





a SADD graduation project by

C. Rovers 02/02/11

Tutors:

R. Bollen (A)  
J. van de Voort (A)  
E. Gramsbergen (Board of Committee)

P. van den Engel (BT)  
F. Schnater (BT)

*today's menu*

introduction

1 design project

2 ambitions

design

3 urban context

4 architecture

5 sustainability: natural ventilation

# introduction



**COP17/CMP7**  
**UNITED NATIONS**  
CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE 2011  
**DURBAN, SOUTH AFRICA**

# introduction

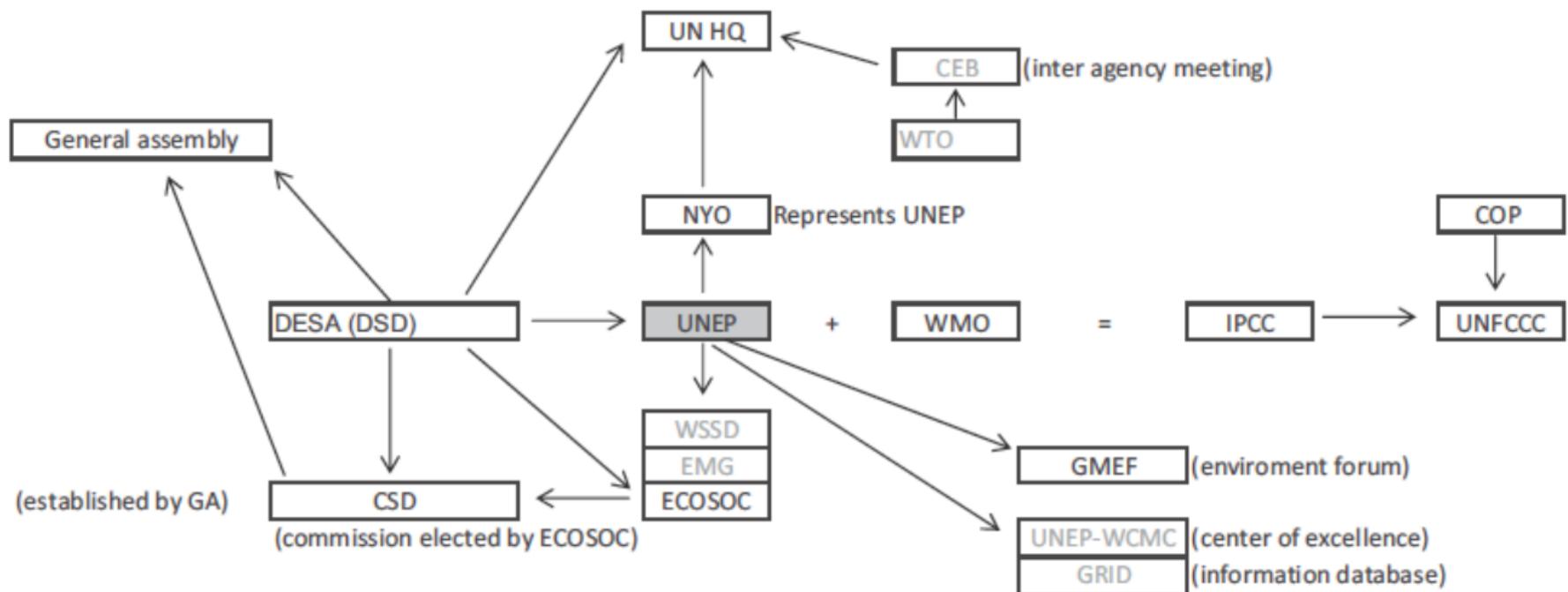


**COP17/CMP7**  
UNITED NATIONS  
CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE 2011  
DURBAN, SOUTH AFRICA





# who's in control?



environmental program





# united nations [headquarters] of sustainability

duality of architectural representation

Overview	Offices per department
Entrance area	830 m <sup>2</sup>
Collect	1835 m <sup>2</sup>
Produce	1224 m <sup>2</sup>

Overview	Offices per department
Entrance area	830 m2 5,6%
Collect	1835 m2 12,3%
Produce	1224 m2 8,2%
Propagate	3136 m2 21,0%
Exchange	3337 m2 22,4%
General Offices	2662 m2 17,8%
Facilities	1895 m2 12,7%
Total	14919 m2 100%



small building for Manhattan,  
giant impact for mankind

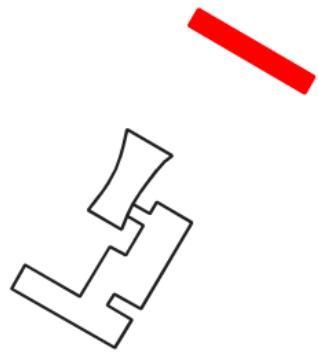
ambitions



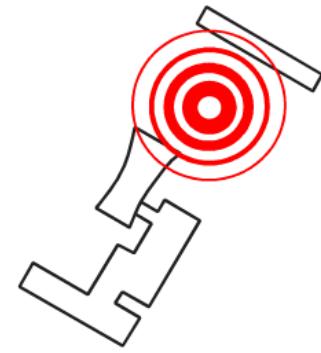
urban context

architectural language

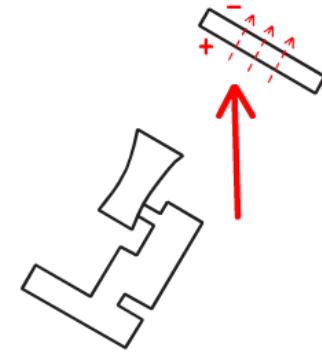
sustainability



low density +  
horizontal orientation



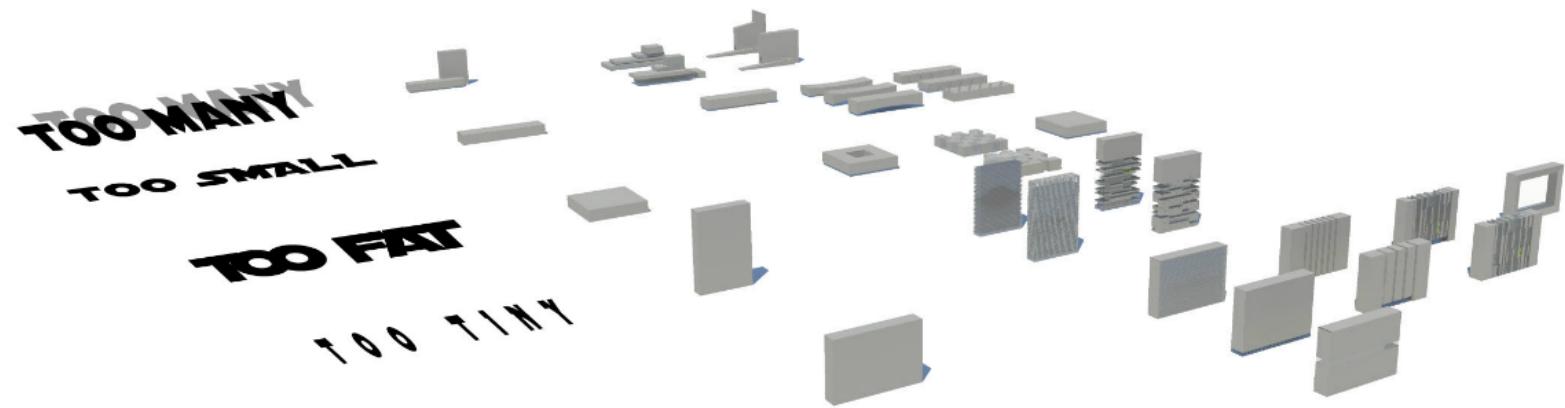
UN plaza & park  
as bonding element



east-west orientation  
ideal for cross-ventilation

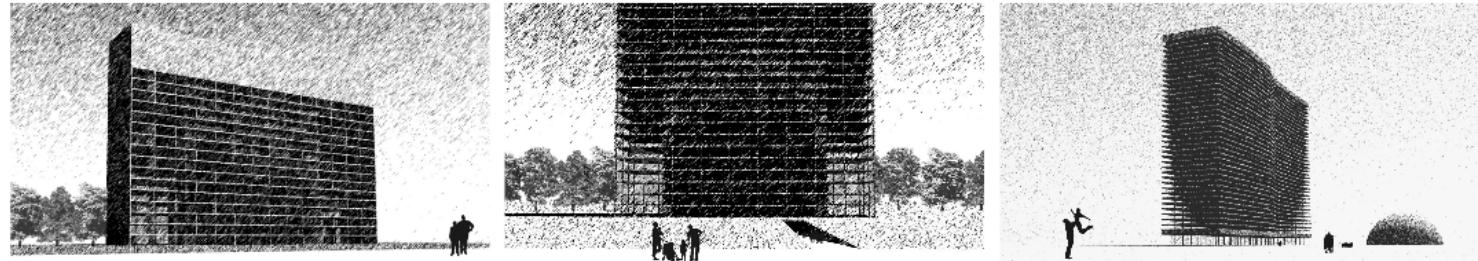
cherish the scarce green space on Manhattan  
and make it a central place

- urban context



carry out the core values of the United Nations:  
unity, independence, decisiveness

- architectural language



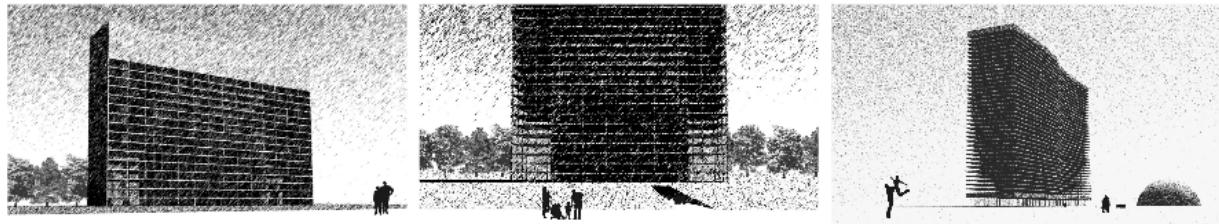
+ transparency



in a physical



and organizational sense



+ transparency



in a physical



and organizational sense

+ convey its sustainable spirit

(duality of design task)

ambitions



urban context

architectural language

sustainability

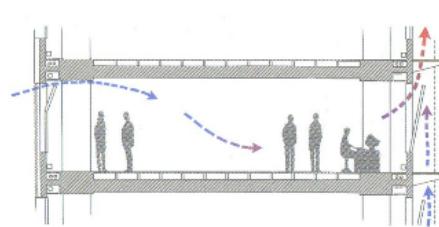
# timeless sustainable principles over state-of-the art technology

- sustainability

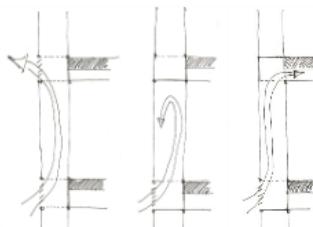
"its a United Nations headquarters, not a showmodel..."



brisés-soleils to block  
the summer sun



natural ventilation to save energy  
& improve work environment



flexible systems to adapt to  
changing demands



#### today's menu

- 1 introduction
- 2 ambitions

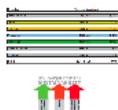
- design
- 3 urban context
- 4 architecture
- 5 sustainability: natural ventilation

#### introduction



#### united nations headquarters of sustainability

duality of architectural representation



small building for climate, giant impact for mankind

check the space green space or Manhattan and make a comparison

only in the core values of the United Nations safety, dependency, democracy, tolerance

+ transparency



+ conveying sustainable spirit



selected sustainable principles  
existing architectural language  
resources



#### conference centre

lobby

leisure offices



*today's menu*

introduction

1 design project

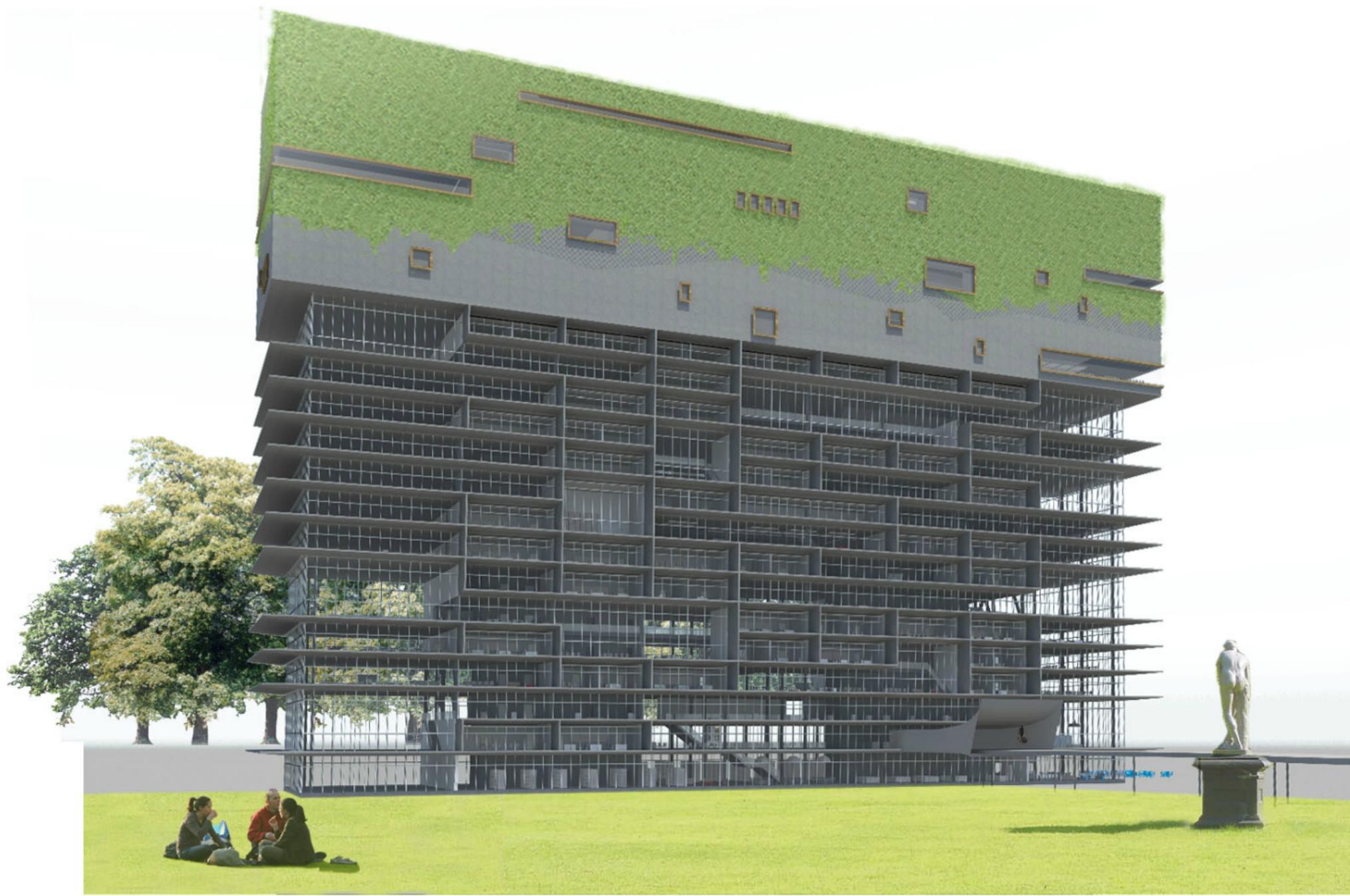
2 ambitions

design

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situation





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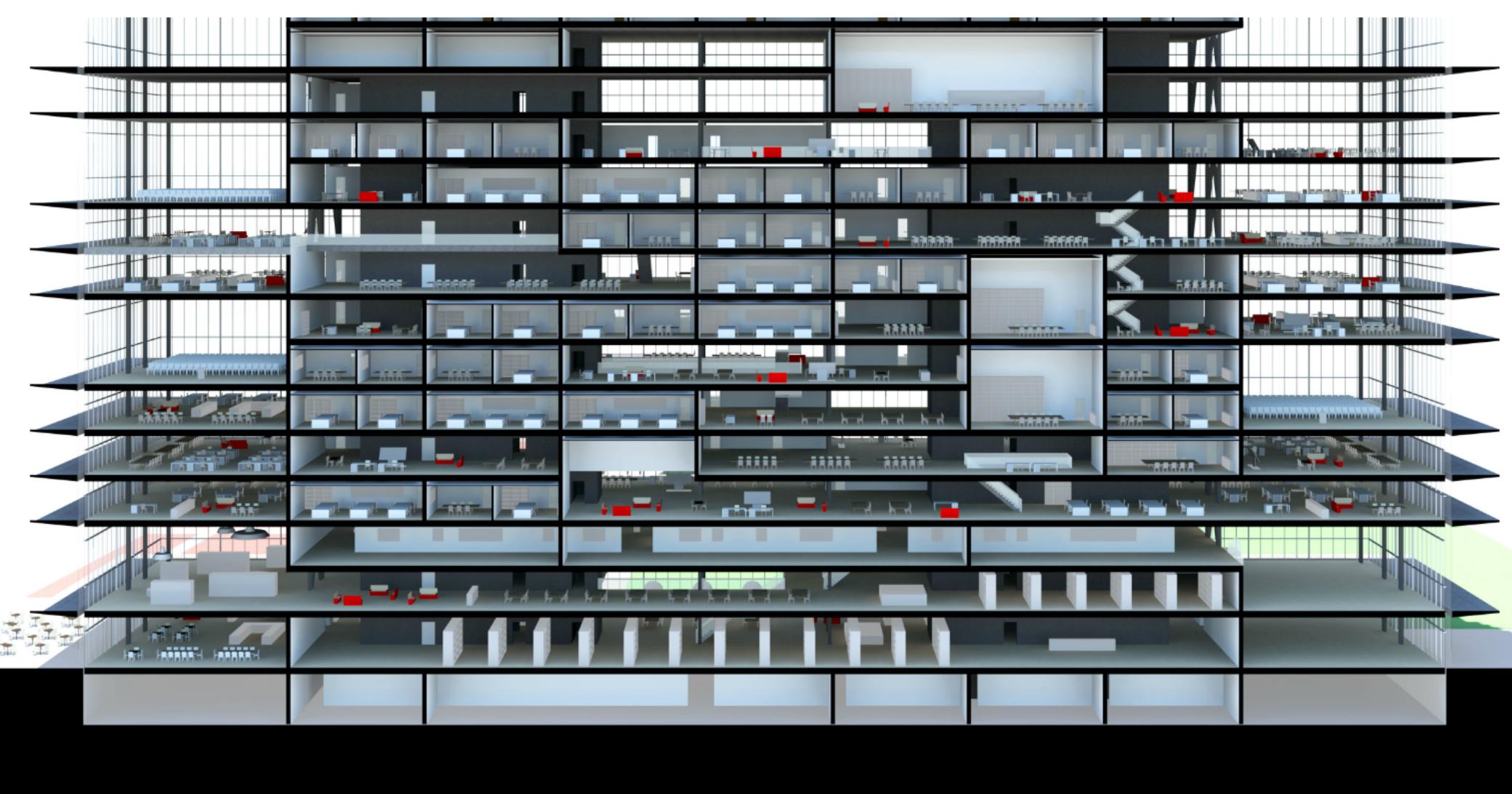
programme organized by activities

17 / 73

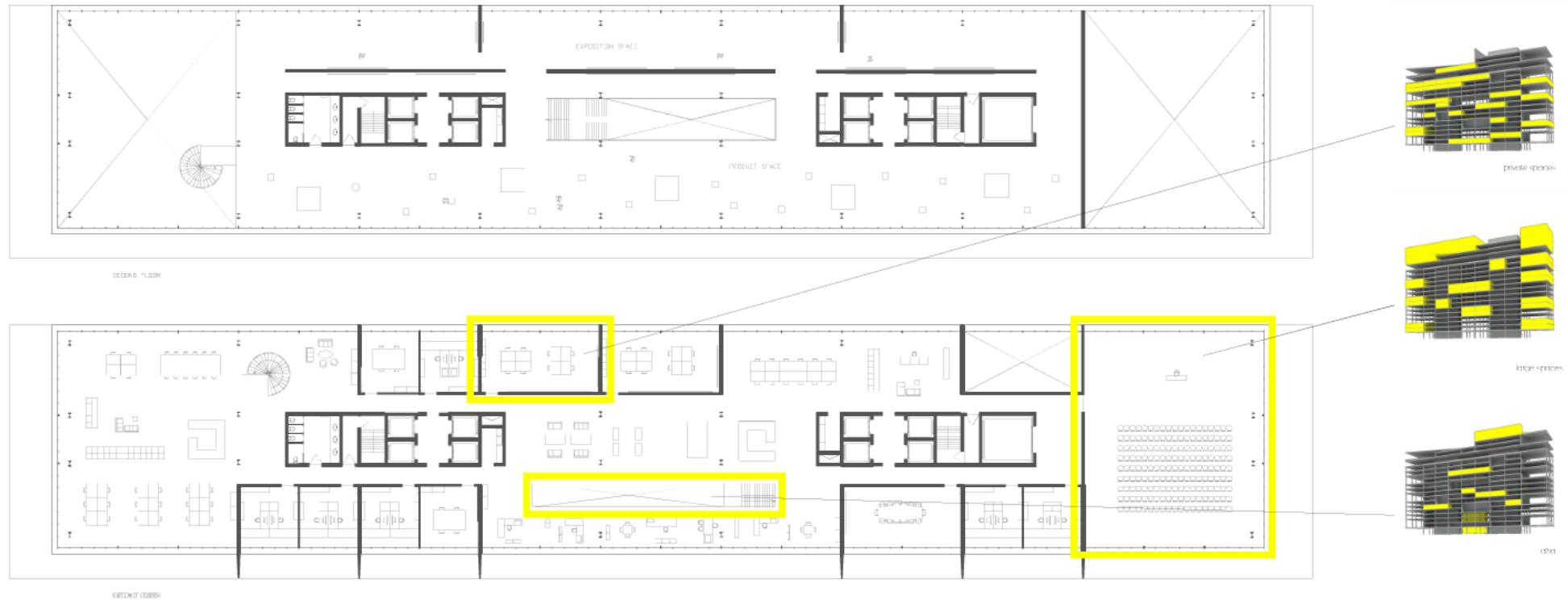
programme organized by spaces and user groups



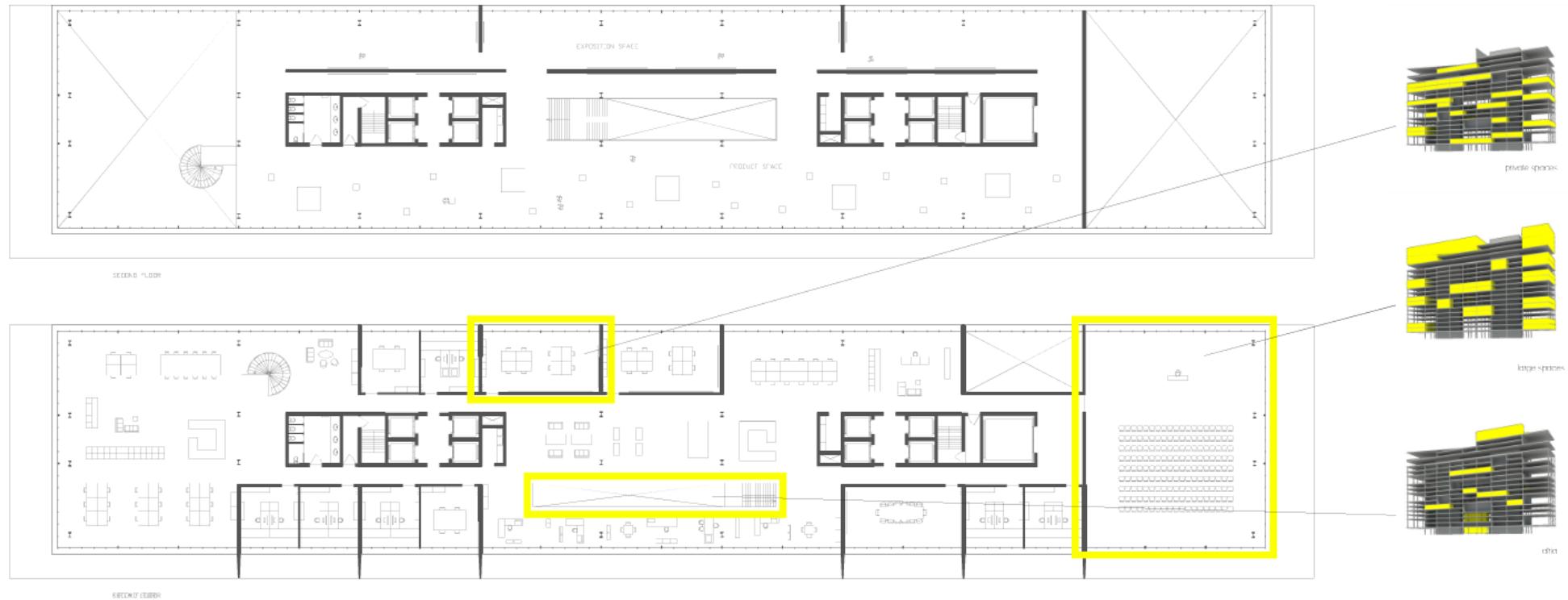


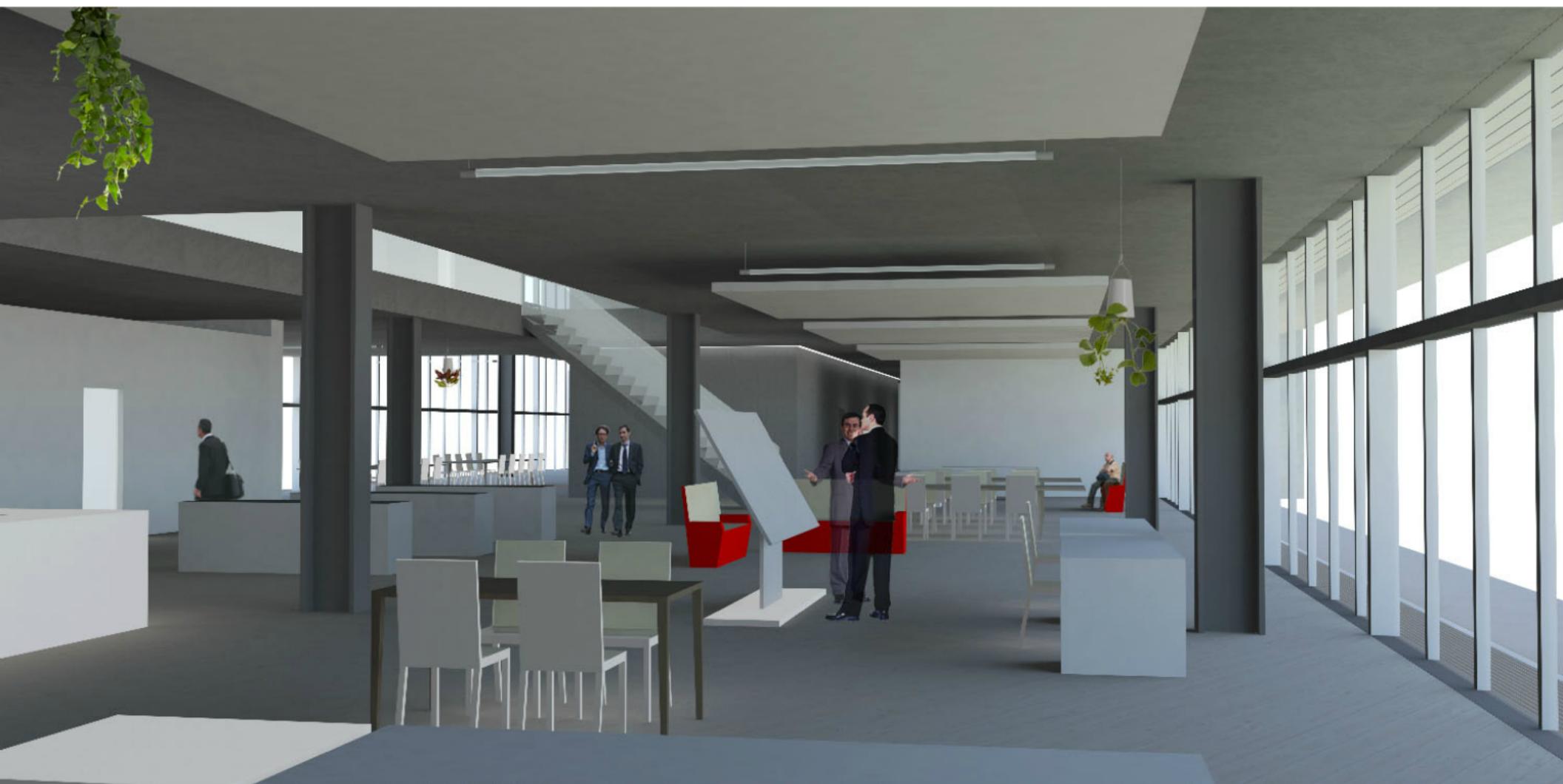


the idea behind the transparent section is...  
rendering internal processes visible  
rigid from without  
dynamic from within  
neutral materialization







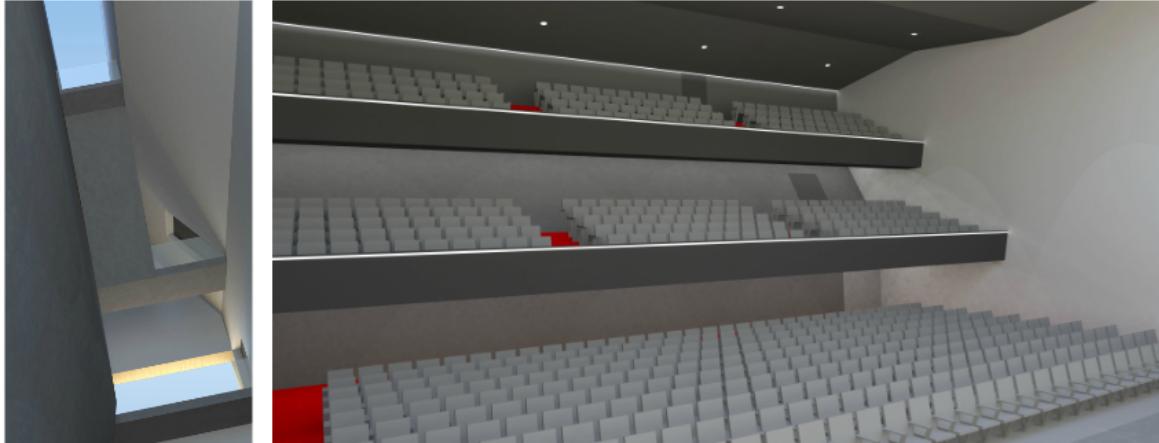




programme organized by spaces and user groups

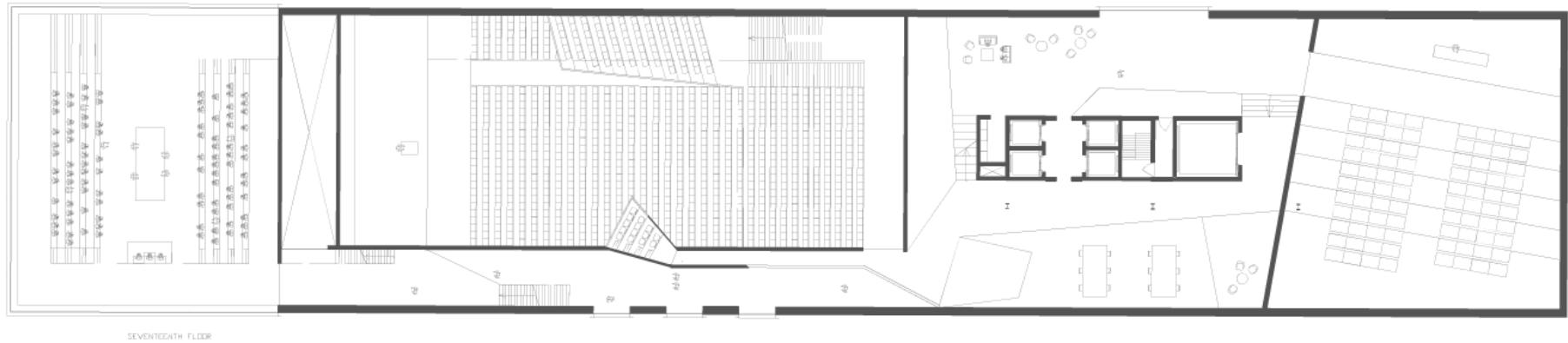
each space defines its own interior  
walkways equally important as conference  
spaces



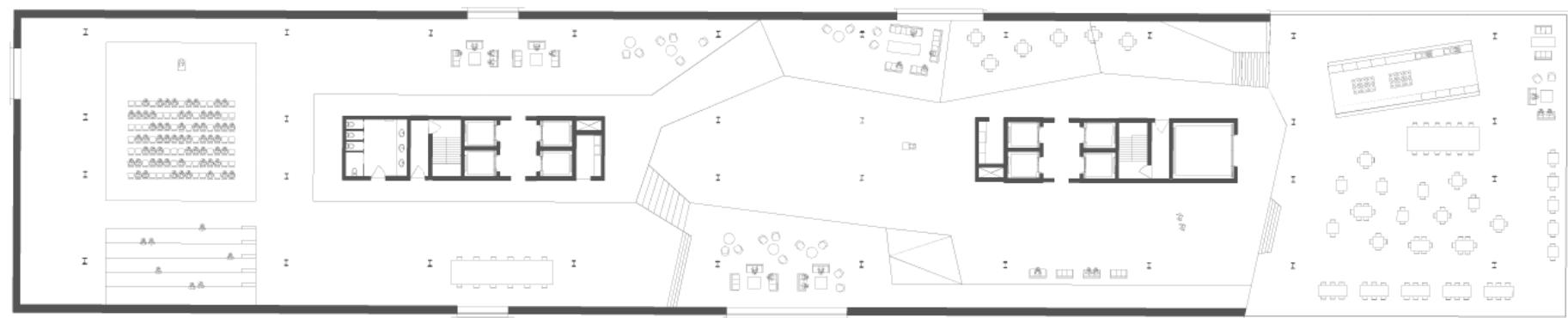


the idea behind the conference centre is...  
sculpting space with space  
each space demands its own interior  
walkways equally important as conference  
spaces

# a place to propagate



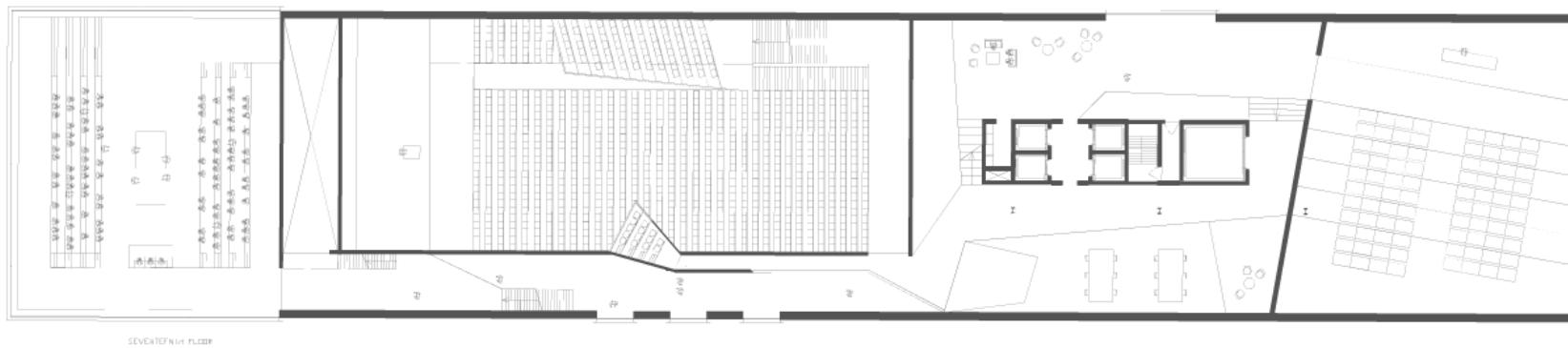
SEVENTEENTH FLOOR



FIFTEENTH FLOOR

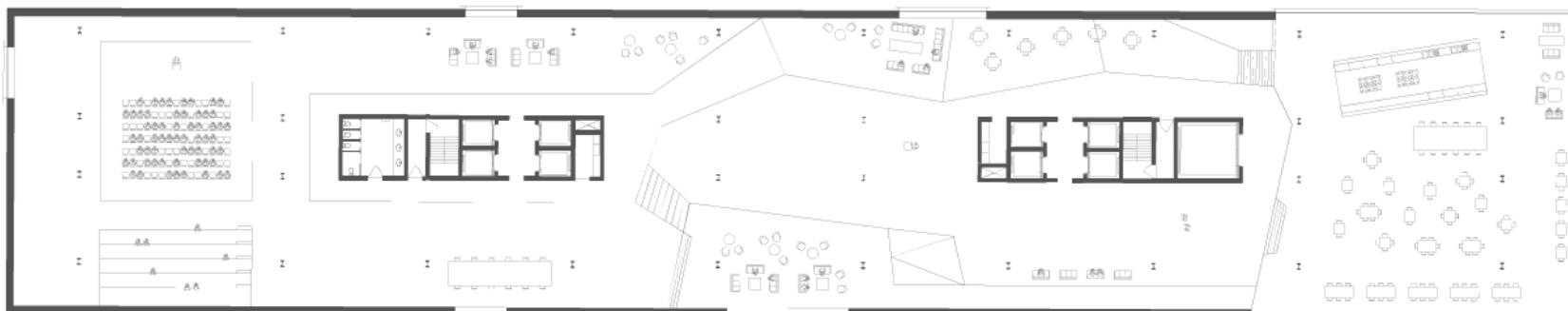
lobby as transfer node

room for debate,  
a place to propagate





19 VENTEDCH FLOOR



1ST-10TH FLOOR

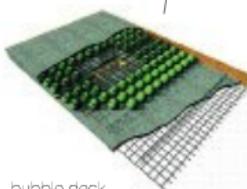
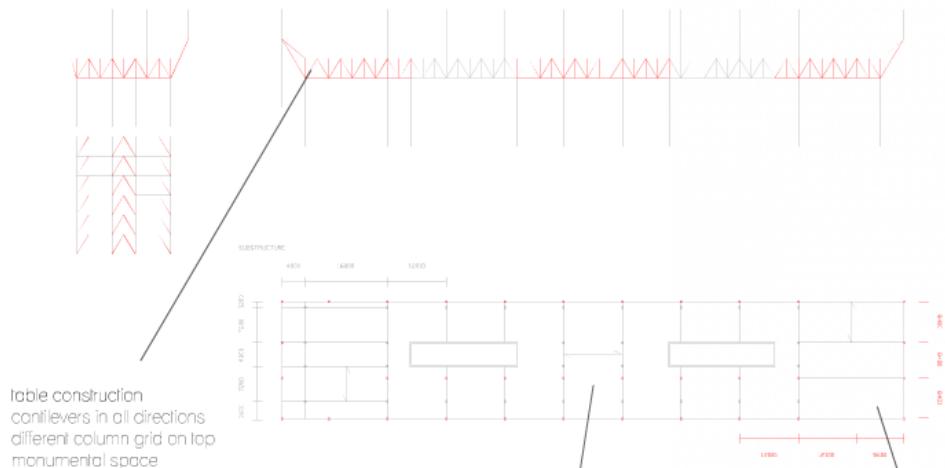
lobby as transfer node  
for all visitors



design criteria:

conference centre at top for longer spans  
two service cores for wet rooms, access and escape  
to/from all floors  
even floor heights over entire length  
use of floor for concrete core activation  
lightweight floors  
for a slimmer construction  
for more transparency

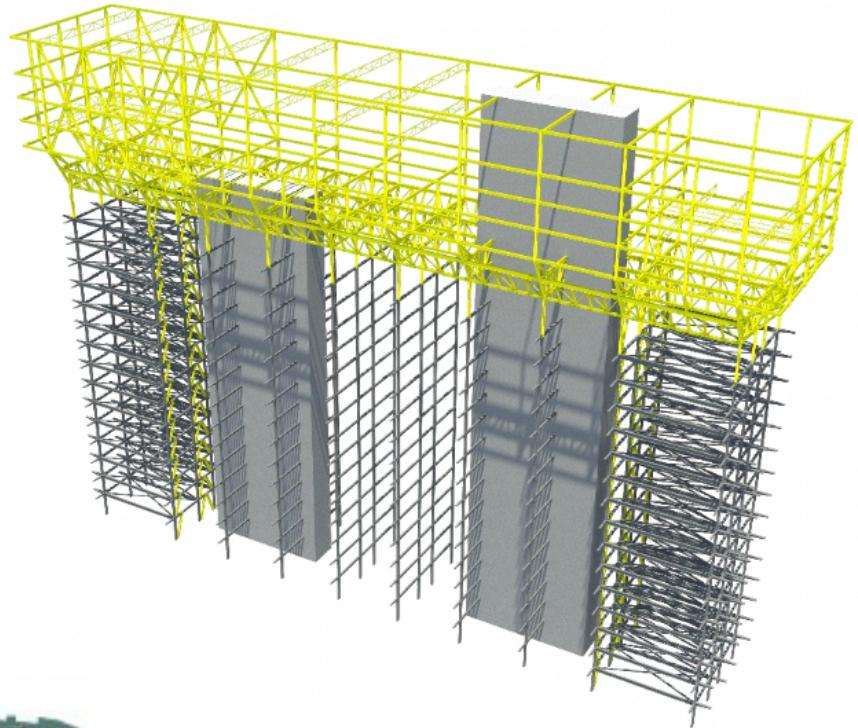
construction



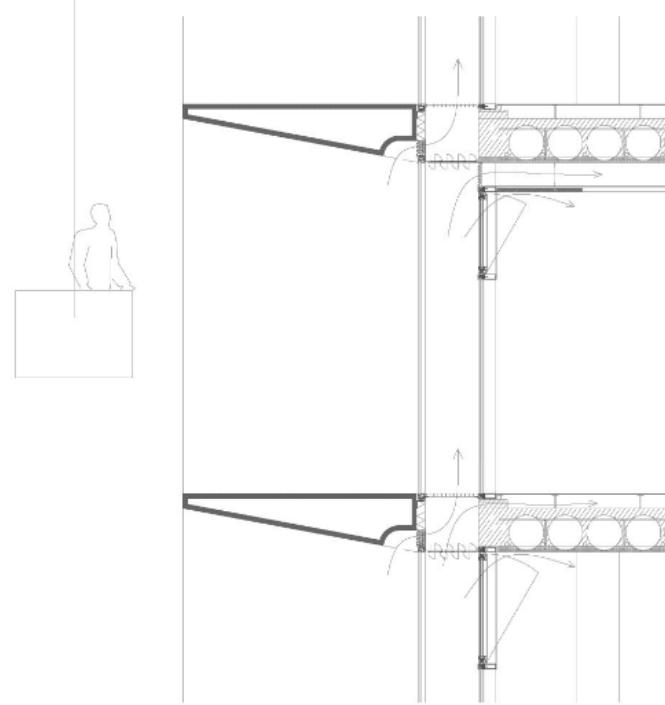
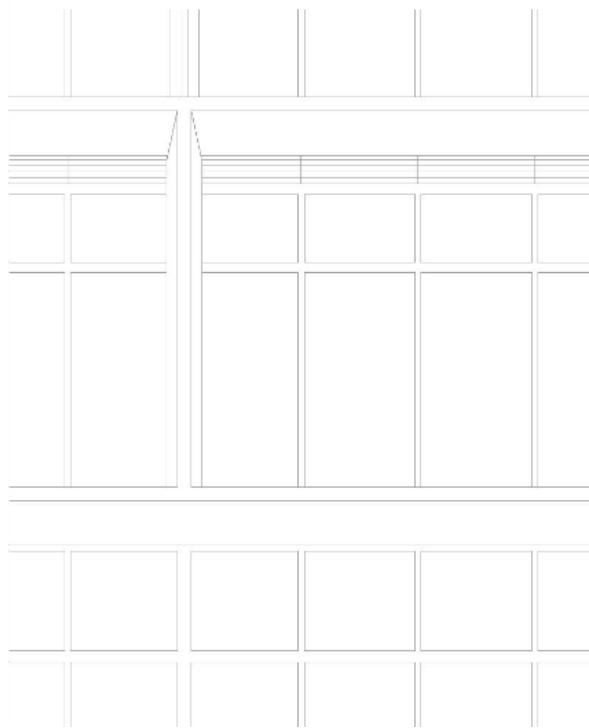
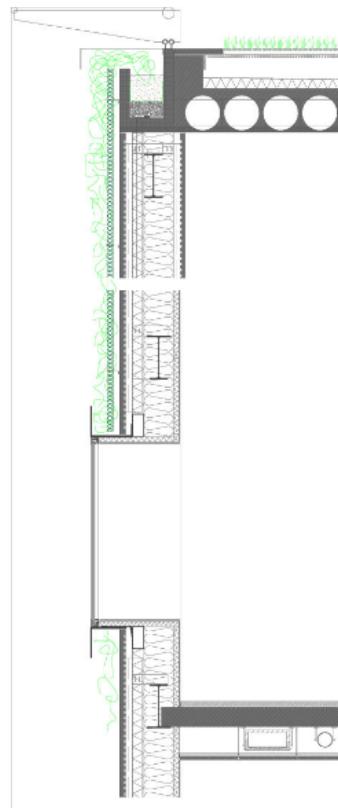
bubble deck  
lightweight  
large spans  
integrated installations  
easy cantilevers  
concrete core activation

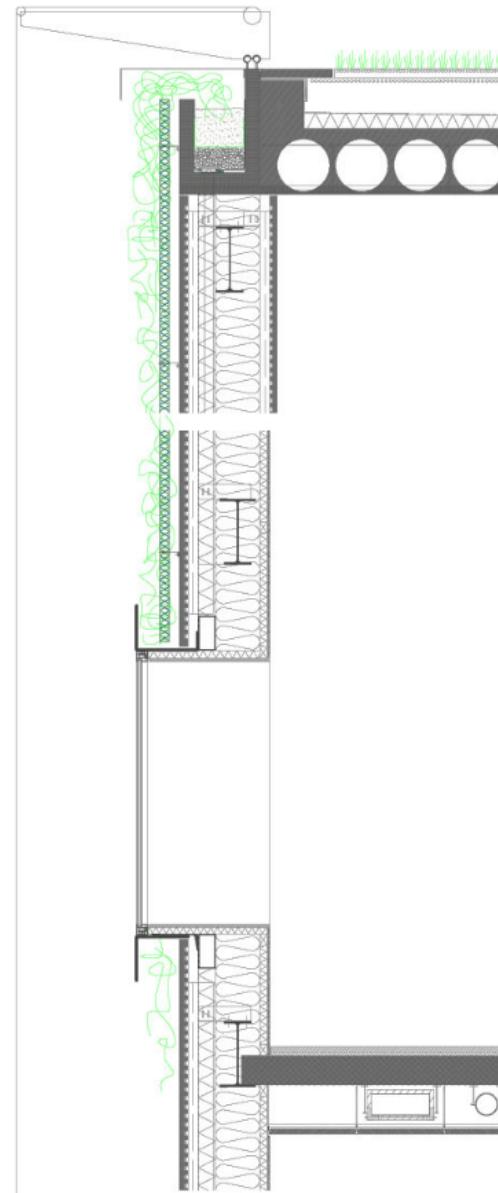


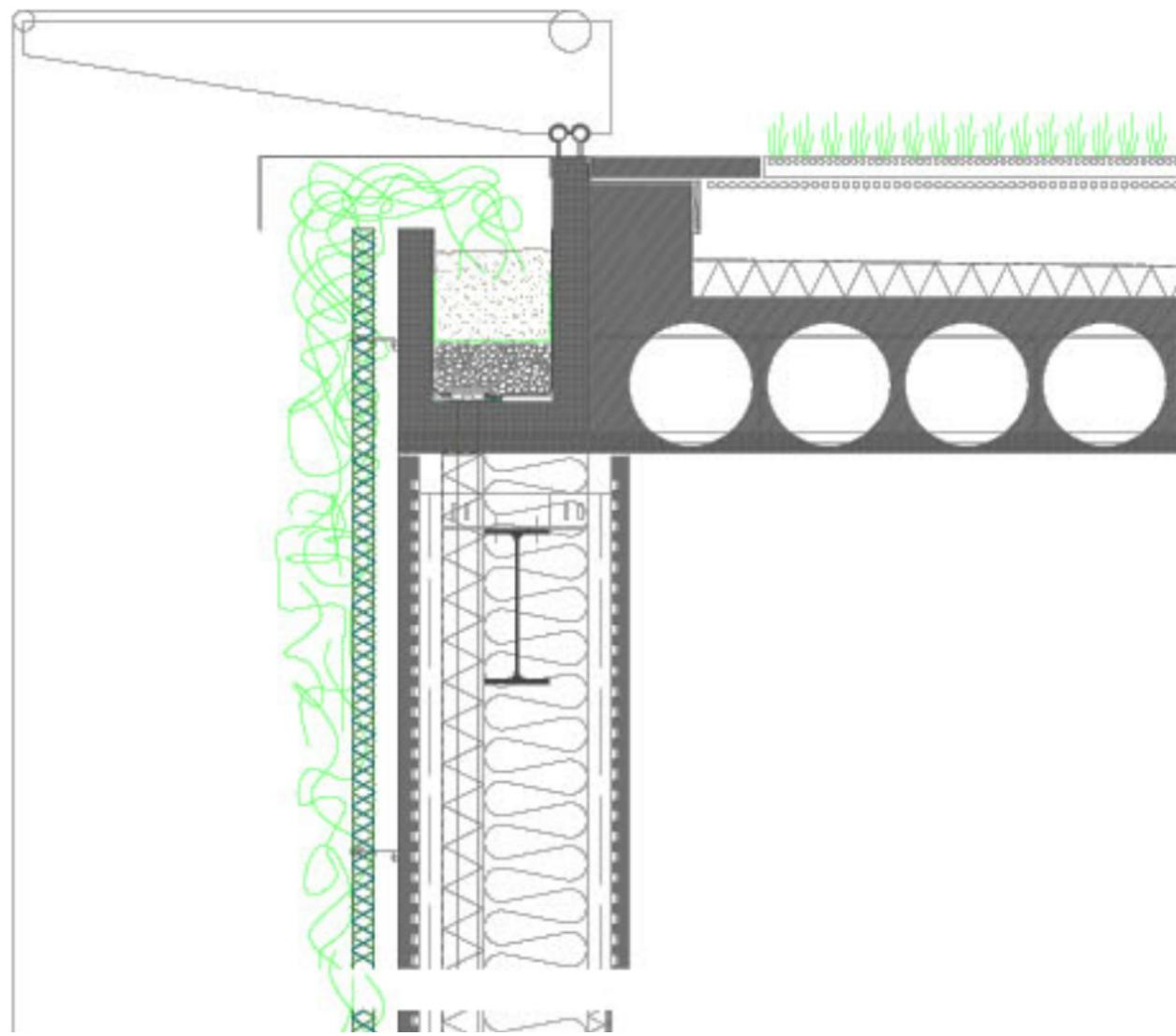
slimline floors  
lightweight  
integrated beams & installations  
slim  
concrete core activation



furthermore:  
prebent steel beams at end bays  
eccentrically braced frames for cross-stability









for more details see  
natural ventilation

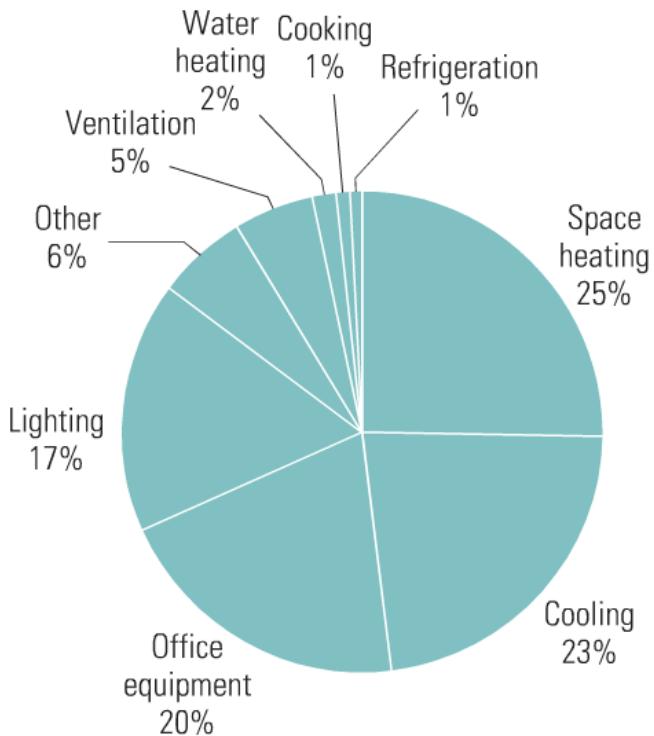
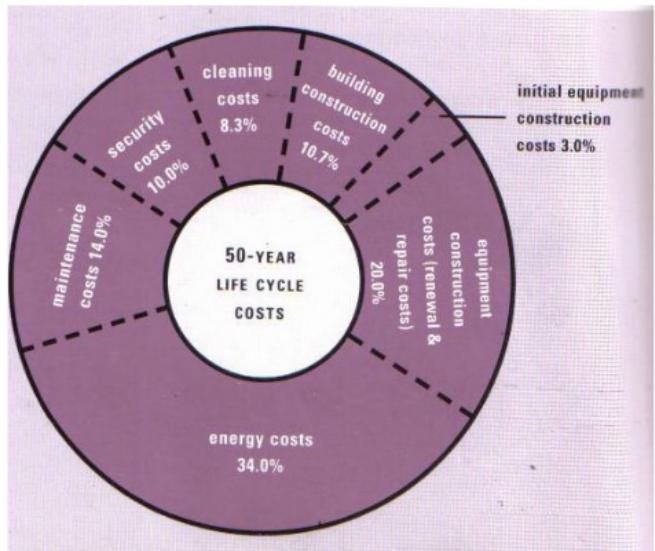
natural ventilation

why?

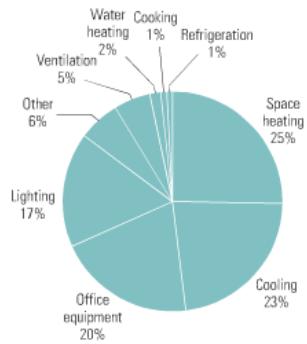
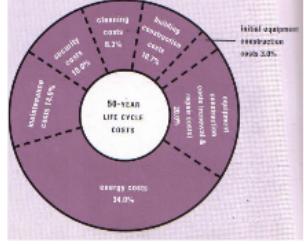
sustainability starts with finding  
the right match. the design is  
ideal for cross-ventilation

and?

because it's free  
it saves energy  
people feel better in naturally ventilated offices

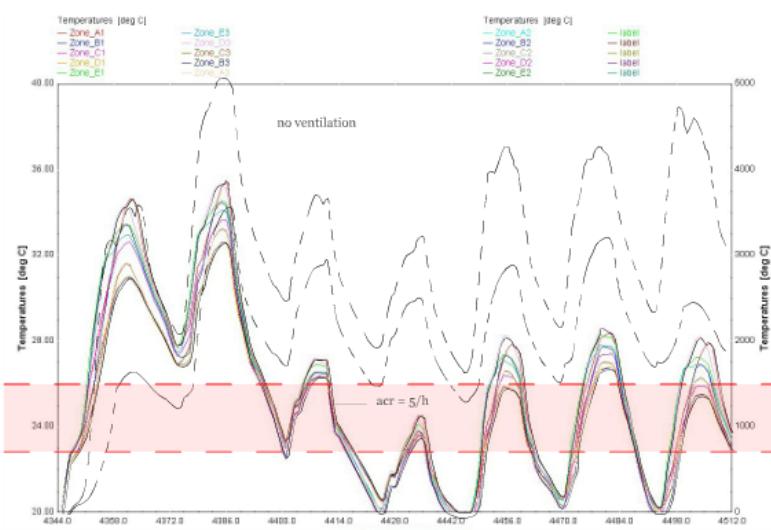
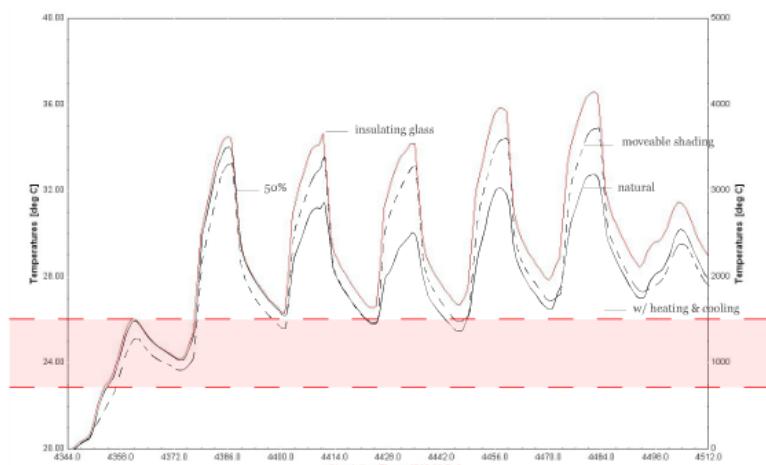


Energy represents about 19 percent of total expenditures for the typical office building. In a typical office building, lighting, heating, and cooling represent about 65 percent of total energy use, making those systems the best targets for energy savings.



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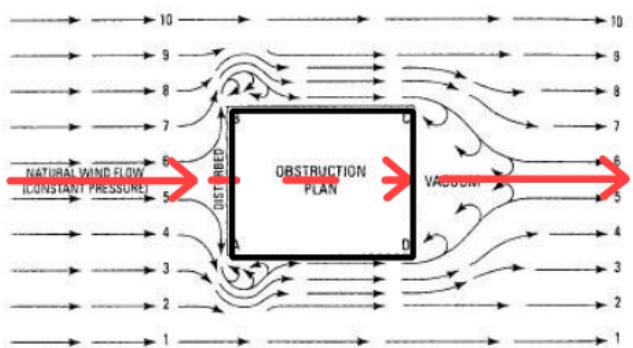
my hypothesis is natural ventilation not only saves energy on ventilation but also on heating, cooling and airconditioning



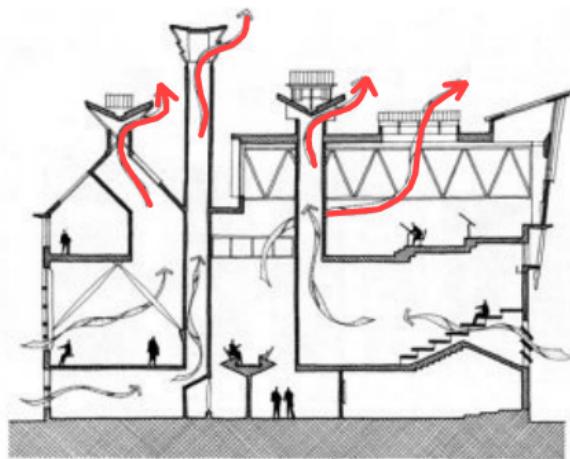
test results show that ventilation is not only a good  
"insulator" but also reduces temperature fluctuations



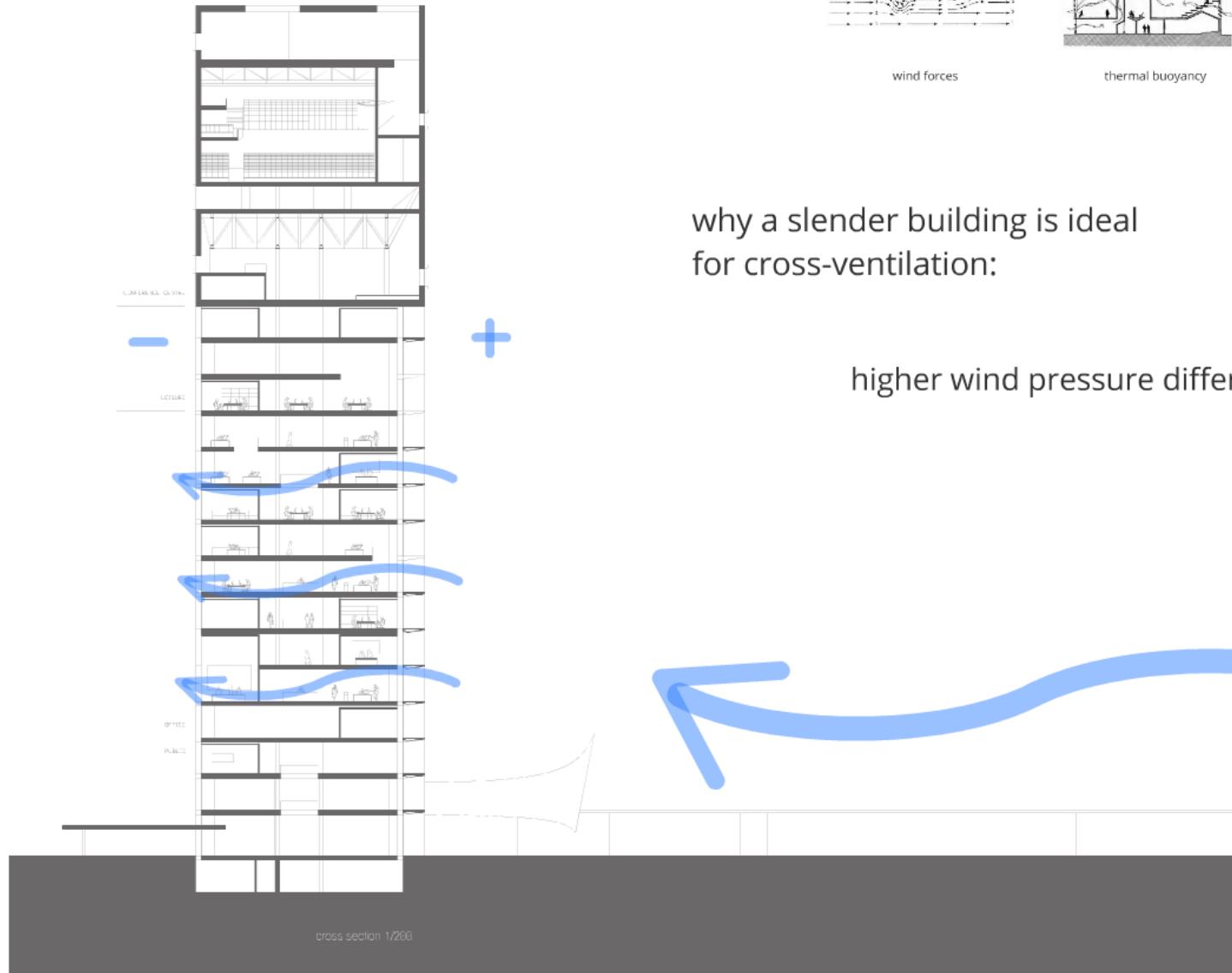
how does it work?



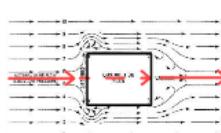
wind forces



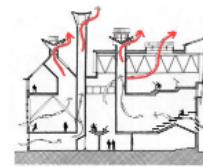
thermal buoyancy



how does it work?



wind forces



thermal buoyancy

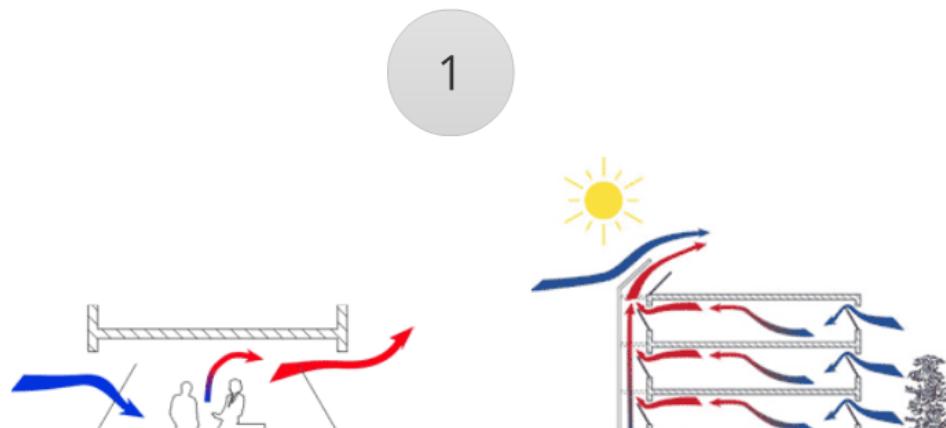
why a slender building is ideal  
for cross-ventilation:

higher wind pressure differentials

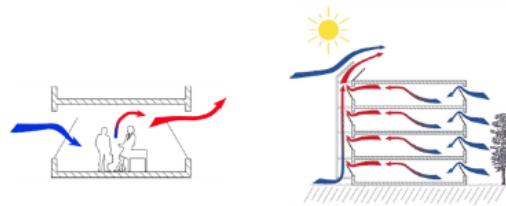
# but what about...

- 1 flexible weather conditions
- 2 internal obstructions (private offices)
- 3 peak demands (corners)

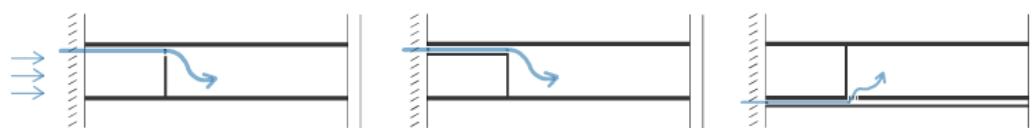
- 1 flexible weather conditions → combination of ventilation strategies  
2 internal obstructions (private offices) → smart design  
3 peak demands (corners) → avoid overheating/-cooling



1



2



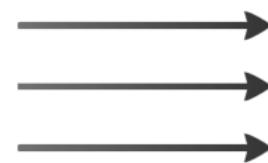
*Only overceiling and underfloor ventilation are good solutions to avoid obstruction of enclosed offices*

3



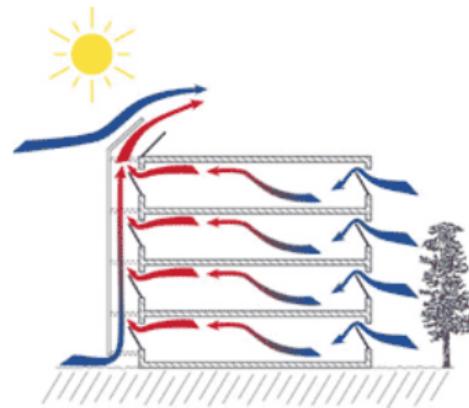
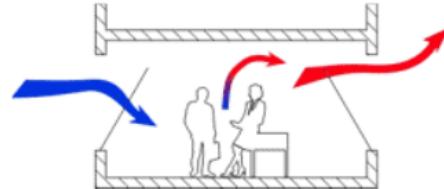
brise-soleils designed to keep summer sun out

- 1 flexible weather conditions
- 2 internal obstructions (private offices)
- 3 peak demands (corners)



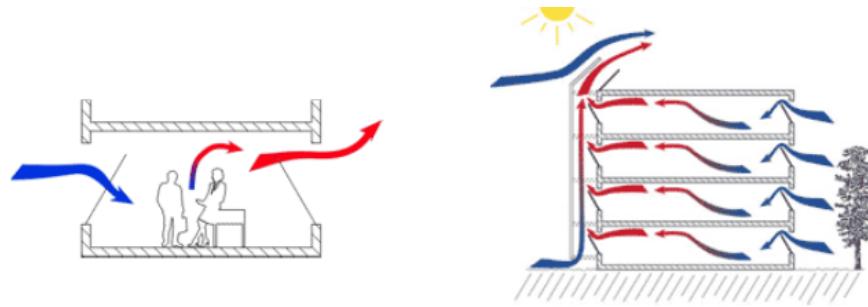
combination of v  
smart design  
avoid overheatin

1

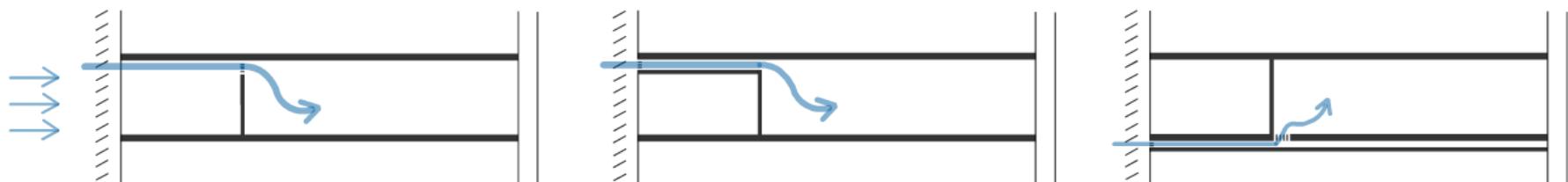


2





2



*Only overceiling and underfloor ventilation are good solutions to avoid obstruction of enclosed offices*

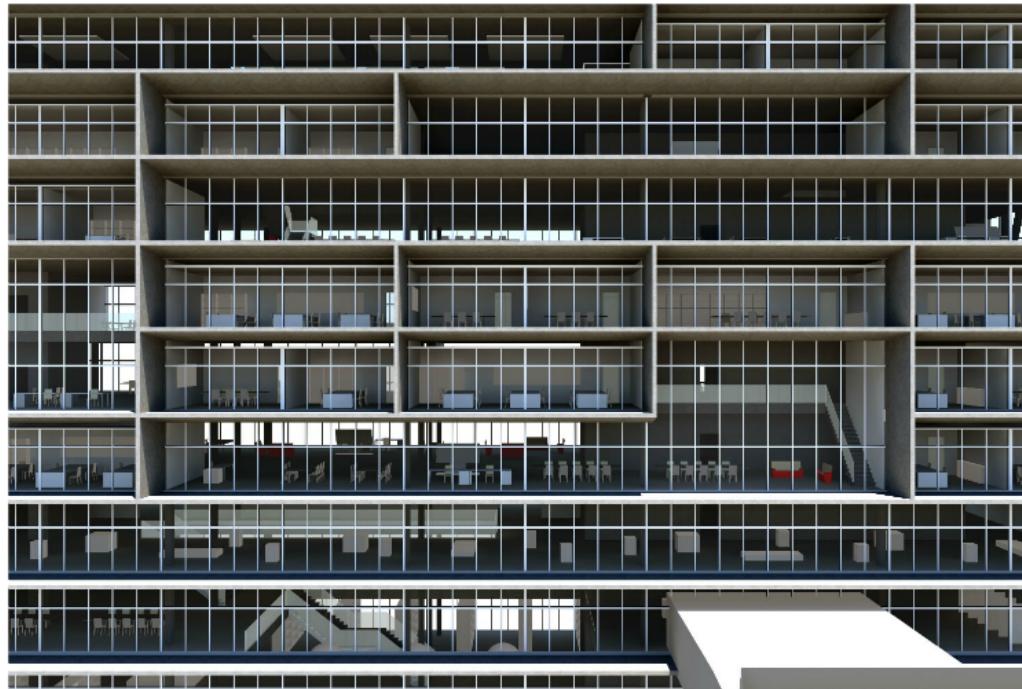
3





*Only overceiling and underfloor ventilation are good solutions to avoid obstruction of enclosed offices*

3



brise-soleils designed to keep summer sun out

brise-soleil on south, east & west facade designed to keep summer out & let winter sun warm up cavity

floor-to-ceiling glass facades  
save much energy on lighting

use of stack effect in cavity

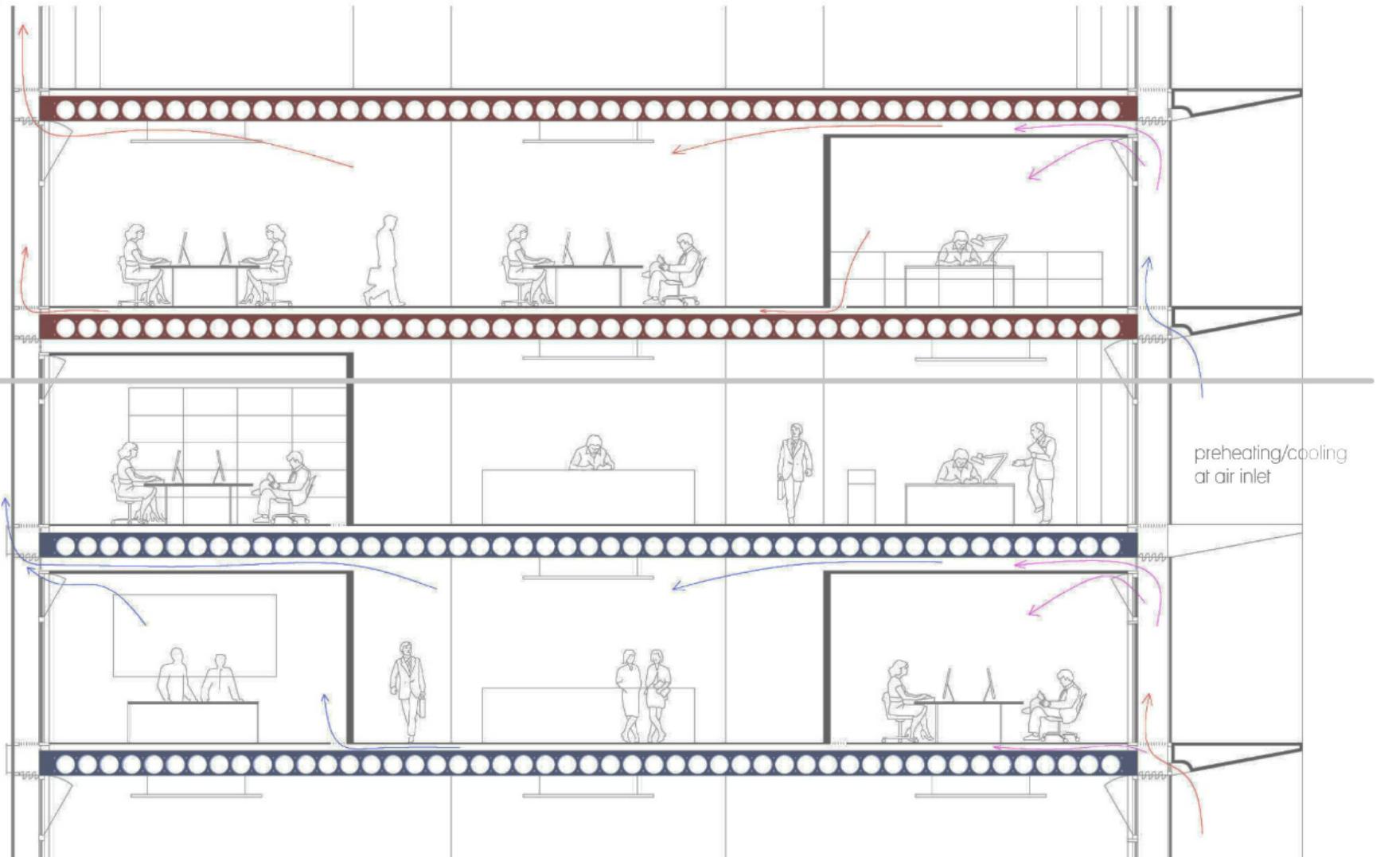
heat recovery at top chimney

structural cooling of thermal mass

winter

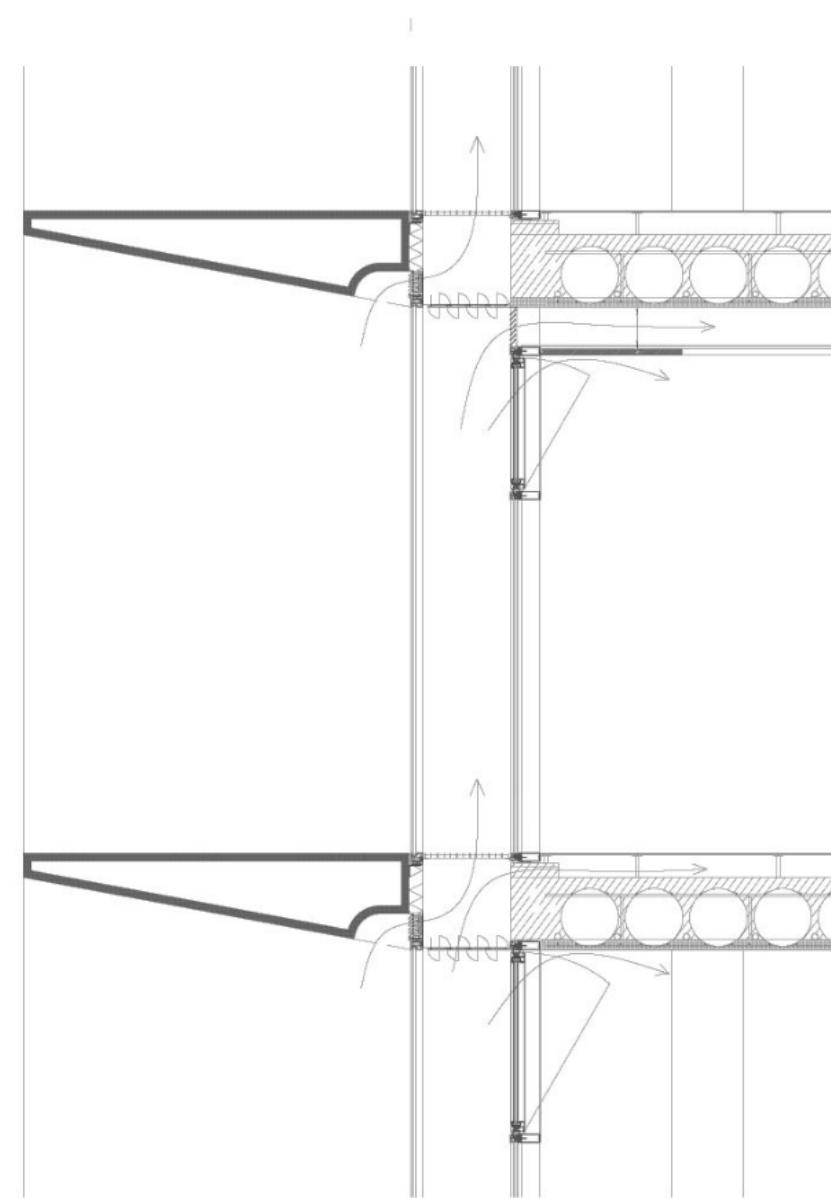
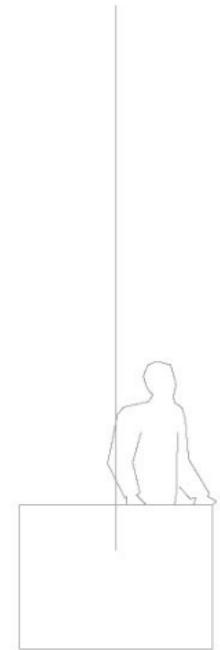
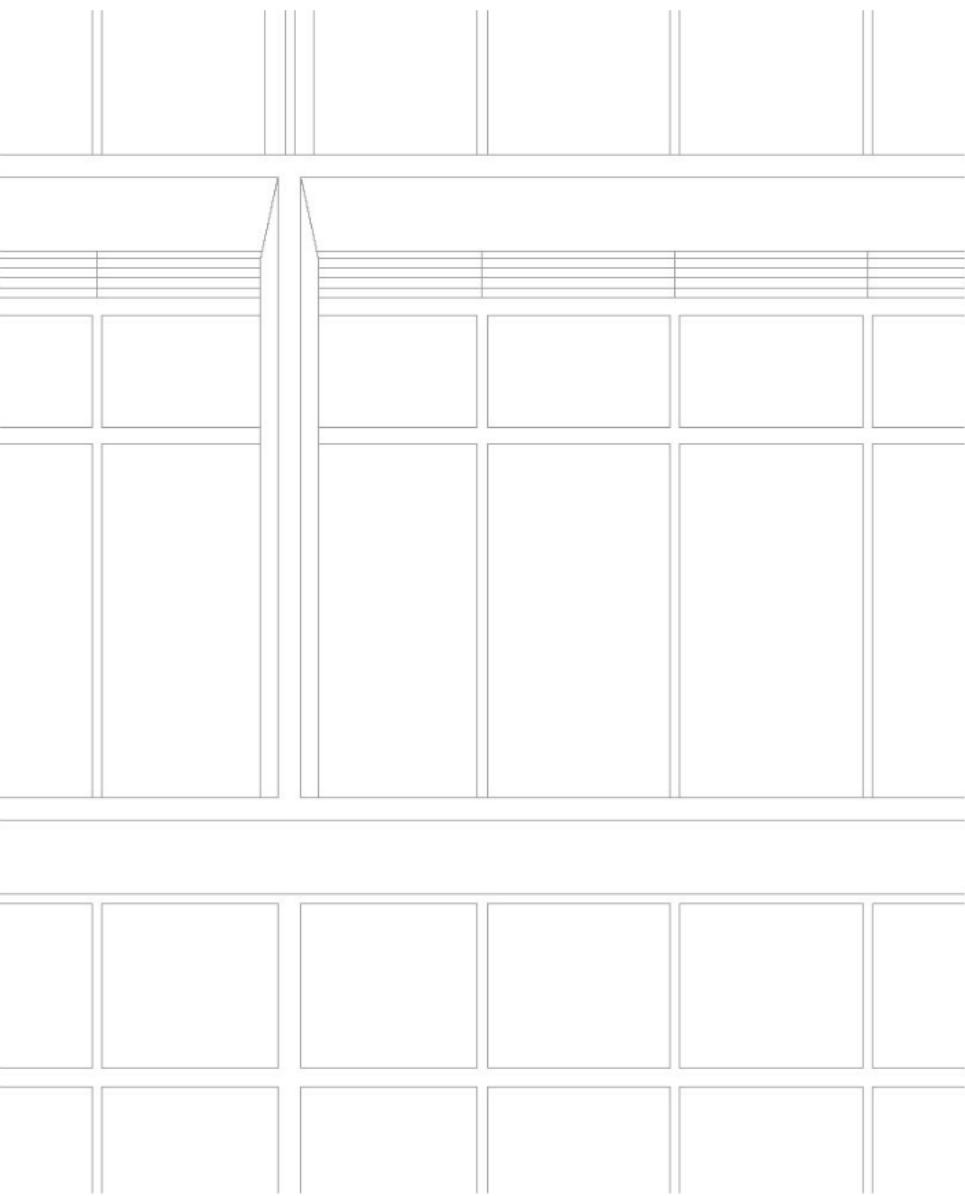
summer

smart ventilation (e.g. night cooling in summer)



concrete core activation for radiant heating/cooling  
+ heating/cooling of air through convection

private offices do not obstruct natural ventilation;  
in fact they make a longer throw



design can now cope with:  
required air change rate  
keeping temperatures within comfortable regions (even at corners)  
no energy use in midseason  
low energy use in summer/winter (only peak demands)

