U6 – BUILDING PHYSICS AND SUSTAINABILITY

Learning Outcomes

U6



Levels 4 – ECVET Credit points: 10

Knowledge

Skills

Trainees know		Trainees can	
•	the characteristics of the different materials (λ (Lambda), ρ (Rho), μ (Mü), w, w ₂₄ , CO ₂ storage,	•	construct buildings with reduced thermal bridging
•) the forms of heat transfer (conduction, radiation,	•	build airtight details and detect air leakages and repair them
•	the importance and principles of cold and heat protection in winter and summer		calculate the heat resistance (R-value, U-value) of construction elements with online tools
•	the capacity (advantage) of straw in thermal and humidity storage (living comfort)	•	select appropriate materials for different construction details
•	about thermal bridges and how to minimize them	•	protect the straw bales from water, moisture and fire
٠	importance of airtightness and windproofness		
•	the humidity transport (vapour, capillary) and the principles of moisture protection	•	select ecological preferable materials and assemble them in an appropriate way
•	the importance of rain protection		
•	how to protect against flooding inside and outside		
•	the conditions for mould growth (temperature, moisture, time of exposition)		
•	the s_D value of different cladding materials		
•	the acoustic performance (air and material transmission)		
•	the principles of fire protection with building matter and constructive elements		
•	energy performance calculation programmes		
•	meaning of PEI, CO ₂ storage, footprint		

Competence

Trainees can ...

- address other partners from the building site to ensure weatherproof conditions for building site (including straw bale storage, overnight and during longer breaks),
- create awareness on airtightness and thermal bridges as well as humidity problems.
- take care of fireproof situations as well as detecting faults in building parts and address partners to correct it.
- Explain the advantages and the use of ecological materials / sustainability
- help planners and builders to reduce the ecological footprint