Sponsor's Update and Passivhaus Awareness

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Summary

Climate Energy update

Passivhaus Principles
Passivhaus design
PHPP
Elements
Airtightness
MVHR
Comfort

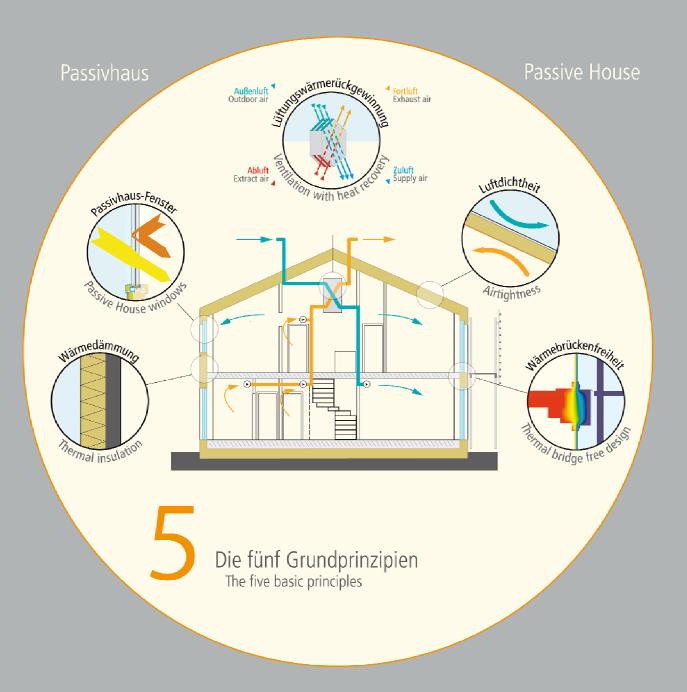
Climate Energy Update

- CESP/CERT
- Green Deal
- CES & CEH

"I was working as a physicist. I read that the construction industry had experimented with adding insulation to new buildings and that energy consumption had failed to reduce. This offended me — it was counter to the basic laws of physics. I knew that they must be doing something wrong. So I made it my mission to find out what, and to establish what was needed to do it right."

Professor Wolfgang Feist Founder Passivhaus Institut, Germany

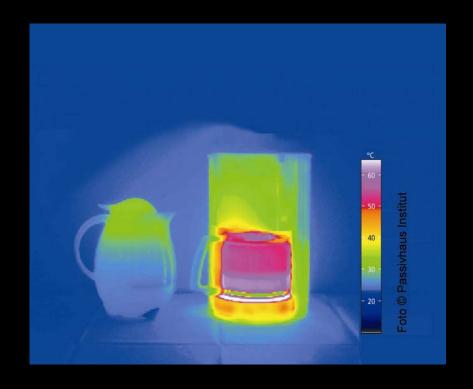




Passive – maintaining the heat using an insulated flask



Active – maintaining the heat by energy input

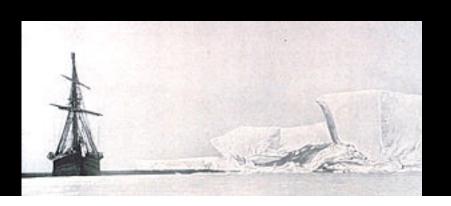


Fridtjof Nansen's polar ship, the "Fram", was a Passive House (1883)









Key design criteria

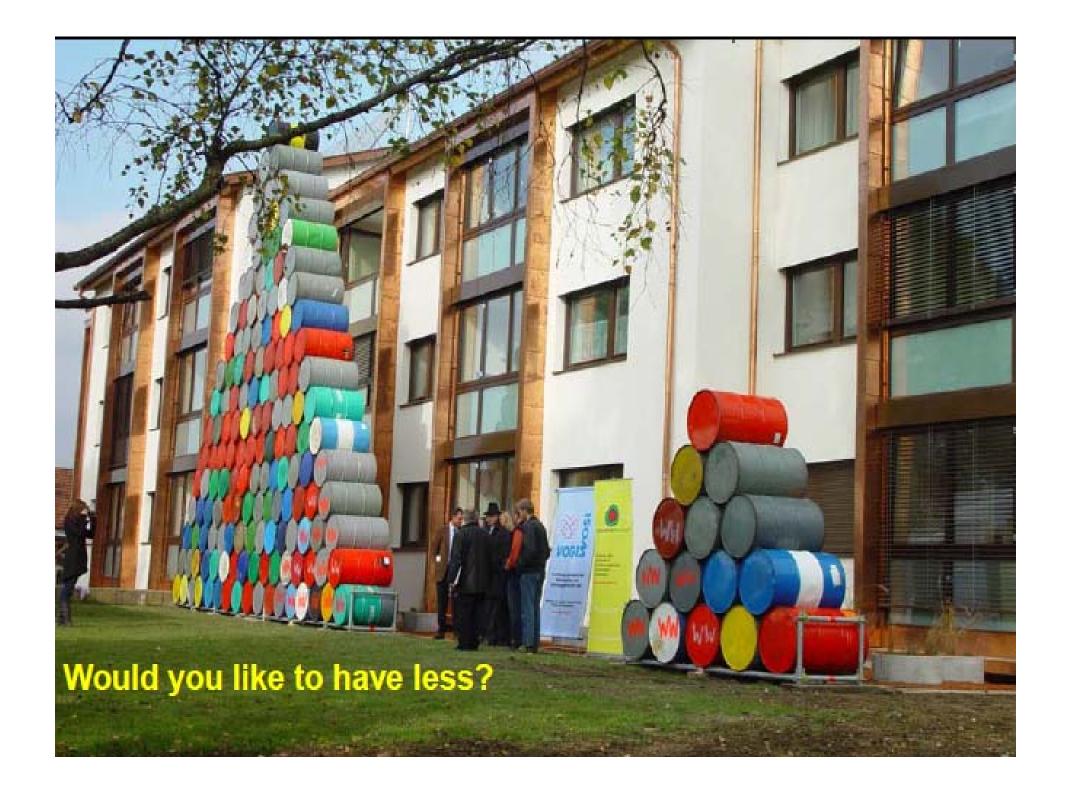
 Annual heating requirement is no more than 15KWh/m²/a

or

- Heating load is no more than 10W/m²
- Total combined primary energy consumption does not exceed 120KWh/m²/a
- Airtight envelope: no more than 0.6ac/h @ 50Pa (generally means air permeability <1m³/h/m²@50Pa).

1 candle ≈ 30 W 1 incandescent lamp ≈ 100 W 1 person ≈ 100 W 10 W/m² from fresh air: heating with the ventilation system. using wood, gas, heatpumps, a compact unit.





- Wall and roof U values c. 0.1 0.15W/m²K
- Window and door U values < 0.85W/m²K installed
- Mechanical ventilation with heat recovery with efficiency above c.80% (tested to PH standard)
- Compact form (surface to volume ratio)
- Excellent design and onsite practice to ensure very high levels of airtightness
- Very low thermal bridging 0.01W/mK
- Care with orientation of window openings.

Compact form



Excellent design and onsite practice



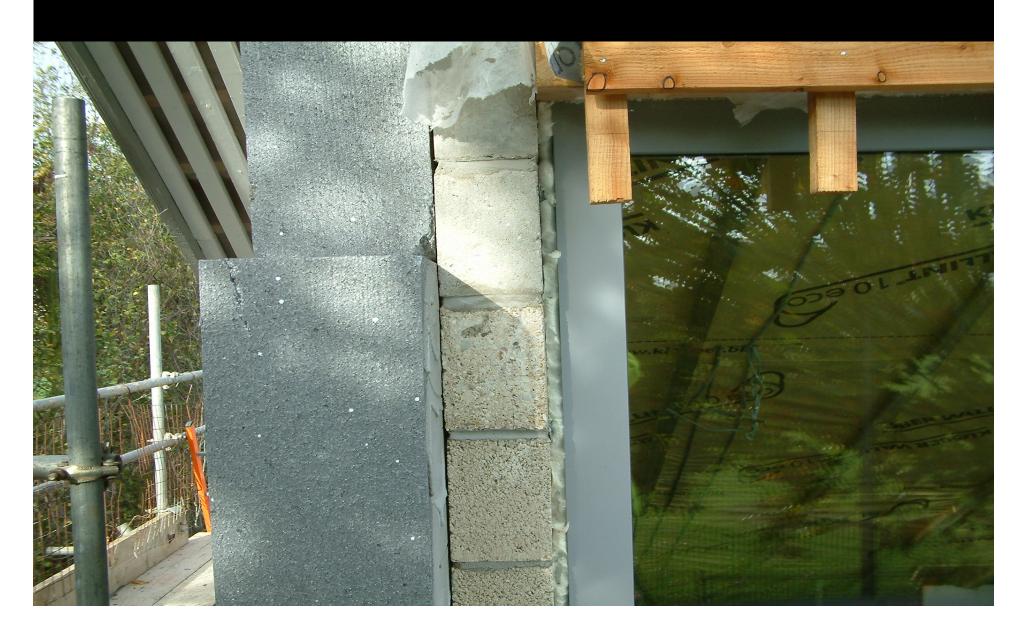
Care with orientation and size of windows



Superinsulation – wall, floor and roof U values c. 0.1W/m2K







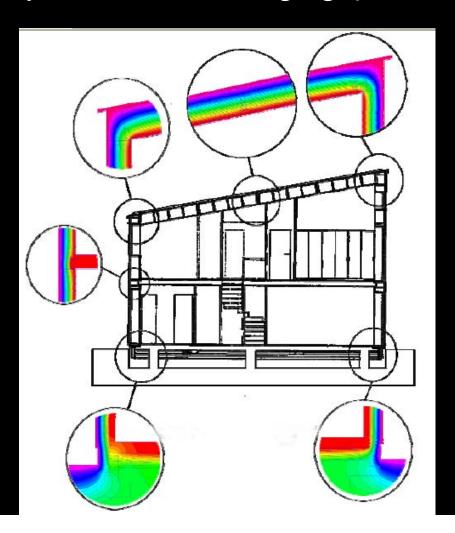


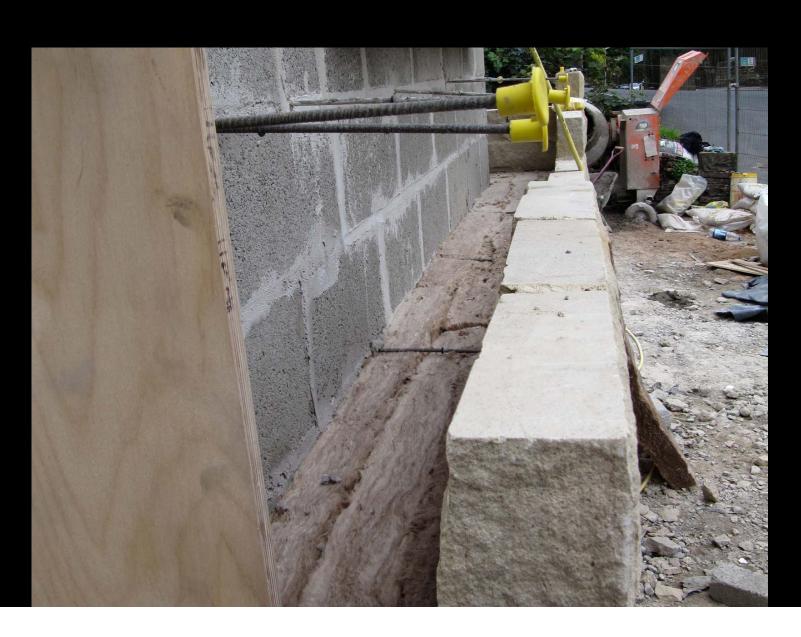




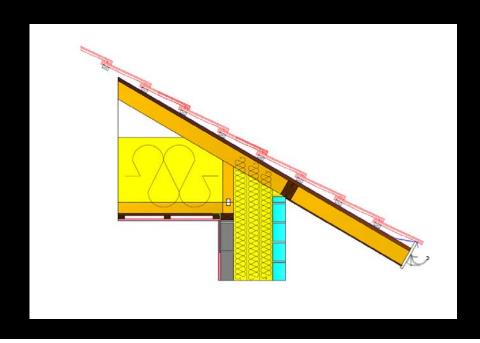


Very low thermal bridging ψ < 0.01W/mK









Super windows - window and door U values ≤ 0.8W/m2K

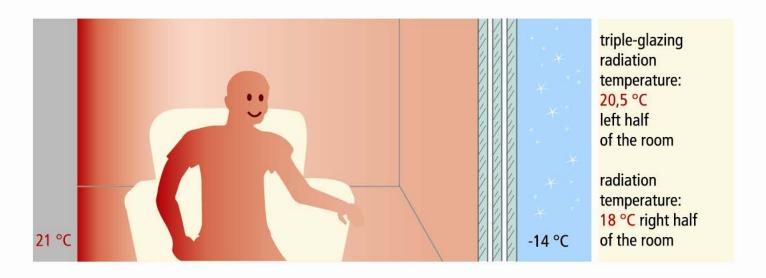




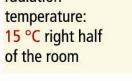






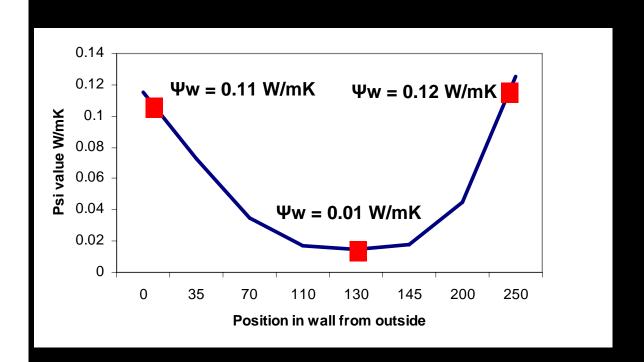


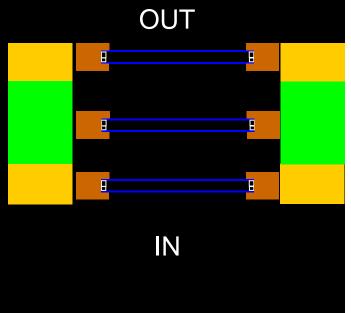






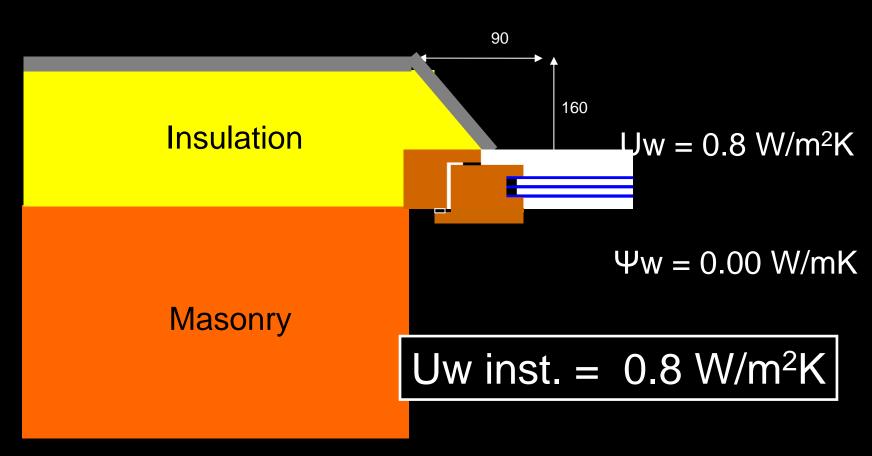
The effect of installing window in different positions in the wall





Schematic for illustration purposes based on installation positions for a high performance double glazed window into advanced specification cavity wall construction From "Stamford Brook – making sustainability work" Lowe et al

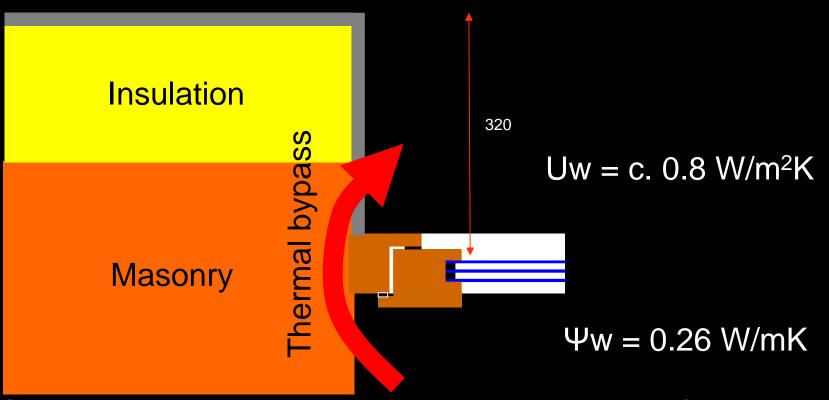
The effect of window position and insulation wrapping



Schematic drawing based on an example from proceedings of the Passive House Conference 2006 for renovation of typical German construction using PH standard window. Freundorfer, Kaufmann and Krause

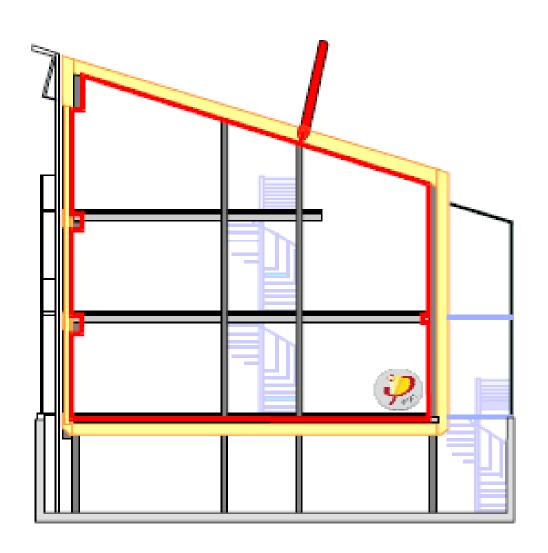
The effect of window position and insulation wrapping

Uw inst.* = $1.84 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$



Schematic drawing based on an example from proceedings of the Passive House Conference 2006 for renovation of typical German construction using PH standard window. Freundorfer, Kaufmann and Krause

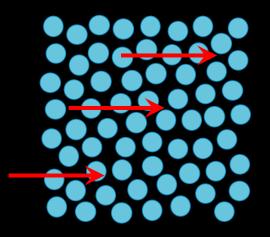
*1m x 1m window



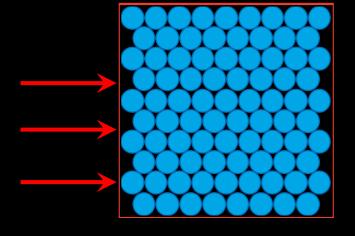
n₅₀ max. 0.60 h⁻¹

design **ONE** airtight layer all around the building

Airtightness and insulation values



Air movement = heat transfer

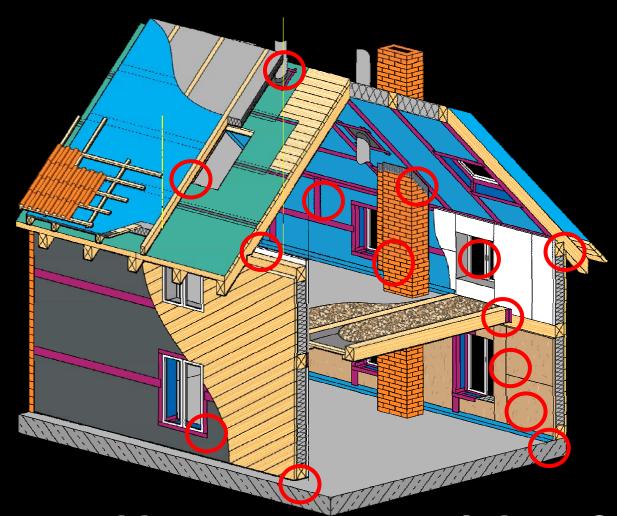


Only encapsulated air, protected against air movement, insulates!

Highly airtight ≤ 0.6 ac/h @ 50 Pa



So where are all of the gaps?



...and how can we seal them?

Tapes • Membranes • Grommets

Window box and wall

Tapes

Sealing of overlaps





Connections of corners and edges in timber construction

Connections to plastered walls

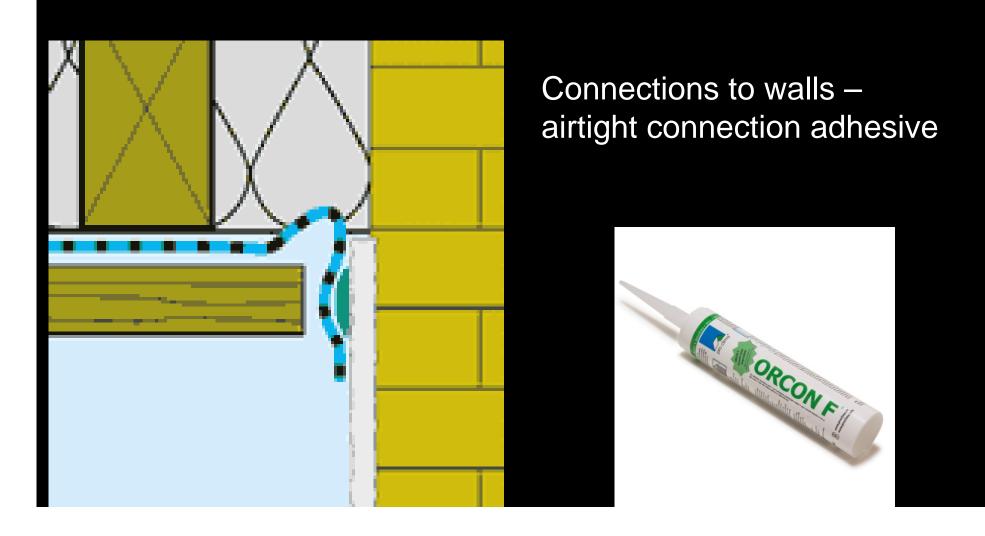












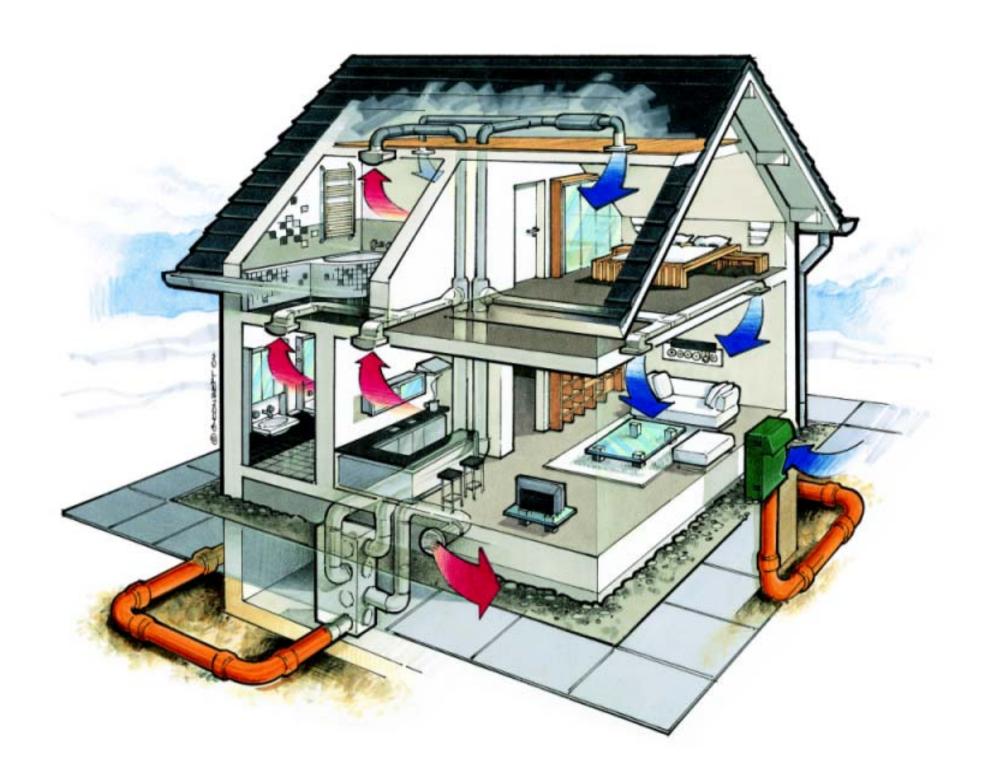
Membranes



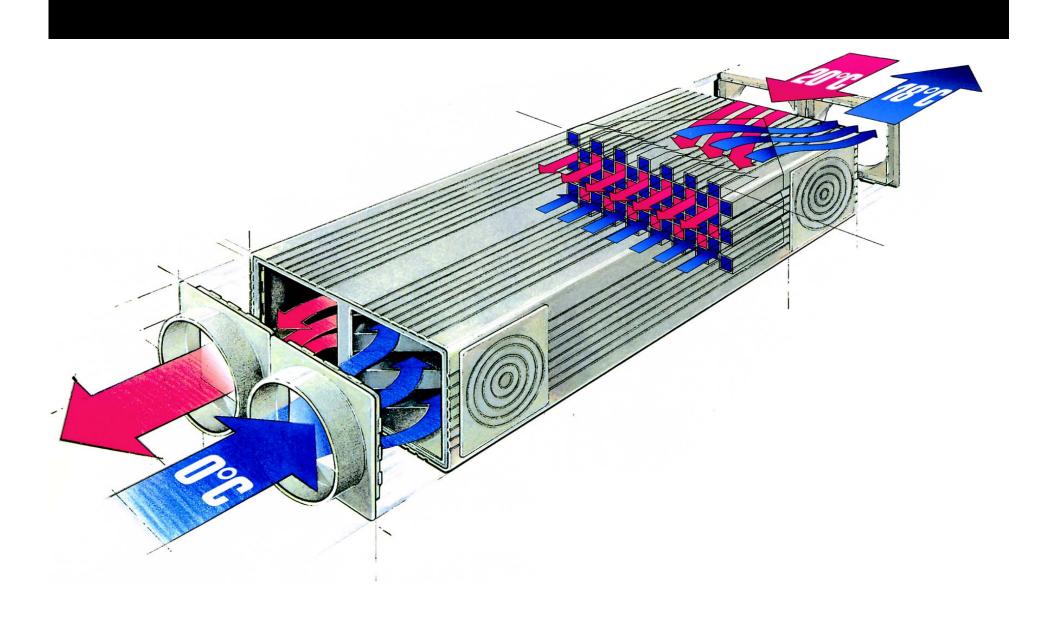




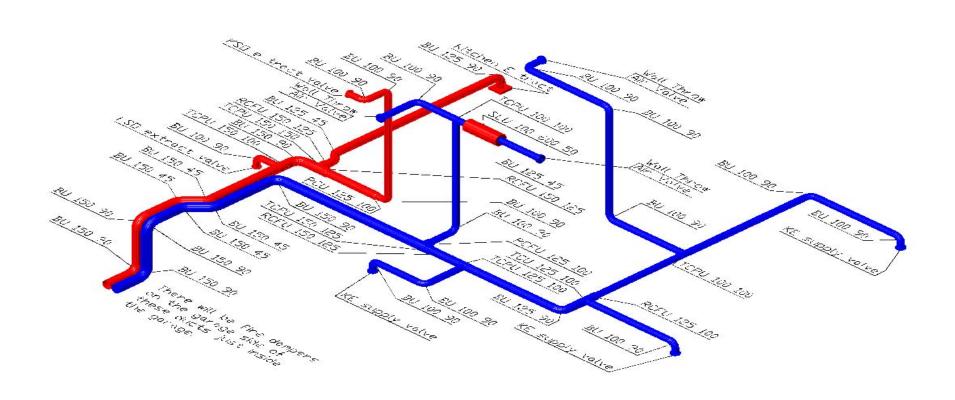




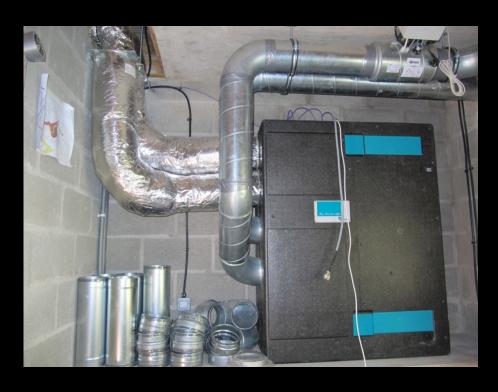
PAUL counterflow heat exchanger



Typical Ventilation System



Passivhaus ventilation



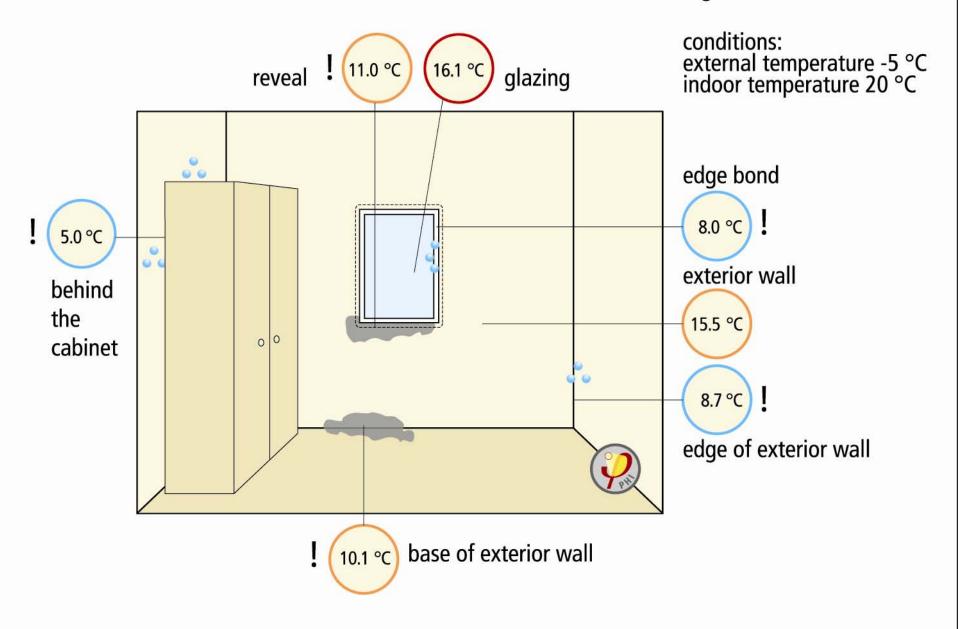


Passivhaus – a comfort standard

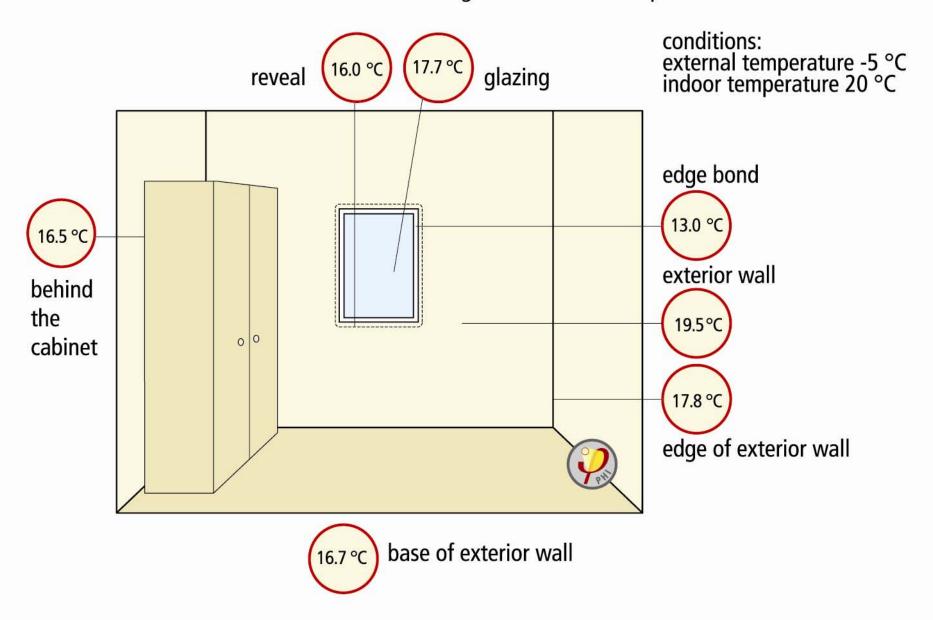
- No draughts
- No cold radiant
- No summer overheating
- Fresh air always
- •Whole house warm no hypothermia
- •Fuel Poverty eliminated
- all by simply improving the build quality



Previous condition: cold surfaces can lead to moisture damage



Present condition: modernised using Passive House components





Passivhaus standard

Air-tightness	0.6ach @ 50Pa
Surface temp	>17degC
(windows)	
Summer overheating	Max 10% >25degC
Vent	~30m ³ /hr.person
Heating	15kWh/m²a
Primary Energy	120kWh/m²a

Passivhaus: a robust approach

- High thermal comfort and air quality
- User friendly
- Easy to maintain
- Simple and efficient technology
- Cost effective

Comparisons

ZCH issues	UK	PH
Accurate prediction of performance	?	
Complex combination of systems which perform	?	
Accurate prediction of overheating	C)	
Good air quality ensured	?	
Performance assurance scheme (QA)	C.	
Monitoring recent low energy buildings	C.	
Regional variations in climate data	C)	
High degree of urgency	Lots to do	Ready

Acknowledgements

- •PHI
- •IPHA
- Passivhaus Trust
- •BRE
- Green Building Store
- Disability Essex

Questions?

Thanks for listening

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