



## The Contribution of Energy Efficiency and Onsite Energy to the Resilience of Buildings

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### Message from the Guest Editor

Resilience (sometimes referred to as “resiliency”) is “the ability to resist being affected by an event or the ability to return to an acceptable level of performance in an acceptable period of time after being affected by an event closing.” In the wake of a disaster or other extreme event, the benefits of energy-efficient buildings can extend far beyond cost savings. Buildings designed to be energy efficient, or which are capable of producing energy onsite, offer a greater level of protection to the people and operations they house.

This Special Issue covers research on how energy efficiency and onsite energy contribute to resilience. Potential topics include (but are not limited to):

- Environmental assessment of buildings.
- Thermal comfort strategies.
- Indoor thermal environment.
- Building energy analysis and efficiency.
- Green buildings.
- Construction materials and their impact on indoor conditions.





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## Message from the Editor-in-Chief

Current urban environments are home to multi-modal transit systems, extensive energy grids, a building stock, and integrated services. Sprawling neighborhoods are composed of buildings that accommodate living and working quarters. However, it is expected that the cities and communities of the future will face complex and enormous challenges, including maintenance, interconnectivity, resilience, energy efficiency, and sustainability issues, to name but a few. A smart city uses advanced technologies and a digital infrastructure to improve the outcomes in every aspect of a city's operations. A smart building optimizes the experience of occupants, staff, and management by using a modern and connected environment. Innovations in technology that can bring dramatic improvements to design, planning, and policy are critical in developing the cities and buildings of the future.

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