



Redefining possible.

Warmer, Wetter, and Windier:

Future Proofing Your Building Enclosure
for Extreme Weather Events

Jillian Burgess, RA Technical Director & Associate Principal

March 20, 2024

Climate and performance expertise. When you need it.

UN IPCC Report on Climate Change, 2021

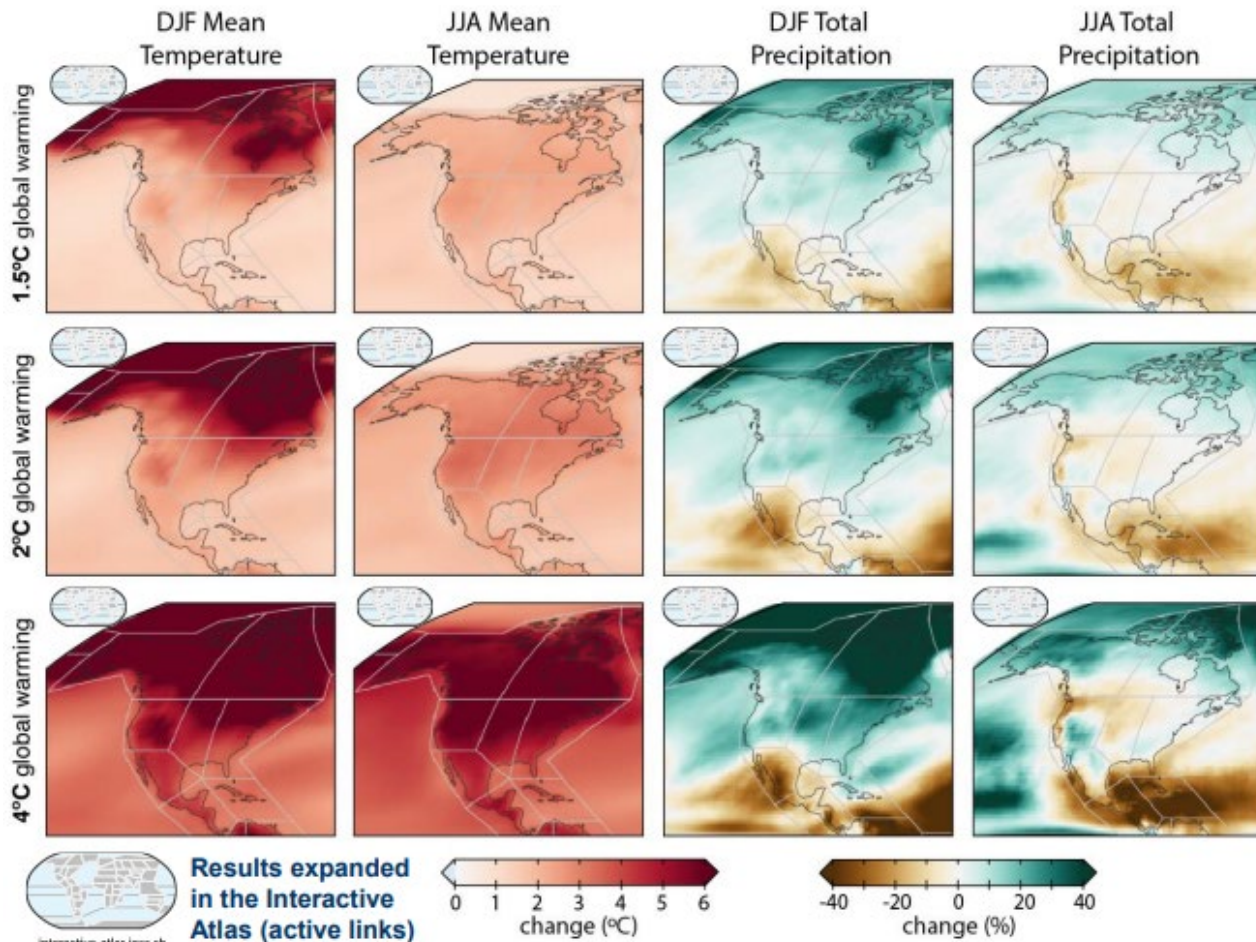
Rising Temperatures



Extreme Precipitation



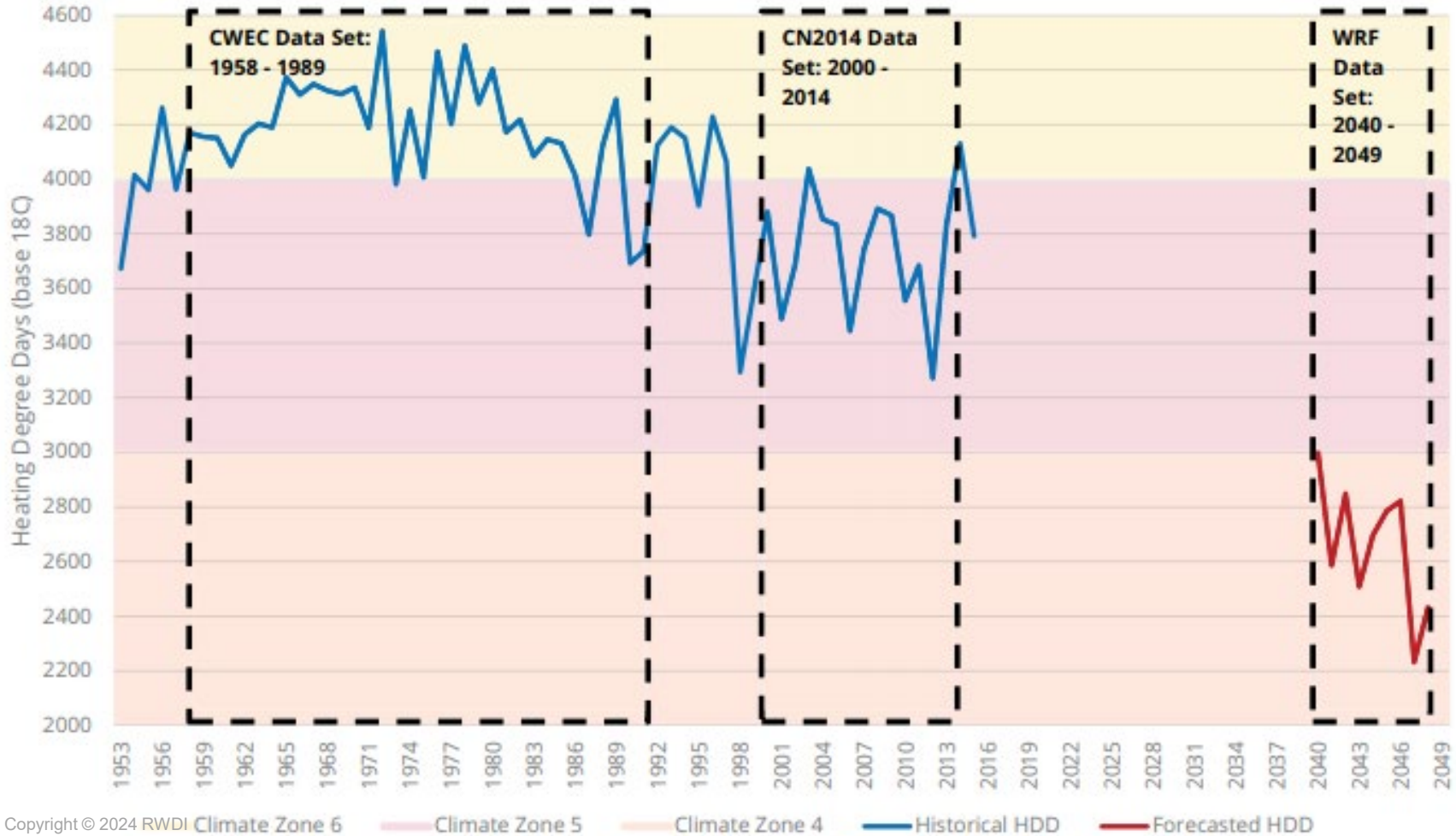
Increased Wind Speed



Projected changes in seasonal (Dec–Feb, DJF, and Jun–Aug, JJA) mean temperature and precipitation at 1.5°C, 2°C, and 4°C (in rows) global warming relative to 1850–1900.

Based on CMIP6 using the SSP5 8.5 scenario to compute the warming levels.

Toronto Pearson Airport Heating Degree Days





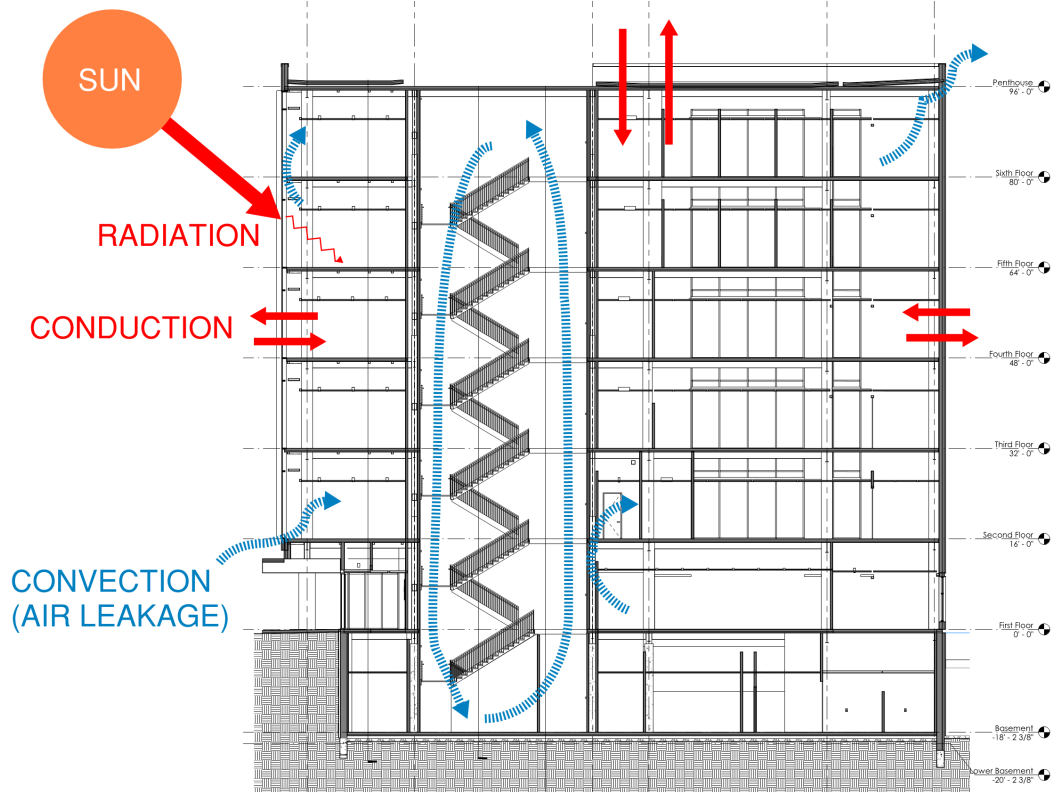
Control of Heat

Insulation is the primary thermal control.

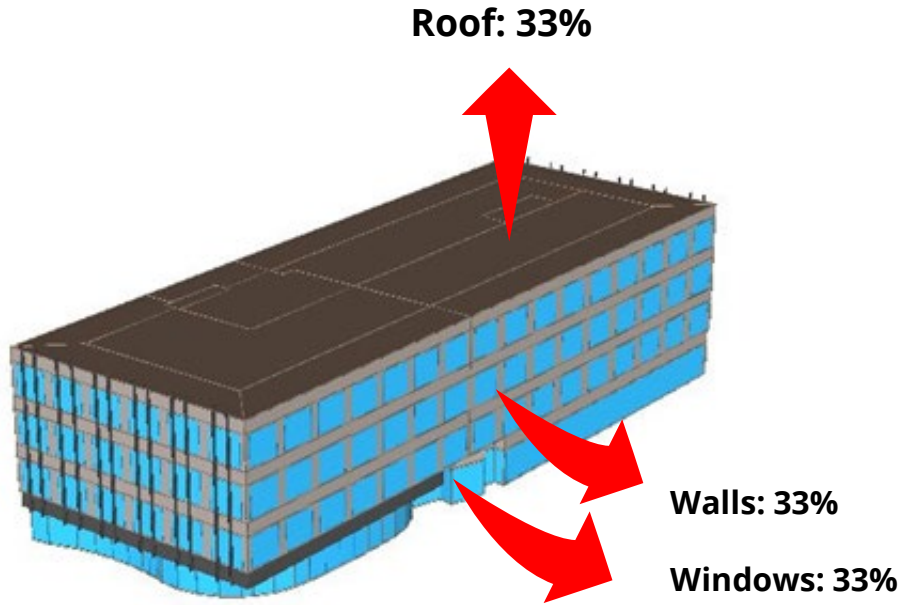
Determining 'real' thermal values is crucial.

Radiation through glass can be controlled with low-e coatings.

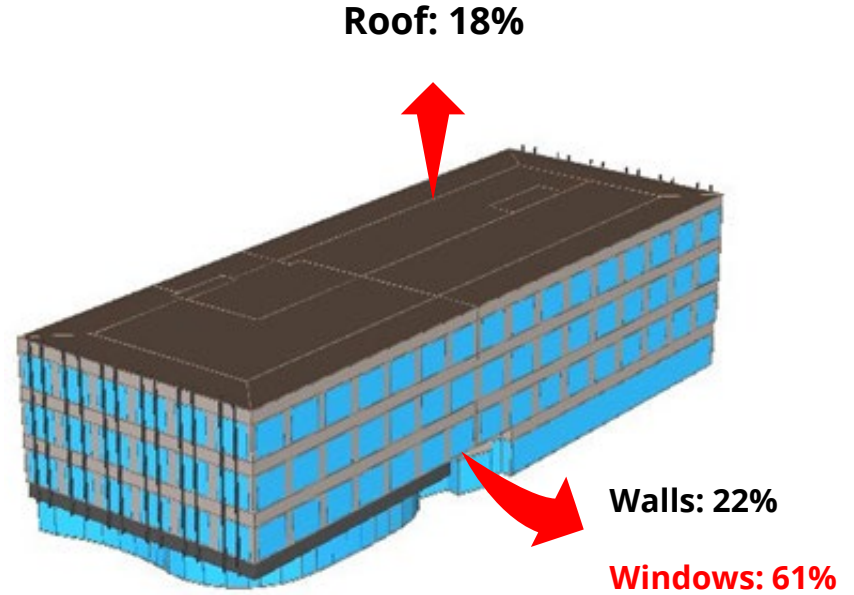
Conductive heat loss through glass is significant.



Case Study: 50% WWR



SURFACE AREA



HEAT LOSS

Glass Technologies

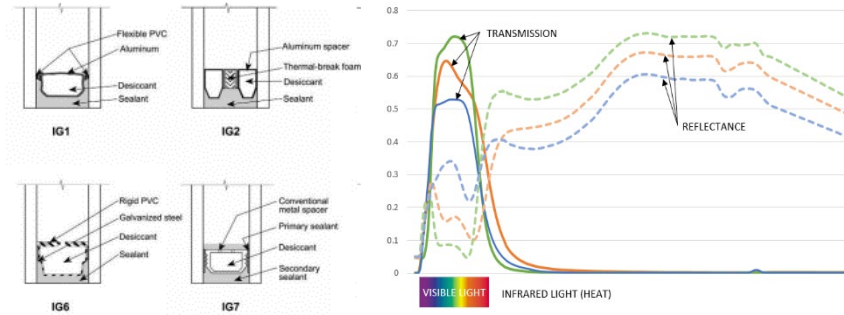
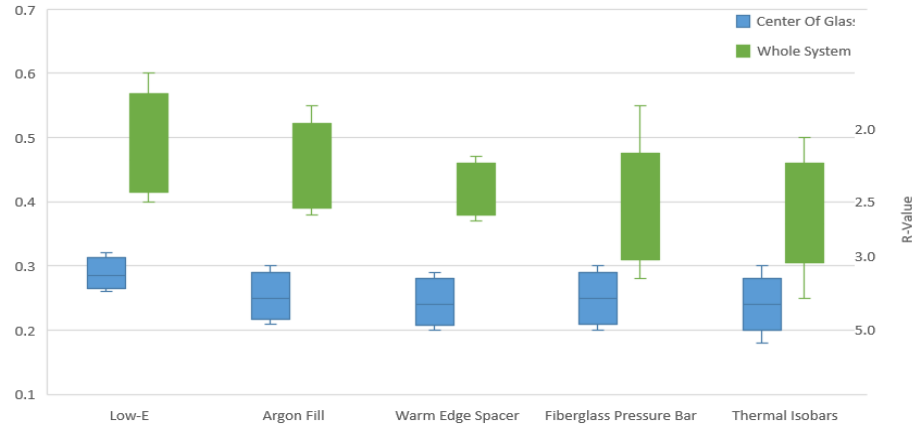
Silvercoat

Warm Edge
Spacers

Argon Fill

“Thermally
Broken” System

Fiberglass
Components

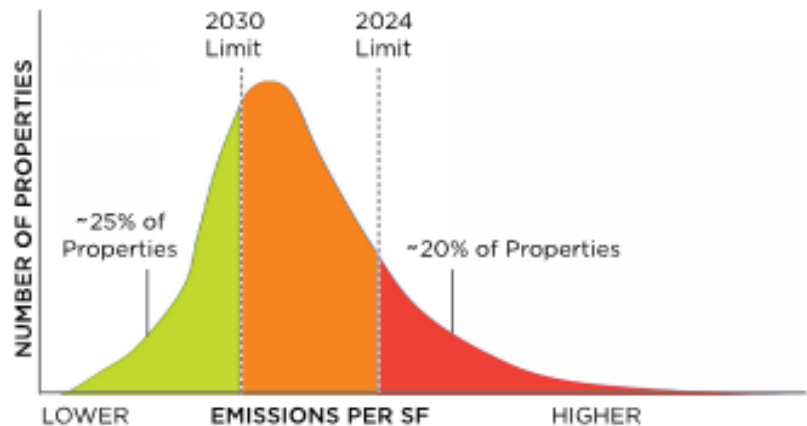


Carbon Emission Limits: NYC

- The worst ~20% must do something by 2024
- By 2030, ~75% of buildings are affected

	2024-29 (Kg Co2/sf)	2030-34 (Kg Co2/sf)
Occupancy Type H (Laboratories)	23.8	11.9
Occupancy Type B (Offices)	8.5	4.5
Occupancy Type E (Educational)	7.6	3.4
Occupancy Type S (Storage)	4.3	1.1

FIGURE 3
Emissions Distribution of Covered Properties

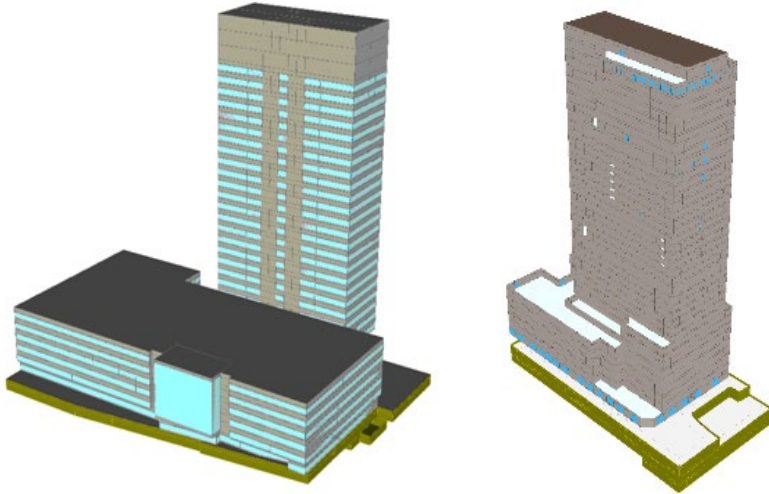


This graph is meant as a conceptual aid and does not represent actual properties or emissions limits.

Types of Modeling

Comparative

Understand relative value of various options

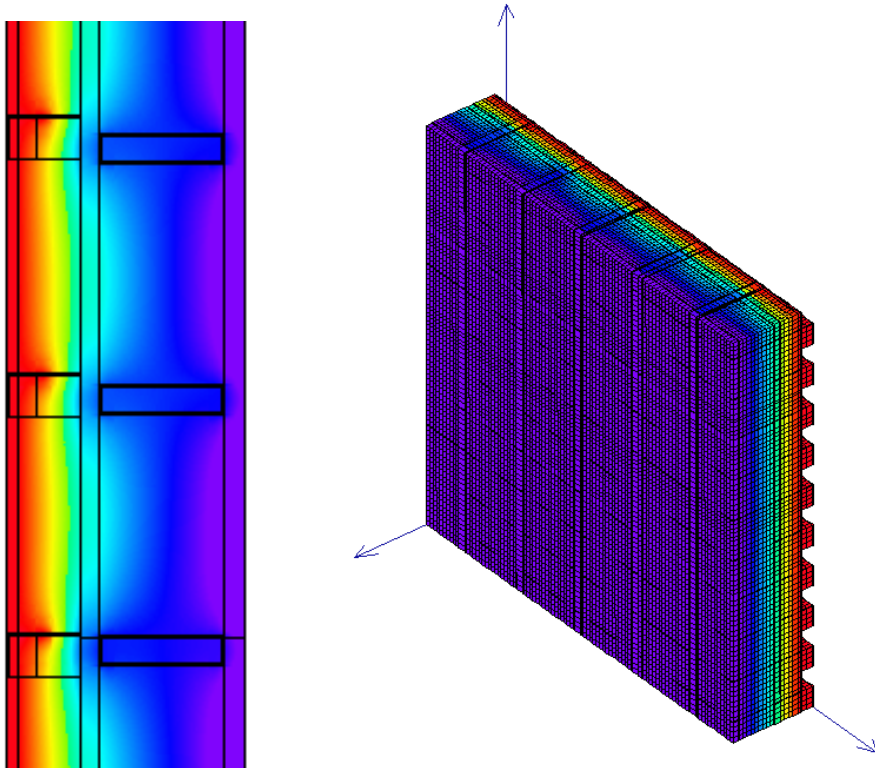


Predictive

Establish expectations for actual consumption

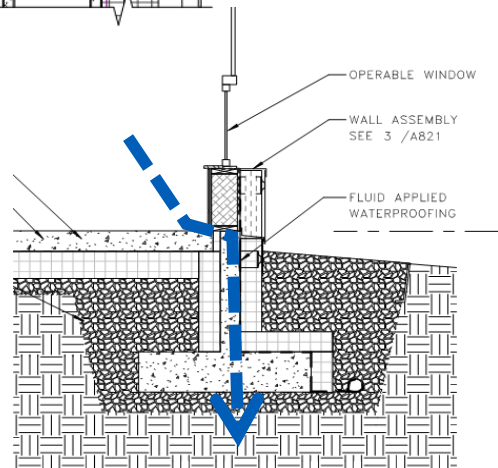
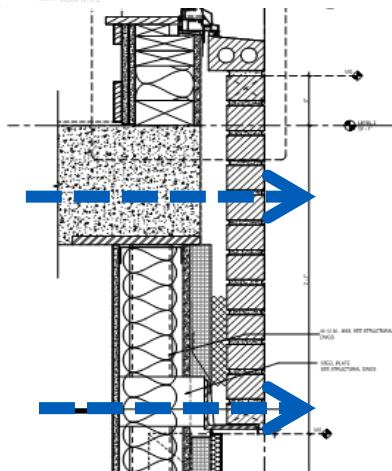
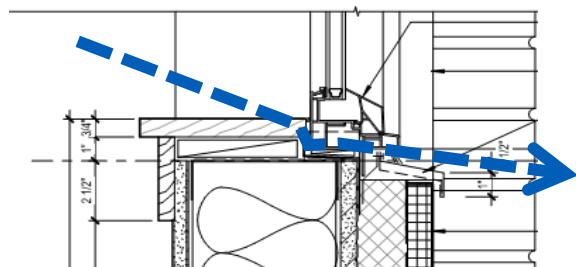
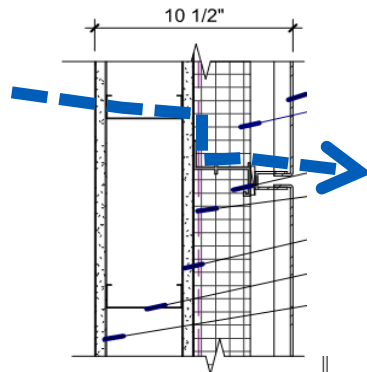
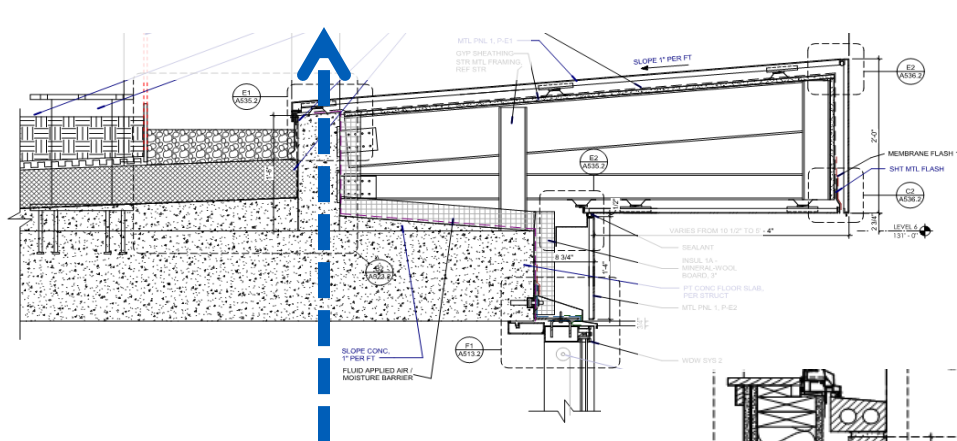


Accurately Predicting Thermal Performance

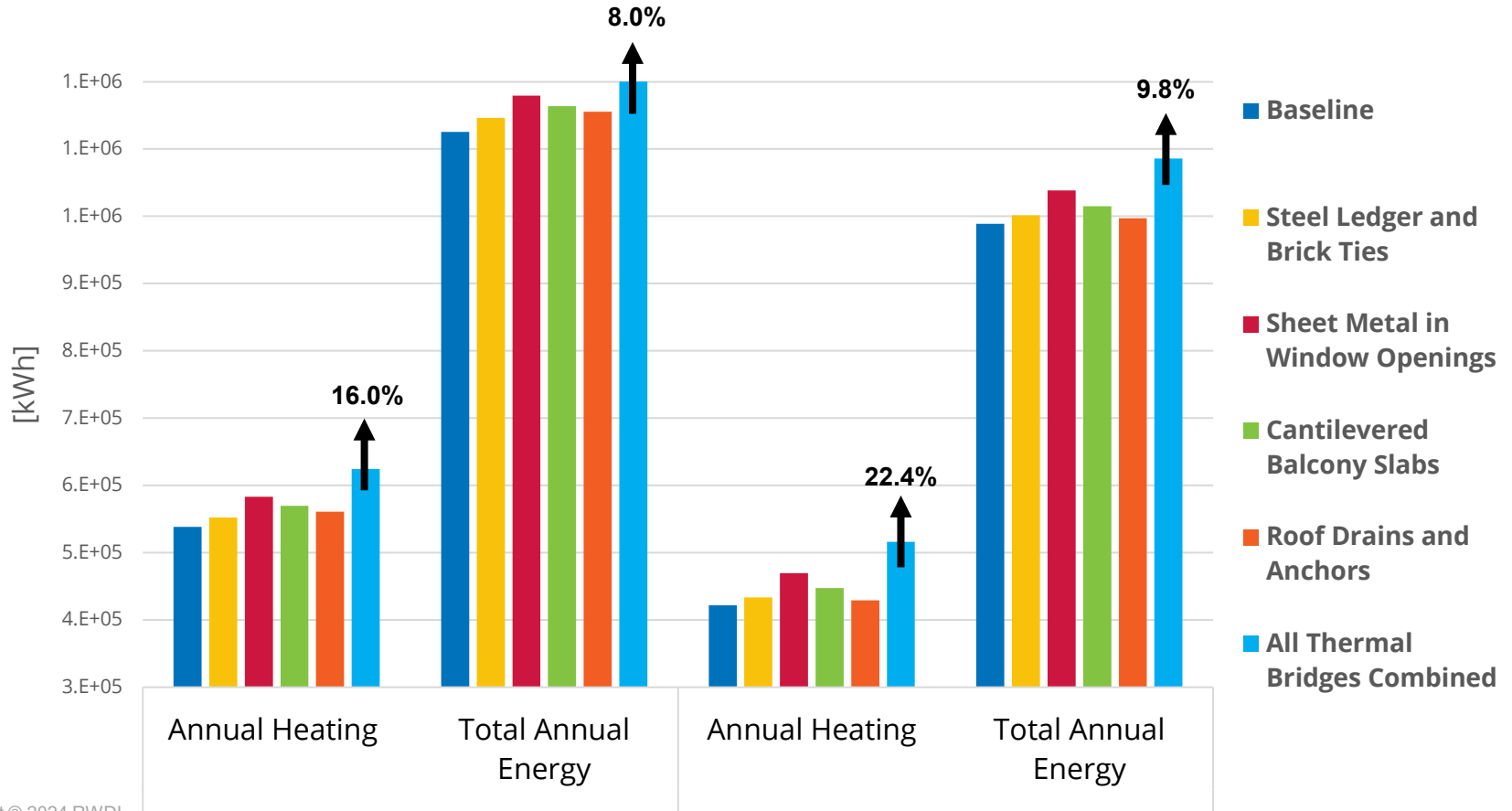


1D Series	U- 0.030
1D ASHRAE	U - 0.047
2D Modeled	U - 0.044
2D Zones	U - 0.053
3D Modeled	U - 0.057

Thermal Bridges



ENERGY IMPACTS OF THERMAL BRIDGES





WETTER

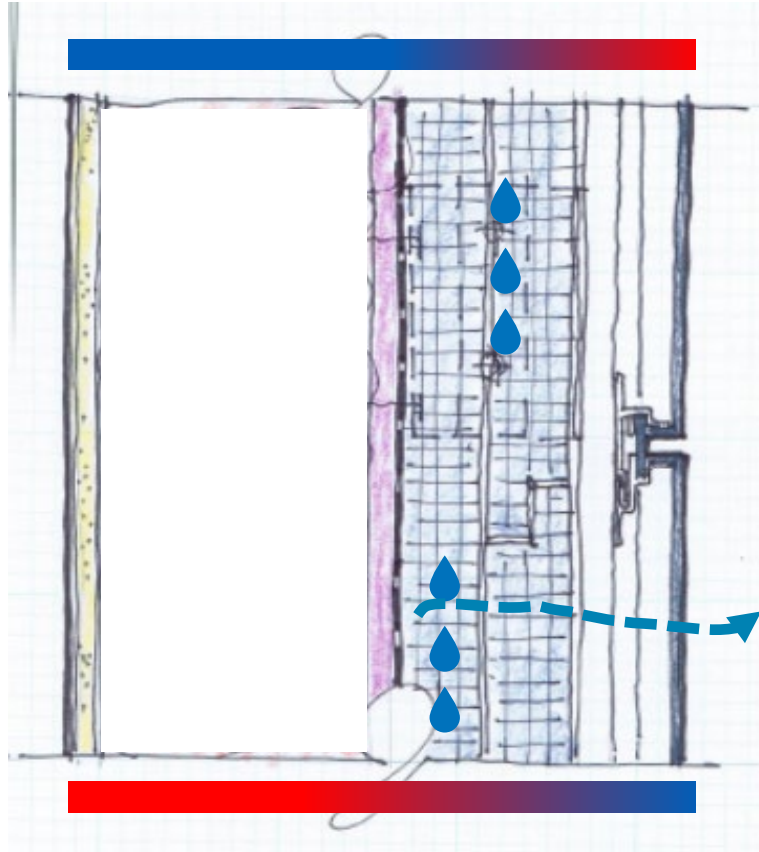
FLOODING



PRIMARY MEP EQUIPMENT

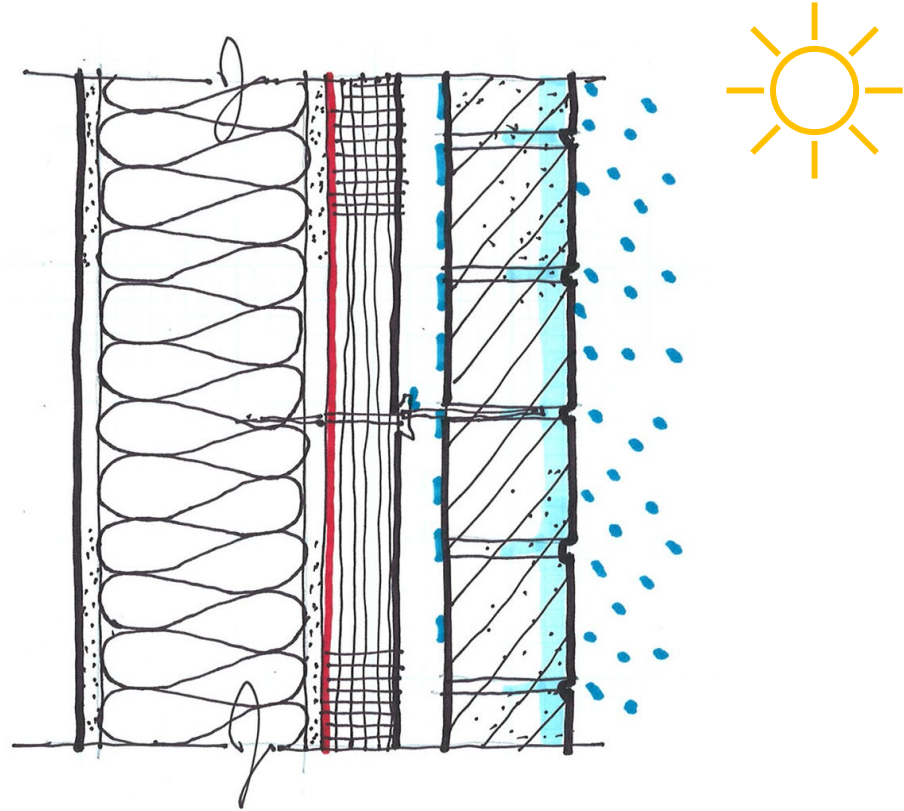


SPLIT INSULATION RAINSCREENS



MASONRY RESERVOIR CLADDING

More rain followed by longer periods of higher temps creates prolonged inward vapor drives

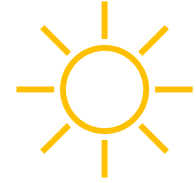
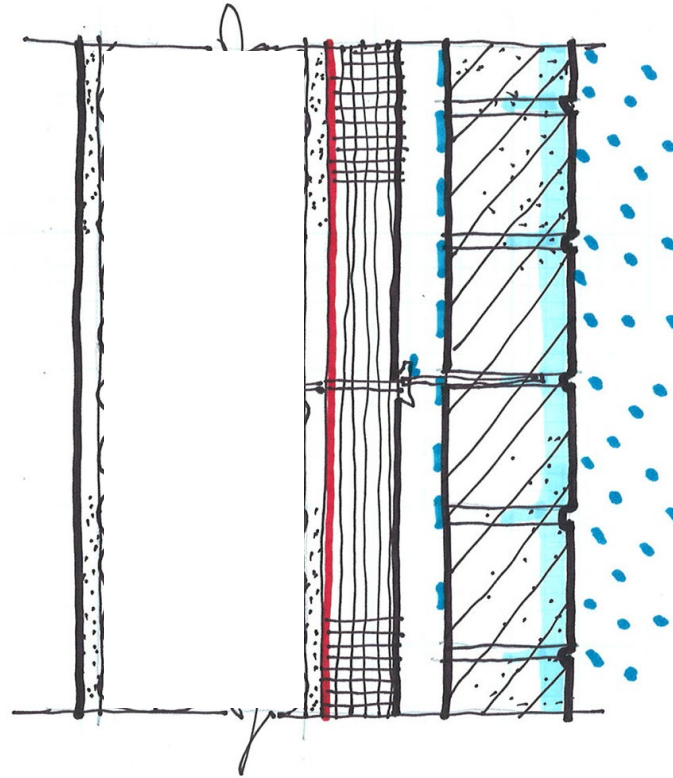


MASONRY RESERVOIR CLADDING

Change Air Barrier to vapor impermeable

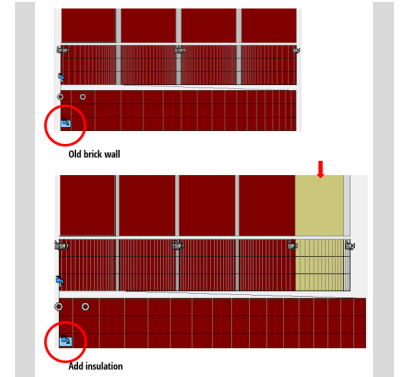
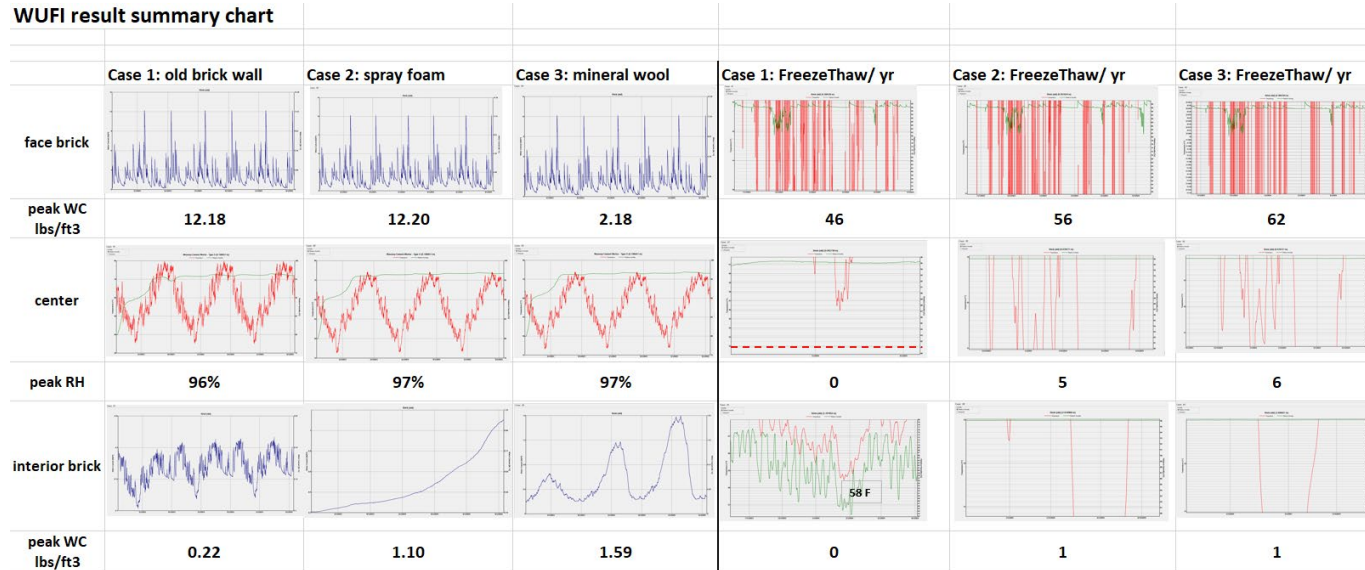
Eliminate interior batt insulation.

Ventilate cavity.





WUFI result summary chart

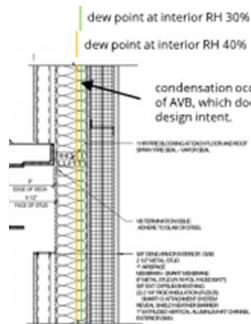


CONDENSATION ANALYSIS

LEVELS OF ANALYSIS

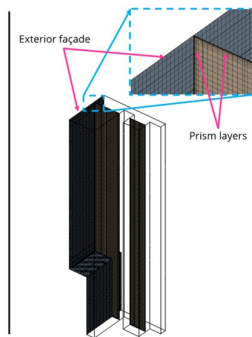
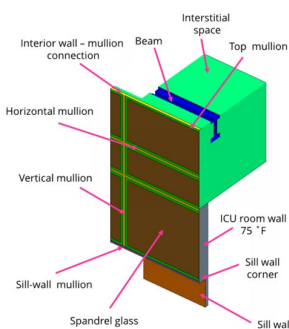
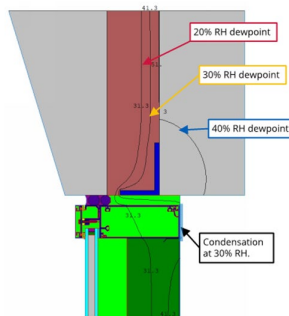
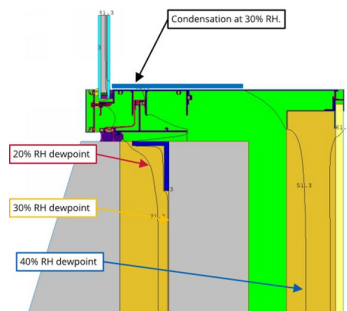
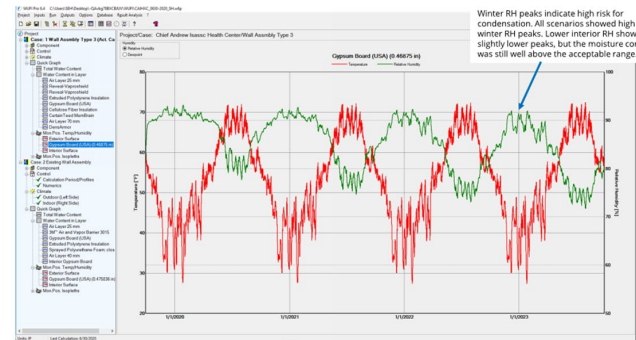
1. Desktop Calculation
2. Transient 1D (WUFI)
3. Steady-State 2D (THERM)
4. Transient 3D (CFD/Siemens/Open Foam)

Multi-Dimensional Analysis



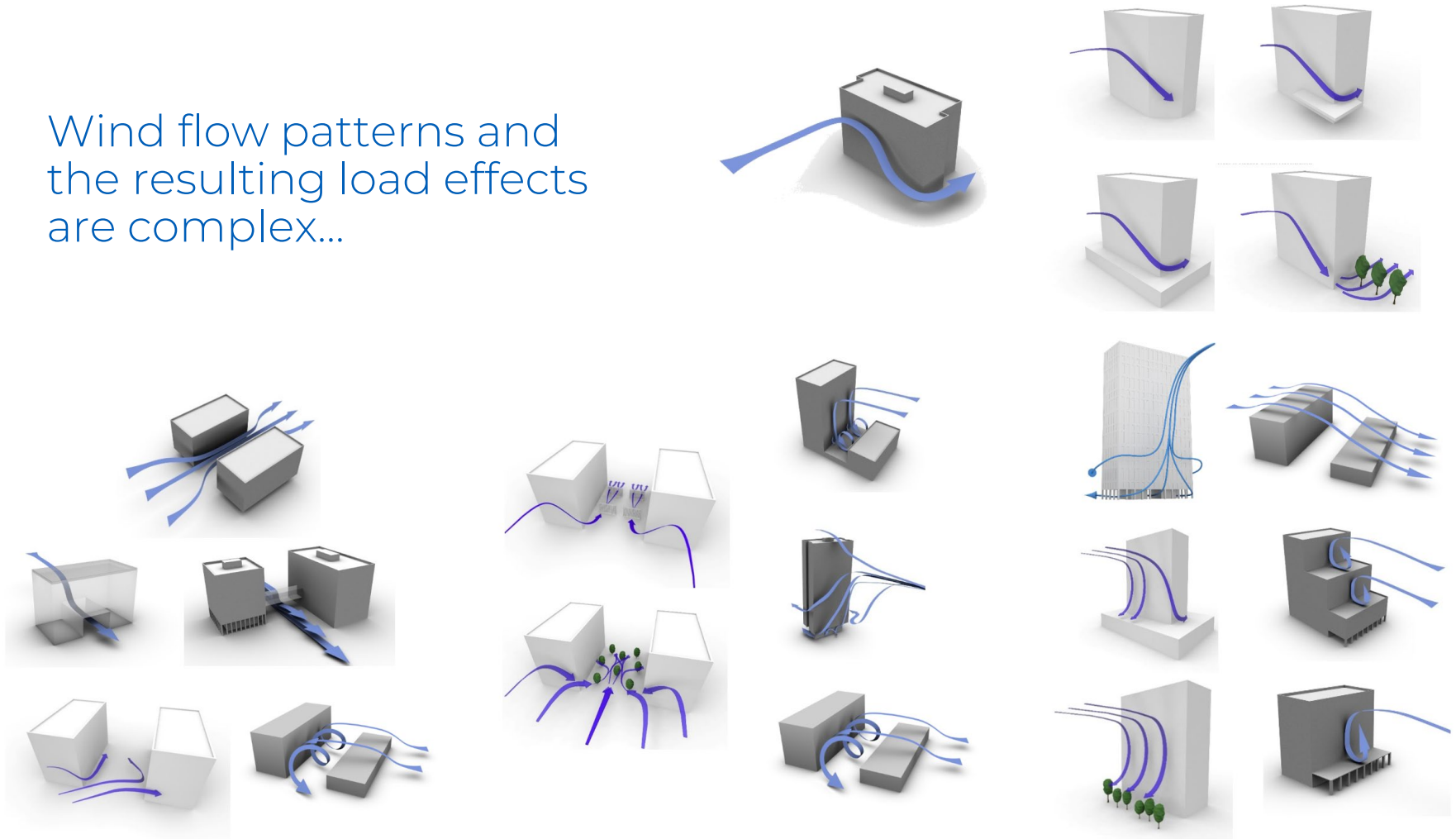
WT3C-INBOARD VB NORTH

interior	surface	Temperature	layer	R-value (ci)	accumulative
1	inside of	70.00			0
2	outside of	70.00			
3	inside of	70.00	5/8" gypsum	0.56	0.56
4	outside of	70.00			
5	inside of	69.07	2 1/2" stud cavity	0.9	1.46
6	outside of	67.54	1" air space	0.9	2.36
7	inside of	67.54			
8	outside of	67.54	6" metal stud with R-13 batt	19	21.36
9	inside of	58.34			
10	outside of	33.41	5/8" gypsum	0.56	21.92
11	inside of	33.41			
12	outside of	33.41	4" rigid insulation, R-6.5 per inch	26	47.92
13	inside of	-10.00			
14	outside of	-10.00	1" vented cavity	0	47.92
15	inside of	-10.00			
16	outside of	-10.00	aluminum exterior skin	0	47.92
17	inside of	-10.00			
18	outside of	-10.00			
19	inside of	-10.00			
exterior		-10.00			47.92



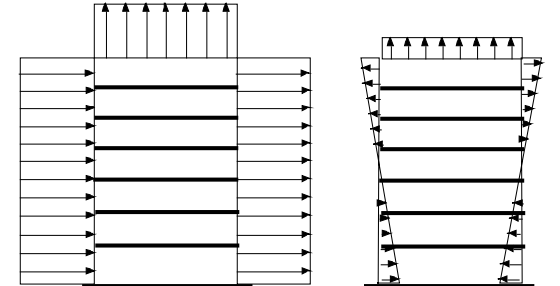


Wind flow patterns and the resulting load effects are complex...



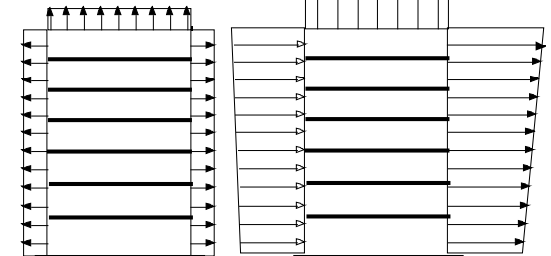


Air Leakage



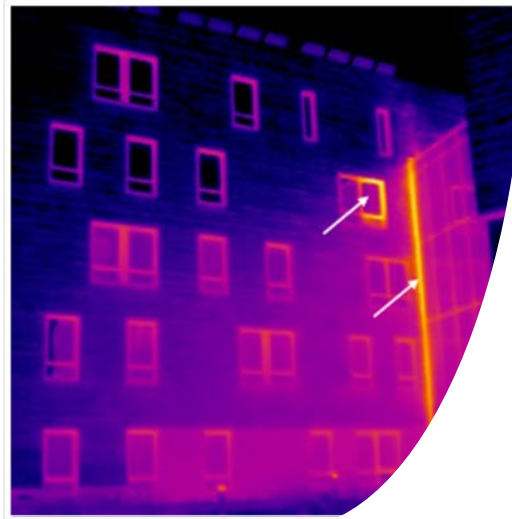
WIND EFFECT

STACK EFFECT

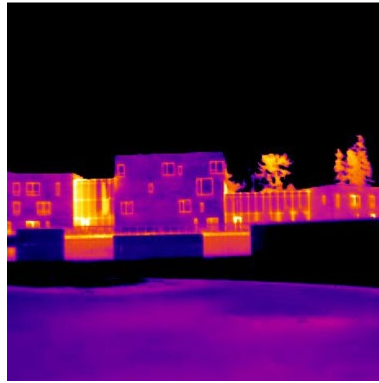
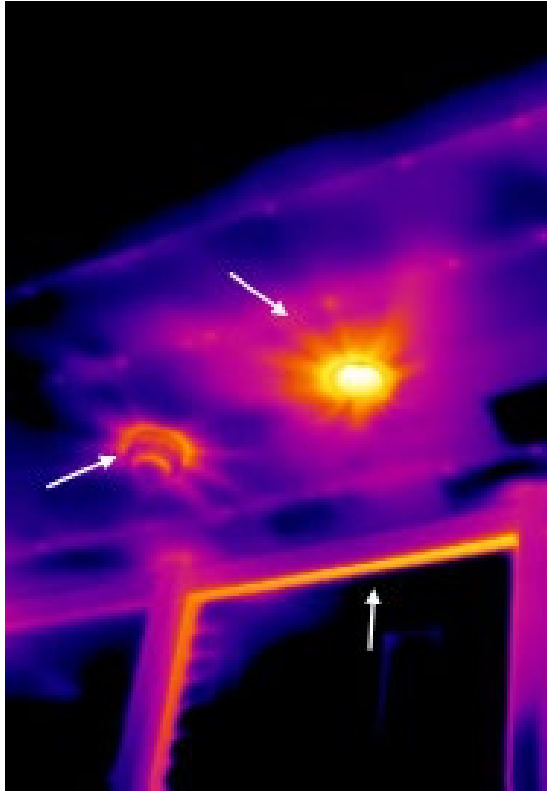


HVAC FAN EFFECT

COMBINED EFFECT



Whole-Building Testing, IECC C402.5



Air Quality

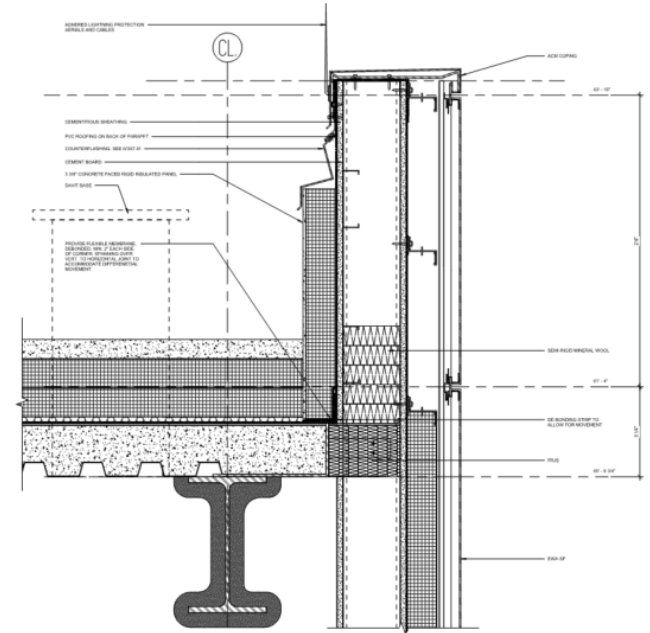
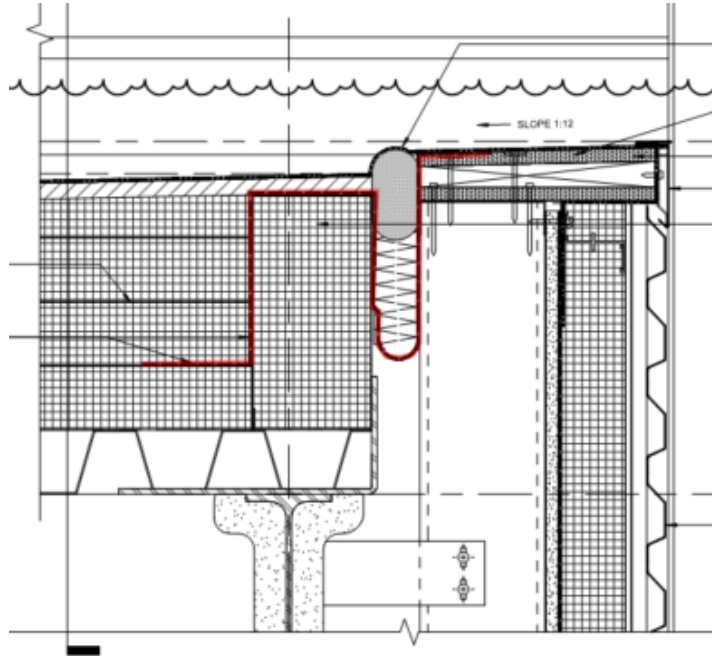
**Increased Air
Tightness**

+

**Higher
Moisture
from Climate**



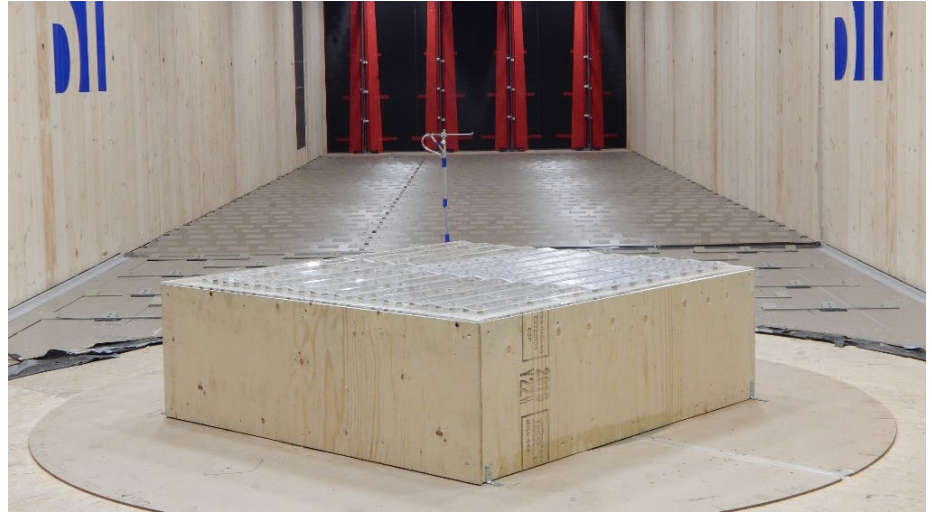
Continuity of the Air Control at Parapets



2 B3 - METAL PANEL PARAPET

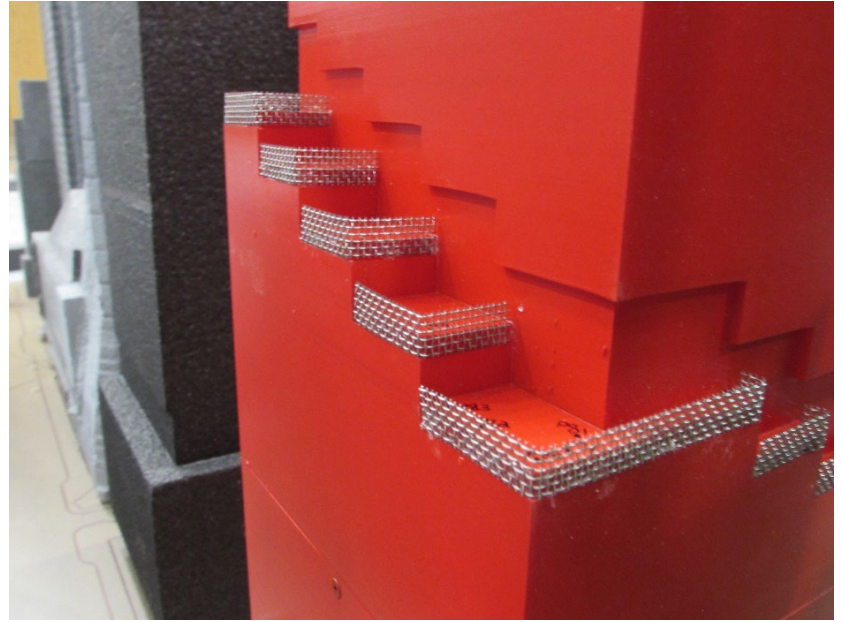
Wind Testing

Ballasted roof-top solar arrays



Wind Testing

Wind loads on roof paver systems and impact of mitigation



Wind Testing

Behavior of outdoor furnishings under strong winds





RESILIENCY

Resiliency

Durability Environmental Impact Future Casting



Energy Use

Carbon Emissions
Thermal Efficiency
Solar Gains



Maintenance and Reliability

Embodied Carbon
Disruption of Use
Air and Water Leakage



Catastrophic Event Function

Longevity of Occupancy
Loss of Functionality

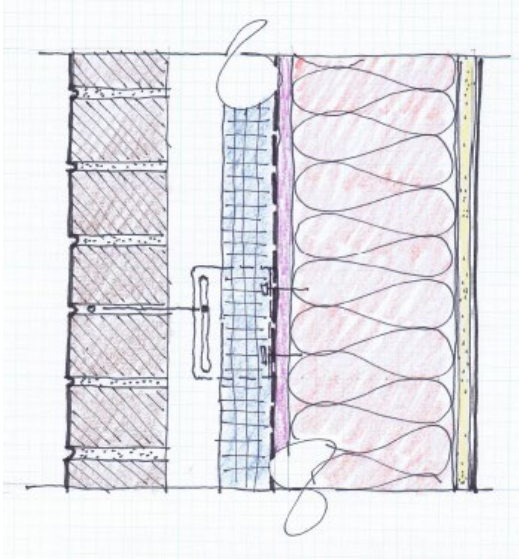


Security Requirements and Risks

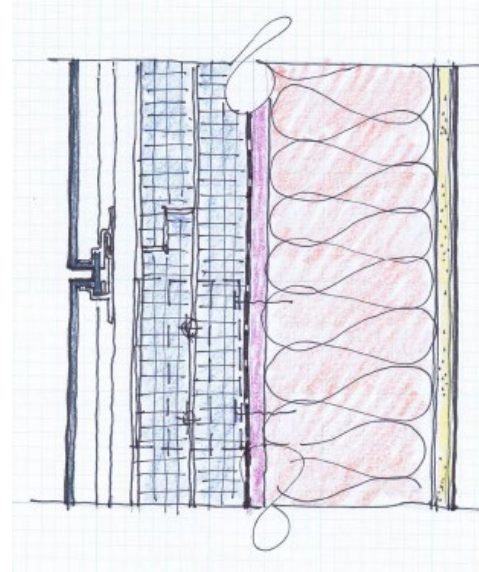
Impact Resistance
Air Quality
Internal Isolation

Maintenance & Reliability

Drained Cavity Wall

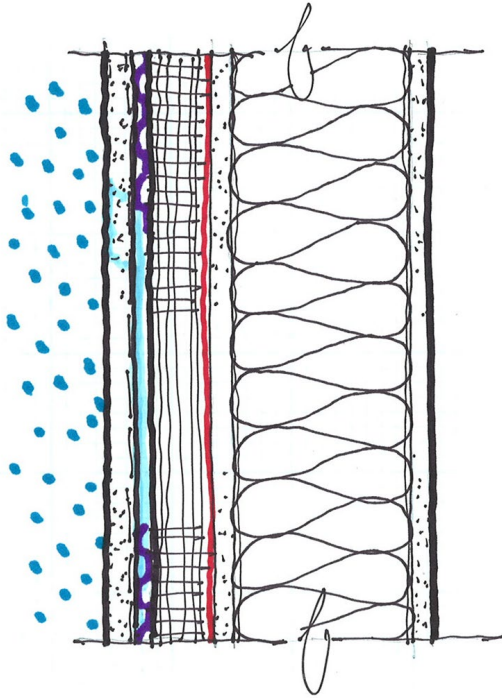


Rainscreens

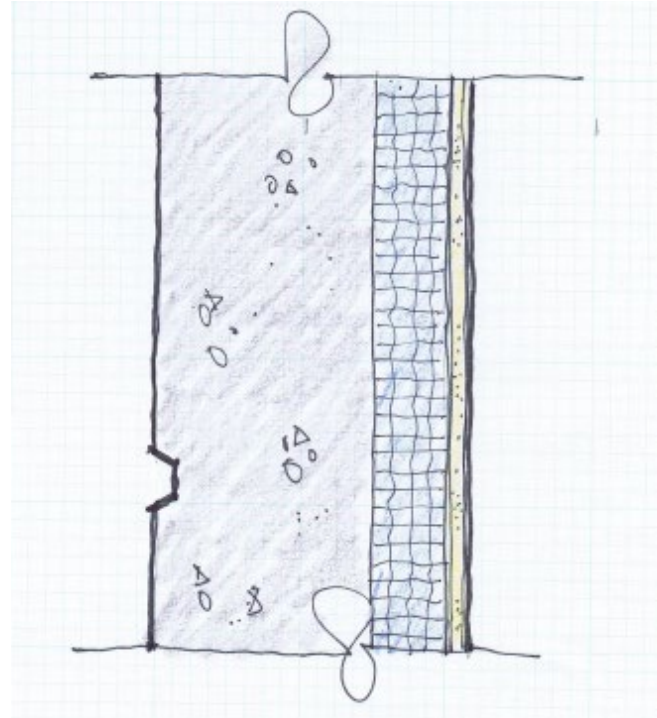


Unproven Reliability

Drainage Plane Walls



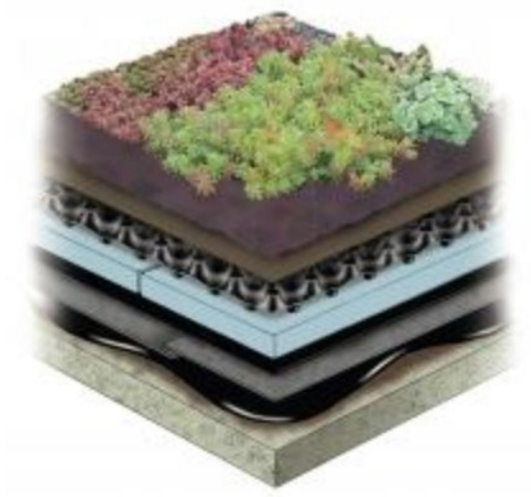
Mass Walls



Reliable Roofs

**Design for
reliability,
maintenance, and
continuity**

**Recommend an
IRMA assembly
with highly reliable
waterproofing
membrane**



Summary



WARMER

Changing energy goals

Predictive Performance



WETTER

Reliability of Enclosure

Condensation and Vapor control

WINDIER

Air leakage control

Durability and Robustness



RESILIENCY

Reliable and Robust Systems

Passive survivability





Redefining possible.

Thank You

Jillian Burgess, RA, CSI

Technical Director & Associate Principal

Jillian.Burgess@rwdi.com