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Residential Exterior Wall Superinsulation Retrofit Details and Analysis
 Thermal Performance of the Exterior Envelopes of Whole Buildings XI International Conference
 December 8, 2010

Background/Building Energy Use

Primary Energy Consumption by Sector, 2001

- Residential and commercial energy use
- 120 million housing units (current existing stock); 70% built before energy codes
- Greatest concentration of oldest housing stock in Northeast/Midwest (heating-dominated)

Residential Exterior Wall Su

Exterior Insulation Retrofits

- Residential wood-frame walls
- Going beyond nominal R-13/R-19 walls (R-8/R-13 whole-wall R values)
- Exterior retrofit advantages
 - Insulation outboard of vulnerable structure
 - Interior is habitable during retrofit
 - Retain interior finishes (lose exterior finishes)
 - No loss in interior square footage
 - Can inspect condition of enclosure (during cladding removal)
 - Exterior stairwells (code minimum widths)

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Previous Work (Exterior Retrofits)

- Insulation exterior to structure well-established technique (Hutcheon, Baker and Makepeace, Lstiburek, CCHRC)
- Dumont & Orr "Chainsaw Retrofit" 1987 (R-40+ enclosure; 3.0 ACH 50→0.3 ACH 50)
- ORNL 2007 hot box & airtightness measurements of exterior insulation; included foam up to 1" thick (10-15% energy savings)

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Overview of Case Study Houses

Concord, MA "Four Square"	Arlington, MA "Duplex"	Bedford, MA "Farmhouse"
Single family house 2800 + 800 sf circa 1915	Duplex (over/under) 1280 + 1800 + 1280 sf circa 1930	Single family house 1500 + 1060 sf circa 1850
Local energy-conscious general contractor	Local energy-conscious general contractor	Habitat for Humanity (volunteers & technical high school)
All new mechanicals	Retained steam system	All new mechanicals

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4" Polyisocyanurate Foam

6

Arlington Duplex Retrofit



Foam Sheathing Cladding Attachment



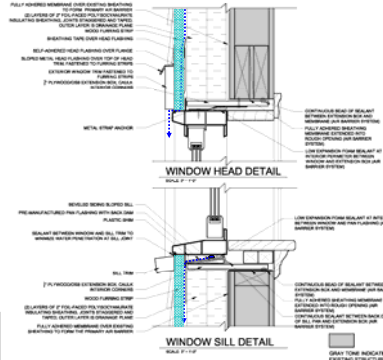
250 lbs/113 kg load (7.8 psf): <math><0.003''</math> deflection

Wood siding ~2 psf
Fiber cement 2-3 psf
Stucco 8-10 psf

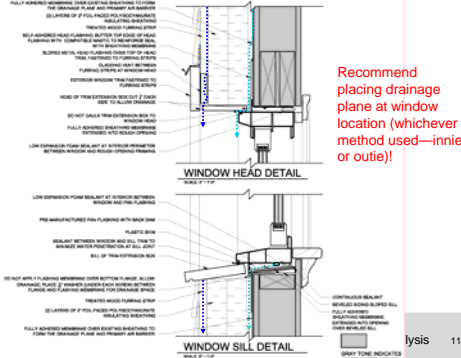
“Innie” and “Outie” Windows



“Outie” Window



“Innie” Window



“Innie” vs. “Outie” Windows

- “Outie” Advantages
 - Simpler drainage plane connections/geometry
 - Lower cost (extension trim is interior material)
 - Similar appearance to conventional construction
 - Simpler window replacement



"Innie" vs. "Outie" Windows

- "Innie" Advantages
 - Window supported by lumber frame (foam install)
 - Greater protection from wind-driven rain (inset)
 - Less condensation risk (?)
 - Thermal performance (?)
 - Can use existing window trim
 - Solar shading (advantage or disadvantage)



Retrofitting Exterior Air Barriers



Concord, MA
"Four Square"

Arlington, MA
"Duplex"

Bedford, MA
"Farmhouse"

3.1 ACH 50

5.0 ACH 50

6.2 ACH 50

Mechanical penetrations, porch attachments, replacement sash windows

Basement compartmentalized? (1000 CFM 50 vs. 2129 CFM 50 total)

No secondary air barrier (housewrap w. connections); mediocre roof-wall connections

Retrofitting Exterior Air Barriers



St. Agatha, ON

Utica, NY (NYSERDA)

Belmont, MA

~1 ACH 50

2.3 ACH 50

0.9 ACH 50

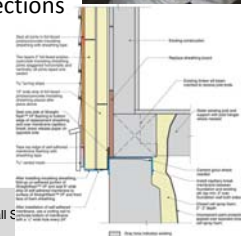
Spray foam on exterior; all windows well air sealed; casement/awning typical

Rigid air barrier layer under foam/over board sheathing; spray foam roof-wall & bsmt rim joist (non-"chainsaw")

Rigid foam as air barrier, "chainsaw" retrofit of roof overhangs/eaves, meticulous air barrier, blower door tests in progress

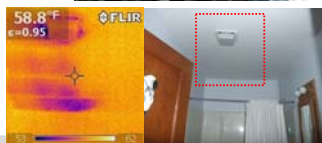
Retrofitting Exterior Air Barriers

- Roof-wall connections
- Wall-foundation connections
- Wall-window connections
- Windows (actual units)—installation flaws?



Retrofitting Exterior Air Barriers

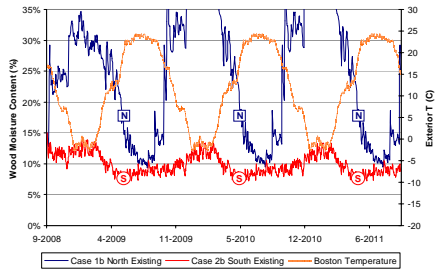
- Structural attachments
- Mechanical system penetrations
- Trades knowledge?



Retrofits and Water Intrusion

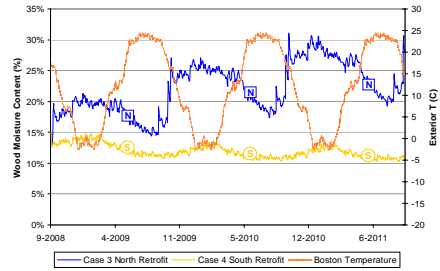
- Generally improves wall durability
 - Rebuilt drainage plane; redundant layers
 - Ventilated drainage gap (3/4" cavity)
 - Reduced risk of interstitial condensation
- Reduced vapor permeability due to foam
 - Reduced drying to exterior of bulk water events
 - Reduced airflow → reduced drying?
- Hygrothermal simulations of "survivable" leak in pre- & post-retrofit walls
 - Limited applicability—"bounding exercise"

“Survivable” leak (Existing Wall)



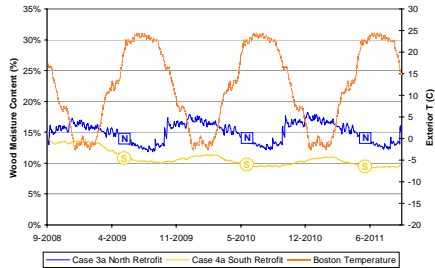
0.5% incident rain penetration = 20-25% peak north MCs
 1% incident rain penetration = 35-40% peak north MCs →
 “unsurvivable” leak

0.5% Leak in Retrofit Wall



0.5% incident rain penetration → upwards “ratcheting” wood MCs
 Previously survivable leak becomes “unsurvivable”
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0.25% Leak in Retrofit Wall



Reducing rain leakage to half (0.5% → 0.25%) keeps wood MCs stable;
 same range as existing wall. Rain control critical for retrofits.
 More permeable exterior rigid insulation? XPS → minimal.
 EPS → Improvement

Economic Analysis

- Diminishing returns at greater insulation levels
- Original analysis \$4/gallon → \$2.50-\$3.50/gal
- \$4/sf incremental cost of opaque wall upgrade not including recladding costs
- Airtightness as part of calculated energy benefit

Oil \$		Install cost	Annual Savings	Simple Payback	Payback w/ airtight
\$2.50	Inner 2"	\$8,200	\$510	16	25
\$2.50	Outer 2"	\$4,100	\$118	35	59
\$4.00	Inner 2"	\$8,200	\$816	10	15
\$4.00	Outer 2"	\$4,100	\$188	22	37

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Conclusions

- Excellent opportunity for retrofit during periodic exterior cladding replacement
- Air barrier detailing and technology can use improvement; examine more options
 - Fully adhered membrane
 - Exterior spray foam
- Impermeable exterior insulation reduces available drying

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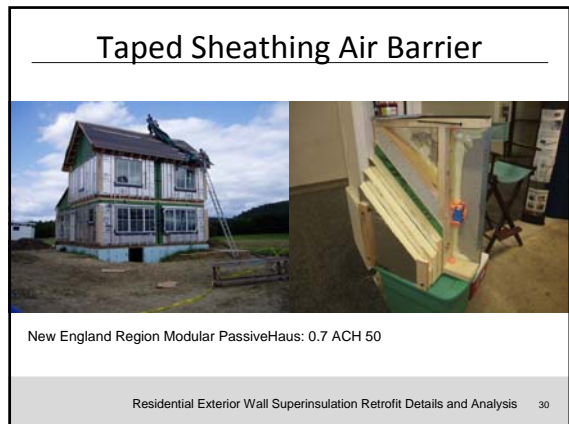
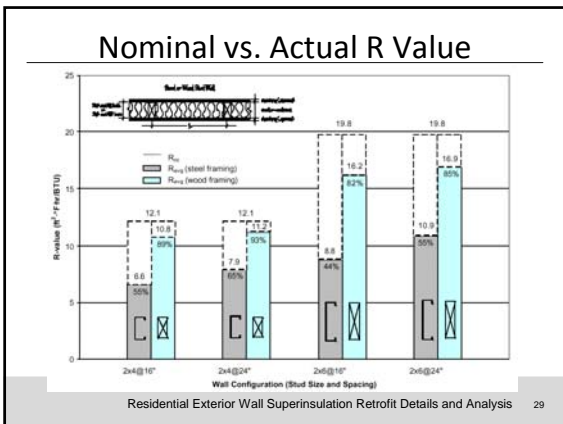
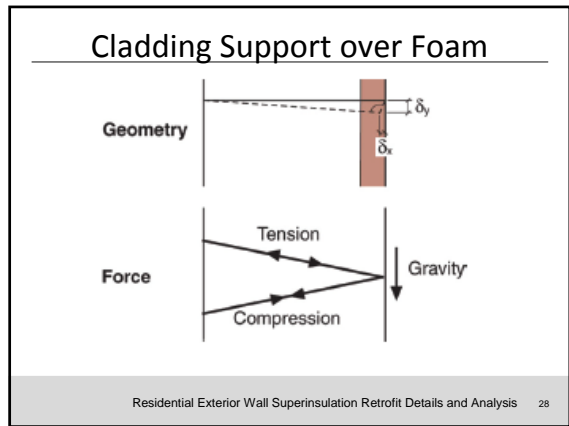
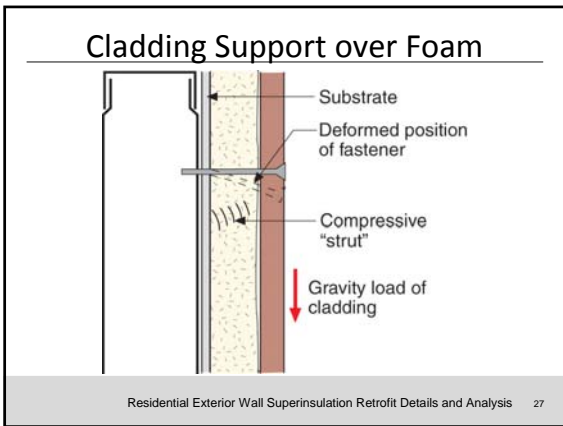
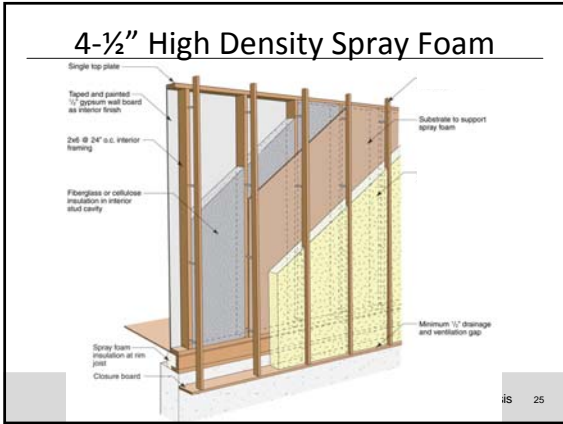
Questions?

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY | Energy Efficiency & Renewable Energy



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Arlington Duplex Retrofit



Exterior Retrofit Complications

