

AFFORDABLE, ENERGY EFFICIENT, ARCTIC HOUSING

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Passive Design Solutions

- Passive House/ Net-Zero design firm based in Halifax, Nova Scotia since 2009
- High-performance housing design, focused on affordable/attainable
- Working on 100+ projects a year in a wide range of climates.





High Performance New Build Residential

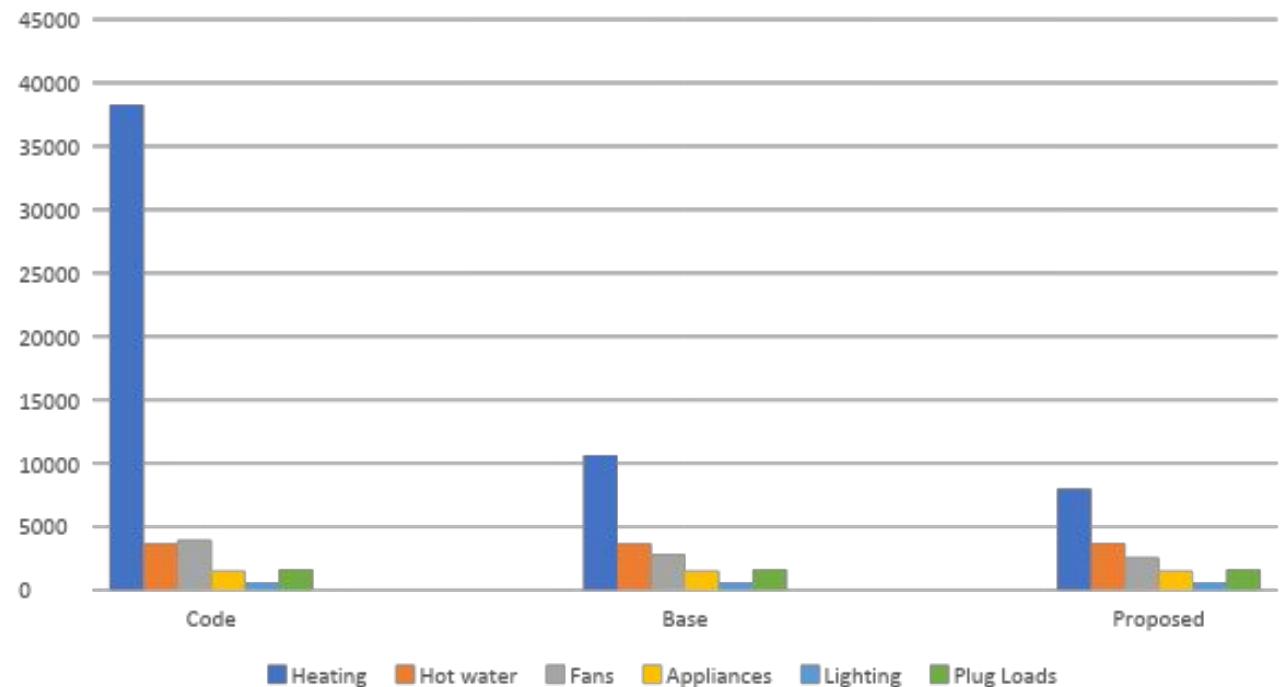
- Work in any cold or cool climate
- Design for construction value and cost-efficiency
- Energy model to balance building improvements vs. energy cost or solar panels
- Specialize in wood construction (mid- and low-rise)
- Over 300 Passive House/Net-Zero designs completed.

What does “high-performance” mean:

- Dramatic reduction in heating loss
- Achieved through envelope upgrades, not appliances or mechanicals
- If all electric at \$0.75/kWh, this is \$22,000 in annual savings (gas much less of course)
- Not dependent on mechanical systems- no moving parts required.
- Conservation is much cheaper than production!



Required Energy by Type (kWh/yr)



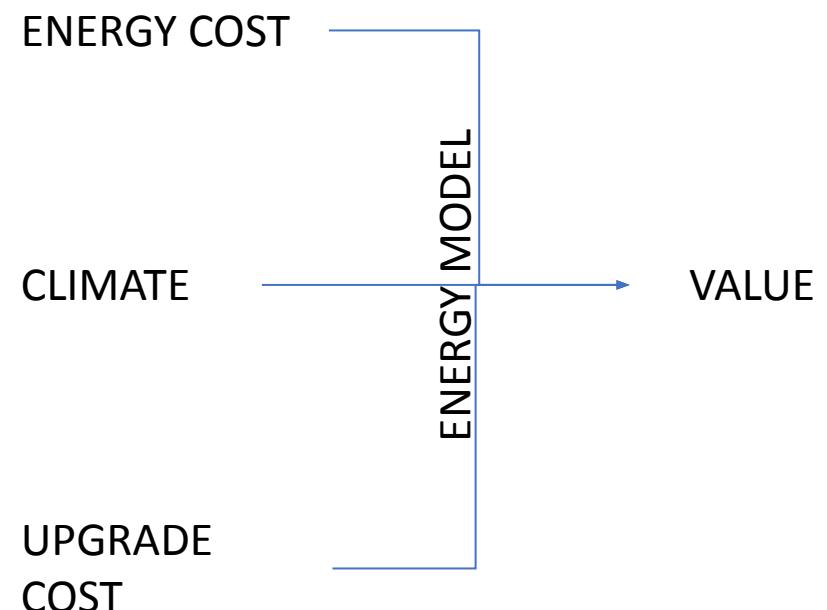
But isn't that expensive?

Energy-efficiency that is also cheaper up front:

- Appropriate design
- Geometry and Scale
- Airtightness

Energy-efficiency that is more expensive up front:

- High performance windows and doors
- Super-insulation
- “Interesting” mechanical systems
- Renewable technologies



What is appropriate design and how can you do it remotely?

- Figure out what the project needs, don't build more than needed
- Define project goals
- Listen to people who know the area – builders are critical
- Make an energy model
- Detail ahead of time



Defining project goals (from energy perspective):

- Who is occupant?
- Who is paying energy bills?
Maintaining systems?
- How is project funded? Is operational funding secured or is it easier to get capital funding?
- How long is the building expected to be relevant?



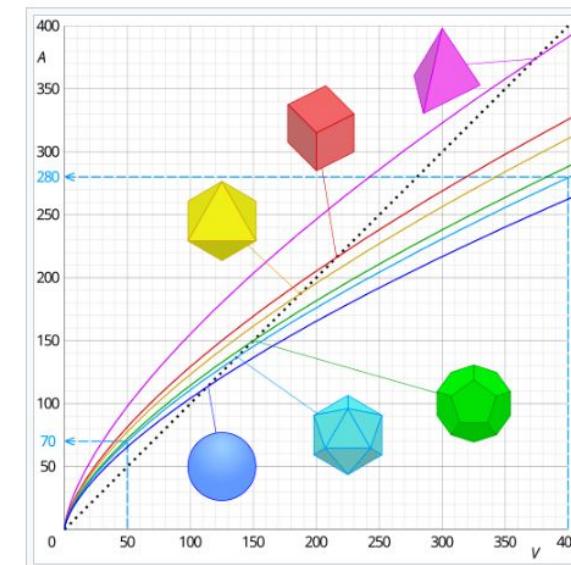
Geometry and Scale

- Shape and size are at least as important to energy performance as anything else.
- Heat loss through envelope is via surface area- whereas program usually fits within volume
- More compact shapes are generally less expensive as well as more efficient
- But not all project types are really that flexible on geometry



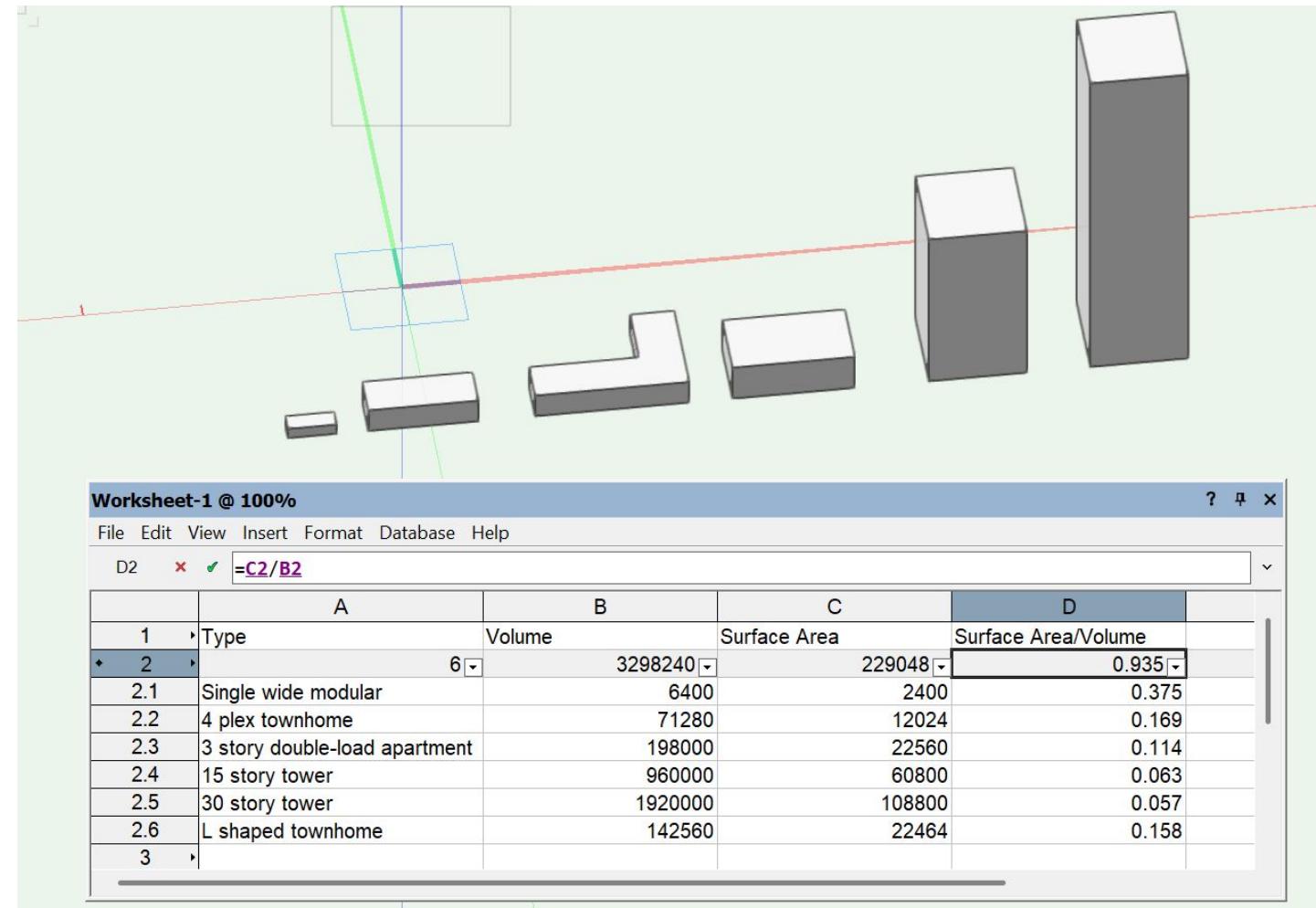
Buckminster Fuller

$$Q = U * \boxed{A} * \Delta T$$



Geometry in real life:

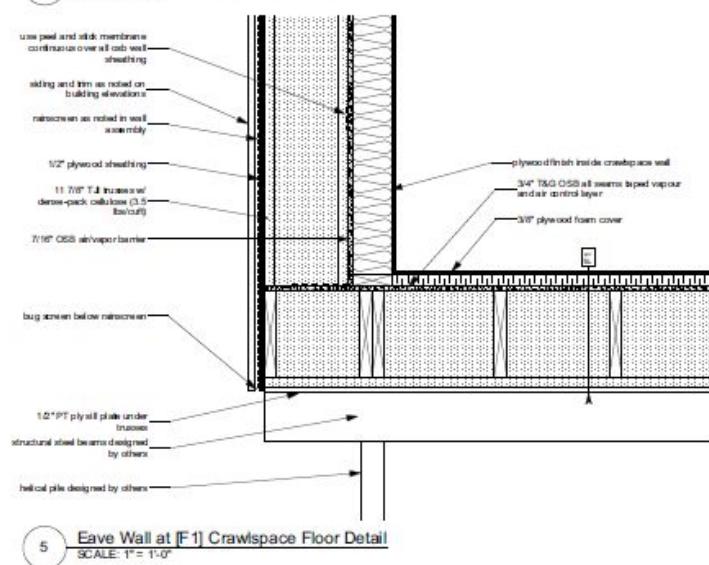
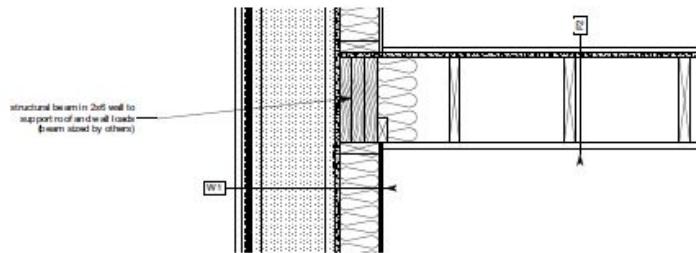
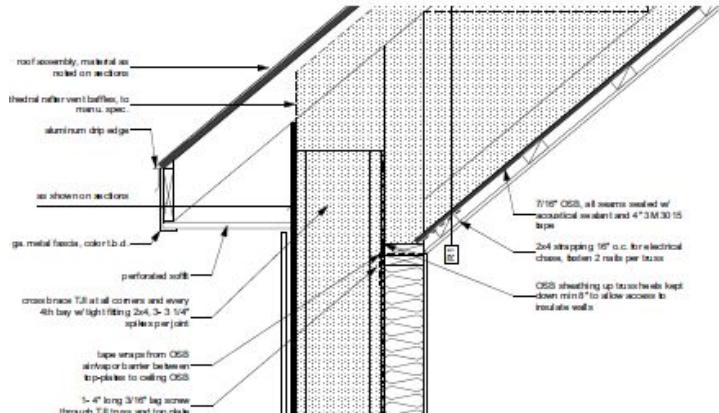
- Comparing surface area to volume for some reasonable housing typologies
- Small, stand-alone homes are fast and meet privacy needs but present a lot of area for heat loss
- To achieve the same heat loss/unit, a small modular single family needs more than 3.25x the insulation compared to a mid-rise apartment building.
- Lots of additional factors to consider with shared hallways, stairs etc. Not always cheaper...
- For discussion- What are impediments to living together in larger buildings?



Airtightness:

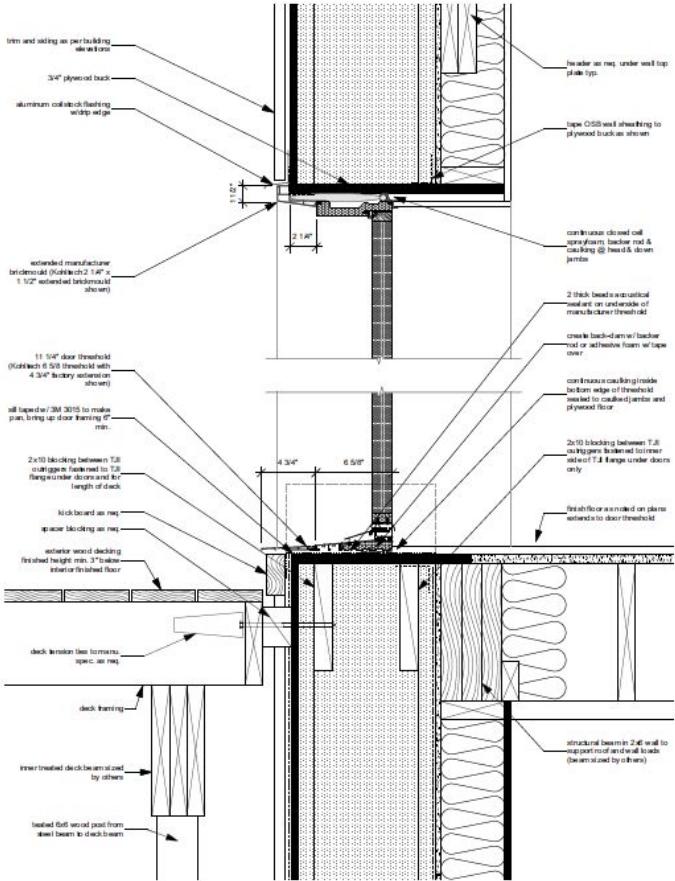
- Required for superinsulation because science
- Recommended for building durability generally
- Noticeable impact in South, huge in Arctic climates
- Almost 40% of all savings on the project in Inuvik from air-tightness!
- We don't breathe though our skins- dedicated ventilation is critical



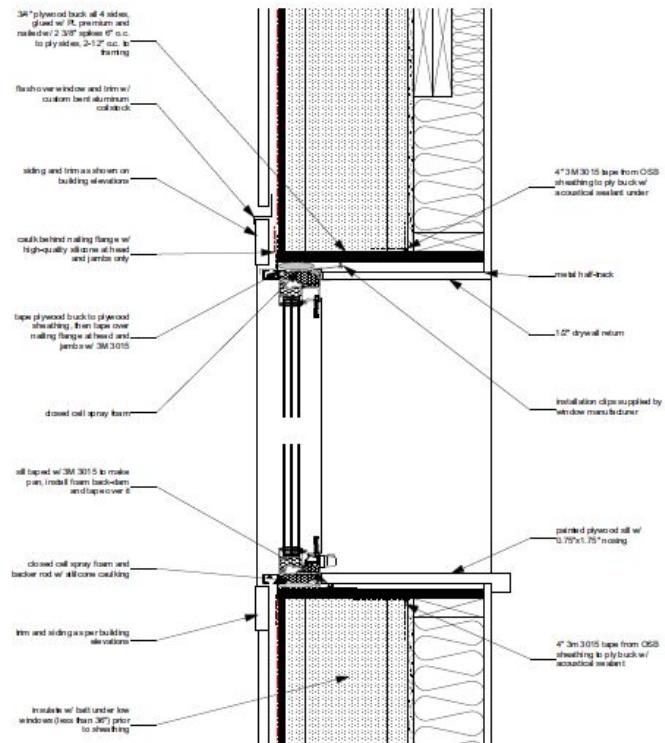


Airtightness in reality

- Details!
- The builder needs to trust it can be done, and has been thought through
- And the builder needs to want to do it



1 Exterior Door Section Detail
SCALE: 2'-0" = 1'-0"



1 Typical Window Section Detail

SCALE: 2" = 1

Detailing

- Just more construction details- the devil is in the openings

Triple pane windows (and doors):

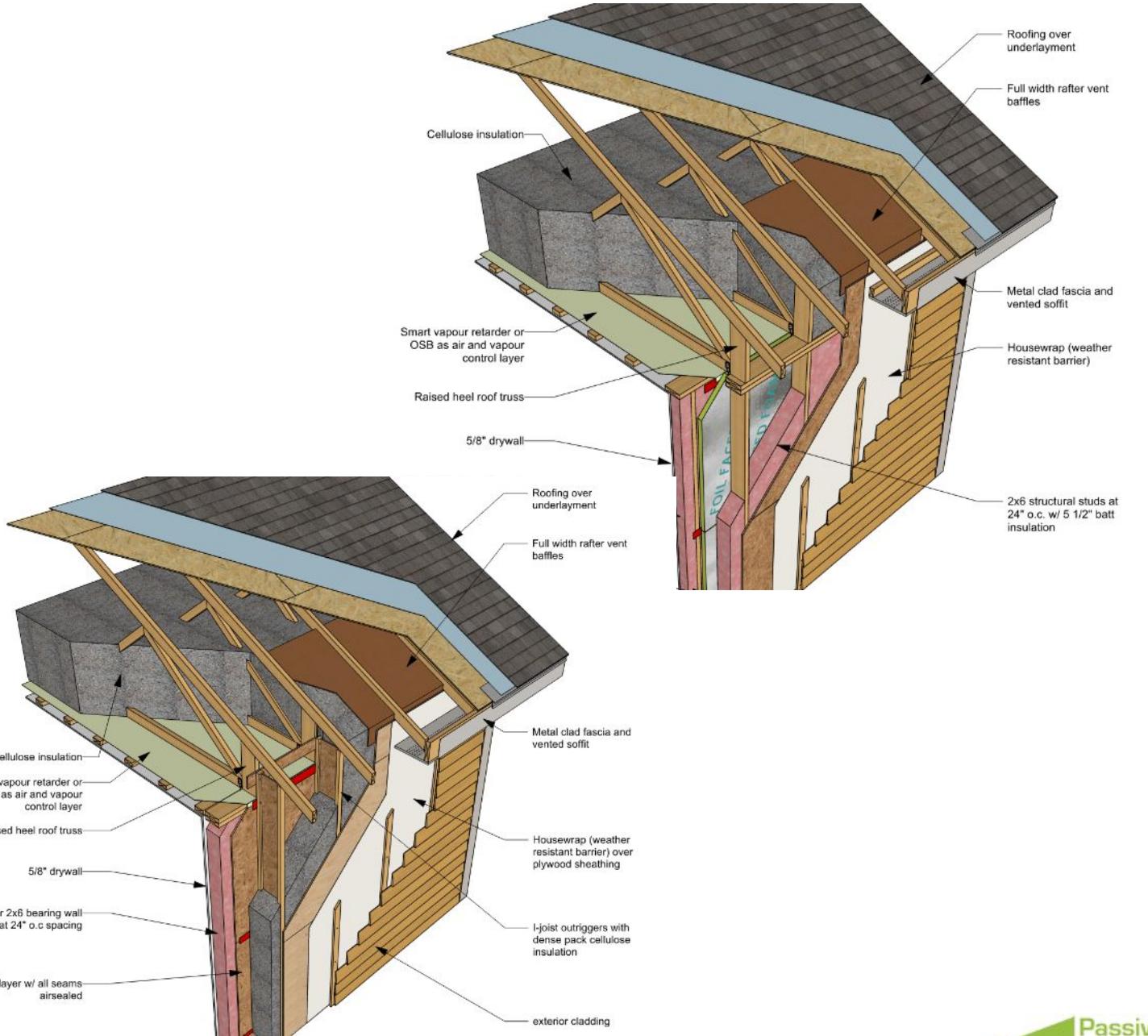
- Very likely worth it- but not always
- Depends on geometry, climate, energy cost
- A simple product change, no added labor or change of best practice
- Most larger manufacturers offer them
- Getting cheaper- less added cost than black windows
- Double the seals to fail



VETTA Windows

Superinsulation:

- Sometimes worth it- but not always
- Depends on geometry, climate, energy cost
- Requires the largest departure from common practice, so costs more
- Can be risky- more prone to failure than pouring heat out to keep things dry
- But may have non-financial benefits- resilience in energy scarcity, acoustics, feeling solid etc.



Mechanical upgrades:

- Maybe worth it, but really depends
- Easiest place to save at larger scales, particularly if services can be shared
- Ongoing service, maintenance
- Heat pumps are great, but not for arctic- cooling and cold outdoor temps
- Much shorter payback periods due to shorter lifespan of equipment
- Who can fix it?



All-electric systems:

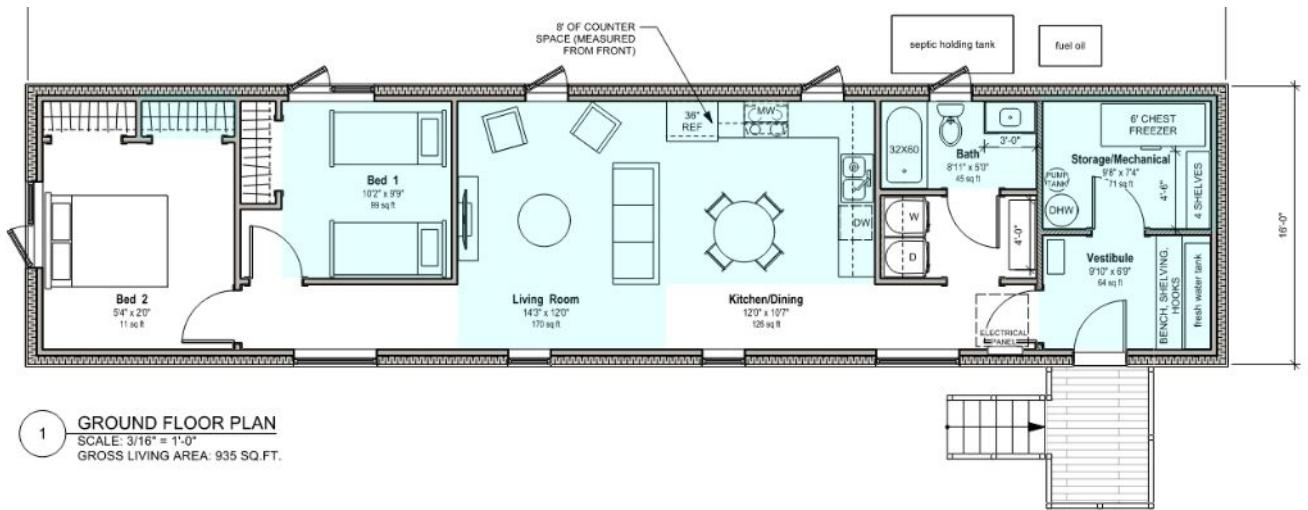
- Really depends on the community
- If produced using diesel, why bother?
- Future micro grids might be much cleaner than currently (NS still burns coal...)
- Use simple, familiar systems- electric baseboards are great if there's a home hardware nearby
- Electricity is precious, heat is easier to come by
- For discussion- pellets? Or other more-locally available energy sources?



Is modular housing right for the North?

For discussion:

- Speed and convenience vs capacity building and ongoing repairability
- Race to the bottom of cost (and quality?)
- Shipping mostly empty space



Thank you!

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