

# INDOOR AIR QUALITY & THERMAL COMFORT IN IRISH RETROFITTED ENERGY EFFICIENT HOMES

**Dr Marie Coggins**



NUI Galway  
OÉ Gaillimh

## **Presentation Outline**

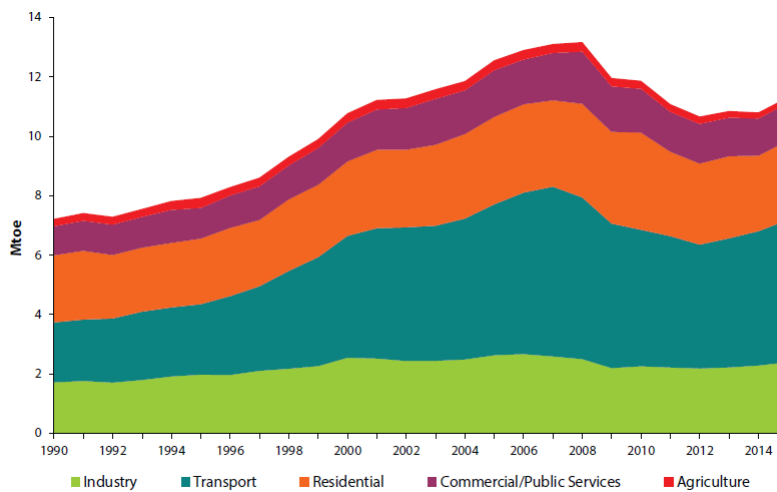
- Objective
- Background
- IAQ
- Study
- Results

## Objective

- Energy retrofit of domestic dwellings
  - IAQ
  - Thermal comfort

3

## Residential sector – Energy



[http://www.seai.ie/Publications/Statistics\\_Publications/Energy\\_in\\_Ireland/Energy-in-Ireland-1990-2015.pdf](http://www.seai.ie/Publications/Statistics_Publications/Energy_in_Ireland/Energy-in-Ireland-1990-2015.pdf)

## Residential sector – Energy related CO<sub>2</sub> emissions

- 1990 – 2015
  - Building Regulations
  - Irish Government energy saving incentives
  - Behavioural changes
- CO<sub>2</sub> emissions - 25%

5

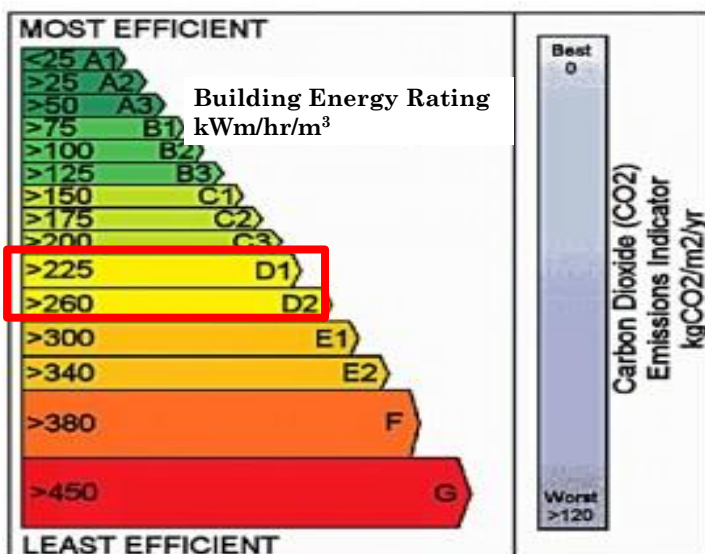


- National Energy Authority
  - *Better Energy Homes Scheme*
  - *Warmer Homes Scheme*
  - *Better Energy Communities*
- 2015
  - 300,000 homes
  - Target 75,000 homes /yr 2020

6

- National Energy Authority
  - *Better Energy Homes Scheme*
  - *Warmer Homes Scheme*
  - *Better Energy Communities*

## Energy performance certificate

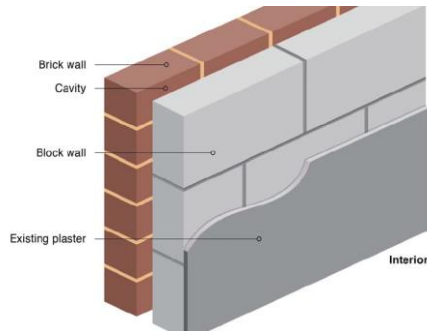


## Selection criteria – construction type

- Cavity wall

(110 mm cavity, 25 -60 mm )

- 15 homes,
- 2000
- 100 – 126 m<sup>3</sup>
- 3 bedroomed semi – detached



[https://www.nsbai.ie/Our-Services-\(1\)/Agreement/SR-54-Launch/SR-54-workshop-JR.aspx](https://www.nsbai.ie/Our-Services-(1)/Agreement/SR-54-Launch/SR-54-workshop-JR.aspx)

9

## Selection criteria – construction type

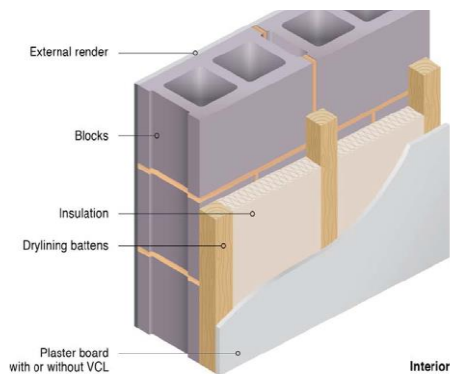
- Cavity wall (CW)

(110 mm cavity, 50 mm )

- 7 CW & 8  
Hollow block/CW

- Hollow block

- Concrete block – two hollow cores
- 15 – 25 mm insulation studs -plasterboard lining



[https://www.nsbai.ie/Our-Services-\(1\)/Agreement/SR-54-Launch/SR-54-workshop-JR.aspx](https://www.nsbai.ie/Our-Services-(1)/Agreement/SR-54-Launch/SR-54-workshop-JR.aspx)

10

## Pre Retrofit

<b>External wall / CW</b>	Cavity wall – 50 mm polystyrene insulation board (110 mm cavity)
<b>External wall/ HB/CW</b>	plaster board internal lining w/ 15 – 25 mm insulation (cavity wall around front lower window)
<b>Attic</b>	100 mm thick mineral wool insulation
<b>Windows and doors</b>	Wood and PVC 12 mm double glazed units
<b>Boiler</b>	Balanced boiler (66% efficient), manual control - timer control for one zone
<b>Ventilation (Kitchen &amp; Bathroom)</b>	Natural ventilation – extract fan in kitchen only Background wall vents (only HB)

11

## Selection criteria (n=15)

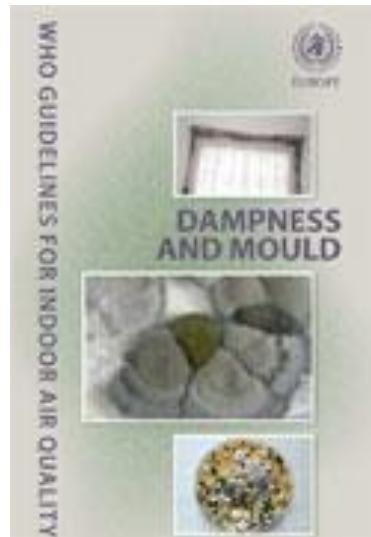
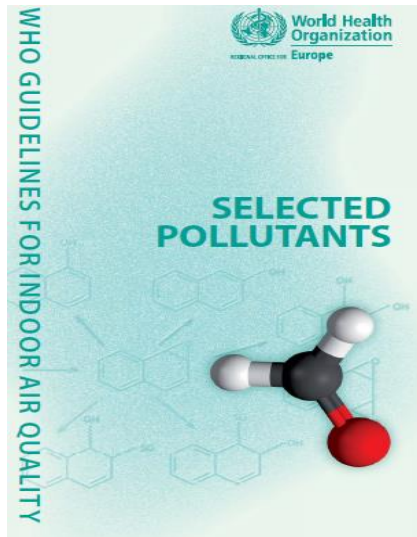


Average occupancy rate in Ireland is 2.7



12

## Selecting pollutants to measure



## What did we measure ?

Pollutant	Indoor source
Particulate matter (PM <sub>2.5</sub> )	Solid fuel combustion, outdoor air
NO <sub>2</sub>	Gas/wood/oil/kerosene, traffic pollution
Mould and dampness	Excess humidity, ventilation
Radon	Natural source
TVOCs	Cleaning products, furnishings, varnishes, glues etc

## What did we measure ?

Pollutant	Source
BTEX	Smoking, building materials, attached garages
CO	fossil fuels, incense, faulty appliances
Formaldehyde	Cleaning products, furnishings, varnishes, glues etc
Dust mites	Pets, outdoors, poor ventilation

## What else did we measure ?

- Building air tightness
- Room Air Exchange Rate
- Temperature
- Relative humidity

## How did we measure ?

- 24 hour period
  - TSI SidePak AM510 Personal Aerosol Monitor logged real-time data on airborne PM<sub>2.5</sub>
  - CO & CO<sub>2</sub> - GrayWolf IQ-610
  - TVOC - GrayWolf TG-502
  - Formaldehyde – GrayWolf RM-108
- 2-3 week period
  - NO<sub>2</sub> & BTEX levels - Gradko passive diffusion tubes



## How did we measure ?

- 24 hour period
  - Temperature & relative humidity GrayWolf IQ-610
- Building air tightness (m<sup>3</sup>.h.m<sup>2</sup>)
  - Blower door test – ISEN13829:2000
- Room air exchange rate
  - CO<sub>2</sub> – tracer gas

## How did we measure ?

- Grab sample

- Dust mites

SKC Carpet Tester suction sampling kit



- 3 months

- Radon -passive alpha track radon detectors.



19

## What other information did we collect ?

Researcher {  
Building type  
Heating type  
Cooking fuel  
Occupant rate



Occupant {  
Thermal comfort  
Occupant behaviour



## THE OCCUPANTS – ACTIVITY DIARY

DAY ONE																
IN THE MAIN LIVING ROOM Did any of the following happen? (Please tick all that apply)	9am-10am	10am-11am	11am-12noon	12noon-1pm	1pm-2pm	2pm-3pm	3pm-4pm	4pm-5pm	5pm-6pm	6pm-7pm	7pm-8pm	8pm-9pm	9pm-10pm	10pm-11pm	11pm – 7am	COMMENTS
	Windows opened															
Coal/Wood/Peat fire burning																
Candles/incense burning																
Gas hob used																
Electric cooker used																
Toaster/grill used																
Extractor fan on																
Cleaning/polishing																
Vacuum cleaner used																
Pets were present																
4 or more people were present																
Wall or window vents present open/closed																

## The retrofit - Cavity wall homes

**300 mm thick mineral wool insulation**

**Residual 110 mm cavity filled with  
extruded polystyrene beads**



**125 mm core wall vents  
Or vents were cleaned out and serviced**

## Retrofit specification – Cavity wall

	Pre Retrofit	Post Retrofit
<b>Windows and doors</b>	Wood/PVC 12 mm double glazed units	PVC 24/28 mm double glazed units
<b>Boiler</b>	Balanced boiler (66% efficient)	Condensing boiler (90% efficient), zoned heating w/thermostat, pipe work insulated
<b>Ventilation (Kitchen &amp; Bathroom)</b>	Extract fans in kitchen	Extract fan with humidity control

23

## The retrofit - Hollow block/CW homes



**300 mm thick mineral rock wool insulation**

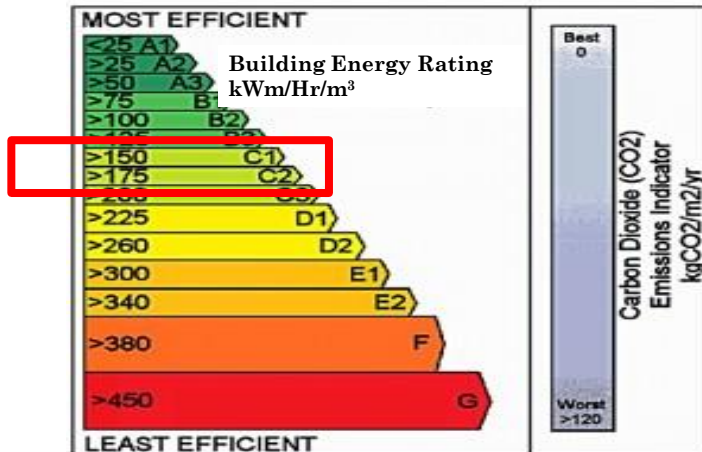
*extruded polystyrene beads only around the front wall*



**vents were cleaned out and serviced**

24

## Building performance certificate



25

## Indoor air pollutants – comparison guidelines

- PM2.5 – WHO 2006
- Formaldehyde, CO, NO<sub>2</sub>, benzene – WHO 2010
- TVOCs – UK building Regulations

26

## Indoor Environmental Quality

	<b>Pre retrofit Mean (n= 7)</b>	<b>Post retrofit Mean (n= 7)</b>	<b>p</b>
Air tightness (m <sup>3</sup> .h.m <sup>2</sup> ) @ 50 Pa - CW	9.3 (m <sup>3</sup> /(h.m <sup>2</sup> ))	5.5 (m <sup>3</sup> /(h.m <sup>2</sup> ))	
Air exchange rate – CW	0.81 ACH	0.55 ACH	<b>&lt;0.001</b>
	<b>Pre retrofit Mean (n= 8)</b>	<b>Post retrofit Mean (n= 8)</b>	
Air tightness (m <sup>3</sup> .h.m <sup>2</sup> ) @ 50 Pa – HB/CW	9.3 (m <sup>3</sup> /(h.m <sup>2</sup> ))	8.6 (m <sup>3</sup> /(h.m <sup>2</sup> ))	
Air exchange rate – HB/CW	0.83 ACH (m <sup>3</sup> /h)	0.7 ACH (m <sup>3</sup> /h)	<b>&lt;0.001</b>

Significance level  $p < 0.05$

27

## Indoor Environmental Quality

<b>Cavity wall</b>	<b>Pre retrofit Mean (n= 7)</b>	<b>Post retrofit Mean (n= 7)</b>	<b>p</b>
Temperature (°C)	17.8 (0.9) 17.5 (0.8)	18.6 (0.6) 18.6 (0.6)	
Relative Humidity (%RH)	51.4 (3.0) 51.1 (2.0)	54.2(0.9) 54.0 (0.9)	
<b>Hollow Block/CW</b>	<b>Post retrofit Mean (n= 8)</b>	<b>Pre retrofit Mean (n= 8)</b>	
Temperature (°C)	17.3 (1.2) 16.8 (0.6)	18.3 (0.8) 18.0 (0.5)	<b>&lt; 0.005</b>
Relative Humidity (%RH)	50.7 (2.1) 51.0 (2.0)	52.3(0.8) 52.2 (1.0)	

Significance level  $p < 0.05$

28

## Indoor Air pollutants

- Concentrations of CO, BTEX, NO<sub>2</sub>, no significant difference following the retrofit
- All within recommended Health Limits

29

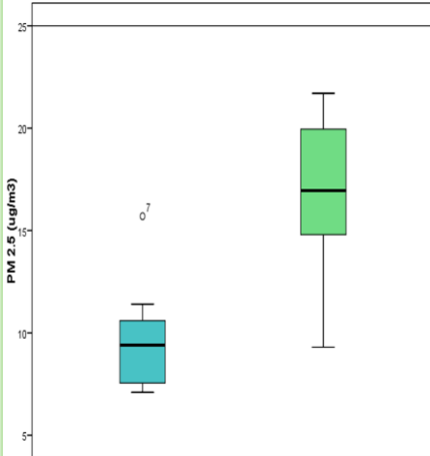
## Indoor Air pollutants – Cavity wall

	Pre retrofit Mean (n= 7) (SD)	Post retrofit Mean (n= 7) (SD)	p
Formaldehyde (ppb)	15.4 ( 3.8)	24.3 (3.0)	0.001*
PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10.0 (2.0)	18.0 (2.6)	0.005*
CO <sub>2</sub> (ppm)	578.6 (94.0)	719.4 (114.0)	0.014*
TVOC (ppb)	362.0 (73.0)	477.0 (38.0)	0.009*

30

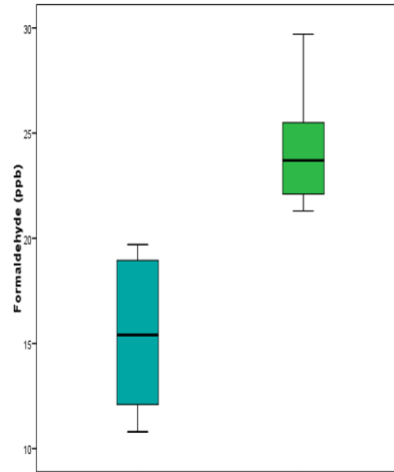
*P value* is significant at the 5% level of significance

**PM<sub>2.5</sub> 24 hr average concentration ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ ) before and after the retrofit**



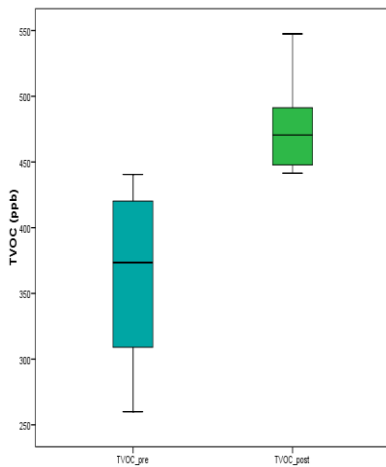
Before retrofit After retrofit  
Group CW

**Formaldehyde 24 hr average concentration (ppb) before and after the retrofit**



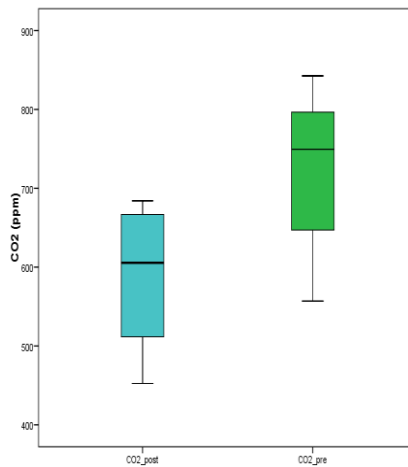
Before retrofit After retrofit  
Group CW

**TVOC (ppb) 24 hr average concentration ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ ) before and after the retrofit**



Before retrofit After retrofit  
Group CW

**CO<sub>2</sub> (ppm) 24 hr average concentration (ppb) before and after the retrofit**



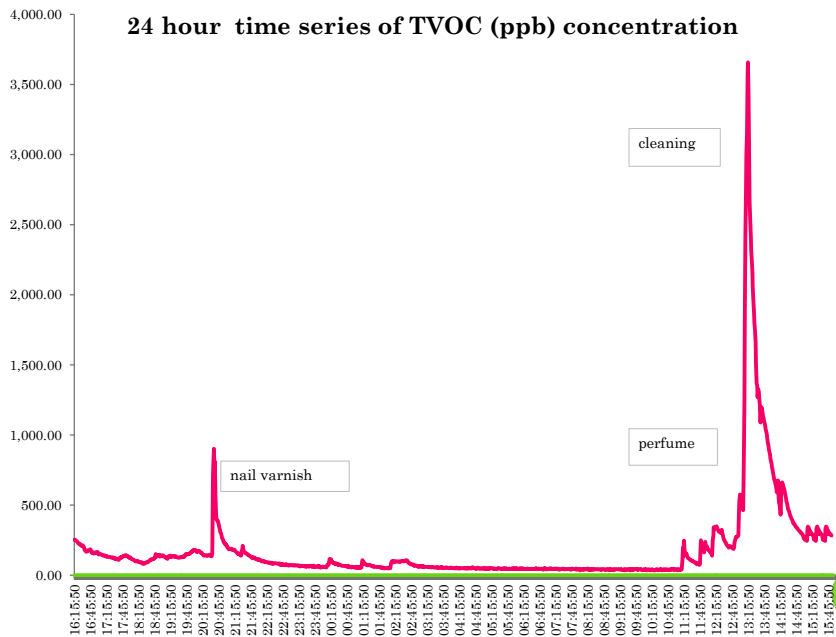
Before retrofit After retrofit  
Group CW

## Indoor Air pollutants – Hollow block/CW

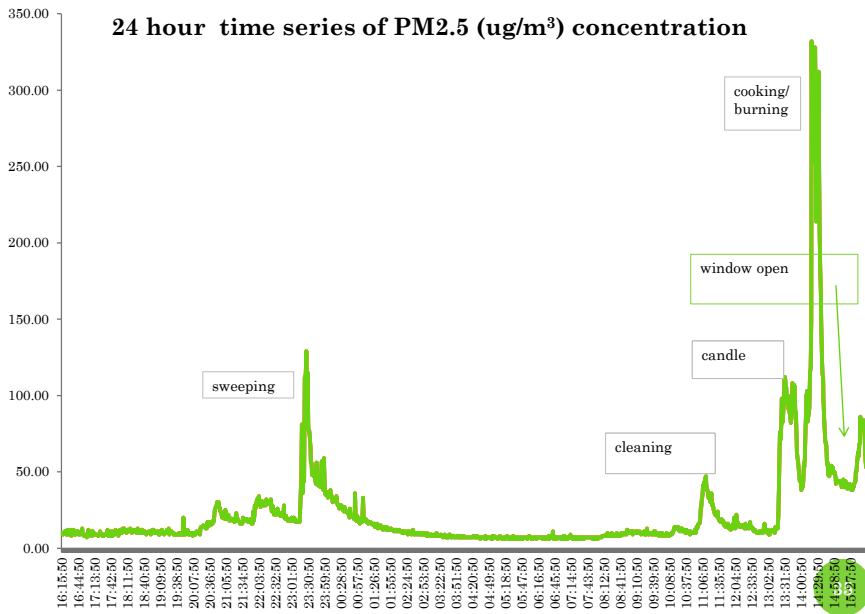
	Pre retrofit Mean (n= 7) (SD)	Post retrofit Mean (n= 7) (SD)	p
PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )	9.33 (2.6)	15.34 (4.0)	0.008*
CO <sub>2</sub> (ppm)	566 (66.0)	671.0 (59.0)	0.003*
TVOC (ppb)	375.6 (74.4)	462.0 (52.2)	0.032*

33

*P* value is significant at the 5% level of significance



34



- Room Air Exchange rate correlated ;
  - PM<sub>2.5</sub> (μg/m<sup>3</sup>) ( $R^2 = 0.4$ )
  - Formaldehyde (ppb) ( $R^2 = 0.4$ )

## CONCLUSION

- Increase in airtightness and reduced ACH
- Improved occupant comfort
- levels of all IAP increased post retrofit
  - PM2.5, Formaldehyde, TVOC's
- What are IAP concentrations 12 months post retrofit?
- Education

37

## Project team:

Aine Broderick (PhD Candidate)

Dr. Miriam Byrne,

Mr. Sean Armstrong, Department of the Environment,  
Community and Local Government (DECLG)



Environmental Protection Agency



Ionad Aeráide agus Truallú Aeil  
Centre for Climate & Air Pollution Studies

38

## REFERENCE MATERIAL

- [http://www.seai.ie/Publications/Statistics\\_Publications/Energy\\_in\\_Ireland/Energy-in-Ireland-1990-2015.pdf](http://www.seai.ie/Publications/Statistics_Publications/Energy_in_Ireland/Energy-in-Ireland-1990-2015.pdf)
- [http://www.seai.ie/Your\\_Building/BER/](http://www.seai.ie/Your_Building/BER/)
- [http://www.euro.who.int/\\_data/assets/pdf\\_file/0009/128169/e94535.pdf](http://www.euro.who.int/_data/assets/pdf_file/0009/128169/e94535.pdf)
- [https://www.ncai.ie/Our-Services-\(1\)/Agreement/SR-54-Launch/SR-54-workshop-JR.aspx](https://www.ncai.ie/Our-Services-(1)/Agreement/SR-54-Launch/SR-54-workshop-JR.aspx)