International Journal of Research in Engineering and Science (IJRES)
ISSN (Online): 2320-9364, ISSN (Print): 2320-9356
www.ijres.org Volume 11 Issue 5 ǁ May 2023 ǁ PP. 369-374

Sustainable Architecture in Commercial Buildings

PRACHI
Department of Architecture
Sunderdeep College of Architecture, UP, India
Mrs Aarushi Dwivedi (Assistant Professor)

Abstract -*There is now widespread interest in the concept of sustainability. Sustainable architecture typically serves as a symbol for the sustainability of contemporary cities. While metropolitan focal regions habitually have an enormous number of green spaces, they are likewise the regions generally helpless against the adverse consequences of urbanization and development. The negative effects that buildings have on the environment are getting worse, so it's important to find ways to minimize them and use building materials as much as possible. To reduce their impact on the structure, architects and builders employ a variety of building construction methods. The materials used are recycled. They transmit energy at a net zero level.*
Key Words: *Sustainable Architecture , Urbanization , Green Spaces , Recycled Material , Net Zero Energy Transmission*

Date of Submission: 01-05-2023 Date of acceptance: 10-05-2023

I. INTRODUCTION

Sustainable architecture aims to lessen the negative ecological impacts of structures by further developing effectiveness and control in the utilization of assets, including materials, energy, advancement space, and the more extensive biological system. Decreased ecological effect of structures is an objective of economical design. To be feasible, an equilibrium should be kept up with between monetary development, ecological security, and social prosperity. It is necessary to meet the needs of the present generation without jeopardizing those of the future. Currently, the majority of construction materials come from nature. Development related exercises consume different energies while likewise delivering a sizable measure of side-effects. The Thoughts Behind Green Structure Can Be Comprehensively Isolated Into Many Fields Of Utilization. Materials, sustainability, energy efficiency, and land use are some of these areas.

1.1 Approach

Throughout this study, data is gathered using net case studies and analysis of library resources.

1.2 Information analysis method

It is based on several case studies and an understanding of the project's fundamentals.

1.3 Sustainable Construction Principles: Maximizing Site Potential

Energy Use Optimization
Keeping Water Safe And Saving It
Building space and material use should be optimized.
Improve the Indoor Environment Quality (Ieq)
Increase Efficiency of Operational and Maintenance Procedures
site potential optimisation
Whether designing a new structure or renovating an existing one, site design must work in tandem with sustainable design to be successful. This process starts with the right site selection and includes the rehabilitation of the existing structure.
Local transportation networks, energy use, and ecosystems are all impacted by a building's location, orientation, and landscaping.
Storm-water runoff should be reduced, controlled, and/or treated at a sustainable building's site, according to the Wbdg Sustainable Committee. The best you can do is :

Energy Efficiency: To Expand Our Energy Freedom, Current Structure Energy Execution Should Be Moved along. One approach to altogether diminish our dependence on energy got from petroleum derivatives is to work net zero energy structures.

Water security and preservation : Resources from freshwater are becoming harder to come by. By using water effectively, a sustainable building design and construction minimizes its impact on freshwater. In addition, sustainable building design and construction should wherever possible encourage water recycling on some on-site projects.

Streamline Building Space And Material Use :
As The Total populace Keeps on developing; The Utilization Of Regular Assets (And The Requests For Them) Keeps on expanding. A Supportable Structure Is Planned And Worked To Utilize And Reuse Materials In The Most Useful And Feasible Manner Across Its Whole Life Cycle.

Sustainable materials can also reduce environmental impacts like toxicity, resource depletion, and global warming. Based on. Organization, "Earth Best Materials Decrease Effects On Human Wellbeing And The Climate, And Add To Further Developed Laborer Security And Wellbeing, Diminished Liabilities, And Decreased Removal Expenses."

1.4Ways Of accomplishing Manageability Inside The Structure:
To reduce the amount of strain placed on conventional systems (heating, cooling, and lighting), incorporate solar passive techniques into a building.
Use renewable energy systems (solar photovoltaic systems and solar water heating systems) to meet a portion of the building load in the design of energy-efficient lighting and HVAC (heating, ventilation, and air conditioning) systems.
Reduce the amount of energy required for transportation by utilizing construction techniques and materials that are low in energy.

II. LITERATURE STUDY

Suzlon One Earth Global Corporate Headquarters, Pune
Architects – Christopher Charles Benninger.
Location - Pune, Maharashtra, India.
Site Area-10.3 Acre
Structural Design - Santhosh ,Vastech • Interior Design - Space Matrix In Association With Manish Banker, Tao Architects.
In 2010, the remarkable, one-of-a-kind office Suzlon One Earth, Pune, designed by Pune-based architect Christopher Charles, received the LEED Platinum certification.
The idea for the "office in the garden" came from him and his partner.

Sustainable Features :
Suzlon One Earth, Pune This strikingly different office was designed by Christopher. The campus has 18 hybrid wind turbines that produce 7% of the energy needed, and offsite wind turbines provide the remaining energy.

Techniques:
A main breeze energy organization with base camp in Pune, India is Suzlon Energy Restricted.
Recycled and non-toxic materials are used.
Two levels and a million square feet of ground 10.4 acre urban setting achieved a Leed Platinum and Teri Griha 5 Star Certification with photovoltaic panels and windmills producing 8% of the facility's annual energy and incurring a total incremental cost of approximately 11%.
(80% photovoltaic and 20% wind) The total amount of electricity produced on-site is 154 Kw.
The only additional energy source is the four megawatt windmill farms. The project is regarded as energy-zero due to its 92% (4 Mw) use of renewable energy.
The lighting in each office is controlled through the use of sensors that detect daylight and occupancy.
The Building Architecture Has Borrowed Elements Of Critical Rationalism, With Overhangs, Louvers, Pergolas, Courtyards, Water And Natural Light Permeation. Sixty-five percent of the energy used is saved.
75% of the workstations in this environmentally friendly and cost-effective design have views of the outside, allowing residents to take in the seasons, the weather, and the time of day.
Aluminum Louvers Go about As A Guarded Skin Permitting Sunshine And Cross Ventilation. Regions Have exploitable Fenestration Permitting Regular Air And Ventilation These Procedures Redounded In Lower, More slender And Longer Structure Shapes That Increment The Pace Of Fenestration To Volume, Upgrading Normal Light And Ventilation

In Hot And Dry Climatic Circumstances. One Earth, a Leed Platinum and Griha 5 Star Certified Building, Is One of the Greenest Commercial Premises in the World. Other "green features" include rainwater harvesting installations with on-site water treatment and recycling installations on-site Organic Waste Converter "office in theater" design concept that harvests maximum daylight in work spaces and common areas. A 35 percent reduction in operating costs due to energy and water cost savings, which is transferred to guests through increased investment in technology.

III. CASE STUDY

Infosys Limited, Hyderabad
Location : Hyderabad
Site Area : 64,806.92 M2
Built-Up Area : 24,730 M2
Air-Conditioned Area : 17,338 M2
Non-Air-Conditioned Area : 7,392 M2
Energy Consumption Reduction : 56% Reduction From Griha Benchmark
Water Consumption Reduction : 56% Reduction From Griha
Griha Rating : 5 Stars
To lessen the proposed building's impact on the natural environment, the following strategies were implemented:
Maintainable Site Arranging:
To prevent soil erosion and runoff from the site's top, excavation and construction were started after the monsoon season. Existing trees were preserved, and native trees were planted on the site. Construction activities were restricted to pre-designated areas for landscaping. Less water was used (compared to Griha benchmark):
Utilizing low-flow fixtures reduces building water consumption: Within the Complex, 56% of the water was recycled and reused: By using efficient irrigation systems and planting native tree and shrub species, landscape water consumption is reduced by 78%: 53%

The building's passive architectural design strategies include:
The building's longer axis is oriented east-west to reduce solar heat gain. 78.54 percent of living areas are day-lit, and the window-to-wall ratio is limited to less than 38 percent to reduce solar heat gain inside the building. Natural ventilation in the building reduces energy use (compared to the Griha benchmark) while maintaining occupant comfort:
For Accomplishing Visual Solace
- Energy-Productive Counterfeit Lighting Configuration Is Agreeable With Ecbc Proposals
-Inhabitants Sensors In Rooms To Lessen Energy Utilization
- Outer Overshadowing And Productive Coating To Decrease Sun oriented Intensity Gain And Have Brightness Free Light Have Been Introduced
For Accomplishing Warm Solace
- Building Envelope Is Ecbc Consistent, Which Diminishes Cooling Burdens In Ac Spaces And Meets Warm Solace Levels In Non-Ac Spaces
- Brilliant Cooling Innovation Has Been Introduced
- Outside Concealing And Light Retires To Cut Glare And Lessen Sun powered Intensity Gain
Sustainable power Advances Introduced Nearby:
Solar Energy Capacity in Place: 44 Kwp Utilization Of Green and Low-Energy Materials:
Utilization of recycled ceramic tiles and carpets Utilization of low-energy materials for internal partitions, paneling, false ceilings, and in-built furniture Glass's Role:
- Because of the building's ideal orientation and the use of Plt Tg and Skn 444 Ii - High Performance Double Glazed Saint-Gobain Glass, the facades opening to the east and west (where the direct morning and evening sun strikes) are limited.
- Effective shading devices have been used to orient the building's long faces toward the north and south, particularly the south. 84% of the regularly occupied spaces had adequate daylight thanks to the 16m floor plate's narrow width.
• Recycled materials make up 18% of the building's materials, which account for the rest.
By Locally Assembling 38% Of The Absolute Task Material By Cost, The Minimisation On Transportation Has Prompted Diminished Contamination

3.2 Indira Paryavaran Bhawan Jor Bagh , New Delhi

Introduction :

The ministry of the environment and forests is working on a project that includes the construction of a brand-new office building in new delhi.
making the structure net zero energy is the undertaker's essential plan principle.

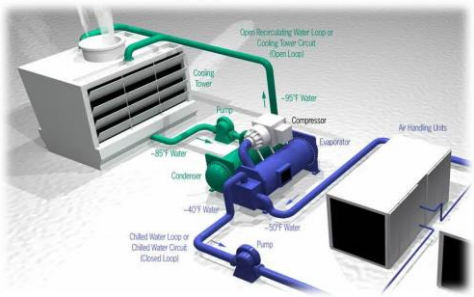
size of plot: maximum ground coverage of 9565 sq. m: 30% f.a.r.: 200 height: 35 meters built-up area: 3,1400 m2

(superstructure: 18726 m2; basement: 12675 m2)

2013, the extended time of finishing first net no structure in quite a while
This signifies a design with zero net energy utilization wherein the yearly completion of energy utilized in the structure is about equivalent to the yearly all out of sustainable power produced on the property.
architectural design strategies:
The structure is made up of a continuous green axis that runs from the front of the site through the atrium and is surrounded by a shaded green open courtyard that is friendly to pedestrians.
by providing adequate parking in the basement, parking in the vicinity of open areas is free.
effective ventilation through the building's east-west orientation and optimal integration with nature through the division of the structure into distinct blocks connected by corridors and a vast central courtyard.

The structure is made up of a continuous green axis that extends from the front of the building to the atrium and wraps around a pedestrian-friendly open courtyard that is shaded by greenery.
by offering enough parking in the basement, you may free up space in the surrounding public areas.
Efficient ventilation is achieved by orienting the building east-west and by achieving the best connectivity with nature is achieved by dividing up various blocks with linking corridors and a large central courtyard.
The southside of winter developing sunspaces for office workers cross ventilation at the micro level via openings road projections into the center area for shading + passages building punctures are intended to facilitate cross ventilation due to natural ventilation due to the stack effect.
Grass and plantations cover more than 50% of the outside space of the building.
Roads and paths for circulation that are soft and covered in grass with paver blocks to
Reuse of treated water for irrigation reduces water use in the building- 55% reduction in overall use of water. this was achieved by using:
Low discharge fixtures
Dual flushing cistern
wastewater treatment
Rain water harvesting
Efficient water use during construction-
Chilled beams induction units
Chilled water hot water total room mixing is achieved through convection currents within the space
Primary air ventilation from dedicated outdoor air source adoption of an energy efficient ‘chilled beam’ system of air conditioning has resulted in reduction of energy conservation by 40%.
This is an innovative air conditioning system, where air conditioning is done by air flow through diffusers and chilled water is circulated right up to the diffuser points.
On-site installation of a chilled beam. Condensation caused by the monsoon necessitates the use of chilled beams with drain pans for the removal of water droplets. A chilled beam system handles 160 tons of the building's air conditioning load.
Chilled Shafts Enlistment Units
Because of the absence of a requirement for cosmetics water, geothermal intensity trade fundamentally diminishes water utilization.
Expenses of Water Siphoning and Treatment Are Made Up.

energy savings for fans in the cooling tower.
Techniques for conserving energy Materials There is nearby stone that can be used for flagstone flooring. Locally obtainable stone is used to make the flooring.
Use bamboo composite for the frames and shutters of your doors.
Upvc windows with low HTI glass and double panes that are hermetically sealed.
To prevent heat from entering, terrace tiles with high reflective surfaces are used.
Avoided Aluminum Jalis due to its high embodied energy content.
Ferrocement and Stone Jalis Flag (Fly Ash Lime Gypsum) bricks and AAc blocks are used in the construction. instead of clay bricks
Low U-Value, high VLT, low Shgc, and high VLT



Chilled Beams Induction Units
Due to the lack of a need for makeup water, geothermal heat exchange significantly reduces water consumption.
Costs of Water Pumping and Treatment Are Made Up.
energy savings for cooling tower fans.
Energy-saving techniques Materials
For flagstone flooring, there is nearby stone available. Flooring Made of Stone Resources Locally Available. For door frames and shutters, use jute bamboo composite.
Upvc windows with hermetically sealed double panes and low HTI glass.
Terrace tiles with high reflective surfaces are used to reduce heat entry.
Dodged Sandstone Due To Its High Embodied Energy Content Aluminum Jalis.
Ferrocement and Stone The construction uses Jalis Flag (Fly Ash Lime Gypsum) bricks and AAc blocks. rather than clay bricks.
High VLT, Low Shgc, High VLT, and Low U-Value

IV. ANALYSIS OF CASE STUDY

Manageable structure rehearses are acquiring prevalence because of their emphasis on utilizing regular and inexhaustible assets productively while limiting waste.
This paper looks at how two case studies made green and energy-efficient buildings using sustainable building techniques.
The use of natural materials, passive construction techniques, and effective orientation to increase building efficiency and decrease resource waste are emphasized in particular in this essay.
The most fundamental component of sustainable building practices is probably the utilization of naturally occurring materials.
Natural materials were used to insulate the walls, ceilings, and roofs in the case studies, which cut down on energy used for heating and cooling.
Another important feature of sustainable building practices is the use of passive construction techniques.
Natural energy sources are the focus of passive construction techniques.
In the case studies, for instance, Trombe walls and chilled beams were utilized to harness the power of solar energy and eliminate the requirement for active HVAC systems.
A building's efficiency can be improved and the need for artificial heating and cooling systems reduced by having the right orientation.
Buildings in the case studies were designed with wall projections and louvered vents to block direct sunlight to reduce solar heat gain.
The buildings also made use of cooling towers, which saved resources while reducing the need for fans and improving long-term building efficiency.
Promoting environmental conservation and lowering buildings' carbon footprint require sustainable building practices.

The case studies highlighted in this essay provide a clear illustration of how sustainable building practices can produce green and energy-efficient structures while minimizing resource waste by utilizing natural materials, passive construction techniques, and effective building orientation.

V. CONCLUSIONS

The design philosophy of sustainable architecture places a strong emphasis on how buildings interact with local and global ecosystems. The objective is to fabricate structures that are both naturally and energy-productive. This also includes actively utilizing renewable natural resources like solar energy and utilizing materials that cause the least amount of harm to the world's common resources—water, soil, forests, and air—in any way possible. Block walls, passive techniques, and renewable energy sources all reduce conventional load while also reducing HVAC system load. Provide pergolas, courtyards, overhangs, and louvers to filter water and natural light. External shading and light shelves reduced solar heat gain and cut glare. Utilizing recyclable and non-toxic materials is eco-friendly. Utilizing solar chimneys Can Improve Ventilation.

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