

BayFOR – INNOVIP – Building the Future 2020, 15.07.2020

**“Open Innovation Test bed “LightCoce” – Project Overview and
Brick Pilot Line at University of Applied Sciences Nuremberg”**

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

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



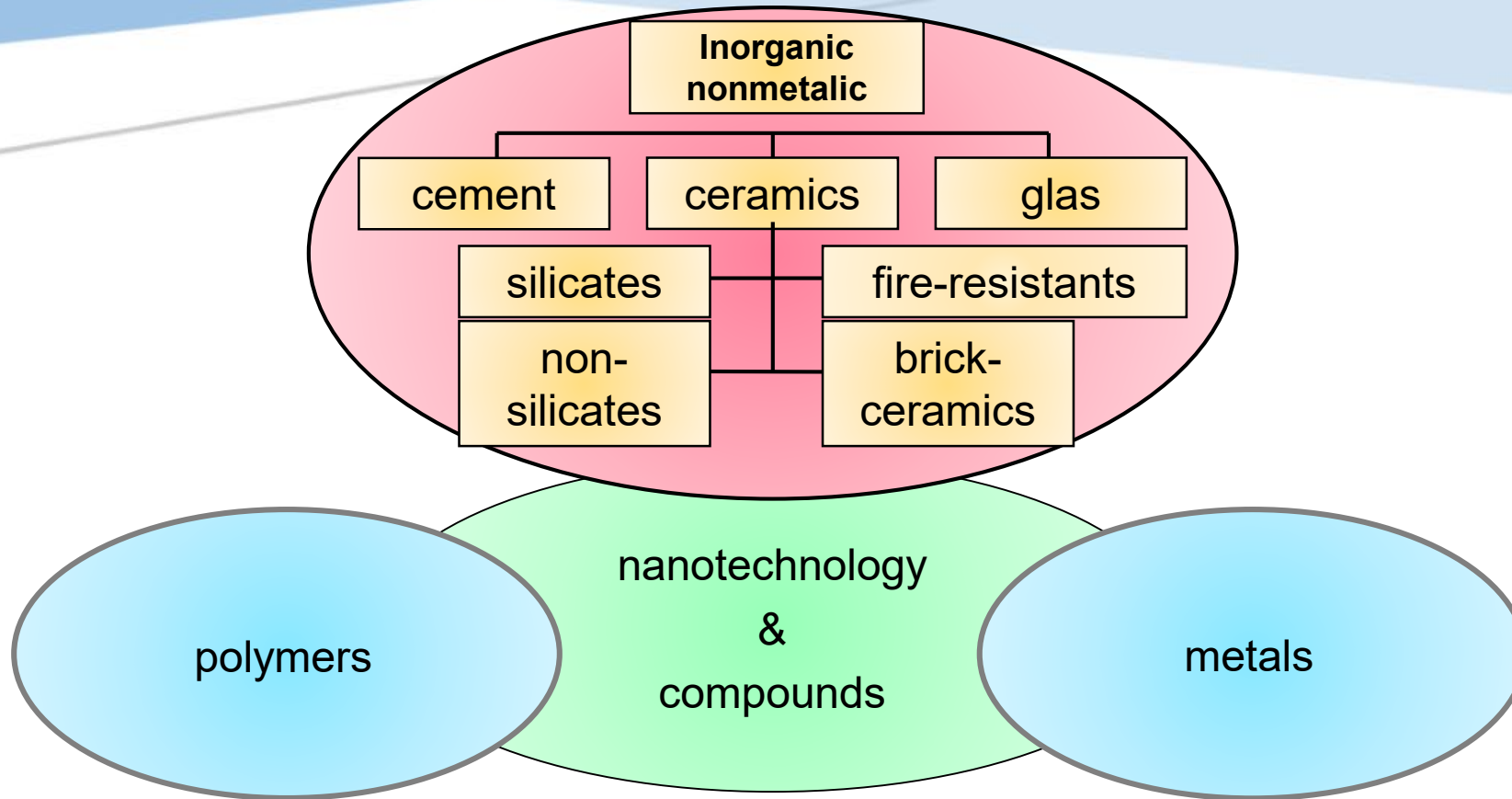
Mechanical
Engineering



**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

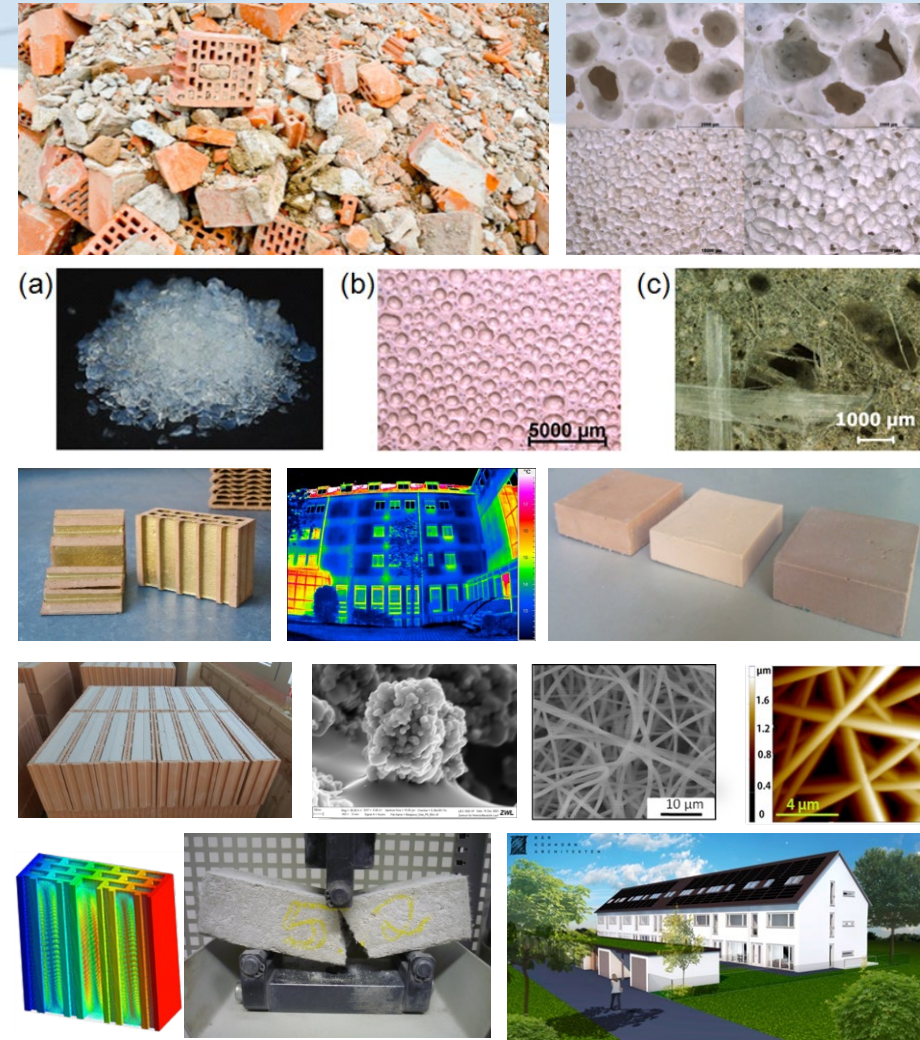


Bachelor-course + Master-course: 450 students

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“; Horizon 2020: Foundations for tomorrow`s Industry

Common subject: "Research and development of new lightweight materials"

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

Goals

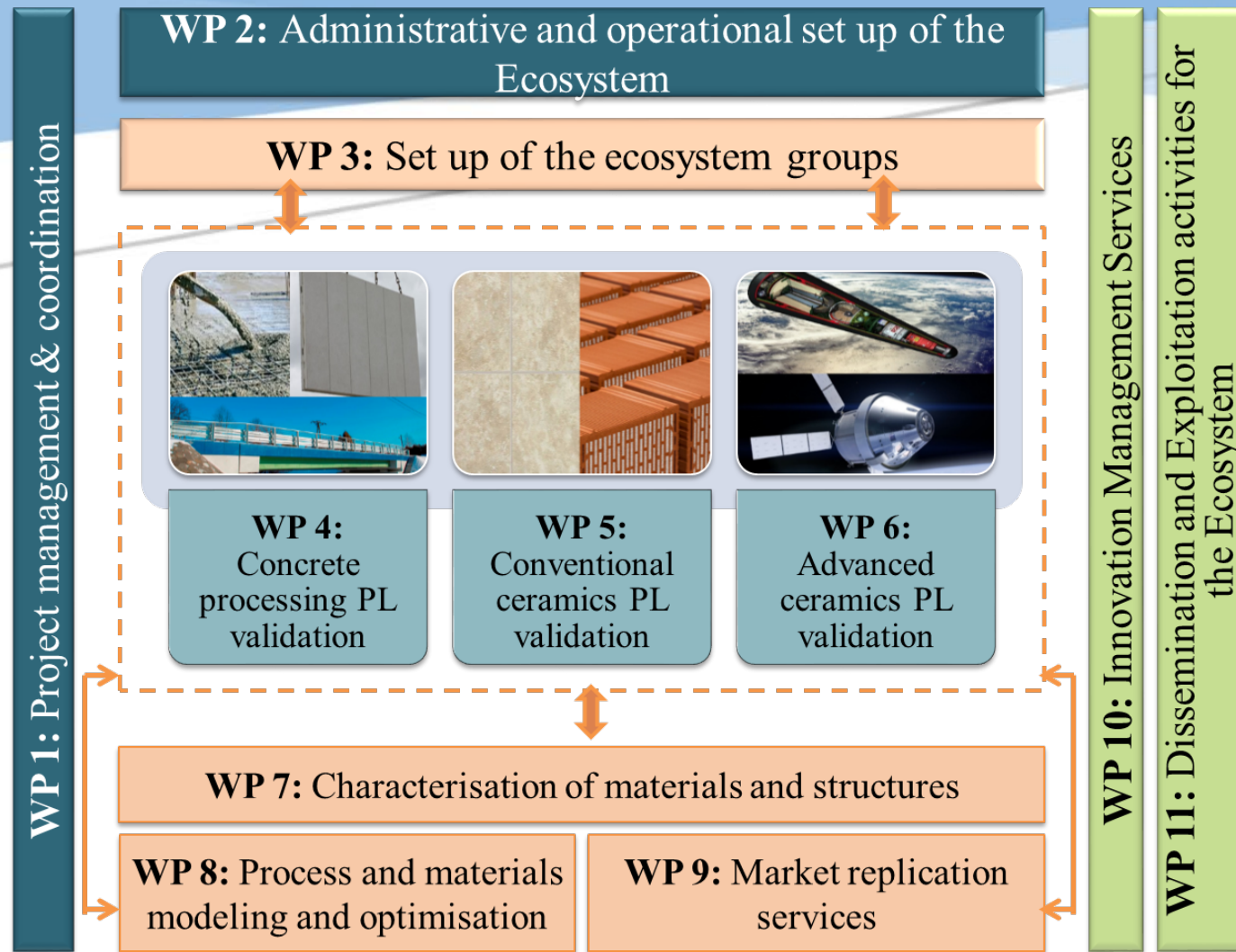
- Development of new, lightweight materials with multifunctional properties
- High mechanical strength and improved thermal insulation
- Integration of nano-materials
- Cost reduction of production and transport
- Setup of 5 pilot plants (Test-bed`s)

Participants: 26 Partners from 9 EU member states

Total financial budget: € 13.48 million

Project duration: 4 years

Overview of the setup of 5 pilot plants



Setup of 5 pilot plants

WP 4: Concrete

Sweden; RISE and Greece, NTUA

WP 5: Conventional Ceramics

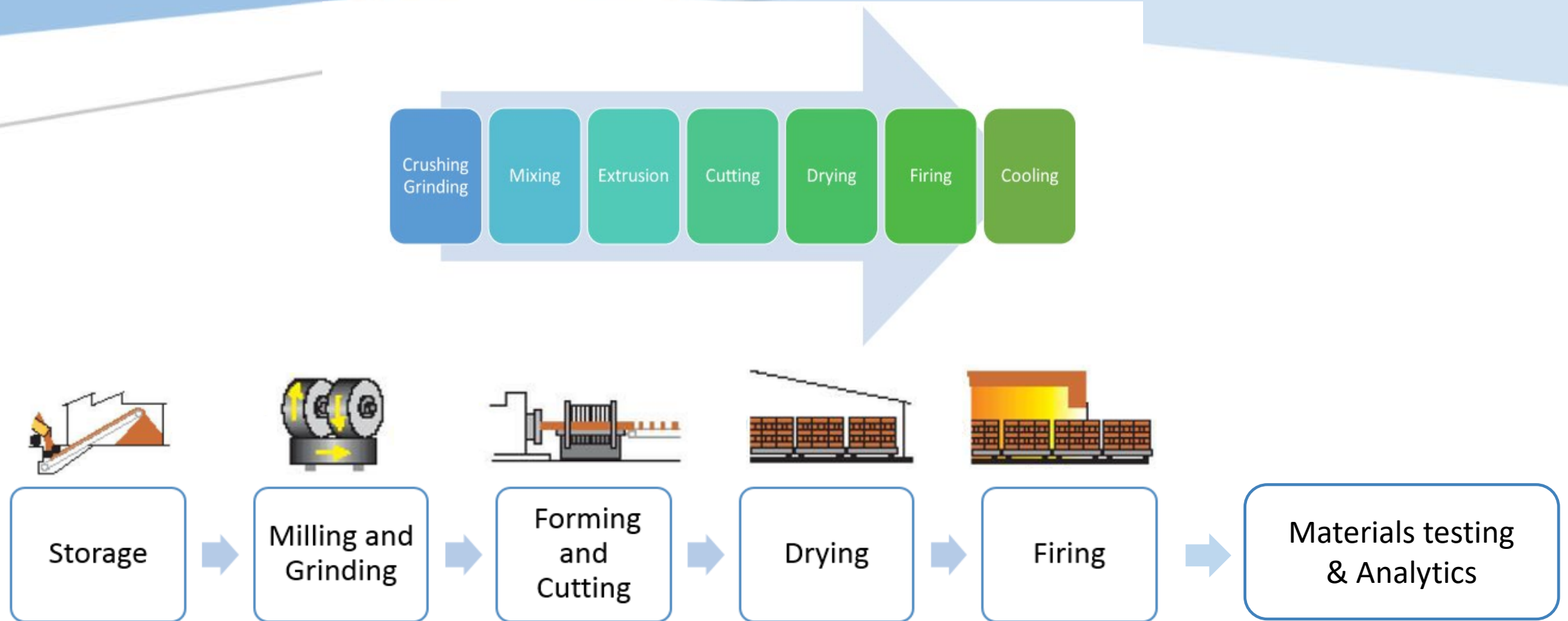
Tiles: Spain; ITC

Ziegel: Germany, THN/EnCN

WP 6: Advanced Ceramics

Poland; INOP

Brick pilot line process overview

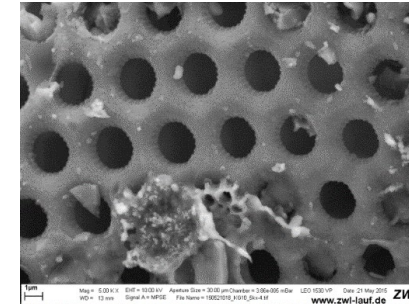
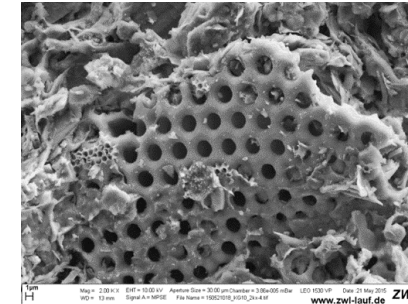
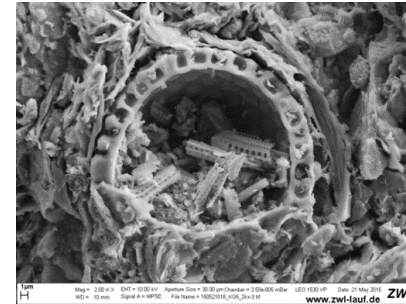


“LightCoce” - Test case for THN pilot line

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

Strategy:

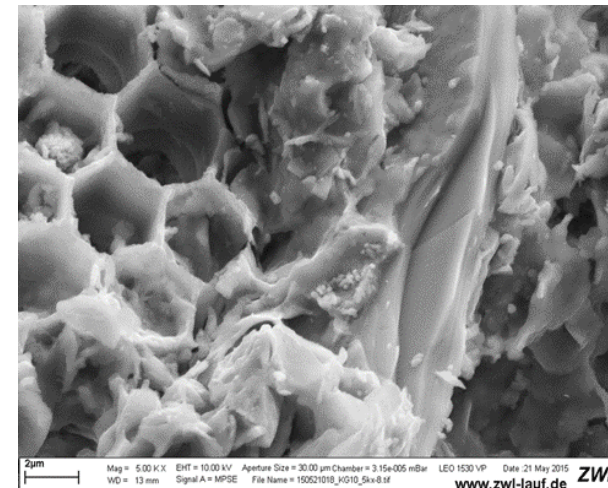
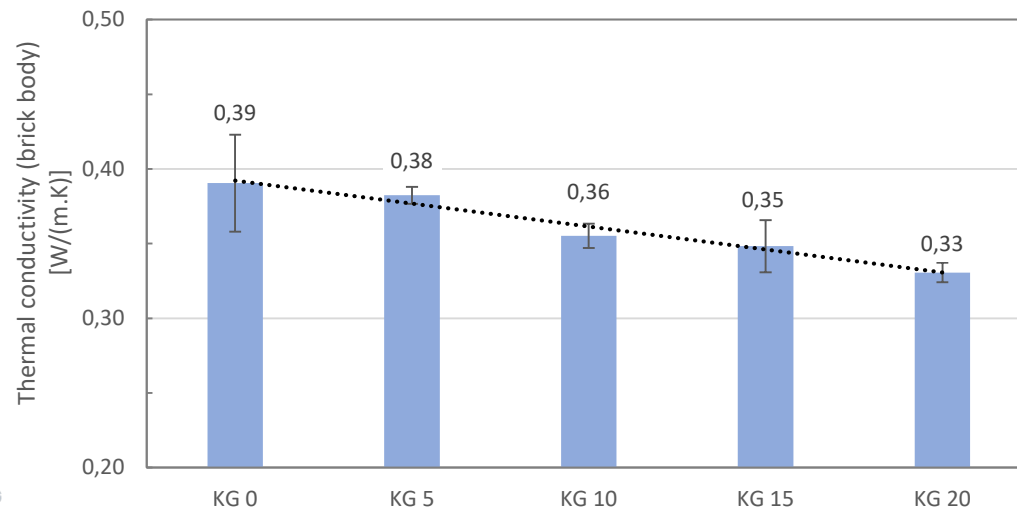
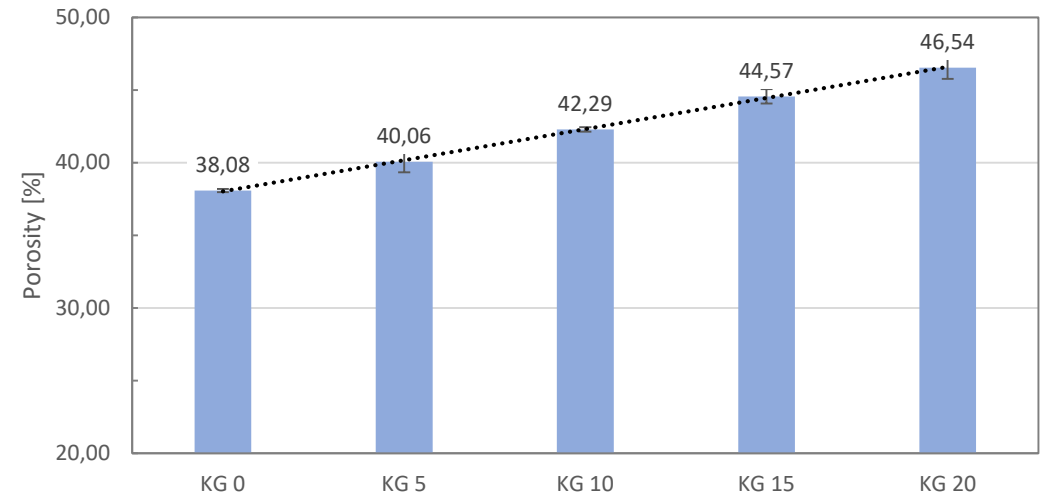
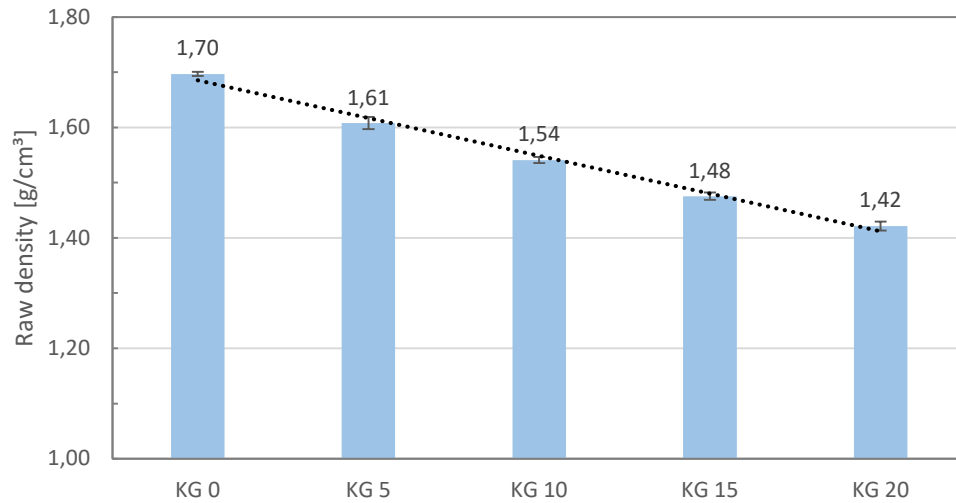
- Excessive aging of clay (“Mauk”-Effect)
- Addition of organic porosifying agents: organic opening materials (e.g. carbon black)
- Addition of inorganic porosifying agents: kaolin, diatomaceous earth and pyrogenic silica

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

“LightCoce”: Extrusion of lightweight bricks with diatomaceous earth

Brick – clay with 5, 10, 15 and 20 ma.-% diatomaceous earth



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

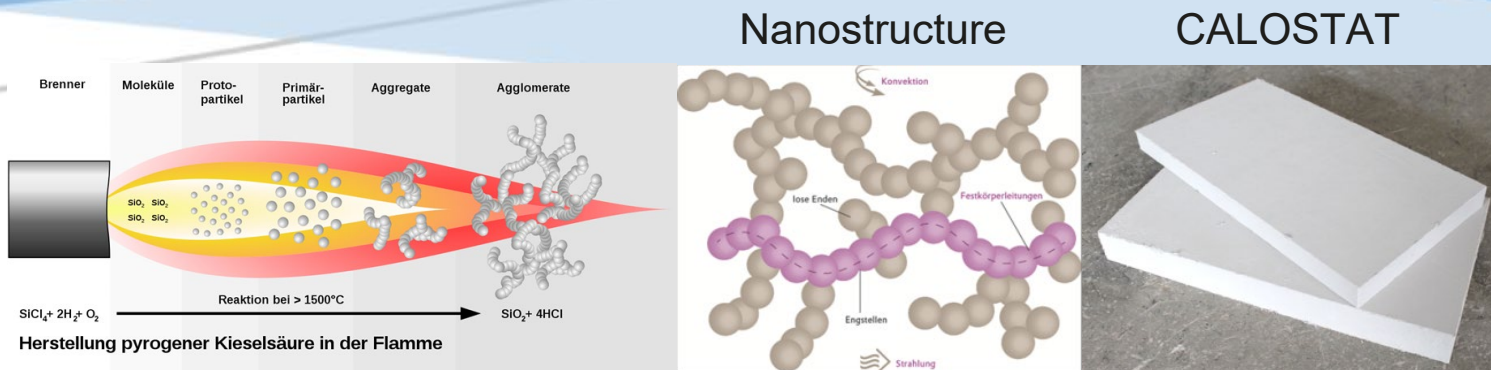


Example 1: Herzo Base energy-storage buildings with Energetic standard KfW 40 Plus

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 $\lambda_{10, \text{dr.}} = 0,019 \text{ W/(m}^{\circ}\text{K)}$



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



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



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



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



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

Improvement of the thermal insulation: 35 %

Improvement: 41 %

Gefördert durch:



Bundesministerium
für Wirtschaft
und Energie

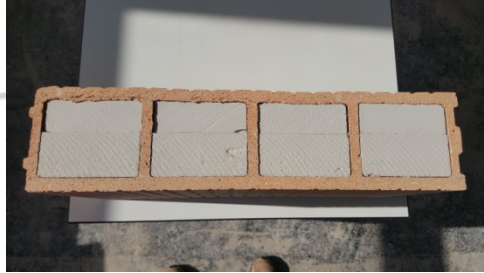
aufgrund eines Beschlusses
des Deutschen Bundestages



Example 1:

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

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



Contruction of 8 terrace houses

2 houses: Perlite-bricks, Wall thickness 42,5 cm: $U\text{-value} = 0,15 \text{ W}/(\text{m}^2\cdot\text{K})$

2 houses: Perlite-bricks, Wall thickness 36,5 cm: $U\text{-value} = 0,18 \text{ W}/(\text{m}^2\cdot\text{K})$

4 houses: Perlite-bricks, Wall thickness 30,0 cm + 12 cm CALOSTAT-brick: **$U = 0,13 \text{ W}/(\text{m}^2\cdot\text{K})$**

Production of 2000 pieces



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

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

Gefördert durch:



aufgrund eines Beschlusses
des Deutschen Bundestages



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:

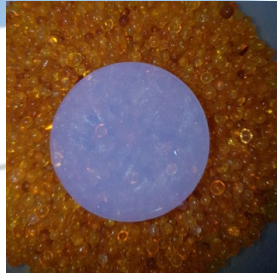


aufgrund eines Beschlusses
des Deutschen Bundestages

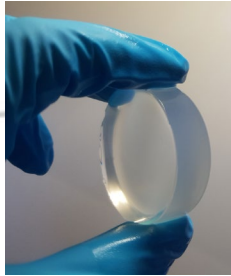


Example 2: SiO₂ – aerogel foam as insulation material

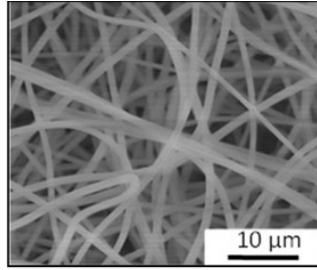
- Thermal conductivity of silica aerogel zero samples: 0,023 W/mK
- Thermal conductivity of fiber-modified silica aerogels: 0,021 W/mK



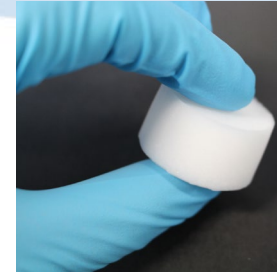
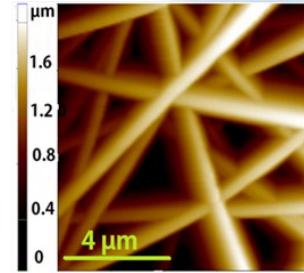
Aerogel zero sample



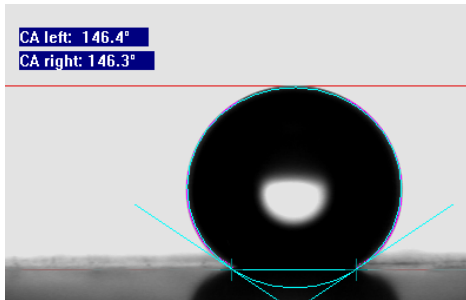
SiO₂ - Aerogel
 $\lambda_{10, \text{tr.}} = 0,023 \text{ W/(m} \cdot \text{K)}$



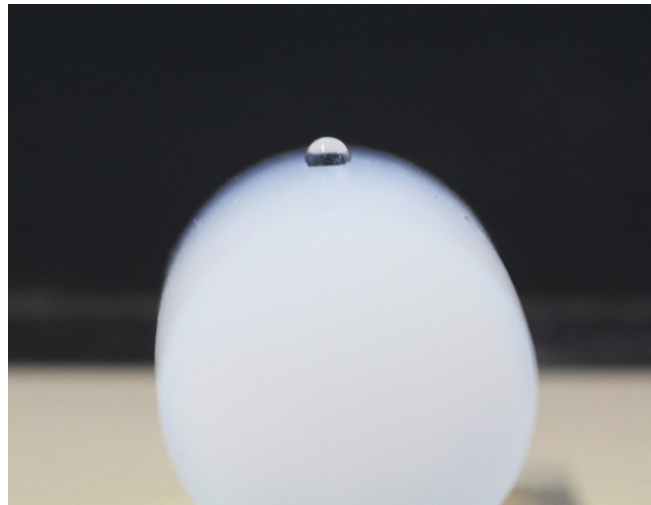
Polystyrene nanofibers
 $\lambda_{10, \text{tr.}} = 0,01 \text{ W/(m} \cdot \text{K)}$



Modified silica aerogel



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

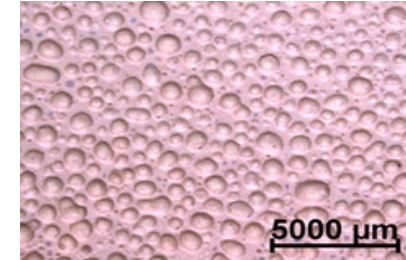


1. High strength geopolymers

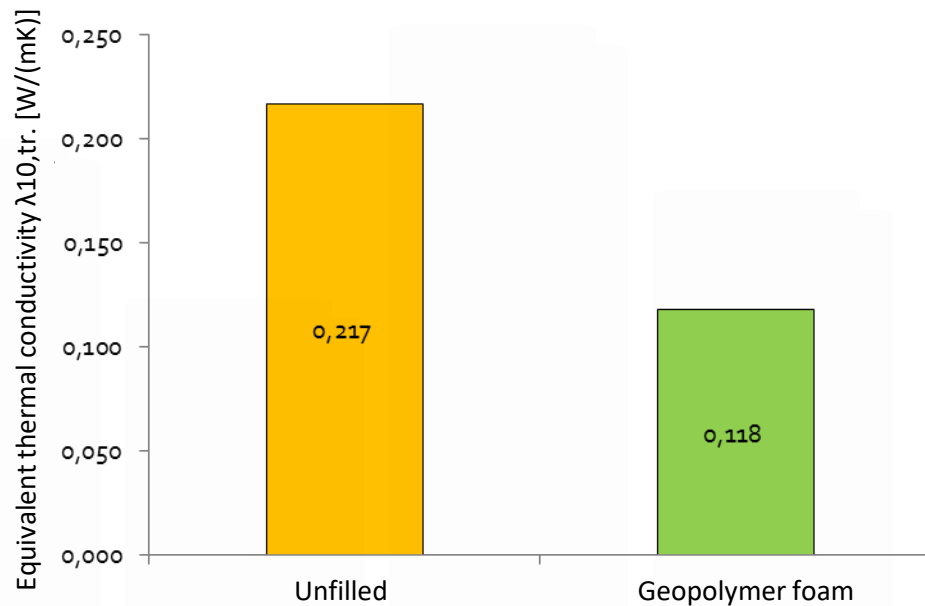


Compressive strength
 $\beta = < 120 \text{ N/mm}^2$

2. Foamed geopolymers

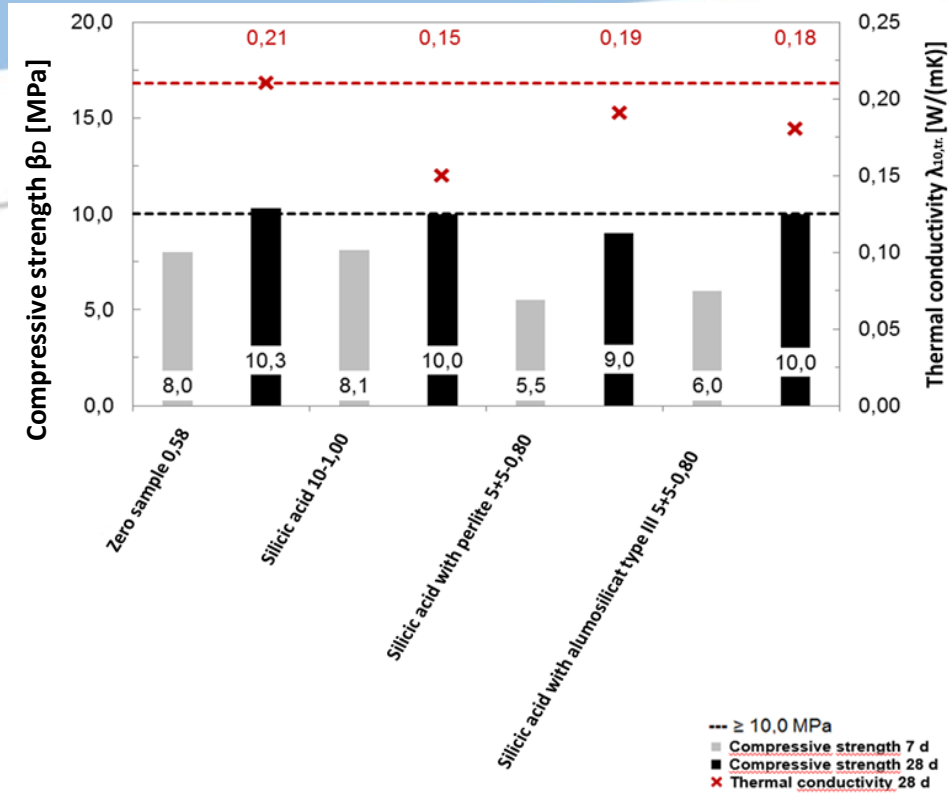


Compressive strength
 $\beta = 2 \text{ N/mm}^2$
 $\lambda_{10,\text{tr.}} = 0,06 \text{ W/(m}^{\circ}\text{K)}$



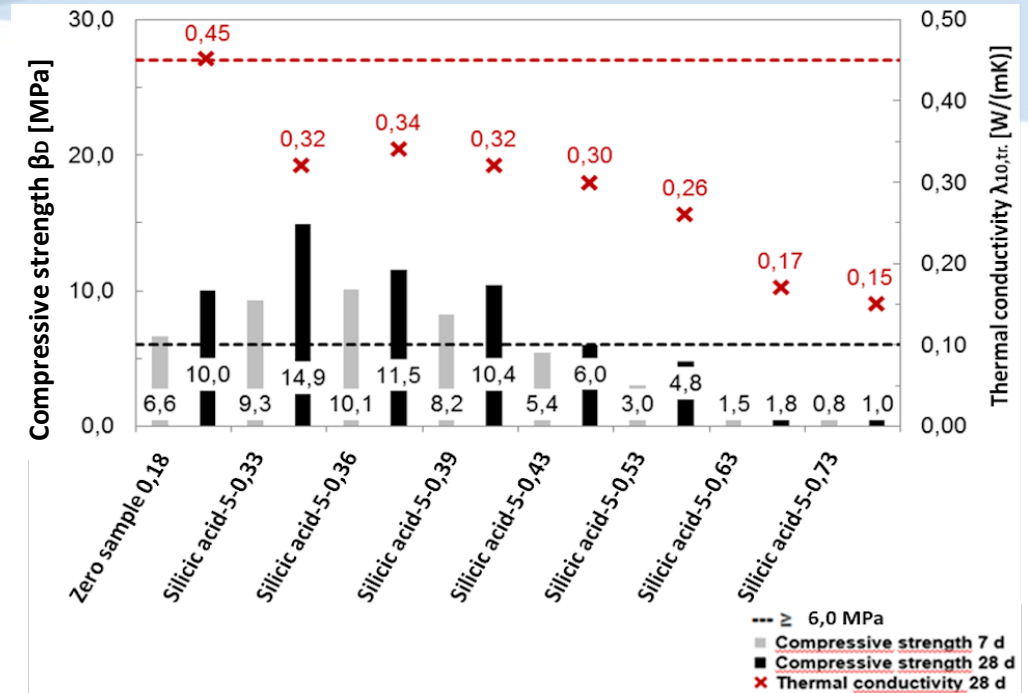
Example 4: Improvement of thermal insulation of thin-bed mortar and base plaster

Thin-bed mortar with fumed silica



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

Base plaster with fumed silica



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

Thank you for your attention !

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