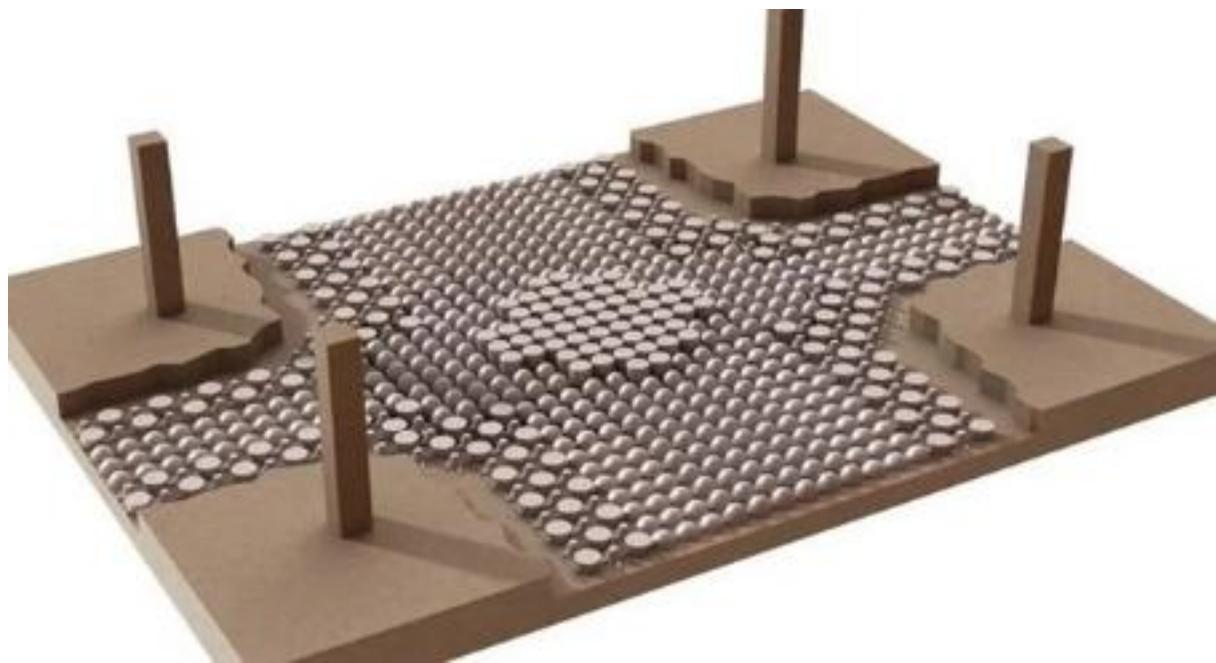


## Less concrete thanks to inflatable hollow chambers: Designing foundation slabs more efficiently

### About this project



### air-Kon-Matrizen

## Less concrete thanks to inflatable hollow chambers: Designing foundation slabs more efficiently

Markets:



Material: Woven fabrics, Others (Concrete)

This project is funded by the Technology Transfer Programme Leichtbau (TTP LB) of the Federal Ministry of Economics and Energy.

[Technology Transfer Program Leichtbau](#)

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## About this project

### Context

Foundation slabs distribute the load of a building evenly over the ground. They are usually made of solid reinforced concrete and have a constant slab thickness. However, the load distribution on a foundation slab is inhomogeneous and so there are foundation areas that are of secondary importance for stability but are nevertheless solid. This leads to unnecessary consumption of resources and high CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.

For years, engineers have been using hollow bodies in floor slabs in order to use concrete only where it is required for the load-bearing capacity. This lightweight construction technology could not previously be applied to foundations. This is because their large slab thickness also requires large-volume hollow bodies. The production of such elements by injection moulding as well as their transport and installation are uneconomical. A research team is now closing this gap - with a practical, resource-saving solution specifically for foundation slabs.

### Purpose

In the air-Kon matrices research project, the project team is developing inflatable hollow chamber matrices for concrete foundations. The aim is to reduce concrete consumption where the building material is not required for the load-bearing capacity. The partners are using textile hollow bodies as concrete displacement bodies for this purpose. These allow a flexible geometric design. The appropriate shape and size can be selected for each foundation position depending on the respective load condition in order to displace the maximum possible volume of concrete. The textile hollow bodies can be transported to the construction site in a space-saving manner and are inflated there at their respective position.

The researchers want to save up to 40 per cent of concrete in this way - more than is currently possible in comparable ceiling applications. At the same time, CO<sub>2</sub> emissions during construction are significantly reduced. The technology can be applied to almost any building.

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## About this project

### Procedure

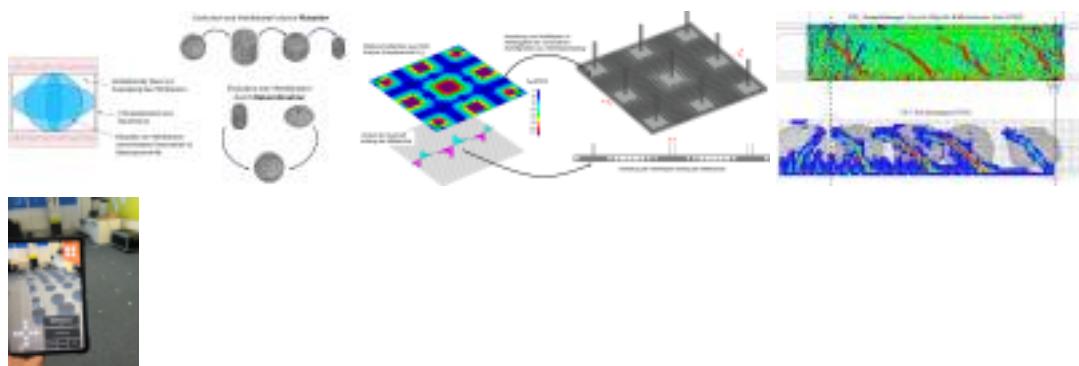
The project team is developing various hollow core types that can be specifically adapted to the loads in the foundation slab. To do this, the researchers are analysing typical combinations of bending moments and shear forces. With the help of "genetic programming", an optimisation method from computer science, a digital catalogue of optimised hollow core shapes for different load conditions is being created. Based on this catalogue, the project team uses topological optimisation methods to develop a generally valid method for arranging the individual hollow chamber matrices in foundation slabs. This enables the team to select the appropriate moulds for each project.

The moulds are made of technical textiles, are easy to transport, can be installed in the formwork and inflated directly on site. The load-bearing capacity of slabs with the innovative, inflatable hollow moulds was verified in component tests and numerical simulations. At the same time, the project partners are digitising the entire planning, production and installation process for foundations with hollow chamber formliners. This should, for example, enable simple integration of the new hollow bodies in planning (BIM connection) and allow the moulds to be manufactured economically in series despite their individual geometry.

The project team is also developing an app with integrated assembly instructions in an AR environment to ensure that the moulds are installed in the correct position on the construction site.

# Less concrete thanks to inflatable hollow chambers: Designing foundation slabs more efficiently

## About this project



## Funding duration:

**Funding sign:** 03LB2042      **Funding amount:** EUR 1.3 million

## Final report

**Further websites** [foerderportal.bund.de/foekat/jsp/SucheAction.do?  
actionMode=view&fkz=03LB2042A](http://foerderportal.bund.de/foekat/jsp/SucheAction.do?actionMode=view&fkz=03LB2042A) - air-Kon matrices in the federal  
funding catalogue

# Less concrete thanks to inflatable hollow chambers: Designing foundation slabs more efficiently

## Project coordination

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**RUHR**  
UNIVERSITÄT  
BOCHUM

**Hochschule Bochum**  
Bochum University  
of Applied Sciences

**RUB**

**BO**

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## Lightweighting classification

### Realisation

#### Offer

##### Products

Parts and components



##### Services & consulting

Consulting, Testing and trials, Engineering, Simulation, Technology transfer



#### Field of technology

##### Design & layout

Lightweight manufacturing, Lightweight design



Functional integration

Measuring and testing technology

##### Modelling and simulation

Loads & stress, Optimisation, Processes



Plant construction & automation

Recycling technologies

#### Manufacturing process

Additive manufacturing

Coating (surface engineering)

##### Fibre composite technology

Casting (concrete)



Forming

##### Joining

Welding



Material property alteration

Primary forming

Processing and separating

Textile technology

# Less concrete thanks to inflatable hollow chambers: Designing foundation slabs more efficiently

Lightweighting classification	
Material	Realisation
<i>Biogenic materials</i>	
<i>Cellular materials (foam materials)</i>	
<b>Composites</b> Others (Concrete)	✓
<i>Fibres</i>	
<i>Functional materials</i>	
<i>Metals</i>	
<i>Plastics</i>	
<i>Structural ceramics</i>	
<b>(Technical) textiles</b> Woven fabrics	✓