

Passive House

An introduction to Western Technical College's wood built high performance building envelope project

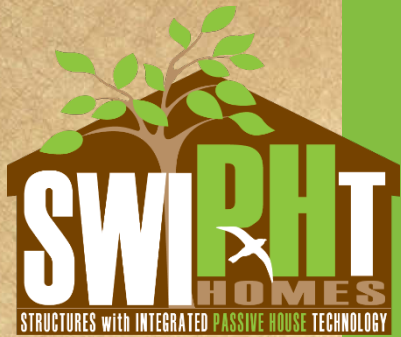


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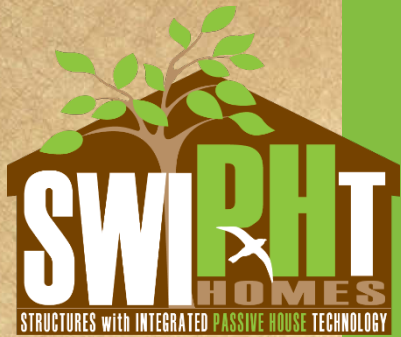
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Today's Learning Objectives

- Examine the history of the Passive House movement
- List the standards for Passive House building
- Identify components of a Passive House envelope system
- Understand the importance of analysis and testing
- Explore energy consumption in residential buildings
- Examine the building materials of a passive house mock up
- Compare energy modeling to actual energy consumption



What is Passive House?

- Heard of it?
- What do you already know?
 1. Very little—just heard about it today
 2. Some knowledge, but have some gaps
 3. Feel comfortable with the Passive House Standard
 4. I know more than this Bozo, wish someone else was presenting

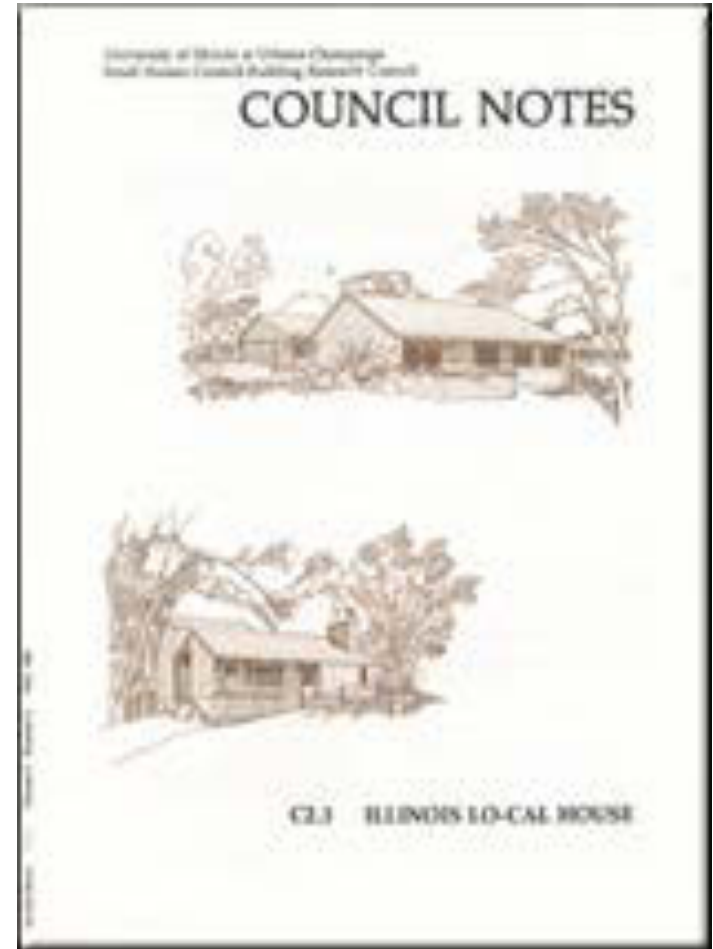
Passive House History

- 1973 oil crisis
- Increased transportation costs
- Residential heating costs also soar



Illinois Lo-Cal House

- Wayne Schick's team @ Urbana
- Small footprint
- Utilize sun's energy for heating
- High insulation levels
- Passive Solar Movement



Passive House Europe



Darmstadt-Kranichstein House

- Dr. Wolfgang Feist
- Early 1990s
- 60-70% total energy savings
- 80-90% total heating savings
- Passive House Institute (**PHI**) established 1996

Passive House United States

- Katrin Klingenberg, Urbana, Illinois in 2003
- Stephan Tanner, BioHaus @ Concordia Language Village, 2006
- PHIUS 2007!
- Western Technical College starts 1st project: 2012





Passive House Design

- Robust, continuous thermal insulation
- Air Tight
- Moisture management
- High performance windows
- Constant (low volume) fresh air supply

A new standard for building

• Passive House

- R-values:
 - Slab:39
 - Basement wall: 39
 - Walls: 58
 - Roof: 89
- 0.6 ACH₅₀
- 4.75KBTU/ft²/yr
- Energy/moisture analysis: WUFI passive
- Air exchange: Balanced using ERV/HRV

• MN Code Built

- R-values:
 - Slab: 10
 - basement wall: 15
 - Walls: 20
 - Roof: 49
- 3 ACH₅₀
- 38 KBTU/ft²/yr
- Energy/moisture analysis: none
- Air exchange: Balanced



A new standard for building

- Passive House

- R-values:
 - Slab:39
 - Basement wall: 39
 - Walls: 58
 - Roof: 89
- 0.6 ACH₅₀
- 4.75KBTU/ft²/yr
- Energy/moisture analysis: WUFI passive
- Air exchange: Balanced using ERV/HRV

- WI Code Built

- R-values:
 - Slab: 0
 - basement wall: 10
 - Walls: 20
 - Roof: 39
- 3 ACH₅₀
- 48 KBTU/ft²/yr
- Energy/moisture analysis: none
- Air exchange: Exhaust only...



Why Passive House Standard?

- Resource management
- Energy security
- Extremely low carbon footprint



Why Passive House Standard?

- Comfort
 - Thermal performance
 - Terrific IAQ
 - Quiet
 - Draft free
- Durability
 - Vapor open assemblies
 - Air tight
 - Tested and verified
- Affordability
 - 80% total energy savings
 - 90% Heating/cooling savings



Western's SWiPHT Project

- Existing Greenhouses
- 3 lots, requiring re-zoning
- Chimney swifts
- Neighborhood near Western Technical College and UW-La Crosse



SWiPHT House

- Pre-design: Fall 2012
- Design: Spring 2013
- Site Prep: Fall 2013
- Main Structure: Spring 2014
- Finishes: Summer 2014



Western Technical College Goals

- Sustainability is one of our *values*
- Build three Passive Houses
- Student involvement
- Curriculum integration
- Broad Community Partnerships



Envelope Elements: Slab

- All envelope elements must reflect:
 - Air tightness
 - Robust thermal performance
 - Continuity of both



Slab details, continued



Basement Walls

- Thermal layer is connected to under slab thermal layer
- Air tight layer is connected to the under slab polyethylene



Basement Walls, continued



Basement walls, continued





Above grade, wood frame



- 2x6 interior load bearing wall
- Advanced Framing techniques
- OSB sheathing for air tight layer (taped and sealed)
- Exterior balloon frame with 14" i-joists
- Fiber board exterior sheathing
- Dense pack cellulose
- Arguably the most challenging assembly...

Some more wall details: air sealing strategies

Top and bottom plates receive a continuous bead of sealant, as do all openings and penetrations



More Wall details

Foundation/wall connection



14" i-joists, balloon framed-- exterior



Above Grade Walls, continued

14" I-joist balloon frame



Dense Pack Cellulose, fiberboard and Tyvek (note the furring strips for air gap)



Above grade walls, continued



Roof System



- 12/12 pitch for optimum PV
- 24" energy heel
- $\frac{3}{4}$ " plywood
- Ice and water shield
- Zinc standing seam roof

More roof details



Roof Details Continued

- Sheeting the “A” truss



- Peel and stick ice and water shield



Roof/wall connection

- OSB is also the air tight layer for the roof system (taped and sealed)
- 24" of loose fill cellulose for thermal performance



Roof/wall connection

- 2x6 framing chase to run HVAC, electricity
- Dense packed
- 5/8" sheet rock to finish



Windows and doors

- Low U-values: 0.125
- SHGC: 55 (requires shading in summer months)
- Triple pane
- Robust weather stripping
- Tilt/turn
- Integrated installation
- Wrapped insulation
- Exterior roll-down shutters



Windows and doors, cont.

- Take advantage of southern exposure
- Some doors are actually large tilt/turn windows
- Mounted in center of wall assembly:
 - Better thermal performance and comfort—always within 7.2 degrees F of interior air temp.



Air tightness

- Rough-in blower door test
- Target:
 - 109 CFM₅₀ or .3ACH₅₀
- Achieved:
 - 117 CFM₅₀ or .32 ACH₅₀
- Theater smoke and IR cameras to find leaks
- Tape and sealant to tighten the envelope



Smoke Test/IR



After interior finishes are complete, the final blower door test is completed by a HERS rater



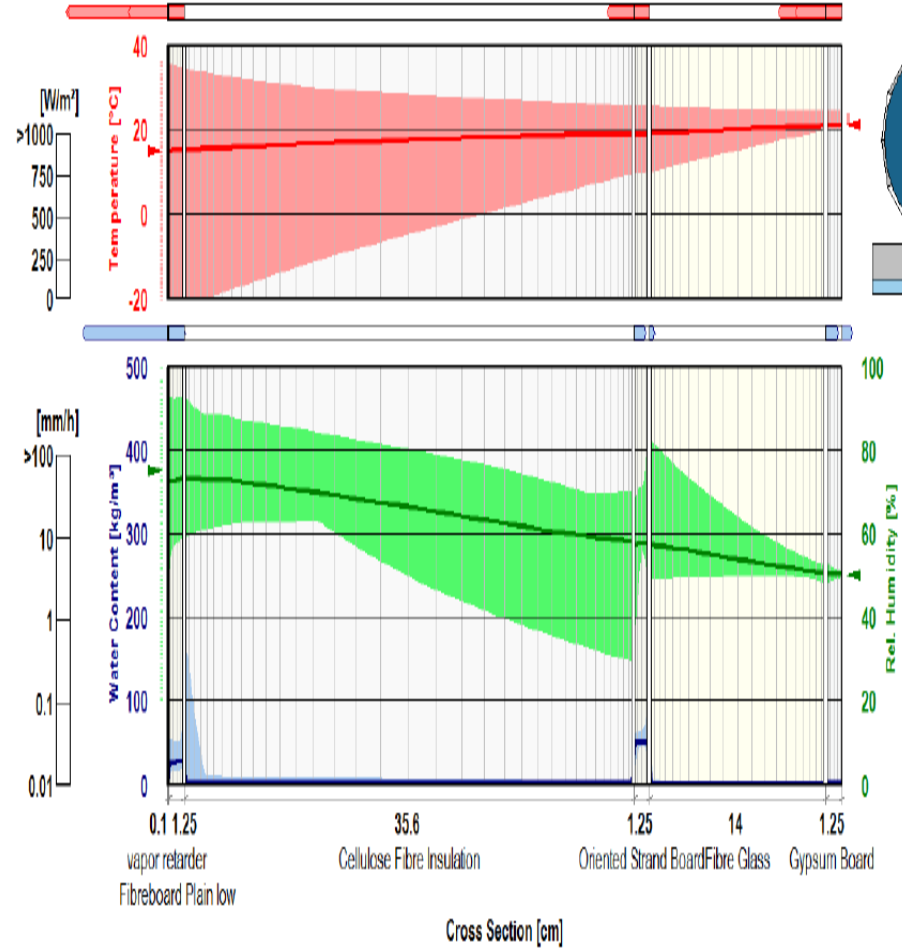
Durability Checks

- Thermal Bridge free
- Vapor open
- Tested and verified
 - Through energy modeling
 - WUFI: Dynamic hygrothermal modeling
 - THERM: thermal bridge analysis

WUFI Analysis

Location: Madison, WI; cold year;

- Hygrothermal analysis
 - Red= temperature
 - Green= relative humidity
 - Blue=water
- 2 years of weather and indoor conditions: dynamic modeling
- Durability checks— assures assemblies are able to dry



WUFI

Properties

Save Properties

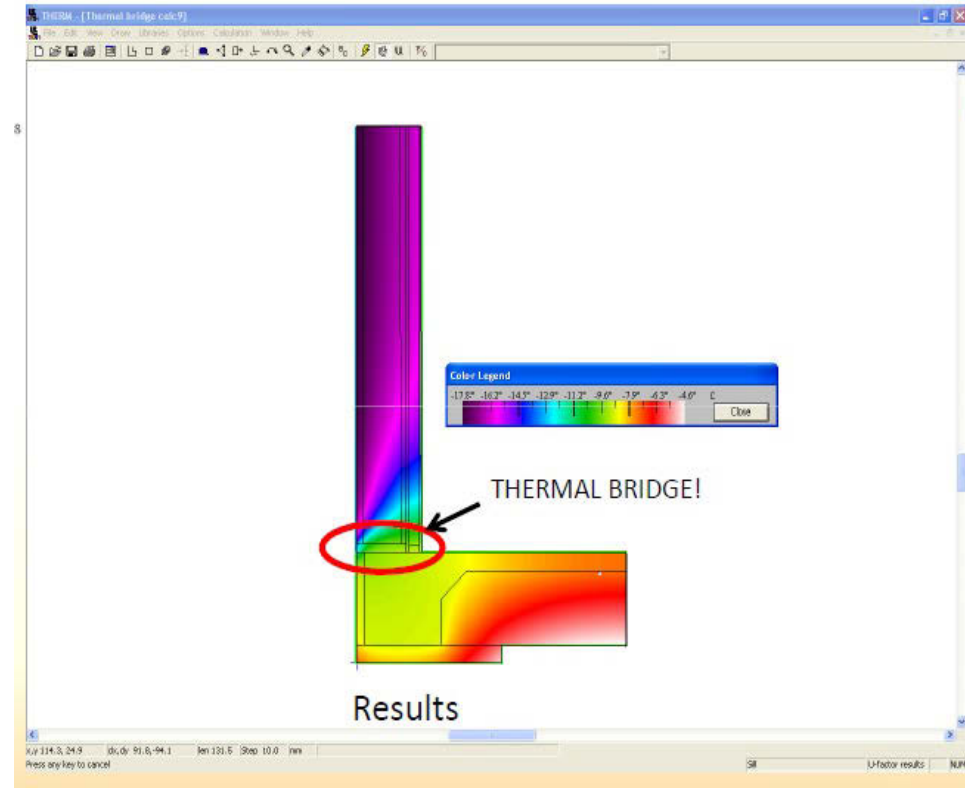
Speed

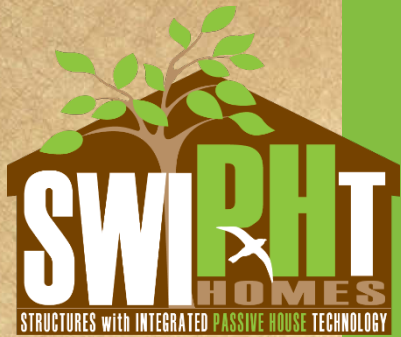
Help

Close

THERM Analysis

- Verify thermal bridge free envelope assemblies
- Required when thermal bridging is a concern and/or an unproven assembly
- Point and linear thermal bridge guidelines





More Passive House Information

- Western's SwiPHt website:
 - <http://www.westerntc.edu/swiphth/>
- Western's SwiPHt Blog:
 - <http://swiphthomes.wordpress.com/>
- Passive House Institute United States:
 - <http://www.passivehouse.us/passiveHouse/PHIUSHome.html>
- Passiv Haus Institute:
 - <http://passiv.de/en/>