

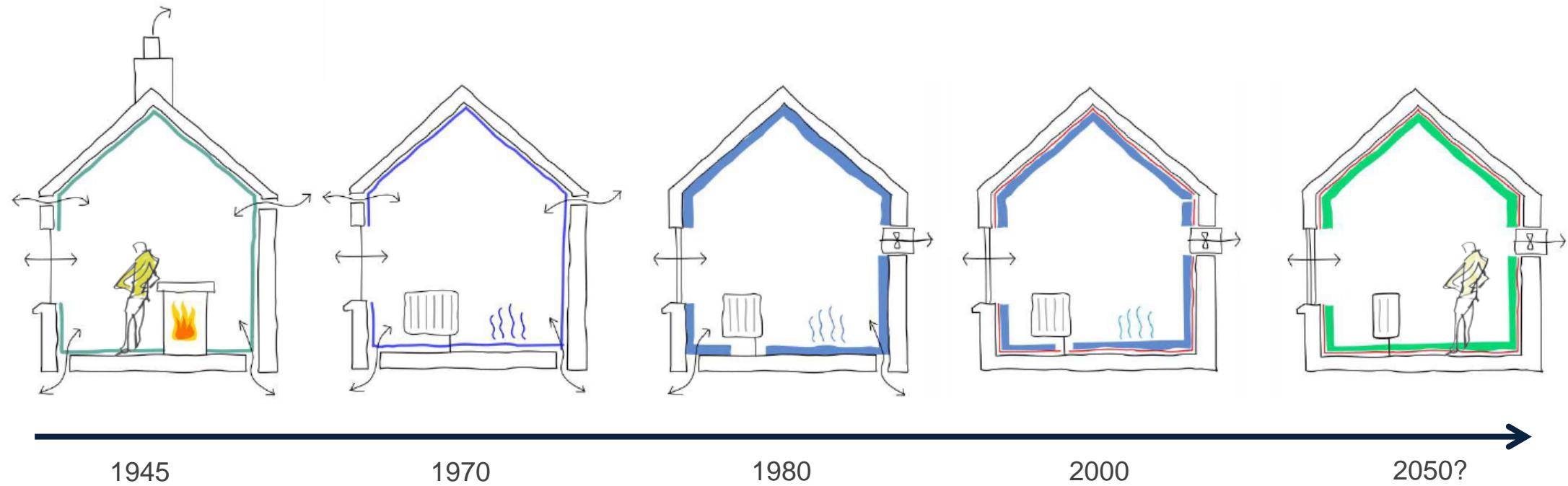
BALANCING ENERGY- EFFICIENCY AND HEALTH ACHIEVING OPTIMAL INDOOR AIR QUALITY IN NET ZERO HOMES

Dr Alejandro Moreno-Rangel

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT



EVOLUTION OF THE HOME



NET ZERO POLICY AND HOUSING [ENGLAND]

- Announced first in 2019 and is set to be in place by 2025.
- The government has introduced major changes to the Building Regs [Parts F, L, O and S]
- Seeks to reduce carbon emissions from new homes between 75% to 80%.
- Gas boilers banned and promotion low-carbon heating strategies (i.e., air source heat pump).
- Changes to ventilation and airtightness.



CHANGES IN U-VALUES [SCOTLAND]

Thermal Element	Scottish Regs Section 6 (2015) U-values (W/m ² K)	Scottish Regs Section 6 (2020) U-Value (W/m ² K)	Scottish Regs Section 6 (2025) U-Value (W/m ² K)	Passivhaus
Wall	0.17	0.15	0.13	0.10 – 0.15
Roof	0.11	0.09	0.09	0.10 – 0.15
Floor	0.15	0.12	0.10	0.10 – 0.15
Windows	1.4	1.2	0.8 – 1.0	0.8
Doors	1.4	1.2	0.8 – 1.0	0.8
Air Permeability	7m ³ / (h·m ²) at 50 Pa	5.0 m ³ / (h·m ²) at 50 Pa	3.0 m ³ / (h·m ²) at 50 Pa	0.6 m ³ / (h·m ²) at 50 Pa

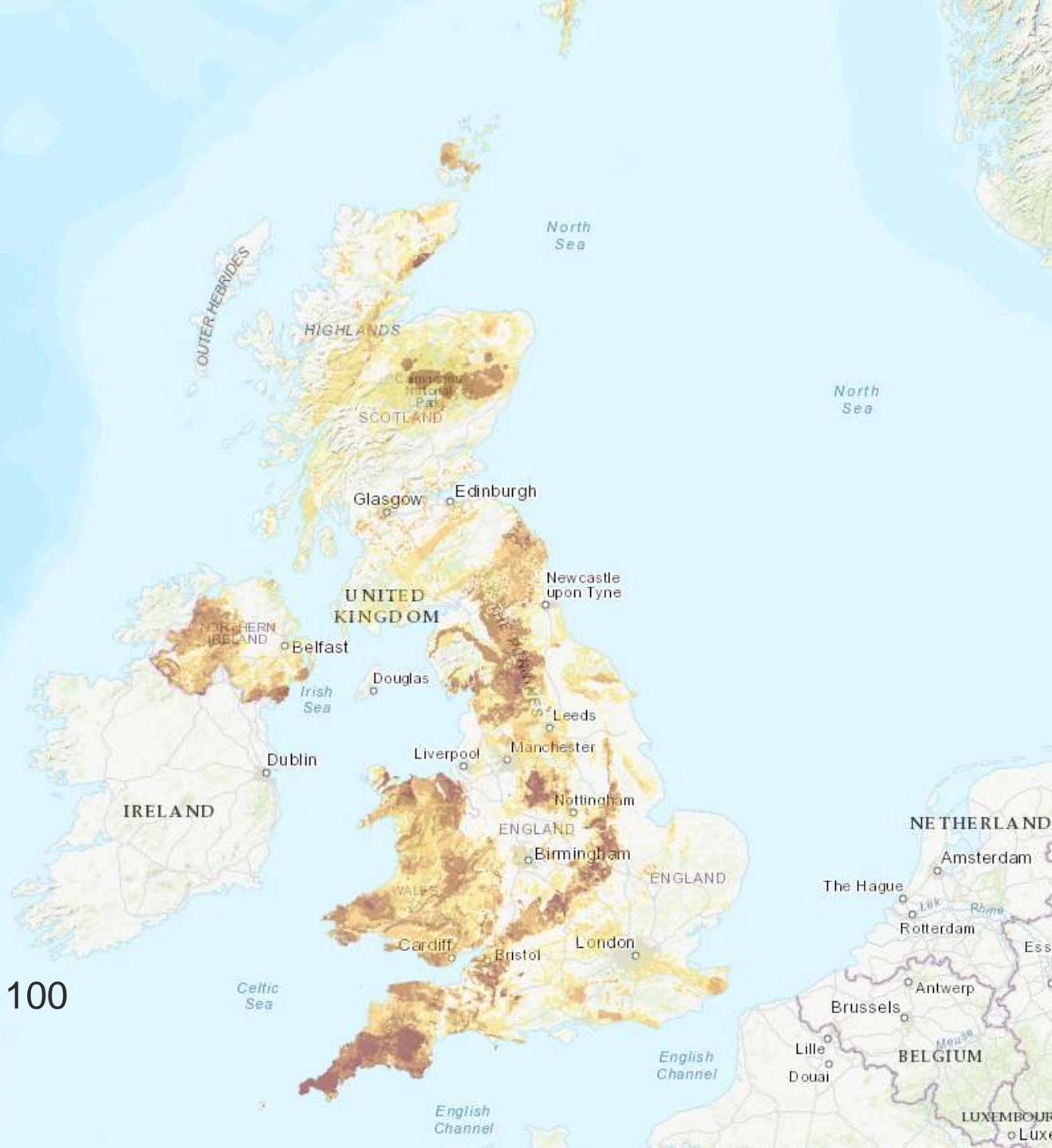
WHAT DOES SCIENCE TELL US?



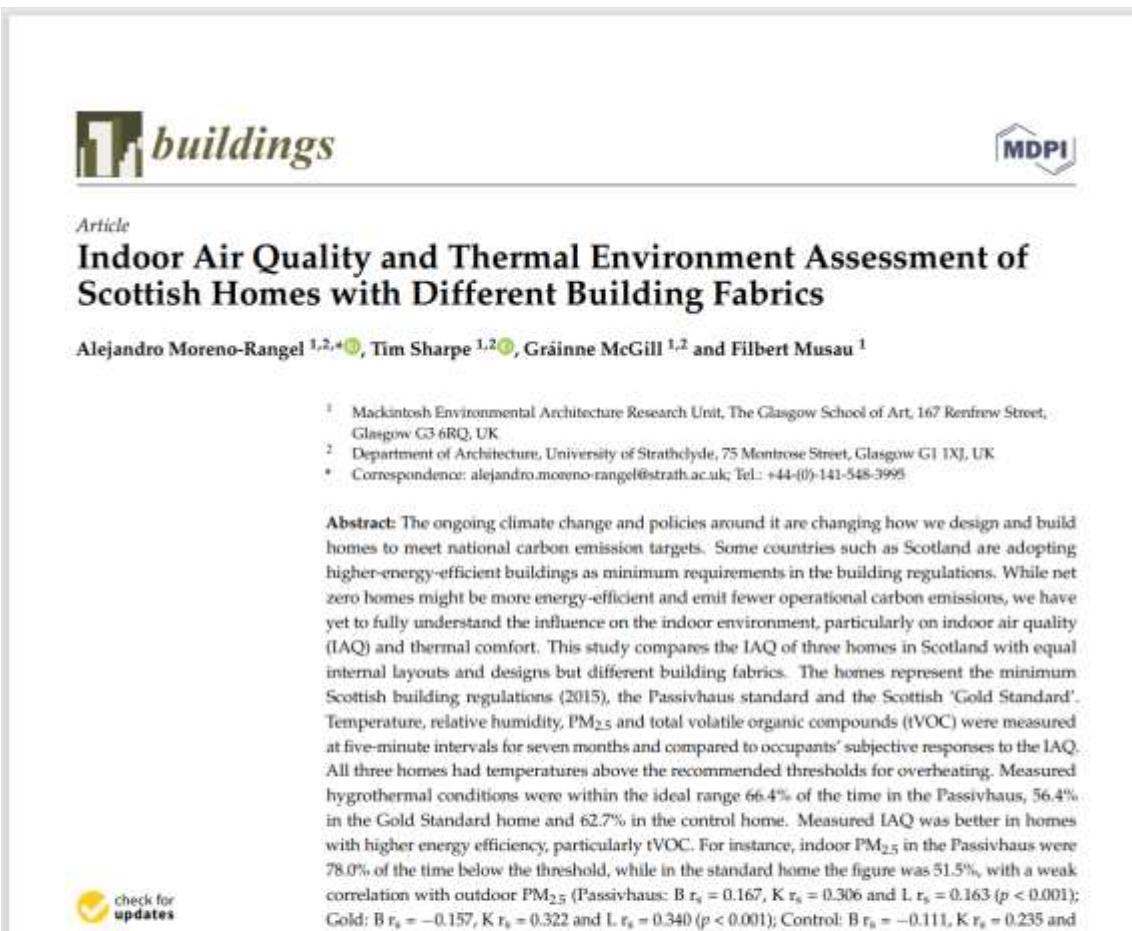


WHO recommends taking remedial action at 100 becquerels per cubic meter

<https://www.ukradon.org/information/ukmaps>



IAQ OF SCOTTISH HOMES WITH DIFFERENT BUILDING FABRICS.



buildings

MDPI

Article

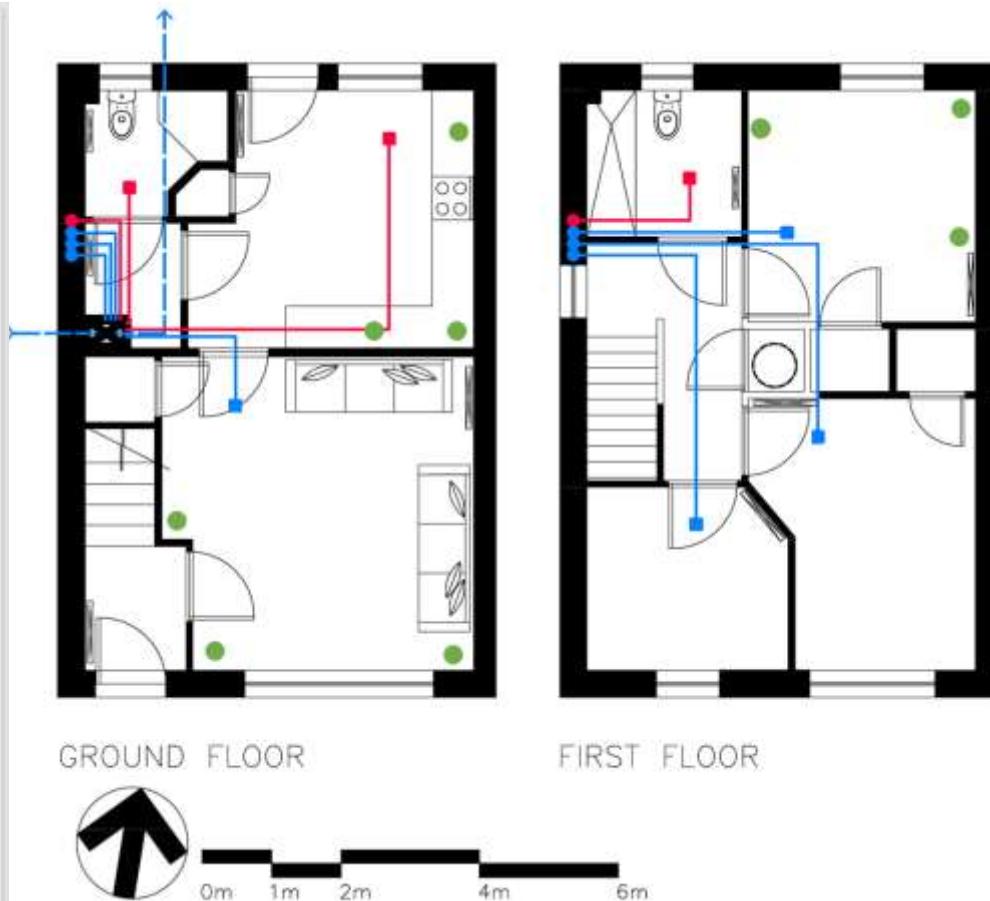
Indoor Air Quality and Thermal Environment Assessment of Scottish Homes with Different Building Fabrics

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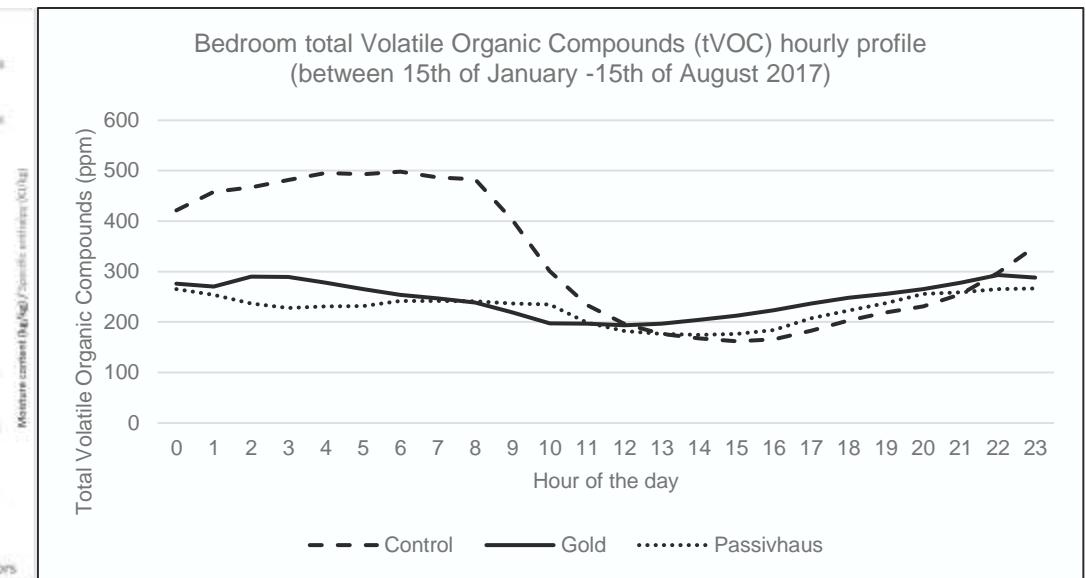
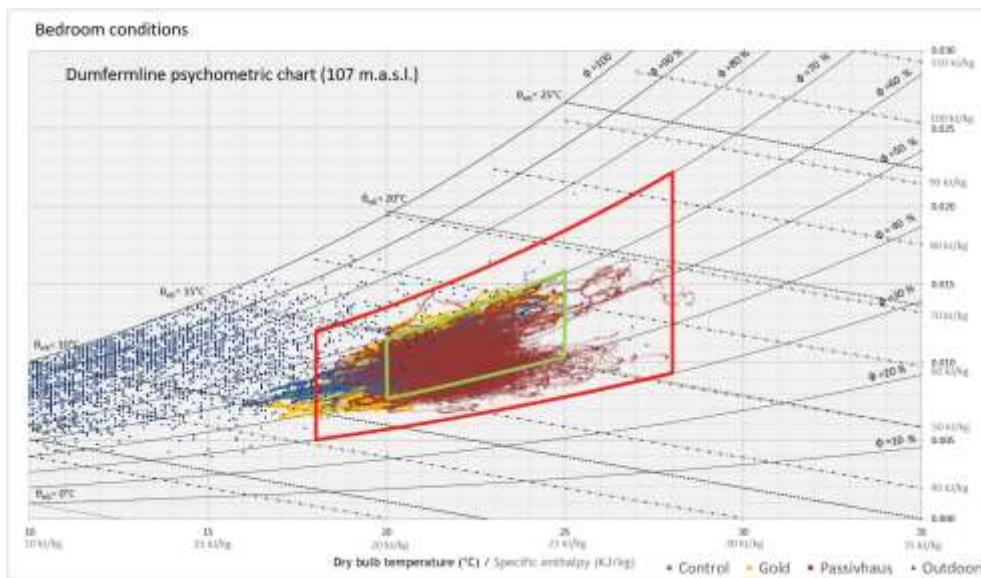
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Abstract: The ongoing climate change and policies around it are changing how we design and build homes to meet national carbon emission targets. Some countries such as Scotland are adopting higher-energy-efficient buildings as minimum requirements in the building regulations. While net zero homes might be more energy-efficient and emit fewer operational carbon emissions, we have yet to fully understand the influence on the indoor environment, particularly on indoor air quality (IAQ) and thermal comfort. This study compares the IAQ of three homes in Scotland with equal internal layouts and designs but different building fabrics. The homes represent the minimum Scottish building regulations (2015), the Passivhaus standard and the Scottish ‘Gold Standard’. Temperature, relative humidity, PM_{2.5} and total volatile organic compounds (tVOC) were measured at five-minute intervals for seven months and compared to occupants’ subjective responses to the IAQ. All three homes had temperatures above the recommended thresholds for overheating. Measured hygrothermal conditions were within the ideal range 66.4% of the time in the Passivhaus, 56.4% in the Gold Standard home and 62.7% in the control home. Measured IAQ was better in homes with higher energy efficiency, particularly tVOC. For instance, indoor PM_{2.5} in the Passivhaus were 78.0% of the time below the threshold, while in the standard home the figure was 51.5%, with a weak correlation with outdoor PM_{2.5} (Passivhaus: B $r_s = 0.167$, K $r_s = 0.306$ and L $r_s = 0.163$ ($p < 0.001$); Gold: B $r_s = -0.157$, K $r_s = 0.322$ and L $r_s = 0.340$ ($p < 0.001$); Control: B $r_s = -0.111$, K $r_s = 0.235$ and





IAQ OF SCOTTISH HOMES WITH DIFFERENT BUILDING FABRICS.



RETROFITTED NET ZERO HOMES

The environmental analysis suggests that the temperature (67% of the time), relative humidity (75% of the time) and CO₂ (100% of the time) were within the recommended parameters.

