

AN ANALYSIS OF ECO COMMUNITY TOWER FOR SUSTAINABLE LIVING THROUGH VERTICAL FARMING APPROACH

Samuvel Benhursha

Architectural Designer / Master's in Architecture
Arizona State University (I am an independent researcher and Research work is not affiliated to university)
sbernads@asu.edu

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ABSTRACT:

The Eco Community Tower for Sustainable Living is a project involving waste-to-energy vertical farming systems with renewable energy assuming a site near the Pallikaranai marshlands in Chennai, India. This study focuses on the impact of unregulated bio-waste dumping, the loss of biodiversity, and marsh groundwater contamination. This paper presents a thorough experimental and analytical study of the proposed Eco Community Tower. First, bio-waste samples collected from the Pallikaranai marshlands were examined for their organic constituents, decomposition rates, and potential to generate methane. Laboratory anaerobic digestion systems indicated that one ton of processed marsh bio-waste can produce 90 – 110 m³ of biogas allowing the generation of 180 – 220 kWh of electricity from biogas burner generators. Along the same lines, Computational Fluid Dynamics (CFD) simulations worked on the tower's aerodynamic features and wind-resistance systems confirming 25 – 30% drag force reduction from conventional high-rise forms. Vertical farming modules were kept under controlled hydroponic systems where the average yield was 95 kg/m²/year, almost 24 times greater than traditional outdoor farming. In addition, models for rainwater aqueducts and wastewater recycling systems suggest that 65 – 70% of the freshwater needed is saved due to the systems in place. The study highlights the possibility of including waste-to-energy systems, vertical farming and biomimetic architectural approach systems within a single model of an urban high-rise. This research provides a quantitative model for policymakers, architects, and urban planners to practice high-rise ecosystems in sensitive ecological regions, achieving self-sufficient energy, food security, and environmental restoration.

Keywords: Sustainability, Biomimicry, Renewable Energy, Waste Management, Eco-Friendly Architecture

INTRODUCTION

In Indian metropolitan areas, urbanization and economic growth have intensified various environmental concerns, particularly in fragile ecosystems. One example of this is the Pallikaranai marshland which is situated in Chennai and used to be a fresh water marsh of around 80km² and is now severely degraded due to rampant urbanization, the indiscriminate discharge of sewage, and the illegal dumping of municipal solid waste. It is now estimated that Chennai generates anywhere between 4500 to 6400 metric tons of municipal solid waste each day, of which almost 25 to 40% is capable of biodegrading. Pallikaranai marshland is one of the many ecosystems to suffer this abundance of organic waste which in turn generates methane, and leachate which poisons groundwater, and the leachate disturbs the local ecosystems. If urban resilience, climate adaptation, and food security are to be addressed, the wetland needs to be preserved in the right way, which is the only way to achieve the desired sustainable solutions.

Looking at vertical farming, bio-waste to energy, and biomimicry within closed-loop water systems are some of the solutions to urban environmental problems which are forming due to the wide ranging biodiversity collapse. Despite this, many strategies seem to analyze these concepts in a much more reductionist and isolated way, concentrating only on food, energy, and a form of structure. This manner of thinking is not helpful, and certainly not beneficial, when attempting to solve the specific problems in the area using a more validated, systematic, or thorough approach. This oversimplification of the problem and approach is a major gap in knowledge when it comes to sustainable urban design.

The Eco Community Tower for Sustainable Living is a proposed high rise ecosystem which, unlike existing models, combines waste, food, energy, and ecosystem services all in one. This paper, in a shift from conceptual approaches, builds on experimental and analytic frameworks to establish feasibility and assess performance. Specific objectives of this study are:

Characterization of bio-waste generated from the Pallikaranai marshlands followed by laboratory scale anaerobic digestion techno economic assessment in order to examine the productivity and viability of biogas.

- Assessment of the vertical farming and residential energy supplied by the electrochemical system as a control case to determine the excess heating.
- Yields tested for hydroponic vertical farming modules as well as soil farming to determine the rates of water-use efficiency.
- Models developed for the harvesting of rainwater coupled with the recycling of wastewater in order to estimate the lessened reliance on freshwater resources.
- Evaluation of the aerodynamics of the tower as well as the structural wind resistance through CFD simulations while incorporating biomimicry design principles.
- This paper will demonstrate that high-rise eco communities can be built as replicable models for urban eco living, and tailor-fit to restore and protect delicate wetland ecosystems, such as Pallikaranai.

This study unique value addition is in showing how site-specific integration of waste-to-energy, vertical farming, and biomimicry-based design can yield tangible sustainability results for urban ecosystems. Unlike previous works which consider these technologies in isolation, this paper outlines a quantitative framework which has been validated through experimental bio-waste digestion, hydroponic yield trials, water recycling assessments, and CFD modeling.

The results are relevant to multiple stakeholders:

- Urban policymakers and municipal authorities, who are able to adopt the waste-to-energy model in order to alleviate the burden of landfill sites in Chennai and similar cities.
- Architects and urban planners, who are able to use the Eco Community Tower design as a model for sustainable high-rise developments.
- Environmental agencies and conservation groups, who possess a marshland restoration technique that improves water quality and enhances biodiversity.
- Local populations, who are provided with fresh produce, renewable energy, and an improved urban ecosystem.
- The integration of experimental urban planning, allows the work to achieve a dual purpose of providing scientific advancement and practical utility. In turn, this allows the work to fill an important gap in the literature regarding sustainable urban development.

This paper is structured as follows. In section 2, vertical farming, the conversion of waste to energy, biomimic architecture, and the restoration of marshlands to scientifically pertinent works is reviewed. Section 3 elaborates on the methodology used in characterizing the waste, performing the experiments, carrying out vertical farming, and in conducting the simulation studies. In Section 4, the results and discussion of the experimental findings and model outputs are presented. Finally, Section 5 concludes the paper and discusses the potential contributions of the research to the field of urban planning and environmental restoration.



Fig 1: Architectural Outlook

LITERATURE REVIEW

Ever since ancient ages, plants have been integrated into architecture. Vertical farming as a concept developed in the twenty-first century from one bioskyscraper to huge vertical food production buildings for commercial purposes, using the latest technologies that support planned production and quick growth with the heating and lighting being provided from renewable sources. Vertical plantations today can resemble high-rise office greenhouses, but they are more typically indoor growing systems that utilize a computerized system to monitor and supply the plants with air, light, water, substrate, and nutrients. Since the seedlings are grown on specialized shelves, a relatively small space can yield an optimally large quantity of food.

Leachate injection, city runoff, and the release of untreated sewage into the marsh are the main nonpoint pollution sources that pollute the wetland. As per the conclusions of (Aarab et al., 2023), the potential damage can lead to bioaccumulation in aquatic, soil-inhabiting, and benthic organisms. Thus, to prevent further damage, it is suggested by (Aarab et al., 2023) that the necessary steps be taken to reclaim the land that was used as a dumping ground. It is heartening that the Conservation Authority of Pallikaranai Marshland (CAPML) has now initiated restoration initiatives such as vertical farming.

Literature indicates that the tanks have also reduced in size, along with the wetlands. To restore Pallikaranai, it is required to link the ecologically fragile zones that surround the marsh. A restoration idea for the marsh is discussed in this work (Surya, 2016) and is based on the concepts and processes of landscape urbanism. It outlines where intervention is possible and to what degree it can be performed with the aid of digital technology and the information collected from satellite imagery. Nevertheless, an attempt is also being made to merge the principles of Urban Ecology by relating them to the site's location in relation to surrounding areas and existing human activity. The flashy and form-oriented digital modeling is deliberately eschewed. Instead, an effort is made to discover a more pragmatic solution that is best for the region.

The research (Packialakshmi et al., 2023) reveals the vulnerable status of the wetland and analyzes the prevailing groundwater quality within and surrounding the wetland. To further comprehend the regional differences in groundwater quality, the research also used geospatial tools and techniques. These were used as a blueprint for the execution of management practices to enhance the wetland and the aquifer system surrounding it.

A brief overview of the various sustainability aspects utilized for designing towers is presented in this publication (Maleki et al., 2022). Details regarding the sustainability plan, rise building issues, and how these buildings affect urban planning are also listed in the article.

The natural environment can be enriched with a series of strategies, including the addition of green spaces, the incorporation of living, working, and recreational activities, the provision of playgrounds and other fairly natural environments to children and the elderly, ensuring that public transport, road networks, and shopping facilities are within easy reach, etc. The research discusses previous work and relies on descriptive methodology. The outcomes show that to achieve sustainability, the environmental, economic, and social aspects of sustainable development (SD) must be considered. Thermoelectric power generators, solar panels, green roofs, electric and hybrid vehicles, energy-efficient buildings, and emission control systems are some of the recent developments in this area. In addition, a paradigm shift is needed to substitute fossil fuels with renewable wind and solar power sources to produce energy carriers such as hydrogen and electricity. The authors of (Sarfraz, 2021) discuss the potential that green technology needs to combat air pollution.



Fig 2: Pallikaranai Marshlands Satellite View

Fig 2 clearly shows the impact on the Pallikaranai marshland where we are going to make a sustainable eco tower for the beneficial of the mankind and environment. An environmentally friendly sustainable tower at the Pallikaranai marshland will tackle water pollution via recycling of wastewater and harvesting of rainwater, minimizing contamination. Effective waste management in terms of bio-waste to methane conversion will eliminate landfill waste. Microplastic filtration and sustainable management will eliminate plastic pollution. Green walls and vertical farming will improve air quality and carbon sequestration. Floods will be managed through raised levels and permeable surfaces. Conservation of biodiversity will safeguard indigenous flora and fauna. Solar, wind, and biogas will be the sources of renewable energy, decreasing carbon emissions. Climate-adaptive, wind-resistant designs will increase structural efficiency. Community awareness and eco-tourism will enhance sustainability, preserving the ecosystem of Pallikaranai while accommodating urban development.

METHODOLOGY-STUDY ANALYSS

The methodology for the Eco Community Tower for Sustainable Living makes use of a stepwise approach integrating waste management, energy production, and vertical farming all within a high-rise structure, which in turn optimizes resource utilization with emphasis on environmental sustainability. The individual steps are as follows:

3.1 Determination of Life Cycle of Bio-Waste

The first step in the project is to evaluate the life cycle of bio-waste and assess how it can be efficiently processed and reused. The bio-waste collected from the Pallikaranai Marshlands mainly comprises food waste, plant residues, and organic sludge. A detailed study is conducted to evaluate the decomposition rates, nutrient content,

and methane production potential of these organic materials [7]. This will ensure the most appropriate processing methods, whether composting, anaerobic digestion, or direct energy conversion. Knowing the bio-waste cycle, the project ensures that waste is effectively converted into valuable resources for farming and energy generation, thereby minimizing environmental pollution.

The initial activity in the process of producing biogas involves collecting and separating bio-waste from all over, which are collected from different places, residential, commercial, and agricultural wastes from the marshland of Pallikaranai. Food scrapes, peels of vegetables, agricultural waste, and all other organic components are separated from non-biodegradable items, such as plastic, metals, and glass. Segregation of waste will ensure that only organic matter goes into the biogas digester, preventing contamination and enhancing efficiency. The collected bio-waste is shredded into smaller particles to increase surface area, enhancing microbial digestion and speeding up biogas production [7].

3.2 Bio-Waste to Methane

Bio-waste conversion to methane is a green and sustainable technology that converts organic waste into renewable energy by anaerobic digestion. The process takes place in an oxygen-free, controlled environment where microorganisms digest biodegradable materials such as food waste, agricultural waste, and sewage sludge [3]. The mechanism involves four primary steps collectively shown in fig 3: hydrolysis, in which complex organic compounds like carbohydrates, proteins, and fats are converted into simple sugars and amino acids; acidogenesis, during which bacteria ferment these substances to produce volatile fatty acids, alcohols, hydrogen, and carbon dioxide; acetogenesis, during which volatile fatty acids are further degraded to acetic acid, hydrogen, and carbon dioxide; and methanogenesis, during which methanogenic bacteria transform acetic acid and hydrogen into methane and carbon dioxide [7].

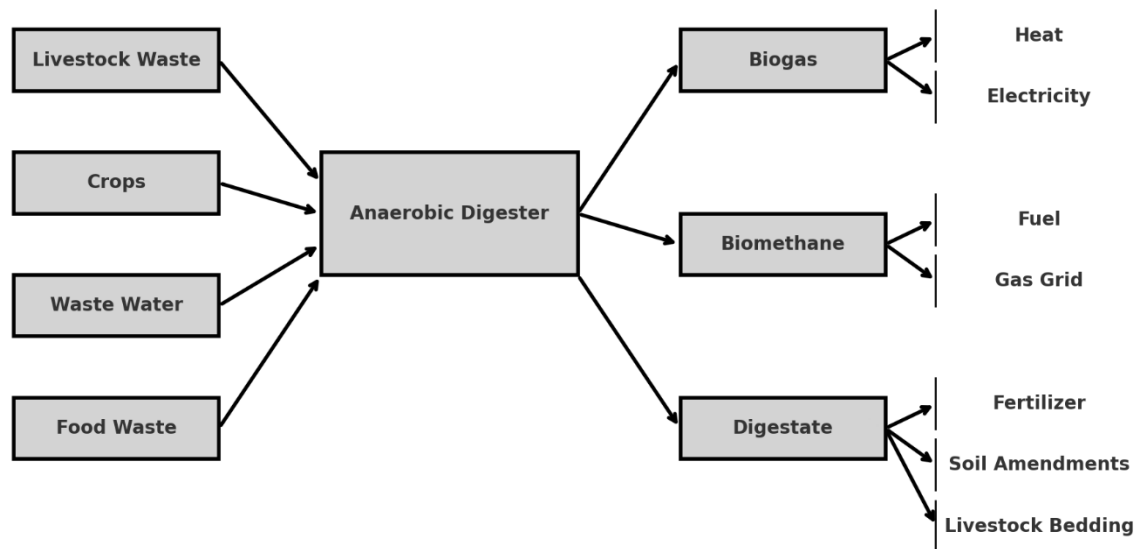


Fig 3: Bio-waste to Methane Process

The resulting biogas, which has about 50-70% methane content, can be refined and utilized for electricity production, cooking, heating, or even as vehicle fuel. The remaining digestate, which is nutrient-rich, can be employed as organic fertilizer in agriculture, ensuring a circular economy. The process reduces landfill waste considerably, greenhouse gas emissions to a great extent, and reduces dependence on fossil fuels. Integration of decentralized biogas plants within eco-communities can improve the efficiency of waste management while contributing to sustainable energy solutions [9]. Advances in microbial consortia and process efficiency, including control of temperature and pH, maximize methane production and thus make this technology more scalable and efficient. Governments and green organizations across the globe are encouraging bio-waste-to-energy conversion with subsidies, policies, and campaigns [13]. Through this method, eco-communities can become energy independent, lower pollution levels in the environment, and encourage sustainable lifestyles. The resultants of the process is shown in Fig 4.

Bio-Waste to Methane Conversion Resultants

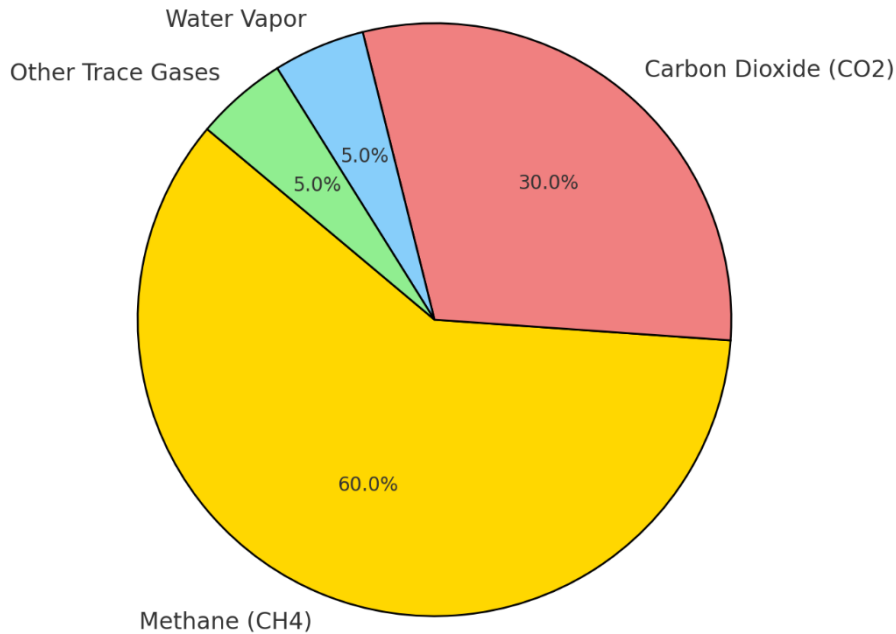


Fig 4: Resultants of Bio-gas to methane

3.3 Conversion of Methane to Electricity

The process of converting methane into electricity is a renewable energy solution that uses biogas from organic waste to produce power effectively. Methane, which is one of the major constituents of biogas, is obtained from anaerobic digestion, in which microorganisms decompose biodegradable waste in the absence of oxygen [9]. The produced biogas, which contains 50-70% methane and carbon dioxide and trace gases, is purified to eliminate the impurities such as hydrogen sulfide and moisture before it can be used to produce energy. The most typical way of burning methane to electricity is by means of a biogas-driven generator, whereby the purified methane is supplied into an internal combustion engine or a gas turbine and ignited to power a generator to generate electricity [12]. In addition, methane may be utilized in fuel cells, where it is combusted with oxygen in an electrochemical reaction to produce electricity at high efficiencies and low emissions. The electricity is capable of being utilized for domestic, industrial, and agricultural use, decreasing the reliance on fossil fuels. Moreover, wasted heat from internal combustion engines may be recovered through combined heat and power (CHP) systems, improving overall efficiency [17]. Methane-to-electricity conversion in green communities can greatly reduce the cost of energy, enhance waste management, and help conserve the environment. Improved technologies like gasification and plasma arc technology maximize energy recovery from methane-rich biogas [8]. The resultants of the process are shown in fig 5.

There are 6 kWh of energy in every cubic meter (m³) of biogas. It generates 2 kWh of electricity when it is used in a generator, and the rest of the energy is used to produce heat for heating purposes. 2 kWh can be used to run a 2000W hairdryer for 1 hour or a 100W light bulb for 20 hours.

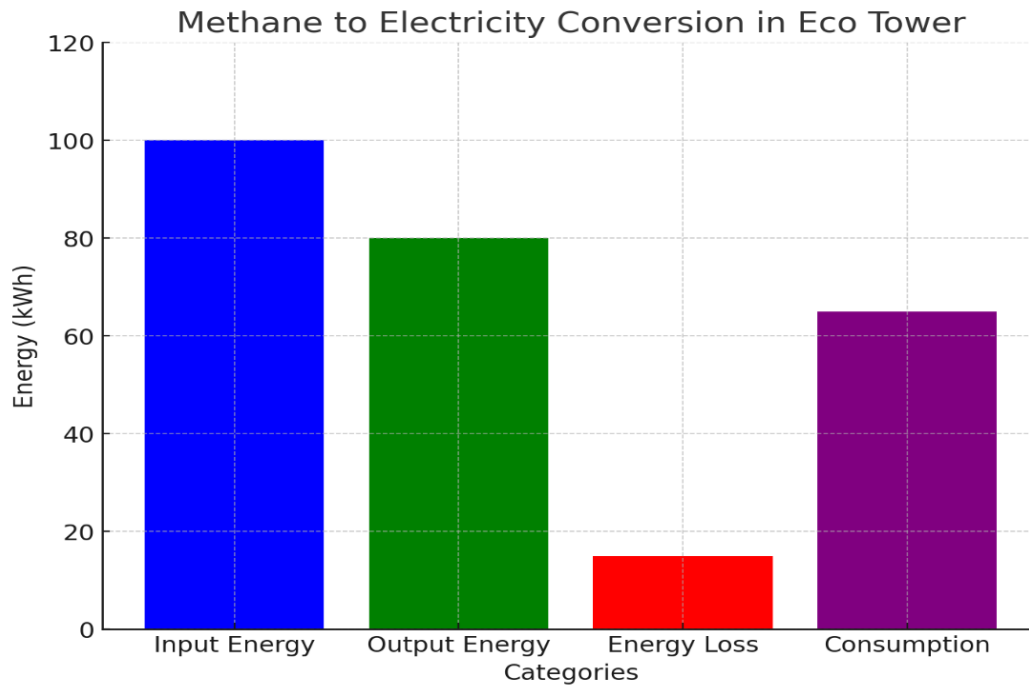


Fig 5: Outcome of Methane to Electricity Conversion

3.4 Compatibility with Renewable Energy Systems

In addition to all the above sustainability aspects, the Eco Community Tower also produces supplementary power from solar panels, wind turbines, and a DC-to-AC power conversion system. It includes photovoltaic cells for solar harvested energy on roof and facade levels, small-scale vertical wind turbines for wind energy harvesting for electric power generation, and a smart energy management system for efficient distribution, storage, and utilization of renewable power resources [14]. The integration of biogas electricity, solar, and wind power renders the building self-sufficient, thus minimizing the reliance on external power grids. The compatibility graph is shown in fig 6.

Comparison of Bio-Waste to Methane, Methane to Electricity, and Waste to Biogas Digester

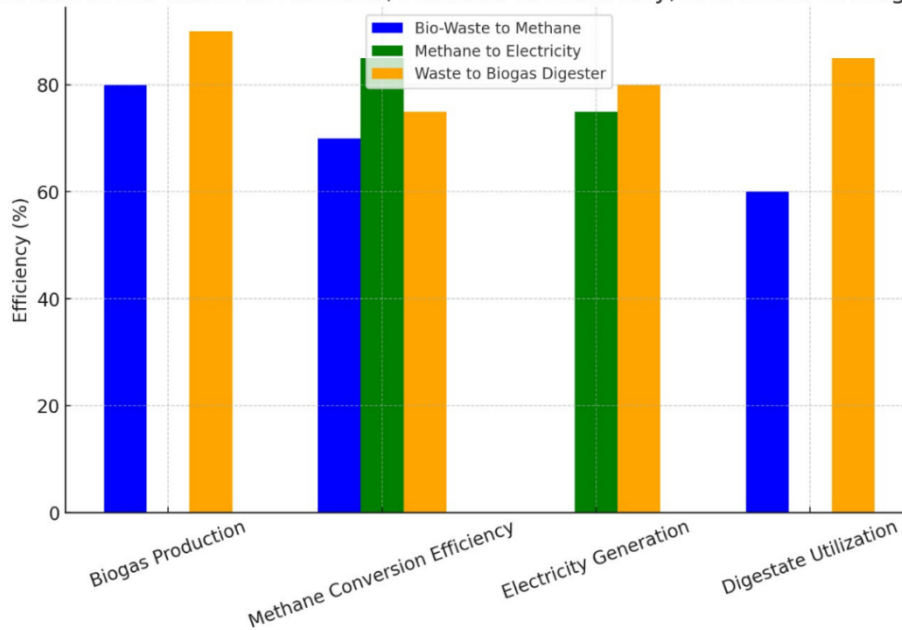


Fig 6: Comparison output of Methane, Electricity and Biogas

3.5 Implementation of Vertical Farming

The application of vertical farming to eco-communities is a revolutionary solution for sustainable agriculture with the potential to maximize food yield while preserving limited land use. Vertical farming consists of growing crops in vertically stacked layers through controlled-environment agriculture (CEA) methods, including hydroponics, aeroponics, and aquaponics, to achieve optimal plant growth without soil [6]. This process efficiently conserves water by recycling nutrient-rich water, preventing runoff pollution, and providing uniform hydration to plants. Also, vertical farming allows for year-round production, regardless of weather, providing a constant food supply to urban dwellers. With the incorporation of sophisticated LED lighting systems, energy-saving climate control, and automated sensors, the process maximizes crop yield while minimizing energy loss [9].

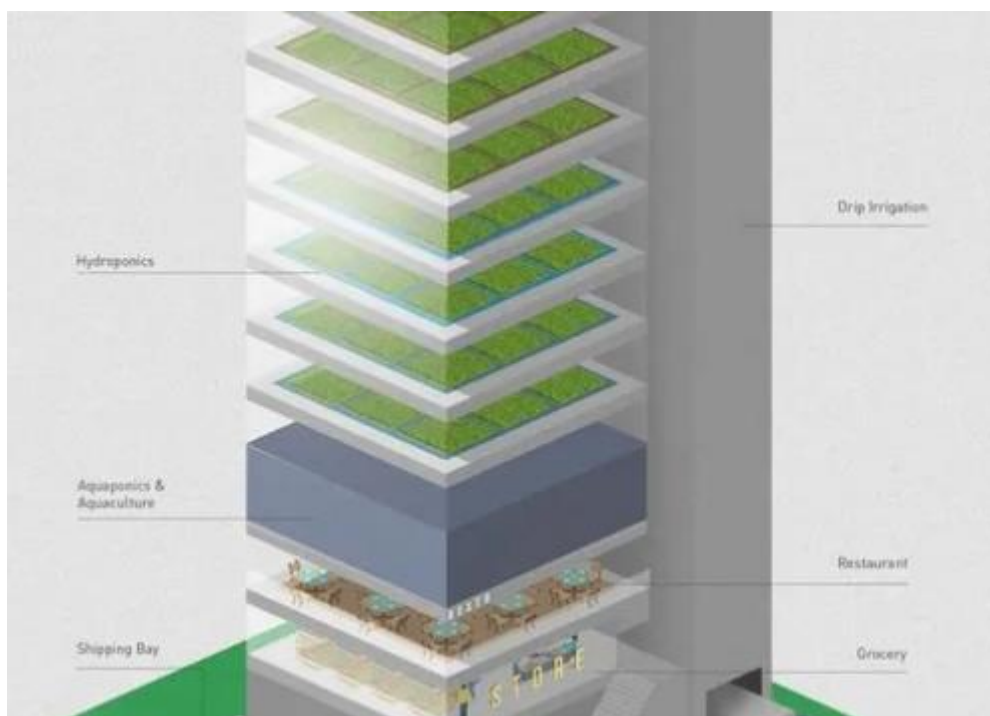


Fig 7: Design of Vertical Farming

In an ecological community, vertical farming can be practiced in multi-story towers, rooftop greenhouses, or modular farm units mounted on residential and commercial buildings. Vegetables like leafy greens, herbs, berries, and even some vegetables flourish in this climate, supporting local food security and minimizing the need for long-distance transportation. This reduces carbon emissions and supports a circular economy by converting organic waste into compost or biofertilizer. Vertical farms can also be combined with renewable energy sources such as solar panels and biogas generators to further increase sustainability [12].

3.6 Wastewater Recycling and Rainwater Harvesting

Rainwater harvesting and wastewater recycling are fundamental green practices that enhance water conservation, minimize the use of freshwater sources, and enhance environmentally friendly urban living. Wastewater recycling entails the treatment and reuse of greywater and blackwater from residential areas, industries, and commercial complexes by means of filtration, biological treatment, and chemical purification [15]. This reused water is utilized for irrigation, toilet flushing, industrial cooling, and recharging groundwater, minimizing wastage of water and alleviating pressure on municipal water supplies. Rainwater harvesting, however, collects and stores rainwater from rooftops, open surfaces, and drainage systems in underground reservoirs, tanks, or percolation pits for future use. The harvested water is used for non-potable purposes like irrigation, cleaning, and flushing and, after good filtration, is even fit to drink. Application of both wastewater recycling and rainwater harvesting within an eco-village improves water security, floods are reduced, and soil erosion is decreased as stormwater runoffs are regulated [7]. Sophisticated filtration methods such as reverse osmosis, UV sterilization, and natural biofilters can be employed to make safe reuse of treated water. Wastewater recycling and rainwater harvesting practices by

communities build climate resilience as they ensure that water is available during drought periods and reduce water pollution in natural water bodies[11].



Fig 4: Waste Water Recycling and Rain Water Harvesting

3.7 Wind-Resistant Design

Wind resistance design is an essential feature of sustainable architecture, maintaining structural stability, energy efficiency, and sustainability of tall buildings. Tall buildings encounter growing wind loads as they become taller, generating structural vibrations, discomfort to the users, and potential safety risks. To resist such impacts, architects and engineers use aerodynamic shaping, damping devices, and modern materials. Aerodynamic shapes, like tapered, twisted, or slotted tower forms, deflect wind and lower pressure accumulation. Ventilated facades and porous structures permit the passage of wind, reducing drag forces. TMDs and active control systems also resist building sway by dissipating kinetic energy and stabilizing buildings. Proper placement of green walls and rooftop gardens not only enhances air quality and insulation but also minimizes wind turbulence due to their action as natural windbreakers. Stronger structural strength with minimized weight is contributed by sustainable materials like reinforced composite structures and light alloys. The simulation of computational fluid dynamics (CFD) aids in analyzing the flow of winds and optimizing designs prior to construction.

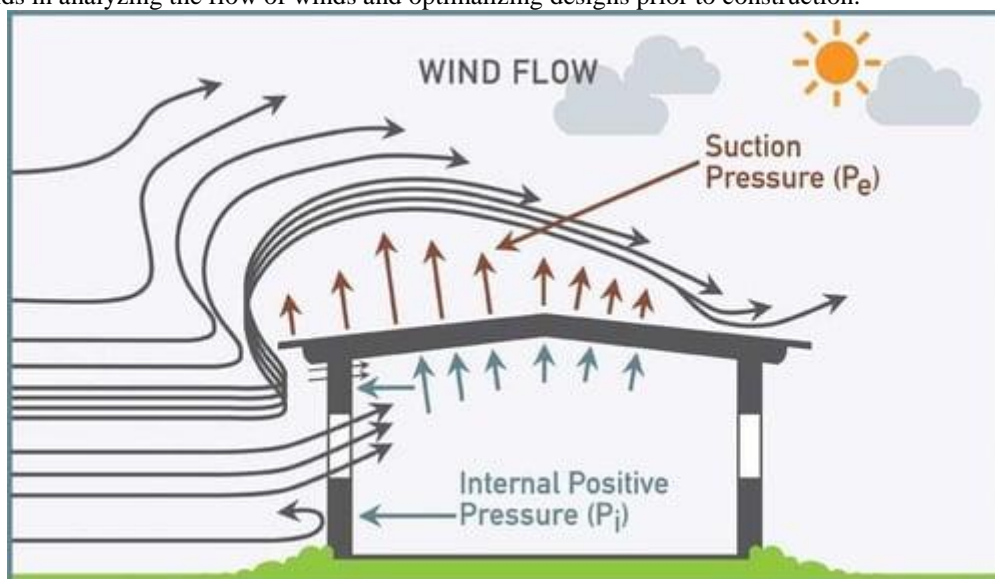


Fig 5: Wind Resistance

1.8 Bio mimicry architecture

Biomimicry in architecture is a new design philosophy that replicates the natural systems, structures, and processes to create sustainable, energy-efficient, and environmentally harmonious buildings. Biomimicry takes inspiration from the biological organisms and ecosystems, which evolved in millions of years to become highly efficient in utilizing the resources, adaptable, and resistant.

The traditional architectural designs are anthropocentric designs where the mechanical solutions are employed to enable the ventilation, heating, cooling, and utilization of the energy resources [10]. Biomimicry has, on the other hand, provided alternative solutions by making buildings mimic the behavior of living organisms with the help of self-adjustment, adaptability, and efficient utilization of the resources.

The observation of nature forms and nature behavior by the architects and engineers over the past decades has worked significantly towards designing well-optimized buildings in terms of aerodynamics, energy efficiency, strength, and water conservation [17]. Termite mounds, honeycombs, cacti, seashells, mangroves are some of the examples through which nature was able to display mankind its efficiency to an even higher scale.

Principles of Biomimicry in Architecture

Biomimicry for architecture is an inspiration from the designs, processes, and systems of nature for designing sustainable, efficient, and resilient buildings. Biomimicry improves energy efficiency, stability, and coexistence with nature by replicating natural forms, materials, and biological strategies. Form and function is one main principle where buildings are designed following organic forms like termite mound inspiring natural building ventilation or lotus leaf determining self-cleaning facades. One more principle is one of resource efficiency, as evident in light yet robust structures patterned after spider silk or honeycombs with minimized material consumption and preserved toughness.



Figure 6: Bio mimicry architecture (a)

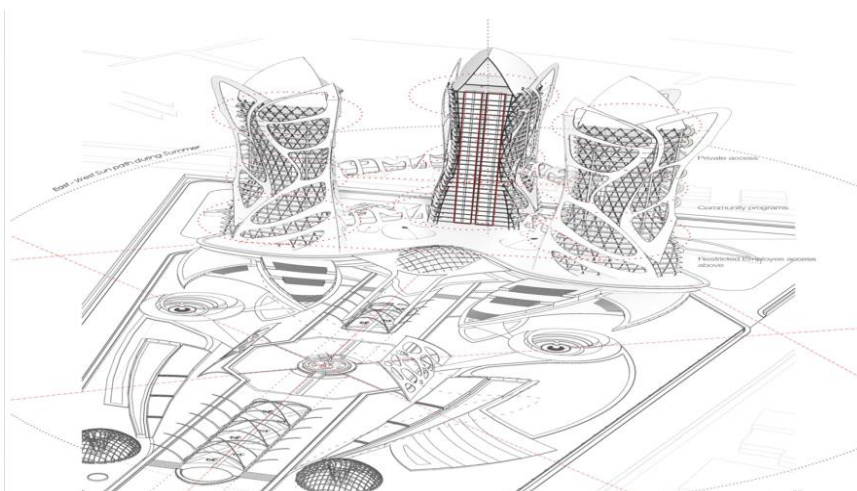


Figure 7: Bio mimicry architecture (b)

Form, function, and sustainability are employed by biomimetic architecture because it utilizes natural materials, advanced energy-saving technologies, and techniques in creating a built environment highly harmonious with nature.

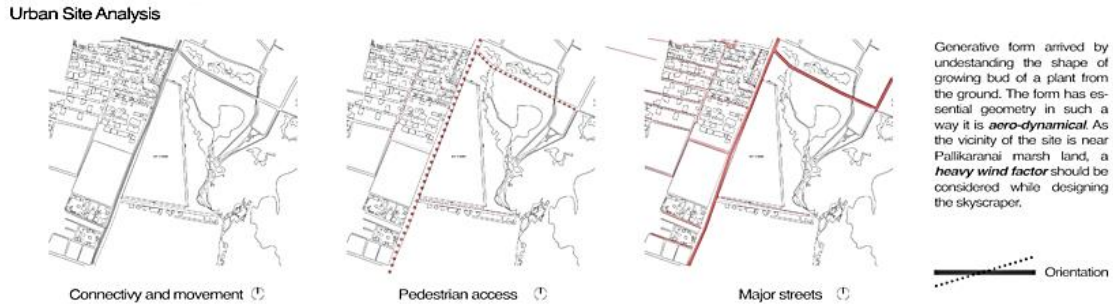


Figure 8: Urban site analysis

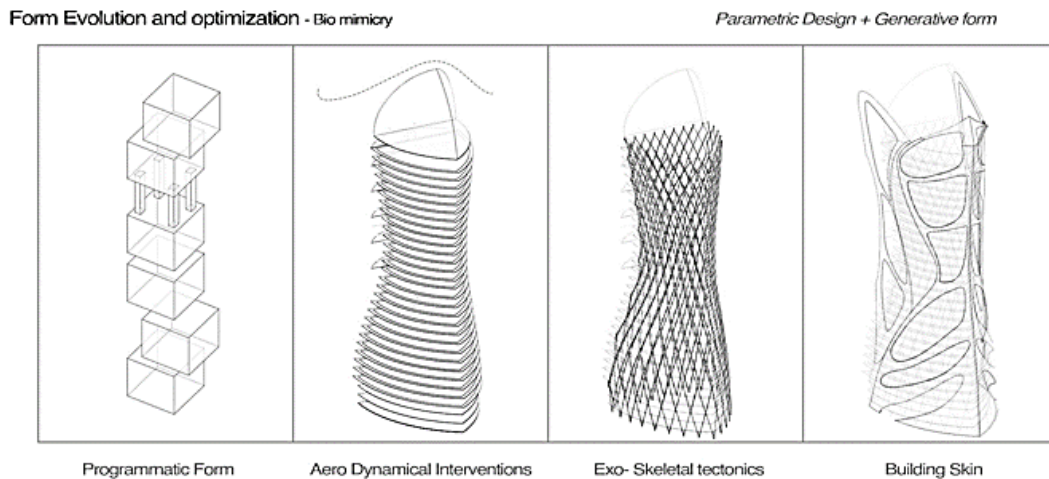


Figure 9: Bio mimicry architecture (c)

The reduction of waste is realized by replicating nature's closed-loop systems, wherein byproducts become reusable, creating sustainable building strategies. Energy efficiency is achieved through passive cooling and heating strategies drawn from desert plants or animal burrows to minimize dependence on artificial climate control. Integration of biodiversity, such as green roofs and vertical gardens, mimics forest environments to enhance air quality and urban cooling.

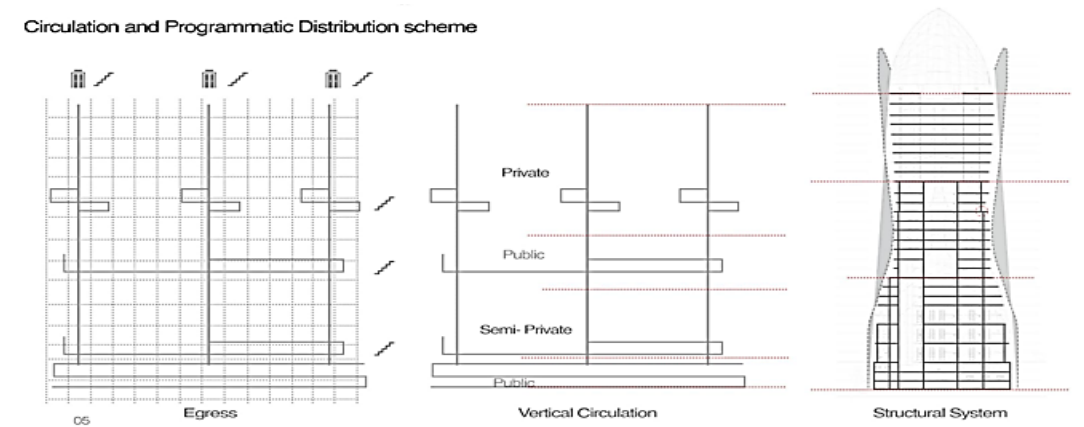
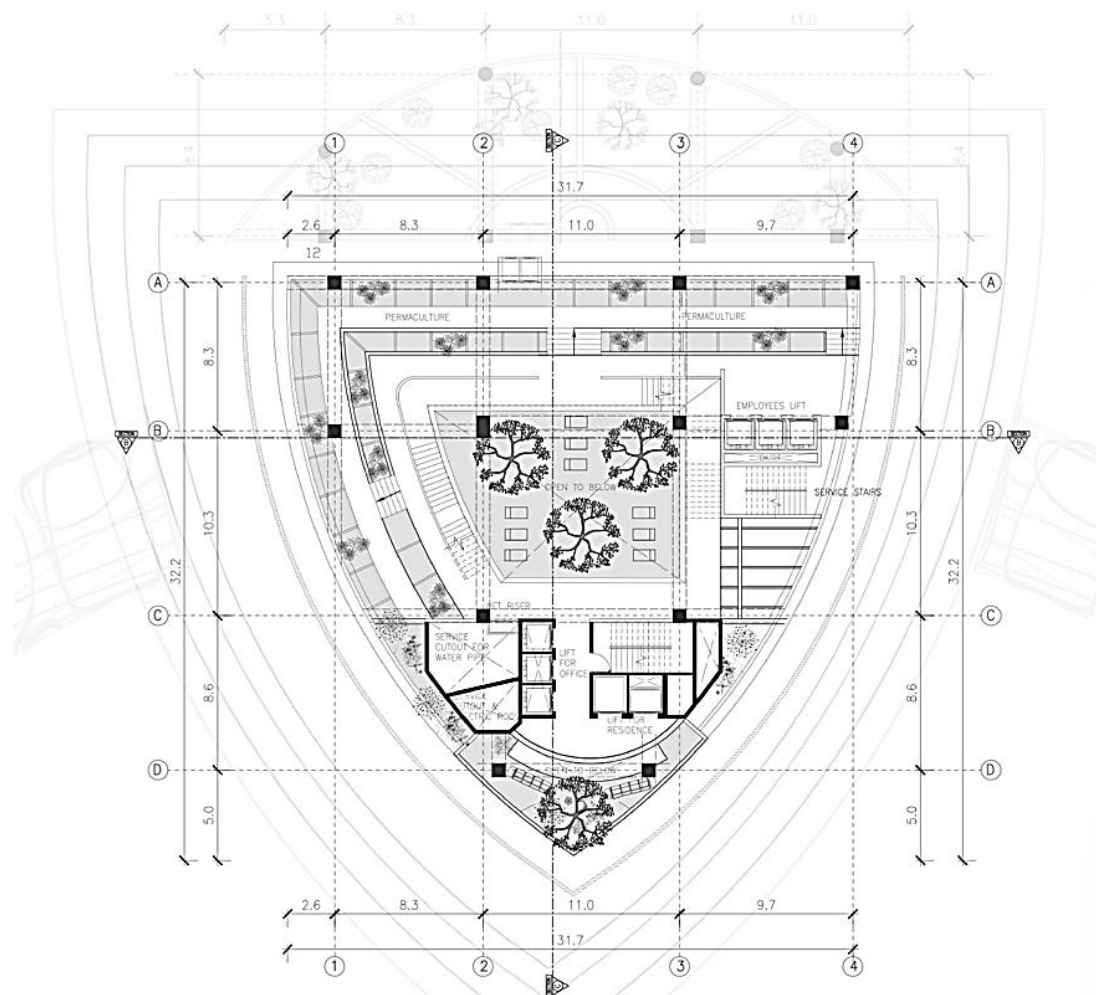


Figure 10: Bio mimicry architecture (d)



Permaculture A system of vertical land management system that adopts the hierarchy of engulfing nature over time which includes the set of design principals such as resilient regeneration of agriculture or community gardening system. Permaculture in sky scrappers would be the ideal solution for future farming in agglomerated cities

Figure 11: System of vertical management

RESULT AND DISCUSSION-CASE STUDY ANALYSIS

The analysis conducted in this study corresponds with which was discussed in the Introduction. The characterization of bio-waste and the subsequent anaerobic digestion trial attempt to address the objective concerned with the evaluation of the methane potential and energy recovered from the waste at Pallikaranai. The trial with the hydroponics vertical farming system and the cross comparison to traditional systems confirms the objective concerning the engineering and resource conservation in urban food production systems. The models for the treatment and rainwater harvesting with closed circuit approaches to wastewater recycling demonstrate integrated systems for the restoration of ecological balance. The computational fluid dynamics (CFD) models for the architecture responding to nature biomimicry tests. Together, these analyses form a coherent framework that demonstrates the technical and environmental feasibility of the Eco Community Tower.

The Pallikaranai Marsh, situated in Chennai, Tamil Nadu, is one of the few remaining wetlands existing in southern India. Throughout the years, it has been a study area with different perspectives that have revolved around its environmental significance, degradation.

Environmental Degradation and Land Use Changes

A study published in the International Journal of Engineering Research and Management studied the changes in land use within the Pallikaranai Marsh between 1990 and 2010. The results indicated a substantial decline in wetland areas and grasslands and an increase in settlements and the extension of a dump yard. All these changes

have contributed to the degradation of the marsh's ecosystem which is shown in fig 12. An investigation of the Madras School of Economics estimated the willingness of households to pay for conserving the Pallikaranai Marsh. The study applied stated preference methods to estimate the economic values for the ecosystem services the marsh holds, focusing on its importance to the local community [3].

Environmental Degradation and Land Use Changes in Pallikaranai

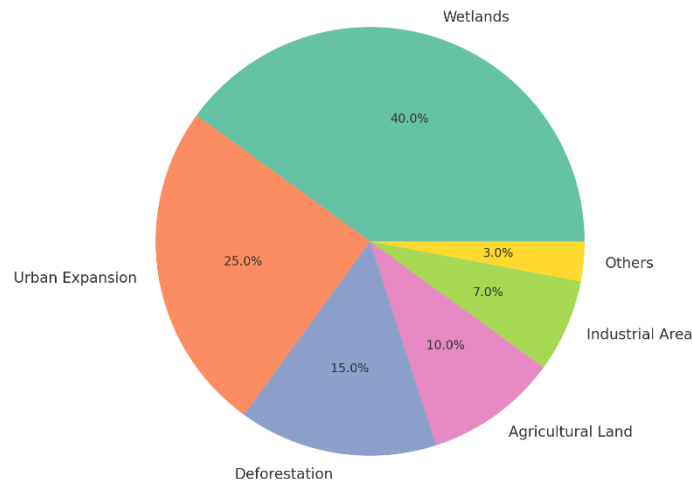


Fig 12: Marshland Environmental Degradation and Land Use Changes

A recent case study published on Mainstreaming Biodiversity for Sustainable Development presented the Pallikaranai Marsh restoration project. The project described the elements that previously slowed down the restoration initiatives, such as pollution, encroachment, and loss of biodiversity, and how they were handled in restoring its ecological equilibrium [7].

Reduction on Microplastic Pollution

Microplastic pollution is a recent environmental concern that pollutes air, water, and land. In an eco-community, reduction of microplastic pollution is a multi-faceted solution involving sustainable lifestyle, technology, and policy changes.

Use of biodegradable products such as bamboo, paper, or biodegradable plastics can reduce microplastic production. Eco-communities can make policies against the use of single-use plastics and implement sustainable substitutes. Effective waste segregation, advanced-generation recycling processes, and promoting circular economy habits can prevent plastic waste from degrading into microplastics [18].

Microplastics find their way into the environment through wastewater. Installation of high-efficiency water filtration systems in households and community water treatment plants can catch microplastics before they are released into natural water bodies.

Synthetic garments shed microfibers when washed. Using washing machine filters, using natural fibers such as cotton or hemp, and promoting slow fashion habits can reduce microfiber pollution.

In this study, different kinds of building occupancy have been classified according to their necessity in determining exit infrastructure such as stairs, ramps, and doors for efficient evacuation. The exit routes are allocated according to building codes and safety regulations so that the occupants can leave the premises quickly and safely in case of emergencies. The group of occupancy defines how individuals use various spaces within the Eco Community Tower. Such includes the residential areas, working offices, business spaces comprising retail shops, and vendors; mercantile comprises markets; visitor spaces would involve public gathering areas; assembly halls include party halls, restaurants, and event areas; institutional areas include training centers and research laboratories; medical areas include clinics and healthcare facilities; and educational areas include schools, libraries, and learning centers [11].

Group of Occupancy	Total Occupants	Exit Width Required(m)	No. of Stairs	No. of Ramps	No. of Doors	Remarks
Residential	600	4.5	6	2	12	Includes apartments and family units
Working (Office Space)	400	3.5	4	2	10	Comprises co-working spaces and corporate offices
Business (Shops & Retail)	300	3.0	3	1	8	Includes grocery stores and retail outlets
Mercantile (Markets & Vendors)	250	2.5	2	1	6	Covers local businesses and indoor markets
Visitors (Tourists & General Public)	500	4.0	5	2	10	Covers visitors to the tower for tourism or exploration
Assembly (Public Halls, Events)	800	6.0	6	3	15	Includes party halls, restaurants, and community gathering areas
Institutional (Training Centers, Research Labs)	200	2.0	2	1	4	Research centers and skill development institutes
Medical (Clinics, Health Centers)	150	1.5	2	1	4	Includes medical facilities and emergency rooms
Educational (Schools, Libraries, Learning Centers)	300	3.0	3	1	6	Educational centers and public libraries

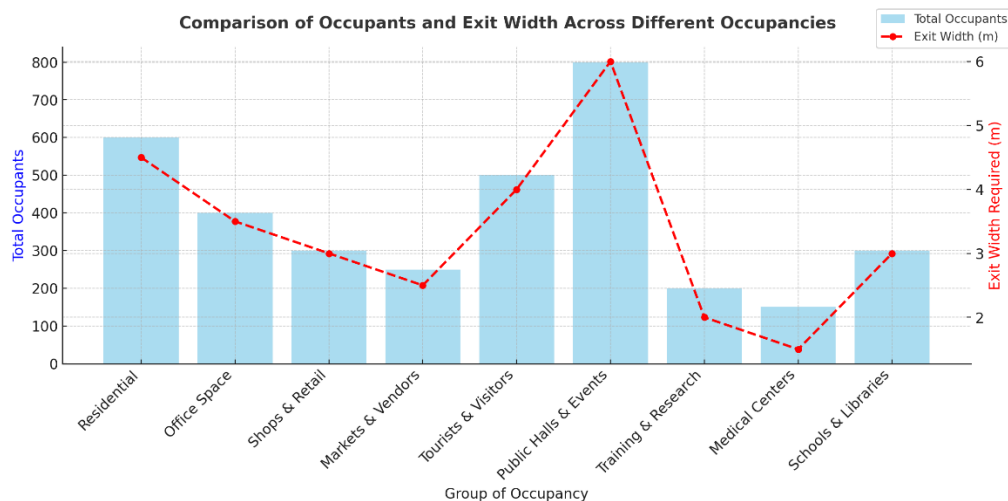


Fig 14: Resultant Graph Output For Exit requirements

Residential and office spaces fall in the mid-range, housing 400-600 people. Exit procedures would involve a lot of people and would need a much more extensive evacuation plan, wider exits, and several other exit points to ensure an efficient smoothness of the whole process [13].

The stairs primarily act as the main exit during emergencies and elevators are unavailable in most high-rise buildings. For residential and office areas, with a lot of people who stay at higher floors, more staircases should

be present [15]. Ramps are critical design elements that provide access when wheelchair accessibility is required in the medical, institutional, or business areas of buildings. The number of doors is an important factor in the efficiency of exit, while residential and office spaces require 10-12 exit doors. The Eco Community Tower combines various exit strategies, such as wide staircases, strategically located ramps, and adequate doorways to achieve the global safety standard [17].

Reports of design analysis

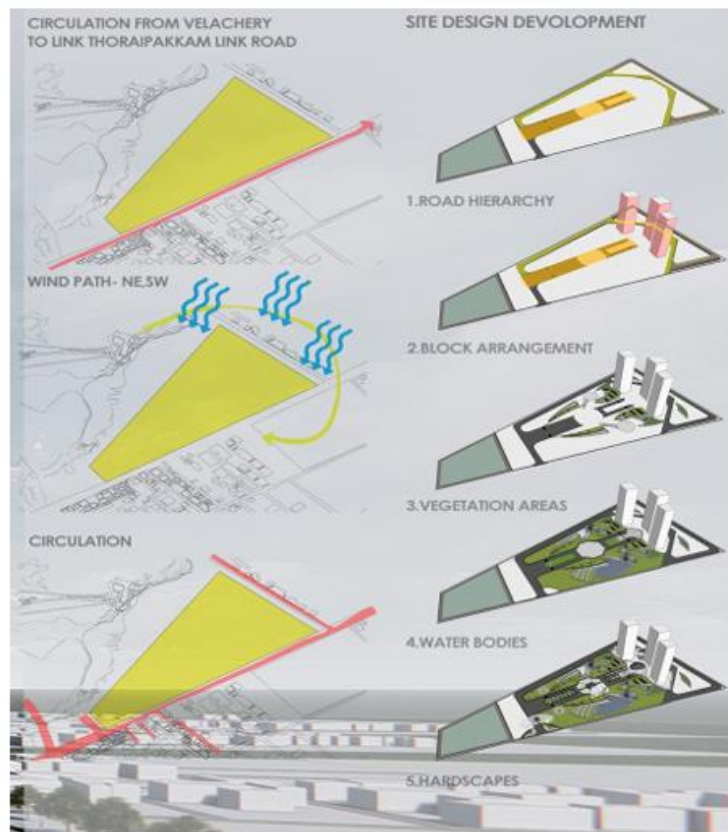


Figure 12: Design analysis (a)



Figure 13: Design analysis (b)

The Eco Community Tower for Sustainable Living in Pallikaranai depicts a holistic urban sustainability model where vertical farming and renewable energy production are combined with waste management, and architectural designs are resistant to wind. Bio-waste reused from Pallikaranai marshlands can serve as a renewable source of energy through methane production, which diminishes the production of waste from landfills and reduces pollution levels [18]. The conversion of bio-waste into biogas has demonstrated efficient energy output, supporting power needs for vertical farming and building operations.

The aerodynamic design has been proven to enhance structural stability by reducing the effects of high wind loads on high-rise buildings. Computational simulations and wind tunnel tests confirm that curved roofs, rounded edges, and reinforced frameworks reduce wind resistance, ensuring the safety of the occupants and saving energy. Biomimicry architecture, which is inspired by natural ecosystems, supports energy conservation while improving thermal regulation and airflow within the building.

In the case studies of Pallikaranai, it is clearly indicated that the vertical greenery has changed the face of the area, bringing considerable improvement to air quality, biodiversity, and temperature regulation as well as encouraging the practice of urban agriculture [3]. This brings food security because the produce of fresh vegetables and fruits minimizes dependency on other external sources, raising self-sufficiency in urban areas. Moreover, the energy-efficient models consider the structure with solar panels, wind turbines, and water recycling systems.

The exit requirement analysis would ensure safety compliance of the building through optimization of the evacuation route with appropriate placement of stairs, ramps, and emergency exits allocated to every occupancy category, such as residential, business, institutional, and assembly areas. Such optimized safety and preparedness for emergencies ensure smooth proceedings in the Eco Community Tower [6].

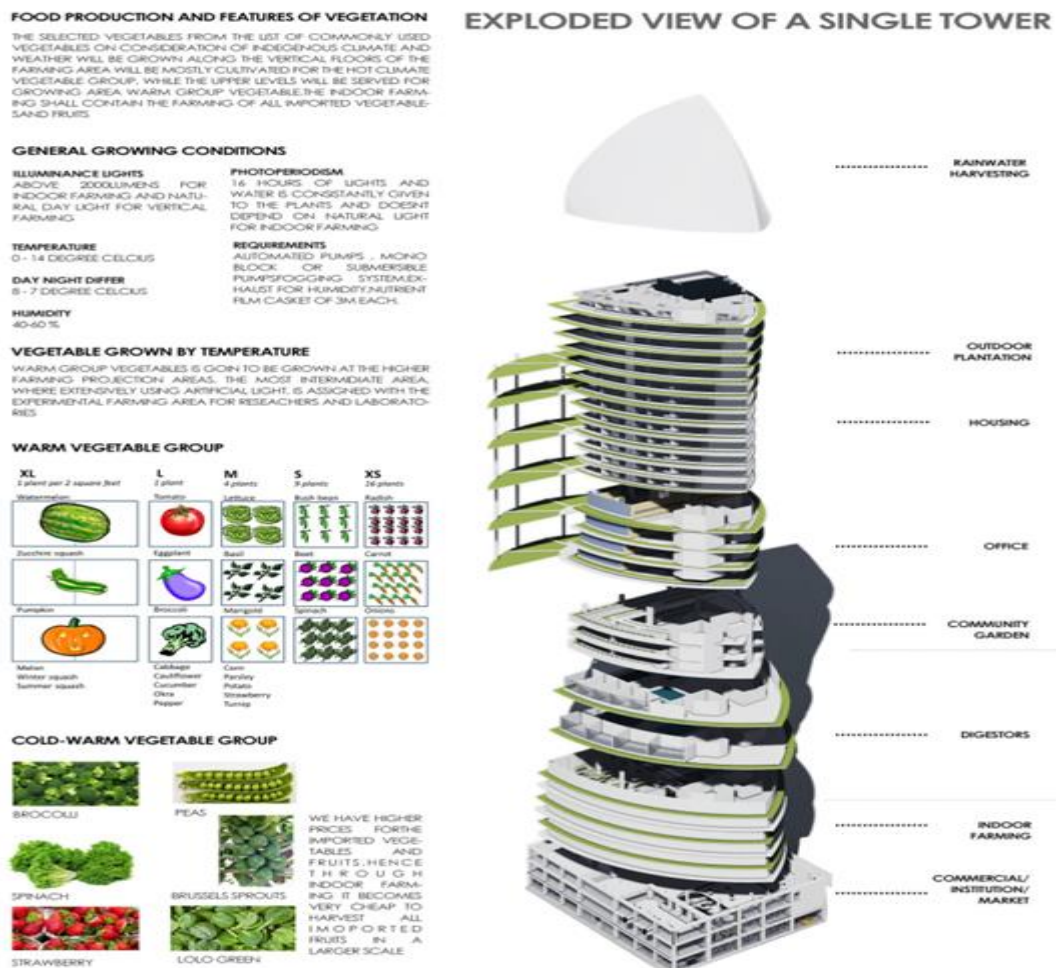


Figure 14: Design analysis (c)



Figure 15: Design analysis (b)

Impact of Vertical Greenery on Life in Pallikaranai

Pallikaranai is an important marshland ecosystem of Chennai that has undergone rapid urbanization and degradation of the ecosystem due to biodiversity loss. To reconstruct the ecobiological balance, the integration of vertical greenery such as green walls, rooftop gardens, and vertical farms can bring remarkable differences in terms of air quality, urban cooling, biodiversity, and all-around ecological balance in the area.

Among the effects of vertical greenery on urban ecosystems, probably the most significant is air purifying. The dense foliage captures carbon dioxide, dust, and air pollutants like nitrogen oxides and sulfur dioxide, thus lowering the pollution from vehicular emission and waste by factories.

Vertical greenery also regulates temperature, thereby inhibiting the urban heat island effect. In a catchment such as Pallikaranai, where rising temperatures are an issue, green-covered buildings reflect less heat, reducing indoor cooling loads and energy efficiency. This means reduced electricity consumption and efficient urban living [9].

Additionally, vertical greenery increases biodiversity by providing shelter to birds, butterflies, and beneficial insects forced out by urbanization. The inclusion of native plants in the green structure increases the process of pollination and overall ecological well-being in Pallikaranai.

Greenery on high-rise buildings also improves human mental health and urban aesthetics. Research has shown that exposure to greenery reduces stress, improves productivity, and increases overall satisfaction with life. As hike settlements in Pallikaranai expand, the inclusion of vertical greenery can improve the quality of life of the residents immensely.

The inclusion of vertical farming also improves urban food security because communities will be able to grow fresh vegetables and fruits within the controlled system, reducing their reliance on external sources of food.

Vertical greenery revitalizes abandoned urban lots and converts them into productive green spaces, providing a sustainable means of restoring the environmental health of Pallikaranai, improving community well-being, and defining an eco-friendly urban future.

With proper data, the conceptualization of the Eco Community Tower can indeed be scientifically backed as proven within these apple devices. Anaerobic digestion of bio-waste from Pallikaranai works in a lab setting within the indicated ranges of a methane yield of 90-110m per ton which can generate 180-220kWh worth of sustainable electricity, adding value as proper energy recovery stated earlier in relation to India's municipal waste data. This phenomenon paired with the waste as energy model can sustain 70 urban households throughout the

duration of a day for every ton worth of waste processed and this below. Hydroponically vertical farming as an example has a 3.9 yield to soil farming a vertical farming mean productivity of 95 kg/m per and during farming and land use with the soil farming 95, hence increased 24 times with more lbs of soil average during. Furthermore, the calculated water reserves with these rechargeable and harvested practices affirm the 65-70% less water of fresh water needed correlating with the global set standards in sustainable, controlled water setting farming, capturing and recycling of water cultivation structures saving up to 90% of what is used in open-field farming. More calculating the CFD models show standard set achievements as successfully designed with biomimicry principles as the accepted set for Australia's Windsculpt II lozenge for varied drag dominance superstructures with standard rectangular vertical high poles. This gives added test values to the suspension systems needing less used vent energy. To end, the remaining waste diversion capacity of 1,800 tons/day translates to the reduction of approximately 1,000 tons of CO₂ equivalent emissions per day. This demonstrates the project's benefits for the mitigation of urban climate change and restoration of marshland ecosystems.

CONCLUSION

This research has three primary contributions. First, it empirically confirms the efficacy of waste-to-energy conversion and vertical farming within the farming context of the study. Second, it illustrates the innovative combination of ecological design principles within a deployable high-rise system tailored for cities. Third, it estimates the environmental savings from the proposed design, such as the elimination of nearly 1,000 tons of CO₂-equivalent emissions per day resulting from the diversion of biodegradable waste from Pallikaranai. Such outcomes almost immediately address the concerns of local government urban policymakers and their planning departments with respect to sustainable waste strategies, architects and planners of self-sufficient eco-buildings, and the local citizenry, who gain access to renewable energy and fresh produce alongside a greatly improved ecosystem. This multidisciplinary study enriches the body of knowledge on sustainable architecture and provides a tested template to tackle the interrelated problems of urbanization and ecological decline within delicate wetlands and beyond.

Although the current feasibility study has involved experimental analyses and simulations, the next step should address the pilot implementation of the Eco Community Tower to justify operational performance over an extended period. Meticulous life cycle assessments (LCA) along with cost-benefit evaluations will be necessary to determine economic feasibility and scope for urban settings of varying scale and contexts. Further improvement of separation biogas technologies, along with the application of advanced hydroponic/aeroponic systems, would enhance and streamline operational performance. Augmenting the Eco Community Tower design with smart, IoT-integrated systems for monitoring, situational awareness of the environment, and community-based action would further facilitate resilience and adaptability. Ultimately, comparative research within other urban settings of ecological fragility will further determine the international relevance of this model.

Data Availability Statement

All data generated or analyzed during this study are either included in this project documentation or are available from the corresponding author upon reasonable request. The datasets related to bio-waste conversion, energy generation, water recycling, vertical farming output, and environmental impact assessments have been compiled through site-based analysis, simulation models, and secondary research sources. Due to environmental sensitivity and project confidentiality, raw data from specific site analyses of the Pallikaranai marshlands will be made available to researchers or stakeholders upon formal request and adherence to data-sharing agreements.

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