



El potencial de los materiales reciclados en la eficiencia energética de los edificios

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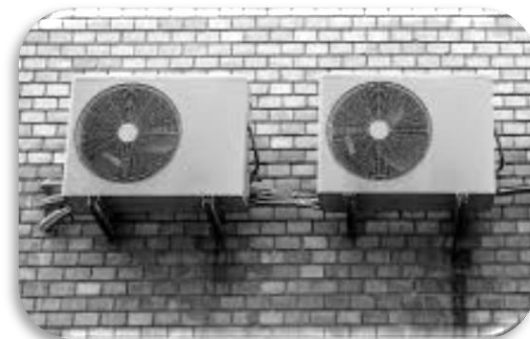
 Edificios ineficientes



 36% emisión CO₂



 50% energía final
80% (climatización)



 Ranking consumo



2020 2030 2040 2050



Marco normativo

Descarbonizar
suministro



Reducir consumo



Medioambiente y materiales Reciclados



40% CO₂ emissions

50% water

60% raw materials

33% waste



GRUPO DE INVESTIGACIÓN de TECNOLOGÍA y MEDIO AMBIENTE

Escuela Técnica Superior de Edificación

Universidad Politécnica de Madrid

Welcome

Research

Building management

Innovation in Materials

Innovation in const. sys.

Indoor enviroment quality

3D Construction Details

Work done

Magazine

PhD Thesis

Events

RESEARCH

The different research lines are:

- [Building Quality Management - Construction and Demolition Waste Management](#)

- [Innovation in Materials](#)

- [Innovation in Constructions Systems and Pathology](#)

- [Indoor Environmental Quality of Buildings](#)

- [3D Construction Details \(SketchUp models\)](#)



Diseño de materiales Reciclados

- **Compuestos de yeso:**
 - ✓ Residuos aislantes (EPS, XPS, etc.)
 - ✓ Residuos cerámicos
 - ✓ Residuos plásticos
 - ✓ Residuos de vidrio
 - ✓ Residuos de Yeso laminado
 - ✓ Residuos de papel
- **Compuestos de morteros y hormigones con:**
 - ✓ Residuos cerámicos
 - ✓ Residuos de hormigón
 - ✓ Residuos aislantes



Diseño de materiales Reciclados

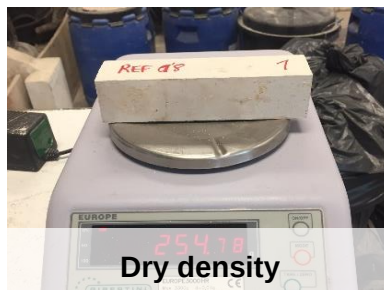


Diseño de materiales Reciclados

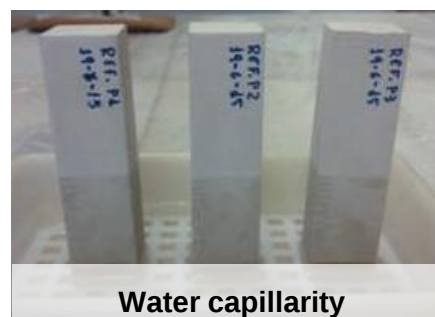


Diseño de materiales Reciclados

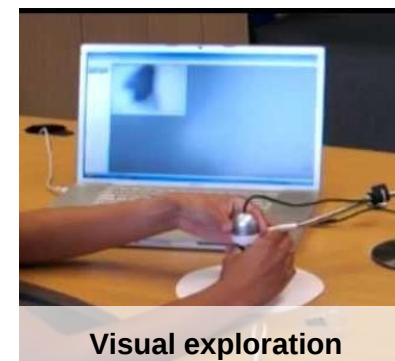
MATERIALS



SAMPLES
PREPARATION



TESTS +
ANALISIS



Materiales Reciclados y eficiencia energética

Assessing the energy efficiency
potential of recycled materials with
construction and demolition waste



applied sciences

madri+d

RETEMA
REVISTA TÉCNICA DE MEDIO AMBIENTE



POLITÉCNICA

CONSTRUIBLE.es
Todo Sobre Construcción Sostenible



Linked in

CDI
SOMOS CChC



FUNDACIÓN
LABORAL
DE LA CONSTRUCCIÓN
Navarra



GAN-NIK
Gestión Ambiental de Navarra
Nafarroako Ingurumen Kudeaketa



REAM recuperación
ambiental, s.l.

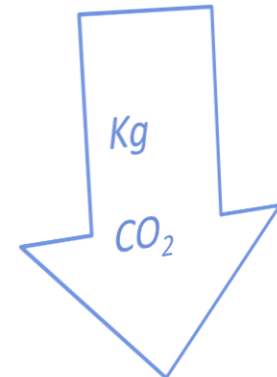
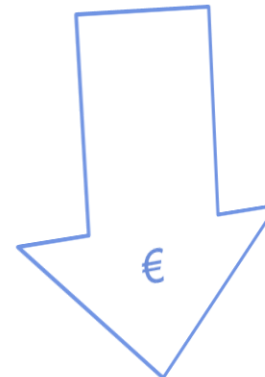
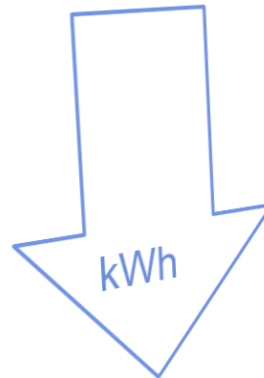


HAUTBÉARN*
communauté de communes

Nobatek INEF4
INSTITUT POUR LA TRANSITION ÉNERGÉTIQUE

Objetivo

El objetivo principal del proyecto es mejorar la eficiencia energética en el parque inmobiliario español, incorporando materiales reciclados en sustitución de los materiales tradicionales

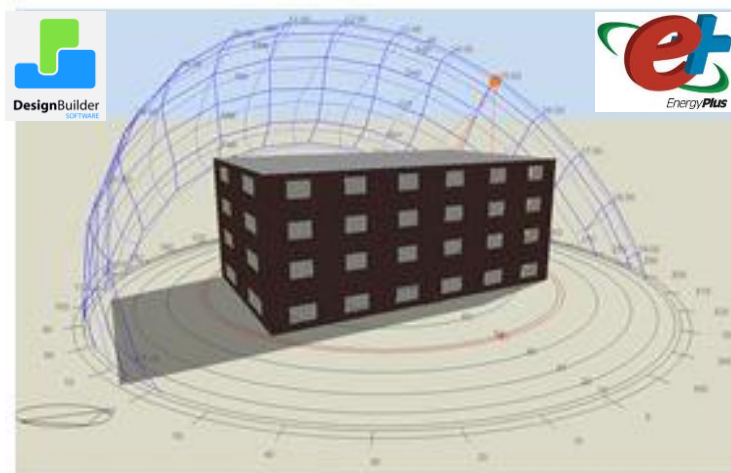


Identificación de edificio representativo

- New building for residential use.
- Average surface per home of 110 m².
- Four floors above ground level and none one below ground level.
- Vertical structure of reinforced concrete and horizontal structure with unidirectional slab.
- Flat roof, exterior cladding with continuous cladding and interior ceramic flooring.
- False ceiling.
- Cooling and heating system.



Edificio de referencia



Sevilla y Soria



House 4	House 6	House 2
House 3	House 5	House 1

Tabla E.1. Transmitancia del elemento [$\text{W/m}^2 \text{K}$]

Transmitancia del elemento [$\text{W/m}^2 \text{K}$]	Zona Climática					
	α	A	B	C	D	E
U_M	0.94	0.50	0.38	0.29	0.27	0.25
U_S	0.53	0.53	0.46	0.36	0.34	0.31
U_C	0.50	0.47	0.33	0.23	0.22	0.19

U_M : Transmitancia térmica de muros de fachada y cerramientos en contacto con el terreno

U_S : Transmitancia térmica de suelos (forjados en contacto con el aire exterior)

U_C : Transmitancia térmica de cubiertas

Selección materiales reciclados

Building system	Application	Recycled material		Traditional Material	
		Material	Thermal resistance [m ² · K/W]	Material	Thermal resistance [m ² · K/W]
Façade	Outer coating - Monolayer	Cement mortar with granular cork waste and slag	0.10	Cement mortar	0.01
Façade	Exterior Townhouse - Brick	Ceramic brick with Sugarcane bagasse ash (SBA)	0.33	Perforated ceramic brick	0.23
Façade	Coating - Plastering	Cement mortar with granular cork waste and slag	0.07	Cement mortar	0.01
Facade	Interior cladding - Plasterboard	Plaster with expanded polystyrene	0.10	Laminated gypsum board	0.06
Roof	Solera	Cement mortar with granular cork waste and slag	0.20	Cement mortar	0.03
Roof	Lightened mortar slope formation	Cement mortar with arlite and extruded polystyrene	3.00	Slope lightened mortar with expanded clay	0.55
Roof	False ceiling - Plasterboard	Plaster with expanded polystyrene	0.10	Laminated gypsum board	0.06

Casos de estudio

CASE 1 (reference case). Roof and façade with traditional materials

CASE 2. Roof with traditional materials and façade incorporating recycled materials.

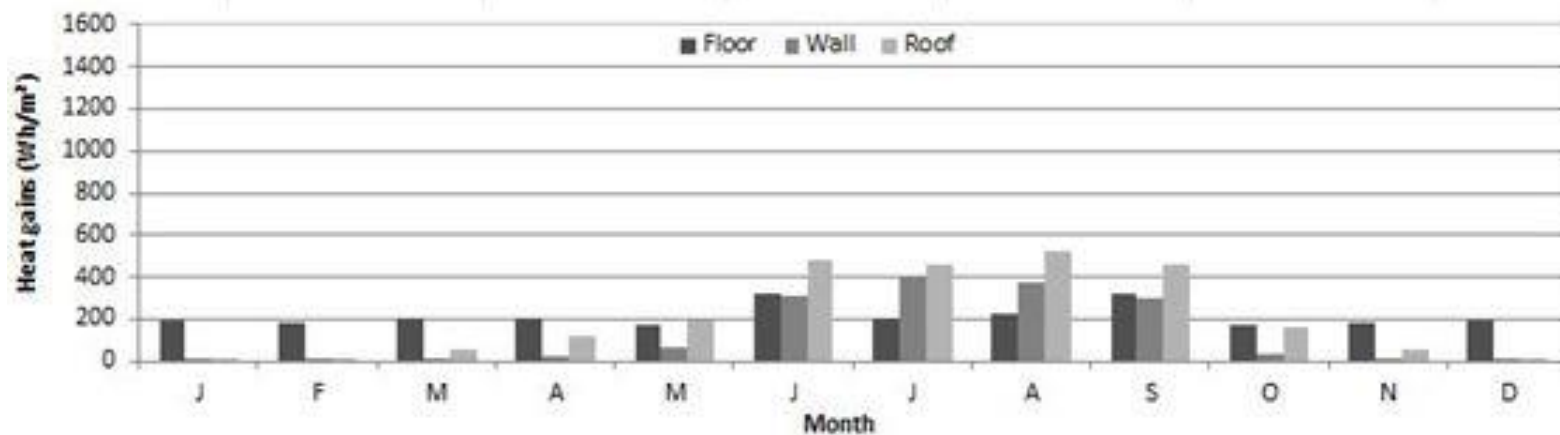
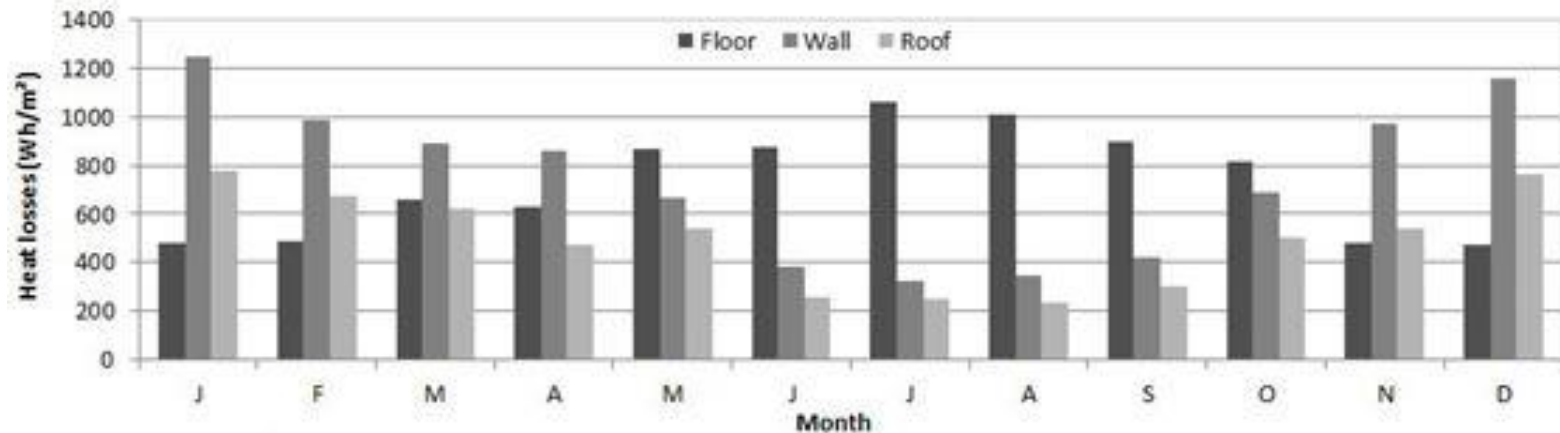
CASE 3. Roof incorporating recycled materials and façade with traditional materials.

CASE 4. Roof and façade incorporating recycled materials.

Elemento constructivo con material Reciclado



Resultados



Energy losses-gains by transmission according to the surface throughout the year in Soria.

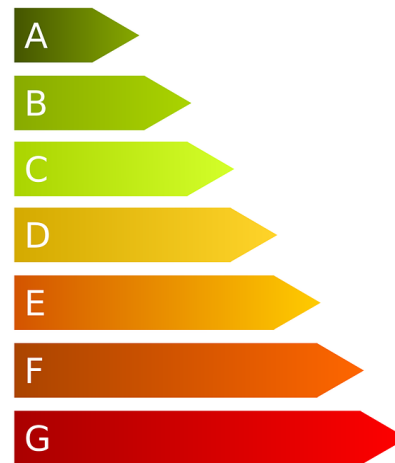
Resultados

	Heat transfer type	Heating		Cooling		Heating + Cooling	
		Consumption (kWh)	Savings	Consumption (kWh)	Savings	Consumption (kWh)	Percentage
SEVILLA							
Case 1	Renovations	64328		26291		90619	
Case 2	Renovations	63825	1%	26709	-2%	90534	0%
Case 3	Renovations	62671	3%	26338	0%	89009	2%
Case 4	Renovations	61999	4%	26696	-2%	88695	2%
Case 1	Envelope	17076		6979		24054	
Case 2	Envelope	16936	1%	7087	-2%	24023	0%
Case 3	Envelope	15819	7%	6648	5%	22467	7%
Case 4	Envelope	15523	9%	6684	4%	22207	8%
SORIA							
Case 1	Renovations	245576		3189		248765	
Case 2	Renovations	244595	0%	3533	-11%	248127	0%
Case 3	Renovations	242994	1%	3460	-8%	245606	1%
Case 4	Renovations	241768	2%	3838	-20%	245606	1%
Case 1	Envelope	52772		685		53457	
Case 2	Envelope	51211	3%	740	-8%	51951	3%
Case 3	Envelope	47659	10%	679	1%	48337	10%
Case 4	Envelope	45572	14%	723	-6%	46295	13%

Building energy consumption due to heat transfer of air renewals and through the envelope in the building located in Seville and Soria

Conclusiones

- Energy savings can range from 8% in warm climates (eg Sevilla) to 13% in colder climates (eg Soria), being greater in heating than in cooling.
- Incorporating recycled materials in the roof present greater energy savings potential (up to 7%) than when they are placed in the façade.
- Economic savings due to the reduction of the energy consumption of the cooling system can reach up to 14% for heating in colder climates (eg Soria) or 4% for cooling in warm climates (eg Seville).



Muchas gracias

