

The Summary Presentation of GPD Finland 2015 Jorma Vitkala GPD Chairman

GPD 2015 Summary Presentation is compiled from over 140 presentations and from over 8000 slides.



GPD 25 Years In Brief 1992 – 2017

GPD is an independent forum dedicated to the development of the global glass industry supply chain through education.

Gpd history in numbers 1992-2016:

- Over 1000 spekers
- Over 12000 specialists visitors
- Over 100 different countries
- Over 40 media partners
- Over 8000 pages publish articles

Conferences & seminars to the entire glass industry supply chain:

Finland, China, Brazil, India, Turkey, Azerbaijan, Singapore, UK and Cuba

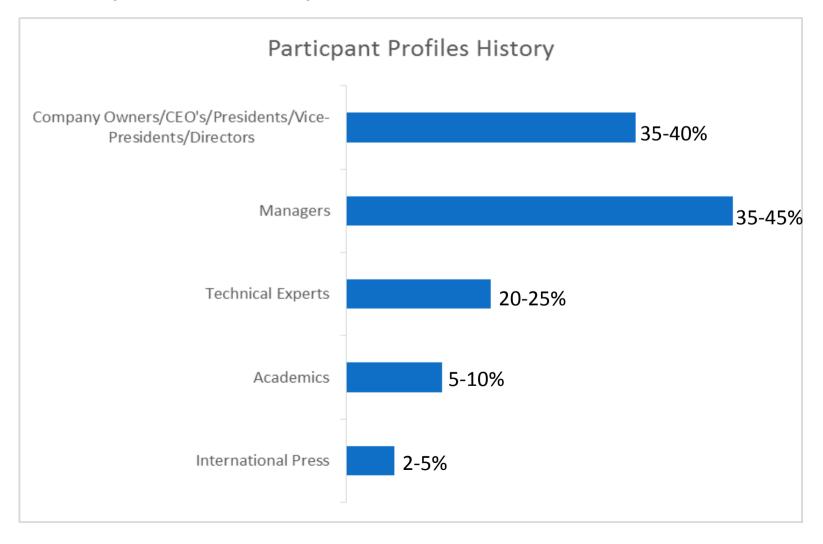


Participant History

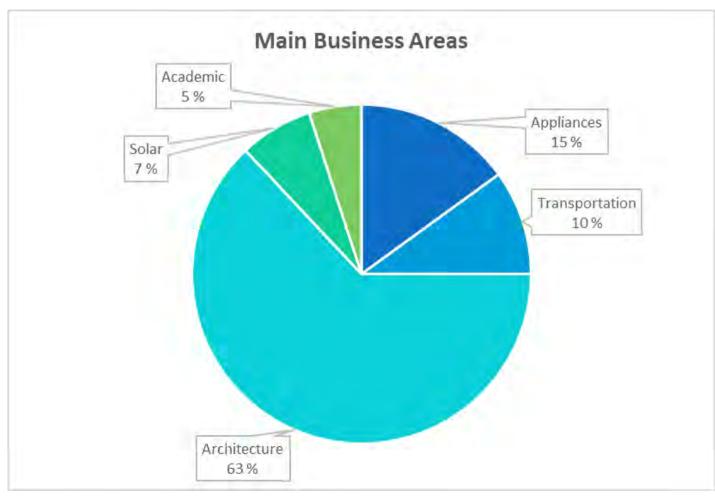


- Since 1992
 - Over 12 000 participants since 1992
 - Over 1 000 speakers
 - Over 10 000 pages of technical papers published
- In 2017, the target is to get around 800 participants to attend, since GPD will be celebration its 25th anniversary

Participant Seniority Profiles

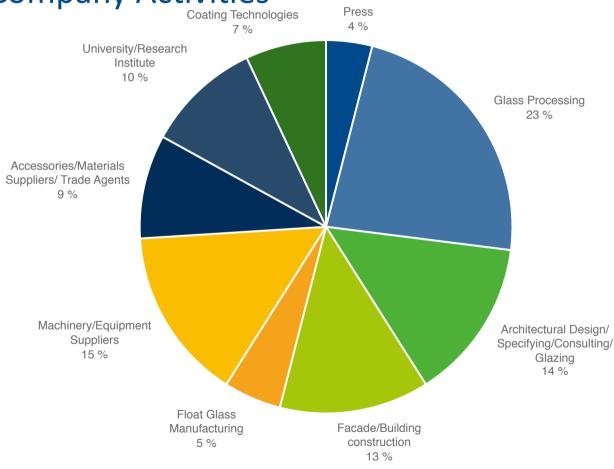


Participant Main Business Area











A Summary Presentation of GPD Finland 2015: Market and Trends

	Flat Glass	Container Glass
Yearly production (world)	70 million tons	50 million tons
Business	80 billion US\$	55 billion US\$

New comers in the flat glass business

Extra thin glass for portable devices and LCD did bring new comers inside the flat glass business, such as:

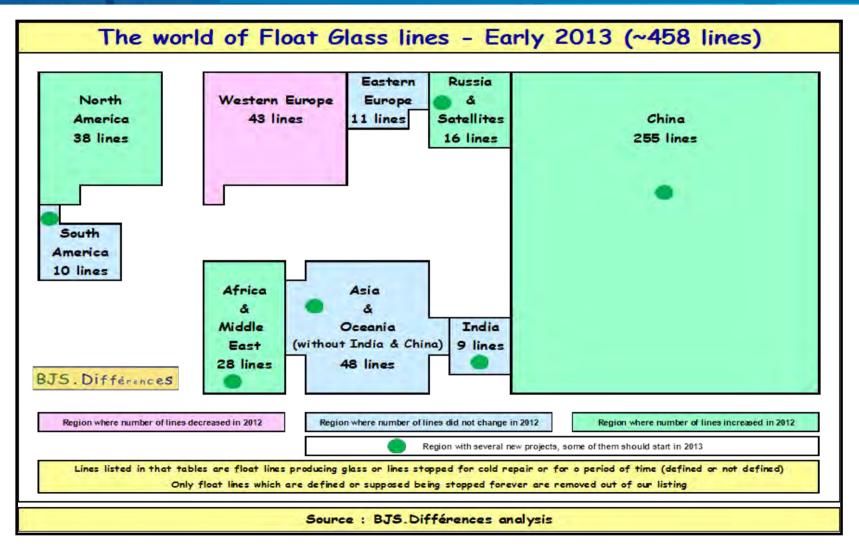
- Corning
- LG Chem
- Avanstrate



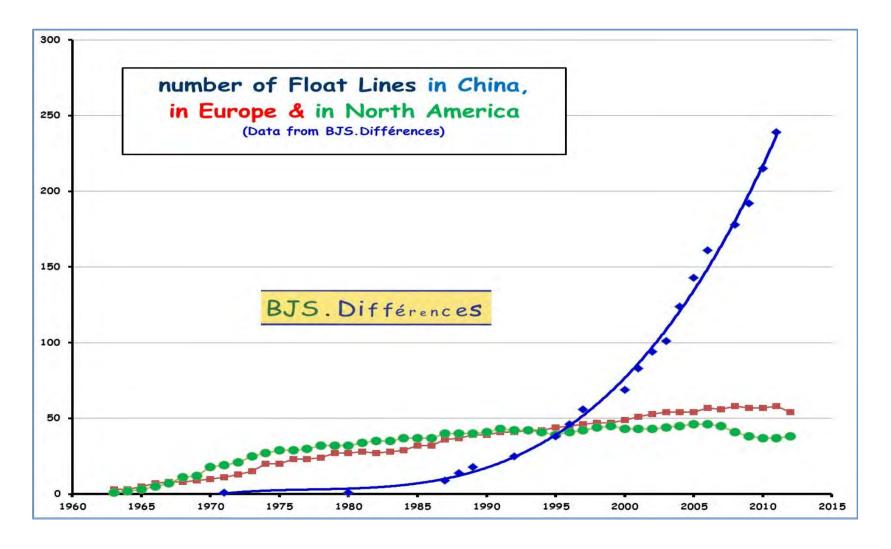
Main usages of flat glass				
Business		% (vo	% (volume)	
Building	New building	35		
	Refurbishment	35		
	Interior	13		
	Total		83	
Other	Solar energy	2,5		
	Other	7		
	Total		9,5	
Automobile	Original equipment	6		
	Aftermarket	1,5		
	Total		7,5	
Grand total		10	00	



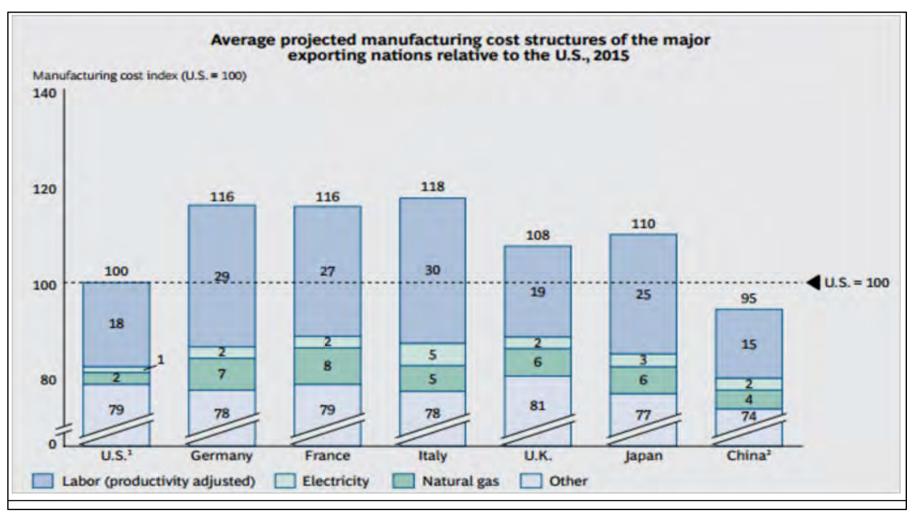
World map of float glass lines - status early 2013



Evolution of number of float lines vs. time (up to 2012)



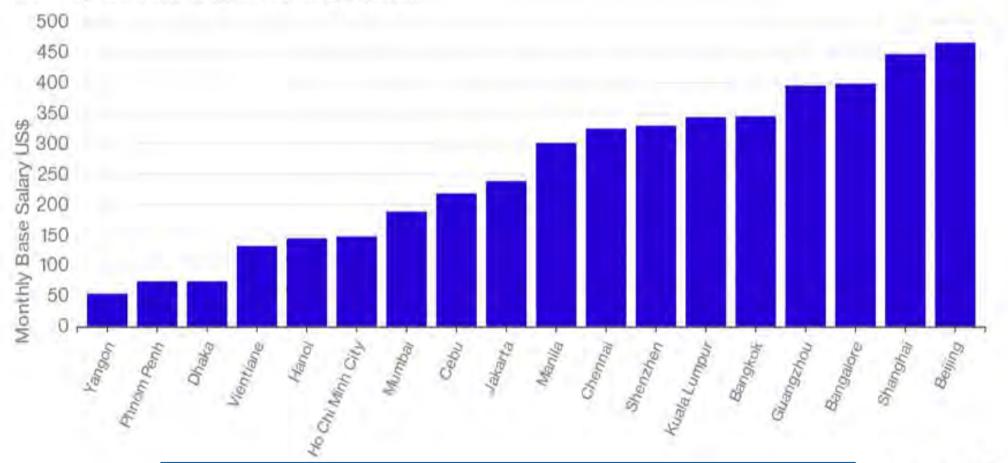
The US as one of the developed world's lowest-cost manufacturers

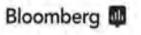


Selected 2013 & 2014 facts (24/31). Boston Consulting Group (08/2013)

Asian Labor Costs

Factory workers' wages in emerging Asia



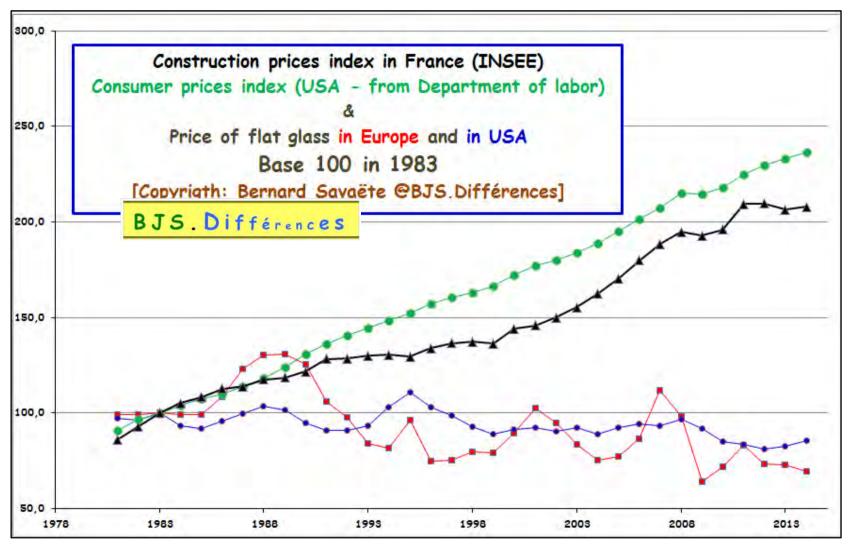


	Electricity prices (per kWh)					
	Households (1)			Industry (2)		
	2012s2	2013s2	2014s2	2012s2	201392	2014s2
EU-28	0.195	0.202	0.208	0.116	0.118	0.120
Euro area	0.205	0.215	0.221	0.122	0.126	0.128
Belgium	0.222	0.222	0.204	0.111	0.110	0.109
Bulgaria(***)	0.096	0.088	0.090	0.078	0.073	0.084
Czech Republic	0.150	0.149	0.127	0.103	0.099	0.082
Denmark	0.297	0.294	0,304	0.099	0.100	0.088
Germany	0.268	0.292	0.297	0.130	0.144	0.152
Estonia	0.112	0.137	0.133	0.082	0.097	0.093
Ireland	0.229	0.241	0.254	0.140	0.137	0.131
Greece	0.142	0.170	0.179	0.122	0.124	0.130
Spain	0.228	0.227	0.237	0.120	0.120	0.117
France	0.145	0.159	0.175	0.079	0.085	0.091
Croatia	0.138	0.135	0.132	0.094	0.094	0.092
Italy	0.230	0.232	0.234	0.178	0.172	0.174
Cyprus	0.291	0.248	0.236	0.234	0.201	0.190
Latvia	0.137	0.136	0.130	0.111	0.115	0.118
Lithuania	0.127	0.139	0.132	0.114	0.123	0.117
Luxembourg	0.171	0.165	0.174	0.101	0.100	0.099
Hungary	0.162	0.133	0,115	0.100	0.098	0.090
Malta	0.168	0.169	0.125	0.186	0.186	0.186
Netherlands	0.190	0.192	0.173	0.097	0.094	0.089
Austria	0.202	0.202	0.199	0.112	0.111	0.106
Poland	0.153	0.144	0.141	0.096	0.088	0.083
Portugal	0.206	0.213	0.223	0.115	0.114	0.119
Romania	0.108	0.128	0.125	0.076	0.082	0.081
Slovenia	0.154	0.166	0.163	0.094	0.095	0.085
Slovakia	0.172	0.168	0.152	0.127	0.127	0.117
Finland	0.156	0.156	0.154	0.074	0.075	0.072
Sweden	0.208	0.205	0.187	0.078	0.075	0.067
United Kingdom	0.179	0.180	0.201	0.119	0.120	0.134

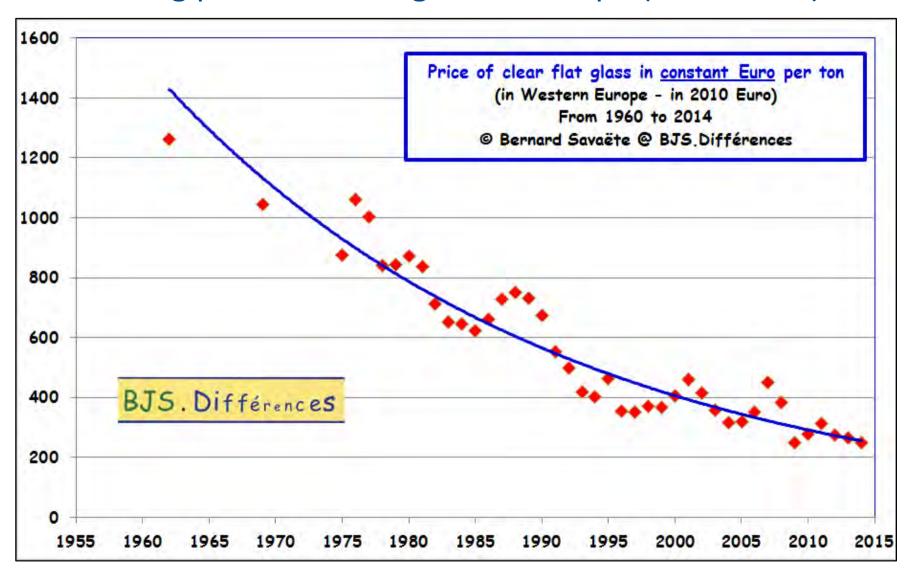
Electricity prices in Europe (Euros per Kwh)

Source: **Eurostat**

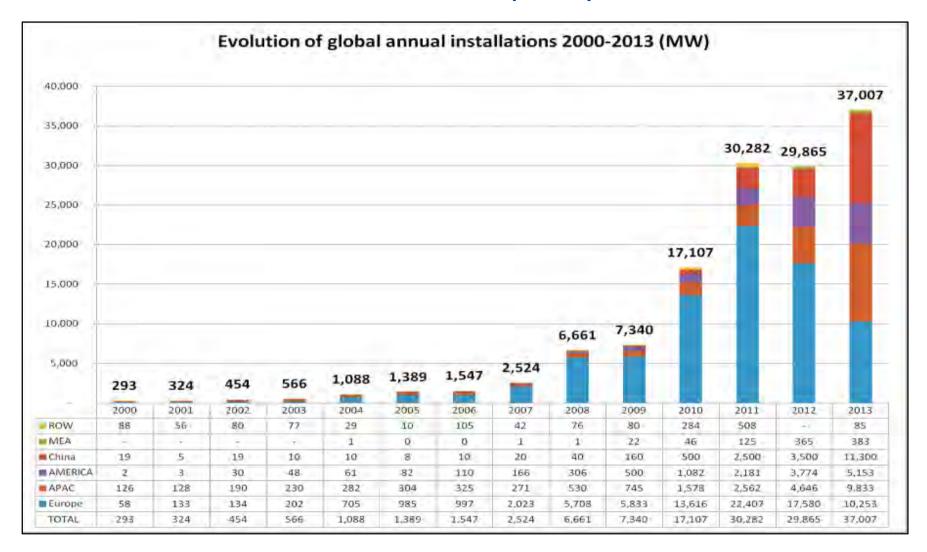
Selling prices of clear glass in USA & Europe (1981-2015) vs. consumer prices & construction index prices



Selling prices of clear glass in Europe (1960-2015)



World solar capacity

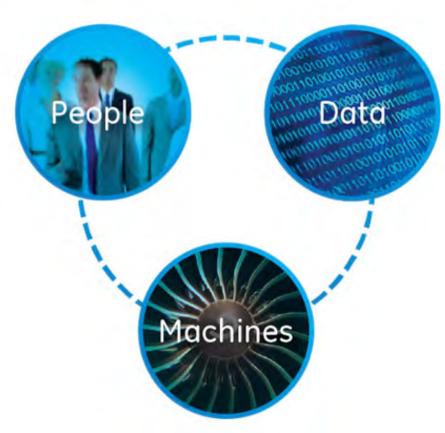


Selected 2013 & 2014 facts (23/31).

Potential weight savings

Lightweight option	1.6 mm Glass 0.76 mm New Interlayer 1.6 mm Glass	1.3 mm Glass 0.76 mm New Interlayer 1.3 mm Glass	
Current glazing	Weight	Additional Benefit	
4.0 mm Glass	13% (1.3 kg/m²)	28% (2.8 kg/m²)	Greatly improved acoustic properties
2.0 mm Glass 0.76 mm PVB 2.0 mm Glass	19% (2.1 kg/m²)	33% (3.6 kg/m²)	

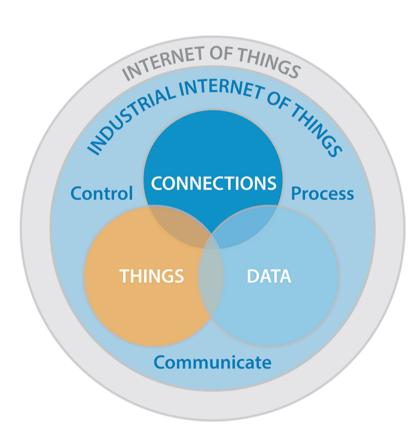
Internet of Things – What is it?



Tieto Corporation defines IoT following way:

Internet of Things will put customer demand, production and supplier data in context at a rate that is faster and more accessible. This in turn will lead to lower costs, increased efficiency and faster response times.

Internet of Things — Future



In the next generation glass processing factory:

- All machines from cutting all the way to final shipment are connected together (Also to ERP system)
- Machines can automatically schedule "their" maintenance brakes and spares
- Machines can inform ERP systems to reserve production breaks accordingly
- ERP system can automatically inform CRM system to modify lead times accordingly



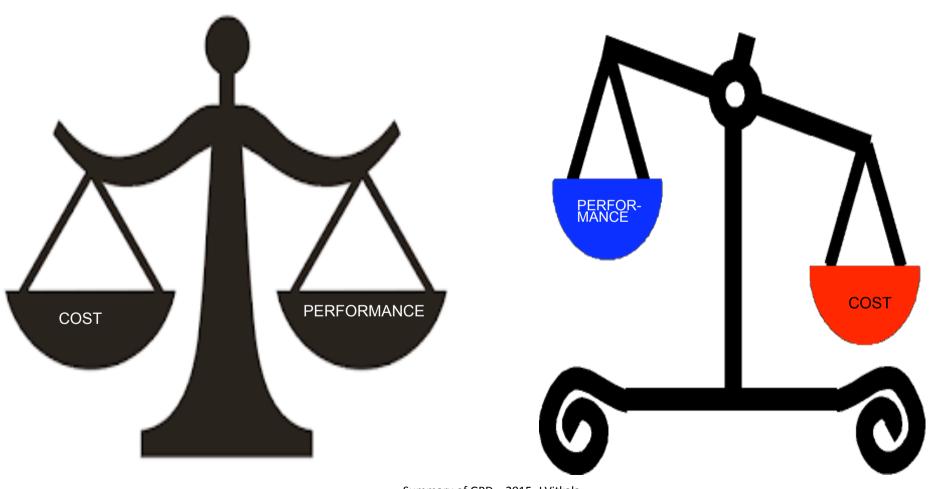
"Treat each and every project as if it the last one you will ever do. The project should respond to its use, respect its climate, achieve the highest level of craft possible, utilize innovative and appropriate technology and reflect how you want to be remembered"

C. Keith Boswell

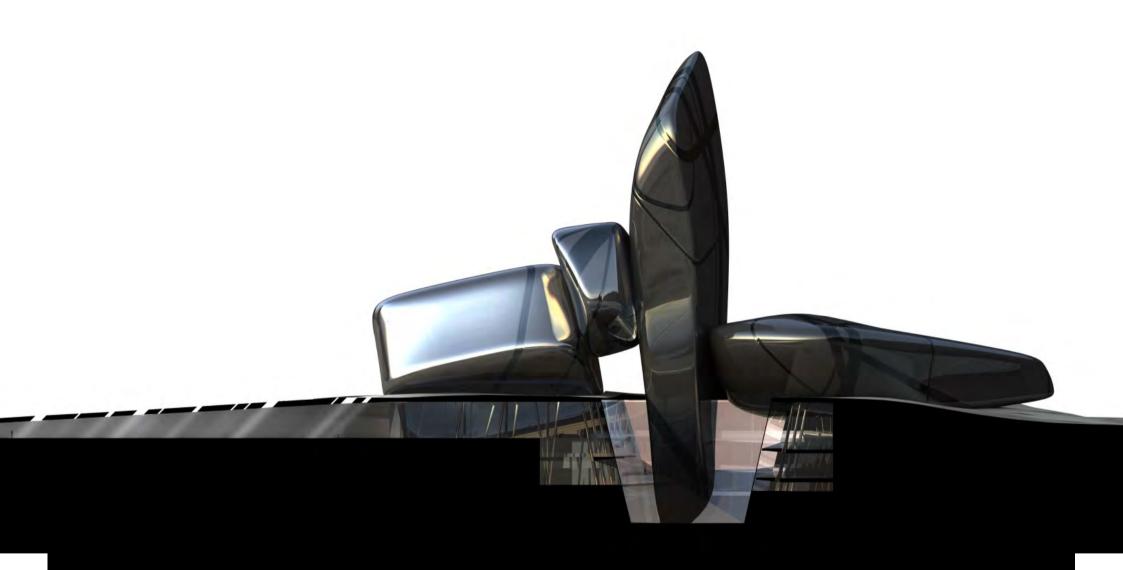
SOM



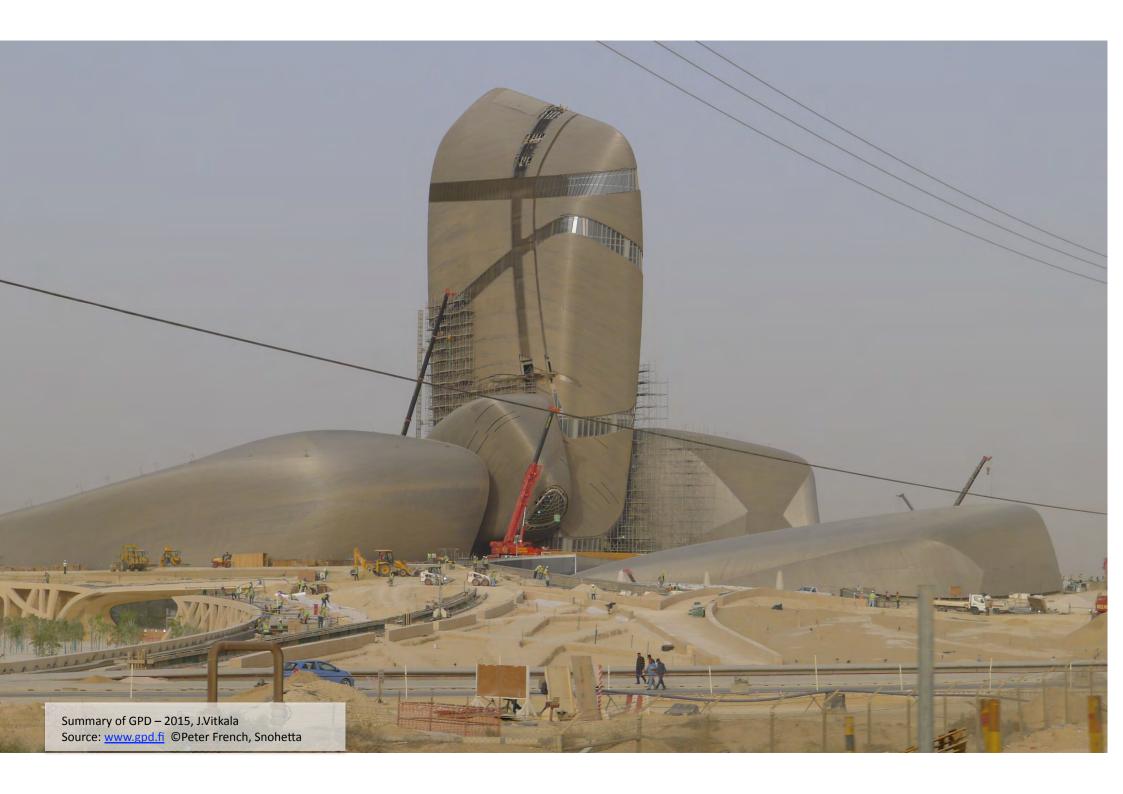
HIGH PERFORMANCE DESIGN - An Architects Perspective



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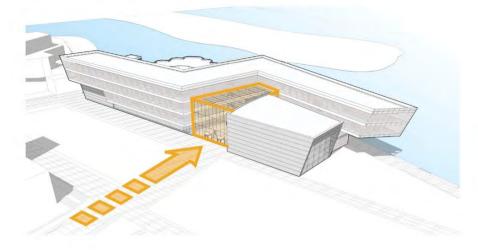
Summary of GPD – 2015, J.Vitkala Source: www.gpd.fi ©Peter French, Snohetta



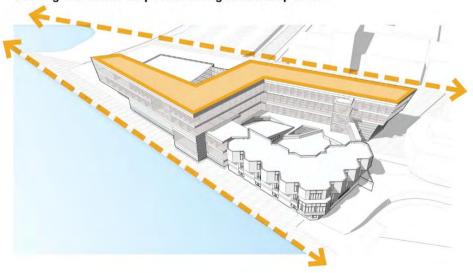




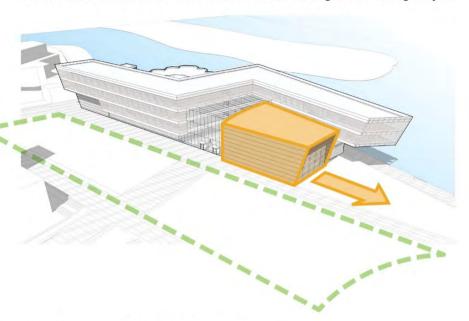
Dynamic building entry sequence with main vehicular access drive



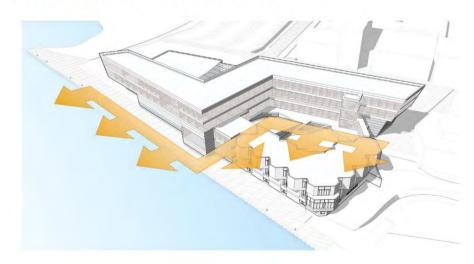
Building orientation shape with strong relationship to site



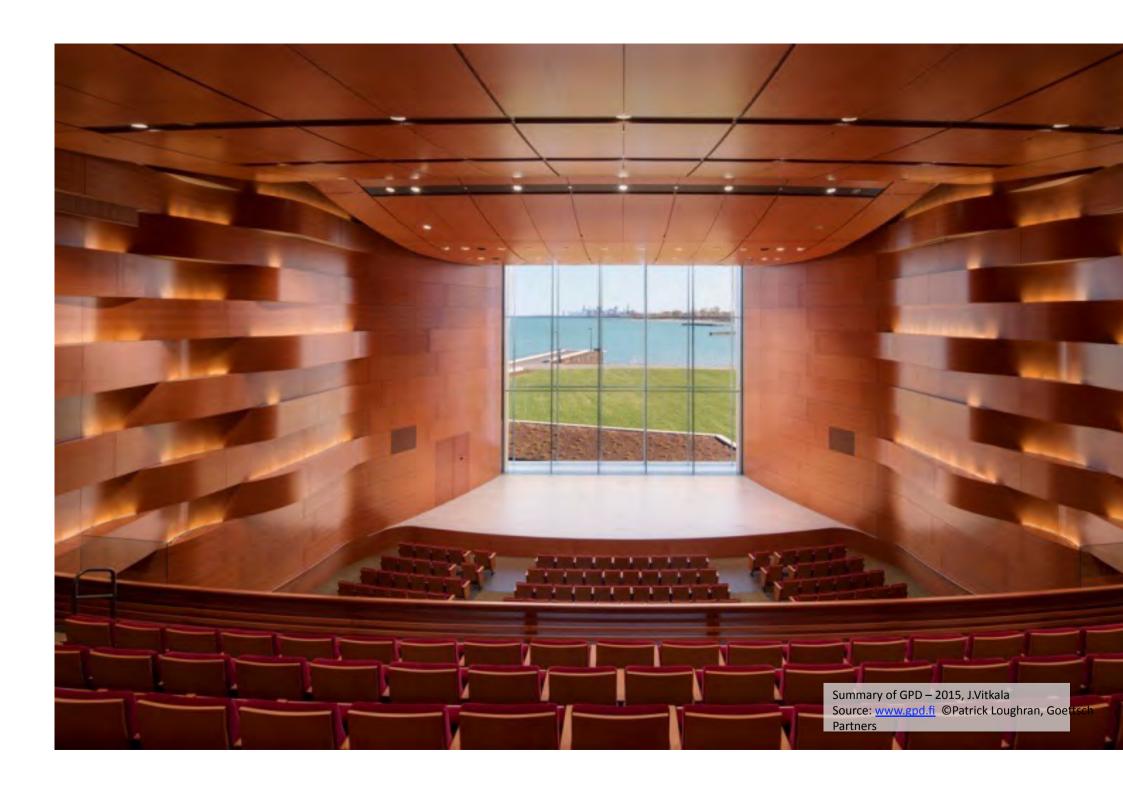
Prominent recital hall with dramatic views to Lake Michigan and Chicago skyline

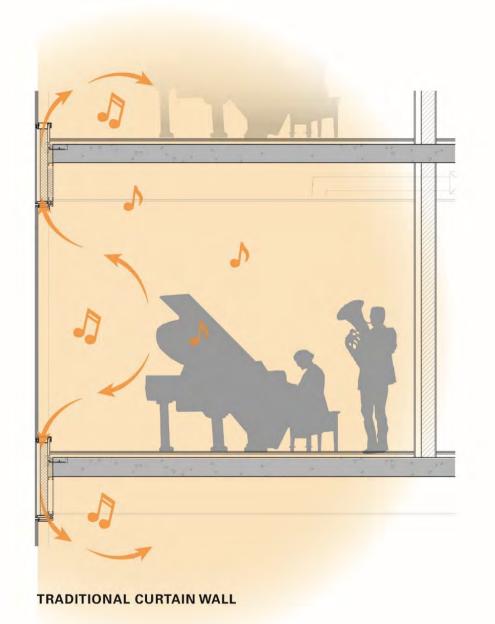


Maximize occupant's view towards Lake Michigan



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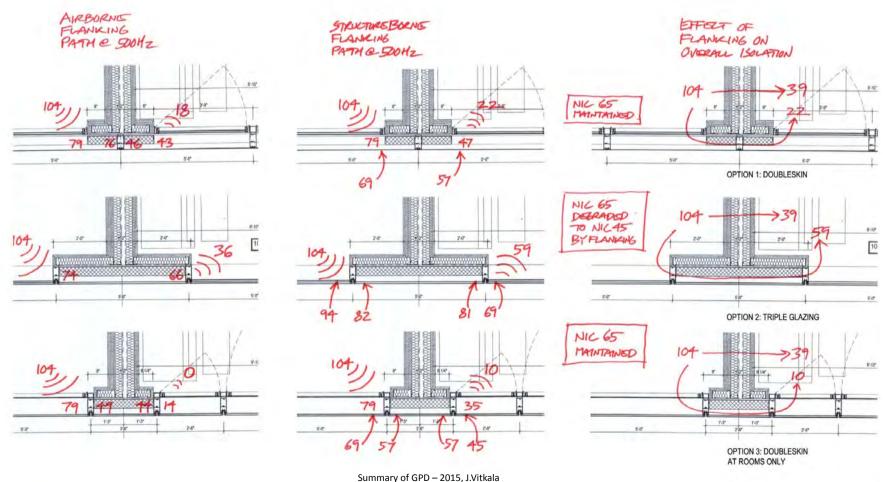




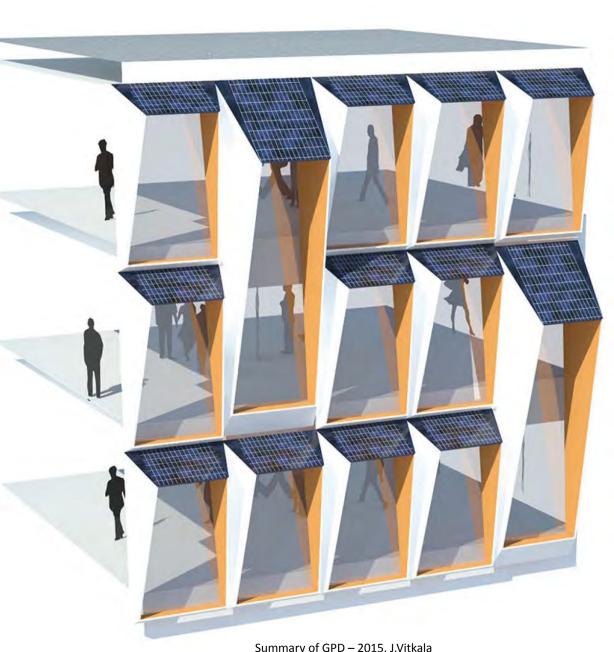
DOUBLE WALL



NIC Design Goals = 75 faculty teaching, 65 practice room, 50 office



Source: www.god.fi ©Patrick Loughran, Goettsch Partners



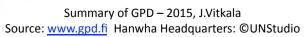






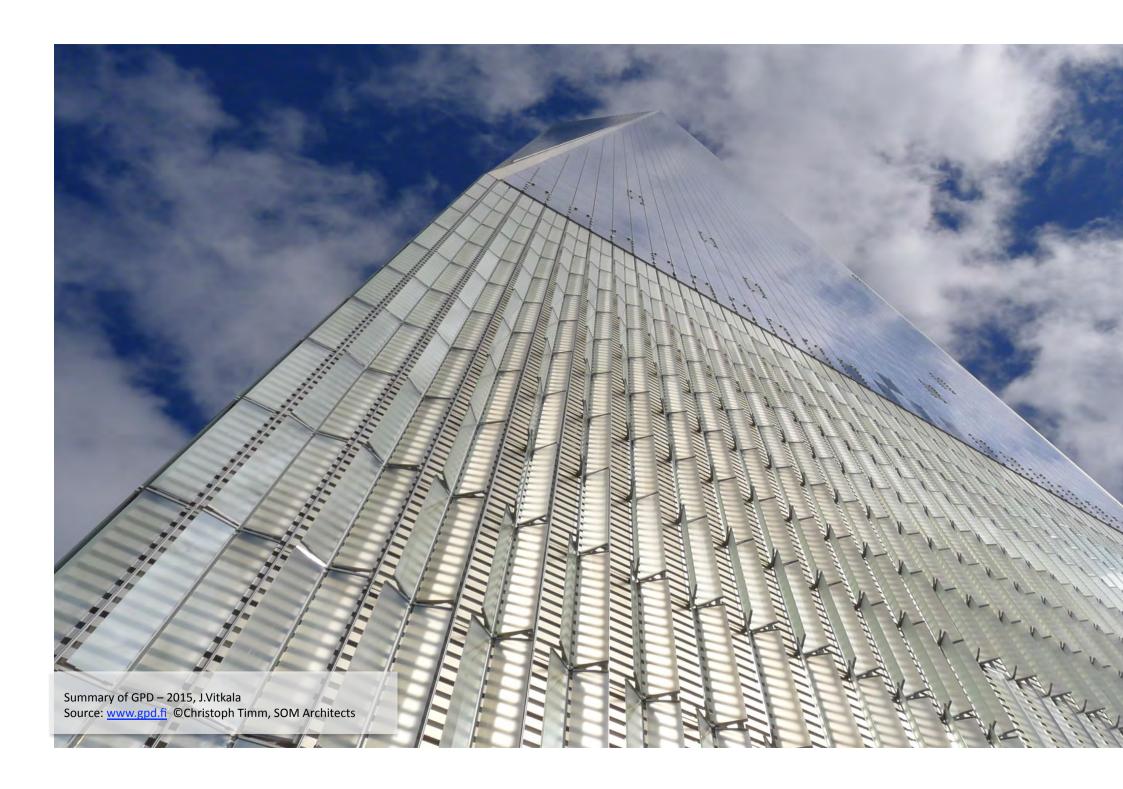




Photo by James Ewing

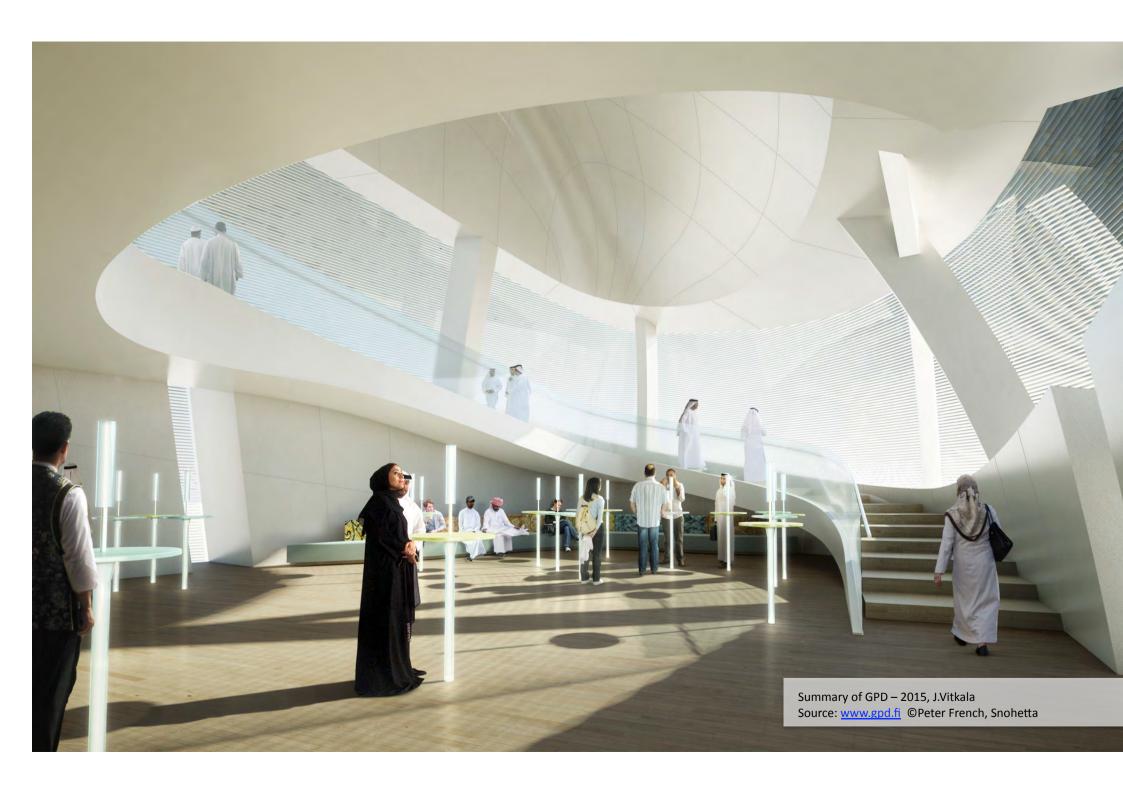
- 325,160 m² (3.5 million gsf) Class A office tower with Concourse retail, Observation Deck, Digital Broadcast Antenna, Parking, Plazas and Public Space
- Over 1800 construction workers on site at peak times
- Enhanced security and life safety
- LEED CS Gold
- 1.2 MW fuel cell plant
- Below grade concourse with direct access to subways, PATH, retail, and World Financial Center
- 104 floors, office floors 20-90
- 422m (1386') to top of parapet, 541m (1776') to top of spire
- Approximately 122m (448') spire
- First Move-ins fall 2014





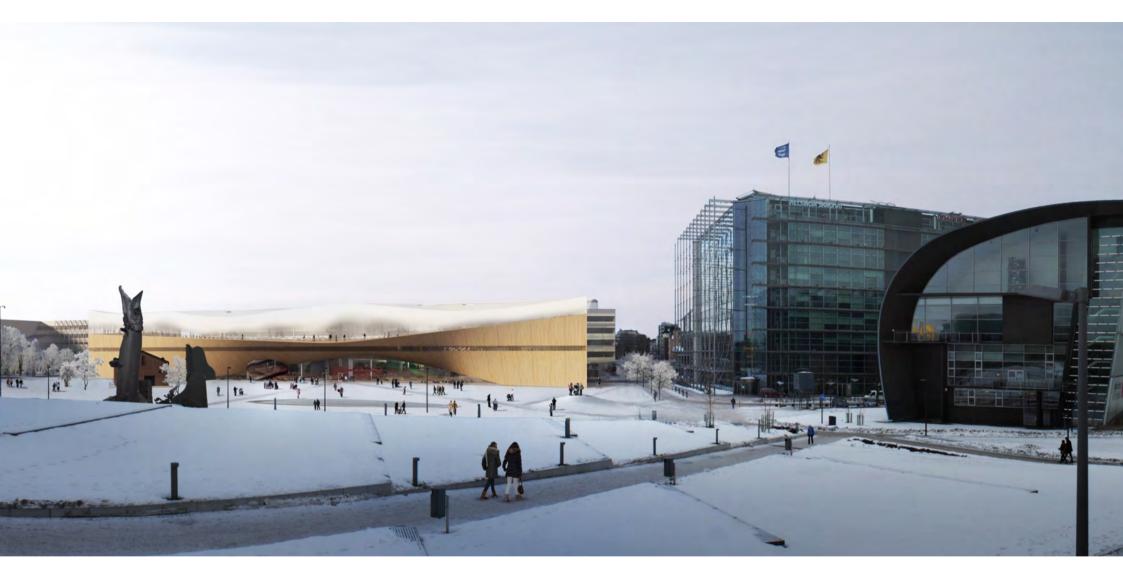










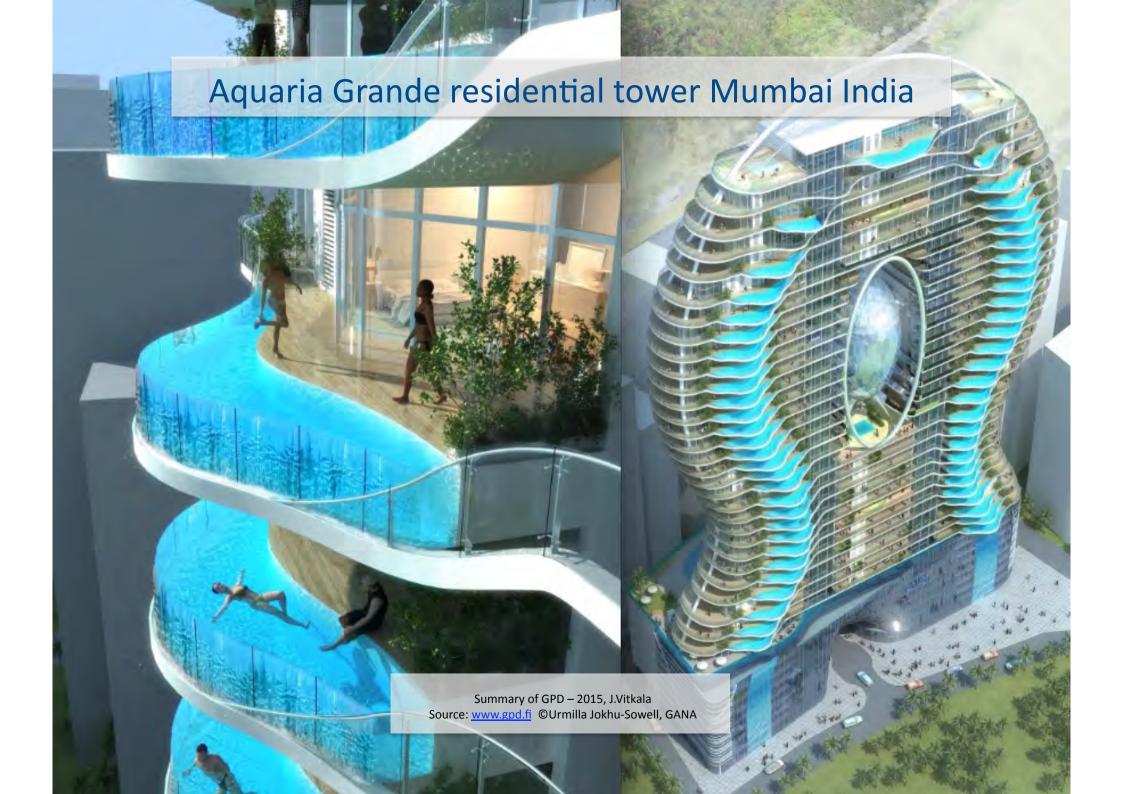


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Source: www.gpd.fi © Juho Grönholm, Arkkitehtitoimisto ALA

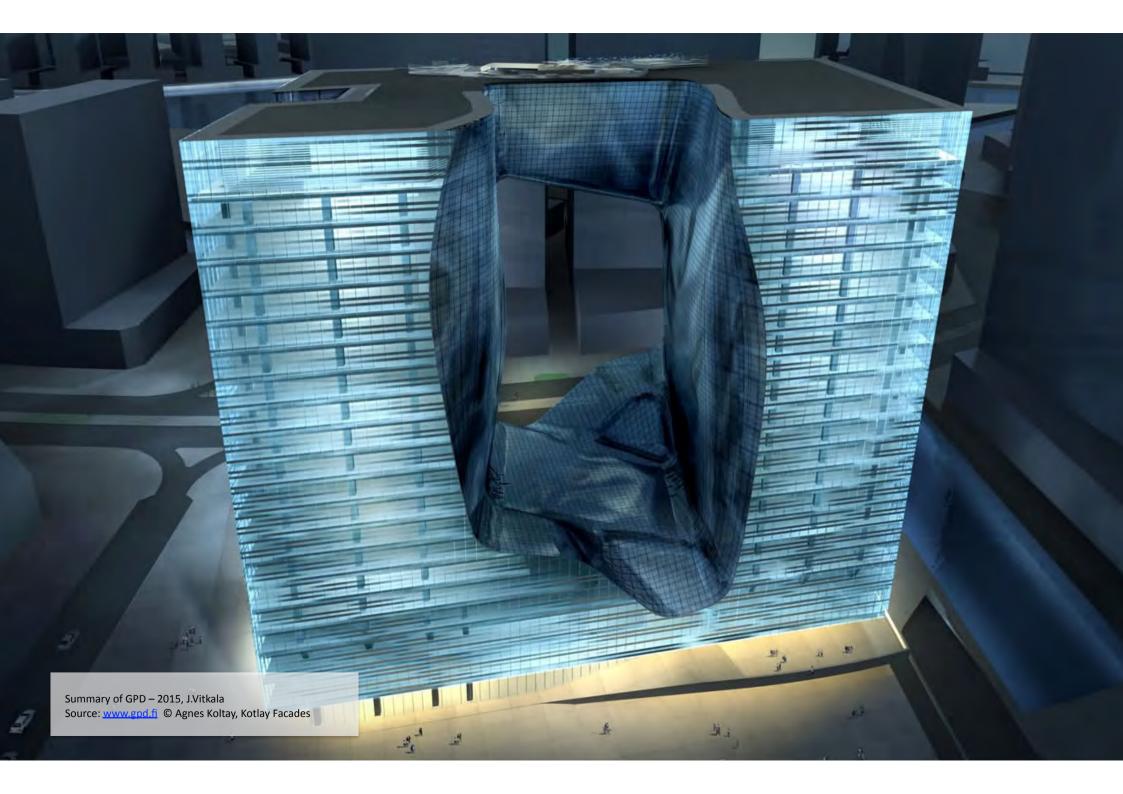




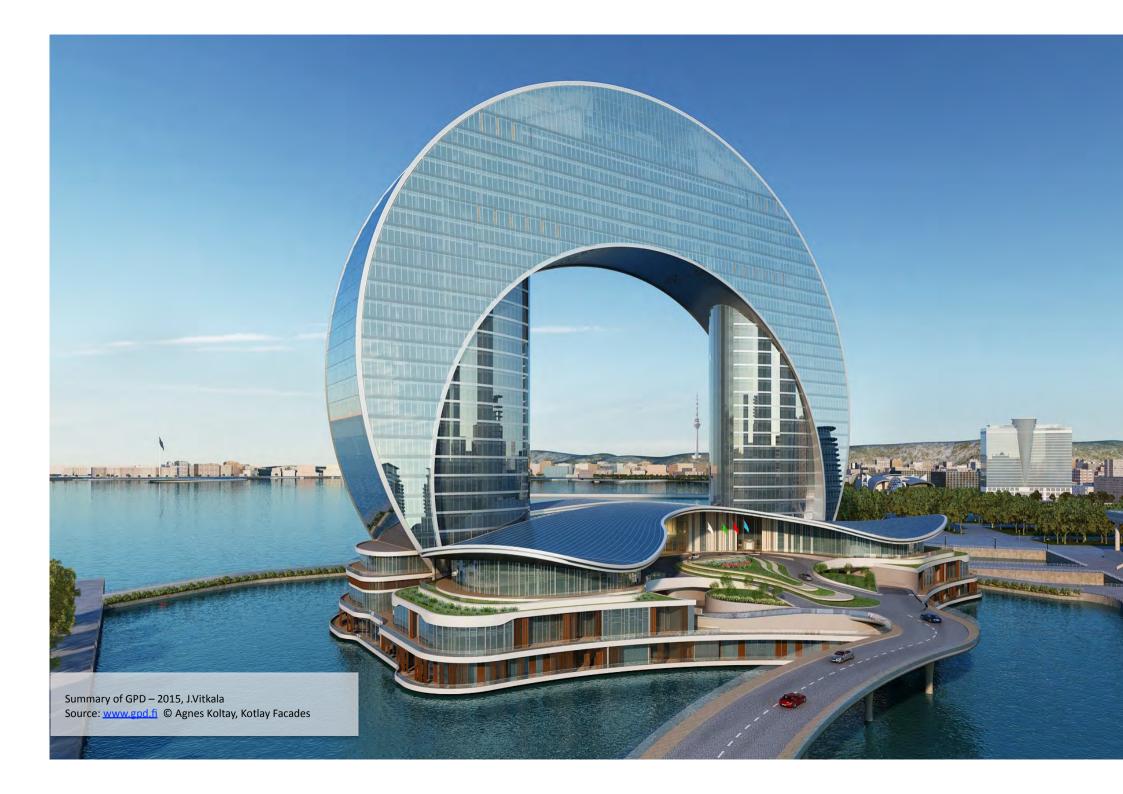
















R129 Future Housing Concept Prof. Werner Sobek



White Sky iHouse Lindemann Architects



Floating Housing Project Concept For Uncertain
Climate Future
Alexander Remizov

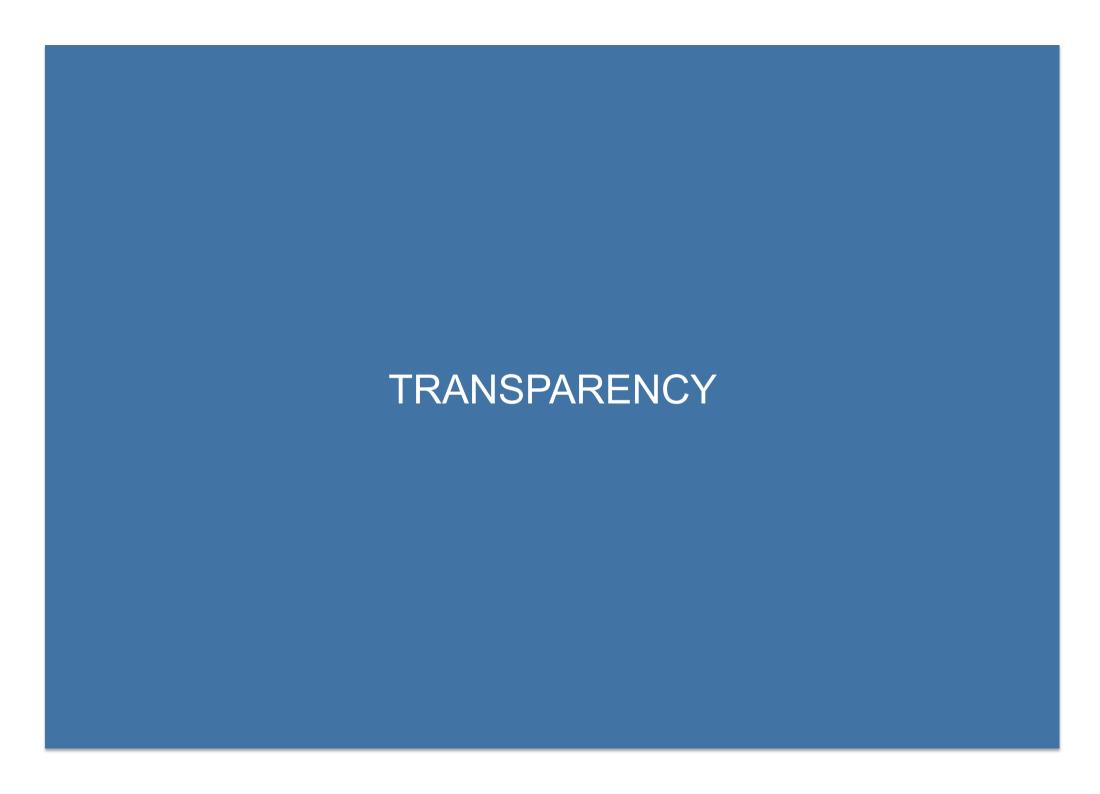


Farmscrapers – Housing of the Future Vincent Callebaut Architectures

"YOU ARE ONLY AS GOOD AS WHAT YOU DID TODAY!"

C. Keith Boswell

SOM



Glass Railing Systems - Examples









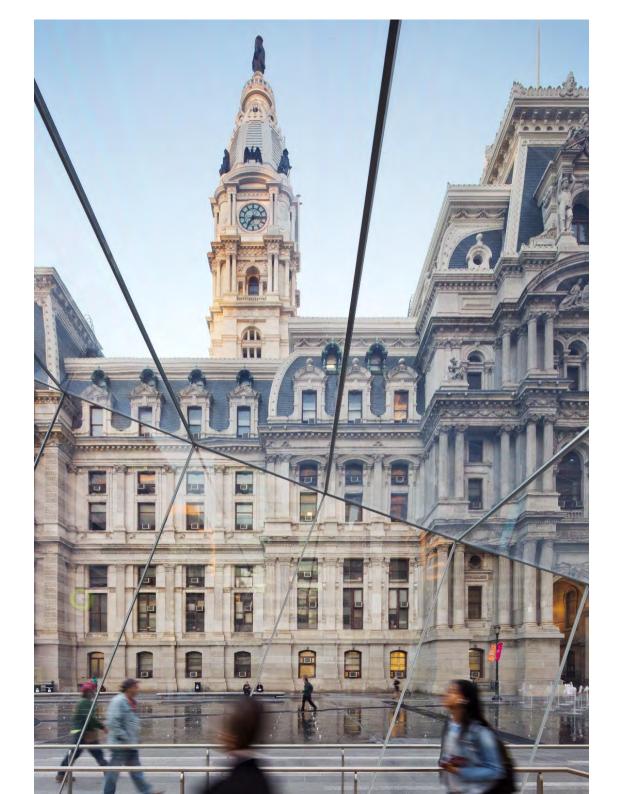












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INNOVATION • BUSINESS • DESIGN





Before

Before





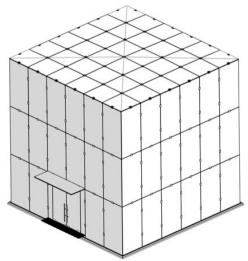
After

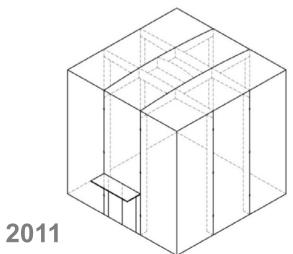
Renovate / transparency San Francisco, California

680 Folsom

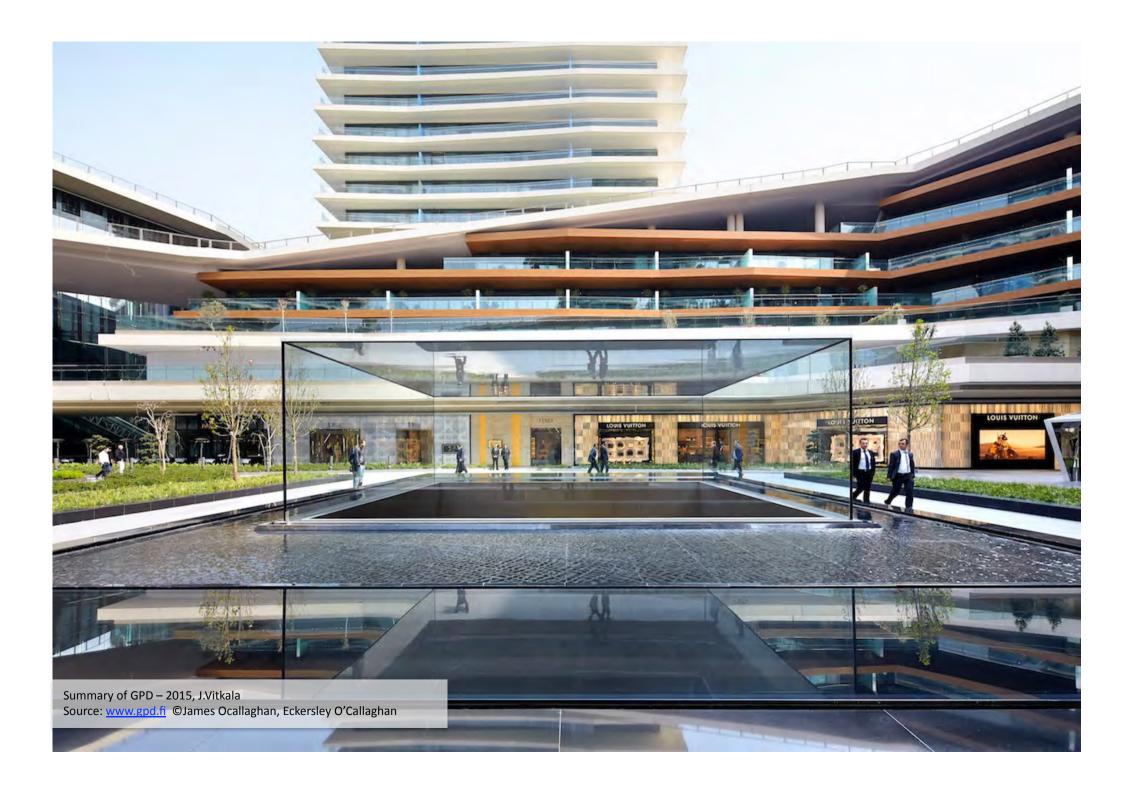
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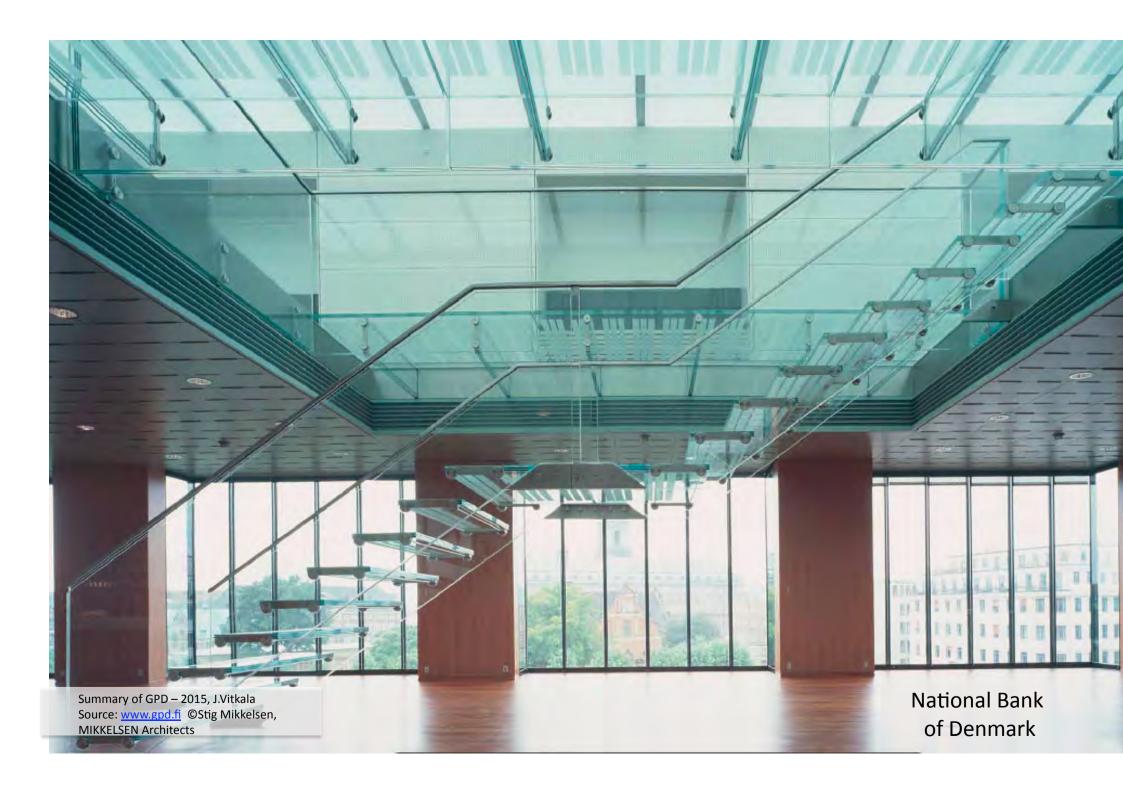
2006

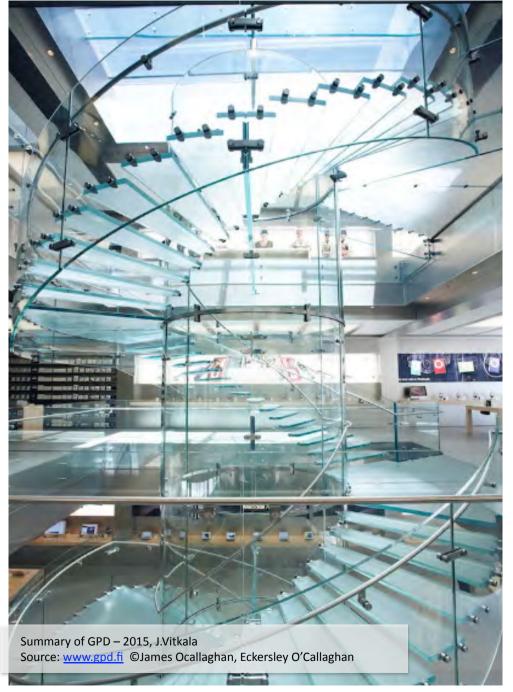


STRUCTURAL GLASS











Glass beams as structural elements



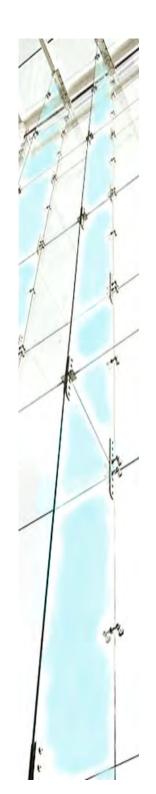
Supporting floors/roofs



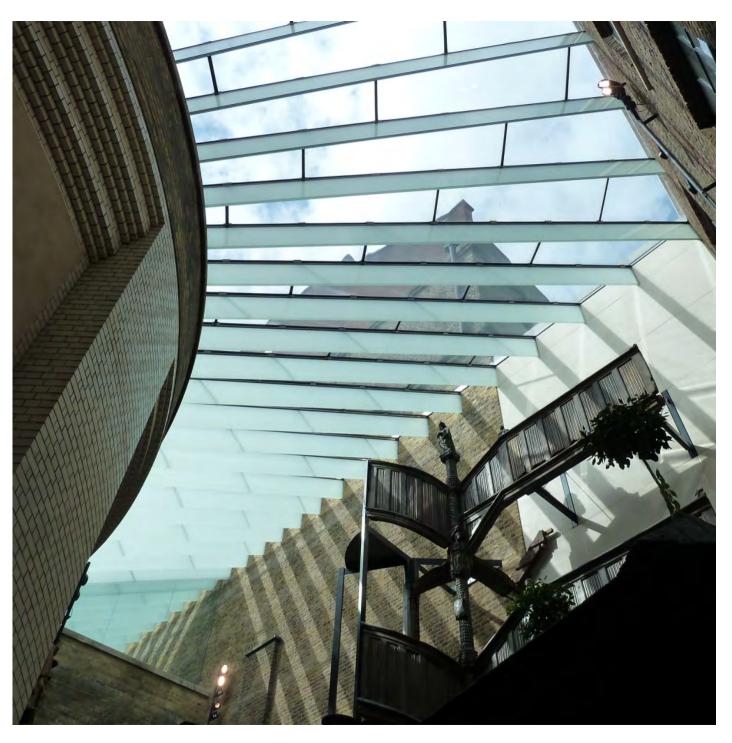
Glass frames



Fins for glazed façades



Summary of GPD – 2015, J.Vitkala
Source: www.gpd.fi © Kenny Martens, Ghent University



Laminated glass panels

Victoria & Albert Museum, London

Summary of GPD – 2015, J.Vitkala Source: www.gpd.fi © Mick Eekhout, TU Delft



Glass finns 2010 after extension

Summary of GPD – 2015, J.Vitkala Source: <u>www.gpd.fi</u> @Mick Eekhout, TU Delft

Solution: connected glass beams

New connection prototype



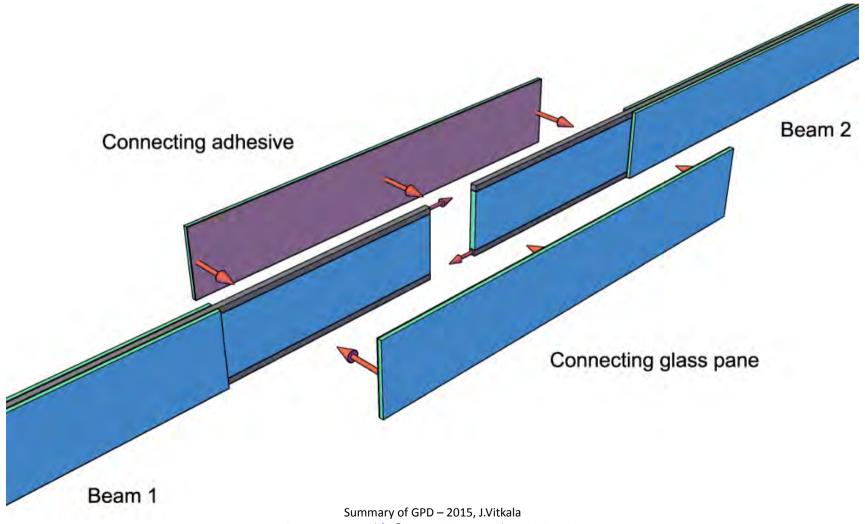
Reinforced laminated glass beams



Adhesively transparent connection

Solution: connected glass beams

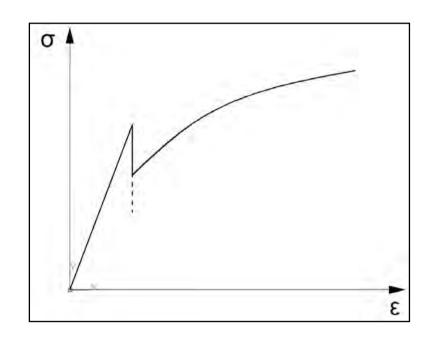
New connection prototype

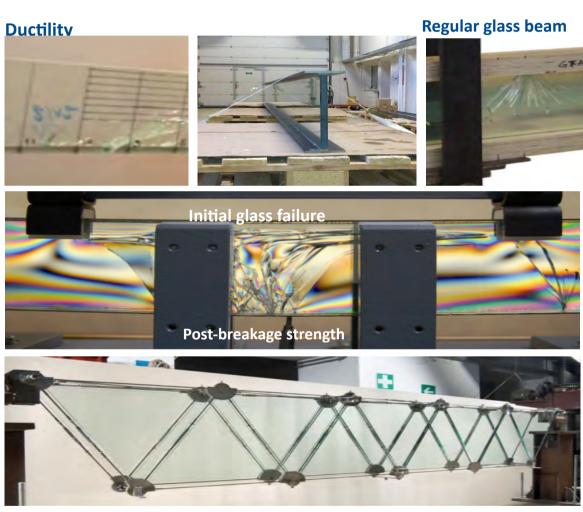


Source: www.gpd.fi © Kenny Martens, Ghent University

What about safety?

Hybrid glass beams → Safe failure behaviour





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Source: www.gpd.fi © Kenny Martens, Ghent University

Hybrid glass beam



Summary of GPD – 2015, J.Vitkala Source: www.gpd.fi ©James Ocallaghan Eckersley O'Callaghan

COLD BENDING

Transparent elements



Cold bent glass in architecture



IAC headquarters, New York, Frank Gehry (2007)



Jinso Pavilion, Amsterdam, Cepezed (2009)

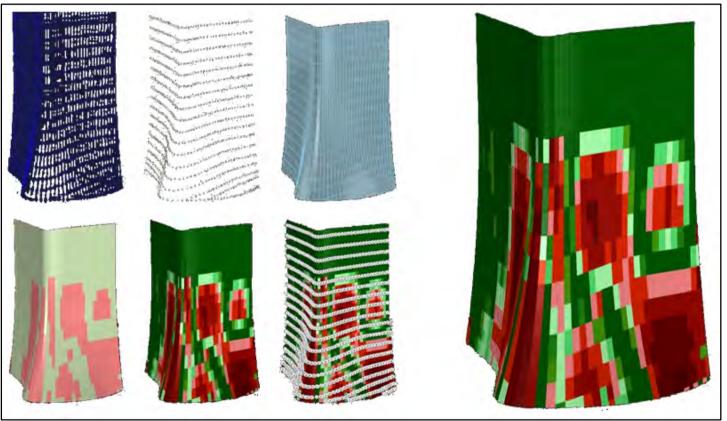




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Univesity of Parma, Italy

Parametric modeling. Freeform facade



Insulated glass panel. Cold bending assessment (gradient) according to established criteria

GLAZING



History

Origins of Structural Glazing

1971: First 4-sided SG – Detroit 1971

1980: Use of 1K neutral silicone

1984: In factory glazing with 2K silicone sealants



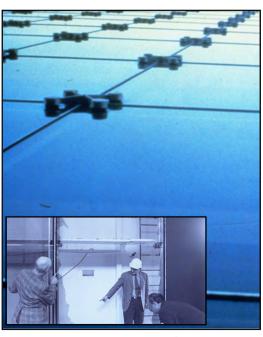
1983_Alaska



1984_Hong Kong



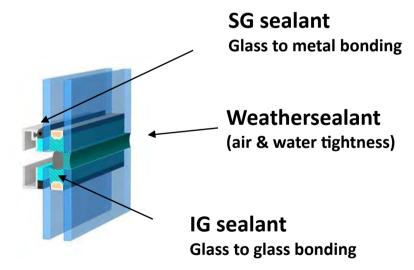
2009_Dubai



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Structural Glazing

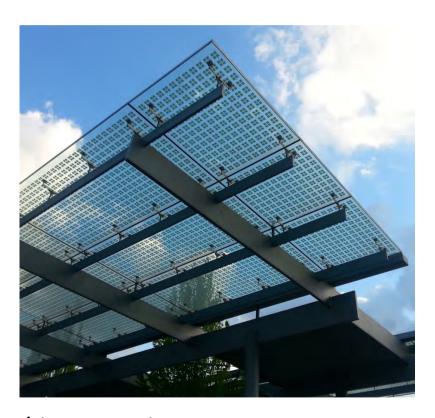
- Bonding of glass onto a metallic frame
 - Frameless façade
 - Improved aesthetics
 - Increase design possibilities
 - Air & water permeable
 - Energy efficient





Bolted point-fixings to increase transparency



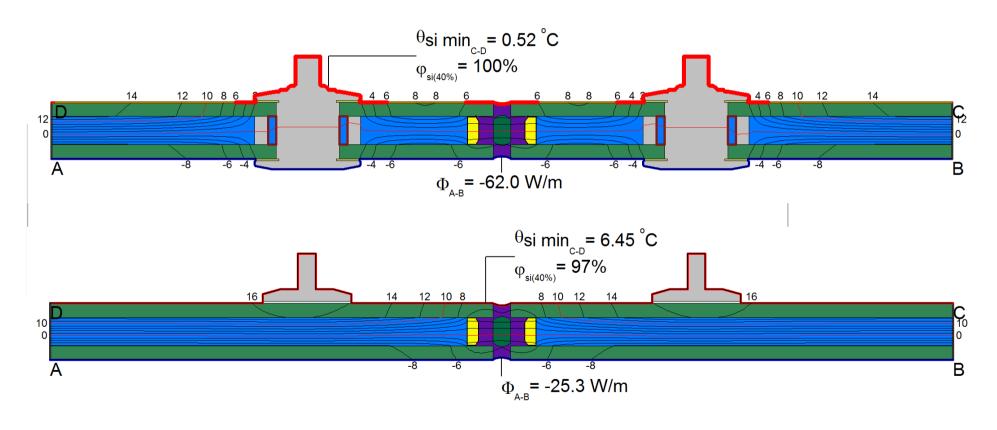


In facades and in canopies

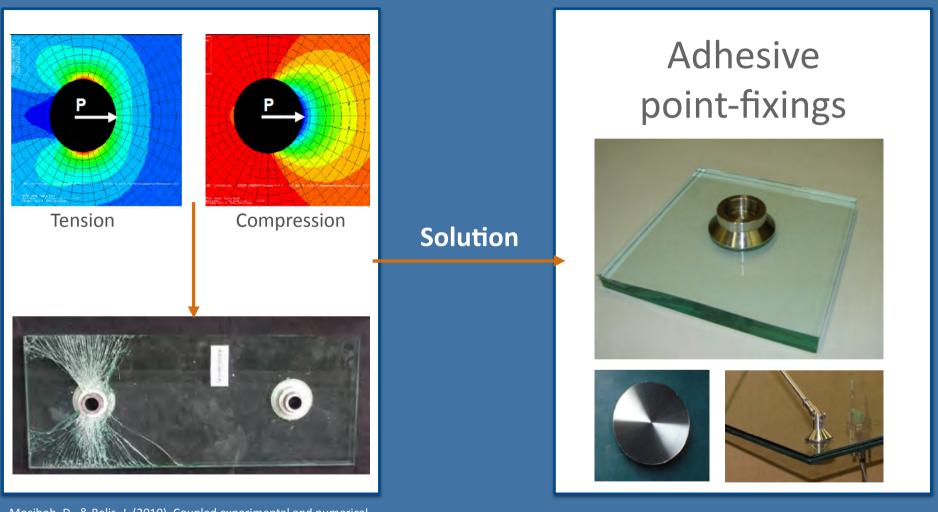
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Point Fixing Condensation



However stress-concentrations arise



Mocibob, D., & Belis, J. (2010). Coupled experimental and numerical investigation of structural glass panels with small slenderness subjected to locally introduced axial compression. *Engineering Structures*, *32*(3), 753–761.

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Source: www.god.fi © Kenny Martens, Ghent University

DESIGN PROBLEMS





Glass Surface Corrosion

Summary of GPD – 2015, J.Vitkala
Source: www.gpd.fi © Peter Hartog, Building
Diagnostics Asia Pacific,
Chris Barry, Glass Consultant

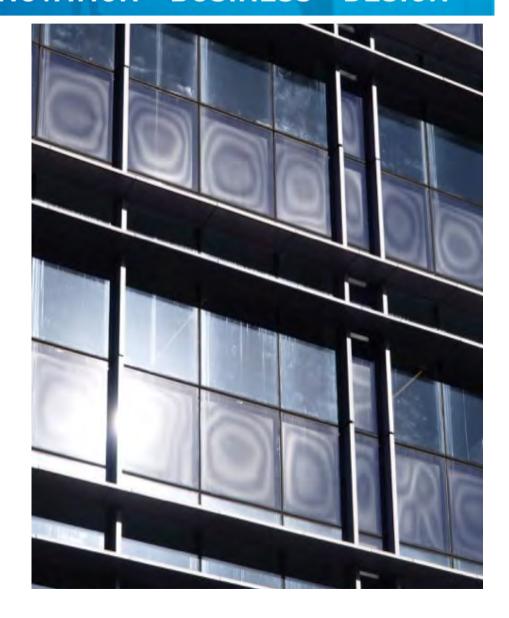




Distortion of reflected sunlight from wrinkles and areas of non-uniform thickness in combinations of PVB and PET laminating films



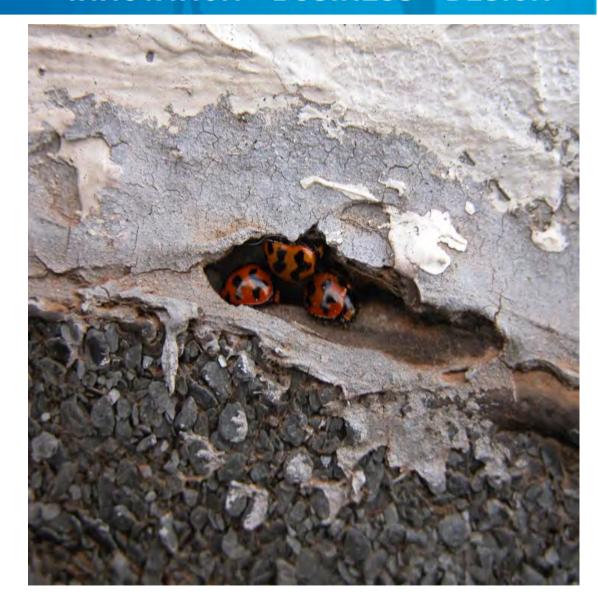
The number and visibility of moiré fringes are functions of the magnitude of thermal deformation of sheet metal back-panels



Summary of GPD – 2015, J.Vitkala
Source: www.gpd.fi © Peter Hartog, Building Diagnostics Asia Pacific,
Chris Barry, Glass Consultant



32nd floor of office building (Melbourne)



Summary of GPD – 2015, J.Vitkala
Source: www.gpd.fi © Peter Hartog, Building Diagnostics Asia Pacific,
Chris Barry, Glass Consultant

When Buildings Attack Their Neighbors





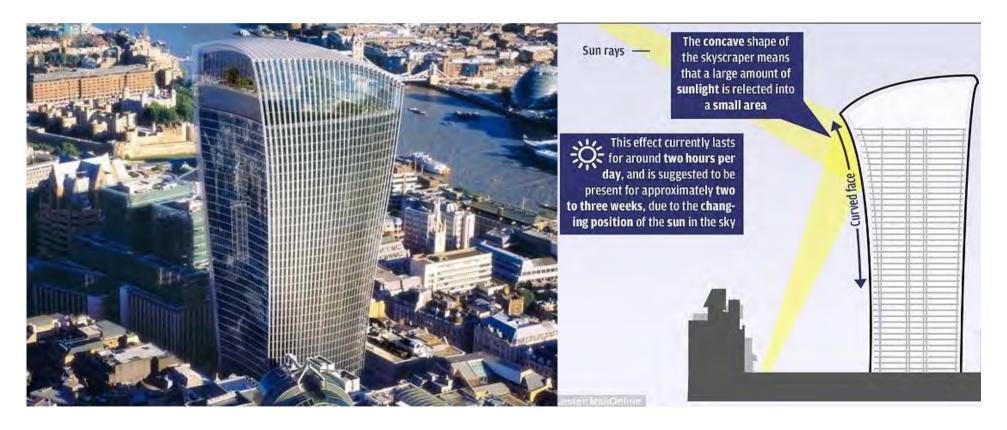


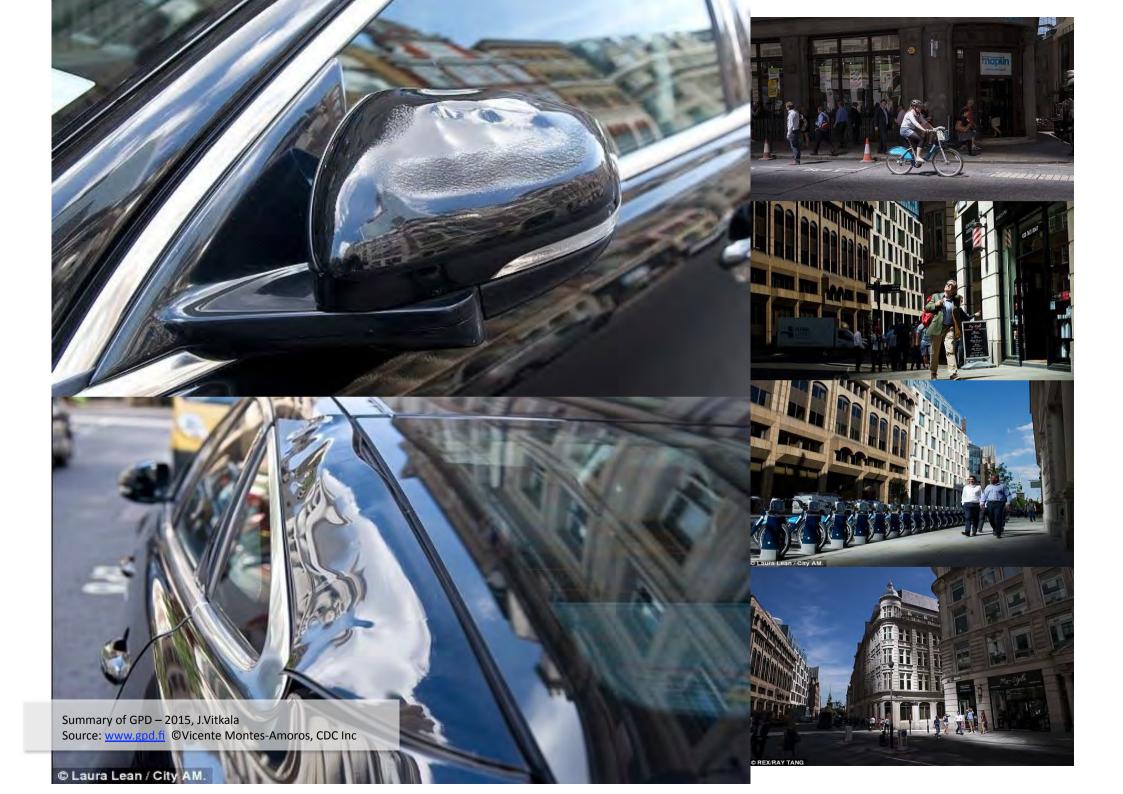






The Death Ray Strikes Back





The Death Ray Strikes Back









What Is Anisotropy?

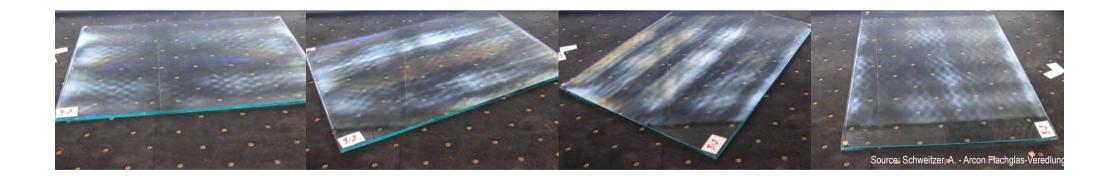


Summary of GPD – 2015, J.Vitkala Source: www.gpd.fi ©Saverio Pasetto, Skanska UK

What causes anisotropy?

- Stresses in glass plate due to heat treatment
- Polarised light: reflection & scattering
- Viewing Angle & Conditions

Controllable?





What causes anisotropy?

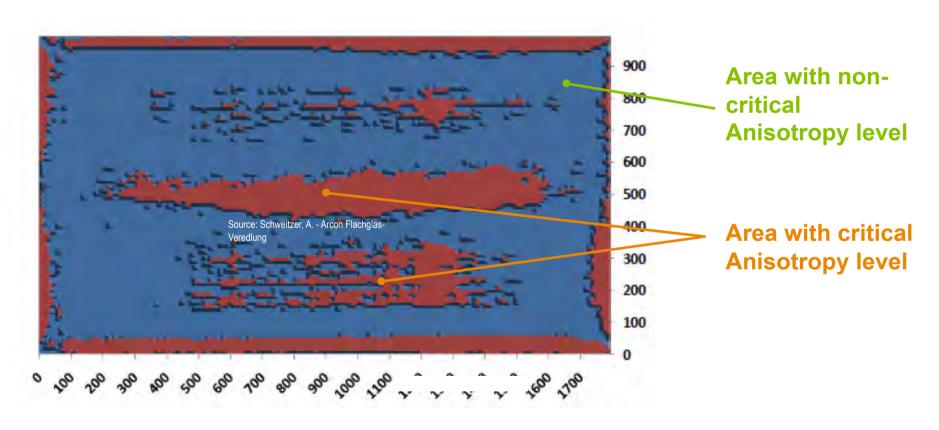
No issues

Annealed Need for Heat Stresses + Big float glass viewing conditions issues Heat treatment treatment Potential for Introduces Affect visibility of No anisotropy anisotropy anisotropy anisotropy

> Summary of GPD – 2015, J.Vitkala Source: www.gpd.fi @Saverio Pasetto, Skanska UK



State of the art: Acceptance/Rejection





State of the art: Acceptance/Rejection



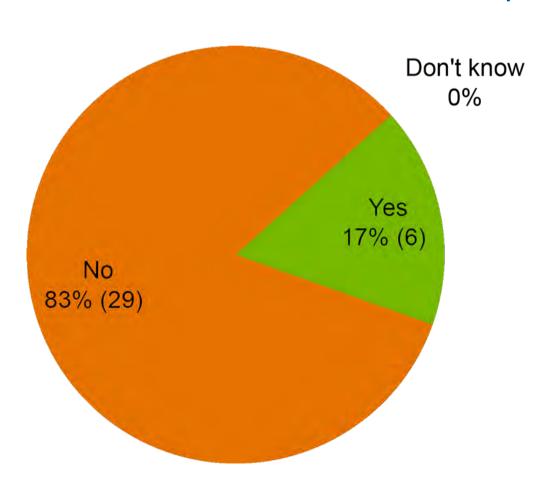
Isotropy-value:

Percentage of the surface of the glass which does not show critical
Anisotropy level

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Standards vs. specifications

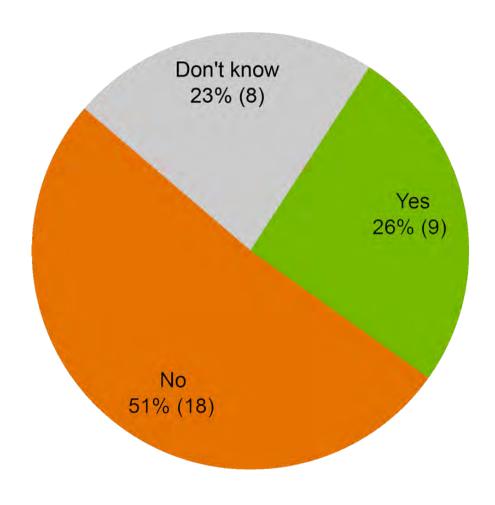


Do agreed specifications clearly address anisotropy acceptance and rejection criteria?

Summary of GPD – 2015, J.Vitkala Source: <u>www.gpd.fi</u> @Saverio Pasetto, Skanska UK



Standards vs. specifications



... a glass supply chain problem?

Are clients prepared to pay more to avoid issues associated with anisotropy or to take the risk?

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