

Research space – Reference group

















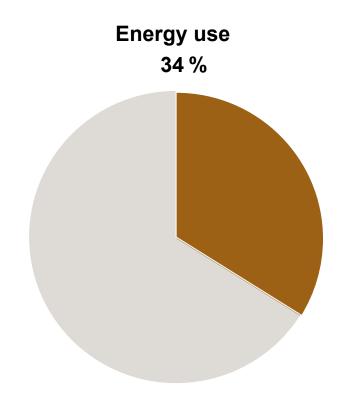
Götenehus

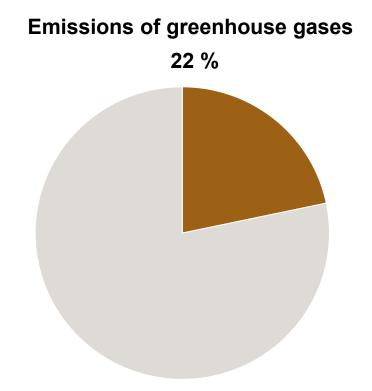






Research space Construction sector's resource use

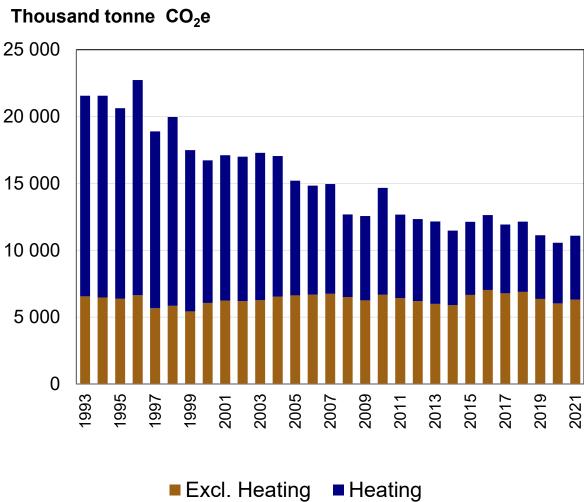


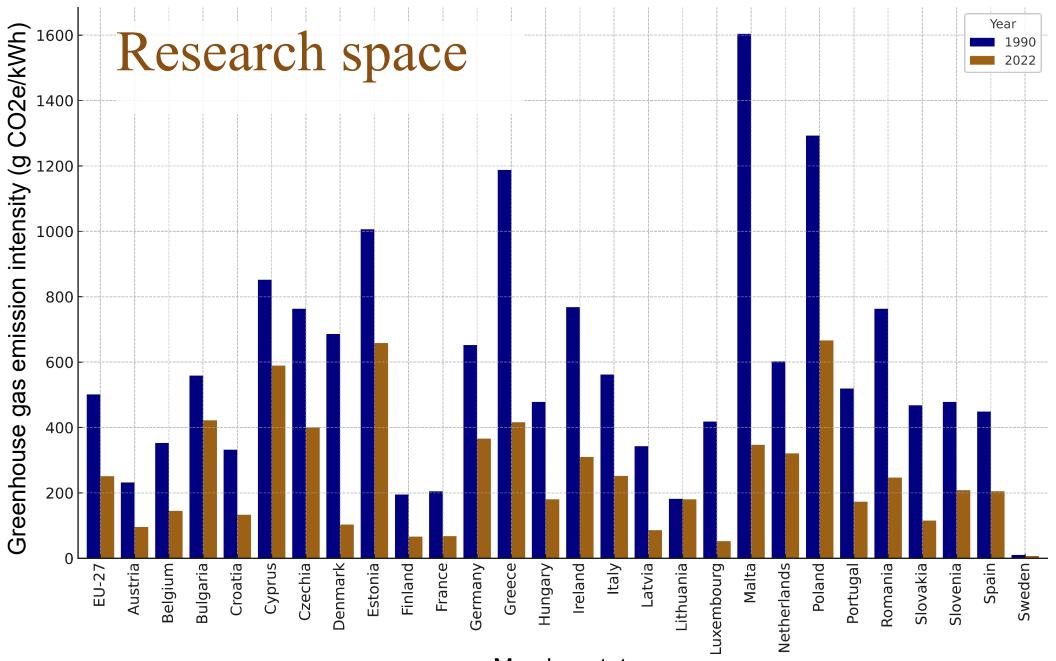




Research space - background





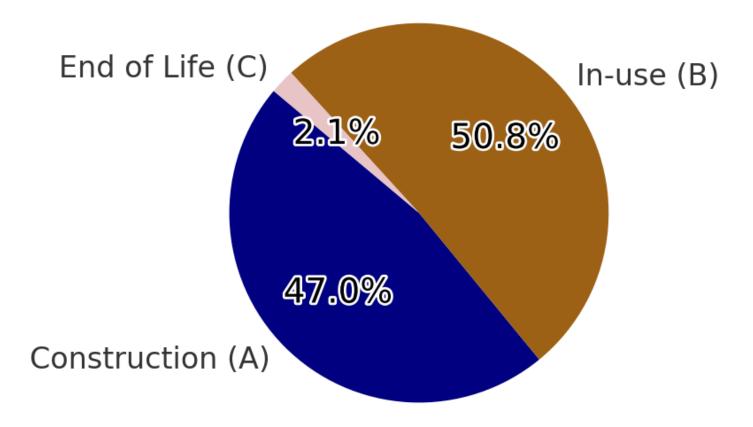




Member state

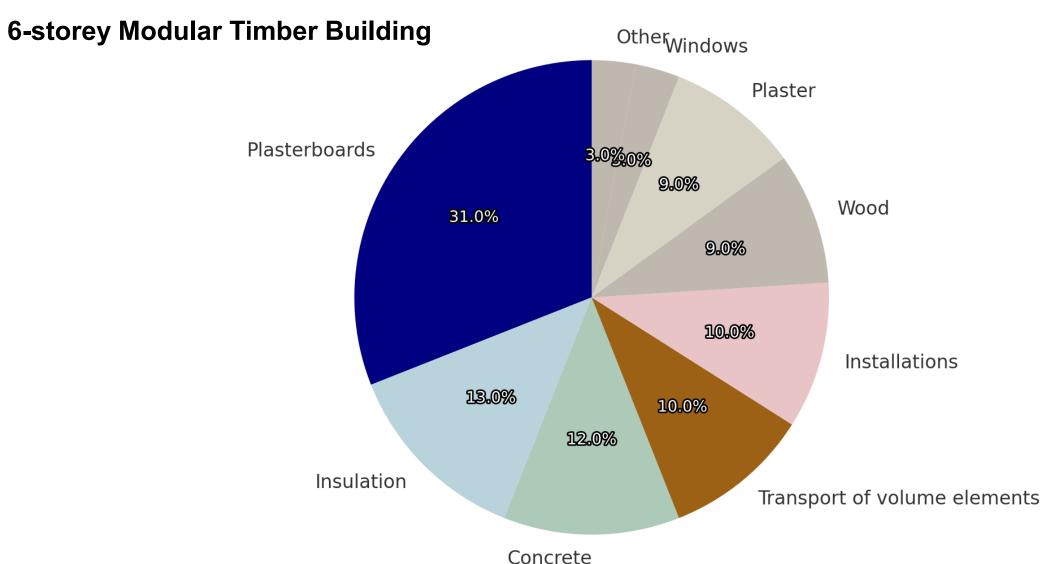
Research space – total emissions of a building

6-storey Modular Timber Building





Research space – total emissions of a building





• From natural and renewable materials such as plants or animals



Cellulose



Sheep wool



Cotton



Cork



Hemp





Bio-based insulation — in this thesis



Wood fibre



Eelgrass



Grass



Hygrothermal performance?



Hygrothermal performance?



Portvakten, Växjö Expected 55 kWh/m² per year Measured 30 kWh/m² per year



Strandparken, Sundbyberg Expected 75 kWh/m² per year Measured 49 kWh/m² per year



Villa Funäsdalen, Härjedalen Expected 46 kWh/m² per year Measured 27 kWh/m² per year

Hygrothermal performance?



Portvakten, Växjö Expected 55 kWh/m² per year Measured 30 kWh/m² per year

Explanation: Wrong area



Strandparken, Sundbyberg Expected 75 kWh/m² per year Measured 49 kWh/m² per year

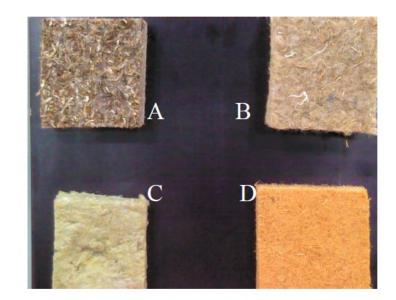
Explanation: Towel driers



Villa Funäsdalen, Härjedalen Expected 46 kWh/m² per year Measured 27 kWh/m² per year

Explanation: ?

- Hygrothermal performance?
 - Latent heat?



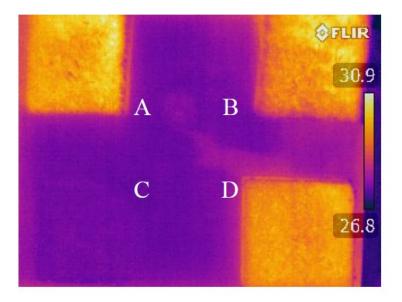
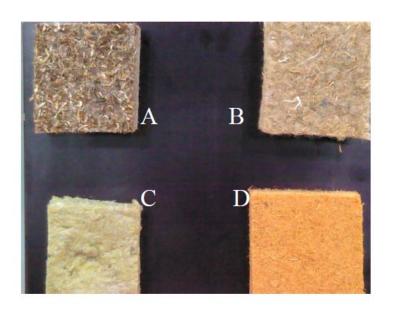


Figure 15: A simple experiment highlighting latent heat 90 minutes after increased relative humidity. On the left is a photograph, and on the right is a thermography image. Materials in the experiment are Eelgrass (A), Grass (B), Stone Wool (C), and Wood Fibre (D).



- Hygrothermal performance?
 - Latent heat?



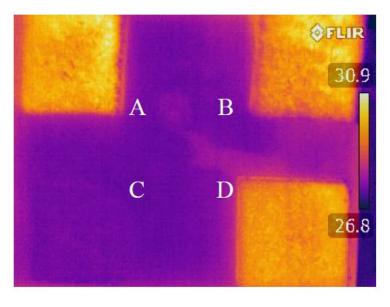
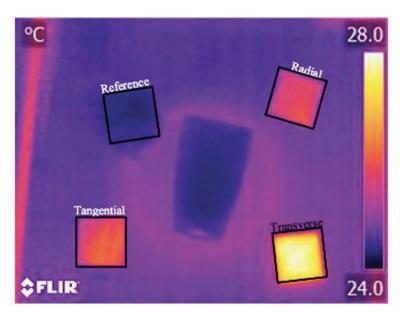


Figure 15: A simple experiment highlighting latent heat 90 minutes after increased relative humidity. On the left is a photograph, and on the right is a thermography image. Materials in the experiment are Eelgrass (A), Grass (B), Stone Wool (C), and Wood Fibre (D).

From Wood2New final report



Pseudo colour image of the surface temperature on wood surfaces measured using thermal imaging

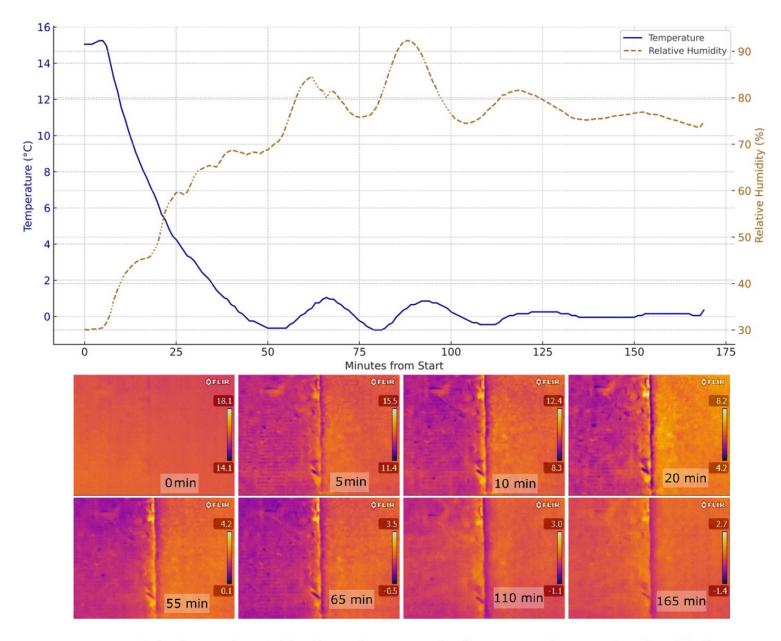
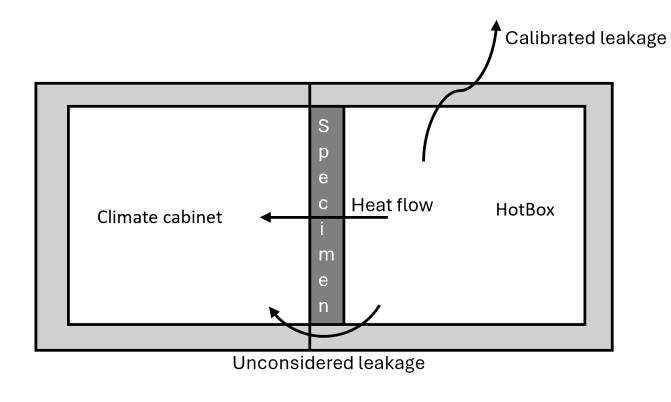


Figure 39: A simple experiment with a thermal camera and a climate room shows a mineral wool (left) and wood fibre (right) specimen conditioned at 15°C and 30% relative humidity being subjected to a sudden drop in temperature. The climate room was set to 0°C and 90% relative humidity (practically, it cannot control humidity below 10°C). Values on the pictures indicate when the thermography is taken.

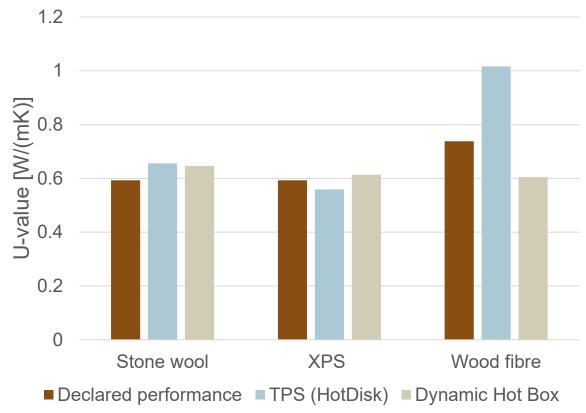


Paper I



Development of a Dynamic Hot Box Test Setup with Variable Outdoor Climate

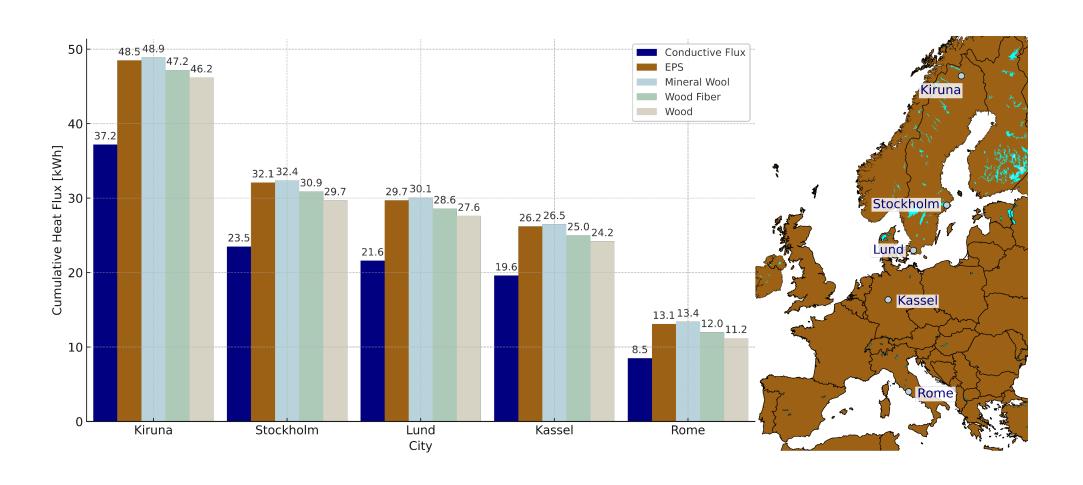
Oskar Ranefjärd, PhD(s) **Eva F. Hansson, ASSOC PROFESSOR** Anders Rosenkilde, ADJ PROFESSOR



Paper II

Investigating the Potential of Latent Heat in Hygroscopic Insulating Materials

Oskar Ranefjärd Anders Rosenkilde, PhD Jonas Niklewski, PhD Eva Frühwald Hansson, PhD Paulien Strandberg-de Bruijn, PhD



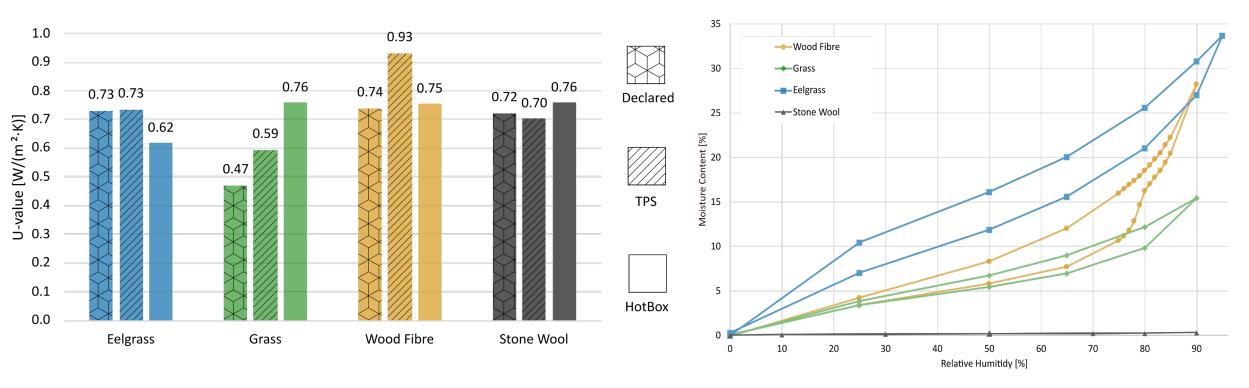


Article

Hygrothermal Properties and Performance of Bio-Based Insulation Materials Locally Sourced in Sweden

Paper III

Oskar Ranefjärd * D, Paulien B. Strandberg-de Bruijn D and Lars Wadsö

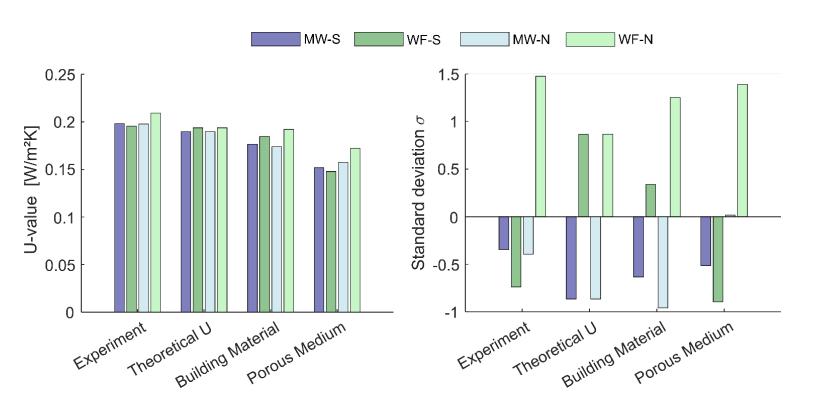


Sorption isotherms
Thermal conductivity
Thermal diffusivity
U-value

Volumetric heat capacity
Mixing enthalpy
Moisture buffer value

Assessing the Energy Performance of Wood Fibre and Mineral Wool Insulation through a Co-Heating Test

Paper IV







Conclusions

- Thermal conductivity is not a good approximation of the U-value for hygroscopic insulation materials
- Latent heat and thermal lag influence the heat flux through a wall
- Bio-based material's sorption properties are very different compared to conventional insulation materials
- Is it possible to build walls using bio-based insulation, fulfilling Swedish codes





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