

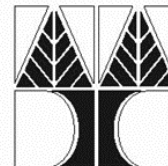
ΔΕΣΜΟΙ ΑΝΑΠΤΥΞΗΣ



ΒΙΟΚΛΙΜΑΤΙΚΗ ΠΤΥΧΗ ΙΣΤΟΡΙΚΩΝ ΚΤΗΡΙΩΝ

Δρ Αιμίλιος Μιχαήλ, Αρχιτέκτων Μηχανικός, M.Arch, M.Sc, Ph.D.

Επ. Καθηγητής, Τμήμα Αρχιτεκτονικής, Πανεπιστήμιο Κύπρου



Τμήμα Αρχιτεκτονικής
Πολυτεχνική Σχολή
ΠΑΝΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΙΟ ΚΥΠΡΟΥ

πτυχές της αιφόρου σχεδιασμού

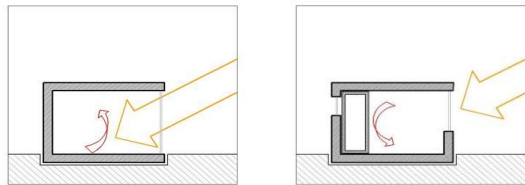
Κοινωνική - Οικονομική - Περιβαλλοντική Αειφορία



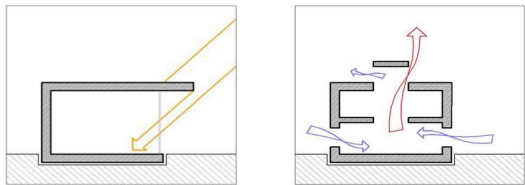
διάγραμμα αιφόρου σχεδιασμού

Η περιβαλλοντική αντίληψη στο σχεδιασμό αποτελεί ένα ευρύ και πολύπτυχο αντικείμενο.

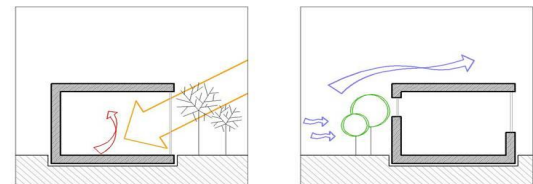
Ο **βιοκλιματικός σχεδιασμός** αναφέρεται στην ενσωμάτωση των στοιχείων της φύσης στον αρχιτεκτονικό σχεδιασμό, με στόχο τη βελτίωση των συνθηκών ολικής άνεσης των χρηστών -θερμικής, οπτικής, ακουστικής άνεσης, ποιότητας αέρα- στο εσωτερικό του κτιριακού κελύφους και την ελαχιστοποίηση των ενεργειακών απαιτήσεών του.



στρατηγικές θέρμανσης



στρατηγικές ψύξης



στρατηγικές βελτίωσης των μικροκλιματικών δεδομένων

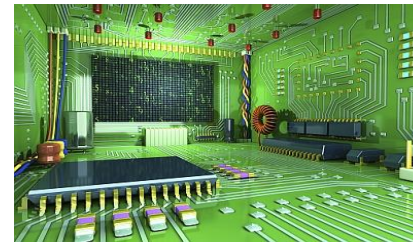


στρατηγικές φυσικού φωτισμού

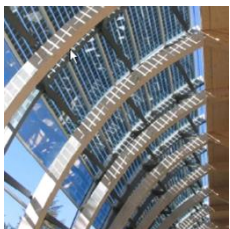
Ο **ενεργειακός σχεδιασμός** αναφέρεται στην ελαχιστοποίηση των ενεργειακών καταναλώσεων του κτιριακού κελύφους. Αναφέρεται κύρια στις κατασκευαστικές επιλογές για εξασφάλιση κατάλληλης θερμομονωτικής προστασίας του εξωτερικού περιβλήματος, στην χρήση των κατάλληλων συστημάτων τεχνικής υποστήριξης για τον κλιματισμό και στην εγκατάσταση προηγμένων συστημάτων παρακολούθησης, έλεγχου και τεχνικής διαχείρισης των συστημάτων υποστήριξης. Επιπλέον, ο ενεργειακός σχεδιασμός αναφέρεται στην εγκατάσταση συστημάτων παραγωγής ενέργειας από ανανεώσιμες πηγές.



**υλικά και τεχνικές
θερμομόνωσης κτιριακού κελύφους**

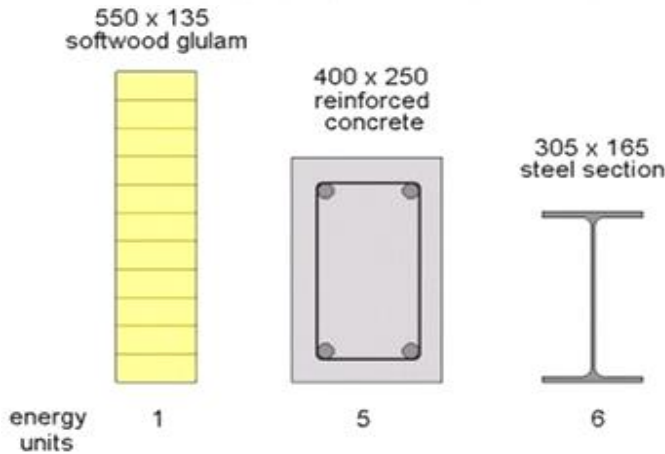


**τεχνική υποστήριξη
και συστήματα έλεγχου
και διαχείρισης**



ανανεώσιμες πηγές ενέργειας

Η **οικολογική δόμηση** στο σχεδιασμό αναφέρεται στην ελαχιστοποίηση του οικολογικού αποτυπώματος του κτιρίου, κατά τα στάδια συλλογής και μεταφοράς των υλικών, κατασκευής του κτιρίου, λειτουργίας, συντήρησης και απόρριψής του. Η προσπάθεια για περιορισμό της περιβαλλοντικής ζημιάς, αναφέρεται στην χρήση των κατάλληλων οικολογικών υλικών και στην χρήση κατάλληλων τεχνικών δόμησης.



περιβάλλον ως αναπτυξιακό απόθεμα

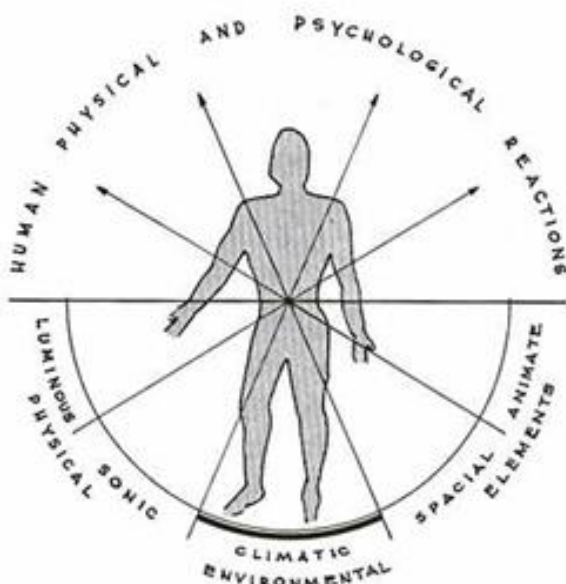
περιορισμός περιβαλλοντικού αποτυπώματος- μείωση ενεργειακών απαιτήσεων



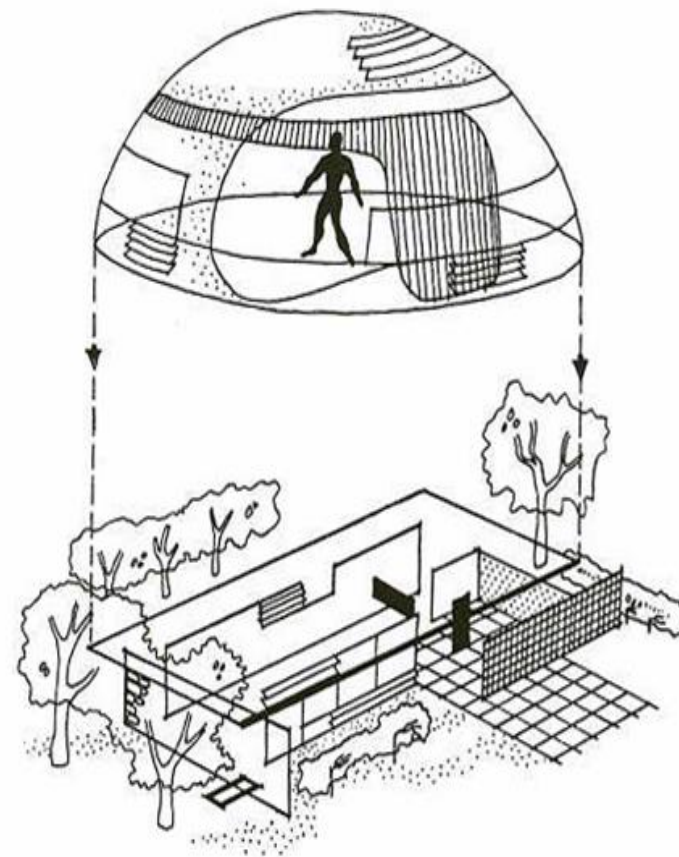
Building an Igloo

κατασκευές με ελάχιστο ή μηδενικό οικολογικό αποτύπωμα

βασική αρχή περιβαλλοντικού σχεδιασμού



ανθρωποκεντρικός σχεδιασμός



σχέση ανθρώπου και περιβάλλοντος

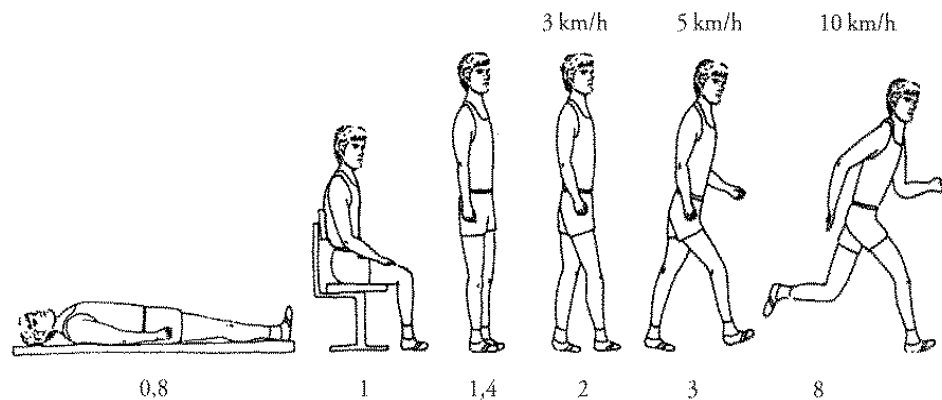
ανθρώπινη άνεση

η ανθρώπινη άνεση μπορεί να οριστεί ως η αίσθηση της πλήρους φυσικής και πνευματικής ευεξίας.

Θερμική άνεση

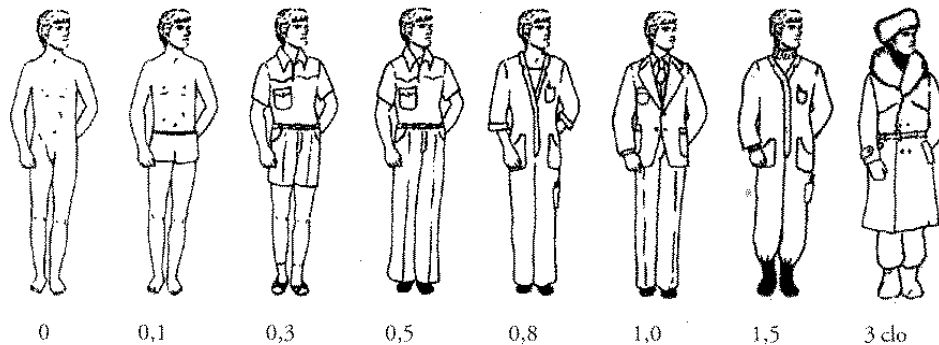
Η κατάσταση σε ένα χώρο όπου ο άνθρωπος δεν επιθυμεί ούτε θερμότερο ούτε ψυχρότερο περιβάλλον, ορίζεται ως θερμική ουδετερότητα και προσφέρει την μέγιστη θερμική άνεση.

ανθρώπινοι παράγοντες



δραστηριότητα

[αύξηση του ρυθμού παραγωγής θερμότητας]

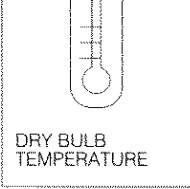
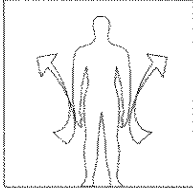
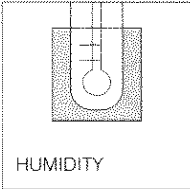
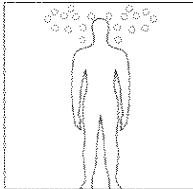
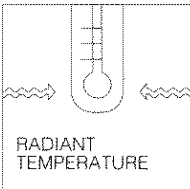
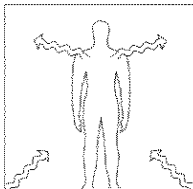
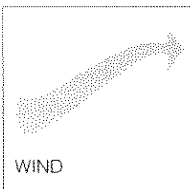
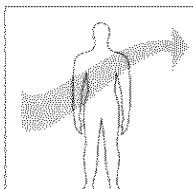
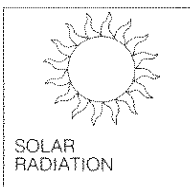
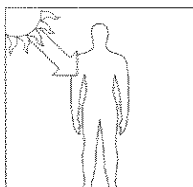


ενδυμασία

[μείωση της απώλειας θερμότητας]

περιβαλλοντικοί παράγοντες

- θερμοκρασία αέρα
- μέση θερμοκρασία ακτινοβολίας
- σχετική ταχύτητα αέρα
- σχετική υγρασία

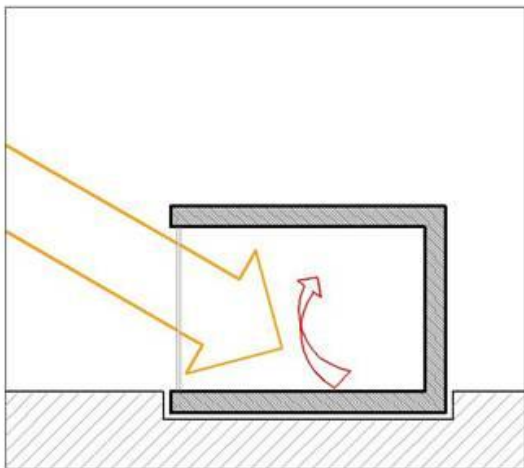
 DRY BULB TEMPERATURE	°C		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * exaggerates heat loss by convection when low * too warm when close to skin temperature
 HUMIDITY	°C wet bulb or %RH		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * heat loss by evaporation augmented or inhibited
 RADIANT TEMPERATURE	°C		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * heat loss or gain by (thermal) radiation
 WIND	direction: N, NE etc velocity m/s		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * warming or cooling effect depending on air temperature * draught when too high
 SOLAR RADIATION	W/m ² kWh/m ²		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * warming effect

βιολογικοί και ψυχολογικοί παράγοντες που επηρεάζουν την θερμική άνεση

- επίπεδο φωτισμού
- ένταση ήχου
- παρουσία οσμών
- ευχάριστη θέα ή δραστηριότητα
- αίσθηση οικείου ή ανοίκειου χώρου

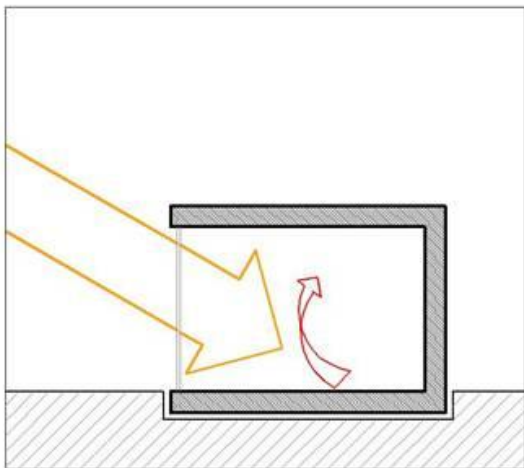


Θερμικά κέρδη



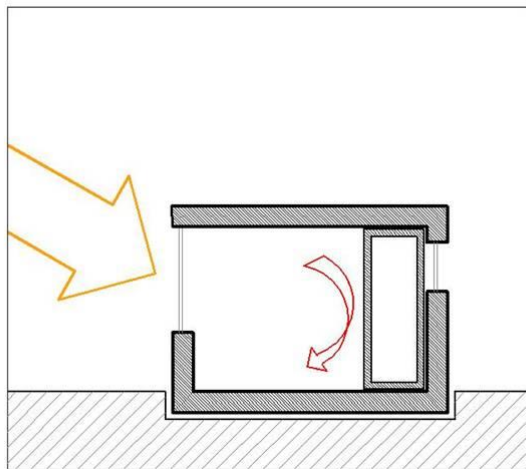
αξιοποίηση του νότιου προσανατολισμού

Θερμικά κέρδη



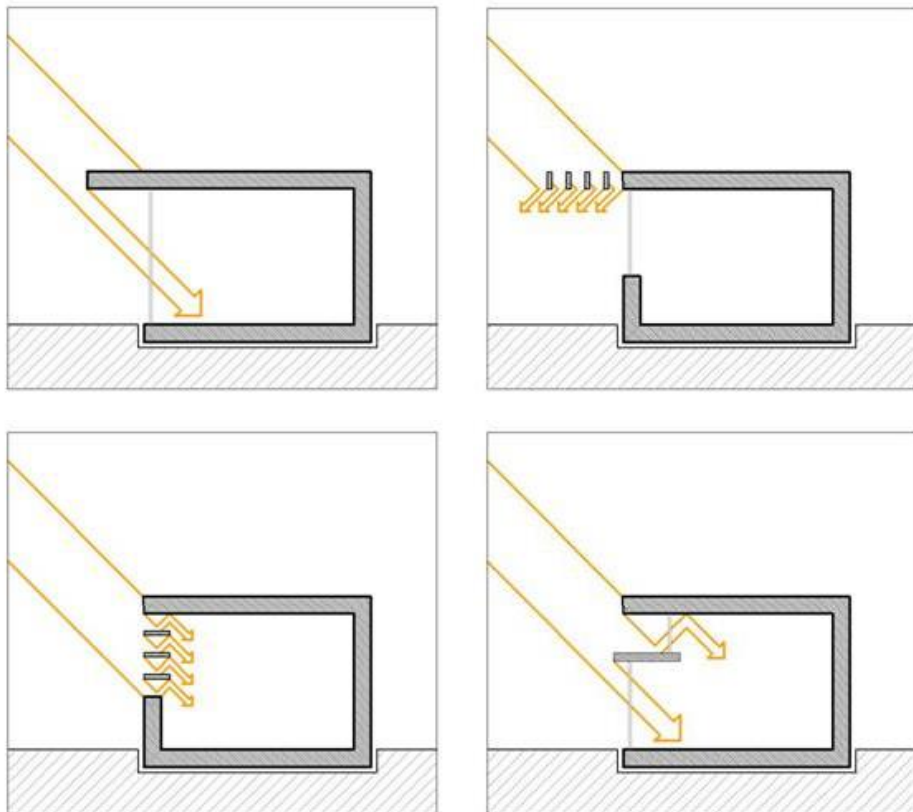
ηλιακός χώρος _ θερμοκήπιο

χώρος ανάσχεσης απωλειών

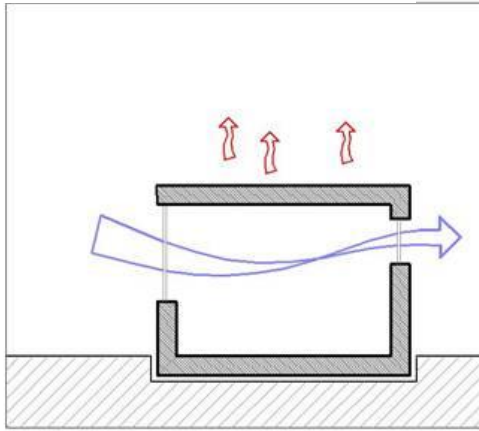


τοποθέτηση χώρων με μειωμένες ενεργειακές απαιτήσεις στο βορρά

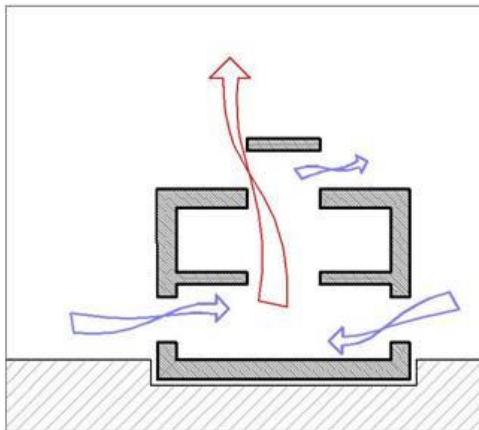
ηλιοπροστασία μέσω κατάλληλων εξωτερικών αρχιτεκτονικών στοιχείων



δροσισμός κτιριακού κελύφους

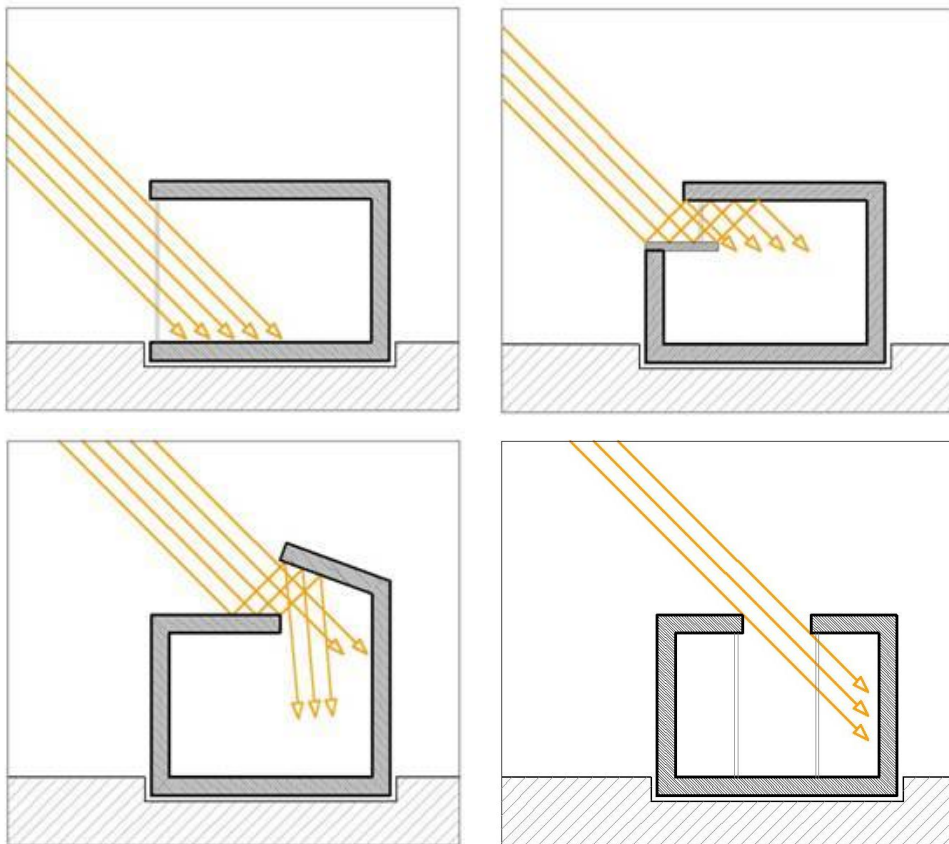


διαμπερής αερισμός

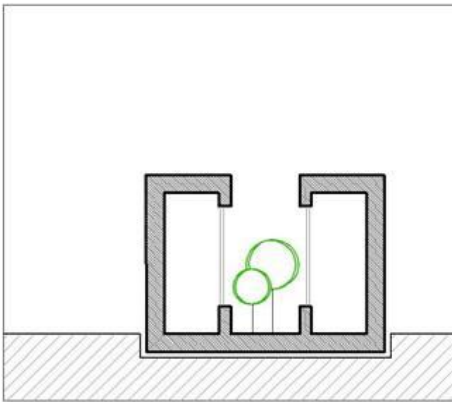


απαγωγή θερμού αέρα

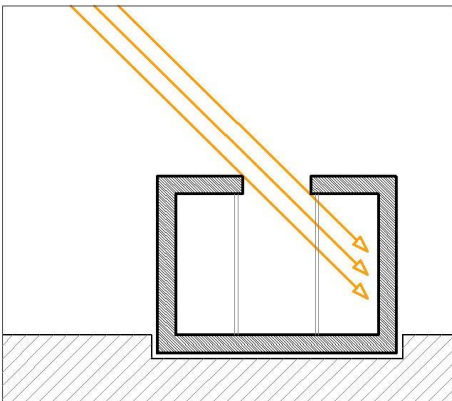
αξιοποίηση φυσικού φωτισμού



βελτίωση μικροκλιματικών δεδομένων

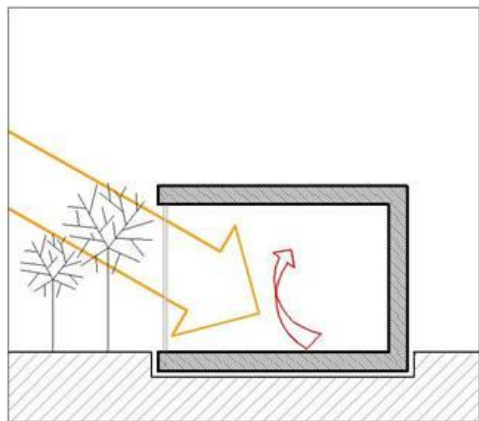


αίθριο – εσωτερική αυλή

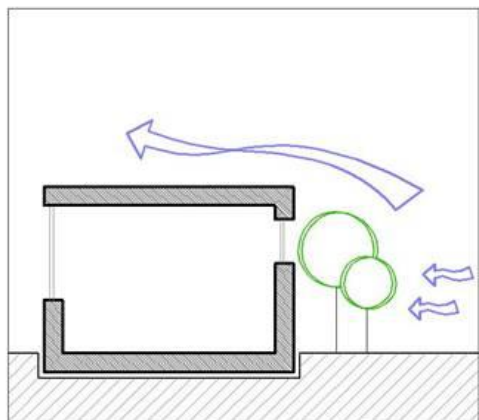


φυσικός φωτισμός μέσω αιθρίου

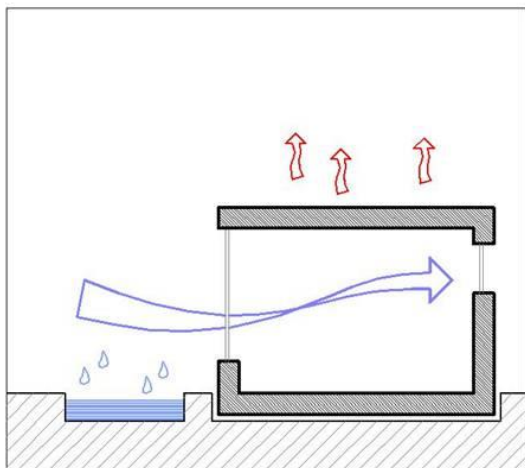
εξωτερική βλάστηση



φυλλοβόλα δέντρα στο νότο

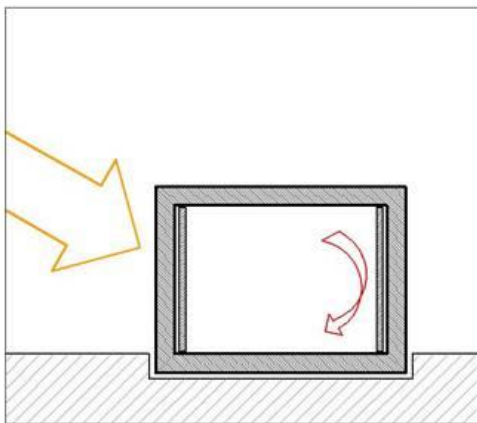


αιθθαλή φύτευση στο βορρά και τη δύση



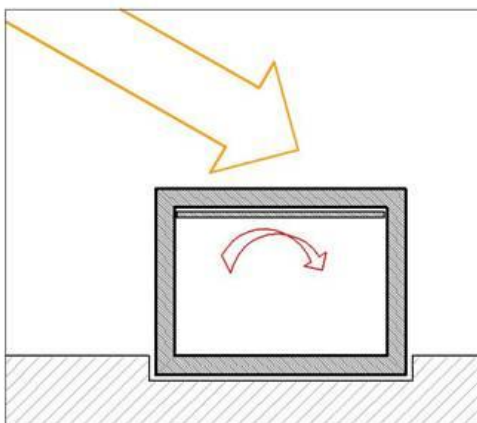
ψύξη μέσω εξάτμισης

επίδραση υγρού στοιχείου
στην ελαχιστοποίηση των ενεργειακών απαιτήσεων των κτιρίων



Θερμομονωτική προστασία κελύφους

Θερμομονωτική προστασία τοίχων



Θερμομονωτική προστασία οροφής

Ηλιοπροστασία Δημόσιου Χώρου

Αστικά Περάσματα – Δρόμοι

Παραδοσιακό πέρασμα
στην εντός των τειχών Λευκωσία



Ηλιοπροστασία Δημόσιου Χώρου

Ελαφριά Κατασκευή
με Αναρριχώμενα Φυτά για επίτευξη
Σκιασμού στο Δημόσιο Χώρο

Παραδοσιακό πέρασμα
στην εντός των τειχών Λευκωσία



Δημιουργία Μικροκλιματικών Συνθηκών

Φύτευση – Χωμάτινες Επιφάνειες

Αυλή Παραδοσιακής Οικοδομής



Δημιουργία Μικροκλιματικών Συνθηκών

Εξατμιστικός Δροσισμός

- Πότισμα και Διαπνοή Φυτών
- Διαβροχή Επιφανειών
- Συλλογή Όμβριων Υδάτων

Αυλή Παραδοσιακής Οικοδομής
στην εντός των τειχών Λευκωσία



Ηλιοπροστασία Δημιουργία Υπαίθριων Χώρων



Ηλιοπροστασία & Ηλιασμός

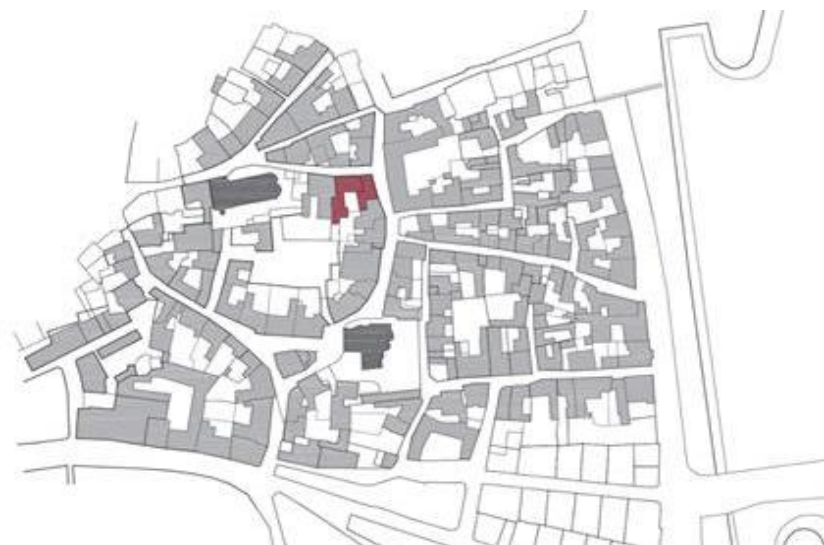
Συστήματα Σκίασης των Παραδοσιακών Ανοιγμάτων

Ξύλινες εξωτερικές περσίδες
σε κουφώματα δώροφων οικοδομών
στην εντός των τειχών Λευκωσία



Φυσικός Φωτισμός Χώρων

Αλληλοεπίδραση με το Αστικό Περιβάλλον



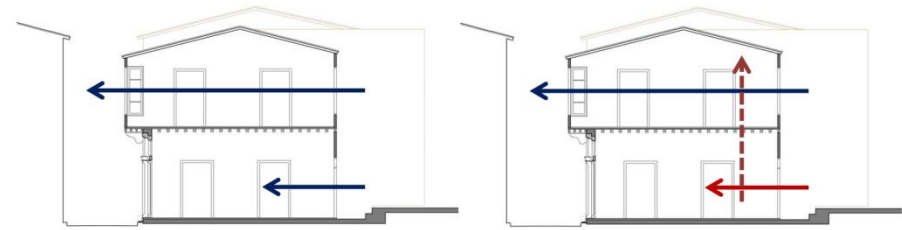
Παραδοσιακή Οικοδομή στην εντός των τειχών Λευκωσία

Φυσικός Δροσισμός Εσωτερικών Χωρών

Παραδοσιακή Οικοδομή
στην εντός των τειχών Λευκωσία



Φυσικός Δροσισμός Εσωτερικών Χωρών



Διερεύνηση Ζητημάτων Φυσικού Δροσισμού σε Τυπική Αστική Παραδοσιακή Οικοδομή στην οδό Περικλεούς στην εντός των τειχών Λευκωσία

Φυσικός Δροσισμός Υπαίθριων Χώρων

Διαμπερότητα

Αλληλοεπίδραση με το Αστικό Περιβάλλον

Παραδοσιακή Οικοδομή
στην εντός των τειχών Λευκωσία



Παραδοσιακά Υλικά Υψηλής Θερμοχωρητικότητας

Σταθερή Διακύμανση
Εσωτερικών Θερμοκρασιών
και Χρονική Υστέρηση στις Μέγιστες Τιμές



Κατασκευαστικές Λεπτομέρειες από Παραδοσιακές Οικοδομές στην εντός των τειχών Λευκωσία

Αλληλεπιδράσεις Παραδοσιακού Κελύφους και Χρηστών

Ο ρόλος του Ενεργού Χρήστη στην εξασφάλιση καταλλήλων συνθηκών:

- Μικροκλιματικών Δεδομένων του Άμεσου Περιβάλλοντος
- Ηλιοπροστασίας και Ηλιασμού
- Φυσικού Δροσισμού Χωρών
- Φυσικού Φωτισμού Χώρων

Μεταγενέστερες Παρεμβάσεις

Αλλοίωση Βασικών Αρχών Παθητικής Λειτουργίας των Παραδοσιακών Οικοδομών

Χωρικές Αλλοιώσεις
Μετατροπή Ημι-υπαίθριων Χωρών
σε Κλειστούς Χώρους

Κατασκευαστικές Αλλοιώσεις
Αναίρεση Θερμικής Μάζας
από την παραδοσιακή Τοιχοποιία και Οροφή

Παραδοσιακή Οικοδομή, Καϊμακλί, Λευκωσία



ΤΕΚΜΗΡΙΩΣΗ ΠΕΡΙΒΑΛΛΟΝΤΙΚΩΝ ΠΑΡΑΜΕΤΡΩΝ

Documentation of Sustainable Design Elements





Maps of Cyprus indicating:
 (a) different geographical regions, (b) climatic classification and (c) location of case study settlements

BIOCULTURAL


Implementation of sustainable design elements of vernacular architecture in the rehabilitation of traditional buildings and in the design of new structures

MAR13


BUILDING INFORMATION

Settlement: Maroni	Plot Number: 74	 scale 1:5000
Orientation: West		
Use: Guest House		
Status: Listed Building		
Occupancy: Temporary Occupation	 scale 1:1000	

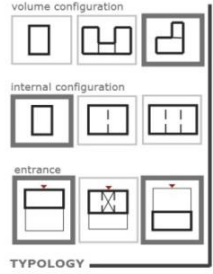
COOLING




HEATING




TYPOLOGY




MICROCLIMATE




MATERIALS



CONDITION

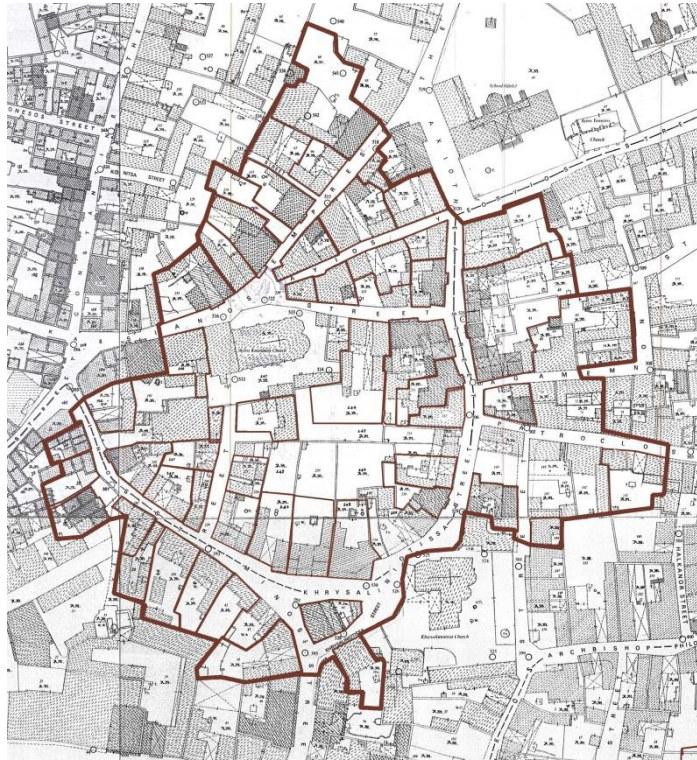


TECHNICAL SUPPORT



M. Philokyprou et al. / Building and Environment 111 (2017) 91–109

Data sheet for the registration of traditional dwellings
 (a) architectural characteristics, (b) building information and (c) bioclimatic design elements





Area under study: Chrysaliniotissa neighbourhood


BIOVERNACULAR INNOVATIVE METHODS OF PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION OF BIOCLIMATIC DESIGN ELEMENTS IN TRADITIONAL BUILDINGS IN THE HISTORIC CENTRE OF NICOSIA

BIOCLIMATIC ELEMENTS


HEATING



H1



H2



H3


MICROCLIMATIC ENVIRONMENT


E1



E2



E3



E4



E5


COOLING


C1



C2



C3



C4


C5

MATERIALS


M1
mixed mudbrick



M2
mudbrick



M3
pebble earth


A03

CHRYSLINIOTISSA
CHRYSLINIOTISSA STREET 15


TYPOLGY GENERAL



I



U


L


TYPOLGY CENTRAL PART



single bay



double bay


triple bay


OCCUPANCY



occupied



unoccupied



partially occupied


CONDITION


traditional


new


conserved


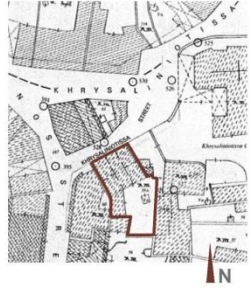


not conserved


ruin

Map Sheet: XXI 46 3 XVI
No of plot: 59A Quarter 11

BUILDING INFORMATION

Construction date: 1925
Date of interventions: 1995- 2005

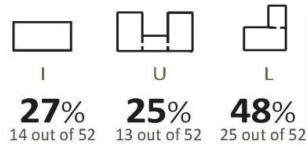




INTERVENTIONS: Thermal insulation of the roof and closure of the well.
Special characteristics: Residence that has been used as a mini market for the last 20 years. Its facade was restored by the Municipality of Nicosia.

Representative data sheet of selected building

BUILDING INFORMATION

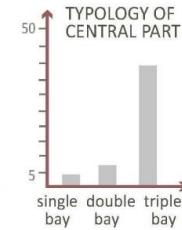
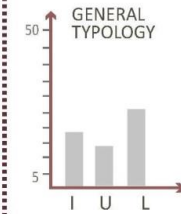
TYPOLOGY GENERAL



TYPOLOGY CENTRAL PART

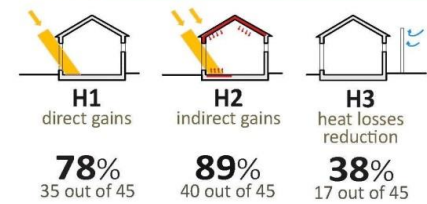


CONDITION

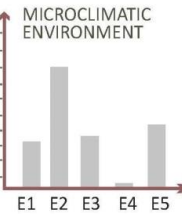
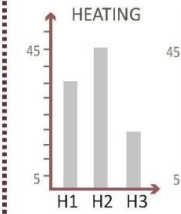


BIOCLIMATIC ELEMENTS

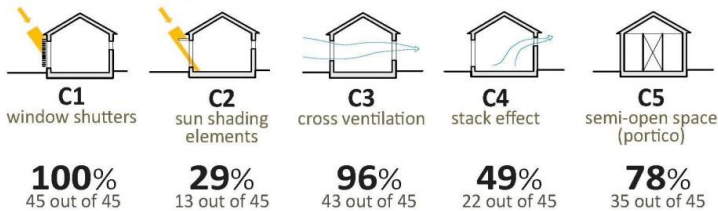
HEATING



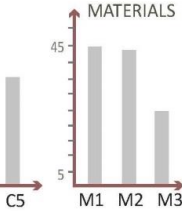
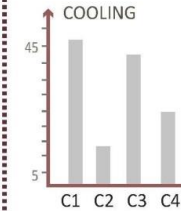
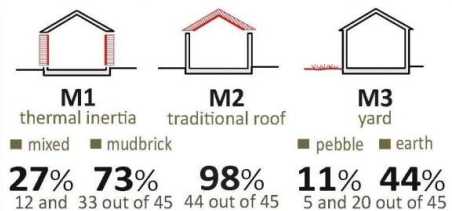
MICROCLIMATIC ENVIRONMENT



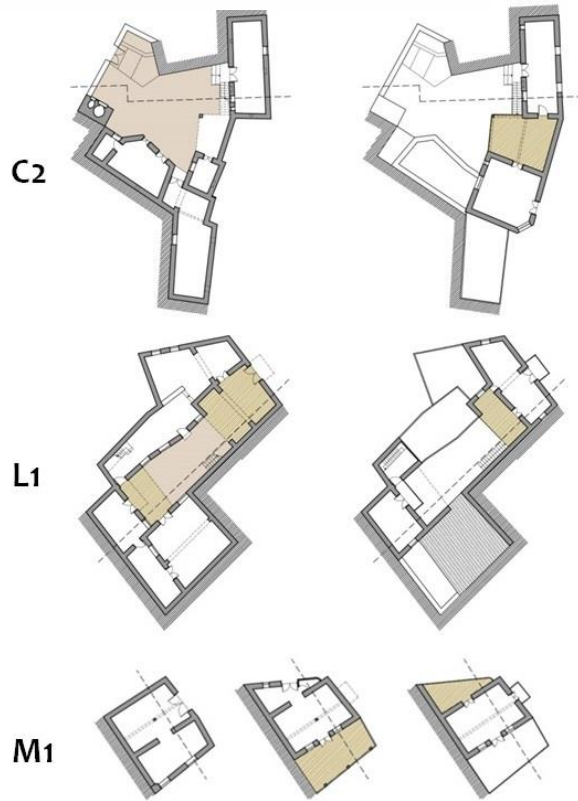
COOLING



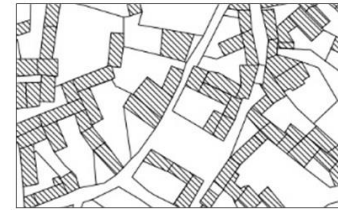
MATERIALS



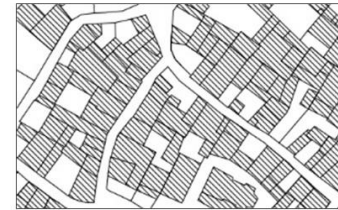
Summary of field research results: The building information is expressed as a percentage of the total sample



Representative traditional dwellings
 (a) coastal, (b) lowland and (c) mountainous region of Cyprus



dispersed



semi-compact



compact

Traditional Settlement Patterns
 (a) dispersed, (b) semi-compact, (c) compact

Settlement Pattern		C	L	M
compact		-	-	+
semi-compact		-	+	-
dispersed		+	-	-
Building Configuration				
I-shaped		-	-	+
introverted design, I-shaped with internal courtyard		+	±	±
introverted design, L-shaped with internal courtyard		+	+	±
introverted design, U-shaped with internal courtyard		±	+	-
Storeys				
partially subterranean 1, 2 or 3 storeys		±	-	+
conventional 1 or 2 storeys		+	+	±
conventional 3 storeys		-	-	±

+, applied; ±, partly applied; -, rarely applied

Spatial configuration of dwellings
 (a) coastal, (b) lowland and (c) mountainous

Building Massing			C	L	M
single-banked room, wide façade, shallow plan (<i>platimetopo makrinari</i>)			+	+	-
narrow façade, deep plan (<i>stenometopo makrinari</i>)			-	-	+
double-banked room, wide or deep plan (<i>dichoro</i>)			-	+	+
storage space for food products (<i>sospito</i>)			±	+	±
Semi-open Spaces					
covered space facing courtyard (<i>iliakos</i>)			+	+	-
			±	±	±
covered pass through entrance (<i>portico</i>)			+	+	-
small cover in the entrance door (<i>stegadi</i>)			-	-	+
extensive balcony (<i>hayiati</i>)			-	-	+
Open Spaces					
internal courtyard dense configuration regular or irregular shape			-	+	±
internal courtyard loose configuration regular or irregular shape			+	-	-
high boundary wall			±	+	+
low boundary wall			±	-	-

+ applied ± partly applied - rarely applied

Traditional dwellings typology
(a) coastal, (b) lowland and (c) mountainous region of Cyprus

Roof Construction		C	L	M
flat mud roof 1. Wall 2. Timber beam 3. Reed battens or planks or matting 4. Rushes or matting etc. 5. Earth 6. Mud 7. White clay or lime plaster		+	+	-
inclined timber roof 1. Wall 2. Timber beam 3. Reed battens or matting 4. Mud 5. Terracotta tiles		+	+	+
inclined thatch roof 1. Wall 2. Timber beam 3. Reed battens or matting 4. Thatch		-	-	+
Wall Construction				
1. Lime or gypsum plaster 2. Sedimentary stone 3. Rubble, earth-based mortar		+	-	-
1. Lime or gypsum plaster 2. Igneous stone, ceramic fragments 3. Rubble, earth-based mortar		-	-	+
1. Earth or lime or gypsum plaster 2. Adobe bricks Base: 3. Cobbles, pebbles 4. Rubble, earth-based mortar		±	+	-

+ applied ± partly applied - rarely applied

Construction techniques and materials of traditional dwellings
(a) coastal, (b) lowland and (c) mountainous region of Cyprus

		Climatic Region		
		C	L	M
Cooling Strategies	Protection against high temperatures (moderation of indoor temperatures)			
	high thermal mass walls	+	+	+
	small and limited windows	+	+	+
	partially subterranean spaces	±	-	+
	high ceilings	-	+	-
	Protection against intense solar radiation (shading)			
	timber shutters	+	+	+
	timber lattice (<i>parmatzia</i>)	±	±	±
	dense courtyards with high boundary walls	-	+	±
	arches	±	+	-
	high reflectivity external walls	+	+	-
	semi-open spaces	+	+	±
	Protection against high humidity (air movement, cross-ventilation, stack effect, infiltration, protection against groundwater)			
	dispersed/semi-dispersed building configuration	+	-	-
	single-banked room, wide façade, shallow plan (<i>platimetopo makrinari</i>)	+	+	-
	double-sided windows	+	±	±
	pass through semi-open space (<i>portico</i>)	+	+	-
	top windows (<i>arsera</i>)	+	+	+
	large courtyards with low boundary walls	±	-	-
	Mitigation of outdoor microclimatic conditions (evapotranspiration, shading)			
semi-open spaces	+	+	-	
arches	±	+	-	
dense courtyards with high boundary walls	-	+	±	
vegetation	±	±	±	

+ applied ± partly applied - rarely applied

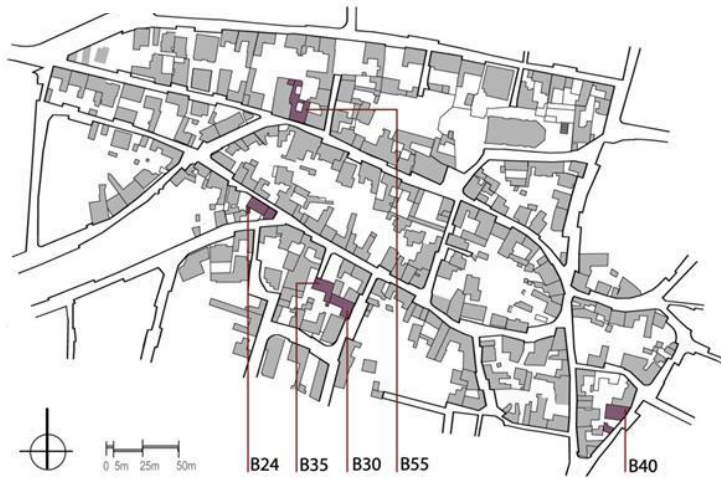
		Climatic Region		
		C	L	M
Heating Strategies	Protection against low temperatures (thermal buffering, insulation)			
	compact building configuration	-	+	+
	small and limited windows	+	+	+
	low ceilings	-	-	+
	multi-storey buildings	-	-	+
	timber shutters	+	+	+
	thatched roofs	-	-	±
	Protection against cold winds (minimization of heat losses)			
	compact building configuration	-	+	+
	courtyards with high boundary walls	±	+	+
	partially subterranean spaces	±	-	+
	Exploitation of solar radiation (solar passive heating)			
	split-level building configuration	-	-	+
	semi-open spaces on the upper floor levels	-	±	±
	main living areas on the upper floor levels	±	-	+
outdoor activities	+	+	±	
Protection against Rain and Snow	projected roof eaves (wide)	-	-	+
	small cover in the entrance door (<i>stegadi</i>)	-	-	+
	large slopes of the roof	-	-	+
	extensive balcony (<i>hayati</i>)	-	-	+
Natural Lighting Strategies	top windows (<i>arsera</i>)	+	+	+
	medium/large sized windows	-	-	-
	double-sided windows	+	+	-
	single-banked room, wide façade, shallow plan (<i>platimetopo makrinari</i>)	+	+	±
	dispersed/semi-dispersed building configuration	+	-	-
	large courtyards	+	-	-
	outdoor activities	+	+	±

+ applied ± partly applied - rarely applied

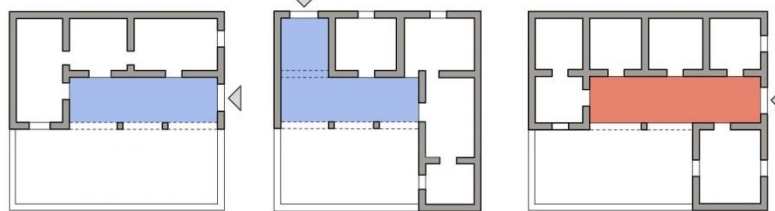
Environmentally responsive design strategies in vernacular architecture in different regions of Cyprus
 (a) Cooling strategies, (b) heating strategies, (c) protections against rain and (d) natural lighting strategies

ΔΙΕΡΕΥΝΗΣΗ ΘΕΡΜΙΚΗΣ ΑΝΕΣΗΣ ΣΕ ΗΜΙ-ΥΠΑΙΘΡΙΟΥΣ ΧΩΡΟΥΣ

Thermal Performance Assessment of Vernacular Residential semi-open Spaces

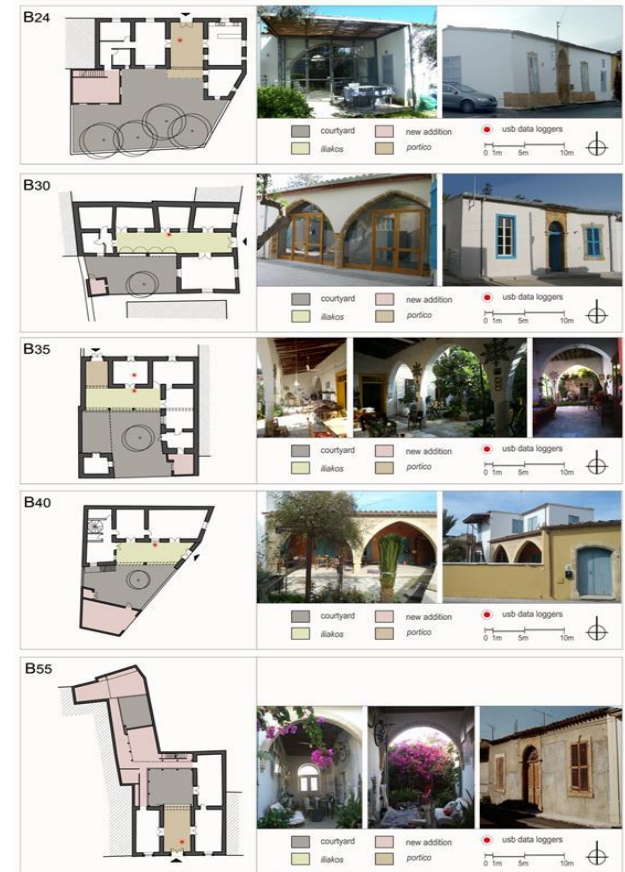


The case-study buildings within the traditional core of Kaimakli

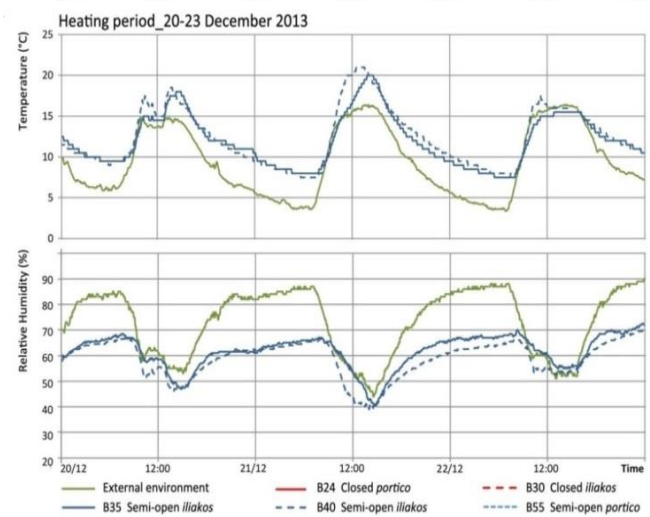
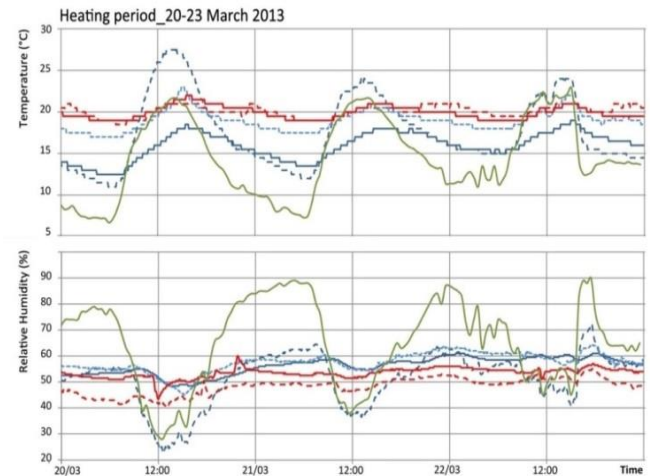
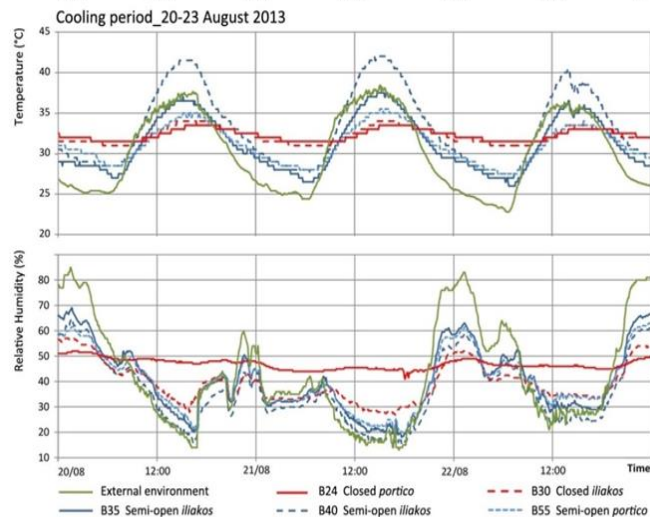
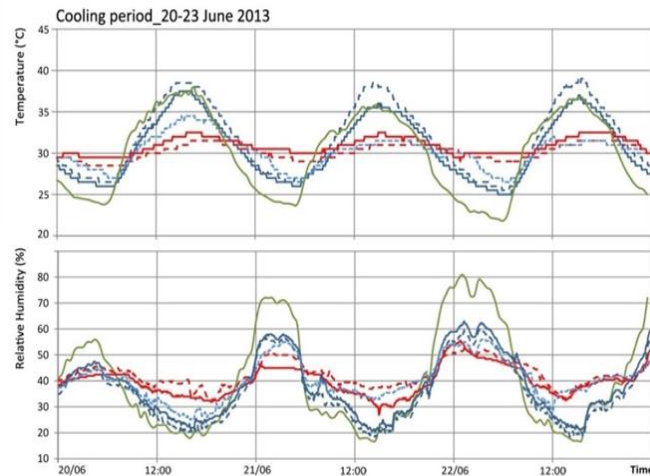


Architectural typology of buildings and semi-open spaces

(a) iliakos, (b) iliakos connected with portico, (c) iliakos converted into an indoor space

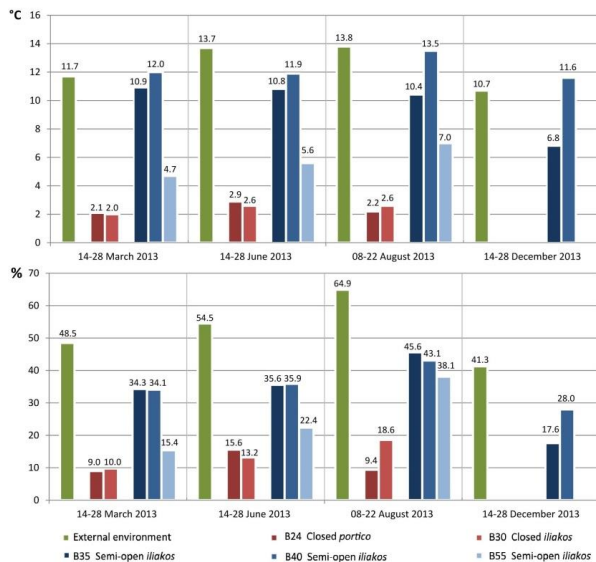


Philokyprou et al. *Indoor and Built Environment*
Plan views and photos of the selected buildings



Philokyprou et al. Indoor and Built Environment

Temperature and relative humidity levels of the spaces under investigation during the cooling (left) and heating (right) period



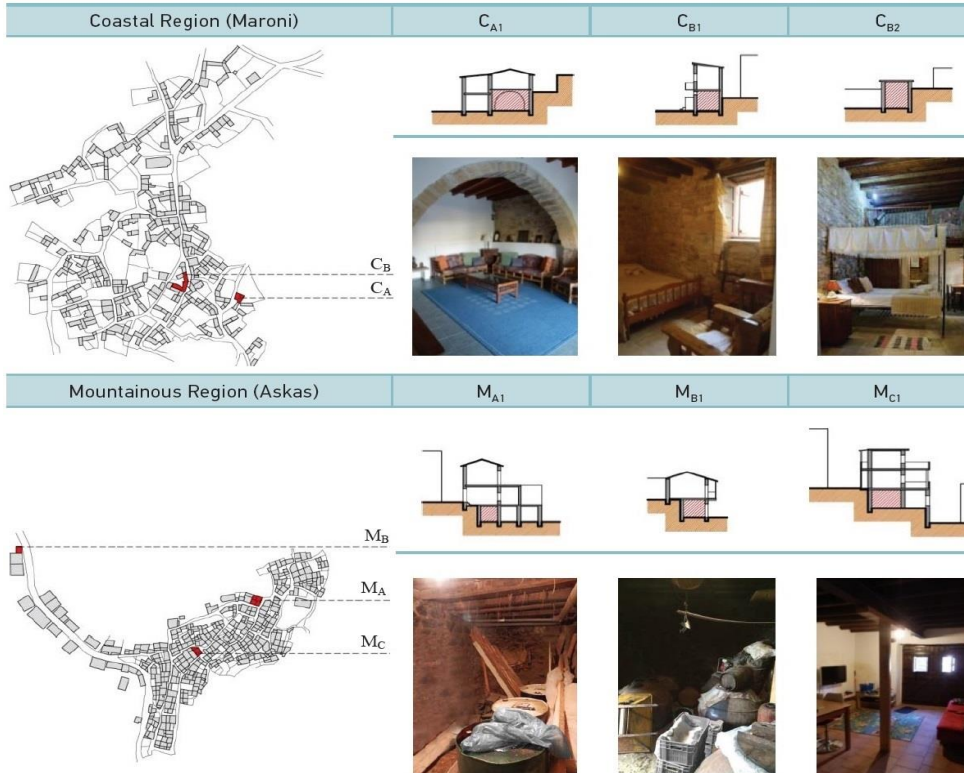
Mean diurnal fluctuation of temperature and relative humidity for the semi-open spaces under investigation (top).

Architectural characteristics and thermal performance of the semi-open spaces under study in buildings B40, B35 and B30, presented comparatively (right).

Building	B40	B35	B30
Architectural characteristics of buildings and semi-open spaces under study			
Dwelling			
Typology	L-shape plan	L-shape plan	L-shape plan
Diagram			
Iliakos			
Orientation	south facing iliakos	south facing iliakos	south facing iliakos
Typology	simple	connected with portico	simple
State	semi-open	semi-open	converted (indoor space)
Courtyard			
Typology	surrounded by rooms and walls	surrounded by rooms and walls	surrounded by rooms and walls
Materiality	stone paving	soil	stone paving
Vegetation	limited vegetation	deciduous trees	deciduous trees
Environmental assessment of semi-open spaces compared the external environment			
Temperature °C			
Mean	higher	higher	higher
Fluctuation	smaller during the cooling period	smaller during the entire year	extremely smaller during the entire year
Relative Humidity %RH			
Mean	lower	lower	lower
Fluctuation	smaller	smaller	extremely smaller
Thermal performance assessment of semi-open spaces			
Compared to B35	better performance during the heating period	-	-
Compared to B40	-	better performance during the cooling period	better performance during the heating period
Compared to B30	better performance during the cooling period	-	-

ΔΙΕΡΕΥΝΗΣΗ ΘΕΡΜΙΚΗΣ ΑΝΕΣΗΣ ΣΕ ΗΜΙ-ΥΠΟΣΚΑΦΟΥΣ ΧΩΡΟΥΣ

Thermal Assessment of Partially Subterranean Dwellings



	Coastal Region (Maroni)	Mountainous Region (Askas)
Altitude (m)	70	900
Distance from the sea (km)	2	50
Climatic Context		
Mean $T_{min}-T_{max}$ for the coldest month (°C)	6.1–17.6	3.0–10.4
Mean $T_{min}-T_{max}$ for the hottest month (°C)	20.0–33.6	20.2–30.9
Mean $RH_{min}-RH_{max}$ for the coldest month (%)	34–100	12–99
Mean $RH_{min}-RH_{max}$ for the hottest month (%)	22–92	7–92
Mean annual precipitation (mm)	384	699
Geological Context		
Building materials	sedimentary stones, i.e. calcarenites	silica-rich soils, igneous stones, i.e. gabbro, diabase
Thermal Properties of Building Materials		
Thermal conductivity, λ (W/mK)	0.99	1.82
Thermal diffusivity, a (m ² /s)	$0.67 \cdot 10^{-4}$	$1.07 \cdot 10^{-4}$

Climatic and geological characteristics

Typology	Window		Masonry	Roof Type	R*		
	Type	Configuration					
Coastal Region (Maroni)							
C _{A1}	double-space	NE	low + shutters	single-sided	sedimentary stones & mud in-between	decked by upper storey	2.0
C _{B1}	single-space	E-W	low & top + shutters	double-sided		decked by upper storey	1.6
C _{B2}	single-space	E-W	top	double-sided		flat	1.9
Mountainous Region (Askas)							
M _{A1}	single-space	-	-	-	igneous stones & mud in-between	decked by upper storey	2.1
M _{B1}	single-space	E	-	-			1.9
M _{C1}	double-space	NE	fenestration on door	-			1.7

Typological characteristics and construction details

Journal of Sustainable Architecture and Civil Engineering Vol.3/No.16/2016 pp. 82-96

Maps of Maroni and Askas settlements presenting case study buildings Sections and images of case study partially subterranean spaces

ΚΑΛΟΚΑΙΡΙΝΗ ΠΕΡΙΟΔΟΣ

Field measurements and data analysis

Thermal Performance during the COOLING Period

Journal of Sustainable Architecture and Civil Engineering Vol.3/No.16/2016 pp. 82-96

	Mean air temperature (°C)				$T_{\max_{out}} - T_{\max_{in}}$ in hottest day (°C)	Temp. limits (°C)
	avg	max	min	fluct		

Partially Subterranean Spaces – Coastal Region (Maroni)

Out.	26.8	30.4	23.1	7.3	32.4*	21.6–32.4
C _{A1}	29.0	29.1	29.0	0.1	3.4	29.0–29.5
C _{B1}	27.9	28.0	27.8	0.2	4.4	27.5–28.5
C _{B2}	27.0	27.4	26.7	0.7	4.9	25.5–27.5

Above-ground Reference Spaces – Coastal Region (Maroni)

C _{A2}	31.2	33.1	29.5	3.5	-1.6	29.0–34.0
C _{B3}	28.7	29.8	27.7	2.1	1.4	26.5–31.0
C _{B4}	28.8	29.2	28.4	1.2	2.9	28.0–29.5

	Mean air temperature (°C)				$T_{\max_{out}} - T_{\max_{in}}$ in hottest day (°C)	Temp. limits (°C)
	avg	max	min	fluct		

Partially Subterranean Spaces – Mountainous Region (Askas)

Out.	24.3	28.3	20.6	7.6	31.3*	17.3–31.3
M _{A1}	23.9	24.4	23.4	1.0	6.3	23.0–25.0
M _{B1}	24.3	24.7	23.8	0.9	5.8	23.0–25.5
M _{C1}	25.5	25.7	25.3	0.4	5.3	25.0–26.5

Above-ground Reference Spaces – Mountainous Region (Askas)

M _{A2}	27.0	28.2	25.7	2.5	1.3	25.0–30.0
M _{B2}	27.4	29.0	25.8	3.1	0.3	25.0–31.0
M _{C2}	27.4	28.6	26.3	2.4	0.8	25.5–30.5

Registered environmental data in Coastal Region (left) and in Mountainous Region (right) during the hot summer period.

ΧΕΙΜΕΡΙΝΗ ΠΕΡΙΟΔΟΣ

Field measurements and data analysis

Thermal Performance during the HEATING Period

Journal of Sustainable Architecture and Civil Engineering Vol.3/No.16/2016 pp. 82-96

	Mean air temperature (°C)				$T_{min,in} - T_{min,out}$ in coldest day (°C)	Temp. limits (°C)
	avg	max	min	fluct		

Partially Subterranean Spaces – Coastal Region (Maroni)

Out.	12.9	16.0	10.2	5.8	8.3*	8.3–17.9
C_{A1}	15.0	15.1	15.0	0.1	6.7	15.0–15.5
C_{B1}	14.3	14.4	14.2	0.2	5.7	14.0–15.5
C_{B2}	14.4	14.5	14.3	0.2	6.2	14.0–15.0

Above-ground Reference Spaces – Coastal Region (Maroni)

C_{A2}	12.9	14.0	12.2	1.8	5.7	11.5–16.5
C_{B3}	13.2	13.9	12.7	1.3	5.7	12.0–15.0
C_{B4}	13.2	13.5	13.0	0.5	5.2	12.0–14.5

	Mean air temperature (°C)				$T_{min,in} - T_{min,out}$ in coldest day (°C)	Temp. limits (°C)
	avg	max	min	fluct		

Partially Subterranean Spaces – Mountainous Region (Askas)

Out.	7.1	9.7	5.0	4.7	2.6*	2.6–16.3
M_{A1}	8.2	8.4	8.0	0.4	4.9	7.0–9.5
M_{B1}	8.2	8.5	8.0	0.5	4.9	7.0–9.5
M_{C1}	9.8	9.9	9.7	0.2	6.9	9.5–11.0

Above-ground Reference Spaces – Mountainous Region (Askas)

M_{A2}	5.7	6.4	5.1	1.3	1.9	4.0–8.5
M_{B2}	6.3	7.0	5.7	1.3	3.4	4.5–9.5
M_{C2}	7.1	7.8	6.5	1.3	3.9	5.5–10.5

Registered environmental data in Coastal Region (left) and in Mountainous Region (right) during the cold winter period.

ΣΥΜΒΟΛΗ ΤΟΥ ΦΥΣΙΚΟΥ ΑΕΡΙΣΜΟΥ ΣΤΗ ΘΕΡΜΙΚΗ ΑΝΕΣΗ

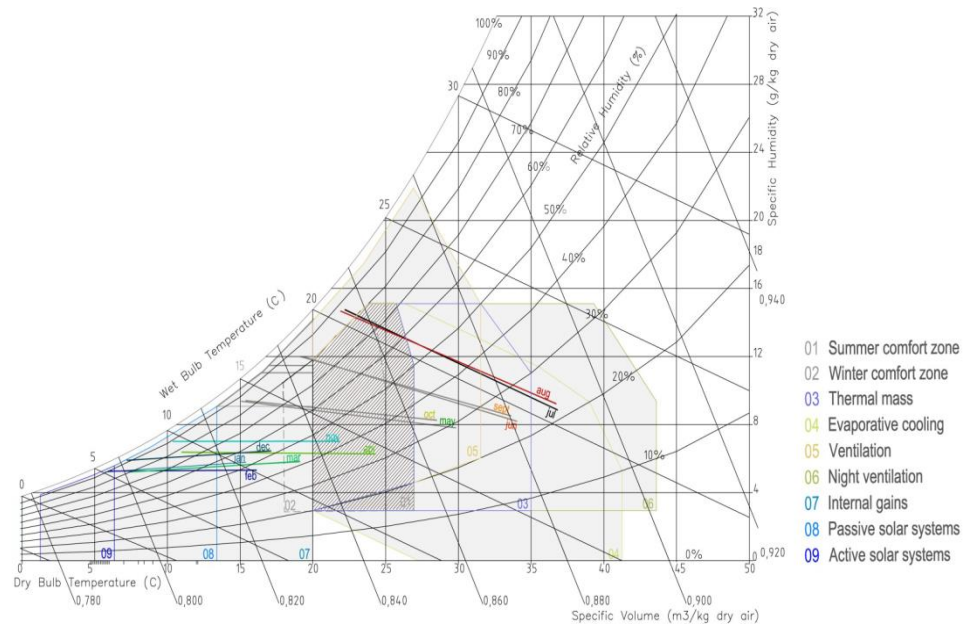
Contribution of Natural Ventilation to Indoor Thermal Comfort



(a)

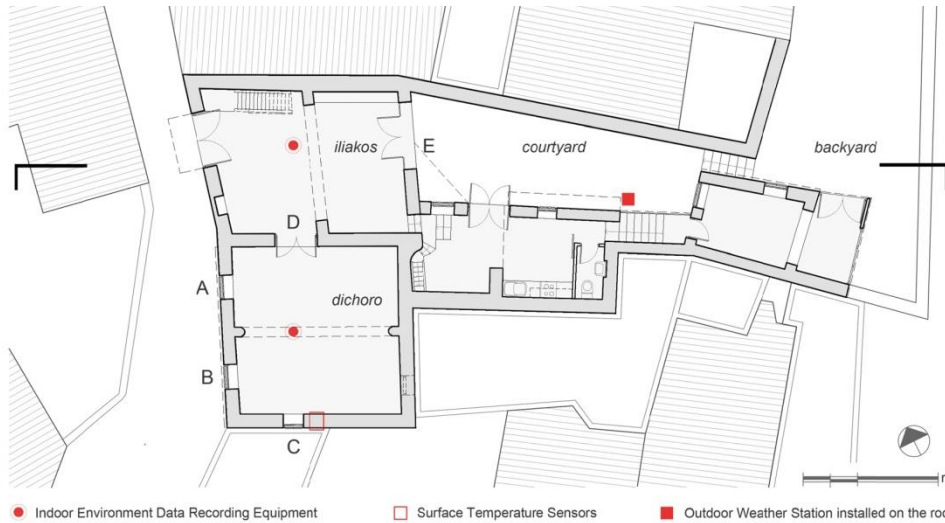
(b)

A. Michael et al. / Energy and Buildings 144 (2017) 333–345

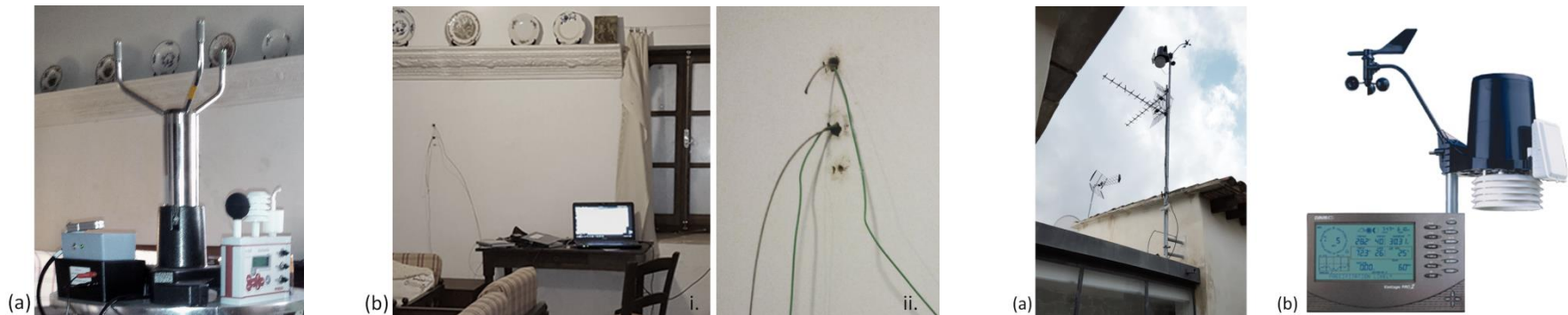


Identification of the appropriate passive design strategies
 Givoni-Milne bioclimatic design strategies chart

Field measurements of indoor and outdoor environmental parameters during the cooling period



The locations of the installed recording equipment for environmental conditions and openings A, B, C, D and E

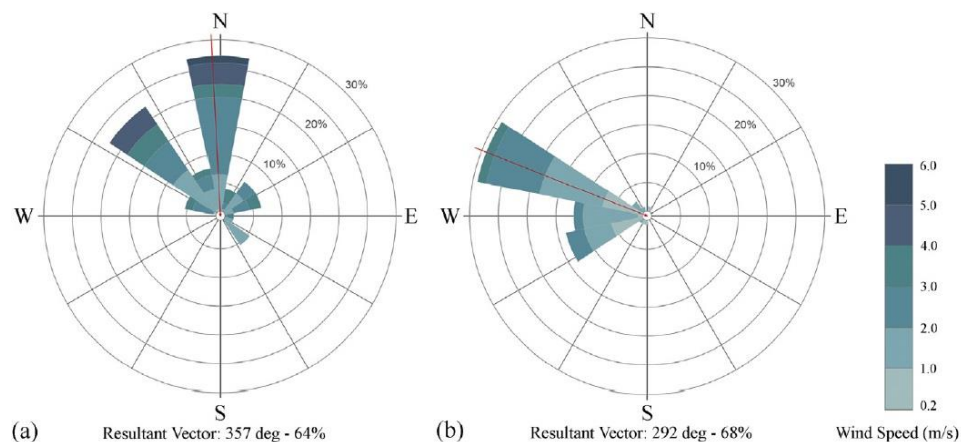


Left: Installation of data recording equipment for the recording of (a) indoor environmental conditions and (b) time lag

Right: Installation of a weather station for the recording of the climatic conditions of the outdoor environment

	Openings Remained Open					Ventilation Patterns	
	A	B	C	D	F	day	night
Ventilation strategies under study							
No Ventilation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daytime Ventilation	■	■	■	—	—	■	—
Full-day Ventilation	■	■	■	—	—	■	■
Night Ventilation	■	■	■	—	—	—	■
Window opening patterns under study during night-time ventilation							
Single Window	Case I	—	—	—	—	—	■
Single Sided	Case II	■	■	—	—	—	■
Cross Ventilation I	Case III	■	■	■	—	—	■
Cross Ventilation II	Case IV	■	■	■	■	■	■

Ventilation Strategies and Window Opening Patterns examined during the field study period.



Analysis of the outdoor wind environment during (a) daytime and (b) night-time period

Field data analysis

Temperature Difference Ratio (TDR)

of the ventilation strategies and window opening patterns during night-time

Table 3

Temperature Difference Ratio of the ventilation strategies under study.

Ventilation Strategy	Date of Investigation	Temperature Difference Ratio (%)	
No Ventilation (reference)	08.07.2015	39	average 40.5
	09.07.2015	42	
Daytime Ventilation (openings A, B & C)	25.07.2015	2	average 4.5
	26.07.2015	7	
Full-day Ventilation (24-h) (openings A, B & C)	28.07.2015	11	average 9.5
	29.07.2015	8	
Night Ventilation (openings A, B & C)	01.08.2015	54	average 59.0
	02.08.2015	64	

Table 5

Temperature Difference Ratio of the window opening patterns under study during night-time ventilation.

Window Opening Pattern	Date of Investigation	Temperature Difference Ratio (%)	
No Ventilation (reference)	08.07.2015	39	average 40.5
	09.07.2015	42	
Case I: Single Window (openings A)	11.07.2015	50	average 41.5
	12.07.2015	33	
Case II: Single Sided (openings A& B)	14.07.2015	59	average 60.0
	15.07.2015	61	
Case III: Cross Ventilation I (openings A, B & C)	17.07.2015	71	average 71.5
	18.07.2015	72	
Case IV: Cross Ventilation II (openings A, B, C, D & E)	20.07.2015	79	average 74.5
	21.07.2015	70	

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Field data analysis

Cooling degree-hours (CDH) of the different ventilation strategies

Cooling degree-hours (CDH) of the different ventilation strategies under study.

Ventilation Strategy	Date	Period exceeded the upper limit		Cooling Degree-Hours	
		80% acceptability	90% acceptability	80% acceptability	90% acceptability
No Ventilation (reference)	08.07.2015	-	-	-	-
	09.07.2015	-	-	-	-
Daytime Ventilation (openings A, B & C)	25.07.2015	15:20–16:35	12:40–17:30	0.3	3.1
	26.07.2015	12:45–17:10	11:20–18:50	2.2	8.2
Full-day Ventilation (24-h) (openings A, B & C)	28.07.2015	12:15–18:55	10:45–19:25	8.8	14.5
	29.07.2015	11:50–18:35	10:40–19:05	7.2	15.2
Night Ventilation (openings A, B & C)	01.08.2015	-	16:10–20:55	-	1.5
	02.08.2015	-	15:20–20:55	-	2.7

Mean Time Lag (h) recorded for each ventilation strategy and window opening patterns during night-time

Table 4

Mean Time Lag (h) presented for each ventilation strategy under study.

Ventilation Strategy	Date of Investigation	Mean Time Lag (h)
No Ventilation (reference)	08.07.2015	5 h 20 min
	09.07.2015	5 h 20 min
Daytime Ventilation (openings A, B & C)	25.07.2015	1 h 50 min
	26.07.2015	1 h 50 min
Full-day Ventilation (24-h) (openings A, B & C)	28.07.2015	2 h 20 min
	29.07.2015	2 h 20 min
Night Ventilation (openings A, B & C)	01.08.2015	4 h 40 min
	02.08.2015	4 h 40 min

Mean Time Lag (h) recorded for different window opening patterns (cases I–IV), during night-time ventilation.

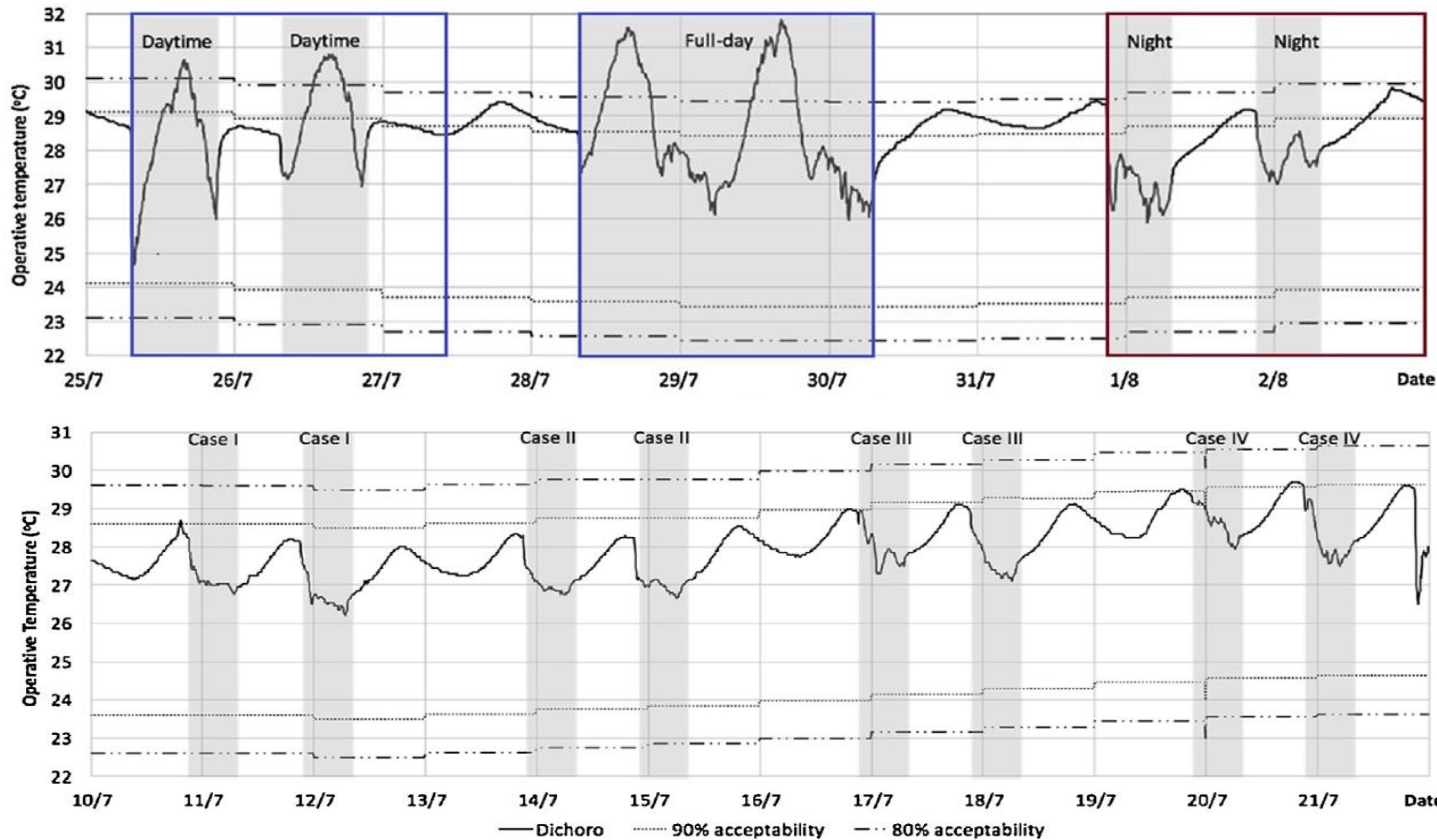
Window Opening Pattern	Date of Investigation	Mean Time Lag (h)
No Ventilation (reference)	08.07.2015	5 h 20 min
	09.07.2015	5 h 20 min
Case I: Single Window (openings A)	11.07.2015	4 h 50 min
	12.07.2015	4 h 50 min
Case II: Single Sided (openings A&B)	14.07.2015	6 h 10 min
	15.07.2015	6 h 10 min
Case III: Cross Ventilation I (openings A, B & C)	17.07.2015	5 h 10 min
	18.07.2015	5 h 10 min
Case IV: Cross Ventilation II (openings A, B, C, D & E)	20.07.2015	5 h 20 min
	21.07.2015	5 h 20 min

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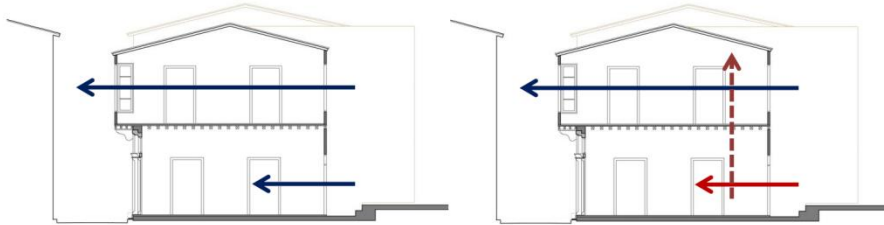
Field data analysis

Ventilation strategies and window opening patterns

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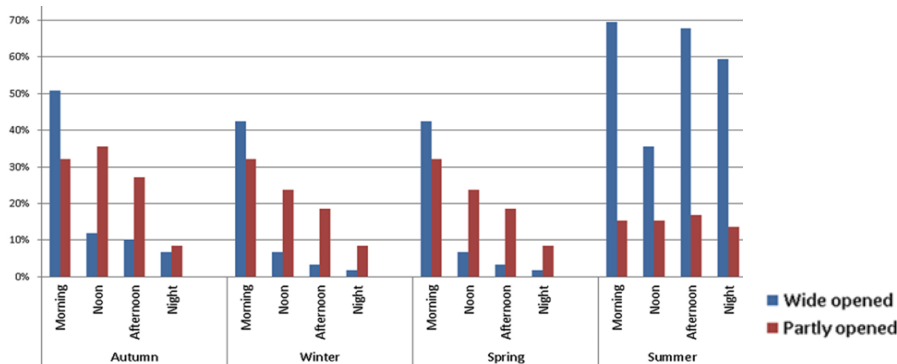
Operative temperatures for (a) different ventilation strategies and (b) window opening patterns applied during night-time ventilation



Natural ventilation strategies under study

First floor: cross ventilation during night-time

Ground floor: single sided ventilation during day- and night-time



Field study through questionnaire-based survey

Window operation pattern of vernacular dwellings in Nicosia

Natural Ventilation Performance

Ground Floor



First Floor



towards the street

towards the courtyard

Table 1. Case study scenarios

		REF.	S 1	S 2	S 3	S 4	S 5
First Floor	Ventilation Type	SV	CV	SV	SV	SV	CV
	Day (07:00-19:00)			X			
	Night (19:00-07:00)	X	X	X	X	X	X
Ground Floor	Ventilation Type				SV	SV	SV
	Day (07:00-19:00)					X	
	Night (19:00-07:00)				X	X	X

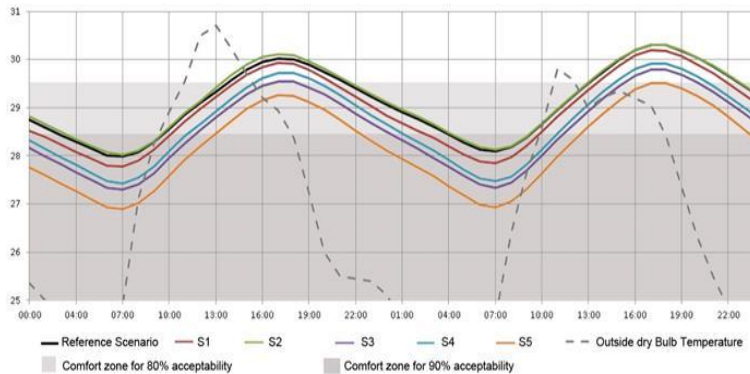
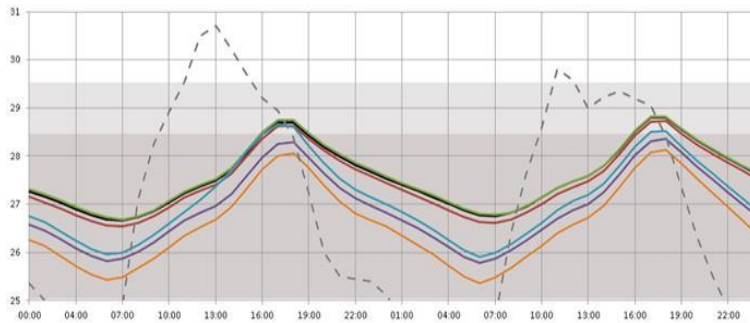
SV stands for single sided ventilation, CV stands for cross ventilation

Analysis of simulated results Thermal Comfort Assessment

Table 2: Operative temperature (°C) levels and fluctuation in the central part of the ground floor (portico)

		REF.	S1	S2	S3	S4	S5	External environment*
July	Mean T (max)	29.2	29.1	29.2	28.6	28.9	28.4	31.4*
	Mean T (min)	27.3	27.1	27.3	26.2	26.3	25.8	22.8*
	Mean Daily Fluctuation	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.4	2.6	2.6	8.7*
August	Mean T (max)	29.6	29.5	29.6	29.1	29.3	28.9	32.0*
	Mean T (min)	27.9	27.7	27.8	26.8	26.9	26.4	23.3*
	Mean Daily Fluctuation	1.7	1.8	1.7	2.2	2.4	2.4	8.7*
Percentage of time within the comfort zone for 80% acceptability		96.8	97.6	96.8	99.1	97.6	99.9	

*refers to dry bulb temperature



Operative temperature (°C) levels
(a) on the ground floor (portico) and (b) on the first floor (sahnisi)

Table 3: Operative temperature (°C) levels and fluctuation in the central part of first floor (sahnisi)

		REF.	S1	S2	S3	S4	S5	External environment*
July	Mean T (max)	30.8	30.7	30.8	30.2	30.4	30.0	31.4*
	Mean T (min)	28.8	28.5	28.7	27.9	28.0	27.5	22.8*
	Mean Daily Fluctuation	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.5	8.7*
August	Mean T (max)	31.4	31.3	31.4	30.8	31.0	30.6	32.0*
	Mean T (min)	29.4	29.2	29.4	28.6	28.7	28.3	23.3*
	Mean Daily Fluctuation	1.9	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.4	8.7*
Percentage of time within the comfort zone for 80% acceptability		38.8	46.2	40.2	64.0	59.3	71.6	

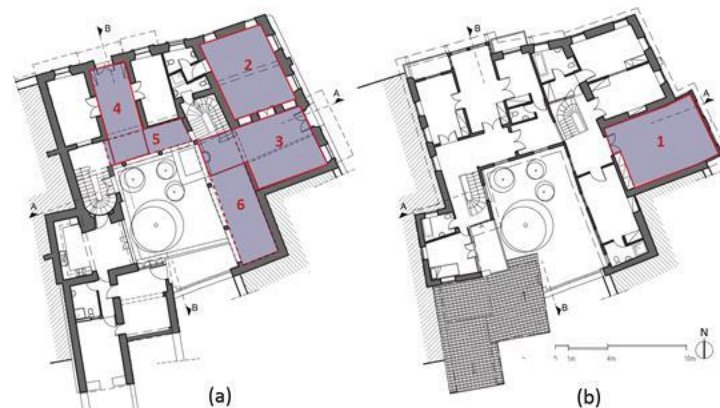
*refers to dry bulb temperature

ΔΙΕΡΕΥΝΗΣΗ ΦΥΣΙΚΟΥ ΦΩΤΙΣΜΟΥ

Daylighting Performance Assessment



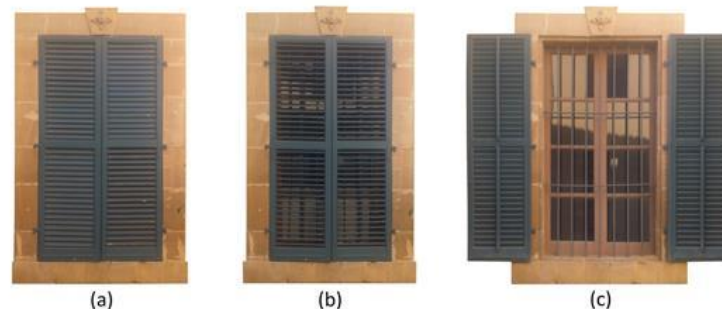
Building under study and its urban context



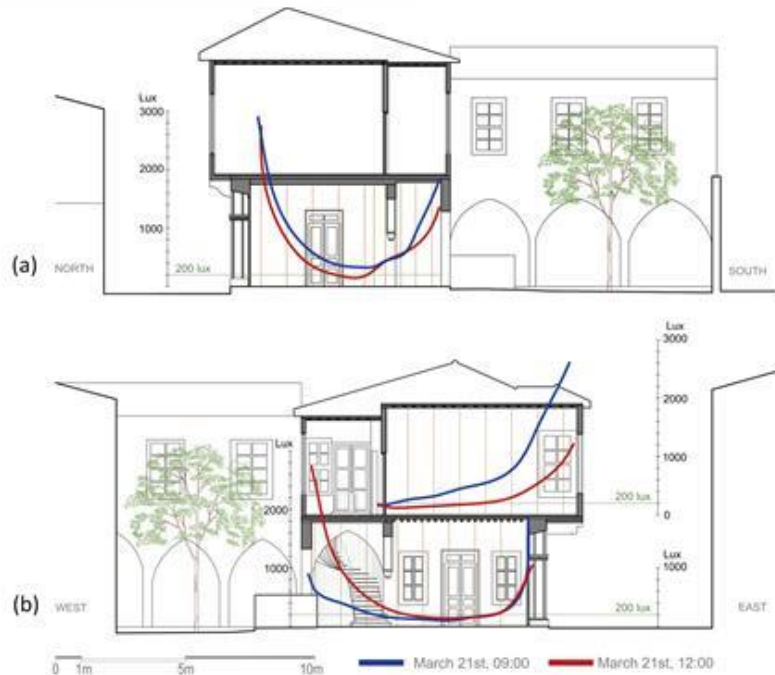
Plans of the (a) ground and (b) first floor of the building complex, showing the indoor and semi-open spaces under study



Building under study



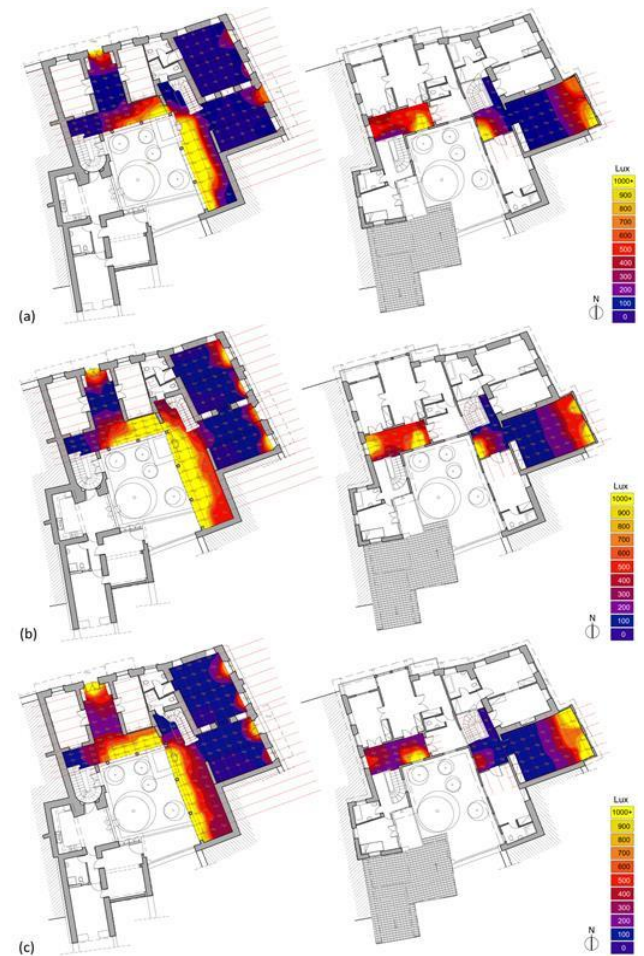
Typical window of the building complex under study
 (a) closed external shutters and louvers, (b) closed external shutters and open louvers,



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Natural lighting levels in equinox, 21st March, at 9:00 and 12:00
 (a) Section B-B showing the N-S oriented portico (space 4) and the south iliakos (space 5) at ground level, and
 (b) Section A-A showing the W-E oriented portico (space 3) and west iliakos (space 6) at ground level and sahnisi (space 1) on the first floor

Analysis of field measurements Natural Lighting Levels (lux)



In-situ measured lighting levels at 12:00 noon
 (a) winter solstice (b) spring equinox and (c) summer solstice

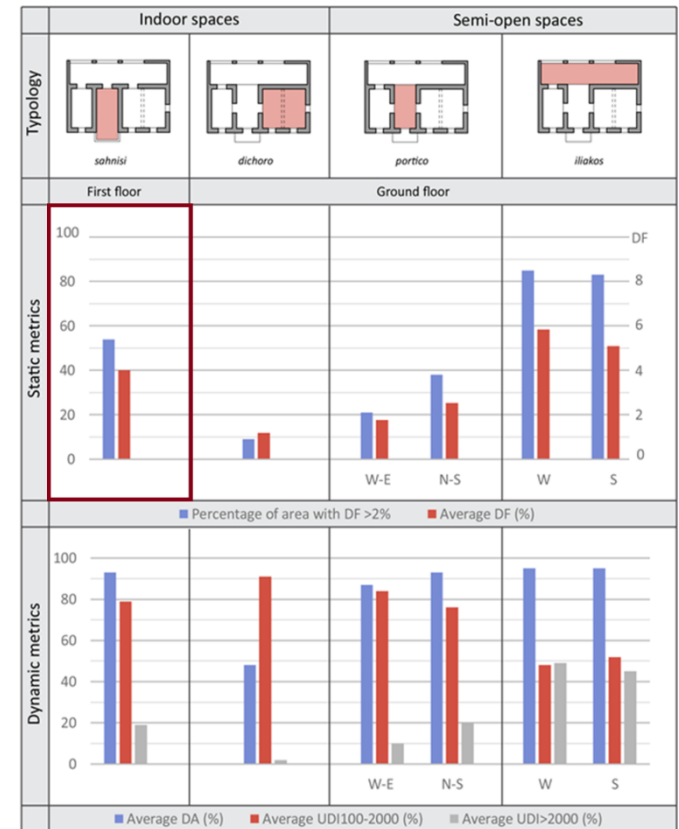
Table 4. Average daylight factor and percentages (%) of space area with daylight factor above 2% for the spaces under study.

Space under study		Average Daylight Factor (%)	% of space DF>2%
Indoor spaces			
<i>Sahnisi</i>	space 1	4.00	54
<i>Dichoro</i>	space 2	1.18	9
Semi-open spaces			
W-E <i>portico</i>	space 3	1.76	21
N-S <i>portico</i>	space 4	2.54	38
W <i>iliakos</i>	space 5	5.84	85
S <i>iliakos</i>	space 6	5.10	83

Table 5. Dynamic Simulation Results

Dynamic Metrics (%)	Indoor spaces		Semi-open spaces			
	<i>Sahnisi</i>	<i>Dichoro</i>	<i>Portico</i>		<i>Iliakos</i>	
Workplane	back-front	back-front	back-front	back-front	back-front	back-front
DA (range)	85-99	0-94	2-99	2-99	1-99	52-99
Average DA	93	48	87	93	95	95
UDI _{<100} (range)	7-0	100-2	75-1	84-0	100-0	18-0
Average UDI _{<100}	4	9	6	4	3	3
UDI ₁₀₀₋₂₀₀₀ (range)	10-93	0-97	10-97	8-97	6-95	11-97
Average UDI ₁₀₀₋₂₀₀₀	79	91	84	76	48	52
UDI _{>2000} (range)	0-90	0-38	0-89	0-91	0-95	0-86
Average UDI _{>2000}	19	1	10	20	49	45
Area DA _{max} > 5% time	52	0	27	51	95	93

Analysis of simulated results Static and Dynamic daylight performance metrics



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Comprehensive diagram that indicates the key lighting performance research results of the spaces under study derived from static and dynamic simulation

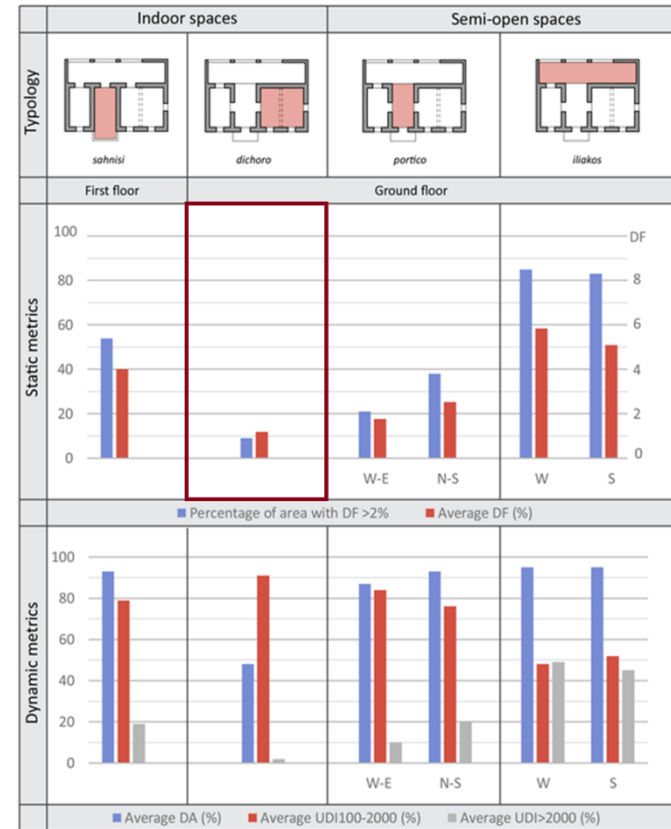
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Michael et al. *Indoor and Built Environment* 26(4)

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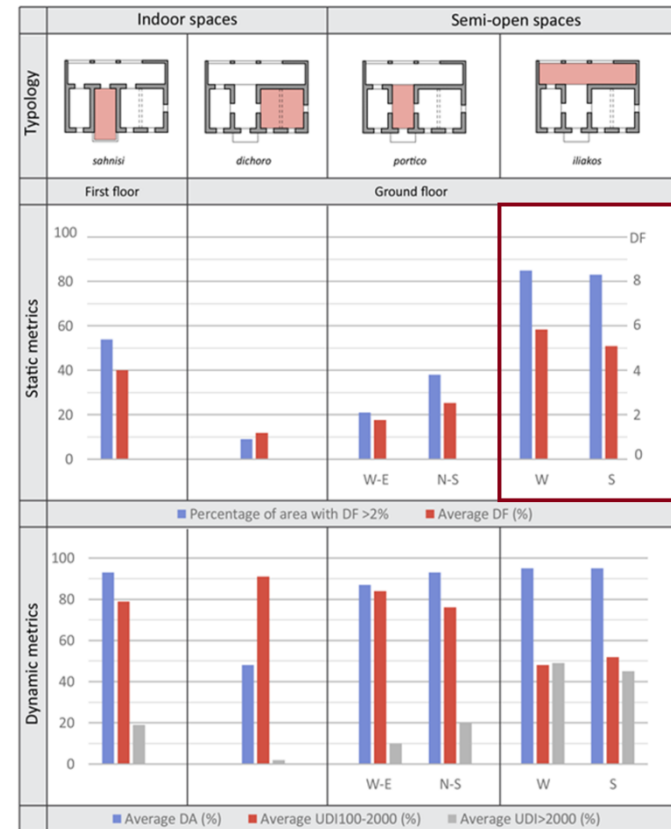
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Analysis of simulated results Static and Dynamic daylight performance metrics



Michael et al. *Indoor and Built Environment* 26(4)

Comprehensive diagram that indicates the key lighting performance research results of the spaces under study derived from static and dynamic simulation

Η διερεύνηση των περιβαλλοντικά αιεφόρων
σχεδιαστικών παραμέτρων της παραδοσιακής
αρχιτεκτονικής στην Κύπρο επιτρέπει την σύνταξη
σχεδιαστικών κατευθυντήριων γραμμών για την **ανάπτυξη**
περιβαλλοντικά φιλικών πρακτικών συντήρησης και
αποκατάστασης ιστορικών κτηρίων,
καθώς επίσης και σε **συστάσεις για το σχεδιασμό**
σύγχρονων κατασκευών την περιοχή της Ανατολικής
Μεσογείου.

BioVernacular_06.2012 – 12.2014

Innovative Methods of Protection and Conservation of Bioclimatic Design Elements in Traditional Buildings in the Historic Centre of Nicosia

Cyprus Research Promotion Foundation (RPF), HUMANITIES-0609(BIE)07

M. Philokyprou (UCY coordinator), **A. Michael (senior researcher)**, I. Ioannou, S. Thravalou, Ch. Heracleous
100 000 Euro (total-budget)

BioCultural_06.2013 – 03.2016

Implementation of Sustainable Design Elements of Vernacular Architecture in the Rehabilitation of Traditional Buildings and in the Design of New Structures

University of Cyprus (UCY), Internal Research Programs, 2012

M. Philokyprou (UCY coordinator), **A. Michael (senior researcher)**, A. Savvides, E. Malaktou, Ch. Heracleous
68 000 Euro (total-budget)

EduCultural_06.2016 – 06.2017

Contemporary techniques of conservation and restoration of traditional buildings

European Commission, Erasmus+ Programme, Mobility for VET Learners and Staff, Action KA1

A. Michael (UCY coordinator), M. Philokyprou, A. Savvides

5 250 Euro (sub-budget), 32 895 Euro (total-budget)

Refereed Journal Publications

Michael, A., Demosthenous D., Philokyprou, M., (2017) Natural Ventilation for Cooling in Mediterranean Climate: A Case Study in Vernacular Architecture of Cyprus. Energy and Buildings 144 (2017) 333–345, Elsevier, DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.enbuild.2017.03.040>

Philokyprou, M., **Michael, A., Malaktou, E., Savvides, A., (2017) Environmentally responsive design in Eastern Mediterranean. The case of vernacular architecture in the coastal, lowland and mountainous regions of Cyprus.** Building and Environment 111 (2017) 91-109, Elsevier, DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.buildenv.2016.10.010>

Philokyprou, M., **Michael, A., Thravalou, S., Ioannou, I., (2017) Thermal performance assessment of vernacular residential semi-open spaces in Mediterranean climate.** Indoor and Built Environment (2017) 01-20, SAGE, First Published Online: March 14, 2017, DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1177/1420326X17699037>

Michael, A., Heracleous, C., Thravalou, S., Philokyprou, M., (2017) Lighting performance of urban vernacular architecture in the East-Mediterranean area: Field study and simulation analysis. Indoor and Built Environment, 26/4 (2017) 471-487, SAGE, First Published Online: December 10, 2015, DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1177/1420326X15621613>

Savvides, A., **Michael, A., Malaktou, E., Philokyprou, M., (2016) Examination and assessment of insolation conditions of streetscapes of traditional settlements in the Eastern Mediterranean area.** Habitat International 53 (2016) 442-452, Elsevier, DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.habitatint.2015.12.002>

Malaktou E., Philokyprou, M., **Michael, A., Savvides A., (2016) Thermal Assessment of Traditional, Partially Subterranean Dwellings in Coastal and Mountainous Regions in the Mediterranean Climate. The Case of Cyprus.** Journal of Sustainable Architecture and Civil Engineering, 3/16 (2016), 82-96, SACE, ISSN: 2029–9990, DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5755/j01.sace.16.3.16155>

Philokyprou, M., **Michael, A., (2013) Evaluation of the Environmental Features of Vernacular Architecture.** A Case Study in Cyprus. International Journal of Heritage in the Digital Era (2012) 1, 349-354, SAGE, DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1260/2047-4970.1.0.349>

Michael, A., Philokyprou, M., Thravalou S. and Ioannou, I. (2016) **The Role of the Thermal Mass of Adobe Walls in the Thermal Performance of Vernacular Dwellings.** Proc. of the XII World Congress of Eastern Architectures, Terra 2016, Lyon, France, 11-14.07. 2016

Thravalou, S., Philokyprou, M., **Michael, A.,** (2016) **Natural Ventilation Performance of Heritage Buildings in the Mediterranean Climate. The Case of a Two-Storey Urban Traditional Dwelling in Nicosia, Cyprus.** Proc. of the 9th Int. Conf. On Making Comfort Relevant, ISBN 978-0-9928957-3-0, Windsor 2016, UK, pp. 328-339

Michael, A., Heracleous, C., Malaktou, E., Savvides, A., and Philokyprou, M. (2015). **Lighting performance in rural vernacular architecture in Cyprus: field studies and simulation analysis.** Proc. of the 31st Int. Conf. On Passive Low Energy Architecture, Architecture in (R)evolution, PLEA 2015, Bologna

Malaktou, E., Philokyprou, M., **Michael, A.,** and Savvides, A. (2015). **Effect of high mass traditional buildings in moderating indoor temperatures in the Mediterranean climate.** Proc. of the 31st Int. Conf. On Passive Low Energy Architecture, Architecture in (R)evolution, PLEA 2015, Bologna

Philokyprou, M., **Michael, A.,** Savvides, A., and Malaktou, E. (2015). **Evaluation of bioclimatic design features of vernacular architecture in Cyprus. Case studies from rural settlements in different climatic regions.** Proc. of the 2nd Int. Conf. On Preservation, Maintenance and Rehabilitation of Historic Buildings and Structures, REHAB15, Porto: Green Lines Institute for Sustainable Development, pp. 999-1008

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Michael, A., Philokyprou, M., Thravalou, St., Ioannou, I., (2013) **Contribution of Bioclimatic Elements to Thermal Comfort: Heritage Case Study in Nicosia.** Cyprus. Illinger, C., Elbel, E., Khoja, A., Heinrich, M. (eds.), Proc. of the 29th Int. Conf. On Passive Low Energy Architecture, Sustainable Architecture for a Renewable Future, PLEA 2013, Munich, Germany, ISBN: 978-3-8167-9054-9, 2013

ΔΕΣΜΟΙ ΑΝΑΠΤΥΞΗΣ



ΒΙΟΚΛΙΜΑΤΙΚΗ ΠΤΥΧΗ ΙΣΤΟΡΙΚΩΝ ΚΤΗΡΙΩΝ

Δρ Αιμίλιος Μιχαήλ, Αρχιτέκτων Μηχανικός, M.Arch, M.Sc, Ph.D.

Επ. Καθηγητής, Τμήμα Αρχιτεκτονικής, Πανεπιστήμιο Κύπρου

ΣΑΣ ΕΥΧΑΡΙΣΤΩ ΓΙΑ ΤΗΝ ΠΡΟΣΟΧΗ!



Τμήμα Αρχιτεκτονικής
Πολυτεχνική Σχολή
ΠΑΝΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΙΟ ΚΥΠΡΟΥ