

Energy Efficient, Smart Optical Windows

Presenter: Hye-Na Kim (Shu Yang group)

Materials Science & Engineering

University of Pennsylvania (Penn)

US Provisional patent filed: March 2, 2015

US Provisional Patent Application No. 62/127,275

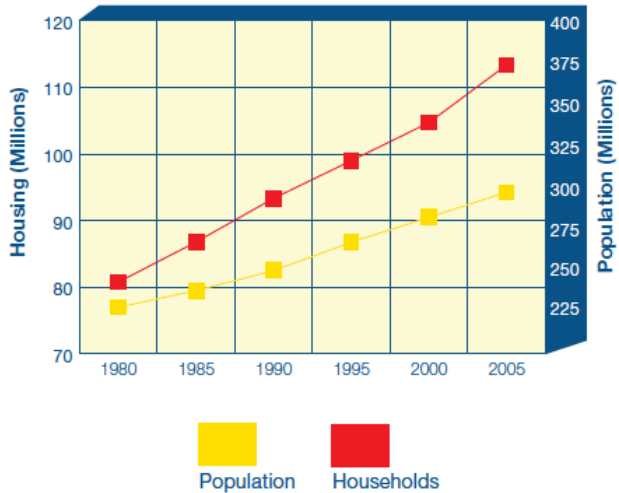
International Patent Application No. PCT/US2016/017127,
published on September 9, 2016

International WO 2016/140779

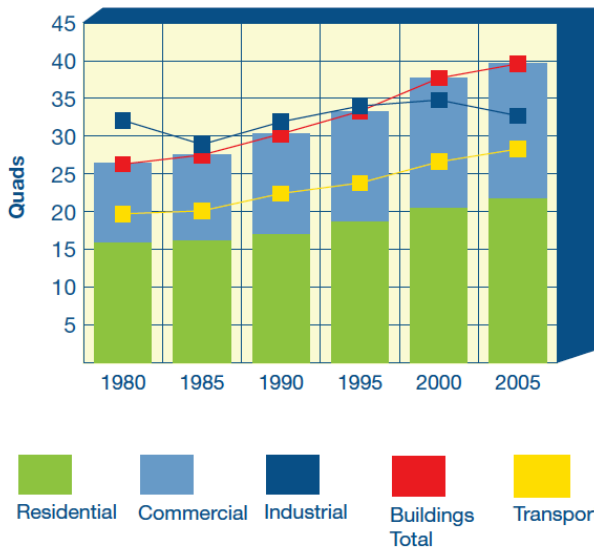
hykim@seas.upenn.edu

Energy Consumption in Residential and Commercial Buildings in US

Growth in House Units



Growth in Buildings Energy Use Relative to Other Sectors



Today, the nation's 114 million households and more than 4.7 million commercial buildings consume nearly **40 %** of total U.S. energy use.

- **Electricity** is the largest energy source for buildings.
 - 70% generated by burning coal, petroleum, or natural gas
- Natural gas is the second largest
- Petroleum (predominantly heating oil) is a distant third

Building Features

- **Transparency**

Light illumination

- **Thermal Insulation**

Keeping room temperature stable

- **Aesthetic Effect**

Colorful and adaptive

- **Others**

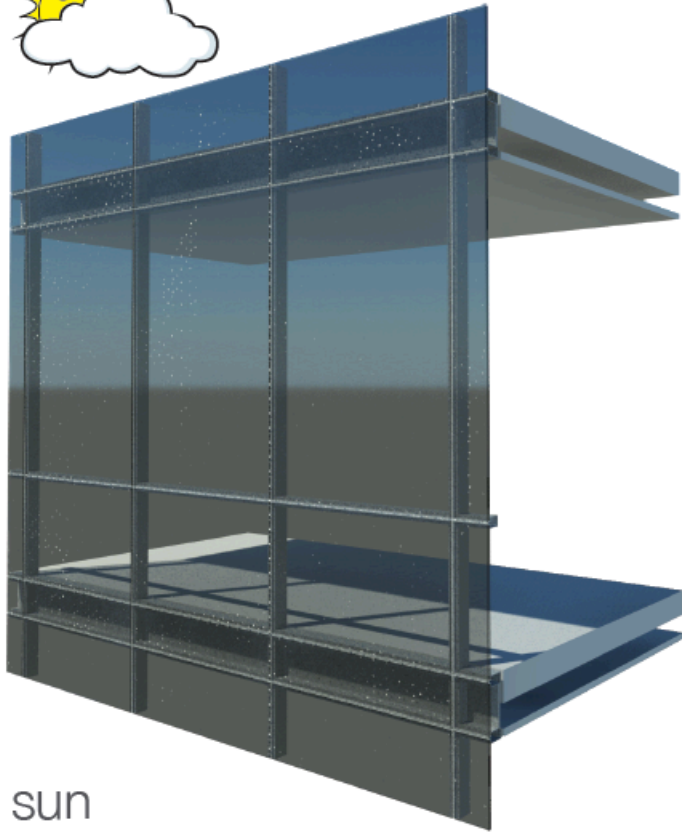
Self-cleaning, water harvesting, noise insulation, human interactions ...



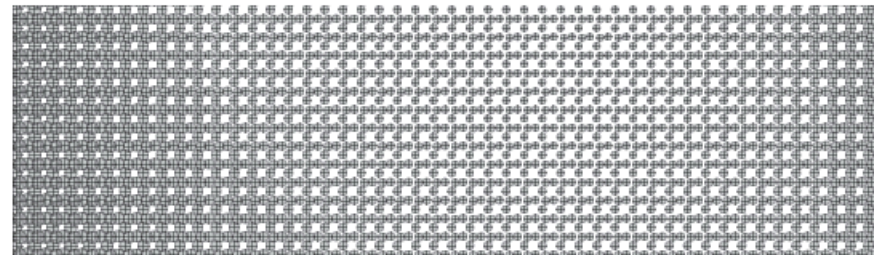
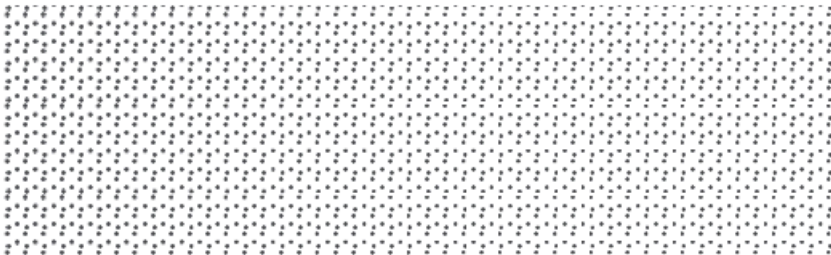
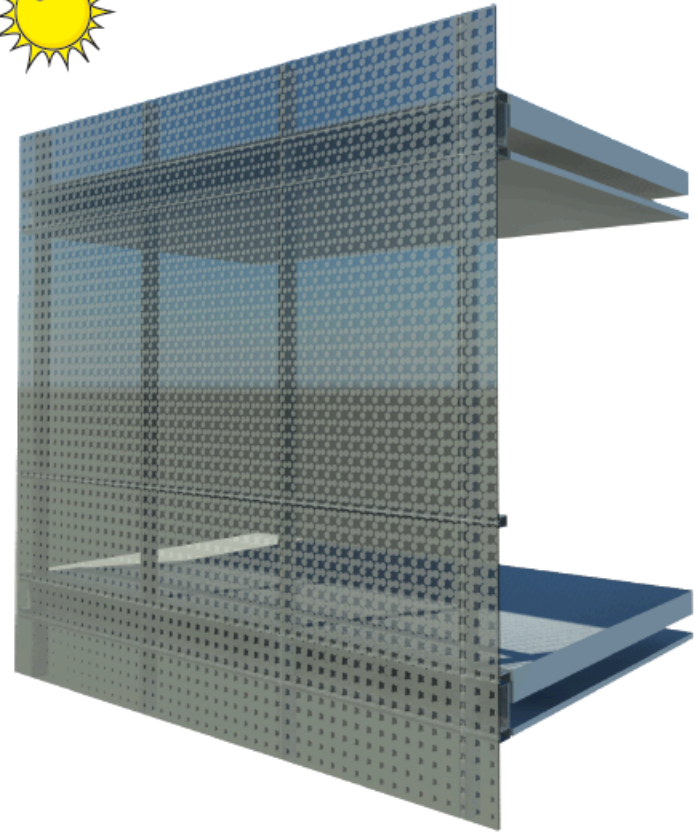
*Mode-Gakuen Spiral Towers
Nagoya, Japan*



An Environmentally Responsive Window



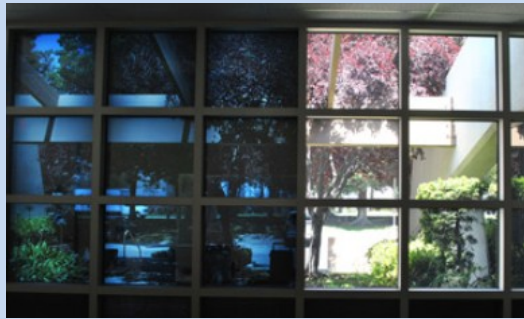
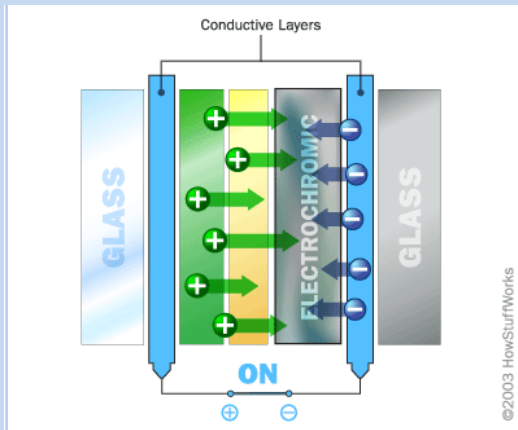
sun



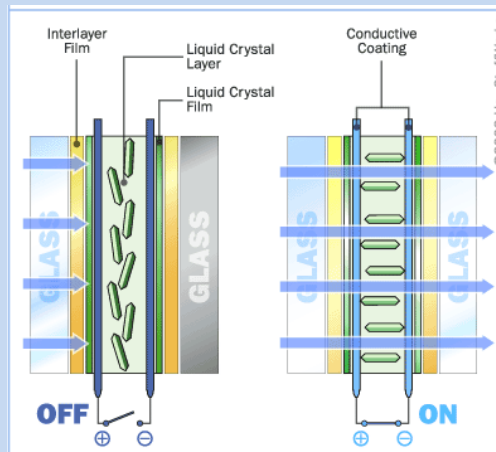
Mark Nicol, Jenny Sabin (Penn Design)

Current Smart Window Technologies

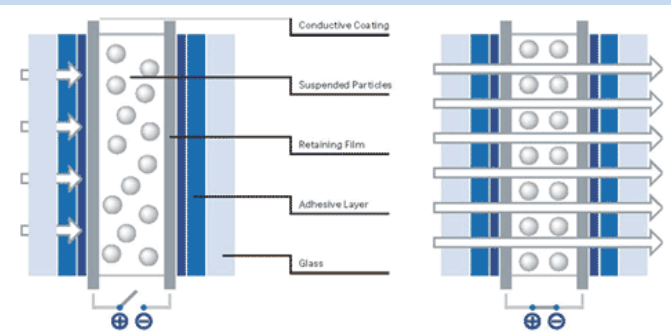
Electrochromic



Polymer Dispersed LCs



Suspended Particle Displays



- Expensive
- Chemically unstable
- **Initial state is not transparent**
- **Transparency requires use of electricity**

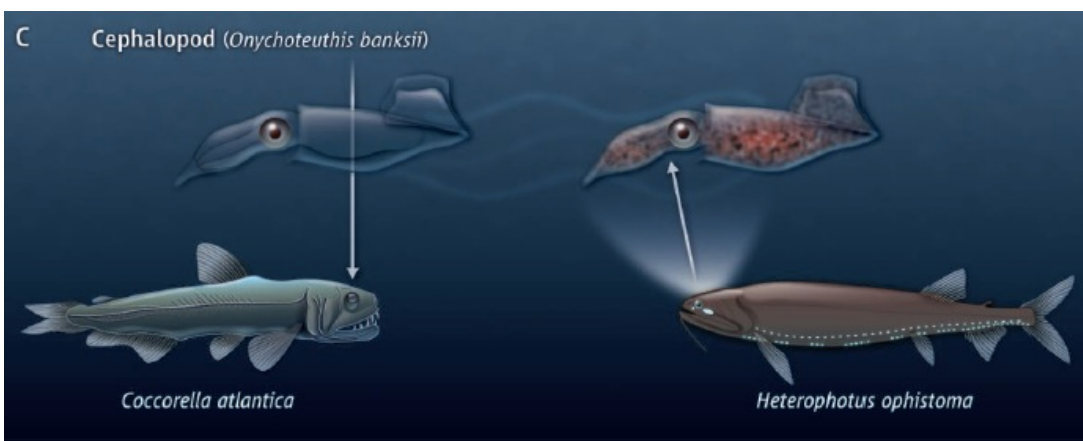
A Dynamic Façade Design



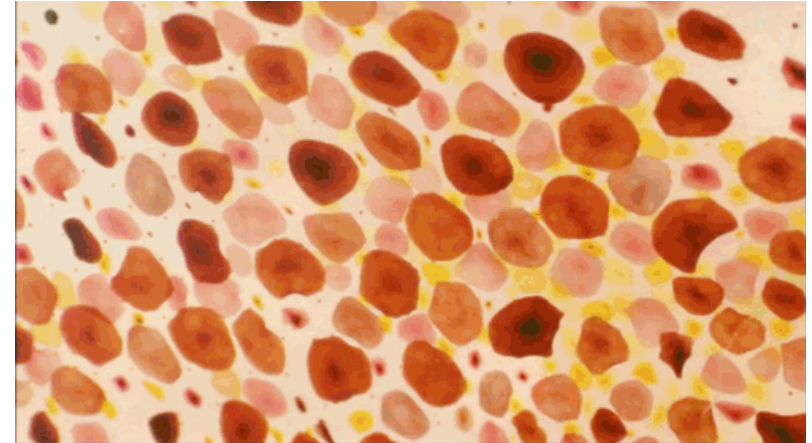
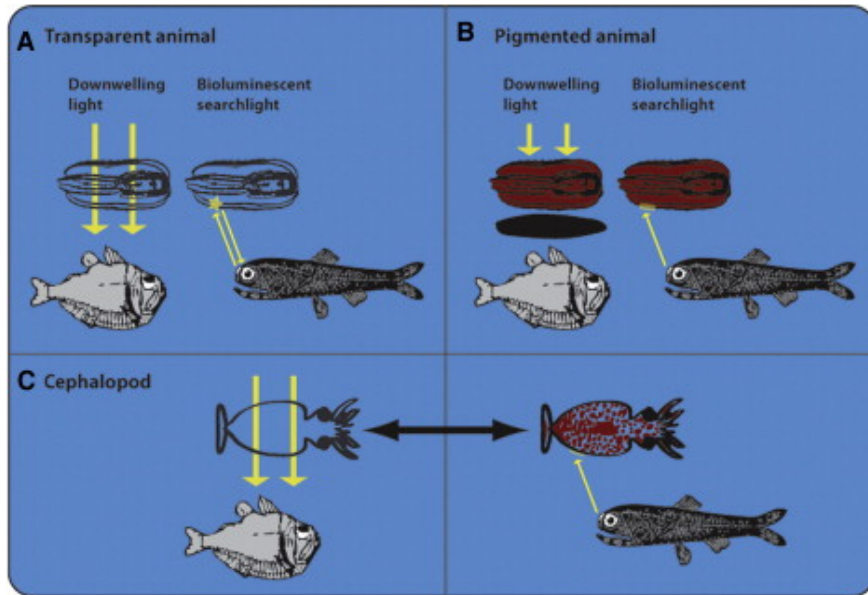
by Giselbrecht + Partner

Camouflage and Display

Switching between Color and Transparency



Deep Water Camouflage



Zylinski, S. and Johnsen, S. (2011). *Curr. Biol.* 21: 1937.

- Cephalopods switch bet transparent and pigmented states to avoid specific predators
- Stretch/contract skin to **reveal/hide** chromatophores (pigment-containing cells)

Deep water
camouflage



Initial state is TRANSPARENT!

Venetian Blinds: Most Popular



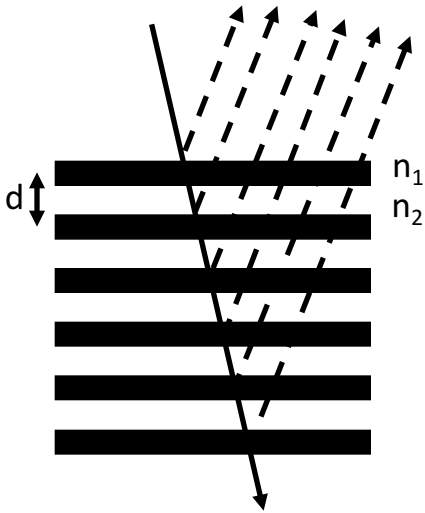
Can we design venetian blinds-like smart windows that can switch transparency?

Horizontal blinds + a string system

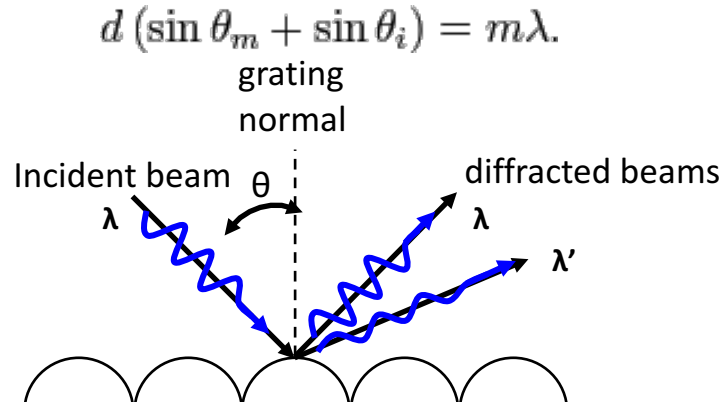
- Is cheap and easy to use
- Requires very low maintenance
- Occupants have completely control of how much light will come through
- Requires a small footprint

Background: Structural Colors

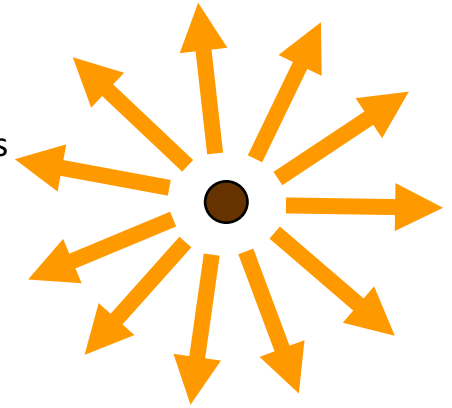
multilayer reflection



diffraction gratings



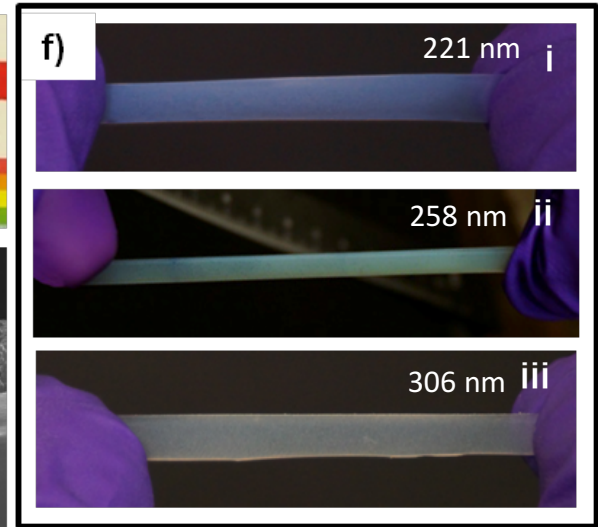
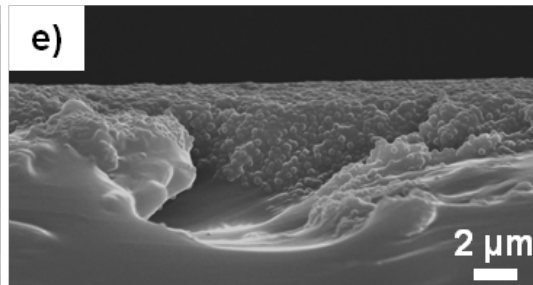
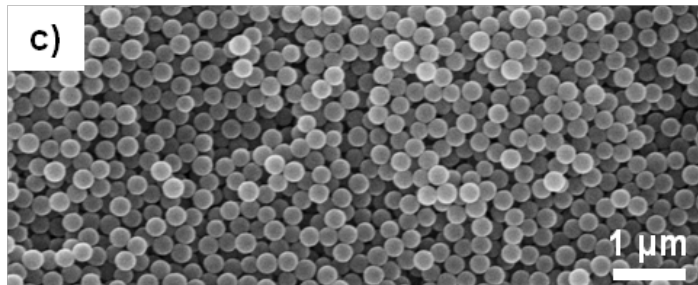
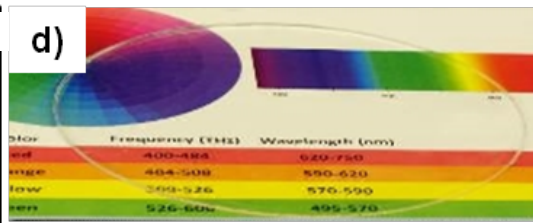
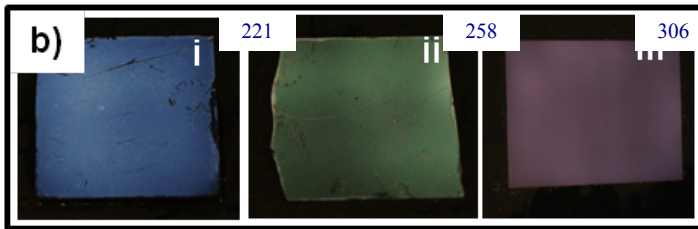
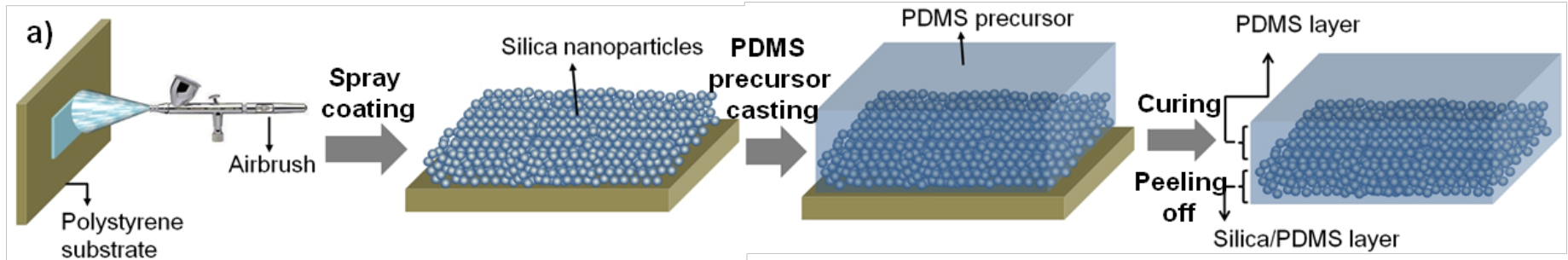
scattering



Structural colors often appear considerably brighter than those of pigments, whose colors are caused by selective absorption by chemical substances.



Switching from Transparent to Opaqueness/Color



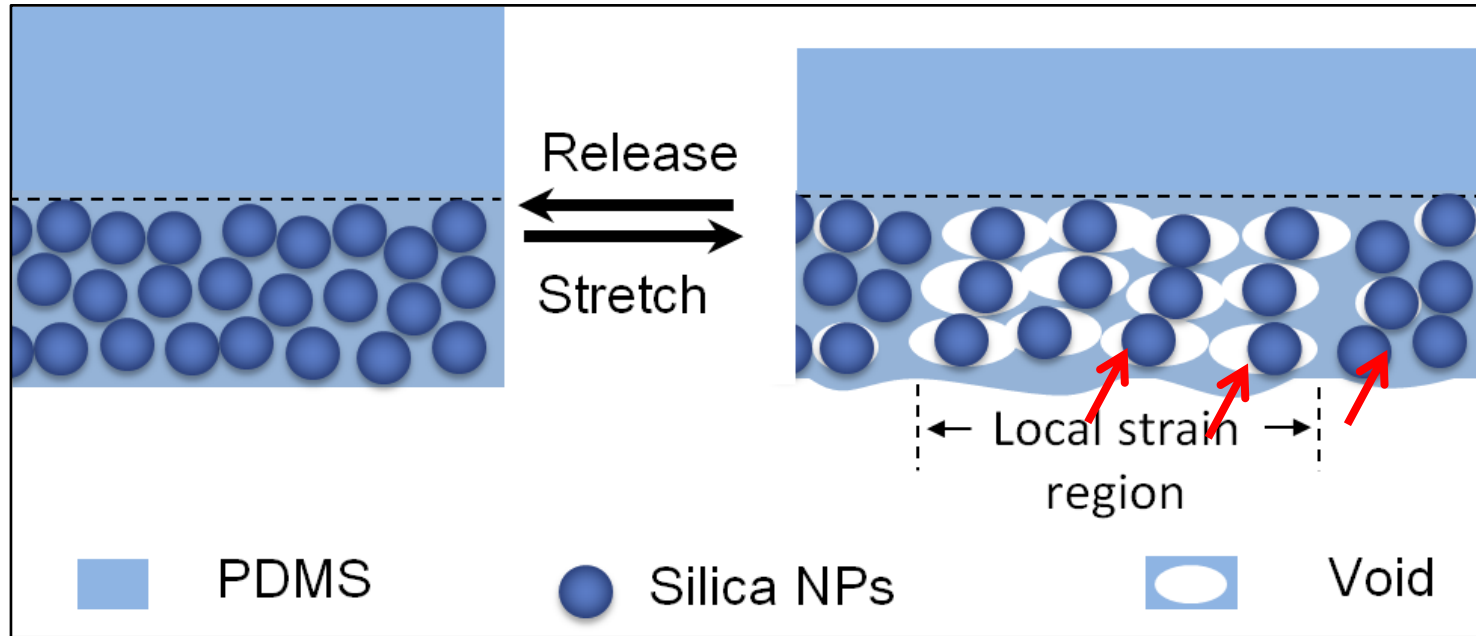
Reflectance

$$R = \frac{(n_1 - n_2)^2}{(n_1 + n_2)^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} n_{\text{silica}} &= 1.457 \text{ at } 632.8\text{nm} \\ n_{\text{PDMS}} &= 1.423 \text{ at } 632.8\text{nm} \\ n_{\text{void}} &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

Silica nanoparticle array
thickness: 4-5 μm
PDMS thickness: 500 μm

Mechanism



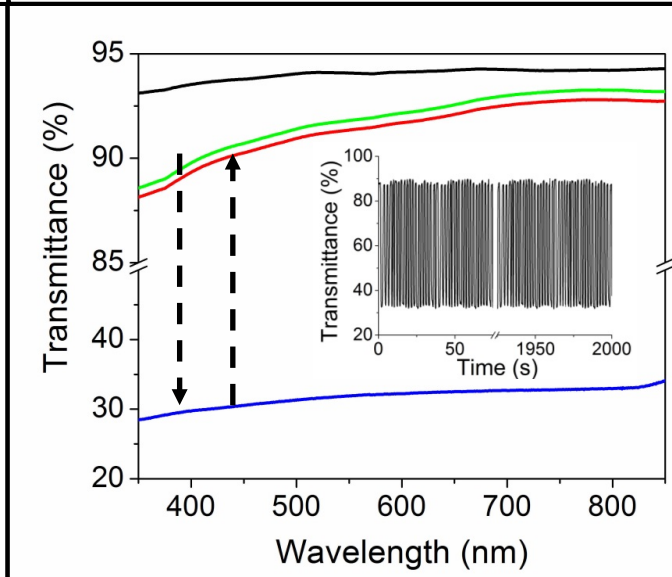
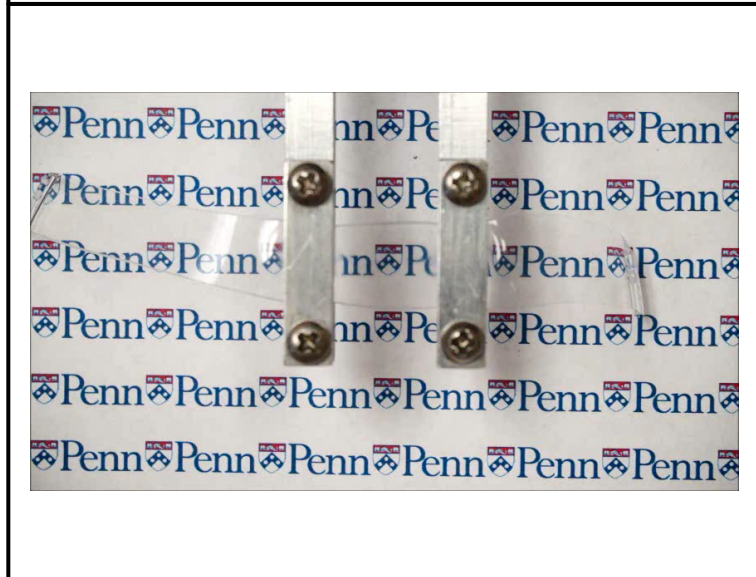
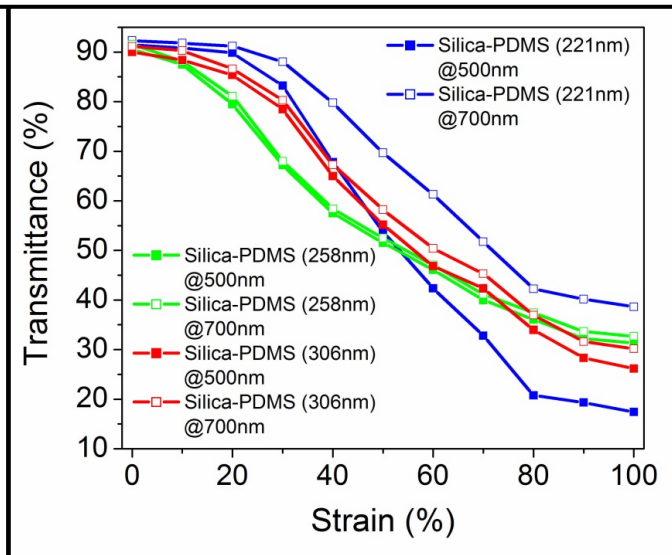
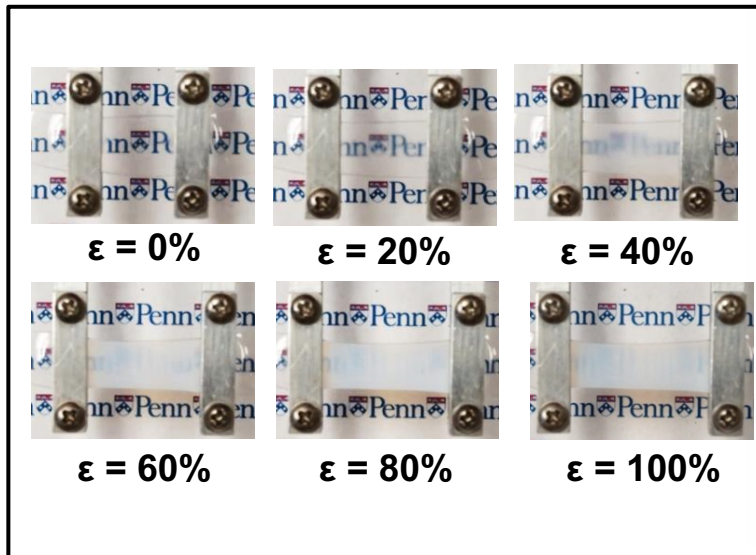
formation of nano- to micro-sized voids around the nanoparticles act like light scatters to “reveal” the embedded structural colors upon stretching

Reflectance changed by x100 times

$$\begin{aligned} R_{\text{silica-PDMS}} &= 0.014\% \\ R_{\text{silica-void}} &= 3.46\% \\ R_{\text{PDMS-void}} &= 3.05\% \end{aligned}$$

$$R = \frac{(n_1 - n_2)^2}{(n_1 + n_2)^2}$$

Transmittance as a Function of Mechanical Stretching



Over 1000 cycles

Innovation of Our Smart Window Technology

Importantly,

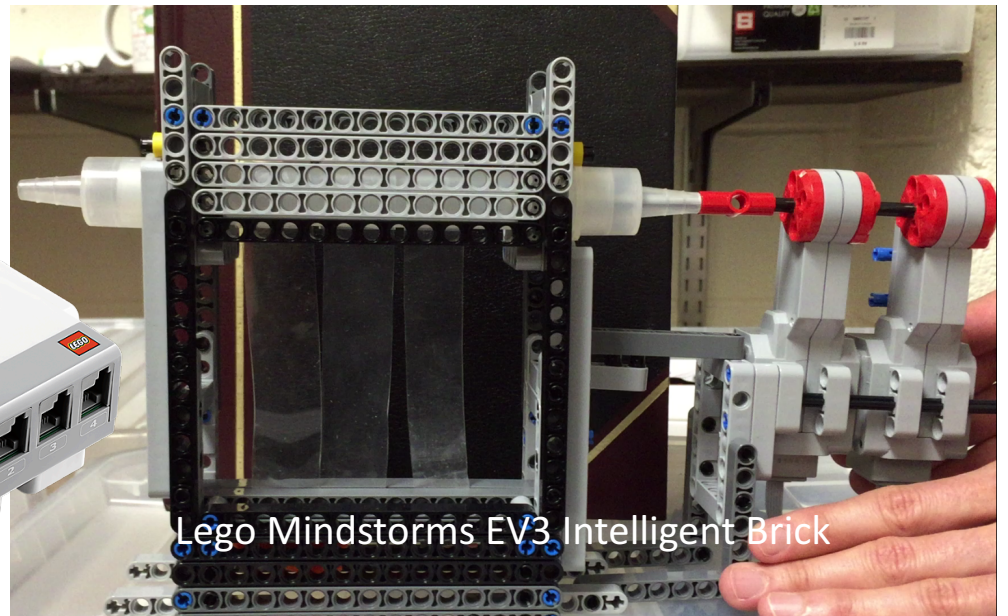
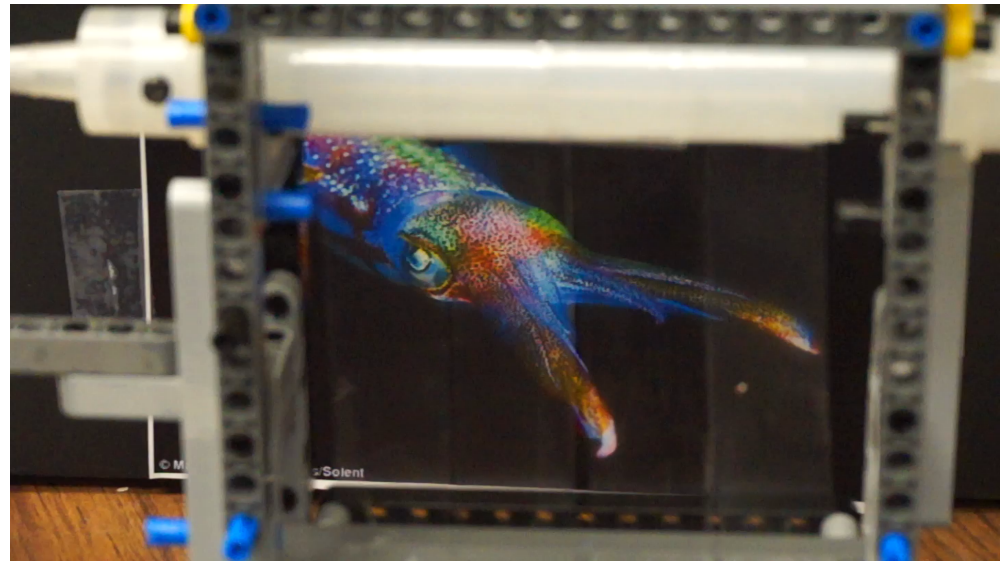
It is simple and requires no use of electricity, → energy efficient and reliable

1. The initial state is truly transparent
2. The change of transmittance in the vis-NIR region is very large, from > 90% to 30%
3. It offers angle-independent color display upon stretching whereas most stretchable smart windows in literature display angle-dependent colors
4. The displayed color is independent of stretching strain, but dependent on nanoparticles size and materials nature
→ there is still room for further improvement of performance
5. The film is highly robust in repeated stretching and releasing (at least 1000 cycles) since the majority of the film under strain is the bulk rubbery material layer.

The smart windows can also be used in applications such as displays, camouflages, and security, as well as heat/solar gain control.

Our Prototypes

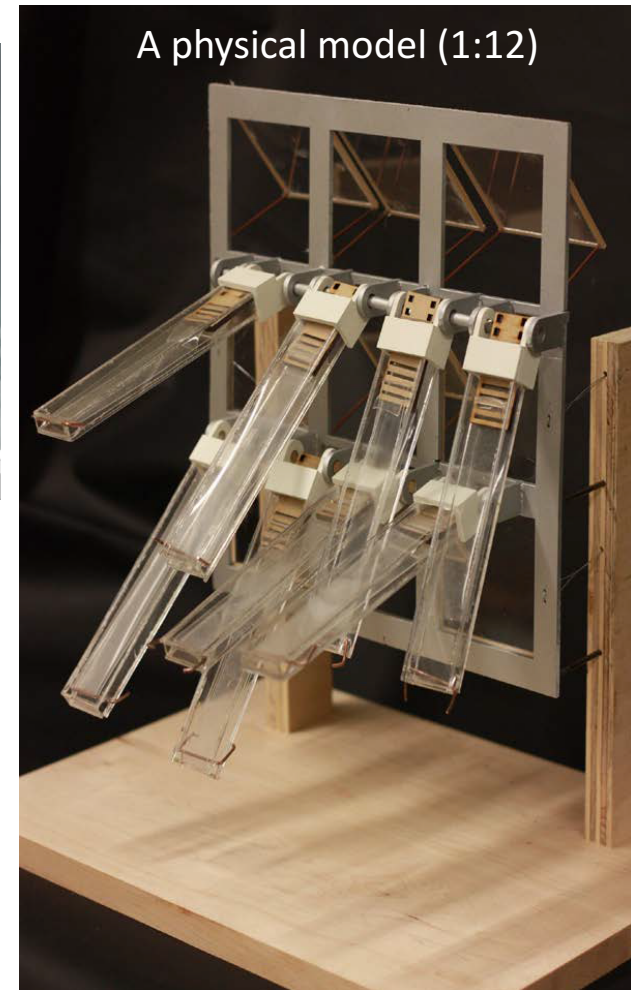
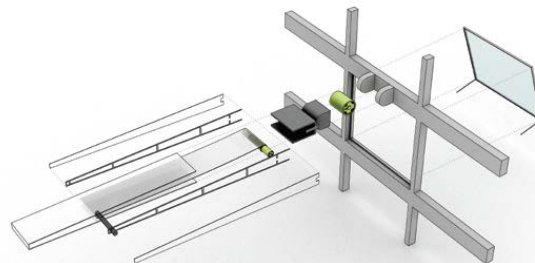
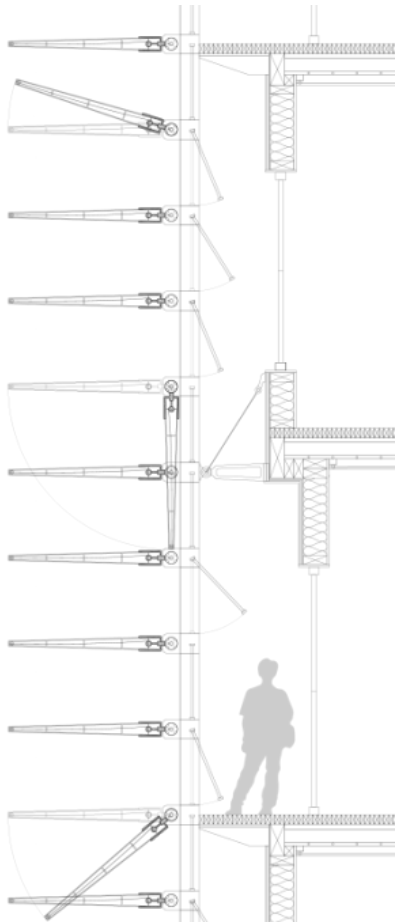
hykim@seas.upenn.edu



LEGO Mindstorms EV3 Intelligent Brick

An external blinds shading device designed by Shai Gerner and Seung Bae Heauk

Movable “Feathers” and the “Thermal Glazing” windows



Case Study: Building Energy Efficiency

Test site: 70,000 SQF Net Zero Energy office building in Jamestown, NY

a reduction of 20 kBTu/ft² of its overall energy consumption

