# Seeing Your Details in a Different Light





Quality Control & Lessons Learned Through Infrared (IR) Imaging

Presented by Shawn LeMons

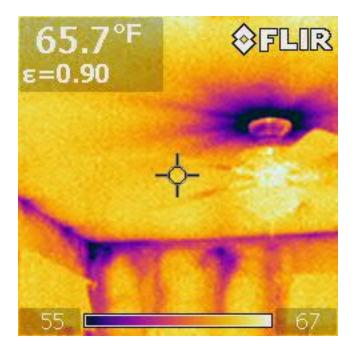
- Inspected 3+ million SF of buildings
- Certified ICC, BPI, RESNET, LEED, PHIUS, and Thermographer
- ✤ 10 years experience in Thermography
- 20+ years experience in home improvement with small and large companies.
- Committed to doing better with the resources we have.

# Builder QC Through IR

### This training will cover...

- 1) Heat & IR Basics
- 2) False Indicators
- 3) Heat Transfer in Buildings
- 4) Persistent Thermal Bypasses
- 5) Additional Observations

Q&A – ask questions throughout, we learn better in conversation.



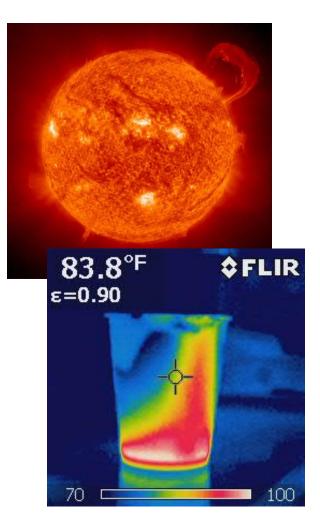


#### Section 1: Heat & IR Basics Thermodynamics and Heat

1<sup>st</sup> Law - Energy is neither created or destroyed...

it simply changes form and flows.

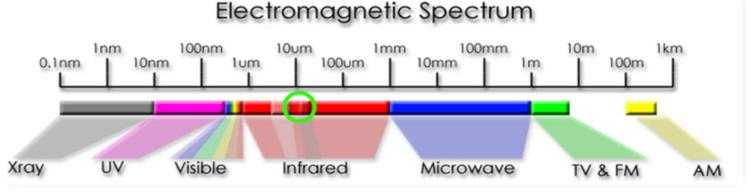
- 2<sup>nd</sup> Law (Entropy) Heat flows from high temperature to low temperature.
- Heat flows through Conduction, Convection, and Radiation.
- Temperature is a measure of heat from molecular activity.
- Infrared Thermography records temperature in the infrared spectrum.





#### Section 1: Heat & IR Basics Electromagnetic Spectrum

 Molecules emit radiation at various wavelengths based on temperature. These wavelengths make up the ...



Visible light is one part of the spectrum, Infrared is another.

IR cameras allow us to "see" in a spectrum of light which corresponds to common temperatures of our built environment.





#### Section 1: Heat & IR Basics Reflected, Emitted, Transmitted Energy

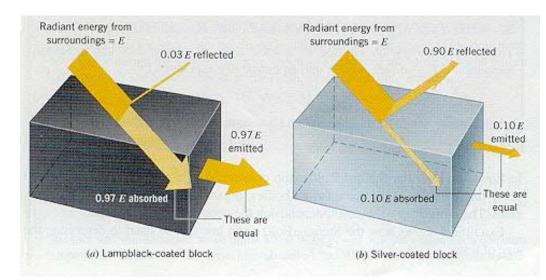
- <u>Reflected</u> energy...
   bounces off an object and changes the apparent temperature.
- ✤ Emissivity …

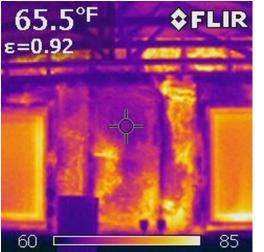
absorbed and emitted energy are equal.

 <u>Transmitted</u> energy...
 passes through a few IR transparent materials.

```
R + E + T = 100\%
```





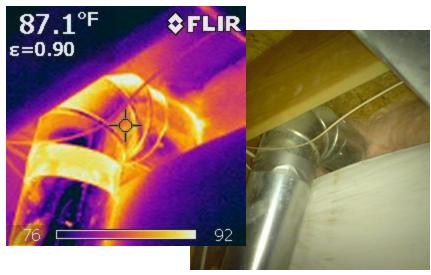




Section 2: False Indicators

## Emissivity and Other Clues

- ✤ The camera only show <u>apparent</u> temperature.
- ✤ Low-E surfaces reflect surroundings. E=0.05 = 5% of object temp.
- Radiant heat and convection confuse the image.
- Use your head and senses first, then use the camera to document.



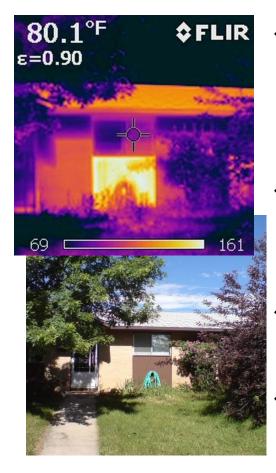
✤ Warm duct or warm air leakage?



Missing insulation? Bulbs heating wall, ceiling? Top plate air leakage?



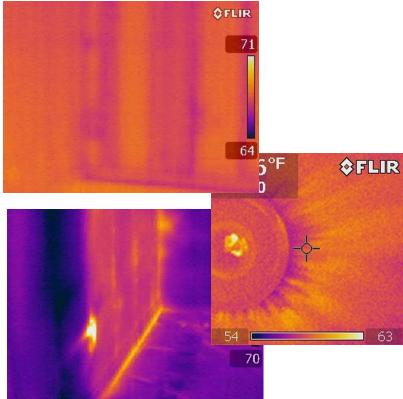
#### Section 2: False Indicators Effects of Sunlight & Time



Builder QC Through IR
 © Shawn LeMons (2018)

- Irregular patterns may appear to be insulation problems when they're not.
- Interior surfaces showing thermal delay or mass.
- Where WAS the heat / cold?
- Exterior transitions or surfaces can be very useful in spring and fall.

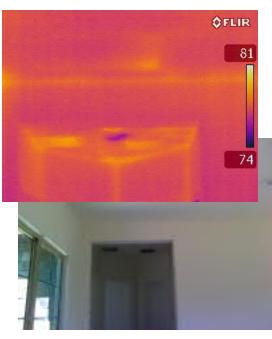




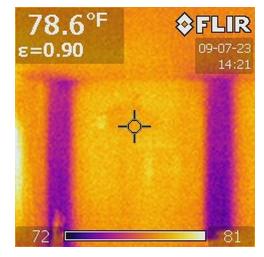
Section 2: False Indicators

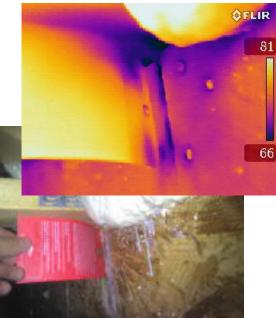
### Same Temp Inside & Out?

- Useful images require a difference in temperature.
- 7<sup>o</sup>F or more, but lower delta T can yield acceptable results.



- Adjusting house temp has pros and cons.
- This is a temperature camera, not an air flow camera.
- If less than 7<sup>0</sup>F, you have to know where to look
- Don't make assumptions. Use your #1 tool... your head!



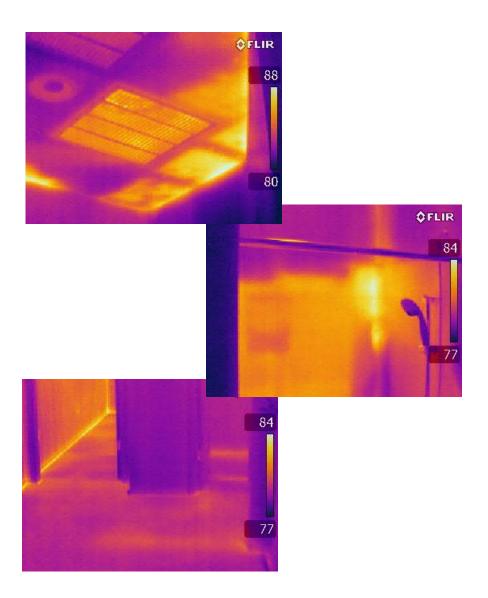




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#### Section 3: Heat Transfer in Buildings Close the Gap on Weighted Averaging

- Insulation gaps and low points create exponential heat transfer.
  - R-38 with 1% R-1 gap = R-28, a
    37% increase in heat transfer.
  - R-38 with 2% R-1 gap = R-22, a
     74% increase in heat transfer.
  - R-38 with 10% R-10 = R-30, a
     28% increase in heat transfer.
  - R-13 with 33% R-9 = R-11, a
    15% increase in heat transfer.
- Heat transfer = BTU load





Section 3: Heat Transfer in Buildings

### HVAC Load Calculations

- BTU heating and cooling loads typically determined by ACCA Manual J, S, D calculations.
- Maintain comfort at "design conditions" 99% of the year, based on TMY3 data.
  - ✤ 75°F summer, 70°F winter
  - ✤ 50% relative humidity
- Systems sized at or below 140% of heating load and 115% of cooling load.
- Code officials are increasing enforcement of Load Calcs.





Section 3: Heat Transfer in Buildings

### TMY3 Data?

 TYM3 = Typical Meteorological Year data set spanning 1976 -2005.
 (NREL Technical Report TP-581-43156, Revised May

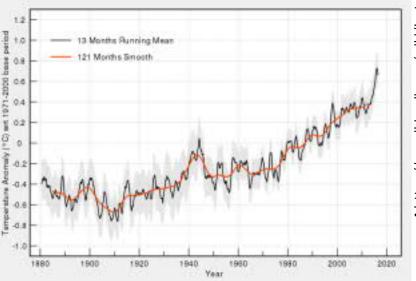
(NREL Technical Report TP-581-43156, Revised May 2008)

- The good news we have plenty of room for error on the heating loads.
- The bad news 8 out of the 10 hottest years on record have occurred after the TMY3 data set.
- ✤ 115% limit on cooling load just lost 5% of margin.
- Don't forget Heat Island Effect and humidity increases due to warmer air.



(1880–2017)			
Rank +	Year 🕈	Anomaly °C 🗢	Anomaly °F 🗢
1	2016	0.94	1.69
2	2015	0.90	1.62
3	2017	0.84	1.51
4	2014	0.74	1.33
5	2010	0.70	1.26
6	2013	0.66	1.19
7	2005	0.65	1.17
8	2009	0.64	1.15
9	1998	0.63	1.13
10	2012	0.62	1.12

Top 10 warmest years (NOAA)



Section 3: Heat Transfer in Buildings

### TMY3 Data?



# Section 3: Heat Transfer in Buildings Surface Temperatures

#### Building Surfaces



#### Ambient Spaces

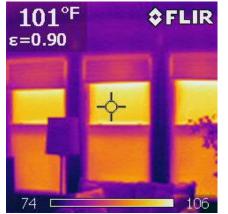


These are not accounted for in Manual J load calcs.

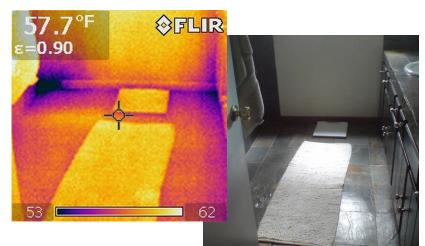


#### Section 3: Heat Transfer in Buildings Mean Radiant Temperature

- MRT = Weighted mean temperature of all radiant sources around a person.
  - Exterior surfaces ceilings, walls, floors, windows, doors.
  - Interior surfaces building, curtains, furniture, etc.





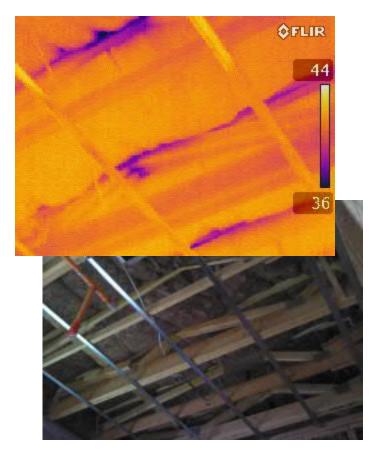




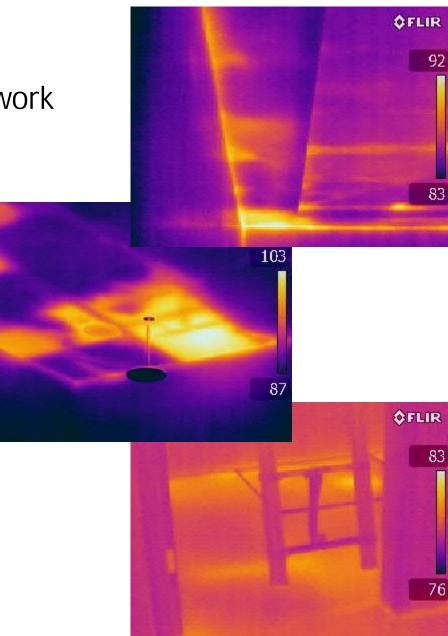


#### Section 4: Persistent Thermal Issues Fiberglass QC

#### Verify and reinforce scope of work

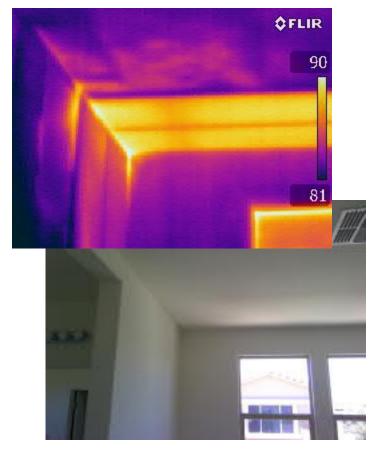






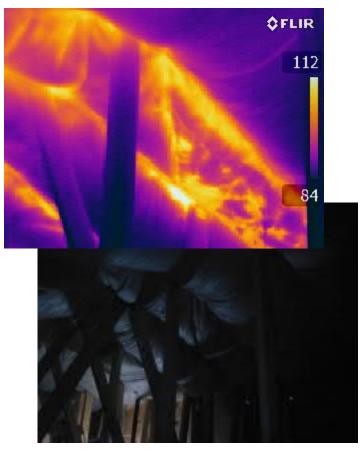
### Cellulose QC

Missed over-framed attic and low levels in main attic



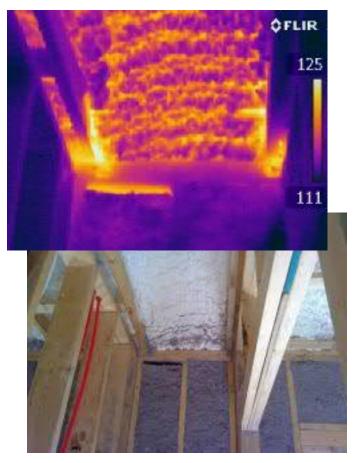


Netted / pillowed at roof deck



Foam QC

✤ Gussets, gullies, & gaps



Gussets and trusses

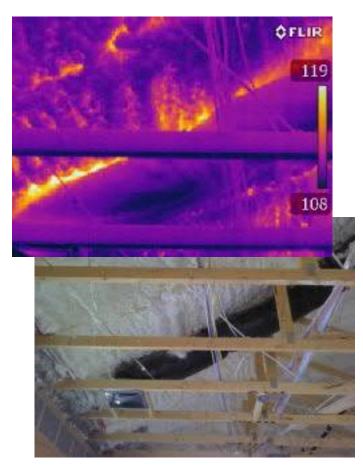




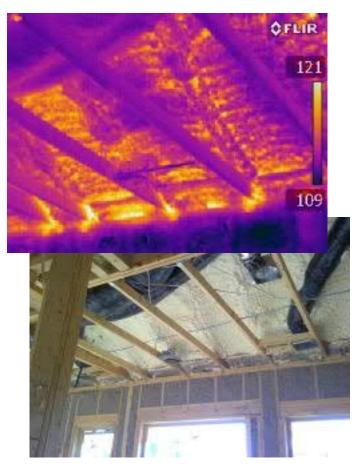
Low points hurt more than high points help

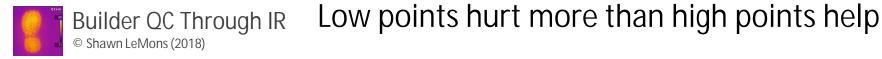
### Foam QC

Ducts too close for comfort



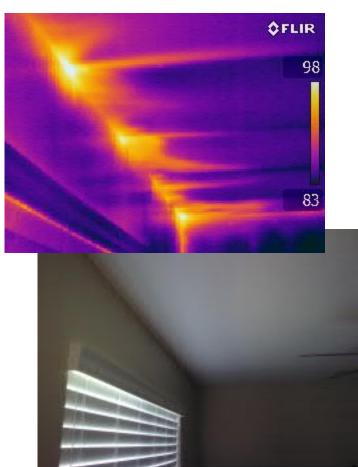
Nominal or inconsistent?





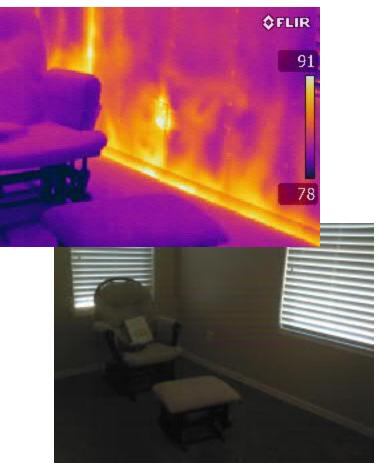
### Foam QC

 Top plate air leakage across drywall in sealed attic



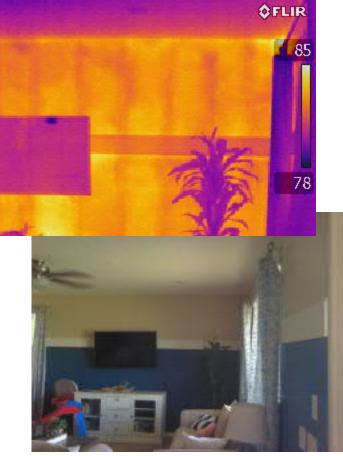


Bottom plate / rim joist air leakage behind drywall



### Foam QC

#### Partial foam filled wall, R-13 in 2x6 framing



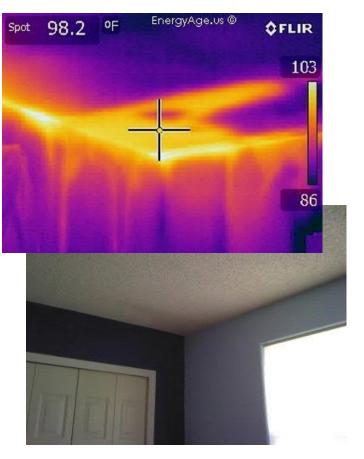
Over-framed sealed attic, different than main attic





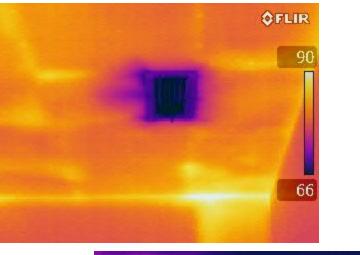
### Warranty QC

Uncomfortable perimeter rooms?



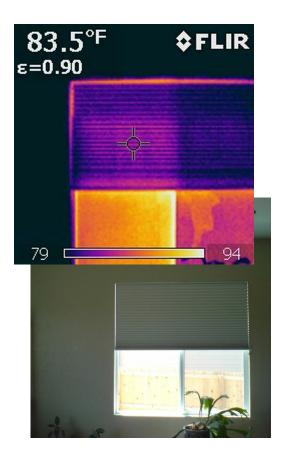


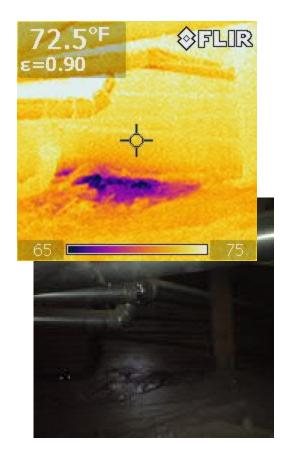
HVAC doesn't keep up at 400 sf / ton?



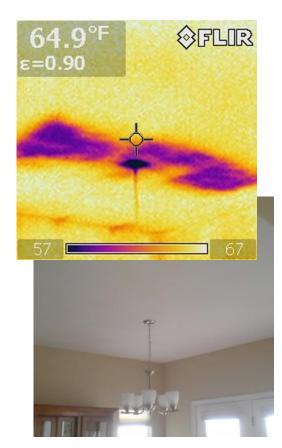


### Remodel QC





Adding fixtures





#### Remodel QC Potential scope of work to add on?

Floor cavity

Sub-floor, duct

**ØFLIR** 

Attic walls, duct

*<b>\$FLIR* 

98

93.9°F

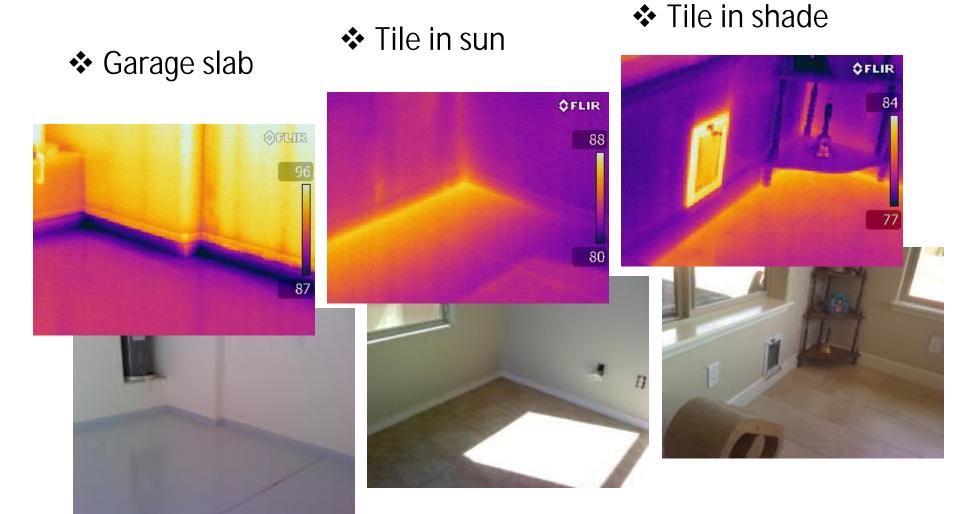
ε=0.90

83





### Foundation & Slab QC





#### Section 5: Additional Observations Ghosts? Portals Into Another Dimension?

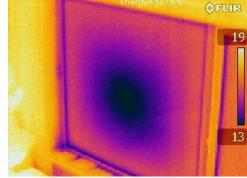
Or design and quality control opportunities?



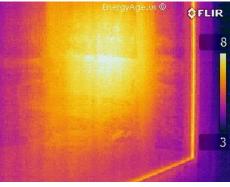


 Polished copper heat reflector behind wood stove.











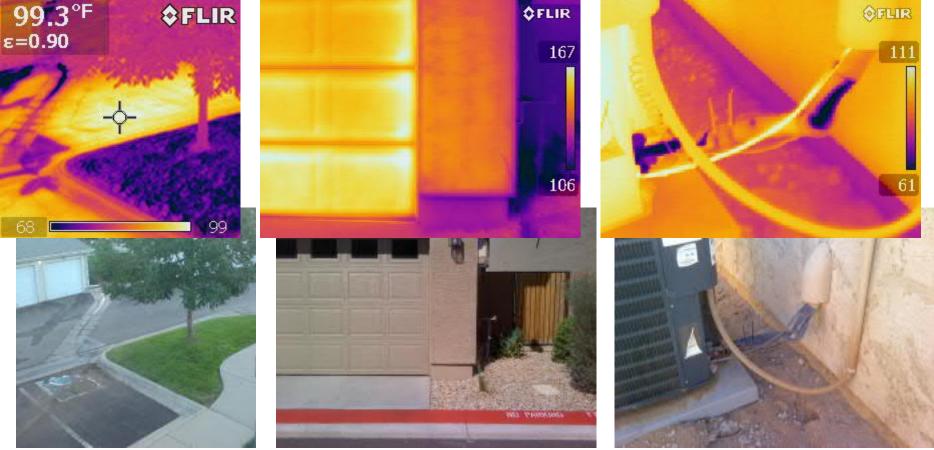
 Large double-pane window produced at a higher altitude. Inside (left) and outside (right) Section 5: Additional Observations

### Exterior Impact

#### ✤ Green = Cool

Hot room over garage

 Line-set insulation sun damage

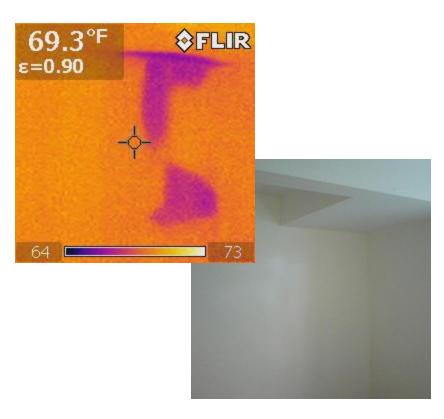


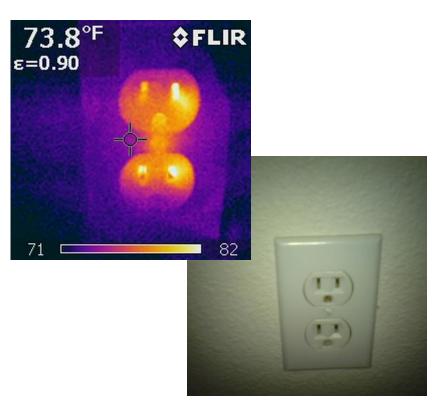


Section 5: Additional Observations

### Health and Safety

This is not insulation...
This is not air flow...



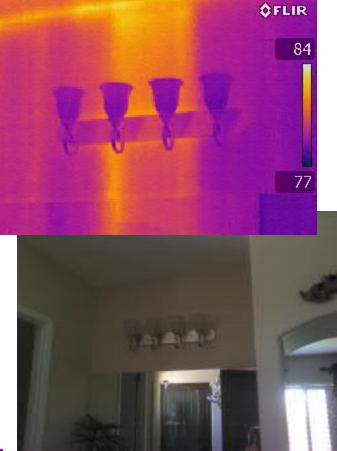




Section 5: Additional Observations

### DHW Systems QC

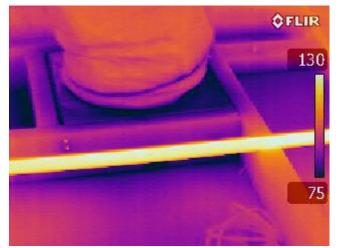
#### Hot water circulation at interior wall





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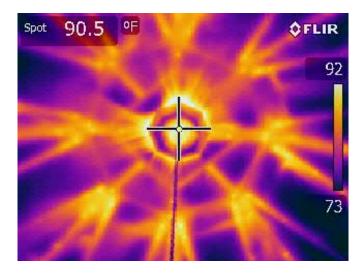
 Uninsulated hot water lines with circ pump





#### Stay Curious and Think!





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