

Long-Term Performance of Super-Insulating Materials in Building Components & Systems



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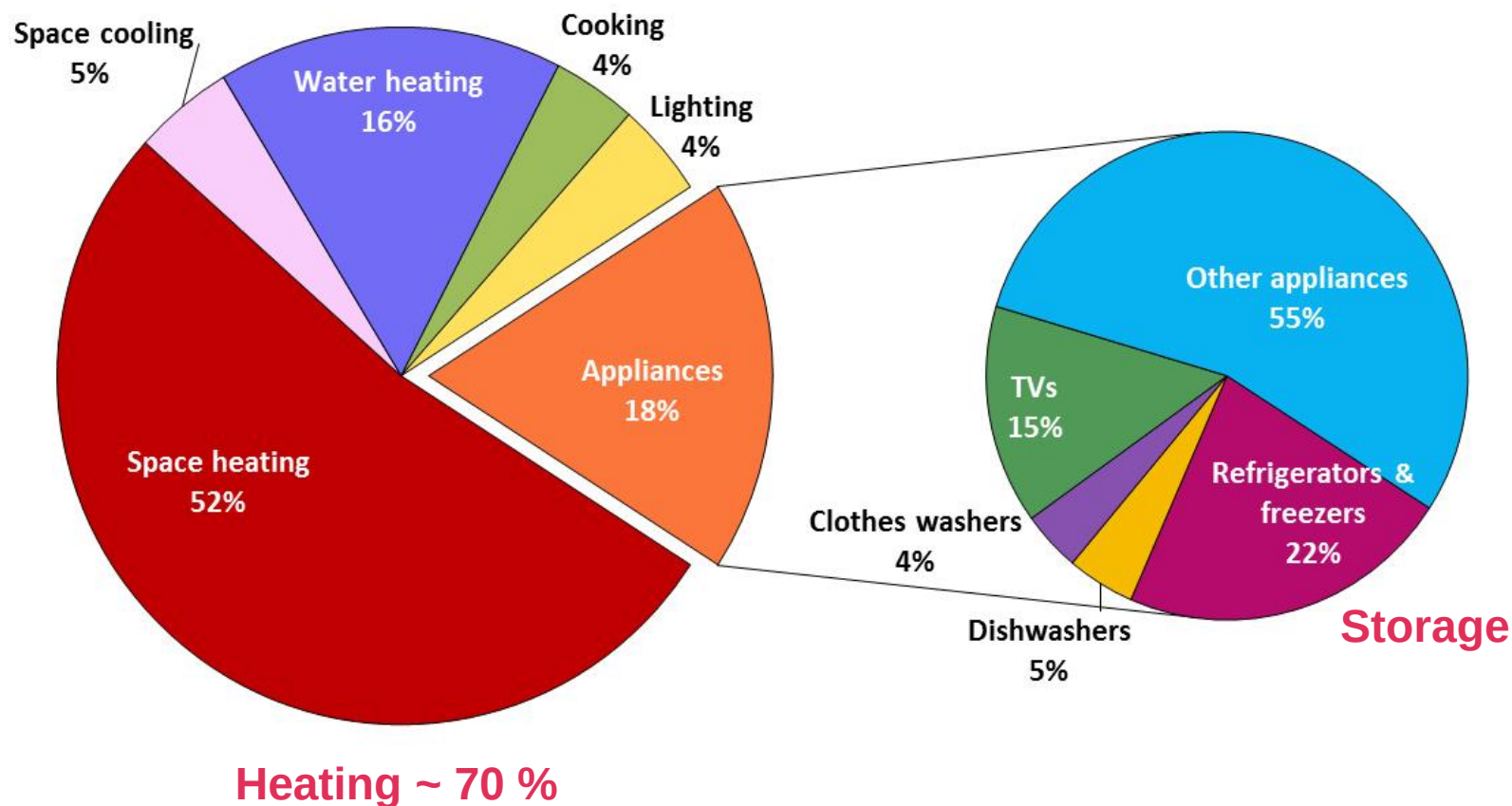
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Long-Term Performance of Super-Insulating Materials (SIM) in Building Components & Systems

- **Context & Challenge**
- **Heat transfer**
- **Thermal Conductivity**
- **Main issues about ageing for SIM**
- **Applications**
- **Conclusion**

What drives energy consumption in households?

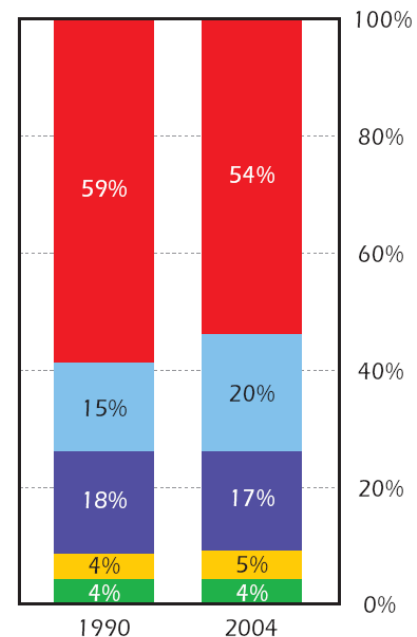
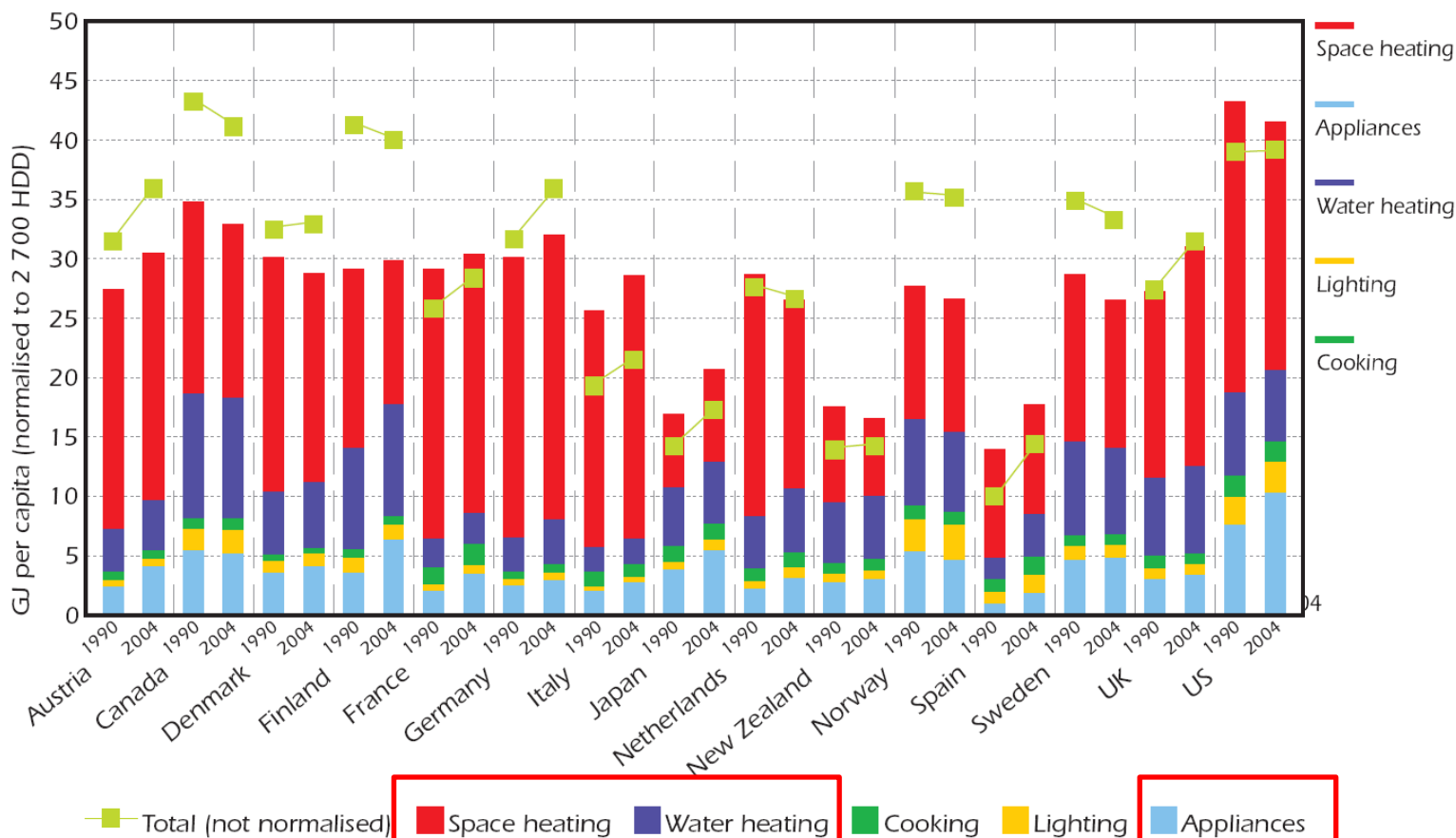
19 OECD member countries



Breakdown of OECD energy consumption in the residential sector (2011)

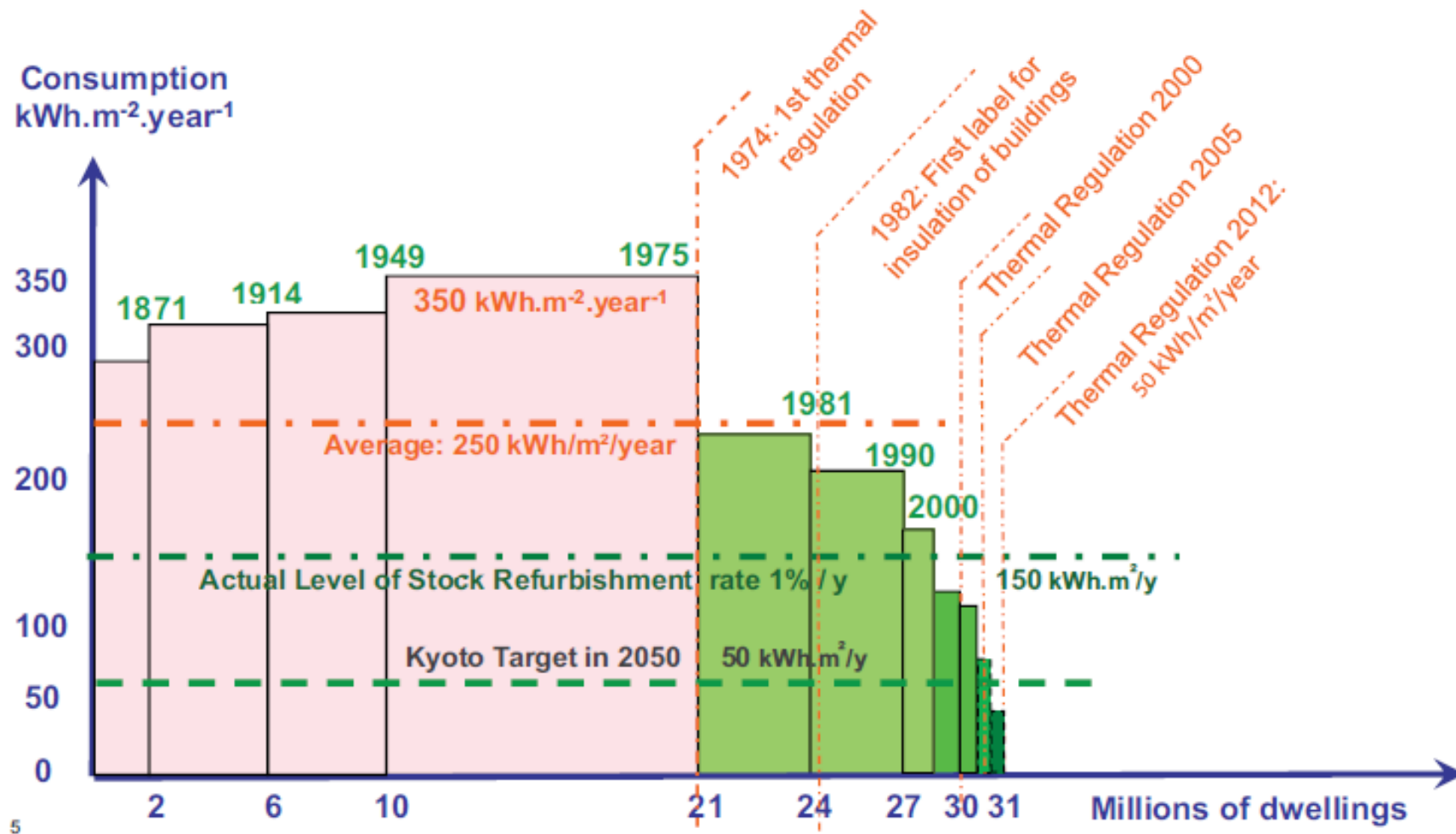
Source: IEA energy efficiency indicators database 2014

Figure 4.13 ► Household Energy ~~Use~~ ^{waste} per Capita



60 to 80 %

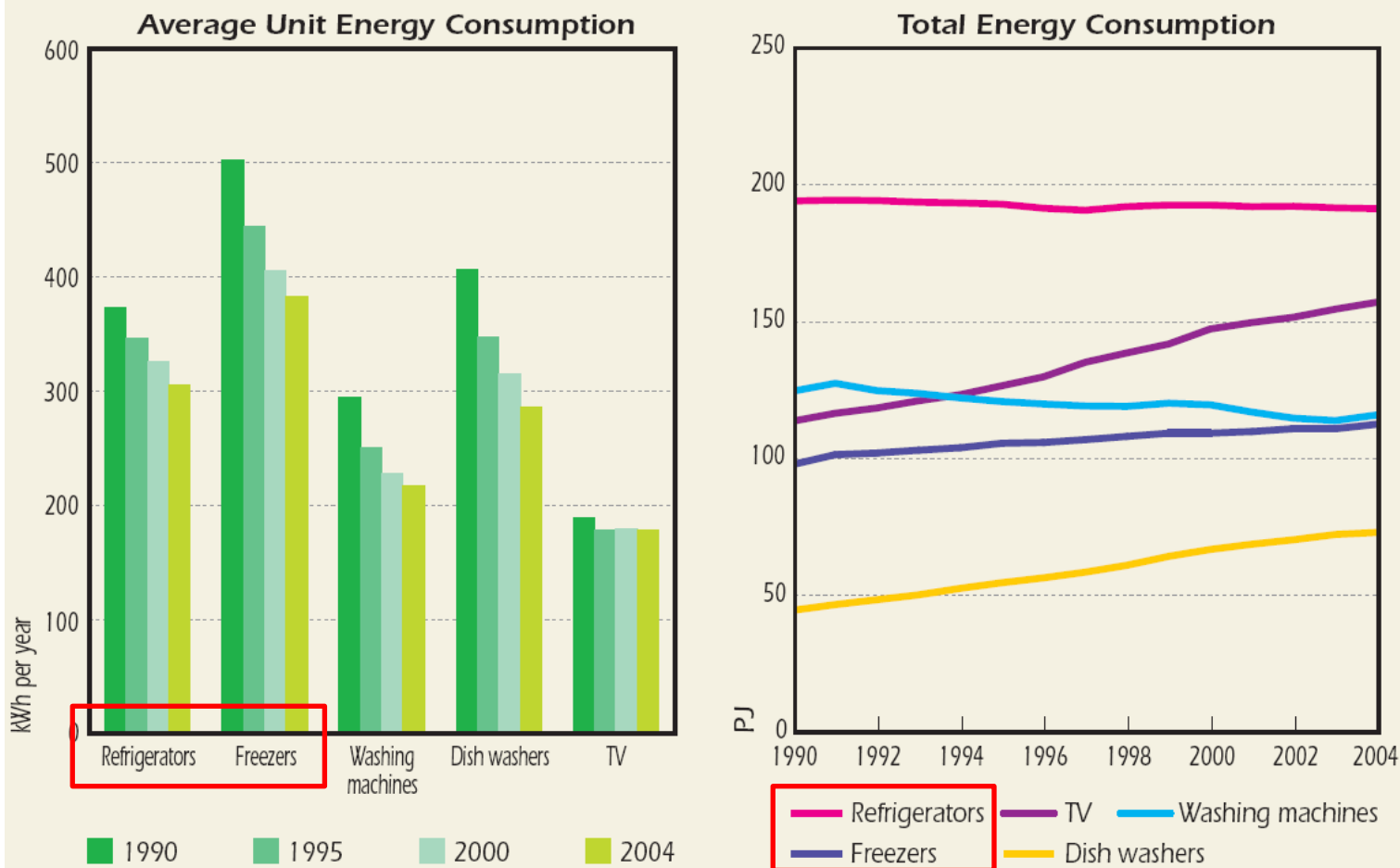
FRENCH BUILDINGS - EXISTING STOCK



5

Cold Storage : freezer & refrigerator

Figure 4.8 ▶ *Energy Consumption of Large Appliances, EU15*



Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (EPBD),

The principle of nearly zero energy buildings

“nearly zero-energy building” means a building that has a **very high energy performance**. The nearly zero or very low amount of energy required should be covered to a very significant extent by energy from renewable sources, including energy from renewable sources produced on-site or nearby

The principle of cost optimality

giving guidance for the energy performance requirements of **new and existing** buildings undergoing major **renovation**

Buildings in the European Union

210 million buildings in the European Union

Approximately 53 billion square meters of usable indoor space

Type	Number constructed before 1973	Number constructed after 1973	Overall percentage of total stock
Individual Private Residences	42,840,000	28,560,000	34
Private Apartment Buildings	17,640,000	11,760,000	14
Public (Social) Housing	16,800,000	8,400,000	12
Commercial Buildings	18,900,000	44,100,000	30
Public Buildings	5,040,000	11,760,000	8
Other (Leisure, Industrial...)	1,890,000	2,310,000	2
Totals:	103,110,000	106,890,000	100

60%

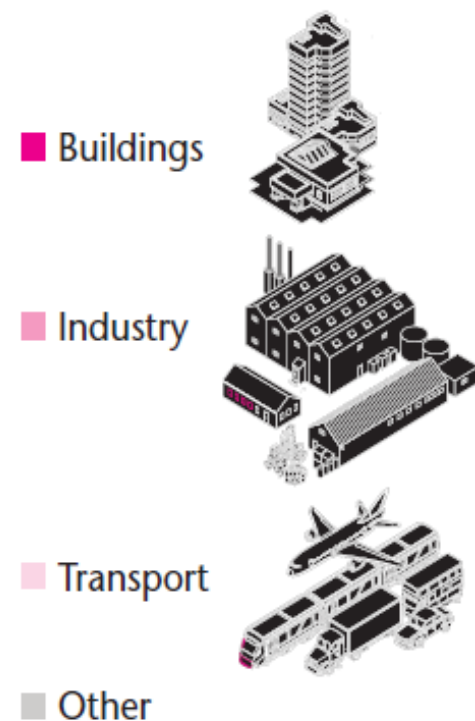
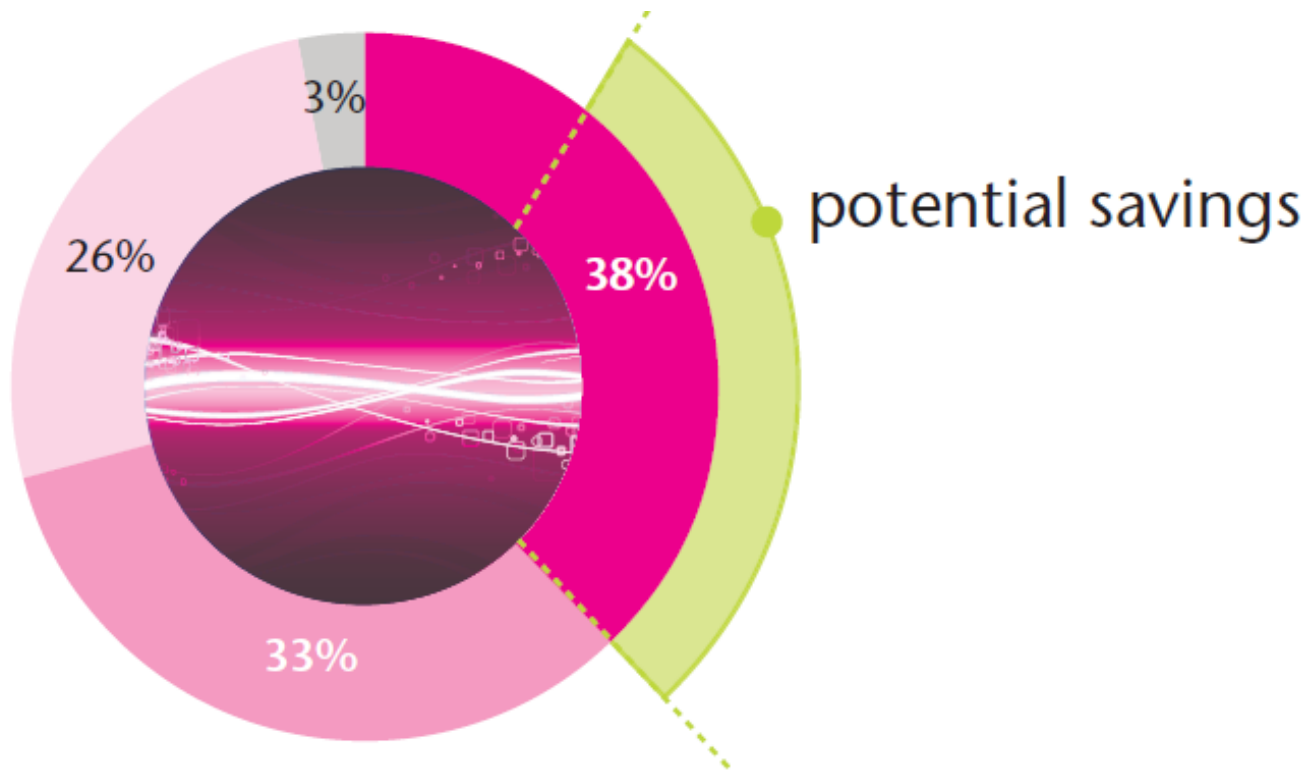
40 %

new buildings : 10 % to 20 % of the additional energy consumption by 2050

building stock: more than 80%



Potential energy savings in Building ... as much as transport today



Renovation/Retrofitting

- Building stock : more than 80% of energy consumption.
- 75% to 90% of current buildings will still be standing in 2050

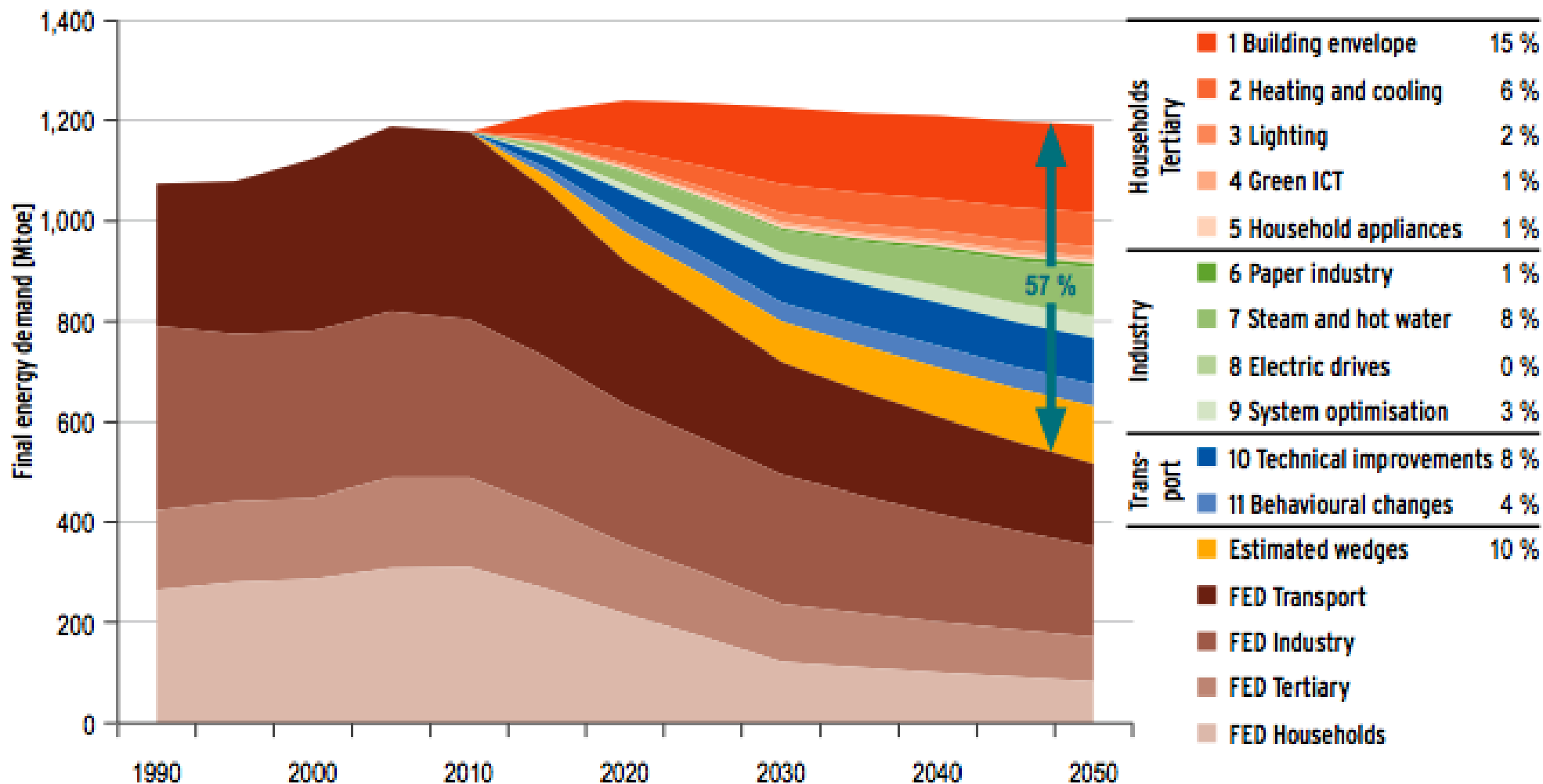
New Buildings

- NZEB (Net or Nearly Zero Energy Building)
- only 10 % to 20 % of additional energy consumption (2050)

Energy Efficiency

- Through Building Envelope & Thermal Insulation
(IEA Roadmap)

Thermal Performance of the Building Envelope is a top priority

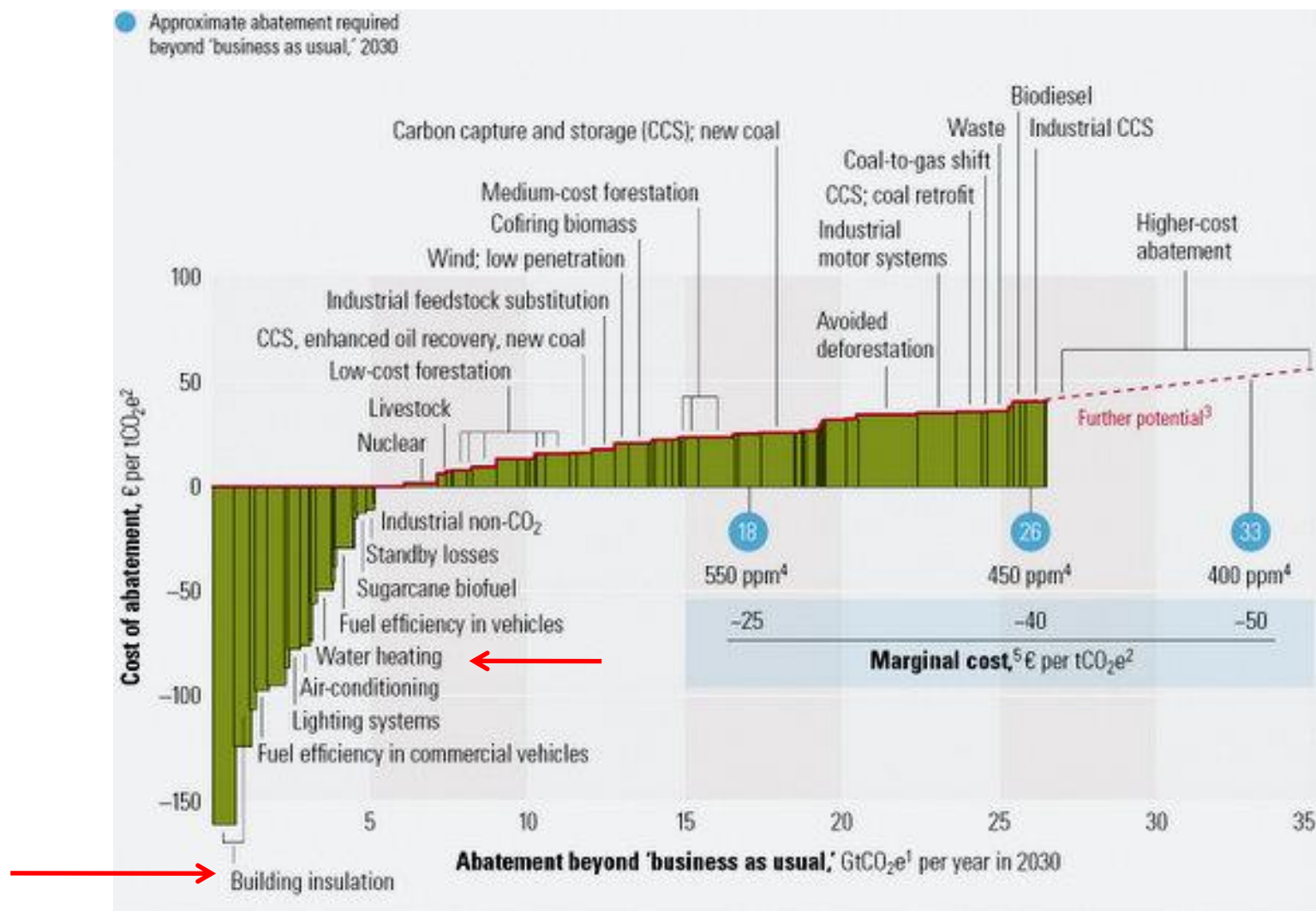


Source : http://www.energy-efficiency-watch.org/fileadmin/eew_documents/images/Event_pictures/EEW2_Logos/EEW-Final_Report.pdf

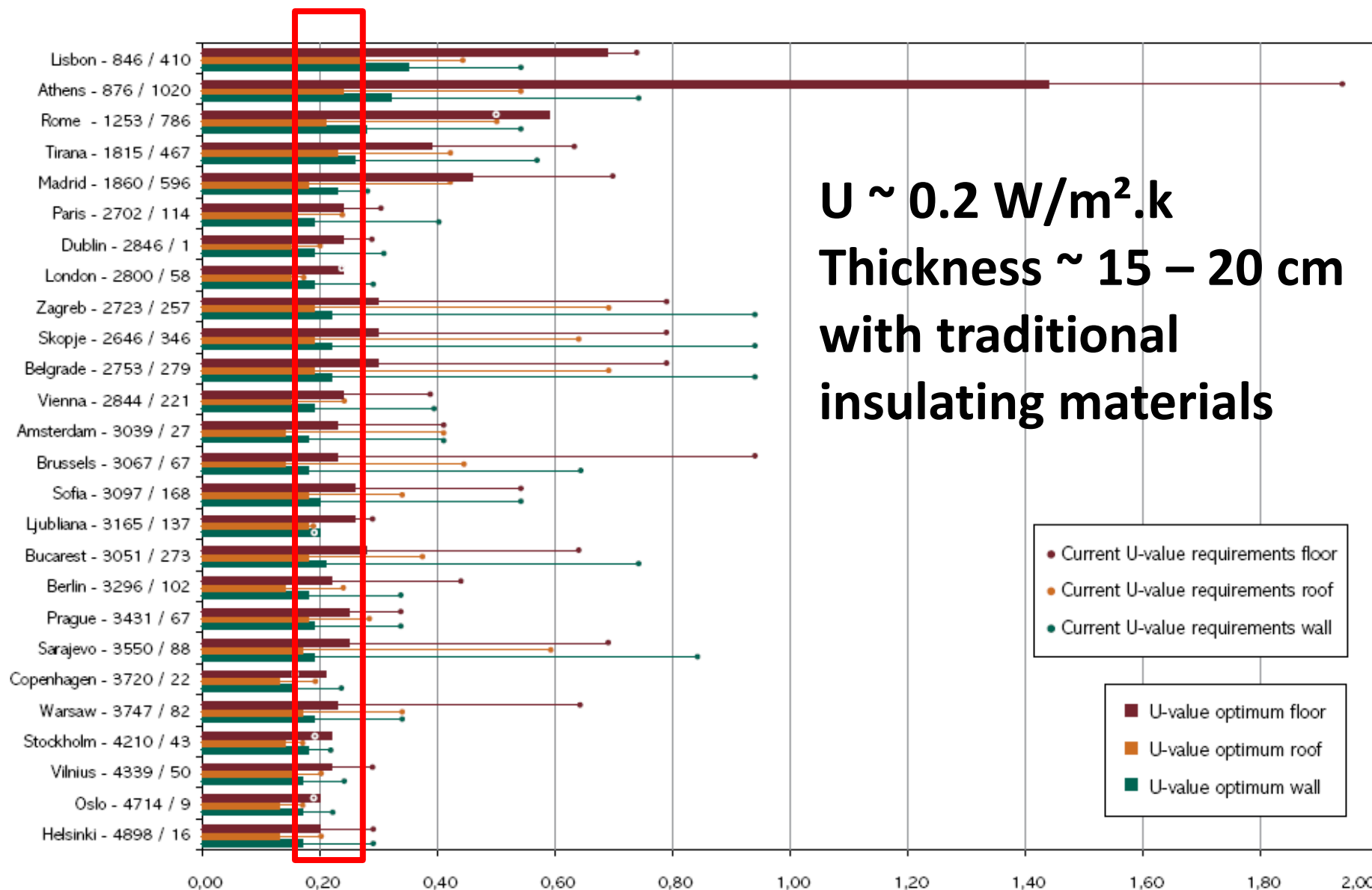
Source: FhG-ISI et al. 2012

Building Insulation & Water Heating Saving are among the most cost-effective carbon abatement measures

Annex 65

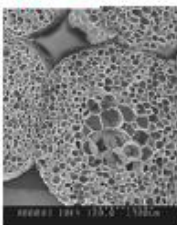


Global cost curve for greenhouse gas abatement measures beyond “business as usual”.

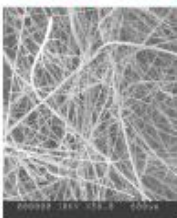


CSTB
le futur en construction

EPS

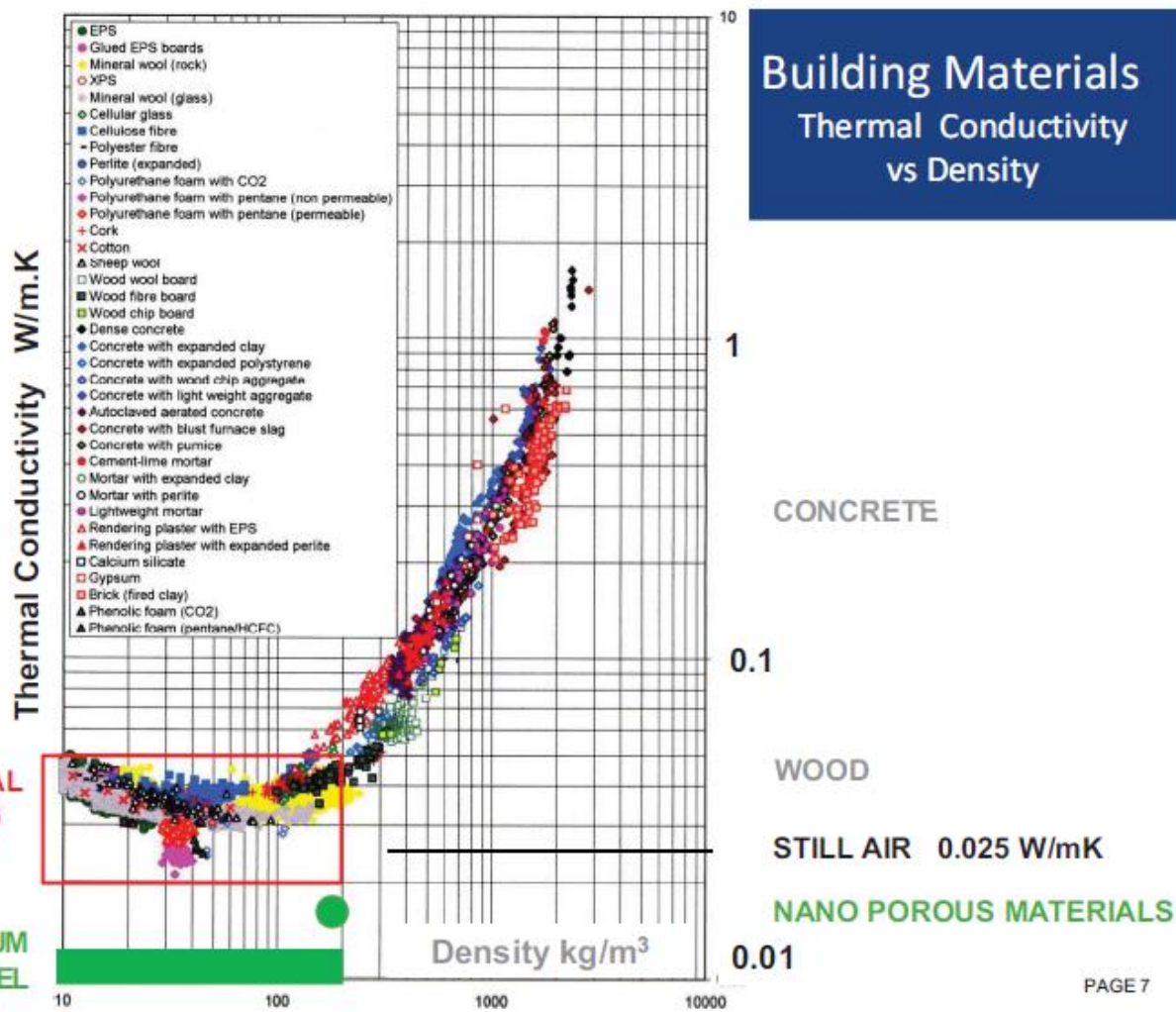


Glass Wool



TRADITIONAL
INSULATING
MATERIALS

VACUUM
INSULATION PANEL

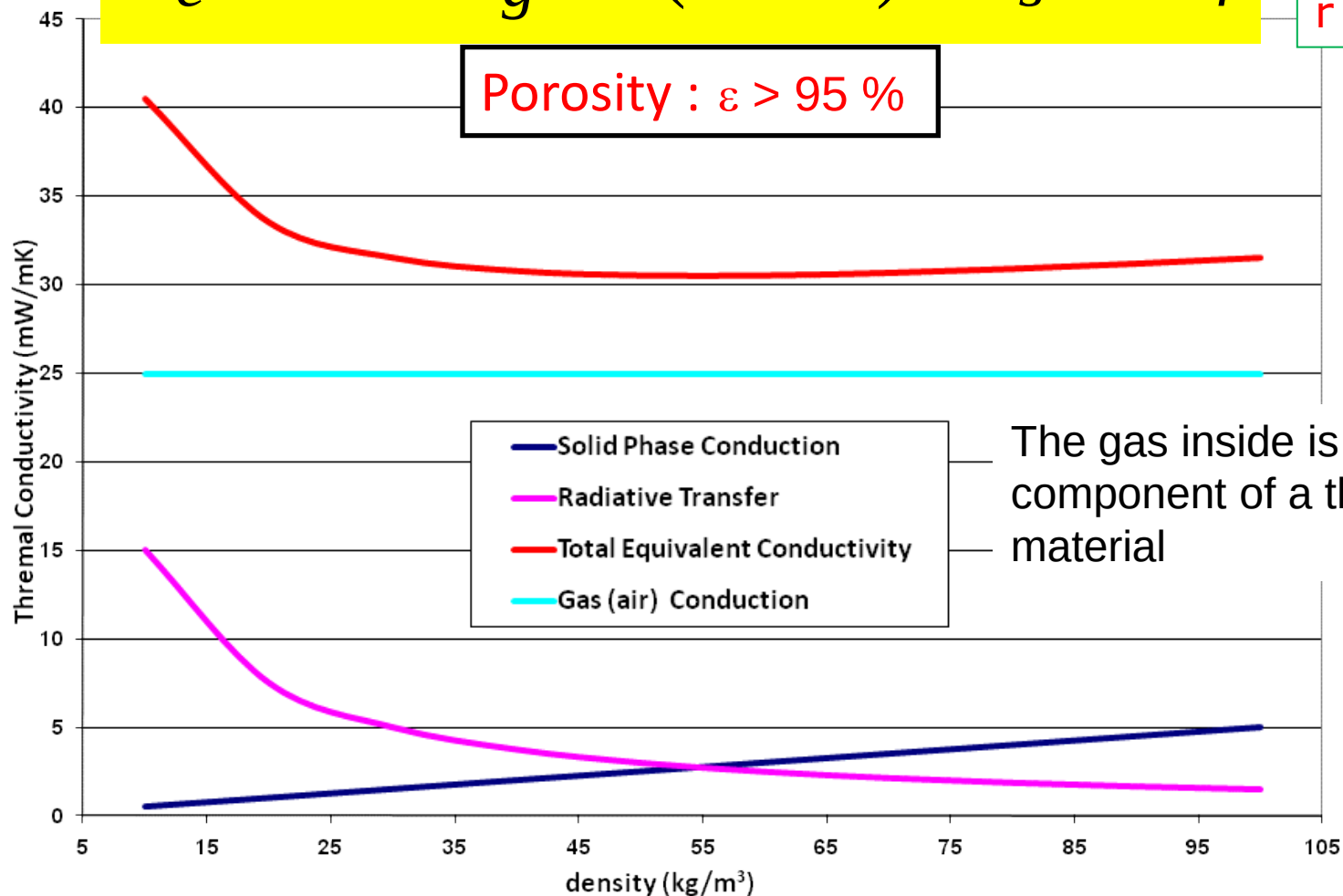


Equivalent Thermal Conductivity λ_e

$$\lambda_e = \varepsilon \cdot \lambda_g + (1 - \varepsilon) \cdot \lambda_s + \lambda_r$$

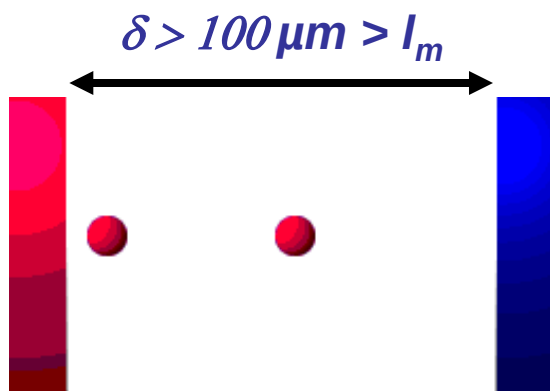
g : gas
s : solid
r : radiation

Porosity : $\varepsilon > 95 \%$



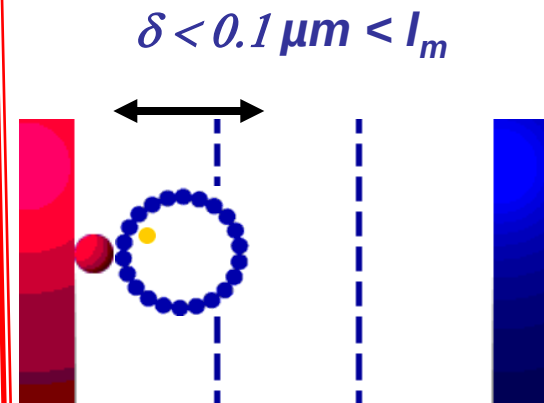
$$\lambda_e = (1 - \varepsilon) \cdot \lambda_s + \varepsilon \cdot \lambda_g + \lambda_r$$

Equivalent
Thermal Conductivity



Gas Conduction

$$\lambda_g = \frac{\lambda_{g0}}{1 + C \cdot \frac{T}{\delta \cdot P}}$$



Radiation

$$\lambda_r = \frac{16}{3} \cdot \frac{\sigma \cdot T^3}{\rho \cdot E}$$

δ : Characteristic size of cavities

P : Pressure

ρ : Density kg/m³

E : Extinction Coefficient

T : Temperature

σ : Boltzmann's Constant

The main trends to lower thermal conductivity

Reduction of radiative transfer (15% - 50 %)

- « low-emissivity barriers » : films, powders ...

$$\lambda_r = \frac{16}{3} \cdot \frac{\sigma \cdot T^3}{\rho \cdot E}$$

Reduction of gas conduction (60 % - 80 %)

1 : « heavy gas » , lower λ_{g0}

2 : low pressure P

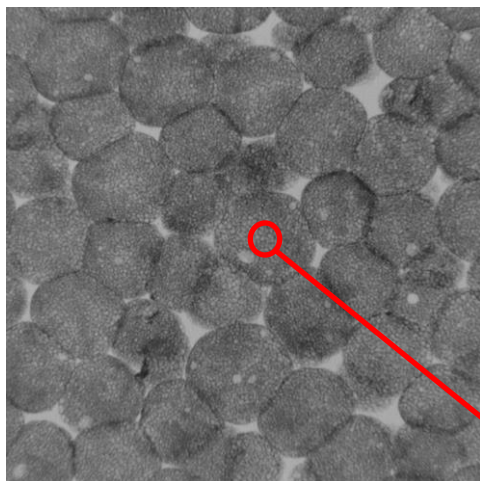
3 : confinement - cavity size δ lower than l_m

$$\lambda_g = \cdot \frac{\lambda_{g0}}{1 + C \cdot \frac{T}{\delta \cdot P}}$$

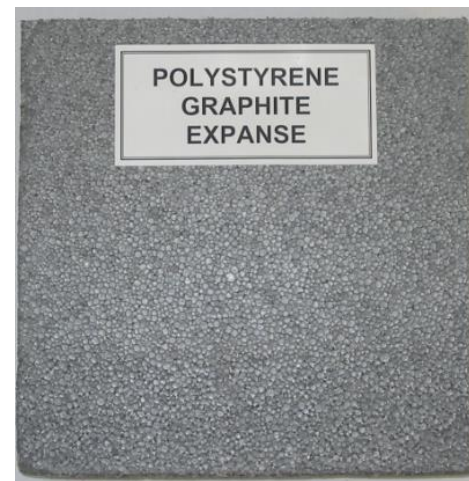
Change of Gas

Gas	Molecular Weight <i>kg/mole</i>	Thermal Conductivity λ <i>W/m.K</i> - 24 °C	
Air	29	0.026	
Water Vapor	18	0.0187	
CO ₂	44	0.0168	
CFC11	137	0.008	→ banned
HCFC 141b		0.010	
HFC		0.011	
n-Pentane C ₅ H ₁₂	72	0.0135	
c-Pentane		0.015	
Ar	40	0.0179	→ Use in double-glazing
Kr	84	0.0123	
Xe	131	0.0055	

Reduction of Radiative Transfer by opacifiers use



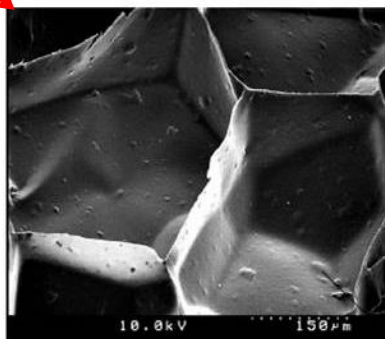
EPS



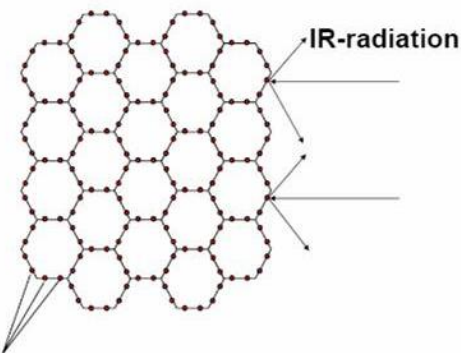
Opacifiers

- Graphite Powder
- Aluminium Powder

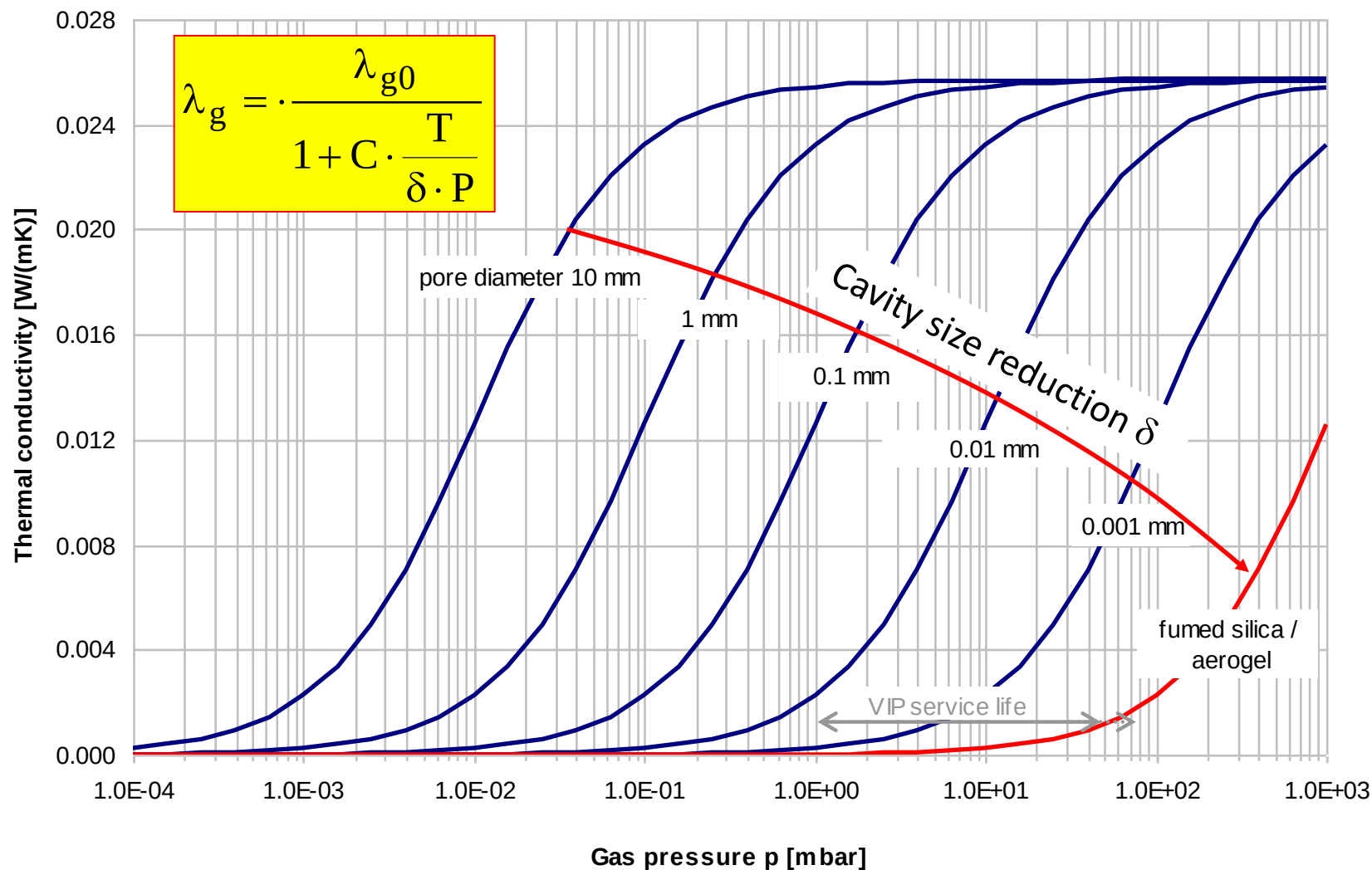
Cell structure



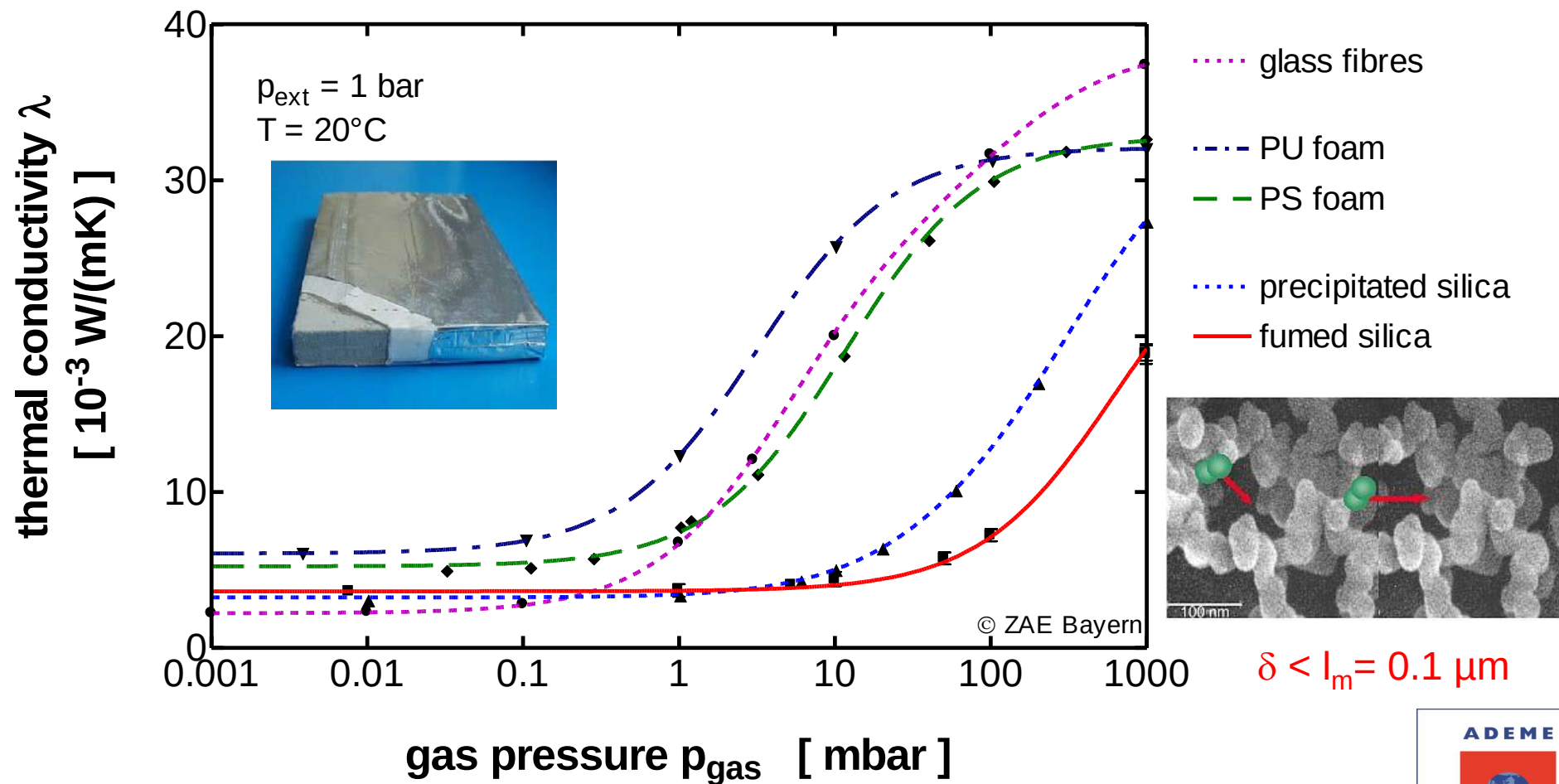
foam



IR-scattering centres



VIP : Vacuum Insulation Panel



Traditional Insulating Materials vs Nano-Porous Materials at Low Pressure

Mineral Wool



MW, EPS

$\lambda = 35 - 40 \text{ mW/mK}$

VIP

$\lambda_{VIP} = 5 - 10 \text{ mW.mK}$

μ n-porous Core Material
Fumed Silica / Aerogel

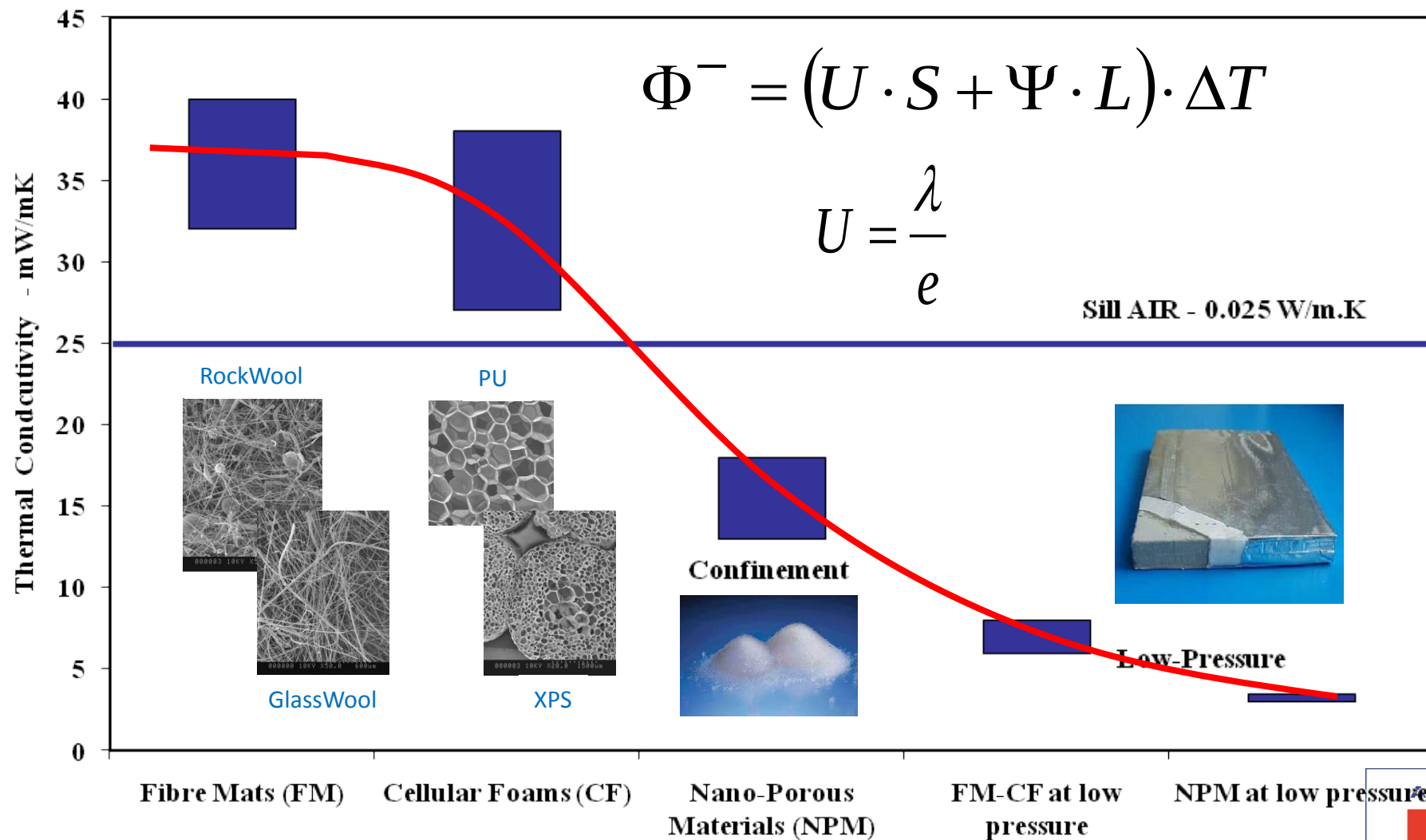
Airtight Foil

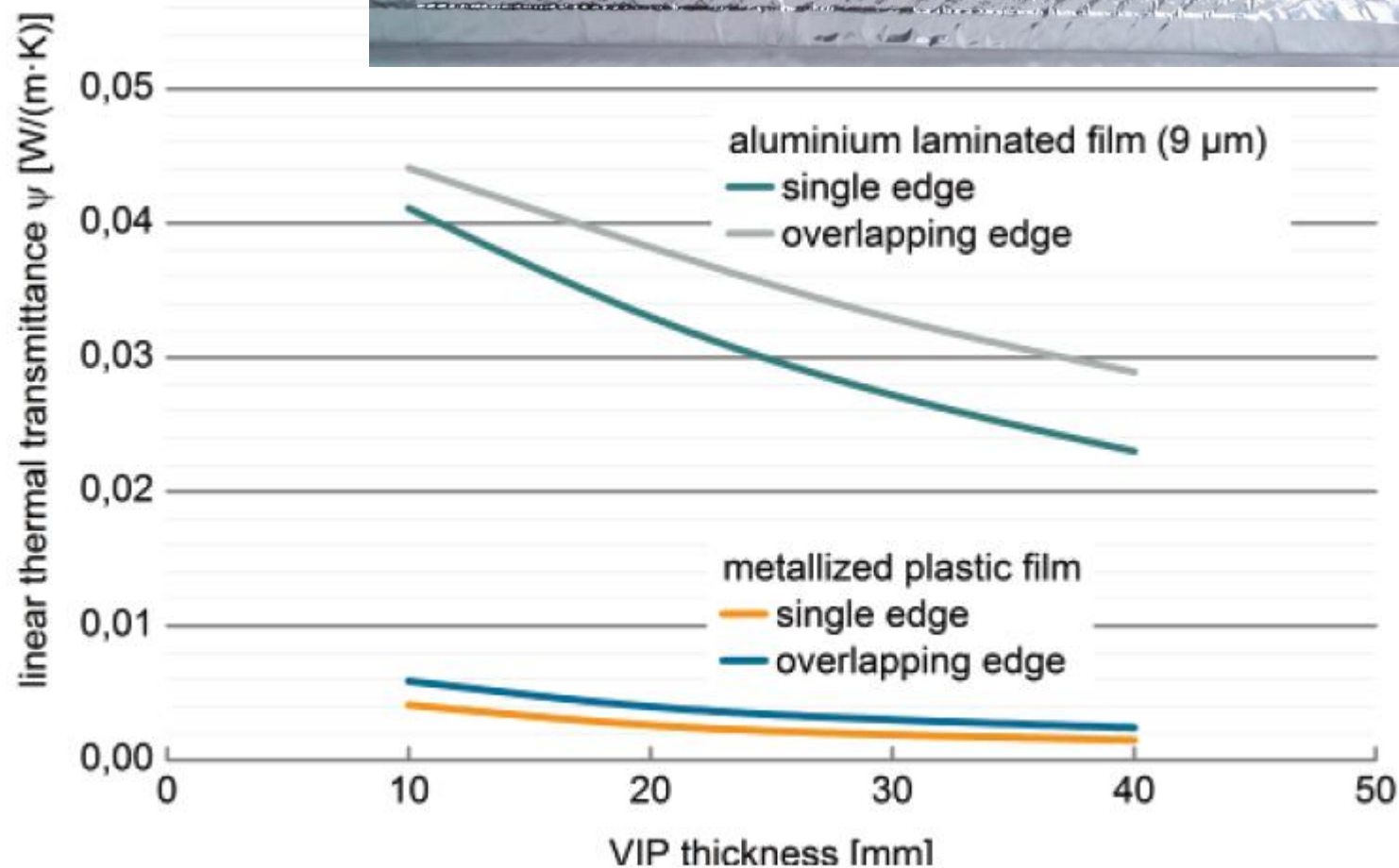


VIP

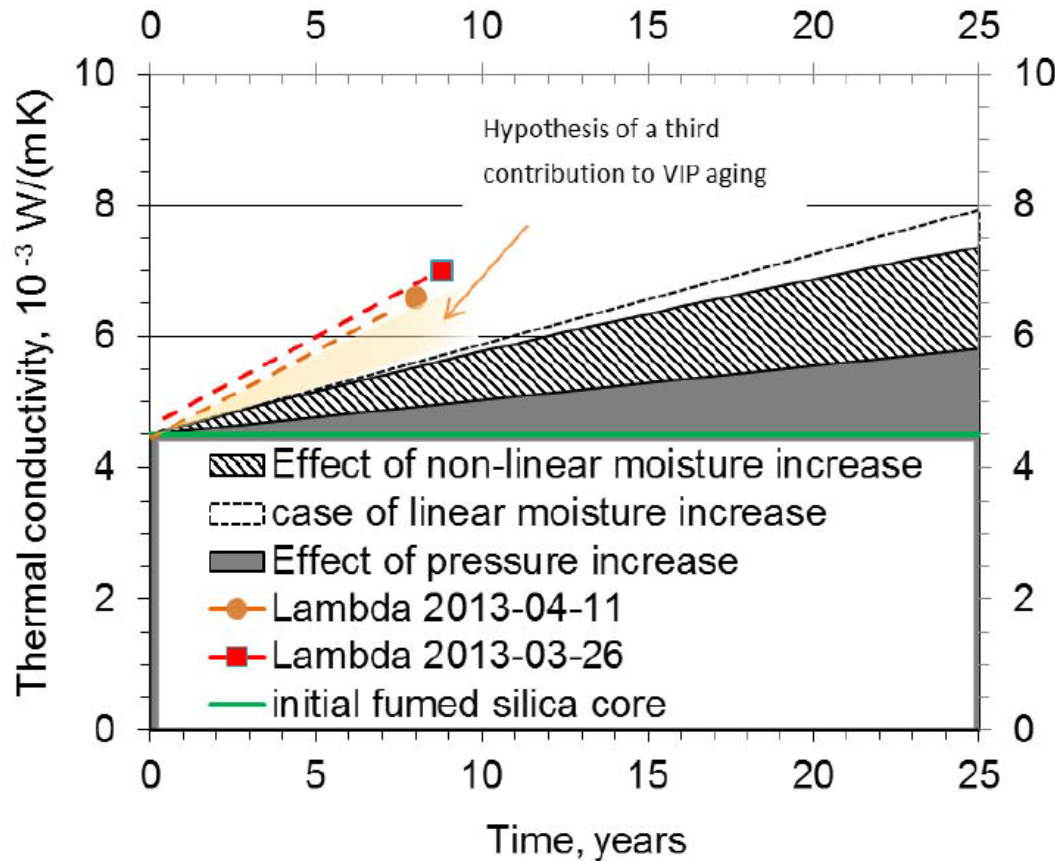
Vacuum Insulation Materials

From Traditional Insulating Materials to Super Insulating Materials (SIM)





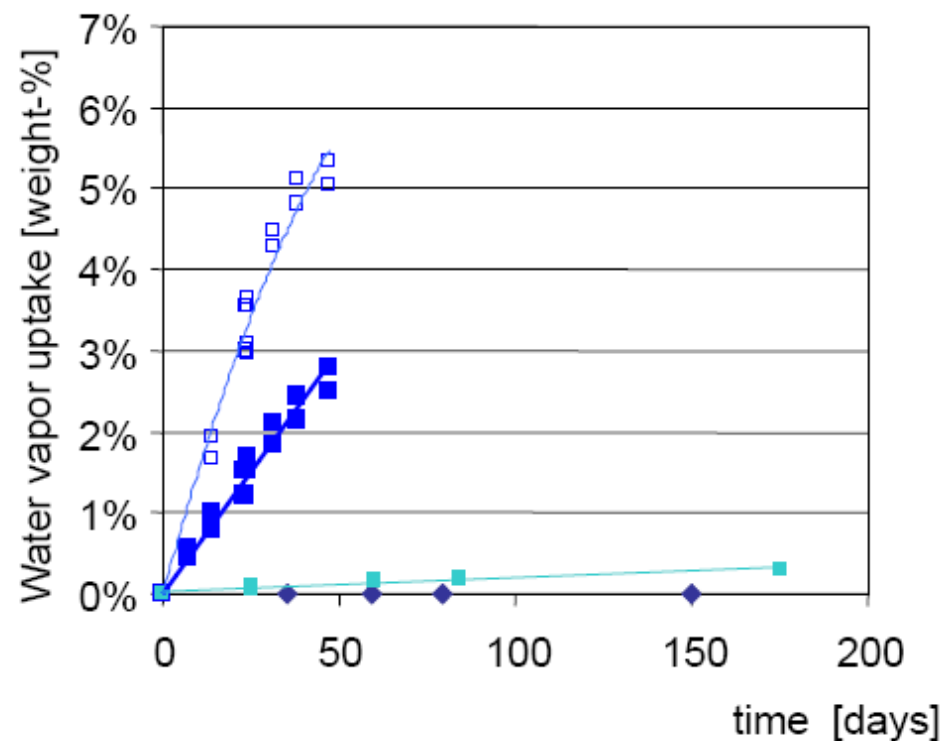
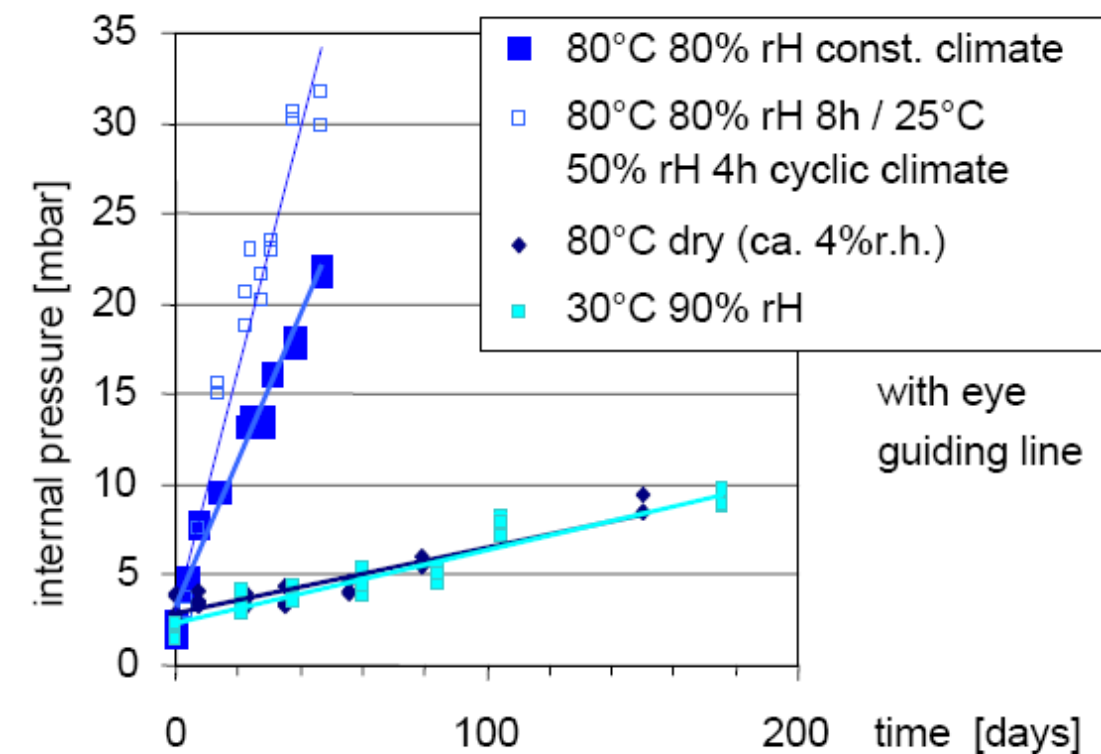
Basic Phenomena of VIP ageing



Pressure increasing due to gas transfer through the film

Solid conductivity increasing due to water adsorption

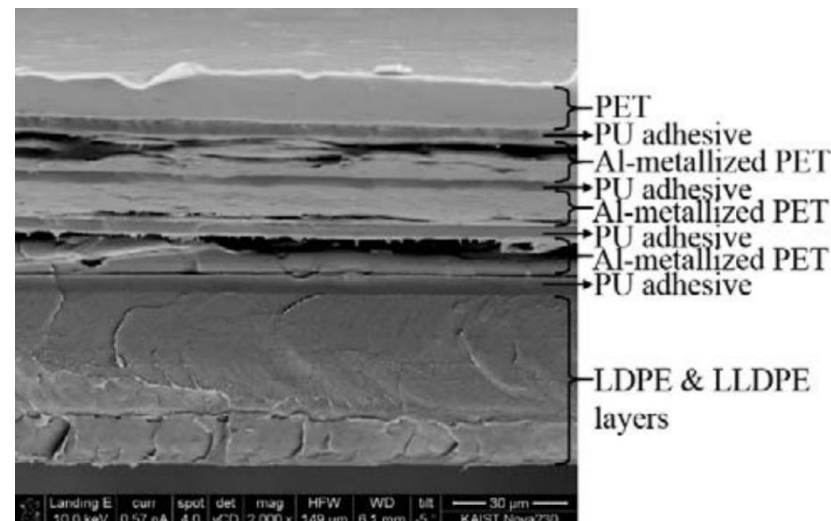
Solid conductivity increasing due to densification



Source : Vacuum insulation panels for building application basic properties, aging mechanisms and service life
H. Simmler , S. Brunner - Energy and Buildings 37 (2005) 1122–1131

Important points :

- Barrier performance of VIP-envelope before and after VIP production not comparable (folding, welding, sealing ...)
- Values not comparable unless all the measurement conditions are the same (Temperature, Humidity, measurement duration, ...)
- Limitation of measurement capacity when using commercially available devices for permeation





Porous Core Materials

Identification of basic degradation phenomena

Nano means huge !

High Specific Area

- several 100 of m^2/g

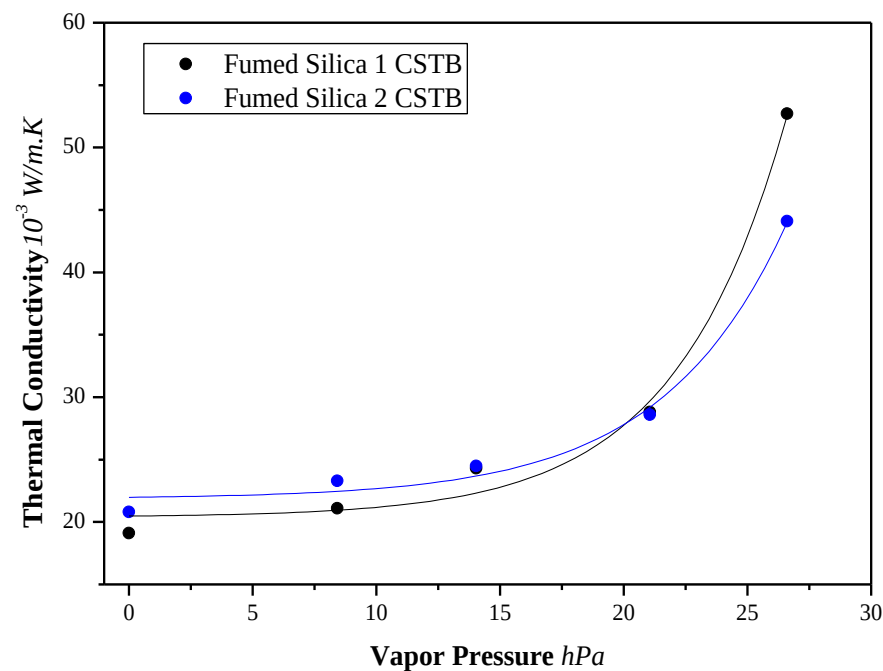
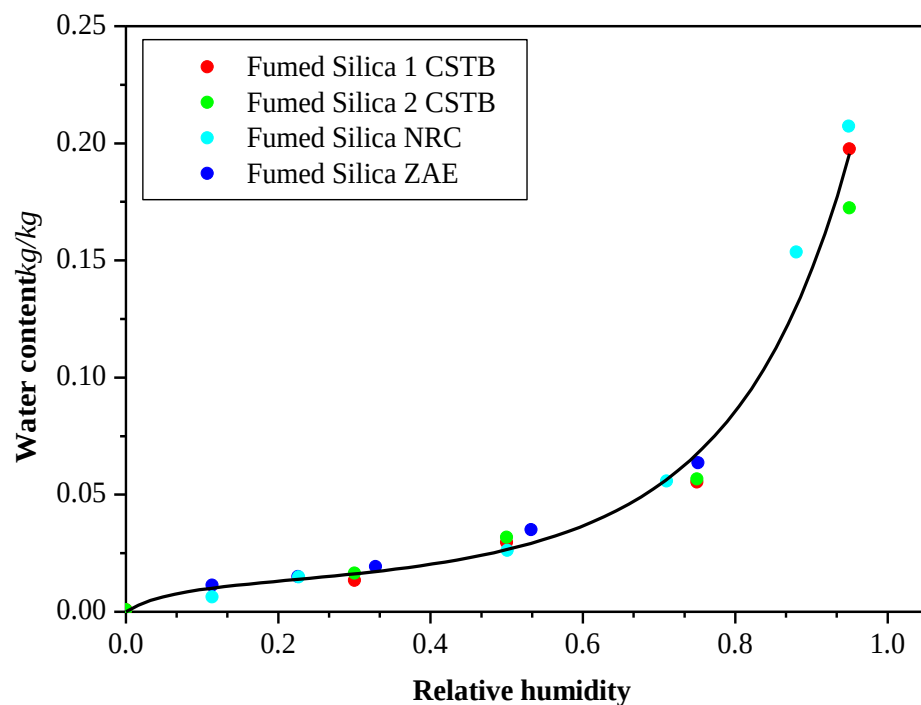
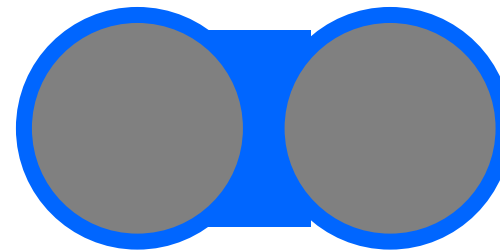
Small Pore Size

- $< 0.1 \mu\text{m}$

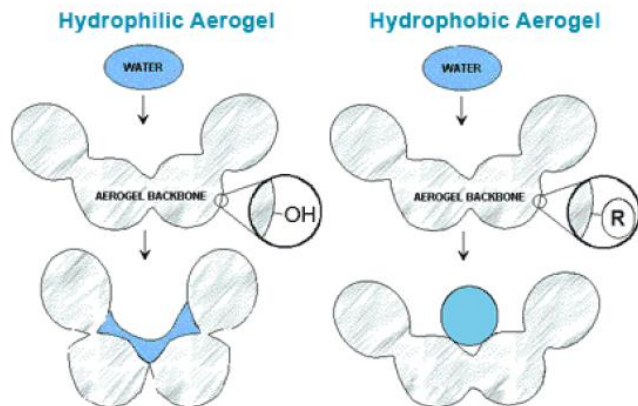
High Gas adsorption - (H_2O)

High capillary pressure ($P \sim 1/r$)

Water absorption

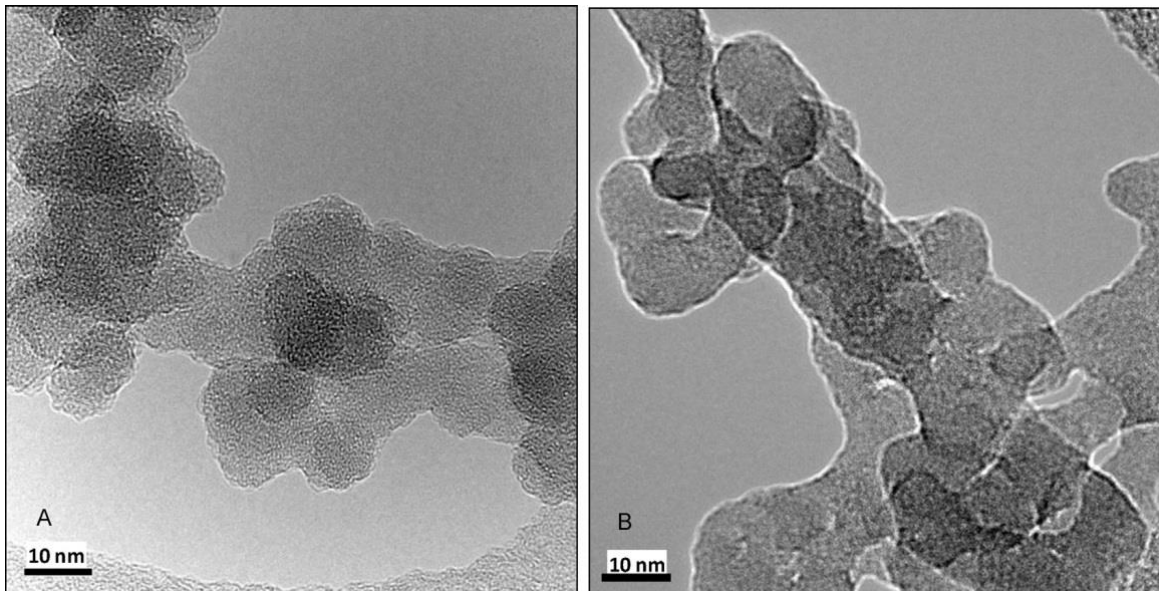


Porous Core Materials basic degradation phenomena



- Surface smoothing
- Reduction of S_{BET}
- Inter particles neck growth

Figure 14: Comparison between hydrophilic and hydrophobic aerogels (Chemistry, 2012)



Ageing analysis of SIM

Identification of degradation processes

➤ VIP ageing :

- four components should be considered with regard to life time:
 - barrier envelope (air permeability, water vapour diffusion)
 - core material (porous silica, MW)
 - sample thickness
 - service conditions (T, HR, loads)

➤ APM :

- four components should be considered with regard to life time:
 - core material (pore size & specific surface)
 - hydrophobic treatment
 - sample thickness
 - service conditions (T, HR)

Cabot LUMIRA aerogel in polycarbonate



Thermal Insulation / Light Diffusion / Reduction of noise impact

SUBTASK III : Design & Installation

Leader : Chalmers

Listing of critical points :

Handling & Transportation
Installation / fixing

...

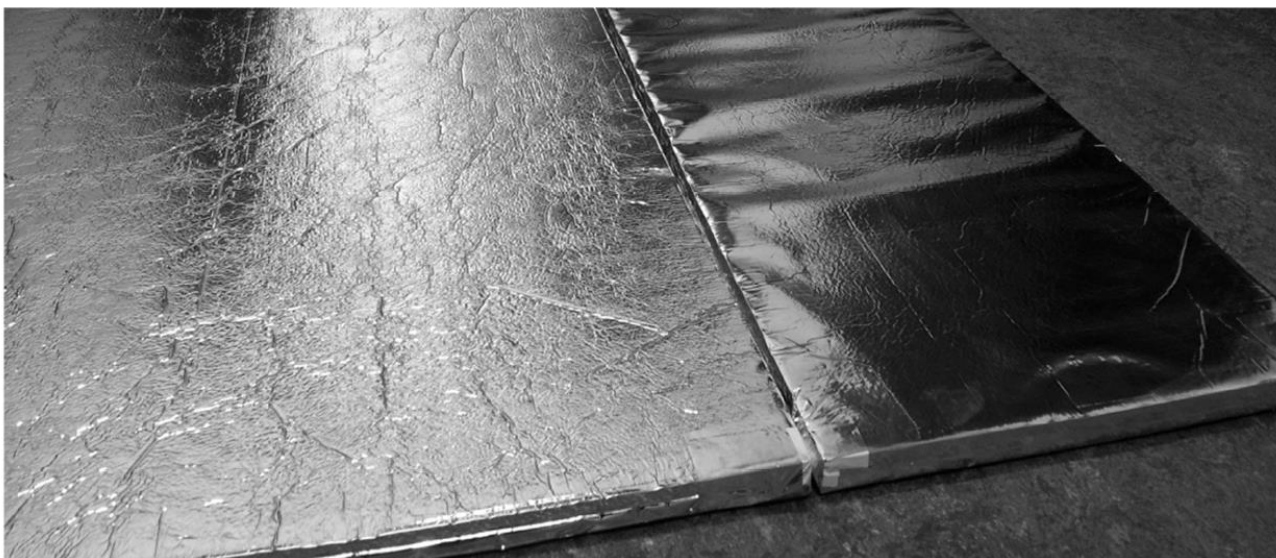
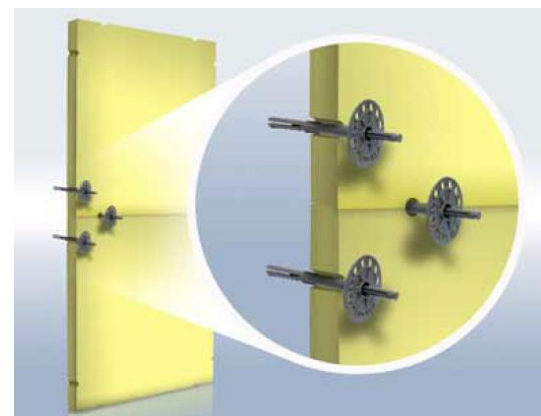


Figure 2.9. Evacuated VIP compared to the one where a laminate has been damaged. It is clear that the laminate is loose from the core in the second case (Photo: Axel Berge).



Source : Chalmers – va Q tec



SUBTASK III

Case studies



Thun, Switzerland
30 km south of Swiss capital Bern

SUBTASK III

Case studies



Maison de l'Alsace - Paris

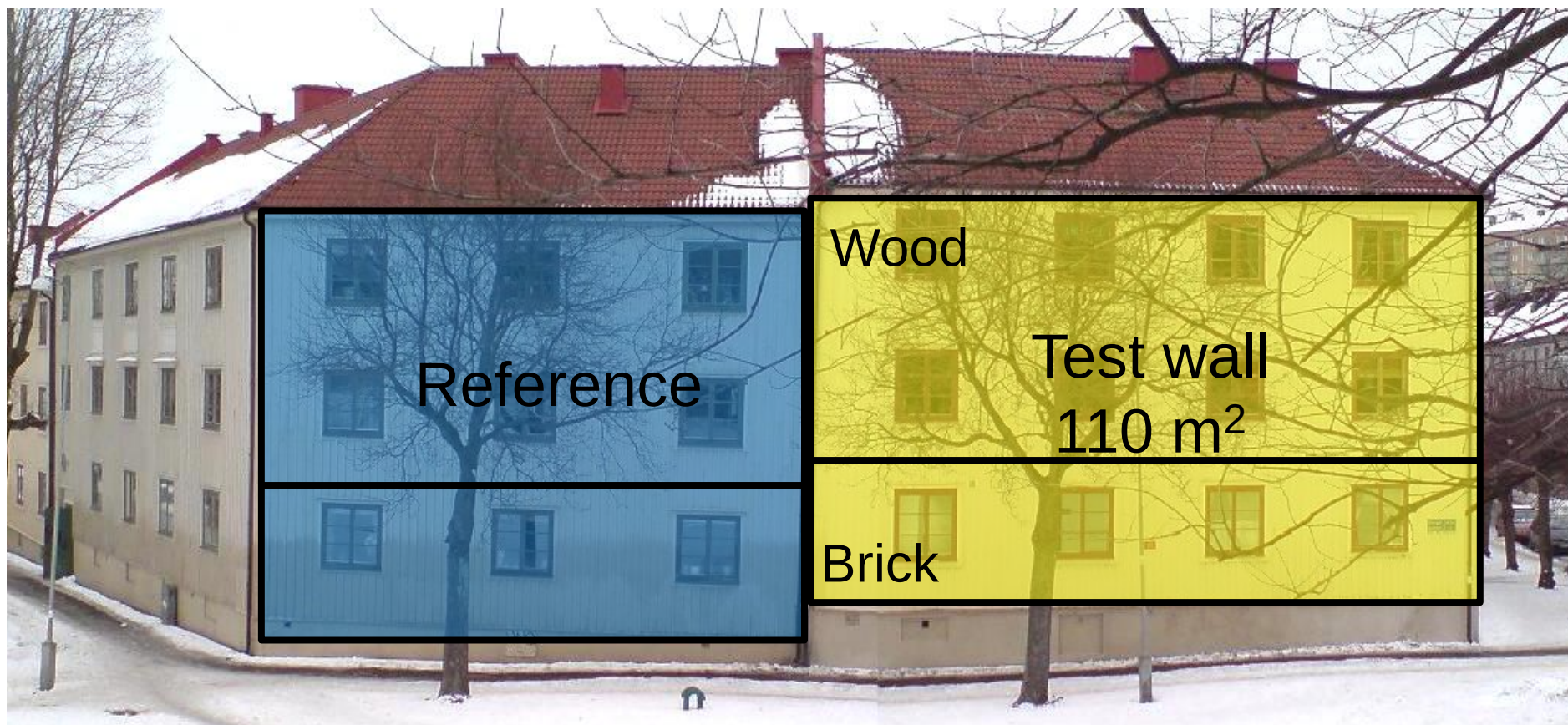
<http://www.maison-alsace.com/suivez-les-travaux-en-direct/novembre-2014>



Maison de l'Alsace - Paris

Source ISOLPRODUCTS – M. Koenig



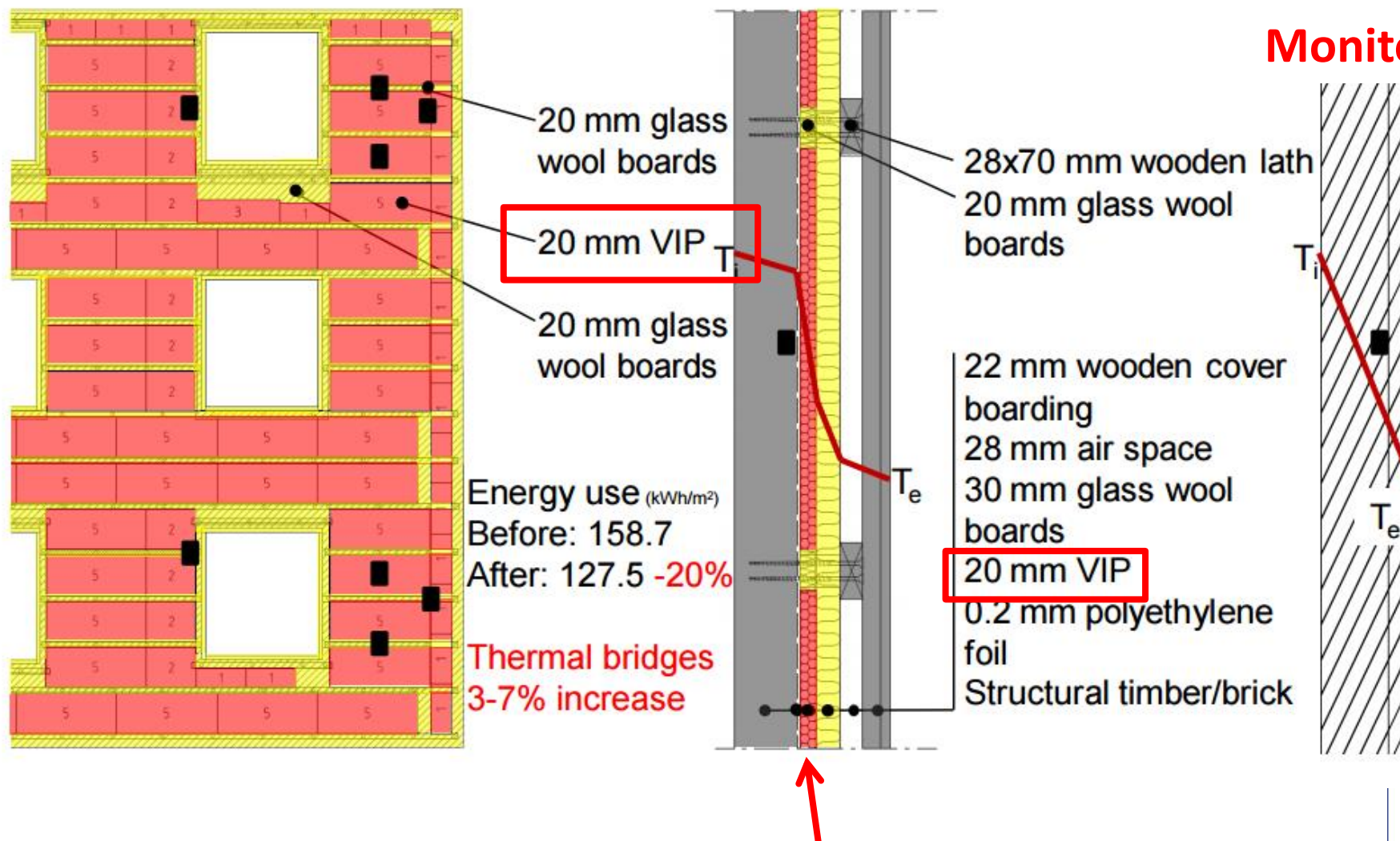


Landshövdingehuset from 1930 - SWEDEN

SUBTASK III

Case studies

Monitoring



Renovation in Switzerland with ASPEN aerogel mat

1. evening of the subsurface with mortar
2. adhesive mortar layer



3. each insulation layer has to be applied in a **still moist** adhesive mortar layer



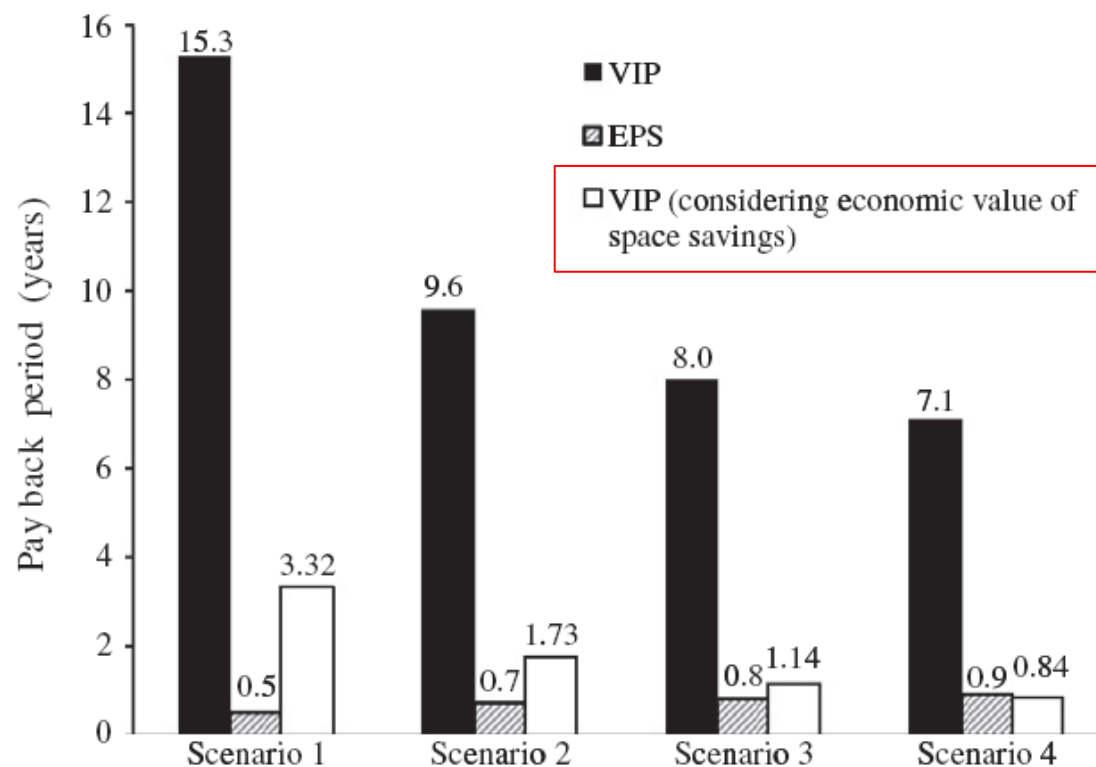
4. application of the
plaster base-mesh
5. mechanical fixing
with plastic
anchors



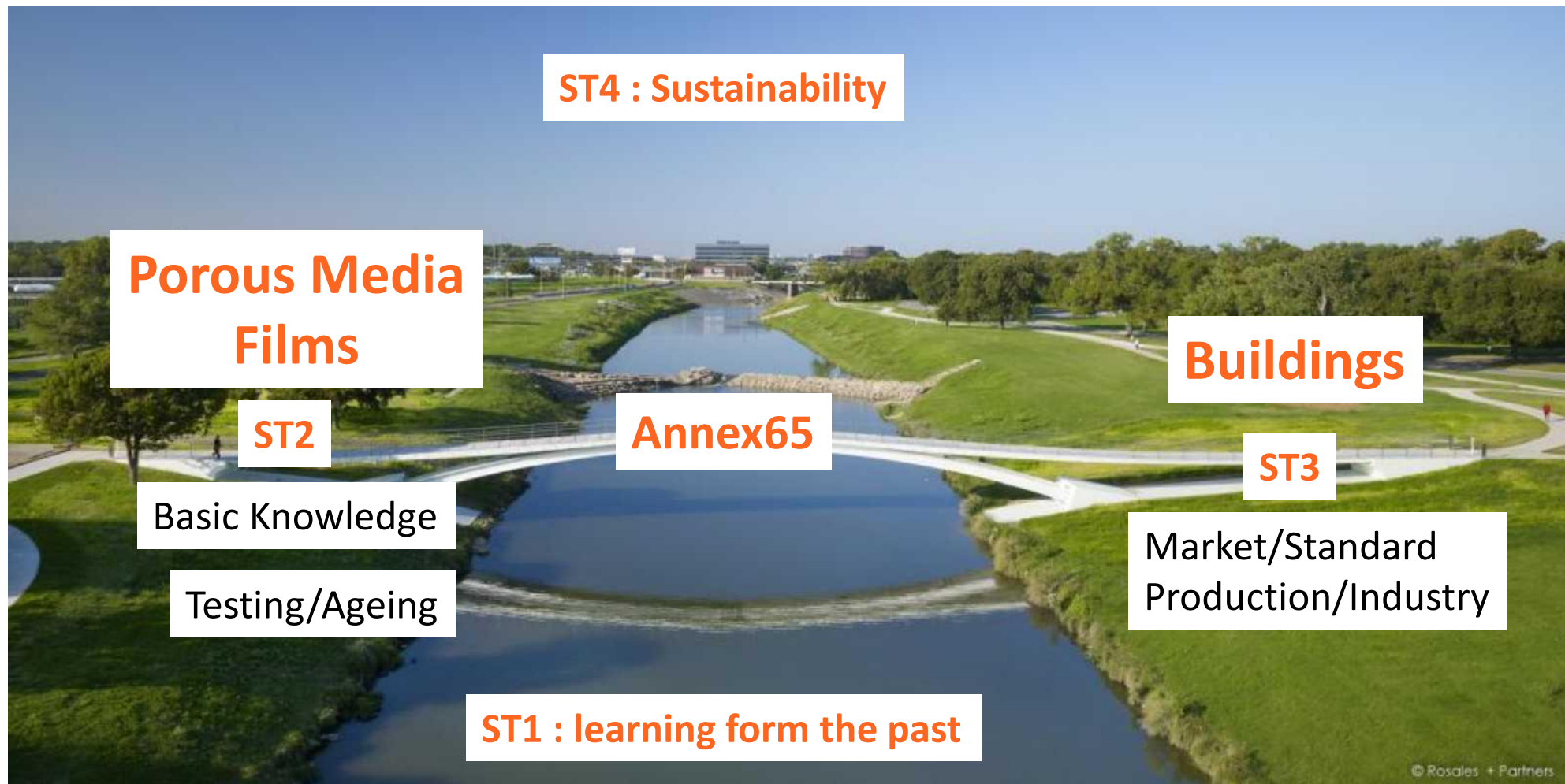
Payback period of VIP and EPS different scenarios of insulation for buildings.

Insulation scenarios and main parameters used in payback period calculation.

	Parameters	Value
Scenario 1	Average building U -value	$0.40 \text{ (W m}^{-2} \text{ K}^{-1}\text{)}$
	(VIP) Thickness	10 mm
	Cost	$\text{£}70 \text{ m}^{-2}$
	(EPS) Thickness	48.3 mm
Scenario 2	Cost	$\text{£}2.40 \text{ m}^{-2}$
	Average building U -value	$0.31 \text{ (W m}^{-2} \text{ K}^{-1}\text{)}$
	(VIP) Thickness	25 mm
	Cost	$\text{£}80 \text{ m}^{-2}$
Scenario 3	(EPS) Thickness	113 mm
	Cost	$\text{£}6.19 \text{ m}^{-2}$
	Average building U -value	$0.27 \text{ (W m}^{-2} \text{ K}^{-1}\text{)}$
	(VIP) Thickness	40 mm
Scenario 4	Cost	$\text{£}80 \text{ m}^{-2}$
	(EPS) Thickness	180 mm
	Cost	$\text{£}8.38 \text{ m}^{-2}$
	Average U -value	$0.24 \text{ (W m}^{-2} \text{ K}^{-1}\text{)}$
Other parameters	(VIP) Thickness	60 mm
	Cost	$\text{£}80 \text{ m}^{-2}$
	(EPS) Thickness	256 mm
	Cost	$\text{£}10.78 \text{ m}^{-2}$
	Fuel	Natural gas
	Emission conversion factor	0.20
	HDD	1931 °C day
	C_f	$\text{£}0.40 \text{ m}^{-3}$
	H_v	$39.5 \times 10^6 \text{ (J m}^{-3}\text{)}$
	η	0.9
	N	25
	i	10%

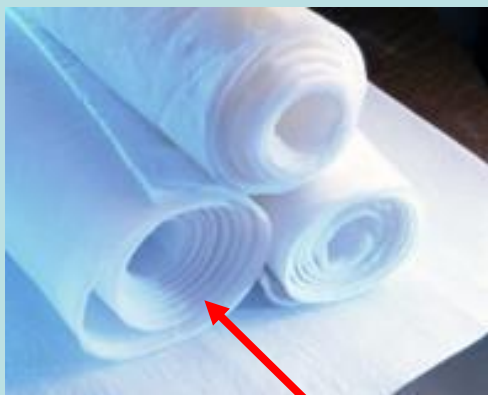


Annex65 : a bridge between science & market



SIM : Super Insulating Materials ?

Advanced Porous Materials APM



Gas Filled Panel GFP



Vacuum Insulation Panel VIP



$$\lambda_g = \frac{\lambda_{g0}}{1 + C \cdot \frac{T}{\delta \cdot P}}$$

Objective of the Annex 65

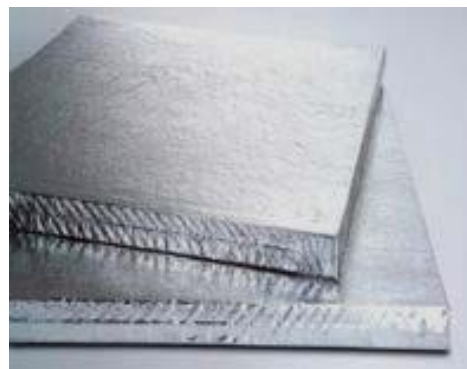
The aim of Annex 65 is to develop the necessary knowledge, tools and networks to improve the confidence of end-users regarding super-insulating materials and to foster a wider public acceptance in the future.

By providing

- Reliable data (properties & durability)
- Secure implementation techniques
- Sustainability Analysis

Two main types of SIM :

- Vacuum Insulation Panel
- Advanced-Porous Materials, such as Aerogel



State of the Art

Learning from the past (ST1)

Three scientific & technical issues:

Performance & Durability - (ST2)

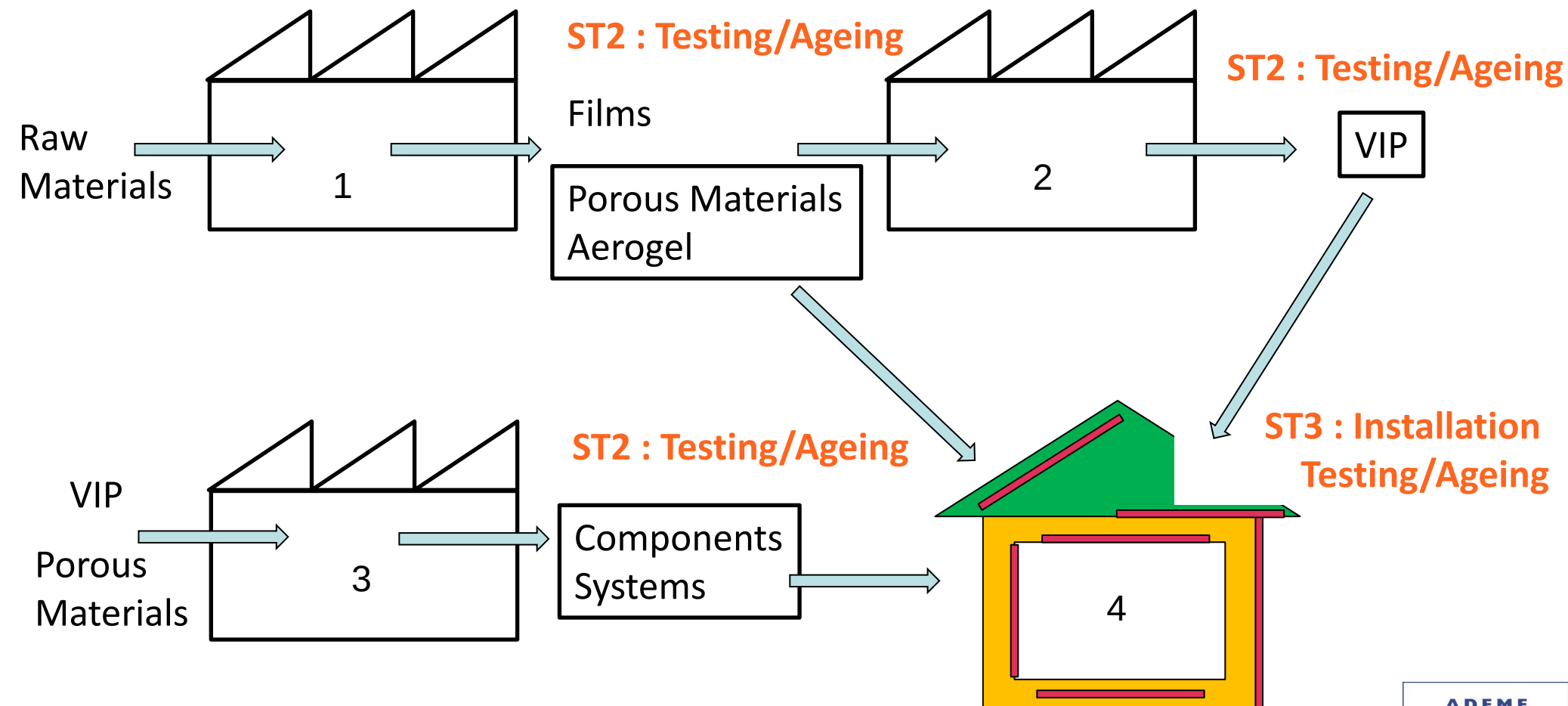
Design & Installation (ST3)

Sustainability (LCA, LCC, EE) – (ST4)



Annex65 & SIM value chain

ST1 : learning from the past



Four SubTasks

SUBTASK 1: State of the Art - Materials & Components - Case Studies

SubTask Leader: ZAE Bayern – Ulrich Heinemann

SUBTASK 2: Characterization of materials & components - Lab Scale

SubTask Leader: FIW Munich – Andreas Holm / Christoph Sprengard

SUBTASK 3: Practical Applications – Retrofitting

Subtask Leader: Chalmers Univ. Bijan Adl Zarrabi

SUBBASK 4: Sustainability (LCC, LCA, EE)

Subtask Leader : Chalmers Univ. Holger Wallbaum

Deliverables/Target Audience

Ref.	Deliverables	Related subtask	Target Audience
D1	State of the Art and Case Studies	ST1	Supply Chain
D2	Scientific Information for Standardization Bodies (Hygro-Thermo-Mechanical Properties & Ageing)	ST2	CEN, ISO, EOTA, UEATc, Testing laboratories Materials Manufacturers
D3	Guidelines for Design, Installation & Inspection Special focus on Retrofitting	ST3	Designers, Engineers, Contractors, Builders
D4	Report on Sustainability Aspect (LCC, LCA, EE)	ST4	Supply Chain

Participants ~50 - Countries : 17

Belgium: Recticel, Dow Corning,

China: Nanjing University of Aeronautics and Astronautics (NUAA), Siltherm, Creek

France: EDF, Mines-Paristech, INSA Lyon, Univ. Lorraine, Saint-Gobain ,Toray, ArcelorMittal, REXOR, Enersens, CSTB,

Germany: ZAE Bayern, Fraunhofer IVV, va-Q-tec, FIW Munich, Evonik, DLR , Metra-Group, Porextherm, Cabot, Aspen-Aerogel

Italy: Politecnico di Milano, Politecnico di Torino, Univ. Perugia, Stress Scarl

Norway: SINTEF

Spain: Tecnalia,

United Kingdom: Kingspan,

South Korea : Kongju National University, OCI

Sweden : Chalmers University, KTH

Israel : Hanita Coatings (observer)

Japan : Annex65 Japanese Support Committee (10 members)

Turkey : Arcelik

Greece : National Technical University of Athens (NTUA)

Switzerland : EMPA

Canada : Ryerson University/Toronto, Univ. of Victoria

Denmark : Rockwool

TECHNICAL SOLUTIONS

- ❑ PRODUCT PERFORMANCE
DURABILITY & LIFE CYCLE
- ❑ INDUSTRIALISATION
vs STOCK REFURBISHMENT
- ❑ INTEGRABILITY
CRAFTMEN UPGRADE
- ❑ INDUSTRIALIST INVESTMENT
Vs WOOL & FOAMS



PUBLIC POLICIES REQUIREMENTS

- SAFETY - FIRE
- HEALTH – COV, NANO PARTICLES
- ENERGIE – ENERGY SAVING RATIO
- ENVIRONMENT - SUSTAINABILITY
- ECONOMY – LAND COST, PRICE
- SOCIAL -
- IT INFORMATION – RFID

TECHNICAL SOLUTIONS ARE ABOUT TO EXIST

PARTIAL PUBLIC POLICIES SATISFACTION

STILL R&D NEEDS TO OVERCOME KEY ISSUES

MATURE MARKET FOR CONVENTIONNAL INSULATING MATERIALS

ENERGY REGULATIONS PRESSURE IN EU – US – ASIA

PRODUCTION CAPACITY OVERSIZE & MONOPOLE

TOWARDS A CHEMISTRY PLAYER BREAKTHROUGH?