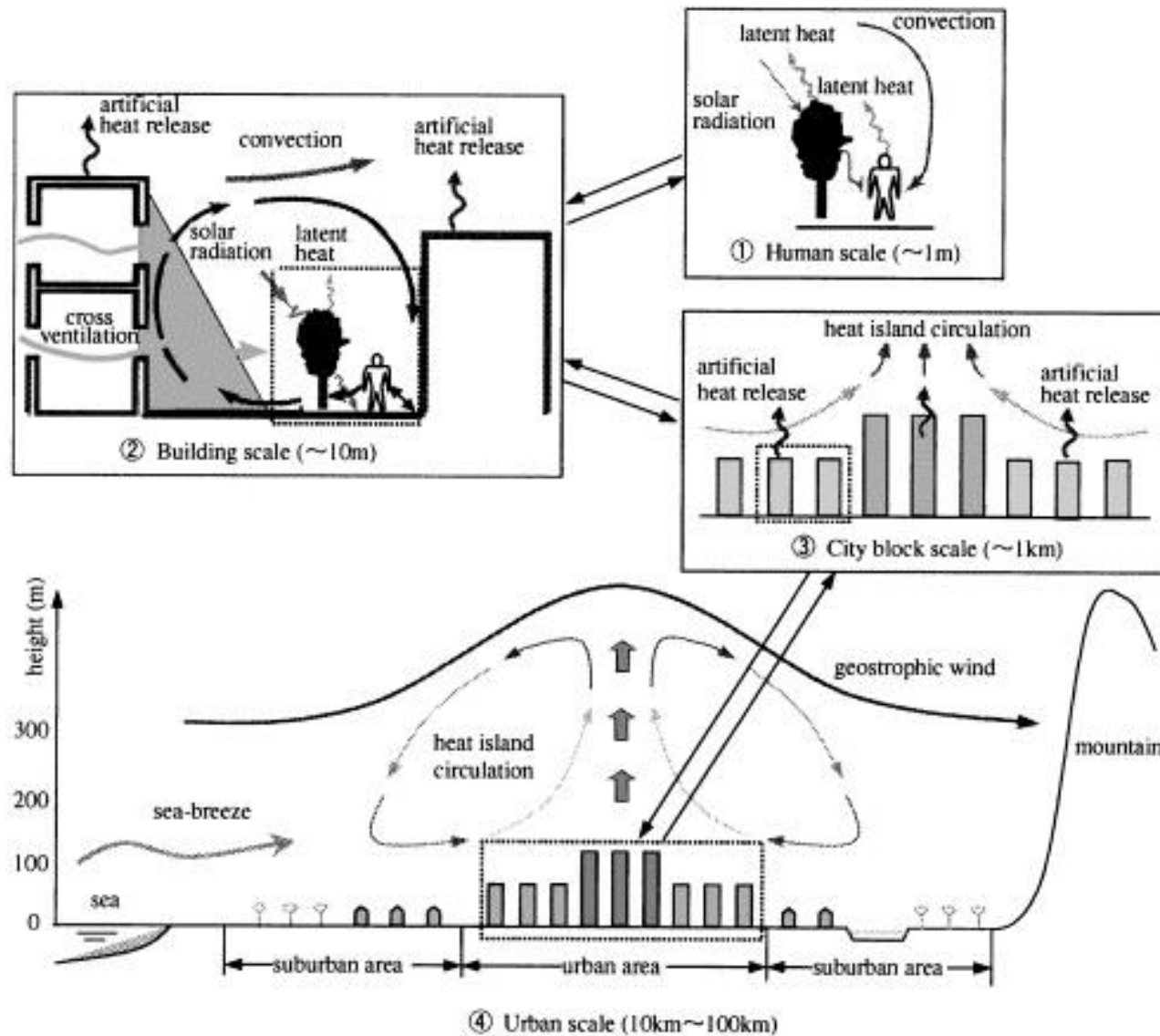


Difference between micro and macro climate



Micro-climate - The variations in **localized** climate around a building



Macro-climate - The climate of a **larger area** such as a region or a country

•The macro and micro climate has a very important effect on both the **energy performance and environmental performance of buildings.**

•The building site affects exposure to the **prevailing wind, the solar radiation the building receives, pollution levels, temperatures and rain penetration.**



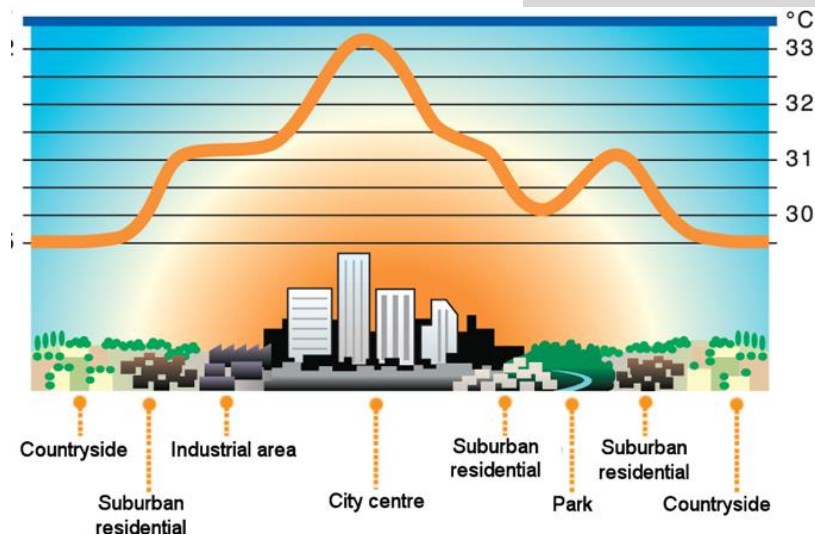
Macro climate factors

- Temperature
- Wind
- Humidity
- Precipitation
- Sunshine
- Solar radiation
- Cloud cover

Macro climate affected by

- sun angle exposure
- Topography - the shape of the land
- Vegetation
- Water body

- Physical infrastructure
- Urban layout (land use)
- Building types
- Shapes, height, color
- Material use in building facade
- Energy demand
- Open spaces
- Vehicle pollution



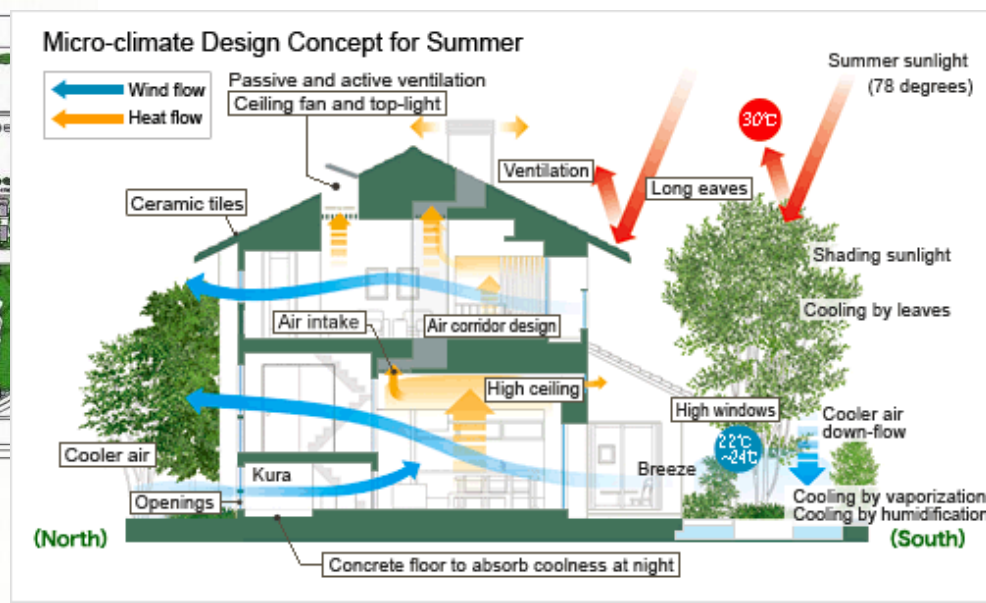
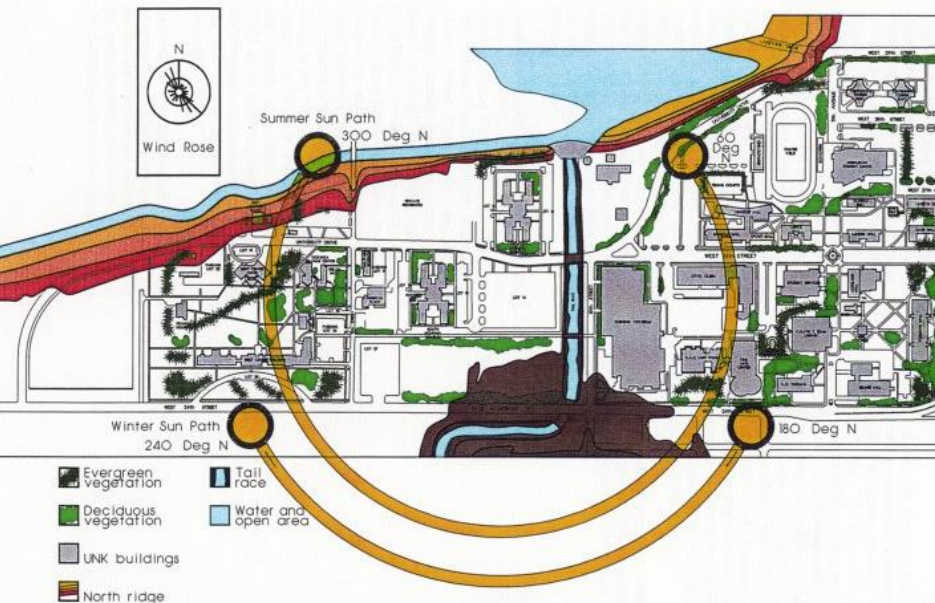
Micro-Climate – Effects of Buildings

Buildings themselves create further micro-climates by **shading the ground, changing wind flow patterns**.

One example of how buildings affect the local climate is the **heat island effect** in large cities where the average temperature is higher than the surrounding area:

Solar energy absorbed and re-emitted from **building surfaces, pavements roads** etc. creates a warming effect on the surrounding air. Also the large quantities of **buildings break up the wind flow**, reducing wind speeds and causing the warm air to remain stagnant in the city. This also causes **increased pollution as well as temperatures**.

The presence of local high rise buildings can degrade the local climate as **wind speed at ground level** can be significantly increased, while extensive **shadows block access to sunlight** for long periods, increasing space **heating costs** in surrounding buildings.

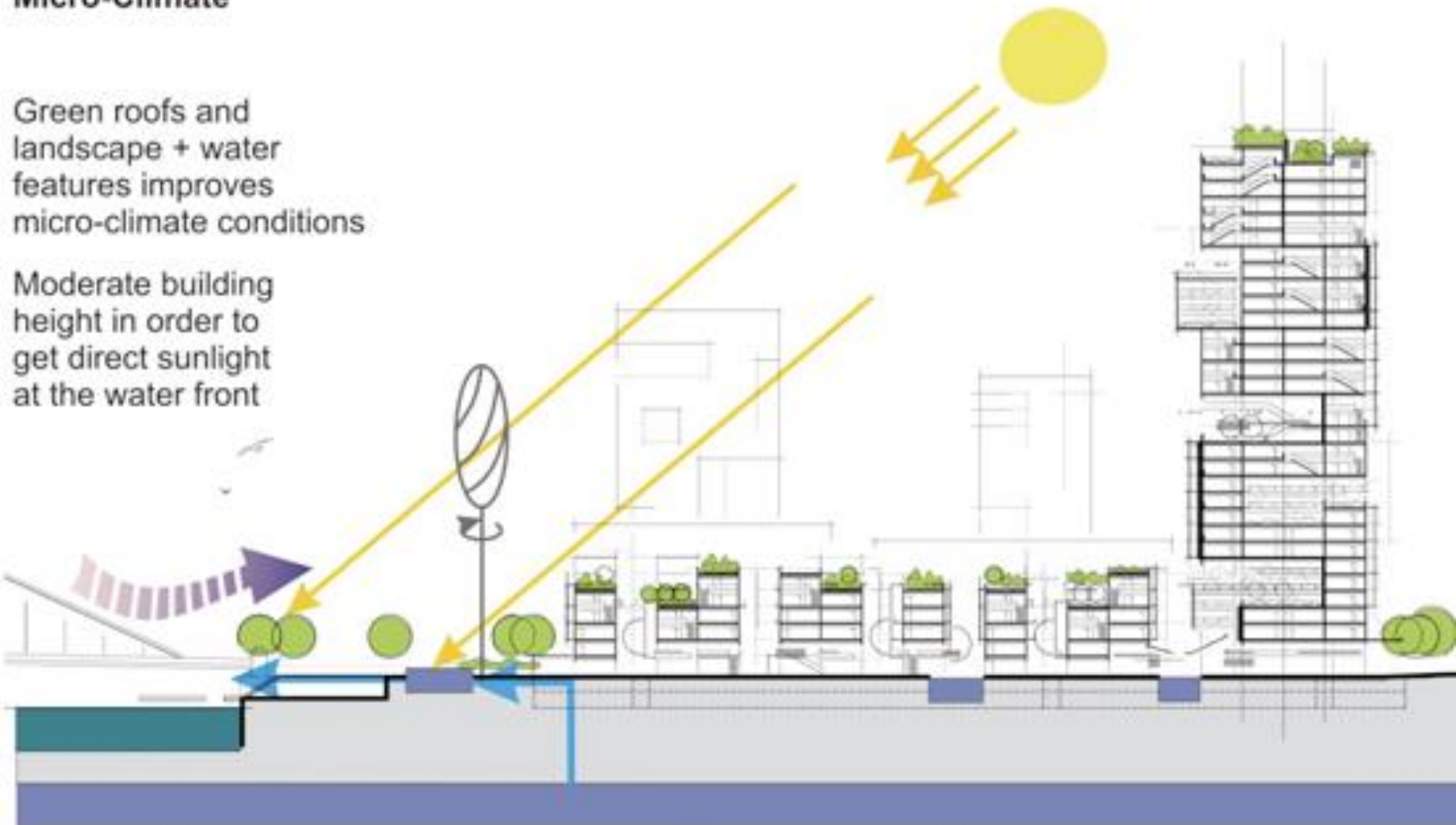


Example

Micro-Climate

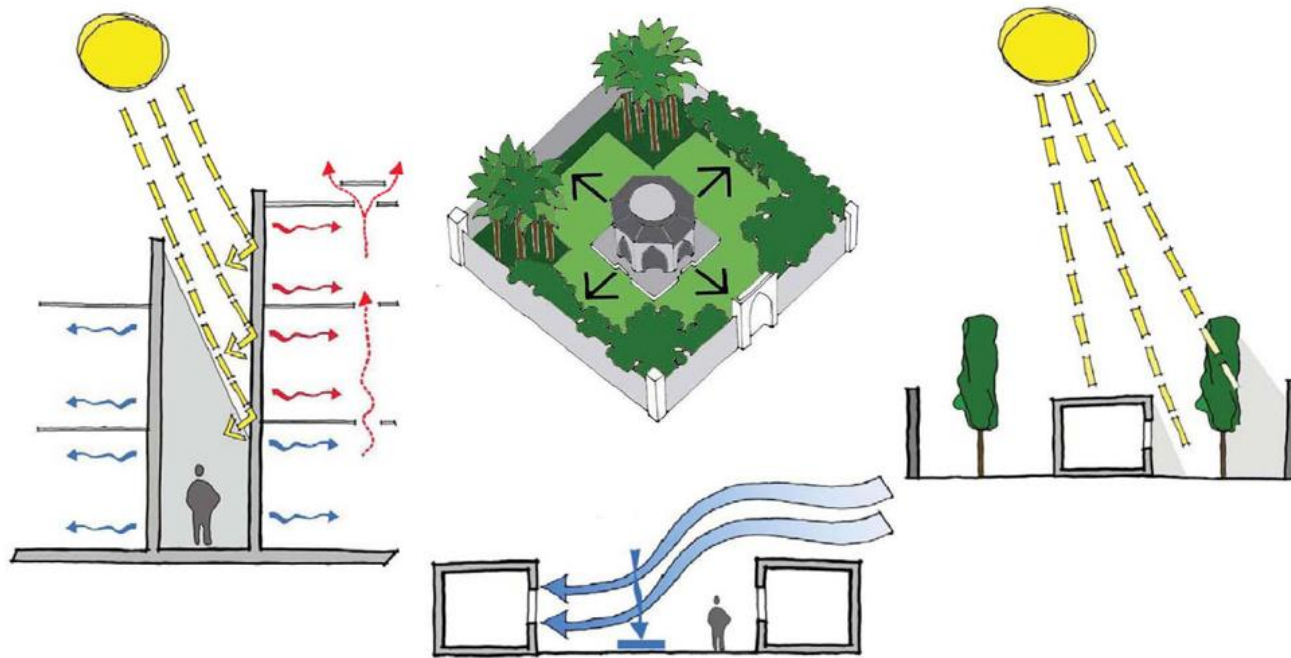
Green roofs and landscape + water features improves micro-climate conditions

Moderate building height in order to get direct sunlight at the water front



Aquifer

Example



Microclimate

Courtyard building typology to provide local shading

Vegetation/ native planting for passive cooling and shading

Water features to provide evaporative cooling

Heavy weight building elements to provide thermal mass and night cooling ventilation

Narrow street to provide shading

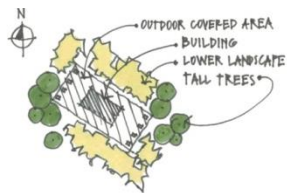
Evaporative cooling towers to enhance microclimates conditions of the central space.

The water used in the cooling towers will come from a recycling system.



SOLAR GAIN REJECTION

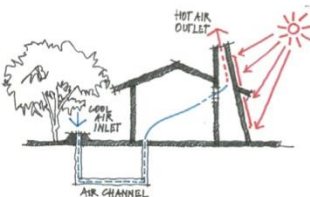
Building orientation



Landscape



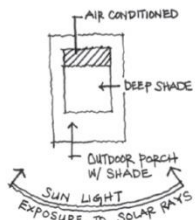
Roof system



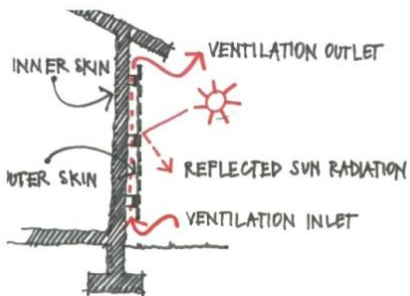
Reflective surfaces

shading

Thermal mass

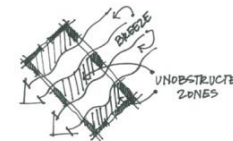


INSULATION



AIR MOVEMENT

Building form

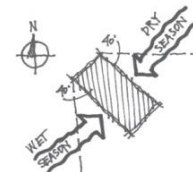


Building elevation

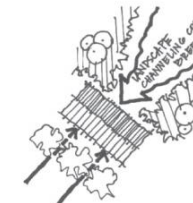


Natural ventilation

Channel landscape planting

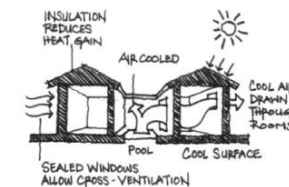


Cross ventilation



EVAPORATIVE COOLING

Water elements

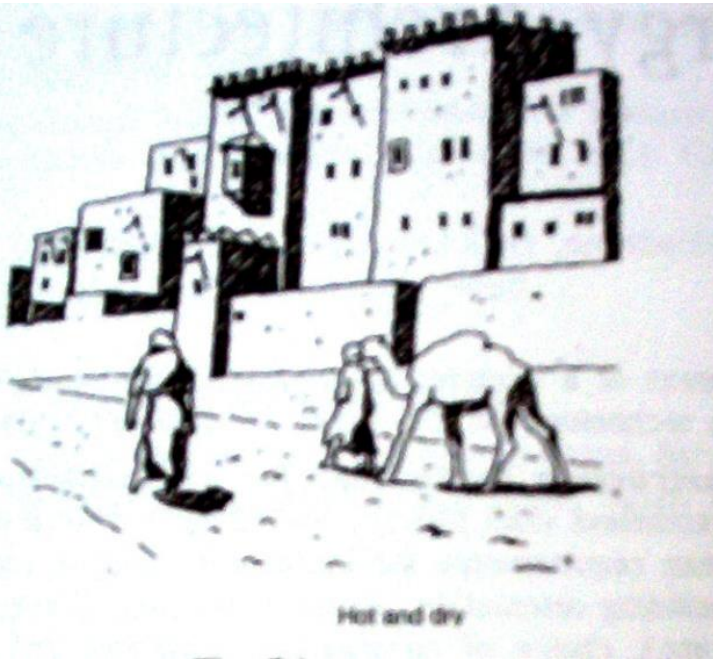


Zones of natural cooling

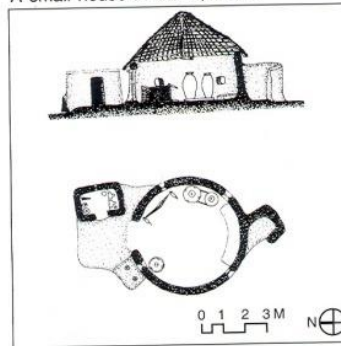
Elevated position



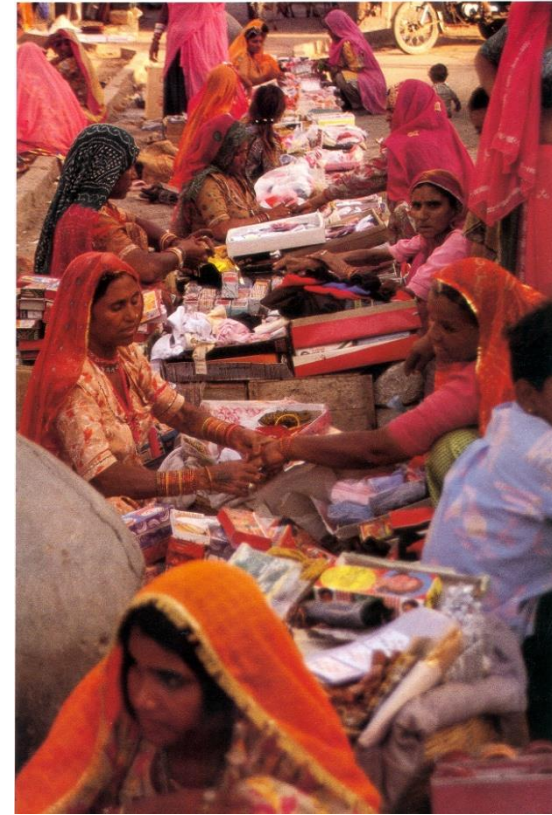
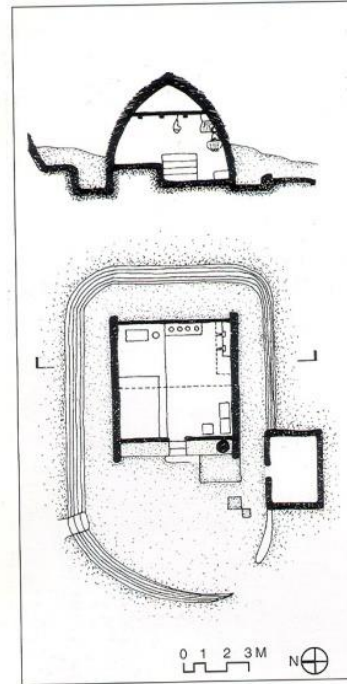
TRADITIONAL ARCHITECTURE



A small house in Banni, Kutch

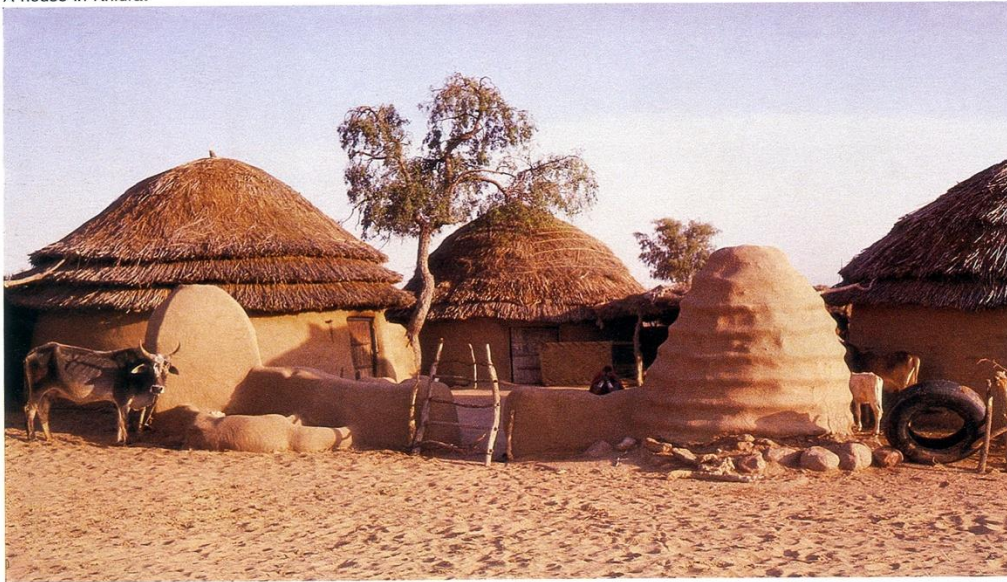


A Toda house

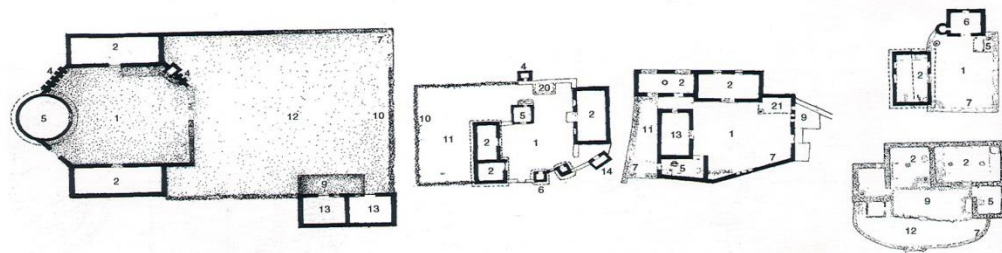


BHUNGA-KUTCH.

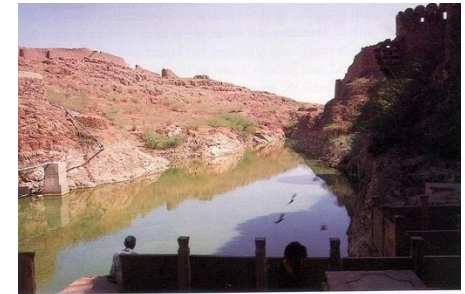
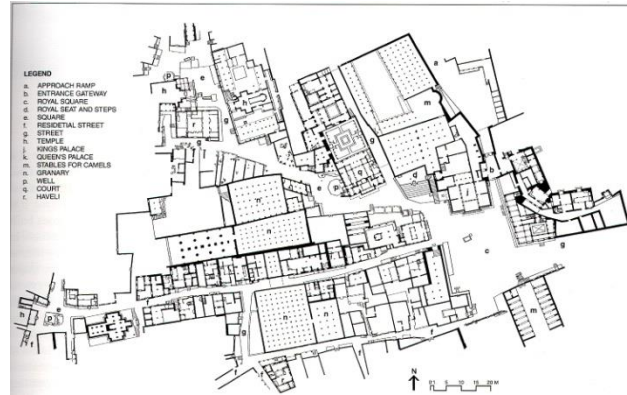
A house in Khidrat



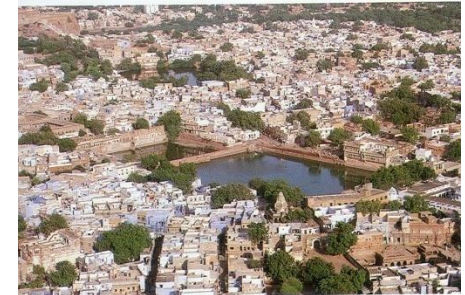
Comparative plans of houses of the various settlements included in the study



• SELECTION OF SITE- URBAN FABRIC



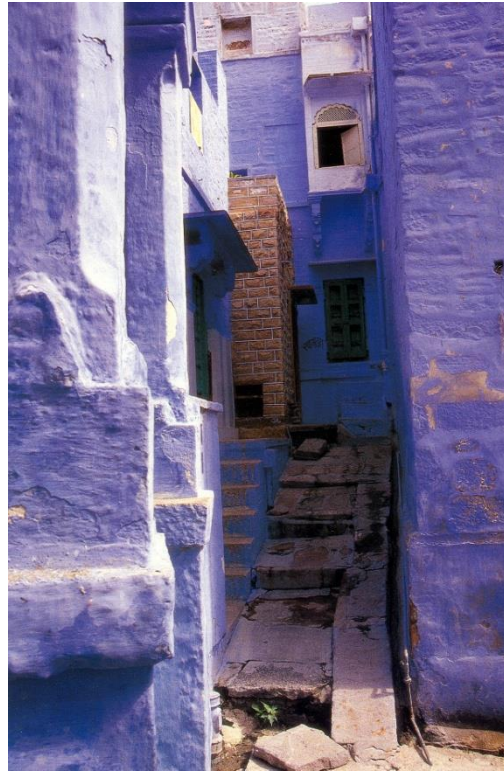
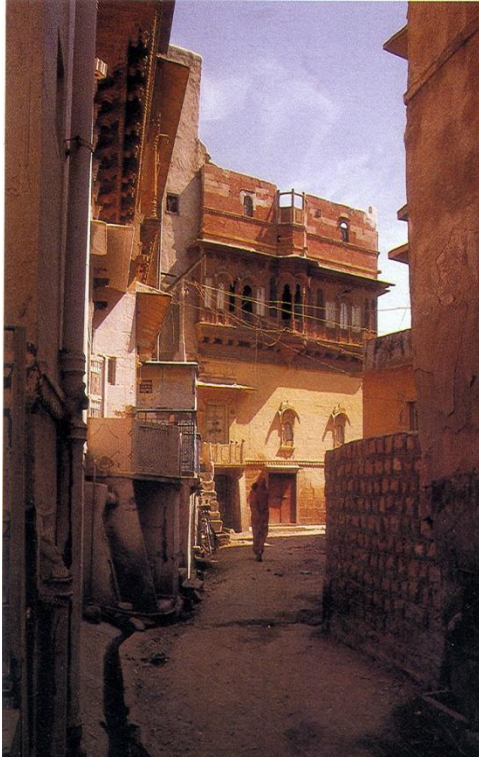
Ranisar, Jodhpur



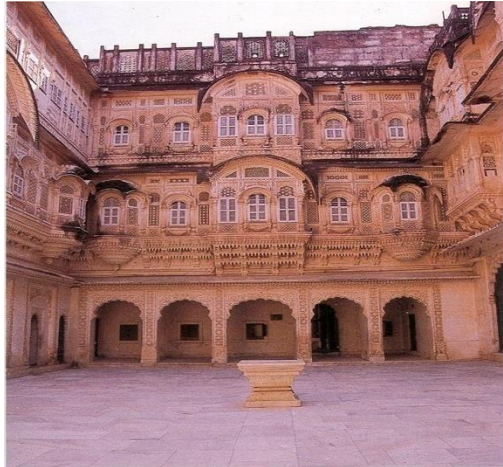
Gulabsagar, Jodhpur (middle and bottom)



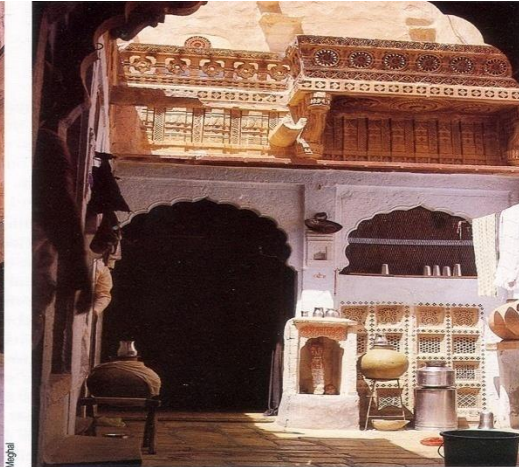
STREETS-MUTUAL SHADING-WIND



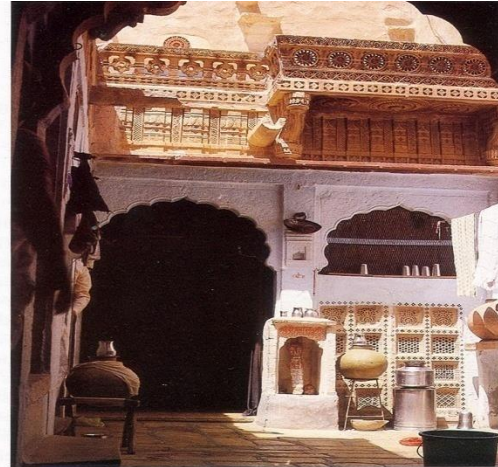
• COURTYARD IN HOT-DRY CLIMATE



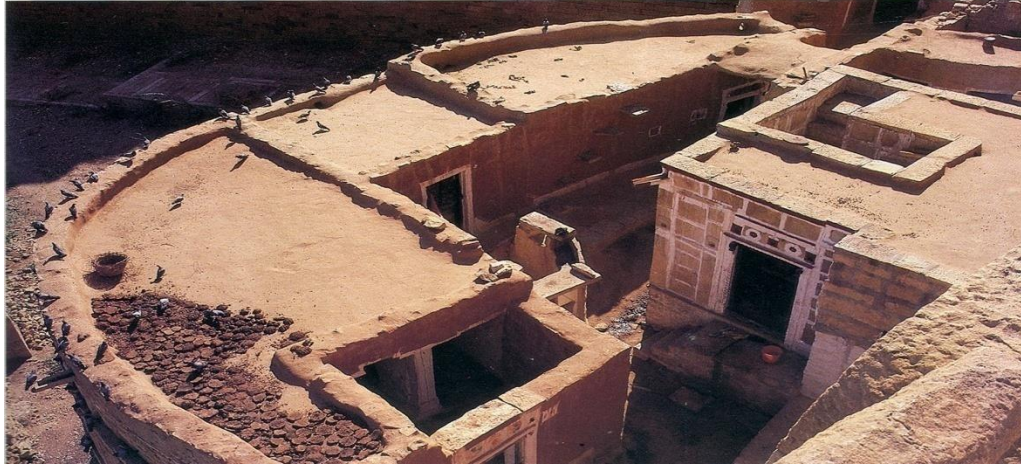
▲ Holi Chowk; Mehrangarh fort



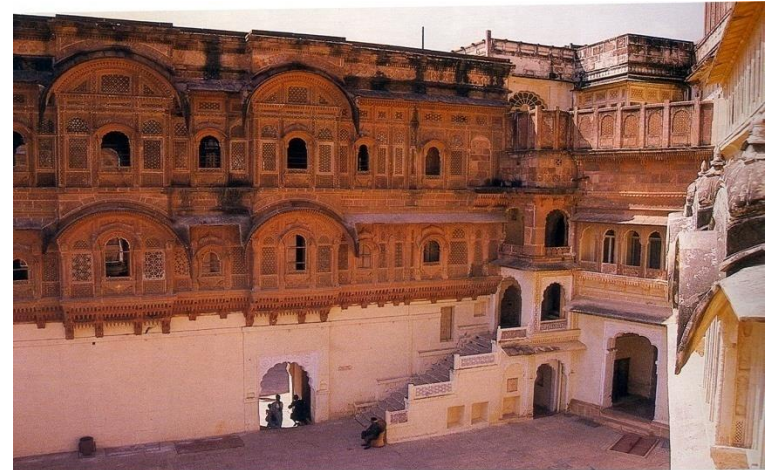
▼ Courtyard of bastion houses; Jaisalmer fort



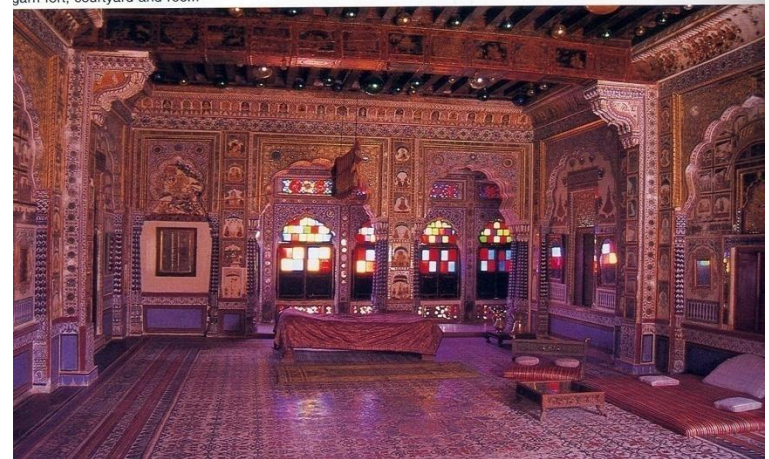
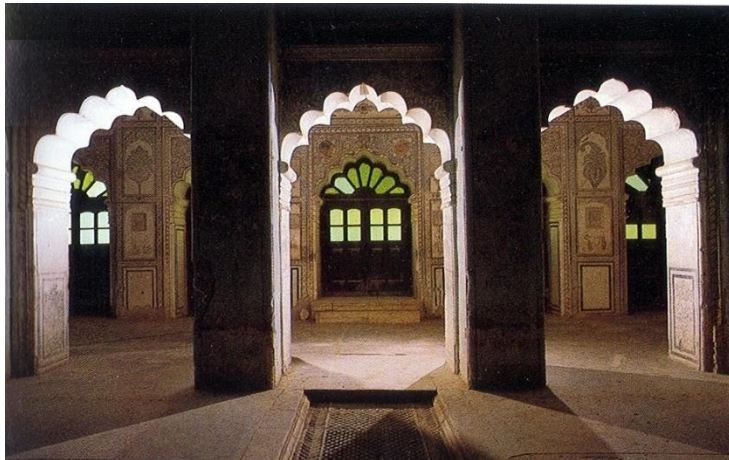
▲ Courtyard in a Jaisalmer house



LAYERING OF SPACE(BUFFER SPACE)



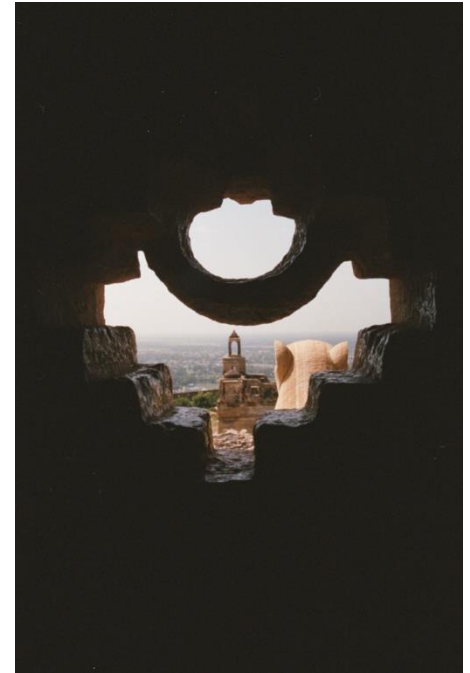
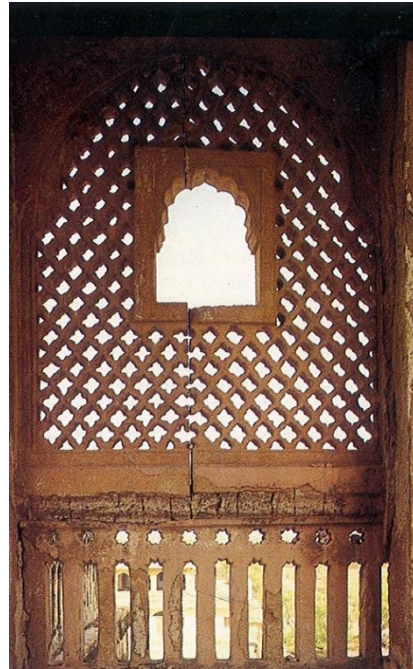
garh fort, courtyard and room



• OPENINGS



Zharookhas in Jaisalmer

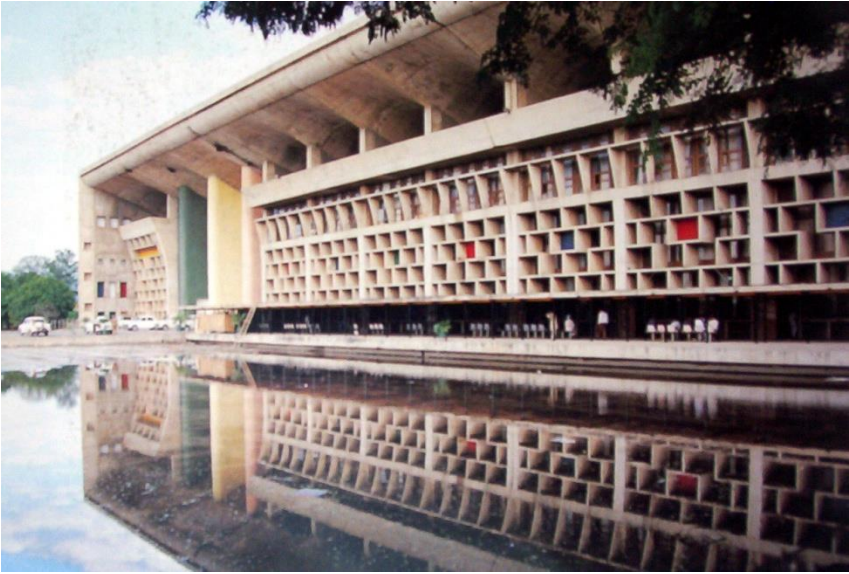


• EVAPORATIVE COOLING

.....WATER.....



• MODERN ARCHITECTURE



EARTH SHELTERING, VAULT, WATER



• WIND TOWERS

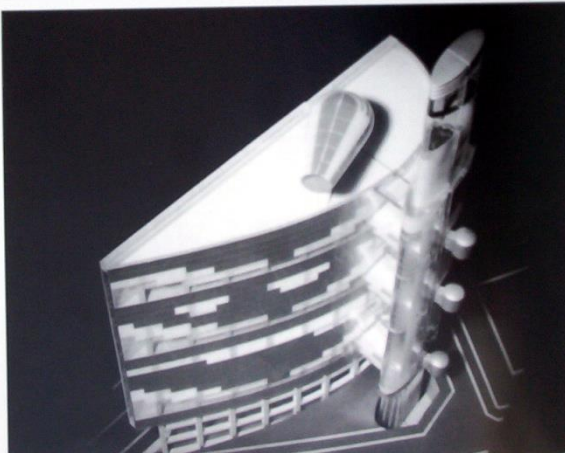
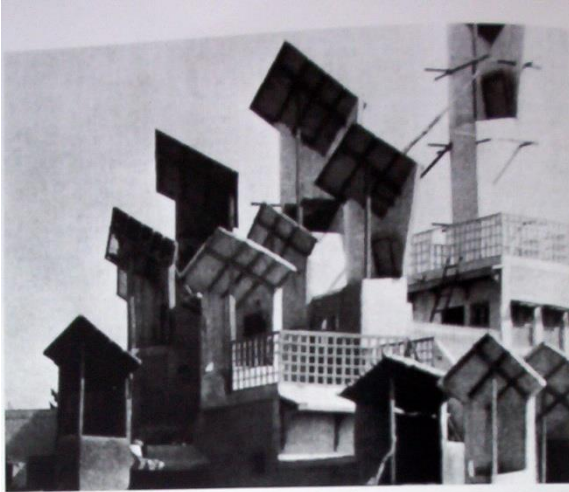
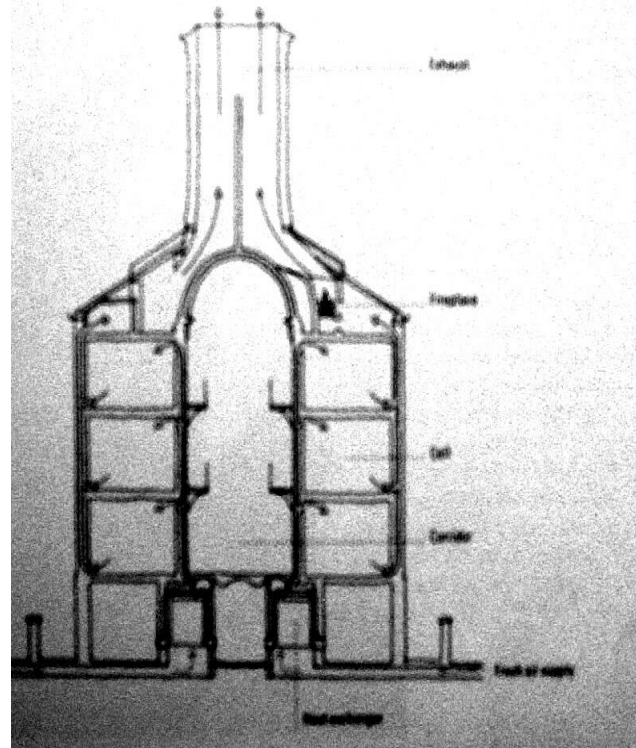
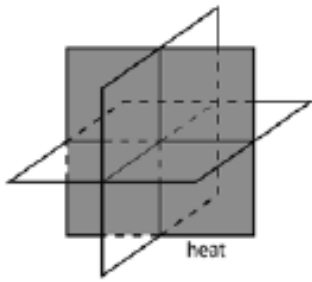


Figure 74
In 1844 Josiah Jubb achieved
an air change rate of 3 a/h in
this prison building in England
exclusively with natural
buoyancy.

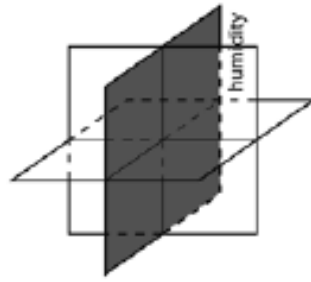


• MODERN ARCHITECTURE

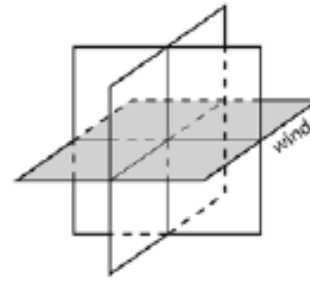




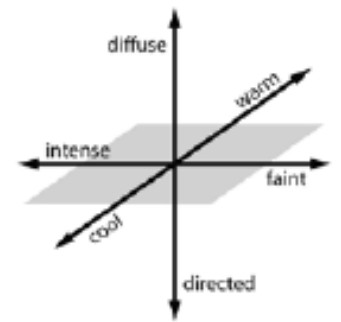
HEAT



HUMIDITY



WIND



LIGHT

CLIMATE



COMFORT



SCREEN



CONTROL

