

# SYED ASMAR UL HASSAN XIN HUANG

## The Guided Labyrinth



in partnership with



### DESIGN PHILOSOPHY

The urban rejuvenation project was a step closer towards developing something of prime importance to the people of Milan. Several connective node points were designed in order to engulf the local public to the region A, the new residential development. The site is home to 68 good sized trees which were moved to the roof and hence therefore preserving the ecology of the site. The form of the building and the character of the facade closely attributes and associates itself to the Passivhaus regulations. The simple form allows the overall building to have a lesser surface area in contact with the external environment and hence having a very good form factor of around 1.15. This in turn leads the building to perform tremendously well throughout the year. The facade was specifically designed & tested in order to avoid the overheating in summers from June-August.

### PROJECT FACTS

<b>Residential</b> Building Use	<b>Milan</b> Location	<b>1716m<sup>2</sup></b> TFA
------------------------------------	--------------------------	---------------------------------

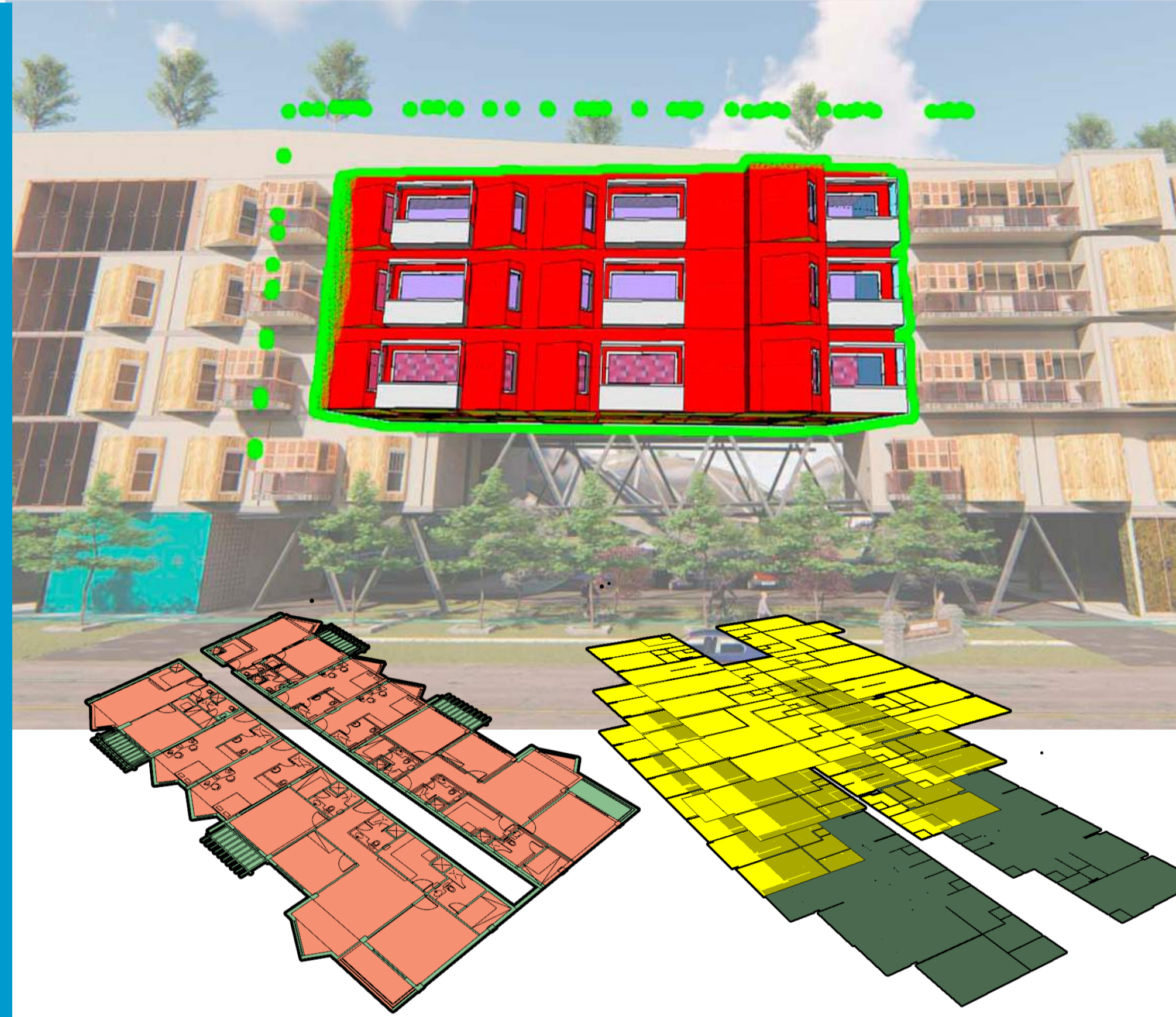
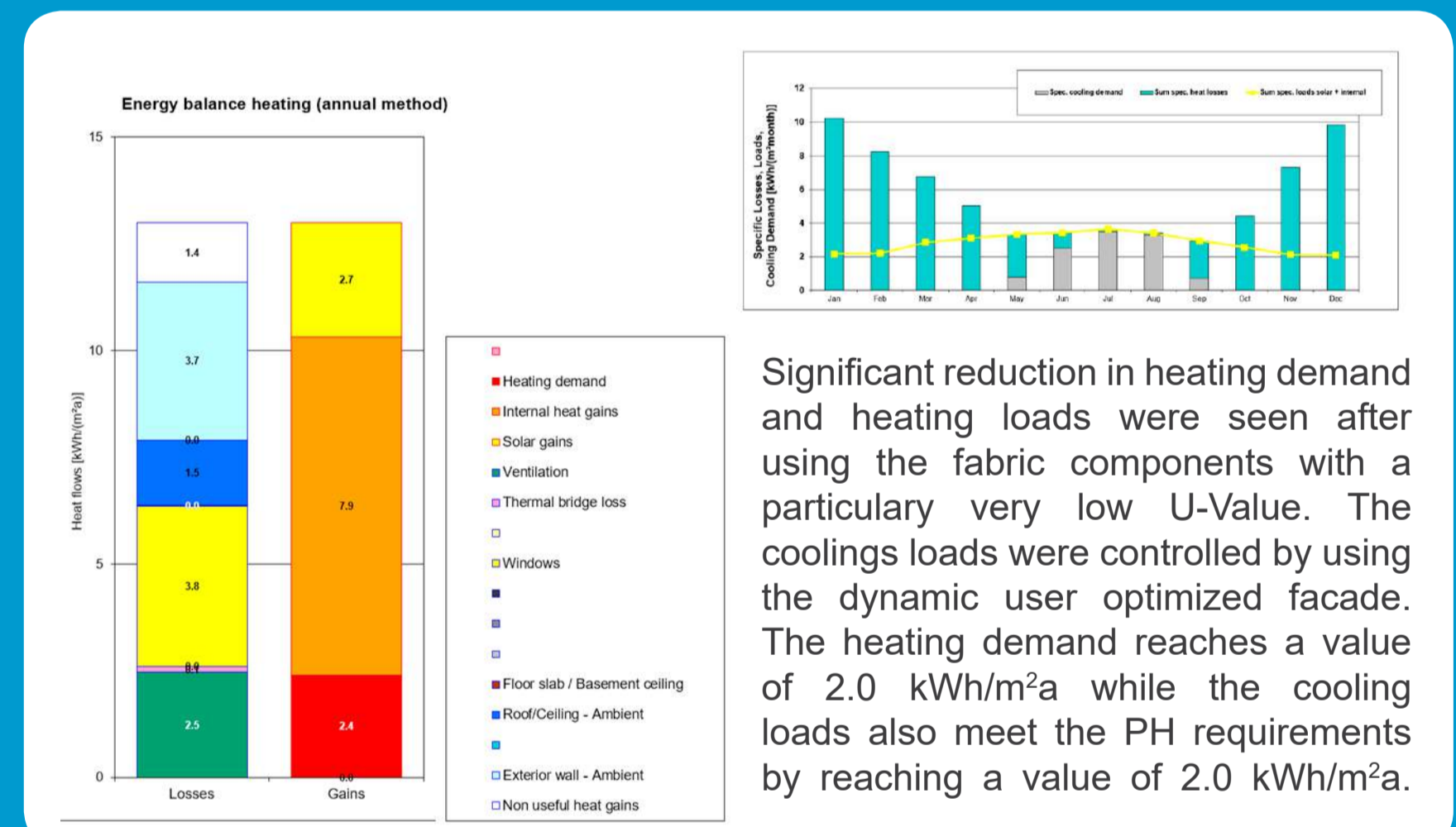
### PASSIVHAUS STRATEGY

The passivhaus strategies were applied to the building model in sections of four variants to clearly understand the results:

- V1 was the basecase with concrete envelope Result: High heating and cooling demand, far from meeting PH requirements.
- V2 Changes: Developed structure material to lower U-values Result: Reduced heating (met requirement) and cooling demand (not met), cooling still need to be improved, High overheating frequency.
- V3 Changes: Building facade, PV, SOLAR THERMAL, NIGHT VENTILATION, ENERGY RECOVERY VENTILATION. Mechanical cooling: recirculation air, additional dehumidification Result: heating, cooling, energy met requirement, but overheating frequency still 5% higher than set limit.
- V4 Changes: High ISOPH materials used with low U-values, Supply air cooling, additional dehumidification, Heat pump 20% covered fraction for space heating demand. Result: All PassivHaus standards met.

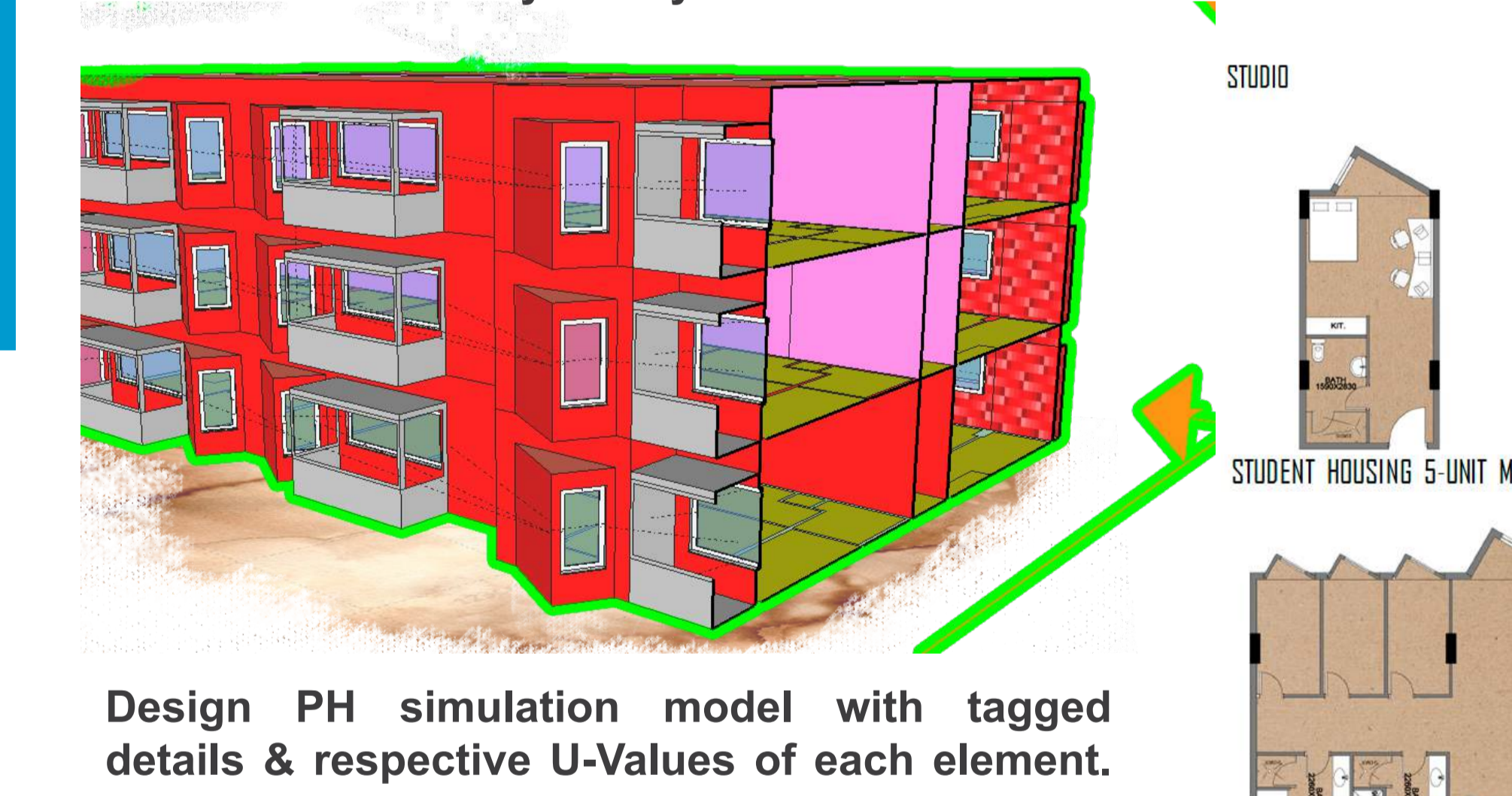
### PREDICTED PERFORMANCE

Walls 0.11 W/m <sup>2</sup> K	<b>4.0 w/m<sup>2</sup></b> Heating Load	<b>1.15</b> Form Factor
Floor 0.129 W/m <sup>2</sup> K		
Roof 0.074 W/m <sup>2</sup> K		
Windows 0.65 W/m <sup>2</sup> K	U-Values	



### MATERIALS

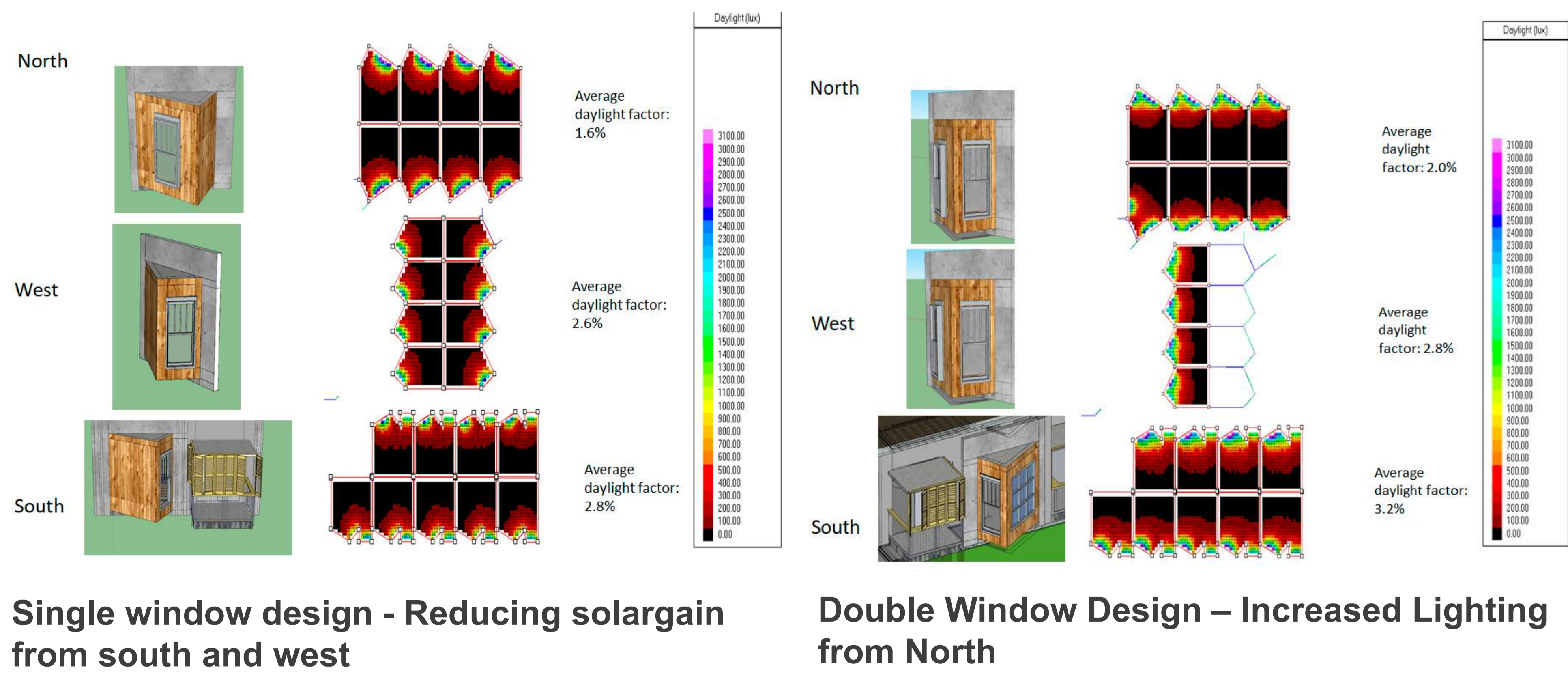
**Floor:** "Plastbau" system (concrete with EPS panels as insulating material) on top of the basement and on the floor slab.  
**Window:** SANCO 33.1le/16/4/16/33.1LE U=0.65 g=0.48  
**Building Envelope (Wall):** Gypsum, Celenit cladding, Air + substructure wood, OSB, LIGNO insulation, OSB, EPS Insulation, Plaster.  
**Roof:** Plaster, Celenit Wood cement board, Rockwool 234 + wooden construction 21%, OSB, XPS



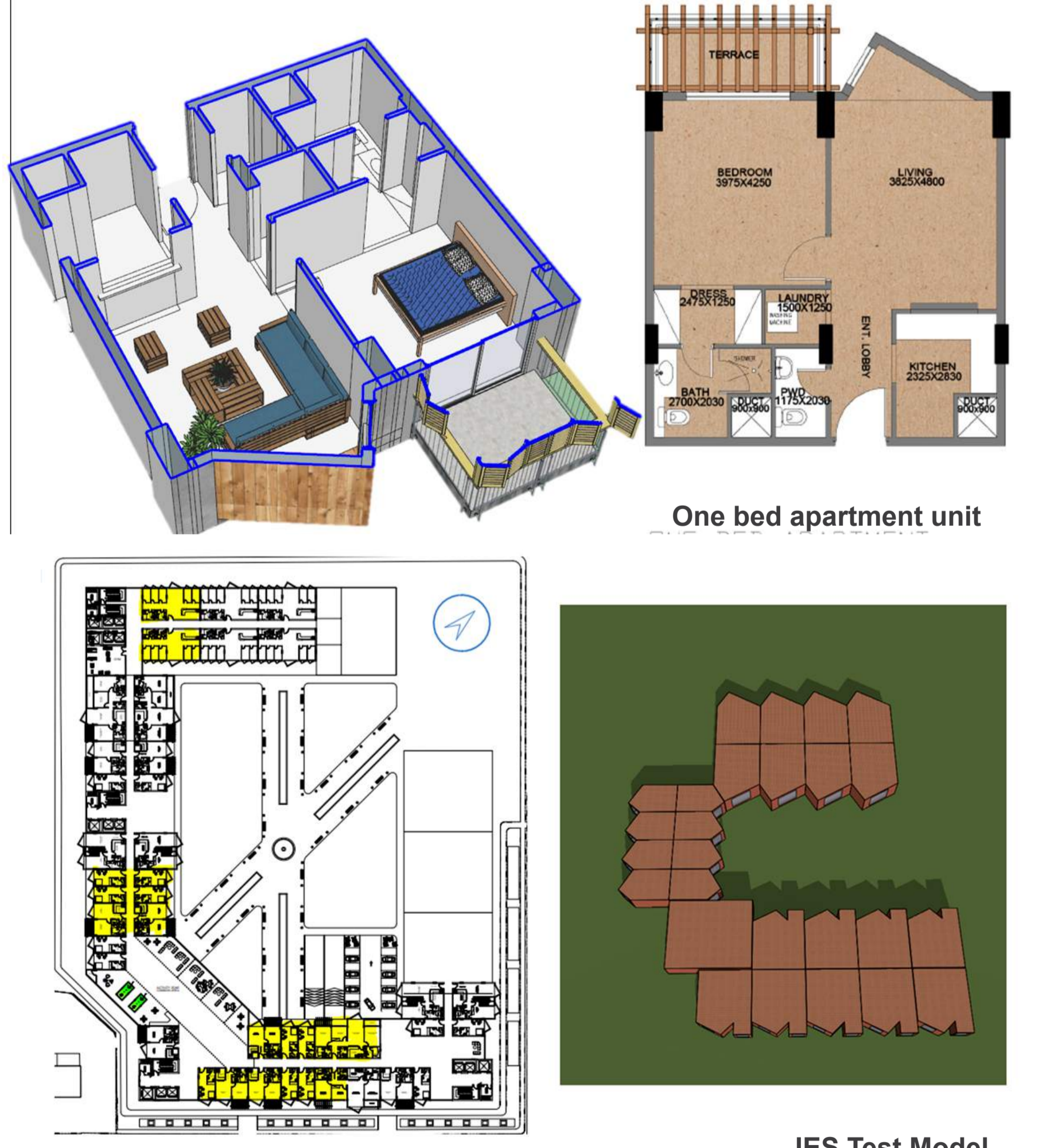
PassivHaus Standards Met:

Heating Demand: 2.0 kWh/m <sup>2</sup> a	✓
Heating Load: 4.0 W/m <sup>2</sup>	✓
Cooling Demand: 2.0 kWh/m <sup>2</sup> a	✓
Cooling Load: 2.0 W/m <sup>2</sup>	✓
Frequency of Overheating: 7.3%	✓
Primary Energy: 120 kWh/m <sup>2</sup> a	✓
Airtightness: 0.6 1/h	✓

### IES SIMULATION BASED FACADE DESIGN TO DECREASE SOLAR GAIN FROM SOUTH



The optimized facade reduced the cooling loads by more than 40%



### Acknowledgements

Course: Masters in Architectural Design | K14MS2 | IDea Studio  
 Main Tutors: Guillermo Guzman Dumont, David Edwards (PH)  
 External Tutors: Renata Tubelo, Carlos Marquez, Lilian Martins, Ayesha Batool, Lorna Kiamba  
 Supported by The Department of Architecture & Built Environment | University of Nottingham

