High Performance Building Envelope Assemblies

2017 Building Technologies Office Peer Review

Enabling High Performance by Reducing Transition Risks

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High Performance Building Envelope Assemblies

• Four Distinct Projects:
  d. Durability of Windows in Walls with Continuous Insulation (2016-2018) [*separate ppt presentation*]

• Overarching Principles for All Projects (Context)
  a. Provide solutions for energy efficient durable enclosures at established target levels of thermal resistance
  b. Tackle cross-cutting issues and provide forum for broad stakeholder involvement
  c. Enable compliance with code and above-code programs
  d. Resolve construction conflicts and evaluate field-ready details
  e. Demonstrate and validate constructability and performance
Building America Role

Improvement in Code (1975-2015)

EUI (1975 = 100)

Risk Zone

High-Performance Home Impacts:*

- ~$350 Billion – $1+ Trillion Utility Bill Savings
- ~$20 - $100+ Billion Annual Health Related Benefits
- ~$90 – $270 Billion Annual Construction Revenue
- ~120,000 – 360,000 Persistent New Jobs

* Impacts based on internal DOE analysis assuming 30% market penetration of high-performance new and existing homes by 2025
**Project Summary: Moisture Performance of High-R Walls**

**Timeline:**
- Start date: 08/01/2015
- Planned end date: 7/31/2017

**Key Milestones**
1. Identify key wall configurations – June 2016
2. Recruit builders – September 2016

**Budget:**
- Total Project $ to Date:
  - DOE: $250,000
  - Cost Share: $65,000
- Total Project $:
  - DOE: $333,026
  - Cost Share: $90,000

**Key Partners:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>American Chemistry Council</th>
<th>Forest Products Laboratory</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National Association of Home Builders</td>
<td>Broad-based Advisory Group of Stakeholders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participating Builders</td>
<td>Vinyl Siding Institute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oak Ridge National Laboratory</td>
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**Project Outcome:**
- Moisture performance library of energy efficient walls
- Relative humidity library for energy efficient homes
- Identified marginal wall designs and recommended improvements
- Design criteria and code change recommendations

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[Monitoring System Diagram]

[Home Innovation Research Lab Logo]

[DOE Energy Efficiency & Renewable Energy Logo]
Purpose and Objectives

Problem Statement: Concerns over durability of high-R walls in energy efficient homes remain one of the key barriers to broad market adoption of high performance wall technologies.

Target Market and Audience: Residential designer and builders with product offerings in Climate Zones 3-8 (75% of all housing starts in the country).

Impact of Project:
1. Project’s outputs:
   a) Demonstrated and validated performance of high-R walls
   b) Recommended improvements to design and field practices
   c) Proposals for codes and standards
   d) Input and calibration for BA Building Science Expert System

2. Contribution to BA and market goals:
   a. Opaque walls contribute up to 10% of energy savings (whole-house) or up to 20% heating and cooling loads to support BA goals
   b. Accelerated adoption of walls with higher insulation values
   c. Accelerated adoption of 2012/2015 codes w/o envelope amendments
Approach:

1. Identify key wall types and house characteristics for evaluation
2. Recruit builders of qualified homes
3. Instrument, document, and observe performance in occupied homes
4. Make recommendations based documented performance

Key Issues:

1. Performance of Frame Walls with Continuous Insulation (CI)
2. Performance of Hybrid Walls (CI and an int. vapor retarder, VR)
3. Performance of Cavity-only Insulation Walls with various VRs
4. Performance of Rim Joists
5. Relative Humidity levels inside of High Performance Homes

Distinctive Characteristics: Documenting and validating performance of real occupied homes built in the marketplace without special expert oversight
Progress and Accomplishments

**Accomplishments:**
1) Over 100 inquiries from builders with interest to participate
2) A broad stakeholder group is engaged
3) 22 homes enrolled and incremented
4) A draft standard method for field measurements has been developed
5) Blind-prediction WUFI simulations completed

**Expected Market Impact:**
1) Improved level of comfort for practitioners with using high-R wall solutions
2) Minimizing risk of potential future widespread durability issues in Climate Zones 3-8
3) Accelerated adoption of high performance homes
4) Accelerated adoption of 2012/2015 I-codes without envelope amendments
5) Through broad stakeholder engagement, significant improvement in awareness across the entire building industry about proven durable solutions for high-R walls

**Lessons Learned:** Builders can be highly creative at combining various new and conventional building materials. Wide range of performances is observed.
Instrumented Homes Map
# Broad range of materials included

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Cladding</strong></th>
<th><strong>WRB</strong></th>
<th><strong>Exterior Insulation</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vinyl Siding</td>
<td>Housewrap</td>
<td>XPS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiber cement</td>
<td>Zip system</td>
<td>EPS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood siding</td>
<td>Membrane</td>
<td>PIC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brick veneer</td>
<td>Grade D building paper</td>
<td>Mineral Wood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stucco</td>
<td>Self-adhered membrane</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th><strong>Type of Sheathing</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cavity Insulation</strong></th>
<th><strong>Interior vapor retarder</strong></th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OSB</td>
<td>Cellulose</td>
<td>Kraft paper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plywood</td>
<td>Fiberglass Batt</td>
<td>Poly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zip system</td>
<td>Blown-in fiberglass</td>
<td>Smart vapor retarder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Flash &amp; Batt</td>
<td>Class III rated paint</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Open cell spray foam</td>
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- U.S. Department of Energy
  - Energy Efficiency & Renewable Energy
Precursor Data

Do walls with ext. foam dry out?

2x4+R5 Walls w/o int. VR

Are indoor RH levels important for walls?

CZ 4

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
Energy Efficiency & Renewable Energy
Project Summary: Extended Plate and Beam

Timeline:
Start date: 08/01/2015
Planned end date: 7/31/2017
Key Milestones
1. Conduct Structural Testing – date
2. Field Demonstrations – date
4. Code changes – date

Budget:
Total Project $ to Date: Total Project $:
• DOE: $250,000 • DOE: $333,026
• Cost Share: $65,000 • Cost Share: $90,000

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<td>DuPont</td>
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<tr>
<td>Owens Corning</td>
<td>NYSERDA</td>
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Project Outcome:
• A builder-ready solution for R23 or higher wall system built using conventional materials
• Lab and field validated performance data
• Increased market penetration for high-R walls
• Introduction of rigid foam sheathing into offsite wall panelization
Purpose and Objectives

**Problem Statement:** Low market penetration of High-R walls above R20 (<5% of market in CZ 5 and higher)

**Target Market and Audience:** Residential designer and builders with product offerings in Climate Zones 4-8 (50% of all housing starts in the country).

**Impact of Project:**
1. Project’s outputs:
   a) A builder-ready solution for R23 or higher wall system built using conventional materials
   b) A Builder Guide for the wall system
   c) Lab and field validated performance data
   d) Complete information for code proposal
2. Contribution to BA and market goals:
   a. Opaque walls contribute up to 10% of energy savings (whole-house) or up to 20% heating and cooling loads to support BA goals
   b. Accelerated adoption of walls above R20
   c. Introduction of foam sheathing to industrialized factory wall panelization
Approach

Approach:
1. Validate performance (structural and moisture)
2. Demonstrate the system (stick-built and panelized)
3. Develop simple guidance for builders
4. Prepare information for code proposal

Key Issues:
1. Wall with exterior foam sheathing have a steep learning curve and introduce constructability questions:
   a. Windows
   b. Drainage plane
   c. Cladding

Distinctive Characteristics: Achieves R23 or higher using standard materials by relying on a novel assembly sequence resulting in a wall that functions similar to a conventional system
Progress and Accomplishments

Accomplishments:
1) Structural performance is demonstrated (testing)
2) Moisture performance is demonstrated (modeling and testing)
3) Four homes built (one factory panelized)
4) Buy-in from product manufacturers
5) Builders’ Guide developed

Expected Market Impact:
1) Improved level of comfort for practitioners with using high-R wall solutions
2) Increased market penetration for high-R walls
3) Use of insulation in construction of panelized walls delivered to the site

Lessons Learned:
1) Walls are one the last energy efficiency measures builders are likely to tackle
2) Moisture performance of high-R walls in misunderstood
3) After panels are delivered to the site, field assembly is nearly identical to standard 2x6 panel walls
Project Integration: Home Innovation brings key stakeholders including associations to the table as co-sponsors (cash and product) and as advisory group members. Broad industry participation includes builders (including high production builders), insulation product manufacturers, and building science experts. Projects are broadly announced via various industry media channels. As an example of integration, the EP&B system was featured at the International Builders’ Show directly by product manufacturers without our involvement.
Partners, Subcontractors, and Collaborators: In addition to several co-funders and advisory group members, Home Innovation has worked or works with the following collaborators:

1) Forest Products Laboratory – expertise in moisture performance of wood buildings
2) NYSERDA – energy-efficient systems for New York State
3) Dow, DuPont, Owens Corning – product support and building science expertise
4) Structural Insulated Panel Association – product support and construction expertise
5) Oak Ridge National Laboratory – a lead in a broader effort on moisture performance of high-R walls

Communications: NAHB’s International Builders’ Show, EEBA Conference, DOE Educational Webinars, ACC meetings
Next Steps and Future Plans

1) Development of recommendations and best practices for design and construction of high performance enclosures for new and existing construction

2) Development of recommendations for code change proposals and standards updates

3) Broadly disseminate results of the study through various industry media channels and through stakeholders

4) Identify gaps in knowledges that require further investigation

5) Revise applicable guidance documents and Tech Notes

6) Monitor the rate of adoption of high-R walls via Home Innovation’s Annual Builder Practices Survey
Project Summary: Attic Retrofit Using Nailbase Panels

**Timeline:**
- Start date: 08/01/2015
- Planned end date: 7/31/2017

**Key Milestones**
1. Identify Test Homes and Conduct Assessment – date
2. Develop specific retrofit design
3. Field Demonstrations – date
4. Performance Assessment – date
5. Standardized Solutions – date

**Budget:**
- Total Project $ to Date:
  - DOE: $225,000
  - Cost Share: $65,000
- Total Project $:
  - DOE: $283,871
  - Cost Share: $75,160

**Key Partners:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Structural Insulated Panel Association</th>
<th>American Chemistry Council</th>
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<tr>
<td>GAF</td>
<td>DuPont</td>
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**Project Outcome:**
- Standardized attic retrofit solutions and details applicable to a large portion of older existing homes built prior to 1980s in Climate Zones 2-8
- Field validated performance of retrofitted conditioned attics (energy, moisture, comfort)
Purpose and Objectives

Problem Statement: Lack of standardized solutions for attic retrofit for older homes where a simple “insulation pile-on” option is not applicable due to the attic configuration: cathedral ceiling; habitable attics; attics with equipment and/or storage; small attics

Target Market and Audience:
Remodeling and roofing contractors in all climate zones across the U.S.

Impact of Project:
1. Project’s outputs:
   a) Builder-ready solutions for attic retrofits as part of a re-roofing project across various types of older homes
   b) Field-validated performance data supported with Case Studies of re
2. Contribution to BA and market goals:
   a. Up to 11+% of energy savings (whole-house) or up to 22% heating and cooling loads to support BA goals
   b. A business case for adding energy efficiency to a re-roofing project for millions of older homes in the U.S.
Over half of U.S. 118M housing units predate 1980
Approach

Approach:
1. Identify suitable homes
2. Develop retrofit solutions and conduct observational research
3. Demonstrate and validate solutions in the field
4. Obtain feedback from trades and occupant
5. Develop standardized solutions

Key Issues:
1. Field details and integration with re-roofing
2. Moisture performance
3. Wide range of roof/attic configurations and climate zones

Distinctive Characteristics: Field demonstration of solutions for attic retrofit of older, highly inefficient housing using two occupied homes as case studies
Progress and Accomplishments

Accomplishments:
1) Two homes have been identified, assessed, and specific solutions developed
2) WUFI modeling has been performed
3) A laboratory observational evaluation has been performed
4) Attics of two homes have been retrofits and instrumented

Expected Market Impact:
1) Increased awareness of options available for attic retrofit in older homes
2) Increase awareness of benefits of high performance attics in existing homes
3) Increased use of energy efficiency improvements as part of re-roofing of existing homes

Lessons Learned:
1) It can be done; and with adequate planning it is a reasonable proposition
2) It is a step-up from a basic re-roofing project
3) Many older homes are very inefficient (even in cold regions) and can benefit from these types of improvements
4) Architecturally – retrofitted roof looks excellent
Roof / Attic Retrofit Demonstration Projects

Hot-Humid Climate - St. Simons Island, GA

Cold Climate – Ann Arbor, MI
Observation Research

Purpose: Assess the constructability of the ventilation mat that is intended to allow outward drying from an unvented roof assembly and reduce shingle temperature.

Results:
- Overall takeaway was favorable
- Gap maintained at full thickness
- Shingles looked normal (not wavy)
Cold Climate – Ann Arbor, MI
Cold Climate – Ann Arbor, MI

Before and After
St. Simons Island, GA

Collar-tie reinforcement

Gable Wall Insulation
St. Simons Island, GA

Soffit detail
Lifting a nail-base panel
Panel installation
Roofing membrane
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