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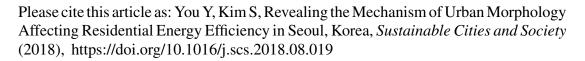
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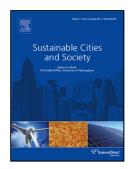
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Revealing the Mechanism of Urban Morphology Affecting Residential

Energy Efficiency in Seoul, Korea

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Highlights

• Direct and indirect effects of urban form and land use on houses' energy efficiency

• Verifying the complex mechanism of thermal problem through SEM method

• Empirical survey on the building level over the broad urban scale

Policy implication for already-developed residential area on energy issue

Abstract

This study aims to expand understanding of the urban morphology's role on residential

energy demand beyond the previous approach that focused only on the direct effect of

physical urban form. This paper suggests the importance of indirect pathways through which

three morphological factors—namely urban spatial conditions, land use and architectural

attributes—affect the thermal efficiency of residential buildings and then the energy demand.

1

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