EDIBLE WALLSCAPES

Green Facades for Shade and Food in the Southeastern United States



Shannon lacino: Sustainable Design Synthesis Presentation

Contents

Introduction to Green Facade Systems

O4

Benefits of

Green Facades

02

Ground-Based Green Facades

05

Field Test
Savannah, GA

03

Container-Based Green Facades

06
Results and
Conclusions

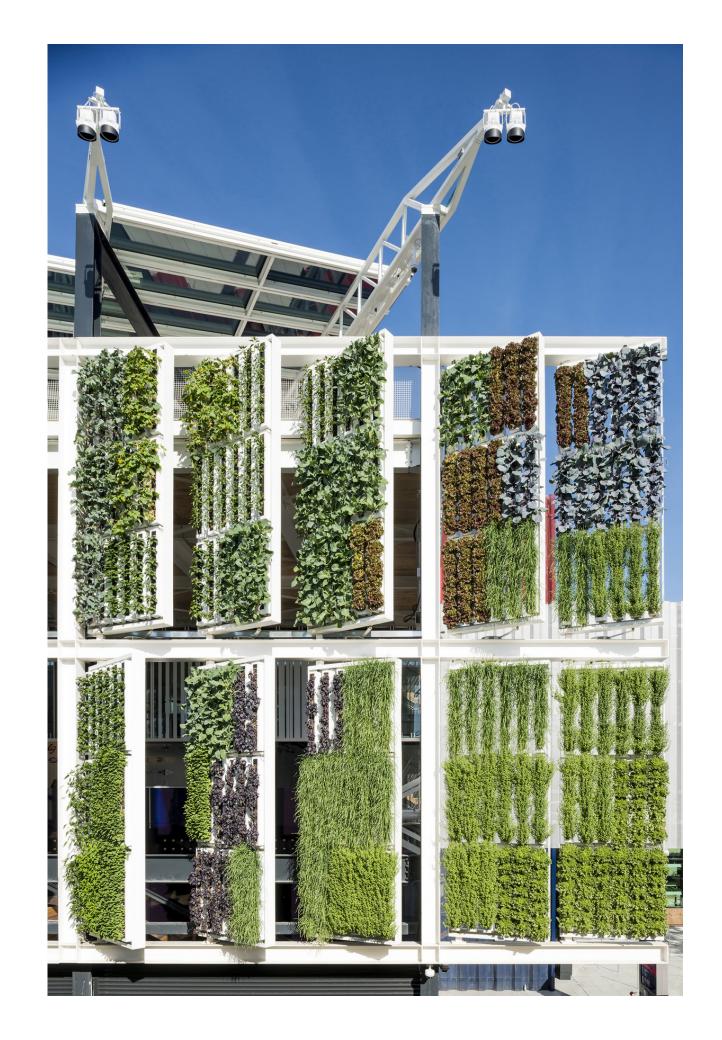
Introduction + Hypothesis

What is the Problem?

- Increased impervious surfaces
- Rising temperatures
- Overall lack of nature within urban environments
- Rapid population growth + urbanization
- Decrease in agricultural land
- Threatened ability to meet a rising food demand

Hypothesis

The implementation of green Facade systems in warm humid climates will reduce temperatures while serving as a food source and place-maker for the surrounding community.

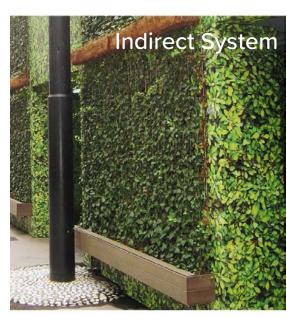




Green Facade Systems

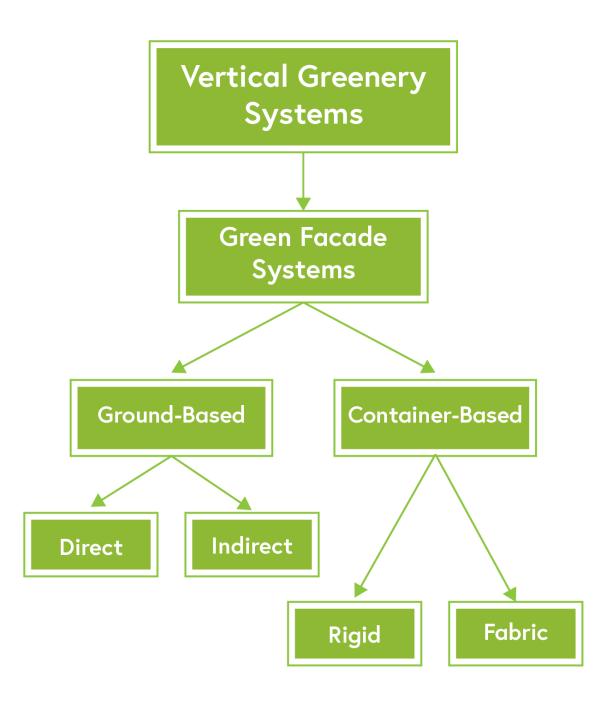


Classification of Green Facade Systems





Examples of Green Facade Systems (Manso, 2015)



Overview of System Types and Characteristics

System	Туре	Opacity	Maintenance	Weight	Price	Additional Comments
Container Based	Potted Systems (Rigid)	Poor	Must maintain plant size	10-12 lbs/SF (LiveWall Sys- tem)	\$45-65 / SF	Allows greater plant diversity
	Felt Systems (Fabric)	Poor	Must maintain plant size	1.5 lbs/SF (Dry) 5 lbs/SF (Panted + Wet)	\$30/ SF (Flora felt sys- tem)	Allows greater plant diversity, Easily moved and relocated
Ground Based	Indirect: Trellis System	Good	Easy to maintain	0.75 lb/ SF (Without Plants)	\$6/SF	Lightweight and cost effective
	Indirect: Trellis System Overhang	Great	Easy to maintain once plant growth is trained	0.6 lb/ SF (Without Plants)	\$6/SF	Does not impede view
	Indirect: Tension Wire Systems	Good	Easy to Maintain once growth is established	0.90 lbs/FT (Ottelé, 2011)	\$25/SF (Includes Installa- tion cost)	Lightweight and aesthetically interesting
	Direct	Fair	Easy Maintenance	Plant Weight	Plant Cost	Highly dependent on facade type and structural integrity

Ground Based Green Facade Systems

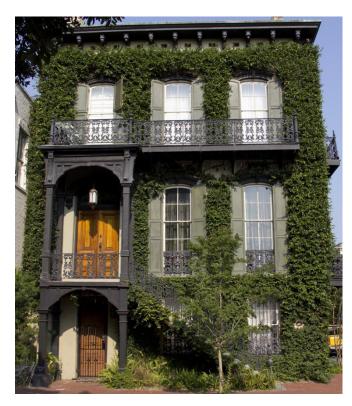
Ground based systems can be categorized into two main types

- Direct
- Indirect

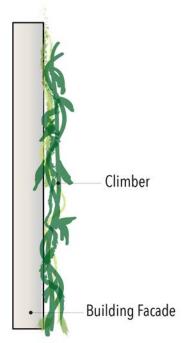
Both systems consist of climber plants that can be rooted directly into the ground or in planter beds

A direct system grows directly onto the wall

An indirect system consists of a support structure on which plant material grows



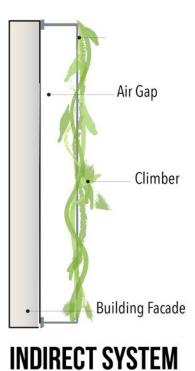
Direct system in Savannah, GA



DIRECT SYSTEM



Indirect system Configuration
Source: (http://www.clairepotterdesign.com/



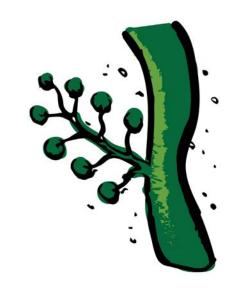
Overview of Climbing Plants

Self-Adhesive



ROOT CLIMBERS

Examples: Ivy, Trumpet Vine



ADHESIVE SUCKER

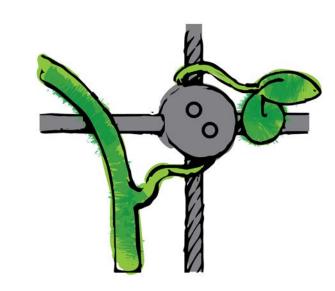
Example: Boston Ivy

Requires Support Structure



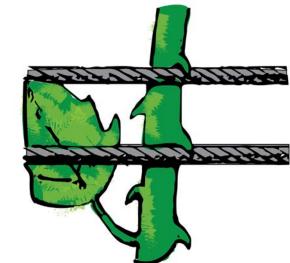


Examples: Wisteria, Honeysuckle, Hops, Morning Glory



TENDRIL CLIMBERS

Examples: Clematis, Passionfruit, Grape Vines



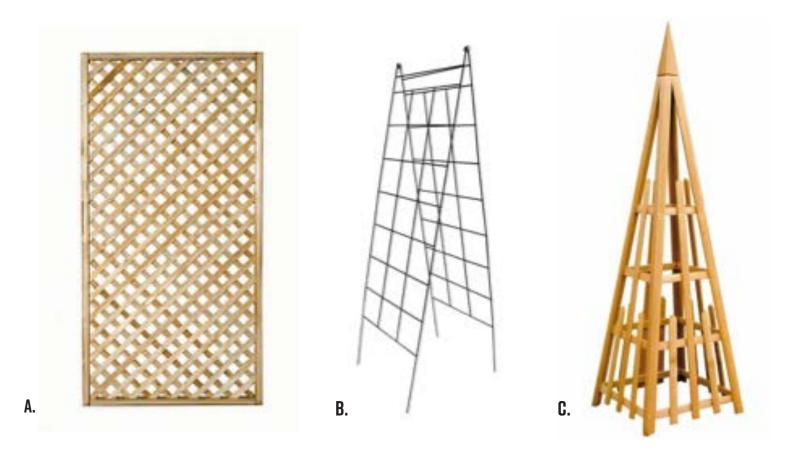
SCRAMBLING CLIMBERS

Examples: Bougainvillea, Climbing Roses, Winter Flowering Jasmine

Common Types of Ground Based Systems

Trellis and Lattice Systems

Overhang Systems



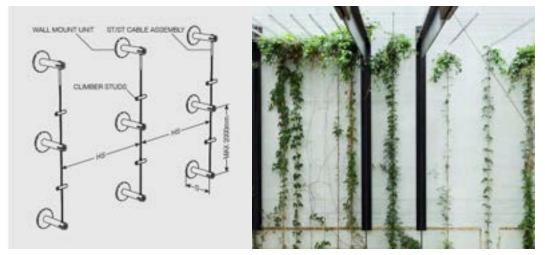
A) Wooden Flat Trellis (WICKES.CO.UK) B) Metal A-Frame Trellis (FARMANDFLEET.COM) C) Wooden Teepee Trellis (OUTDOORFURNITUREPLUS.COM)



A) Self-supporting pergola (samsclub.com) b) Wall Pergola (homeclick.com)

Tension Cable Systems

Ronstan Cable Trellis System



VERTICAL

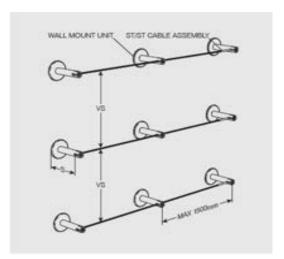
Ideal for vining plants and tendril climbers. They consist of galvanized steel cables that are held off the wall using mounting brackets so that plants can easily weave around the cables





GRID

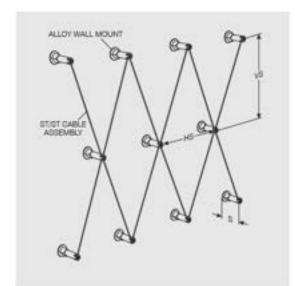
Allows plants to grow both vertically and horizontally promoting more expansive plant growth and wall covering.





HORIZONTAL

Have the ideal layout for promoting broad plant growth of scrambling plants. The system is constructed similarly to a vertical system just rotated ninety degrees to be horizontal.





DIAGONAL GRID

Provides expansive wall coverage both horizontally and vertically. Less training is pruning of the plants is needed and an interesting aesthetic effect is also

Planting Choices For Ground Based Systems

Climbing Plants Well Suited for the Southeast

Inedible



Black-eyed Susan



Honeysuckle



Mandevilla



Morning Glory



Trumpet Vine

Edible



Runner Beans



Pole Beans



Muscadine Grapes



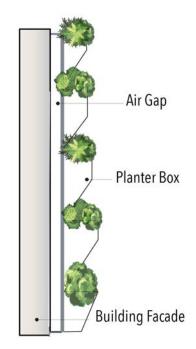
Hardy Kiwi



Peppers

Container Based Systems

- Allow for more uniform coverage at greater heights
- Allow for a wider variety of plant use
- Rigid and fabric based systems.

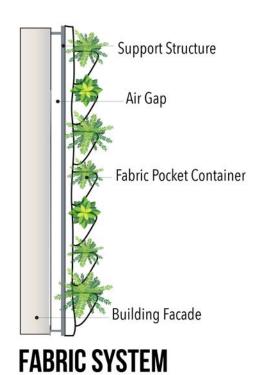


RIGID SYSTEM





Rigid Container System in Pittsburgh, PA

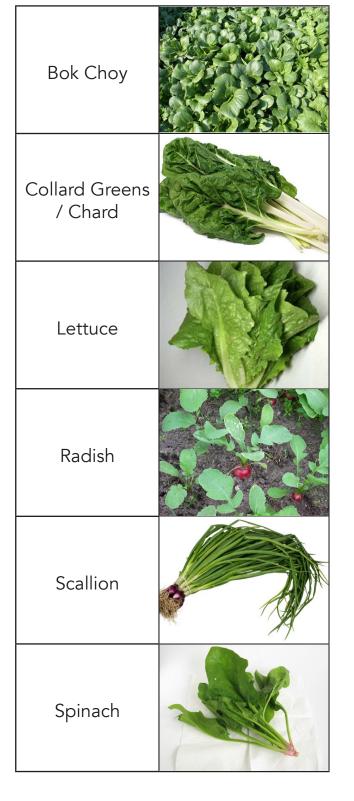




Florafelt Fabric System (Source: www.florafelt.com)

Planting Choices

Vegetables



Herbs



Crops by season: Southeastern U.S.

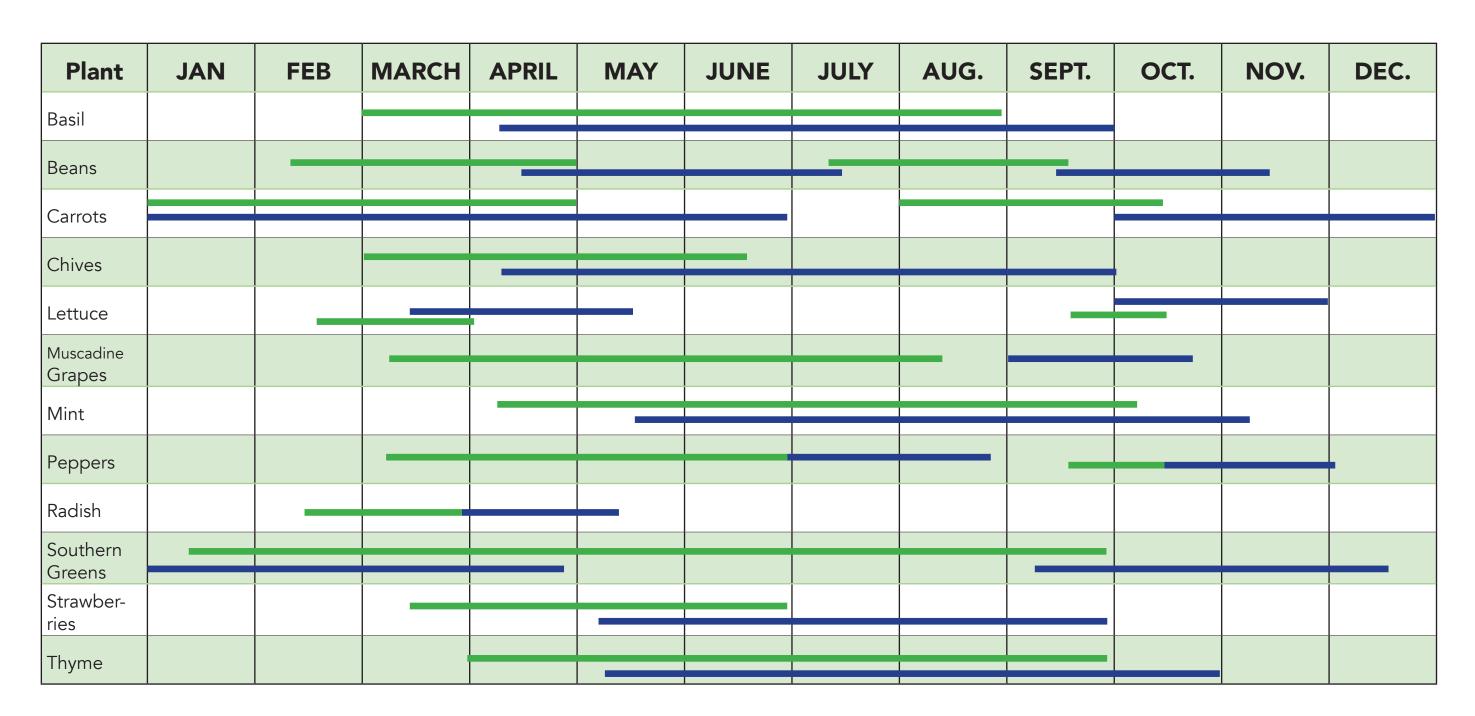
Spring Cool	Warm	Fall Cool	
Asian Greens	Celery	Asian Greens	
Beets	Corn	Brussel Sprouts	
Onions	Cucumber	Onions	
Carrots	Artichokes	Carrots	
Fava Beans	Lettuce	Fava Beans	
Kale, Cabbage, Broccoli	Spinach	Kale, Cabbage, Broccoli	
Leeks	Nightshades	Leeks	
Lettuce	Okra	Lettuce	
Peas	Parsnips	Peas	
Potatoes	Peanuts	Radishes	
Radishes	Potatoes	Shallots	
Southern Greens	Runner Beans	Southern Greens	
Spinach	Snap Peas	Spinach	
Swiss Chard	Southern Peas	Swiss Chard	
	Sunflowers		
	Sweet Potatoes		

Source:

Wallace, I. (2013) Vegetable Gardening in the Southeast. Timber Press, Portland, OR

Planting + Harvesting Dates for Savannah, GA

First Frost: 11/25 Last Frost: 3/1

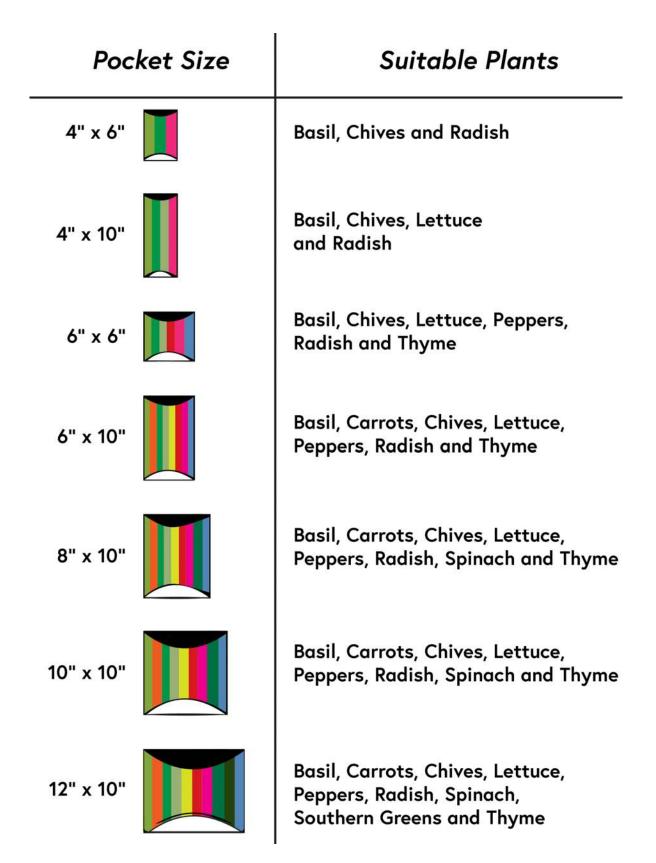


Sow/Transplant Outdoors

Harvest

Container Sizing

Plant	Soil Depth (in)	Seed Depth (in)	Seed Spacing (in)	Thinning Spacing (in)	Grow Time
Basil	6 - 8	1/2	8 - 10	As needed	40 days
Carrots	8 - 10	1/4	3 seeds/ inch	1 - 2	65-75 days
Chives	3 - 4	1/2	6 - 8	As needed	30 - 60 days
Lettuce (Looseleaf)	6-10	1/4	4 - 6	As needed	50 days
Okra	8 - 10	3/4	6 - 8	As needed	80 days
Peppers	4 - 8	1/2	6 - 8	As needed	50 days
Radishes	4 - 5	1/2	3/4 - 1	As needed	30 - 60 days
Southern Greens	10 - 12	1/4 - 1/2	2	12 - 18	60 - 75 days
Spinach	8 - 10	1/2	4 - 6	As needed	50 - 60 days
Thyme	6 - 8	1/2	6 - 8	As needed	40 - 50 days





Benefits

Of Green facade systems

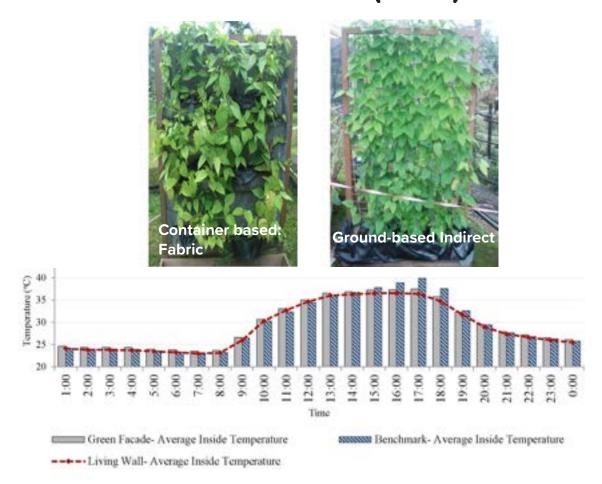
Thermal Benefits

Green facade systems use three fundamental mechanisms to act as passive conditioning systems: (Perez, 2015)

- 1. Shadow produced by the vegetation
- 2. Thermal insulation provided by the vegetation and substrate
- 3. Evaporative cooling that occurs by evapo-transpiration from the plants and the substrate

CASE STUDIES

Safikhani et al (2014)

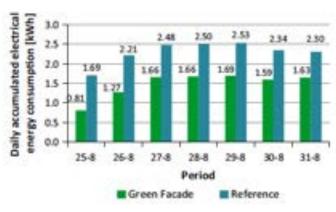


A field experiment by Safikhani et al in Malaysia found an average decrease in indoor air temperature of 3°C and 4°C of Container Based and Ground Based Indirect Facade systems respectively when compared to a bare, control wall.

Perez et al (2015)

Perez et al conducted a field experiment in Spain with measured energy use data. Perez et al found reductions in surface temperature from 15-16.4°C depending on the wall orientation and an overall reduction in energy use of 34% compared to the reference building over a week in August.





Case Study Summary

System Type	Orientation	Energy Savings (Cooling)	Temperature Decrease (Indoors)	Temperature Decrease (Outside Surface)	Location	Article
Container-Based: Rigid		43%	4.5°C			Ottelé et al (2011)
Container-Based: Fabric		43%	4.5°C		Mediterranean	
Ground-Based: Indirect		43%	4°C			
Container-Based: Fabric	West		3°C		Malaysia	Safikhani, T et al. (2014)
Ground-Based: Indirect	West		4°C		ivialaysia	
Ground-Based: Direct	East + West	68%			Brazil	
Ground-Based: Direct	East + West	66%			Hong Kong	
Ground-Based: Direct	East + West	52%			Montreal	
Ground-Based: Direct	East + West	43%			Athens	Alexandria, E. & Jones, P. (2008)
Ground-Based: Direct	East + West	37%			Beijing	
Ground-Based: Direct	East + West	37%			Riyadh	
Ground-Based: Direct	East + West	35%			Mumbai	
Container-Based				10.03°C (Spring)	Singapore	Wong, N. (2010)
Ground-Based: Indirect				3.33°C (Spring)	Singapore	
Container-Based: Fabric				6.58°C (Spring)		
Ground Based: Direct	North-West			1.2°C		
Ground Based: Indirect	North-East			2.7°C	Netherlands	Perini, K. (2011)
Container-Based	West			5°C		
Container-Based		7.30%			Kelowna, Canada	Feng, H. and Hewage, K. (2014)
Ground Based: Direct			11°C	13°C	Tokyo	Hoyano, A. (1988)
Ground Based: Indirect	East	34%		15°C		
Ground Based: Indirect	South	34%		16°C	Puigverd de Lleida, Spain	Perez, G. et al (2017)
Ground Based: Indirect	West	34%		16.4°C		

Social Benefits

- + Access To Nature
- + Increased Biodiversity
- + Food Production



Benefits of Biodiversity (WWF)

Source: http://www.wwf.eu/what_we_do/biodiversity/



Container System growing edible plants in Los Angeles, California Source: http://www.goodearthplants.com/project/pizzeria-moz-za-hollywood/

- Green Facade Systems provide access to fresh produce while taking up less square footage than a traditional garden
- Environmental benefits resulting from the saving and recycling of resources and reduced food miles.
- Social advantages from improving community food security, and education opportunities by linking consumers to food production.



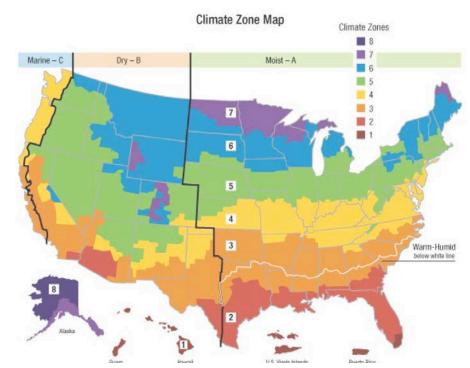
Field Test

Savannah, GA

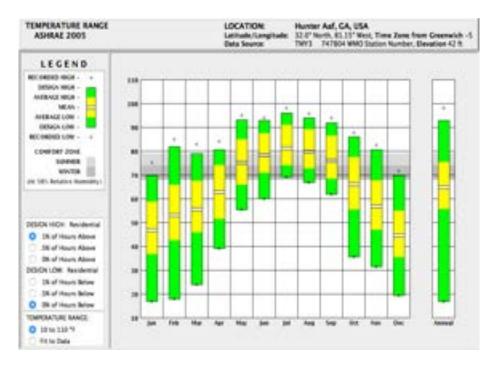
E. 34 Greenhouse: Savannah, GA



Climate Analysis



International Energy Conservation Code (IECC) Map. Source: https://energycode.pnl.gov/EnergyCodeReqs/

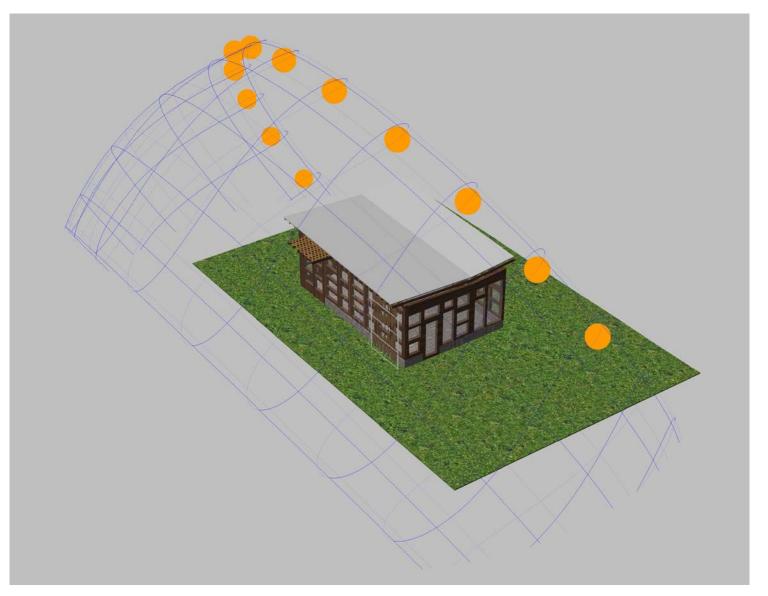


Average Temperature Range for Savannah, GA (Climate Consultant)

Savannah, GA is located in Climate Zone 2A

It is a warm and humid climate with average highs above 90 °F in the summer. In the winter temperatures rarely reach below 20 °F.

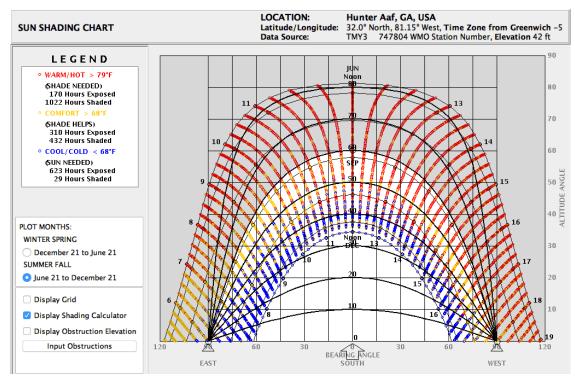
Savannah is a cooling-dominated climate with 1,840 Heating degree days (HDD) and **2,636 Cooling Degree Days** (CDD). (Bizee.com)



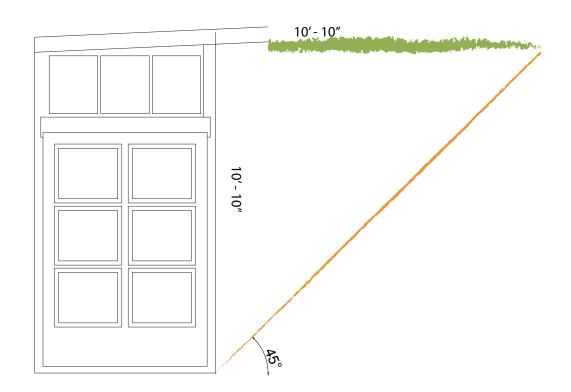
Sun Path Diagram from 8 AM to 8 PM on July 22nd

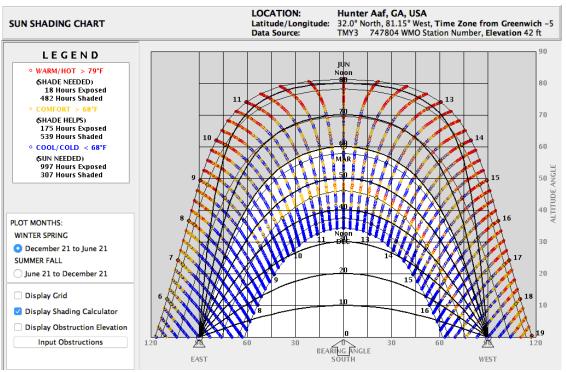
Shading Charts | Goal

Horizontal Overhangs

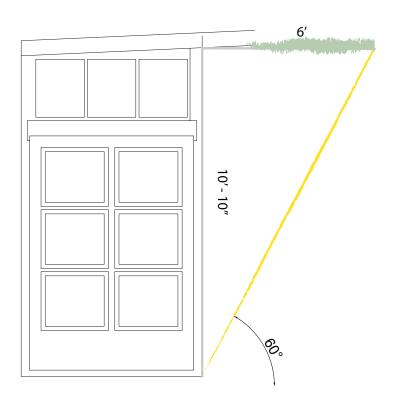


June 21 - Dec 21 Chart

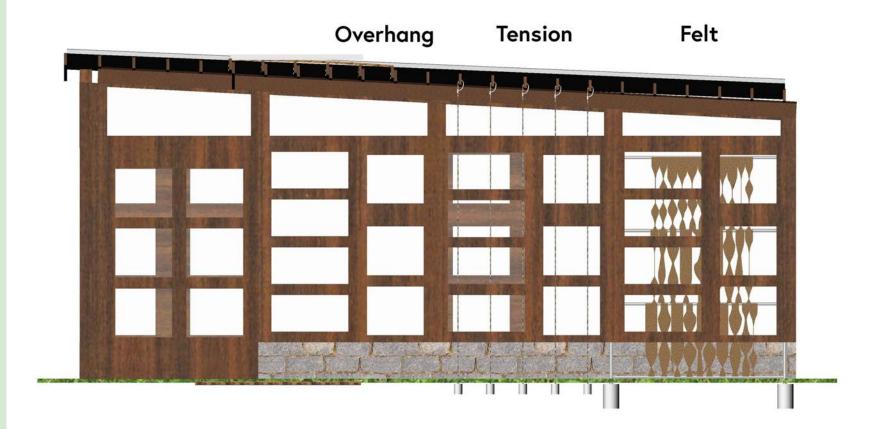




Dec 21 - June 21 Chart



Chosen Facade Systems





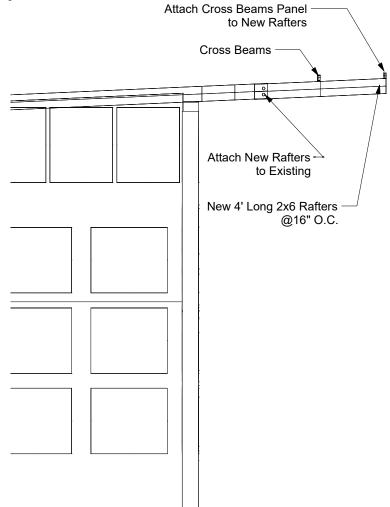
Overhang System

Testing Plant Used:

English Ivy

Edible Plant Implemented

Muscadine Grapes



Overhang System Construction Drawings

Installation

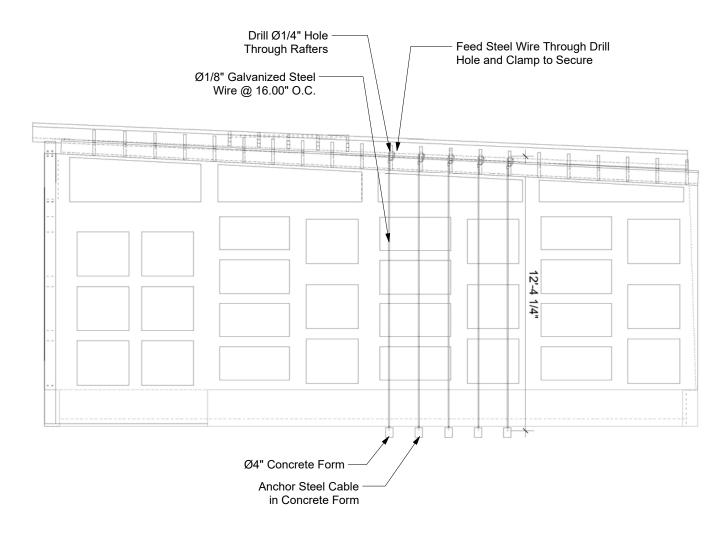






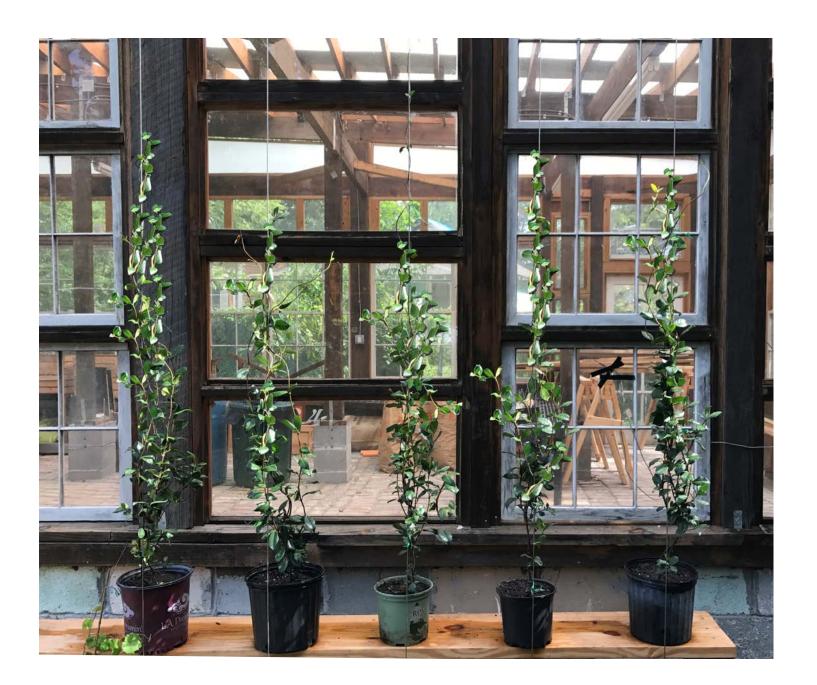
System Components			
Component	Quantity		
4' Long 2x6 Rafters	5		
Bolts/Screws	10		
1x6 Cross Beams	2		

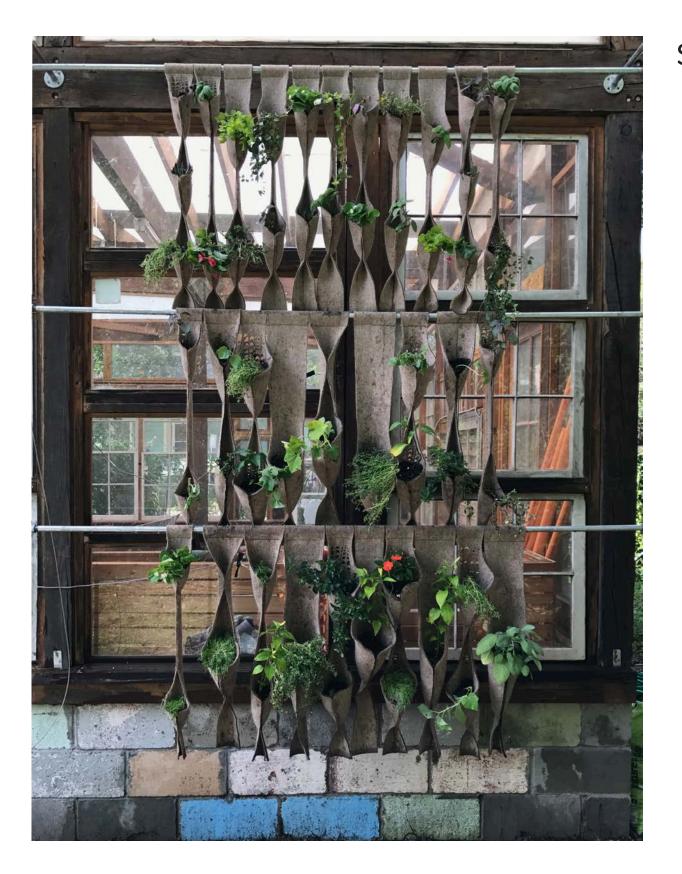
Tension System



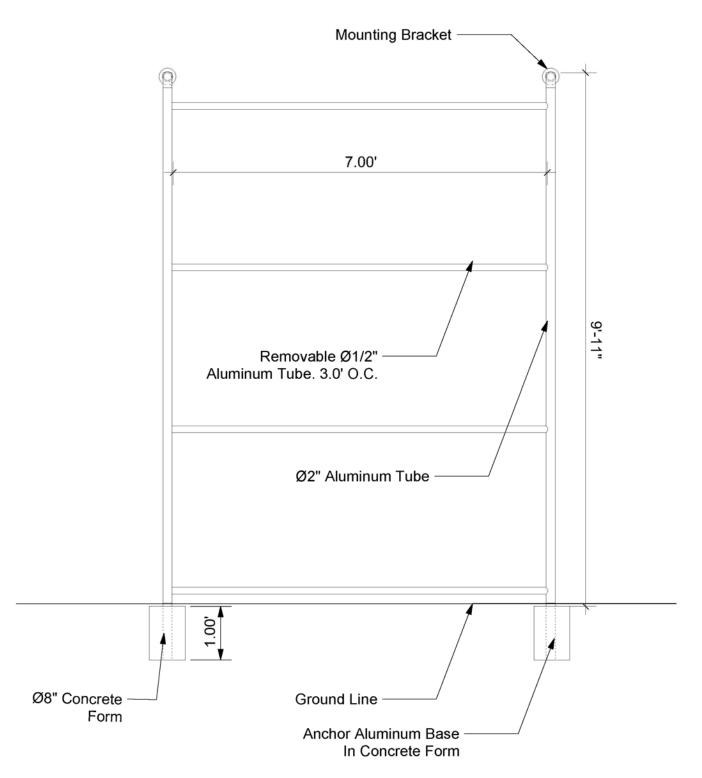
Tension System Construction Drawings

System Components				
Component	Quantity			
1/8" Steel Wire (13')	5			
Cable Clamp Set	5			
Concrete Form	5			

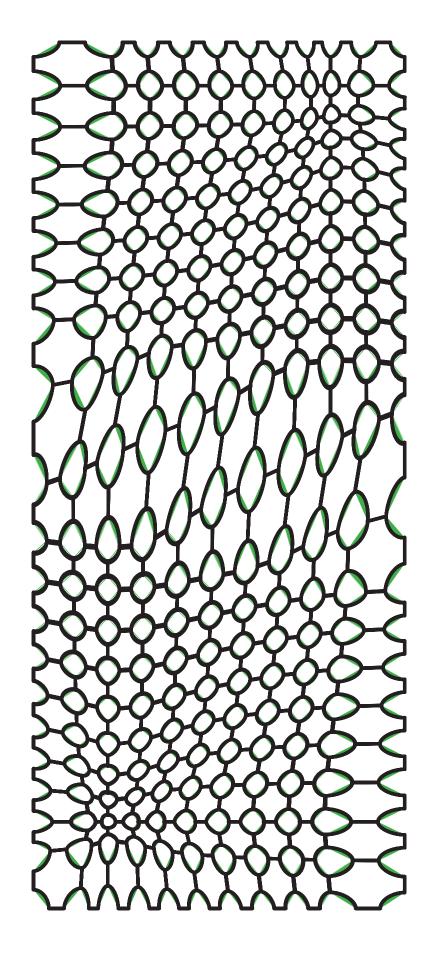




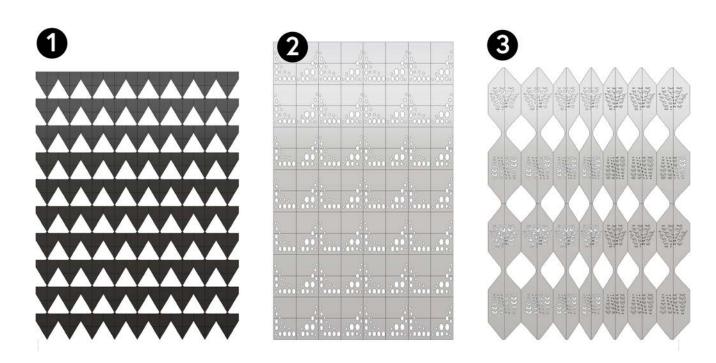
Support Structure



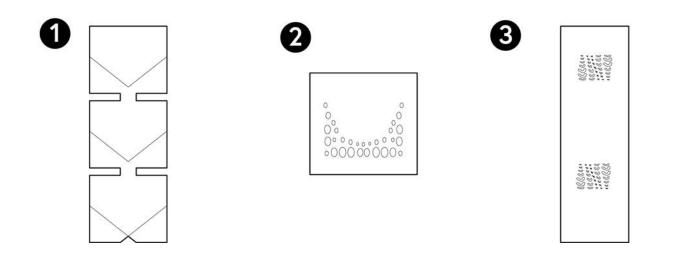
Felt System Design process



Wall Prototypes

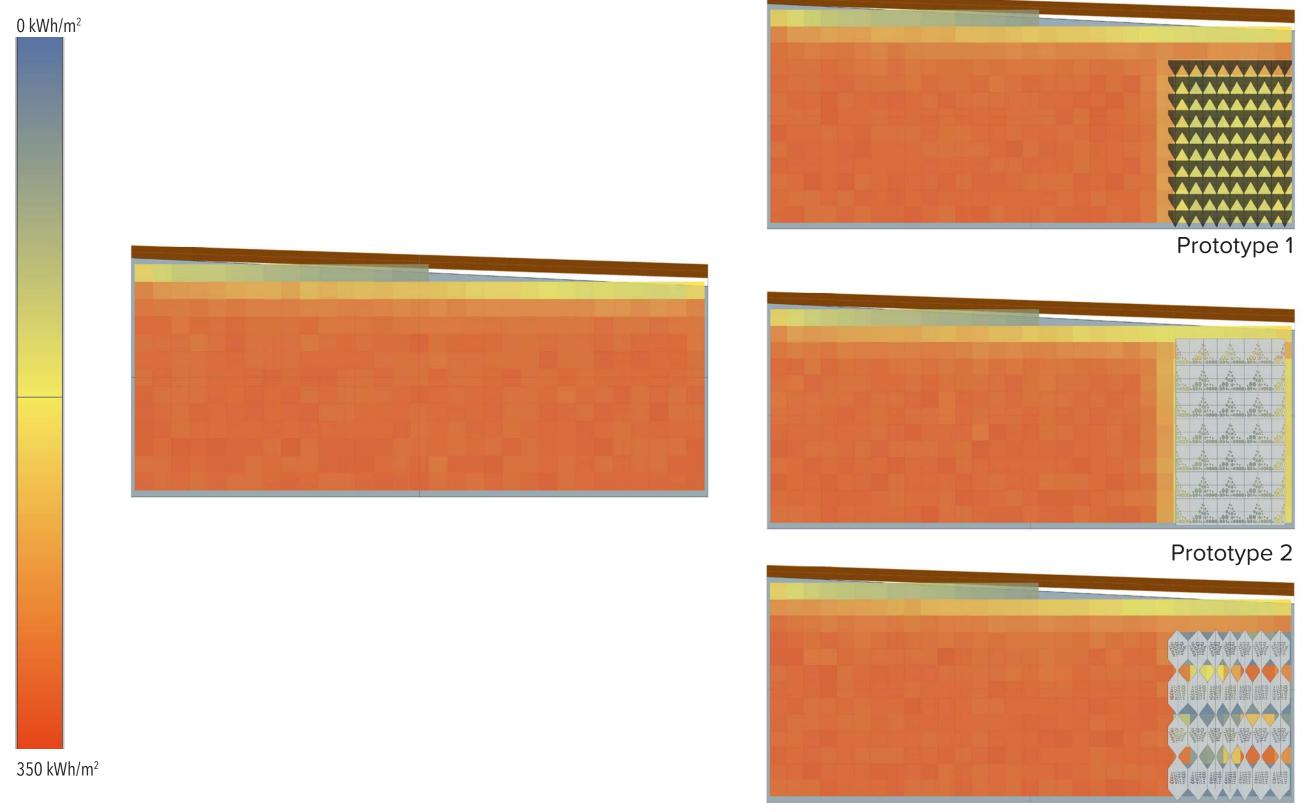


Laser Cut Pattern



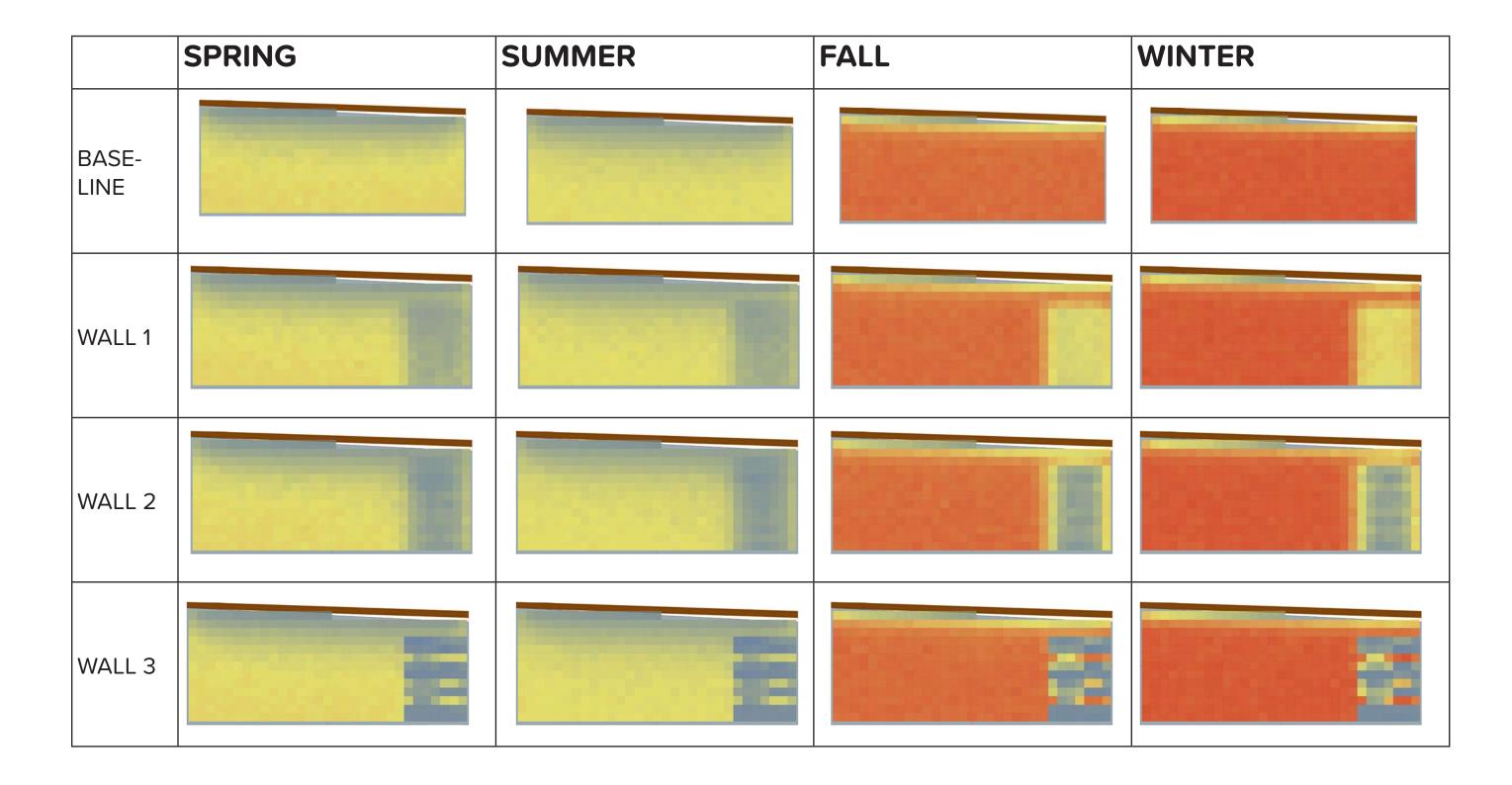
Original Prototypes: Spring 2017 | Ecologics

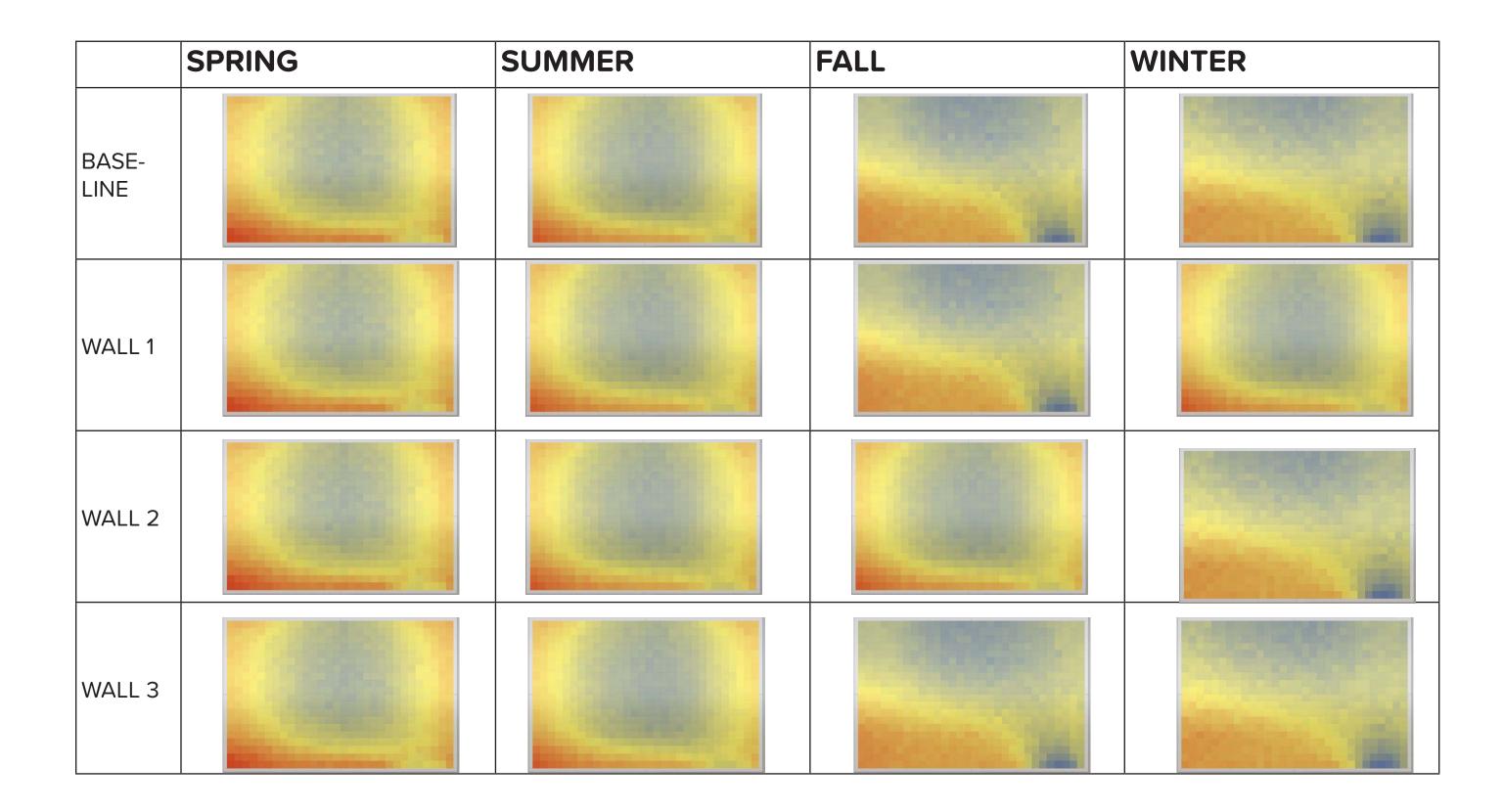
Seasonal Radiation Analysis



Prototype 3

Seasonal Solar Analysis | South Facade



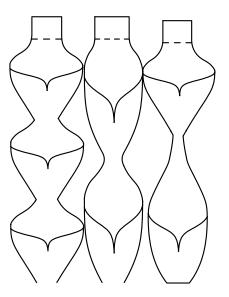


SUMMARY OF RESULTS

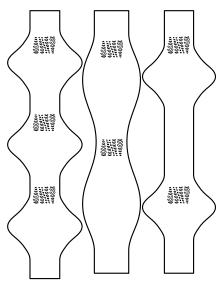
		Radi	ation Intensit	ty (kWh/m²)	
Simulation	Spring	Summer	Fall	Winter	Total
South Wall (Base- line)	143.26	150.17	295.44	319.49	908.36
Interior (Baseline)	184.8	175.2	177.95	180.79	718.74
Wall 1 South Wall	134.55	128.99	268.66	292.47	824.67
(+/-) Baseline	-8.71	-21.18	-26.78	-27.02	-83.69
Wall 1 Interior	180.33	170.49	166.94	168.93	686.69
(+/-) Baseline	-4.47	-4.71	-11.01	-11.86	-32.05
Wall 2 South Wall	131.32	125.67	254.64	275.19	786.82
(+/-) Baseline	-11.94	-24.5	-40.8	-44.3	-121.54
Wall 2 Interior	179.02	169.55	163.21	164.62	676.4
(+/-) Baseline	-5.78	-5.65	-14.74	-16.17	-42.34
Wall 3 South Wall	130.55	124.85	255.5	276.42	787.32
(+/-) Baseline	-12.71	-25.32	-39.94	-43.07	-121.04
Wall 3 Interior	178.92	169.81	164.44	166.22	679.39
(+/-) Baseline	-5.88	-5.39	-13.51	-14.57	-39.35

Wall prototype 3 shows best performance for both shading in summer/spring, and allowing light into the interior space in fall/winter

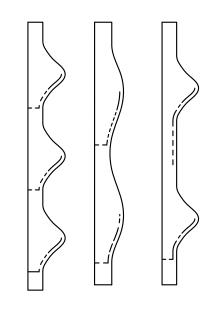
CHARACTERISTIC



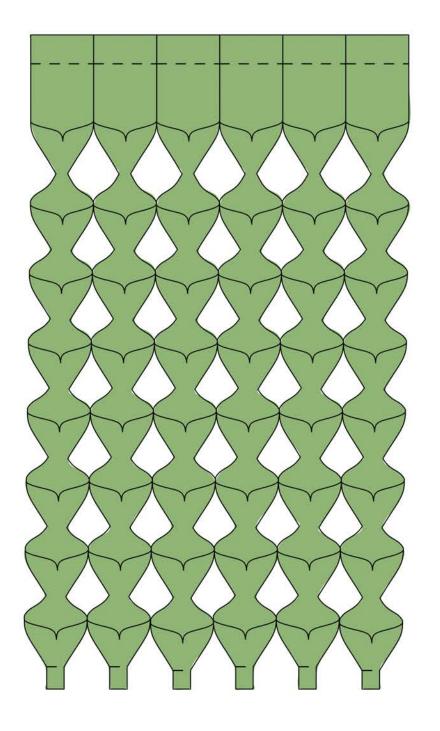
PATTERN

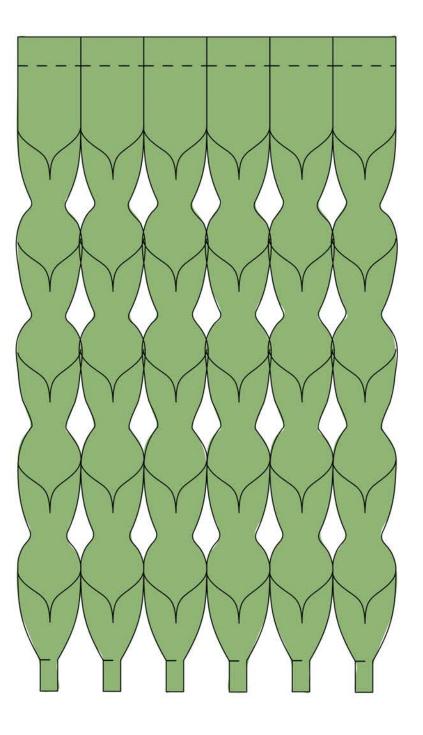


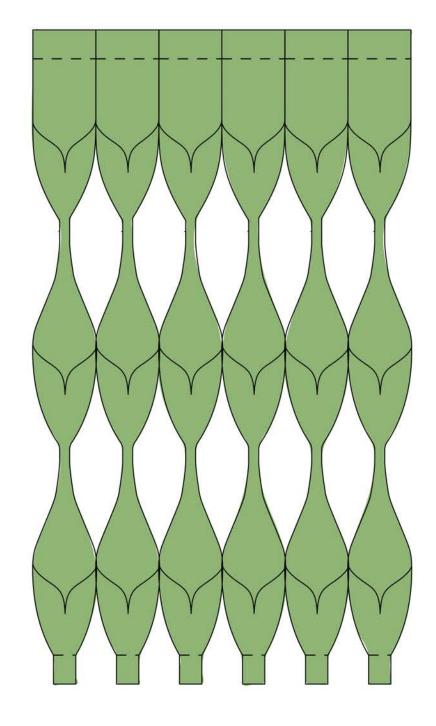
CONSTRUCTION



UNIFORM PATTERNS

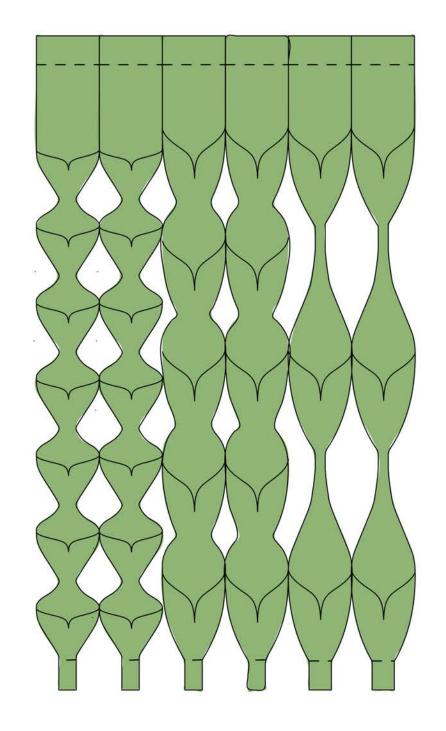


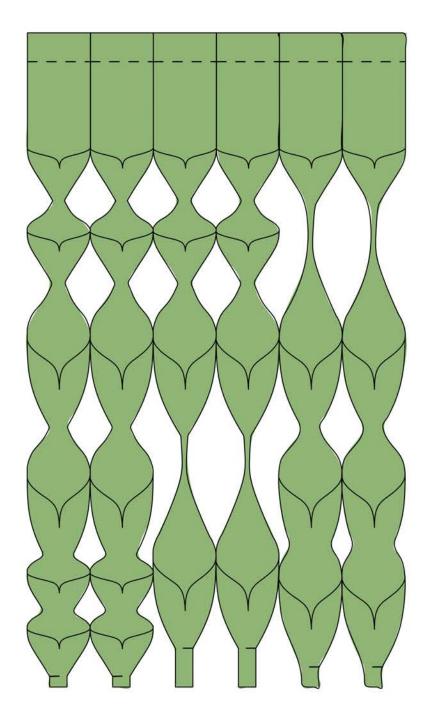


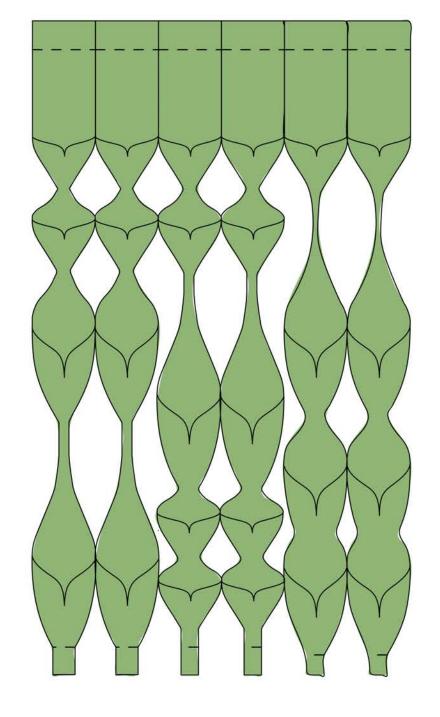


% OPEN: 26 % Opaque: 74 % OPEN: 16 % Opaque: 84 % OPEN: 33 % OPAQUE: 67

VARIATIONAL PATTERNS



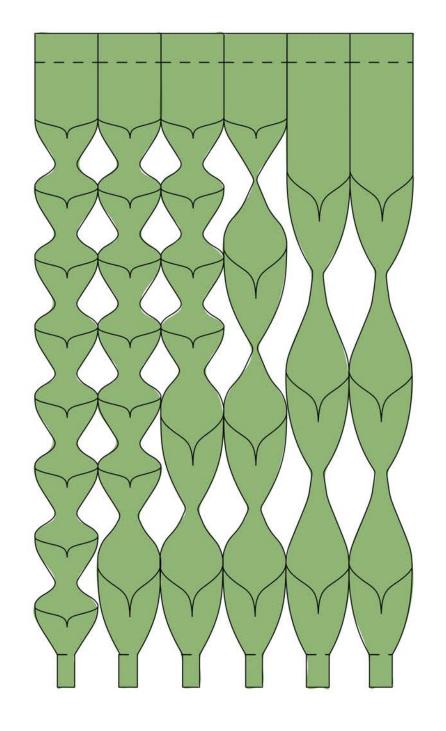


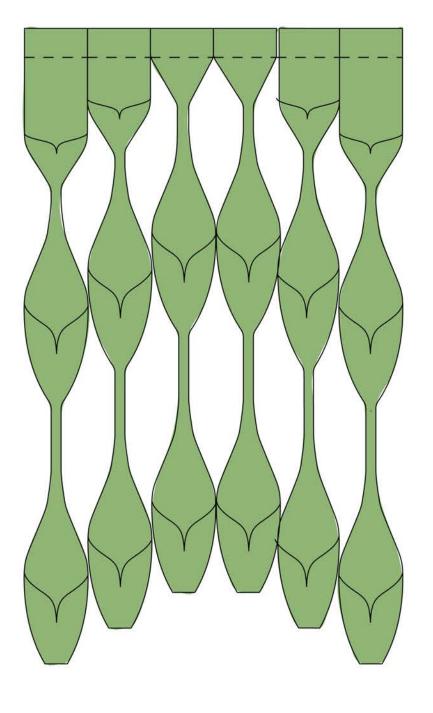


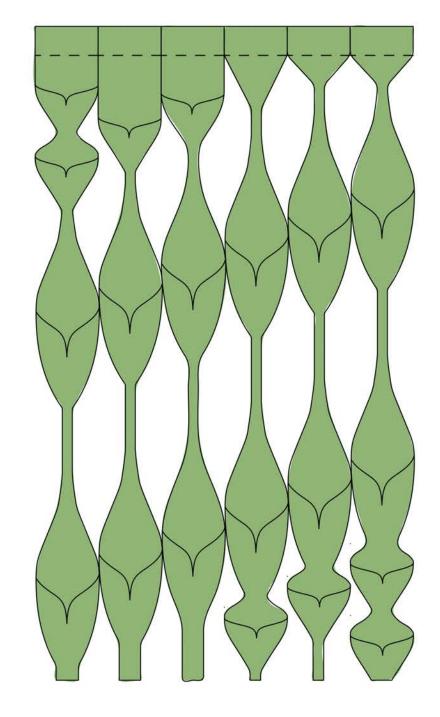
% OPEN: 26 % Opaque: 74 **5** % OPEN: 27 % OPAQUE: 73

6 % OPEN: 30 % OPAQUE: 70

VARIATIONAL PATTERNS

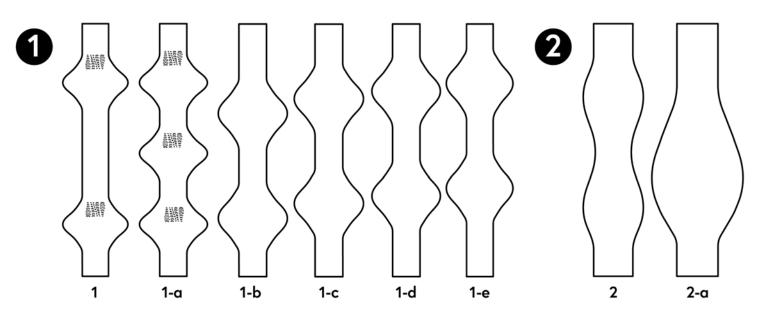


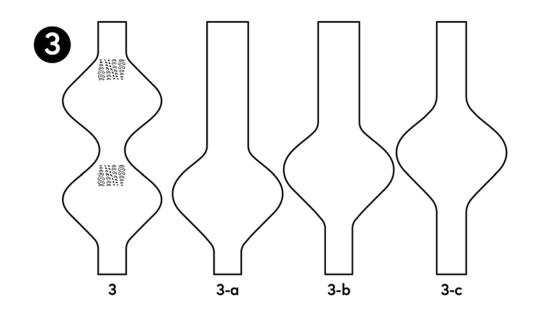




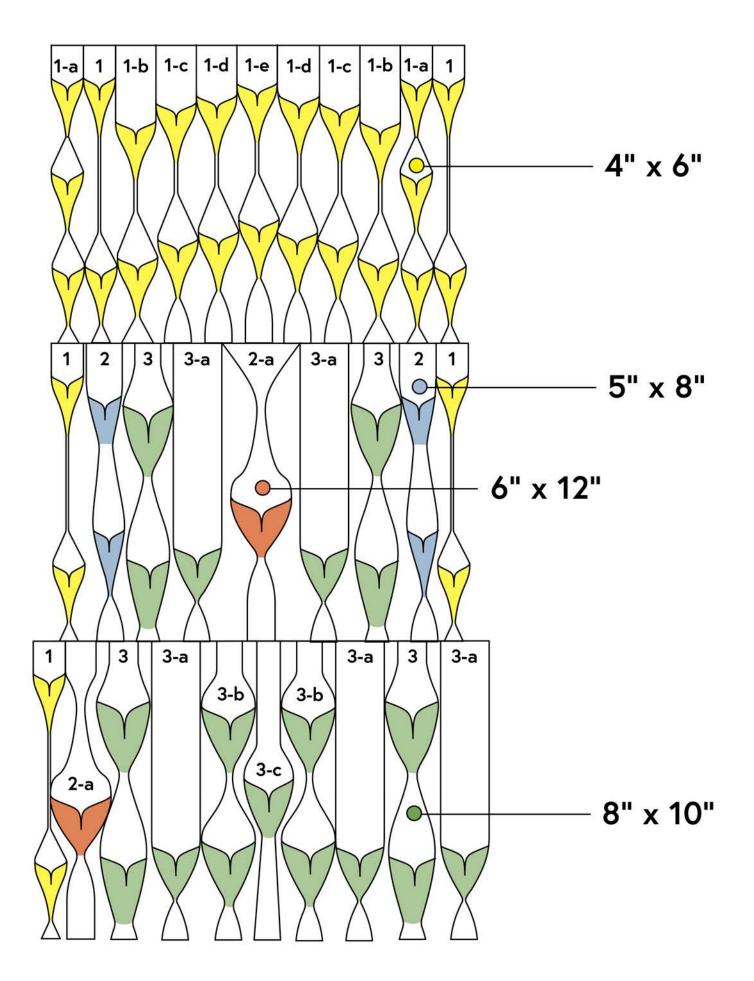
7 % OPEN: 26 % opaque: 74 8 % OPEN: 43 % Opaque: 57 9 % OPEN: 39 % OPAQUE: 61

Full-Scale Installation Design





5	
Pattern	Number
1	5
1-a	2
1-b	2
1-c	2
1-d	2
1-e	1
2	2
2-a	2
3	4
3-a	5
3-b	2
3-c	1
Total	30



Installation









Trellis Overhang Performance

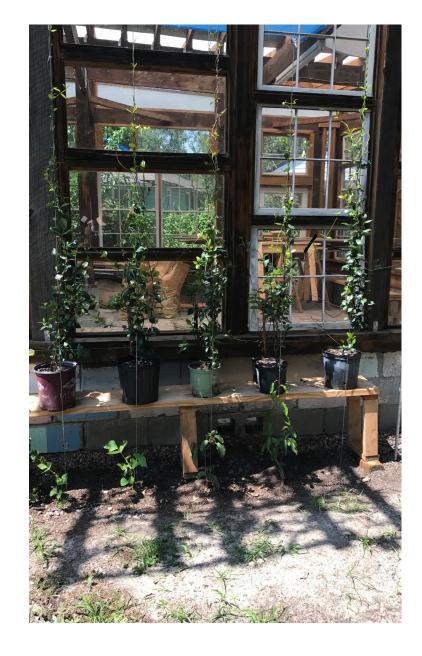
Influence on Results



10 AM - 11:00 AM



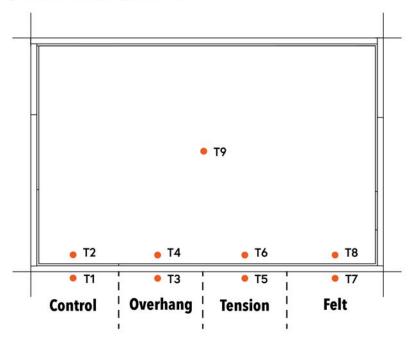
11:00 AM - 1:00 PM



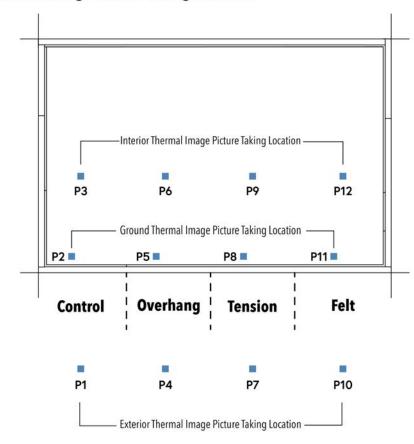
1:00 PM - 3:00 PM

Experimental Methods and Materials

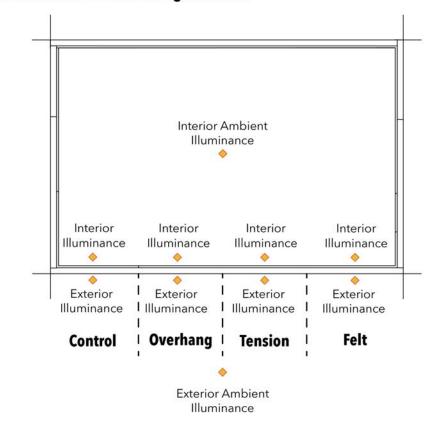
Temperature Reading Locations



Thermal Image Picture Taking Locations



Illuminance Level Reading Locations



In order to get a good picture of the performance of the facade systems three days of testing were conducted and compared to a "Control Day" of Similar Outdoor Temperature, but before the Installation was implemented.

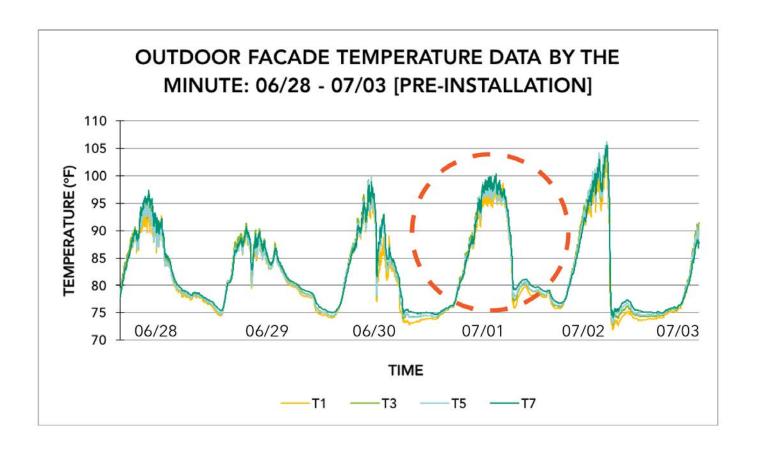
Data Collected during the Three Testing Days

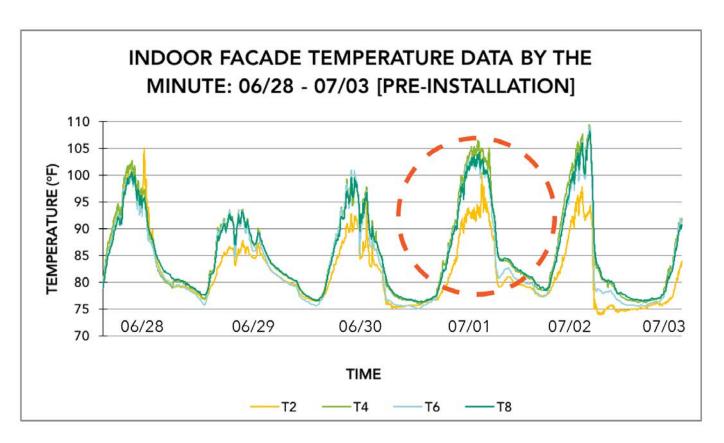
- Hourly Thermal Imaging from 8 AM 8 PM
- Hourly Illuminance Level Readings from 8 AM 8 PM
- Data Extracted from the Continuous HOBO Loggers from 8 AM 8 PM on the respective Testing Days

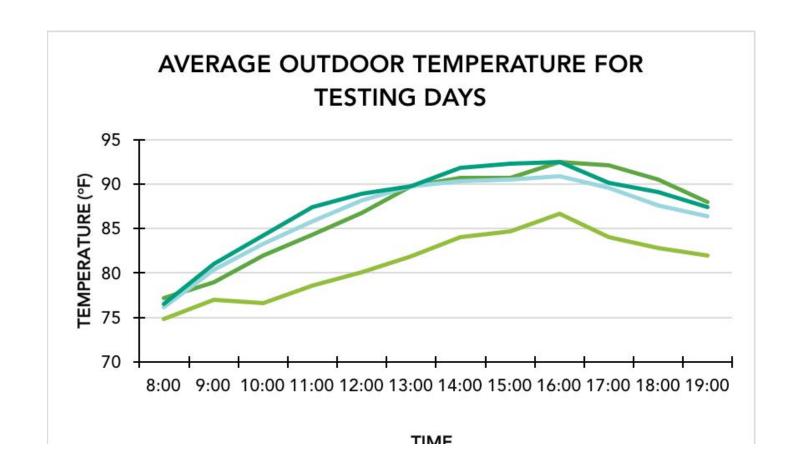


Results

Pre-Installation



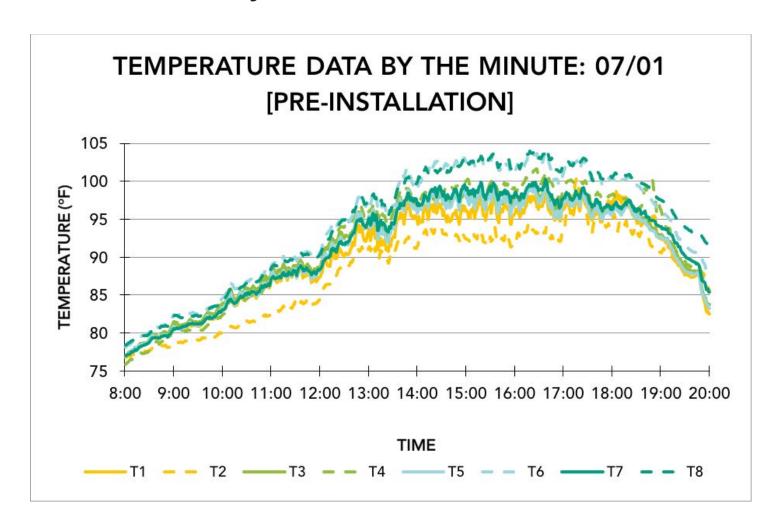




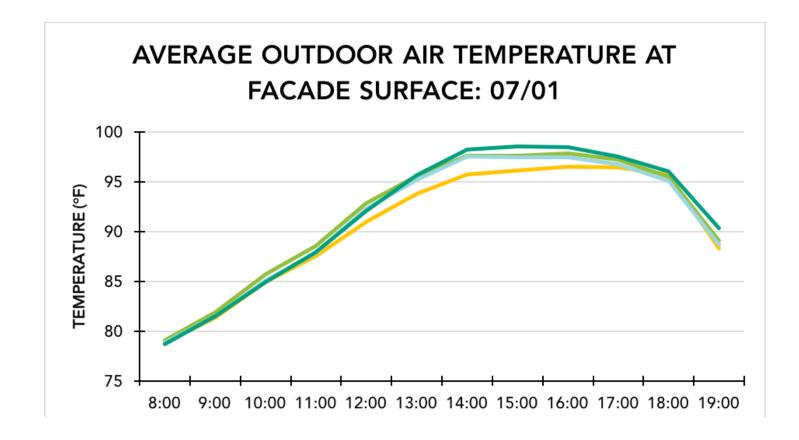
"Control Day" Chosen as July 1st:

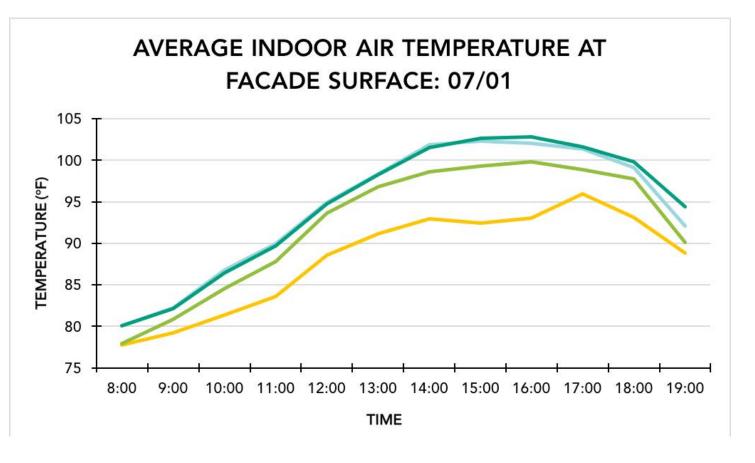
42 Of 75

"Control" Day



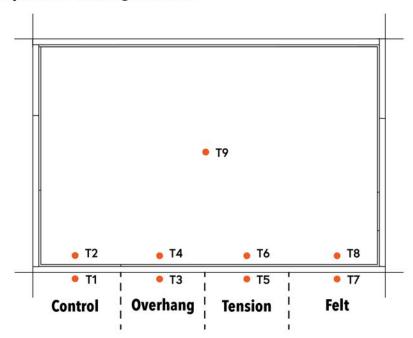
~:	Outdoor A	Outdoor Average Temperature Difference (°F)				Indoor Average Temperature Difference			e (°F)
Time	CONTROL	OVERHANG	TENSION	FELT	Time	CONTROL	OVERHANG	TENSION	FELT
8:00 AM		+0.24	+0.05	-0.10	8:00 AM		+0.20	+2.39	+2.34
9:00 AM		+0.56	+0.11	+0.10	9:00 AM		+1.63	+2.96	+2.87
10:00 AM		+0.77	+0.19	+0.04	10:00 AM		+3.23	+5.41	+5.07
11:00 AM		+1.02	+0.35	+0.42	11:00 AM		+4.23	+6.33	+6.11
12:00 PM		+1.92	+1.38	+1.13	12:00 PM		+5.14	+6.39	+6.22
1:00 PM		+1.80	+1.47	+1.92	1:00 PM		+5.66	+7.20	+7.10
2:00 PM		+1.89	+1.78	+2.45	2:00 PM		+5.61	+8.91	+8.57
3:00 PM		+1.51	+1.30	+2.43	3:00 PM		+6.87	+9.93	+10.24
4:00 PM		+1.36	+0.91	+1.97	4:00 PM		+6.78	+9.06	+9.82
5:00 PM		+0.80	+0.29	+1.11	5:00 PM		+2.86	+5.35	+5.63
6:00 PM		-0.21	-0.58	+0.32	6:00 PM		+4.61	+6.00	+6.70
7:00 PM		+0.76	+0.37	+2.08	7:00 PM		+1.32	+3.24	+5.55
AVG.	•••	+1.03	+0.63	+1.16	AVG.		+4.01	+6.10	+6.35

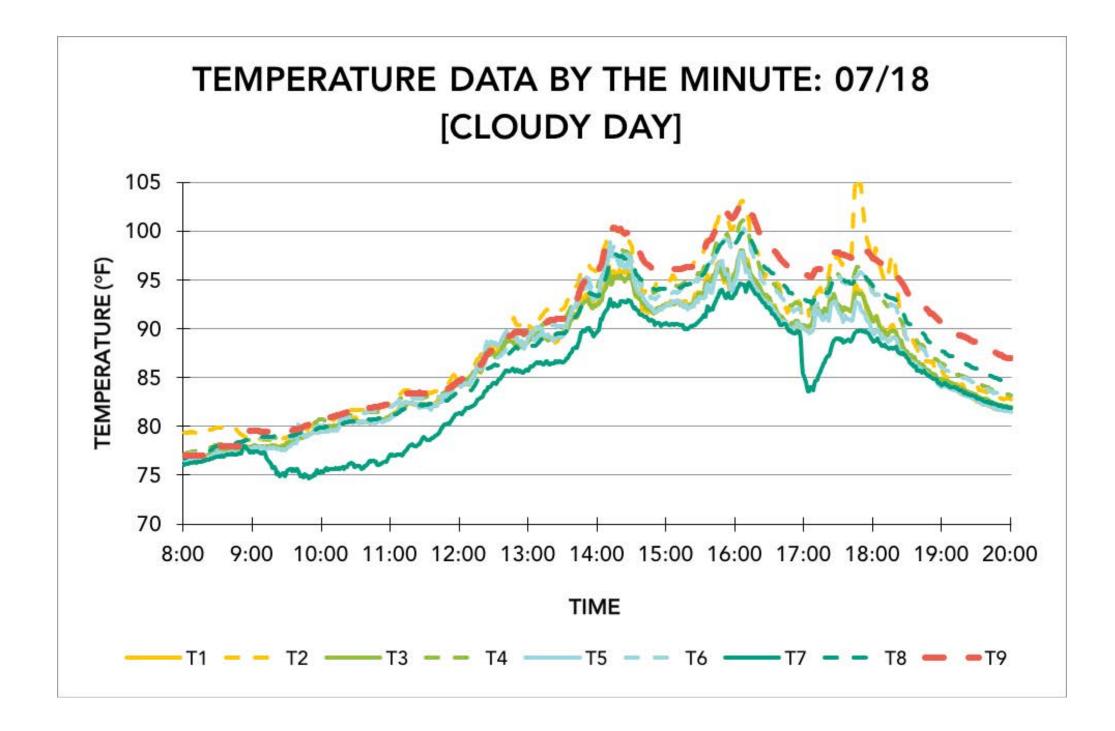


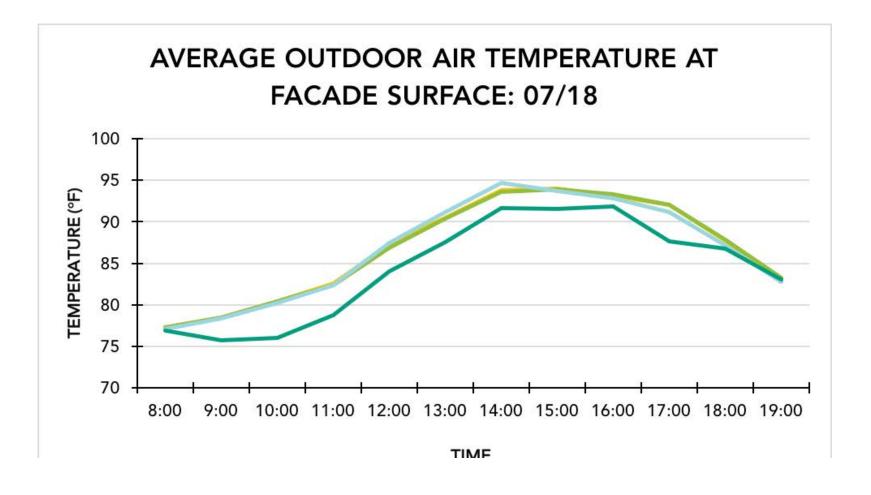


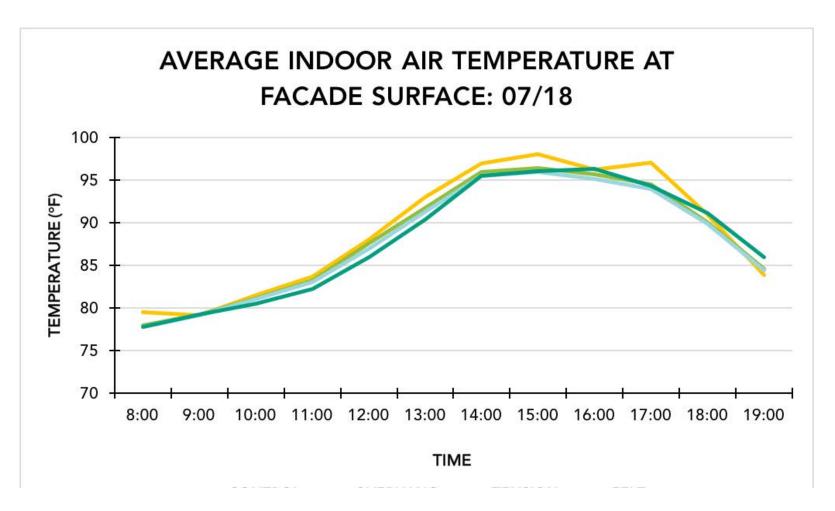
July 18, 2017 (Cloudy Day)

Temperature Reading Locations





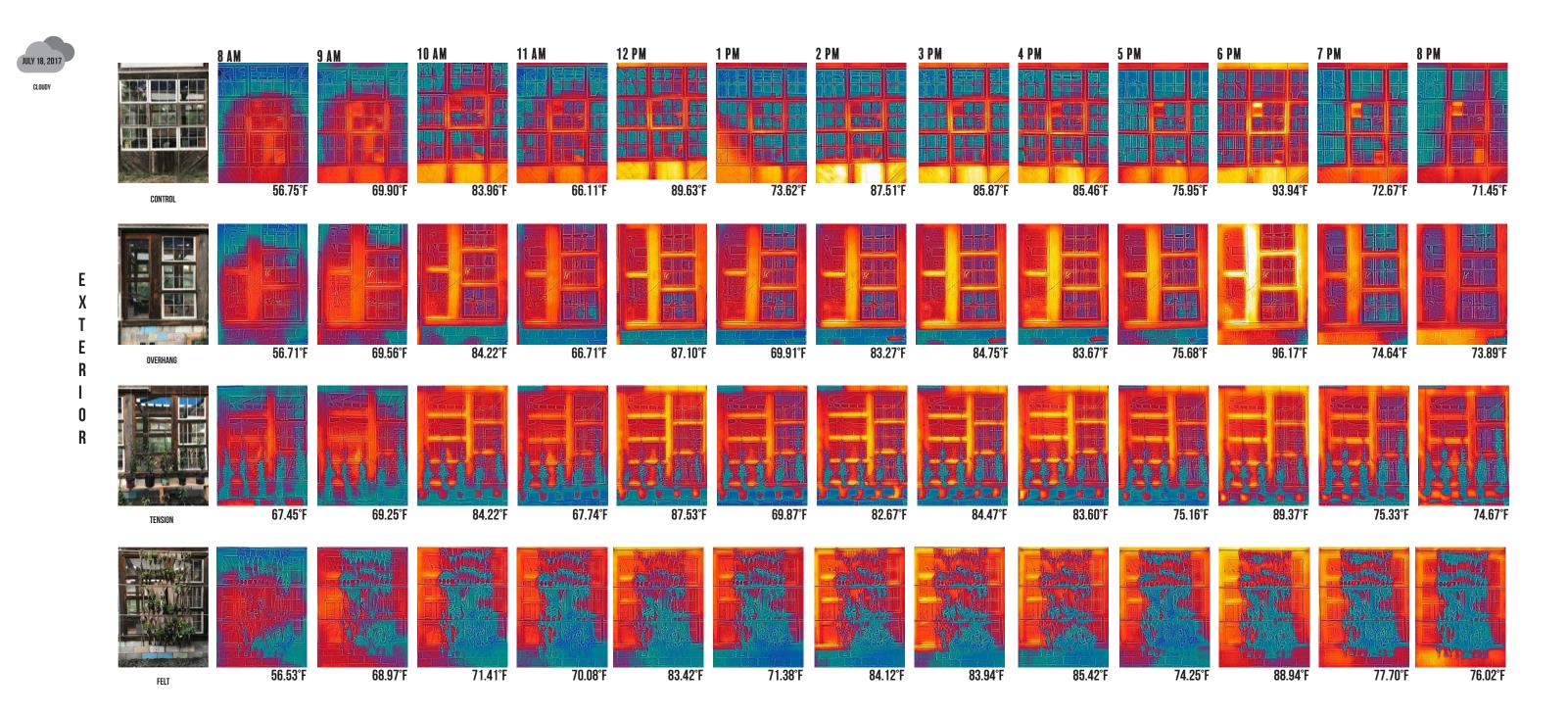


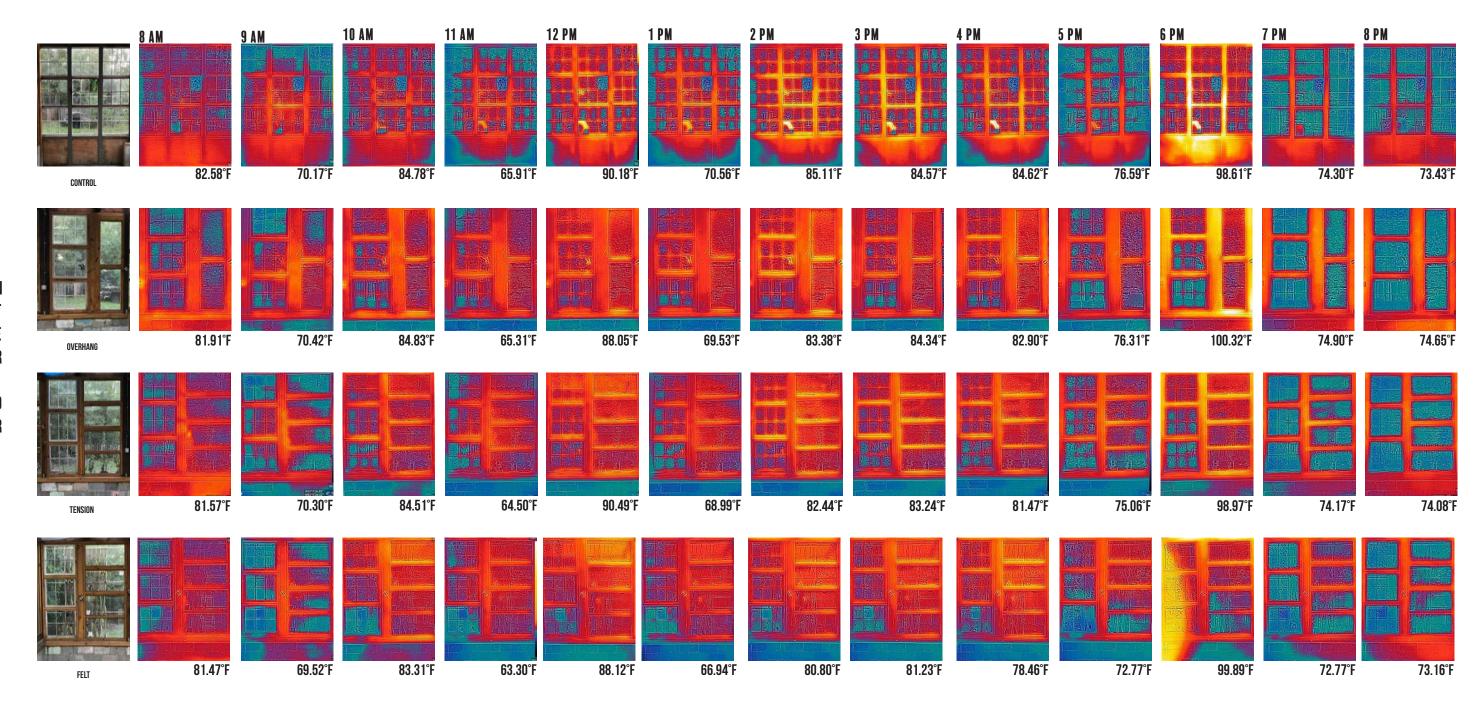


Time	Outdoor Average Temperature Difference (°F)						
rime	CONTROL	OVERHANG	TENSION	FELT			
8:00 AM		+0.05	-0.18	-0.40			
9:00 AM		+0.01	-0.15	-2.72			
10:00 AM		0.00	-0.19	-4.44			
11:00 AM		-0.13	-0.13	-3.79			
12:00 PM		-0.40	+0.20	-3.27			
1:00 PM		-0.18	+0.60	-3.00			
2:00 PM		-0.15	+0.93	-2.14			
3:00 PM		-0.12	-0.27	-2.43			
4:00 PM		+0.21	-0.24	-1.22			
5:00 PM		+0.03	-0.85	-4.44			
6:00 PM		+0.13	-0.50	-0.92			
7:00 PM		+0.47	-0.05	+0.25			
AVG.		-0.01	-0.07	-2.38			
PRE-INSTALL		+1.03	+0.63	+1.16			
OVERALL		-1.04	-0.70	-3.54			

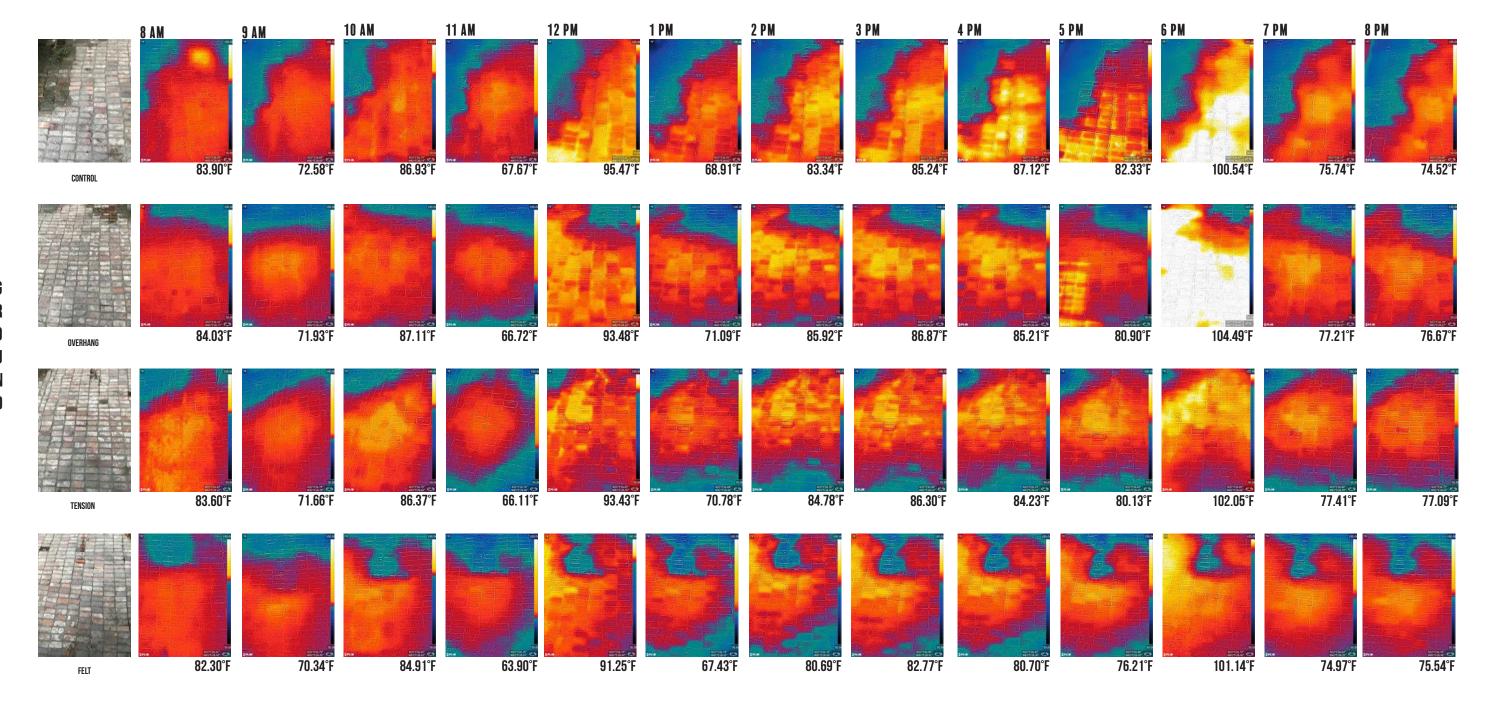
T :	Indoor Average Temperature Difference (°F)						
Time	CONTROL	OVERHANG	TENSION	FELT			
8:00 AM		-1.50	-1.74	-1.68			
9:00 AM		+0.09	-0.03	+0.02			
10:00 AM		-0.35	-0.50	-1.03			
11:00 AM		-0.47	-0.62	-1.48			
12:00 PM		-0.47	-1.14	-2.05			
1:00 PM		-1.26	-1.73	-2.61			
2:00 PM		-0.98	-1.43	-1.45			
3:00 PM		-1.59	-2.11	-2.01			
4:00 PM		-0.48	-1.05	+0.14			
5:00 PM		-2.52	-3.07	-2.68			
6:00 PM		-0.92	-1.14	+0.15			
7:00 PM		+0.73	+0.56	+2.08			
AVG.		-0.81	-1.17	-1.05			
PRE-INSTALL		+4.01	+6.10	+6.35			
AVG.		-4.82	-7.27	-7.40			

Hourly Thermal Images









Illuminance Levels

Time	OUTDOOR ILLUMINANCE (LX)						
Time	AMBIENT	CONTROL	OVERHANG	TENSION	FELT		
8:00 AM	5330	4160	3140	2190	613		
9:00 AM	6760	4300	3240	2300	774		
10:00 AM	9875	6214	4622	3400	798		
11:00 AM	13410	8350	6230	4500	894		
12:00 PM	42500	26100	18000	11340	2190		
1:00 PM	33900	19500	16000	10500	2020		
2:00 PM	31500	18900	14700	9490	1890		
3:00 PM	39000	19600	15000	9990	2170		
4:00 PM	32100	18400	13340	8070	1940		
5:00 PM	28055	14615	10243	6760	1502		
6:00 PM	12010	6830	5130	3450	845		
7:00 PM	3460	1960	1500	791	286		
8:00 PM	311	152	119.5	73.8	28.2		

INDOOR ILLUMINANCE (LX)

38.1

TENSION

40.9

FELT

24.5

CONTROL OVERHANG

72.1

Time

8:00

9:00 AM

10:00 AM

11:00 AM

12:00 PM

1:00 PM

2:00 PM

3:00 PM

4:00 PM

5:00 PM

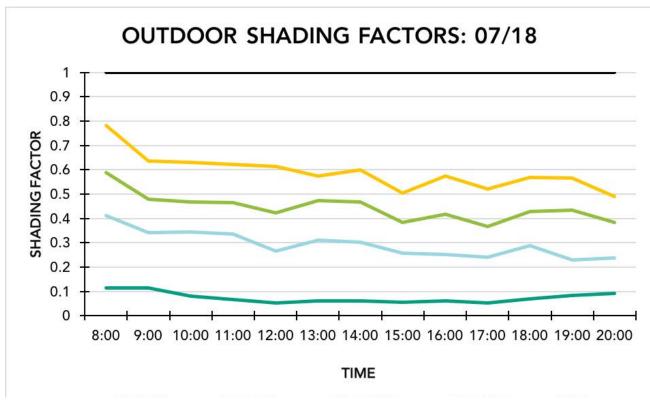
6:00 PM

7:00 PM

8:00 PM

AMBIENT

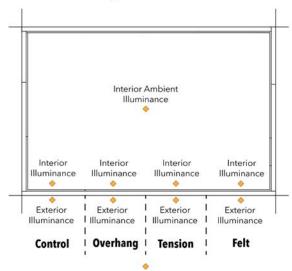
70.3



5,000 (0.000)				
	INDOOR S	HADING FA	CTORS: 07	7/18
1.8 T 1.6 T 1.4 T 1.2 T 1.2 T				
1.4 - O.2 -				
0 1	10:00 11:00 12:00	13:00 14:00 15:00	16:00 17:00 18:0	00 19:00 20:00
		TIME		
AMBIENT	CONTROL	OVERHANG	TENSION -	FELT

AVERAGE OUTDOOR SHADING FACTOR						
AMBI- ENT	CON- TROL	OVER- HANG	TEN- SION	FELT		
1.00	0.60	0.45	0.30	0.07		

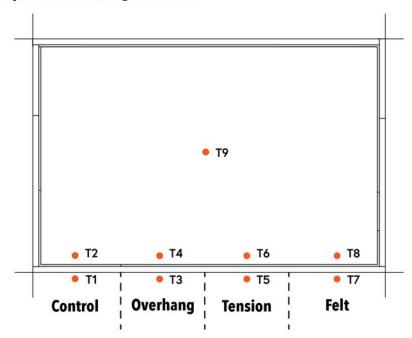
Illuminance Level Reading Locations

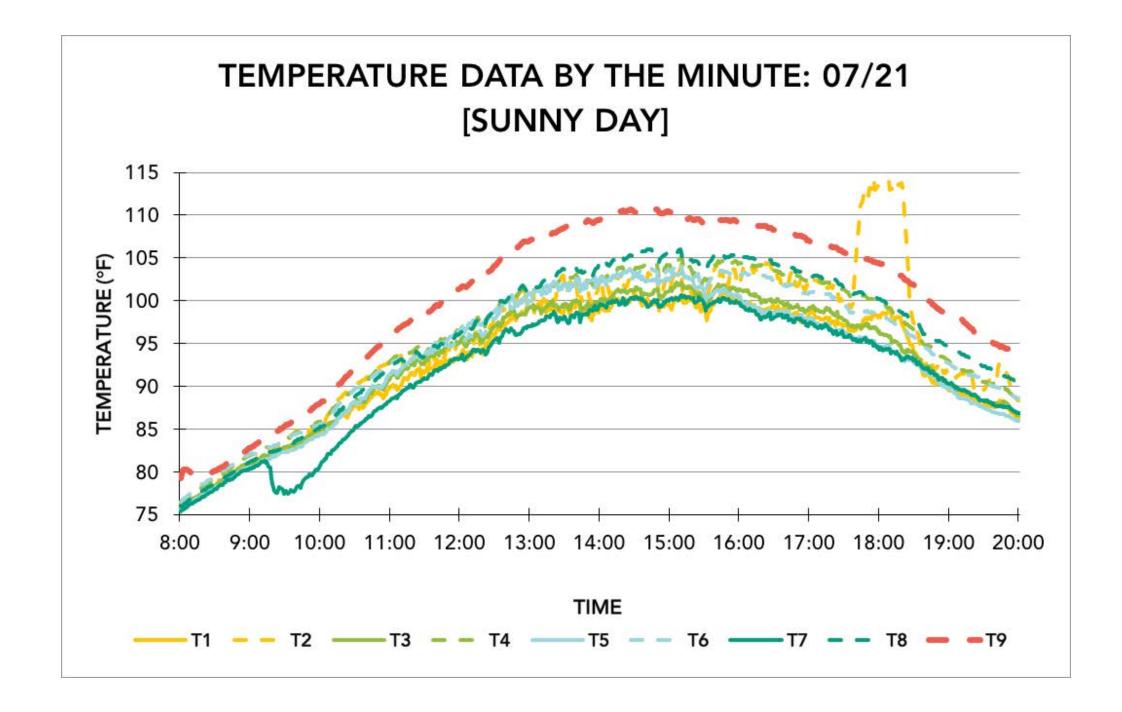


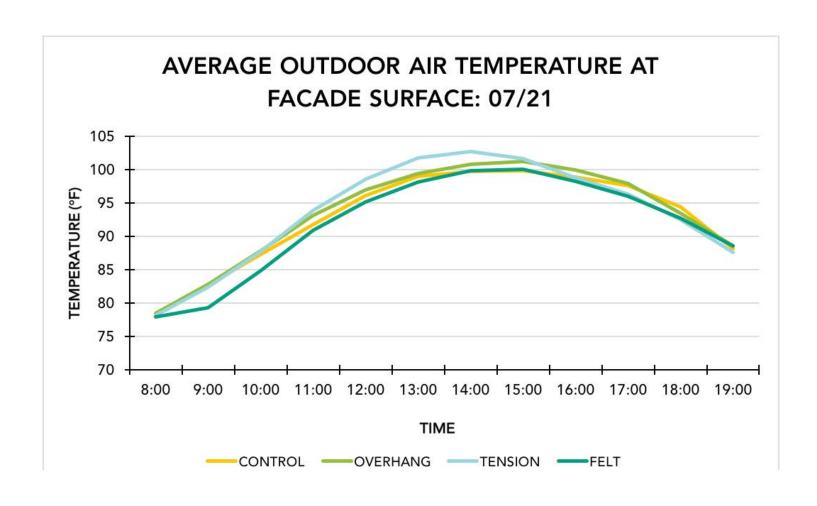
AVERAGE INDOOR SHADING FACTOR					
AMBI- ENT	CON- TROL	OVER- HANG	TEN- SION	FELT	
1.00	1.40	0.77	0.68	0.50	

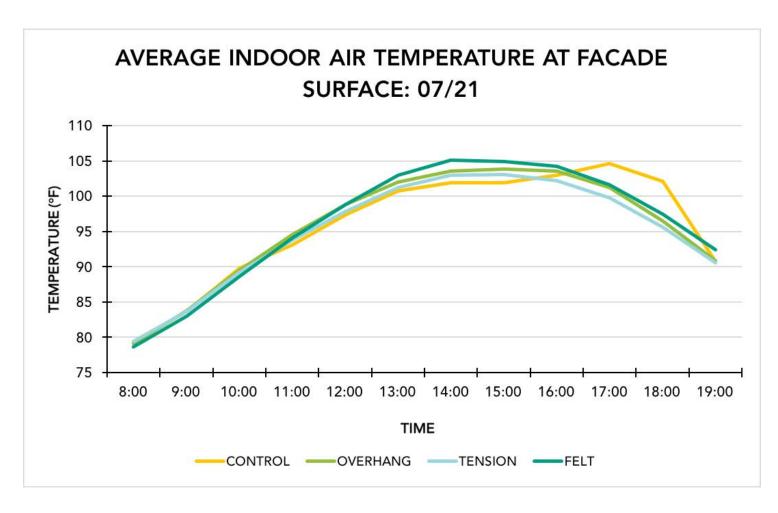
July 21, 2017 (Sunny Day)

Temperature Reading Locations





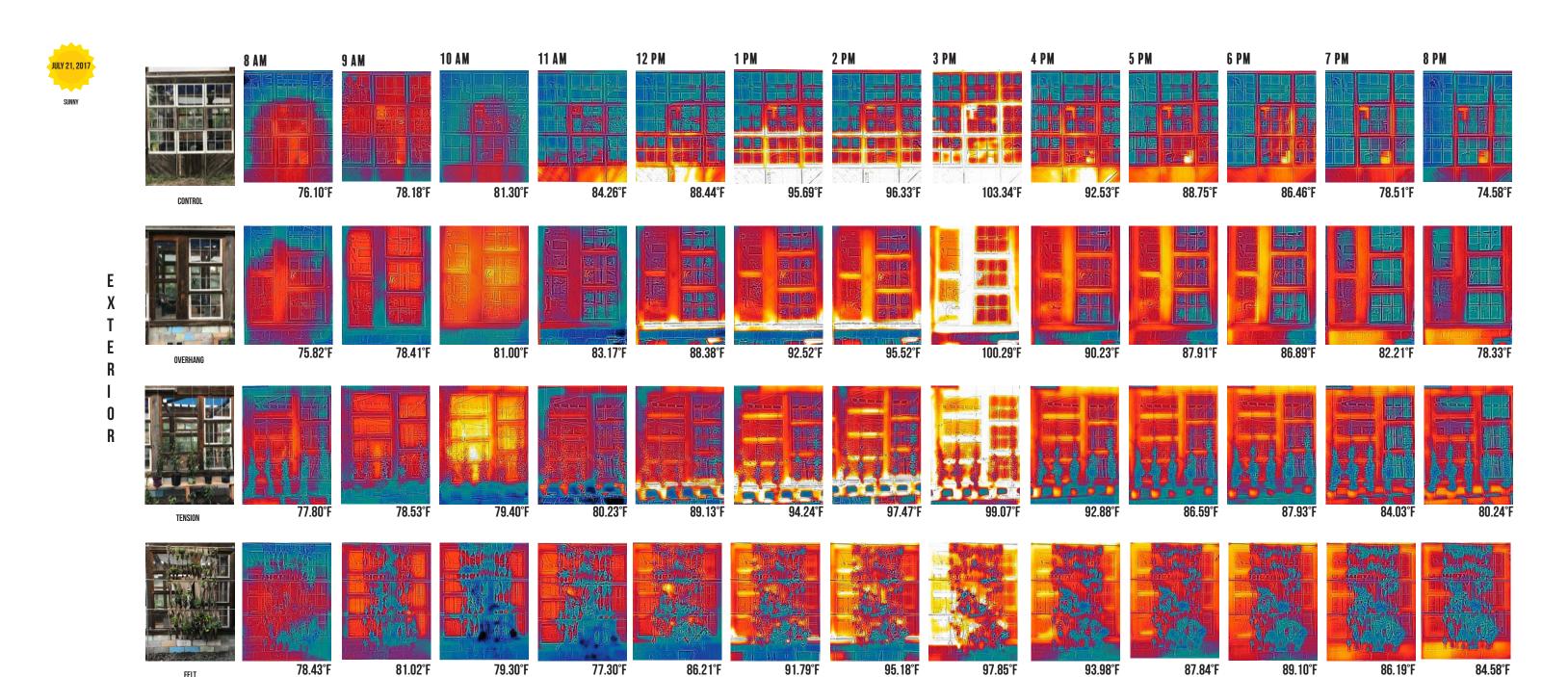


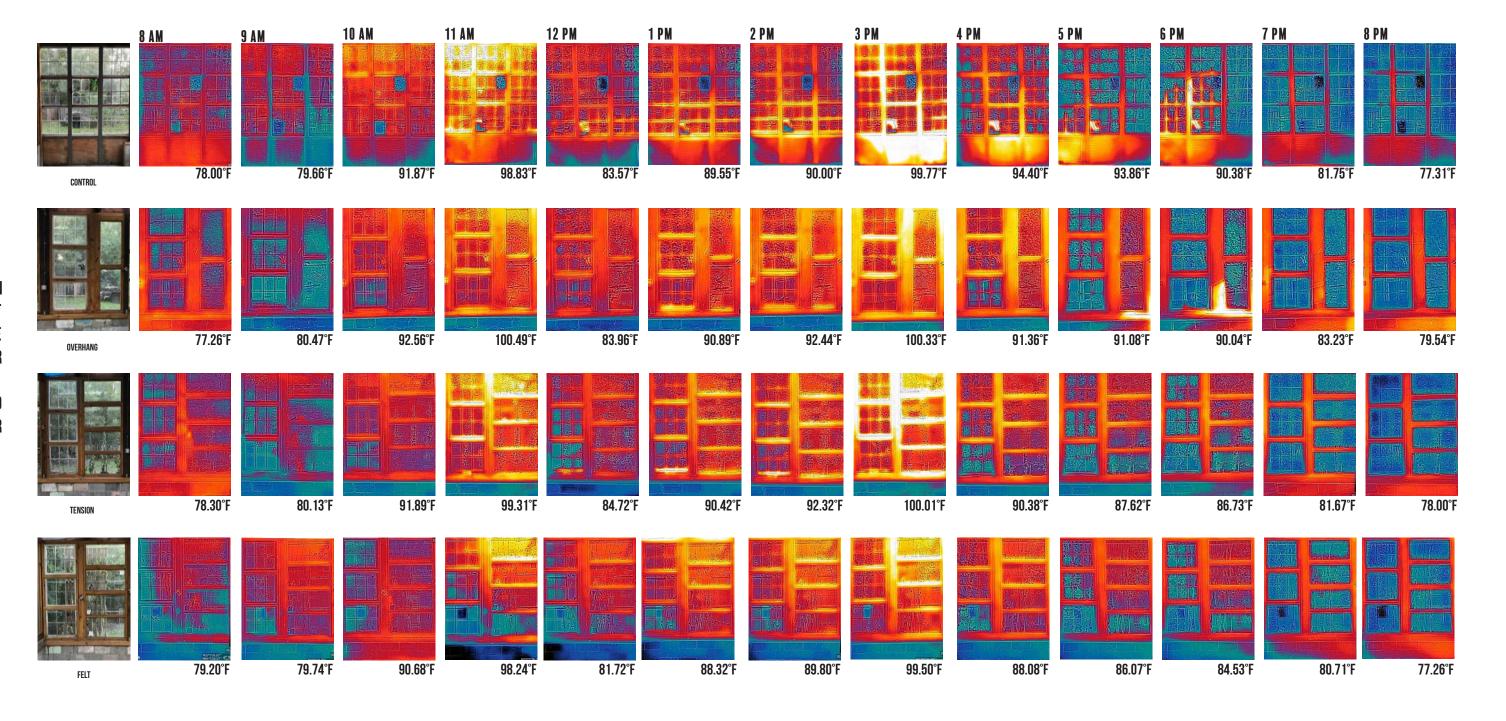


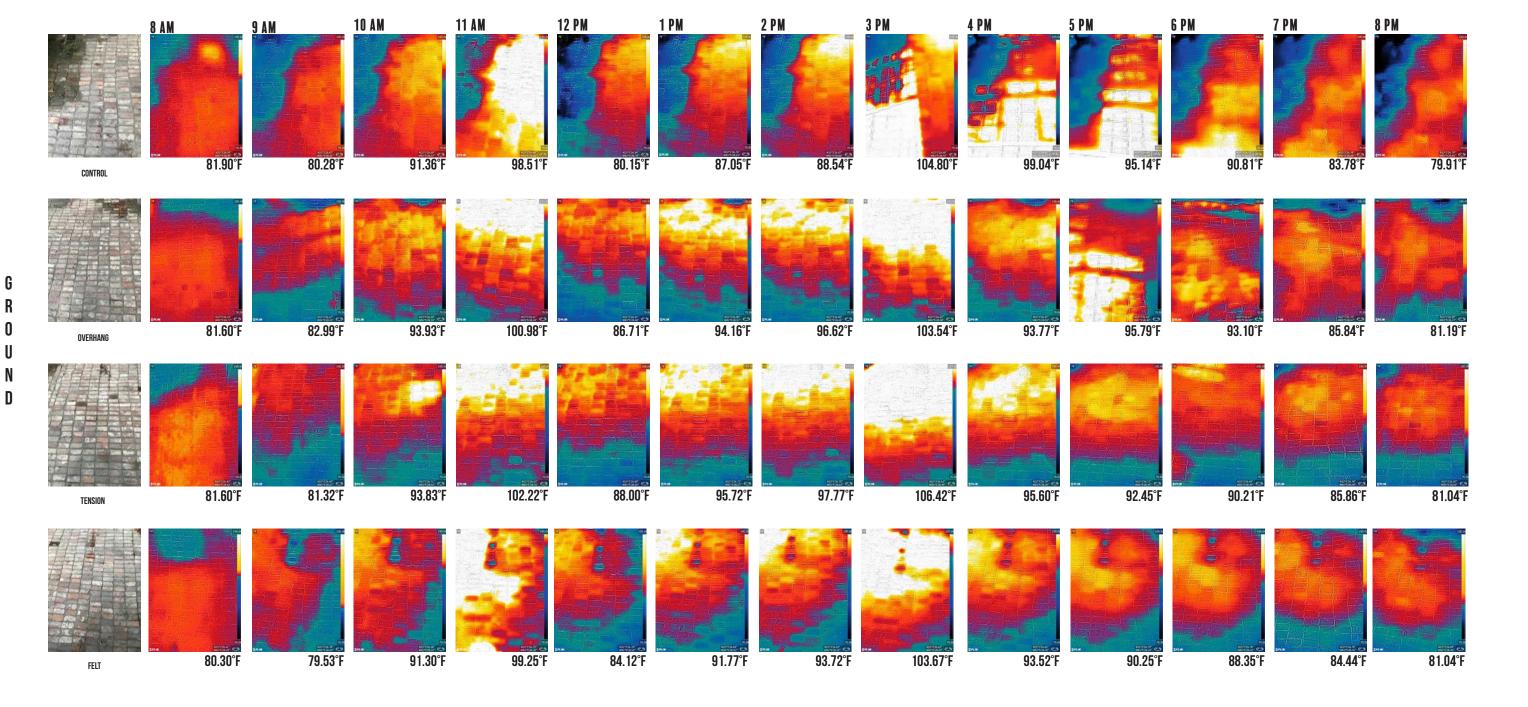
Time	Outdoor Average Temperature Difference (°F)						
rime	CONTROL	OVERHANG	TENSION	FELT			
8:00 AM		0.00	-0.34	-0.52			
9:00 AM		+0.12	-0.36	-3.45			
10:00 AM		+0.50	+0.46	-2.45			
11:00 AM		+1.41	+2.15	-0.80			
12:00 PM		+0.80	+2.49	-0.98			
1:00 PM		+0.40	+2.75	-0.90			
2:00 PM		+1.08	+2.96	+0.10			
3:00 PM		+1.37	+1.80	+0.18			
4:00 PM		+1.04	-0.20	-0.71			
5:00 PM		+0.27	-1.33	-1.56			
6:00 PM		-0.89	-1.83	-1.64			
7:00 PM		+0.39	-0.55	+0.34			
AVG.		0.54	0.67	-1.03			
PRE-INSTALL		+1.03	+0.63	+1.16			
OVERALL		-0.49	0.04	-2.19			

Time	Indoor Average Temperature Difference (°F)						
Time	CONTROL	OVERHANG	TENSION	FELT			
8:00 AM		-0.08	0.20	-0.61			
9:00 AM		+0.07	0.00	-0.67			
10:00 AM		-0.27	-0.51	-1.14			
11:00 AM		+1.44	+0.64	+0.95			
12:00 PM		+1.41	+0.40	+1.44			
1:00 PM		+1.31	+0.56	+2.28			
2:00 PM		+1.69	+1.06	+3.21			
3:00 PM		+1.96	+1.15	+3.01			
4:00 PM		+0.54	-0.78	+1.21			
5:00 PM		-3.34	-4.87	-2.96			
6:00 PM		-5.65	-6.48	-4.63			
7:00 PM		+0.03	-0.18	+1.67			
AVG.		-0.07	-0.73	0.31			
PRE-INSTALL		+4.01	+6.10	+6.35			
AVG.		-4.08	-6.83	-6.04			

Hourly Thermal Images





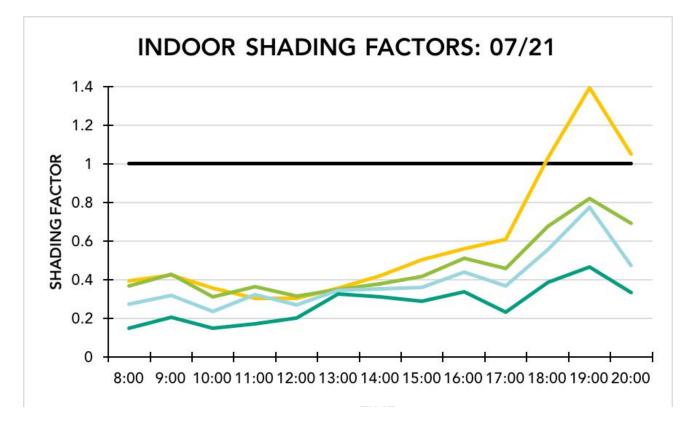


Illuminance Levels

Time	OUTDOOR ILLUMINANCE (LX)						
rime	AMBIENT	CONTROL	OVERHANG	TENSION	FELT		
8:00 AM	6215	2970	2510	1530	583		
9:00 AM	15800	7673	2980	1830	785		
10:00 AM	20600	5440	3710	3100	1027		
11:00 AM	78100	13200	62900	37100	4200		
12:00 PM	78800	70400	33490	40200	4860		
1:00 PM	81600	69200	30300	35000	5360		
2:00 PM	82050	78050	65400	16495	5575		
3:00 PM	82500	76900	70500	12990	5790		
4:00 PM	72000	62700	49210	25830	3370		
5:00 PM	56900	49100	32480	24180	1241		
6:00 PM	6350	4630	3280	2640	1010		
7:00 PM	3710	1850	1377	1036	372		
8:00 PM	1363	774	668	495	123		

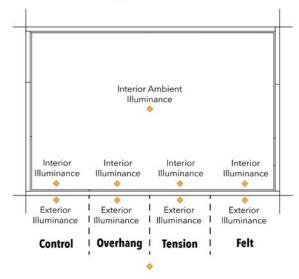
	OUTDOOR SHADING FACTORS: 07/21
0.90 0.80 0.70 0.60 0.50 0.40 0.30 0.10 0.00	
	TIME
2	-AMBIENTCONTROL

Times	INDOOR ILLUMINANCE (LX)						
Time	AMBIENT	CONTROL	OVERHANG	TENSION	FELT		
8:00 AM	4100	1622	1501	1125	614		
9:00 AM	4300	1822	1840	1366	891		
10:00 AM	6960	2490	2170	1649	1050		
11:00 AM	10900	3330	3980	3510	1870		
12:00 PM	14800	4480	4680	4020	3010		
1:00 PM	14900	5340	5210	5170	4880		
2:00 PM	13095	5510	4955	4620	4080		
3:00 PM	11290	5680	4700	4070	3280		
4:00 PM	7640	4270	3900	3360	2580		
5:00 PM	5270	3210	2420	1931	1231		
6:00 PM	3050	3150	2060	1700	1180		
7:00 PM	991	1381	812	767	463		
8:00 PM	412	433	285	195	138		



AVERAGE OUTDOOR SHADING FACTOR				
AMBI- ENT	CON- TROL	OVER- HANG	TEN- SION	FELT
1.00	0.67	0.52	0.31	0.07

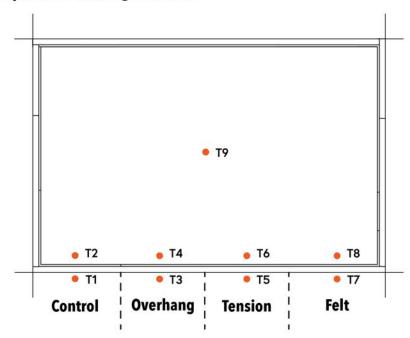
Illuminance Level Reading Locations

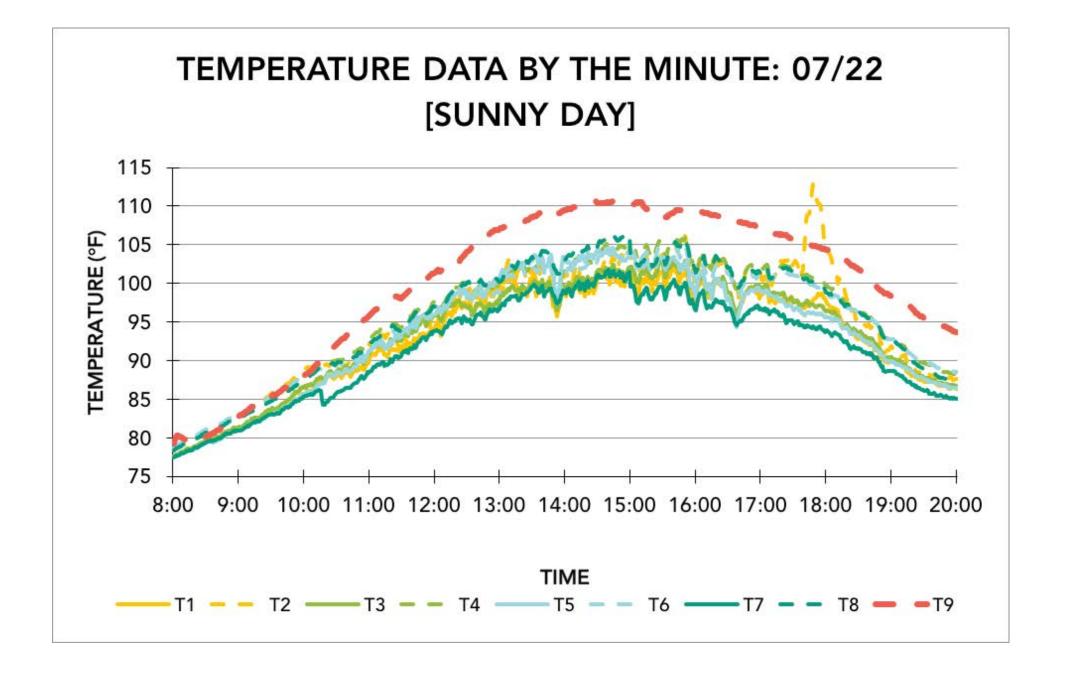


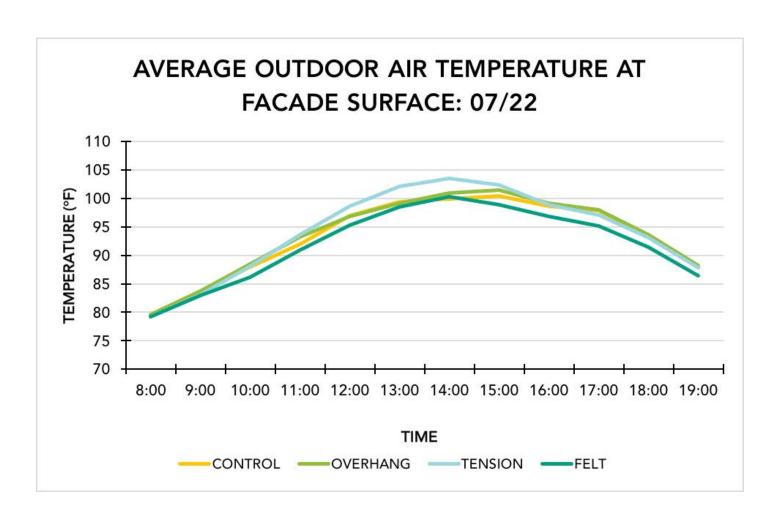
AVERAGE INDOOR SHADING FACTOR				
AMBI- CON- OVER- ENT TROL HANG		TEN- SION	FELT	
1.00	0.59	0.47	0.39	0.27

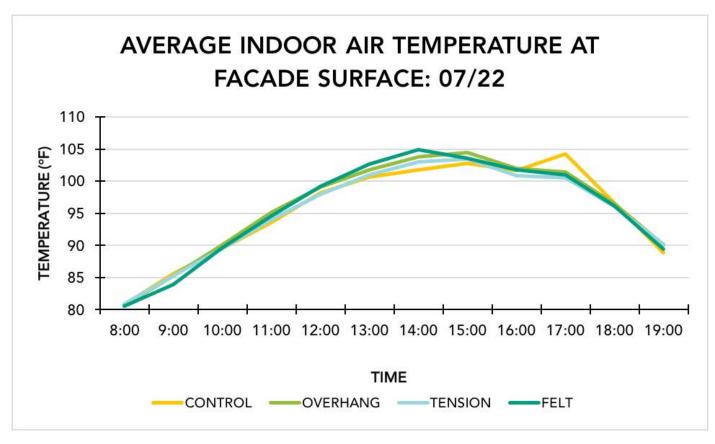
July 22, 2017 (Sunny Day)

Temperature Reading Locations





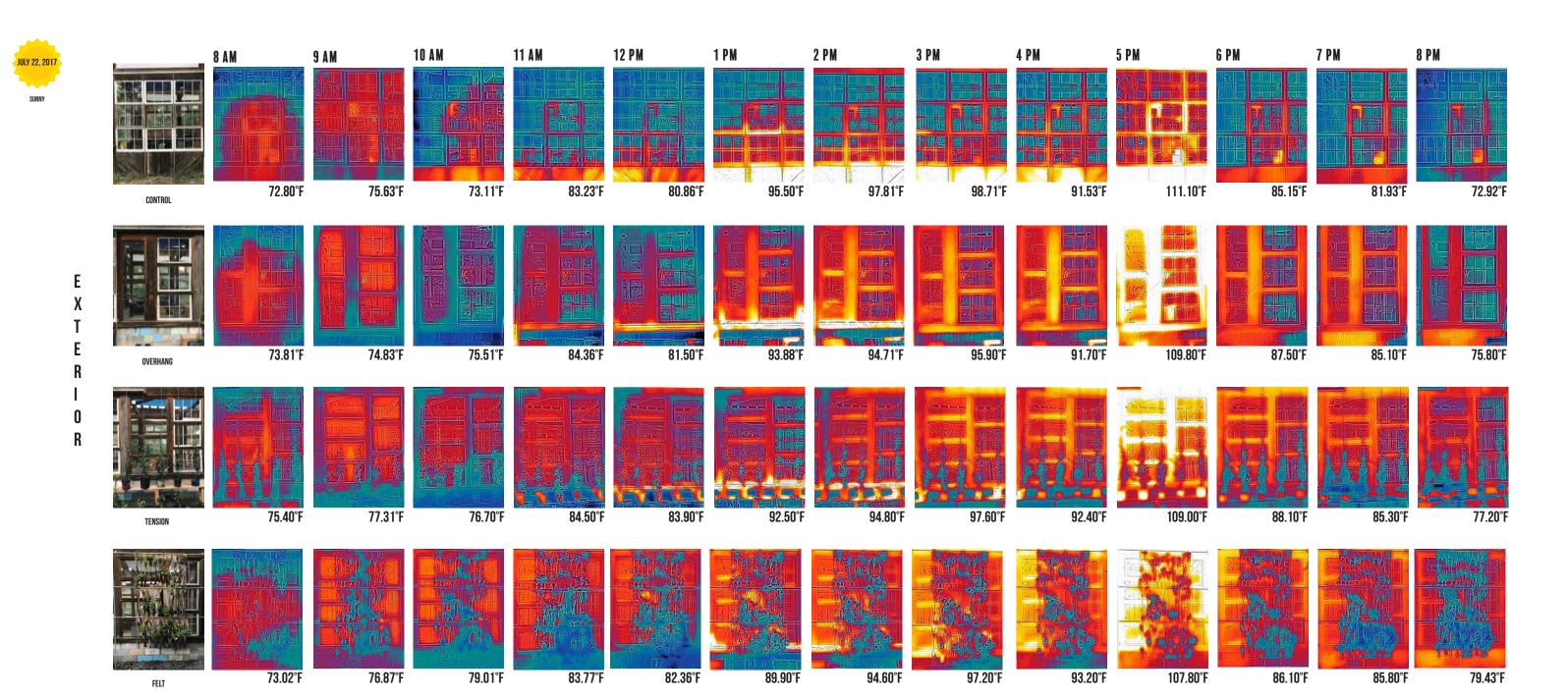


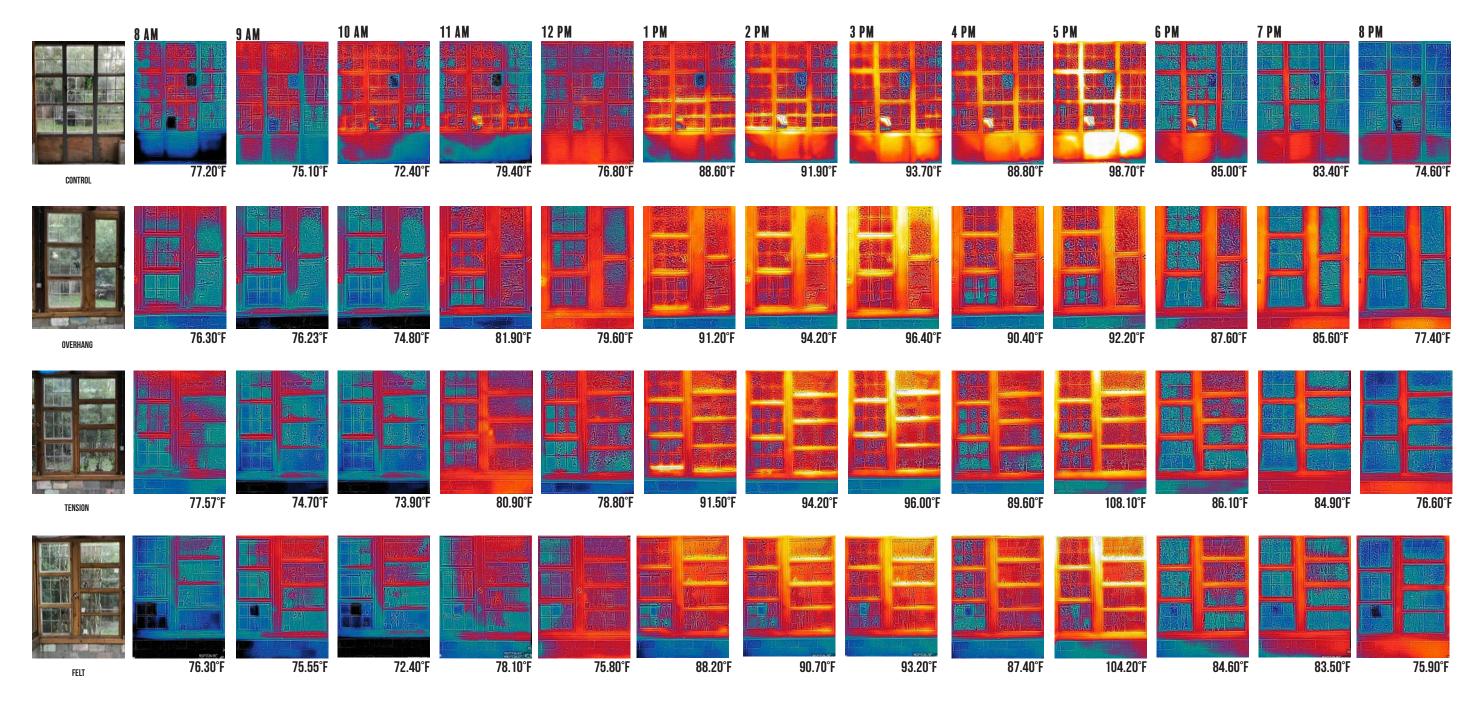


T :	Outdoor Average Temperature Difference (°F)				
Time	CONTROL	OVERHANG	TENSION	FELT	
8:00 AM		+0.14	-0.23	-0.15	
9:00 AM		+0.18	-0.44	-0.56	
10:00 AM		+0.57	+0.19	-1.76	
11:00 AM		+1.30	+1.69	-0.98	
12:00 PM		-0.07	+1.67	-1.66	
1:00 PM		-0.25	+2.67	-0.90	
2:00 PM		+0.99	+3.53	+0.40	
3:00 PM		+1.12	+1.95	-1.52	
4:00 PM		+0.56	+0.19	-1.84	
5:00 PM		+0.12	-0.74	-2.66	
6:00 PM		+0.23	-0.26	-1.89	
7:00 PM		+0.39	+0.12	-1.30	
AVG.		+0.44	+0.86	-1.24	
PRE-INSTALL		+1.03	+0.63	+1.16	
OVERALL		-0.59	+0.23	-2.40	

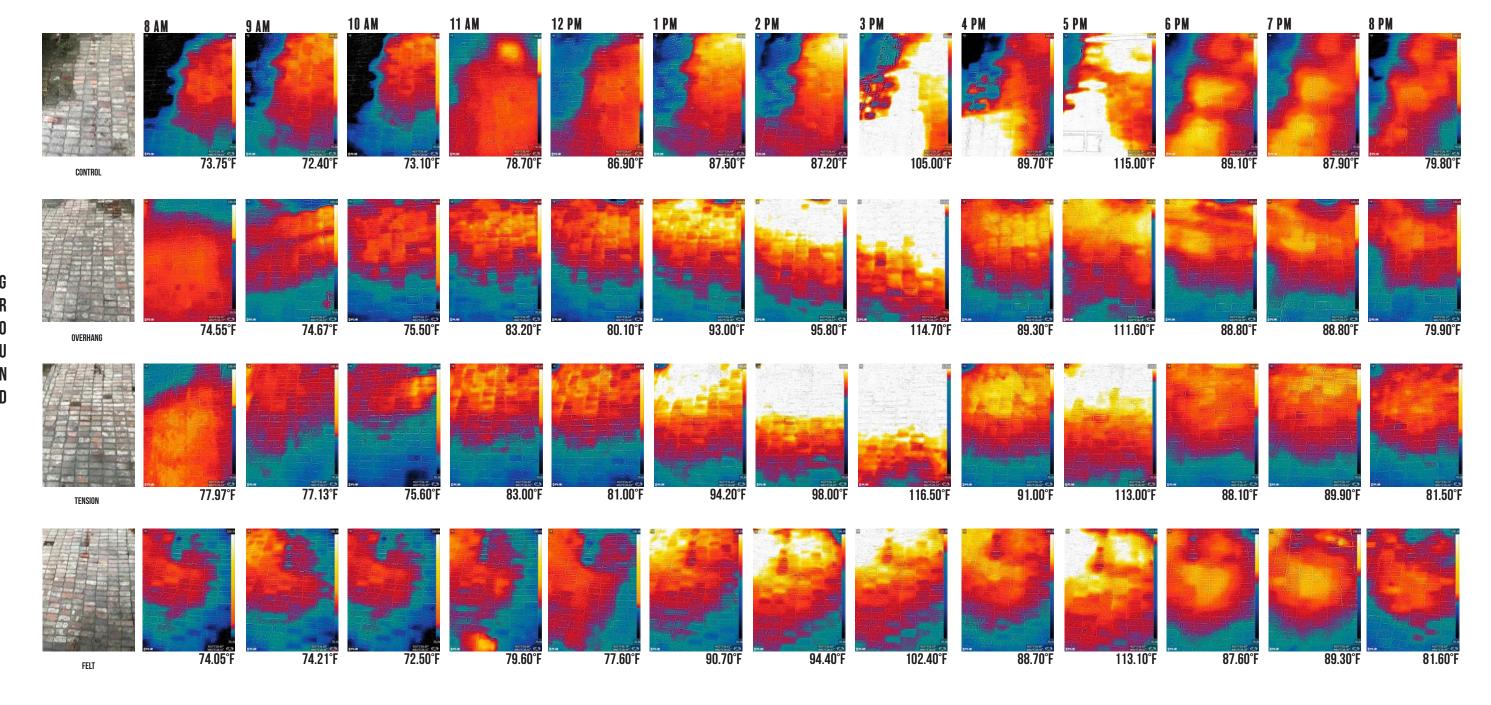
T:	Indoor Average Temperature Difference (°F)				
Time	CONTROL	OVERHANG	TENSION	FELT	
8:00 AM		-0.12	+0.18	-0.23	
9:00 AM		-0.29	-0.26	-1.68	
10:00 AM		+0.58	+0.00	+0.15	
11:00 AM		+1.57	+0.43	+1.05	
12:00 PM		+0.96	-0.23	+1.08	
1:00 PM		+1.13	+0.39	+1.98	
2:00 PM		+1.98	+1.18	+3.17	
3:00 PM		+1.70	+0.70	+0.81	
4:00 PM		+0.29	-0.79	+0.11	
5:00 PM		-2.75	-3.66	-3.25	
6:00 PM		-0.08	-0.47	-0.42	
7:00 PM		+1.19	+1.34	+0.56	
AVG.		+0.51	-0.10	+0.28	
PRE-INSTALL		+4.01	+6.10	+6.35	
AVG.		-3.50	-6.20	-6.07	

Hourly Thermal Images





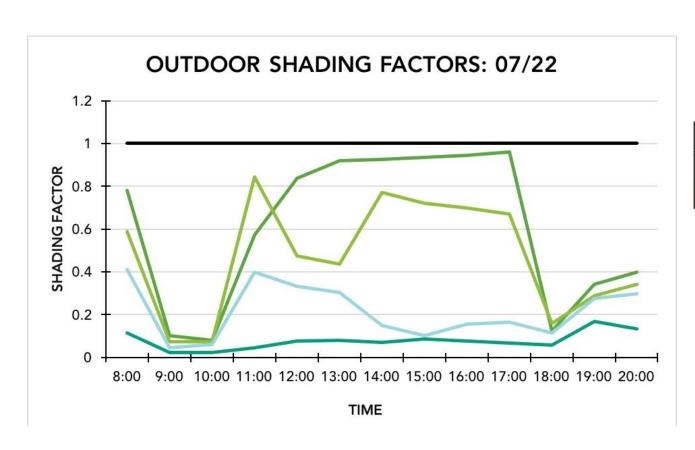


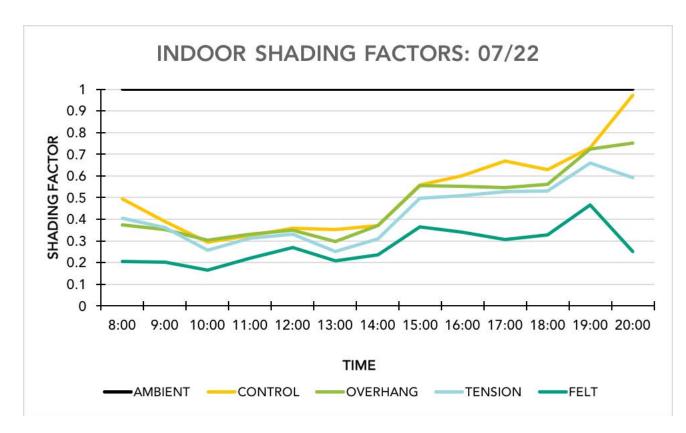


Illuminance Levels

Time e	OUTDOOR ILLUMINANCE (LX)						
Time	AMBIENT	CONTROL	OVERHANG	TENSION	FELT		
8:00 AM	5330	4160	3140	2190	613		
9:00 AM	45300	4600	3350	2055	1030		
10:00 AM	71900	5760	5290	4420	1670		
11:00 AM	80600	46000	68000	32080	3550		
12:00 PM	81300	68000	38500	27000	6190		
1:00 PM	84300	77400	36800	25700	6650		
2:00 PM	80600	74600	62070	12050	5590		
3:00 PM	82000	76700	59020	8380	6950		
4:00 PM	66950	63250	46860	10470	5205		
5:00 PM	51900	49800	34700	8560	3460		
6:00 PM	22700	2810	3590	2630	1320		
7:00 PM	4660	1590	1350	1281	786		
8:00 PM	1180	470	402	352	159		

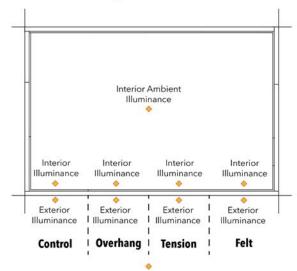
Time	INDOOR ILLUMINANCE (LX)					
iime	AMBIENT	CONTROL	OVERHANG	TENSION	FELT	
8:00 AM	3500	1730	1304	1413	716	
9:00 AM	5100	1985	1798	1836	1024	
10:00 AM	7950	2330	2420	2050	1320	
11:00 AM	11470	3730	3780	3600	2530	
12:00 PM	11470	4120	4000	3780	3080	
1:00 PM	17400	6110	5170	4380	3630	
2:00 PM	14390	5350	5320	4440	3400	
3:00 PM	8750	4890	4860	4350	3180	
4:00 PM	7205	4335	3970	3670	2455	
5:00 PM	5660	3780	3080	2990	1730	
6:00 PM	2590	1631	1453	1372	846	
7:00 PM	1233	899	891	813	573	
8:00 PM	290	282	218	172	73	





AVERAGE OUTDOOR SHADING FACTOR				
AMBIENT CONTROL OVERHANG TENSION FEL				
1.00	0.63	0.48	0.21	0.07

Illuminance Level Reading Locations



AVERAGE INDOOR SHADING FACTOR				
AMBIENT CONTROL OVERHANG TENSION FELT				
1.00	0.52	0.47	0.43	0.27

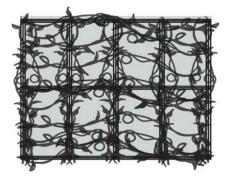
AVERAGE DECREASE IN OUTDOOR TEMPERATURE (°F)					
	CONTROL	OVERHANG	TENSION	FELT	
JULY18		-1.04	-0.7	-3.54	
JULY 21		-0.49	0.04	-2.19	
JULY 22		-0.59	0.23	-2.4	
AVERAGE		-0.71	-0.14	-2.71	

AVERAGE DECREASE IN INDOOR TEMPERATURE (°F)					
	CONTROL	OVERHANG	TENSION	FELT	
JULY18		-4.82	-7.27	-7.4	
JULY 21		-4.08	-6.83	-6.04	
JULY 22		-3.5	-6.2	-6.07	
AVERAGE		-4.13	-6.77	-6.50	

AVERAGE OUTDOOR SHADOW FACTOR					
	CONTROL	OVERHANG	TENSION	FELT	
JULY18	0.60	0.45	0.30	0.07	
JULY 21	0.67	0.51	0.31	0.07	
JULY 22	0.63	0.48	0.21	0.07	
AVERAGE	0.63	0.48	0.27	0.07	

AVERAGE INDOOR SHADOW FACTOR					
	CONTROL	OVERHANG	TENSION	FELT	
JULY18	1.40	0.77	0.68	0.50	
JULY 21	0.59	0.47	0.39	0.27	
JULY 22	0.75	0.53	0.36	0.18	
AVERAGE	0.92	0.59	0.48	0.32	

35% COVERAGE



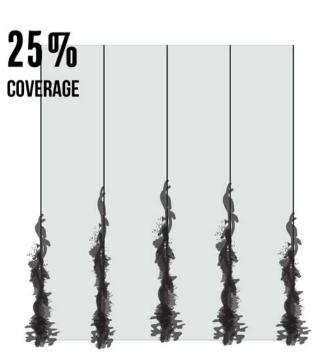
Overhang System

At current coverage Decrease in Surface Temperature

Outdoor: -0.71°F Indoor: -4.13°F

At full coverage Decrease in Surface Temperature

Outdoor: -2.03°F Indoor: -11.8°F



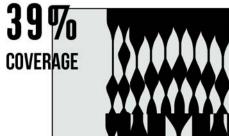
Tension System

At current coverage Decrease in Surface Temperature

Outdoor: -0.14°F Indoor: -6.77°F

At full coverage Decrease in Surface Temperature

Outdoor: -2.71°F Indoor: -27.07°F



Felt System

At current coverage Decrease in Surface Temperature

Outdoor: -2.71°F Indoor: -6.50°F

At full coverage Decrease in Surface Temperature

Outdoor: -6.95°F Indoor: -16.17°F



Agricultural Potential

Of Green facade systems

Tension and Overhang Systems

Overhang System



*Source: NC State University (2003)

MUSCADINE GRAPES

Common Yield: 2 Tons/ Acre *

30 SF Growing Area Available =

2.75lbs
Predicted yield



Tension System

BEANS

5 Rows @ 16" O.C

Expected Yield:

3.50lbs*per Growing Season

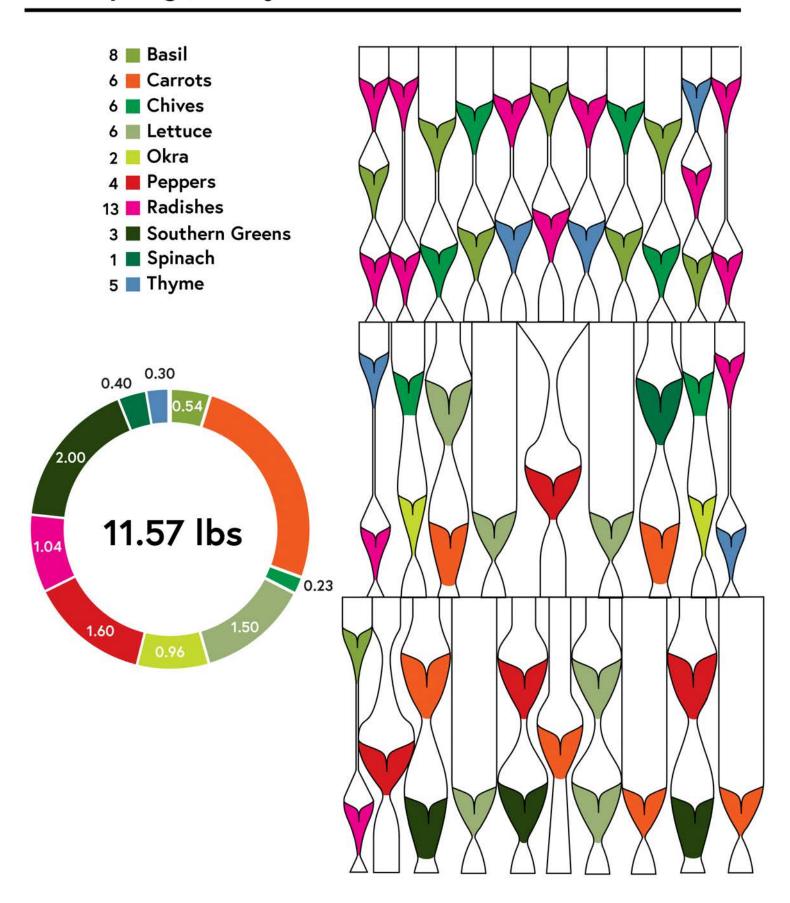
*Source: http://www.ufseeds.com/Crop-Calculators.html

Agricultural Possibilities:

Felt System

54 Pockets7 Ft³ of growing medium

Late Spring / Early Summer

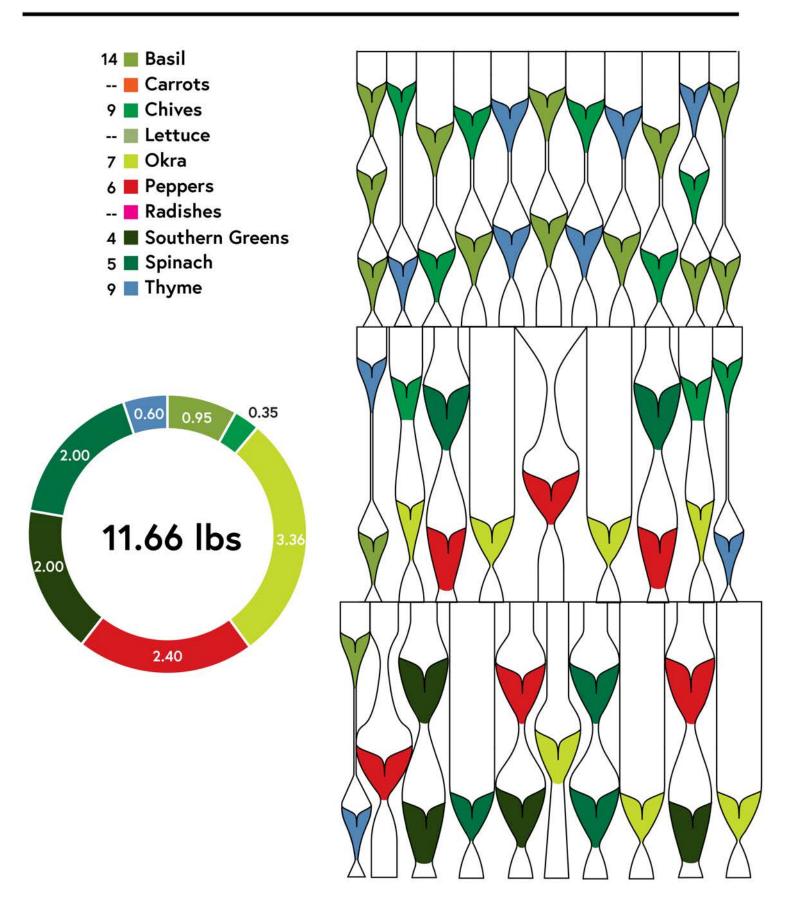


Source: http://www.ufseeds.com/Crop-Calculators.html

Agricultural Possibilities:

Felt System

Full Summer

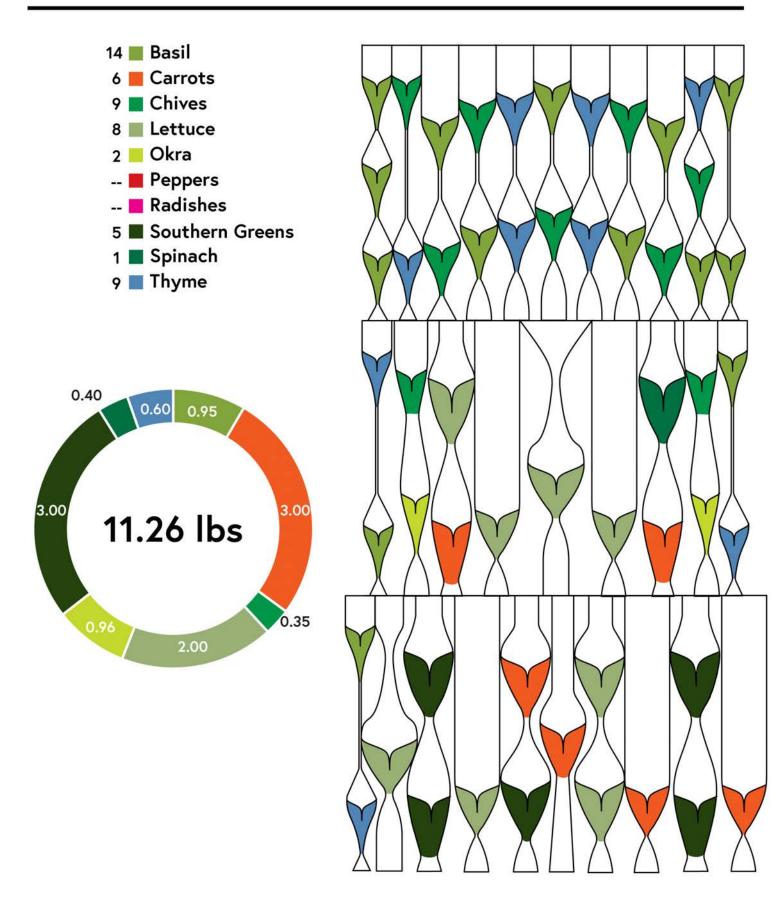


Source: http://www.ufseeds.com/Crop-Calculators.html

Agricultural Possibilities:

Felt System

Late Summer / Early Fall

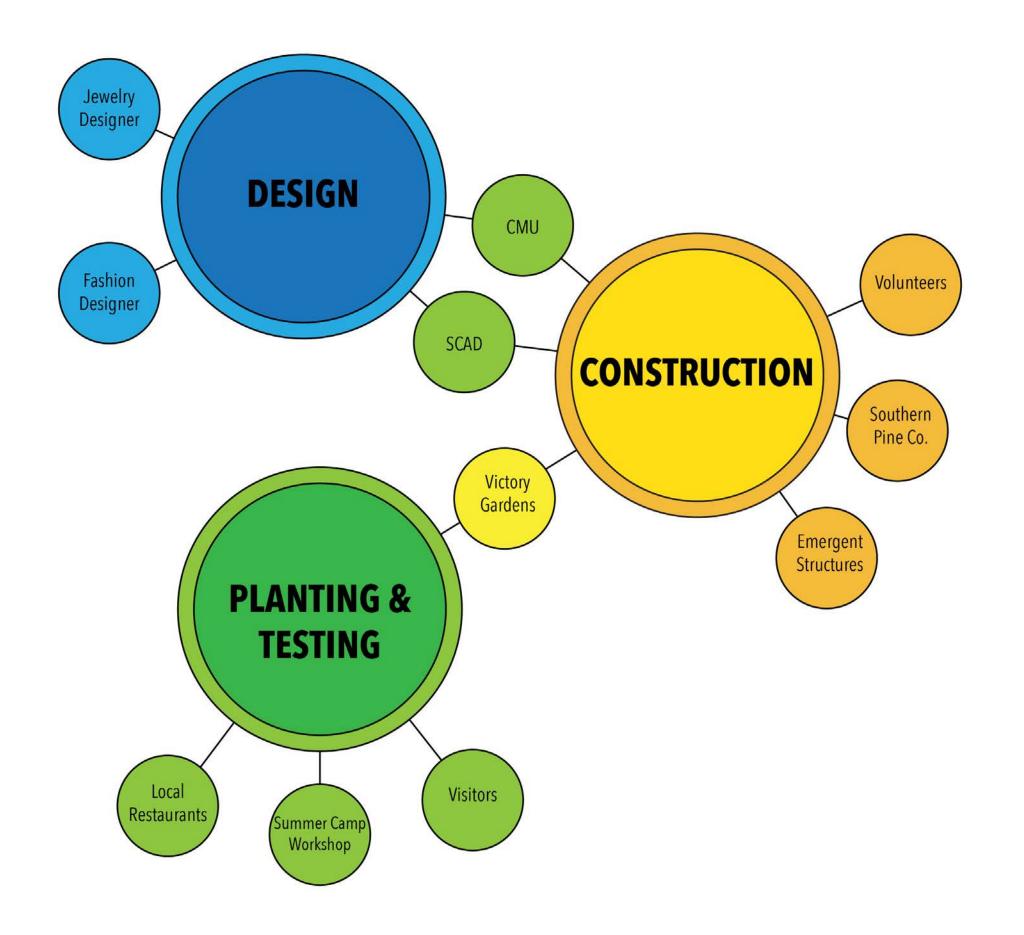


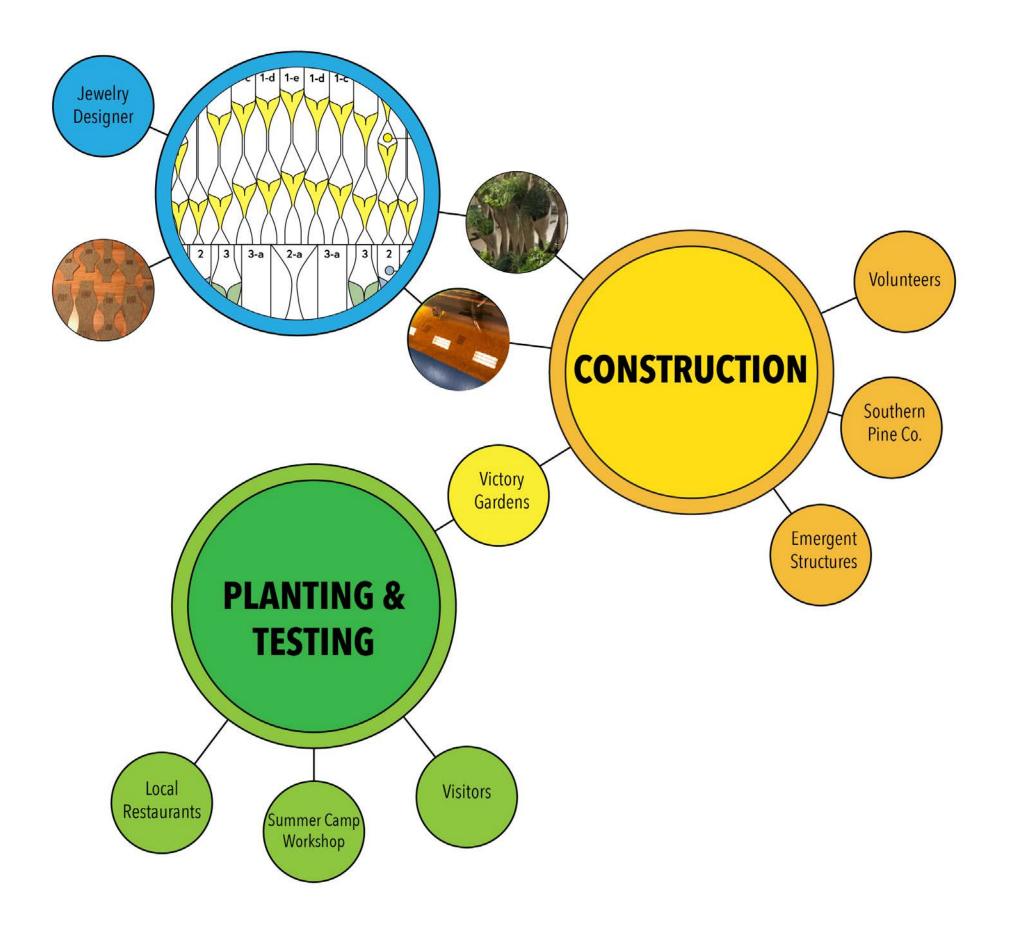
Source: http://www.ufseeds.com/Crop-Calculators.html

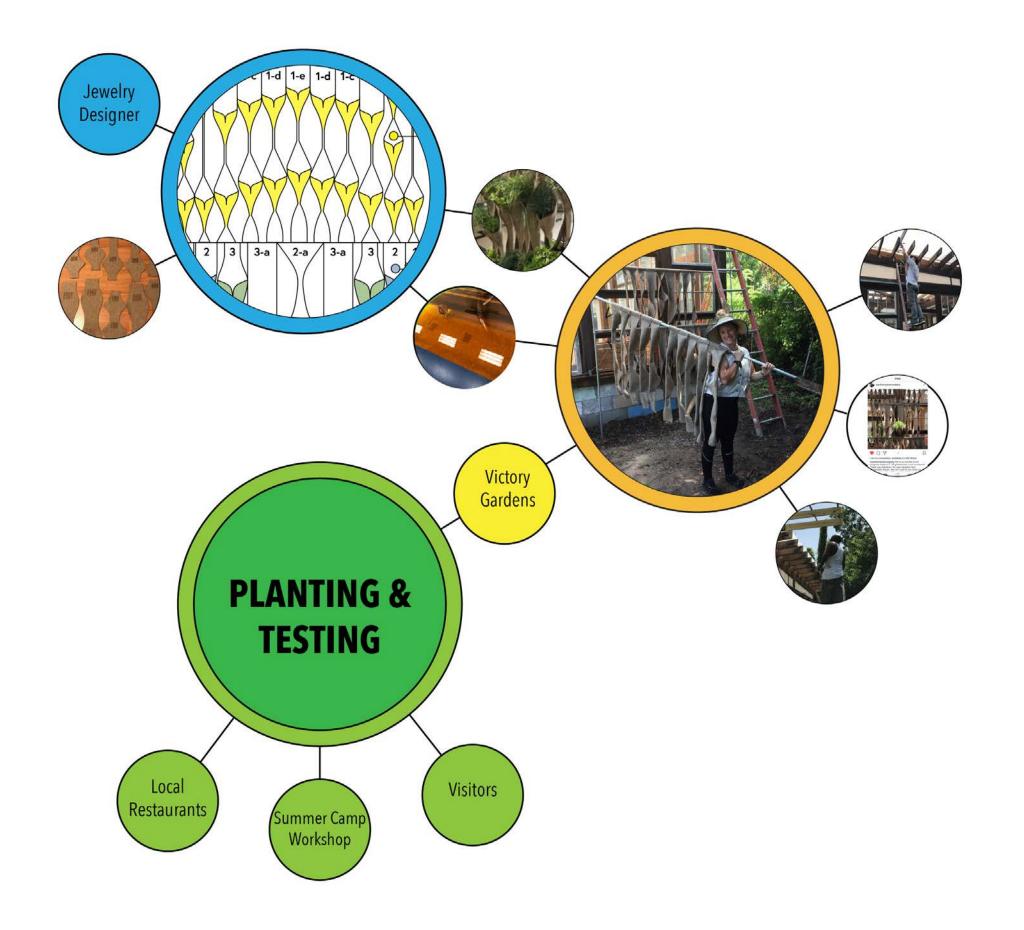


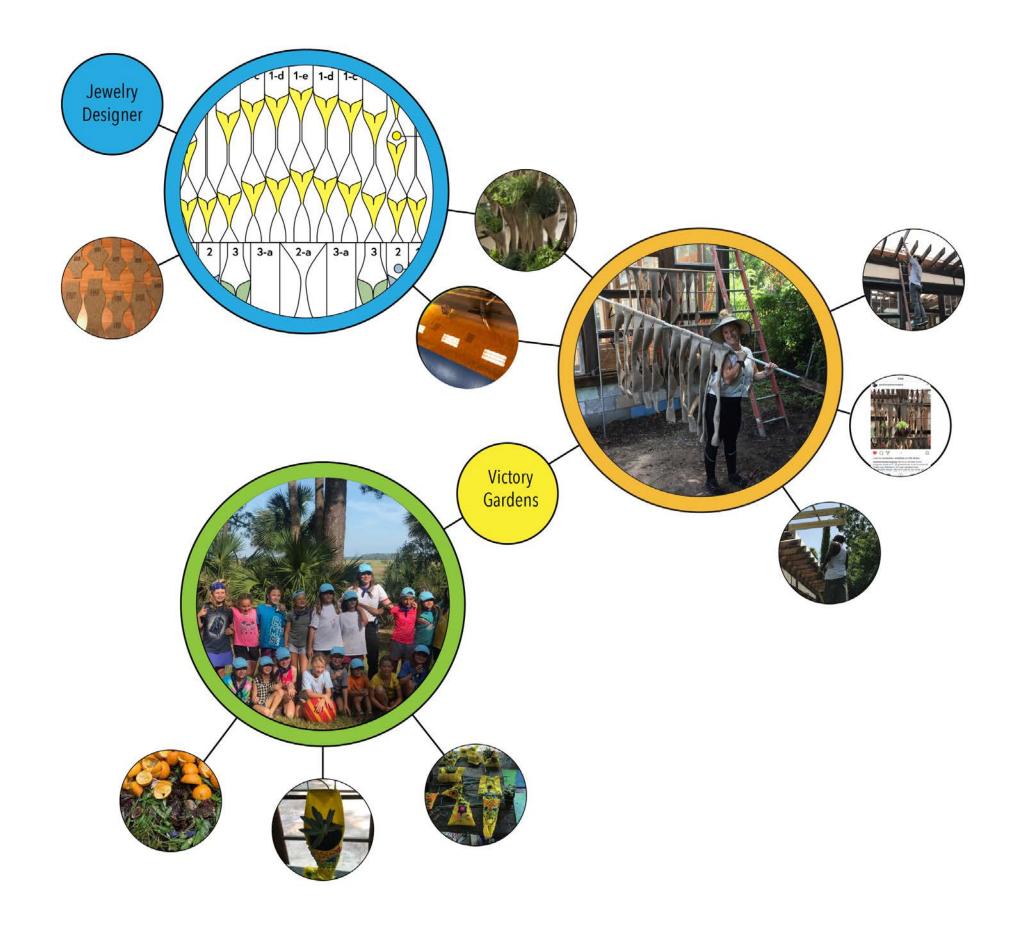
Social Impacts

Of the E. 34 Greenhouse field Test









Conclusion



Green Facade Systems:

- Act as a Shading Device
- Decrease Temperature Indoors
- Decrease Temperature between the Facade and the Building
- Have Great Potential for Urban Agriculture
- Add Beauty to a Space and Get People's Attention!



Sources

Safikhani, T. et al. (2014) Thermal Impacts of Vertical Greenery Systems. Environmental and Climate Technologies, 14. pp. 5-11

Wong, N. et al (2010) Thermal evaluation of vertical greenery systems for building walls. Building and Environment, 45, pp. 663-672

Ottele, M. et al. (2011) Comparative life cycle analysis for green facades and living wall systems. Energy and Buildings, 43. pp. 3419-3429

Manso, M. and Castro-Gomes, J. (2015) Green wall systems: A review of their characteristics. Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews, 41. pp. 863-871

Feng, H and Hewag, K. (2014) Lifecycle assessment of living walls: air purification and energy performance. Journal of Cleaner Production, 69. pp. 91-99

Perez, G. et al. (2011) Green vertical systems for buildings as passive systems for energy savings. Applied Energy, 88. pp. 4854-4859

Perez, G. et al. (2014) New green facades as passive systems for energy savings on buildings. Energy Procedia, 57. pp. 1851 – 1859

Perez, G. et al. (2017) Green facade for energy savings in buildings: The influence of leaf area index and facade orientation on the shadow effect. Applied Energy, 18. pp. 424–437

Hunter, A. et al. (2014) Quantifying the thermal performance of green facades: A critical review. Ecological Engineering, 63. pp. 102-113

Wallace, I. (2013) Vegetable Gardening in the Southeast. Timber Press, Portland, OR

LaLiberte, K. How to Choose Trellises and Supports for Climbing Plants. Retrieved from http://www.gardeners.com/how-to/trellis-supports-for-climbing-plants/5600.html

Groult, J. (2008) Créer un mur végétal en intérieur et en extérieur. Paris, France: Ulmer

Green Roofs for Healthy Cities (2008) Introduction to Green Walls Technology, Benefits & Design. www.greenroofs.org

Grinde, B. and Patil, G. (2009) Biophilia: Does Visual Contact with Nature Impact on Health and Well-Being. Int. J. Environ. Res. Public Health, 6(9), pp. 2332-2343

Specht, K. et al (2014) Urban agriculture of the future: an overview of sustainability aspects of food production in and on buildings. Agriculture and Human Values, 31 pp. 33–51

North Carolina Cooperative Extension Service NC State University (2003) Muscadine Grape Production Guide For North Carolina or North Carolina. The North Carolina Cooperative Extension

Ronstan Cable Trellis System Catalogue. Retrieved From:https://www.caddetails.com/CompanyContent/847/docs/847Trellis.pdf