TECTONIC EXTREMES OF PASSIVE HOUSE DESIGN RYALL SHERIDAN ARCHITECTS

PASSIVE HOUSE PRINCIPLES

1. SOLAR ORIENTATION

-Detailed local weather & solar data used to evaluate orientation, shading & window placement to take advantage of solar gains in the winter & minimize them in the summer

2. CONTINUOUS HIGH R-VALUE INSULATION & ELIMINATE THERMAL BRIDGING

- -Min. R40 to R50 walls & ceilings (2015 IECC calls for R20, R30)
- -Reduce Heat Loss (winter)
- -Reduce Heat Gain (summer)
- -Comfortable interior surface temps
- -Avoid penetration of insulation with conductive materials to reduce heat loss & prevent damage from condensation/mold

3. AIRTIGHTNESS

- -Continuous air barrier via smart membranes
- -Max .6 air changes per hour @ 50 pa (2015 IECC calls for 3ach)
- -Reduce possibility of moisture damage to structure
- -Reduce heat loss (winter) & reduce humidity (summer)
- -Enhanced performance of insulation layer
- -Eliminate drafts

4. HIGH PERFORMANCE WINDOWS

- -R7-R8 triple pane thermally broken window assemblies oriented properly add more energy to home than they lose
- -Triple gasketing prevents air leaks
- -Eliminate need for perimeter heat
- -Comfortable interior surface temps & no drafts

5. BALANCED VENTILATION W/ HEAT RECOVERY VENTILATION (HRV/ERV)

- -Clean, filtered air continously supplied to sleeping and living areas, exhuasted from kitchens & bathrooms
- -Heat and moisture (with ERV) is transfered between stale inside air and fresh outdoor air in winter and sumer w/ minimum 75% efficiency

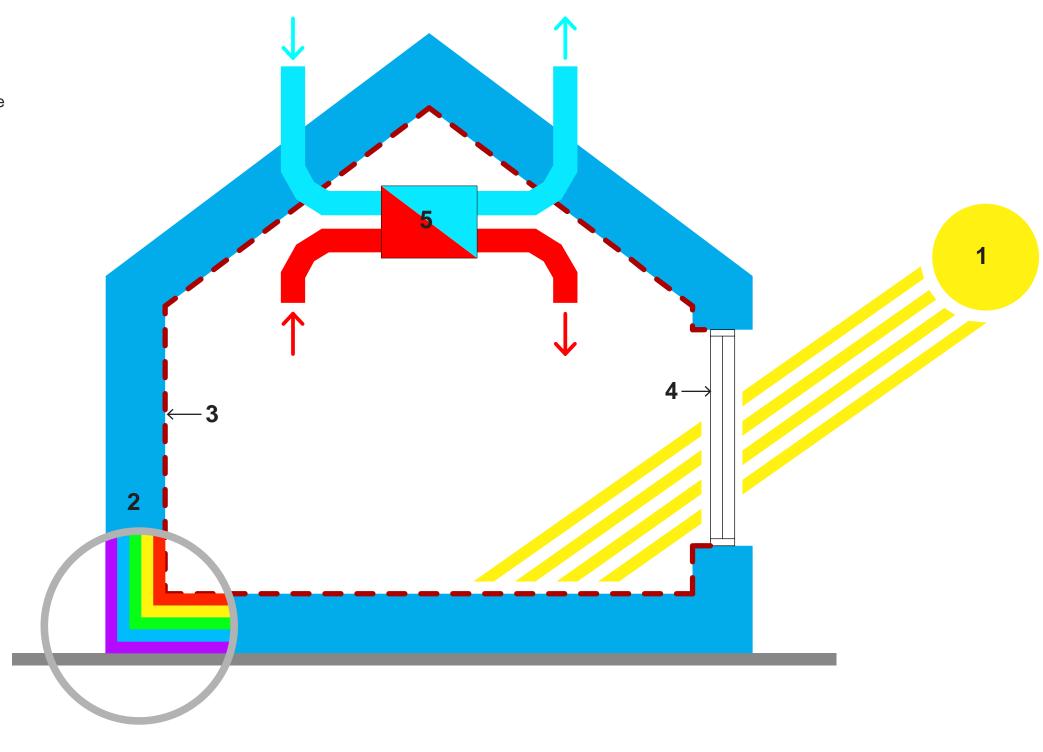


Diagram Source: http://www.passivehouseacademy.com/

Thermal Transmittance (U-value)

What does this mean?

BTU/(hr·ft²·F)

How many BTUs move

.... in one hour

.... for one square foot of surface area

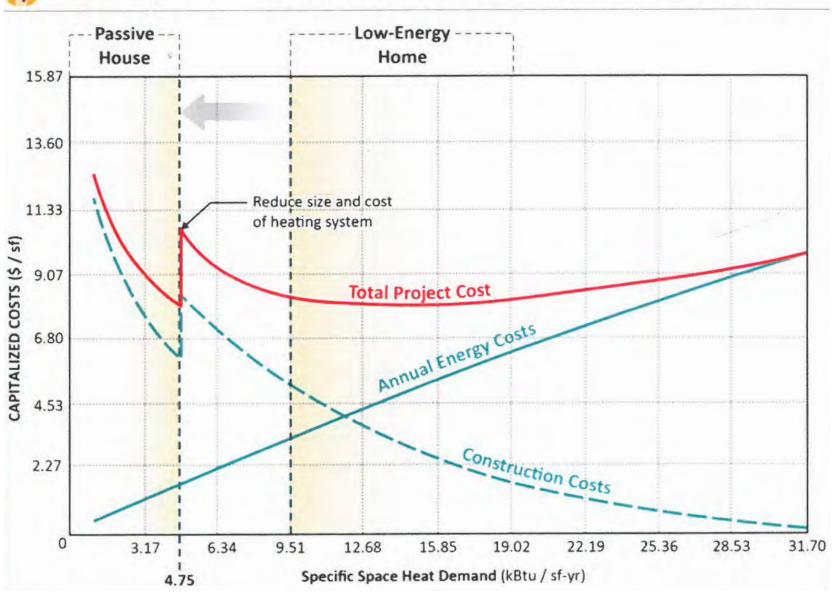
.... for every degree of temp. difference between faces.

One BTU = one burned match

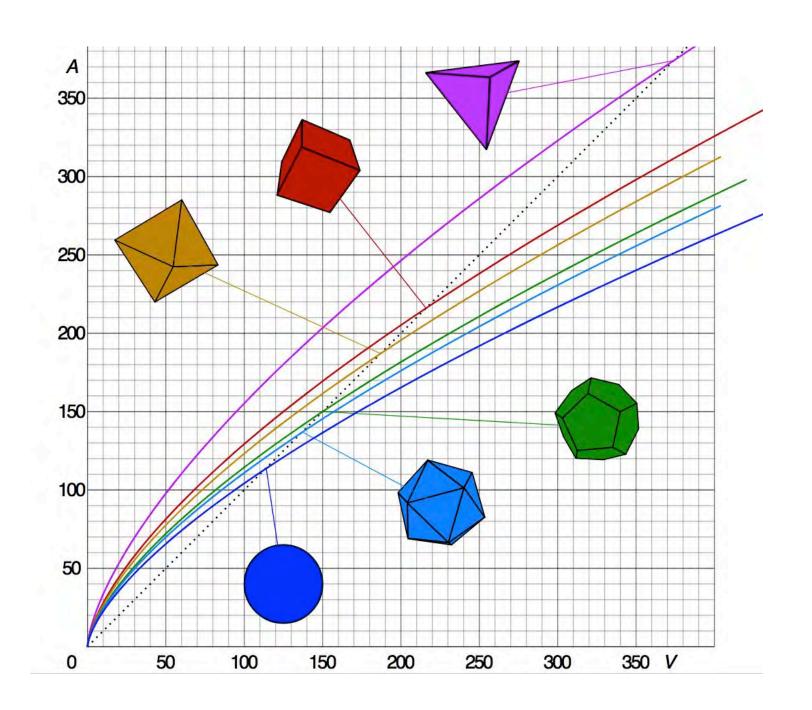
The U-Value is also called the HEAT TRANSFER COEFFICIENT or CONDUCTANCE of the whole assembly (not an individual layer!)

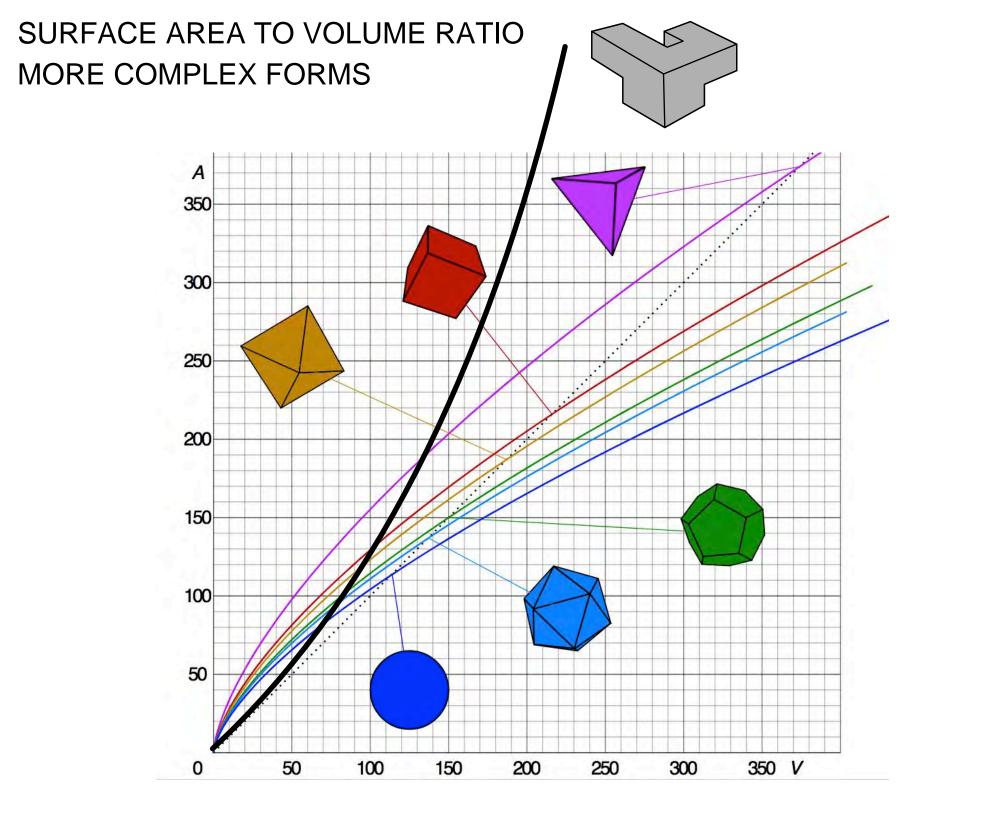


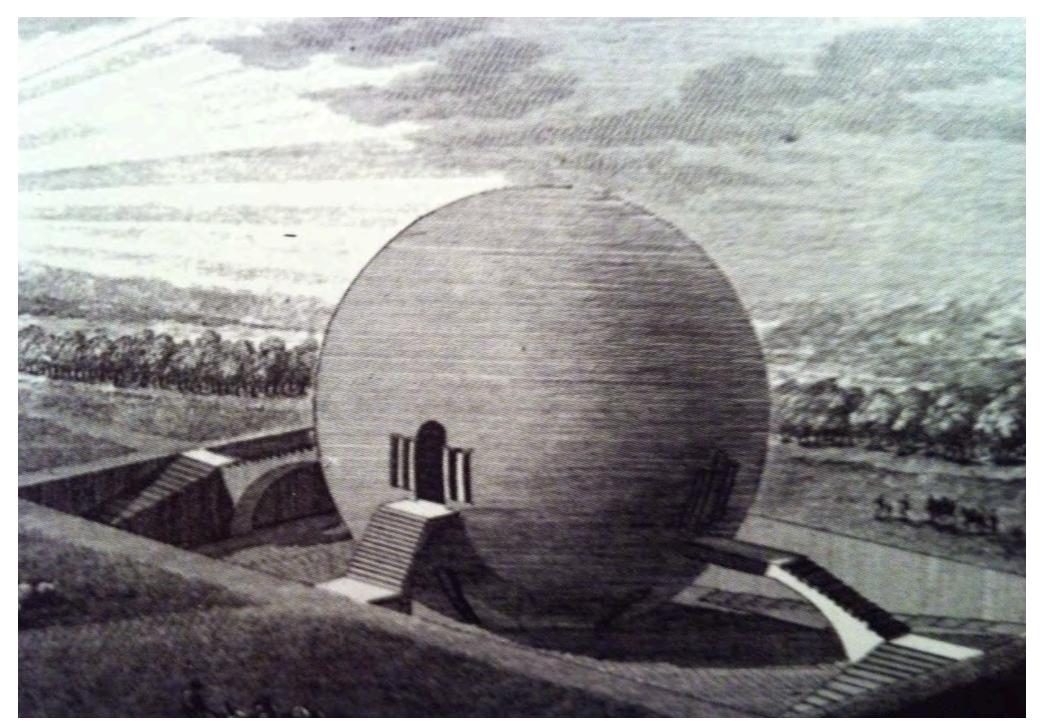
Why < 4.75 kBtu/ft²-yr Heating & Cooling Demand?



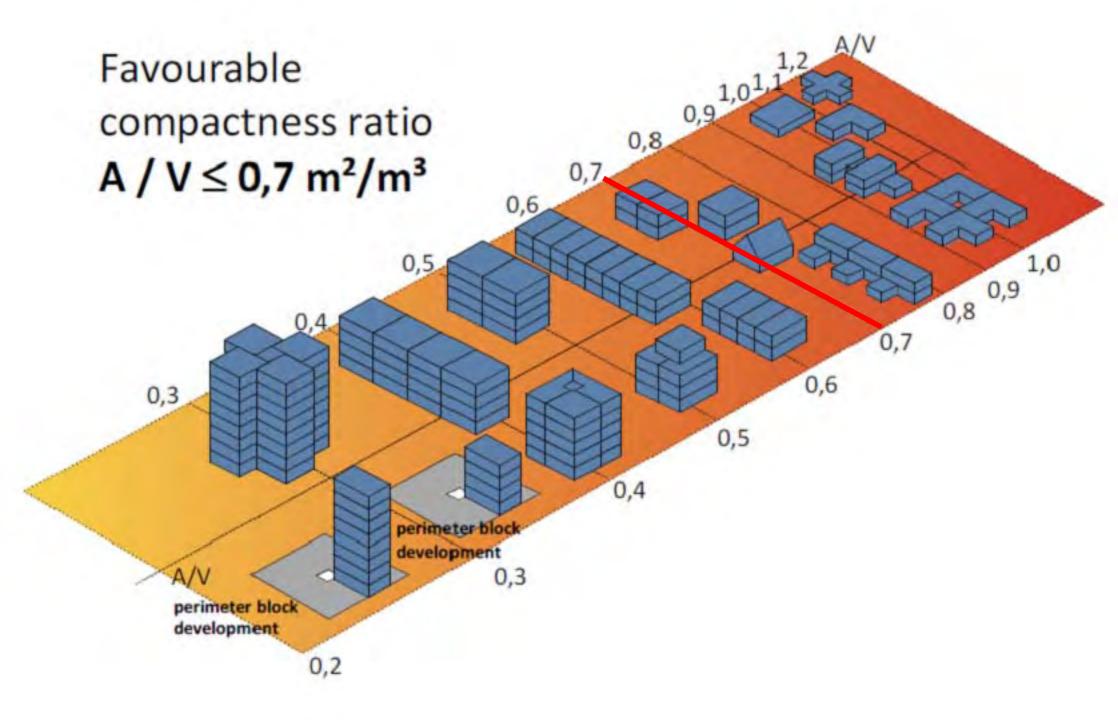
SURFACE AREA TO VOLUME RATIO PLATONIC SOLIDS



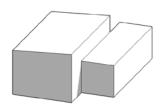




CLAUDE-NICOLAS LEDOUXGARDENER HOUSE PROJECT FOR THE IDEAL CITY OF CHAUX, 1784



ARTIST'S STUDIO ORIENT, NY



R VALUES

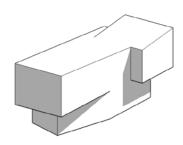
Wall	49
Roof	76
Floor	56

A = **1,080 ft²** (plan area)

V = 15,175 ft³ (volume)

SA = 4,320 ft² (exterior surface area)

GUEST HOUSE SHELTER ISLAND, NY



R VALUES

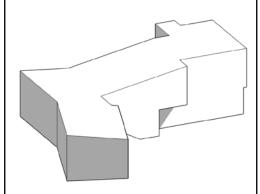
Wall	38
Roof	62
Floor	62

A = 1,750 ft² (plan area)

V = 19,875 ft³ (volume)

SA = 5,180 ft² (exterior surface area)

WETLANDS HOUSE ORIENT, NY



R VALUES

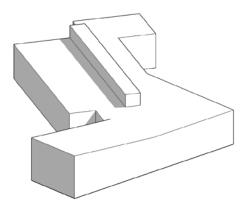
Wall	46
Roof	57
Floor	74/42

A = 3,360 ft² (plan area)

V = 41,040 ft³ (volume)

SA = 10,440 ft² (exterior surface area)

ARTISTS RESIDENCE GUILFORD, VT



R VALUES

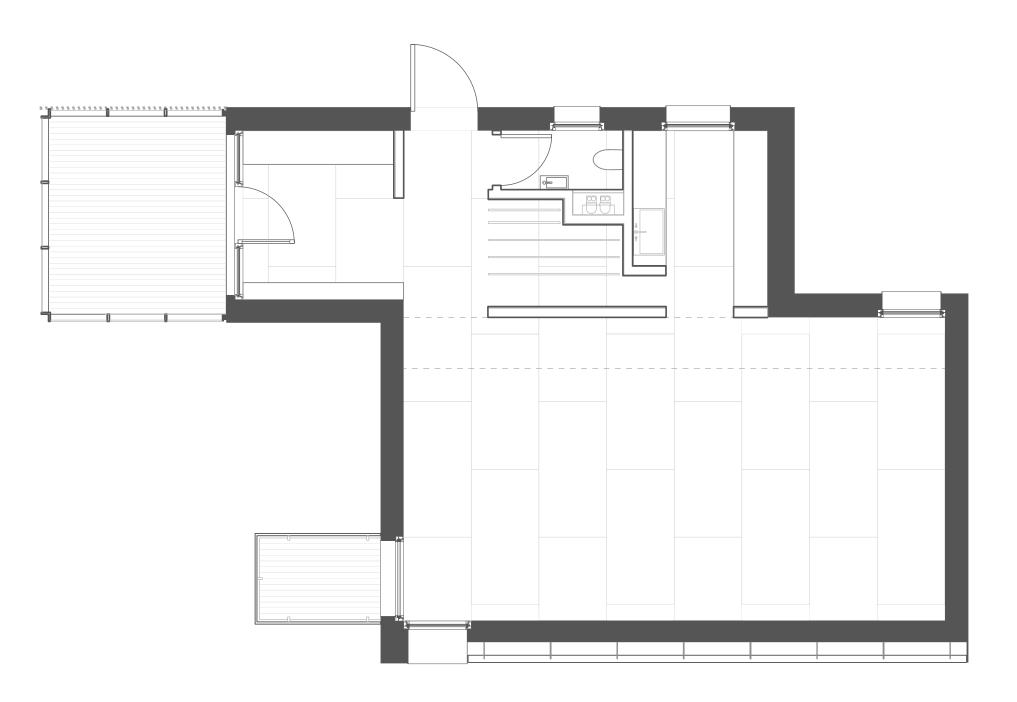
Wall	52
Roof	145
Floor	40

A = **4,000 ft²** (plan area)

V = 64,660 ft³ (volume)

SA = 14,350 ft² (exterior surface area)











ARTIST'S RESIDENCE GUILFORD, VT

R VALUES

Wall 52 Roof 145 Floor 40

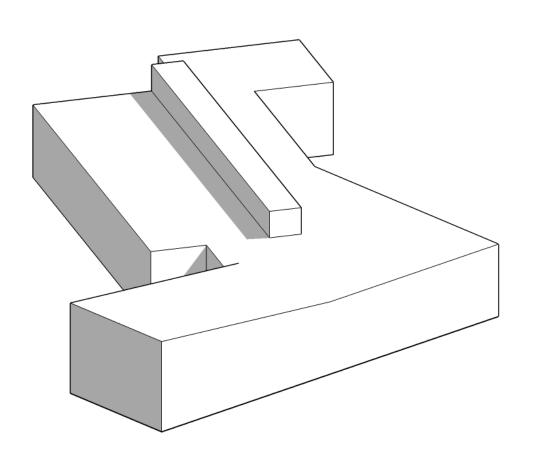
 $A = 4,000 \text{ ft}^2$ (plan area)

V = **64,660 ft**³ (volume)

SA = 14,350 ft² (exterior surface area)

SA/V = .22 (compactness ratio)

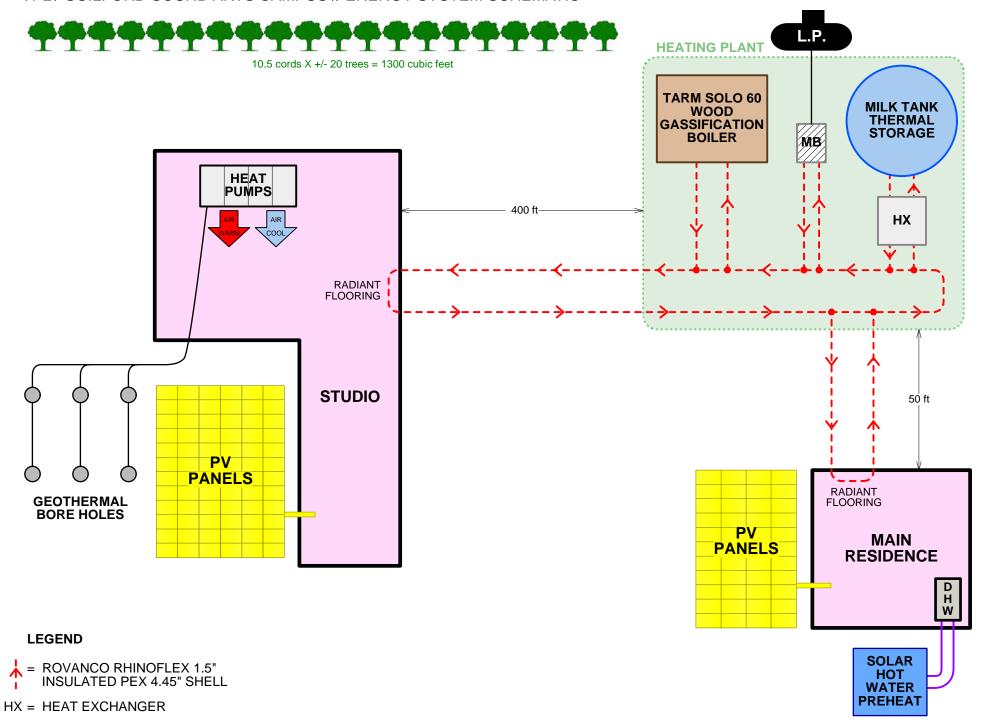
CUBE = .15 (comparable area)



GUILFORD - BRATTLEBORO // VERMONT





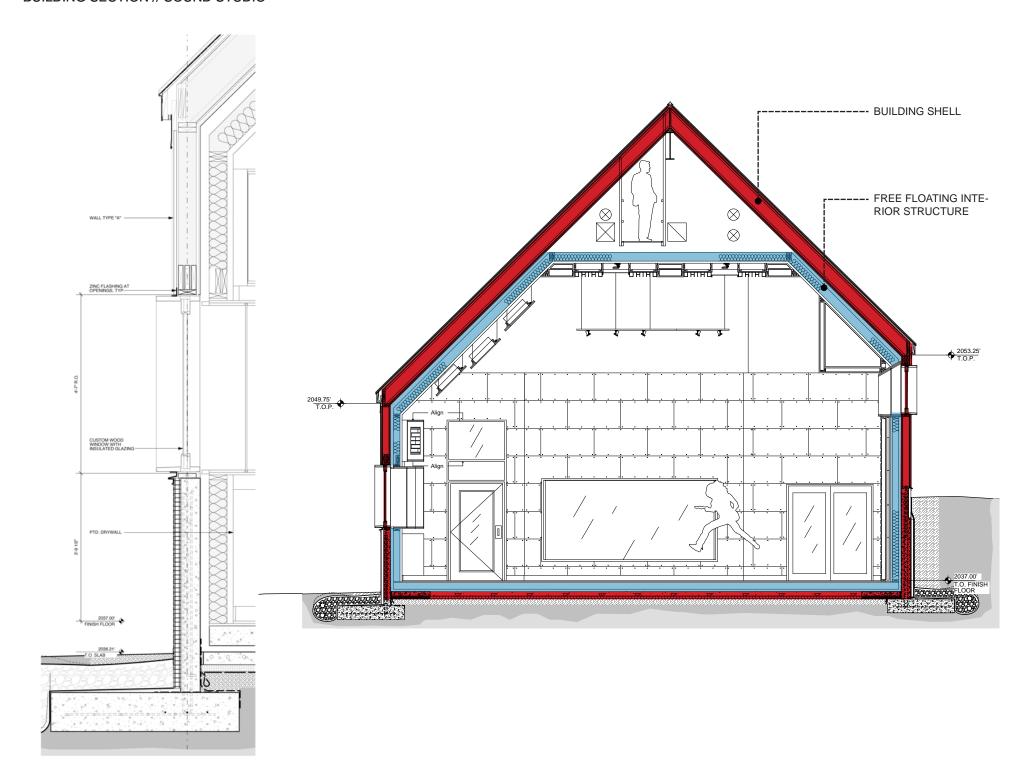


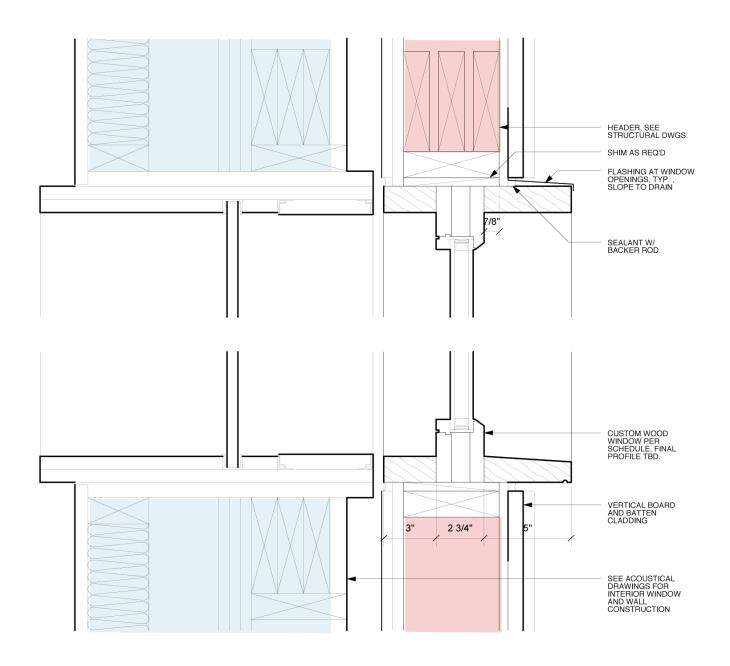
MB = MUNCHKIN BOILER

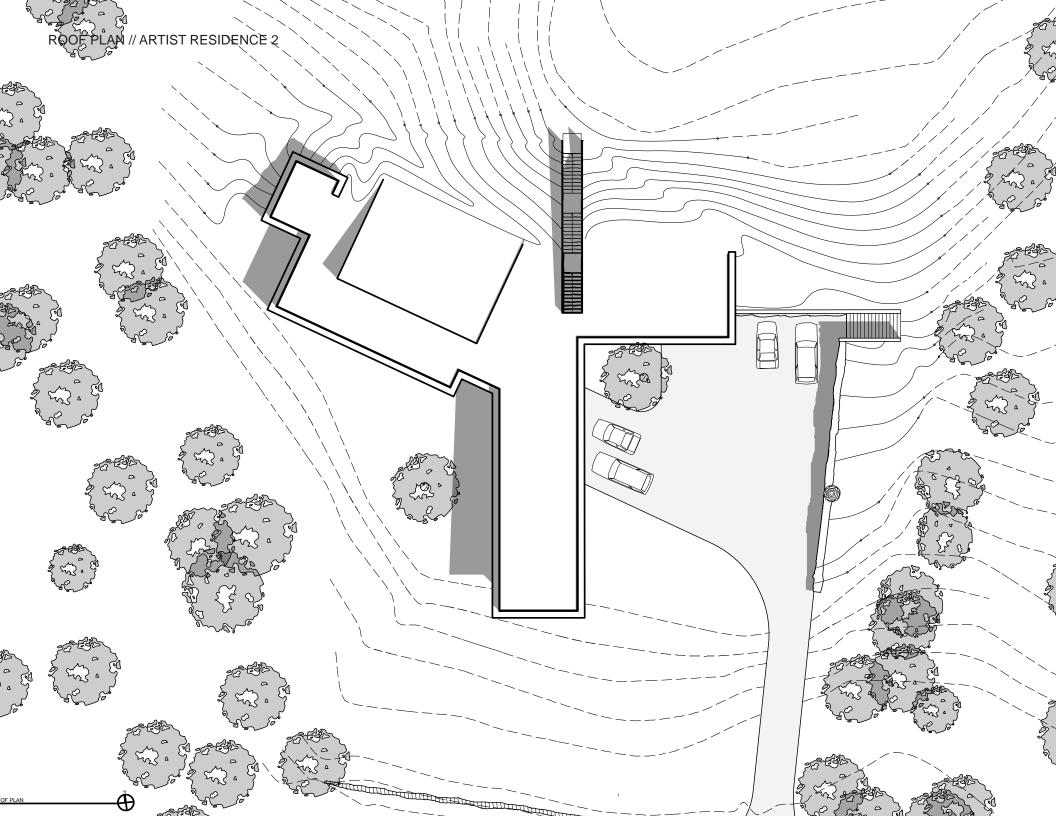


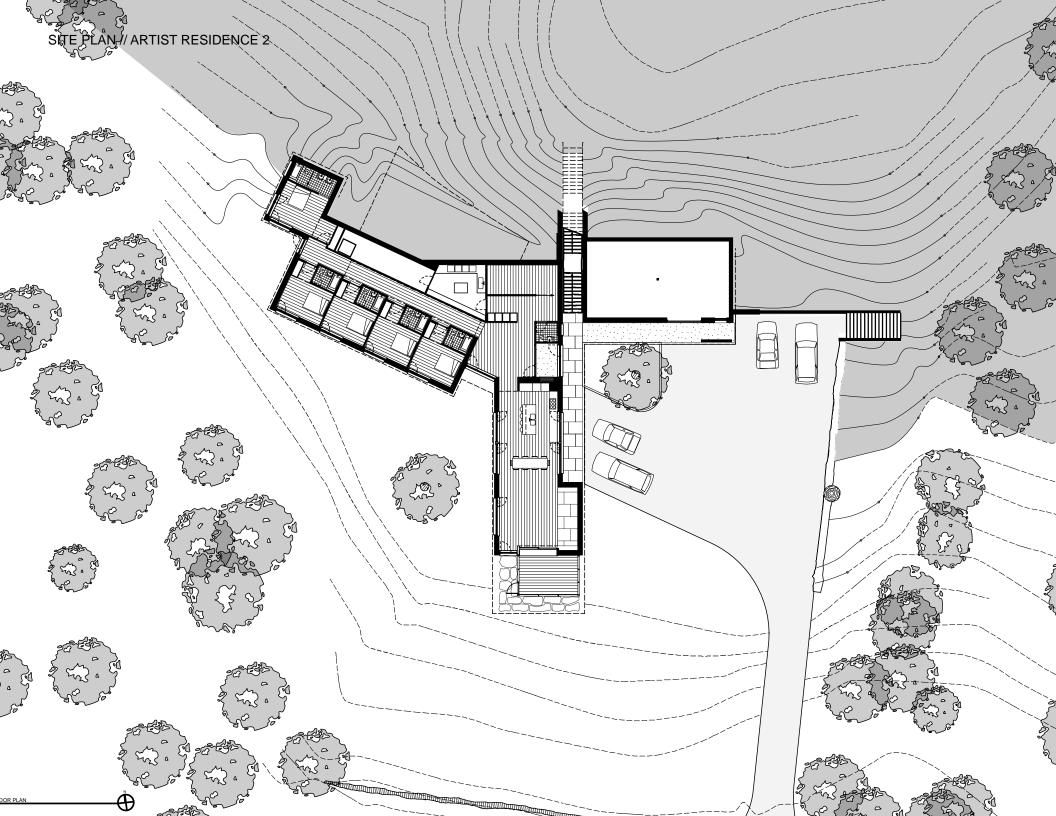


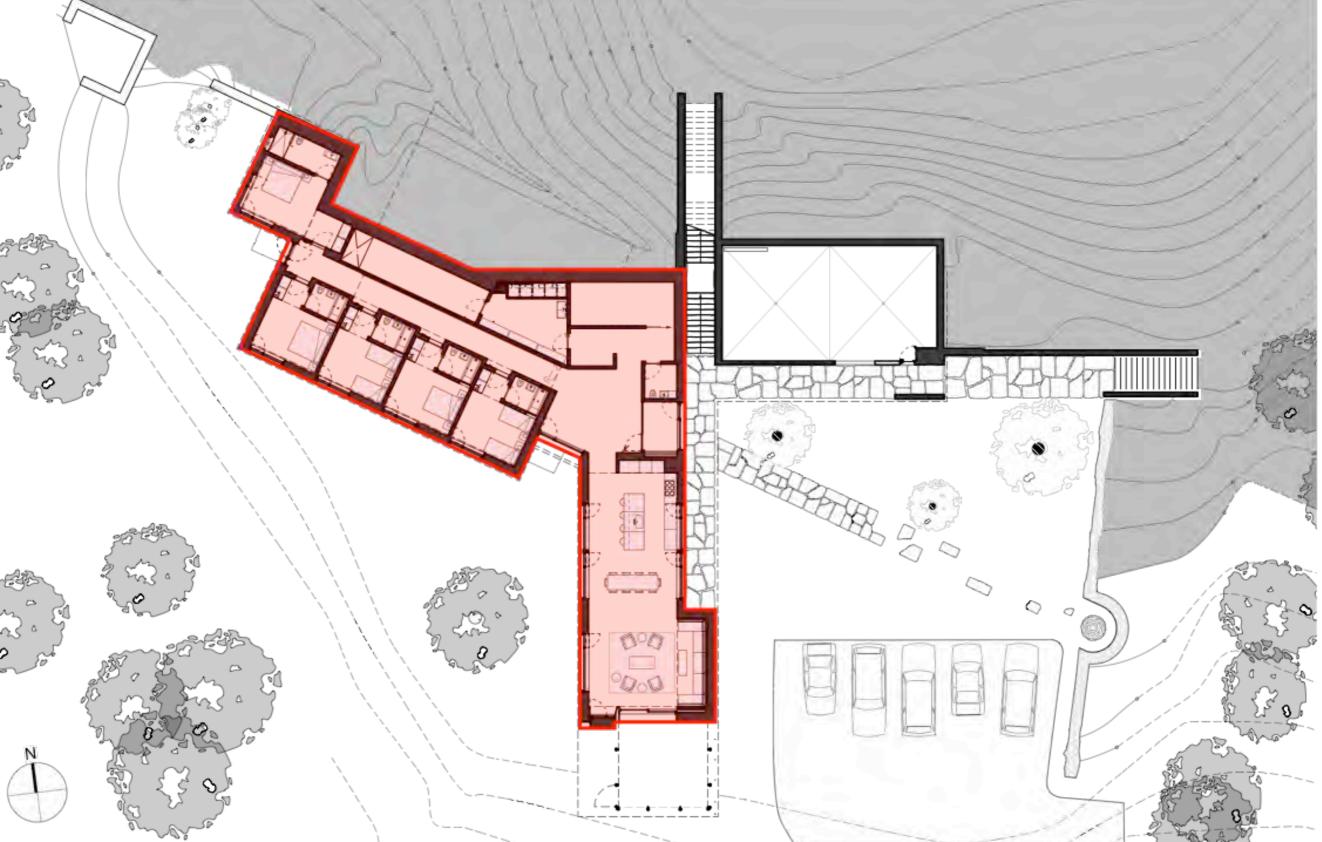




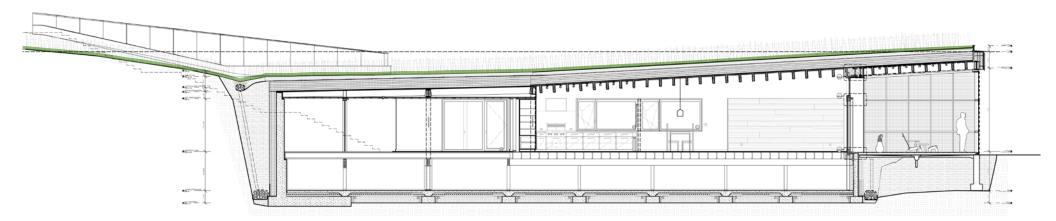


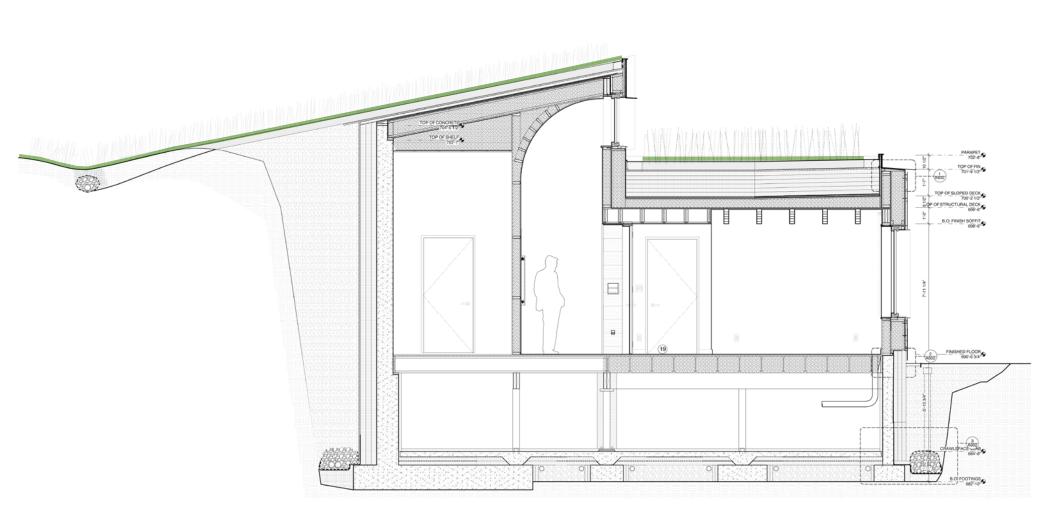


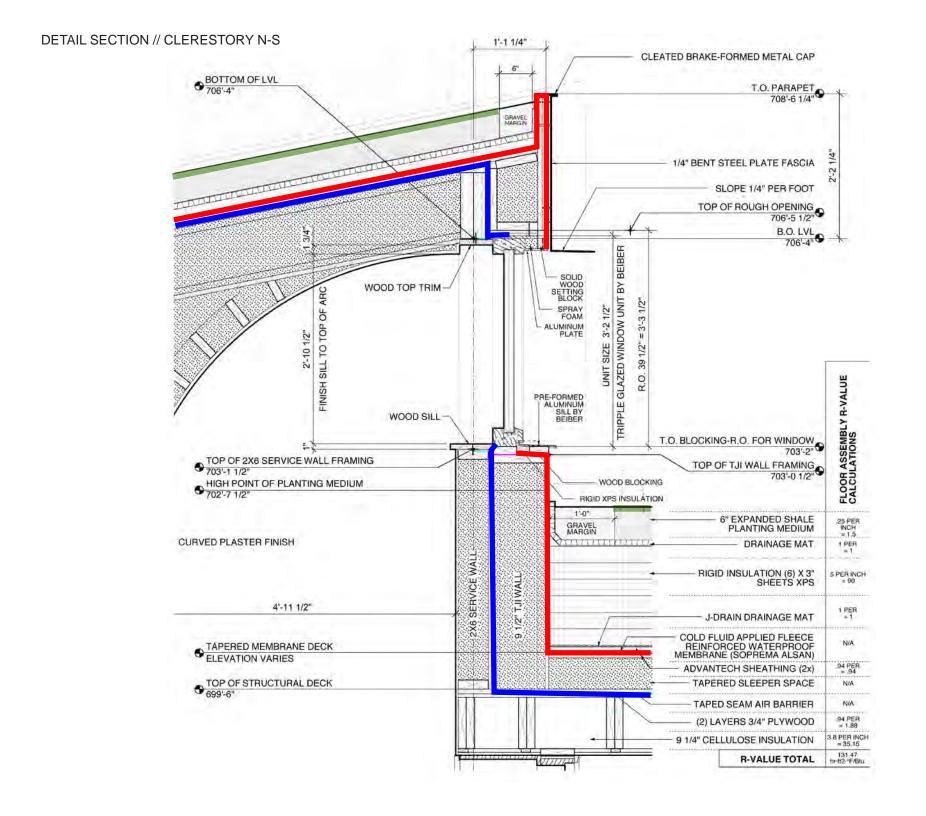


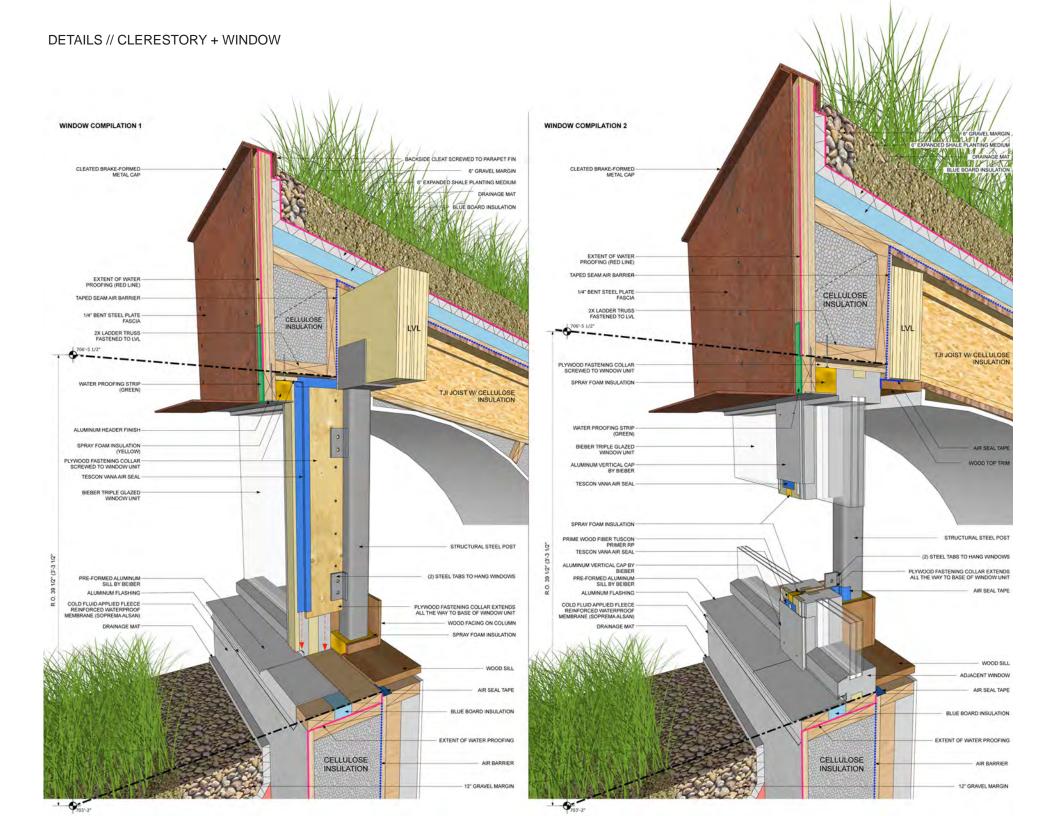




















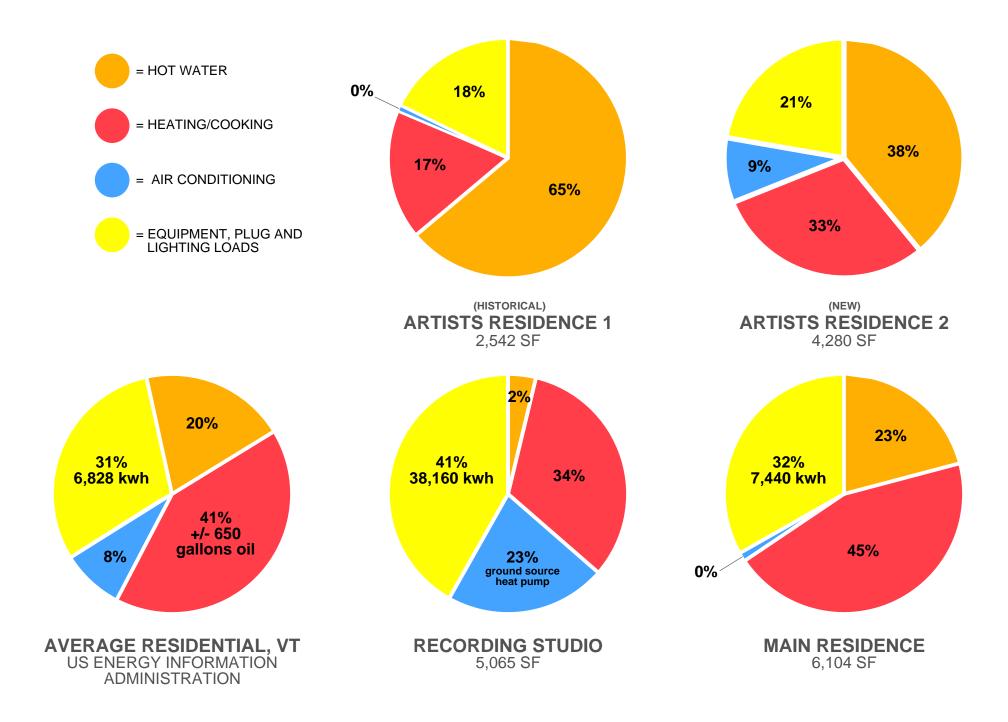


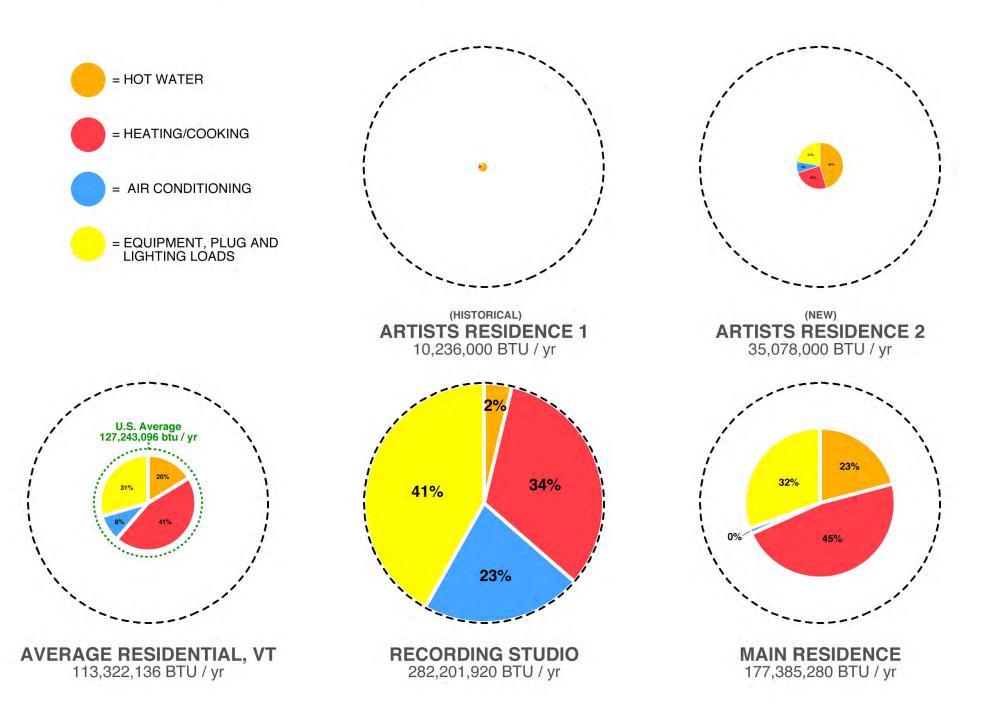


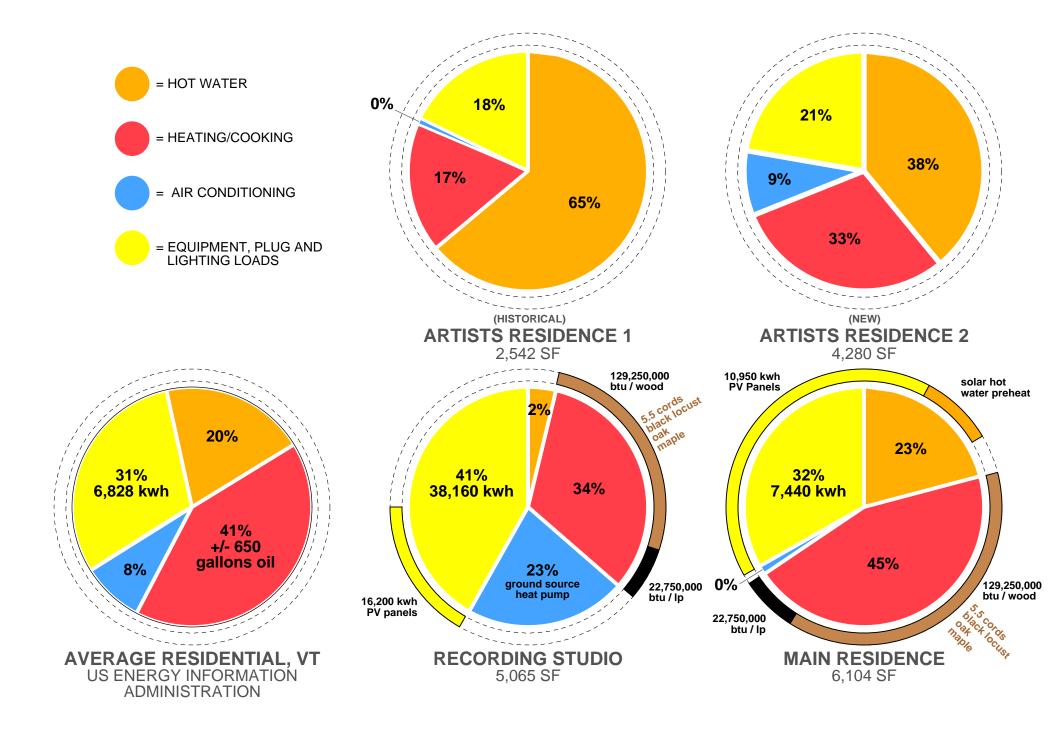












WETLANDS HOUSE ORIENT, NY

R VALUES

Wall 46 Roof 57 Floor 74/42

 $A = 3,360 \text{ ft}^2$

(plan area)

V = 41,040 ft³ (volume)

SA = 10,440 ft² (exterior surface area)

