- cold
- temperate
- hot-dry (arid)
- warm-humid (tropical)





Images by MIT OCW.

Cold climates

- minimize surface / volume
- good insulation
- massive if continuous use

Cold climates

- Temperate climates
 - cold winters
 - solar gains and daylight

Cold climates

- Temperate climates
- Hot-dry cimates
 - high thermal mass
 - light colors
 - shaded courtyards
 - ventilation

- Cold climates
- Temperate climates
- Hot-dry cimates
- Warm-humid climates
 - lightweight construction
 - insulated roof
 - no E/W windows
 - cooling by air movement

Climate vs. comfort



Image by MIT OCW.

Building	Heating	Lighting	Overheat	Internal	Period
type	needs	needs	risks	gains	of use
Housing	high	medium	low	low	high
Office	medium	high	high	medium	limited
School	medium	high	medium	medium	limited
Hospital	high	medium	medium	low	high
Retail	low	variable	high	high	medium
Industry	low	medium	variable	variable	limited



Good thermal insulation

Large solar radiation collecting surfaces at proper orientation

Efficient solar protections

Appropriate heating system

Sufficient thermal inertia

Control of sunlight penetration

- Glare
- Solar gains
 - Greenhouse effect
 - Incident angle



Images by MIT OCW.

Control of sunlight penetration





Image by MIT OCW.

Control of sunlight penetration

- Bad design example in Singapore (equatorial region)
 - S & W façades have the same protections
 - Upper part of windows are unprotected

Control of sunlight penetration

Heliodons and sundials at MIT





Climate-responsive design

Reading assignment from Textbook:

- "Introduction to Architectural Science" by Szokolay: § 1.5.3 + § 1.5.5
- Additional readings relevant to lecture topics:
 - "Heating Cooling Lighting" by Lechner: Chaps 1 + 5 + § 6.14 6.18
 - "The Technology of Ecological Building" by Daniels: Chaps 1 + 3
 - "Solar Power" by Behling: Chap on "Responsive Solar Buildings"