Energy Efficient House Construction

What makes a house energy efficient?

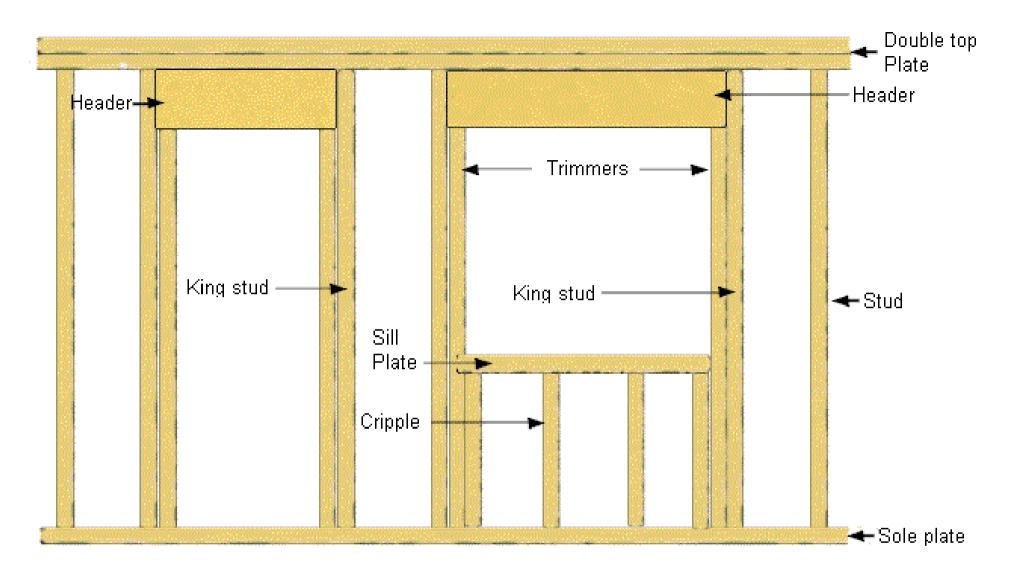
- Good insulation
 - Walls, windows, and doors
- Minimize air infiltration
- Energy efficient heating and cooling
- Energy saving appliances, lighting, etc.

Types of construction

- Stick frame
- Less practical
 - Dome home
 - Rammed Earth
 - Straw bale
- Insulated Concrete Forms (ICFs)
- Structural Insulated Panels (SIPs)

Stick frame

- Fiberglass insulation (most common)
 - Least energy efficient
 - R13 insulation in a 2x4 wall that leaks like a colander
 - Use a properly installed vapor barrier
 - Tape the seams and caulk cracks
- Spray polyurethane foam
 - Seals cracks
 - Needs no vapor barrier
 - R23 maximum if the cavity is filled
- 2x4s have an R5 rating and take up 15% or more of the wall
- Stick frame construction is actually the weakest and least energy efficient method of construction allowed by law (Building code)



Components of a framed wall Showing rough door and window openings

Dome Home in New Hope, AL



Dome Pros And Cons

Pros

- Continuous pour concrete provides low air infiltration
- Nearly a full house storm shelter
- Organic looking house

Cons

- Unusual architecture; does not fit in with other houses
- External wall builtins need to be custom
- Takes up more land per square foot
- Rarely two levels
- Not many builders

Rammed Earth Tire Home



Structurally Insulated Rammed Earth Home



Rammed Earth Pros And Cons

Pros

- Mostly cheap or onsite building materials
- Good sound barrier

Cons

- Labor intensive
- High cost
- Totally custom
- Very thick walls

Straw Bale House



Straw Bale Pros And Cons

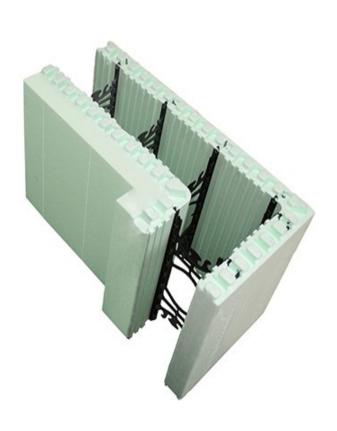
Pros

- Straw is cheap
- Good sound barrier

Cons

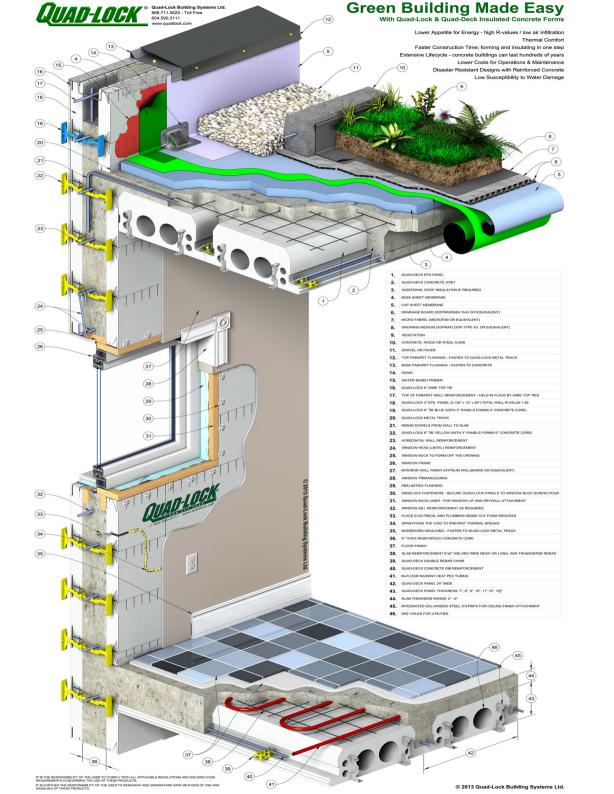
- No national building code
- Must keep the straw dry; not appropriate for high humidity regions
- Very thick walls
- Beware of big bad wolves

Insulated Concrete Forms (ICFs)

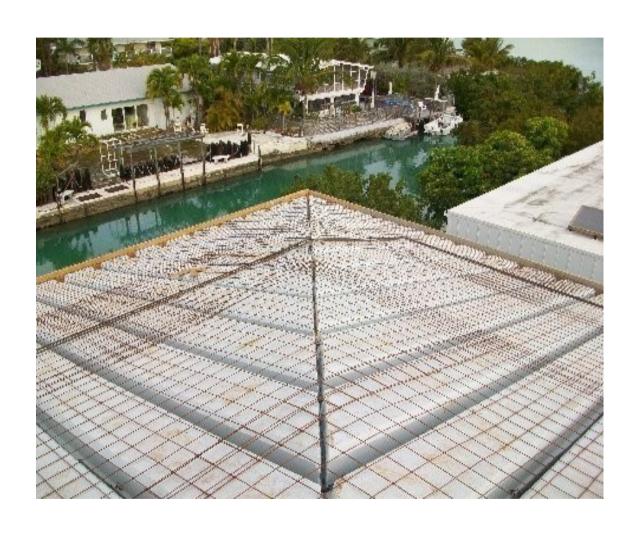








ICF Roof Ready for Concrete



ICF Pros

- Continuous concrete pour reduces air infiltration
- Will not promote rot, mold, or mildew
- Very strong especially with ICF roof
 - Nearly a full house storm shelter
- Fire resistant but form will melt
- Not a food source for insects or small animals
- Recyclable construction materials
- Good sound barrier

ICF Cons

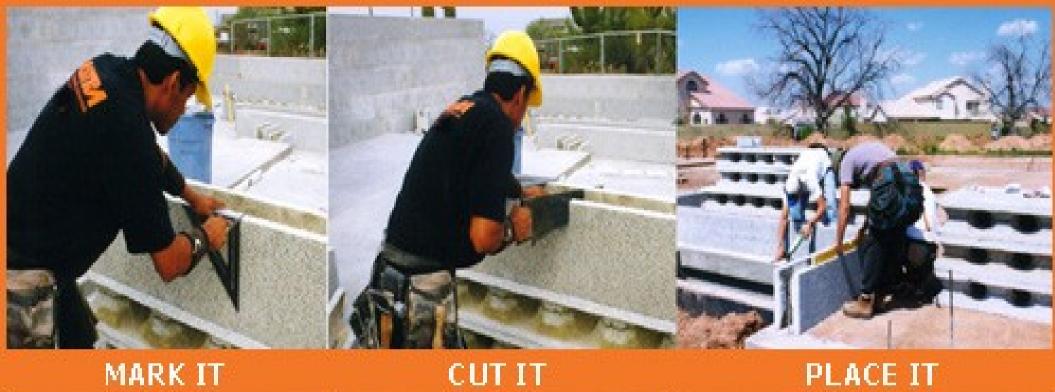
- Thick walls require custom window and door trim
- Not as good R value as polyurethane insulation
- Difficult to alter post construction
- Only flat or shallow slope roof
 - Steeper roofs require different roof system
- Possible problems with below grade use
 - Insects may tunnel through forms and go undetected

Compound ICF



Very form-able









CHECK IT TACK IT **GROUT IT**

Differences from ICF

- Forms 85% recycled EPS with 15% cement
- Usable below grade
 - Insects cannot burrow through
- Better fire resistance
 - Withstands 4 Hrs at 2000 degree heat
- Concrete fill grid pattern may allow more air infiltration

Structural Insulated Panels (SIPs)

- Two basic types of insulation used
 - Expanded PolyStyrene (EPS) (R3.5 per inch)
 - Polyurethane (R7 per inch)



SIP Pros

- High R values
- Very low air infiltration
- Various panel thicknesses available
- Naturally vaulted ceilings
- Quick shell installation
- Good sound barrier
- No 2x4 studs to miss when hanging drywall, cabinets, and pictures
- 20-30% stronger than stick framing
- No place for mold and mildew to grow
- Window and door jams, electrical outlets, wire chases, and beam pockets can be preinstalled

SIP Cons

- Higher initial material cost
 - Offset by lower construction labor cost
 - Offset by lower utilities cost
- More difficult to change design during construction

SIP Polyurethane vs EPS

- Most over-the-counter chemicals won't damage polyurethane (adhesives)
 - Field modifications
- Polyurethane has a better fire rating
- Polyurethane has nearly double the R value per inch
- Polyurethane panels can be custom created vs cut from standard EPS panel blanks
- EPS is generally inferior to polyurethane except in price

SIP Infrared Comparison

Thermocore panels



Stick built



The following is our house construction using a type of tilt-up ICFs and Thermocore SIPs





















Our House Energy Summary

- Insulation: R28 exterior walls and R41 roof
- 3800 square feet of living space
- Needs half the normal sized HVAC system (3 ton vs 6 ton compressor)
- Move in construction cost around \$59/sq-foot
 - Sweat equity helped reduce the cost
- Used 16715 kWh in 2015
 - 1393 kWh/month, or 45.8 kWh/day, or \$132/month

Primary References

- http://www.quadlock.com/
- http://www.rastra.com/
- http://thermocore.com/