



Resilient cooling to mitigate climate change impact in cities

a H2020 Marie Curie Project

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@lizanafj
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The Oxford Martin Programme on

THE FUTURE OF COOLING



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Oxford Future of Cooling Programme
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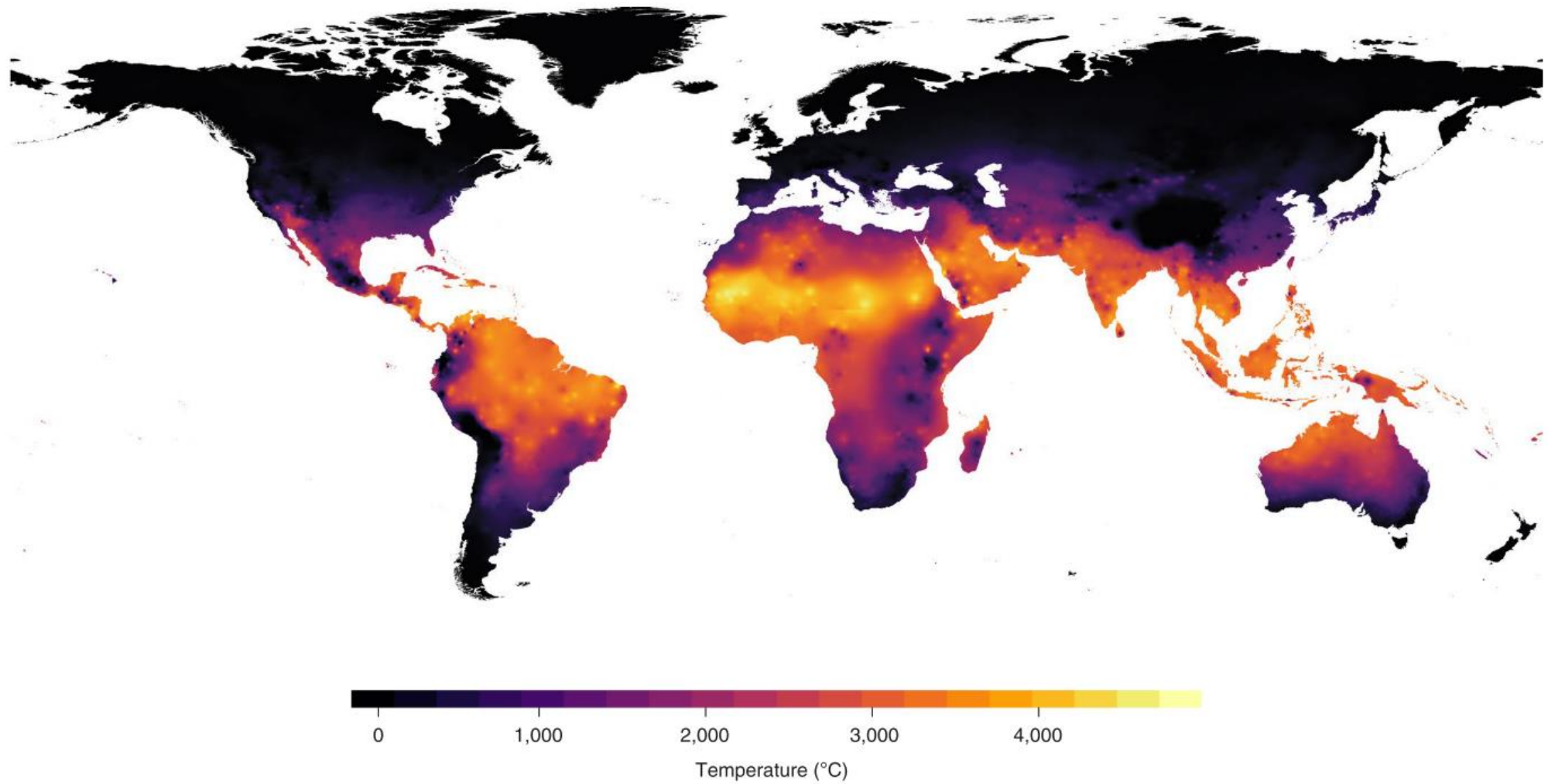


Seville, Spain



Seville, Spain

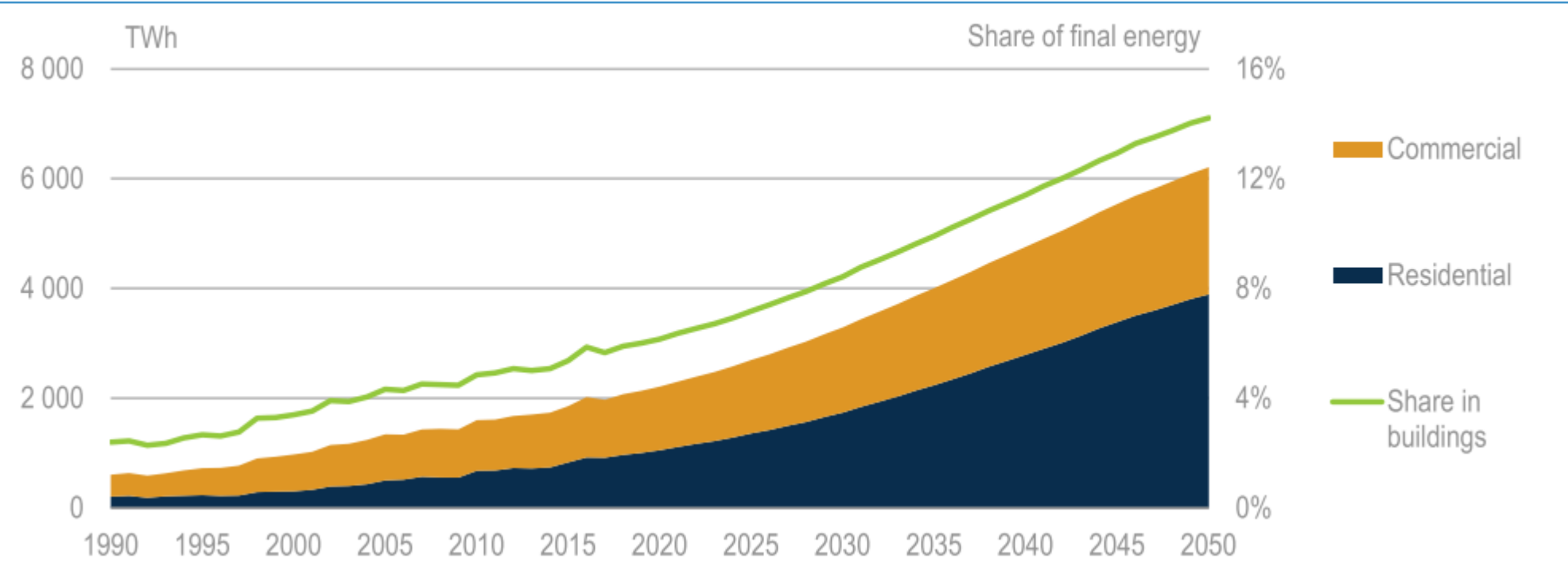
Challenge



Average annual cooling degree days (CDDs) for the period 2009–2018

Challenge

Figure 3.5 • World energy use for space cooling by subsector in the Baseline Scenario



Energy needs for space cooling will grow more than triple by 2050

WHAT IS THE HEAT RESILIENCE OF CITIES?

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The ability of buildings and their systems to continue functioning as intended in the face of heat stress imposed by climate change

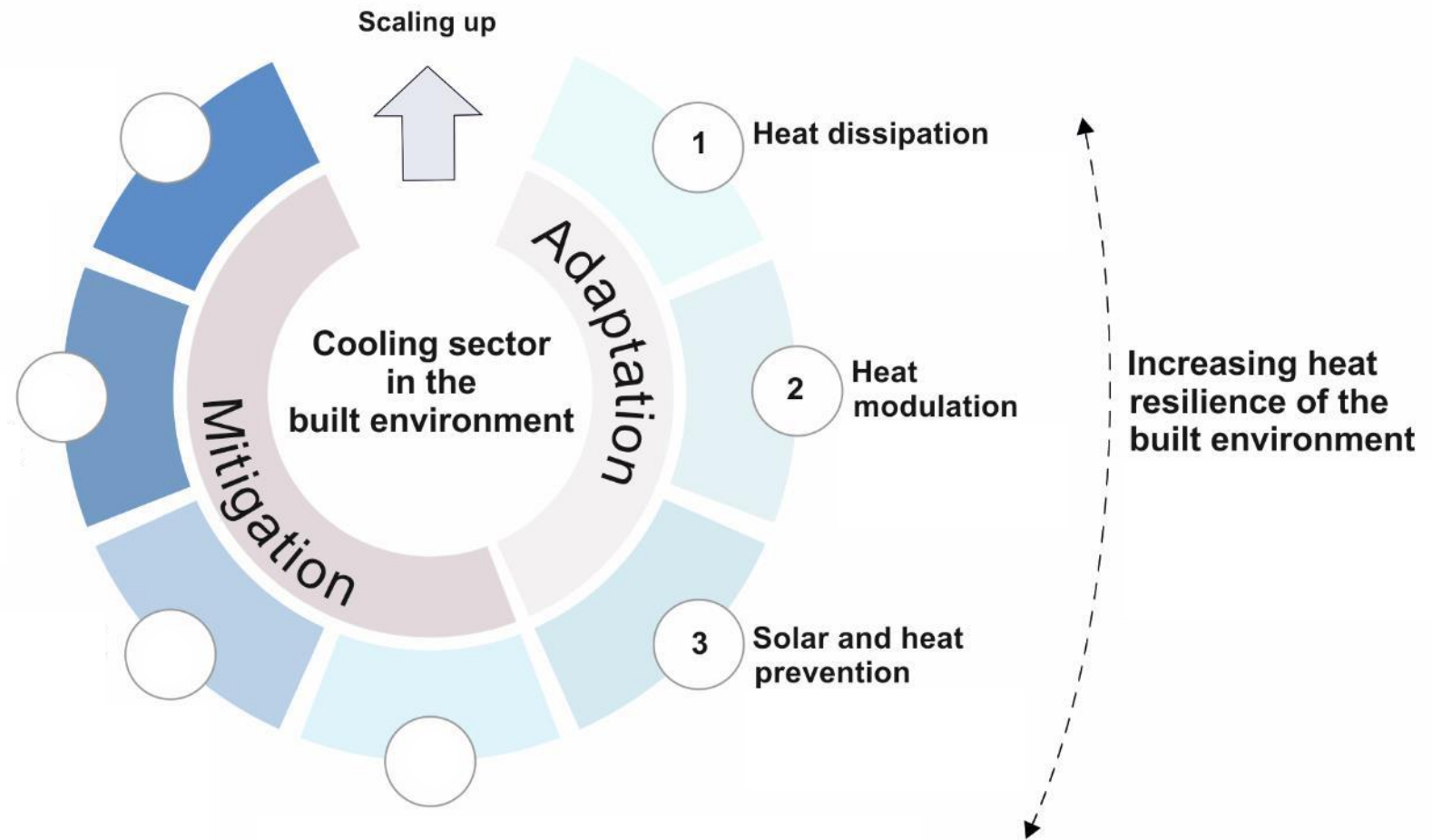
WHAT IS THE HEAT RESILIENCE OF CITIES?

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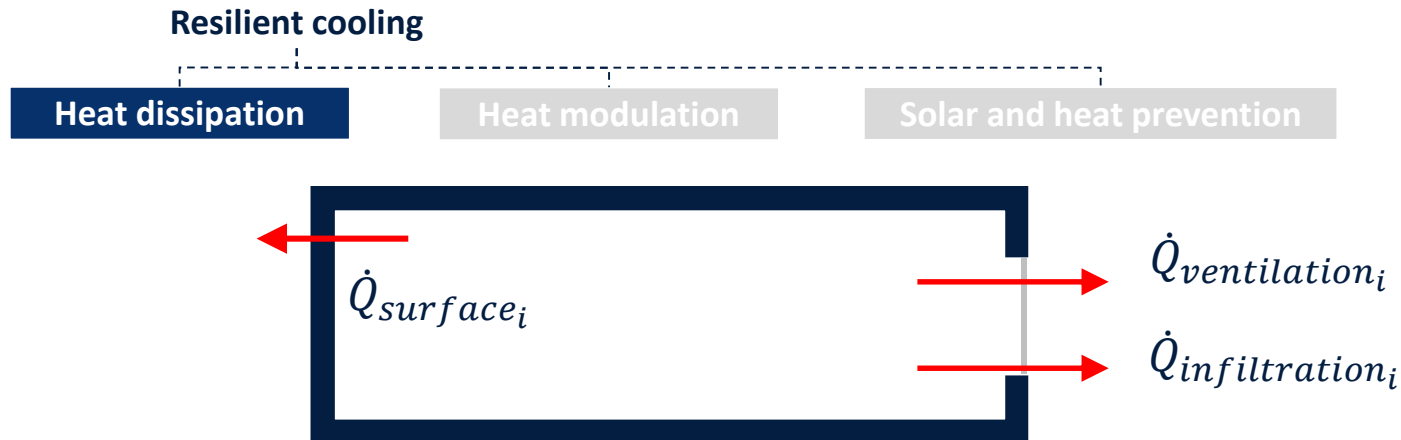
Mitigation → Mitigation + ADAPTATION

The zero-carbon and RESILIENT COOLING pathway

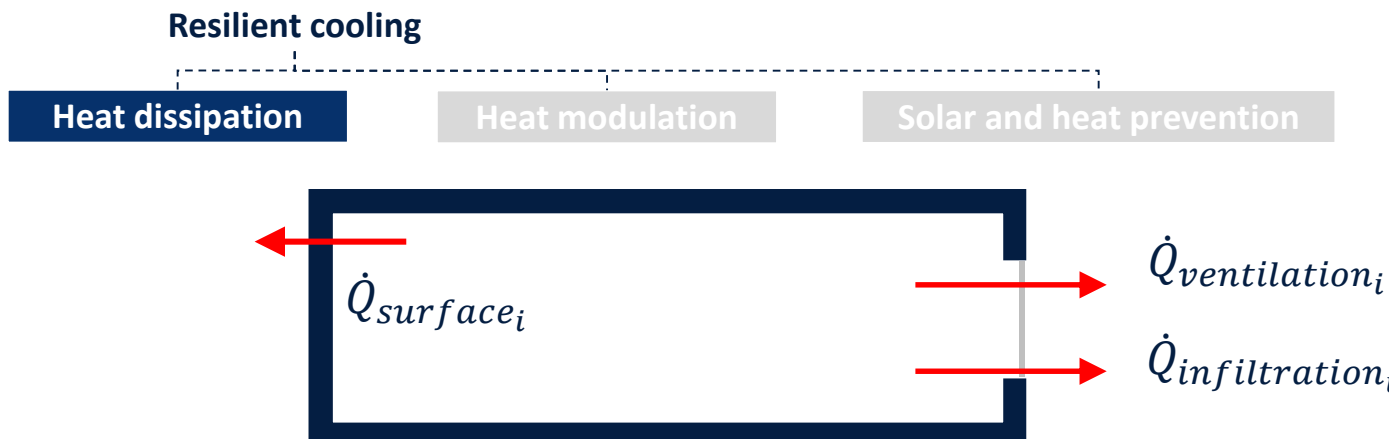
THE ZERO-CARBON AND RESILIENT COOLING PATHWAY



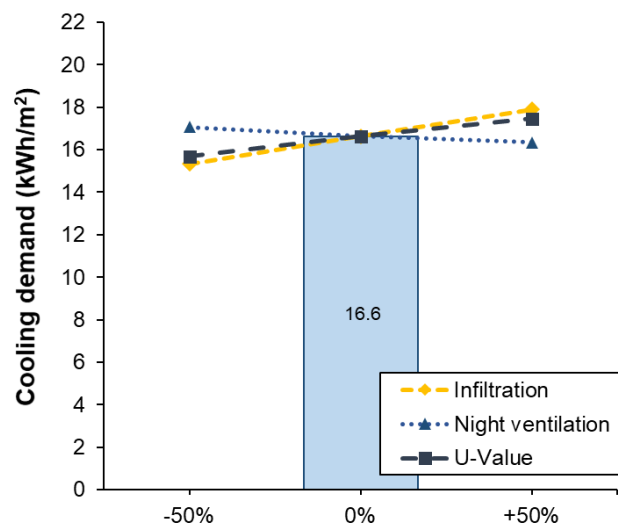
1 – Heat dissipation



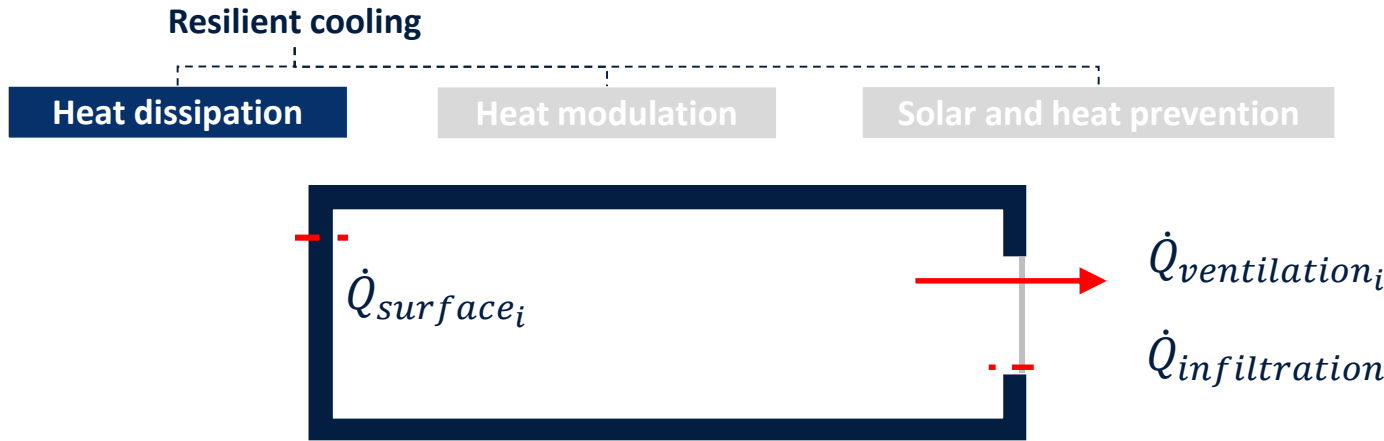
1 – Heat dissipation



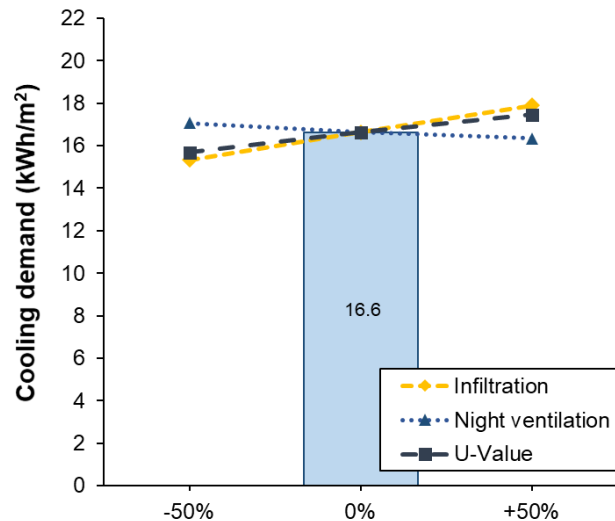
Thermal cooling demand (kWh/m² y)



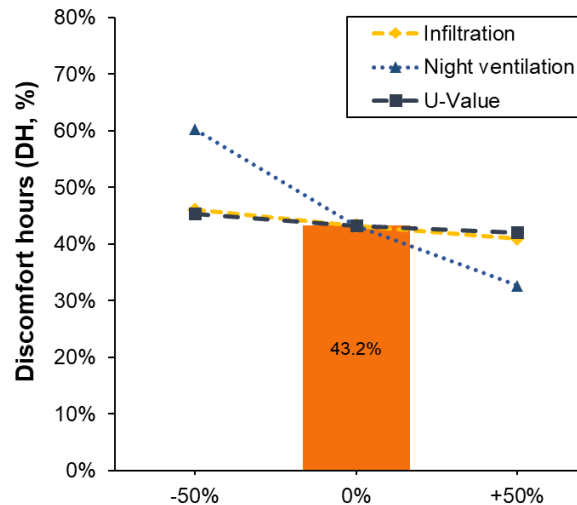
1 – Heat dissipation



Thermal cooling demand (kWh/m² y)

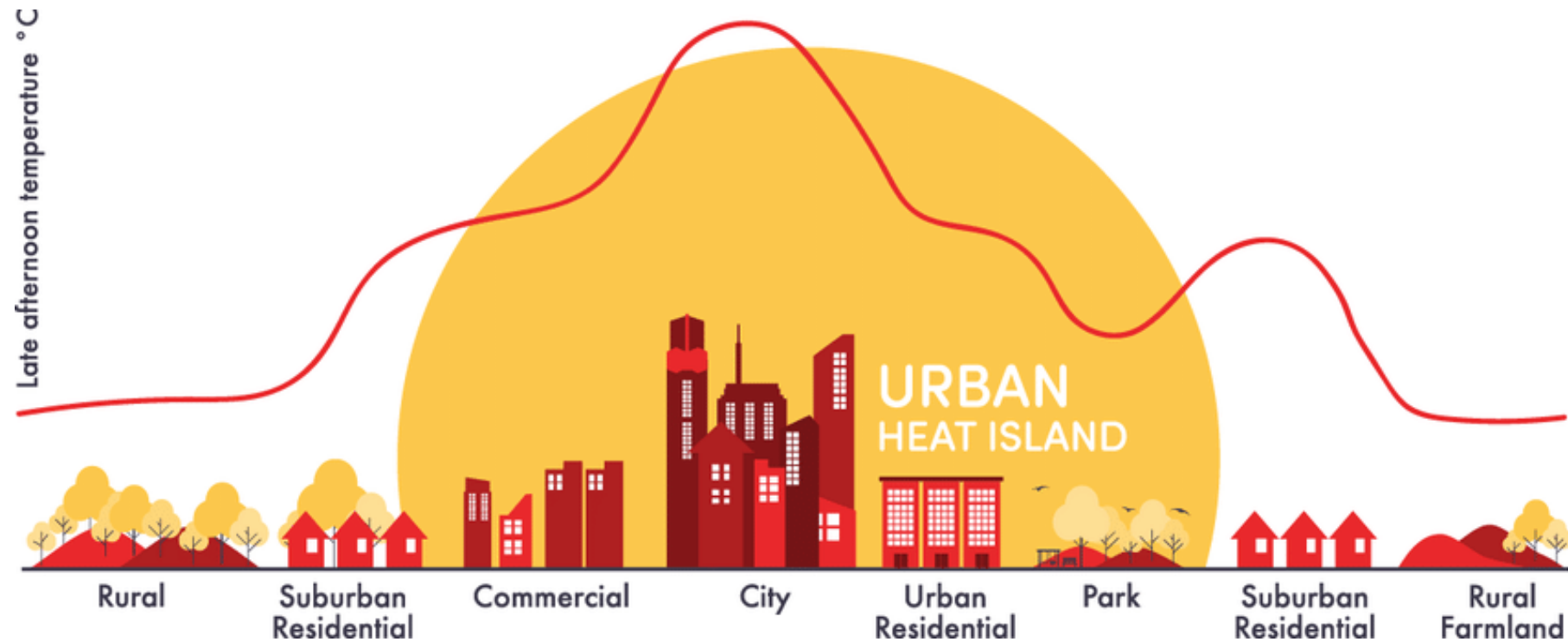


Discomfort hours (% of hours)



Insulation and infiltration can increase overheating by 5% if ventilation is not appropriately addressed.

1 – Heat dissipation



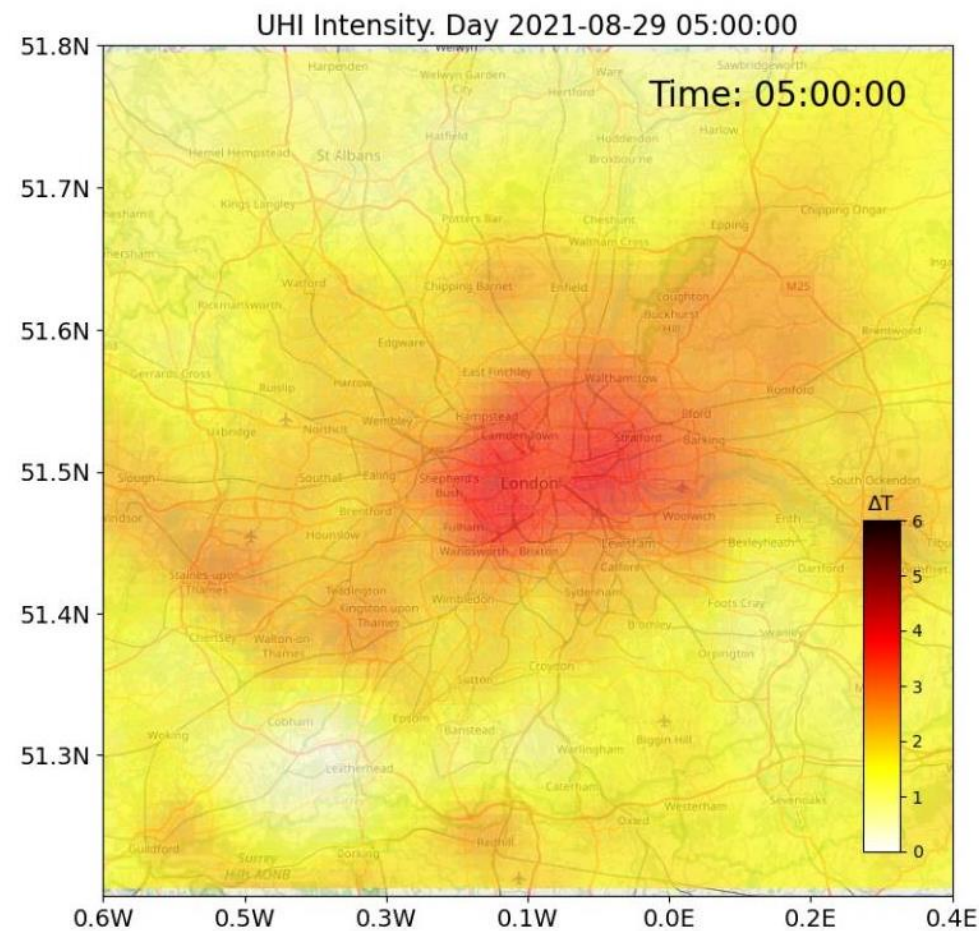
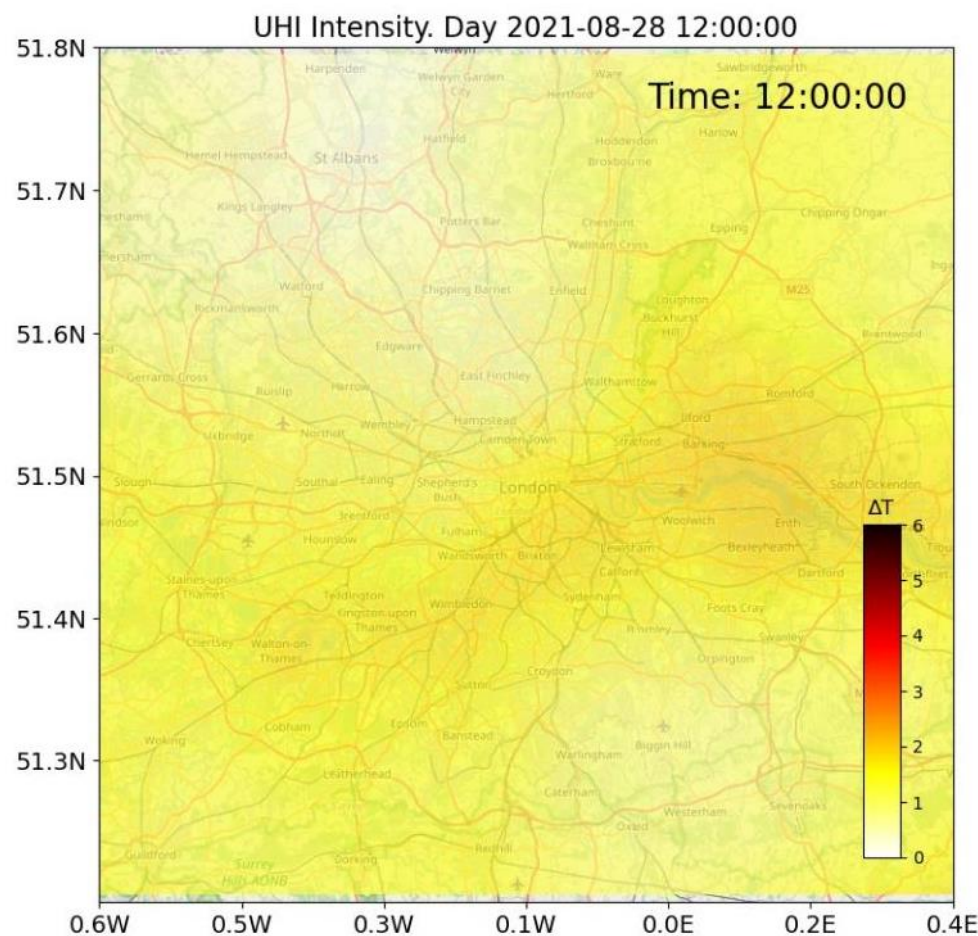
1 – Heat dissipation

Resilient cooling

Heat dissipation

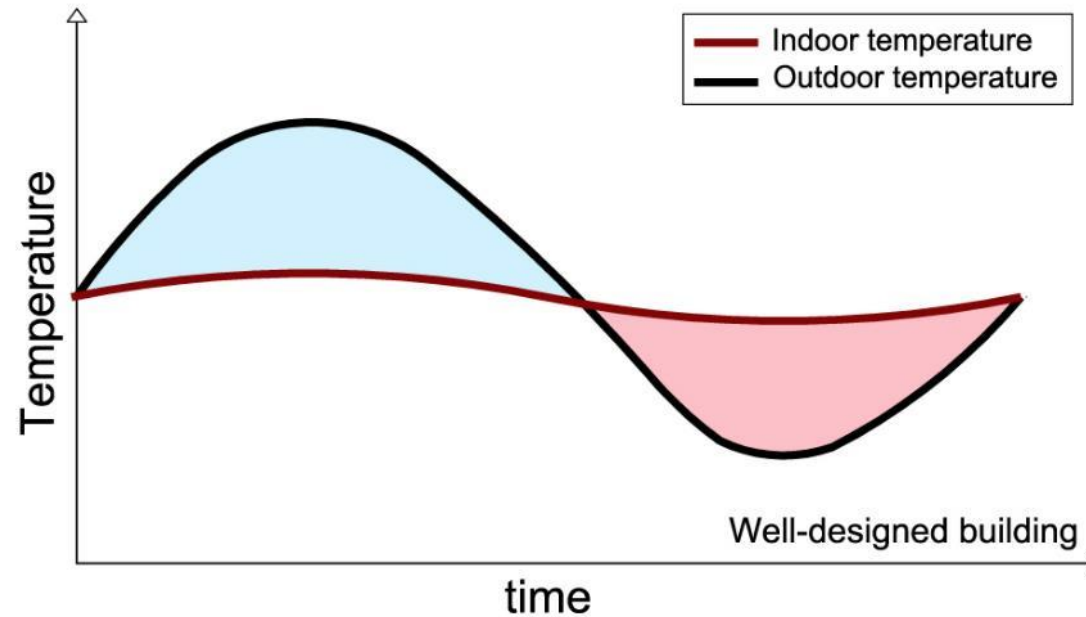
Heat modulation

Solar and heat prevention



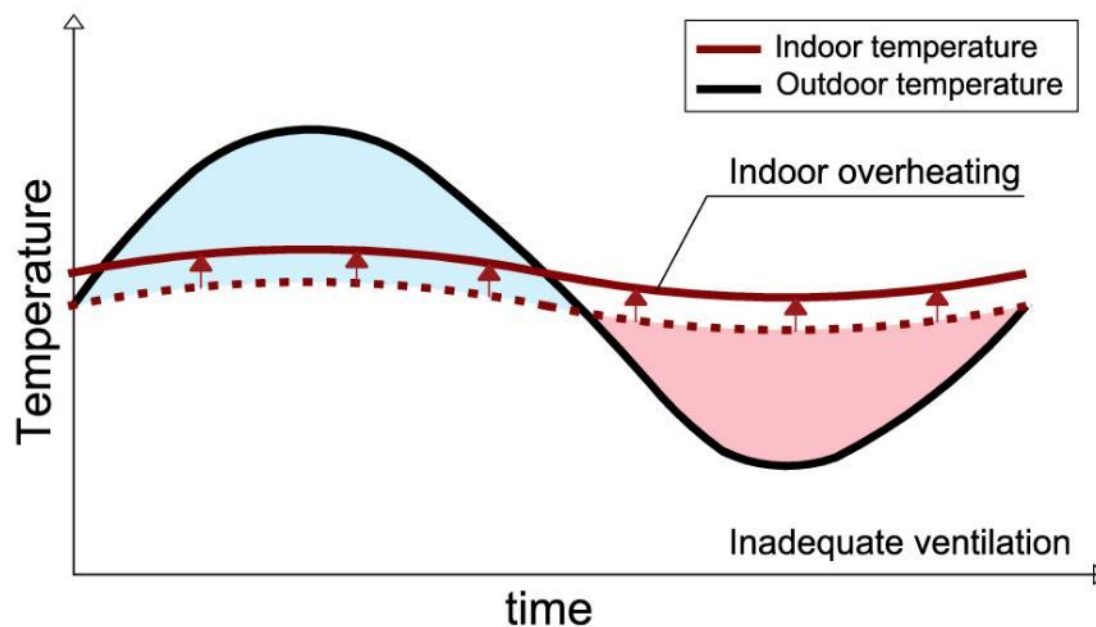
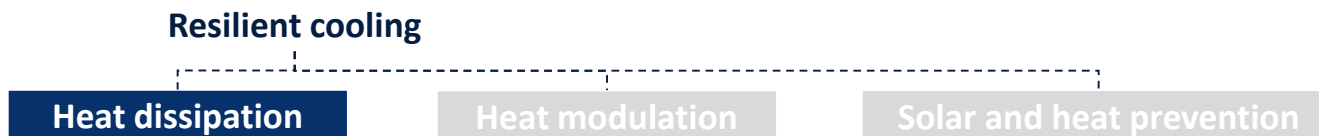
LONDON, UK

1 – Heat dissipation



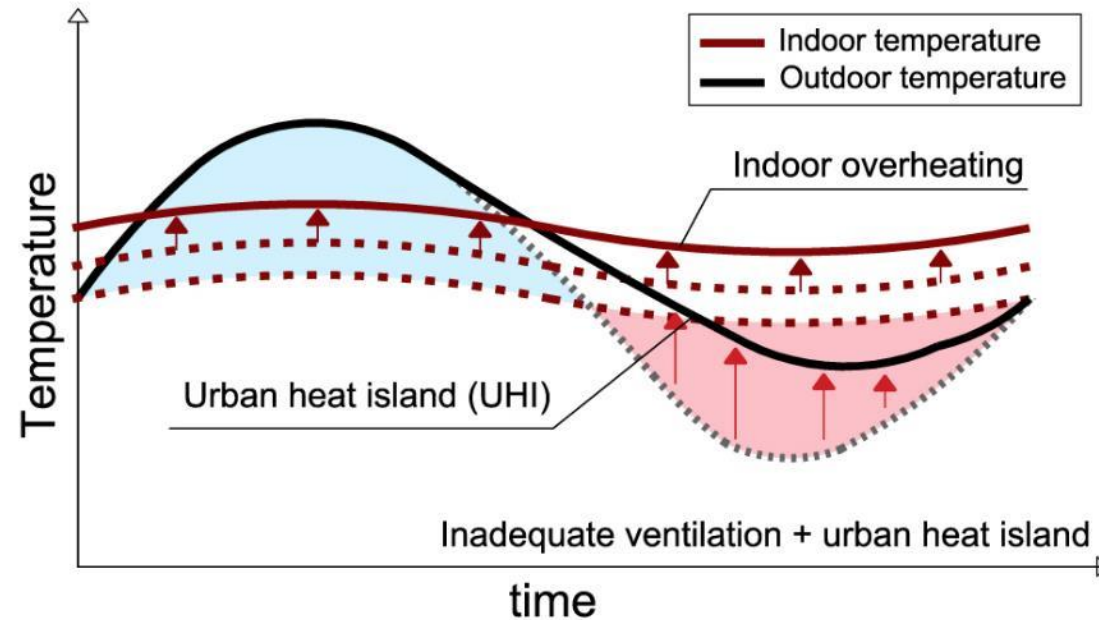
Comparison between indoor and outdoor temperature

1 – Heat dissipation

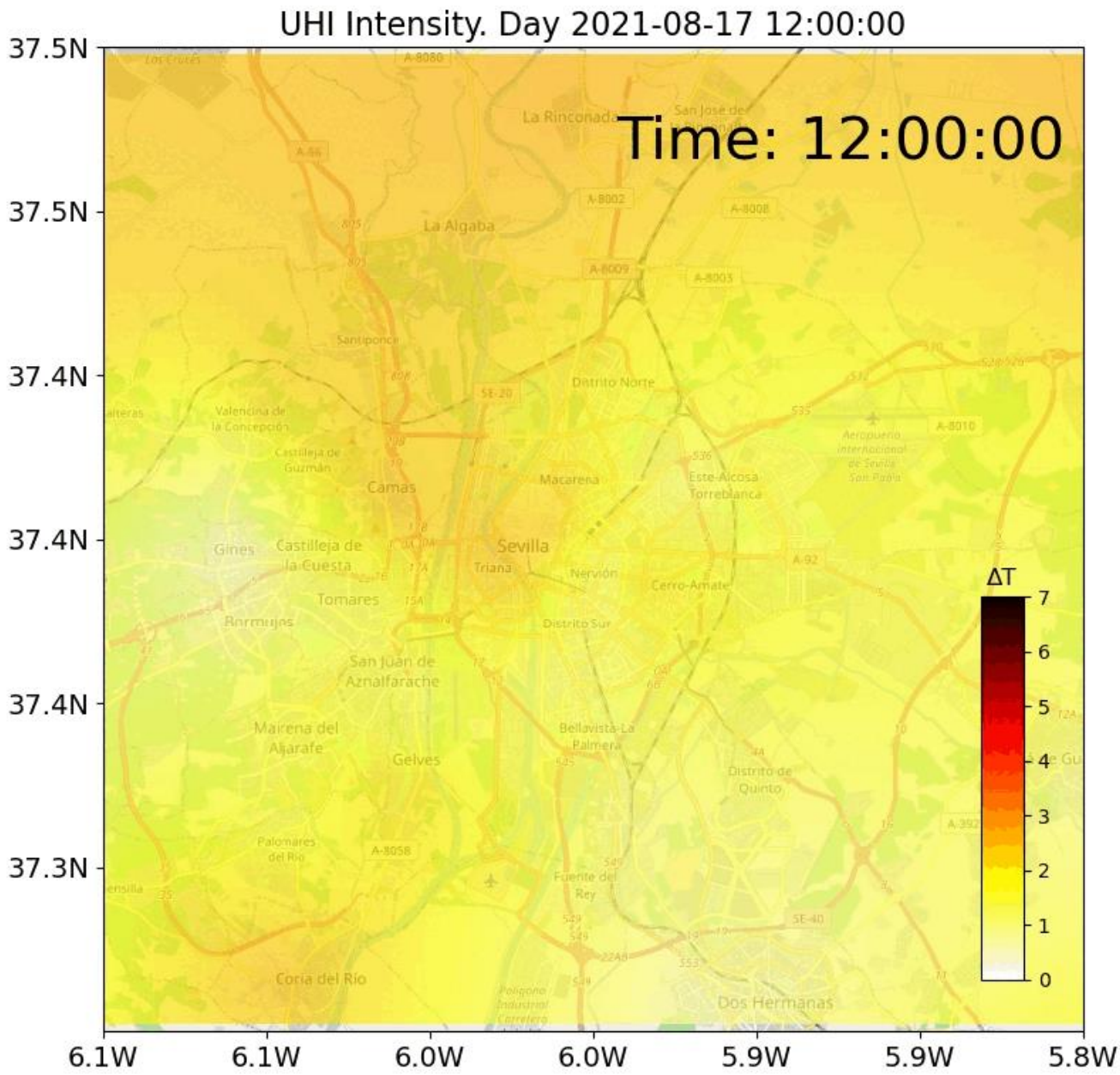


Comparison between indoor and outdoor temperature

1 – Heat dissipation



Comparison between indoor and outdoor temperature



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SEVILLE, Spain

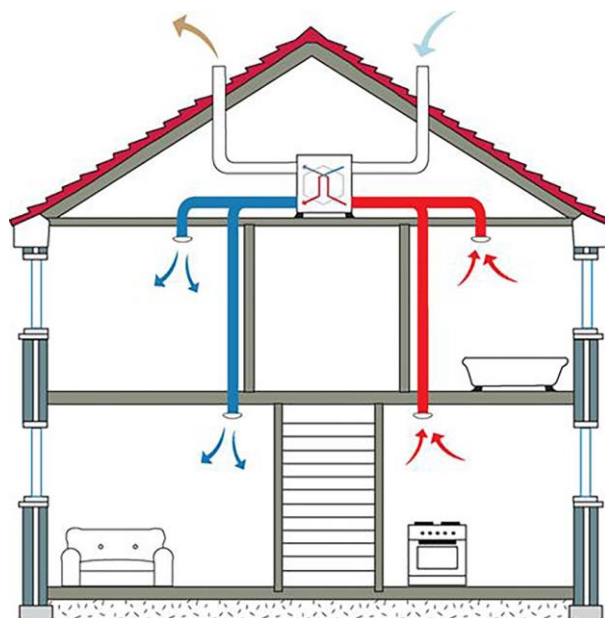
HOW TO INCREASE THE HEAT RESILIENCE OF BUILDINGS?

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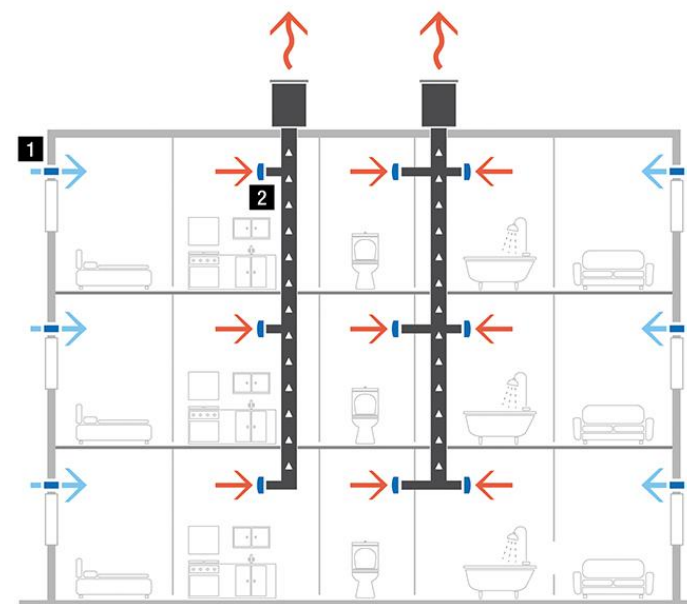
$$Q_{\text{ven}_i} = ACH_i \cdot V \cdot \rho \cdot c_p (T_{\text{out}_i} - T_{\text{ind}_i})$$

↑ ↑
Air changes Urban temperature

Current mechanical or hybrid ventilation systems – limited to minimum ventilation required



Mechanical ventilation with heat recovery system



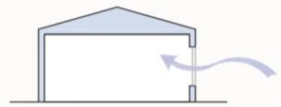
Hybrid ventilation

Actions in building design:

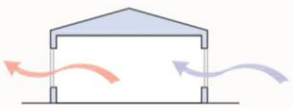
Natural ventilation alternatives to achieve higher air changes (ACH) for heat dissipation

Wind-driven ventilation

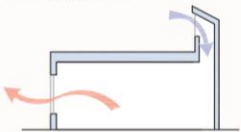
Single-sided ventilation



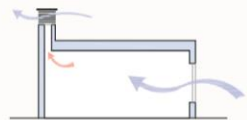
Cross ventilation



Windcatcher

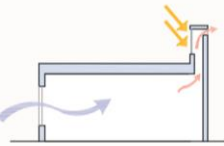
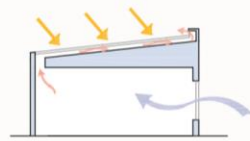


Static vent/ exhaust cowls

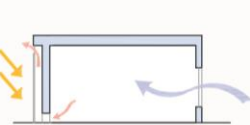


Solar-driven ventilation

Solar chimney

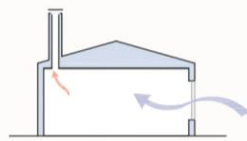


Trombe wall

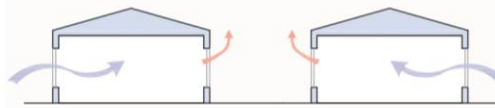


Stack-driven (or buoyancy-driven) ventilation

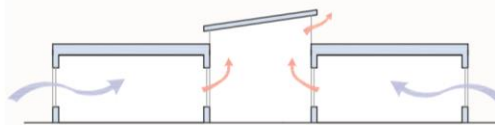
Ventilation chimney



Inner courtyard



Atrium



Khan, N., Su, Y., & Riffat, S. B. (2008). A review on wind driven ventilation techniques. *Energy and Buildings*, 40(8), 1586–1604. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.enbuild.2008.02.015>

Neila-González, F. J. (2004). *Arquitectura bioclimática en un entorno sostenible*. MUNILLALERIA.

Dirección General de Arquitectura y Vivienda (Ed.). (1997). *Arquitectura y Clima en Andalucía*. Manual de diseño. Junta de Andalucía. Consejería de Obras Públicas y Transportes.

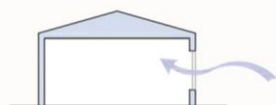
<https://www.bbc.com/future/article/20210810-the-ancient-persian-way-to-keep-cool>

Actions in building design:

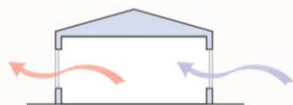
Natural ventilation alternatives to achieve higher air changes (ACH) for heat dissipation

Wind-driven ventilation

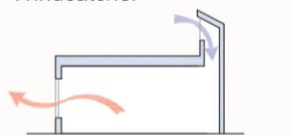
Single-sided ventilation



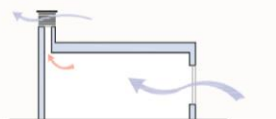
Cross ventilation



Windcatcher

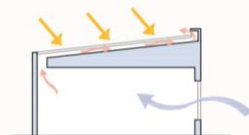


Static vent/ exhaust cowl

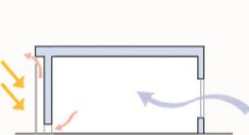


Solar-driven ventilation

Solar chimney

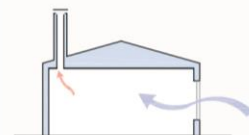


Trombe wall

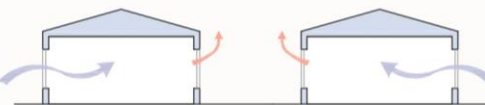


Stack-driven (or buoyancy-driven) ventilation

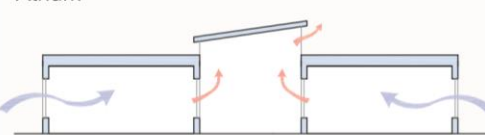
Ventilation chimney



Inner courtyard



Atrium



The wind catchers of Iran
The ancient Persian way to keep cool

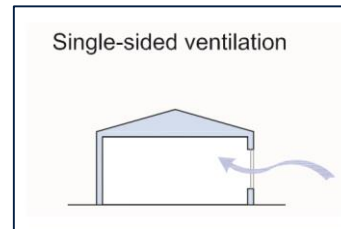
Khan, N., Su, Y., & Riffat, S. B. (2008). A review on wind driven ventilation techniques. Energy and Buildings, 40(8), 1586–1604. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.enbuild.2008.02.015>

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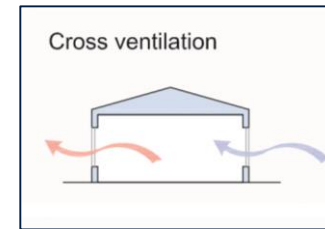
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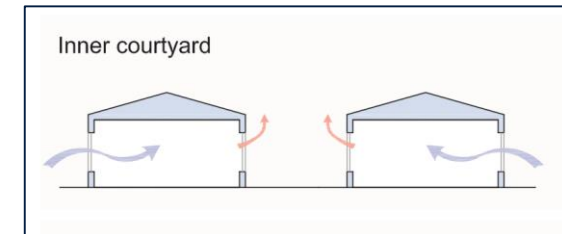
Home 1

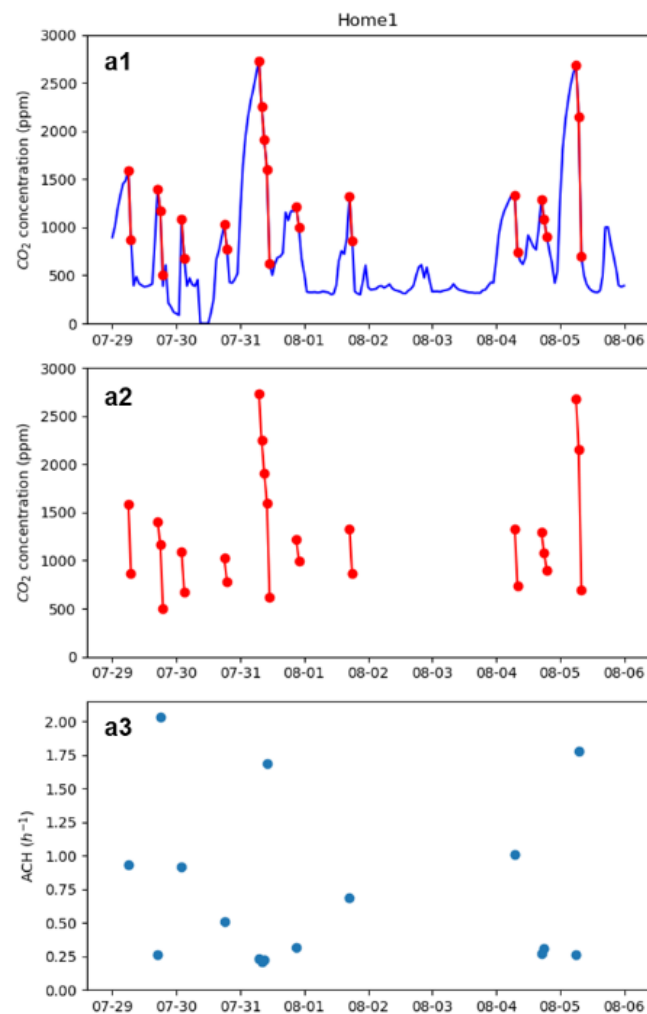


Home 2



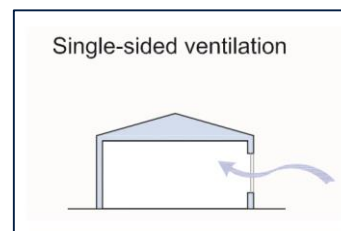
Home 3



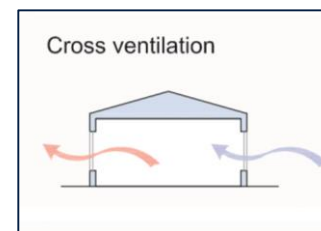


CO₂-based decay method to measure natural ventilation rate

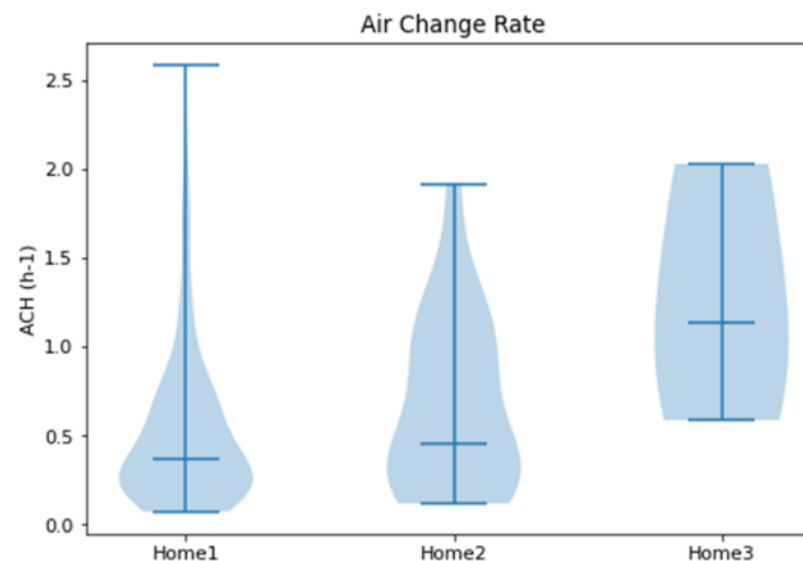
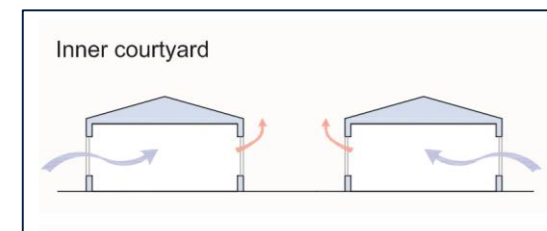
Home 1



Home 2



Home 3



Adequate building design
can increase heat
dissipation by more than
double

Actions in urban design:

Urban planning less car-centric

Land surface:

- Shades
- Evaporative cooling
- Solar reflection



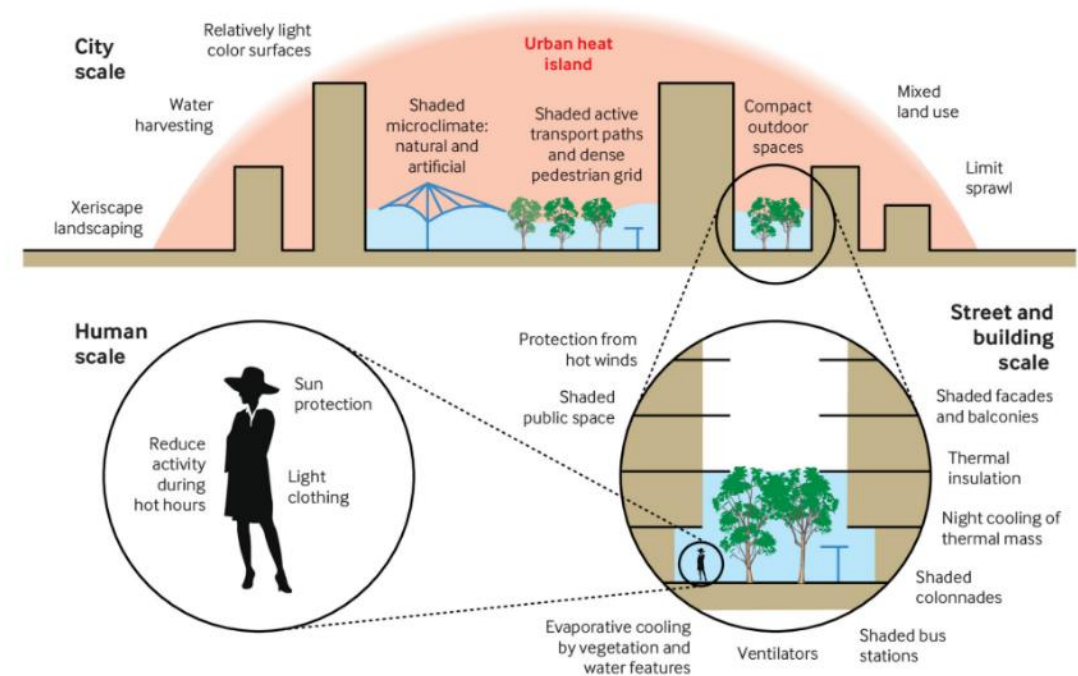
Nature based solutions
or
Artificial solutions

Waste heat

- Transport sector
- Building sector



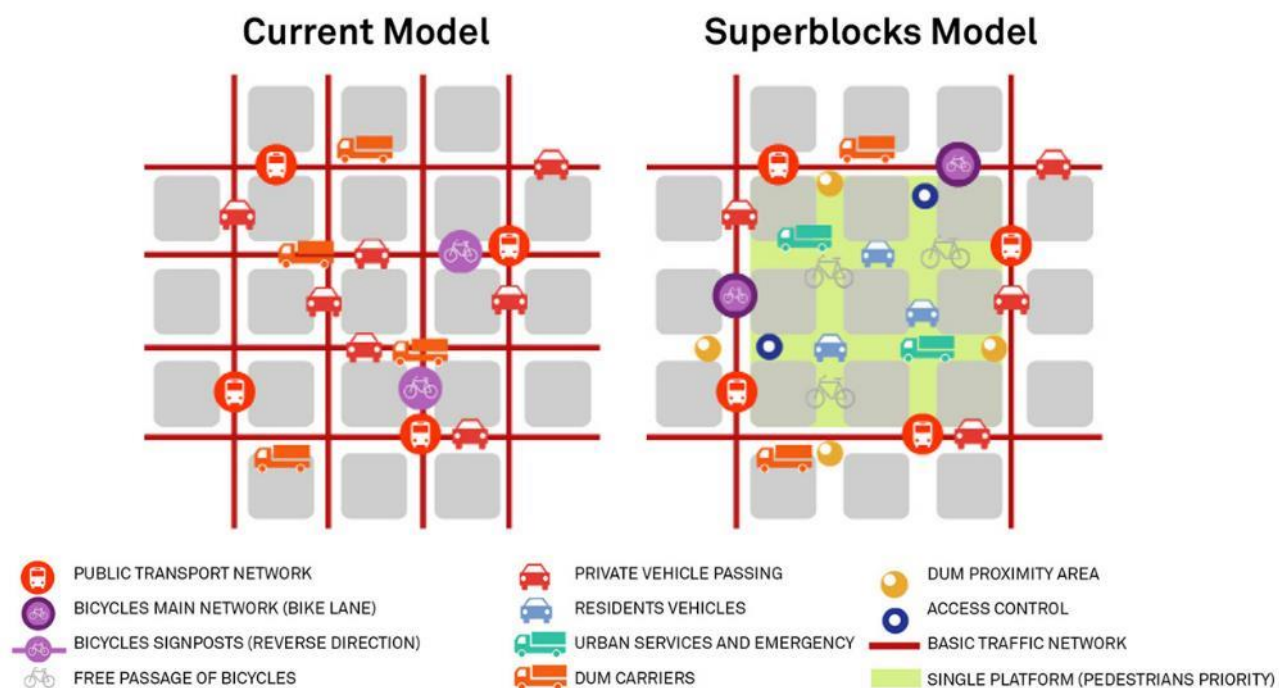
Alternatives to heat rejection



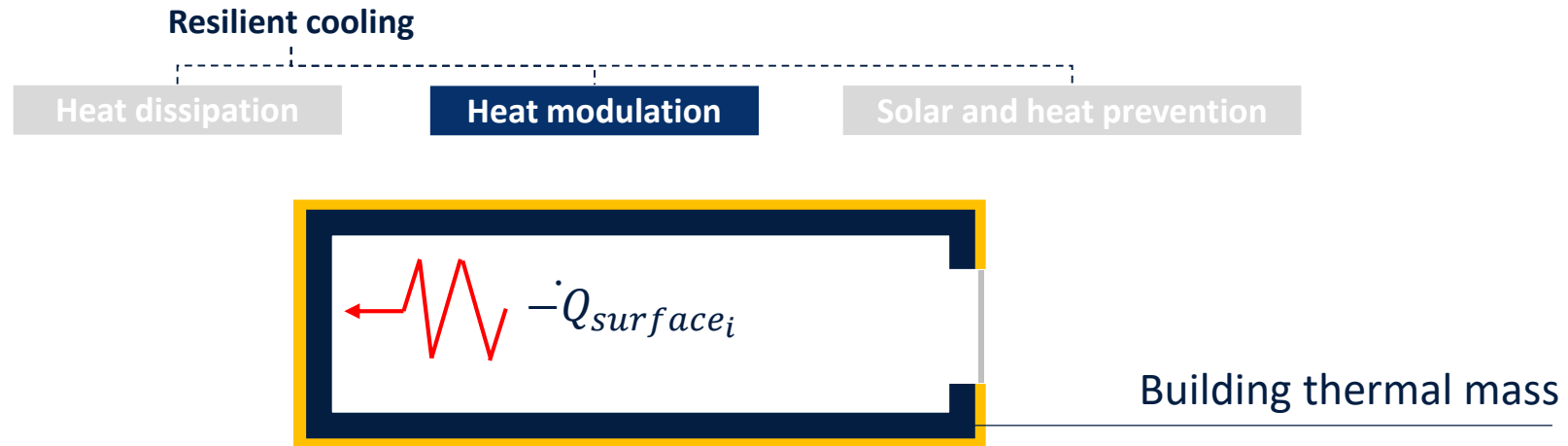
City, street, and building, and human scale means for designing a healthy city in hot and dry climate.

Example - the case of Superblocks (Barcelona, Spain)

SUPERBLOCKS MODEL



2 – Heat modulation



2 – Heat modulation

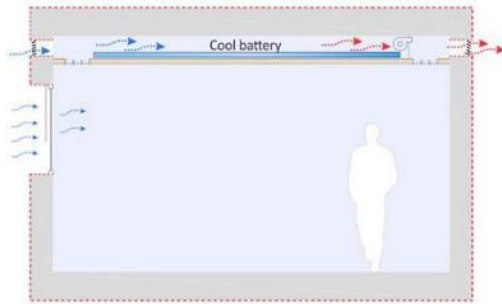
Resilient cooling

Heat dissipation

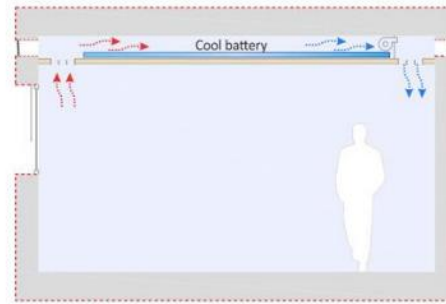
Heat modulation

Solar and heat prevention

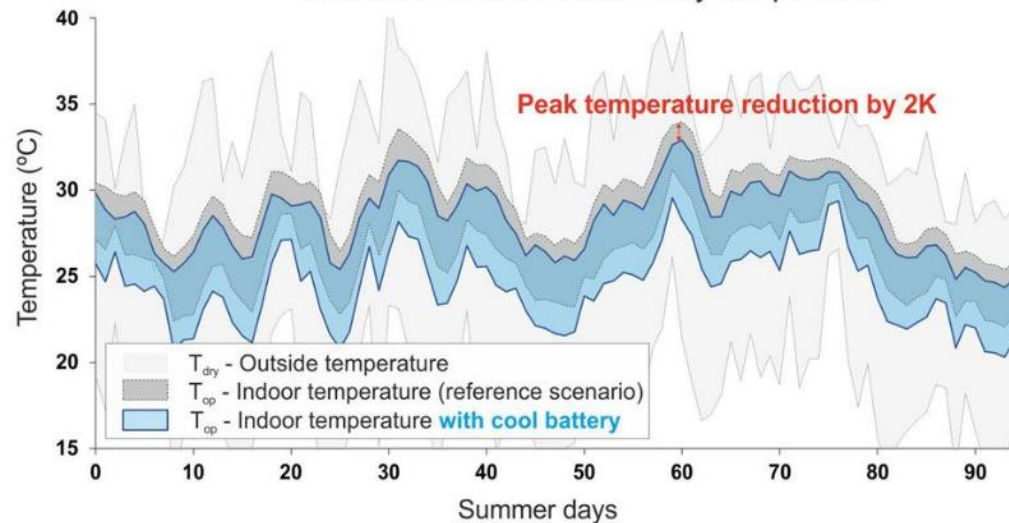
Cool storage at night



Passive cooling at daytime



Maximum and minimum daily temperature

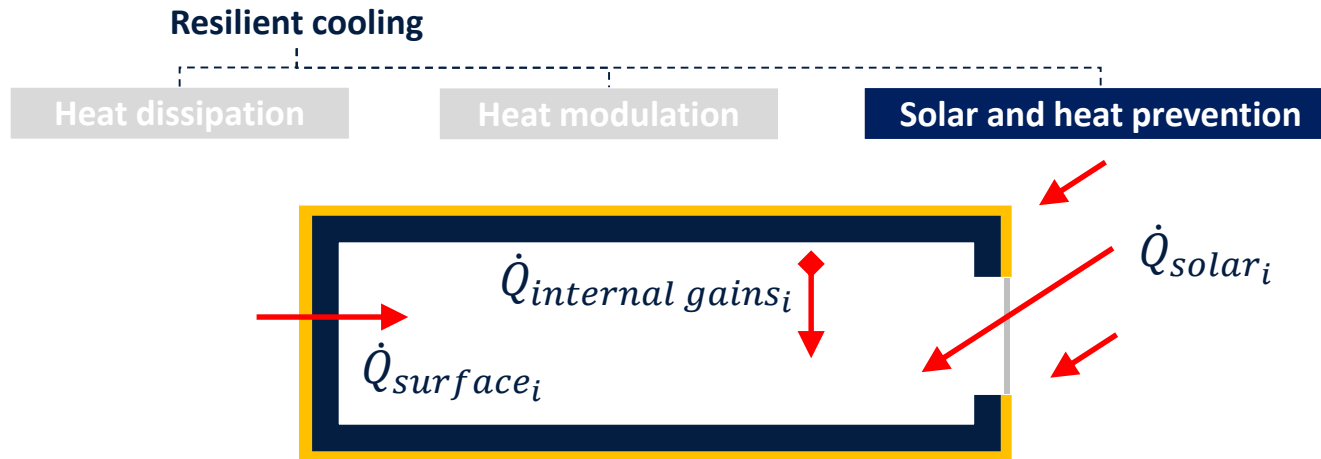


Heat modulation can reduce discomfort hours by up to 65%.

It is highly dependent on:

- thermal energy storage capacity;
- minimum temperature at night;
- and convective heat transfer rate.

3 – Solar and heat protection



3 – Solar and heat protection



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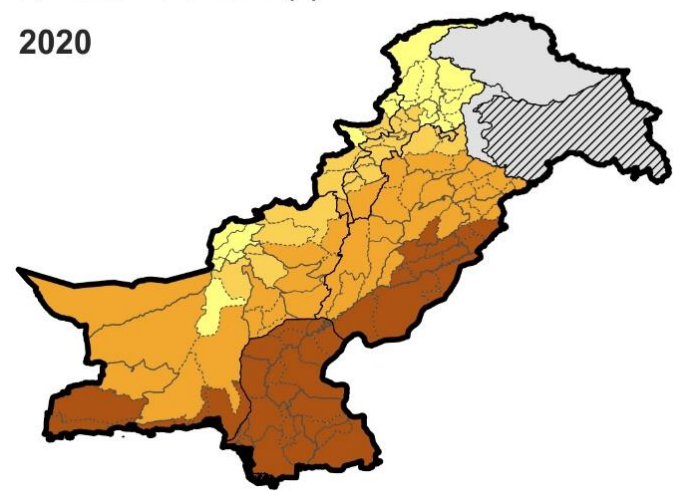
Resilient cooling

Heat dissipation

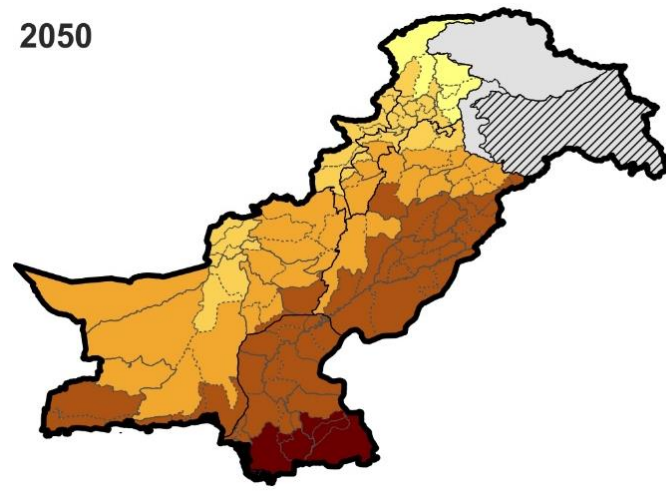
Heat modulation

Solar and heat prevention

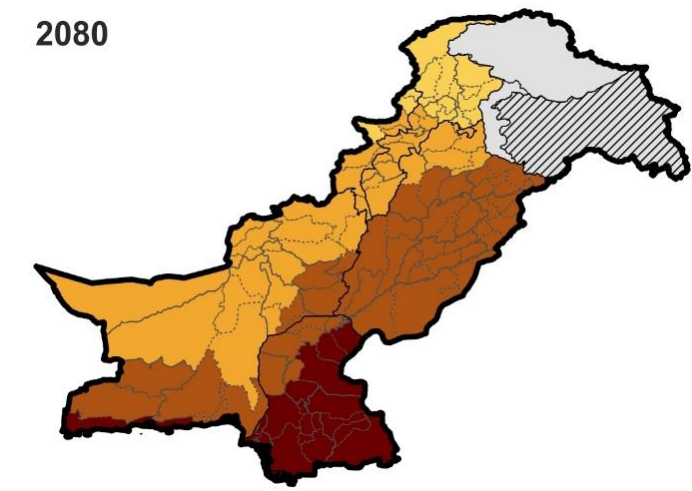
a, Discomfort hours (h)
2020



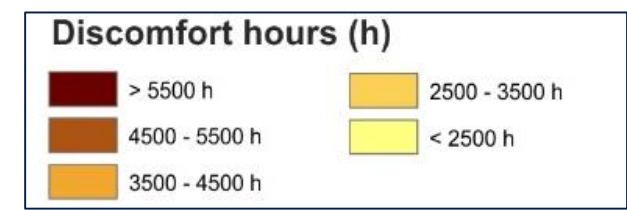
2050



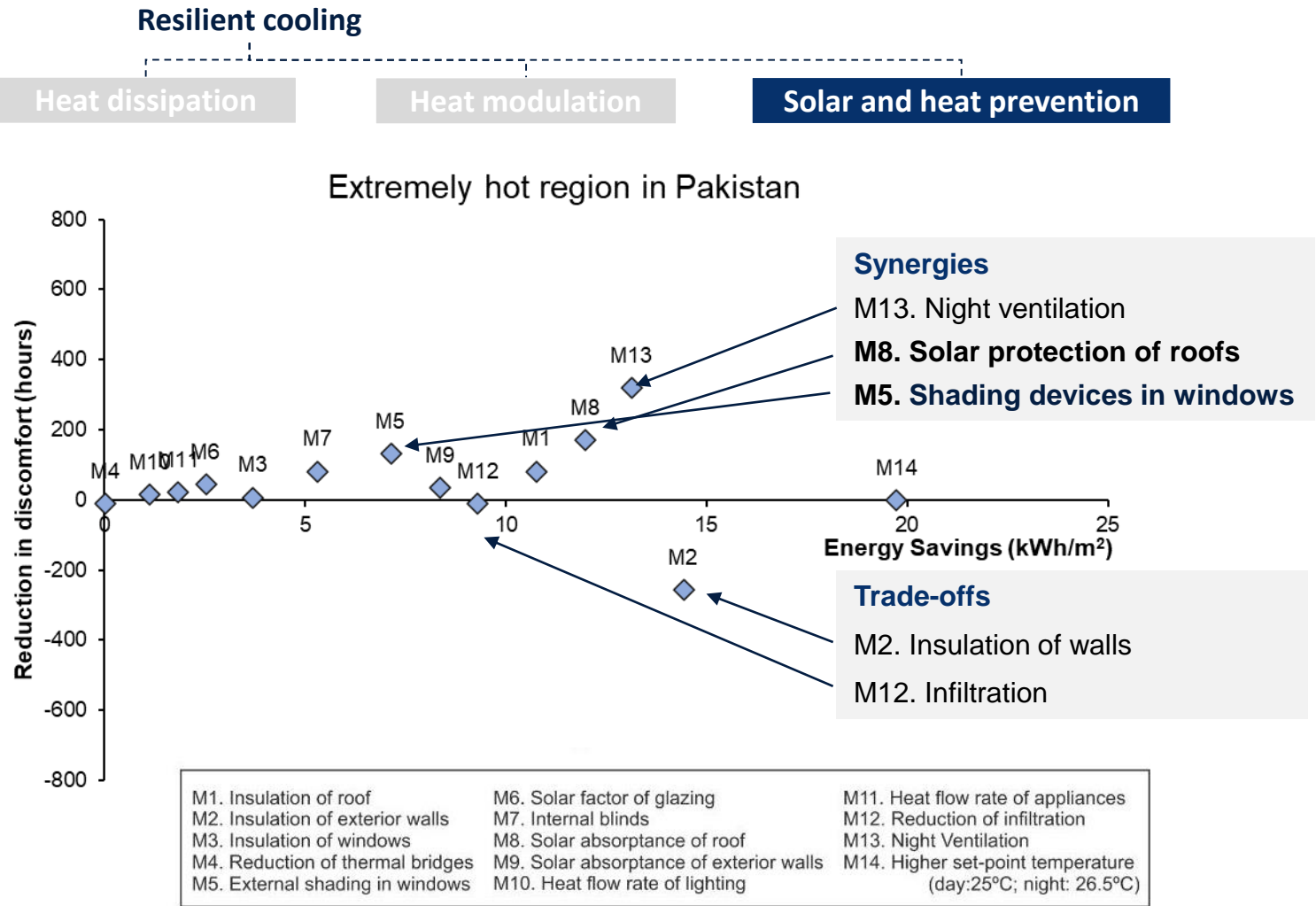
2080



Impact of climate change in Pakistan



3 – Solar and heat protection



Solar protection on roofs and shading devices in windows can mitigate discomfort hours by 4-7% (and energy by 8-15%).

Effect of resilient cooling techniques on energy savings and reduction of discomfort hours

3 – Solar and heat protection

Resilient cooling

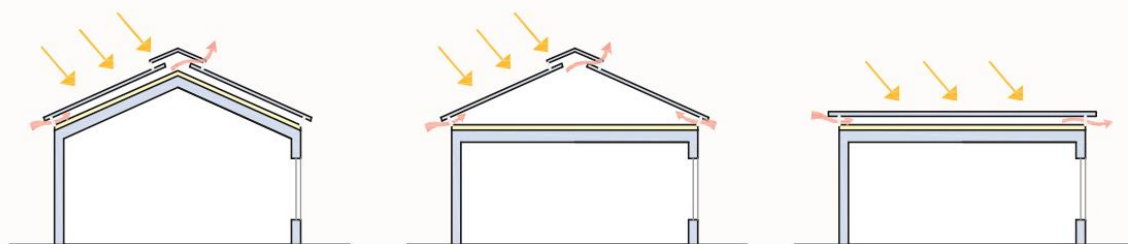
Heat dissipation

Heat modulation

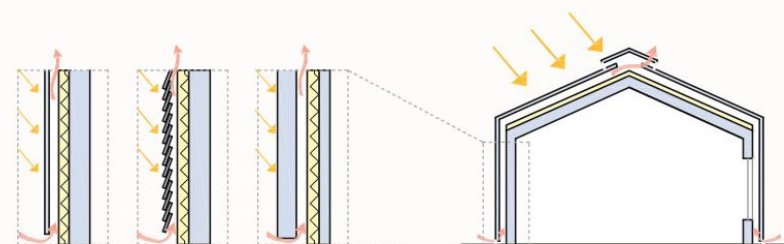
Solar and heat prevention

Opaque surfaces

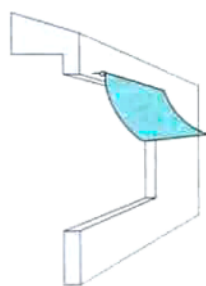
Ventilated and reflective roofs



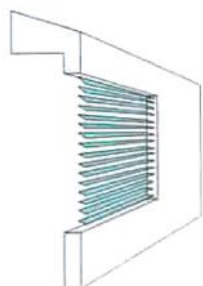
Ventilated and reflective walls



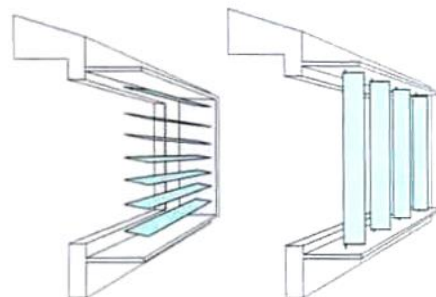
Openings



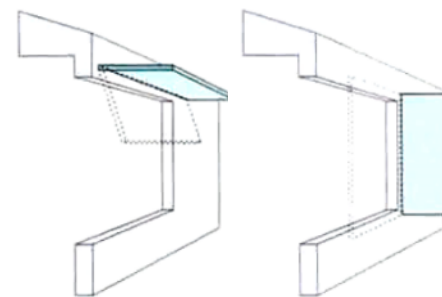
Awning



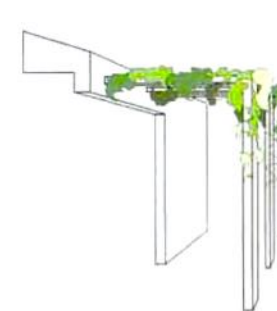
External blinds
External roller shutters



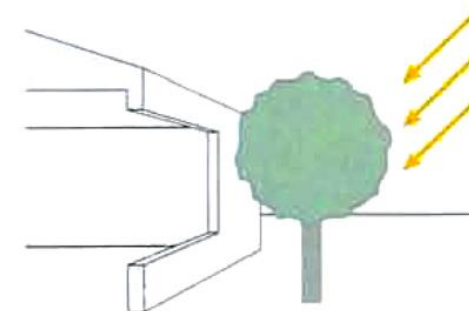
Vertical louvers or fins
Horizontal louvers or fins



Horizontal overhang
Vertical overhang



Shrubs and tree shade

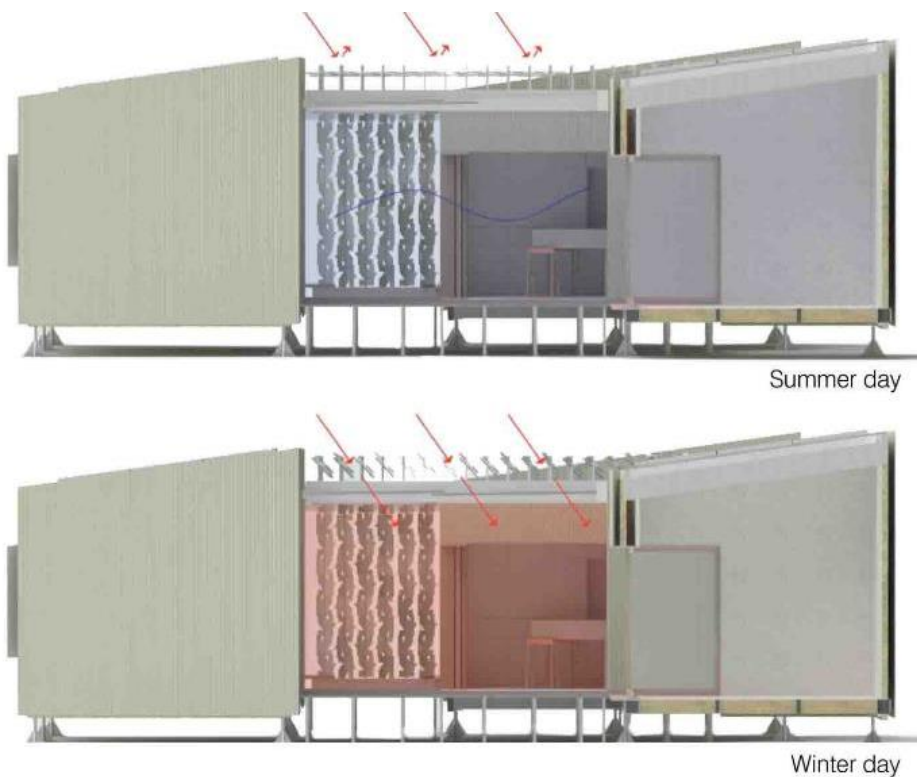


External obstacles



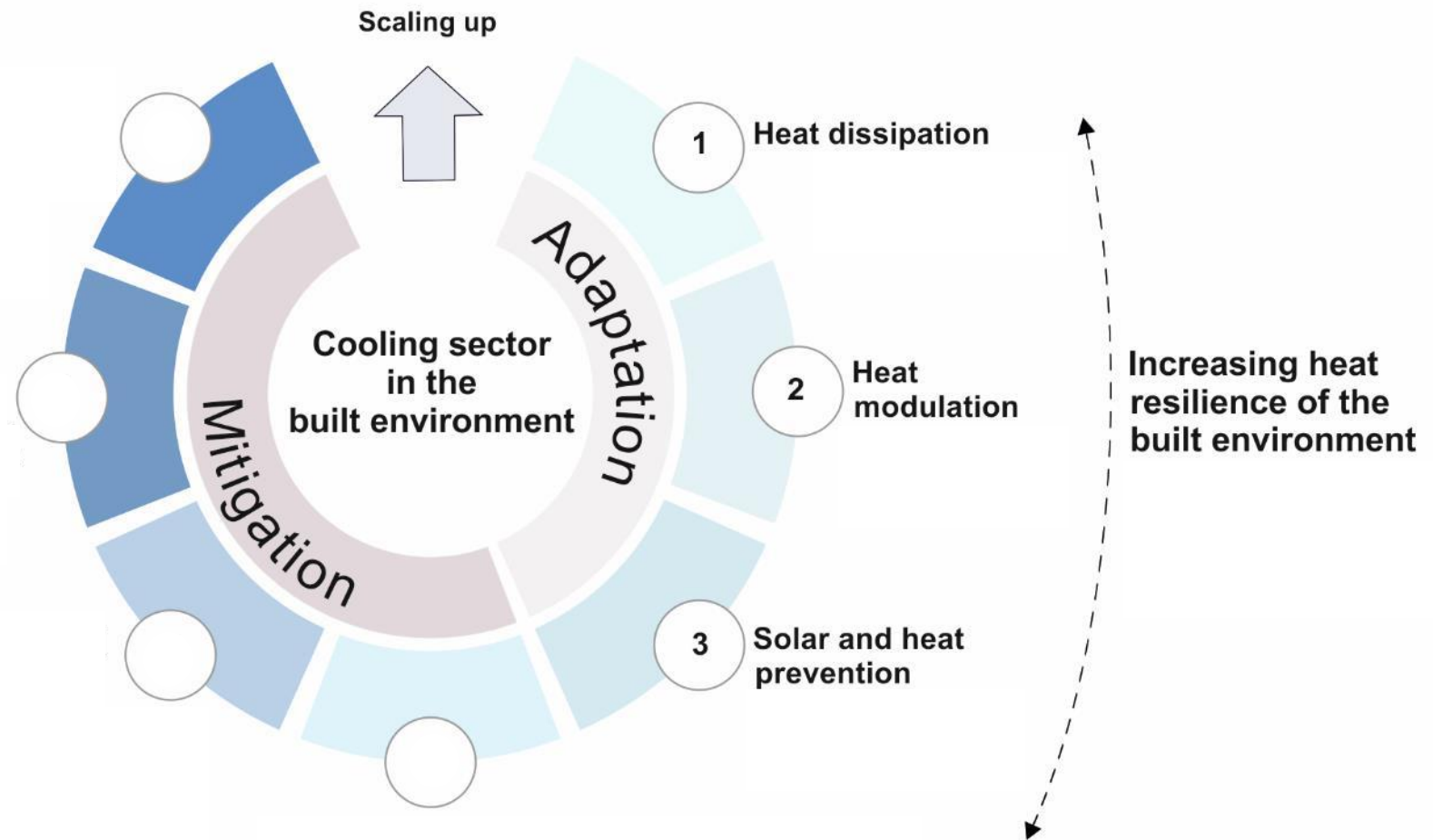
Route of the white villages in Spain

Climate responsive house - Patio 2.12 *Solar Decathlon Competition 2012*

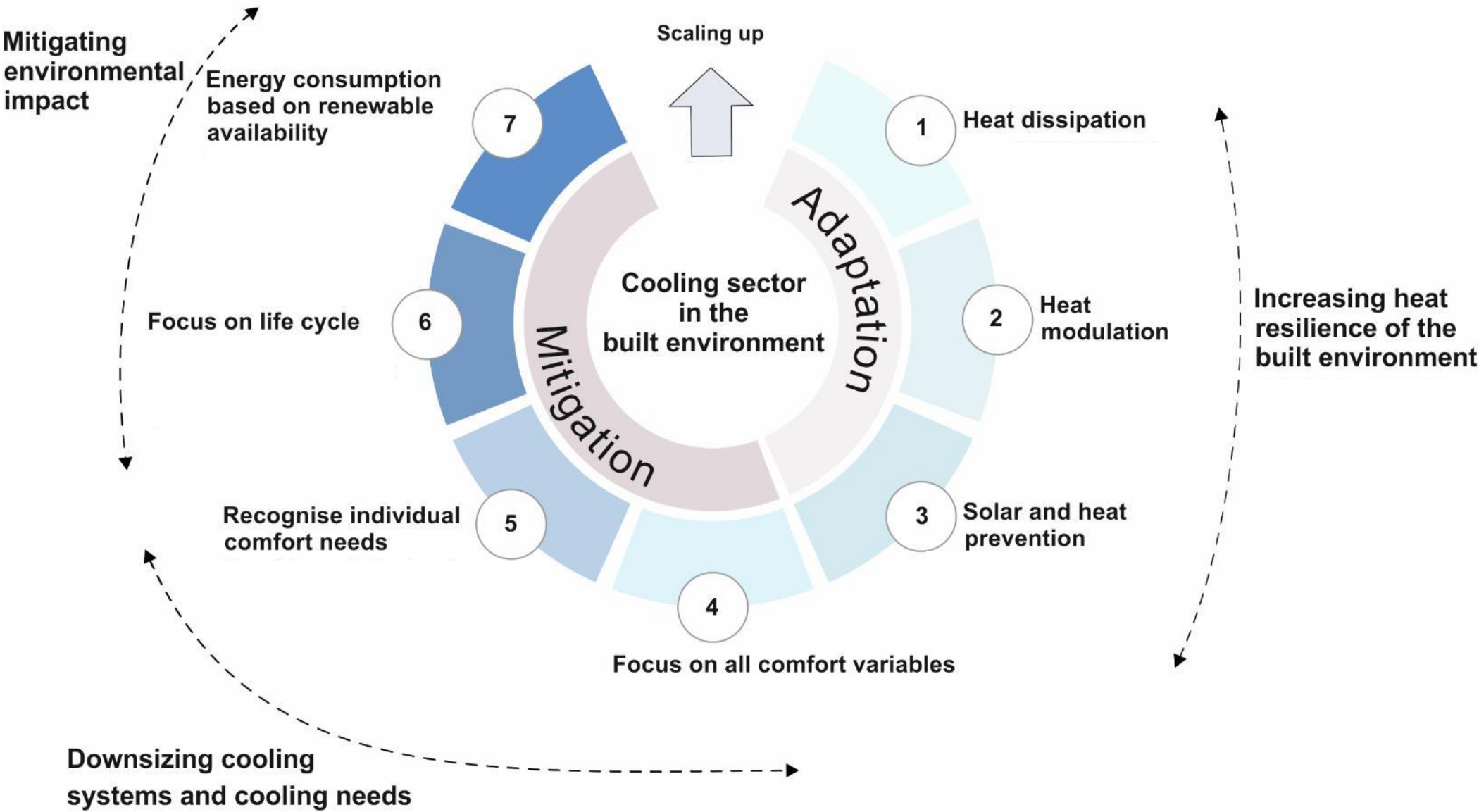


Building design considering heating and cooling as a whole

THE ZERO-CARBON AND RESILIENT COOLING PATHWAY

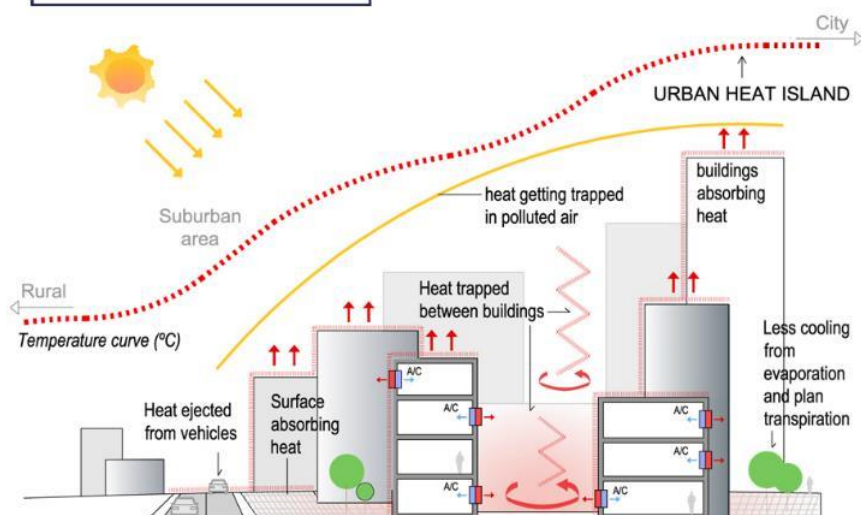


THE ZERO-CARBON AND RESILIENT COOLING PATHWAY





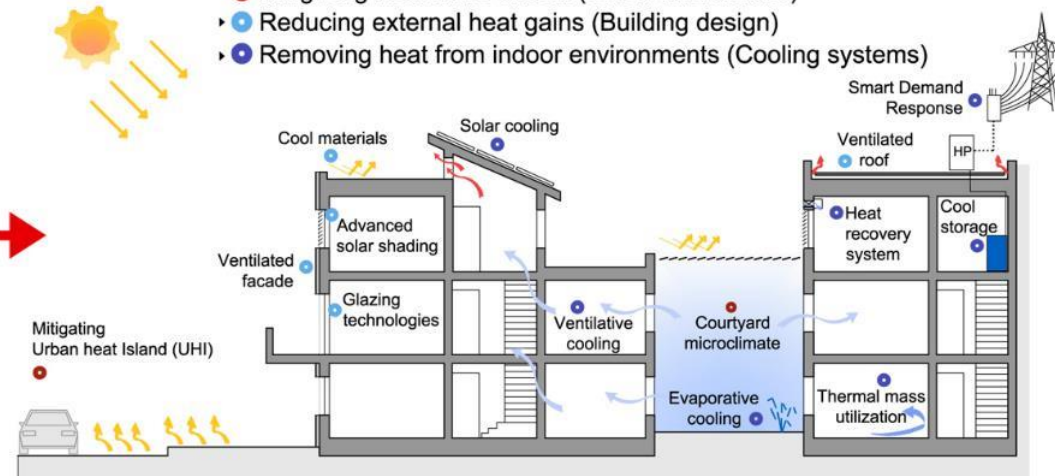
a H2020 Marie Curie Project



Climate risk assessment



- Mitigating heat wave effects (Urban microclimate)
- Reducing external heat gains (Building design)
- Removing heat from indoor environments (Cooling systems)



Climate risk mitigation

ResCool - Resilient cooling towards climate change adaptation of cities and buildings



European Commission



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@OxfordCooling

THE ZERO-CARBON AND RESILIENT COOLING PATHWAY

