

IGBC WORKSHOP

24TH September 2016

The Pune chapter of Indian Green Buildings Council (IGBC), which is the green rating agency of the Confederation of Indian Industries (CII), has started the student chapter in D. Y. Patil College of Engg. and Tech., Department of Architecture.



Prof. N.M. Shaikh, HOD Prof.R.G.Savant, Ar. Milind Date and Prof. Neela Jirge on dias



Ganesh vandana



MOC by Prof. Madhulika Bhumkar

A green building is one which uses less water, optimizes energy efficiency, conserves natural resources, generates less waste and provides healthier spaces for occupants, as compared to a conventional building. The residential building sector is one of the largest consumers of electricity in India. Continuous urbanization and the growth of population result in increasing power consumption in buildings. Indian Green Building Council (IGBC) has licensed the Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) Green Building Standard from the U.S. Green Building Council and is responsible for certifying LEED-New Construction and LEED-Core and Shell buildings in India.



Inauguration of seminar by watering the plant



Prof. Neela Jirge introducing the guest



Felicitation of guests

The workshop was based on the Kolhapur solar architecture. The position of the city on the globe in terms of latitude and longitude was found out and then according to it, the accurate vertical and horizontal shadow angles of the sun were determined. The students were introduced with the solar architecture which is the integration of passive solar, active solar or solar panel technology with modern

building techniques. Sunlight has influenced building design since the beginning of architectural history. Advanced solar architecture methods were first employed by Ancient Greeks and in Ancient Chinese, who oriented and planned their buildings toward the sun to provide light and warmth. The common features of **passive solar architecture** are orientation relative to the Sun, compact proportion (a low surface area to volume ratio), selective shading (overhangs) and collecting and storage inertia heat by thermal mass. When these features are tailored to the local climate and environment they can produce well-lit spaces that stay in a comfortable temperature range. The most recent approaches to solar design use computer modeling matching together solar lighting, heating and ventilation systems in an integrated solar design package. **Solar power technologies** and **Active solar** equipment such as pumps, fans and switchable windows are as complementary for passive solar building design techniques and improve overall building system performance.



Ar. Milind Date with his presentation



Principal Dr. V.R. Ghorpade, HOD Prof. R. G. Savant, Prof. N.M. Shaikh attending the seminar



Seminar was attended by all the students and faculty members of the department