ECOWEK W16 – WORKSHOP (Tsipiras Kostas & Themis Ass.) 2010...aAdčouje guvilleec ... aAdčouje Kiju



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•Study of the underground → limestone, Hartmann nodes

•Study of the local climate → winds NE (9 months) and SW (3 months) temperatures -4° to 43° etc

•Solar path diagram \rightarrow sun angle 30° -75°

•Building code requirements \rightarrow 2 offices, one residence for a four member family

BUILDING – SITE RELATION

✓ The building is located in the South side of the site

-To take maximum advantage of the daylight

-To get the maximum heat in the heating space in the winter

-To avoid shadowing from neighboring buildings

-To have a cool back yard for the summer



✓ Roof garden

-To let the cool air from the hill enter the city

-To have a relaxing terrace with view

-To cool the air in the summer through evaporation

✓ Recumbent roof

-To put the photovoltaic panels on an optimal angle and curved to the North to avert NE winds

ARRANGEMENT OF LIVING SPACES









First floor



USING THE WIND



USING THE WATER



USING THE WINTER SUN

External thermical

- airtight envelope

ATT:

isolation creates a water

Double glazed

windowing

Heat is emitted through the areas that have contact with sunlight
The north openings have double glazed windowing (great U-value)

The shaders go up mechanically to allow the daylight in

•During winter night time the material emits the heat stored through its thermal capacity in the morning

The sunlight gets inside through the openings

BLOCKING THE SUMMER SUN (DAYTIME)

• The heating spaces` windowing retract to the side, turning it to a balcony Mechanical way of rotating shaders

Heating spaces` windowing has a great G value



COOLING DURING SUMMER NIGHT TIME

