

How We Sleep at Night in Climate Zone 7

Where I live and work

PHIUS+ 2015 Passive Building Standard

Duluth

State	MN
Location	Intl AP
Zone	7
Annual Heating Deman...	8.4
Annual Cooling Deman...	1
Peak Heating Load Btu...	4.6
Peak Cooling Load Btu...	3.6
Manual J Peak Heating...	7.7
Manual J Peak Cooling...	5.1

HDD, Base 65F:

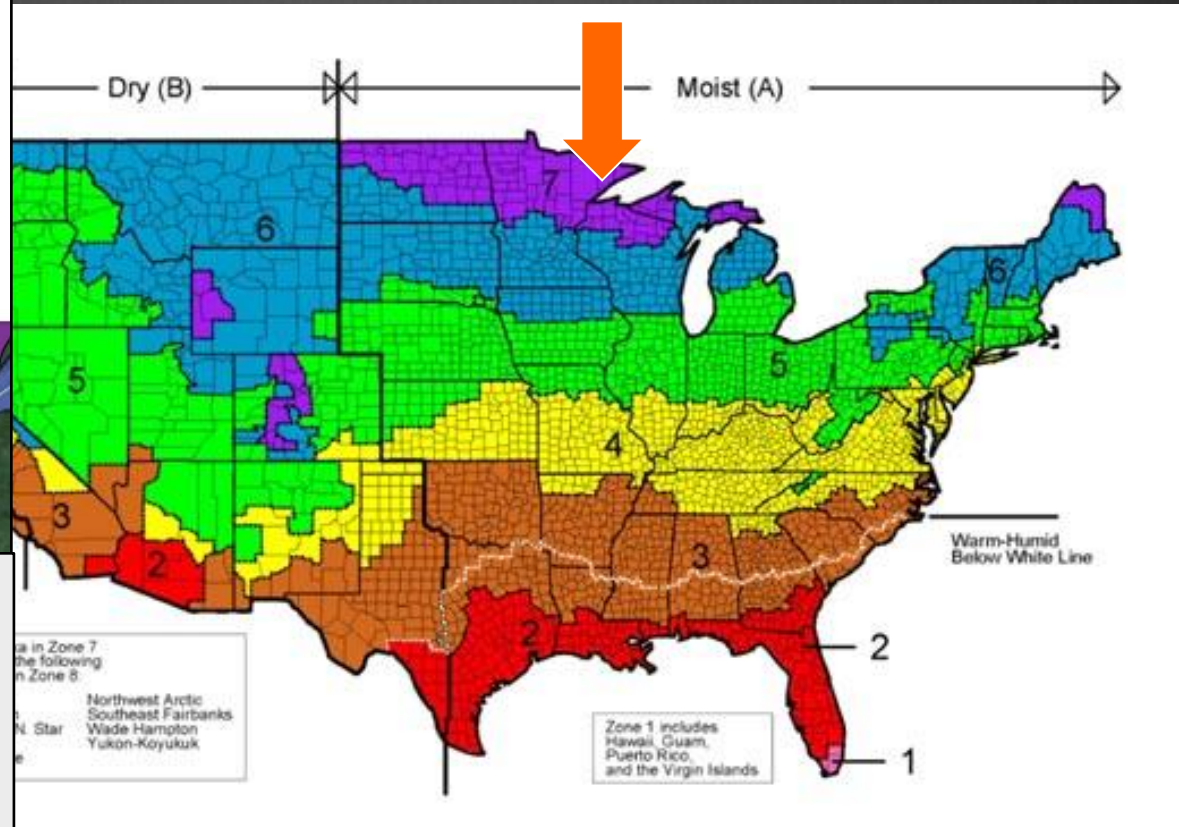
CDH, Base 74F:

IECC Climate Zone:

ASHRAE W Factor:

Design Heating Temp:

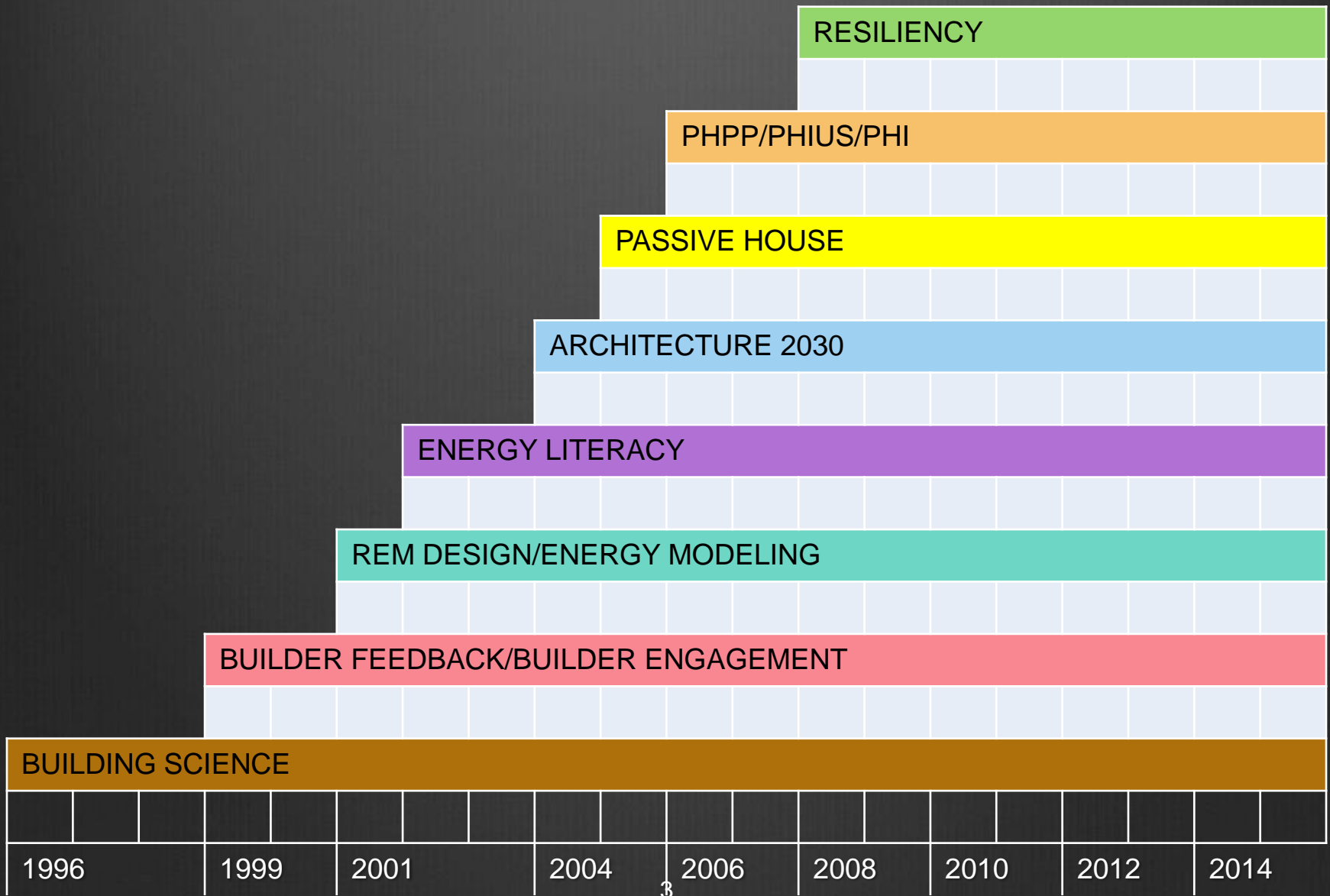
Design Cooling Temp:



*Harsh weather, lots of remote areas, low population density.
Culture of resourcefulness.*



How Did We Get Here?



Appropriate Metrics?

	E's House	Cornett House	Code
Under Slab	35	27	10/15
Above grade walls	21 cav/28 c.i.	34 cav/11 c.i.	21 cav
Windows (U)	.16-.18	.2	0.3
Roof	80	70	49
ACH50	.23	.8	3
Conditioned area	1575 ft2	2330 ft2	n/a
Peak Heating Load	12,700 Btu/hr	17,600 Btu/hr	n/a
Peak Load/ft2	8 Btu/hr/ft2	7.5 Btu/hr/ft2	(~16)
AHD	17.2 MMBtu	26.8 MMBtu	
AHD/ft2	10.9 Kbtu/ft2/yr	11.5 kBtu/ft2/yr	(~30)
Floors above grade	1	2	
# occupants	2	3	

Note: Loads modeled with REMDesign. "Code" estimated peak load/ft2 and AHD/ft2 is an average for a 2000 ft2 home.

Real Energy Use

Esko Farmhouse
2 stories + basement
2690 ft² conditioned space
Built 2009

Total annual energy 13,800 kWh*

3000 kWh/yr avg. elec heating energy
3.8 kBtu/ft²/yr + ~ 1 cord dry aspen
* Includes shop, garage, chicken house, food production.



Cornett House
2 stories slab on grade + sunspace
2,330 ft² conditioned space
Built 2014

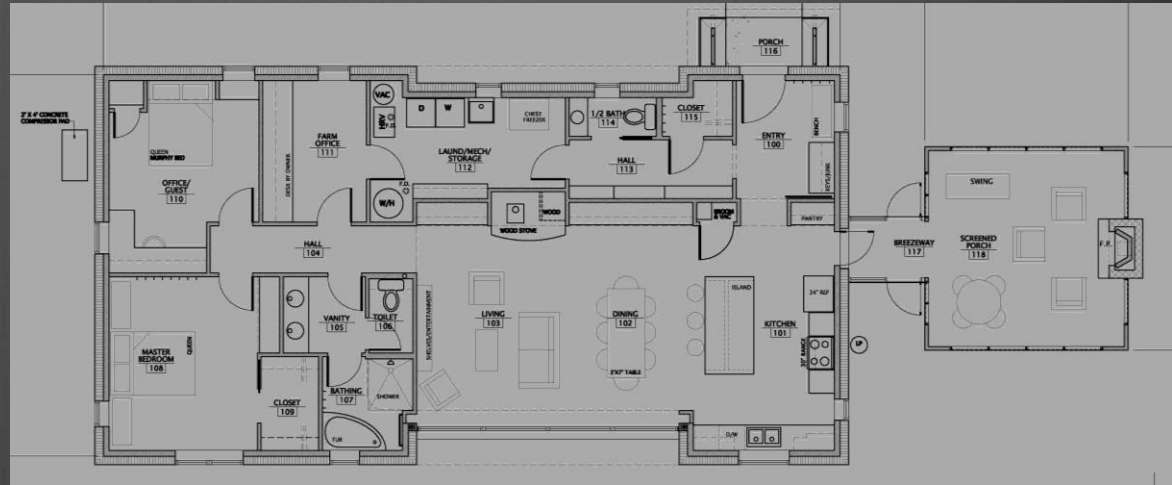
Total annual energy 6,550 kWh

Estimate 3500 kWh electrical heating energy in first year of operation
5.1 kBtu/ft²/yr + 2 cords damp oak



RESILIENCY

E's House
no heat/unoccupied
February 28-29, 2016



Surface Temp	5:30 pm/18 degrees F	6:30 am/3 degrees F
Living Room Floor	56.7	55.5
Living Room Ceiling	59.6	54.3
SW corner, low	54.5	53.1
NE corner, entry door	49.7	51.5
Interior, south glass	59.1	47.9

Balancing Enclosure and Systems

- Invest in the envelope: enough to manage AHD, occupant comfort, building durability, and resiliency.
- Get design and peak loads compatible with simpler space conditioning systems.
- Recognize that the cost of building (enclosure) is going up but the cost of PV is going down.
- Efficient technologies (HPWH, ASHP, monitoring systems) are getting better (and different) faster.
- Don't overinvest in initial systems.
- Design so that equipment and systems can be upgraded.



“In the beginner’s mind there are many possibilities, but in the expert’s there are few.”

- Shunryu Suzuki (1904-1971)

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