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Advancing Sustainable Construction: A Scientometric Analysis of Passive House Implementation Worldwide

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Abstract: *This research delves into the realm of sustainable construction through the lens of Passive House, examining key factors such as implementation costs, geographical considerations, feasibility, and energy conservation. Employing a comprehensive scientometric analysis of global literature, the study aims to shed light on underexplored aspects while uncovering the advantages and limitations of both emerging and retrofitting construction techniques. Notably, developed nations like the United States, Germany, and China have made significant strides in Passive House adoption, whereas South America and Africa lag behind, underscoring disparities in implementation. The findings of this research provide valuable insights for engineers, contractors, and stakeholders, elucidating the multifaceted benefits of Passive House in new and existing structures. By addressing gaps in research across diverse climates and regions, the study strives to pioneer efficient and comfortable solutions for building occupants. Furthermore, it advocates for a paradigm shift in construction practices, advocating for Passive House as a pivotal first step towards creating self-sustaining, energy-efficient buildings that deliver tangible savings for owners.As global challenges continue to surface over time, this research investigated a revolutionary solution in the literature focusing on enhancing energy efficiency in both newly constructed buildings and retrofitting existing structures in diverse regions worldwide.*

Introduction

Passive House standards are an area that has seen limited adoption in both large and small construction projects in the United States and worldwide. Familiarizing oneself with this construction approach, which involves both building new structures and renovating existing ones, offers a pathway to decreasing carbon emissions and trimming energy usage in buildings that rely on power for mechanical systems such as ventilation and air conditioning. By championing the principles of Passive House, we can make a significant impact in reducing energy demand, thus playing a crucial role in cutting down on carbon emissions and overall pollution levels.

Furthermore, Passive House introduces a novel perspective to the fields of civil engineering and architecture, guiding us toward practices that prioritize self-sustainability and low-energy construction methods. By expanding our view of the construction industry beyond mere infrastructure creation and considering its environmental footprint, we can make meaningful contributions to safeguarding our planet. Particularly in urban development contexts where pollution levels are a concern, Passive House offers a chance to embrace sustainable, environmentally friendly building designs that not only lower immediate energy costs but also promise lasting environmental advantages.

As a modern approach to traditional building methods, Passive house construction emphasizes insulation techniques, airtightness, facade work, and energy transfer through materials. Dr. Wolfgang Feist, credited as the pioneer of the Passive House concept (Bere 2019), developed a simulation analysis system that identifies energy losses in buildings, offering crucial insights for optimizing energy efficiency. By quantifying these losses, a clearer understanding emerges of where to prioritize Passive House methods to maintain comfortable indoor temperatures. Dr. Feist's innovative approach leverages robust computer simulations to achieve energy balance within buildings, enabling targeted modifications to building components like walls and windows for cost-effective energy savings (Bere 2019). This research aims to address the global challenge of rising energy costs by promoting the widespread adoption of Passive House principles. While gaining traction in the United States, Europe, and Asia, this method has yet to be fully integrated into mainstream construction practices. By delivering exceptional comfort with minimal energy consumption and reduced reliance on mechanical systems, Passive House construction offers a sustainable solution for the future of building design.

Understanding the feasibility and the cost of transitioning from traditional construction processes to a Passive House adaptation is crucial for evaluating the viability of shifting toward a zero-carbon emission model (Fathi, 2024). As noted by Kiss (2016), the lack of familiarity with the Passive House concept poses a significant barrier to its widespread adoption, as grasping its intricacies often involves substantial consulting expenses and time investment to demonstrate its feasibility. The transition from conventional construction materials to those with properties like enhanced insulation, minimal thermal bridging, and reflective radiation capabilities can significantly escalate construction costs. Consequently, this paper aims to provide valuable guidance to engineers, contractors, and stakeholders on the potential feasibility and scope of implementing Passive House principles in retrofitting and new construction projects.

Research Method

The databases used to find literature related to Passive House were Google Scholar and the O'Malley Manhattan College Library database. The search mechanism followed the workflow described in Figure 1.

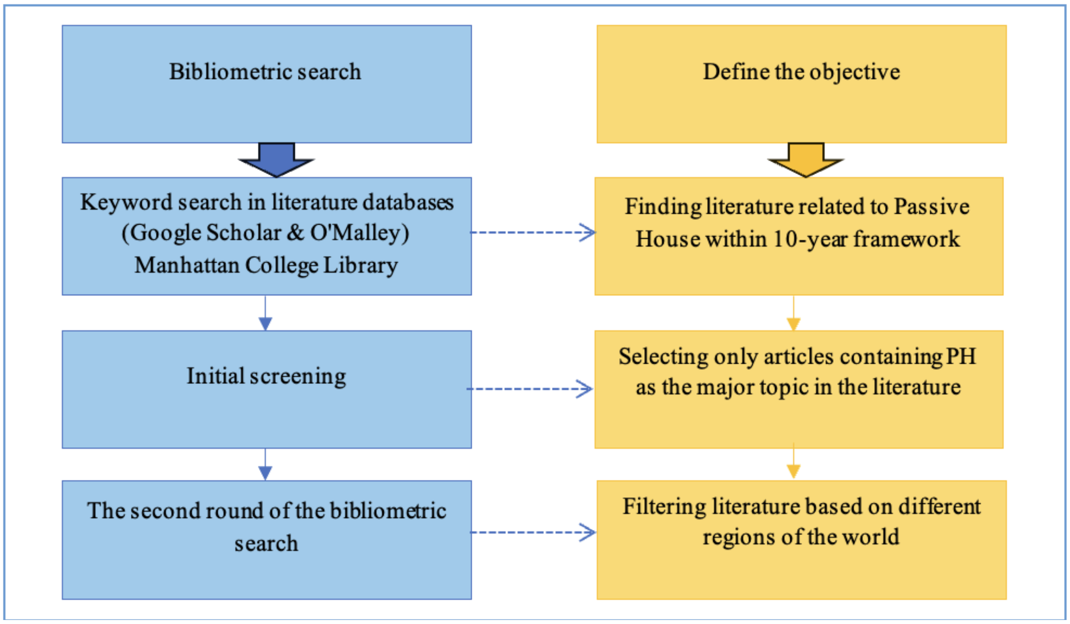

Fig 1.The bibliometric search of literature related to Passive House

Keywords used in academic search resources have been described in Table 1. This table shows that the search containing "Passive House" included in the literature title was obtained in a search range from 2013 to 2023. Through literature filtering, research from different parts of the world was covered. Relevant information was stored from any country where Passive House is the method adopted in the buildings being investigated.

Review Methods

This study'sresearch methodology utilized approach mapping as outlined byJin et al. (2019).Initially, a bibliometric search was conducted using the term "passive house" across various databases, yielding approximately 34,000 results from sources including the O'Malley Library at Manhattan College and Google Scholar. These results were then narrowed down to encompass the period spanning the past 10 years up to the current year of 2023, resulting in a refined dataset of around 15,000 documents. Subsequently, the focus shifted towards literature sourced from peer-reviewed journals, leading to a final selection of approximately 3,000 relevant documents. The analysis delved into the titles, abstracts, keywords, methodologies, and findings of these articles, with a particular emphasis on research objectives related to the passive house concept. Through this exploration, various building construction mechanisms within the passive house framework were unearthed, with specific attention given to outcomes concerning carbon emission reduction, adaptability feasibility, and the efficacy of passive house standards implementation.

The application of scientometric analysis facilitated a comprehensive mapping of information, encompassing the examination of keywords and citation patterns, ultimately enhancing the depth of passive house analysis. The processed information was categorized and tailored to align with the evolutionary trajectory of the intellectual, social, and conceptual landscape within the research domain, drawing insights from the work of Hosseini et al. (2018). A sophisticated tracking system was devised to identify and interpret patterns, trends, seasonality effects, geographical variations, and anomalous data points within the realm of passive house research.

Furthermore, a qualitative discussion was conducted based on the literature's identified keywords of passive house research. Key thematic elements were meticulously classified and scrutinized to address nuanced aspects necessitating further exploration within the passive house domain, including gaps in knowledge, methodological limitations, benefits, seminal discoveries, geographical contexts, temporal considerations, and investigative categorizations.

Results

The literary sample found initially consisted of around 3,000 documents described in 2.2. The result of this research focus was narrowed down to 30 publications released within the most recent 10 years. These publications were categorized to find the similarities, differences, gaps, and limitations of the scope of the passive house in contemporary construction around the world. Table 1 shows an example of the publications made on the topic of passive house and the aspects that have been studied over the years.

Table 1.Examples of studieson Passive House

Study	Year	Location	Type of building	Major Findings
Wąset al.	2020	Poland	Residential (Prefabricated Lightweight)	Substantial decrease of electricity consumption in the first two years. Susceptible to building occupancy and may not be feasible depending on energy cost.
Bastianet al.	2022	Germany, UK, USA,Austria, Sweden	Residential and School	Not possible to fully retrofit existing buildings. cost optimization is attainable in cases of partial retrofitting. The expenses may vary based on location.
Han et al.	2022	China	Residencial Building	Passive house residential buildings can save 89% of heating demand. Cost might be high, but the long-term savings are substantial.
Hasper et al.	2021	Germany	School, Office Building	There is no significant energy deterioration over time. The change in occupancy of buildings affects the heat extraction capacity of buildings. This paper concludes that Passive House adaptation is affordable and construction adaptation is achievable.
Piccardo et al.	2020	Sweden	Residential Building	The significant energy savings achieved in retrofitted buildings result from integrating various energy production methods and incorporating passive house elements in the facade and cladding with superior thermal insulation materials. Notably, the utilization of wood as an insulation material emerges as particularly noteworthy, delivering exceptional energy efficiency and a significant decrease in carbon emissions.

Several documents were analyzed and classified using filtering approaches. In this case, this research seeks to identify the literature that relates the cost of implementing passive house in different countries.The findings are presented in Table 2.

Table 2. Literature related to the Cost Effectiveness of Passive House Implementation

Year	Author	Location	Type of building	Summary
2023	Kołodziej czyk-Kęsoń and Grebski	USA and Poland	Not specific	According to the final analysis, the investment is expected to be profitable in the long term. It points out that environmentally friendly solutions are more financially viable in Poland compared to the USA due to lower energy costs and higher building costs in the US. While the study assumed energy costs would increase in line with inflation, recent trends suggest a faster rise, making energy-efficient buildings more lucrative. However, high inflation rates can increase capital costs and reduce overall profitability. Moreover, the article notes that individuals prioritizing environmental benefits are willing to pay more for
Topic: Cost Effectiveness of the Zero-Net Energy Passive House				

<table>
<tr><td colspan="4"></td><td>renewable energy sources, with differing return on investment timelines between the two countries (USA: 9 years, Poland: 12.8 years).</td></tr>
<tr><td>2022</td><td>Bastian et al.</td><td>Germany, UK, USA, Austria, Sweden</td><td>Multifamily house and school</td><td rowspan="2">The study determined that a comprehensive retrofitting approach is impractical due to challenges in integrating new components into existing structures. As a result, the research asserts that this approach is not suitable for fully retrofitted buildings. Through the analysis of case studies from diverse regions in Europe and the United States, economically advantageous combinations of thermal insulation and glazing for renovating existing buildings were identified. These findings illustrated that cost-effective solutions are achievable through partial retrofitting. While expenses may differ by location, efficiency can be realized while adhering to the EnerPHit standard, all while maintaining the historical charm of older buildings.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">Topic: Retrofit with Passive House components</td></tr>
<tr><td>2022</td><td>Fei Han</td><td>China - Qingda District</td><td>Residential Buildings</td><td rowspan="2">This article compares green buildings and passive house - oriented constructions to determine efficiency. The methodology involved evaluating insulation, windows, shading and other building systems. The study found that Passive House sabe 89% of heating demand compared to GH standards. While the initial cost may be higher, the long-term savings are substantial. This shift towards passive house is gradually reducing fossil fuel consumption in China due to reduced heating and cooling systems usage. Passive house, coupled with renewable energy, offer a path towards carbon neutrality making policymakers make better decisions.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">Topic: Exploring solutions to achieve carbon neutrality in China: A comparative study of a large-scale passive House district and a green building district in Qingdao</td></tr>
<tr><td>2021</td><td>Borrallo-Jiménez</td><td>Spain</td><td>Residential Buildings</td><td rowspan="2">This paper evaluates the relevance of Passive House certification in Spain, particularly in warm climates like Seville. It finds that the Spanish building regulations already meet or exceed the energy efficiency standards of Passive House, with some differences in ventilation and airtightness requirements. The paper suggests that Passive House certification is unnecessary in warm climates, as it doesn't provide a significant advantage over complying with current Spanish regulations, and it adds additional costs.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">Topic: Comparative study between the Passive House Standard in warm climates and Nearly Zero Energy Buildings under Spanish Technical Building Code in a dwelling design in Seville, Spain</td></tr>
<tr><td>2020</td><td>Wąset al.</td><td>South Poland</td><td>Residential (Prefabricated Lightweight)</td><td rowspan="2">The research discovered a notable drop in electricity usage in the first two years, followed by a substantial rise after a new occupant moved in. This suggests that Passive Houses could be sensitive to changes in energy consumption due to human occupancy, especially in regions like Poland, heavily reliant on coal power. The study highlights that the effectiveness of Passive Houses in saving energy depends on building usage and may not always be the most cost-</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">Topic: Maintenance of Passive House Standard in the Light of Long-Term Study on Energy Use in a Prefabricated Lightweight Passive House in Central Europe</td></tr>
</table>

				effective option.
2018	Apollo	Poland	Residential Buildings	The study examined the impact of passive house technology on construction time and costs. It found that passive house technology can reduce construction time by around 14% compared to traditional methods. However, implementing this technology increases initial investment costs by 38%, which may deter potential investors. Despite the higher upfront costs, passive house technology results in significantly lower energy consumption, leading to reduced long-term operational costs and a return on investment. To make informed decisions, the study recommends using life-cycle cost analysis, which considers both immediate and long-term expenses. Furthermore, the wider adoption of Building Information Modelling can decrease transaction costs and improve efficiency in design and implementation processes, further supporting passive house technology.
Topic: Influence of passive house technology on time and cost of construction investment				
2015	Kiss	Sweden	Residential Buildings	This research addresses the need to harness the energy-saving and climate mitigation potential of buildings by understanding and reducing transaction costs associated with implementing energy-efficient technologies. The primary objective of the paper is to identify and analyze the nature and magnitude of transaction costs that arise during the application of the passive house concept in energy-efficient renovations. It also explores various learning strategies to mitigate these transaction costs. The study is specifically focused on transaction costs incurred by building owners and developers during the planning and implementation phases of passive house-oriented renovations in Sweden.
Topic: Exploring transaction costs in passive house-oriented retrofitting				

The filtering of articles was categorized by percentage of energy reduction or savings. Ninedocuments were found that show the reduction of energy consumption for their cooling or heating systems (Table 3).

Table 3. Energy Reduction FindingsbyArticle

Article	Energy Reduction
Cost Effectiveness of the Zero-Net Energy Passive House (Kołodziejczyk-Kęsoń and Grebski 2023)	(Poland - \$10,000 - USA \$2940) per 100m2
Retrofit with Passive House components(Bastian et al. 2022)	94%
Exploring solutions to achieve carbon neutrality in China: A comparative study of a large-scale passive House district and a green building district in Qingdao (Han et al. 2022)	89% - heating demand
Climate adaptive thermal characteristics of envelope of residential passive house in China (Duan et al. 2022)	17% to 7% reduction of energy in extreme cold weathers
Verifying of the feasibility and energy efficiency of the largest	69% of improvement

certified passive house office building in China: A three-year performance monitoring study (Han et al. 2022)	
Optimization of the passive house concept for residential buildings in the South-Brazilian region (Vettorazzi et al. 2021)	55% - 83 %
Are the energy savings of the passive house standard reliable? A review of the as-built thermal and space heating performance of passive house dwellings from 1990 to 2018 (Johnston et al. 2020)	90% of heating demand
Transforming a passive house into a net-zero energy house: a case study in the Pacific Northwest of the U.S. (Alaimi et al. 2018)	52% of energy demand reduced
Comparison of building performance between Conventional House and Passive House in the UK (Liang et al. 2017)	23% for retrofitted buildings 77.7% heating demand reduction
Developing a passive house with a double-skin envelope based on energy and airflow performance (Pak et al. 2017)	19.1% and 18.8% lower heating and cooling demand

Having analyzed the results found in this research with respect to the cost, reduction of energy consumption, and feasibility after having implemented Passive House standards either in buildings created from scratch or in retrofitted buildings, the results show favorable aspects for its adaptation.

Discussion

1. Location

After having analyzed the origin of the documents in this investigation, a trend has been determined. Passive house research does not have the same scope in all countries on the 5 continents. After analyzing Figure2, the classification of countries where passive house research is carried out mostly occurs in developing and developed countries such as the USA, China, Poland, Sweden, Germany, and the UK. In South America, only one paper relating to Passive House was found. In Brazil, there is an investigation of residential building and passive house concepts where thermal insulation, efficient windows, airtightness, and energy demand are studied.

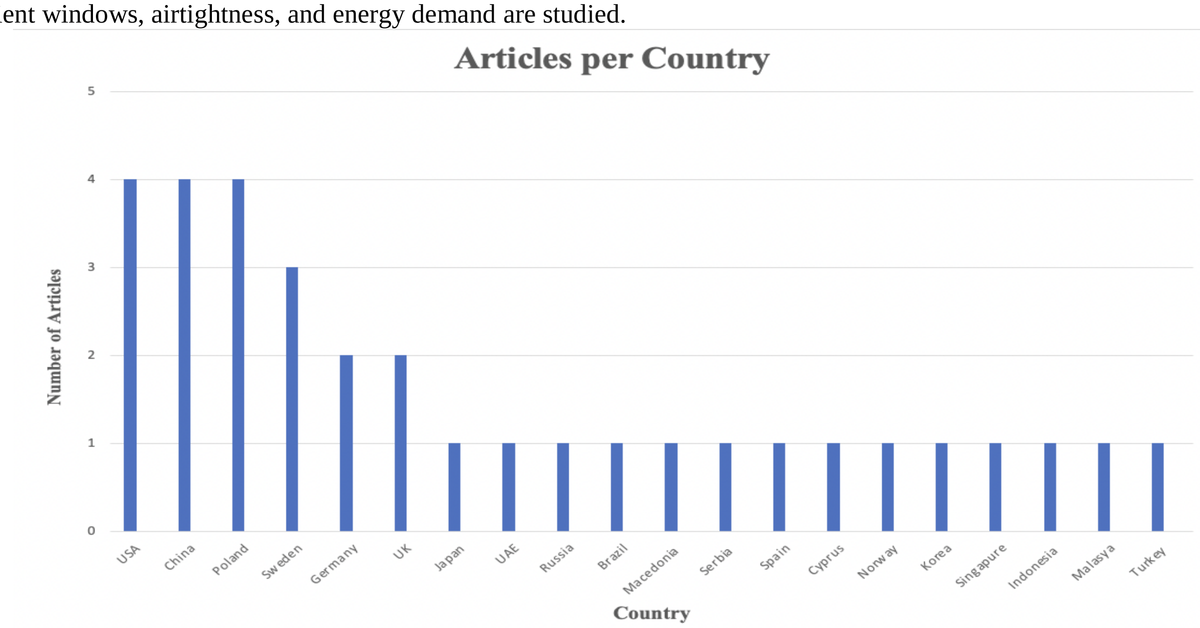

Fig. 2. Classification of passive house research based on countries

It is noteworthy that within the continent of Oceania, only one country was identified as conducting research on passive houses. This research addresses issues such as building decay, poor insulation, and associated health concerns (Leardini et al. 2015).In Africa, the database could not identify any research related to passive house or research that relates infrastructure to international passive house standards.

2. Implementation Cost

To evaluate the viability ofthe Passive House construction method to be feasible, it is essential to analyze the associated costs. This analysis should encompass various factors such as contractor and stakeholder familiarization, material expenses, and long-term profitability post-implementation. Amongthe literature reviewed, a total of 26% of the documents create an analysis concerning the costs of Passive House implementation. 29% of these investigations claim that Passive House may not be a good cost-effective option for your energy and climate performance. On the other hand, a majority of research findingsadvocate for Passive House construction, emphasizing its potential for significant long-term energy savingsdespite thehigher initial investment compared to conventional construction.

Categorizing cost-effectiveness in the context of the Passive House standard can be subjective, depending on the specific application scenarios. For instance, according to (Bastian et al., 2022), full-scale retrofitting in multi-family homes and schools may present challenges due to existing building limitations, potentially requiring significant resources. However, research conducted in Europe and the USA suggests that a combination of thermal insulation and selective glazing in partial retrofitting projects can lead to cost optimization. Studies indicate that depending on the location and the use of partial retrofitting strategies in existing or historical buildings, efficiency goals can still be achieved. Notably, specific components, such as insulation, windows, and shading adjustments, can play a crucial role in achieving substantial energy savings, as evidenced by findings from (Han et al., 2022) showcasing up to 89% energy savings in a Chinese case study. This underscores Passive House as a viable solution for reducing fossil fuel consumption and advancing toward carbon neutrality.

However, challenges related to the initial investment and long-term returns are frequently discussed in the literature. Many studies highlight the potential high transaction costs associated with Passive House construction, often attributed to building owners' unfamiliarity with the Passive House concept. Kiss (2016) supports this notion, suggesting that a lack of implementation knowledge can lead to increased costs but remains feasible. Similarly, the concept of long-term return on investment is explored by (Kołodziejczyk-Kęsoń and Grebski, 2023), comparing Passive House implementation in Poland and the USA. Their analysis reveals that while the initial investment may vary by location, it ultimately yields a positive return over time. In the USA, the return on investment is estimated at 9 years, whereas in Poland, it stands at 12.8 years. Strategies such as adopting Building Information Modeling (BIM), as proposed by (Apollo and Miszewska -Urbańska, 2018), can help reduce transaction costs associated with Passive House implementation. Their research suggests that despite an initial 38% cost increase for Passive House adaptation, the long-term benefits in energy savings and operational efficiency, facilitated by technologies like BIM, make Passive House implementation a viable and sustainable option, particularly in the examined case in Poland.

The research carried out by Wąs et al . (2020), gives a general and more specific idea regarding the feasibility of implementing Passive House in Poland. In research carried out over a period of 9 years, maintaining the Passive House standard in a building, the decrease in electrical energy consumption could be demonstrated during the first two years. A significant increase in energy consumption is seen after two years of implementation of this standard when one more occupant is introduced to this building. This research suggests that Passive House may not necessarily be reliable due to building occupancy sensitivity. Particularly in the context of Poland, where the energy source is dependent on coal, it can pose a challenge when it comes to a change in construction methods. Another study that supports the inefficiency of Passive House is (Jiménez et al.2022). In their paper, where the authors carry out research in the hottest areas of Spain, they conclude that Passive House does not provide significant energy-saving advantages compared to the current energy-saving regulations in Spain. On the other hand, the implementation of passive house in hot climates in Spain would create additional high costs which does not provide an effective alternative.

3. **Energy Reduction**

Energy demand plays a crucial role in determining the effectiveness of passive houses. This research delves into the diverse approaches to energy conservation in various countries worldwide, uncovering both advantages and drawbacks. Out of17 articles discussing energy efficiency, two articles do not find the adoption of passive house as a possible alternative. The following table, Table 4,presents articles that assesswhether Passive House is a valid alternative for energy conservation. Articles that found viability in the adoption of Passive Houseare denoted by a checkmark, while other articles missing such information are marked with an “x”.

Table 4. Feasibility of energy savings through Passive House

Article	Energy Reduction
Cost Effectiveness of the Zero-Net Energy Passive House (Kołodziejczyk-Kęsoń and Grebski 2023)	✓
Retrofit with Passive House components (Bastian et al. 2022)	✓
Exploring solutions to achieve carbon neutrality in China: A comparative study of a large-scale passive House district and a green building district in Qingdao (Han et al. 2022)	✓
Climate adaptive thermal characteristics of envelope of residential passive house in China (Duan et al. 2022)	✓
Low-energy buildings in combination with grid decarbonization, life cycle assessment of passive house buildings in Northern Ireland (Norouzi et al. 2022)	✓
Verifying of the feasibility and energy efficiency of the largest certified passive house office building in China: A three-year performance monitoring study (Han et al. 2022)	✓
The potential for the Passive House standard in Longyearbyen – the High Arctic (Buijze and Wright 2021)	X
Optimization of the passive house concept for residential buildings in the South-Brazilian region (Vettorazzi et al. 2021)	✓
Pre-processing behavioral data and Model Calibration in a Passive House. Building Simulation Conference Proceedings (Kang et al. 2021)	✓
Are the energy savings of the passive house standard reliable? A review of the as-built thermal and space heating performance of passive house dwellings from 1990 to 2018 (Johnston et al. 2020)	✓
Influence of passive house technology on time and cost of construction investment (Apollo and Miszewska-Urbańska 2018)	✓
Comparison of building performance between Conventional House and Passive House in the UK (Liang et al. 2017)	✓
Developing a passive house with a double-skin envelope based on energy and airflow performance (Pak et al. 2017)	✓
Passive Residential Houses with the Accumulation Properties of Ground as a Heat Storage Medium (Ochab et al. 2017)	✓
Performance of a Passive House under subtropical climatic conditions (Fokaides et al. 2016)	X
Passive house optimization for Portugal: Overheating evaluation and energy performance (Figueiredo et al. 2016)	✓
Energy upgrade to Passive House standard for historic public housing in New Zealand (Leardini et al. 2015)	✓
Studying Humidity Conditions in the Design of Building Envelopes of “Passive House” (Pukhkal et al. 2015)	✓
Energy upgrade to Passive House standard for historic public housing in New Zealand (Leardini et al. 2015)	X
Passive cooling techniques through reflective and radiative roofs in tropical houses in Southeast Asia: A literature review (Al-Obaidi et al. 2014)	✓

It is crucialto identify articles that did not find Passive House as a valid alternative to suggest furtherresearch on the topic. For example, in a studyon the first Passive House in Cyprus(Fokaides et al. 2016), the expectedenergy reduction necessary to justify the investment was not attained, and the thermal comfort standards required by the country were not met.While thisoutcomeshowsprogress in Cyprus, it indicates that the lack of experience and research onPassive House in the regionhindered the achievement of desired results.Various cases were examined, including one in Norway, where the town of Longyearbyen experiences a polar climate. In a study by Buijze and Wright (2021), the challenges of adapting passive house principles in such extreme conditions were discussed. The frigid temperatures and prolonged freezing periods pose significant obstacles to making passive houses viable in this region. While theoretically feasible, the practicality of implementing passive house features is questioned by the article's author. Despite efforts to enhance thermal insulation, windows, and airtightness, achieving optimal thermal comfort indoors remains elusive. The lack of sunlight and solar radiation in Longyearbyen presents difficulties in heating homes without relying heavily on heating energy, ultimately hindering energy reduction goals.

4. Feasibility

Determining the feasibility of implementing Passive House design principles in buildings is a multifaceted task that involves assessing both initial investment costs and potential energy savings. To effectively evaluate this, it is crucial to first identify the various barriers that may hinder the successful adoption of Passive House techniques. One key aspect to consider is the impact of building occupancy on the energy requirements of a Passive House structure, as maintaining occupant comfort levels may necessitate higher energy consumption. Additionally, the cost-effectiveness of Passive House construction can be influenced by prevailing energy prices, which can vary significantly across different regions. For instance, in countries like Poland where coal remains a primary energy source, the operational costs of Passive House buildings may be higher due to elevated energy expenses. Similarly, regions with extreme climates, such as the Arctic or tropical zones like Seville in Spain, pose unique challenges for Passive House design as they require additional energy inputs for either cooling or heating to maintain thermal comfort.

While the feasibility of Passive House construction has been explored in some parts of the world, there remains a lack of comprehensive research on its applicability in regions like South America and Africa. This gap in knowledge highlights the need for further investigation to understand the potential benefits and challenges of implementing Passive House standards in diverse climatic conditions. By addressing these research gaps and expanding studies to encompass a broader geographical scope, it may be possible to uncover new insights that demonstrate the viability of Passive House solutions in areas with varying climate profiles. Such advancements in research could offer valuable guidance for policymakers, architects, and developers looking to promote sustainable and energy-efficient building practices on a global scale.

Conclusion

In this study, a comprehensive analysis of Passive House standards was conducted, emphasizing their potential to reduce carbon emissions, lower energy consumption, and promote environmentally friendly construction practices. By exploring viable alternatives like Passive House, various environmental concerns can be effectively addressed, offering solutions for energy efficiency and sustainable building practices.

The research encompassed a thorough literature review and scientometric analysis involving multiple authors from diverse countries. These contributions shed light on both the successes and challenges associated with implementing Passive House standards as an efficient construction alternative. The examination of studies conducted in different countries revealed the growing popularity of Passive House standards in nations such as the United States, Germany, Sweden, and Poland, while pointing out the lack of research in regions like Africa and South America.

The feasibility of Passive House standards is intricately linked to factors such as implementation costs, energy reduction benefits, and geographic considerations. Despite challenges related to initial investments, building occupancy dynamics, and varying climatic conditions, researchers generally agree that Passive House initiatives yield energy savings, carbon neutrality, and long-term cost-effectiveness.

A notable observation was the identified research gaps in less developed continents like South America and Africa, underscoring the ongoing challenges in promoting Passive House adoption on a global scale. Therefore, there is a pressing need for more extensive studies exploring the applicability of Passive House standards across diverse climates and regions worldwide.Furthermore, this study serves as a valuable resource for engineers, contractors, and stakeholders by offering insights into the potential and limitations of Passive House in both retrofitting existing buildings and constructing new ones. Ultimately, the research advocates for efficient and sustainable construction practices, positioning Passive House as a promising alternative in the face of escalating global building trends, climate change, and dwindling resources.

In conclusion, by emphasizing the role of Passive House as a sustainable construction solution, this research underscores the urgency of developing alternatives that prioritize societal well-being while respecting the environment and planetary health. With the escalating challenges posed by climate change and resource scarcity, the study highlights Passive House as a crucial driver of future energy efficiency, environmental remediation, and low-pollution construction practices.

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