ROOM TYPOLOGIES













\$ ∷ Ŀ				
∦∷ [-				
	Part			
8		¢		
	- C			
<u>∦</u> ⊢				
<u>}</u>	-{)	- C	
« ···	·)}	X ::		
) ····		Ĭ.	Ň	
<u> </u>		ď		
<i>I</i> L	7		1	
A		A		
╣	.)>	¥))	
\ <u> </u>		<u>}</u>		
∦		· · · ·	· · >>	
് ∷	: : : : -	: : :		
×				
~~~~	°°6TH F	Ľ	20	







ROOM THERMODYNAMIC PERFORMANCE



## PERMEABLE

## INTRODUCTION

Named Terra Permeable, this project attempts to design transformative housing as an urban initiative with extending knowledge in the vernacular and modern construction in rammed earth and cross-laminated timber (CLT). With an economically-productive and ecologicallyefficient perspective, Terra Permeable aims to maximize the performance between the innovative structure and local thermodynamics in a practical and holistic way.

According to the site climate analysis, sun shading, indoor dehumidification, and cooling strategies are strongly in need to maintain habitable comfort. Attempting to moderate the micro-climate within the design without simply treating those requirements with technical auxiliaries, the innovation in Terra Permeable is the design integrity embedded in building configuration and natural material structural construction.



Navi Mumbai, as the largest planned city in the world, was originally designed to mitigate the overpopulation issue in Mumbai. Throughout decades, the development of this city could not keep pace with the rapidly growing population. Thoughtfully sustainable approaches and ecological building strategies have been compromised and substituted with the rapid assembly of concrete mass. This project aims to reclaim a perspective on evolving ecological urban housing design that is responsive to this underlying stressful and problematic urban situation. Our site is located at the waterfront of Panvel Creek in Navi Mumbai, expecting to highlight the social potentials aroused by adjacent engaging corporate agents, Municipal Headquarter, and the upcoming Navi Mumbai airport, and envisaging the future prospective visions of the flow of population and investment.

SITE CONTEXT



EVOLUTION + PROGRAMS







Commercial

ASSEMBLY DETAILS





ENHANCING BUILDING POROSITY

Amenity Space



CONFIGURING ROOF UTILIZATION

Sizing + Griding

foundation.



Introducing Central Courtyard

Courtyard

and reduce the heat transmission rate up to 50%. Besides, it offers extra

stability and stabilizes the load-bearing performance of the high-rise

rammed earth construction without a buttress.

Adjusting Facade Orientation

Maximizing Solar Gain

Residential

79.1

30.1

28.6

Green House + Green Roof

SOLAR GAINS

Ś STRUCTURES





The building is built up with a double-layered rammed earth facade Descending apertures from top to bottom facilitate thicker mass at (stabilized and prefabricated), CLT internal structure, and poured earth the base, allowing lighter structure as it goes high to maintain robust structural integrity. During the construction, 2 cm (0.02 meter) terracotta erosion checks are placed at every 0.6 meters to prevent the The meandering double facade prevent the excessive indoor humidity earth's surface from weathering.

Following a structural grid of 6 meters, two sizes of light-weight columns (0.3 m and 0.15 m) are placed intermediately at an interval of 6 meters, and parallel beams go on the top along with the CLT slabs. Specifically, all amenity spaces has the double-height void which allows the continuous airflow through the building. In order to have an open space without columns, double-height CLT walls transfer the load to allow the large span to happen.



## CONSTRUCTION DETAILS



## DETAILS LEGEND

2.

5.

8.

9.

10.

11.

12.

13.



14. Heat Treated Wood Surface (Yaki Sugi)

RESIDENTIAL (3 m) + AMENITY (6 m) FACADE DETAILS



**CLT** Structure (CLT Columns, GLT

Load Bearing Rammed Earth Walls