

ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE OF NATURALLY VENTILATED
LIBRARY BUILDINGS IN BAUCHI, NIGERIA

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requirements for the award of the degree of
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DEDICATION

This thesis dedicated to my late father Sheikh Sa'idu Nafada, my mother Fatima Shehu and to my new born child Aisha.

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ABSTRACT

Naturally ventilated libraries (NVLs), which have been in existence since 1948 in Nigeria, are common types of library buildings in Africa that depend on wind flow through window openings for ventilation. Their propagation was propelled by chronic shortages and unreliable electric power supply. However, there is limited information about the indoor environmental quality (IEQ) performance of NVLs which is essential for the health, comfort and productivity of library users. The objective of this research is to investigate indoor environmental performance of NVLs with the aim of promoting their use. Post Occupancy Evaluation (POE) was carried out in four academic NVLs in Bauchi to assess their indoor environmental performance. The study used a 3-way interaction concept to form an integrated assessment of passive characteristics, environmental conditions and library users' perception to achieve the objectives of the study. A mixed mode approach was used as the methodology. A range of data collection techniques were used namely: observation and walk through, interview, physical measurement of IEQ variables and a survey questionnaire distributed to 593 respondents. From the observation, the result shows that cross ventilation is the dominant ventilation system prevailed in the case study buildings. The spatial configuration of the study spaces was in line with cross ventilation principles. A neutral temperature of 27.70°C and thermal comfort range of 27.20°C to 28.28°C were identified in the study halls. Multivariate statistical analysis of Structural Equation Modelling (SEM) inferred from the NVLs indoor environmental performance model showed that indoor environmental conditions has a direct and significant effect on the indoor performance. The NVLs indoor environmental quality performance model has a large effect size of 0.45. No complaint was expressed from the library users about excessive environmental discomfort. The outcomes of the three objectives established that the indoor environmental quality performance of NVLs is comfortable to the users. The study concludes that the NVL buildings in Nigeria are acceptable and patronized by the library users. Therefore, the use of NVLs should be maintained and promoted. The research also proposes design recommendations for NVL's policy makers and aid architects and building design professionals in promoting low-energy library design.

ABSTRAK

Perpustakaan dengan pengudaraan semulajadi (NVLs) yang telah wujud sejak tahun 1948 di Nigeria adalah perpustakaan umum di Afrika yang bergantung kepada aliran angin melalui bukaan tingkap untuk pengudaraan. Penyebaran pengudaraan semulajadi perpustakaan ini didorong oleh kekurangan bekalan kuasa yang berterusan dan tidak stabil. Walau bagaimanapun, terdapat kajian yang terhad tentang prestasi alam sekitar dalaman NVL yang penting untuk kesihatan, keselesaan dan produktiviti pengguna perpustakaan. Objektif kajian ini adalah untuk mengkaji prestasi persekitaran dalaman NVL dengan tujuan mempromosikan penggunaannya. Penilaian Post Occupancy Evaluation (POE) telah dijalankan di empat bangunan akademik NVL di Bauchi, bagi menilai prestasi persekitarannya. Kajian ini menggunakan konsep interaksi 3 hala bagi membentuk integrasi penilaian dari ciri-ciri pasif, keadaan persekitaran, dan persepsi pengguna perpustakaan untuk mencapai objektif kajian. Pendekatan kaedah mod campuran digunakan sebagai metodologi. Pelbagai teknik pengumpulan data iaitu pemerhatian dan tinjauan; temuduga; ukuran ketara dan tidak ketara bagi pembolehubah IEQ dan kaji selidik yang diedarkan kepada 593 responden telah digunakan. Hasil pemerhatian menunjukkan bahawa pengudaraan silang adalah sistem pengudaraan yang utama yang digunakan dalam bangunan kajian kes. Tata susunan ruang di kawasan kajian adalah sejajar dengan prinsip pengudaraan silang. Suhu neutral ialah 27.70°C dan julat keselesaan termal antara 27.20°C hingga 28.28°C telah dikenal pasti di kawasan kajian. Kesimpulan dari analisis statistik multivariat bagi Model Persamaan Struktur (SEM) menunjukkan bahawa keadaan persekitaran dalaman NVL mempunyai kesan langsung dan signifikan terhadap prestasi persekitaran dalaman. Model prestasi persekitaran dalaman NVL mempunyai saiz kesan yang besar sebanyak 0.45. Tiada aduan yang dinyatakan oleh pengguna perpustakaan tentang ketidakselesaan alam sekitar yang keterlaluan. Hasil dari tiga objektif ini menunjukkan bahawa prestasi persekitaraan dalaman NVLs adalah selesa untuk pengguna. Kajian ini menyimpulkan bahawa bangunan NVL di Nigeria boleh diterima dan dikunjungi oleh pengguna perpustakaan. Oleh itu, penggunaan NVL perlu dikekalkan dan digalakkan. Kajian ini juga mencadangkan reka bentuk masa hadapan untuk NVL bagi pembuat dasar; membantu arkitek dan pereka bentuk bangunan yang profesional dalam mempromosikan rekabentuk perpustakaan bertenaga rendah.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER	TITLE	PAGE
	DECLARATION	ii
	DEDICATION	iii
	ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	iv
	ABSTRACT	v
	ABSTRAK	vi
	TABLE OF CONTENTS	vii
	LIST OF TABLES	xiii
	LIST OF FIGURES	xvi
	LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	xix
	LIST OF SYMBOLS	xx
	LIST OF APPENDICES	xxi
1	INTRODUCTION	1
	1.1 Research Background	1
	1.2 Research Problem	6
	1.3 Research Aim	8
	1.4 Research Objectives	8
	1.5 Research Questions	9
	1.6 Research Significance	10
	1.7 Research Scope and Limitation	12
	1.8 Research Methodology Outline	13
	1.9 Thesis Structure	13
	1.10 Summary and Conclusion	15
2	LITERATURE REVIEW	19
	2.1 Introduction	17
	2.2 Energy Concern in Library	17

2.3	Library Design	19
2.3.1	Ventilation in Library Building	21
2.3.2	Natural Ventilation Concept	22
2.3.2.1	Natural Driving Force	22
2.3.2.2	Ventilation Principles	24
2.3.2.3	Integrated Ventilation Elements	30
2.4	Design Attributes for Naturally Ventilated Facades	32
2.4.1	Building Orientation	32
2.4.2	Windows Configuration	34
2.4.3	Window-to-Wall Ratio	36
2.4.4	Window-to-Floor Ratio	37
2.4.5	Shading Devices	37
2.4.6	Ventilated Roof	40
2.5	IEQ Indicators and Assessment	40
2.5.1	Thermal Comfort	42
2.5.1.1	Heat balance model	43
2.5.1.2	Adaptive Thermal Comfort	46
2.5.2	Indoor Air Quality (IAQ)	48
2.5.3	Visual Quality and Comfort	52
2.5.4	Noise Quality and Comfort	53
2.5.5	Indoor Environmental Quality Standards	55
2.5.6	Environmental Performance for Natural Ventilated Libraries	56
2.5.7	Productivity	57
2.5.7.1	Physical Environment and Productivity	58
2.5.7.2	Relationships between Comfort, Satisfaction and Productivity	59
2.5.7.3	Occupant Productivity Measurement	60
2.5.8	Task Performance	61
2.5.8.1	Effect of Physical Environment on Task Performance	62
2.5.8.2	Negative Effect of IEQ on Task Performance	63
2.5.8.3	Natural Features and Indoor Performance	64
2.6	Conceptual Framework	66

2.6.1	IEQ-Performance Evaluation Model	68
2.7	Summary and Conclusion	69
3	METHODOLOGY	76
3.1	Introduction	71
3.2	Research Design	73
3.3	IEQ Performance Tools	74
3.3.1	Post Occupancy Evaluation	74
3.3.2	Physical Measurement	79
3.3.3	Field Studies of Thermal Comfort	80
3.3.4	IEQ Questionnaire	83
3.4	Data Collection Procedure	87
3.4.1	Research Methods	88
3.4.1.1	Case Study Background Data	88
3.4.1.2	Walkthrough Observation	88
3.4.1.3	Interview	89
3.4.1.4	Physical Measurement	90
3.4.1.5	Questionnaire	93
3.5	Research Processes	93
3.5.1	Preliminary Investigation	94
3.5.2	Interview process	96
3.5.3	Measurement of Physical Environment Variables	97
3.5.3.1	Longitudinal Measurement	97
3.5.3.2	Spot Measurement	98
3.5.4	Questionnaire Development	101
3.5.4.1	Section A: Demographic and Background	102
3.5.4.2	Section B: Environmental Satisfaction and Perceived Indoor Performance	104
3.5.4.3	Section C: Thermal comfort	108
3.5.4.4	Questionnaire Distribution	111
3.6	Study Area	113
3.6.1	Selected Case study Buildings	116
3.6.2	Sample Selection and Preparation	118
3.6.2.1	Sampling of Library Buildings	119

3.6.3	Pilot Study	121
3.6.4	Triangulation	122
3.7	Analysis Procedure	124
3.7.1	Qualitative Analysis	124
3.7.2	Ventilation Analysis	125
3.7.3	Window Analysis	125
3.7.4	Thermal Comfort Analysis	126
3.7.5	Multivariate Statistical Data Analysis	128
3.8	Ethical Issues	132
3.9	Summary and Conclusion	132
4	NATURALLY VENTILATED LIBRARY (NVL) BUILDING ATTRIBUTES IN BAUCHI, NIGERIA	139
4.1	Introduction	134
4.2	Case Study Buildings Characteristic	134
4.2.1	Abubakar Tafawa Balewa University Library (ATB_L)	137
4.2.2	Muhammad Wabi Library (MW_L)	142
4.2.3	Abubakar Tatari Ali Polytechnic Library (ATAP_L)	147
4.2.4	College of Agriculture Library (CA_L)	150
4.2.5	Overview of the Case Study Buildings Characteristics	153
4.3	Analysis of Natural Ventilation in the Selected Case Study Buildings	154
4.3.1	Selected Case Study Library Ventilation Characteristics	157
4.4	Windows Analysis	158
4.5	Summary and Conclusion	164
5	THE ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS AND THERMAL COMFORT IN NATURALLY VENTILATED LIBRARY BUILDINGS	172
5.1	Introduction	166
5.2	Recorded Environmental Parameters	166
5.3	Longitudinal Data Analysis	169
5.3.1	Prevailing Hourly Temperature Measurements	169
5.3.2	Prevailing Hourly Humidity Measurements	171

5.3.3	Discomfort Index (DI) analysis	173
5.4	Spot Measurement Analysis	174
5.4.1	Sample size and characteristics	174
5.4.2	Clothing and Metabolic Factors	176
5.4.3	Verified Spot Environmental variables	177
5.5	Calculated Thermal Comfort Indices	178
5.5.1.1	Neutral Temperature and Thermal Comfort Range	179
5.5.2	Adaptive Thermal Comfort Models	185
5.6	Thermal Comfort Subjective Perception	186
5.6.1	Results of the Subjective Thermal Comfort Variables	186
5.6.1.1	Subjective Description of the Temperature Measurement	187
5.6.1.2	Subjective Description of the Relative Humidity Measurement	189
5.6.1.3	Subjective Description of the Air Movement Measurement	190
5.7	Summary and Conclusion	192

6	THE USERS' PERCEPTION AND THE INDOOR PERFORMANCE OF NVL BUILDING: THE STRUCTURAL EQUATION APPROACH	202
6.1	Introduction	195
6.2	General Background Analysis	196
6.2.1	Research Demographic Analysis	196
6.2.2	Analysis of Respondent's Occupancy Background	197
6.3	Indoor Environmental Satisfaction Data Screening	202
6.3.1	Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA) on Indoor Environmental Satisfaction	203
6.3.2	Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA) of Perceived Indoor Performance (PI_PERF)	206
6.4	Confirmatory Factor analysis	207
6.4.1	Pooled Measurement for NVL Performance Model	208
6.5	Validating the Pooled CFA of NVL Performance	214

6.5.1	Unidimensionality Assessment of the Measurement Model	214
6.5.2	Validity Assessment of the Measurement Model	215
6.5.3	Reliability Assessment of the Measurement Model	217
6.6	Full Structural Model Test	218
6.6.1	Hypothesis Testing	219
6.7	Stakeholder' Perception in the Case Study Buildings	221
6.8	Summary and Conclusion	224
7	SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION	234
	Research Overview	225
7.1	Summary of Findings	226
7.2	Promoting Naturally Ventilated Library/Public Building in Nigeria	228
7.3	Theoretical Implication the Research	230
7.4	Design Implication and Design Recommendation	231
7.5	Limitations of the Study	233
7.6	Recommendation for Future Research	233
	REFERENCES	235
	APPENDICES A-Q	274-293

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE NO.	TITLE	PAGE
1.1:	Mapping research objectives and research questions	10
1.2 :	Research gap for NVL	11
2.1:	Changing characteristics for library design 18 th –21 st century	20
2.2 :	The characteristic ventilation strategy.	31
2.3 :	Ventilation area for window types	36
2.4 :	ASHRAE standard requirement for WWR	36
2.5 :	Subjective reaction to air movement	45
2.6 :	Adaptive models for determining neutral temperatures	47
3.1 :	Research method applied in each objective	73
3.2 :	POE tools	77
3.3 :	Seven-point scales commonly used in thermal comfort work	81
3.4 :	Existing post- occupancy survey instruments	85
3.5 :	Indoor environmental quality parameters across the various evaluation tools	87
3.6 :	Details of the interviewees	96
3.7:	Spot Measurement Dates and Periods for the Case Study Library Buildings	99
3.8 :	Section A of the questionnaire	104
3.9 :	Original EFR questionnaire and the replaced questionnaire	105
3.10 :	Adapted questionnaire for the perceived environmental satisfaction	106
3.11 :	COPE questionnaire and modified perceived indoor performance	107
3.12 :	Adapted questionnaire of perceived indoor performance (PIP)	108
3.13 :	Section C of the questionnaire	109
3.14 :	Monthly questionnaire distribution plan, percentages distributed, and valid questionnaire collected	113

3.15 :	Basic characteristics of the selected case study buildings	117
3.16 :	Codes of functional areas in the case study library buildings	120
3.17 :	Cronbach's' Alpha reliability coefficients range	122
3.18 :	Classification values for DI	127
3.19 :	Acceptable fitness indexes from literature.	129
4.1 :	Building characteristics of the selected case study buildings	153
4.2 :	Ventilation analysis in the selected case study buildings	155
4.3 :	Natural ventilation strategy of the case study buildings	158
4.4 :	Window analysis in the selected case study buildings	160
5.1 :	Summary of the longitudinal physical readings	167
5.2 :	Summary of the spot measurement readings of the case study buildings	168
5.3 :	The longitudinal temperature readings for the indoor T_i and outdoor T_o	170
5.4 :	The longitudinal relative humidity readings	172
5.5 :	Discomfort Index for the case study buildings	174
5.6 :	Summary of users' characteristics in the sampled buildings	175
5.7 :	Check for acclimatisation	176
5.8 :	Summary of respondents' clothing insulation of in the case study buildings	176
5.9 :	The estimated values of categorized clothing ensemble	177
5.10 :	Summary of indoor climatic conditions	178
5.11 :	Summary of the monthly calculated neutral temperature	184
5.12 :	Results of the derived neutral temperatures from the adaptive models	185
5.13 :	Derived neutral temperatures	186
5.14 :	Summary of the subjective responses and the measured variables	187
6.1 :	Gender and respondent's status	196
6.2 :	Age distribution among the case study library buildings	197
6.3 :	Duration of stay in the institution	198
6.4 :	Respondent library visits	198
6.5 :	Time spent in the library by respondents	199
6.6 :	Respondent location in the library	200
6.7 :	Respondents proximity to the building elements	200

6.8 :	Preferred distance to window by the respondents	202
6.9:	Descriptive statistics for the environmental satisfaction and perceived indoor performance.	202
6.10 :	KMO and Bartlett' test of environmental satisfaction	204
6.11 :	Variance explained of environmental satisfaction	204
6.12 :	Rotated component matrix	205
6.13 :	Grouped variables according to the factor analysis	206
6.14 :	KMO and Bartlett' test of perceived indoor performance	207
6.15 :	Communalities for perceived indoor performance	207
6.16 :	Variance explained of perceived indoor performance	207
6.17 :	Standardized residual covariances	210
6.18 :	Regression weights of the modified NVL performance model	211
6.19 :	Standardized regression weights of modified NVL performance model	212
6.20 :	Assessment of normality of pooled CFA of modified NVL performance	213
6.21 :	SRC of modified pooled measurement model for modified NVL Performance	214
6.22 :	The fitness indexes for modified measurement model of Perceived Environmental Satisfaction.	215
6.23 :	Discriminant validity of the pooled CFA	216
6.24 :	Reliability result for the pooled-measurement model	217
6.25 :	The NVL performance model outcome	220

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE NO.	TITLE	PAGE
1.1:	Research flow plan	16
2.1:	19 th century plan for natural ventilation	19
2.2:	Book stack design patterns in library	20
2.3:	Concepts of natural ventilation	22
2.4:	Buoyancy effect	23
2.5:	Natural ventilation driving forces	24
2.6:	Single sided ventilation	25
2.7:	Ventilation rate in different building length.	26
2.8:	Ventilation strategy	26
2.9:	Cross-ventilation strategy	27
2.10:	Stack ventilation principle	28
2.11:	Four types of stack ventilation schematic diagrams	28
2.12:	Advance Natural Ventilation (ANV) strategy in library buildings	29
2.13:	Building orientations	33
2.14:	Types of operable window	35
2.15:	Facade shading techniques	38
2.16:	Fenestration shading strategy	39
2.17:	Sizing overhangs and fins diagram	39
2.18:	Low energy library building in England	51
2.19:	The three-way interaction for the design of low energy	57
2.20:	Perceived productivity from Building Use Studies surveys	61
2.21:	Transmission of daylight through windows	66
2.22:	Ecosystem model	67
2.23:	IEQ-performance evaluation model	69
3.1:	Research methodology	72
3.2:	Physical measurement instruments/loggers	92
3.3:	Study interrelated components	94
3.4:	Longitudinal data instrument setup in the reading room	98









3.5:	Spot measurement instruments during the survey	100
3.6:	NIMET weather station at Bauchi airport	101
3.7:	Users clothing ensembles	110
3.8:	Nigeria map and Bauchi location	114
3.9:	Matrix of sampling scheme by the research method.	118
3.10:	Integration of assessments to promote NVL	123
3.11:	A paradigm for assessment of SEM	130
3.12:	Research summary	133
4.1:	Aerial location of the four selected case study building	135
4.2:	Aerial view of case study buildings	136
4.3:	The typical floor plan of ATB_L.	138
4.4:	Ground floor sections of ATB_L	140
4.5:	First floor sections of ATB_L	141
4.6:	Ground floor plan of MW_L	143
4.7:	First floor plan of MW_L	144
4.8:	Ground floor sections of MW_L	146
4.9:	First floor sections of MW_L	146
4.10:	Floor plan of ATAP_L.	149
4.11:	Sections of ATAP_L	150
4.12:	Sections of CA_L	151
4.13:	Floor plan of CA_L	152
4.14:	Exterior pictures of the selected case study library buildings	156
4.15:	WWR percentages of the selected library buildings	161
4.16:	Summary of case study WWR	162
4.17:	Details of window types in the selected case study buildings	163
5.1:	Prevailing indoor longitudinal temperature and humidity readings of the case study buildings	168
5.2:	Comparison of T_i and T_o for the case study buildings	171
5.3:	Comparison of the mean RH between the indoor and outdoor conditions	173
5.4:	Weighted TSV on operative temperature for the month of June	179
5.5:	Weighted TSV on operative temperature for the month of July	180
5.6:	Weighted TSV on operative temperature for the month of August	181

5.7:	Combine WTSV on operative temperature for the survey duration	182
5.8:	PMV on operative temperature	183
5.9:	TSENS on operative temperature	183
5.10:	PMV, TSIENS and WTSV (weighted TSV) on operative temperature	184
5.11:	Subjective assessment of the users' response to indoor temperature	188
5.12:	Subjective assessment of the users' response to relative humidity	190
5.13:	Subjective assessment of users' response to air movement	191
6.1:	Relative proximity to building elements	201
6.2:	NVL performance model	208
6.3:	Pooled measurement model of the NVL indoor performance (<i>standardized</i>)	209
6.4:	Modified model of the NVL performance (<i>Standardized</i>)	211
6.5:	Discriminant validity for Pooled-CFA (<i>Standardized</i>)	216
6.6:	Hypothesized Structural Equation model of the causal relationship	218
6.7:	The standardized path coefficient of the NVLp model (<i>Standardized</i>)	219
6.8:	The regression path coefficient of the NVLp model (<i>Unstandardized</i>)	220
7.1:	Integration of assessments to evaluate NVL	230

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AGFI	-	Adjusted Goodness of Fit Index
ASHRAE	-	American Society of Heating, Refrigeration, and Air Conditioning Engineers
AVE	-	Average Variance Extracted
CR	-	Critical Ratio
CFA	-	Confirmatory Factor Analysis
CFI	-	Comparative Fit Index
COPE	-	Cost-effective Open-Plan Environment
EFA	-	Exploratory Factor Analysis
EFR	-	Environmental Feature Rating
GFI	-	Goodness-of-Fit Index
IAQ	-	Indoor Air Quality
IEQ	-	Indoor Environmental Quality
KMO	-	Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin
NIMET	-	Nigerian Meteorological Agency
NV	-	Natural Ventilation
NVB	-	Naturally Ventilated Buildings
NVL	-	Naturally Ventilated Library
PMV	-	Predicted Mean Vote
PPD	-	Predicted Percentage of Dissatisfied
RMR	-	Root Mean Square Residual
RMSEA	-	Root Mean Square Error of Approximation
SE	-	Standard Error
SEM	-	Structural Equation Modelling
SRMR	-	Standardized Root Mean Square Residual
WTSV	-	Weighted Thermal Sensation Vote

LIST OF SYMBOLS

χ^2	-	Chi square
%	-	Percentage
°	-	Degree
'	-	Minutes
df	-	Degree of freedom
	-	Error term
	-	Latent construct
	-	Exogenous construct
	-	Endogenous construct
	-	Observed Variable
	-	Residual
	-	Effect
	-	Correlation
*	-	multiplication/note
***	-	P-value significance
<-->	-	Correlation/relationship
<	-	Less than
>	-	Greater than

LIST OF APPENDICES

APPENDIX NO	TITLE	PAGE
A	Cover Letter from the Faculty Built Environment	273
B	Electric Equipment Checklist	274
C	Nigeria Metrological Agency (NIMET) hourly outdoor temperature weather data sample	275
D	Nigeria Metrological Agency (NIMET) hourly outdoor relative humidity weather data sample	276
E	Dataloggers' specifications	277
F	The longitudinal indoor environmental data: EasyLog datalogger output	278
G	Comfort model calculation	279
H	Clothing ensemble calculation using online CBE thermal comfort tool for ASHRAE-55	280
I	Stakeholders interview questions	281
J	Questionnaire sample	282
K	Space analysis and occupancy count for the seating capacity and shelves	285
L	Window-to-wall (WWR) analysis	286
M	Windows opening characteristics analysis	287
N	Natural ventilation principle analysis	288
O	Summary details of WWR categories	289
P	Two-node model calculated IEQ variables and thermal comfort indices	290
Q	Data distributions	292

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Research Background

The role of library in academic and educational development at any level, particularly in colleges and universities is indispensable (Khan *et al.*, 2014; Okiy, 2012). A library building was posited to serve as a pole star of academic life, nourishing student's academic pursuit (Imamoğlu & Gürel, 2014). Academic library has been described by many researchers as the foundation, mind laboratory and the heart of a university (Okpala 2016; Ugwuanyi *et al.*, 2011; Oakleaf 2010). Due to the academic functions of library-building, it is impractical for any academic institution to succeed, without having a library building as an essential part of its campus landscape. Hence, Agboola (2001) elaborated library buildings to be as old as the institutions they represent, providing the first avenue for student's interaction and knowledge pursuits.

Academic library as a place has remained relevant and resolute (Drake, 2007), even with the advent of the digital library predominance in information and communications technology (ICT) (Campbell, 2006). Globally, academic library buildings have been increasingly changing into a contemporary role as a study space (Kim, 2016; Cha & Kim, 2015). Apart from the knowledge resources available in the library, the satisfaction and comfort of the library users are also important (Cha & Kim, 2015; Kilic & Hasirci, 2011; Rempel *et al.*, 2011; Kassim, 2009; Musoke, 2008). Researchers have investigated the cognitive perception of building occupants in relation to the indoor environment on the basis of mechanical and natural ventilation with a view to determine their responses to different environments (Chenari *et al.*, 2016; Al Horr *et al.*, 2016; Smith & Pitt, 2011; Brager & Baker, 2008; Hummelgaard *et al.*, 2007; Krausse *et al.*, 2007). Conventionally, library buildings are large

consumers of energy to power air-conditioning, lighting, lifts, computers, security and surveillance equipment (Edwards, 2009).

It was reported that the major percentage of the world's energy is used in keeping, running and maintaining a comfortable climate within the building interiors (Davis & Gertler, 2015; IEA, 2015). The excessive use of air conditioning globally to achieve comfort is growing fast. For instance in 2013, 64 million air conditioned units were sold in China (Davis & Gertler, 2015). Henley (2015) reported that 70% of air conditioning in China use electricity, with a similar situation in the US having 87% and India 40%, several other countries including Nigeria are inclined toward a similar trend. Additionally, majority of electricity generation worldwide use of fossil fuel, captured at 66.7% in 2014 (IEA, 2016). This situation jeopardizes the international struggle against global warming risk due to billion tons of carbon dioxide emissions (Alshehry & Belloumi, 2015; Ramanathan, 2005). Davis & Gertler (2015) posited that 10% of negative emissions from air-conditioning surpasses the overall global aviation's carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions. Hence, to reduce the malignant greenhouse emission due to cooling ventilation, artificial lighting for comfort; alternative energy sources and adoption of passive building strategies have triggered a huge research interest (Chenari *et al.*, 2013; Kamal, 2012). Fifth Assessment Report (AR5) on climate change in the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC, 2014), has sternly called upon the adoption of climate responsive buildings worldwide.

Many educational buildings including library buildings in many parts of the world are passively and naturally ventilated (Nomura & Hiyama, 2017; Ogoli, 2014; Lomas, 2007). The passive cooling and renewable energy in place of fossil fuel provided an effective alternative technique, reducing the impact of greenhouse gasses pollution on the environment (Aflaki *et al.*, 2015). Although optimum temperature, relative humidity and air movement at certain levels are difficult to achieve by passive strategies. It provides some degree of comfort with little or no electrical energy for operation (Salcido *et al.*, 2016; Ben-David & Waring, 2016). Human beings were found to accept and prefer a wide range of temperature in naturally ventilated buildings (NVB) above the comfort zones defined by international thermal comfort standards (Kumar *et al.*, 2016; Moujalled *et al.*, 2008). Occupants of NVB are said to be more

comfortable than mechanically ventilated buildings, by naturally adapting to a wide range of indoor conditions (Brager *et al.*, 2011; Fountain *et al.*, 1996).

Lack of adequate ventilation and indoor air quality has been the cause of health concern such as sick building syndrome in many air-conditioned buildings, including libraries leading to occupant's discomfort (Vasile *et al.*, 2016; El-nafaty *et al.*, 2014). Brager & de Dear (1998) stated that natural ventilation remains good option to decrease the energy consumption for cooling of building the interior, providing a good indoor air quality (Norhidayah *et al.*, 2013). Natural ventilation has been increasingly recommended as a means of energy saving, good indoor air quality and acceptable thermal comfort to a wide range of buildings including libraries (Khanal & Lei, 2011).

Tropical architecture using natural ventilation has been one of the elements adopted in library design, either taken wholly, with mechanical assistance or with partial air-conditioning (Edwards 2009). In Nigeria, according to Nigerian Ministry of Education (2010), presently there are 269 government-funded tertiary institutions with each institution attached to a library building as part of its landscape (education.gov.ng). According to Agboola (1995), natural ventilation was adopted in ventilating libraries in many Nigerian academic campuses. This includes permanent library buildings for the five "first-generation university" constructed between 1948 to 1962 in Ibadan, Nnsuka, Zaria, Ile Ife, and Lagos. Eight "second generation university" library buildings between 1970 to 1975 in Benin, Maiduguri, Calabar, Ilorin, Jos, Port Harcourt and Sokoto. The proposed 18 "third generation" library buildings between 1980 to 1998, which as a result economic recession only six library buildings were constructed in Abeokuta, Makurdi, Bauchi, Yola, Owerri and Ekpoma (Sa'id *et al.*, 2016; Agboola, 2001). Subsequently, several other hundredth of academic library buildings were established constructed and managed by the federal and state governments in Polytechnics, Monotechnics, and Colleges of Education.

However, assessment report sponsored by the MacArthur Foundation (2005), on four selected university library buildings in Nigeria, has identified unreliable electric power and lack of government funding as common issues crippling academic libraries (Linn, 2007; Urbana, 2005). Stella (2012) similarly argues that power outage

was rated second after inadequate funding, as the primary factor responsible for the slow pace of ICT development in Nigerian academic libraries. The budget allocation for the educational sector including libraries between 2000-2008 was 9% of total budget (Mordi, 2008). The budget allocation was further reduced to 6% in the 2017 national budget as against the stipulated 26% recommended bench mark on education by the United Nations (UNESCO) (premiumtimesng.com 2016).

Power instability in Nigeria has made headlines at different times in the newspapers and magazines. Between 2015 and 2017 many issues on the power generation were reported. Premium Times Nigeria (2015) reported power generation situation to be at “all-time low crashes to 1327MW” due to malfunctioning of 18 out of the 23- power plants after being generated at 2800MW in the month of May 2015. A similar situation was reported by Premium Times Nigeria (2016) in the month of March 2016 that “output in sharp fall to 2800MW” which later rose to 4387MW. Furthermore, the Energy Mix Report (2017) “Nigeria’s power generation” report indicates that an average of 3687MW was generated in in first quarter (Q1); highest being 5846MW on the 24th of January 2017 and lowest being 1618MW on 18th of January 2017 respectively. Daily Trust (2017) in April reported that “45 electric turbines down” as the national grid lost 2,239MW due to technical and gas shortage. This inadequacy in the electricity transmission and gas shortages has influenced the use of clutter diesel and fuel generators among the private and government organizations. The Manufacturers Association of Nigeria (MAN) has claimed to spend over \$11, 340 million dollars weekly in running and maintaining their generators; Mobile Telecommunication Network (MTN) Nigeria, also reported of spending more than \$5.5 million dollars in purchasing diesel to run their generators for 19 hours daily (Todd & Madeleine, 2014; Aliyu *et al.*, 2013). Nigeria was reported to have the highest number and durations of power outages compared with her emerging economic giant counterparts, Mexico, Indonesia, Nigeria and Turkey (MINT); with an average of 30 to 33 times outages monthly as reported by Aladejare (2014).

The system, known as the “System Average Interruption Duration Index (SAIDI)” indicates the average total of electric power interruption per consumer in a year measured in minutes. SAIDI is one of the indices used in measuring the

performance of steady power distribution called Distribution System Reliability (DSR) (Subcommittee 2012). The SAIDI reliability index is extraordinary poor in Nigeria (Oyedepo 2012). Ogujor and Orobor (2010) study has showed that France has SAIDI value of 52 min/year; Singapore has approximately SAIDI value of 1.5 min/year; USA has 88min/year while Nigeria has a SAIDI value of more than 60000 min/year based on the MAN assessment. A higher SAIDI value of 87639 min was reported by Ogujor (2007). The average cumulative daily power supply between April 2013 to September 2015 was 6.2 hours; with the highest being (September 2014 recording 8.2 hours and September 2015 having 10.8 hours) and lowest being (March 2014 with 4.4 hours and May 2015 with 3.9hours) respectively. This assertion was further buttressed by the study of Abiodun & Akinrebiyo (2015) indicating three hours as the reliable available daily electricity power.

From the above perspective, a strong connection exists between accessibility of power and proliferation of naturally ventilated library (NVL) buildings in Nigeria. The early existence of NVL buildings is not to weaken over dependence on electricity demand but spontaneous based on the lingering power issues, increase energy prices and dwindling subventions. However, Nigeria like other tropical countries, building design using natural ventilation is traditionally a well-accepted passive strategy and practice (Huang *et al.*, 2015).

Apart from low energy benefits in NVL building, the performance of the NVL space is crucial to maximize users' expectation and return on building investment in passive ventilation. Occupant's feedback reliably supports designers and organizations tackle existing buildings problems responsibly. Building performance evaluation (BPE) successfully improves design features, building system effectiveness and productivity of users (Barrett, 2013). Proactive interaction and feedback from users must be collected and evaluated to establish pro-environmental conditions (thermal, visual, acoustic and indoor air quality). This is to support the design of NVL building for efficient indoor performance and readers' comfort (Sanoff, 2016). The efficiency of learning environment is sustained by the quality of the academic building (Famade *et al.*, 2015; Oyo *et al.*, 2008). A number of studies have suggested both the occupant's

perception and the physical measurement to be considered in evaluating performance of a buildings (Preiser *et al.*, 2001).

Comfort levels and satisfaction or dissatisfaction with the indoor environmental quality (IEQ) is a subjective phenomenon determine according to the users' contextual perception and should not be taken as one size fits all (Parkinson & deDear, 2015). Furthermore, environments that give occupants the opportunity to change certain conditions were shown to have higher satisfaction tendency compared to the environment with restrictions (Parsons, 2014a; Roaf *et al.*, 2010). Additionally, where 80% of the users are satisfied with the conditions of the indoor environment, the building is said to be performing well towards meeting the requirements of the occupants (ASHRAE 2012; Peretti & Schiavon, 2011). The focus of sustainable building performance is inclined towards achieving low-energy and human comfort. Library users' level of satisfaction with IEQ should be considered.

Therefore, this study seeks to explore and evaluate the environmental performance of NVL. The study will ascertain whether the NVL can be promoted based on the outcome of library users' cognitive perception of the prevailing IEQ in the selected NVL in Bauchi. The research problem is formulated and presented in the coming section.

1.2 Research Problem

The first Nigerian library constructed in 1948 in University of Nigeria Ibadan was commended a masterpiece in the tropical architecture library building (Agboola 2001). The library provides good natural air flow and cross ventilation that support users comfort. Thus, the library design minimized the need for expensive mechanical ventilation devices. The ventilation was achieved naturally because of the way the library building was designed, that is the long narrow shape was oriented to be widely ventilated and drive the natural wind flow for effective cross ventilation. Altogether, first-generation libraries constructed between 1948 and 1962 were initially built to sustain natural ventilation; the increase in the population of library users and book

stacks necessitated the extension of the library buildings including the library building in University of Nigeria Ibadan. In University of Ibadan, the second phase of library the building's expansion was ironically designed without proper considerations for natural ventilation. Consequently, ventilation design of the library buildings expansion failed due to unstable and interrupted electric power supply (Agboola, 2001; Agboola, 1995; Orimoloye, 1988).

The European standard for library buildings in Nigeria was adopted until 1977 when the National Universities Commission Master Planning and Consultants Group (NUCCOM) drafted a guide for library planning that was used for many years. An attempt was made in 1980 to promote the tropical design of library buildings piloted through a seminar organized by the Committee of University Librarians of Nigerian Universities (CULNU) termed "Seminar on Tropical Library Architecture" to brainstorm with the building industry professionals to produce a solution for tropical library building design (Agboola 2001).

In retrospection, electric power plaque has incapacitated African countries including Nigeria, ranging from unreliable power supply, scheduled blackout, frequent and random outages are appalling (Ouedraogo 2017). The Nigerian Ministry of Education and Nigerian University Commission (NUC) suggested to Nigerian universities the need to reduce energy consumption to achieve low energy bills and boost environmental performance (Unachukwu 2010). Contrastingly, natural ventilation has been used to ventilate library buildings without hitches from 1948 to date in several Nigerian institutions. NVL buildings are assumed to continue to be operational in Nigeria; however, limited is known about the indoor performance of NVL building from the users. Limited is also available in the existing body of knowledge about questions relating to library users' comfort ability, productivity and wellbeing. It will be difficult to draw a conclusion or ascertain the performance of NVL buildings, as limited research was known NVL buildings (Ogoli 2014; Stoakes *et al.*, 2011; Krausse *et al.*, 2007).

Additionally, Nigeria has limited building performance information on IEQ physical data derived based from cognitive perception; due to inadequate post-

occupancy evaluation research (Adewunmi *et al.*, 2009). Few studies were conducted for instance, public housing (Ibem & Amole, 2013; Clement & Kayode 2012; Ilesanmi, 2010; Fatoye & Odusami 2009) and Student hostel (Oladiran & Yaba 2013; Adewunmi *et al.*, 2011; Amole 2009), with limited or no study in many non-domestic public building sector such as the library building. Most academic library buildings in Nigeria rely on natural ventilation because of unreliable electric power. This has led to indoor environmental quality (IEQ) or condition which may or may not be adaptable and comfortable to the users. Considering the propagation of NVL buildings in Nigeria; the need to ensure that the library buildings performed well in dispensing acceptable indoor environment for the readers' comfort is necessary. Therefore, there is a need to investigate NVL buildings; to understand the library users' adaptability in order to promote the use of NVL as a solution to sustainable library buildings in Nigeria.

1.3 Research Aim

The main aim of this thesis is to study the indoor environmental quality (IEQ) performance of NVL that will promote the use of NVL buildings in Nigeria.

1.4 Research Objectives

The research objectives formulated for this study are:

1. To assess the performance of passive design elements suitable for IEQ performance in the selected NVL;
2. To determine the thermal comfort parameters suitable for the IEQ performance in the selected NVL;
3. To evaluate the relationship between the users' satisfaction with the actual and perceived IEQ conditions in the selected NVL.

1.5 Research Questions

The Main research question is: does the design of NVL building in Nigeria offers an acceptable indoor environmental quality (IEQ) performance to the users?

This question is essential for the promotion and adoption NVL buildings in Nigeria. However, the research questions formulated to answer the objectives in Section 1.4 are:

RQ1: What is the performance of existing passive design elements in the selected NVL buildings?

RQ2: What is the users' perception of thermal comfort performance; the calculated neutral and thermal comfort range in the selected NVL buildings?

RQ3a: What are the factors involved in measuring the users' satisfaction of IEQ in NVL buildings?

RQ3b: What is the relationship between the perceived IEQ satisfaction and overall indoor performance of NVL buildings?

RQ3c: What is the significant effect of perceived IEQ satisfaction on the overall indoor performance of the selected NVL buildings?

In respect of the formulated objectives and research questions for this study is showed in Table 1.1. Three research questions RQ1, RQ2 and RQ3; with RQ3 having 3 sub research questions namely: RQ3a, RQ3b, and RQ3c respectively. RQ1 is set up to investigate the passive design strategies of the selected library buildings enumerated in research objective 1; RQ2 is established to determine the thermal comfort performance as in objective 2; and RQ3 to answer research objective 3. RQ3a, RQ3b and RQ3c are to determine the relationship between the indoor performance, and the perceived satisfaction of library users as formulated in objective 3.

Table 1.1: Mapping research objectives and research questions

SN	Research objectives (RO)	Research questions (RQ)
1	RO1	RQ1
2	RO2	RQ2
3	RO3	RQ3(a) RQ(3b) RQ(3c)

1.6 Research Significance

Three (3) aspects showed the significance of this study. Firstly, the performance evaluation of non-domestic buildings is not yet an established field of knowledge and authority in Nigeria. The need to conduct research for objective assessment of existing building's performance is important for the improvement and sustainable building designs especially in NVL. The findings of this study will provide a framework for user-centred NVL design. The findings will contribute to the body of knowledge on NVL buildings to academicians, building professionals, designers, librarians and policy makers with the needed tool to navigate in the future research in this area of study.

Secondly, Nicol *et al.*, (2012) have called upon architects to stop sacrificing the responsibility of comfort in buildings to the engineers who perceived comfort not as a goal but a product. This study will contribute to the drive for sustainable and climate responsive buildings in the design and construction of NVL buildings with significant IEQ performance and users' satisfaction. Previous studies on the performance of NVB were conducted from case study buildings in hospitals, residential, classroom and hostel buildings (Nimlyat & Kandar, 2015; Ogbonna & Harris, 2008). Table 1.1 shows the related research in NVL and identify the present research gap with respect to NVL buildings. The selected case study for this study were not evaluated before, as such, the findings will add more knowledge about the performance of NVL. Additionally, the outcome of this study will also provide a framework for the promotion of NVL buildings in Nigeria.

Table 1.2 : Research gap for NVL

SN	Title	Author(s)/Date	Parameters	Context
1	Design and operating concept for an innovative naturally ventilated library	MJ Cook, KJ Lomas, H Eppel (1999)	Thermal comfort and ventilation	UK
2	Environmental performance of a naturally ventilated city centre library	Krausse, B., Cook, M., Lomas, K. (2006; 2007)	Energy consumption, indoor temperatures and CO ₂ levels	UK
3	Low energy architecture for a severe US climate: Design and evaluation of a hybrid ventilation strategy	Lomas, K.J., Cook, M.J., Fiala, D. (2007)	Dynamic thermal modelling and computational fluid dynamics	US
4	Architectural design of an advanced naturally ventilated building form	Lomas, K.J. (2007)	Advanced naturally ventilated (ANV) system	UK;US
5	Commissioning hybrid advanced naturally ventilated buildings: A US case-study	Lomas, K.J., Cook, M.J., Short, C.A. (2008; 2009)	Active and passive environmental control systems	US
6	The Lanchester library-building a sustainable library	Pat Noon (2011)	Sustainable energy, daylighting and ventilation	UK
7	Relationship of indoor and outdoor air pollutants in a naturally ventilated historical building envelope	López-Aparicio et al., (2011)	Pollution and Indoor air quality assessment	Czech Republic
8	Exploiting a hybrid environmental design strategy in the continental climate of Beijing	Short et al., (2012)	Ventilation and passive cooling	Beijing
9	Performance of Natural Ventilation in Deep-plan Educational Buildings: Case Study	David Mwale Ogoli (2013)	Natural ventilation and daylighting and thermal comfort	UK
10	Formal calibration methodology for CFD models of naturally ventilated indoor environments	Hajdukiewicz, M., Geron, M., Keane, M.M. (2013)	Air speeds and air temperatures	Ireland
11	Environmental Performance of Naturally Ventilated Library Buildings in Bauchi, Nigeria	Present study	IEQ performance: (Thermal comfort, IAQ, Visual and Noise Qualities)	Nigeria

Finally, the motivation for this study within the context of Nigeria is in response to the proliferation of NVL buildings. According to Fergus *et al.*, (2013), experts in the field of environmental study have called for knowledge expansion on indoor environmental quality (IEQ) from different contexts around the world to set up standards and comfort guidelines. Similarly, according to Olesen & Parsons (2002), meta- analysis is the only possible way of achieving worldwide true standard for

reliable comfort temperature articulated with cultural and technological difference. This study will provide additional insights to the current debate on the sustainable library design. Consequently, this study will proffer practical recommendations for low energy library policy in Nigeria.

1.7 Research Scope and Limitation

This study has some limitations. Firstly, the study is limited to the performance evaluation in government funded academic library buildings in North-Eastern Nigeria, with a maximum of two floors. Four academic NVL buildings were selected as case study buildings. The study is limited to the study halls only. This includes open reading room for both reading room associated with book stacks and reading room without book stacks respectively. Other sections of the library buildings such as offices and auxiliary room are not within the scope of this research. However, staff working at the reading halls are considered as library users as well.

Thermal comfort was regarded as a pseudo-determinant of energy use. Thermal comfort was rated higher in determining environmental comfort among the rest of the indoor environmental quality components such as: visual quality, acoustic quality, and indoor air quality (Dhalluin & Limam 2012; Lai *et al.* 2009; Clausen & Wyon 2008). The physical measurement in this study was limited to thermal comfort parameters and visual quality only due to limited and shortages of physical measuring instruments. The spot measurement in the study halls did not carry out simultaneously for the whole case study buildings due to afore mentioned reasons. The data were recorded at approximately 10 minutes interval in each study hall and the average reading was used for the analysis. The library operational hour is 9am to 10pm daily; however, night measurement of physical data was limited in this study, physical data was collected during the day between 9am to 6pm only. The longitudinal measurement of the environmental condition was conducted for six months from April to August 2014. These are the months characterized by higher temperatures in a year. Computer simulation is not used to predict optimum performance in the study buildings. However, users' perception of IEQ parameters in the case study buildings is assumed

to be the comfort meters as suggested by Nicol *et al.* (2012) and Adebamowo (2007); to measure the perceived prevailing IEQ conditions.

1.8 Research Methodology Outline

The methodology for this research is organized around the evaluation of indoor environmental quality (IEQ) performance of NVL buildings with more focus on the users' perception. The study therefore attempts to determine the extent to which user satisfaction was met with respect to natural ventilation principle and indoor environmental performance measures within the NVL buildings.

The research adopted the case study approach with a mixed method of data collection. The mixed method involved both qualitative and quantitative data sets. The main instruments of data collection are walkthroughs, observations, photographs, interviews, questionnaires, and physical measurements. Post occupancy and building performance evaluation were conducted in four academic NVL buildings in the North-East of Nigeria as case studies. Evaluation of case studies started with a descriptive approach, showing the character of the passive strategy including ventilation principle compatibility and energy use in the study areas. This was followed by the interview, questionnaire survey as well as the corresponding physical data measurement from the study buildings. Based on the study findings, a design suggestion for effective performance evaluation of NVL was proposed to guide the building professionals improve performance and promotion of NVL buildings in Nigeria.

1.9 Thesis Structure

This section provides a brief outline of the organization of the thesis chapters. This thesis report has eight chapters.

Chapter One: presented an overview of the whole thesis. It presented the background of the study, research problem, aims and objectives, significance, conceptual framework, scope of the study, brief overview of research methodology and an organization of chapters.

Chapter Two: presented a review of academic literature on ventilation principle for naturally ventilated non-domestic buildings and indoor environmental quality (IEQ) parameters. It evaluates the current level of knowledge in the design and evaluation NVB. The chapter reviewed energy concern in naturally ventilated library building, Indoor environmental quality indicators and assessments, underlying concepts of building performance and key building performance evaluation features.

Chapter Three: described the research methodology, the research design, the methods used in conducting data collection of this study, the research processes, the analysis and ethical issues.

Chapter Four: presented and discussed the data and analysis of the passive design strategy, energy consumption and perception of stakeholders. The chapter is formulated to answer the first objective of the study.

Chapter Five: presented and discusses the data and analysis of the physical measurement of indoor environmental conditions and the perception of library users on thermal comfort parameters of the NVL case study buildings. The chapter is formulated to answer the second research objective of the study.

Chapter Six: presents and discusses the analysis of library users' perception for the development of the conceptual graphical performance evaluation model based on the research findings. The chapter is formulated to answer the third objective of the study.

Chapter Seven: present an overview of the research, the summary of findings, research implication, conclusions and recommendations. Consideration was given to

the research limitations, contribution to knowledge and areas for further research on this topic.

1.10 Summary and Conclusion

This chapter of the study consist of nine 9 sections. The first section discusses the research background highlighting the circumstances surrounding the evolution of academic NVL in Nigeria. The NVL has been existing in Africa and Nigeria for decades and their continuation was exacerbated because of dwindling power supply. The research problem is the second section in where lack of empirical support on IEQ performance in NVL in Nigeria was identified. Research aim; Research objectives; and related Research questions intended to answer the research objectives represent the third, fourth and fifth sections. Three research objectives and five research questions were formulated for this research. The Research significance, Research scope and limitation as well as the Research methodology outline represent the sixth, seventh and eighth section respectively. NVL is posited to be significant as it brings practical and useful typology for developing countries, especially Nigeria. The Thesis structure is the last section, the ninth section in this chapter, consisting brief highlights of the all chapters. Figure 1.1 shows the overall research flow from chapter one to seven designed for this study.

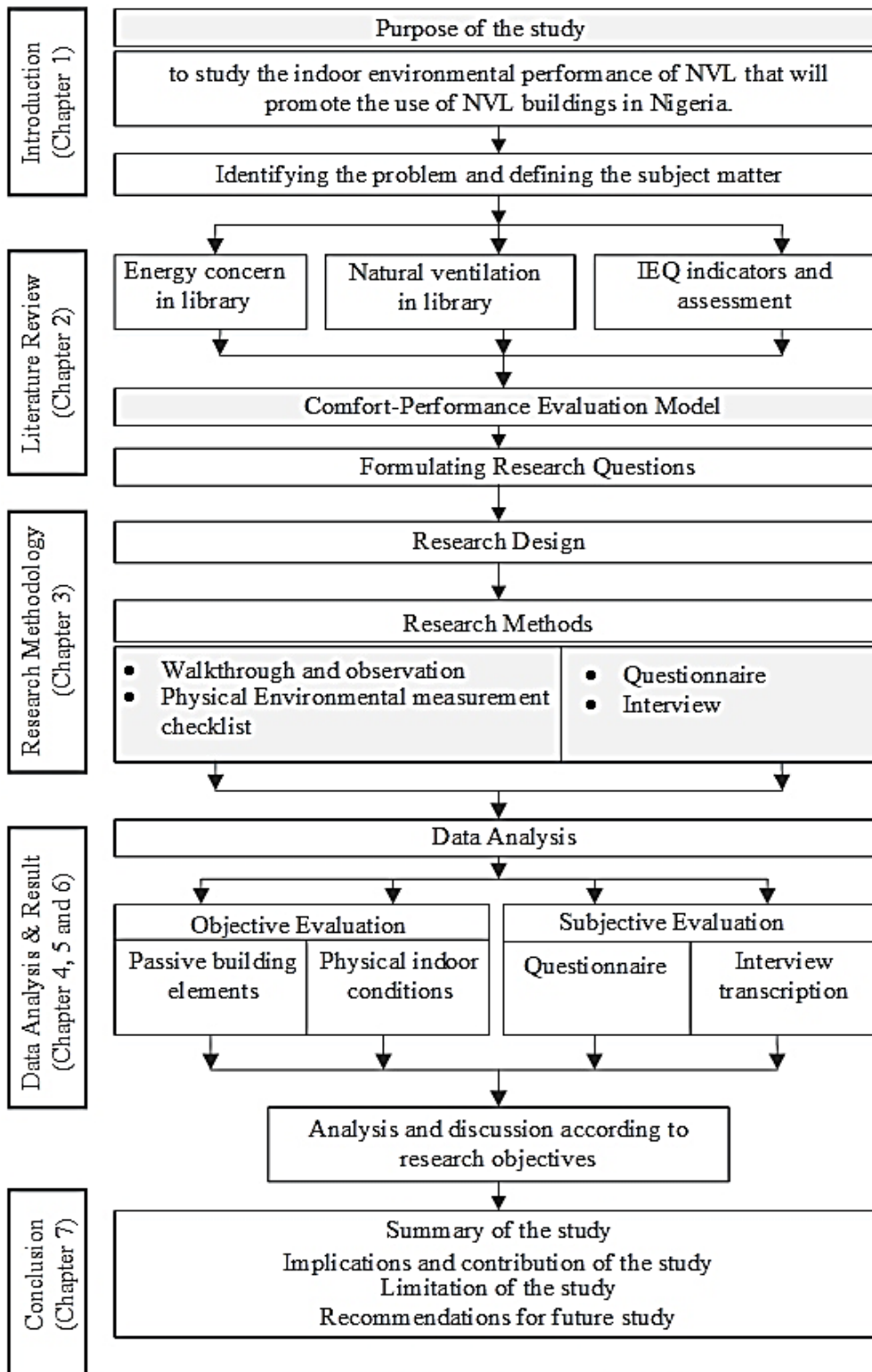


Figure 1.1 : Research flow plan.

The next chapter presents a review of literature for the indoor environmental quality performance of NVL buildings.

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