

AIA Provider: Northeast Sustainable Energy Association

Super Insulated Walls and Moisture:

Does Bad Stuff Happen?

Chris Corson and Kohta Ueno

March 4, 2015

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Course Description

High-R or super-insulated walls are a common component of high performance housing. However, in cold climates, these walls run the risks of coldweather condensation, and general durability issues due to reduced heat flow. Two practitioners have been monitoring the moisture performance of several high performance walls, and will share their results. Chris Corson has been examining highly vapor-open walls based on classic European Passive House designs, without the use of plastic foams. Kohta Ueno has been monitoring double stud walls insulated with cellulose and open-cell spray foam for three winters. His monitoring study was followed by disassembly of the walls, to examine conditions in the cavities. The two will talk about their data. whether various assemblies fall on the safer or riskier side, and how to make design choices. Keeping these walls buildable and cost-effective will be another aspect of the discussions.

Learning Objectives

At the end of the this course, participants will be able to answer:

1. What are the risks associated with high-R or superinsulated walls, relative to conventional/code construction?

- 2. What are some of the options for constructing high-R walls in cold climates?
- 3. How does a vapor-open high-R wall behave in a very cold climate (Maine), in terms of moisture risks?
- 4. What moisture conditions and resulting damage are seen at double stud wall sheathing after experiencing high interior humidity conditions?

Background

NESEA BE15-Super Insulated Walls and Moisture: Does Bad Stuff Happen? © buildingscience.com

Kohta Ueno

Super Insulated Walls and Moisture: Does Bad Stuff Happen? (Double Stud)

NESEA BuildingEnergy 2014 March 4, 2015

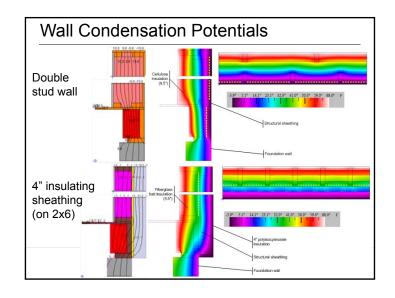


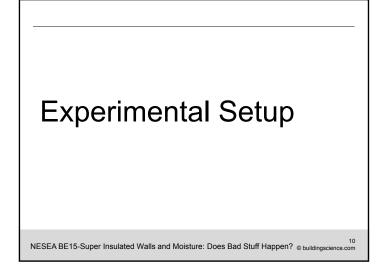


Double Stud Wall Monitoring

- Double stud wall advantages:
 - High R values
 - Simplifies exterior detailing (few changes to standard practice)
 - Lower cost vs. other high-R walls?
- Moisture risks due to interstitial condensation?
 - Most common failure, after rain control issues
 - Air barrier imperfections—increase risk
 - Air permeable low-density insulations—increase risk (including convective looping)
 - Air impermeable insulations—decrease risk
 - Reduce risk with "skim" of spray foam at sheathing?

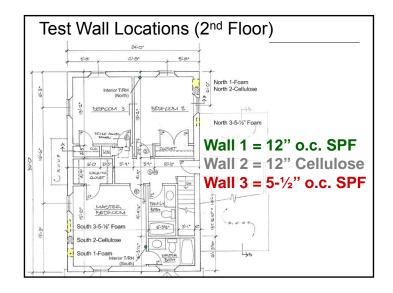
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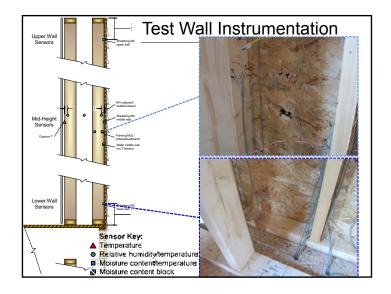


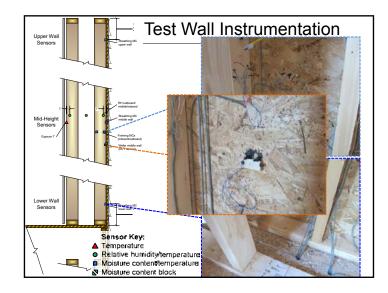


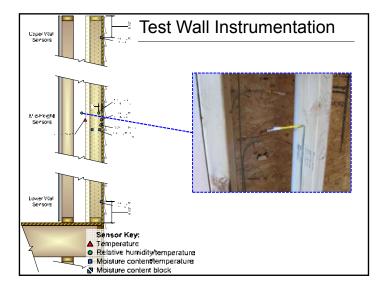




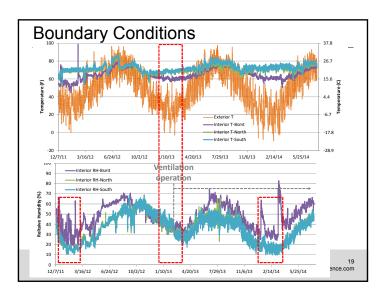








Results: Boundary Conditions NESEA BE15-Super Insulated Walls and Moisture: Does Bad Stuff Happen? © buildingscience.com

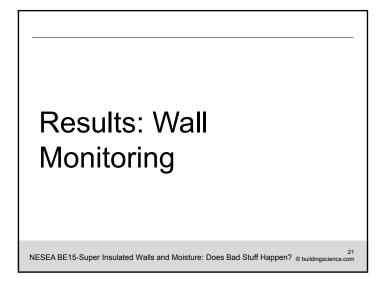


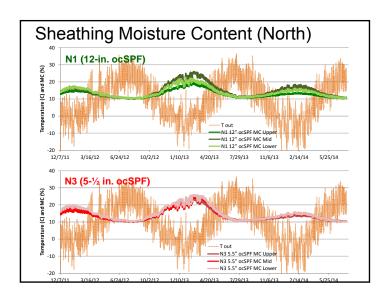
■ December 2011 through July 2014 (32 months) ■ Three winters collected (one partial) ■ Warmer, normal, & colder winters 1400 1200 1400 1400 15219 HDD 1000 1

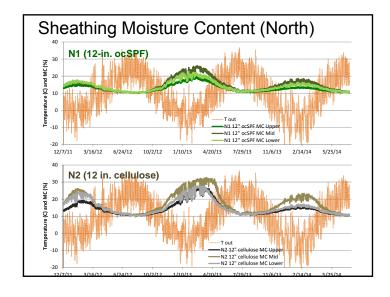
Boundary Conditions Takeaways

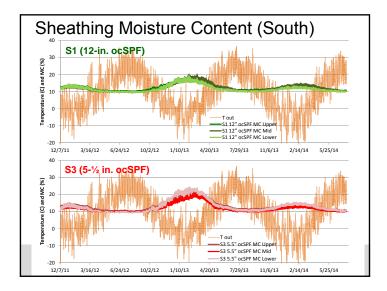
- First Winter (Partial)
 - Unoccupied conditions (no occupant moisture generation)
 - Very low interior RH
 - Wimpy winter (5220 HDD vs. 6220 HDD "normal")
- Second Winter
 - Occupied family of four (2 adults, 2 children)
 - Ventilation system not running, ~1 ACH 50 → High RHs
- Third Winter
 - Winter of the "polar vortex"
 - Occupied conditions (same family)
 - Ventilation system running → RHs ~15-30%

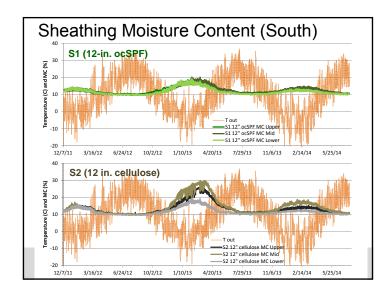
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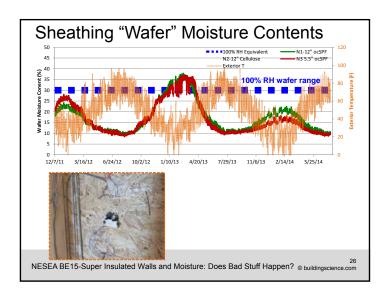


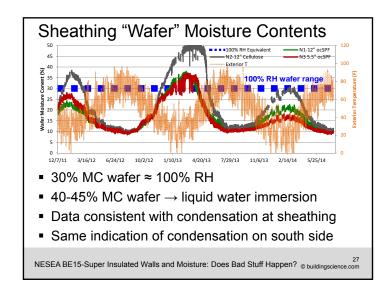


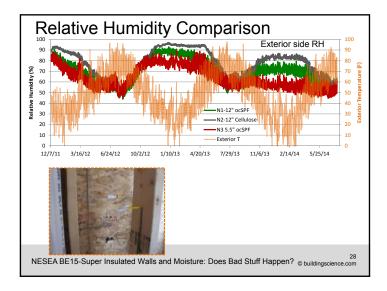


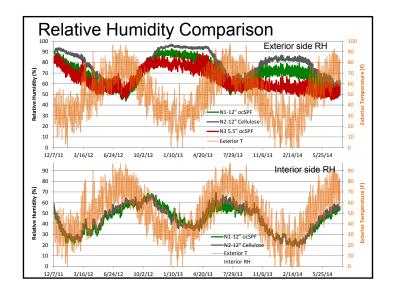


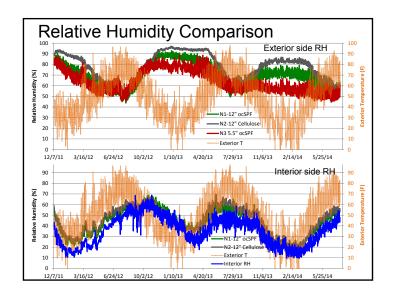


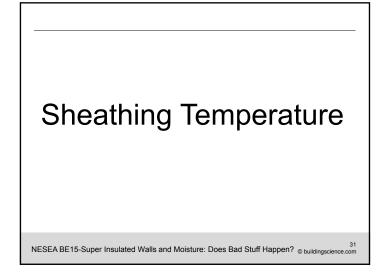


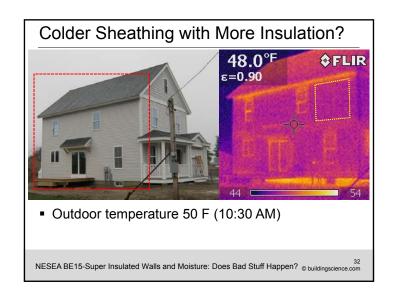


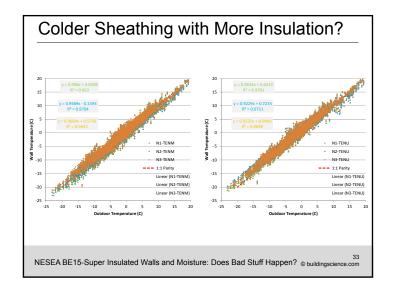










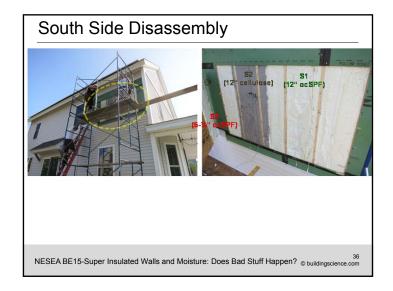


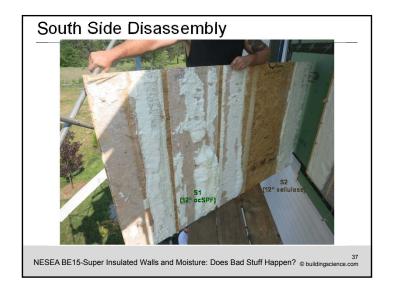
Colder Sheathing with More Insulation?

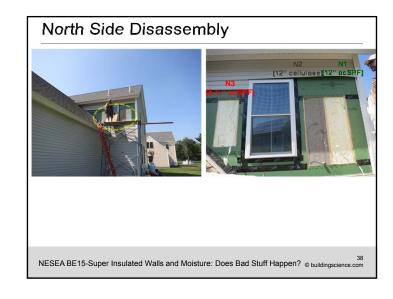
- Double stud wall sheathing maybe ~1 F or less colder at coldest conditions
- Steady state analysis predicts 0.8 F difference @ 7 F outdoors
- Wintertime energy/Btu's through sheathing possibly more important (drying energy): doubling insulation = halving heat flow
- 12" vs. 5.5" cavity insulation different than cavity vs. exterior insulation!

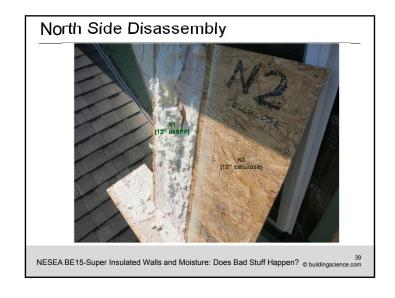
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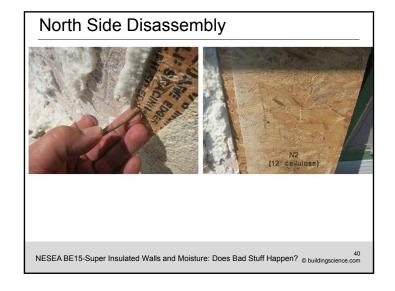
Wall Disassembly NESEA BE15-Super Insulated Walls and Moisture: Does Bad Stuff Happen? © buildingscience.com



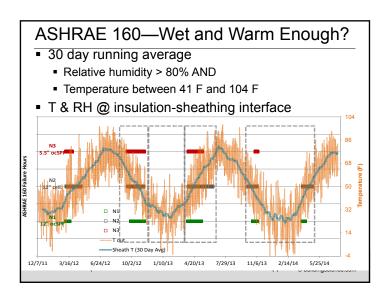








Analysis NESEA BE15-Super Insulated Walls and Moisture: Does Bad Stuff Happen? © buildingscience.com



Vapor Permeability of Insulation Layer Vapor Permeability Vapor Permeability Wall ID **Insulation Material** (Add 10 Perm Class III (Insulation Only) Vapor Retarder) N1/S1 12 in. 0.5 PCF foam 1.8-2.5 perms 1.5-2.0 perms 12 in. cellulose 7.0-10 perms 4.0-5.0 perms 5-1/2 in. 0.5 PCF foam 4.0-5.5 perms 2.9–3.5 perms Insulation-only perms Adding 10 perm Class III vapor retarder (latex paint)

 12" of ocSPF (brand used here) provides reasonable interior vapor control

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Why Aren't The Walls Oatmeal?

- 20% MC or lower—decay fungi inhibited
- Best growth 25-30% MC range
- All walls had MCs over 20% in winter 2; cellulose 30%+
- Condensation indicated—liquid water is kicker for decay activity

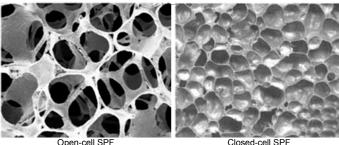
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Protective Mechanisms

- OSB Sheathing—all MDI adhesive
- Cellulose fiber insulation
 - Borate preservative/fire retardant—also leaches into adjacent materials
 - Moisture storage in cellulose
 - Airflow retarding qualities
- Open cell polyurethane spray foam
 - Oxygen restriction?

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ocSPF Protective Mechanisms



Images c/o SPFA

• Food science literature—oxygen needs to be in PPM range before inhibiting mold growth. Mold can get oxygen from substrate.

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Protective Mechanisms

- OSB Sheathing—all MDI adhesive (no PF)
- Cellulose fiber insulation
 - Borate preservative/fire retardant—also leaches into adjacent materials
 - Moisture storage in cellulose
 - Airflow retarding qualities
- Open cell polyurethane spray foam
 - Oxygen restriction?
 - "Flash heating"? Hot enough long enough?
 - Surface treatment (film formation)?
 - Capillary redistribution (through ocSPF pores)?

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Conclusions

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Monitoring Conclusions

- "Normal" interior RH conditions:
 - ocSPF walls stayed below 20% MC—SAFE
 - Cellulose > 20% MC on north—WORRYING, BUT...
- High interior RH conditions
 - ocSPF walls peaked in 18-25% MC range
 - Cellulose >30% MC, condensation indicated
- Each summer, walls dried to safe conditions
- ASHRAE 160 and mold isopleths say these walls have failed
- Disassembly showed all walls look okay
 - Sheathing reinstalled

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Construction Recommendations

- Based on Zone 5A Climate
- Cellulose walls
 - Class III (latex paint) risky
 - Class II (VR paint, variable-permeability membrane safer)
 - Class I (polyethylene) NOT recommended
- ocSPF walls
 - ocSPF seems to provide sufficient vapor control
 - Class II possible option on conservative side
- Mechanical ventilation system vital
- Exterior insulated walls much more moisture-safe!

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