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Building Science

Adventures In Building Science

www.buildingscience.com

What is a Building?

A Building is an Environmental Separator

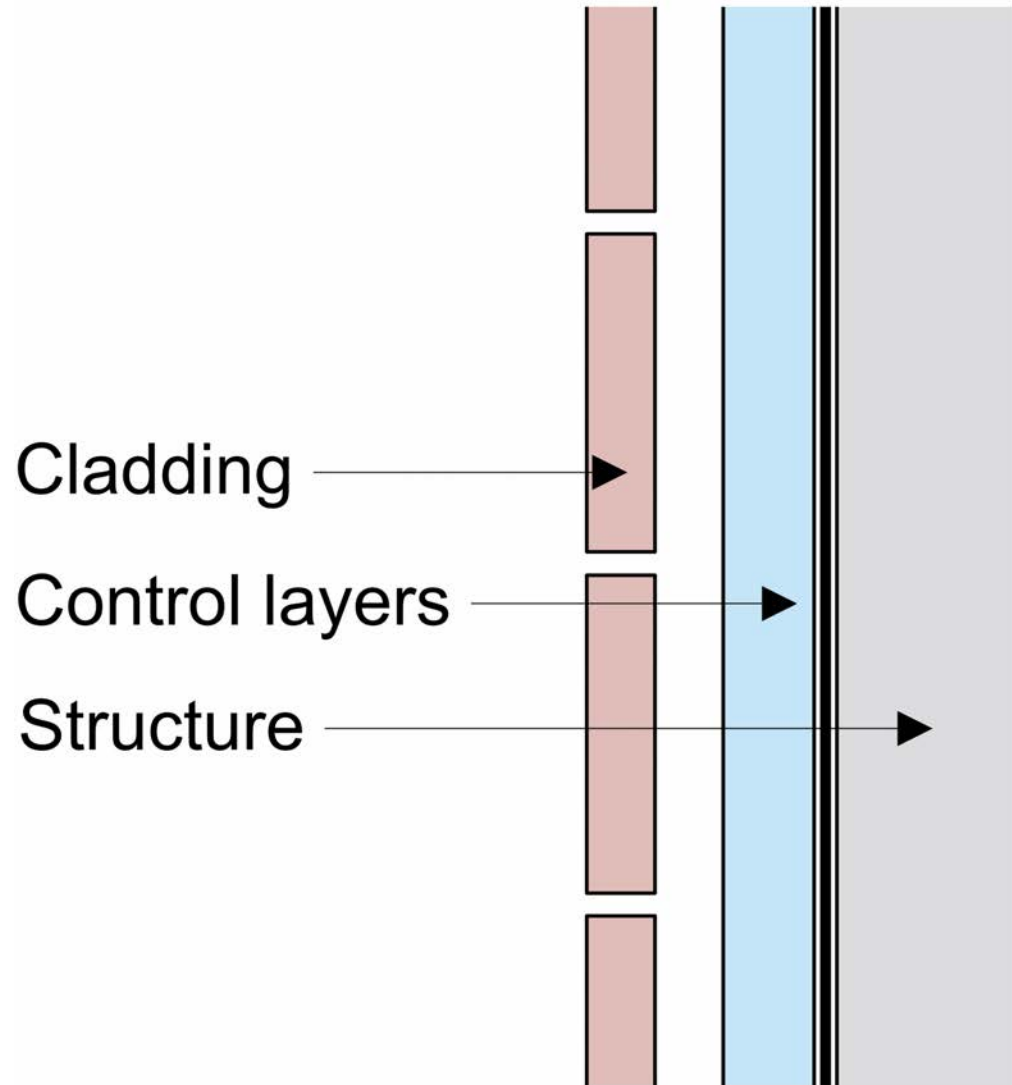
- Control heat flow
- Control airflow
- Control water vapor flow
- Control rain
- Control ground water
- Control light and solar radiation
- Control noise and vibrations
- Control contaminants, environmental hazards and odors
- Control insects, rodents and vermin
- Control fire
- Provide strength and rigidity
- Be durable
- Be aesthetically pleasing
- Be economical

Water Control Layer

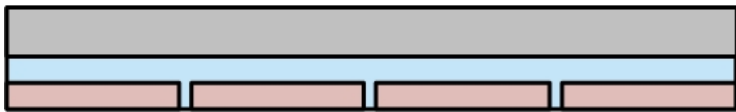
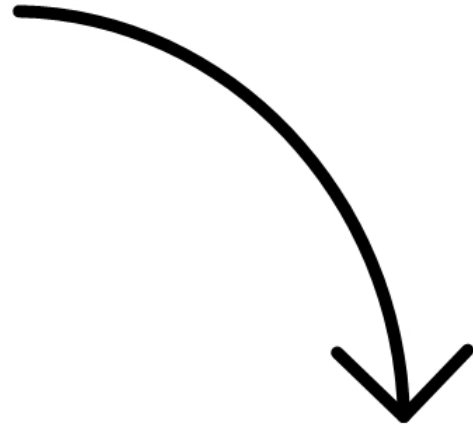
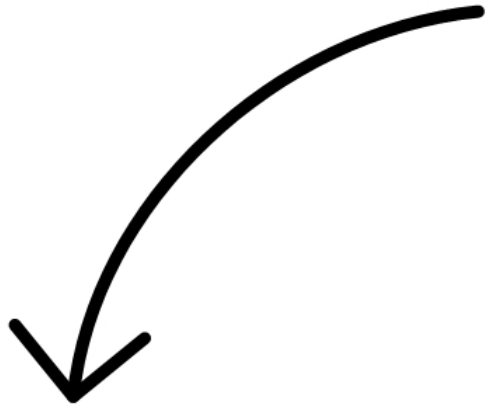
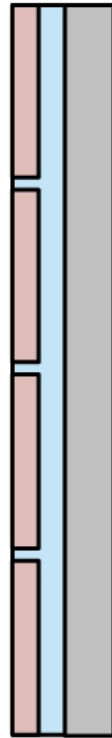
Air Control Layer

Vapor Control Layer

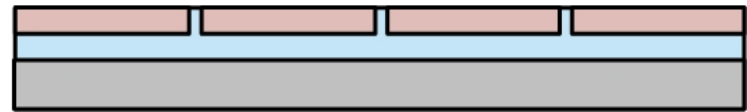
Thermal Control Layer



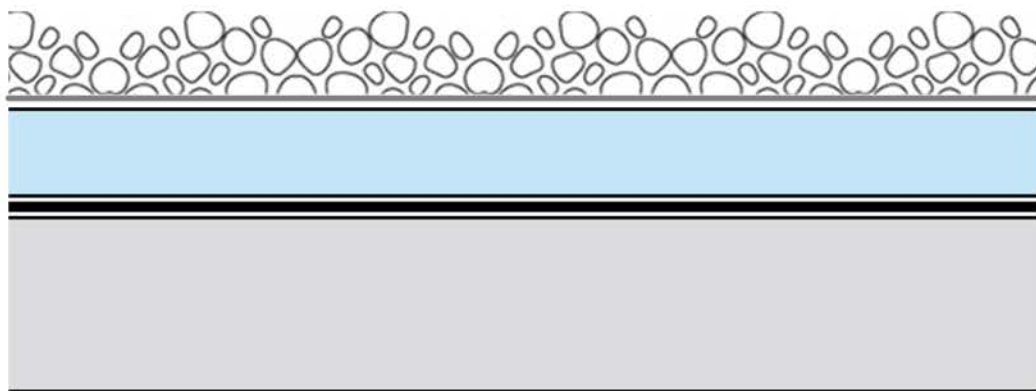
Wall



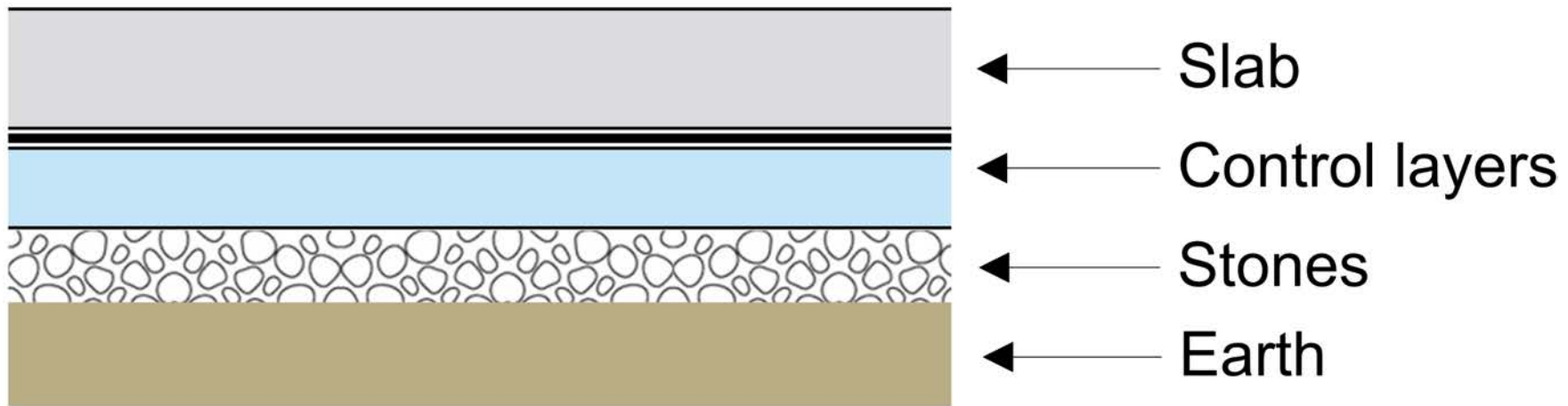
Slab

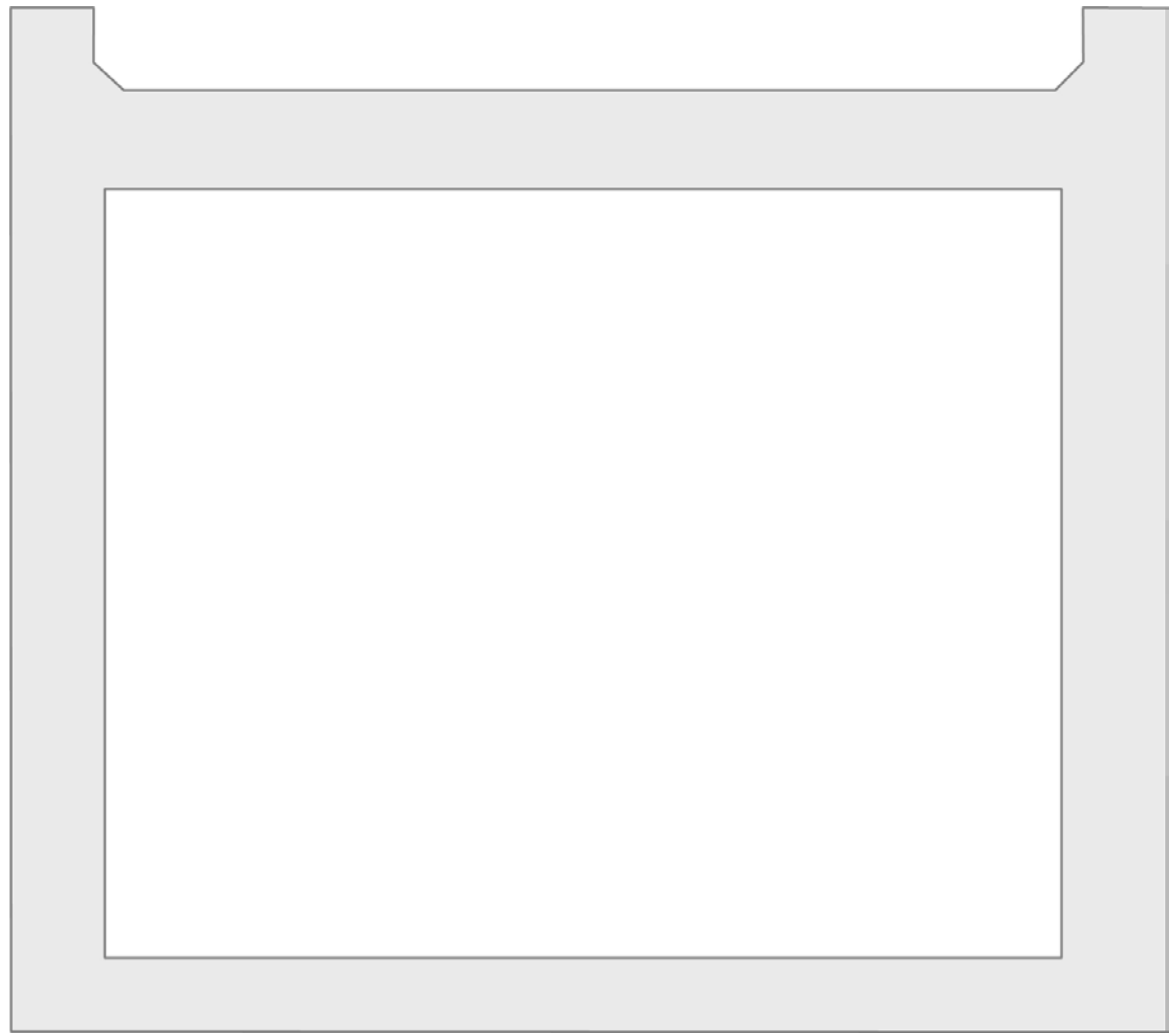


Roof

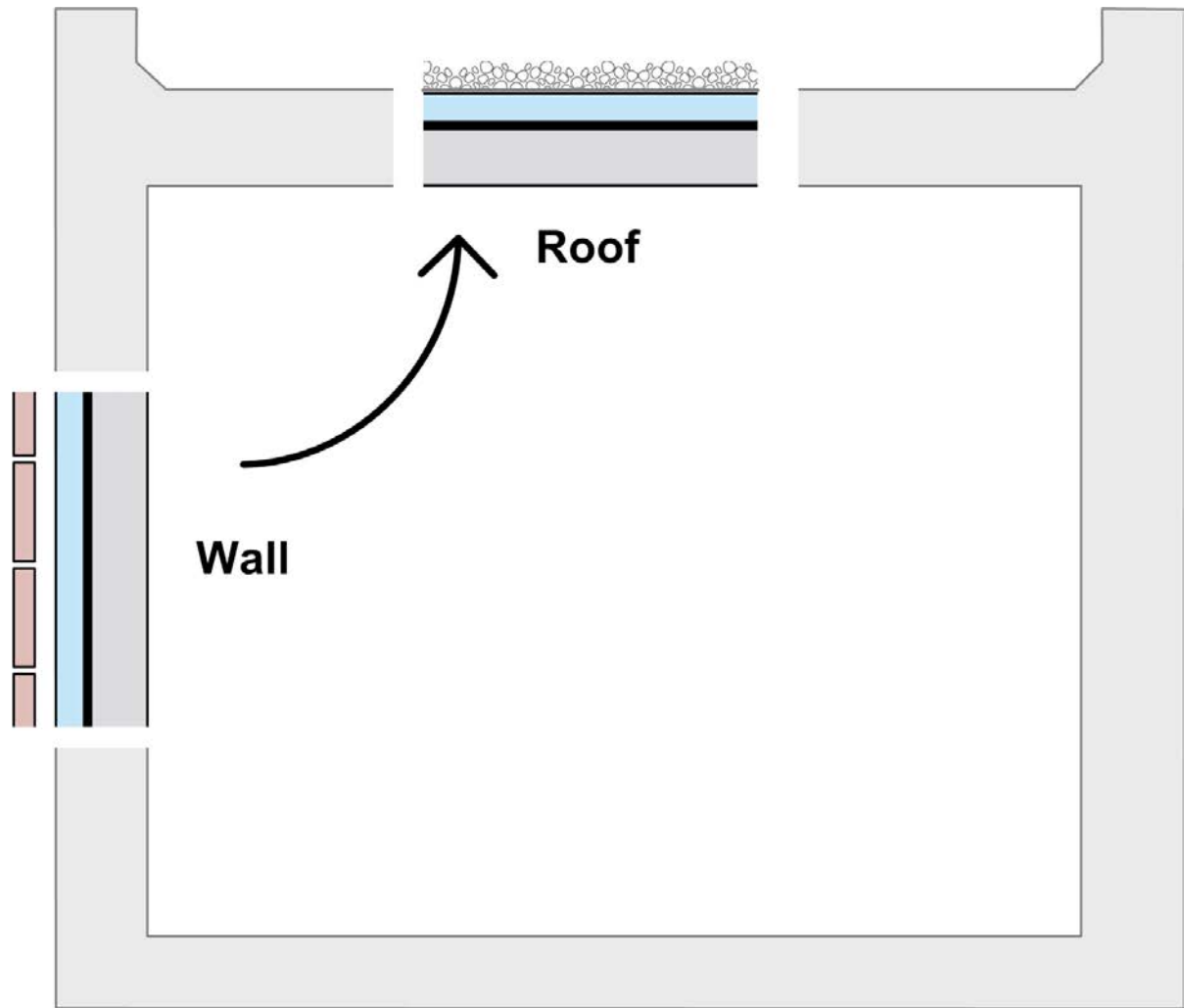


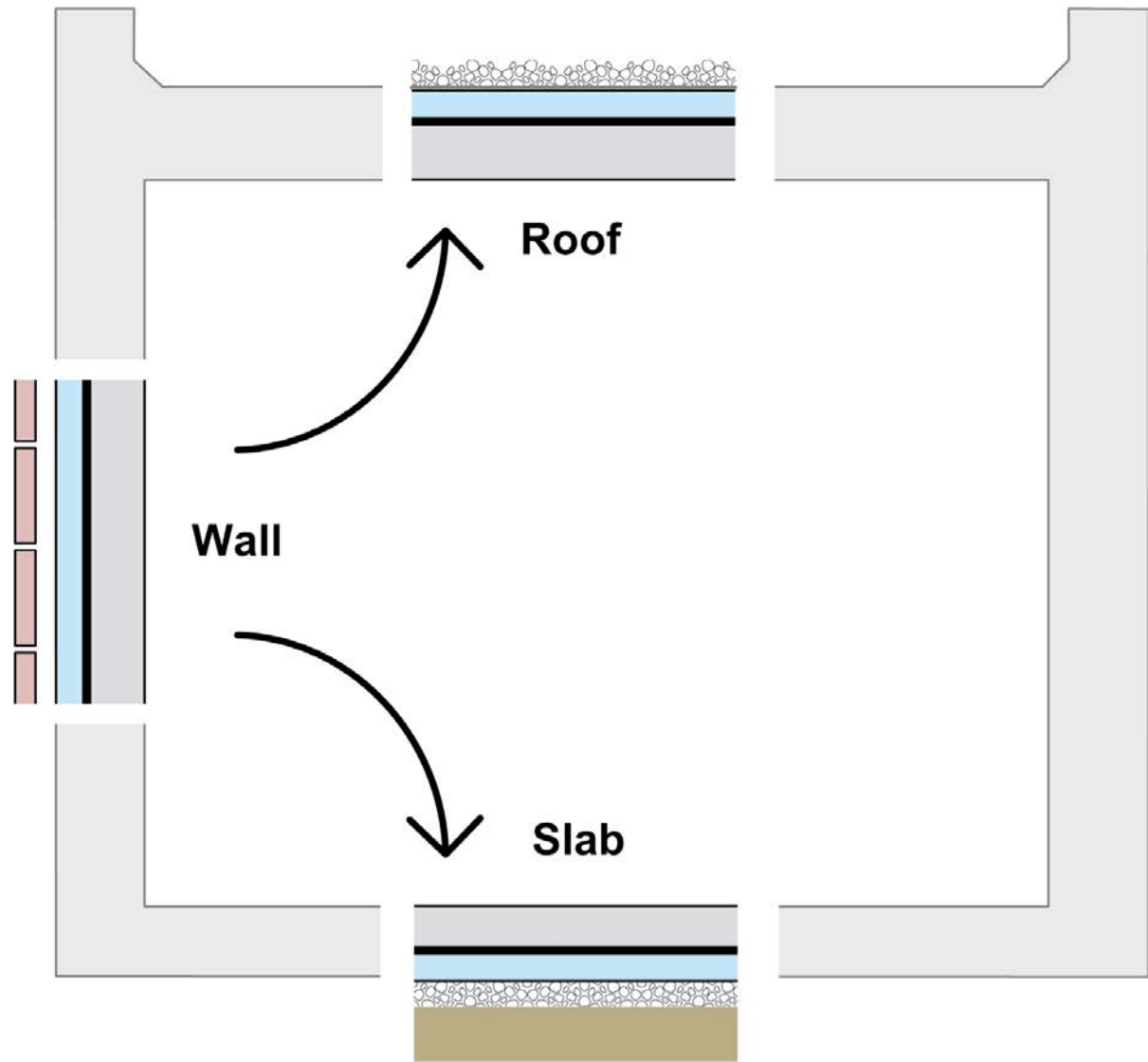
- ← Ballast
- ← Filter fabric
- ← Control layers
- ← Roof structure

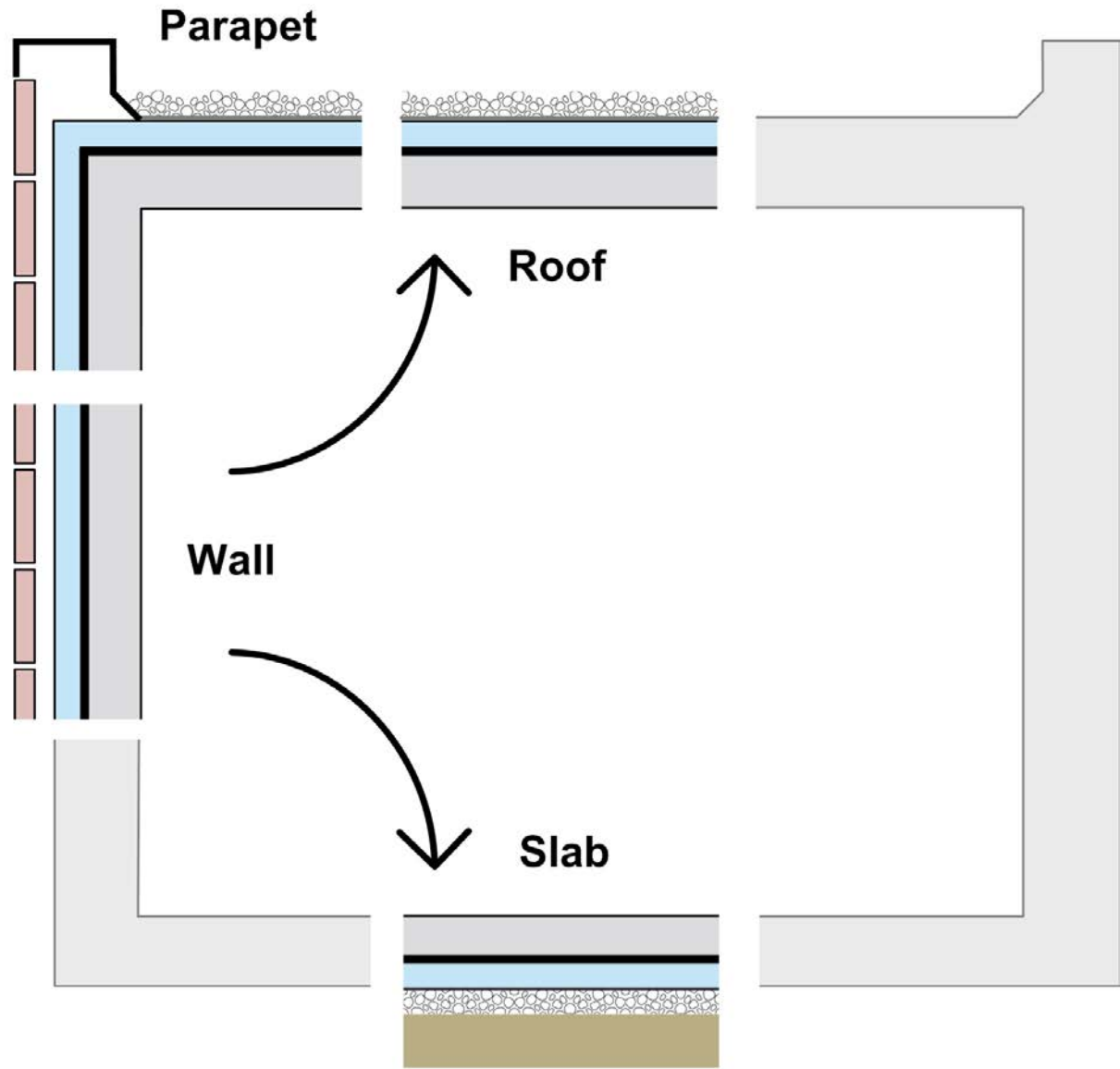


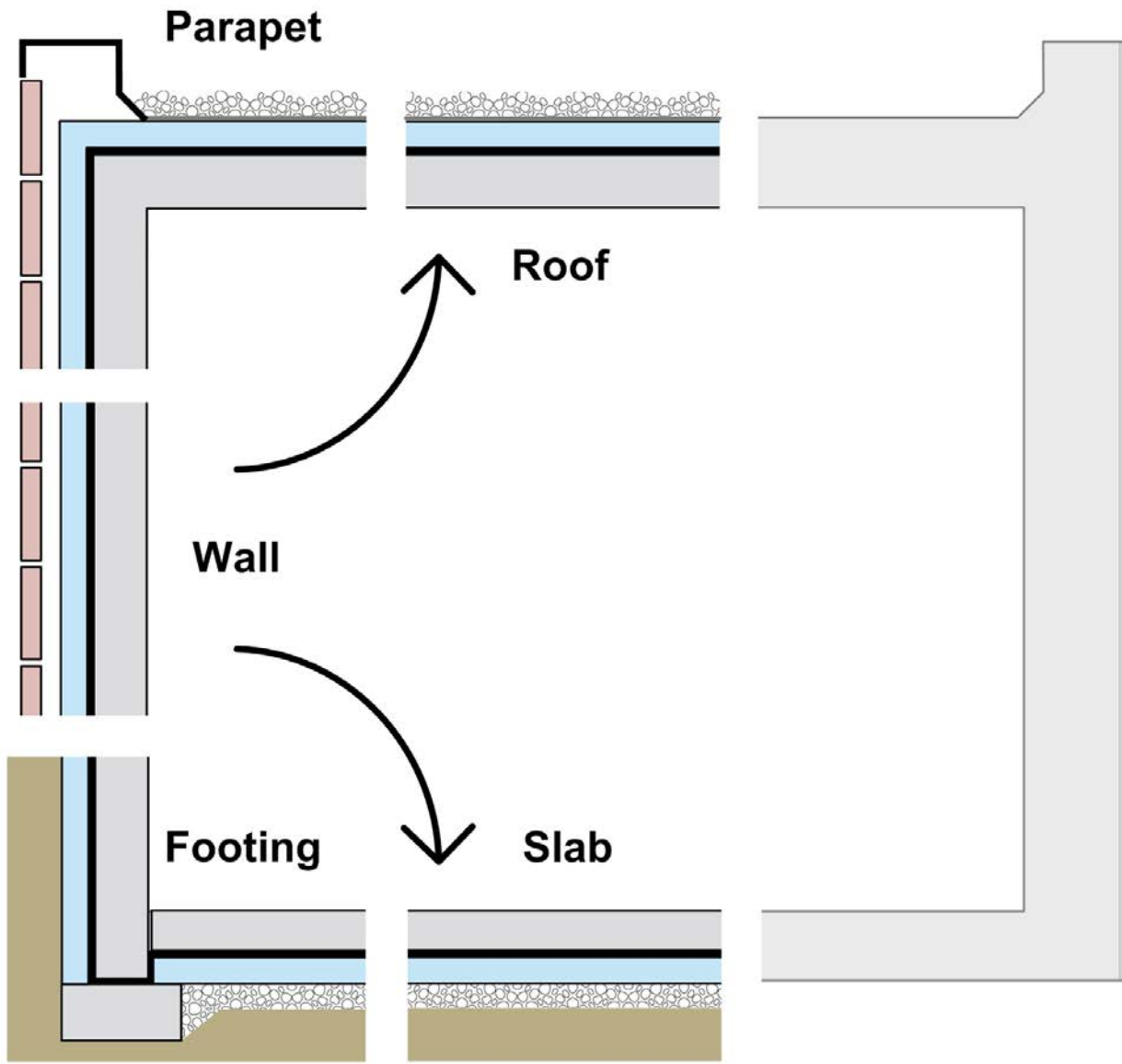


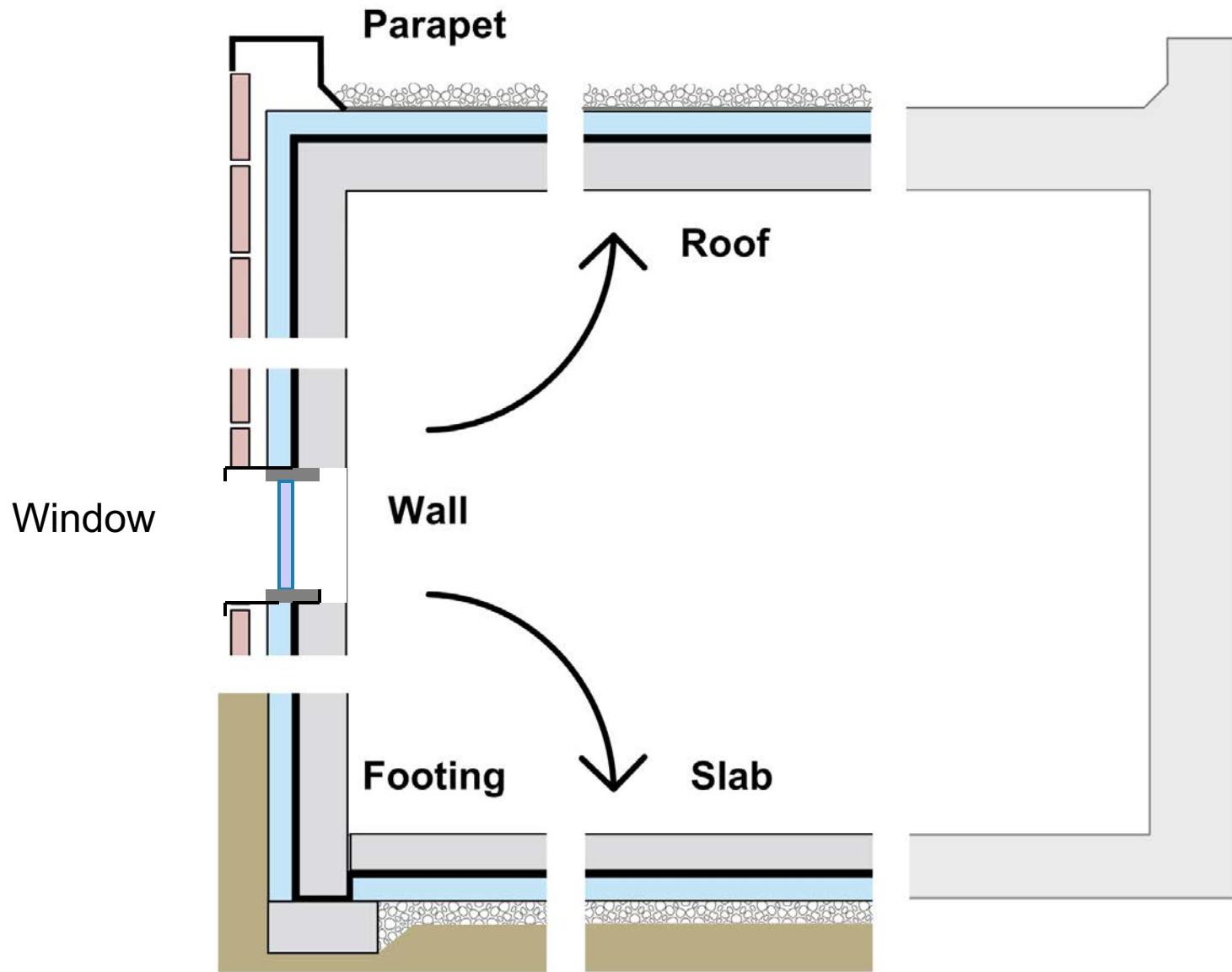


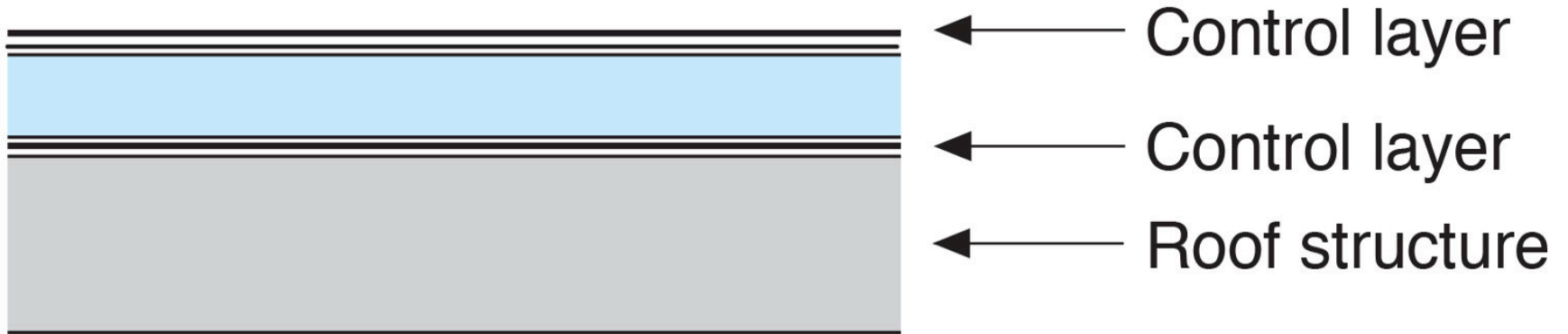


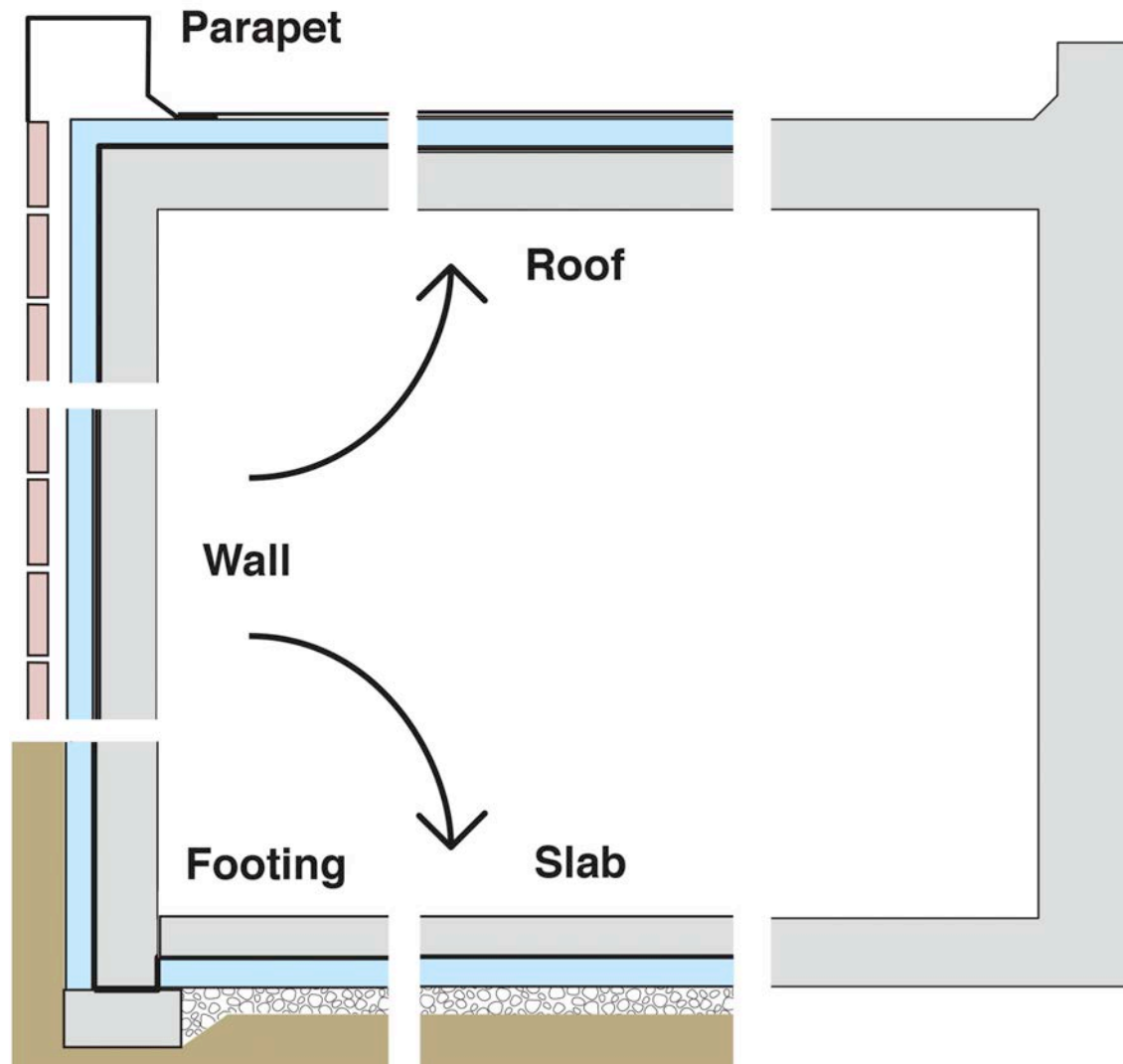


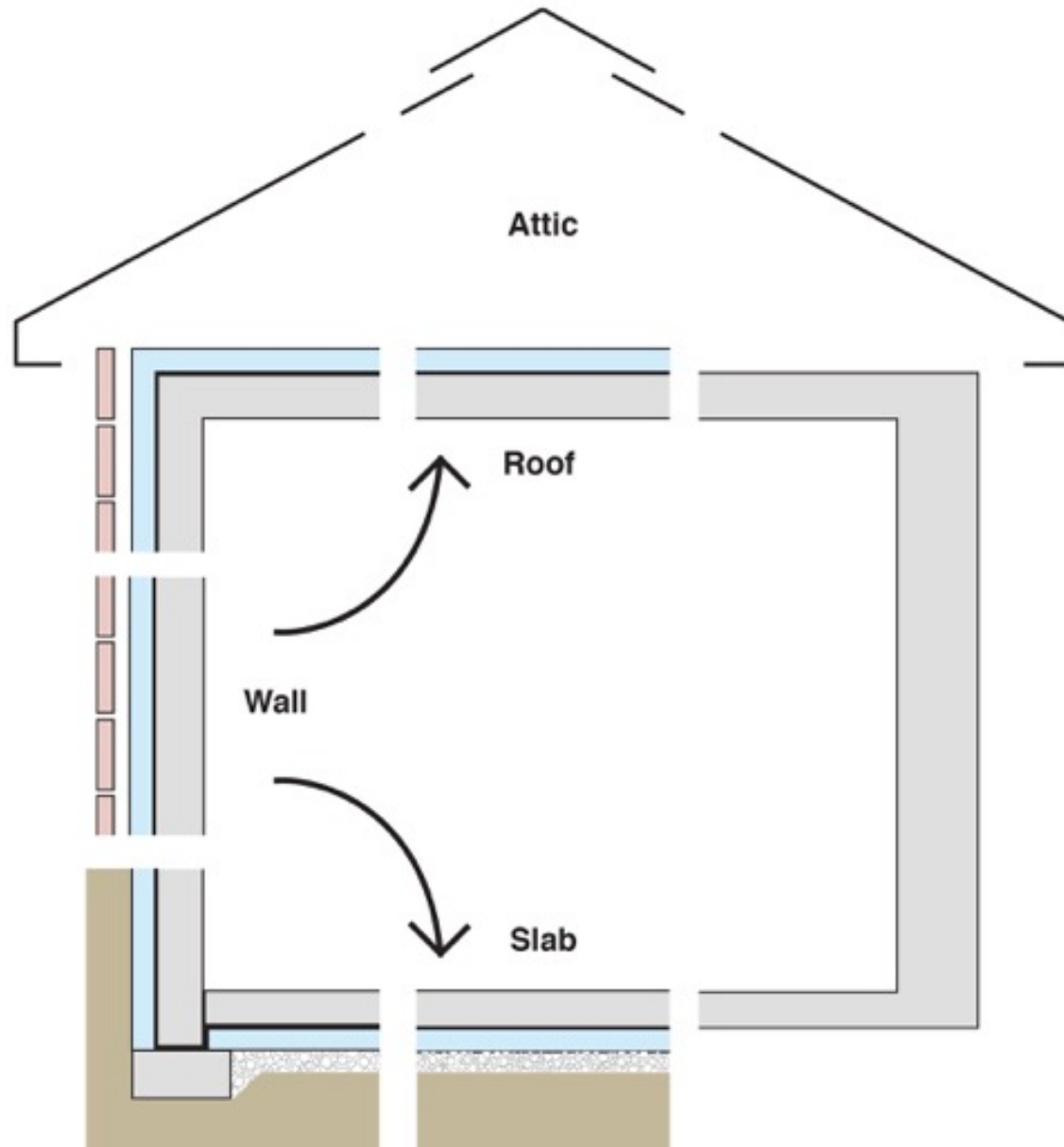


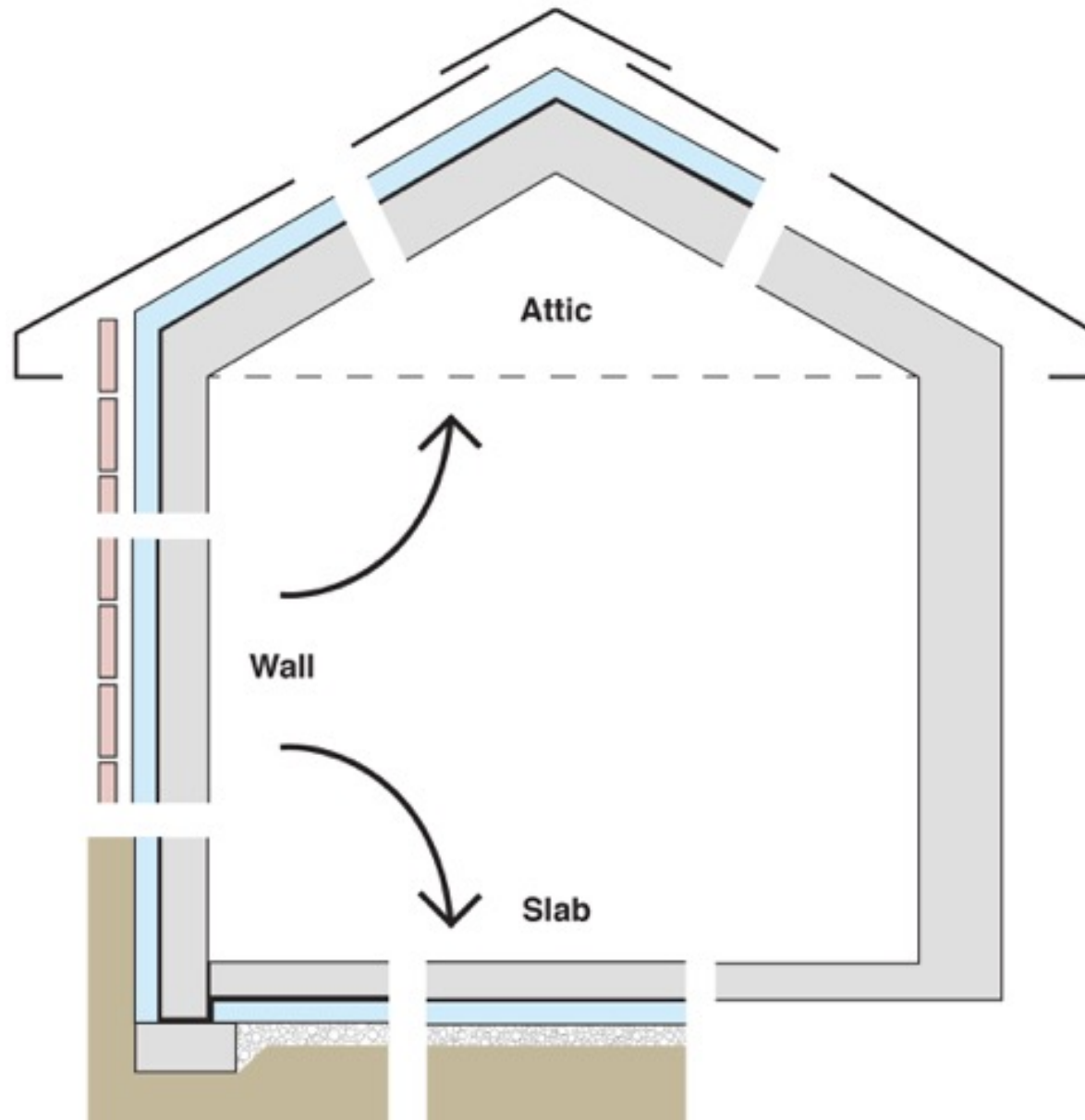


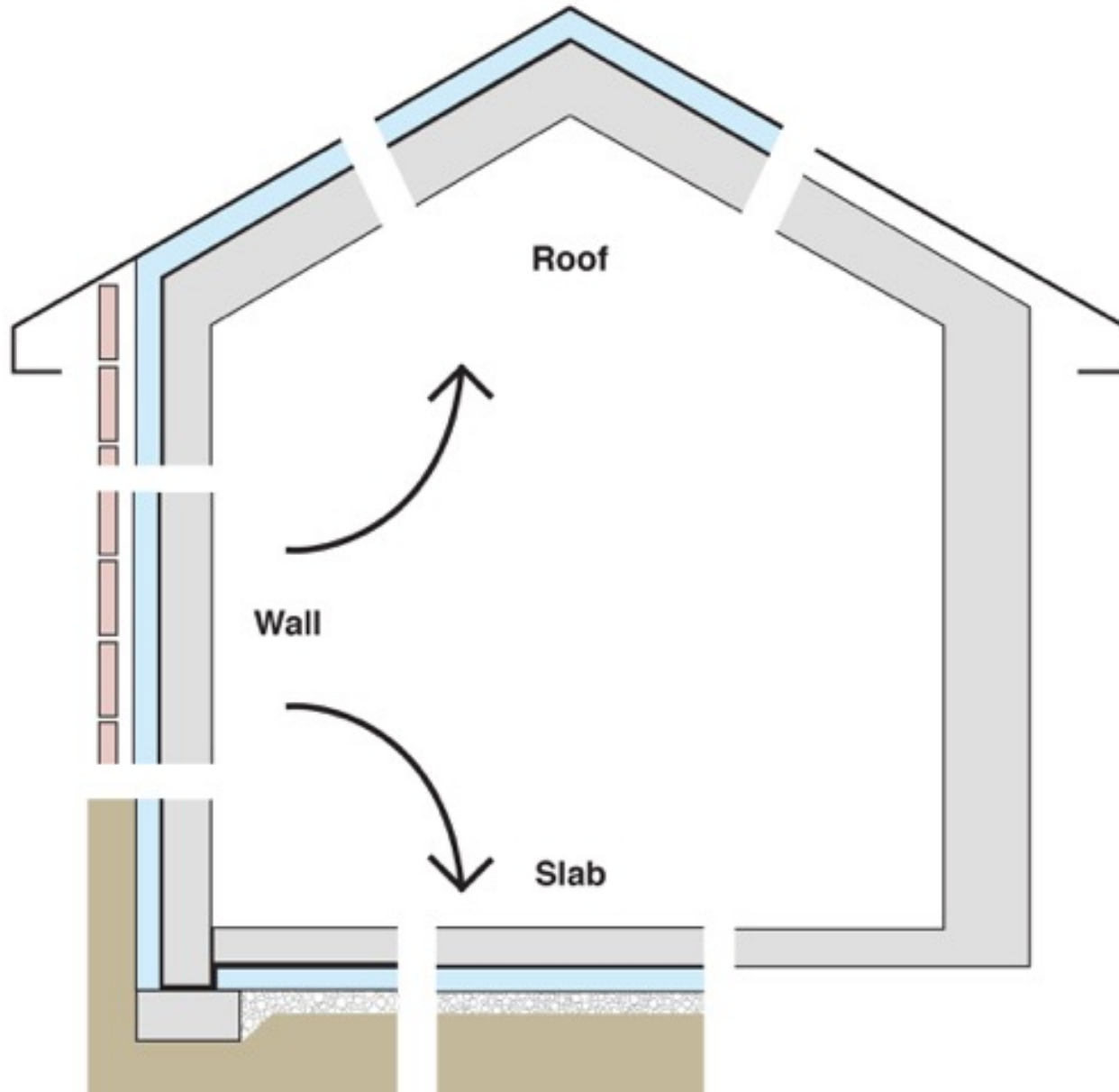


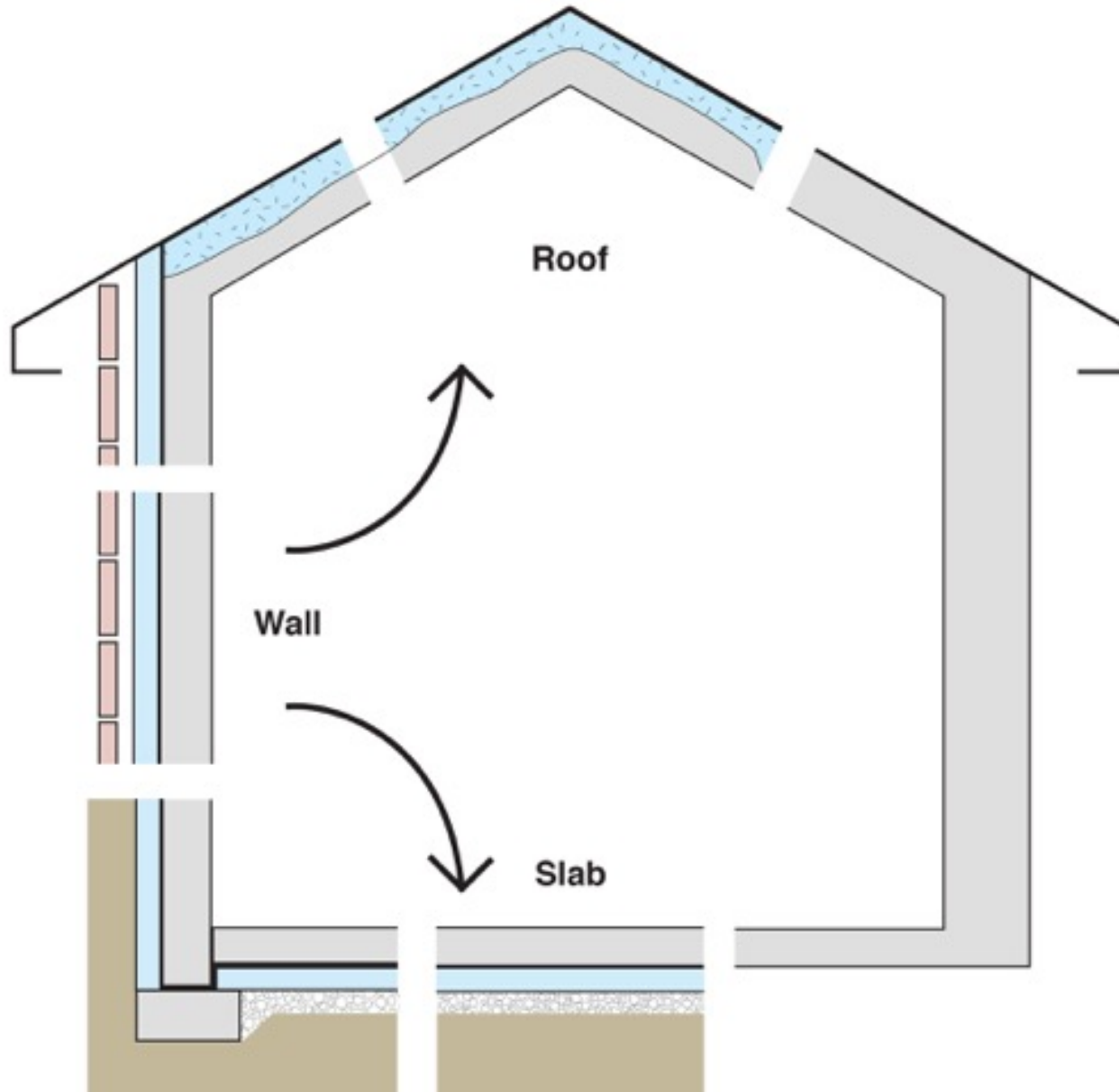




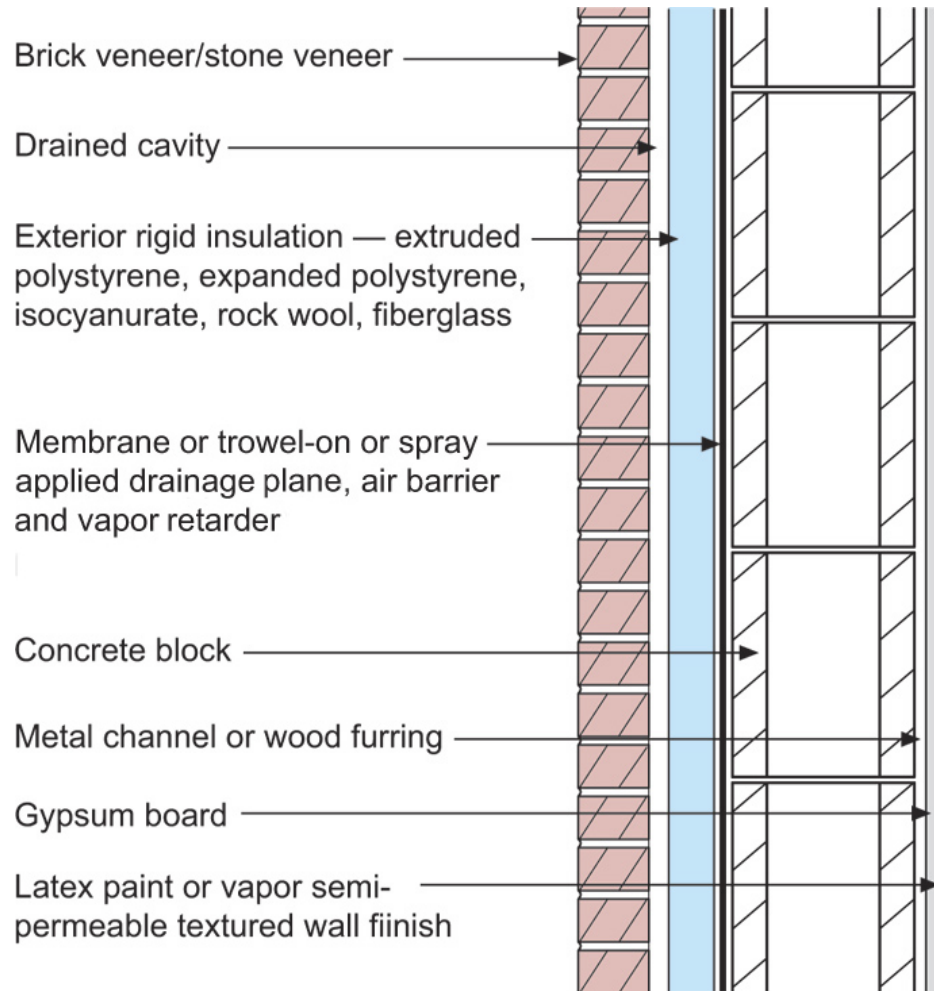




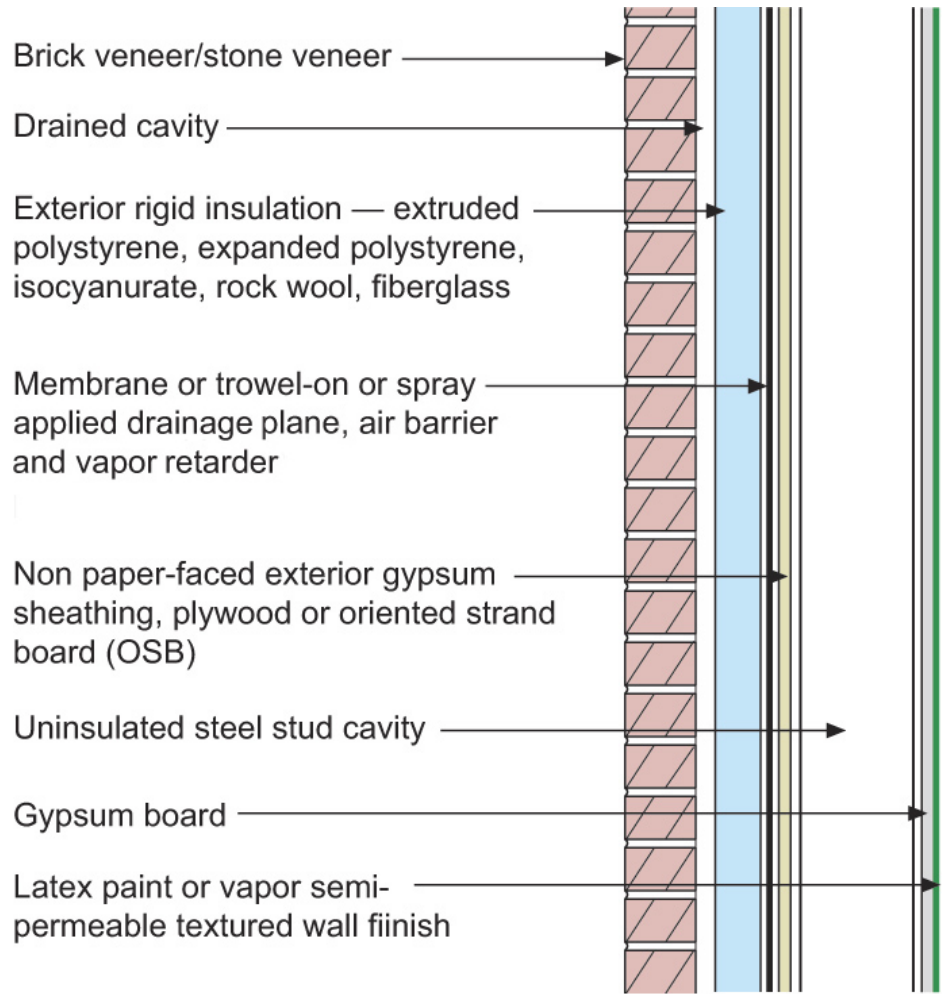


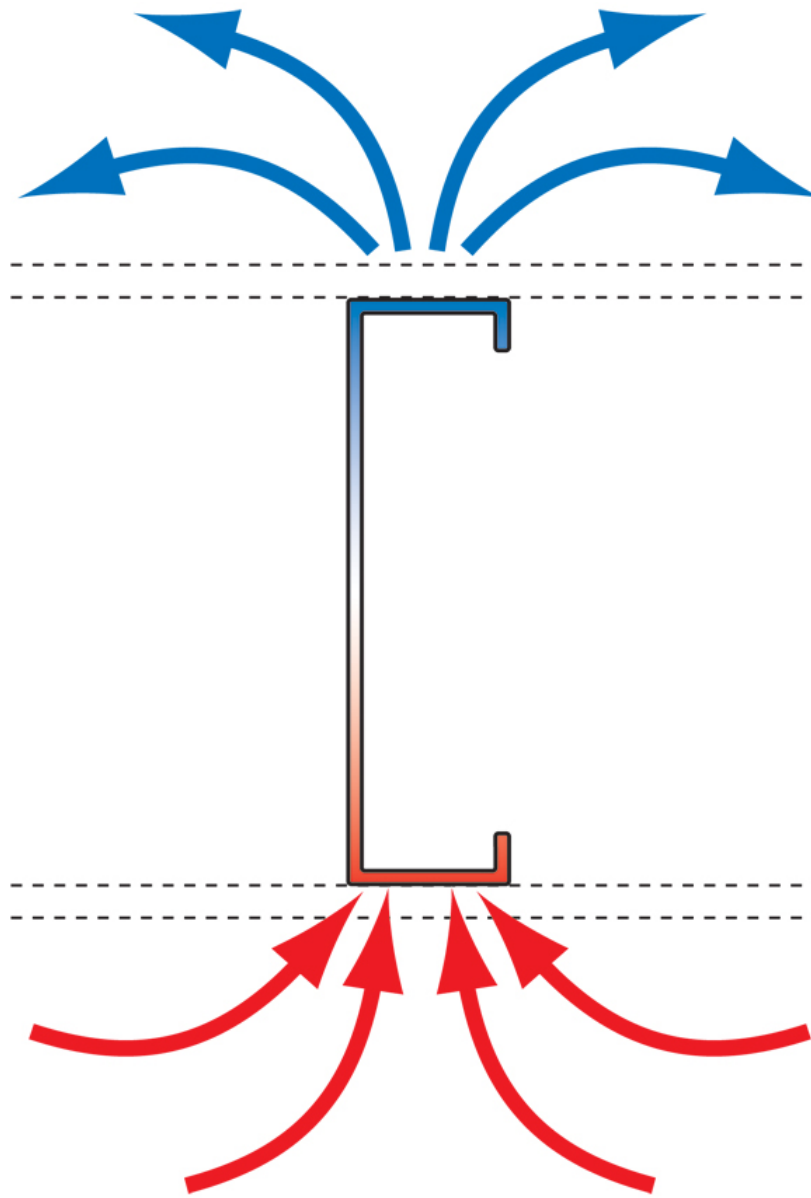


Configurations of the Perfect Wall

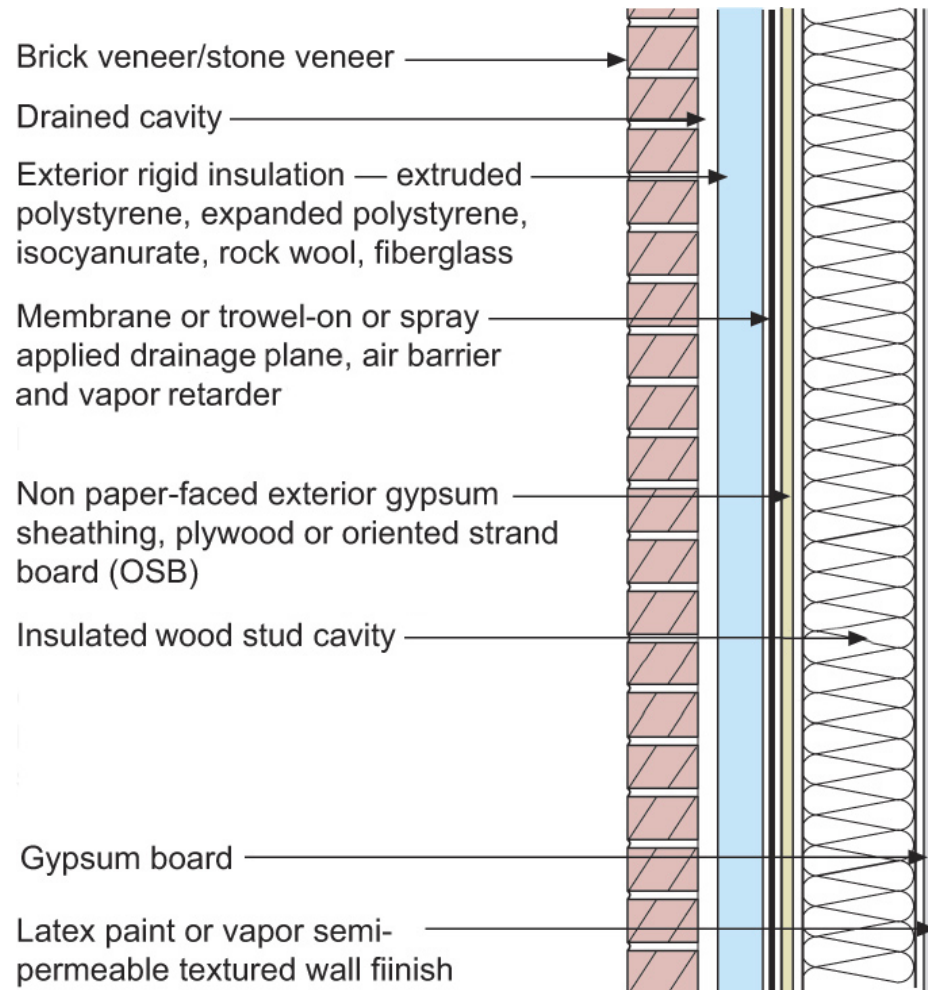


Vapor Profile

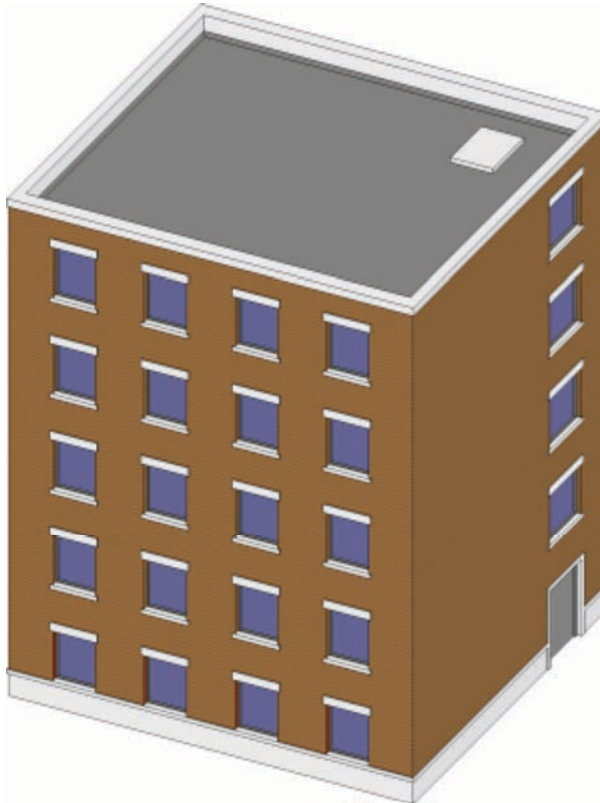




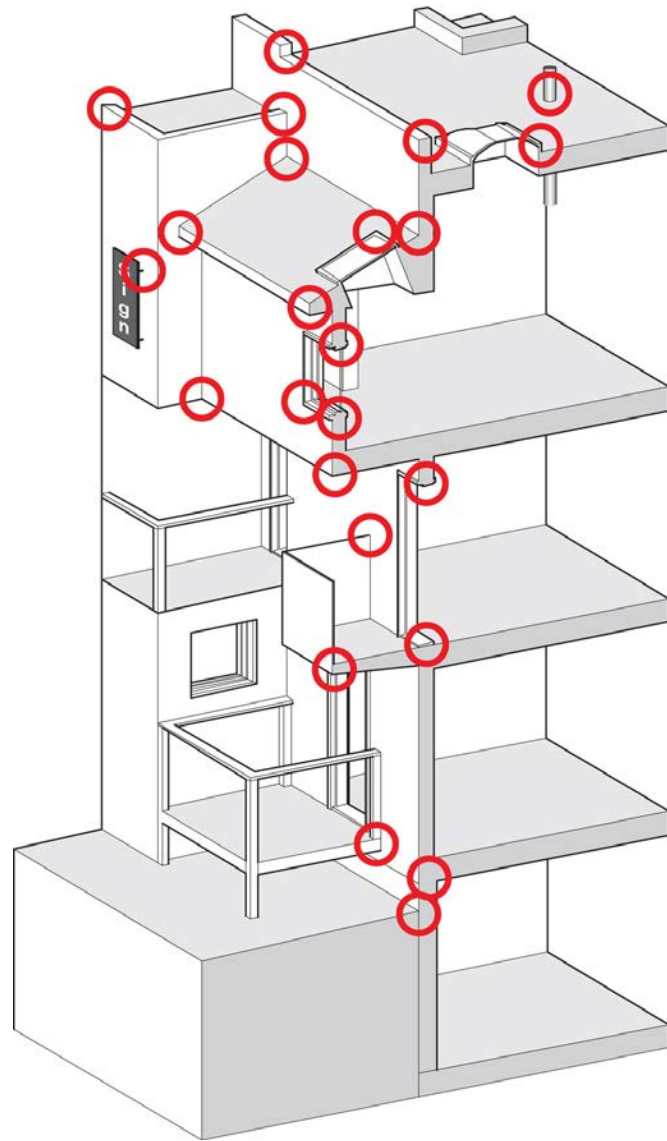




Commercial Enclosure: Simple Layers



- Structure
- Rain/Air/Vapor
- Insulation
- Finish





















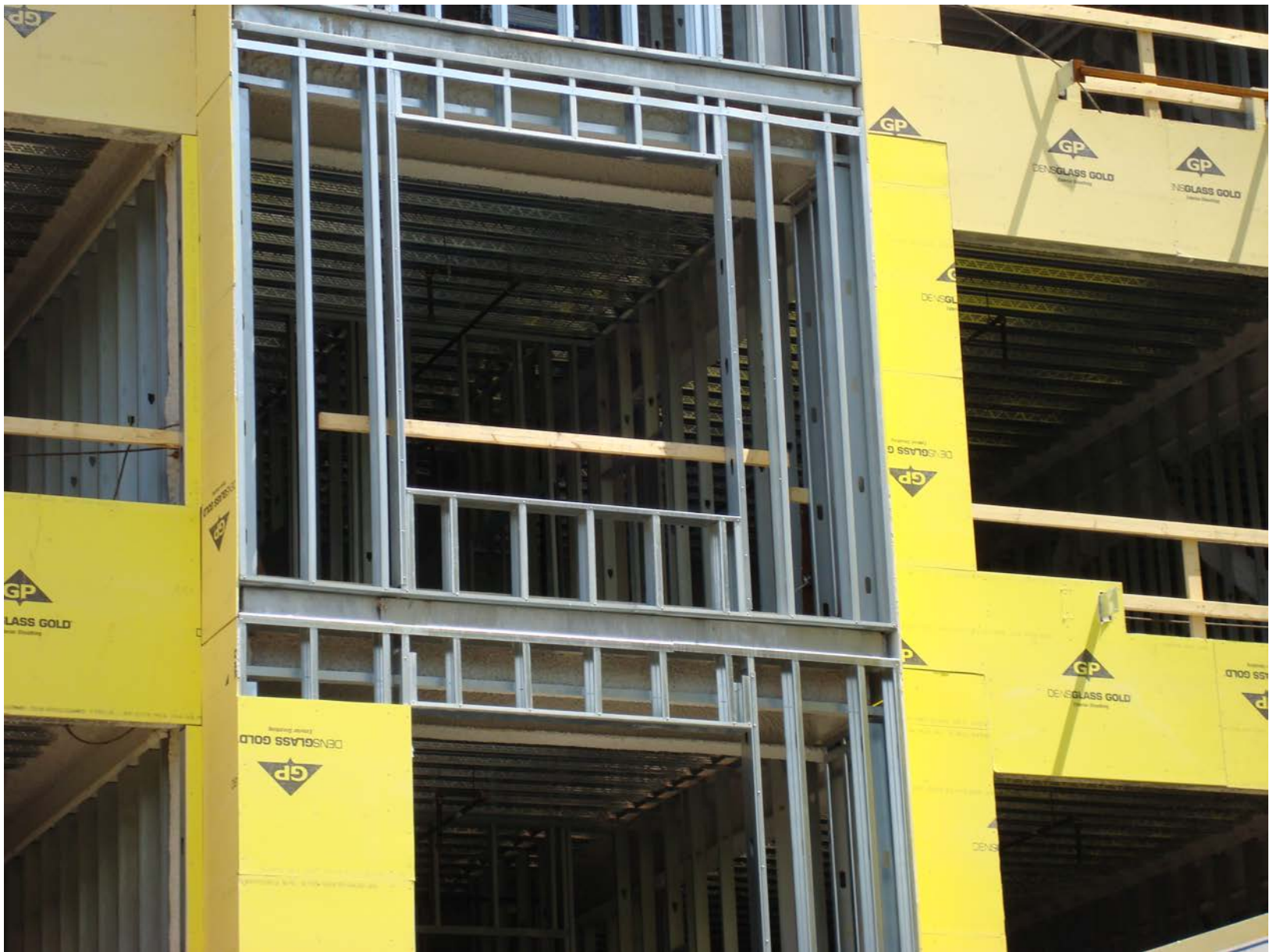






























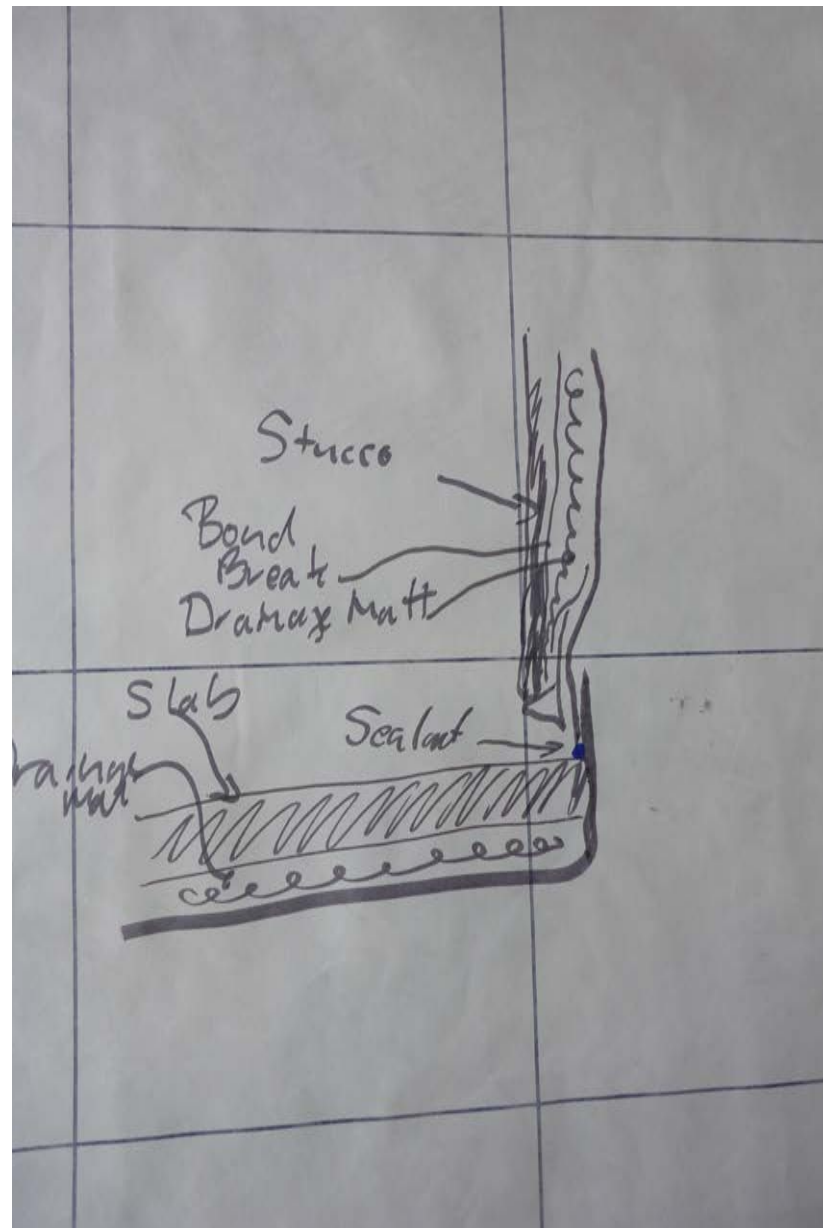






























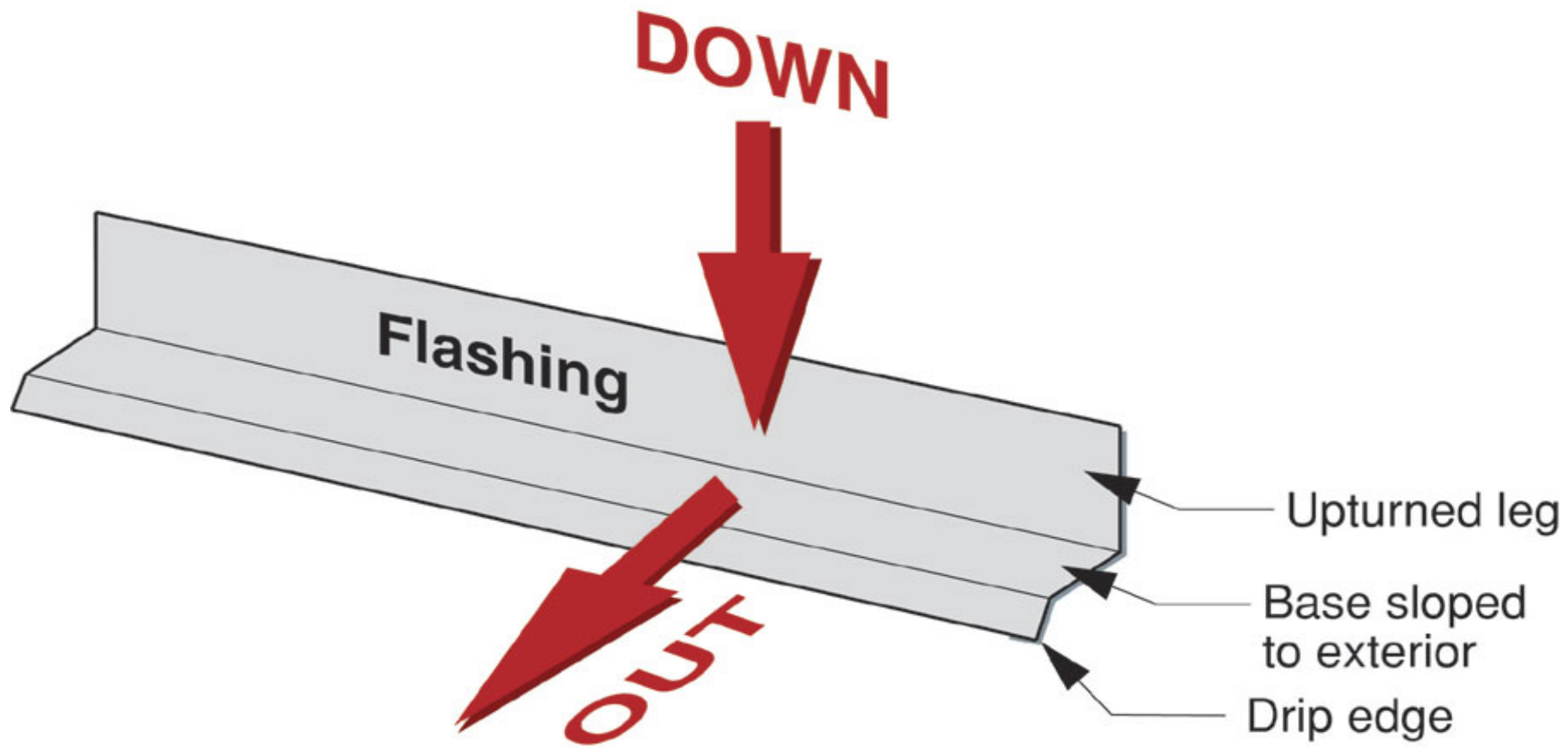


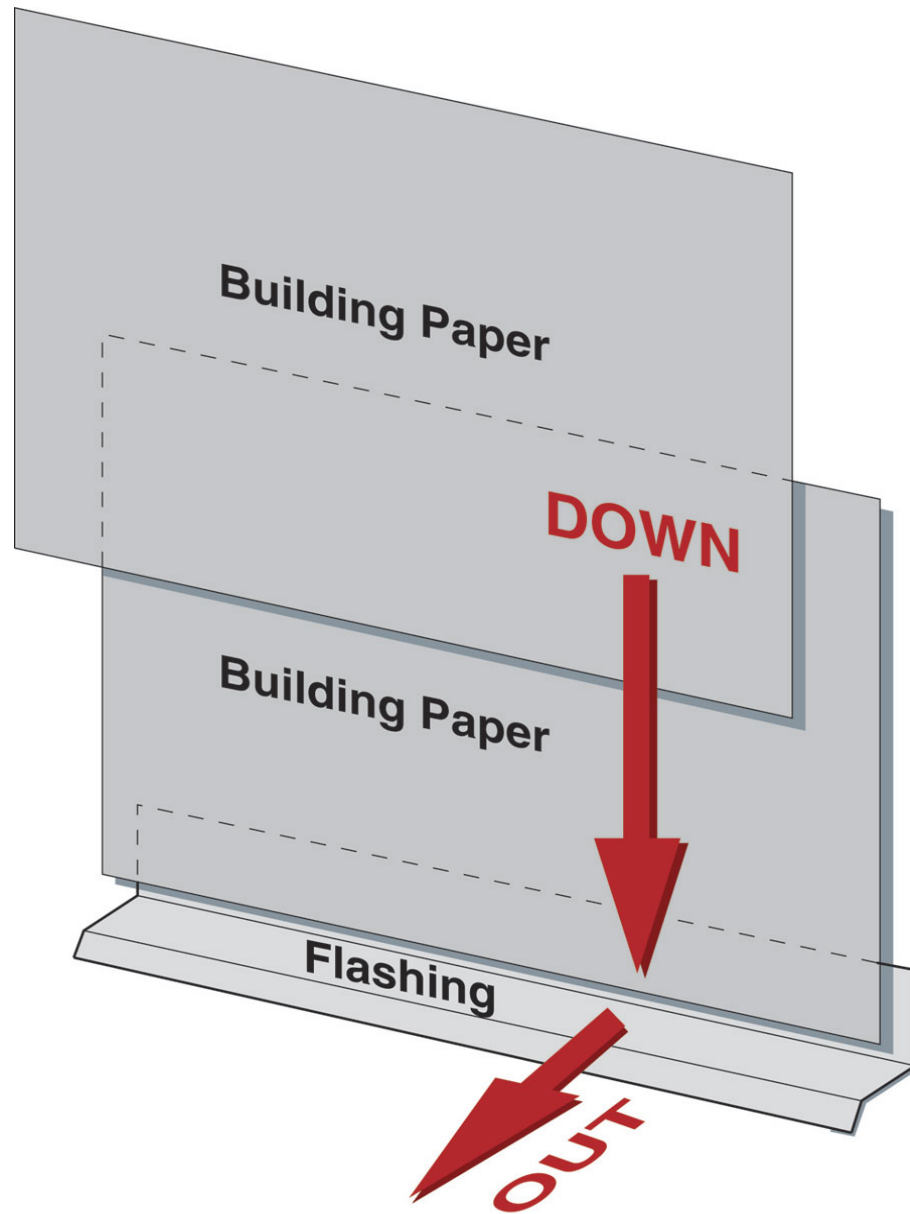








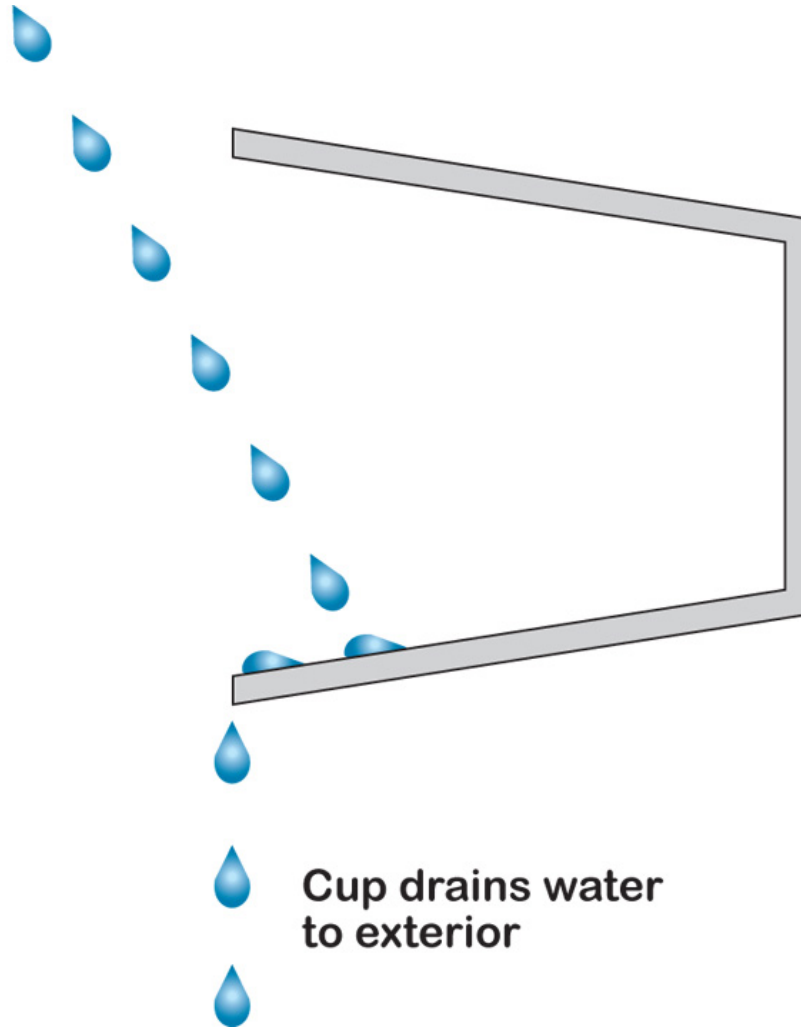








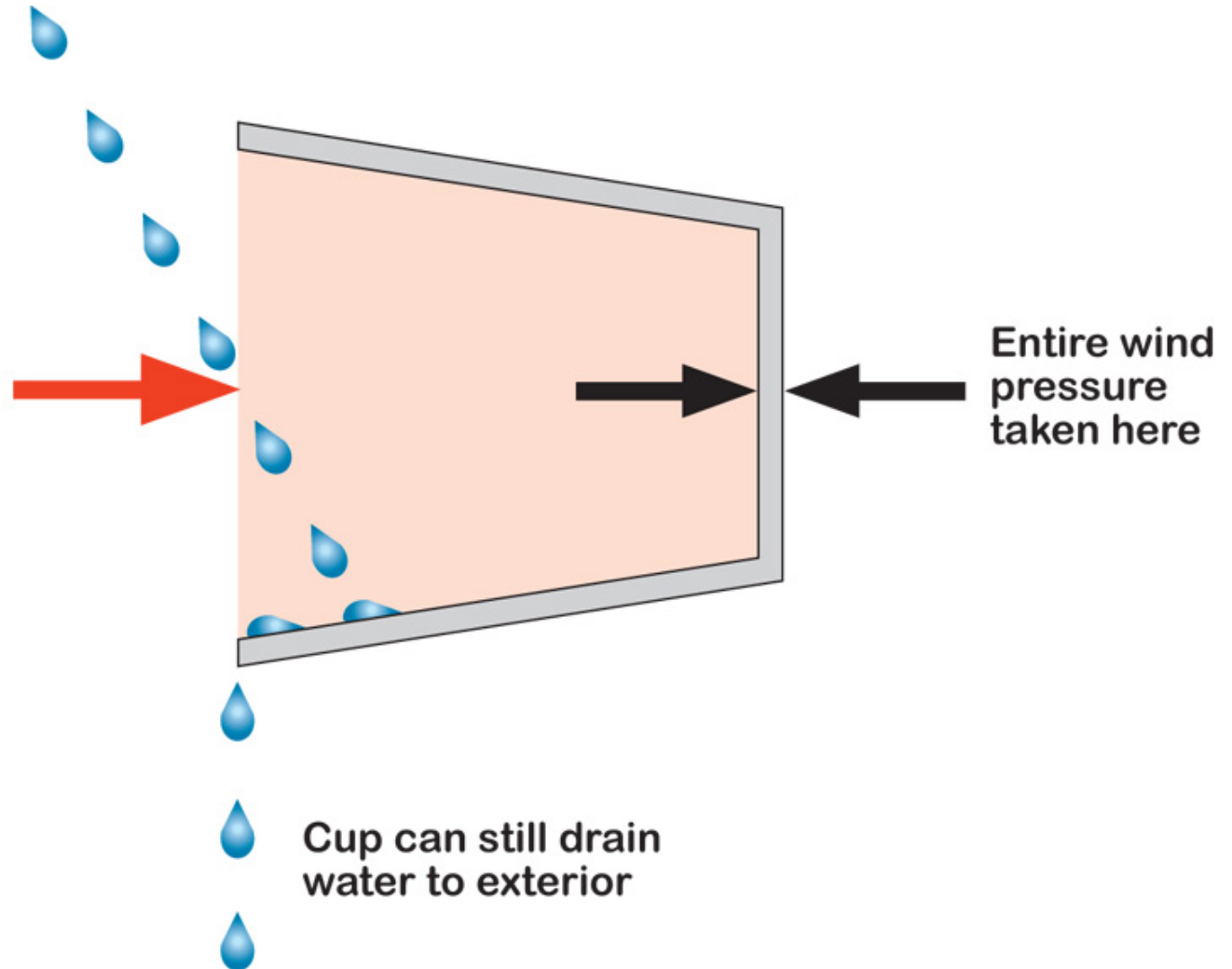
Rain enters cup
due to momentum
("kinetic energy")

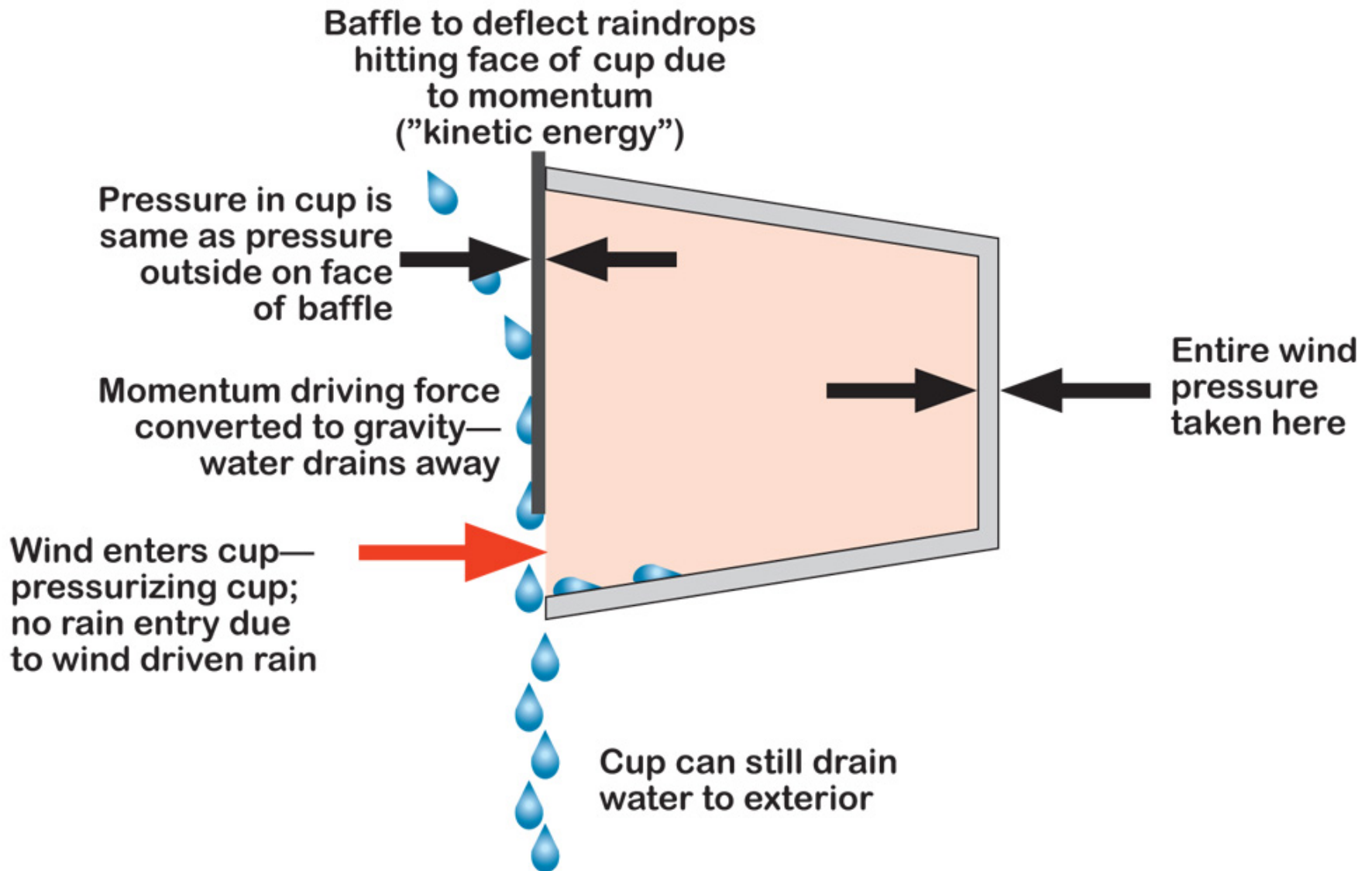


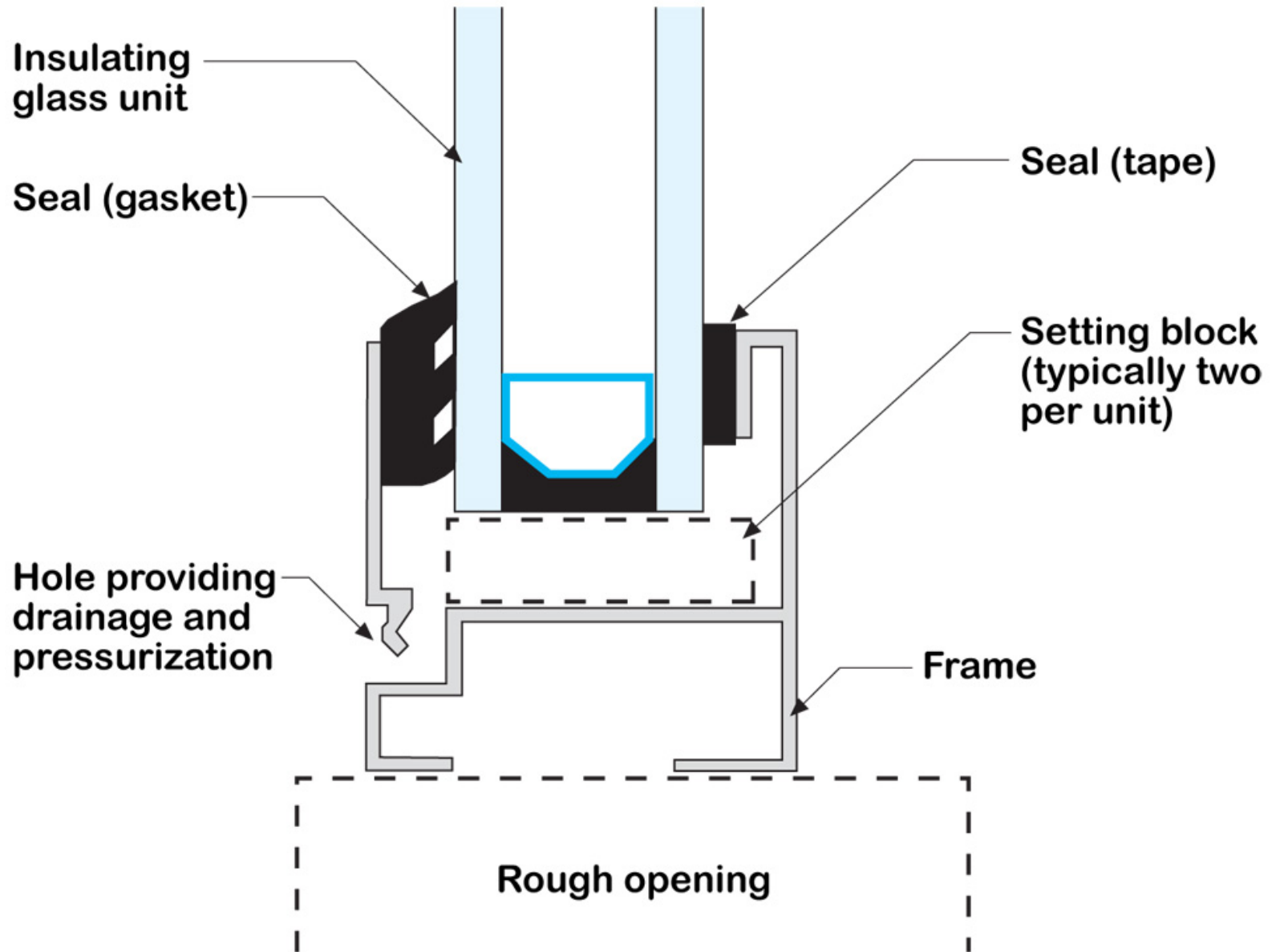
Cup drains water
to exterior

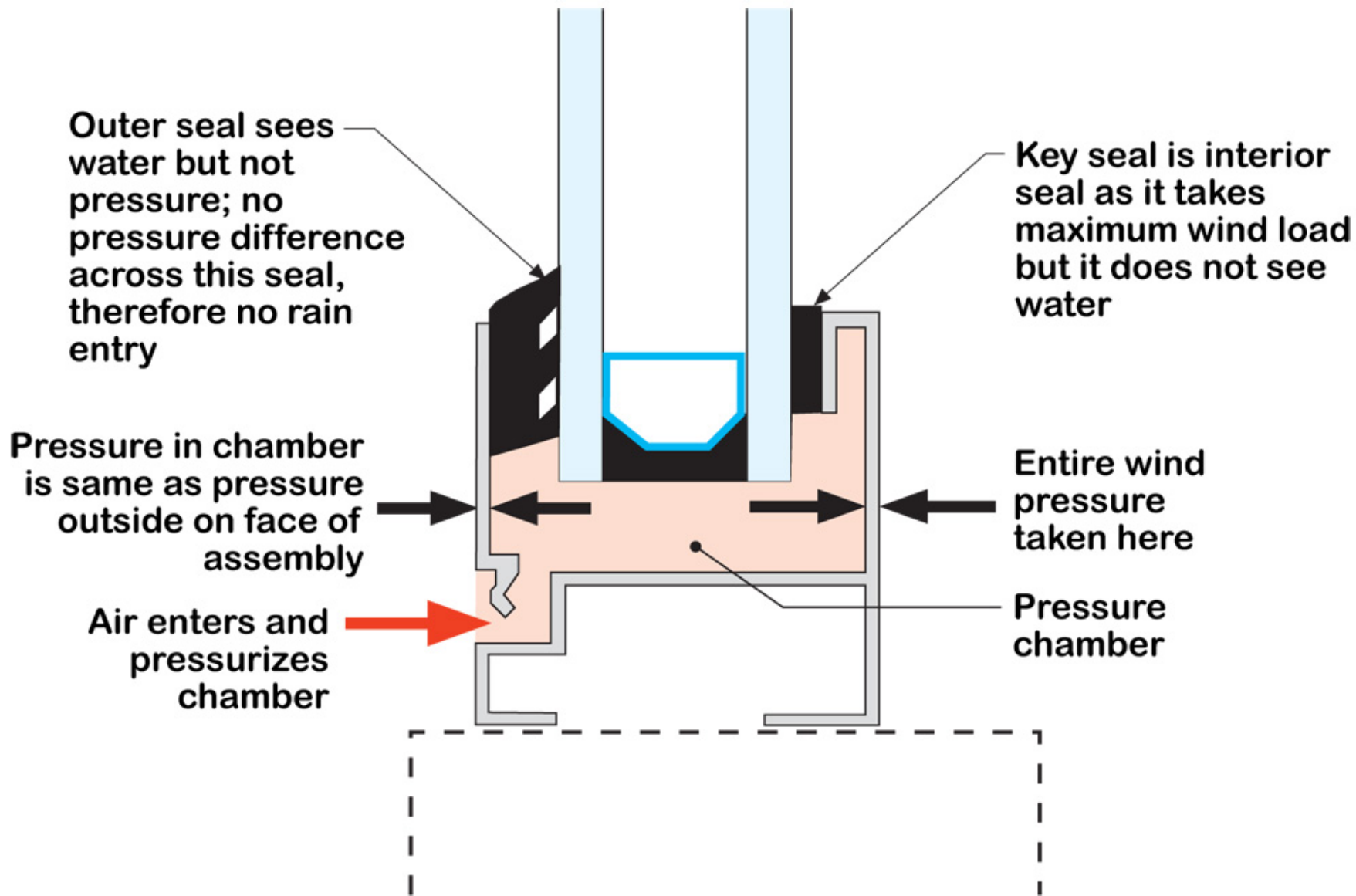
Rain enters cup due to momentum ("kinetic energy")

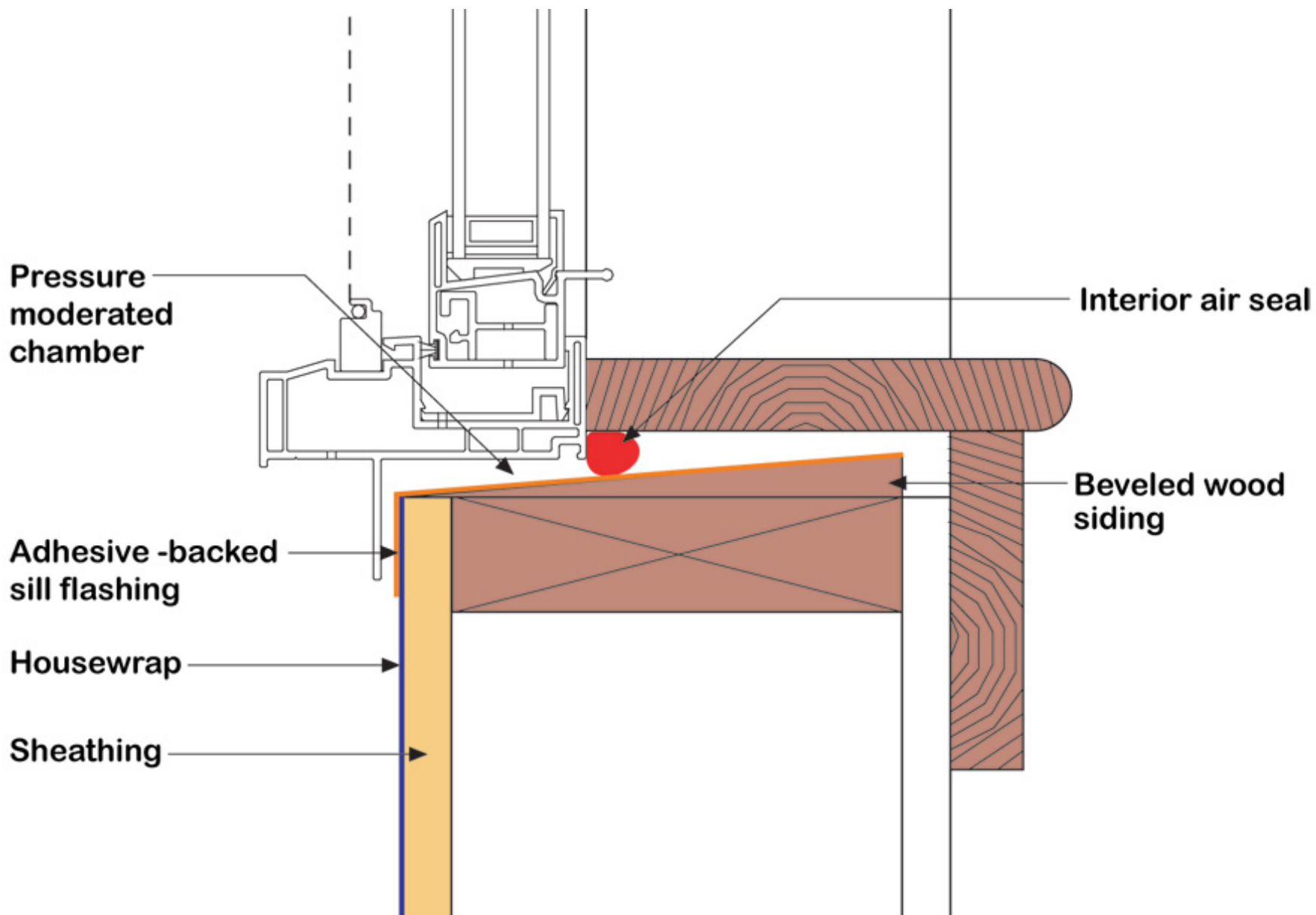
Wind enters cup—pressurizing cup; no rain entry due to wind driven rain











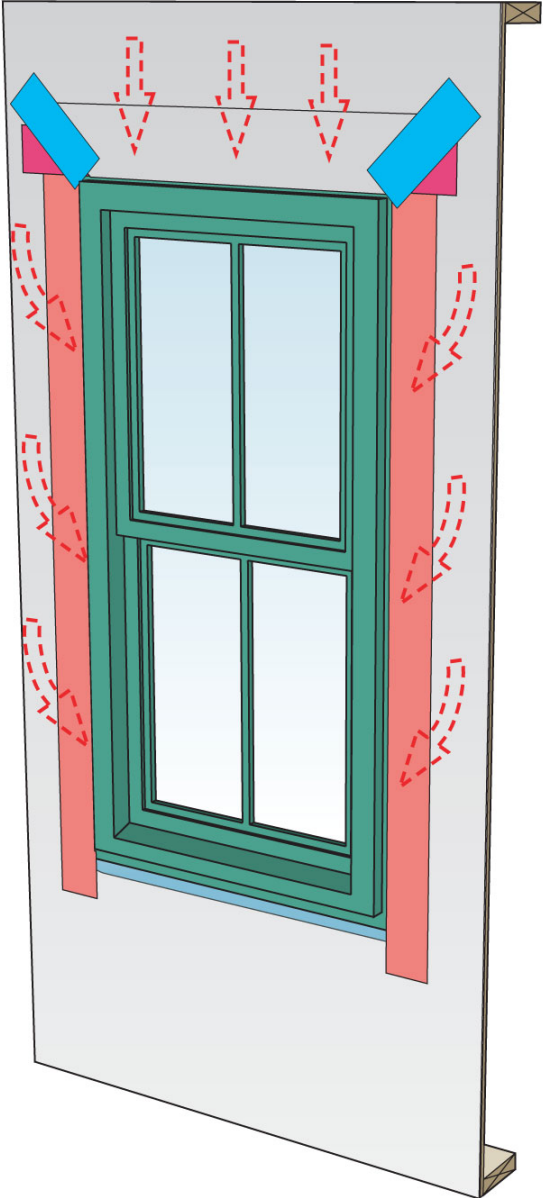


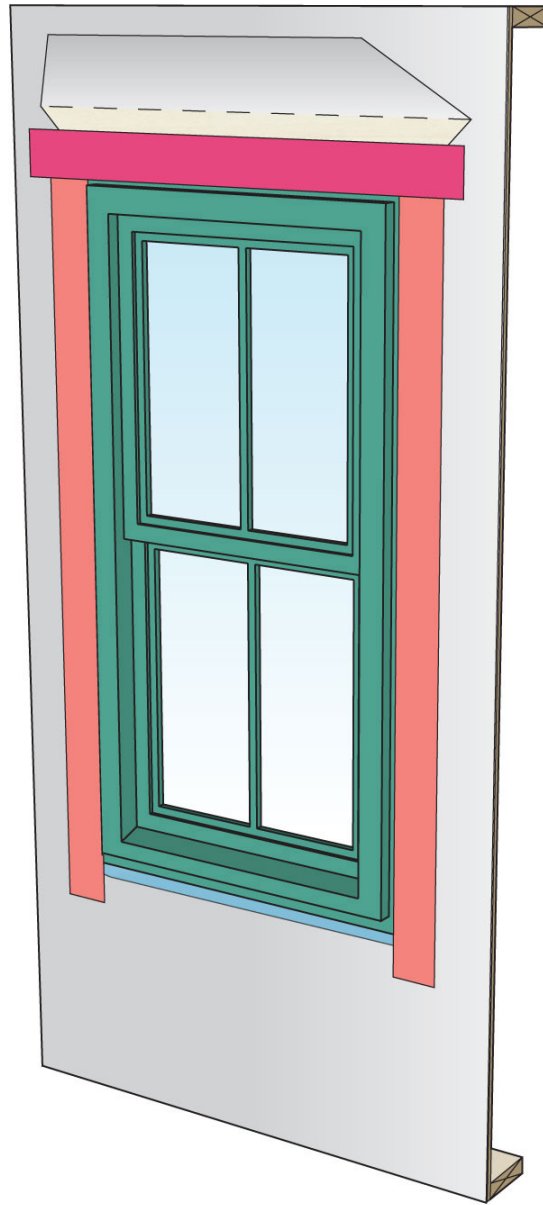




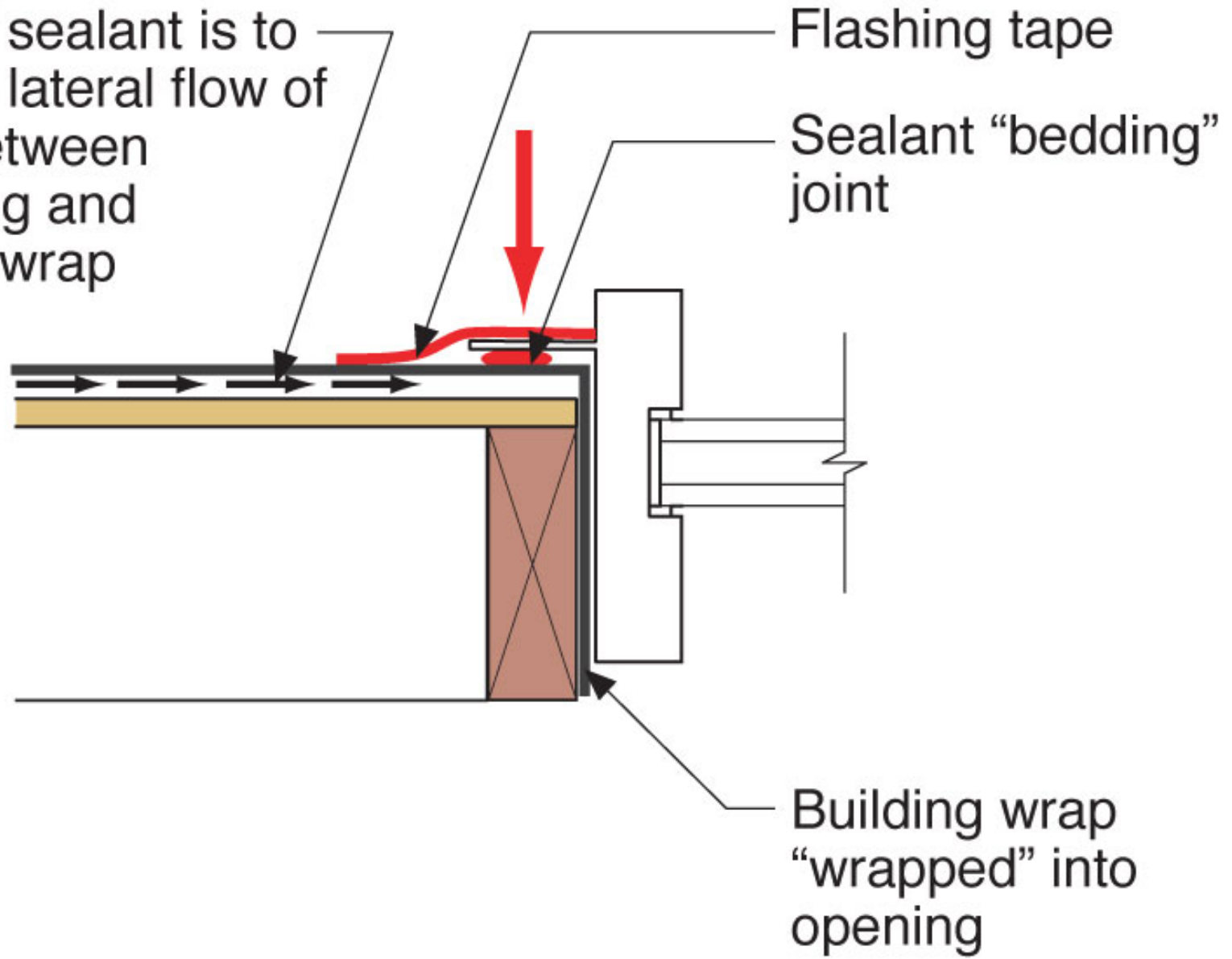


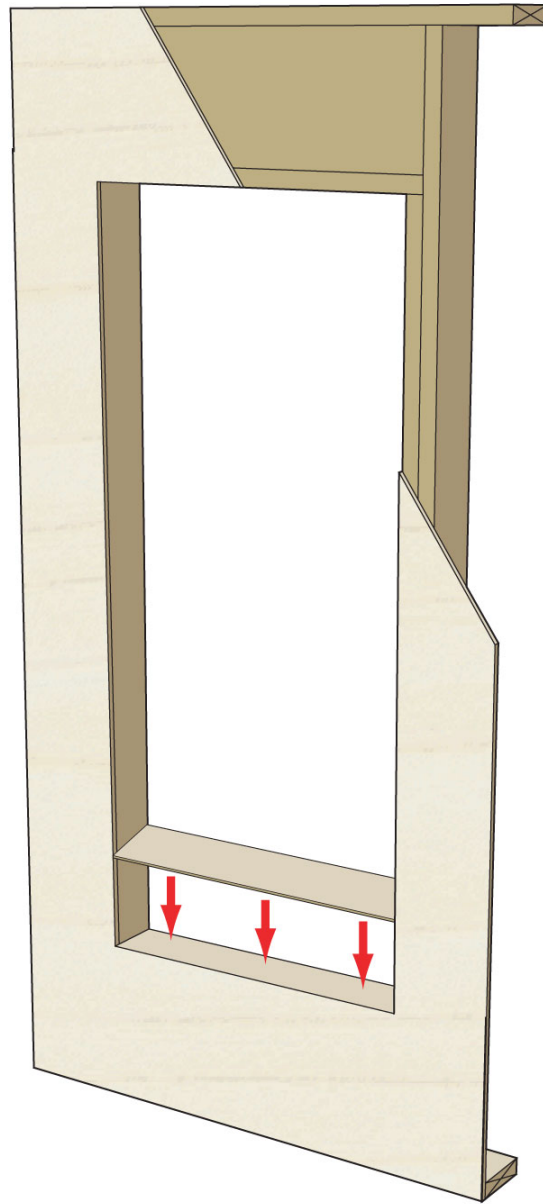


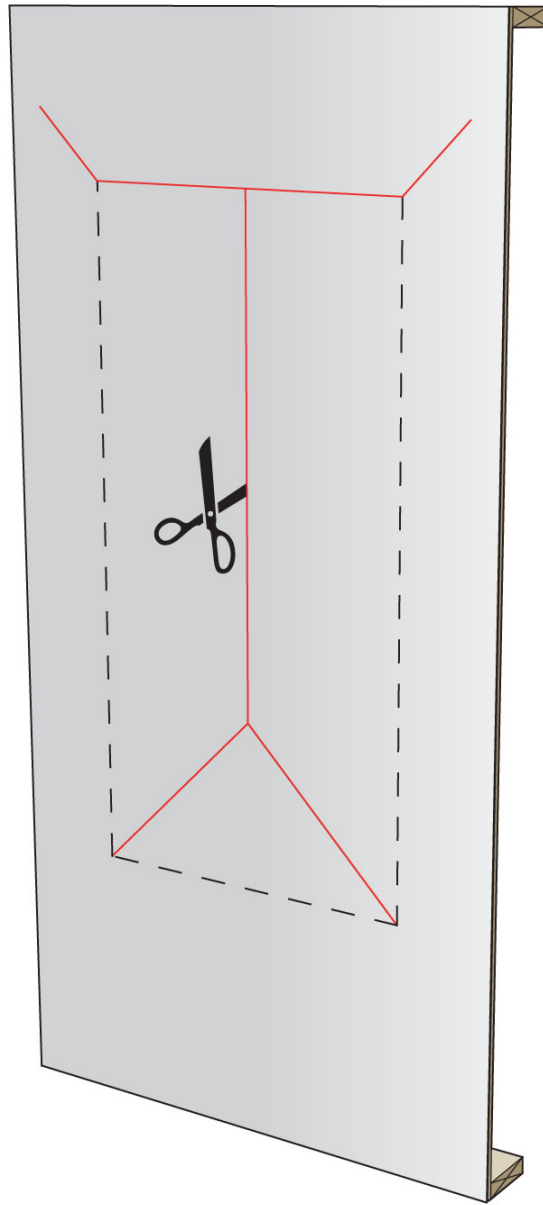


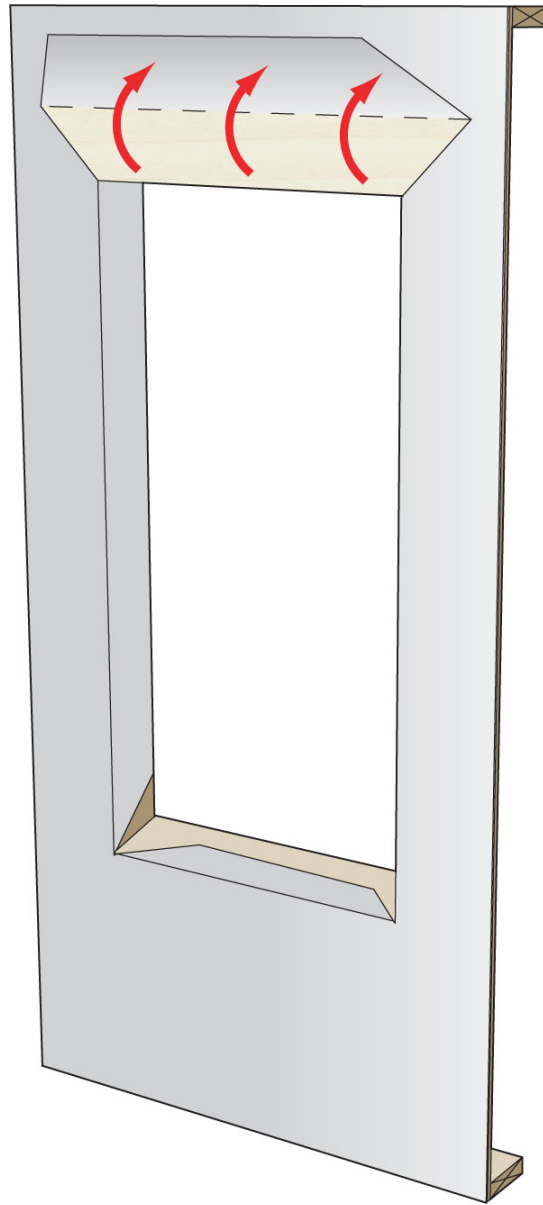


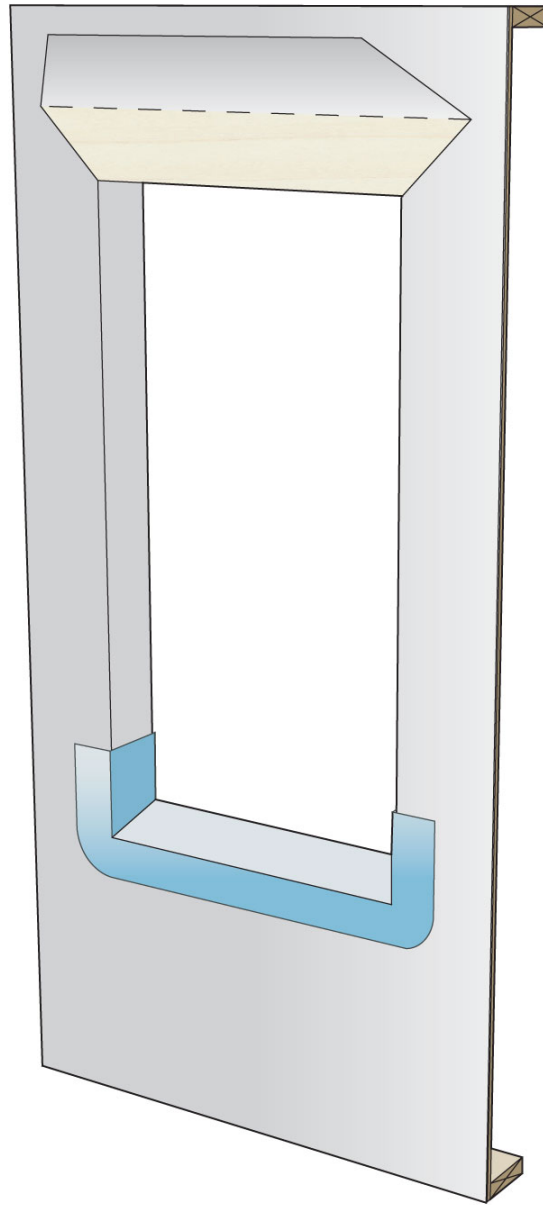
Intent of sealant is to limit this lateral flow of water between sheathing and building wrap

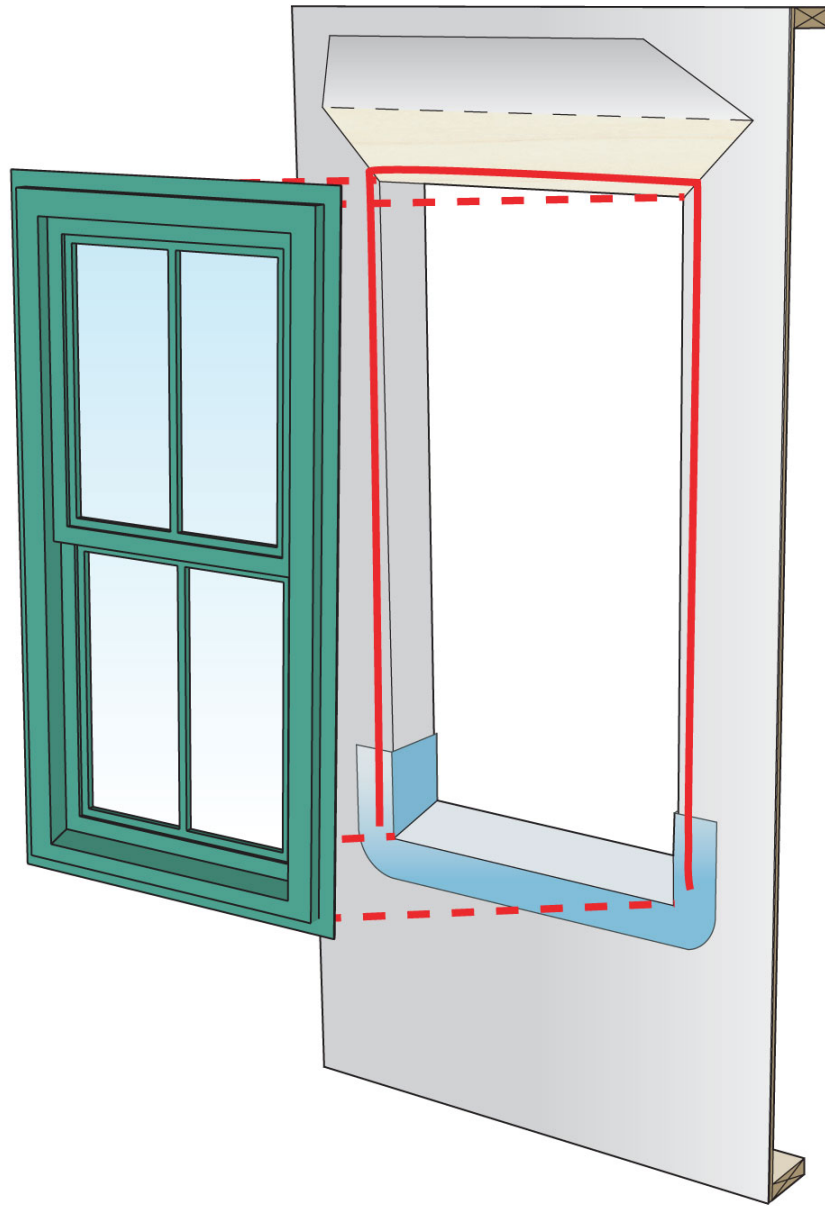


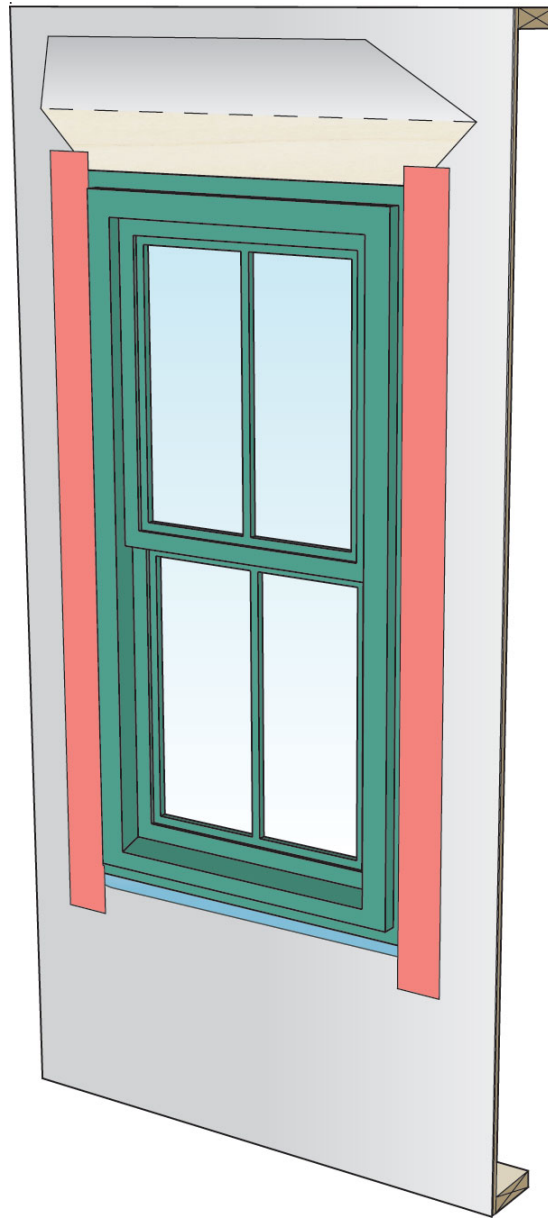


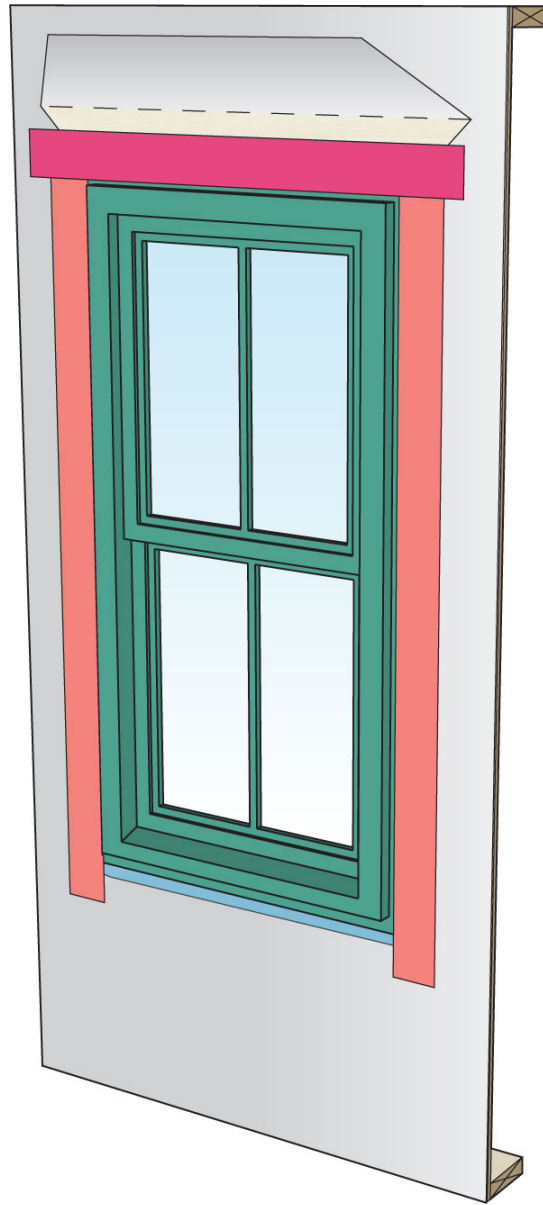


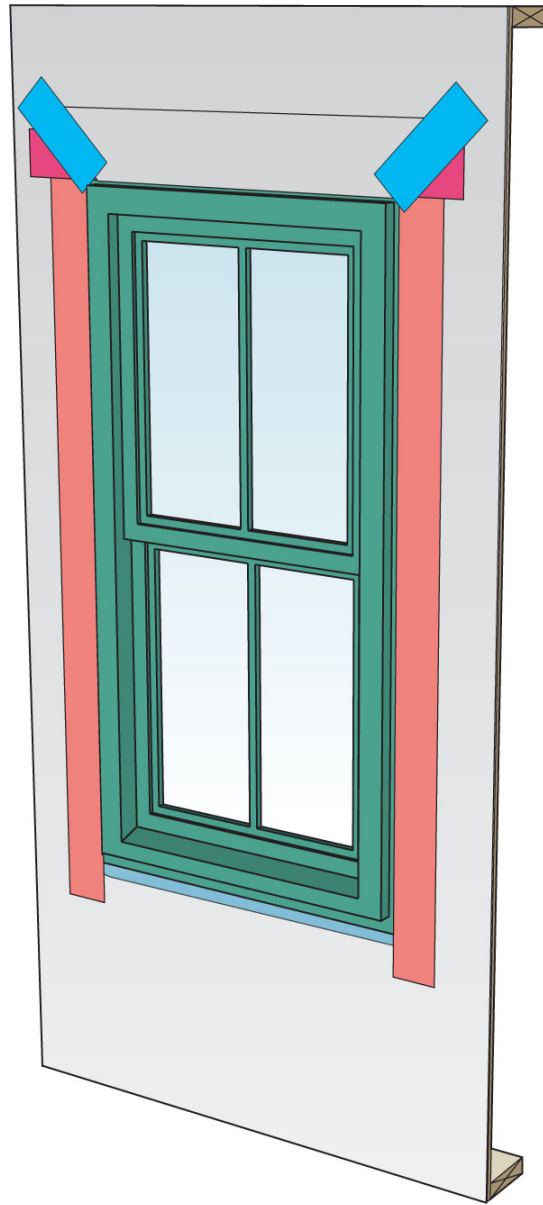


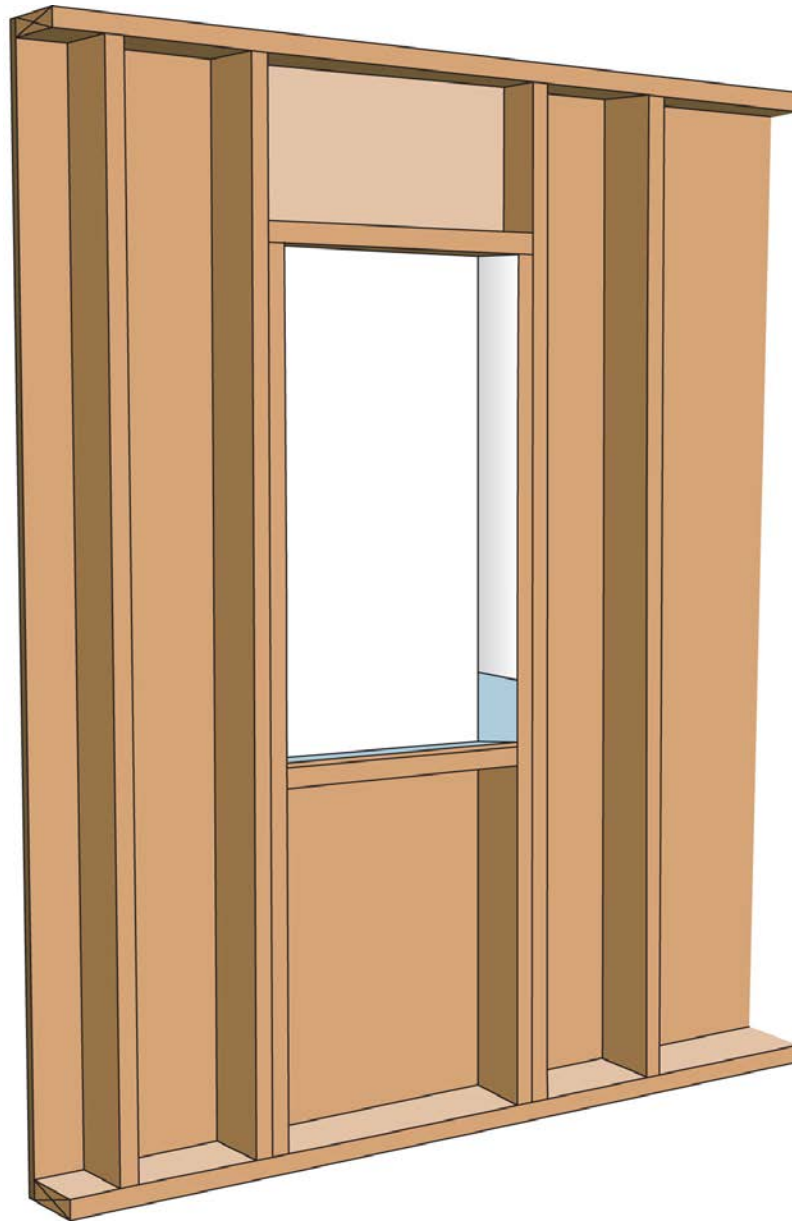








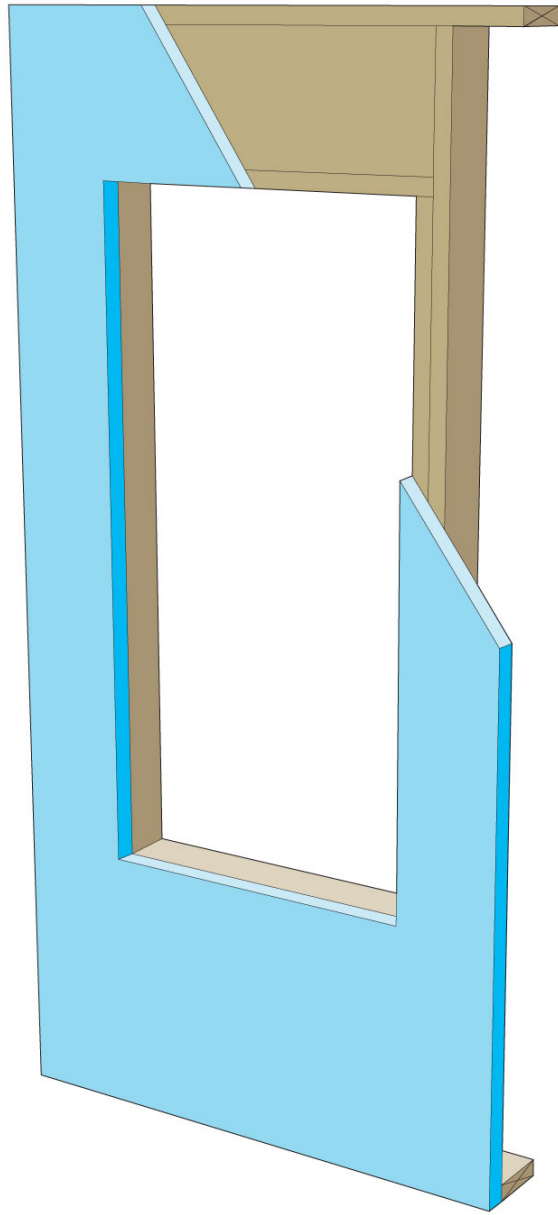


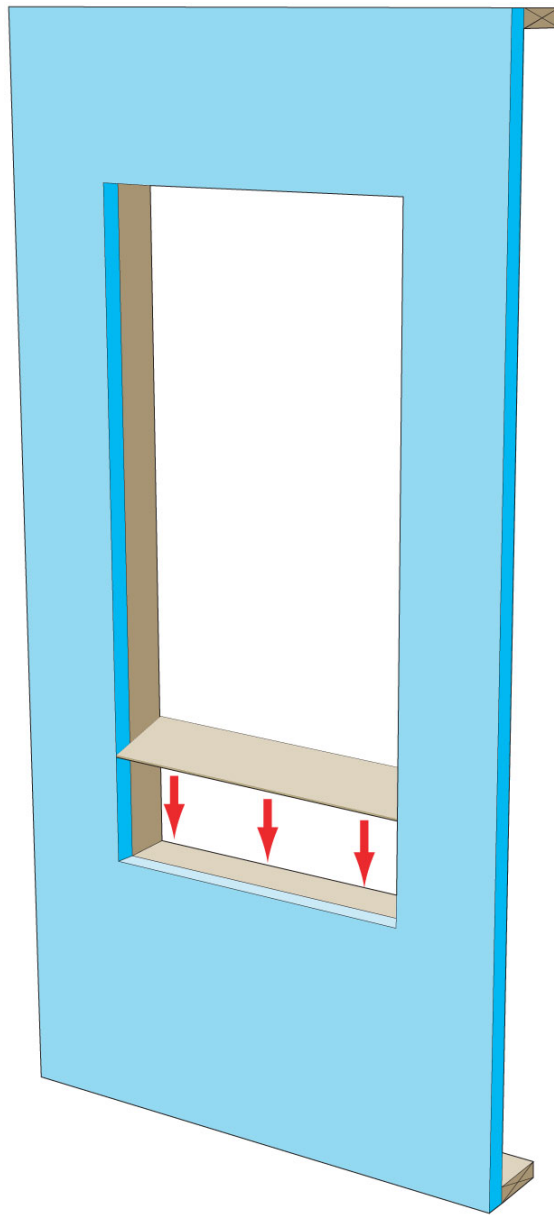


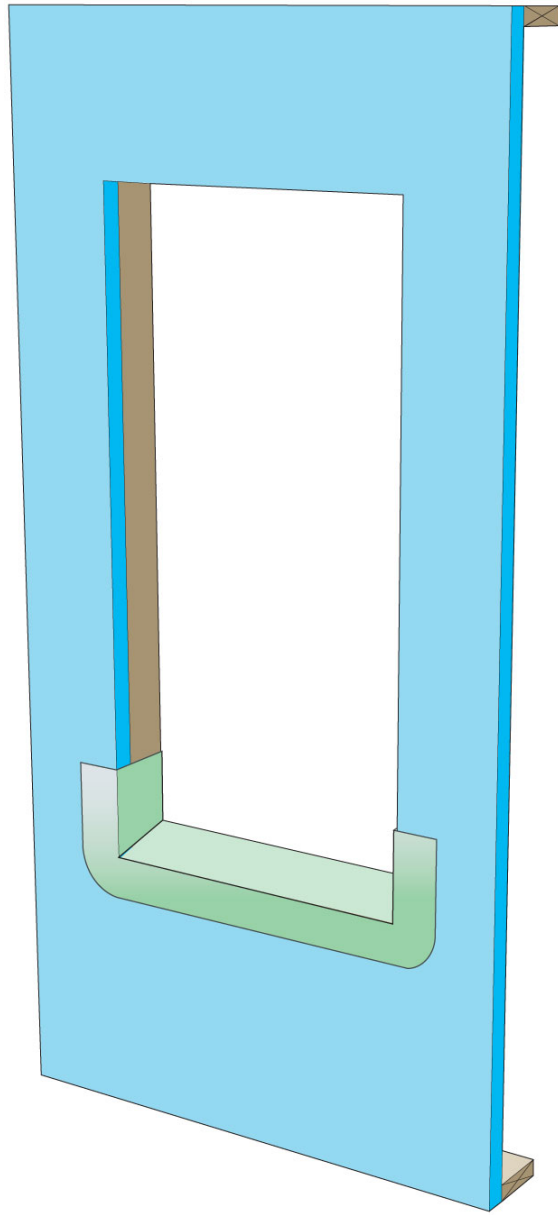


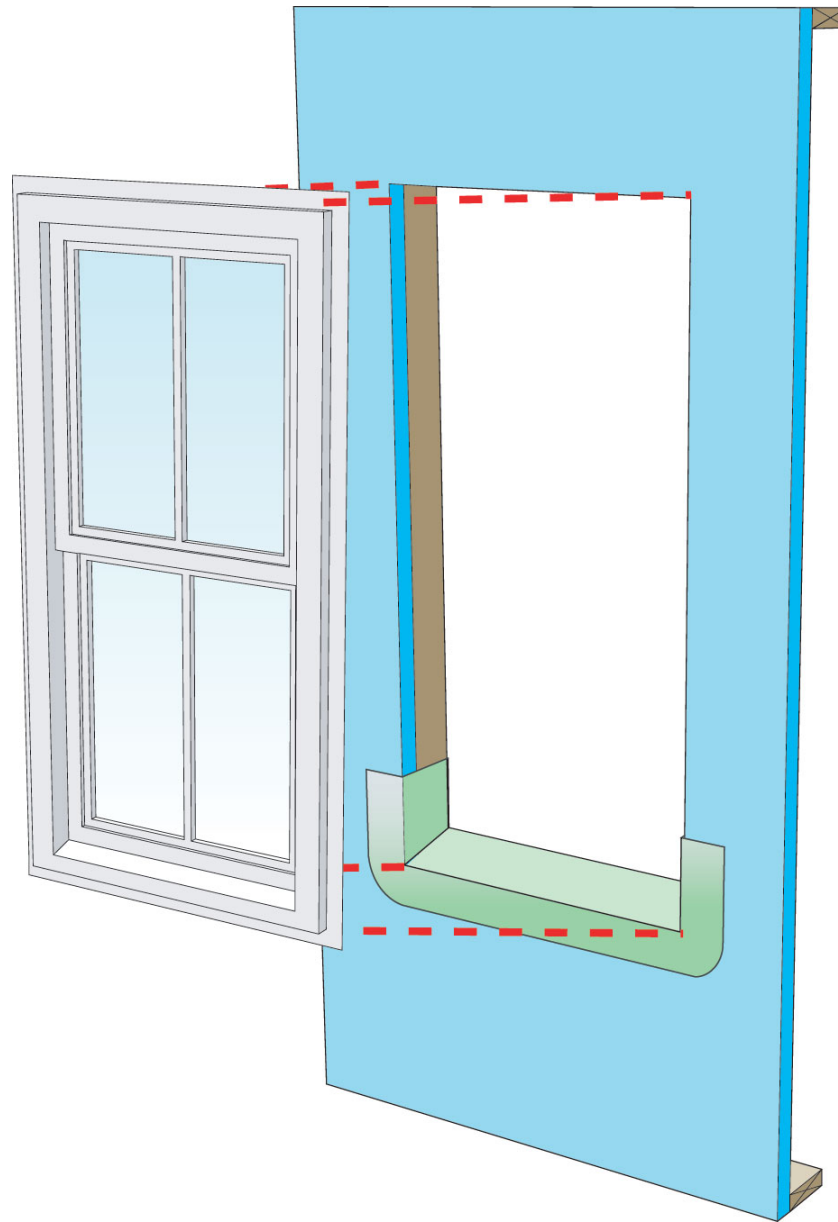


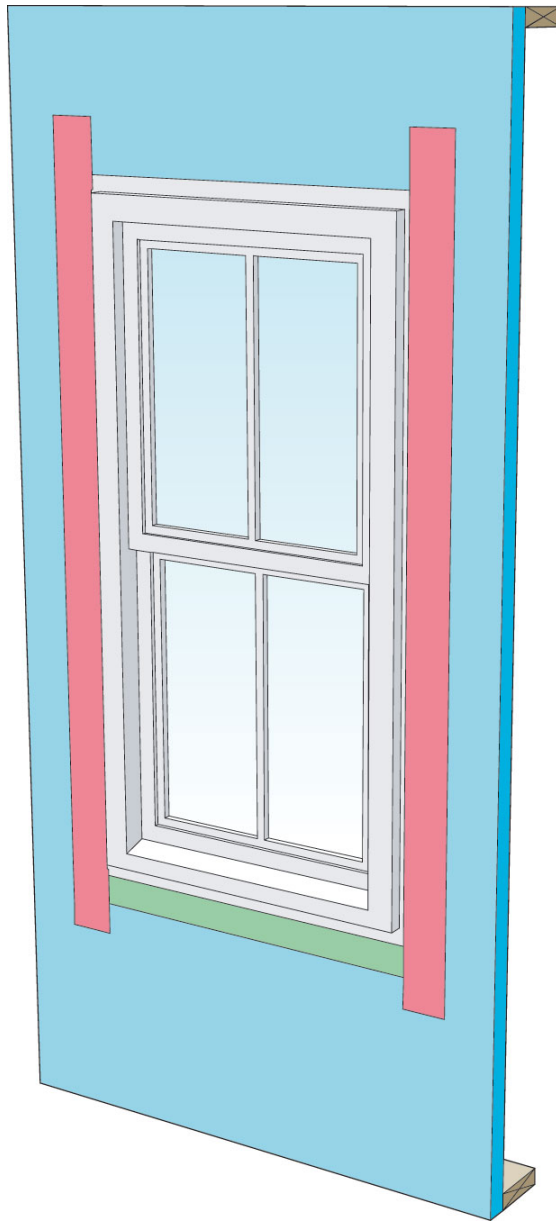


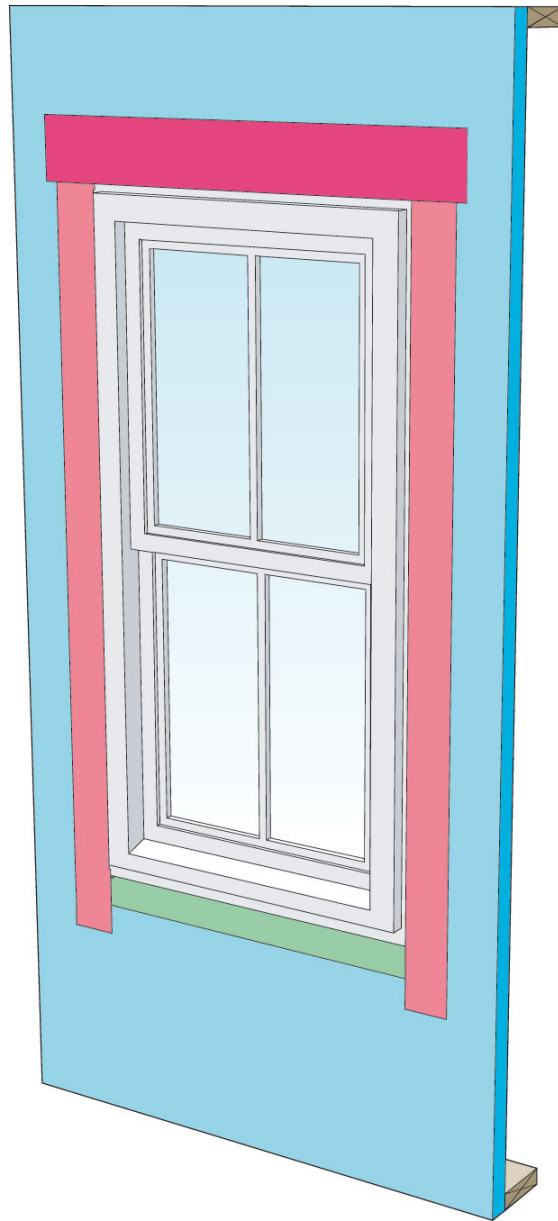


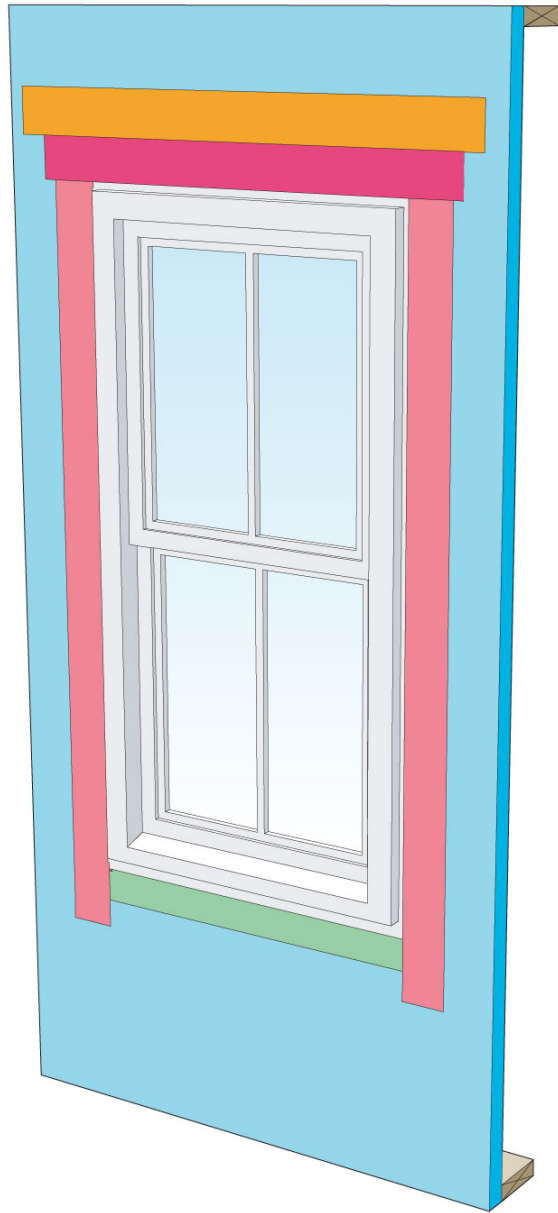


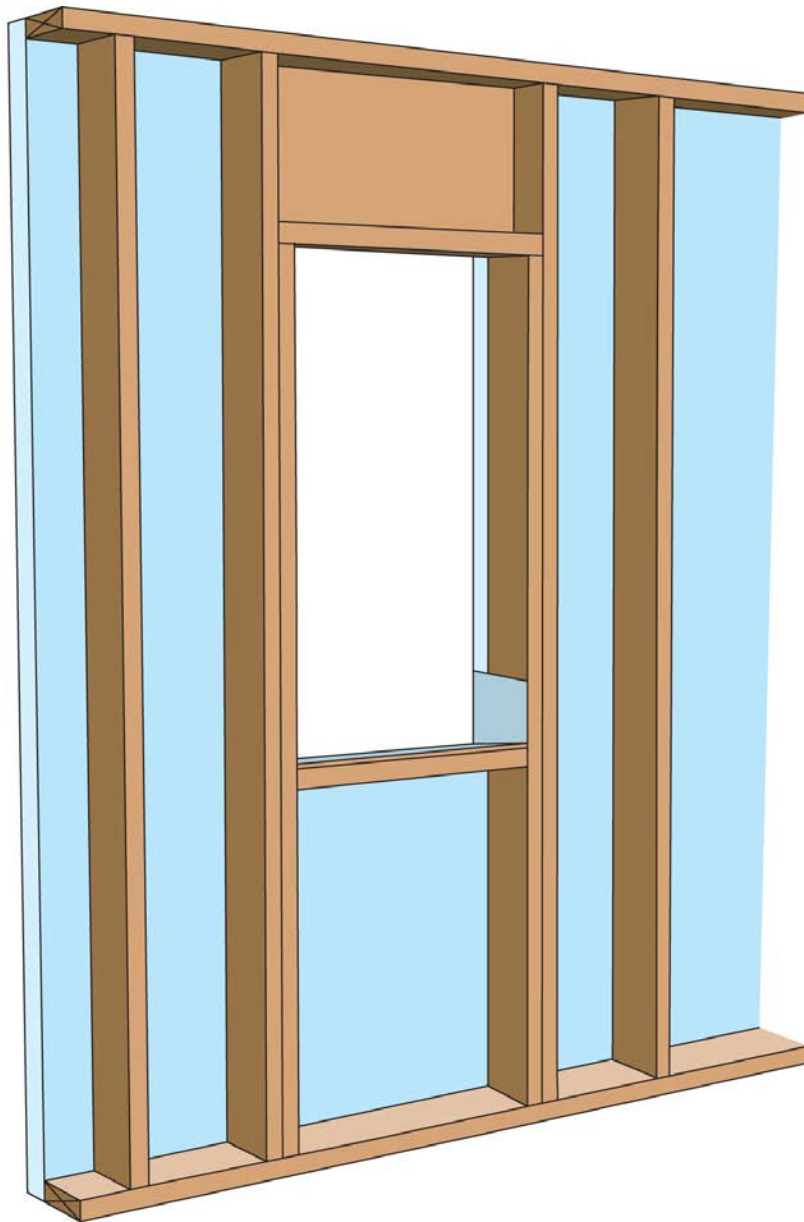


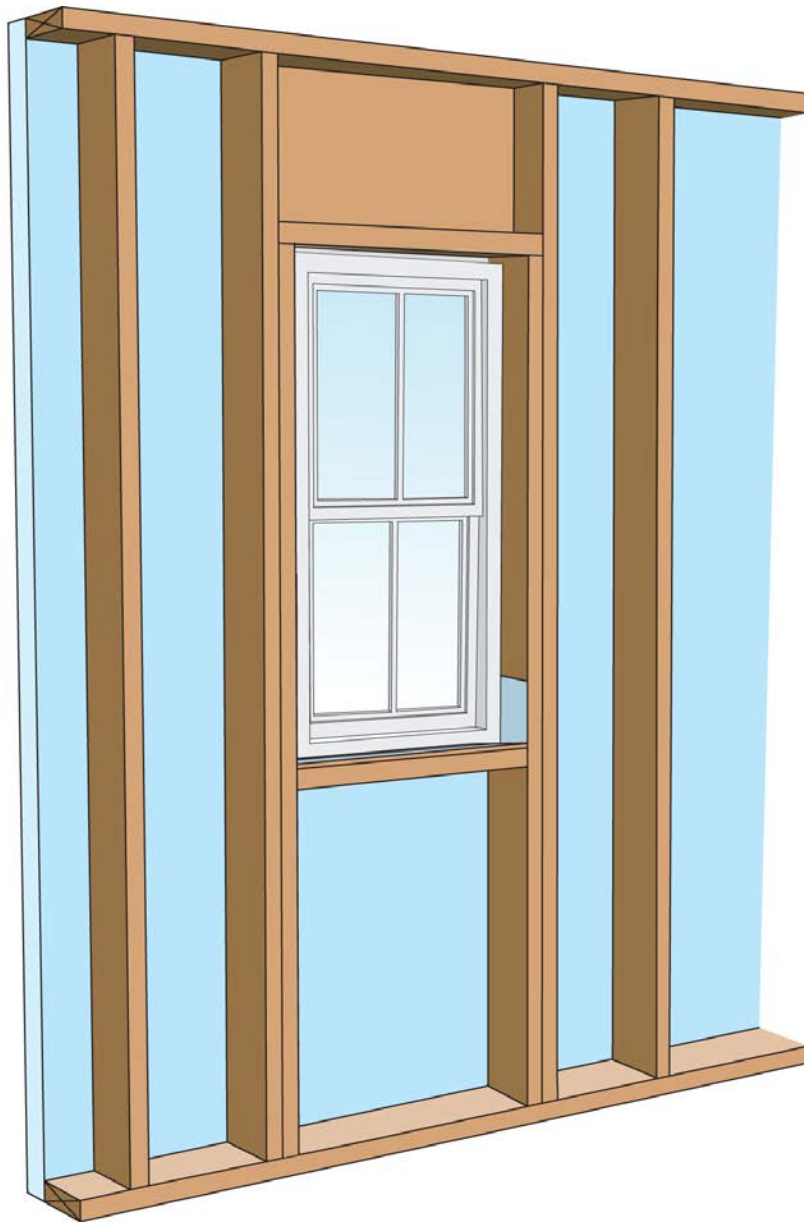


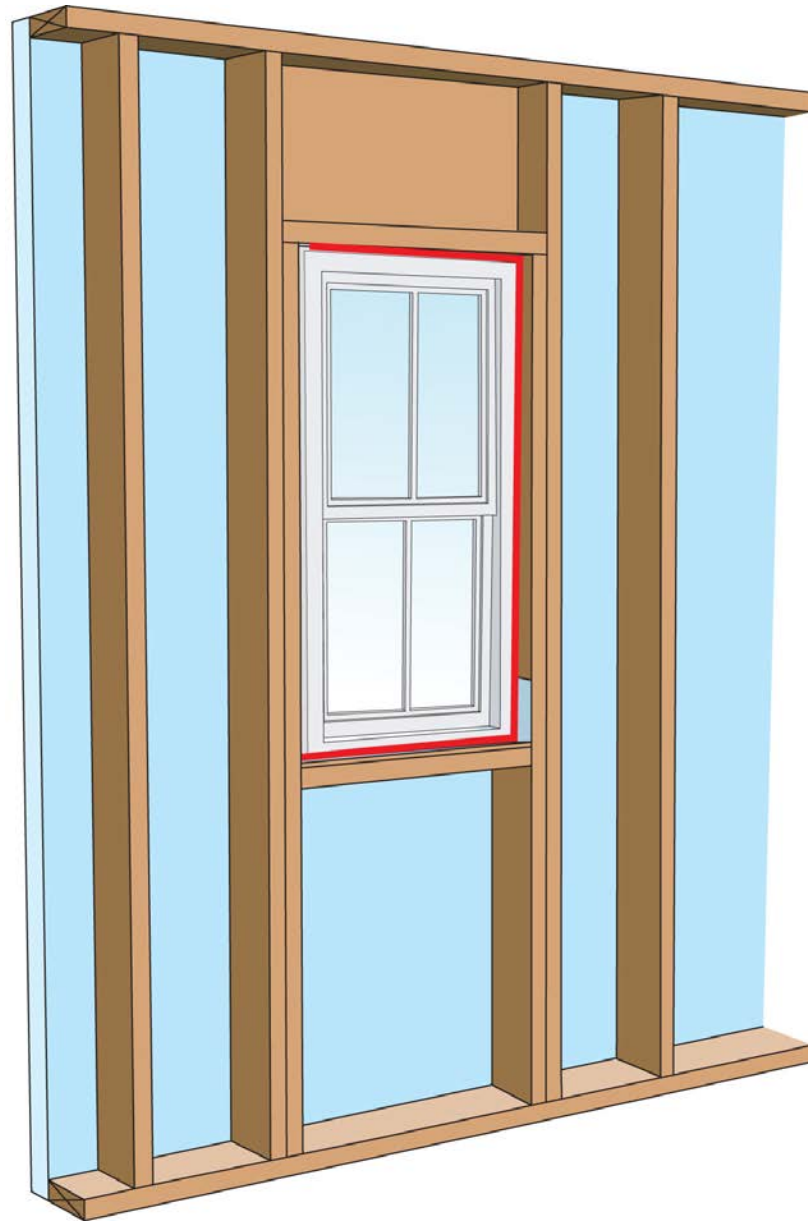






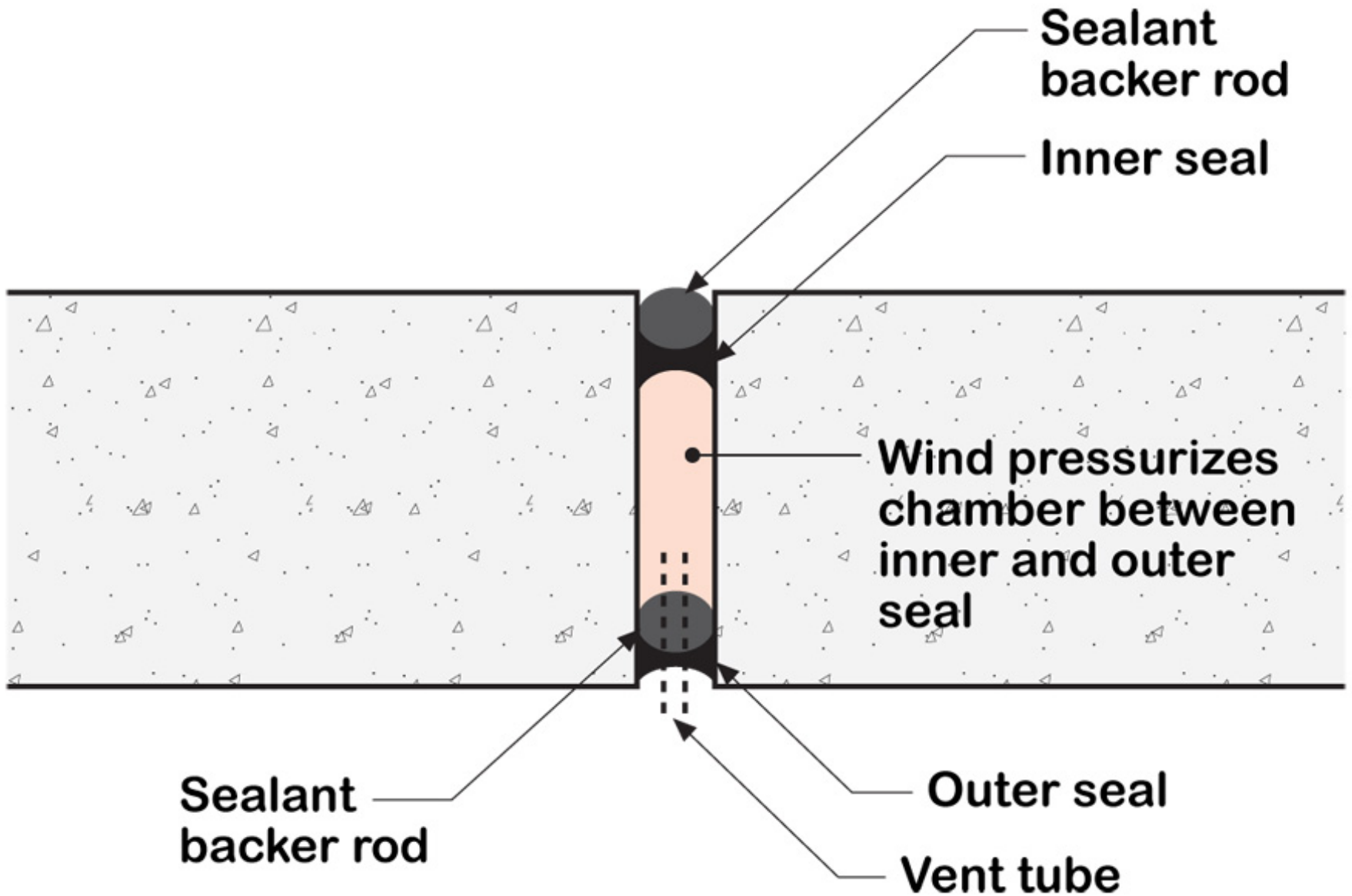


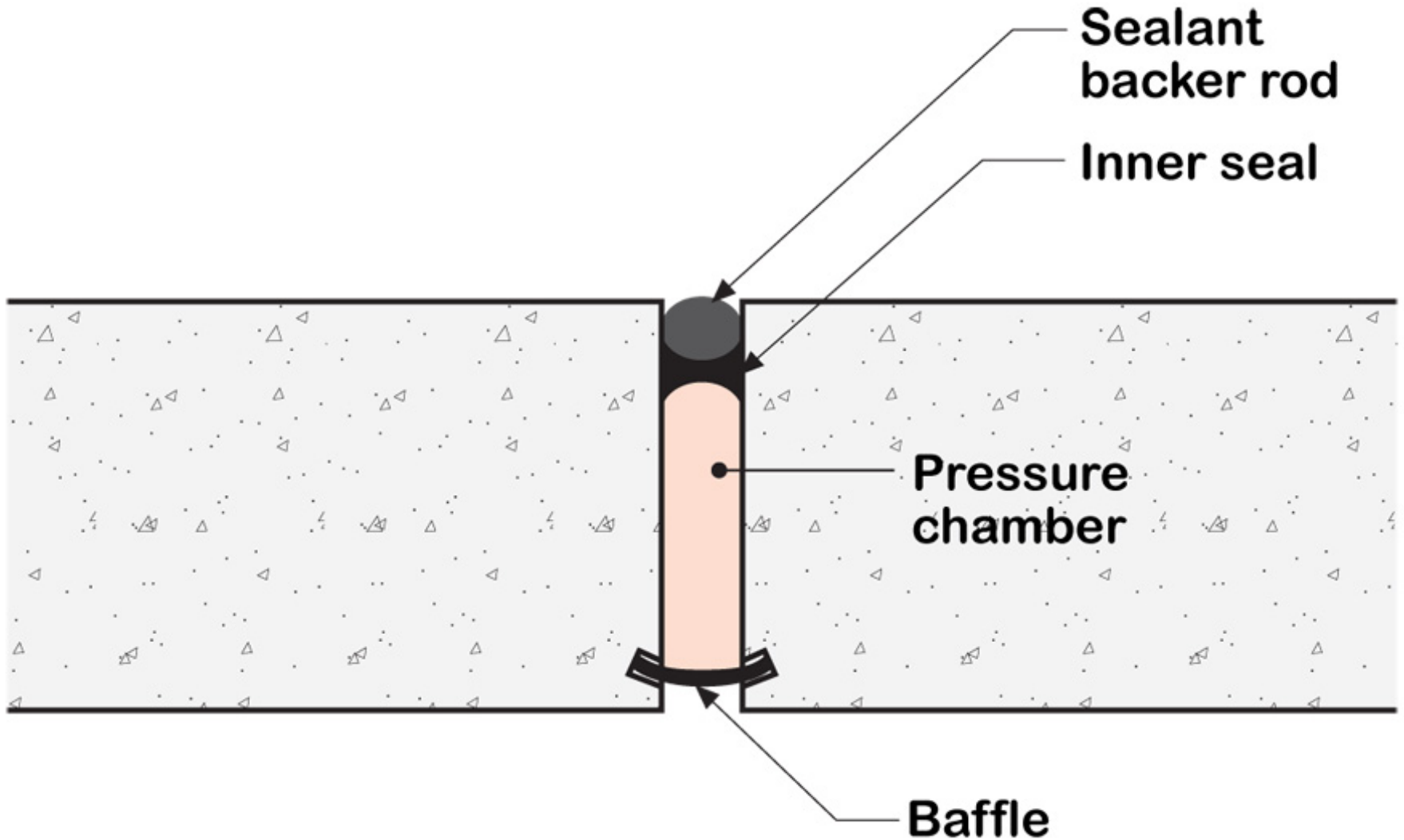


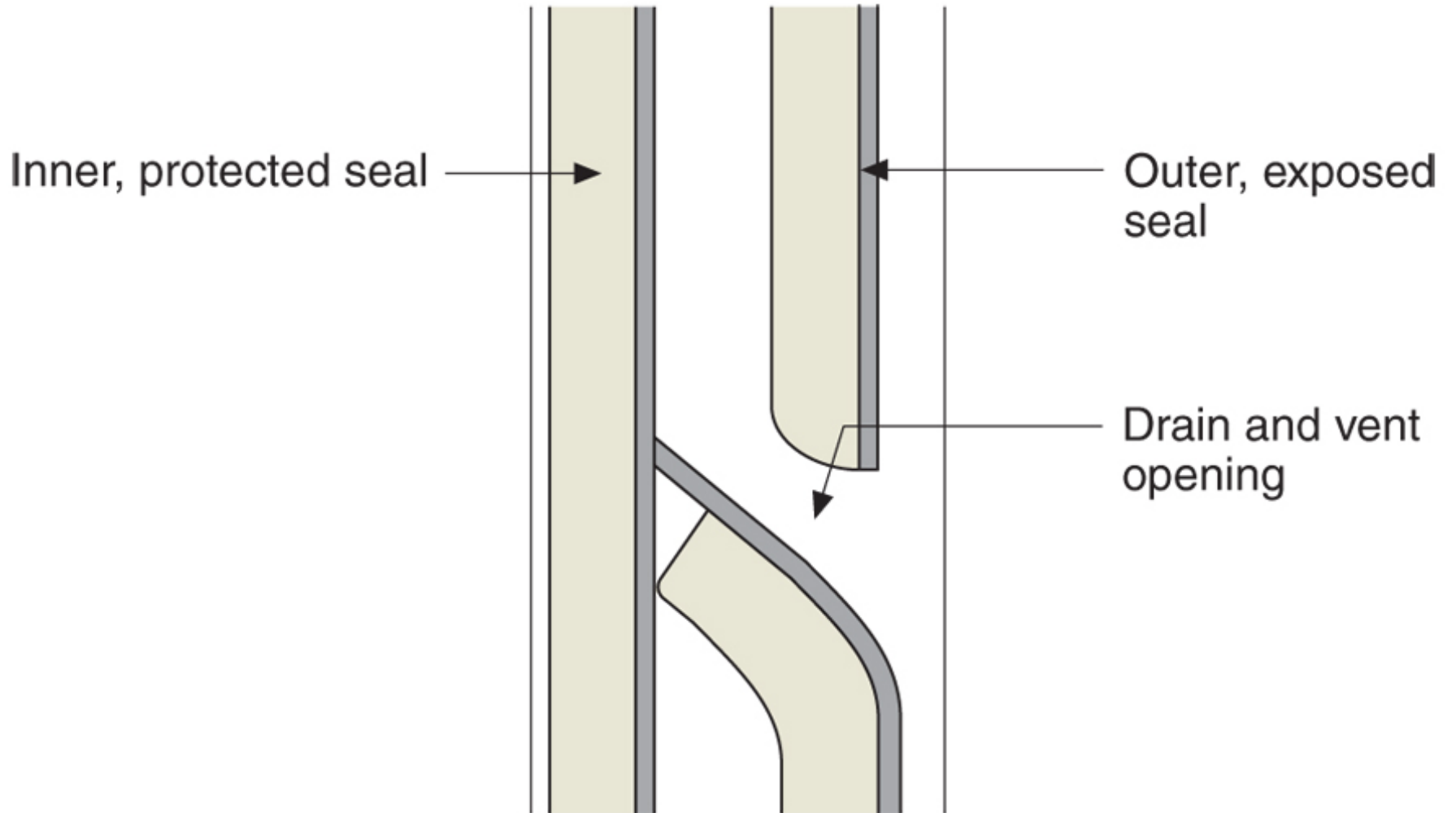


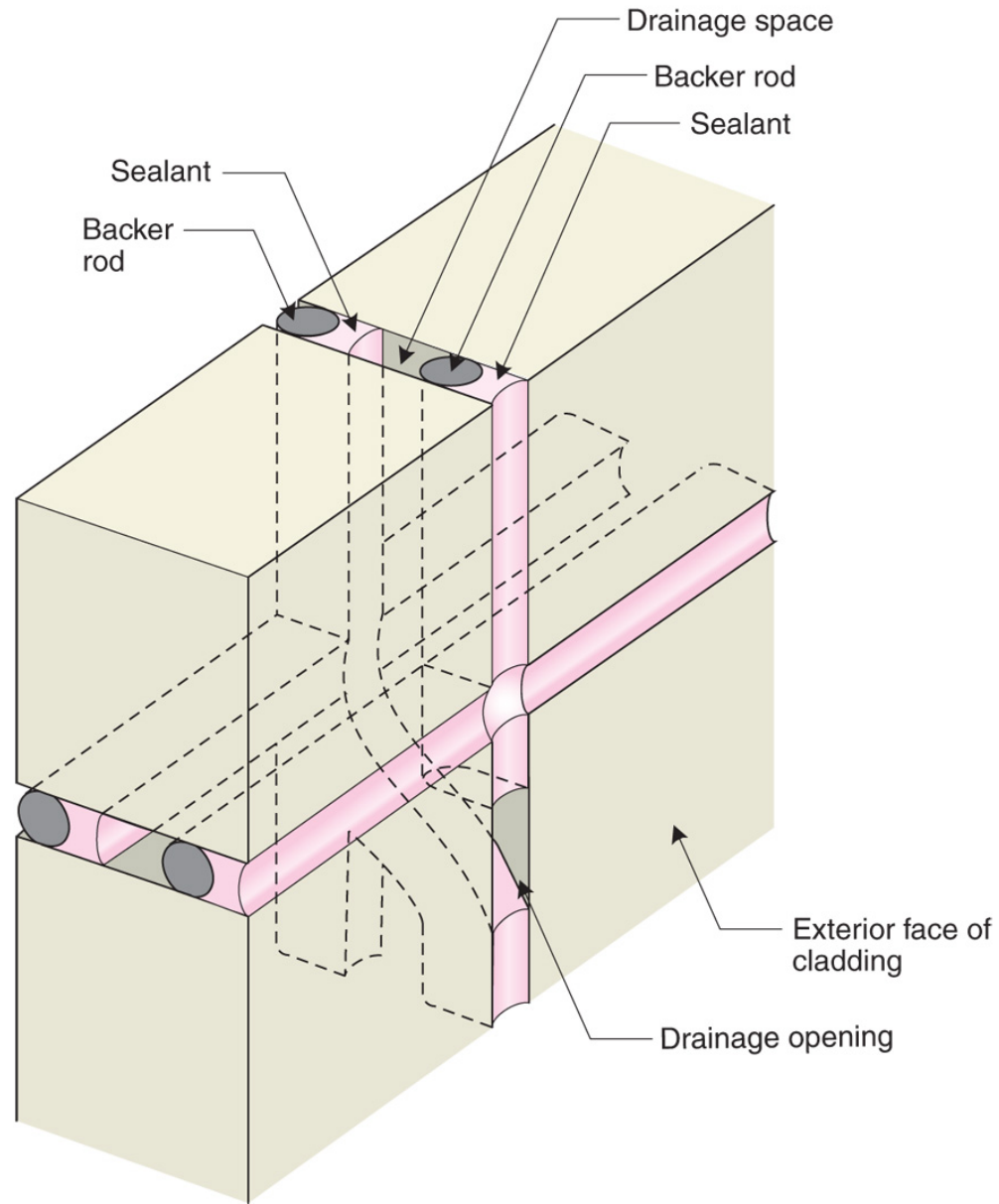


















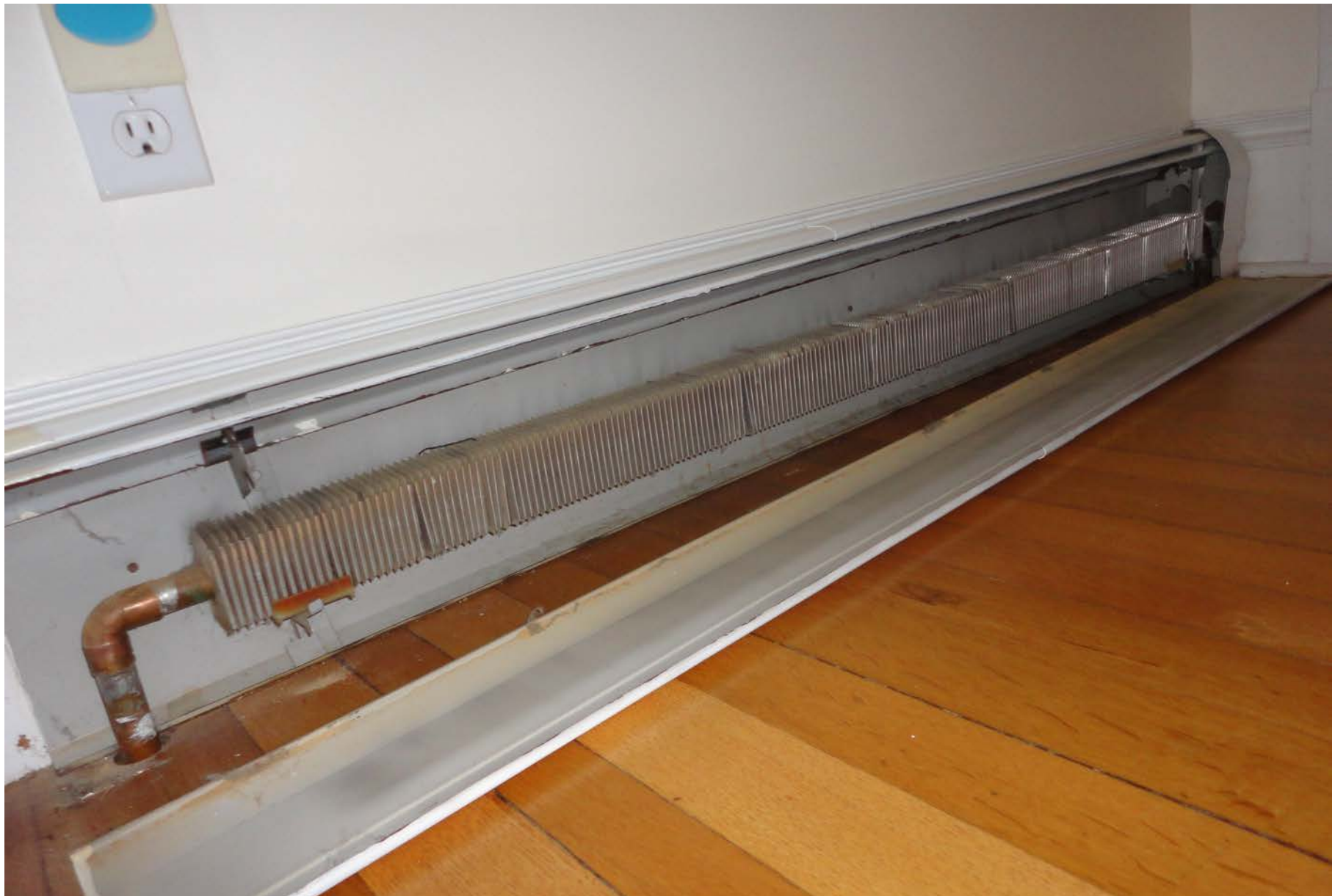


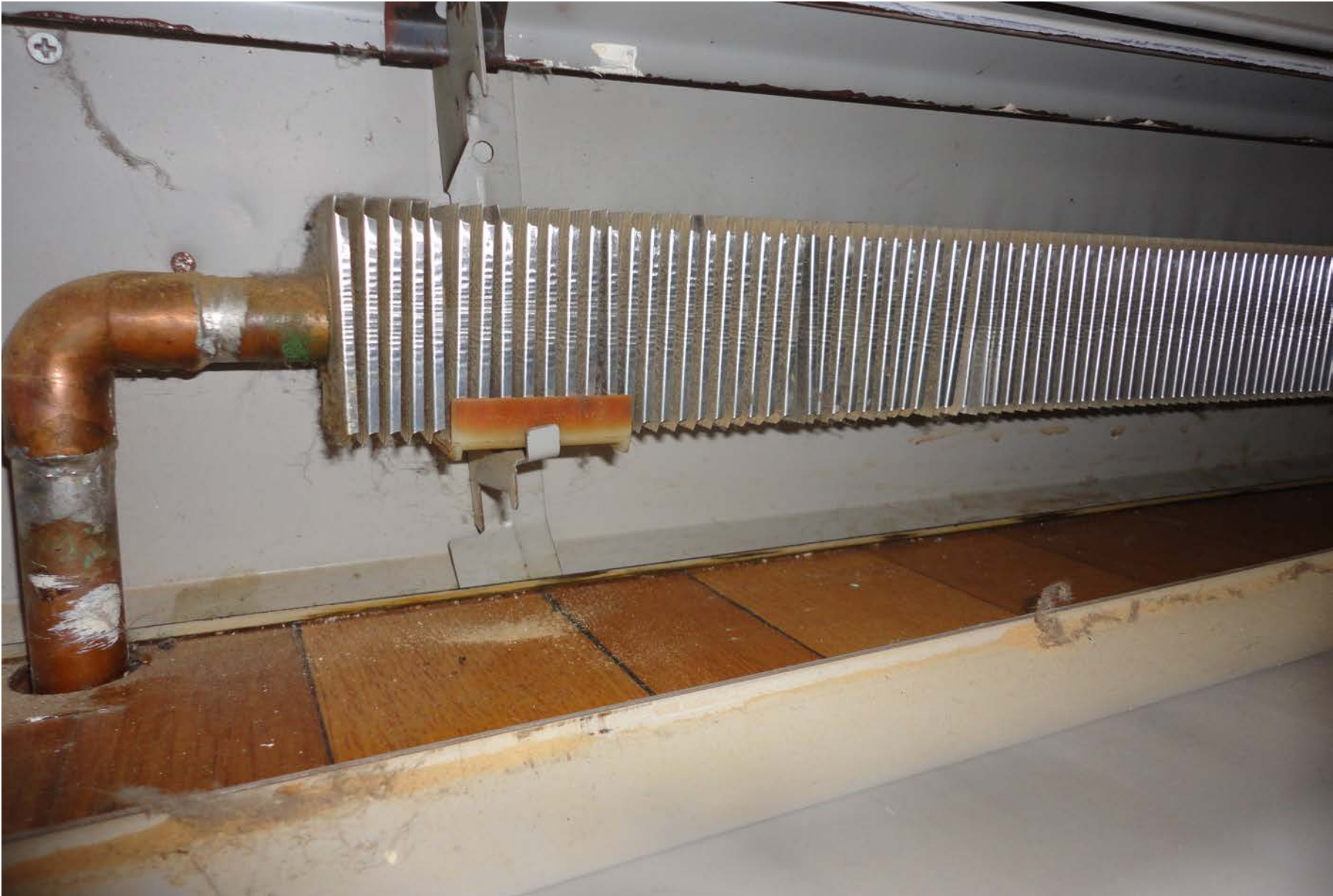
Life is Tough Enough As it Is...

Life is Tough Enough As it Is...
It's Harder When You Are Stupid

Don't Do Stupid Things



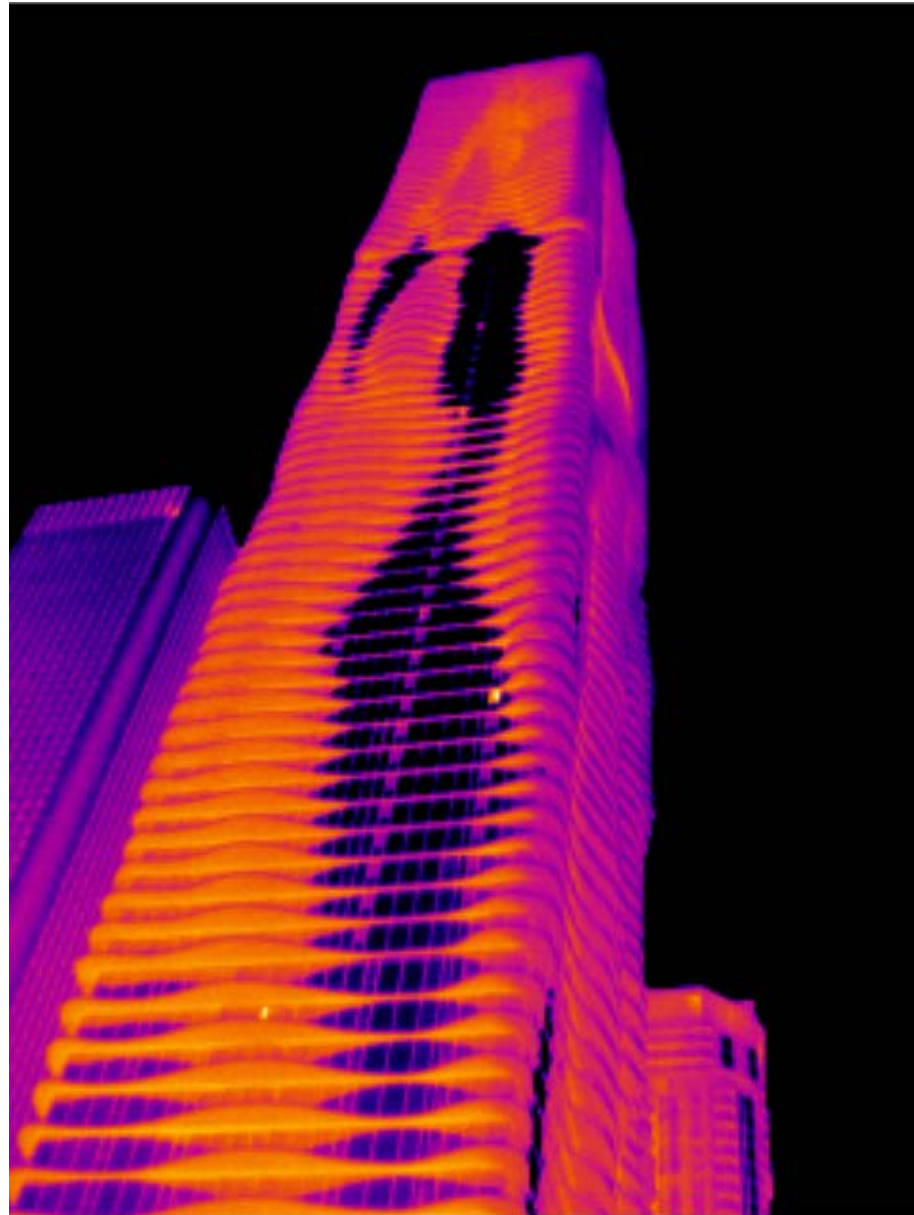


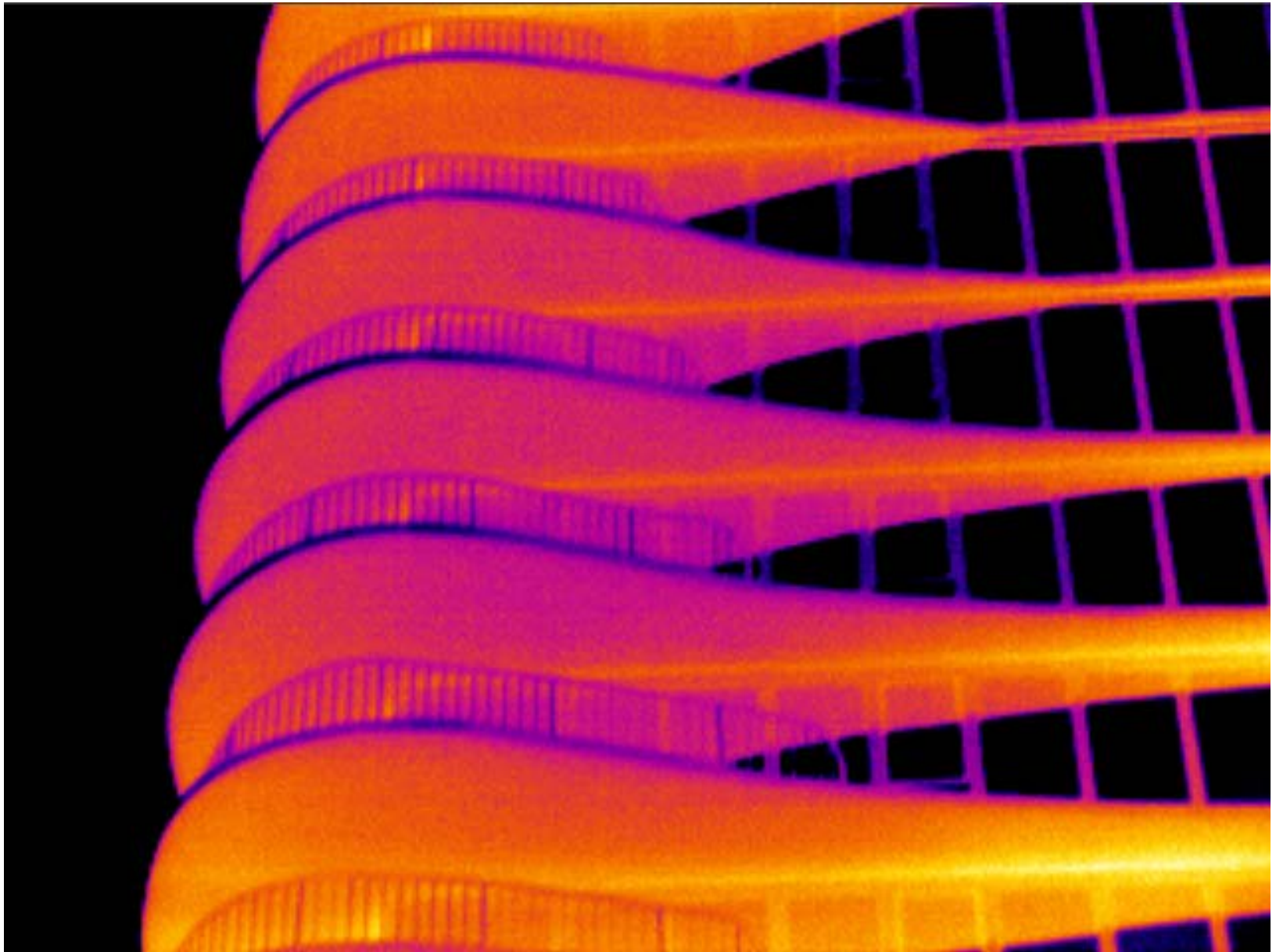


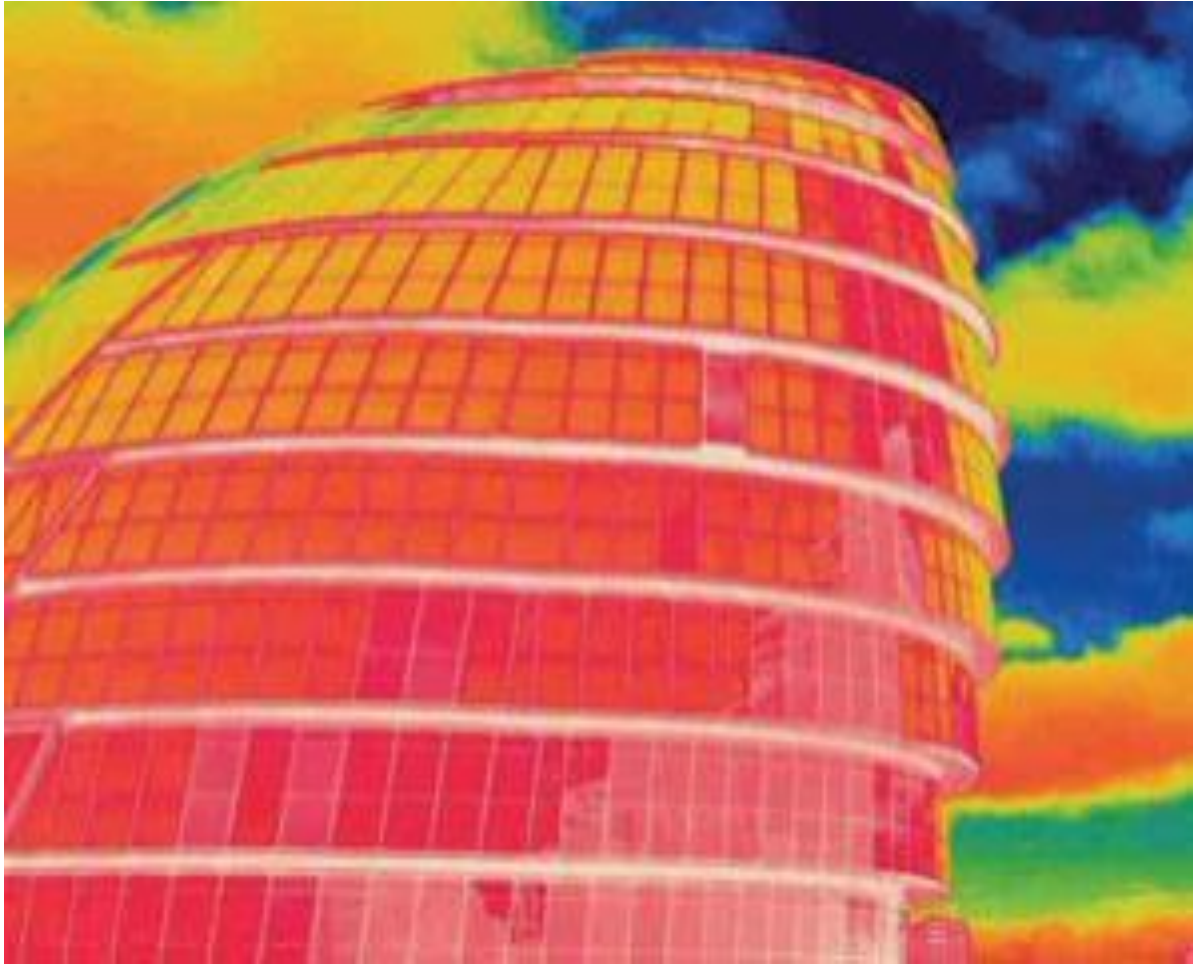






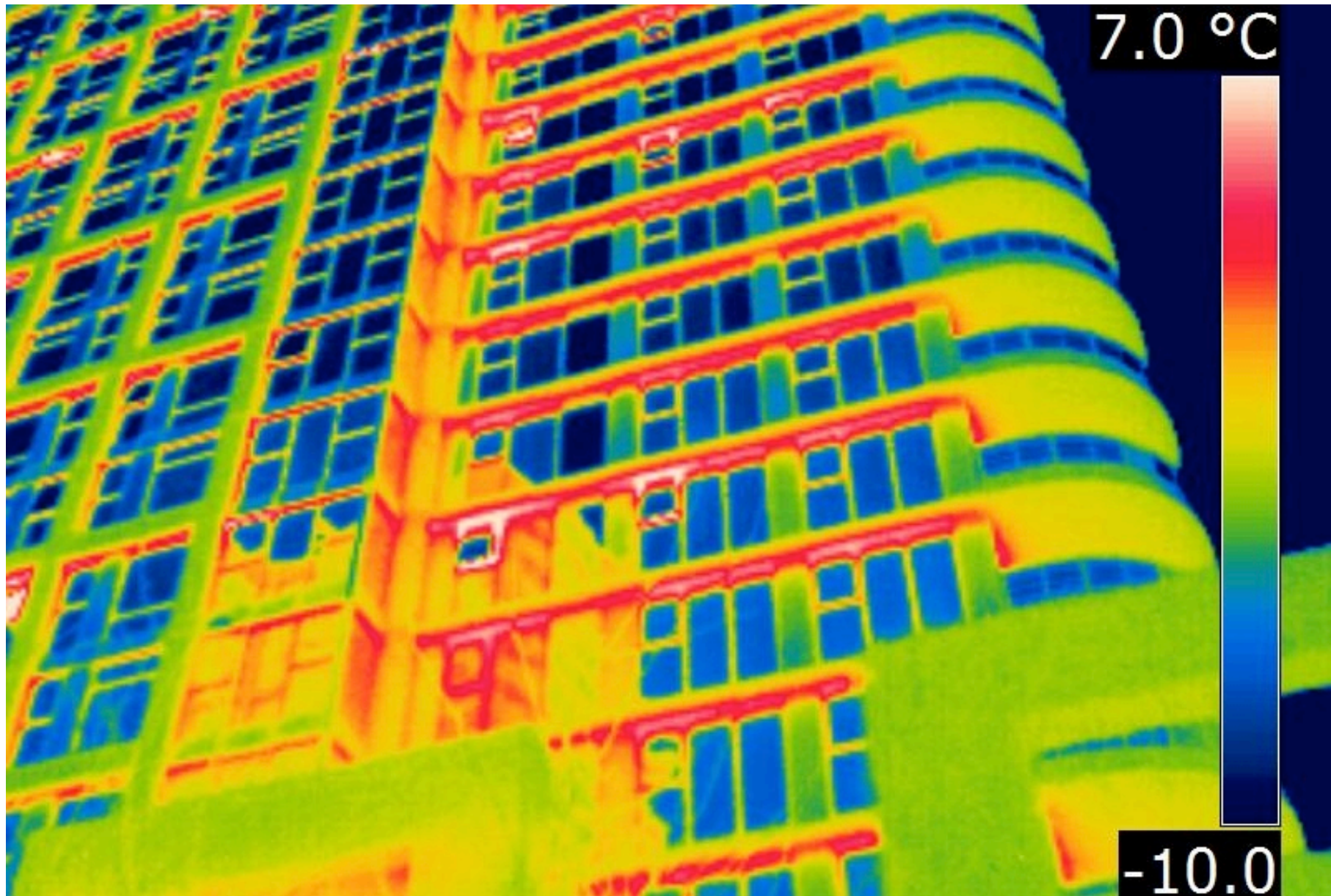


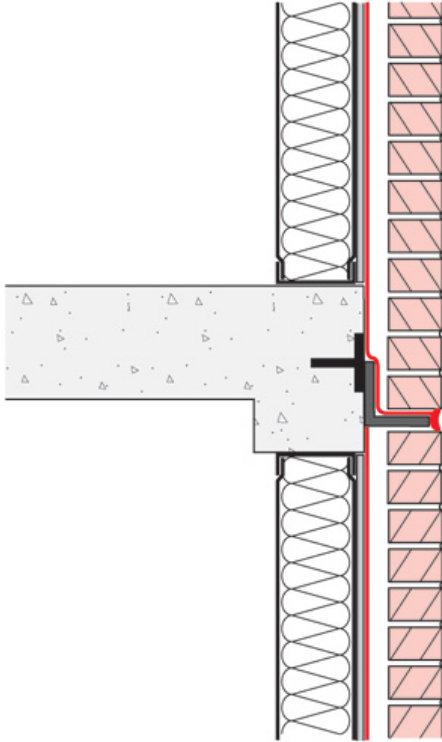




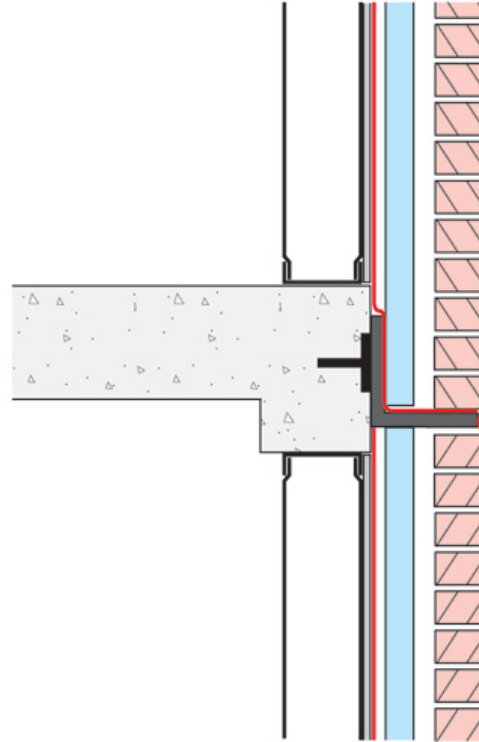




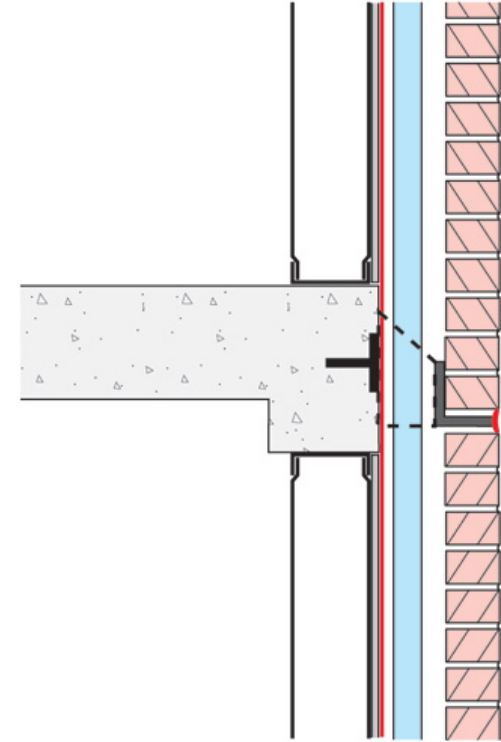




“The Ugly”



“The Bad”



“The Good”

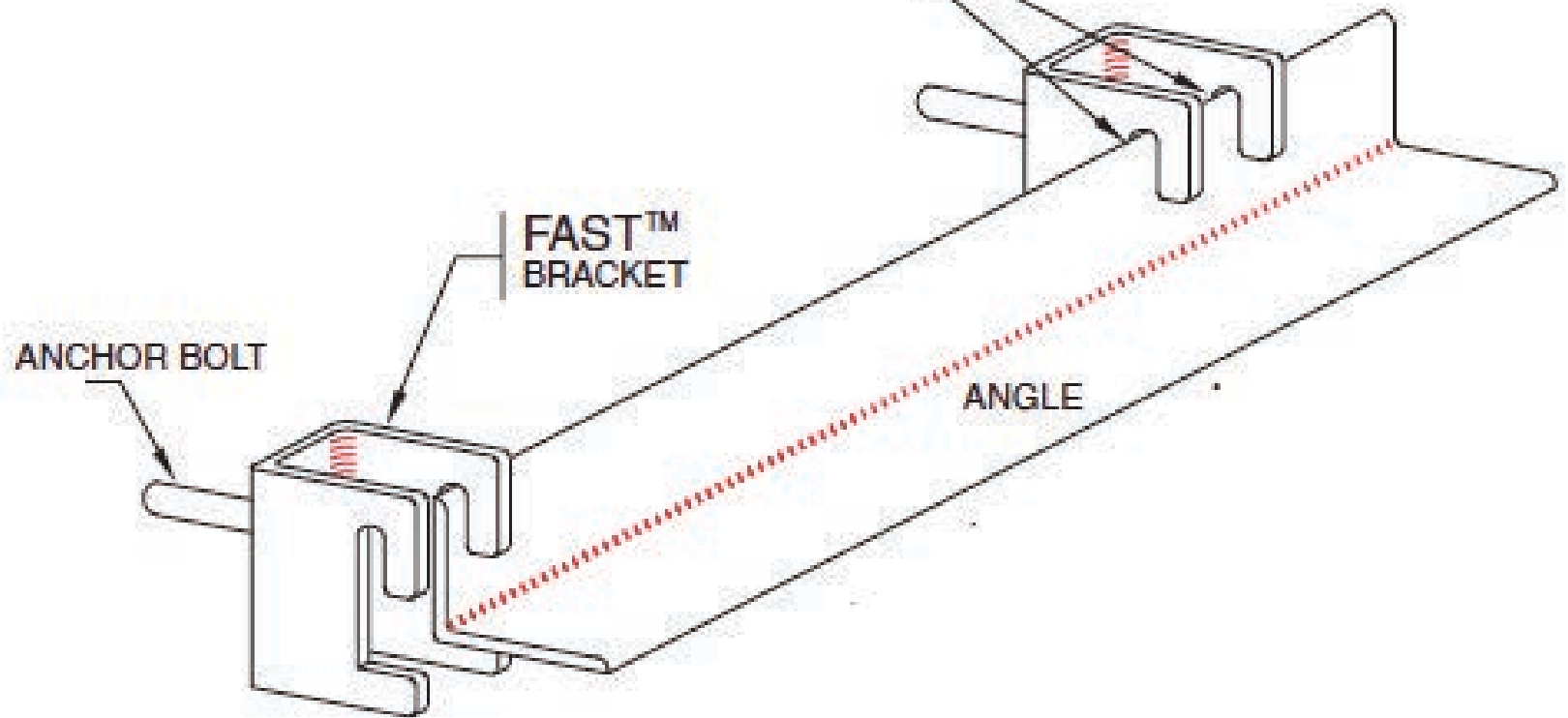






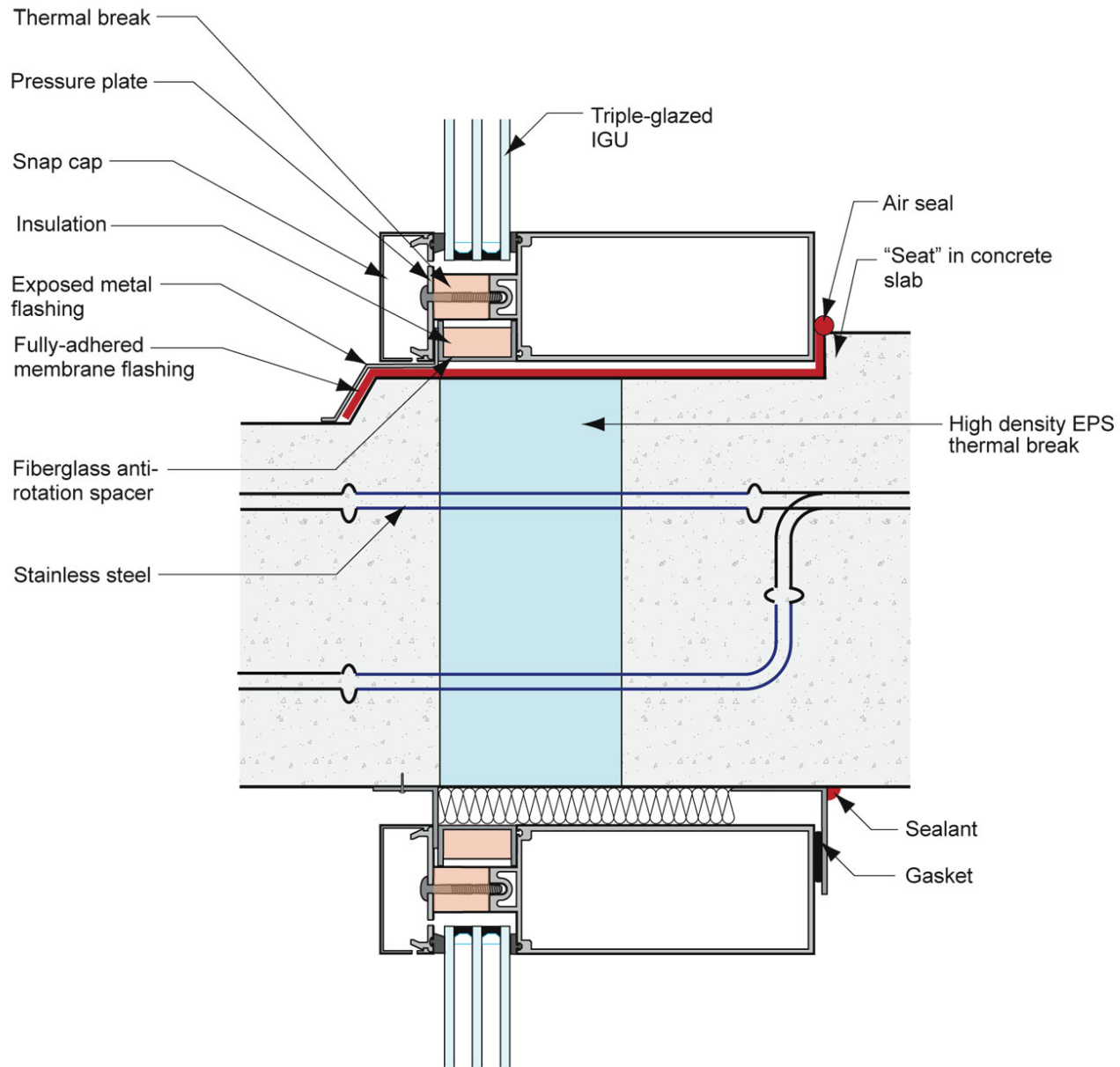


WEDGE SHIMS INSERTED BEHIND/FRONT OF ANGLE TO ENSURE DIRECT BEARING ON BRACKET AND PROVIDE LEVEL (IF NECESSARY)









Zeroth Law – $A=B$ and $B=C$ therefore $A=C$

First Law - Conservation of Energy

Second Law - Entropy

Third Law – Absolute Zero

2nd Law of Thermodynamics

In an isolated system, a process can occur only if it increases the total entropy of the system

Rudolf Clausius

Heat Flow Is From Warm To Cold

Moisture Flow Is From Warm To Cold

Moisture Flow Is From More To Less

Air Flow Is From A Higher Pressure to a
Lower Pressure

Gravity Acts Down

Moisture Flow Is From Warm To Cold
Moisture Flow Is From More To Less

Moisture Flow Is From Warm To Cold
Moisture Flow Is From More To Less

Thermal Gradient – Thermal Diffusion
Concentration Gradient – Molecular Diffusion

Moisture Flow Is From Warm To Cold
Moisture Flow Is From More To Less

Thermal Gradient – Thermal Diffusion
Concentration Gradient – Molecular Diffusion

Vapor Diffusion

Thermodynamic Potential



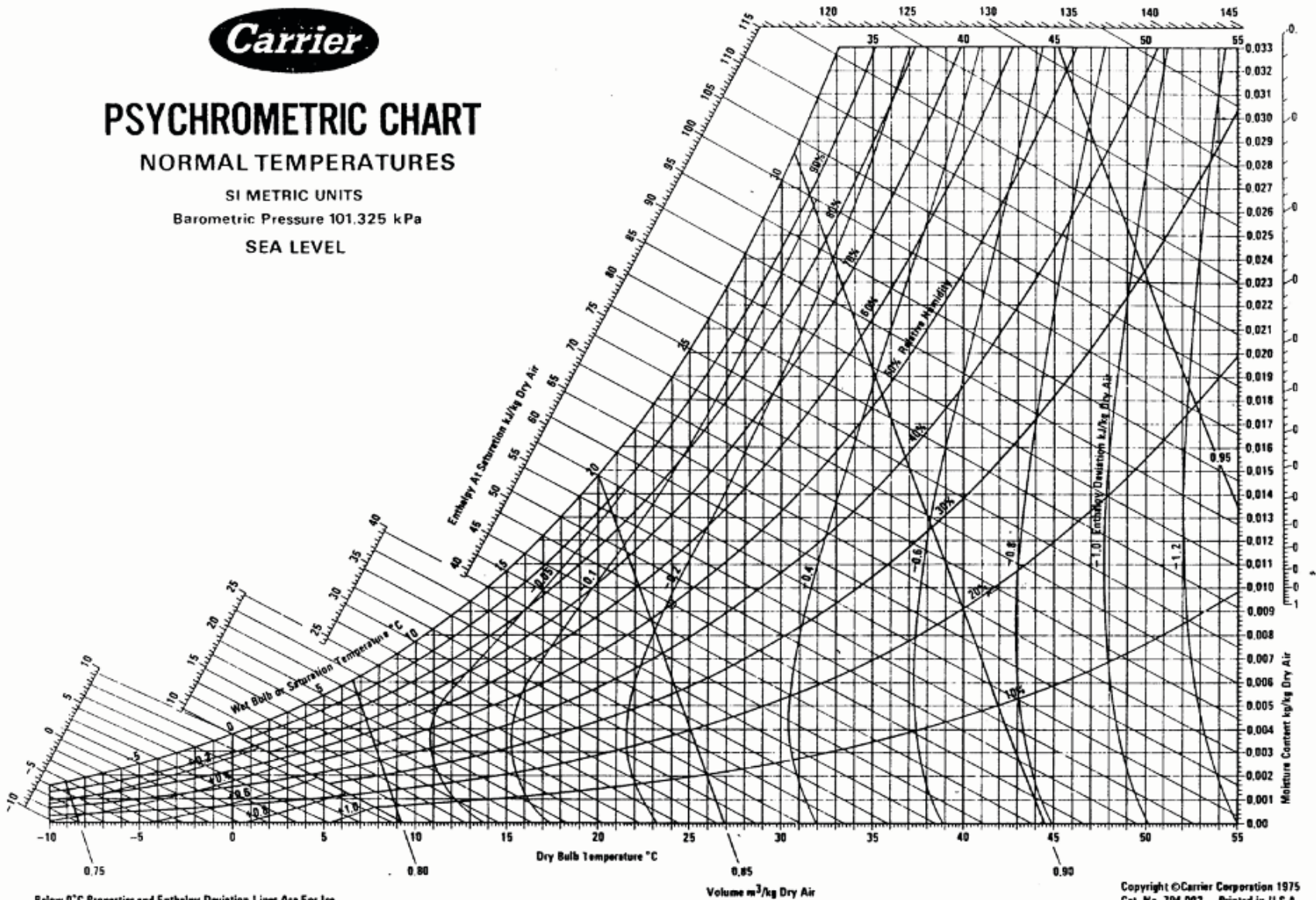
PSYCHROMETRIC CHART

NORMAL TEMPERATURES

SI METRIC UNITS

Barometric Pressure 101.325 kPa

SEA LEVEL

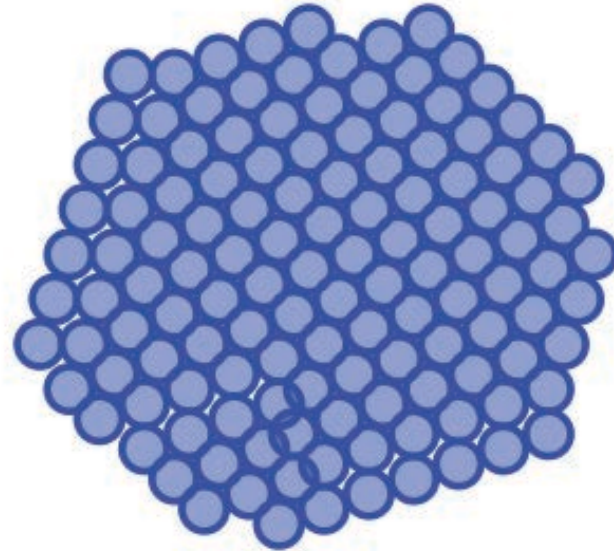


Below 0°C Properties and Enthalpy Deviation Lines Are For Ice

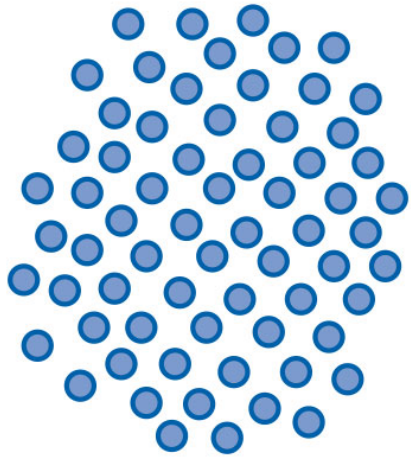
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Cat. No. 794 002 Printed in U.S.A.



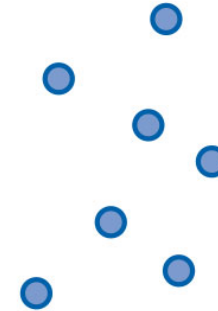
Vapor



Liquid



DIFFUSION

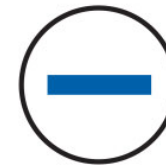


**Higher Dewpoint Temperature
Higher Water Vapor Density
or Concentration
(Higher Vapor Pressure)
on Warm Side of Assembly**

**Low Dewpoint Temperature
Lower Water Vapor Density
or Concentration
(Lower Vapor Pressure)
on Cold Side of Assembly**

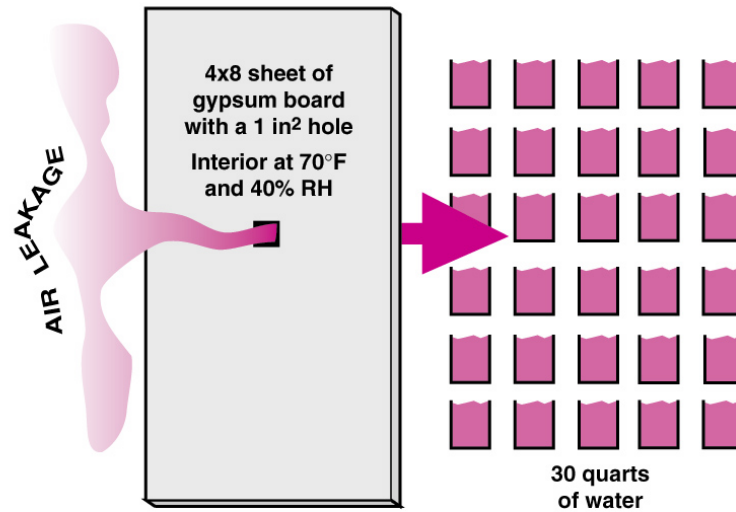
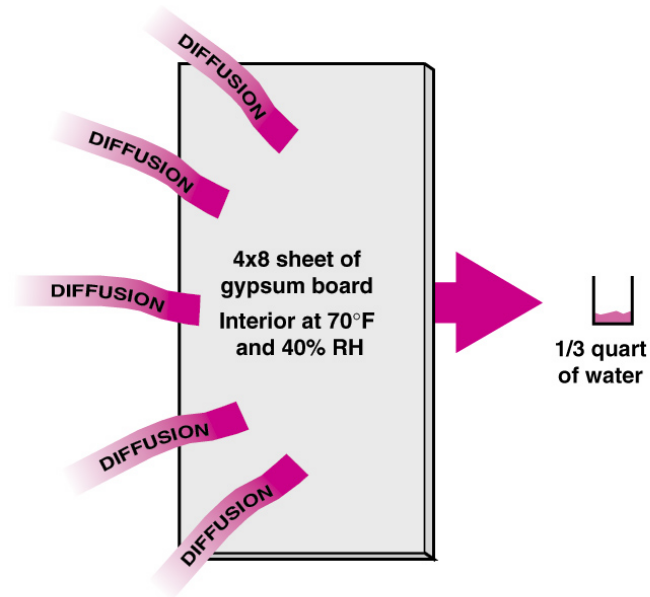


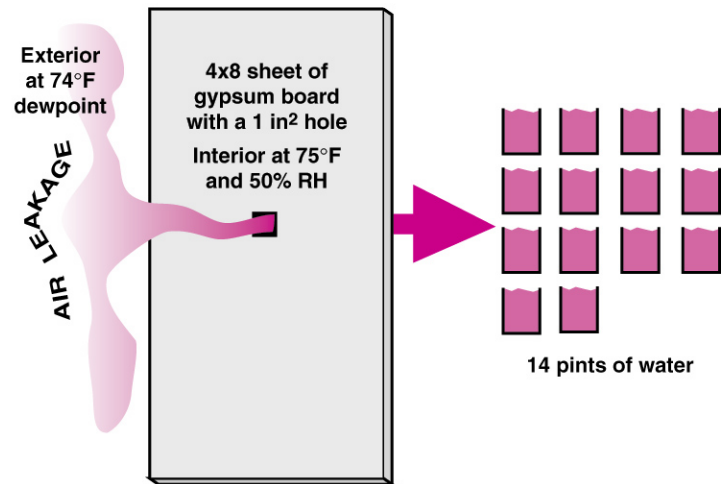
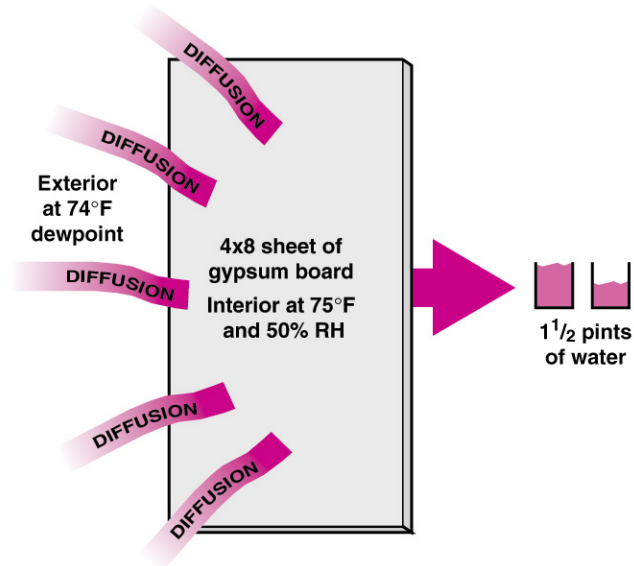
AIR TRANSPORT

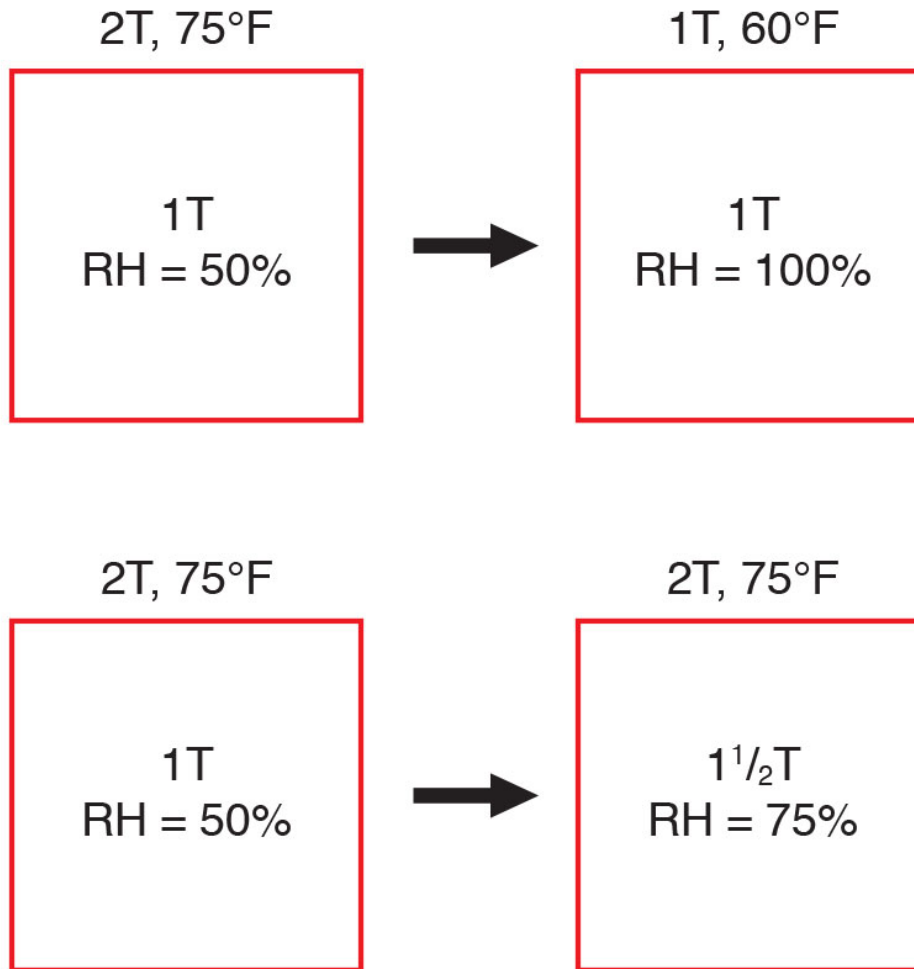


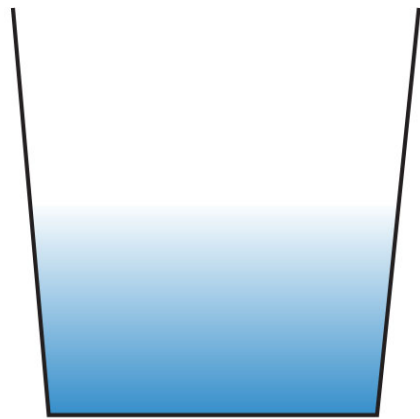
**Higher Air
Pressure**

**Lower Air
Pressure**

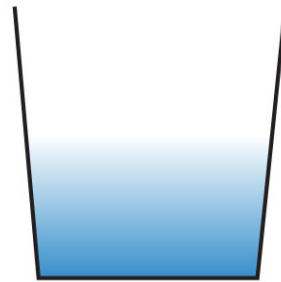




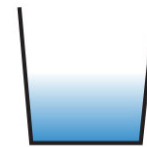




90°F
50% RH



75°F
50% RH



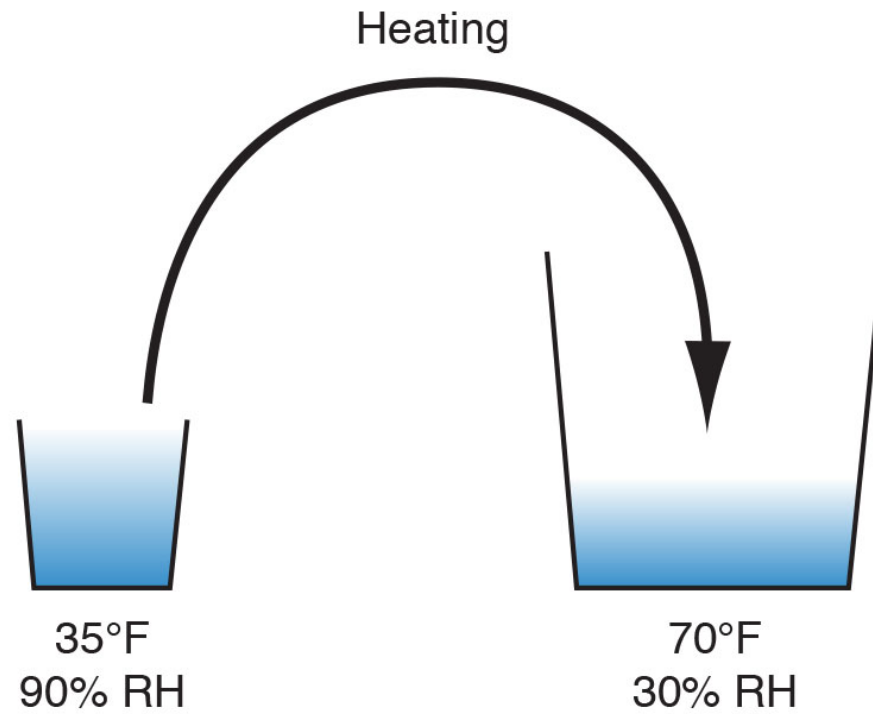
60°F
50% RH

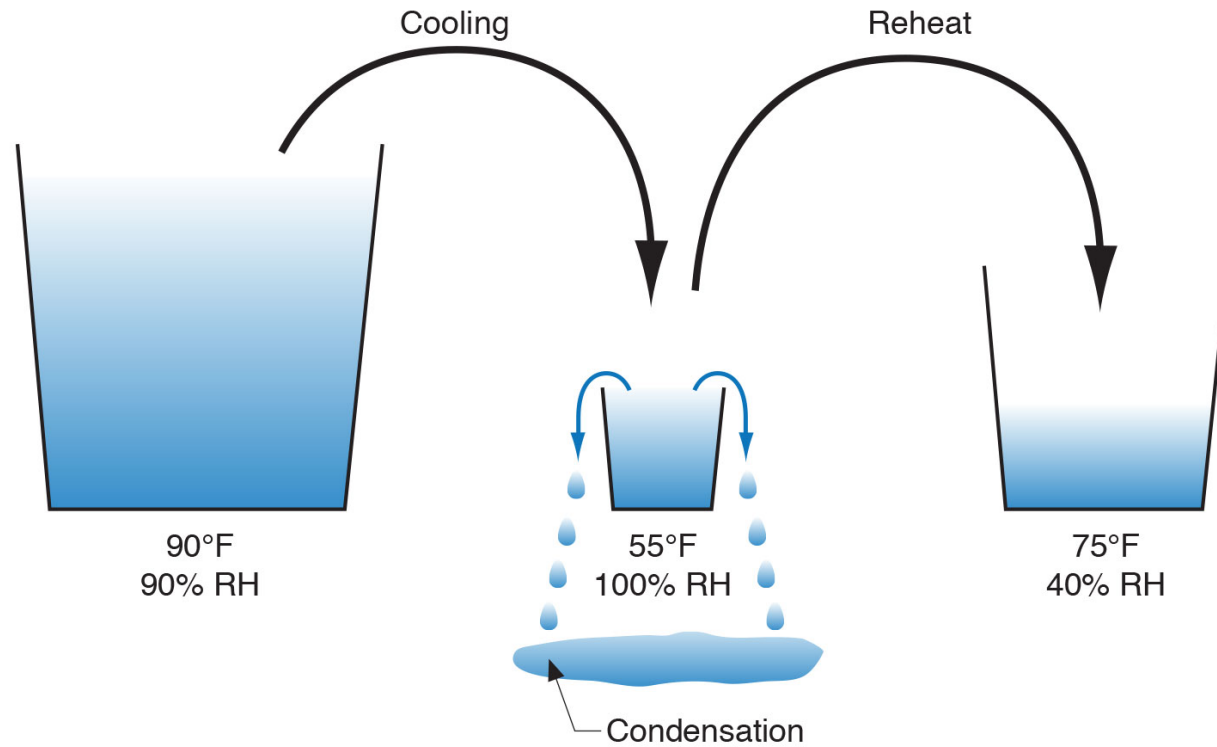


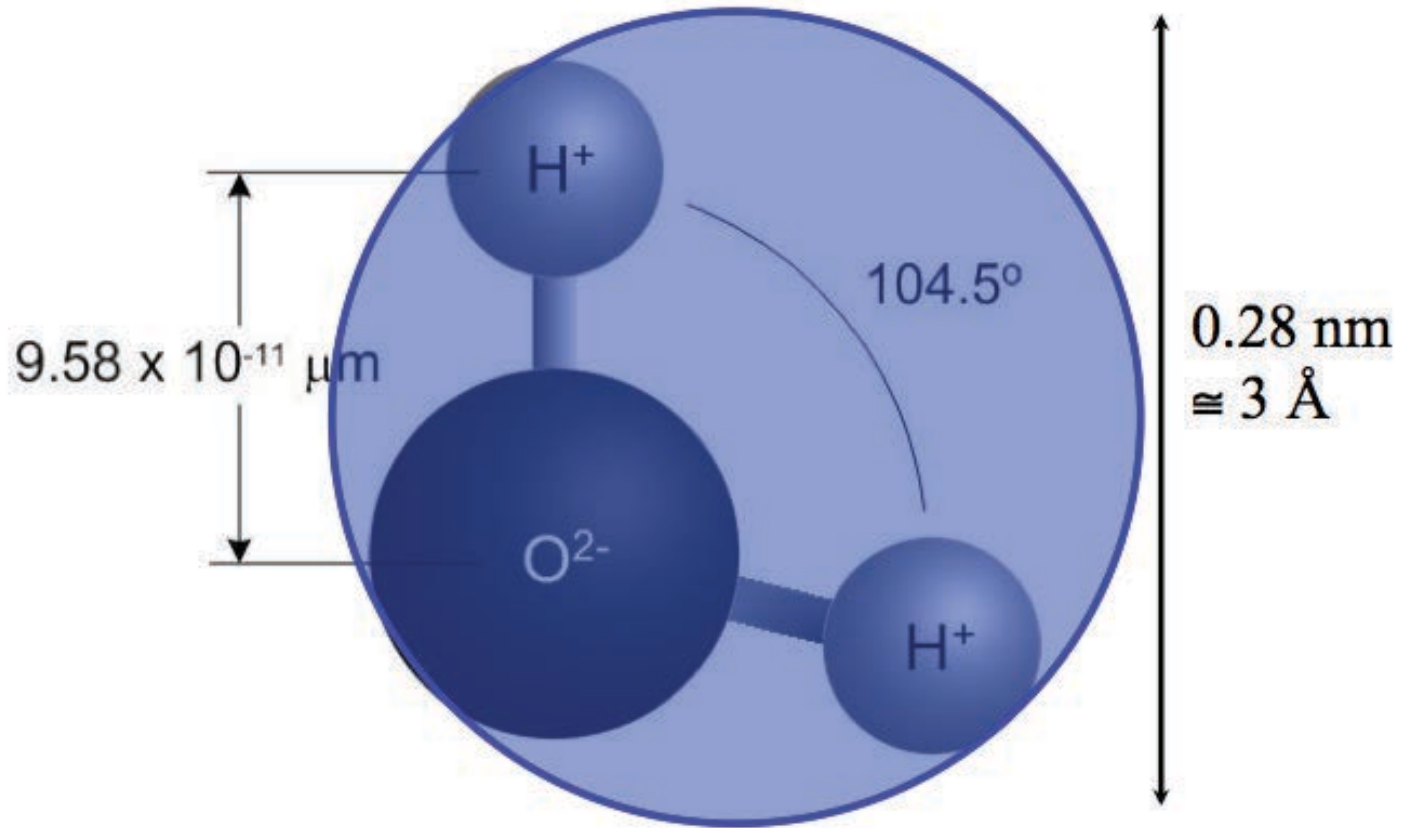
45°F
50% RH

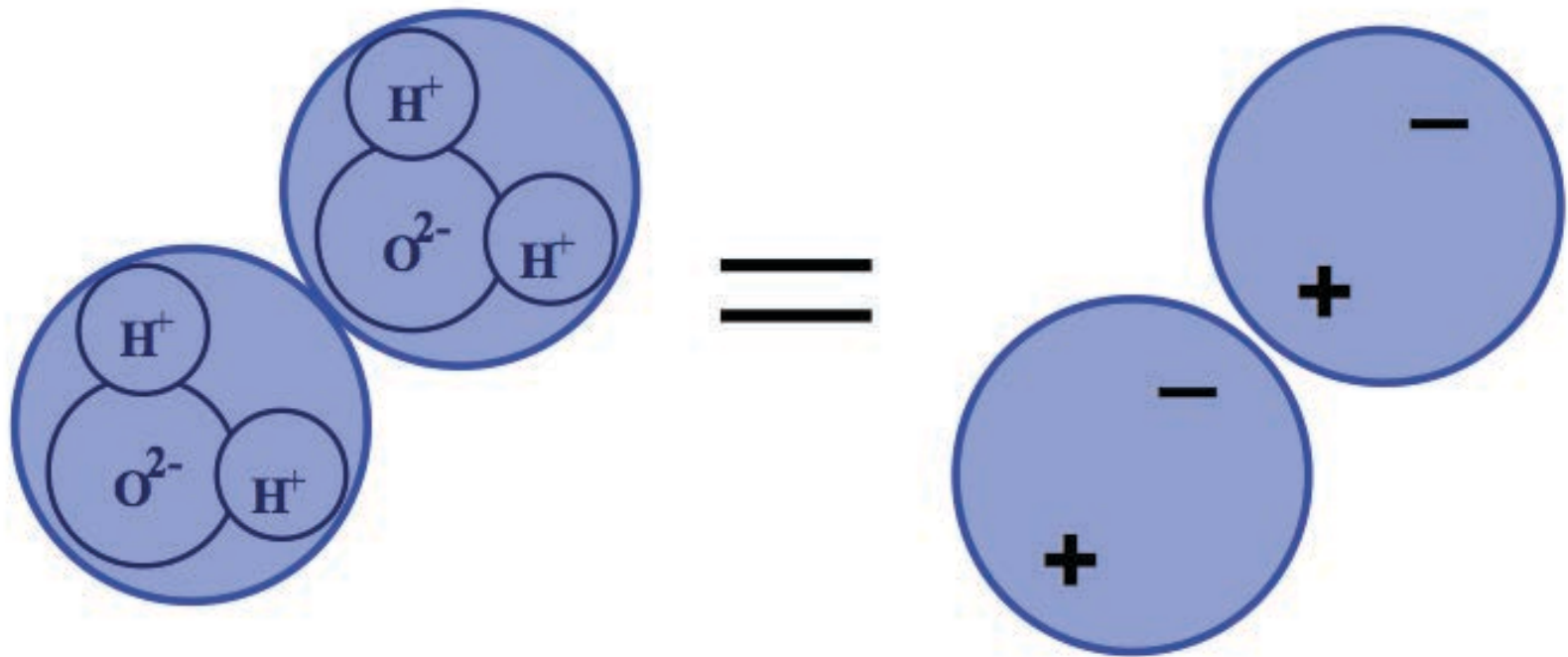


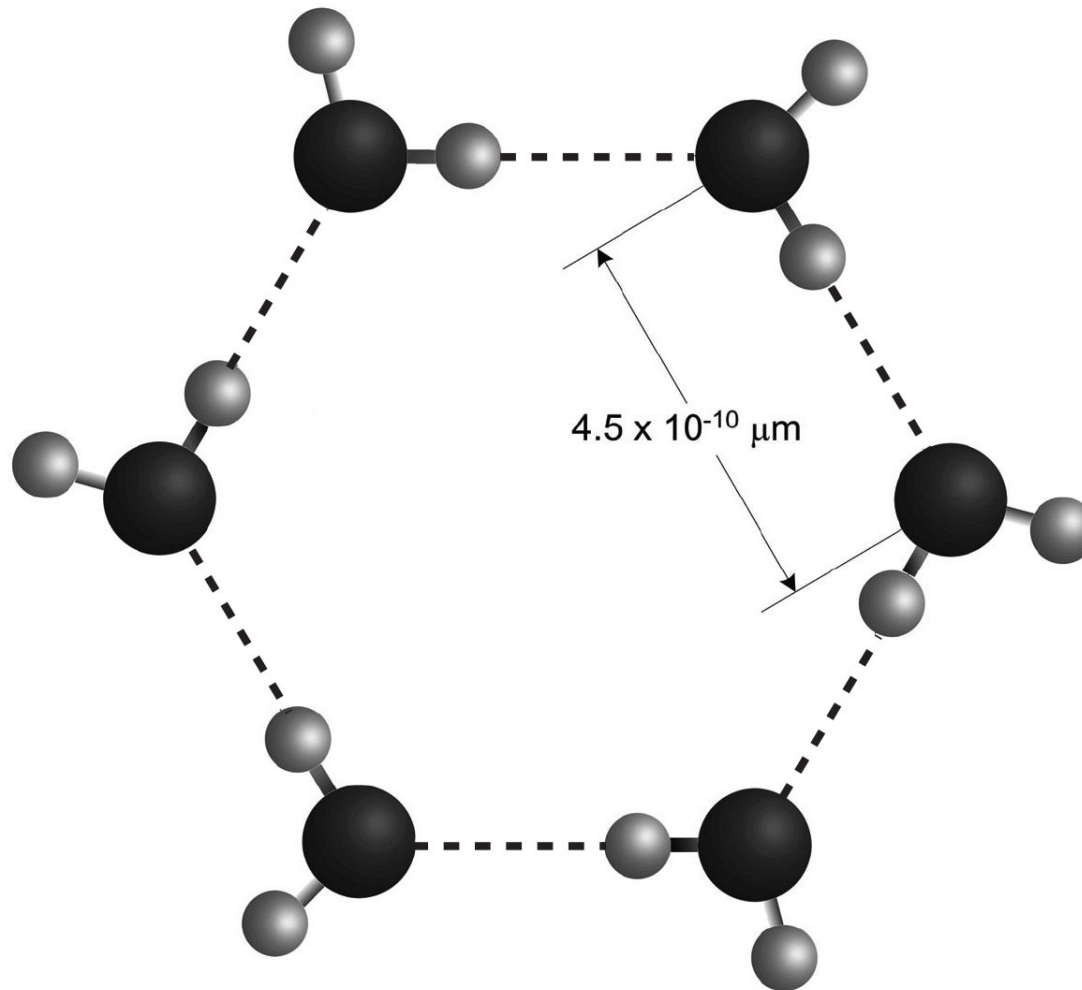
30°F
50% RH











Damage Functions

Damage Functions

Water

Heat

Ultra Violet Radiation

Damage Functions

Water

Heat

Ultra Violet Radiation

Oxidization (Ozone)

Fatigue (Creep)

The Three Biggest Problems In Buildings Are Water, Water and Water...

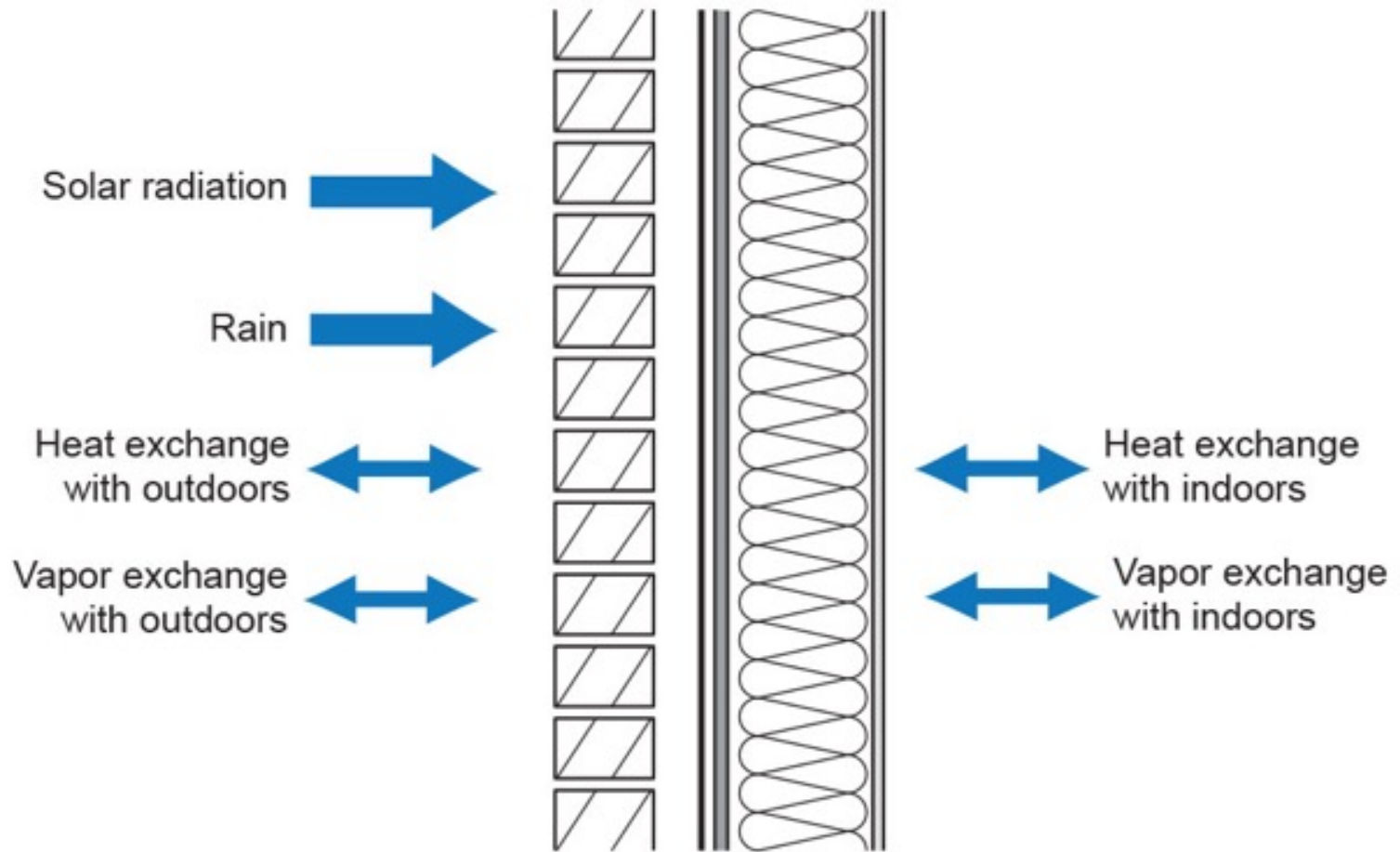
Heat

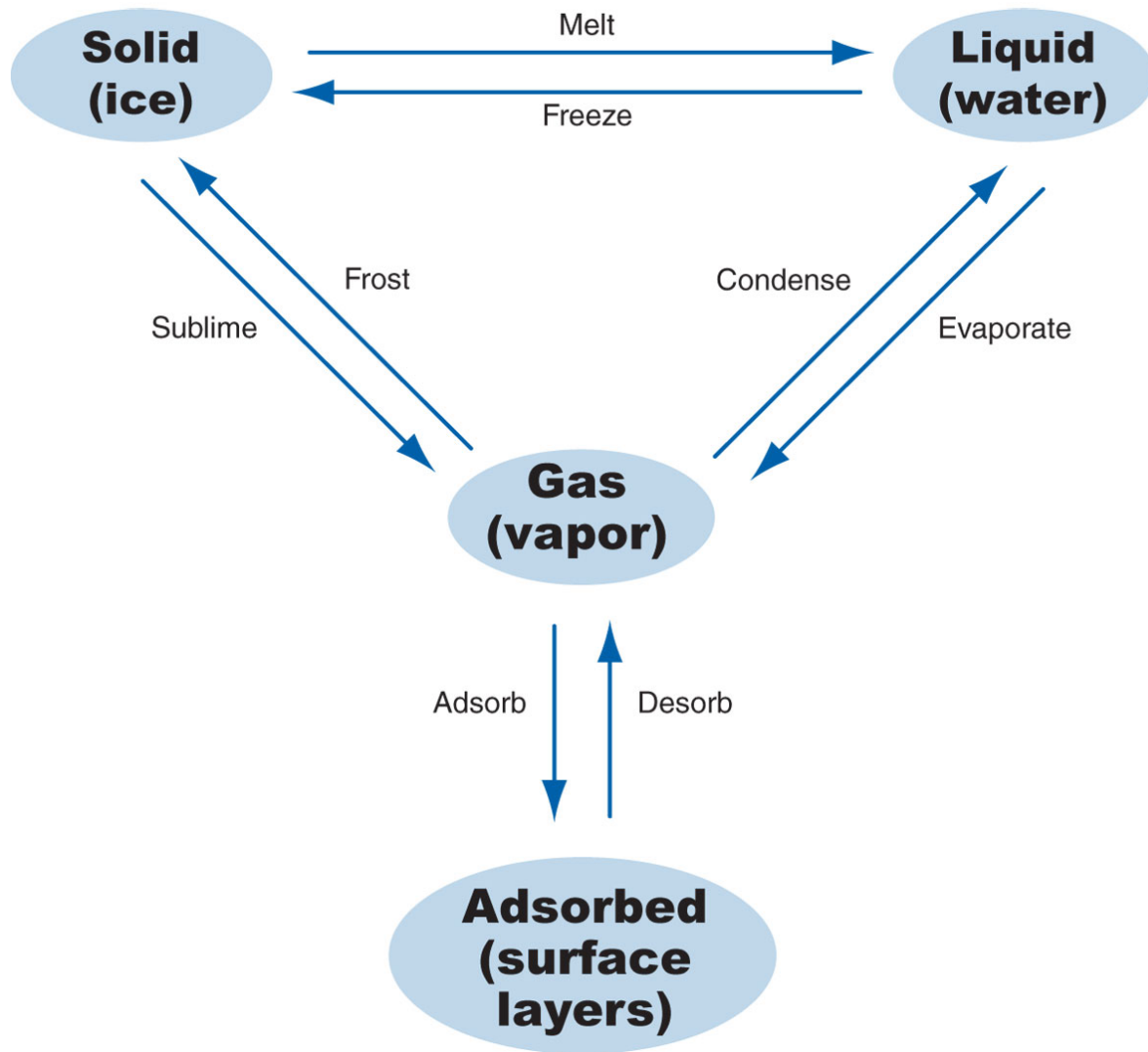
Air

Moisture

HAM

Hygrothermal Analysis





Moisture Transport in Porous Media

Phase	Transport Process	Driving Potential
Vapor	Diffusion	Vapor Concentration
Adsorbate	Surface Diffusion	Concentration
Liquid	Capillary Flow	Suction Pressure
	Osmosis	Solute Concentration

Moisture Transport in Assemblies

Phase	Transport Process	Driving Potential
Vapor	Diffusion	Vapor Concentration
	Convective Flow	Air Pressure

Adsorbate	Surface Diffusion	Concentration

Liquid	Capillary Flow	Suction Pressure
	Osmosis	Solute Concentration
	Gravitational Flow	Height
	Surface Tension	Surface Energy
	Momentum	Kinetic Energy
	Convective Flow	Air Pressure

Water Control Layer

Air Control Layer

Vapor Control Layer

Thermal Control Layer