EcoCocon EN

Exterior wall
created on 3.5.2019

The applied calculation method does not take into account the capillary conductivity of the materials used. Since the capillary conductivity causes a further distribution (and thus "dilution") of possibly existing condensate, it usually leads to a significant relaxation of the moisture problem. The predicted moisture levels are therefore usually too high.

Thermal protection

U = 0,12 W/(m²K)

EnEV Bestand*: U<0,24 W/(m²K)

excellent insufficient

Moisture proofing

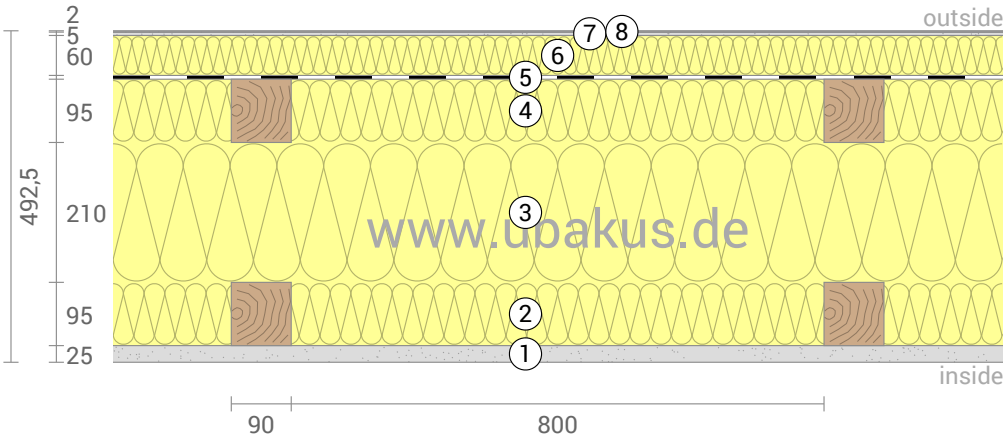
Condensate: 415 g/m²
Dries 19 days
Wood moisture: +0,1%

excellent insufficient

Heat protection

Temperature amplitude damping: >100
phase shift: non relevant
Thermal capacity inside: 103 kJ/m²K

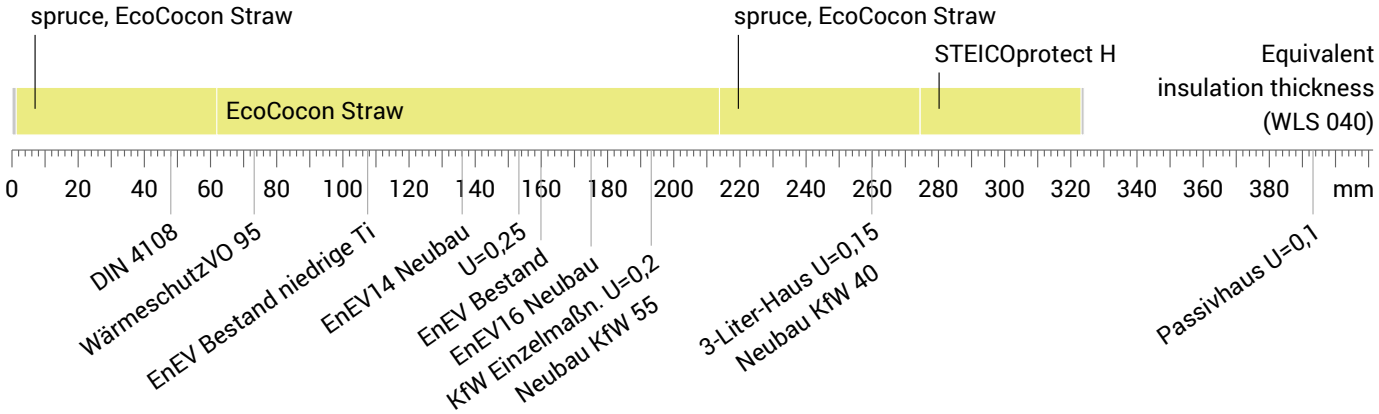
excellent insufficient



1. clay plaster (25 mm)
2. EcoCocon Straw (95 mm)
3. EcoCocon Straw (210 mm)
4. EcoCocon Straw (95 mm)
5. Breather membrane sd=0,1m
6. STEICOprotect H (60 mm)
7. External plaster (5 mm)
8. Silicone Resin Plaster (2 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 0,040 W/mK.

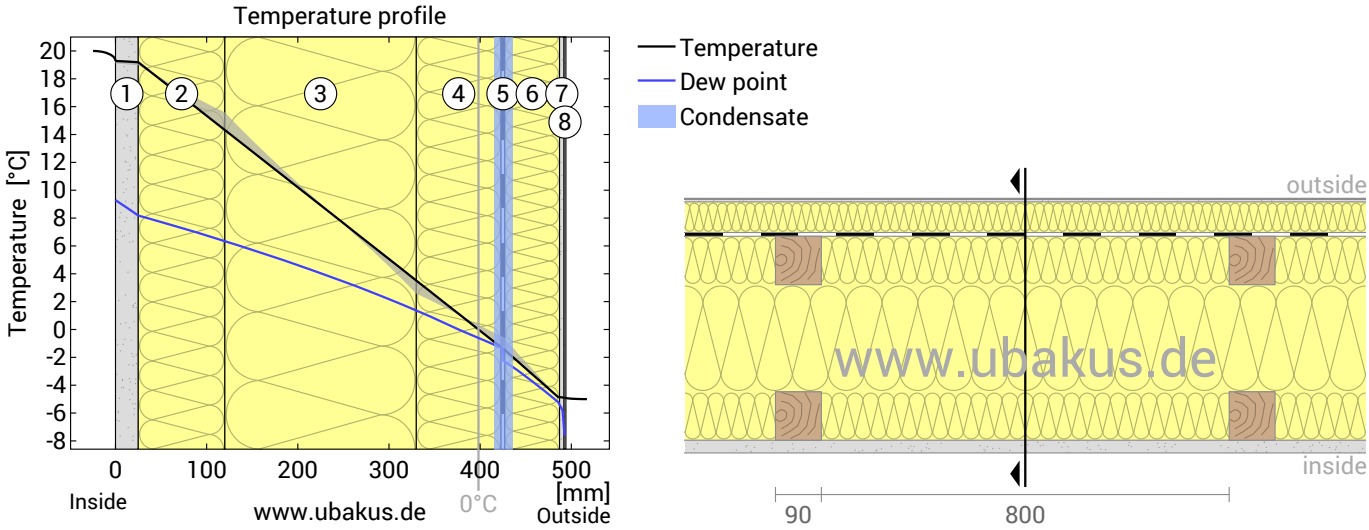


Inside air :	20,0°C / 50%		Thickness: 49,2 cm
Outside air:	-5,0°C / 80%	sd-value: 1,6 m	Weight: 120 kg/m²
Surface temperature.:	19,1°C / -4,9°C		Heat capacity: 189 kJ/m²K

*Comparison to the maximum U-value according to the german EnEV 2014/2016 for first-time installation or renewal of Außenwänden (Anlage 3, Tabelle 1, Zeile 1).

EcoCocon EN, U=0,12 W/(m²K)

Temperature profile



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Left: Temperature and dew-point temperature at the place marked in the right figure. 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, no condensation occurs. If the curves have contact, condensation occurs at the corresponding position.
Right: The component, drawn to scale.

Layers (from inside to outside)

#		Material	λ [W/mK]	R [m²K/W]	Temperatur [°C] min	max	Weight [kg/m²]
		Thermal contact resistance*		0,130	19,1	20,0	
1	2,5 cm	clay plaster	0,800	0,031	19,0	19,3	42,5
2	9,5 cm	EcoCocon Straw	0,056	1,696	14,3	19,2	9,4
	9,5 cm	spruce (10%)	0,130	0,731	15,5	19,0	4,3
3	21 cm	EcoCocon Straw	0,056	3,750	2,6	15,6	23,1
4	9,5 cm	EcoCocon Straw	0,056	1,696	-1,4	3,5	9,4
	9,5 cm	spruce (10%)	0,130	0,731	-0,6	2,8	4,3
5	0,05 cm	Breather membrane sd=0,1m	0,500	0,001	-1,4	-0,5	0,3
6	6 cm	STEICOprotect H	0,050	1,200	-4,8	-0,5	15,9
7	0,5 cm	External plaster	0,540	0,009	-4,9	-4,8	7,0
8	0,2 cm	Silicone Resin Plaster	0,700	0,003	-4,9	-4,9	3,6
		Thermal contact resistance*		0,040	-5,0	-4,9	
	49,25 cm	Whole component		8,257			119,9

*Thermal contact resistances according to DIN 6946 for the U-value calculation. Rsi=0,25 and Rse=0,04 according to DIN 4108-3 were used for moisture proofing and temperature profile.

Surface temperature inside (min / average / max):	19,1°C	19,3°C	19,3°C
Surface temperature outside (min / average / max):	-4,9°C	-4,9°C	-4,9°C

EcoCocon EN, U=0,12 W/(m²K)

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.

Under these conditions, a total of 0,42 kg of condensation water per square meter is accumulated.This quantity dries in summer in 19 days (Drying season according to DIN 4108-3:2018-10).

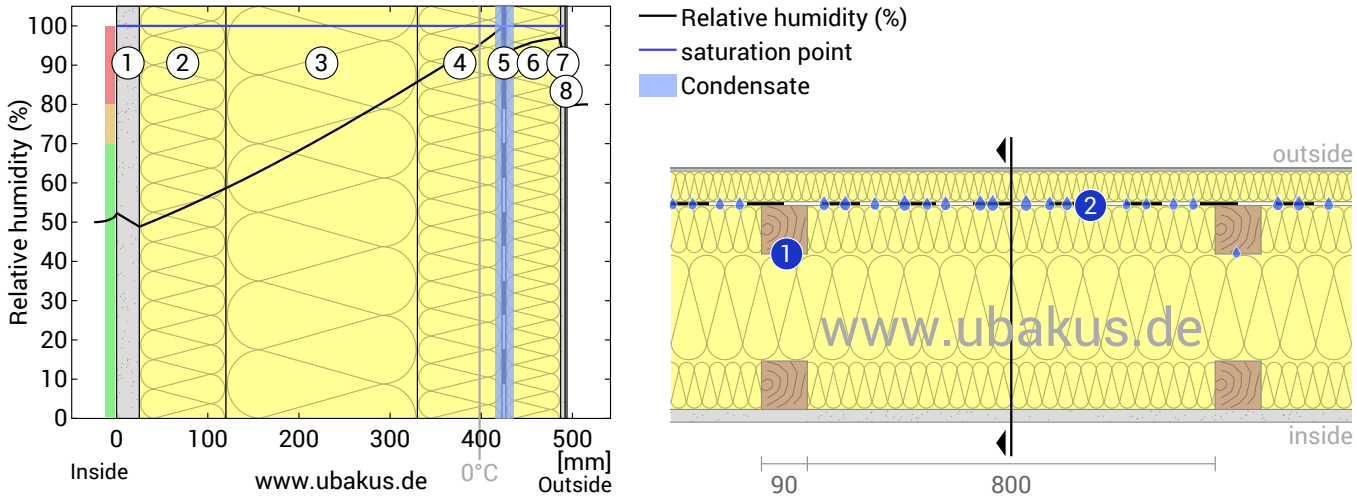
#		Material	sd-value [m]	Condensate [kg/m²]	[Gew.-%]	Weight [kg/m²]
1	2,5 cm	clay plaster	0,13	-		42,5
2	9,5 cm	EcoCocon Straw	0,19	-		9,4
	9,5 cm	spruce (10%)	1,90	-	-	4,3
3	21 cm	EcoCocon Straw	0,42	0,0033		23,1
4	9,5 cm	EcoCocon Straw	0,19	0,41		9,4
	9,5 cm	spruce (10%)	4,75	0,0033	0,1	4,3
5	0,05 cm	Breather membrane sd=0,1m	0,10	0,41		0,3
6	6 cm	STEICOprotect H	0,30	-		15,9
7	0,5 cm	External plaster	0,06	-		7,0
8	0,2 cm	Silicone Resin Plaster	0,14	-		3,6
	49,25 cm	Whole component	1,63	0,42		119,9

Condensation areas

1. Condensate: 0,003 kg/m² Affected layers: spruce, EcoCocon Straw, spruce
2. Condensate: 0,41 kg/m² Affected layers: Breather membrane sd=0,1m, EcoCocon Straw

Humidity

The temperature of the inside surface is 19,1 °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.



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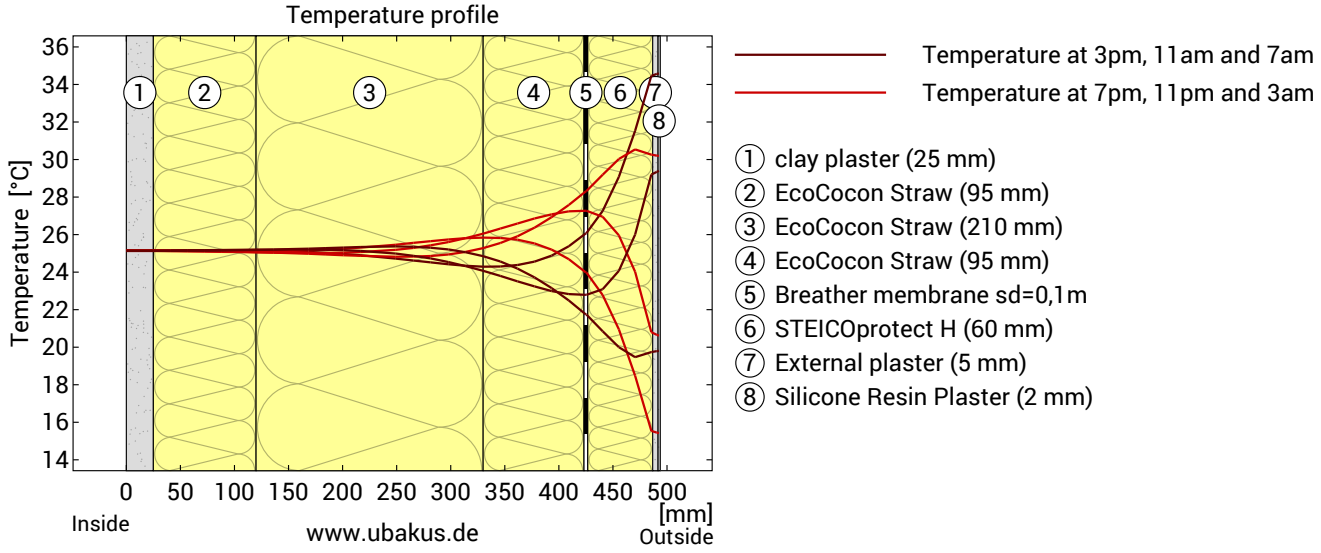
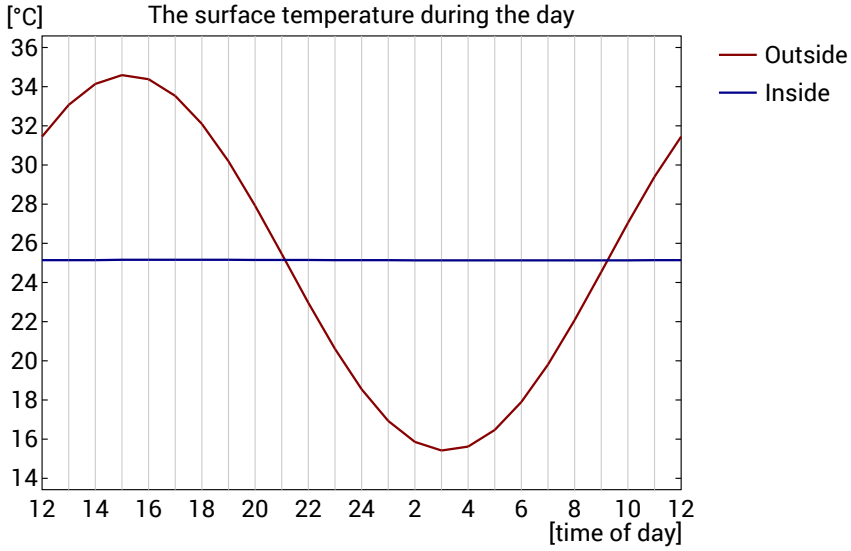
Notes: Calculation using the Ubakus 2D-FE method. Convection and the capillarity of the building materials were not considered. The drying time may take longer under unfavorable conditions (shading, damp / cool summers) than calculated here.

EcoCocon EN, U=0,12 W/(m²K)

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):	189 kJ/m²K
Amplitude attenuation **	>100	Thermal capacity of inner layers:	103 kJ/m²K
TAV ***	0,002		

* 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 / 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.

The calculations presented above have been created for a 1-dimensional cross-section of the component.