



FIELD SUMMER PERFORMANCE OF INTERIOR REFLECTIVE SCREEN SHADES FOR RESIDENTIAL WINDOWS

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ABSTRACT

Recent statistics published by Natural Resources Canada estimates that the energy demand for heating and cooling accounts for about 60% of the total energy use of an average Canadian home. Although the overall demand for cooling energy is much lower than the demand for heating, many populated areas experience a peak demand for electricity on summer afternoons. Interior reflective window shading devices have the potential to reduce solar overheating and electricity peak demand in summer, and to improve the thermal comfort of house occupants when seated near windows. This work is part of a project to develop guidelines for effective exterior, mid-pane (inside the window) and interior shading devices in Canadian residences. This paper presents the results of three weeks of summer field measurements of interior highly reflective perforated shading screens installed on the windows of a typical two-storey detached house compared to typical interior Venetian blinds installed in an identical neighbouring house.

The shading devices were closed in both houses during both daytime and night-time in order to assess the maximum possible savings in cooling energy on a 24-hour basis. The results showed that the daily total electric energy used by the air-conditioning unit and the furnace circulation fan in the house equipped with interior screen shadings was on average $\sim 8 \pm 2\%$ lower than in the house equipped with interior typical blinds. The savings in daily energy used by the air-conditioning unit alone ranged between 10-18%. The interior screen shadings also reduced the hourly electricity demand for cooling by up to 45% during a sunny day, which represents one of the most important benefits of this window shading strategy by having reduced the demand load on the electricity supply system during high-peak demand hours.

INTRODUCTION

In Canada, the energy demand for heating and cooling accounts for 60% of the total energy use of the average home (NRCAN, 2006). Although the overall demand for cooling energy is much lower than that for heating, many populated areas

experience a peak demand for electricity on summer afternoons. Interior shading devices are common in Canadian residential buildings and houses. They are used for various purposes, including the control of privacy, overheating and furniture fading. Interior movable reflective shading devices may reduce the energy use and peak demand for cooling and improve the thermal comfort conditions near windows, but they may also increase the risk of glass breakage due to excessive temperatures, particularly when used with high performance windows. Furthermore, field observations showed that the use of highly reflective solar shades is very limited, likely due to a lack of occupant awareness towards their energy saving potential, or because of their cost and aesthetics. In addition, the relative effect of reflective shades compared to typical (absorptive) interior shades is not known. Knowing this shading effect is important for both the design of new houses, where high performance windows are becoming the standard, and for the retrofitting of old houses, which employ conventional windows.

A previous field study conducted in the same research facility showed that the daytime cooling energy used by a house with interior Venetian blinds covering its south-facing windows was 10-12% lower than that used by a house with uncovered windows (Galasiu et al., 2005). When opaque exterior shades consisting of white plastic panels were used instead of Venetian blinds, the daytime cooling energy was 70% lower compared to uncovered windows. These experiments also showed that the exterior shades outperformed the interior Venetian blinds by 25% when both were closed during a 24-hour period.

Subsequent summer experiments resulted in daily cooling energy savings of up to 27% when reflective interior shades made of aluminum foil bubble wrap were used, and the seasonal cooling energy savings were estimated to be 10% when compared with windows covered by interior Venetian blinds with slats horizontal (Manning et al., 2006). These experiments also showed that the reflective interior shades substantially increased the glass interior surface temperature by more than 25°C when used with high performance windows with low-e coating and argon gas fill. Large

temperature differences ($\sim 30^{\circ}\text{C}$) were also observed between the glass centre and its edge. Excessive glass temperatures and thermal stresses due to temperature differences between the centre and the edge of the glass are not desirable as the durability of the window components may be jeopardized (glass breakage, spacer seal, gas ex-filtration, etc.) if these components are not designed to withstand high temperatures.

OBJECTIVES

This work is part of a project aiming to develop guidelines for effective window solar shades for Canadian houses when using: (1) movable exterior shading devices; (2) between-panes reflective blinds; and (3) various interior reflective solar shading devices. The project investigates the following issues:

- thermal peak loads and energy use for heating and cooling of Canadian houses;
- energy costs and paybacks;
- occupant thermal and visual comfort;
- potential risk of condensation and thermal stresses on conventional and high performance windows;
- homeowners use and control of shading devices, and how these factors affect the energy demand.

This paper presents the results of three weeks of summer energy performance and occupant thermal comfort measured in a house equipped with interior reflective shading screens compared with similar performance metrics measured in a reference house equipped with interior typical Venetian blinds. The data is also used to calibrate a whole-house energy simulation model, which will predict the effect of various types of window shading devices on the cooling energy use in representative Canadian cities.

DESCRIPTION OF CCHT TWIN HOUSES

The study took place at the Canadian Center for Housing Technology (CCHT) located in Ottawa, Ontario, at the Montreal Road campus of the National Research Council Canada. Built in 1998, the facility is jointly operated by the National Research Council Canada (NRC), Natural Resources Canada (NRCan), and Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC). The facility features two side-by-side twin-houses as shown in Figure 1. The house on the right is used as a baseline (Reference House), while the house on the left is used for the testing of advanced technologies (Test House). Both houses are two-storey high, have a total area of 210 m^2 and replicate a popular model on the local residential market. They were built by a local builder according to the R-2000

standard, using regular construction technologies for the region.

Each house features 26 high performance double-glass windows with low-e coating, insulated spacer and 95% argon gas concentration, U-value = $1.65\text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$, SHGC = 0.72, and a north-facing glazed patio door with a total glass area of 24.14 m^2 . The windows are distributed as follows: 11 south-facing windows (10.22 m^2); 12 north-facing windows (10.97 m^2); one west-facing window (1.3 m^2) and 2 east-facing windows (1.65 m^2).

Both houses are equipped with a standard set of appliances (stove, dishwasher, washer and dryer) typically found in North American homes. The houses are unoccupied but include a simulated occupancy system that reproduces the daily water draws and electrical loads of a family of four. The internal heat gains from the occupants are also simulated using two 60 W (2 adults) and two 40 W (2 children) incandescent bulbs distributed at various locations in each house. The houses employ high efficiency gas furnaces for heating, continuous flow heat recovery ventilators and programmable thermostats located in the central hallway on the main floor. The set point temperature for cooling is fixed at 24°C .

More details about the CCHT facility are available at: http://www.ccht-cctr.gc.ca/main_e.html.



Figure 1 The Twin-House Facility of the Canadian Center for Housing Technology (CCHT)

DESCRIPTION OF THE SHADING DEVICES

The windows of the Reference House were fitted with a mix of common interior horizontal Venetian blinds (on most windows) and vertical blinds (on the patio glass door, dining room window and stairwell window). The slats of the Venetian blinds were slightly curved and made of aluminium with the following characteristics: slat spacing = 0.02 m , slat width = 0.025 m , slat visible reflectance = 63%. The vertical blinds were made of fabric with the following characteristics: slat spacing = 0.075 m ,

slat width = 0.090 m, slat visible reflectance = 71%. All interior frames were mounted outside the window frames, leaving an open air space between the blinds and the wall incorporating the window frames.

Most of the windows of the Test House were fitted with interior reflective screen shades (commercially known as SilverScreen). Exempted were three north-facing windows (two located in the ground floor family room and one located in the 2nd floor bathroom), which were kept identical to those in the Reference House (with closed horizontal Venetian blinds). Previous experiments conducted with another type of shading devices mounted on these particular windows showed that they were continuously shaded by other construction elements of the house (the walls including these windows are slightly indented relative to other walls). Therefore, these windows were not provided with interior reflective screen shades as this would have not affected the energy balance of the house.

The screen shades were made of a 0.5 mm PVC-coated fiberglass material with an openness factor of 4%, which allowed a good view-through to the outside as shown in Figure 2. The surface facing the outside was aluminum-coated and had a solar reflectance of 77%. The surface facing the inside was painted white and had a solar reflectance of 71%. The normal solar/visible transmittance was 6%.

MEASUREMENT SETUP

The measurements were conducted over a period of three weeks, from August 26 to September 15, 2008. The shading devices in both houses were closed at the beginning of the experiments and were left in a closed position until the end of the testing period.

The similarity between the two houses was verified before and after the reflective screen measurements through benchmarking tests conducted over a total of 12 discontinuous days with the houses in the same configuration. During the benchmark tests, the windows in both houses were equipped with interior Venetian blinds with slats in an open horizontal position. The theoretical assumption was that if the houses were completely identical, they would use the same amount of daily energy for cooling. However, in reality, due to small differences between the houses and the impossibility of synchronizing the cooling equipment perfectly, the daily energy use of the two houses was expected to be slightly different. By comparing the houses' energy performance on multiple days a realistic trend was established to indicate the performance of one house relative to the other. This benchmark correlation was used subsequently in the calculation of the energy savings generated by the reflective window screens.



Figure 2 Close-up picture of the interior reflective and perforated screen shades installed on the windows of the Test House

AIR TEMPERATURE AND RELATIVE HUMIDITY

As part of the regular instrumentation each house had a thermocouple and a relative humidity sensor located on the ground floor. An exterior thermocouple and a relative humidity sensor were also located on the north side of the Reference House to measure the outdoor conditions. Indoor relative humidity in both houses was free-floating according to the outdoor weather conditions and internal moisture gains.

ELECTRICAL ENERGY AND GAS USE

The electrical energy use of the furnace circulation fan and the furnace gas use were measured in each house on a 5-minute basis by individual electric meters with pulse output at a resolution of 0.6 Wh/pulse (2.0 Btu/pulse) and 1.4 L/pulse (0.05 ft³/pulse). Additional electric meters measured the energy use of the other electric end-users, including lights and appliances.

SOLAR RADIATION

Horizontal and south-facing vertical pyranometers were used to measure the horizontal and vertical global solar radiation (W/m²).

THERMAL COMFORT CONDITIONS NEAR WINDOWS

Environmental conditions important for thermal comfort (air temperature and velocity, globe temperature and relative humidity) were measured at a distance of 1.2 meters from the south-facing living room window and were used to calculate the predicted percentage of dissatisfied (PPD) index. This model is widely used and accepted in the design and field assessment of thermal comfort conditions and predicts the mean value of the

thermal votes of a large group of people exposed to the same environment (ISO 7730, 1984; ANSI/ASHRAE 55-1992).

Globe temperature probes (for operative temperature measurements), thermocouples (for air temperature measurements) and hot wire anemometers (for air velocity measurements) were installed on a tripod at two occupant positions: seated, 0.6 meters from floor, and standing, 1.1 meters from floor (Figure 3). A horizontal illuminance meter was also used to measure daylight availability at a height of 0.6 meters from the floor. The globe temperature measurements, which incorporated the effect of the transmitted solar radiation, were used to estimate the mean radiant temperature necessary in the calculation of the PPD index. An equivalent mean radiant temperature was defined to take into account this solar effect.



Figure 3 Probes for thermal and air measurements (air temperature and velocity, globe temperature and illuminance) near the south-facing window

WINDOW AND SHADING TEMPERATURES

The south, west and north-facing windows in each house were equipped with thermocouples, which measured the surface temperature at one exterior location (center of glass), and four interior locations (center of glass, bottom/top edge of glass and sill). The thermocouples were secured to the windows and sill surfaces with conductive epoxy. Additional thermocouples were used for the south-facing windows on the ground floor, which measured the temperature of the interior blind slats and shading screen.

RESULTS

COOLING ENERGY USE

The cooling energy data was analyzed using a side-by-side method, which compares the energy use of the Test House versus the energy use of the Reference House. Figure 4 shows the daily

electrical energy use of the air-conditioning (A/C) unit and the circulation fan collected during the 12 summer days of benchmarking when the houses were operated in an identical configuration (discontinuous days between August 21 to September 23, 2008), compared to the daily electrical energy use during the testing of the reflective screen shades (August 26 to September 15, 2008). Similarly, Figure 5 shows the daily energy use of the A/C units alone during the same periods.

During the benchmark period, the maximum relative difference in daily electric energy use between the two houses was ~9%, however, calculated across the 12-day benchmarking period the average difference was only 2%. Both research houses used about 15 kWh/day for cooling (A/C unit plus circulation fan), with the A/C units using ~40% of this energy, the rest being required by the circulation fans. On average, the A/C units used about 6 kWh/day (each), whereas the circulation fans used about 9 kWh/day (each).

The testing of the reflective screen shades comprised days with a mix of sky conditions (2 clear sky, 11 clear/partly cloudy sky and 8 overcast/partly cloudy sky), outdoor temperatures ranging from a minimum of +9°C during night-time to a maximum +31°C during daytime, and outdoor relative humidity levels between 28-99%.

The results show that under clear/partly cloudy sky conditions on days requiring cooling, the interior reflective shades decreased the total daily energy use of the Test House on average by ~8±2% compared to the Reference House, and the daily energy used by the A/C unit of the Test House was on average 13% lower than that used by the A/C unit of the Reference House. The maximum difference in A/C daily energy use recorded was about 18%, whereas the lowest difference was about 10%.

The reflective screen shades increased the temperature of the window glass by maximum 10-12°C compared to the Venetian blinds. However, in both houses, regardless of the window orientation, the temperatures measured in the center of the glass interior surface were within maximum 5 to 10°C from the temperatures measured on the glass edge, which suggests a low risk of glass breakage due to thermal stress. The maximum temperature recorded on the glass interior surface was always below 60°C.

COOLING PEAK LOAD

Figure 6 shows the hourly electricity demand profiles of the A/C units and circulation fans of the Test and Reference houses on a typical sunny day, (September 2, 2008). The electricity demand for cooling was lower in the house equipped with reflective screen shades compared to the house equipped with Venetian blinds. The maximum

difference in electricity demand recorded under a clear sky was 45% and occurred around 2pm. Calculated across the 21-day measurement period, the average daily reduction in electricity demand during the on-peak period (11am to 5pm) was 19%. It should be noted that the cooling requirement also peaked in both houses around 8pm due to the accumulated internal heat gains generated by the houses' occupancy schedule and appliances.

These results highlight an important benefit of the reflective shade strategy: significant on-peak demand reductions. Generally, electricity use is not constant throughout the day and the demand is higher on weekdays than during weekends and holidays. The electricity supply system needs to meet the demand on an instantaneous basis and a larger amount of electricity needs to be generated during the hours when the demand peaks. Particularly, peaks in electricity demand occur during heat-waves in the summer, especially during mid- to late afternoon hours. In the last few decades, electricity demand has also increased as more air conditioners were installed in both residential and business facilities.

COOLING ENERGY COST SAVINGS

In order to shift the load off the electricity supply system during high-demand hours, the Ontario Energy Board started the implementation of smart electricity meters and time-of-use (TOU) pricing throughout the province, a process scheduled to be completed by the end of 2010. The TOU pricing structure takes into account the specific season (summer or winter), the specific day (weekday, weekends, holidays), as well as the specific period of the day when the electricity is used, defining these periods as: off-peak hours (low demand), mid-peak hours (moderate demand) and on-peak hours (high demand). All weekdays from May 1 to October 31 are part of the TOU summer pricing structure, with the period from 11am to 5pm being considered on-peak, the periods between 7am to 11am and 5pm to 10pm being mid-peak, and off-peak from 10pm to 7am. The smart-meter TOU rates for the summer of 2008 were: 2.7/kWh (off-peak), 7.3c/kWh (mid-peak), and 9.3c/kWh (on-peak) (IESO, 2008).

Table 1 presents the cost for electricity during the 21-days (late summer days) of the reflective shades measurements if billed according to the time-of-use (TOU) pricing structure. The screen shades reduced the average cost for cooling the Test House by 7% compared to the Reference House equipped with Venetian blinds (the total cost for air-conditioning the house with reflective screen shades would have been ~\$18, whereas the cost for the house with Venetian blinds would have been ~\$20). It should be noted that the cost savings would be higher in the full air-conditioning summer months (July and August).

THERMAL COMFORT CONDITION NEAR WINDOWS

Figure 7 shows on the right hand axis the operative temperatures measured at a height of 0.6 m from the floor surface and at a distance of 1.2 m from the living-room south-facing window, along with the calculated PPD indexes (left hand axis) for a clear sunny day (September 2). The PPD index was calculated for a sedentary person (household activity level=1.2 met) wearing typical summer household clothing (clo=0.5). PPD indexes below 10% and space temperatures between 20°C to 24°C are considered by standards to be acceptable thermal environments for residential applications (ISO 7730).

The thermal comfort conditions near the south-facing living-room window in the house equipped with reflective screen shades were only slightly better than those measured in the house equipped with Venetian blinds, especially during morning and evening hours. In both houses, the space operative temperatures were for two hours around mid-day about 3°C above the comfort limit specified by the ISO 7730 standard, which, however, resulted in a very low PPD index of about 6%. In the Test House, the PPD index was mostly below 10% for most of the day, reaching maximum values of 22% during the evening hours. In the Reference House, the PPD index was slightly above 10% especially during night-time, reaching maximum values of 34% during some evening hours. It should be noted that the higher PPD indexes in the Reference House during night and evening hours (in the absence of sun radiation) were not due to the effect of the shading device, but rather on the lower house indoor temperatures (1-2°C lower than the Test House) caused by the thermostat temperature control. It should be added that households, unlike office workers, are free to take actions to alleviate any potential thermal discomfort. For example, they may alter the thermostat setpoint temperature (thus increase/decrease energy use), change their clothing, or move to another location.

CONCLUSION

Summer field measurements were conducted to assess the relative cooling energy performance of interior reflective screen shading devices versus typical interior blinds. Both types of shading devices were installed on the windows of two side-by-side typical Canadian houses and measurements of the electric energy used for cooling, as well as window surface temperatures and other conditions important for thermal comfort near windows were collected for three consecutive weeks in the summer.

Results showed that the daily total electric energy used by the air-conditioning unit and the circulation

fan in the house equipped with reflective screen shades was on average $\sim 8 \pm 2\%$ lower than in the house equipped with interior blinds. The savings in daily energy use of the air-conditioning unit alone ranged between 10-18% (average of 13%). The reflective shades also reduced the hourly electricity demand for cooling during sunny days by up to 45%. Calculated across the 21-day measurement period, the average daily reduction in electricity demand during the on-peak period (11am to 5pm) was 19%, which not only diminished the strain on the electricity supply system but would also decrease significantly the price of electricity for an end-user billed according to the time-of-use pricing structure. The results showed that both the reflective shades and the interior Venetian blinds resulted in similar thermal comfort conditions near the south facing windows.

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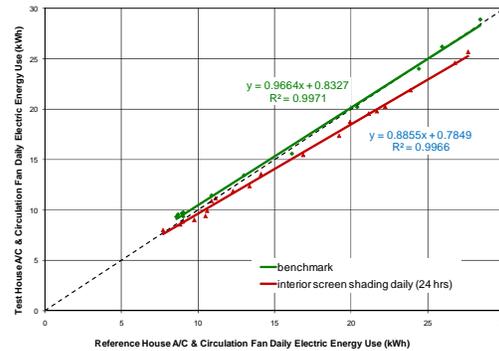


Figure 4 Daily electric energy used by the research houses for cooling (A/C plus circulation fan) during the reflective screen shades tests.

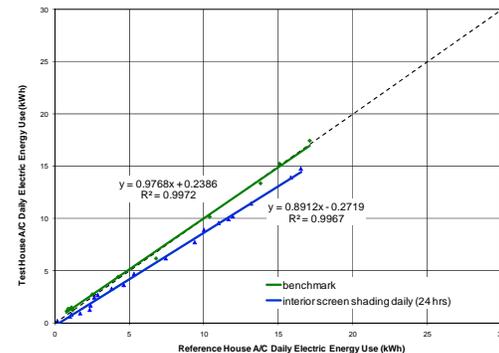


Figure 5 Daily electric energy used by the A/C units of the research houses during the reflective screen shades tests.

Table 1 Daily total cost of electricity used for cooling during the reflective screen shades tests (A/C unit + circulation fan) calculated based on the August 2008 smart-meter time-of-use (TOU) pricing structure (Note: Highlighted rows indicate the weekends in the testing period with off-peak prices).

	Daily Total Cost with Venetian blinds (\$)	Daily Total Cost with Screens (\$)	Cost Savings (%)	Sky Condition AM	Sky Condition PM
26-Aug	0.96	0.84	12%	clear/partly cloudy	clear/partly cloudy
27-Aug	1.25	1.10	12%	clear	partly cloudy
28-Aug	1.50	1.37	8%	overcast/partly cloudy	partly cloudy
29-Aug	0.74	0.73	1%	overcast	overcast
30-Aug	0.57	0.53	8%	partly cloudy	clear
31-Aug	0.52	0.47	10%	clear	partly cloudy
1-Sep	1.71	1.51	12%	clear	clear
2-Sep	2.08	1.86	10%	clear	clear
3-Sep	2.14	1.94	9%	clear	partly cloudy
4-Sep	1.78	1.59	11%	partly cloudy	partly cloudy
5-Sep	1.67	1.49	10%	partly cloudy	partly cloudy
6-Sep	0.29	0.29	0%	overcast	overcast
7-Sep	0.24	0.23	3%	overcast/partly cloudy	partly cloudy/overcast
8-Sep	0.71	0.61	14%	partly cloudy	overcast
9-Sep	0.59	0.57	3%	overcast	partly cloudy
10-Sep	0.65	0.58	10%	clear	clear/partly cloudy
11-Sep	0.71	0.65	8%	clear	partly cloudy
12-Sep	0.49	0.51	-4%	overcast	overcast
13-Sep	0.33	0.32	3%	overcast/partly cloudy	overcast/partly cloudy
14-Sep	0.38	0.37	4%	overcast/partly cloudy	overcast/partly cloudy
15-Sep	0.53	0.54	-2%	overcast/partly cloudy	partly cloudy
Total/period	19.84	18.14	7%		

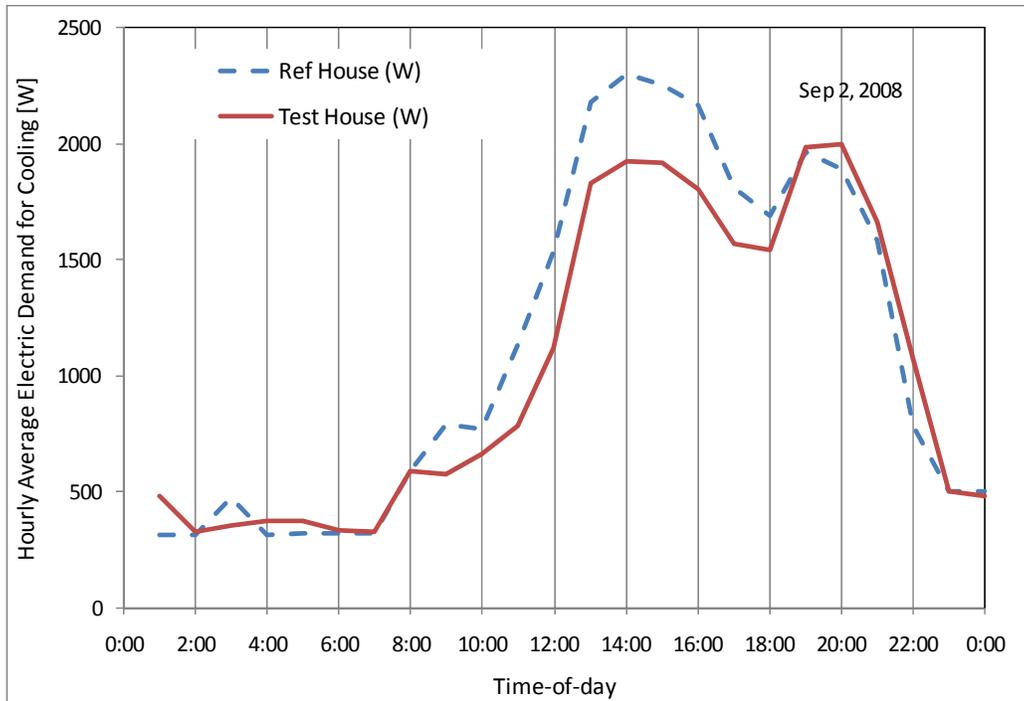


Figure 6 Hourly average electric demand profiles of the research houses A/C units and circulation fans during the reflective screen shades tests under a clear sky (September 2).

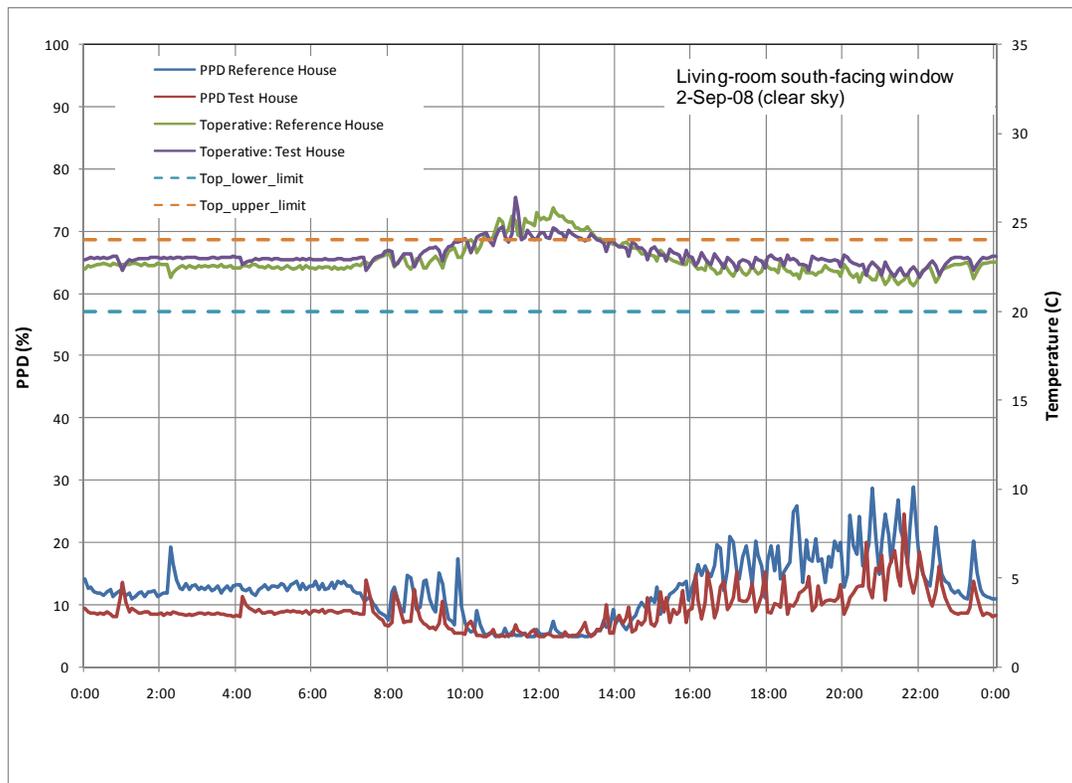


Figure 7 PPD index, operative temperature comfort limits and space operative temperatures at a height of 0.6m from the floor surface and at a distance of 1.2m from the living-room south-facing window on September 2, 2008