

LOW ENERGY BUILDING DESIGN MORPHOLOGY

Process and case studies

Richard Pedranti, AIA



Richard Pedranti Architect

September 21, 2018



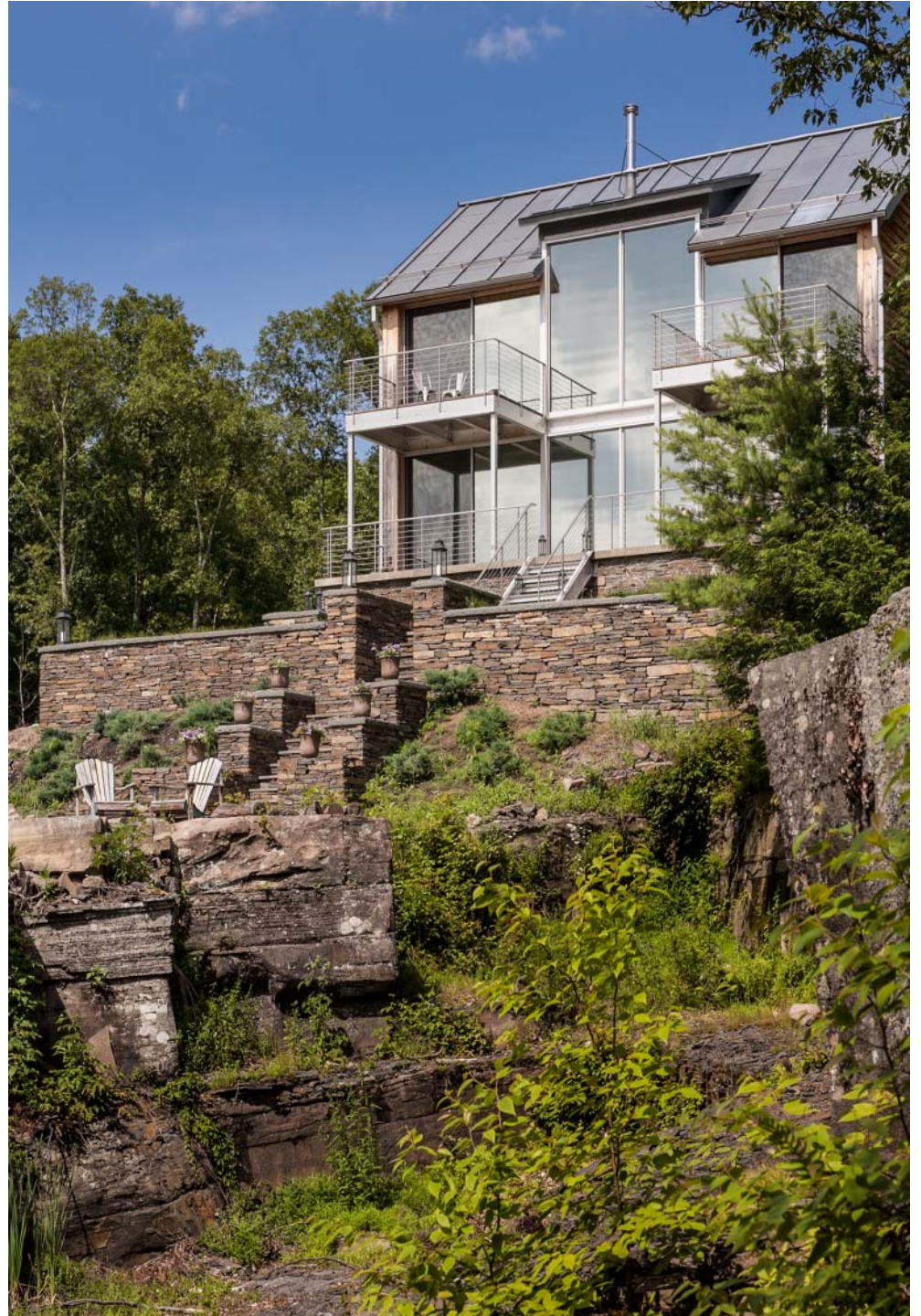
PASSIVE HOUSE
ALLIANCE
UNITED STATES

LOW ENERGY BUILDING DESIGN MORPHOLOGY

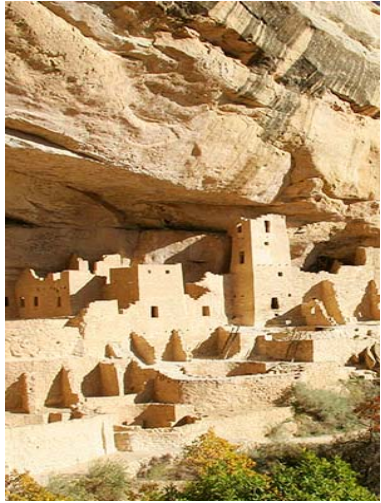
Process and case studies

PRESENTATION OUTLINE

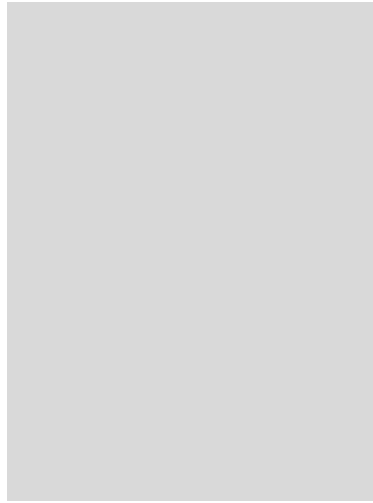
1. CLIMATE BASED DESIGN TIMELINE
2. DESIGN METHOD AND PARAMETERS
3. CASE STUDIES



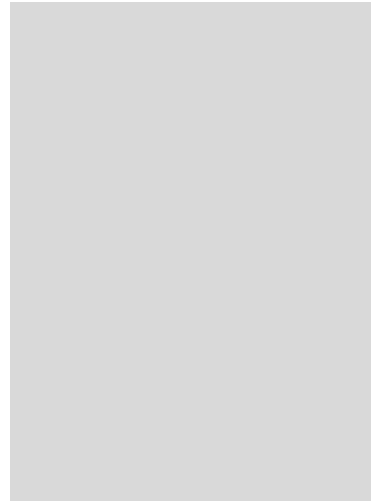
TIMELINE OF CLIMATE BASED DESIGN



1300



1500



1700



1900



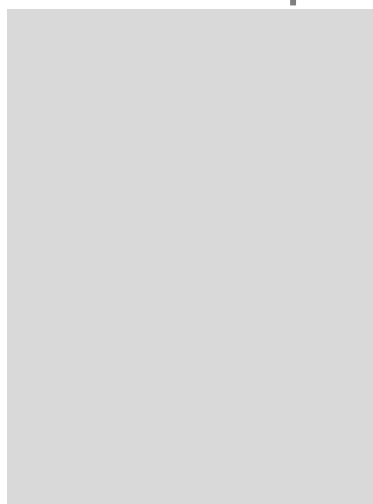
1200

1400

1600

1800

2018



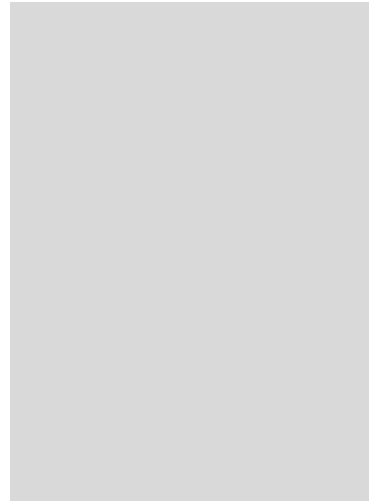
TIMELINE OF CLIMATE BASED DESIGN



1300



1500



1700



1900

1200

1400

1600

1800

2018



TIMELINE OF CLIMATE BASED DESIGN



1300



1500



1700



1900

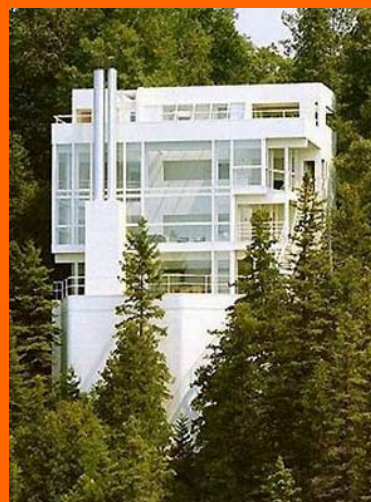
1200



1400



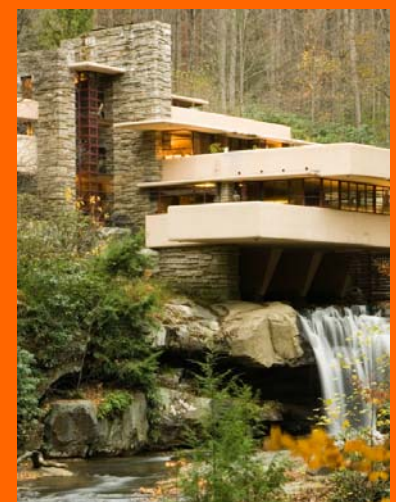
1600



1800



2018



TIMELINE OF CLIMATE BASED DESIGN



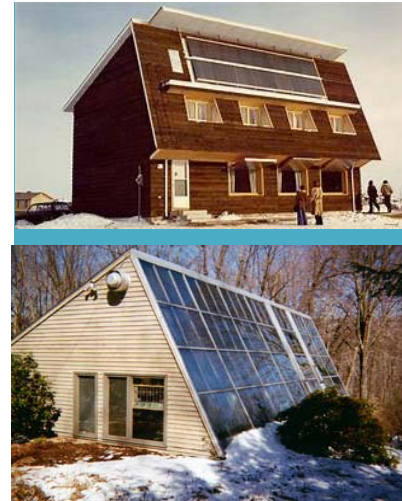
1300



1500



1700



1900

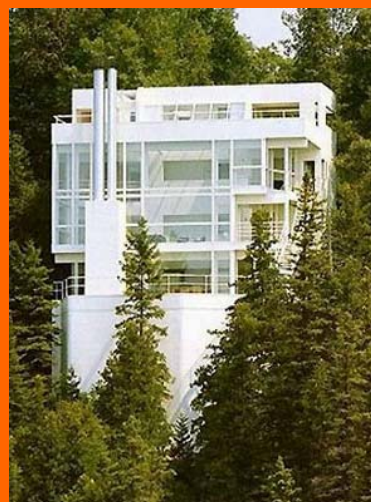
1200



1400



1600



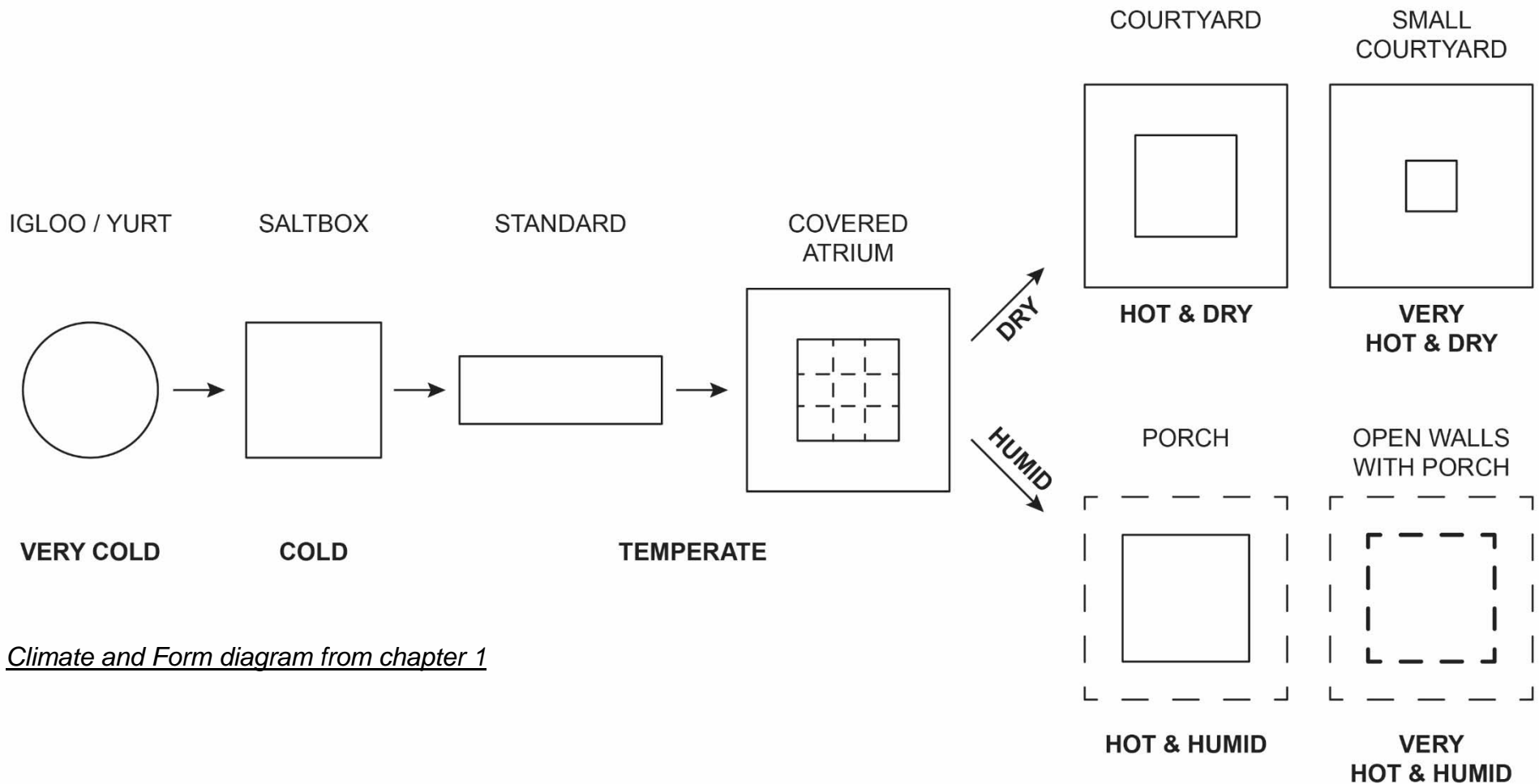
1800



2018



CLIMATE AND FORM



Climate and Form diagram from chapter 1

Heating, Cooling, and Lighting as Form Givers in Architecture

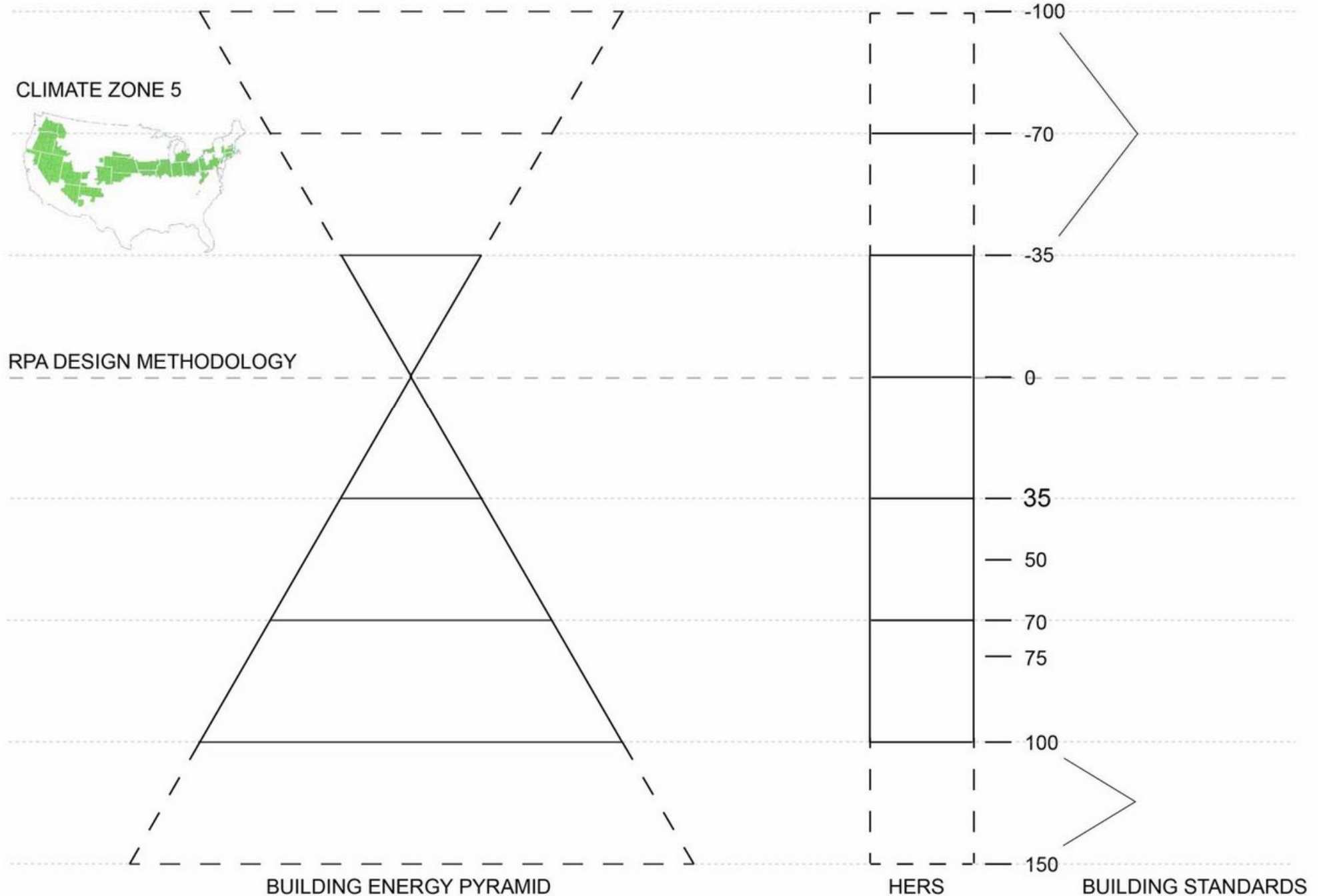
Norbert Lechner

2015

Heating, Colling, Lighting : sustainable design methods for architects

RPA BUILDING ENERGY MATRIX

"Using building science to create beautiful, healthy, comfortable, durable, and energy efficient buildings." - RPA



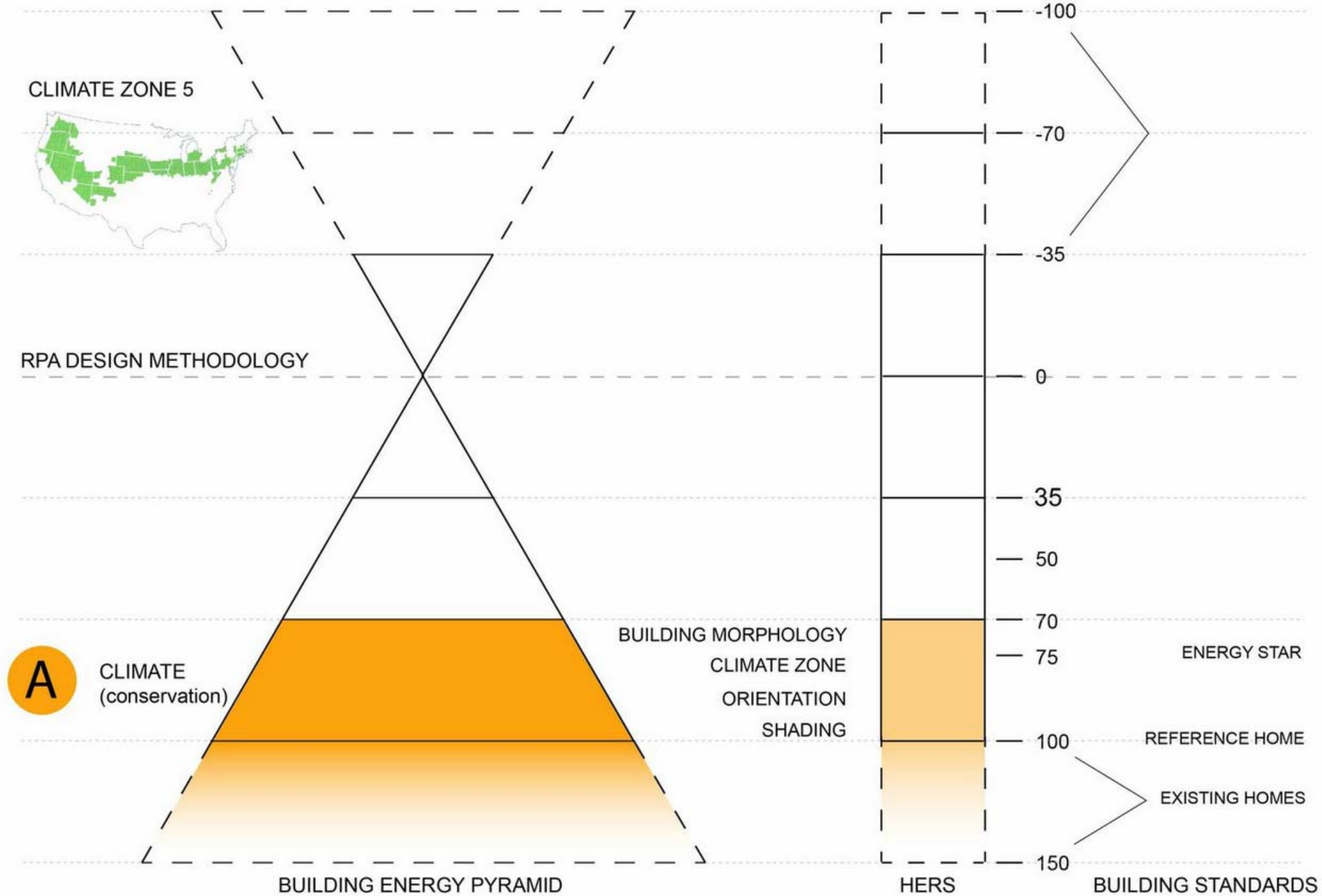
© Copyright 2014 Richard Pedranti Architect

COPYRIGHT 2014 RICHARD PEDRANTI ARCHITECT, PC

RPA

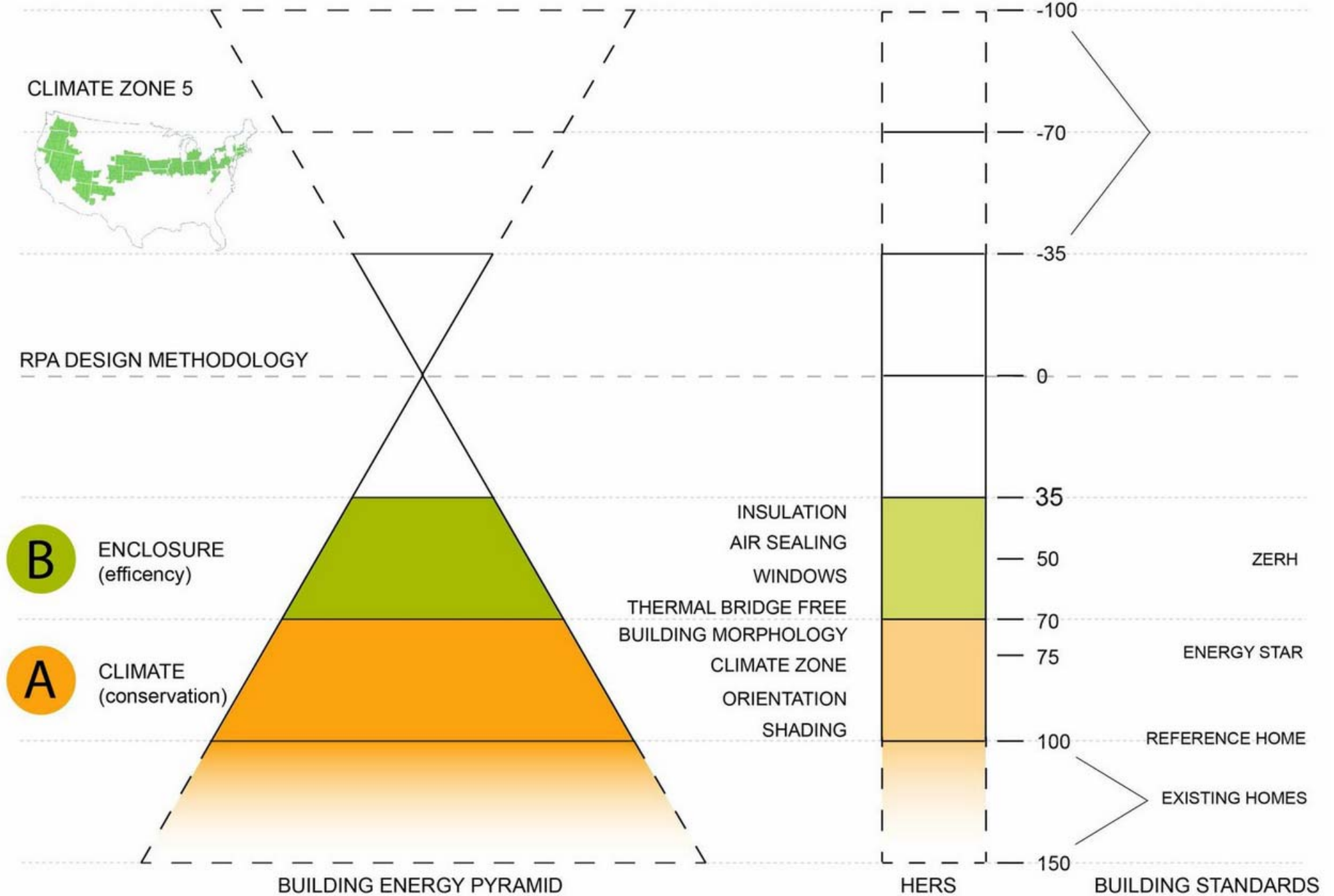
RPA BUILDING ENERGY MATRIX

"Using building science to create beautiful, healthy, comfortable, durable, and energy efficient buildings." - RPA



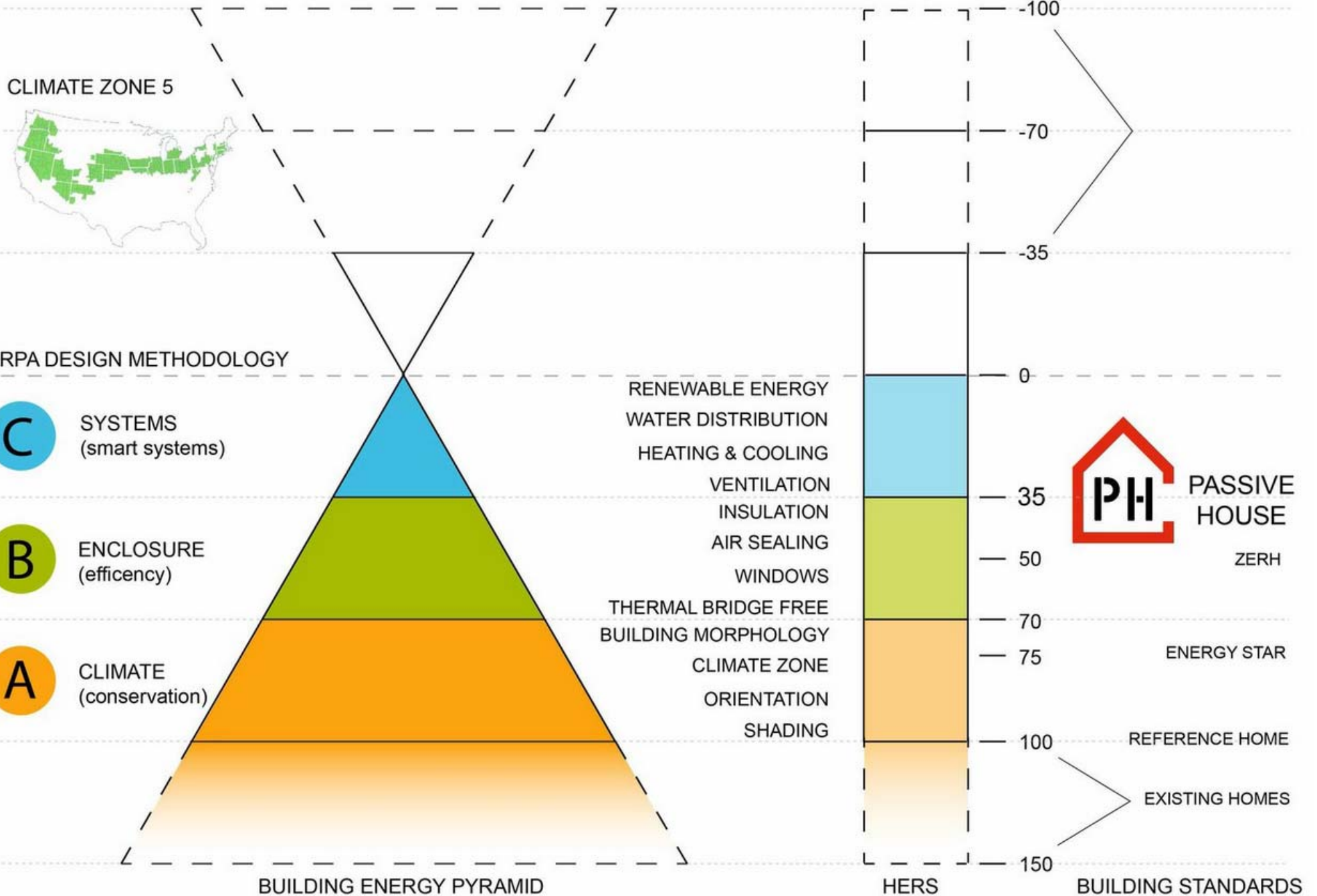
RPA BUILDING ENERGY MATRIX

"Using building science to create beautiful, healthy, comfortable, durable, and energy efficient buildings." - RPA



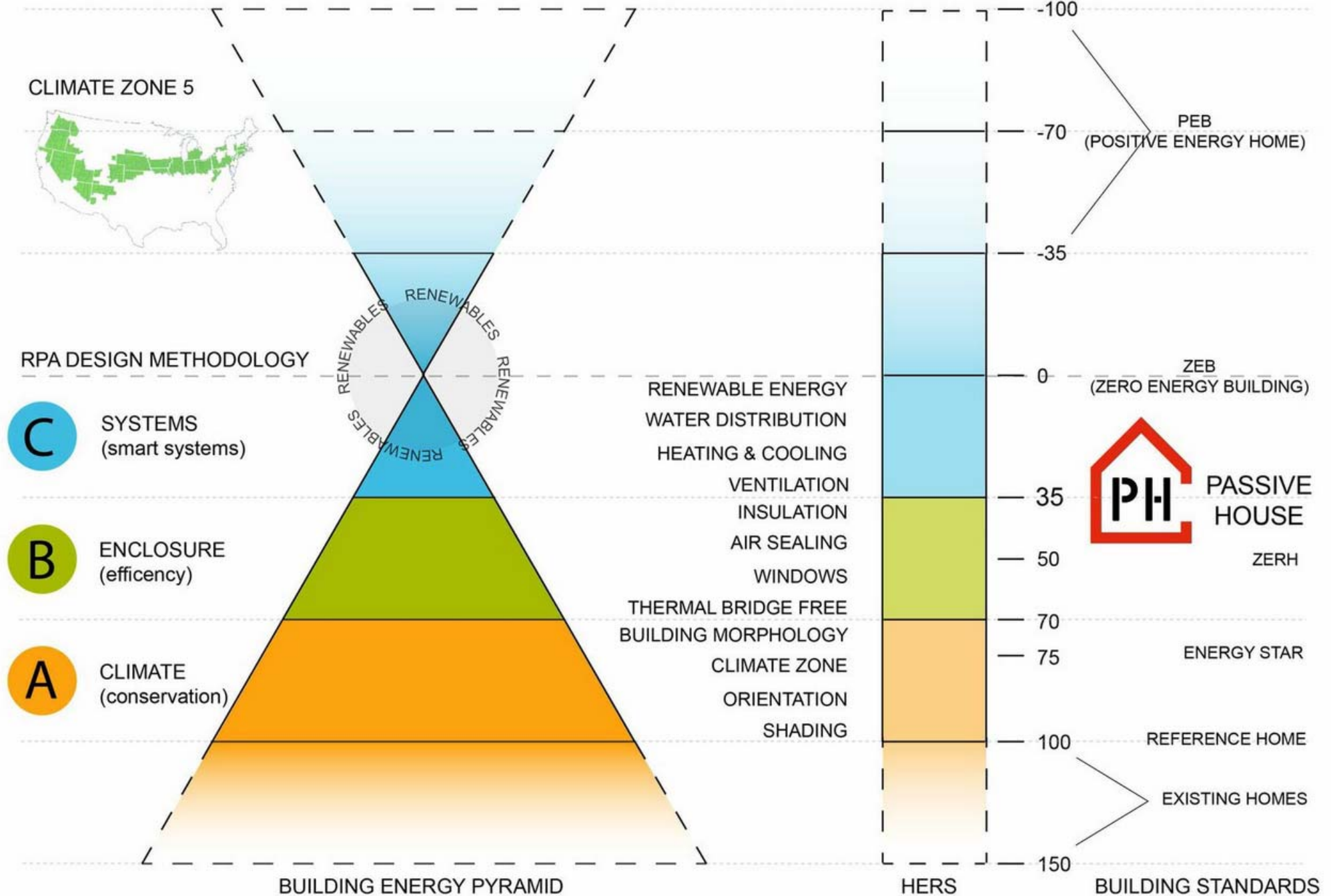
RPA BUILDING ENERGY MATRIX

"Using building science to create beautiful, healthy, comfortable, durable, and energy efficient buildings." - RPA



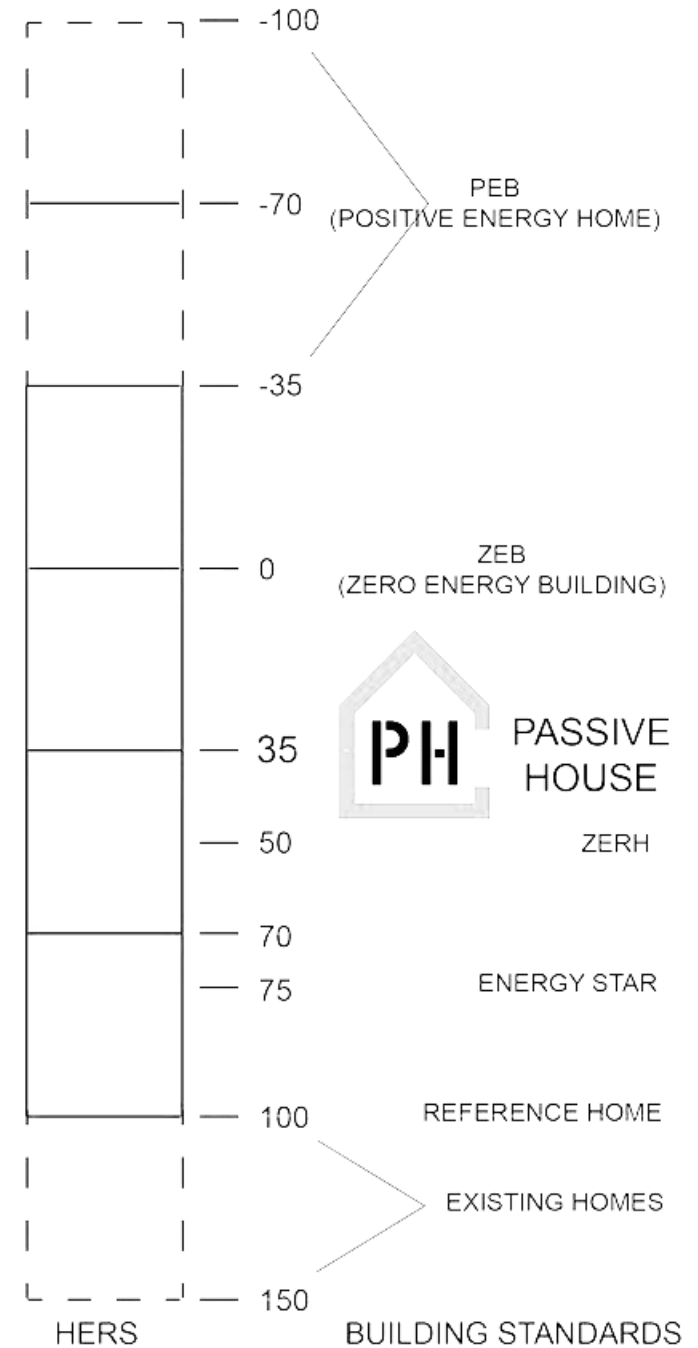
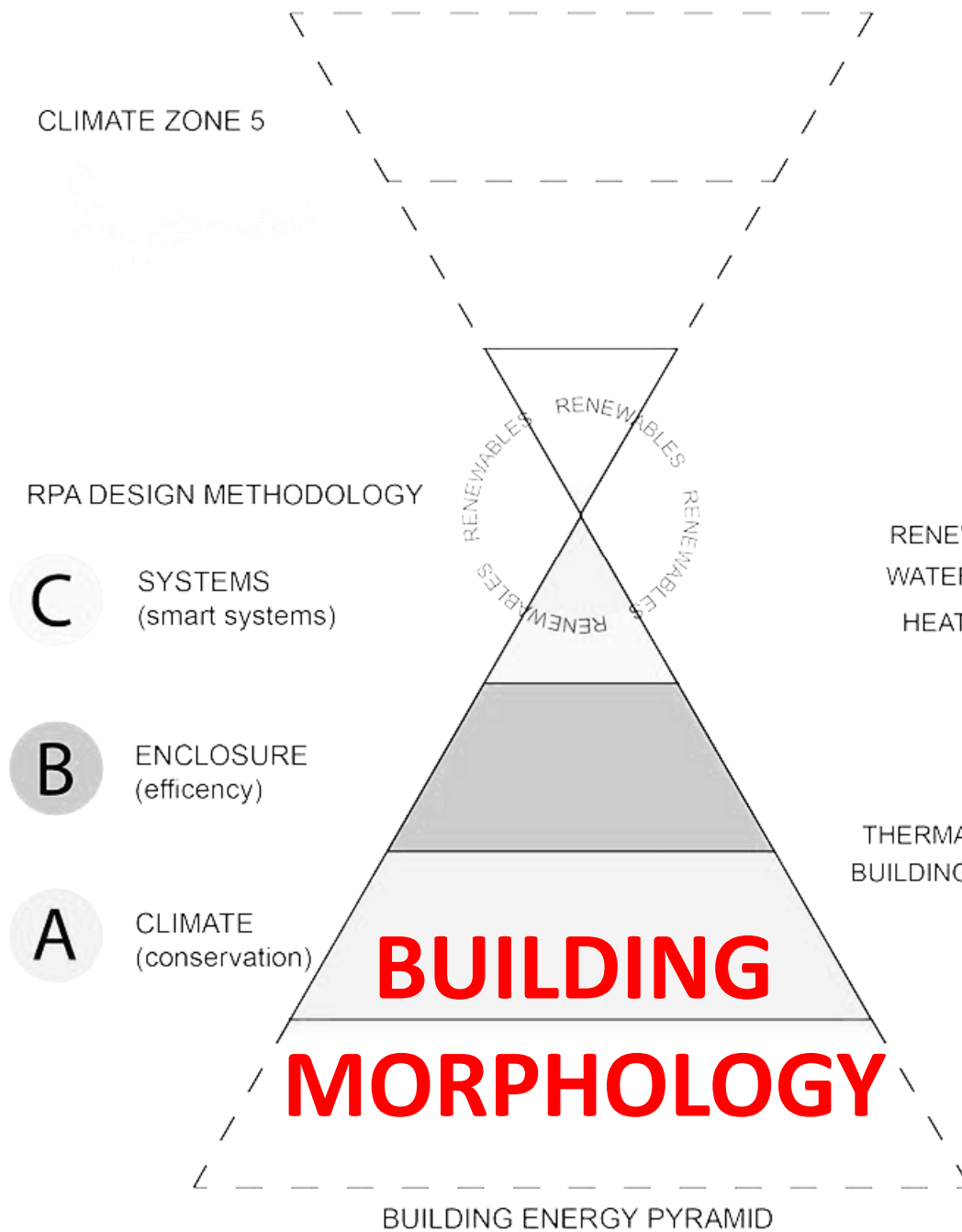
RPA BUILDING ENERGY MATRIX

"Using building science to create beautiful, healthy, comfortable, durable, and energy efficient buildings." - RPA



RPA BUILDING ENERGY MATRIX

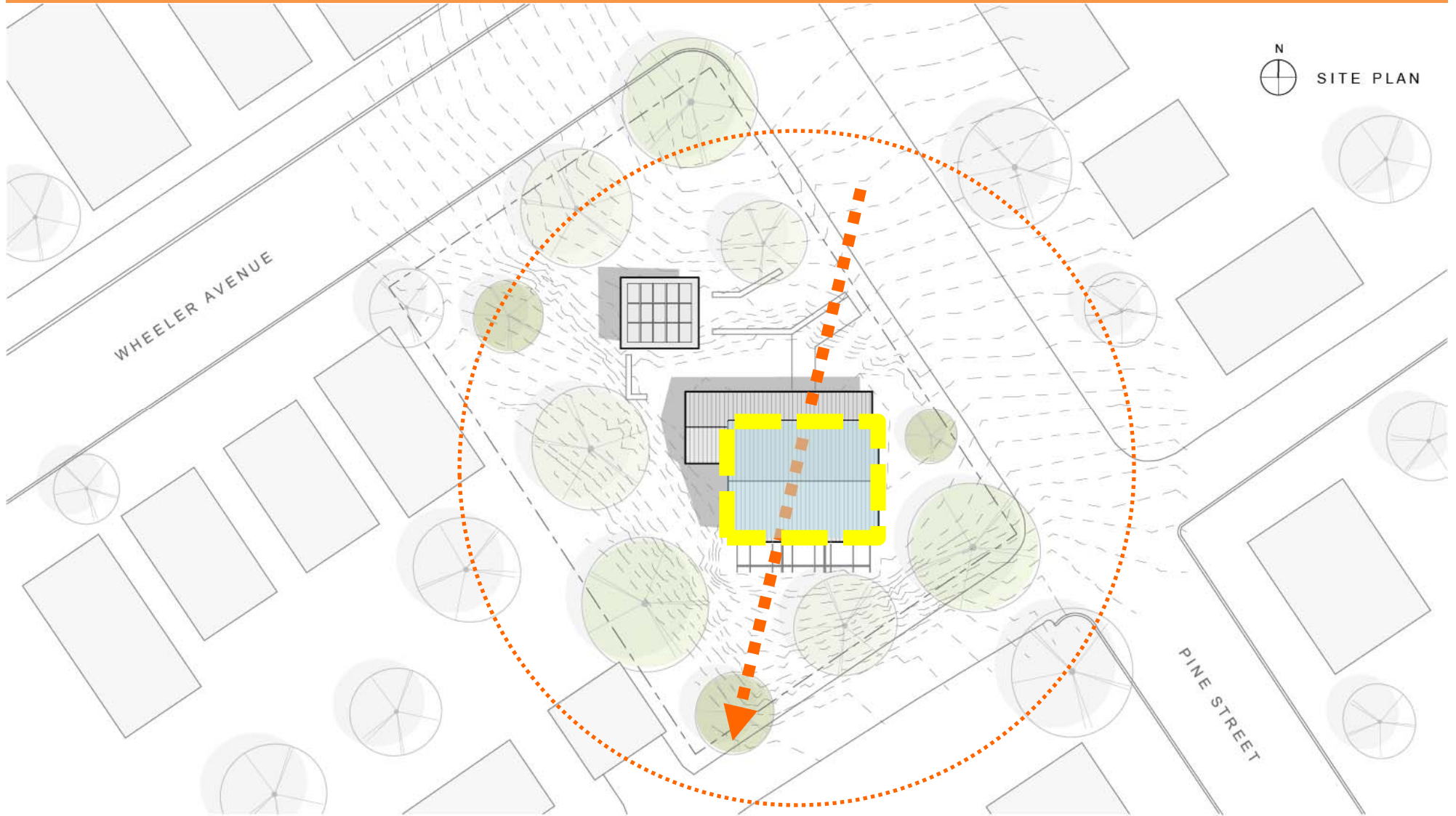
"Using building science to create beautiful, healthy, comfortable, durable, and energy efficient buildings." - RPA



Copyright © 2014 Richard Pedranti Architect

Case Study 1

SCRANTON PASSIVE HOUSE



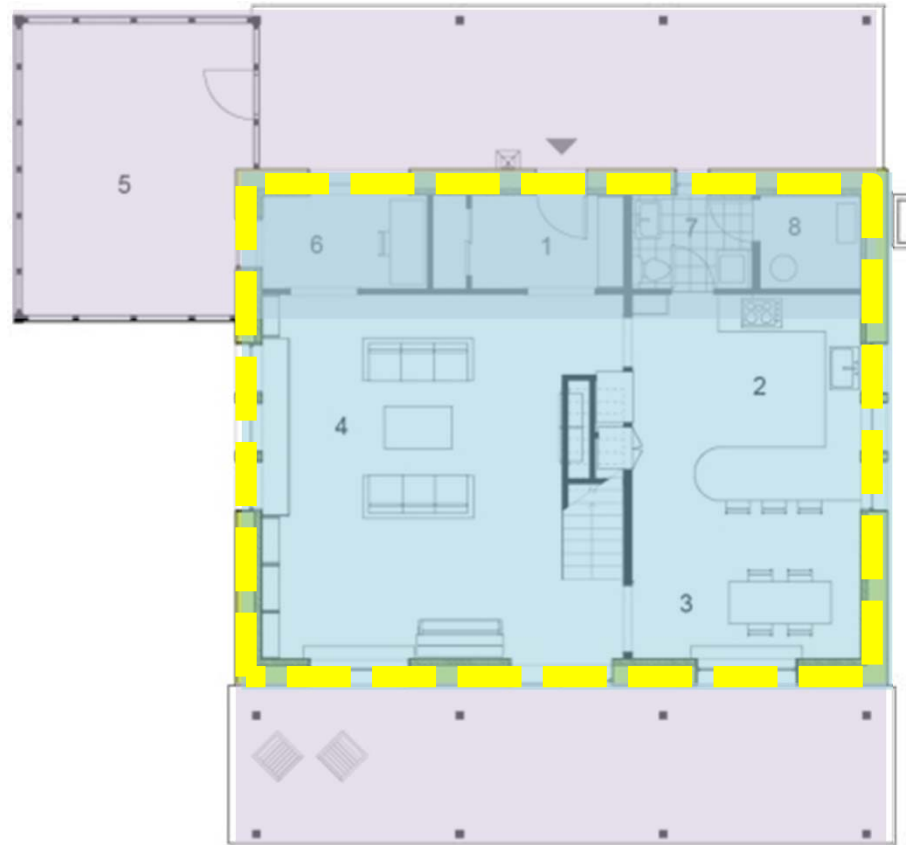
Site: Urban neighborhood

SCRANTON PASSIVE HOUSE



Site: Urban neighborhood

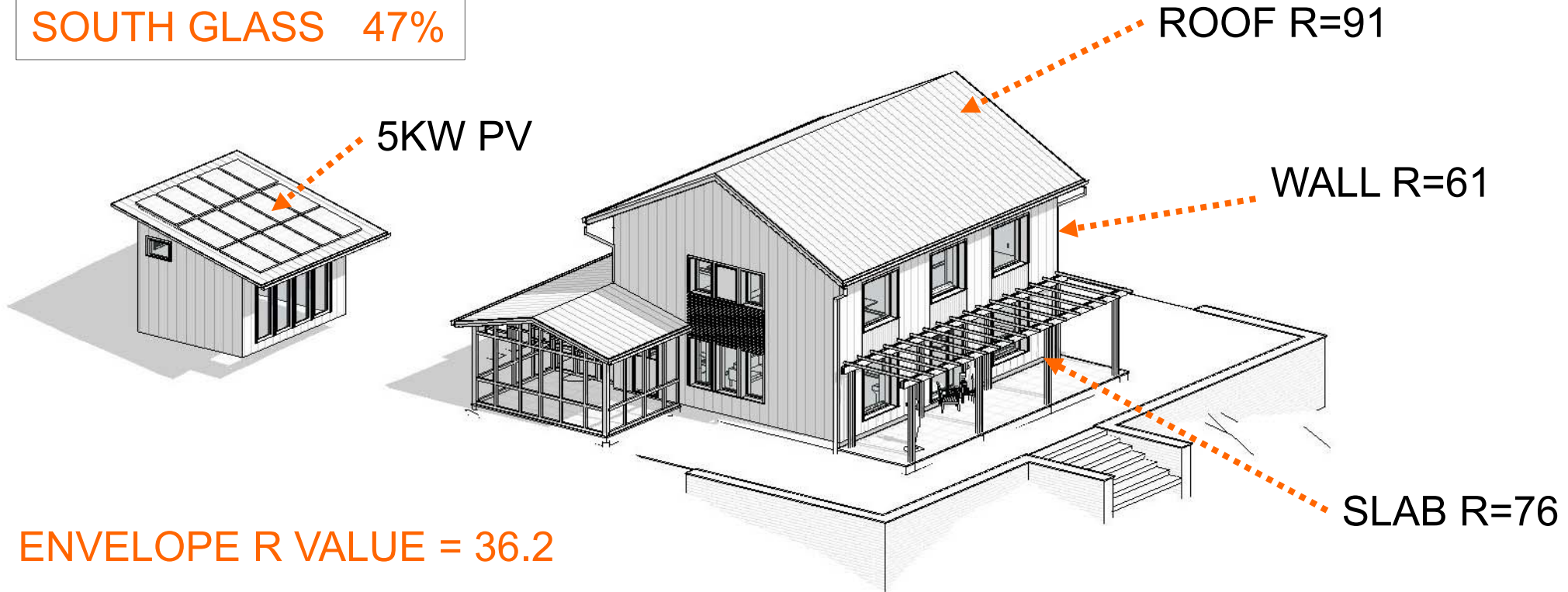
SCRANTON PASSIVE HOUSE



SCRANTON PASSIVE HOUSE

MORPHOLOGY

SVR 0.32
GLASS 14%
SOUTH GLASS 47%



GENERAL INFO

SCRANTON, PA
2,153 SQFT
CLIMATE ZONE 5/6
HERS 28
PV TO ZERO 5KW

MECHANICAL

BALANCED VENTILATION	RENEWAIRE ERV
HEAT / COOL	MITSUBISHI ASHP
HOT WATER	GE HWHP
WINDOWS	INTUS EFORTE

PASSIVE HOUSE METRICS

ANNUAL HEAT DEMAND	4.52 KBTU/(FT2YR)
HEAT LOAD	2.75 KBTU/(FT2YR)
PRIMARY ENERGY	31.5 KBTU/(FT2YR)
AIR TIGHTNESS	0.47ACH@50PA
TREATED FLOOR AREA	1,750 SQFT.

SCRANTON PASSIVE HOUSE

Passive house of the year
Logo and quote



SCRANTON PASSIVE HOUSE



SCRANTON PASSIVE HOUSE



SCRANTON PASSIVE HOUSE



SCRANTON PASSIVE HOUSE



**“It is
beautifully
designed,
warm/cool,
cheap to
run, silent,
and
comfy.”**

Declan Mulhall, Homeowner

SCRANTON PASSIVE HOUSE



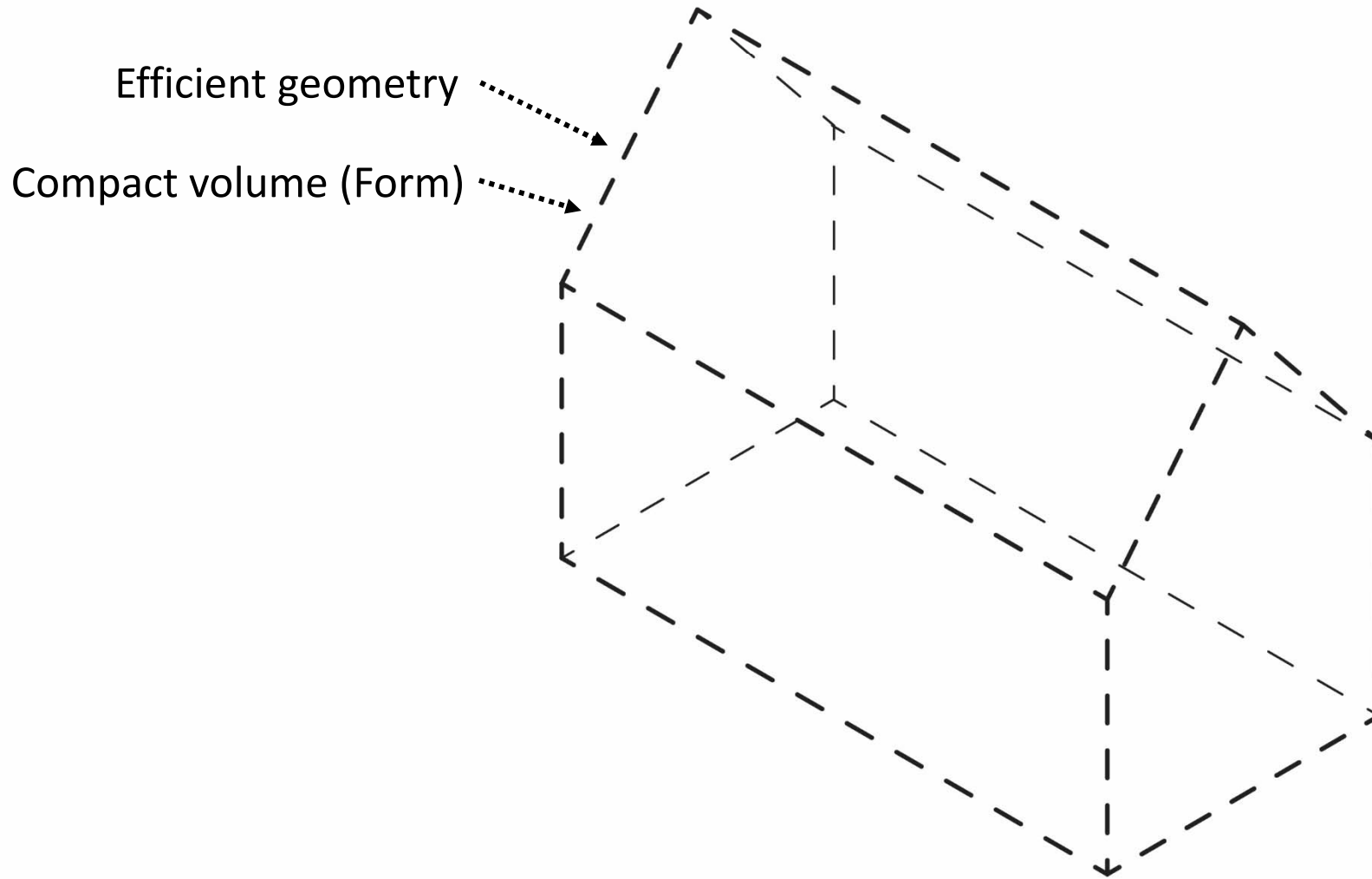
SCRANTON PASSIVE HOUSE



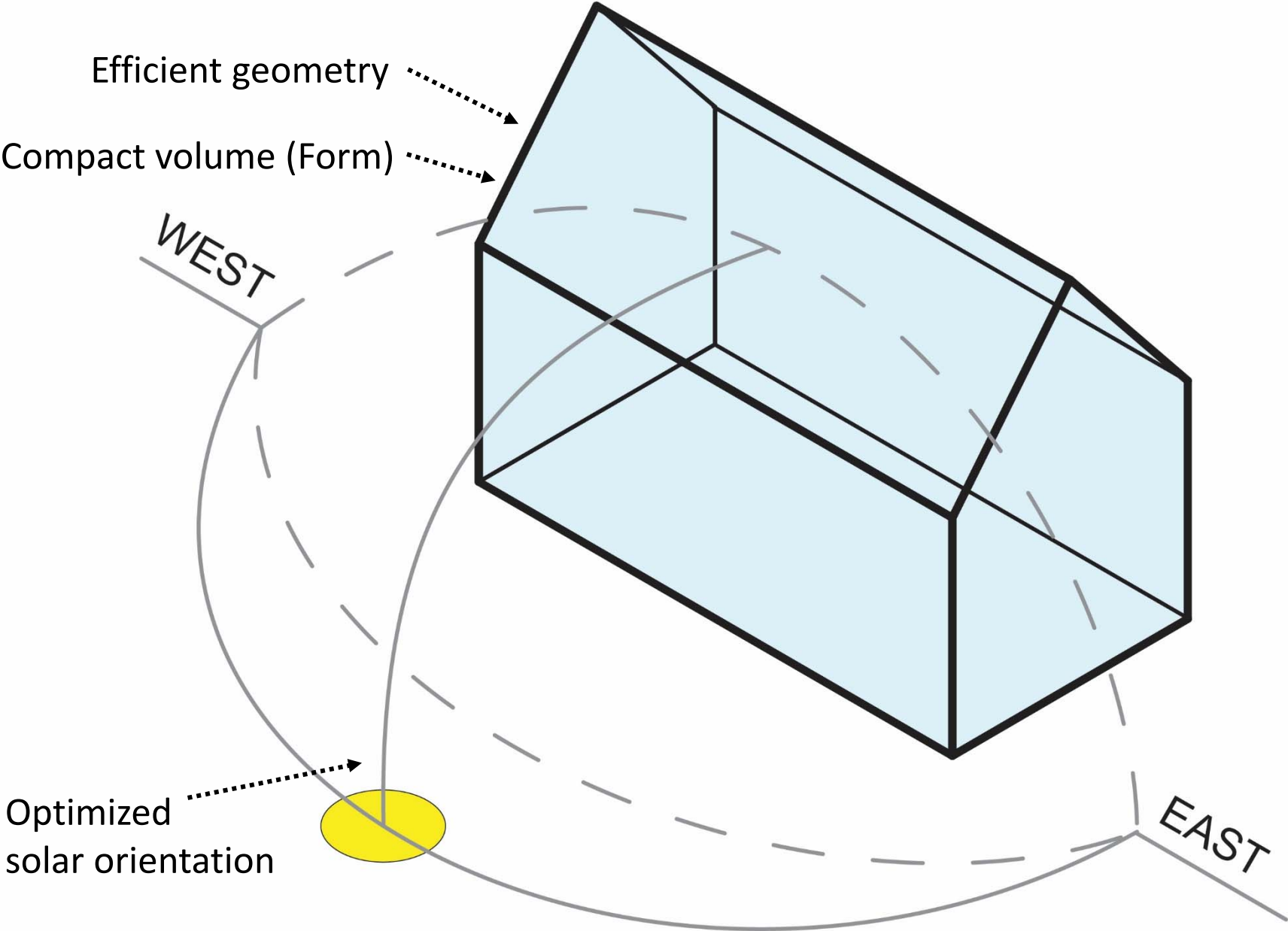
SCRANTON PASSIVE HOUSE



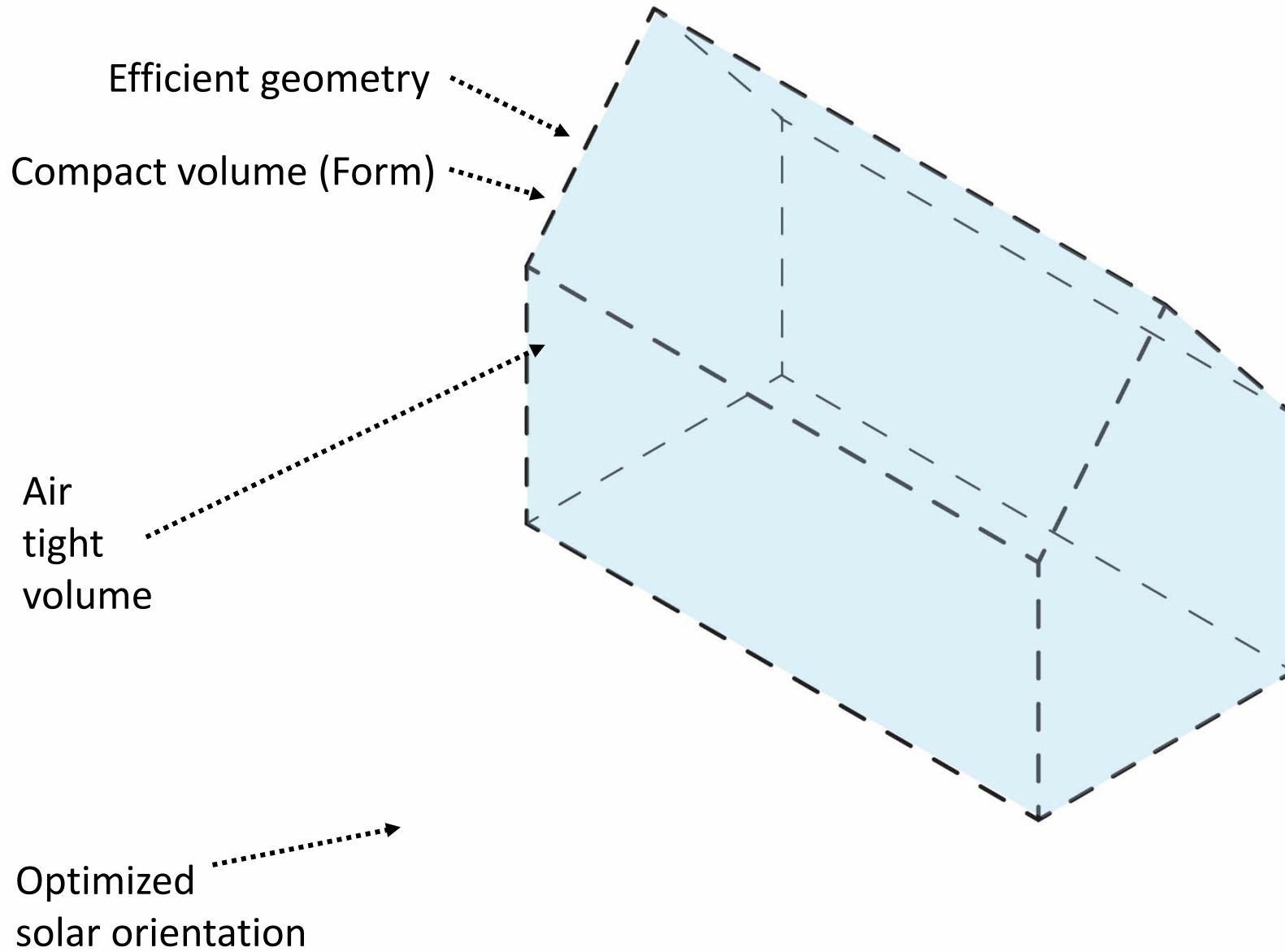
OPTIMIZED BUILDING MORPHOLOGY



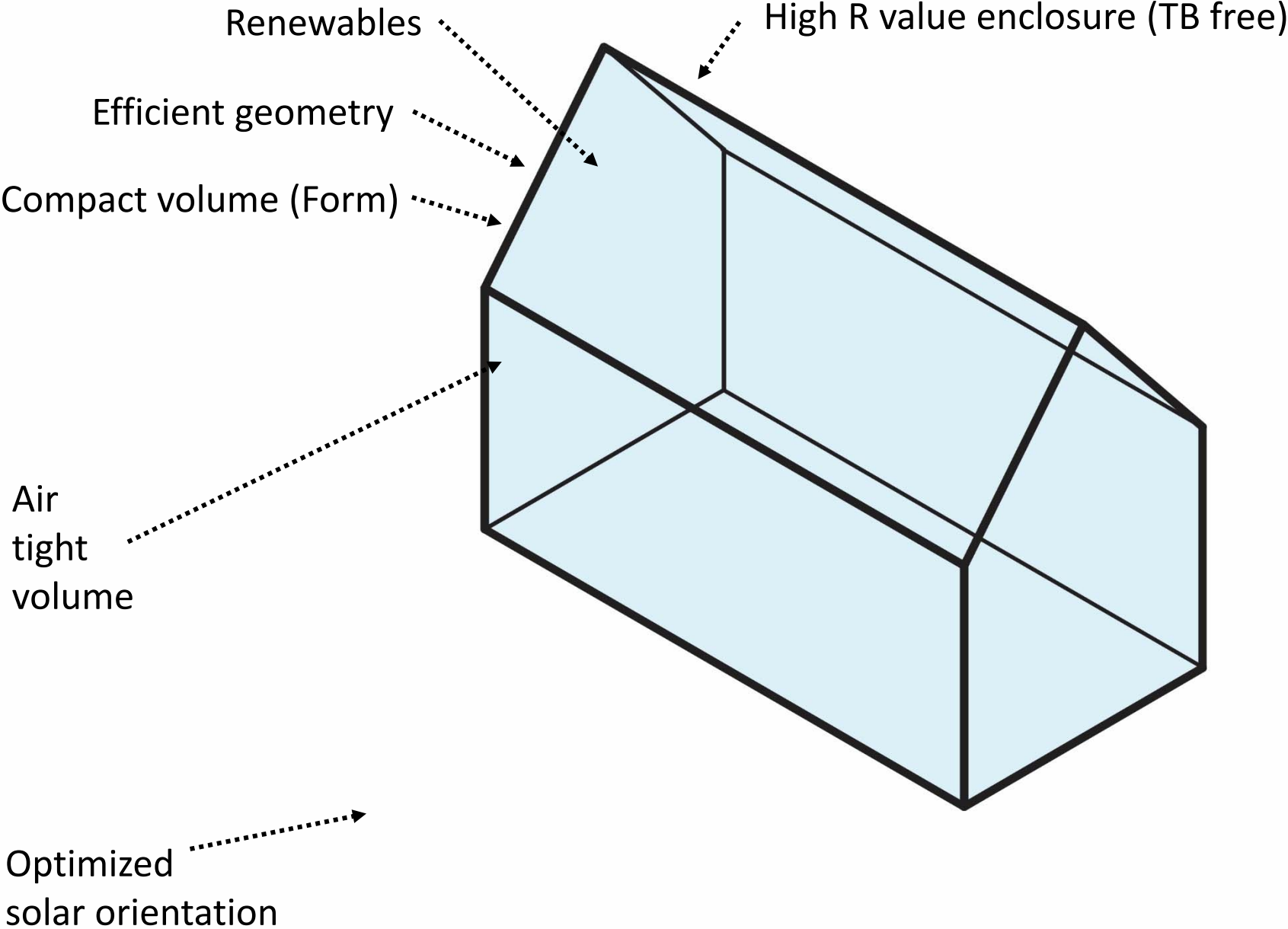
OPTIMIZED BUILDING MORPHOLOGY



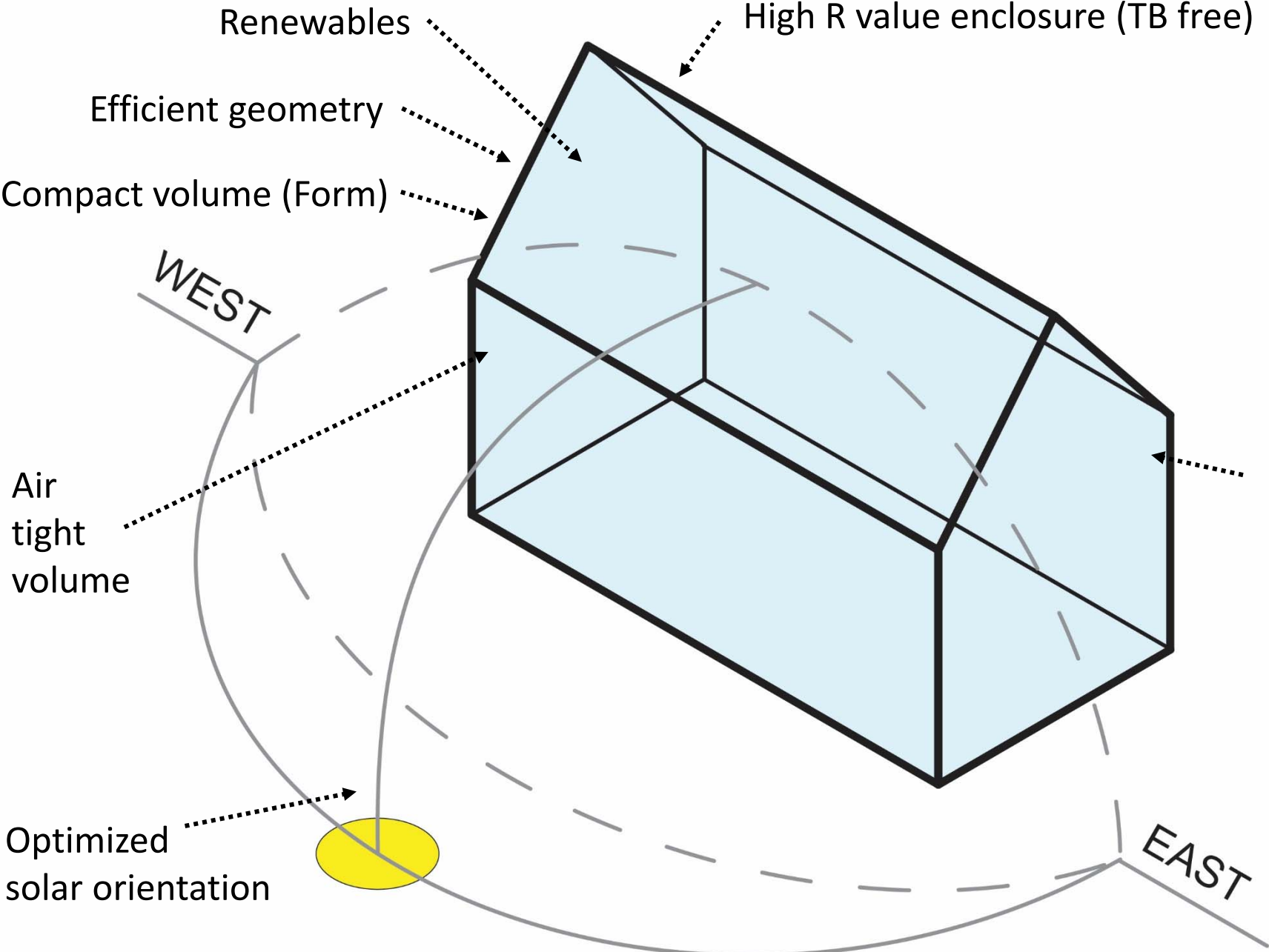
OPTIMIZED BUILDING MORPHOLOGY



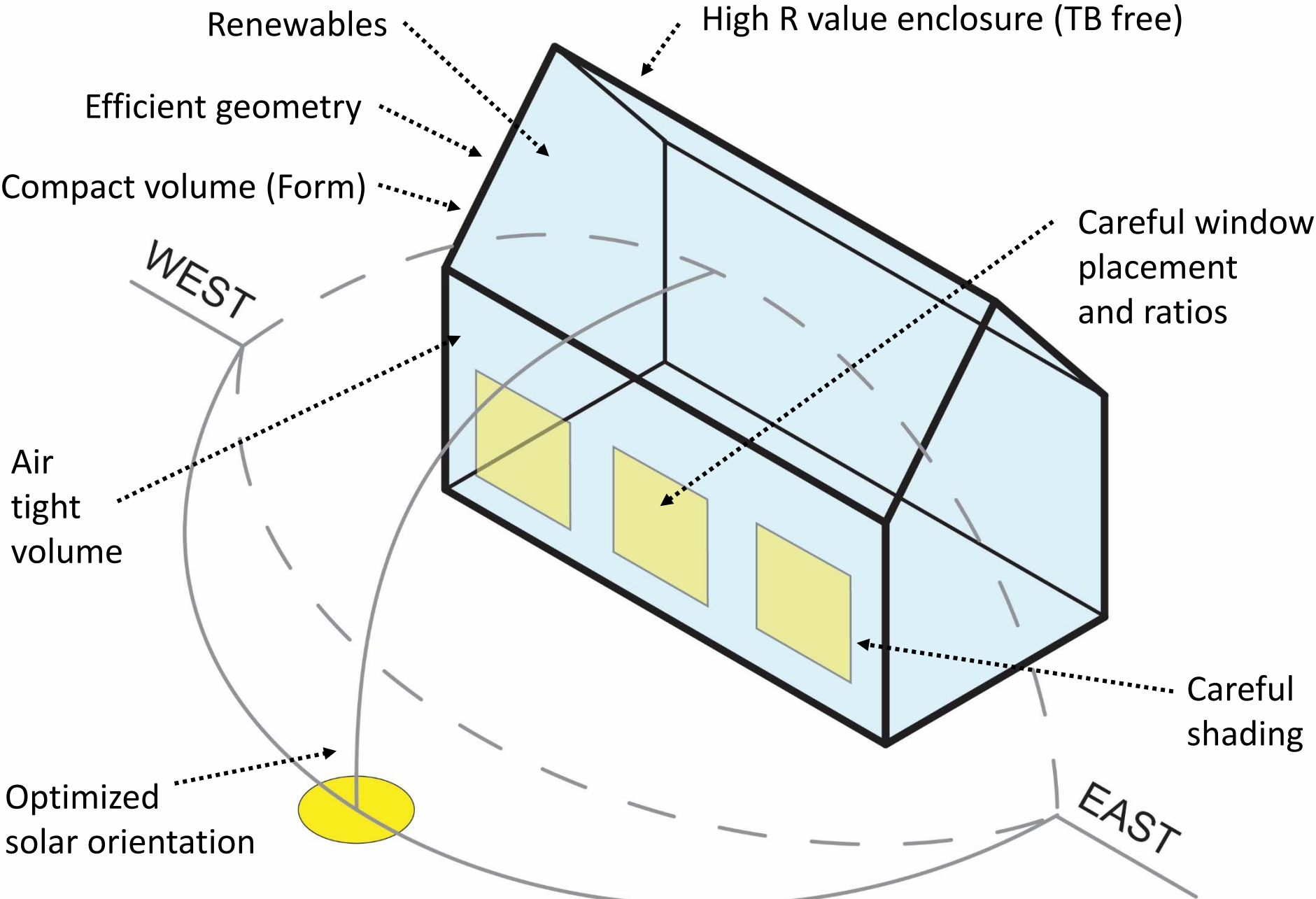
OPTIMIZED BUILDING MORPHOLOGY



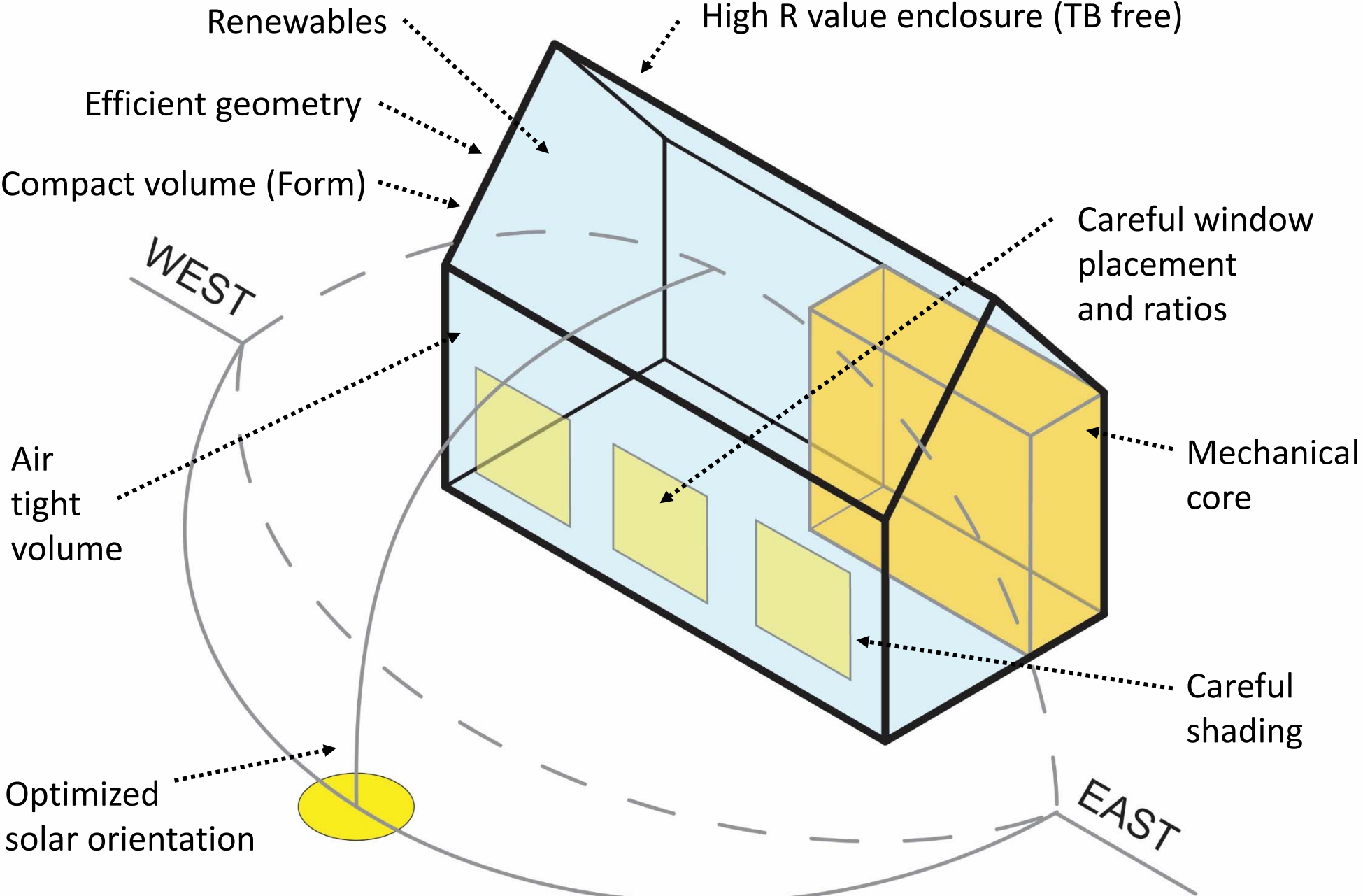
OPTIMIZED BUILDING MORPHOLOGY



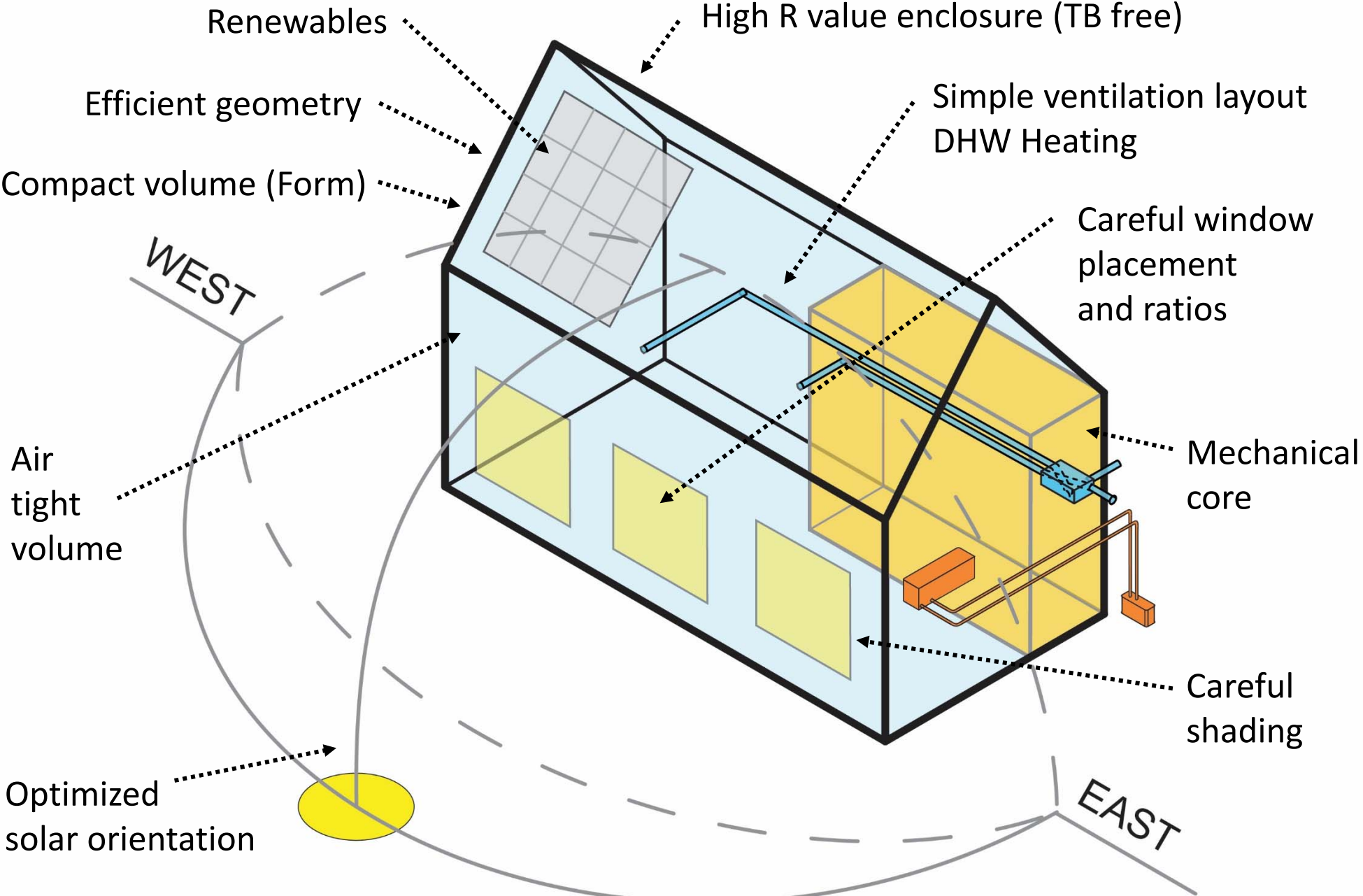
OPTIMIZED BUILDING MORPHOLOGY



OPTIMIZED BUILDING MORPHOLOGY



OPTIMIZED BUILDING MORPHOLOGY



DESIGN PARAMETERS

A Science / Quantitative

Orientation

Compact volume (Form)

Efficient geometry (SVR)

R value

Glazing placement

Glazing ratios

Shading

Thermal bridging

Air tightness

Ventilation

Water management

Vapor management

System design

Equipment efficiency

Renewables

DESIGN PARAMETERS

A Science / Quantitative

Orientation
Compact volume (Form)
Efficient geometry (SVR)
R value
Glazing placement
Glazing ratios
Shading
Thermal bridging
Air tightness
Ventilation
Water management
Vapor management
System design
Equipment efficiency
Renewables

B Architecture / Qualitative

Place
Landscape
Aesthetics
Order
Technology
Social patterns
Culture
Structure
Materials
Experience
Comfort
Health
Light
Sound
Space



LOW ENERGY BUILDING DESIGN MAP

A Science / Quantitative

Orientation>

Compact volume (Form)>

Efficient geometry (SVR)>

R value>

Glazing placement>

Glazing ratios>

Shading>

Thermal bridging>

Air tightness>

Ventilation>

Water management>

Vapor management>

System design>

Equipment efficiency>

Renewables>

B Architecture / Qualitative

Place>

Landscape>

Aesthetics>

Order>

Technology>

Social patterns>

Culture>

Structure>

Materials>

Experience>

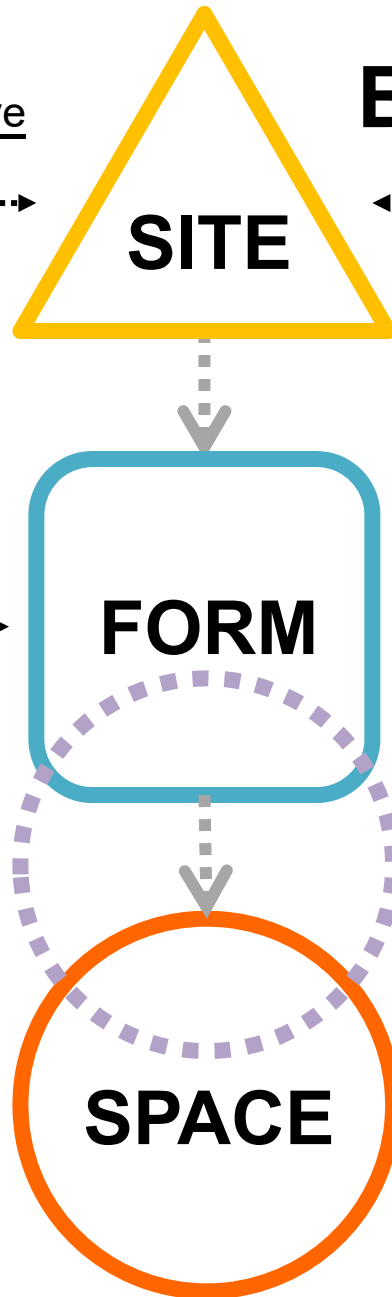
Comfort>

Health>

Light>

Sound>

Space>

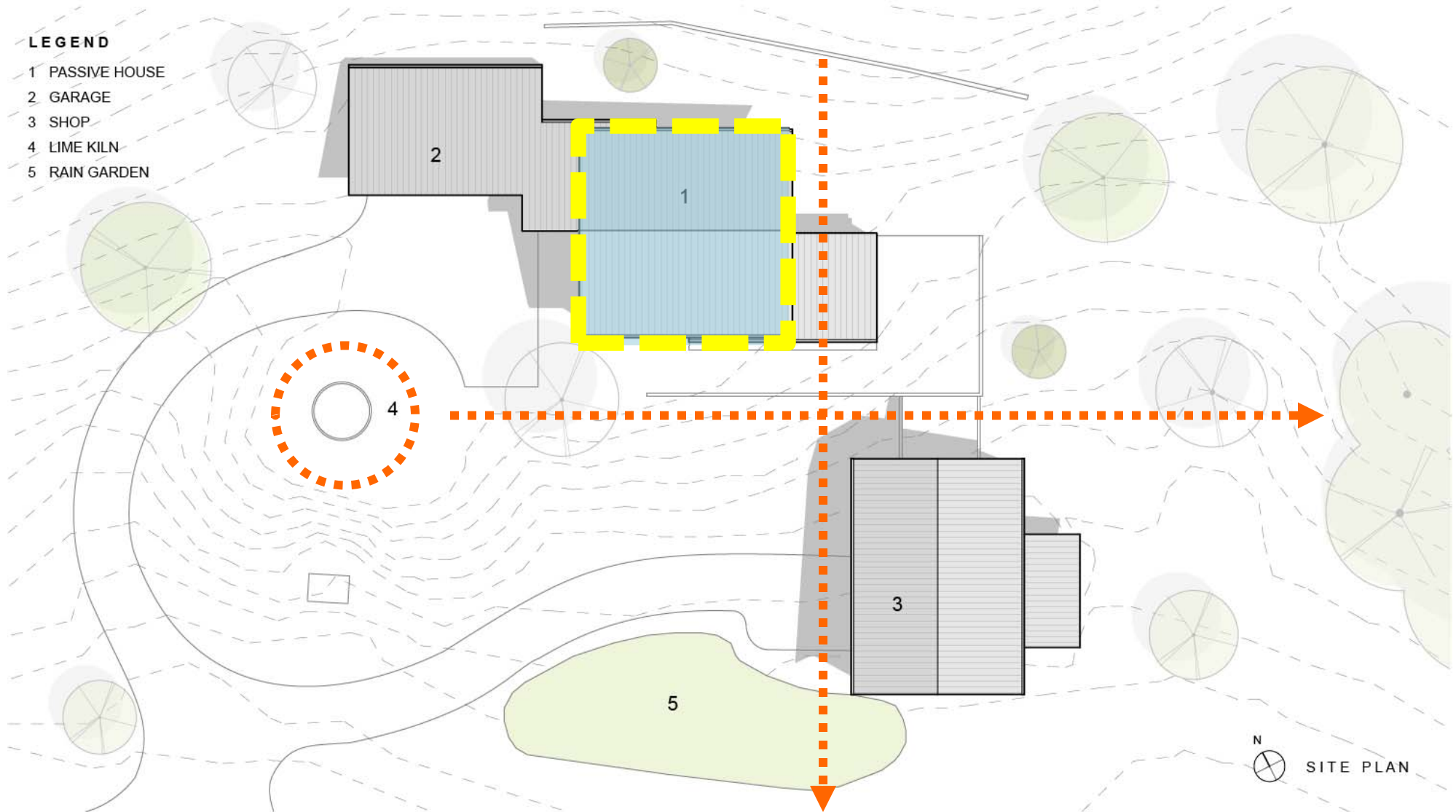


Case Study 2

SOEDER PASSIVE HOUSE

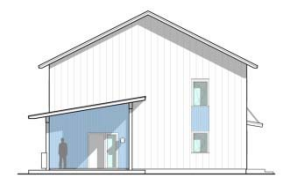
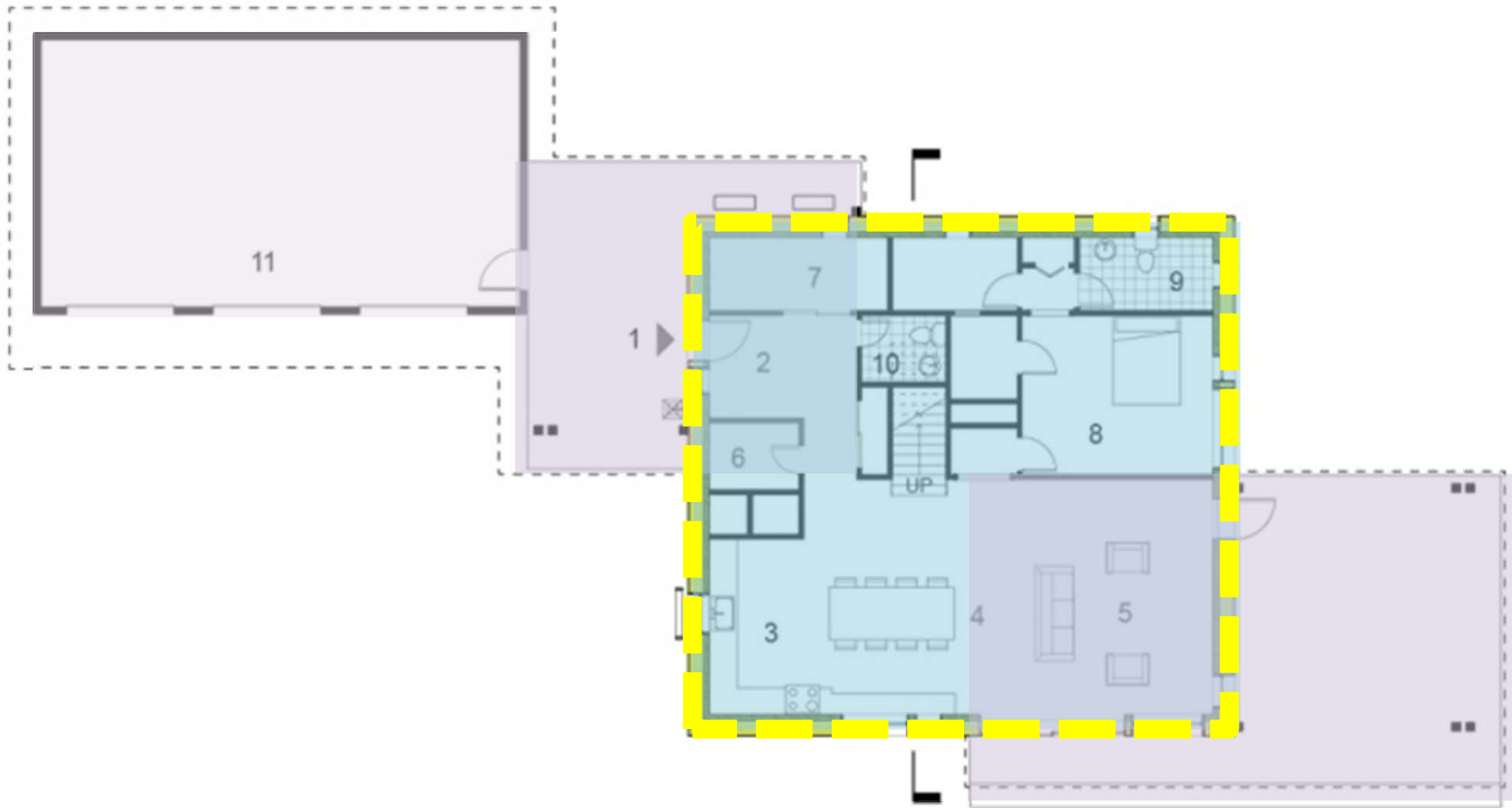
LEGEND

- 1 PASSIVE HOUSE
- 2 GARAGE
- 3 SHOP
- 4 LIME KILN
- 5 RAIN GARDEN



Site: Rural farm country with views

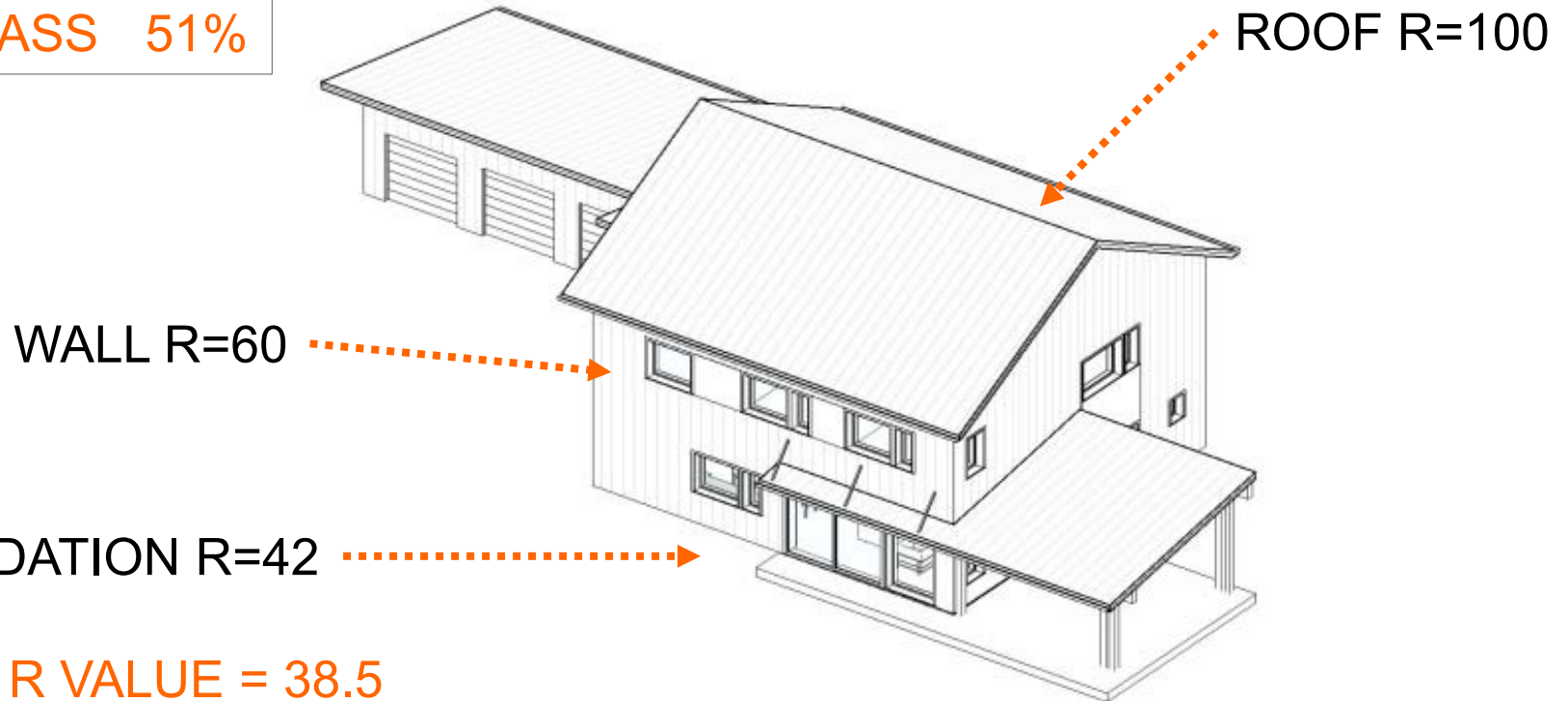
SOEDER PASSIVE HOUSE



SOEDER PASSIVE HOUSE

MORPHOLOGY

SVR	0.32
GLASS	14%
SOUTH GLASS	51%



ENVELOPE R VALUE = 38.5

GENERAL INFO

BECHTELSVILLE, PA
2,600 SQFT
CLIMATE ZONE 5/6
HERS 30
PV TO ZERO 6KW

MECHANICAL

BALANCED VENTILATION	ZEHNDER 350
HEAT / COOL	MITSUBISHI ASHP
HOT WATER	GE HWHP
WINDOWS	INTUS EFORTE

PASSIVE HOUSE METRICS

ANNUAL HEAT DEMAND	4.75 KBTU/(FT2YR)
HEAT LOAD	2.84 KBTU/(FT2YR)
PRIMARY ENERGY	34.5 KBTU/(FT2YR)
AIR TIGHTNESS	0.22 ACH@50PA
TREATED FLOOR AREA	2,440 SQFT.

SOEDER PASSIVE HOUSE



SOEDER PASSIVE HOUSE

“My favorite thing is the **peace of mind** that comes with a high performance building, knowing that we didn't compromise when it comes to the environmental impact.

Shawn Soeder



SOEDER PASSIVE HOUSE

Quote from chris mctaggart



SOEDER PASSIVE HOUSE

”Our house has been extremely comfortable! Both my wife and I feel the main living spaces tend to be the right temperature and humidity through all the seasons. We do have one upstairs bedroom that tends to be too warm at times, and that takes some attention (door open during the day, sometimes use a fan).”

Shawn Soeder



SOEDER PASSIVE HOUSE



SOEDER PASSIVE HOUSE



SOEDER PASSIVE HOUSE

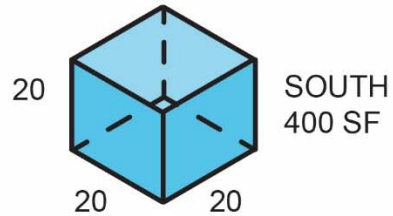


SOEDER PASSIVE HOUSE



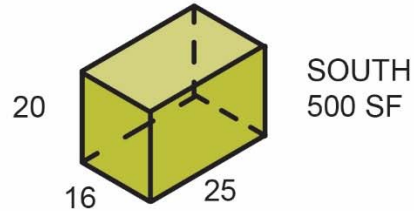
SVR STUDY

A1



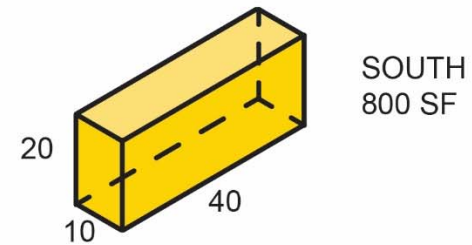
$$\text{SFA} : \frac{2400}{\text{VOL} : 8000} = .300$$

A2



$$\text{SFA} : \frac{2440}{\text{VOL} : 8000} = .305$$

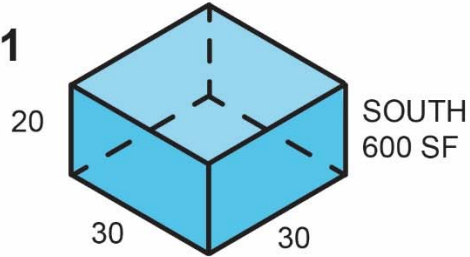
A3



SQFT = 800

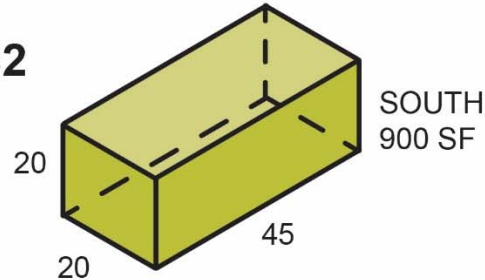
$$\text{SFA} : \frac{2600}{\text{VOL} : 8000} = .325$$

B1



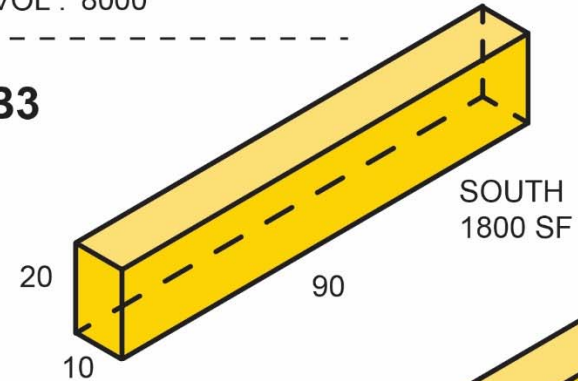
$$\text{SFA} : \frac{4200}{\text{VOL} : 18000} = .233$$

B2



$$\text{SFA} : \frac{4400}{\text{VOL} : 18000} = .244$$

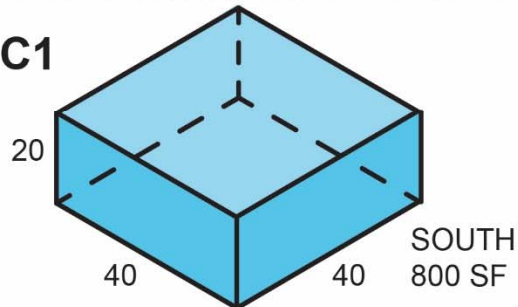
B3



SQFT = 1800

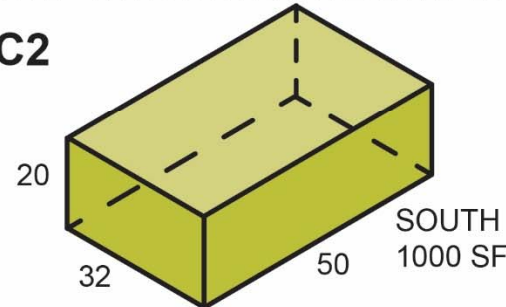
$$\text{SFA} : \frac{5800}{\text{VOL} : 18000} = .322$$

C1



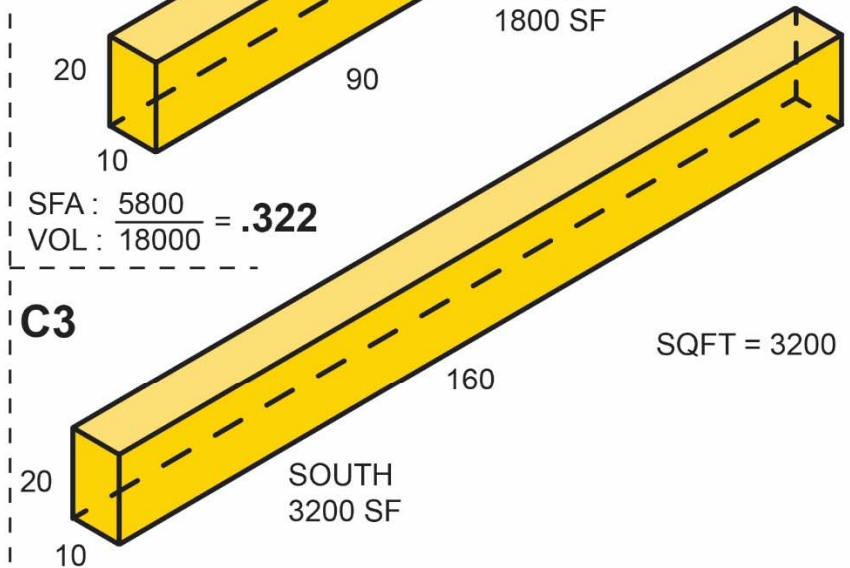
$$\text{SFA} : \frac{6400}{\text{VOL} : 32000} = .200$$

C2



$$\text{SFA} : \frac{6480}{\text{VOL} : 32000} = .203$$

C3



SQFT = 3200

$$\text{SFA} : \frac{10000}{\text{VOL} : 32000} = .313$$

800	ft ²	Requirements	Fulfilled?*
5.20	kBTU/(ft ² yr)	88% of 5.90 kBTU/(ft ² yr)	yes
4.41	BTU/(hr.ft ²)	96% of 4.60 BTU/(hr.ft ²)	yes
0.92	kBTU/(ft ² yr)	37% of 2.50 kBTU/(ft ² yr)	yes
2.23	BTU/(hr.ft ²)	54% of 4.10 BTU/(hr.ft ²)	yes
	%	-	-
53.9	kBTU/(ft ² yr)	101% of 53.2 kBTU/(ft ² yr)	no
15.3	kBTU/(ft ² yr)	-	-
	kBTU/(ft ² yr)	-	-
0.6	1/h	0.6 1/h	yes

* empty field: data missing; -: no requirement

no

800	ft ²	Requirements	Fulfilled?*
5.74	kBTU/(ft ² yr)	97% of 5.90 kBTU/(ft ² yr)	yes
4.68	BTU/(hr.ft ²)	102% of 4.60 BTU/(hr.ft ²)	-
1.00	kBTU/(ft ² yr)	40% of 2.50 kBTU/(ft ² yr)	yes
2.31	BTU/(hr.ft ²)	56% of 4.10 BTU/(hr.ft ²)	yes
	%	-	-
56.4	kBTU/(ft ² yr)	106% of 53.2 kBTU/(ft ² yr)	no
16.2	kBTU/(ft ² yr)	-	-
	kBTU/(ft ² yr)	-	-
0.6	1/h	0.6 1/h	yes

* empty field: data missing; -: no requirement

no

800	ft ²	Requirements	Fulfilled?*
6.61	kBTU/(ft ² yr)	112% of 5.90 kBTU/(ft ² yr)	no
5.03	BTU/(hr.ft ²)	109% of 4.60 BTU/(hr.ft ²)	no
0.93	kBTU/(ft ² yr)	37% of 2.50 kBTU/(ft ² yr)	yes
2.27	BTU/(hr.ft ²)	55% of 4.10 BTU/(hr.ft ²)	yes
	%	-	-
55.1	kBTU/(ft ² yr)	104% of 53.2 kBTU/(ft ² yr)	no
16.5	kBTU/(ft ² yr)	-	-
	kBTU/(ft ² yr)	-	-
0.6	1/h	0.6 1/h	yes

* empty field: data missing; -: no requirement

no

1800	ft ²	Requirements	Fulfilled?*
4.08	kBTU/(ft ² yr)	69% of 5.90 kBTU/(ft ² yr)	yes
3.67	BTU/(hr.ft ²)	80% of 4.60 BTU/(hr.ft ²)	yes
0.14	kBTU/(ft ² yr)	6% of 2.50 kBTU/(ft ² yr)	yes
0.98	BTU/(hr.ft ²)	24% of 4.10 BTU/(hr.ft ²)	yes
	%	-	-
25.7	kBTU/(ft ² yr)	48% of 53.2 kBTU/(ft ² yr)	yes
8.8	kBTU/(ft ² yr)	-	-
	kBTU/(ft ² yr)	-	-
0.6	1/h	0.6 1/h	yes

* empty field: data missing; -: no requirement

yes

1800	ft ²	Requirements	Fulfilled?*
5.49	kBTU/(ft ² yr)	93% of 5.90 kBTU/(ft ² yr)	yes
4.42	BTU/(hr.ft ²)	96% of 4.60 BTU/(hr.ft ²)	yes
0.11	kBTU/(ft ² yr)	4% of 2.50 kBTU/(ft ² yr)	yes
1.11	BTU/(hr.ft ²)	27% of 4.10 BTU/(hr.ft ²)	yes
	%	-	-
31.8	kBTU/(ft ² yr)	60% of 53.2 kBTU/(ft ² yr)	yes
14.8	kBTU/(ft ² yr)	-	-
	kBTU/(ft ² yr)	-	-
0.6	1/h	0.6 1/h	yes

* empty field: data missing; -: no requirement

yes

1800	ft ²	Requirements	Fulfilled?*
6.79	kBTU/(ft ² yr)	115% of 5.90 kBTU/(ft ² yr)	no
4.78	BTU/(hr.ft ²)	104% of 4.60 BTU/(hr.ft ²)	no
0.16	kBTU/(ft ² yr)	6% of 2.50 kBTU/(ft ² yr)	yes
1.09	BTU/(hr.ft ²)	27% of 4.10 BTU/(hr.ft ²)	yes
	%	-	-
28.1	kBTU/(ft ² yr)	53% of 53.2 kBTU/(ft ² yr)	yes
11.1	kBTU/(ft ² yr)	-	-
	kBTU/(ft ² yr)	-	-
0.6	1/h	0.6 1/h	yes

* empty field: data missing; -: no requirement

no

3200	ft ²	Requirements	Fulfilled?*
2.58	kBTU/(ft ² yr)	44% of 5.90 kBTU/(ft ² yr)	yes
3.25	BTU/(hr.ft ²)	71% of 4.60 BTU/(hr.ft ²)	yes
0.06	kBTU/(ft ² yr)	2% of 2.50 kBTU/(ft ² yr)	yes
0.64	BTU/(hr.ft ²)	16% of 4.10 BTU/(hr.ft ²)	yes
	%	-	-
16.2	kBTU/(ft ² yr)	30% of 53.2 kBTU/(ft ² yr)	yes
6.6	kBTU/(ft ² yr)	-	-
	kBTU/(ft ² yr)	-	-
0.6	1/h	0.6 1/h	yes

* empty field: data missing; -: no requirement

yes

3200	ft ²	Requirements	Fulfilled?*
51.11	kBTU/(ft ² yr)	866% of 5.90 kBTU/(ft ² yr)	no
27.00	BTU/(hr.ft ²)	587% of 4.60 BTU/(hr.ft ²)	no
5.11	kBTU/(ft ² yr)	204% of 2.50 kBTU/(ft ² yr)	no
5.37	BTU/(hr.ft ²)	131% of 4.10 BTU/(hr.ft ²)	no
	%	-	-
148.7	kBTU/(ft ² yr)	280% of 53.2 kBTU/(ft ² yr)	no
66.7	kBTU/(ft ² yr)	-	-
	kBTU/(ft ² yr)	-	-
0.6	1/h	0.6 1/h	yes

* empty field: data missing; -: no requirement

no

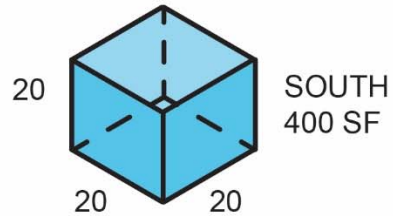
3200	ft ²	Requirements	Fulfilled?*
5.87	kBTU/(ft ² yr)	99% of 5.90 kBTU/(ft ² yr)	no
4.66	BTU/(hr.ft ²)	101% of 4.60 BTU/(hr.ft ²)	no
0.07	kBTU/(ft ² yr)	3% of 2.50 kBTU/(ft ² yr)	yes
0.79	BTU/(hr.ft ²)	19% of 4.10 BTU/(hr.ft ²)	yes
	%	-	-
19.0	kBTU/(ft ² yr)	36% of 53.2 kBTU/(ft ² yr)	yes
9.5	kBTU/(ft ² yr)	-	-
	kBTU/(ft ² yr)	-	-
0.6	1/h	0.6 1/h	yes

* empty field: data missing; -: no requirement

no

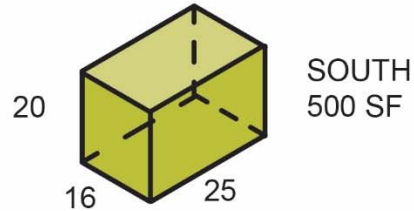
SVR STUDY

A1



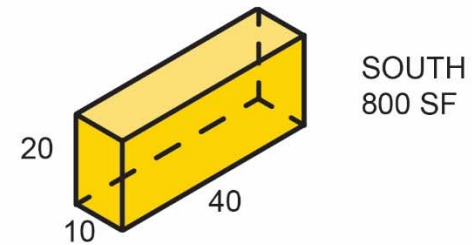
$$\text{SFA} : \frac{2400}{\text{VOL} : 8000} = .300$$

A2



$$\text{SFA} : \frac{2440}{\text{VOL} : 8000} = .305$$

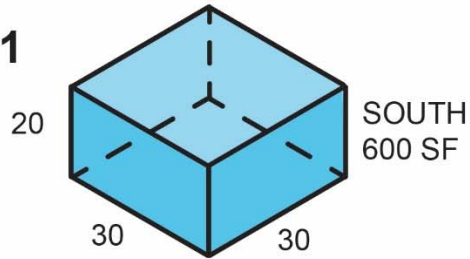
A3



SQFT = 800

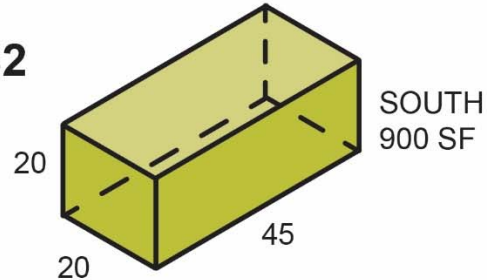
$$\text{SFA} : \frac{2600}{\text{VOL} : 8000} = .325$$

B1



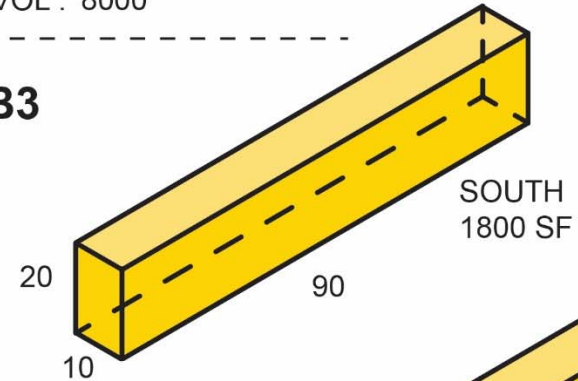
$$\text{SFA} : \frac{4200}{\text{VOL} : 18000} = .233$$

B2



$$\text{SFA} : \frac{4400}{\text{VOL} : 18000} = .244$$

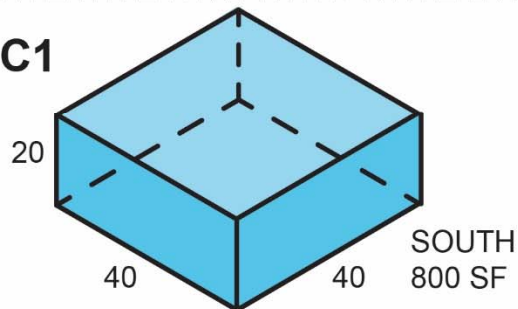
B3



SQFT = 1800

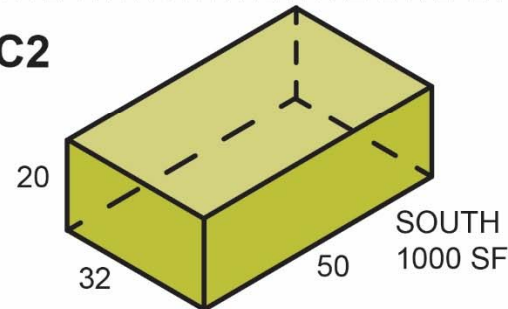
$$\text{SFA} : \frac{5800}{\text{VOL} : 18000} = .322$$

C1



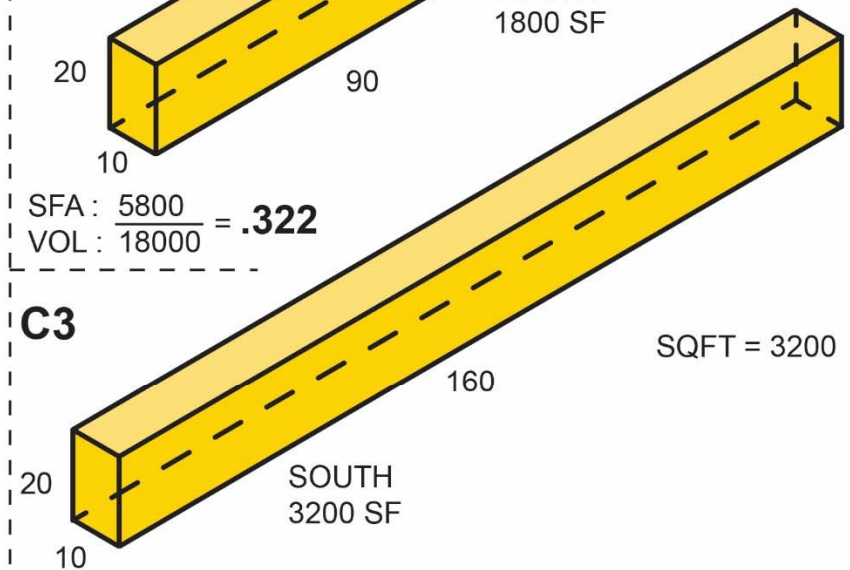
$$\text{SFA} : \frac{6400}{\text{VOL} : 32000} = .200$$

C2



$$\text{SFA} : \frac{6480}{\text{VOL} : 32000} = .203$$

C3

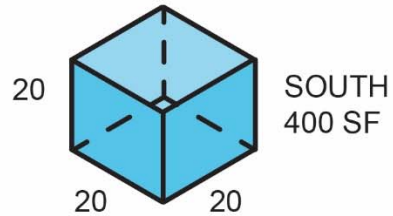


SQFT = 3200

$$\text{SFA} : \frac{10000}{\text{VOL} : 32000} = .313$$

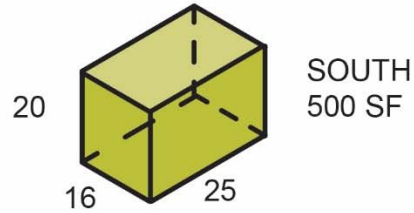
SVR STUDY

A1



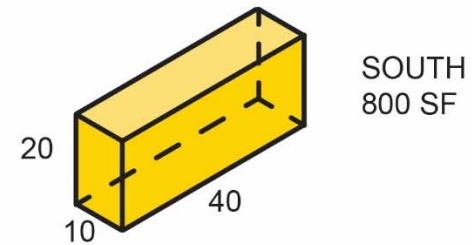
$$\text{SFA} : \frac{2400}{\text{VOL} : 8000} = .300$$

A2



$$\text{SFA} : \frac{2440}{\text{VOL} : 8000} = .305$$

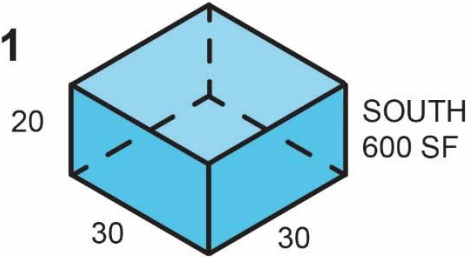
A3



$$\text{SFA} : \frac{2600}{\text{VOL} : 8000} = .325$$

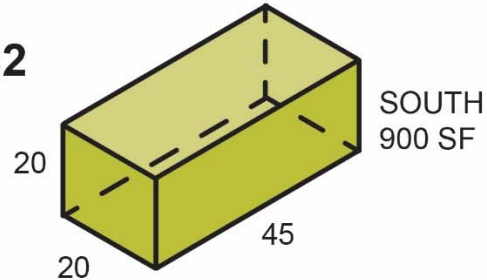
SQFT = 800

B1



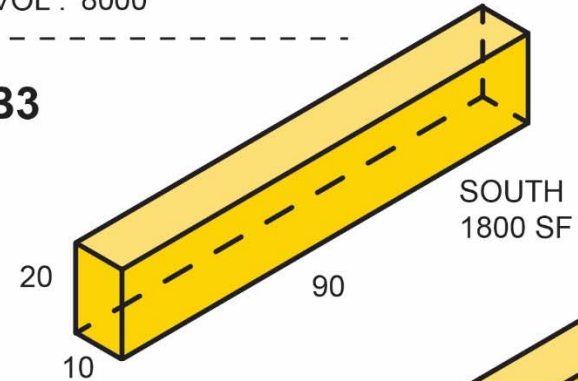
$$\text{SFA} : \frac{4200}{\text{VOL} : 18000} = .233$$

B2



$$\text{SFA} : \frac{4400}{\text{VOL} : 18000} = .244$$

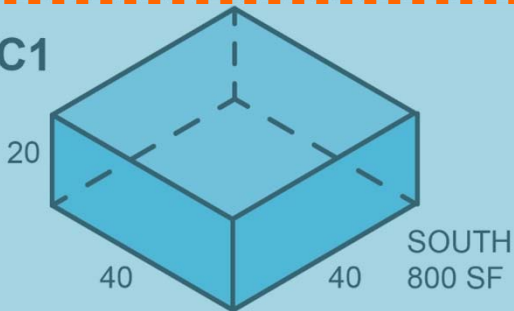
B3



$$\text{SFA} : \frac{5800}{\text{VOL} : 18000} = .322$$

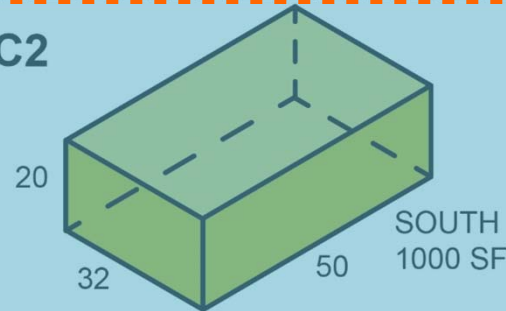
SQFT = 1800

C1



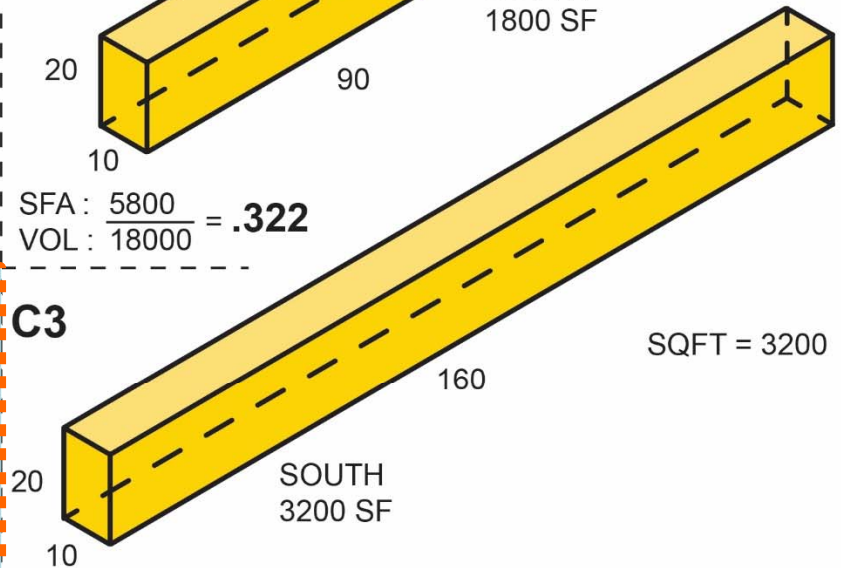
$$\text{SFA} : \frac{6400}{\text{VOL} : 32000} = .200$$

C2



$$\text{SFA} : \frac{6480}{\text{VOL} : 32000} = .203$$

C3

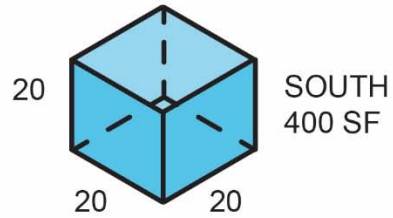


$$\text{SFA} : \frac{10000}{\text{VOL} : 32000} = .313$$

SQFT = 3200

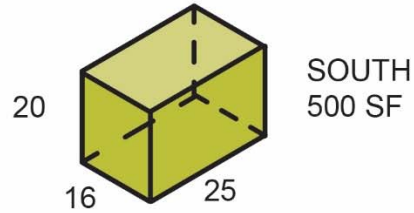
SVR STUDY

A1



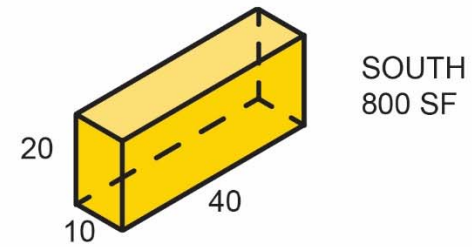
$$\text{SFA} : \frac{2400}{\text{VOL} : 8000} = .300$$

A2



$$\text{SFA} : \frac{2440}{\text{VOL} : 8000} = .305$$

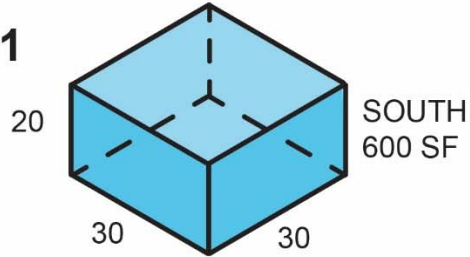
A3



$$\text{SFA} : \frac{2600}{\text{VOL} : 8000} = .325$$

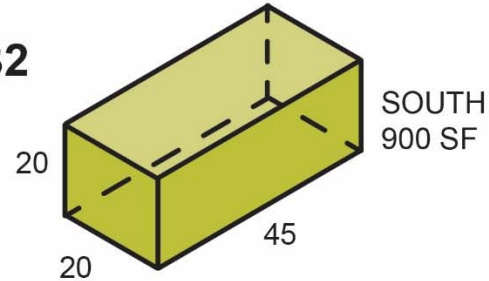
SQFT = 800

B1



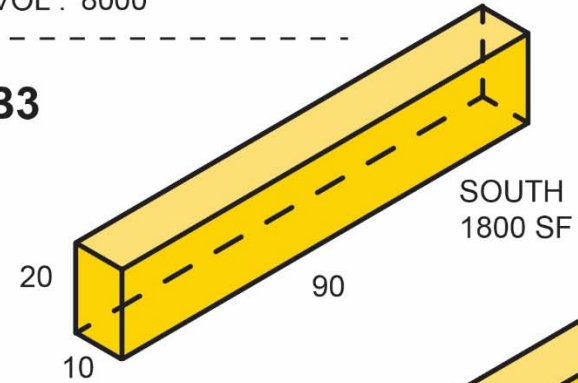
$$\text{SFA} : \frac{4200}{\text{VOL} : 18000} = .233$$

B2



$$\text{SFA} : \frac{4400}{\text{VOL} : 18000} = .244$$

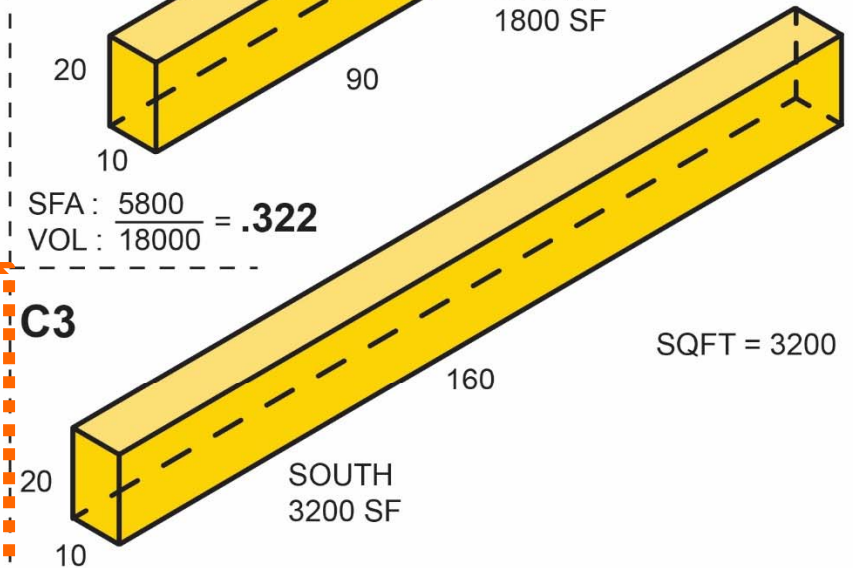
B3



$$\text{SFA} : \frac{5800}{\text{VOL} : 18000} = .322$$

SQFT = 1800

C3



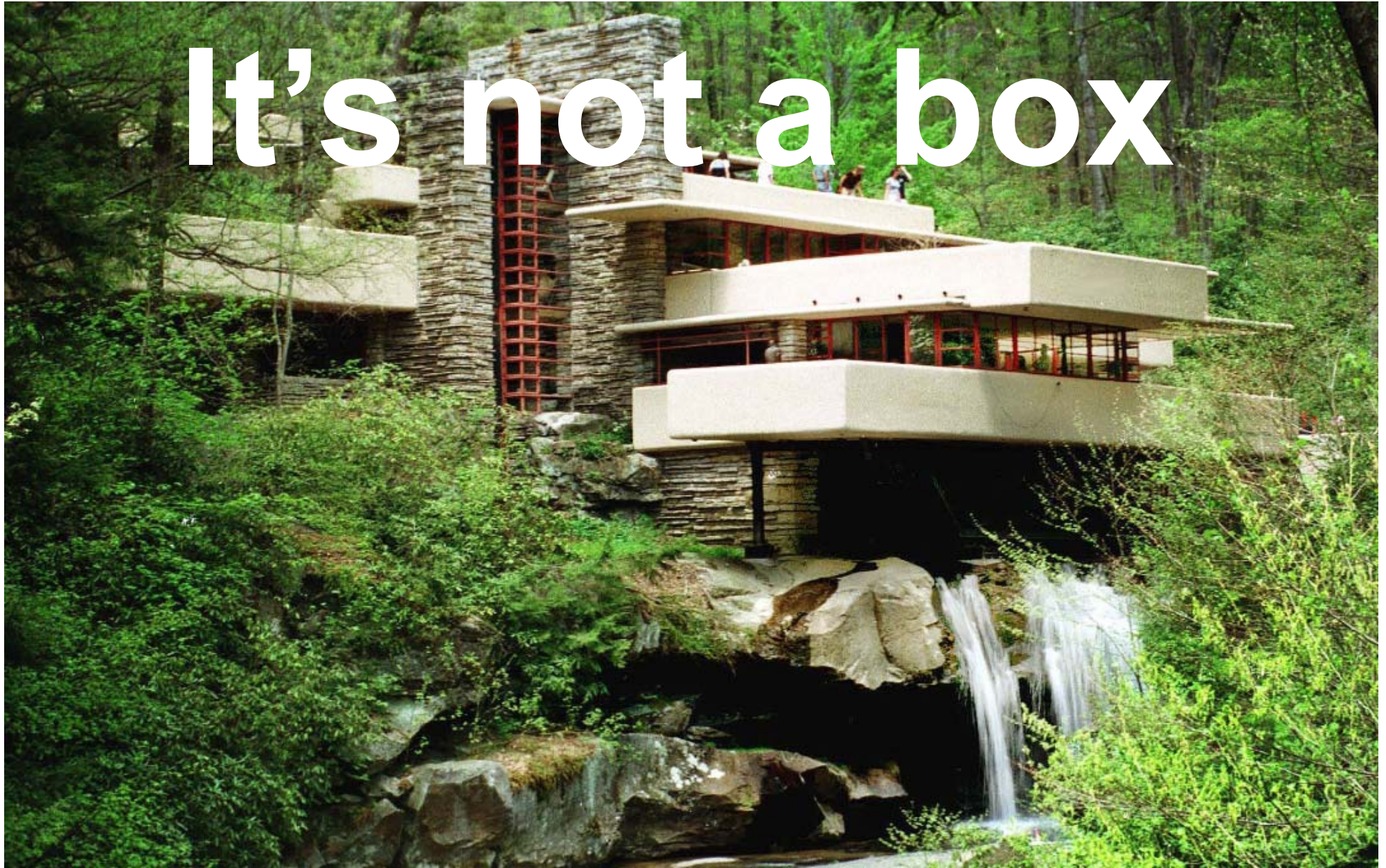
$$\text{SFA} : \frac{10000}{\text{VOL} : 32000} = .313$$

SQFT = 3200



It's a box

It's not a box



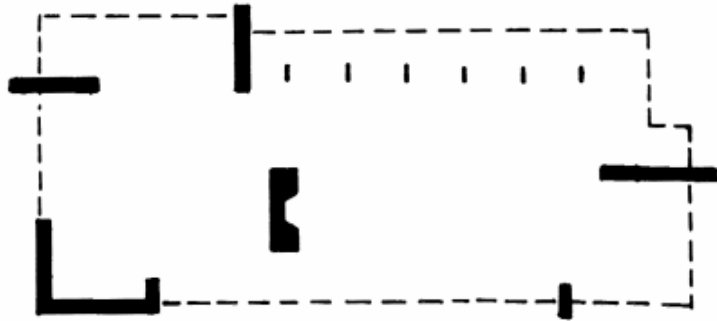
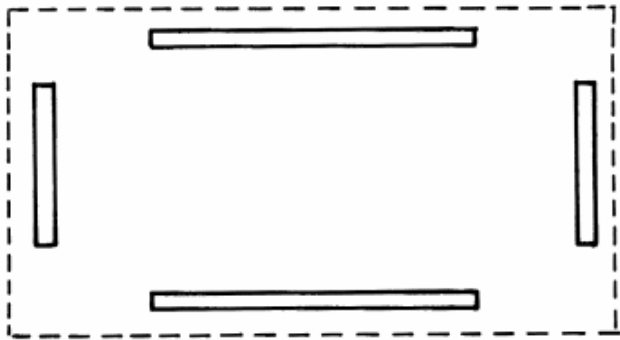
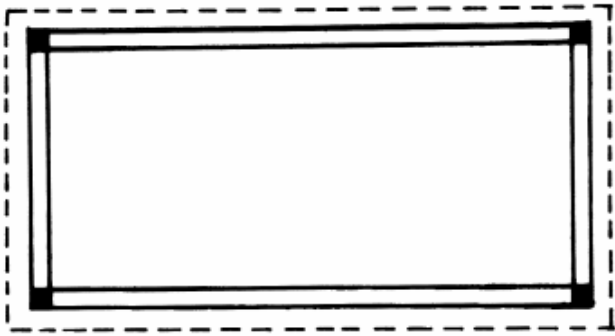
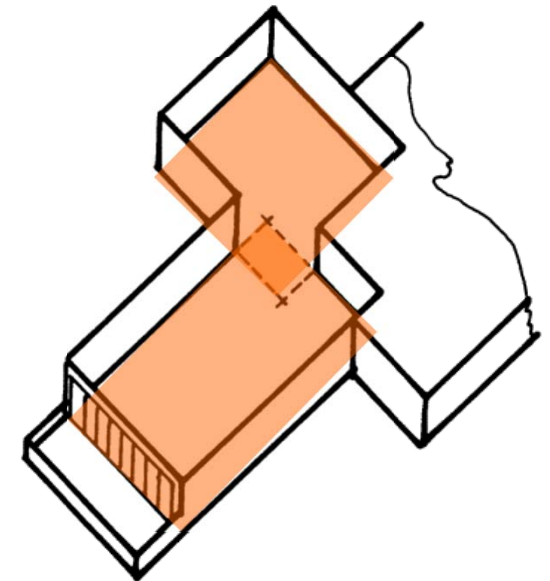
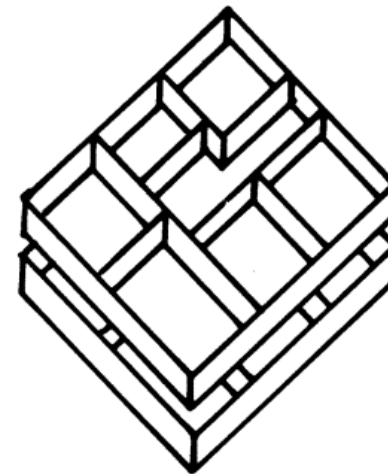
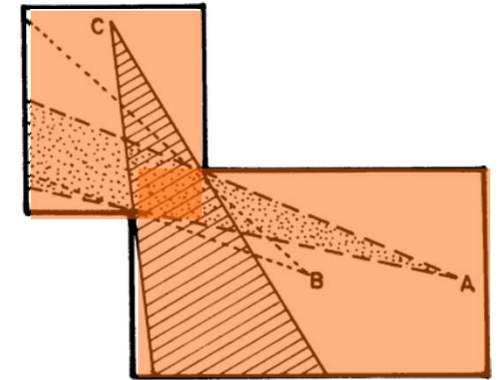
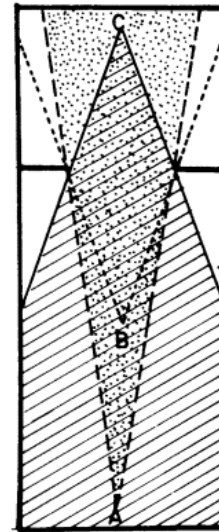
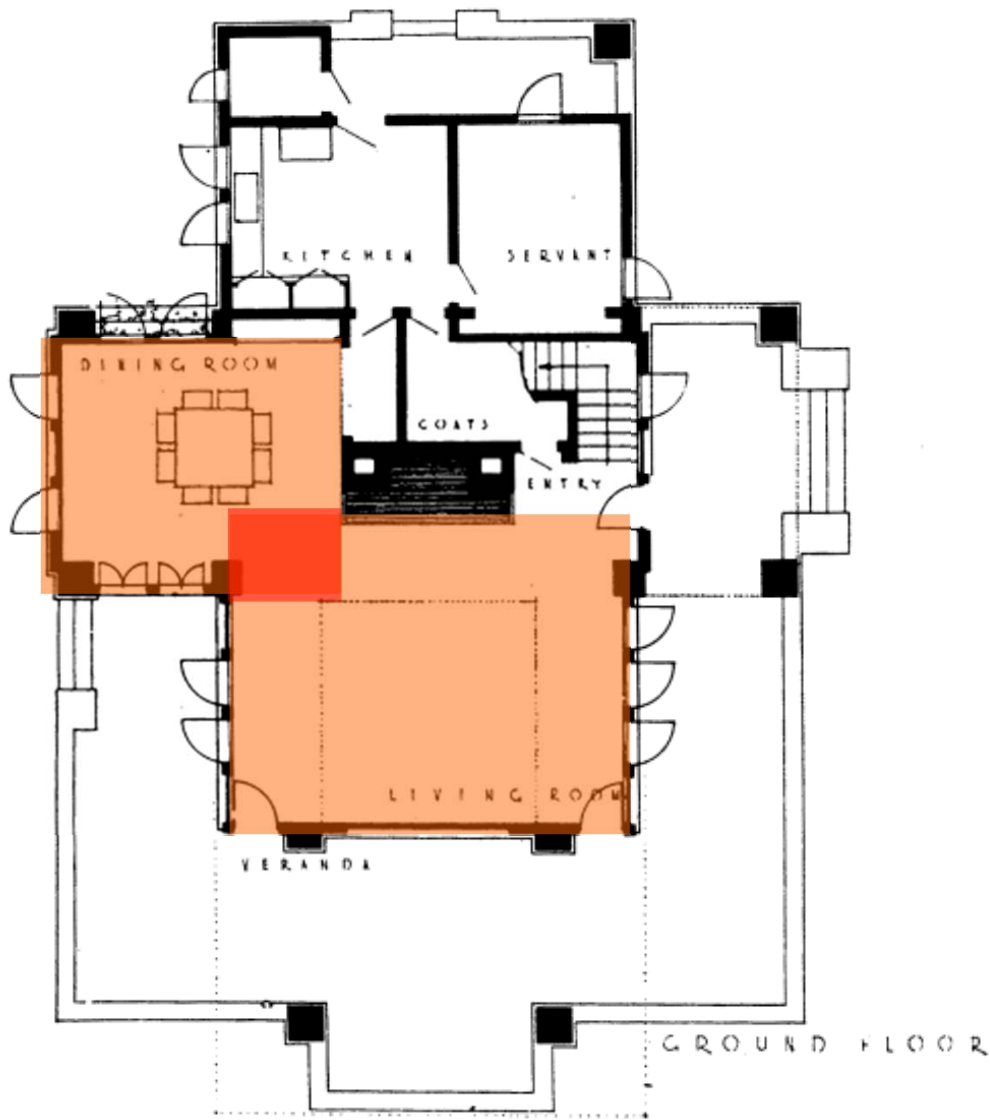


Fig. 10. A: typical room with walls joined at four corners. B: Wright's first step: eliminate the corners, thus turning the walls into freestanding, movable slabs. C: Wright's second step: define, by reassembling segments of these slabs, a new spatial context that integrates the former functions of the demolished rooms; this is the schematic plan of a Usonian house (author after Wright).



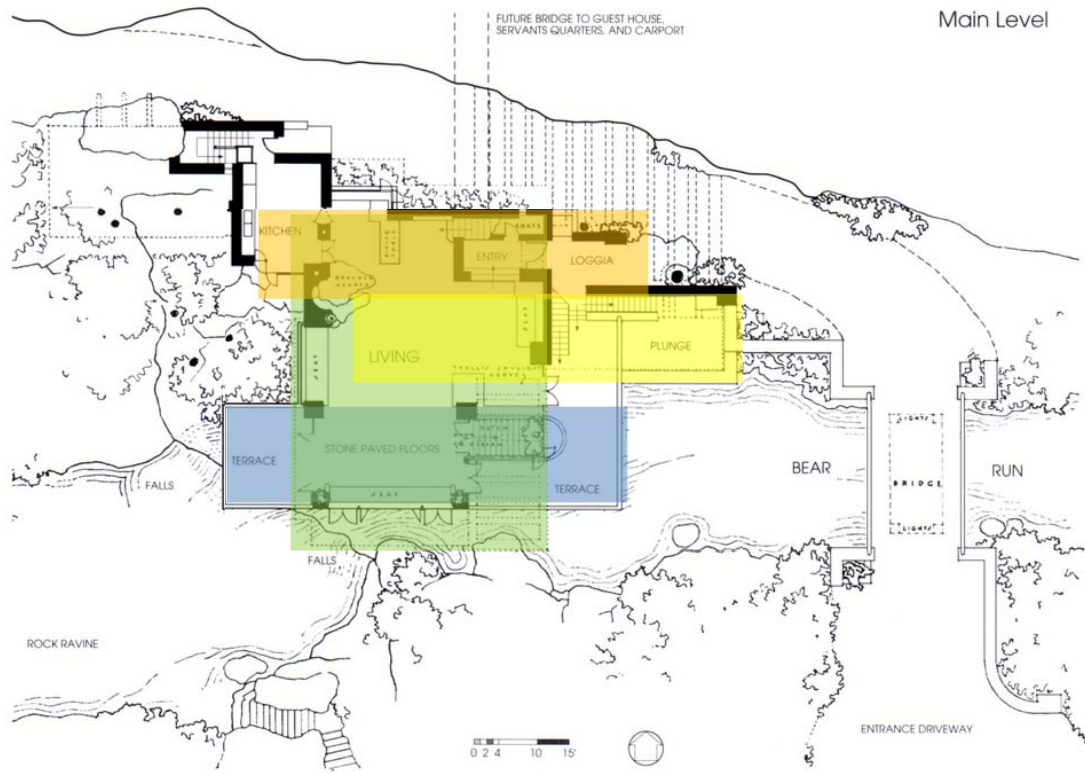


Frank Lloyd Wright and the Destruction of the Box

H. Allen Brooks

March 1979

Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians



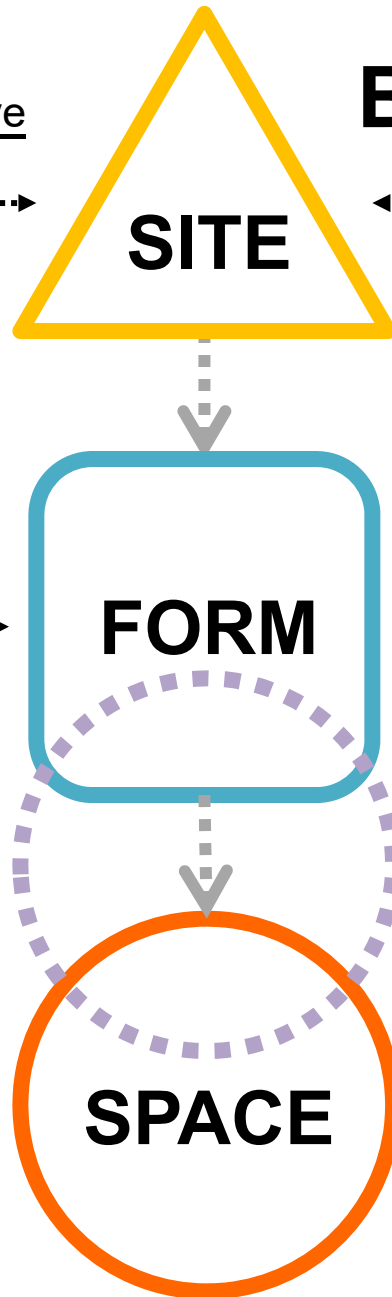
DESIGN PARAMETERS

A Science / Quantitative

Orientation
Compact volume (Form)
Efficient geometry (SVR)
R value
Glazing placement
Glazing ratios
Shading
Thermal bridging
Air tightness
Ventilation
Water management
Vapor management
System design
Equipment efficiency
Renewables

B Architecture / Qualitative

Place
Landscape
Aesthetics
Order
Technology
Social patterns
Culture
Structure
Materials
Experience
Comfort
Health
Light
Sound
Space



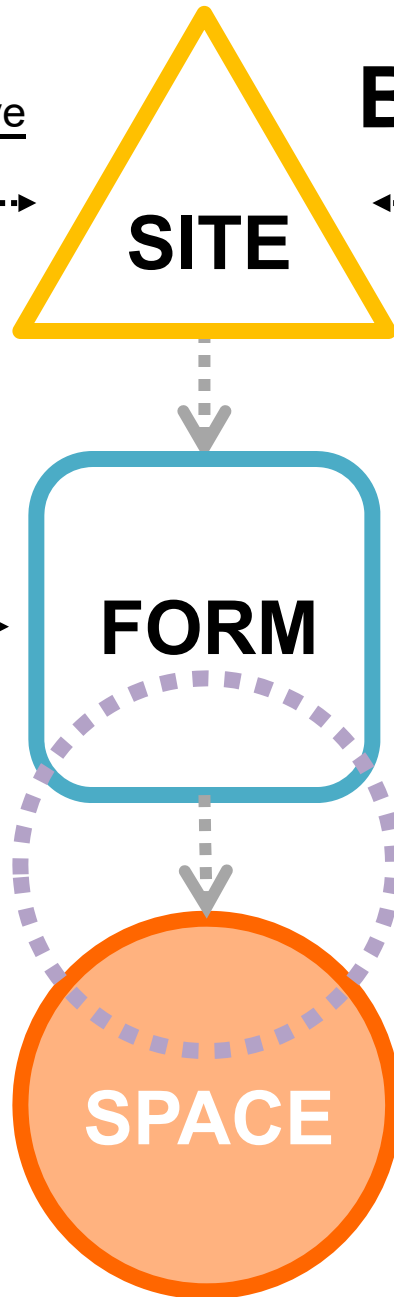
DESIGN PARAMETERS

A Science / Quantitative

Orientation
Compact volume (Form)
Efficient geometry (SVR)
R value
Glazing placement
Glazing ratios
Shading
Thermal bridging
Air tightness
Ventilation
Water management
Vapor management
System design
Equipment efficiency
Renewables

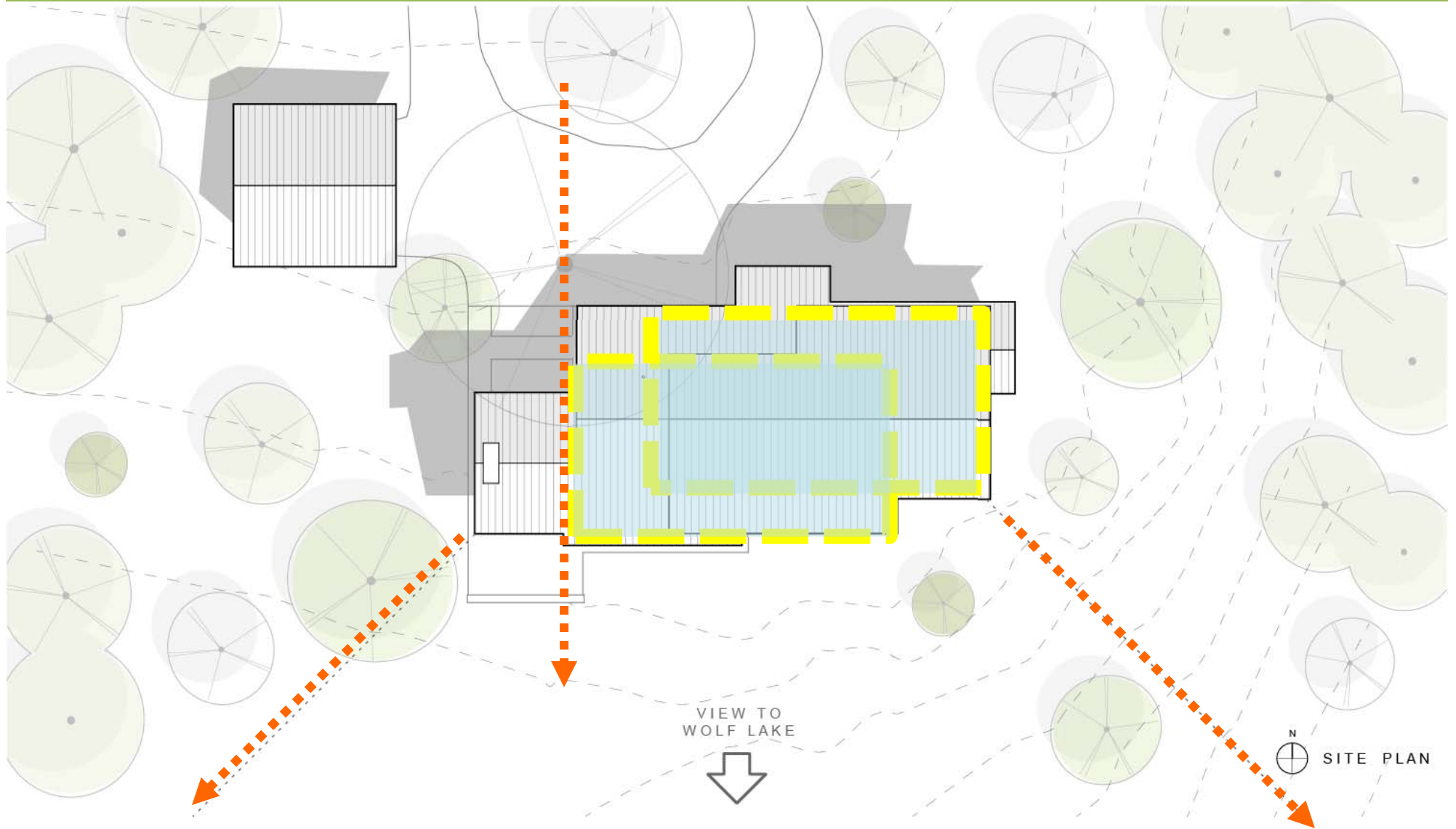
B Architecture / Qualitative

Place
Landscape
Aesthetics
Order
Technology
Social patterns
Culture
Structure
Materials
Experience
Comfort
Health
Light
Sound
Space



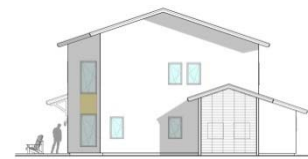
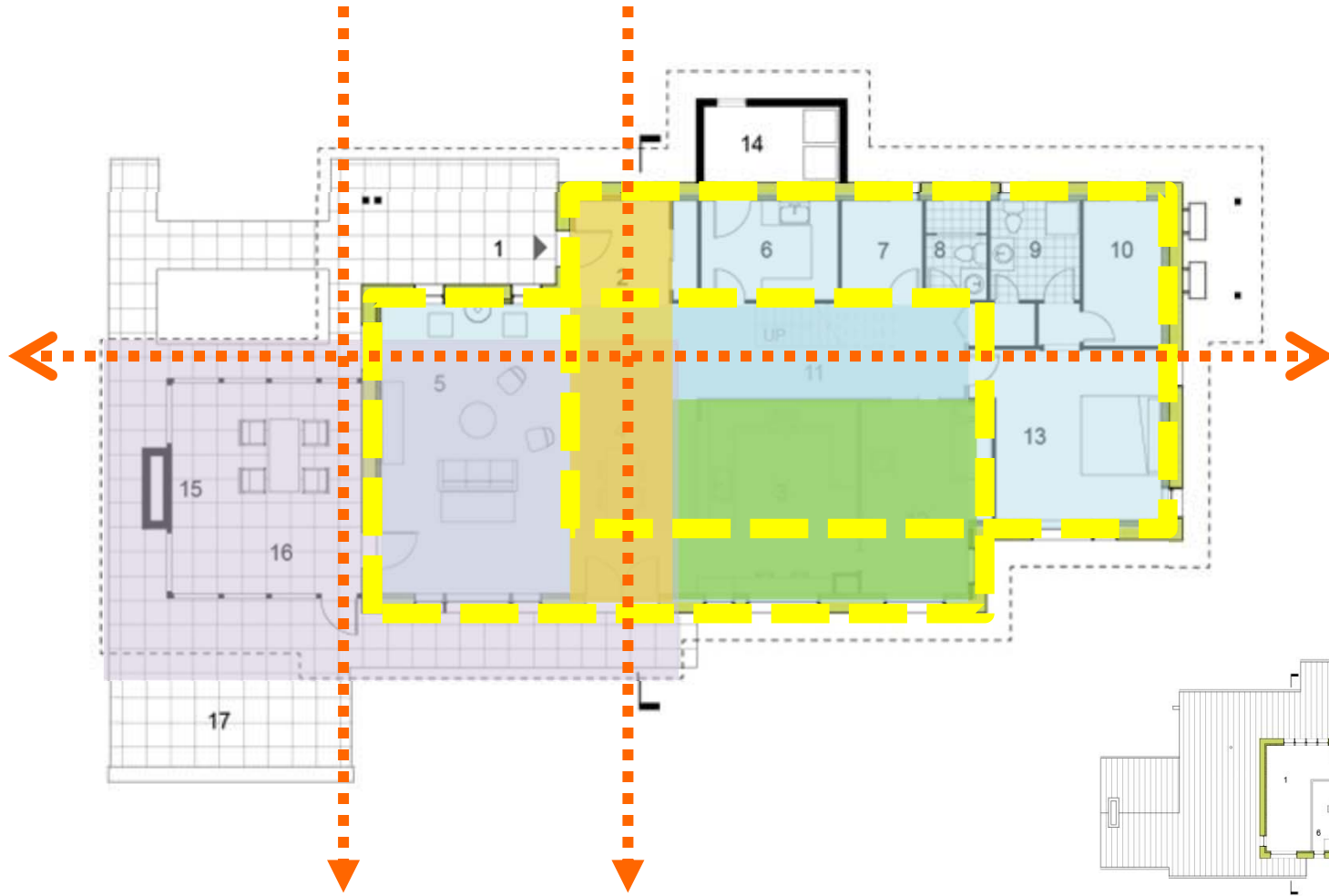
Case Study 3

KEFFER PASSIVE HOUSE



Site: In a forest on a lake

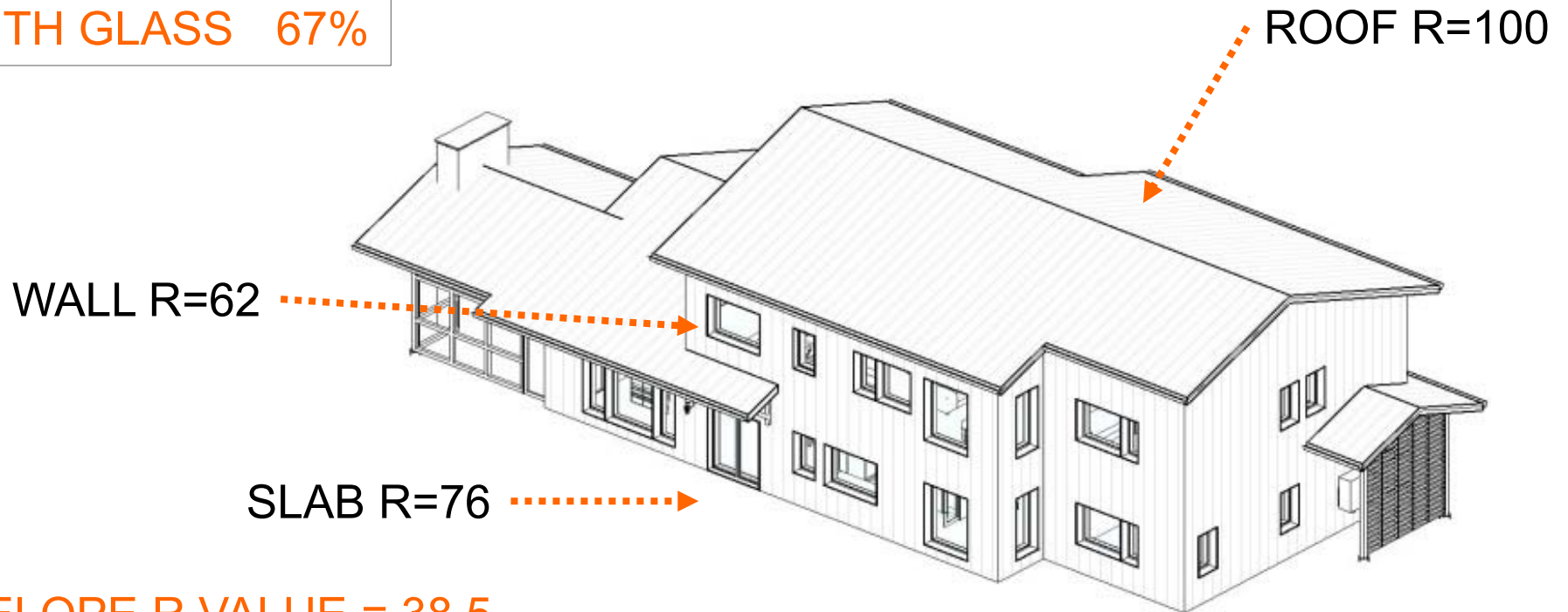
KEFFER PASSIVE HOUSE



KEFFER PASSIVE HOUSE

MORPHOLOGY

SVR 0.34
GLASS 15%
SOUTH GLASS 67%



ENVELOPE R VALUE = 38.5

GENERAL INFO

HAWLEY, PA
2,900 SQFT
CLIMATE ZONE 5
HERS 32
PV TO ZERO 7KW

MECHANICAL

BALANCED VENTILATION	ZEHNDER 350
HEAT / COOL	MITSUBISHI ASHP
HOT WATER	NYLES GEYSER
WINDOWS	INTUS EFORTE

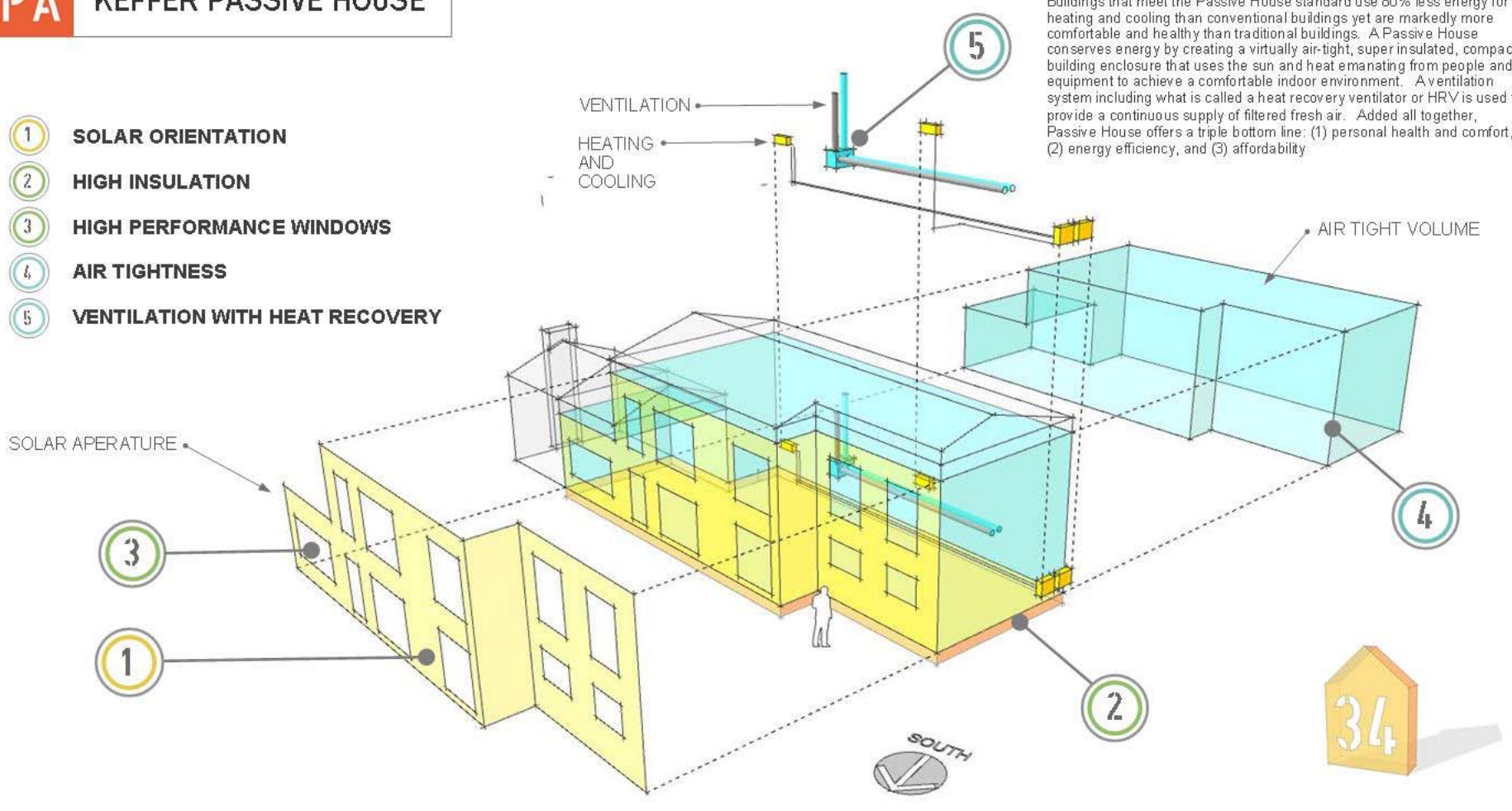
PASSIVE HOUSE METRICS

ANNUAL HEAT DEMAND	4.65 KBTU/(FT2YR)
HEAT LOAD	2.93 KBTU/(FT2YR)
PRIMARY ENERGY	27.3 KBTU/(FT2YR)
AIR TIGHTNESS	0.29 ACH@50PA
TREATED FLOOR AREA	2,304 SQFT.

RPA KEFFER PASSIVE HOUSE

- ① SOLAR ORIENTATION
- ② HIGH INSULATION
- ③ HIGH PERFORMANCE WINDOWS
- ④ AIR TIGHTNESS
- ⑤ VENTILATION WITH HEAT RECOVERY

"Passive House" is today's most energy efficient building standard. Buildings that meet the Passive House standard use 80% less energy for heating and cooling than conventional buildings yet are markedly more comfortable and healthy than traditional buildings. A Passive House conserves energy by creating a virtually air-tight, super insulated, compact building enclosure that uses the sun and heat emanating from people and equipment to achieve a comfortable indoor environment. A ventilation system including what is called a heat recovery ventilator or HRV is used to provide a continuous supply of filtered fresh air. Added all together, Passive House offers a triple bottom line: (1) personal health and comfort, (2) energy efficiency, and (3) affordability



KEFFER PASSIVE HOUSE

“The house is very comfortable.”

Lynn Keffer



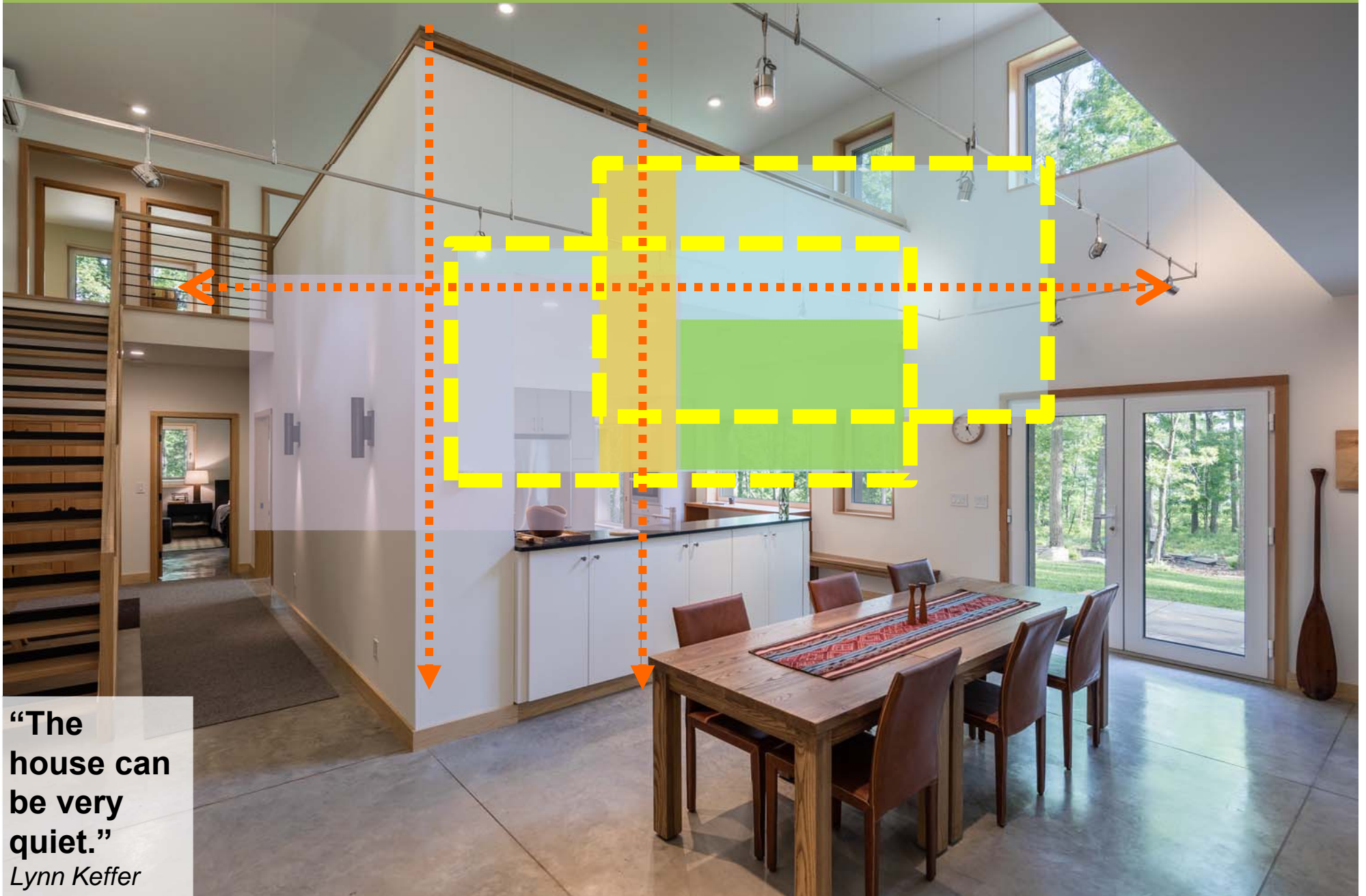
KEFFER PASSIVE HOUSE



“Whenever we arrive the inside air feels fresh, without musty odors.”

Lynn Keffer

KEFFER PASSIVE HOUSE



“The house can be very quiet.”
Lynn Keffer

KEFFER PASSIVE HOUSE



KEFFER PASSIVE HOUSE



KEFFER PASSIVE HOUSE



KEFFER PASSIVE HOUSE



KEFFER PASSIVE HOUSE



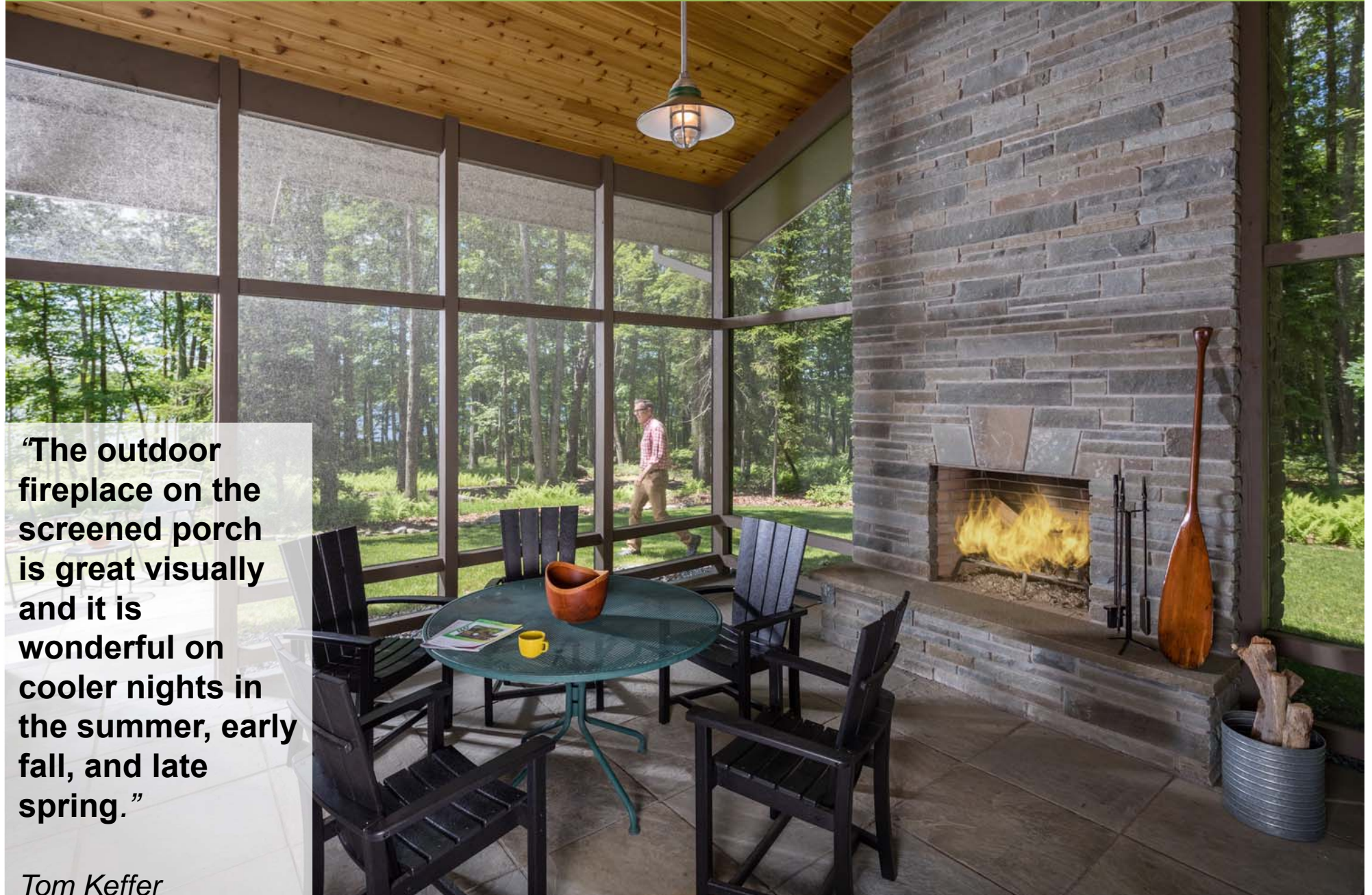
KEFFER PASSIVE HOUSE



KEFFER PASSIVE HOUSE

“The outdoor fireplace on the screened porch is great visually and it is wonderful on cooler nights in the summer, early fall, and late spring.”

Tom Keffer



KEFFER PASSIVE HOUSE

“The passive house structure’s large south-facing windows provide lots of natural light.”

Lynn Keffer



LESSONS LEARNED

1. SITE



Site: Urban neighborhood



Site: Rural farm country with views



Site: In a forest on a lake

LESSONS LEARNED

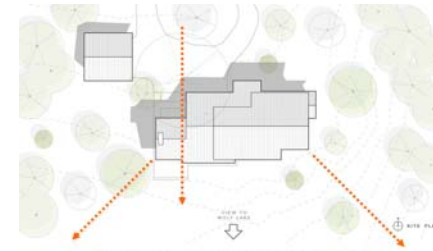
1. SITE



Site: Urban neighborhood

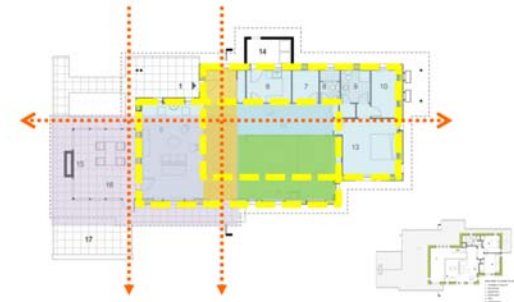
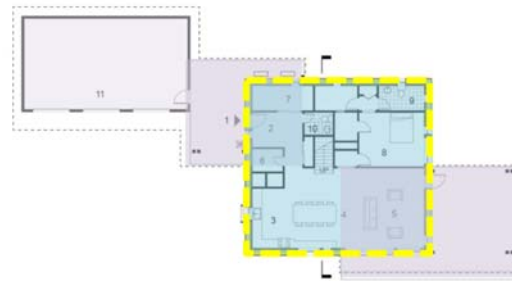
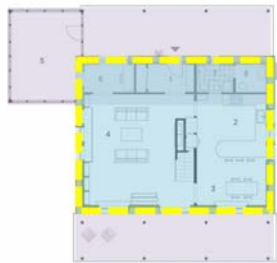


Site: Rural farm country with views



Site: In a forest on a lake

2. FORM



LESSONS LEARNED

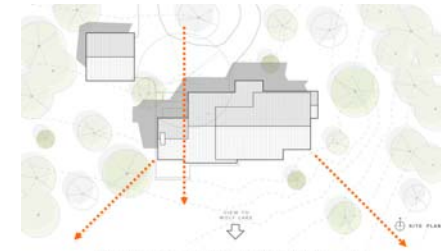
1. SITE



Site: Urban neighborhood

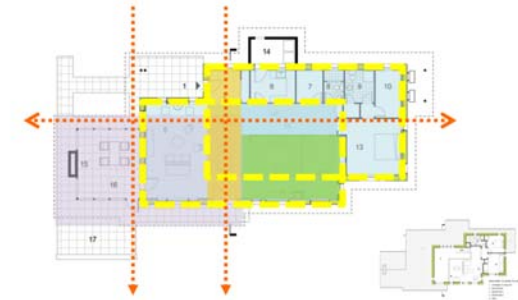
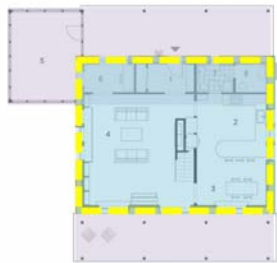


Site: Rural farm country with views



Site: In a forest on a lake

2. FORM



3. SPACE



RESOURCES

Heating, Cooling, Lighting

Sustainable Design Methods for Architects

Norbert Lechner

Wiley

2015

Frank Lloyd Wright and the Destruction of the Box

H. Allen Brooks

Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians

1979

Design With Climate

Biolclimatic approach to architectural regionalism

Victor Olgyay

Princeton University Press

1963

Transparency: Literal and Phenomenal

Colin Rowe and Robert Slutzky

Perspecta, Volume 8

1963