



HORIZON EUROPE – Funding for Digital Technologies and Mobility, 18.03.2021

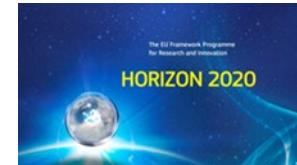
Best practice EU-Project:

“LightCoce” – Project Overview and Brick Pilot Line at the University of Applied Sciences Nuremberg”

Prof. Dr. Wolfgang Krcmar, Department of materials engineering,
University of Applied Sciences Nuremberg



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GEORG SIMON OHM



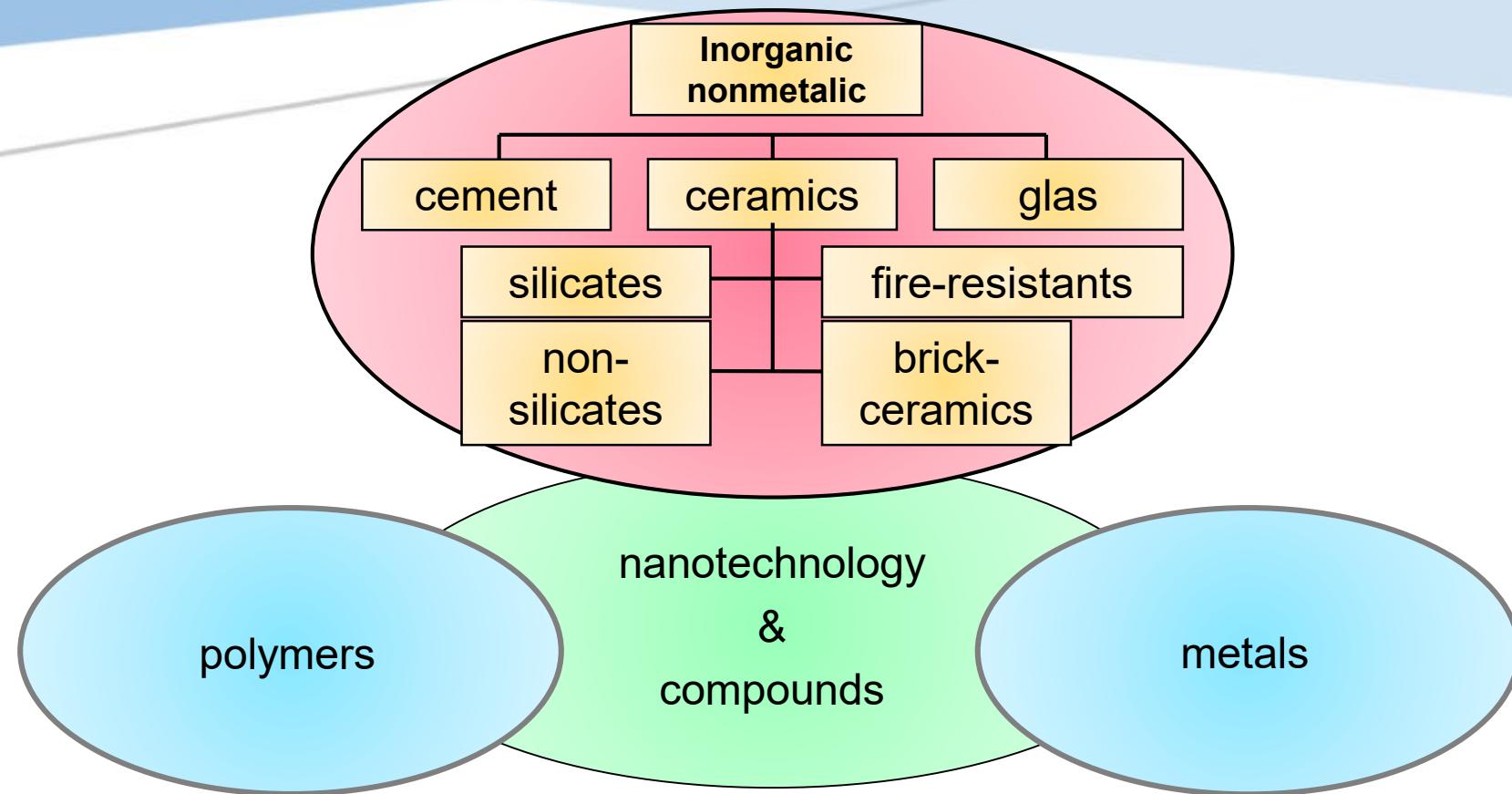
LIGHTCOCE

12 Faculties of the TH-Nuremberg with 13.500 students

	Applied Chemistry		Civil Engineering		Electrical Engineering		Social Sciences
	Applied Mathematics and Physics		Business Administration		Computer Science		Supply Engineering
	Architecture		Design		Mechanical Engineering		Materials Engineering

In addition to the Bachelor's program, the faculty "Materials Engineering" offers the postgraduate Master's program "New Materials, Nano- and Production Technology"

Fields of teaching and research at the faculty of materials engineering

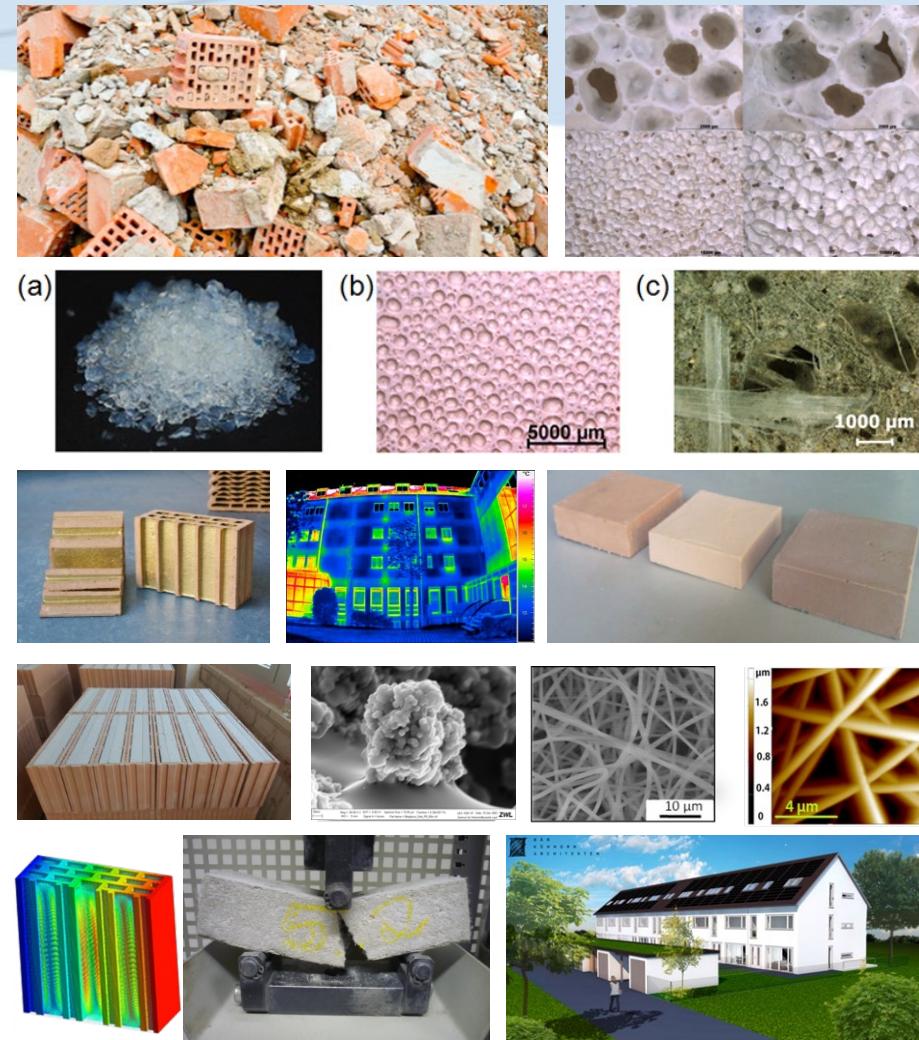


Bachelor-course + Master-course: 450 students

Work group of Prof. Dr. Krcmar - Energy efficient building materials

Fields of activities

- Highly heat-insulating building materials
- Bricks
- Mortar, thin-layer mortar, plaster
- Geopolymers
- Insulating materials (Nanofibers + Aerogels)
- Construction of energy-efficient buildings
- Energy-efficient building facades
- Recycling of building materials
- Heat-insulating coatings
- (Easy-to-clean-effect on building materials)
- FEM-simulations (heat- & noise insulation)
- Different laboratory testings
- Building-projects



EU - project „LightCoce“: Foundations for tomorrow's Industry

Participants: 26 Partners from 9 EU member states

Total financial budget: € 13.48 million

Project duration: 4 years

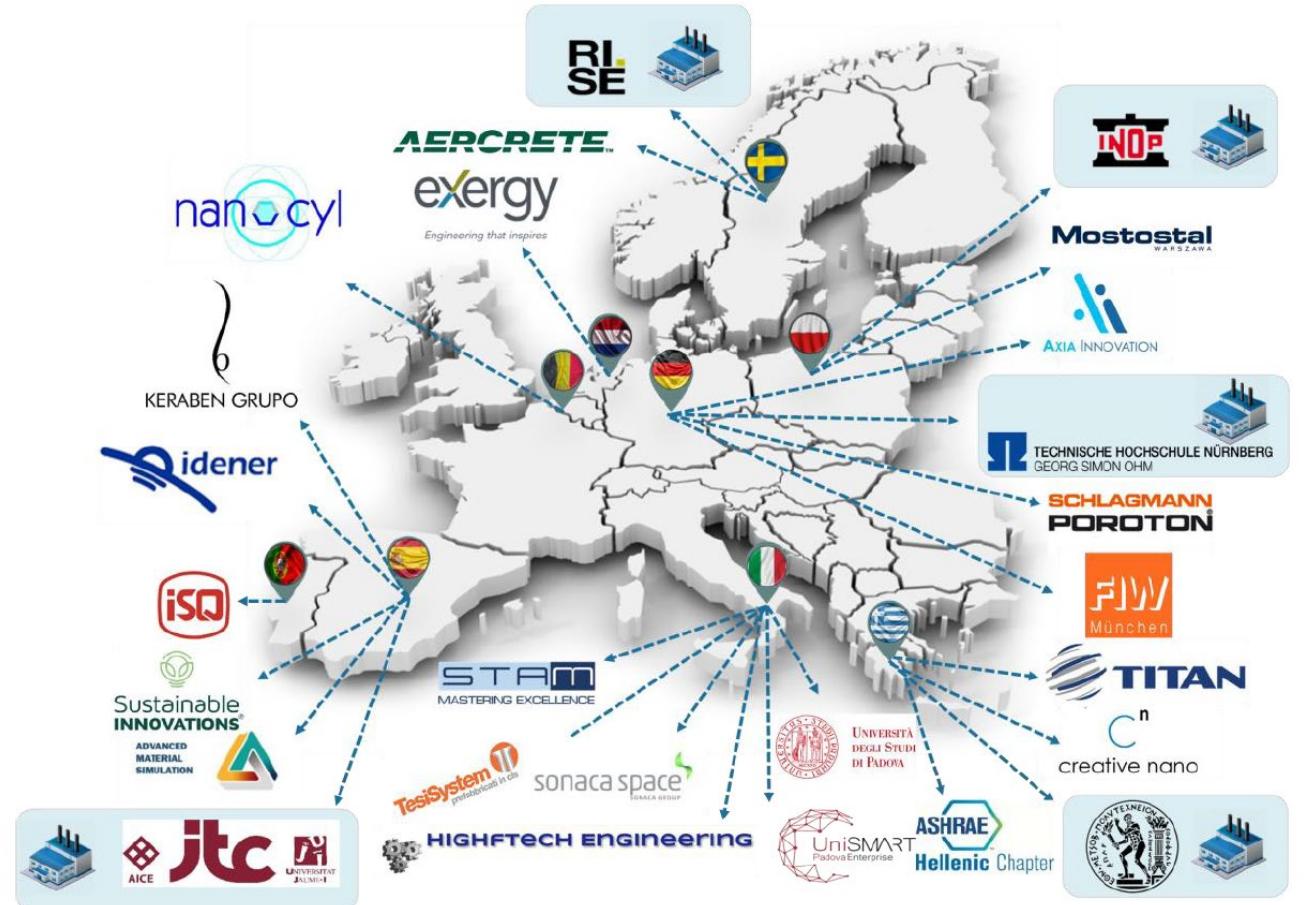
Common subject:

"Research and development of new lightweight materials"

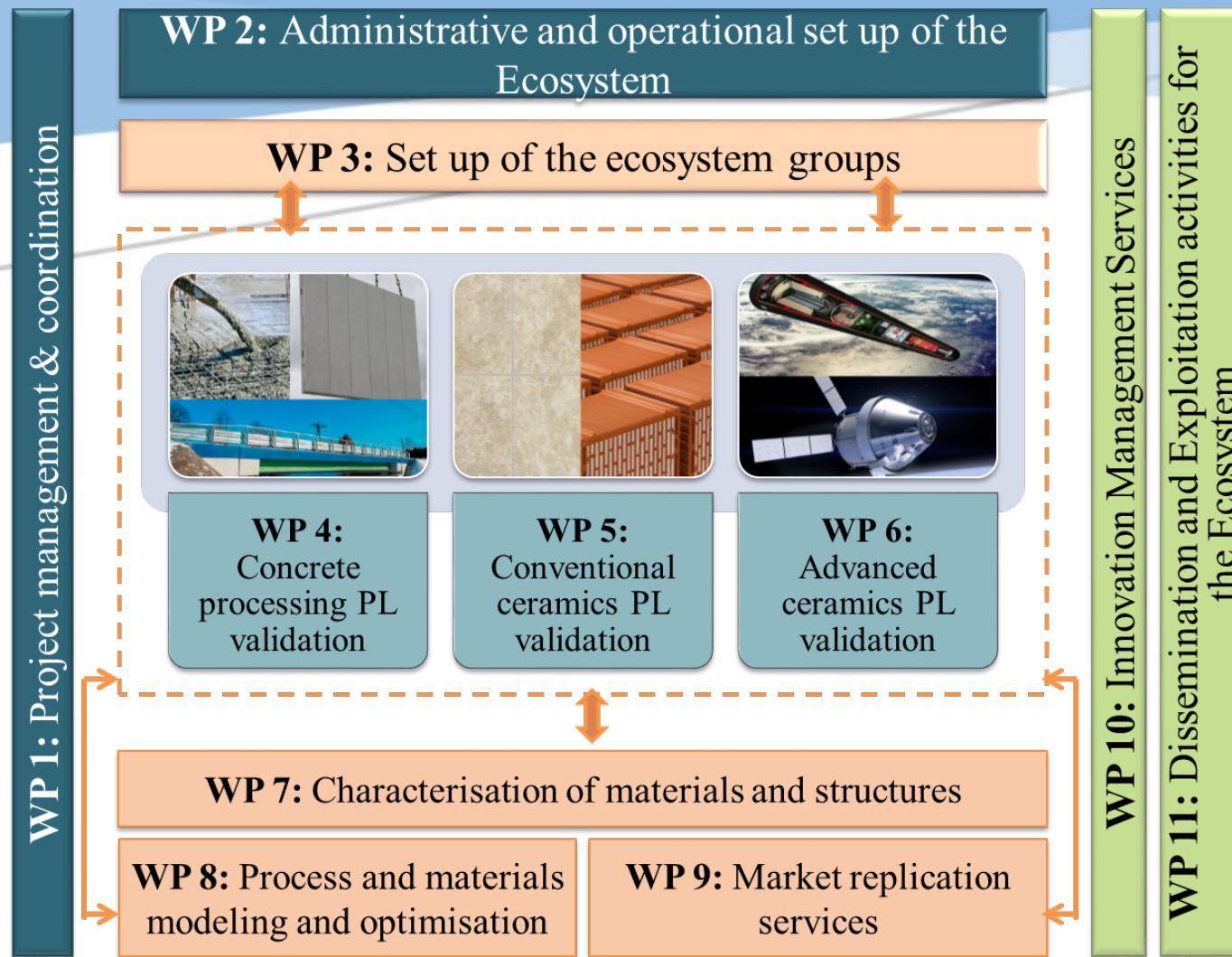
- Concrete
- Conventional ceramics (**Bricks**, Tiles)
- Advanced ceramics

Goals

- Development of new, lightweight materials with multifunctional properties
- High mechanical strength and improved thermal insulation
- Integration of nano-materials
- Cost reduction of production and transport



Overview of the setup of 5 pilot plants



Setup of 5 pilot plants

WP 4: Concrete

Sweden: RISE

Greece: NTUA

WP 5: Conventional Ceramics

Tiles: Spain; ITC

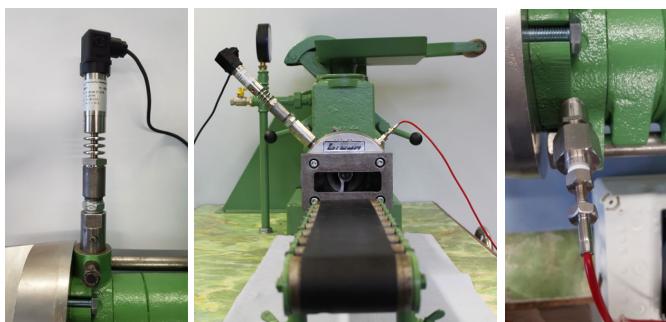
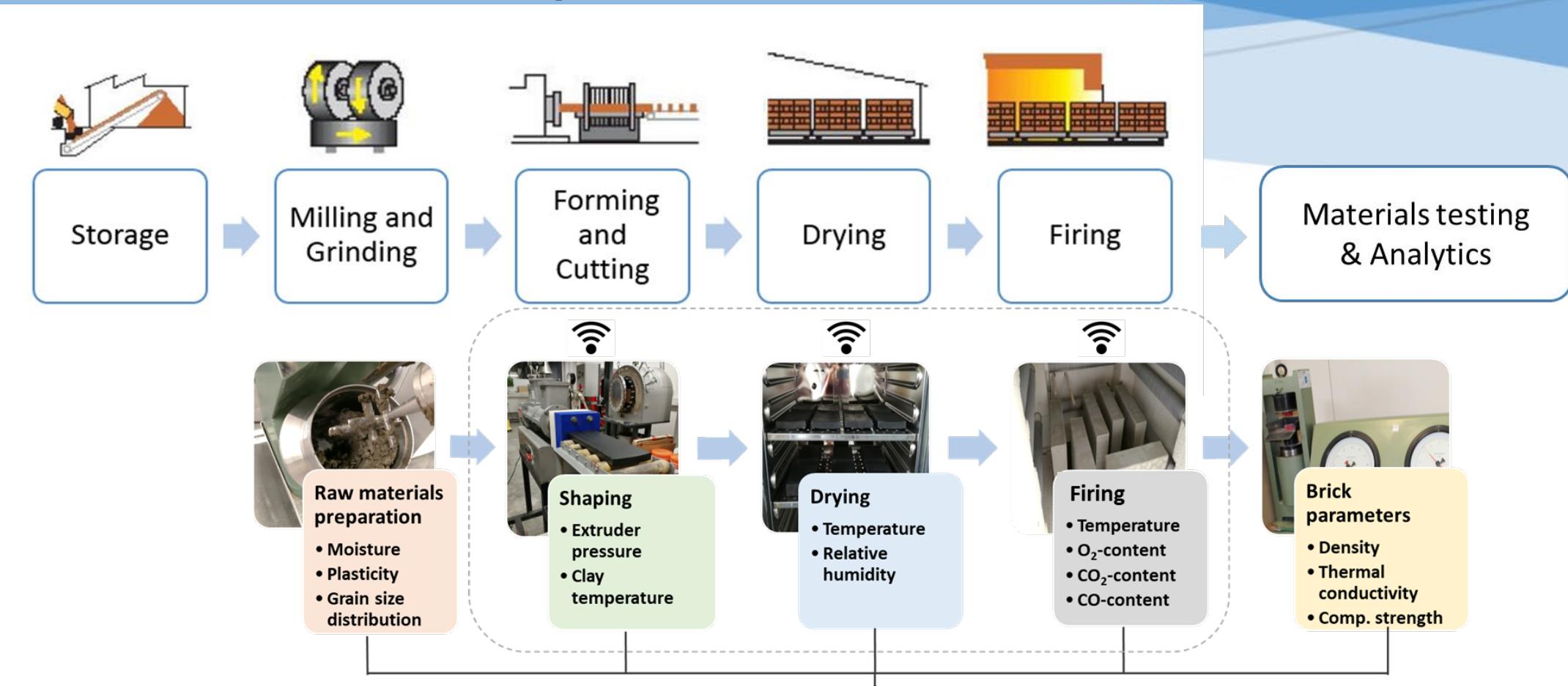
Bricks: Germany, TH Nuremberg / EnCN

WP 6: Advanced Ceramics

Poland: INOP



Network structure of the brick pilot line



Central data acquisition and documentation



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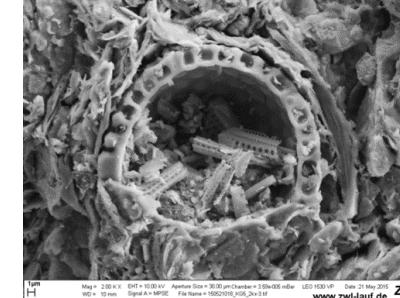


LIGHTCOCE

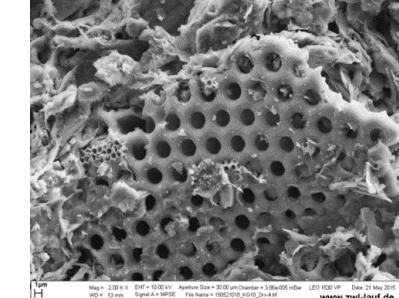
“LightCoce” - Test case for THN pilot line Extrusion of lightweight bricks with nano porosifying agents

Lightweight bricks with the following characteristics will be produced:

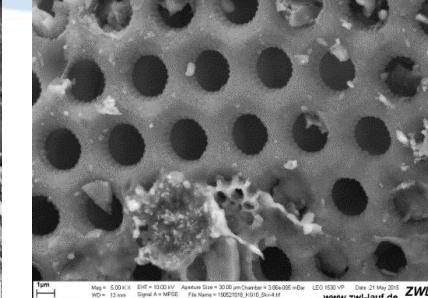
Property	State of the art	Goal
Ceramic density ρ [kg/dm ³]	1,5	$\leq 1,0$
Thermal conductivity $\lambda_{10,dry}$ [W/mK]	0,35	0,25



REM-pictures: 2.000 x



5.000 x



Porosifiers:

- Organic agents: Ground rice husks, rice husks, industrial soot, carbon black
- Inorganic agents: Diatomaceous earth, pyrogenic silica, water, water glass

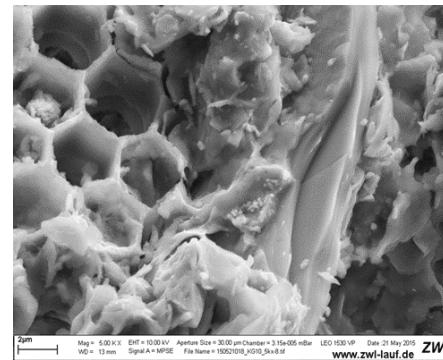
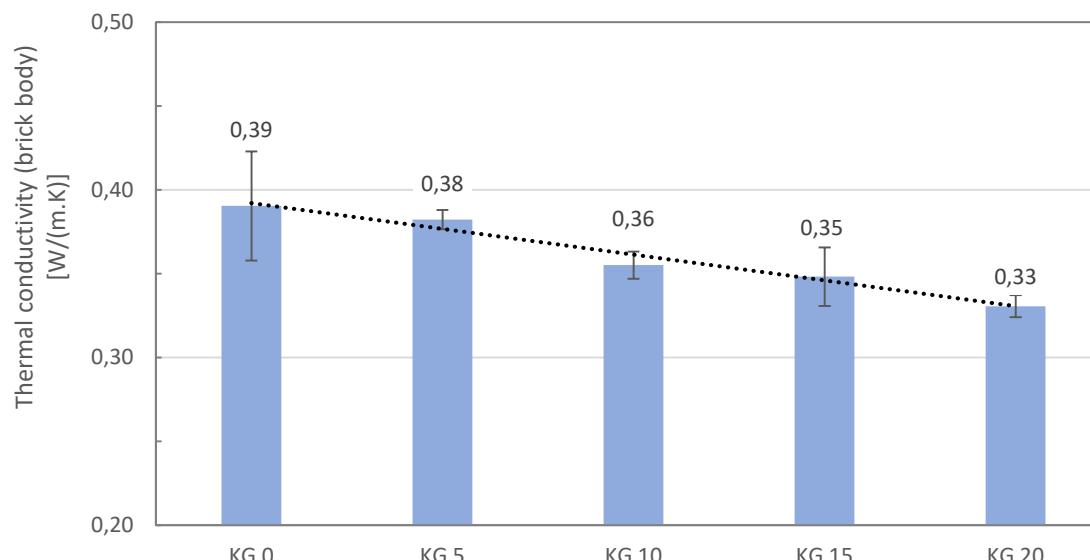
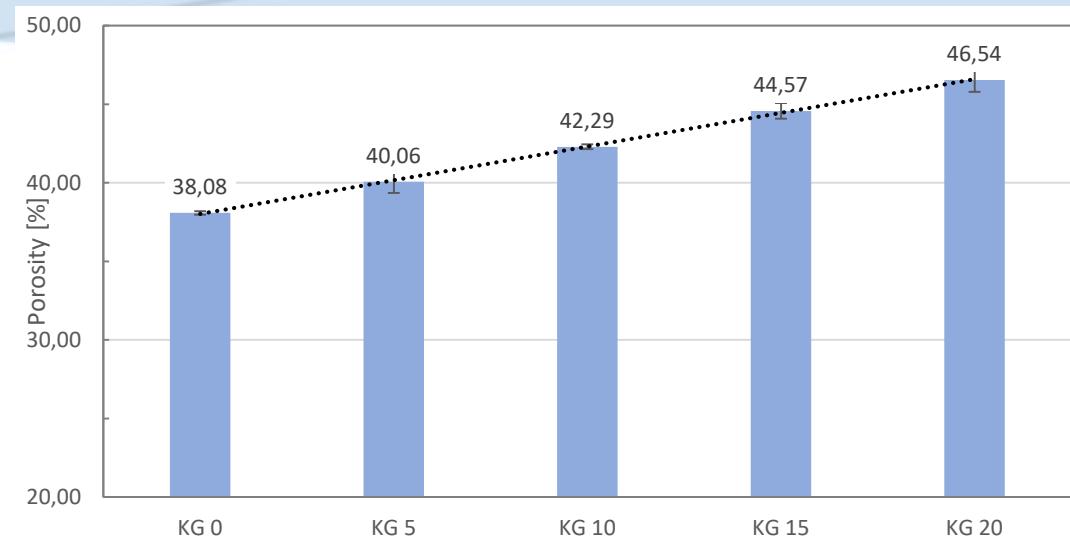
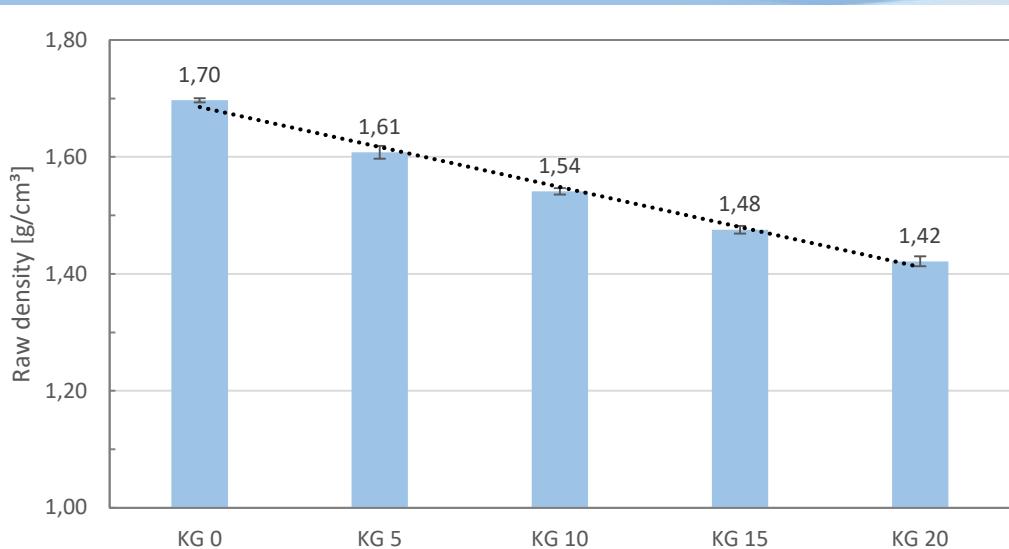


Advantages of the lightweight bricks:

- Lower consumption of primary fuels for heating buildings (reduced CO₂ emission)
- Reduction in fuel consumption for firing of bricks
- Reduction in transport costs due to lighter products

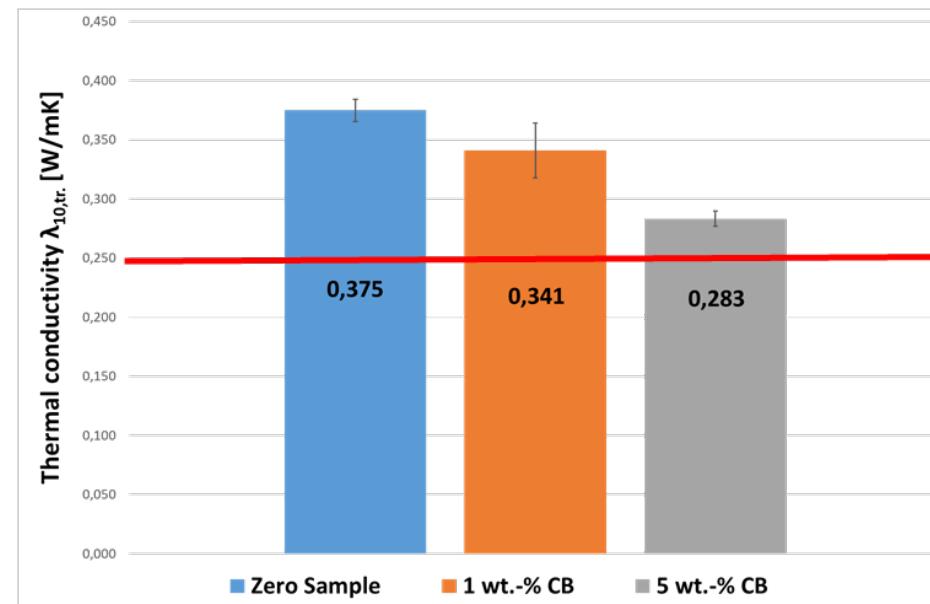
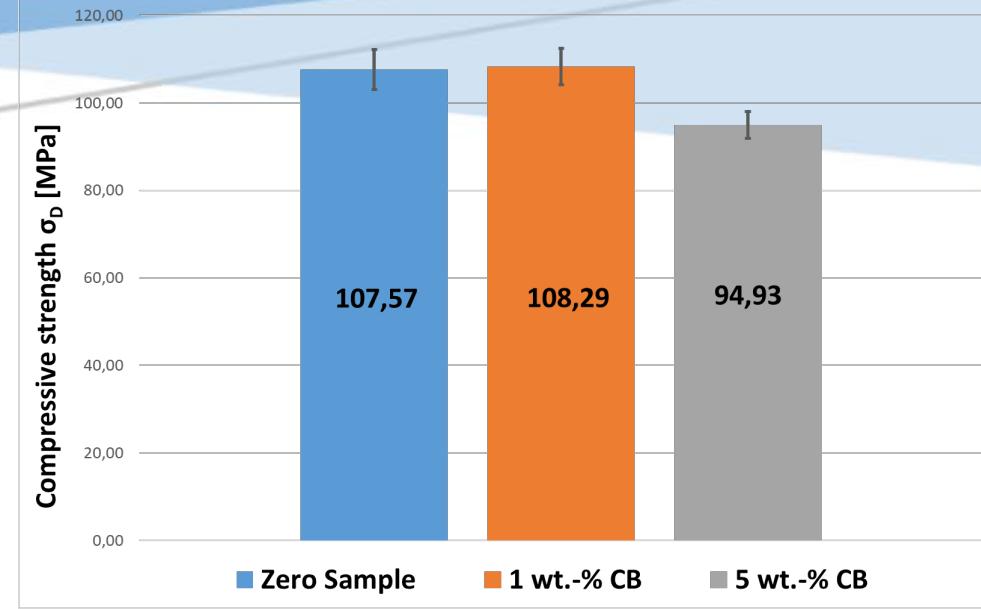
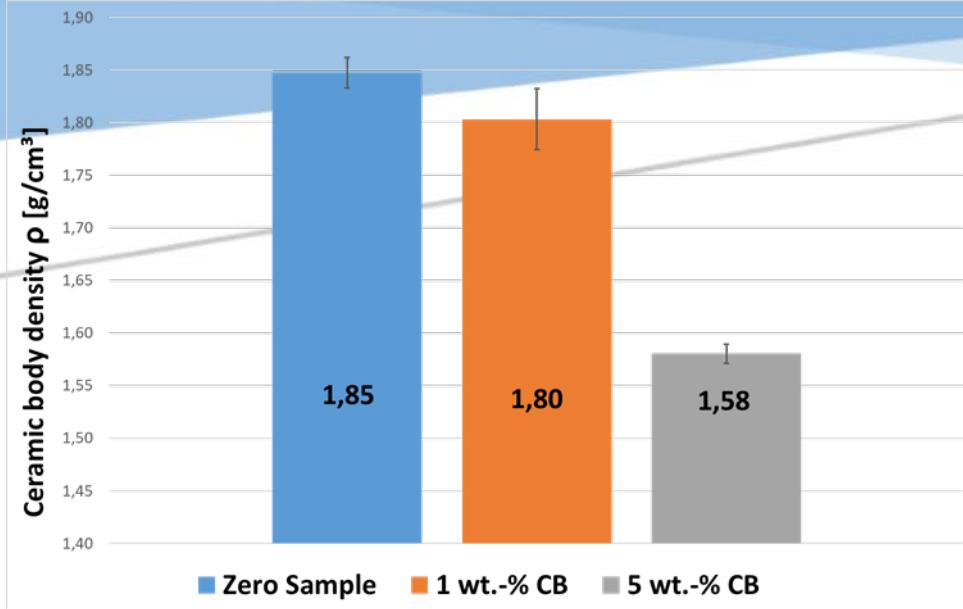
Extrusion of lightweight bricks with 5, 10, 15 and 20 wt.-% diatomaceous earth (KG)

First results: Raw density, porosity, thermal conductivity



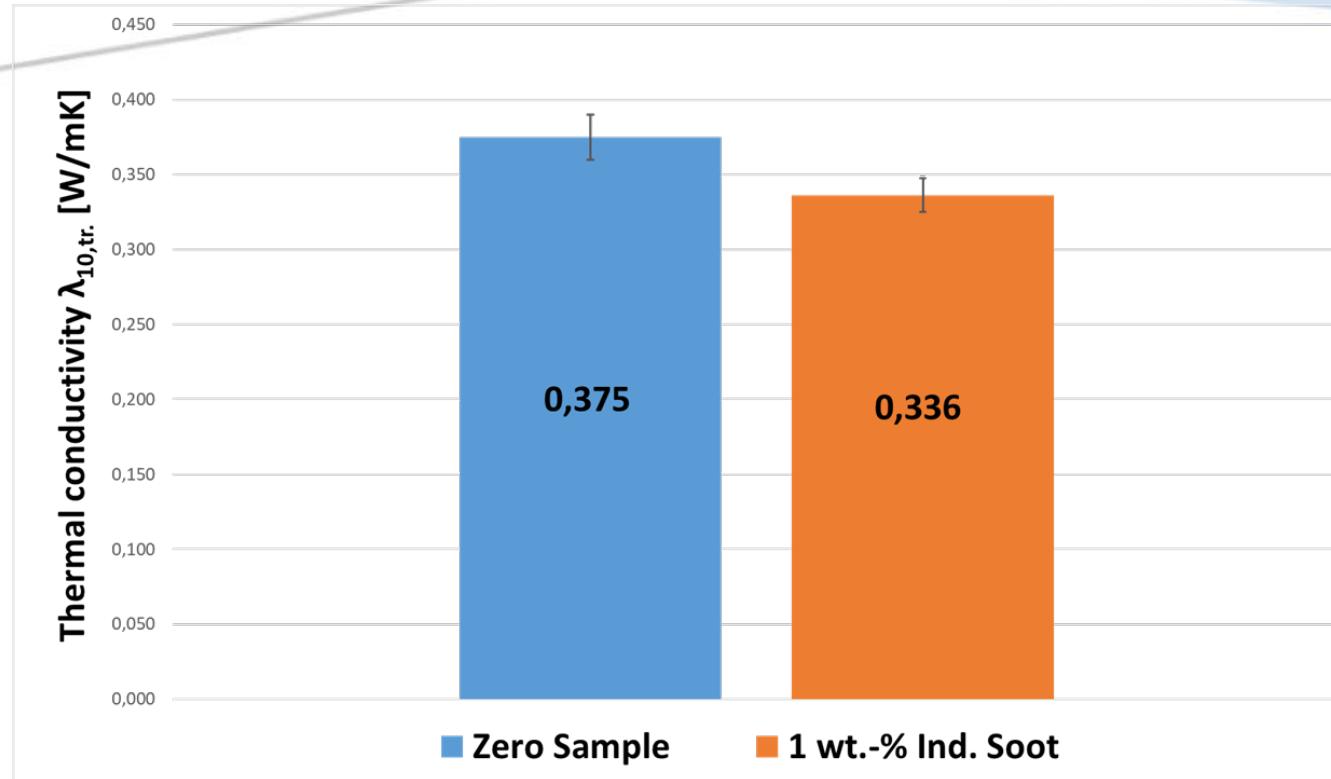
Extrusion of lightweight bricks with 1 and 5 wt.-% “Carbon Black” (CB), $d_{50} = 120$ nm

First results: Ceramic body density, compressive strength, thermal conductivity



Extrusion of lightweight bricks with 1 wt.-% “Industrial soot”

First result: Thermal conductivity



EU-Project “LightCoce”: 2nd plenary session at the Energy Campus Nuremberg at 14./15.01.2020 with 50 participants from 9 European countries

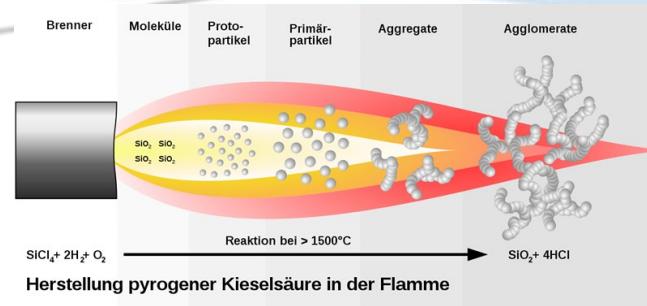


Example 1: Herzo Base energy-storage buildings with Energetic standard KfW 40 Plus

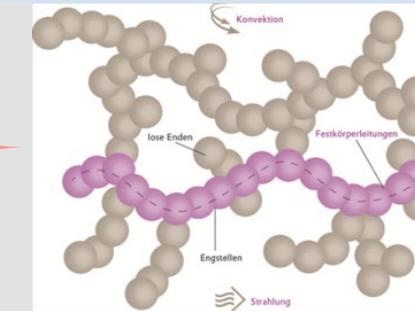
Application of the highly insulating material „CALOSTAT“ (silica fume SiO_2) in wall-bricks

Properties of CALOSTAT

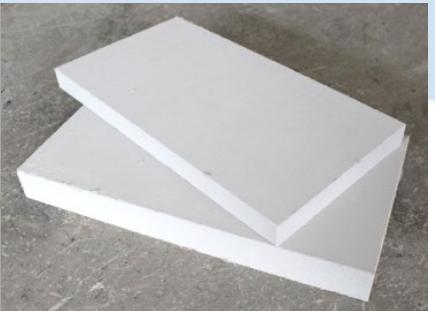
- Diffusion coefficient $\mu = 6$
- Hydrophobe; no water-absorption
- Minerally; incombustible
- Thermal conductivity $\lambda_{10, \text{dr.}} = 0,019 \text{ W}/(\text{m}^*\text{K})$



Nanostructure



CALOSTAT



Brick-envelope
 $\lambda_{\text{equiv.}} = 0,345 \text{ W}/(\text{mK})$

Perlite-brick
 $\lambda_{\text{equiv.}} = 0,071 \text{ W}/(\text{mK})$



CALOSTAT-bricks
 $\lambda_{\text{equiv.}} = 0,046 \text{ W}/(\text{mK})$



Perlite-brick
 $\lambda_{\text{equiv.}} = 0,07 \text{ W}/(\text{mK})$

CALOSTAT- brick
 $\lambda_{\text{equiv.}} = 0,041 \text{ W}/(\text{mK})$

Improvement of the thermal insulation: 35 %

Improvement: 41 %

Gefördert durch:



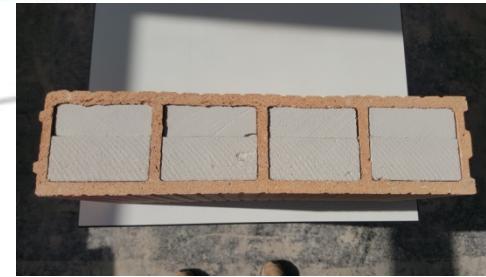
aufgrund eines Beschlusses
des Deutschen Bundestages



Example 1:

Herzo Base energy-storage buildings with Energetic standard KfW 40 Plus

Application of the highly insulating material „CALOSTAT“ (silica fume SiO₂) in wall-bricks



Construction of 8 terrace houses

2 houses: Perlite-bricks, Wall thickness 42,5 cm: U-value = 0,15 W/(m²*K)

2 houses: Perlite-bricks, Wall thickness 36,5 cm: U-value = 0,18 W/(m²*K)

4 houses: Perlite-bricks, Wall thickness 30,0 cm + 12 cm CALOSTAT-brick: **U = 0,13 W/(m²*K)**

Production of 2000 pieces



Outer plaster $\lambda = 0,17 \text{ W}/(\text{m}^{\circ}\text{K})$
Solarpainting

Inner plaster: $\lambda = 0,18 \text{ W}/(\text{m}^{\circ}\text{K})$

Gefördert durch:



aufgrund eines Beschlusses
des Deutschen Bundestages



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Example 1: Herzo Base energy-storage buildings with Energetic standard KfW 40 Plus



Plan of the architect



Groundbreaking 14.07.2016



End of November 2016



Roofing Ceremony 02.12.2016



March 2017



Rear View Energy Storage Houses
Nov. 2017



Frontside 2019

Gefördert durch:

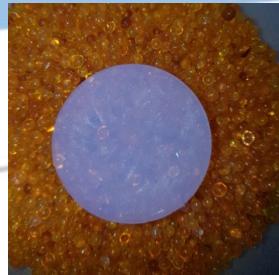


aufgrund eines Beschlusses
des Deutschen Bundestages

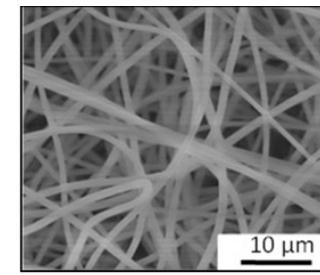


Example 2: SiO_2 – aerogel foam as insulation material

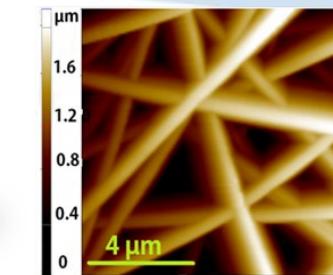
- Thermal conductivity of silica aerogel zero samples: 0,020 W/mK
- Thermal conductivity of fiber-modified silica aerogels: 0,021 W/mK



Aerogel zero sample



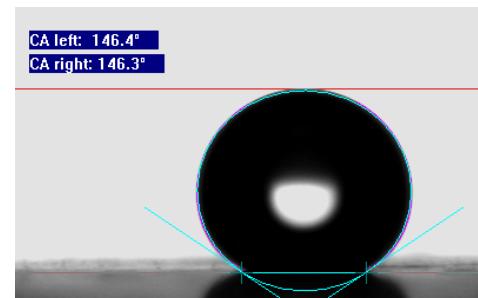
SiO_2 - Aerogel
 $\lambda_{10,\text{tr.}} = 0,020 \text{ W}/(\text{m}^*\text{K})$



Polystyrene nanofibers
 $\lambda_{10,\text{tr.}} = 0,01 \text{ W}/(\text{m}^*\text{K})$



Modified SiO_2 - Aerogel
 $\lambda_{10,\text{tr.}} = 0,021 \text{ W}/(\text{m}^*\text{K})$



Distinctive hydrophobicity:
contact angle with "sessile drop"
method > 145°



Filling of wall
building materials



Nanofiber fleece

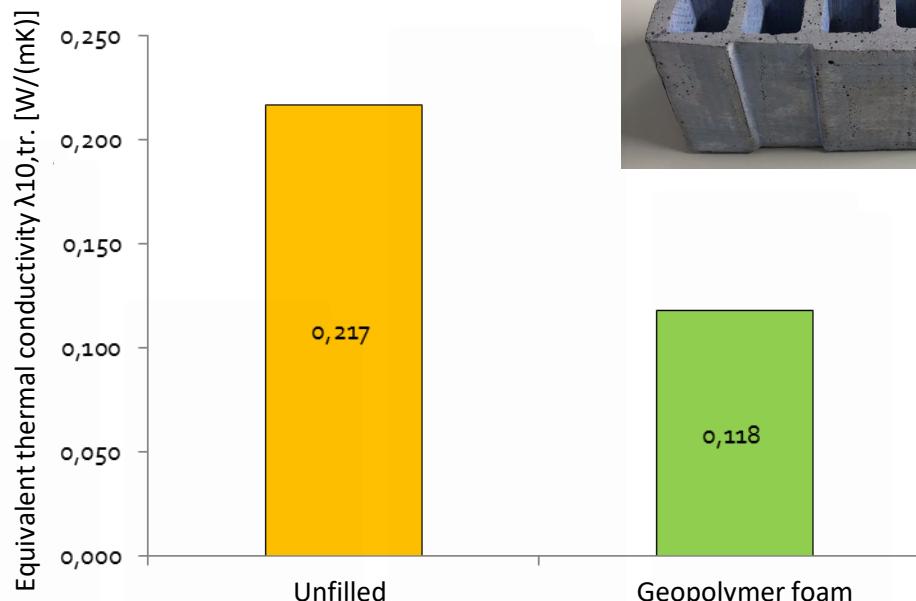
Example 3: New building and insulating materials from geopolymers



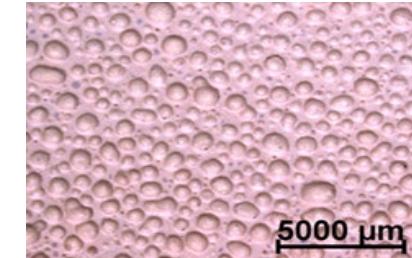
1. High strength geopolymers



Compressive strength
 $\beta = < 120 \text{ N/mm}^2$



2. Foamed geopolymers

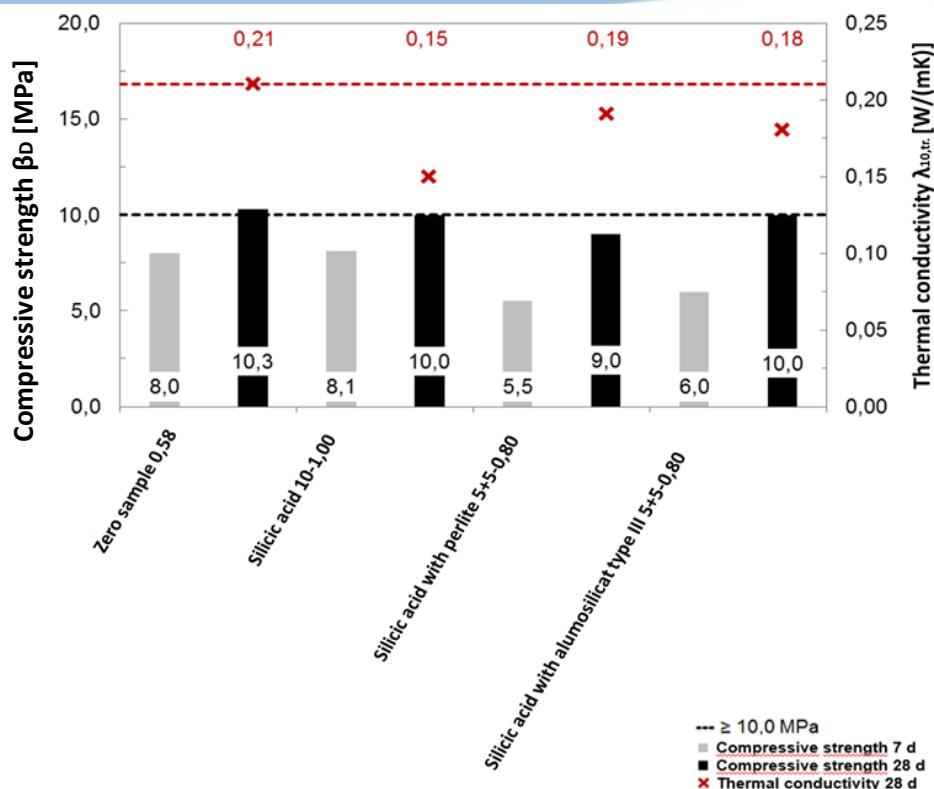


Compressive strength
 $\beta = 2 \text{ N/mm}^2$
 $\lambda_{10,\text{tr.}} = 0,06 \text{ W}/(\text{m}^*\text{K})$

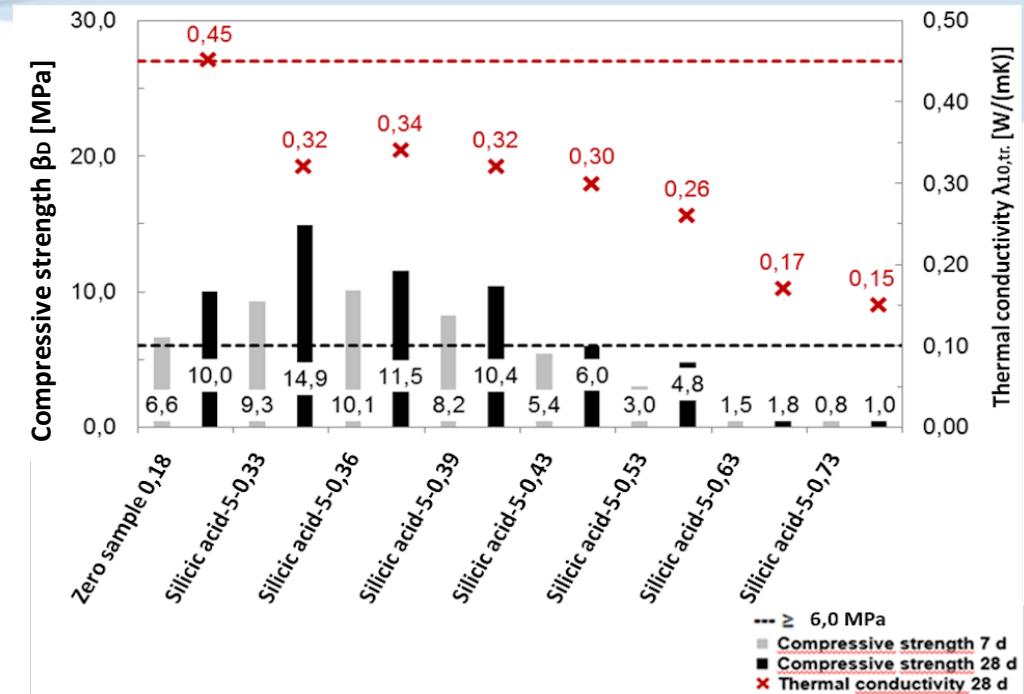


Example 4: Improvement of thermal insulation of thin-bed mortar and base plaster

Thin-bed mortar with fumed silica



Base plaster with fumed silica



- Reduction of thermal conductivity by almost **29,0 %**
- Compliance with the specified compressive strength class M 10

- Reduction of thermal conductivity by almost **29,0 %**
- Simultaneous **49 %** increase in compressive strength

Thank you for your attention !

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LIGHTCOCE

Forschungsgebiete im Energie Campus Nürnberg

