The Early Adopters of High-Performance: A Trends Analysis

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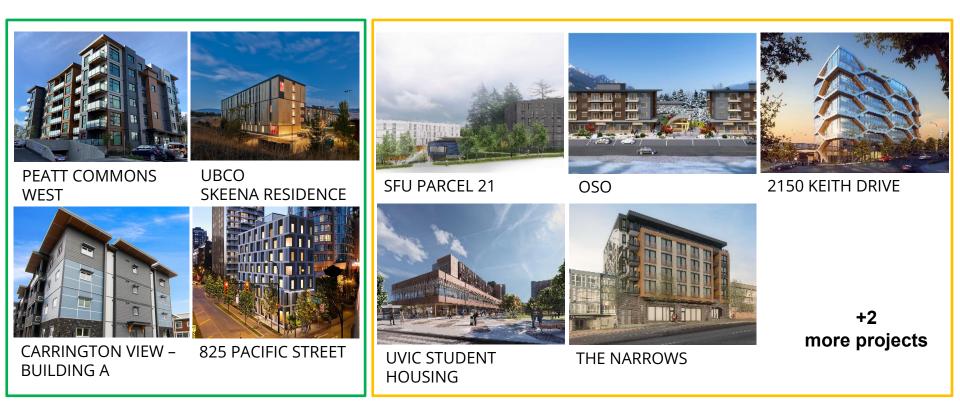
NET-ZERO ENERGY-READY CHALLENGE

Supporting, promoting and celebrating the design and construction of net-zero energy-ready (NZER) buildings



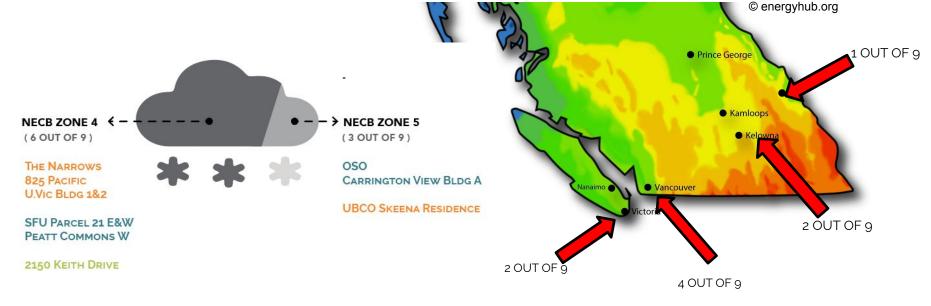
Photo @ Andrew Latreille

WINNING PROJECTS

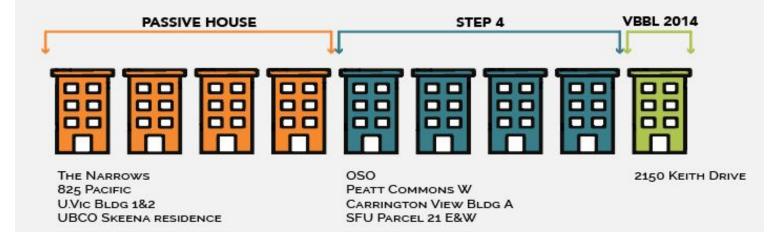


For the case studies: www.zebx.org/resources





SOLAR MAP OF B.C.





GHG INTENSITY

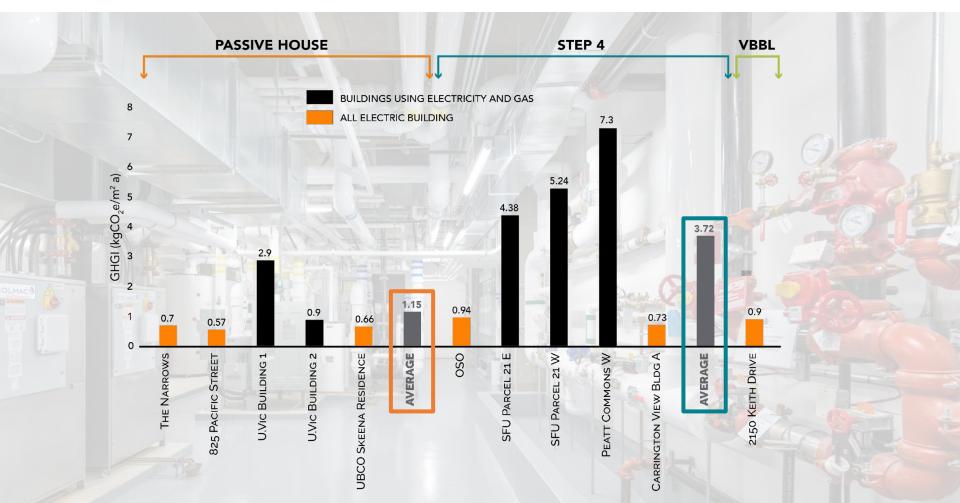
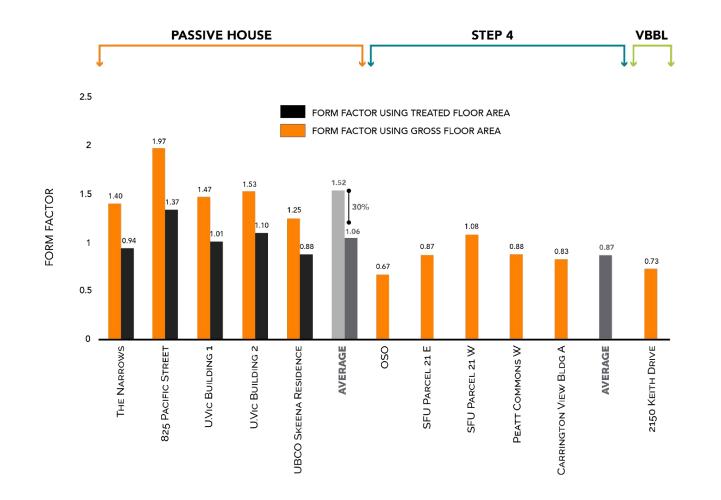


Photo © Andrew Latreille

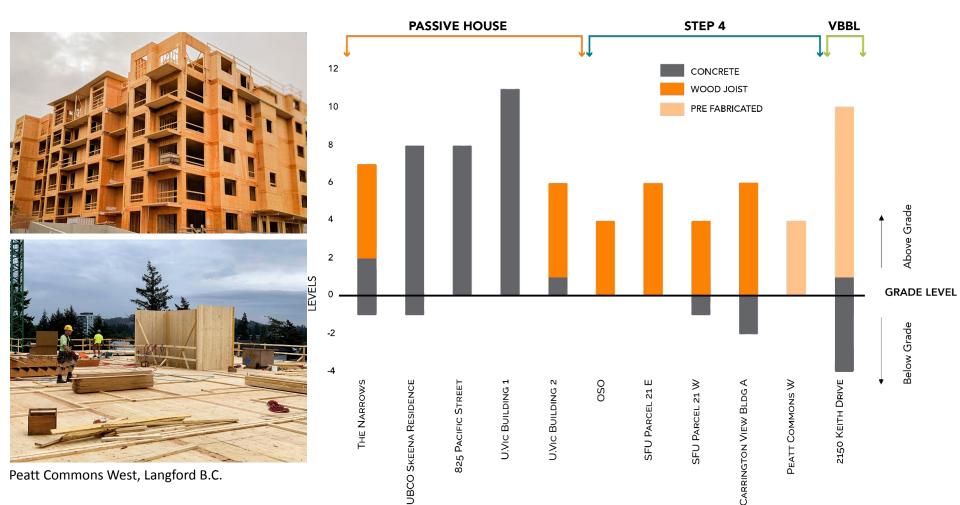


FORM FACTOR





FLOOR AND ROOF MATERIAL





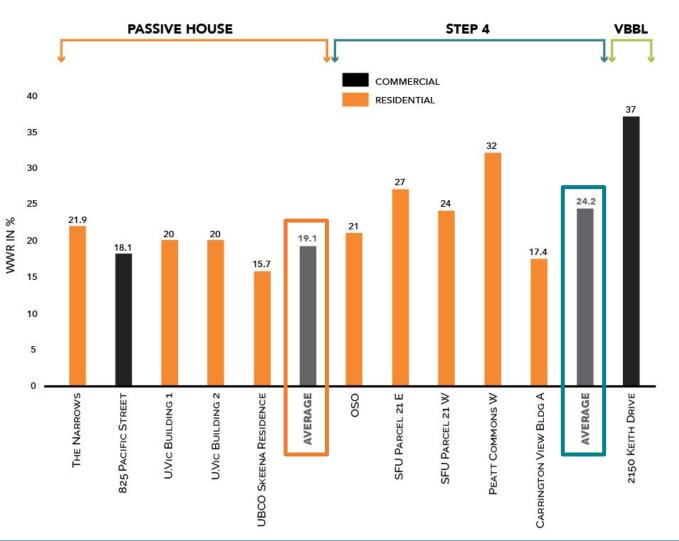
WINDOW ASSEMBLY

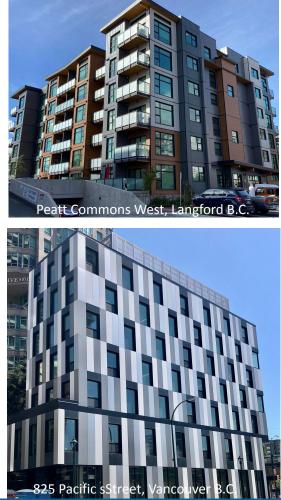


Note: Thermal bridging effects between the window and the surrounding wall is not included.



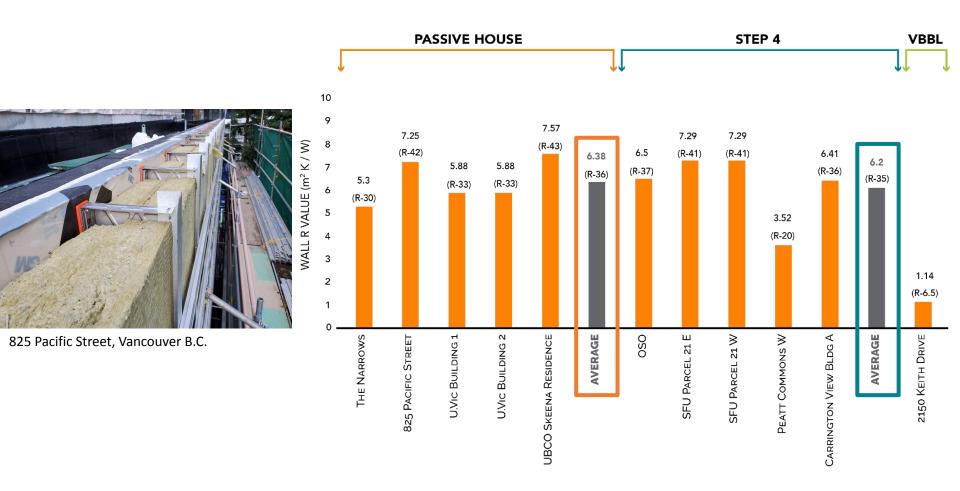
WINDOW TO WALL RATIO







EXTERIOR WALL INSULATION



Note: The effective R value indicated does not include thermal bridging

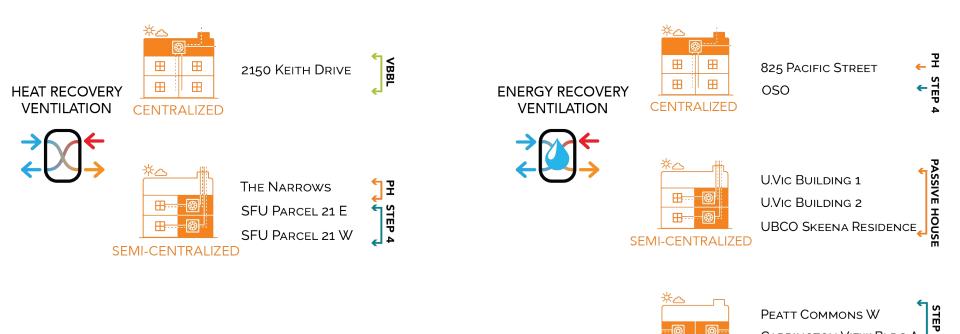


ROOF INSULATION





VENTILATION SYSTEM



CLEANBC NZER CHALLENGE



CARRINGTON VIEW BLDG A

DECENTRALIZED

HVAC SYSTEM DESIGN

INTEGRATED HEATING/COOLING AND VENTILATION SYSTEM



The Narrows U.Vic Building 1 U.Vic Building 2 OSO SFU Parcel 21 E SFU Parcel 21 W

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STEP 4

SEPARATE HEATING/COOLING AND VENTILATION SYSTEM



825 Pacific Street UBCO Skeena Residence Peatt Commons W Carrington View Bldg A 2150 Keith Drive

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STEP 4 VBBL



Summary

- The average window-to-wall ratio of the Passive House projects is only 5% less than the average of the Step 4 buildings.
- The average clear field thermal performance of the exterior walls is slightly higher in the Passive House buildings.
- SFU Parcel 21 was initially aiming for the Passive House standard so many of its building assemblies are in excess of what would be typical of a Step 4 building.
- Peat Commons West was able to achieve Step 4 with an average window U-value of 0.88 W/m²·K, a window-to-wall ratio of 32% and exterior walls with a thermal performance of only R-20.
- Less efficient ventilation systems force the building enclosure towards higher performance requirements. Investing in a high-efficiency ERV or HRV is more economical than compensating for a less efficient ERV/HRV by improving the thermal performance of the building envelope.
- Decentralized heating, cooling and ventilation systems, requiring many building envelope penetrations, were chosen for the only two apartment buildings in the set of nine projects.
- Integration of heating and cooling with the ventilation system is more feasible in high-performance buildings. In this group of buildings, four projects have integrated the heating and cooling systems with either centralized or semi-centralized ventilation systems.