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### Assessing the hygrothermal performance of innovative wall and window systems

Maref, W.; Rousseau, M. Z.; Manning, M. M.; Lei, W.; Abdulghani, K.; Nunes, S. C.

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In-House IRC Seminar [Proceedings], pp. 1-26, 2006-10-11

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## Assessing the hygrothermal performance of innovative wall and window systems

Maref, W.; Rousseau, M.; Manning, M.

IRC-ORAL-745

October 11, 2006





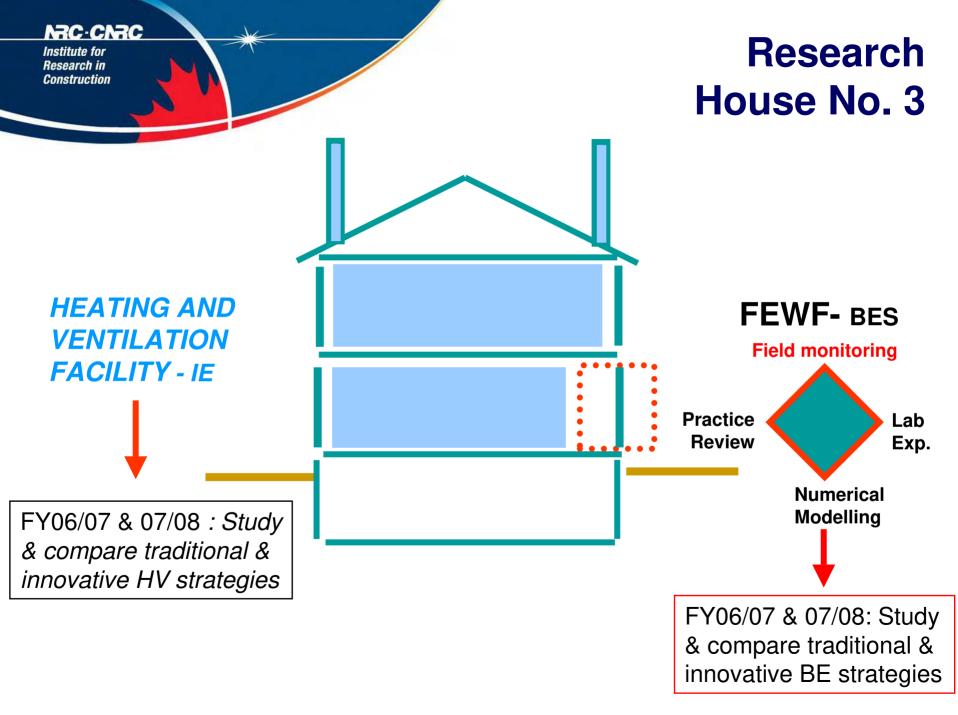
#### NRC · CNRC Institute for Research in Construction

### Outline

Background

### Hygrothermal Performance of BES

- Modeling
- Field Experiments
- Laboratory experiments
- Concluding Remarks and Future Work



Institute for Research in Construction 10

## Official Opening September 26, 2006

## **FEWF Team**



**NAC-CNAC** Institute for Research in Construction

## NRC-CNRC

Institute for Research in Construction

# **Ventilation Team**



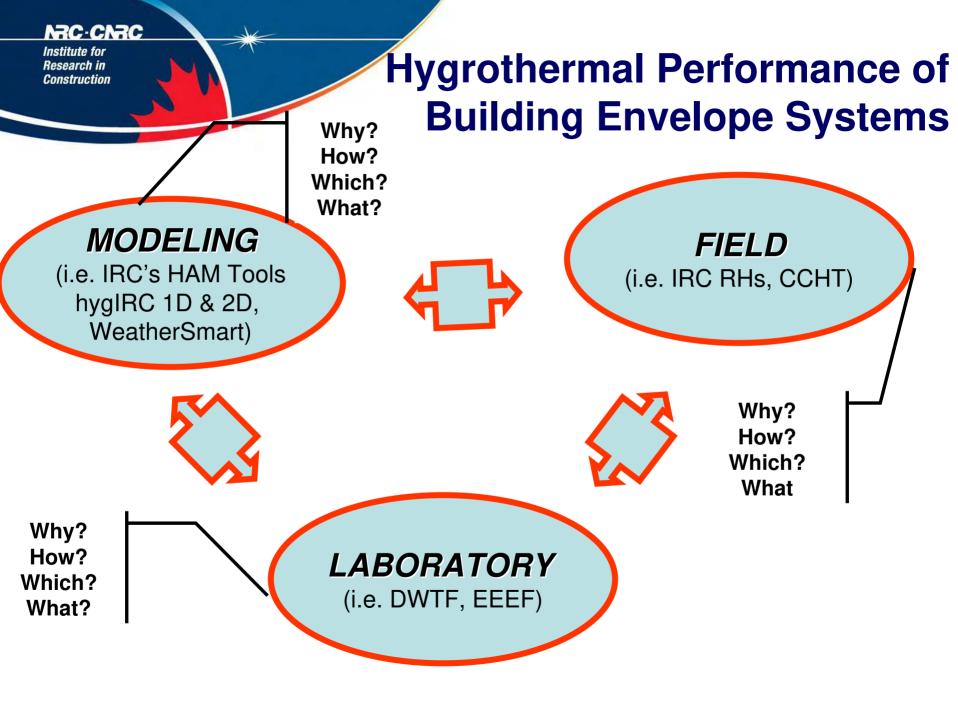


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## Modeling

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- Why to do modeling?
- How to model?
- Which model to use?
- What do you expect from modeling?

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## Modeling: IRC's HAM Tools

- *hyg*IRC 1-D V. 1.1 is a user-friendly, one-dimensional version of NRC-IRC's *hyg*IRC, a state-of-the-art hygrothermal model.
  - 1-D hygIRC can be used for
    - parametric analysis: changing weather (locations), materials, for example

For more information please visit hygIRC Website:

http://irc.nrc-cnrc.gc.ca/bes/software/hygIRC/index e.html

- *hyg*IRC 2D is the Advanced hygrothermal models
  - Best handled by hygIRC 2-D
    - air leakage
    - water leaks
    - gravity effects
- WeatherSmart

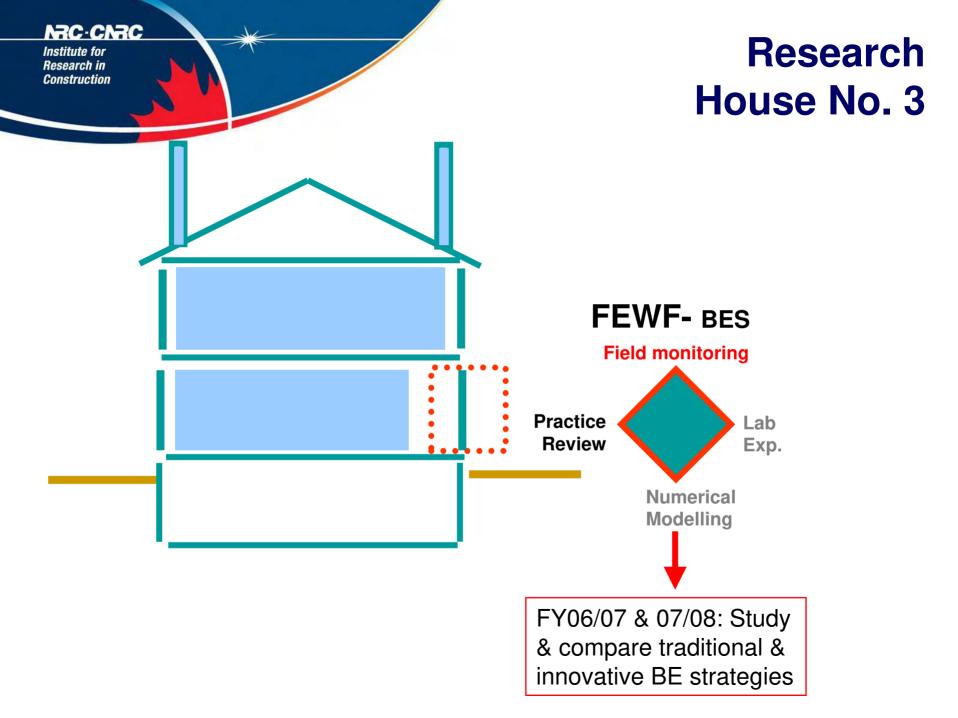


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### **Field Experiments**

- Why to do field experiment?
- How to do experiment?
- Which physical phenomena to investigate,..?
- What do you expect from experiments?

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- Objectives
  - Compare performance of different side-by-side wall assemblies
  - improve understanding of HAM response of wall and window assemblies exposed to naturally occurring climate loads of Ottawa as well as to indoor environment loads of T, RH and P defined by occupancy and HVAC systems.
  - Research the interaction between the building envelope and the indoor environment
  - Complement IRC's controlled laboratory test and modeling simulations



- Experimental Approach
  - Year 1 (2006-2007) Commission the facility by monitoring three identical test specimens of traditional construction (2x6) through Fall, Winter and Spring.
  - Year 2 (2006-2007) Investigate the performance of two to three wall specimens of different innovative designs based on industrial collaboration/partnership.
  - Year 3 and beyond Expand the program in collaboration with Indoor Environment to examine whole house performance issues.







#### North facade

sing

West facade



### Outline

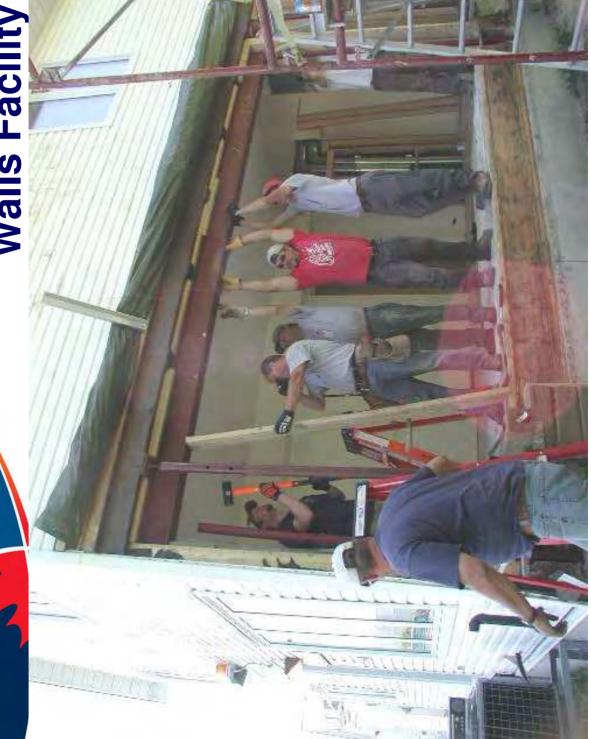
- Background
- Hygrothermal Performance of BES
  - Modeling
  - Field Experiments
    - Construction of the test bay
    - Construction of the walls
    - Wall Assembly (Inside)
    - Wall Assembly (Outside)
    - Instrumentation
  - Laboratory experiments
- Concluding Remarks and Future Work

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## NHC-CNHC

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## SENO-SEN

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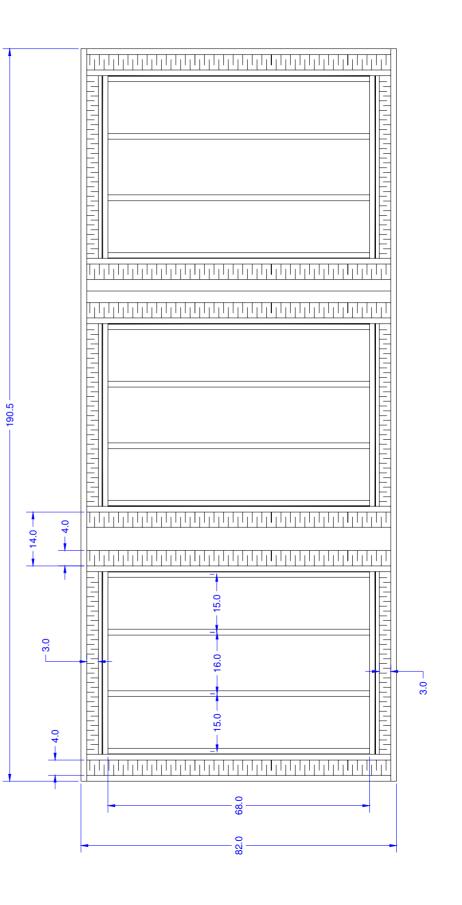


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- Conclusion

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#### NRC.CNRC

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#### NRC.CNRC

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#### Outline

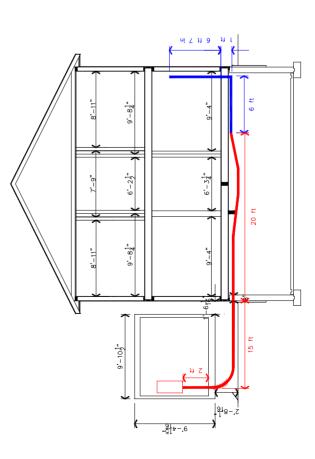
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## NAC-CNAC

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# **FEWF Instrumentation**

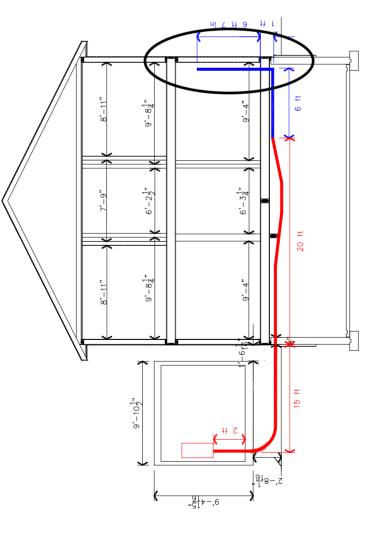
- First Floor
- Basement
- Wall to Junction Boxes
- Trailer



### NRC-CNRC

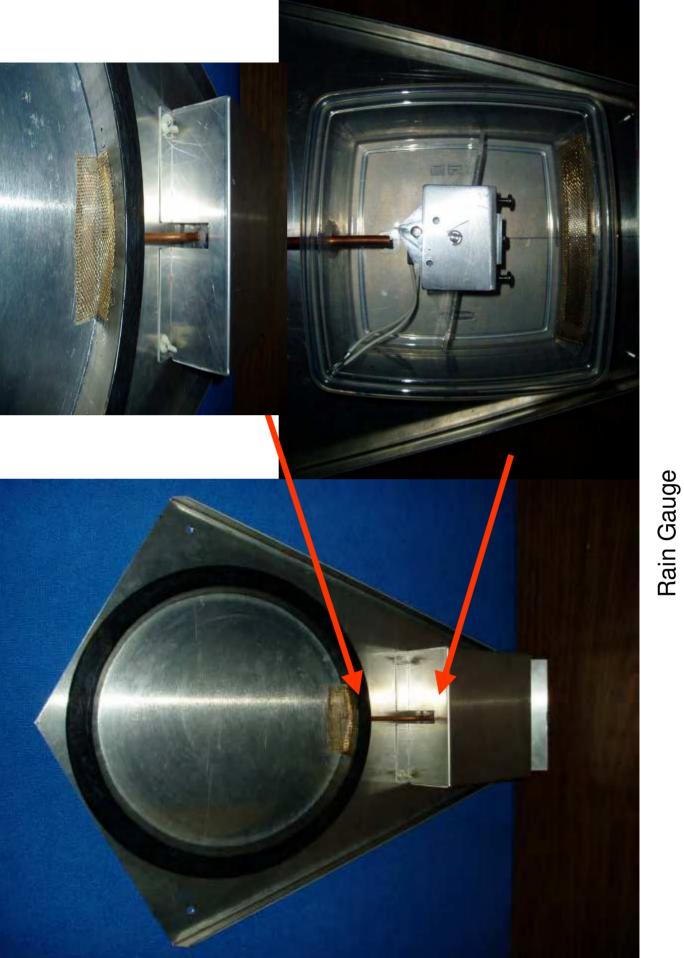
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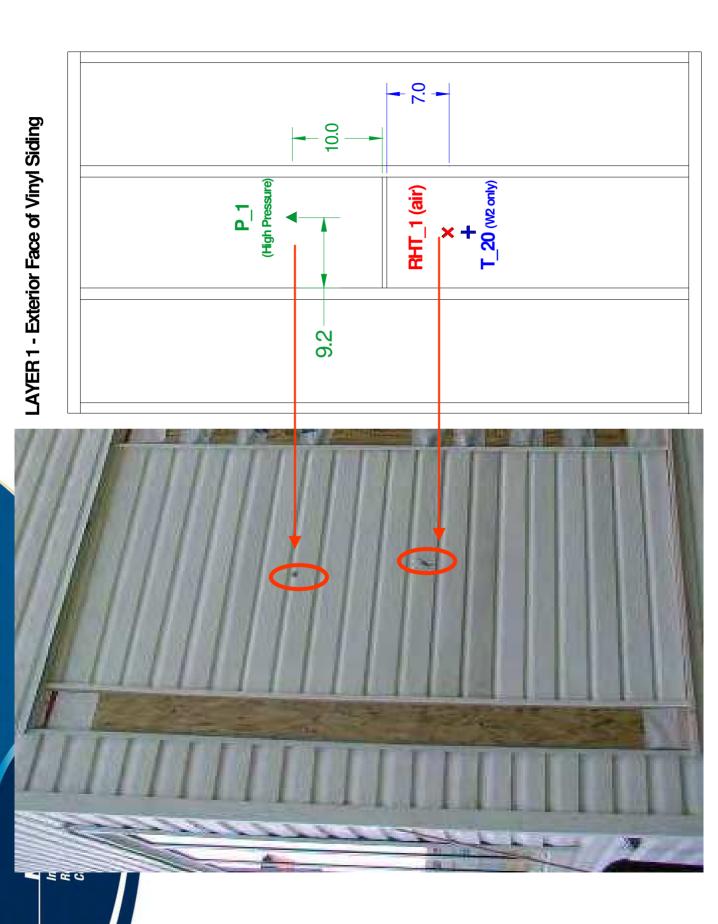
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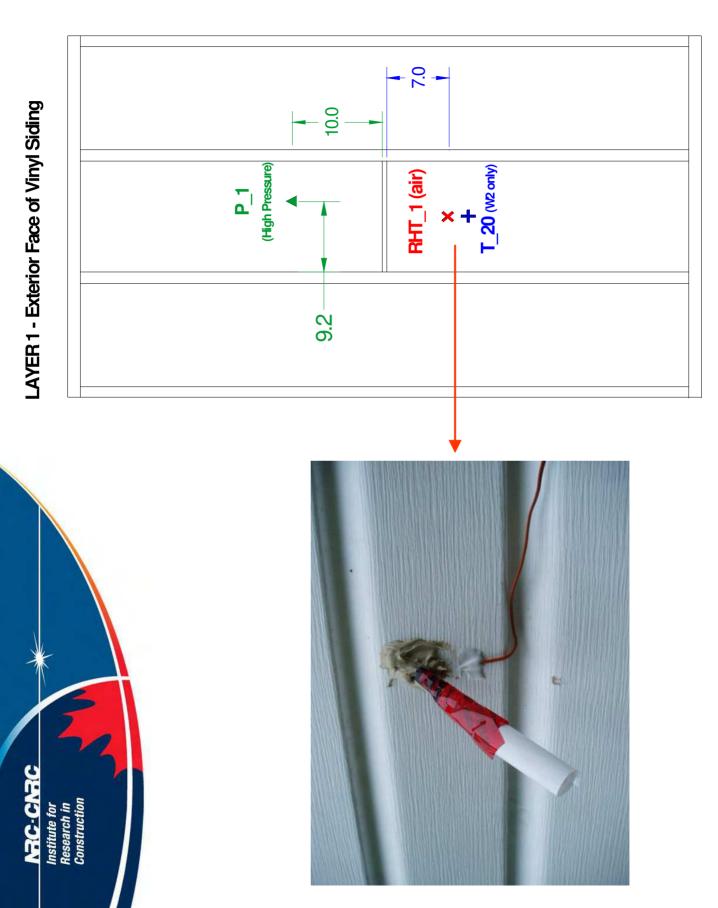


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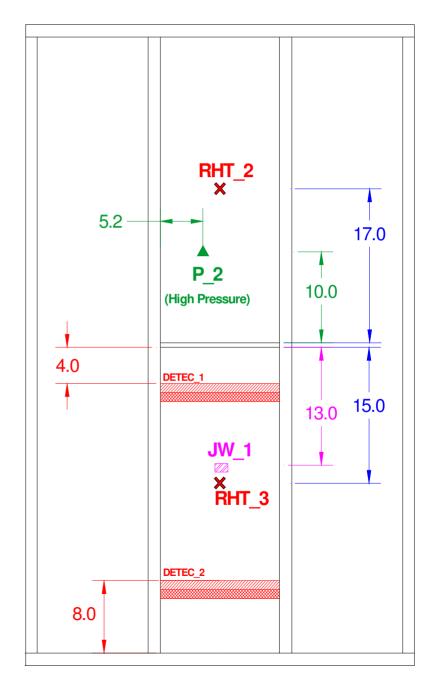


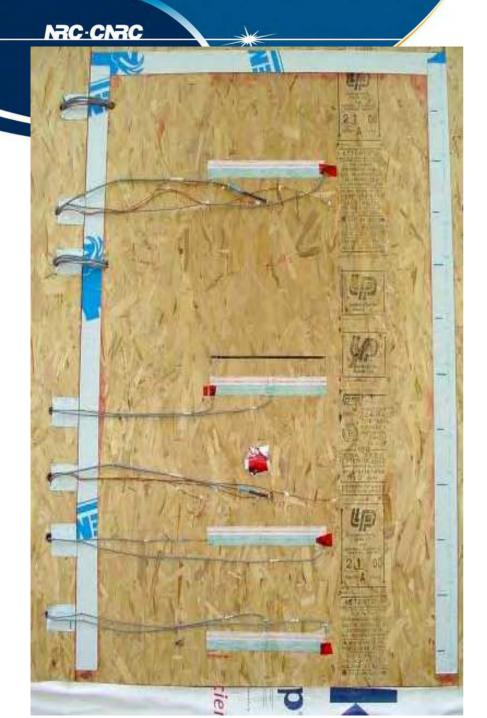




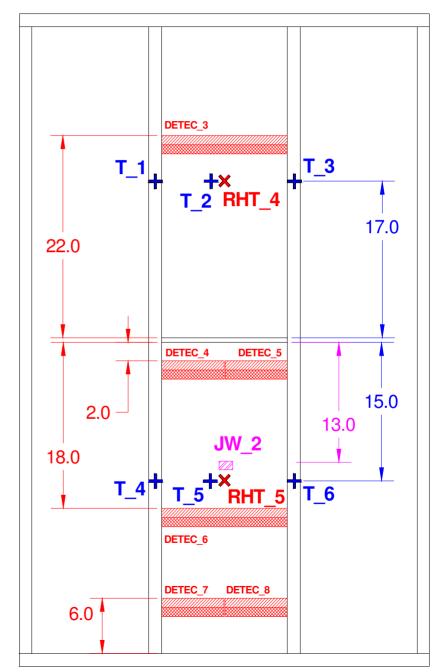


#### LAYER 2 - Exterior Face of Sheathing Membrane



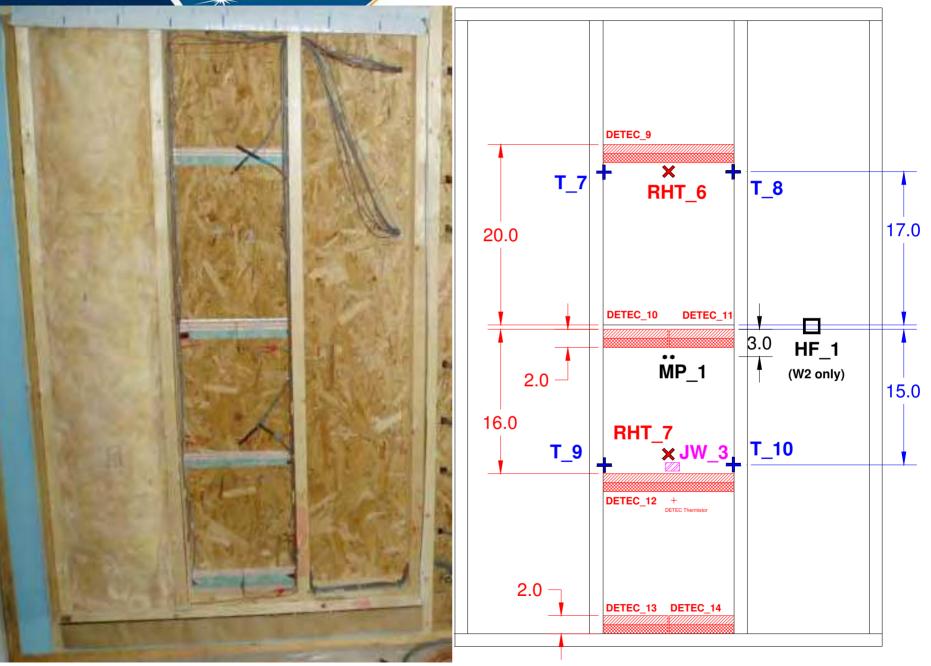


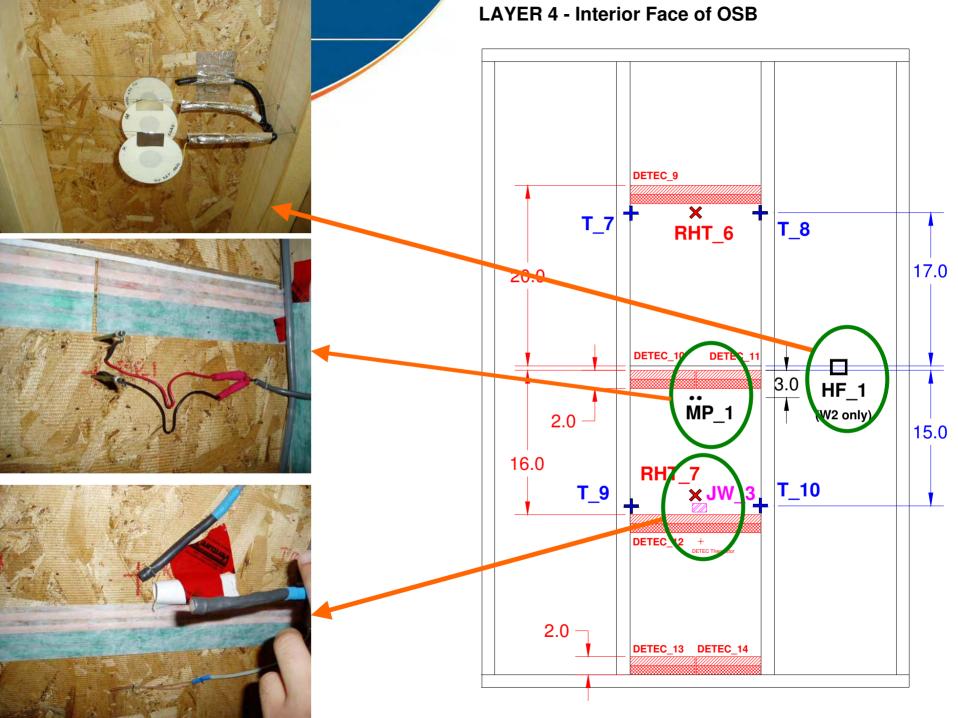
#### LAYER 3 - Exterior Face of OSB

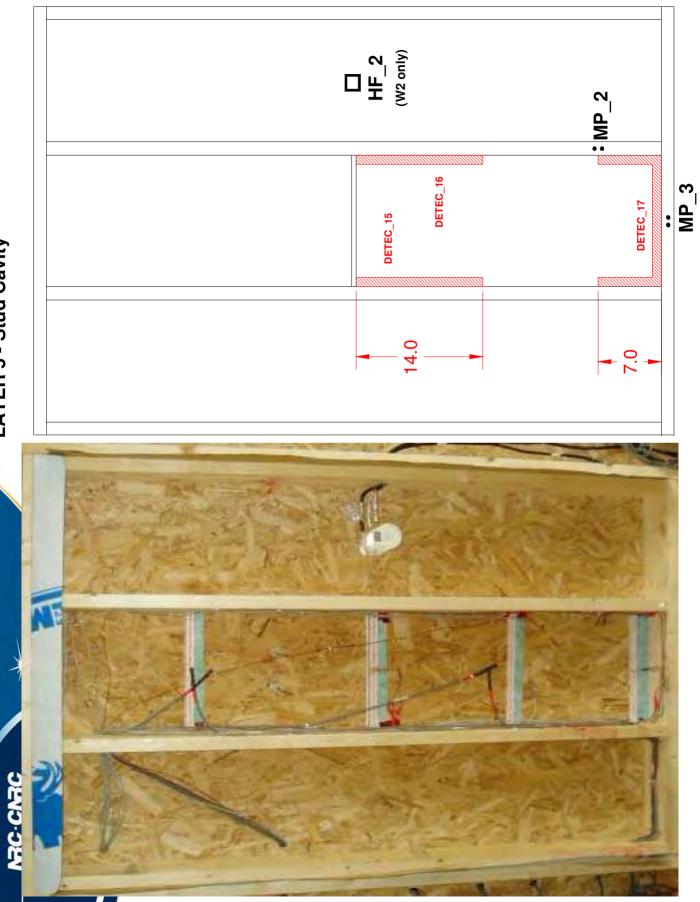


#### NRC-CNRC

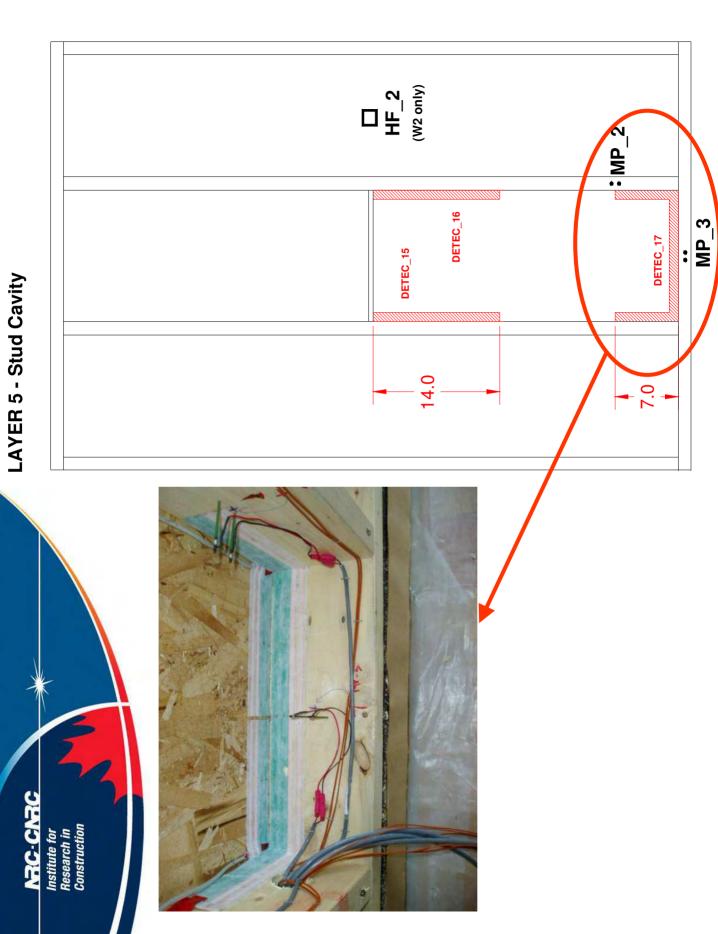
#### LAYER 4 - Interior Face of OSB





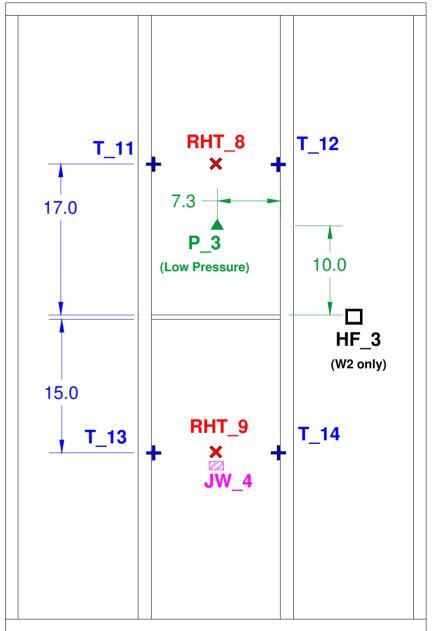


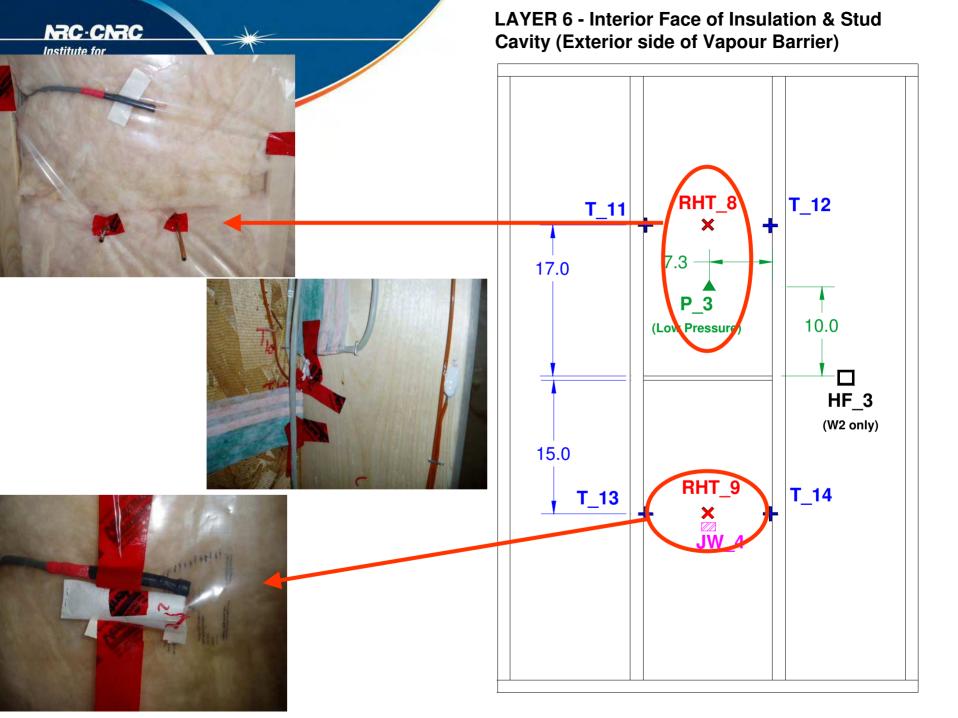
LAYER 5 - Stud Cavity





#### LAYER 6 - Interior Face of Insulation & Stud Cavity (Exterior side of Vapour Barrier)

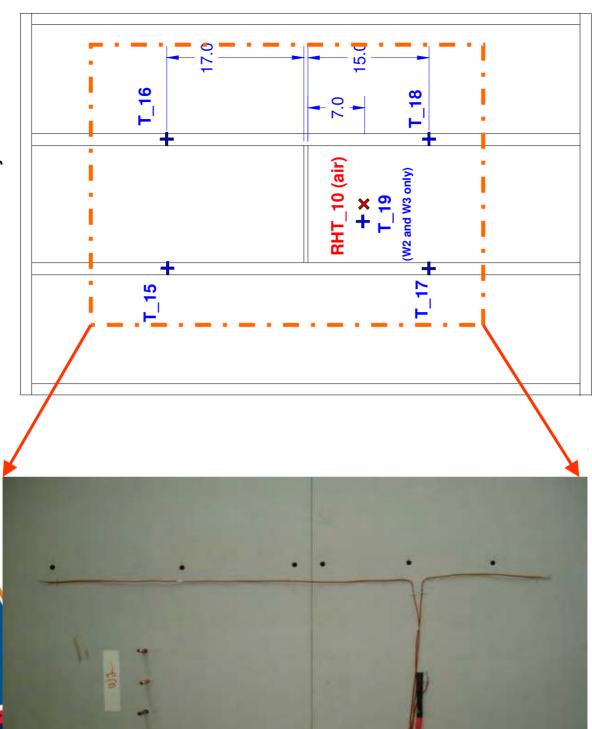




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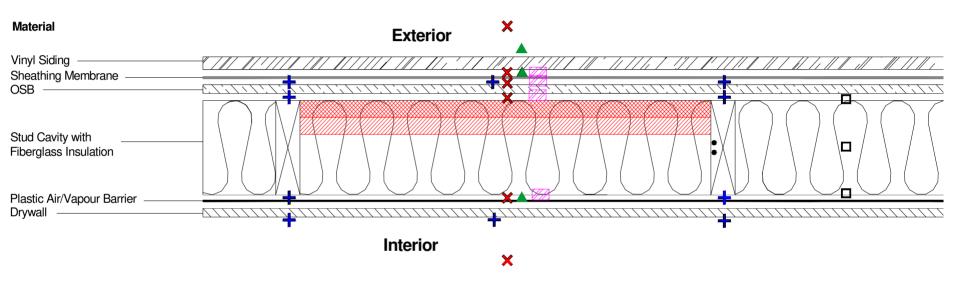
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LAYER 7 - Interior Face of Drywall





#### IRC Field Exposure of Wall Facility (FEWF)



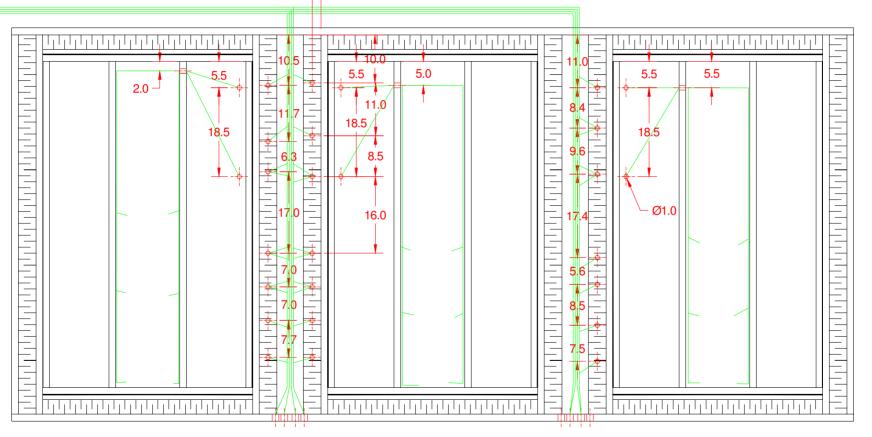
#### **Instrumentation - Plan View**

- X RH and T sensors
- **T** sensors
- ▲ Air Pressure sensor
- Moisture Pins
- Jeld-Wen Wireless RH&T Sensors
- Heat Flux Transducer (for W2 only)
- DETEC





2.0 -



View from interior of specimen. All dimensions in inches.









**Board Layout - Rear** 

**Board Layout - Front** 

9 RMUs (Remote Monitoring Unit) 9 x 8 zones inputs = (72 zones)





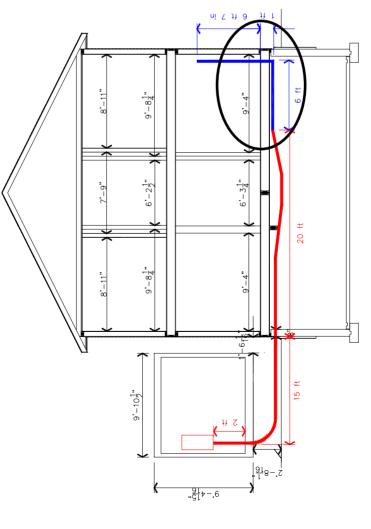


9 Differential Pressure Transducers: 3 DP of 0.25" WC 6 DP of 2.5" WC

### NRC-CNRC

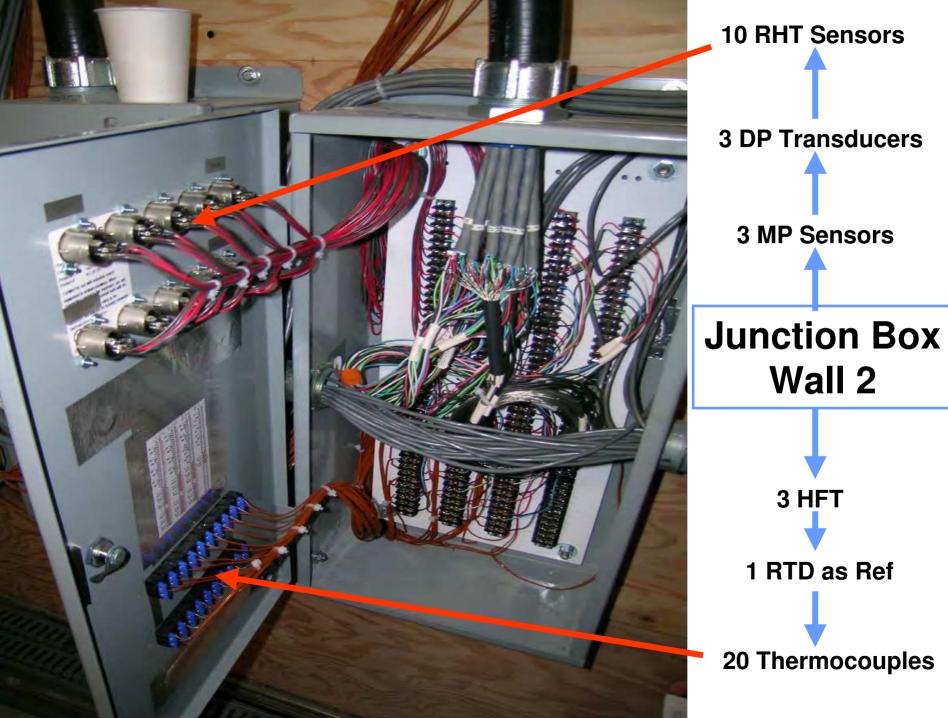
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# FEWF Instrumentation: Cable Wiring



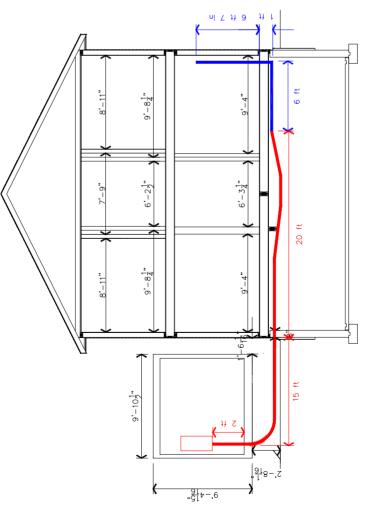
- First Floor
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## FEWF Instrumentation: Cable Wiring



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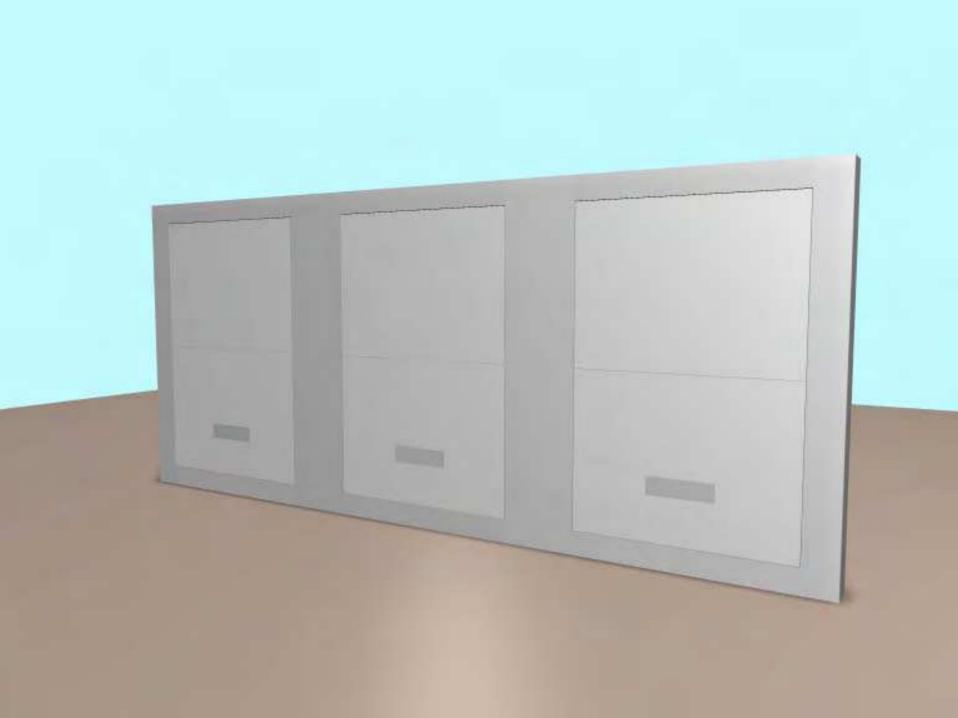




- The experiments will be in three phases:
  - Phase 1: Commission the facility by monitoring three identical test specimens of traditional construction (2x6) through Fall, and part of the Winter under naturally occurring conditions.
  - Phase 2: Challenging the wall during the Winter
    - Stage 1- Create air leakage path and monitor under naturally occurring int. and ext. conditions on two of three specimens (1 week)
    - Stage 2- Increase indoor RH to 45% and induce 10 Pa positive pressure while air leak path is present in two specimens, for 2 weeks (?)
  - Phase 3: Return to naturally occurring conditions to monitor drying. Disassemble the indoor chamber



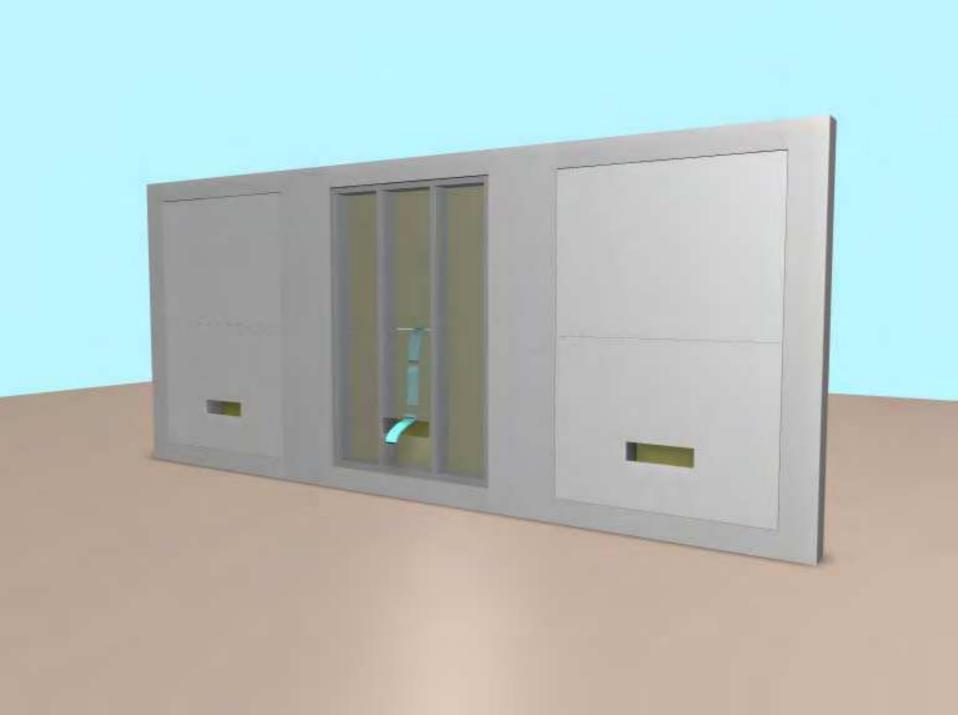
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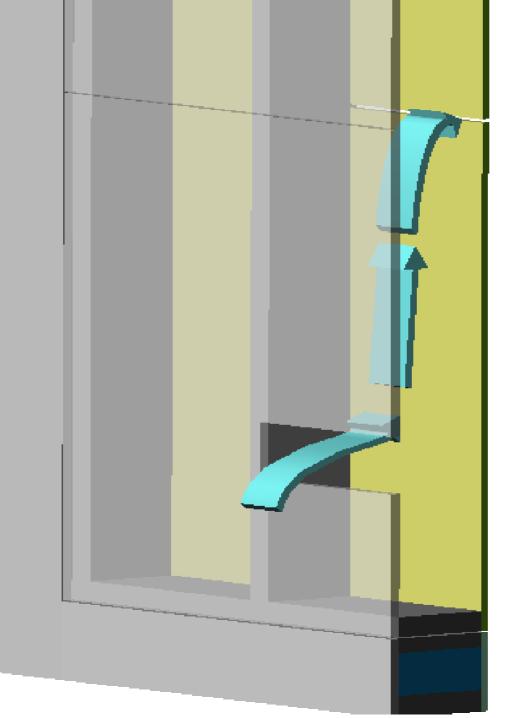




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Air leakage path: a 6 mm crack in the polyethylene air barrier element as well as in the OSB panel

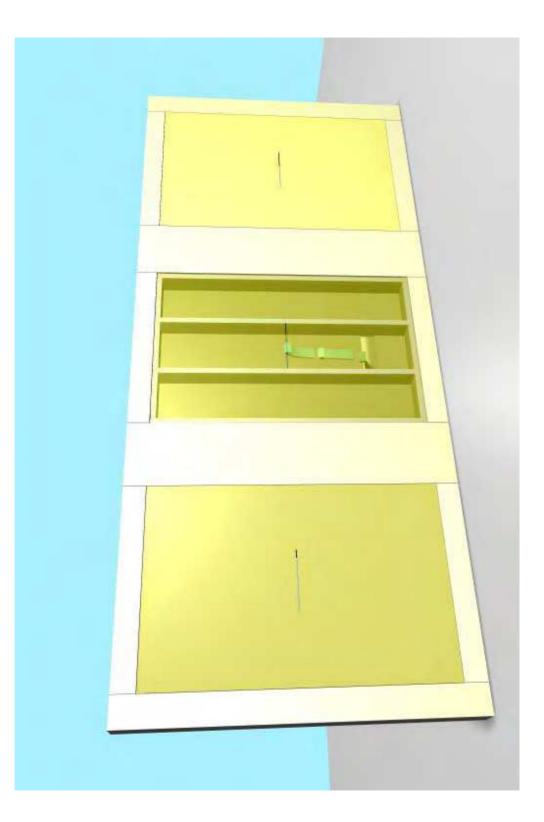
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# View from the outside

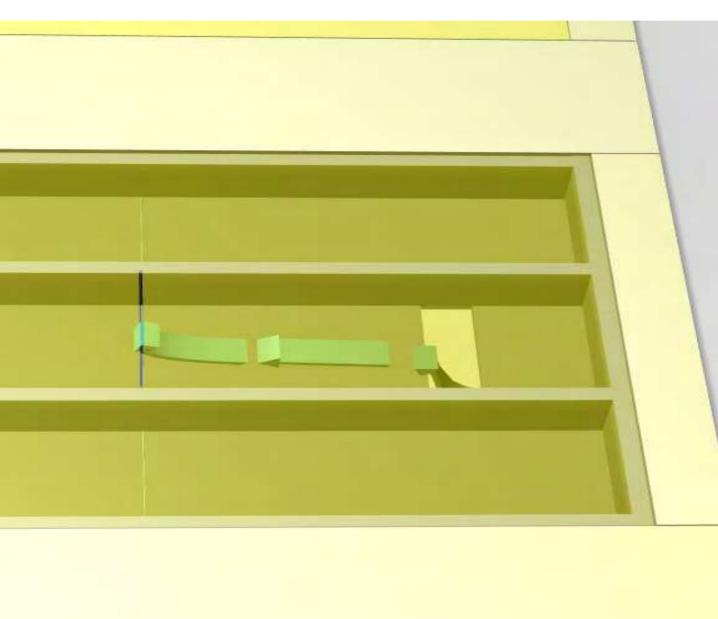


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# View from the outside



### Air Leakage Path





- The experiments will be in three phases:
  - Phase 1: Commission the facility by monitoring three identical test specimens of traditional construction (2x6) through Fall, and part of the Winter under naturally occurring conditions.

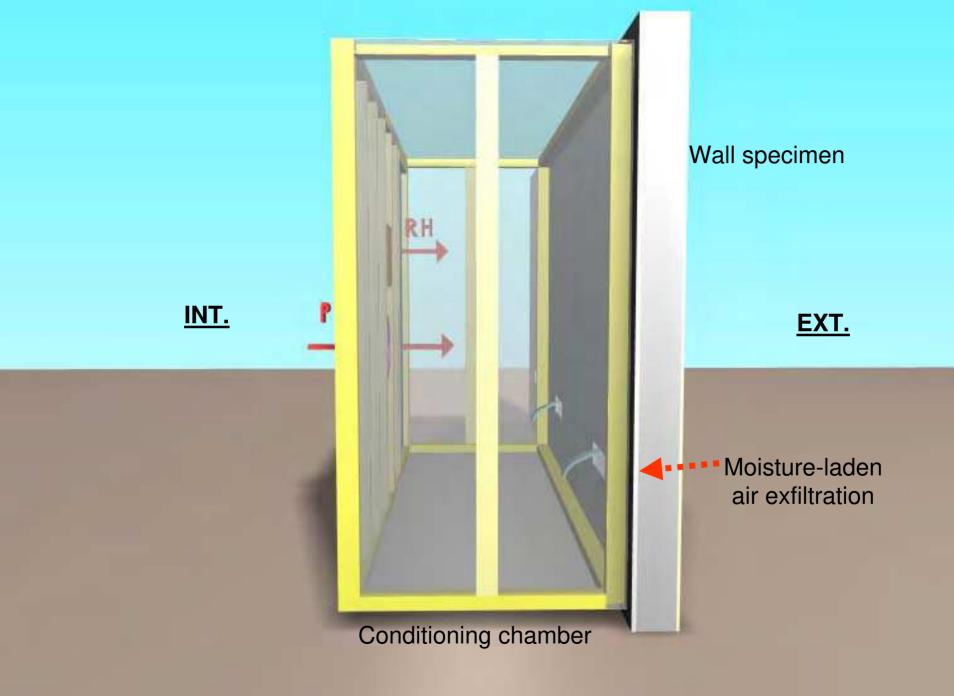
#### - Phase 2: Challenging the wall during the Winter

- Stage 1- Create air leakage path and monitor under naturally occurring int. and ext. conditions on two of three specimens (1 week)
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- Phase 3: Return to naturally occurring conditions to monitor drying. Disassemble the indoor chamber



## Conditioning Chamber on the Room Side







- The experiments will be in three phases:
  - Phase 1: Commission the facility by monitoring three identical test specimens of traditional construction (2x6) through Fall, and part of the Winter under naturally occurring conditions.
  - Phase 2: Challenging the wall during the Winter
    - Stage 1- Create air leakage path and monitor under naturally occurring int. and ext. conditions on two of three specimens (1 week)
    - Stage 2- Increase indoor RH to 45% and induce 10 Pa positive pressure while air leak path is present in two specimens, for 2 weeks (?)
  - Phase 3: Return to naturally occurring conditions to monitor drying. Disassemble the indoor chamber



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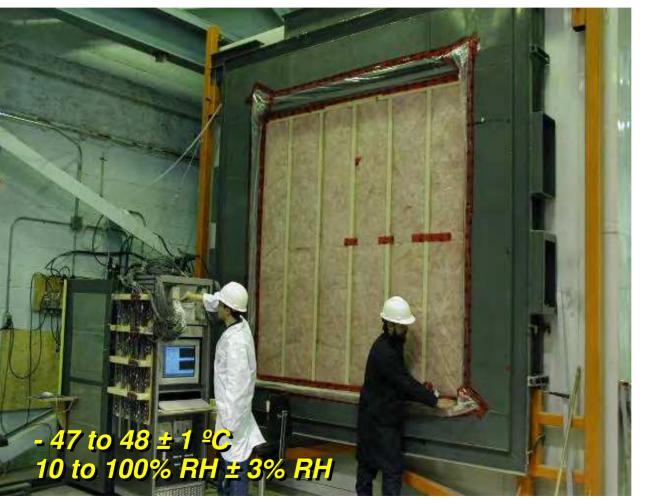


#### **Laboratory Experiments**

- Why to do lab experiments?
- How to do experiment?
- Which physical phenomena to investigate,..?
- What do you expect from experiments?



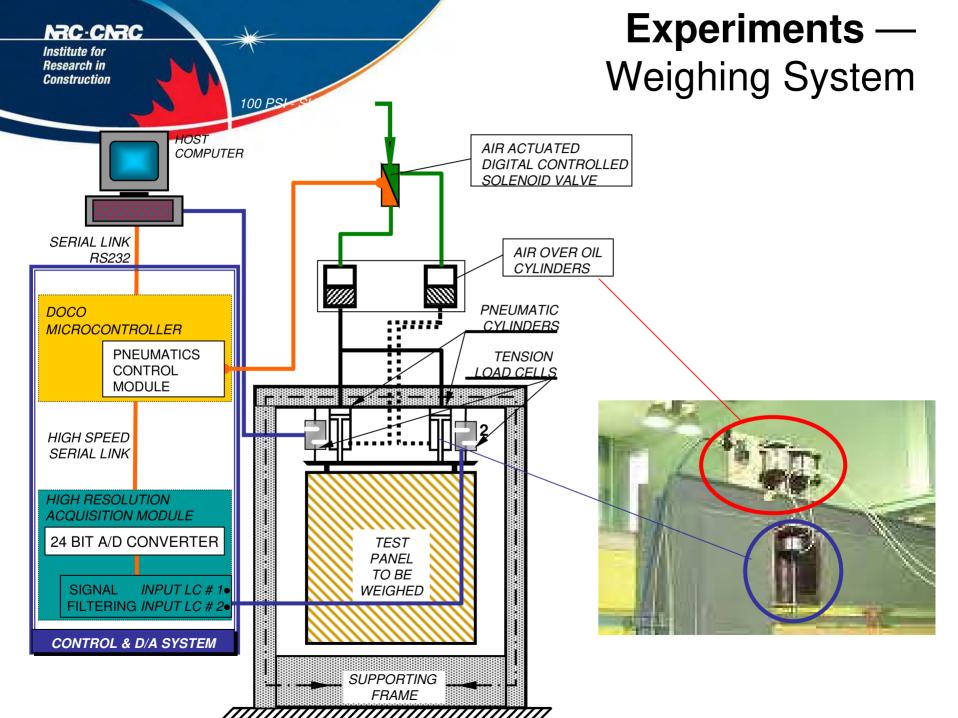
#### **Experiments** — Apparatus - EEEF



Specimens and weighing apparatus are placed in EEEF

EEEF maintains T and RH profile over course of experiment

Environmental Exposure Envelope Facility



#### **Experiments** — Apparatus - EEEF





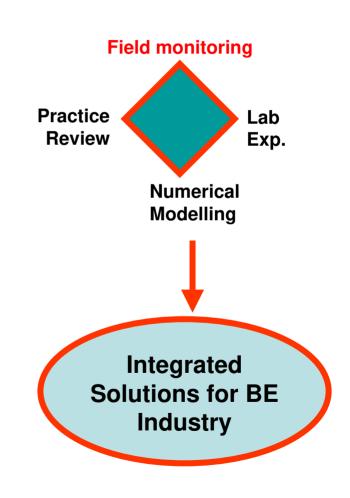


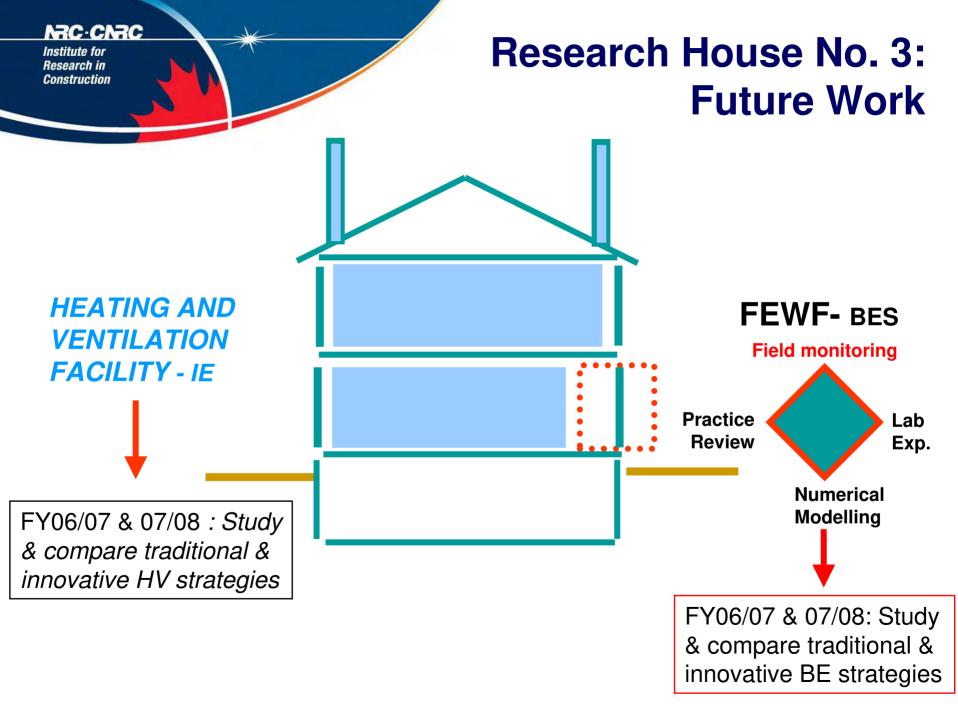
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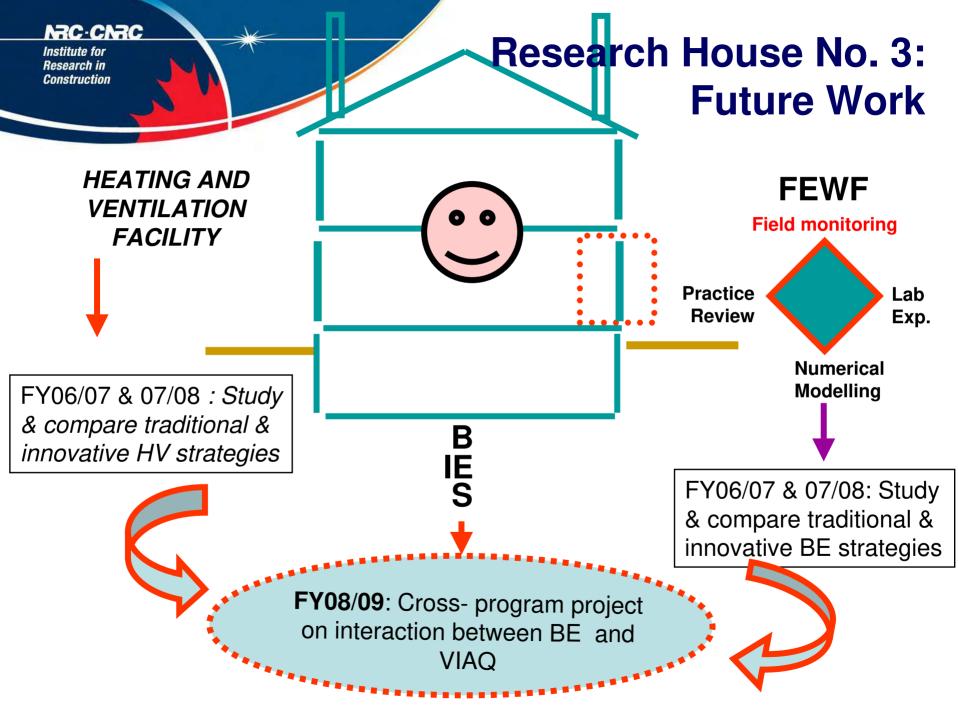
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#### **Concluding remarks**

- FEWF is state-of-the-art field monitoring facility
- EEEF has demonstrated the capabilities of IRC's facilities to carry out a series of experimental works to mimic the exterior conditions effect on the moisture transport.
- Lab and/or Field Experiments help to benchmark models. Benchmarked models save time and money for doing parametric studies comparing to field and lab experiments
- <u>Models</u>, lab and field experiments complement each other









# Girls just want to have fun



#### lain tries to help James to connect sensitive sensors

From **Discovery** to **Innovation...** 

# Thank you



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