
Aerogel for Thermal Insulation of Interior Wall Retrofits in Cold Climates

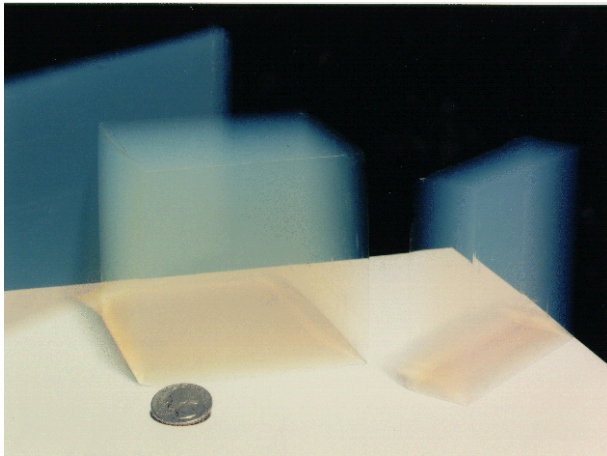
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Aerogels have extreme properties

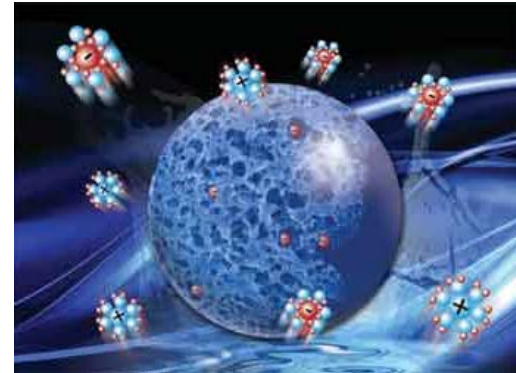
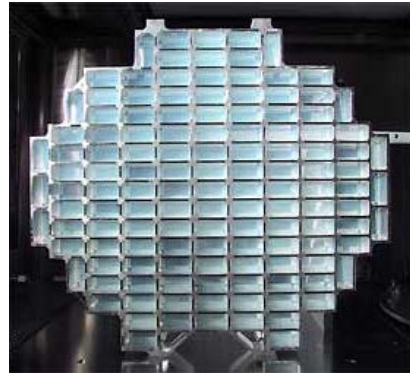
- High porosity (80–99.8%)
- Low density ($\sim 0.003 \text{ g/cm}^3$)
- High specific surface area (500–2000 m^2/g)
- Ultra-low thermal conductivity (0.02 W/m-K)
- Ultra-low dielectric constant ($k = 1.0\text{--}2.0$)
- Ultra-low index of refraction ($n \sim 1.05$)



<http://p25ext.lanl.gov/~hubert/aerogel/>

<http://www.aerogem.com/aerogel-photos-12.html>

Extreme properties → many applications!



http://www.aerogel.com/products/pdf/Spaceloft_DS.pdf, <http://fullers-blog.blogspot.com/>, http://berkeley.edu/news/media/releases/2006/01/10_dust.shtml, <http://www.audax-speaker.de>, <http://www.cdiweb.com/ewave/422>, <http://www.physorg.com/news/2011-03-advanced-carbon-aerogels-energy-applications.html>

Aerogels for building applications

- Ultra low thermal conductivity
(0.02 W/m-K)
- Light weight
- Fire resistant
- Water repellent
- Non-toxic



$R \sim 10$ compared to the commonly used thermal insulation materials such as XPS ($R=5$), EPS ($R=4$), PIC ($R=6.5$), and PU ($R=6$).

Aerogels are expensive due to low production volume.

<http://stardust.jpl.nasa.gov/tech/aerogel.html>

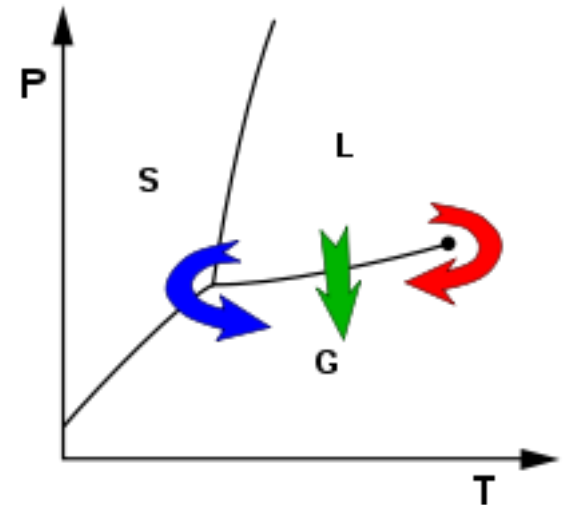
Aerogel synthesis is a three step process

- Sol-gel process
TMOS, TEOS, PEDS, MTES, silicon alkoxide → Costly
- Gel Ageing
EtOH, TEOS, H₂O → Time intensive, solvent evaporation
batch process
- Gel Drying
supercritical drying → High capital and energy costs
- Aerogel reinforcing
fiberglass, carbon fiber, cross-linking with polymers



Undesired increase in thermal conductivity and density

Cost ~\$1/cm³ → very expensive!!



Approaches to reduce aerogel production cost

- Sol-gel process
 - cheaper and more abundant alternatives such as rice husk, clay and OSA
- Gel Ageing
 - low vapor pressure liquid
 - continuous process
- Gel Drying
 - atmospheric pressure drying
 - freeze drying
- Aerogel reinforcing
 - mechanically weaker yet cheaper and low conductivity alternatives, such as organic and biological fibers
 - using less fiber content
 - IR opacifiers, such as carbon black, titanium oxide to reduce radiative component

Building retrofit applications



- Interior wall application
- Space is premium
- Easy and quick on site installation

- Exterior wall application
- Energy efficiency improvements without any reduction in living space
- Maintains building exterior appearance
- Easy and quick on site installation

<http://www.aerogel.com/markets/building.html>



Aerogel blanket application on the interior surface of the wall

Target R-value	Insulation Type	Retrofit Tasks and Cost (\$/SqFt)							Total Cost (\$/SqFt)
		Framing (2x4; OC 16) ^[1]	Fenestration Interior Rearrangement ^[2]	Insulation Installation ^[3]	Readjustment of electric outlets ^[4]	Installation of gypsum board ^[1]	Readjustment of Radiators ^[5]	Living area loss by application of 2x4 interior framing ^[6]	
Interior R-4 (vs. Interior Installation)	Rigid Insulation								
	Fiberglass Batt ^[8]	\$0.73	\$0.24	\$0.57	\$0.15	\$0.66	\$1.04	\$2.00	\$5.39
	Aerogel Blanket ^[9]	Framing (2x4; OC 16)	Fenestration Interior Rearrangement	Insulation Installation (labor & equipment) ^[7]	Readjustment of electric outlets ^[4]	Installation of gypsum board ^[1]	Readjustment of Radiators	Living area loss by application of 2x4 interior framing	
	Aerogel	-	-	\$3.26	\$0.15	\$0.66	-	-	\$4.07

^[1] According to RS MEANS Building Construction Cost Data 2011.

^[2] Includes interior trim and casing and estimated based on RS MEANS Building Residential Cost Data 2011.

^[3] According to RS MEANS Building Construction Cost Data 2011; the cheapest combination of rigid board insulation thickness was assumed for the cost analysis (e.g. 9" was assumed as 3 x 3" layer instead of 4 x 2" + 1"). For PU, the thermal bridging effect was taken into account while calculating the required thickness to achieve target R-value. This cost is composed of material and labor costs. The labor cost varies from \$0.43/ft² to \$0.47/ft² depending on insulation type.

^[4] According to RS MEANS Building Residential Cost Data 2011.

^[5] According to <http://ths.gardenweb.com/forums/load/hvac/msg0219104426118.html>.

^[6] According to RS MEANS Building Residential Cost Data 2011, the cost per sq foot of living area of baseline house is \$80.25.

^[7] This cost is composed of \$2.75/ft² material cost and \$0.51/ft² labor cost. Labor cost assumed the same as 1" rigid foam board installation cost from RS MEANS Building Construction Cost Data 2011.

^[8] 3 1/2" thick and R-13, according to RS MEANS Building Construction Cost Data 2011.

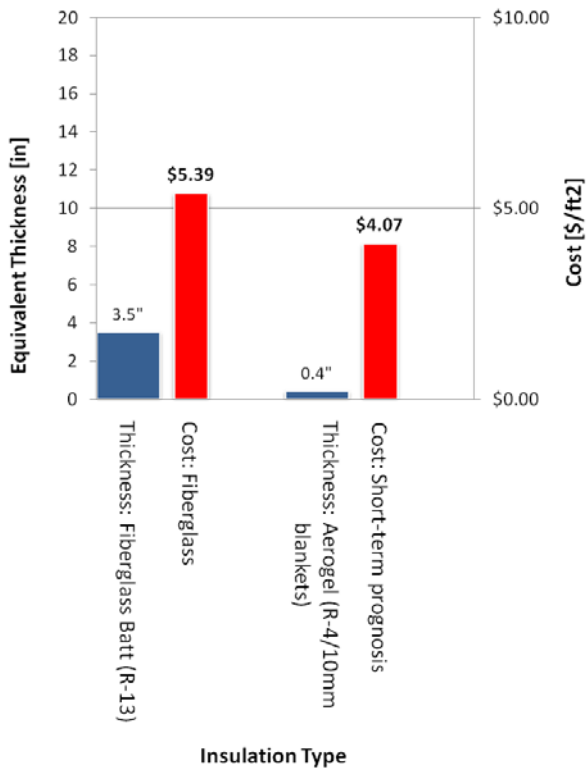
^[9] After conversation with aerogel manufacturers and reviewing cost data, we assumed that in the short term prognosis, a cost of R-4/10mm blanket can be chosen at \$2.75/ft².

Target of R-8 with aerogel application on interior wall

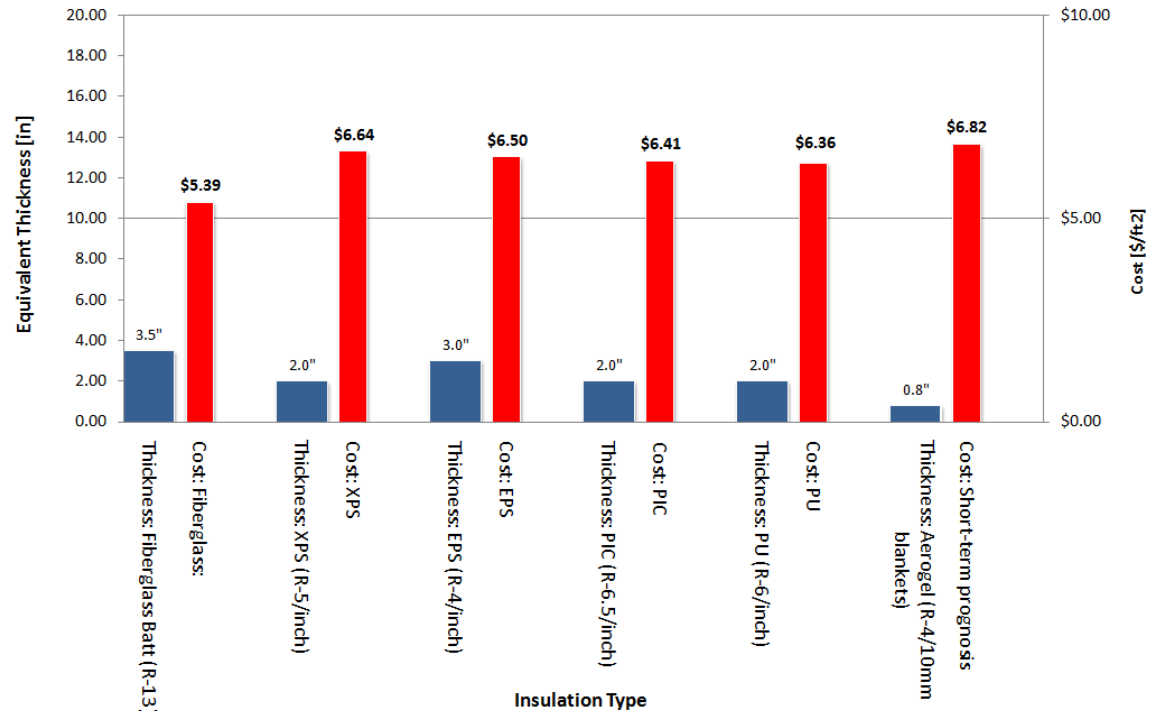
Target R-value	Insulation Type	Retrofit Tasks and Cost (\$/SqFt)							Total Cost (\$/SqFt)
		Framing (2x4; OC 16) ^[1]	Fenestration Interior Rearrangement ^[2]	Insulation Installation ^[3]	Readjustment of electric outlets ^[4]	Installation of gypsum board ^[1]	Readjustment of Radiators ^[5]	Living area loss by application of 2x4 interior framing ^[6]	
Interior R-8 (vs. Interior Installation)	Rigid Insulation								
	Fiberglass Batt ^[8]	\$0.73	\$0.24	\$0.57	\$0.15	\$0.66	\$1.04	\$2.00	\$5.39
	XPS	\$0.73	\$0.24	\$1.82	\$0.15	\$0.66	\$1.04	\$2.00	\$6.64
	EPS	\$0.73	\$0.24	\$1.68	\$0.15	\$0.66	\$1.04	\$2.00	\$6.50
	PIC	\$0.73	\$0.24	\$1.59	\$0.15	\$0.66	\$1.04	\$2.00	\$6.41
	PU	\$0.73	\$0.24	\$1.54	\$0.15	\$0.66	\$1.04	\$2.00	\$6.36
	Aerogel Blanket ^[9]	Framing (2x4; OC 16)	Fenestration Interior Rearrangement	Insulation Installation (labor & equipment) ^[7]	Readjustment of electric outlets ^[4]	Installation of gypsum board ^[1]	Readjustment of Radiators	Living area loss by application of 2x4 interior framing	
Aerogel	-	-	\$6.01	\$0.15	\$0.66	-	-	\$6.82	

Target R-4 and R-8 with aerogel application on interior wall

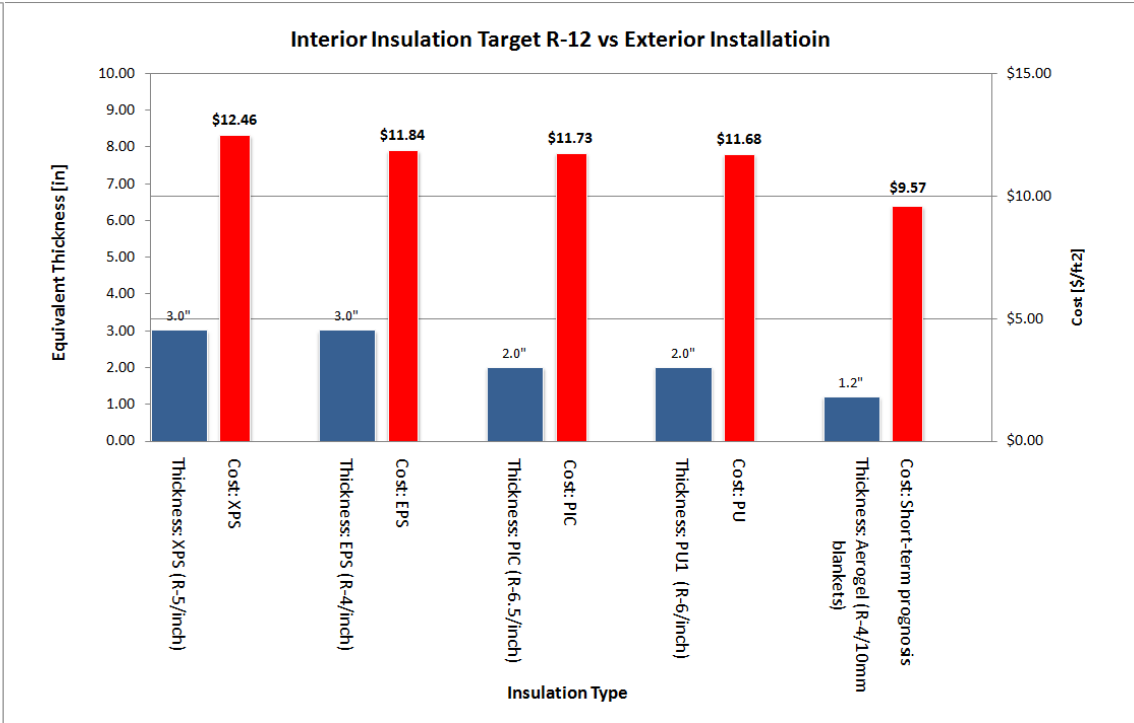
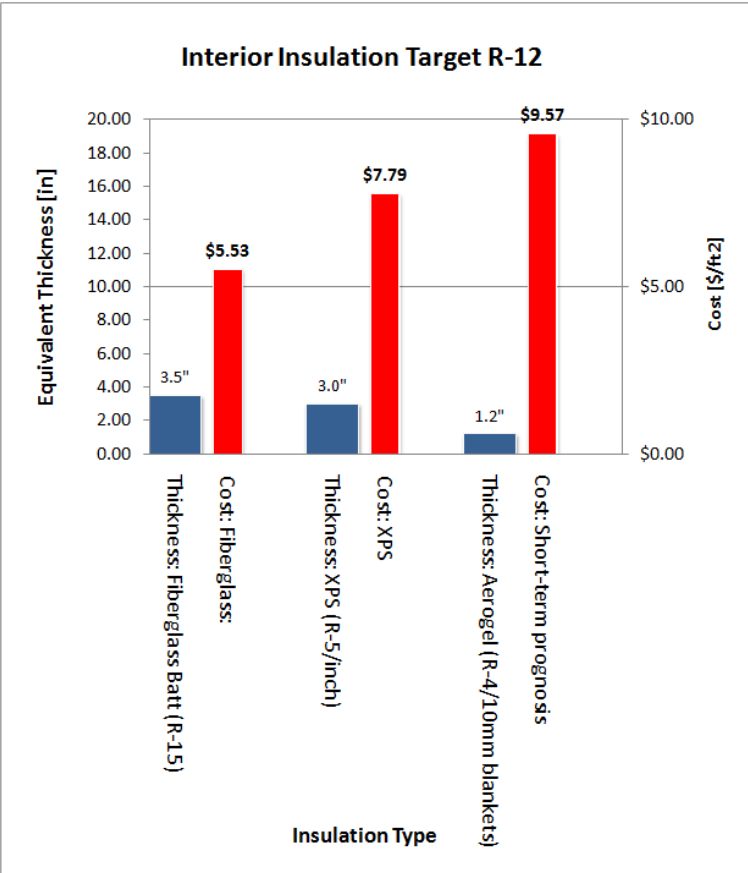
Interior Insulation Target R-4



Interior Insulation Target R-8



Target R-12 with aerogel application on interior and exterior wall



Conclusions

- Aerogel production cost can be reduced by using cheaper and more abundant raw materials such as rice husk, clay, OSA etc
- Continuous batch processing and APD may be considered for further cost reduction
- Cost associated with the aerogel application in residential retrofit projects is estimated and compared to the conventional building insulations method
- Aerogel method is cost competitive for a target insulation of R-4 for both the interior and the exterior installation cases
- R-8 interior insulation is within the range of current conventional insulations prices