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Passivhouse Summary – Individual House in Alixan (F)

Single family house, 1 route de Chateauneuf 26300 ALIXAN, France

(Passivhouse Database 4823)



The project started in 2013 when a family bought this 1980 single-family house. There was some moisture in the house, poor thermal insulation and it was too small for the entire family.

After considering destroying it and rebuilding it, the architect and myself proposed to investigate a passive refurbishment with a little extension of 30 m².

The project ended in 2016 and was certified in 2016.

PROJECT Key points

U-value external walls	0.128 W/m ² .K	PHPP space heat demand	9 kWh/m².year
U-value floor	0.131 W/m ² .K	PHPP Primary energy demand	70 kWh/m ² .year
U-value roof	0.131 W/m ² .K	Pressure test n ₅₀	0.53 h ⁻¹
U-value window	0.68 W/m ² .K	Heat recovery	82.5%

PHI Certified windows: Pro PassivehausFenster : Smartin Classic

PHI Certified ventilation unit : Zehnder Confoair 200

2.2 SHORT PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.2.1 The house in 2013, as bought before refurbishment



Figure 1 - as bought in 2013



Figure 2 - Moisture between inside insulation and concrete

2.2.2 THE REFURBISHMENT PROJECT

We kept the foundations, the walls but not the existing interior insulation, and only a part of the south wall, because a very large window was installed.



Figure 3 - Straw bale installation

2.3 ELEVATION (order : West, North, East and South)





2.4 INTERNAL VIEW



Figure 4 LEFT: Kitchen RIGHT: Living room

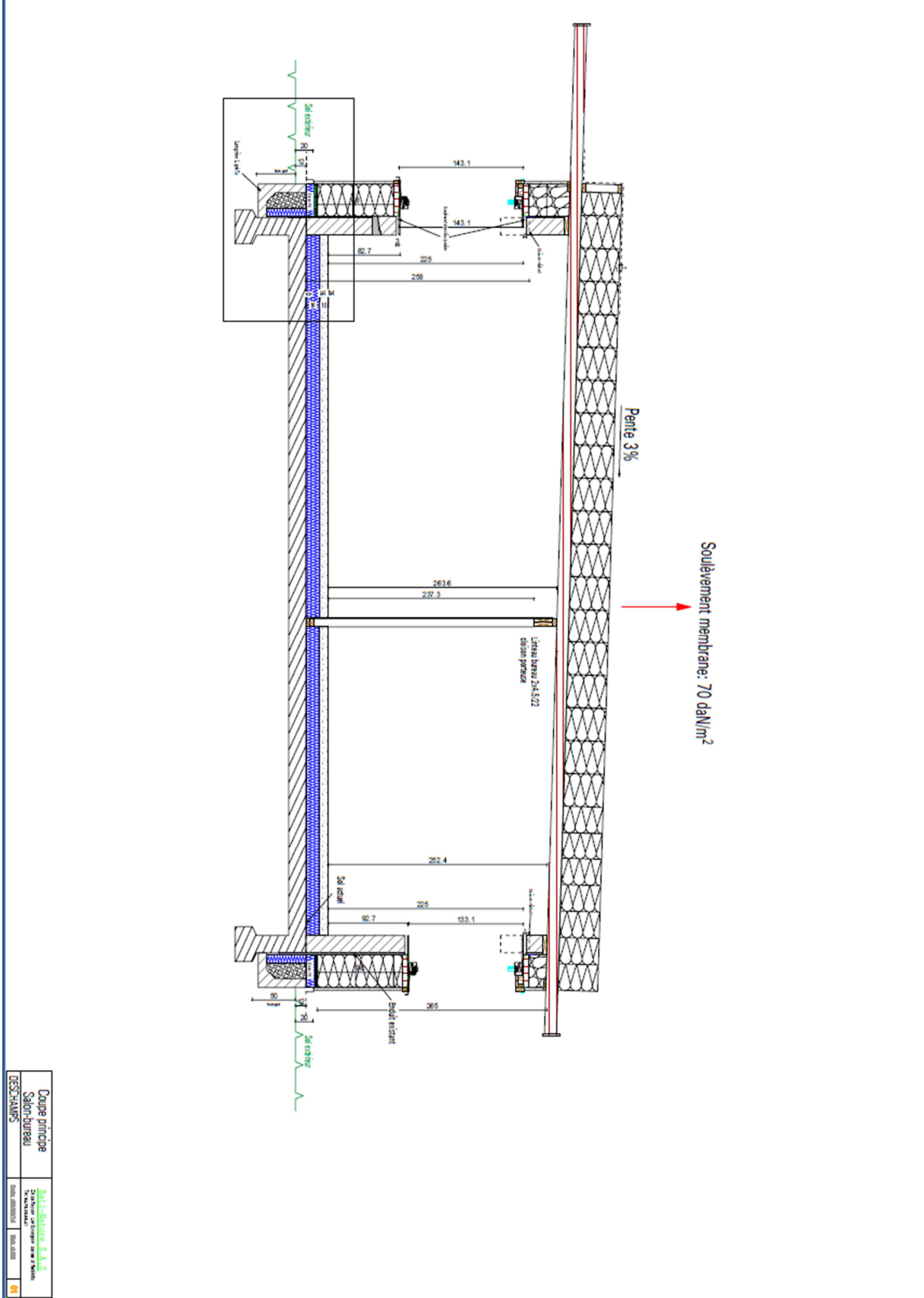


Figure 5 LEFT: Bathroom and home office RIGHT: Sleeping room



Figure 6 - Living room panorama

2.5 CROSS SECTION

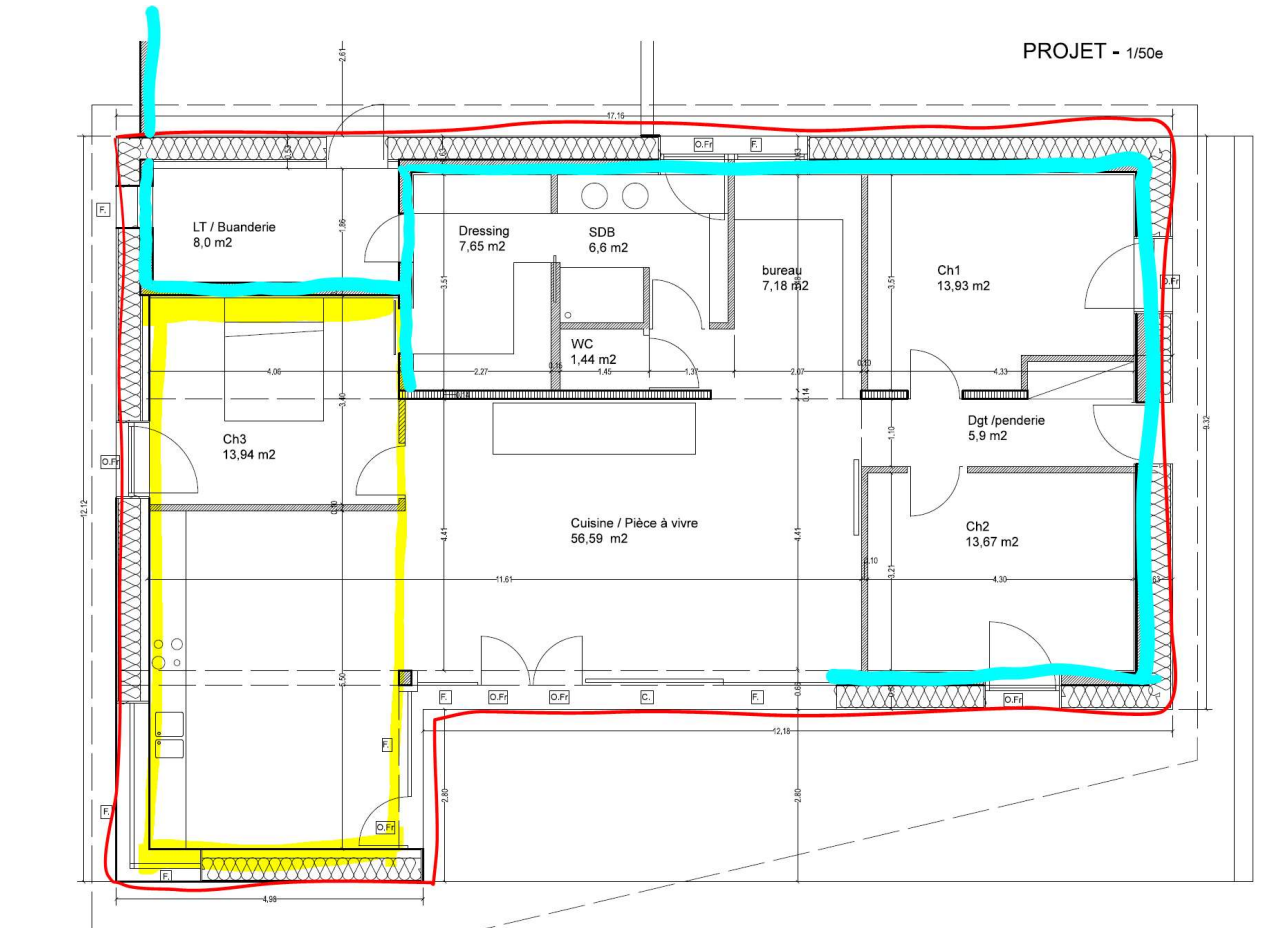


2.6 FLOOR PLAN

In **Blue**, the old walls (masonry)

In **Yellow** the new timber, wood frame walls

In **Red** the limit for insulation and blower-door test



2.7 CONSTRUCTIONS DETAILS

2.7.1 Walls

Most of existing walls are preserved. The thin insulation was removed

See photos in § 2.2.2

An external wood structure is built, and straw balls are inserted in the structure.

2.7.2 Windows

All windows are PHI certified, triple glazing, model Smartwin from Propassivhaus manufacturer.



A large sliding windows is installed

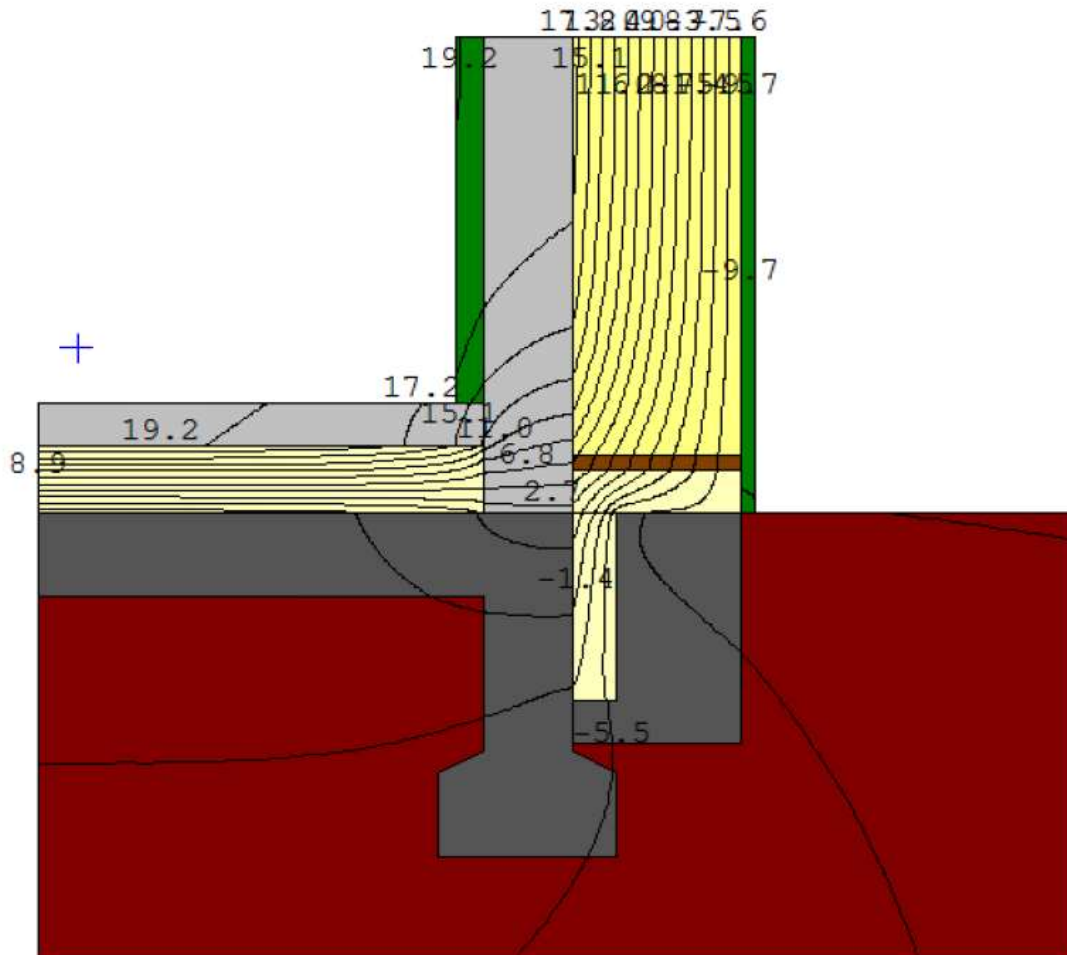


2.7.3 Thermal bridge with basement

House in Alixan (F)

The most difficult point was the thermal bridge due to existing basement. We have made many detailed simulations to obtain an acceptable thermal bridge

The final detail, below, had a value $Y = 0.17 \text{ W/(m.K)}$ for PHPP with external measurements.



2.7.4 Domestic Hot Water

Solar thermal installation with 2 panels installed on the roof, so with optimal orientation.

This is a drain-back installation to avoid over heating in summer.



2.7.5 Ventilation strategy

Zehnder Confoair 200 inside thermal envelope, close to a wall (Outside air on the left).

3 speeds (Standard, reduced, maxi when kitchen and bathroom are used).

We have installed CO2 sensors in 3 rooms, and CO2 is always below 1200 ppm, and nearly always below 1000 ppm.

2.7.6 Heating strategy

Heating via

- an electric heater after the ventilation unit, controlled by a manual switch, to be sure it will heat only in winter. Air ducts are insulated.
- towel dryer in the bathroom

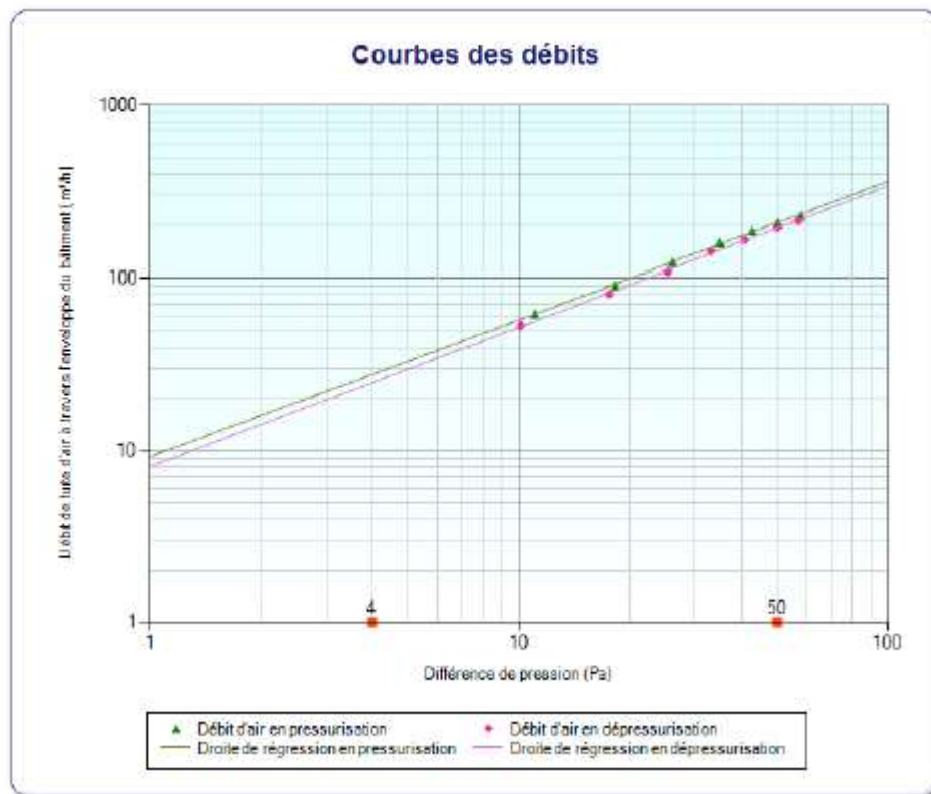




2.8 BLOWER DOOR Test

Taux de renouvellement d'air à 50 Pa en h ⁻¹			
$n_{50} = 0.53 \text{ h}^{-1}$			
$n_{50 \text{ mini}} = 0.5 \text{ h}^{-1} \quad n_{50 \text{ max}} = 0.56 \text{ h}^{-1}$			
<u>Pressurisation</u>	$n_{50} = 0.55 \text{ h}^{-1}$ $n_{50 \text{ mini}} = 0.54 \text{ h}^{-1}$ $n_{50 \text{ max}} = 0.56 \text{ h}^{-1}$	<u>Dépressurisation</u>	$n_{50} = 0.51 \text{ h}^{-1}$ $n_{50 \text{ mini}} = 0.50 \text{ h}^{-1}$ $n_{50 \text{ max}} = 0.53 \text{ h}^{-1}$
Débit de fuite d'air à 50 Pa en m ³ /h			
$\dot{V}_{50} = 199.92 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}$			
$\dot{V}_{50 \text{ min}} = 188.65 \text{ m}^3/\text{h} \quad \dot{V}_{50 \text{ max}} = 211.16 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}$			
Pourcentage d'incertitude : 5.63			
<u>Pressurisation</u>	$\dot{V}_{50} = 206.52 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}$ $\dot{V}_{50 \text{ min}} = 201.99 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}$ $\dot{V}_{50 \text{ max}} = 211.16 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}$	<u>Dépressurisation</u>	$\dot{V}_{50} = 193.32 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}$ $\dot{V}_{50 \text{ min}} = 188.65 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}$ $\dot{V}_{50 \text{ max}} = 198.09 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}$

12 Graphique (Courbe des débits de fuite)



NB: Full report available in a separate PDF file

2.9 VERIFICATION

It was possible to achieve full passive house (instead of Enerphit)

Conception bâtiment passif			
 			
Projet:	Projet Deschamps / Forel		
Adresse:	1 route de chateauneuf		
Code postal / localité:	26300 ALIXAN		
Pays:	France		
Type de bâtiment:	Rénovation et extension maison individuelle		
Donnée climatique:	F - Montélimar		
Maître(s) de l'ouvrage:	Mr Deschamps Mme Forel		
Adresse:	1 route de chateauneuf		
Code postal / localité:	26300 ALIXAN		
Architecte:	Hélène Palisson et Stéphane Peignier (Arkétype)		
Adresse:	2 avenue Joannes Masset		
Code postal / localité:	69009 LYON		
Bureau d'étu. fluides / TS:	HELIASOL		
Adresse:	15 allée des magnolias		
Code postal / localité:	69390 VOURLES		
Année de construction:	1980	Température intérieure:	20.0 °C
Nombre de logements:	1	Apports de chaleur internes:	2.1 W/m²
Vol. ext. du bâtiment V _e :	575.1 m³	moyenne hauteur d'étage:	2.5 m
Nombre d'occupants:	3.9		
Valeurs caractéristiques du bâtiment par rapport à la surface de référence énergétique et par année			
utilisé: Méthode annuelle			
Surface de référence énergétique:		135.2 m²	
Chauffer	Besoin de chaleur de chauffage	9 kWh/(m²a)	15 kWh/(m²a)
	Puissance de chauffage	10 W/m²	10 W/m²
Refroidir	Demande totale de refroidissement	kWh/(m²a)	-
	Puissance de refroidissement	W/m²	-
	Fréquence de surchauffe (> 25 °C)	4.1 %	-
Energie primaire	Chauffer, refroidir, déshumidification, ECS, électricité auxiliaire domestique et aux.	70 kWh/(m²a)	120 kWh/(m²a)
	ECS, chauffage et électricité auxiliaire	37 kWh/(m²a)	-
	Réduction énergie prim. par la prod. d'élec. solaire	kWh/(m²a)	-
Etanchéité à l'air	Test d'infiltrométrie n ₅₀	0.5 1/h	0.6 1/h
* cellule vide: données manquantes; '-': aucune exigence			

2.10 CONSTRUCTIONS COSTS

The construction cost with a part of self-building by the owner, is 1000 € per m² of TFA (Treated Floor Area)

And estimated to 1350 € / m² without any self-building.

Surface habitable (SHAB):	135 m2	
Surface Hors œuvre nette (SHON):	170 m2	
Couts réels /m2 SHAB - avec auto const	1 001 € /m2 HT	
Couts Estimés /m2 SHAB - sans auto co	1 356 € /m2 HT	
LOTS	couts Réels HT* avec auto construction	Entreprises € HT sans auto construction
Terrassement VRD	1 563	3 046
Maçonnerie	2 806	15 417
Ossature bois/isolation	4 779	10 800
Toiture Bois massif + menuiseries extérieures	55 630	55 630
Couverture /zinguerie	5 892	15 500
Cloisons/Plâtrerie/menuiseries intérieures	4 878	17 333
dalle béton ciré + isolant 160mm	14 470	14 470
Electricité	3 178	6 542
Plomberie et sanitaires	3 984	6 410
CESI (Chauffe-eau solaire individuel)	3 939	3 939
VMC	7 662	7 662
ITE paille comprimée + Enduits extérieurs	26 583	26 583
MONTANT DES TRAVAUX **	135 364	183 332
Ratio: en €/m2 SHAB	1 001	1 356
* TVA à 20%		
** Hors Achat terrain + honoraires architectes et BE, certification, taxes, aménagements spécifiques		
Achat terrain	155 000	155 000
Assainissement	3 730	12 083
peinture/huile plafond	2 152	9 750
Mobilier intérieurs	2 700	3 750
Electroménager	1 650	1 375
COUT TOTAL	300 596	365 290

2.11 YEAR OF CONSTRUCTION

1983, complete refurbishment 2015-2016

2.12 OVERVIEW

This project is a good example of passive refurbishment, for a typical one family house built in years 1970-1980 and very poorly insulated.

Most of building components with high embodied energy (grey energy) were maintained.

The passive house standard was achieved (and not only EnerPhit) and after 2 years, the measurements have confirmed the high performance of this building.

2.13 EXPERIENCE

The house has now been occupied for three years, and the feedback from the occupants is enthusiastic.

To confirm the summer comfort, which is in this area a major concern, we have temperature monitoring in every room, including CO2 and humidity.

The heating system was used 200 hours per winter and is activated manually. This does not include the electric heater of the bathroom, which is used more often.

To conclude, this project has been presented several times in conferences, Passibat Paris (French congress for passive house), and the ESBG, European Straw congress.

2.14 REFERENCES

Passibat 2016 in Paris : conference (no web link)

ESBG (European Straw Bale Gathering) 2015 in Paris (no web link)