

**Devang Chauhan**

IGBC AP | LEED GA (Ex)

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**Master in Environmental Building Design (M.E.B.D.)**  
**Bachelor in Architecture (B.Arch.)**

University of Pennsylvania, USA  
M.S. University of Baroda, India



**Devang**

Works from 2014 - Present | **INDIA**



## **1. Housing (Concept - Construction )**

Public housing  
Affordable housing





**Affordable  
Housing**

**Role** / **Project Coordinator**  
**Phase** / **Under Construction**

**MSA** / **2014-2016**  
**Location** / **Across Gujarat**

**Professional**  
**02**



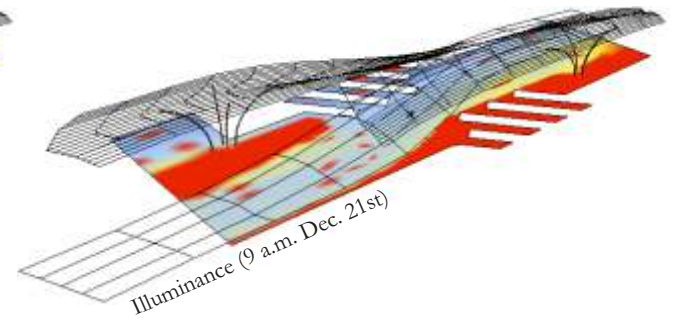
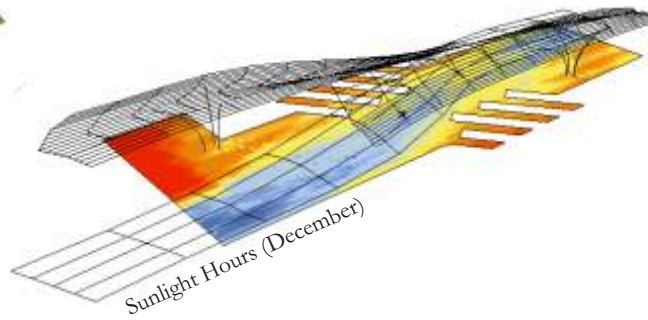
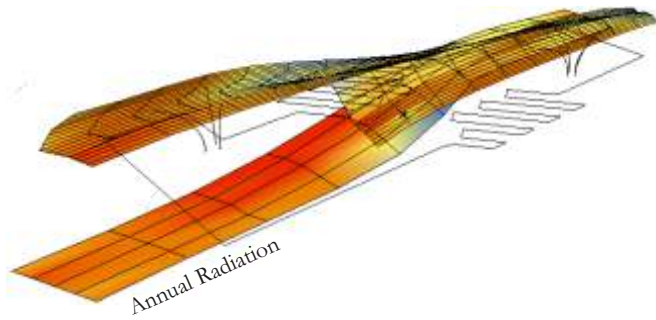


Site layout showing buildings, open spaces, parking areas, thick plantation, roads, service infrastructure, building coordinates, etc.



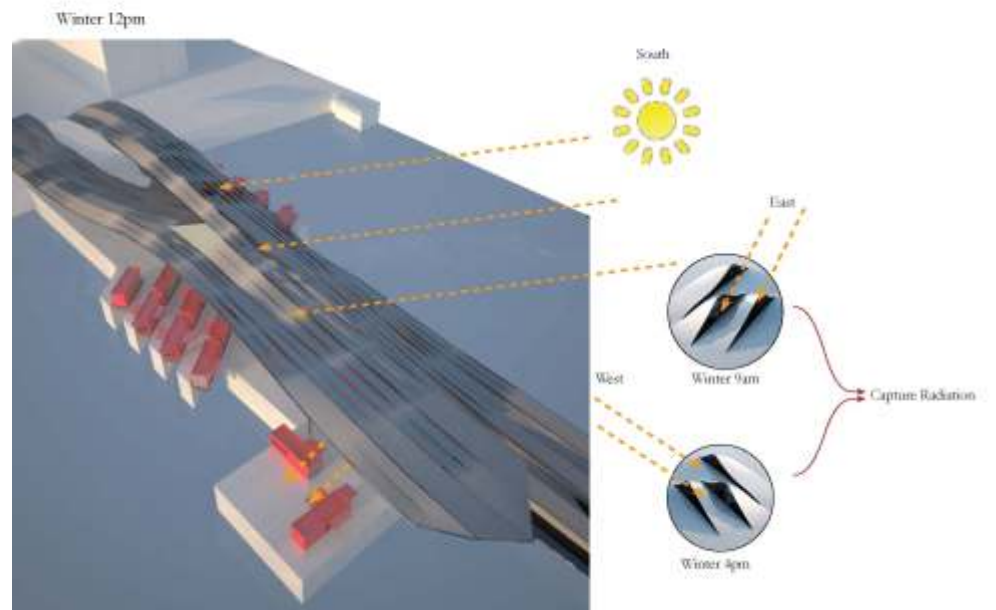
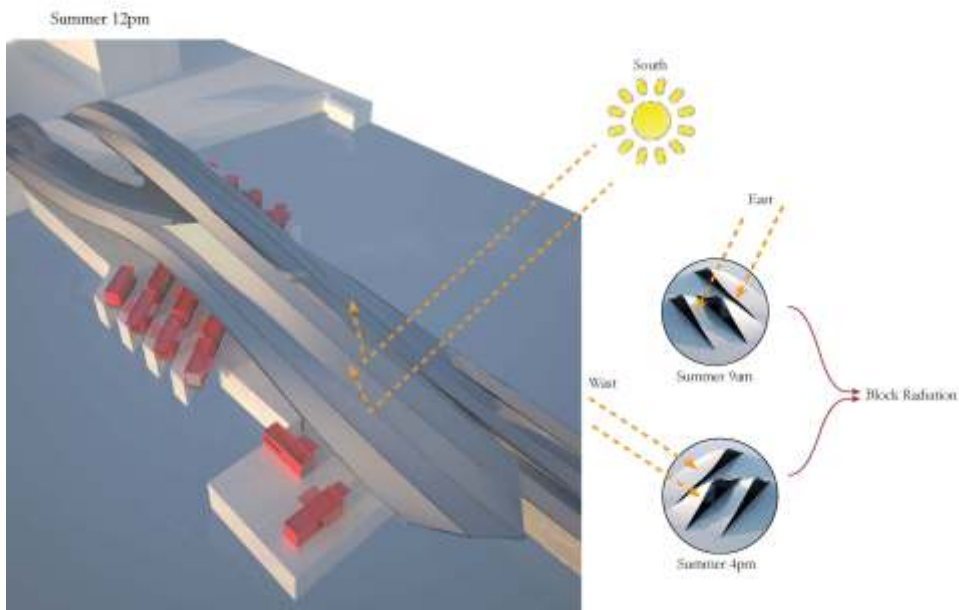
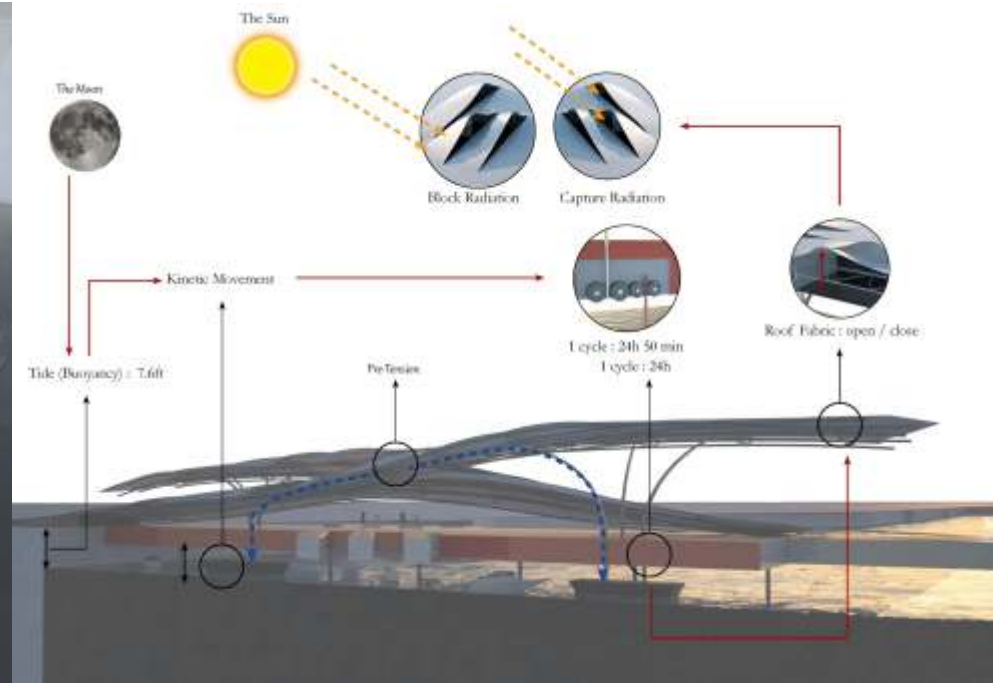
**Devang**

Works from 2013 | **USA**



#### **4. Parametric Simulations + Optimization**

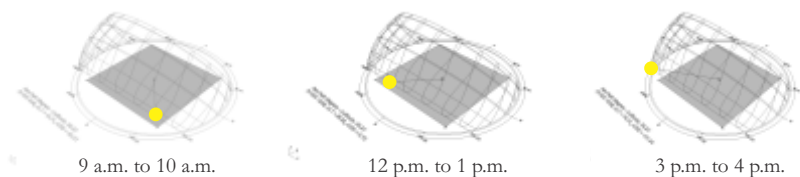
Daylight Studies with Grasshopper+**DIVA+Ladybug**  
Advanced CFD Studies



# Parametric Performance Simulation Daylight Studies with Ladybug & DIVA

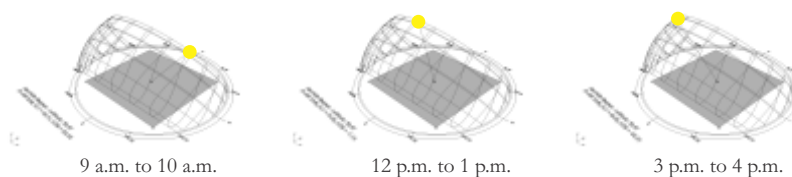
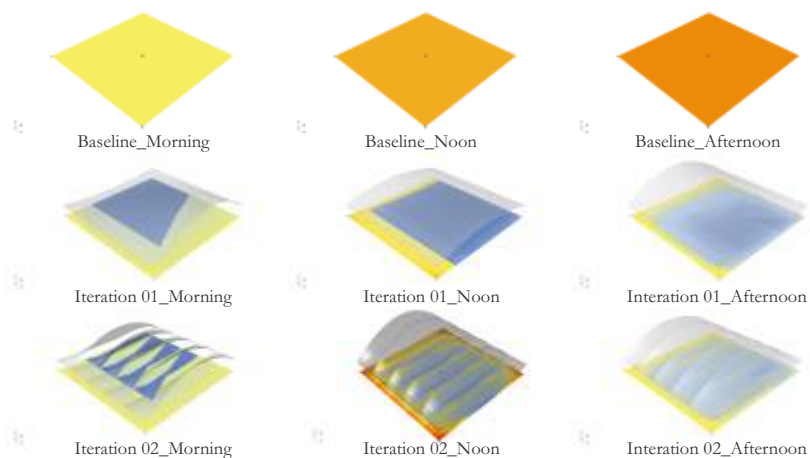
M.E.B.D. / 2013  
Advisor / Brian Phillips

Simulation  
05



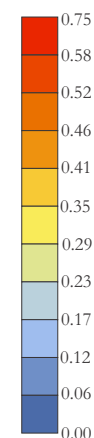
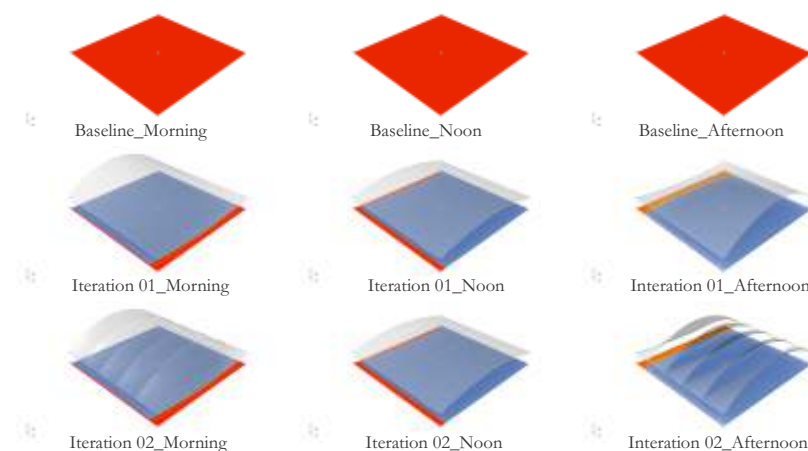
Winter Situation  
Incident Radiation

Dec 21st \_Overcast Sky  
(Kwh/m2)



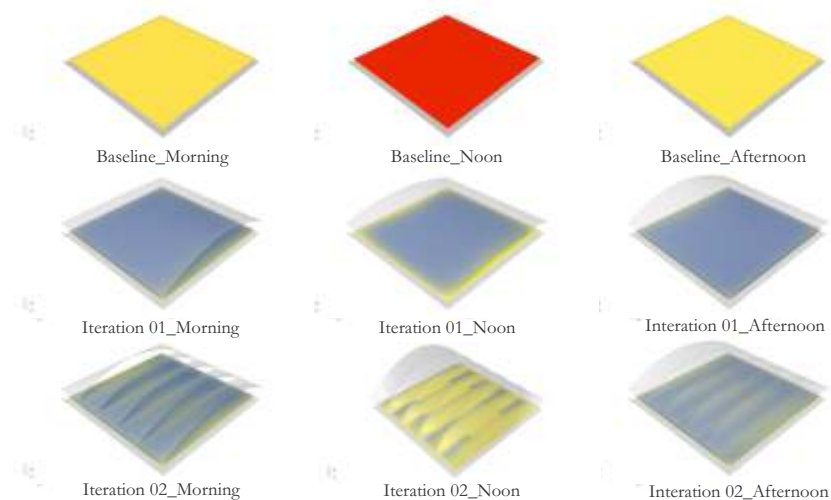
Summer Situation  
Incident Radiation

June 21st \_Sunny Sky  
(Kwh/m2)



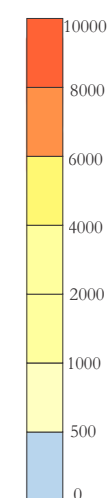
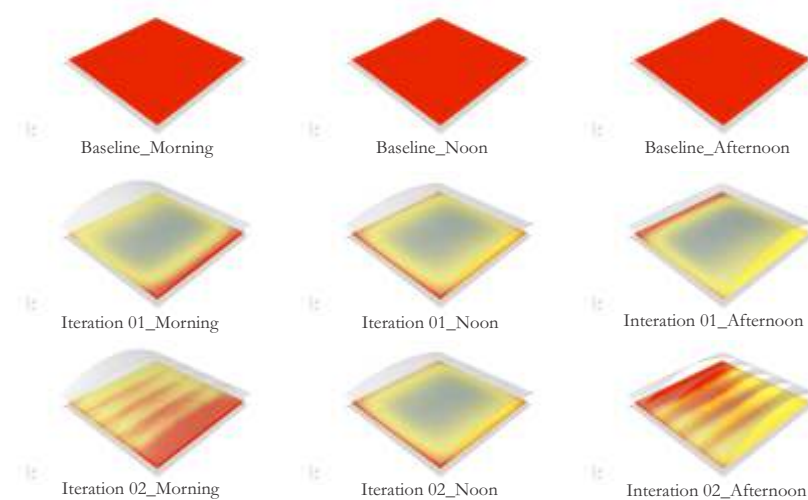
Winter Situation  
Illuminance

Dec 21st \_Overcast Sky  
(Lux)



Summer Situation  
Illuminance

June 21st \_Sunny Sky  
(Lux)



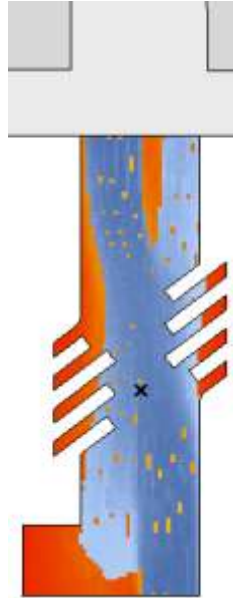




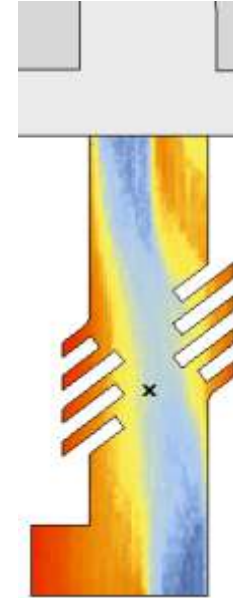
Winter Situation | Dec 21st \_Overcast Sky



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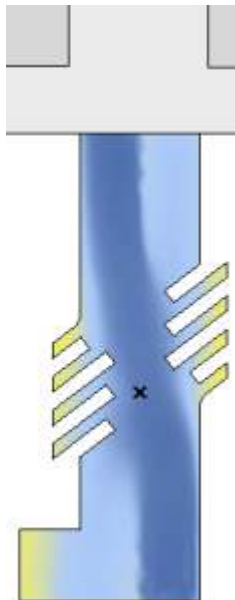
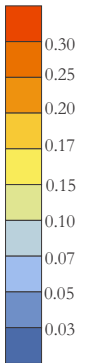


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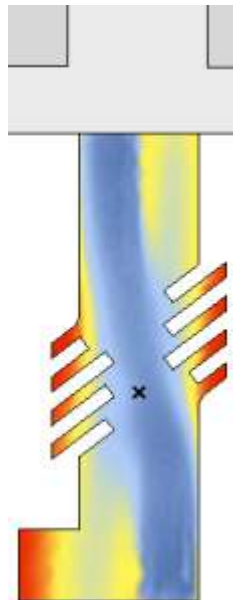


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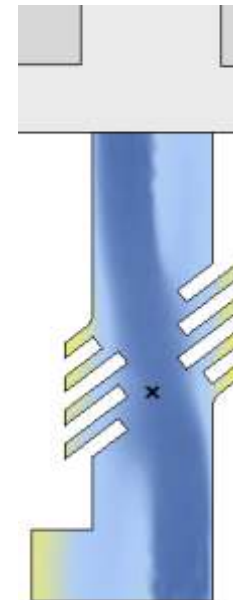
Radiation  
(Kwh/m2)



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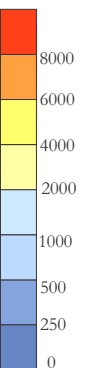


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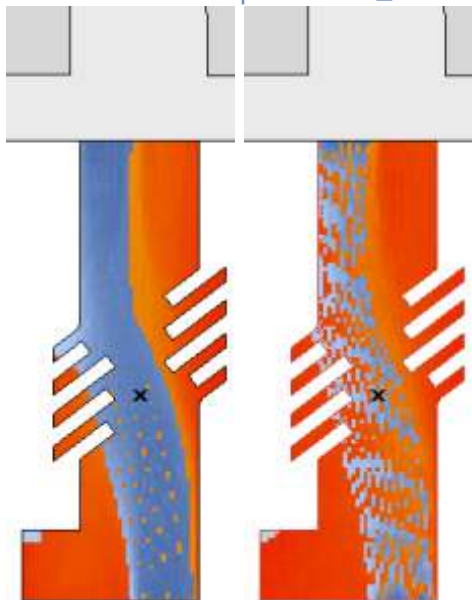


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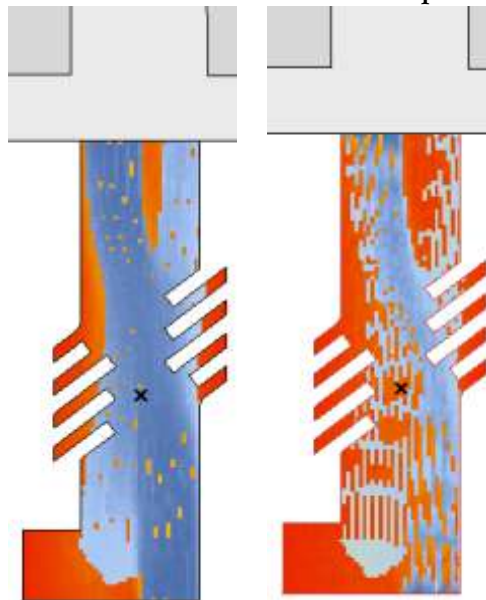
Illuminance  
(Lux)



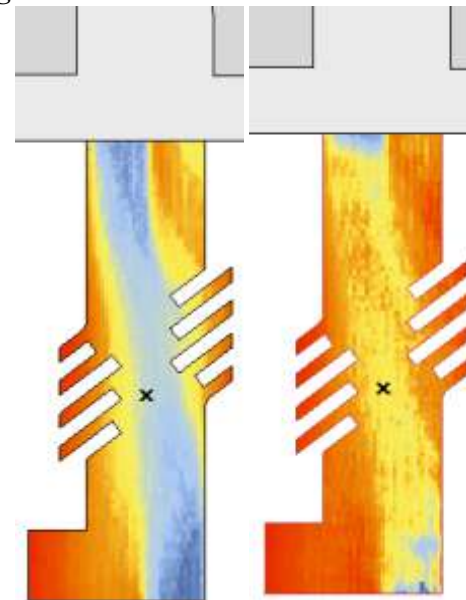
Winter Situation | Dec 21st \_Overcast Sky



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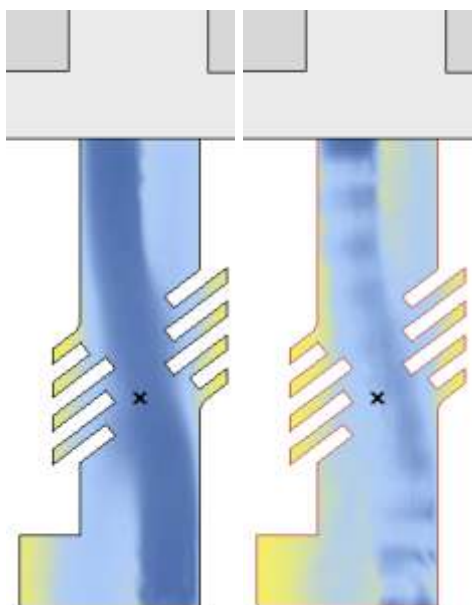
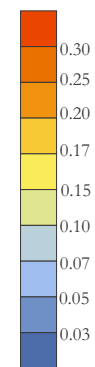


12 p.m. to 1 p.m.

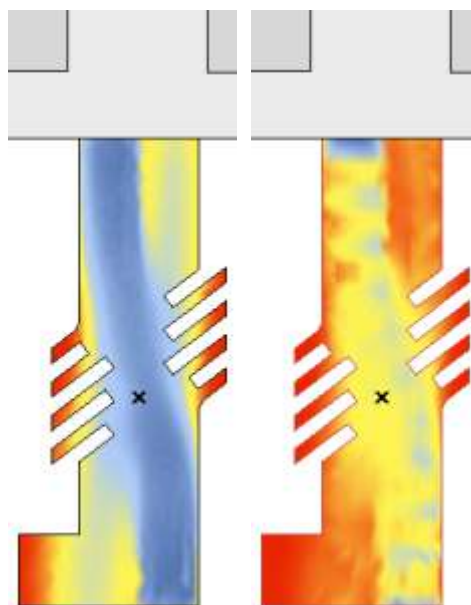


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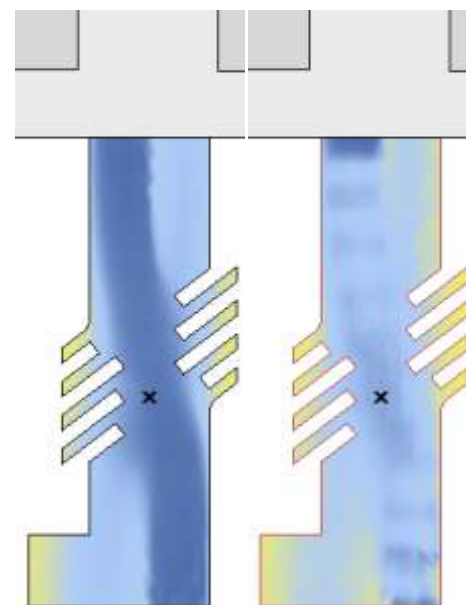
Radiation  
(Kwh/m2)



9 a.m.

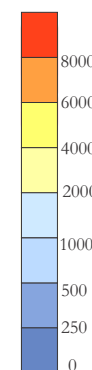


12 p.m.



3 p.m.

Illuminance  
(Lux)

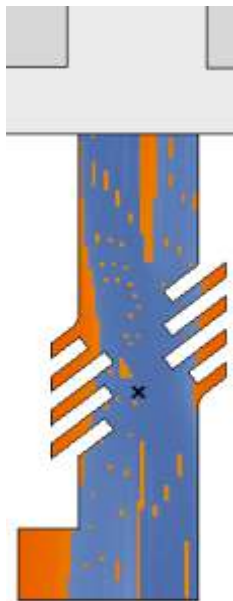


Summer Situation | June 21st \_Sunny Sky

Without Operable Shading



9 a.m. to 10 a.m.

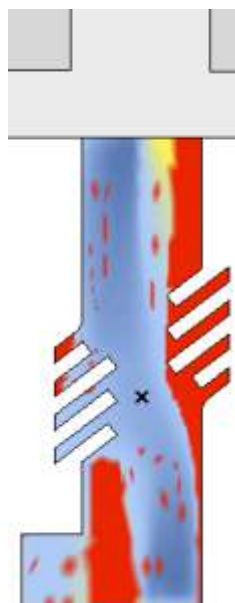
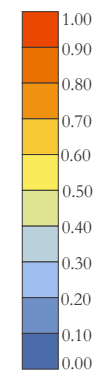


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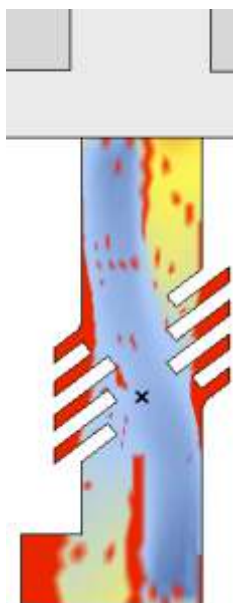


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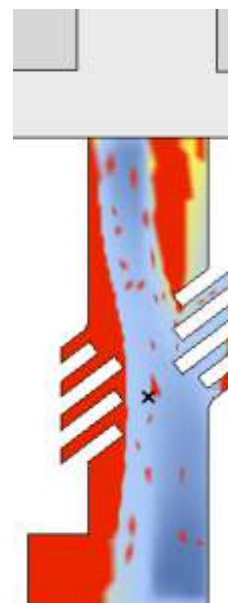
Radiation  
(Kwh/m2)



9 a.m.

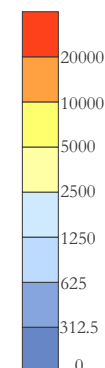


12 p.m.



3 p.m.

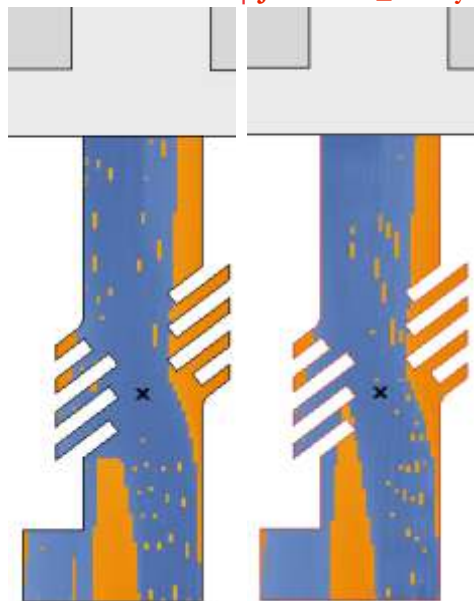
Illuminance  
(Lux)



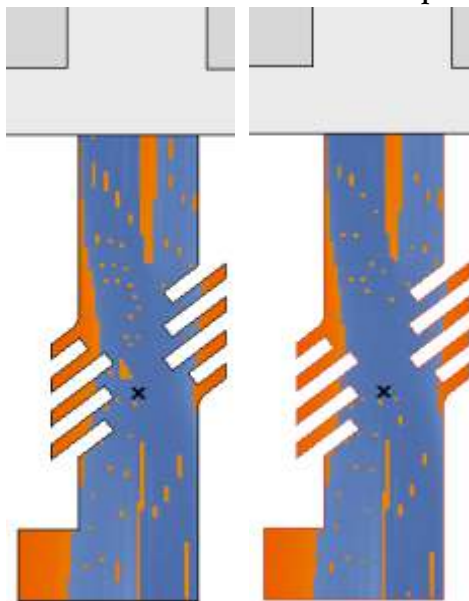


Summer Situation | June 21st \_Sunny Sky

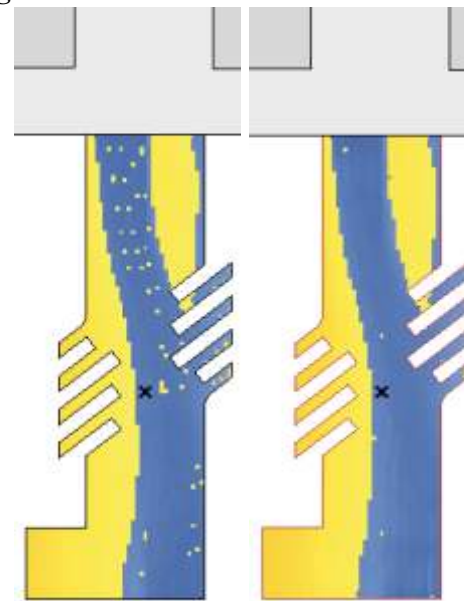
With Operable Shading



9 a.m. to 10 a.m.

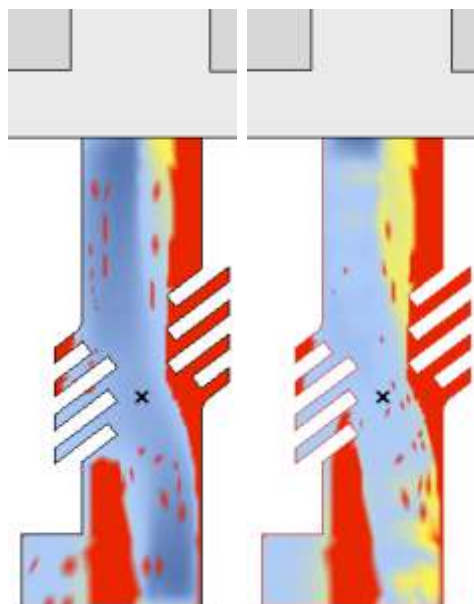
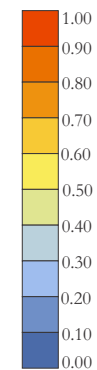


12 p.m. to 1 p.m.

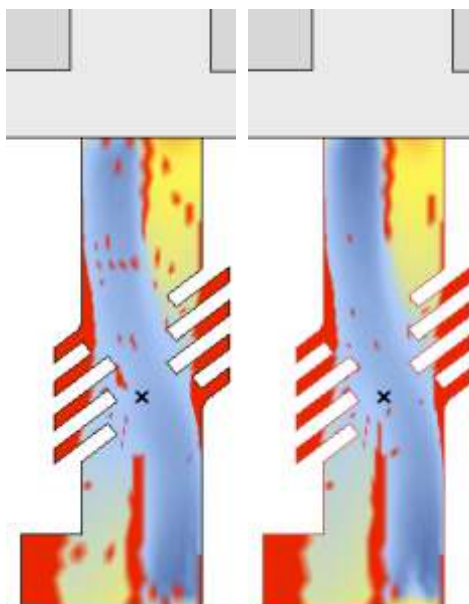


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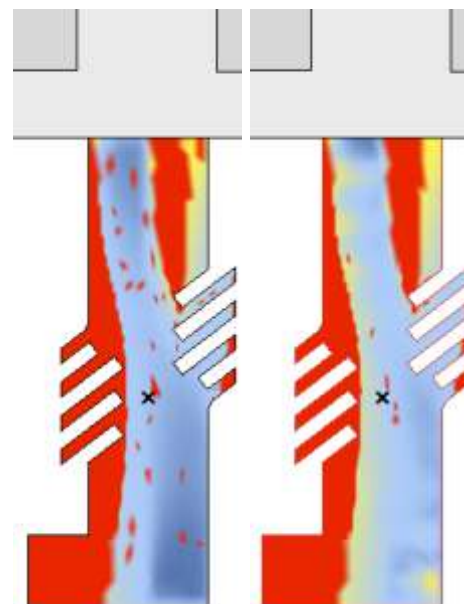
Radiation  
(Kwh/m2)



9 a.m.

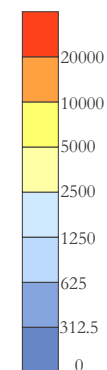


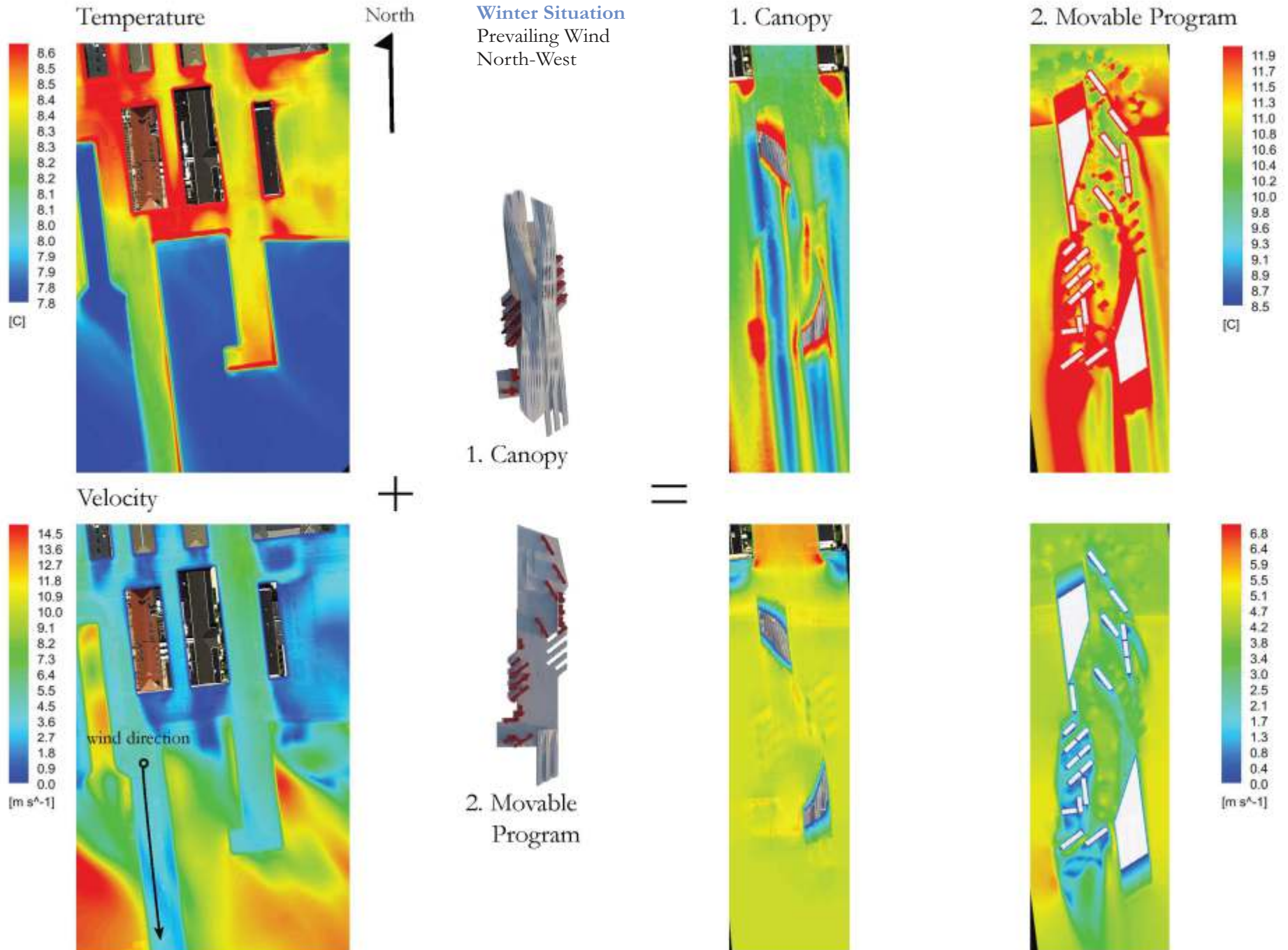
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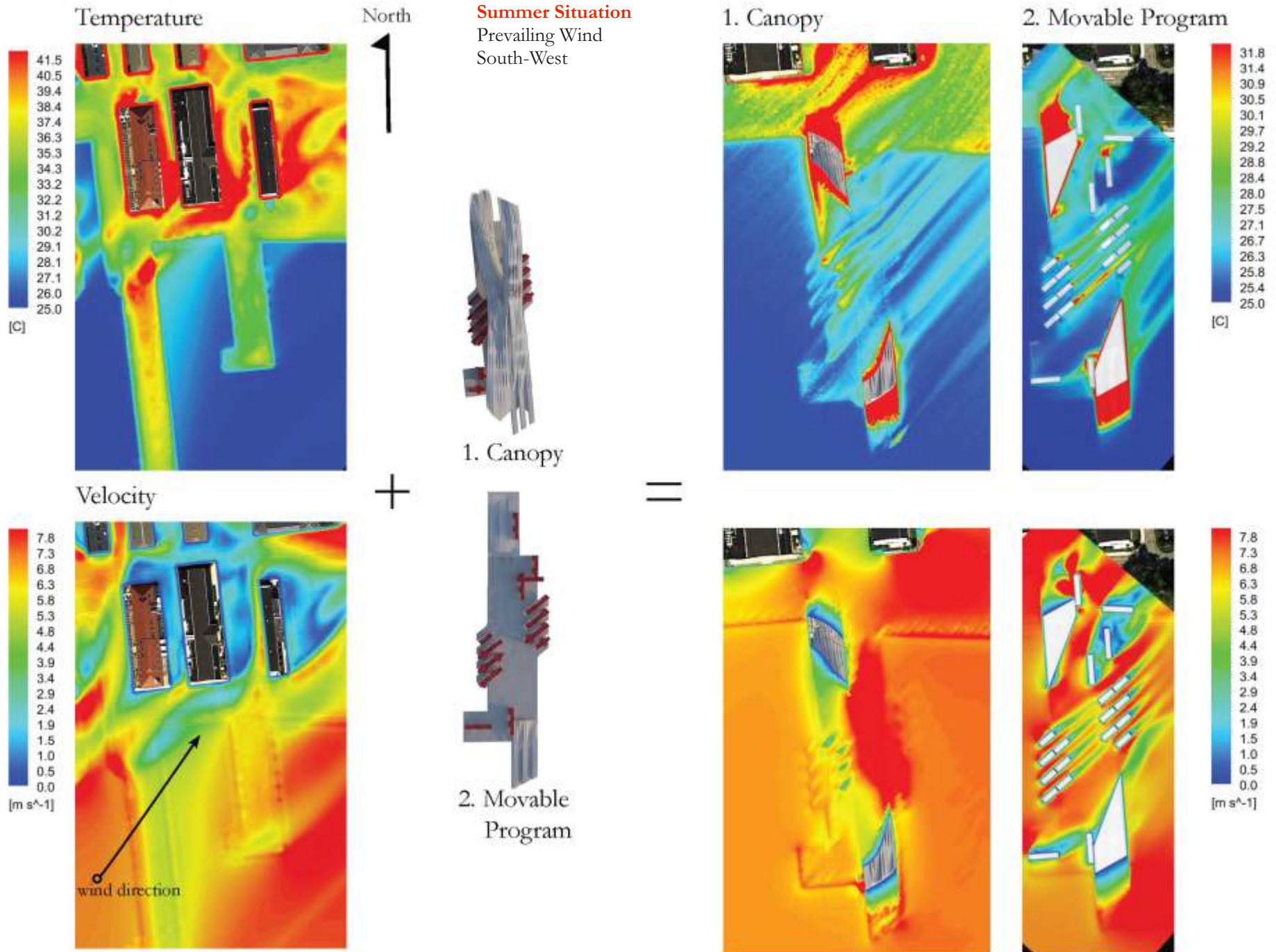
3 p.m.

Illuminance  
(Lux)





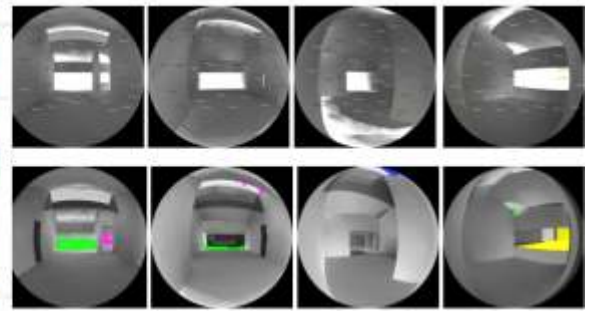
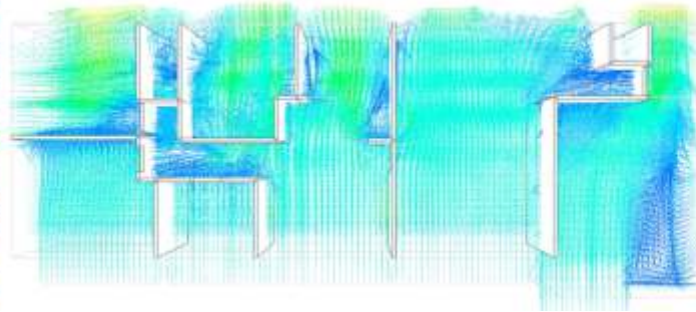
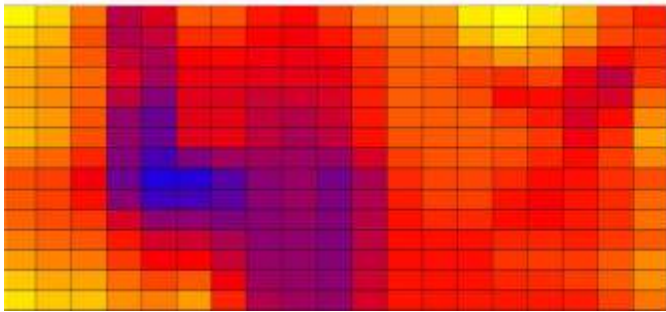






**Devang**

Works from 2012 | **USA**

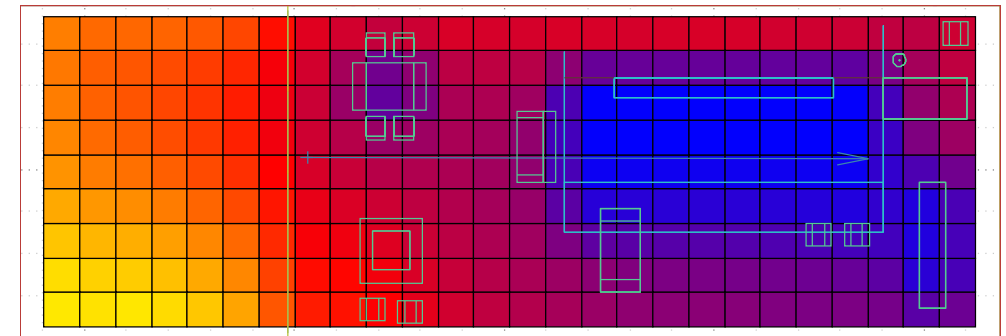
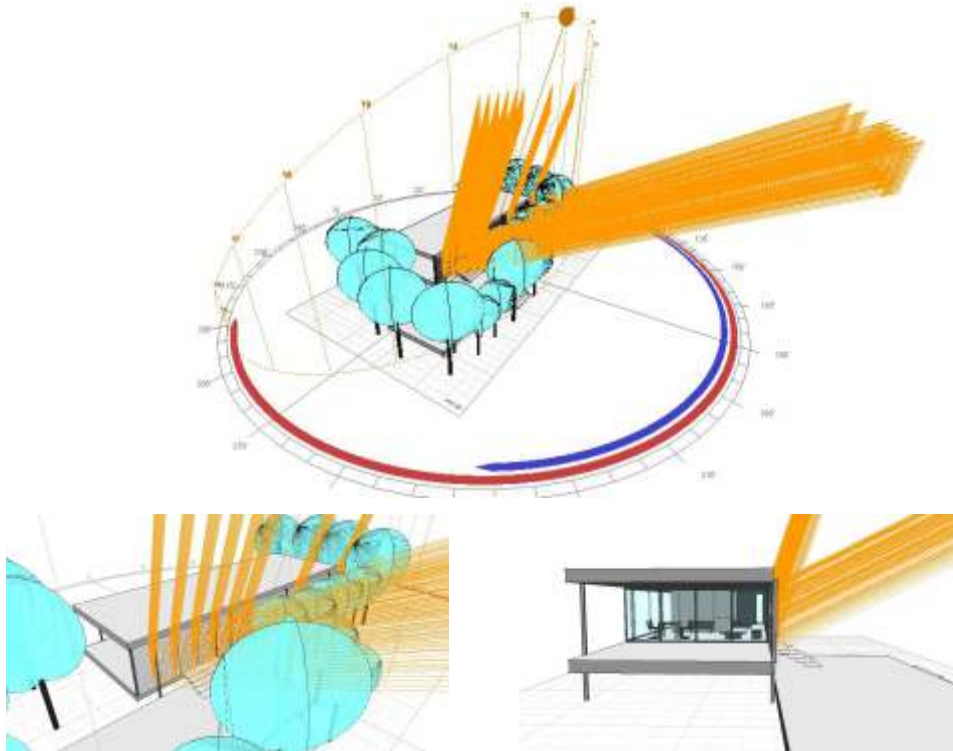


### 3. Standard Simulation

**Daylight** Simulation

**CFD** Simulation

**Energy** Simulation



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### Illuminance

21st June @ 12 noon (Sunny Sky)

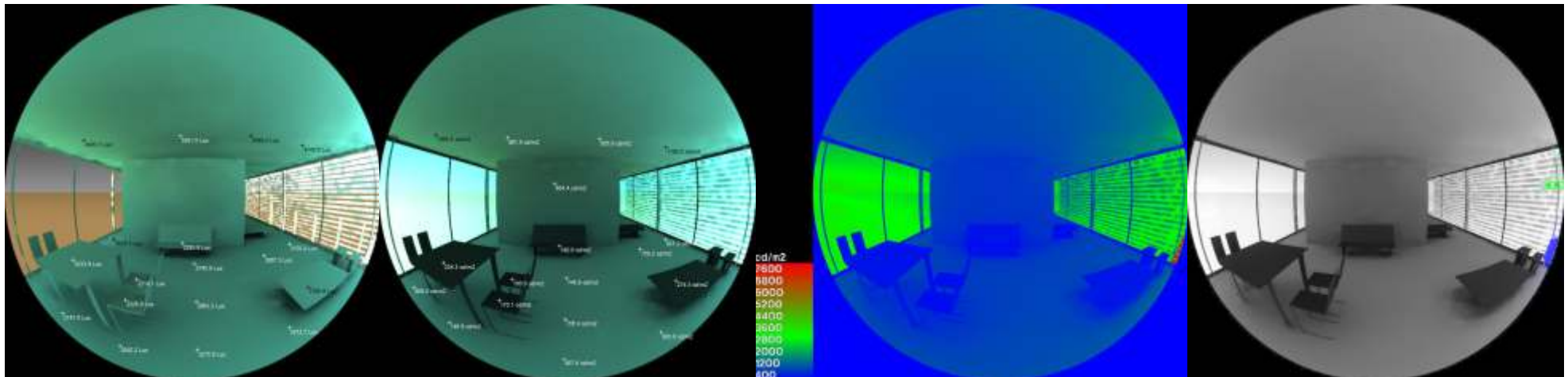
Illuminance analysis and louver testing for Farnsworth House. Although louvers cut off radiation and completely eliminates glare from high altitude summer sun, the illuminance level achieved inside the house is above the ideal illuminance range recommended by IES.

Illuminance

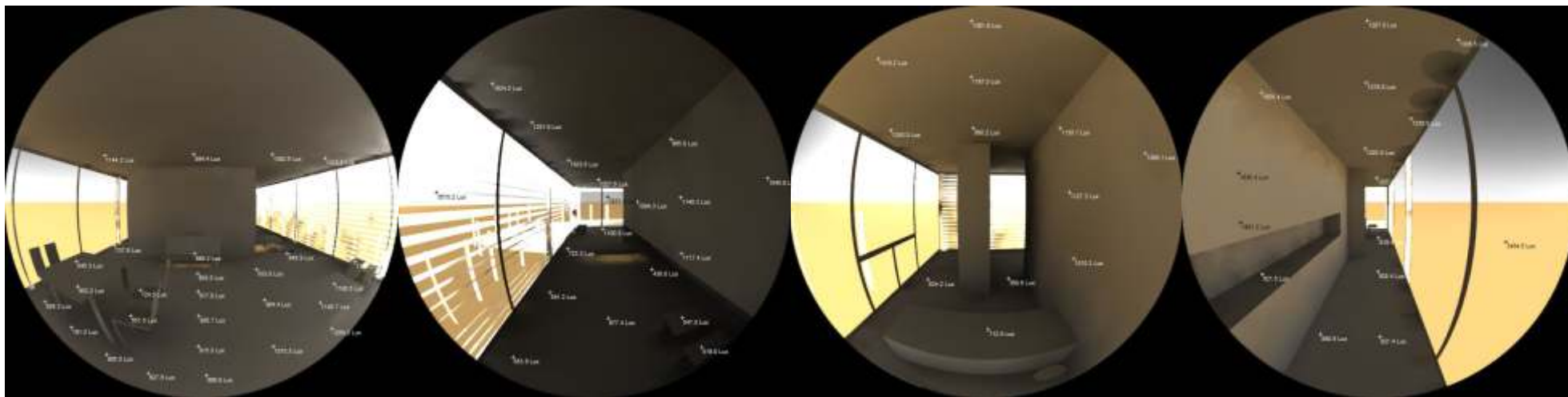
Luminance

False Color

Glare



Final Rendering with Radiance



Achieved Illuminance

21st September @ 12 noon (Sunny Sky)



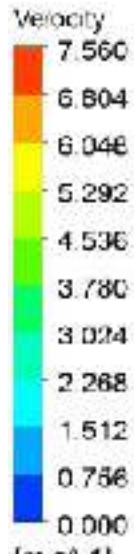
Luminance

21st September @ 12 noon (Sunny Sky)

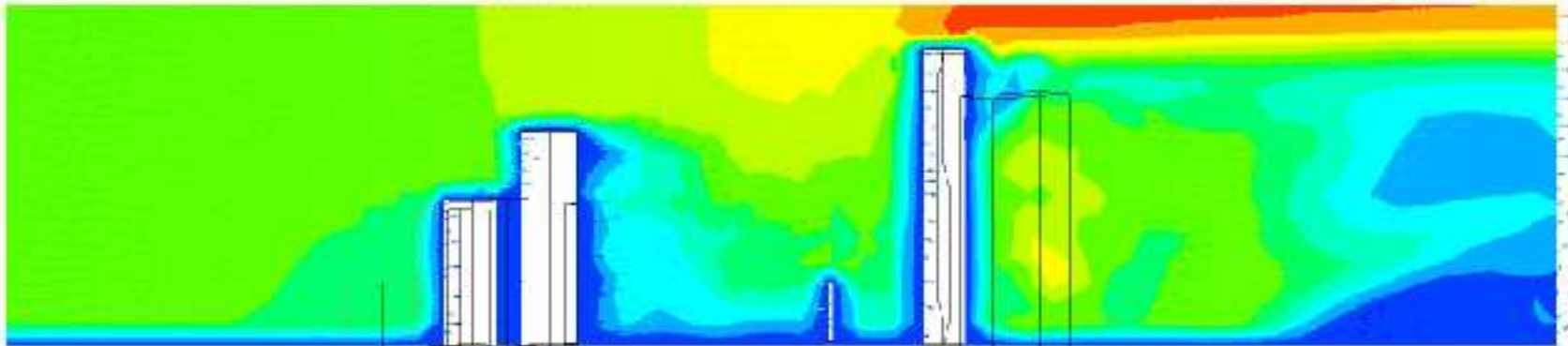




ANSYS



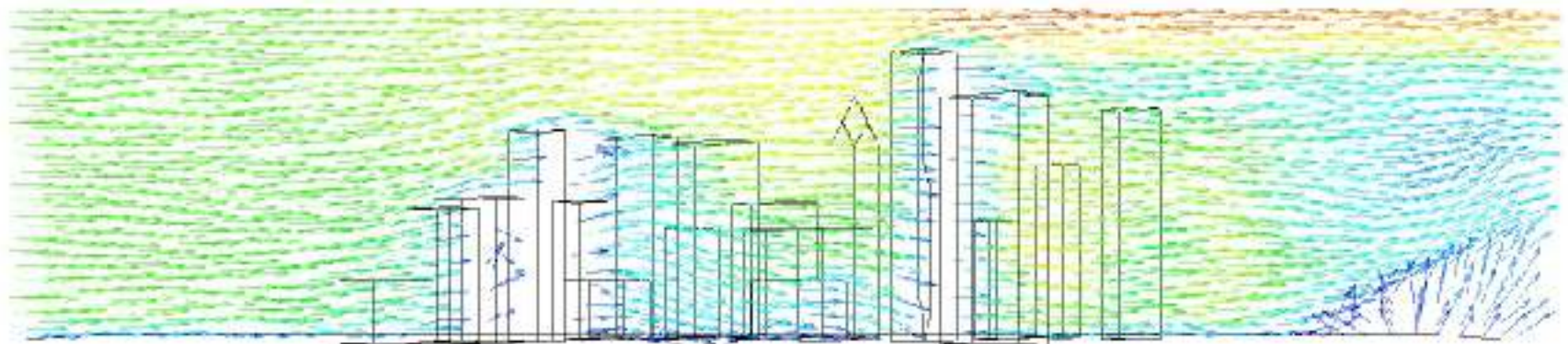
External Wind Accessibility Contour



ANSYS

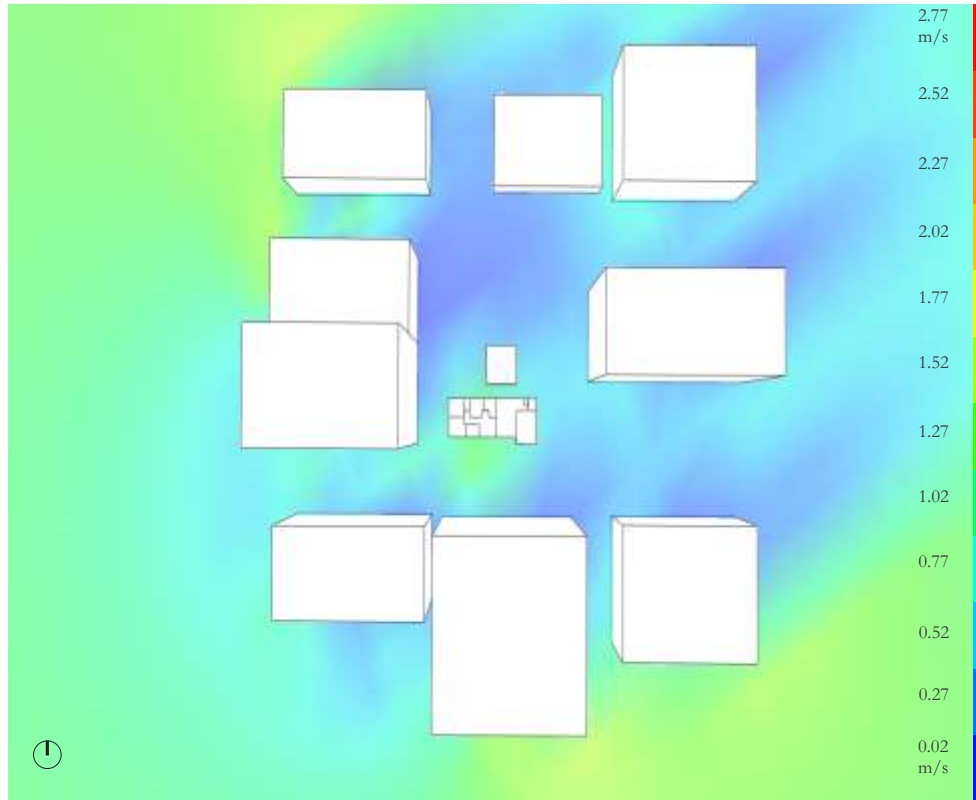


External Wind Accessibility Vector





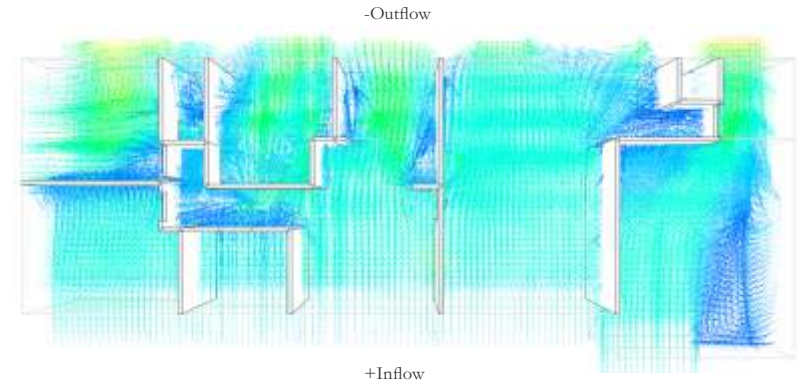
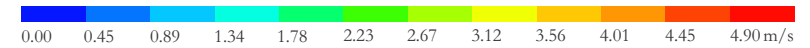
### External Wind Accessibility Analysis



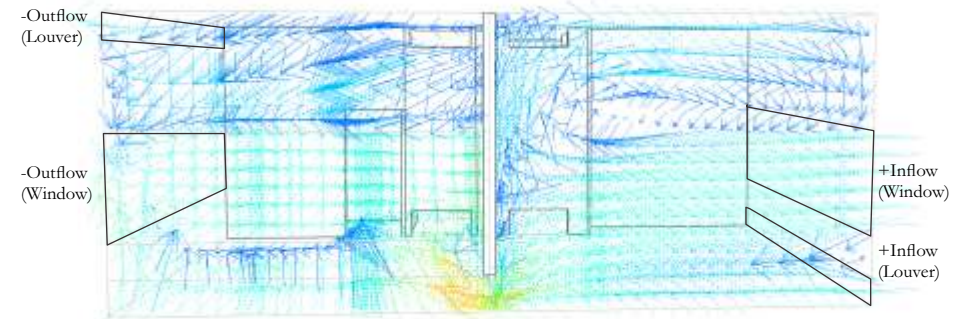
External wind accessibility analysis is was conducted to analyze microclimate wind pattern and to decide the location of openings. Buildings in close proximity of site influence and enhance local wind velocity near the house. Wind velocity at the boundary of is noted and is further used to conduct internal airflow analysis.

Based on external wind accessibility analysis, openings were provided on south and west faces of the house. In addition to that, louvered openings were proposed at the bottom of interior walls. Bottom level openings accentuate internal airflow and facilitates satisfactory wind velocity (1.0 to 2.0 m/s) for physiological cooling effect to residents during summer months.

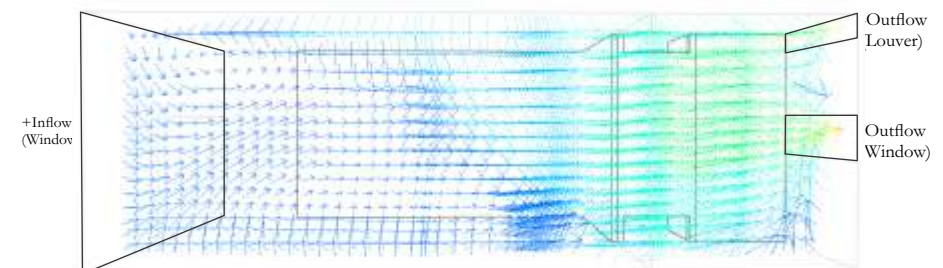
### Internal Airflow Analysis



Velocity Vector showing airflow distribution inside the house in plan

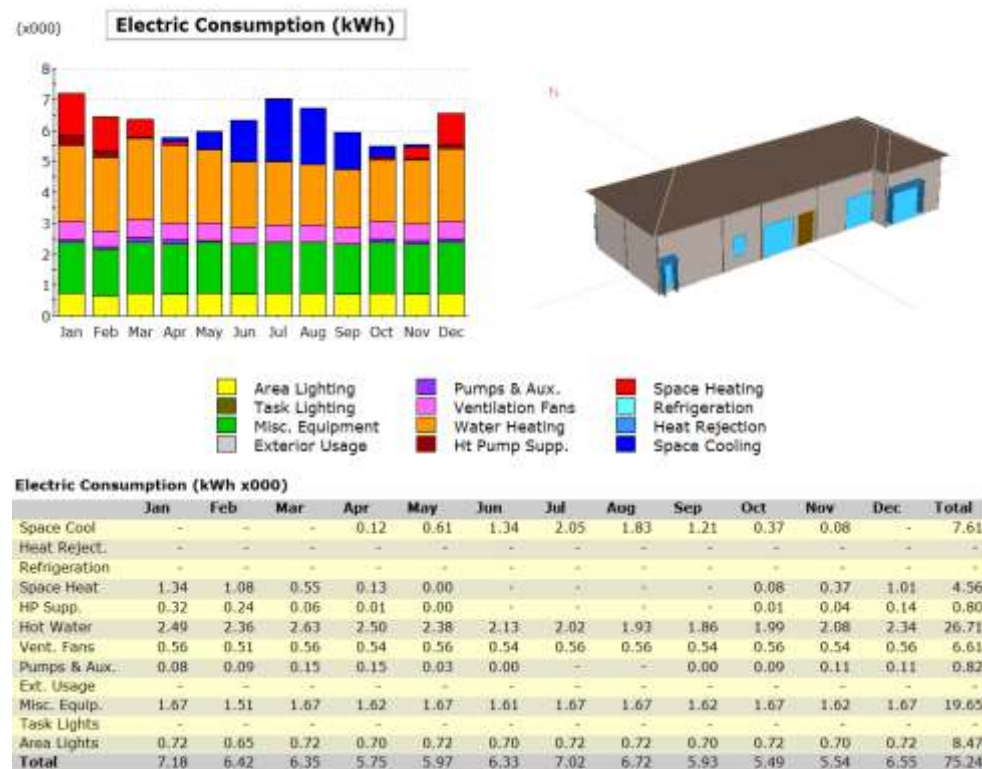


Velocity Vector showing bottom level vent in one of the Interior wall

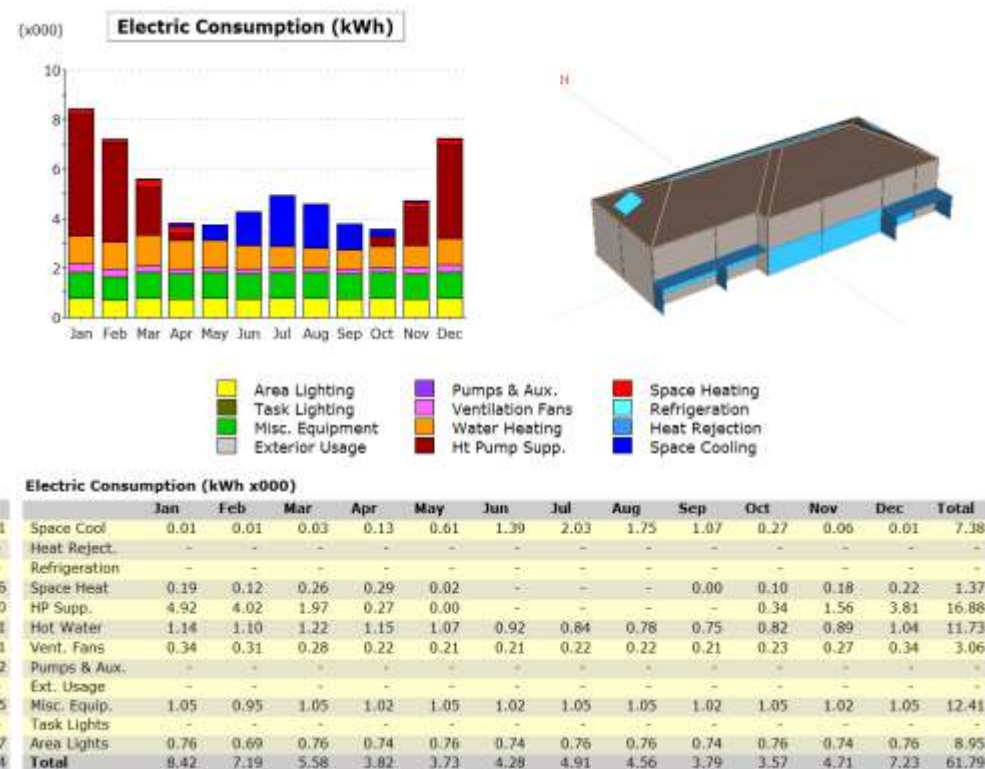




## Energy Simulation\_Baseline



## Energy Simulation\_Design Case



In this case, baseline energy analysis shows that Water Heating and Equipment are the primary consumers of energy in this example. Since daylight is not kept on in energy simulation process, the area lighting energy is constant throughout the year. The analysis shows energy for cooling during summer months and energy for heating during winter months. This profile validates the behavior of energy model in conjunction with Philadelphia weather and energy model settings. High energy consumption of water heating indicates that building suffers from high infiltration all round the year and heat loss during winter months. That calls for a relatively more insulated envelope in

Since the changes made in design were primarily governed by daylight and CFD studies, the glass area and due to that the electricity consumption increased. In order to address the issue, and energy efficient glass (Pilkington Solar-E Plus A) was selected and technical specification were drawn from the manufacturer's website. This brought down electricity consumption from 79000 Kwh to 72000 Kwh. In addition to that, wall construction information was changed from Plywood>Insulation board>Gypsum board (Outside>Inside) to Concrete>Minwool batt insulation>Brick (Outside>Inside). This further reduced the electricity consumption from 72000 Kwh to 62000 Kwh, providing approximately 20% reduction from baseline model.



# Full Building Energy Simulation and Calibration with Skirkanich Hall, Upenn

M.E.B.D. 2013  
Advisor Yun Kyu Yi

Simulation

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Skirkanich Hall, Upenn



EnergyPlus Model with DesignBuilder

## Airflow

In addition to the heat source, airflow will help in faster air discharge. Also, will raise negative pressure at the outlet of atrium

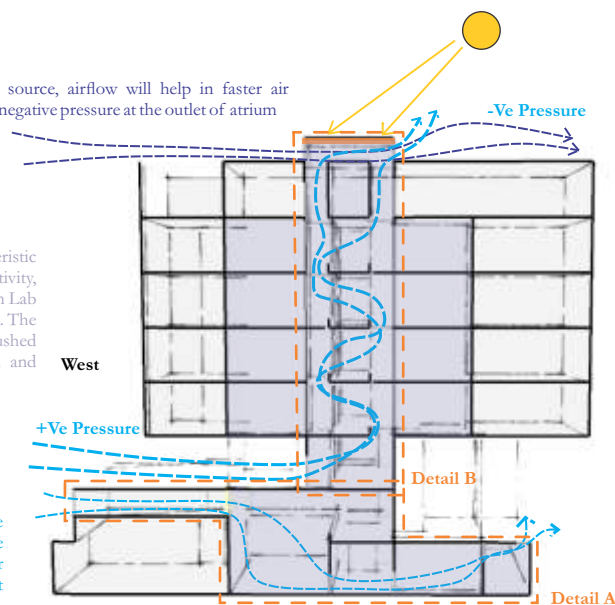
## Glass in Atrium

Glass, due to its characteristic of high thermal conductivity, will help in heat loss from Lab rooms adjacent to atrium. The heat will eventually be flushed out through convection and airflow in atrium.

## Air Inlet for Atrium

## Air Inlet for Basement

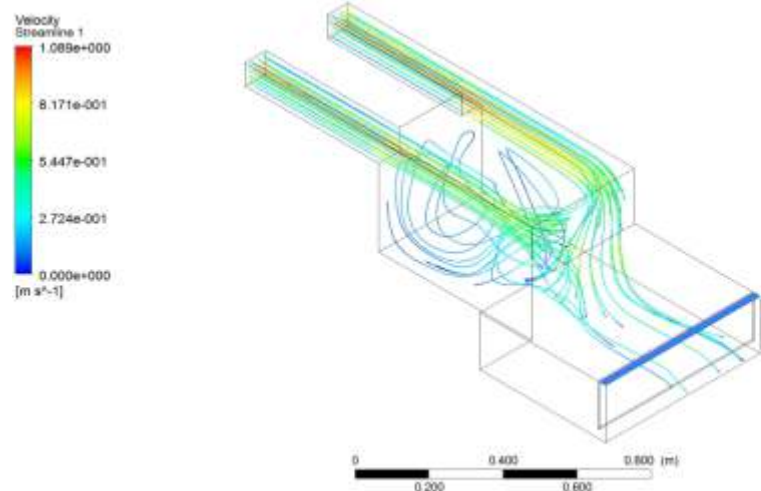
Inlets located on the windward side to capture air during the outside air temperature is in comfort range.



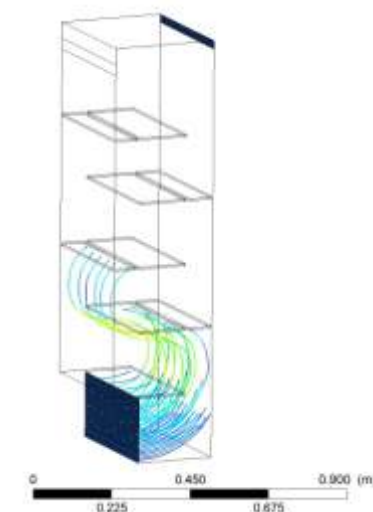
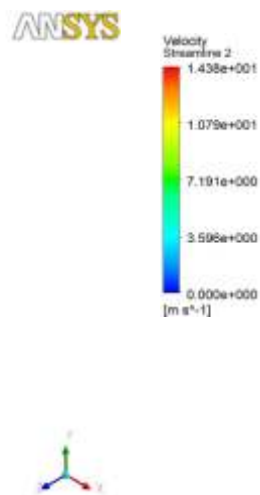
**Heat Source**  
Heat source at the top of the atrium induces negative pressure and thus helps in convection.

East

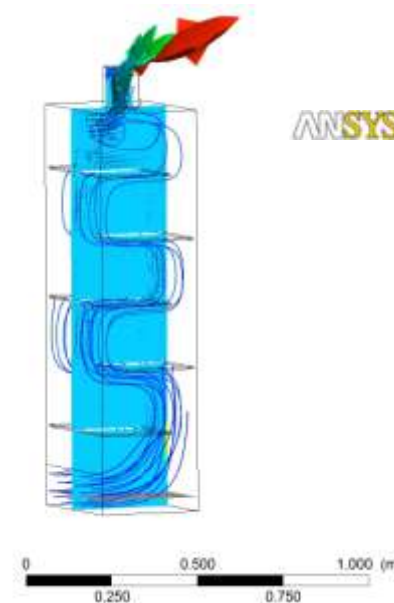
Section Through Skirkanich Hall



Detail A | Internal Airflow Testing | Satisfactory



Detail B | Internal Airflow Testing | Not Satisfactory



Detail B | Internal Stack Effect Testing | Satisfactory

## Devang

Works from 2010-2012 | India



## 2. Professional Work

Villa

Mid-Rise Apartment

A suburban villa primarily built with exposed R.C.C. construction. A common swimming pool divides the two residences. Strategically placed and structurally integrated exposed R.C.C. folded walls are special feature of the villa.

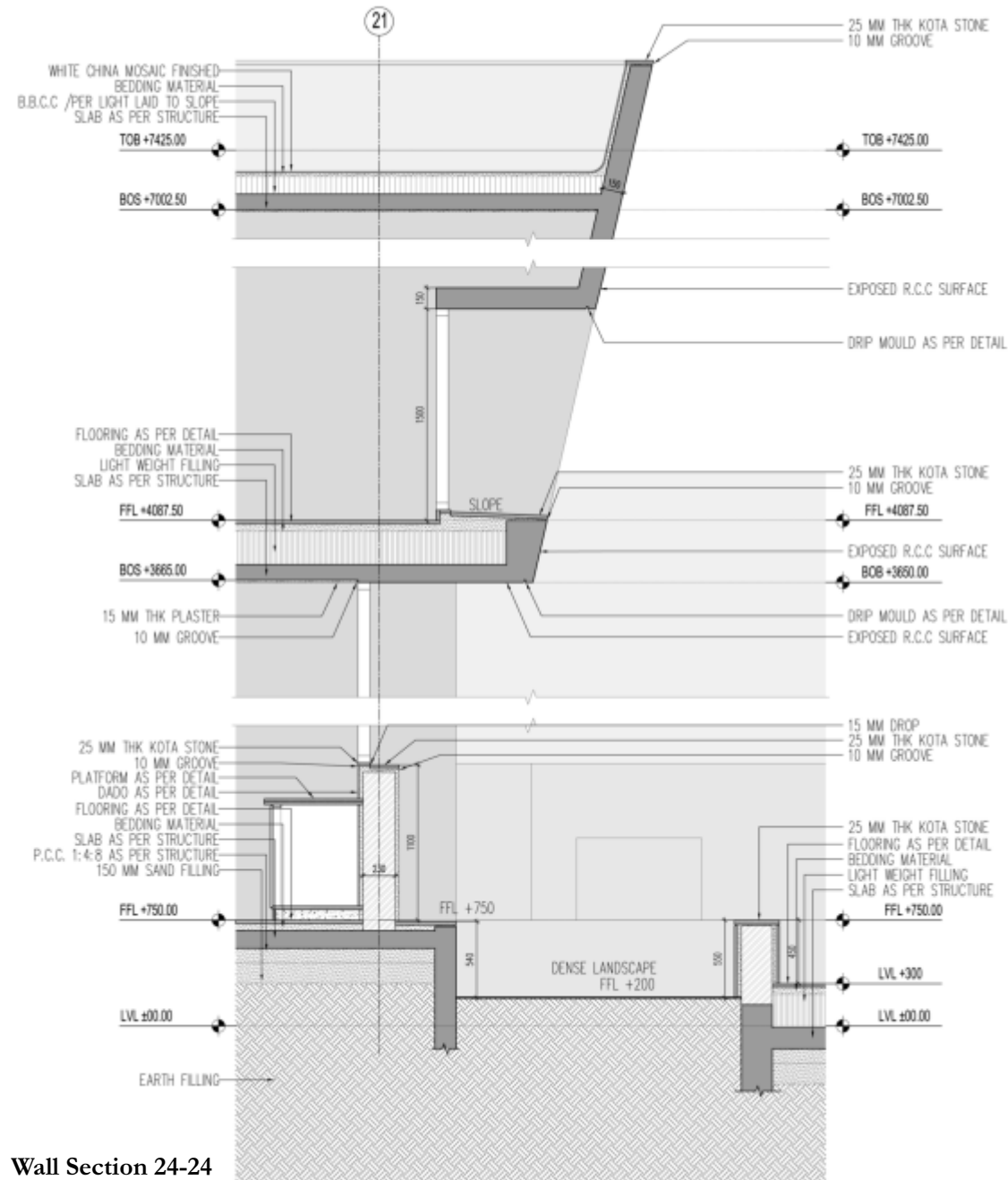


View 01

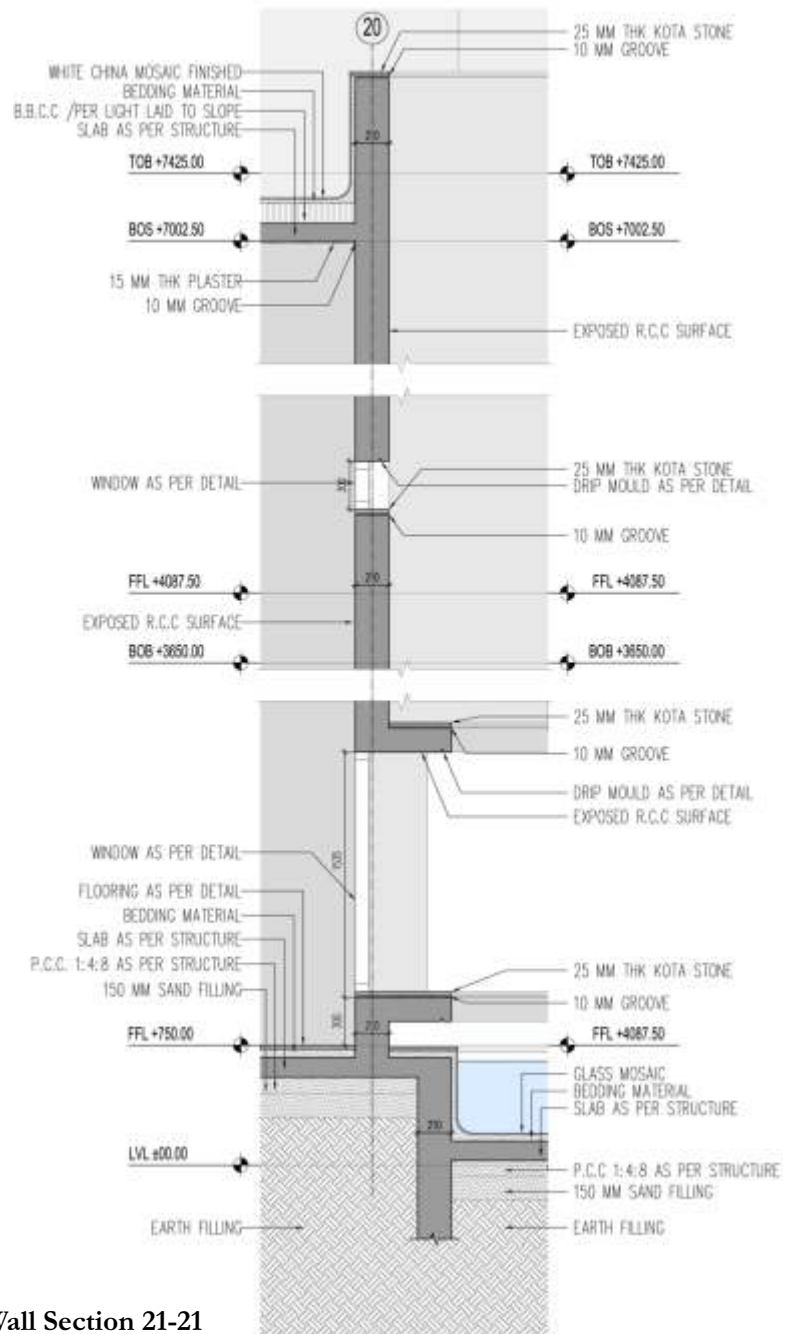


Ground Floor Plan





Wall Section 24-24



Wall Section 21-21



**Brief** A luxurious residential campus with high rise apartments of 3 bhk, 4 bhk, 5 bhk in configuration.



Replicated prototypes of planter, railing and sun breaker form a unique building facade.



Surrounded and shadowed by towers, the common landscaped area makes room for recreation with shared facilities like gymnasium and club house in immediate proximity.

**Objective** The design caters to local cultural trend and mainly addresses the local requirement of modern day housing solution for the joint families.

### Typical Floor

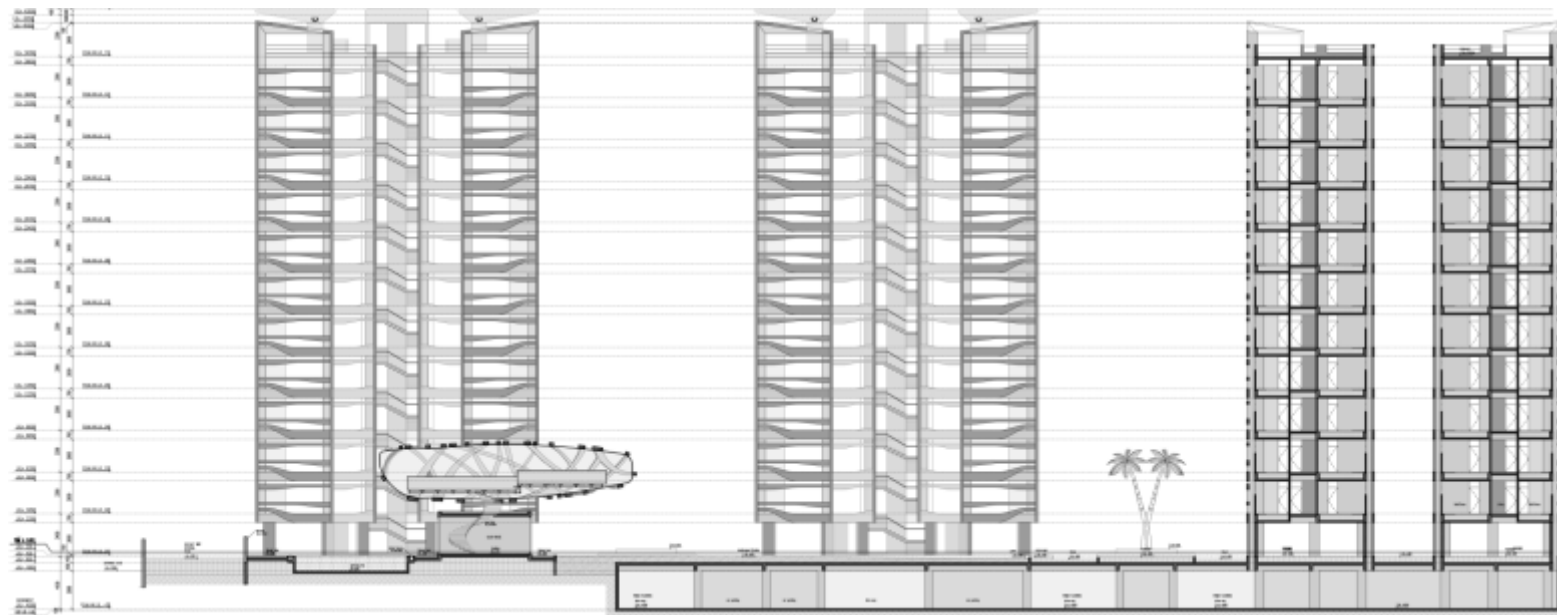


- 01. Main Entry
- 02. 4 BHK apartment
- 03. 5 BHK apartment
- 04. 3 BHK apartment

- 05. Common landscaped garden
- 06. Gymnasium / Club house
- 07. Swimming pool
- 08. Tennis court



The centrally located gymnasium with swimming pool provides an ideal health facility in close proximity and makes for a common play area for children, within the residence campus and under parental watch.



Section 1-1



A shell structure with plexiglass cover of the club house is structurally designed to be a balanced cantilever. Radically distinctive outlook and centralized position makes the club house a focal point of outdoor activities.

