

Name

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Section

B

Paper

Town planning (Ach)

Date

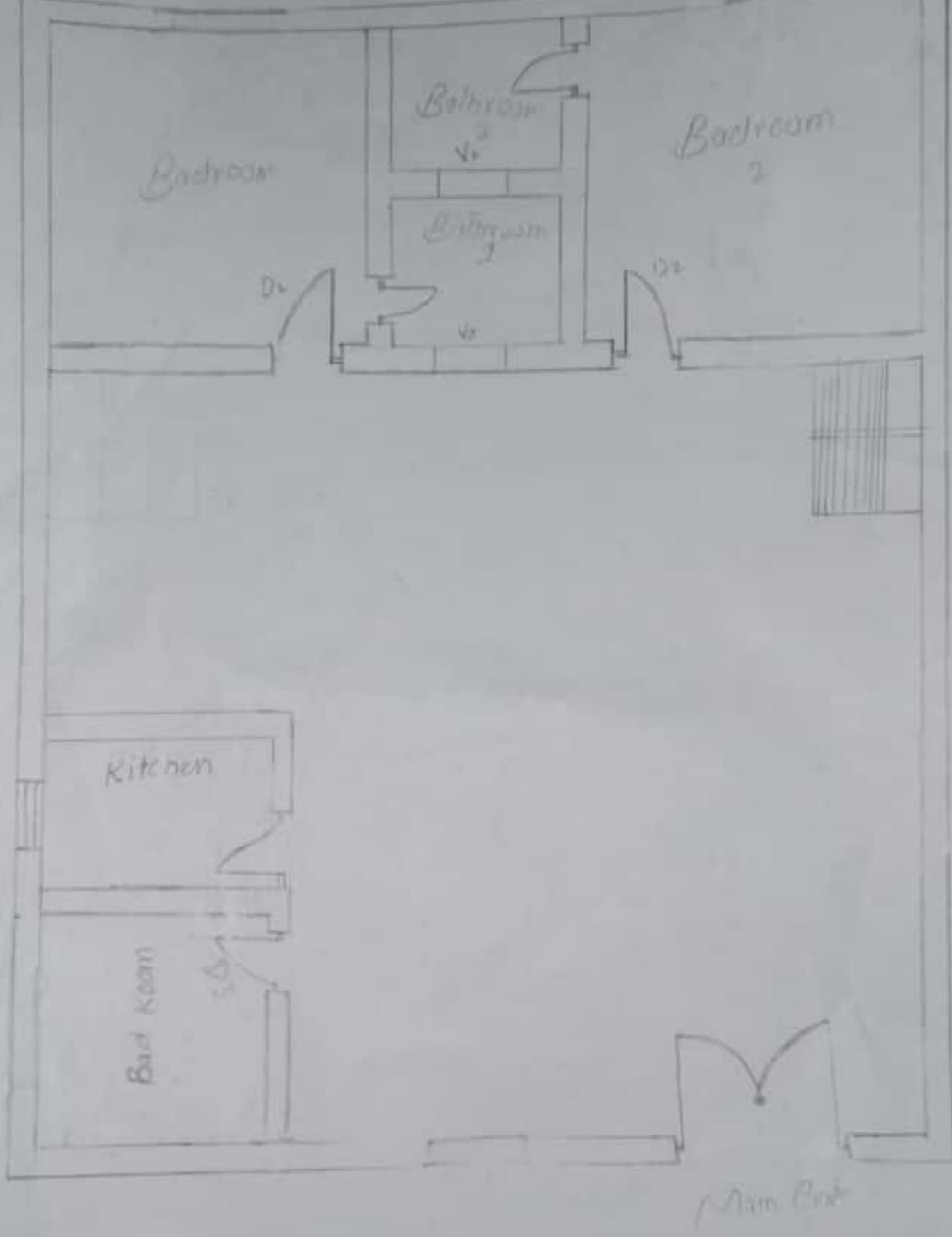
11/6/2020

Submitted to

medim Alina

S/NO 2

1



Q No 2

problems →

- ⇒ this house ~~also~~ have No proper ventilation.
- ⇒ this house have No proper Drainage & Sewrage system.
- ⇒ this house have no Sanitation
- ⇒ this house have no proper light.
- ⇒ this house can not other facilities.
- ⇒ in this house Noise a very high.

Solutions →

- in the above house Make a proper ventilation.
- ⇒ in the above Make a proper Sewrage & drainage system.
- ⇒ in above house Make a proper Sanitation system
- ⇒ in the above house Make a other facilities etc.
- ⇒ ~~use~~ in the above house we use ~~of~~ Soundproof glass to control the voice.

Q 3 ::

Answer ::

Designing house  
in peshawer.

first step ::

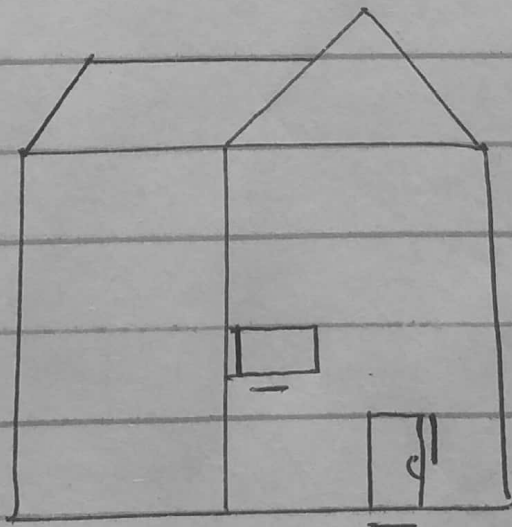
(1) I draw sketches ::

How to designing cool  
your house in summer  
with no A.C No  
hope for relief.

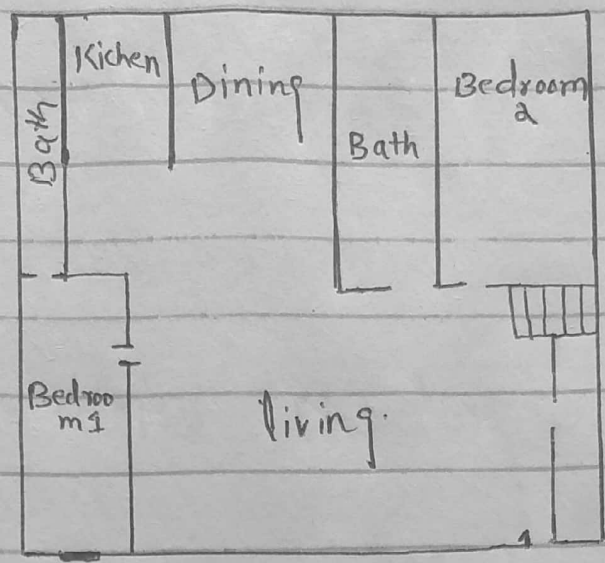
First pull cool air in ::



At night the  
the guest to  
take it advantage  
of cooler out  
side temperature  
and swafe of to  
one mainer of the home.



for cool outside Air.



open the window their Bedroom 1  
 the cool air are entering  
 the to the room.

Here are 6 Science-Backed  
 ways to Keep Building  
 Cool without electricity.

- (1) windows and shading, opening windows is a common way people try to cool building - but air inside will be just as a hot as outside.
- (2) paints and glazes.

(3) Hybrid and phase change materials.

(4) Building materials.

(5) Water evaporation.

## Windows and shading.

⇒ opening windows is a common way people try to cool building - but air inside will be just as hot as outside. In fact the simplest way to keep the heat out is with good insulation and well-positioned windows.

Since the Sun is high in summer, external horizontal shading such as overhangs and louvers are really effected.

East and west facing windows are more difficult to shade.

Blinds and curtains are not great as they block the view and daylight, and if they are positioned inside the windows, the heat actually enters the building.

## Paints and glazes:

it's now common for roofs to be painted with special pigments that are designed to reflect solar radiation - not just in the visible range of light, but also the infrared spectrum.

These can reduce surface temperature by more than  $10^{\circ}\text{C}$ , compared to conventional paints. High performance solar glazing

on windows also helps with coatings that are specially selective which means they keep the sun's heat outside but let ~~at~~ daylight in. (5)

## Building materials:

Building materials which are made of stone, bricks or concrete, or embedded into the ground, can feel cooler thanks to the high thermal mass of these materials - that is their ability to absorb and release heat slowly, thereby smoothing temperatures over time making daytime cooler and night time warmer.

## Hybrids and phase change materials.

While concrete



has a high thermal mass  
it's extremely energy intensive  
to produce 8% to 10%  
of the world carbon dioxide  
(CO<sub>2</sub>) emissions come from cement

Alternatives such as hybrid  
systems, composed of timber  
together with concrete, are  
increasingly being used in  
construction, and can help  
reduce environmental impacts  
while also providing the  
desired thermal mass

Phase change materials are  
cold. when it's cold  
the substance changes to  
solid phase and release  
heat. when it become  
liquid again the material  
absorb heat providing  
a cooling effect.

# Water evaporation.

Water absorbs heat and evaporates and as it rises, it pushes cooler air downwards. This simple phenomenon has led the development of cooling and natural ventilation to reduce the temperature indoors.

Q2:

Answer:

First step.

Difference between these two buildings.

(i) These two building shapes are totally change from one another.

(2) First building inward looking with courtyard and second building is outward looking.

③ First building is square or rectangular plan. Second building is free plan form.

④ First building one or two floors. Second is Multi-storey blocks.

⑤ First building is flat or pitched roofs. the second building is flats domed and vaulted roofs.

=> Critisize according to principle of Design and principle of Architecture

① The structure culminates in A Dramatic Angular cantilever.

② well damned if it Doesn't fall Right over.

- ③ The Fenestrations and crenellations are an overt Neoclassical flourish.
- ④ Booles like A Moth got into it.