



Sustainable Housing in French Polynesia

End-semester Presentation

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Goals: Minimum for Spring Term

- **An integrated and locally sourced and/or manufactured materials solution set including, at very least:**
 - Proposed replacement for treated wood structure
 - Proposed replacement for wall infill panels
 - Proposed option for achieving a more insulative roof
- **Model existing MTR in Energy-10 and Virtual Environment**
 - Baseline model: input geometry and materials properties
 - Analysis of thermal comfort based on climate, materials, and two representative infiltration values: windows open + vents only
 - Ventilation CFD model (windows open, simplified surface temps, plus people) for two possible conditions: light wind + no wind
- **Same model with changes to inform proposed design**
 - Test addition of roof insulation (possible change to existing)
 - Test at least one possible ridge vent or cupola option
 - Modified materials set (all three changes noted above)



Latest Challenges

- Budget delays
- **Coup d'etat**
- More budget delays
- Different site shading
- New design
- Materials limitations
- Software learning curve
- Travel constraints

Progress

- **Reconnaissance trip**
 - New design
 - Materials research
- **Energy-10 model refined**
- **Virtual Environment (VE) refined**
 - thermal model
 - CFD model
- **Data collection plan**
- **Summer Planning**

Reconnaissance trip



MTR
Version 2





MTR
Version 3



Materials Research

- **Durable**
- **Inexpensive**
- **Locally producible and sustainable**
- **Resistant**
 - Rot
 - Termites
- **Bamboo**
- **Composite materials**
 - Recycled plastic
- **High albedo metal roofing**
- **Local woods**
 - Caribbean pine
 - Coconut
 - Ironwood



Energy-10

- **Problems faced:**

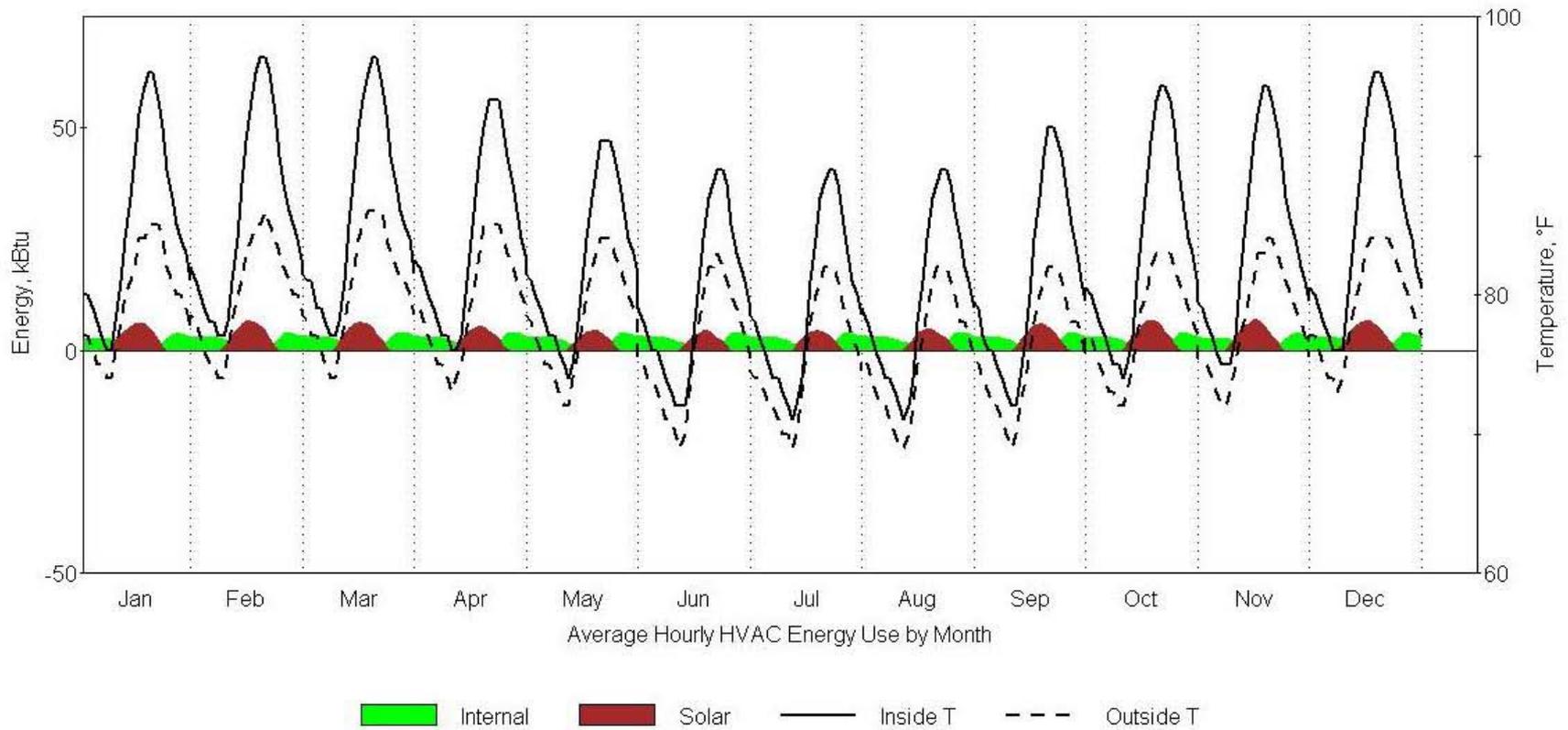
- No weather file
- Must choose an HVAC system
- Limited natural ventilation capabilities
- Most material constructions not in the library

- **Lessons learned from trip:**

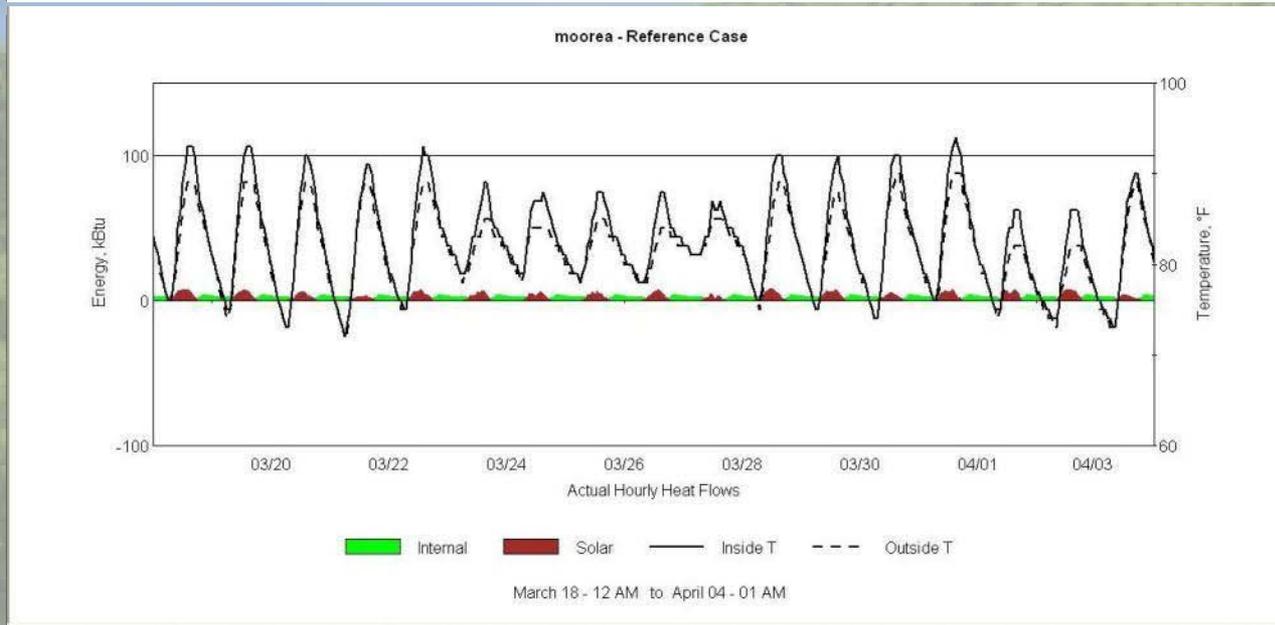
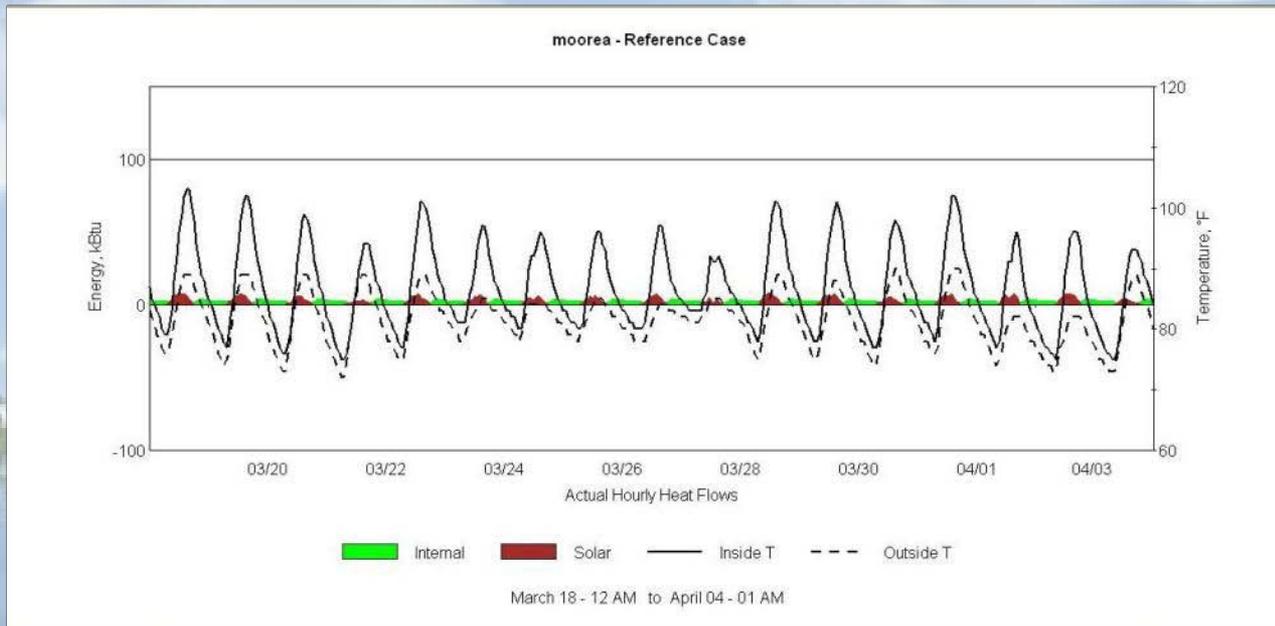
- Internal loads (e.g. showers, cooking)
- Construction details (e.g. roof)

Annual Data, 3ACH

moorea - Reference Case



3ACH vs. 43 ACH





Dynamic Simulations

- **Current house modeled under various conditions**
 - Moderate cloud cover with low wind
<2.2 mph (<1 m/s)
 - No cloud cover with relatively high winds
~11 mph (~5 m/s); ~6% of hours in typical year
- **Simple modifications simulated indicate potential for improvement**
- **Better optimized design within reach**

Modeling and Simulation Methods

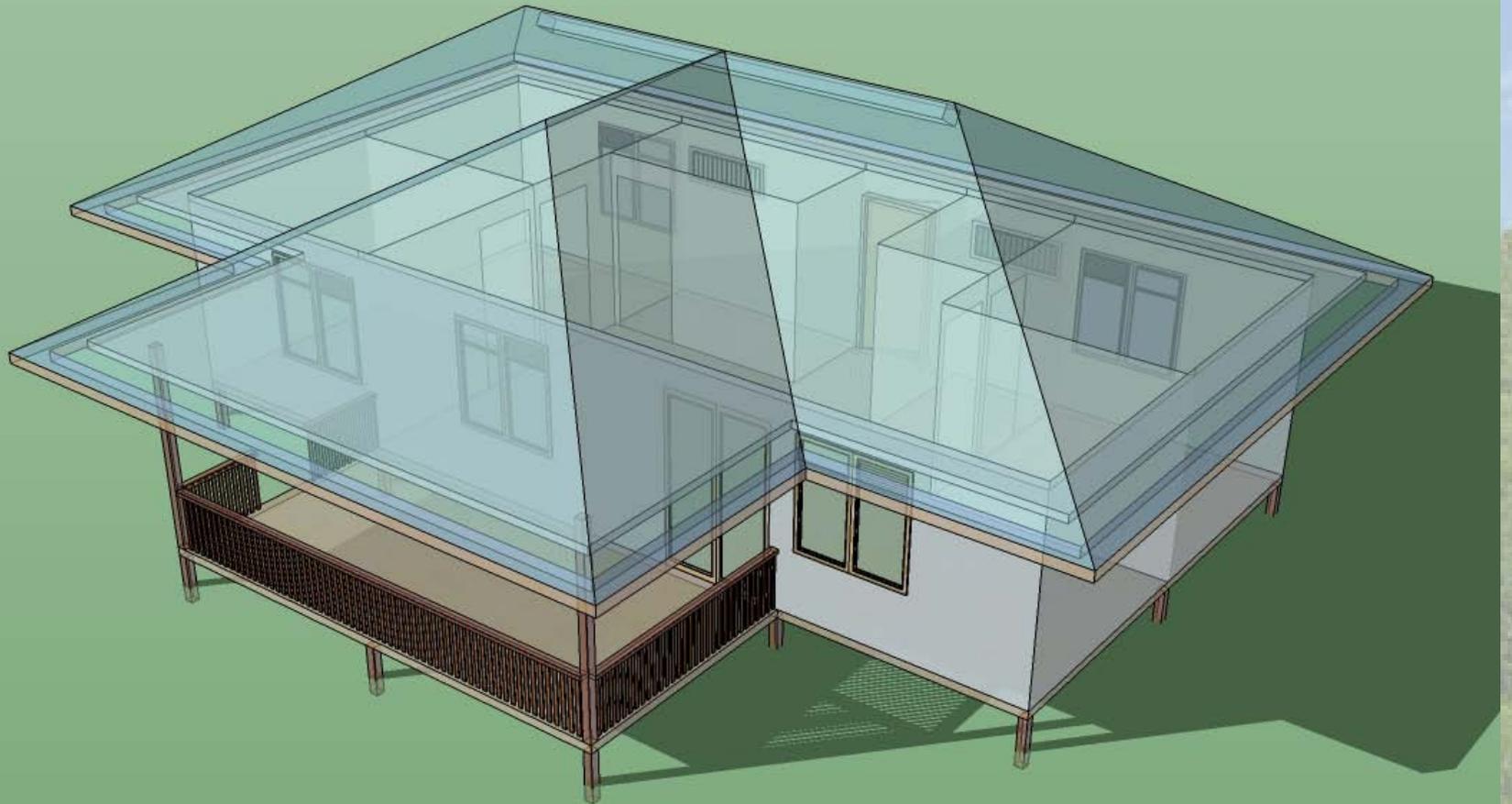
- **Realistic inputs**

- Building & site orientation* (matched to actual site)
- Accurate material properties
- Window and door openings according to usable area
- Shading: large roof overhangs and covered porch
- Open-air crawlspace
- Soffit vents (substantial openings in roof overhang)
- Internal loads: 4 people, small fridge, minimal lights

- **Optimization Approach**

- No mechanical ventilation or air conditioning
- Reduce solar gain (roof and windows)
- Enhance natural ventilation

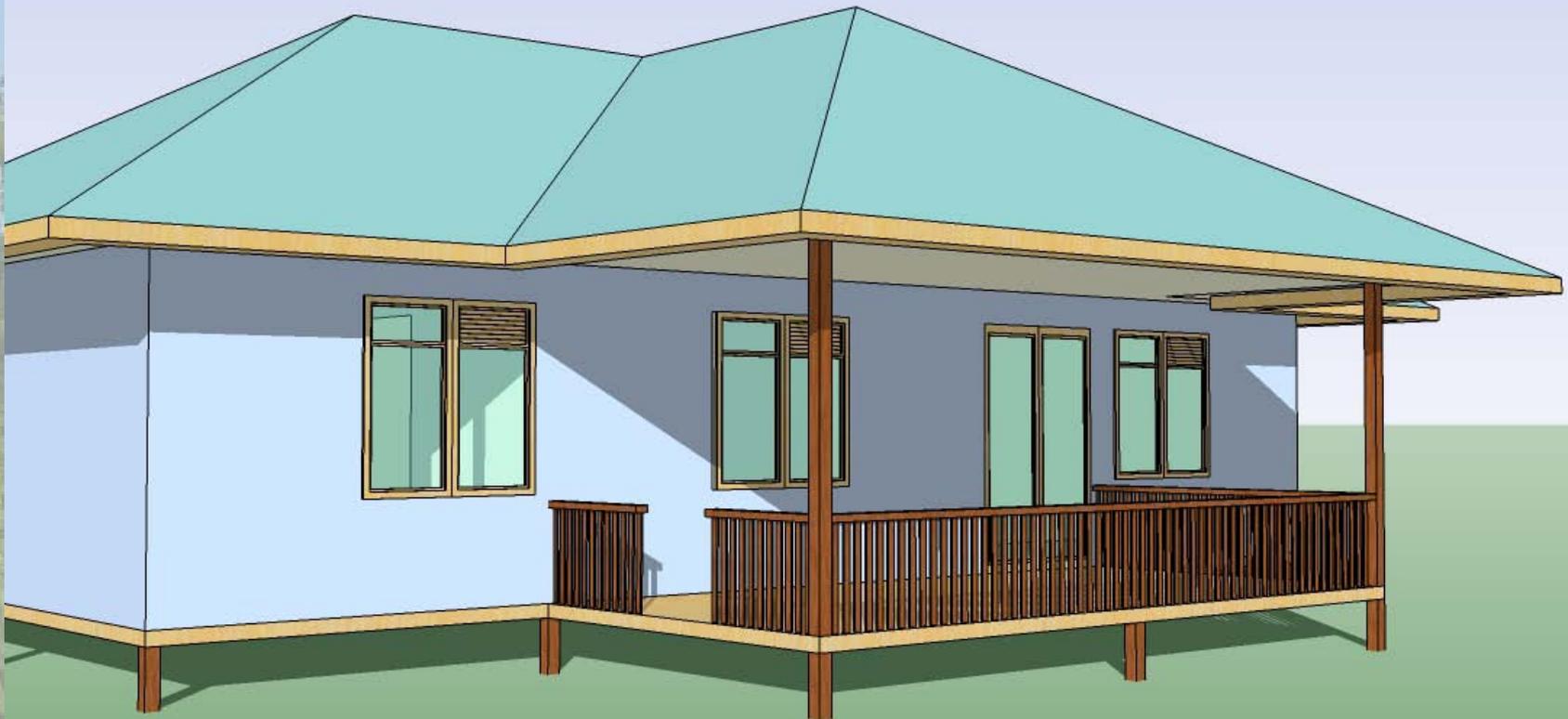
Existing MTR Design – Metal Roofed Cottage



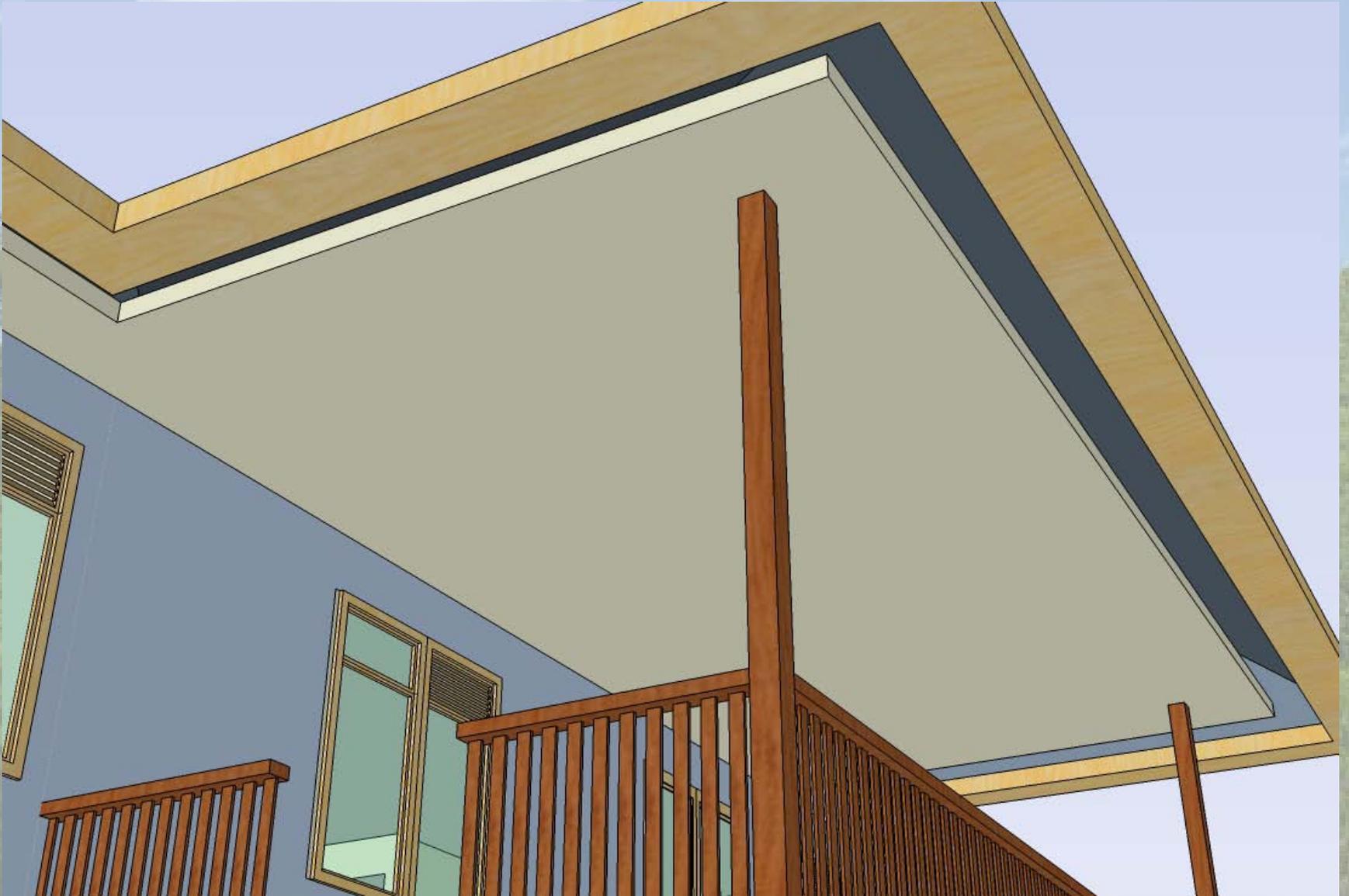
Existing MTR Design – Divided Interior



Existing MTR Design – Overhang & Airflow



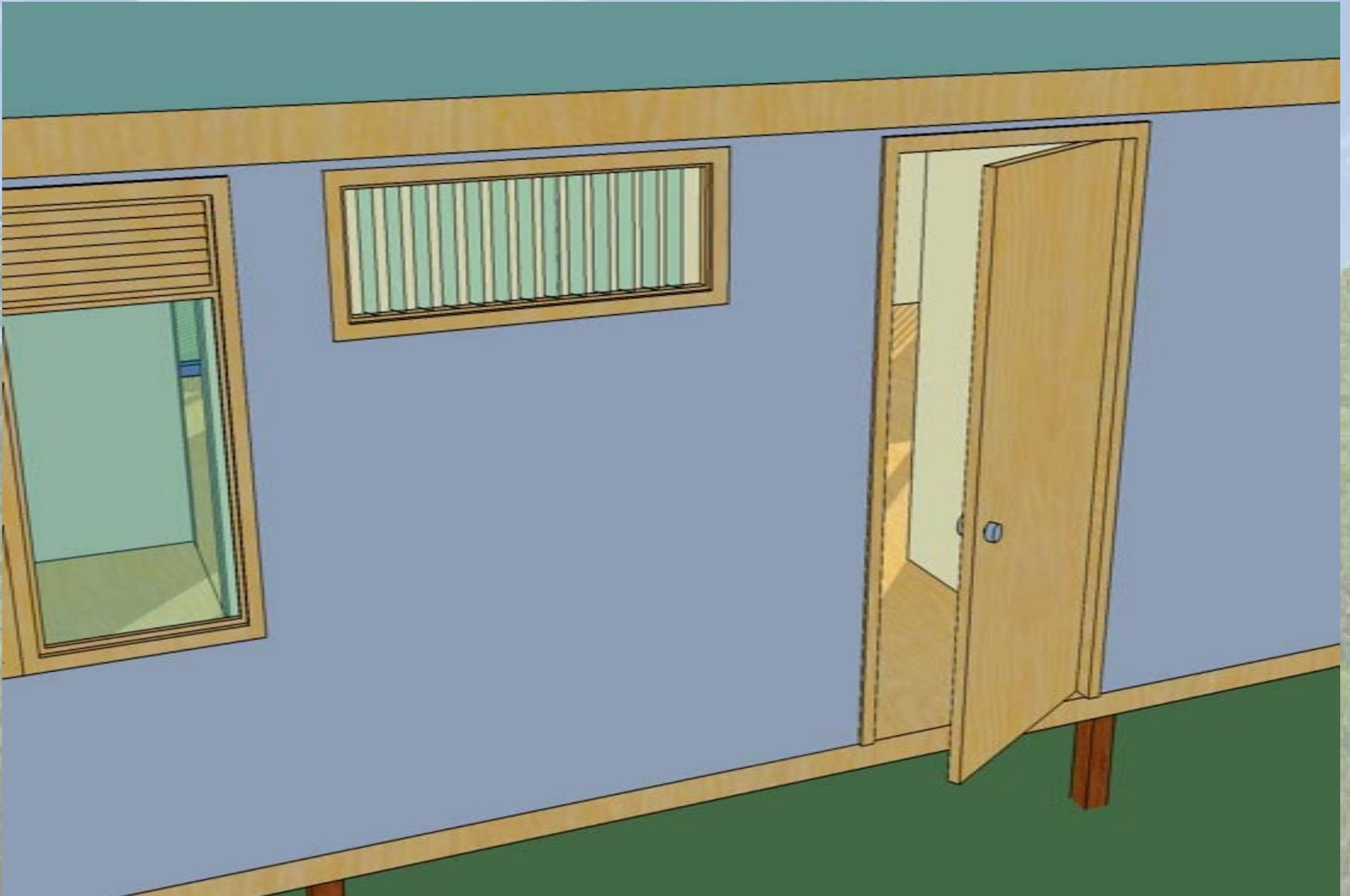
Existing MTR Design – Large Soffit Vents



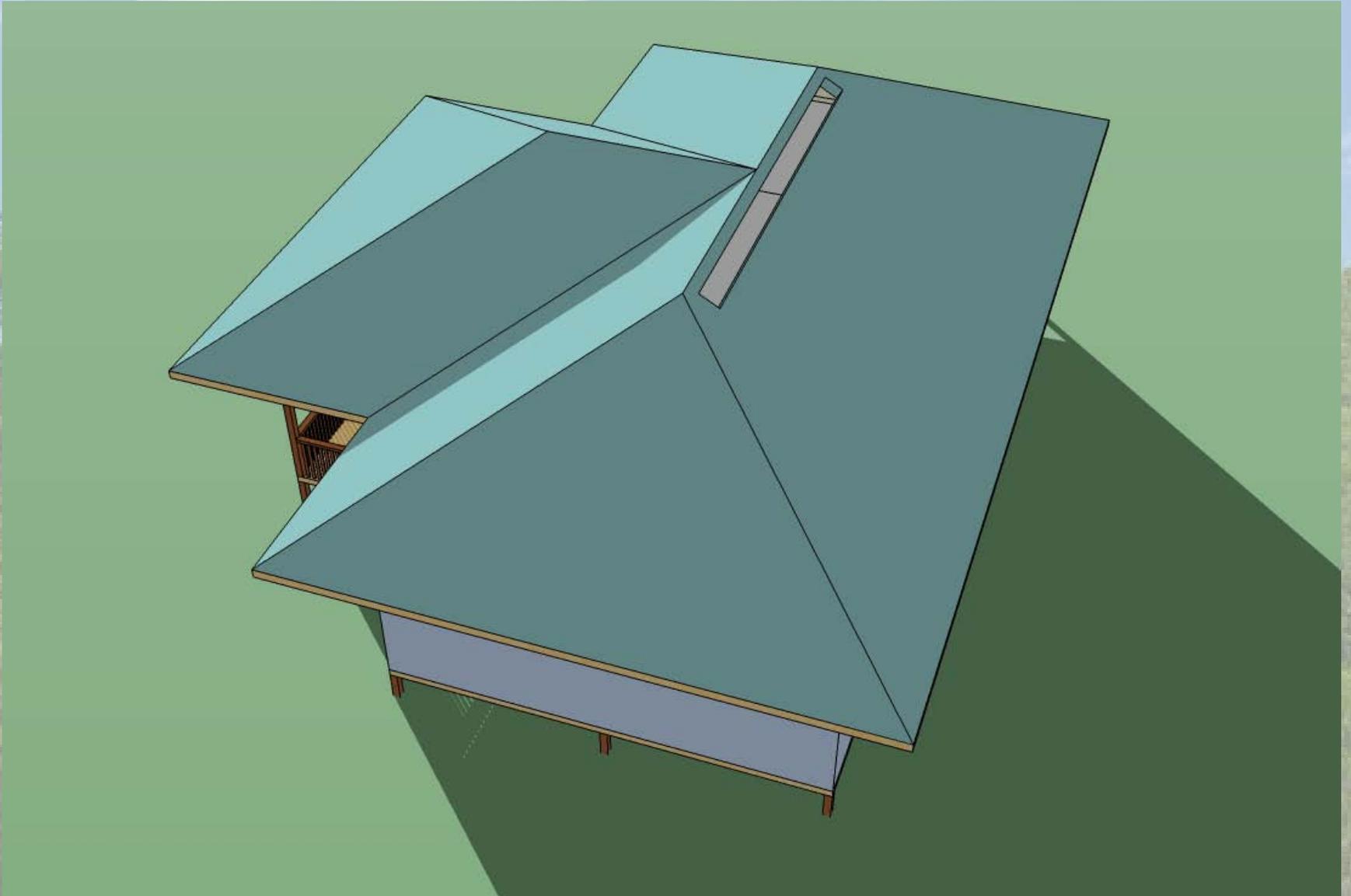
Existing MTR Design – Sliders & Louvers



Existing MTR Design – Back Door & Jalousie



Existing MTR Design – Ridge Vent Tested

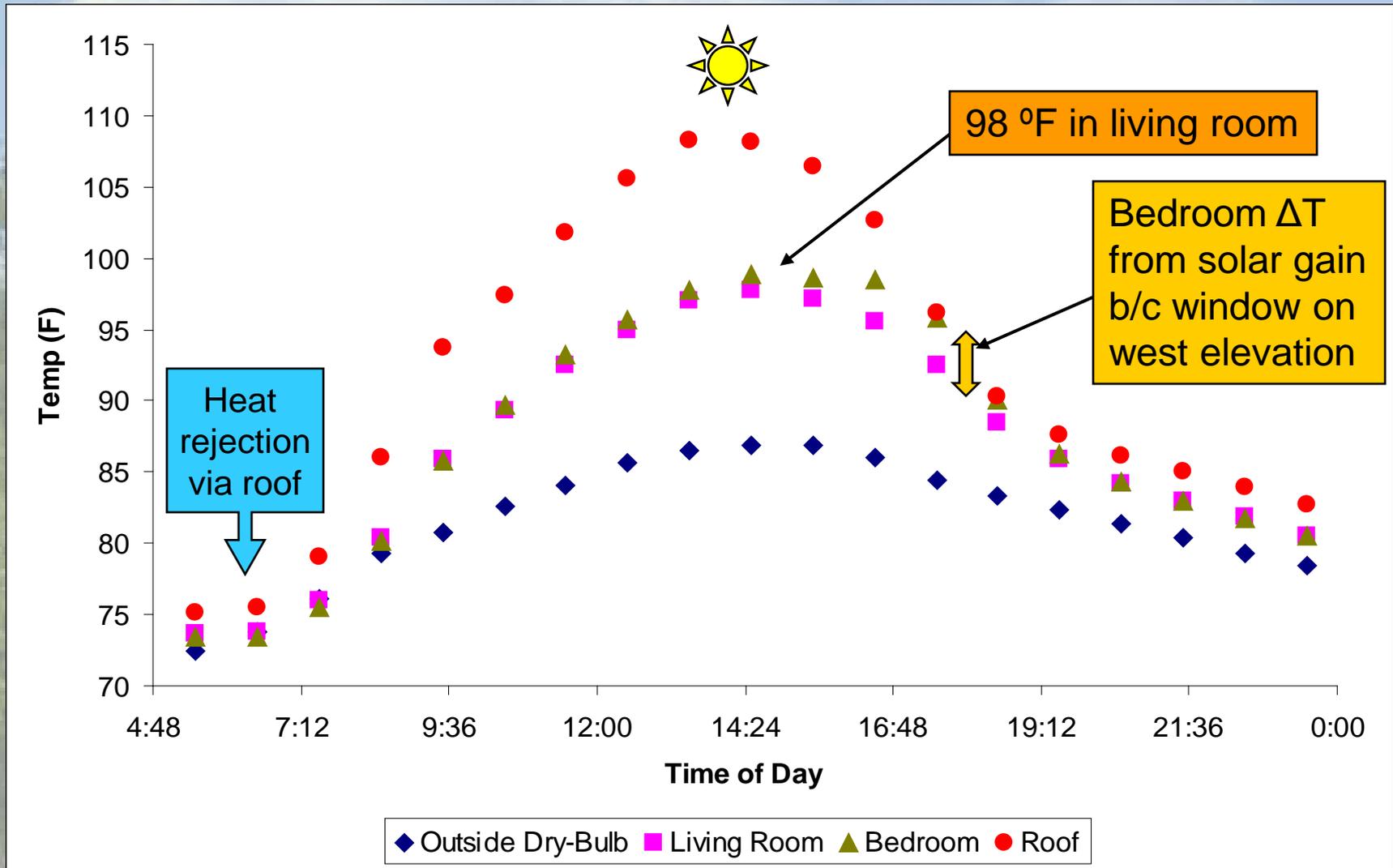


Existing MTR Design – Solar Shading



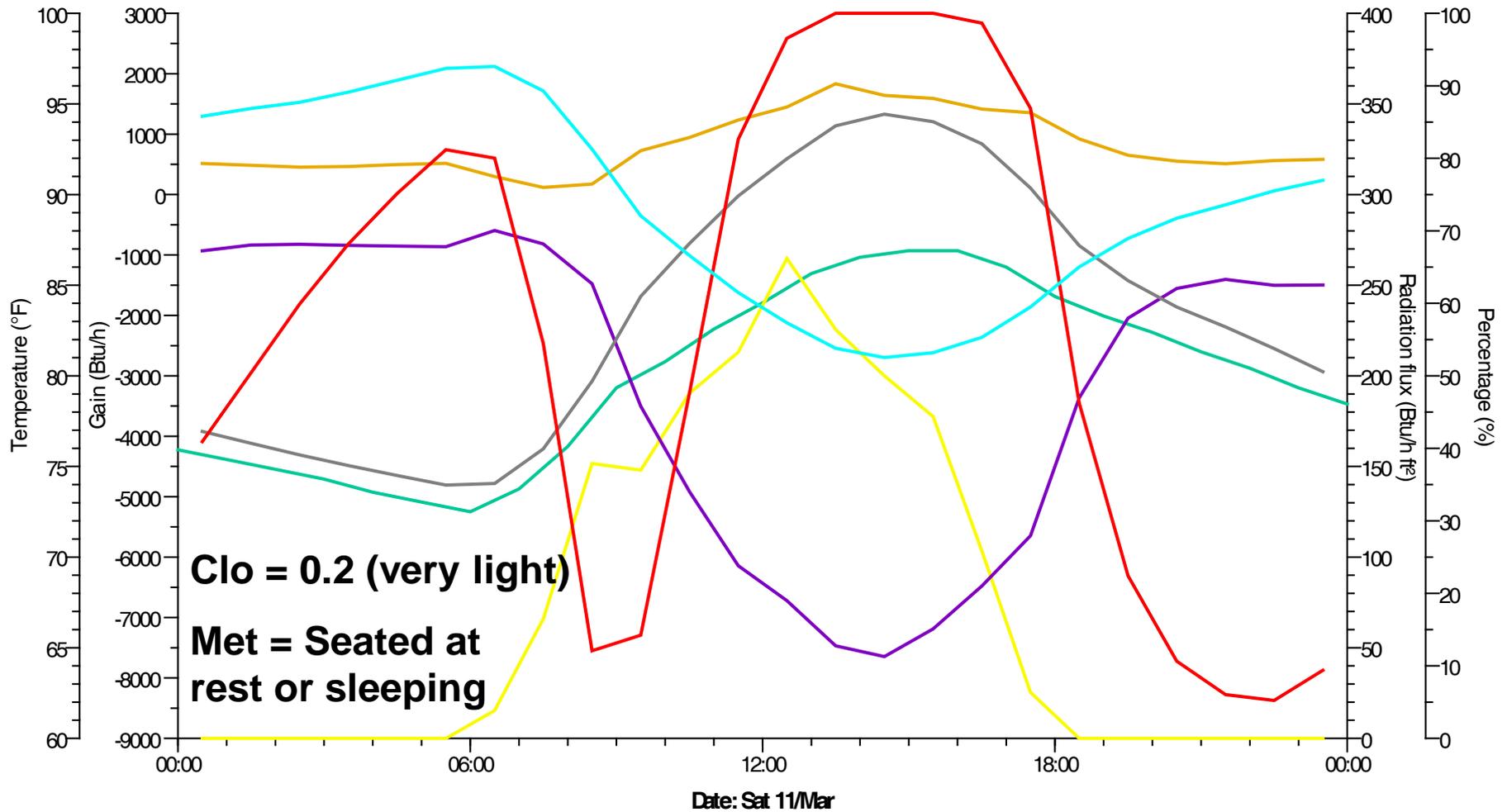
MTR Behavior

– Late Summer Day with Low Wind and Moderate Cloud Cover



Thermal Comfort

– Late Summer Day with Low Wind and Moderate Cloud Cover



— Dry-bulb temperature: (mtr - standard + correctionsv1.aps)

— Internal conduction gain: Living Room (mtr - standard + correctionsv1.aps)

— Global radiation: (mtr - standard + correctionsv1.aps)

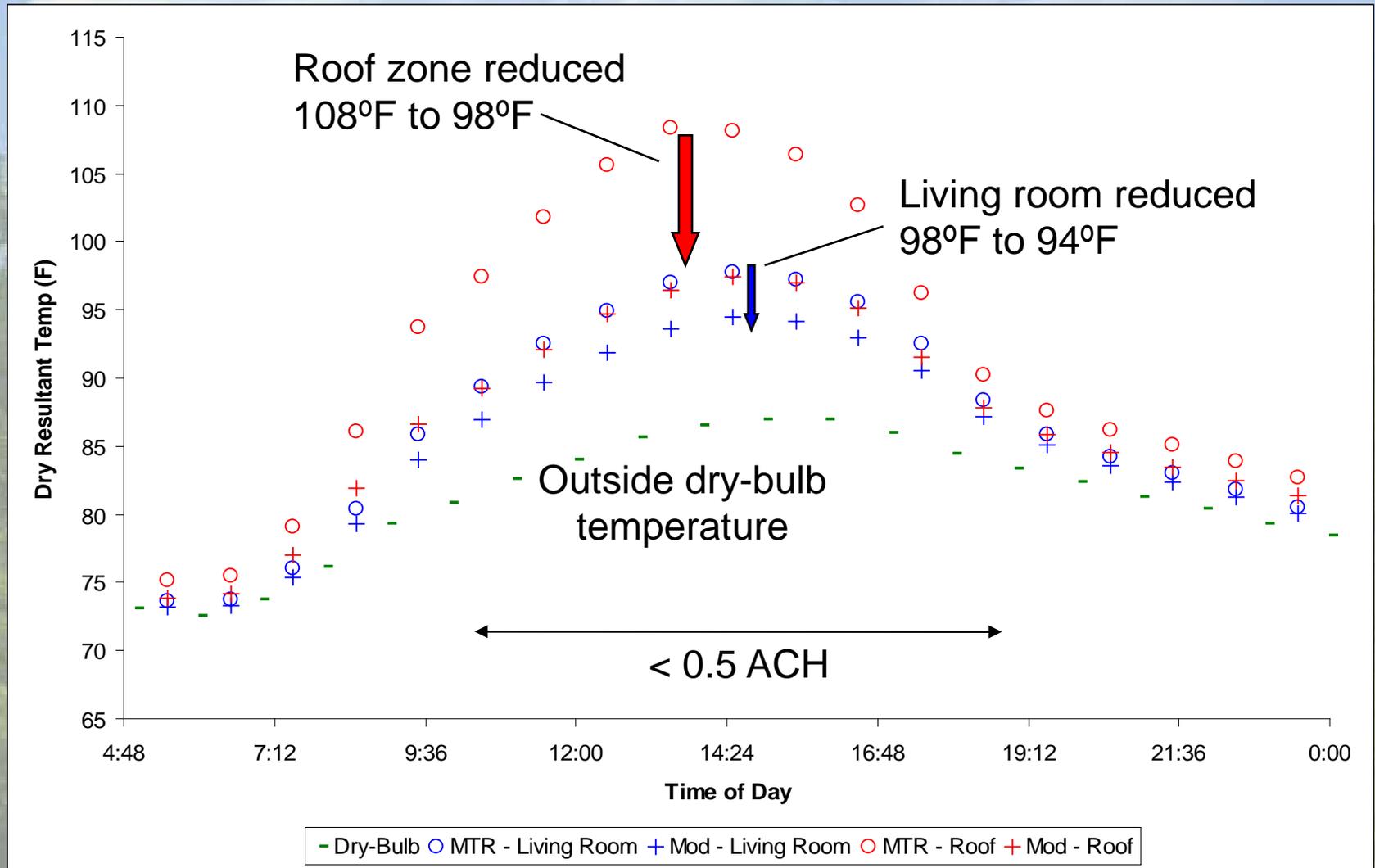
— MacroFlo ext vent gain: Living Room (mtr - standard + correctionsv1.aps)

Relative humidity: Living Room (mtr - standard + correctionsv1.aps)

MTR with Changes:

Larger Window, Roof Vent, Reflective Roof, Open Ceiling

– Low Wind and Moderate Cloud Cover



Simulation Results for MTR Modifications

– Low Wind and Moderate Cloud Cover

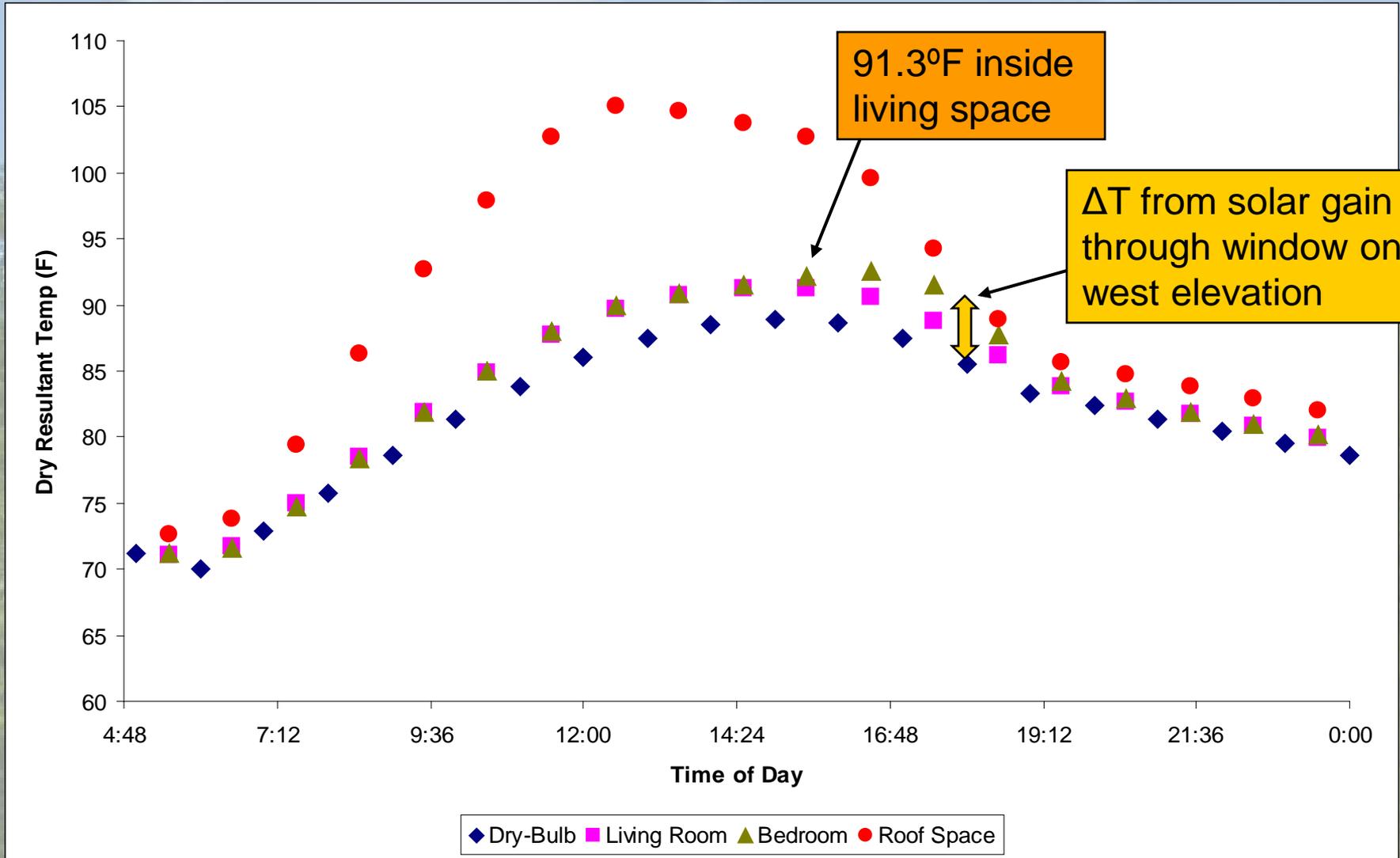
Outside Dry-Bulb Temperature: 86.7°F

Change to Model	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
MTR currently	X								
Larger Window Openings		X			X	X	X		X
Reflective Roof Coating			X			X	X		X
Roof Vent				X	X	X	X		X
Vents btw occupied rooms and roof space								X	X
No Internal Partitions							X		
Resulting Max Temp.	97.7	96.9	96.7	95.6	96.0	94.4	94	93.4	93.2
% Lowered*		7.27	9.09	19.1	15.5	29.1	33.6	39.1	40.9

*normalized to outside dry-bulb temperature (*i.e.*, % inside-to-outside ΔT)

MTR Behavior:

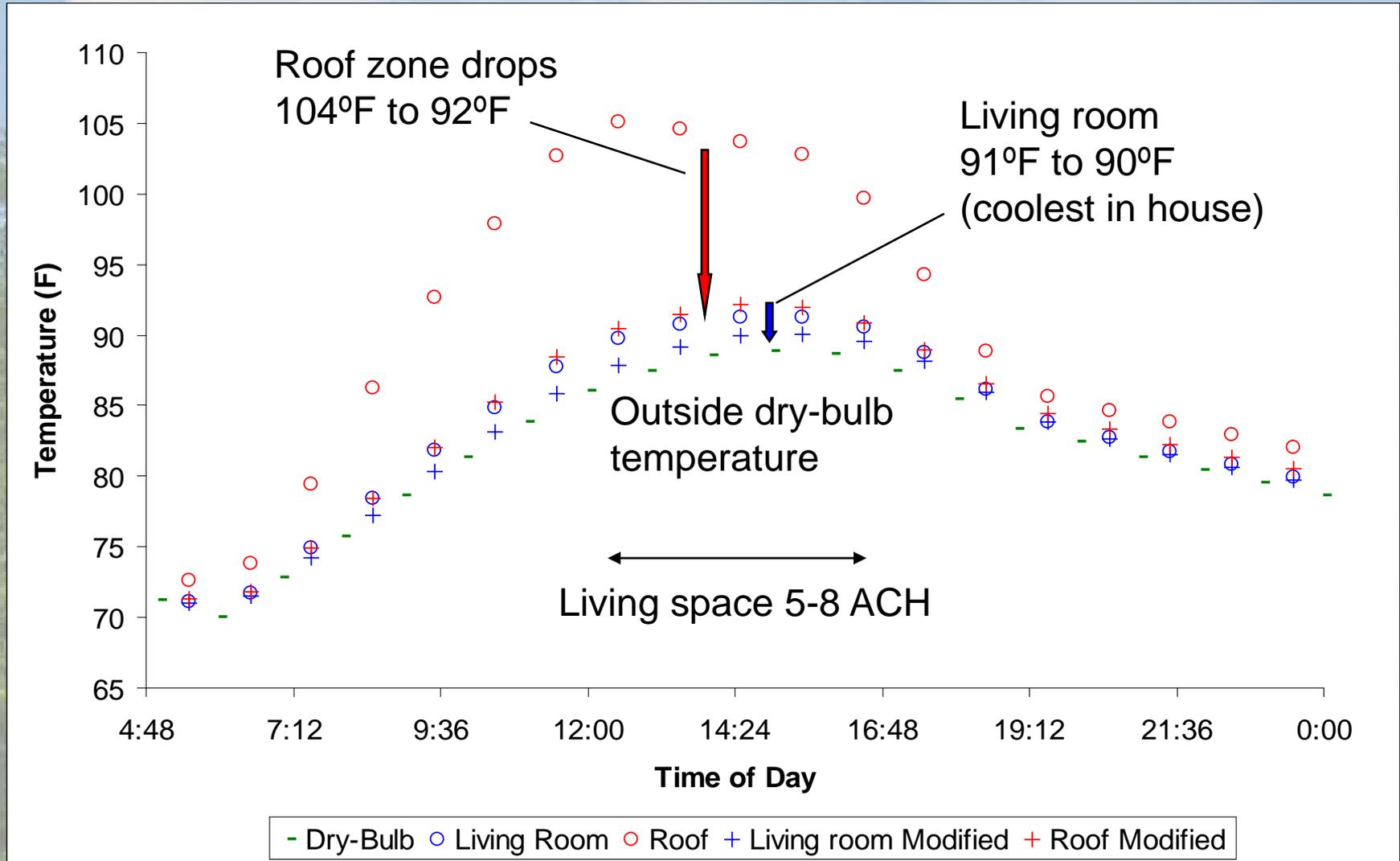
– Relatively High Winds and Very Little Cloud Cover



MTR with Changes:

Larger Window, Roof Vent, Reflective Roof, Open Ceiling

– Relatively High Winds and Very Little Cloud Cover



Simulation Results for MTR Modifications

– Relatively High Winds and Very Little Cloud Cover

Outside Dry-Bulb Temperature: 88.9°F

Change to Model	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
MTR currently	X								
Larger Window Openings		X			X	X			X
Reflective Roof Coating			X			X	X	X	X
Roof Vent				X	X	X	X	X	X
Vents btw occupied rooms and roof space								X	X
Wall openings btw rooms							X		
Resulting Max Temp.	91.3*	91.1	91.0	91.0	90.9	90.8	91.0	90.2	90.1
% Lowered**		8.3	12.5	12.5	16.7	20.8	12.5	45.8	50.0

* Temperature in living room, the highest flow room in floor plan (CFD results)

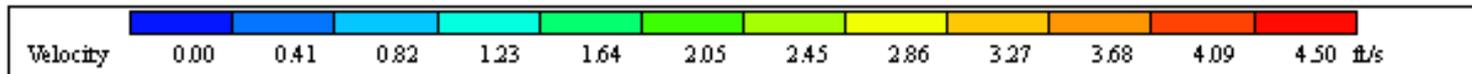
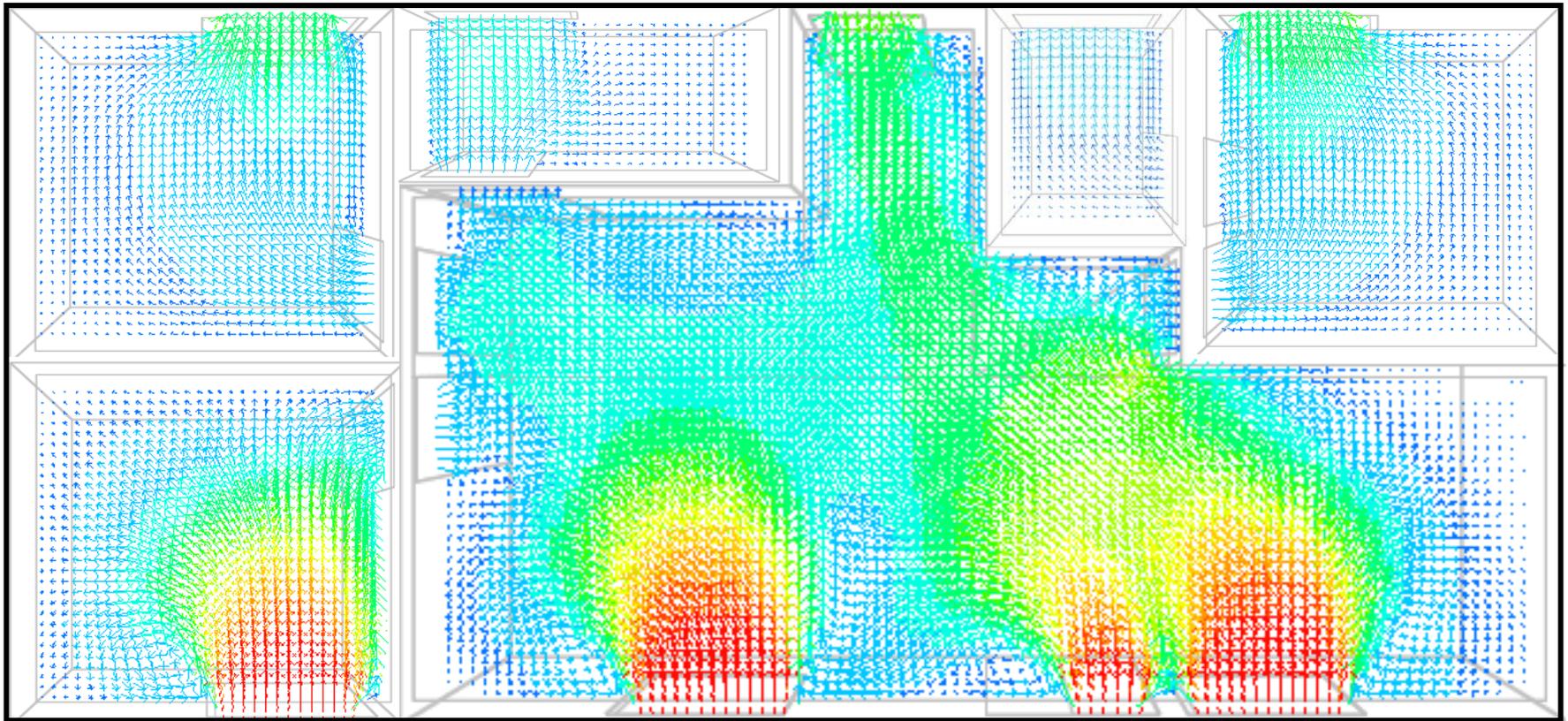
**normalized to outside dry-bulb temperature (i.e., % inside-to-outside ΔT)

MTR with Changes:

Larger Window, Roof Vent, Reflective Roof, Open Ceiling

– Higher Winds and Very Little Cloud Cover Case

- Many stagnant air spaces exists even under high flow conditions
- Slice at 5' height



Next Steps...

Spring semester

- Thoroughly analyze simulation results
- Compile modification recommendations for current MTR owners based on their microclimate
- Write report

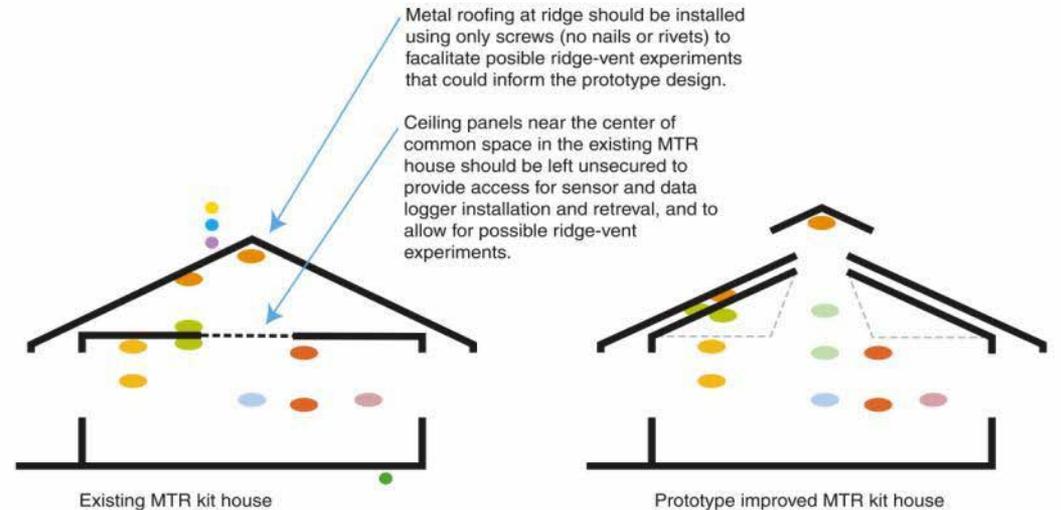
Summer

- Calibrate model with built prototype
- Test design approaches
- Design new house to fit climate and cultural lifestyle
 - Modular to fit to lot shape, minimize solar gain, and utilize wind

Testing

- Sensors and data loggers
- Calibrate model
- Test changes to existing MTR
 - Actual
 - Virtual
- Test strategies for new design

Moorea Sustainable Housing Project Sensor Placement for Existing MTR and Prototype Bioclimatic Kit House



Outside Conditions:

- ambient temperature
- global solar radiation
- wind speed and direction
- relative humidity

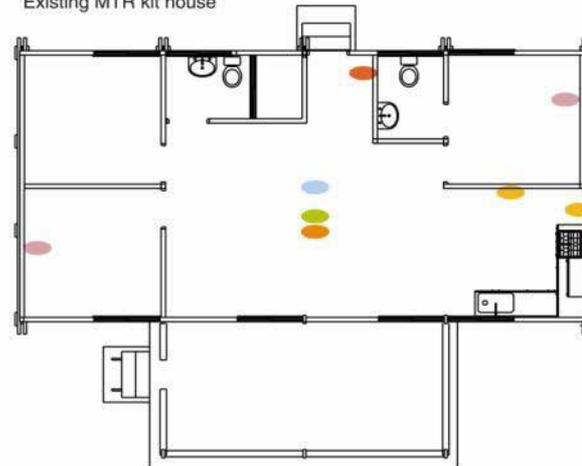
Roof & Attic and Vault + Vent/Outeavu Space:

- r1 roofing inside surface temperature
- r2 air temperature at ridge beam
- c1 air temperature at ceiling top surface
- c2 ceiling surface temperature - top
- c3 ceiling surface temperature - interior
- s1 stratification zone temperature - 7 ft
- s2 stratification zone temperature - 9 ft

Occupied Spaces and Appliance Areas:

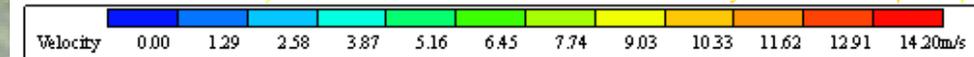
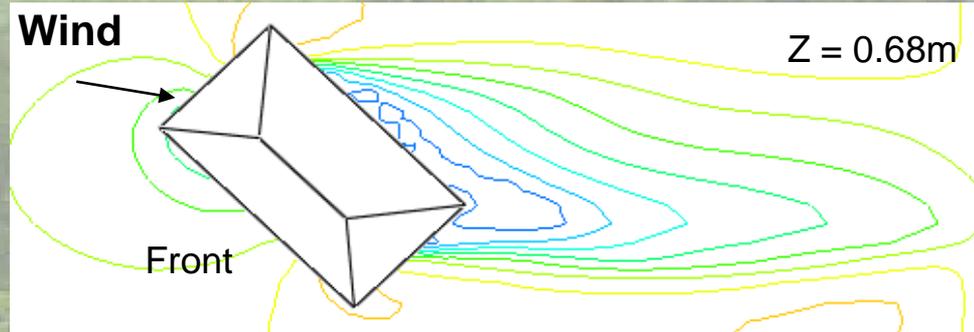
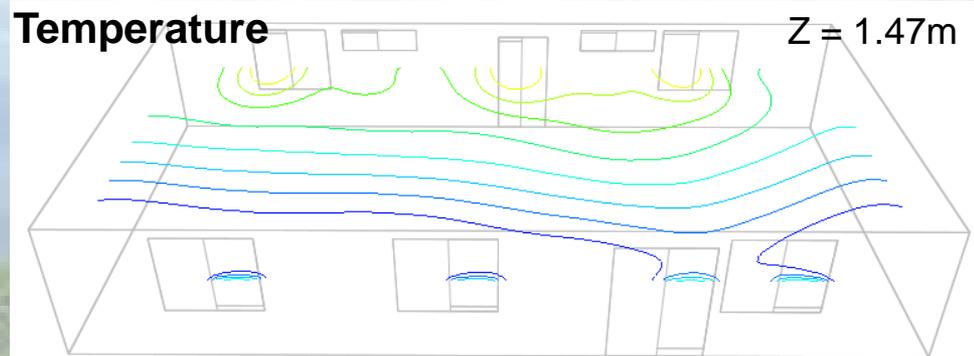
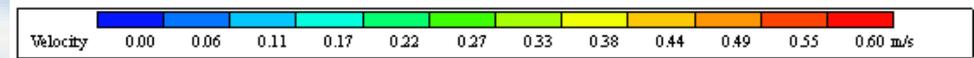
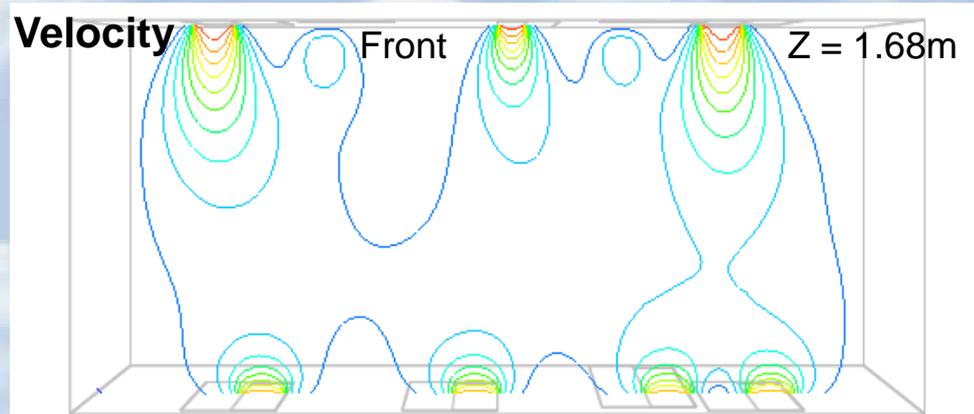
- t common room air temperature (ICM)
- g common room globe temperature (ICM)
- v common room air velocity (ICM)
- rh common room relative humidity (ICM)
- k1 kitchen temperature - occupied space
- k2 kitchen temperature - stove plume
- b1 main bedroom temperature
- b2 secondary bedroom temperature
- h1 occupied space temp near H2O heater
- h2 plume temperature above H2O heater

Existing MTR kit house



VE CFD Model

- Uncover opportunities
- Assess proposed designs
- Inform possible options for modularity
- Inform kit instructions for best sites and orientation per microclimate

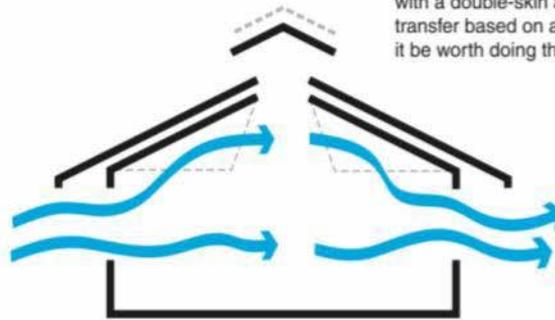


Design Strategy Development

- Re-design for better natural ventilation
- Vent waste heat from refrigerator
- Closer look at high-albedo & “double-skin” roof options
- Evaluate nighttime pre-cooling with thermal mass

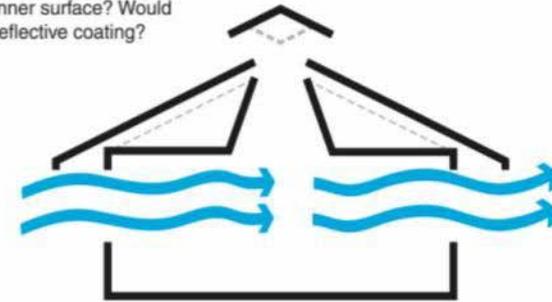
Moorea Sustainable Housing Project Naturally Ventilated Bioclimatic Kit House

If an outeau/cupola is incorporated, how tall should it be for best combination of ventilation and shelter from wind-driven rain?

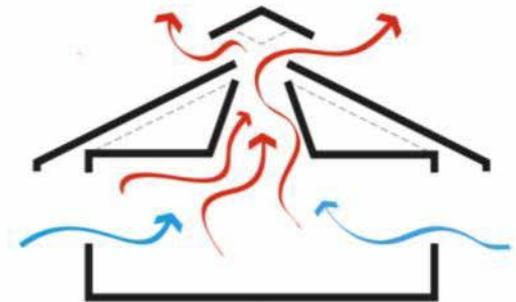
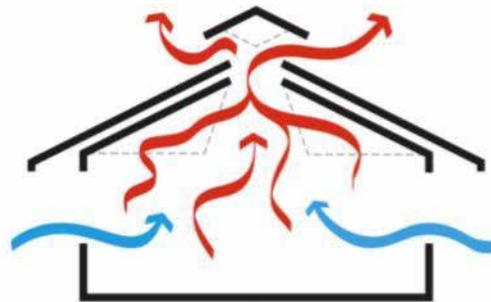


Should an outeau/cupola include an interior surface to increase venturi effect in cross-flow and guide buoyant hot air outward in still-air conditions?

Would removal of heat gain in roof be more effective with a double-skin approach (at left) that improves heat transfer based on airflow along its inner surface? Would it be worth doing this and infrared-reflective coating?



Does keeping the ceiling more or less flat help maintain cross-vent driven air movement in the middle of the occupied space? If this is beneficial for air movement, is it worth any reduction in potential for daylighting? What about its impact on stack-effect ventilation during still-air conditions?



Does a vaulted ceiling improve stack-effect ventilation? If so, is it worth any reduction in cross-flow air movement that might come with it?

What type of windows or vents would be most effective in the outeau/cupola in terms of balancing cost, ventilation, shelter from rain, user control, and daylighting? Should we consider some sort of translucent “flap” that will be forced closed on the upwind side if the wind is strong enough to blow rain into the opening?



Main Project Objectives*

- Learn from monitoring of current MTR kit house
- Design a new bioclimatic MTR house
 - More local resources
 - More affordable
 - Energy efficient
 - Improved comfort
- Construction and monitoring of the new prototype
- Economic and ecological comparison

*Objectives for overall project, not just UC Berkeley team







Acknowledgements

French Polynesia

- **Bruno and William: FP Ministry Equipment**
- **Hinano Murphy: Association Te Pu Atita - cultural consultants**
- **Madelaine Fava: Tropical Architecture - architectural plans, project management**
- **Neil Davies: UCB Gump Station - administrative coordinator and scientific consultant**

UC Berkeley

- **Ashley Murray and Kate Huck: Teaching Assistants**
- **Ashok Gadgil: UCB Professor**
- **Ed Arens: UCB Professor - our advisor**
- **Design for Sustainable Communities class**

A scenic photograph of a tropical beach at sunset. The sky is filled with vibrant orange, red, and purple clouds. In the foreground, the water is dark with gentle ripples. A row of several overwater bungalows with thatched roofs is silhouetted against the bright horizon. A palm tree is visible on the left side of the frame.

Questions?

Goals: Optimal for Spring Term

In addition to minimal goals...

- **Baseline survey of owner experience of the existing MTR**
 - Administered by locals incorporating input on questions from us
- **Materials**
 - Confirmation that proposed materials are sufficiently available
 - Confirmation that proposed materials/structural systems are locally producible or manufacturability
 - Confidence the new materials/systems are structurally appropriate
 - Approximate first attempt at LCA
- **Modeling**
 - Additional geometry or design strategies tested for comparison
 - LCC analysis (req. utility rates + assumptions re: use of fan or AC)
- **Quantification of economic impact**
 - Approximate change in costs as seen by a typical family