

**THE INFLUENCE OF THERMOCHROMIC  
GLAZING PARAMETERS ON ENERGY SAVING  
AND COMFORT CRITERIA USING  
MOMENT-INDEPENDENT MEASURE**

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► **To cite this version:**

Arthur Ah-Nieme, Bruno Malet-Damour, Dimitri Bigot, Stephane Guichard, Harry Boyer. THE INFLUENCE OF THERMOCHROMIC GLAZING PARAMETERS ON ENERGY SAVING AND COMFORT CRITERIA USING MOMENT-INDEPENDENT MEASURE . Australasian Building Simulation Conference 2017, Nov 2017, Melbourne, Australia. <hal-01654443>

**HAL Id: hal-01654443**

**<http://hal.univ-reunion.fr/hal-01654443>**

Submitted on 4 Dec 2017

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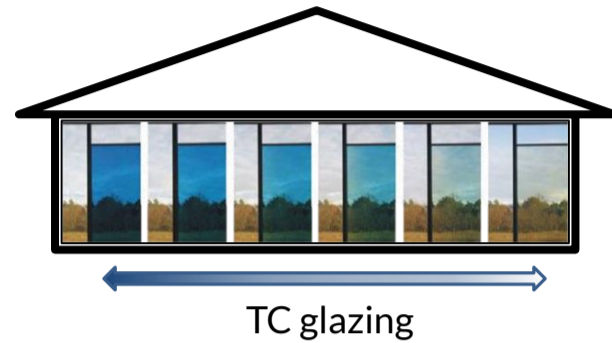
# THE INFLUENCE OF THERMOCHROMIC GLAZING PARAMETERS ON ENERGY SAVING AND COMFORT CRITERIA USING MOMENT-INDEPENDENT MEASURE

## AIM OF THE STUDY

Identify the influence of thermochromic glazing parameters for office buildings in hot climates using dynamic building simulations and sensitivity analysis techniques

## BACKGROUND

**Thermochromic glazing (TC):**  
Has the capability to modulate its thermo-optical properties dynamically and reversibly when a change in its temperature occurs

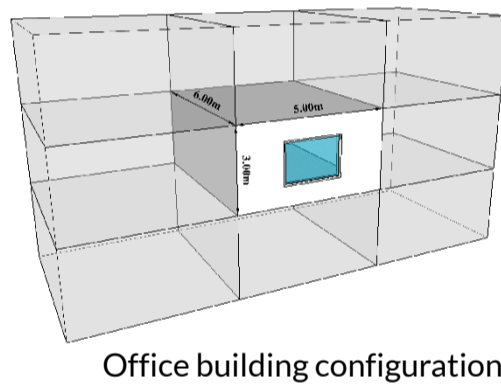
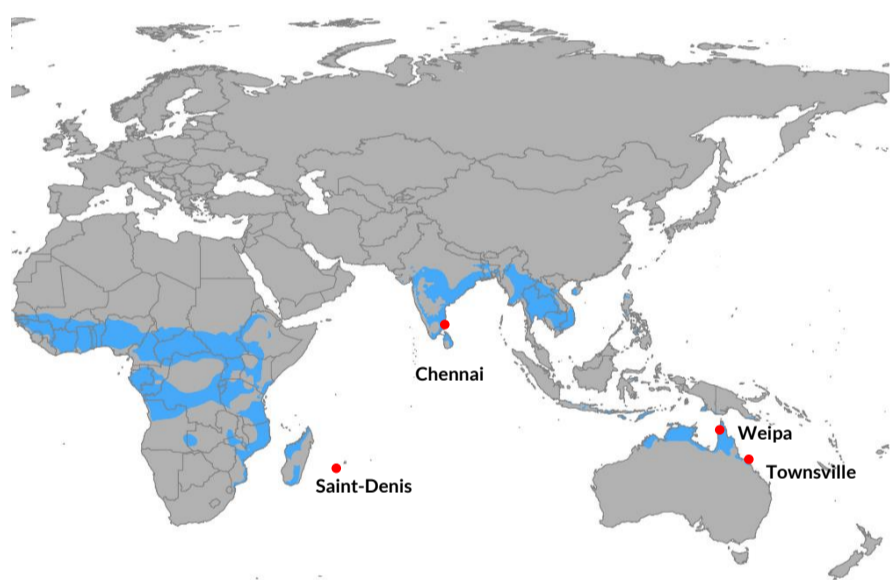




### TC glazing for building application

- Has to be doped with other metals to improve its properties: (Li and al., 2012)
  - Transition temperature
  - Visible Transmittance
  - Solar modulation
- Has a potential to:
  - Reduce energy consumption (Hoffmann et al., 2014)
  - Improve thermal and visual comfort (Costanzo and al., 2016)
- Has a greater efficiency for hot climates (Saeli and al., 2010)



## METHODOLOGY



- Thermal and daylighting simulations with EnergyPlus 
- Sensitivity analysis method with a Python code with the SALib 
- Analysis on several indexes and on 4 locations (hot tropical climates)

## SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS

### Moment-Independent Measure (Borgonovo, 2007):

The assessment of “the influence of the entire input distribution on the entire output distribution without reference to a particular moment of the output”

INPUT VARIABLES	SYMBOL	RANGE	UNIT	PROBABILITY
Building Orientation	BO	0-360	°	Continuous; Uniform
Window to Wall Ratio	WWR	5-99	%	Continuous; Uniform
Insulation Thickness	$\theta_{ins}$	0.01-0.7	m	Continuous; Uniform
Weather File	wea	1-4	-	Discrete; Uniform
Switching Temperature	$T_s$	5-70	°C	Continuous; Uniform
Switching Temperature range	$\Delta T_s$	1-50	°C	Continuous; Uniform
Solar Transmittance Max	$\tau_{sol,max}$	0.3-0.9	-	Continuous; Uniform
Solar Transmittance range	$\Delta \tau_{sol}$	0.01-0.5	-	Continuous; Uniform
Visible Transmittance Max	$\tau_{vis,max}$	0.3-0.9	-	Continuous; Uniform
Visible Transmittance range	$\Delta \tau_{vis}$	0.01-0.5	-	Continuous; Uniform
Number of states	state	2-20	-	Discrete; Uniform

4096 simulations were performed

## MODEL OUTPUTS

### Normalized output indexes

Energy consumption index ( $I_{ec}$ ):

- Sum of the final energy consumed in one year
- Cooling and artificial lighting



Thermal comfort index ( $I_{th}$ ):

- % of time when the operative temperature is below 26°C

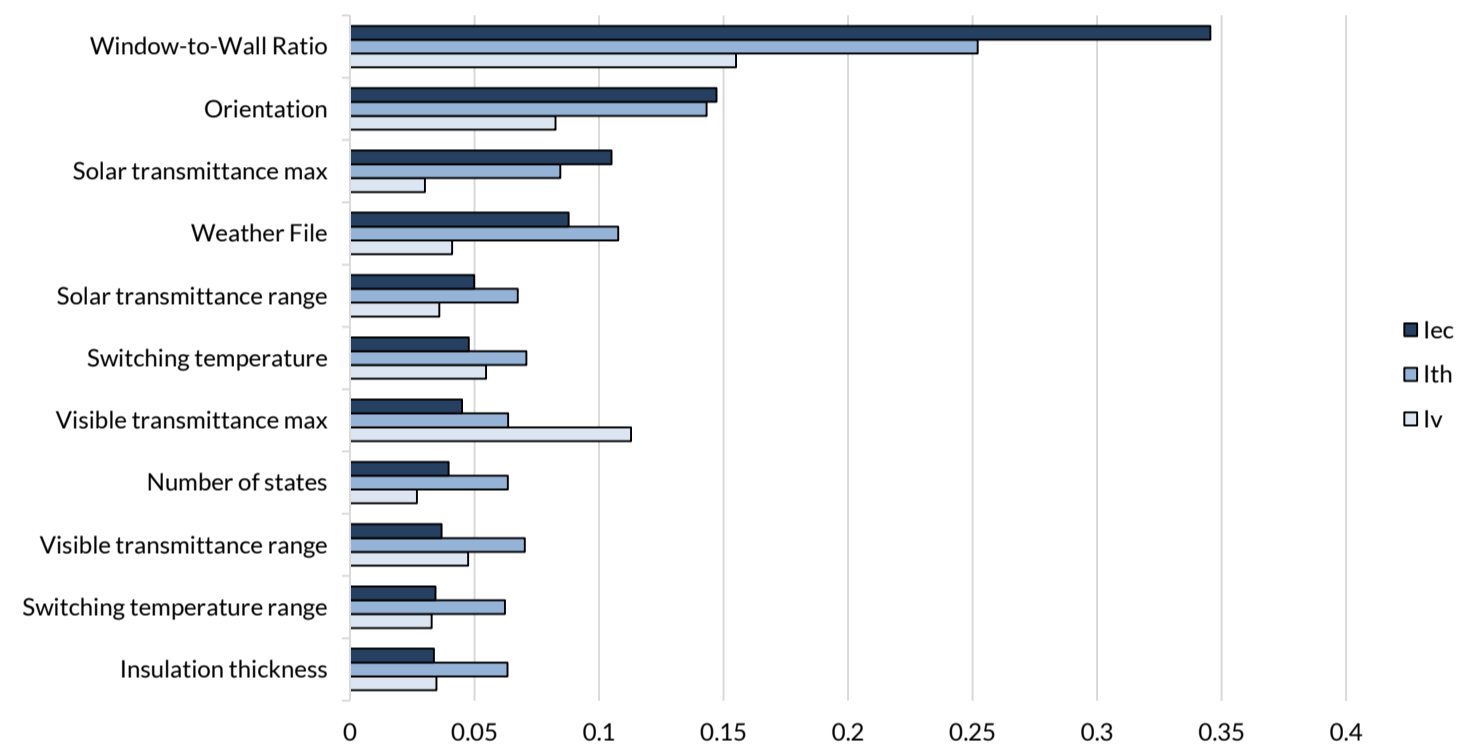
Visual comfort index ( $I_v$ ):

- % of time when the illuminance reference points are between 300 and 2000 lux



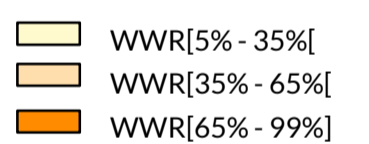
## RESULTS

### Delta

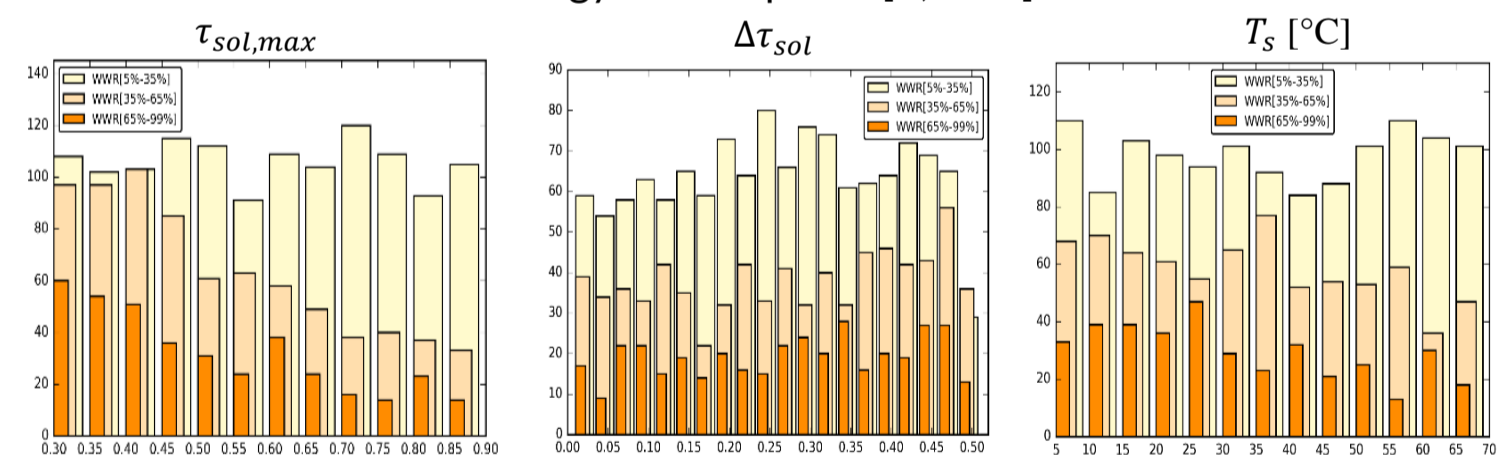


### Distribution of input parameters

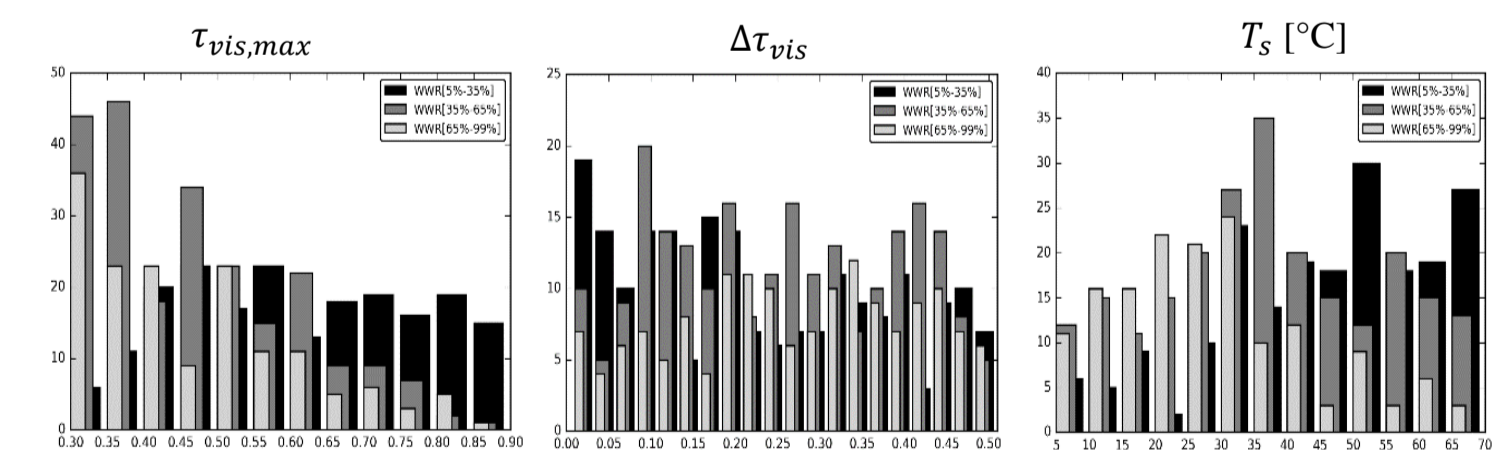
- Filtering model outputs according to a criteria
- Sorting given inputs by glazing size (small, medium, large)



Energy consumption: [0; 0.40]



Visible comfort: [0.70; 1]



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Article accepted in the Australasian Building Simulation Conference

15 – 16 November 2017 – Melbourne

