

The Ministry of Water & Electricity  
Welcomes you to...



Bart Hinten  
Managing Director  
Resolco International BV



ARE YOU REALLY INSULATING?  
Energy saving in Saudi is essential



## Saudi Arabia needs to:

- Raise the minimum energy efficiency ratio (EER) for air conditioning units
- Effectively enforce Saudi Building Code standards for reducing energy consumption for new buildings:
- improved insulation and solar gain control to reduce the heat load

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# Saudi Arabia needs to:

- The demand for electrical power in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is very high compared to international and regional levels, exceeding an 8% growth annually
- Electrical services reached 7 million customers in 2012 with the production capacity has reaching 52,000 megawatt, a figure which is expected to reach 85,000 megawatts in the next 10 years.
- In Saudi Arabia in the summer time, about 80% of power consumption is residential, and about 70% of it is used to power heating, ventilation and air conditioning (HVAC) systems

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## Dubai Electricity and Water Authority Managing Director's Statement on Thermal Insulation

- The nature of the environment, high temperature and the need to use air-conditioning results in high consumption of electricity.
- The thermal insulation system will reduce the consumption of electricity in air-conditioning by 40%, which will benefit customers, proprietors and the general public.

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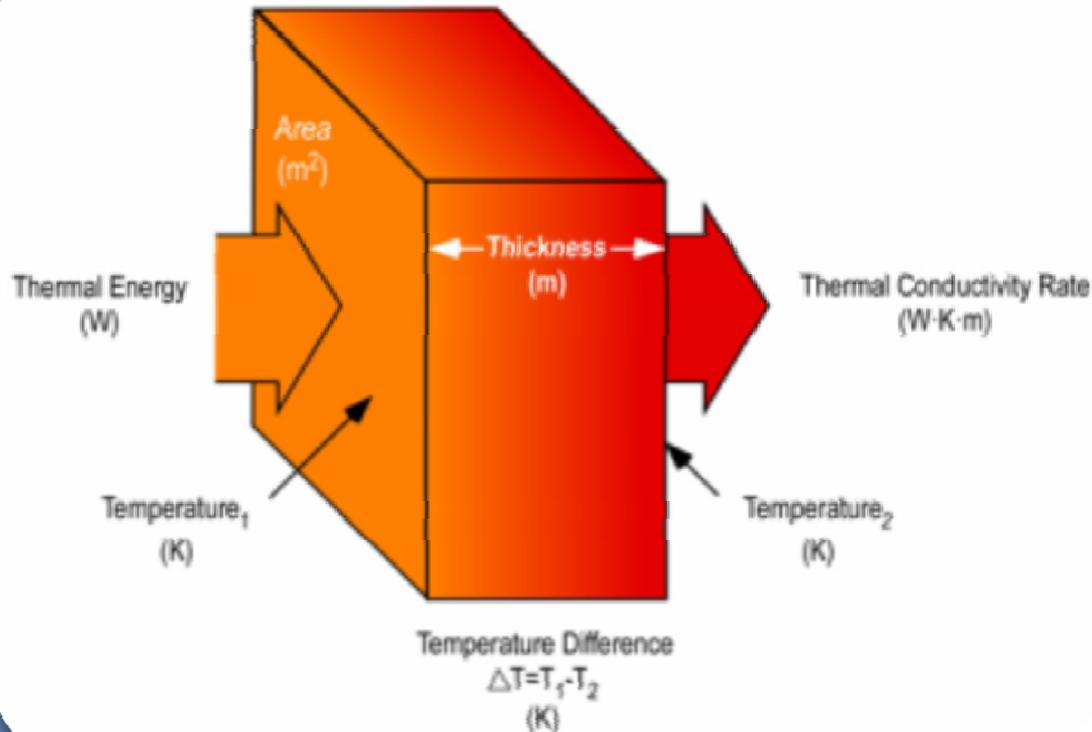
# Technical Presentation

- ✓ Introduction
- ✓ K-value or thermal conductivity
- ✓ K value different
- ✓ Insulation materials
- ✓ Condensation
- ✓ Energy savings



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## K VALUE

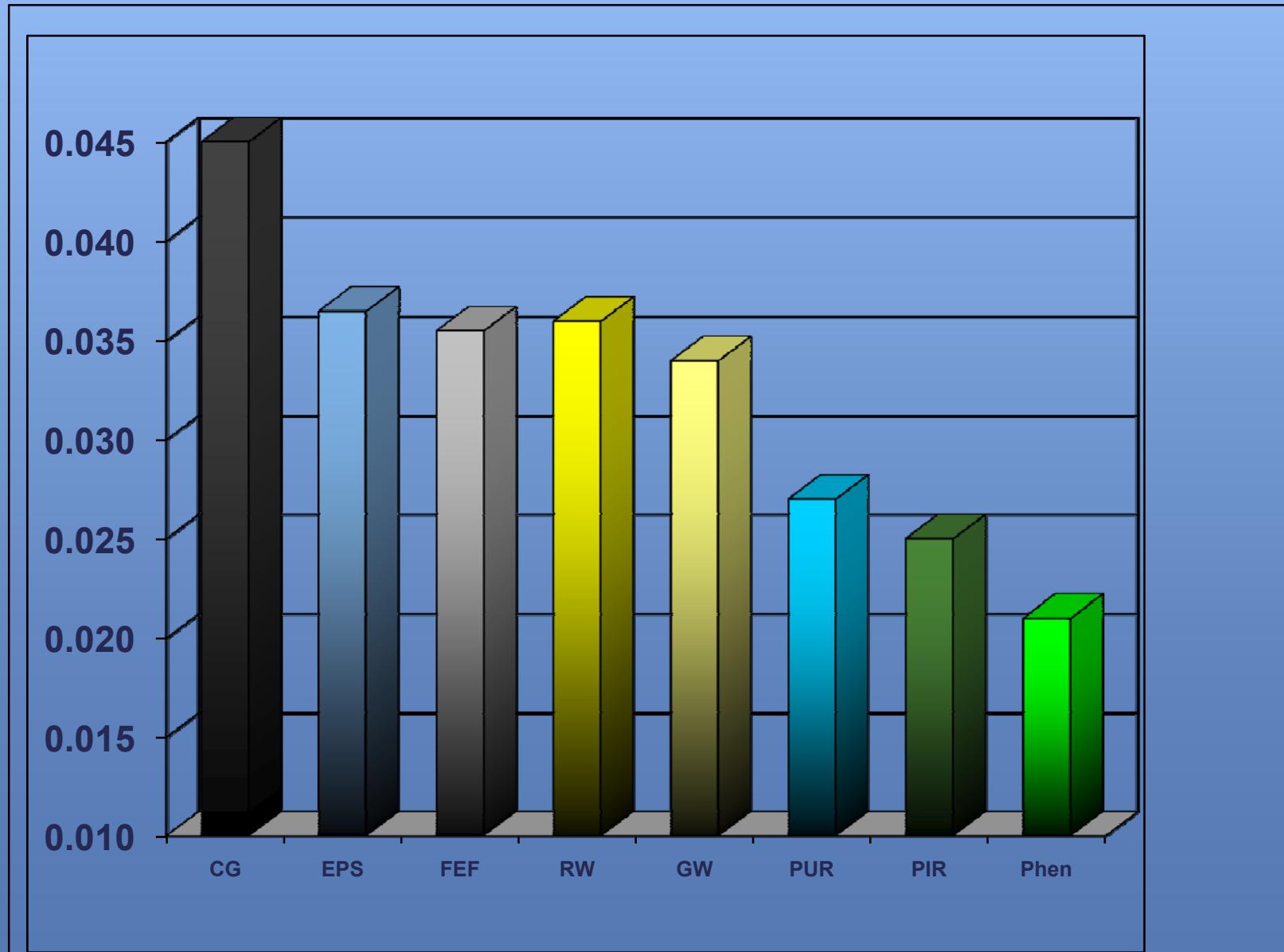
It indicates the amount of heat going through the material Between both sides :

- During 1 second
- Through a surface of 1 m<sup>2</sup>
- with a thickness of 1 m
- At a temperature difference of 1 K ( $1\text{K}=1\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ )

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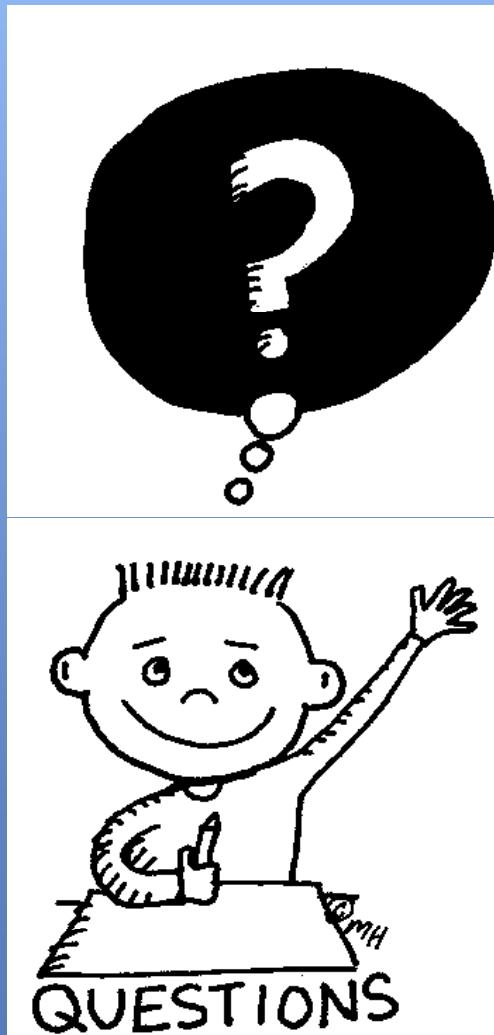


K Value W/m,K

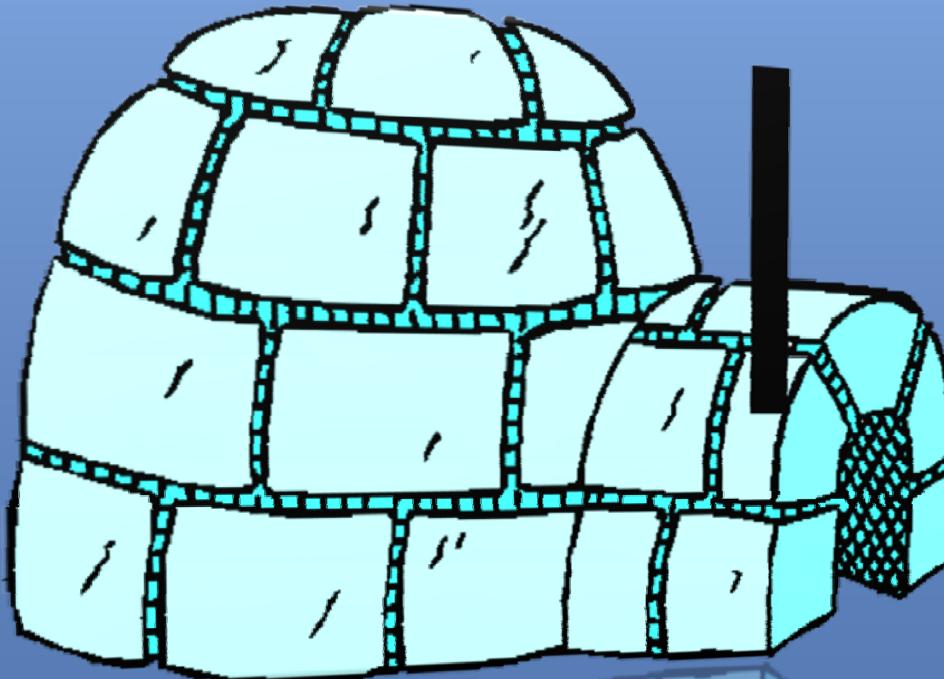


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Is an Igloo made out of  
blocks of snow or ice ?



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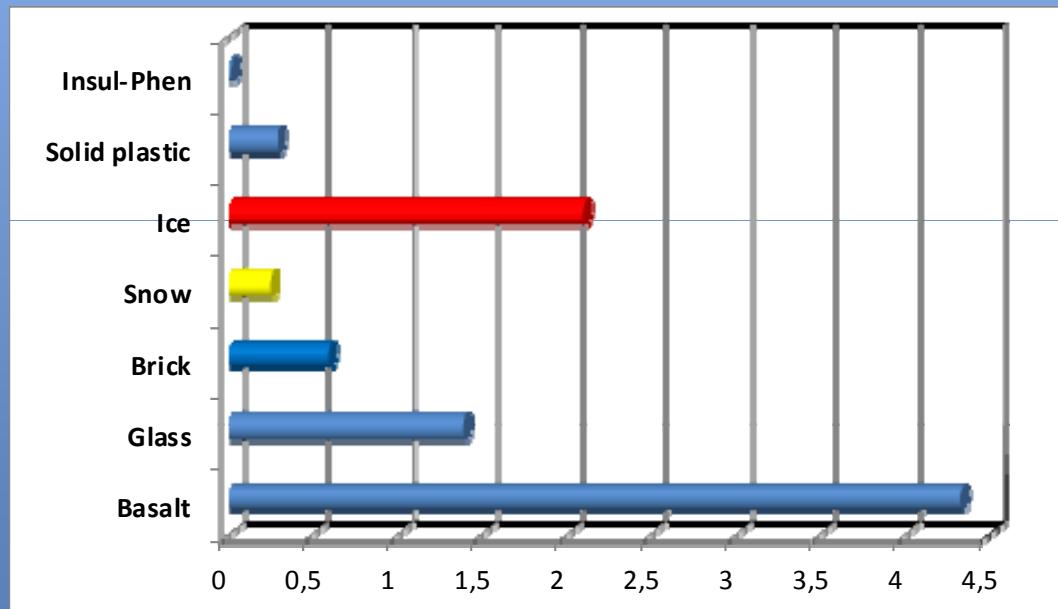


# K-value

## K VALUE OR THERMAL CONDUCTIVITY

This is a property of the material itself, the K-value does not calculate with the thickness of the material. Material with a higher K-value can reach the same insulation value as a better material with thicker insulation.

K value	W/mK
Basalt	4,34
Glass	1,4
Brick	0,6
Snow	0,25
Ice	2,1
Solid plastic	0,3
Insul-Phen	0,021



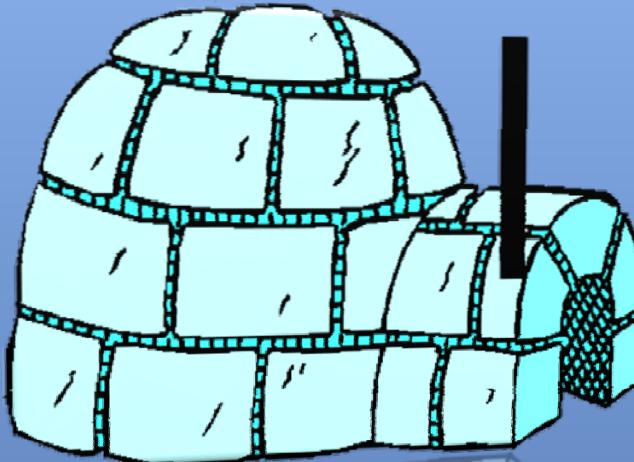
**25 mm Insul-phen = 714 mm Brick**

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## K-value

Blocks of ice are not appropriate as ice is a solid material and thus a good conductor of heat.



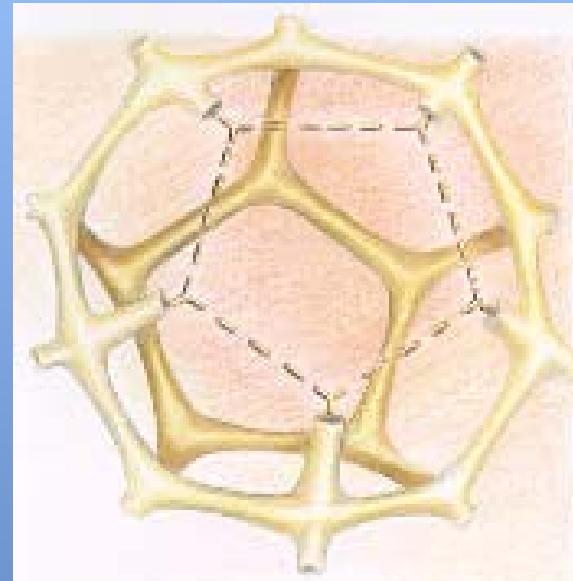
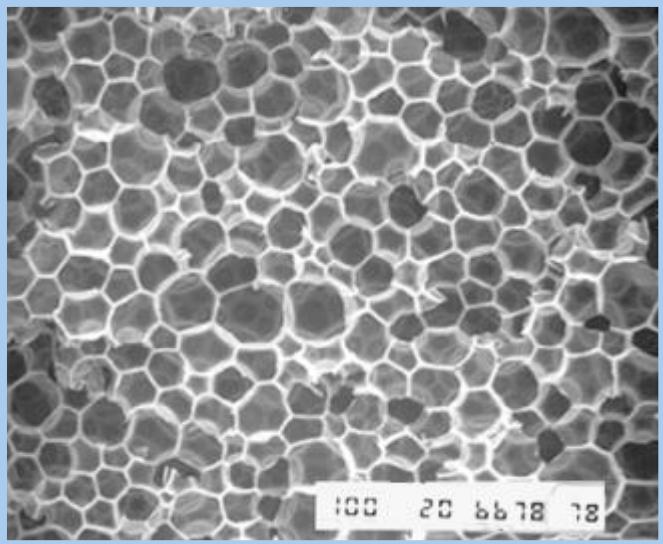
The structure of snow consists of crystals, with an innumerable amount of air filled canals between.

$$25 \text{ cm Snow} = 210 \text{ cm Ice}$$

*An igloo is made from blocks of snow*

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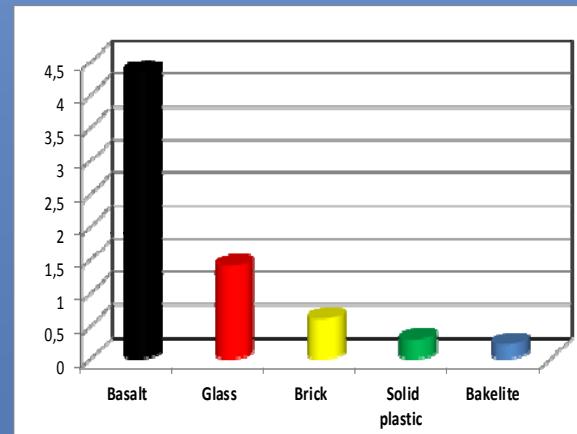




## conduction

K- solid calculation based on K value polymer

K value	W/mK
Basalt	4,34
Glass	1,4
Brick	0,6
Solid plastic	0,3
Bakelite	0,23

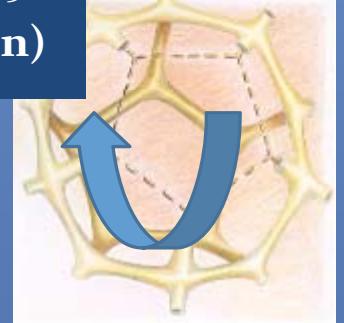
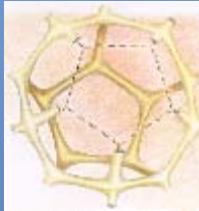
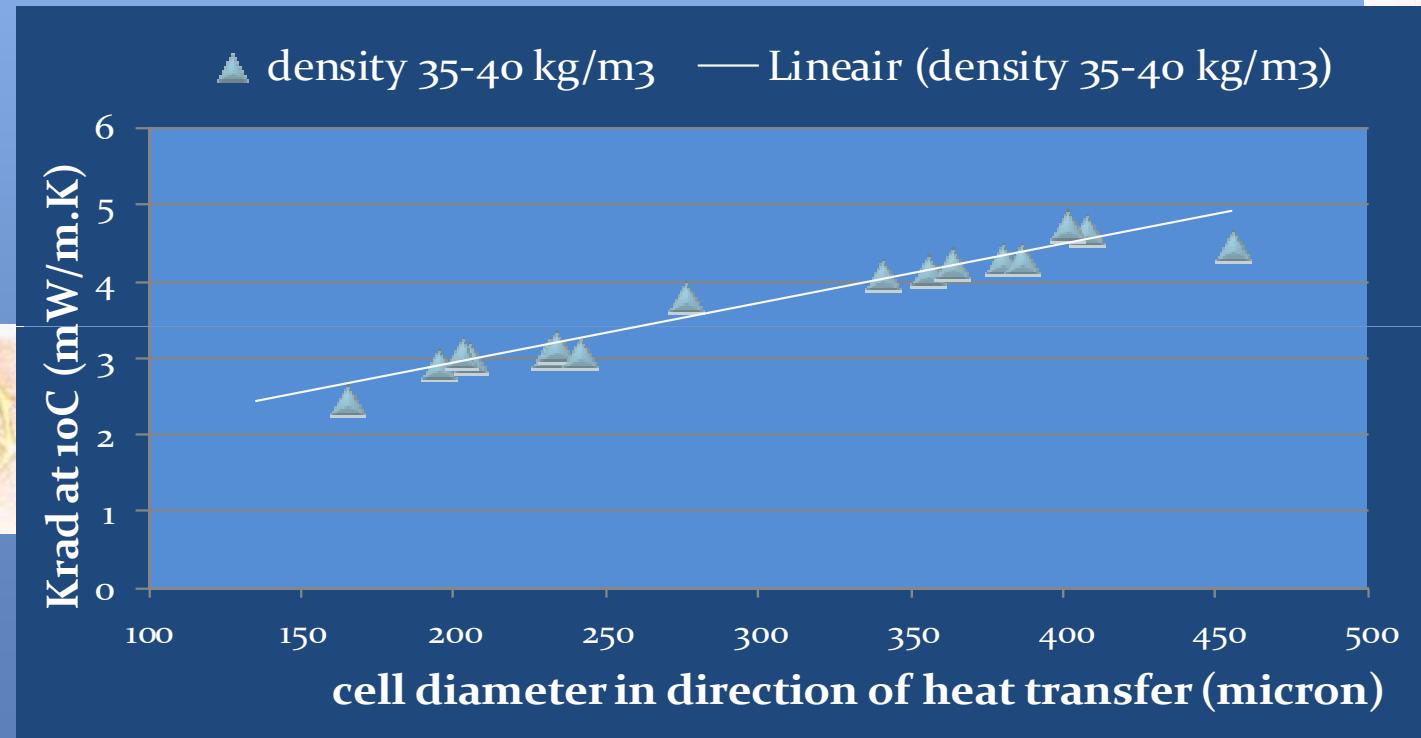


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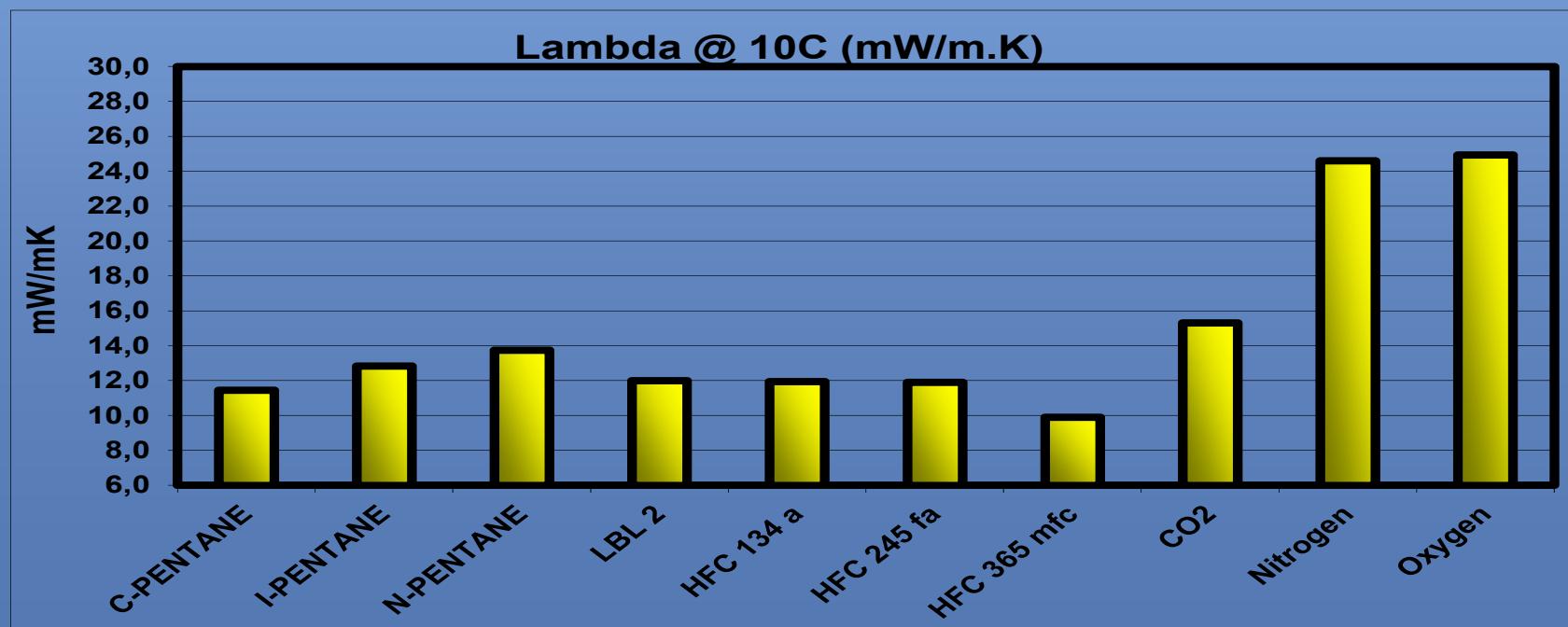


# Radiation and convection



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Rock wol

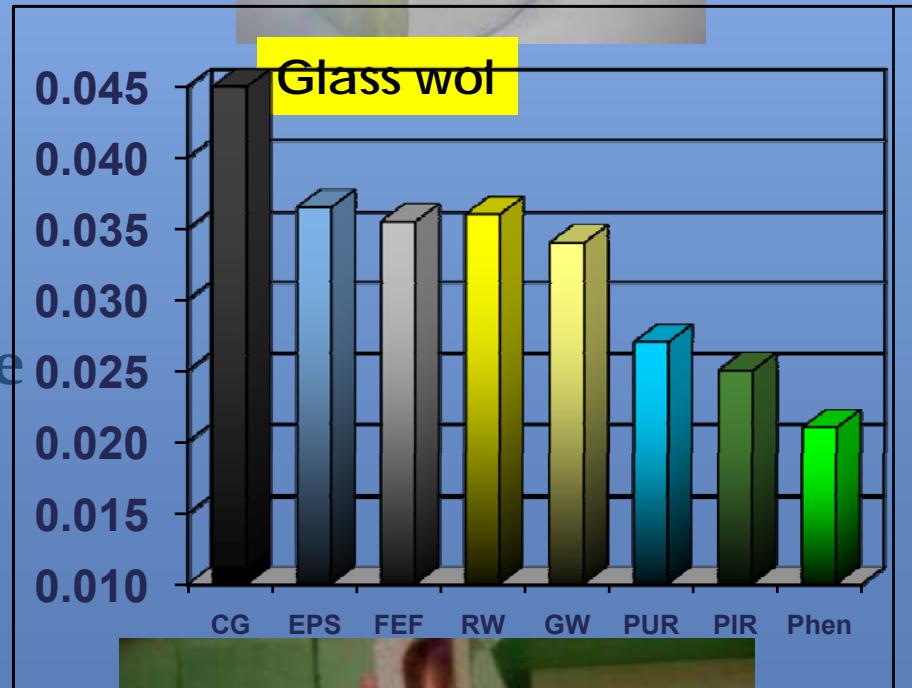
✓ Why  
insulation  
materials have  
different  
K- values



Foam glass



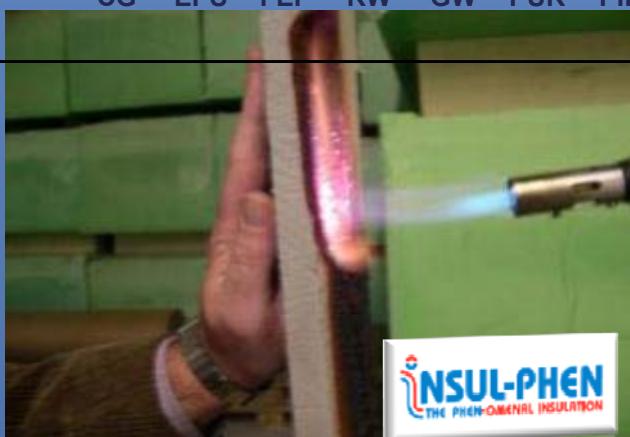
Glass wol



PUR / PIR



EPS



INSUL-PHEN  
THE PHEN-O-MINERAL INSULATION



Rubber FEF

## Dew Point

The dew point is the temperature to which humid air must be cooled, at constant barometric pressure , for water vapor to condense into liquid water

The dew point is a saturation temperature

If the water vapor contents exceeds a particular limit the water molecules will combine together and condense

The temperature at which this occurs is called the dew point

The dew point is associated with relative humidity (RH)

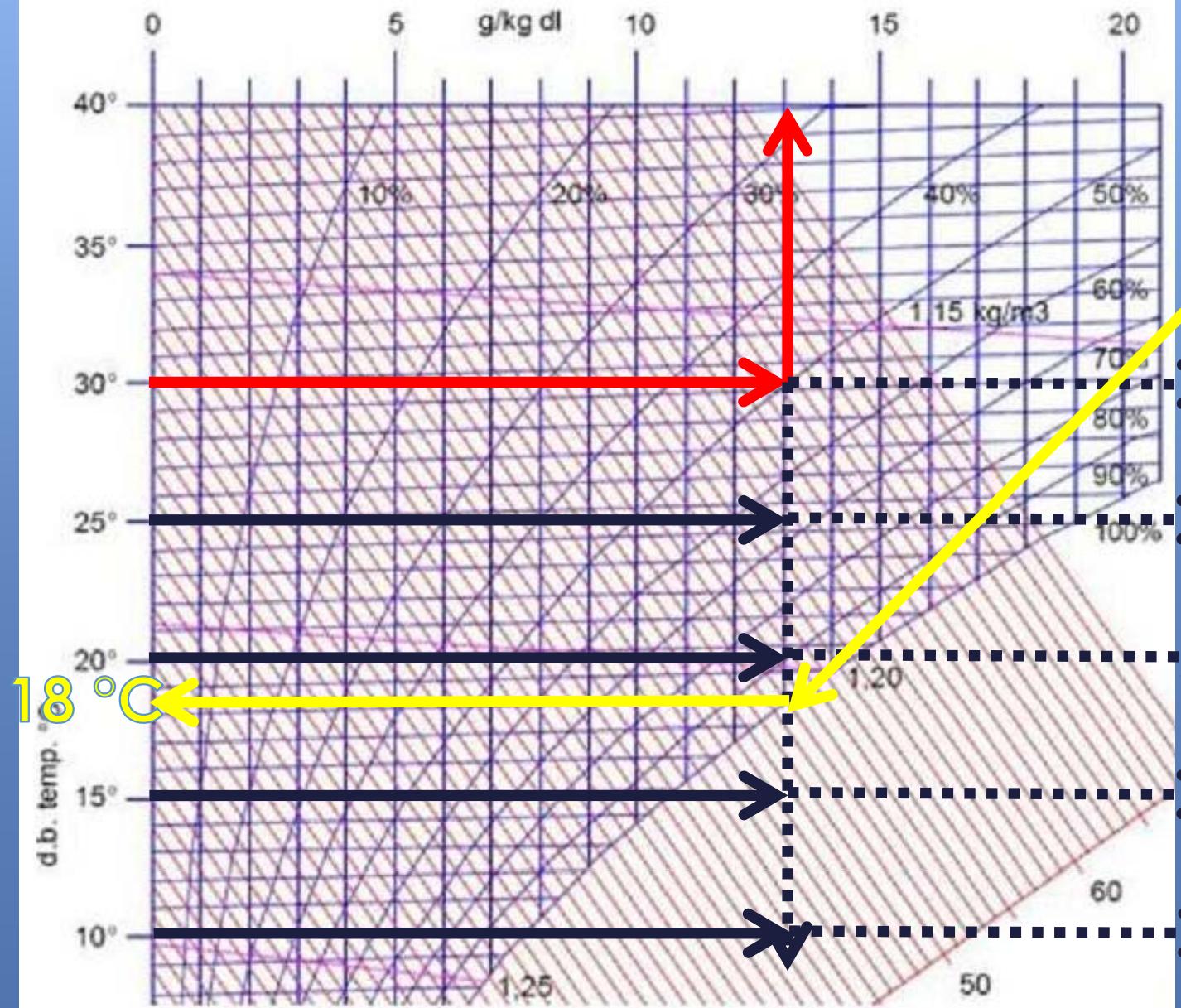
- A high RH indicates that the dew point is closer to the current air temperature
- A RH of 100 % indicates the dew point is equal to the current temperature and the air is maximally saturated with water
- When the dew point remains constant and temperature increases, relative humidity will decrease

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## mollier diagram

Air 30°C RH 50 % 13 g/kg



DEW POINT  
18 °C

50 % RH

70 % RH

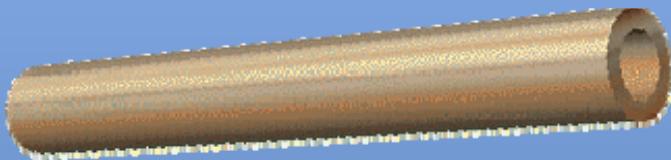
90 % RH

>100 % RH

>100 % RH

Ambient 30 °C humidity 50% dew point temp 18°C

Temp > 18°C



No condensation

Temp = 18°C

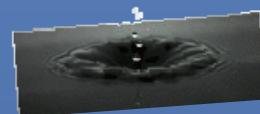


Start condensation

Temp < 18°C



Dripping water

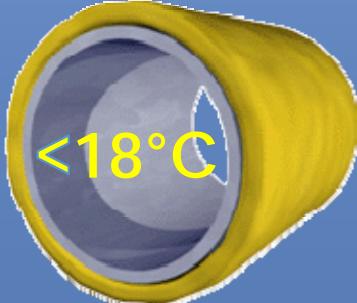


Ambient 30 °C humidity 50% dew point temp 18°C

- If pipework is insulated with an open cell structure material, such as fiberglass, the material will become saturated with water.
- The water will then start to drip from the material.



Steel pipe



Fiberglass



Water saturation

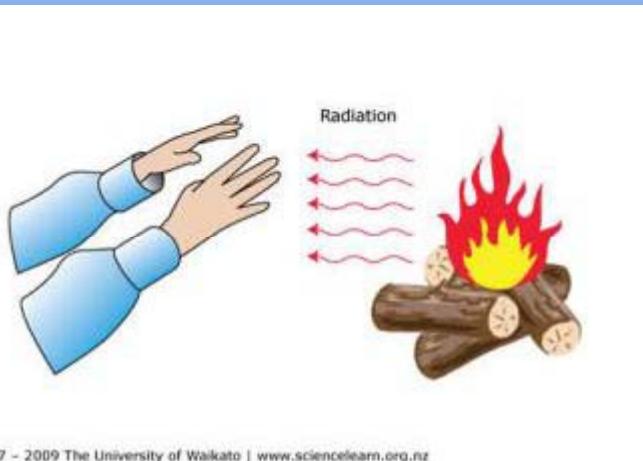


Excess water  
drips

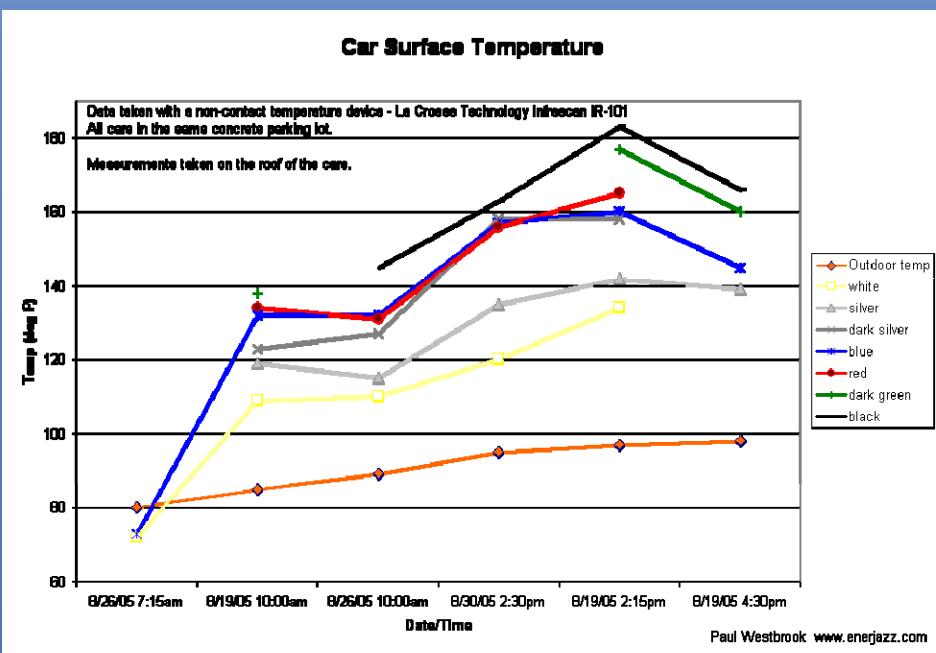
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# RADIATION AND EMISSIVITY



DOES THE COLOUR OF THE GLOVES MAKES A DIFFERANCE ?



Surface Temp Car

Black gives 180 F = 82 °C  
Silver shiny 135 F = 57 °C

Ambiant 90 F = 32 °C

Air 30 °C RH 50 % DEW Point 18 °C

## Rubber/FEF and emissivity



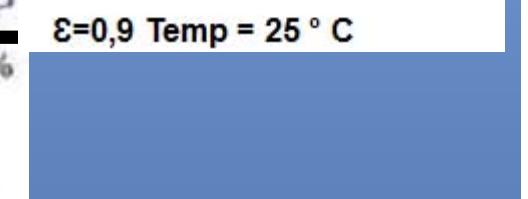
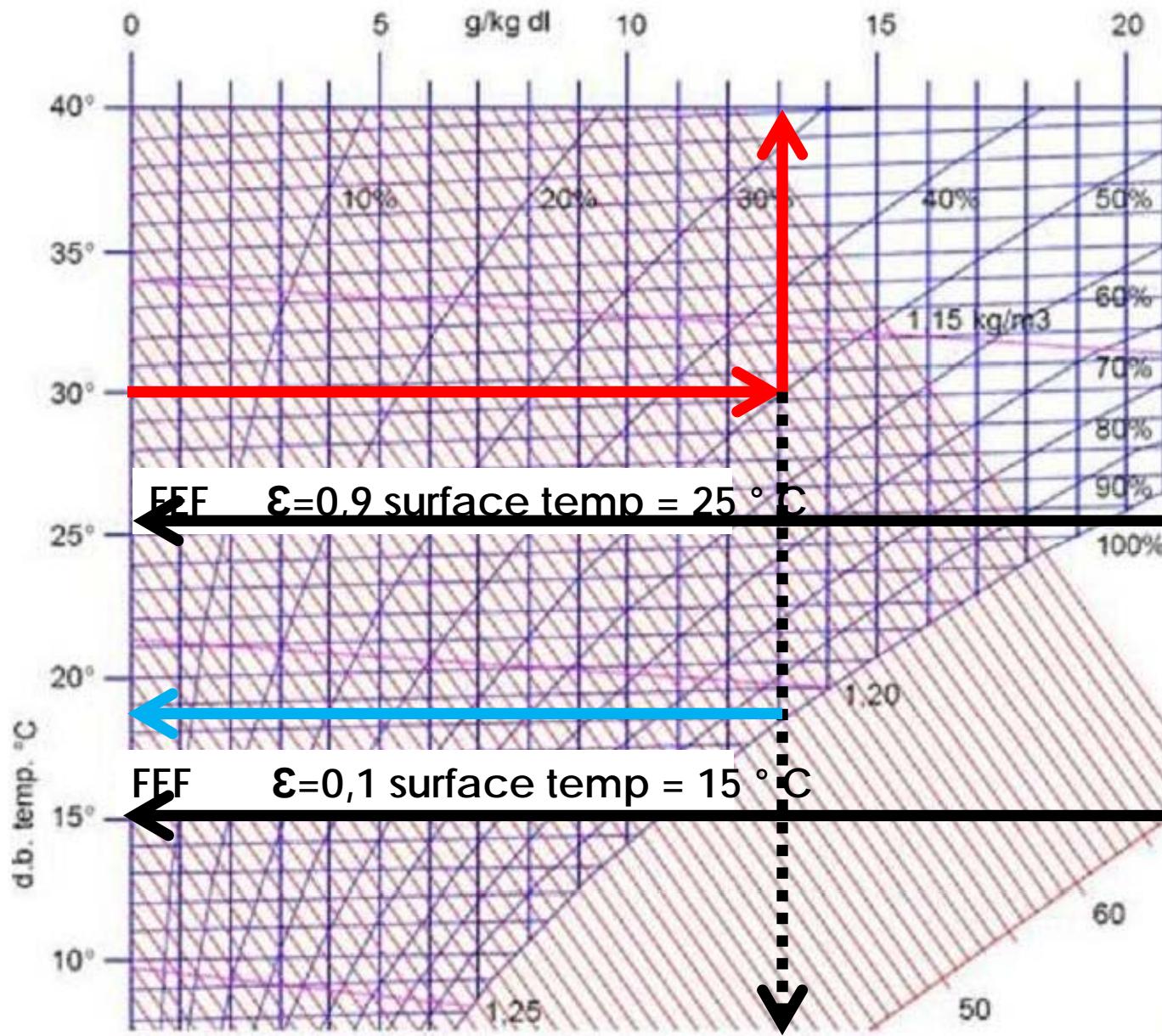
BLACK      High emissivity absorption and a higher surface temperature.



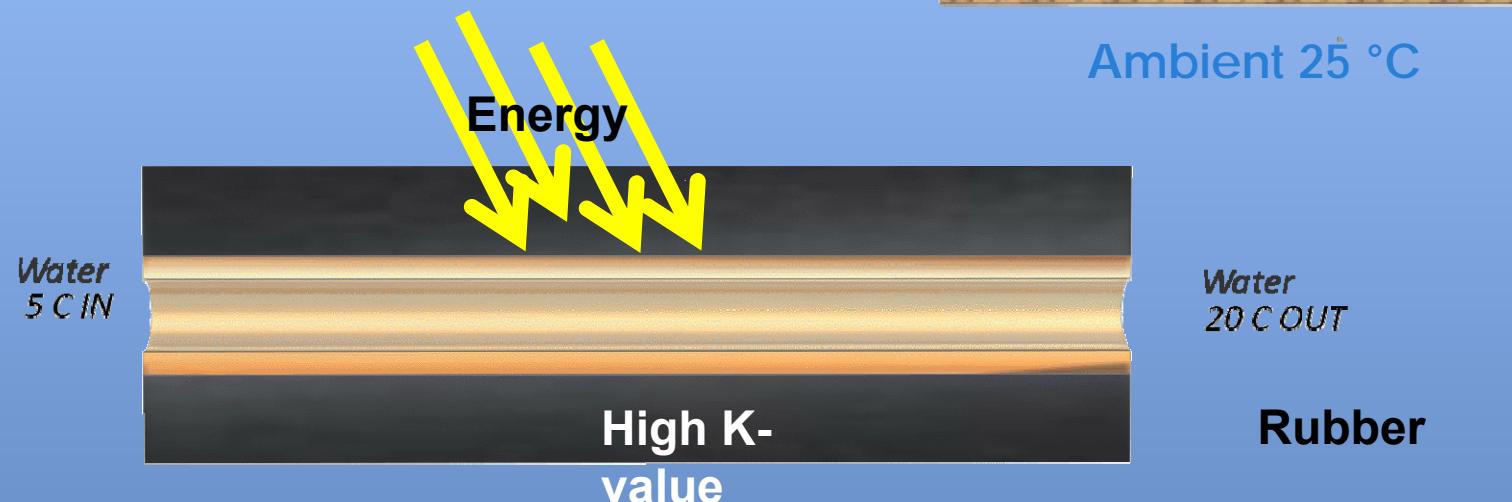
Aluminium foil      low emissivity absorption and a lower surface temperature.

## mollier diagram

Air  $30^{\circ}\text{C}$  RH 50% 13 g/kg



# Insulation and temperature loss



BLACK High emissivity absorption and a higher surface temperature.



ALUMINIUM Low emissivity reflection and a lower surface temperature.

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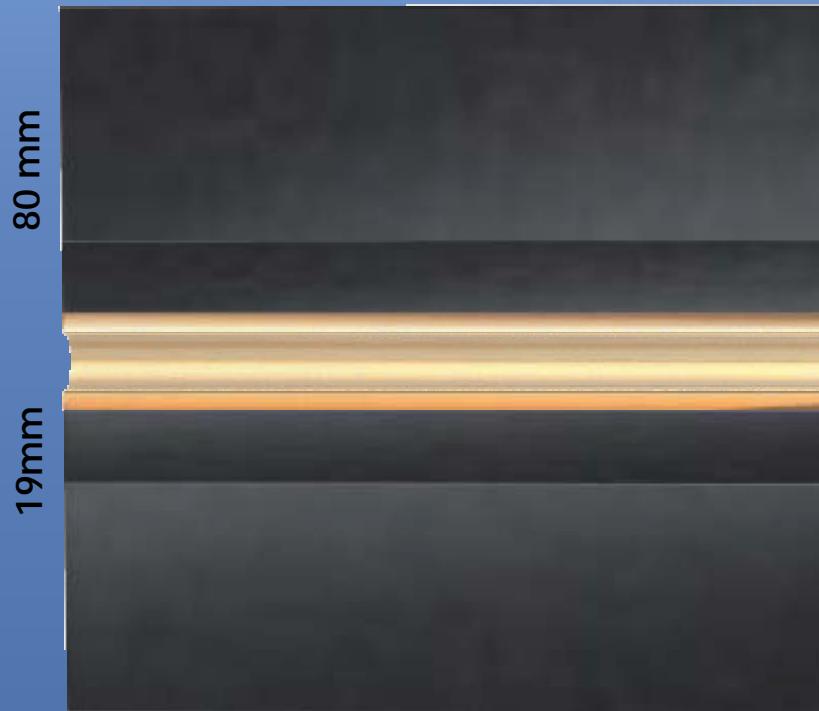
Insul-phen



3,2 W/m Heat Gain

Pipe 1,25 inch

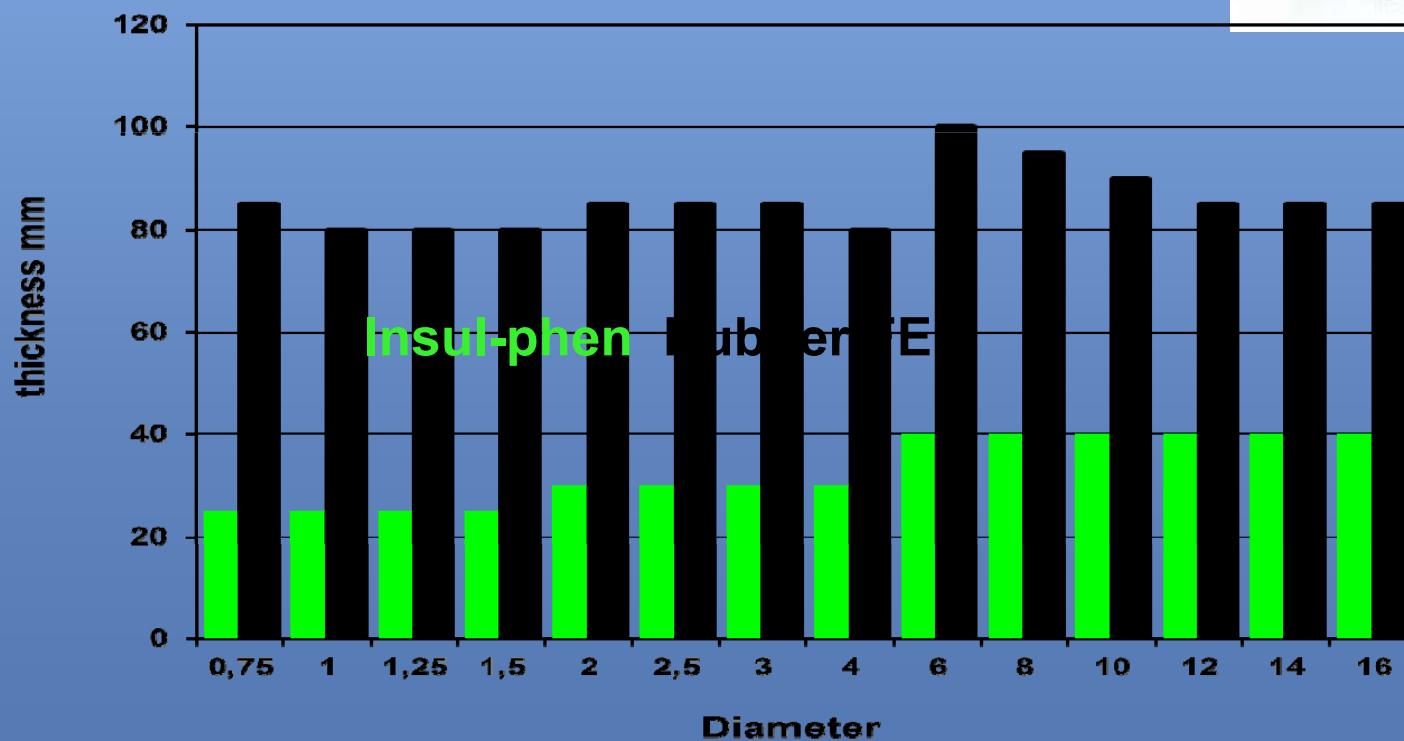
Rubber/FEF



7,2 W/m Heat Gain

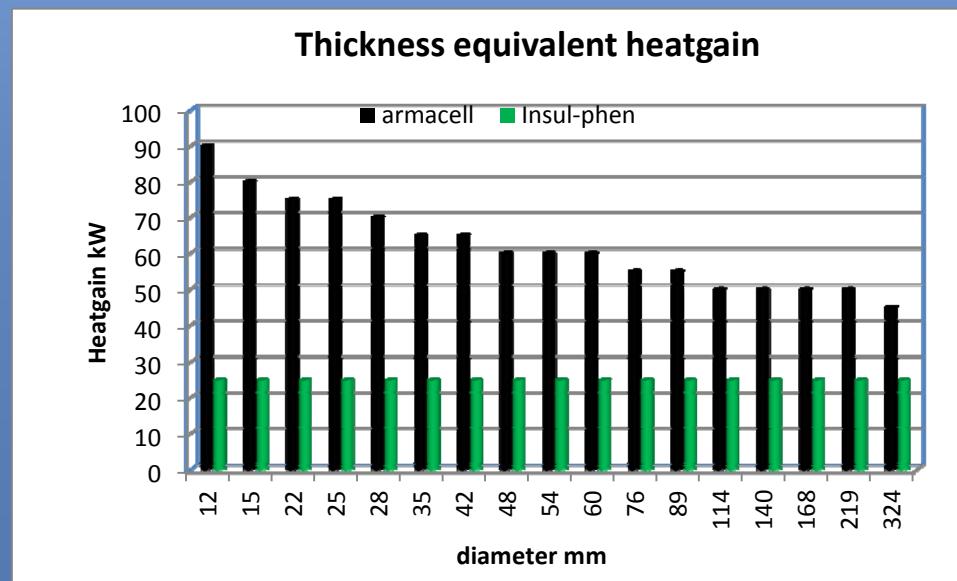
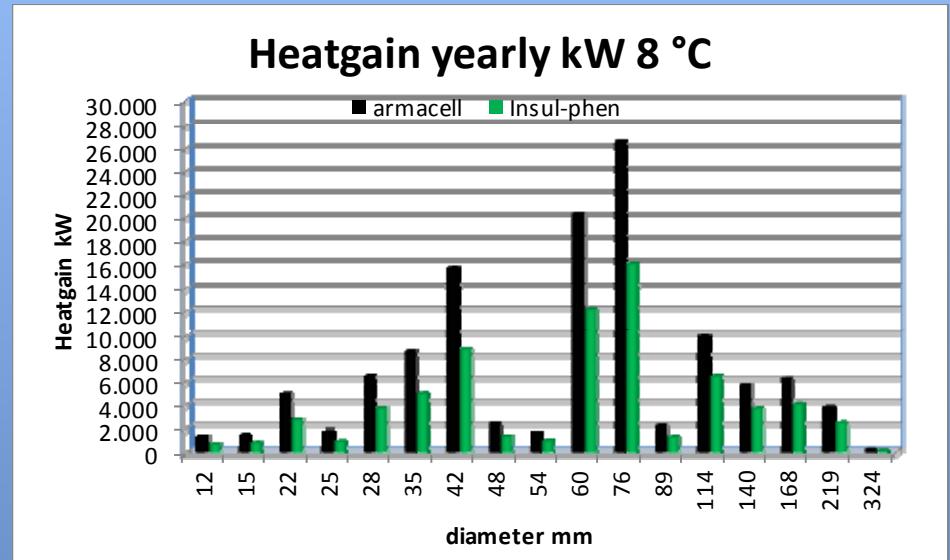
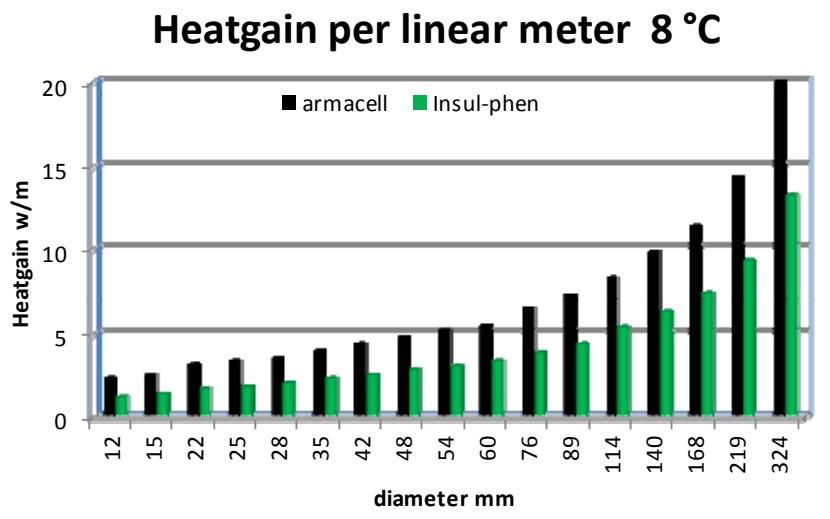
3,2 W/m Heat gain

**Rubber Insulation relies on its black surface to prevent condensation however insulation value and energy saving are critical!.....**



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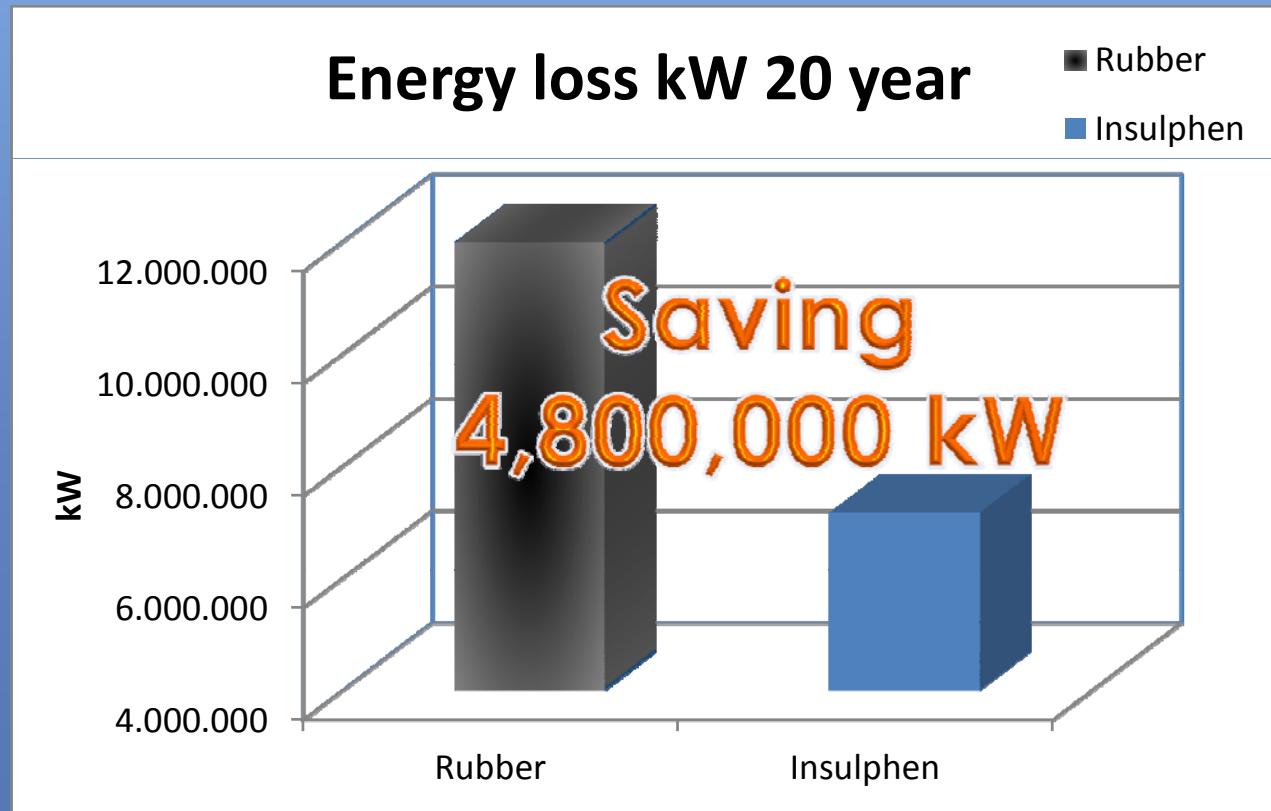




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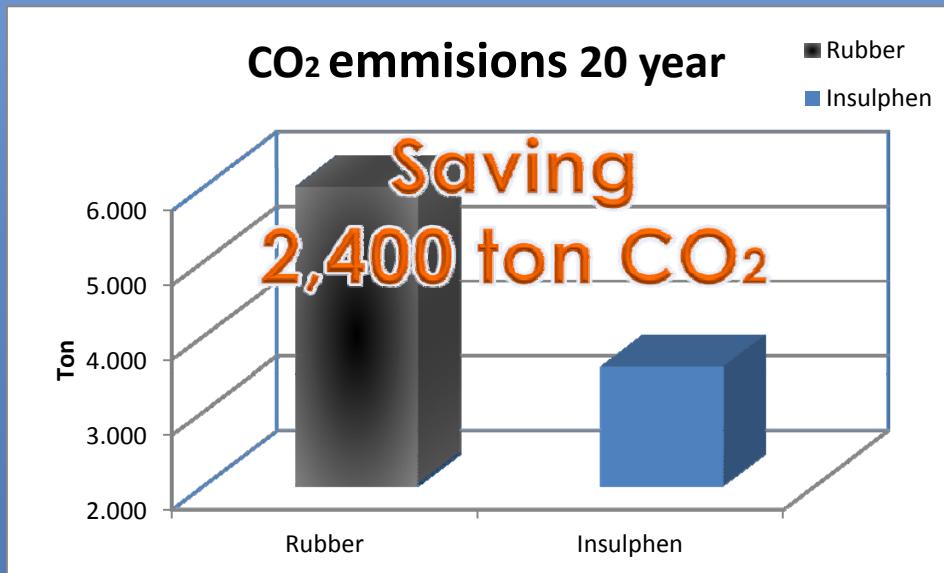
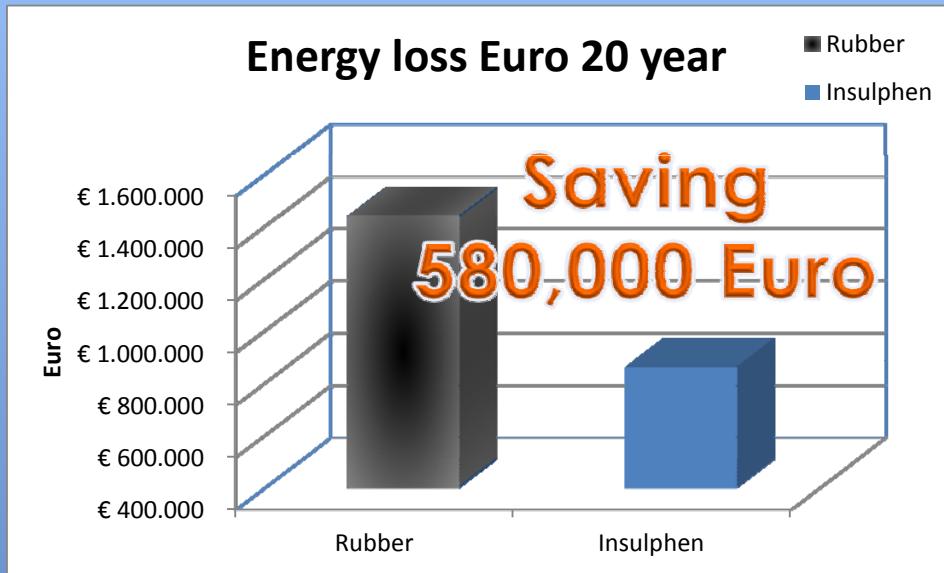


		Yearly energy loss kW	Yearly energy loss Euro	Yearly CO2 ton CO2	20 Year energy loss kW	21 Year energy loss Euro	22 Year CO2 Emission ton CO2
Enschede	Rubber	599.733	€ 71.968	300	11.994.653	€ 1.439.358	5.997
	Insulphen	358.744	€ 43.049	179	7.174.875	€ 860.985	3.587
	Savings	240.989	€ 28.919	120	4.819.778	€ 578.373	2.410
	%	40%	40%	40%	40%	40%	40%



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**THANKS FOR YOUR ATTENTION**



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