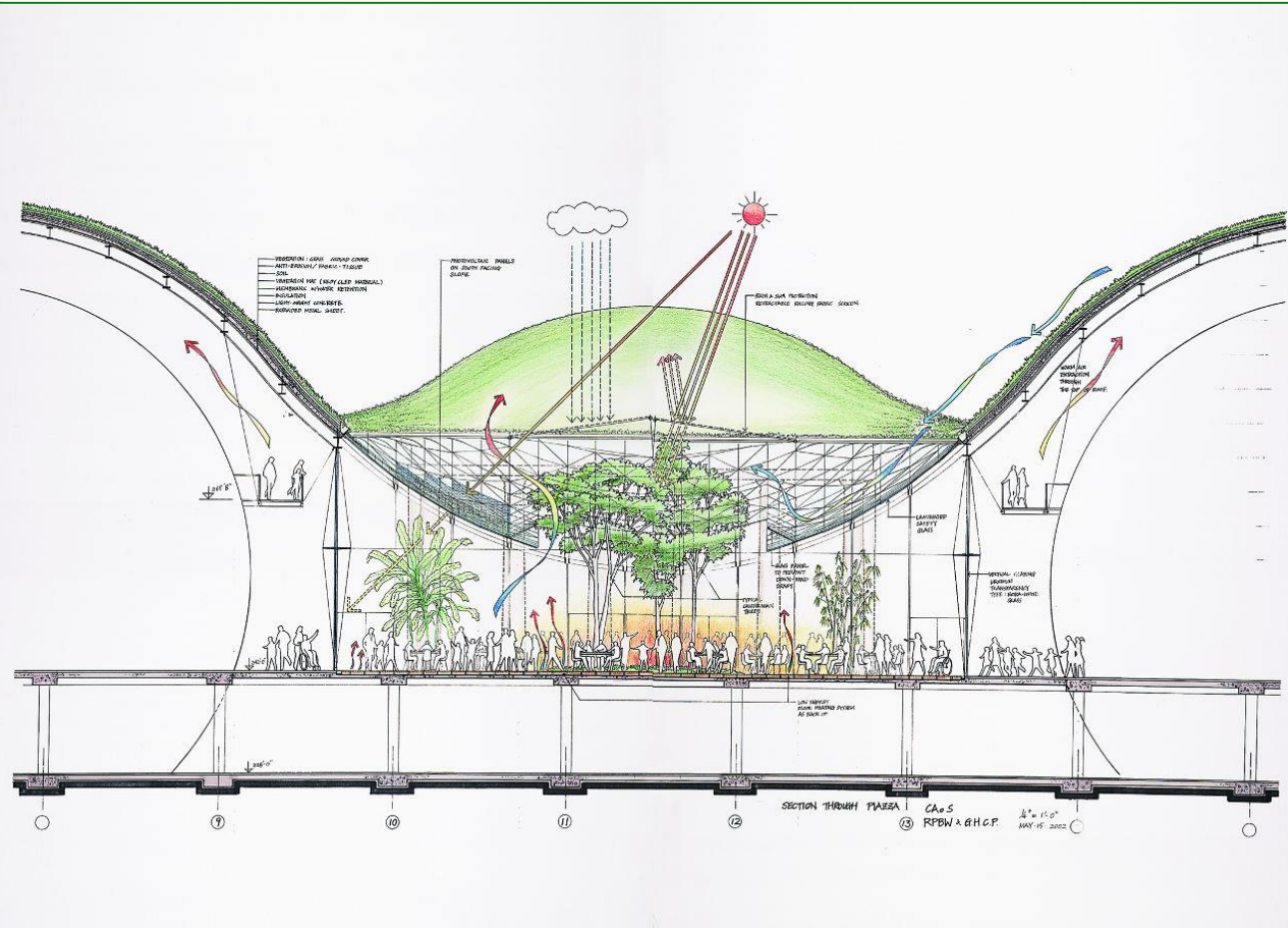


CLIMATE AND BUILT FORMS

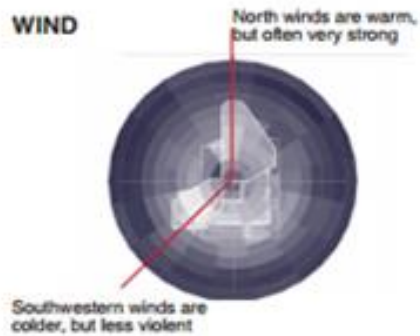
AAR4532+AAR4832 _ aug/dec 2017

FOCUS >> climate as a basis for architectural design

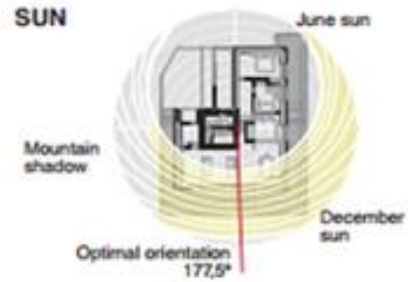


Translating data into diagrams informing the design process

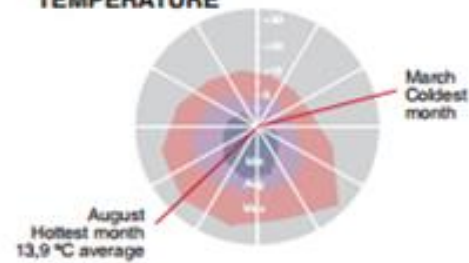
WIND



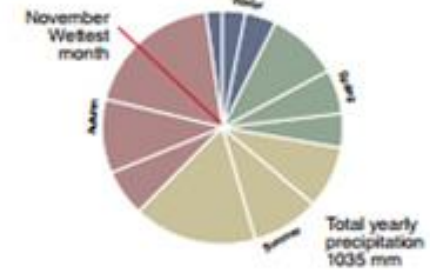
SUN



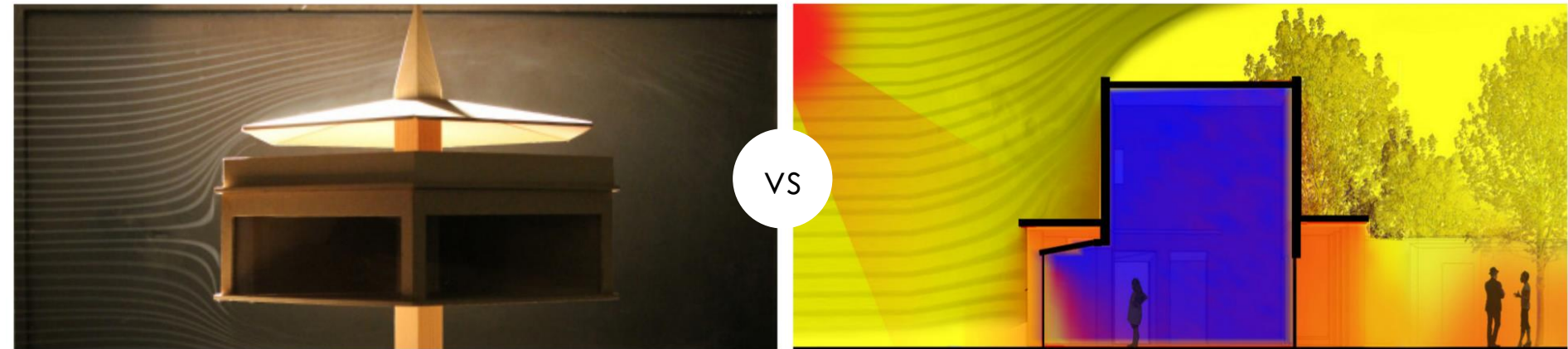
TEMPERATURE



PRECIPITATIONS

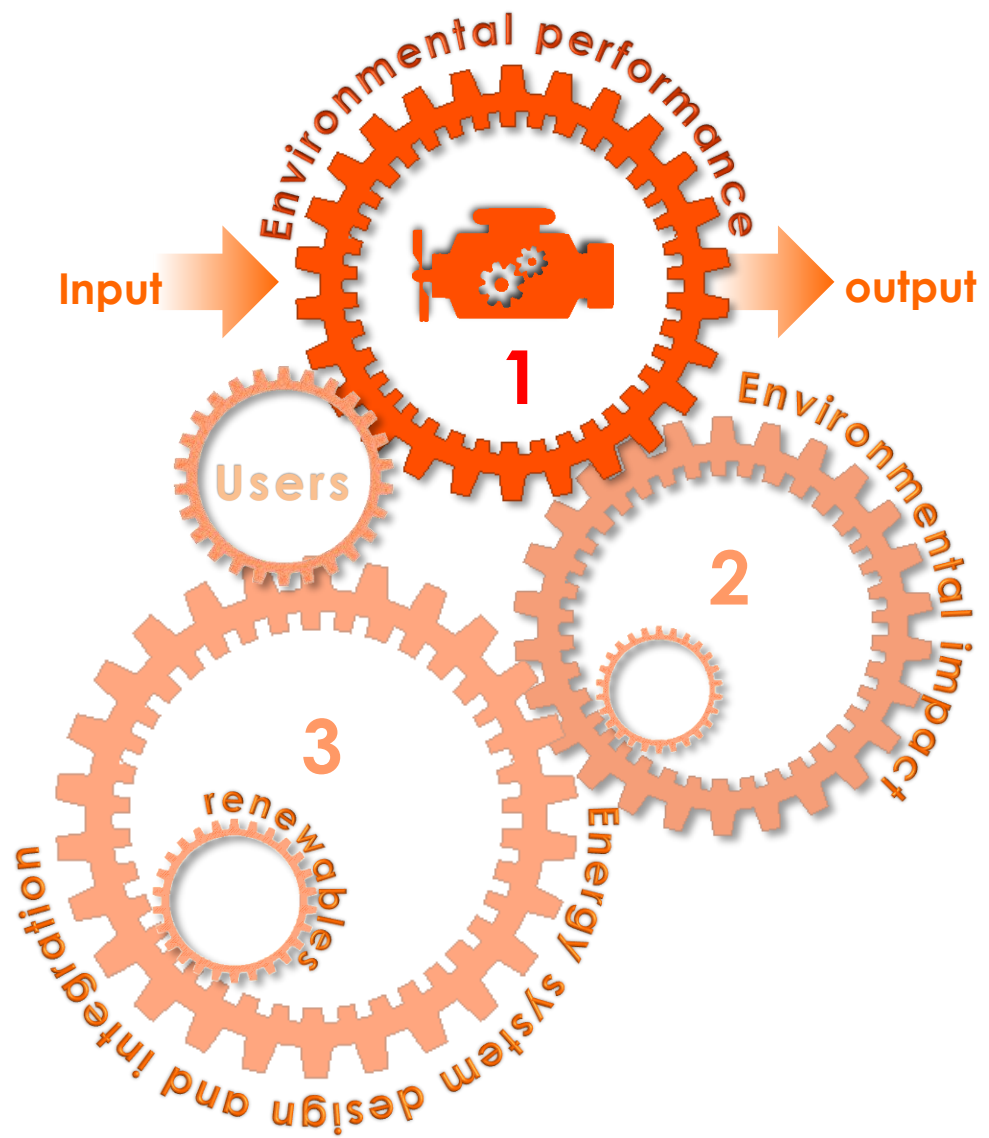


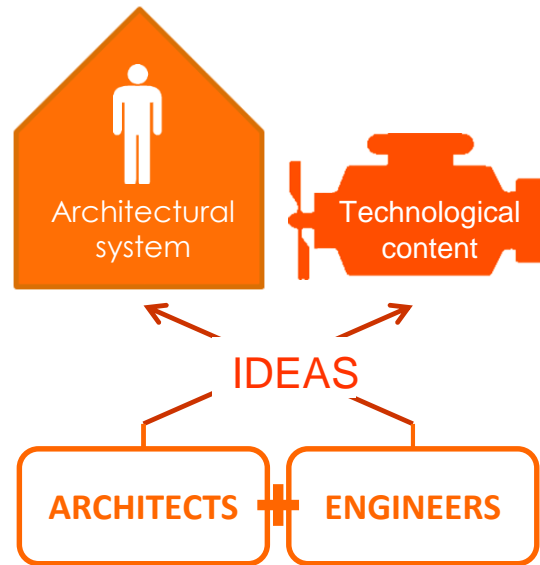
Tools



Analogue

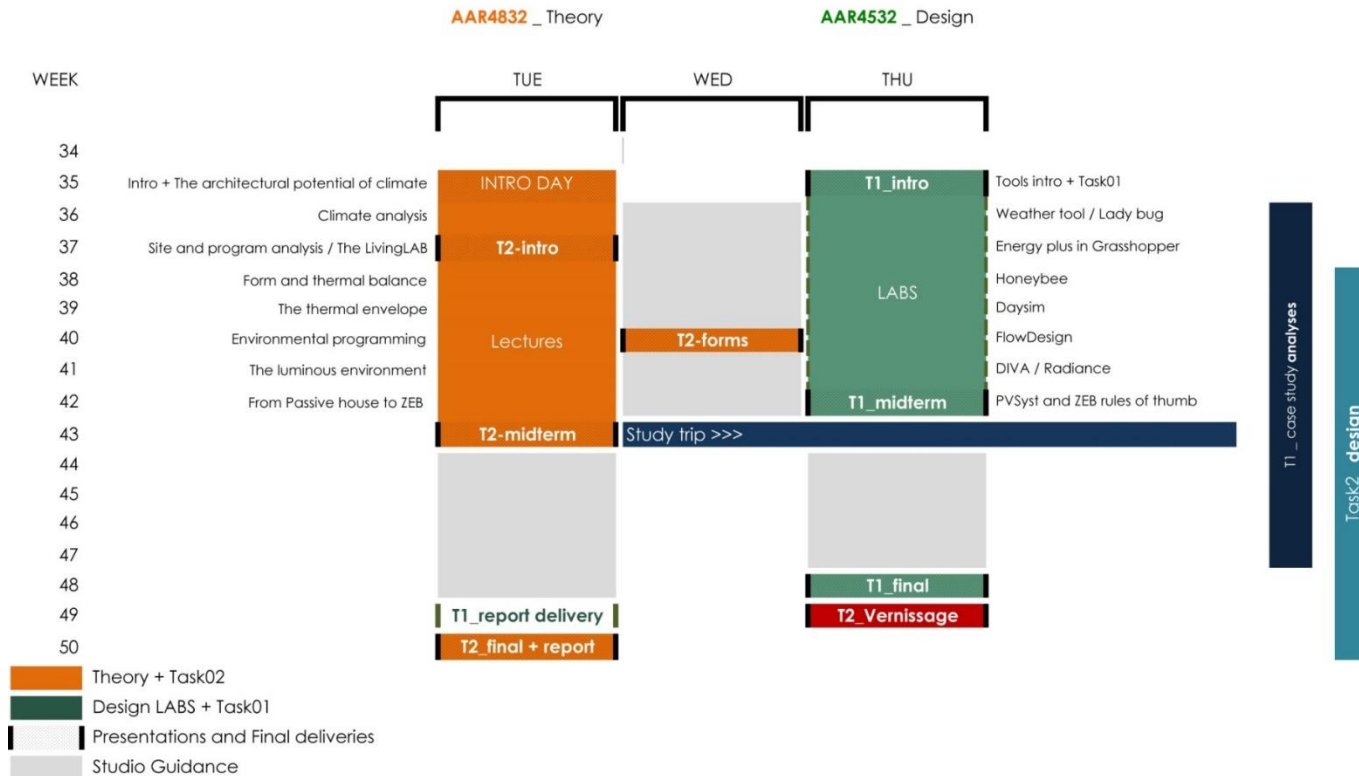
digital





Architectural design at the MSc _ Developing integrated solution able to merge structural, functional and environmental systems of the building into a one.

AAR4832+AAR4532 Detailed program

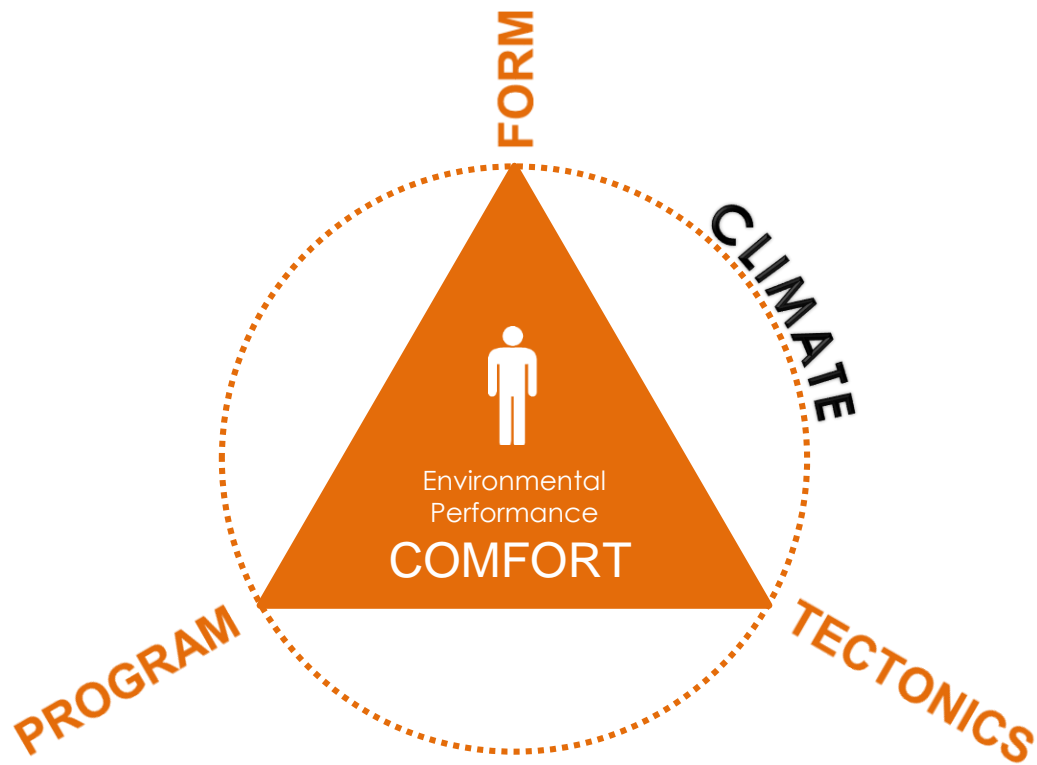


- U1 _ The architectural potential of climate
- U2 _ Environmental concepts
- U3 _ Climate analysis
- U4 _ Form and thermal balance
- U.5 _ Environmental programming
- U.6 _ Passive Solar heating systems
- U.6 _ Natural ventilation strategies
- U.7 _ The luminous environment
- U.8 _ The thermal envelope:
Advanced materials and components

Learning outcome

Main focus of the course is the **environmental performance** of climate adaptive buildings and their ability to passively create comfortable internal conditions. Thus energy.





Task 1 > Task 2

Analysis > Application

scope _ **learning principles and tools**
for sustainable
architecture while
developing
competences

scope _ defining a
meaningfull **design process** based on
the understanding of
the external
environment

CASE STUDY ANALYSES >> ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN

Task 2: studio >> climate adaptation

TASK 2 _ A Mixed - Tower in Marienborg

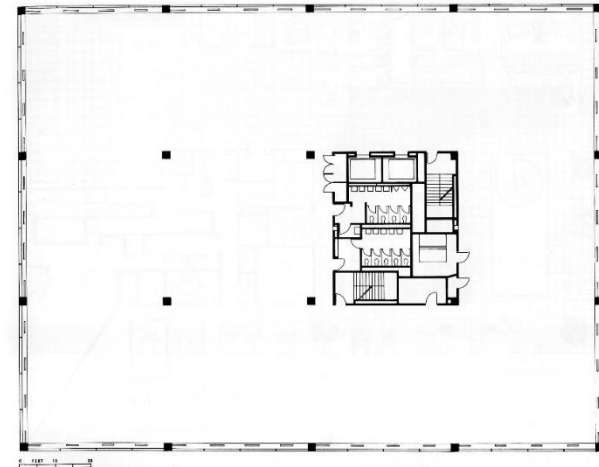
Bioclimatic design of high rise buildings





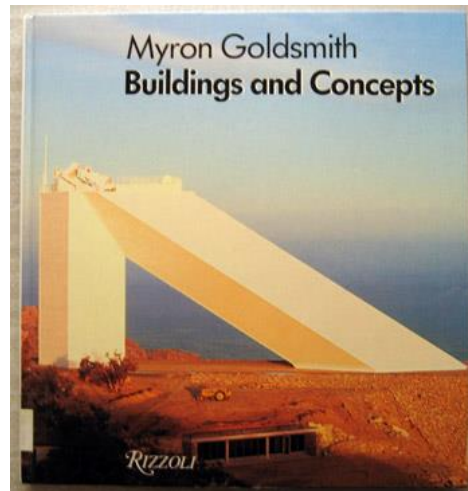
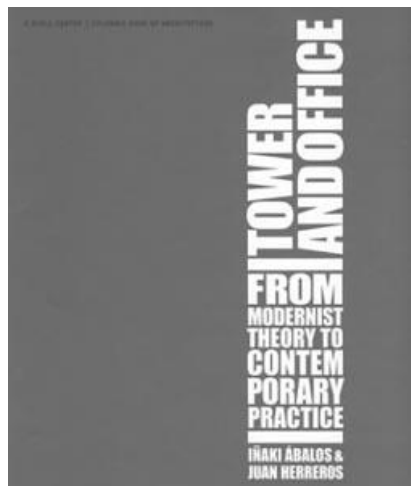
“increasing the size of a building over a certain measure does not only have **structural** implications but also **environmental** and **functional** ones”.

Myron Goldsmith



"I don't think it is how many floors you have. I think it is attitude"

T. J. Gottesdiener , SOM



Task 1 ANALYSES Know-how > application DESIGN **Task 2**

Task 1

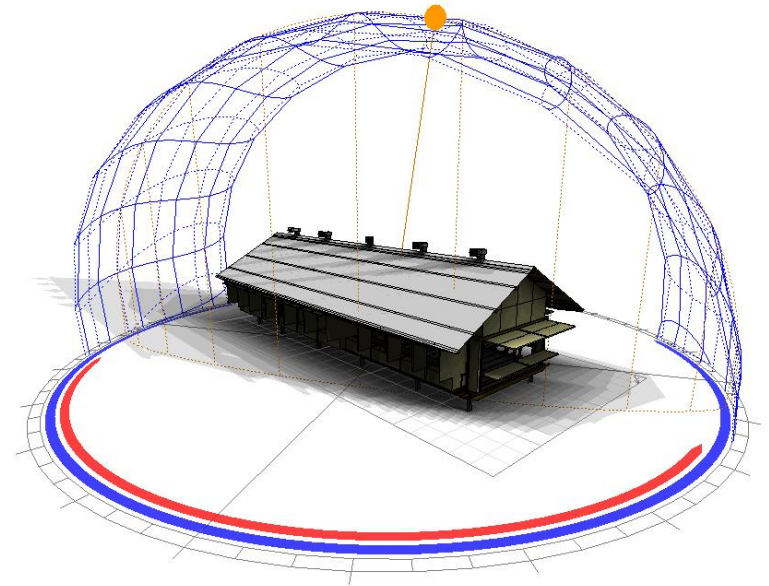
extracting principles and strategies for bioclimatic design
from the analysis of relevant case studies



Task 1 | modeling



Task 1 | climate analysis and adaptation

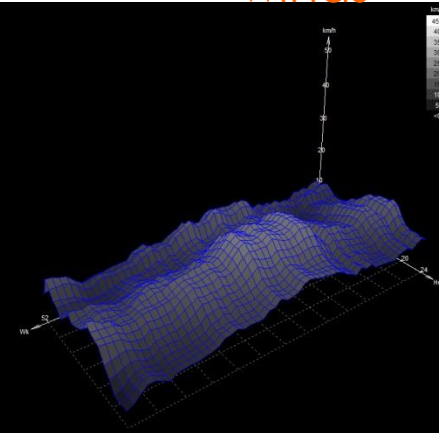
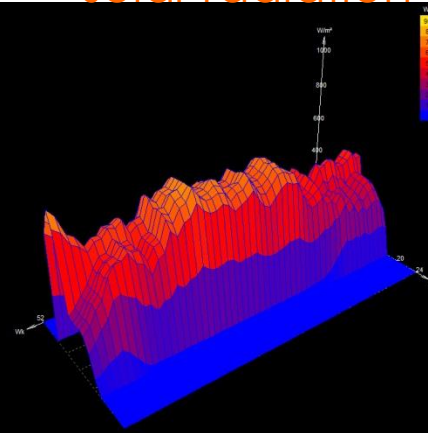
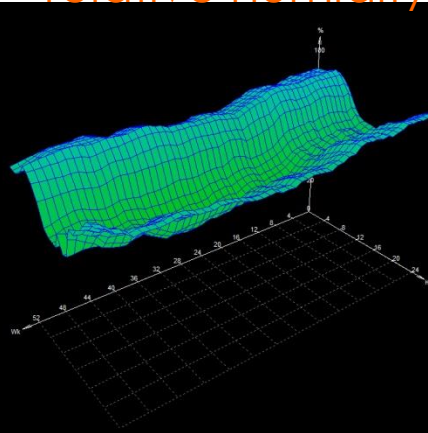
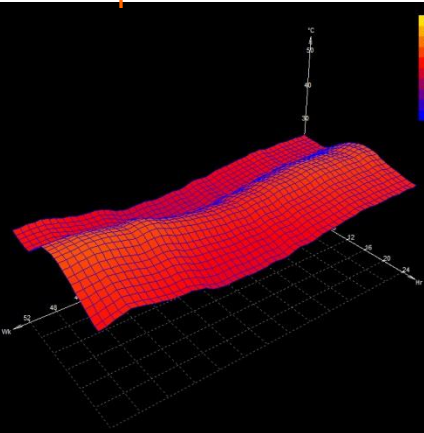


temperature

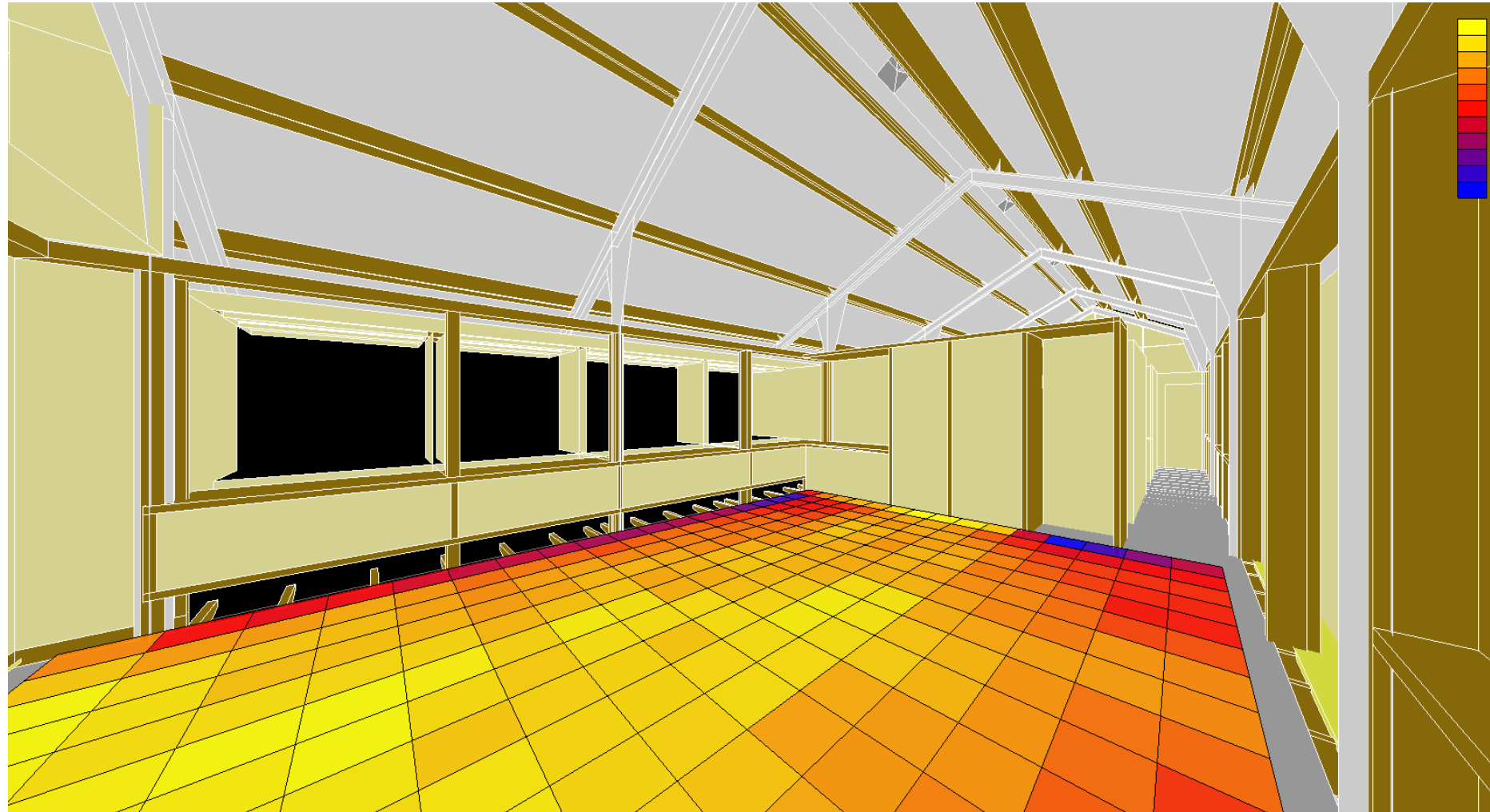
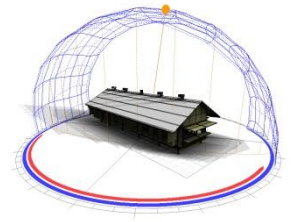
relative humidity

solar radiation

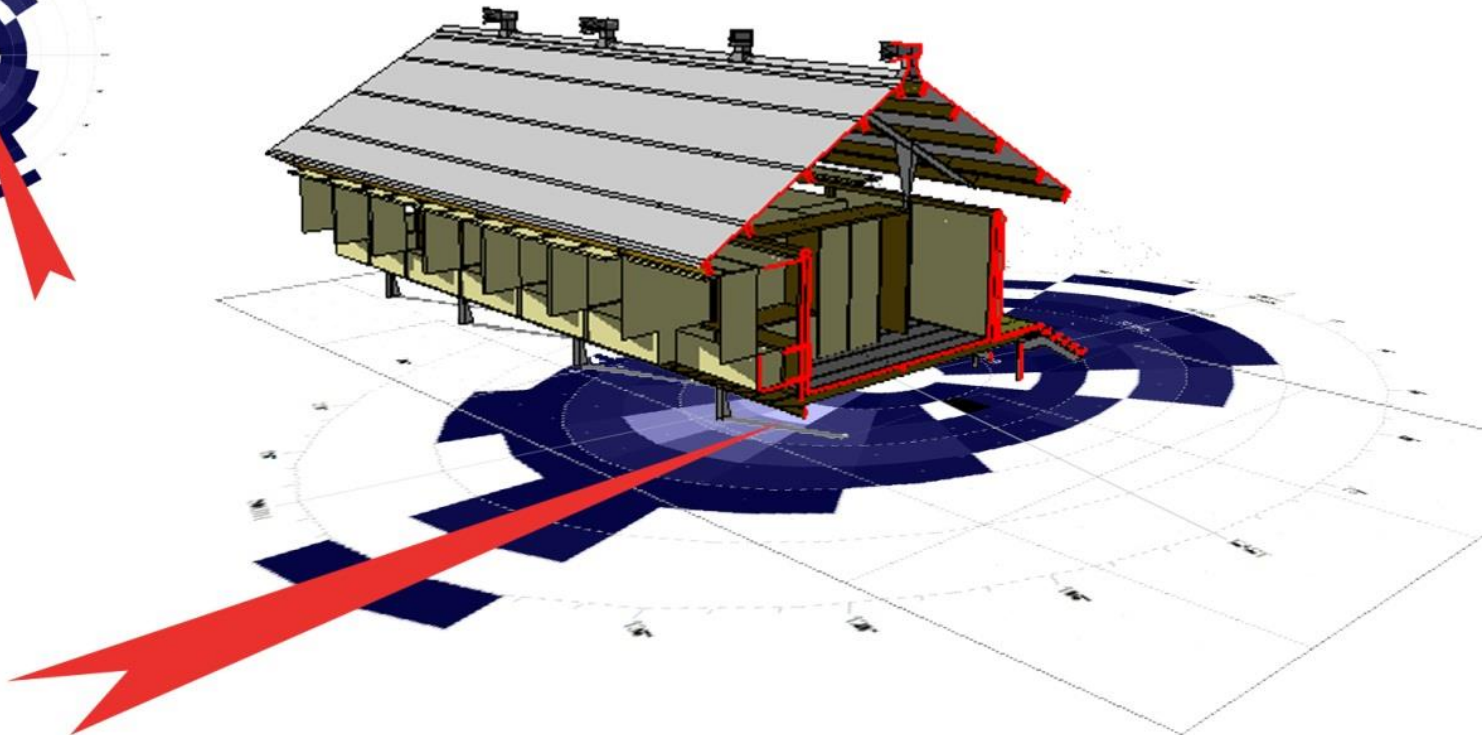
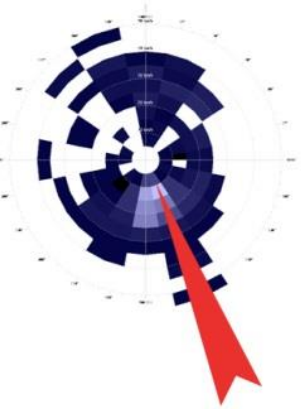
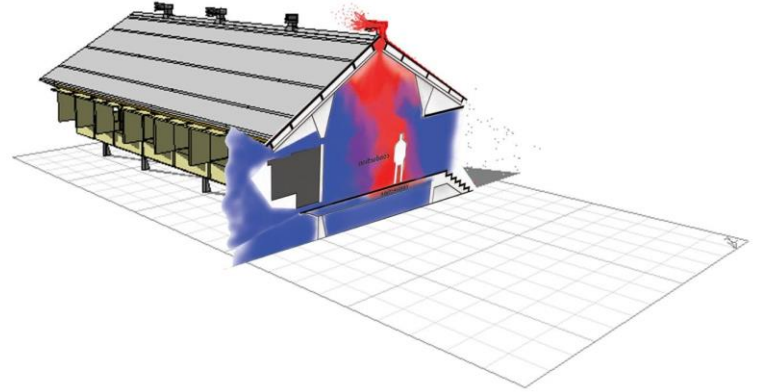
winds



Task 1 | Internal daylight analyses



Task 1 | wind analysis



Max number of students _ 20 MSc SustArch + **8** Architecture students + 6 structural engineer

Excursion _ London, UK (expected budget 4000kr).

Teaching team:

Luca Finocchiaro, Architecture and bioclimatic design

Per Monsen, GASA Architects, Oslo

Bendik Manum, Architecture and construction

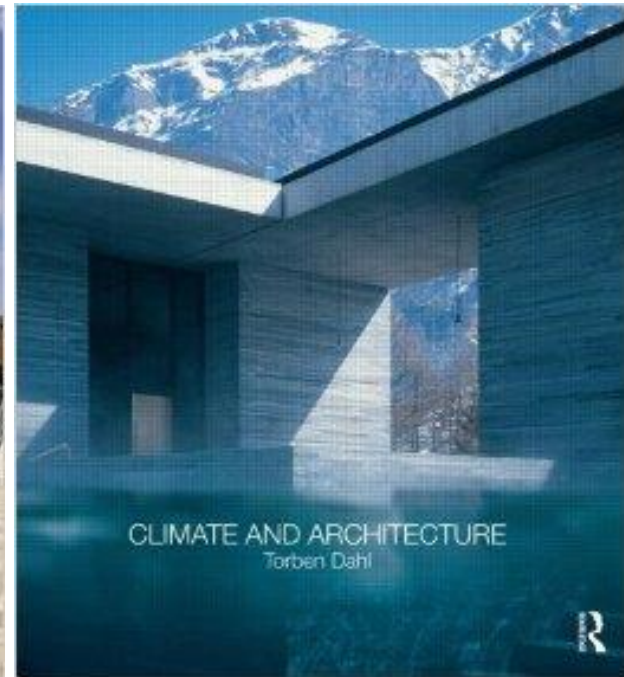
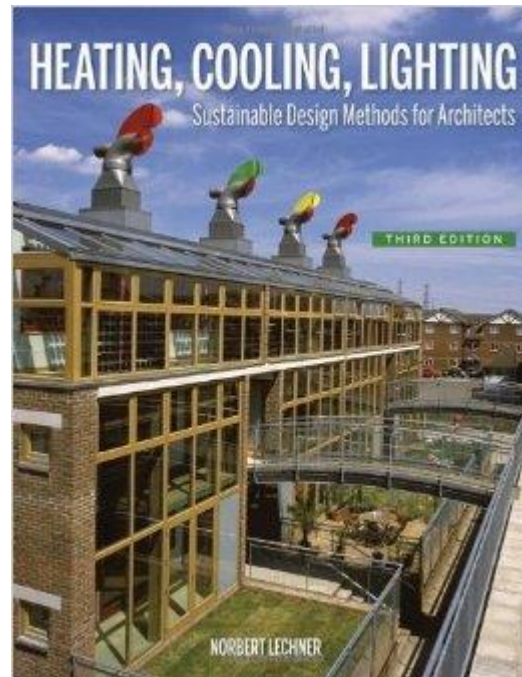
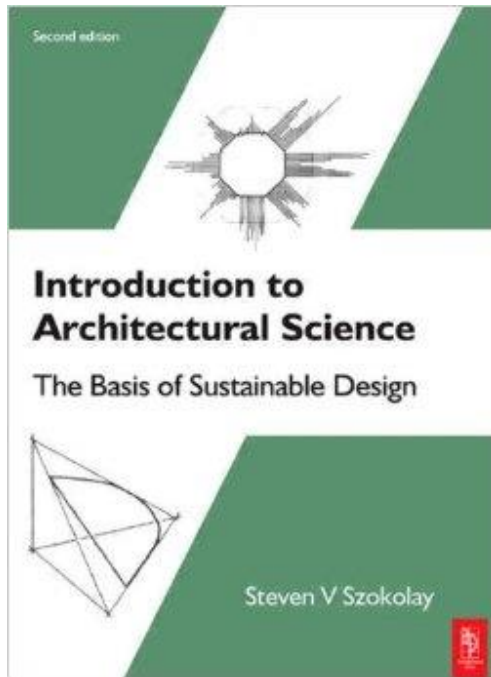
Ole Jørgen Bryn, Architecture and construction

Gabriele Lobaccaro, parametric modeling and simulation tools

Language: English

Course Start: 29th August

Partners:  **NGU**
Norges geologiske undersøkelse



- Steven Szokolay, The basis of sustainable design, Architectural press, USA 2008
- Norbert Lechner, Heating Cooling and Lighting, John Wiley and Sons Inc. , USA 2008
- Torben Dahl, Climate and Architecture, Routledge ED.
- Victor Olgyay, Design with Climate, Princeton University Press, New Jersey 1963



The course on climate and built form at NTNU is part of the Master of Science program in Sustainable Architecture. Inside both theory and design courses students are trained, through **both theory and practice**, in understanding the architectural design of climate adapted buildings as a meaningful process based on the **understanding of the climate** as a source for making architecture.

Theory lectures provide knowledge of climate analysis, architectural design of bioclimatic buildings, energy modeling and tectonics (up to passive house standards). To most lectures correspond a **laboratory** letting students to develop their abilities in computer based energy modeling (simulation tools).

Main focus of the course is the **environmental performance** of climate adapted buildings and their ability to passively create comfortable internal conditions. Thus energy. While **task01** aims at analyzing relevant examples of climate adapted buildings throughout the world, **task02** will focus on the architectural design of energy efficient buildings in cold climatic contexts. In task02 – in 2015 - students will develop six different proposals for the retrofitting and transformation of the power station in Svalbard into a laboratory and research center for global warming and climate analyses accessible to both inhabitants and tourists. Particular attention will be given to the development of integrated solution able to merge structural, functional and environmental systems of the building into a one.