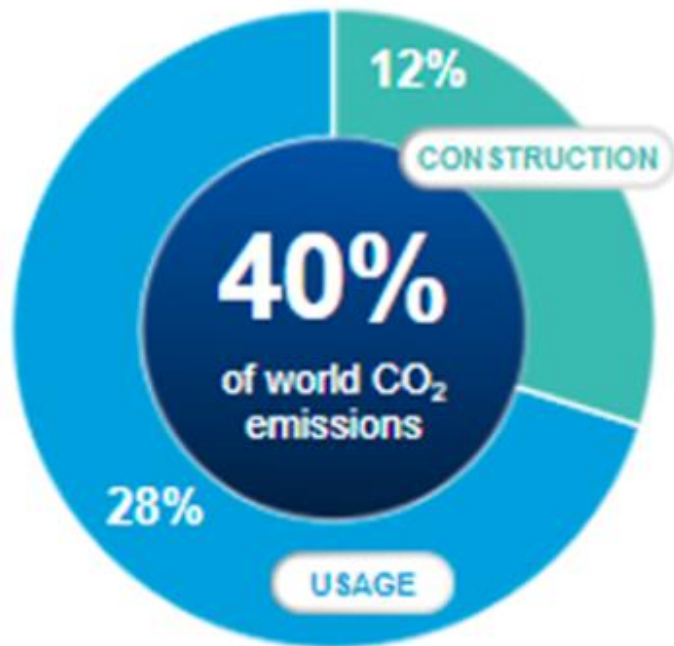


Glass in Sustainable Construction

EMMANUELLE GOUILLART
SAINT-GOBAIN



Building sector environmental impact



Embodied carbon (production, construction)

&

Operational carbon (usage: heating, cooling, ...)

SAINT-GOBAIN





1/3



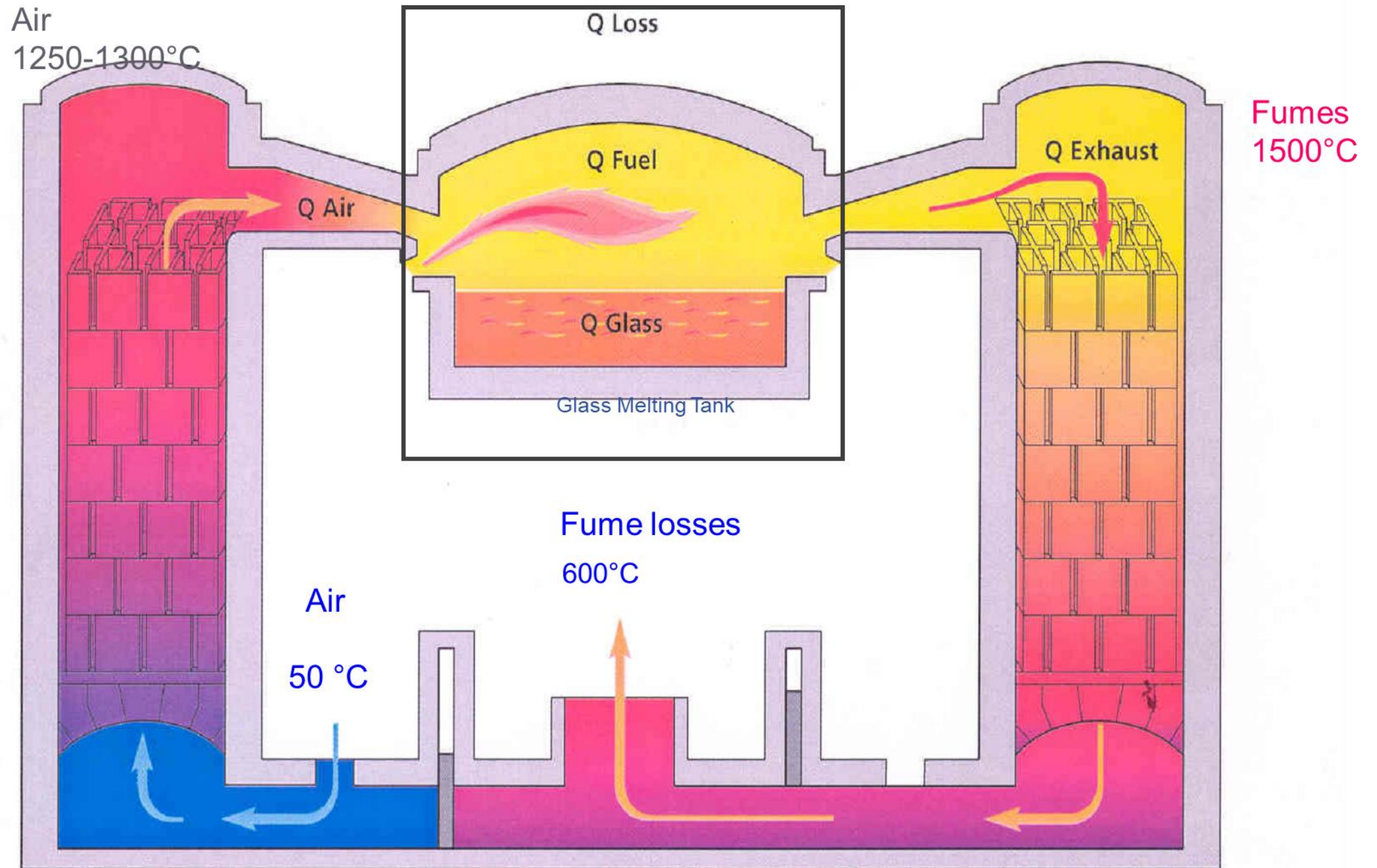
2/3



**Glass 0.6 kg CO₂ / kg glass
(Europe)**

Cement 0.9, Steel 1.8

Plastic 1-3



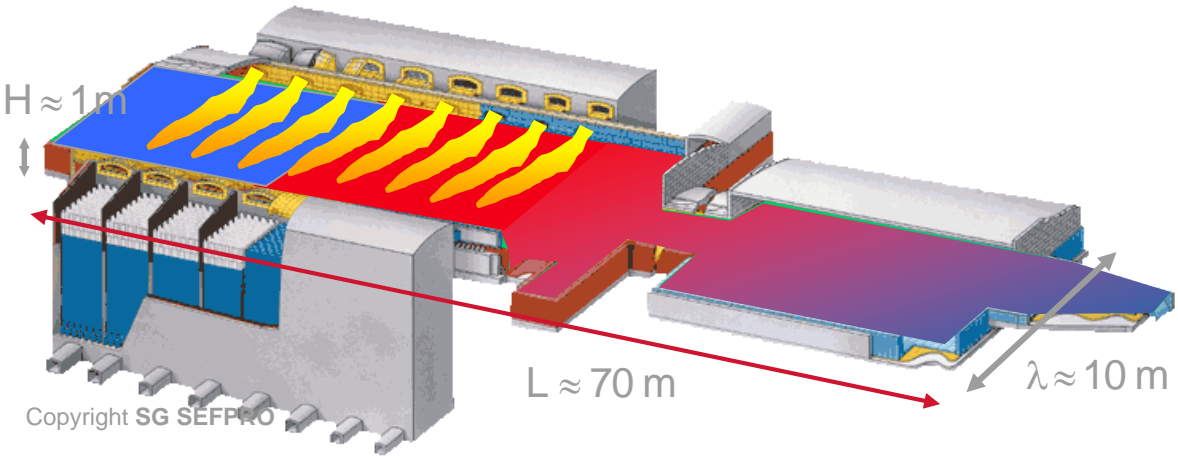
SAINT-GOBAIN CHANGING THE ENERGY VECTOR



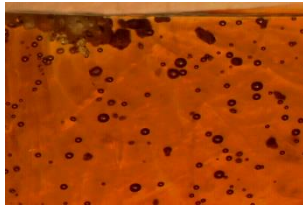
By 内閣



ELECTRIFICATION: HUGE TECHNOLOGICAL CHALLENGES



No bubbles ← Long residence times ← Large volumes









TOWARDS 100% RECYCLED GLASS



First Zero-Carbon Production of Flat Glass



ANICHE PLANT (North of France)



100 % Recycled Glass

- from production offcuts
- from end-of-life glass (renovation or demolition sites)



100 % Green Energy

- from biogas
- Decarbonized Electricity

May 2022



La première offre de verre bas carbone pour les façades

COOL-LITE XTREME
ORAÉ

Performance meets sustainability



Excellente efficacité énergétique

La plus faible empreinte carbone

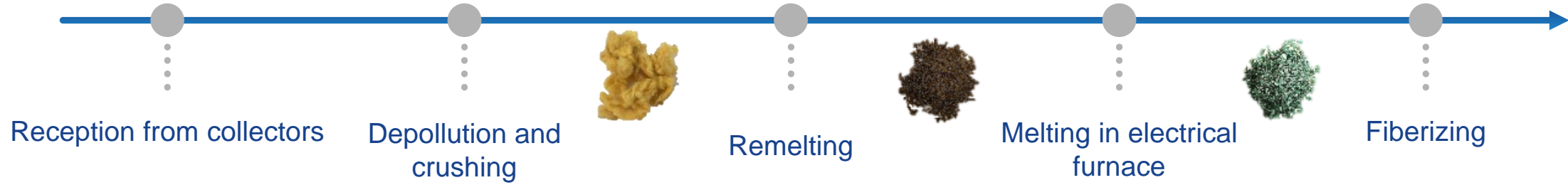


EXTERNAL GLASS WOOL SCRAPS IN GLASS MELTING



EXTERNAL SCRAPS IN GLASS MELTING

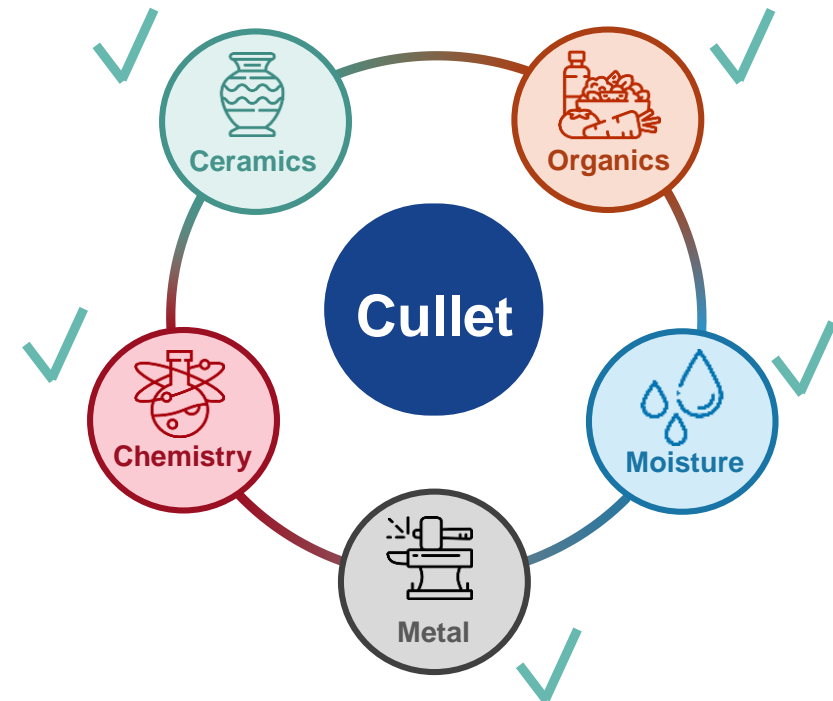
Process design sheet



Chemillé



Plant prototype (Q2-2023)





Composé fibreux avec les membranes SOVER

ISOVER

SAINT-GOBAIN

ISOVER

Composé fibreux avec les membranes SOVER

A35

SAINT-GOBAIN

SAINT-GOBAIN

SAINT-GOBAIN

ISOVER

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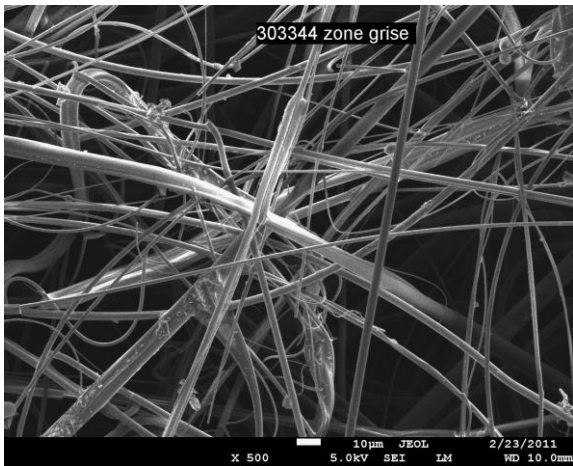
ISOVER

ISOVER

ISOVER

HOW TO DESIGN AN INSULATING MATERIAL?

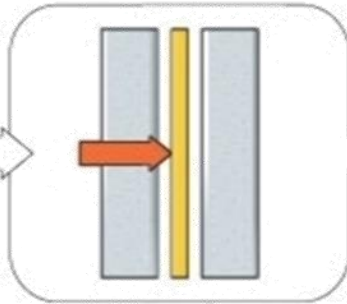
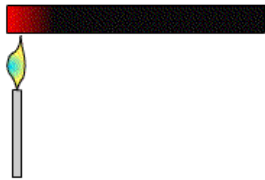
...WITH COMMON MATERIALS



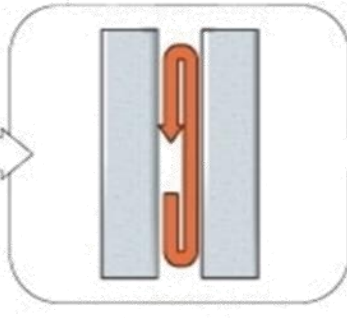
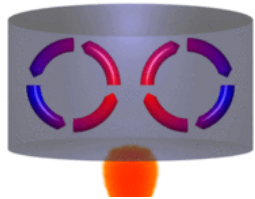
HOW TO DESIGN AN INSULATING MATERIAL?

BASICS OF HEAT TRANSFER

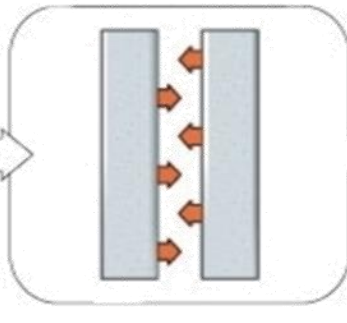
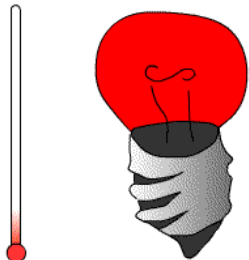
Conduction



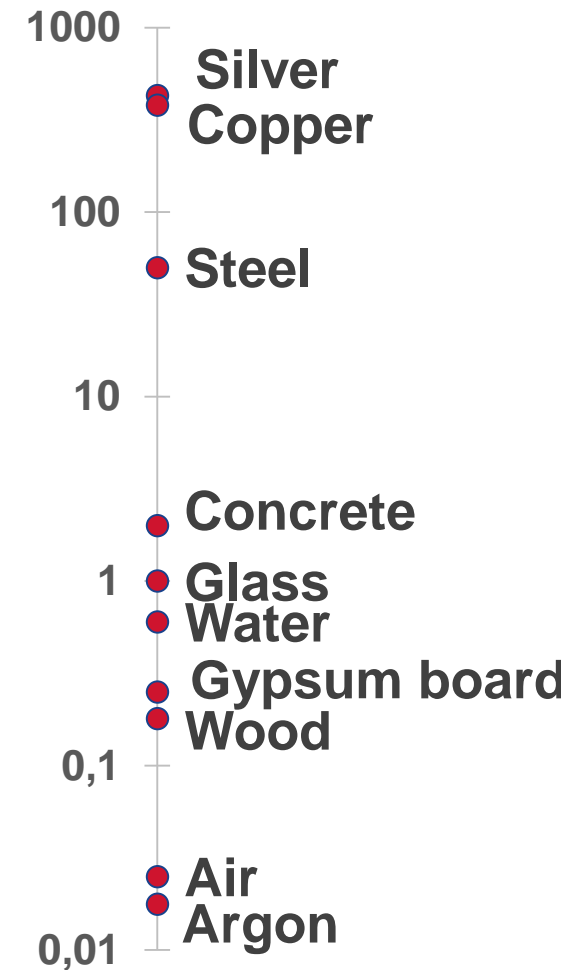
Convection

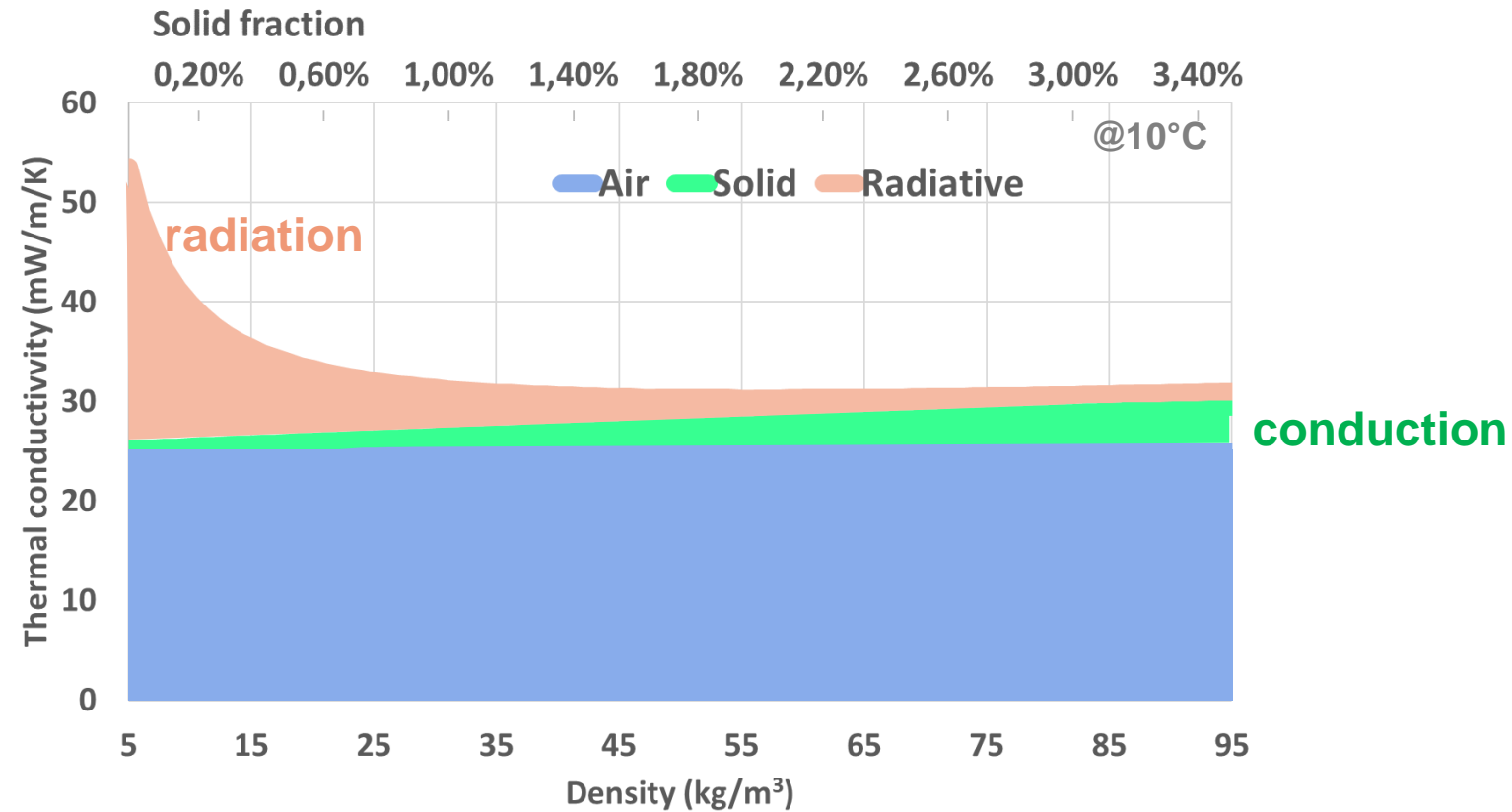
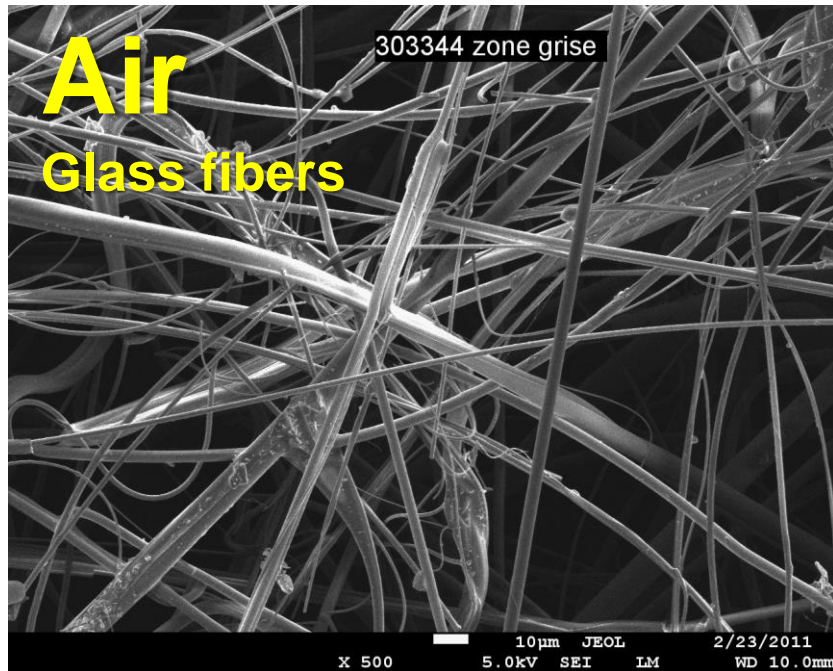


Radiation



λ [W.m⁻¹.K⁻¹] at 10°C





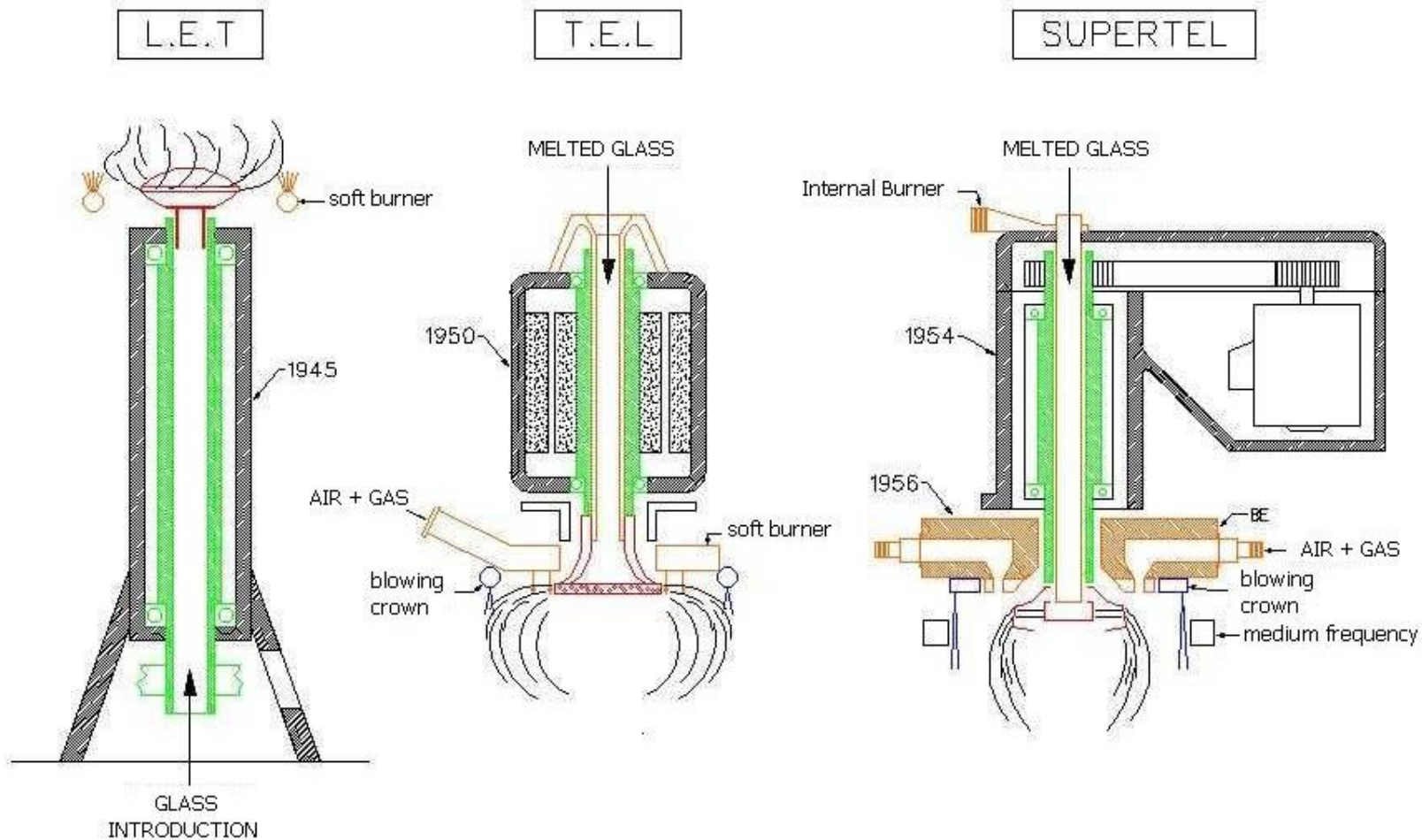
Thinner fibers are better (more « pockets » for a given amount of conduction)



**Cotton candy at 1000°C, 2000 rpm,
30 tons/day!**



EVOLUTION OF THE TEL PROCESS: TOWARDS FINER FIBERS



L.E.T. : Thermal Testing Laboratory
(Laboratoire d'Essais Thermiques)

ISOVER

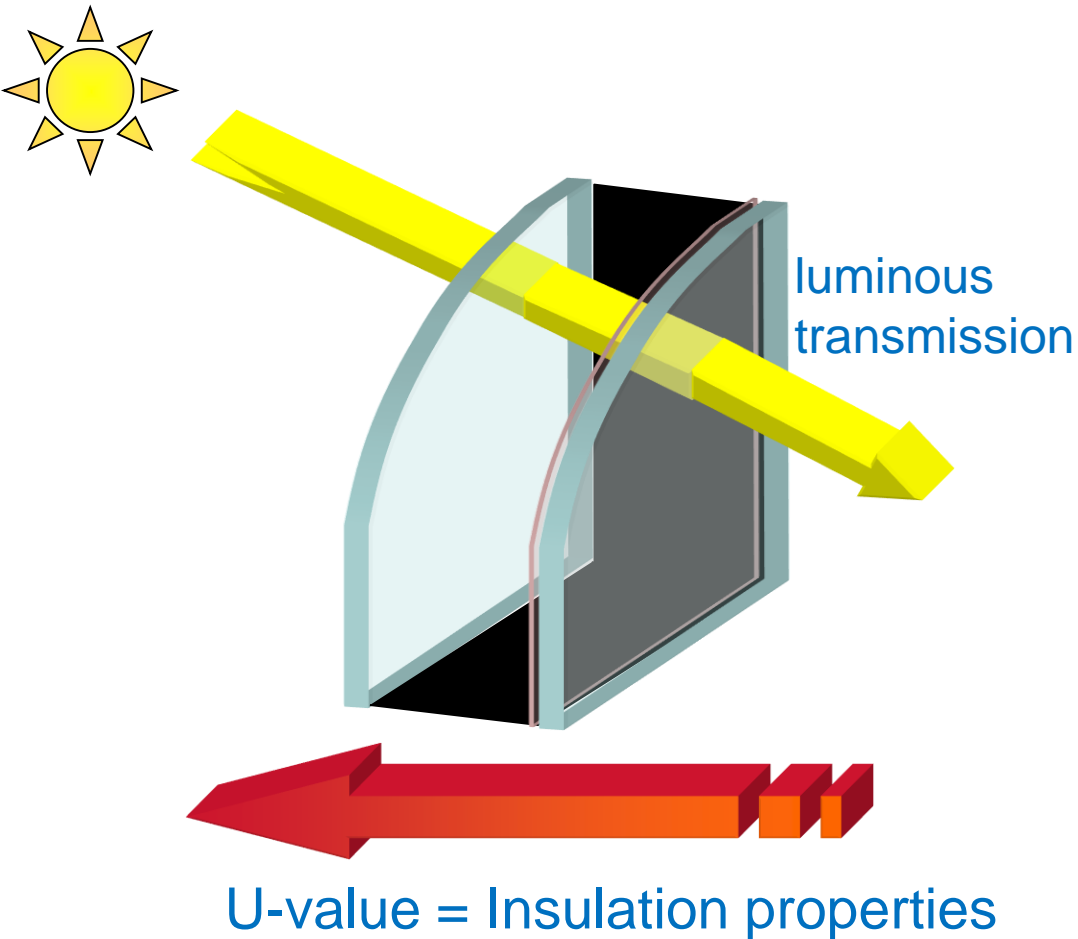




THERMAL INSULATION AND SOLAR CONTROL



GLAZING PERFORMANCE



Insulation: U-value (W/m².K)

❑ Not insulated wall: ~2

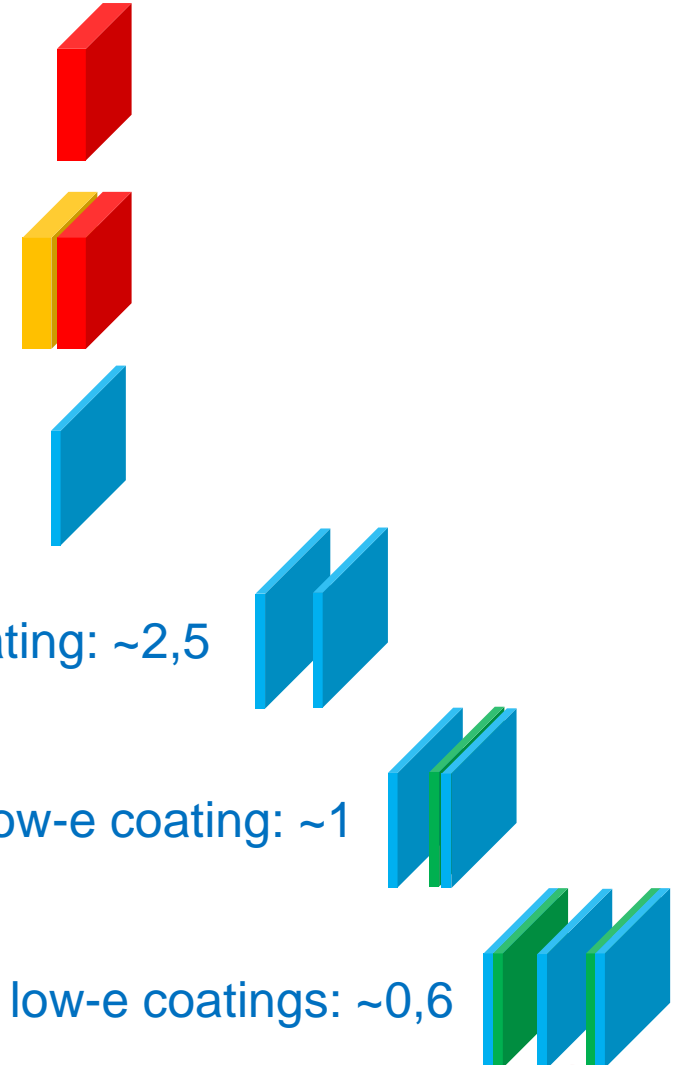
❑ Well insulated wall: ~0,4

❑ Simple glazing: ~5,5

❑ Double glazing with no coating: ~2,5

❑ Best double glazing with Low-e coating: ~1

❑ Best triple glazing with two low-e coatings: ~0,6



MAGNETRON SPUTTERING PROCESS

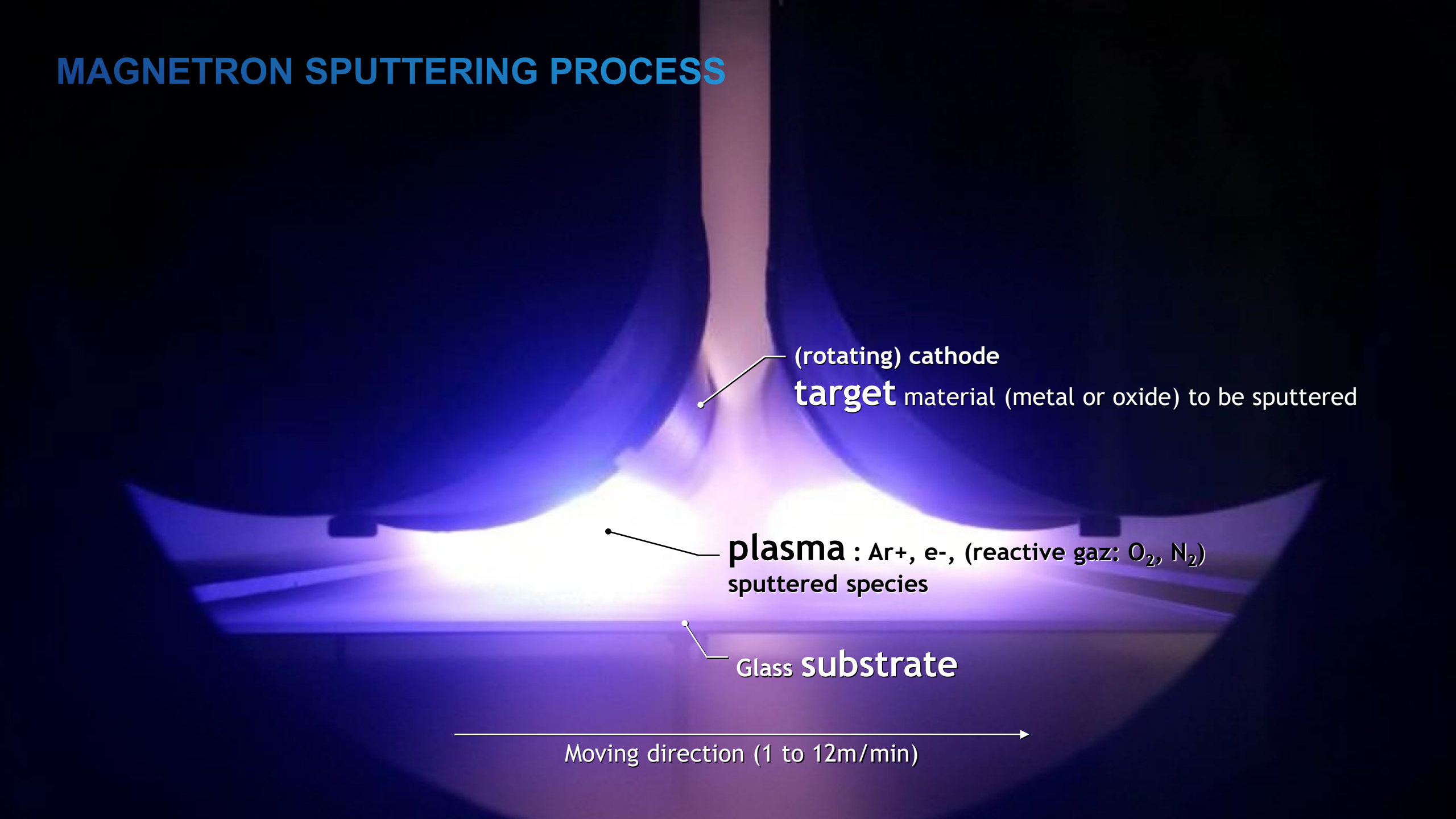
(rotating) cathode

target material (metal or oxide) to be sputtered

plasma : Ar⁺, e⁻, (reactive gaz: O₂, N₂)
sputtered species

Glass **substrate**

Moving direction (1 to 12m/min)



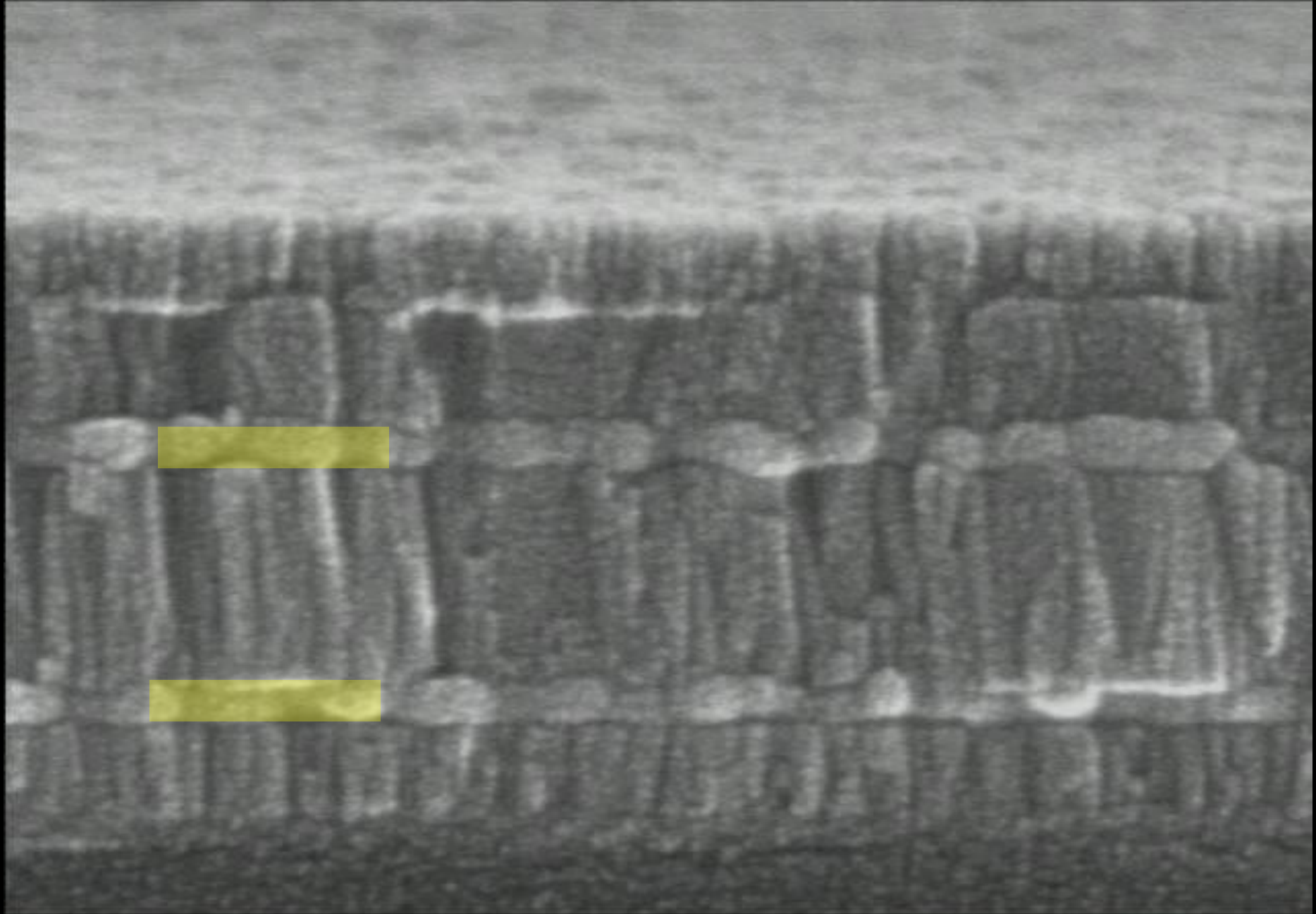
MAGNETRON SPUTTERING PROCESS

More than 20 materials to deposit sequentially

Challenges:

- ✓ Homogeneity
- ✓ Deposition rate
- ✓ Yield
- ✓ Stability



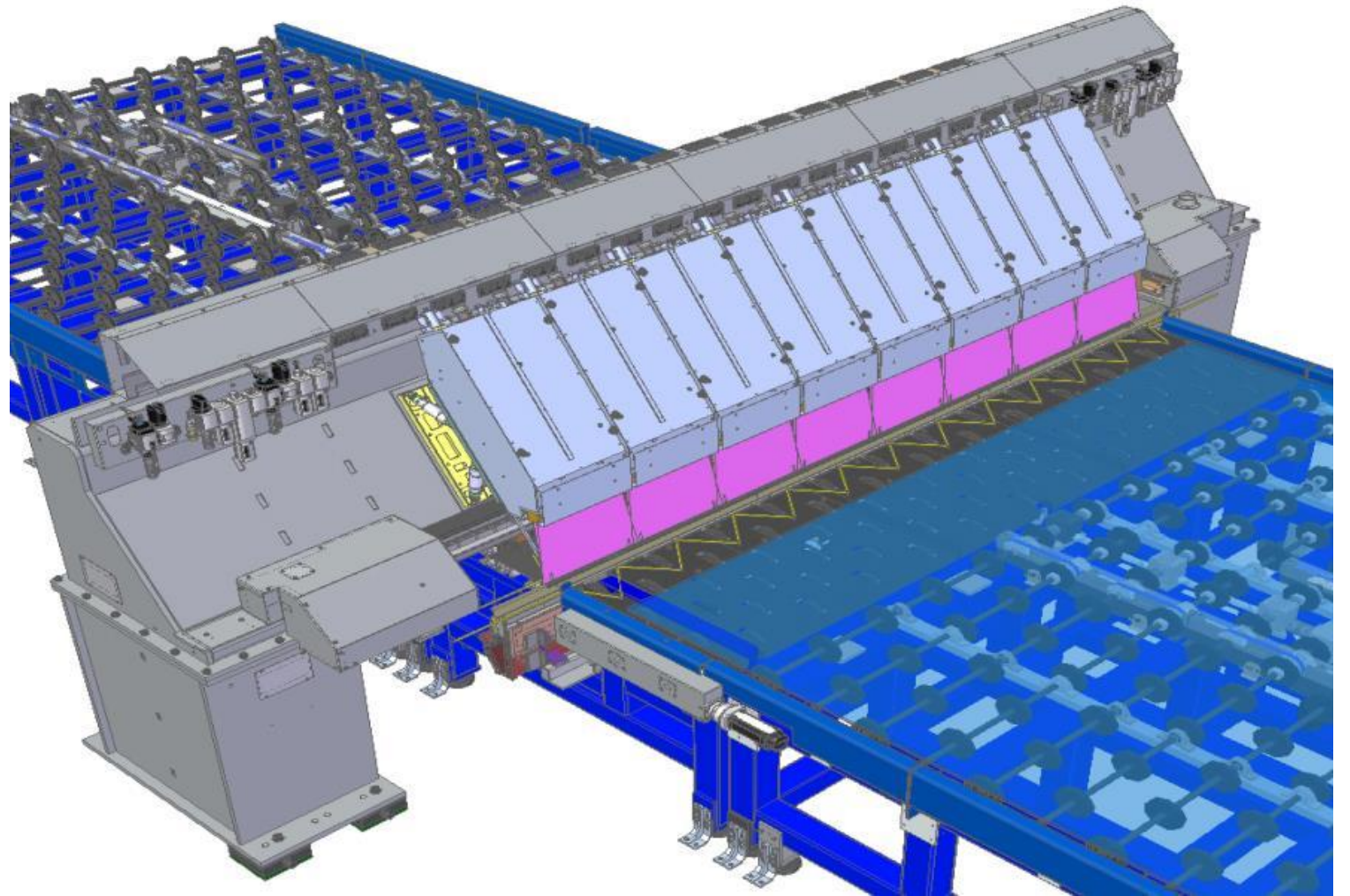


x200000
#0
512 x 512

200nm
ECH. NON BOMBE

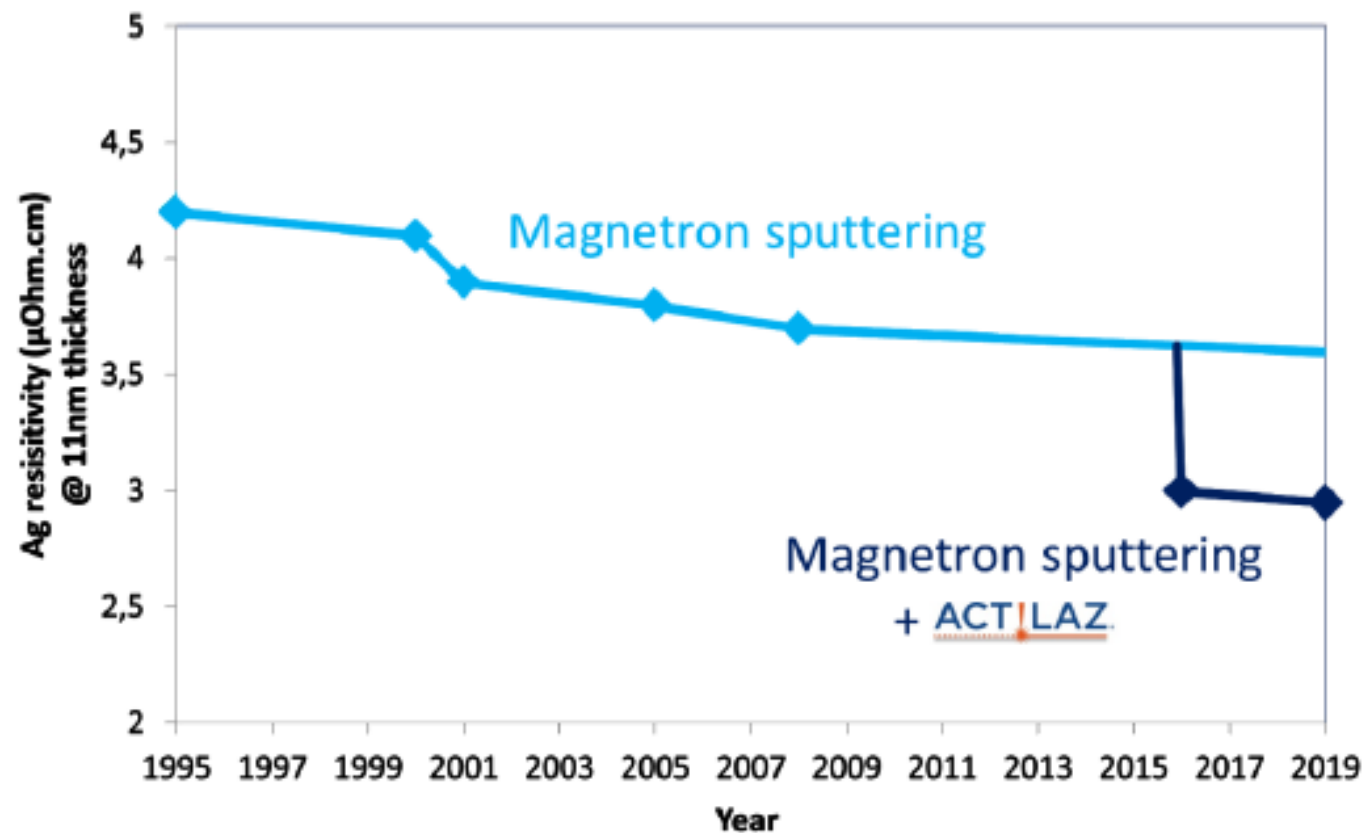
15kV
SGR M421
5mm
1-6.TIF

LASER ANNEALING OF THIN FILM COATINGS ON LARGE AREA GLASS SUBSTRATES



Developed in collaboration with Trumpf and Manz

LASER ANNEALING OF THIN FILM COATINGS ON LARGE AREA GLASS SUBSTRATES







SageGlass®

GLAZING & GLASS WOOL



The CO₂ emitted to produce an energy efficient double glazing is offset within 6 to 20 months by its energy savings



After just 3 months, the emission savings of a building insulated with mineral wool outweigh the emissions generated during the production of mineral wool.

THANK YOU !

Acknowledgements:

H. Arribart

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R. Jribi

F. Lerbet

C. Ozanam

C. Jousseaume





THANK YOU!

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F. Lerbet

C. Ozanam

C. Wable

