8th Annual PH Conference, Oct 2013

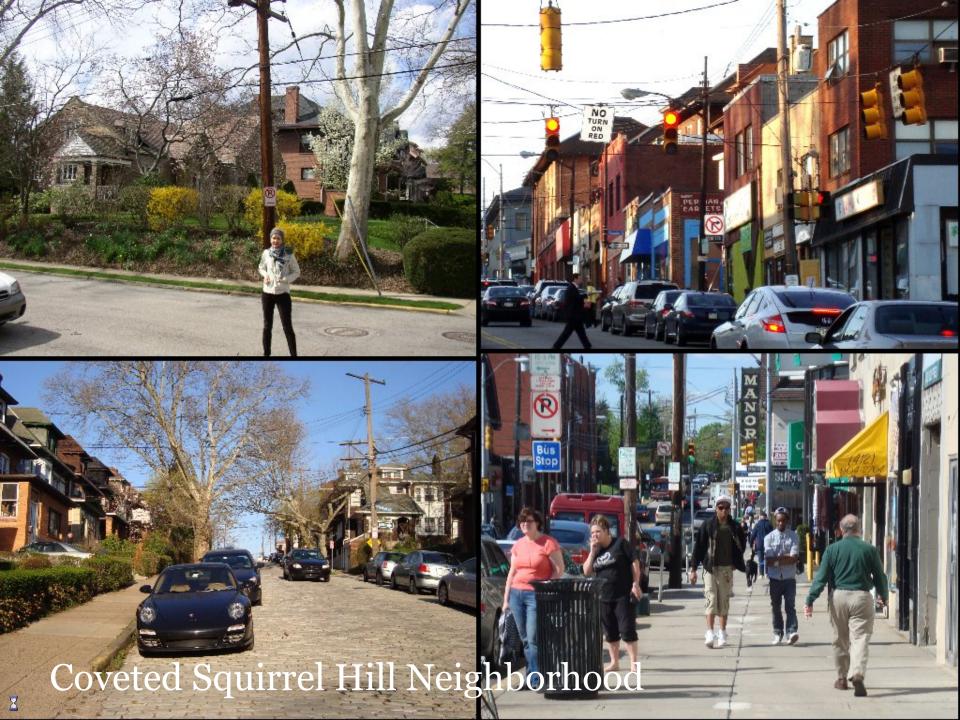
SQUIRREL HILL PASSIVE HOUSE IN PITTSBURGH, PA

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

Pittsburgh in few pictures

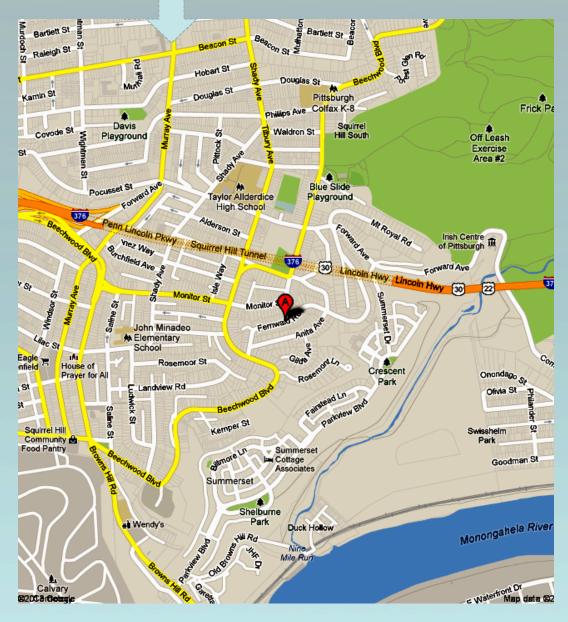
Our drivers

- 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: 35×100 ft Southern slope ~10°

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

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 | | | | | |

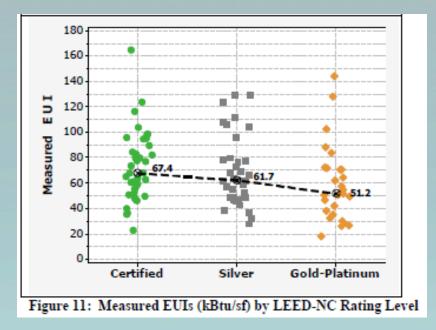
Assumptions:

- 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

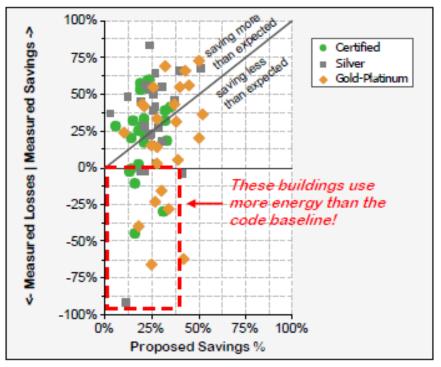
HERS = Home Energy Rating System pre-PV = not counting Photo-Voltaic Solar Retrofitting ALL houses to index 85 is pretty hard! The more reason to start well with new homes... Index of 21 is ~a very tight Passive House!

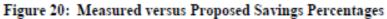
LEED NC (New Construction) Study

March 2008 Report prepared for Green Building Council



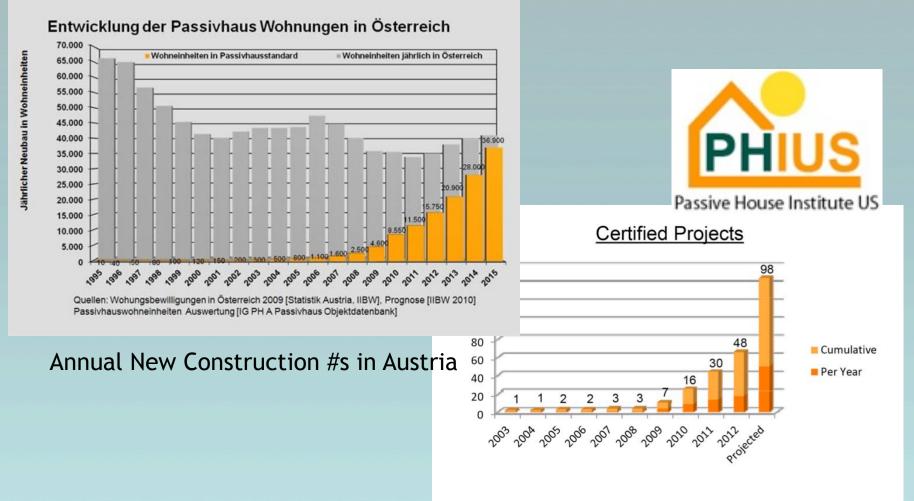
Inconsistent results between proposed and measured energy saving of LEED buildings \rightarrow



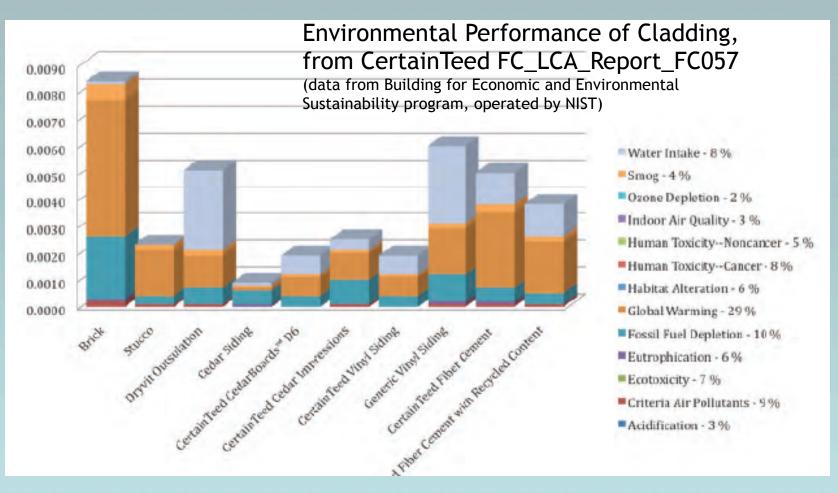


Even LEED-Gold on average save only 44% of national average energy use. EUI = Energy Use Intensity; average=91 kBtu/sf/y; Gold median: 51 kBtu/sf/y.

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

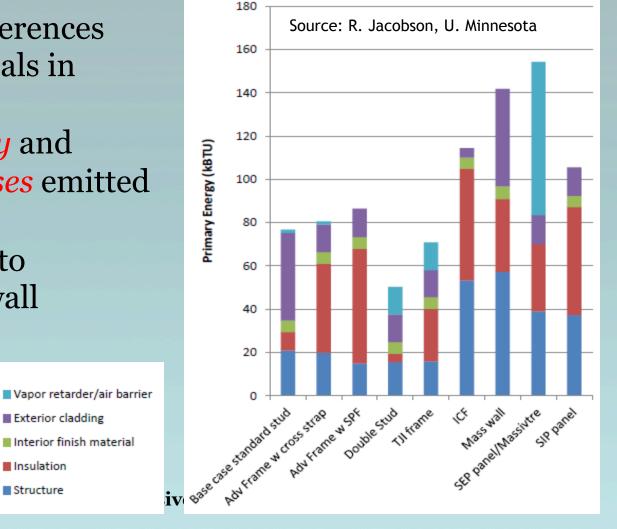
 Substantial differences between materials in terms of *primary energy* and greenhouse gases emitted

Exterior cladding

Insulation Structure

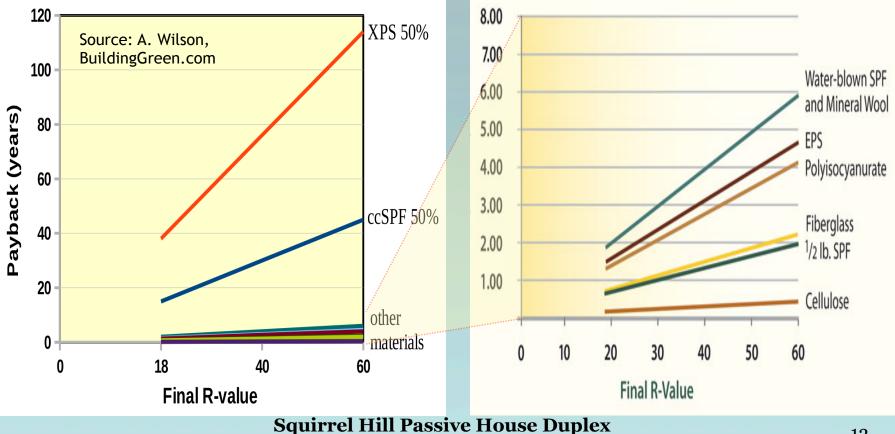
Interior finish material

• 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





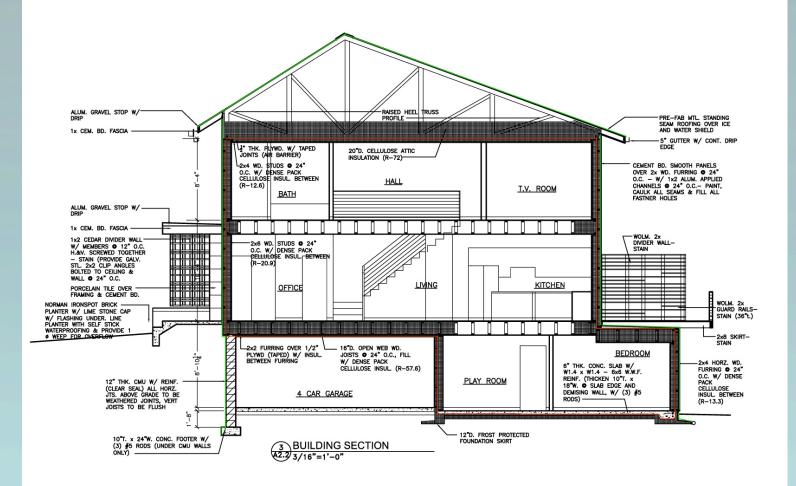
- The owners are seeking a second family to join the project / agree on pre-sale
- Permeable driveway
- 1000 gal rain water cisterns
- PV solar panels on southern roof face





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 v 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 _{Hari} | d | OReveal | d _{Reveal} | 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 ² .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:

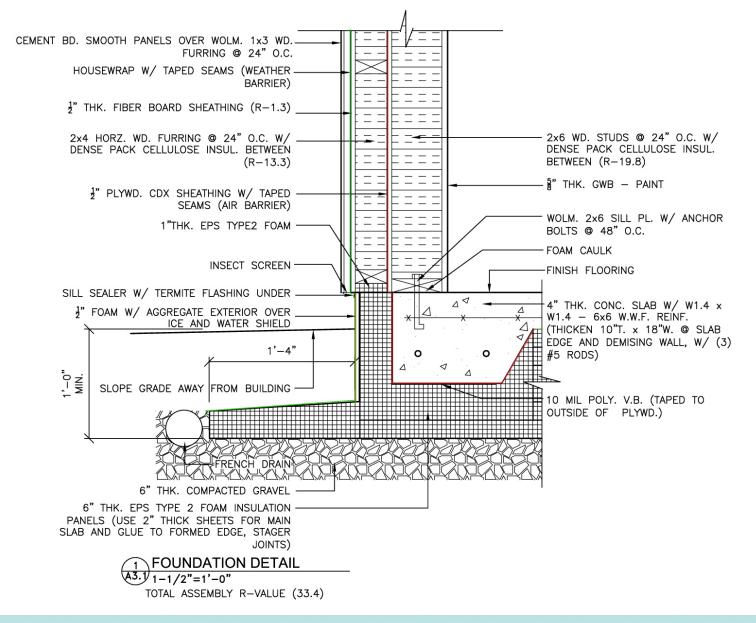
| Hardi-panel Wall #1 "horizontal | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| strapping" | Stucco wall #1 "horizontal strapping" | | | | | |
| drywall | drywall | | | | | |
| 2x6 w/ cellulose | 2x6 w/ cellulose | | | | | |
| plywood sheathing 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 | | | | | |

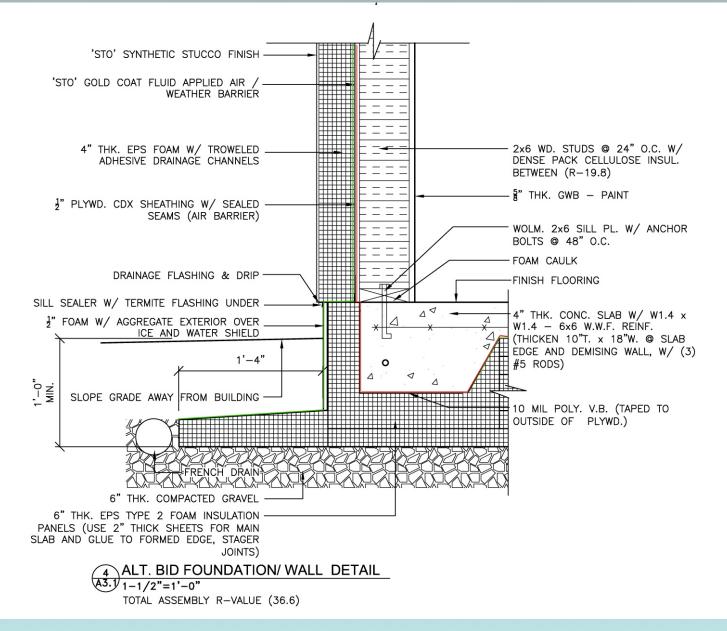
Wall can dry-out to both sides and thermal bridges from wood are minimized

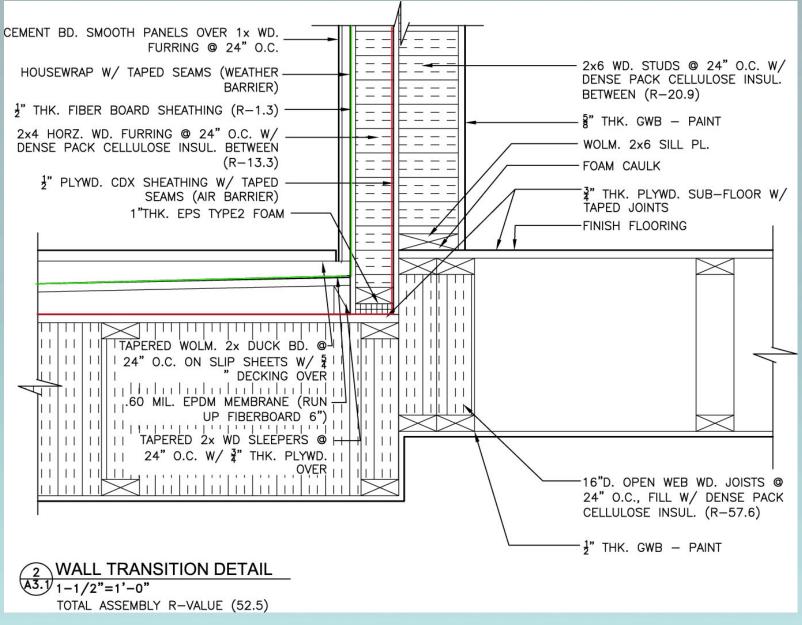
| Hempcrete wall | EIFS wall | | | | | |
|--|----------------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| interior plaster | drywall | | | | | |
| 12-14" hempcrete wall around 2x6 framing | 2x6 w/ cellulose | | | | | |
| exterior stucco | plywood sheathing | | | | | |
| | Sto-Gold Coat | | | | | |
| | 3-4" EPS | | | | |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

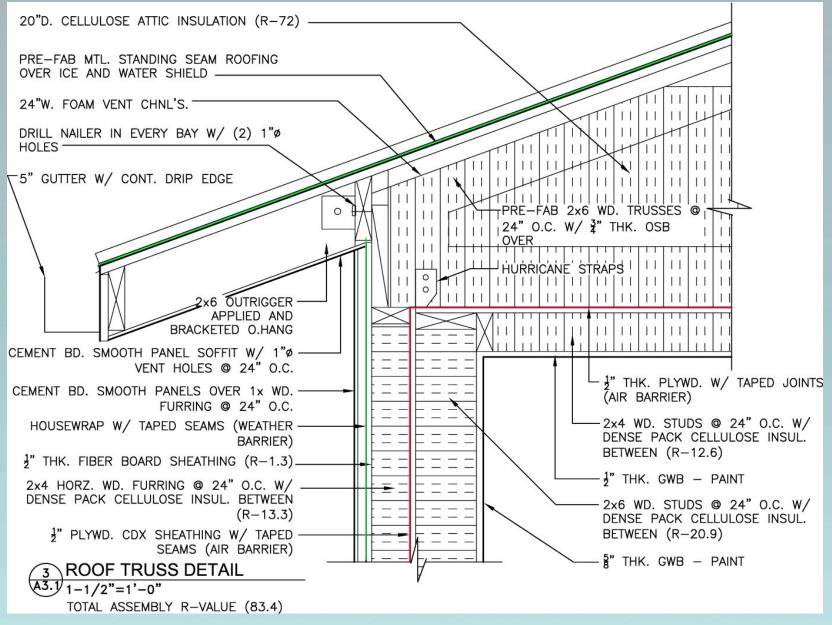
Verification:

| Energy Demands with Reference to the T Treated Floor Area: | 4221 | ft ² | | | | |
|--|-----------------------------|-----------------|------|------|-------------------|------------|
| | 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 ₅₀ | 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

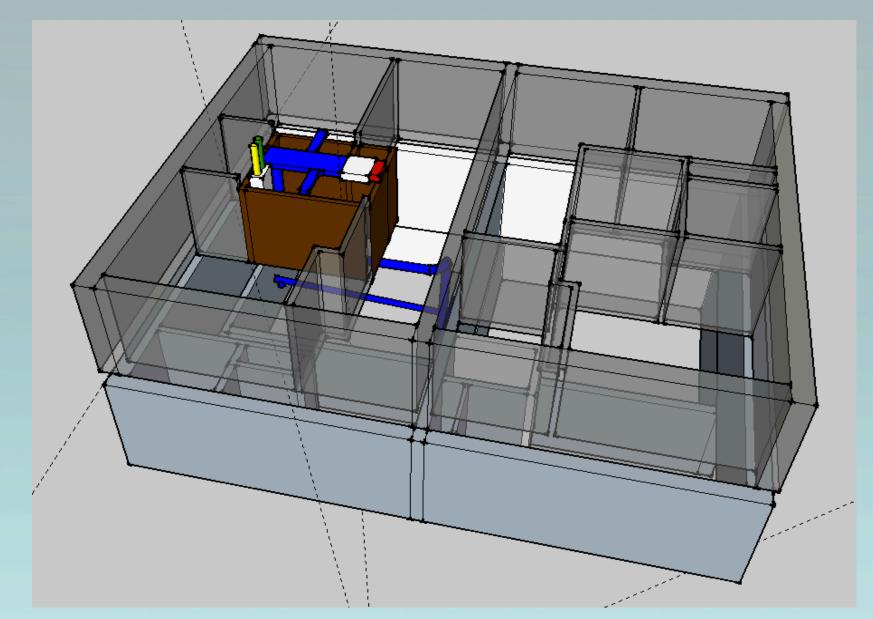
- Fujitsu 12kBtu/hr ducted heat pump for both heating and cooling
- Zehnder Comfo 200 ERV for continuous ventilation with energy recovery
- Each system will have its own set of ducts to allow proper balancing of each function

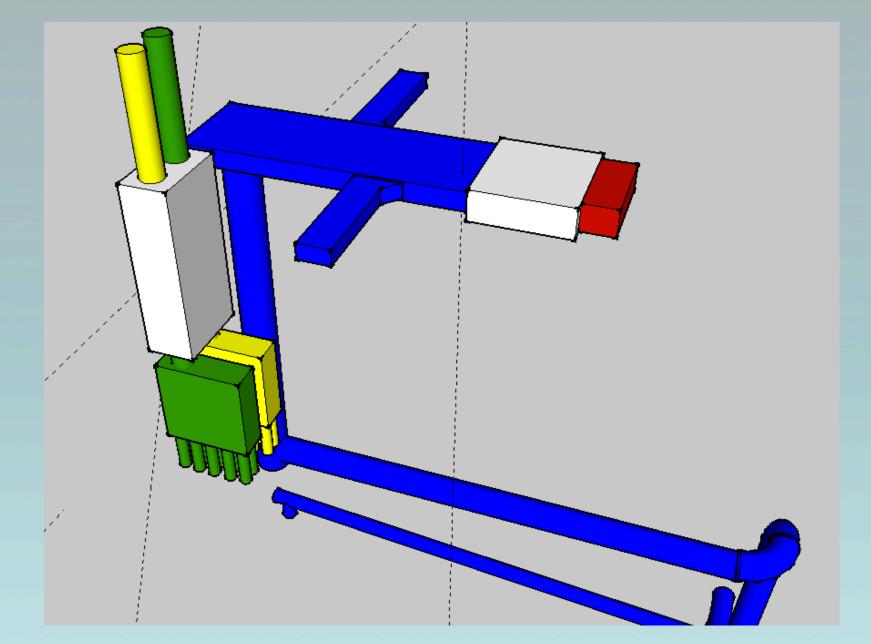


Warm

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/