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Building Science

Adventures In Building Science

www.buildingscience.com

Unvented Attics.....

Unvented Attics.....
Dehumidification....

Unvented Attics.....

Dehumidification....30 year story...

Florida....1992

Florida....2022

West Palm Beach...

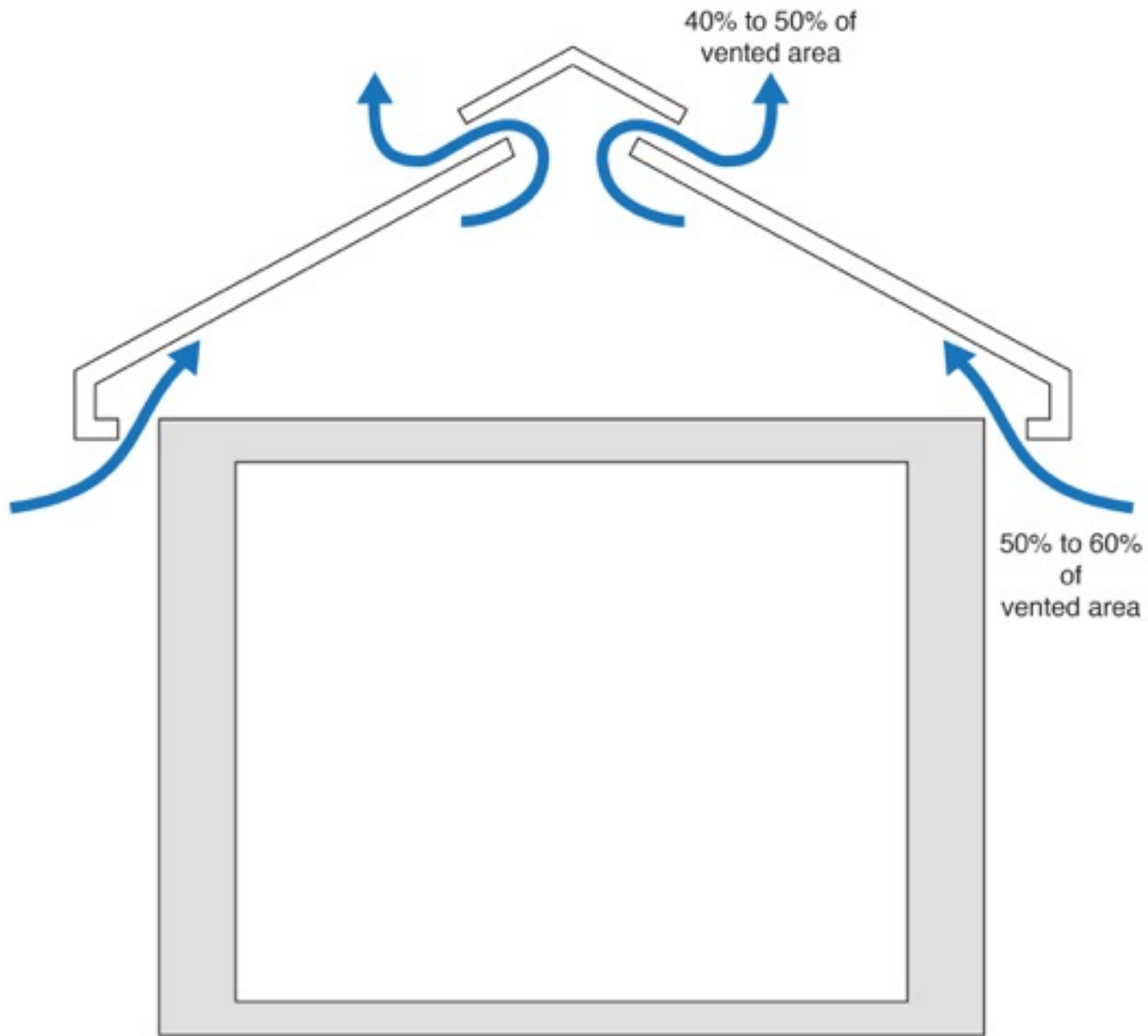
Las Vegas.....

Houston....

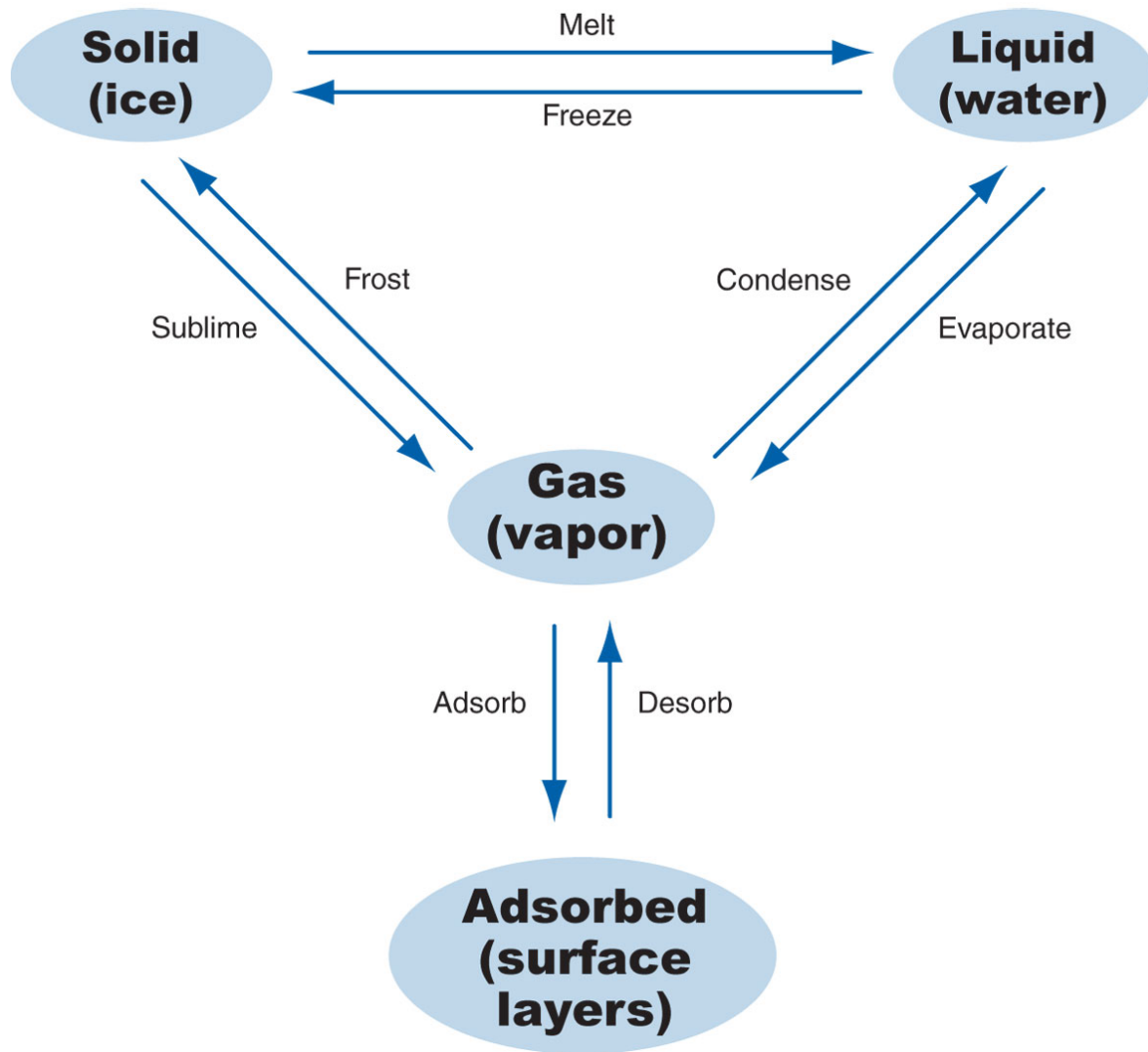
Juneau.....

League City...

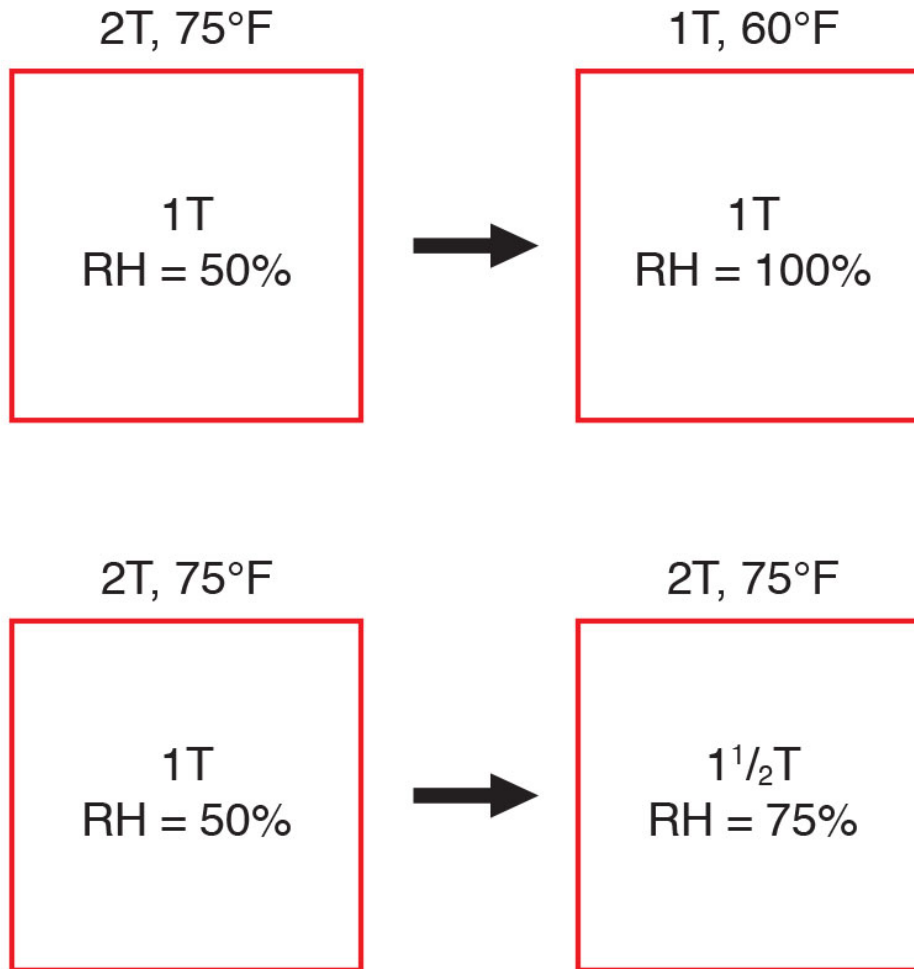
Ft. Myers...

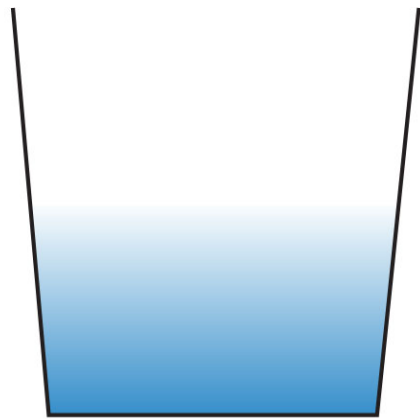


Houses With Vented Attics Get Wet...
Everywhere...except Vegas....

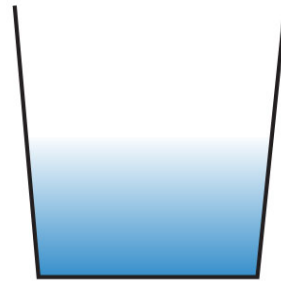


Relative Humidity Vapor Pressure

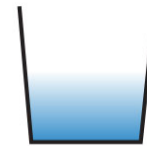




90°F
50% RH



75°F
50% RH



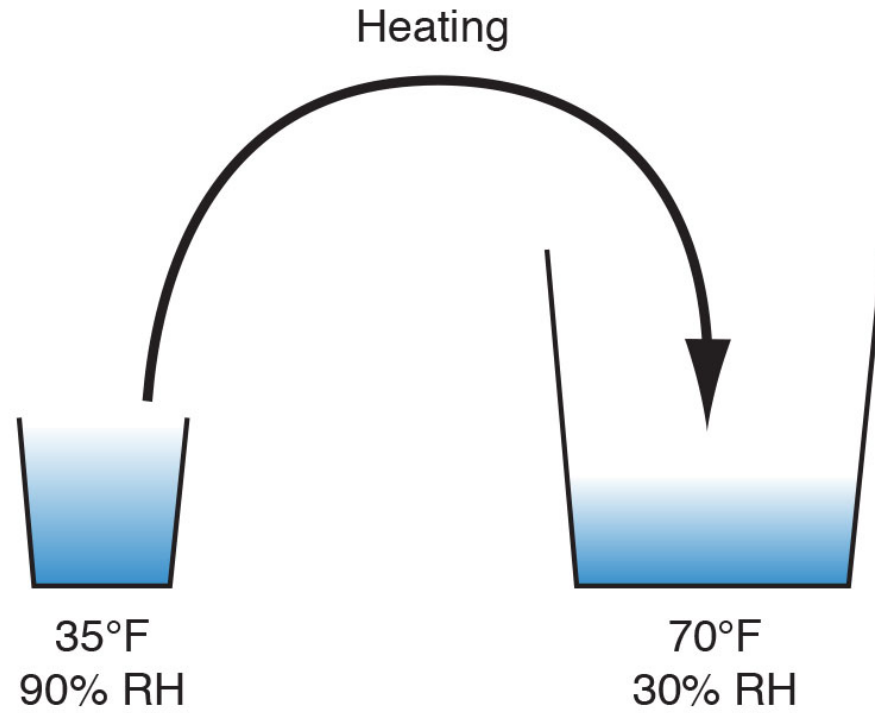
60°F
50% RH

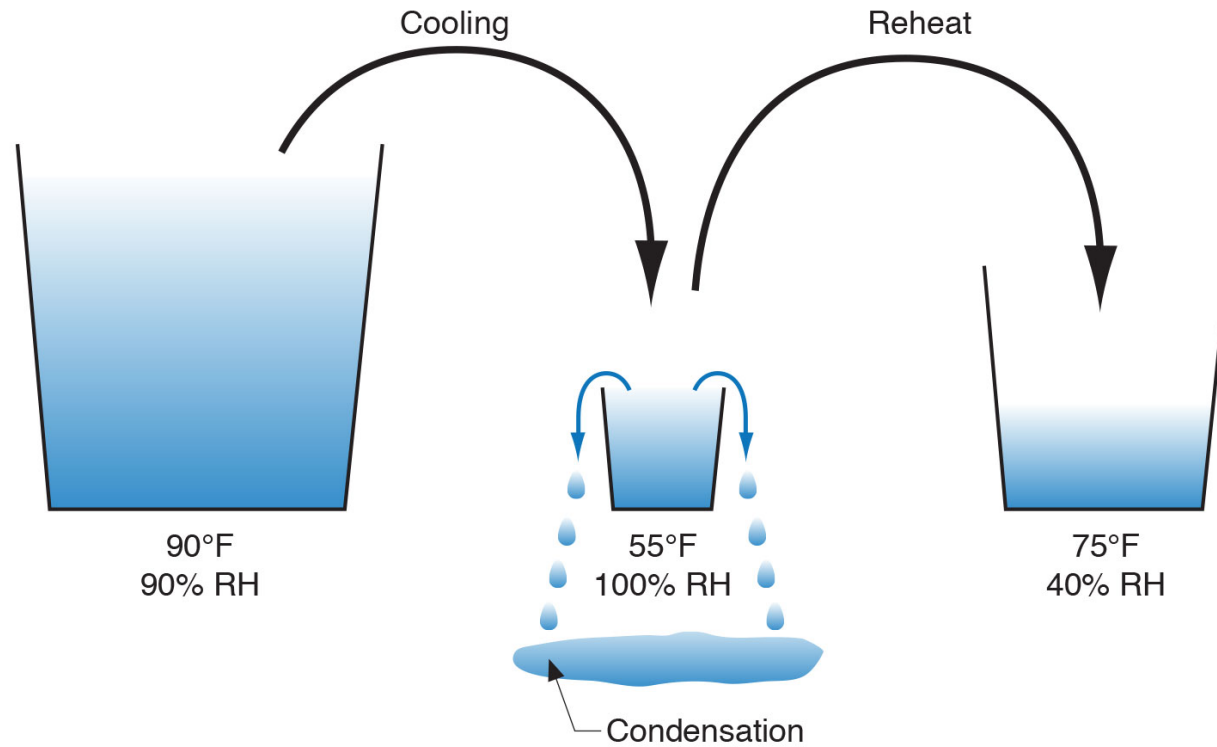


45°F
50% RH

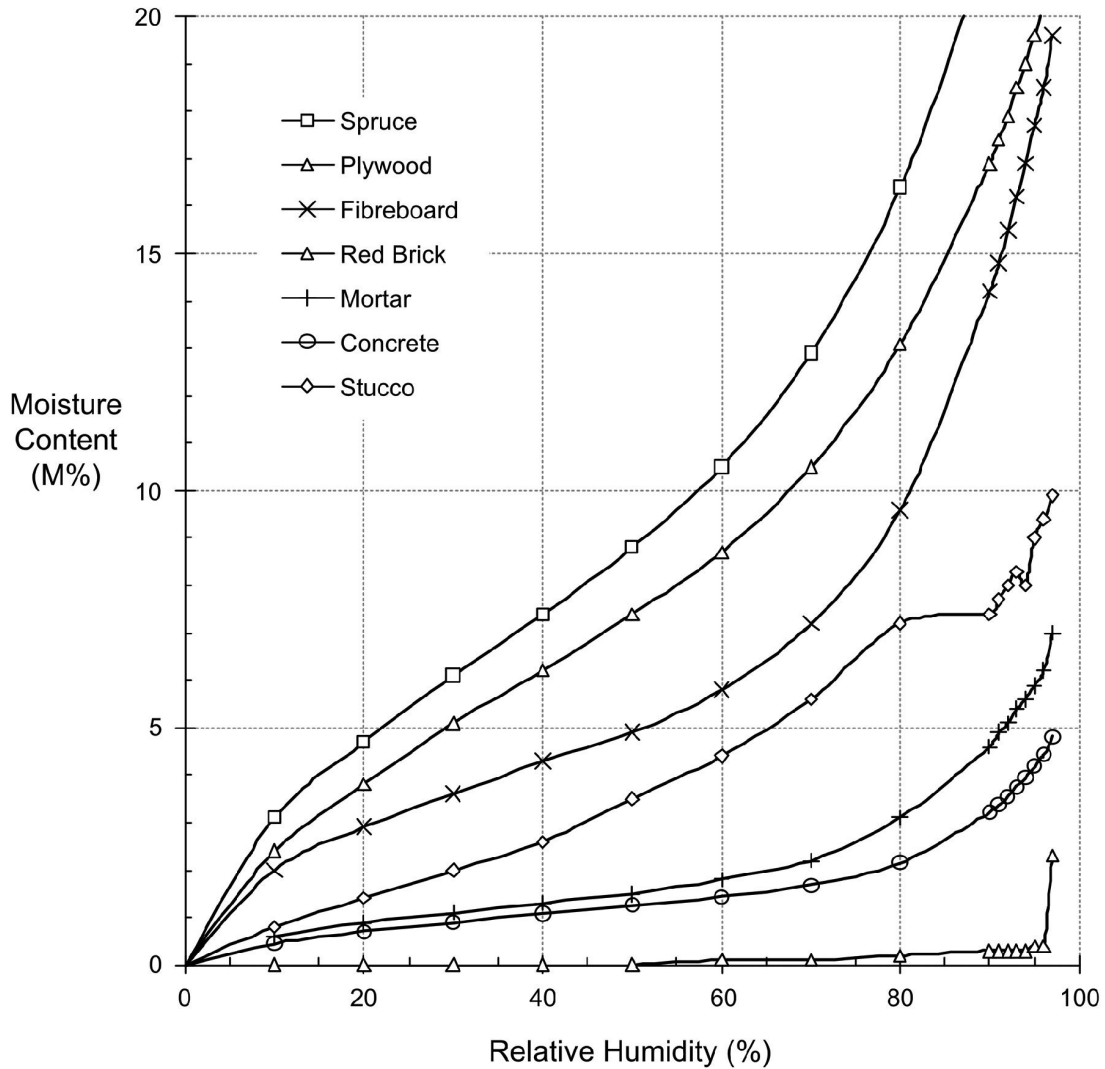


30°F
50% RH





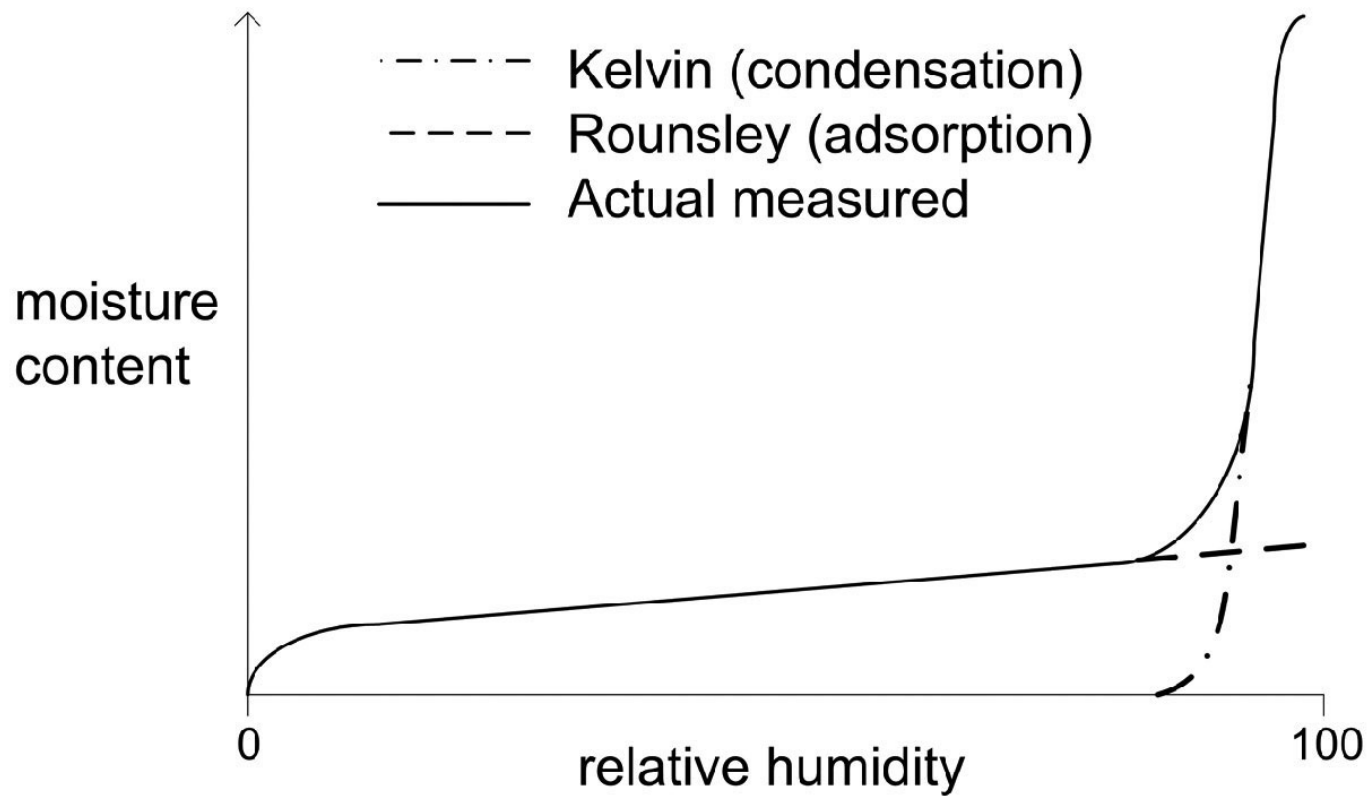
Sorption



Sorption isotherm for several building materials [Kumaran 2002]
 From Straube & Burnett, 2005

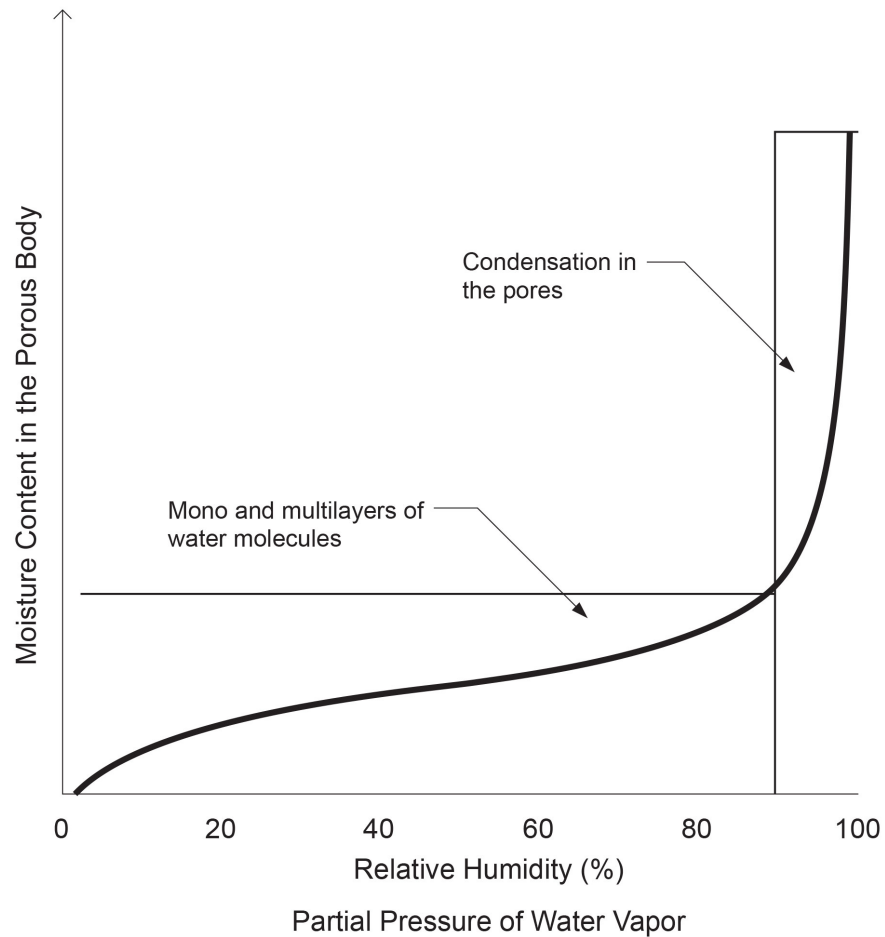
BET Theory

BET Theory
Stephen Brunauer
Paul Emmett
Edward Teller



**Typical predicted sorption isotherm according to Kelvin equation
and modified BET theory**

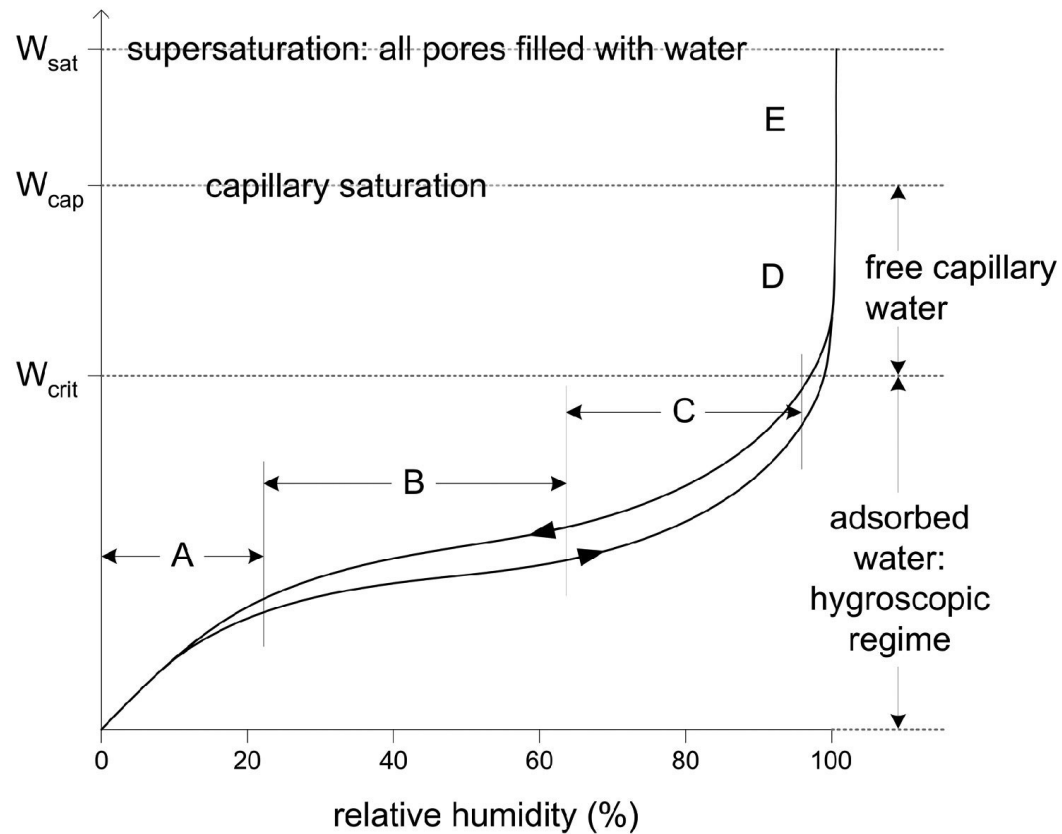
From Straube & Burnett, 2005



Change in the storage of moisture in a porous building material as the partial pressure of water vapor in the ambient air increases from zero to full saturation value at a given temperature.

Sorption Curve

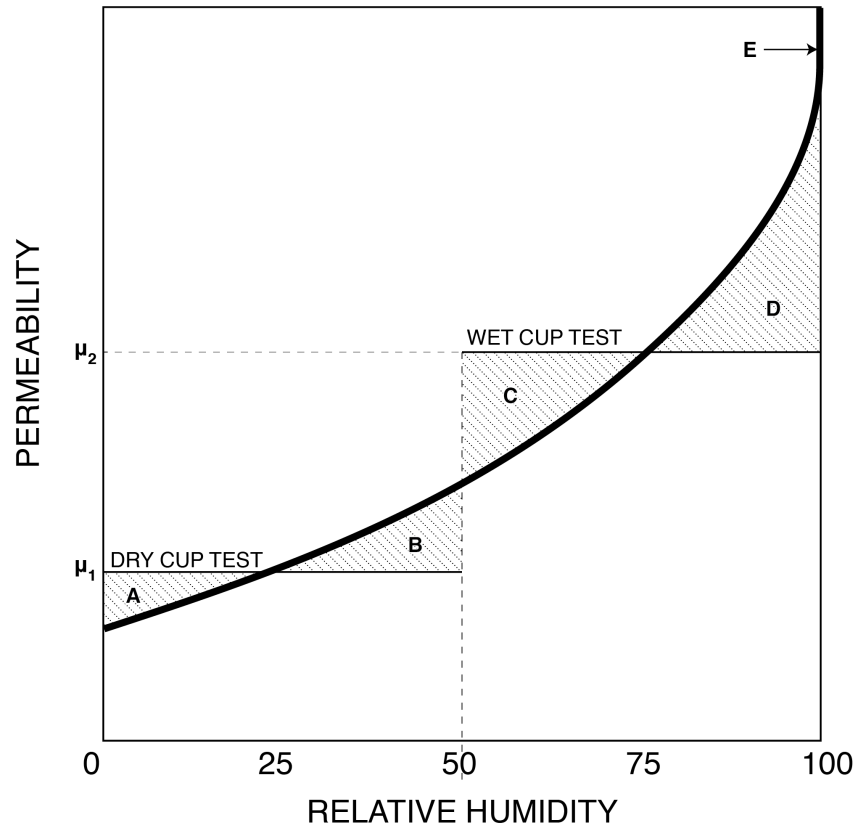
From M.K. Kumaran, ASTM MNL 18-2nd Edition,
Moisture Control in Buildings, 2009



- A: Single-layer of adsorbed molecules
- B: Multiple layers of adsorbed molecules
- C: Interconnected layers (internal capillary condensation)
- D: Free water in Pores, capillary suction
- E: Supersaturated Regime

Regimes of moisture storage in a hygroscopic porous material

From Straube & Burnett, 2005

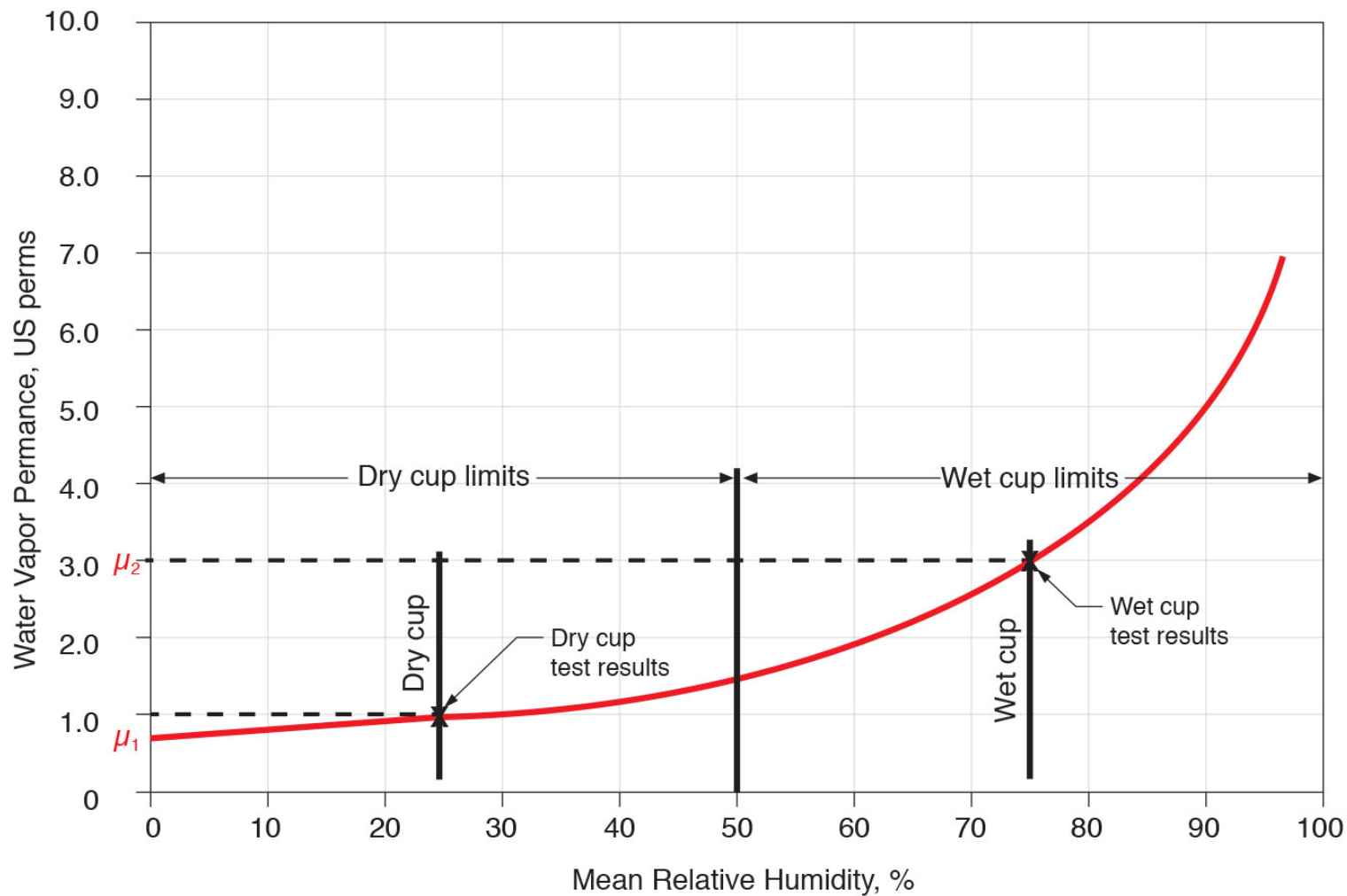


- A - Single-layer of absorbed molecules
- B - Multiple layers of absorbed molecules
- C - Interconnected layers (internal capillary condensation)
- D - Free water in pores, capillary suction
- E - Supersaturated regime

Relationship between Dry Cup and Wet Cup
Adapted from Joy & Wilson, 1963



Water Vapor Permeance vs. Relative Humidity



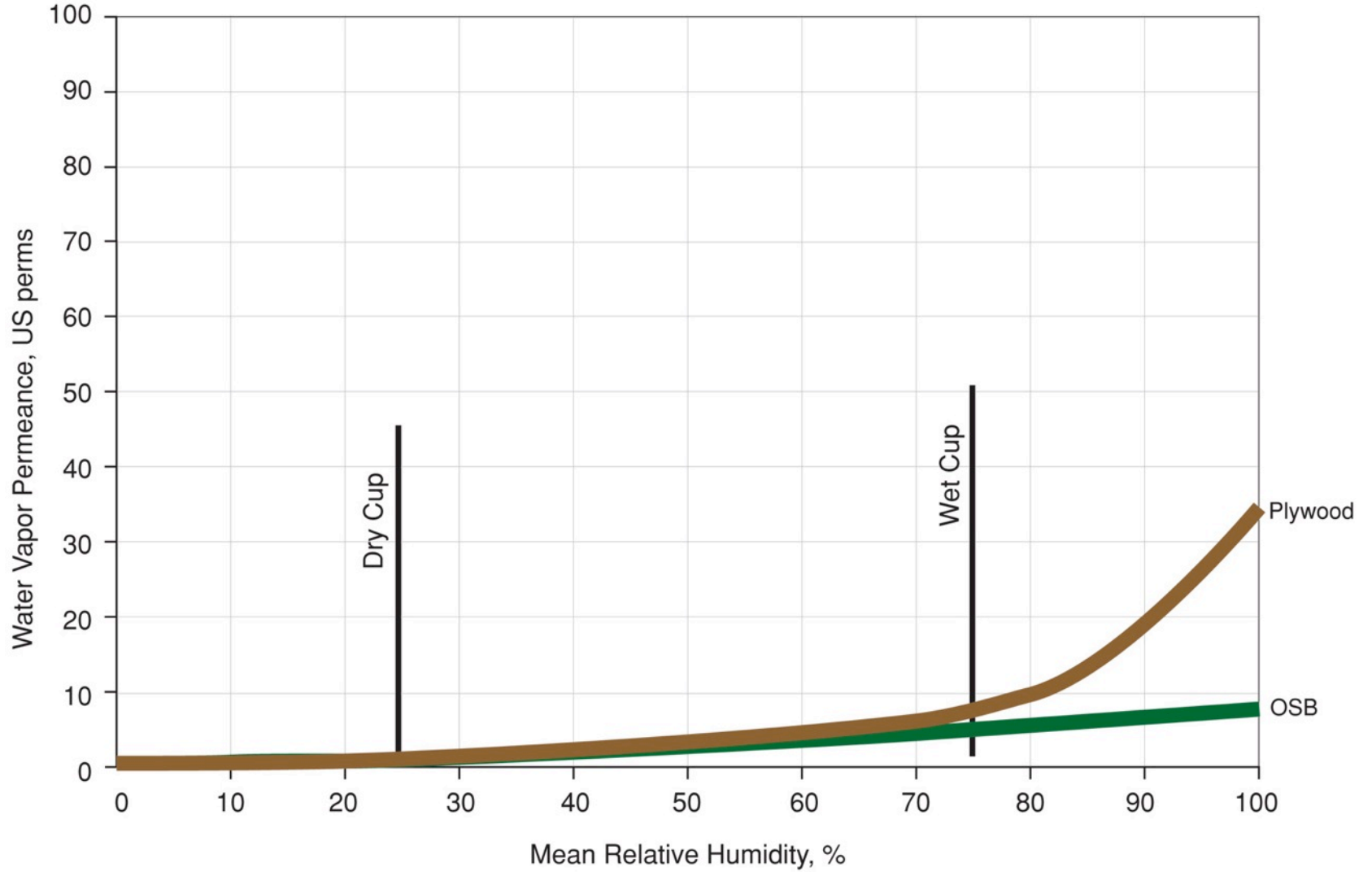
μ_1 = Dry cup permeance

μ_2 = Wet cup permeance

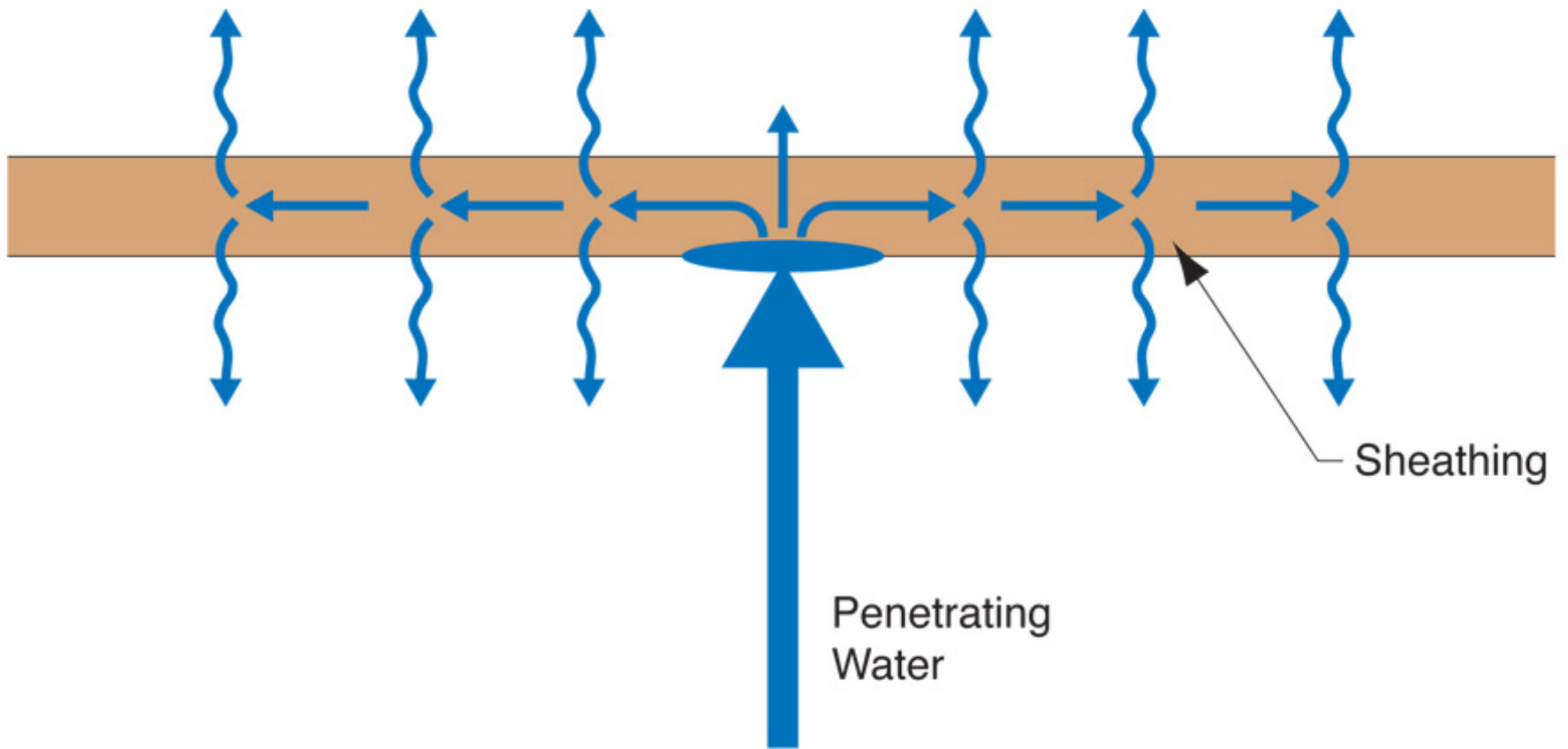


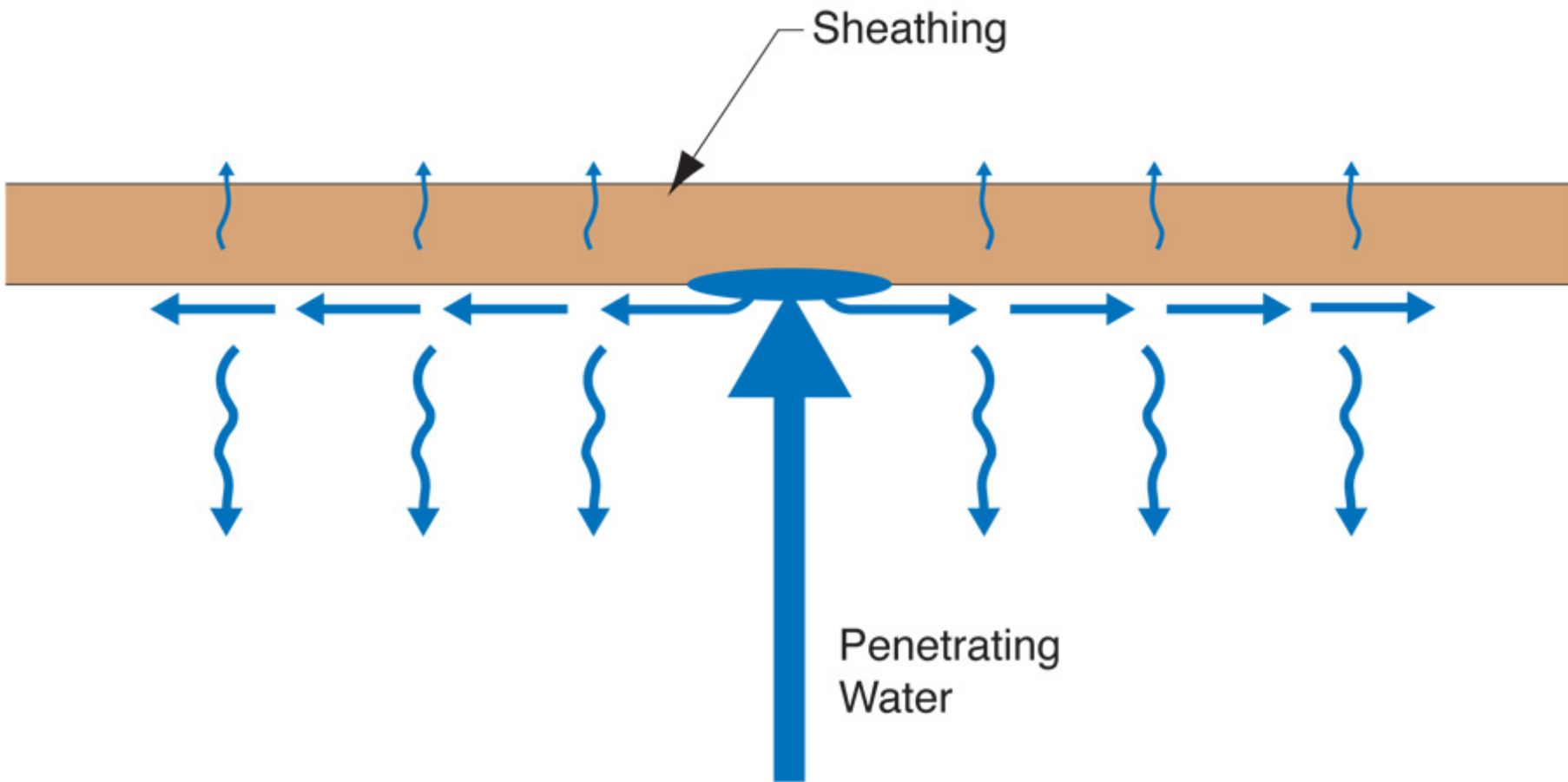


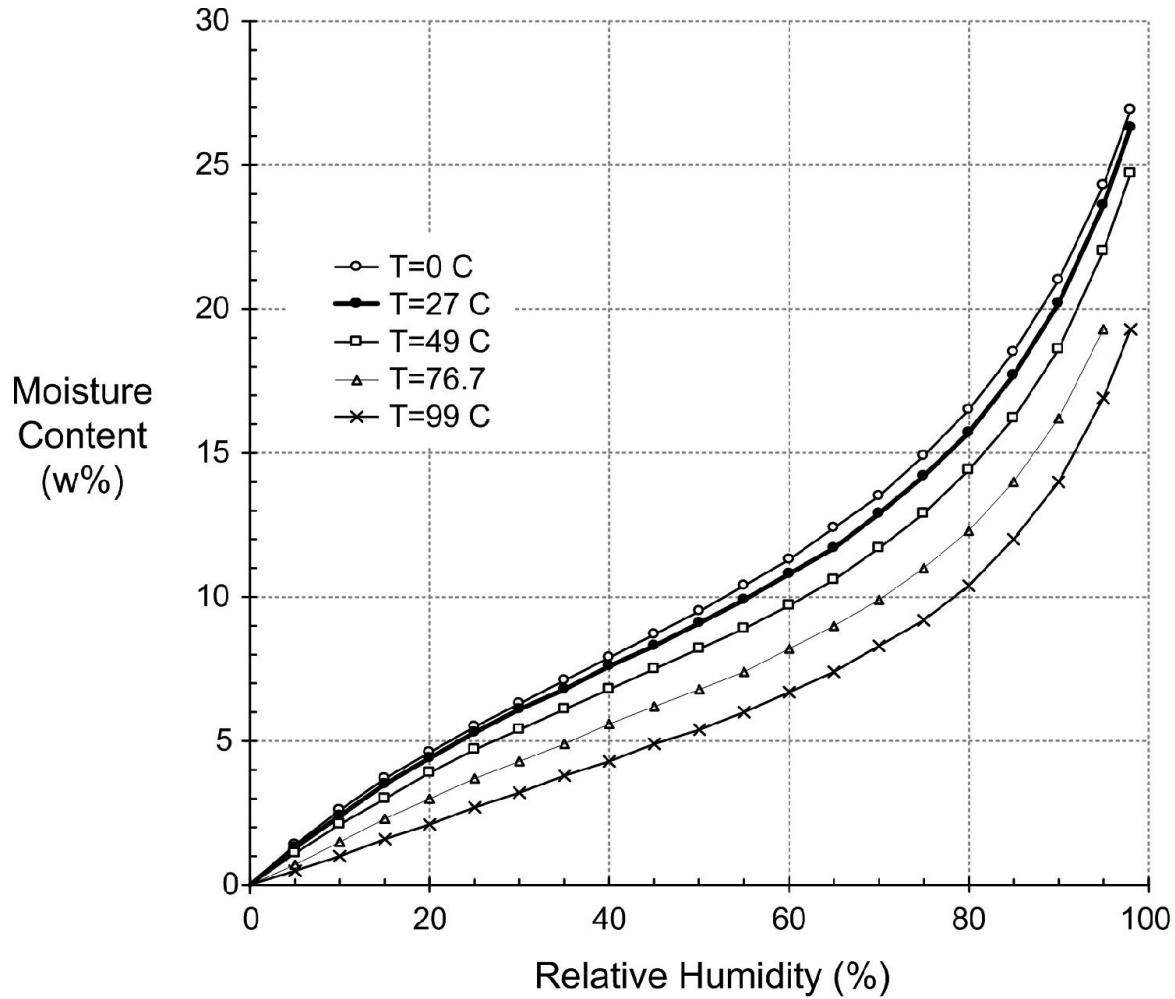
Water Vapor Permeance of Sheathing Materials





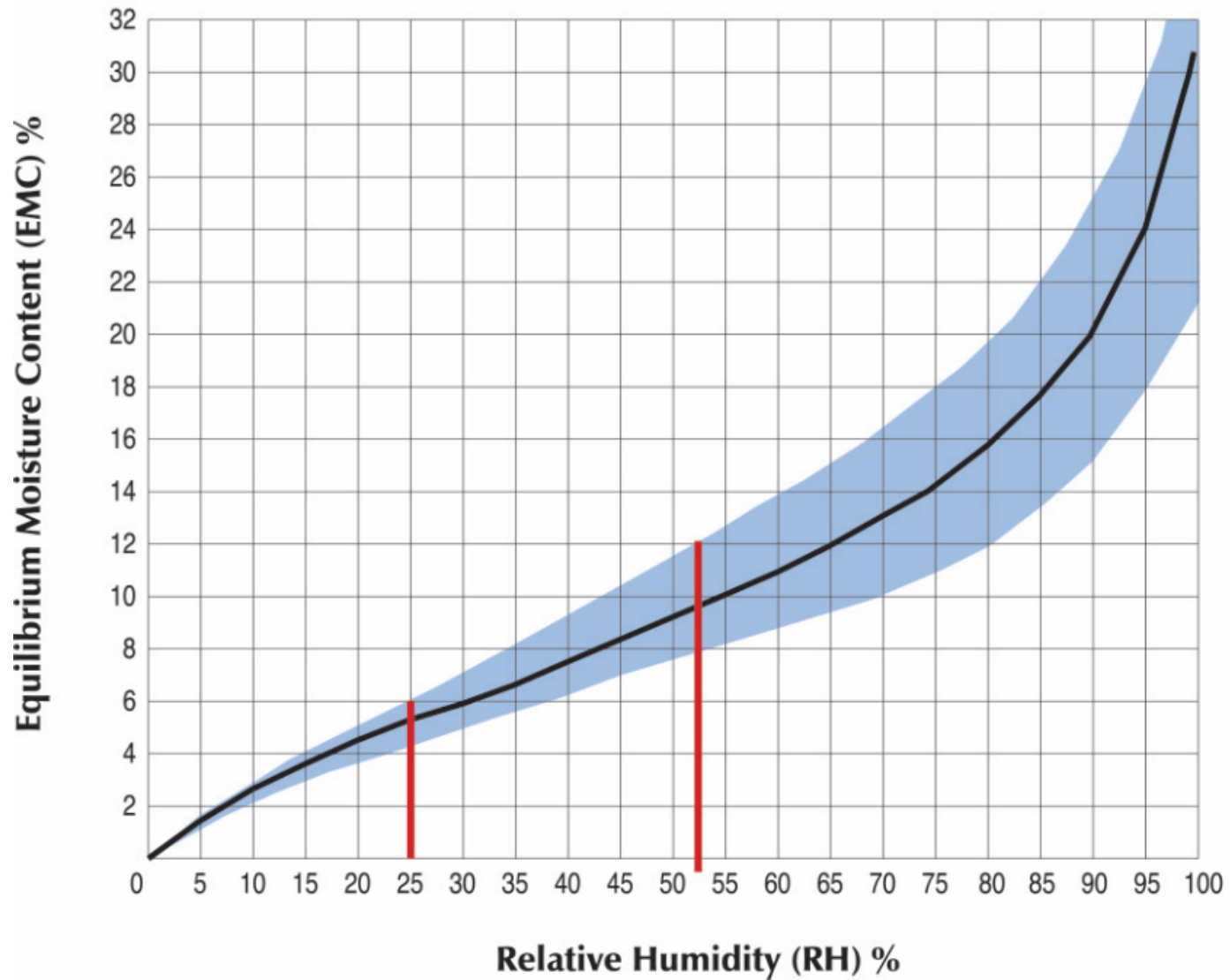




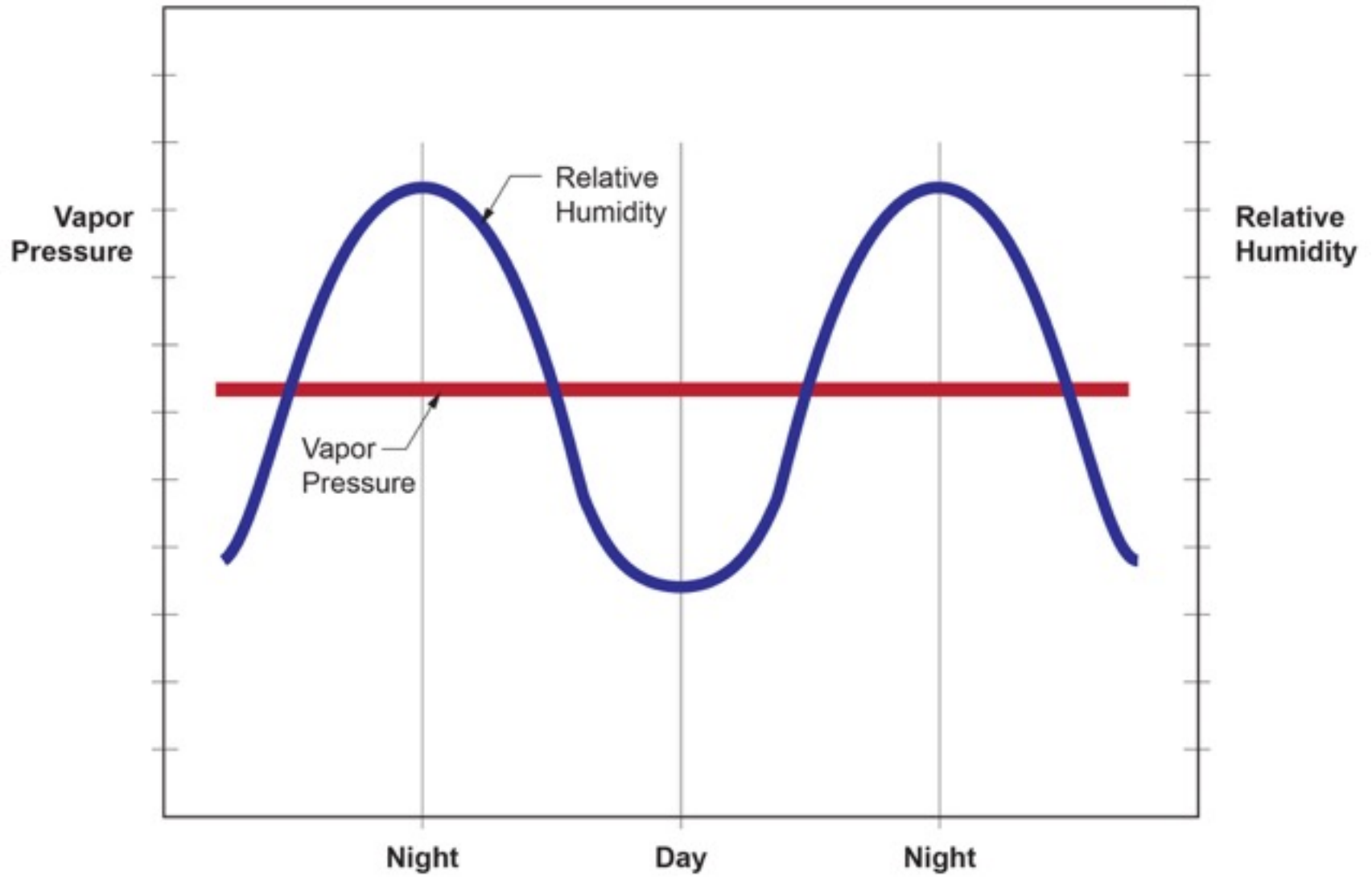


Average sorption isotherm for wood as a function of temperature
 From Straube & Burnett, 2005

Moisture Content vs. Relative Humidity





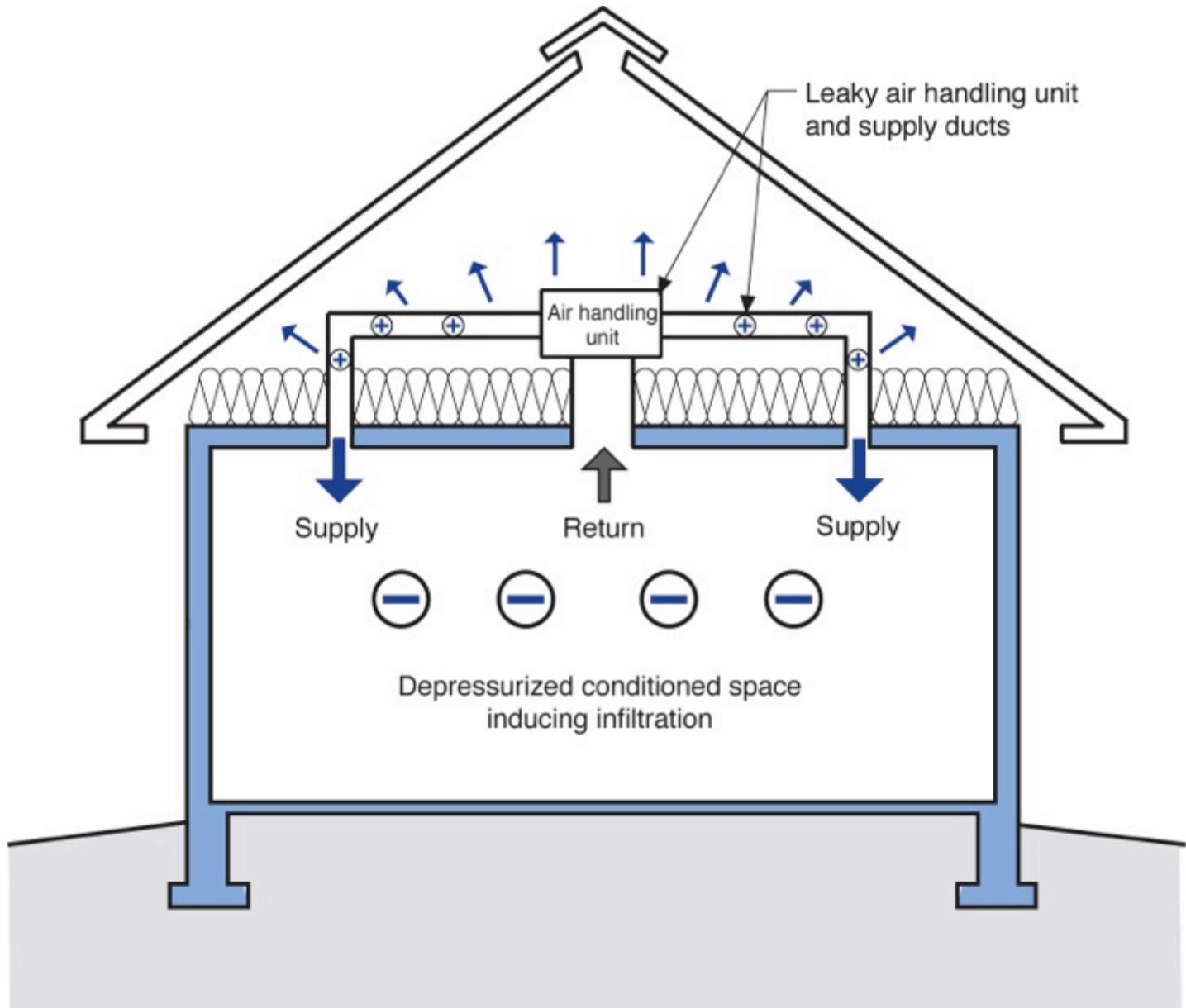


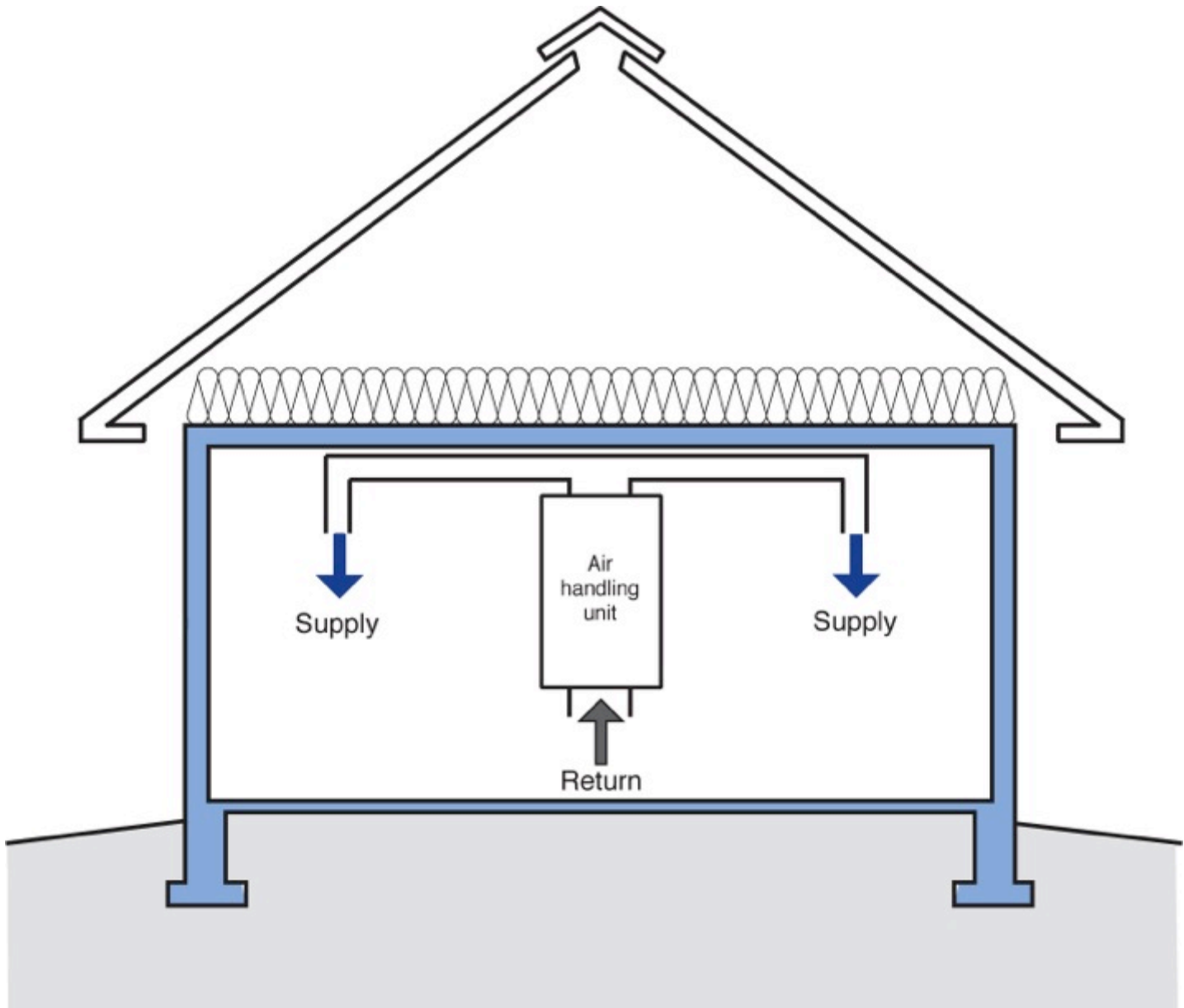
Houses With Vented Attics Suck

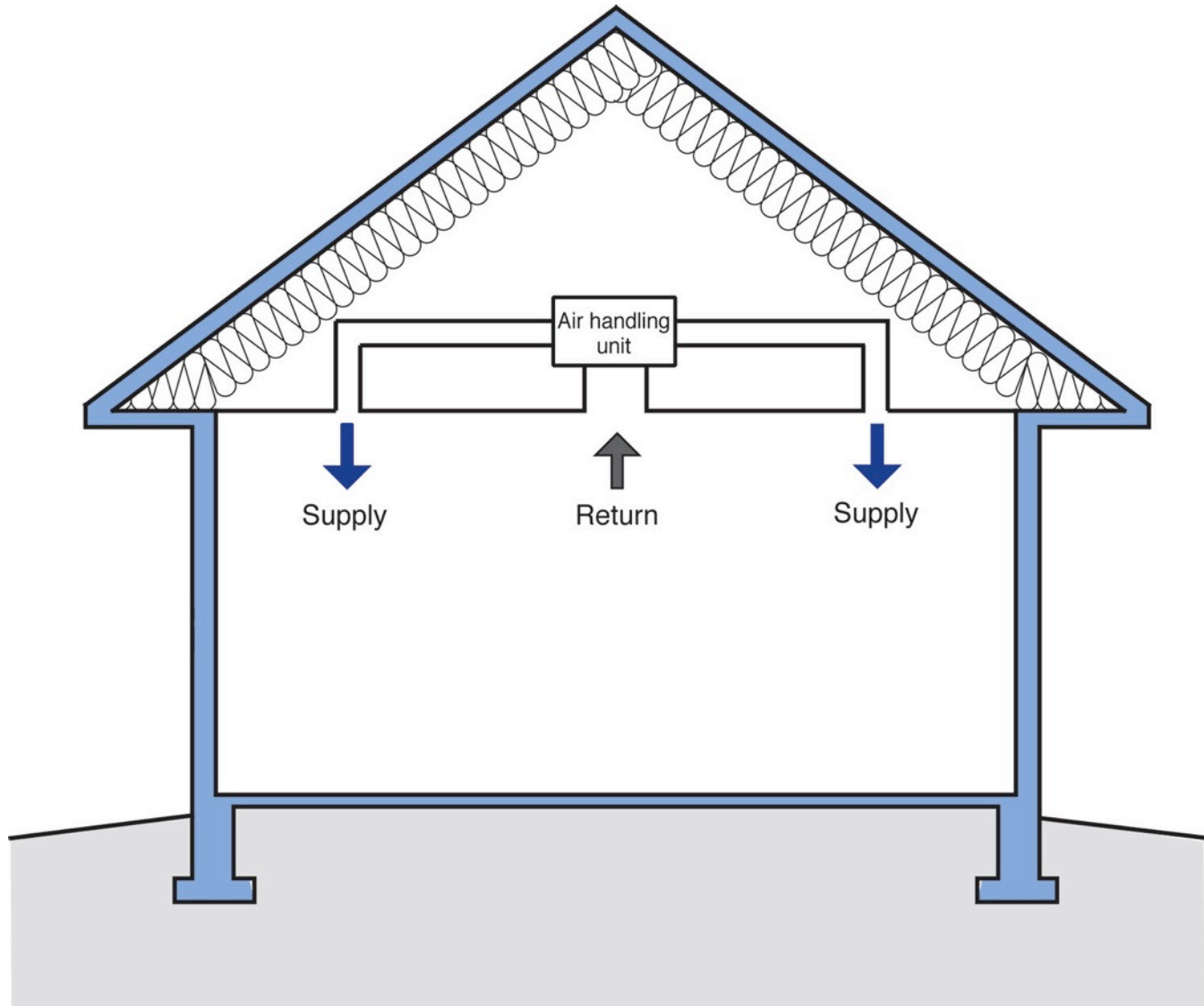
Houses With Vented Attics Suck
Not all the Time.....but.....

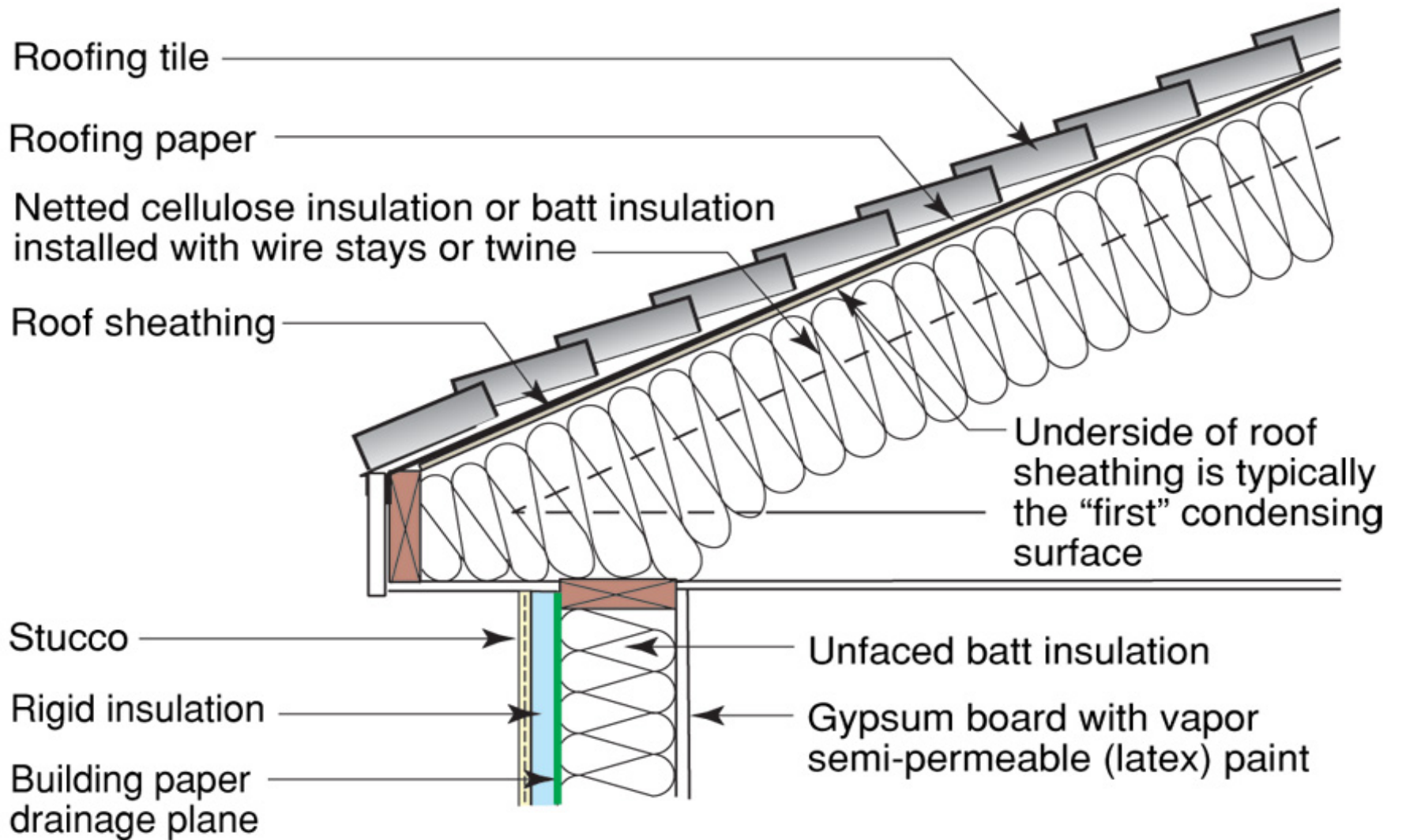
















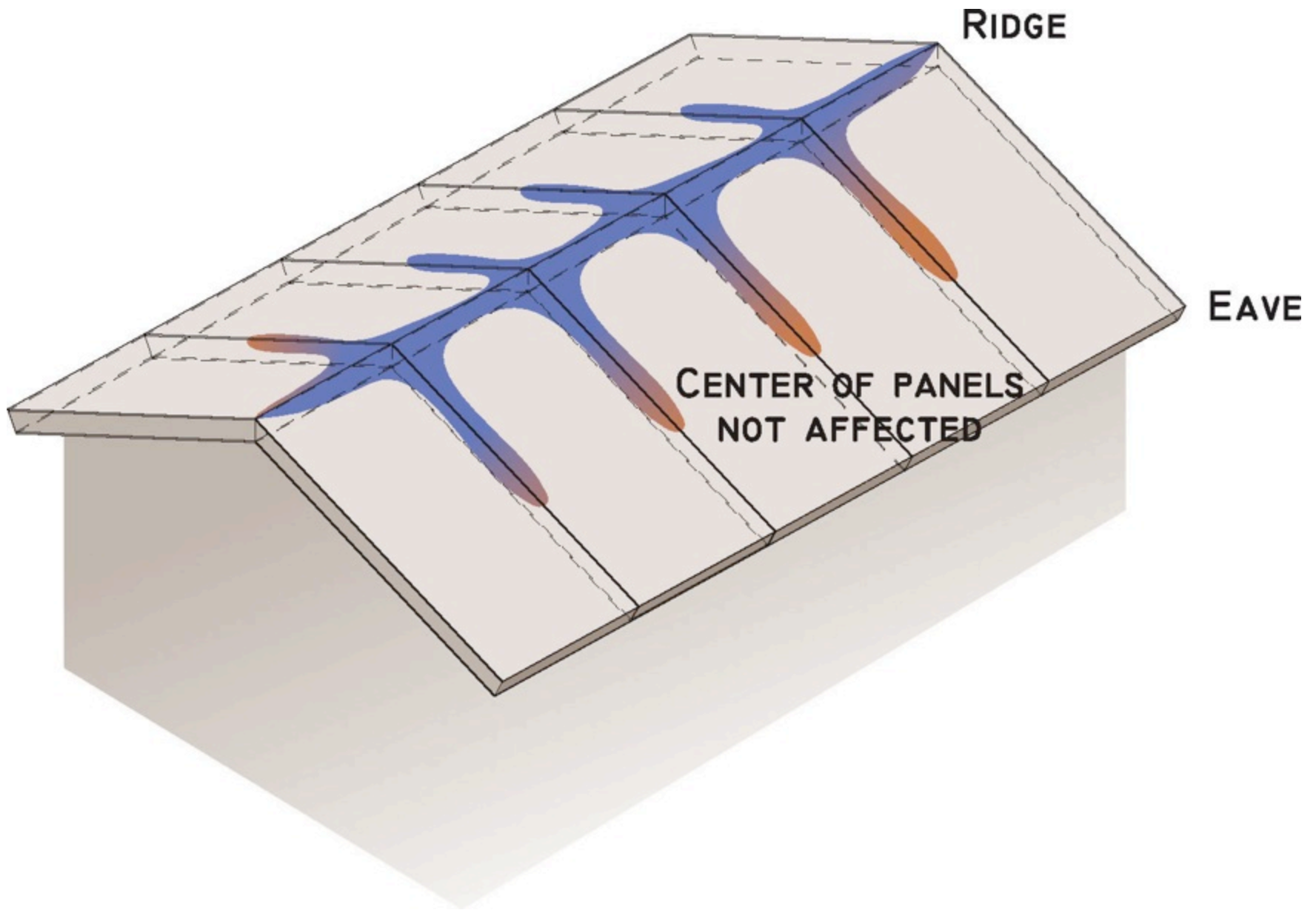


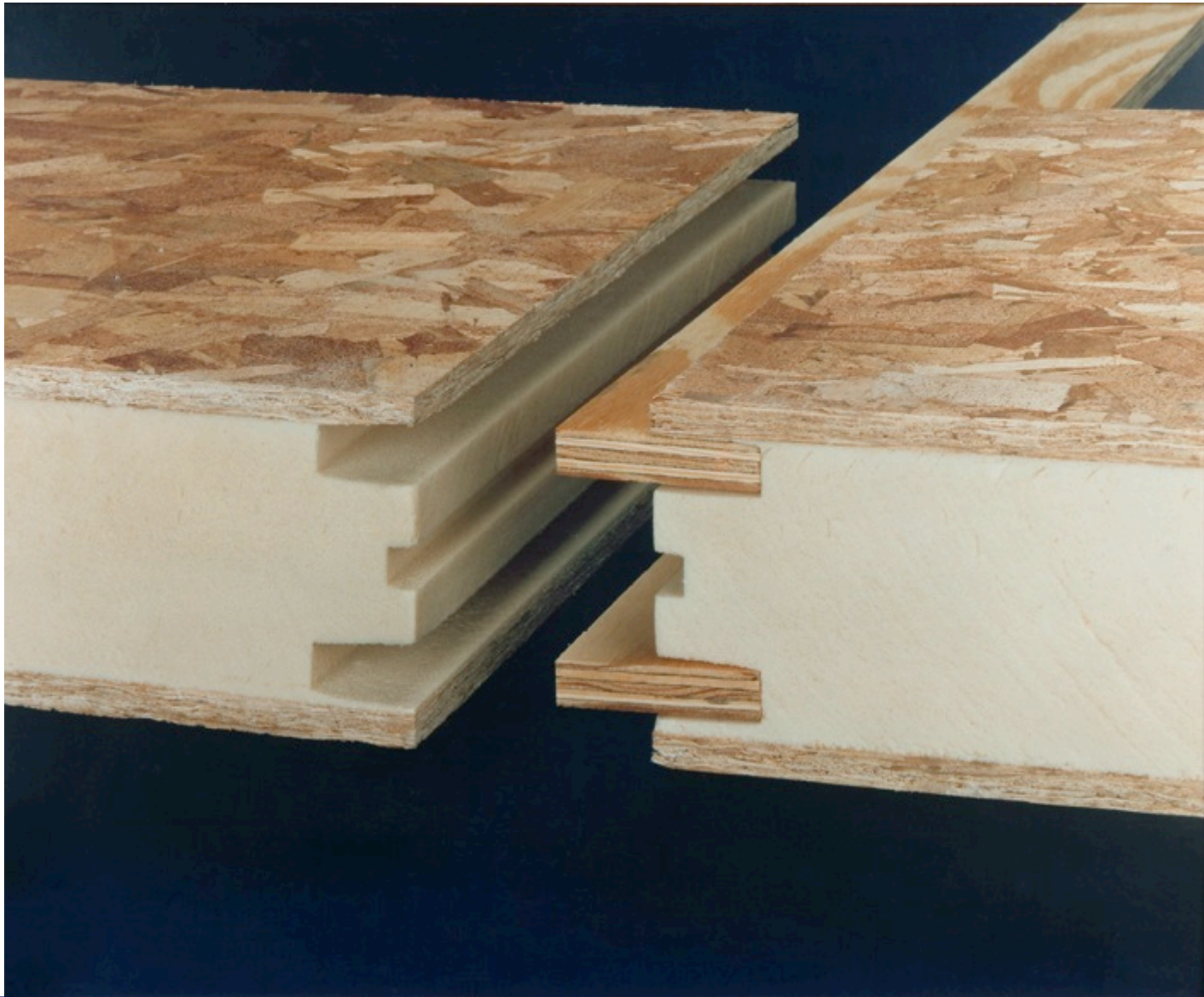












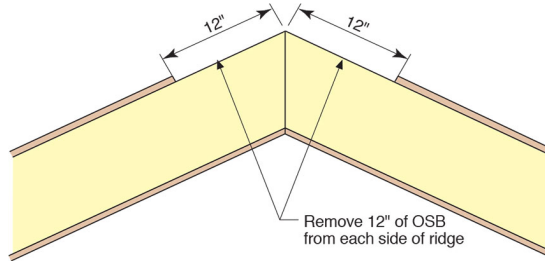






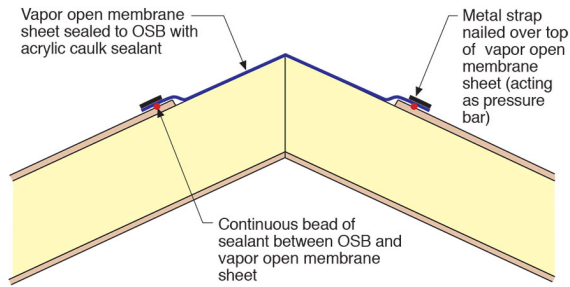
Step 1

- Remove strip of OSB from each side of ridge



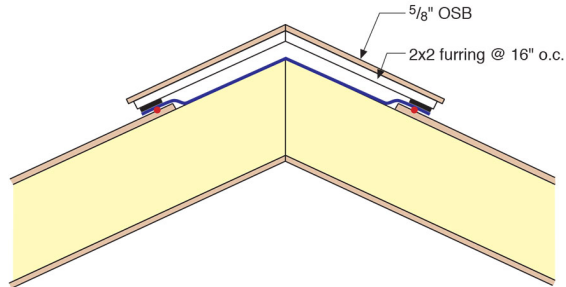
Step 2

- Create air seal with strip of vapor open membrane (tape seams)
- Vapor open membrane sheet sealed to OSB with acrylic caulk sealant
- Hold vapor open membrane sheet in place with metal strapping



Step 3

- Construct wood ridge vent with 2x2 furring









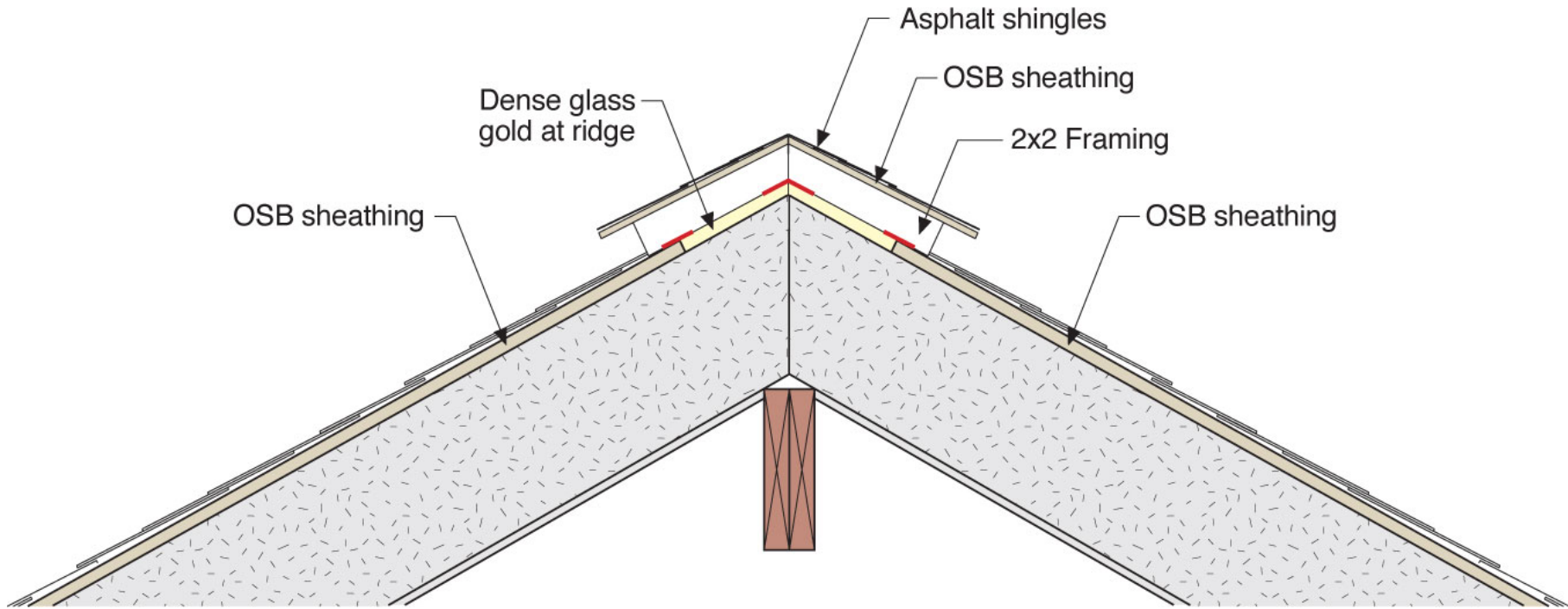










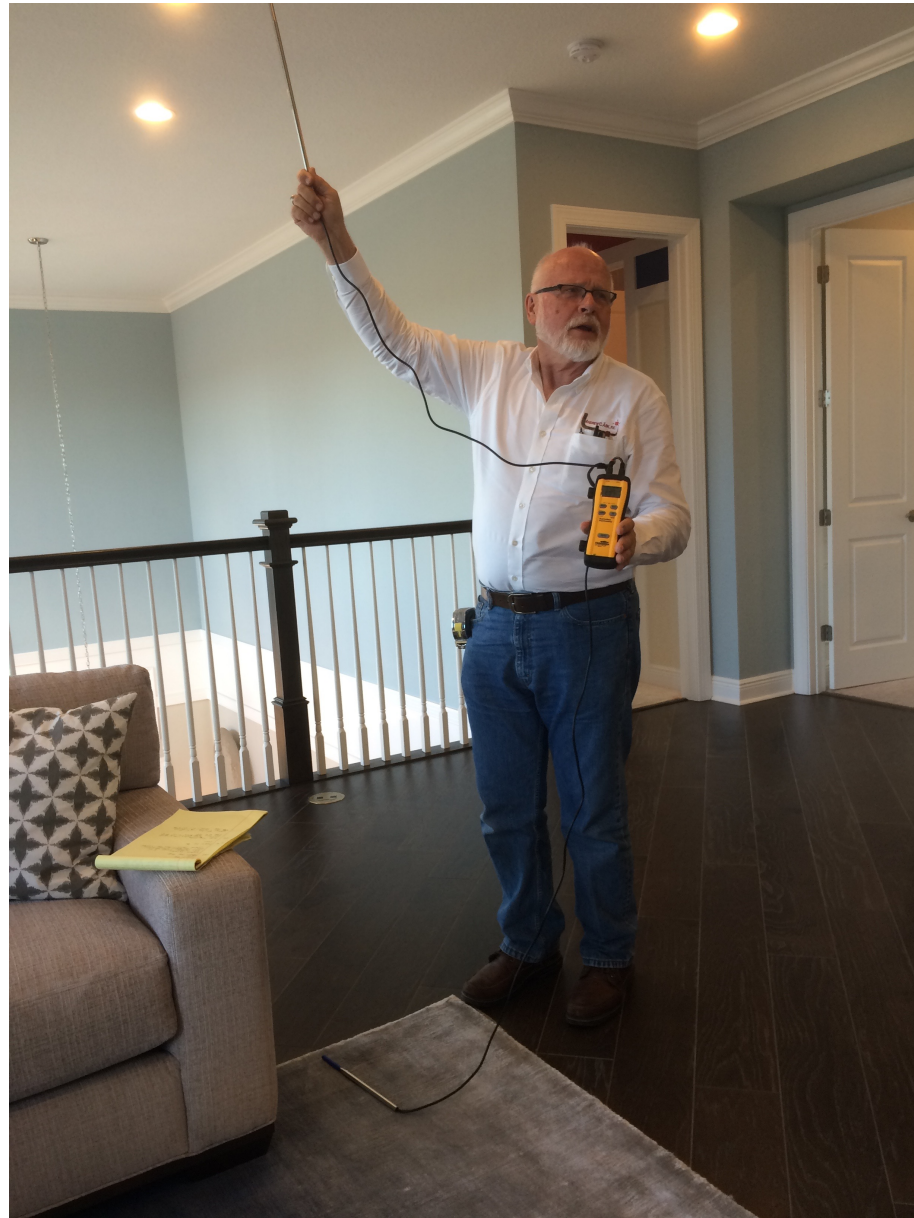


Hygric Buoyancy

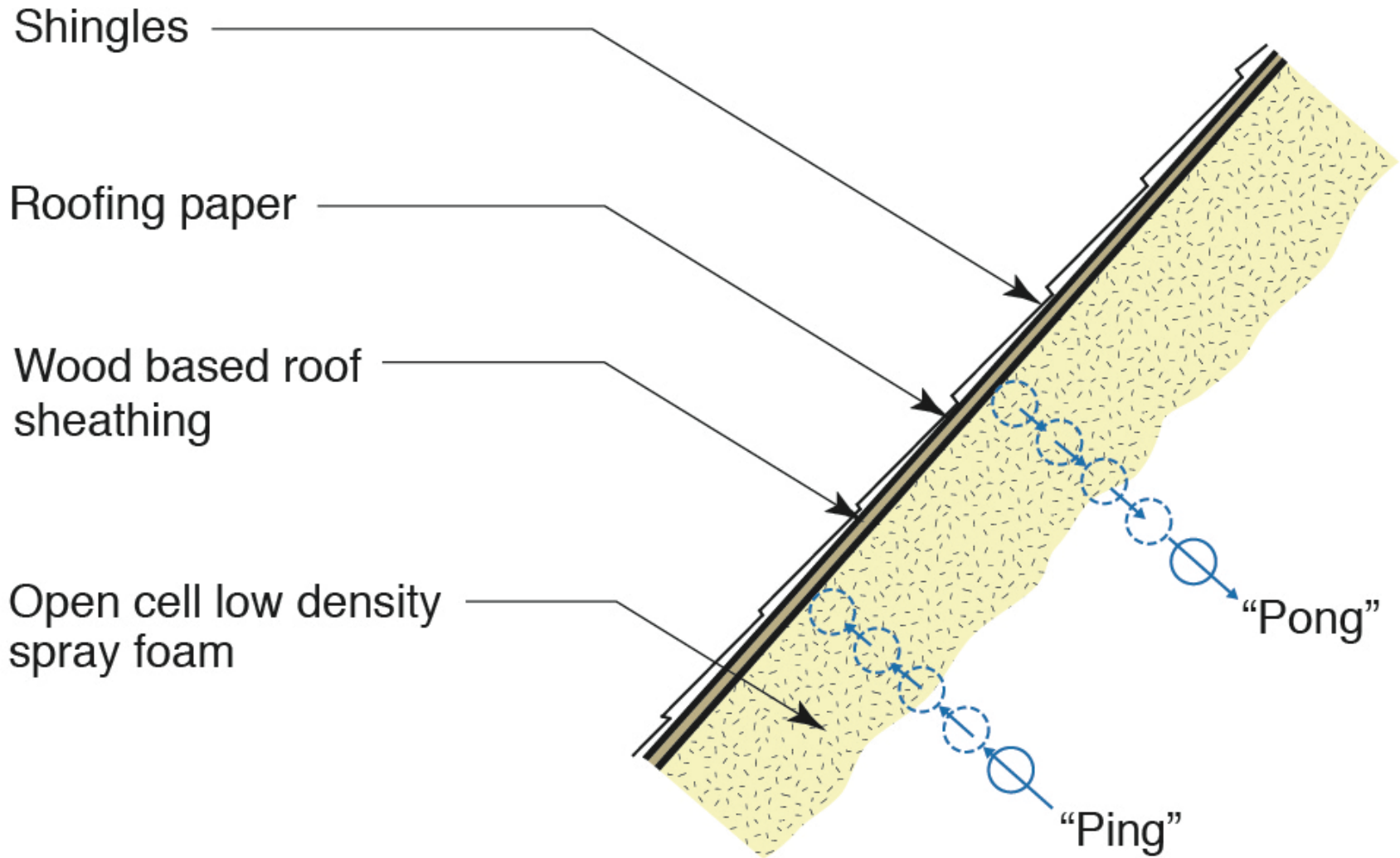
Components in Dry Air	Volume Ratio compared to Dry Air	Molecular Mass - M (kg/kmol)	Molecular Mass in Air
Oxygen	0.2095	32.00	6.704
Nitrogen	0.7809	28.02	21.88
Carbon Dioxide	0.0003	44.01	0.013
Hydrogen	0.0000005	2.02	0
Argon	0.00933	39.94	0.373
Neon	0.000018	20.18	0
Helium	0.000005	4.00	0
Krypton	0.000001	83.8	0
Xenon	$0.09 \cdot 10^{-6}$	131.29	0
Total Molecular Mass of Air			28.97

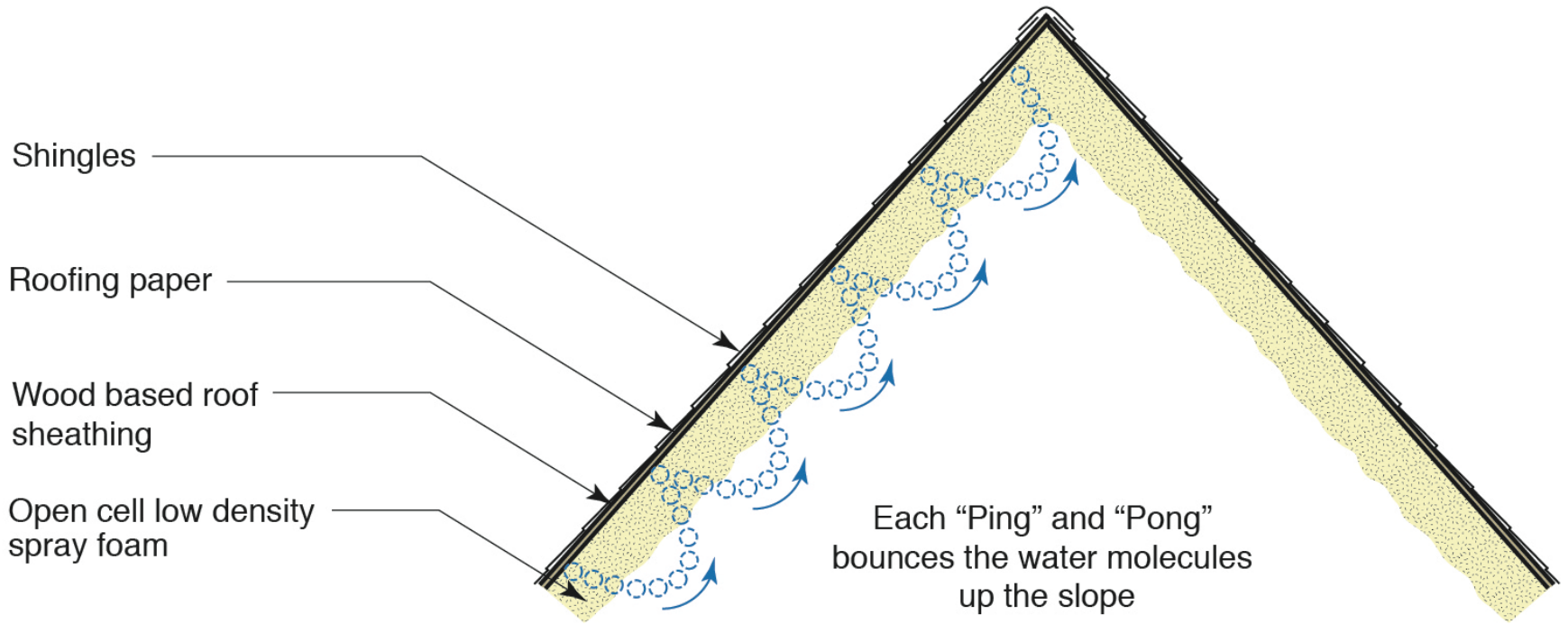
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Total Molecular Mass of Air			28.97

Note Water Vapor (H₂O) is 18
 Dry Air is 29



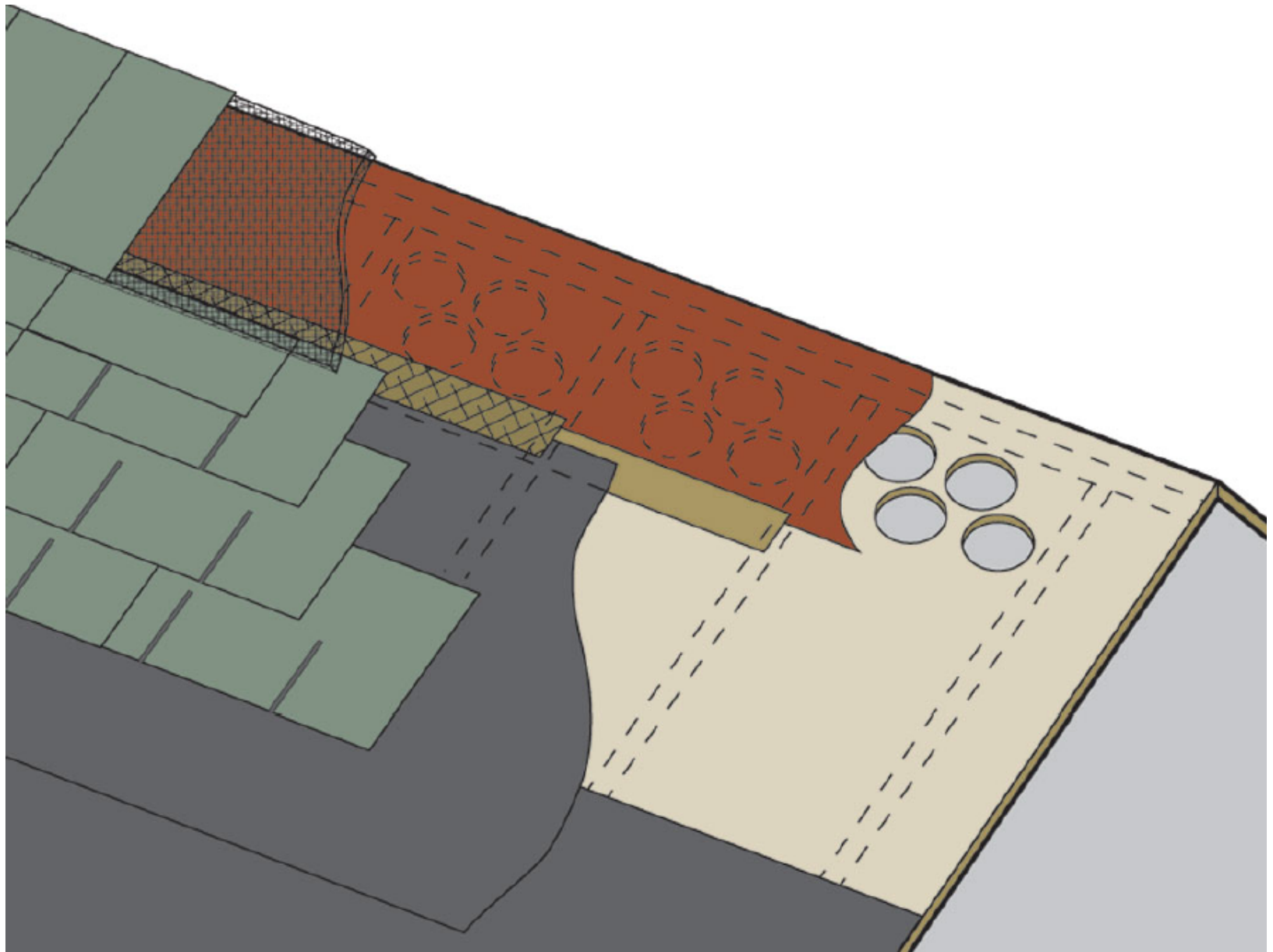


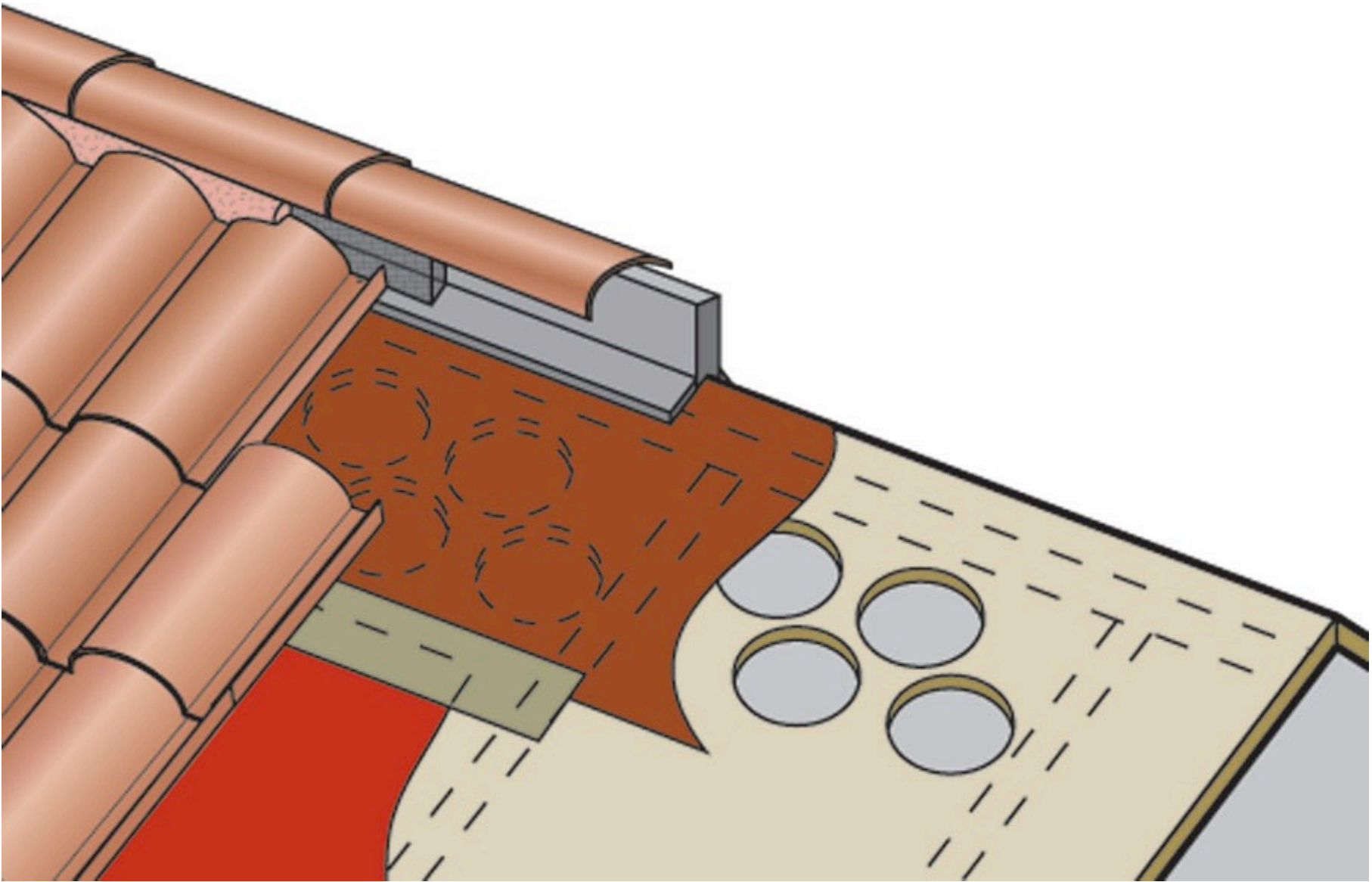


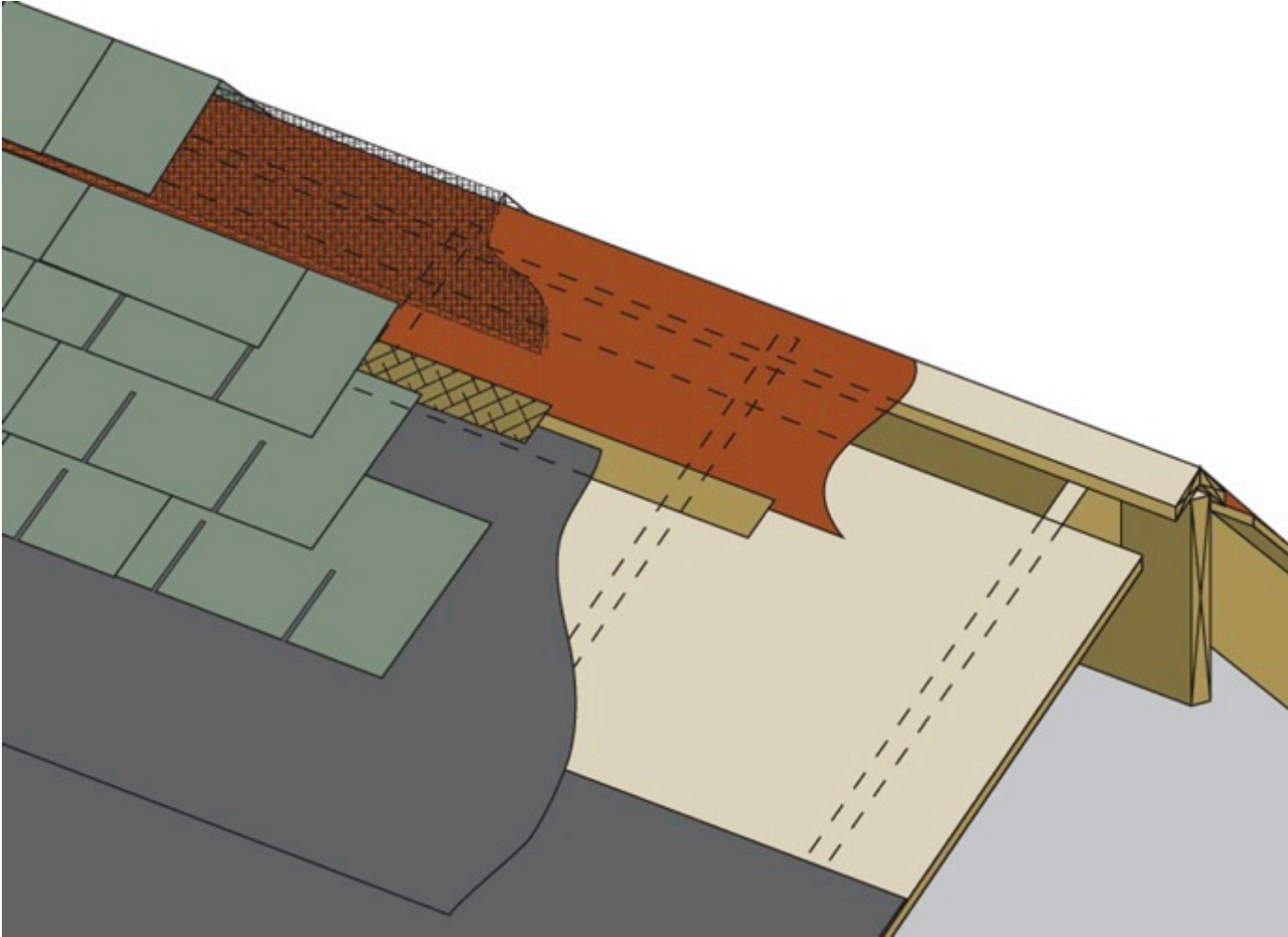


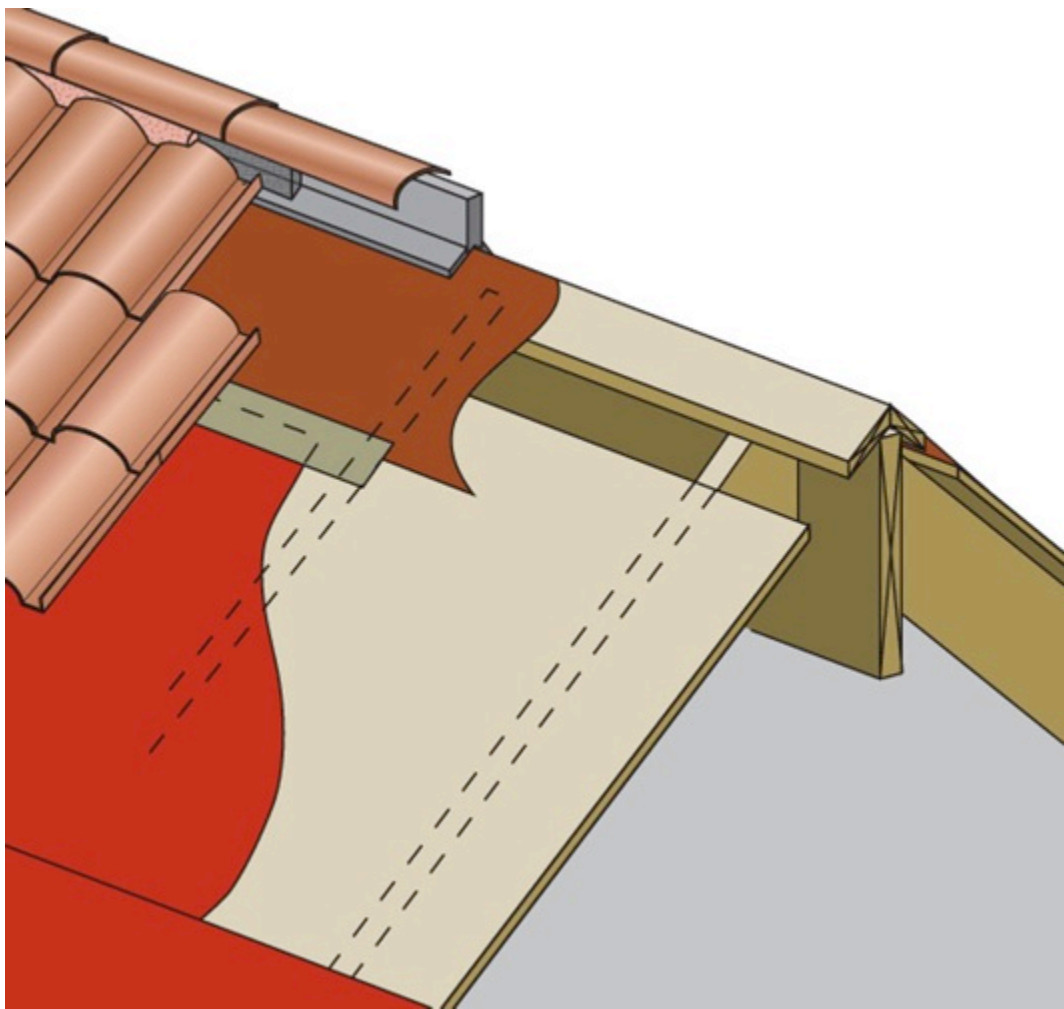
Conditioned Attics Not Unvented Attics
Need Supply Air

Conditioned Attics Not Unvented Attics
Need Supply Air
50 cfm/1000 ft² of Attic





































Sweating Ducts

Sweating Ducts

Light Colored Roofs

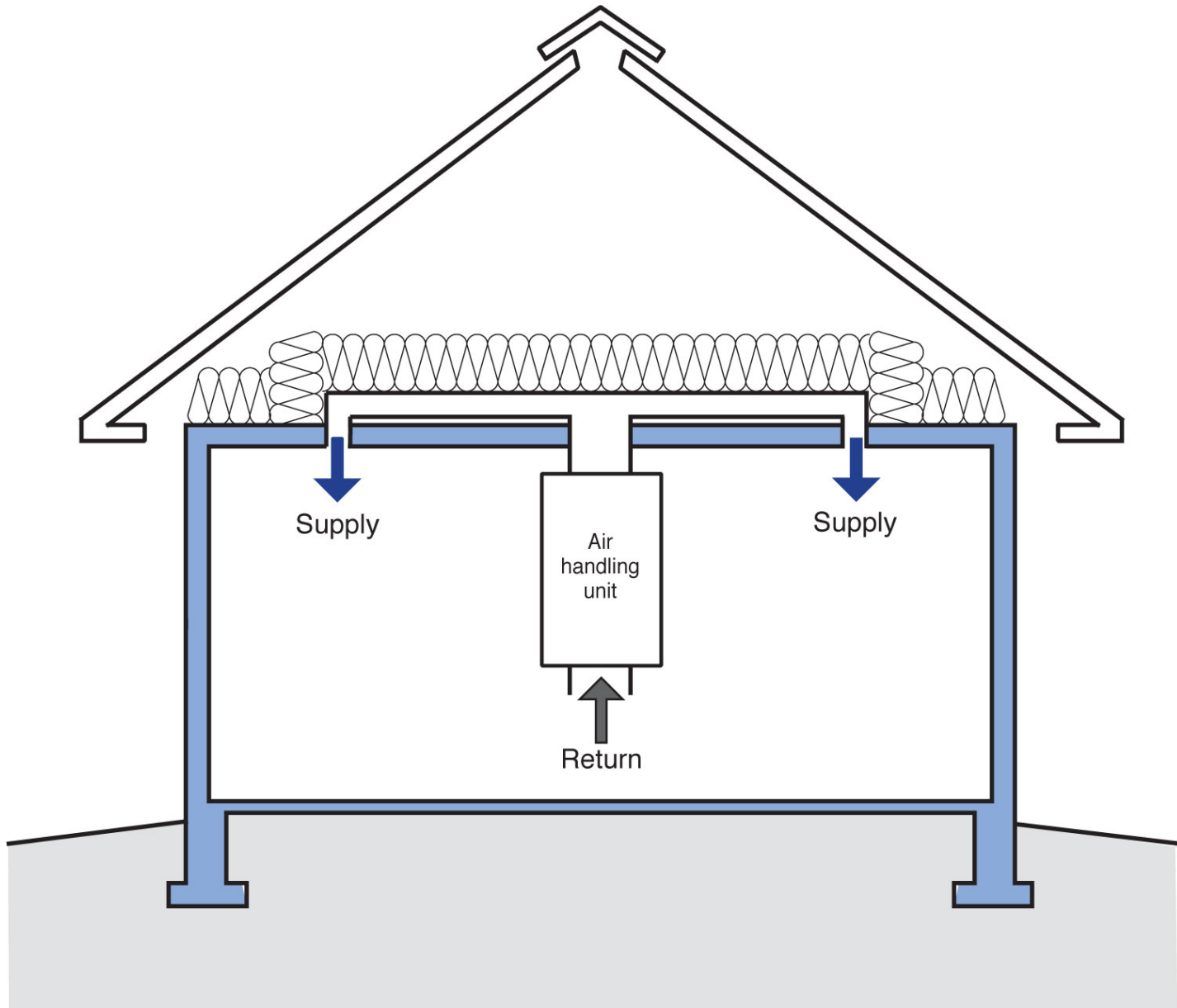
Cool Roofs

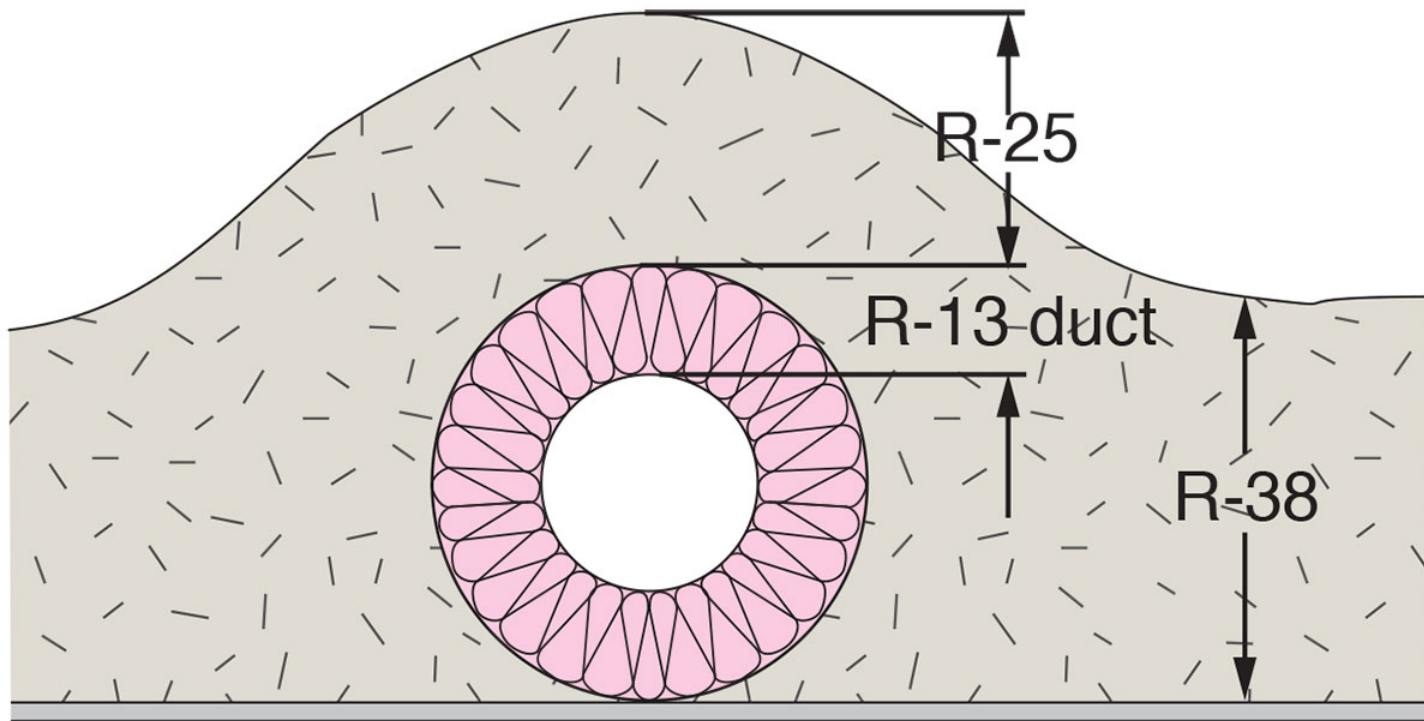
Radiant Barriers

ACCA Manual J, S and D

Ductwork Attic Dehumidification System

Burying Ducts

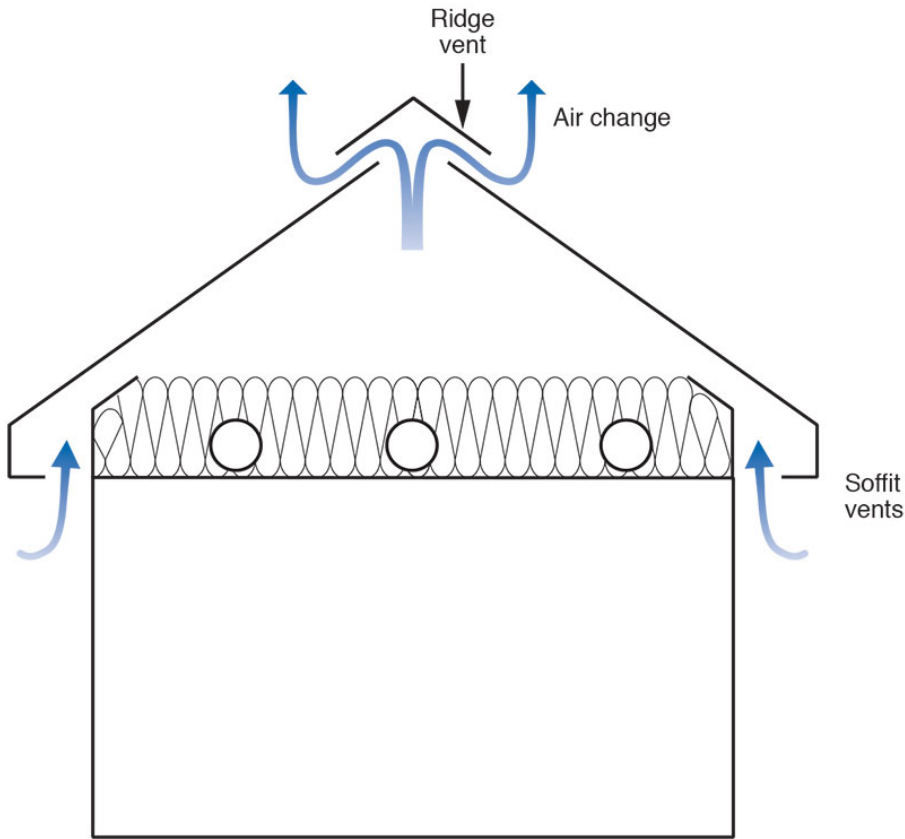




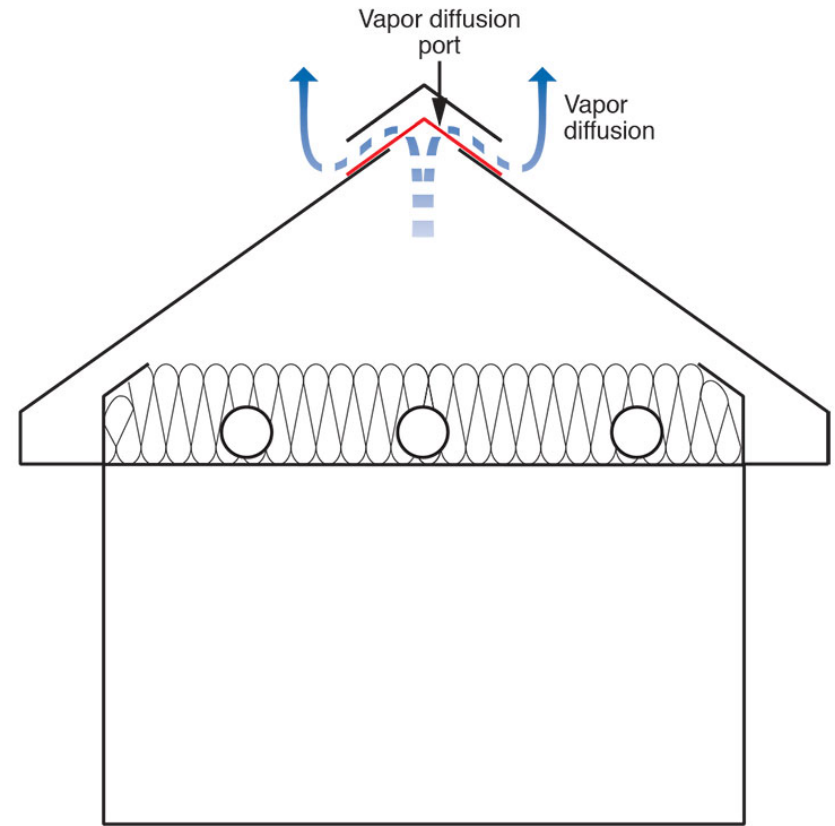








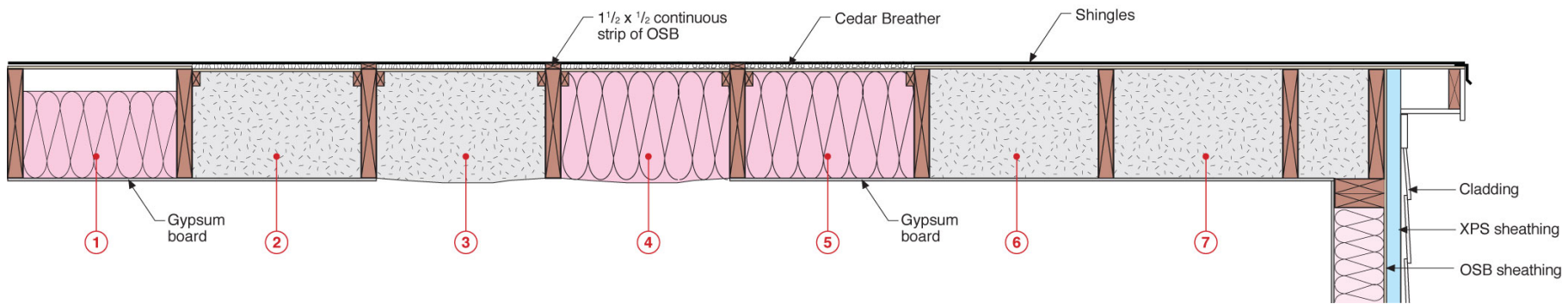
Classic vented attic



Unvented attic with vapor diffusion port



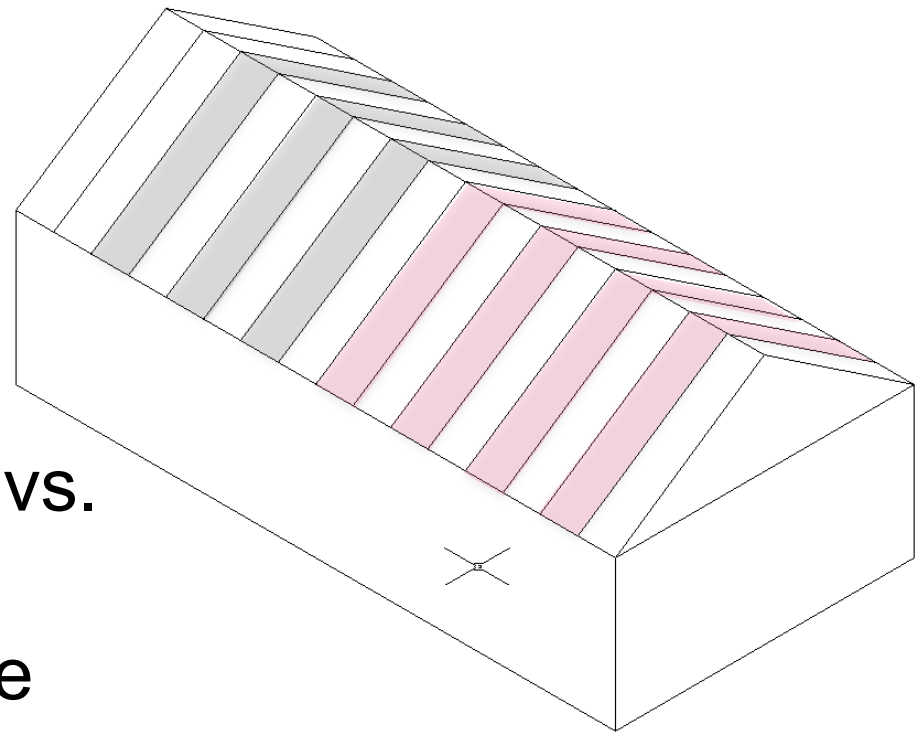
Cold Climates







- Diffusion vent at ridge vs. no diffusion vent
- Fiberglass vs. cellulose
- Vapor retarder: variable perm vs. fixed perm
- “Control” comparison R806.4 spray foam + fibrous





Code Change

R806.5 Unvented attic and unvented attic enclosed rafter assemblies.

- vapor diffusion port
- port area 1:150 of the ceiling area
- vapor permeance greater than 20 perms
- roof slope greater than 3:12
- insulation under the roof deck or at the ceiling
- air supply 50 cfm/1000 ft² ceiling area when insulation installed directly under the roof deck
- IECC Climate Zones 1, 2 and 3

Vapor Diffusion Port: A passageway for conveying water vapor from an unvented attic to the atmosphere.

California

