source: DBJ 53/T-39-2020

2.1.2 Weather Analysis

Understanding the local climate and weather is the foundation for designing a climate-adaptive building. We adopted the following tools and data

CBE Clima Tool: a free and open-source web application for climate analysis.

Weather data: from Energy Plus, a free, open-source, and cross-platform.

- Temperature

According to Köppen – Geiger climate zone, Kunming belongs Cwb, which means temperate highland tropical climate with dry winters. In Kunming, the summer is cool and the hottest temperature is around 26°C . The winter is cold but always above 0 °C . The coldest month is December and January, and the average monthly temperature is around 8°C . Notably, the daily swing temperature is around 10°C to 12°C , which means a large thermal mass could be a good balance in the design.

In *Figure 21*, the band of Ashrae adaptive comfort is shown. The hours above 26°C only take up 1% while below 18°C takes up 1°C , which means there is no cooling demand but a heating demand, In *Figure 22*, the yearly temperature heatmap shows the hours between 12° C-28° C, taking up 73%, which means natural ventilation should be feasible, considering taking good advantage of solar energy.

- Humidity

In *Figure 23*, the humidity is higher than the comfort band(35%-70%) in many seasons. In summer due to the monsoon bringing the rainfall, the humidity rises significantly. However, in the winter, the chart still shows a high relative humidity, which is against our experience of a drying winter and the description of Köppen – Geiger climate zones. This can be attributed to two points, one is the swing of humidity day and night, and the other is relative humidity should be considered with temperature.

In *Figure 24*, taking January for instance, during the night, the humidity is high but it decreases rapidly in the daytime, which might be caused by the temperature swing. When people stay in the house, the indoor temperature is higher than outdoor in the winter, which leads to a decrease in relative humidity and people could feel dry in the daytime. Earth could be a good moisture to buffer the humidity, and it will be discussed in later chapters.

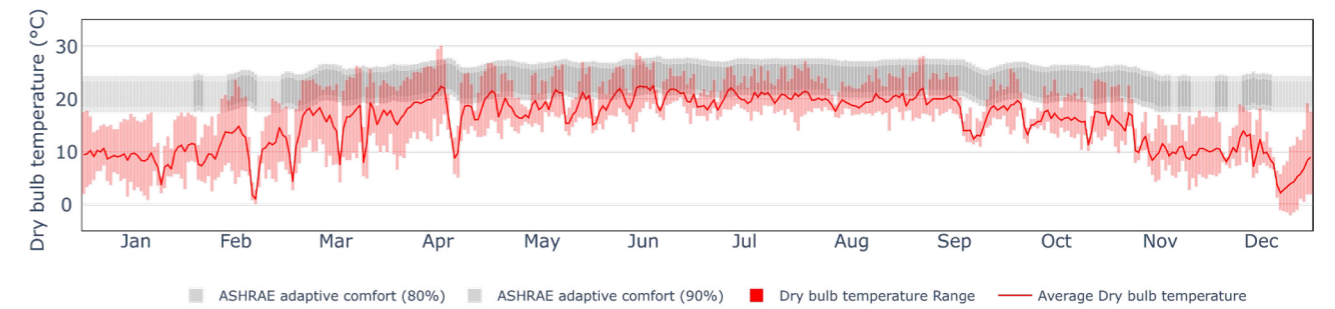


Figure 21. Annually dry bulb temperature, with the band for adaptive comfort, Kunming.
Data source: Kunming 567780 CSWD, Energy Plus
analysis tool: CBE clima tool, Betti G., Tartarini F., Nguyen C., Schiavon S. (2022)

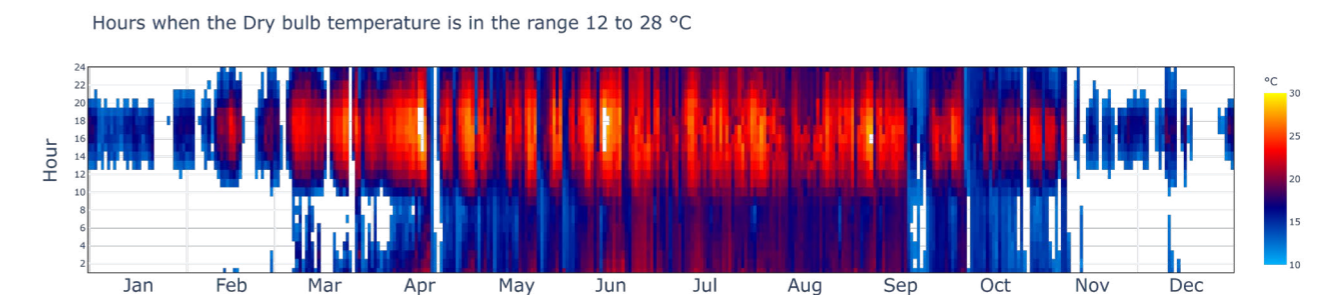


Figure 22. Hours when the dry bulb temperature in the range 12°C to 28°C , Kunming.
Data source: Kunming 567780 CSWD, Energy Plus, analysis tool: CBE clima tool

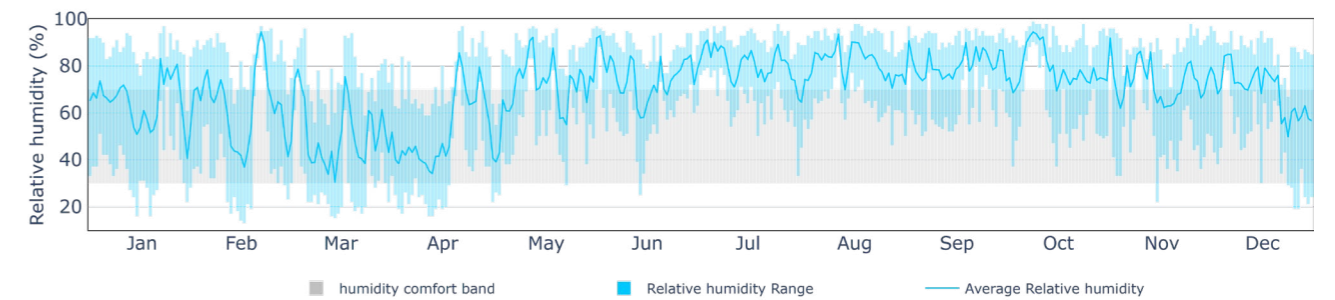


Figure 23. Annually relative humidity, with the bandwidth for comfort, Kunming.
Data source: Kunming 567780 CSWD, Energy Plus, analysis tool: CBE clima tool

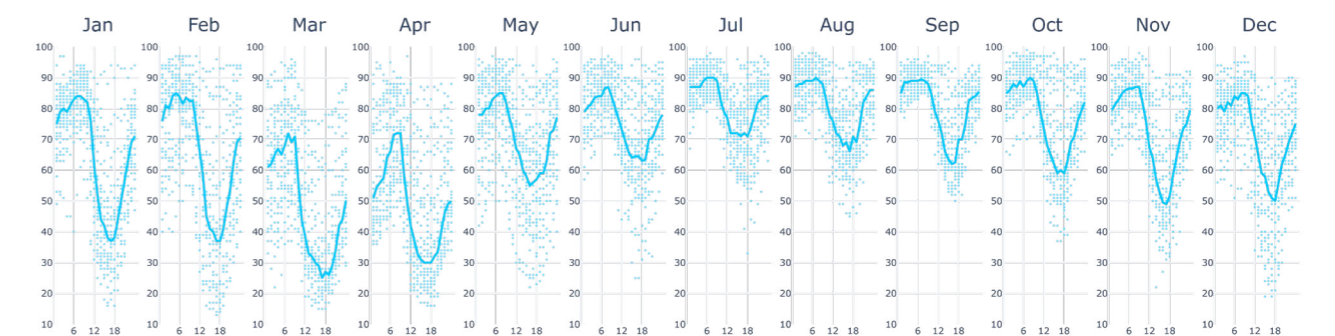


Figure 24. Monthly relative humidity, Kunming.
Data source: Kunming 567780 CSWD, Energy Plus, analysis tool: CBE clima tool

- Precipitation

In Kunming, the average annual precipitation has varied between 500 and 2000 mm from 1956 to 2012. The city's average annual precipitation is 962mm(Li, 2016, pp182-189). In Figure 25, the wet season (May to October) contributes to 89% of the annual rainfall, while the dry season (November to April) accounts for only about 11%. This distribution is influenced by monsoons, leading to corresponding variations of humidity.

- Solar Radiation

The altitude of Kunming is 1892m, benefiting from abundant sunlight throughout the year, with annual insolation reaching 1806 kWh/m². (Figure 26) In the cold and clear winter, a large amount of solar direct radiation could be an ideal energy source to decrease the heating demand. In the rainy and cloudy summer seasons, the direct radiation decreases and becomes a part of the diffuse radiation. The rainfall evaporation also makes the summer cool.

- Conclusion

Generally, influenced by monsoons and topography, the winter in Kunming is clear, dry, and cold with a heating demand that can be compensated partially by abundant solar gain while the summer is cool and rainy. Natural ventilation holds significant potential in this mild climate.

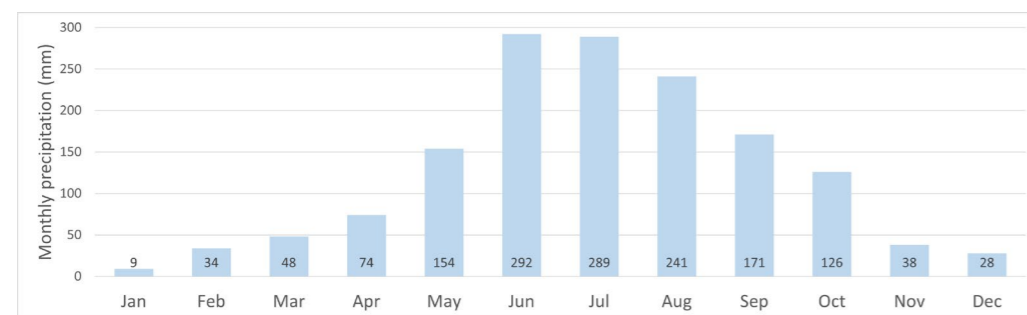


Figure 25. Monthly precipitation, Kunming. Data source: <https://en.climate-data.org/>

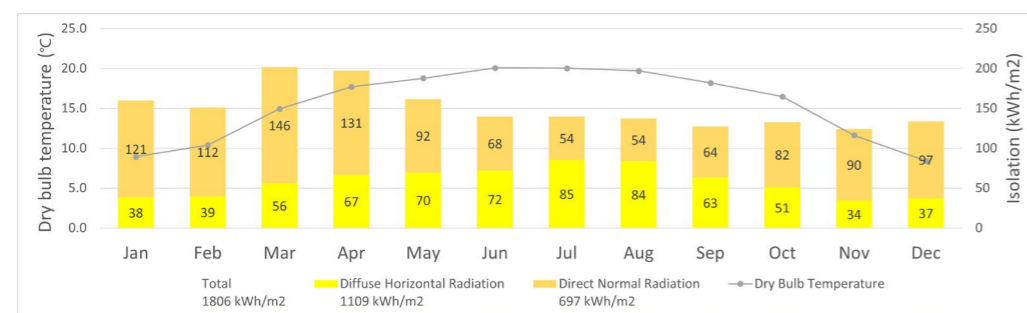


Figure 26. Monthly solar radiation, Kunming. Data source: Kunming 567780 CSWD, Energy Plus

2.2 Earth Vernacular in Yunnan

To comprehend the current state of traditional rammed earth dwellings in Yunnan, a preliminary understanding of the province's topography and ethnic culture is necessary.

Topographically, Yunnan mainly features a plateau landscape. (Figure 27) The province's terrain descends in three levels from northwest to southeast, with Kunming situated in the middle tier. The land undulates in a wave-like manner, and human settlements tend to occupy gently sloping mountain basins intertwined with rivers. This topography ensures that while village sizes remain modest, cultural interaction can thrive among these settlements.

In terms of ethnic distribution, there are many ethnic groups in Yunnan. (Figure 28) At the rural level, each ethnic group lives in its own small-scale villages, while coexisting on a larger scale. Each ethnic group possesses its unique dwelling customs and preferences, with their architectural styles independently evolving yet mutually influencing one another. This dynamic interaction has led to diverse traditional residential architecture in Yunnan, while certain shared characteristics endure. Representative examples, like the Yunnan rammed earth dwellings known as "The Tuzhang House" and "The Mushroom House," exemplify this diversity. (Figure 29) These structures, prominent in the Yi and Hani ethnic groups, embody distinct functional needs and aesthetic preferences. (Yang, 2009)

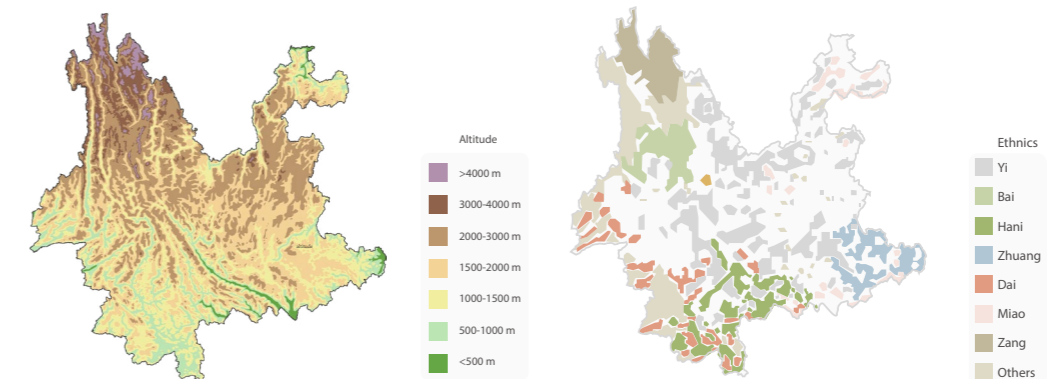


Figure 27. Terrain of Yunnan. data source: Mapbox

Figure 28. Ethnic distribution in Yunnan. (中国少数民族社会历史调查资料丛刊, 2009), adapted by authors



Figure 29. photos of buildings in Xiaoshuijing and Baishuitang. ©archiposition, 2014

2.2.1 Case Study - Xiaoshuijing Village

Not far from Dashuijing village, Xiaoshuijing village shares remarkable similarities with it in terms of ethnic composition, lifestyle, architectural style, and economic sources. Taking Xiaoshuijing Village as a case study to analyze its settlement layout and the present state of residential buildings could provide insights into the environmental factors that impact the architectural design and construction in Dashuijing Village.

- Village Layout

Xiaoshuijing village exhibits a similar settlement pattern to Dashuijing Village. Houses are situated along the slopes of the mountains near gentle valleys, and their orientations depend on the direction of the slope. (Figure 30) The predominant ethnic group in the village is the Miao people, normally engaged in farming. The existing structures in the village are mainly constructed with wood and earth materials, with earth walls serving as the primary load-bearing structures. In contrast, newer constructions predominantly employ brick and concrete materials.

- Building Types

The traditional architecture in the area mainly utilized earth and wood as building materials, although there are variations in the structural systems employed. (Figure 31) Some structures were constructed with a wooden frame that supported an earth envelope, while others integrated wood beams and columns with load-bearing earth walls. Among the village buildings, approximately half were made of bricks. Most of the traditional structures followed a wall-load-bearing approach or integrated columns, beams, and walls. Moreover, it's observed that the openings in earth walls were generally smaller compared to brick buildings.

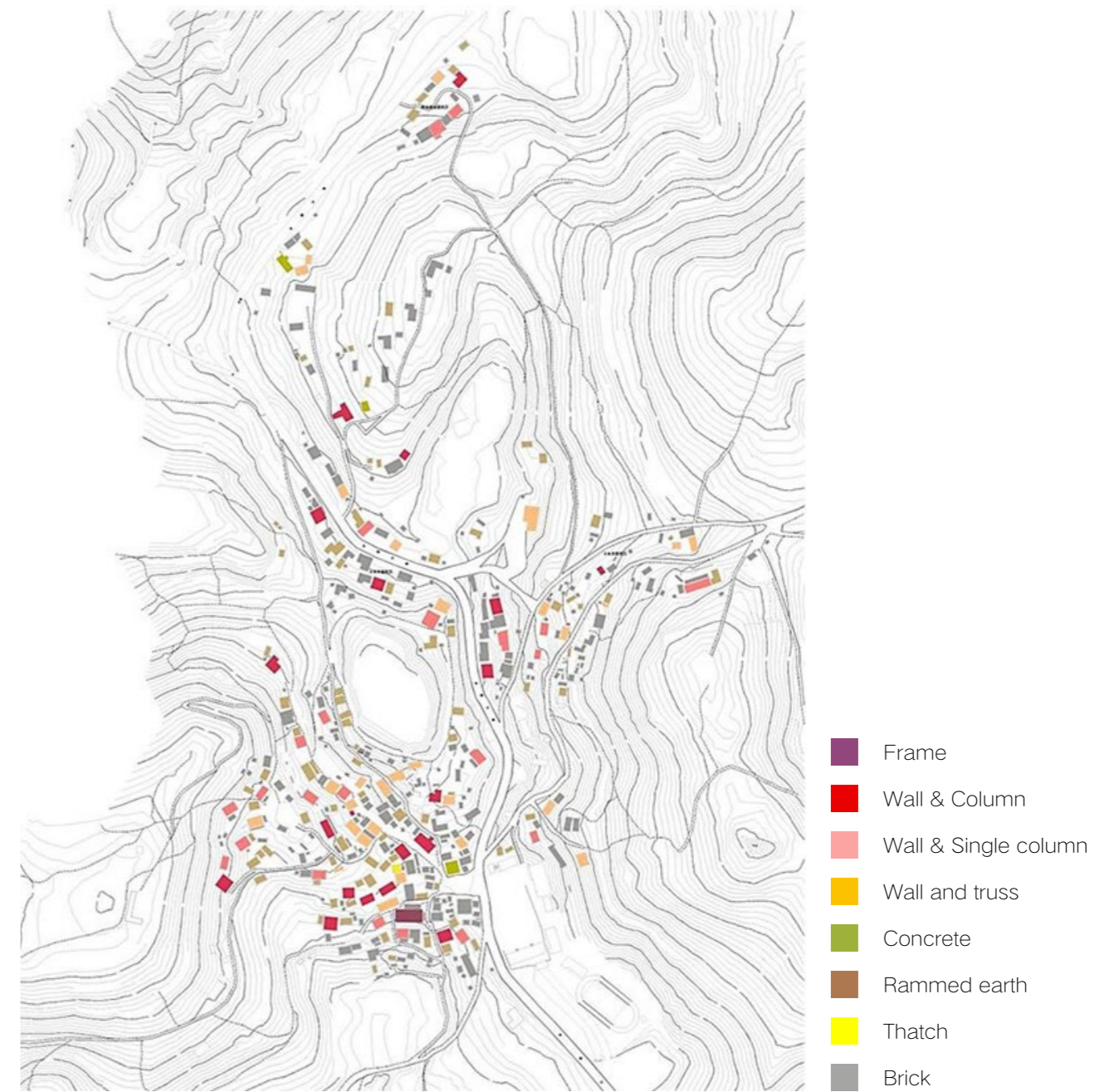


Figure 30. Layout of whole village and surroundings. ©archiposition, 2014

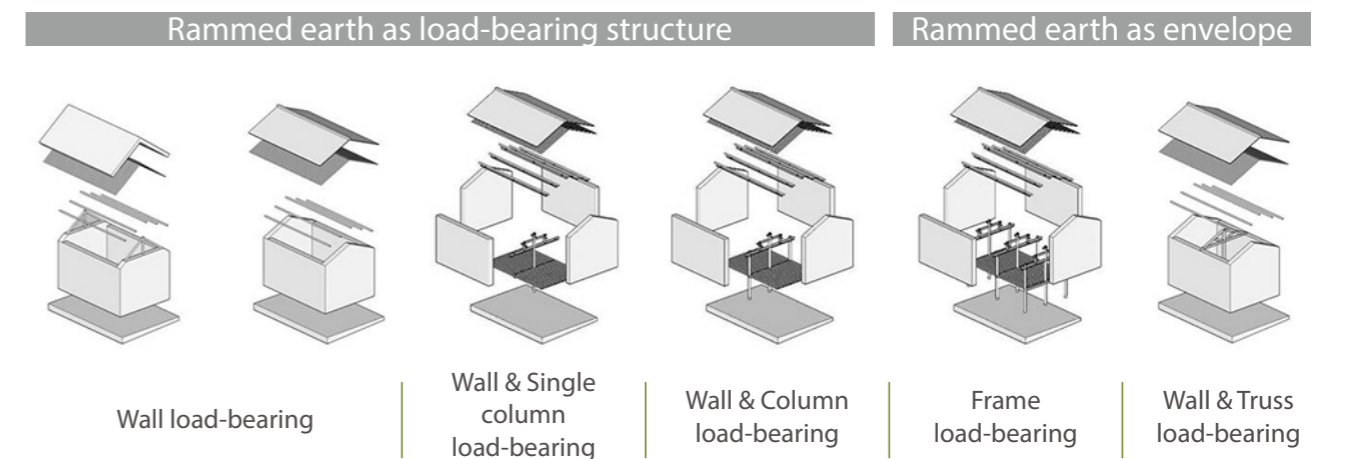


Figure 31. Load bearing typology of rammed earth, wood beam and column. ©archiposition, 2014

2.2.2 Case Study - Tuzhang House

The Tuzhang House represents a distinctive example of vernacular architecture associated with the Yi ethnic group. Predominantly found in areas of lower rainfall in Yunnan, this architectural type is well-suited for both warm and cold climates. Situated on sloping terrains, these houses are thoughtfully integrated with the mountainous landscape. The flat roof serves the dual purpose of grain drying and creating connections between neighboring houses. Due to limited space, the layout is designed for compactness. The use of earth as a construction material provides effective thermal mass for temperature regulation between day and night. The thickness of the walls is optimized to prevent excessive heat during warmer periods and to retain warmth in colder times. Earth, an affordable local material, can be harmoniously combined with other elements such as wood, lime, and straw.

2.2.3 Case Study - Mushroom House

The Mushroom House, a distinctive dwelling of the Hani ethnic group, is a modified version of the Tuzahng house. Its unique sloping roof design, adapted from the tuzhang, serves as a rain-resistant feature, rendering the house suitable for the warm, humid, and rainy climate of its region.

The house is organized with the ground floor for living spaces while the first floor is dedicated to grain storage. Adjacent to this is a small flat roof, strategically designed for grain drying and swift relocation indoors in case of rain. The straw roof, known for its excellent permeability, provides effective ventilation for the stored grains, preventing moisture-related spoilage. Compact layout design not only prevents heat loss but also optimizes the available limited land for construction. This integration of design elements not only ensures environmental suitability but also highlights the ingenious use of local materials and indigenous wisdom in architectural practices.

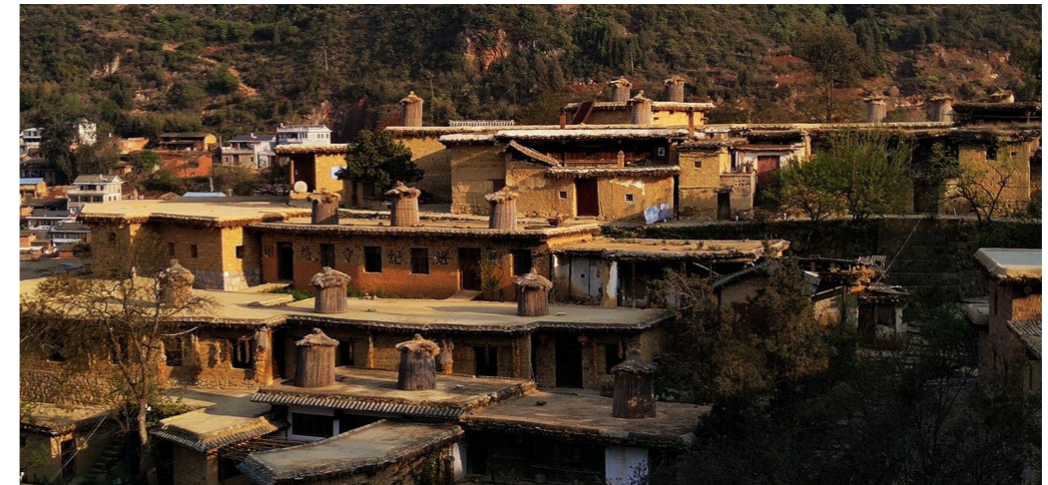


Figure 32. Photo of tuzhang house village. (Photo by Changhong Xu, 2021)



Figure 33. Section of Tuzhang house. (Yang & Zhu, 2009, p.41)



Figure 34. Photo of marshroom house village. ©Sohu, 2020

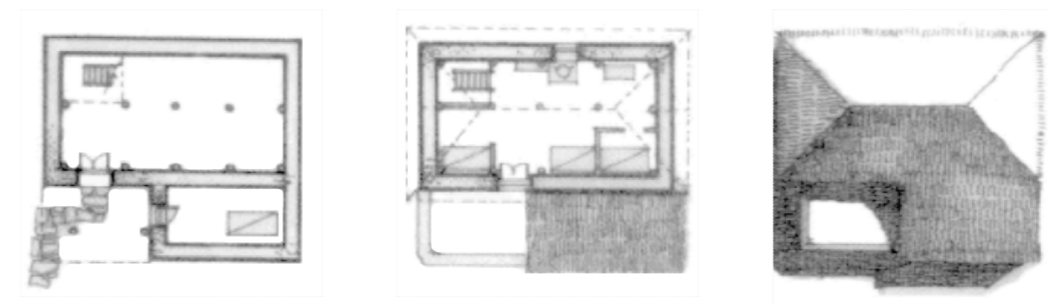


Figure 35. Plans of mushroom house. (Yang & Zhu, 2009, p.103)

2.3 Site Information

2.3.1 Brief

With interviews and site investigation, basic information about Dashuijing is collected below.

- Location

Dashuijing Village is located in the northern mountainous area of Kunming city, 15 kilometers from Sandan town and 66 kilometers from downtown Kunming. The village is located at the top of the mountain, and the traffic is inconvenient.

- Population

Around 250 people are registered, and 85 households are in the village. The majority of the population belongs to Miao ethnic group.

- Economy

The primary economic source in Dashuijing is small-scale traditional agriculture. Cash crops include Chinese peas and tobacco, while food crops consist of corn and potatoes. The annual income of villagers ranges between 7,000 and 12,000 CNY.

- Infrastructure

The main road in the village is concrete, while the branches are made of dirt. The village has access to power grid (around 0.4 CNY/ kWh) and the consumption is from 500 to 1500 kWh/year for each household. People do not have access to tap water. The domestic water is from rainwater collection. There are no sewage and drainage pipes. Human waste is collected as fertilizer for the field. When the weather is cold, most people use braziers and stoves as heating equipment, and some use electric heaters.

- Topography

Dashuijing Village is situated on a gentle slope near the valley /in the mountain(Figure 38). The village is surrounded by forests and terraced paddies cultivated by villagers, with a nearby brook. A valley separates the village into two parts. The project site is on the north facing slope, where most villagers reside.



Figure 36. The satellite map of Dashuijing, Kunming.
Data source: Google Map



Figure 37. Dashuijing village, Kunming.
(Photos by Lai Zhou, 2019)

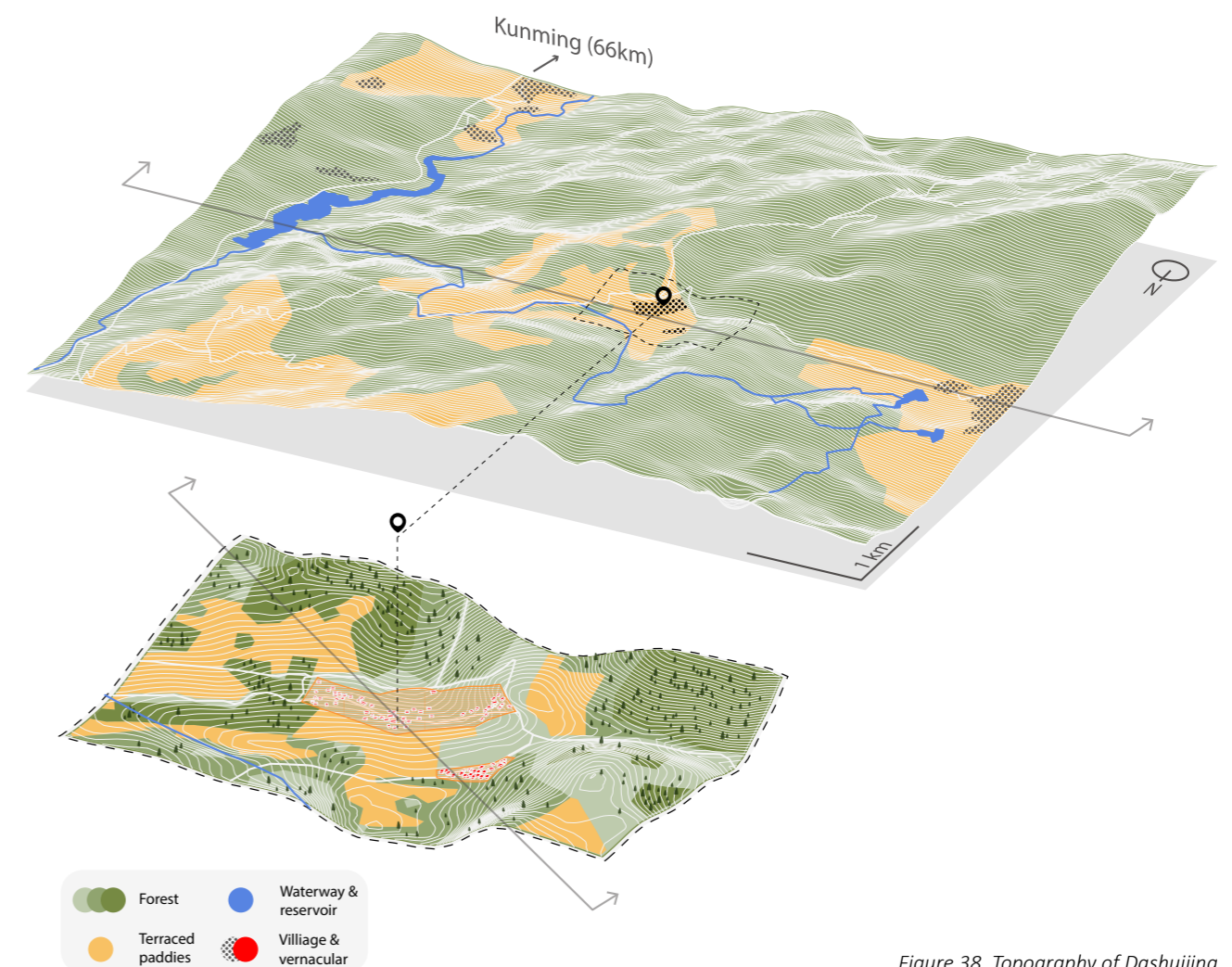


Figure 38. Topography of Dashuijing

2.3.2 Micro Climate Analysis

Due to the lack of weather data on this specific site, we did some preliminary and qualitative analyses based on the available information. The aim was to qualitatively supplement the missing info on wind patterns and water resources.

- Wind

The site is situated on a northwest-facing slope. During the rainy season, the prevailing wind direction is from the southeast.

On a yearly basis, the northwest slope acts as a natural wind barrier, lessening the impact of strong southeast winds. This orientation could also shield the site from excessive moisture carried by the prevailing winds, thus benefiting the preservation of rammed earth walls.

On a daily basis, due to differential temperature changes and air pressure between the hilltop and valley, a valley breeze blows from the valley to the hilltop during the daytime, and a mountain breeze blows from the hilltop to the valley at night. The mountain breeze during the night could slow down indoor cooling, potentially reducing the need for heating. The daytime valley breeze might provide opportunities for natural ventilation, thereby decreasing cooling requirements. (Figure 40)

- Water

In the mountainous terrain, a complex water cycle occurs among reservoirs, forests, farmlands, villages, and rivers. Rainwater falls on the slopes, forests, and farmlands. Some of it is absorbed by trees, undergoing transpiration to release water vapor into the atmosphere. Another portion is absorbed by the soil, eventually entering the groundwater system. Additionally, rainwater flows into rivers, forming flowing water bodies. (Figure 41)

Considering the arid conditions of a leeward slope with limited rainfall, incorporating rainwater harvesting systems for housing offers notable benefits. Firstly, the lower amount of rainfall can result in relatively pure rainwater, less susceptible to environmental pollutants. Secondly, these systems facilitate the gathering and storage of rainwater, serving as a vital water source for housing.

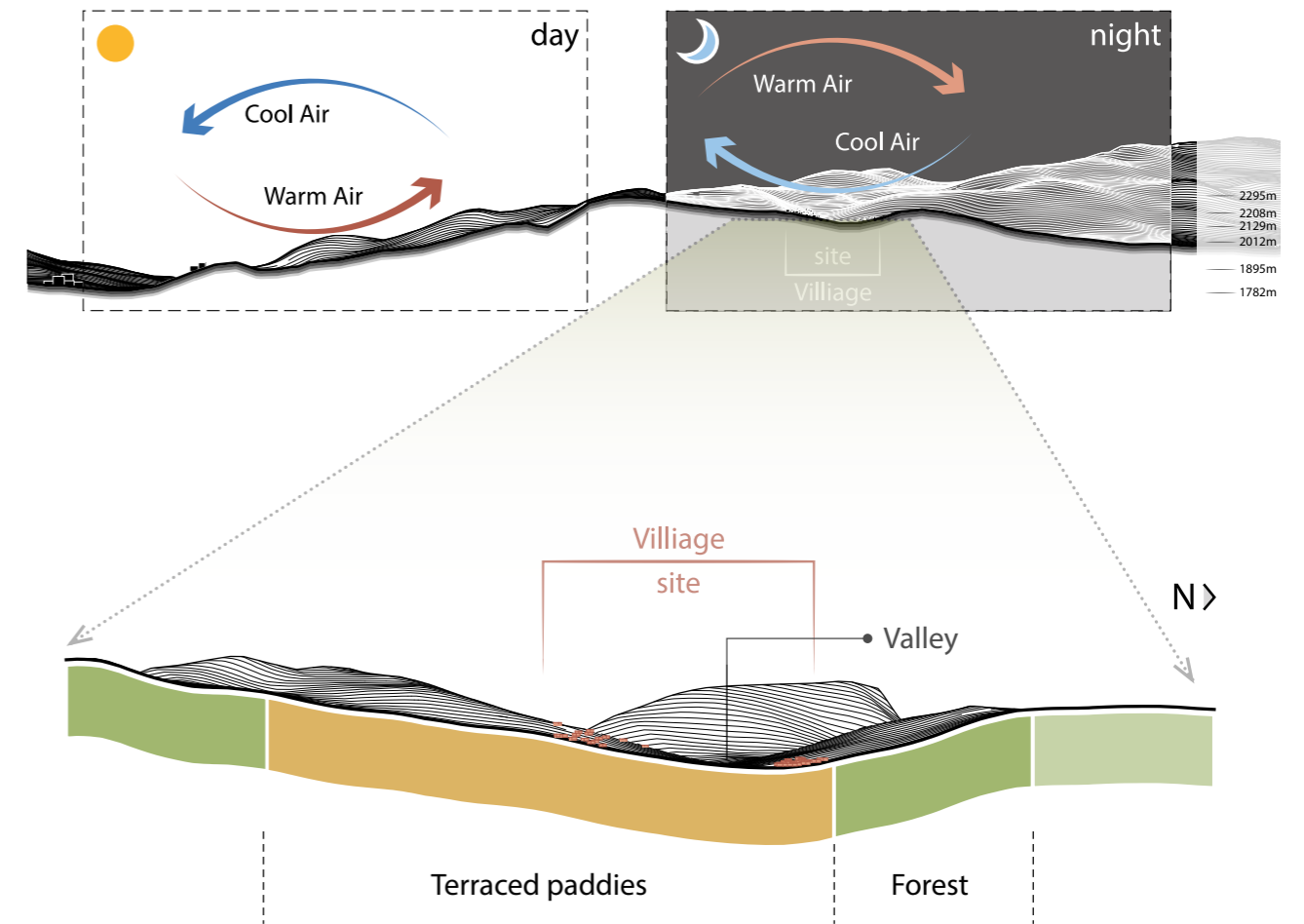


Figure 40. Site section showing the terrain and landscape around the village, with analysis of wind in day and night

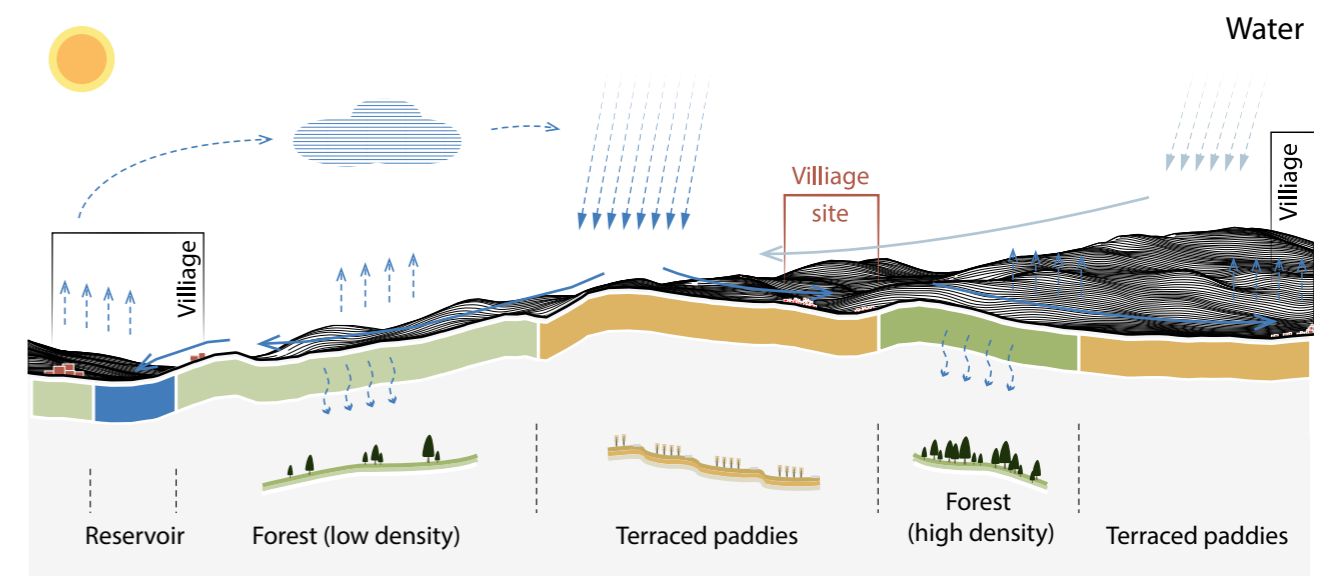


Figure 41. Site section in a large scale, showing the water cycle and landscape around the village.

Social Sustainability

This section is outside the primary scope of the thesis, as we have already defined in the delimitation. However, social sustainability plays a significant role due to the nature of such aiding projects. In this part, we give a brief answer to the reason why this household and this village.

Similar aiding projects in Yunnan are often initiated by NGOs or charity foundations, which support villagers in building their houses and improving their lives. Before the designing and construction phase, much social work is required to build trust between the villagers and the outsiders. Usually, social workers are devoted to this part, while architects occasionally participate.

Based on interviews(appendix pp.003,004), some NGOs select economically impoverished villages in need of housing. Dashuijing is not a single case, as Yunnan has many similar villages. The selection of Dashuijing was based on the trust built by the NGOs and the willingness of the villagers to adopt modern rammed earth techniques. In Dashuijing, the household was selected after consultations between the NGO and the villagers. The household needs to have the willingness, motivation, a certain level of organizing skills, and a little economic, although most of the construction funds are provided from external sources.

During the construction, the organizations provide villagers with resources for building rammed earth houses. Modern rammed earth techniques are not too hard to learn, and both men and women can participate. Other villagers also make contributions in exchange for payments or mutual assistance. This mode motivates the villagers and creates employment opportunities.



Figure 42. the staff of NGO are organizing activity in village, (Photo by Shuqian Chen, 2023)

Chapter 3

Room Level: Simulation and LCA

Through research on Einfach Bauen, we attempted to apply the methodology to our study. We conducted extensive energy simulations and data analysis using a simplified shoebox model to comprehend how design elements will impact energy consumption under Yunnan's climate. Additionally, considering the construction features of modern rammed earth, we researched different window geometries in terms of daylighting. Finally, we did an LCA study comparing brick and rammed earth houses to understand and apply the LCA theory at the room level. This research aims to provide a guideline for building design in the early phase under this context.

3.1 Case Study: Einfach-Bauen

3.2 Shoebox Study

3.3 Life Cycle Assessment

3.4 Conclusion

3.1 Case Study: Einfach-Bauen

To understand the impact of different building design variables(geometry, orientation, wall thickness, etc.) on energy consumption and indoor comfort in the design process, we chose "Einfach Bauen" as our research case.

"Einfach Bauen" means "Build simply" in English and is a research initiated by a group of architects and engineers from the Technical University of Munich in 2012. This research aims to reduce the complexity of building and construction, which often leads to a high error rate in planning and execution, as well as placing excessive demands on builders and users(Nagler, 2021).

In the early phase of the research, engineers and architects used computer simulations to investigate how reducing energy consumption can be accomplished with simple design variables and technologies while simultaneously achieving indoor comfort(Figure 43).

This "shoebox simulation" methodology is applied in our thesis, and we will analyze the data obtained from simulations to provide a basis for decision-making in the architectural design phase.

3.2 Shoebox Study

A "Shoebox" model is a simplified model of a building, typically a rectangular box with one opening, which captures the basic characteristics of the building in terms of lighting and energy performance(Figure 44). Simulating the shoebox model allows an estimation of the whole building to assess energy demand and indoor climate before finalizing the building's geometry and site orientation during the design process. It effectively quantifies performance early and informs the design decisions(Chhabra, n.d.).

In this part, the daylight and thermal simulation are done with the software IDA ICE 4.8, a whole-year detailed and dynamic multi-zone simulation application for the study of thermal indoor climate as well as the energy consumption of the entire building. IDA ICE is developed by EQUA Simulation AB.

Furthermore, LCA(life cycle assessment) will be conducted in this room-scale study. The purpose is to perform an initial exploration of environmental impacts (mainly GWP, Global Warming Potential) before entering the early design phase and clarify how to calculate each module. We will use CAALA, an LCA tool developed by Caala GmbH. This part will be explained in later chapters.

The main input data is attached in the *appendix p.005*

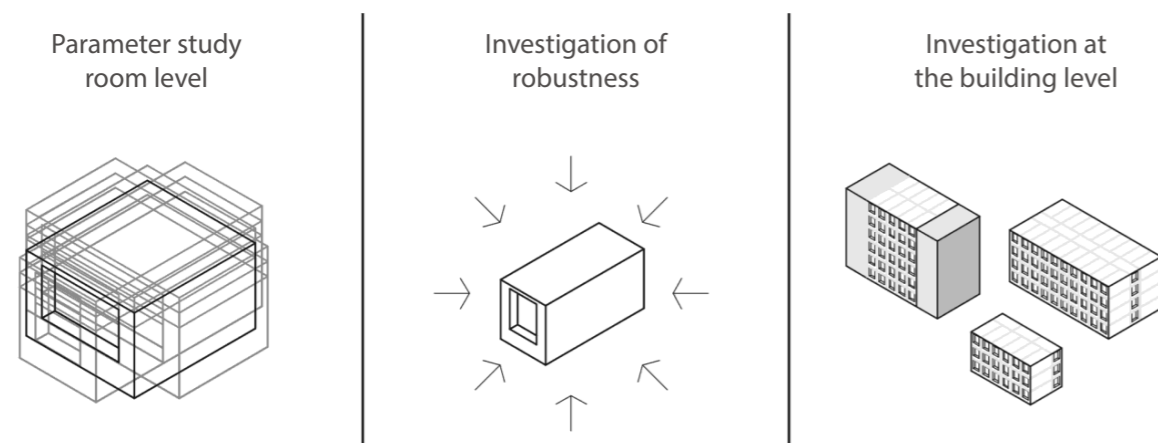


Figure 43. Sequence of work steps in the Einfach Bauen research project Nagler, F. (Ed.). (2021). Building Simply: A Guideline. De Gruyter.

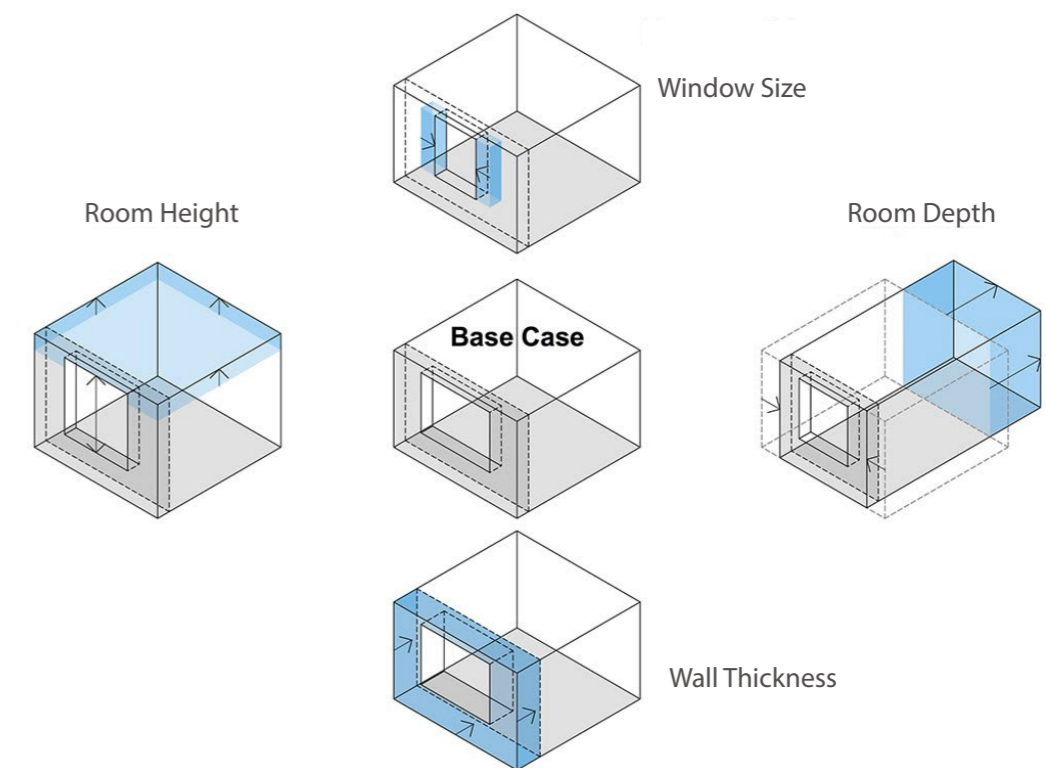


Figure 44. Shoebox variables of Einfach-bauen.

Nagler, F. (2019). Einfach Bauen. Ganzheitliche Strategien für energieeffizientes, einfaches Bauen-Untersuchung der Wechselwirkung von Raum, Technik, Material und Konstruktion.

3.2.1 Design of Experiments

This section aims to assess variables' impact on energy demand and indoor comfort through data obtained by simulating many cases.

- Variables and Boundary Conditions

Based on the weather analysis in Chapter 2, heating demand could be the main energy consumption. Therefore, as the dependent variable, **heating demand will be considered the primary indicator**. Numerous factors influence heating demand, but the purpose of the shoebox model study is to provide design guidelines for the early stages of building design. Therefore, we have selected variables more relevant to building design as independent variables. These variables are **orientation, width, height, wall thickness, wall-to-window ratio, and window glazing type**. Specific values of each variable are shown in the *appendix p. 005*. Among these six groups of variables, the orientation has four values (north, south, east, and west), while the other variables have three values each (high, medium, and low). Therefore, 972 cases will be simulated for analysis (*appendix pp.007,014*).

However, heating demand is not the only indicator. The rooms need to be ensured to achieve a basic level of indoor comfort, and then we bring other indicators for a threshold.

PPD(predicted percentage of dissatisfied): ≥ -1 and ≤ 1

DF(daylight factor): $\geq 2\%$

CO₂ concentration: ≤ 1200 ppm

The meaning of the indicators and the relevant codes will be explained in the *appendix p.001*.

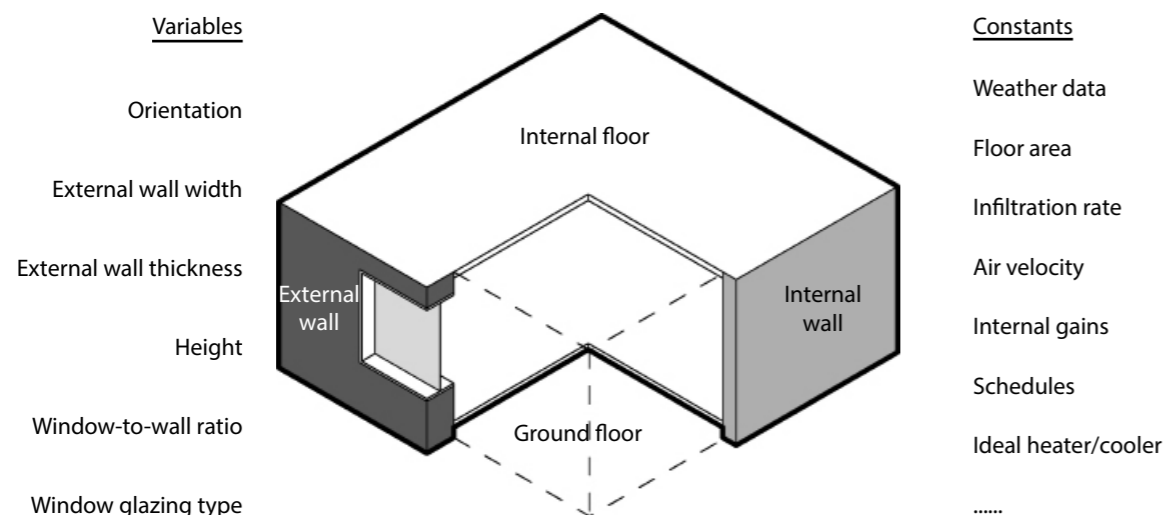


Figure 45. Variables and constants to be defined

- Assessment Method

Quantitative assessment of the impact of variables across different dimensions is a challenge beyond architects' knowledge boundaries. For instance, it is complex to determine whether rotating the orientation by 1° has a larger impact on heating demand or to increase wall thickness by 1 millimeter.

Therefore, we bring up a statistical method, **standardized regression coefficient**, which are the estimates resulting from a regression analysis where the underlying data have been standardized so that the variances of dependent and independent variables are equal to 1 (*Menard, 2004*).

The steps are:

1. Prepare the dataset.
2. Calculate the mean (μ) and standard deviation (σ) of each variable.

$$\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{\sum(x_i - \mu)^2}{N}}$$

In this formula, σ is the standard deviation, x_i is each individual data point in the set, μ is the mean, and N is the total number of data points.

3. Converting the data to Z-score

$$Z = \frac{X - \mu}{\sigma}$$

In this formula, Z is the Z-score, x is the original score to be converted, μ is the mean, σ is the standard deviation.

4. Calculate the coefficient with linear regression.

In this way, the coefficients are between -1 and 1, eliminating the units of variables. The effect on dependent variables from independent variables can be measured.

3.2.2 Results

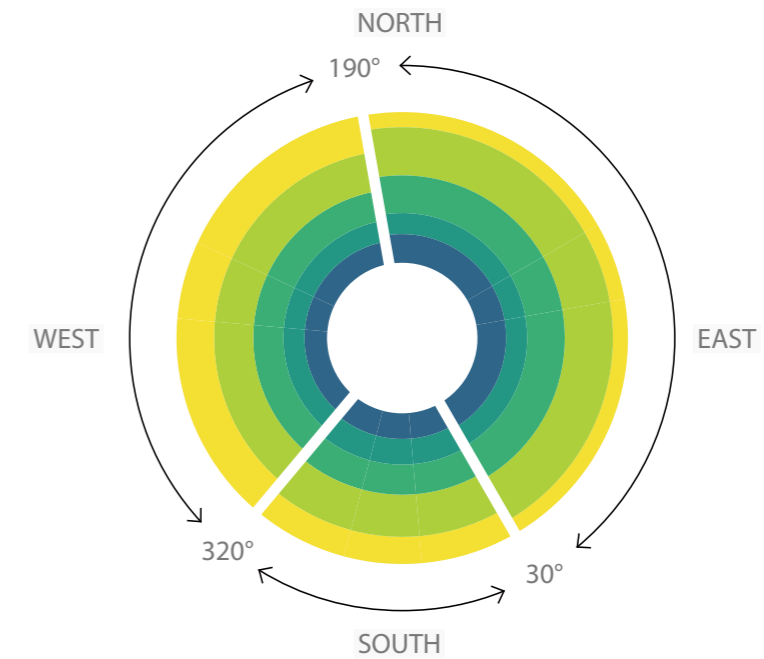
With standardized regression analysis, the data is visualized (Figure 46).

Orientation has a significant impact on heating demand. Southwest is the most favorable, and as it rotates toward other directions, heating demand increases, surpassing most other variables in its influence. Although heating demand increases within the range from southeast to north, its impact is the smallest compared to all other variables.

Wall thickness and height have a relatively limited impact on heating demand. We noted that the variables with consistently significant effects are width and window-to-wall ratio. The reasons will be further discussed in the next section.

The variable "window glazing type" is excluded because, in this climate and context, the type of windows does not have a decisive impact on the results, especially when a favorable orientation (southwest) is selected (Figure 47). This is mainly due to two reasons: first, Kunming experiences abundant solar radiation, and second, Kunming's winters are not too cold. Therefore, the solar heat gain through the glass is greater than the heat loss, implying that the g-value of the glass may be more important than the u-value.

Further research on other variables are included in the appendix pp.014, 022. Due to space limitations, detailed explanations are not provided in the main text.



	z-Orientation Angle	z-Width	z-WWR	z-Wall Thickness	z-Height
Southwest-Southeast (320° - 360°, 360° - 30°)	+ 0.39	+ 0.60	+ 0.44	- 0.36	+ 0.37
Southeast-North (30° - 190°)	- 0.21	+ 0.66	+ 0.52	- 0.29	+ 0.38
North-Southwest (190° - 320°)	+ 0.53	+ 0.56	+ 0.42	- 0.29	+ 0.33

Figure 46. visualization for standardized regression coefficients of the variables, in the different domains of orientation

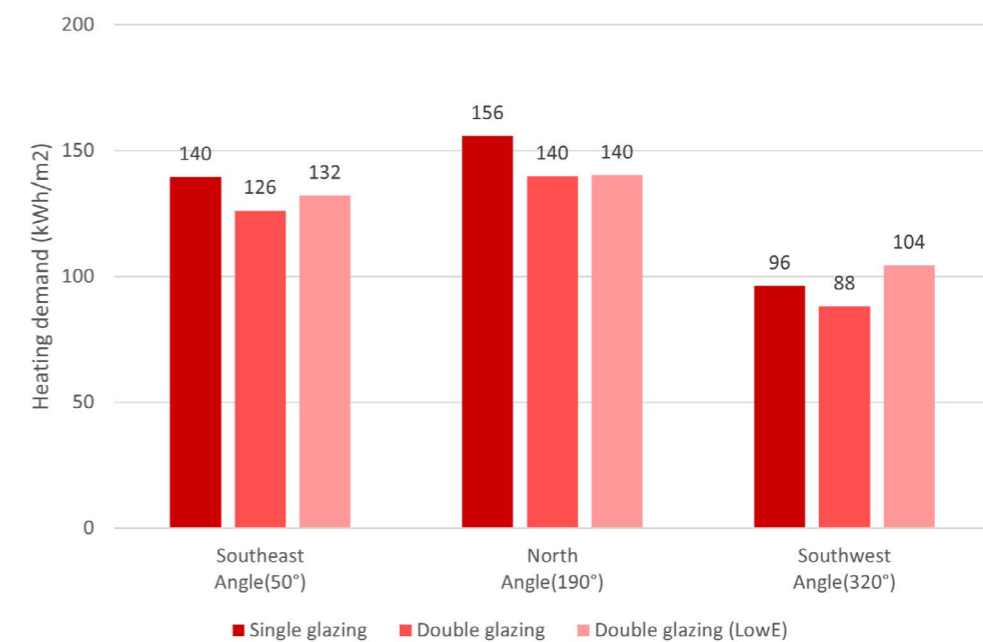


Figure 47. Heating demand by 3 types of glazings (single, double, double low-e), in 3 orientations (50°, 190°, 320°)

3.2.3 Discussion

- Thermal Simulation

With 972 cases and data, Pearson correlation analysis is applied to explore and uncover clues. A high correlation is noticed between daylight factor and heating demand. Consequently, we conducted linear regression analysis on these two variables (Figure 48).

Regression can only reveal the correlation between the two variables and cannot establish a causal relationship. So, what causes this phenomenon? We assume that the windows as a "bridge" between these two variables: larger windows provide better daylighting but also lead to more heat loss.

Furthermore, with energy balance analysis, we discovered that natural ventilation through window openings is the main cause of heat loss (Figure 49), while solar gain is an important supplementary in heating demand. To prove further, we found that windows with a high frequency of small openings can reduce heating demand while ensuring relatively fresh air (Figure 50).

This discovery implies that, in a favorable orientation, windows should be as large as possible to increase solar gain. However, for ventilation, it is advisable to open windows frequently with a small opening.

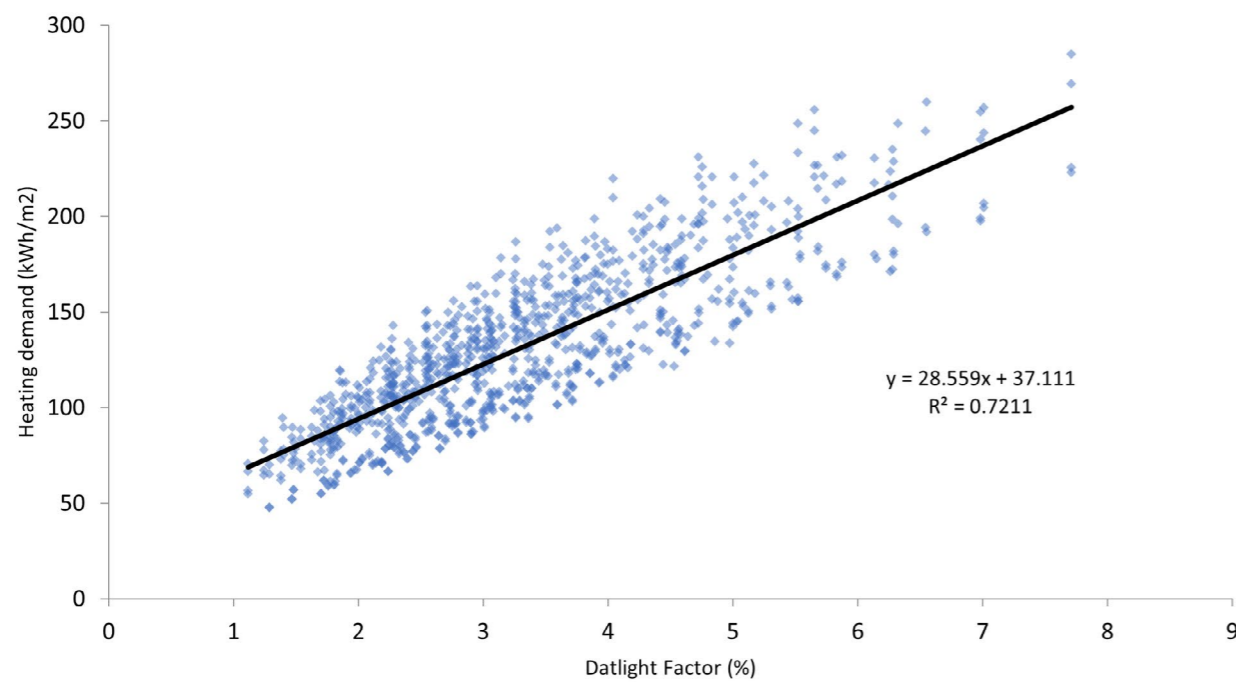


Figure 48. Simulation for the daylight factor and heating demand of 972 cases, with linear regression analysis.

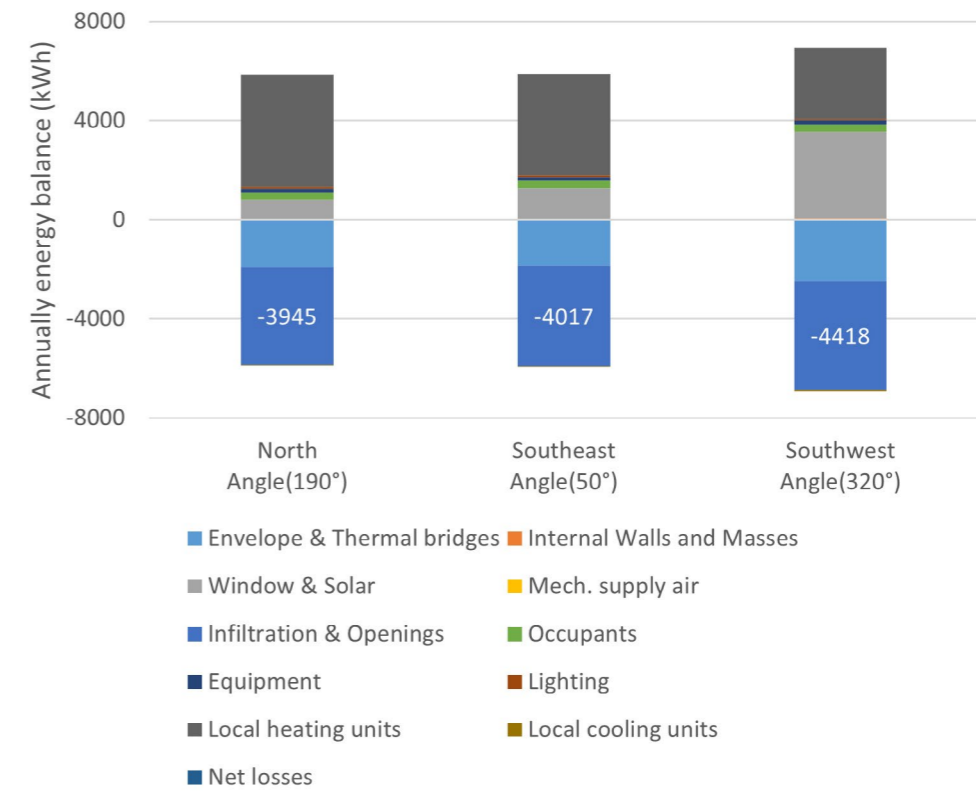


Figure 49. Annually energy balance of the room in 3 orientations.

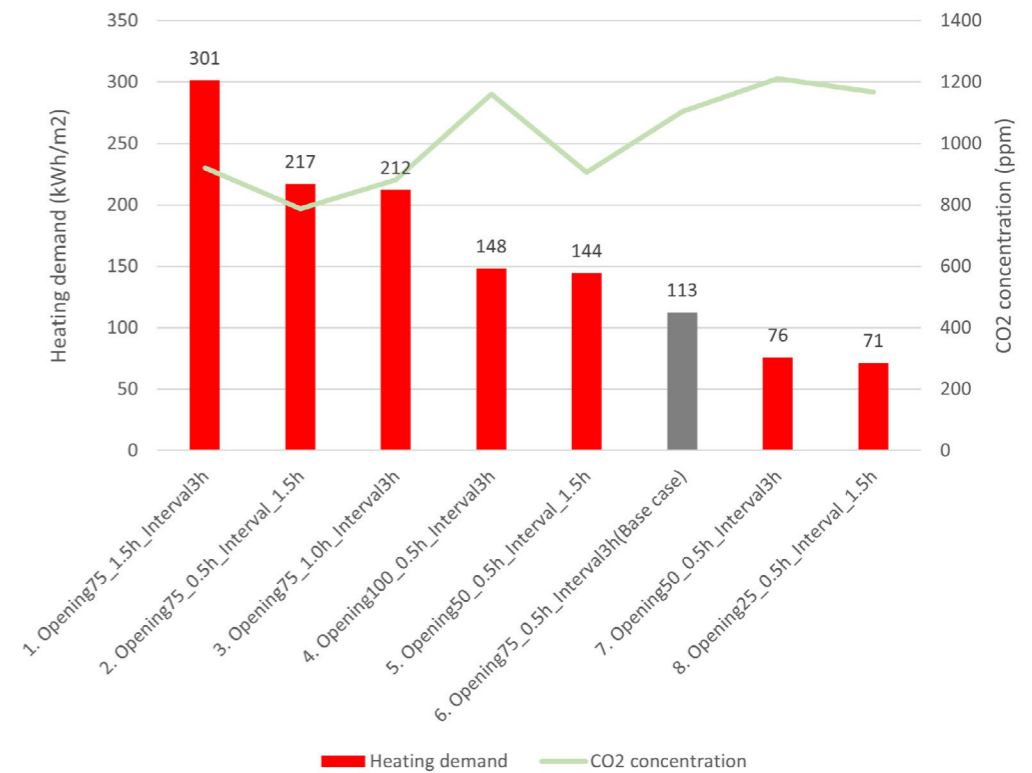
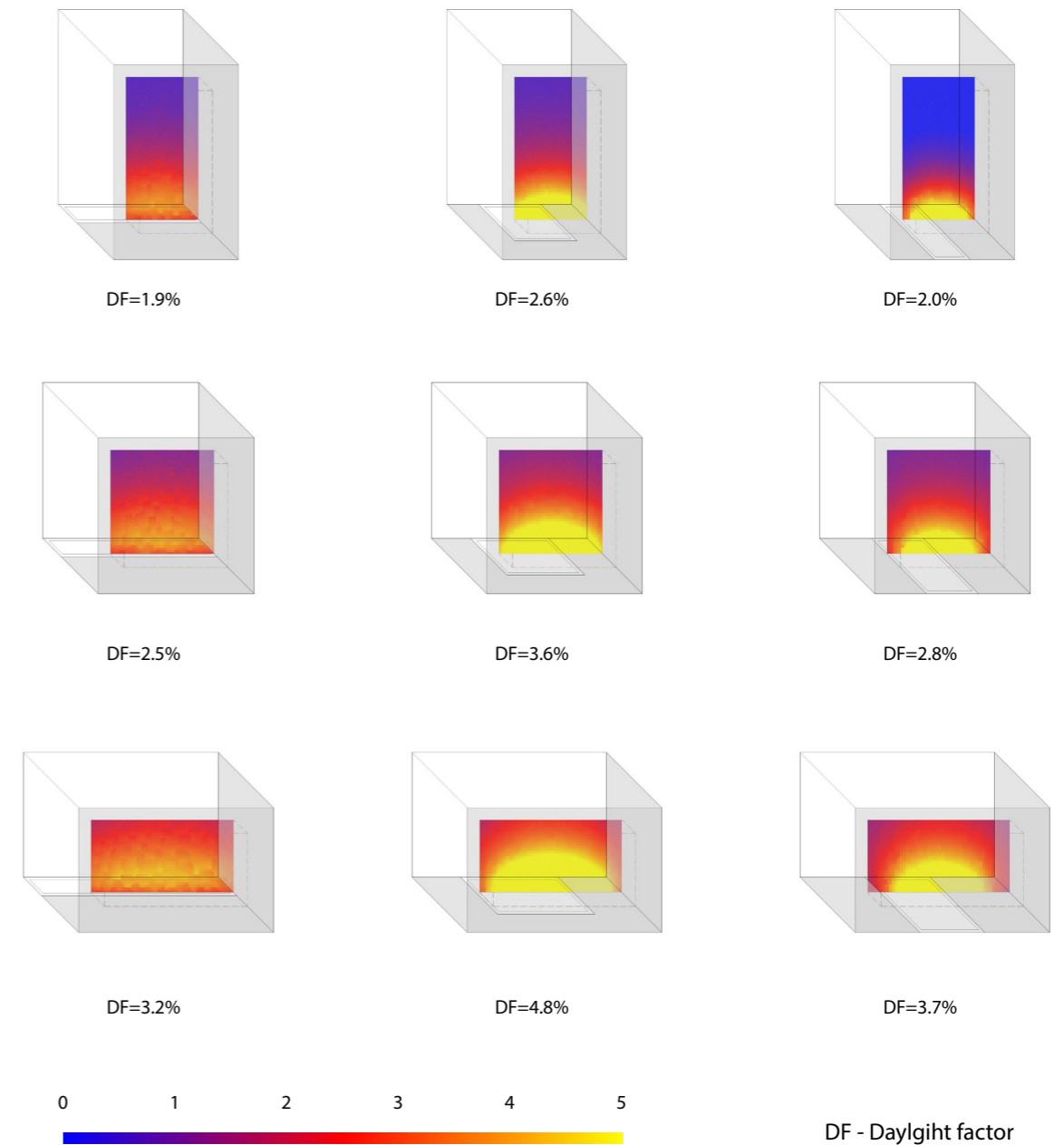
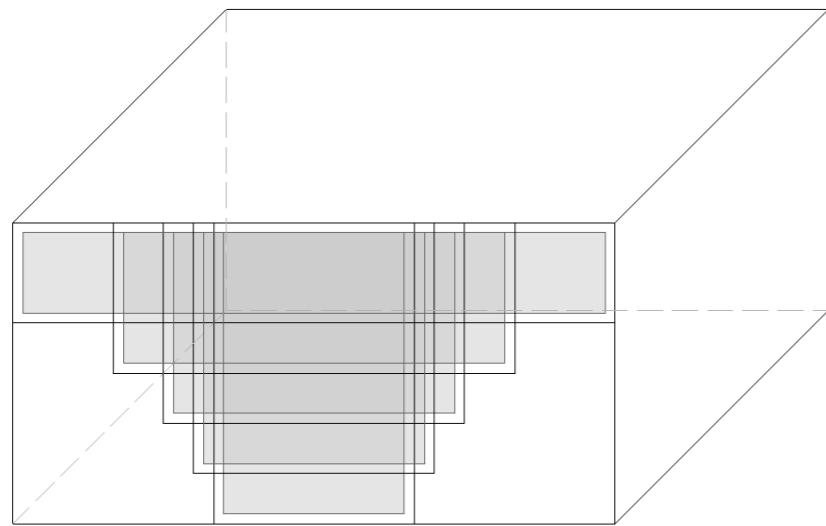


Figure 50. Heating demand and CO2 concentration by different window schedules.

- Daylight Simulation

Of the 972 cases, 129 had a daylight factor below 2%, but all values were above 1%. Additional simulations were done to further explore the relationship between window shape and daylight factor for design guidance (Figure 51).

The window opening is determined by the characteristics of rammed earth construction, with the upper edge of the window opening aligned with the floor's ring beam. This design helps save on lintel and labor costs. Based on this, we found that for the same window area, the horizontal window has the lowest daylight factor, the vertical window is in the middle, and the window placed in the middle has the highest daylight factor. In terms of uniformity, horizontal windows have the best DF (Figure 52).



3.3 Life Cycle Assessment

3.3.1 Goal and Scope

The goal is to compare the carbon footprint of "rammed earth" and "brick" at the room scale. The research aims to explore the earth as an eco-friendly building material and assess how it differs in carbon footprint throughout the lifecycle compared to rural Yunnan's most common brick structure (Figure 54, 55). Additionally, this research prepares for the building design in the next chapter by understanding the calculation methods for each module. The functional unit is defined as building a single-family house, considering 1 m² area in a 50-year lifespan. The environmental impact is presented with global warming potential (GWP). The system boundary includes (A1–C4), from cradle to grave. In the use stage, B1–B5 will be considered as one module, and B6 will be calculated from energy simulation with relevant CO₂ emission factors.

3.3.2 Life Cycle Inventory

The data for modules A1–A3, B4, and C3–C4 is sourced from ÖKOBAUDAT. It is partly due to a lack of firsthand or secondhand data for local materials, and on the other hand, CAALA, the LCA software we use, draws data from ÖKOBAUDAT. The process involves creating a 3D model in Sketchup and then assigning materials to the model based on the design in CAALA. The software calculates the material quantities based on the model and integrates them with the data from the database to obtain the final results.

Data for B6 is obtained through energy simulations and then calculated by referring to the local power grid's carbon emission factors and relevant codes. However, we noticed that the fuel for heating and hot water is agricultural waste, such as corn cobs and branches (Figure 53). It is not the same as the one-time biomass combustion as specified in the codes. If the fuels are sustainable and renewable sources, they are not considered to emit carbon emissions throughout the entire lifecycle.



Figure 53. Photos of heating resource (corn cobs and braches) in village, Yunnan. (Photos by Lai Zhou, 2019)

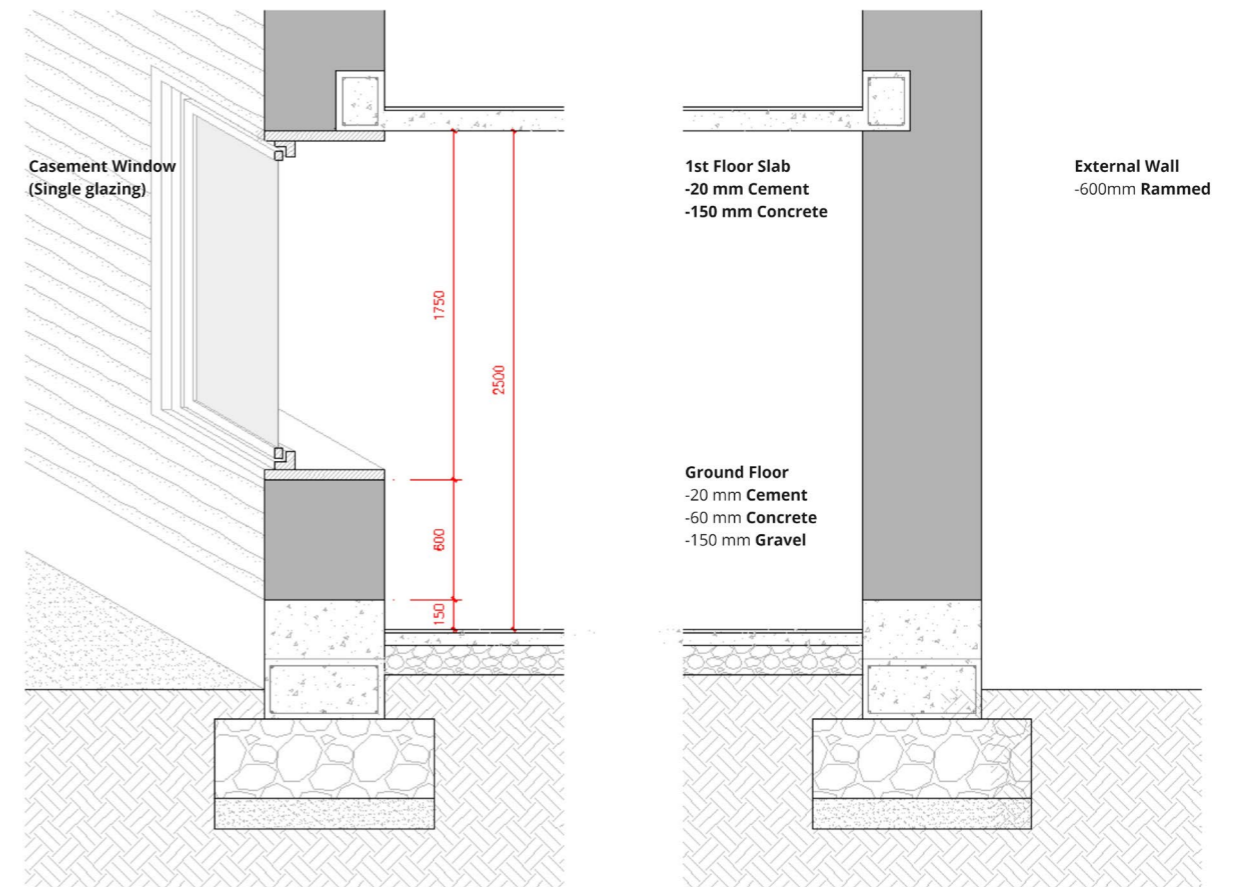


Figure 54. construction layers of the room - modern rammed earth

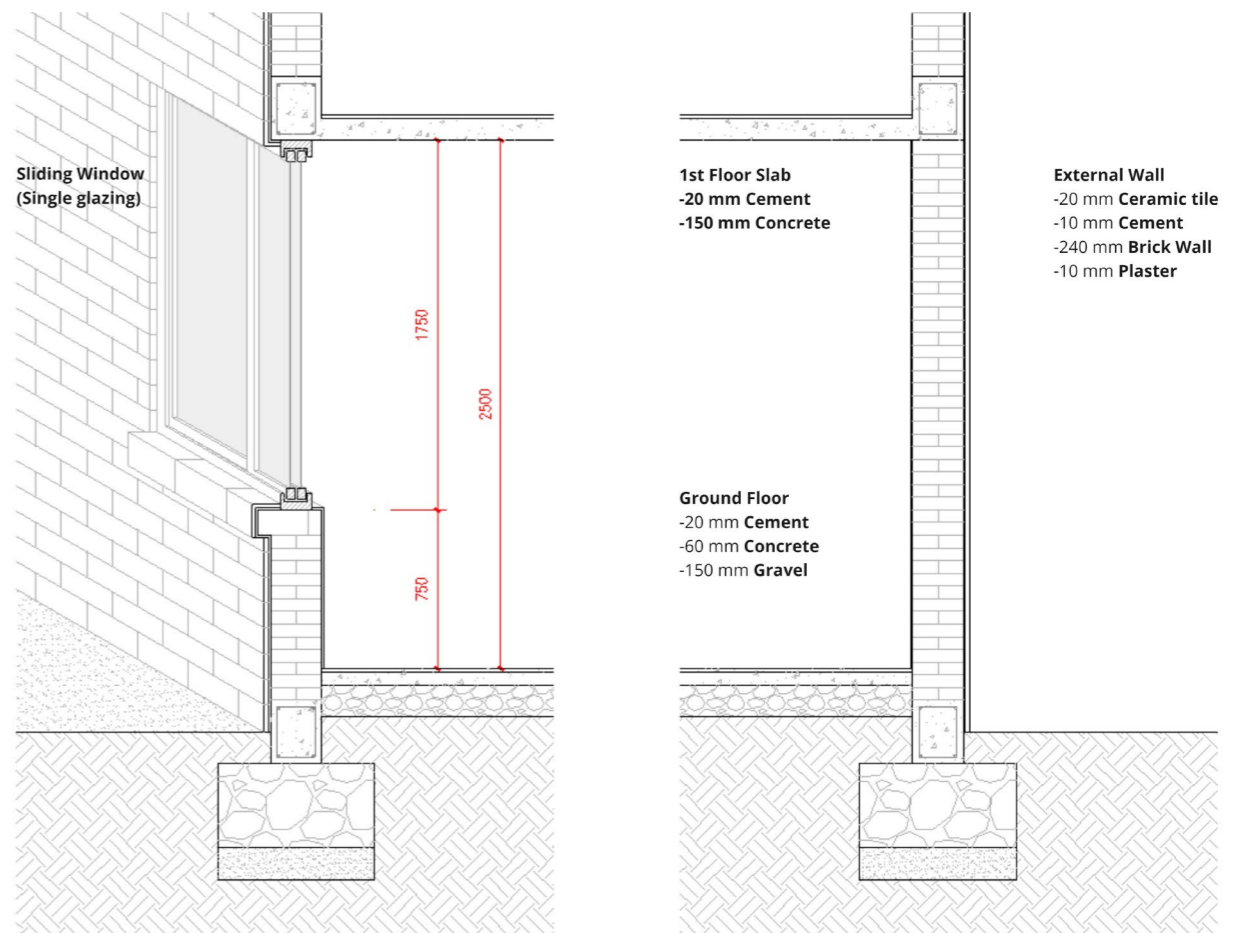


Figure 55. construction layers of the room - conventional brick and concrete structure in rural Yunnan

For A4 and C2, the local transportation modes and distance from the building material market are taken from the interviews. The emission factors are adopted from the local codes.

A5 and C1 usually take up a small portion, and data collection for these modules is complex. Because the study is carried out in the early design stage, we adopt the empirical formulas from local codes for assessment.

3.3.3 Results and Discussion

The results indicate that the CO₂ emissions for brick and rammed earth are respectively 7.61 CO₂ e/m² · a and 6.12 CO₂ e/m² · a, with earth being approximately 20% lower than brick. In the A1-A3 (production) stage, a reduction is about 40%(Figure 56). Therefore, replacing brick with rammed earth plays a significant role in reducing GWP.

The energy includes three parts: heating demand, hot water demand, and electricity(Figure 57). All CO₂ emissions in the B6 stage come from electricity use, accounting for approximately 42% and 52%. This differs from the CO₂ emission composition of buildings in developed regions. This is partly due to higher emission factors in the regional grid and partly vliagers tend to simplify the construction layers and materials as much as possible due to economic and technical reasons.

3.4 Conclusion

The conclusion serves as the guidelines for the building design in the next phase, ensuring that designers can qualitatively apply the findings. Quantitative research has been discussed in the preceding sections and will not be reiterated in this part.

1. Earth has a better thermal performance and environmental impact than birck.
2. A favorable orientation has a significant impact on energy efficiency.
3. Single glazing is affordable, and the performance is acceptable in the context.
4. Enlarge the window on the south/west orientation for solar gain, compensating for the heating demand.
5. Ventilate frequently with a small amount of air inlet in winter.
6. Reduce the exterior wall/roof as much as possible.
7. Too thick walls do not help much with heating but could be a good shading strategy for cooling.
8. Different window geometry gives different daylight. It depends on the specific case.

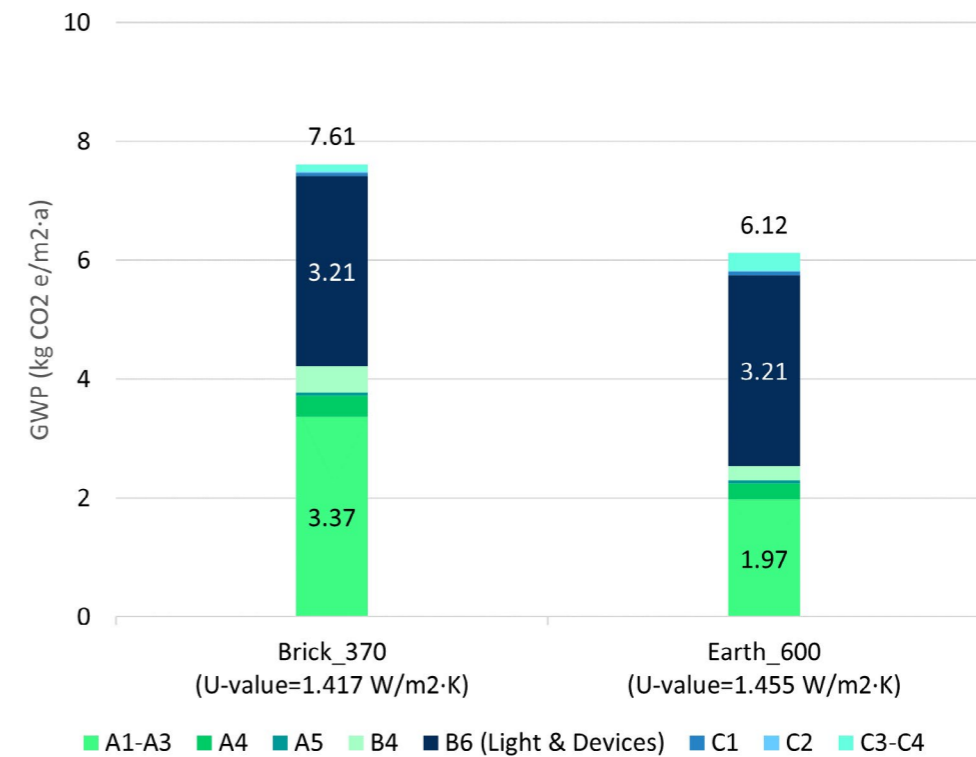


Figure 56. LCA for the room, by two different wall constructions(brick and rammed earth)

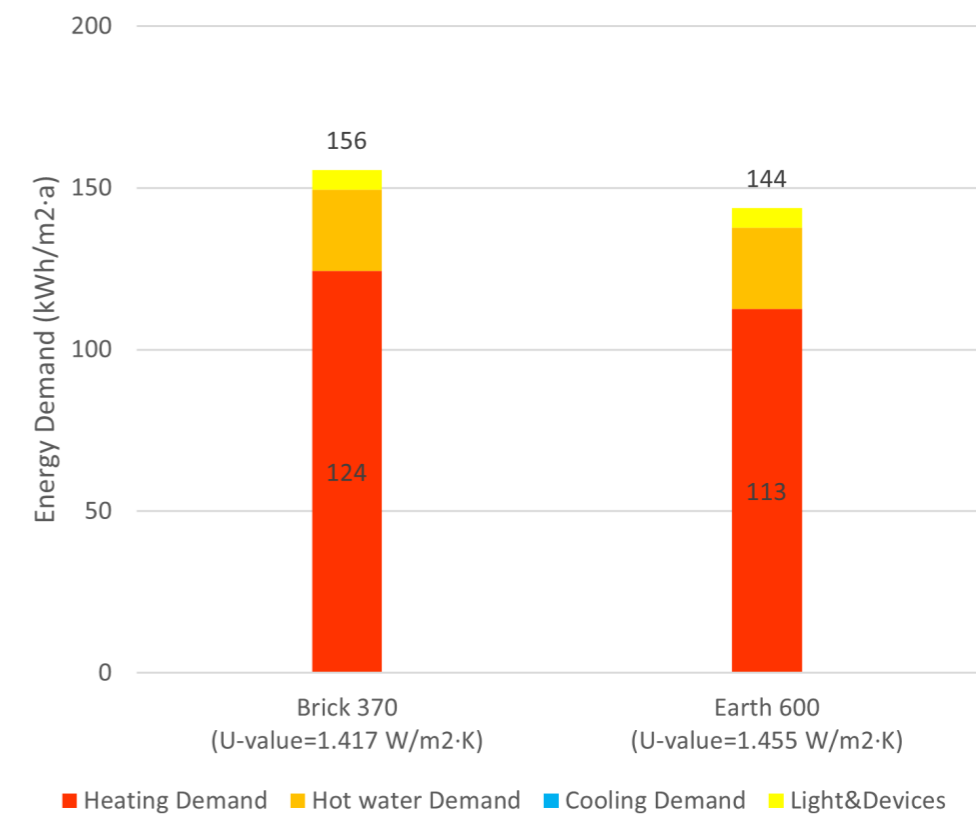


Figure 57. Energy demand for the room, by two different wall constructions (brick and rammed earth)

Chapter 4

Building Level: Design and Assessment

A site investigation of the neighborhood, the existing building, and the users will be done in depth. Based on research in the previous chapters, the findings will be applied to the building design. After studying and deciding the passive and active strategies as well as upcycling the resources, we offered three design proposals that align with the local lifestyle. These proposals will be assessed with the energy performance, environmental impact, and daylighting. Ultimately, we will take the conventional concrete-brick house as the baseline and one preferred proposal as the development direction to propose an exemplary optimization path

4.1 Site Investigation

4.2 Passive and Active Strategies

4.3 Building Design

4.4 Assessment

4.1 Site investigation

Chapter 2 analyzes the site on a regional and village scale. In this section, an investigation will be done on the neighborhood and building scale.

4.1.1 Neighborhood

- Buildings

Most houses nearby are built with rammed earth, adobe, and timber; many are old and lack maintenance. Some later additions are built with bricks and concrete blocks. Most houses have a yard used for drying clothes and grains. Due to the terrain, the majority of houses in the village face north. *Figure 58* shows the materials used for construction in the village.

- Infrastructure

The roads nearby are made of dirt and the main road is about 1.5 meters above the house. The village has access to the grid but lacks tap water. People rely on rainwater collection and a reservoir at the mountaintop, which supplies water to the villages below. Most houses do not have toilets, and villagers use public toilets. This is due to flushing water shortage, strong odors, and the need for septic tanks. Therefore, even for the newly-built brick houses, toilets are separate from the living spaces.

- Vegetation

A large amount of vegetation is around the houses, primarily bamboo, shrubs, and trees. To the north of the village, there are terraced paddies where the crops are corn and Chinese beans. Corn cobs and straws are often used as fuel sources.

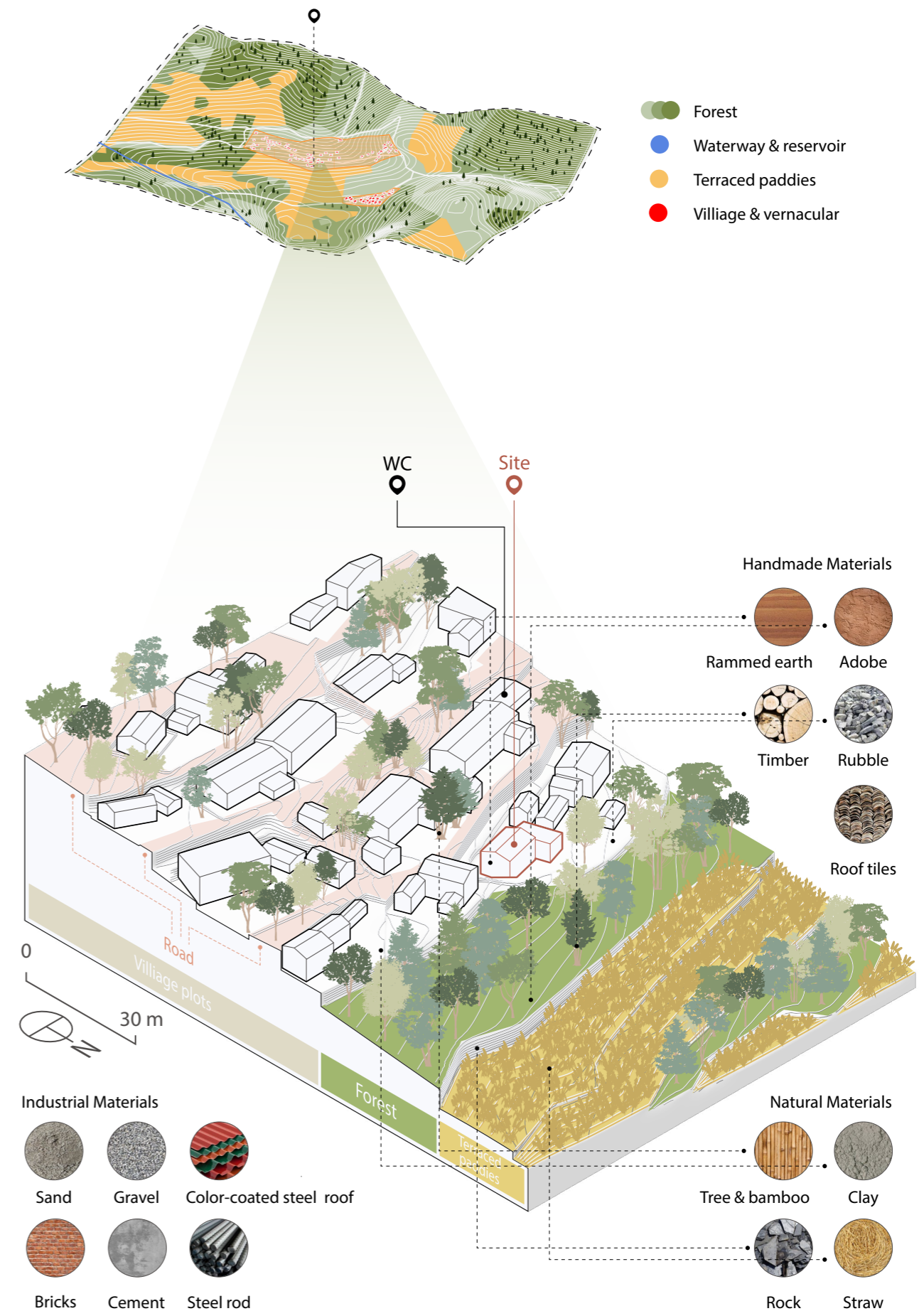


Figure 58. Site in the neighbourhood scale

This drawing includes information on terrain, roads, houses, vegetation, and farmland, as well as a classification of the widely used building materials in the village. The existing buildings on the design site and nearby public toilets are also marked in the drawing.

4.1.2 The Existing House on Site

The site consists of a house and a courtyard. The original house is approximately 95 square meters and can be roughly divided into two parts (Figure 59, 60).

The eastern part, constructed earlier, features a combined living room and bedroom on the ground floor without partitions, and the first floor is for storage. It is a rammed earth and timber mixing structure. The envelope of the house is made of rammed earth, while the floors and roof are made of timber.

The western part was extended later by concrete blocks for the envelope and load-bearing structure. The roof was made of wooden rafters, with asbestos sheets directly laid on top as a covering.

Due to safety concerns about the structure and the renovation cost, we opted for demolishing and rebuilding rather than renovation.

4.1.3 User Needs and Background

The family consists of three members: a couple and their daughter. The husband and wife depend on traditional agriculture in this village, while their daughter attends school in the town during the week and returns home on weekends. Therefore, the owner wishes to have the basic functions of the existing building while making it as good as the newly-built concrete brick house in the village.

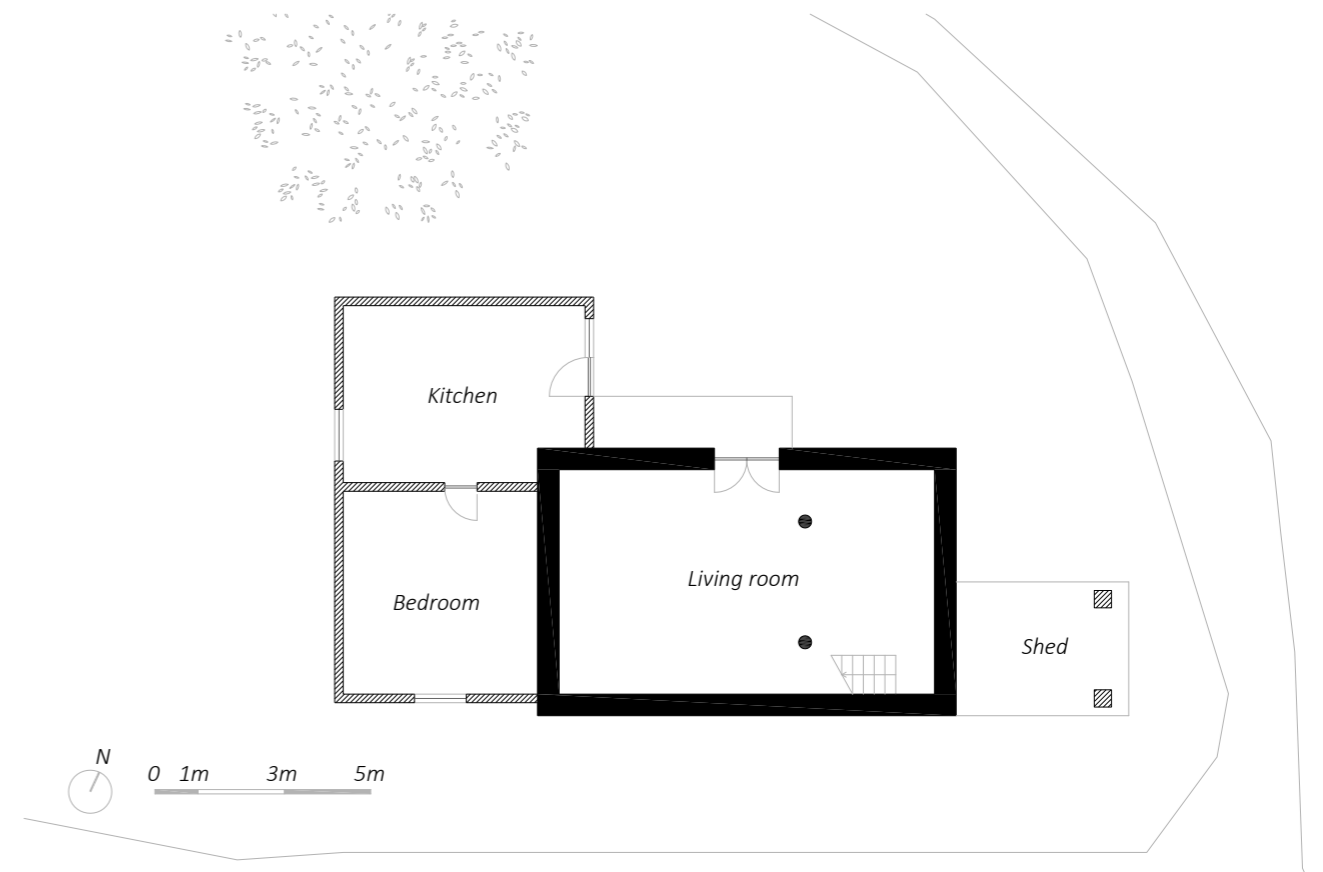


Figure 59. Plan of the existing house.



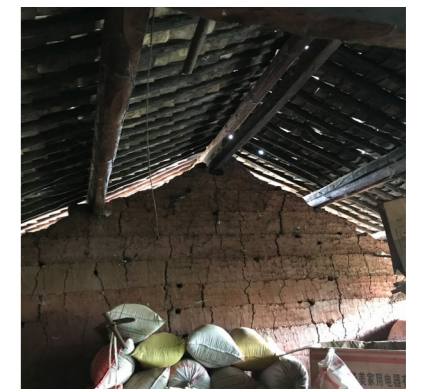
A



B



C



D

Figure 60. Existing house. A. house and surroundings B. Front door C. Kitchen D. Storage

4.2 Passive and Active Strategies

4.2.1 Givoni Bioclimatic Chart

We reviewed some literature on bioclimatic design strategies (Figure 61), aiming to draw inspiration during the early design phase through the Givoni bioclimatic chart. We applied the same weather data and created the chart using an open-source web tool by Andrew Marsh.

It is found that approximately 19% (1672 hrs) of the total hours in the year fall within the comfort zone, with the majority leaning towards cold and humid and a very small portion being hot. According to the chart, the key strategies include internal gains, passive solar heating, active solar gain, and conventional heating.

Considering the local technology that may not achieve excellent airtightness and that rammed earth, as a monolithic material, does not have a good u-value, the strategy will mainly focus on thermal mass for heat storage, passive solar heating, and active heating.

4.2.2 Strategies

The strategies cover the utilization of "resources," not only focusing on energy efficiency and thermal comfort. The local lifestyle is also accounted for, ensuring the strategies align closely with the local circumstances.

- Passive Strategy

Based on the weather analysis in Chapter 2, the shoebox study in Chapter 3, and the Givoni bioclimatic chart, maximizing passive solar gain and minimizing external wall/roof areas are crucial to energy saving.

The main activity spaces of the house are the living room and the ground floor bedroom, which serve as the heating zones, while the other rooms act as thermal buffer zones (Figure 62). Southwestern orientation with large windows is utilized to capture solar gain and reduce heating demand. The multi-functional room and guest bedroom on the first-floor act as "solar catchers." The clerestories on the first floor are installed with temperature openers, which is accessible and affordable. During cold days, the clerestories remain closed; during warm days, they automatically open to provide ventilation and cooling (Figure 63).

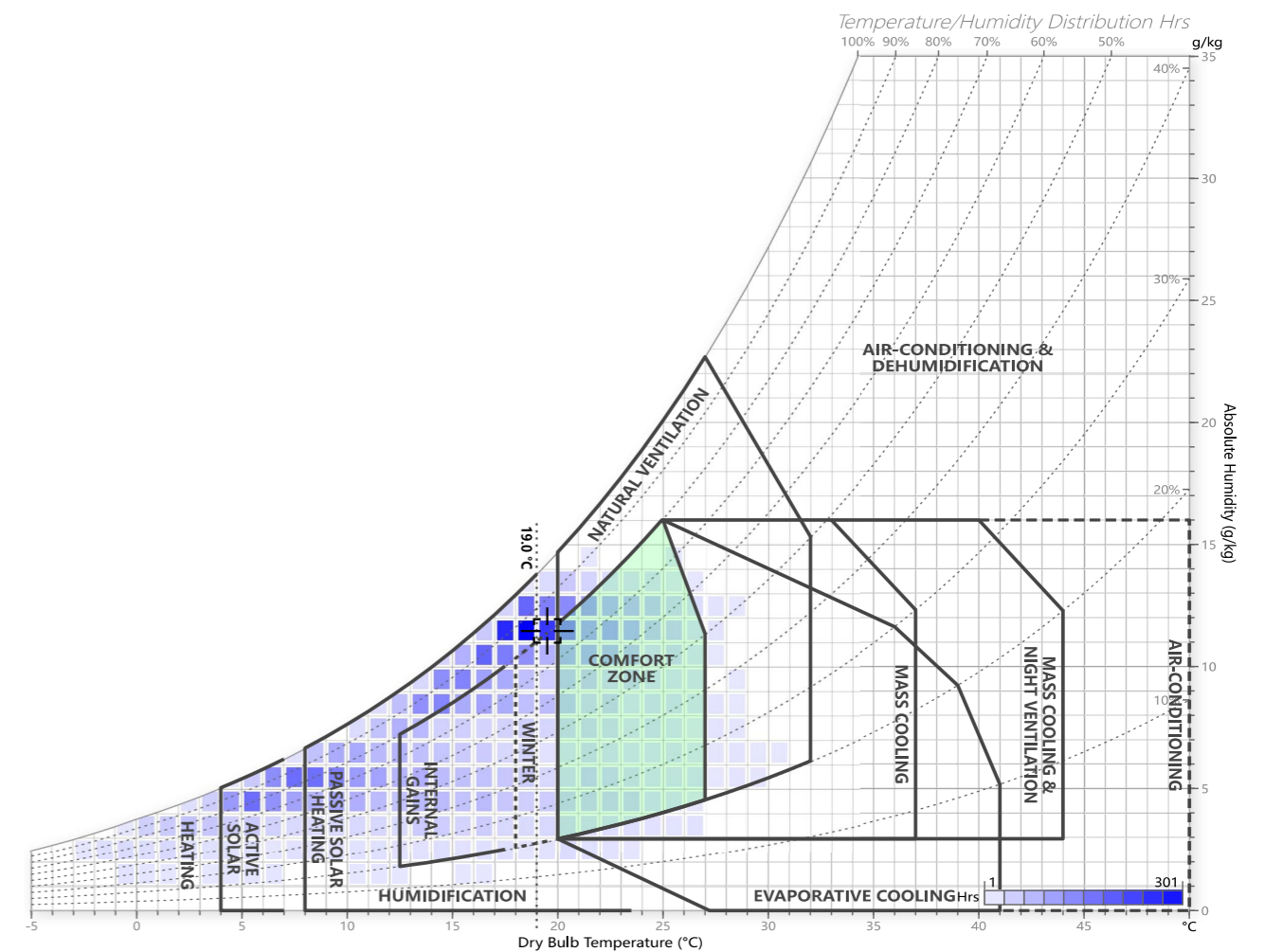


Figure 61. Givoni bioclimatic chart applied to Kunming web tool by Andrew Marsh, data source: Energy Plus Kunming 567780 CSWD data.

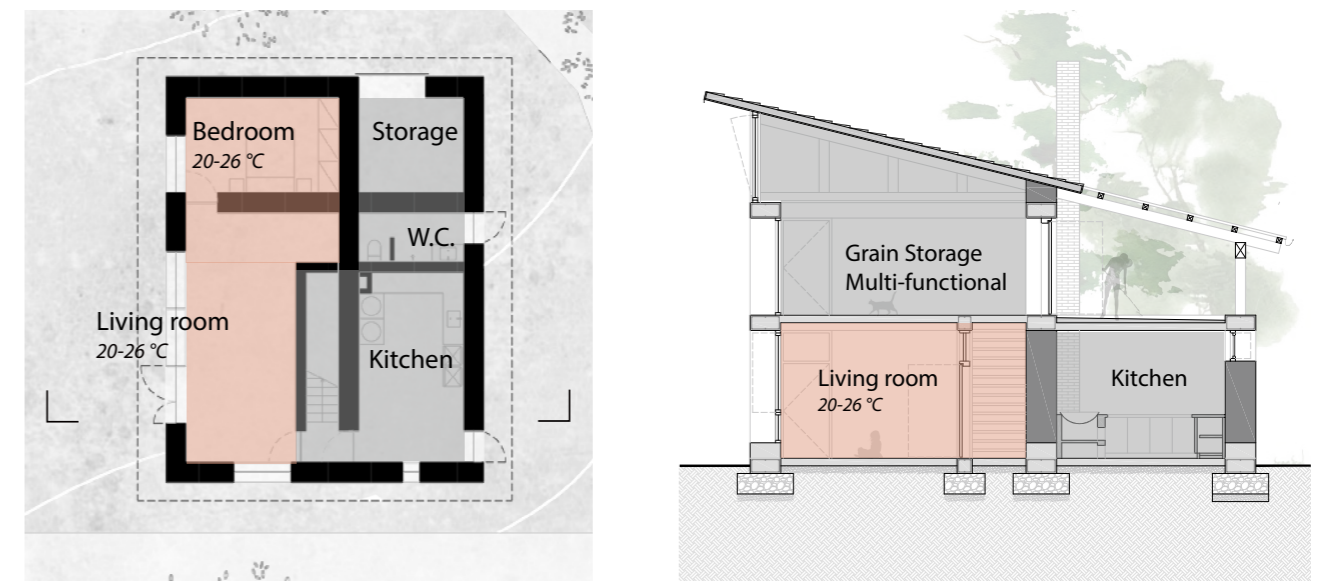


Figure 62. Thermal zoning The living room and master bedroom is heated, while other rooms act as a thermal buffer zone.

- Active Strategy

In terms of heating technology, we studied the rocket mass heater (Wisner & Wisner, 2016). This affordable heating technology is applied in developing regions. It involves efficient combustion, which reduces smoke and retains heat in thermal mass, significantly improving heating efficiency. At the same time, it can also be used for heating food and making tea during the combustion, which aligns well with local lifestyle (Figure 64).

- Upcycle

Upcycling materials from the existing building comes with several advantages. Firstly, it helps save costs that would otherwise be spent on purchasing new materials. Secondly, it reduces environmental impact by reusing existing resources. Last but not least, due to the poor traffic, using materials available on-site is practical. However, there are challenges in reusing the materials, as they require careful dismantling, storage, design, and construction.

The rammed earth from the original house will be upcycled by adding sand and gravel to achieve a better mixture. The wooden roof beams, rafters, and tiles will be carefully stored and applied in the new construction.

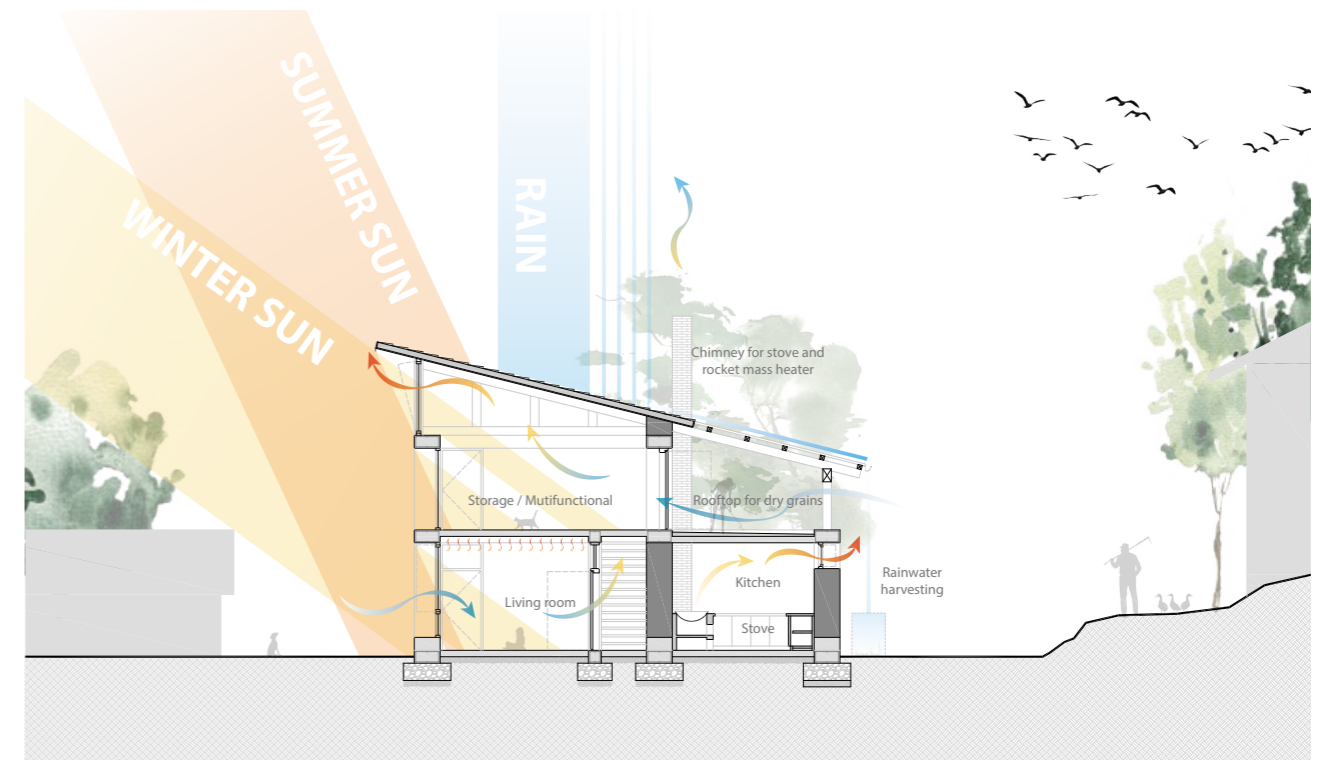


Figure 63. Energy and ventilation concept, section A-A

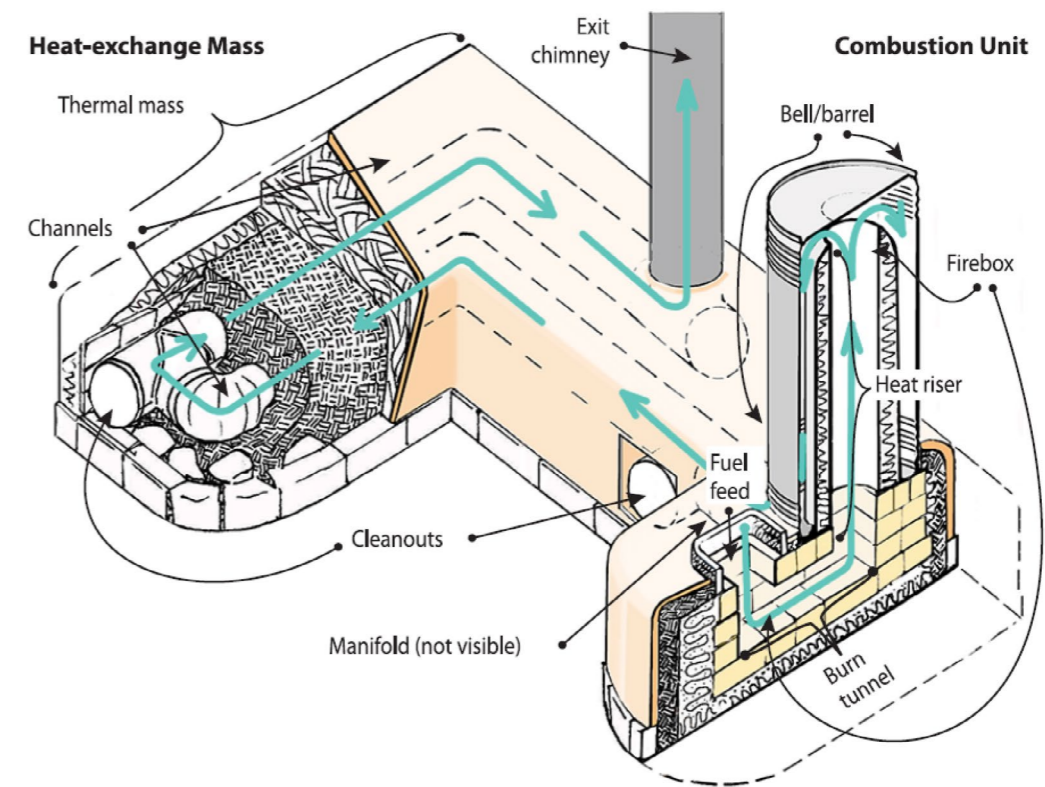


Figure 64. Rocket mass heater components, Wisner, E., & Wisner, E. (2016). The rocket mass heater builder's guide: Complete step-by-step construction, maintenance and troubleshooting (p. 105). New Society Publishers.

4.3 Building Design

4.3.1 Layout

Based on the previous research, assessments, and analyses, the layout is developed as follows (Figure 65,66):

The two-story house is near the main road and the slope, with a yard retained on the north in site. The living room, master bedroom, guest bedroom, and multi-functional room are oriented to the southwest, with large windows. The kitchen, bathroom, and storage are on the east and north. The flat roof is designed for drying grains, clothing, and other activities.

The exterior wall thickness is 600mm and 300mm for the interior. This is based on our shoebox study (appendix p.017), which showed that increasing wall thickness initially improves insulation, but the effect diminishes as thickness continues to increase. Compared to 300mm, 600mm wall thickness provides shading during the summer, reducing overheating. Additionally, the construction of a 600mm wall does not require excessive labor.

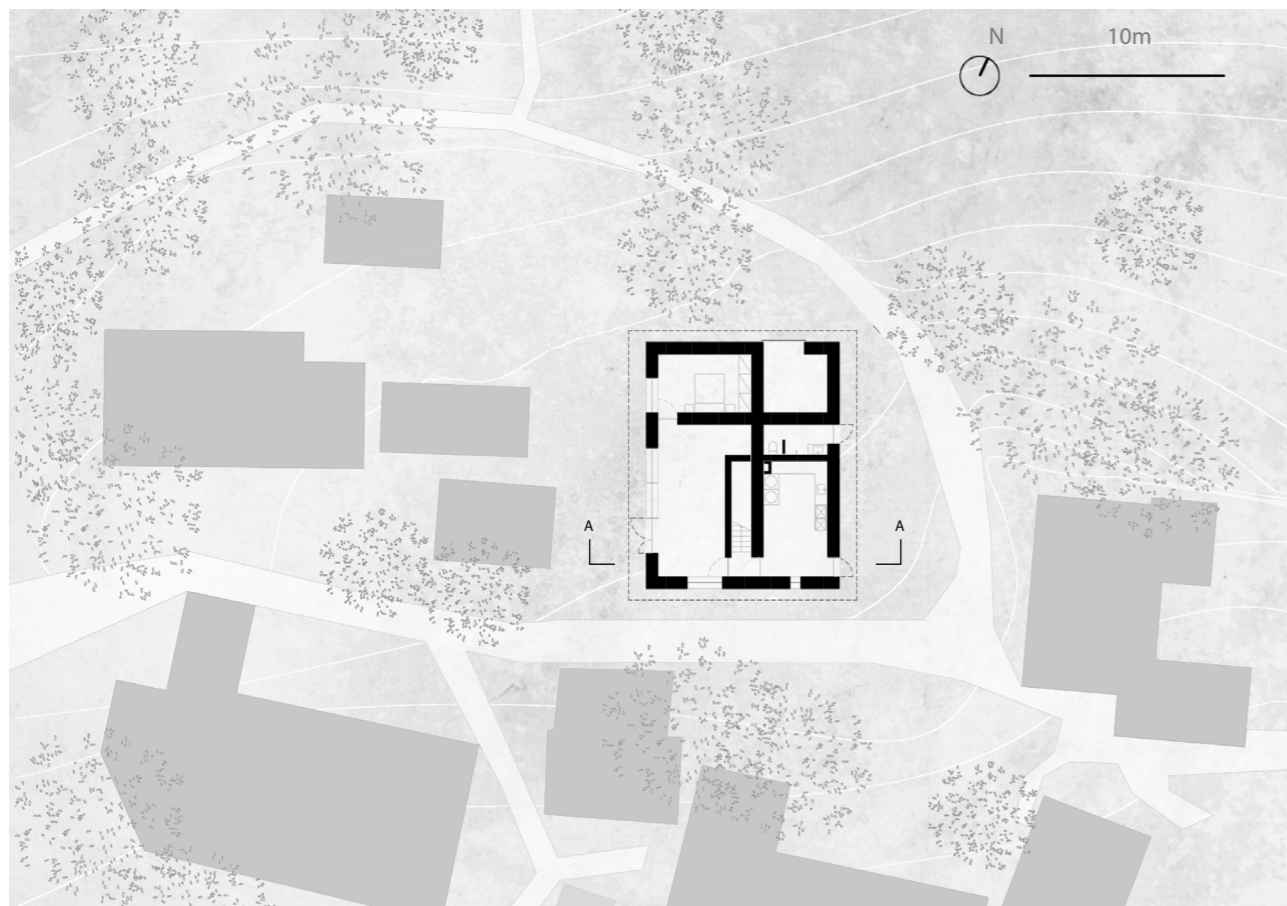
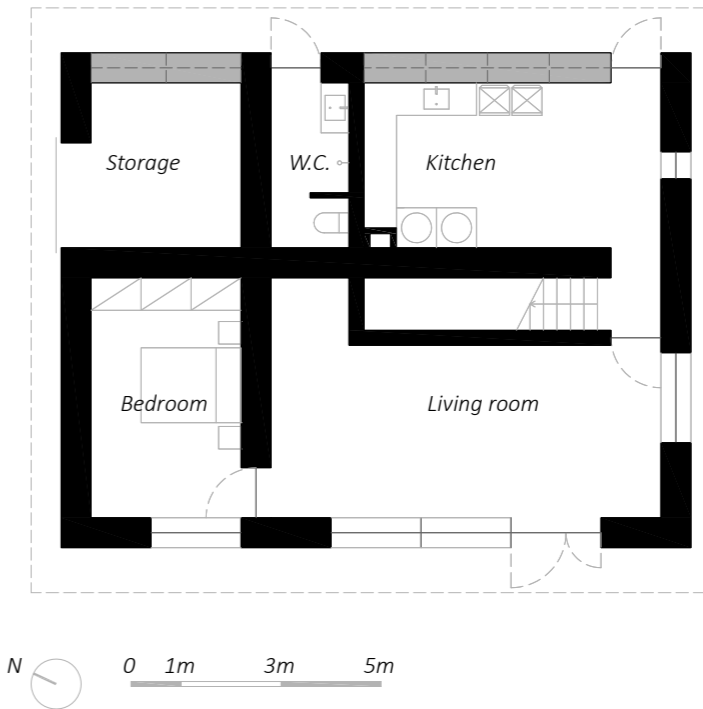
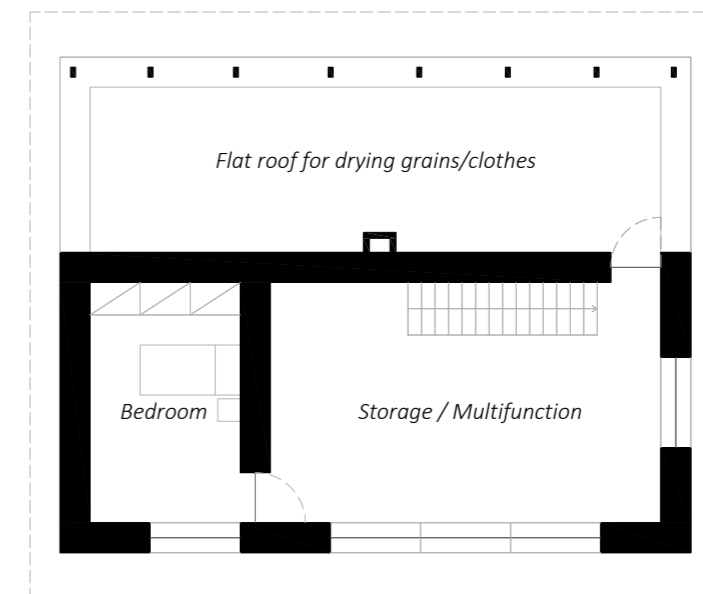


Figure 65. Situation plan of alternative 2.



Ground Floor



First Floor

Figure 66. Plans of alternative 2.

4.3.2 Proposals

Based on the analysis above, we have proposed three alternatives (Figure 68). There is no significant difference in the layout and area, but the main distinctions lie in the geometry, roof, and window size. Through these differences, and with the aid of simulations and LCA, the impact of these variations on energy consumption and the carbon footprint can be compared and assessed.

Alternative 1 features a gable roof with no clerestory on the first floor facing southwest. The first-floor rooms are placed above the heating zones on the ground floor (bedroom, living room).

Alternative 2 features a mono-pitch roof with clerestories on the first floor facing southwest. The first-floor rooms are placed above the heating zones on the ground floor (bedroom, living room).

Alternative 3 features a mono-pitch roof with clerestories on the first floor facing southwest. The first-floor rooms are placed above unheated rooms on the ground floor (storage, bathroom, kitchen). This allows more sunlight to reach the flat roof, which can be used for drying clothes, storing grains, and other activities.

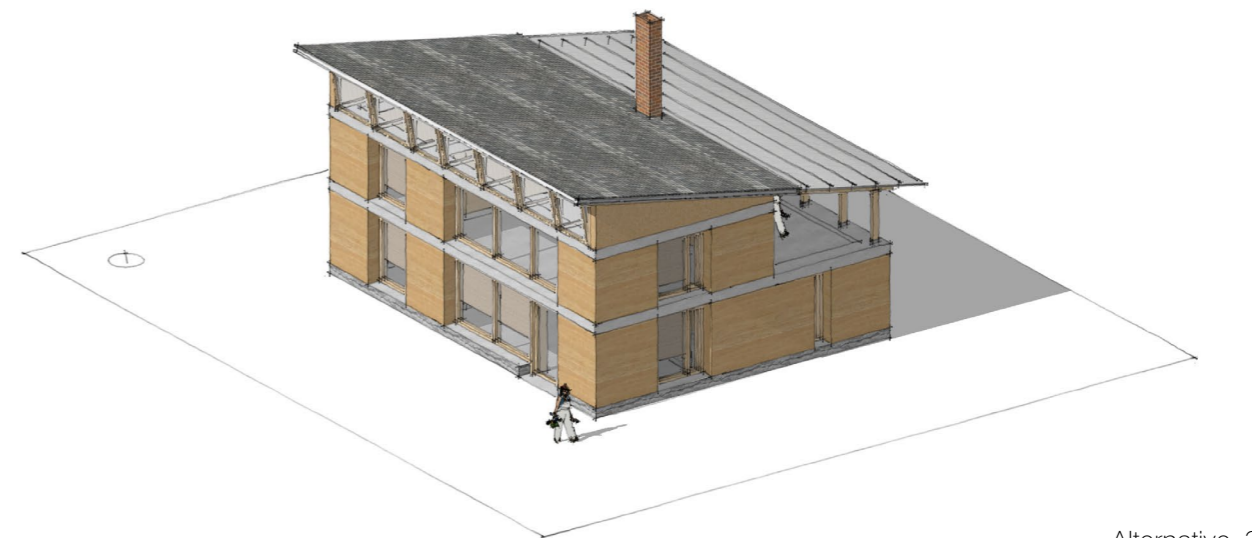
Drawings for these three alternatives are in the *appendix pp.024, 029*.



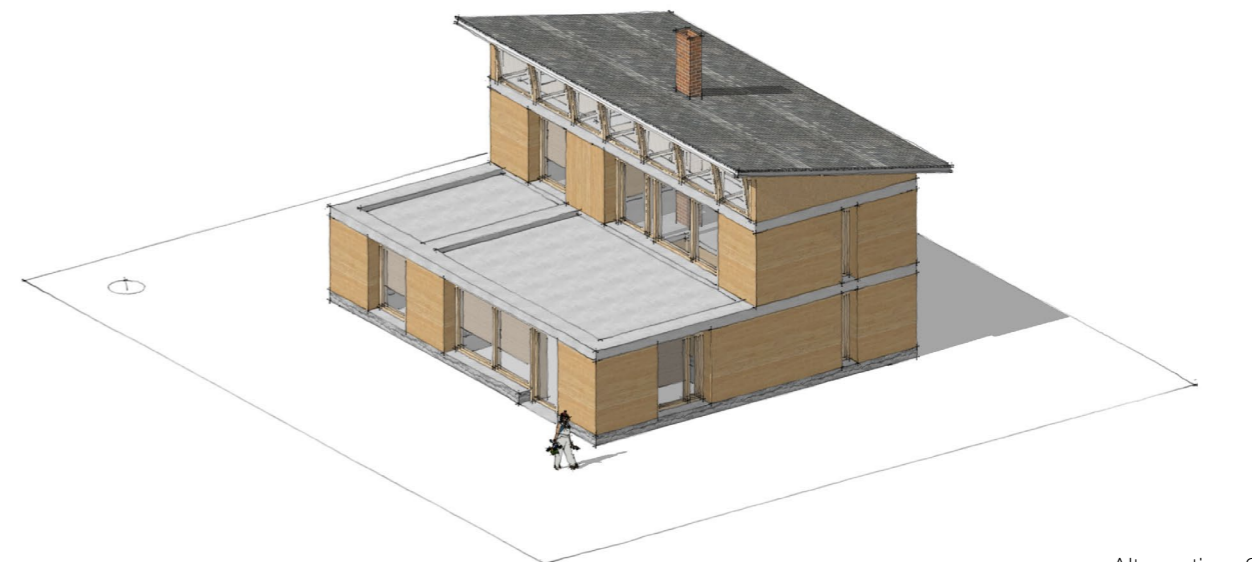
Figure 67. Alternative 2 in the neighborhood



Alternative_1



Alternative_2



Alternative_3

Figure 68. Three earth building design proposals

4.4 Assessment

4.4.1 Energy

Based on local household usage patterns, the energy can be divided into four parts: heating demand, cooling demand, electricity, and hot water. The heating/cooling demand is simulated with software, while electricity and hot water are calculated based on relevant regulations and interviews(appendix pp.003, 005).

According to the chart(Figure 69), the main energy consumption is the heating demand. The other parts are close due to similar and relatively low energy consumption patterns for electricity and hot water. The chart shows that alternative 2 has the lowest energy consumption, while alternative 3 has the highest.

To find the reasons behind this, we introduce an annual energy balance(Figure 70):

Alternative 2 introduces more clerestory, which allows for more solar gain, thus reducing heating demand. This is evident in the "window and solar" category of the graph, where the bar is positioned above the x-axis, indicating that the solar gain from windows is greater than the heat loss.

The higher heating demand in Alternative 3 is due to envelope heat loss. The roof of the heating zone belongs to the external envelope. Since there is no accessible insulation material(EPS, XPS, etc.) for flat roofs, people do not insulate them. However, in Alternatives 1 and 2, the first-floor bedroom and multi-functional room act as a buffer zone, reducing the heat loss in the heating zone.

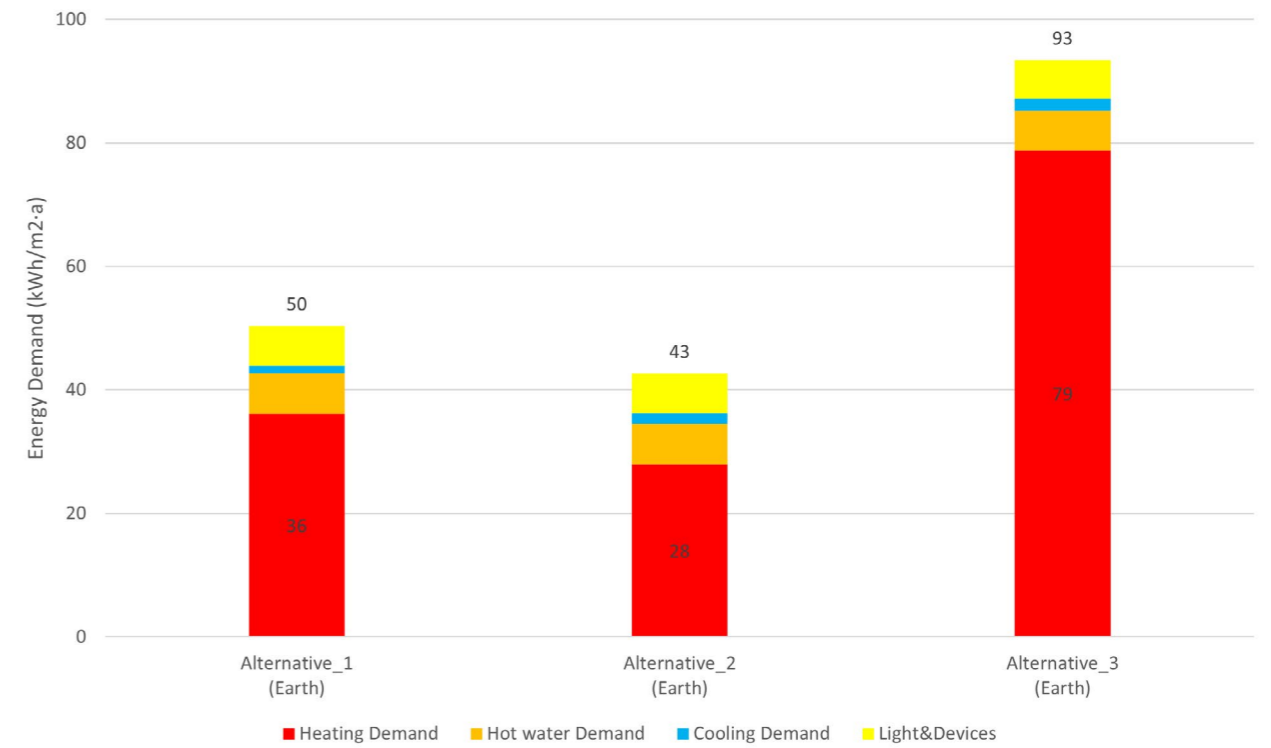


Figure 69. Energy demand of the 3 three earth building designs

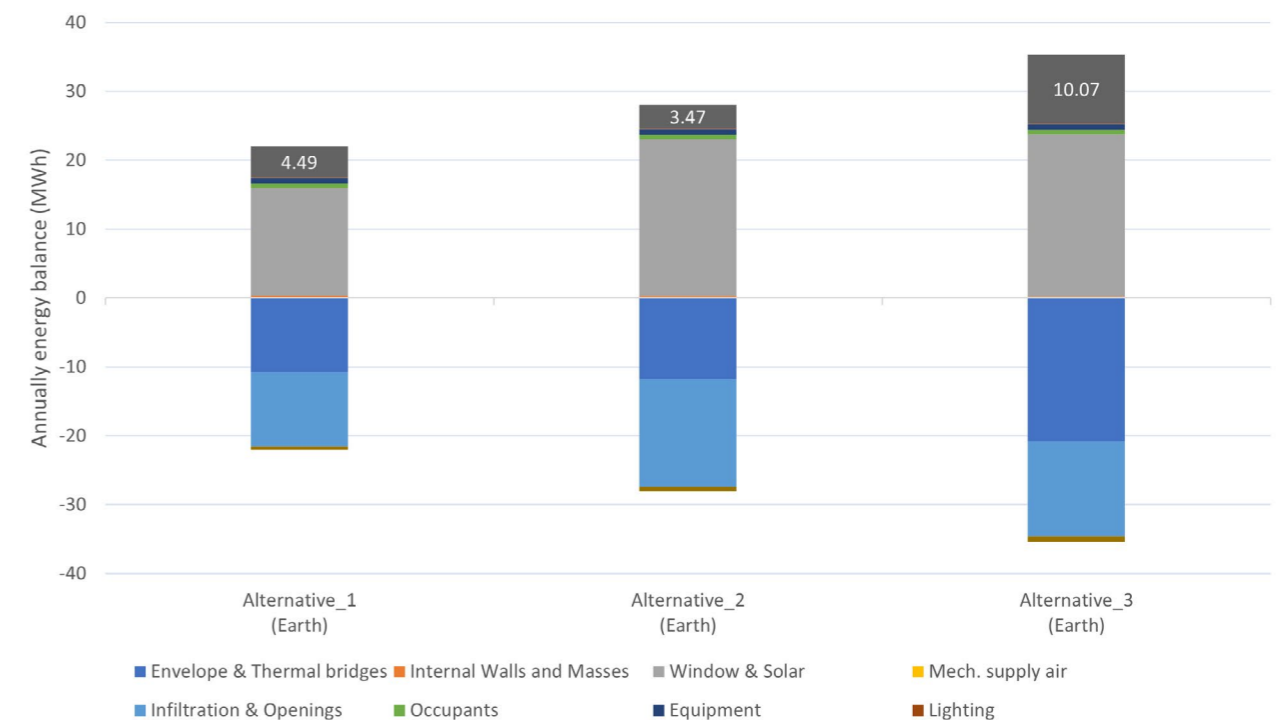


Figure 70. Annually energy balance of three earth building designs

4.4.2 LCA

- Goal and Scope

The goal is to compare the carbon footprint of 3 earth house alternatives and 1 brick house as the baseline(Liu, et al. 2017) and propose optimizations. The functional unit, environment impact indicator, system boundary, and tools are the same as the shoebox LCA study in Chapter 3.

- Result and Discussion

The chart(Figure 71) shows in a 50-year study period, considering A1-C4 and GWP as the indicator, the brick house is 12.90 CO₂ e/m² · a, and the three alternatives are 9.29 CO₂ e/m² · a, 9.51 CO₂ e/m² · a, 7.89 CO₂ e/m² · a.

The major difference between the brick house and earth houses lies in the product stage(A1-A3). The brick house has a significantly higher value than the 3 rammed earth houses. Among the 3 alternatives, alternative 3 has a lower value than the other two and the difference lies in B4(replacement). Those differences are closely associated with the material. To look deep into the reasons, a further breakdown analysis of building components for A1-A3, B4, and C3-C4 is done(Figure 72).

In the comparison between the brick house and earth houses, the walls and slope roof have a higher impact. This can be attributed to higher carbon emissions from fired clay bricks with ceramic tiles compared to rammed earth. Additionally, the concrete roof of the brick house contributes to higher emissions compared to the wooden sloped roof of the earthen houses. Notably, due to the passive solar gain strategy adopted in earthen house design, the window area in earthen houses is larger than that in brick building, leading to a moderate increase in carbon emissions.

Regarding the comparison among earthen houses, alternative 3 has lower emissions than alternative 1 and alternative 2. This can be attributed to the absence of polycarbonate shelter. In alternative 1 and alternative 2, polycarbonate accounts for 31% and 29%, respectively. It can be seen as a potential for further design optimization.

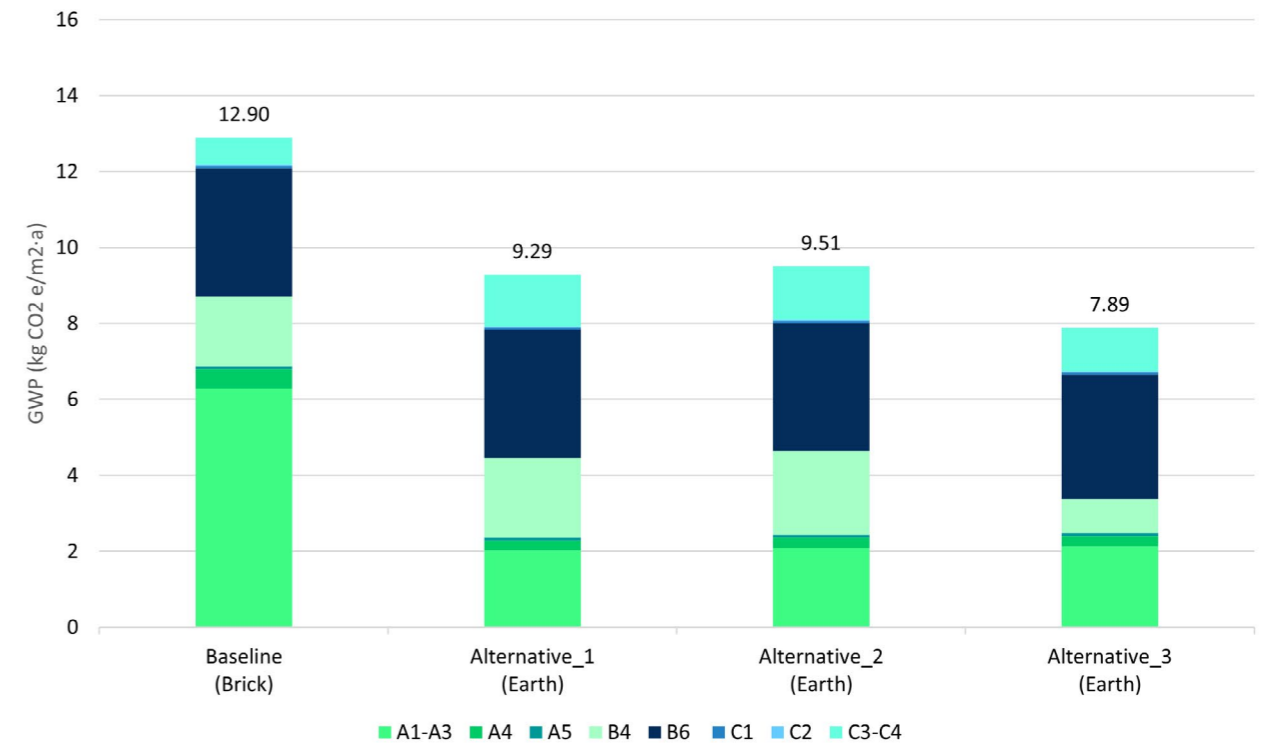


Figure 71. GWP for one brick house and three earth houses, from A1-C4

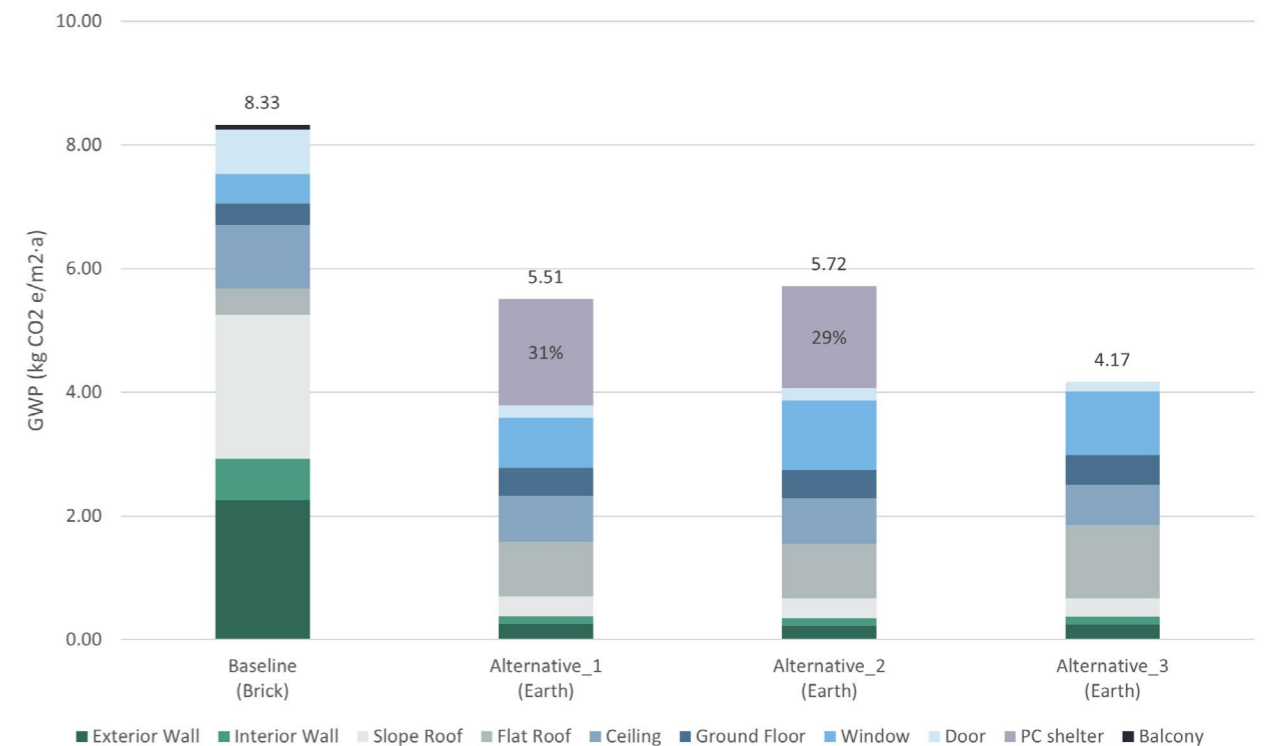


Figure 72. GWP of building components, for one brick house and three earth houses, from A1-C4

- Optimization

The brick house is the baseline, and alternative 2 is the direction, aiming to reduce GWP. We proposed a series of optimization steps (Figure 73):

1. Setting the most common brick house as the baseline.
2. Taking rammed earth as the primary material to replace the fire clay brick.
3. Minimize the quantity of polycarbonate while ensuring sufficient sunlight penetrates the shelter for drying the grains.
4. Reuse the material from the demolished old house, such as the wood and tiles.
5. Minimize the concrete, such as the flat roof and slabs. In this step, the wood structure replaces the concrete ones, despite the unaffordability and inaccessibility of structural timber in this context, due to the strict law of deforestation in China.
6. Optimized the CO₂ intensity of the power grid. According to the IEA report (IEA,2021), China's overall power grid's CO₂ intensity will decrease by 21% by 2035. This data is applied in the step.

- Discussion

In the optimization process, two issues should be noticed.

A. In step 5, where wood replaces concrete, a substantial reduction occurs in the product stage (A1-A3), reaching $-0.42 \text{ kg CO}_2 \text{ e/mv} \cdot \text{a}$, while the C3-C4 significantly increases. Wood can be taken as a carbon sink, resulting the negative carbon emission in the product stage, which offsets the emission of other materials. However, in the C3-C4, wood is considered combusted and the CO₂ is back in the atmosphere. The CO₂ emission of C3-C4 in the step is $2.4 \text{ kg CO}_2 \text{ e/m}^2 \cdot \text{a}$, taking up 82% in the stage and 29% in all stages. Therefore, careful consideration is needed regarding waste processing and disposal when using wood as a material. Reusing and recycling can delay the release of CO₂.

B. In step 4, when using recycled materials instead of the new product, the reduction in the lifecycle is limited, only amounting to $0.02 \text{ kg CO}_2 \text{ e/m}^2 \cdot \text{a}$. However, it triggers the shift in A1-A3 and C3-C4. The reason is that the recycled material is wood, and the wood itself doesn't release much CO₂ in its entire lifecycle, but it will change the distribution of the product and end-of-life stage. Hence, using recycled wood to replace the newly used wood does not help to reduce the CO₂ significantly in the system boundary of a new house. However, it helps reduce or delay the CO₂ emission for the demolished one, which should be evaluated holistically.

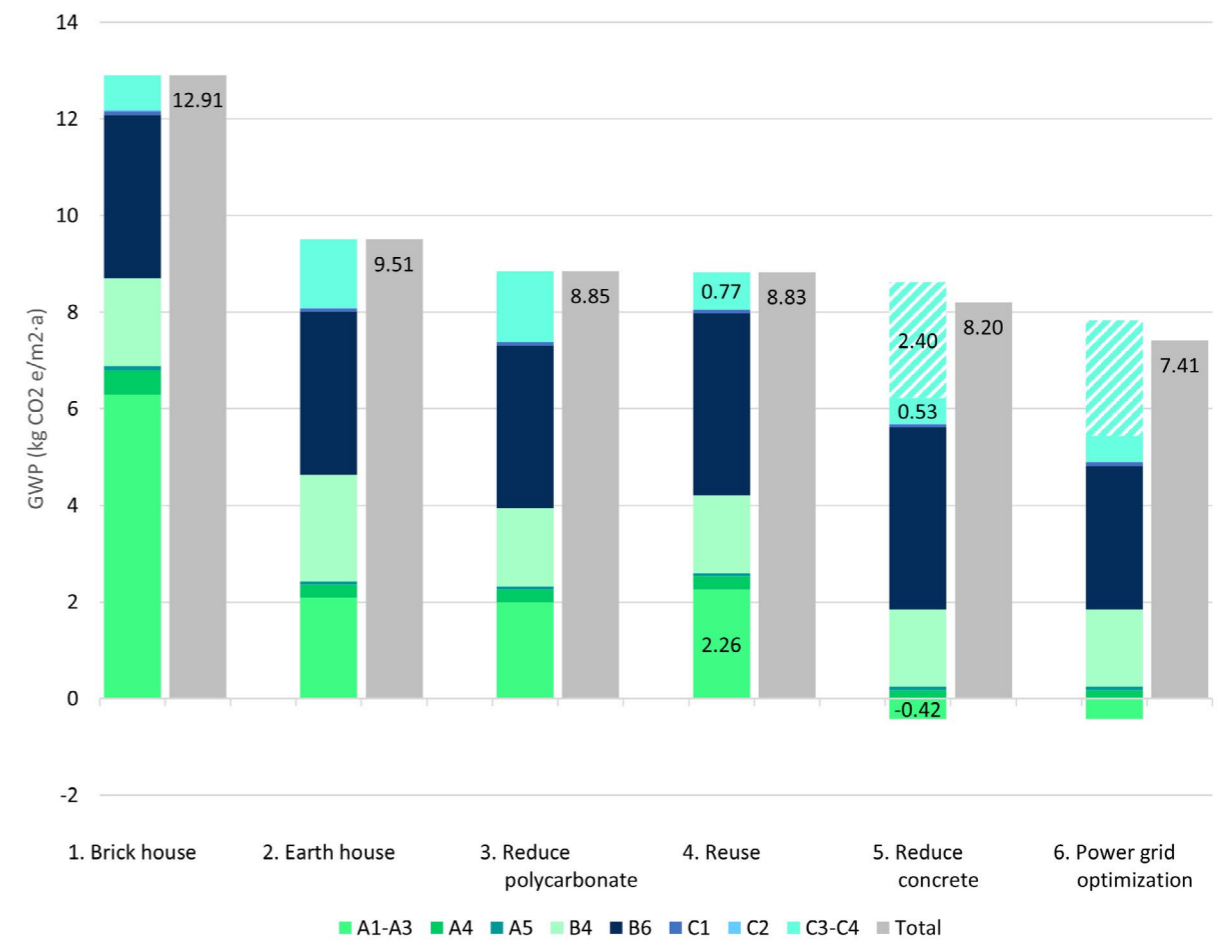


Figure 73. A step-by-step cut-down optimization for the housing in rural Yunnan.

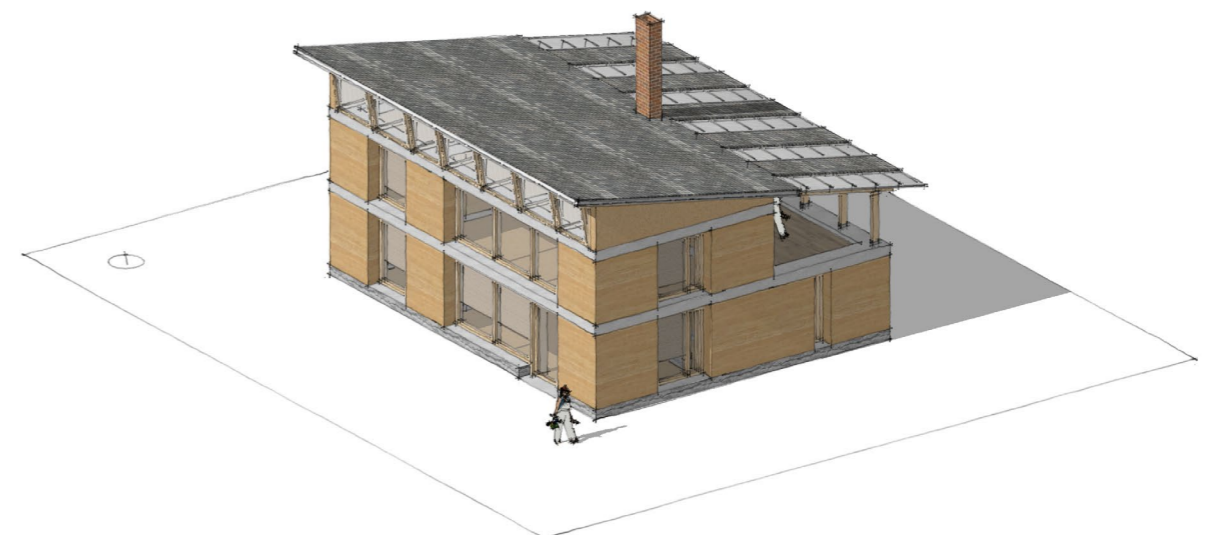


Figure 74. The optimized design proposal, based on alternative 2

4.4.3 Daylight

Based on alternative 2, Daylight is simulated at the building level, ensuring that the primary rooms receive adequate natural lighting. The daylight factors for the bedroom, living room, and multifunctional room exceeded 2%, while the kitchen is approximately 1.3%, meeting the basic lighting requirements.

- Daylight Factor of the Rooms

Ground floor

Living room: 5.5%

Master bedroom: 2.1%

Kitchen: 1.3%

First floor

Multi-functional room: 7.4%

Guest bedroom: 4.2%

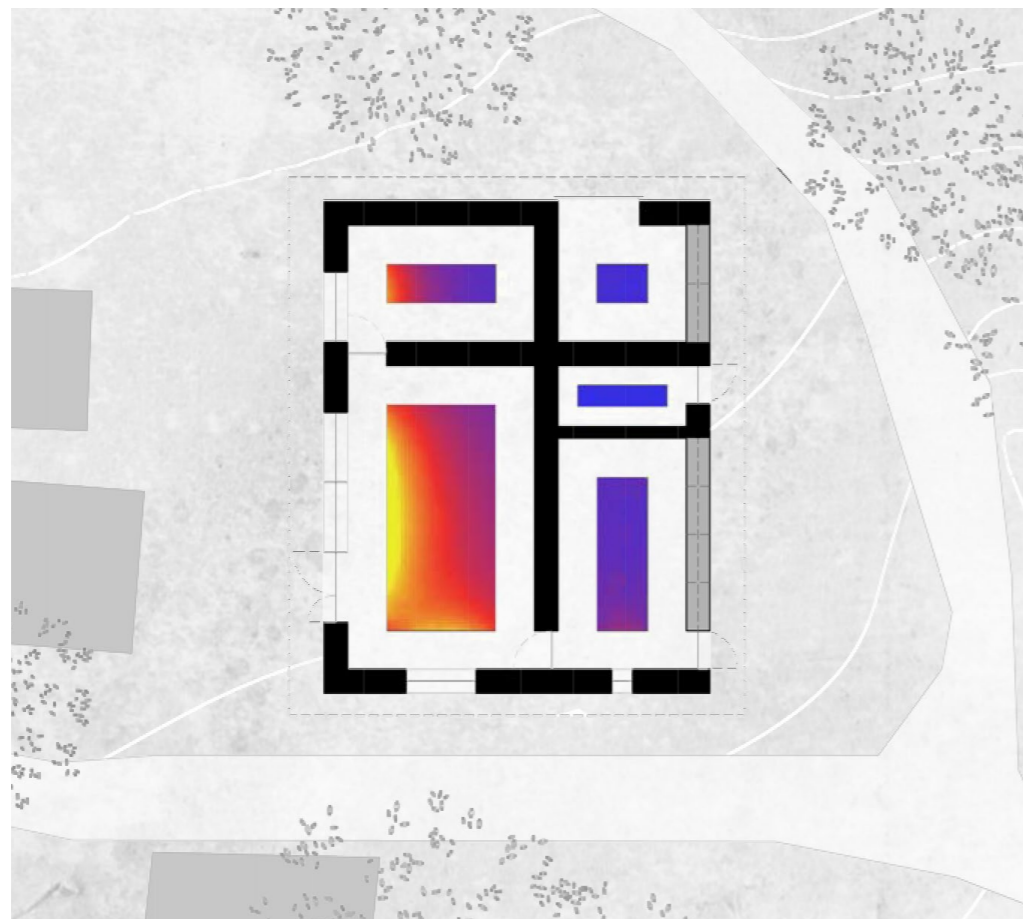


Figure 75. Daylight factor and heatmap one the ground floor, based on alternative 2

Chapter 5

Limitation and Discussion

In this chapter, we will discuss the limitations of the research, explaining the reasons behind these limitations, and proposing future research directions and improvement.

The thesis aims to research the design of a climate-adaptive rammed earth house in rural Yunnan through a data-driven approach. The intention is to build a framework to reveal the opportunities and challenges of self-built housing in rural Yunnan in the context of global energy crises, climate change, and housing shortages. However, within the limited time, the ambitions only allow us to research some aspects thoroughly. Several major limitations of the thesis are listed:

Timeliness of Weather Data:

The publication of the weather data traces back to 2005. Due to limited resources, we were unable to access more up-to-date data. Climate change has been influencing regions globally over the last 20 years, and we cannot tell how the climate changes in Yunnan may impact the results of our simulations. Future research could be taken to investigate the impact of climate change on energy consumption and thermal comfort.

Sample Size of Simulation:

We had six groups of variables and 972 cases for energy and daylight simulation, while each variable had only 3-4 values. Whether such values sufficiently represent their respective impacts on the dependent variable is uncertain. However, the methods taken in this study, such as simulation, data collection, and standardized regression, appear suitable for research using machine learning, with more cases.

Applicability of Life Cycle Inventory:

The data related to materials(A1-A3, B2, B6, C3-C4) is sourced from the ÖKOBAUDAT database. It is due to our inability to find a comprehensive, transparent, and accessible LCA database in Yunnan or China. Differences in energy shares and manufacturing processes between Germany and China may introduce biases for those modules. Finding more relevant data or correcting these biases could be a topic in the future.

Circular Economy:

In the LCA section, we touched on research and application in modules A, B, and C. Still, less in module D. The scarcity and reuse of materials are common challenges rural Yunnan and the global community face. Investigating module D's qualitative and quantitative impacts on the entire life cycle is an area for further in-depth exploration.

Although the delimitation of our research primarily focused on technology and environmental impacts, as a project aimed at assisting the vulnerable with specific materials, many other directions could be explored.

Sustainability in terms of the economy and society was less extensively researched, and these aspects may be crucial, such as life cycle cost and participatory design/construction in the context. The different environmental impacts between stabilized and unstabilized rammed earth are not discussed. Sand, as an indispensable aggregate, becoming a scarce material in Yunnan and globally, needs to be studied in depth.

Due to the time limit and scope of the thesis, we could not delve into these topics, but these topics could be explored in future research.

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Appendix

Glossary

Term	Definition
Building Performance Simulation	Building performance simulation (BPS) is the replication of aspects of building performance using a computer-based, mathematical model created on the basis of fundamental physical principles and engineering practice.
PMV/PPD	PMV(predicted mean vote) is an index that aims to predict the mean value of votes of a group of occupants on a seven-point thermal sensation scale(from -3 to +3). PPD(predicted percentage of dissatisfaction), is an index that establishes a quantitative prediction of the percentage of thermally dissatisfied occupants. Once the PMV is calculated, PPD can be determined. PPD essentially gives the percentage of people predicted to experience local discomfort.
CO2 concentration	In indoor air, the concentration of CO ₂ is used as an indicator of the level of air confinement since it is dependent on human occupation and air renewal in the building or room. It is measured in ppm (parts per million). Indoor CO ₂ levels are generally higher than outdoor levels due to CO ₂ exhaled by occupants.
Daylight factor	Daylight factor (DF) is a daylight availability metric that expresses as a percentage the amount of daylight available inside a room (on a work plane) compared to the amount of unobstructed daylight available outside under overcast sky conditions (Hopkins,1963).
Regression analysis	In statistical modeling, regression analysis is a set of statistical processes for estimating the relationships between a dependent variable and one or more independent variables.
Linear regression	Linear regression analysis is used to predict the value of a variable based on the value of another variable. In linear regression, the relationships are modeled using linear predictor functions whose unknown model parameters are estimated from the data.
Standardized coefficient	Standardization of the coefficient is usually done to answer the question of which of the independent variables has a greater effect on the dependent variable in a multiple regression analysis where the variables are measured in different units of measurement.
LCA	Life cycle assessment is a methodology for assessing environmental impacts associated with all the stages of the life cycle of a commercial product, process, or service.

Yunnan Seismic Design Codes & China Seismic Intensity Scale

Yunnan, situated in the southwestern part of China, is prone to earthquakes due to its position on the eastern edge of the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau. The convergence of the Indian Plate and the Eurasian Plate further contributes to the region's seismic activity.

China's seismic design regulations emphasize the principle of withstanding minor earthquakes, being repairable after moderate ones, and resisting collapse during major ones. These principles lead to specific standards for different regions, as depicted in, which illustrates seismic design criteria for Yunnan Province according to national standards. To simplify the comprehension of the data presented in the illustration, we have created an abridged chart based on the code.

The selected site, Dashuijing village, falls within a seismic precautionary intensity of 7 and is subject to a design basic acceleration of ground motion at 0.15g.

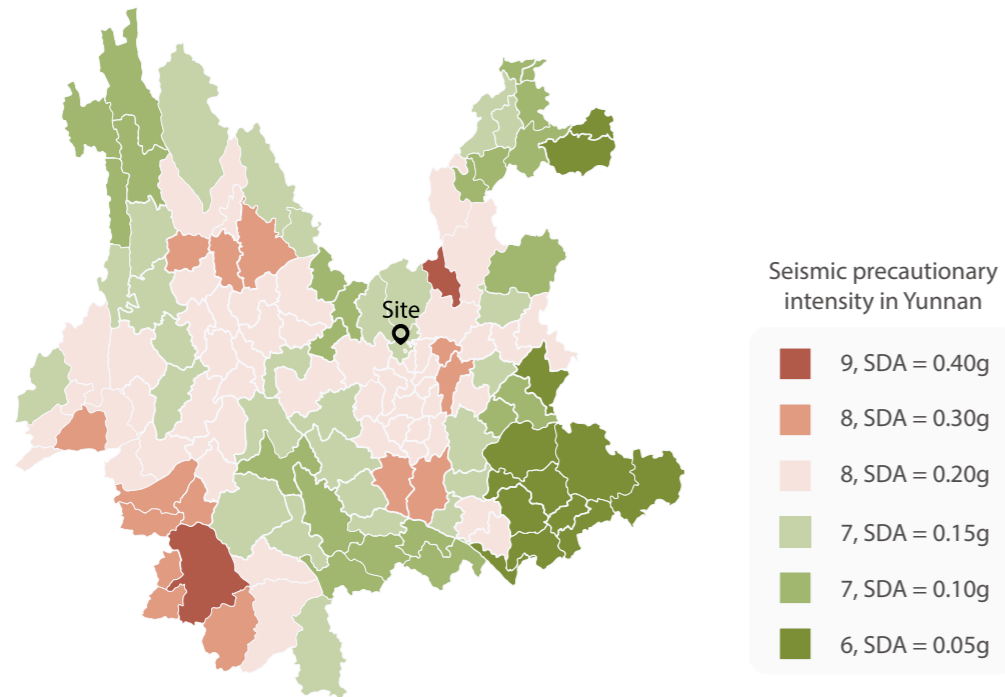


Figure. Seismic precautionary intensity in Yunnan according to local codes. data source: GB 50011 2010(2016)

Liedu scale^[2]

Liedu (Intensity)	Senses by people on the ground	Degree of building damage		Other damages	Horizontal motion on the ground	
		Damages	Mean damage index		Peak acceleration m/s ²	Peak speed m/s
I	Insensible					
II	Sensible by very few still indoor people					
III	Sensible by a few still indoor people	Slight rattle of doors and windows		Slight swing of suspended objects		
IV	Sensible by most people indoors; a few people outdoors; a few wake up from sleep	Rattle of doors and windows		Obvious swing of suspended objects; vessels rattle		
V	Commonly sensible by people indoors; sensible by most people outdoors; most wake up from sleep	Noise from vibration of doors, windows, and building frames; falling of dusts, small cracks in plasters, falling of some roof tiles, bricks falling from a few roof-top chimneys		Rocking or flipping of unstable objects	0.31 (0.22 - 0.44)	0.03 (0.02 - 0.04)

VI	Most unable to stand stably, a few scared to running outdoors	Damages - Cracks in the walls, falling of roof tiles, some roof-top chimneys crack or fall apart	0 - 0.10	Cracks in river banks and soft soil; occasional burst of sand and water from saturated sand layers; cracks on some standalone chimneys	0.63 (0.45 - 0.89)	0.06 (0.05 - 0.09)
VII	Majority scared to running outdoors, sensible by bicycle riders and people in moving motor vehicles	Slight destruction - localized destruction, crack, may continue to be used with small repairs or without repair	0.11 - 0.30	Collapse of river banks; frequent burst of sand and water from saturated sand layers; many cracks in soft soils; moderate destruction of most standalone chimneys	1.25 (0.90 - 1.77)	0.13 (0.10 - 0.18)
VIII	Most swing about, difficult to walk	Moderate destruction - structural destruction occurs, continued usage requires repair	0.31 - 0.50	Cracks appear in hard dry soils; severe destruction of most standalone chimneys; tree tops break; death of people and cattle caused by building destruction	2.50 (1.78 - 3.53)	0.25 (0.19 - 0.35)
IX	Moving people fall	Severe destruction - severe structural destruction, localized collapse, difficult to repair	0.51 - 0.70	Many cracks in hard dry soils; possible cracks and dislocations in bedrock; frequent landslides and collapses; collapse of many standalone chimneys	5.00 (3.54 - 7.07)	0.50 (0.36 - 0.71)
X	Bicycle riders may fall; people in unstable state may fall away; sense of being thrown up	Most collapse	0.71 - 0.90	Cracks in bedrock and earthquake fractures; destruction of bridge arches founded in bedrock; foundation damage or collapse of most standalone chimneys	10.00 (7.08 - 14.14)	1.00 (0.72 - 1.41)
XI		Widespread collapse	0.91 - 1.00	Earthquake fractures extend a long way; many bedrock cracks and landslides		
XII				Drastic change in landscape, mountains, and rivers		

Notes about qualifiers: "very few" - <10%; "few" - 10% - 50%; "most" - 50% - 70%; "majority" - 70% - 90%; "commonly" - >90%.

Figure. China Seismic Intensity Scale, datasource: GB/T 17742-2020

Interview with NGO Staffs

Interviewees:

Jie Li, former manager of Habitat for Humanity, Southwest China

Shan Dai, CEO of Chan Cheung Mun Chung Charitable Fund

Q: What is the criteria when you choose village to start a project?

A: There should be an acquaintance we know in this village, usually a guy from NGO or local municipality, who has already worked with village, and the trust is built.

The post-disaster villages always hold priority.

It doesn't matter whether the climate zone of the village is mild, cold or warm.

Q: What is the criteria when you choose family to start a project?

A: It's important that all the family members are registered and lived in the village regularly.

It's important that the families do have a demand to build the house, not because of the financial support from NGO.

It's important that they have the willingness to work together with NGO staffs on the sustainable concept and they can accept the rammed earth as main material to build.

It's important that they are self-motivated and self-organized during the whole construction phase. It will be good if they can help other families in the village in the future. Promoting social sustainability takes a large share of our work.

Q: About Dashuijing: How is the water supply and drainage system in Dashuijing?

A: It has two systems. One is local water supply. There are pools and wells for extracting and collecting the underground water and it is supplied with pipes to every family. The other is individual rainwater harvest pit.

The urine and waste is collected in the septic tank. The owner will collect them regularly for crops.

Biogas is not popular due to the maintenance cost. Besides, People need to stir the waste regularly, otherwise the biogas efficiency will decrease. The equipment (biogas lamp and biogas stove) is not easy to replace when it is out of lifespan.

Q: About Dashuijing: Do the villagers still use public toilets nowadays? How do they think about the individual toilet in their own house?

A: Yes, most people are still using public toilets. They are willing to include the toilet in their new house but not together with their living room and bedroom. They take the toilet as a "dirty space" in their mindset and should be separated from the "living space".

Q: About Dashuijing: What is the economy and income of the villager in the village?

A: Traditional agriculture. Tabaco and Chinese peas are the cash crops. People also plant corn and potatoes for food crops. Wild mushroom (e.g., matsutake) is another source of income but not stable.

Q: About Dashuijing: How is the heating demand in the village?

A: People mostly use the brazier to warm up. Some people use stove heaters / Tibetan stove. Young people prefer to use electric heaters. Basically, it is localized heating rather than full-space heating. (eg. Warm face and cold back)

Softwares

IDA Indoor Climate and Energy (IDA ICE) is a new type of simulation tool that takes building performance to another level. It accurately models the building, its systems, and controllers - ensuring the lowest possible energy consumption and the best possible occupant comfort.

IDA ICE is an innovative and trusted whole-year detailed and dynamic multi-zone simulation application for study of thermal indoor climate as well as the energy consumption of the entire building. The physical models of IDA ICE reflect the latest research and best models available, and the computed results compare well with measured data. While serving a global market, IDA ICE is adapted to local requirements (climate data, standards, special systems, special reports, product and material data).

CAALA stands for a software for holistic energetic-ecological pre-dimensioning. CAALA facilitates to analyze the complete lifecycle of a building design in real time.

In this way, buildings are optimized sustainably in the initial planning phase. Besides, it can be measure at an initial phase whether guidelines like EnEV or KfW 55 are achieved or not. With CAALA, it is possible to measure the energy requirements throughout operation and the gray energy required to manufacture, substitute and eliminate them simultaneously. All applicable parameters like geometry, alignment, materiality and building technology are considered. No training is required due to the impulsive user interface. There are diverse design variants which can be easily analyzed and compared rapidly.

CAALA allows the users to directly calculate how ecological a design is throughout the design process and whether guidelines like the EnEV can be achieved. Numerous variations can be tallied instantly which facilitate superior optimization. If the decisions are taken in the initial phase of performance, it provides significant effect on both the cost and the energy and environmental performance of a building. CAALA is applied from performance phase 1 and support planning decisions with quantitative results. CAALA applies calculation algorithms on the basis of German standards. The energy assessment is accomplished as per DIN V 18599 and the gray energy and other ecological effects are set as per DIN EN 15978. So, the results are utilized for pre-dimensioning regarding EnEV or KfW Effizienzhaus or pre-certification as per BNB or DGNB.

Variable and Constant Value Table for Shoebox

Parameters for daylight and thermal simulation		Reference
Weather Data		China Standard Weather Data for Analyzing Building Thermal Conditions, April 2005, Beijing; China Building Industry Publishing House, ISBN 7-112-07273-3 (13228), https://energyplus.net/weather-region/asia_wmo_region_2/CHN
Geometry		Interview
Floor area (m²)	36	
Width(m) x Depth(m)	7.5x4.8	4.8x7.5
Height(m)	2.5	3
Window		
Glazing type	Thickness (mm)	U-value (W/m²K)
Single	6	5.15
Double	6+12a+6	2.59
Double(Low-e)	6(Low-E)+12a+6	1.63
Material		
Construction	p Density (kg/m³)	λ Thermal conductivity (W/m·K)
Rammed Earth	2000	1.16
Brick	1700	0.76
Concrete	2500	1.74
Wall thickness	300mm	600mm
Orientation	South, East, North, South	
Electricity		
Artificial Light (W)	50 x 2(LED)	
Devices (W)	100 (TV)	
Internal gains		
People(W)	105W(1.0 MET)	
CO2 concentration (ppm)	<1500	
Infiltration rate (1/h)	1.0	
Air velocity (m/s)	0.1	
PPD (Predicted Percentage Dissatisfied)	PPD<25% (-1<PMV<1)	
Operative Temperature	20°C -26°C	
Heating and cooling	Ideal heater and cooler	
Daylight Factor	Kitchen ≥ 2% Corridor, Toilet, Staircase, Dining room ≥ 1%	

LCA Data Source

Parameters For LCA		Unit		Reference	
A4	Transport Distance	0.334	(kg CO2-eq/tkm)	GB/T 51366-2019, Standard for building carbon emission calculation(2019), Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development of PRC, p.37	
	CO2 intensity(Electricity)	0.53	(kg CO2-eq/kWh)	Interview	
B6	CO2 intensity(Heating)	0.36	(kg CO2-eq/kWh)	GB/T 51366-2019, Standard for building carbon emission calculation(2019), Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development of PRC, p.48	
	Hot water demand	0.43	(L/pers/day)	GB/T 51366-2019, Standard for building carbon emission calculation(2019), Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development of PRC, p.22	
A5	Room-scale Building-scale	2.99	(kg CO2-eq/m2)	Unit convert	
	CO2 emission	3.49	(kg CO2-eq/m2)	Asonia, A., Desnica, E., & Radovanovic, L. (2017). Energy efficiency analysis of corn cob used as a fuel. Energy Sources, Part B: Economics, Planning, and Policy, 12(1), 1-7.	
C1	CO2 emission	3.49	(kg CO2-eq/m2)	GB 50015-2019, Standard for design of building water supply and drainage(2019), Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development of PRC, pp.104,110	
	Mode-Truck(t)	0.334	(kg CO2-eq/tkm)	Building carbon emission calculation guideline(for trial implementation) 建筑碳排放计算导则(试行), 广东省住房和城乡建设厅 (2021), Department of Housing and Urban-Rural Development of Guangdong	
C2	Transport Distance	2	(km)	Building carbon emission calculation guideline(for trial implementation) 建筑碳排放计算导则(试行), 广东省住房和城乡建设厅 (2021), Department of Housing and Urban-Rural Development of Guangdong	
				Interview	

Raw Data: Thermal and Daylight Correlation Analysis

Name	Heating Demand (kWh/m2)	Average Daylight Factor(%)	Orientation Angle	Width (m)	Wall Thickness (m)	Wall (U-value) (W/m2.K)	WWR	Window (U-value) (W/m2.K)	Window (g-value) (Tvis)	Window (Tvis)	Height (m)	Total Demand (kWh)	Heating Demand (kWh)	Cooling Demand (kWh)	CO2 Concentration (ppm)	PPD(%)	PDH (hours)	TAIR MIN (°C)	TAIR MAX (°C)	TOP MIN (°C)	TOP MAX (°C)
run10001	77.04	2.326	0	4.8	0.3	2.333	30%	5.15	0.85	0.90	2.50	2993	2774	0	1514	23	460	19.79	24.95	19.79	24.63
run10002	89.83	2.588	0	4.8	0.3	2.333	30%	5.15	0.85	0.90	2.50	3453	3234	0	1361	24	457	19.76	24.97	19.80	24.66
run10003	103.1	2.899	0	4.8	0.3	2.333	30%	5.15	0.85	0.90	2.50	3929	3710	0	1274	24	460	19.76	24.97	19.82	24.68
run10004	72.32	2.154	0	4.8	0.3	2.333	30%	2.59	0.75	0.81	2.50	2823	2604	0	1553	24	461	19.79	24.84	19.81	24.56
run10005	84.51	2.324	0	4.8	0.3	2.333	30%	2.59	0.75	0.81	2.50	3262	3042	0	1416	23	458	19.76	24.83	19.82	24.56
run10006	97.22	2.572	0	4.8	0.3	2.333	30%	2.59	0.75	0.81	3.00	3719	3500	0	1304	23	454	19.44	24.86	19.82	24.59
run10007	81.26	1.859	0	4.8	0.3	2.333	30%	1.63	0.46	0.68	2.50	3145	2925	0	1302	24	497	19.79	24.31	19.81	24.02
run10008	94.28	1.941	0	4.8	0.3	2.333	30%	1.63	0.46	0.68	2.75	3613	3394	0	1263	23	494	19.76	24.37	19.82	24.06
run10009	107.8	2.092	0	4.8	0.3	2.333	30%	1.63	0.46	0.68	3.00	4099	3880	0	1241	23	491	19.41	24.42	19.82	24.13
run10010	90.37	3.008	0	4.8	0.3	2.333	40%	5.15	0.85	0.90	2.50	3472	3253	0	1354	23	429	19.60	25.37	19.84	25.05
run10011	106	3.371	0	4.8	0.3	2.333	40%	5.15	0.85	0.90	2.75	4037	3817	0	1260	23	425	18.78	25.40	19.83	25.09
run10012	122.3	3.756	0	4.8	0.3	2.333	40%	5.15	0.85	0.90	3.00	4621	4401	0	1105	24	421	18.14	25.43	19.83	25.13
run10013	83.62	2.698	0	4.8	0.3	2.333	40%	2.59	0.75	0.81	2.50	3230	3010	0	1346	23	428	19.67	25.26	19.86	24.94
run10014	98.48	2.997	0	4.8	0.3	2.333	40%	2.59	0.75	0.81	2.75	3764	3545	0	1239	23	425	18.91	25.27	19.86	24.97
run10015	113.9	3.323	0	4.8	0.3	2.333	40%	2.59	0.75	0.81	3.00	4321	4101	0	1112	23	421	18.27	25.29	19.86	24.99
run10016	94.68	2.363	0	4.8	0.3	2.333	40%	1.63	0.46	0.68	2.50	3628	3409	0	1164	23	471	19.66	24.52	19.86	24.24
run10017	110.6	2.253	0	4.8	0.3	2.333	40%	1.63	0.46	0.68	2.75	4199	3980	0	1054	23	466	18.88	24.58	19.86	24.30
run10018	127	2.763	0	4.8	0.3	2.333	40%	1.63	0.46	0.68	3.00	4782	4573	0	1027	23	462	18.23	24.63	19.86	24.36
run10019	104.1	3.712	0	4.8	0.3	2.333	50%	5.15	0.85	0.90	2.50	3966	3746	0	1249	23	404	18.62	25.80	19.85	25.46
run10020	122.4	4.064	0	4.8	0.3	2.333	50%	5.15	0.85	0.90	2.75	4625	4406	0	1131	23	400	17.85	25.83	19.84	25.51
run10021	141.4	4.567	0	4.8	0.3	2.333	50%	5.15	0.85	0.90	3.00	5308	5089	0	1032	24	396	17.00	25.87	19.85	25.55
run10022	95.14	3.361	0	4.8	0.3	2.333	50%	2.59	0.75	0.81	2.50	3644	3425	0	1295	23	402	18.75	25.66	19.88	25.34
run10023	112.5	3.583	0	4.8	0.3	2.333	50%	2.59	0.75	0.81	2.75	4268	4048	0	1074	23	397	17.91	25.69	19.88	25.37
run10024	130.4	3.944	0	4.8	0.3	2.333	50%	2.59	0.75	0.81	3.00	4913	4693	0	1084	23	397	17.16	25.71	19.88	25.40
run10025	108.1	2.689	0	4.8	0.3	2.333	50%	1.63	0.46	0.68	2.50	4110	3891	0	1394	23	447	18.74	24.72	19.88	24.44
run10026	126.6	3.031	0	4.8	0.3	2.333	50%	1.63	0.46	0.68	2.75	4775	4556	0	1286	23	442	17.97	24.77	19.88	24.50
run10027	145.6	3.331	0	4.8	0.3	2.333	50%	1.63	0.46	0.68	3.00	5461	5242	0	1156	23	438	17.14	24.81	19.88	24.55
run10028	59.9	1.812	0	4.8	0.6	1.455	30%	5.15	0.85	0.90	2.50	2376	2157	0	1491	22	436	19.80	24.95	19.89	24.64
run10029	70.8	2.114	0	4.8	0.6	1.455	30%	5.15	0.85	0.90	2.75	2788	2569	0	1172	22	433	19.64	24.95	19.90	24.64
run10030	82.26	2.276	0	4.8	0.6	1.455	30%	5.15	0.85	0.90	3.00	3181	2961	0	1107	22	430	19.63	24.96	19.90	24.66
run10031	55.28	1.699	0	4.8	0.6	1.455	30%	2.59	0.75	0.81	2.50	2209	1990	0	1459	22	436	19.80	24.89	19.90	24.60
run10032	65.63	1.829	0	4.8	0.6	1.455	30%	2.59	0.75	0.81	2.75	2582	2363	0	1210	22	433	19.77	24.85	19.91	24.58
run10033	76.5	2.09	0	4.8	0.6	1.455	30%	2.59	0.75	0.81	3.00	2973	2754	0	1106	22	429	19.66	24.86	19.92	24.57
run10034	84.41	1.361	0	4.8	0.6	1.455	30%	1.63	0.46	0.68	2.50	2536	2317	0	1318	22	477	19.80	24.06	19.90	24.64
run10035	75.61	1.625	0	4.8	0.6	1.455	30%	1.63	0.46	0.68	2.75	2941	2722	0	1217	22	474	19.77	24.06	19.92	23.75
run10036	87.41	1.803	0	4.8	0.6	1.455	30%	1.63	0.46	0.68	3.00	3366	3147	0	1087	22	470	19.63	24.09	19.92	23.78
run10037	73.35	2.397	0	4.8	0.6	1.455	40%	5.15	0.85	0.90	2.50	2860	2641	0	1351	22	407	19.71	25.43	19.93	25.10
run10038	87.17	2.797	0	4.8	0.6	1.455	40%	5.15	0.85	0.90	2.75	3357	3138	0	1217	22	403	19.10	25.43	19.93	25.11
run10039	101.6	3.167	0	4.8	0.6	1.455	40%	5.15	0.85	0.90	3.00	3879	3659	0	1123	22	399	18.41	25.43	19.93	25.14
run10040	66.72	2.237	0	4.8	0.6	1.455	40%	2.59	0.75	0.81	2.50	2621	2402	0	1479	22	404	19.74	25.35	19.96	25.07
run10041	79.74	2.464	0	4.8	0.6	1.455	40%	2.59	0.75	0.81	2.75	3090	2871	0	1332	22	400	19.24	25.32	19.96	25.05
run10042	93.38	2.863	0	4.8	0.6	1.455	40%	2.59	0.75	0.81	3.00	3581	3362	0	1206	22	397	18.59	25.33	19.96	25.05
run10043	77.97	1.777	0	4.8	0.6	1.455	40%	1.63	0.46	0.68	2.50	3026	2807	0	1290	22	451	19.74	24.34	19.95	24.02
run10044	82.06	2.039	0	4.8	0.6	1.455	40%	1.63	0.46	0.68	2.75	3533	3314	0	1275	21	446	19.20	24.94	19.95	24.03
run10045	106.8	2.233	0	4.8	0.6	1.455	40%	1.63	0.46	0.68	3.00	4064	3845	0	1230	22	442	18.84	24.36	19.95	24.07
run10046	87.32	2.908	0	4.8	0.6	1.455	50%	5.15	0.85	0.90	2.50	3363	3143	0	1161	22	384	18.90	25.86	19.93	25.53
run10047	103.9	3.289	0	4.8	0.6	1.455	50%	5.15	0.85	0.90	2.75	3961	3742	0	1099	22	380	18.06	25.89	19.93	25.57
run10048	121.1	3.741	0	4.8	0.6	1.455	50%	5.15	0.85	0.90	3.00	4580	4361	0	1027	22	377	17.26	25.90	19.93	25.59
run10049	78.51	2.653	0	4.8	0.6	1.455	50%	2.59	0.75	0.81	2.50	3046	2826	0	1147	21	379	19.06	25.77	19.97	25.49
run10050	94.03	3.002	0	4.8	0.6	1.455	50%	2.59	0.75	0.81	2.75	3604	3385	0	1054	21	375	18.29	25.76	19.97	25.48
run10051	110.2	3.28	0	4.8	0.6	1.455	50%	2.59	0.75	0.81	3.00	4188	3968	0	1006	22	372	17.55	25.78	19.97	25.48
run10052	91.61	2.251	0	4.8	0.6	1.455	50%	1.63	0.46	0.68	2.50	3517	3298	0	1206	21	428	19.01	24.61	19.96	24.29
run10053	108.4	2.453	0	4.8	0.6	1.455	50%	1.63	0.46	0.68	2.75	4120	3901	0	1100	21	423	18.21	24.63	19.96	24.32
run10054	125.8	2.718	0	4.8	0.6	1.455	50%	1.63	0.46	0.68	3.00	4746	4527	0	1035	22	418	17.49	24.63	19.97	24.33
run10055	32.32	1.467	0	4.8	0.9	1.057	30%	5.15	0.85	0.90	2.50	2096	1876	0	1406	22	424	19.80	25.03	19.98	24.75
run10056	62.15	1.722	0	4.8	0.9	1.057	30%	5.15	0.85	0.90	2.75	2457	2238	0	128						

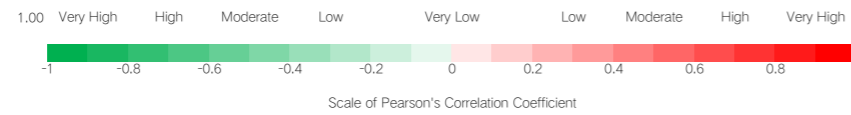
Name	Heating Demand (kWh/m2)	Average Daylight Factor (%)	Orientation Angle	Width (m)	Wall Thickness (m)	Wall (U-value) (W/m2K)	Window (U-value) (W/m2K)	Window (g-value)	Window (Tvis)	Window Height (m)	Total Demand (kWh)	Heating Demand (kWh)	Cooling Demand (kWh)	CO2 Concentration (ppm)	PPD(%)	PHD (hours)	TAIR MIN (°C)	TAIR MAX (°C)	TOP MIN (°C)	TOP MAX (°C)	
run10136	67.56	1.971	0	6	0.9	1.057	3.0	5.15	0.85	0.90	2.50	2651	2432	0	1641	22	414	19.75	25.23	19.96	24.94
run10137	80.44	2.247	0	6	0.9	1.057	3.0	5.15	0.85	0.90	2.75	3115	2896	0	1483	22	410	19.36	25.21	19.96	24.93
run10138	84.94	2.373	0	6	0.9	1.057	3.0	5.15	0.85	0.90	3.00	3679	3085	0	1320	22	406	18.97	25.19	19.96	24.92
run10139	61.57	1.817	0	6	0.9	1.057	3.0	2.59	0.75	0.81	2.50	2436	2216	0	1346	21	411	19.76	25.19	19.98	24.91
run10140	73.67	2.029	0	6	0.9	1.057	3.0	2.59	0.75	0.81	2.75	2871	2652	0	1252	21	407	19.54	25.17	19.98	24.90
run10141	86.48	2.286	0	6	0.9	1.057	3.0	2.59	0.75	0.81	3.00	3322	3113	0	1139	21	403	18.91	25.13	19.98	24.87
run10142	72.5	1.471	0	6	0.9	1.057	3.0	1.63	0.46	0.68	2.00	2839	2610	0	1209	21	457	19.75	24.19	19.97	23.87
run10143	85.7	1.73	0	6	0.9	1.057	3.0	1.63	0.46	0.68	2.25	3304	3085	0	1154	21	453	19.45	24.19	19.97	23.88
run10144	95.53	1.867	0	6	0.9	1.057	3.0	1.63	0.46	0.68	2.50	3802	3583	0	1047	21	448	18.76	24.20	19.98	23.89
run10145	85.28	2.644	0	6	0.9	1.057	4.0	5.15	0.85	0.90	2.50	3289	3070	0	1213	21	384	18.84	25.77	19.96	25.45
run10146	101.7	3.057	0	6	0.9	1.057	4.0	5.15	0.85	0.90	2.75	3881	3661	0	1129	21	380	18.07	25.79	19.96	25.47
run10147	118.8	3.401	0	6	0.9	1.057	4.0	5.15	0.85	0.90	3.00	4496	4276	0	1058	22	376	17.34	25.80	19.96	25.49
run10148	76.54	2.365	0	6	0.9	1.057	4.0	2.59	0.75	0.81	2.50	2975	2756	0	1171	21	379	19.10	25.73	20.00	25.45
run10149	91.92	2.726	0	6	0.9	1.057	4.0	2.59	0.75	0.81	2.75	3528	3309	0	1092	21	375	18.30	25.70	20.00	25.44
run10150	108	3.054	0	6	0.9	1.057	4.0	2.59	0.75	0.81	3.00	4106	3886	0	1045	21	371	17.57	25.68	20.00	25.43
run10151	89.88	1.992	0	6	0.9	1.057	4.0	1.63	0.46	0.68	2.50	3455	3236	0	1344	20	428	18.97	24.54	19.99	24.22
run10152	106.5	2.259	0	6	0.9	1.057	4.0	1.63	0.46	0.68	2.75	4054	3834	0	1274	20	423	18.23	24.54	19.99	24.23
run10153	123.3	2.573	0	6	0.9	1.057	4.0	1.63	0.46	0.68	3.00	4675	4455	0	1208	21	418	17.55	24.54	20.00	24.24
run10154	103.7	3.237	0	6	0.9	1.057	5.0	5.15	0.85	0.90	2.50	3951	3732	0	1265	22	362	17.82	26.01	19.97	25.81
run10155	123.3	3.75	0	6	0.9	1.057	5.0	5.15	0.85	0.90	2.75	4660	4440	0	1272	22	359	16.95	26.01	19.97	25.82
run10156	143.4	4.286	0	6	0.9	1.057	5.0	5.15	0.85	0.90	3.00	5381	5162	0	964	23	356	16.27	26.01	19.98	25.84
run10157	91.94	2.9	0	6	0.9	1.057	5.0	2.59	0.75	0.81	2.50	3529	3310	0	1165	21	355	18.03	26.01	20.00	25.82
run10158	110.3	3.351	0	6	0.9	1.057	5.0	2.59	0.75	0.81	2.75	4191	3971	0	1159	21	352	17.20	26.01	20.01	25.82
run10159	129	3.899	0	6	0.9	1.057	5.0	2.59	0.75	0.81	3.00	4819	4600	0	1141	21	349	16.49	26.01	20.01	25.82
run10160	107.3	2.399	0	6	0.9	1.057	5.0	1.63	0.46	0.68	2.50	4083	3864	0	1502	20	404	17.96	24.88	20.00	24.56
run10161	127	2.801	0	6	0.9	1.057	5.0	1.63	0.46	0.68	2.75	4792	4573	0	1321	21	399	17.15	24.88	20.01	24.57
run10162	147.1	3.131	0	6	0.9	1.057	5.0	1.63	0.46	0.68	3.00	5514	5295	0	1200	22	395	16.48	24.95	20.01	24.59
run10163	127.9	3.867	0	7.5	0.3	2.333	3.0	5.15	0.85	0.90	2.50	4825	4606	0	1257	25	446	19.47	25.43	19.69	25.11
run10164	140.9	4.199	0	7.5	0.3	2.333	3.0	5.15	0.85	0.90	2.75	5560	5341	0	1145	26	442	17.68	25.46	19.67	25.15
run10165	169.4	4.964	0	7.5	0.3	2.333	3.0	5.15	0.85	0.90	3.00	6317	6098	0	1078	26	438	16.83	25.49	19.61	25.19
run10166	119.6	3.484	0	7.5	0.3	2.333	3.0	2.59	0.75	0.81	2.50	4523	4304	0	1271	25	447	18.63	25.27	19.71	24.97
run10167	139.1	3.928	0	7.5	0.3	2.333	3.0	2.59	0.75	0.81	2.75	5226	5007	0	1126	25	443	17.78	25.31	19.70	25.00
run10168	159	4.285	0	7.5	0.3	2.333	3.0	2.59	0.75	0.81	3.00	5945	5725	0	1084	26	439	17.00	25.34	19.65	25.04
run10169	182	4.626	0	7.5	0.3	2.333	3.0	2.59	0.75	0.81	3.25	6773	6553	0	1106	30	381	15.36	26.01	19.59	25.86
run10170	152.6	2.56	0	7.5	0.3	2.333	3.0	1.63	0.46	0.68	2.75	5111	5492	0	1198	25	481	17.78	24.78	21.71	24.52
run10171	173.7	3.526	0	7.5	0.3	2.333	3.0	1.63	0.46	0.68	3.00	6471	6252	0	1093	26	477	17.02	24.82	19.66	24.56
run10172	150.4	5.123	0	7.5	0.3	2.333	4.0	5.15	0.85	0.90	2.50	5635	5415	0	1136	25	412	17.11	25.98	19.69	25.84
run10173	174.6	5.743	0	7.5	0.3	2.333	4.0	5.15	0.85	0.90	2.75	6504	6284	0	1032	26	408	16.25	26.00	19.63	25.69
run10174	198.0	6.363	0	7.5	0.3	2.333	4.0	5.15	0.85	0.90	3.00	7522	7302	0	960	30	383	15.50	26.00	19.63	25.69
run10175	138.5	4.584	0	7.5	0.3	2.333	4.0	2.59	0.75	0.81	2.50	5204	4985	0	1101	25	411	17.36	25.80	19.74	25.48
run10176	161.3	5.129	0	7.5	0.3	2.333	4.0	2.59	0.75	0.81	2.75	6028	5808	0	1015	26	407	16.41	25.84	19.69	25.53
run10177	184.2	5.682	0	7.5	0.3	2.333	4.0	2.59	0.75	0.81	3.00	6850	6631	0	967	29	405	15.70	25.89	19.61	25.59
run10178	153.6	3.729	0	7.5	0.3	2.333	4.0	1.63	0.46	0.68	2.50	5747	5528	0	1189	25	453	17.40	24.97	19.78	24.69
run10179	177.6	4.353	0	7.5	0.3	2.333	4.0	1.63	0.46	0.68	2.75	6614	6395	0	1078	25	449	16.47	25.02	19.71	24.66
run10180	201.7	4.977	0	7.5	0.3	2.333	4.0	1.63	0.46	0.68	3.00	7479	7260	0	1050	26	442	15.71	26.00	19.63	24.82
run10181	172.3	6.276	0	7.5	0.3	2.333	5.0	5.15	0.85	0.90	2.50	6422	6202	0	1202	26	387	15.98	26.02	19.67	25.89
run10182	199.2	6.981	0	7.5	0.3	2.333	5.0	5.15	0.85	0.90	2.75	7390	7171	0	1071	34	386	15.11	26.01	19.35	25.96
run10183	225.6	7.711	0	7.5	0.3	2.333	5.0	5.15	0.85	0.90	3.00	8341	8122	0	976	44	386	14.31	26.02	18.59	26.02
run10184	156.6	5.477	0	7.5	0.3	2.333	5.0	2.59	0.75	0.81	2.50	5988	5638	0	1105	25	384	16.25	26.01	19.72	25.82
run10185	182	6.288	0	7.5	0.3	2.333	5.0	2.59	0.75	0.81	2.75	6818	6468	0	1081	25	383	15.36	26.01	19.59	25.86
run10186	207	7.011	0	7.5	0.3	2.333	5.0	2.59	0.75	0.81	3.00	7672	7453	0	1033	30	381	14.56	26.01	19.74	25.89
run10187	173.8	4.591	0	7.5	0.3	2.333	5.0	1.63	0.46	0.68	2.50	6476	6257	0	1113	25	428	16.33	25.19	19.74	24.92
run10188	200.6	5.133	0	7.5	0.3	2.333	5.0	1.63	0.46	0.68	2.75	7442	7223	0	1022	29	424	15.42	25.32	19.63	24.98
run10189	226.9	5.651	0	7.5	0.3	2.333	5.0	1.63	0.46	0.68	3.00	8389	8170	0	946	38	423	14.59	25.46	19.03	25.03
run10190	99.97	3.159	0	7.5	0.6	1.455	3.0	5.15	0.85	0.90	2.50	3818	3599	0	1395	23	418	18.63	25.40	19.82	25.07
run10191	117.5	3.602	0	7.5	0.6	1.455	3.0	5.15	0.85	0.90	2.75	4449	4230	0	1243	23	414	18.12	25.42	19.82	25.10
run10192	135.7	3.937	0	7.5	0.6	1.455	3.0	5.15	0.85	0.90	3.00	5103	4884	0	1152	23	410	17.29	25.44	19.83	25.13
run10193	151.8	4.278	0	7.5	0.6	1.455	3.0	2.59	0.75	0.81	2.50	3525	3306	0	1514	23	417	18.95	25.26	19.84	24.95
run10194	108.3	3.183	0	7.5	0.6	1.455	3.0	2.59	0.75	0.81	2.75	4122	3903	0	1398	23	413	18.16	25.27	19.85	24.97
run10195	122.6	3.519	0	7.5	0.6	1.455	3.0	2.59	0.75	0.81	3.00	4742	4523	0	1268	23	409	17.51	25.26	19.86	24.94
run10196	140.5	3.854	0	7.5	0.6	1.455	3.0	1.63	0.46	0.68	2.50	3987	3768	0	1221	23	461	18.92	24.36		

Name	Heating Demand (kWh/m2)	Average Daylight Factor(%)	Orientation Angle	Width (m)	Wall Thickness (m)	Wall (U-value) (W/m2.K)	Window WWR	Window (U-value) (W/m2.K)	Window (g-value)	Window (Tvis)	Height (m)	Total Demand (kWh)	Heating Demand (kWh)	Cooling Demand (kWh)	CO2 Concentration (ppm)	PDD(%)	PDH (hours)	TAIR MIN (°C)	TAIR MAX (°C)	TOP MIN (°C)	TOP MAX (°C)
run10406	152.3	3.867	90	7.5	0.3	2.333	30%	5.15	0.85	0.90	2.50	5702	5482	2	1464	25	466	18.41	26.01	19.68	26.10
run10407	174.7	4.367	90	7.5	0.3	2.333	30%	5.15	0.85	0.90	2.75	6510	6289	2	1280	26	463	17.56	26.01	19.67	26.11
run10408	191.5	4.943	90	7.5	0.3	2.333	30%	5.15	0.85	0.90	3.00	7352	7131	2	1107	27	460	16.73	26.01	19.67	26.11
run10409	139.9	3.484	90	7.5	0.3	2.333	30%	2.59	0.75	0.81	2.50	5259	5038	2	1461	25	462	18.43	26.01	19.71	26.10
run10410	161.1	3.928	90	7.5	0.3	2.333	30%	2.59	0.75	0.81	2.75	6021	5799	2	1256	25	459	17.61	26.01	19.69	26.12
run10411	182.6	4.285	90	7.5	0.3	2.333	30%	2.59	0.75	0.81	3.00	6795	6573	3	1181	26	456	16.96	26.01	19.64	26.13
run10412	141	2.876	90	7.5	0.3	2.333	30%	1.63	0.46	0.68	2.50	5294	5075	0	1142	25	474	18.48	26.01	19.72	25.88
run10413	162.2	3.256	90	7.5	0.3	2.333	30%	1.63	0.46	0.68	3.00	6043	5839	0	1024	25	470	17.65	26.01	19.71	25.90
run10414	183.8	3.532	90	7.5	0.3	2.333	30%	1.63	0.46	0.68	3.00	6835	6616	0	919	26	468	16.93	26.01	19.66	25.91
run10415	182.2	3.123	90	7.5	0.3	2.333	40%	5.15	0.85	0.90	2.50	6781	6559	3	1146	25	447	16.93	26.02	19.69	26.20
run10416	208.7	5.743	90	7.5	0.3	2.333	40%	5.15	0.85	0.90	2.75	7737	7514	4	1080	26	444	16.08	26.02	19.62	26.22
run10417	235.1	6.279	90	7.5	0.3	2.333	40%	5.15	0.85	0.90	3.00	8688	8465	4	1036	33	442	15.34	26.02	19.62	26.23
run10418	165.2	4.584	90	7.5	0.3	2.333	40%	2.59	0.75	0.81	2.50	6169	5946	4	1127	25	442	17.11	26.02	19.74	26.20
run10419	190.1	5.129	90	7.5	0.3	2.333	40%	2.59	0.75	0.81	2.75	7066	6842	5	1054	26	438	16.28	26.02	19.67	26.22
run10420	214.8	5.68	90	7.5	0.3	2.333	40%	2.59	0.75	0.81	3.00	7958	7733	5	1002	29	436	15.55	26.02	19.57	26.23
run10421	166.3	3.757	90	7.5	0.3	2.333	40%	1.63	0.46	0.68	2.50	6205	5985	0	1059	25	454	17.17	26.01	19.76	25.96
run10422	191.2	4.283	90	7.5	0.3	2.333	40%	1.63	0.46	0.68	2.75	7102	6882	0	993	25	451	16.35	26.01	19.70	25.98
run10423	216	4.753	90	7.5	0.3	2.333	40%	1.63	0.46	0.68	3.00	7997	7777	1	865	29	448	15.62	26.02	19.65	25.99
run10424	210.6	6.276	90	7.5	0.3	2.333	50%	5.15	0.85	0.90	2.50	7066	6842	6	1086	26	433	15.88	26.02	19.63	26.29
run10425	240.3	6.981	90	7.5	0.3	2.333	50%	5.15	0.85	0.90	2.75	8878	8652	7	1029	34	431	14.99	26.03	19.33	26.31
run10426	269.4	7.711	90	7.5	0.3	2.333	50%	5.15	0.85	0.90	3.00	9925	9698	8	967	44	431	14.19	26.03	18.57	26.32
run10427	188.9	5.525	90	7.5	0.3	2.333	50%	2.59	0.75	0.81	2.50	7208	6981	7	1118	25	425	16.10	26.02	19.71	26.30
run10428	216.6	6.247	90	7.5	0.3	2.333	50%	2.59	0.75	0.81	2.75	8025	7798	8	996	30	423	15.22	26.03	19.58	26.31
run10429	240.3	6.247	90	7.5	0.3	2.333	50%	2.59	0.75	0.81	3.00	9004	8775	9	930	42	422	14.42	26.03	18.57	26.32
run10430	189.9	4.591	90	7.5	0.3	2.333	50%	1.63	0.46	0.68	2.50	7056	6830	1	1107	25	438	16.16	26.02	19.74	26.31
run10431	217.7	5.168	90	7.5	0.3	2.333	50%	1.63	0.46	0.68	2.75	8056	7836	1	1022	29	435	15.30	26.02	19.62	26.05
run10432	244.9	5.651	90	7.5	0.3	2.333	50%	1.63	0.46	0.68	3.00	9038	8817	1	933	38	434	14.49	26.03	19.66	26.06
run10433	128.4	3.173	90	7.5	0.6	1.455	30%	5.15	0.85	0.90	2.50	4842	4622	0	1503	23	451	18.60	26.01	19.81	25.95
run10434	142.3	3.518	90	7.5	0.6	1.455	30%	5.15	0.85	0.90	2.75	5560	5340	0	1415	23	447	17.77	26.01	19.82	25.98
run10435	168.8	3.956	90	7.5	0.6	1.455	30%	5.15	0.85	0.90	3.00	6297	6077	0	1381	24	443	17.13	26.01	19.83	26.00
run10436	116	2.783	90	7.5	0.6	1.455	30%	2.59	0.75	0.81	2.50	4397	4177	0	1384	23	446	18.78	26.01	19.83	25.96
run10437	134.7	3.128	90	7.5	0.6	1.455	30%	2.59	0.75	0.81	2.75	5068	4849	0	1355	23	441	17.98	26.01	19.84	25.98
run10438	153.8	3.527	90	7.5	0.6	1.455	30%	2.59	0.75	0.81	3.00	5757	5537	0	1309	24	437	17.23	26.01	19.85	26.00
run10439	117.6	2.909	90	7.5	0.6	1.455	30%	1.63	0.46	0.68	2.50	4456	4235	0	1221	23	461	18.82	26.01	19.87	26.03
run10440	136.4	2.629	90	7.5	0.6	1.455	30%	1.63	0.46	0.68	2.75	5128	4909	0	1129	23	457	18.01	25.75	19.55	25.48
run10441	155.6	2.929	90	7.5	0.6	1.455	30%	1.63	0.46	0.68	3.00	5822	5603	0	1025	23	453	17.28	25.78	19.87	25.53
run10442	159.2	4.108	90	7.5	0.6	1.455	40%	5.15	0.85	0.90	2.50	5950	5730	1	1220	23	432	17.29	26.02	19.86	26.11
run10443	183.6	4.722	90	7.5	0.6	1.455	40%	5.15	0.85	0.90	2.75	6831	6611	1	1184	24	428	16.48	26.02	19.85	26.14
run10444	208.7	5.179	90	7.5	0.6	1.455	40%	5.15	0.85	0.90	3.00	7825	7605	1	1059	30	426	15.69	26.03	19.86	26.15
run10445	142.1	3.717	90	7.5	0.6	1.455	40%	2.59	0.75	0.81	2.50	5337	5116	1	1167	23	425	17.52	26.01	19.89	26.12
run10446	164.8	4.326	90	7.5	0.6	1.455	40%	2.59	0.75	0.81	2.75	6154	5933	1	1120	23	421	16.60	26.01	19.89	26.14
run10447	187.5	4.762	90	7.5	0.6	1.455	40%	2.59	0.75	0.81	3.00	6972	6751	2	1082	24	418	15.92	26.02	19.84	26.17
run10448	143.8	3.05	90	7.5	0.6	1.455	40%	1.63	0.46	0.68	2.50	5317	5197	0	1234	23	441	17.58	26.00	19.90	25.70
run10449	166.6	3.882	90	7.5	0.6	1.455	40%	1.63	0.46	0.68	2.75	6117	5907	0	1174	23	436	16.67	26.00	19.91	25.74
run10450	189.6	4.305	90	7.5	0.6	1.455	40%	1.63	0.46	0.68	3.00	6824	6604	0	1085	24	433	15.94	26.01	19.87	25.83
run10451	189.1	5.029	90	7.5	0.6	1.455	50%	5.15	0.85	0.90	2.50	7028	6806	3	1164	24	418	16.13	26.02	19.86	26.25
run10452	217.1	5.828	90	7.5	0.6	1.455	50%	5.15	0.85	0.90	2.75	8037	7814	4	1088	28	415	15.28	26.03	19.80	26.28
run10453	244.6	6.543	90	7.5	0.6	1.455	50%	5.15	0.85	0.90	3.00	9027	8804	4	1047	37	414	14.44	26.03	19.09	26.29
run10454	167.1	4.612	90	7.5	0.6	1.455	50%	2.59	0.75	0.81	2.50	6239	6016	3	1084	23	410	16.48	26.02	19.92	26.26
run10455	193.1	5.309	90	7.5	0.6	1.455	50%	2.59	0.75	0.81	2.75	7144	6921	4	1016	24	406	15.57	26.03	19.87	26.28
run10456	218.6	5.871	90	7.5	0.6	1.455	50%	2.59	0.75	0.81	3.00	8094	7871	4	975	33	405	14.74	26.03	19.43	26.31
run10457	168.9	3.636	90	7.5	0.6	1.455	50%	1.63	0.46	0.68	2.50	6298	6079	0	1161	23	424	16.46	26.01	19.94	25.87
run10458	194.9	4.329	90	7.5	0.6	1.455	50%	1.63	0.46	0.68	2.75	7236	7017	0	1060	24	421	15.62	26.01	19.87	25.90
run10459	229.7	4.724	90	7.5	0.6	1.455	50%	1.63	0.46	0.68	3.00	8164	7945	0	930	31	419	14.81	26.01	19.53	25.92
run10460	117.5	2.54	90	7.5	0.9	1.057	30%	5.15	0.85	0.90	2.50	4451	4232	0	1466	22	444	18.79	26.01	19.93	25.85
run10461	136.4	2.907	90	7.5	0.9	1.057	30%	5.15	0.85	0.90	2.75	5131	4912	0	1396	23	440	18.01	26.01	19.93	25.86
run10462	155.8	3.243	90	7.5	0.9	1.057	30%	5.15	0.85	0.90	3.00	5828	5609	0	1344	23	436	17.33	26.01	19.94	25.86
run10463	105.2	2.283	90	7.5	0.9	1.057	30%	2.59	0.75	0.81	2.50	4008	3789	0	1395	22	437	18.94	26.01	19.95	25.88
run10464	122.8	2.599	90	7.5	0.9	1.057	30%	2.59	0.75	0.81	2.75	4639	4420	0	1320	22	433	18.15	26.01	19.95	25.88
run10465	140.6	2.926	90	7.5	0.9	1.057	30%	2.59	0.75	0.81	3.00	5268	5049	0	1221	22	429	17.51	26.02	19.96	25.89
run10466	107.1	1.897	90	7.5	0.9	1.057	30%	1.63	0.46	0.68	2.50										

Name	Heating Demand (kWh/m2)	Average Daylight Factor(%)	Orientation Angle	Width (m)	Wall Thickness (m)	Wall (U-value) (W/m2.K)	Window WWR	Window (U-value) (W/m2.K)	Window (g-value)	Window (Tvis)	Window Height (m)	Total Demand (kWh)	Heating Demand (kWh)	Cooling Demand (kWh)	CO2 Concentration (ppm)	PPD(%)	PHRS (hours)	TAIR MIN (°C)	TAIR MAX (°C)	TOP MIN (°C)	TOP MAX (°C)
run10676	137.5	3.173	180	7.5	0.6	1.455	30%	5.15	0.85	0.90	2.50	5171	4952	0	1345	23	482	18.62	26.08	19.80	25.89
run10677	158.5	3.602	180	7.5	0.6	1.455	30%	5.15	0.85	0.90	2.75	5926	5707	0	1248	23	478	17.82	26.10	19.81	25.94
run10678	180	4.031	180	7.5	0.6	1.455	30%	5.15	0.85	0.90	3.00	6781	6562	0	1151	23	474	17.02	26.10	19.81	26.08
run10679	124	2.776	180	7.5	0.6	1.455	30%	2.59	0.75	0.81	2.50	4684	4464	0	1441	23	477	18.11	26.07	19.83	25.82
run10680	143.5	3.149	180	7.5	0.6	1.455	30%	2.59	0.75	0.81	2.75	5366	5167	0	1268	23	472	17.99	26.08	19.84	25.86
run10681	163.6	3.527	180	7.5	0.6	1.455	30%	2.59	0.75	0.81	3.00	6109	5889	0	1214	24	468	17.26	26.07	19.85	25.83
run10682	124.1	2.304	180	7.5	0.6	1.455	30%	1.63	0.46	0.68	2.50	4687	4467	0	1274	23	495	18.85	25.22	19.84	24.55
run10683	143.6	2.631	180	7.5	0.6	1.455	30%	1.63	0.46	0.68	3.00	5369	5170	0	1157	23	490	18.05	25.19	19.85	24.61
run10684	163.6	2.899	180	7.5	0.6	1.455	30%	1.63	0.46	0.68	3.00	6109	5890	0	1017	23	486	17.33	25.25	19.86	24.67
run10685	170.3	4.136	180	7.5	0.6	1.455	40%	5.15	0.85	0.90	2.50	6351	6131	1	1208	23	460	17.29	26.13	19.85	26.30
run10686	195.9	4.722	180	7.5	0.6	1.455	40%	5.15	0.85	0.90	2.75	7274	7054	1	1127	24	456	16.48	26.13	19.85	26.22
run10687	221.5	5.246	180	7.5	0.6	1.455	40%	5.15	0.85	0.90	3.00	8196	7976	1	1018	26	453	15.65	26.15	19.87	26.37
run10688	151.7	3.717	180	7.5	0.6	1.455	40%	2.59	0.75	0.81	2.50	5681	5461	0	1318	23	453	17.54	26.10	19.88	26.09
run10689	175.4	4.281	180	7.5	0.6	1.455	40%	2.59	0.75	0.81	2.75	6534	6314	0	1140	23	448	16.62	26.10	19.88	26.10
run10690	199.2	4.726	180	7.5	0.6	1.455	40%	2.59	0.75	0.81	3.00	7392	7172	1	1068	24	445	15.86	26.13	19.87	26.10
run10691	151.4	3.05	180	7.5	0.6	1.455	40%	1.63	0.46	0.68	2.50	5670	5451	0	1226	23	471	17.62	25.96	19.90	24.99
run10692	175.1	3.477	180	7.5	0.6	1.455	40%	1.63	0.46	0.68	2.75	6521	6302	0	1076	23	466	16.68	25.99	19.90	25.05
run10693	198.8	3.892	180	7.5	0.6	1.455	40%	1.63	0.46	0.68	3.00	7377	7157	0	954	24	462	15.03	26.01	19.90	25.23
run10694	175.4	4.281	180	7.5	0.6	1.455	40%	2.59	0.75	0.81	2.75	6534	6314	0	1140	23	448	16.62	26.10	19.88	26.10
run10695	231.2	5.834	180	7.5	0.6	1.455	50%	5.15	0.85	0.90	2.50	8492	8324	2	1013	28	441	15.28	26.15	19.79	26.55
run10696	260	6.552	180	7.5	0.6	1.455	50%	5.15	0.85	0.90	2.75	9581	9359	2	921	37	440	14.47	26.16	19.88	26.73
run10697	178.2	4.612	180	7.5	0.6	1.455	50%	2.59	0.75	0.81	2.50	6637	6416	1	1046	23	435	16.45	26.11	19.92	26.41
run10698	205.3	5.309	180	7.5	0.6	1.455	50%	2.59	0.75	0.81	2.75	7610	7390	2	986	26	431	15.59	26.11	19.87	26.55
run10699	231.2	5.834	180	7.5	0.6	1.455	50%	2.59	0.75	0.81	3.00	8569	8348	2	924	37	430	14.75	26.12	19.85	26.74
run10700	177.5	3.628	180	7.5	0.6	1.455	50%	1.63	0.46	0.68	2.50	6608	6389	0	1167	23	452	16.55	26.05	19.93	25.70
run10701	204.4	4.329	180	7.5	0.6	1.455	50%	1.63	0.46	0.68	2.75	7579	7359	0	1109	24	447	15.65	26.06	19.89	25.74
run10702	231	4.724	180	7.5	0.6	1.455	50%	1.63	0.46	0.68	3.00	8536	8317	0	1016	31	445	14.84	26.08	19.57	25.75
run10703	126.6	2.54	180	7.5	0.9	1.057	30%	5.15	0.85	0.90	2.50	4776	4557	0	1360	22	474	18.79	26.10	19.88	25.89
run10704	145	2.916	180	7.5	0.9	1.057	30%	5.15	0.85	0.90	2.75	5492	5273	0	1225	23	469	18.00	26.11	19.89	25.91
run10705	166.9	3.238	180	7.5	0.9	1.057	30%	5.15	0.85	0.90	3.00	6277	6008	0	1103	23	464	17.25	26.11	19.90	25.93
run10706	113.1	2.283	180	7.5	0.9	1.057	30%	2.59	0.75	0.81	2.50	4290	4071	0	1402	22	467	18.94	26.08	19.91	25.80
run10707	131.5	2.599	180	7.5	0.9	1.057	30%	2.59	0.75	0.81	2.75	4953	4734	0	1348	22	462	18.24	26.09	19.92	25.90
run10708	150.4	2.95	180	7.5	0.9	1.057	30%	2.59	0.75	0.81	3.00	5635	5416	0	1177	22	458	17.51	26.08	19.93	25.95
run10709	113.1	2.283	180	7.5	0.9	1.057	30%	1.63	0.46	0.68	2.50	4290	4071	0	1402	22	467	18.94	26.08	19.91	25.80
run10710	131.8	2.182	180	7.5	0.9	1.057	30%	1.63	0.46	0.68	2.75	4963	4744	0	1206	22	481	18.20	25.22	19.91	24.41
run10711	150.7	2.552	180	7.5	0.9	1.057	30%	1.63	0.46	0.68	3.00	5643	5424	0	1032	22	476	17.57	25.25	19.92	24.43
run10712	160	3.389	180	7.5	0.9	1.057	40%	5.15	0.85	0.90	2.50	5788	5568	1	1142	23	453	17.47	26.11	19.92	26.20
run10713	184.5	3.901	180	7.5	0.9	1.057	40%	5.15	0.85	0.90	2.75	6664	6444	1	963	23	448	16.63	26.12	19.92	26.25
run10714	206.9	4.418	180	7.5	0.9	1.057	40%	5.15	0.85	0.90	3.00	7332	7112	1	885	24	445	15.85	26.12	19.90	26.35
run10715	141.3	3.03	180	7.5	0.9	1.057	40%	2.59	0.75	0.81	2.50	5307	5087	0	1056	22	444	17.68	26.10	19.96	26.19
run10716	164	3.497	180	7.5	0.9	1.057	40%	2.59	0.75	0.81	2.75	6125	5905	0	969	22	439	16.78	26.11	19.96	26.29
run10717	186.9	3.974	180	7.5	0.9	1.057	40%	2.59	0.75	0.81	3.00	6947	6727	1	899	23	435	16.12	26.12	19.96	26.17
run10718	141.2	2.545	180	7.5	0.9	1.057	40%	1.63	0.46	0.68	2.50	5303	5084	0	1184	22	462	17.68	26.00	19.95	24.81
run10719	163.9	2.953	180	7.5	0.9	1.057	40%	1.63	0.46	0.68	2.75	6190	5970	0	1072	22	467	16.88	26.01	19.96	25.27
run10720	186.7	3.028	180	7.5	0.9	1.057	40%	1.63	0.46	0.68	3.00	6947	6727	0	963	23	435	16.12	26.12	19.96	26.17
run10721	192.4	4.192	180	7.5	0.9	1.057	50%	5.15	0.85	0.90	2.50	7147	6926	2	1095	23	438	16.26	26.12	19.93	26.55
run10722	220.8	4.834	180	7.5	0.9	1.057	50%	5.15	0.85	0.90	2.75	8168	7947	2	990	26	434	15.36	26.16	19.88	26.70
run10723	248.7	5.521	180	7.5	0.9	1.057	50%	5.15	0.85	0.90	3.00	9176	8955	2	912	34	432	14.52	26.15	19.27	26.65
run10724	168.6	3.853	180	7.5	0.9	1.057	50%	2.59	0.75	0.81	2.50	6289	6068	1	1224	23	427	16.52	26.10	19.97	26.51
run10725	194.8	4.418	180	7.5	0.9	1.057	50%	2.59	0.75	0.81	2.75	7232	7011	2	1008	23	423	15.70	26.12	19.96	26.57
run10726	220.7	5.007	180	7.5	0.9	1.057	50%	2.59	0.75	0.81	3.00	8165	7944	2	952	30	421	14.89	26.15	19.64	26.68
run10727	168	3.102	180	7.5	0.9	1.057	50%	1.63	0.46	0.68	2.50	6267	6048	0	1245	22	444	16.67	26.07	19.98	25.74
run10728	194.1	3.59	180	7.5	0.9	1.057	50%	1.63	0.46	0.68	2.75	7208	6989	0	1080	23	439	15.79	26.07	19.97	25.76
run10729	220	4.038	180	7.5	0.9	1.057	50%	1.63	0.46	0.68	3.00	8138	7919	0	970	29	437	14.99	26.08	19.77	25.78
run10730	75.89	2.326	270	4.8	0.3	2.333	30%	5.15	0.85	0.90	2.50	3334	3114	0	1314	24	431	19.79	26.12	19.79	27.26
run10731	88.26	2.588	270	4.8	0.3	2.333	30%	5.15	0.85	0.90	2.75	3444	3178	47	1208	24	429	19.75	26.15	19.81	27.31
run10732	101.1	2.862	270	4.8	0.3	2.333	30%	5.15	0.85	0.90	3.00	3640	3178	51	1104	24	426	19.26	26.16	19.81	27.41
run10733	71	2.142	270	4.8	0.3	2.333	30%	2.59	0.75	0.81	2.50	2811	2556	36	1372	24	431	19.79	26.14	19.81	26.98
run10734	82.83	2.324	270	4.8	0.3	2.333	30%	2.59	0.75	0.81	2.75	3240	2982	39	1293	23	429	19.76	26.14	19.82	27.01
run10735	95.13	2.507	270	4.8	0.3	2.333	30%	2.59	0.75	0.81	3.00	3672	3366	46	1225	23	426	19.35	26.16	19.82	27.07
run10736	78.22	1.804	270	4.8	0.3	2.33															

Name	Heating Demand (kWh/m ²)	Average Daylight Factor(%)	Orientation Angle	Width (m)	Wall Thickness (m)	Wall (U-value) [W/m ² K]	WWR (U-value)	Window (U-value)	Window (g-value)	Window (Tvis)	Height (m)	Total Demand (kWh)	Heating Demand (kWh)	Cooling Demand (kWh)	CO2 Concentration (ppm)	PPD(%)	PDH (hours)	TAIR MIN (°C)	TAIR MAX (°C)	TOP MIN (°C)	TOP MAX (°C)
run10946	87.36	2.54	270	7.5	0.9	1.057	30%	5.15	0.85	0.90	2.50	3454	3138	97	1158	25	395	18.90	26.17	19.96	28.35
run10947	102.8	2.907	270	7.5	0.9	1.057	30%	5.15	0.85	0.90	2.75	4023	3700	104	1093	26	392	18.19	26.22	19.97	28.41
run10948	119	3.238	270	7.5	0.9	1.057	30%	5.15	0.85	0.90	3.00	4615	4284	112	1029	25	389	17.36	26.24	19.97	28.42
run10949	79.18	2.288	270	7.5	0.9	1.057	30%	2.59	0.75	0.81	2.50	3156	2851	86	1155	22	391	19.07	26.12	19.98	28.06
run10950	93.87	2.6	270	7.5	0.9	1.057	30%	2.59	0.75	0.81	2.75	3690	3379	92	1095	22	388	19.31	26.16	20.00	28.11
run10951	109.1	2.956	270	7.5	0.9	1.057	30%	2.59	0.75	0.81	3.00	4245	3928	98	1027	23	384	17.62	26.15	20.01	28.20
run10952	89.28	1.93	270	7.5	0.9	1.057	30%	1.63	0.46	0.68	2.50	3446	3214	13	1194	22	409	19.07	26.14	19.98	28.94
run10953	105.2	2.182	270	7.5	0.9	1.057	30%	1.63	0.46	0.68	2.75	4018	3786	13	1082	22	405	18.30	26.17	20.00	27.02
run10954	121.5	2.404	270	7.5	0.9	1.057	30%	1.63	0.46	0.68	3.00	4606	4373	14	985	22	400	17.64	26.17	20.01	27.01
run10955	110.1	3.389	270	7.5	0.9	1.057	40%	5.15	0.85	0.90	2.50	4352	3965	168	1084	34	385	17.61	26.33	19.99	29.03
run10956	129.6	3.901	270	7.5	0.9	1.057	40%	5.15	0.85	0.90	2.75	5068	4666	182	1020	39	382	15.69	26.36	20.01	29.22
run10957	149.4	4.421	270	7.5	0.9	1.057	40%	5.15	0.85	0.90	3.00	5793	5378	196	980	41	381	16.03	26.40	19.96	29.31
run10958	98.72	3.007	270	7.5	0.9	1.057	40%	2.59	0.75	0.81	2.50	3927	3554	154	1106	30	378	17.85	26.24	20.03	28.75
run10959	116.9	3.497	270	7.5	0.9	1.057	40%	2.59	0.75	0.81	2.75	4594	4209	166	1038	32	375	16.96	26.28	20.04	28.87
run10960	135.4	3.963	270	7.5	0.9	1.057	40%	2.59	0.75	0.81	3.00	5273	4875	178	995	32	373	16.28	26.31	20.03	28.86
run10961	110.8	2.545	270	7.5	0.9	1.057	40%	1.63	0.46	0.68	2.50	4237	3969	29	1089	21	389	17.82	26.13	20.04	27.41
run10962	130.3	2.953	270	7.5	0.9	1.057	40%	1.63	0.46	0.68	2.75	4942	4691	32	1042	22	384	16.96	26.15	20.05	27.60
run10963	150.1	3.27	270	7.5	0.9	1.057	40%	1.63	0.46	0.68	3.00	5657	5403	34	984	22	381	16.28	26.15	20.01	27.65
run10964	133.2	4.18	270	7.5	0.9	1.057	50%	5.15	0.85	0.90	2.50	5265	4795	251	1049	54	382	16.50	26.45	20.02	30.00
run10965	155.8	4.879	270	7.5	0.9	1.057	50%	5.15	0.85	0.90	2.75	6100	5608	273	1008	56	382	15.61	26.49	19.98	30.12
run10966	178.2	5.536	270	7.5	0.9	1.057	50%	5.15	0.85	0.90	3.00	6928	6414	295	959	61	384	14.82	26.53	19.55	30.37
run10967	118.1	3.855	270	7.5	0.9	1.057	50%	2.59	0.75	0.81	2.50	4706	4253	234	1061	40	372	16.71	26.37	20.06	29.28
run10968	139.2	4.418	270	7.5	0.9	1.057	50%	2.59	0.75	0.81	2.75	5484	5012	253	1005	45	371	15.85	26.42	20.02	29.53
run10969	160.2	5.007	270	7.5	0.9	1.057	50%	2.59	0.75	0.81	3.00	6260	5768	273	958	50	372	15.06	26.44	19.89	29.77
run10970	131.7	3.102	270	7.5	0.9	1.057	50%	1.63	0.46	0.68	2.50	5013	4740	54	1070	22	375	16.74	26.17	20.08	27.98
run10971	154.2	3.59	270	7.5	0.9	1.057	50%	1.63	0.46	0.68	2.75	5831	5553	59	1020	23	372	15.87	26.18	20.00	28.16
run10972	176.6	4.038	270	7.5	0.9	1.057	50%	1.63	0.46	0.68	3.00	6639	6357	64	967	27	371	15.07	26.19	19.90	28.17

Statistical Charts and Preliminary Conclusions: Thermal and Daylight Correlation Analysis



	Heating Demand	Average Daylight Factor	Orientation Angle	Width	Wall Thickness	Wall (U-value)	WWR	Window (U-value)	Window (g-value)	Window (Tvis)	Height
Heating Demand	1.00										
Average Daylight Factor	0.85	1.00									
Orientation Angle	0.01	0.00	1.00								
Width	0.61	0.58	0.00	1.00							
Wall Thickness	-0.31	-0.43	0.00	0.00	1.00						
Wall(U-value)	0.32	0.42	0.00	0.00	-0.98	1.00					
WWR	0.45	0.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00				
Window(U-value)	0.09	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00			
Window(g-value)	0.03	0.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.86	1.00		
Window(Tvis)	0.05	0.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.94	0.99	1.00	
Height	0.37	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00

Figure. correlation analysis for the shoebox variables

Simulation Process and Data Analysis

Correlation analysis requires abundant simulation data. In our study, we assigned multiple values to each variable and conducted extensive simulations using IDAICE's parameterization feature. We documented the values of variables alongside the corresponding simulated results for heating demand and DFAVG (Daylight Factor Average), thereby providing data for the examination of variable correlations.

Data Analysis (Thermal performance)

Most variables exhibit independence from each other, displaying no discernible linear correlation. A few variables may influence each other, but these relationships do not impact the research findings.

When organizing variables based on their correlation with heating demand, the following observations emerge:

- The shoebox's geometry demonstrates a robust association with heating demand. Width exhibits a high level of correlation, while height shows a moderate degree of correlation.
- The window-to-wall ratio of the shoebox exhibits a noticeable correlation with heating demand. Exterior wall thickness and U-value display relative correlations with heating demand, whereas window characteristics exhibit less pronounced correlations.
- Statistical analysis reveals no linear correlation between building orientation angle and heating demand. However, based on empirical knowledge, in many regions of China, houses facing south or west tend to have heating advantages, often experiencing issues related to overheating and excessive cooling demand. Consequently, we posit a nonlinear correlation between building orientation angle and heating demand. Subsequent comprehensive research will focus on building orientation.

Data Analysis (Daylight)

- In the case of the shoebox configuration, a robust positive correlation exists between the Daylight Factor and heating demand. This suggests that higher Daylight Factors do not necessarily translate to improved room conditions, as they may

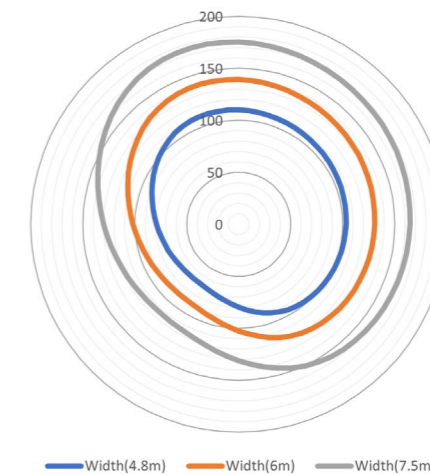
contribute to increased heating demand.

- Orientation exerts no influence on the Daylight Factor. Room width, window-to-wall ratio, and exterior wall thickness represent the factors exhibiting the highest linear correlations with daylighting performance.

- The average Daylight Factor value falls short in reflecting the adequacy of internal light distribution. Additional experimental groups are essential for investigating the comfort of indoor lighting conditions.

Raw Data, Statistical Charts and Preliminary Conclusions: Individual Studies on Different Factors - Orientation

Orientation Angle	Width(4.8m)	Width(6m)	Width(7.5m)	Orientation Angle	Width(4.8m)	Width(6m)	Width(7.5m)	Orientation Angle	Width(4.8m)	Width(6m)	Width(7.5m)
-40	67.62	88.10	113.80	80	102.40	129.90	163.70	200	110.20	139.40	175.30
-35	67.75	88.31	114.20	85	102.80	130.30	164.20	205	109.60	138.60	174.30
-30	68.33	88.95	115.00	90	103.20	130.80	164.80	210	108.60	137.30	172.70
-25	69.32	90.15	116.40	95	103.50	131.10	165.20	215	107.00	135.50	170.50
-20	70.74	91.83	118.40	100	103.90	131.50	165.70	220	105.10	133.10	167.70
-15	72.54	93.97	120.90	105	104.20	132.00	166.20	225	102.80	130.40	164.30
-10	74.68	96.52	123.90	110	104.60	132.40	166.70	230	100.20	127.20	160.60
-5	77.08	99.45	127.40	115	104.90	132.80	167.20	235	97.41	123.90	156.60
0	79.74	102.60	131.20	120	105.20	133.20	167.60	240	94.55	120.40	152.40
5	82.44	105.90	135.10	125	105.50	133.50	168.10	245	91.67	117.00	148.20
10	85.29	109.30	139.20	130	105.80	133.90	168.50	250	88.88	113.50	144.00
15	88.11	112.70	143.20	135	106.10	134.20	168.90	255	86.20	110.20	140.10
20	90.75	116.00	147.10	140	106.40	134.70	169.40	260	83.67	107.20	136.50
25	93.01	118.70	150.40	145	106.70	135.10	170.00	265	81.29	104.30	133.00
30	94.87	120.90	153.10	150	107.10	135.60	170.70	270	79.13	101.70	129.90
35	96.34	122.60	155.20	155	107.60	136.20	171.40	275	77.11	99.29	127.00
40	97.54	124.10	156.90	160	108.20	136.90	172.30	280	75.30	97.10	124.40
45	98.51	125.20	158.30	165	108.70	137.60	173.10	285	73.70	95.20	122.00
50	99.34	126.20	159.40	170	109.30	138.30	174.00	290	72.31	93.51	120.00
55	100.00	127.00	160.40	175	109.80	138.90	174.80	295	71.04	91.94	118.20
60	100.60	127.80	161.20	180	110.20	139.50	175.40	300	69.93	90.65	116.70
65	101.10	128.30	161.90	185	110.40	139.70	175.70	305	69.02	89.61	115.40
70	101.60	128.90	162.60	190	110.50	139.80	175.90	310	68.31	88.80	114.50
75	102.10	129.40	163.10	195	110.50	139.70	175.70	315	67.80	88.25	114.00



Simulation Process

In the initial phase of simulations, our focus was on the orientation of the primary daylighting facade of the shoebox. In this segment, we assigned 72 values to the orientation of the daylighting facade, with a 5-degree increment, where 0° represented due south. To guarantee the consistency of the variation patterns in the simulation results, we carried out three sets of simulations, altering the width of the shoebox facade each time. Subsequently, we collected and analyzed the simulation data, generating variation curves to unveil the relationship between the orientation of the daylighting facade and the heating energy demand of the shoebox.

Data Analysis

Based on the curves, the optimal orientation for the shoebox daylighting facade is 320° (southwest), whereas the least favorable orientation is 190° (northwest). This mirrors the influence of solar radiation on the heating energy demand of the shoebox, consistent with our overall understanding. In the forthcoming simulations, we will concentrate on three values for the primary daylighting facade orientation: 190°, 320°, and 50°. The objective is to explore whether the associations between the remaining four factors and heating energy demand will vary with different primary daylighting facade orientations.

Statistical Charts and Preliminary Conclusions: Shoebox Geometry

Simulation Process

The second phase of simulations centered on the geometry of the shoebox. Concerning facade width, while maintaining the shoebox's area constant, we conducted three sets of simulations with various primary daylighting facade orientations. We assigned 15 values, ranging from 3 meters to 12 meters, with an increment of 0.6 meters. Similarly, for the height, we designated 9 values, ranging from 2.5 meters to 4.5 meters, with an increment of 0.25 meters, for three sets of simulations involving different primary daylighting facade orientations. Following the simulations, we obtained the relationship curves between width, height, and heating demand.

Data Analysis

Based on the Width-Heating Demand curve, as the width increases, heating demand exhibits a linear upward trend. This effect becomes more pronounced at less favorable solar angles (facing north), where an increase in width leads to a more significant rise in heating demand. Conversely, at more favorable angles, the increase in width has a relatively smaller impact on heating demand. Similar patterns are observed in the relationship between Height and Heating Demand. However, due to the relatively smaller magnitude of height variations, the influence of primary daylighting facade orientation on the rate of change is less evident for height.

Possible reasons for these observations are as follows:

- An increase in width/height results in a larger exterior wall surface area for the shoebox, leading to increased heat dissipation and, consequently, higher heating energy demand.
- Since the window-to-wall ratio remains constant, an increase in width or height results in a larger window area. This, in turn, enhances heat dissipation through the windows and increases ventilation when the windows are operational, ultimately contributing to higher heating demand.
- A larger exterior wall surface area benefits from a more favorable primary daylighting facade orientation, resulting in greater solar heat gain. This can offset the increase in exterior wall heat dissipation. Consequently, the overall increase in heating energy demand is relatively smaller. This phenomenon is reflected in the slope of the curve.

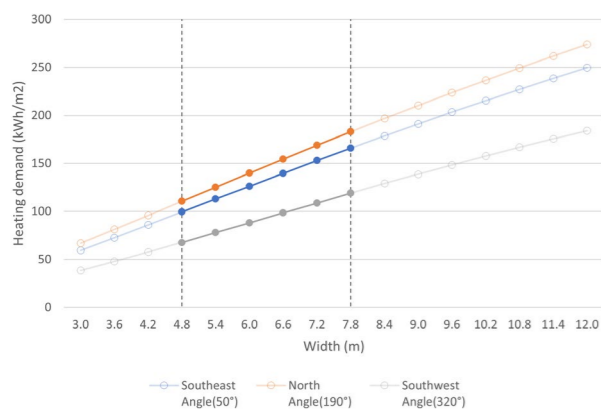


Figure. heating demand by different room widths, in 3 orientations (50°, 190°, 320°)

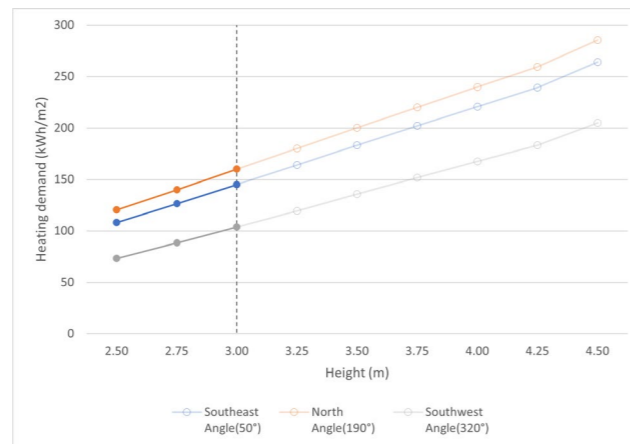


Figure. heating demand by different floor heights, in 3 orientations (50°, 190°, 320°)

Statistical Charts and Preliminary Conclusions: Wall Thickness

Simulation Process

The third phase of simulations centered on the exterior wall thickness of the shoebox. Maintaining all other conditions constant, we conducted three sets of simulations involving different primary daylighting facade orientations. We assigned 20 values, ranging from 0.1 meters to 2 meters, with an increment of 0.1 meters, to the exterior wall thickness. Following the simulations, we derived the relationship curve between exterior wall thickness and heating demand.

Data Analysis

According to the Thickness-Heating Demand curve, as wall thickness increases, heating demand exhibits a gradually decreasing trend with a slower rate of decline. The influence of the primary daylighting facade orientation on this

relationship is relatively minimal. From the chart, it is evident that the reduction in heating demand is significant when the wall thickness increases from 0.1 meters to 0.3 meters, whereas the reduction in heating demand resulting from changing the wall thickness from 0.9 meters to 2 meters is not substantial.

Possible reasons for these observations are as follows:

- In the simulation principle, wall thickness is positively correlated with the exterior wall U-value, while heating demand is inversely proportional to the exterior wall U-value. As the wall thickness starts from a low initial value and increases by a fixed amount, the change in heating demand is initially rapid and then slows down.
- When the wall thickness reaches a certain point, its impact on reducing the heating demand of the house reaches a saturation point. At this stage, other variables of the house (such as parameters related to windows on the exterior wall) become the primary factors influencing heating demand. As these variables remain constant, the curve tends to approach a specific value.

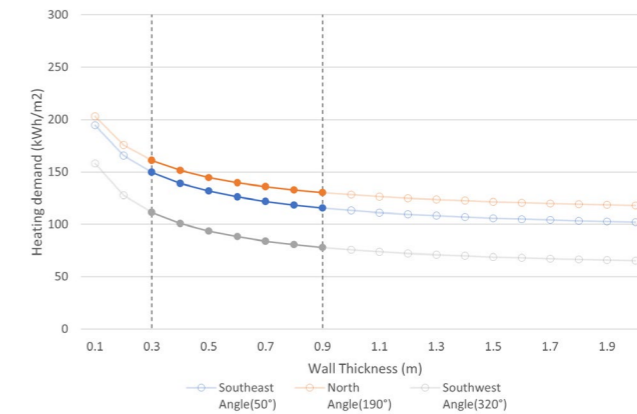


Figure. heating demand by different wall thickness, in 3 orientations (50°, 190°, 320°)

Statistical Charts and Preliminary Conclusions: Window-to-wall Ratio

Simulation Process

The fourth phase of simulations concentrated on the window-to-wall ratio (WWR) of the shoebox. Maintaining other conditions as constants, we conducted three sets of simulations involving different primary daylighting facade orientations. We assigned 6 values to the WWR, ranging from 10% to 70%, with an increment of 10%. Following the simulations, we derived the relationship curve between WWR and heating demand.

Data Analysis

According to the WWR-Heating Demand curve, as the window-to-wall ratio increases, heating demand exhibits a linear upward trend. The rise in heating demand is more pronounced at less favorable solar angles (north-facing) and less significant at more favorable angles. This characteristic closely resembles the patterns observed in the variations of width and height.

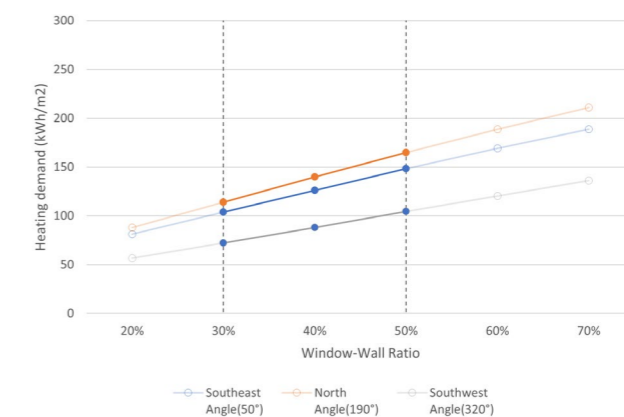


Figure. heating demand by different window-to-wall ratios, in 3 orientations (50°, 190°, 320°)

Statistical Charts and Preliminary Conclusions: Window Glazing Type

Simulation Process

The fifth phase of simulations concentrated on the window types of the shoebox. While keeping other conditions constant, we chose three distinct types of window glass and performed three sets of simulations for different orientations. Moreover, recognizing that windows act as conduits for direct sunlight into the interior, we also factored in the occurrence of indoor overheating stemming from various window types in our assessments. In this segment of simulations, we documented the correlation between window types and the heating and cooling energy demand of the shoebox. Following the simulations, we acquired the following statistical charts.

Data Analysis

Based on the simulation results, double glazing performs the best in reducing the heating demand of the "shoebox." Nevertheless, overall, the influence of glazing type on heating demand is not substantial, and the variations in heating energy consumption among different types are minimal. In the orientation most favorable for heating demand, overheating occurs, but the instances of cooling demand are relatively infrequent compared to heating demand. Low-e significantly improves cooling demand but does not have a positive impact on heating demand.

We speculate that this occurs because, in Yunnan's climate, the effect of solar gain through windows on heating energy consumption is greater than that of heat loss. The advantage of Low-E lies in its low G-value, which substantially reduces overheating in the summer. However, during the winter, this characteristic diminishes solar gain during the day, and the slightly higher U-value results in greater room heat loss. These effects are insufficient to offset this disadvantage, ultimately leading to an increase in the heating energy consumption of the shoebox.

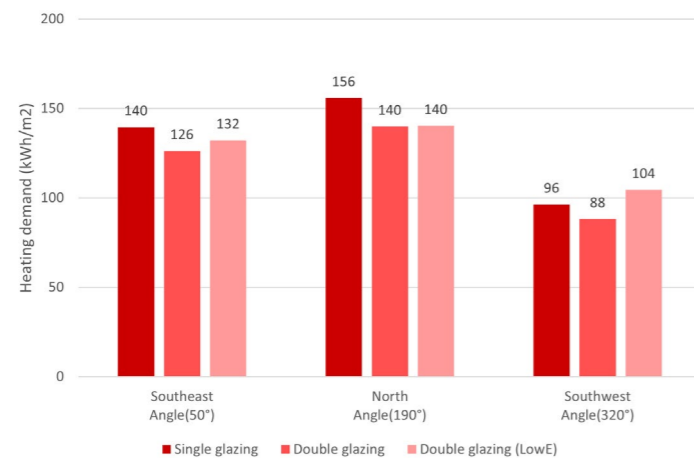


Figure. Heating demand by 3 types of glazings(single, double, double low-e), in 3 orientations (50°, 190°, 320°)

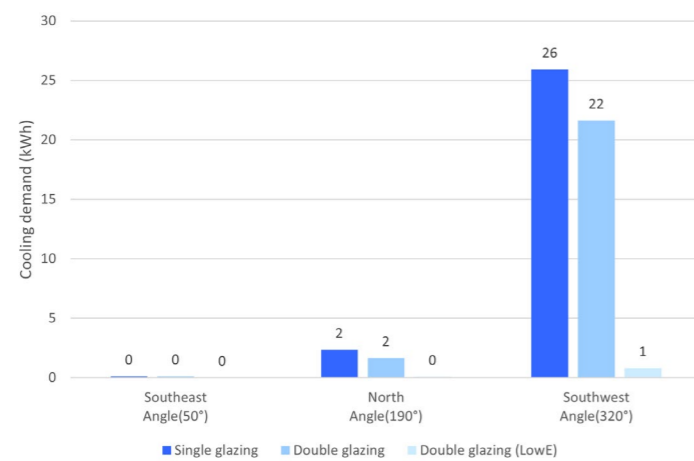


Figure. Total cooling demand by 3 types of glazings(single, double, double low-e), in 3 orientations (50°, 190°, 320°)

Raw Data: Standardization Regression Analysis in 3 Domains of Orientation

Orientation angle(0-30, 320-360), Single glazing							Orientation angle(90-190), Single glazing							Orientation angle(190-320), Single glazing						
Name	Heating Demand (kWh/m²)	Orientation Angle	Width (m)	Wall Thickness (m)	WWR	Height (m)	Name	Heating Demand (kWh/m²)	Orientation Angle	Width (m)	Wall Thickness (m)	WWR	Height (m)	Name	Heating Demand (kWh/m²)	Orientation Angle	Width (m)	Wall Thickness (m)	WWR	Height (m)
run10001	91	390	4.8	0.3	30%	2.50	run10001	101	190	4.8	0.3	30%	2.50	run10001	101	190	4.8	0.3	30%	2.50
run10002	105	390	4.8	0.3	30%	2.75	run10002	116	190	4.8	0.3	30%	2.75	run10002	116	190	4.8	0.3	30%	2.75
run10003	119	390	4.8	0.3	30%	3.00	run10003	119	190	4.8	0.3	30%	3.00	run10003	132	190	4.8	0.3	30%	3.00
run10004	107	390	4.8	0.3	40%	2.50	run10004	107	30	4.8	0.3	40%	2.50	run10004	121	190	4.8	0.3	40%	2.50
run10005	124	390	4.8	0.3	40%	2.75	run10005	124	30	4.8	0.3	40%	2.75	run10005	140	190	4.8	0.3	40%	2.75
run10006	141	390	4.8	0.3	40%	3.00	run10006	141	30	4.8	0.3	40%	3.00	run10006	159	190	4.8	0.3	40%	3.00
run10007	123	390	4.8	0.3	50%	2.50	run10007	123	30	4.8	0.3	50%	2.50	run10007	141	190	4.8	0.3	50%	2.50
run10008	143	390	4.8	0.3	50%	2.75	run10008	143	30	4.8	0.3	50%	2.75	run10008	163	190	4.8	0.3	50%	2.75
run10009	163	390	4.8	0.3	50%	3.00	run10009	163	30	4.8	0.3	50%	3.00	run10009	185	190	4.8	0.3	50%	3.00
run10010	73	390	4.8	0.6	30%	2.50	run10010	73	30	4.8	0.6	30%	2.50	run10010	86	190	4.8	0.6	30%	2.50
run10011	85	390	4.8	0.6	30%	2.75	run10011	85	30	4.8	0.6	30%	2.75	run10011	99	190	4.8	0.6	30%	2.75
run10012	98	390	4.8	0.6	30%	3.00	run10012	98	30	4.8	0.6	30%	3.00	run10012	113	190	4.8	0.6	30%	3.00
run10013	89	390	4.8	0.6	40%	2.50	run10013	89	30	4.8	0.6	40%	2.50	run10013	106	190	4.8	0.6	40%	2.50
run10014	104	390	4.8	0.6	40%	2.75	run10014	104	30	4.8	0.6	40%	2.75	run10014	123	190	4.8	0.6	40%	2.75
run10015	120	390	4.8	0.6	40%	3.00	run10015	120	30	4.8	0.6	40%	3.00	run10015	141	190	4.8	0.6	40%	3.00
run10016	106	390	4.8	0.6	50%	2.50	run10016	106	30	4.8	0.6	50%	2.50	run10016	127	190	4.8	0.6	50%	2.50
run10017	124	390	4.8	0.6	50%	2.75	run10017	124	30	4.8	0.6	50%	2.75	run10017	147	190	4.8	0.6	50%	2.75
run10018	143	390	4.8	0.6	50%	3.00	run10018	143	30	4.8	0.6	50%	3.00	run10018	168	190	4.8	0.6	50%	3.00
run10019	65	390	4.8	0.9	30%	2.50	run10019	65	30	4.8	0.9	30%	2.50	run10019	79	190	4.8	0.9	30%	2.50
run10020	76	390	4.8	0.9	30%	2.75	run10020	76	30	4.8	0.9	30%	2.75	run10020	91	190	4.8	0.9	30%	2.75
run10021	85	390	4.8	0.9	30%	3.00	run10021	85	30	4.8	0.9	30%	3.00	run10021	104	190	4.8	0.9	30%	3.00
run10022	81	390	4.8	0.9	40%	2.50	run10022	81	30	4.8	0.9	40%	2.50	run10022	99	190	4.8	0.9	40%	2.50
run10023	95	390	4.8	0.9	40%	2.75	run10023	95	30	4.8	0.9	40%	2.75	run10023	116	190	4.8	0.9	40%	2.75
run10024	111	390	4.8	0.9	40%	3.00	run10024	111	30	4.8	0.9	40%	3.00	run10024	132	190	4.8	0.9	40%	3.00
run10025	98	390	4.8	0.9	50%	2.50	run10025	98	30	4.8	0.9	50%	2.50	run10025	120	190	4.8	0.9	50%	2.50
run10026	115	390	4.8	0.9	50%	2.75	run10026	115	30	4.8	0.9	50%	2.75	run10026	140	190	4.8	0.9	50%	2.75
run10027	133	390	4.8	0.9	50%	3.00	run10027	133	30	4.8	0.9	50%	3.00	run10027	160	190	4.8	0.9	50%	3.00
run10028	116	390	6.0	0.3	30%	2.50	run10028	116	30	6.0	0.3	30%	2.50	run10028	129	190	6.0	0.3	30%	2.50
run10029	134	390	6.0	0.3	30%	2.75	run10029	134	30	6.0	0.3	30%	2.75	run10029	148	190	6.0	0.3	30%	2.75
run10030	152	390	6.0	0.3	30%	3.00	run10030	152	30	6.0	0.3	30%	3.00	run10030	167	190	6.0	0.3	30%	3.00
run10031	136	390	6.0	0.3	40%	2.50	run10031	136	30	6.0	0.3	40%	2.50	run10031	154	190	6.0	0.3	40%	2.50
run10032	158	390	6.0	0.3	40%	2.75	run10032	158	30	6.0	0.3	40%	2.75	run10032	177	190	6.0	0.3	40%	2.75
run10033	180	390	6.0	0.3	40%	3.00	run10033	180	30	6.0	0.3	40%	3.00	run10033	200	190	6.0	0.3	40%	3.00
run10034	157	390	6.0	0.3	50%	2.50	run10034	157	30	6.0	0.3	50%	2.50	run10034	179	190	6.0	0.3	50%	2.50
run10035	181	390	6.0	0.3	50%	2.75	run10035	181	30	6.0	0.3	50%	2.75	run10035	205	190	6.0	0.3	50%	2.75
run10036	206	390	6.0	0.3	50%	3.00	run10036	206	30	6.0	0.3	50%	3.00	run10036	231	190	6.0	0.3	50%	3.00
run10037	93	390	6.0	0.6	30%	2.50	run10037	93	30	6.0	0.6	30%	2.50	run10037	109	190	6.0	0.6	30%	2.50
run10038	109	390	6.0	0.6	30%	2.75	run10038	109	30	6.0	0.6	30%	2.75	run10038	126	190	6.0	0.6	30%	2.75
run10039	125	390	6.0	0.6	30%	3.00	run10039	125	30	6.0	0.6	30%	3.00	run10039	143	190	6.0	0.6	30%	3.00
run10040	114	390	6.0	0.6	40%	2.50	run10040	114	30	6.0	0.6	40%	2.50	run10040	135	190	6.0	0.6	40%	2.50
run10041	133	390	6.0	0.6	40%	2.75	run10041	133	30	6.0	0.6	40%	2.75	run10041	156	190	6.0	0.6	40%	2.75
run10042	153	390	6.0	0.6	40%	3.00	run10042	153	30	6.0	0.6	40%	3.00	run10042	177	190	6.0	0.6	40%	3.00
run10043	135	390	6.0	0.6	50%	2.50	run10043	135	30	6.0	0.6	50%	2.50	run10043	161	190	6.0	0.6	50%	2.50
run10044	158	390	6.0	0.6	50%	2.75	run10044	158	30	6.0	0.6	50%	2.75	run10044	185	190	6.0	0.6	50%	2.75
run10045	180	390	6.0	0.6	50%	3.00	run10045	180	30	6.0	0.6	50%	3.00	run10045	210	190	6.0	0.6	50%	3.00
run10046	83	390	6.0	0.9	30%	2.50	run10046	83	30	6.0	0.9	30%	2.50	run10046	100	190	6.0	0.9	30%	2.50
run10047	97	390	6.0	0.9	30%	2.75	run10047	97	30	6.0	0.9	30%	2.75	run10047	116	190	6.0	0.9	30%	2.75
run10048	112	390	6.0	0.9	30%	3.00	run10048	112	30	6.0	0.9	30%	3.00	run10048	132	190	6.0	0.9	30%	3.00
run10049	104	390	6.0	0.9	40%	2.50	run10049	104	30	6.0	0.9	40%	2.50	run10049	126	190	6.0	0.9	40%	2.50
run10050	122	390	6.0	0.9	40%	2.75	run10050	122	30	6.0	0.9	40%	2.75	run10050	146	190	6.0	0.9	40%	2.75
run10051	141	390	6.0	0.9	40%	3.00	run10051	141	30	6.0	0.9	40%	3.00	run10051	167	190	6.0	0.9	40%	3.00
run10052	125	390	6.0	0.9	50%	2.50	run10052	125	30	6.0	0.9	50%	2.50	run10052	153	190	6.0	0.9	50%	2.50
run10053	147	390	6.0	0.9	50%	2.75	run10053	147	30	6.0	0.9	50%	2.75	run10053	176	190	6.0	0.9	50%	2.75
run10054	169	390	6.0	0.9	50%	3.00	run10054	169	30	6.0	0.9	50%	3.00	run10054	200	190	6.0	0.9	50%	3.00
run10055	148	390	7.5	0.3	30%	2.50	run10055	148	30	7.5	0.3	30%	2.50	run10055	164	190	7.5	0.3	30%	2.50
run10056	170	390	7.5	0.3	30%	2.75	run10056	170	30	7.5	0.3	30%	2.75	run10056	187	190	7.5	0.3	30%	2.75
run10057	193	390	7.5	0.3	30%	3.00	run10057	193	30	7.5	0.3	30%	3.00	run10057	211	190	7.5	0.3	30%	3.00
run10058	174	390	7.5	0.3	40%	2.50	run10058	174	30	7.5	0.3	40%	2.50	run10058	195	190	7.5	0.3	40%	2.50
run10059	200	390	7.5	0.3	40%	2.75	run10059	200	30	7.5	0.3	40%	2.75	run10059	223	190	7.5	0.3	40%	2.75
run10060																				

run10128	67	320	6.0	0.9	30%	2.75
run10129	79	320	6.0	0.9	30%	3.00
run10130	71	320	6.0	0.9	40%	2.50
run10131	86	320	6.0	0.9	40%	2.75
run10132	101	320	6.0	0.9	40%	3.00
run10133	87	320	6.0	0.9	50%	2.50
run10134	105	320	6.0	0.9	50%	2.75

run10128	110	110	6.0	0.9	30%	2.75
run10129	126	110	6.0	0.9	30%	3.00
run10130	120	110	6.0	0.9	40%	2.50
run10131	140	110	6.0	0.9	40%	2.75
run10132	160	110	6.0	0.9	40%	3.00
run10133	146	110	6.0	0.9	50%	2.50
run10134	169	110	6.0	0.9	50%	2.75

run10128	88	255	6.0	0.9	30%	2.75
run10129	102	255	6.0	0.9	30%	3.00
run10130	84	255	6.0	0.9	40%	2.50
run10131	111	255	6.0	0.9	40%	2.75
run10132	128	255	6.0	0.9	40%	3.00
run10133	114	255	6.0	0.9	50%	2.50
run10134	134	255	6.0	0.9	50%	2.75

Orientation angle(0-30, 320-360), Single glazing						
Name	Heating Demand (kWh/m2)	Orientation Angle	Width (m)	Wall Thickness (m)	WWR	Height (m)
run10135	123	320	6.0	0.9	50%	3.00
run10136	112	320	7.5	0.3	30%	2.50
run10137	131	320	7.5	0.3	30%	2.75
run10138	150	320	7.5	0.3	30%	3.00
run10139	132	320	7.5	0.3	40%	2.50
run10140	155	320	7.5	0.3	40%	2.75
run10141	177	320	7.5	0.3	40%	3.00
run10142	152	320	7.5	0.3	50%	2.50
run10143	177	320	7.5	0.3	50%	2.75
run10144	202	320	7.5	0.3	50%	3.00
run10157	93	320	7.5	0.9	40%	2.50
run10158	101	320	7.5	0.6	30%	2.75
run10147	117	320	7.5	0.6	30%	3.00
run10148	105	320	7.5	0.6	40%	2.50
run10149	125	320	7.5	0.6	40%	2.75
run10150	145	320	7.5	0.6	40%	3.00
run10151	130	320	7.5	0.6	50%	2.50
run10152	148	320	7.5	0.6	50%	2.75
run10153	171	320	7.5	0.6	50%	3.00
run10154	73	320	7.5	0.9	30%	2.50
run10155	87	320	7.5	0.9	30%	2.75
run10156	103	320	7.5	0.9	30%	3.00
run10157	93	320	7.5	0.9	40%	2.50
run10158	111	320	7.5	0.9	40%	2.75
run10159	130	320	7.5	0.9	40%	3.00
run10160	114	320	7.5	0.9	50%	2.50
run10161	135	320	7.5	0.9	50%	2.75
run10162	157	320	7.5	0.9	50%	3.00
run10163	75	350	4.8	0.3	30%	2.50
run10164	87	350	4.8	0.3	30%	2.75
run10165	100	350	4.8	0.3	30%	3.00
run10166	88	350	4.8	0.3	40%	2.50
run10167	103	350	4.8	0.3	40%	2.75
run10168	119	350	4.8	0.3	40%	3.00
run10169	101	350	4.8	0.3	50%	2.50
run10170	119	350	4.8	0.3	50%	2.75
run10171	138	350	4.8	0.3	50%	3.00
run10172	58	350	4.8	0.6	30%	2.50
run10173	68	350	4.8	0.6	30%	2.75
run10174	80	350	4.8	0.6	30%	3.00
run10175	74	350	4.8	0.6	40%	2.50
run10176	84	350	4.8	0.6	40%	2.75
run10177	98	350	4.8	0.6	40%	3.00
run10178	84	350	4.8	0.6	50%	2.50
run10179	101	350	4.8	0.6	50%	2.75
run10180	118	350	4.8	0.6	50%	3.00
run10181	50	350	4.8	0.9	30%	2.50
run10182	60	350	4.8	0.9	30%	2.75
run10183	70	350	4.8	0.9	30%	3.00
run10184	63	350	4.8	0.9	40%	2.50
run10185	76	350	4.8	0.9	40%	2.75
run10186	89	350	4.8	0.9	40%	3.00
run10187	77	350	4.8	0.9	50%	2.50
run10188	92	350	4.8	0.9	50%	2.75
run10189	108	350	4.8	0.9	50%	3.00
run10190	97	350	6.0	0.3	30%	2.50
run10191	112	350	6.0	0.3	30%	2.75
run10192	129	350	6.0	0.3	30%	3.00
run10193	114	350	6.0	0.3	40%	2.50
run10194	133	350	6.0	0.3	40%	2.75
run10195	153	350	6.0	0.3	40%	3.00
run10196	131	350	6.0	0.3	50%	2.50
run10197	153	350	6.0	0.3	50%	2.75
run10198	176	350	6.0	0.3	50%	3.00
run10199	75	350	6.0	0.6	30%	2.50
run10200	88	350	6.0	0.6	30%	2.75
run10201	103	350	6.0	0.6	30%	3.00
run10202	92	350	6.0	0.6	40%	2.50
run10203	109	350	6.0	0.6	40%	2.75
run10204	127	350	6.0	0.6	40%	3.00
run10205	110	350	6.0	0.6	50%	2.50
run10206	130	350	6.0	0.6	50%	2.75
run10207	150	350	6.0	0.6	50%	3.00
run10208	65	350	6.0	0.9	30%	2.50
run10209	78	350	6.0	0.9	30%	2.75
run10210	91	350	6.0	0.9	30%	3.00
run10211	82	350	6.0	0.9	40%	2.50
run10212	98	350	6.0	0.9	40%	2.75
run10213	115	350	6.0	0.9	40%	3.00
run10214	100	350	6.0	0.9	50%	2.50
run10215	119	350	6.0	0.9	50%	2.75
run10216	139	350	6.0	0.9	50%	3.00
run10217	124	350	7.5	0.3	30%	2.50
run10218	145	350	7.5	0.3	30%	2.75
run10219	165	350	7.5	0.3	30%	3.00
run10220	146	350	7.5	0.3	40%	2.50
run10221	170	350	7.5	0.3	40%	2.75
run10222	194	350	7.5	0.3	40%	3.00
run10223	168	350	7.5	0.3	50%	2.50
run10224	194	350	7.5	0.3	50%	2.75
run10225	220	350	7.5	0.3	50%	3.00
run10226	97	350	7.5	0.6	30%	2.50
run10227	114	350	7.5	0.6	30%	2.75
run10228	132	350	7.5	0.6	30%	3.00
run10229	119	350	7.5	0.6	40%	2.50
run10230	140	350	7.5	0.6	40%	2.75
run10231	161	350	7.5	0.6	40%	3.00
run10232	141	350	7.5	0.6	50%	2.50
run10233	165	350	7.5	0.6	50%	2.75
run10234	189	350	7.5	0.6	50%	3.00
run10235	94	350	7.5	0.9	30%	2.50
run10236	100	350	7.5	0.9	30%	2.75
run10237	117	350	7.5	0.9	30%	3.00
run10238	107	350	7.5	0.9	40%	2.50
run10239	126	350	7.5	0.9	40%	2.75
run10240	147	350	7.5	0.9	40%	3.00
run10241	129	350	7.5	0.9	50%	2.50
run10242	152	350	7.5	0.9	50%	2.75
run10243	175	350	7.5	0.9	50%	3.00

Orientation angle(30-190), Single glazing						
Name	Heating Demand (kWh/m2)	Orientation Angle	Width (m)	Wall Thickness (m)	WWR	Height (m)
run10135	193	110	6.0	0.9	50%	3.00
run10136	152	110	7.5	0.3	30%	2.50
run10137	175	110	7.5	0.3	30%	2.75
run10138	198	110	7.5	0.3	30%	3.00
run10139	183	110	7.5	0.3	40%	2.50
run10140	210	110	7.5	0.3	40%	2.75
run10141	236	110	7.5	0.3	40%	3.00
run10142	213	110	7.5	0.3	50%	2.50
run10143	242	110	7.5	0.3	50%	2.75
run10144	272	110	7.5	0.3	50%	3.00
run10145	130	110	7.5	0.6	30%	2.50
run10146	150	110	7.5	0.6	30%	2.75
run10147	171	110	7.5	0.6	30%	3.00
run10148	162	110	7.5	0.6	40%	2.50
run10149	187	110	7.5	0.6	40%	2.75
run10150	211	110	7.5	0.6	40%	3.00
run10151	193	110	7.5	0.6	50%	2.50
run10152	221	110	7.5	0.6	50%	2.75
run10153	249	110	7.5	0.6	50%	3.00
run10154	120	110	7.5	0.9	30%	2.50
run10155	139	110	7.5	0.9	30%	2.75
run10156	159	110	7.5	0.9	30%	3.00
run10157	152	110	7.5	0.9	40%	2.50
run10158	176	110	7.5	0.9	40%	2.75
run10159	200	110	7.5	0.9	40%	3.00
run10160	184	110	7.5	0.9	50%	2.50
run10161	211	110	7.5	0.9	50%	2.75
run10162	239	110	7.5	0.9	50%	3.00
run10163	101	190	4.8	0.3	30%	2.50
run10164	116	190	4.8	0.3	30%	2.75
run10165	132	190	4.8	0.3	30%	3.00
run10166	121	190	4.8	0.3	40%	2.50
run10167	140	190	4.8	0.3	40%	2.75
run10168	159	190	4.8	0.3	40%	3.00
run10169	141	190	4.8	0.3	50%	2.50
run10170	163	190	4.8	0.3	50%	2.75
run10171	185	190	4.8	0.3	50%	3.00
run10172	86	190	4.8	0.6	30%	2.50
run10173	99	190	4.8	0.6	30%	2.75
run10174	113	190	4.8	0.6	30%	3.00
run10175	106	190	4.8	0.6	40%	2.50
run10176	123	190	4.8	0.6	40%	2.75
run10177	141	190	4.8	0.6	40%	3.00
run10178	127	190	4.8	0.6	50%	2.50
run10179	147	190	4.8	0.6	50%	2.75
run10180	168	190	4.8	0.6	50%	3.00
run10181	79	190	4.8	0.9	30%	2.50
run10182	91	190	4.8	0.9	30%	2.75
run10183	104	190	4.8	0.9	30%	3.00
run10184	99	190	4.8	0.9	40%	2.50
run10185	116	190	4.8	0.9	40%	2.75
run10186	132	190	4.8	0.9	40%	3.00
run10187	120	190	4.8	0.9	50%	2.50
run10188	140	190	4.8	0.9	50%	2.75
run10189	160	190	4.8	0.9	50%	3.00
run10190	129	190	6.0	0.3	30%	2.50
run10191	148	190	6.0	0.3	30%	2.75
run10192	167	190	6.0			

Statistical Charts and Preliminary Conclusions: Window Daylight Study

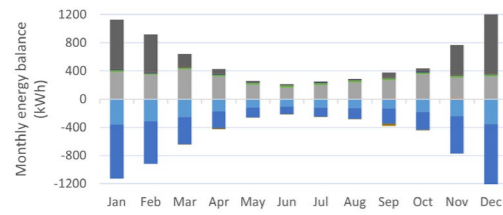


Figure. Monthly energy balance of the room in the orientation of 190° angle (southwest)

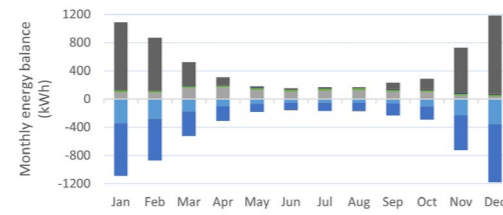


Figure. Monthly energy balance of the room in the orientation of 50° angle (east)

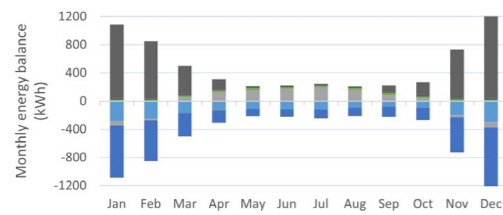
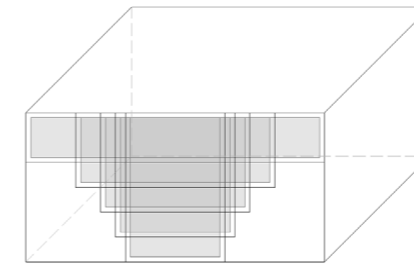


Figure. Monthly energy balance of the room in the orientation of 190° angle (north)



Simulation Process and Data Analysis

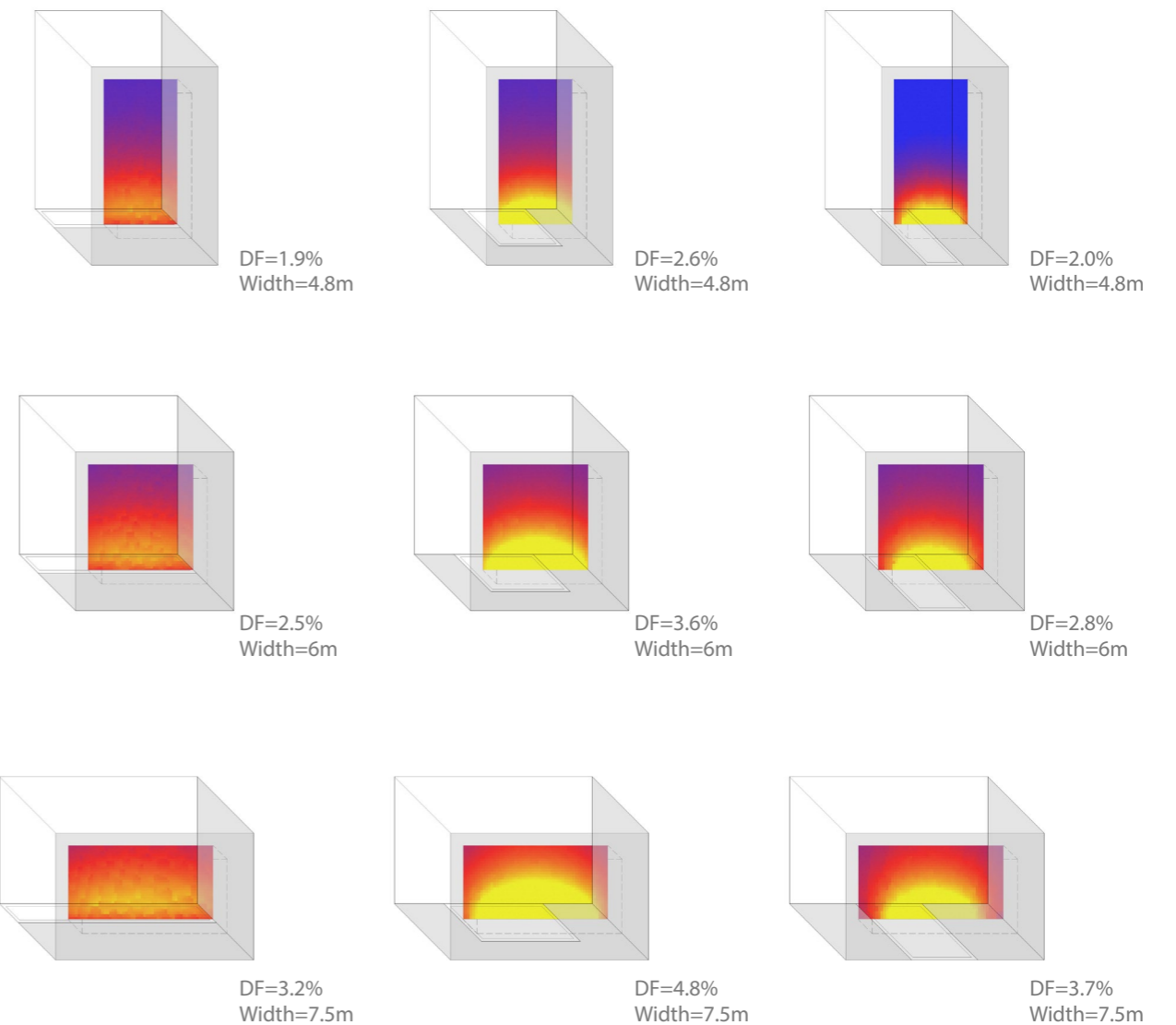
To explore the impact of window shapes on indoor daylighting, we conducted a series of daylight simulations for various window configurations. We generated DF heat maps for these window setups and documented their DFAVG (Daylight Factor Average). The simulations yielded several insights:

Central windows positioned at the center of the space exhibited the most favorable DF performance, effectively distributing daylight throughout the room. Horizontal high windows contributed to a more even distribution of light on the work plane, thereby enhancing the overall lighting quality. Vertical windows resulted in more concentrated light, which is advantageous for focused tasks.

In the design phase, it is advisable to flexibly select window shapes based on specific lighting requirements.



DF - Daylight factor
All pictures are top view



Moving forward, our study delved into heat loss related to window ventilation. We investigated eight distinct ventilation methods, each defined by varying window opening durations, sizes, and frequencies. Following thermal simulations, we recorded heating demand and carbon dioxide concentration, leading to the following conclusions: Strategies involving smaller window opening ratios, shorter ventilation times, but higher ventilation frequencies (e.g., Case 8), substantially decrease heating demand while keeping CO₂ concentrations within reasonable limits.

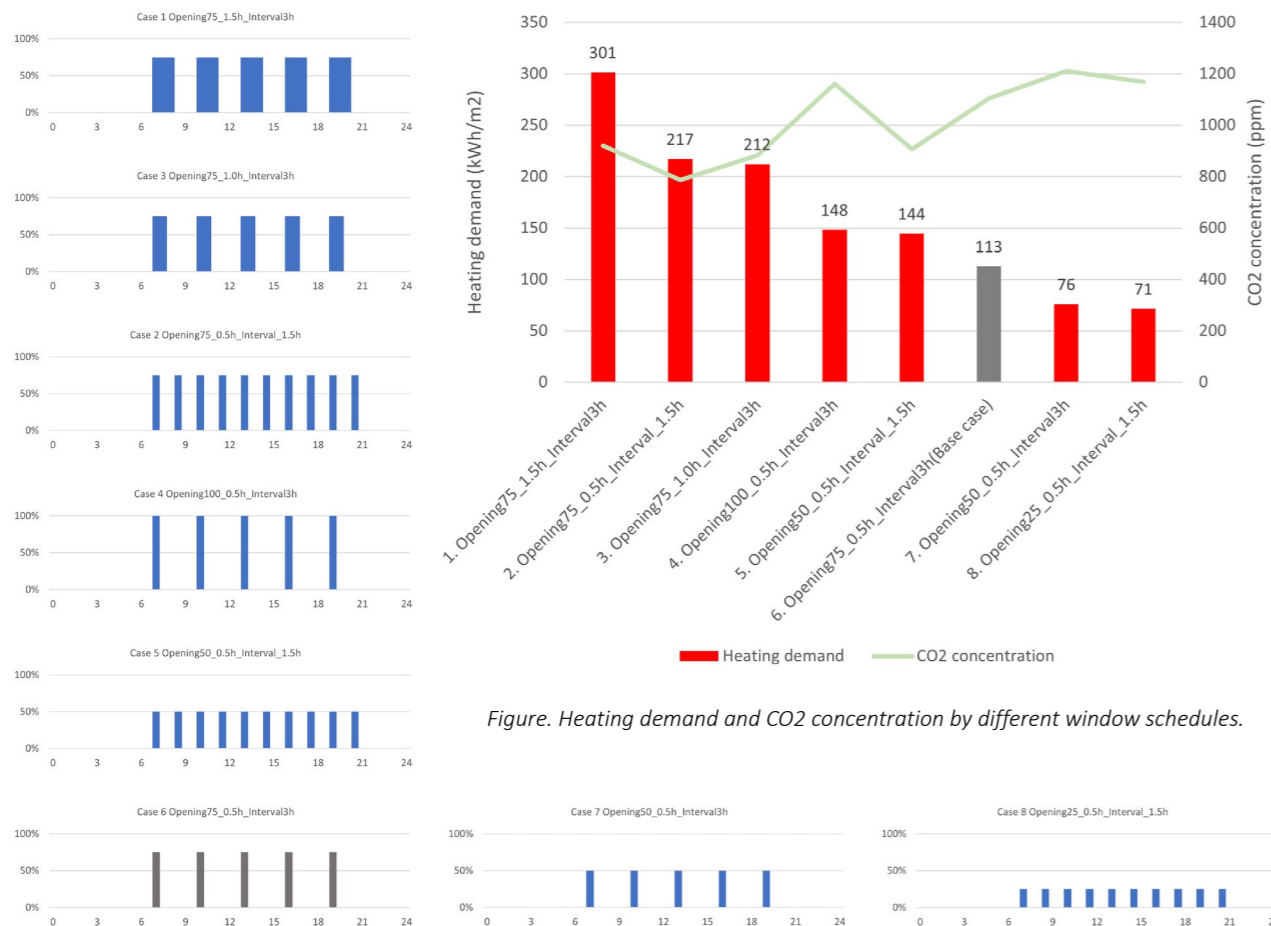
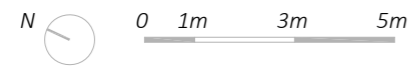
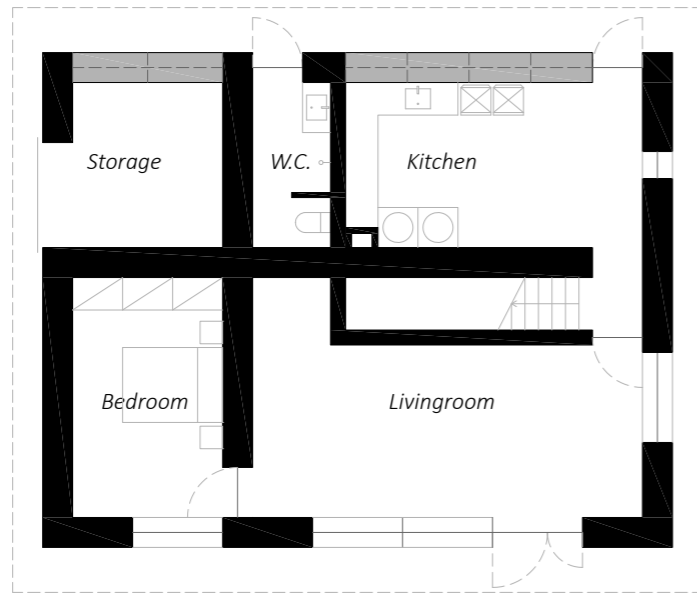
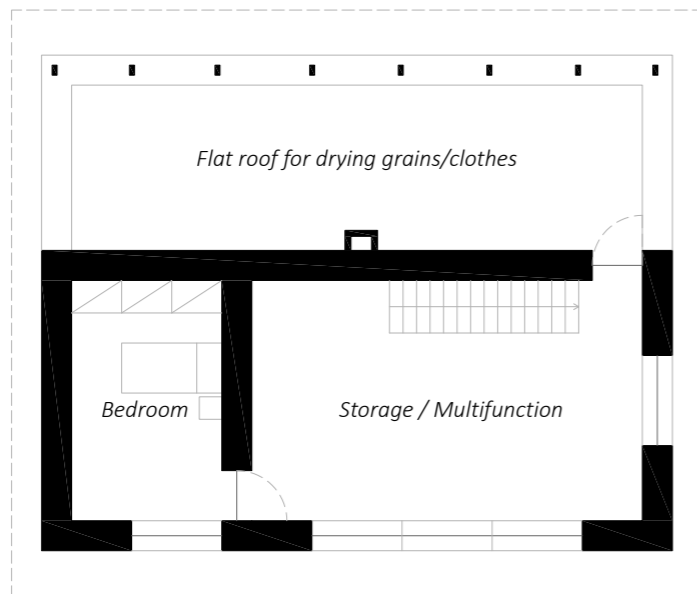


Figure. Heating demand and CO₂ concentration by different window schedules.

Drawings for Alternative 1



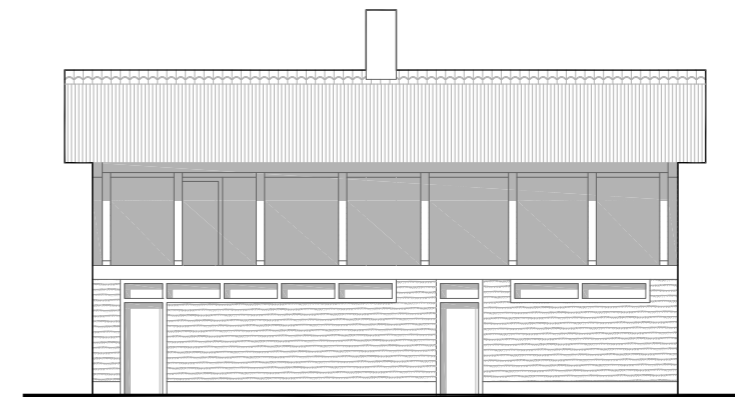
Ground Floor



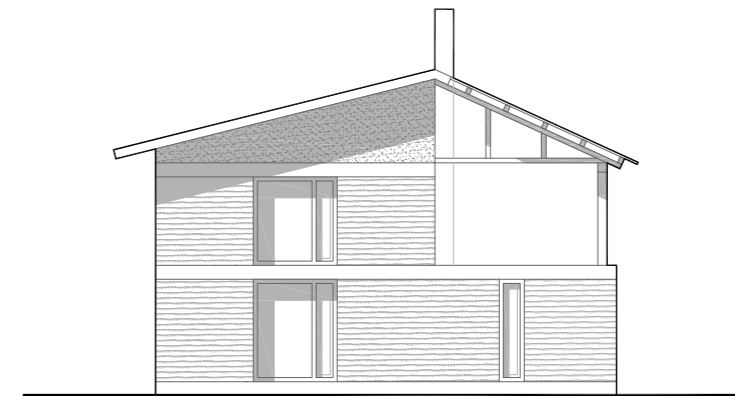
First Floor



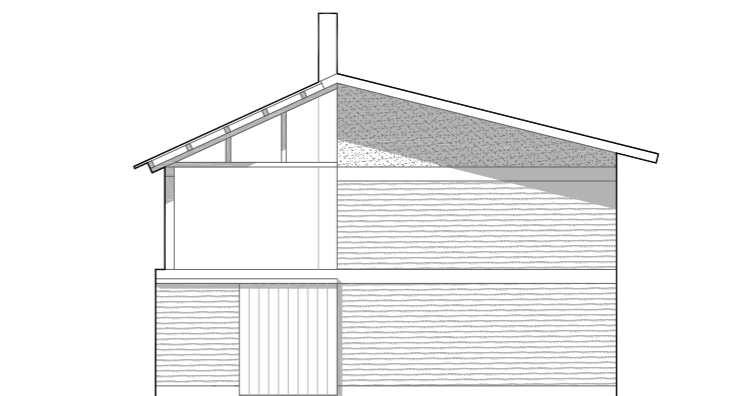
West Elevation



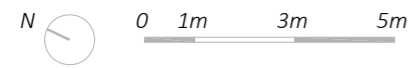
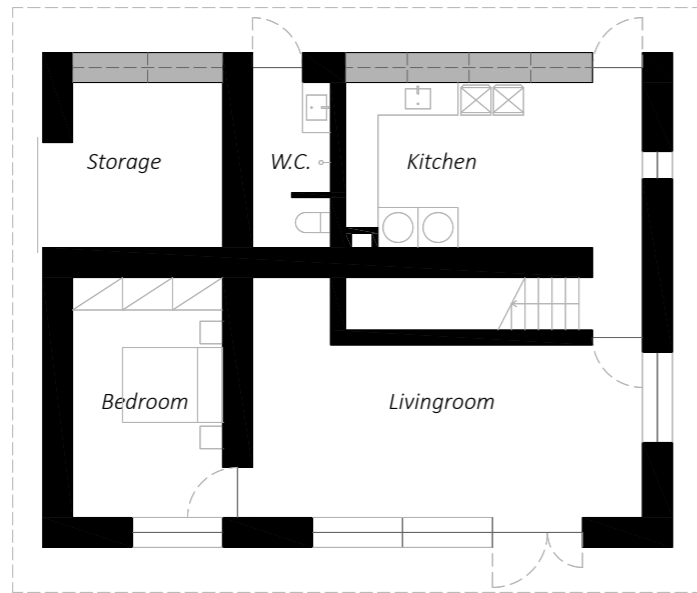
East Elevation



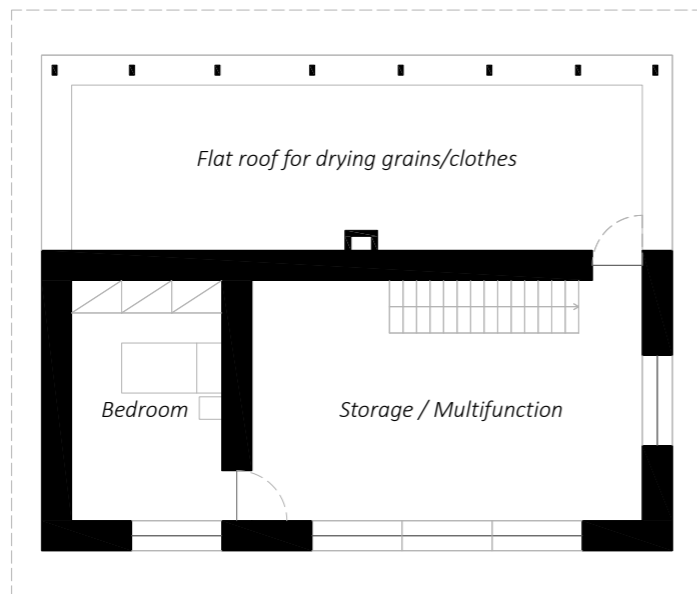
South Elevation



North Elevation



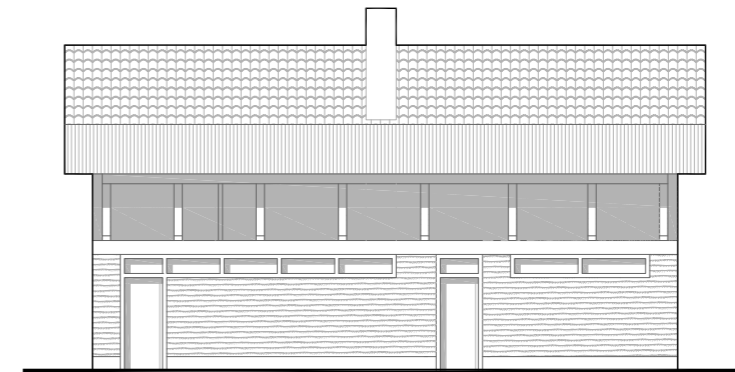
Ground Floor



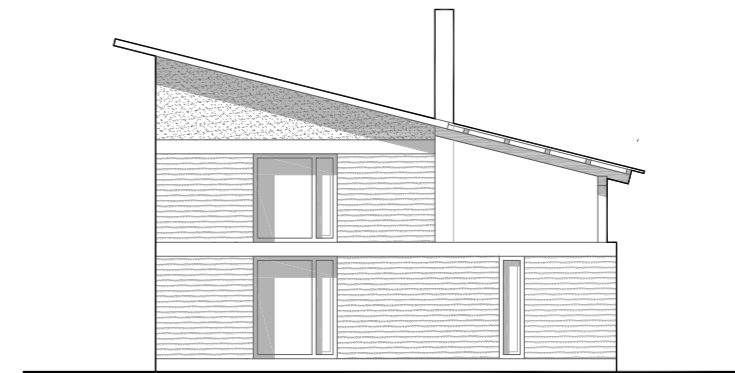
First Floor



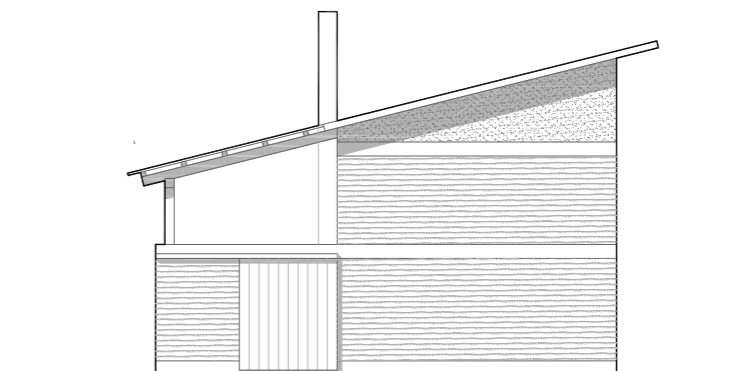
West Elevation



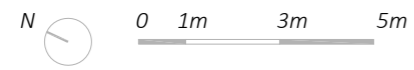
East Elevation



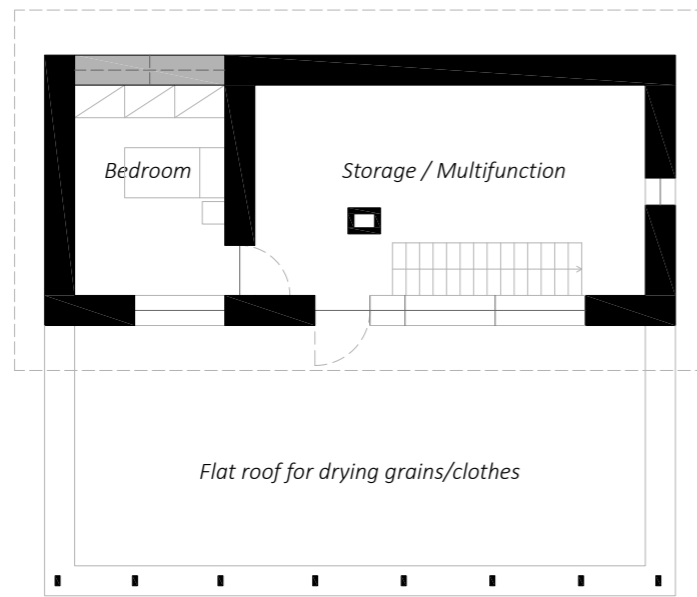
South Elevation



North Elevation



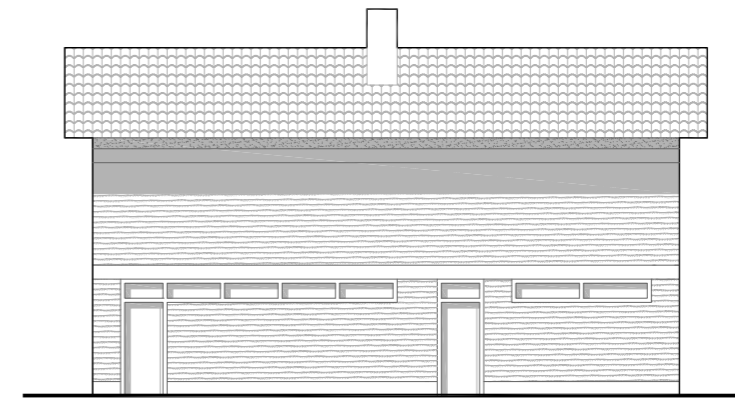
Ground Floor



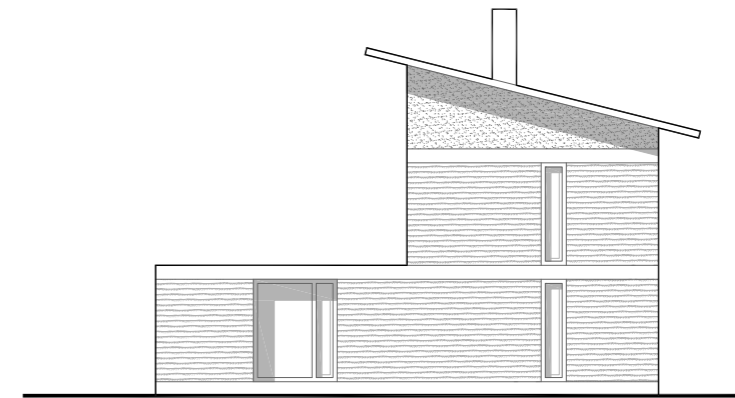
First Floor



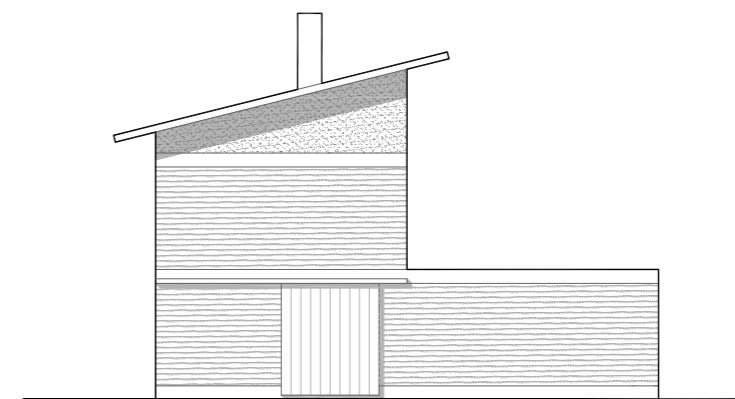
West Elevation



East Elevation



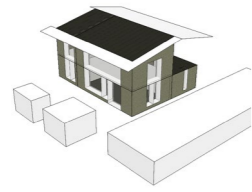
South Elevation



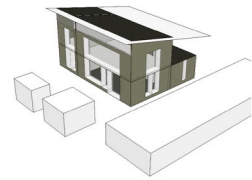
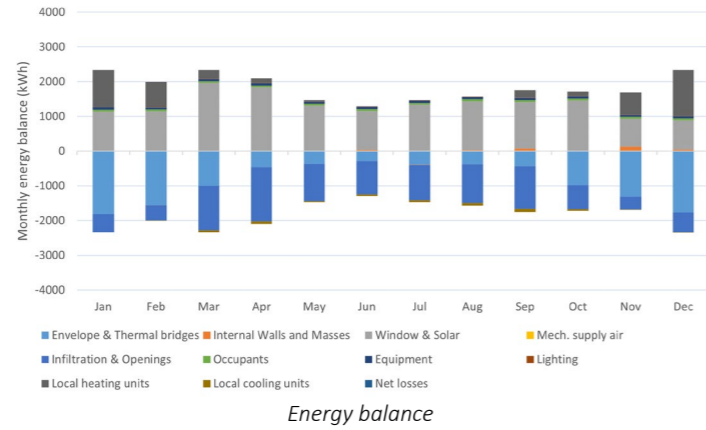
North Elevation

Statistical Charts and Preliminary Conclusions: Theraml Evaluation

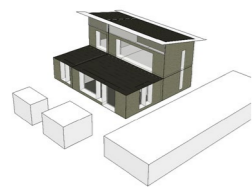
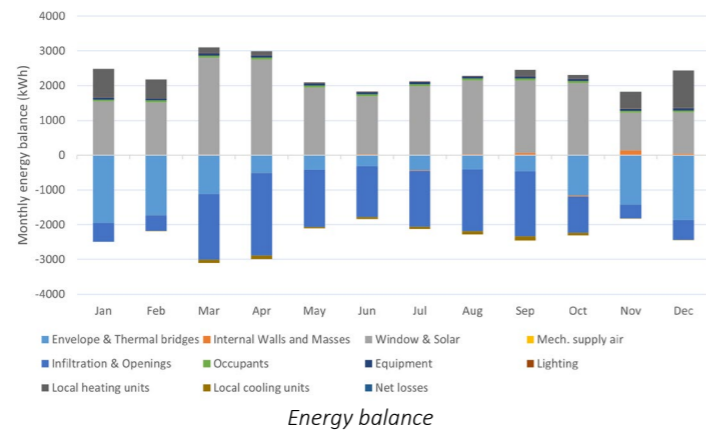
We conducted thermal simulations for three schemes and obtained energy balance diagrams. From the diagrams, it's evident that alternative 1 has significantly lower solar gain compared to alternative 2 and 3. On the other hand, alternative 3 exhibits notably higher heating demand than alternative 1 and 2. Overall, alternative 2 seems to offer the best performance.



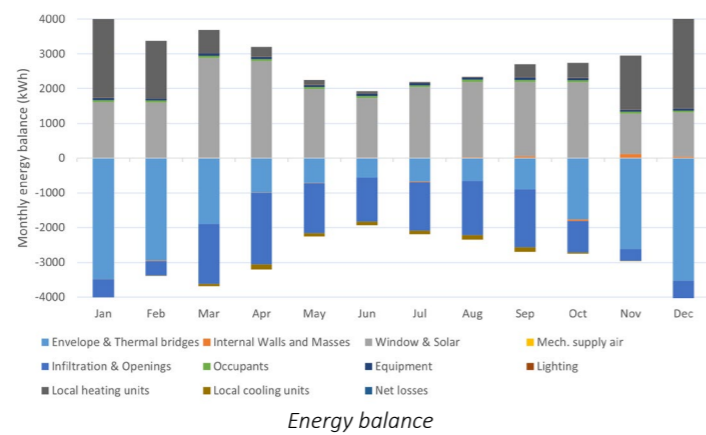
Alternative 1



Alternative 2



Alternative 3





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