ABSTRACT

The purpose of this dissertation is to present the architectonic evolution from the 60’s to present time, presenting the study of three habitation buildings. Two of them are Bioclimatic, built in distinct areas (Lisbon and Sintra), designed by the same author, with the same constructional characteristics, regarding the thermic comfort. The third one presents a conventional construction integrated in Lisbon.

An application of the software (SLR-P) will be presented in the course of the analysis to calculate the energy needed to maintain a constant indoor temperature (18º C), in a Bioclimatic construction building and in a conventional construction, both implemented in the same area – Parque das Nações, Lisbon.

The aim is to mainly analyze these types of constructions, from the architectonic perspective, on the conception/construction of the habitation space which, is not only based in tectonic terms, but also related to specific environmental aspects, the climatic and the thermic comfort.

The logic of this type of architecture is also determined by the natural environment characteristics, which should be considered in the architectonical project of the habitation space.

Hence, it is critical to adjust the surrounding environment quality to the habitation space, regarding the level of available natural light and therefore, the logical and efficient use of the energetic resource which is the Sun, in the human habitat’s construction.