

Sonoran Desert Passive House

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brubaker architects



Learning Objectives:

Learning Objective #1

Energy use comparison:

- As modeled in WUFI Passive
- Three years of monitored data
- Using the house as a thermal battery to reduce load on grid

Learning Objective #2

Discussion of building siting, shape, thermal mass, insulation, shade and common hot dry climate misconceptions.

Learning Objective #3

Mechanical discussion for hot regions

- Radiant cooling benefits in a dry climate.
- ERV summer humidity issues and how to solve them.

Learning Objective #4

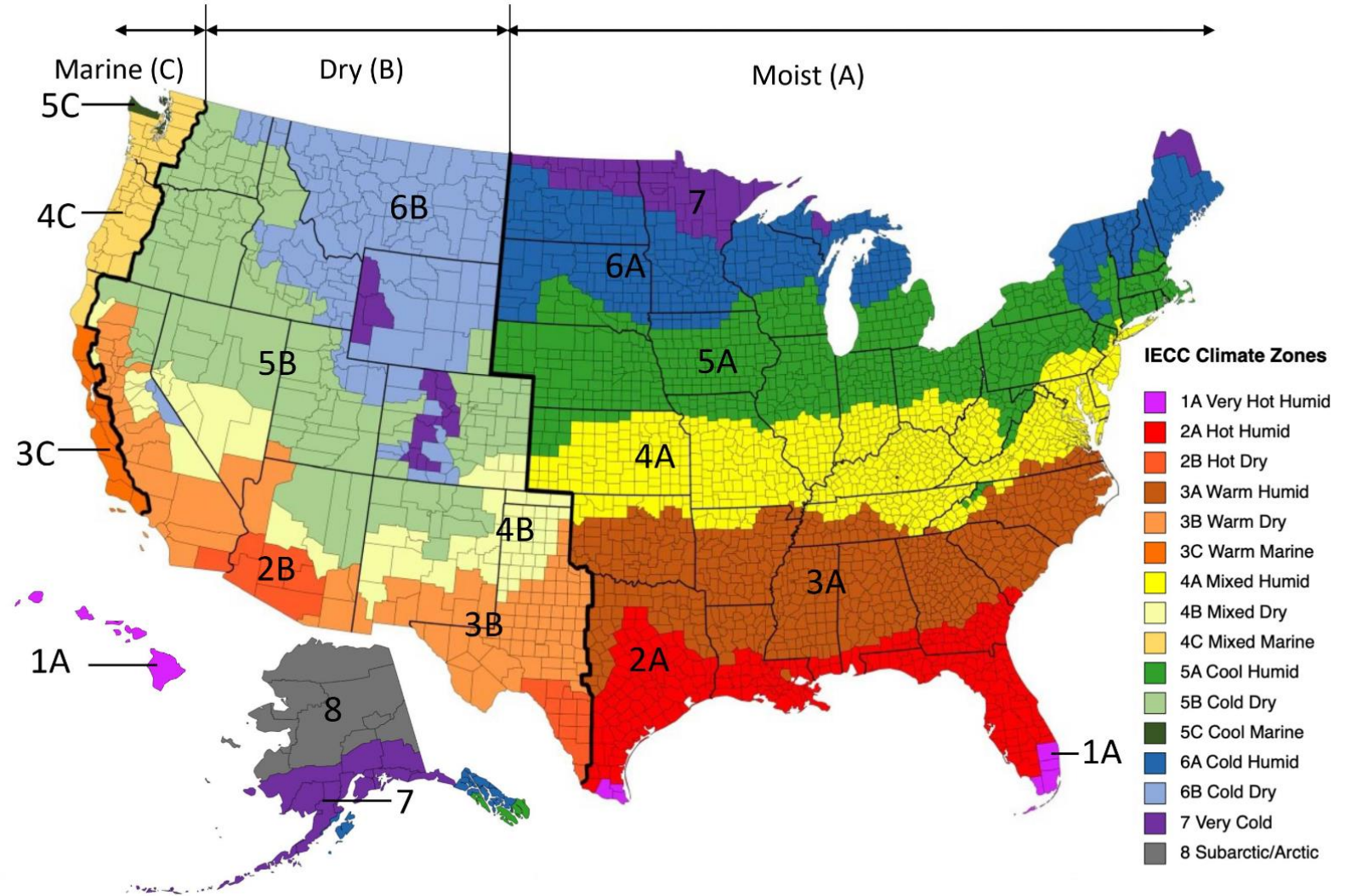
- Lessons learned

Tucson, Arizona



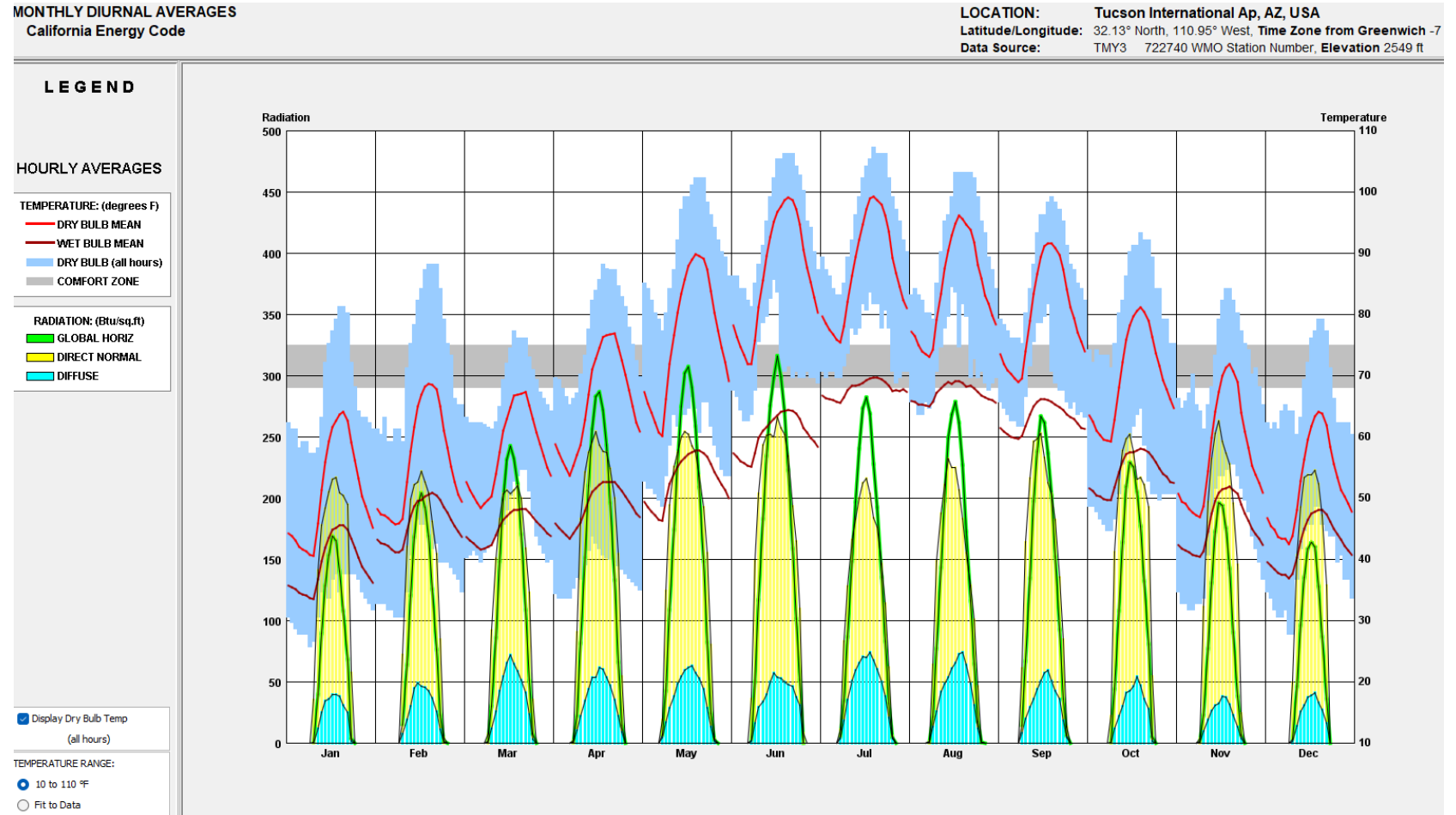
Tucson Climate

32°N, 110°W
 Heating degree days – 1,850
 Cooling degree days – 3,500;
 Percent of possible sunshine 85%;



Tucson Climate

Days with min Temp below freezing 17
 Days with Max Temp 90°F or higher – 143
 Average annual relative humidity 43.5
 Climate Zone 2B



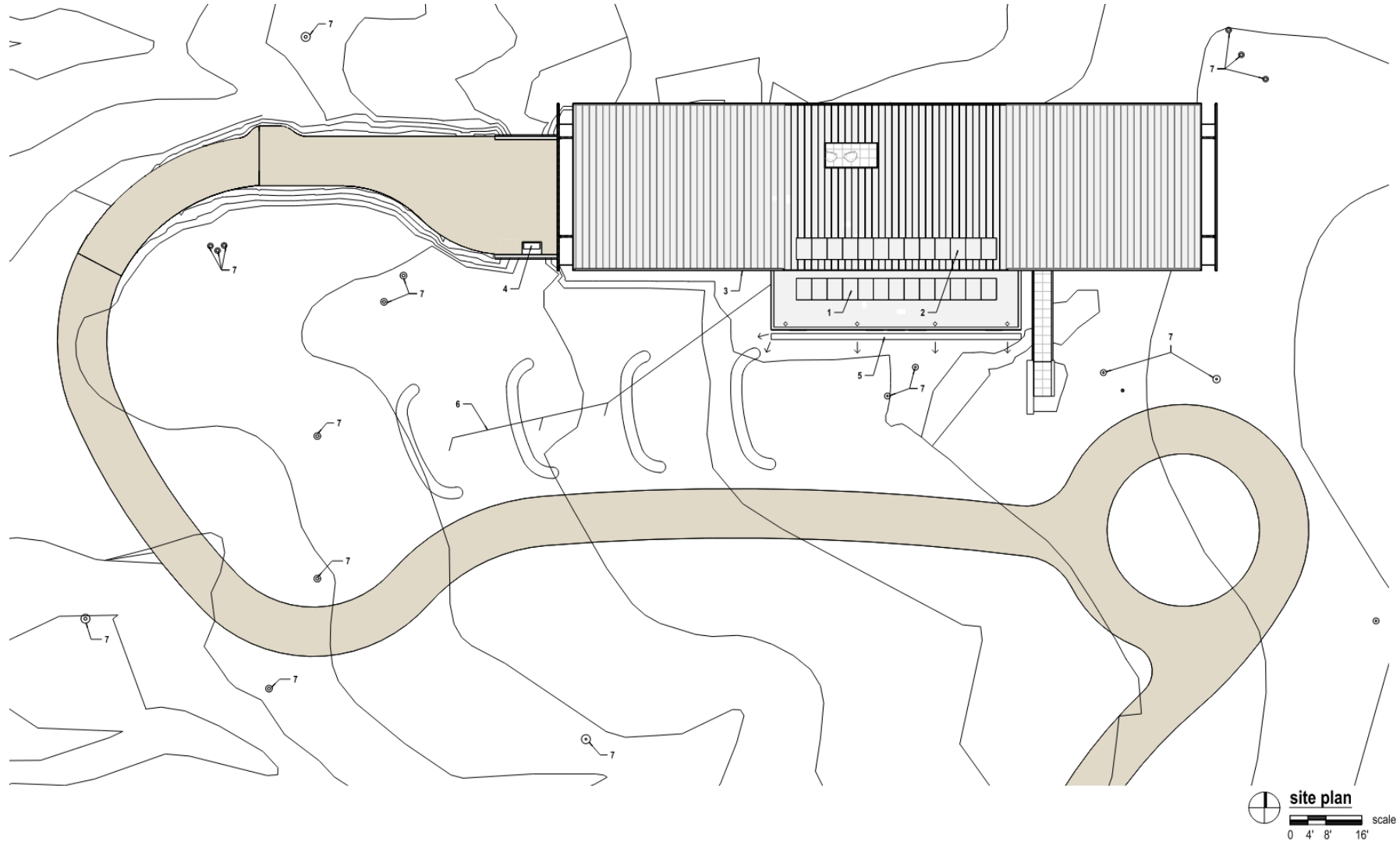
Goals

- To design a minimalist, serene environment
- To create a piece of architecture that evokes the spirit of the place
- To connect to the natural landscape and views
- To optimize a Passive House Principles for the Sonoran Desert's harsh environment
- Preservation of the natural landscape

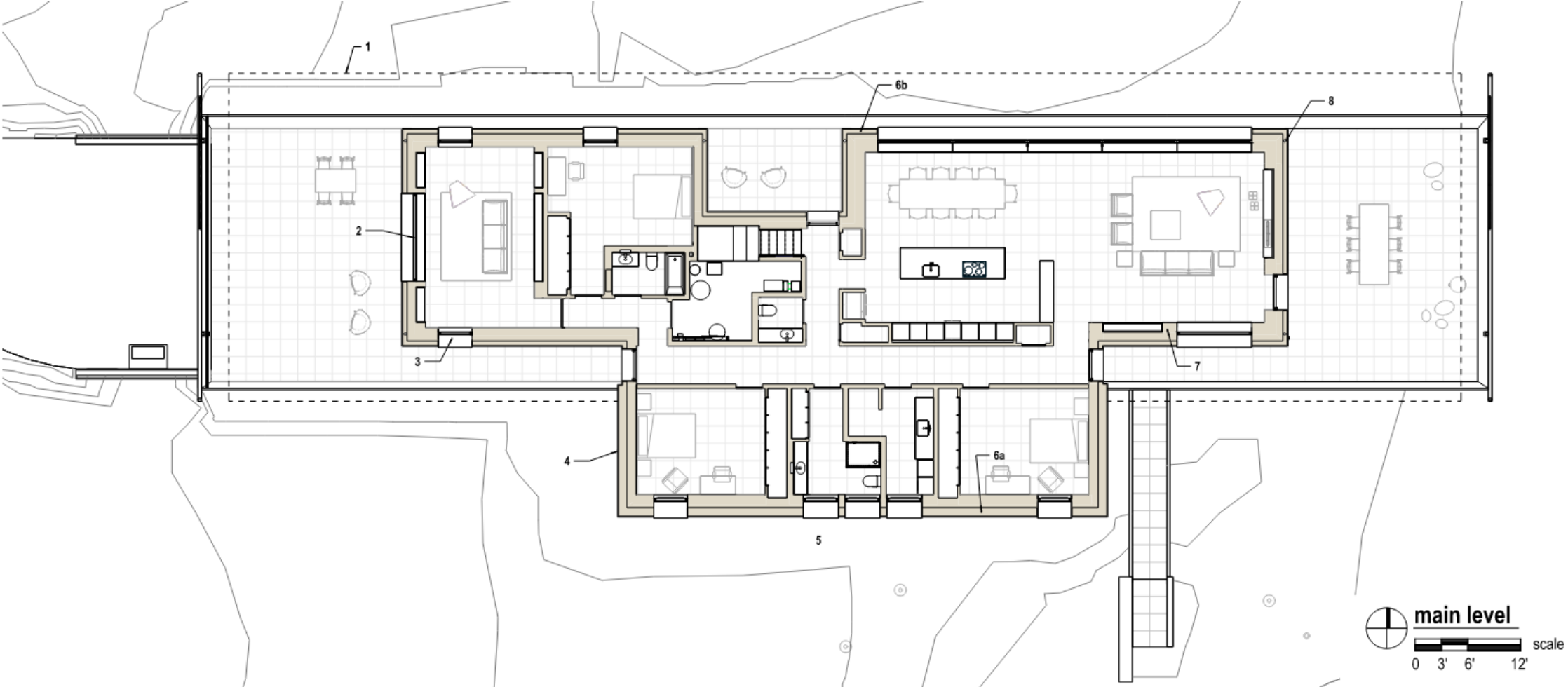
Site Selection

- Must be wide enough in east-west direction to stretch out building to minimize west facing afternoon sun
- No Home Owner's Associations
 - To ensure that design is not getting dictated by another entity
- No visible telephone lines
- Preferably views to the north
 - Best orientation for glass in this climate
- Disturb as little as possible of native landscape
 - Site building between existing saguaros and mesquite trees
 - Keep construction area tight to structure

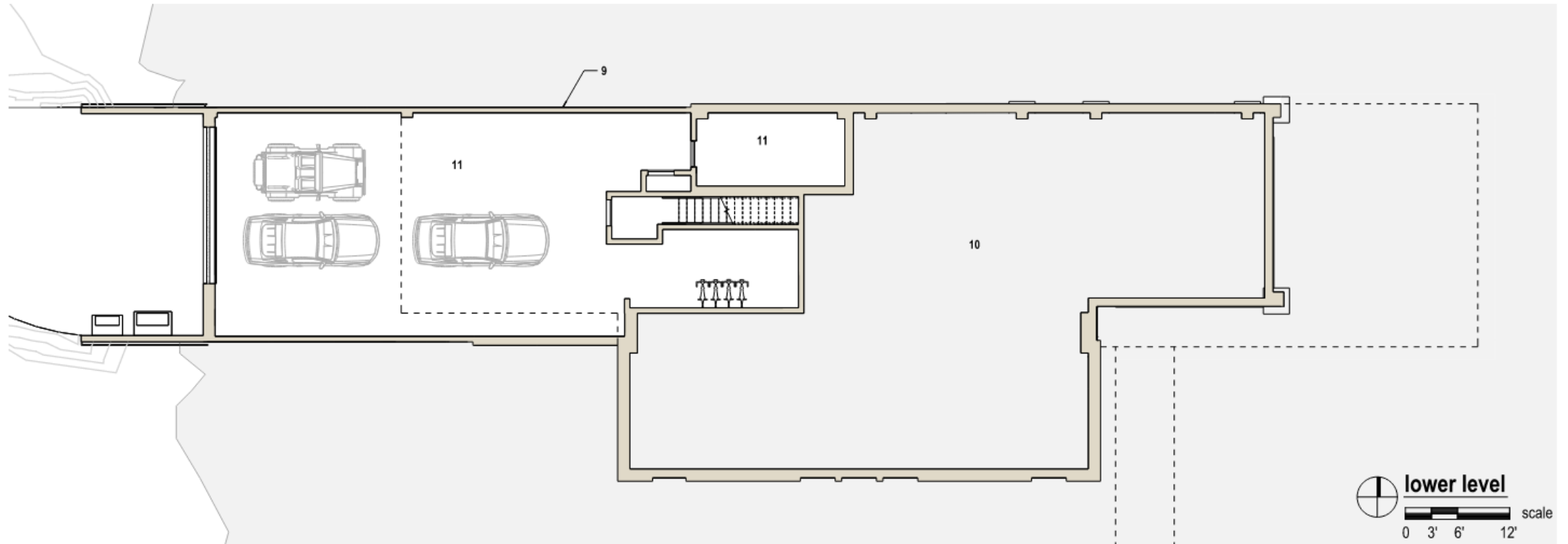
Site and orientation



Site and orientation



Site and orientation







Envelope: Air tight

Zip system with zip tape



Envelope: Air tight

Zip system with zip tape



Envelope: Air tight

Zip system with zip tape

Sealing between base and sheathing



Envelope: Air tight

Zip system with zip tape

Sealing between base and sheathing



Envelope: Air tight

Zip system with zip tape

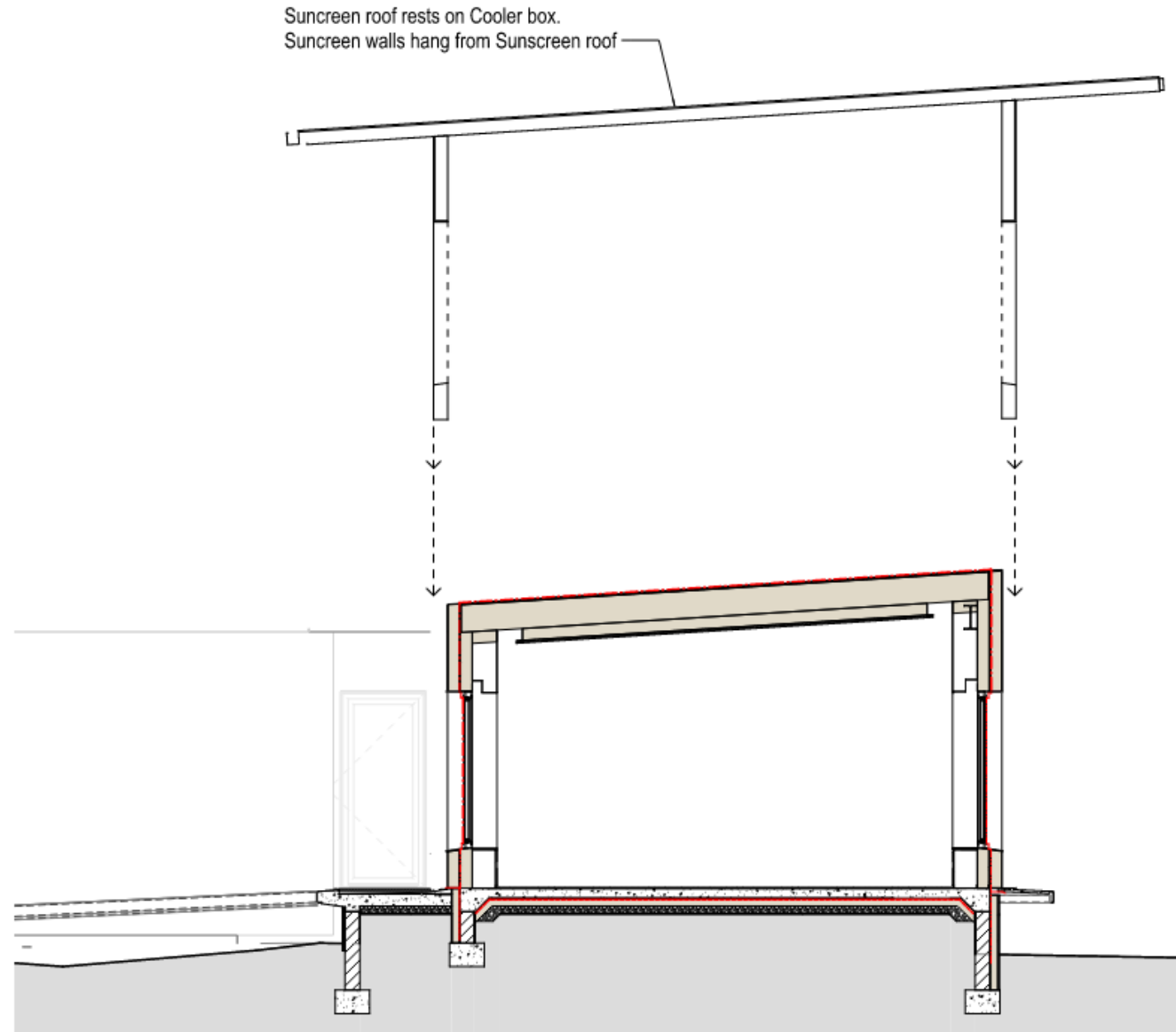
Sealing at windows



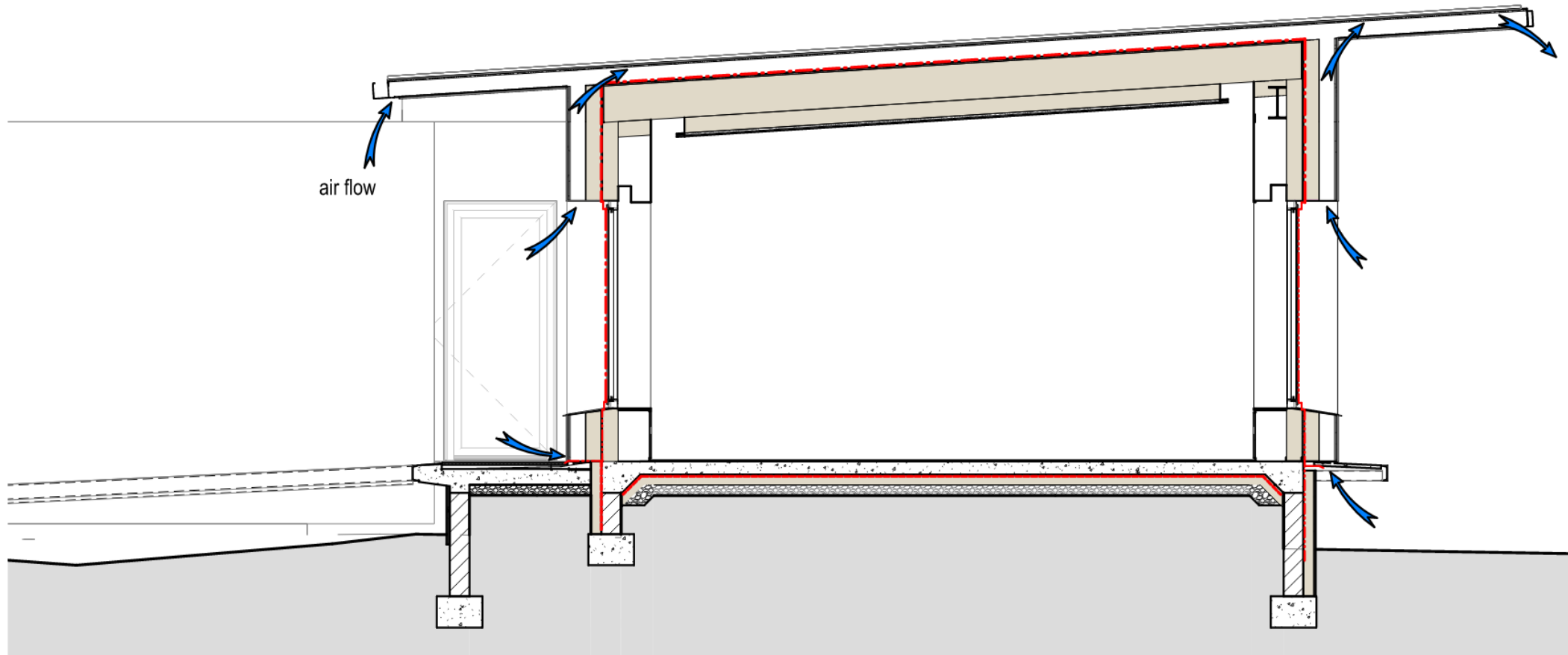
Envelope: Insulated box

Zip system with zip tape

Sealing between base and sheathing

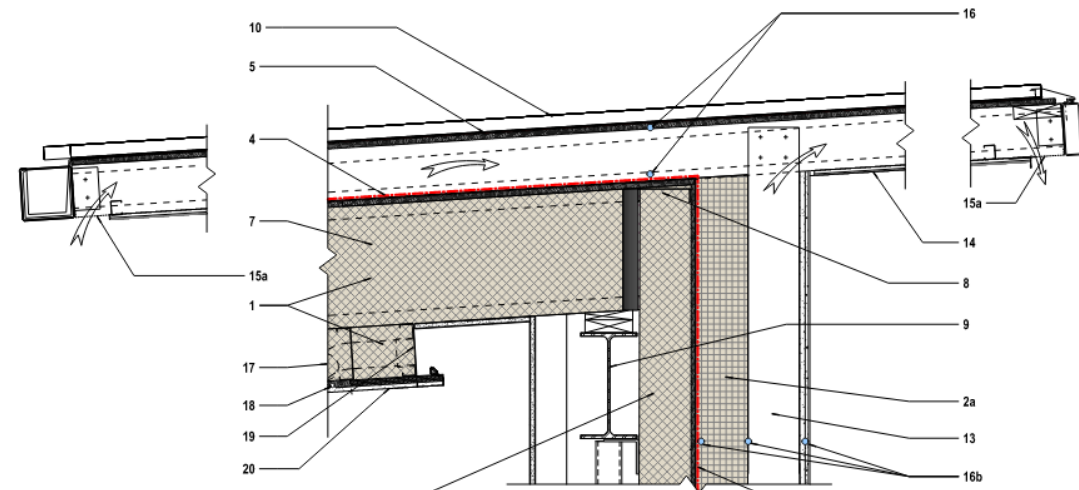


Envelope: Sunscreen Wall System



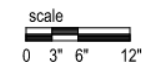
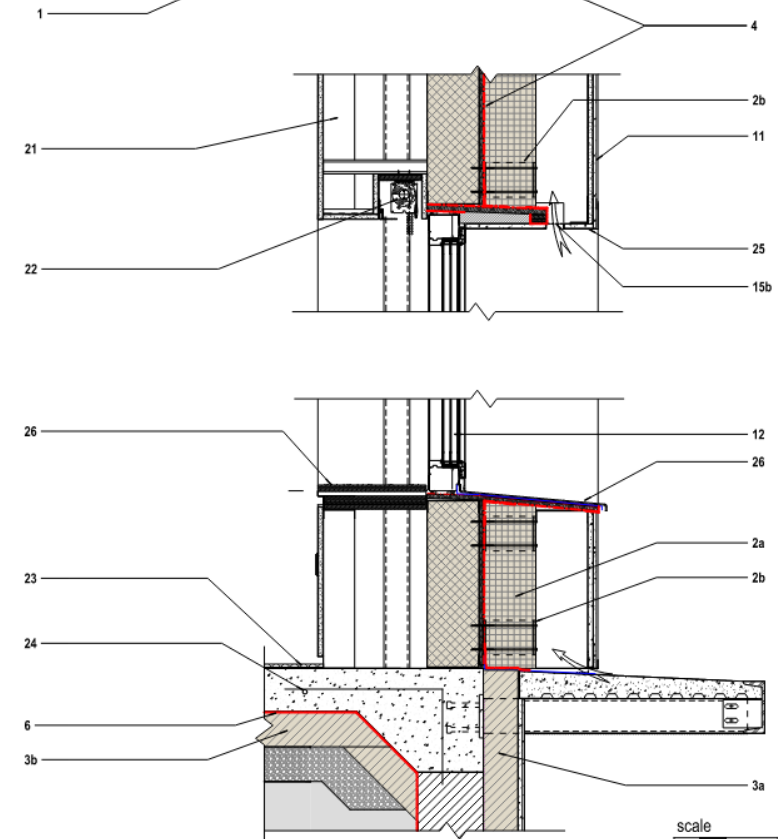
SunScreen Walls
THE UMBRELLA

Envelope: Sunscreen Wall System

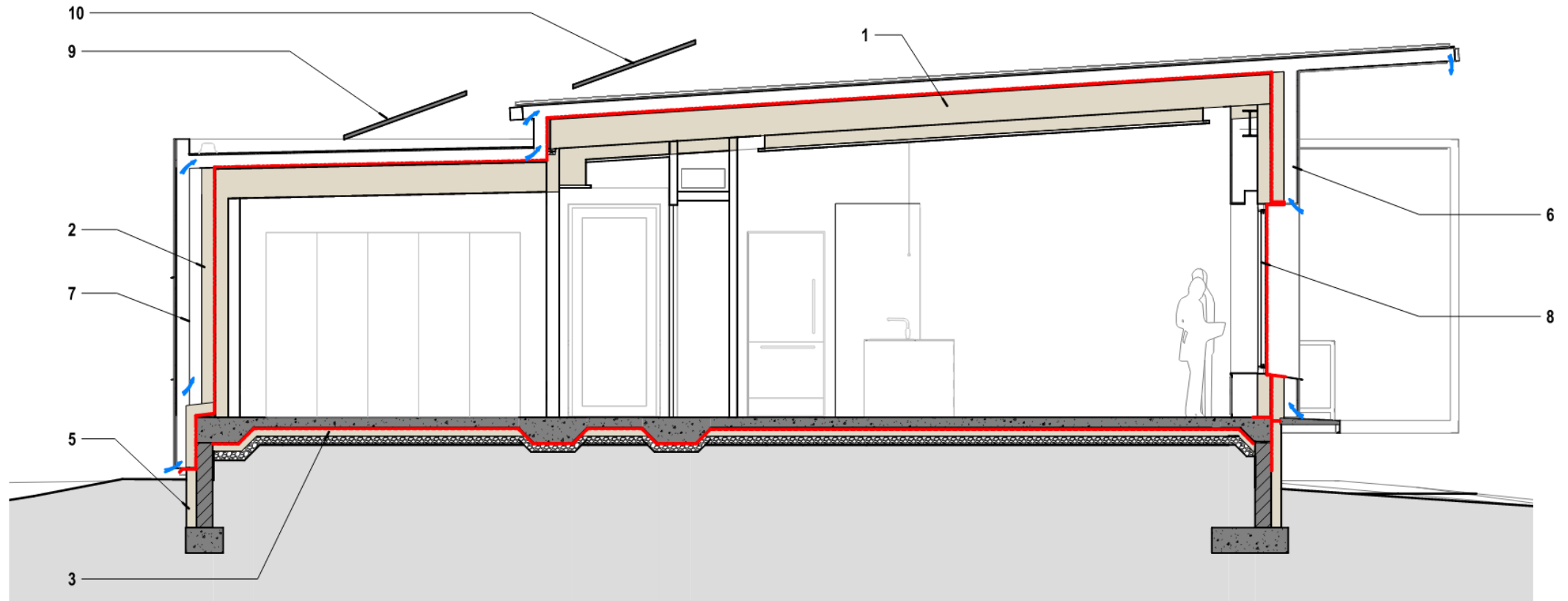


Wall Section Notes

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1 6" Mineral wool batts</p> <p>2a 6" continuous mineral wool board - 2 layers staggered 3" trick</p> <p>2b Cascade clip 6" - used to connect sunscreen wall stud to structural stud and prevent thermal bridge</p> <p>3a 4" EPS foam foundation insulation extends down 4' below grade</p> <p>3b 4" EPS foam slab insulation with termite resistant polystyrene</p> <p>4 Zip board fully taped air and weather resistant barrier</p> <p>5 Plywood with waterproof membrane</p> <p>6 Termite shield vapor barrier</p> <p>7 14" TJI roof support with metal stud framing below for cove support</p> <p>8 Typical walls - metal stud structural framing. Metal studs chosen for termite resistance and recycling ability</p> <p>9 Steel beam header only at large expanse of living room windows</p> <p>10 Metal roof painted white for durability and rainwater harvesting</p> <p>11 Synthetic stucco on 5/8" glass mat exterior gypsum sheathing</p> <p>12 Triple glazed Zola aluminum clad wood windows</p> <p>13 Sunscreen wall - ventilated air space. 6" air space under main roof, 1' airspace on south bedroom wing</p> | <p>14 7" overhang on the north side to block summer sun</p> <p>15a Perforated stainless steel air vent at high and low side of roof</p> <p>15b Perforated metal air intake</p> <p>16a Temperature sensors embedded in roof deck and in airspace</p> <p>16b Temperature sensors embedded in stucco, in airspace and behind continuous insulation</p> <p>17 ERV Zehnder tubing on interior side of ceiling</p> <p>18 Radiant tubing covering ceiling in aluminum wrapped osb panels</p> <p>19 ERV air supply and exhaust in coves to hide utilities and avoid unsightly grills in walls and ceilings</p> <p>20 1/2" gypsum board for radiant performance</p> <p>21 Service distribution layer for shelving, power, blinds, wiring</p> <p>22 Blinds</p> <p>23 Porcelain tile floors for radiant performance</p> <p>24 Radiant tubing in floor slab - only at exterior walls</p> <p>25 Windows set toward interior to maximize shading of window boxes</p> <p>26 Large window sill painted white reflects light to improve daylighting</p> |
|--|---|



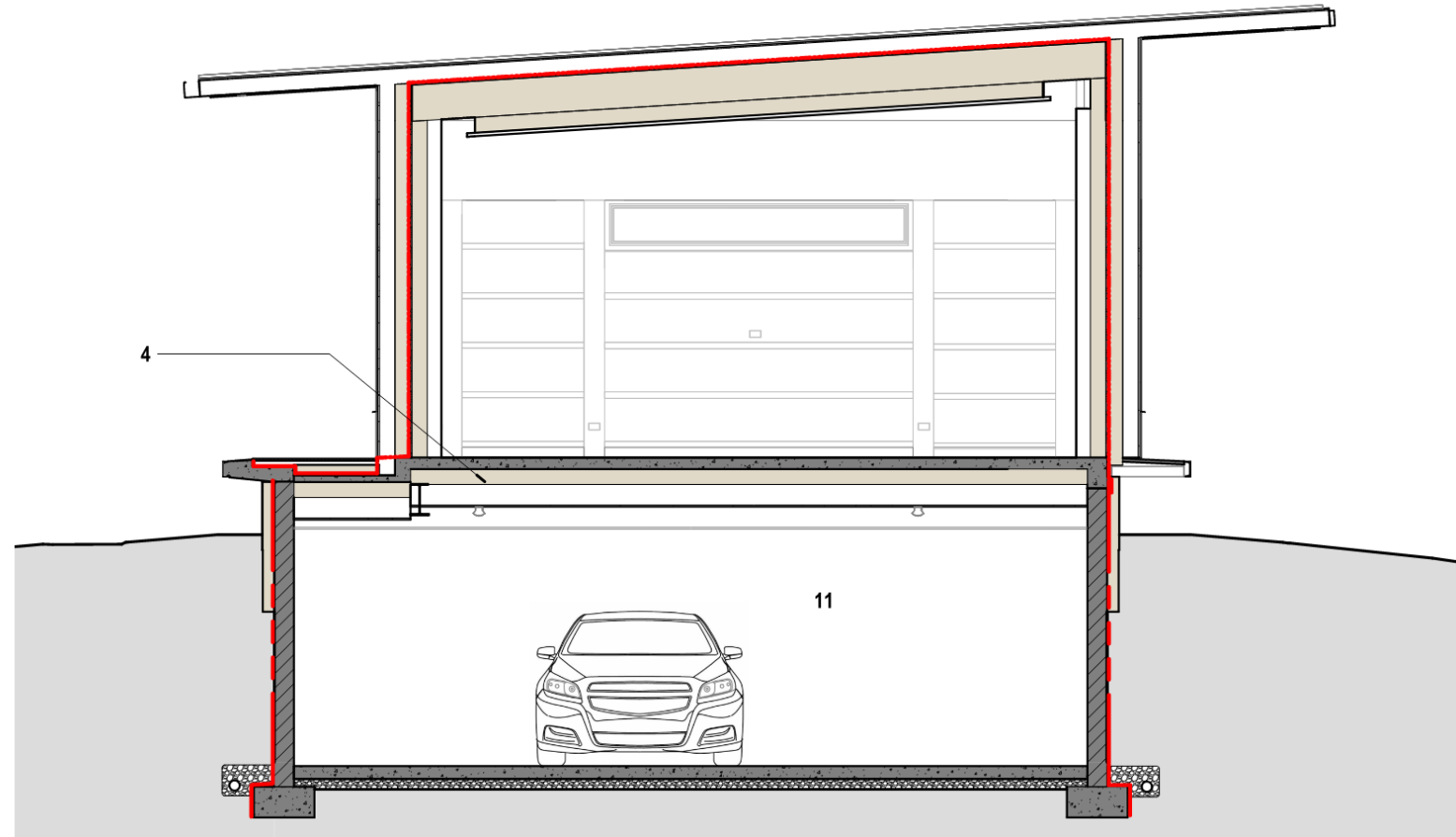
Envelope: Sunscreen Wall System



Envelope: Sunscreen Wall System

Building Section Notes

- 1 Roof with mineral wool insulation R-83
- 2 Walls with mineral wool insulation R-38
- 3 Underslab insulation R-9
- 4 6" mineral wool batt insulation
- 5 Foundation insulation
- 6 6" air space, typ
- 7 12" air space
- 8 Triple glazed windows
- 9 Original photovoltaic panels
- 10 Photovoltaic panels added in 2022
- 11 Unconditioned space





Envelope: Sunscreen Wall System



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Envelope: Sunscreen Wall System



Envelope: Sunscreen Wall System



Envelope: Sunscreen Wall System



Envelope: Sunscreen Wall System



Envelope: Sunscreen Wall System



Envelope: Sunscreen Wall System

July 8, 6:20 am, 73°F on
the way to 100°F



Envelope: Sunscreen Wall System

July 8, 6:25 am, 73°F on the way to
100°F



Envelope: Sunscreen Wall System

August 4, 12:51 pm, 103°F, sun
angle - about 75°



Envelope: Thermal Bridge Free Design



Envelope: Thermal Bridge Free Design



Envelope: Thermal Bridge Free Design





Envelope: Insulation



Envelope: Insulation



Envelope: Insulation



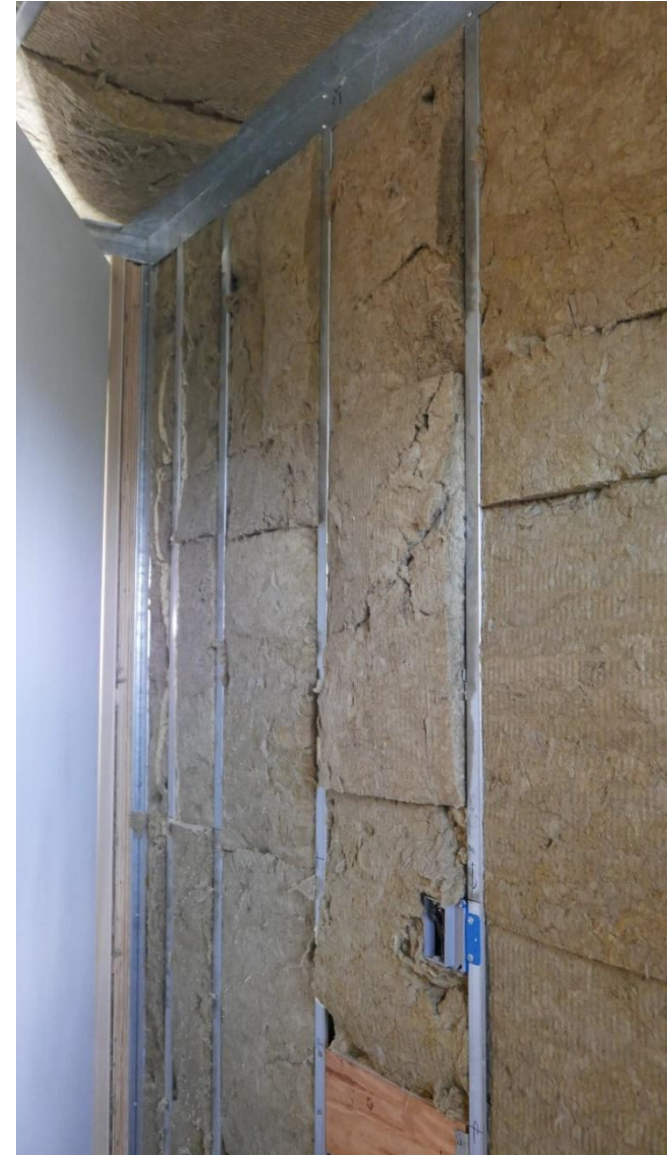
Envelope: Insulation



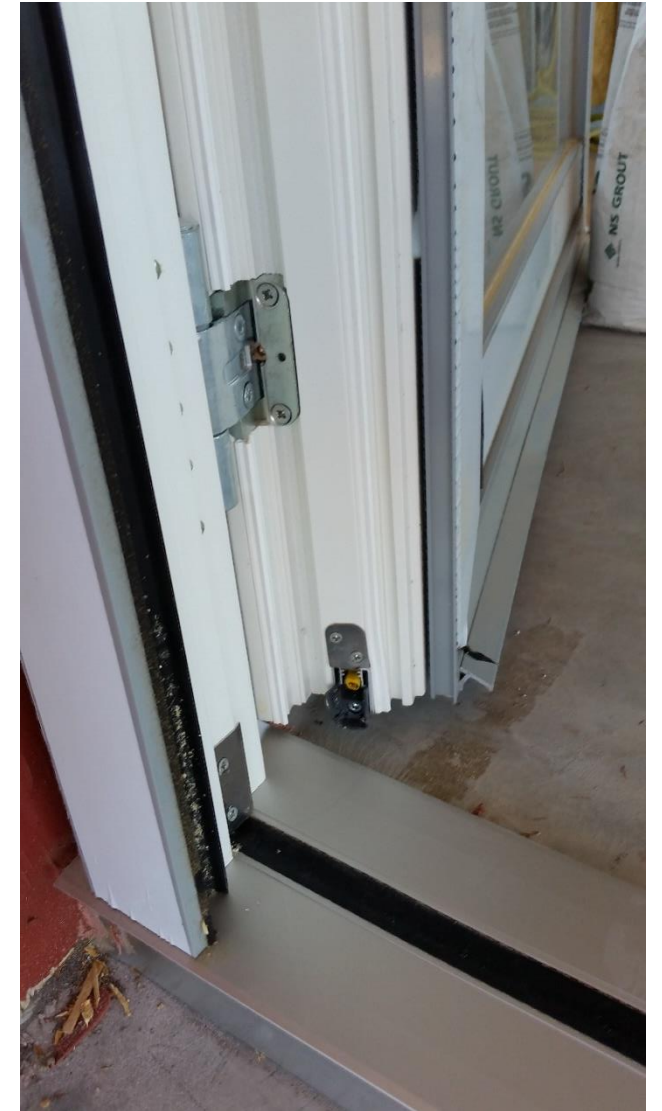
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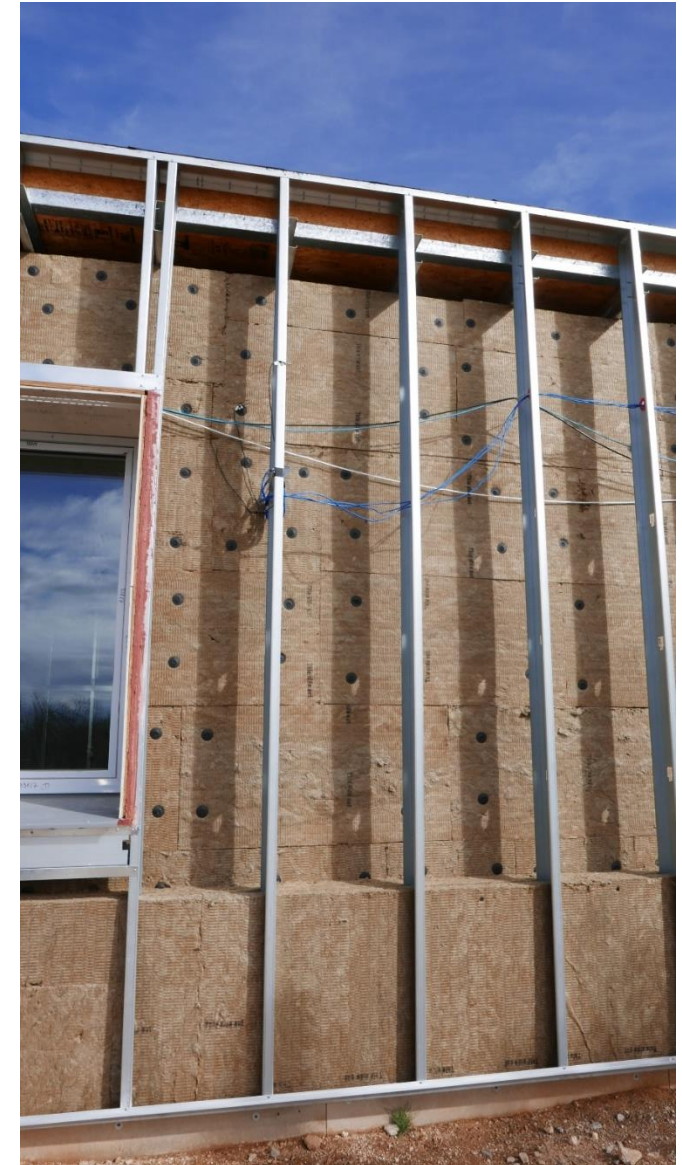
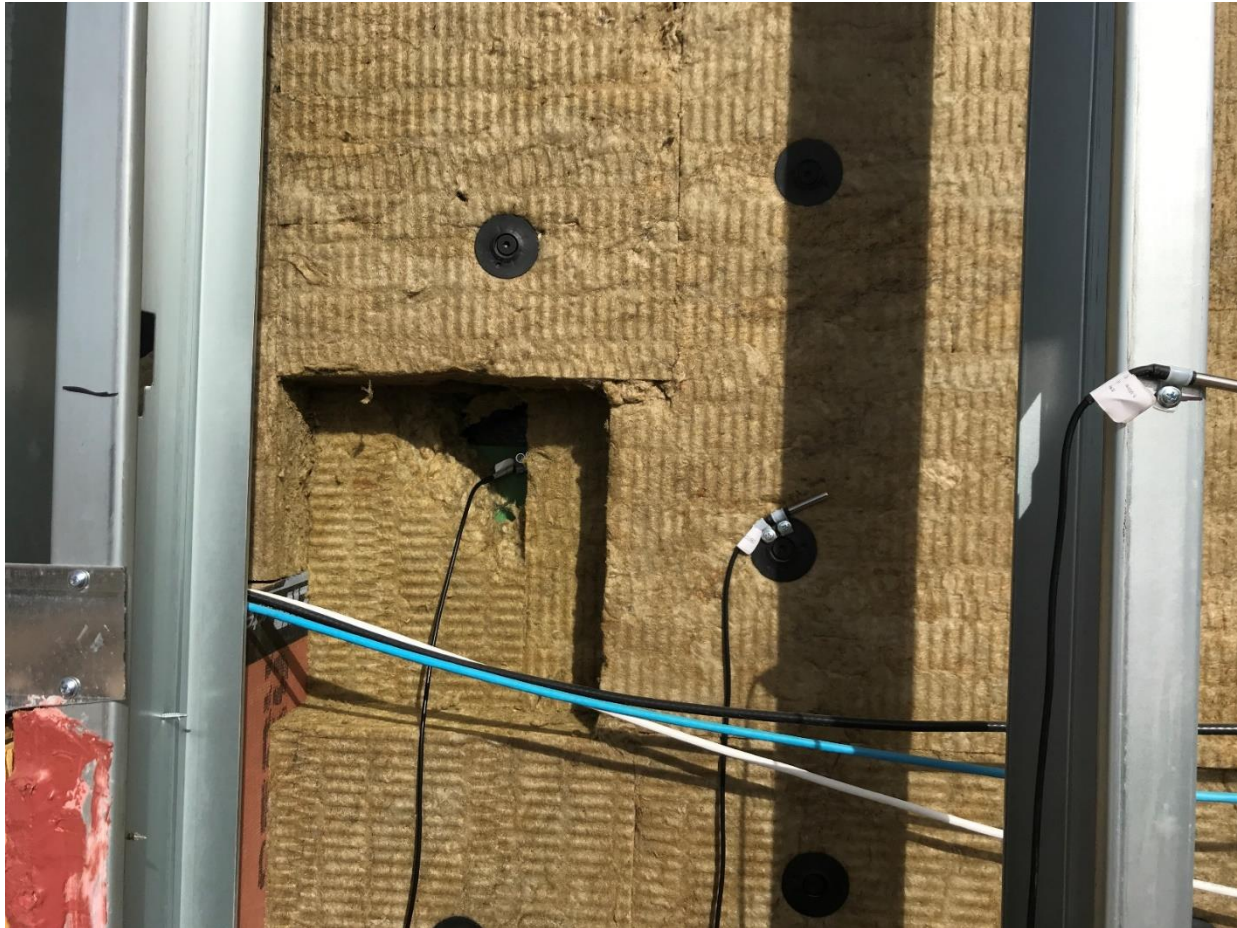
Envelope: Insulation



Envelope: Insulation



Envelope: Sensors

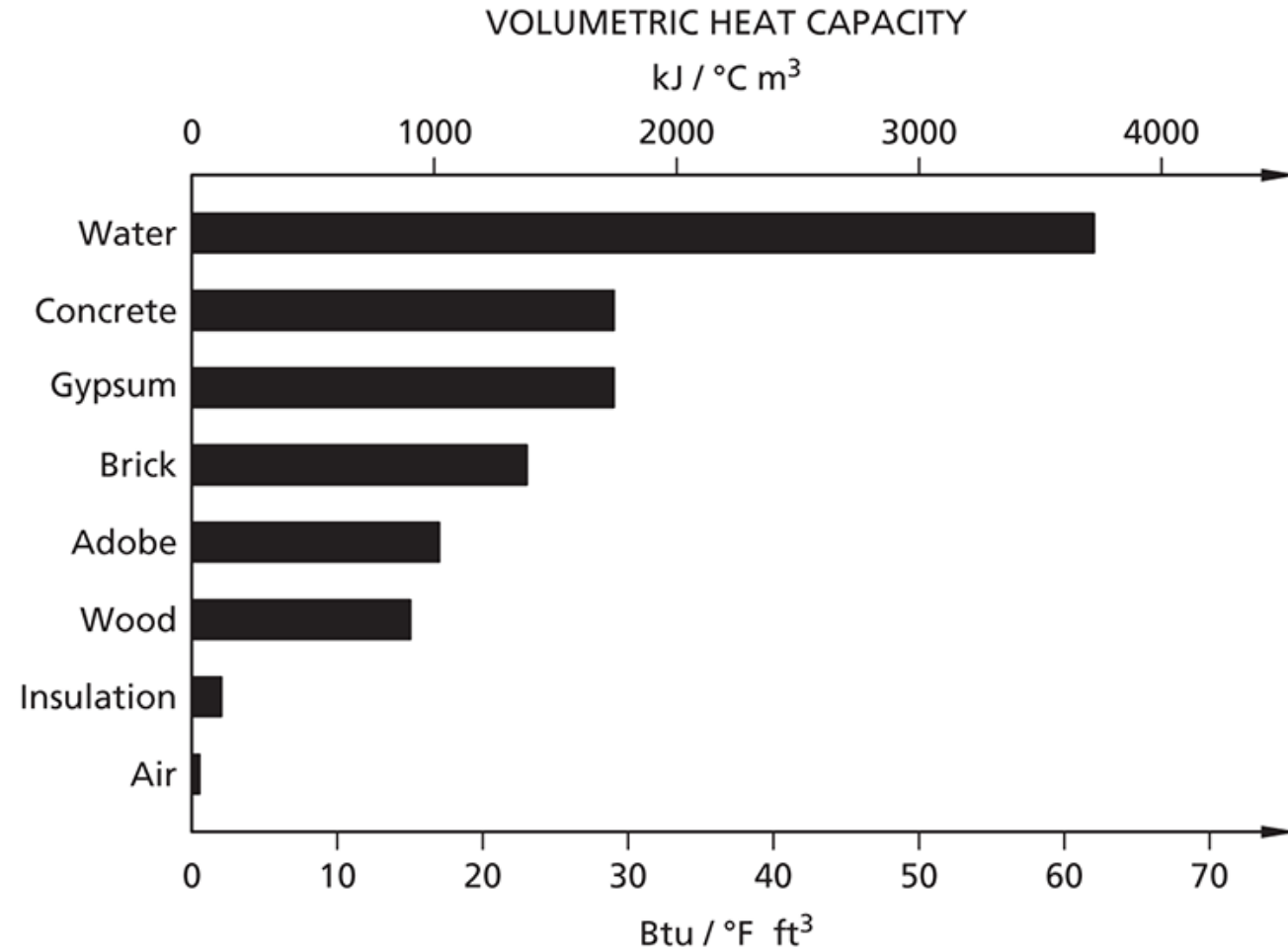


Envelope: Sensors



Mechanical Systems

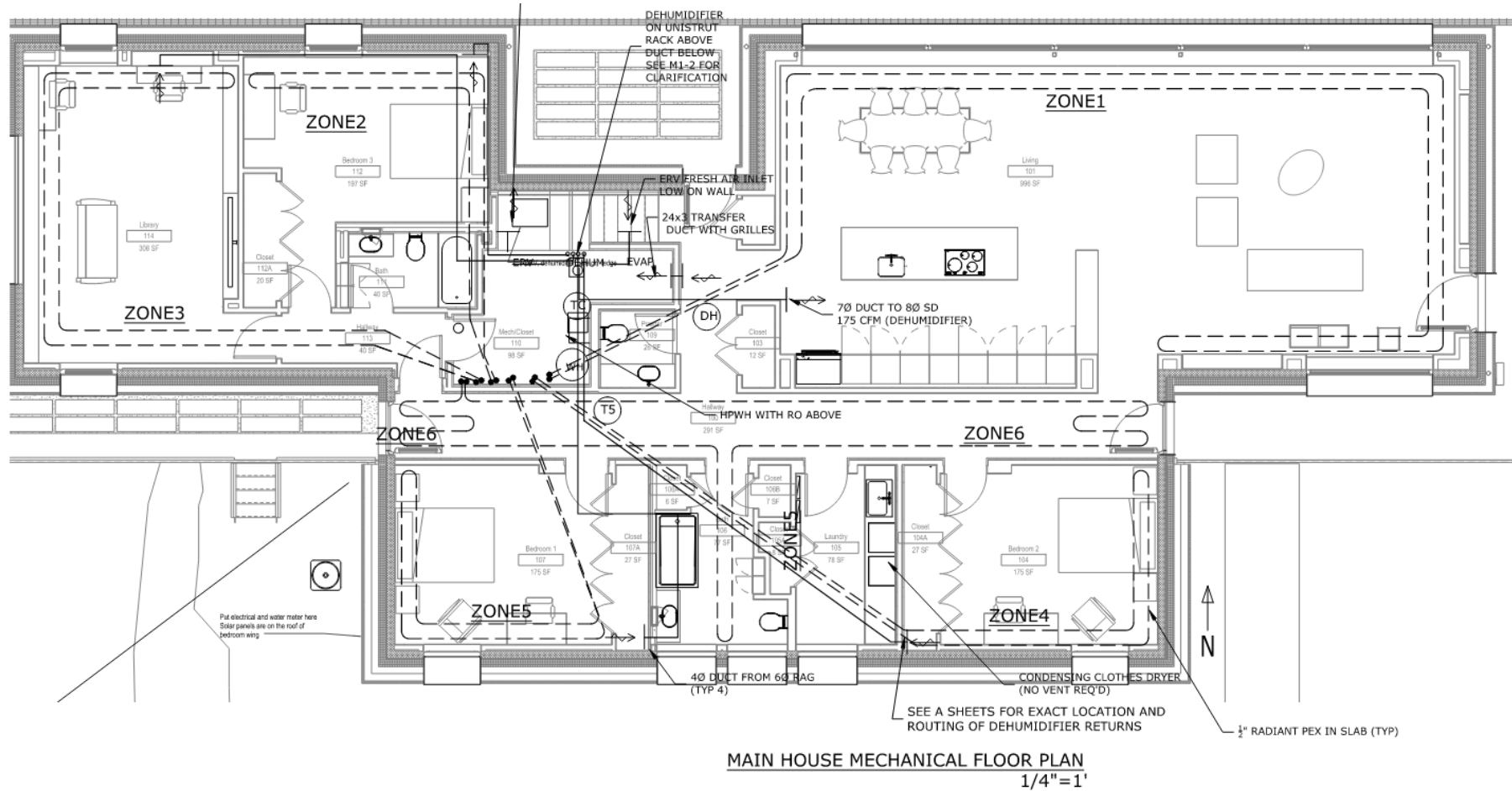
Radiant Cooling and Heating



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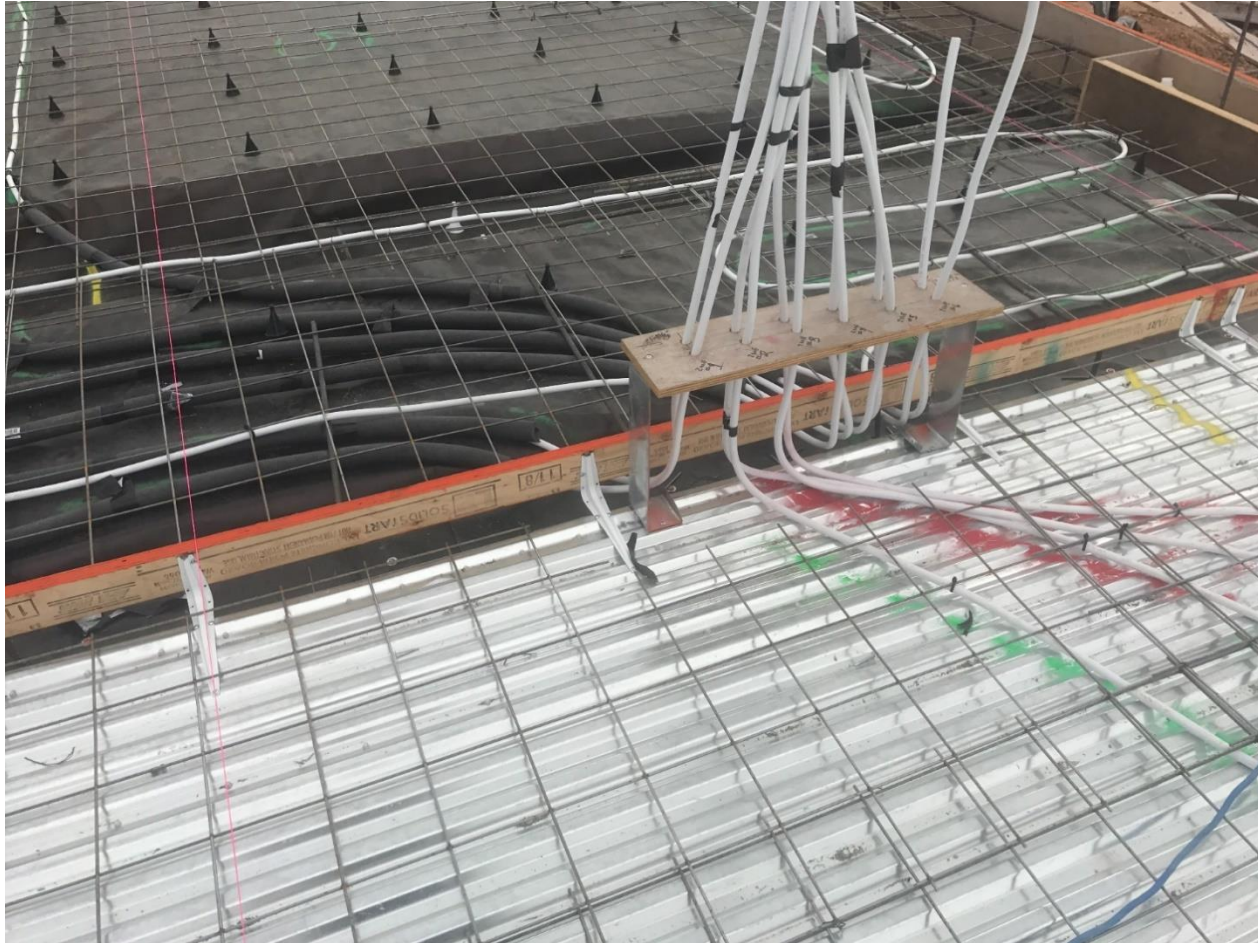
Mechanical Systems

Radiant Cooling and Heating



Mechanical Systems

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Mechanical Systems

Radiant Cooling and Heating



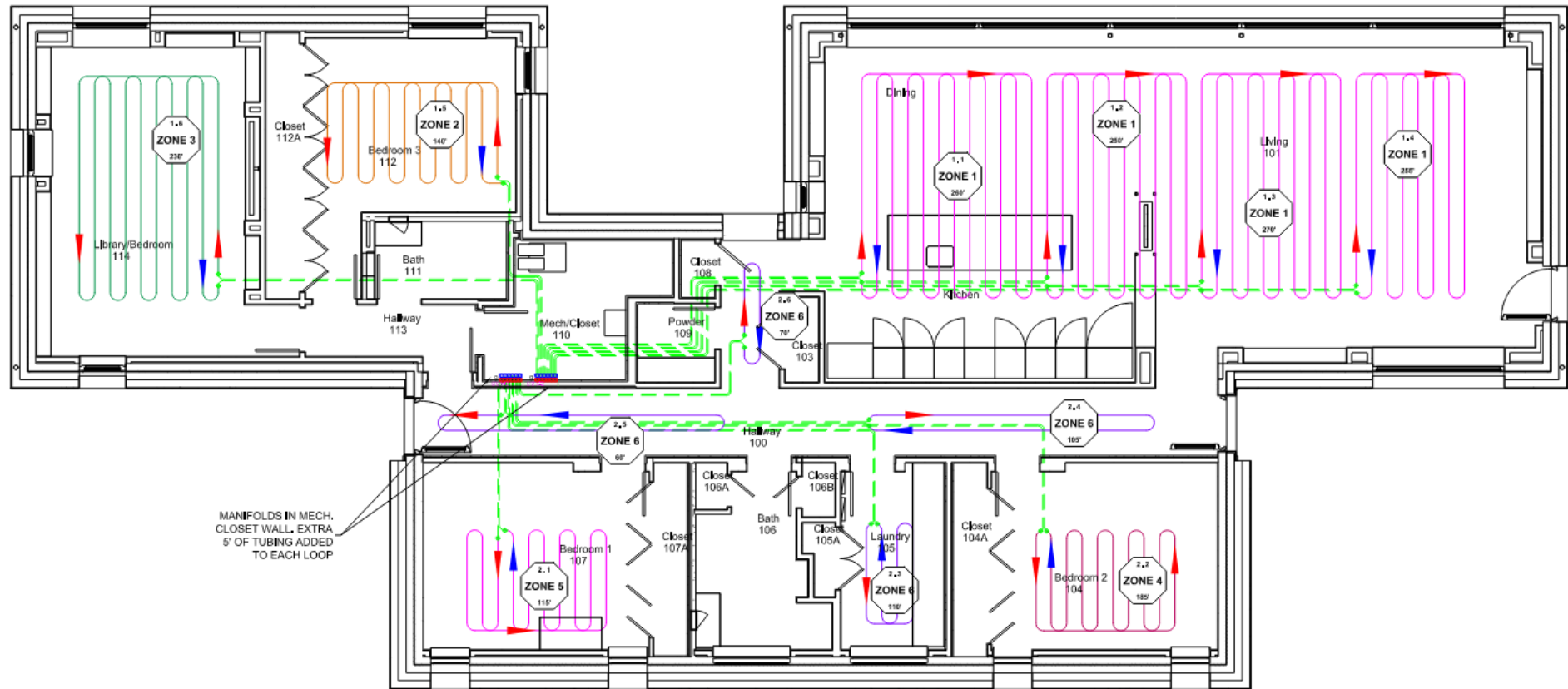
Mechanical Systems

Radiant Cooling and Heating



Mechanical Systems

Radiant Cooling and Heating



MANIFOLDS IN MECH.
CLOSET WALL, EXTRA
5' OF TUBING ADDED
TO EACH LOOP

Mechanical Systems

Radiant Cooling and Heating



Mechanical Systems

Radiant Cooling and Heating



Mechanical Systems

Radiant Cooling and Heating



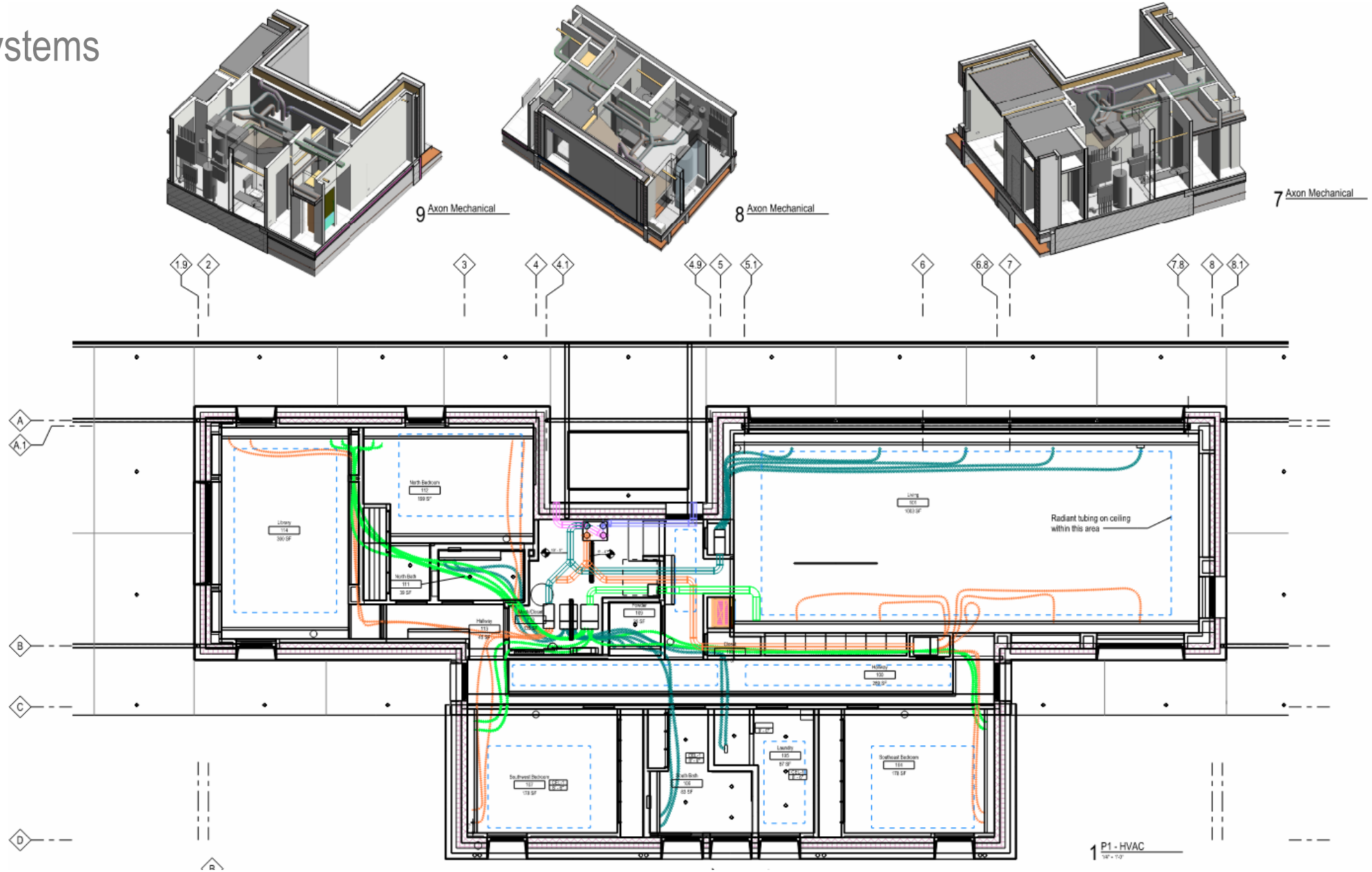
Mechanical Systems

Radiant Cooling and Heating



Mechanical Systems

Fresh Air System



Mechanical Systems

Fresh Air System



Mechanical Systems

Fresh Air System



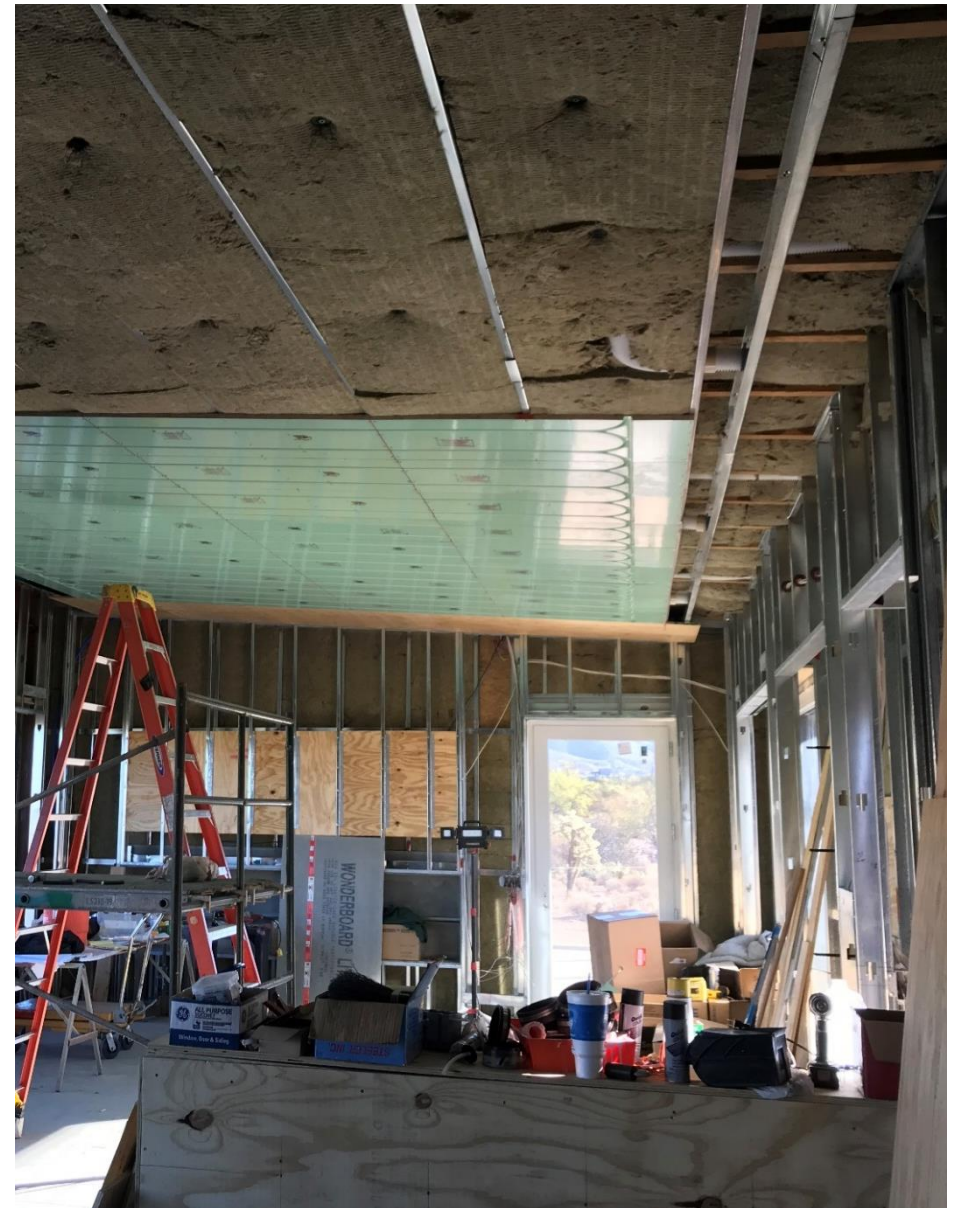
Mechanical Systems

Fresh Air System



Mechanical Systems

Fresh Air System



Mechanical Systems

Fresh Air System



Mechanical Systems

Dehumidification System



Mechanical Systems

Dehumidification System



Mechanical Systems

Domestic Hot Water System



Rainwater Harvesting



Rainwater Harvesting



Rainwater Harvesting



Electrical Systems

Solar

2022 - System expanded from 4.4 kW system to 10 kW system



Results

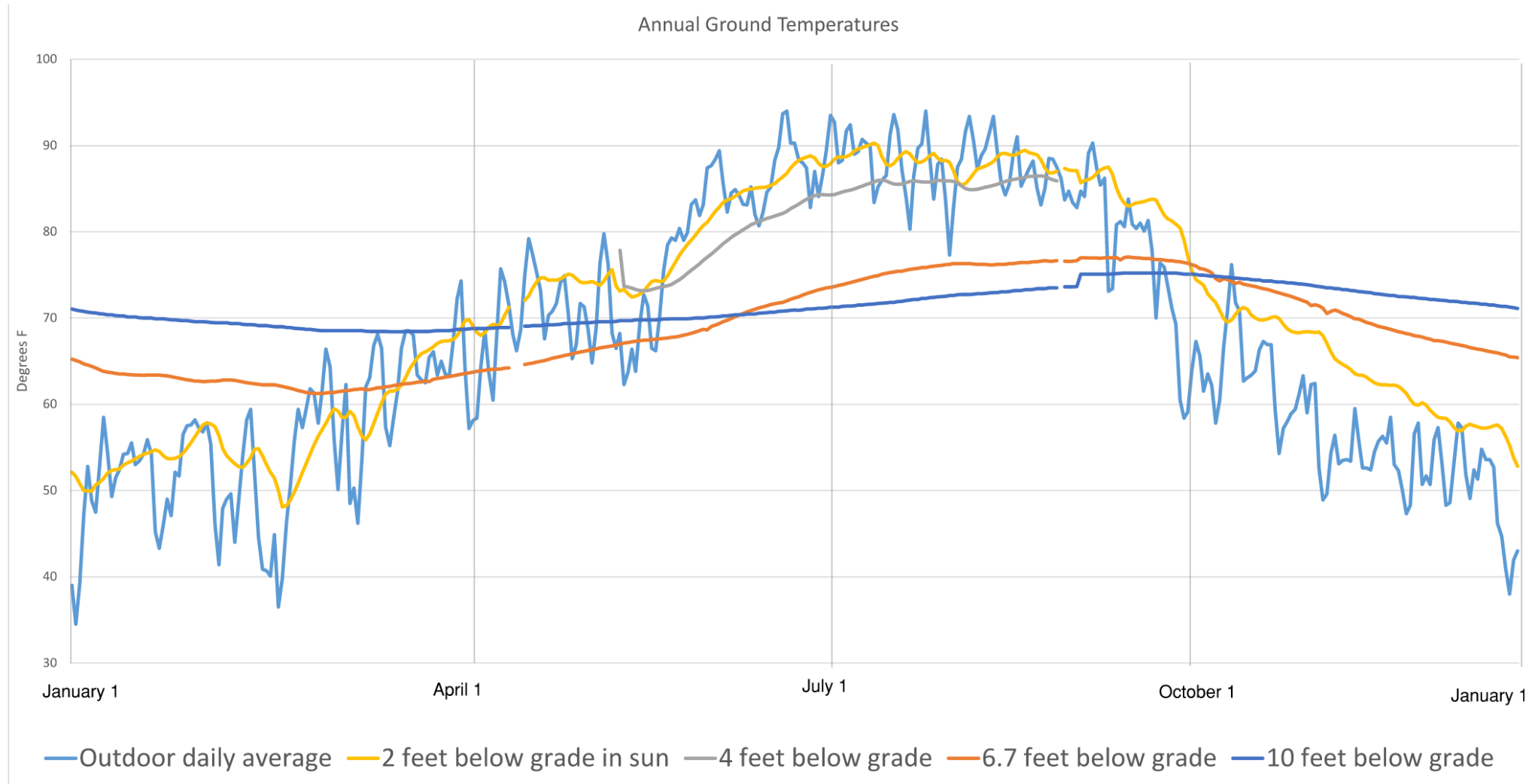
Building envelope and insulation concepts versus WUFI, versus monitored data

Shaded walls versus non-shaded walls measurements

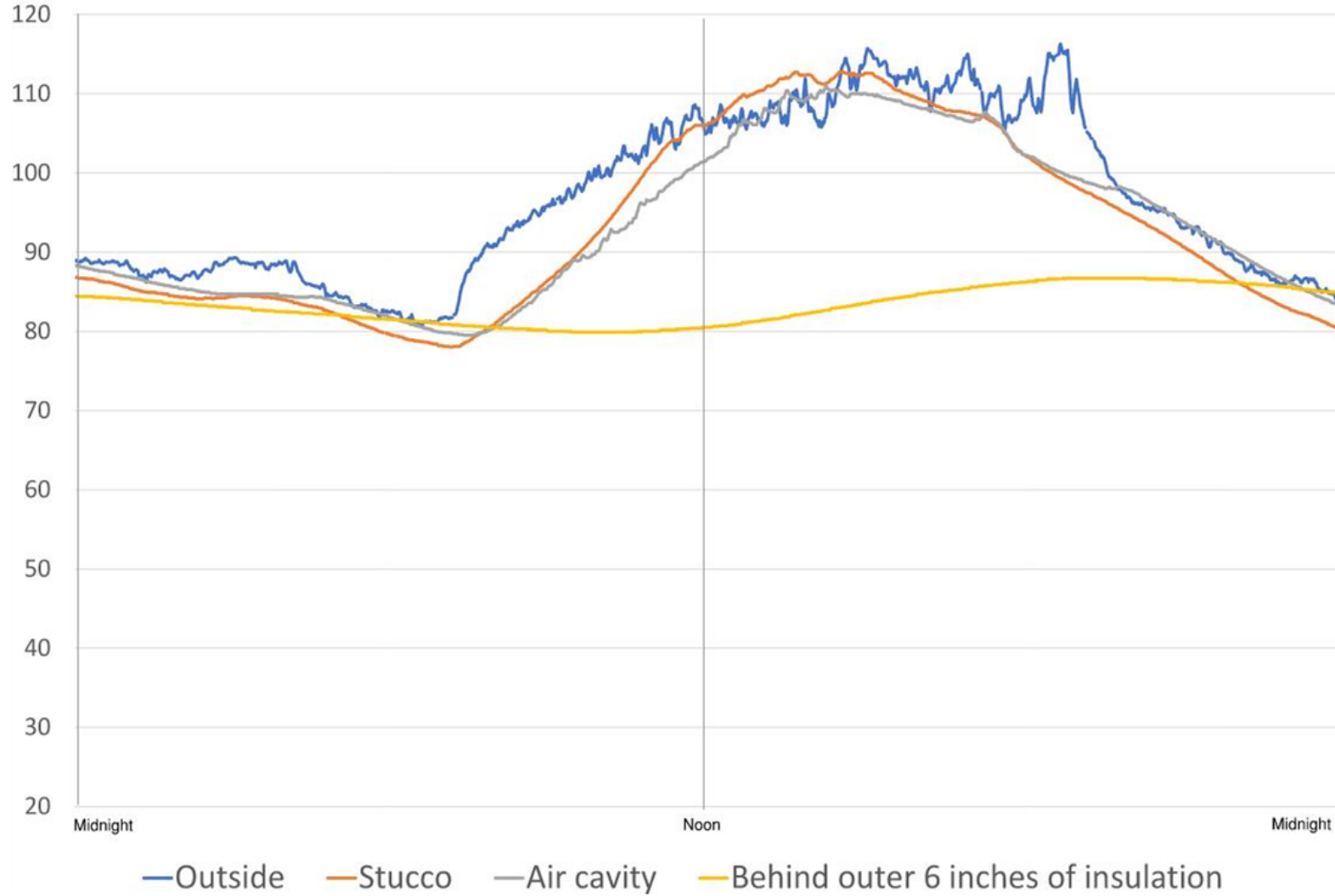
Mechanical system concepts versus measured performance

All circuits are individually monitored

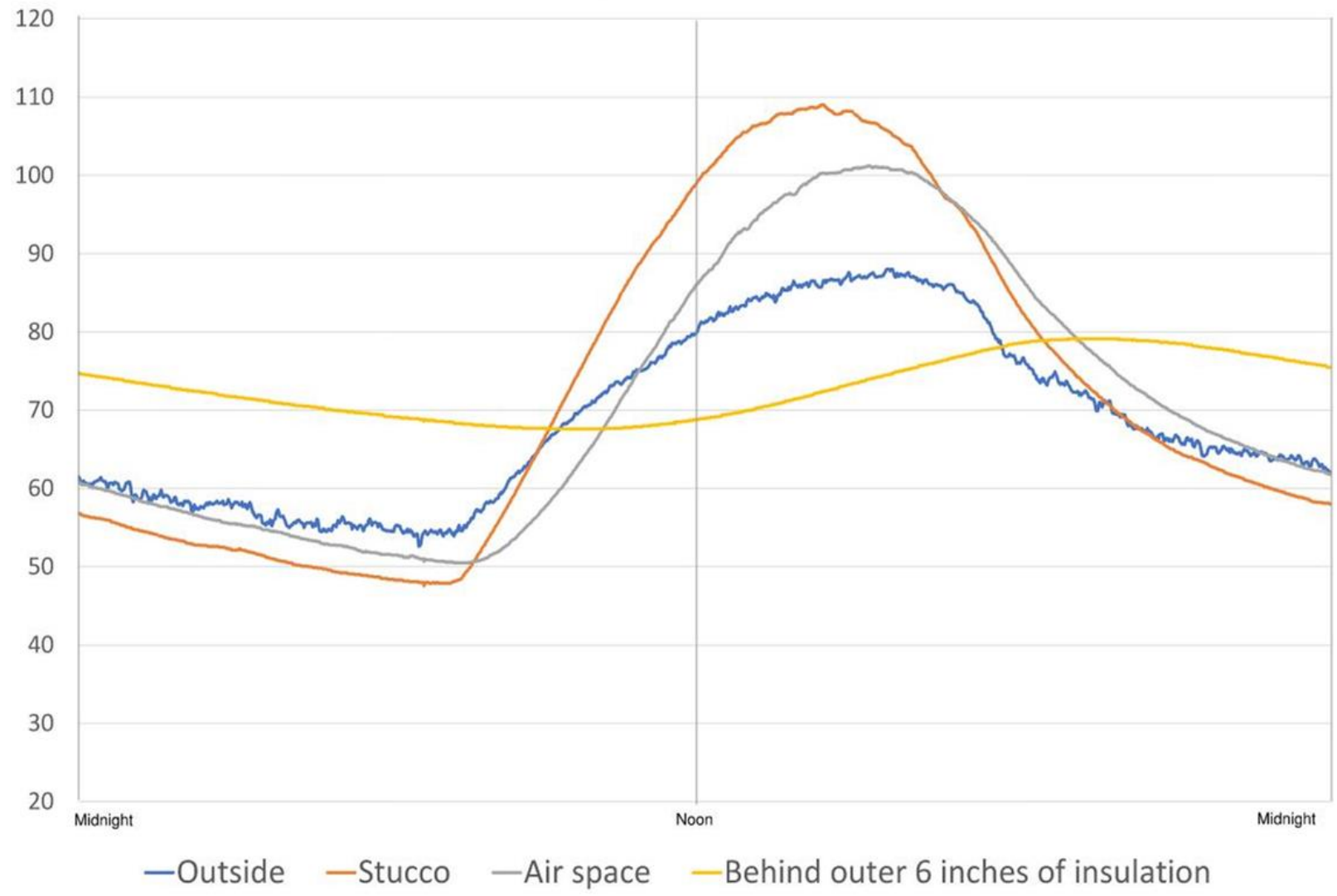
Measured Ground Temperatures



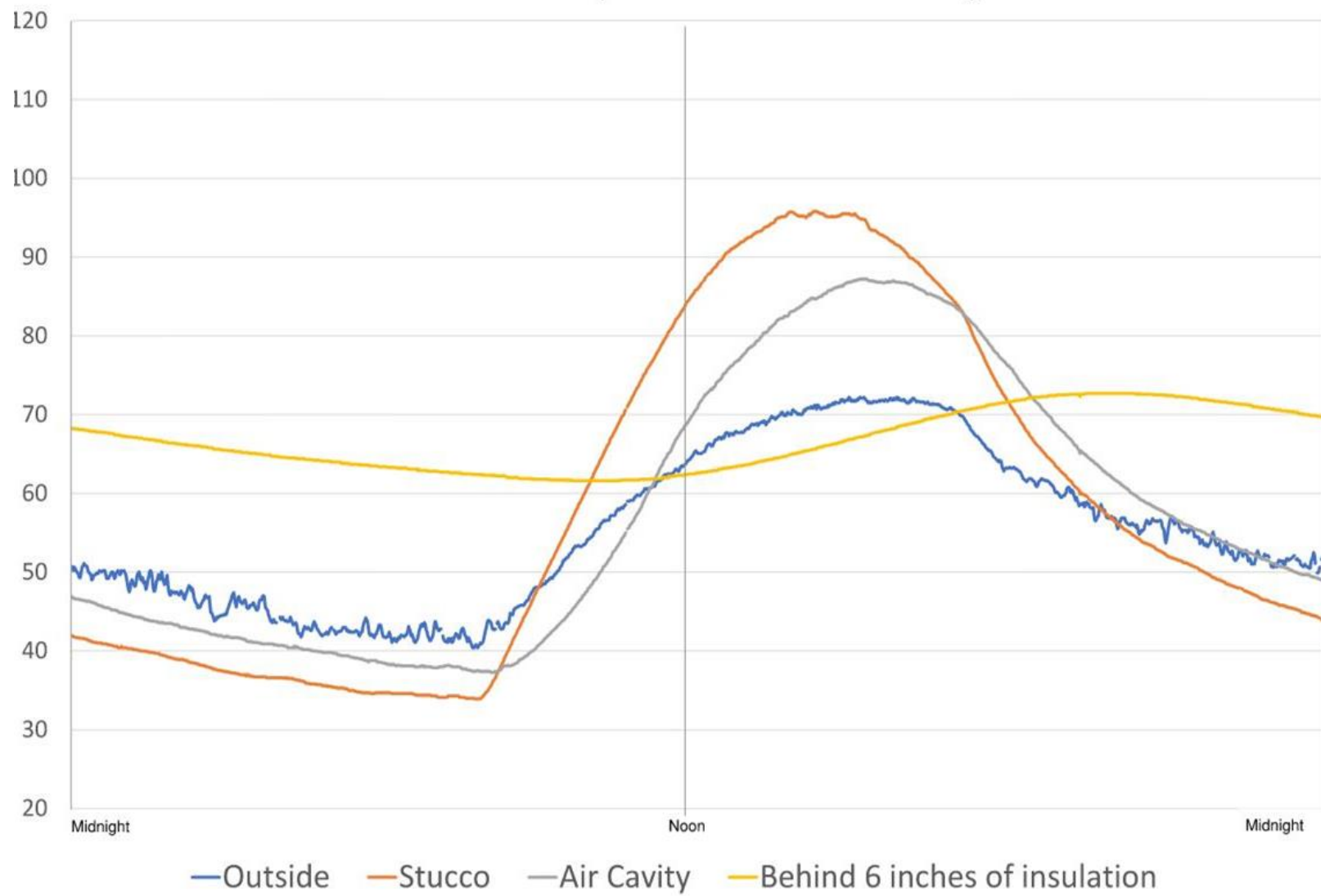
2019 06 30 Wall Temperatures in Bedroom Wing - F°



2018 10 28 Wall Temperatures in Bedroom Wing - F°



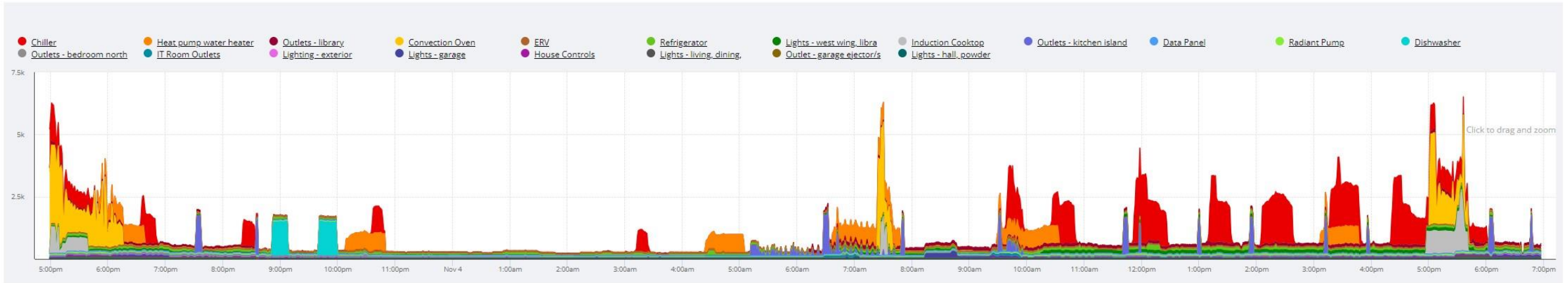
2018 12 23 Wall Temperatures in Bedroom Wing - F°



Electrical Systems

Solar

Location Usage: By Equipment - Past Day



Electrical Systems

Solar

Location Usage

- Usage
- Cost
- Daily Summary
- Monthly Summary

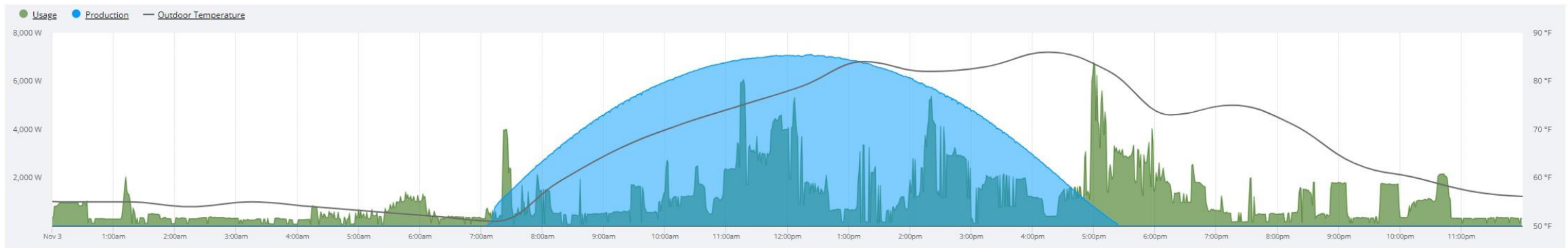
- Past Day
- Past Week
- Custom

Start Date *

11/2/2023

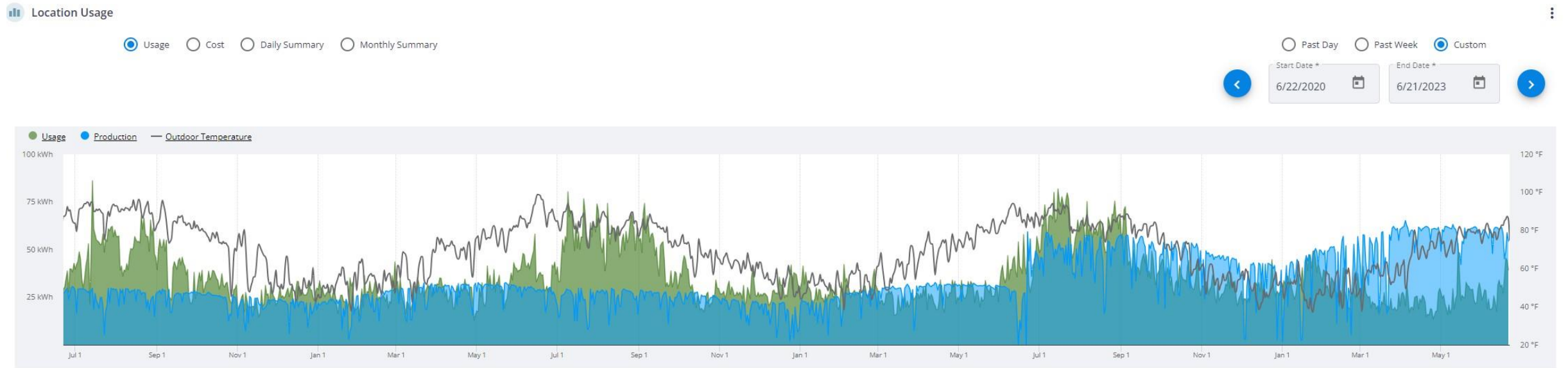
End Date *

11/3/2023



Electrical Systems

Solar



Measured versus Energy Models

	Phius + 2015				Phius Core 2021 Zero				Measured		
	Target kBtu/ft2yr	Target kWh	WUFI kBtu/ft2yr	WUFI kWh/yr	WUFI kBtu/ft2yr Temp set to 74/75	WUFI kWh/yr Temp set to 74/75	Core 2021 Target kBtu/ft2yr	Core Target kWh/yr	Core 2021 kBtu/ft2yr	Core kWh/yr Temp set to 74/75	3 year average Temp set 74 Heating 75 Cooling
Heating Demand	1.00	856.94	0.42	359.91	1.93	1,653.89	3.1	2,656.51	1.8	1,542.49	
Cooling Demand	11.30	9,683.42	8.89	7,618.19	9.62	8,243.76	15.4	13,196.87	9.6	8,226.62	
Total HVAC		10,540.36		7,978.11		9,897.65		15,853.38		9,769.11	6,414.71
Site Energy	6,200 kWh/ person	24,800.00		10,932.00		11,188.00	5,500 kWh/ person	22,000.00		10,872.00	13,838.58
WUFI Monthly Report									10,405.00		

Lessons Learned

With radiant system, internal dewpoint must be kept below 55°.

- Between mid-July and mid-September, the external dewpoint is often above 55°.
- Dehumidifier creates heat – noticeable if all of it is put into one room and running often
- PHIUS guidelines recommend that the ventilation system is capable of 0.3 ACH at least. 0.3 ACH brings in a lot of humidity
- Added coil from radiant tank to dehumidifier supply stream - brings dehumidified air down to 60°.

Add cooling coil from the radiant system to fresh air supply stream

- On hot dry days the ERV brings the temperature down from 112° outside to 78°.
- Added coil to ERV supply stream brings down fresh air to 60°.

Radiant system allows control

- Can add coils to ERV and dehumidifier
- Can adjust water temperature per season
- Adapts well to requirements of each zone during the day
- WUFI needs improvement for radiant systems

Conclusions:

- Cooling load is about 5 times heating load so decisions should be made that favor the cooling benefits.
- Dehumidification is critical even in the desert.
- Shading is important and will reduce amount of insulation required, but has a slight penalty in heating season.
- Slab insulation is beneficial.
- Sunscreen walls are beneficial and will reduce the max temperature that the insulation must overcome
- WUFI passive is accurate and can be trusted to get close to goals

Passive House Principles allow for comfort and connection with nature

- Even temperatures
- Less radiation to outside walls
- Radiant system is very comfortable - less blowing air









