



# Deep Energy Retrofit Pilot Lessons Learned – Technical Perspective

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# Learning Objectives

- Sample of DER lessons learned from the NGrid pilot concerning
  - Water management
  - (Air flow control)
  - (Mechanical systems)
- What measures or approaches allowed pilot projects to succeed
- What key guidance was offered to these projects through the pilot

# DER Lessons Learned

## Retrofit is *hard!*

- Doing DER right is not simple, quick, or cheap
- Challenges not found in new construction
- Scale and breadth of potential improvement is rewarding

# DER Topics

- Water management
- Air flow control
- Thermal control
- ~~Mechanical systems~~

# DER Themes

- Retrofit changes things
- High performance is different
  - Less margin of error
  - Standard practice/products may not fit

## DER Challenge – Water Management

- Effective water management must take precedence over ~~insulation~~ all other enclosure measures
- Crucial to performance:
  - Air quality
  - Durability
  - Thermal performance
  - Pest control

## DER Challenge – Water Management

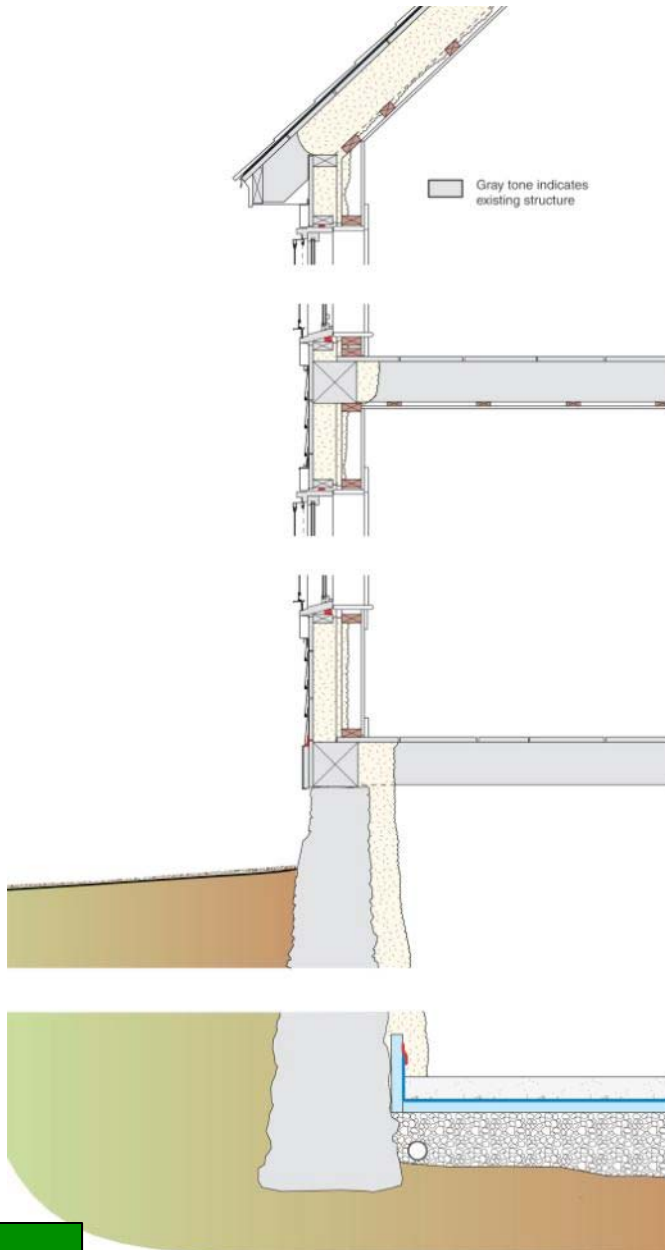
Why is effective water management especially significant to high performance retrofit?

- Low efficiency buildings can (sometimes) get away with more
- Assemblies with higher thermal resistance tend to have lower drying potential

Be aware of change:

- Perturbing a system proven to work

# DER Challenge – Water Management



## 1760's Cape

Changing the system: super-insulation to the inside

- New stud wall framing to interior
- Medium density SPF in cavities



*Clark residence pre-retrofit*



# DER Challenge – Water Management

## Recent window replacement with no flashing or air sealing



*Existing replacement windows installed without flashing*

# DER Challenge – Water Management

Changing the system: super-insulation to the inside

- Recommended pulling and properly flashing all windows
- Project agreed to retro-flashing
- Inspection of critical details revealed problems



*Existing replacement windows installed without flashing*



*Existing window trim - head*



*Existing window trim - sill*

# DER Challenge – Water Management

## Inspection of critical details revealed problems



# DER Challenge – Water Management

## Inspection of critical details revealed problems



# DER Challenge – Water Management

Inspection of critical details revealed problems – damage observed



# DER Challenge – Water Management

Changing the system: super-insulation to the inside

- Drainage remediation



*Siding removed to remediate flashing*



*Head flashing at new window*



*Drainage plane remediation at base of wall*

# DER Challenge – Water Management

Changing the system:  
super-insulation to the  
inside

- Builder ended up removing and replacing ~80% of siding *in **December*** to remediate drainage issues
- This was not in the plan



*Siding removed to remediate flashing*

Lesson Learned:

**Plan on drainage plane remediation!**

# DER Challenge – Airflow Control

## Why do we care about air flow control?

- A very important driver of energy use
- Often related to moisture management issues

## Be aware of change

- Reduces (accidental) dilution of contaminants
- When reducing dilution, need to have better source control



## DER Challenge – Airflow Control

Wet and funky basements:

*Sometimes the problem gets worse if we try to distance ourselves from it.*

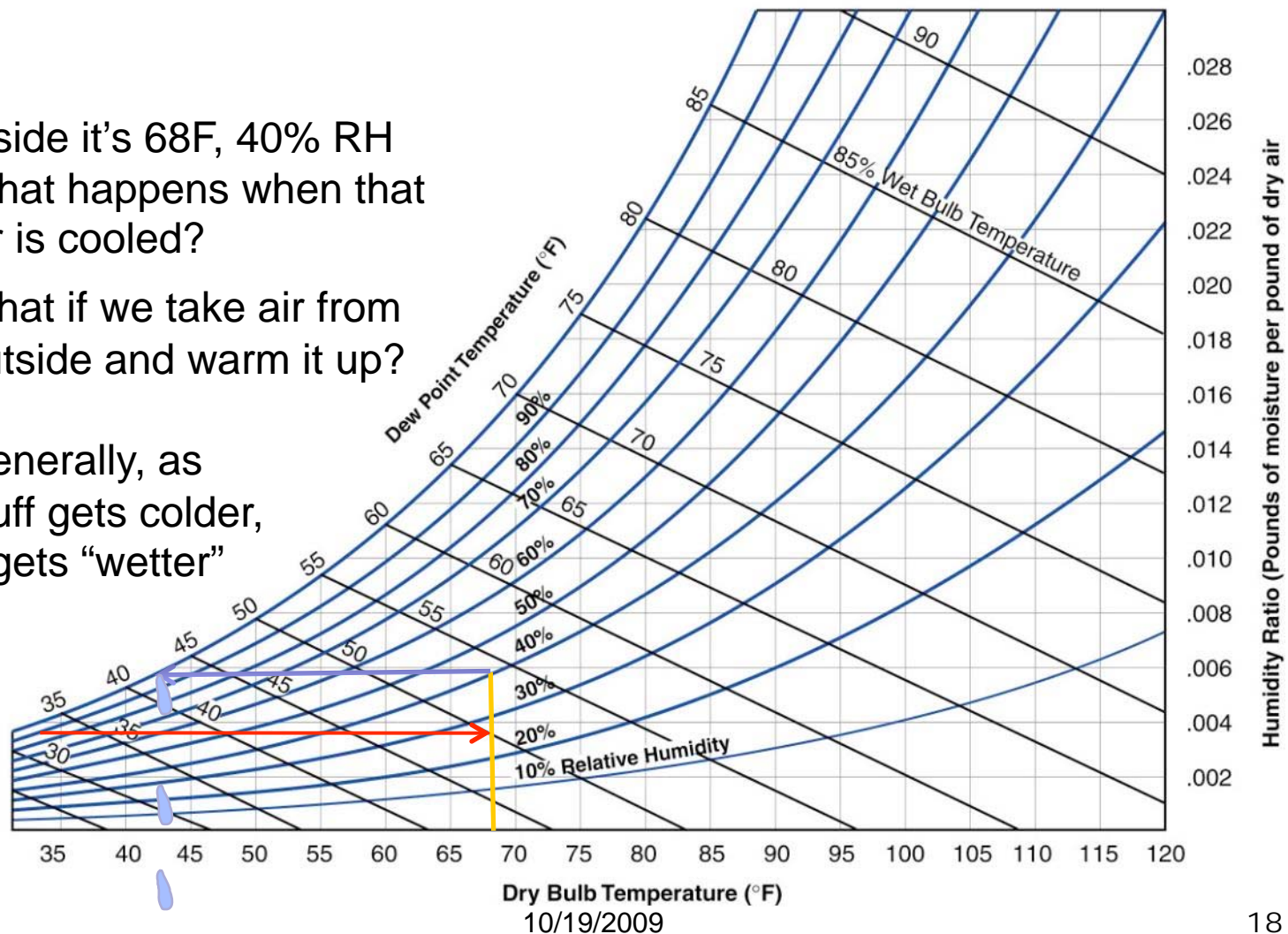
- Insulating between the house and basement/crawlspace tends to make that space colder and wetter
- Wood structure exposed to basement/crawlspace is at greater risk

# Colder tends to be wetter (in terms of relative humidity)

Inside it's 68F, 40% RH  
What happens when that air is cooled?

What if we take air from outside and warm it up?

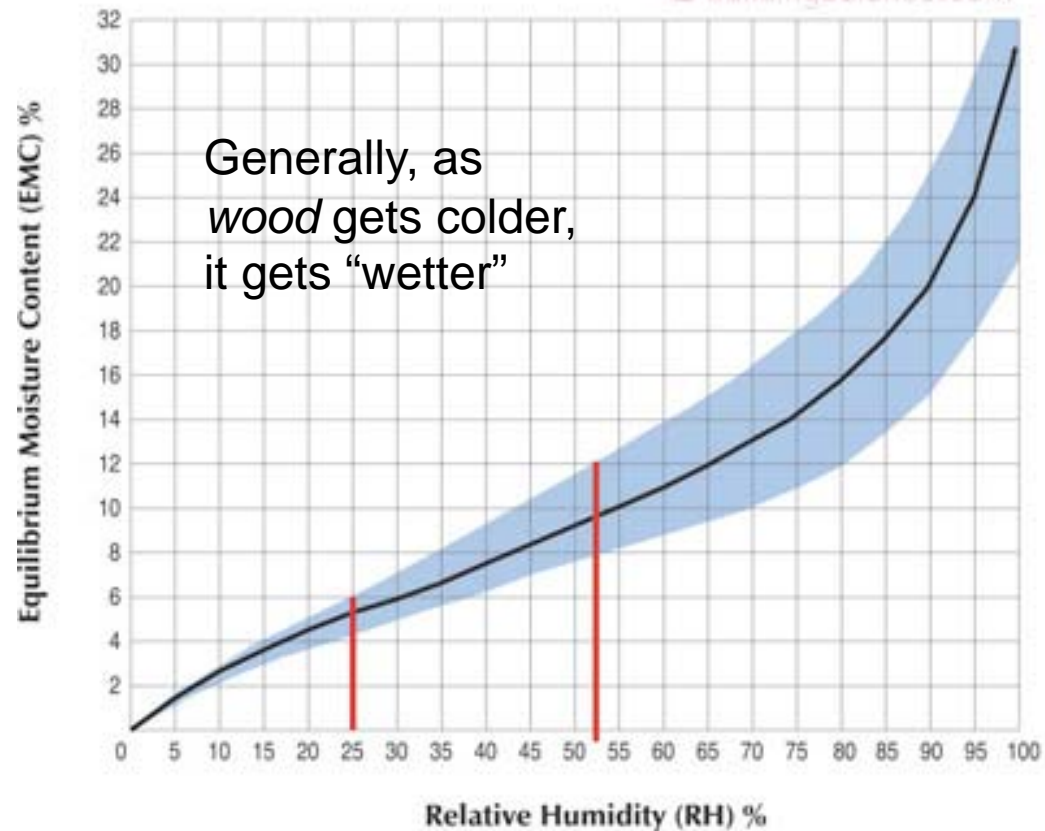
Generally, as stuff gets colder, it gets "wetter"



# Wood cares about *relative* humidity

Moisture Content vs. Relative Humidity

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## DER Challenge – Airflow Control

- It is very difficult to actually separate the basement air from the rest of the building
- Attempted isolation of basement can be a two-fold performance compromise
  - Communication with basement remains – bad air
  - Mechanicals not in conditioned space – efficiency losses, bad air

## Example DER – 19c Farmhouse

### Pre-Retrofit Conditions:

- Attached greenhouse, kitchen and harvest rooms
- Largely uninsulated
- Stream running through cellar



*Red House Farm pre-retrofit*

### DER project plan:

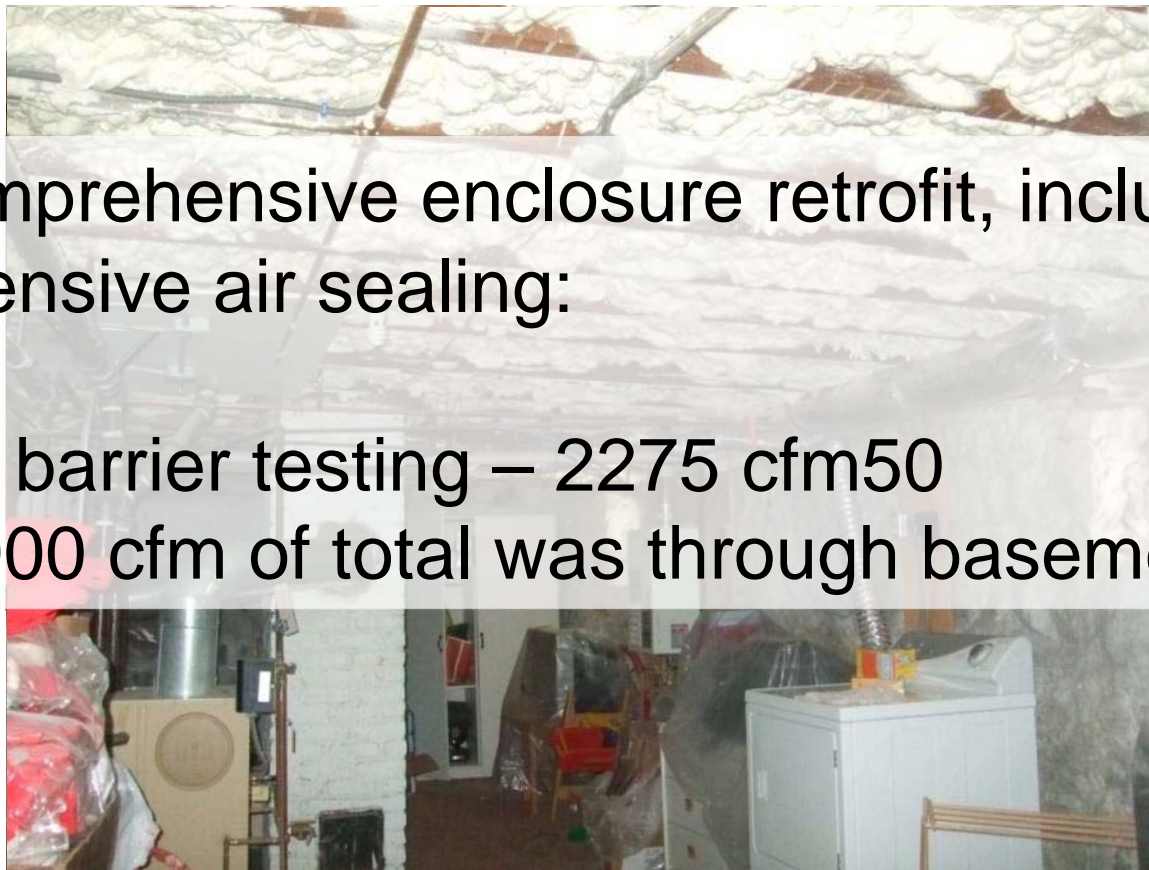
- Isolate greenhouse and harvest kitchen from original structure
- Trench and pipe stream beneath new insulated slab
- High-R enclosure: exterior insulating sheathing, cavity cellulose, windows, storms
- Extend thermal enclosure to basement to protect structure
- Ground-source heat pump, solar thermal, PV, ERV

# DER Challenge – Airflow Control

## Isolating the Basement – past experience

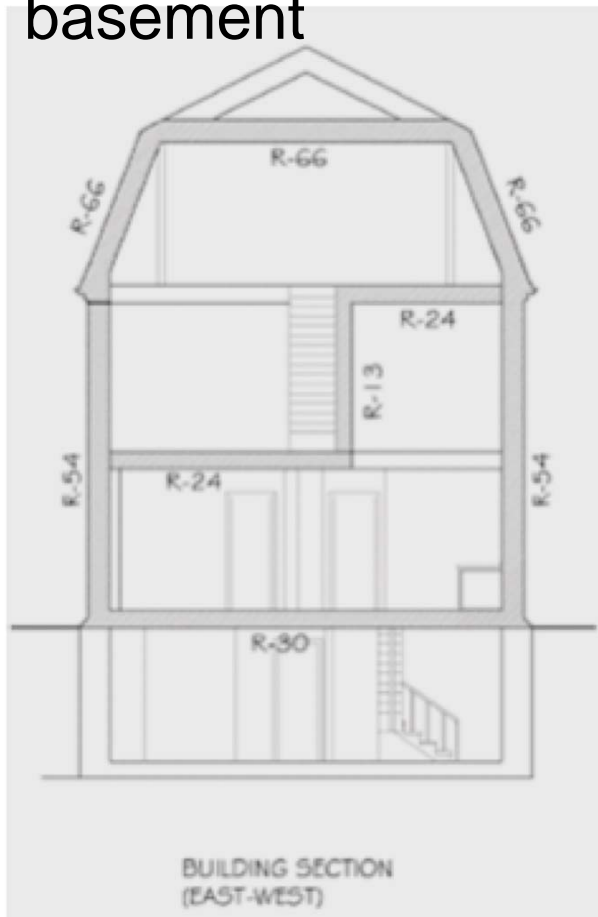
Comprehensive enclosure retrofit, including extensive air sealing:

- Air barrier testing – 2275 cfm50  
~900 cfm of total was through basement



# DER Challenge – Airflow Control

- Project proposed separating basement from conditioned space
- Air control and thermal control to be at floor over basement



24-26 Princeton Street, Medford

## DER Challenge – Airflow Control

### A Bold New Approach to Basement Separation:

- Sheet good air control material over subfloor
- Enclose floor framing within the thermal control layer
- Expose and seal bottom plates of partition walls
- Spray foam at perimeter

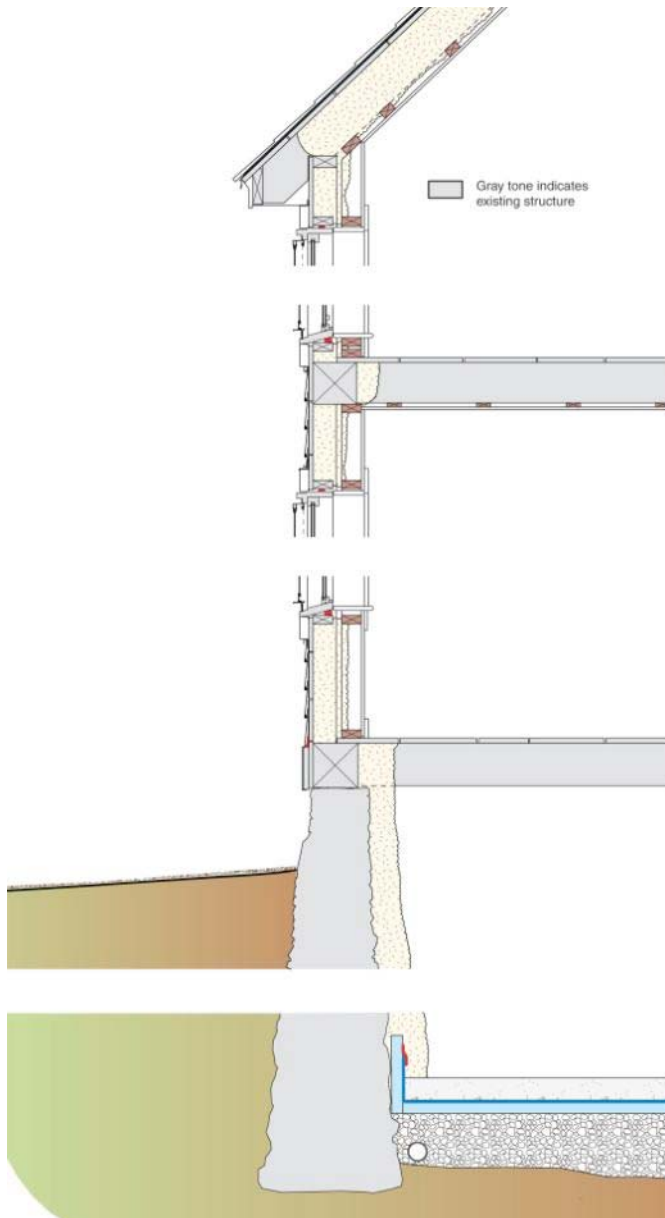


# DER Challenge – Airflow Control

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# DER Challenge – Airflow Control



Interior cavity insulation approach:

- Double wall
- Thick insulation



*Clark residence pre-retrofit*

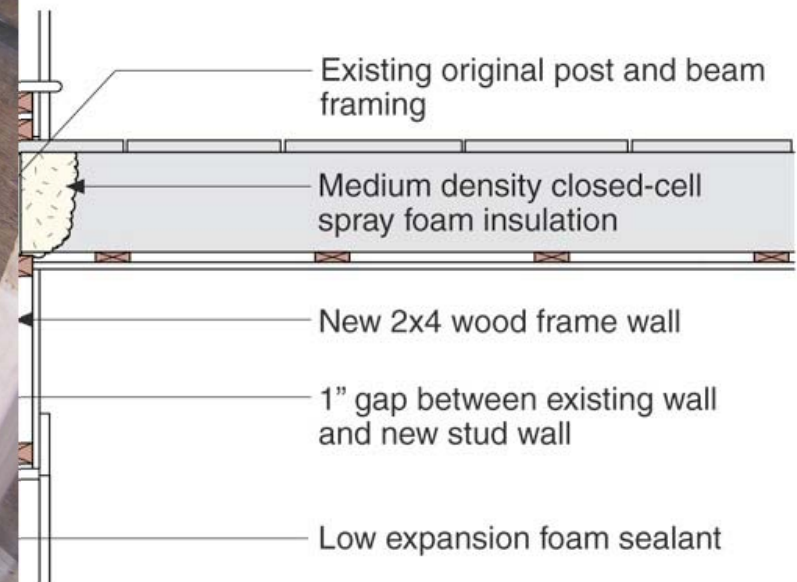
# DER Challenge – Airflow Control

## Gap between double wall framing:

- Allows continuous control layer
- Minimize framing joints projecting through control layer



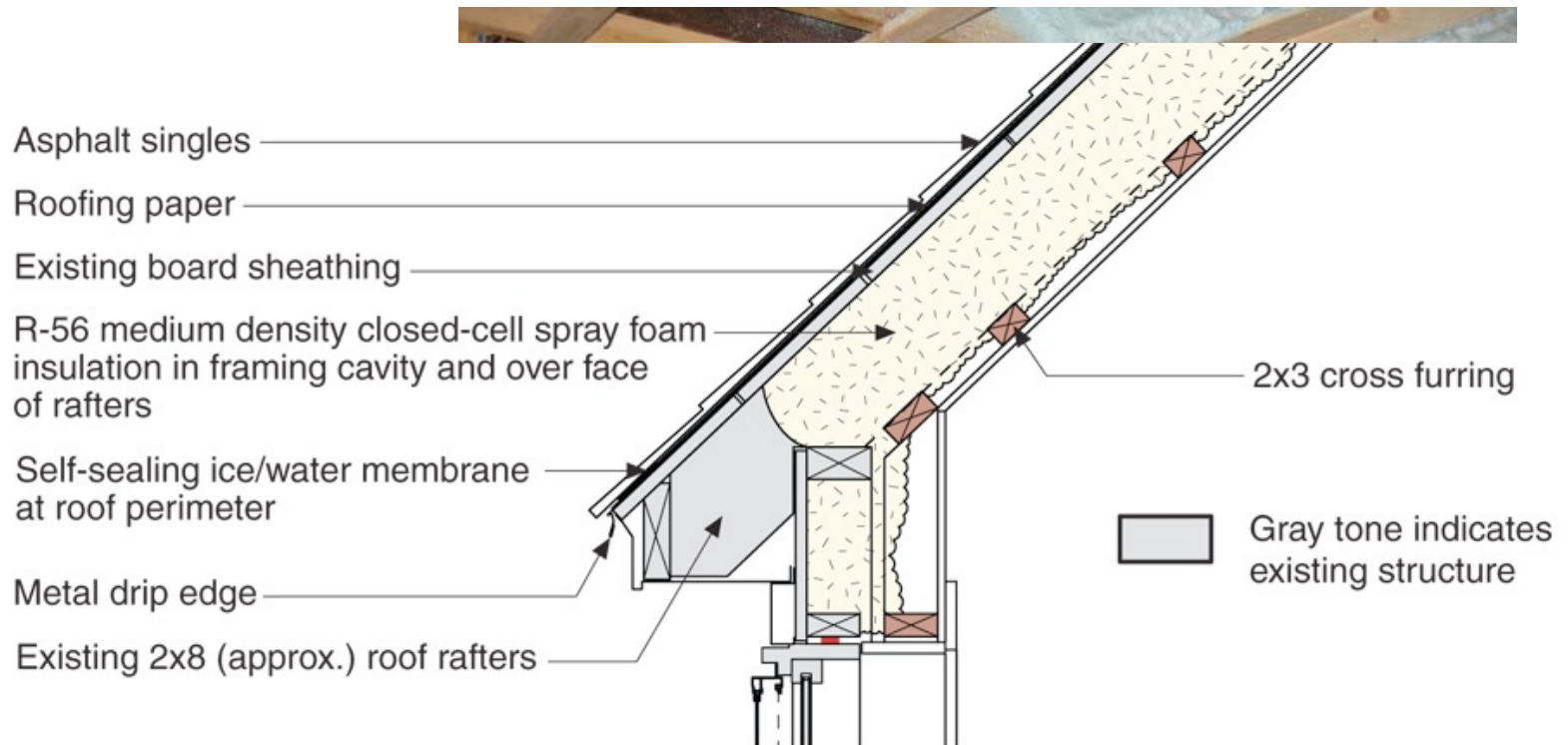
low-E, wood-framed windows



# DER Challenge – Airflow Control

Air control layer covers framing:

- Allows continuous control layer
- Minimize framing joints projecting through control layer



# DER Challenge – Airflow Control

## Attic air sealing

- attic sealed
- ducts entirely within conditioned space



# DER Challenge – Water, Air, Thermal, etc. control

- Condition of basement very important
- Pre-retrofit, standing (flowing) water in basement

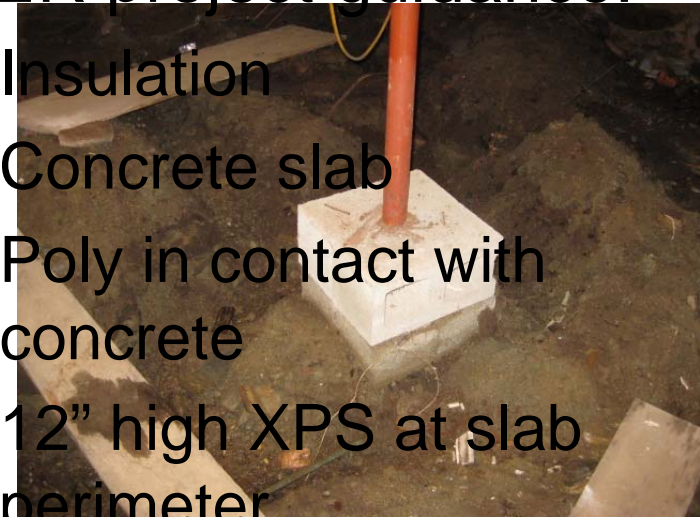


## Retrofit Plan:

Trenches, drain pipe to daylight, gravel  
6 mil poly  
more gravel  
SPF on walls

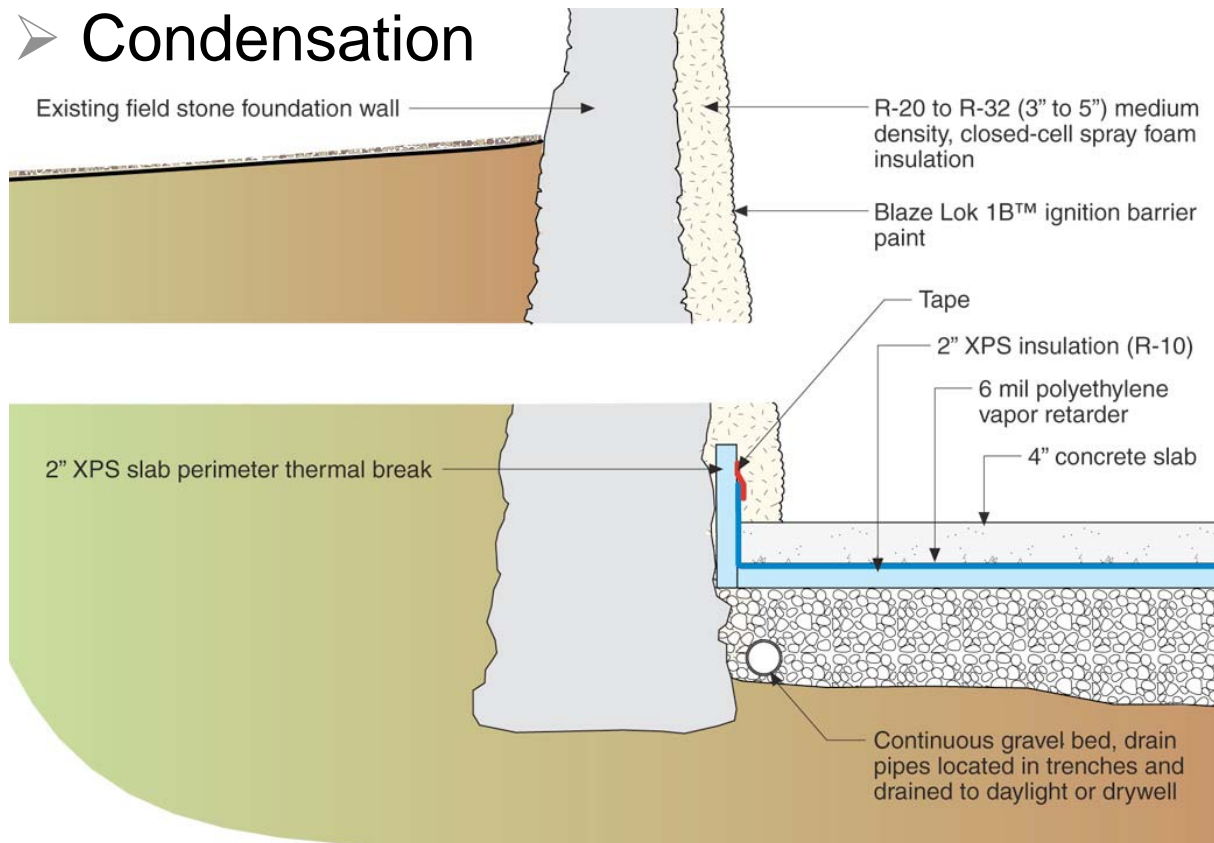
## DER project guidance:

- Insulation
- Concrete slab
- Poly in contact with concrete
- 12" high XPS at slab perimeter



# DER Challenge – Water, Air, Thermal, etc. control

- Bulk water
- Capillary transfer
- Condensation
- Convective transfer
- Diffusion



Time check



# DER Challenge – Windows

So, you don't want to replace your windows...

- Windows fairly new
- Already at Double, Low-E
- Essential to character of the building



*Existing replacement windows installed without flashing*



*Existing window trim - head*



*Existing window trim - sill*

# DER Challenge – Windows

## Improving existing windows

- Evaluated window quilts and exterior storm windows
  - Window quilts claim R3.5 - R5 performance
  - Storm windows available with low-e
- Found exterior storm windows to offer least interior window condensation risk
- *But* there still high condensation risk for storm window surface



Clark residence exterior

# DER Challenge – Windows

## Storm windows

- Composite performance in range of R4 – R5 over double low-e windows
- Can provide some rain shielding to window
- Can trap water in window opening
- Aesthetic and operational concerns

*Quote* →

Base Window Configuration		Base Window with CLEAR Storm Glass		
		U-FACTOR	SHGC	
<b>Wood</b>	Single Glazed	Clear	0.45	0.62
	Dual Glazed	Clear	0.30	0.56
	Dual Glazed	Low-e	0.25	0.52
	Dual Glazed	Low-e Argon	0.25	0.52
<b>Aluminum Clad Wood</b>	Single Glazed	Clear	0.47	0.62
	Dual Glazed	Clear	0.34	0.56
	Dual Glazed	Low-e	0.29	0.49
	Dual Glazed	Low-e Argon	0.28	0.49
<b>Aluminum</b>	Single Glazed	Clear	0.63	0.62
	Dual Glazed	Clear	0.47	0.56
	Dual Glazed	Low-e	0.42	0.52
	Dual Glazed	Low-e Argon	0.42	0.52
<b>Vinyl</b>	Single Glazed	Clear	0.47	0.62
	Dual Glazed	Clear	0.32	0.56
	Dual Glazed	Low-e	0.26	0.49
	Dual Glazed	Low-e Argon	0.25	0.49

## DER Challenge – Mechanical Systems

*Mechanical systems needed to do more in high performance homes*

Mechanical system functions for high performance homes in the Northeast:

1. Heating
2. Water heating
3. Ventilation
4. Distribution/mixing
5. Cooling
6. Dehumidification,
7. Filtration

## DER Challenge – Mechanical Systems

- Mechanical systems do more in high performance homes than in “typical” homes
- Mechanical systems in DER need to do more than systems did pre-DER
- Relative to new construction, the high performance retrofit faces more challenges:
  - Constraints of the building
  - Availability of appropriate products
  - Constraints of fuel availability

# DER Challenge – Mechanical Systems

## 1950s Cottage Home



*Tweedly residence pre-retrofit*

## Pre-Retrofit Conditions:

- Oil hydronic, pellet stove heating
- High cooling energy use, window AC units

## DER project plan:

- Air barrier and Insulating sheathing - walls and roof
- New windows
- Foundation insulation and water management

*What to do about the mechanical systems?*

# DER Challenge – Mechanical Systems

## 1950s Cottage Home



*Tweedly residence pre-retrofit*

*Making hot water is a pesky problem!*

## System parameters:

- Original oil-fired boiler
- Gas not available on site
- Existing hydronic baseboard
- Existing DHW storage tank
- High cooling energy use
- Portion of heating by pellet stove
- No interior modification planned
- Limited budget

# DER Challenge – Mechanical Systems

## Relative Fuel Cost – Mechanical System Choices

Scenario	Configuration Description	Heating		Hot Water			Normalized Operational Cost	
		Primary Heating Fuel	Primary Heating Efficiency	DHW Fuel	DHW Type	DHW Efficiency	\$/MBtu Heating	\$/100 gal DHW
0	Current Configuration	oil	0.70	oil	indirect-fired tank	0.64	\$ 25.75	\$ 1.63
1A	oil hydronic w/ HRV ventilation, minisplit cooling	oil	0.85	oil	indirect-fired tank	0.78	\$ 21.21	\$ 1.34
1B	oil hydronic w/ HP supplement, 2 AHU	oil	0.85	oil	indirect-fired tank	0.78	\$ 21.21	\$ 1.34
2A	oil hydro-air w/ HP supplement, 2 AHU	oil	0.85	oil	indirect-fired tank	0.78	\$ 21.21	\$ 1.34
3A	propane hydronic w/ HRV ventilation, minisplit cooling	propane	0.95	propane	indirect-fired tank	0.87	\$ 57.84	\$ 3.67
4A	HP w/ propane on-demand water heater back-up, 2 AHU	electric	8.5-9.5 HSPF	propane	on-demand	0.95	\$ 18.60	\$ 3.37
4B	HP w/ propane on-demand water heater back-up, central AHU	electric	8.5-9.5 HSPF	propane	on-demand	0.85	\$ 18.60	\$ 3.77
5A	propane hydro-air w/ HP supplement, 2 AHU	propane	0.95	propane	indirect-fired tank	0.87	\$ 57.84	\$ 3.67
6A	propane furnace w/ HP supplement	propane	0.95	propane	on-demand	0.85	\$ 57.84	\$ 3.77



# DER Challenge – Mechanical Systems Propane/Oil/Electric Options

\$5.00	Propane per gallon	
91,000	Btu/gallon (NREL paper, HHV)	
\$0.055	dollars per thousand Btu	

## DER Challenge – Mechanical Systems

### Relative Fuel Costs Impact System Choices:

- High price of propane can make propane-based systems non-cost effective
- For projects with no access to natural gas, LP prices make the operational cost of LP systems higher than oil.
- *BUT* boiler replacement is expensive!

# DER Challenge – Mechanical Systems

## Question assumptions:

- Propane ~\$5/gallon, or
- ~\$3/gallon if customer owns tank
- \$\$\$ for tank and installation!

## Estimate propane usage:

- ~125 gallons / year with condensing water heater
- + ~80-100 if dryer and cooking switched over

## Price appropriate size propane tank:

- 120 gallon tank < \$1K installed\*

\* source: previous DER participant in nearby town



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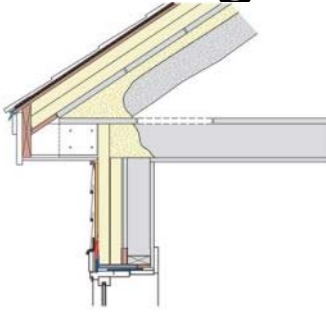
Questions?

May we move on to the next segment? (time check)

# DER Challenge – Water Management

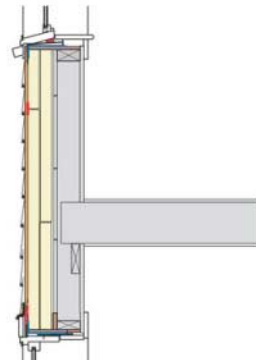
## Roof Assembly

- Asphalt shingles with 15# underlayment
- Self-sealing ice/water membrane turned over edge of roof sheathing and extending to 5'-0" from roof edge
- 1/2" plywood or OSB nailing base
- Two layers 2" foil-faced polyisocyanurate insulating sheathing; joints staggered horizontally and vertically; all joints taped and sealed (R-26)
- Existing roof sheathing boards
- R-25 cellulose in rafter bays



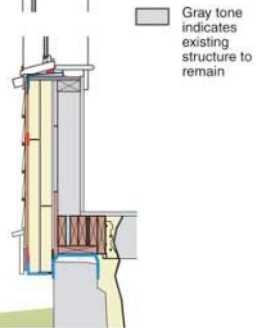
## Wall Assembly

- Vinyl siding on 3/4" wood furring strips
- Two layers 2" foil-faced polyisocyanurate insulating sheathing; joints staggered horizontally and vertically; all joints taped and sealed (R-26)
- Existing wall sheathing boards
- ~R-14 cellulose in existing stud bays
- Existing lathe and plaster or gypsum board



## Windows

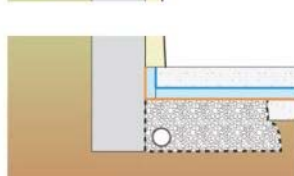
- Double pane, vinyl-framed, low-e windows with argon fill (U = 0.31 and SHGC = 0.32)



Gray tone indicates existing structure to remain

## Foundation Wall

- Existing field stone and granite block foundation
- 2"-to-3" closed cell spray foam insulation (~R-13 to R-19.5)
- Intumescent paint fire protection



## Basement slab

- New 4" concrete slab
- Polyethylene vapor barrier
- 2" XPS rigid insulation (R-10)
- Gravel or drainage mat
- Existing slab

Changing the system: thick insulating sheathing

- Face of exterior insulation used as drainage plane



*Bedford Farmhouse during demolition*

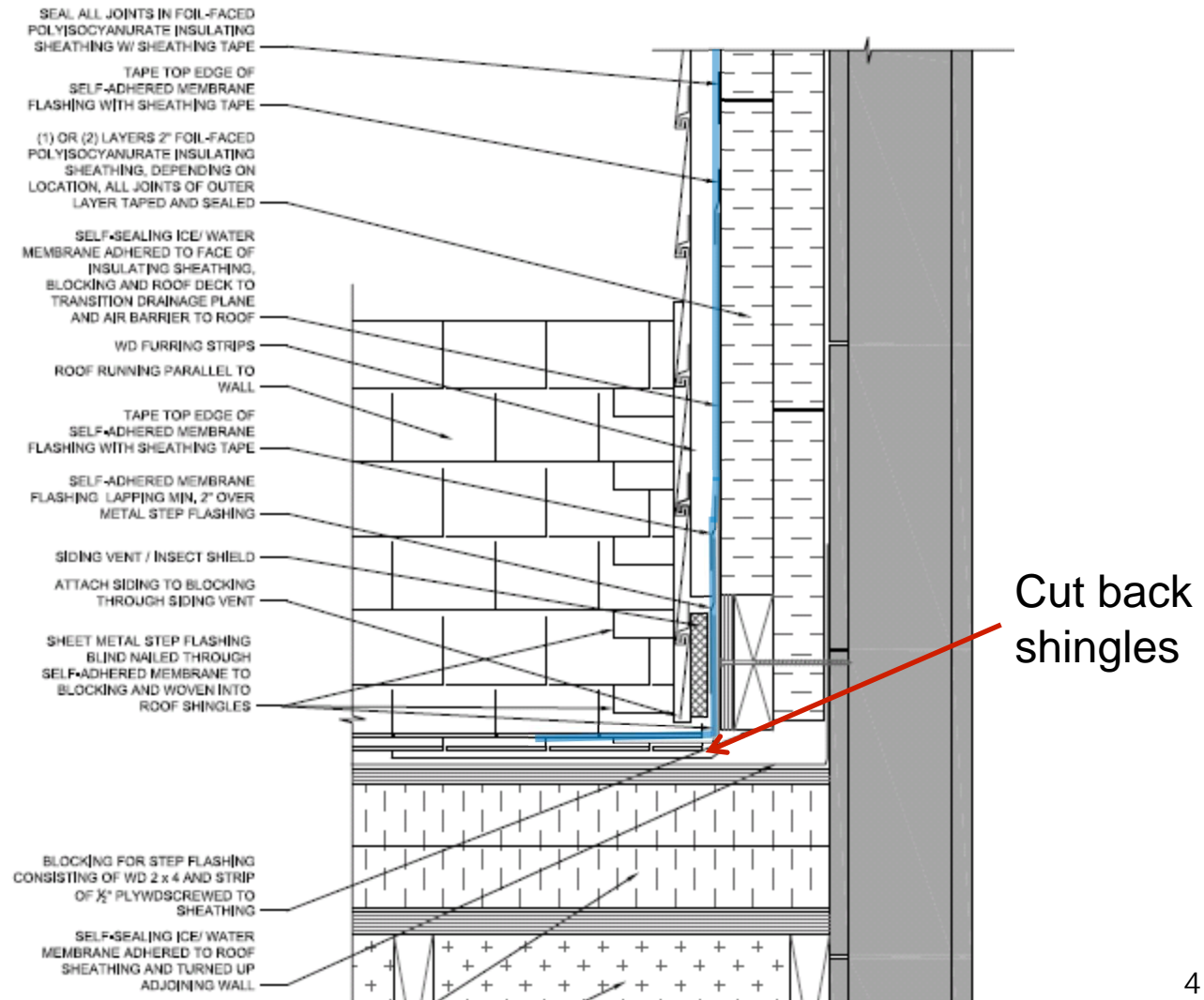
# DER Challenge – Water Management

Exterior insulation drainage plane is not where it used to be



# DER Challenge – Water Management

## Drainage plane remediation detail



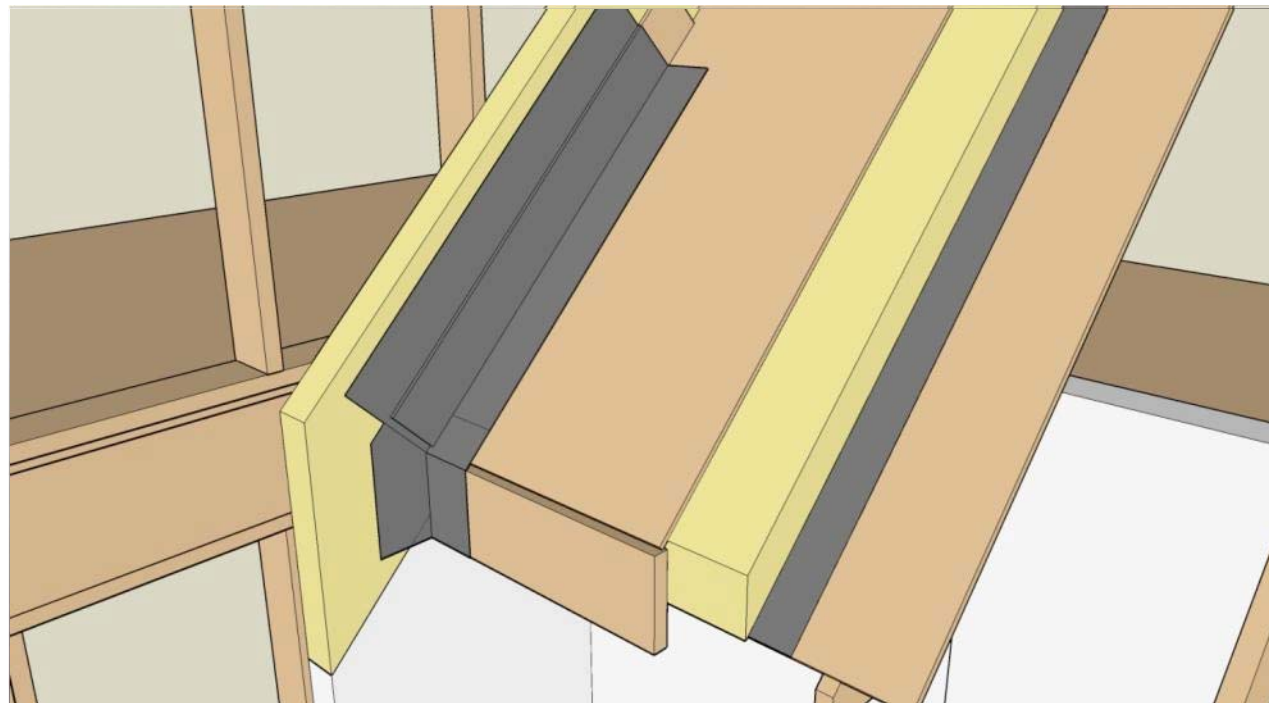
# DER Challenge – Water Management Remediation implementation





# DER Challenge – Water Management

## Exterior insulation drainage planes sequencing:

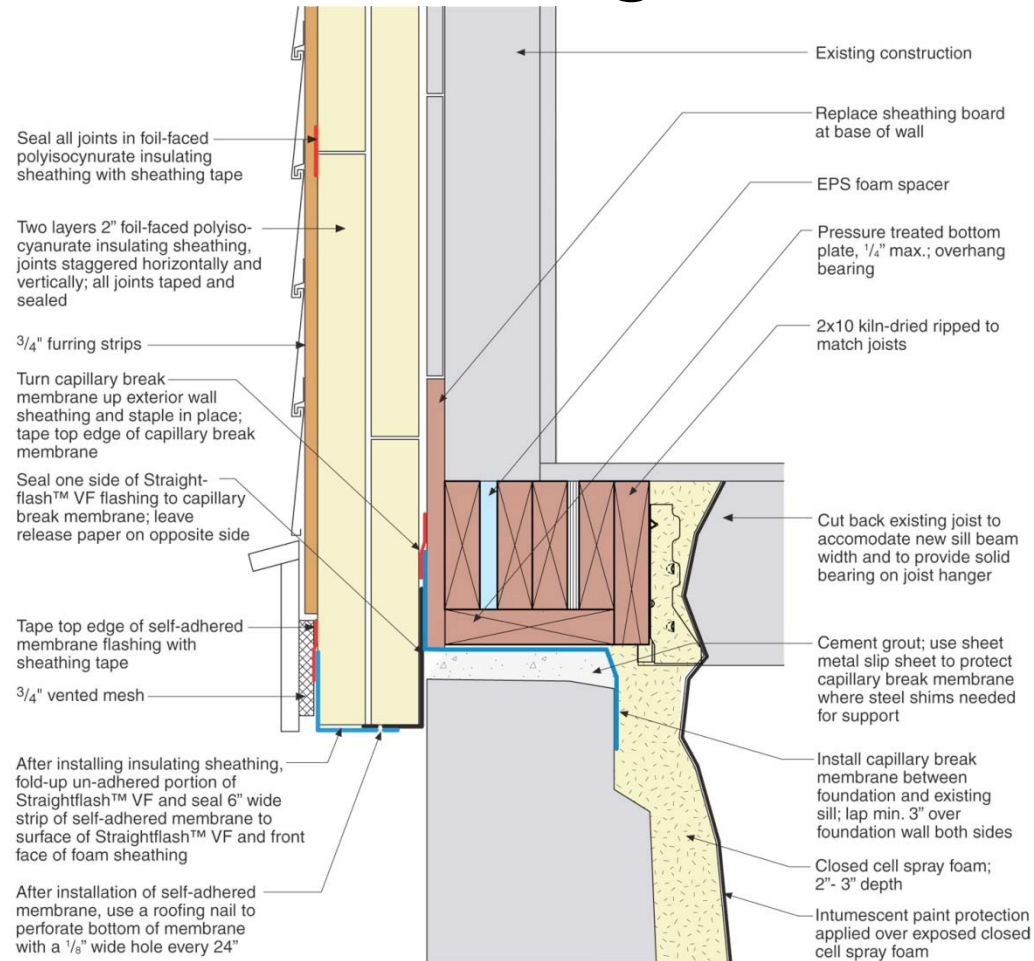


# DER Challenge – Airflow Control



# Air Barrier Challenges

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Gray tone indicates existing structure to remain

# Air Barrier Challenges

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# Air Barrier Challenges

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*Blower door fan installed in window*



- Air Barrier Continuity – In-Process Quality Control

# DER Challenge – Airflow Control

## Lessons Learned:

- It is very difficult to implement air control layer at face of exterior insulation
- Air control layer at face of exterior insulation is very dependent on workmanship
- Face of exterior sheathing provides better opportunity for effective air control

# Basement Separation: Bold Approach

- Project proposed separating basement from conditioned space
- Air control and thermal control layers to be at floor over basement
- BSC has concerns based on experience



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# Basement Separation: Bold Approach

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# Basement Separation: Bold Approach



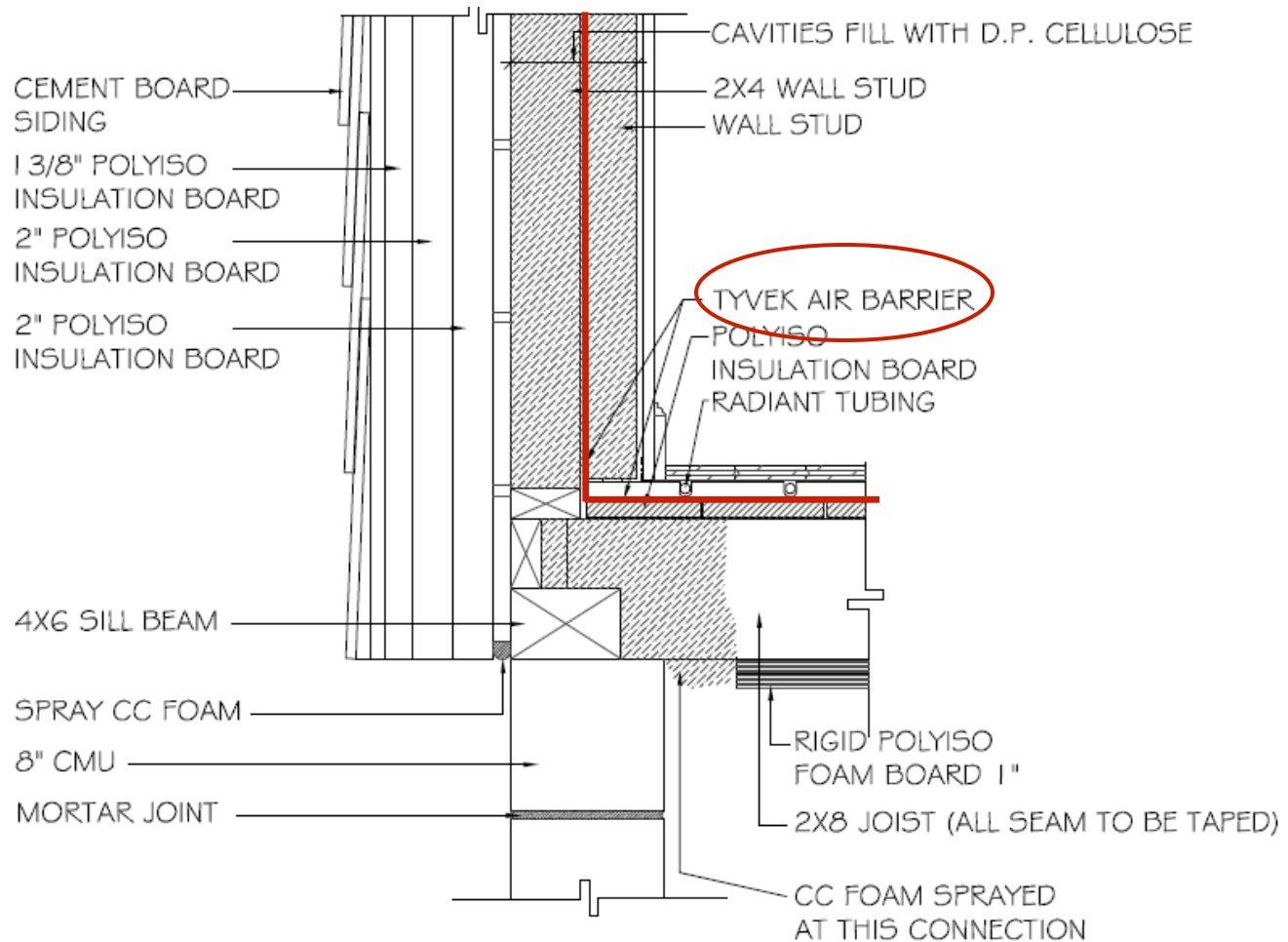
# Basement Separation: Bold Approach

## Project Proposal:

- Sheet good over subfloor
- Enclose floor framing within the thermal control layer
- Expose and seal bottom plates of partition walls
- Spray foam at perimeter

# Basement Separation: Bold Approach

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