







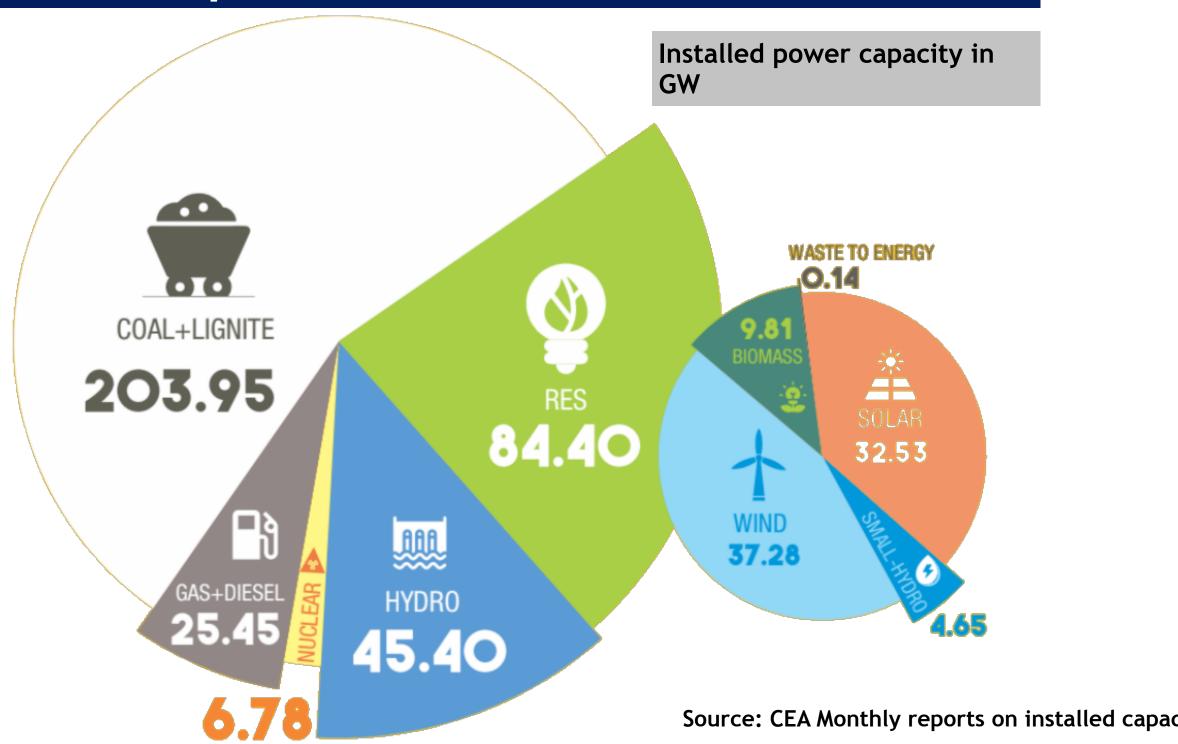
## Eco Niwas Samhita - Karnataka

Energy Conservation Building Code for Residential Building





### **Power Consumption**



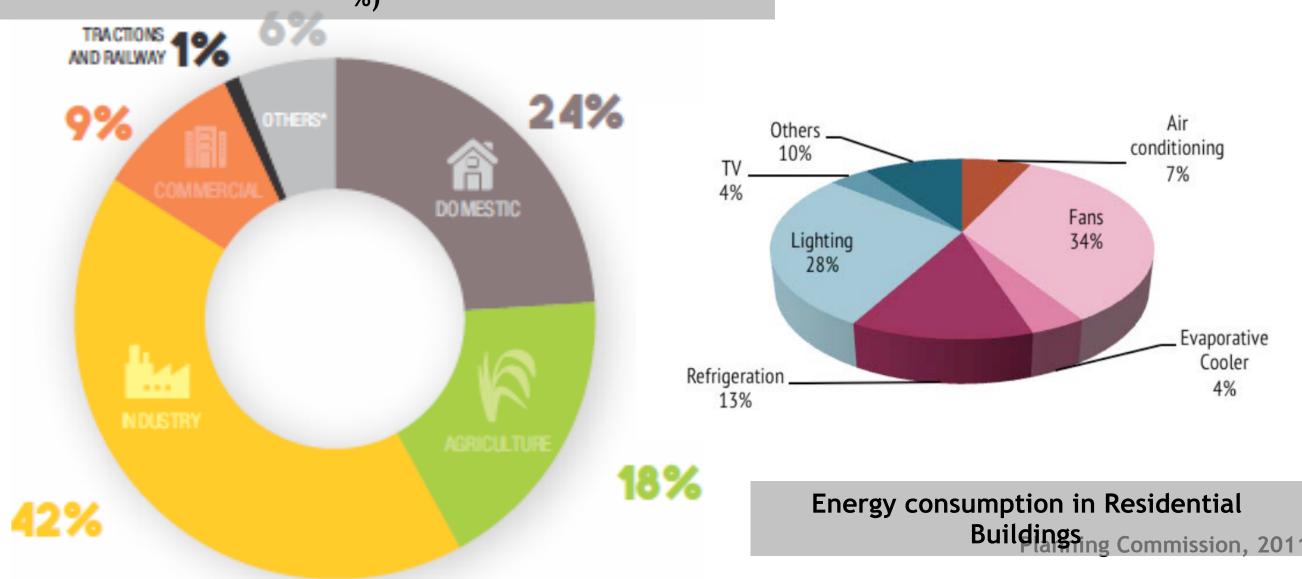






## Source wise Energy Consumption





Source: Climate Works, Foundation, 201







### Introduction to Eco Niwas Samhita (ENS)

# **BEE**(BUREAU OF ENERGY EFFICIENCY)



GIZ

(Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit)

**Government of Germany** 

#### **Government of India**



**Eco Niwas Samhita** 



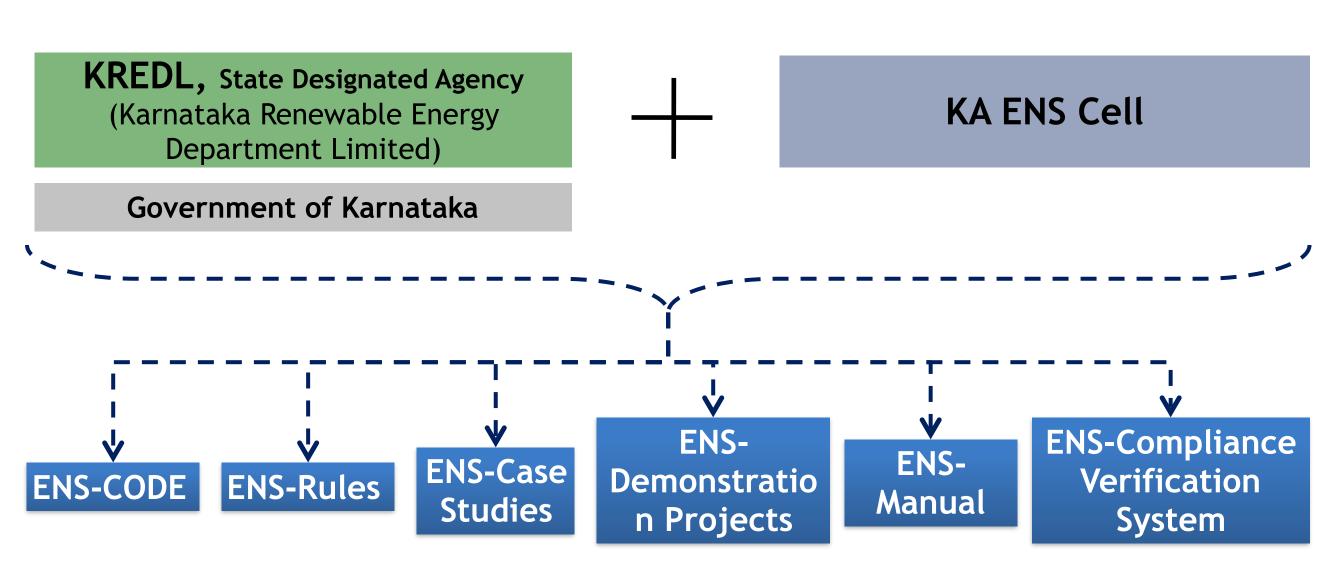
Launch of Eco Niwas Samhita in December 2018







### Karnataka Eco Niwas Samhita (ENS) Cell





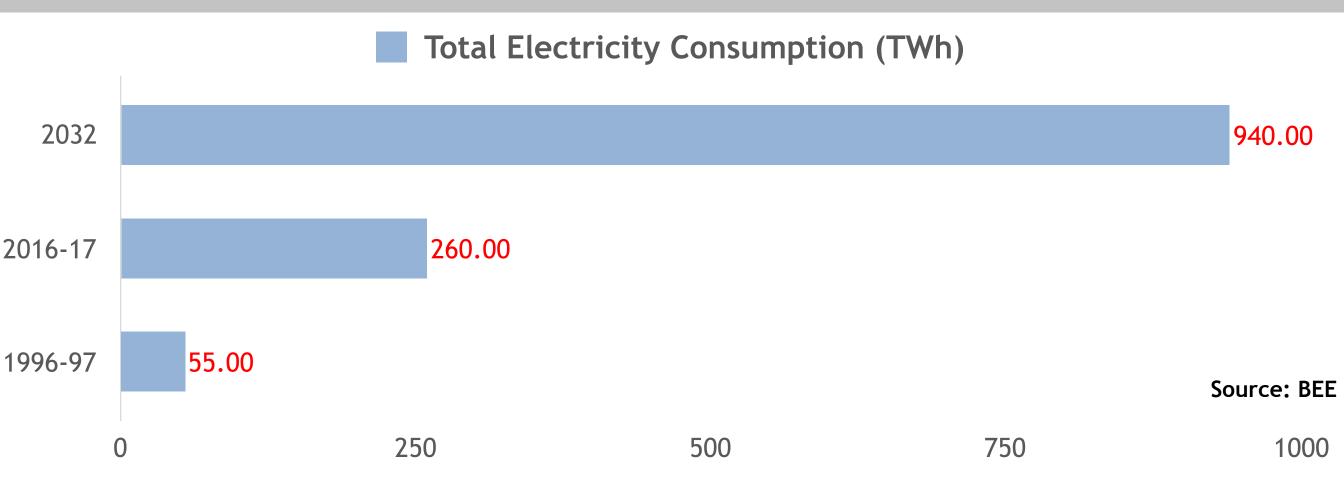




#### **Need for ENS**

With respect to BUILT-UP AREA, approximately 3 Billion sq-m of Residential Built-up area will be added by 2030 with an exponential land use increase from 24% to 60% by 2047.





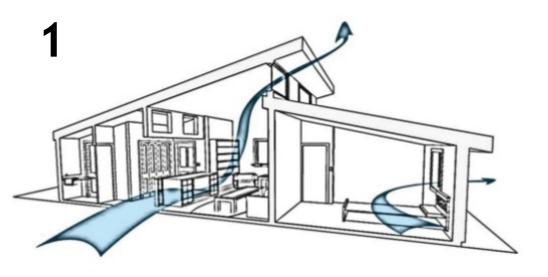






### Eco Niwas Samhita (ENS) - Part 1

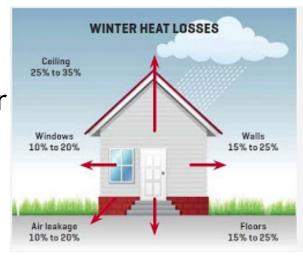
Eco Niwas Samhita - Part 1 is designed to define minimum Building Envelope design standards to improve Energy Efficiency in Residential Buildings

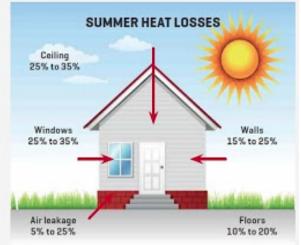


2. For adequate day light (WWR- Window to Wall area Ratio)



For Adequate
 natural ventilation
 potential
 (WFR - Window to Floor
 Area Ratio)





3. Limit heat gains / heat loss (U Value - Thermal Transmittance, RETV-Residential Envelope Transmittance Value)







#### Salient Features of ENS

- ☐ Simple-to-apply format (Prescriptive Compliance Approach)
- ☐ Simple calculations based on inputs from the architectural design drawings of

buildings.

- ☐ Will not require any simulation software.
- Code to be readily adopted in the building bye-laws.

☐ A compliance tool is also available on BEE website to aid in the

calculations

and compliance check.

http://
www.econiwas.com/



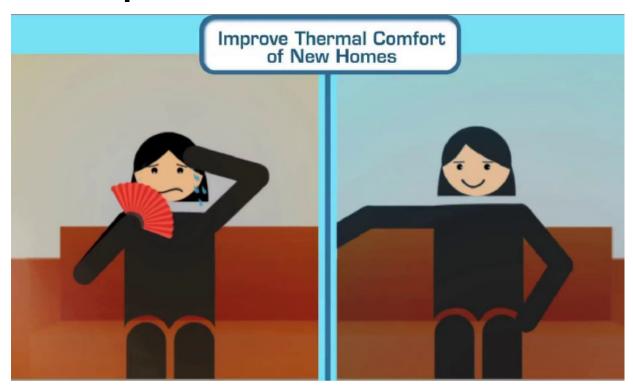






#### **Benefits of ENS**

#### **Improve Thermal Comforts**



#### **Reduce Electricity Bills**



#### Estimated Impact Of Implementing Eco Niwas Samhita

Minimum 20% energy saving as compared to a typical Building 125 billion KWH of electricity Saving 100 million tones of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent abatement



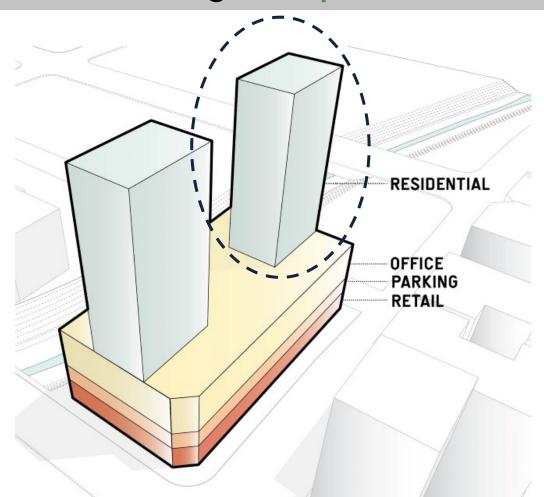




## Scope of ENS

#### The code is applicable to

(a)Residential Buildings with plot area ≥ 500m<sup>2</sup>



(b) Residential part of "Mixed Land-use building projects" built on plot area of ≥ 500m<sup>2</sup>.

#### **Excluded from the code**



**Dormitories** 



Hotels

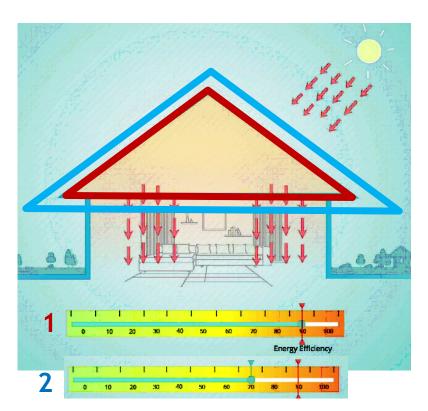


**Lodging Rooms** 

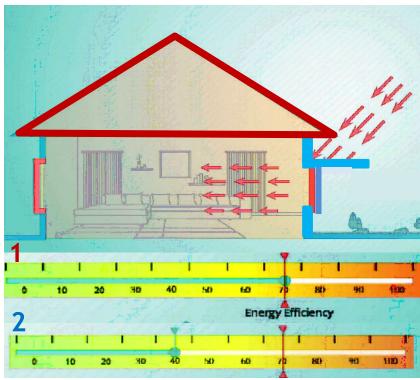


## Conventional Building vs Ens Compliant

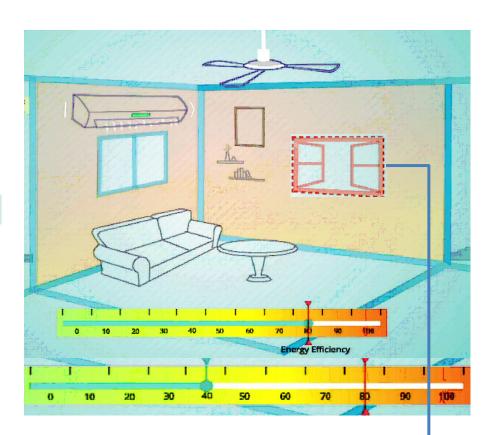
#### Ruilding



Non-insulated roof absorbs more heat and radiates inside the building; 90 EPI (approx.)
 Proper Insulating materials can reduced heat gain; 70 EPI (approx.)



- 1. Conventional Brick wall, roof and single glazed windows, traps heat; 70 EPI (approx.)
- 2. Proper shading, glazing, Wall & Roof insulation reduces impact of heat; 40 EPI (approx.)



Increases in cross-ventilation \*
reduces dependency on Air
conditioners & coolers, thereby
reduces electricity bills



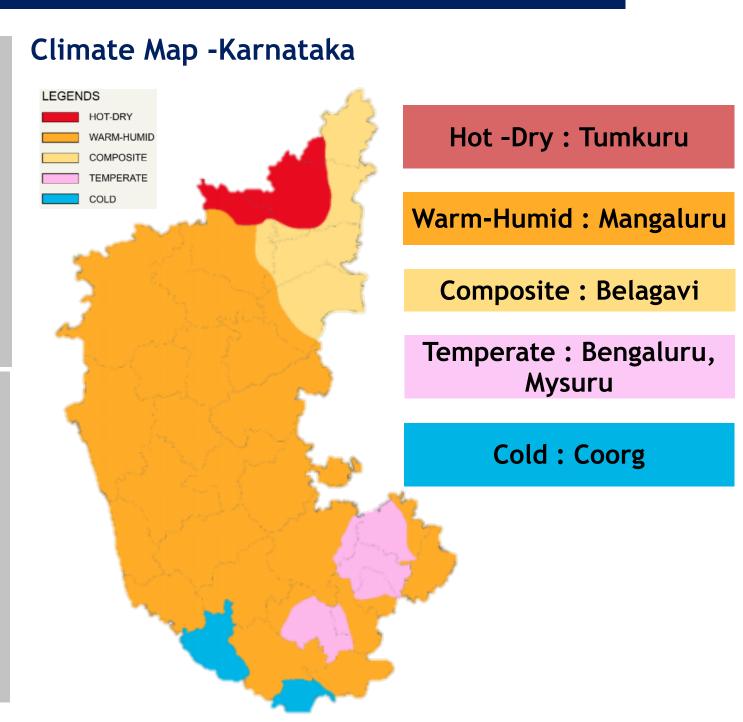




#### Karnataka ENS Code

SCOPE: The Karnataka ENS code is applicable to Residential Buildings with plot area  $\geq 500\text{m}^2$  and Residential part of "Mixed Land-use building projects" built on plot area of  $\geq 500\text{m}^2$ .

APPLICABILITY: The Karnataka ENS code is applicable to all 5 climatic zones (Composite, Hot & Dry, Warm & Humid, Temperate & Cold), that all districts fall under. Latitude below 23.5 ° N

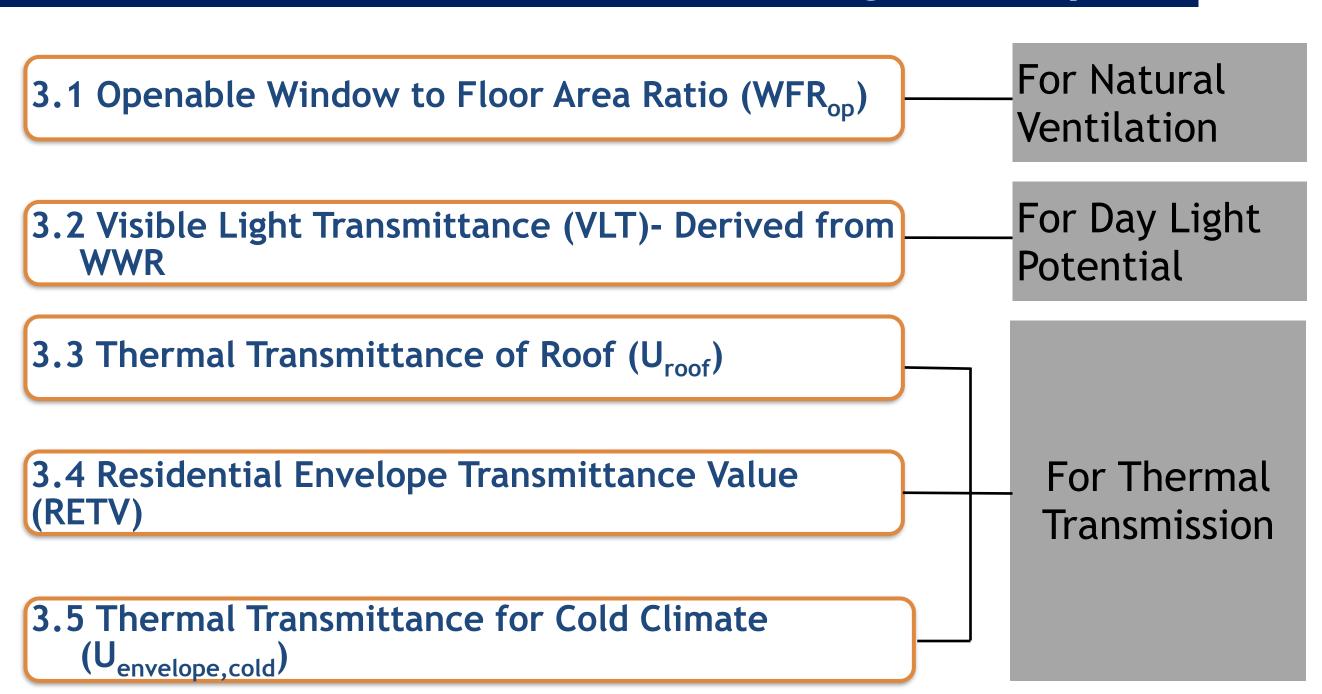








### Performance Standards for Building Envelope



Source: Eco Niwas Samhita 2018

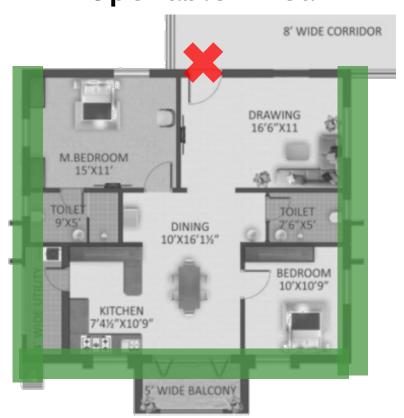


# Openable window to Floor Area Katio

$$WFR_{op} = \frac{A_{openable}}{A_{carpet}}$$

Window to floor area ratio is the ratio of Openable area to the carpet area of the dwelling Units.

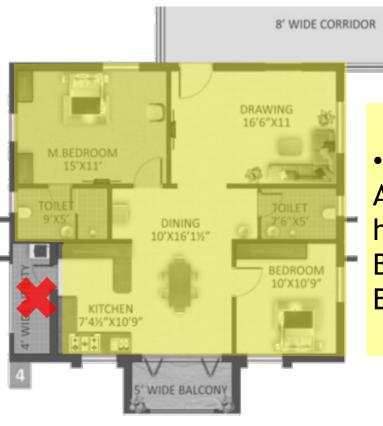
#### Openable Area



#### Windows, Ventilators, opening directly to

- External air,
- Open balcony,
- Corridor,
- ShaftDoors openingdirectly into
- Open balcony

#### **Carpet Area**



Total Internal
 Area of the
 habitable space
 Balconies Excluded



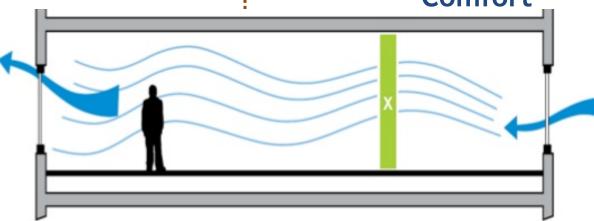
# Openable Williaow to Floor Area Katio

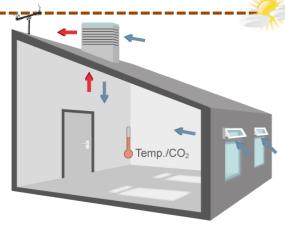
#### Minimum WFRop helps in

**Natural Ventilation** 

Improvement in Thermal Comfort

Reduction in Cooling Energy Loads





Minimum	requirement o	f winc	low-to	o-floor	area R	atio

Climate Zone	Minimum WFRop
Composite	12.50
Hot-Dry	10.00
Warm-Humid	16.66
Temperate	12.50
Cold	8.33

Openable Area Percentages (In case the exact Openable is not known)

Type of Window/Door/ Ventilator	Percentage Openable Area
Casement	90%
Sliding (2 Panes)	50%
Sliding (3 Panes)	<b>67</b> %







## 3.1 WFR<sub>op</sub> - Example

# Calculation of WFR for a dwelling unit situated in Belagavi, Karnataka (Composite)



Wall
200 mm AAC blocks with plaster on both
sides; U-value = 0.78 W/ m2.K
Roof
150 mm RCC with 40mm Polyurethane
foam (PU) insulation
Glass in windows
Single clear glass with; SHGC = 0.80,
VLT = 85%, and U-value = 5.80 W/m2.K

Opening window/ door/ ventilator	Openin g width (m)	Openin g height (m)	Openin g area (m2)	Width of glass in Opening (m)	Height of glass in Opening (m)	Glass area in opening (m2)	Opaqu e area (m2)
W1	1.20	1.60	1.92	1.20	0.53	0.64	1.28
W2	0.80	1.30	1.04	0.80	0.43	0.35	0.69
W3	0.80	1.60	1.28	0.80	1.60	1.28	0.00
D	0.75	2.50	1.87	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.87
V (2 nos)	0.65	0.40	0.26	0.65	0.40	0.26	0.00







## 3.1 WFR<sub>op</sub> - Example

Opening name	Opening area (m2)	Openable area (m2)	Remarks
W1	1.92	1.73	
W2	1.04	0.94	
W3	1.28	1.15	90% Openable
D (opening into balcony)	1.87	1.69	
V(2nos)	0.52	0.47	
Openable area fo dwelling uni		5.97	

Carpet Area - 
$$A_{carpet} = 26.6 \text{ m}^2$$

$$WFRop = A_{openable} = 5.97$$

$$A_{carpet} = 26.6$$

Belagavi is in the composite climate.

As per Table, the minimum WFRop for this climate is 12.5%.

Thus, this project complies with this requirement.







$$WWR = \frac{A_{non-opaque}}{A_{envelope}}$$

**WWR** - Window to wall area ratio

Area (non-opaque) -

Total glass area in the opening.

Excluded - Opaque part of the total opening size.

Area(Envelope) -

Total envelope area of all facades.

Included - opaque and non-opaque

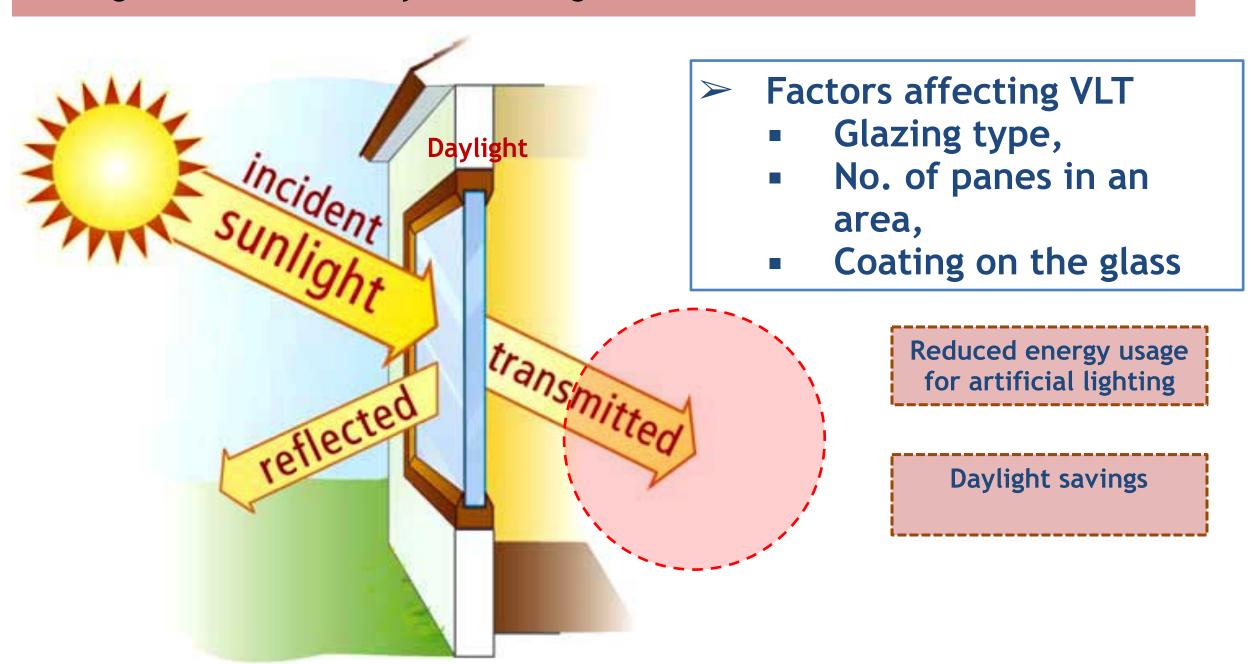
#### Relation between WWR and Visual Light Transmittance

Window to Wall Ratio (WWR)	Minimum VLT
0-0.30	0.27
0.31-0.40	0.20
0.41-0.50	0.16
0.51-0.60	0.13
0.61-0.70	0.11





Total light transmitted in any area through Glass.









From where can we obtain the VLT of the Glass?

	Ē		1				
Colour / Performance	Thickness (mm)	Light Transmittance LT	Light Reflectance LR	Total Solar Radiant Heat Transmittance	Total Shading Coefficient	U Value (W/m²K)	R <sub>w</sub> Value (dB)
Clear	10	0.77	0.14	0.67	0.77	2.7	38
Clear	12	0.76	0.14	0.64	0.74	2.7	38
Clear	15 I	0.74	0.13	0.60	0.69	2.6	40
73/42	10	0.69	0.10	0.40	0.46	1.4	38
70/39	10	0.67	0.12	0.37	0.43	1.3	38
69/37	10	0.66	0.11	0.35	0.40	1.3	38
62/29	10	0.58	0.09	0.29	0.33	1.3	38
50/27	10	0.48	0.10	0.26	0.30	1.3	38
30/17	10	0.29	0.24	0.19	0.22	1.3	38

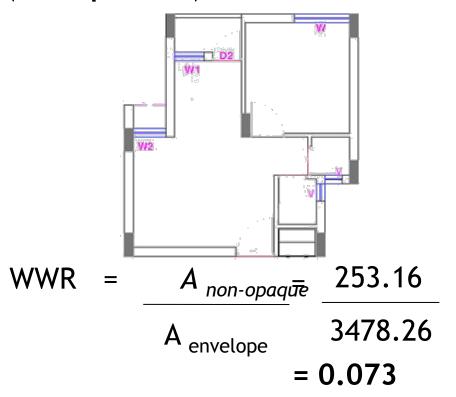
VLT of a Glass can be obtained from the Glass cut sheet available with any Glass manufacturer







Calculation of WWR for a dwelling unit situated in Belagavi, Karnataka (Composite)



As per Table, for WWR of 0.073 (range 0-0.30), the minimum required VLT is 27%. The glass used in this project has a VLT of 85% (as mentioned). Thus, this project complies with this requirement.

Orientation	Opening name	Opening area (m2)	Non-opaque (glass) area in opening (m2)	No. of openings	Total opening area (m2)	Total non- opaque (glass) area (m2)	
North	W1	1.92	0.64	56	107.52	35.62	
North	W2	1.04	0.35	56	58.24	19.26	
North	W3	1.28	1.28	56	71.68	71.68	
North	D	1.88	0.00	56	105.00	0.00	
South	W1	1.92	0.64	56	107.52	35.62	
South	W2	1.04	0.35	56	58.24	19.26	
South	W3	1.28	1.28	56	71.68	71.68	
South	D	1.88	0.00	56	105.00	0.00	
Total					684.88	253.16	

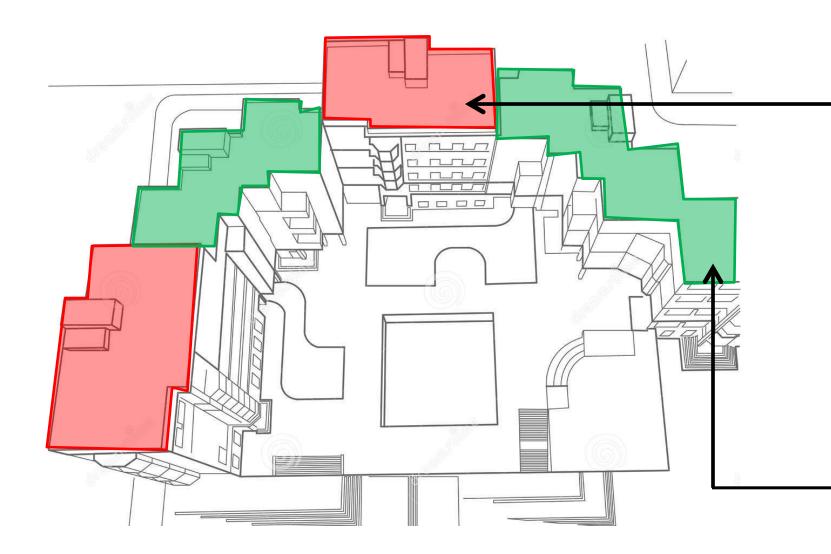
Orientation	Total wall length (m), exposed to ambient	Total wall height (m), exposed to ambient	Envelope area (m²)
North	51.58	21.06	1086.27
South	51.58	21.06	1086.27
East	31.00	21.06	652.86
West	31.00	21.06	652.86
Envelope area(m <sub>2</sub> ), excluding roof			3478.26







## 3.3 Thermal Transmittance - U roof



Thermal Transmittance of roof U<sub>roof</sub>. Is the rate of transfer of heat through the roof structure (which can be a single material or an assembly), divided by the difference in temperature across that structure.

Limiting U<sub>roof</sub> by helps in reducing heat gains or losses from the roof. Ex: Insulation, Cool Roofs, Green Roofs

Thermal transmittance of roof shall comply with U<sub>roof</sub> value - 1.2 W/m<sup>2</sup>.k

Source: Eco niwas Samhita -2018, Annexúre -







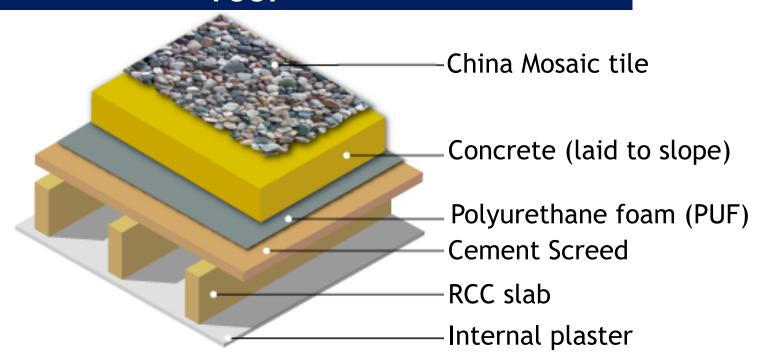
## 3.3 Thermal Transmittance - U roof

#### Total thermal Resistance -

$$R_t = R_{si} + R_{se} + R1 + R2 + R3...$$
  
= 0.17+0.04+1.917 = 2.127 m<sup>2</sup>.K/

# Total Thermal Transmittance (Roof)-

 $U_{roof} = 1/RT = 0.47 W/m^2.K$ 



Material Layer	Thickness,(t)	Thermal Conductivity-	Thermal
		k (W/m.K)	Resistance ,
			$R=t/k(m^2.K/w)$
China mosaic tile	0.007	1.500	0.005
Concrete (laid to slope)	0.050	1.740	0.029
Polyurethane foam (PUF)	0.040	0.023	1.739
Cement screed	0.020	0.720	0.028
RCC slab	0.150	1.580	0.095
Internal plaster	0.015	0.720	0.021
Sum of all material thermal resistance			1.917

Source: Eco niwas Samhita -2018, Annexure -





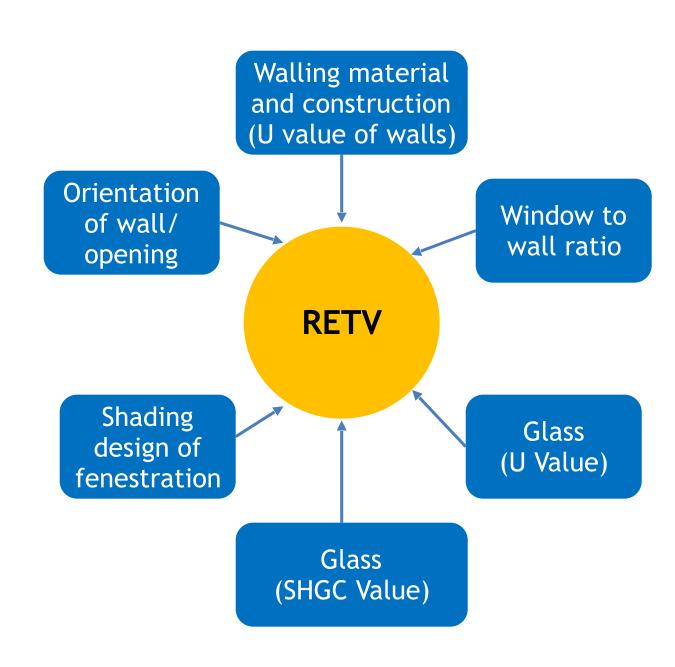


# 3.4 Residential Envelope Transmittance Value

(RETV)



Solar Radiation through non-opaque surfaces Conduction through opaque surfaces Conduction through non-opaque surfaces









# 3.4 Residential Envelope Transmittance Value

#### The net heat gain rate through building Envelope

$$RETV = \frac{1}{A_{envelope}} \times \begin{bmatrix} \left\{ a \times \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left( A_{opaque_i} \times U_{opaque_i} \times \omega_i \right) \right\} \\ + \left\{ b \times \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left( A_{non-opaque_i} \times U_{non-opaque_i} \times \omega_i \right) \right\} \\ + \left\{ c \times \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left( A_{non-opaque_i} \times SHGC_{eq_i} \times \omega_i \right) \right\} \end{bmatrix}$$

**RETV** accounts for -

- ➤ heat conduction through opaque and nonopaque building envelope components and does not include ROOFS.
- Solar radiation through non-opaque building envelope components

SHGC -Solar heat gain coefficient

A<sub>opaque</sub>, A<sub>non-opaque</sub> - area of opaque and non-opaque areas in the building envelope

W<sub>i</sub> - Orientation Factor

 $U_{\text{opaque}}$ ,  $U_{\text{non-opaque}}$  - Thermal transmittance of opaque and non-opaque building envelope components.

a,b,c - Coefficients for different climatic zones

A<sub>envelope</sub> - Envelope area of dwelling units, except roof area.





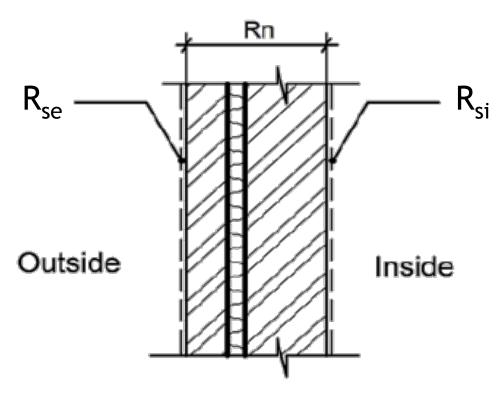


#### 3.4.1 U- Value - Thermal Transmittance - Wall

**U-value -** Rate of transfer of heat through a structure (which can be a single material or an assembly), divided by the difference in temperature across that structure. (W/m²K)

$$U = 1 / R_t$$
  
 $U = 1 / (R_{so} + \sum R_n + R_{si})$ 

	Wall	Roof	
	All	Composite , Hot-Dry,	Cold
	climatic	Warm-humid, and	climate
	Zones	Temperate climate	
Rsi	0.13	0.17	0.10
(m2.K/			
W)			
Rse	0.04	0.04	0.04
(m2.K/			
W)	В	ureau of Energy Efficiency, Ministr	v of Power.



Source: Eco Niwas Samhita -2018, Table 6, Annexu

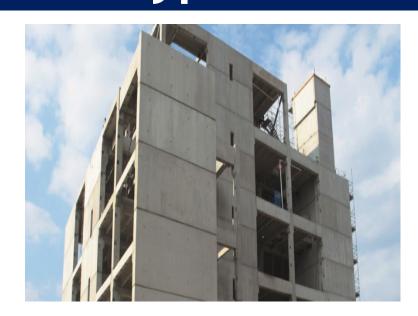
er, Government of India







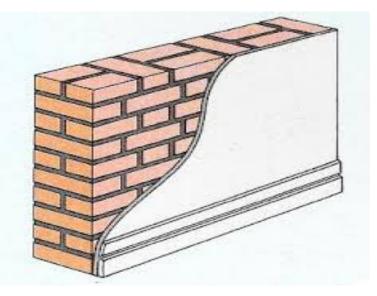
## 3.4.1 Types of wall and their U-value



150 mm RCC (No plaster)
U Value - 3.77 W/m<sup>2</sup>K



200 mm Solid Concrete Block with 15 mm plaster on both sides U Value- 2.8 W/m<sup>2</sup>K



230 mm Brick with 15 mm plaster on both sides
U Value 1.72 - 2.24 W/m²K

200 mm Autoclaved Aerated Concrete (AAC) with 15 mm plaster on both side U Value- 0.77 W/m<sup>2</sup>K





300 mm Autoclaved Aerated Concrete (AAC) with 15 mm plaster on both sides U Value - 0.54 W/ m<sup>2</sup>K

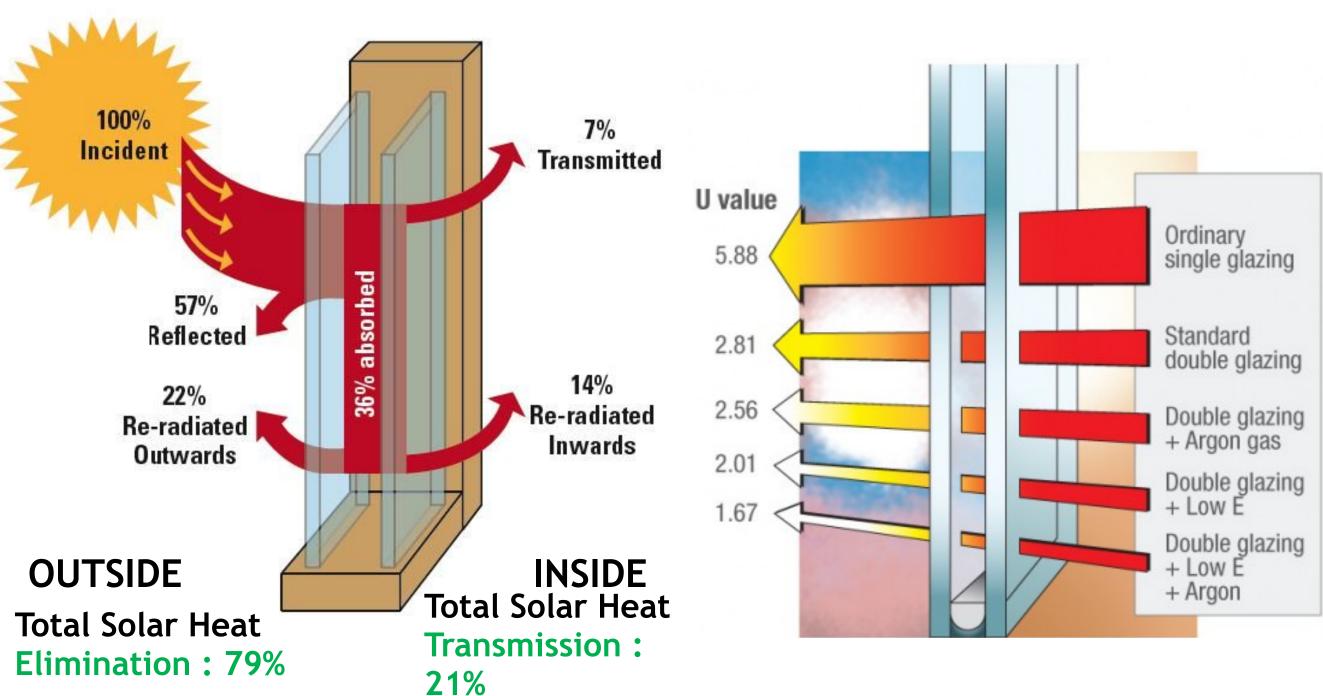






### 3.4 U- Value - Thermal Transmittance - Non-





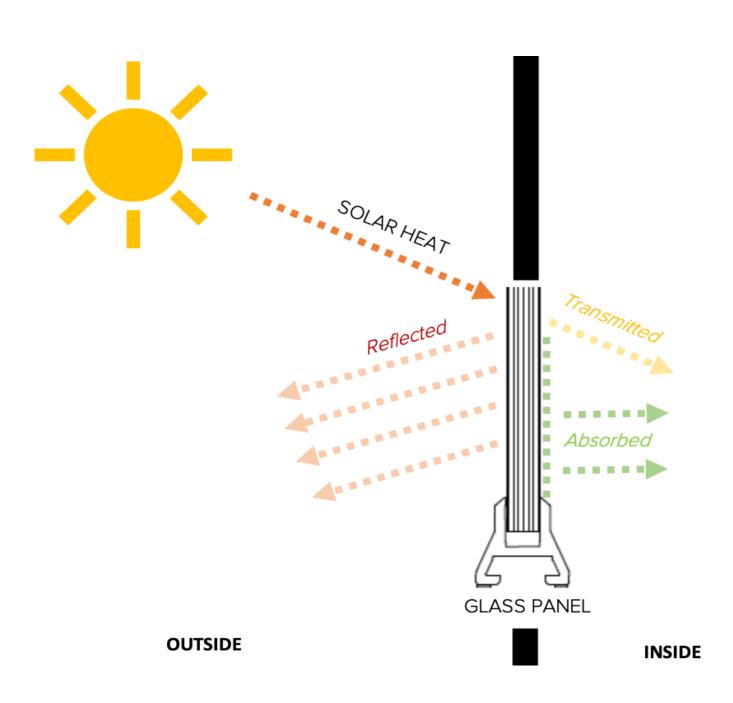






#### 3.4 Solar Heat Gain Coefficient (SHGC) - Non-

Onadue



Solar heat gain coefficient is the measure of solar heat -

- Absorbed
- Transmitted

Lower SHGC ∝ lesser Heat Transfer

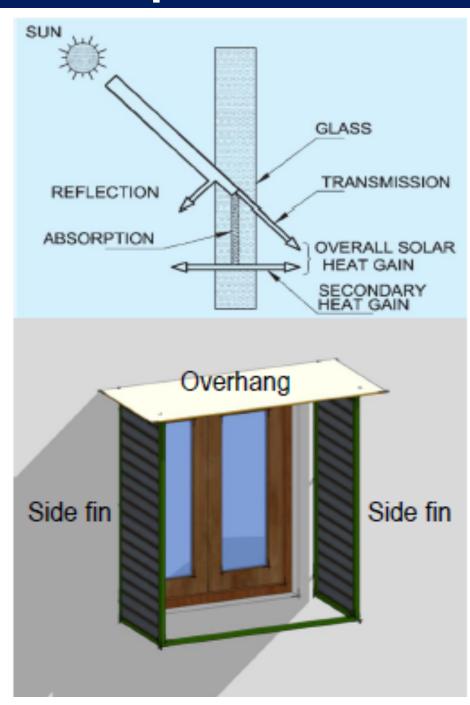
Solar Radiation is subsequently released inward through conduction, convection and radiation.







### 3.4 Equivalent SHGC



External Shading (overhang, side fins)cut the solar radiation

External Shading Factor (ESF<sub>total</sub>  $\leq$  1) accounts the impact of shading.

**SHGC**<sub>eq</sub> - Equivalent SHGC

SHGC <sub>unshaded</sub> - Unshaded SHGC

**ESF**<sub>total</sub> - Total External Shading Factor







## 3.4 Equivalent SHGC

	External Shading Factor for Overhang (ESF <sub>overhang</sub> ) for LAT < 23.5°N							
Orientation	North	North-east	East	South-east	South	South-west	West	North-west
PF <sub>overhang</sub>	(337.6°-22.5°)	(22.6°-67.5°)	(67.6°-112.5°)	(112.6°-157.5°)	(157.6°-202.5°)	(202.6°-247.5°)	(247.6°-292.5°)	(292.6°-337.5°)
<0.10	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
0.10-0.19	0.931	0.924	0.922	0.910	0.896	0.910	0.922	0.924
0.20-0.29	0.888	0.864	0.855	0.834	0.816	0.834	0.854	0.864
0.30-0.39	0.860	0.818	0.797	0.771	0.754	0.771	0.796	0.818
0.40-0.49	0.838	0.782	0.747	0.721	0.708	0.720	0.746	0.782
0.50-0.59	0.820	0.755	0.705	0.682	0.675	0.681	0.705	0.755
0.60-0.69	0.806	0.734	0.670	0.651	0.653	0.651	0.670	0.734
0.70-0.79	0.793	0.718	0.641	0.628	0.638	0.627	0.640	0.717
0.80-0.89	0.783	0.706	0.616	0.610	0.628	0.609	0.615	0.705
0.90-0.99	0.775	0.696	0.596	0.596	0.621	0.596	0.595	0.695
≥1	0.768	0.688	0.579	0.585	0.616	0.585	0.578	0.688

$$SHGC_{eq} = SHGC_{unshaded} \times ESF_{total}$$
  
= 0.6 \* 0.820

= 0.492

Source: Eco Niwas Samhita -2018, Table 11, Annexure





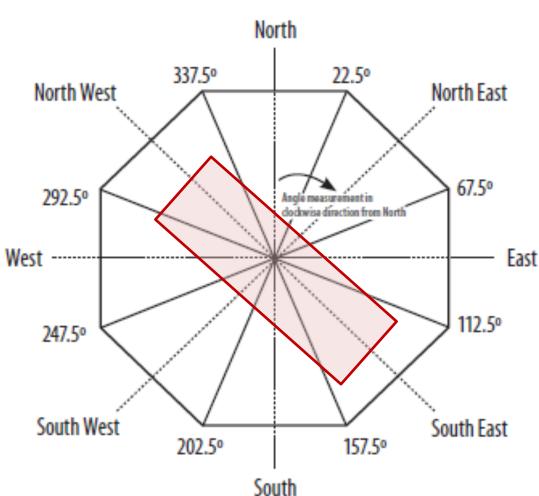


### 3.4 Orientation factor (ω)

The orientation factor  $(\omega)$  is a measure of the amount of direct and diffused solar radiation that is received on the vertical surface in a specific orientation

Orientation	Orientation factor (ω)  Latitudes <23.5°N	
North (337.6°-22.5°)	0.659	
North-east (22.6°-67.5°)	0.906	
East (67.6°-112.5°)	1.155	
South-east (112.6°-157.5°)	1.125	
South (157.6°-202.5°)	0.966	
South-west (202.6°-247.5°)	1.124	
West (247.6°-292.5°)	1.156	
North-west (292.6°-337.5°)	0.908	







# 3.4 Residential Envelope Transmittance Value

**TABLE 3** Coefficients (a, b, and c) for RETV formula

Climate zone	a	b	C	
Composite	6.06	1.85	68.99	
Hot-Dry	6.06	1.85	68.99	
Warm-Humid	5.15	1.31	65.21	
Temperate	3.38	0.37	63.69	
Cold Not applicable (Refer Section 3.5)				

**RETV** for the building envelope (except roof)—for four climate zones, namely, Composite Climate, Hot-Dry Climate, Warm-Humid Climate and Temperate

Climate shall comply with the maximum RETV of 15 W/m<sup>2</sup>







## KETY Case - 1; Belagavi, Kamataka

#### (Composite)

Case '	1
--------	---





External wall	Roof Construction	Glazing	Window to wall Ratio	
230mm thick Solid Burnt Clay Brick	150 mm thick RCC slab + 50mm thick EPS	50 mm Steel Frame; Single glazed Unit U Value = 5.7 W/m2k, SHGC = 0.56, VLT=0.51	22.55%	
DETV 44.02 W/m2 W				

**RETV - 14.92 W/m<sup>2</sup>.K** 







## KETY Case - Z; Belagavi, Kamataka

#### (Composite)

Case	2



SIN	IGLE GL	AZED WII	NDOW	
			7	

External wall	Roof Construction	Glazing	Window to wall Ratio
200mm thick AAC Block wall	150 mm thick RCC slab + 50mm thick EPS	50 mm Steel Frame; Single glazed Unit U Value = 5.7 W/m2k, SHGC = 0.56, VLT=0.51	22.55%

RETV - 9.71 W/m<sup>2</sup>.K



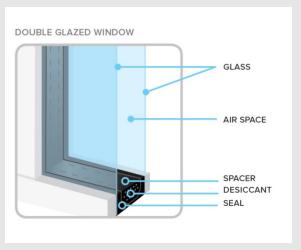




# KETY Case - 3; Belagavi, Kamataka

#### (Composite)

Case 3	



External wall	Roof Construction	Glazing	Window to wall Ratio	
200mm thick AAC Block wall	150 mm thick RCC slab + 50mm thick EPS	Double glazed Unit -Asahi LC 54/37 U Value = 1.64 W/m2k, SHGC = 0.36, VLT=0.52	22.55%	
RETV - 6.62 W/m <sup>2</sup> .K				





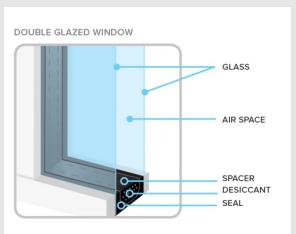


## KETY Case - 4; Belagavi, Kamataka

### (Composite)

Case	4
Last	T





External wall	Roof Construction	Glazing	Window to wall Ratio		
200mm thick AAC wall, 50 mm EPS, high SRI paint	150 mm thick RCC slab + 50mm thick EPS	Double glazed Unit -Asahi LC 54/37 U Value = 1.64 W/m2k, SHGC = 0.36, VLT=0.52	22.55%		
RETV - 5.13 W/m <sup>2</sup> .K					







# 3.5 Thermal Transmittance - Wall (Except roof) for Cold Climate (U envelope, cold)

$$\mathbf{U}_{envelope,cold} = \frac{1}{A_{envelope}} \left[ \sum_{i=1}^{n} (U_i \times A_i) \right]$$

The thermal transmittance of the building envelope (except roof) for cold climate shall comply with the maximum of 1.8 w/M<sup>2</sup>K



	Area (sq mt)	U- value (w/ m²k)	
Wall (opaque)	2793.38	0.78	AAC Wall
Door (opaque)	210	5.23	Wooden Door Glass Window
Window (non- opaque)	475.88	5.80	

$$U_{envelope,cold} = \frac{(2793.38 \times 0.78) + (210.00 \times 5.23) + (474.88 \times 5.80)}{2793.38 + 210.00 + 474.88} = 1.73 \text{ W/m}^2.\text{K}$$





## **Case Study Analysis**







## Project Description and Details





Building Type	High Rise Residential
Location	Bengaluru
Climate Condition	Temperate
Residential Segment	Luxury Segment Project
Site Area	14,999 m <sup>2</sup>
Total Built-up Area	35,525 m <sup>2</sup>
Total No of Residential Units	214
Type of Units	3 BHK, 2 BHK
Orientation of Building	North with tilt of 5°







### Project Description and Details







Total Blocks	5 Blocks (A-E)
3 BHK	40 units (each block)
Floor area (3 BHK)	70.7 to 98.5 sqm
2 BHK	3 units (each block)
Floor area (2 BHK)	92.4 to 98.5 sqm
Other Amenities	Gymnasium, Indoor Games, Swimming Pool, Badminton Court

Envelope Type	Construction Configuration
Wall	External Cement Mortar (15mm) + Concrete Wall (200mm) + Internal Cement Mortar (12mm)
Roof	SRI Paint + Internal Cement Mortar (15mm) + BBC (150mm) + Expanded Poly Styrene (EPS) (50mm) + RCC Slab (200mm)
Fenestration & Glazing	UPVC frame SGU with 6mm clear glass, SHGC = 0.84, VLT = 0.82





## Upenable window to Floor Area Katio (WFK<sub>op</sub>) - 3

RLIV

BLOCK C (3-BHK Unit)								
Floor			ea	Openable Window/Door Area				
Area	Width (m)	Lengt h (m)	Area (m2)	Туре	Qty	Width (m)	Length (m)	Area (m2)
Bedroom-1	3.35	3.8	12.73	SD	1	0.925	1.8	1.665
Bedroom-2	3.15	3.8	11.97	W/W1	1	0.625	1.374	0.86
Bedroom-3	3.15	3.8	11.97	W/W2	1	0.625	1.374	0.86
Living/ Dining Room/ Foyer	3.45	6.4	22.08	SD	1	0.925	1.8	1.66
Kitchen	2.8	2.8	7.84	KW	1	0.6	0.78	0.47
				KD	1	0.59	1.8	1.1
Bathroom-1	2.6	1.7	4.42	V	1	0.9	0.6	0.54
Bathroom-2	1.75	2.8	4.9	V	1	0.9	0.6	0.54



 $WFR_{op} = 10.9$ 





## Openable window to Floor Area Katio (WFK<sub>op</sub>) - 2

DLIV

BLOCK C (2-BHK Unit)								
	Floor Area			Openable Window/Door Area				Area
Area	Width (m)	Lengt h (m)	Area (m2)	Туре	Qty	Width (m)	Length (m)	Area (m2)
Bedroom-1	3.35	3.7	12.395	W/ W1	1	0.925	1.8	1.665
Bedroom-2	3.6	3.35	12.06	W/ W2	1	0.925	1.8	1.665
Living/ Dining Room	7.2	3.45	24.975	SD	1	0.925	1.8	1.66
Kitchen	2.6	3.45	8.97	KW	1	0.6	0.78	0.468
				KD	1	0.59	1.8	1.062
Bathroom-1	1.6	2.5	4	V	1	0.9	0.6	0.54
Bathroom-2	1.6	2.5	4	V	1	0.9	0.6	0.54



 $WFR_{op} = 11.4$ 





## Openable Window to Floor Area Ratio (WFR<sub>op</sub>)

Climate Zone	Minimum WFRop (%)
Composite	12.5
Hot-Dry	10
Warm-Humid	16.66
Temperate	12.5
Cold	8.33

### 3 BHK

$$WFRop = A_{openable} = 8.3$$
 = 10.9%  $A_{carpet}$ 

#### 2 BHK

$$WFRop = A_{openable} = 7.59 = 11.4\%$$
 $A_{carpet}$  66.4

Bengaluru is in the temperate climate.

As per Table, the minimum WFRop for this climate is 12.5%.

Thus, this project does not complies with this requirement.







### Window to Wall Area Ratio (To arrive at Optimum VLT)

#### Wall area calculations

	Areas				
Orientation	Opaque Wall Area (m²)	Non-Opaque Area (m²)	Total Envelope Area (m²)		
North	2842.82	1578.88	4421.7		
South	3028.92	1393.38	4422.3	0.20	
East	922.26	137.34	1059.6	0.30	
West	678.17	107.68	785.85		

### **Building Envelope Details of the Project**

Envelope Type	Construction Configuration	Thermal Transmittance (W/ m². K)
Fenestration & Glazing	UPVC frame SGU(Single Glazed Unit) with 6mm clear glass, SHGC = 0.84, <b>VLT = 0.82</b>	

## WWR to arrive at optimum VLT - As per Code

Window to Wall Ratio (WWR)	Minimum VLT
0-0.30	0.27
0.31-0.40	0.20
0.41-0.50	0.16
0.51-0.60	0.13
0.61-0.70	0.11

In this project and Single Glazed Unit with UPVC frame having a VLT of 0.82 is used for construction.

Therefore, it is seen that the project is meeting the compliance requirement for VLT.







### Thermal Transmittance - U roof

### **Roof Construction Details of the Project**

Building Envelope Type	Construction Configuration	Thickness (m)	Thermal Conductivity, "K" (W/m. K)	Thermal Resistance Total, "R"(m².K/W)	Thermal Transmittance, "U" (W/m². K)
	Internal Cement Mortar	0.012	0.719		
	RCC Slab	0.2	1.58	0.764 (including Rs <sub>i</sub> = 0.17 m <sup>2</sup> . K/W and	1.31
	Brick Bat Coba	0.15	0.62		
	Expanded Poly Styrene Insulation (EPS)	0.05	0.35		
	External Cement Mortar	0.015	0.719	$Rs_e = 0.04 \text{ m}^2. \text{ K/W}$	
	SRI Paint	0.0005	0.09		

### Thermal transmittance of roof shall comply with U<sub>roof</sub> value - 1.2 W/

	Roof						
	Composite climate,	Cold					
	hot-Dry climate,	Climate					
	warm-humid climate, and temperate						
	climate						
Rsi(m2.K/	0.17	0.10					
Source- Adapte	from Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE), 2009. Ene	ergy					
Crose(mation b	Aldiag Code User Guide, New Delhi	0.04					
W)	- ··· - ·· - · · - · · · · · · · · · ·						

The project has **U-value of**1.31 W/m<sup>2</sup>. K.
Hence the building's roof
configuration does not complies
with this requirement.

wer, Government of India







## Residential Envelope Transmittance Value

(RFTV)

	Orientation factor (ω)	
Orientation	Latitudes <23.5°N	
North (337.6°-22.5°)	0.659	
North-east (22.6°-67.5°)	0.906	
East (67.6°-112.5°)	1.155	
South-east (112.6°-157.5°)	1.125	
South (157.6°-202.5°)	0.966	
South-west (202.6°-247.5°)	1.124	
West (247.6°-292.5°)	1.156	
North-west (292.6°-337.5°)	0.908	

Climate Co-efficient	a	b	С
Temperate	3.38	0.37	63.69

Orientation Factor for Building oriented at 5°N;							
	Latitude < 23.5°N						
N	N S E W						
0.659 0.966 1.155 1.156							

### Wall and Glazing Details of the Project

Envelope Type	Construction Configuration	Thickness (m)	Thermal Conductivity, "K" (W/m. K)	Thermal Resistance Total, "R"(m².K/W)	Thermal Transmittance, "U" (W/m². K)
	Internal Cement Mortar	0.015	0.719		2.06
Wall	Concrete wall	0.2	0.73	0.49	
	Exterior Cement Mortar	0.015	0.719		
Glazing	Single Glazed Unit with UPVC Frame; SHGC = 0.84	0.006			5.68







## Residential Envelope Transmittance Value

(RFTV)

Wall														
		Propert	.y	Gross Area (m²)						Net Area (m²)				
Envelop	oe U ,	value (W/ı	m². K)	North		East	South	Wes	t	Nort	h	East	South	n West
Concret Wall	te	2.06		4421.70	10	)59.60 <sup>4</sup>	1422.30	785.8	35	2842.82		922.26	3028.9	92 678.17
	'					Glazing							RETV (	W/m²)
			SHC	ic eq				Wir	ndow Ai	ea (m²)			1/1 /	<b>**</b> /111- <i>)</i>
SHGC	Туре	North	East	South	West	U value (W/m². K)	North	East	South	n West	Total	Stand	dard	Achieved
	W/W1	0.72	0.74	0.70	0.74	(	461.25	67.50	380.2	5 18.00	927.00			
	W2	0.72	0.74	0.70	0.74		17.55	0.00	20.40	28.80	66.75			
0.84	KW	0.54	0.00	0.43	0.43	5.70	21.06	0.00	23.40	9.36	53.82	15.00		13.04
	SD	0.55	0.43	0.46	0.00		905.52	46.20	803.8	8 0.00	1755.60			
	SDs	0.50	0.00	0.39	0.00	-	26.40	0.00	33.00	0.00	59.40			

The above table describes the suitable values considered for calculating thermal transmittance based on the orientation of the building

The project has **RETV value as** 13.04 W/m<sup>2</sup>.

Hence the building's RETV configuration complies with this requirement.





### Code Compliance Report

Compliance Parameters	Achieved	Requirement	Compliance Status
Openable Window to Floor Area Ratio (WFR <sub>op</sub> )	8.95 % to 10.09 %	≥ <b>12.5</b> %	NOT COMPLIANT
Visible Light Transmittance (VLT)	0.87	≥ 0.27	COMPLIANT
Thermal Transmittance of Roof (U <sub>roof</sub> )	1.31	≤ 1.2 W/m <sup>2</sup> . K	NOT COMPLIANT
Residential Envelope Transmittance Value (RETV)	13.04	≤ 15 W/m <sup>2</sup>	COMPLIANT

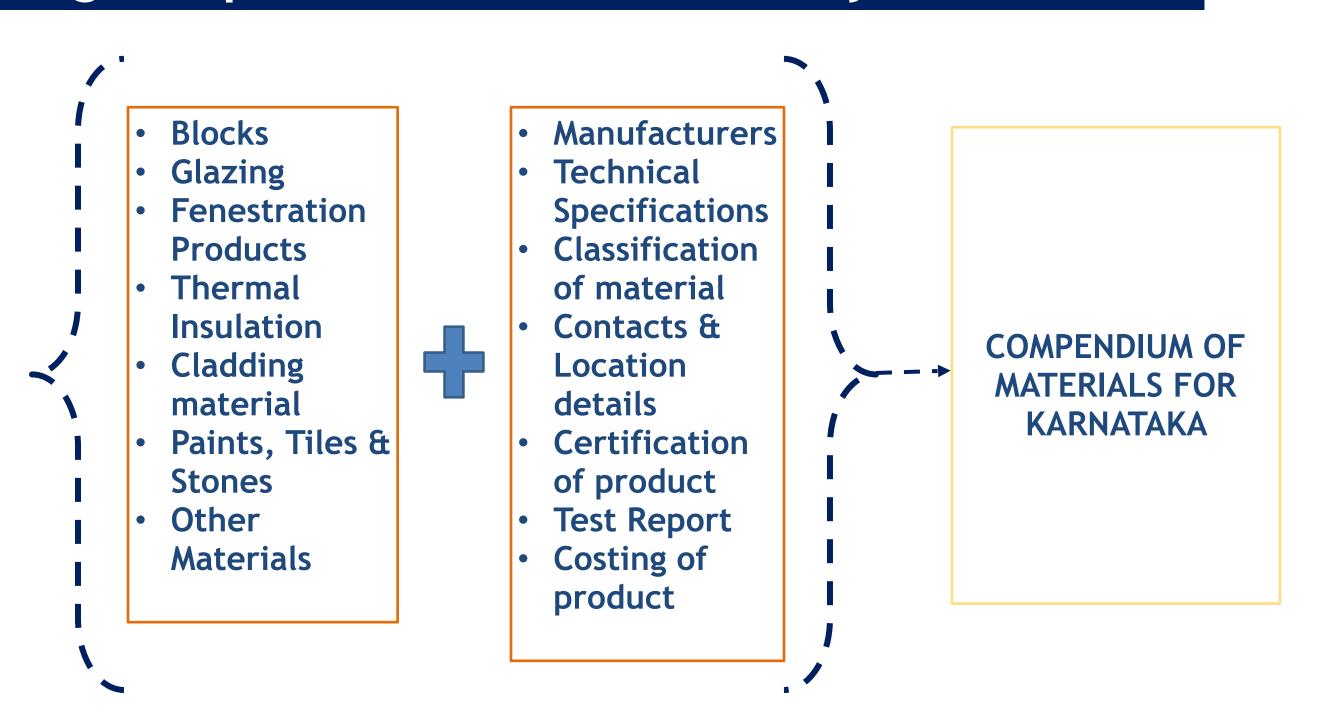
There is scope for improvement in the design aspects to glazing components of the building.

Reducing these values will limit the amount of heat gained inside the dwelling units and will provide thermal comfort to occupants at a lower cost of energy.





### Region Specific Material Directory







#### Base Case: Brick Wall

- A typical construction case for a 2BHK dwelling unit with approx 75 sq.m carpet area is considered, in Bengaluru Karnataka.
- Energy Simulation is carried out using simulation based software, where the following inputs are taken constant, varying only the external envelope parameters.
- The Input parameters are,
  - Dwelling unit: 2BHK, 75 sq.m Carpet Area
  - Climate: Bengaluru Temperate
  - Occupancy: 5 people (Based on NBC standards)
  - Lighting Loads (LPD): 0.27 W/sq.ft
  - Equipment Load: BEE 5 Star rated appliances
  - Lighting and Equipment Loads are taken based on the Occupancy pattern
  - EPI Calculation = For Temperate: 100% area operated at IMAC-NV set-point temperature

\*IMAC refers to India model for adaptive thermal comfort **tool** assistant developed by CEPT University. IMAC has defined temperature set points for naturally ventilated spaces and these set points have been used for establishing the EPI.







Base Case 1: Brick Wall

Envelope	Base Case							
Туре	Layer	Thickness (mm)	Thermal Conductivity (W/m.K)	U Value of the assembly (W/sqm.K)				
		10	0.701					
	Exterior Cement Plaster	18	0.721					
External Walls	Red Clay Bricks	230	0.98	2.28				
	Interior Cement Plaster	12	0.721					
	Exterior Cement Plaster	18	0.721					
5 (	Water Proofing	150	0.62					
Roof	Insulation	-	-					
	RCC	150	1.58					
	Interior Cement Plaster	12	0.721					
Fenestration & Glazing	Wooden Frames with 6mm	5.8						

 $RETV = 14.35 \text{ W/m}^2$ 

Annual Energy Consumption = 4913.92

kWh

EPI (annual) =  $65.51 \text{ kWh/} \text{m}^2$ 







#### Case 2: Concrete block

Envelope	Case 2							
Туре	Layer	Thickness (mm)	Thermal Conductivity (W/m.K)	U Value of the assembly (W/sqm.K)				
	Exterior Cement Plaster	18	0.721					
External Walls	Concrete block	230	1.41	2.72				
	Interior Cement Plaster	12	0.721					
	Exterior Cement Plaster	18	0.721					
	Water Proofing	150	0.62					
Roof	Insulation	-	-					
	RCC	150	1.58					
	Interior Cement Plaster	12	0.721					
Fenestration & Glazing	UPVC frames with 6mm clea	5.8						

 $RETV = 16.32 \text{ W/m}^2$ 

Annual Energy Consumption = 4916.25

kWh

EPI (annual) =  $65.55 \text{ kWh/} \text{m}^2$ 







#### Case 3: RCC Mold Wall

Envelope	Case 3							
Туре	Layer	Thickness (mm)	Thermal Conductivity (W/m.K)	U Value of the assembly (W/sqm.K)				
	Exterior Cement Plaster	18	0.721					
External Walls	RCC Mould WALL	230	1.58	2.85				
	Interior Cement Plaster	12	0.721					
	Exterior Cement Plaster	18	0.721					
	Water Proofing	150	0.62					
Roof	Insulation	-	-					
	FCC	150	1.58					
	Interior Cement Plaster	12	0.721					
Fenestration & Glazing	UPVC frames with 6mm clear g	5.8						

RETV = 16.68 W/m<sup>2</sup>

Annual Energy Consumption = 4875.28

kWh

EPI (annual) = 65.00 kWh/ m<sup>2</sup>





#### Case 4: Hollow Concrete Blocks

Envelope	Case 4							
Туре	Layer	Thickness (mm)	Thermal Conductivity (W/m.K)	U Value of the assembly (W/sqm.K)				
	Exterior Cement Plaster	18	0.721					
External Walls	Hollow Blocks	230	0.98	2.28				
	Interior Cement Plaster	12	0.721					
	Exterior Cement Plaster	18	0.721					
	Water Proofing	150	0.62					
Roof	Insulation		0.035					
	RCC	150	1.58					
	Interior Cement Plaster	12	0.721					
Fenestration & Glazing	UPVC frames with 6mm clea	5.8						

RETV = 14.35 W/m<sup>2</sup>

Annual Energy Consumption = 4581.87

kWh

EPI (annual) = 61.09 kWh/ m<sup>2</sup>







Case 5: AAC Blocks

Envelope	Case 5				
Envelope Type	Layer	Thickness (mm)	Thermal Conductivity (W/m.K)	U Value of the assembly (W/sqm.K)	
External Walls	Exterior Cement Plaster  AAC Blocks	18	0.721 0.188	0.70	
	Interior Cement Plaster	12	0.721		
	Exterior Cement Plaster	18	0.721		
	Water Proofing	150	0.62		
Roof	Insulation		0.035		
	RCC	150	1.58		
	Interior Cement Plaster	12	0.721		
Fenestration & Glazing	1UPVC frames with 6mm glass, SHGC & VLT 0.5			5.6	

RETV =  $5.08 \text{ W/m}^2$ 

**Annual Energy Consumption = 4295.91** 

kWh

EPI (annual) =  $57.27 \text{ kWh/} \text{m}^2$ 







comparison: RETV, EPI, Annual Energy Comparison

		Dwelling Unit-1		
		RETV (W/m²)	EPI (kWh/m²)	Annual Energy consumption (kWh)
1	Brick Wall	14.35	65.52	4913.92
3	Concrete Block	16.32	65.55	4916.25
2	RCC Mould Wall	16.68	65.00	4875.28
4	Hollow Block	14.35	61.09	4581.87
5	AAC Block	5.08	57.28	4295.91

**Comparison: Construction Cost** 

		Cost of Construction (Civil +Lighting+Electrical) in INR	Increase in Cost of Construction from Base case in INR	Percentage of Cost increase from Base Case
1	Brick Wall	₹ 16,07,648	Base Case	Base Case
3	Concrete Block	₹ 17,77,648	₹ 1,70,000.00	10.57%
2	RCC Mould Wall	₹ 19,45,253	₹ 3,37,605.00	21.00%
4	Hollow Block	₹ 23,52,708	₹ 7,45,060.00	46.34%
5	AAC Block	₹ 17,47,346	₹ 1,39,698.00	8.69%







Comparison: Energy Savings

		Total Annual Rate of Electricity (Rate of 1KWH = INR 6)	Difference in cost from Base Case in INR	Percentage of Cost saving from Base Case
1	Brick Wall	₹ 29,483.52	Base Case	Base Case
3	Concrete Block	₹ 29,497.50	<b>J</b> -₹ 13.98	<b>-</b> 0.05%
2	RCC Mould Wall	₹ 29,251.68	<b>↑</b> ₹ 231.84	<b>^</b> 0.79%
4	Hollow Block	₹ 27,491.22	<b>↑</b> ₹ 1,992.30	<b>6.76</b> %
5	AAC Block	₹ 25,775.46	<b>↑</b> ₹3,708.06	<b>12.58%</b>

#### Inference

- Concrete blocks have lesser incremental cost when comparing to the Base Case: Brick Wall (10.57 %); although the Annual energy consumption is same to that of the Base case and lesser / no Energy Savings.
- RCC Mold Wall has 21 % increase in cost from base case, but only around 1% Energy savings from the base case.
- Hollow block has 46 % increase in cost from base case, and around 7% Energy savings from the base case.
- AAC block has only 9 % increase in cost from base case, and around 13 % Energy savings from the base
   Bureau of Energy Efficiency, Ministry of Power, Government of India
   case.





# Eco-Niwas Samhita Compliance Approach Tool

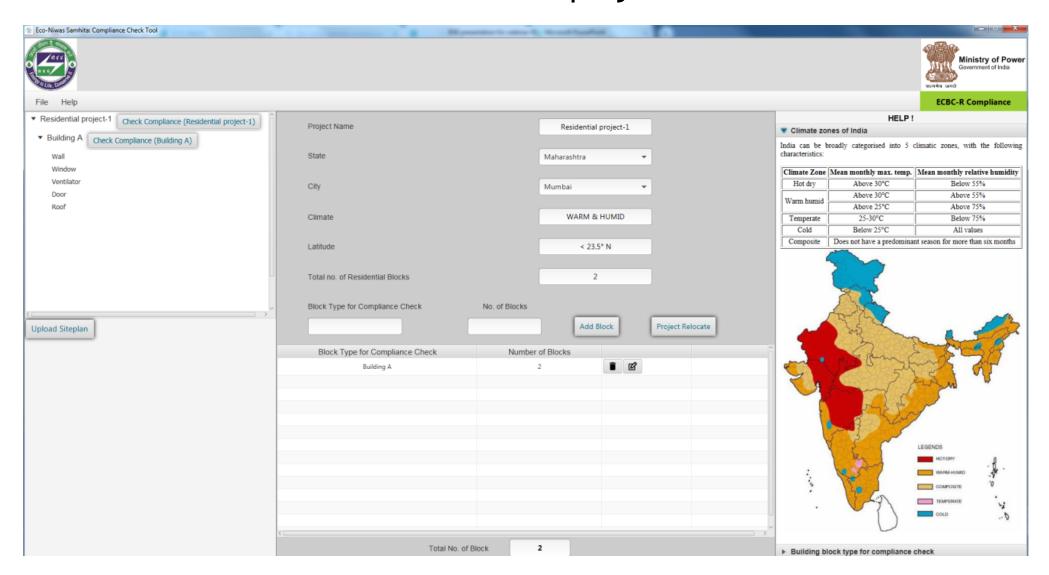






### Eco Niwas Samhita - Compliance Tool

Java based ENS compliance check tool has been developed to check compliance for residential project.

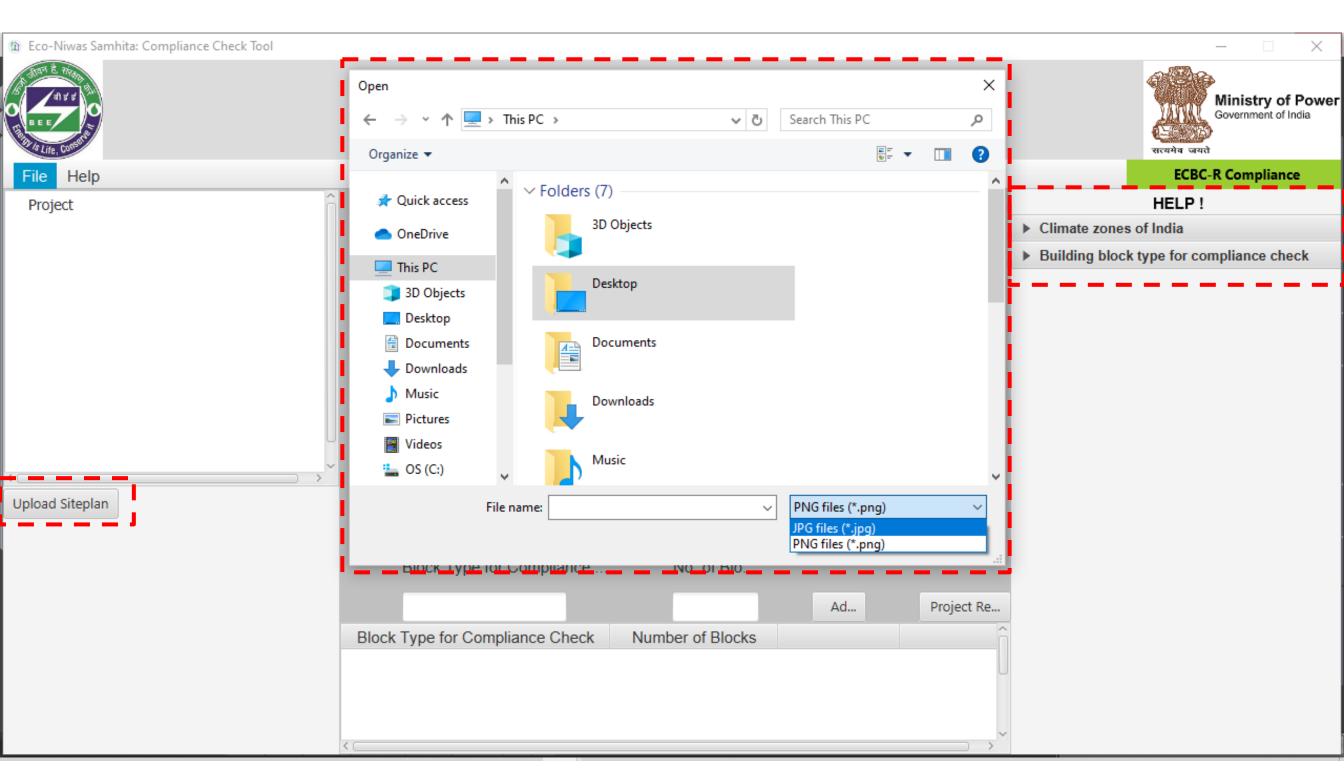


Available on Bureau of Energy Efficiency's website for download.

Link - https://beeindia.gov.in/content/ecbc-residential

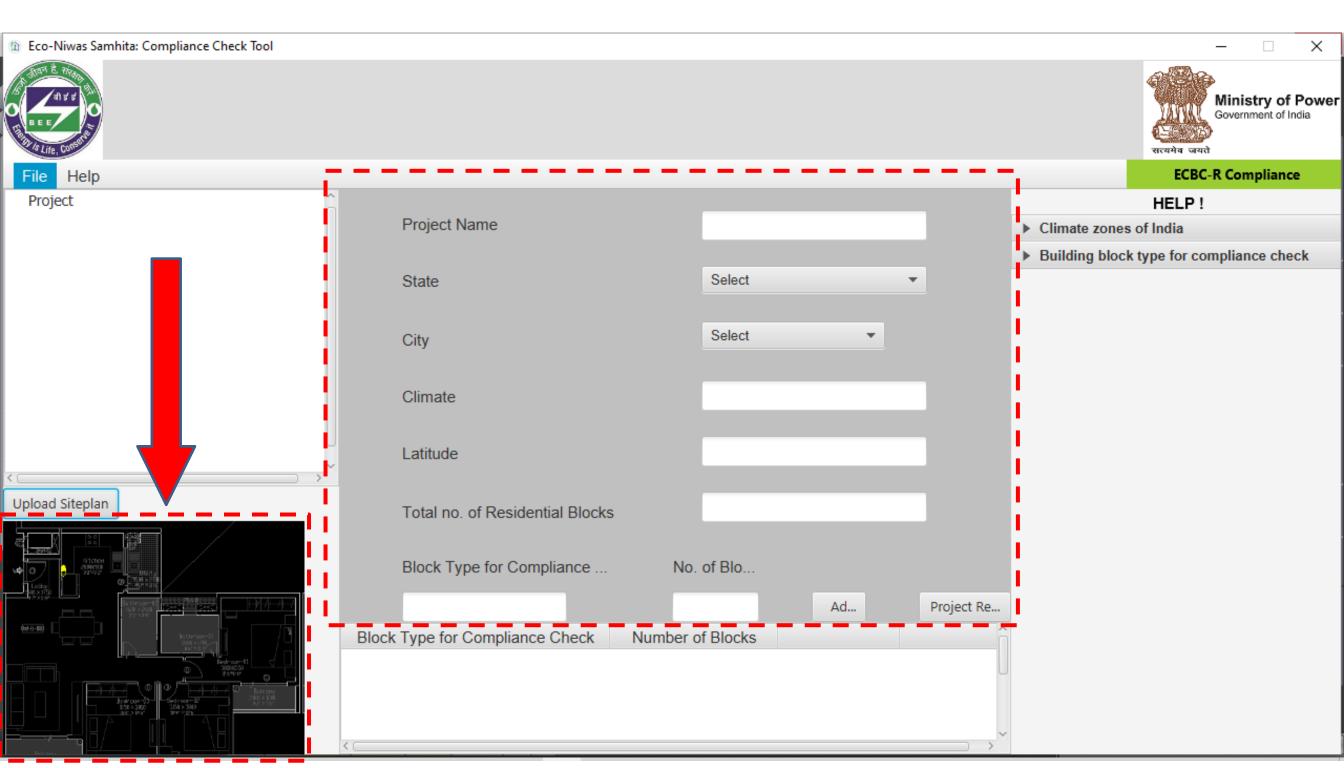






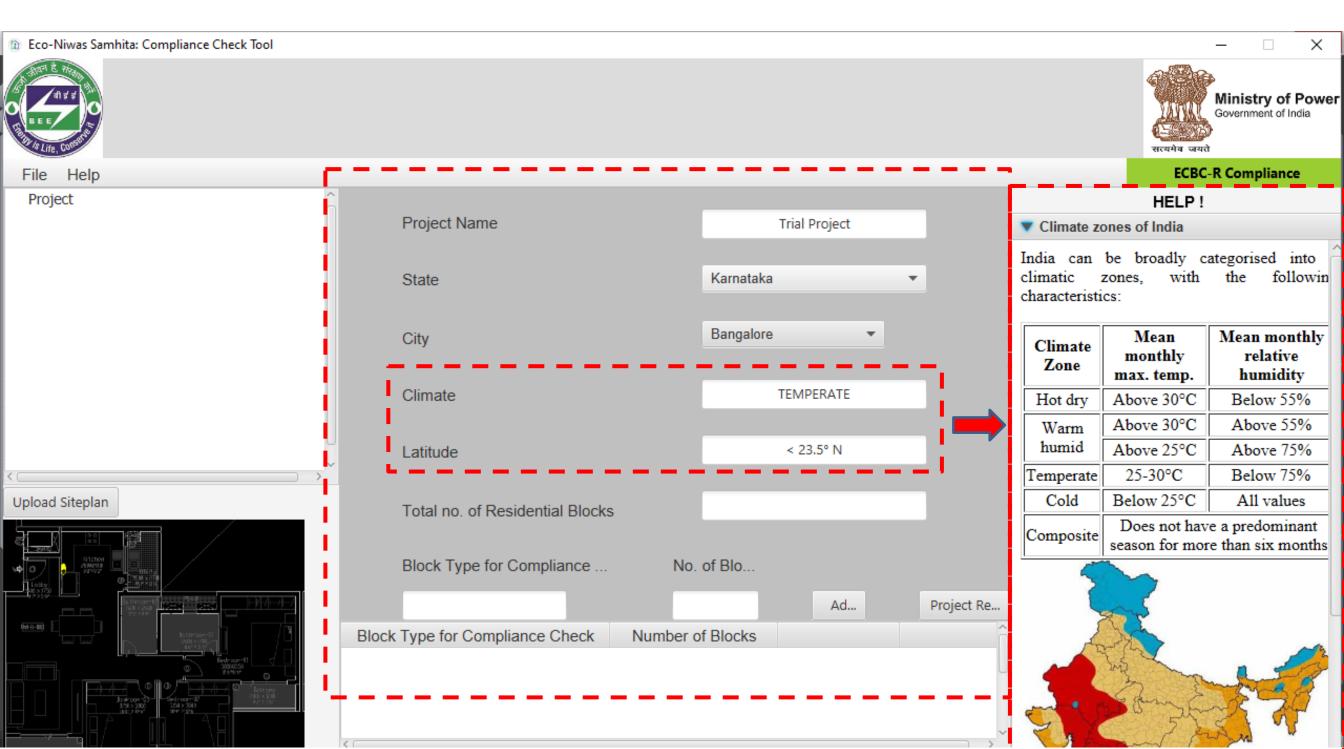






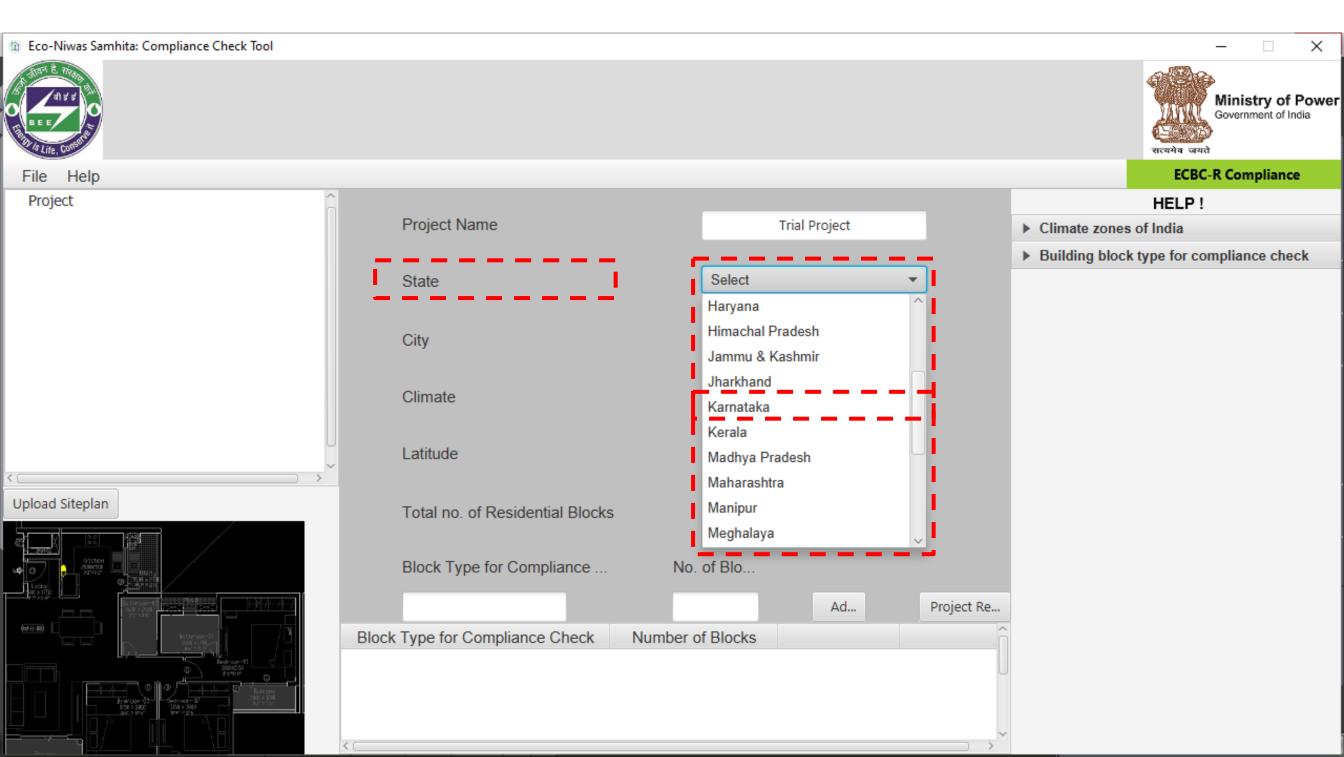






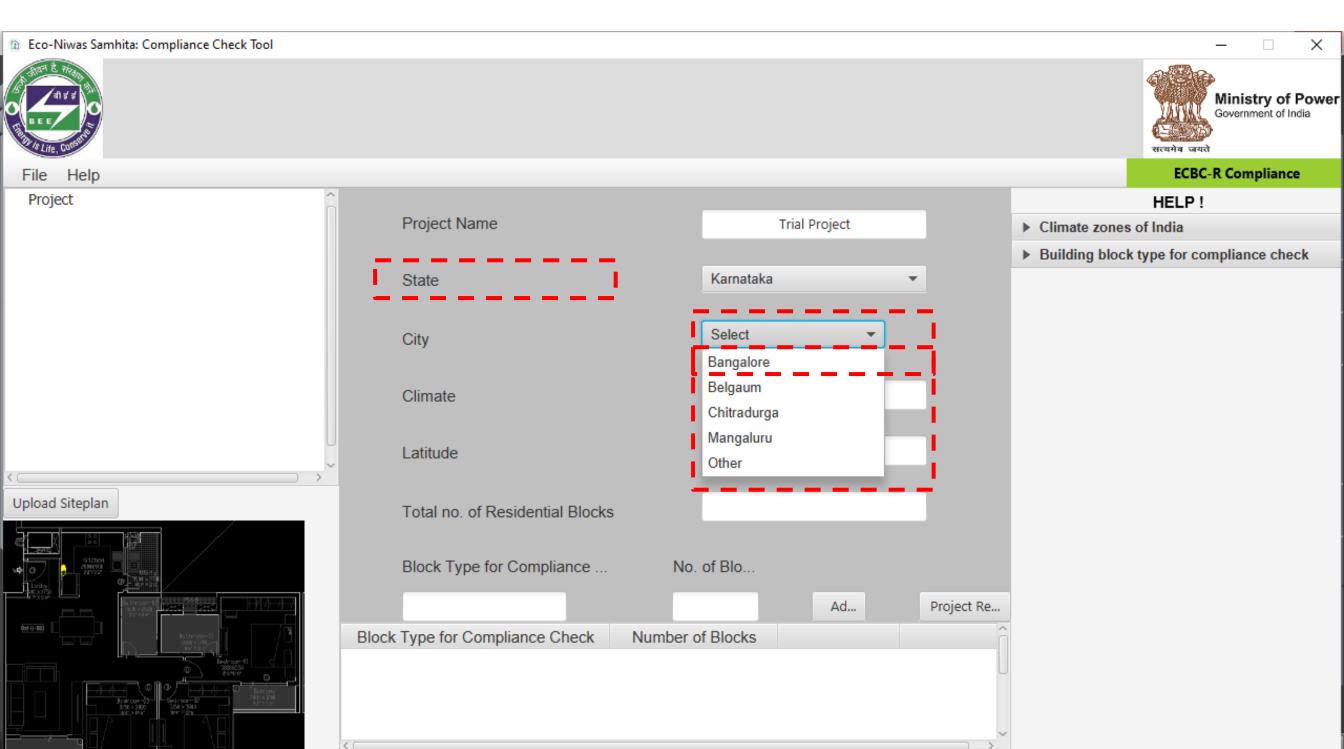






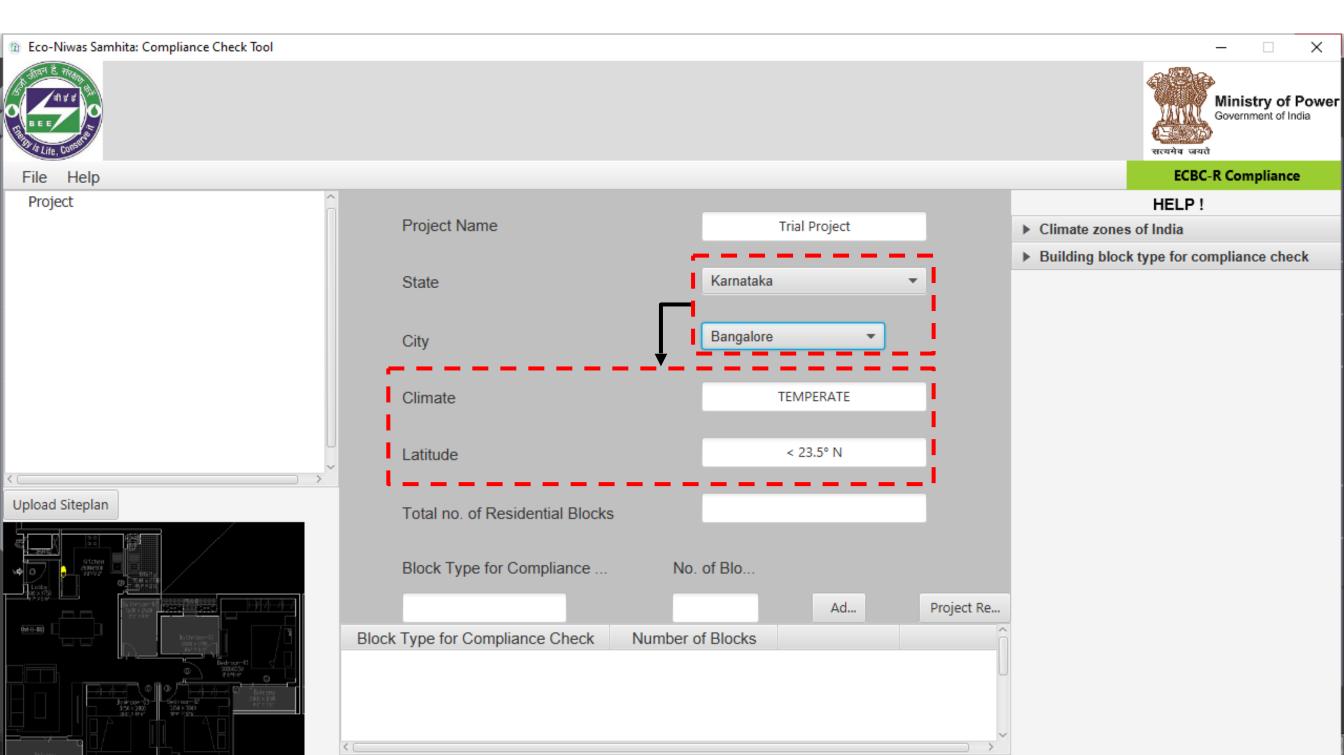






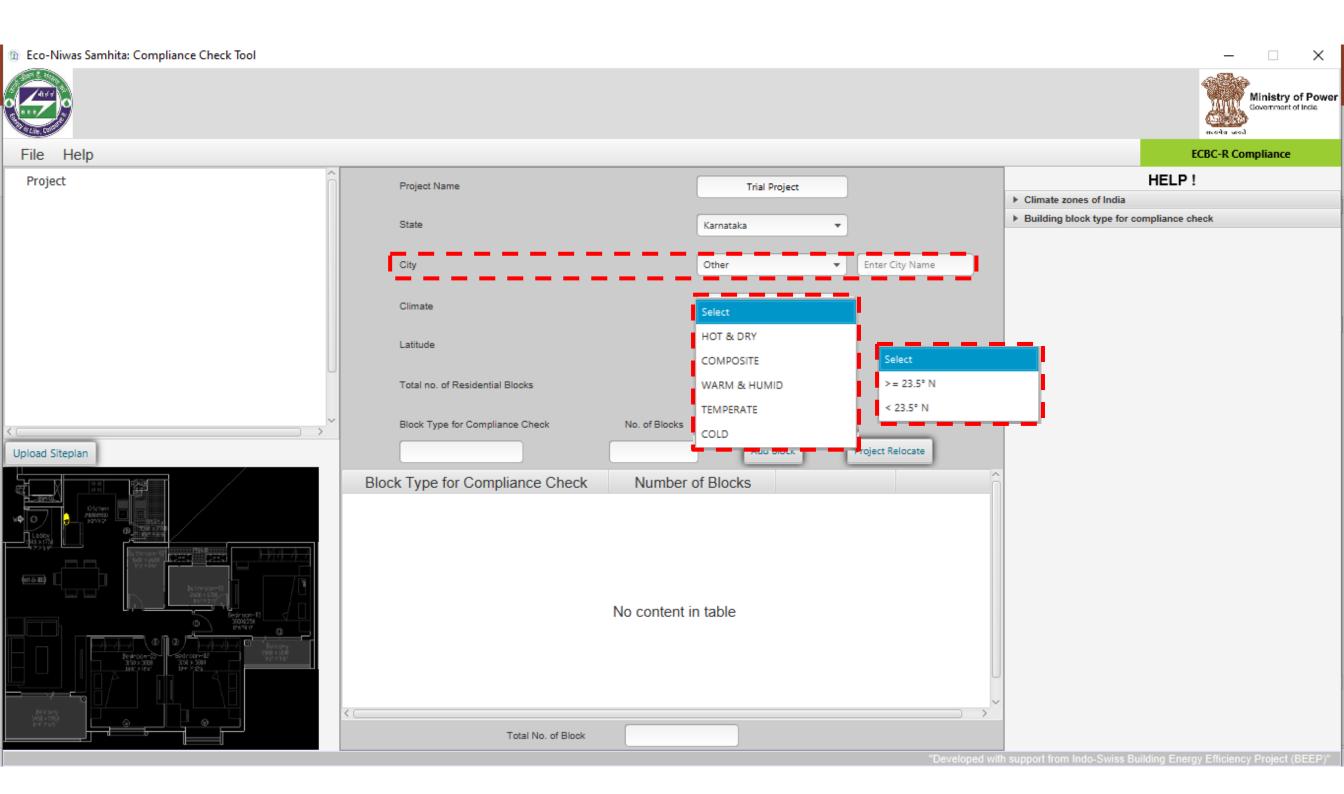








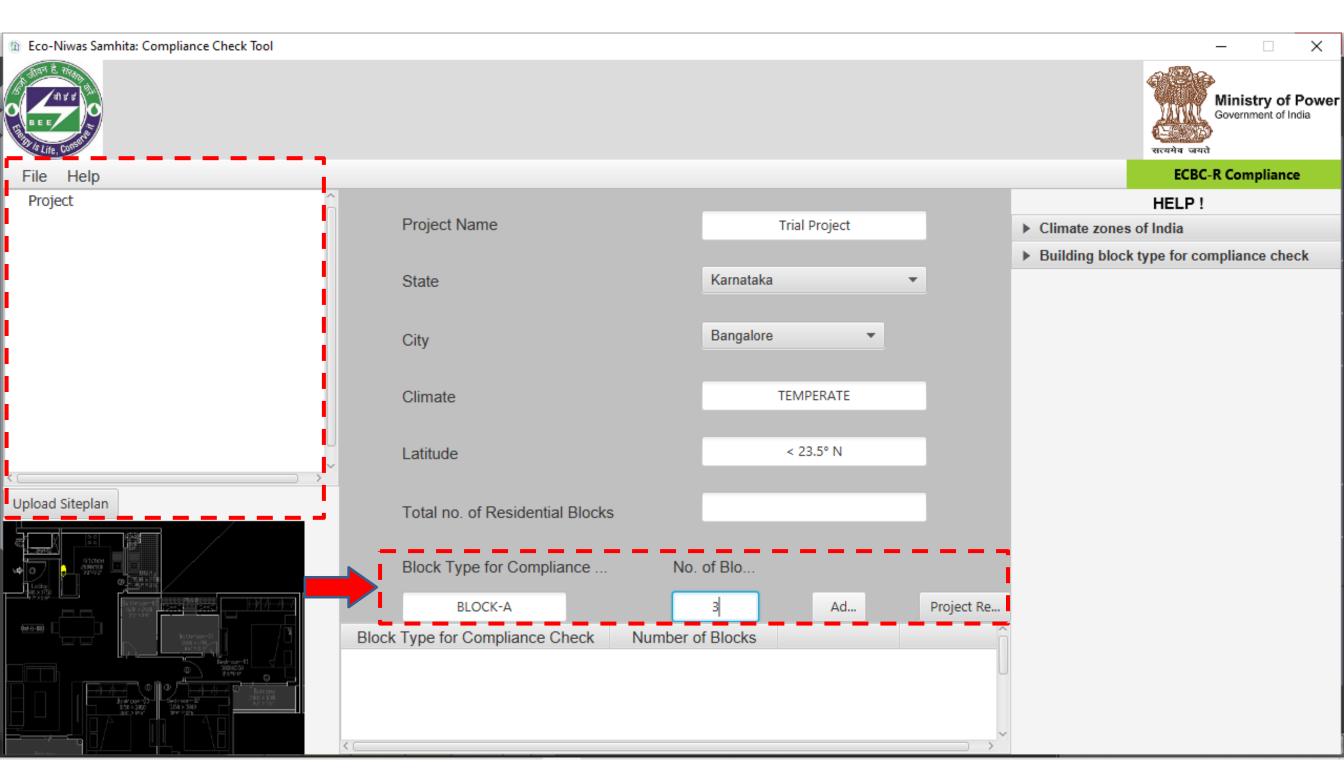






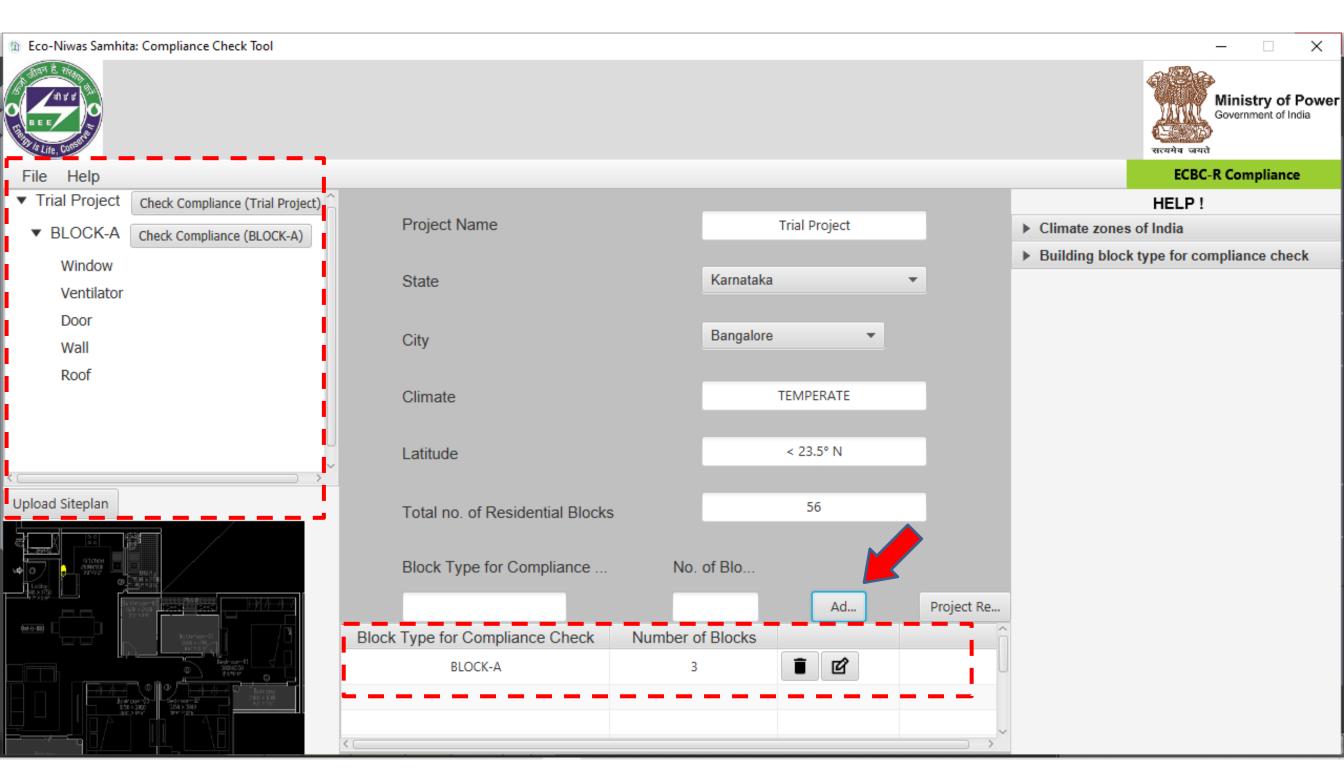








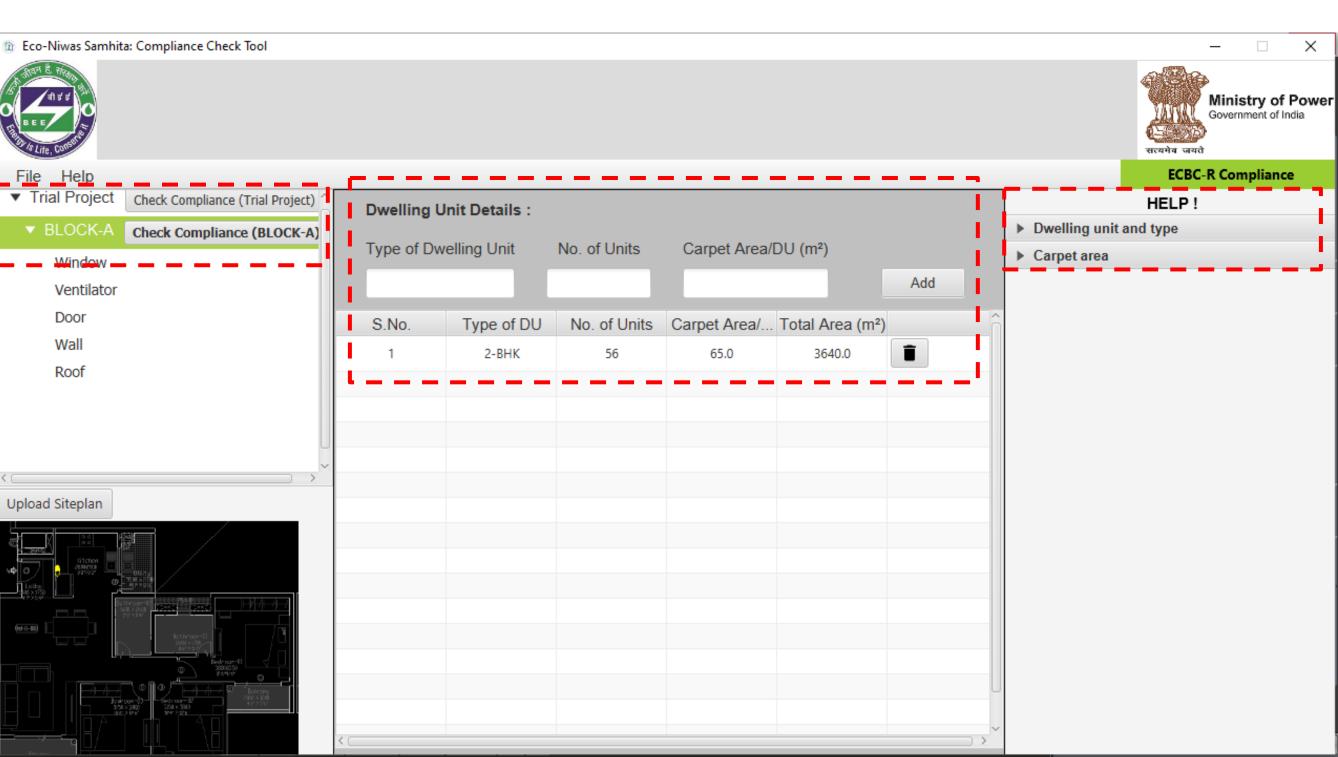
















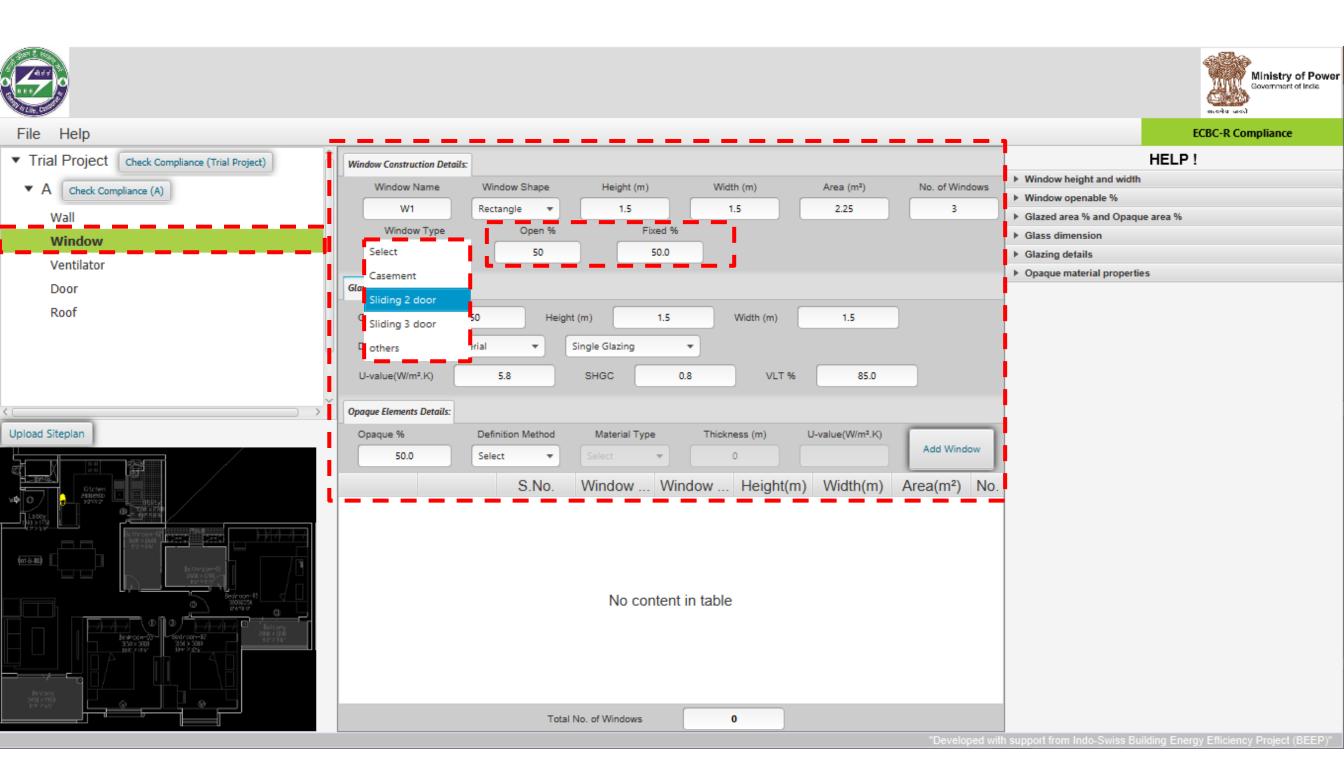








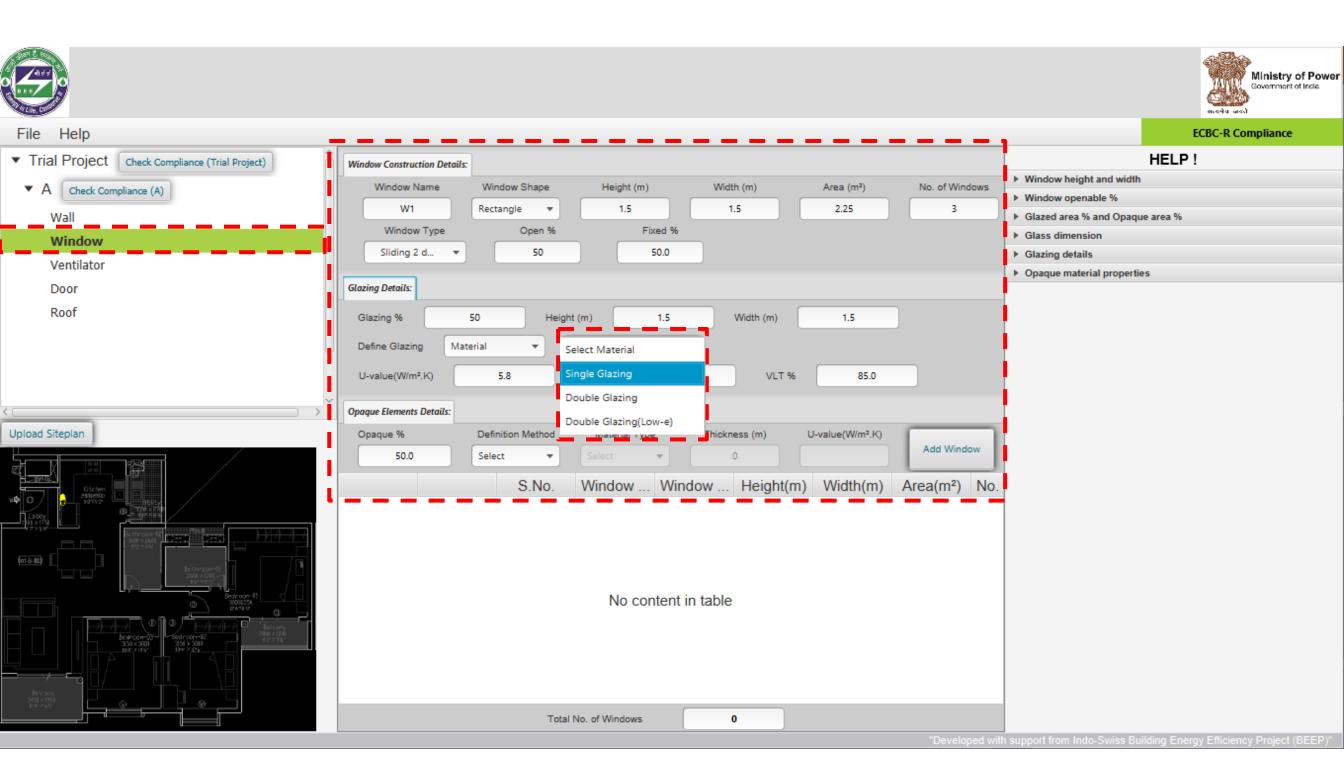








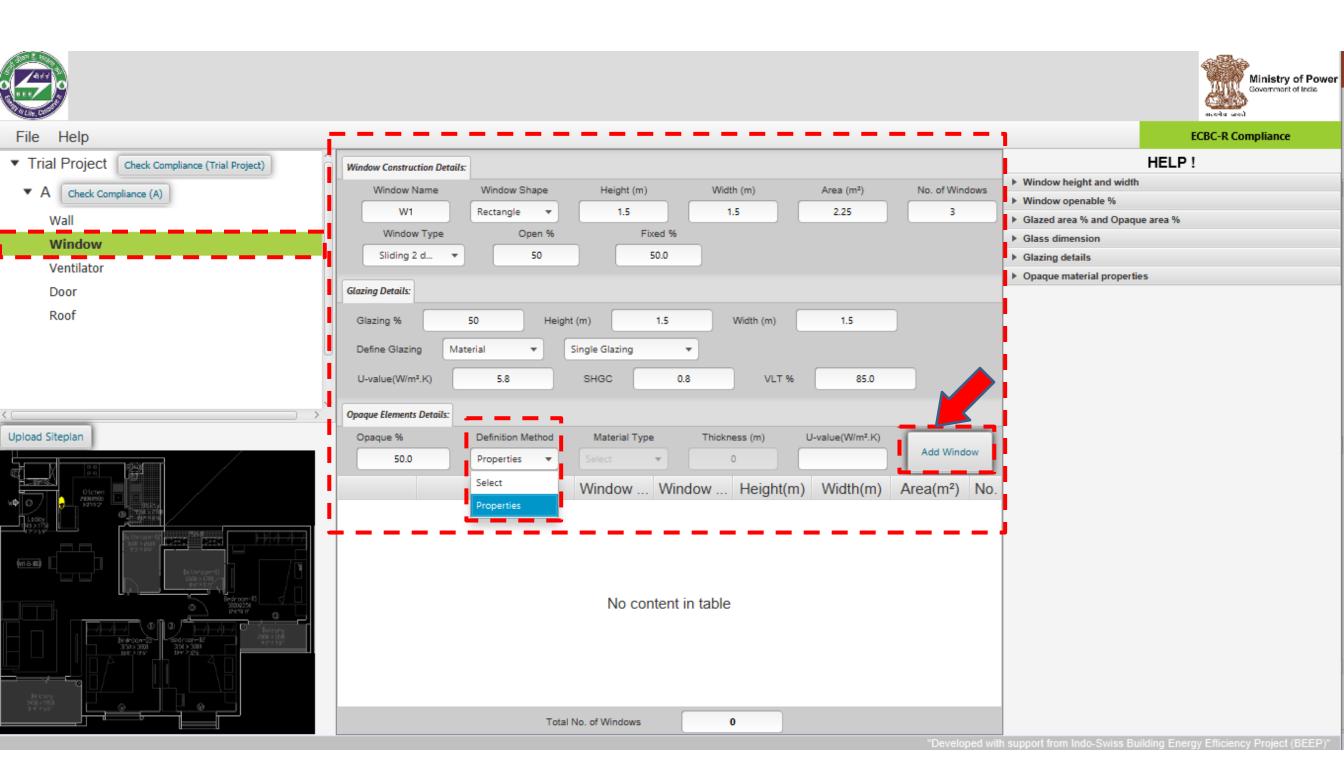






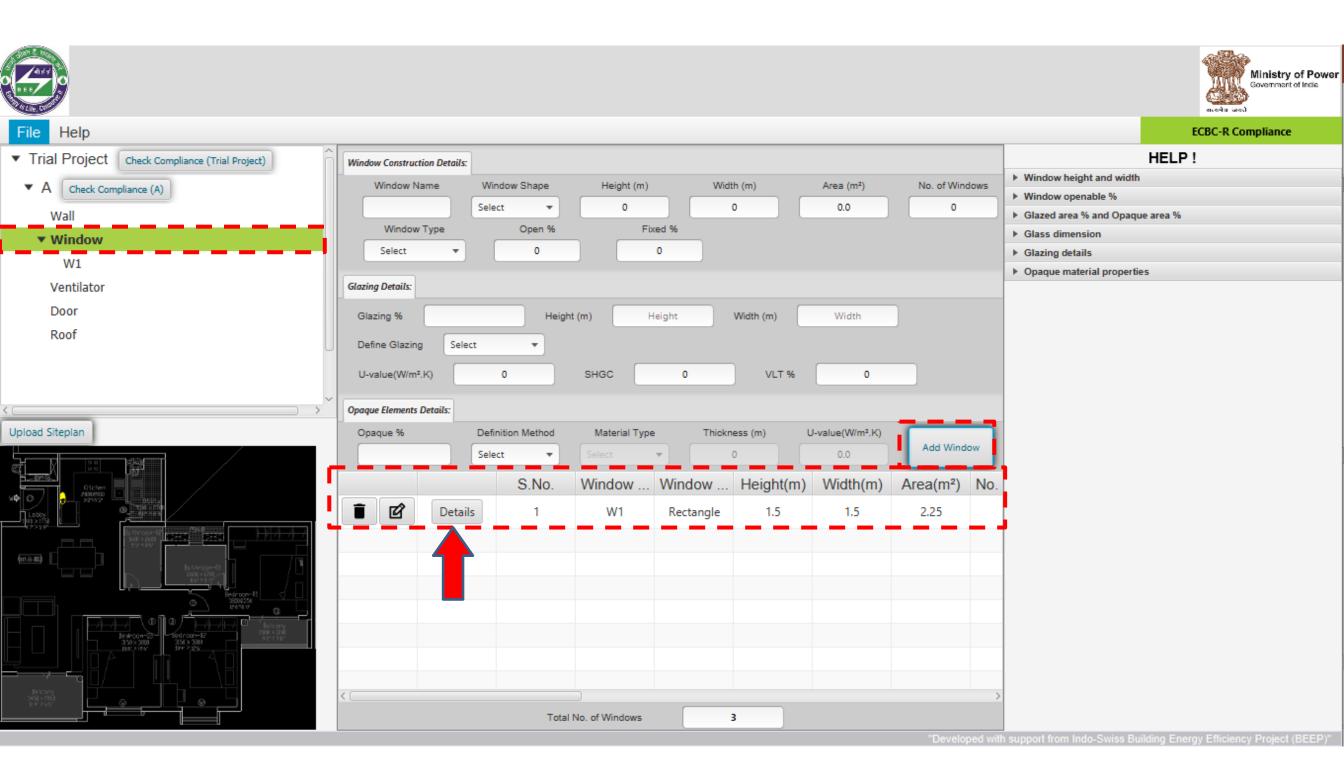








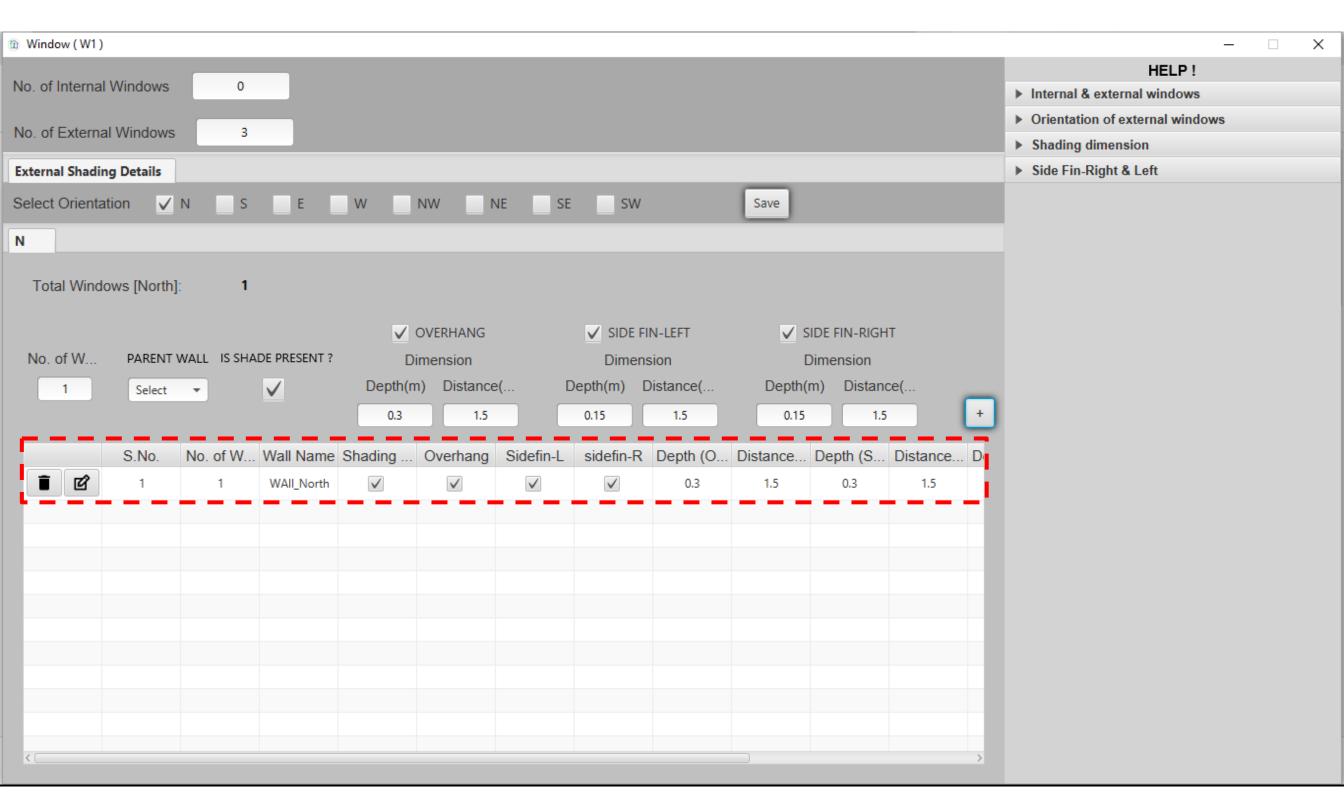










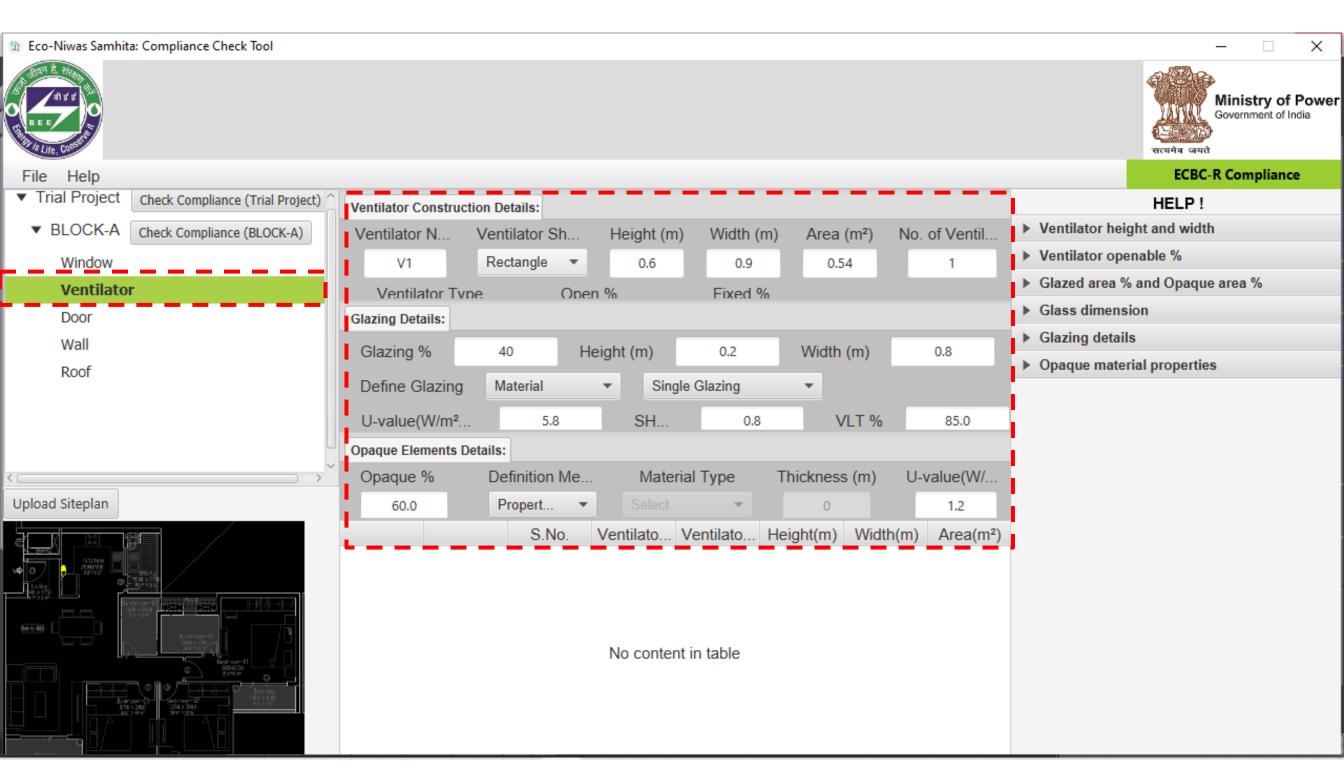


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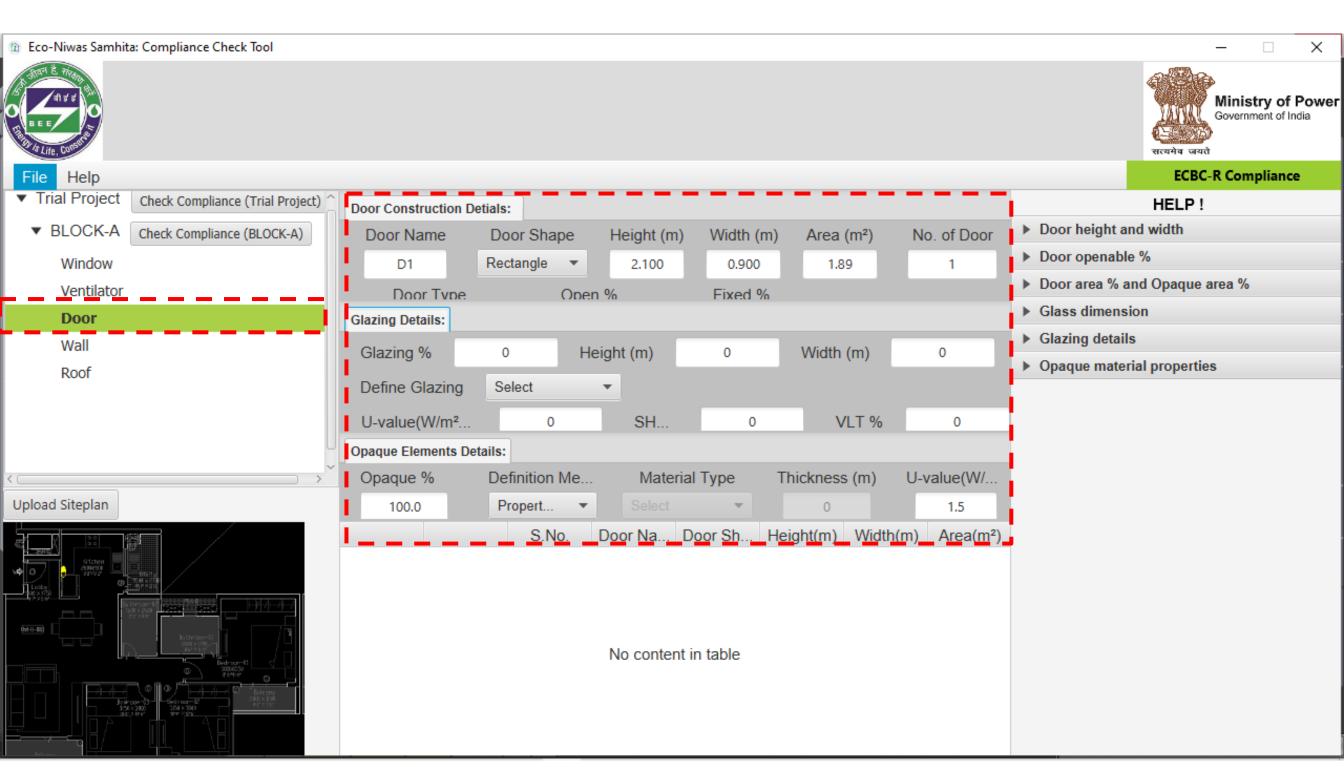






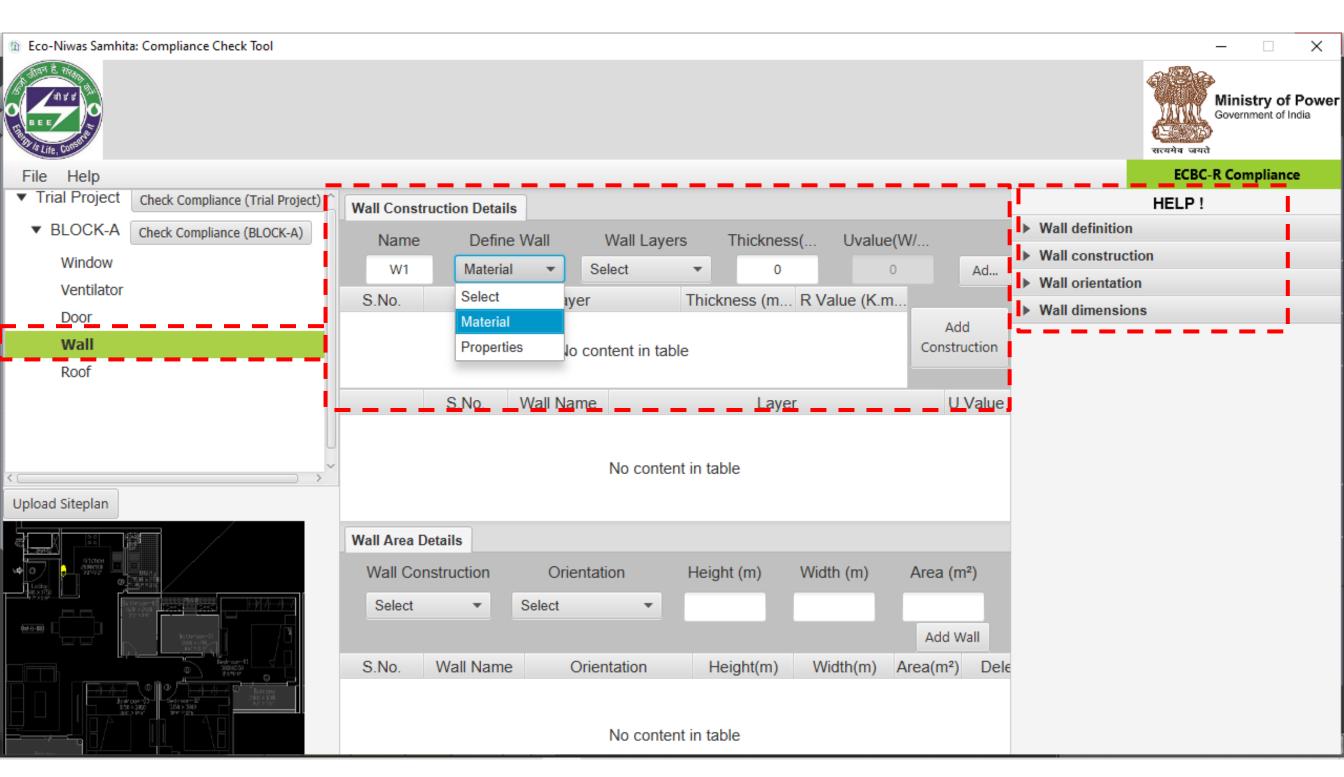








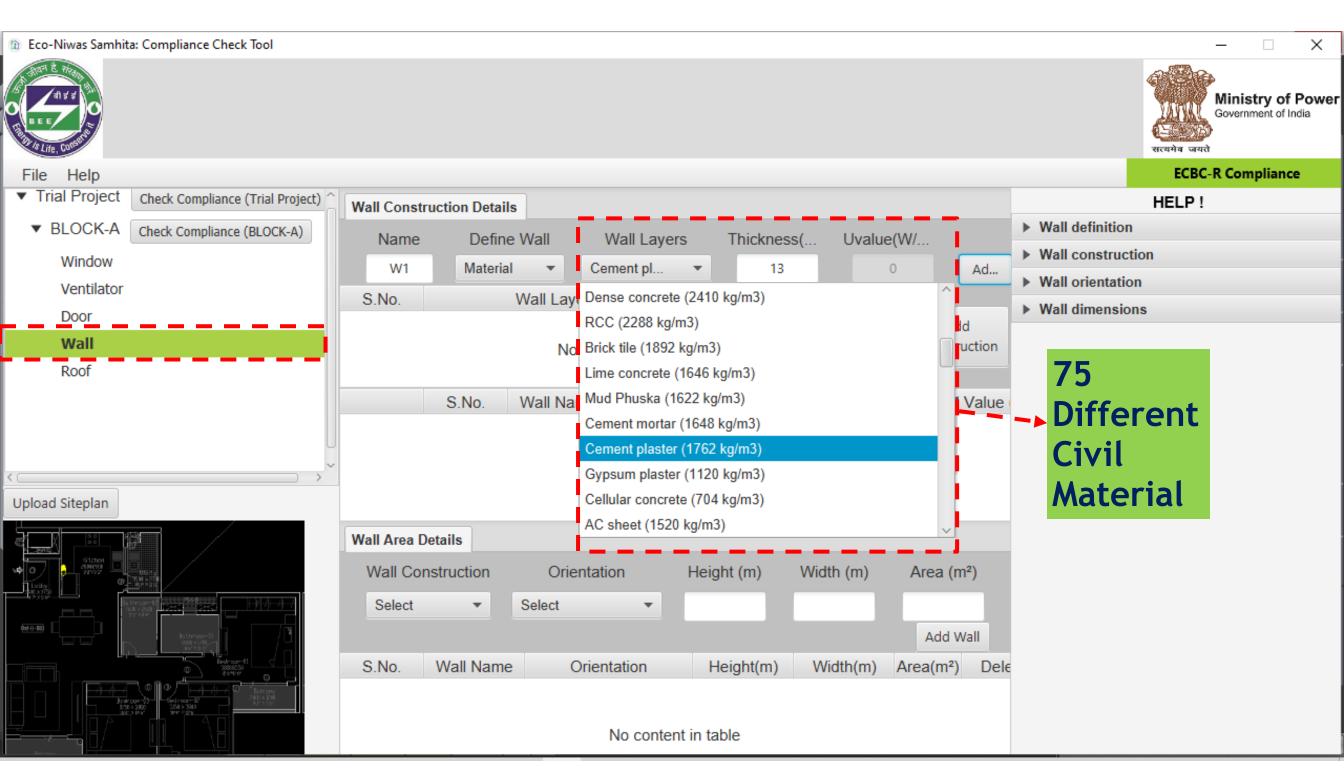








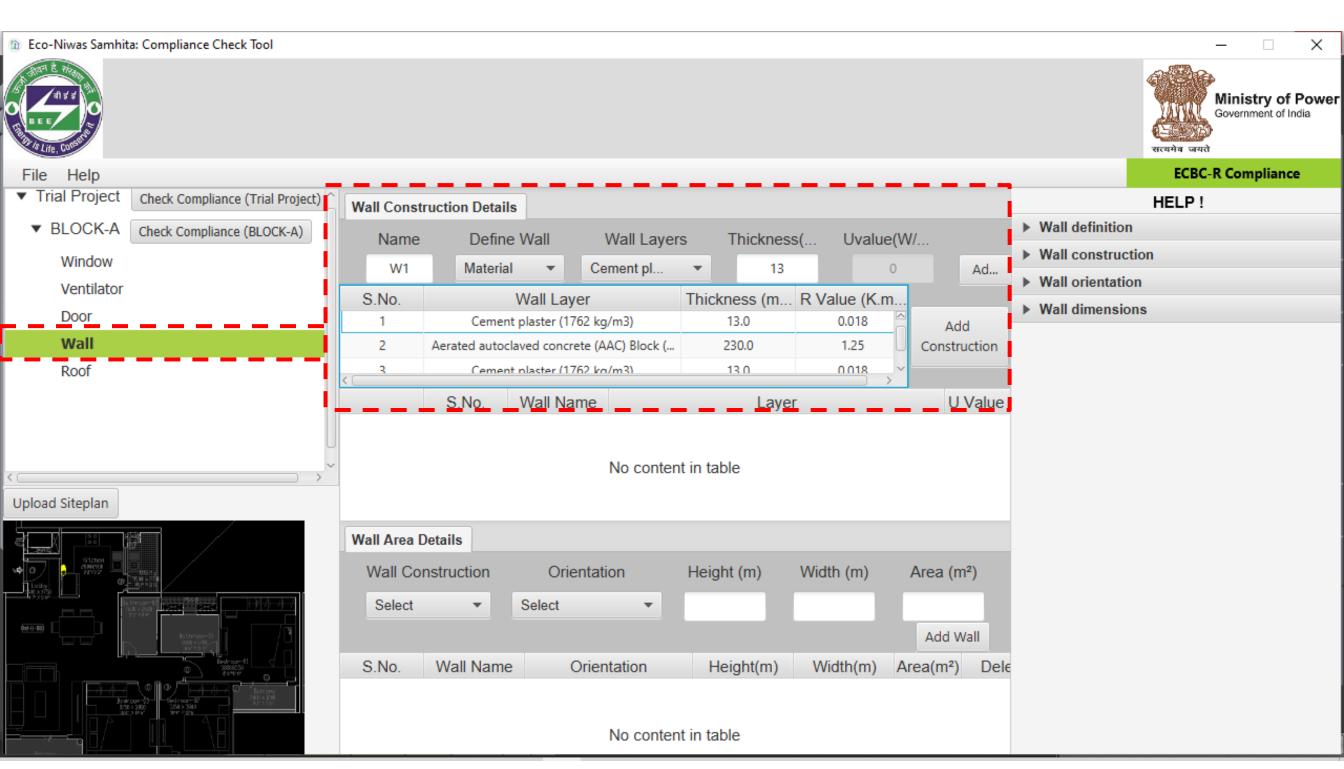








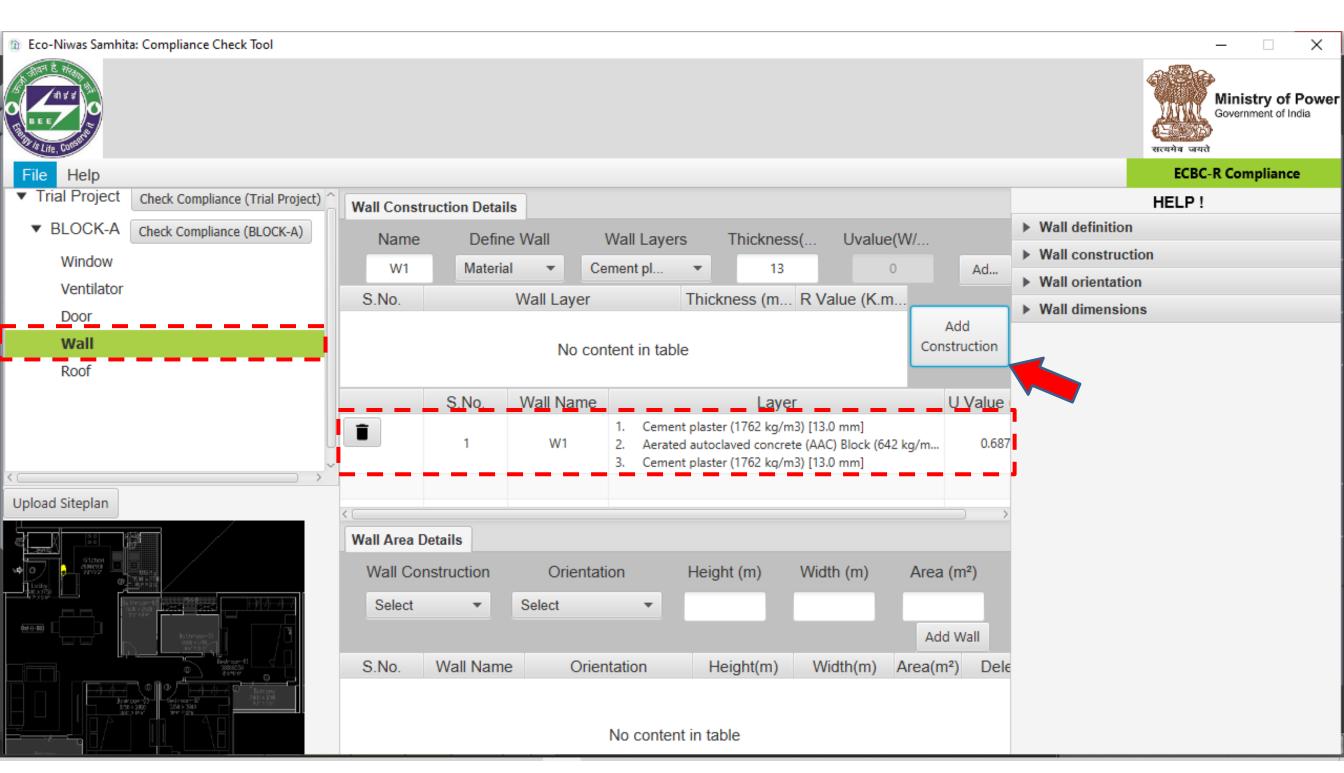








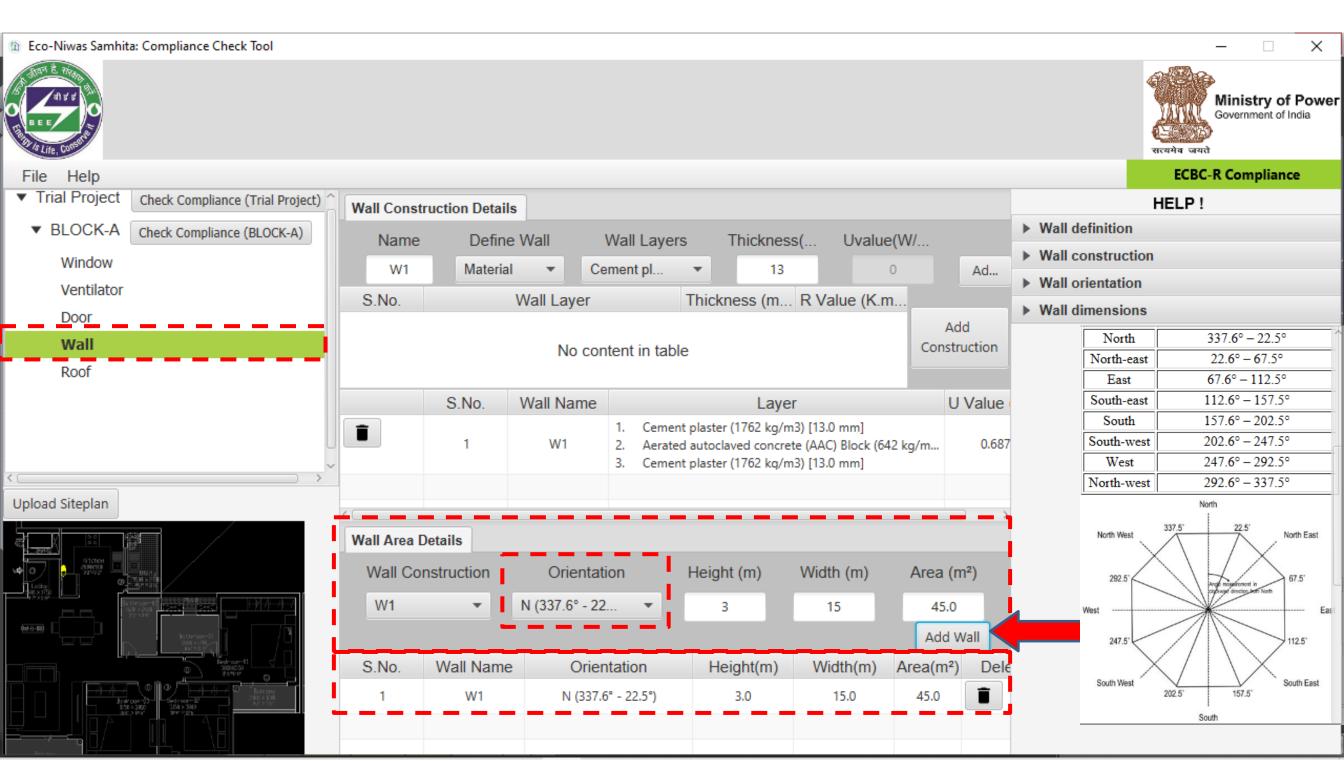








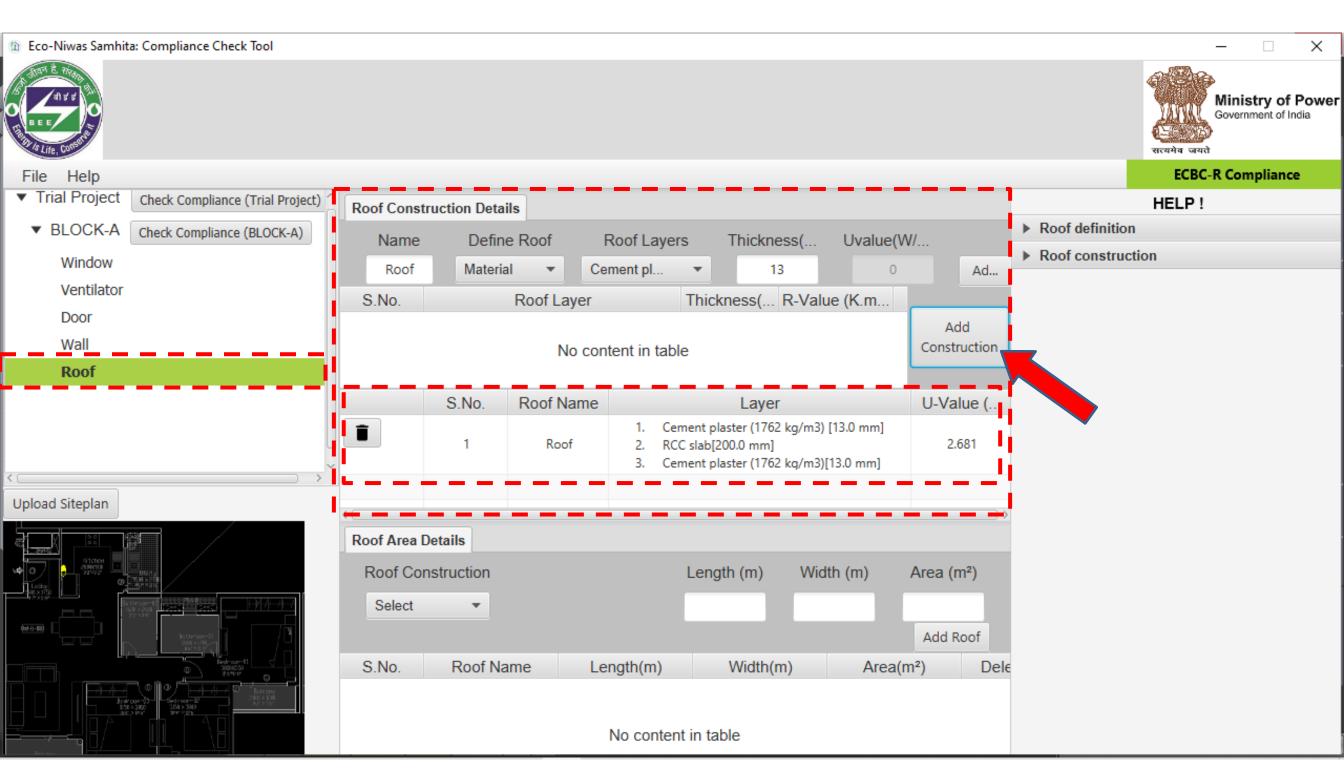








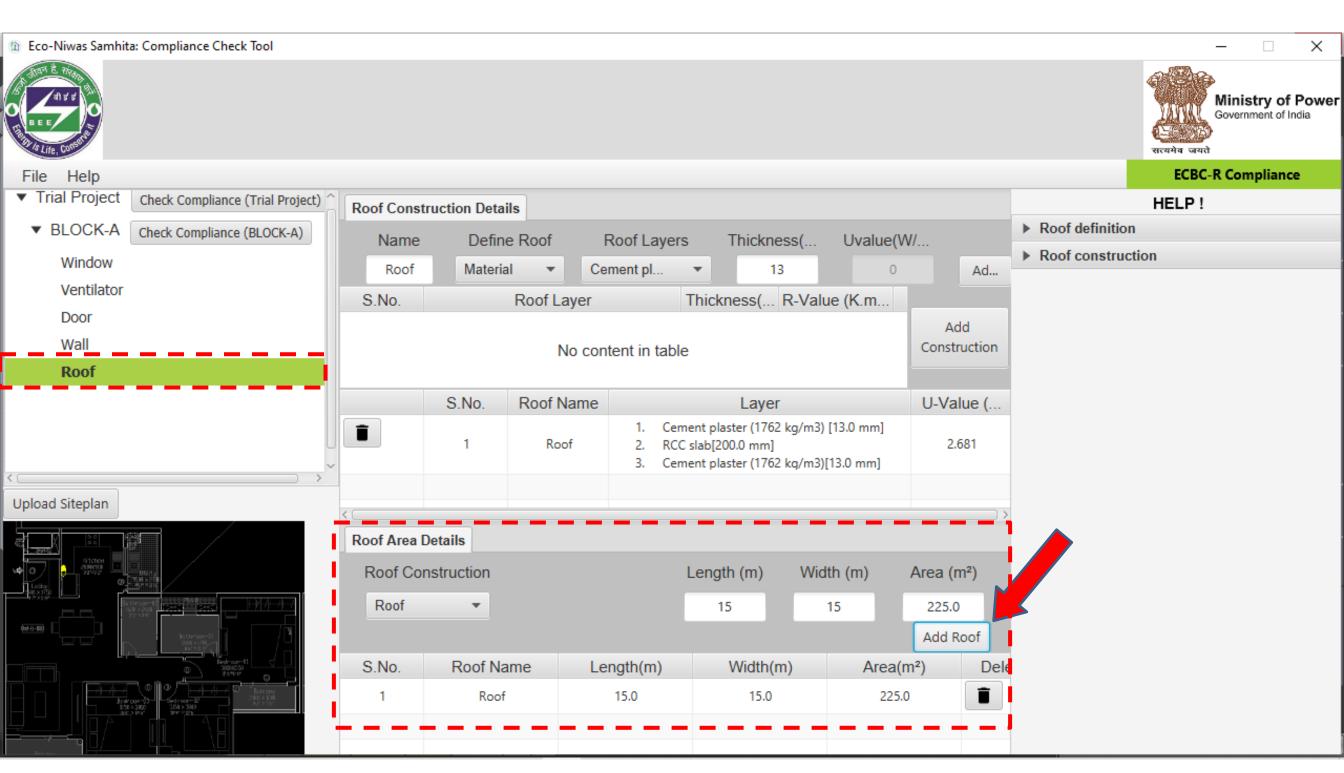








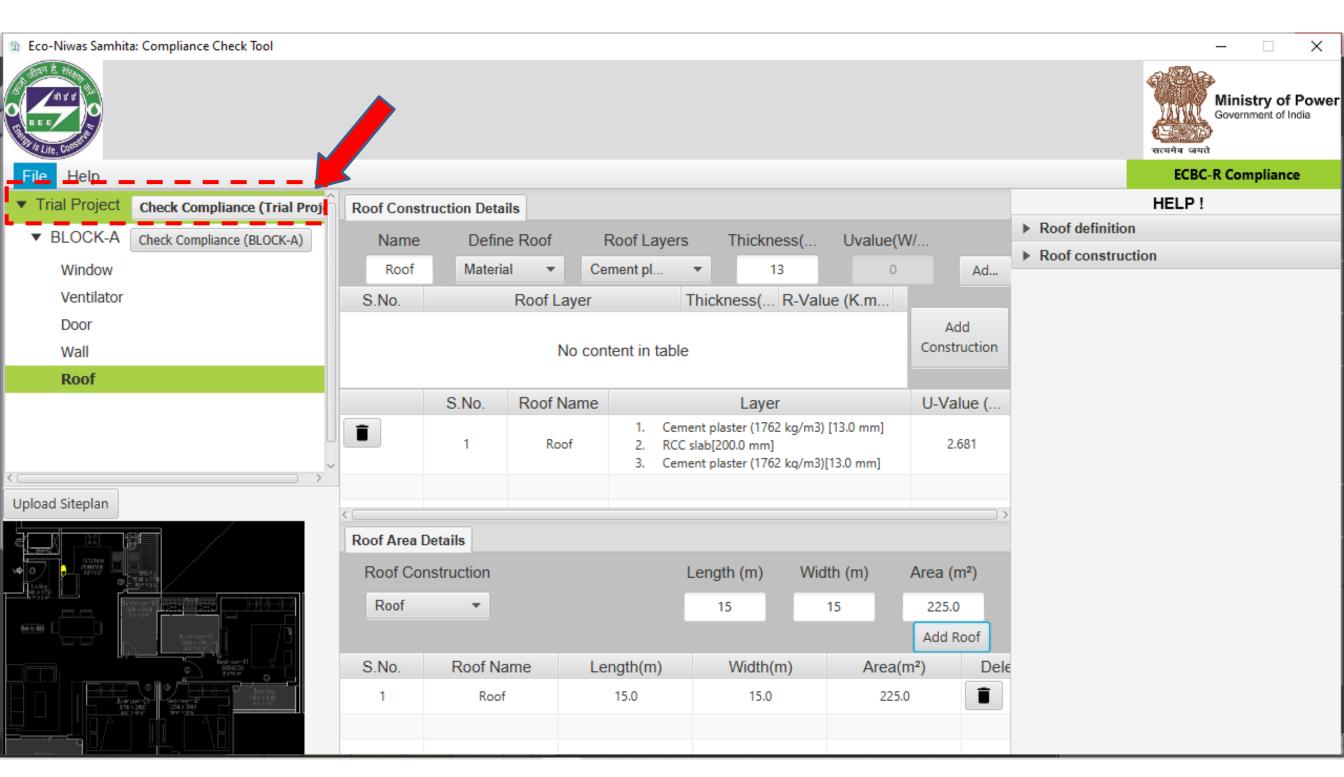






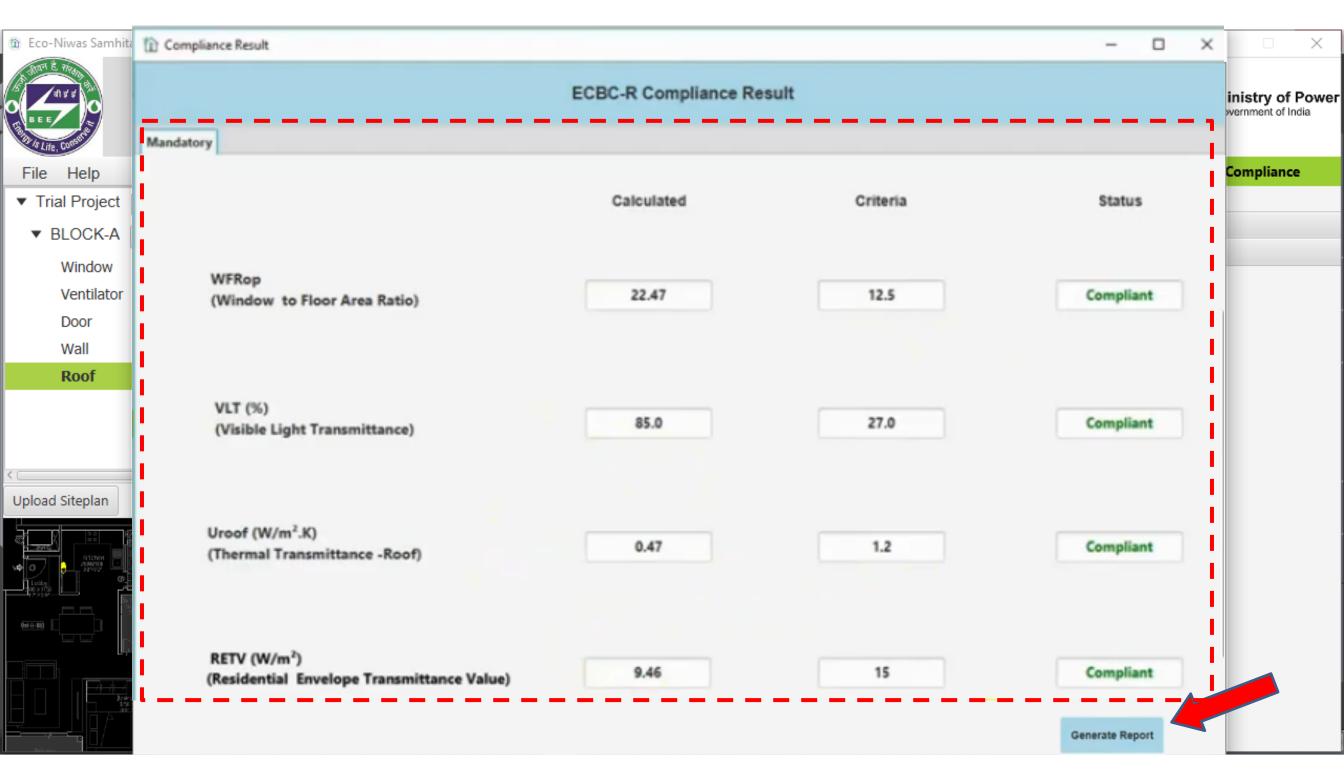






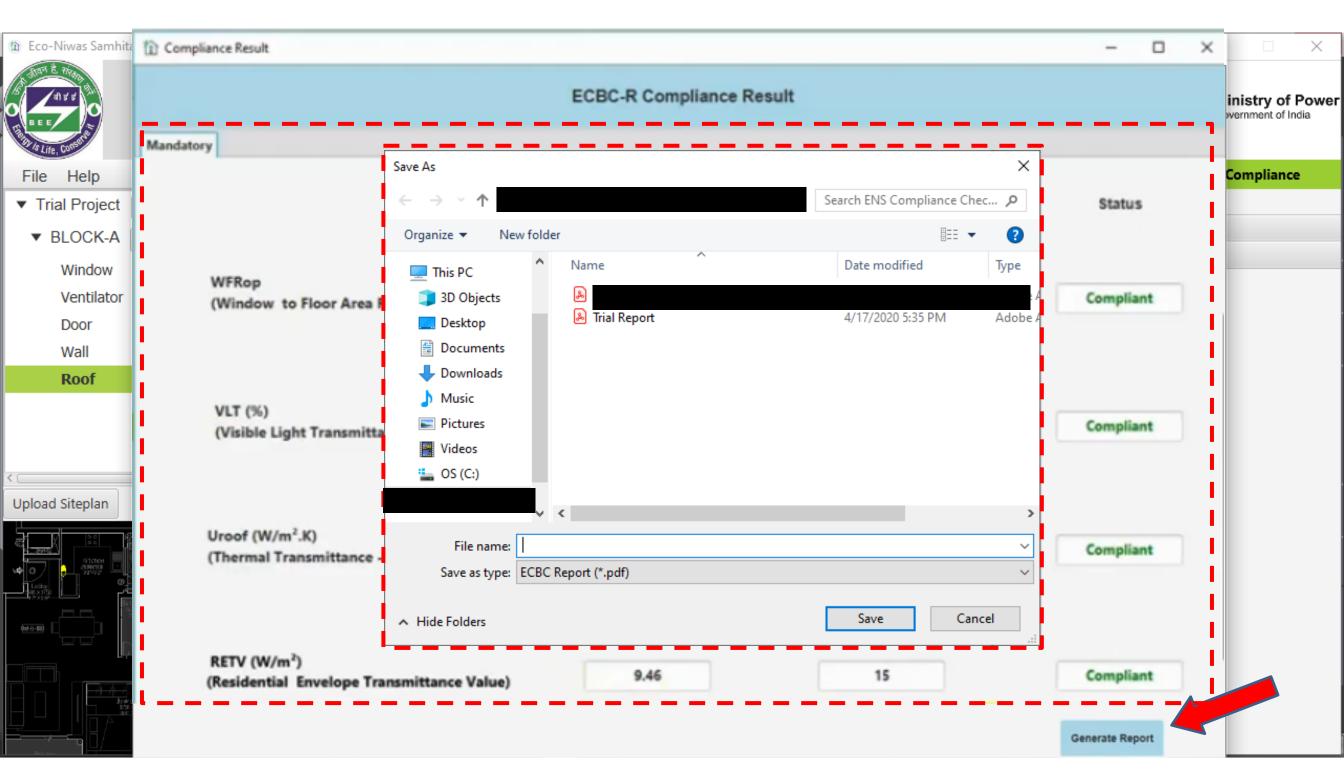












## Implemented by





## Supported bv



## Thank You

**Knowledge Partner** 



