

existing-wall

Exterior wall
created on 13.10.2023

Thermal protection

$U = 0,17 \text{ W}/(\text{m}^2\text{K})$

GEG 2020 Bestand*: $U < 0,24 \text{ W}/(\text{m}^2\text{K})$



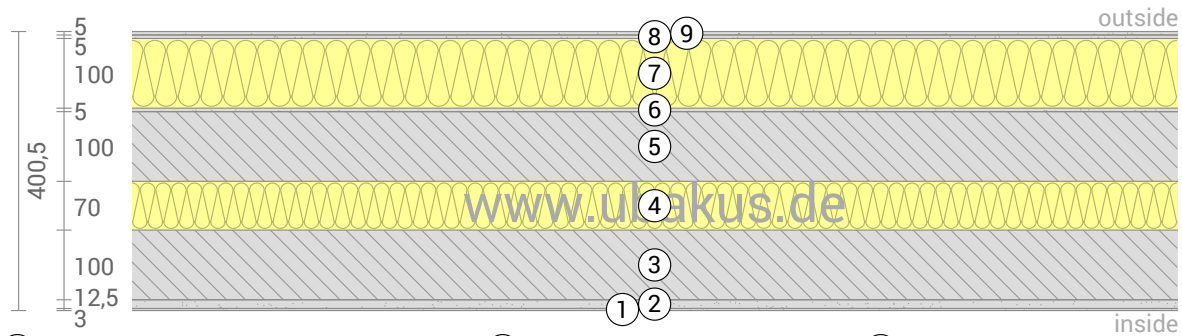
Moisture proofing

No condensate



Heat protection

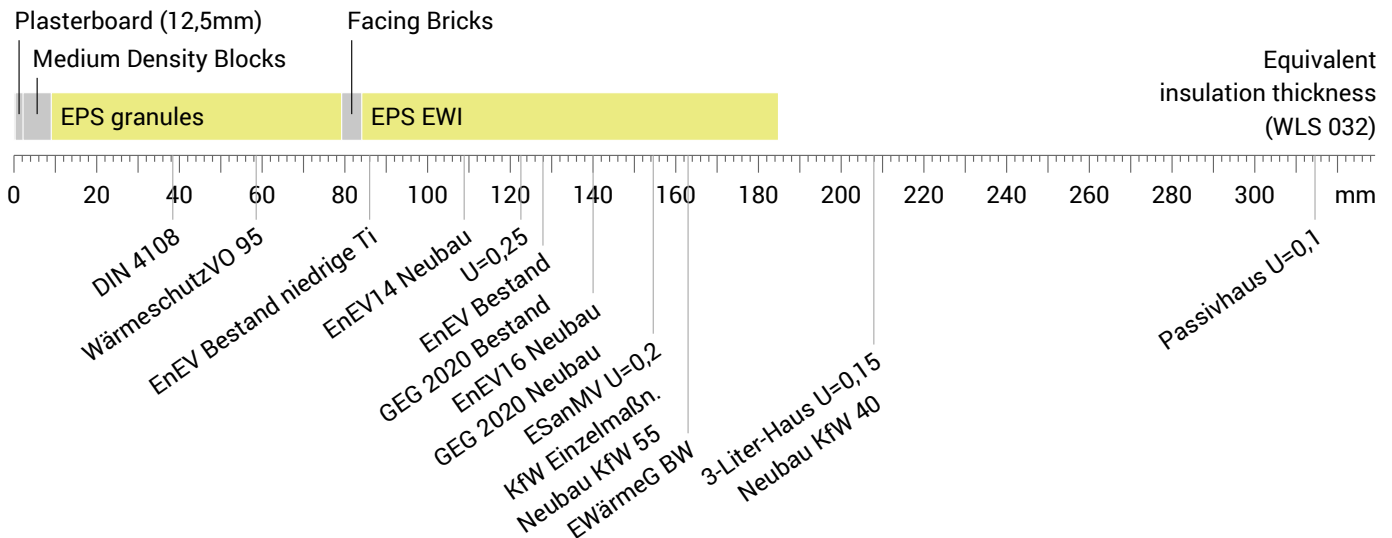
Temperature amplitude damping: >100
phase shift: non relevant
Thermal capacity inside: 236 kJ/m²K



- ① Gypsum plaster (3 mm)
- ② Plasterboard (12,5 mm)
- ③ Medium Density Blocks (100 mm)
- ④ EPS granules (70 mm)
- ⑤ Facing Bricks (100 mm)
- ⑥ EWI Adhesive (5 mm)
- ⑦ EPS EWI (100 mm)
- ⑧ EWI Basecoat (5 mm)
- ⑨ Silicone Resin Plaster (5 mm)

Impact of each layer and comparison to reference values

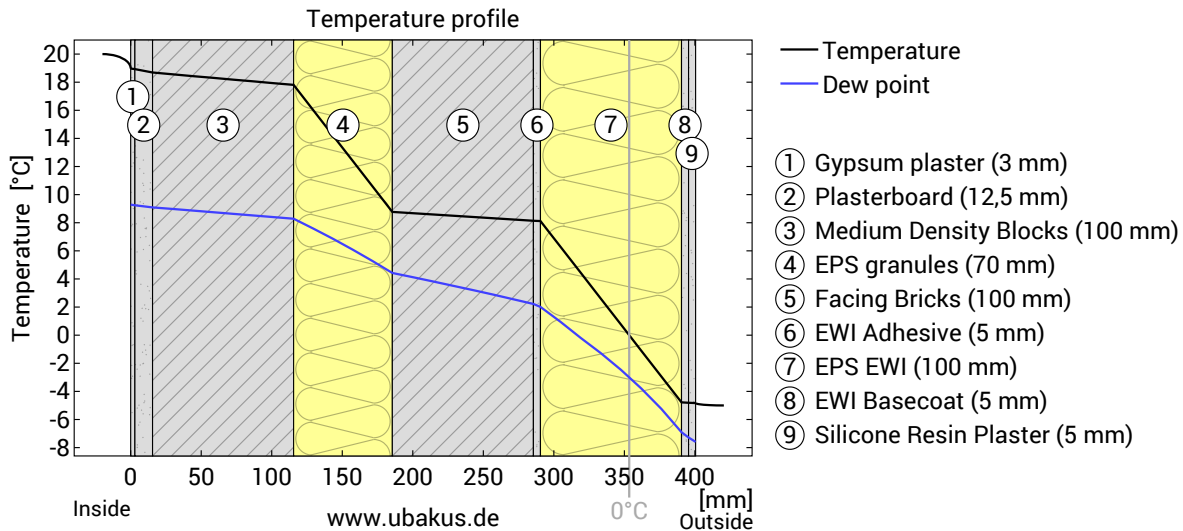
For the following figure, the thermal resistances of the individual layers were converted in millimeters insulation. The scale refers to an insulation of thermal conductivity 0,032 W/mK.



Inside air :	20,0°C / 50%		Thickness:	40,0 cm
Outside air:	-5,0°C / 80%	sd-value: 7,0 m	Weight:	336 kg/m²
Surface temperature.:	19,0°C / -4,8°C		Heat capacity:	339 kJ/m²K

existing-wall, $U=0,17 \text{ W}/(\text{m}^2\text{K})$

Temperature profile



Temperature and dew-point temperature in the component. The dew-point indicates the temperature, at which water vapour condensates. As long as the temperature of the component is everywhere above the dew-point temperature, no condensation occurs. If the curves have contact, condensation occurs at the corresponding position.

Layers (from inside to outside)

#	Material	λ [W/mK]	R [m ² K/W]	Temperatur [°C]		Weight [kg/m ²]
				min	max	
	Thermal contact resistance*		0,130	19,0	20,0	
1	0,3 cm Gypsum plaster	0,350	0,009	18,9	19,0	3,0
2	1,25 cm Plasterboard (12,5mm)	0,210	0,060	18,7	18,9	9,9
3	10 cm Medium Density Blocks	0,470	0,213	17,8	18,7	145,0
4	7 cm EPS granules	0,032	2,188	8,8	17,8	1,4
5	10 cm Facing Bricks	0,660	0,152	8,1	8,8	150,0
6	0,5 cm EWl Adhesive	1,000	0,005	8,1	8,1	7,5
7	10 cm EPS EWl	0,032	3,125	-4,8	8,1	3,0
8	0,5 cm EWl Basecoat	1,000	0,005	-4,8	-4,8	7,5
9	0,5 cm Silicone Resin Plaster	0,700	0,007	-4,8	-4,8	9,0
	Thermal contact resistance*		0,040	-5,0	-4,8	
	40,05 cm Whole component		5,932			336,3

*Thermal contact resistances according to DIN 6946 for the U-value calculation. $R_{si}=0,25$ and $R_{se}=0,04$ according to DIN 4108-3 were used for moisture proofing and temperature profile.

Surface temperature inside (min / average / max): 19,0°C 19,0°C 19,0°C
 Surface temperature outside (min / average / max): -4,8°C -4,8°C -4,8°C

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Moisture proofing

For the calculation of the amount of condensation water, the component was exposed to the following constant climate for 90 days: inside: 20°C und 50% Humidity; outside: -5°C und 80% Humidity. This climate complies with DIN 4108-3.

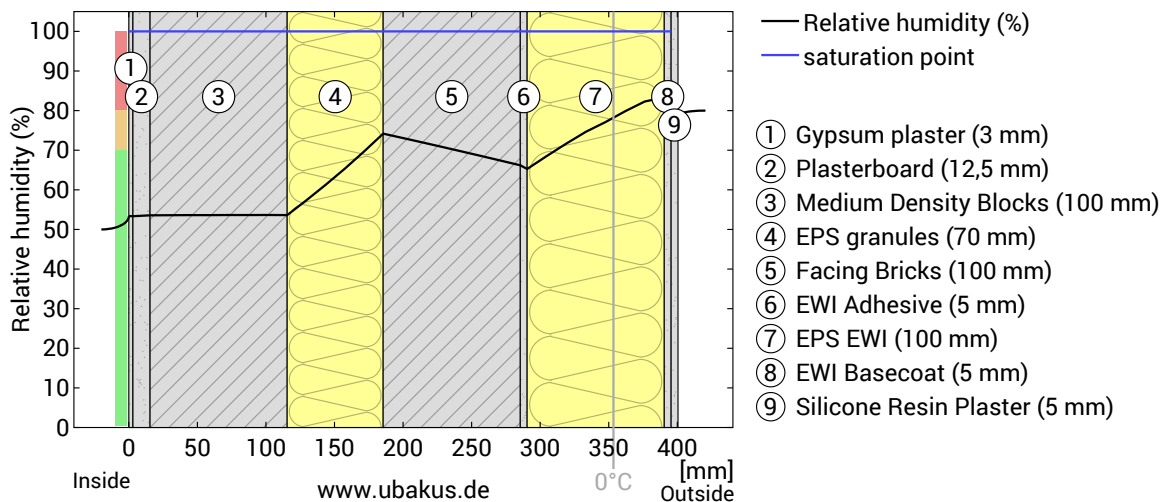
This component is free of condensate under the given climate conditions.

#	Material	sd-value [m]	Condensate [kg/m ²] [Gew.-%]	Weight [kg/m ²]
1	0,3 cm Gypsum plaster	0,03	-	3,0
2	1,25 cm Plasterboard (12,5mm)	0,10	-	9,9
3	10 cm Medium Density Blocks	0,50	-	145,0
4	7 cm EPS granules	2,10	-	1,4
5	10 cm Facing Bricks	1,00	-	150,0
6	0,5 cm EWl Adhesive	0,09	-	7,5
7	10 cm EPS EWl	3,00	-	3,0
8	0,5 cm EWl Basecoat	0,09	-	7,5
9	0,5 cm Silicone Resin Plaster	0,08	-	9,0
40,05 cm Whole component		6,99	0	336,3

Humidity

The temperature of the inside surface is 19,0 °C leading to a relative humidity on the surface of 53%. Mould formation is not expected under these conditions.

The following figure shows the relative humidity inside the component.

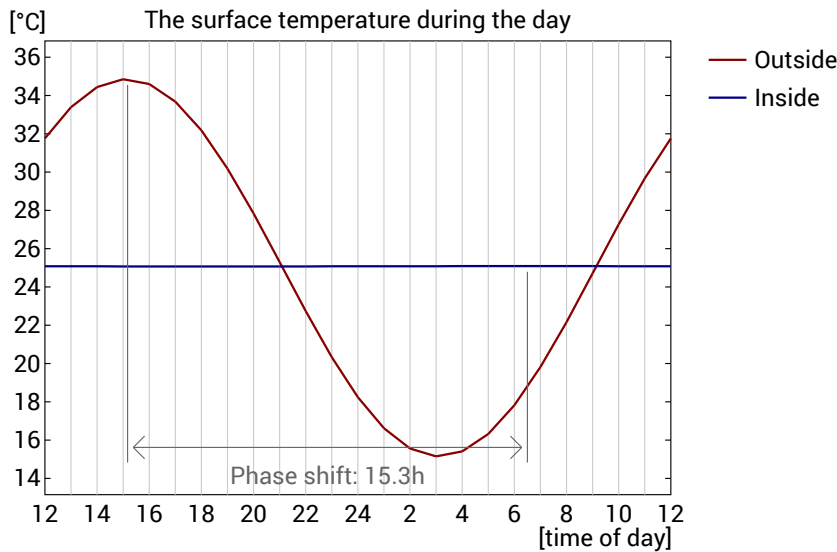
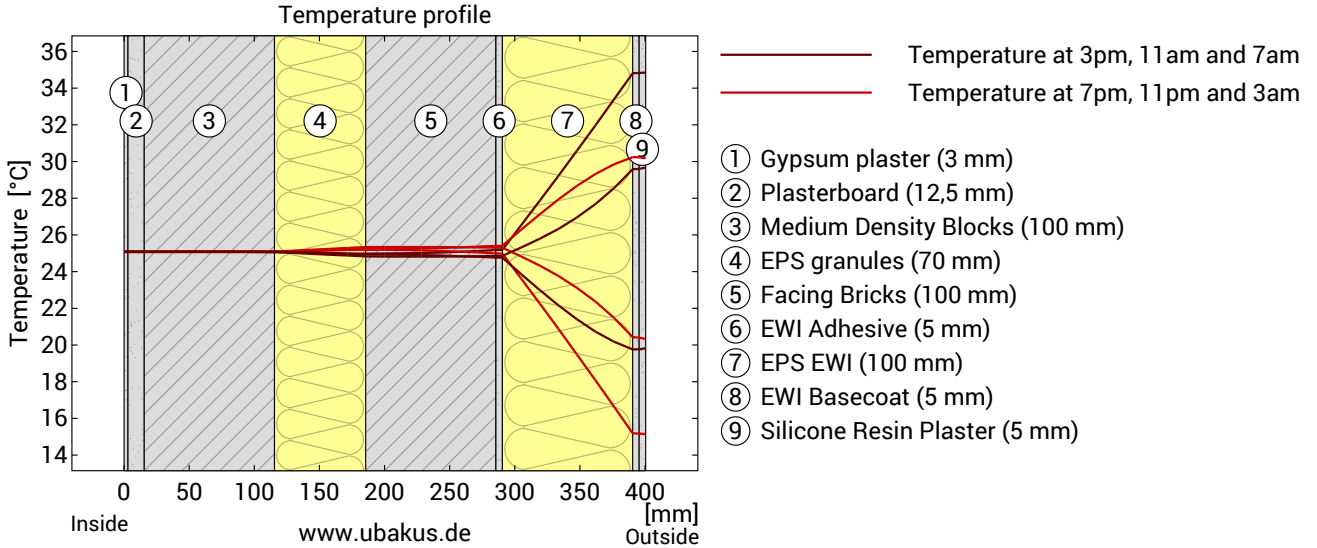


Notes: Calculation using the Ubakus 2D-FE method. Convection and the capillarity of the building materials were not considered. The drying time may take longer under unfavorable conditions (shading, damp / cool summers) than calculated here.

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Heat protection

The following results are properties of the tested component alone and do not make any statement about the heat protection of the entire room:



Top: Temperature profile within the component at different times. From top to bottom, brown lines: at 3 pm, 11 am and 7 am and red lines at 7 pm, 11 pm and 3 am.

Bottom: Temperature on the outer (red) and inner (blue) surface in the course of a day. The arrows indicate the location of the temperature maximum values. The maximum of the inner surface temperature should preferably occur during the second half of the night.

Phase shift*	non relevant	Heat storage capacity (whole component):	339 kJ/m ² K
Amplitude attenuation **	>100	Thermal capacity of inner layers:	236 kJ/m ² K
TAV ***	0,001		

* The phase shift is the time in hours after which the temperature peak of the afternoon reaches the component interior.

** The amplitude attenuation describes the attenuation of the temperature wave when passing through the component. A value of 10 means that the temperature on the outside varies 10x stronger than on the inside, e.g. outside 15-35 °C, inside 24-26 °C.

*** The temperature amplitude ratio TAV is the reciprocal of the attenuation: $TAV = 1 / \text{amplitude attenuation}$

Note: The heat protection of a room is influenced by several factors, but essentially by the direct solar radiation through windows and the total amount of heat storage capacity (including floor, interior walls and furniture). A single component usually has only a very small influence on the heat protection of the room.