3M Advanced Materials Division

## Potential of Hollow Glass Microspheres (3M<sup>™</sup> Glass Bubbles) for Thermal Insulation

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# Smarter Better Products



#### History – From Solid Glass Beads to Glass Bubbles



**3**M

3,365,315 GLASS BUBBLES PREPARED BY REHEATING SOLID GLASS PARTICLES Warren R. Beck, St. Paul, and Donald L. O'Brien, South St. Paul, Minn., assignors to Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing 'Company, St. Paul, Minn., a corporation of Delaware No Drawing. Filed Aug. 23, 1963, Ser. No. 304,221 3 Claims. (Cl. 106-40)



#### **Properties of 3M<sup>™</sup> Glass Bubbles**

Property	Value
Shape	Hollow; thin walled; single-cellular spheres
Composition	Borosilicate glass, chemical and water resistant
Color	White
Hardness	Mohs Scale 5
Softening temperature	600° C
Density	0.12 – 0.6 g/cm³
Isostatic collapse strength	1.7 – 190 MPa (250 – 2800 psi)
Average particle diameter	16 – 65 μm

The named properties are not for specification purpose.









**Glass Bubbles Masterbatch (PP)** 

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#### 3M<sup>™</sup> Glass Bubbles Isostatic Collapse Strength



#### Applications of 3M<sup>™</sup> Glass Bubbles





Oil well drilling & cementing



Pipeline thermal insulation





**Buoyancy elements** 



Anti-condensation 5 paints



Solar heat reflective paints & coatings

e Wall fillers







Light weight thermoplastics for aerospace

## Thermal Conductivity of 3M<sup>™</sup> Glass Bubbles

#### Maxwell equation:

$$\lambda_{GB} = \lambda_{glass} \left[ \frac{\lambda_{int} + 2\lambda_{glass} + 2V_{int}(\lambda_{int} - \lambda_{glass})}{\lambda_{int} + 2\lambda_{glass} - V_{int}(\lambda_{int} - \lambda_{glass})} \right]$$

$\lambda_{GB}$	Thermal conductivity of Glass Bubble		
$\lambda_{glass}$	Thermal conductivity of glass		
$\lambda_{int}$	Thermal conductivity of interior medium		
$V_{int} = 1 - \frac{\rho_{GB}}{\rho_{glass}}$	Volume fraction of the interior medium		
$ ho_{GB}$	Density of Glass Bubble		
$ ho_{glass}$	Density of glass		

Bubble type	Density [g/cm³]	Pressure Strength [bar]	Bubble Void Volume [%]	Calculated Thermal Conductivity of GB [W/m.K]
K1	0.125	17	95.1%	0.044
K15	0.15	21	94.1%	0.051
K20	0.20	34	92.1%	0.065
S22	0.22	28	91.3%	0.071
XLD3000	0.23	210	90.9%	0.074
K25	0.25	52	90.2%	0.080
S32LD	0.29	103	88.6%	0.091
S32	0.32	140	87.4%	0.100
S35	0.35	210	86.2%	0.109
K37	0.37	210	85.4%	0.115
S38HS	0.38	385	85.0%	0.118
S42XHS	0.42	550	83.5%	0.131
K46	0.46	420	81.9%	0.143
iM16K	0.46	1100	81.9%	0.143
iM30K	0.60	1930	76.4%	0.187



Maxwell JC (1892), A treatise on electricity and magnetism. Oxford University Press, London

#### Thermal Conductivity of Compounds with 3M<sup>™</sup> Glass Bubbles

#### **Nielsen equation:**

$$\lambda_{c} = \lambda_{m} \left[ \frac{1 + AB\phi_{GB}}{1 - B\psi\phi_{GB}} \right]$$

with

$$A = k_e \cdot 1 \qquad B = \frac{\lambda_{GB}}{\lambda_{GB}} - 1$$
$$\psi = 1 + \left(\frac{1 - \phi_m}{\phi_m^2}\right) \phi_{GB}$$

 $\lambda_c$  Thermal conductivity of compound

- $\lambda_m$  Thermal conductivity of matrix
- $\lambda_{GB}$  Thermal conductivity of Glass Bubble
- $k_e$  Einstein coefficient (2.5 for rigid spheres)
- $\phi_{GB}$  Volume fraction of Glass Bubbles
- $\phi_m$  Maximum packing fraction of Glass Bubbles (~0.63)

**Example: Glass Bubbles in Polypropylene Matrix** 



Nielsen LE (1974), The thermal and electrical conductivity of two-phase systems, Ind. Eng. Chem. Fundam 13 17-20

## Potential Applications for 3M<sup>™</sup> Glass Bubbles in Windows



Reduction of thermal conductivity and elimination of thermal bridges

- PVC window frame profiles
- Insulation profiles for metal windows
- Spacer between window panes ("warm edge")
- Sealings



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3M<sup>™</sup> Glass Bubbles Plant Tilloy, France

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