

Project Documentation



Abstract



High-rise dormitory in Roosevelt Island, NY USA

| Data of building | | | |
|------------------------------------|---|--|-------------------------------------|
| Year of construction | 2017 | Space heating | 12 kWh/(m ² a) |
| U-value external wall | 0.22 W/(m ² K) | Primary Energy Renewable (PER) | 0 kWh/(m ² a) |
| U-value 1 st floor slab | 1.613 W/(m ² K) | Generation of renewable energy | 0 kWh/(m ² a) |
| U-value roof | 0.11 W/(m ² K) | Non-renewable Primary Energy (PE) | 119 kWh/(m ² a) |
| U-value window | 1.35 W/(m ² K) | Pressure test n ₅₀ | 0.1 h-1 |
| Heat recovery | 69 % | | |
| Special features | galvanized steel framing and custom prefabricated wall panels | | |

Brief Description

The House at Cornell Tech is located on the new Cornell Tech campus located on Roosevelt Island which opened for the 2017-2018 academic year in August 2017. Towering at 26 stories high with 352 units that can house about 530 graduate students, faculty, and staff. It is the tallest building built to the Passive House standard in the world.

Being the first development and design team to pioneer designing and building the tallest high-rise Passive House residential building was a challenging. When the team began designing this building over four years ago there were few products on the market that met Passive House standards and fewer contractors, sub-contractors and consultants that knew how to build a Passive House building.

Obtaining city approvals for the building was definitely more complicated than for more typical projects built to code. There were technical issues where the requirements for Passive House and the city building code came into conflict. Since then the city has worked with the Passive House community to solve any conflicts with the code.

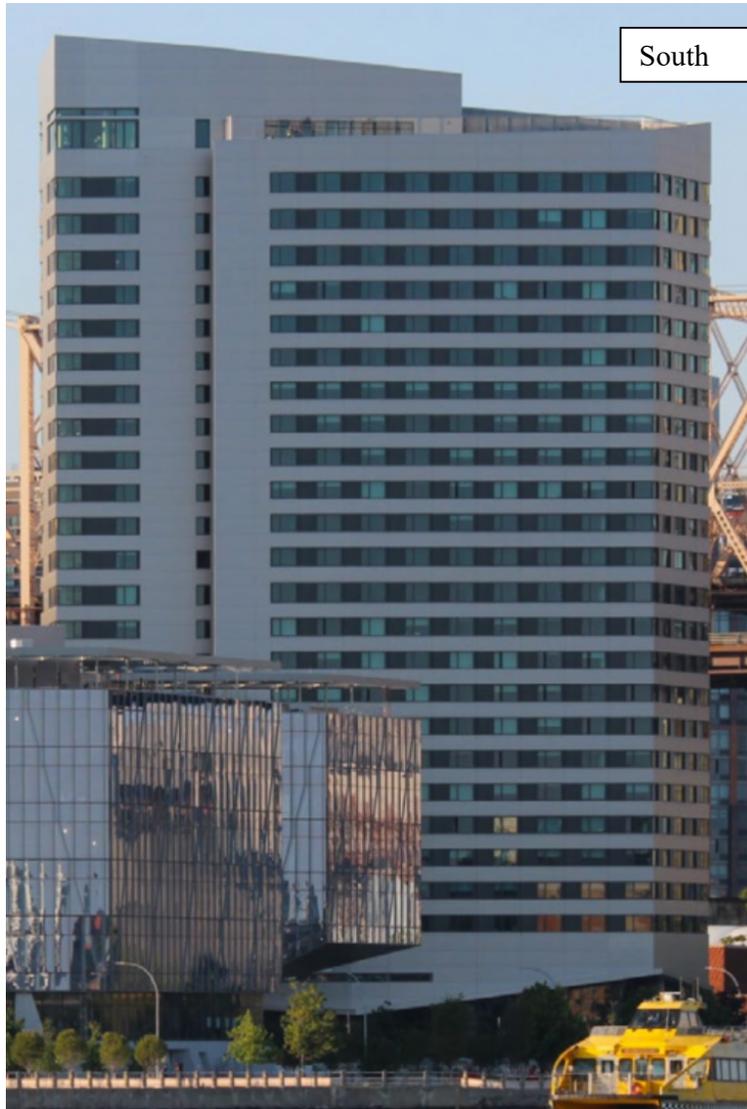
| Responsible project participants | |
|---|--|
| Architect | Handel Architects LLP https://handelarchitects.com/ |
| Building systems MEP | Buro Happold https://www.burohappold.com/ |
| Structural engineering | Buro Happold https://www.burohappold.com/ |
| Building physics | Vidaris http://www.vidaris.com/ |
| Passive House project planning | Lois Arena, Steven Winter Associates www.swinter.com |
| Construction management | Monadnock Construction Inc. http://moncon.com/ |

| Certifying body | |
|---|---|
| Tomás O'Leary, Passive House Academy https://www.passivehouseacademy.com/ | |
| Certification ID | |
| 5202 | Project-ID (www.passivehouse-database.org) |

| Author of project documentation | |
|--|--|
| Lois Arena (Steven Winter Associates) | |
| Date | Signature |
| 05/09/19 |  |

Building Elevations



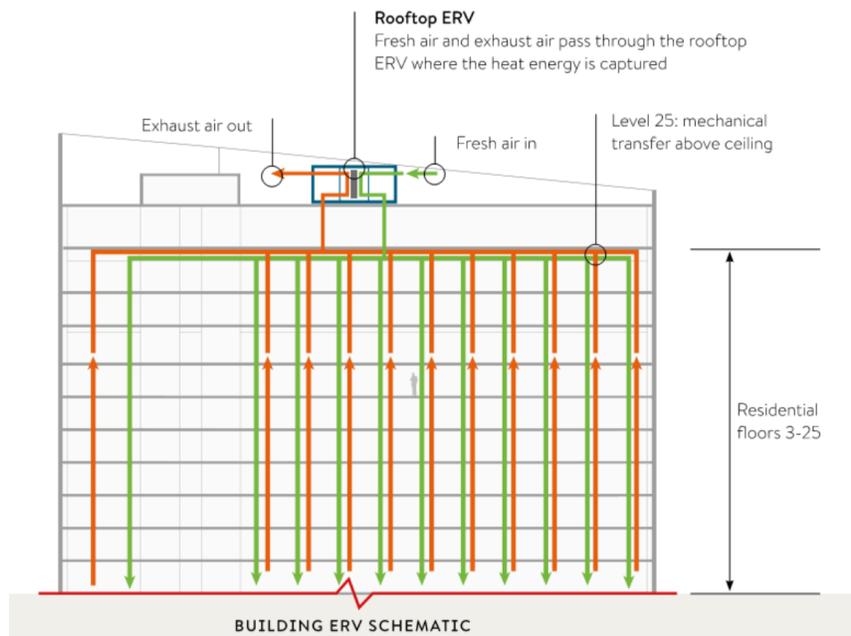
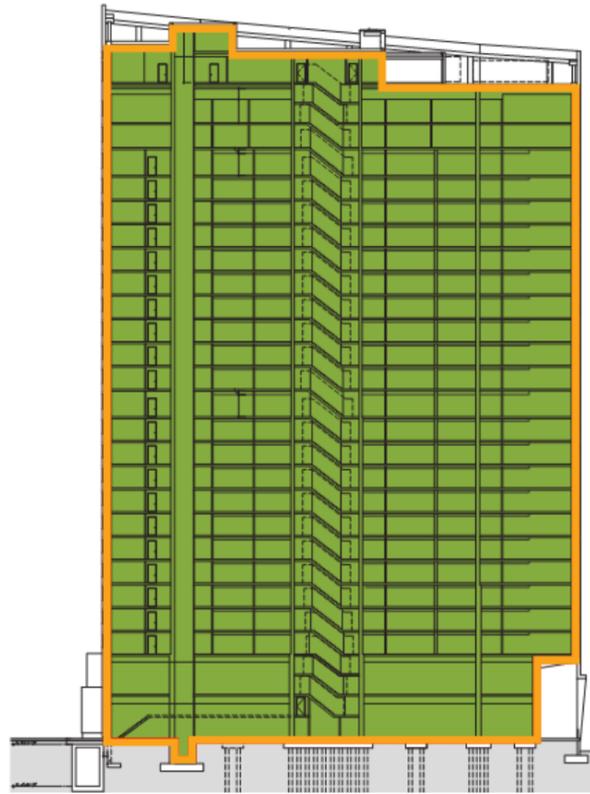


South

Interior Photo

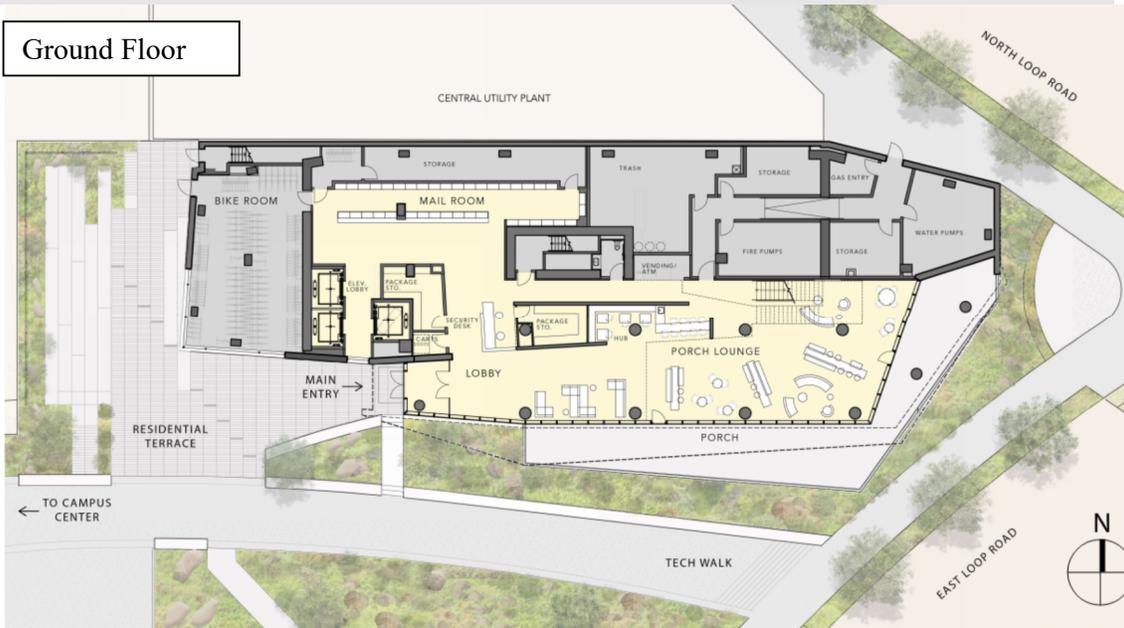


Section



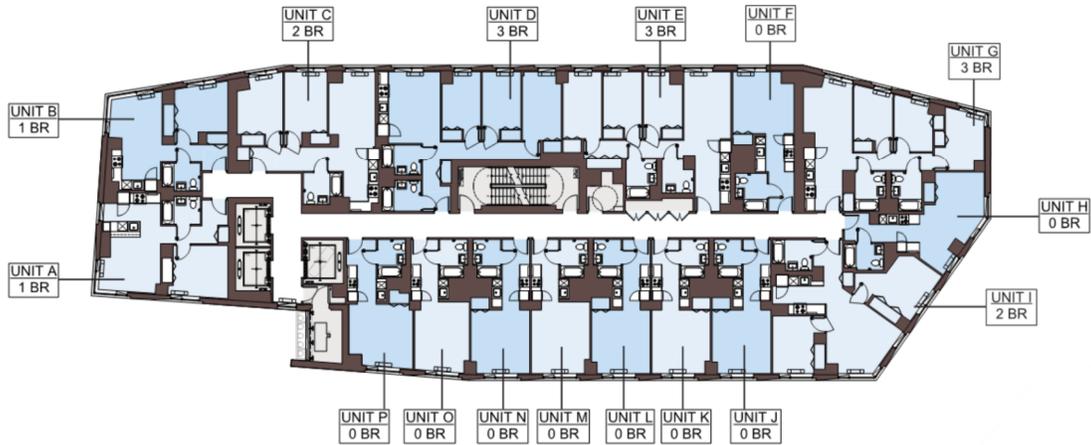
Floor Plans

Ground Floor

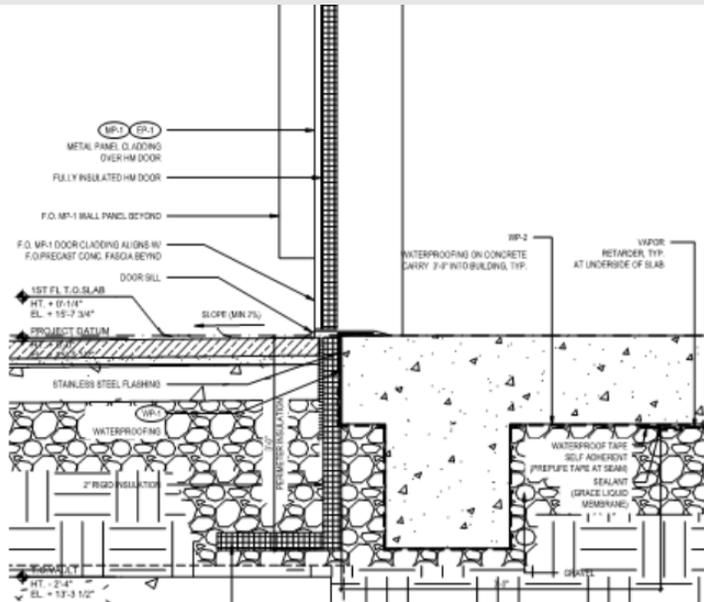


Typical Floor

16 Units per Floor



Floor Slab Construction

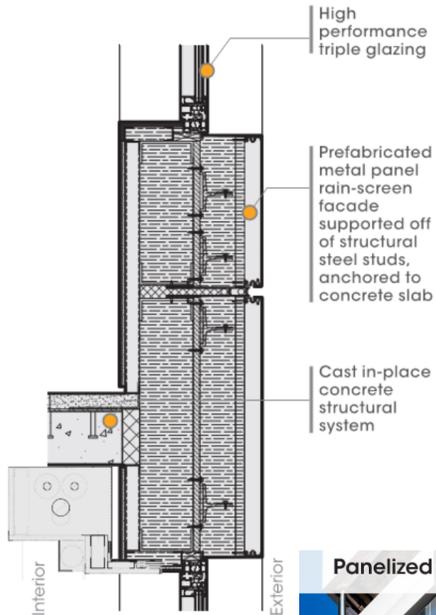


Description of construction

Poured concrete slab on concrete casons that go down to bedrock with no insulation under slab

| | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|---------------------------|------------|----------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|
| Assembly no. | Building assembly description | | | | Interior insulation? | |
| 07ud | 1st Floor Slab | | | | 0 | |
| Surface Film Resistance [hr.ft ² .F/BTU] | | interior Rsi | 0.97 | | | |
| | | exterior Rse | 0.00 | | | |
| Area section 1 | R per inch | Area section 2 (optional) | R per inch | Area section 3 (optional) | R per inch | Thickness [in] |
| 1. concrete | 0.20 | | | | | 12.00 |
| 2. Terazzo | 0.20 | | | | | 0.75 |
| 3. | | | | | | |
| 4. | | | | | | |
| 5. | | | | | | |
| 6. | | | | | | |
| 7. | | | | | | |
| 8. | | | | | | |
| Percentage of sec. 1 | | Percentage of sec. 2 | | Percentage of sec. 3 | | Total |
| 100% | | 0.0% | | 0.0% | | 12.75 in |
| U-value supplement | | 0.00 | | BTU/hr.ft ² .°F | | |
| | | R-Value: | | 3.5 | | hr.ft ² .°F/BTU |

Exterior Wall Construction



Description of construction & insulation

Pre-fabricated metal wall panel that hangs off the slab edge

Panelized Installation



| Name | Length in. | Basis | U-factor Btu/h-ft ² -F |
|------|------------|-------------|-----------------------------------|
| Wall | 47.95 | Projected Y | 0.0269 |

Solid Materials

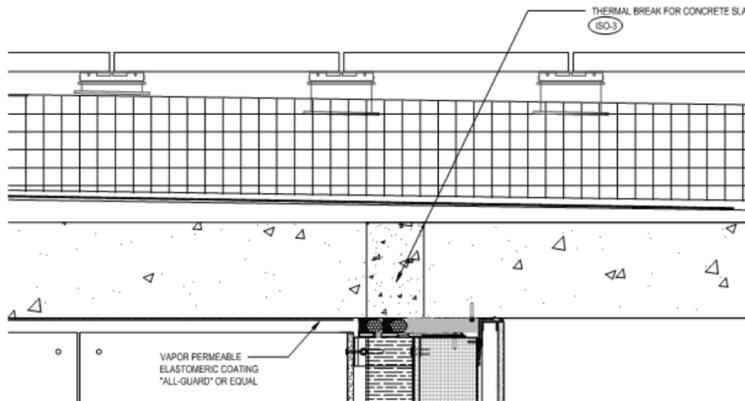
| Name | Conductivity Btu/h-ft-F | Emissivity |
|---|-------------------------|------------|
| Steel - Galvanized Sheet (0.14 %C) * | 35.82 | 0.20 |
| TB_COS2 Thick Clear Wall Section_SWA:Mineral Fiber 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.90 |
| TB_COS2 Thick Clear Wall Section_SWA:6mm Composite Aluminum Panel | 0.04 | 0.92 |
| TB_COS2 Thick Clear Wall Section_SWA:1.8" Air Gap 0.582 ft2 hr F/Btu in | 0.14 | 0.90 |
| TB_COS2 Thick Clear Wall Section_SWA:DensGlass Gold Fireguard | 0.12 | 0.90 |
| Butyl rubber* | 0.14 | 0.90 |
| TB_COS2 Thick Clear Wall Section_SWA:1" Air Gap R-1.913 ft2 hr F/Btu in | 0.04 | 0.35 |

| Area section 1 | R per inch | Area section 2 (optional) | R per inch | Area section 3 (optional) | R per inch | Thickness (in) | |
|---|------------|---------------------------|------------|---------------------------|------------|----------------|-------|
| Blended R-value from therm: See "3.1.4 Wall Thick Report.pdf" | 2.61 | | | | | 14.25 | |
| 1. | | | | | | | |
| 2. | | | | | | | |
| 3. | | | | | | | |
| 4. | | | | | | | |
| 5. | | | | | | | |
| 6. | | | | | | | |
| 7. | | | | | | | |
| 8. | | | | | | | |
| Percentage of sec. 1 | 100% | Percentage of sec. 2 | 0.0% | Percentage of sec. 3 | 0.0% | Total | 14.25 |

U-value supplement: 0.00 BTU/hr.ft².F

R-Value: 37.2 hr.ft².F/BTU

Roof Construction

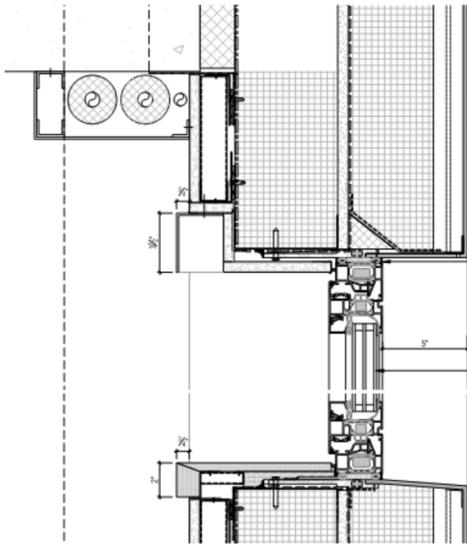


Description of construction & insulation

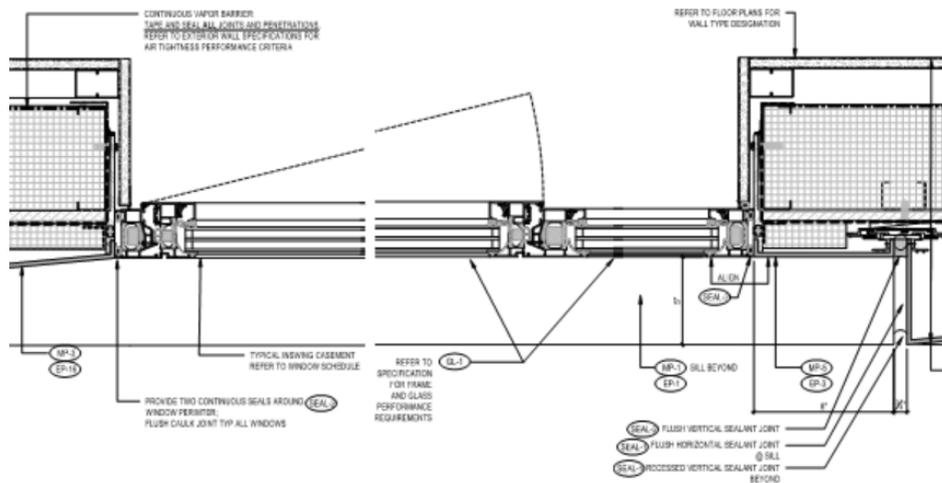
Poured concrete roof with 10" of rigid XPS insulation on top

| Assembly no. | Building assembly description | | | | | Interior insulation? |
|--|-------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|--------------|----------------------|
| 09ud | 26th Floor Roof | | | | | 0 |
| Surface Film Resistance [hr.ft².F/BTU] | | interior Rsi | 0.57 | | | |
| | | exterior Rse | 0.23 | | | |
| Area section 1 | R per inch | Area section 2 (optional) | R per inch | Area section 3 (optional) | R per inch | Thickness [in] |
| 1. 10" of xps | 5.00 | | | | | 10.00 |
| 2. 10" concrete | 0.20 | | | | | 10.00 |
| 3. air gap | 0.06 | | | | | 25.30 |
| 4. gyp | 0.97 | | | | | 0.63 |
| 5. | | | | | | |
| 6. | | | | | | |
| 7. | | | | | | |
| 8. | | | | | | |
| Percentage of sec. 1 | | Percentage of sec. 2 | | Percentage of sec. 3 | | Total |
| 100% | | 0.0% | | 0.0% | | 45.92 in |
| U-value supplement | 0.00 | | BTU/hr.ft².F | | R-Value: | 54.8 |
| | | | | | hr.ft².F/BTU | |

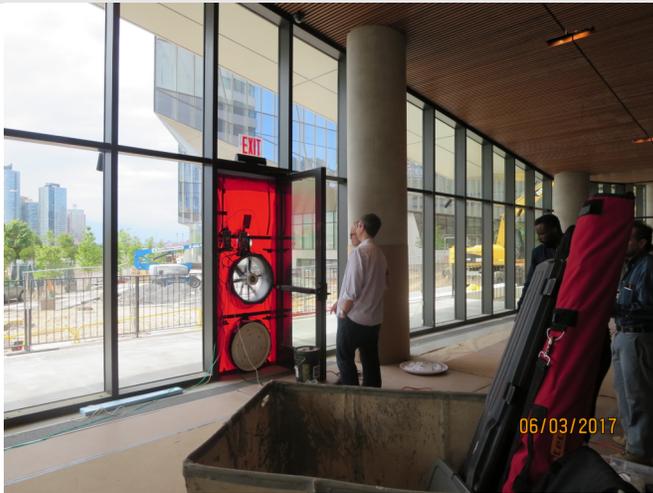
Window Construction & Installation



| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| Product & type | Schueco, ASW 75 Aluminium frame Operable and fixed apartment windows, fire rated windows, and storefront windows |
| Frame U-value U_f | 1.35 W/(m ² K) |
| Glazing U-value U_g | 0.6 W/(m ² K) |
| Glazing g-value | 29% |



Airtight Building Envelope

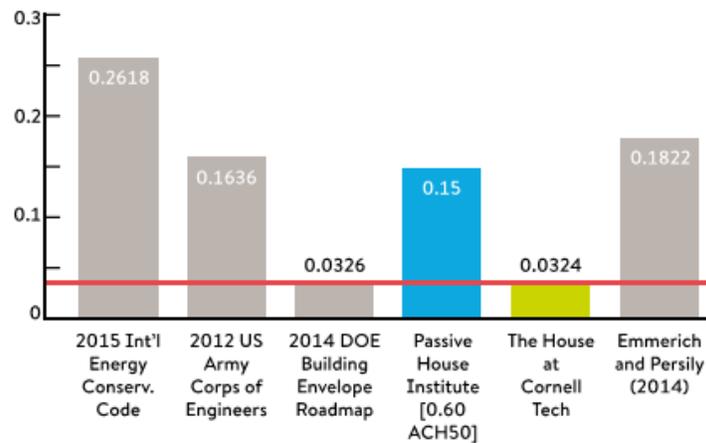


Description of airtight cover

Air barrier spans the concrete slab on grade, transitions to the metal wall panel that has an interior air and vapor barrier which transitions to the concrete roof slab

WHOLE BUILDING LEAKAGE REQUIREMENTS & RESULTS

[leakage est. cubic feet per minute (CFM) per square foot at 50.00 Pascal]



Sealed envelope construction

A whole-building pressure test measures total leakage through the building envelope - with external windows and doors closed - to ensure a project achieves the Passive House criteria. The results of the test on June 3rd, 2017 resulted in a measured airtightness of just 0.13 air changes per hour (ACH50) at 50 pascals – an exceptionally successful result against the maximum 0.60 ACH50 criteria. Based on calculations by Steven Winter Associates, 0.60 ACH50 is approximately equivalent to 0.15 CFM/SF for this building.

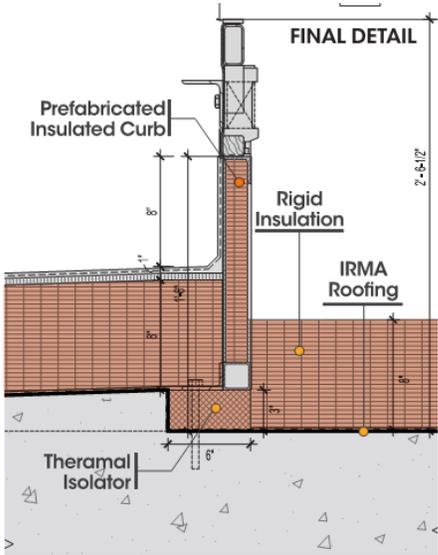
Note: CFM/SF at 50 Pa has been estimated as 66.5% of CFM/SF at 75 Pa where applicable so units are comparable in the graph shown above.

Note: Emmerich and Persily (2014) provide six-sided average results from 79 buildings with an air barrier from the NIST US Commercial Building Air Leakage Database.

Eliminate Thermal Bridging



Before Panel Supports Sealed



After Panel Supports Sealed

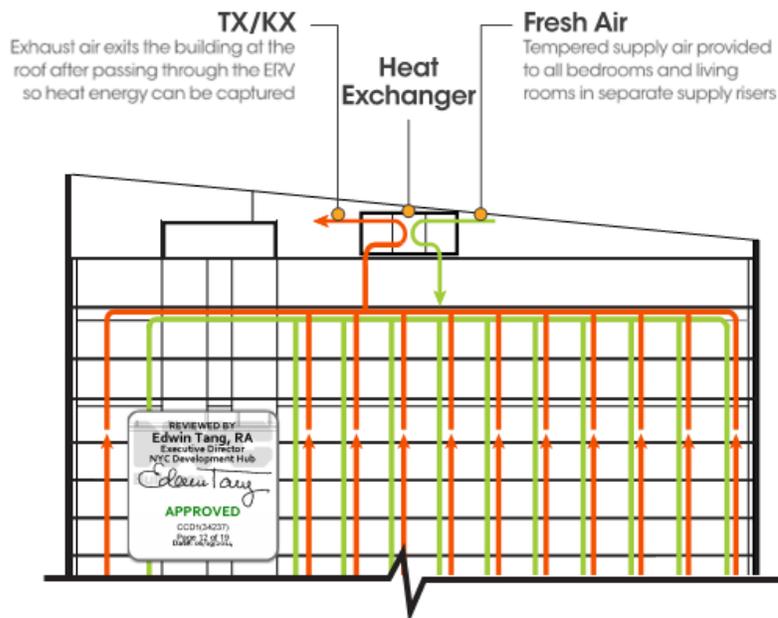
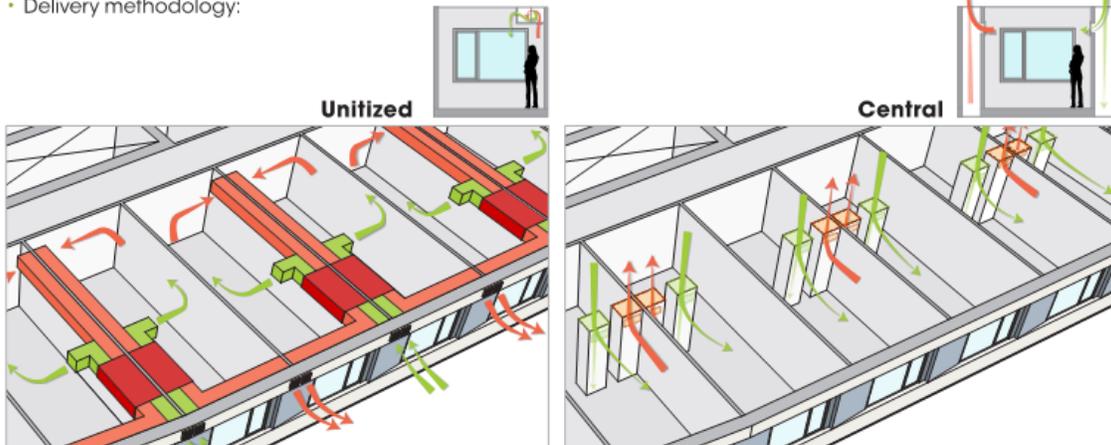


Ventilation System

Balanced Ventilation with Heat Recovery

- All bedrooms and living rooms require supply air, balanced within 10% of exhaust
- Conflict in codes regarding amount of Ventilation: LEED / CODE / PH
- Delivery methodology:

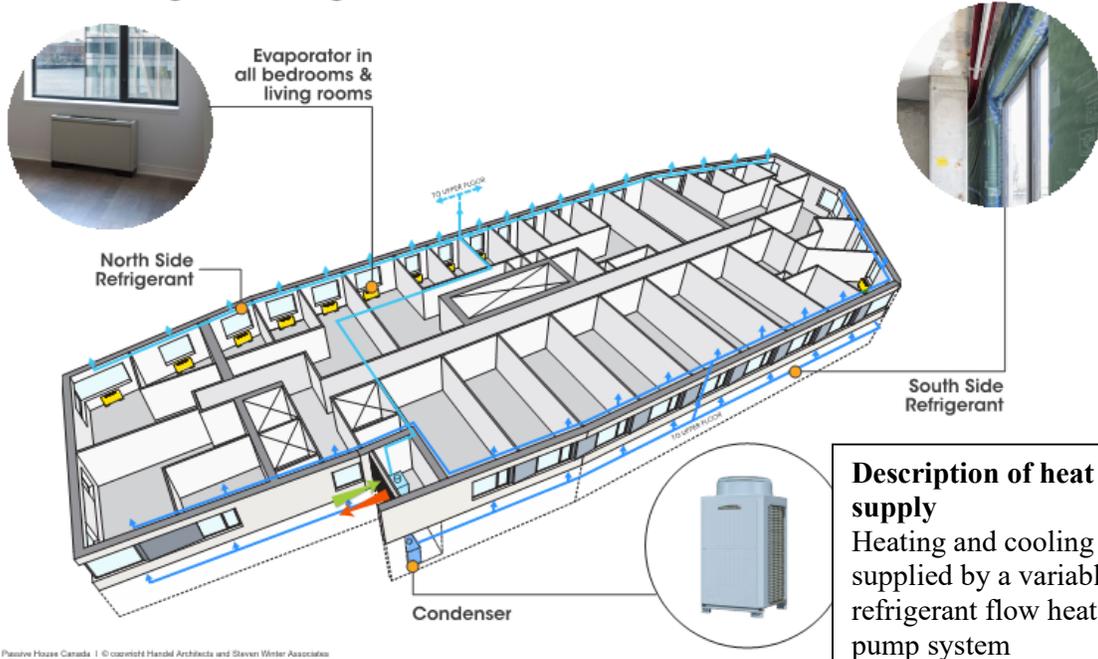
- Exhaust Air
- Fresh Air
- ERV



Semco ERV
3 ventilation units
Centralized system - 2 roof mounted ERV's for residential. 1 additional dedicated ERV for public spaces.
Electrical efficiency in 1 W/CFM

Heating System

VRF: Heating & Cooling



119 | Passive House Canada | © caserhof Handel Architects and Steven Winter Associates

PHPP Results

Passive House verification



| | | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------|---|----------------|
| Building: | The House at Cornell Tech | | |
| Street Address: | 1 East Loop Road | | |
| City, State, Zip: | Roosevelt Island, New York 10044 | | |
| Country: | United States | | |
| Building type: | Student Housing | | |
| Climate: | NY, New York | Altitude of building site (feet above sea level): | 130 |
| Home owner / Client: | Cornell University | | |
| Street Address: | 1 East Loop Road | | |
| City, State, Zip: | Roosevelt Island, New York 10044 | | |
| Architecture: | Handel Architects | | |
| Street Address: | 120 Broadway, 6th Floor | | |
| City, State, Zip: | New York, NY 10271 | | |
| Passive House Consultants: | Steven Winter Associates, Inc | | |
| Street Address: | 61 Washington Street | | |
| City, State, Zip: | Norwalk, CT 06854 | | |
| Year of construction: | 2015-17 | Interior temperature winter: | 68.0 °F |
| No. of dwelling units: | 352 | Interior temperature summer: | 77.0 °F |
| No. of occupants: | 526.5 | Internal heat sources winter: | 1.30 BTU/h.ft² |
| Spec. capacity: | 19 BTU/F per ft² TFA | Ditto summer: | 1.36 BTU/h.ft² |
| | | Enclosed volume V _e , ft³: | 2716322 |
| | | Mechanical cooling: | x |

| Specific building demands with reference to the treated floor area | | | |
|--|---|--------------------|---------------------------|
| | | | |
| | Treated floor area | 198339 ft² | |
| Space heating | Heating demand | 3.91 kBTU/(ft²·yr) | 82% of 4.75 kBTU/(ft²·yr) |
| | Heating load | 3.75 BTU/(hr.ft²) | 118% of 3.17 BTU/(hr.ft²) |
| Space cooling | Overall specif. space cooling demand | 3.39 kBTU/(ft²·yr) | 63% of 5.39 kBTU/(ft²·yr) |
| | Cooling load | 2.88 BTU/(hr.ft²) | - |
| | Frequency of overheating (> 77 °F) | % | - |
| Primary energy | Heating, cooling, dehumidification, DHW, auxiliary electricity, lighting, electrical appliances | 37.8 kBTU/(ft²·yr) | 99% of 38.0 kBTU/(ft²·yr) |
| | DHW, space heating and auxiliary electricity | 19.8 kBTU/(ft²·yr) | - |
| | Specific primary energy reduction through solar electricity | kBTU/(ft²·yr) | - |
| Airtightness | Pressurization test result n ₅₀ | 0.1 1/h | 0.6 1/h |

* empty field: data missing; '-': no requirement

| | |
|----------------|-----|
| Passive House? | yes |
|----------------|-----|

Building Challenges and Solutions

Design Challenges

Due to the long construction period of a high rise residential building, a testing method for airtightness needed to be found during the construction process before the entire building was sealed off, but before the lower floors of the building were going to get sheet rock and finishes. The design and construction team worked to develop a “guarded blower door test,” whereby the team sealed off three floors to create a chamber to do a blower door test.

Design Solutions- Envelope

Specifying a building envelope that would meet Passive House criteria and withstand very high wind loads. The solution involved galvanized steel framing and custom prefabricated wall panels—30 ft long by 12 ft high—with built-in windows. The insulation and air barrier membrane from one wall panel were taped to the next one on site to ensure continuity. Keeping those panels securely attached to the framing required 123 anchors on each floor, and each one of those anchors had to be insulated and air sealed.

Design Solutions- MEP Systems

Even though this building is in a heating-dominated climate, energy modeling showed that it would require much more cooling than heating. The solution was to use variable refrigerant flow (VRF) mini-split heat pumps, ganging up multiple evaporators with one 8-ton condenser on each floor, placed on a small mechanical equipment balcony.

User Experiences

A small survey of 7 units was completed with the majority of occupants indicating they were very happy with the green features in the building, including that it is Passive House. They liked that the building was quiet inside, energy is being saved, and fresh air. A single occupant commented on his absence of asthma symptoms since moving into the building. Occupants noted that they would pay more for a Passive House and on average are getting sick less often since moving in.

More Resources

- <https://www.dropbox.com/sh/x63fcomnnsix7yk/AACvepiiphP3R3lkaaQbqJlDa?dl=0>
- <https://thehouseatcornelltech.com/>
- <https://tech.cornell.edu/campus/the-house-at-cornell-tech/>
- <https://handelarchitects.com/project/the-house-at-cornell-tech>
- https://passivhausprojekte.de/index.php?lang=en#d_5202