#### 8<sup>th</sup> Annual PH Conference, Oct 2013

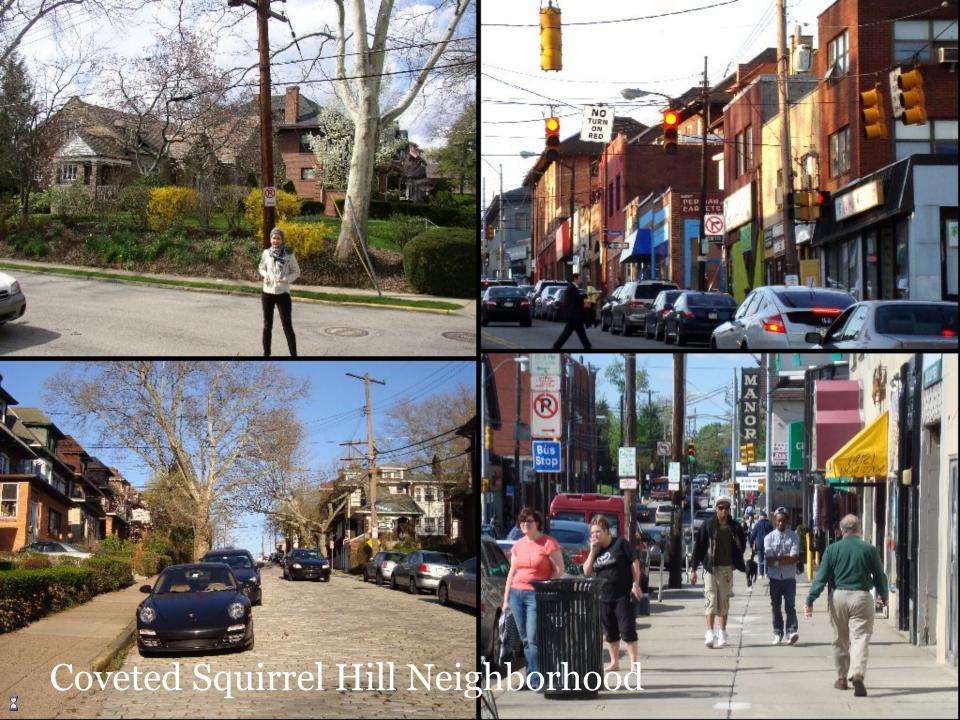
### SQUIRREL HILL PASSIVE HOUSE IN PITTSBURGH, PA

Alan Dunn RA, Erik Fritzberg RA & CPHC of Dunn &Associates Lucyna de Barbaro, Ayres Freitas, owners

Pittsburgh in few pictures

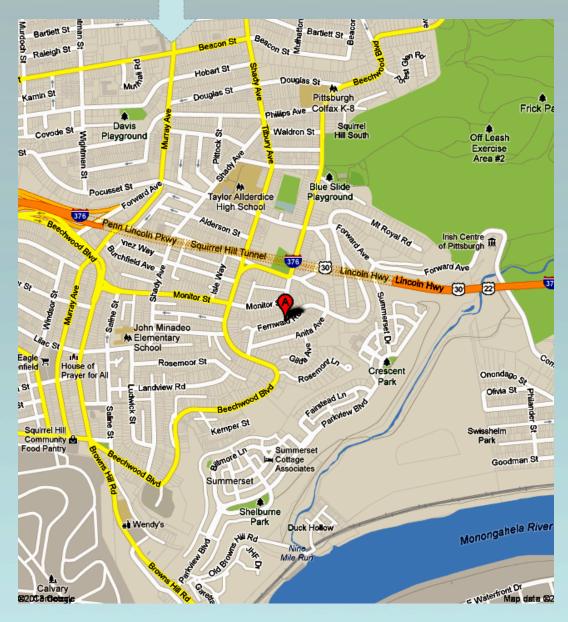
### **Our drivers**

- Living within city limits and with close access to university /work, amenities, events, culture with a strong desire to reduce driving
- Living close to a big park (to "regenerate") and in a neighborhood with trees, flowers, etc.
- Living more densely in those great neighborhoods as that permits more people to benefit and also drive less
- Pushing the envelope of sustainability both in terms of energy use in the building and also in terms of embodied energy of the materials and their global warming potential





## Squirrel Hill shops and amenities ~1.5 mile away



2885-2887 Fernwald Walkability Index: 43

Universities: ~3.5 miles away Downtown: 5.5 miles

Lot sizes:  $35 \times 100$  ft Southern slope ~10°

Distances/driving (20 lb of CO2 from each gallon of gas) are also a big part of sustainability <sub>6</sub>

### Misery brought about by global warming



## Can buildings "make a dent" in a quest to stabilize the climate?

Possible roadmap for residential sector to do its part towards 80% ghg reduction goal

(From presentation at 2009 PH Conference)

Assuming 500% increase in "carbon-free" energy by 2050:								
If all existing homes retrofitted to pre-PV HERS index of857565								
New homes need to average pre-PV HERS index of	21	51	81					

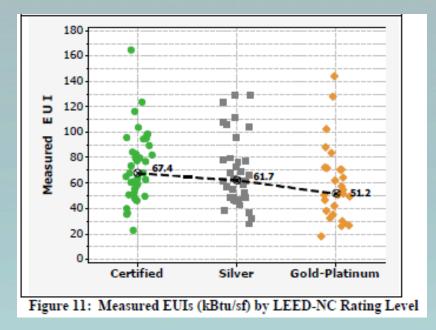
Assumptions:

- Current average HERS of 120;
- 20% increase in dwelling units by 2050;
- 5% of pre-2009 dwelling units replaced by 2050;
- Homes will be operated to levels predicted by HERS

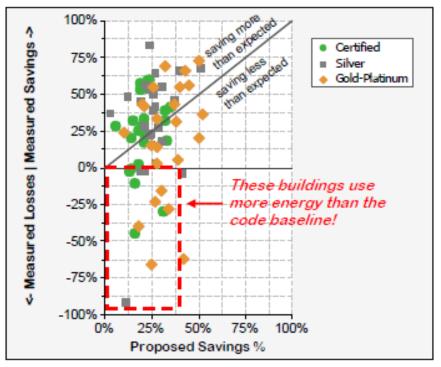
HERS = Home Energy Rating System pre-PV = not counting Photo-Voltaic Solar Retrofitting ALL houses to index 85 is pretty hard! The more reason to start well with new homes... Index of 21 is ~a very tight Passive House!

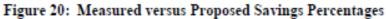
### **LEED NC (New Construction) Study**

March 2008 Report prepared for Green Building Council



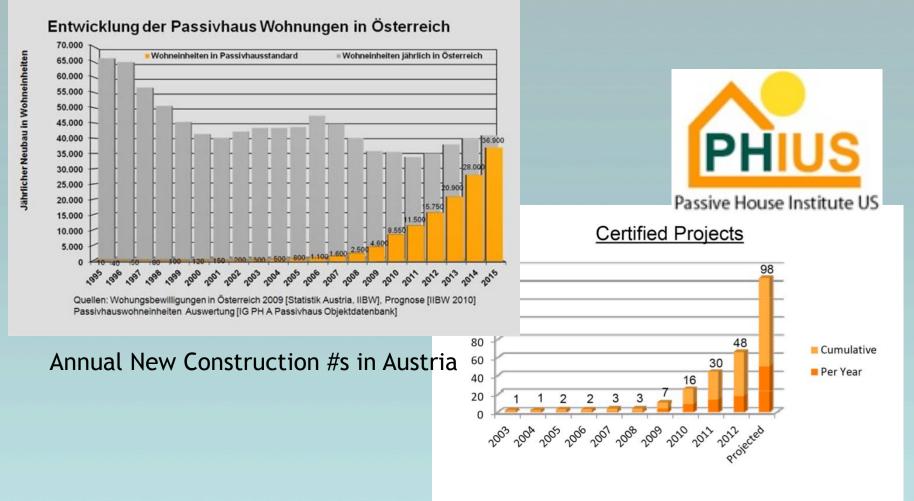
Inconsistent results between proposed and measured energy saving of LEED buildings  $\rightarrow$ 



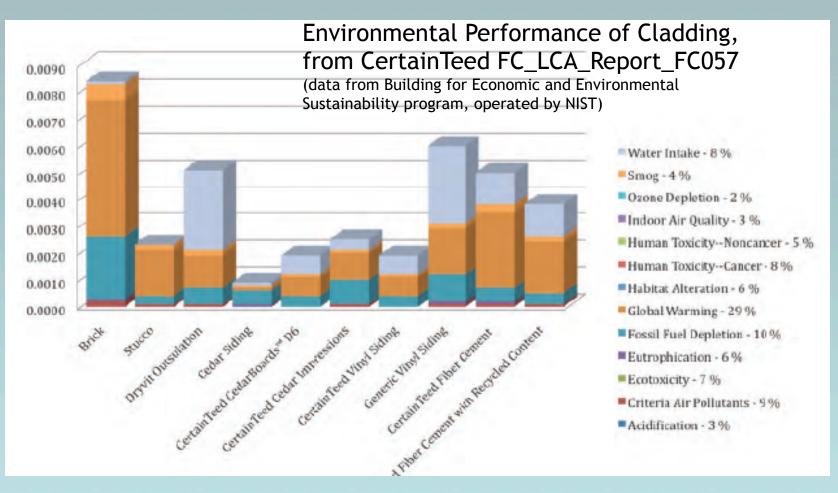


Even LEED-Gold on average save only 44% of national average energy use. EUI = Energy Use Intensity; average=91 kBtu/sf/y; Gold median: 51 kBtu/sf/y.

### Inspiration from Passive House standard adoption in Europe



# Materials differ w/respect to energy use and global warming contribution – we want to select them based on durability, cost and low impact.



### Analysis of whole wall assemblies

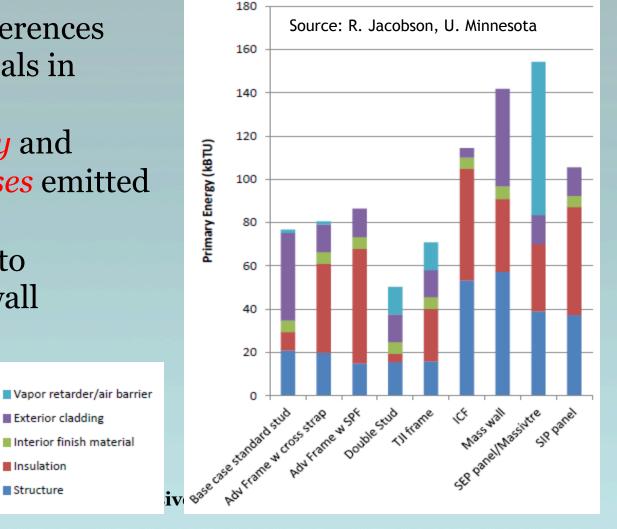
 Substantial differences between materials in terms of *primary energy* and greenhouse gases emitted

Exterior cladding

Insulation Structure

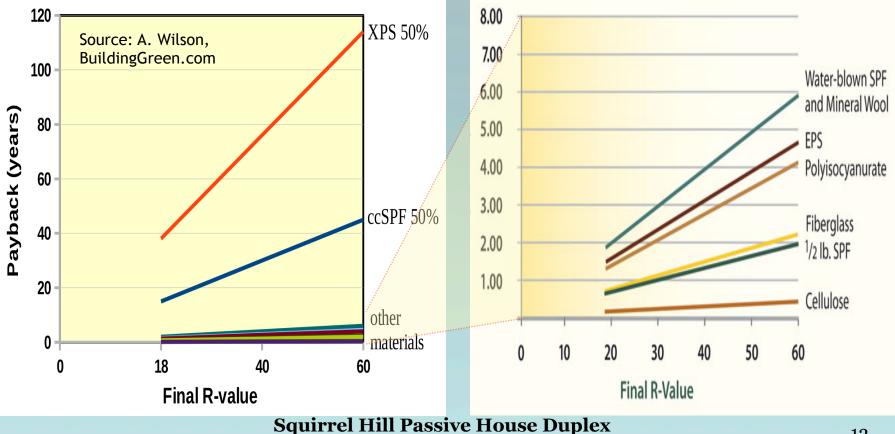
Interior finish material

• This translates to differences in wall structures



Insulation materials: trade-off between reduced operating energy and emissions and materials' production, installation and off-gassing

• Time until R-5 of <u>extra</u> insulation saves the amount of greenhouse emissions from the material itself:



### Hempcrete – new construction material that we wished we could use



- Combination of hemp shiv and lime
- High R-value
- Hygroscopic
- Hard, durable, thermal mass
- Molds and fungus don't like it
- Non-flammable without chemicals
- "Healing of cracks"
- Cradle to cradle
- Carbon footprint: negative!
- Simplicity, beauty
- Appears too costly...

Nauhaus Project, NC



Duplex housing on street

Surrounding housing context on street

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and the second s

Her a Flores





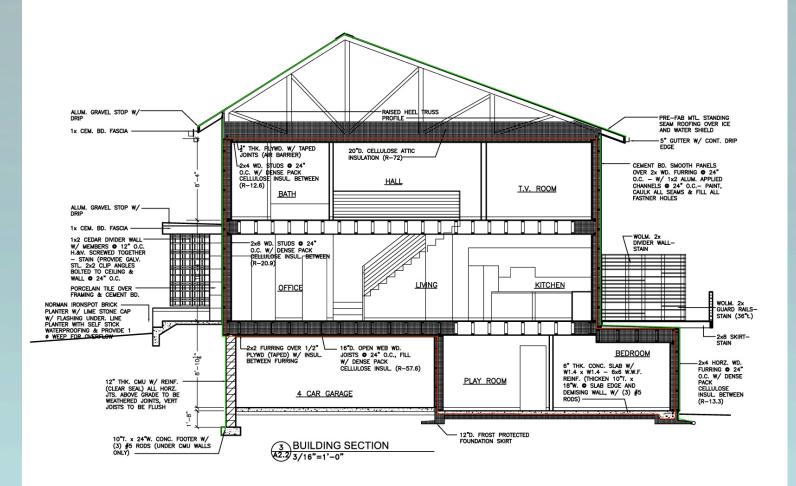
- The owners are seeking a second family to join the project / agree on pre-sale
- Permeable driveway
- 1000 gal rain water cisterns
- PV solar panels on southern roof face





PH consultant: John Semmelhack of Think Little







# Potential solar gain of 67% for the whole year

#### Passive House Planning CALCULATING SHADING FACTORS

Orientatio	Glazing	Reductio
n	Area	n Factor
	ft"	ſs
North	85.9	60%
East	93.1	41%
South	261.0	83%
West	33.7	61%
Horizontal	0.0	100%

Inch/Foot Conversion Tool				
(in)	(ft)			
1	0.0833333			
(ft)	(in)			

Description	Qty	∀indo¥ Unit Label	Deviatio n from North	Angle of Inclinati on from the Horizont	Orientati on	Glazing Vidth	Glazing Height	Glazing Area	Height of the Shading Object	Horizontal Distance	Vindo <del>v</del> Jamb Reveal Depth	Distance from Glazing Edge to Reveal	Overhang Depth	Distance from Upper Glazing Edge to	Additional Shading Reduction Factor	Shading
			Degrees	Degrees		in	in	ft²	ft	ft	in	] in	in	in	%	%
						۷e	he	Aد	h <sub>Hari</sub>	d	OReveal	d <sub>Reveal</sub>	0	d	Father	гн
vdv 1	1	unit 1 front dr sl	347	90	North	22.0	13.0	2.0								100%
vdv 1	1	unit 1 front dr sl	347	90	North	22.0	78.0	11.9	18	83	0	4	78	0	100%	84%
vdv 1	1	unit 1 front dr tr	347	90	North	32.0	13.0	2.9	18	83	0	4	78	0	100%	84%
wdw 2	1	unit 2 front dr sl1	347	90	North	6.0	78.0	3.2	18	83	0	4	78	0	100%	84%
wdw 2	1	unit 2 front dr tr	347	90	North	32.0	13.0	2.9	18	83	0	4	78	0	100%	84%
wdw 2	1	unit 2 front dr sl2	347	90	North	12.0	83.0	6.9	18	83	0	4	78	0	100%	84%
wdw 3	1	wdw 3	347	90	North	44.2	14.2	4.3	18	83	0	4	48	132	100%	84%
wdw 4	1	wdw 4	347	90	North	28.0	46.0	8.9	18	83	0	4	48	0	100%	84%
vdv 5	1	vdv 5	347	90	North	20.2	38.2	5.3	18	83	0	4	48	12	100%	84%
wdw 6	1	vdv 6	347	90	North	40.2	14.2	3.9	18	83	0	4	48	36	100%	84%
vdv 7	1	vdv 7	347	90	North	46.2	44.2	14.2	18	83	0	4	48	0	100%	84%
wdw 8	1	wdw 8 lower	347	90	North	38.2	44.2	11.7	18	83	0	4	48	104	100%	84%
vdv 9	1	vdv 9	257	90	West	32.2	44.2	9.9	21	26	0	4	14	120	100%	53%
vdv 10	1	wdw 10 lower	257	90	West	38.2	44.2	11.7	21	26	0	4	14	204	100%	53%
vdv 11	1	vdv 11 upper	257	90	West	46.0	19.0	6.1	21	26	0	4	14	125	100%	53%
vdv 11	1	vdv 11 lover	77	90	East	46.0	72.0	23.0	20	17	0	4	14	218	100%	42%
wdw 12	1	wdw 12	77	90	East	26.2	44.2	8.0	20	17	0	4	14	61	100%	427
vdv 13	1	vdv 13	77	90	East	26.2	44.2	8.0	20	17	0	4	14	120	100%	427
wdw 14		wdw 14 upper	77	90	East	40.0	19.0	5.3	20	17	0	4	14	175	100%	427
ede 14		ede 14 lover	77	90	Fast	38.2	44 2	11 7	20	17	Ō	4	14	204	100%	42%

### Windows Selection...

- Current plan: Klearwall EcoClad, PH certified
- U value, total window 0.1
- Glazing area as a % of Gross floor area = average 10.2% (south side: 22.1%)
- SHGC 0.39 on the south/east side to reduce overheating in shoulder seasons
- SHGC 0.49 on the north/west side
- Warranty: 15 years
- Wood type: pine
- Note: limitation on window size in height to 4'6" for tilt/turn

### Summary of R-values for various assemblies of Squirrel Hill PH Duplex

Passive House Planni	ng	
R - LIST		
Compilation of the building elements calculated in the R-Values worksheet and other construction Type Assembly Description	types from databases. Total Thickness	R-Value
	in	(hr.ft <sup>2</sup> .F/BTU)
basement slab	12.0	26.2
1st and 2nd floor walls	15.1	44.8
Insulated ceiling below attic	24.5	83.4
basement walls	14.0	9.7
Basement wall @ garage	12.4	35.9
Insulated floor over garage	17.9	52.5
door	1.0	6.2
Recommended 1-hr party wall	9.8	27.6
Alt wall #1	12.3	36.8
Alt wall #2	10.5	33.9
2x6 wall + 2x4 horizontal strapping	10.7	33.5
Alt wall #4	10.7	36.6
	0.0	

### Investigations and challenges with Wall Design

- Wood framing and cellulose preferred due to lowest environmental impact
- 2x6 w/cellulose, plywood, 2x4 horizontal strapping w/cellulose better than double wall or 2x10 wall
- Traditional stucco will not work well with wood wall; specialized "Sto Quick Silver Next Drain Screen Cement Board Stucco"
- Brick veneer for this house would be equivalent to burning 2550 gallons of gasoline, rejected
- We learned that Hardi supports fiber cement panel installation over rain screen only if aluminum reveal is used, rejected
- Using other manufacturers/thicker panels can double the cladding LCA impact, not desirable
- "StoTherm Next with StoGuard Moisture Protection" EIFS.. ? Not insured in PA...

### Wall Design Options We Are Considering:

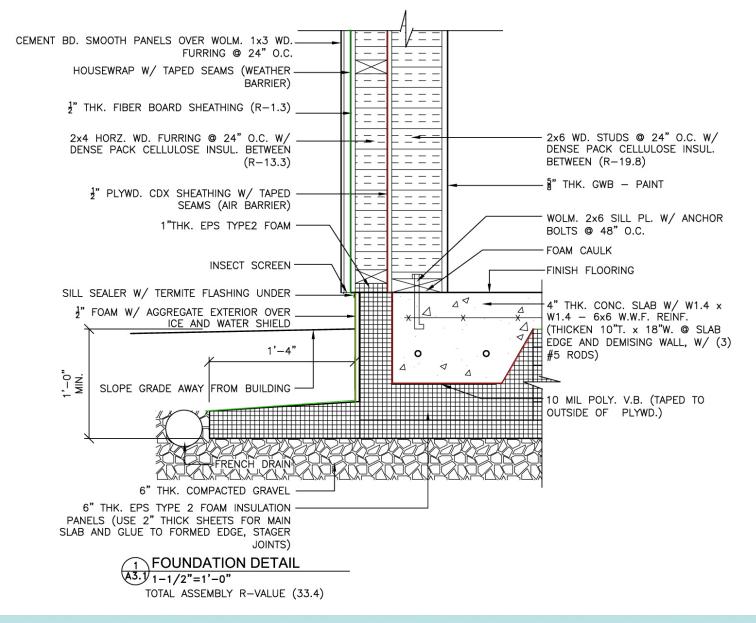
Hardi-panel Wall #1 "horizontal						
strapping"	Stucco wall #1 "horizontal strapping"					
drywall	drywall					
2x6 w/ cellulose	2x6 w/ cellulose					
plywood sheathing w/ taped seams	plywood sheathing					
2x4 (horizontal) w/ cellulose	2x4 (horizontal) w/ cellulose					
fiberboard sheathing	Dens-Glass sheathing (or similar)					
housewrap	Sto-Emerald Coat					
3/4" vertical furring strips	Sto Drain Screen					
cement-board panels	Sto-cement board					
	Sto-synthetic stucco					
70tal \$17.72 /sf	Total \$20.85 /sf					

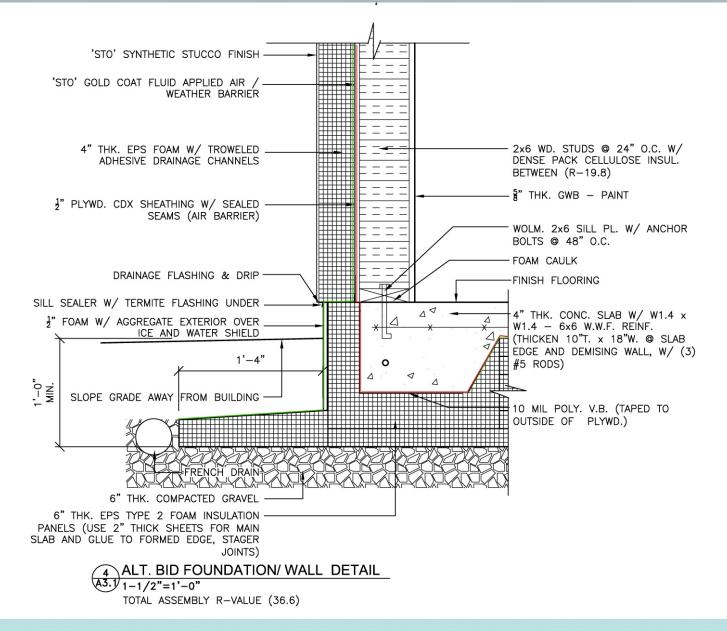
Wall can dry-out to both sides and thermal bridges from wood are minimized

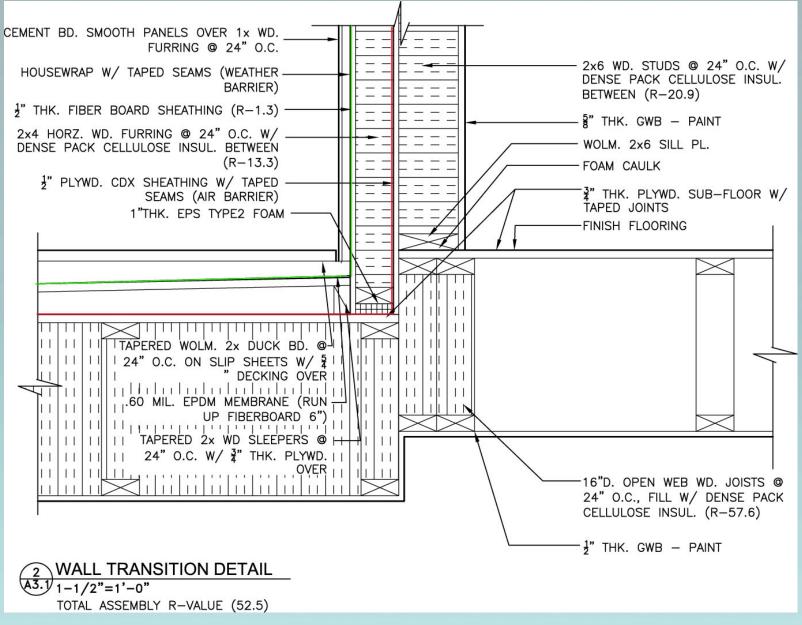
Hempcrete wall	EIFS wall					
interior plaster	drywall					
12-14" hempcrete wall around 2x6 framing	2x6 w/ cellulose					
exterior stucco	plywood sheathing					
	Sto-Gold Coat					
	3-4" EPS					
	Sto-synthetic stucco					
Total \$28 (\$20)/sf brand (off-brand)	Total \$14.62/sf					

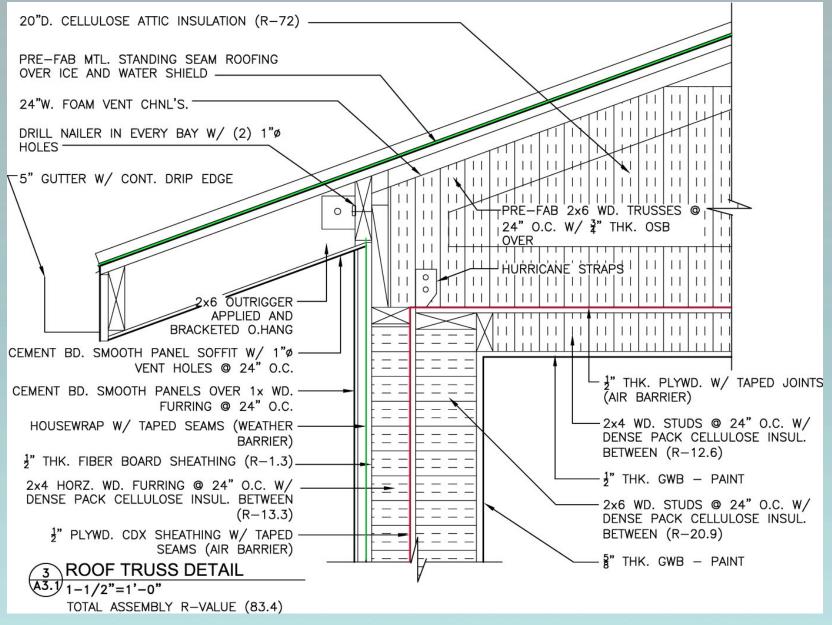
### Verification:

Energy Demands with Reference to the T Treated Floor Area:	4221	ft <sup>2</sup>				
	Applied:	Monthly Method			PH Certificate:	Fulfilled?
Specific Space Heat Demand:	4.06	kBTU/(ft²yr)		4.75	kBTU/(ft²ут)	Yes
Pressurization Test Result:	0.60	ACH60		0.6	ACH <sub>50</sub>	Yes
Specific Primary Energy Demand (DHW, Heating, Cauling, Auxiliary and Haurehold Electricity):	32.6	kBTU/(ft²ут)		38.0	kBTU/(ft³yr)	Yes
Specific Primary Energy Demand (DHW, Heating and Auziliary Electricity):	15.9	kBTU/(ft²ут)				
Specific Primary Energy Demand Energy Conservation by Solar Electricity:		kBTU/(ft²yr)				
Heating Load:	3.51	BTU/(ft²hr)				
Frequency of Overheating:		%	over	77.0	F	
Specific Useful Cooling Energy Demand:	0.52	kBTU/(ft²уг)		4.75	kBTU/(ft³yr)	Yes
Cooling Load:	1.83	BTU/(ft²hr)				
We confirm that the values given herein determined following the PHPP methodo on the characteristic values of the buildi with PHPP are attached to this applicati	logy and basing. The calcul				ksued o signe	









### **Mechanical Systems**

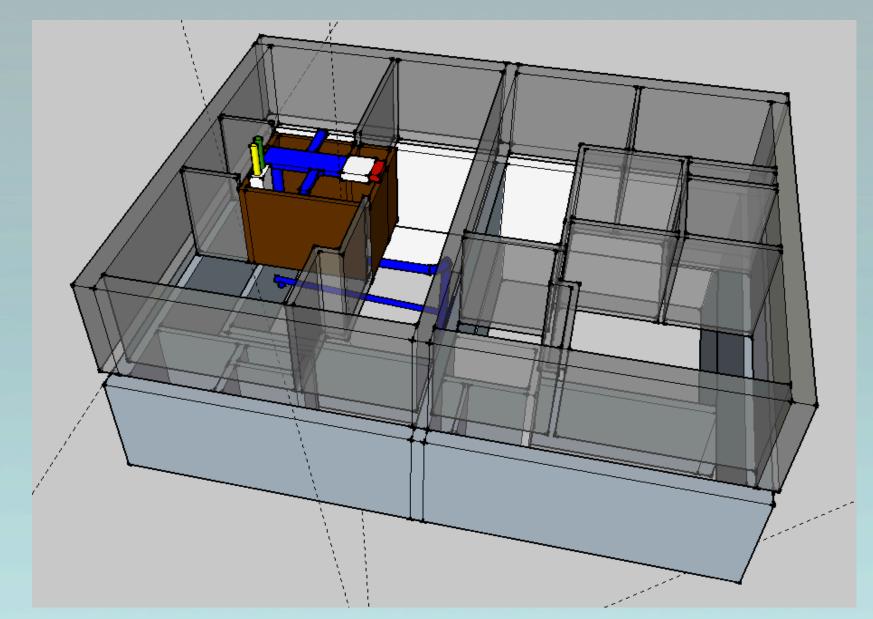
- Fujitsu 12kBtu/hr ducted heat pump for both heating and cooling
- Zehnder Comfo 200 ERV for continuous ventilation with energy recovery
- Each system will have its own set of ducts to allow proper balancing of each function

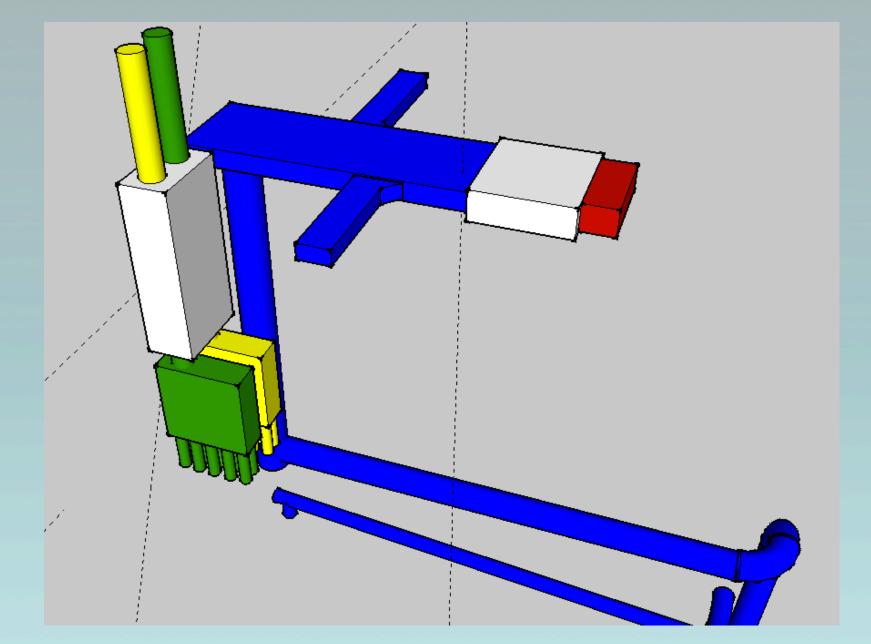


Warm

Heat & Moisture

Transfer





### **Current Status**

- Pittsburgh's housing market still very affordable: the median listing price: \$129,000
- This neighborhood /zip area: \$310,000
- This street: ~\$220,000
- Current estimated cost of construction for each unit: \$358,000; total cost ~\$500k.
- When starting, we expected the cost of new construction to be more affordable than PH retrofit; may not be true in Pittsburgh...
- Cost substantially exceeds the real estate appraisal for this house; challenging esp. due to duplex design and the need to find buyer for the second half.

### Despite challenges, we are still committed to PH standard



### References

- http://sites.google.com/site/ phconferenceoct172009/home
- http://www.mnshi.umn.edu/
- http://www.thenauhaus.com/
- http://www.igpassivhaus.at/
- https://wiki.umn.edu/pub/ PA5721\_Building\_Policy/WebHome/ LEEDENERGYSTAR\_STUDY.pdf
- http://dsexteriors.com/certainteed-life-cycleassessment-report/