

Project Documentation

Park Passivhaus – ID 6422



Abstract



Single family home in Somerville, Massachusetts

Building Data

Year of construction	2013	Space heating	14 kWh/(m²a)
U-value external wall	0.101 W/(m ² K)		
U-value floor	0.093 W/(m ² K)	Primary Energy Renewable (PER)	47 kWh/(m ² a)
U-value roof	0.074 W/(m ² K)	Generation of renewable energy	68 kWh/(m ² a)
U-value window	0.814 W/(m ² K)	Non-renewable Primary Energy (PE)	80 kWh/(m ² a)
Heat recovery	84 %	Pressure test n ₅₀	0.4 h ⁻¹
Special features	Solar collectors for hot water generation, Solar PV panels for electricity generation, rainwater collection.		

Project Description

Park Passivhaus Somerville, MA, USA

Park Passivhaus is a single family home, built in 2012/2013 on an urban infill lot in Somerville, MA, USA. It is a two-storey home with an open floor plan, 3 bedrooms, no basement and a Treated Floor Area of about 122 m² (1317 ft²). Orientation is almost ideal, facing slightly south, south-west, with no windows on the east and one window on the west side.

Foundation is a combination of an external stem wall and an inner shallow ring beam, thermally separated with mineral wool. External wall construction is a double stud wall with ~14.5" of dense packed cellulose. There are 2 smart membranes in the envelope - outside membrane is acting as a weather resistant barrier (WRB) and secondary air barrier (with high PERM rating). Inside membrane is serving as a primary air barrier and has a low PERM rating to reduce vapour diffusivity into the wall. Membranes and windows are all taped with tapes for airtightness.

Windows are tilt and turn, wood frame, Alu-clad with triple pane IGU units.

Heating and cooling are provided by a mini-split heat pump system consisting of one condenser and two indoor evaporator units. Domestic hot water is heated by a Solar Thermal system and the whole house is ventilated with an HRV.

For the last 7 years, the house has been performing on target and above expectations. With the addition of a small PV system in 2016, it has been Net Positive!

Whole construction process is illustrated on the [Park Passivhaus Blog](#).

Responsible project participants

Architect	Simon Hare, Declan Keefe - Placetaylor www.placetaylor.com
Implementation planning	Placetaylor www.placetaylor.com
Building systems	James Drysdale - Placetaylor www.placetaylor.com
Structural engineering	Dan Bonardi – Dan Bonardi Consulting Engineers http://db-ce.com/
Building physics	Vladimir Pezel – eMod Studio www.emodstudio.com
Passive House project planning	Travis Anderson – Placetaylor www.placetaylor.com
Construction management	Travis Anderson – Placetaylor www.placetaylor.com

Certifying body

Passive House Institute Darmstadt
www.passiv.de

Certification ID

6422	Project-ID (www.passivehouse-database.org)
-------------	--

Author of project documentation

Vladimir Pezel – eMod Studio, www.emodstudio.com

Date	Signature
10. Sep. 2020.	

1. House Images

Exterior



South-west elevation



South elevation



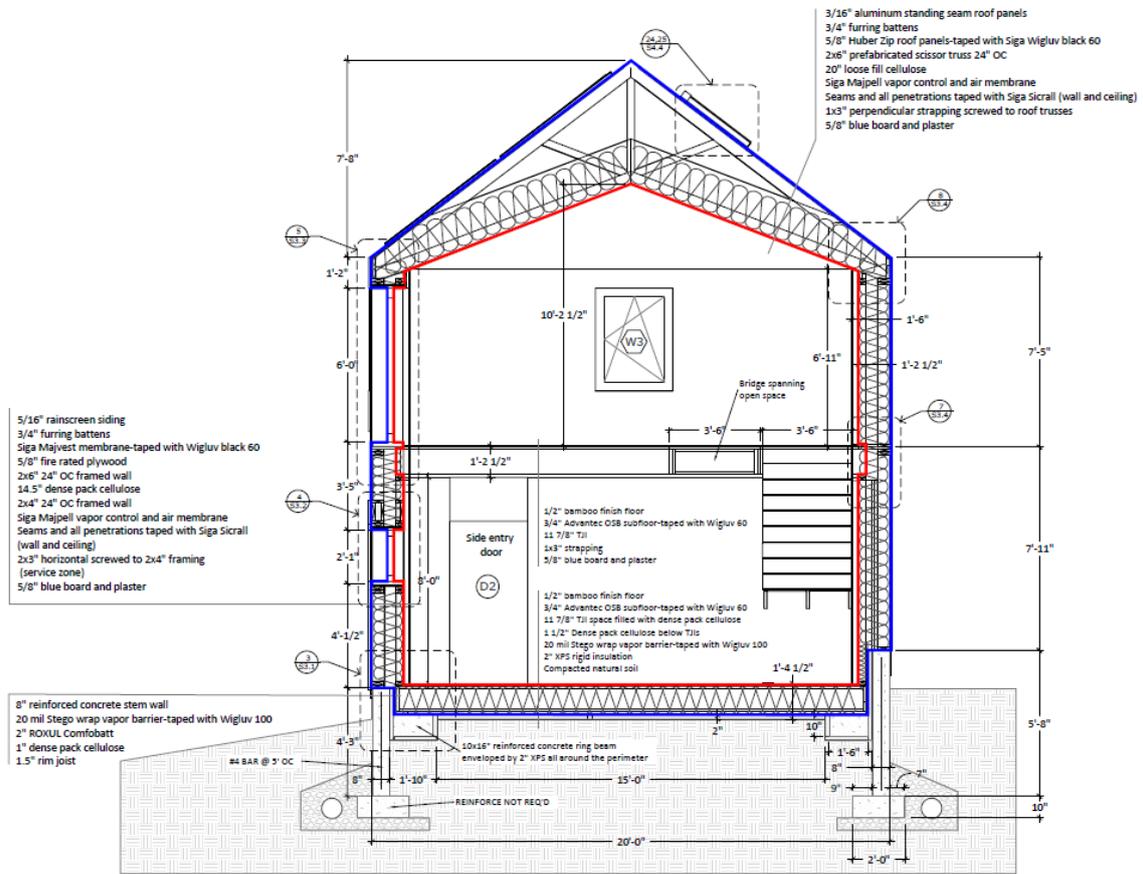
North elevation

Interior

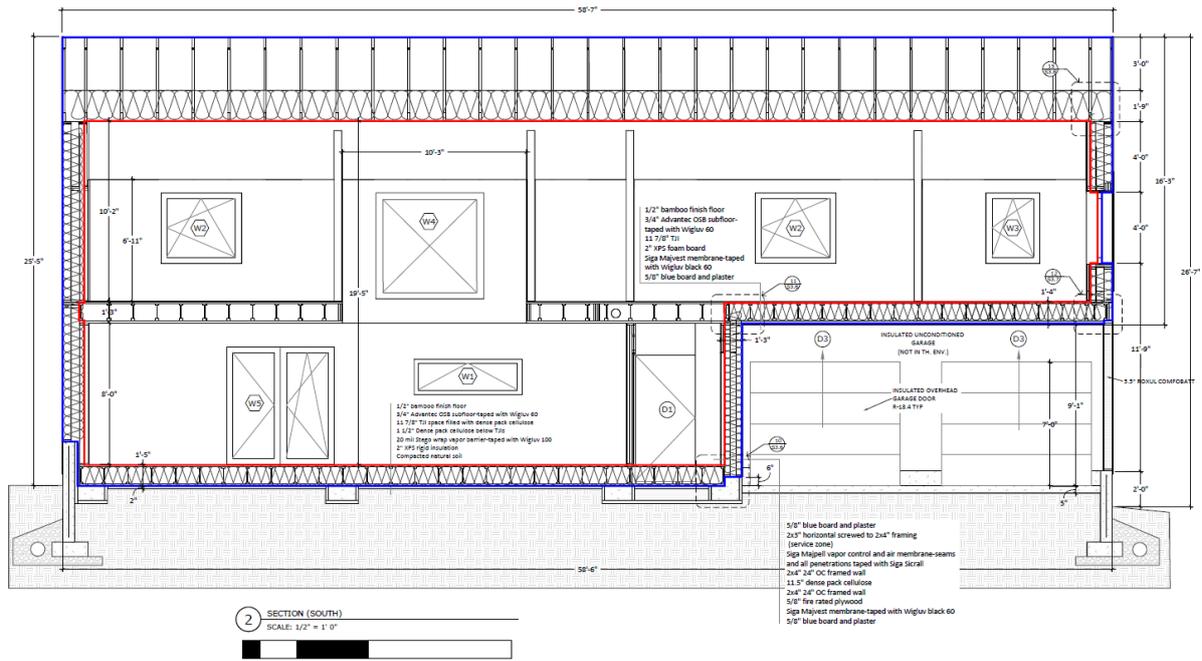


2. Cross-sections

Cross-section north-south

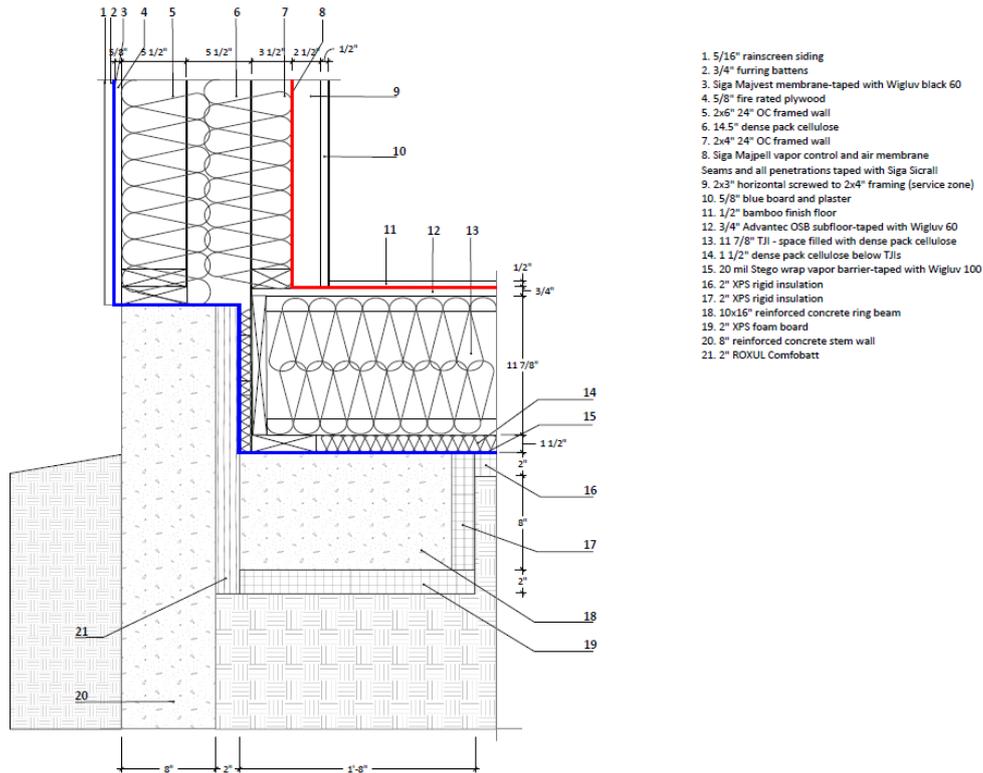


Cross-section east-west



3. Construction – floor

Floor is constructed from 11 7/8” TJI floor joists that are resting on the interior concrete ring beam. The floor structure is floating 2” off the ground, with the space between and below the joists filled with dense pack cellulose. Separating the cellulose and the ground is a 20-Mil Stego plastic sheet serving as a below grade class-A air and vapour barrier.

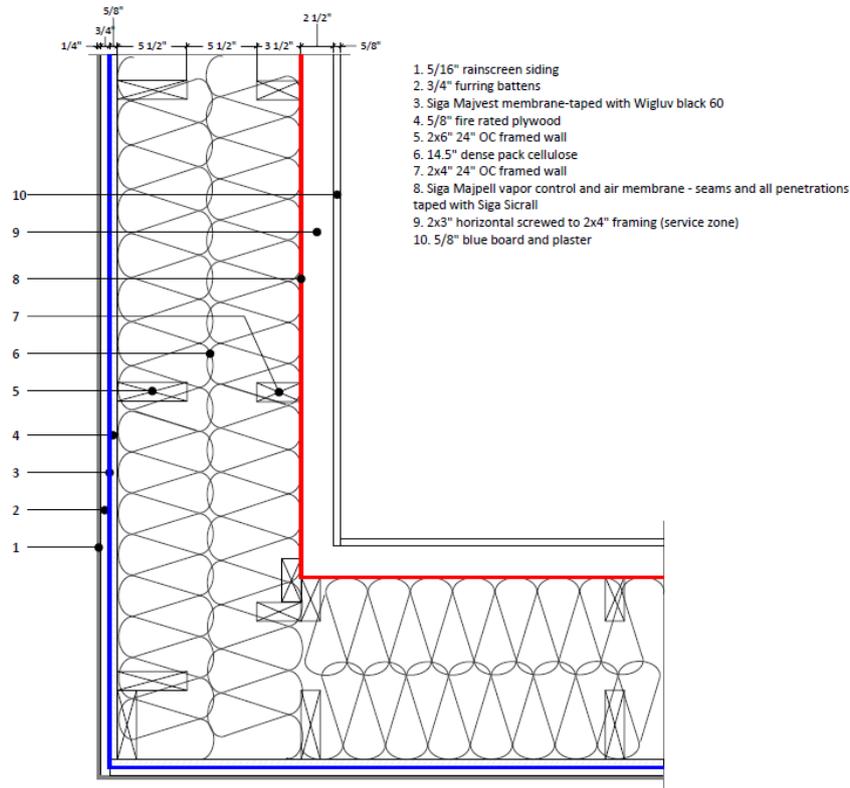


Assembly no.	Building assembly description			Interior insulation?		
02ud	Floor			<input type="checkbox"/>		
Heat transmission resistance [m ² K/W]						
Orientation of building element	3-Floor	interior Rsi	0.17			
Adjacent to	2-Ground	exterior Rse	0.00			
Area section 1	λ [W/(mK)]	Area section 2 (optional)	λ [W/(mK)]	Area section 3 (optional)	λ [W/(mK)]	Thickness [mm]
Finish floor	0.158		0.000		0.000	13
Advantec OSB subfloor	0.131		0.000		0.000	19
Dense pack cellulose	0.038	Wood cord	0.131		0.000	35
Dense pack cellulose	0.038		0.000	OSB web	0.103	232
Dense pack cellulose	0.038	Wood cord	0.131		0.000	35
Dense pack cellulose	0.038		0.000		0.000	38
XPS foam board	0.029		0.000		0.000	51
	0.000		0.000		0.000	0
Percentage of sec. 1		Percentage of sec. 2		Percentage of sec. 3		Total
89%		9.6%		1.6%		42.2 cm
U-value supplement	0.00 W/(m ² K)	U-value: 0.093 W/(m ² K)				



4. Construction – External wall

External wall is a double wall construction, made with a 2x6” external and a 2x4” internal stud wall, separated by 5 ½”, for a total insulation thickness of 14 ½”. It features two smart membranes, WRB on the outside, and primary air barrier and a Vapour Control Layer on the inside. A service cavity inside of the primary air barrier provides space for all service installations.

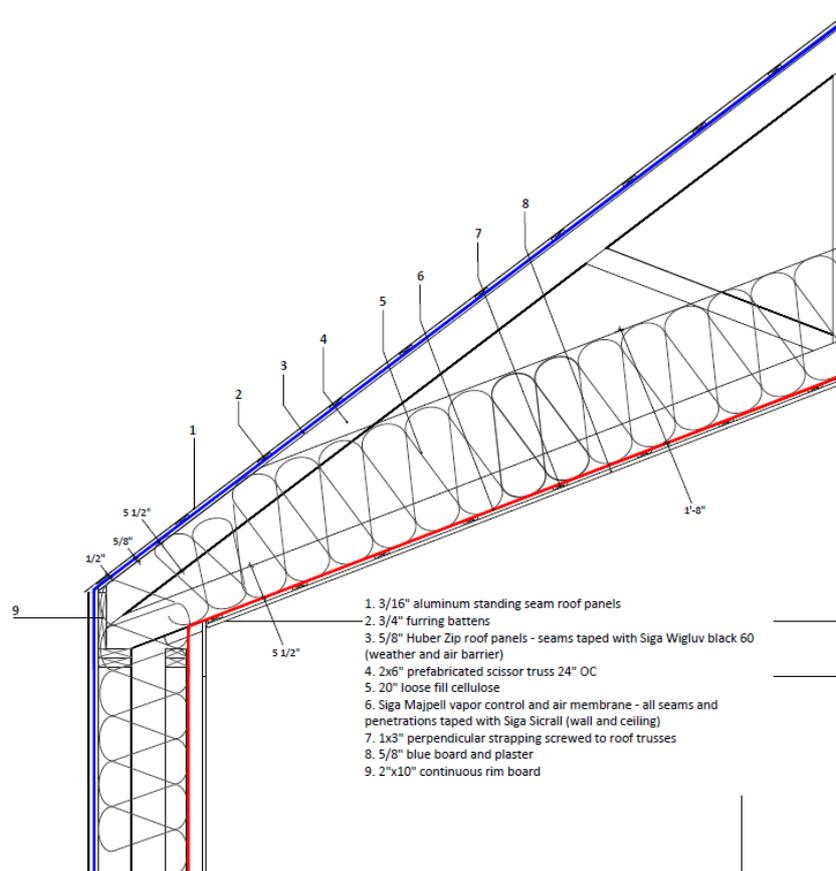


Assembly no.		Building assembly description				Interior insulation?	
01ud		Wall					
Orientation of building element		2-Wall		Heat transmission resistance [m ² K/W]			
Adjacent to		1-Outdoor air		interior R _{si}	0.13		
				exterior R _{se}	0.04		
Area section 1	λ [W/(mK)]	Area section 2 (optional)	λ [W/(mK)]	Area section 3 (optional)	λ [W/(mK)]	Thickness [mm]	
Plaster	0.401		0.000		0.000	3	
Blue board	0.256		0.000		0.000	16	
Air	0.144		0.000	Wood 2x3 batten	0.131	64	
Dense pack cellulose	0.038	Wood 2x4 stud	0.131		0.000	89	
Dense pack cellulose	0.038		0.000		0.000	140	
Dense pack cellulose	0.038	Wood 2x6 stud	0.131		0.000	140	
Fire rated plywood	0.120		0.000		0.000	16	
	0.000		0.000		0.000	0	
Percentage of sec. 1		Percentage of sec. 2		Percentage of sec. 3		Total	
88%		6.3%		6.3%		46.7 cm	
U-value supplement		0.00 W/(m ² K)		U-value:		0.101 W/(m ² K)	



5. Construction – Roof

Roof is constructed from pre-engineered scissor trusses, filled with 20” of loose fill cellulose. It is covered with the taped Zip System roof sheathing and sealed on the inside with a smart membrane (primary air barrier and VCL).



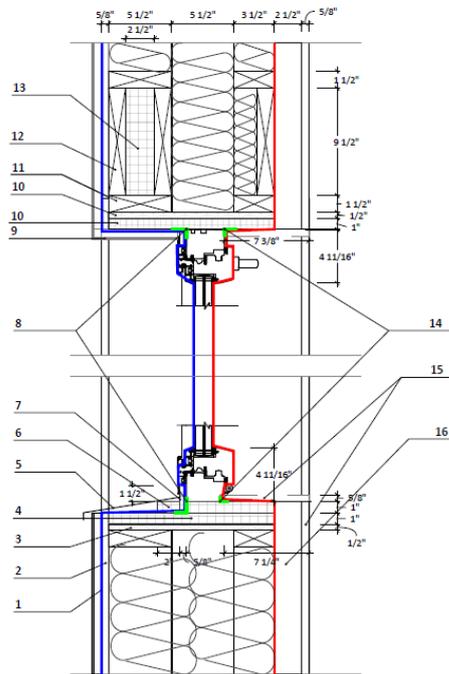
Assembly no.	Building assembly description		Heat transmission resistance [m ² K/W]			Interior insulation?
03ud	Roof					<input type="checkbox"/>
Orientation of building element	1-Roof	interior Rsi		0.10		
Adjacent to	3-Ventilated	exterior Rse:		0.10		
Area section 1	λ [W/(mK)]	Area section 2 (optional)	λ [W/(mK)]	Area section 3 (optional)	λ [W/(mK)]	Thickness [mm]
Plaster	0.401		0.000		0.000	3
Blue board	0.256		0.000		0.000	16
Air	0.144		0.000	Wood 3x1 strapping	0.131	19
Loose fill cellulose	0.039	Wood 2x6 truss beam	0.131		0.000	140
Loose fill cellulose	0.039		0.000		0.000	368
Air	2.060		0.000		0.000	335
Huber Roof sheathing	0.103		0.000		0.000	16
	0.000		0.000		0.000	0
Percentage of sec. 1		Percentage of sec. 2		Percentage of sec. 3		Total
91%		6.3%		3.1%		89.7 cm
U-value supplement		0.00 W/(m ² K)		U-value:		0.074 W/(m ² K)



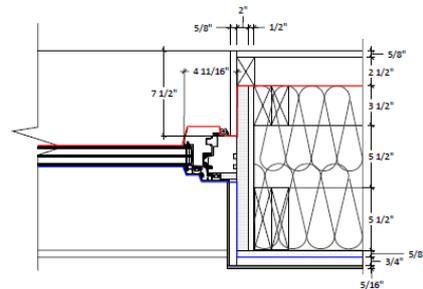
6. Window installation

Windows are triple-pane, wood frame, alu-clad, tilt-turn provided by Makrowin. Window models are MW88 (operable) and MW84 (fixed) Classic.

- Operable windows U_f : 1.0 W/(m².K)
- Fixed window U_f : 1.17 W/(m².K)
- IGU type: SGG XN, triple pane, with Swiss Spacer V-16mm
- Glass g-value: 0.54 W/(m².K)
- U glass U_g : 0.589 W/(m².K)



1. Siga Majvest membrane-taped with Wigluv black 60
2. 5/8" fire rated plywood
3. 1/2" plywood window buck
4. 2" XPS rigid insulation (RS/in Typ)
5. Aluminum window sill screwed into the window frame
6. 1"x2" XPS rigid insulation over window frame
7. 1/2"x3/4" XPS rigid insulation over window frame
8. Siga Wigluv black 60 taped between Siga Majvest and window frame
9. 5/16" aluminum panel rainscreen siding
10. 1" XPS rigid insulation
11. 1.5" header sill
12. 2"x10" header
13. 2 1/2" EPS insulation
14. Siga Convum 60 tape between Siga Majpell and window frame
15. 5/8" blue board and plaster
16. 2 1/2" service cavity



7. Airtight envelope

Airtight envelope is ensured by:

- Exterior walls: two smart membranes – air and weather resistant barrier (WRB) on the outside and air and vapour control layer (VCL) membrane on the inside.
- Floor: 20-Mil Stego wrap taped to outside WRB and taped OSB floor sheathing taped to the inside VCL.
- Roof: taped Zip roof sheathing as WRB and VCL membrane on the ceiling.

Final average (pressurization/depressurization) blower door test result: 0.43 ACH50.

Date of Test: 1/11/2013 Test File: 15 Park Place Test

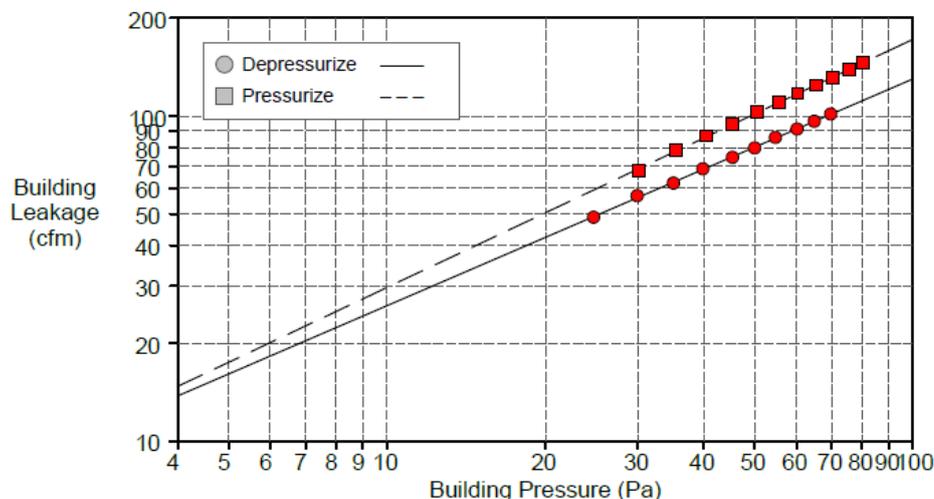
Technician: Nicholas Abreu
Project Number: 15 Park Place

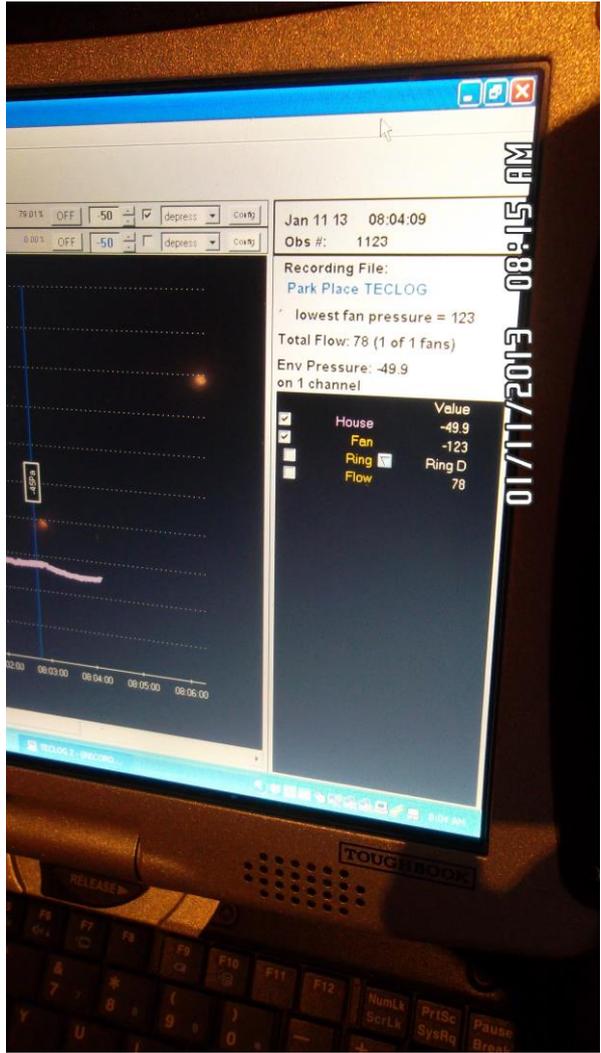
Signature: *Nicholas Abreu*

Customer: Placetaylor
67 Dudley Street
Roxbury, MA 02119
Phone: 617-639-0633
Fax:

Building Address: 15 Park Place
Somerville, MA 02144

Test Results at 50 Pascals:	Depressurization	Pressurization	Average
cfm (Airflow)	80 (+/- 0.6 %)	101 (+/- 0.5 %)	91 (+/- 0.4 %)
ACH50	0.38	0.48	0.43
cfm/ft ² (Floor Area)	0.0609	0.0770	0.0689
cfm/ft ² (Surface Area)	0.0154	0.0194	0.0174
Leakage Areas:			
Canadian EqLA @ 10 Pa (in ²)	7.7 (+/- 2.5 %)	8.7 (+/- 2.6 %)	8.2 (+/- 1.8 %)
in ² /ft ² Surface Area	0.0015	0.0017	0.0016
LBL ELA @ 4 Pa (in ²)	3.9 (+/- 4.0 %)	4.2 (+/- 4.0 %)	4.0 (+/- 2.8 %)
in ² /ft ² Surface Area	0.0008	0.0008	0.0008
Building Leakage Curve:			
Flow Coefficient (C)	5.2 (+/- 6.2 %)	5.1 (+/- 6.1 %)	5.2 (+/- 4.3 %)
Exponent (n)	0.698 (+/- 0.016)	0.763 (+/- 0.015)	0.730 (+/- 0.011)
Correlation Coefficient	0.99959	0.99965	
Test Standard:	E779-10		
Test Mode:	Depressurization and Pressurization		

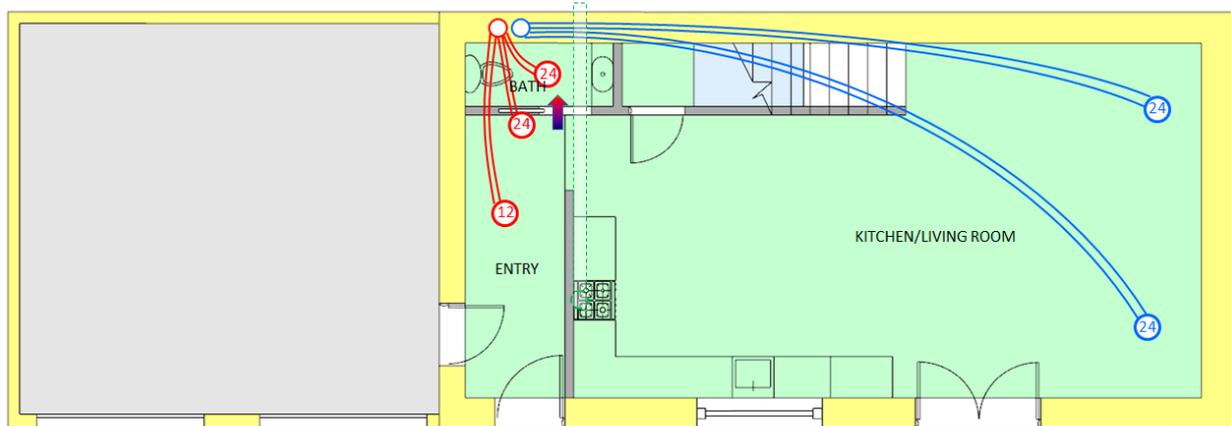




8. Ventilation system

Fresh supply and extract air is provided by a network of Zehnder ComfoTubes and supply and extract valves.

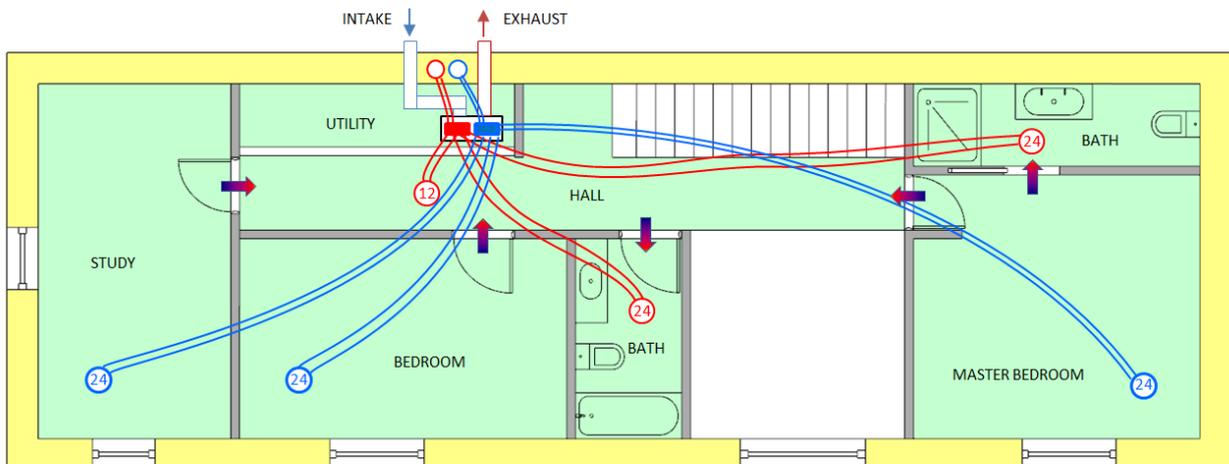
Lower level ventilation plan



LEGEND:

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| HRV EXTRACT REGISTER (CFM) | HRV RETURN DUCT VERTICAL CHASE |
| HRV SUPPLY REGISTER (CFM) | HRV SUPPLY DUCT VERTICAL CHASE |
| HRV EXTRACT DUCT | TRANSFER |
| HRV SUPPLY DUCT | MINI-SPLIT LINES |
| KITCHEN HOOD VENT | |

Upper level ventilation plan



LEGEND:

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| HRV EXTRACT REGISTER (CFM) | HRV RETURN DUCT VERTICAL CHASE |
| HRV SUPPLY REGISTER (CFM) | HRV SUPPLY DUCT VERTICAL CHASE |
| HRV EXTRACT DUCT | HRV INTAKE |
| HRV SUPPLY DUCT | HRV EXHAUST |
| | TRANSFER |



9. Ventilation Unit

Mechanical ventilation with heat recovery is provided by a Zehnder ComfoAir 350 HRV unit.

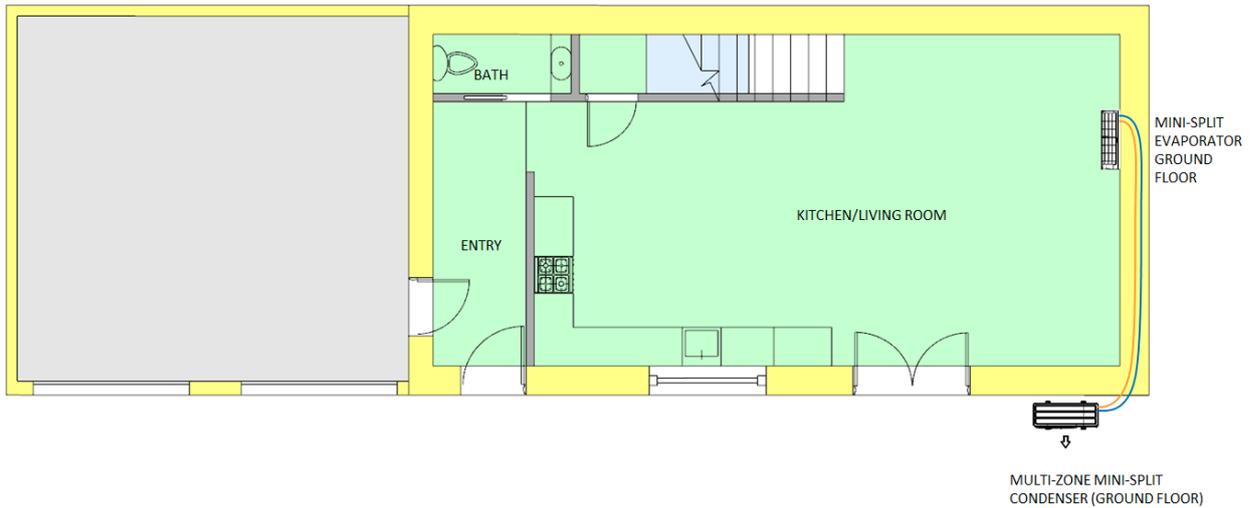
- Airflow range: 71-293 m³/h
- Heat recover rate: 84%
- Specific electric power: 0.29 Wh/m³



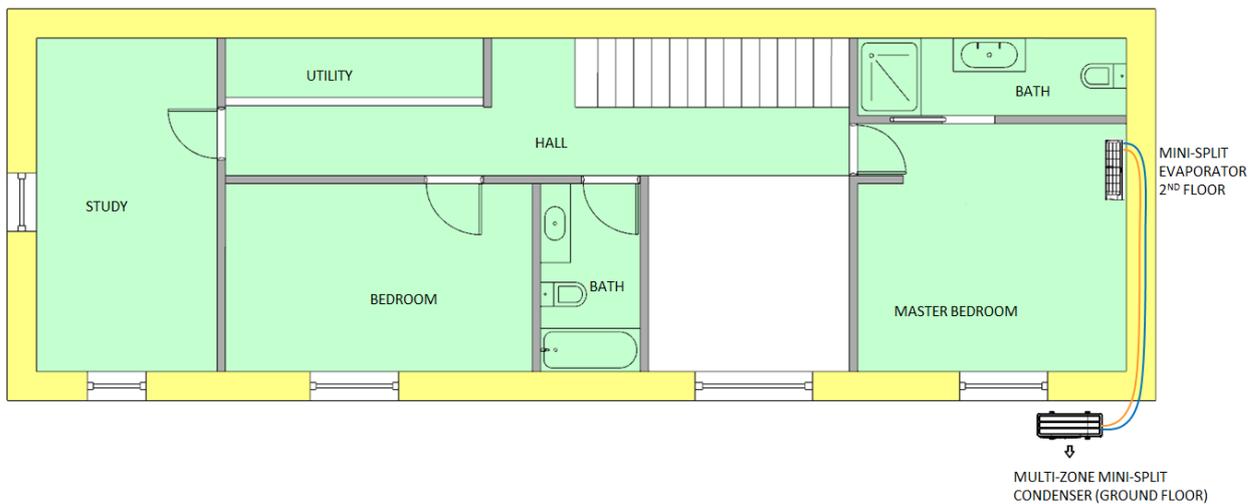
10. Heating and cooling system

Heating and cooling are provided by a Mitsubishi ductless mini-split heat pump. It consists of a single condenser and two indoor evaporator units. One evaporator unit is installed on the lower level and the other on the upper level.

Lower level



Upper level



11. PHPP results

Passive House Verification



Architecture: Placetaylor
 Street: 67 Dudley St
 Postcode/City: 02199 Roxbury
 Province/Country: MA US-United States of America

Energy consultancy: eMod Studio
 Street: 15 Park Pl
 Postcode/City: 02143 Somerville
 Province/Country: MA US-United States of America

Year of construction: 2013
 No. of dwelling units: 1
 No. of occupants: 2.7

Building: Park Passivhaus
 Street: 15 Park Pl
 Postcode/City: 02143 Somerville
 Province/Country: MA US-United States of America
 Building type: Residential
 Climate data set: US0035a-Boston
 Climate zone: 3: Cool-temperate Altitude of location: 46 ft

Home owner / Client: Aleksandra and Vladimir Pezel
 Street: 15 Park Pl
 Postcode/City: 02143 Somerville
 Province/Country: MA US-United States of America

Mechanical engineer:
 Street:
 Postcode/City:
 Province/Country:

Certification:
 Street:
 Postcode/City:
 Province/Country:

Interior temperature winter [°F]: 68.0 Interior temp. summer [°F]: 77.0
 Internal heat gains (IHG) heating case [BTU/(hr.ft²)]: 0.80 IHG cooling case [BTU/(hr.ft²)]: 1.00
 Specific capacity [BTU/F per ft² TFA]: 10.6 Mechanical cooling: x

Specific building characteristics with reference to the treated floor area

	Treated floor area ft²		Alternative criteria		Fulfilled?²	
			Criteria	Alternative criteria		
Space heating	Heating demand kBTU/(ft²yr)	1317	≤	4.75	-	yes
	Heating load BTU/(hr.ft²)	4.22	≤	-	3.17	
Space cooling	Cooling & dehum. demand kBTU/(ft²yr)	1.58	≤	5.07	5.07	yes
	Cooling load BTU/(hr.ft²)	5.15	≤	-	3.30	
	Frequency of overheating (> 77 °F) %	-	≤	-	-	-
	Frequency of excessively high humidity (> 0.012 lb/lb) %	2.0	≤	10	-	yes
Airtightness	Pressurization test result n ₅₀ 1/hr	0.4	≤	0.6	-	yes
Non-renewable Primary Energy (PE)	PE demand kBTU/(ft²yr)	25.22	≤	-	-	-
Primary Energy Renewable (PER)	PER demand kBTU/(ft²yr)	14.87	≤	14	15	yes
	Generation of renewable energy (in relation to projected building footprint area) kBTU/(ft²yr)	21.61	≥	19	20	

² Empty field: Data missing; '-': No requirement

I confirm that the values given herein have been determined following the PHPP methodology and based on the characteristic values of the building. The PHPP calculations are attached to this verification.

Passive House Plus? **yes**

Task: 1-Designer First name: Vladimir Surname: Pezel

Signature:

12. Construction cost

Withheld by owners

13. User experiences

Owners are reporting an extremely comfortable environment, no cold spots, no drafts. They like it a bit warmer during long, cold Boston winters and keep the thermostat at 74F (23C). Mini-split system keeps up easily with the demand and the home still achieves Net Positive electrical energy balance during the year. The 4.8kW PV system added in 2016 is providing all the needed electrical energy and more. They are thinking of adding another load, perhaps a set of electric bicycles to use that excess energy.

14. Available references

Blog on the construction process and building experience:

<https://parkpassivhaus.blogspot.com/>