



Application of Vacuum Insulations in Buildings

R.Caps, U.Heinemann, J.Fricke

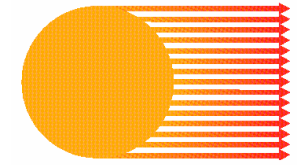
ZAE Bayern, Am Hubland, 97074 Wuerzburg, Germany

<http://www.zae-bayern.de> caps@zae.uni-wuerzburg.de

P. Randel

Wacker Chemie, Max-Schaidhauf-Str.25, 87437 Kempten, Germany

<http://www.wacker.com> peter.randel@wacker.com



Southern facade

architect: Prof. Volz / Obernburg

picture: © Dieter Leistner

Northern Façade



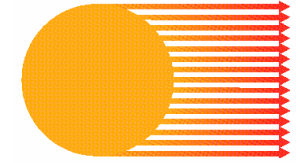
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architect: Prof. Volz / Obernburg

picture: © Dieter Leistner

U_Heinemann/Vancouver/Vancouver.ppt

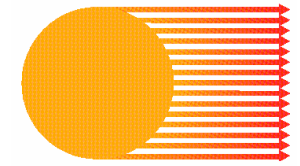


Experimental building was established end of 1998

installation and test of innovative façade elements

- [vacuum insulations](#)
- [switchable insulations](#)
- [transparent wall insulations](#)
- [sun shading devices](#)

First Installation of Vacuum Insulation Panels in a Building



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vacuum insulation



daylighting system



switchable insulation



transparent insulation

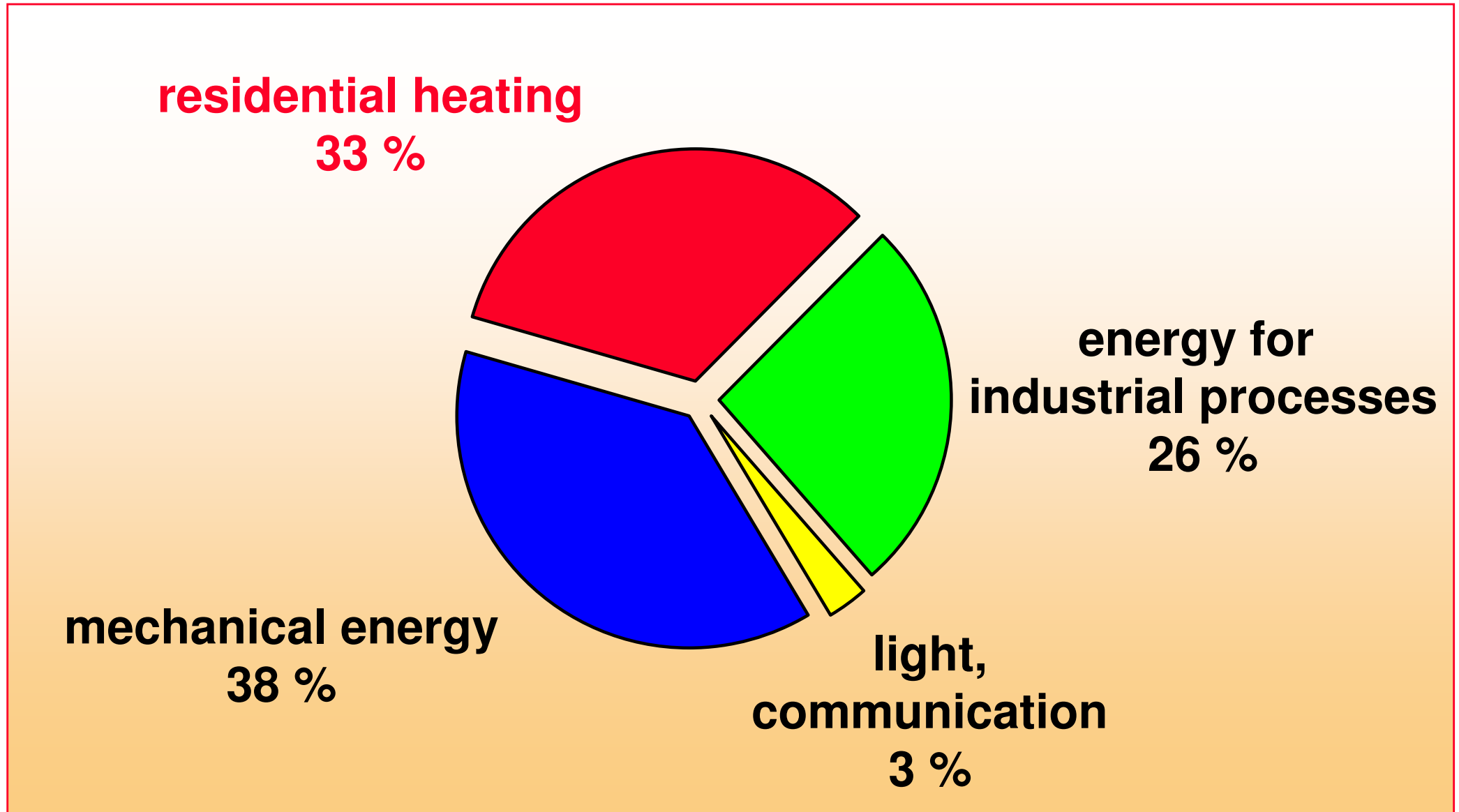
rainwater storage for
liquid cooling

Bavarian Center for Applied Energy Research

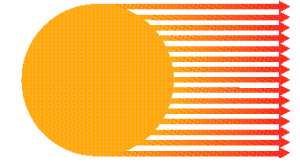
Energy Consumption Germany 1995



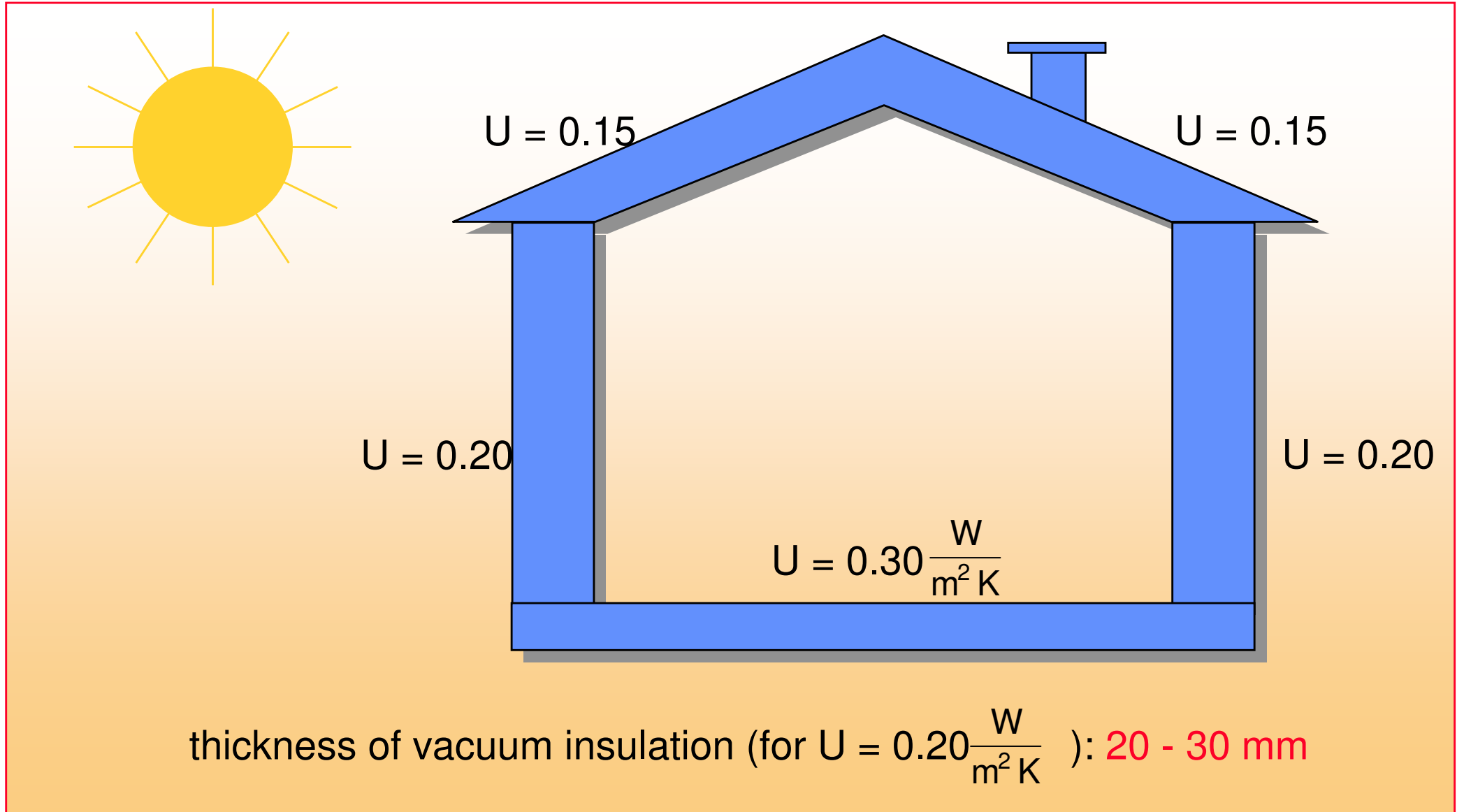
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Thermal Insulation of Buildings



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Saving Money with Vacuum Panels



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ultra low energy house:

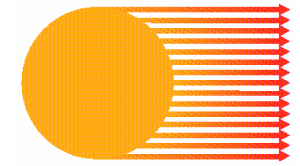
	conventional	vacuum
insulation thickness	30 cm	4 cm
loss coefficient	0.13 W/m ² K	0.13 W/m ² K
R-value	7.7 m ² K/W	7.7 m ² K/W
total thickness (17.5 cm stone)	47.5 cm	21.5 cm
saved thickness	-	26 cm

Value of additional living area (@1500 EUR/m²):

per m wall 375 EUR

per m² insulation 125 EUR

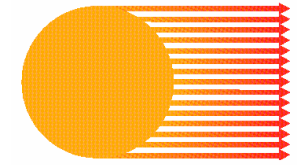
Comparison of Materials for Vacuum Panels



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	thermal conductivity 10^{-3} W/mK	maximum gas pressure hPa	cover material
glass fibers	2 - 4	~ 0.1	stainless steel
organic foams	4 - 7	~ 1	Al-laminated foil
microporous powders	4 - 7	~ 20	Al-laminated foil plastic barrier foil

Requirements for Vacuum Insulation of Building Façades



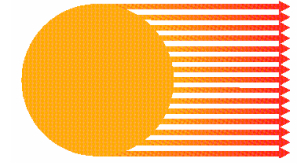
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- long life expectancy (30 - 50 years)
- moderate costs
- easy application

choice: fumed silica + Al-laminated foil

Al-laminated foil:

increase of gas pressure < 1 mbar/year



pyrogenic silica boards with opacifier
(WDS-SIC-NT 160 kg/m³ from Wacker / Kempten)

analysis of thermal conductivity

- radiative conductivity
- solid thermal conductivity
- influence of gas pressure
- further reduction of thermal conductivity possible?



sample: fumed silica powder board with opacifier
160 kg/m³

apparatus: evacuatable, guarded hot plate
 2 samples with 200 mm diameter

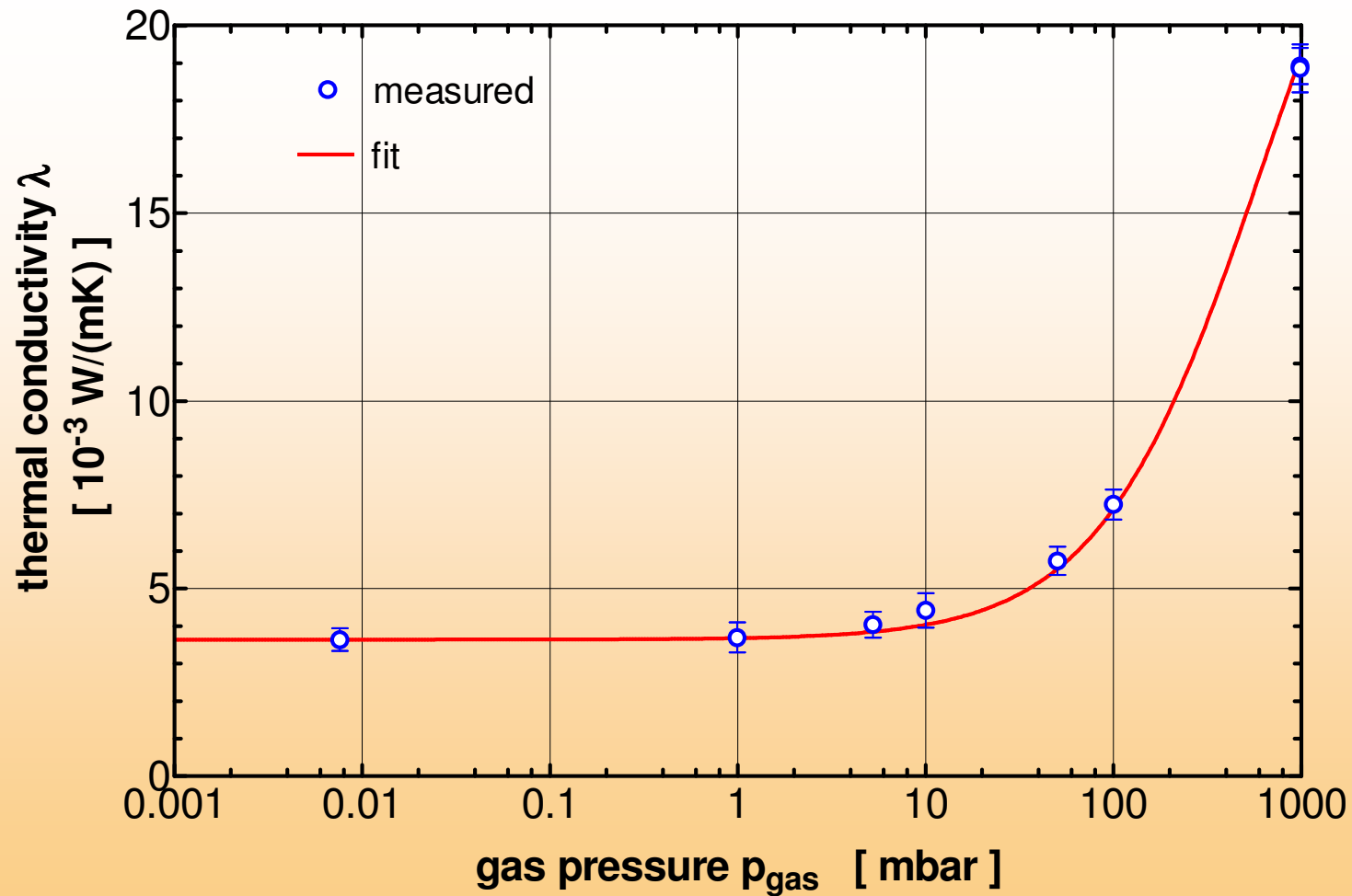
external pressure load: 0.1 MPa

- variation of gas pressure at 10 °C
- variation of temperature of evacuated sample

Dependence on Gas Pressure



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temperature: 283 K
external load: 1 bar

thermal conductivity, evacuated: $3.6 \cdot 10^{-3}$ W/mK

gas pressure dependence:

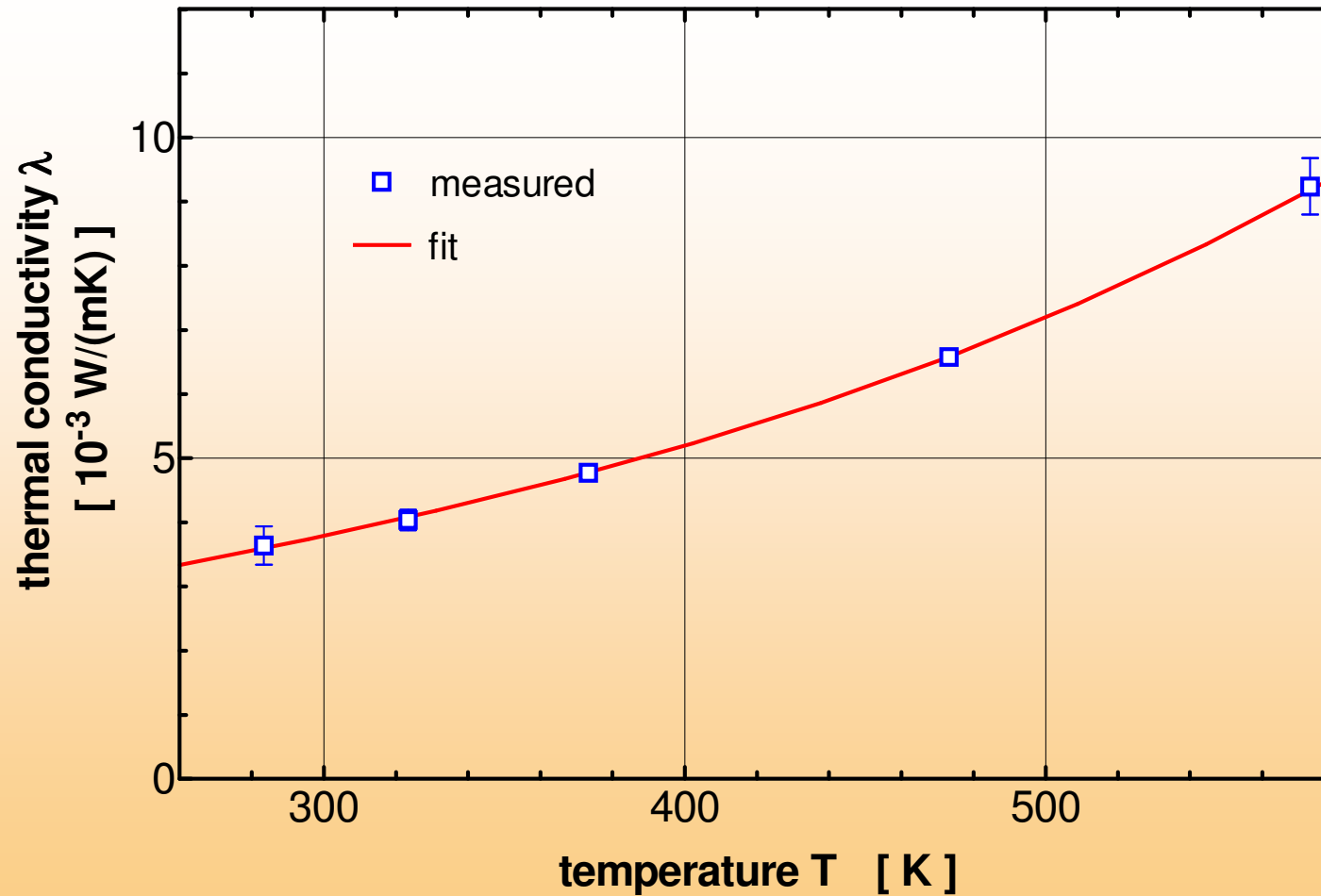
$$\lambda(p_{\text{gas}}) = \lambda_{\text{evac}} + \frac{\lambda_{\text{gas}}^0}{1 + \frac{p_{1/2}}{p_{\text{gas}}}}$$

$$\Rightarrow p_{1/2} = (630 \pm 60) \text{ hPa}$$

Dependence on Temperature



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gas pressure: $< 10^{-3}$ mbar
external load: 1 bar



$$\lambda(T) = \lambda_s(T) + \frac{16 \cdot n^2 \cdot \sigma \cdot T^3}{3 \cdot E}$$

E: extinction coefficient = $e \cdot \rho$

fit to data: $E/n^2 = 10000 \text{ m}^{-1}$ $e/n^2 = 61 \text{ m}^2/\text{kg}$

at room temperature:

solid conductivity $\lambda_s = 3.0 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ W/mK}$

radiative conductivity $\lambda_r = 0.7 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ W/mK}$



sample: powder board 20 mm thick
evacuated and sealed in laminated Al-foil

apparatus: guarded hot plate, 340 x 340 mm²
including 70 mm guard ring

result: $\lambda = 3.9 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ W/mK}$
at room temperature

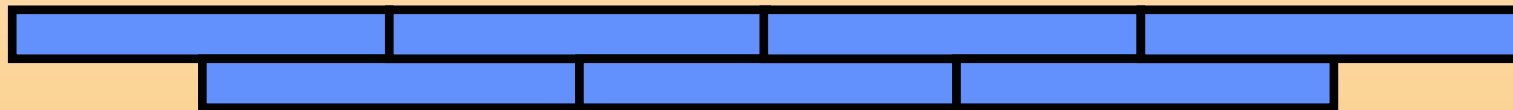
laminated Al-foil: thickness 7 μm

heat losses due to rim of 1 m^2 panel:

$$\Rightarrow \lambda_{\text{rim}} \leq 6 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ W/mK}$$

losses proportional to ratio circumference/area

may be reduced by double layer



Advantage: gas pressure increase less than 1 mbar/year

- 43 m² vacuum insulation panels
- 8 segments
0.9 m x 1.9 m
2 layers, 20 mm each
- 1 segment
0.9 m x 2.9 m
2 layers, 20 mm each
- 4 segments
0.9 m x 2.9 m
1 layer, 20 mm





- silica powder boards delivered by Wacker (900 x 500 x 20 mm³)
- drying of panels at 150 °C
- wrapping in laminated Al-foil
- evacuating and sealing ($p_{\text{gas}} < 1 \text{ mbar}$)
- test of gas pressure
- installation of panels in façade

Insulation of Southern Façade with Panels 0.5 m x 0.9 m



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double layer of vacuum panels
in order to avoid thermal
bridging

thickness: 2 x 20 mm

outside cover: card board
+ glass pane

inside cover: wooden board



Production of Vacuum Panel 0.9 x 2.9 m



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20 mm thick
vacuum panel
Al-foil on both
sides

inside cover:
glass pane

outside cover:
card board +
glass pane



Installation of a Vacuum Panel



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inside view of a glass covered vacuum panel after installation

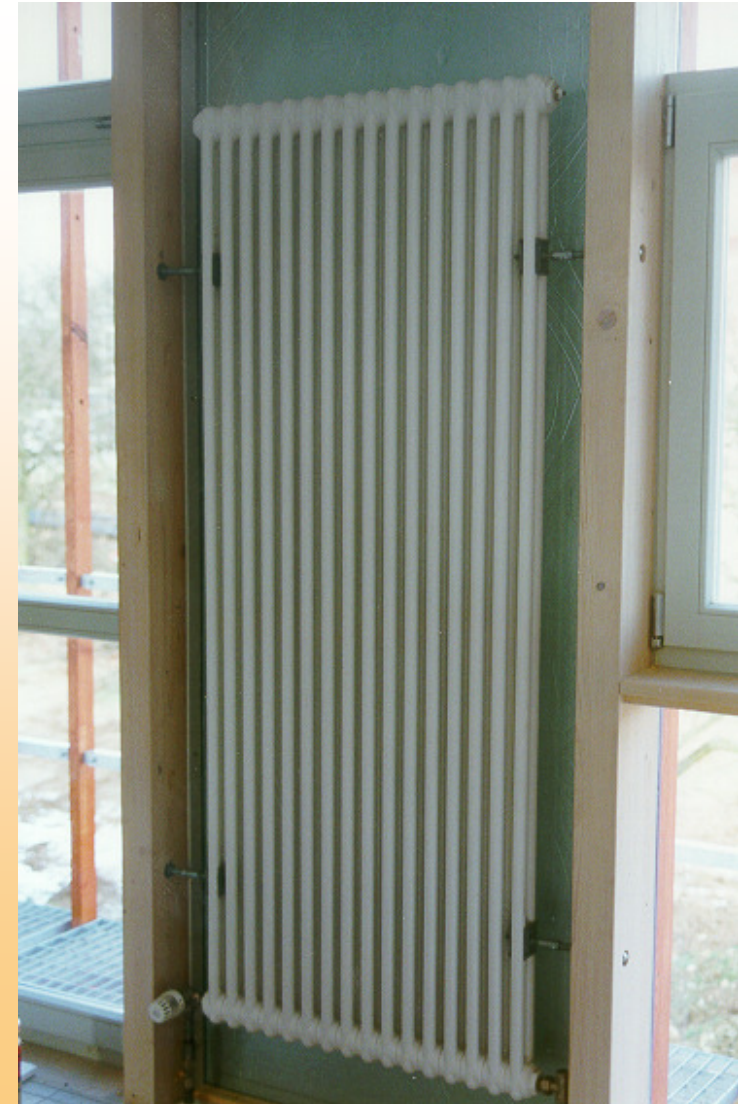
the Al-foil covers the panel
sized 0.9 x 2.9 m² in total



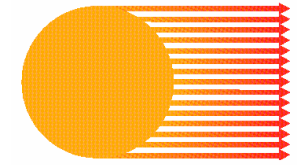
Vacuum Panel behind Radiator



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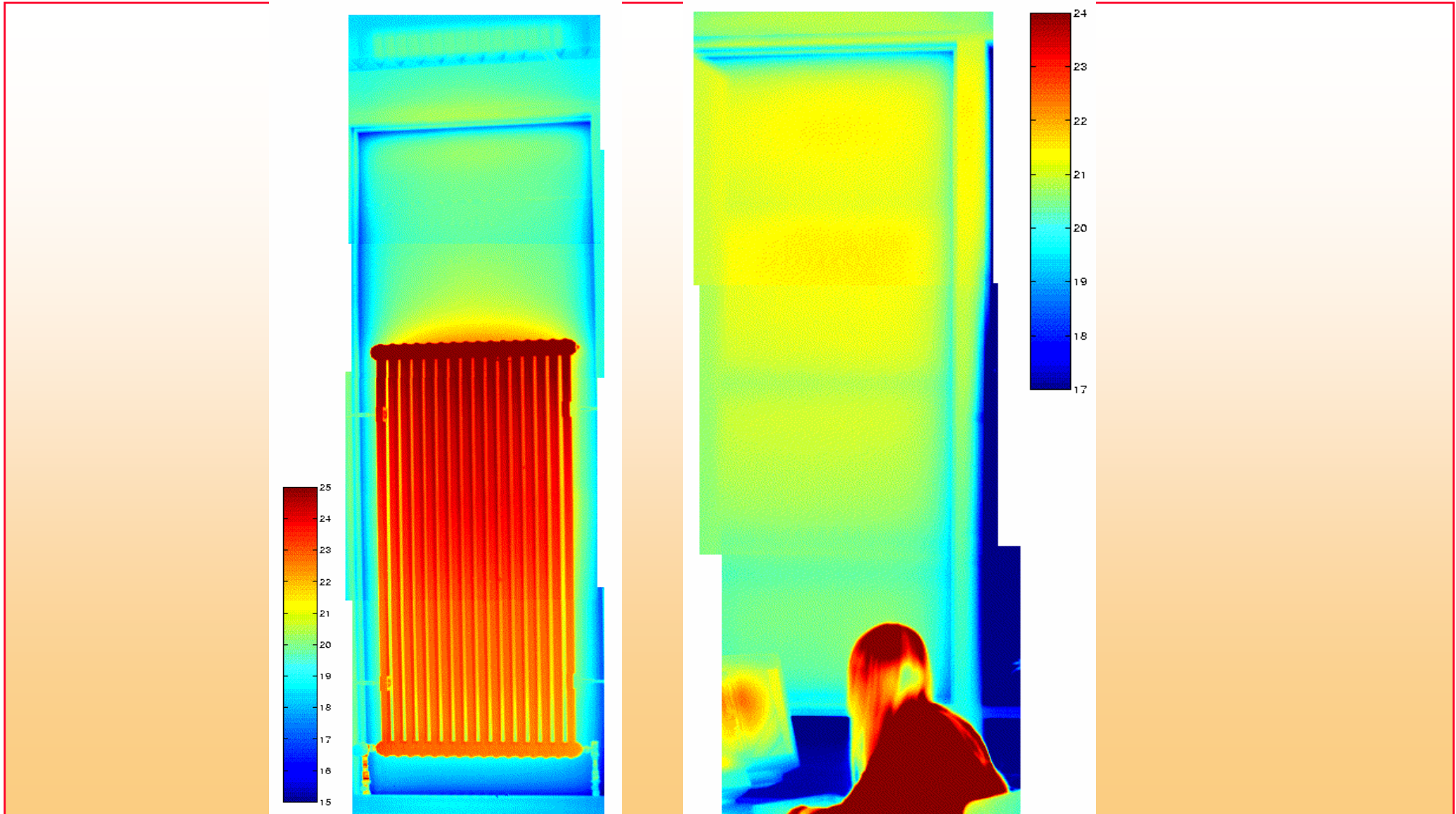
IR - Thermal Imaging



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Raum 122 (rechts), $T_i = 22,0 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

Raum 128 (links), $T_i = 23,3 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$





- wall insulation (inside or outside)
- floor insulation
- ceiling insulation
- roof insulation
- breast-wall with integrated radiator
- roll shutter cases
- doors
- façade construction in combination with glazing

Vacuum Panel under Plastering



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back side paste



application of primer
on front side

Vacuum Panel under Plastering



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application of plaster



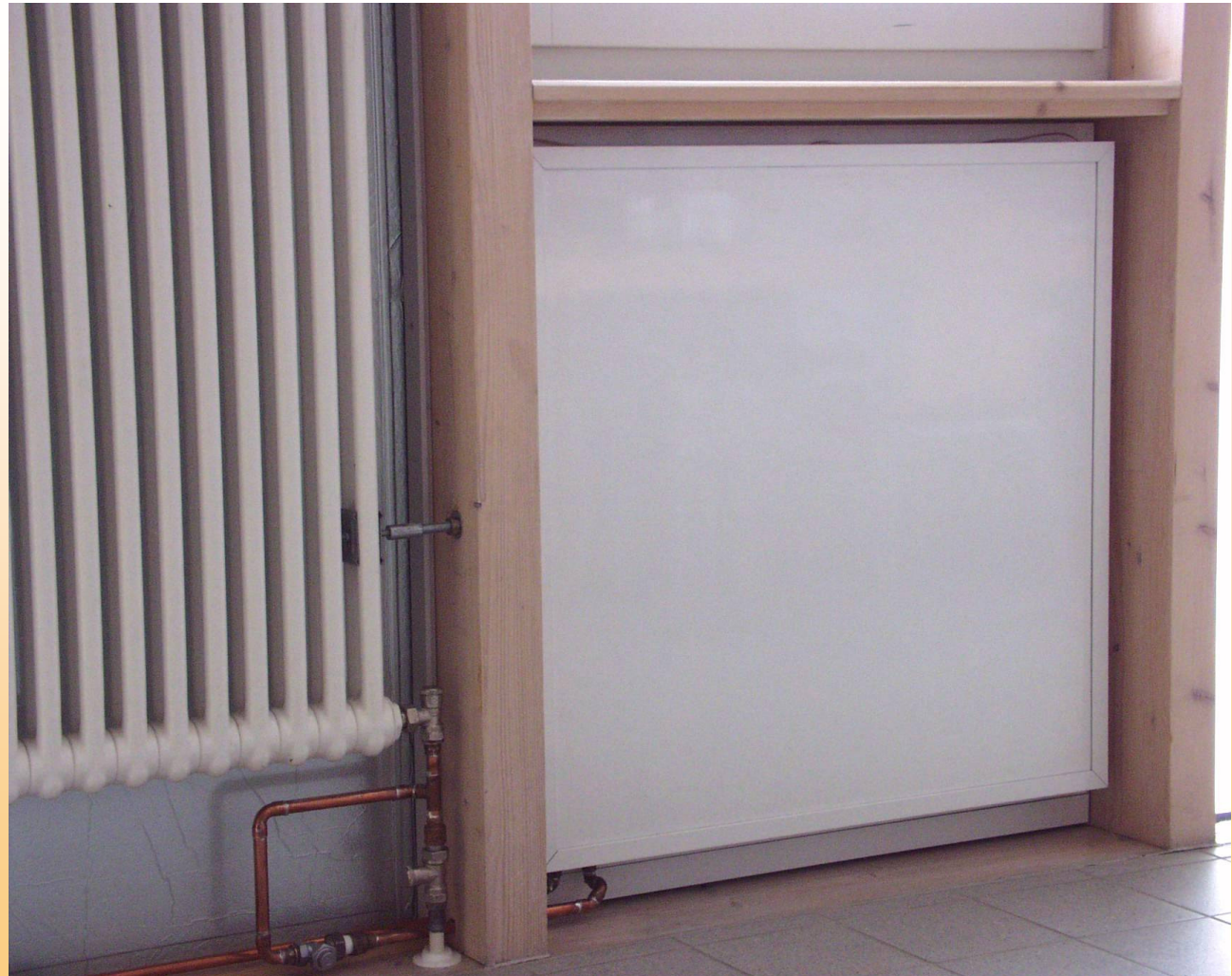
finished

Vacuum Insulated Radiator



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installation as
integrated façade
element





metalized high barrier foils:

- no thermal bridges \Rightarrow small sizes possible
- life time sufficient for cold storage (10 - 20 years)
- application possible in buildings?

(higher temperatures, longer life time required)



- evacuated fumed silica powder boards analysed:
thermal conductivity around $4 \cdot 10^{-3}$ W/mK
- about 27 m² of a building façade have been
successfully vacuum insulated end of 1998
no sign of deterioration of gas pressure up to now
- further projects of applications of vacuum panels
in buildings are in progress