

Rhenania office building in Munich: prefabricated ceiling panels with TAB and integrated acoustics

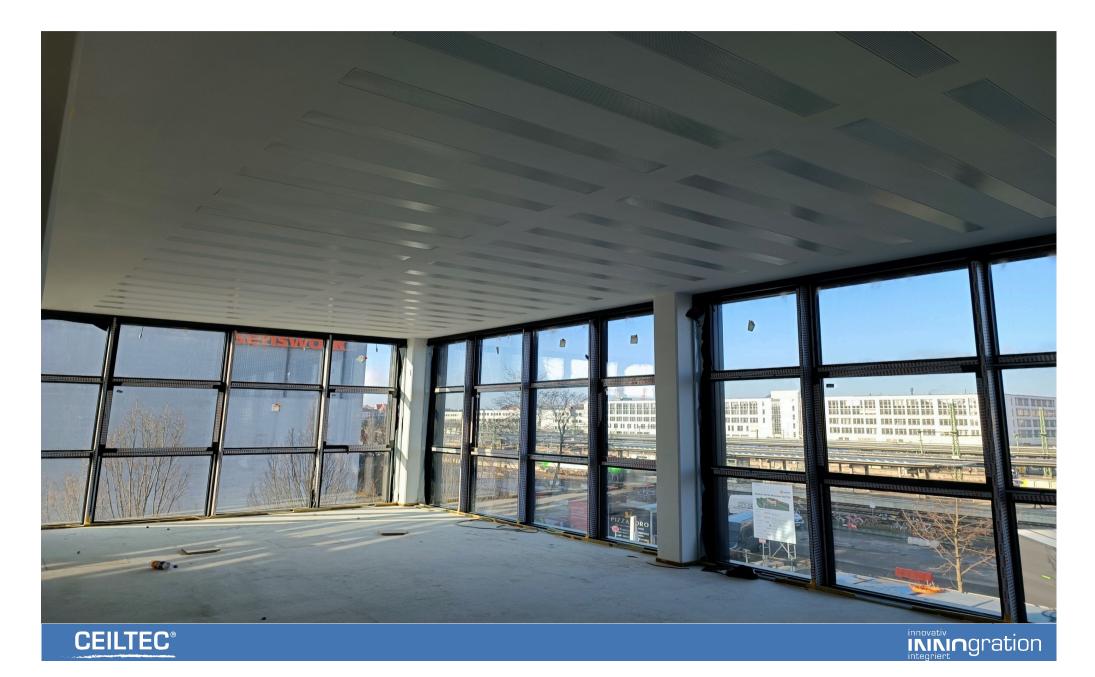






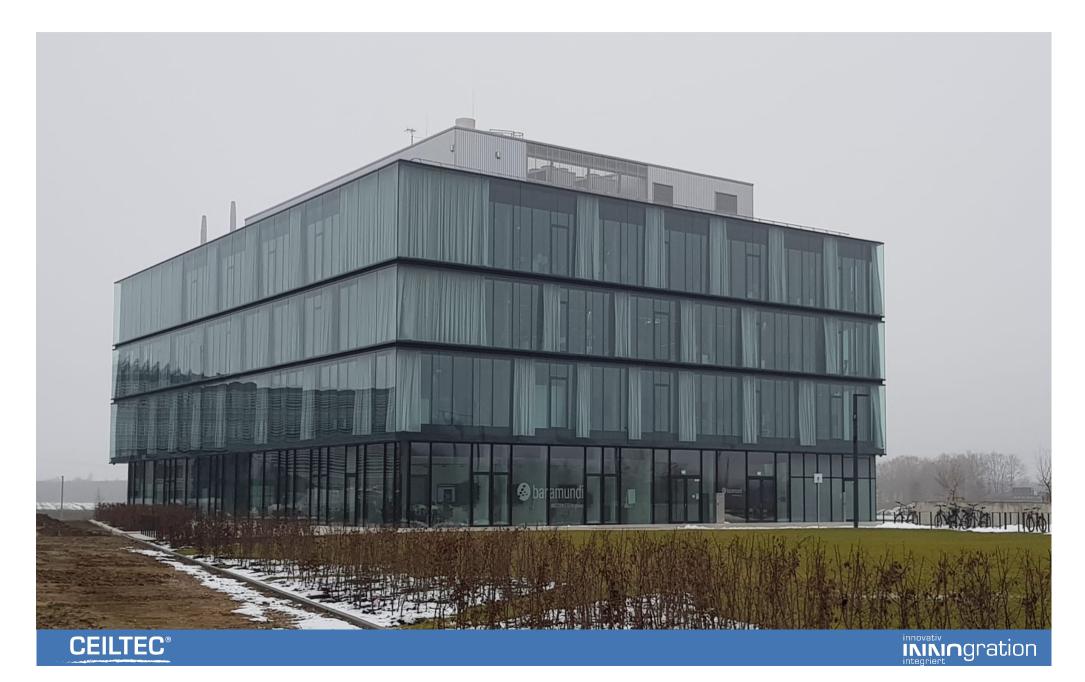
Modern buildings with all-glass facades: Heating and cooling only via the ceiling surface No additional air conditioning units





Baramundi office building, Augsburg (Henn Architects) All-glass facade, central courtyard for exhaust air





Baramundi: Visible concrete soffit with component activation (TAB) and integrated acoustics (+ sprinklers)





Flat slabs in in-situ concrete with embedded pipe registers for component activation (TAB) (starting in 1980)







Alternative air conditioning with split units! Facade design?



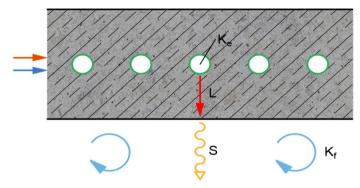


Comparison of ceiling cross-sections for optimal component activation (TAB)

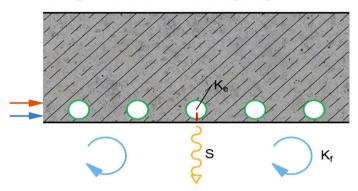


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KLASSISCHE BAUTEILAKTIVIERUNG

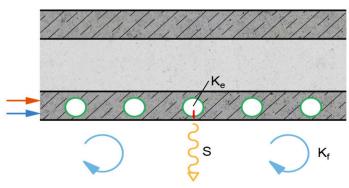


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K_e = erzwungene Konvektion

K_f = freie Konvektion

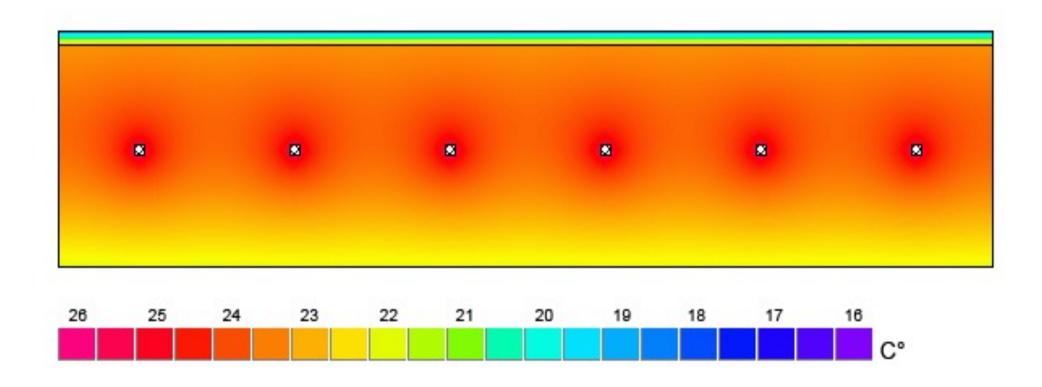
S = Wärmestrahlung

L = Wärmeleitung

Full cross-section:

Component activation (TAB) in the middle of the crosssection ININIO gration integriert

Heat rises in the mass of the concrete cross-section – but it is needed at the bottom





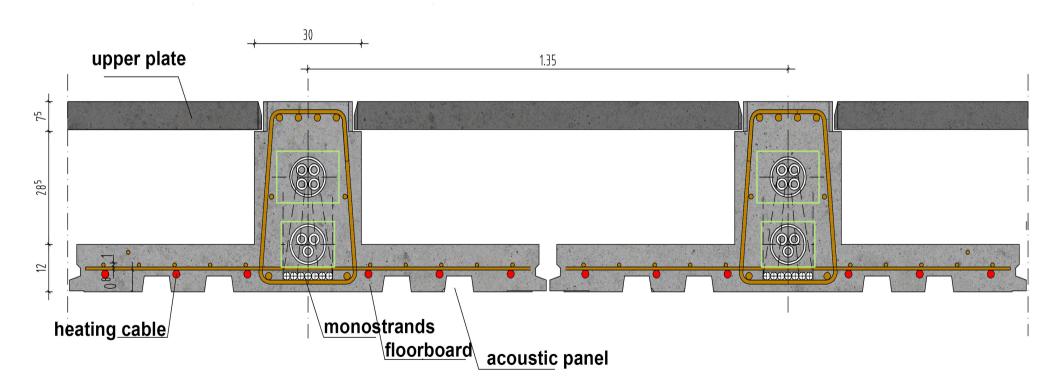


Alternative sandwich cross-section design:

- Two separate shells
- Usable cavity for installations
- Component activation in the lower shell near the surface
- Integrated acoustic elements



Cross-section

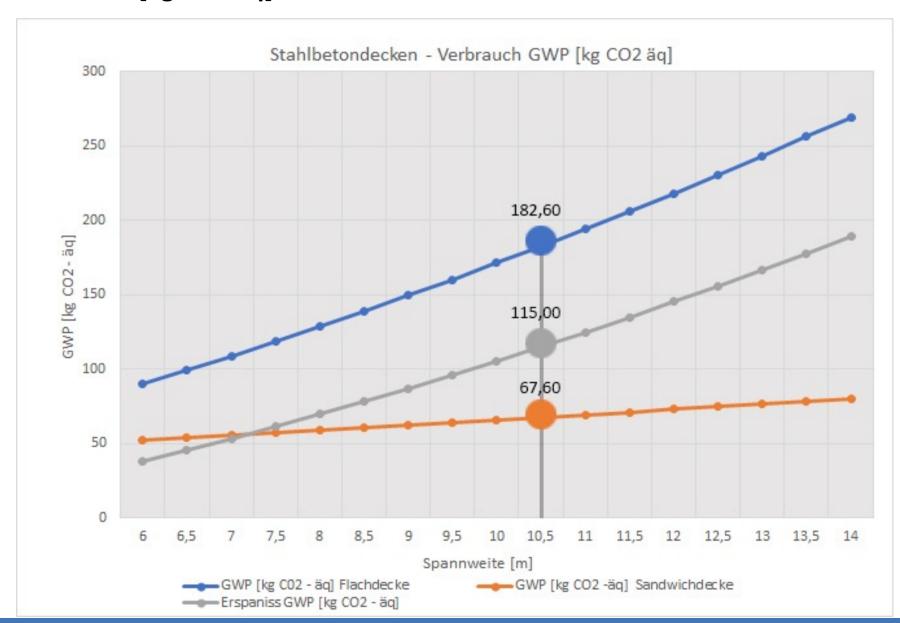






Comparison of solid cross-section and sandwich cross-section: GWP share [kg CO2 äq]



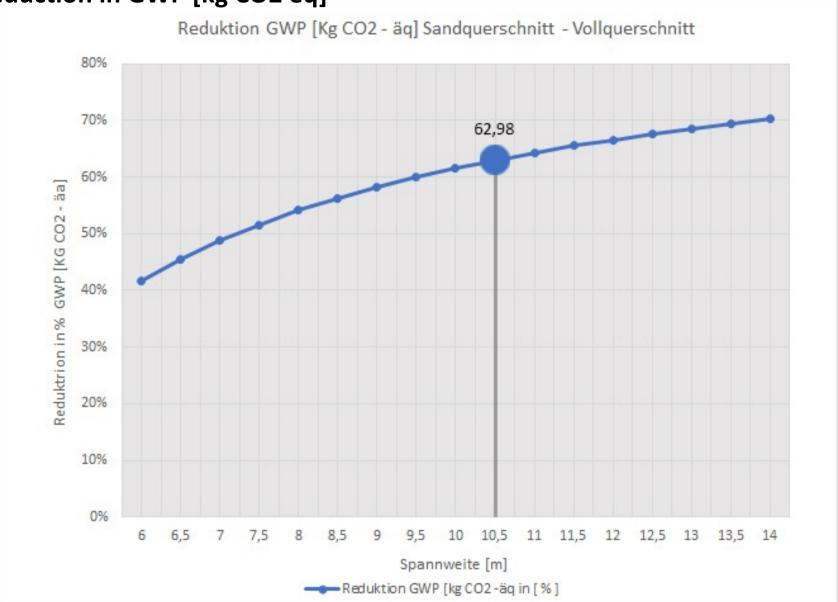




Advantage of sandwich cross-section over solid crosssection;



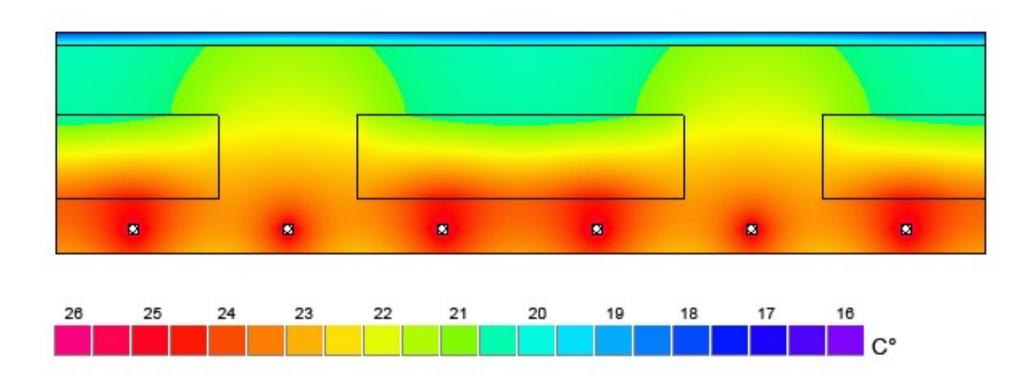
Reduction in GWP [kg CO2 eq]





Advantage of sandwich cross-section: Component activation (TAB) with pipes in the lower shell. Heat remains in the lower shell.



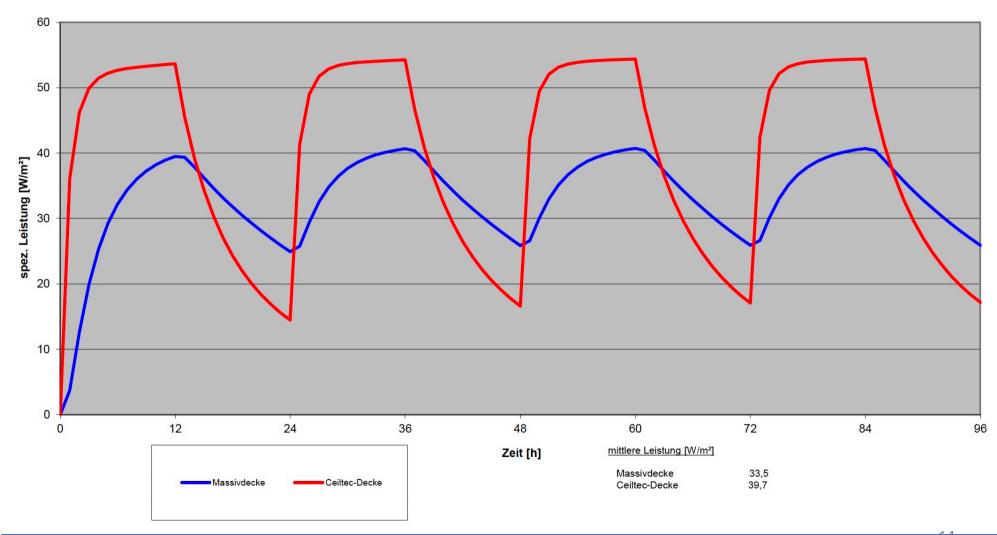




Performance comparison: classic component activation (TAB) with full cross-section and sandwich cross-section



Vergleich Kühlleistung nach unten







Requirements for the sandwich cross-section Installation of prefabricated ceiling panels on site





Advantages of sandwich cross-section: Reduction of CO2; installation space; fast response; optimal heat storage (TAB)









Component activation (TAB) in ceilings versus underfloor heating:

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- Distribution of thermal energy via the ceiling with radiant heat across the large open area
- Radiation means: all objects are heated
- Underfloor heating via convection restricts the open area due to furniture
- Convection means: the air is heated



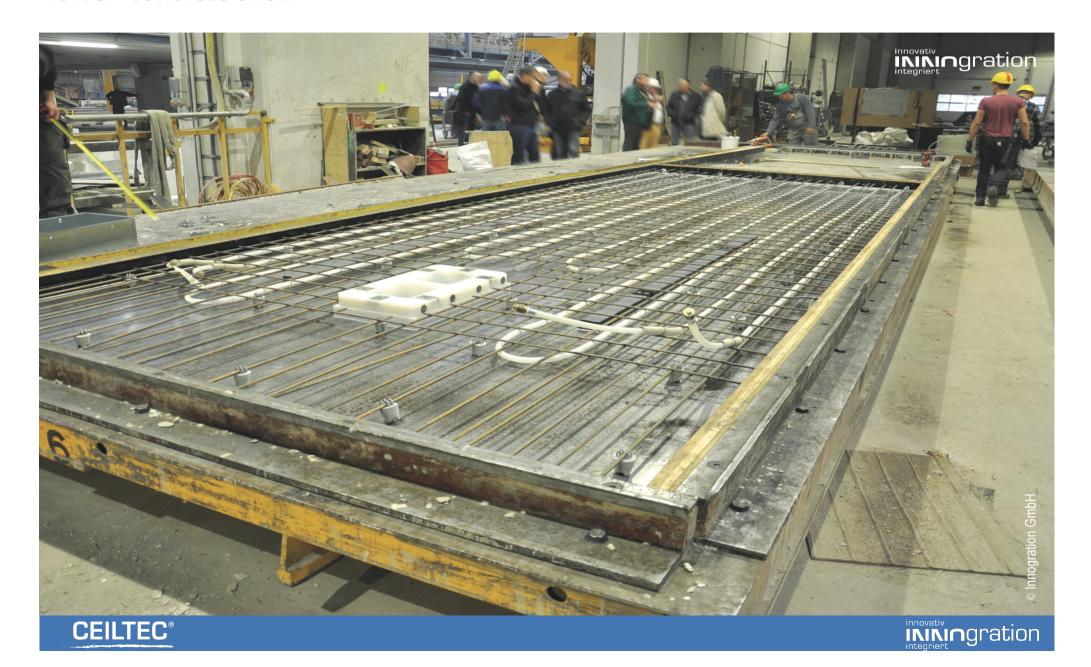






Prerequisite for component activation (TAB) Integrated pipe registers for cooling + heating for the lower concrete shell





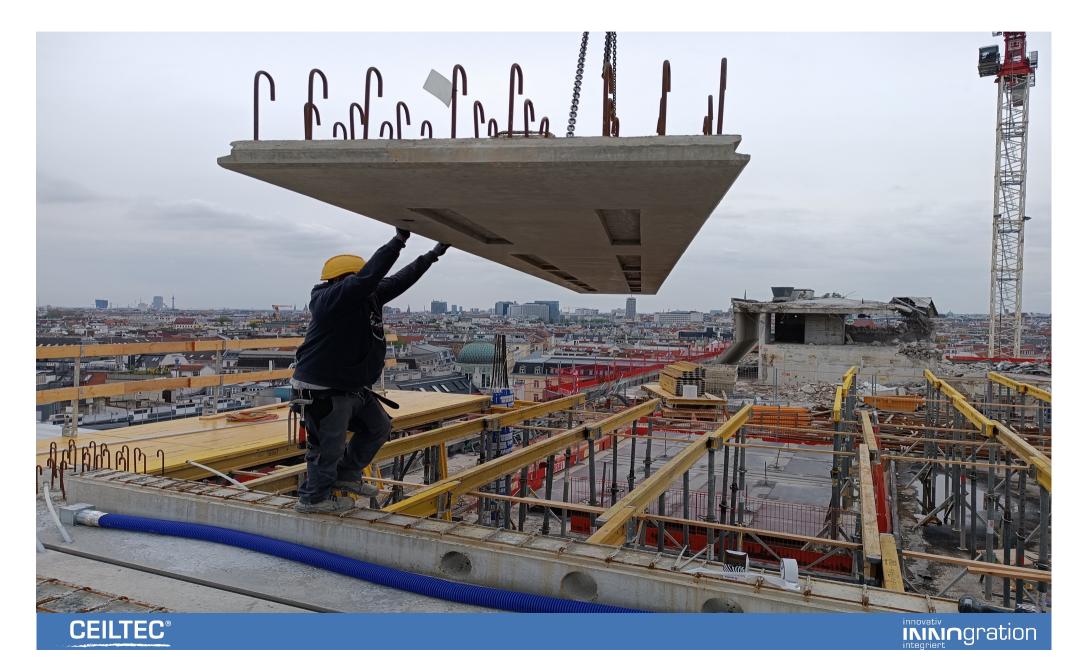
Prerequisite for complete prefabrication at the factory: Building services and construction working together!





Prefabricated ceiling elements with integrated pipe registers for cooling and heating buildings represent a large and free radiator in the room.

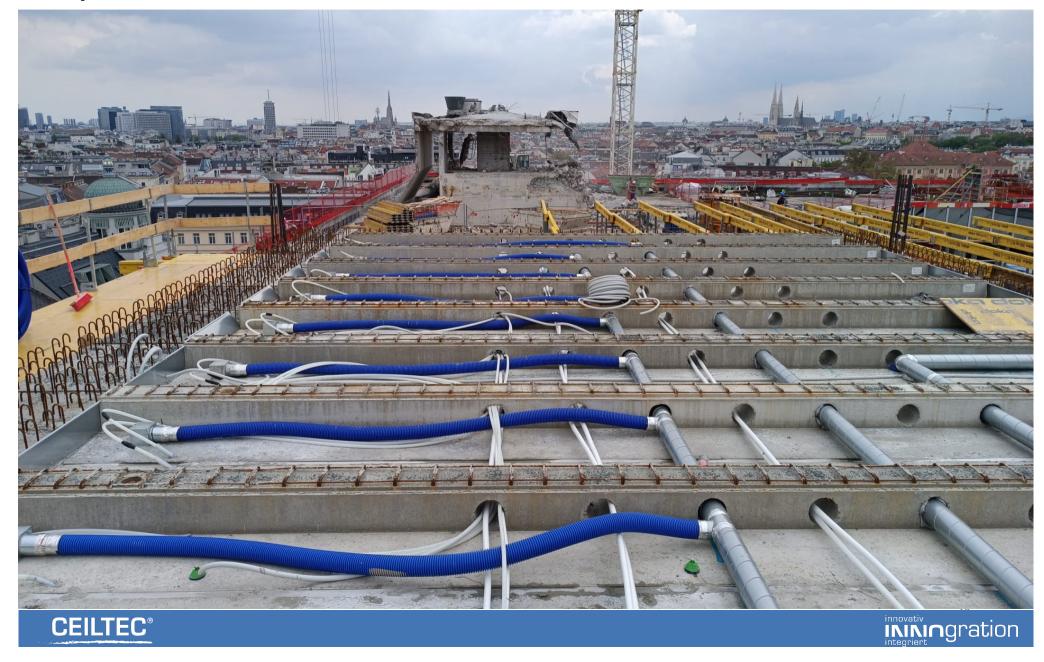




Distribution of thermal energy via concrete ceilings

Connection of all pipes to a controllable building services system





Distribution of thermal energy via concrete ceilings

 All installation pipes (heating/cooling) and distributors in the ceiling cavity





Alternative: Complete ceiling (Plant) with sandwich crosssection - Pipes in the upper and lower shells

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- Radiant ceiling heating + underfloor heating







Tests on our Innoliving® model house with all thermal functions of concrete components





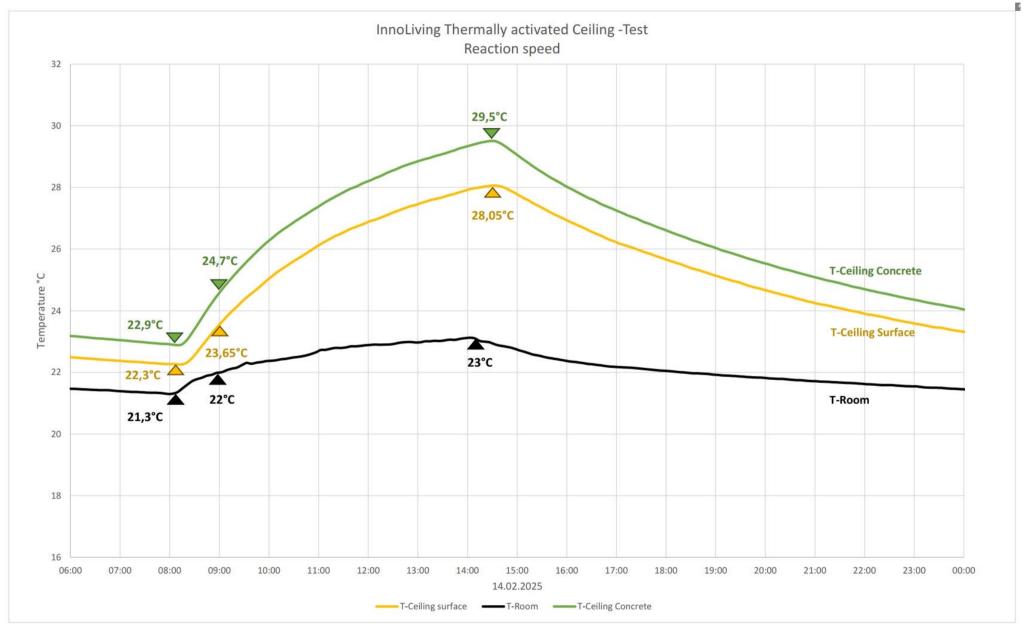
Prefabricated concrete ceilings with sandwich cross-section: Transfer of thermal energy from the ceiling into the room





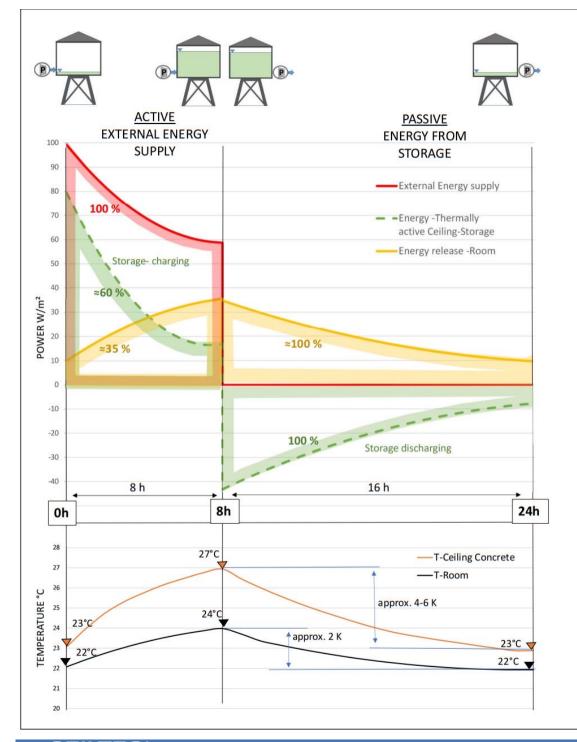
Fast response time of component activation (TAB) in the ceiling with sandwich cross-section













Thermal behavior of a component activation (TAB) in a concrete ceiling:

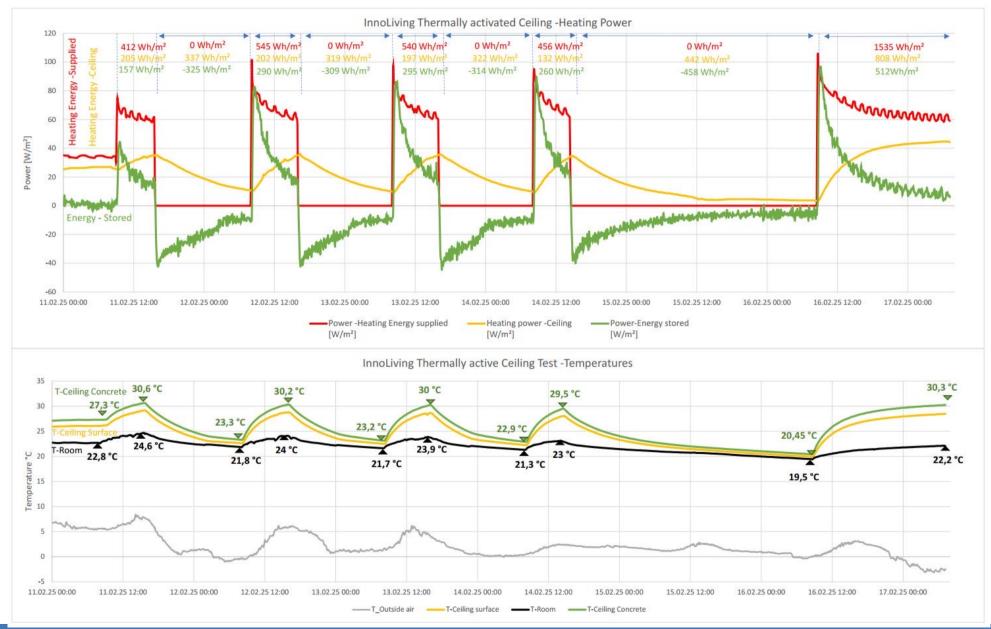
- Energy release via radiation
- Self-regulating effect
- Energy storage
- Release of stored energy
- Minimal temperature change in the room





Storage capacity of component activation (TAB): Measured values over a longer period of time

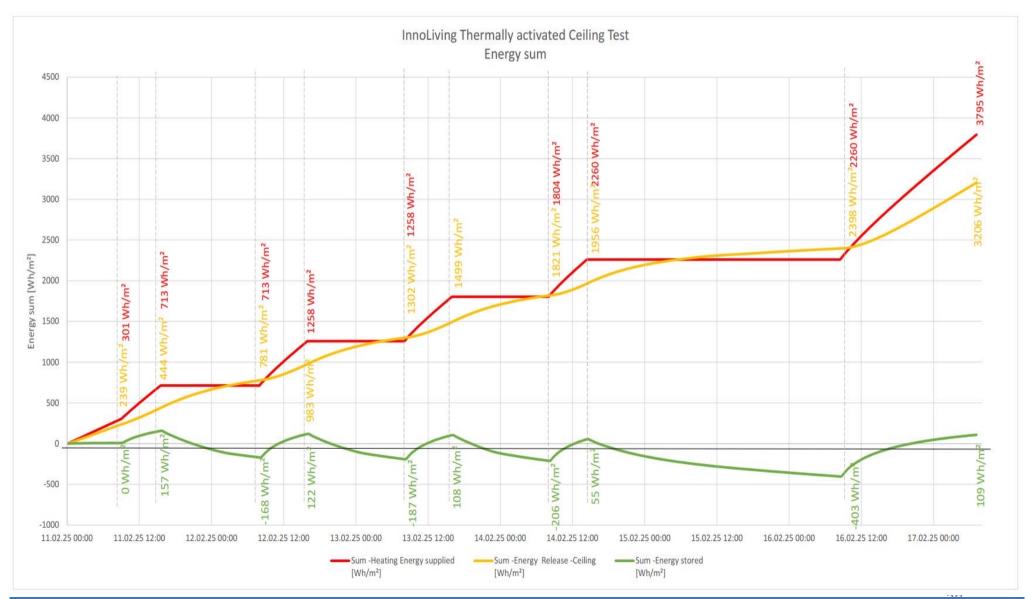






Advantage of component activation in ceilings: Energy supply – Energy storage – Energy release Concrete ceilings with TAB distribute and store energy



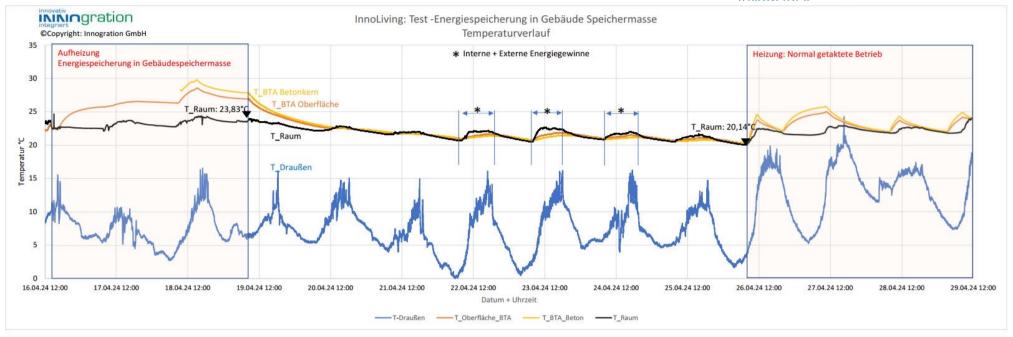


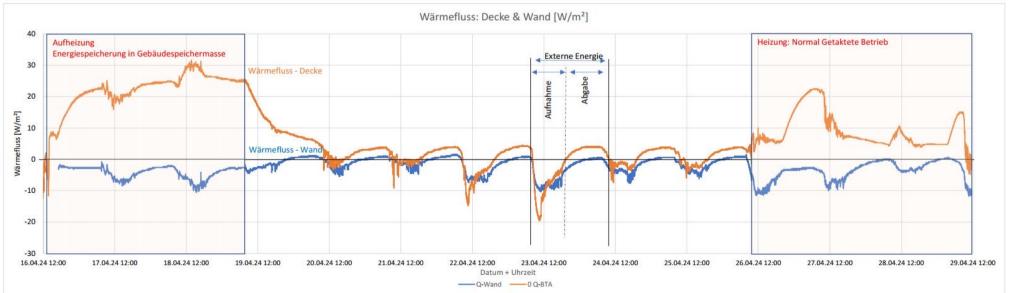




Concrete ceiling: Short- and long-term heat storage Automatic temperature control (self-regulating effect)



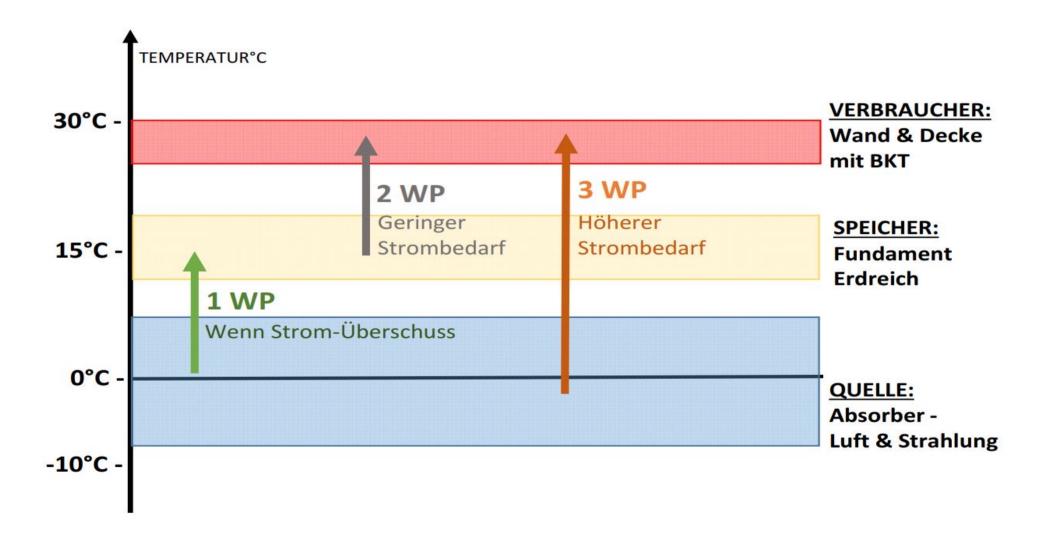






Concept for a self-sufficient energy supply: interaction between energy source, heat storage, and consumers with efficient use of heat pumps

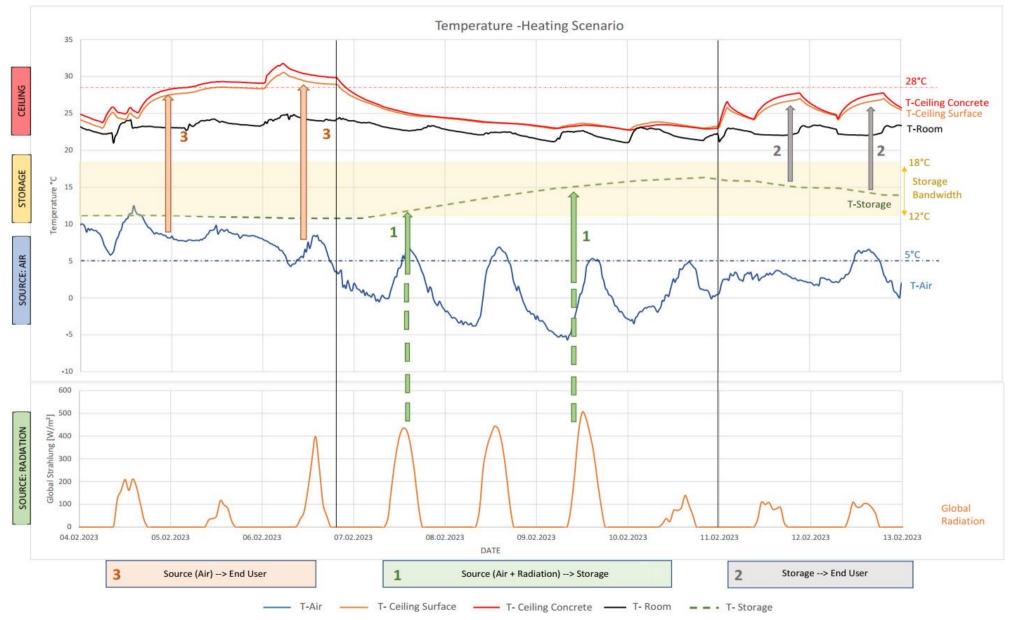






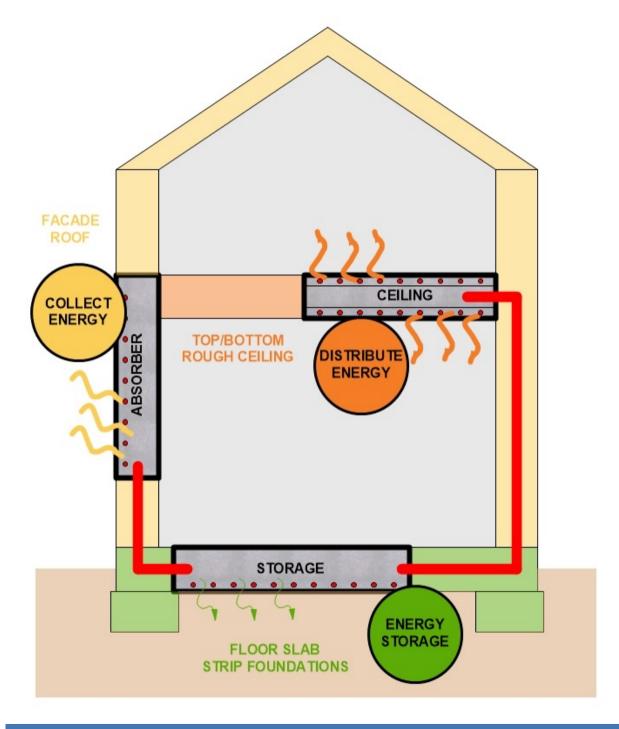
Prerequisite for energy supply: the importance of collecting, storing, and distributing thermal energy













Supplement with components for energy supply:

- Distribution (ceiling, wall) (TAB)
- Collection (absorber)
- Storage (concrete mass)





