

# Smart Dynamic Glazing for Energy Efficient Building Envelopes

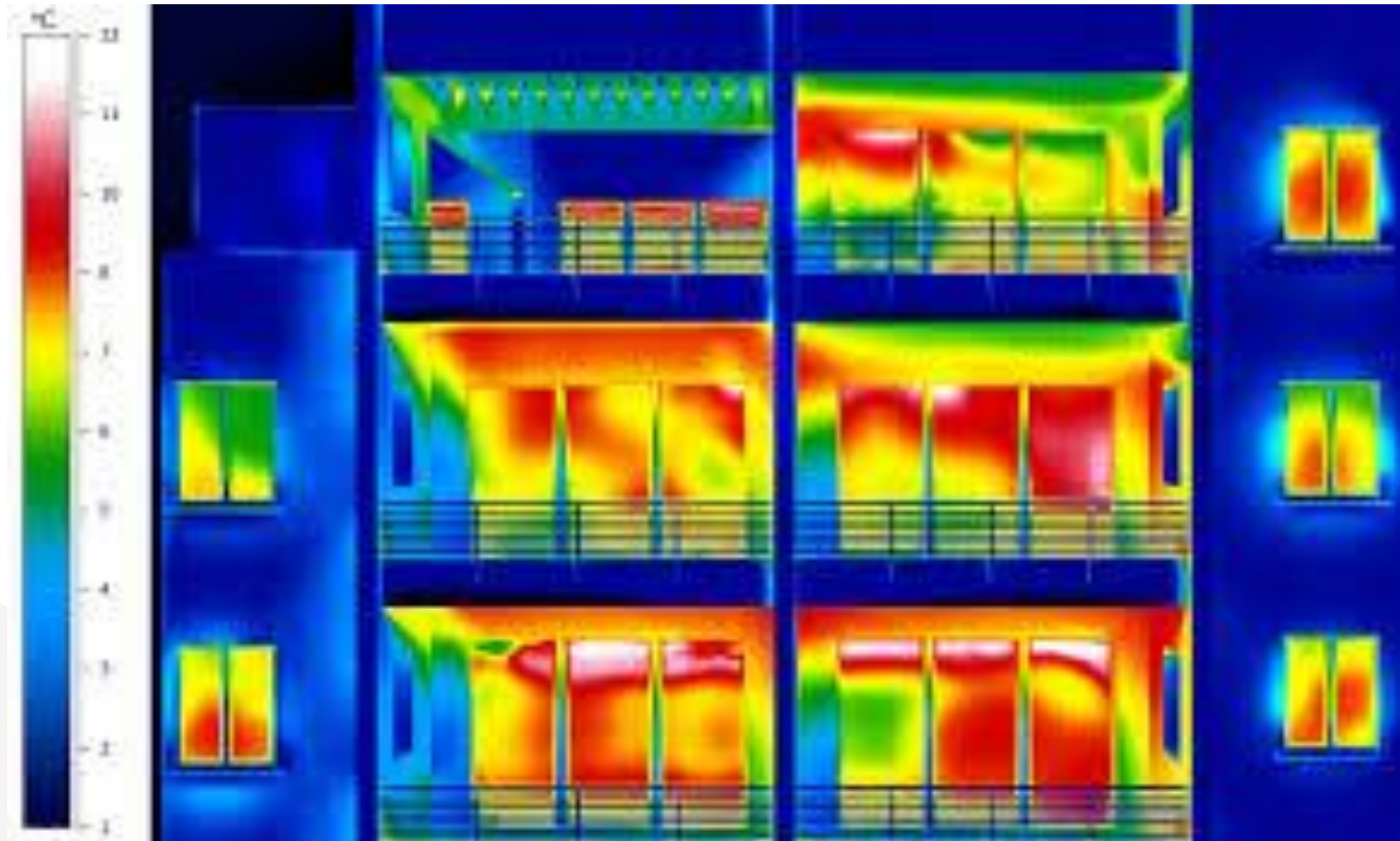
Michele Manca, LEITAT

Sustainable Places 2023 - 15/06/23 - Madrid

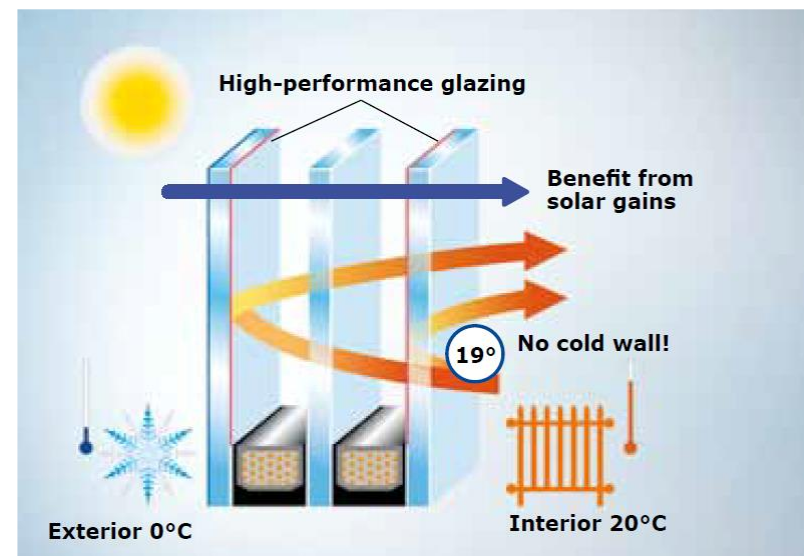
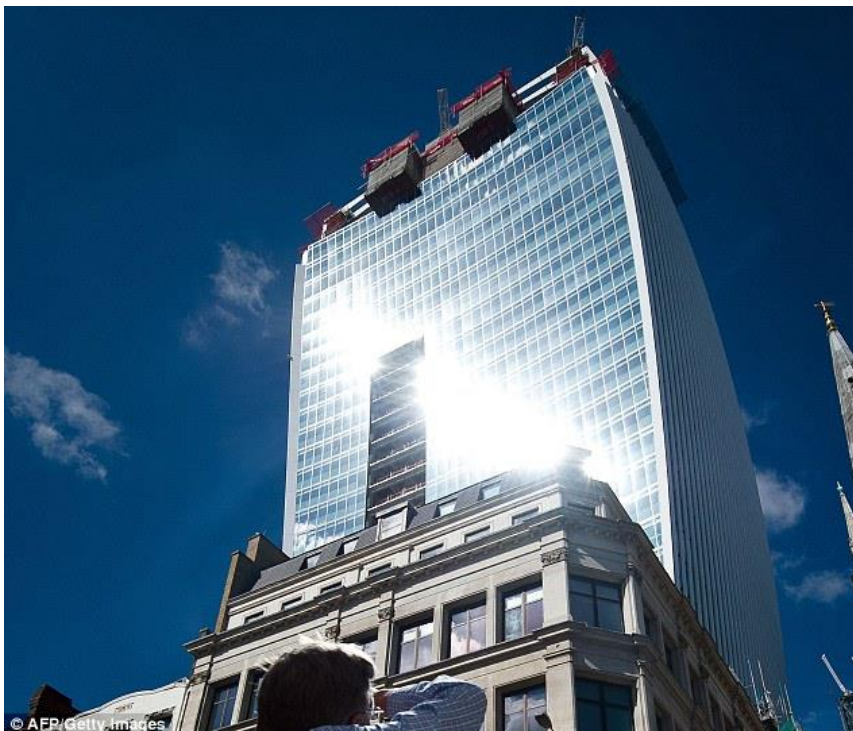


**INFINITE** project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No **958397**

# WHICH IS THE WEAKEST BUILDING'S ENERGY COMPONENT?

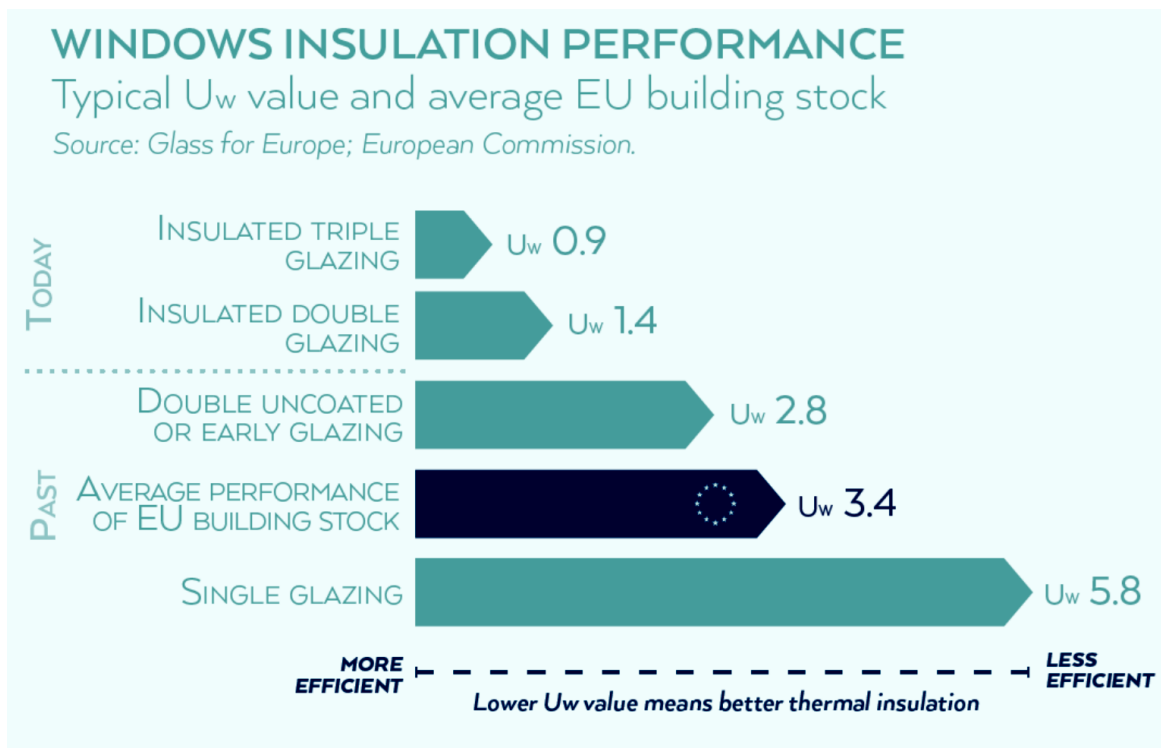


# CAN WINDOWS MITIGATE THE NEED FOR AIR CONDITIONING IN BUILDINGS ?

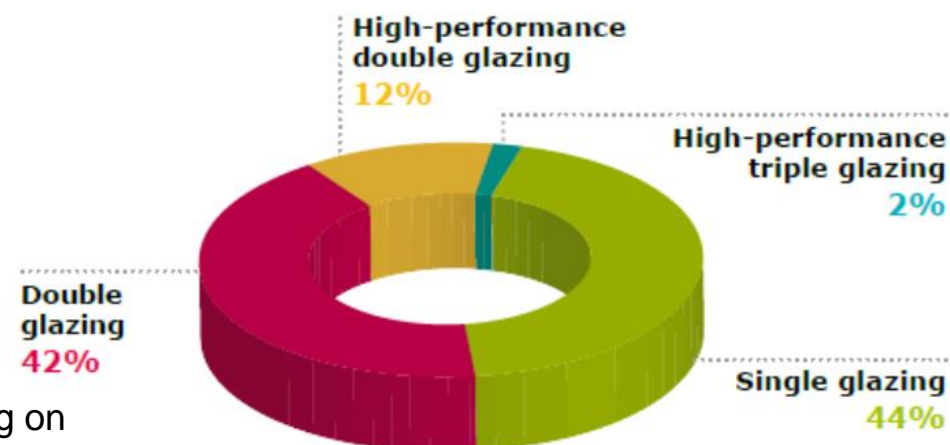




# IMPACT OF WINDOWS THERMAL PERFORMANCES



If buildings were clad with high-performance double glazing, **90 million tons of CO<sub>2</sub> could be saved** every year in Europe, i.e. the equivalent emissions of **9.8 million Europeans** over one year.



# EVOLUTION OF GLAZING TECHNOLOGIES

- **1973: Typical Window:**
  - clear, single glazed,
  - double or storm window in north,
  - $U_{\text{average}} = 4.8 \text{ W/m}^2\text{-K}$
- **2003: Typical Window:**
  - 95% double glazed
  - 50% have a low-E coating
  - 30-65% energy savings vs. 1973
  - $U_{\text{average}} = 2.5 \text{ W/m}^2\text{-K}$
- **2030: Future Window:**
  - Zero net energy use (typical)
    - Net winter gain; 80% cooling savings
  - $U_{\text{average}} = .6 \text{ W/m}^2\text{-K}$
  - Dynamic solar control

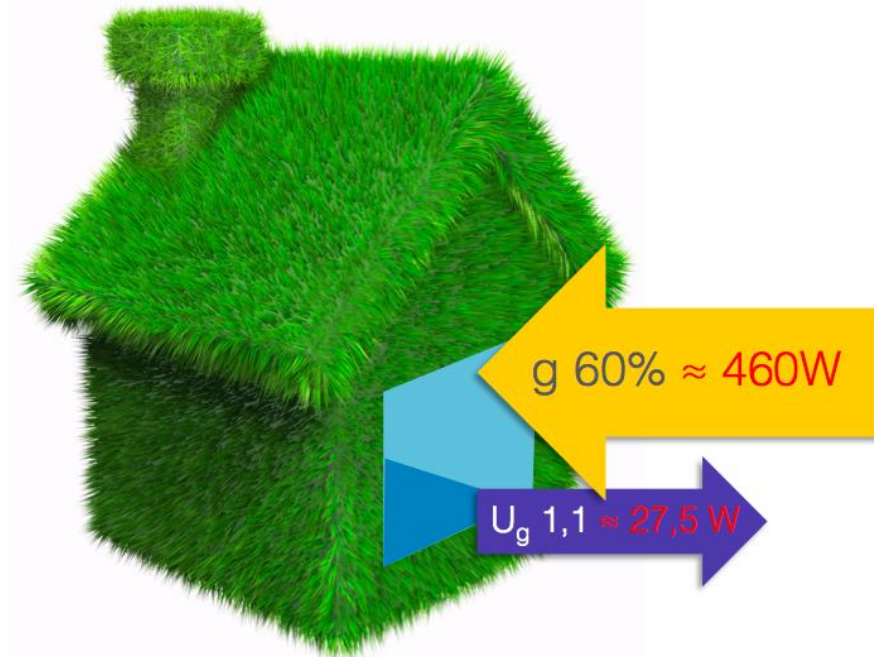
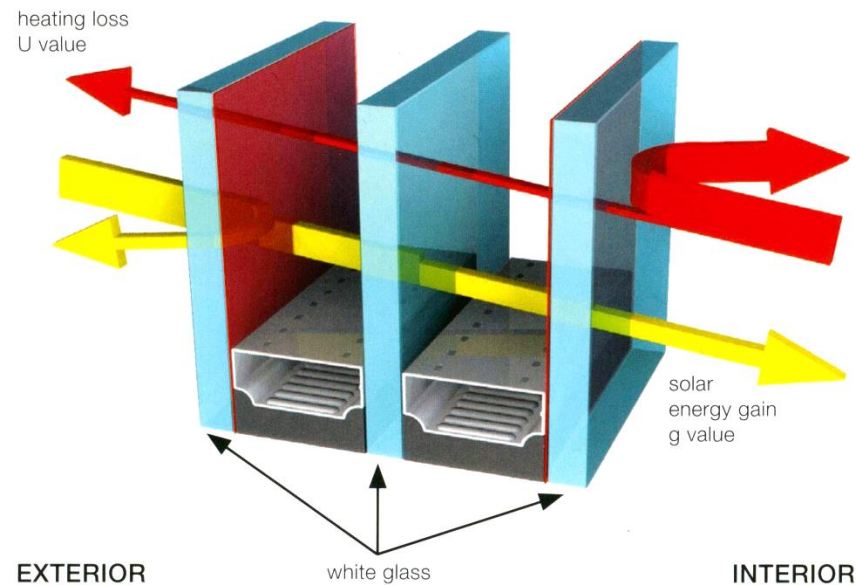


ASTM E971-11, EN 410, and ISO 9050 are the most commonly applied standards for energy performance calculation for glazed areas.

# THE IMPORTANCE OF G-FACTOR

**Winter:** A double glass with a low-e coating has  $U_g$  value of  $1.1 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$ , if we have  $20^\circ\text{C}$  inside and  $-5^\circ\text{C}$  outside the house, the heat flow generated by the Thermal Transmittance is  $25^\circ\text{C} \times 1 \text{ m}^2 \times 1.1$ , so  $27,5\text{W}$ .

**Summer:** in the worst case during summer, the radiation on a vertical surface can get up to  $765\text{W/m}^2$ . This means that if a double-glazed with low-e coating has a solar factor of 60% (or 0.60) the solar energy passing through that window will be around 60% of  $765\text{W}$ , or about  $460\text{W}$ .



Source: GlassAdvisor® / quotes by Luca Papaiz



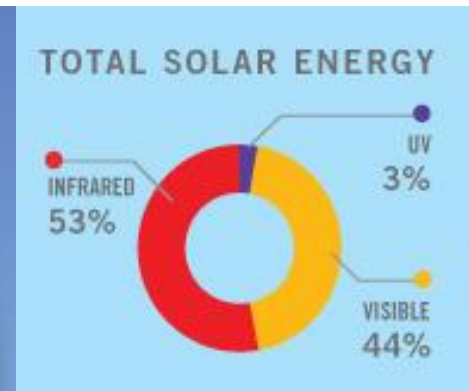
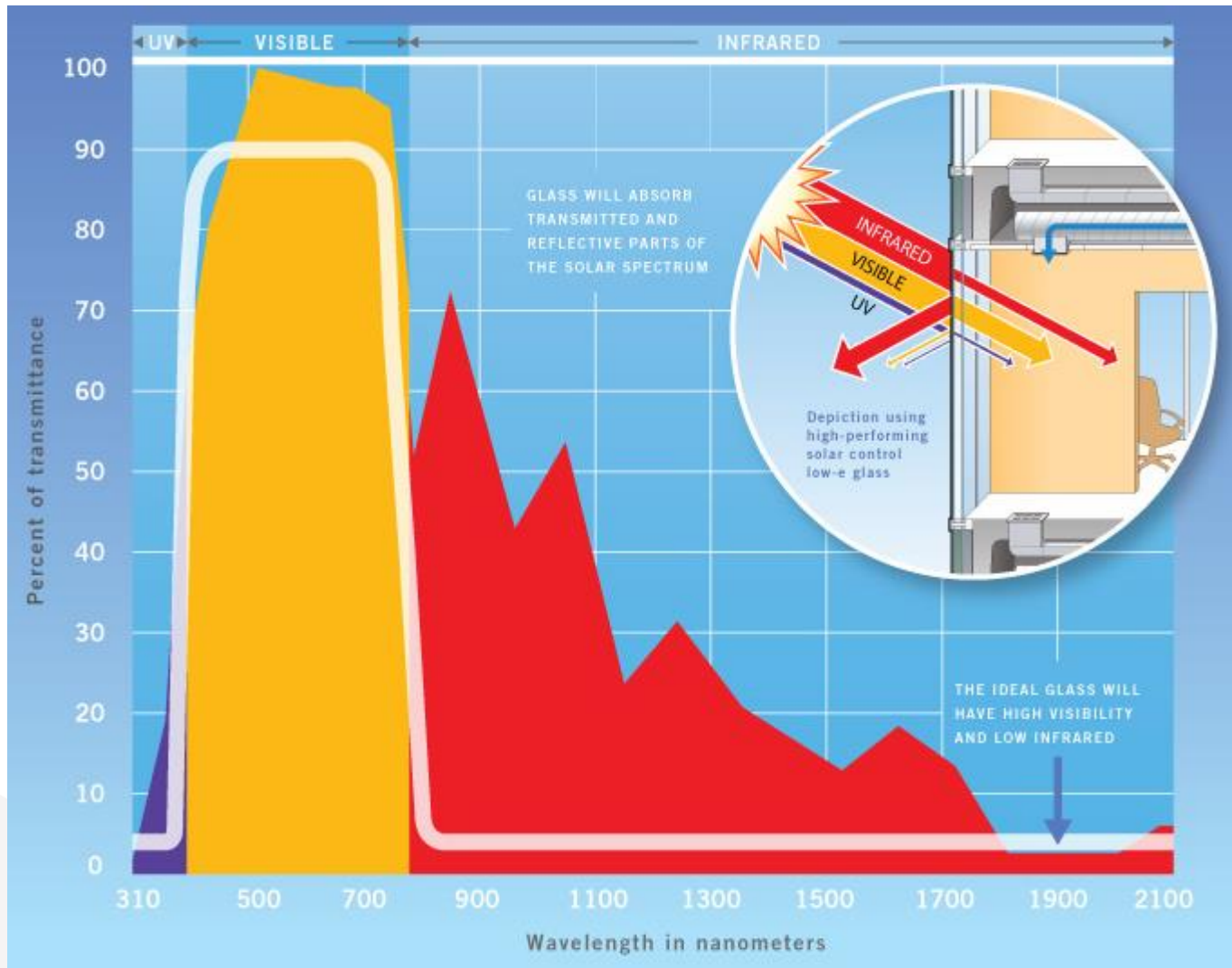
# DYNAMIC CONTROL OF INCOMING THERMAL RADIATION

✓ NIR RADIATION ENTERS the window when  $T_{out} < T_{comfort}$  (winter sunny days / mid-seasons conditions)



✓ NIR RADIATION IS FILTERED OUT when  $T_{out} > T_{comfort}$  (summer/ hot spring days )

# SPECTRAL DISTRIBUTION OF SOLAR ENERGY





# OUR SOLUTION



(11) **EP 3 800 502 A1**

## EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

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Designated Validation States:  
**KH MA MD TN**

(71) Applicant: **Acondicionamiento Tarrasense**  
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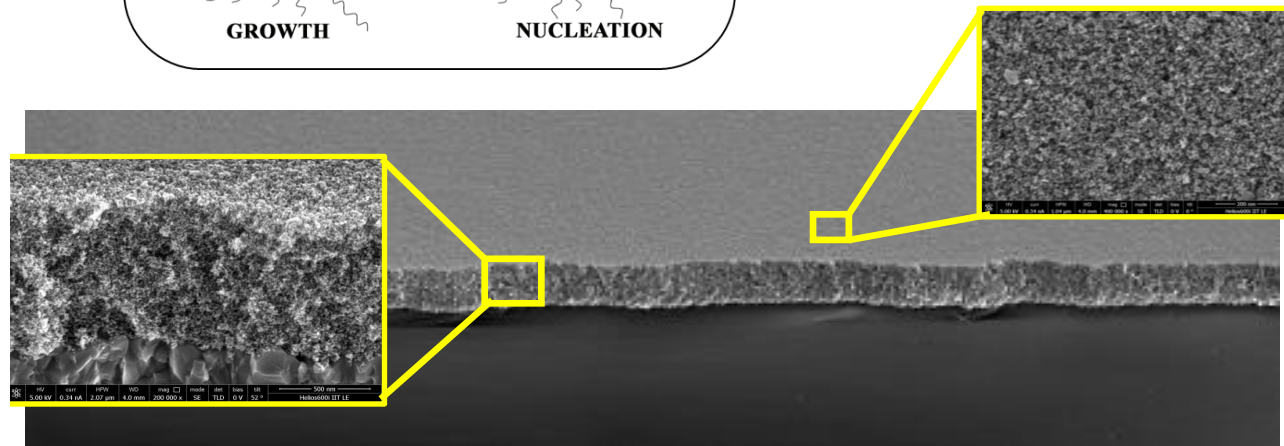
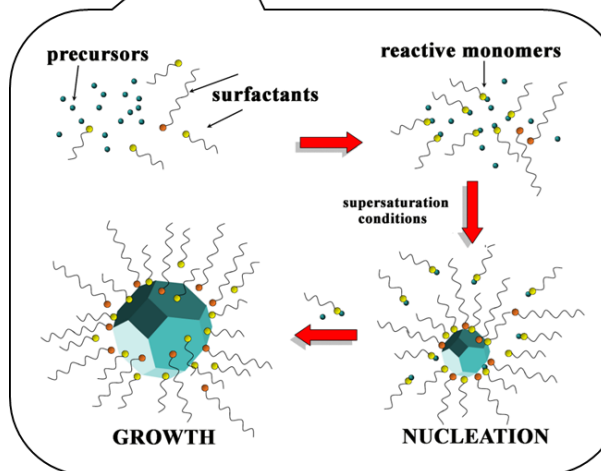
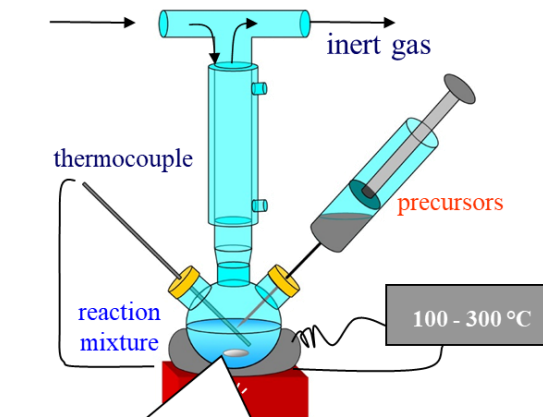
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08225 Terrassa (Barcelona) (ES)

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28010 Madrid (ES)

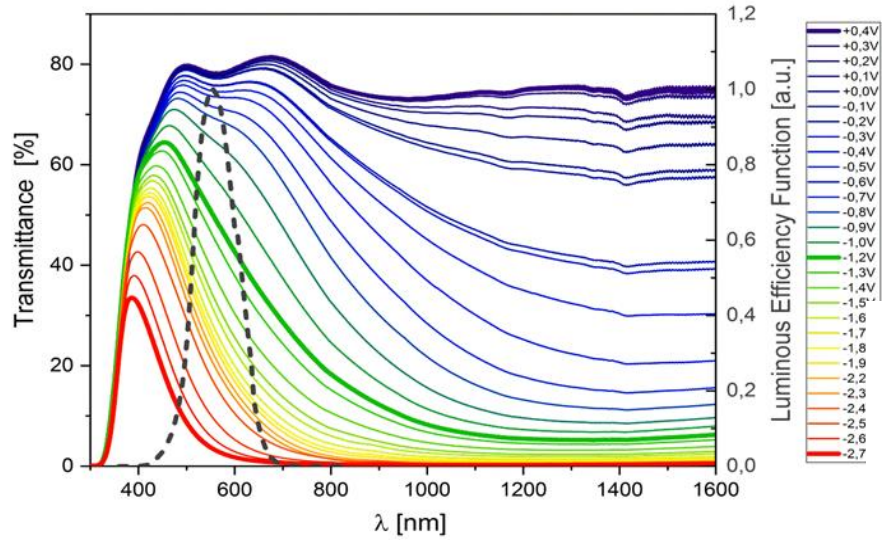
## (54) THERMO-RESPONSIVE DUAL BAND ELECTROCHROMIC DEVICE

(57) It relates to a thermo-responsive dual band electrochromic device, which is capable of selectively controlling the amount of sunlight radiation transmitted in the visible and in the near-infrared regions by operating under four distinct optical regimes, namely: fully transparent, visible blocking, near-infrared blocking, and fully blocking. The device can be regulated either by an electric stimulus, namely by controlling the sign and the intensity of the applied bias voltage, or by a thermal stimulus. In the latter the attenuation of incoming thermal ra-

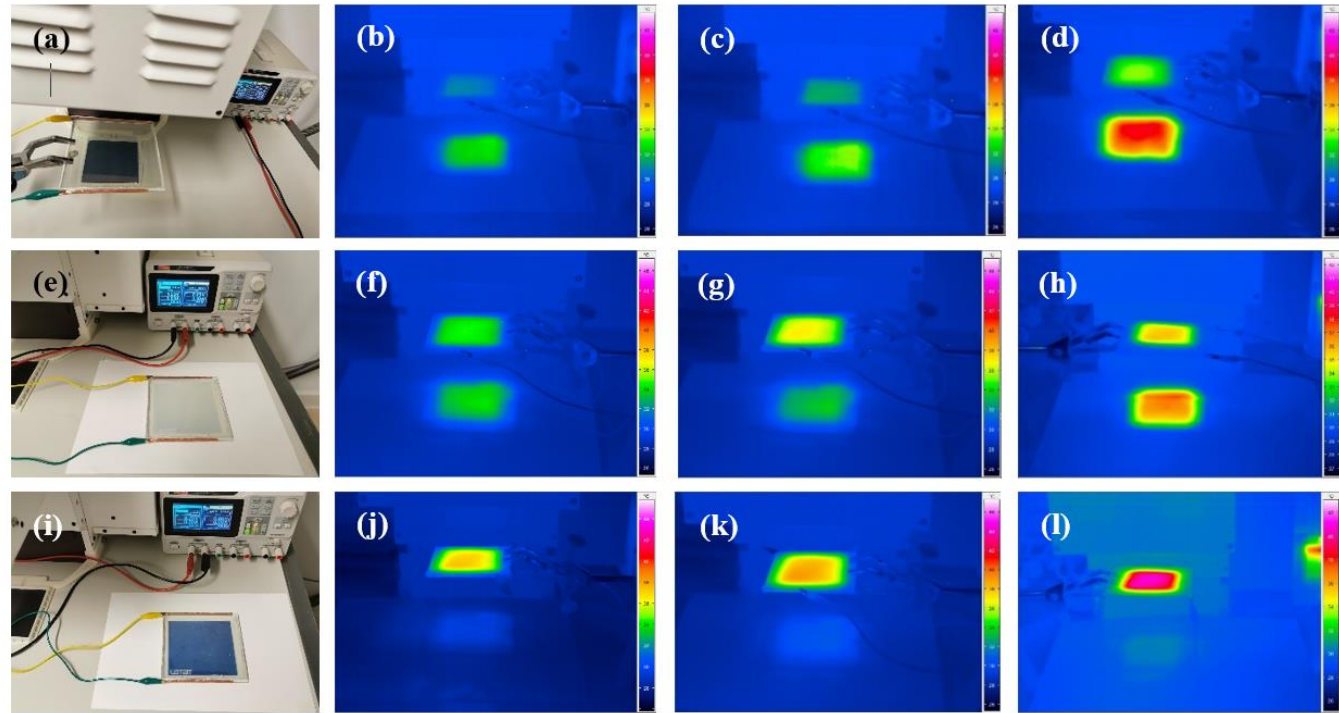
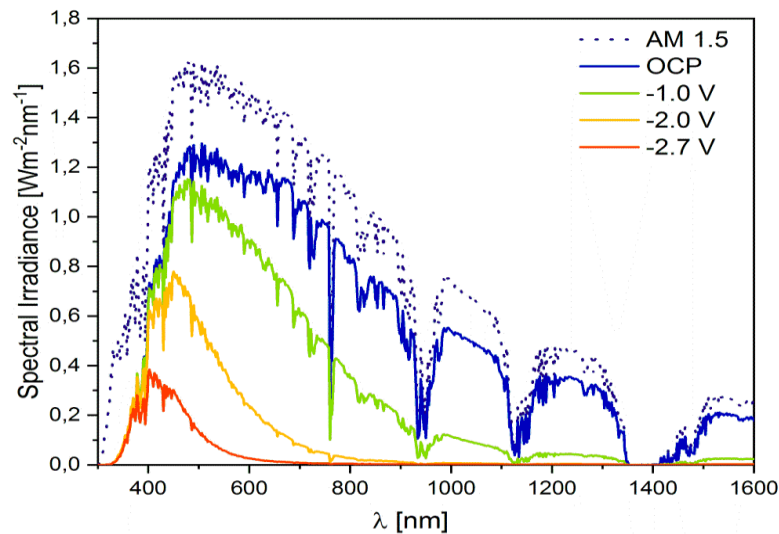
diation results increased as temperature increases. The thermo-responsive dual band electrochromic device comprises a first electrode consisting of a first transparent conductive substrate (100) topped by a first electro-optically active layer (103) and a second electrode consisting of a second transparent conductive substrate (200) topped by a second electro-optically active layer (203) separated by a temperature-dependent ion conductive layer (301) consisting of a thermo-responsive polymer gel, an ion conductor and a plasticizer.



# DYNAMIC CONTROL OF INCOMING THERMAL RADIATION



CLICK [HERE](#) TO WATCH THE VIDEO





eurac  
research



LEITAT  
managing technologies



RUBNER  
holzbau



GRÜN  
STATT  
GRAU



PolyOuvrages  
Groupe PolyLogis



GreenDelta

PHYSEE



Aramis

SYNAGE

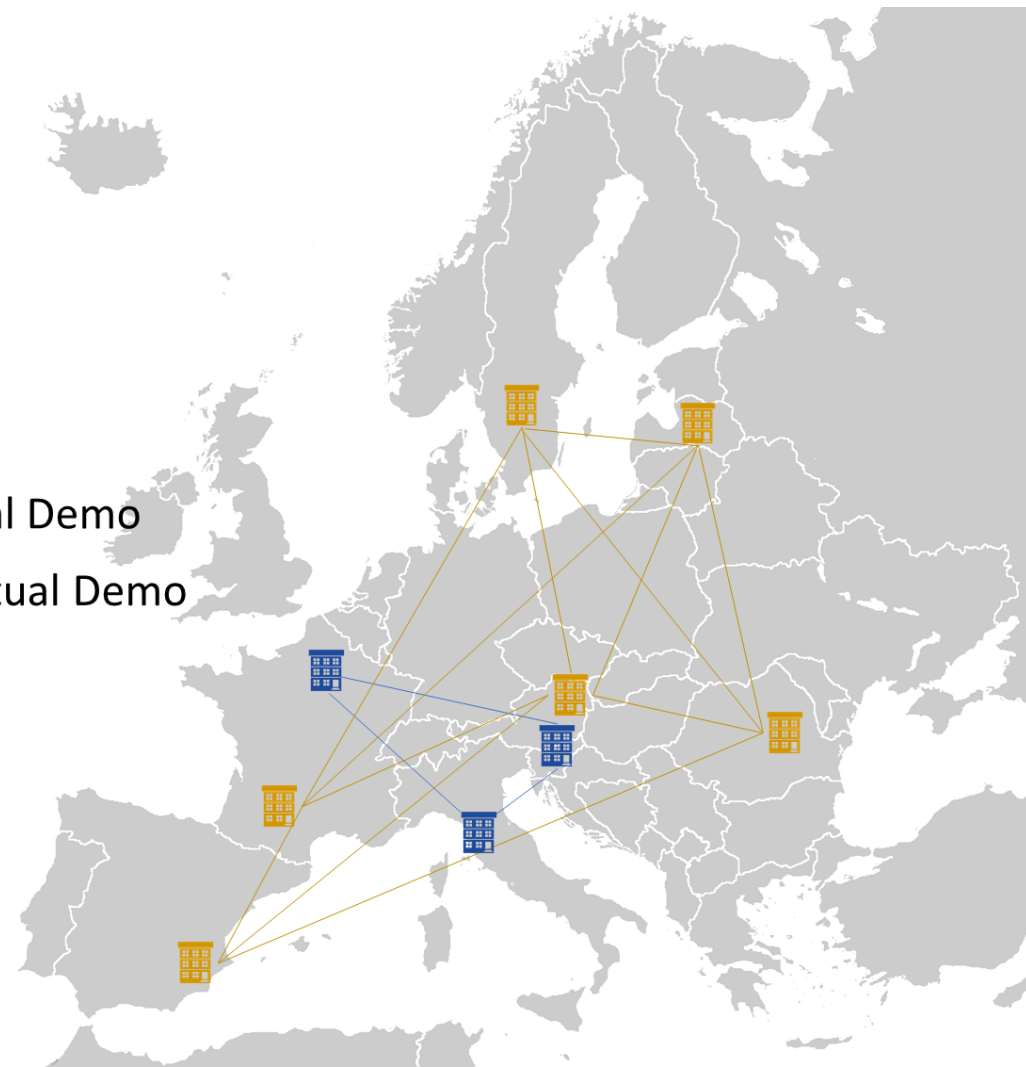


Nobatek



Real Demo

Virtual Demo



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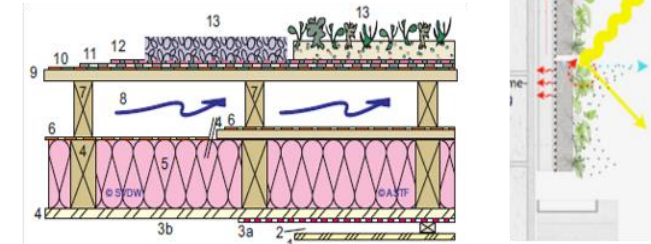
INFINITE/Industrialised durable building envelope retrofitting by all-in-one interconnected technology solutions project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 958397



# INFINITE PROJECT



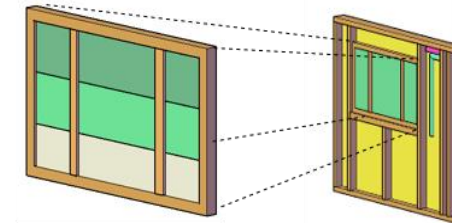
**R2.4 ENERGY GENERATION BIPV KIT**



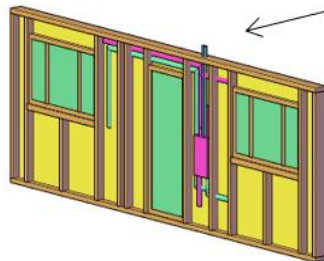
**R2.1 PASSIVE ECO-COMPATIBLE & GREEN ENVELOPE**



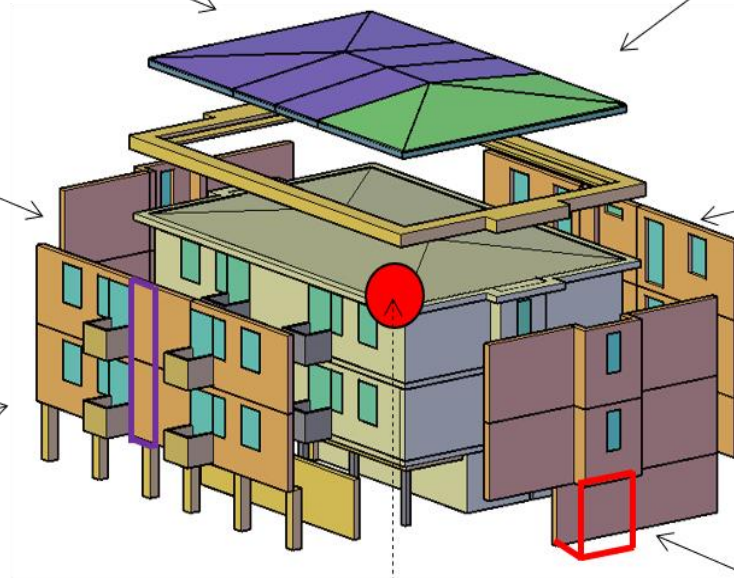
**R2.5 ENERGY GENERATION BIST KIT**



**R2.3 SMART WINDOW KIT**  
Sensing, autonomous and dynamic smart glazings



**R2.2 ENERGY AND FRESH AIR DISTRIBUTION ENVELOPE KIT**

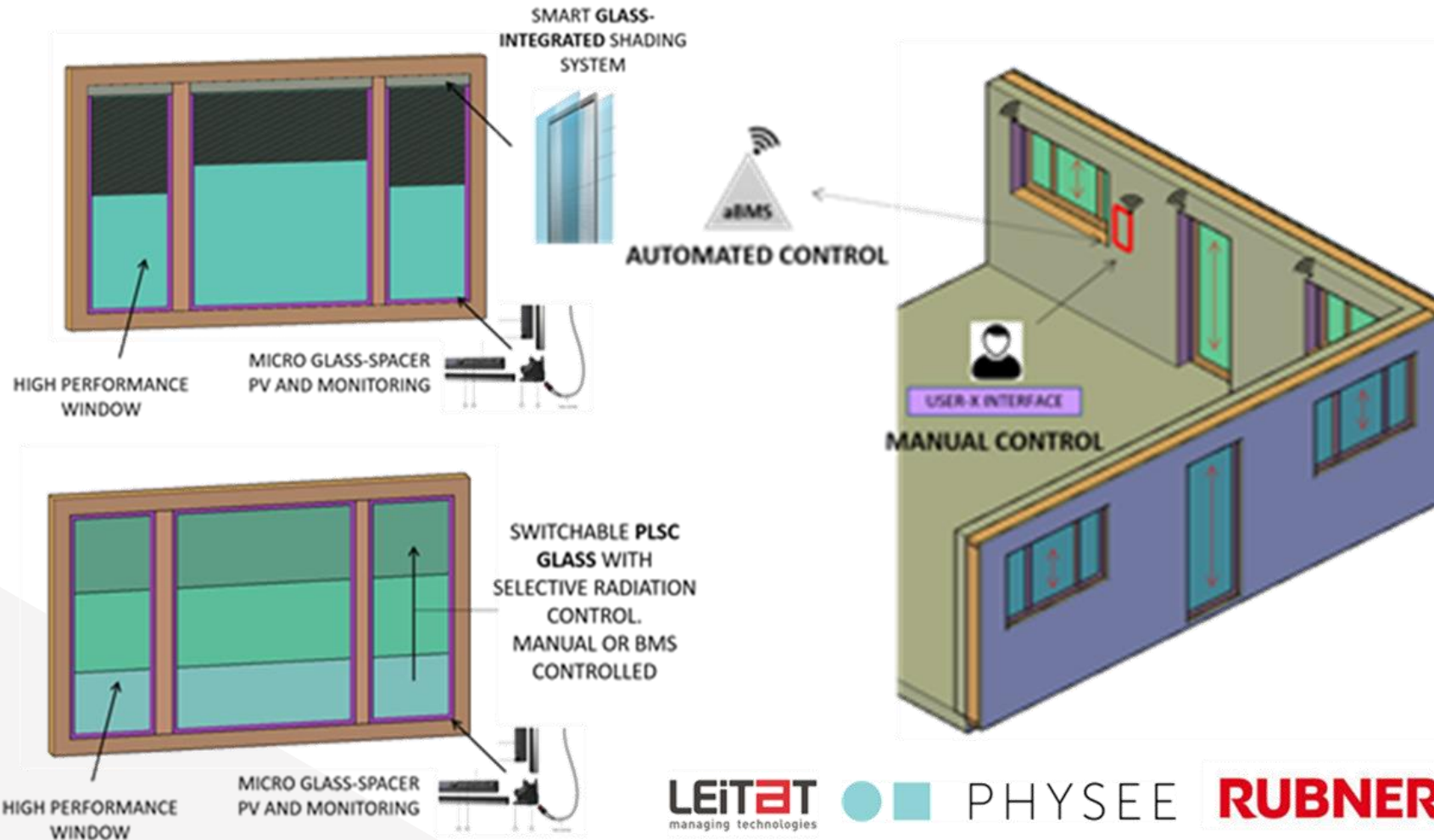


**R3 ADAPTABLE BMS AND OPTIMIZED CONTROL STRATEGIES**



**TRADITIONAL ENERGY SYSTEMS RENOVATION**

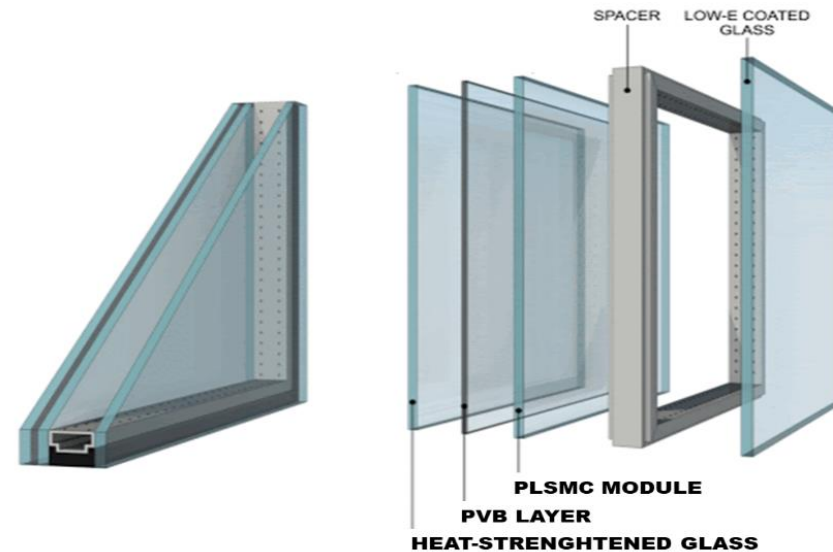
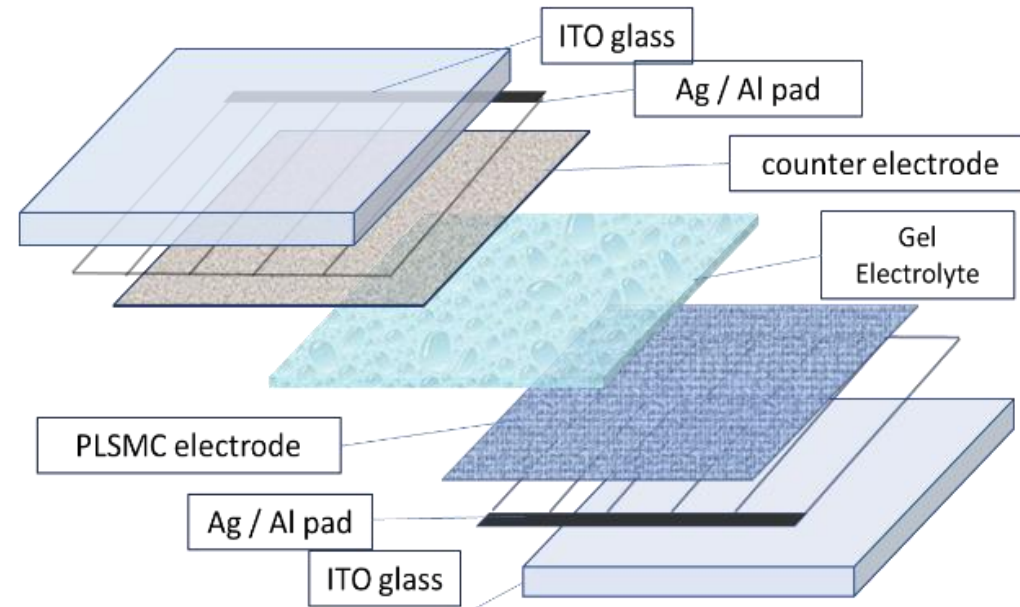
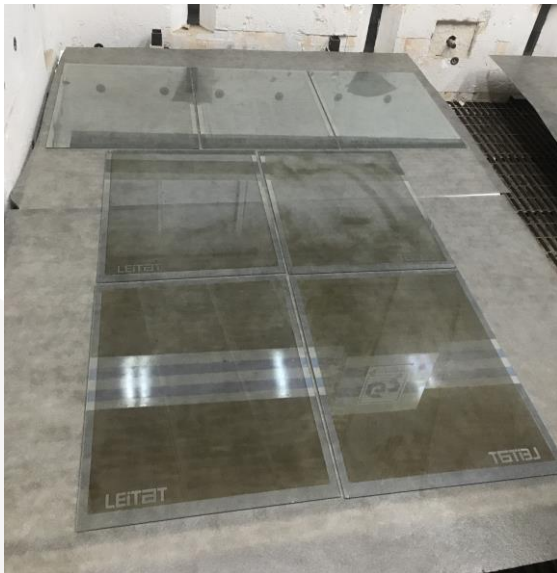
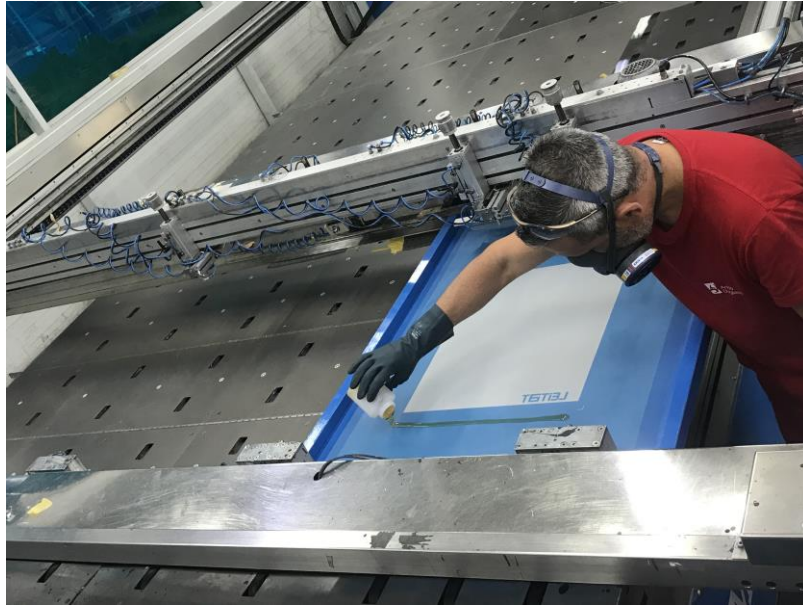
# INFINITE SMART WINDOWS KIT



The kit as a whole proposes a unique combination of:

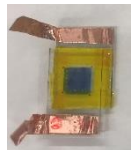
1. **easy retrofittable** glazing, with interoperable controllers for advanced shading systems
2. a **SMART DYNAMIC GLAZING** solution able to maximize the daylight and protect from the solar radiation
3. a **robust standardized interface** between the new and the existing window perimeter, assuring durable quality.

# PLASMOCHROMIC MODULES MANUFACTURING & UPSCALING

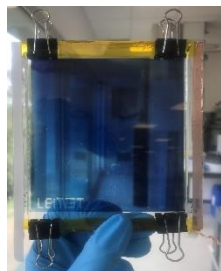




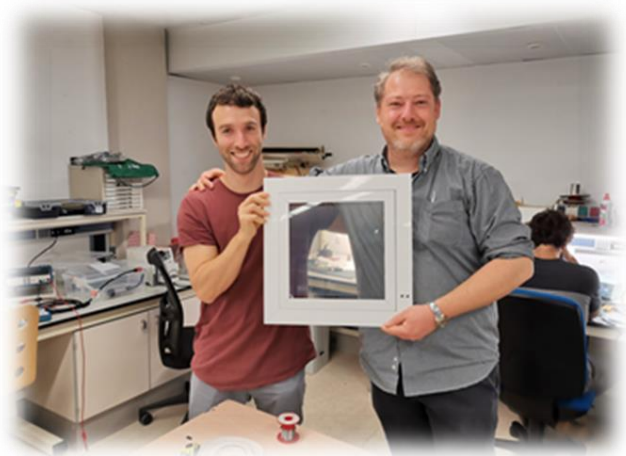
# PLASMOCHROMIC MODULES MANUFACTURING & UPSCALING



1x1 cm<sup>2</sup>



12x12 cm<sup>2</sup>



30x30 cm<sup>2</sup>



45x50 cm<sup>2</sup>

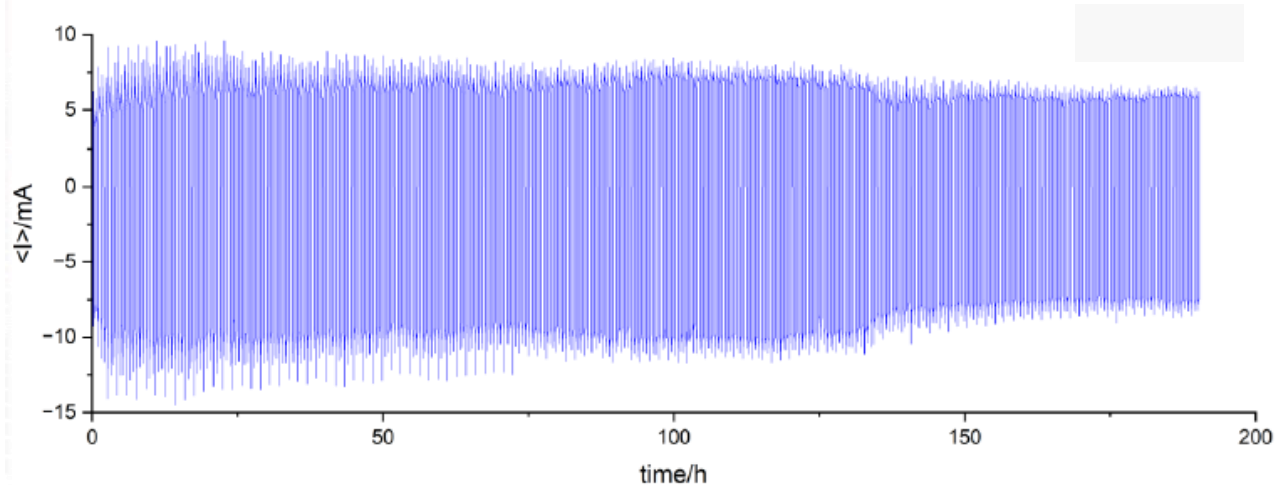


70x130 cm<sup>2</sup>

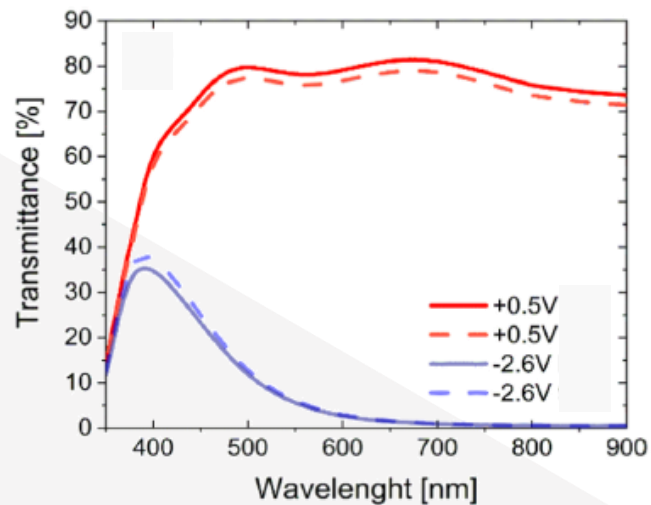


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# INFINITE PLASMOCHROMIC MODULES @ M24



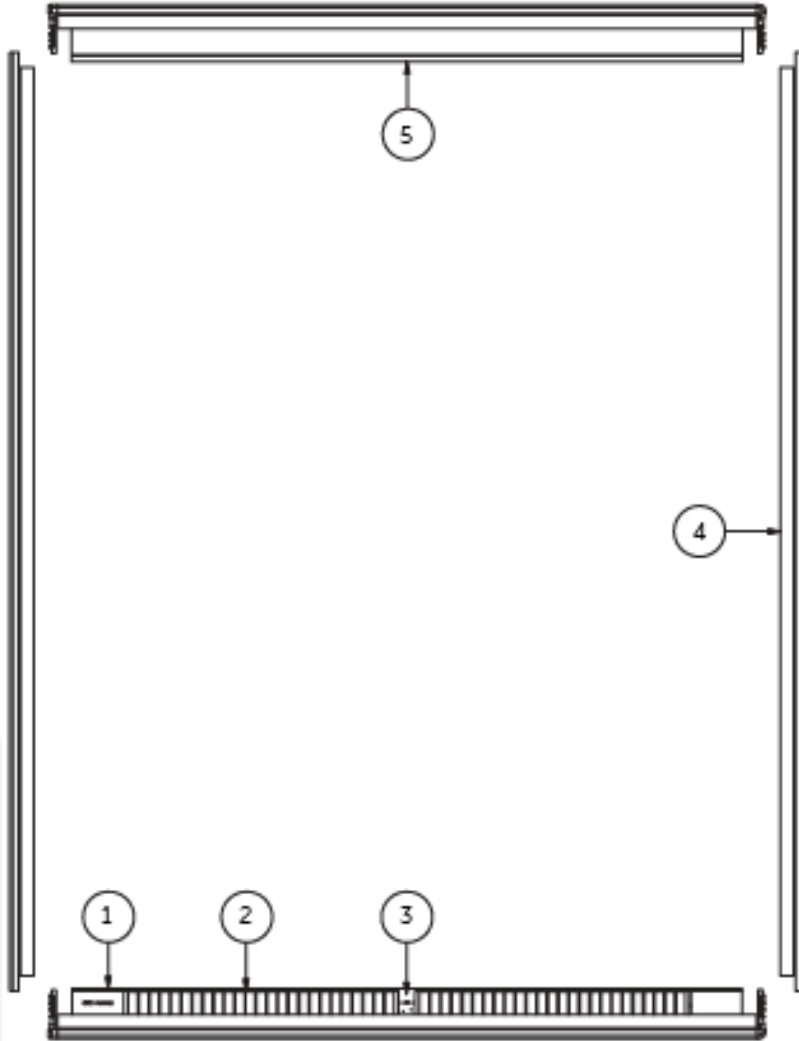
Charging/discharging ageing test carried out at 85°C and 40 %RH.



Transmittance spectra recorded before (continuous line) and after (segmented line) ageing test.

LEITAT PLSMC MODULE	
Maximum Optical Modulation	$0.1 \% < T_{\text{NIR}} < 74 \%$
	$5\% < T_{\text{LUM}} < 72 \%$ (EN 410)
Spectral Selectivity	$T_{\text{LUM}} / T_{\text{SOL}} > 1.5$ (in COOL MODE)
Switching Speed	$T_{\text{col},600\text{nm}} < 3\text{min}$ $T_{\text{bleach},600\text{nm}} < 10\text{min}$
	$T_{\text{col},1500\text{nm}} < 1\text{min}$ $T_{\text{bleach},1500\text{nm}} < 15\text{min}$
Abs. Power Density	$< 500 \text{ mW} / \text{m}^2$
Electrochemical Stability	$> 10000$ col/bleach cycles at RT
Thermal Stability	$> 500$ cycles at 85°C and 40 % RH

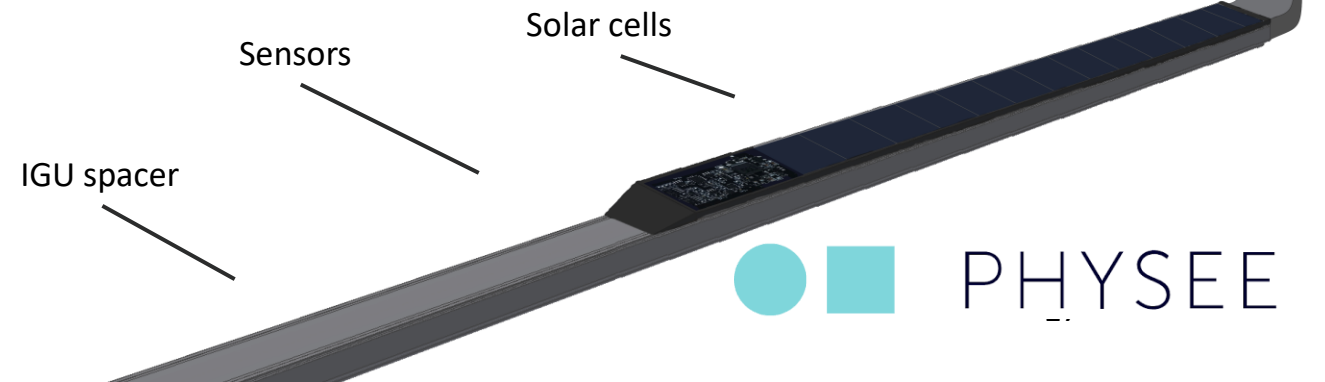
# INFINITE SMART WINDOWS KIT



Smart Window Frame Assembly

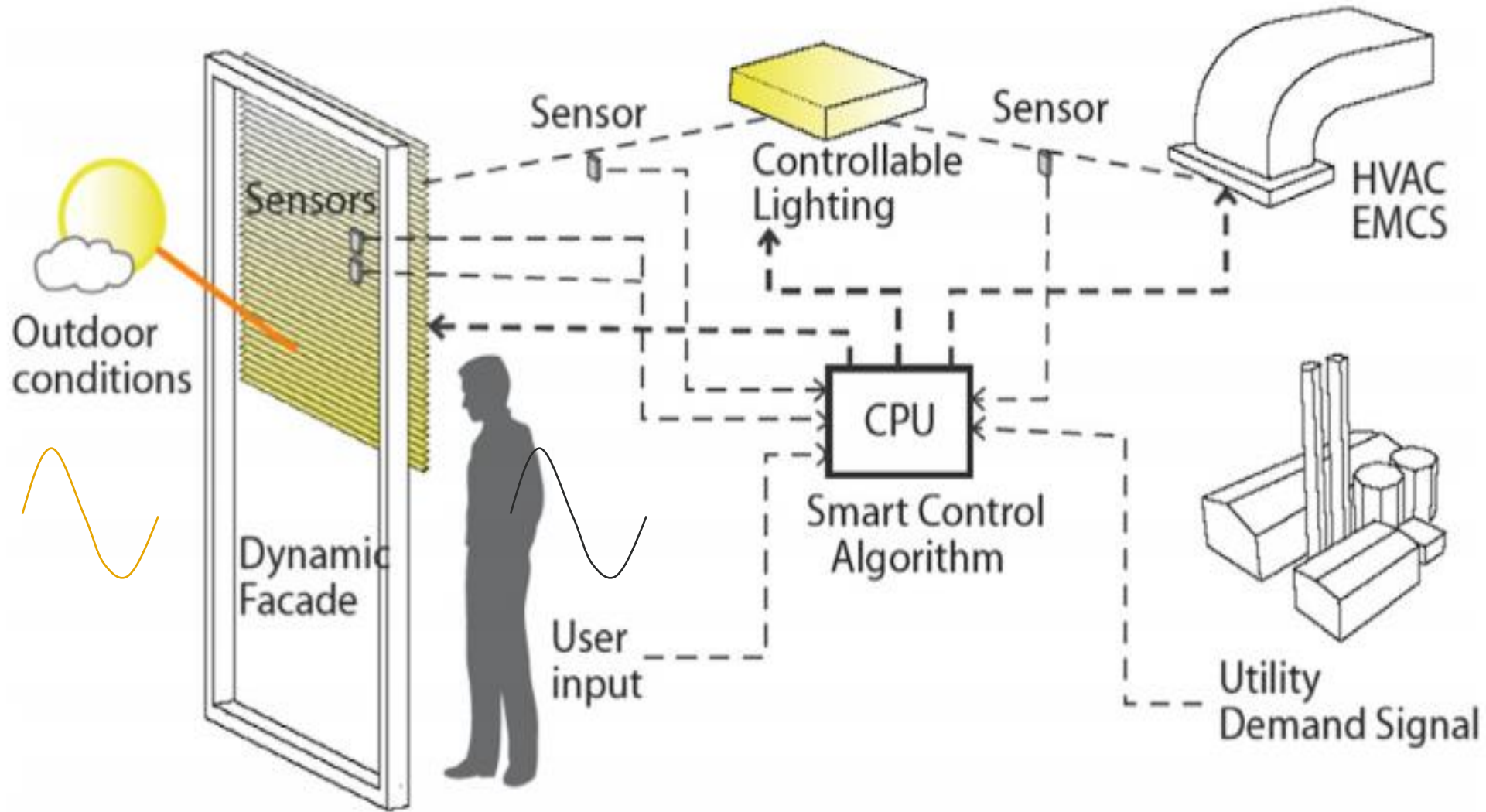
item	Part List
1	SmartWindow assembly
2	SolarModule
3	SensorModule
4	16 mm warm edge spacer
5	Kindowblinds

- One-size-fits-all module that can be added to any conventional Insulating Glass Unit (IGU) during manufacturing
- Integrated light, temperature, pressure, humidity sensors powered by solar cells
- Wireless (LoRaWAN) communication of all sensor data to a central gateway





# TOWARDS IOT-DRIVEN ACTIVE CONTROL OF SOLAR RADIATION



# WINDOW'S CONTROL UNIT INTERFACE WITH BMS: FUNTIONAL SCHEME

LoRa

1 floor

Server room -  
1/building

SmartWindow  
w

SmartWindow  
w

LoRa

floor  
switch

ethernet



LoRa  
Gateway



Server

220 V

SmartWindow  
w

SmartWindow  
w

SmartWindow  
w

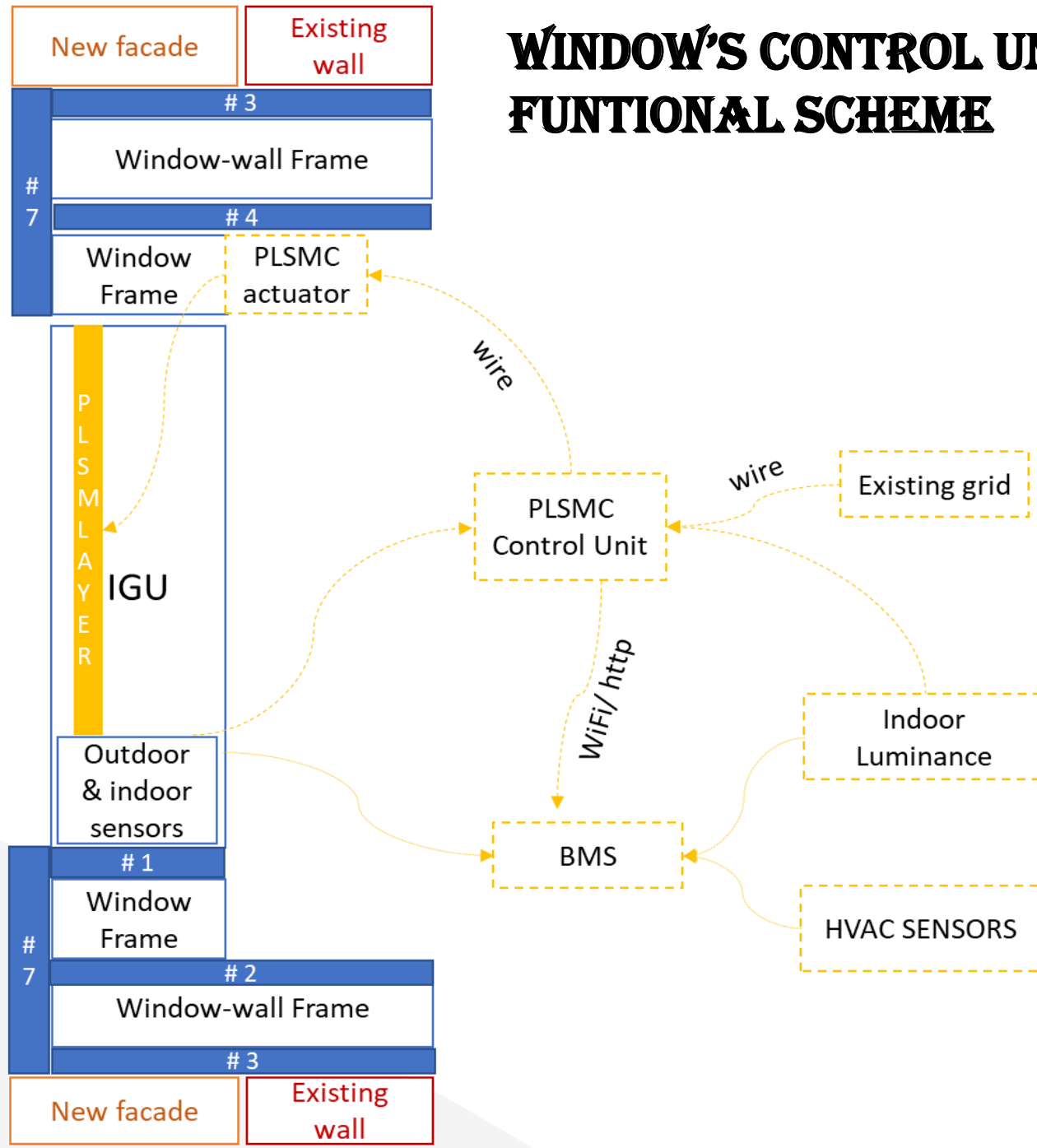


Façade contractor

Roller blind Supplier

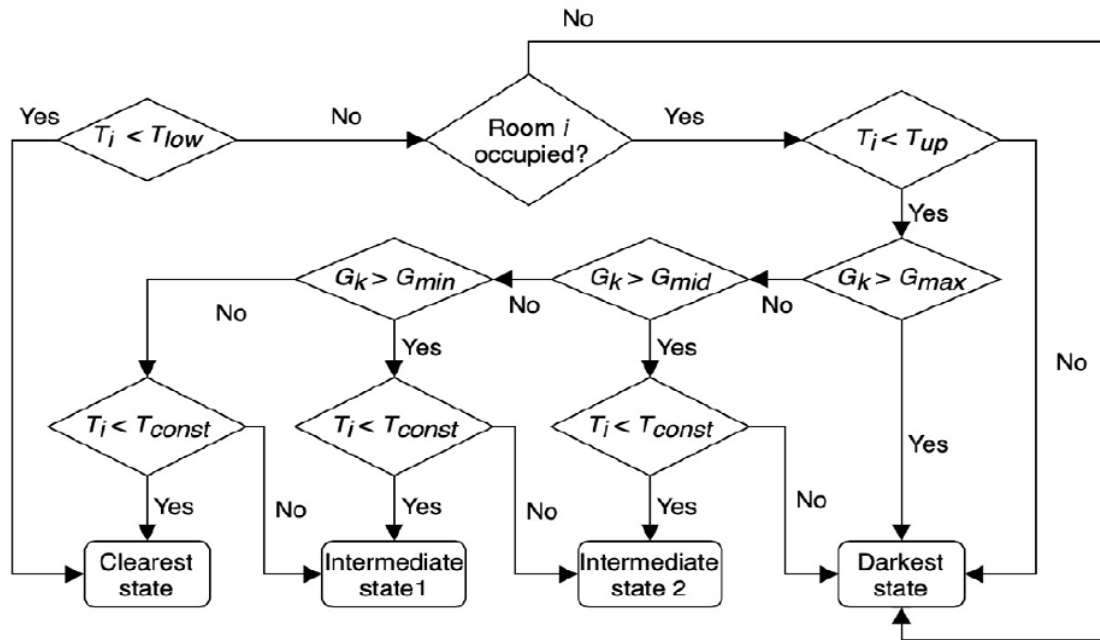
E-installer

# WINDOW'S CONTROL UNIT INTERFACE WITH BMS: FUNTIONAL SCHEME



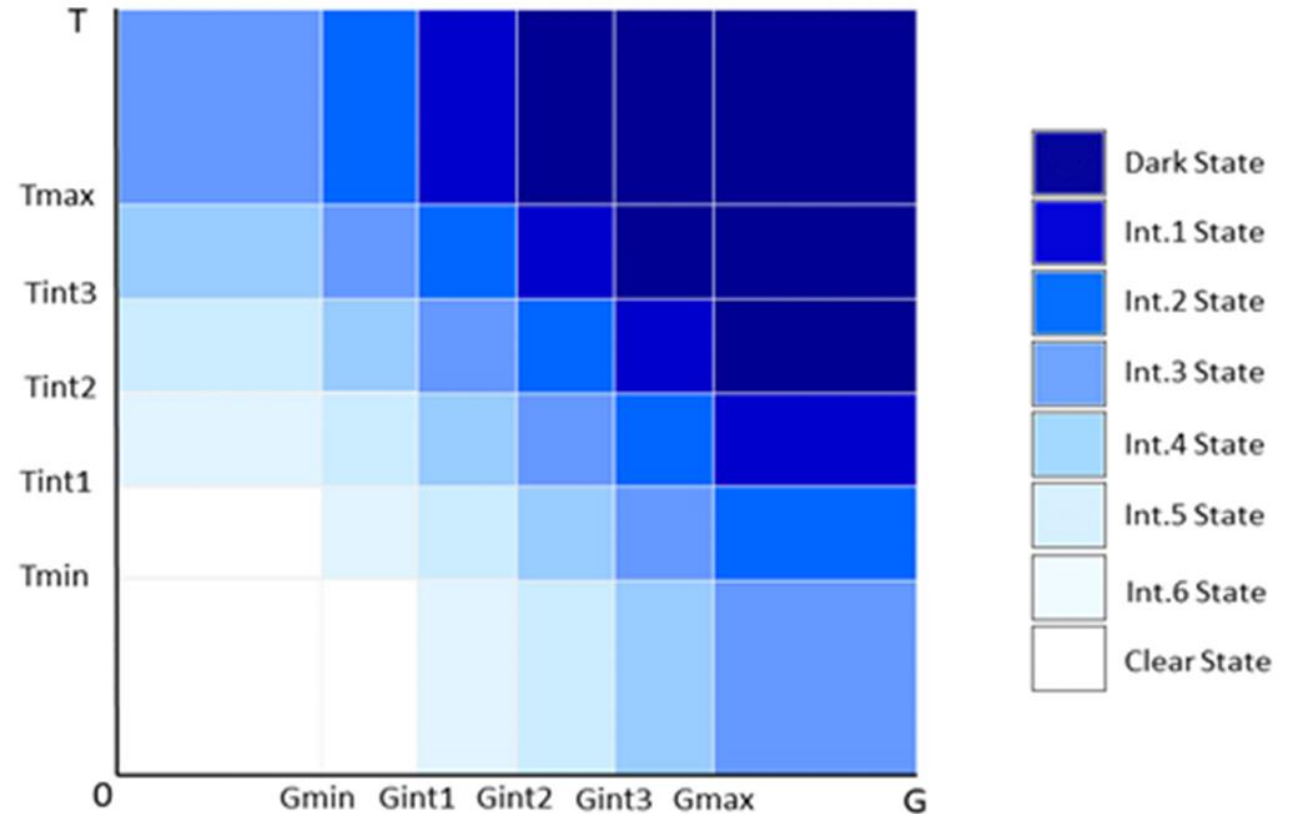


# THE IMPORTANCE OF CONTROL: EXAMPLE OF PREDICTIVE ALGORITHM

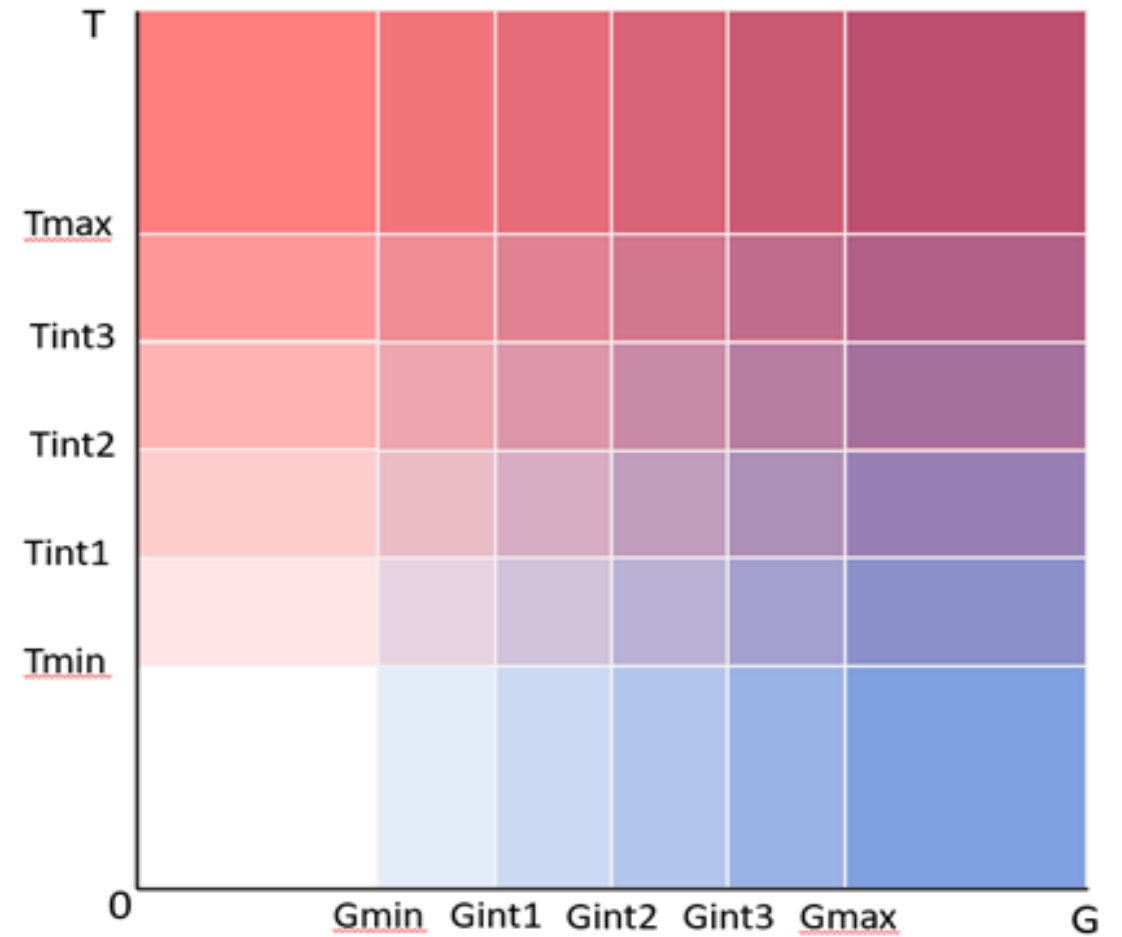
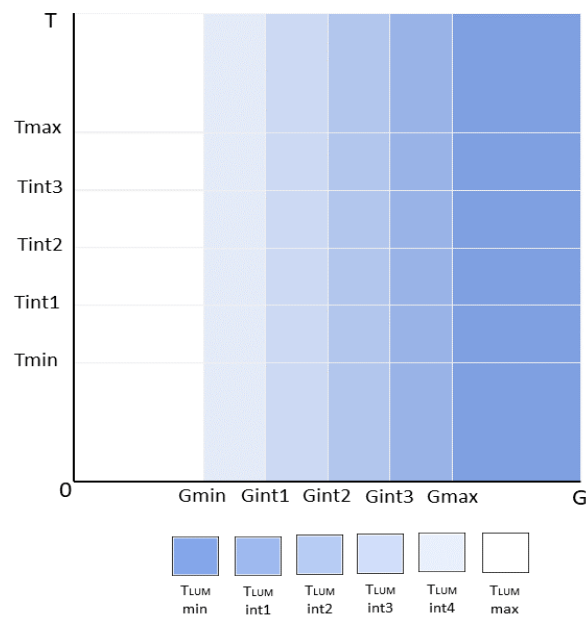
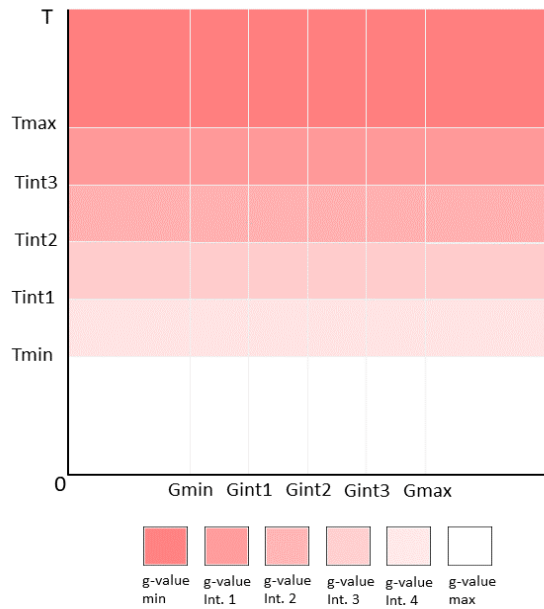


**Table 10**  
Summary of control parameters.

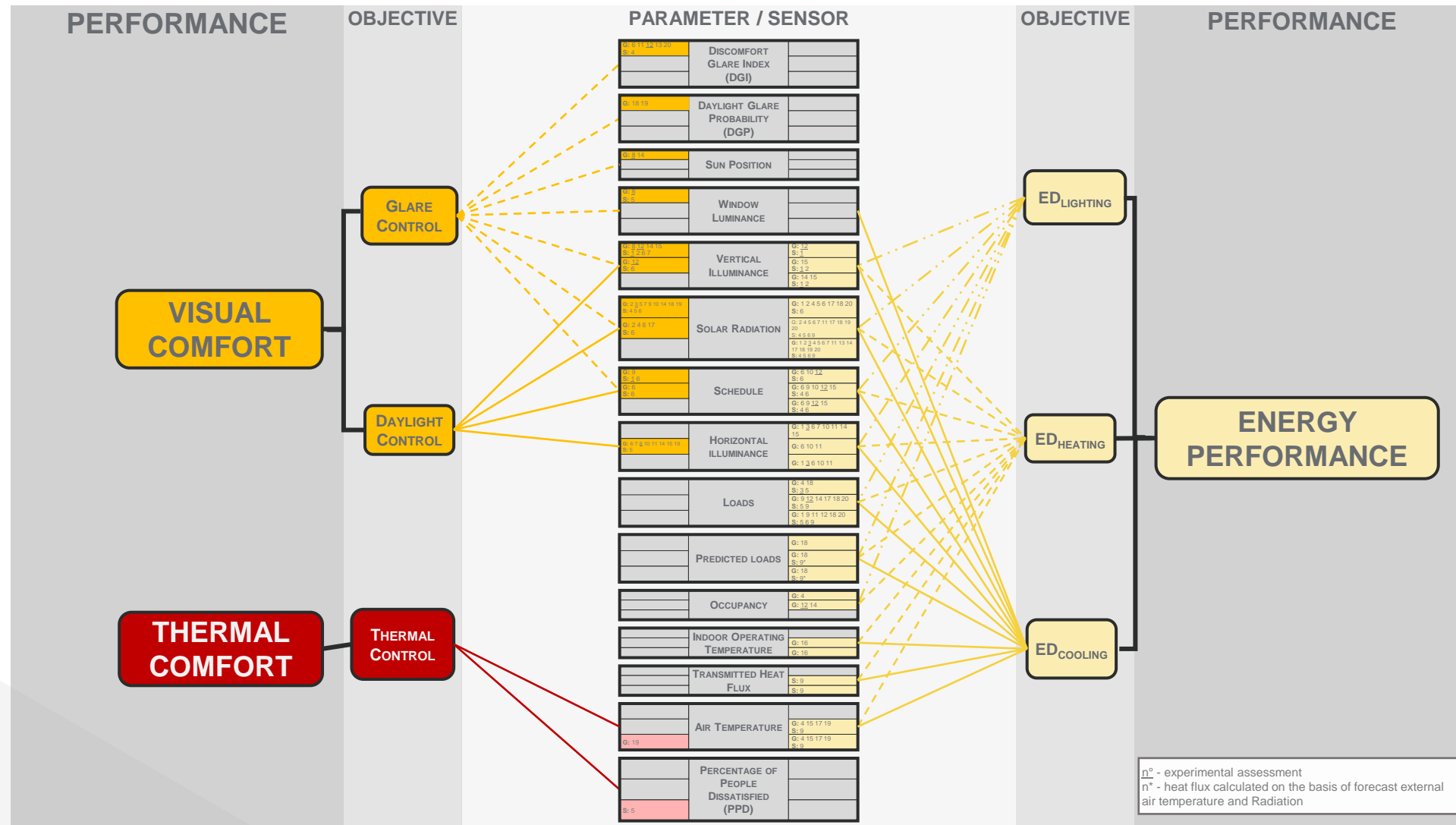
Parameter
External temperature threshold
Lower temperature threshold, $T_{low}$
Upper temperature threshold, $T_{up}$
Minimum irradiance threshold, $G_{min}$
Occupancy
Maximum irradiance threshold, $G_{max}$



# THE IMPORTANCE OF CONTROL: EXAMPLE OF PREDICTIVE ALGORITHM



# TOWARDS AN INTELLIGENT SELF-RESPONDING BUILDING SKIN



Favoino F., Jin Q., Overend M., The optimal thermo-optical properties and energy saving potential of adaptive glazing technologies. *Applied Energy*, 2019, under publication.



# Thank you

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