

5 to 8 Minutes Introduction

- Collection of information about the interviewee (educational and technical background, field of professional experiences, professional years of experience, involvement in different types of projects).
- Brief introduction about the interview.

Interviewer

So opening questions, so [Name of Interviewee 9] let me move to the first question. OK. Are you ready? In your experience, what is the current level of knowledge in the building industry regarding the application of multifunctional facade components integrating solar cooling technologies?

Interviewee 9

Based on my current, let's say knowledge level. I'm aware of this like what you just explained. So the PV integrated facades, thermal, integrated facade and some bio also kind of an integrated system but...yeah, and that's about it really.

Interviewer

So yeah, but what is your perception about the current level of knowledge in the building industry, in the market? How do you see it?

Interviewee 9

I think it is still at, let's see beginning level. It is mainly utilized in the commercial, let's say partially industrial sectors. Not very, let's say there's very few evidence or case studies showing can be applied it like a kind of a vastly into residential, Yeah, market, but that's a coming trend I think, yeah.

Interviewer

OK. So let me move to the following question. So in your experience, what are the motivations to develop façade products integrating solar cooling technologies?

Interviewee 9

So the biggest motivation is reduce the carbon footprint of the building. Secondly is to reduce the, let's say the cost effect of the entire life cycle of all the stakeholders involved. Yeah, I mean that's also for research and development purposes, but these three things kind of coming hand in hand, yeah.

Interviewer

OK, so now I see your motivations related to the carbon footprint, cost effectiveness with the life cycle. So now on the other side, what are your concerns related to developing facade products integrating solar cooling technologies?

Interviewee 9

I think the biggest concern, or let's say the biggest challenge is not just to do with façade but with any kind of innovative products is the low acceptance and awareness from the conventional trade or industry, Yeah that associate to cost, increasing cost and then added value to the property. Maybe people only see a short term return. They don't see the long term life cycle added value return.

Yeah, and also the disconnection between the, let's say the key decision maker within the project. So, architects, you know, engineers, end user. So there's like a disconnection there, yeah.

Interviewer

Yeah. So do you have something in mind to address these concerns? So you talked about the law acceptance, the increase in cost or people focusing on...Do you have some aspects that we can consider to address such concerns or such challenges?

Interviewee 9

I mean, that's just purely based on my experience when I was involved into several projects. For example the project I was involved with [Name of particular expert in solar cooling integrated facades], yeah, [Name of a particular project]. I mean there is numbers of start-ups was selected as a product technology provider for the project. So there was kind of already a warm introduction into the real world. Also, we have a real case, you know like the case to the owner, so the real property owner. Even with this kind of a combination where basically a very close consulting, for them to accept the technology is still pretty difficult in a bigger scale. And again, it's down to local regulations, you know, local building code. And yeah, again the bottom line is property developer. I mean they depend on the figures or the target, the scope they have. So it's very multi front kind of a decision making process. It's not just about ohh, great product, we all use it. So yeah.

Interviewer

Yeah, got it. So let me move to the following question.

So how can we type of project, such as new building construction or renovation projects, influence the applicability of solar cooling integrated facades?

Interviewee 9

Interesting question. For new build, I think the let's say the coming challenges or let's say from the selection of the product to design, you know, to on site installation, it will be a little bit less complex comparing to the renovation project because again you're dealing with a brand new building that you can really discuss that from early round like from the early project phase. But with the renovation you really have to taking, yeah, lot of things into consideration, like additional weights on the existing structure, you know all the yeah. And planning information, you know, blocking neighbours even like lights that could be an issue. So stuff like that or reflection even. Sometimes it could reflect lights into a neighbouring building with existing building. Yeah.

Interviewer

I got your point. OK. So I see the differences. Your clear point about the differences between new building construction and renovation projects. So now I'll move to a question that actually you mentioned something about it. Like in the first question, you talked about residential, office, but now I'll state the question clearly. Maybe you can elaborate more about the previous answer. So the question is how can the building type such as office, residential, healthcare, educational, etcetera influence the applicability of such façade products?

Interviewee 9

I think the most influence...Really I mean is from the nature of the project like then you have to understand who is the end user for that type of building. Office is then I think the user is less picky with the tach because the owner of the building is definitely not the people sitting there in office. So

the building owner, the facility management company, maybe they take a big, yeah big role of decision making role in that aspect.

For schools and public buildings and hospital, again, that's more towards a public building sector, or government, you know like bodies, they would more interest to lower down the consumption value or wherever bring new green technology into that building stock. But for residential again that's down to the individual, end user, the inhabitants, the occupants of that building. Again depends on the ownership of that residential building. If it's a public building, state own or whatever, then slightly different which can be maybe treated similar to the public sector building, but if it's completely private owned, that's down to the personal decision really, down really to individual level.

Interviewer

Ok now we talked about the different type of projects. We have talked about different types of buildings. Now I'll move to the locations on the climate conditions.

Yeah. Now my question is...In your experience, how do the locations and the climate conditions of buildings affect the performance of solar cooling integrated facades?

Interviewee 9

I think there's a huge difference. Let's say if you have a building in North Europe or you know UK or Norway and in comparison the building in Cyprus or Greece or Italy. The stress....the key indication would be slightly different rather than preserve heat or ventilation. So you know in the hot climate, maybe it's more towards ventilation, keep the air flow rather than just keep the air cool in a way, but in the cooler condition is how to preserve the heat, not to get out of the building from exit the envelope. So, yeah, it's down to the design, the choice of the application, the technology and yeah, and the user behaviour.

Interviewer

OK. So now which locations are the climate conditions would you suggest to apply facade products integrating solar cooling technologies?

Interviewee 9

I would say in slightly southern like atmosphere. So yeah. Spain, you know, Italy, Greece, southern Europe in European standard would be southern Europe. Towards, yeah...If there's less solar radiation coverage than maybe there's...Yeah.... Also that's depends on the nature of the surrounding right like, yeah.

Interviewer

OK. So now do you think the choice of solar cooling technologies, namely electrically driven or thermally driven would affect the application of such facade products in a particular building project?

Interviewee 9

I think if just a facade elements...I mean there's small I think influence to the building, but it depends on what kind of additional fixture you have to put into place. If the thermal, then do you have to run for example, yeah, the tubing whatever pipes within the façade? With the thermal you know how does electric....you know.....Is air like what do you call it...like ocean air maybe cause rust you know

kind of a corrosion or whatever. So this is small I think it needs to take into consideration...less of the...let's say...yeah technology itself.

Interviewer

Ok now let me move to the following questions. So now I covered all aspects in the opening questions. Now we will move to the key questions. So the key questions will cover, first of all, the questions related to technical and product related aspects, then I have questions about financial aspects, then questions about process and stakeholders and then we'll have just few points to ask in the closing questions. So now I'll move to the first part, questions about technical and product related aspects. Now in your opinion what would makes solar cooling integrated facades complex products?

Interviewee 9

You mean what would make them a complete product?

Interviewer

Complex products

Interviewee 9

Complex product

Just for me to understand it correctly. So if it's a complex, does that imply is good or could it be a negative thing?

Interviewer

What makes a such for such products...people see it as a complex product or you see it as a complex product.

Interviewee 9

OK, OK,

I mean if it's a standalone like modular sort of a product and it can be detached from the building easily, then it's more like, yeah, it's part of the building envelope, but it can be detached from the building. So as long as it can be, there's like...I don't know...like interface....As long the interface between those two entity is somehow easy to maintain, easy to repair and easier to assemble. And then yeah, then from the usability side of it is I think it's good enough.

Interviewer

OK. So now let me move to another question. So how could we address challenges related to the space availability or interrupting other building services when we integrate solar cooling technologies into building facades?

Interviewee 9

So this is again....There's a true side of the story. So for the new build, I would say really I need to discuss this from an early round in the project with the architect, with engineers and make sure the building has reserved space or make the building like open with open building approach for integrating any kind of additional product into the envelope. So this is again...It's easy for the life cycle management side of it. Repairing again. But for existing building is slightly more complex, let's

say. Then based on the structure integrity of the building, then either you have to complete the void...existing, you know, infrastructure in place or I don't know like....

It depends if the communal space you couldn't utilize or you have to take a big chunk of the usable space within someone's like, yeah, proximity. But obviously the user wouldn't be too happy about that. But maybe then it's become completely from external like facade level or like what physical petrol system trying to do integrate with the existing balconies and so on. So that could, yeah. could have been a choice.

Interviewer

OK, now I'll move to the following question. So in your experience, what are the key aspects to consider for the maintenance and the durability of solar cooling integrated facades?

Interviewee 9

It need to...I mean the disturbance of the of the inhabitants need to be minimum. So depends on the accessibility of the product. If it can be avoided from inside the building to access the product from inside, it should be better you can just use a scaffolding or whatever crane from outside the building so you don't have any kind of a disturbance. You don't have to go into someone's property to do that. And again if it's an old building, for, for existing housing, building stock, then yeah, structure element for structural side need to be more taking to consideration because again additional weights and additional structure you're putting onto the building. But the let's say for the new build and again going back to what was described earlier, so you just need to take that into consideration from the beginning, yeah.

Interviewer

OK. Now I'll move to the following question. So how do you see the role of aesthetics in the widespread application of building facades integrating solar technologies?

Interviewee 9

Aesthetically for let's say again for commercial building, I think can be justified. People used to see like additional.....As long you know the cover it matches the feature or the material of the cladding system that you use, then it's fine and I'm sure for a new build the architect would like to also disguise the technology in the way. But again existing building is more difficult depends on the different areas. Let's say in the UK they are very strict. If it's in the conservation area is very strict planning law. You don't...Basically not allow you to have any protruding or like really different kind of a visual object hanging outside the building like an old historic building. So that could be challenging. But for let's say yeah relatively new build it should be fine. Public building should be OK yeah.

Interviewer

OK, now I'll move to the questions about financial aspects, which are the second circle. So in your experience, how can the industry develop affordable and financially feasible facade products integrating solar cooling technologies?

Interviewee 9

Based on my experience, I think one possibility is to offer some kind of incentives from the government. Let's see government level. If you can generate off grade energy, then you get some kind of a credit or deducted from your current energy bills in a way, and that could be, I think...Mainly, yeah, it should be a top down kind of approach from the government level because

the bottom up approach you have to educate the user and you have to really make them to see the long term payback. So maybe it's less motivation of financial like say motivation from the individual user, yeah.

Interviewer

OK, so I was going to even to ask you a question about what are the potential financial incentives that can support the widespread application of solar cooling integrated facades. So you already gave me the government incentives. Do you have other incentives in mind?

Interviewee 9

It's still part of the, let's say, part of the government incentives, but when we're doing the project [Specific project], we did some kind of research with the user has to see how can we encourage daily...like basically everybody to cooperate with how to use it correctly in the way. So also maybe offer individual household kind of maybe even....that's how hard to describe it...voucher scheme or some kind of you know like even with just the Amazon kind of voucher or gift card but just say OK look you achieved a very good score this week or this month. And here's a reward. It's just also from, you know, private landlord or public landlord. They can offer this to the individual user. Yeah.

Interviewer

Got it. Now I'll move to the last part. Questions about process and stakeholders. So now you can see this chart. We have different stakeholders involved in the facade design and construction. So my question is, in your experience, which of these stakeholders can support the application of solar cooling integrated facades?

Interviewee 9

I think all of them in different degrees. You know, let's say from the client and investor...they less, let's say...they probably less supportive during the design, planning, installation stage. But for the overall picture, yeah, they can play a big important role. Architects definitely...They need to understand what kind of tech that need to be installed into the building. Therefore from design point of view, aesthetic point of view, material selection and all that stuff. General contractor they need to know the method of building, how again...how to support the architects or the investors vision through their work. Consultant, again....You know probably not every architect or general contractor aware about the technology you trying to bring into the project. Then you need the consultants. Façade builder they are like expert just for that specific area. So obviously they're also very important. They can give a maybe a consultation also to the architects and the general contractor in a way. And the technology provider...they are, yeah, as equal as...as important as the facade builder because again, they are more expert like even narrow down to area into....Depends if their system needs to be installed into the facade then they have to....like [Name of an expert in solar cooling integrated facades] has to talk to a cladding manufacturer in Italy. So they have to work together to come out with a package for his system to be installed. So yeah, it's every step away. But maybe each case stakeholder maybe inter or have a different importance in different stage of the project, but yeah.

Interviewer

I got your point. So now we'll move to the following question. It was about...I think you talked about it in the beginning...about this question when you talked about the architects, contractors, those

things. So the question is how can we increase the knowledge and experience of architects and engineers regarding the technical aspects of integrating such technologies into building facades?

Interviewee 9

Based on my experience, I think there's a kind of form or community from EU level and they offering webinars and they're sending material to those ones....actually dealing with green building because not all architect, they're interested in energy efficient building but trying to get...If we know who's interested, then I think there's a small community of architects, they are kind of like influencer then they can maybe also influence other architects, but yeah, I think there's a community already in place for that. Yeah.

Interviewer

OK, now I will move to the following question. What are the key elements that should be in standards or guidelines for architects and engineers related to the integration of solar cooling technologies into building facades?

Interviewee 9

That's actually a good question. That's part of the deliverable of [Specific Project]. So we....Towards the end we think of how can we also exactly like you said, how can we offer a handbook or user manual to guide all different stakeholders. So eventually we summarize the whole project from decision point of.....decision.....How to make decisions? How to select...well product?.....How to integrate product? How to you know negotiate, discuss all this stuff with different stakeholders? So become a bigger document, like a user's manual. So and it's made public available through the European Union, and everyone again interested, carry out this kind of project, they can have a look. Maybe they find something useful and they can contact either us or people involved in the project for more details. But theirs is....That's definitely lacking. There's not a national standard or European standard kind of....because it's just so difficult to even make a unified documents because every city you go even, it could be completely different. Yeah, it's just a general guideline, but it's. Yeah, it would be definitely useful. Yeah, that's also what we found out towards the end.

Interviewer

So if we'd like to have.....Let us assume that we are going to have a standard or guideline for the integration or façade integration of solar cooling technologies, what do you think there are some elements that are important for architects and engineers that should be there?

Interviewee 9

You mean in the actual.....?

Interviewer

In the standards or guidelines.

Interviewee 9

In the standards, yeah. So again, based on what I learned from the way we did it....so you evaluate the current state of art. So let's say different categories of, so categorization of different tech available and their current use case....so just it's like a persona or like a storytelling kind of flow, but based on each individual use case and then lesson learned from that. So what could improve and then you know it just slowly build up, and yeah, it's again is a generic guideline. Let's say for example

for [specific project], we have the case study in the UK, we can use that to elaborate, OK if in that kind of geographic or political environment this is what we did and what we could improve and etcetera like Italy or whatever Cyprus. So I think the different location of the use case as reference is super important because then people just can really relate to it.

Interviewer

OK, now I'll move to the following question. How can the industry increase the variety of products to attract customers to apply solar cooling integrated facades?

Interviewee 9

Yeah, this is against probably similar to any other kind of innovative product on the market is how to again raise the awareness and then raise the added value like what is exactly the product is gonna bring like it was a benefit, user benefit. If it is energy saving, what kind of tangible figures there like per month, per year saving and the installation charge is. So overhead. So how much money they need to put into place in the beginning and how much is again but in the kind of maybe monthly or yearly kind of a chart, or even.....So help people because people...Depends on the target group, the target customer. A lot of people they don't really think rationally. They just...If people have a business sense, they like those figures. People like a more abstract. They are thinking about bigger picture. Again, this depends on the target group. Like how for each channel you want to target with a different approach.

Interviewer

Ok so let me ask you a question. How we can increase the interest of designers?

Interviewee 9

Let's say designers.

Designers then...If I were doing it....because I'm not heavily into the architectural design or anymore. But if there's any competition in place which they can benefit from, participate in such activity and then you can put the solar....you know like whatever you want to promote as a part of the requirement into that competition or whatever. Then they feel not obliged but they think, OK, sure if I utilize this tech I will gain something, is again from them is also....Every you know everyone's, they don't want to learn new stuff. But only if they see there's again then they are more open to that new technology. So for designer. Yeah, I think design competitions.

Interviewer

But. Yeah. What about the developers and the clients?

Interviewee 9

Developer...Again developer, they only look at return, final return. And then you have to do maybe a cost benefit analysis on, again, all expects of the cost. So construction cost, installation cost overhead, all that stuff in comparing to the conventional build with the conventional method. Maybe you'll be a little bit more expensive and then you have to do the whole life cycle cost analysis. So OK, doesn't matter...cost you 10% more but down the line I will save you maybe 20%. Yeah, then they see the incentive. So the advantage.

Interviewer

What about the clients?

Interviewee 9

The clients...Again depends on the purpose of that clients. If they want to just build it to make money, it's tough. I think that's very tough. If the clients again....but if you can encourage the clients, look if you integrate 20% of the green tech, it'll be easier for you to get planning permission from the government. Then that's the big incentive for them. So yeah, I mean that's a pure business side of the discussion. Yeah, yeah.

Interviewer

So what about....how we can have different, various types of products that would attract people to adopt technologies?

Interviewee 9

The product has to obviously....has to solve a practical need, which is reduce energy consumption first of all. Second is the cost. You know of having that in comparison to air-conditioner or whatever, like the currently using....and but you know....or even with the different innovations So if they say OK instead of....I don't know like you just have to find the existing methods they are current using and the new one.

And also the less disturbance. Again like if people think, OK, but if I use your stuff, I have to do so much to my building or I have to do, you know, there's gonna be a big hole on my wall, there going to be, you know, flow going to be lifted.....I don't think, you know, I want to do that. Just remove people's like hesitation from adopting also.

Here that's why it comes into the incentive office to them. So yeah.

Interviewer

I see. Now let me move to the following question. How can changes in building regulations affect the widespread application of solar cooling integrated facades?

Interviewee 9

I think hugely. This is probably one of the biggest challenge we also faced in our project is regulation again, you know, is stiff. They've been there forever. They're not really moving as fast as how technology moving forward.

Good thing is there's a strict target from the government level to reduce yeah the CO2 level, you know and so is....I think this is a one of the key stakeholder you have to address and you have to kind of contact them from the very beginning like...But good things, at least they're not really a rejecting or like kind of dislike the new technology is just a....I think at the moment it's really down to, again the fragmentation of the decision making process. It is not just only the regulator and then if the regulator said OK, do it here, go. You still struggling sometimes with other part of it. Yeah.

Interviewer

OK, what about changes in energy policies?

Interviewee 9

Yeah, definitely. Hugely. If people say OK, we're going to ban fossil fuel, we're going to ban gas, natural gas, then there's no alternative. Yeah, yeah.

Interviewer

OK, so great. Now I'll move to the questions about the processes, which is just the last part before the closing questions. So you can see that we have different phases. We have the design phase, production phase, assembly, operation, and the end of life. So in your experience, which phase is key for boosting the integration of solar cooling technologies into building facades?

Interviewee 9

I think each one of these phases is super important.

Let's say from the design phase. Design phase like what we just discussed. The people who design this technology or design the integration technology, he has to be aware of the production, assembly, operation, and the end of use. So actually designing...whoever going to design it need to have overall knowledge or overall experience of the whole thing. And this because he is the mastermind of the whole thing. Otherwise he can't design in the proper way.

Production is, let's say, OK, maybe less important, but again it has to follow the instruction and then you know it's lot of maybe customized features need to be in place. Maybe the supply chain is slightly more disturbed or not stable because there's not a mainstream product but that's thing is less yeah less important, but still.

Assembly phase is super important again. It goes hand in hand with the planning and production, also designs. Right.

Operation actually is interesting because a lot of people they often forget the user is actually the key. If the user doesn't use it properly, it doesn't matter how advanced the technology is, then the building is not gonna be energy efficient.

Interviewer

So now let me move phase by phase. So OK in brief. So what are the key aspects we need to consider for the design?

Interviewee 9

From the design point of view, so the specification of the system. So obviously what the technical part of it and then how do you integrate this technology into the building and then what's the tools and assembly technology also use. And how does this gonna affect on the usability side of it, you know, from user behaviour point of view like you asked before. Why is taking too much space in the room, or whatever. End of life is also hugely influencer. So he has to really think...divide it...like a benchmarking exercise. Divide each part a has a different, let's say life, use of life. Then it's just make it easy for maintenance, for repairing, because it's just for example, you don't put something in front of the other thing. Let's say just this thing, the first piece you have to replace every two years. But the one below has to be replaced every two months. Then it doesn't make sense. Then you make unnecessary disturbance. So he has to be aware of all this. It is a more or less, OK, normal design kind of exercise, yeah.

Interviewer

Yeah, before asking the production phase, so how can we achieve a closer collaboration between various stakeholders and discipline during early design stages?

Interviewee 9

Again depends on the size of the project and howIs this gonna be like a flagship project? You want to make a huge publicity kind of thing. Then yeah, really invite first. You do like a stakeholder analysis. Pick up different type of stakeholders. Invite them for like a core creation workshop, for webinars, for talks and then allow them to really exchange, yeah, concerns or ideas together from the very early on. But as long you understood whose idea is more important than the other, then is fine, yeah.

Interviewer

OK, now what are the key aspects we need to consider for production phase?

Interviewee 9

Production phase is more....I mean it's of course the product has to be sound, that's for sure. And then what we did was the product.....Depends on the....If it's already a mainstream or it's still like a serious product, production and then you have to think, OK, how can I reach economic scale one day? Would it reach that level? If it doesn't then....Even with the production, you know small patch or wherever, how can you support that in terms of a yeah like service or inventory, and then afterwards, you know, all this after sales part of it that's also associated with the whole production. Like yeah.

Interviewer

OK, assembly?

Interviewee 9

Assembly...This is again depends on size. Different projects....On project, it's mainly the tools you use to assemble and the nature of the of the building. Do you need to have...Let's say two story building, a bungalow, or four, five story or a skyscraper....You know that's completely different assembly, procedure and the technique you need and tools you need and experts you need.

Interviewer

OK. Now what are the key aspects we need to consider for the operation?

Interviewee 9

Operation side of it is maintenance, repairing and the user behaviour. I think the user behaviour takes a lot of training and takes a lot of convincing, takes a lot monitoring even, but monitoring not in the way like extruding the privacy but with a different smart way how to get the data out. Knowing OK someone has a smart meter or something. You know in the winter he's not gonna open the window or 24, 7.

Interviewer

So for the end user knowledge we need to consider...you said training or?

Interviewee 9

Yeah, training, inspection and also with this maybe a smart meter just in place just to give a guidance, just guys come on, your consumption is going up because your door is open or your window is open all day and now outside is minus two or in the summer you have air conditioning going on and then you open the window, people do silly things like this.

Interviewer

OK, got it. I see your point about the end user.

Interviewee 9

Yeah. Or they left, don't know, a heater on for no reason. You know people tend to forget.

Interviewer

Yeah, I see.

Now, what are the key aspects we need to consider for the end of life?

Interviewee 9

The end of life....If first of all is that can the system be upgraded so you're not just scrap it, take it out and then just that's it end of the product life. Maybe some of the key feature or key part can be a salvaged, you know can be upgraded so then you extend the life cycle of your product in a way. And also let's say if it's running towards the end of cycle, life cycle...I don't know depend on the business model maybe you can replace it with a brand new system with a smaller charge or upgrading fees, and you take the old one back again and really dispose it in the correct manner. So that's also, yeah. It goes hand in hand also with the building itself.

Interviewer

I see.

OK, well we covered all questions. So now I'll move to the closing questions.

Interviewee 9

Yeah, yeah, sure.

Interviewer

So [Name of Interviewee 7], do you have any final remarks about the widespread application of solar cooling integrated facades as building products?

Interviewee 9

I think to summarize what we discussed early on actually. I think there need to be a guideline at least a national or a regional guideline from the government level and then distributed to each stakeholder based on their interest. You know what kind of information they are willing to read and divide it into this kind of a brochure or something and it's raise maximum interest from all different type of stakeholder that's for sure. Yeah, I think that's absolutely necessary because yeah, that's lacking right now.

Supporting also from the infrastructure point of view, yeah. Incentives maybe again from the government level. If someone wants to renovate their building and then installing some green tech,

maybe have some, yeah, maybe the government can cover a small percentage of that installation or maybe we can deduct their energy bills somewhere down the line. Just encourage normal people or landlord using it.

And other supporting, yeah, I think that's the two main major thing. Yeah, major support. We can. Yeah they can offer.

Interviewer

OK, now the following question. So what do you think about the application of solar cooling integrated façades for enabling energy transition?

Interviewee 9

Currently as far as I know, those high tech product on the market, they're cool. They're good. It's the...I mean the most important thing is I want those product actually to be commercially available for a long time, and then, you know, can actually offer a the original, you know, design purposes. So it's I think at the moment there's a lot of them maybe still early stage. There's also mature ones, but a lot of them still in the start up like a research development stage. That's why I also divide the new support. So yeah.

Interviewer

OK. Yeah, got your point. So now the final point is just.....do you mind to propose potential participants to be interviewed for this study?

Interviewee 9

Let me think. I have some people I could recommend for sure. Some people from