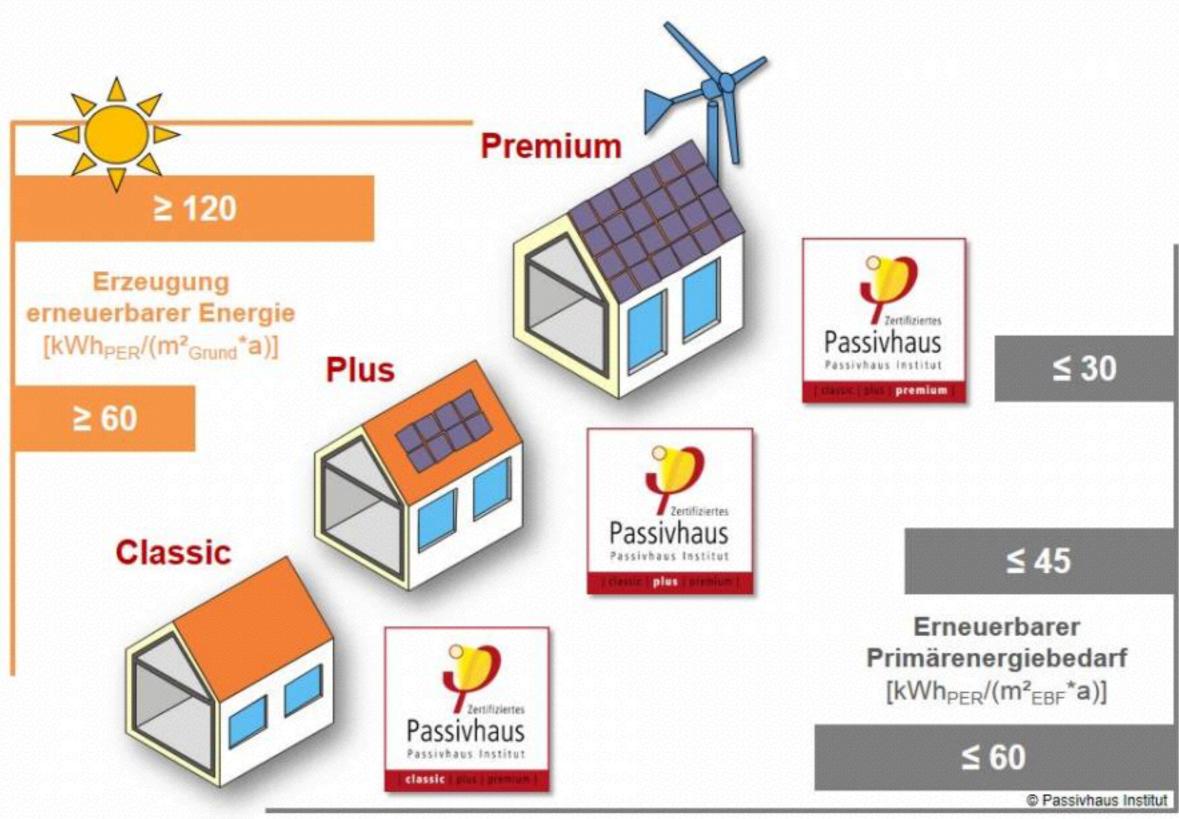
Tool





The Path to Ultimate Sustainability





Global Climate Specificity

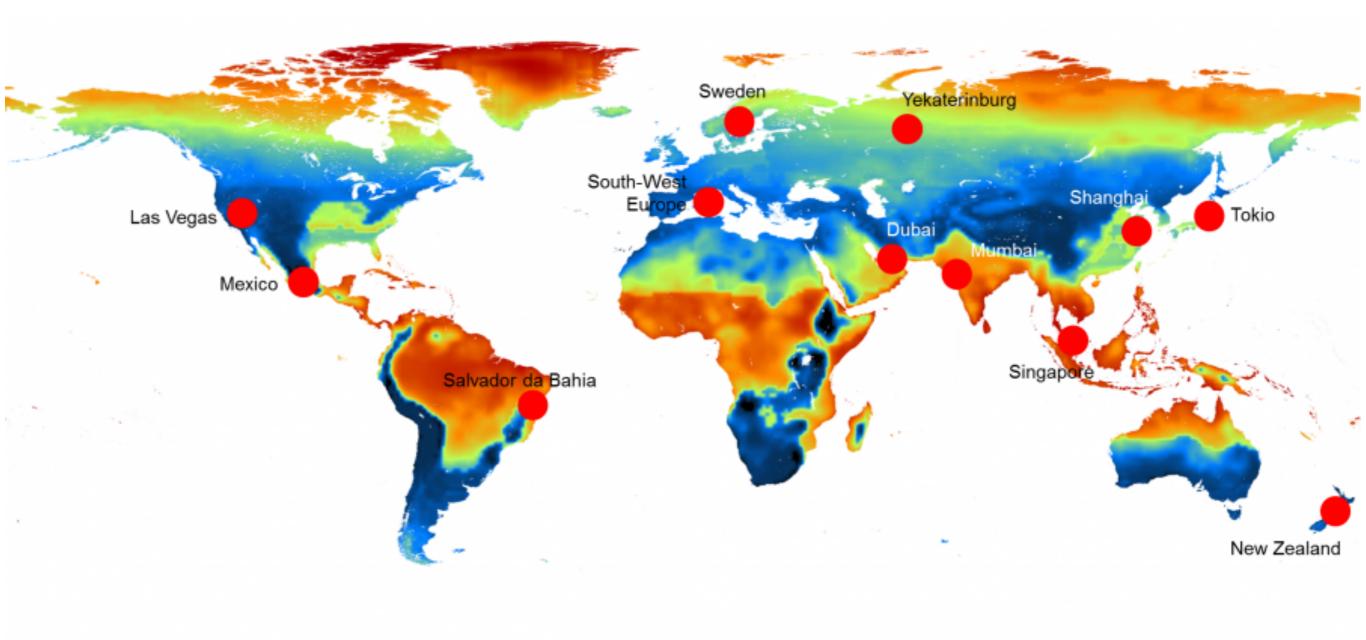


Illustration © Passive House Institute



Climate-Specific Requirements

	Opaque envelope ¹ against				Windows (including exterior doors)				r doors)	Ventilation	
	ground			Overall ⁴		I ⁴	Glazing⁵	Solar load ⁶	ventilation		
Climate	Insu- lation	Exterior insulation	Interior in- sulation ²	Exterior paint ³	M	ax. he	at	Solar heat gain	Max. specific	Min. heat	Min. hu-
zone according to PHPP	Max. heat transfer coefficient (U-value)			Cool colours	transfer coefficient (U _{D/W,installed})		ent	Solar heat gain coefficient (g-value)	solar load during cooling period	reco- very rate ⁷	midity re covery rate ⁸
	[W/(m²K)]			-	[W/(m ² K)]		<)]	-	[kWh/m²a]	%	
Arctic		0.09	0.25	-	0.45	0.50	0.60	U _g - g*0.7 ≤ 0		80%	-
Cold	Deter- mined in PHPP from project specific	0.12	0.30	-	0.65	0.70	0.80	U _g - g*1.0 ≤ 0		80%	-
Cool- temperate		0.15	0.35	-	0.85	1.00	1.10	U _g - g*1.6 ≤ 0		75%	-
Warm- temperate		0.30	0.50	-	1.05	1.10	1.20	U _g - g*2.8 ≤ -1		75%	-
Warm	heating	0.50	0.75		1.25	1.30	1.40	-	100	-	-
Hot	and cooling degree days against ground.	0.50	0.75	Yes	1.25	1.30	1.40	-		-	60 % (humid climate)
Very hot		0.25	0.45	Yes	1.05	1.10	1.20	-		-	60 % (humid climate)



PHIUS+

United States



- Passive House Institute U.S., Chicago, Il
- Local raters and tie-in with other certifications
- New sovereign standard for the U.S.
- Climate zone specific

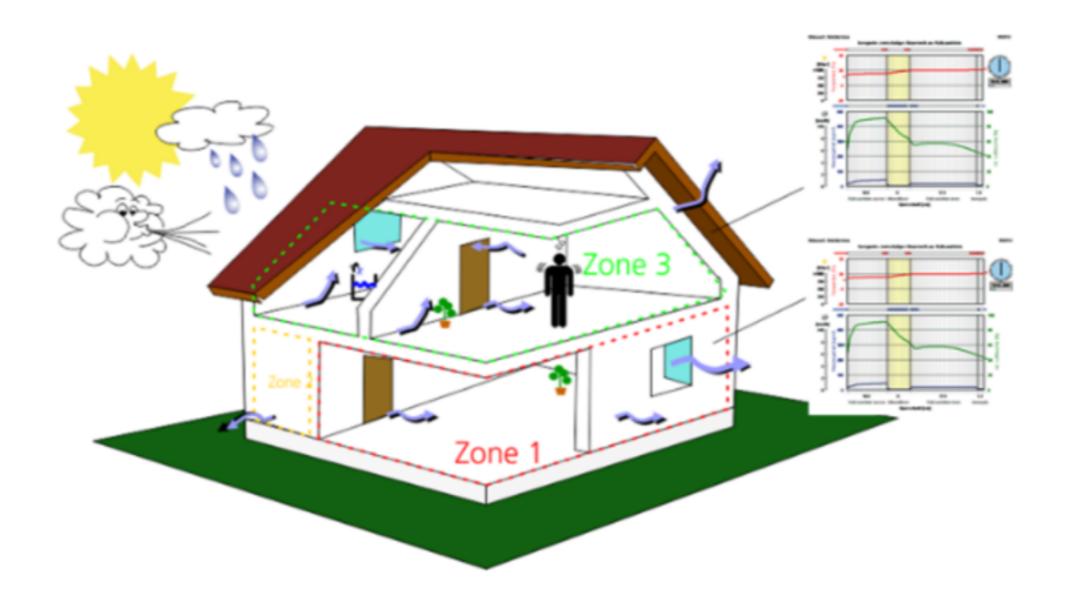


U.S. Climate Specificity



Energy Modeling

WUFI[®] Passive





Passive House in 90 Seconds



Basic Concept

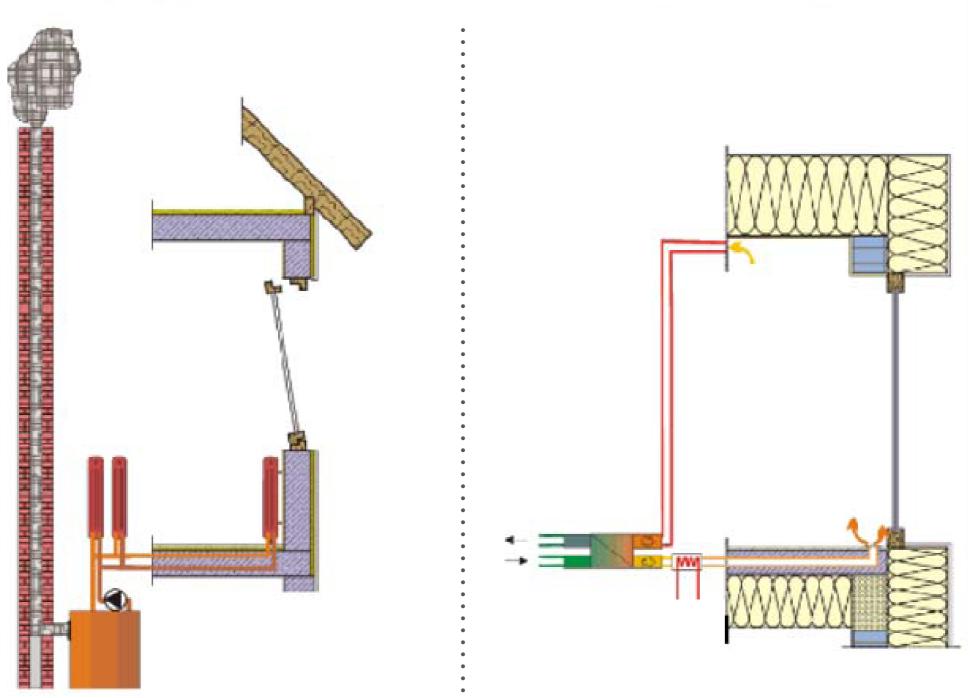
Conservation first

Minimize losses

Maximize (free) gains



Active vs. Passive



Active: 25-125 kBtu/(sf yr)

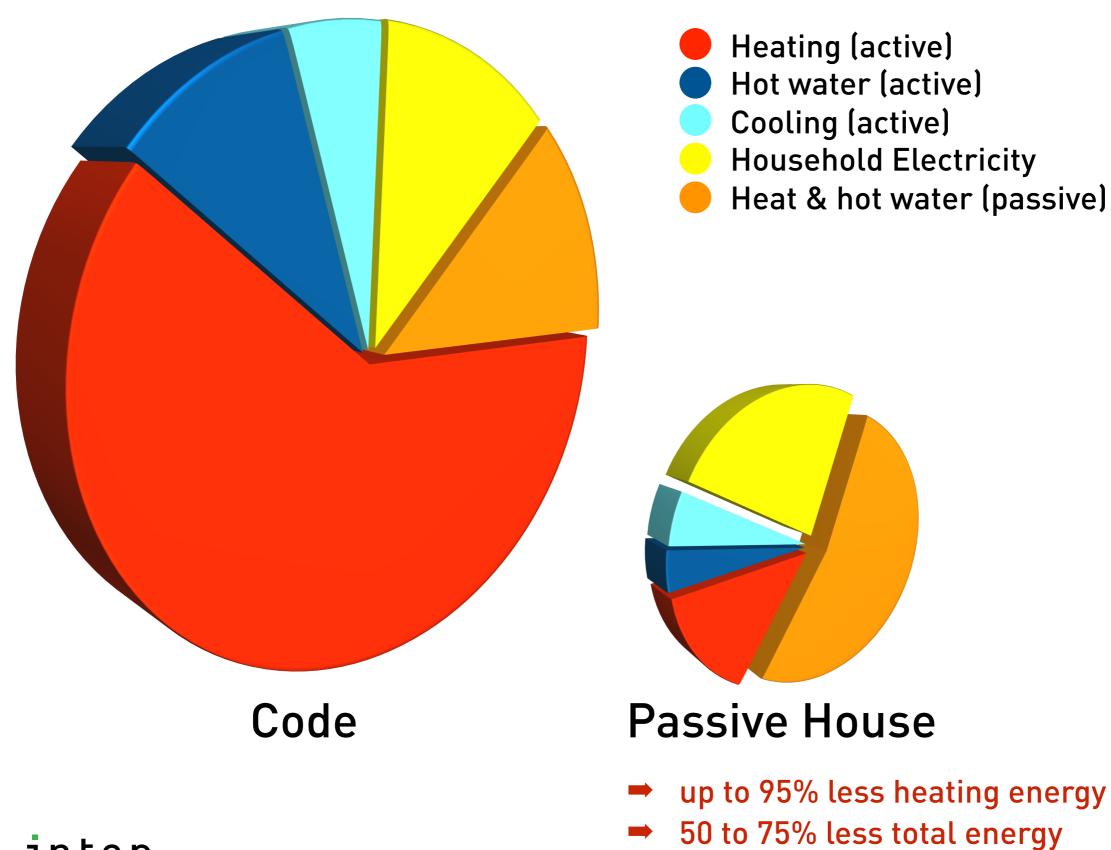
85 - 450 kWh/(m² a), typically found in the U.S.

intep

Passive: 4.75 kBtu/(sf yr)

15kWh/(m² a), maximum target

Energy Footprint





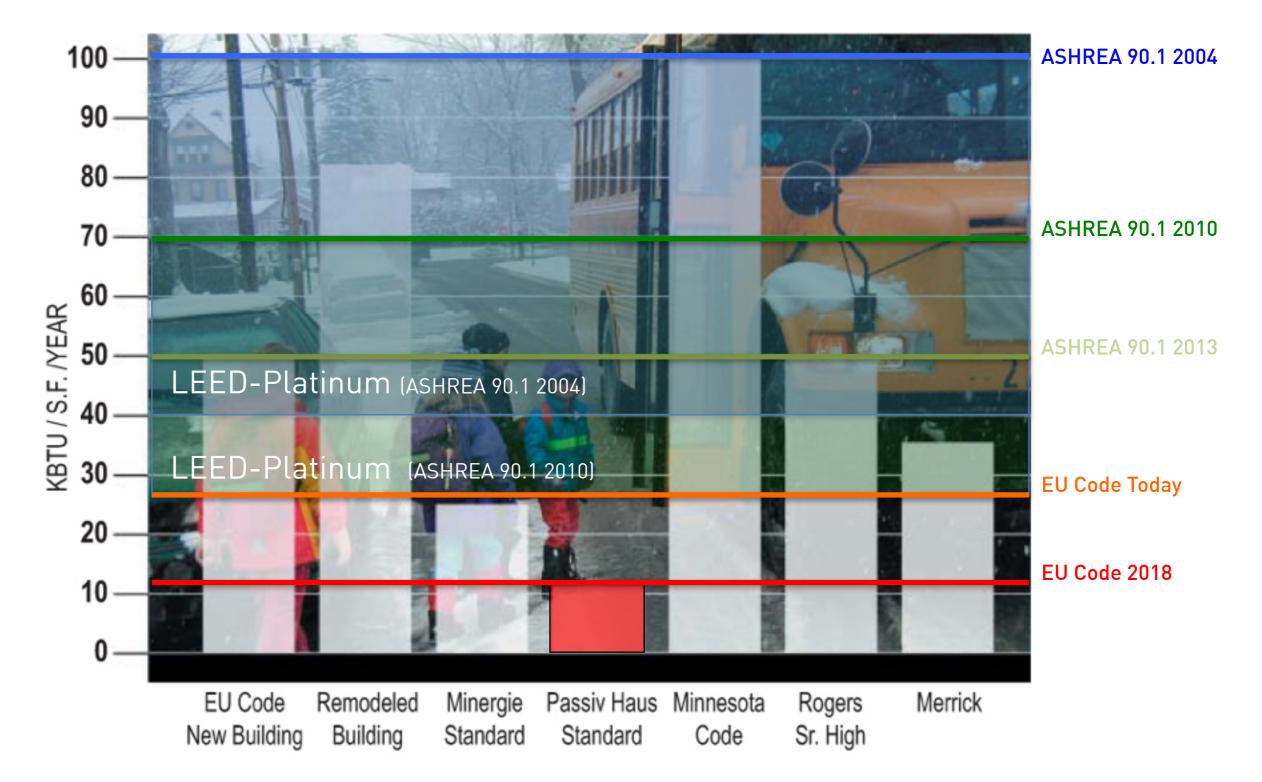
Learning from the BioHaus

Waldsee BioHaus, North America's first certified Passive House

Average energy use since 2006: 33kWh/(m²yr), or 10,500 Btu/(sf yr)

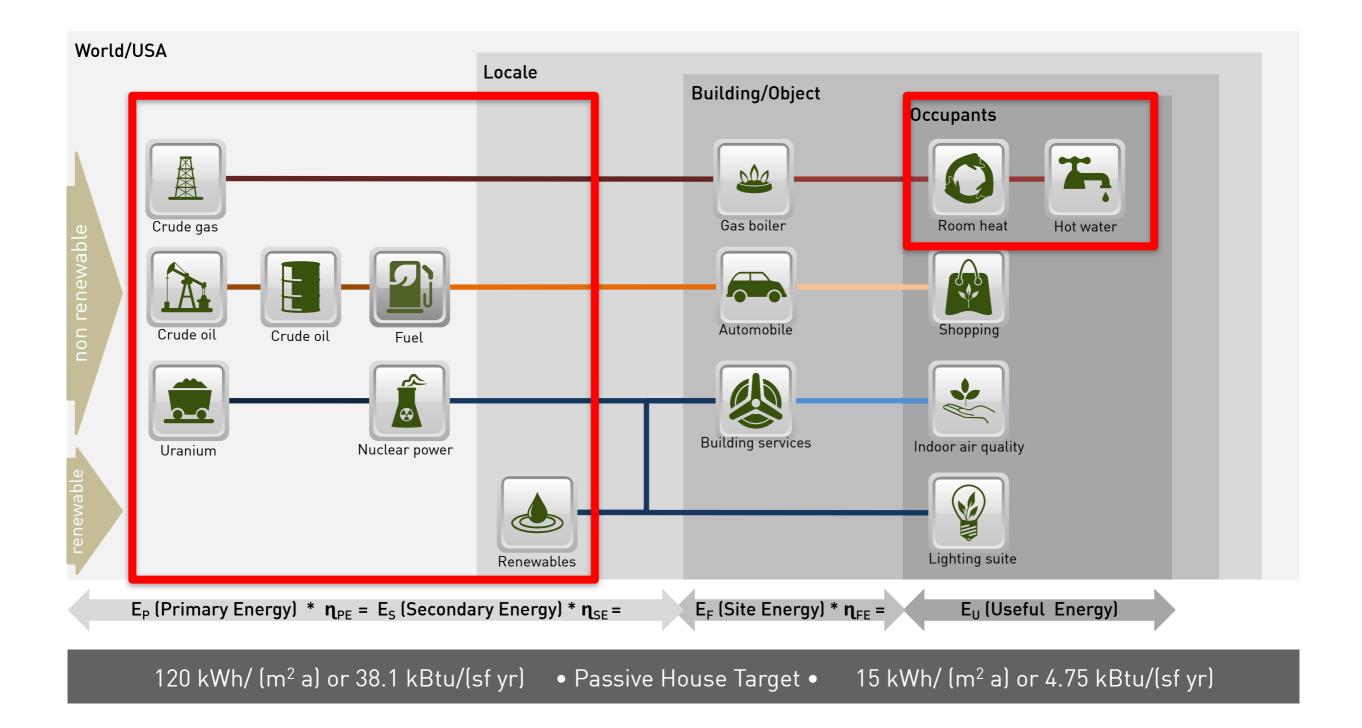


Performance Comparison





Understanding Energy Flow

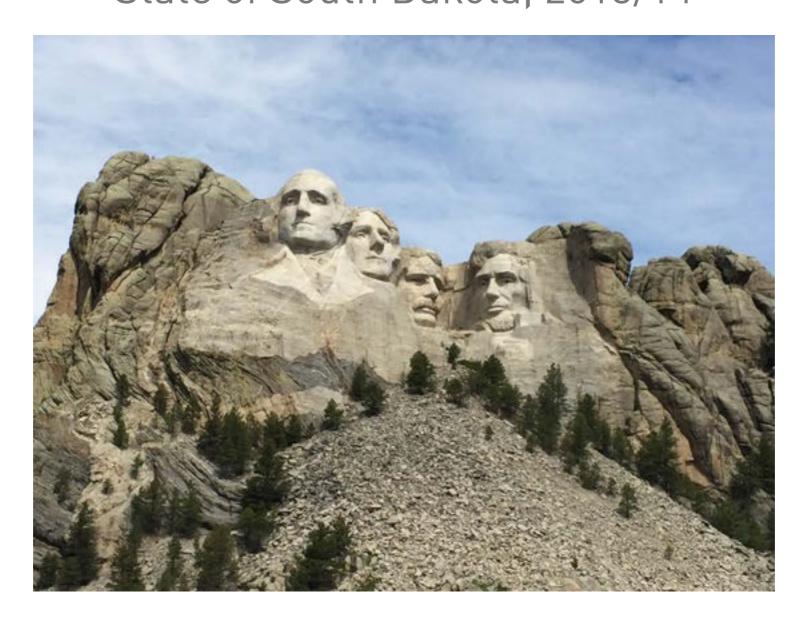


Understanding Energy Flow

Passive House takes care of energy performance. Other systems and certifications are recommended to control:

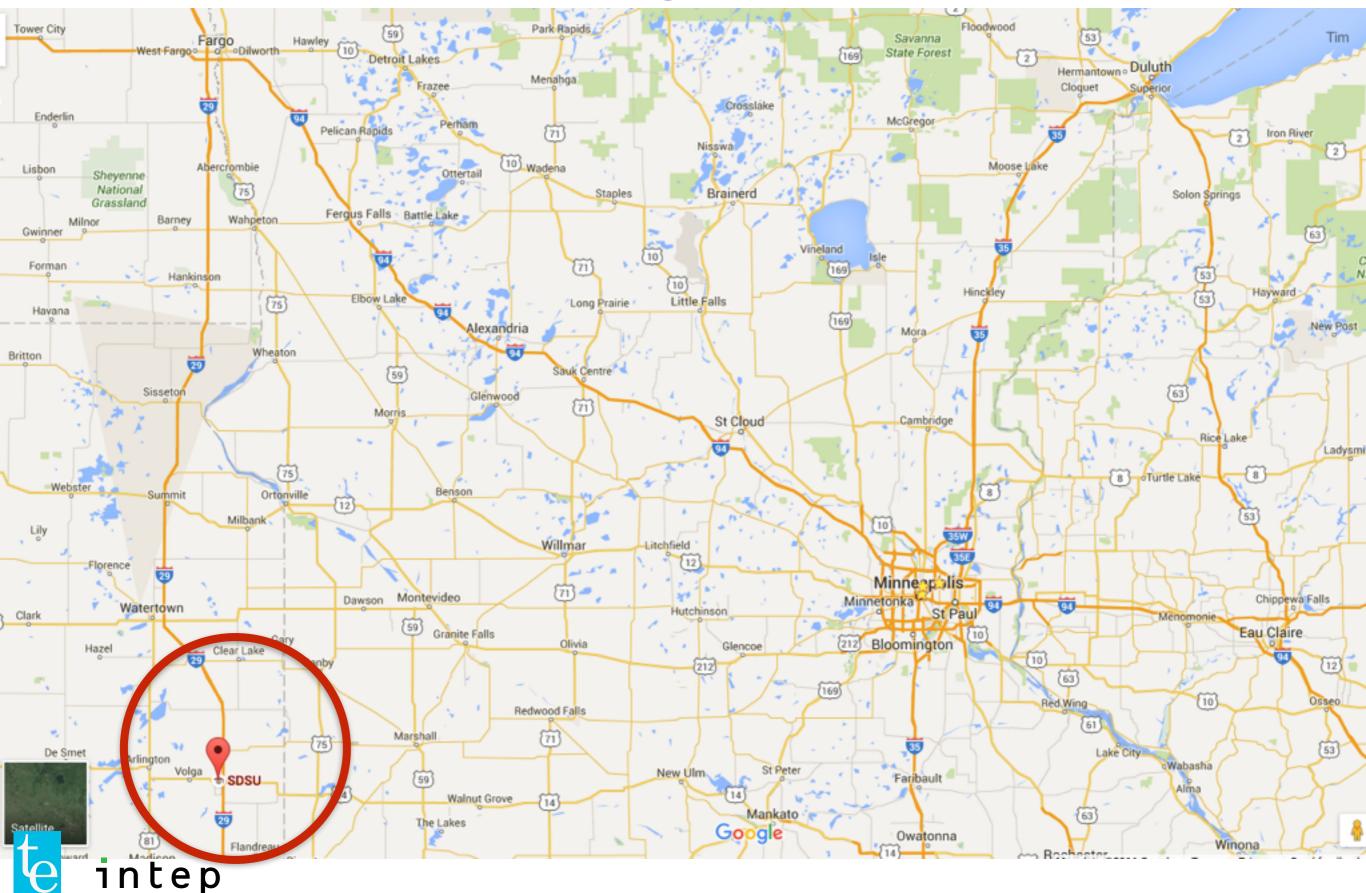
- Environmentally and people friendly use of resources
- Operation, facility management
- Indoor environmental quality

Case Study 1 Impact of the Passive House Standard State of South Dakota, 2013/14

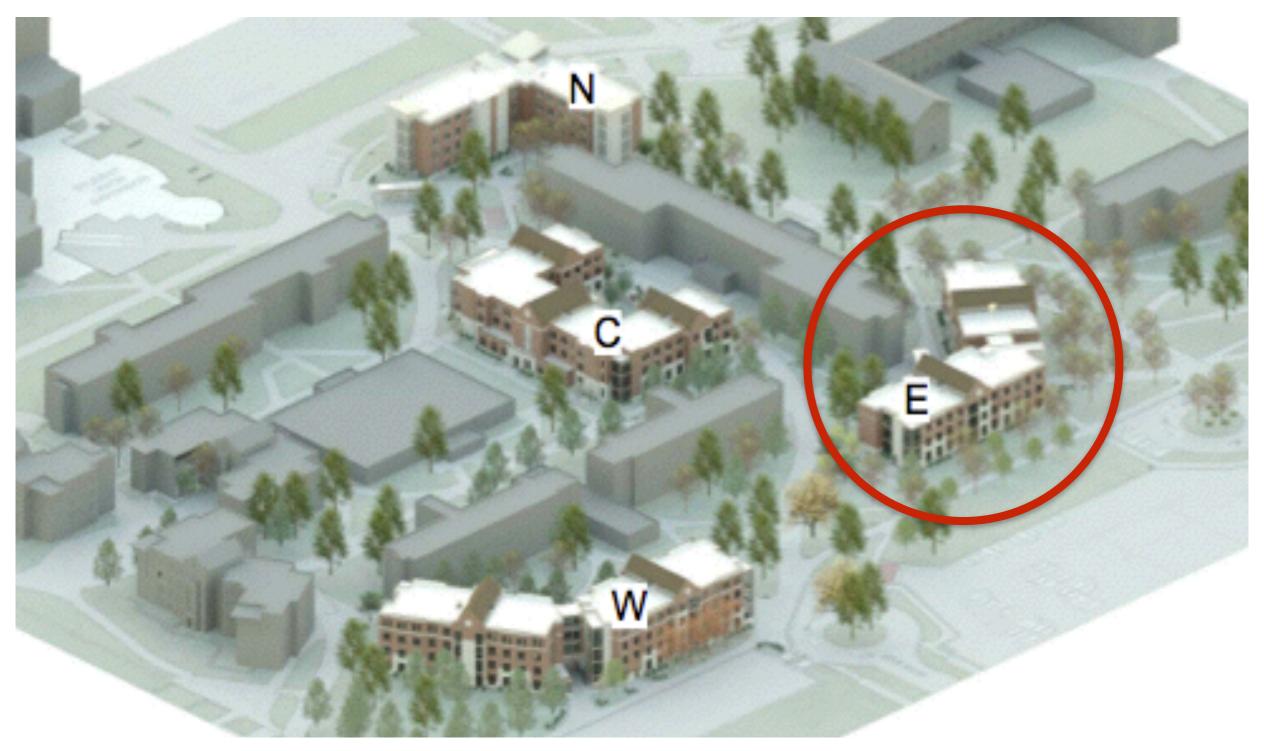




SDSU, Brookings, South Dakota



Jackrabbit Grove Residence Hall



South Dakota State University campus in Brookings, South Dakota Building E, 2012 LEED Silver, 95 rooms, 190 tenants



Jackrabbit Grove Residence Hall



Project

- Analysis of the design and construction of the Base Building
- Analysis of the construction cost of the Base Building
- Creation of a Passive House version of the Base Building
- PHPP energy modeling
- Life cycle costing
- Evaluation and Recommendations
- Conclusion and Benefits

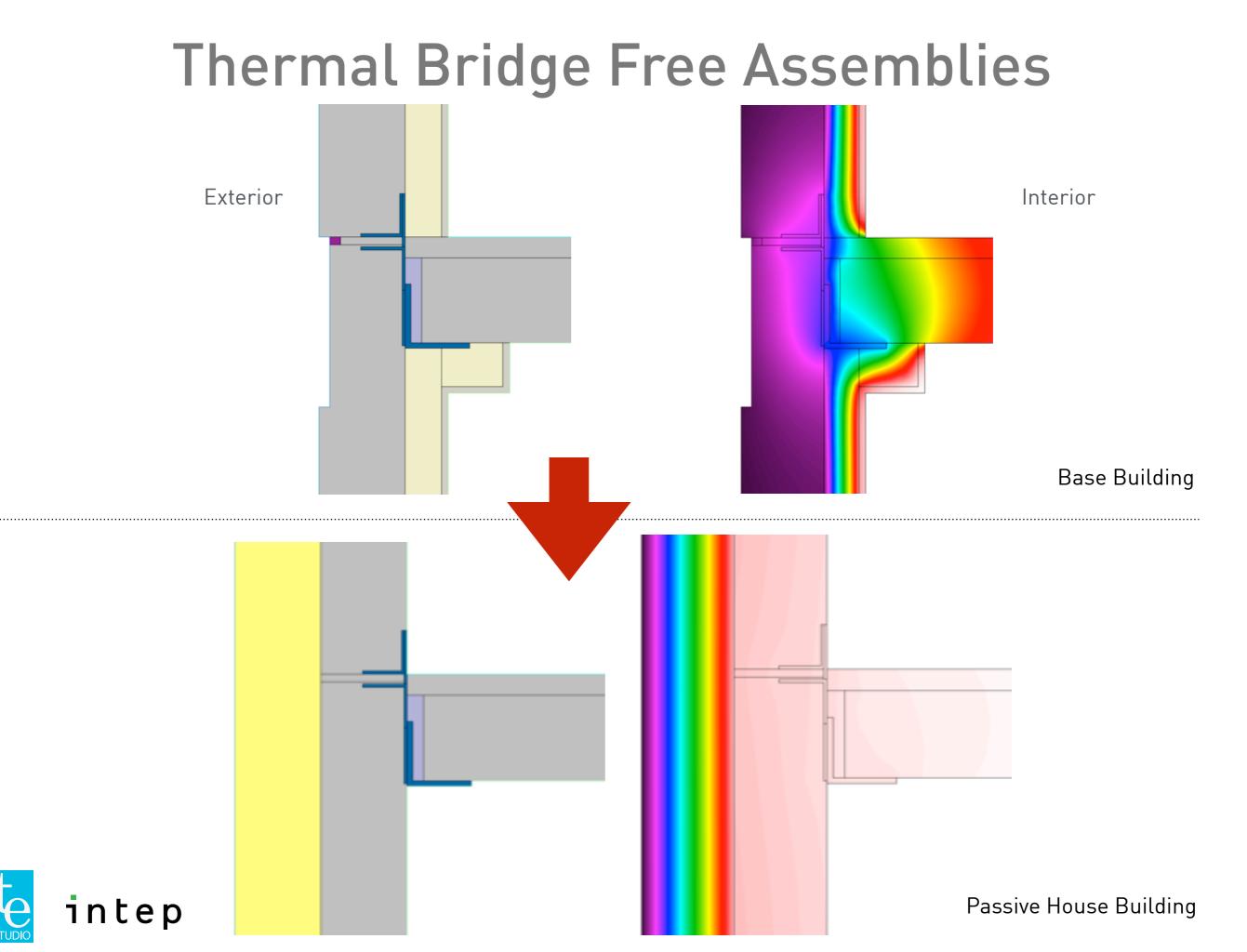


High-Performance Building Envelope

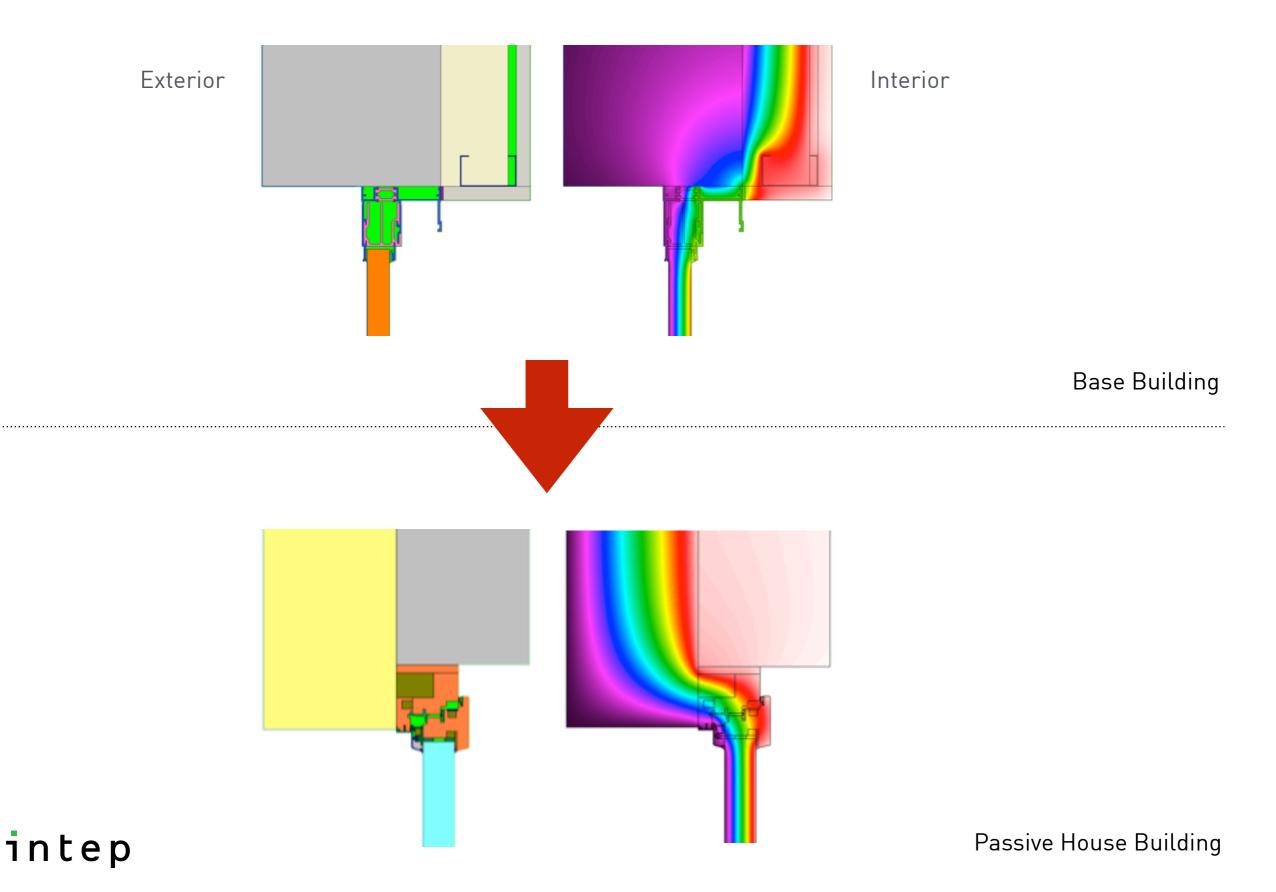
	Base Building	Passive House Building	
Exterior Walls	R-16 (h sf °F/ Btu)	R-34 (h sf °F/ Btu)	
Roof	R-70 (h sf °F/ Btu)	R-70 (h sf °F/ Btu)	
Slab	R-3 (h sf °F/ Btu)	R-27 (h sf °F/ Btu)	
Windows, Ext. Doors	U- 0.41 (Btu/ h sf °F) SHCG-0.27	U- 0.12 (Btu/ h sf °F) SHCG-0.50	
Thermal Bridges	Significant	Free	
Airtightness	ACH ₅₀ : 3.0 1/h (est.)	$ACH_{50} \le 0.6 \ 1/h$ (field tested)	
Ventilation w/ HR	51% HR-Efficiency 0.45 Wh/ m ³ Electr. Eff.	87% HR-Efficiency 0.45 Wh/ m ³ Electr. Eff.	
Heating/ Cooling	District heating/cooling	District heating/cooling	
tep	Opportunity for on-site HVAC sys		



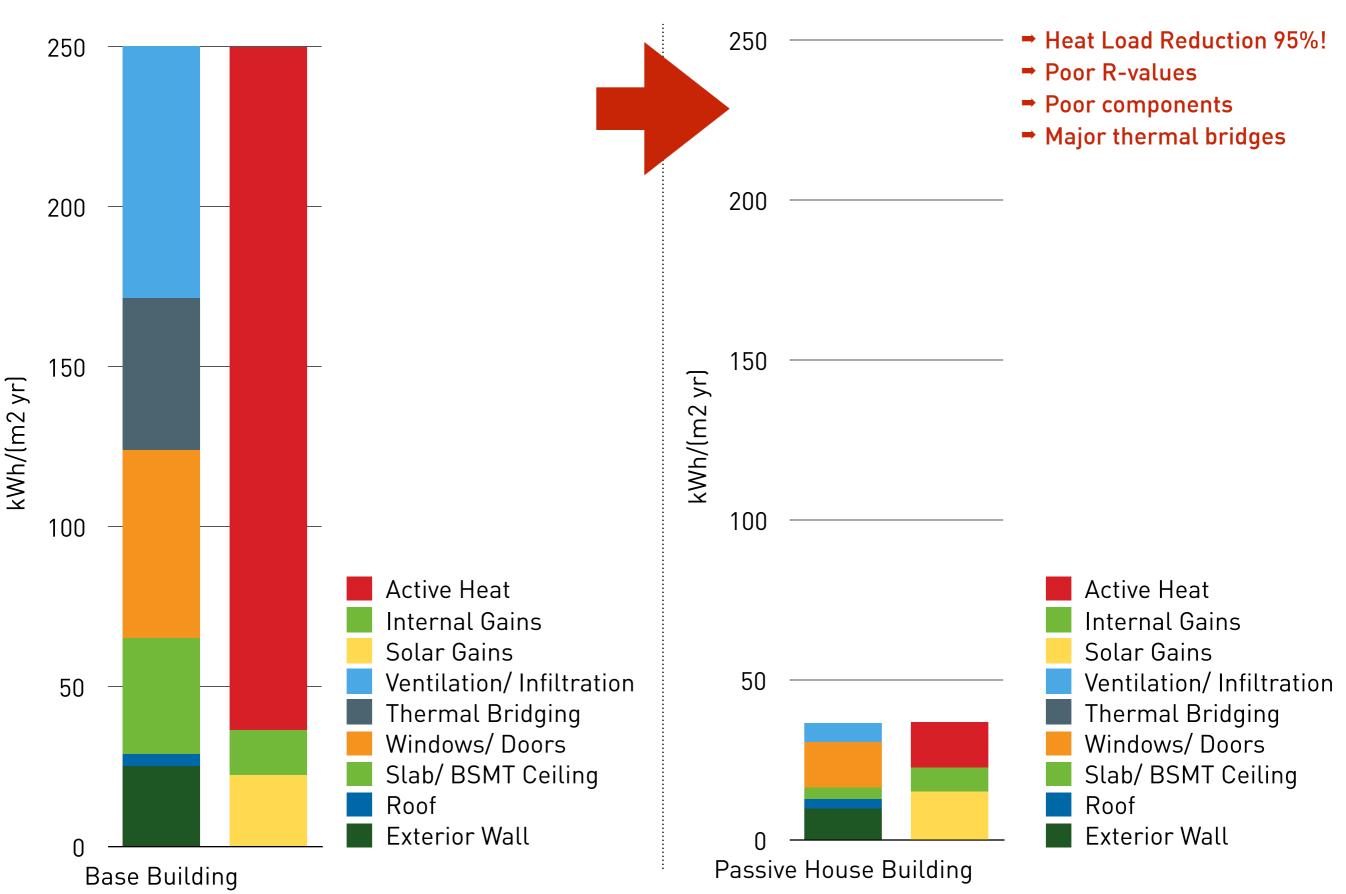
Opportunity for on-site HVAC system



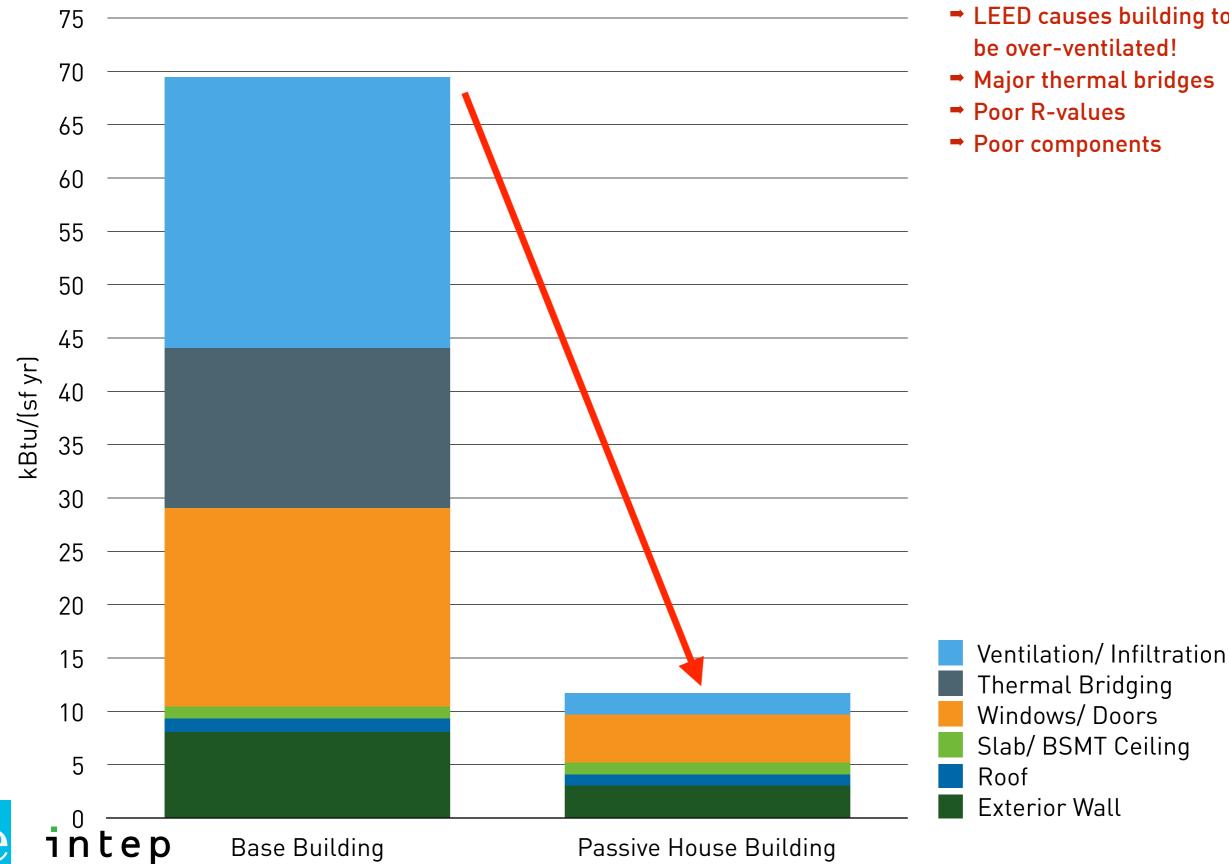
Thermal Bridge Free Details



Heat Flow Comparison

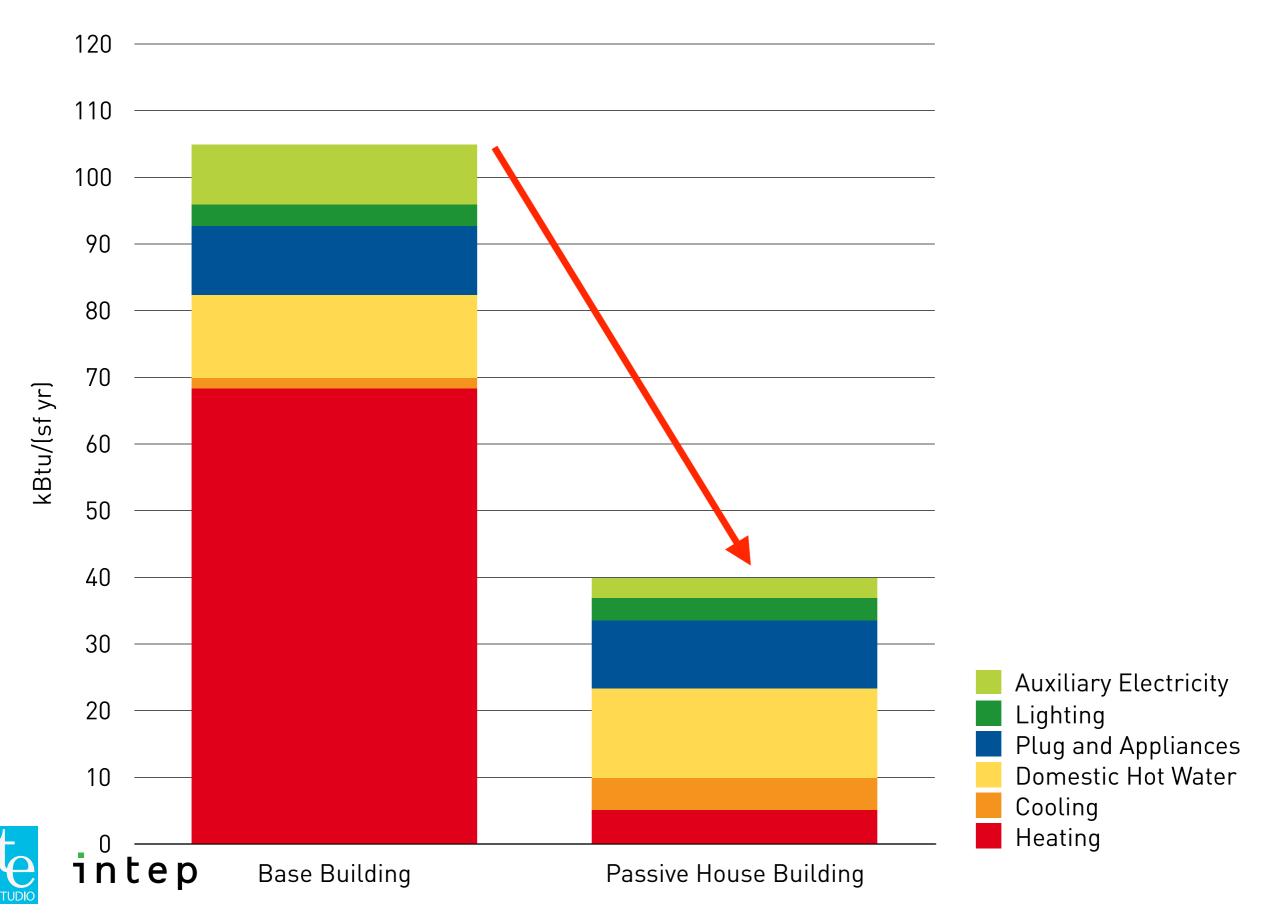


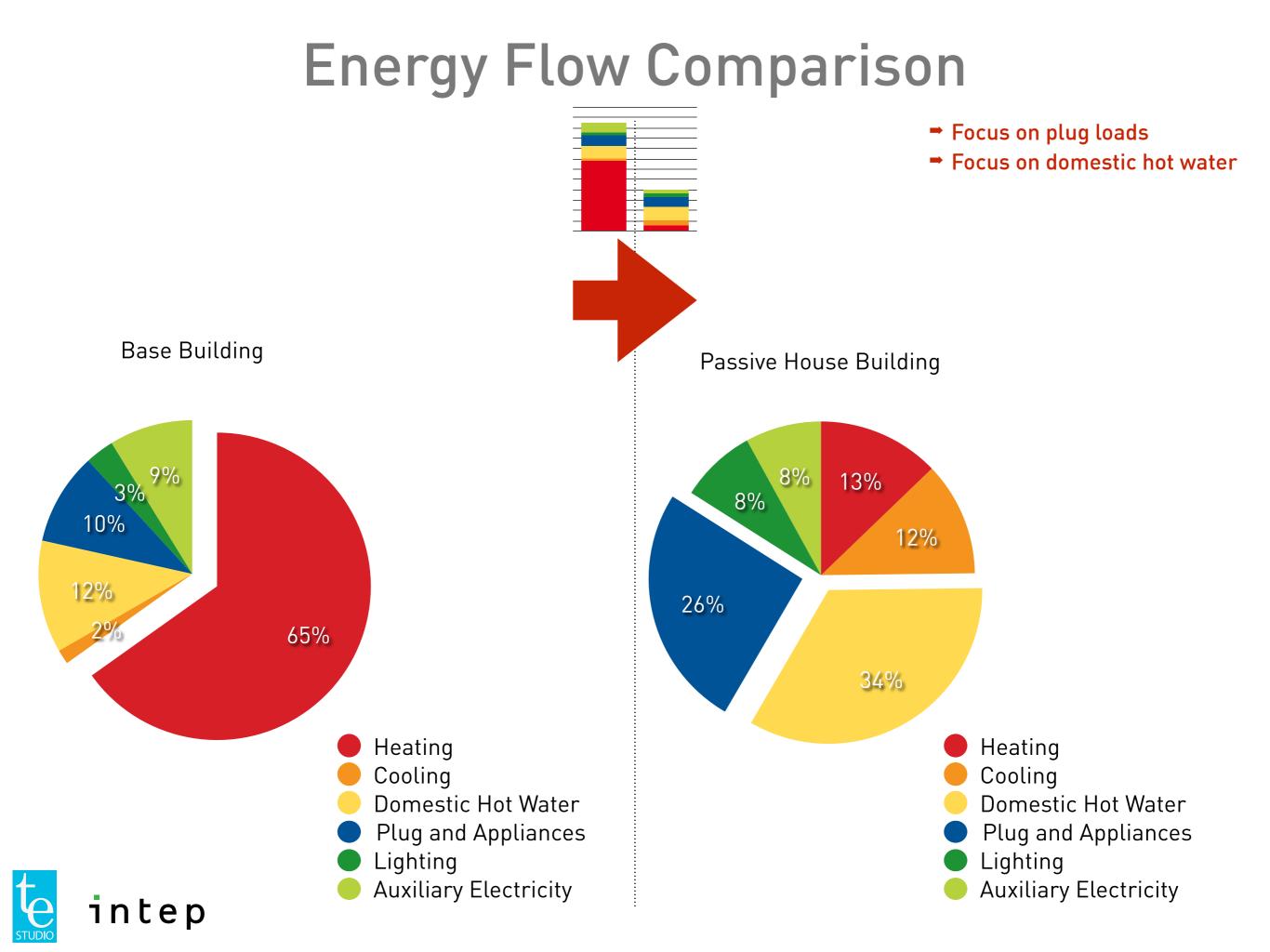
Heat Loss Comparison



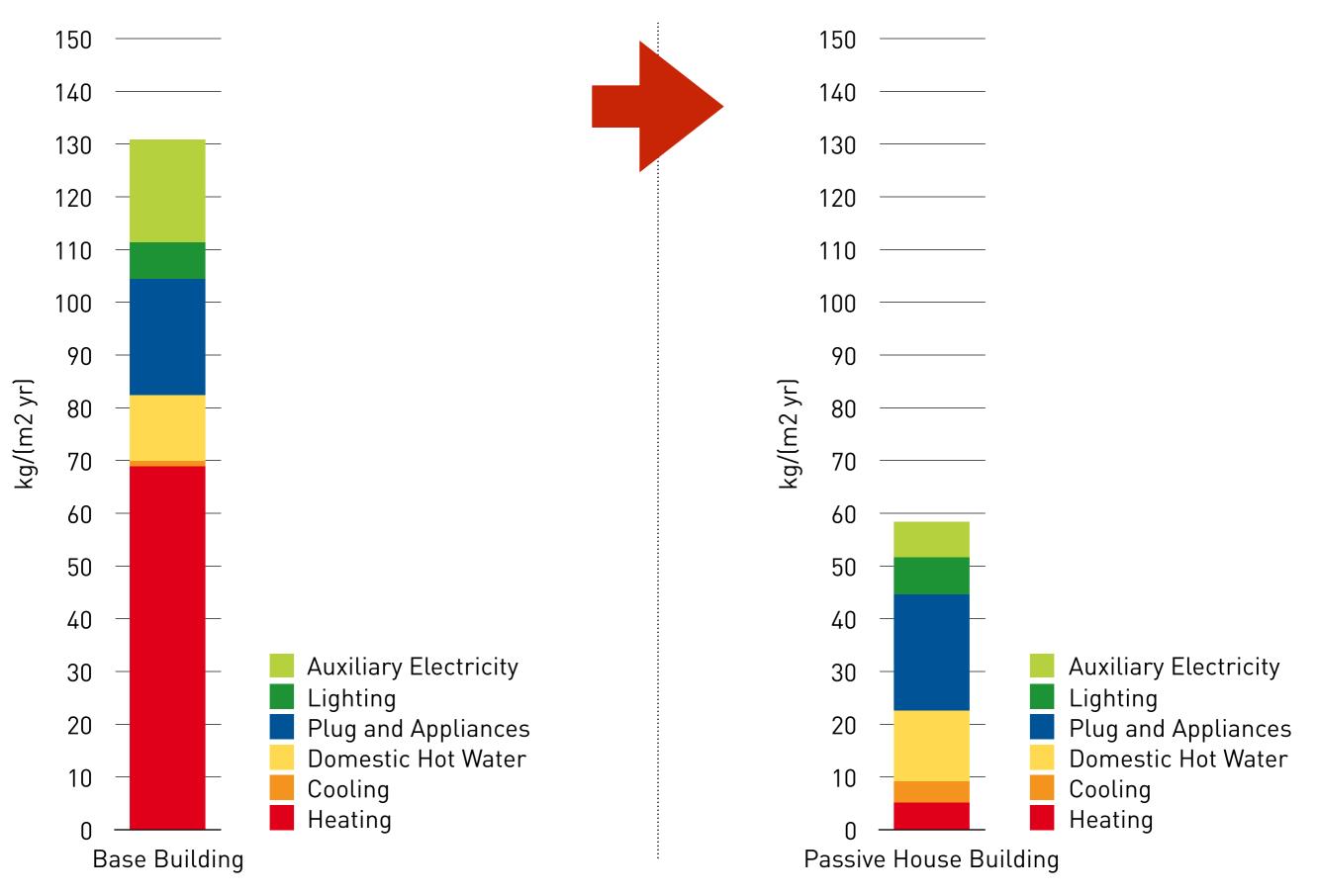
- LEED causes building to be over-ventilated!
- Major thermal bridges
- ➡ Poor R-values
- Poor components

Energy Consumption Comparison





Carbon Emissions Comparison



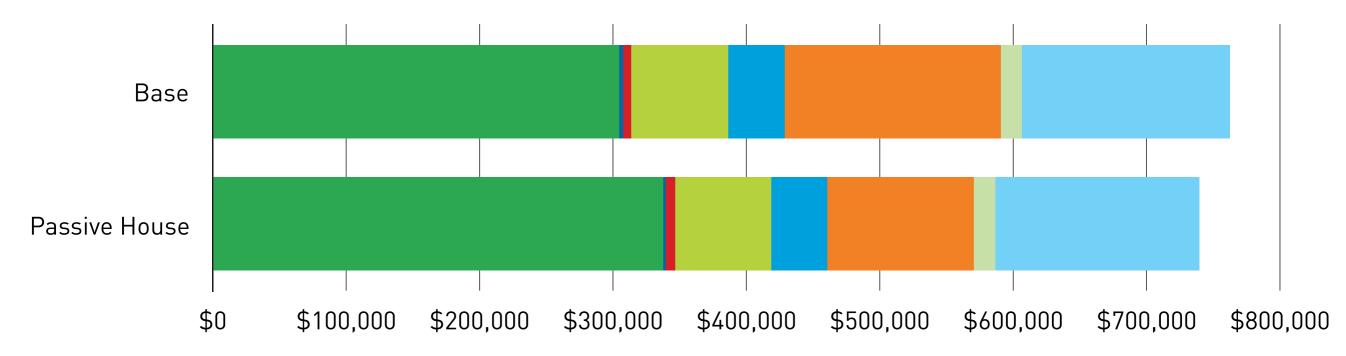
Cost Comparison

Building Component	Base Building	Passive House Building	Difference
Structural Building Concrete + Steel + Masonry Systems	\$2,015,796	\$2,015,796	\$0
Rough + Finish Carpentry	\$230,339	\$230,339	\$0
Roofing, Moisture & Thermal Protection	\$334,957	+\$634,957	+\$300,000
Glass & Glazing/ Door + Hardware	\$611,076	+\$1,067,076	+\$456,000
Drywall Steel Stud Framing	\$587,489	\$587,489	\$0
Interior Finishes	\$451,441	\$451,441	\$0
Specialties & Accessories	\$84,406	\$84,406	\$0
Elevators	\$95,000	\$95,000	\$0
Plumbing Systems + Fire Suppressions System	\$762,800	\$762,800	\$0
HVAC Systems	\$518,650	\$468,650	(\$50,000)
Electrical Systems	\$683,675	\$683,675	\$0
Earthwork Excavation	\$122,590	\$122,590	\$0
Building Investment Cost Total	\$6,498,219	\$7,196,046	\$697,827



➡ Construction cost increase of approx. 10.5%

Life Cycle Cost Comparison



Annual Annualized Cost Comparison w/o HVAC system reduction

- Construction CostManagement & Insurance
- Security
- Cleaning
- Inspection & Maintenance
- Utilities & Disposal
- Repair
- Refurbishments

Calculation Parameters

The following parameters were used for calculation of the life cycle and operating cost:

 Duration of assessment: 50 years Inflation: 3.00% Construction (nominal) 0 Management and services (nominal) 1.00% 0 Utilities and waste (nominal) 3.00% 0 4.00% Interest rate (nominal) 0 Energy and telecommunication \circ Water (m³) \$ 0.83 Waste water (m³) \$ 1.11 District Heat (kWh) \$ 0.05 District Cooling (kWh) \$ 0.05 Electricity (kWh) \$ 0.07

Annual Annuitized Cost Reduction of approx. 3%

