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## TH18 - Global Megatrends and Next-Generation Architectural Glass

Presented by:  
**Dennis O'Shaughnessy**  
**PPG Industries**

**CONSTRUCT2009**  
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Indiana Convention Center  
Indianapolis, IN



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- No one under the age of 18 is allowed in meeting rooms.



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## Learning Objectives:

Upon completing this program, the participant should know:

1. How spectrally selective glass - and - coatings combinations, electrochromic glazing and photovoltaic applications are facilitating the drive to achieve self - sustaining, zero - energy buildings
2. How new glass technologies can help architects meet the challenge of energy conservation
3. The science behind glass technologies
4. The strategies industry technicians are pursuing to reduce energy consumption in buildings through the use of glass



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## Overview

- Megatrends and Approach
- Glass Industry Focus
  - Spectrally Selective Glazing
  - Switchable Glazing
    - Electrochromic
  - Renewable Energy
    - Photovoltaics
- Industry Payback on Investment
- Summary and Conclusion



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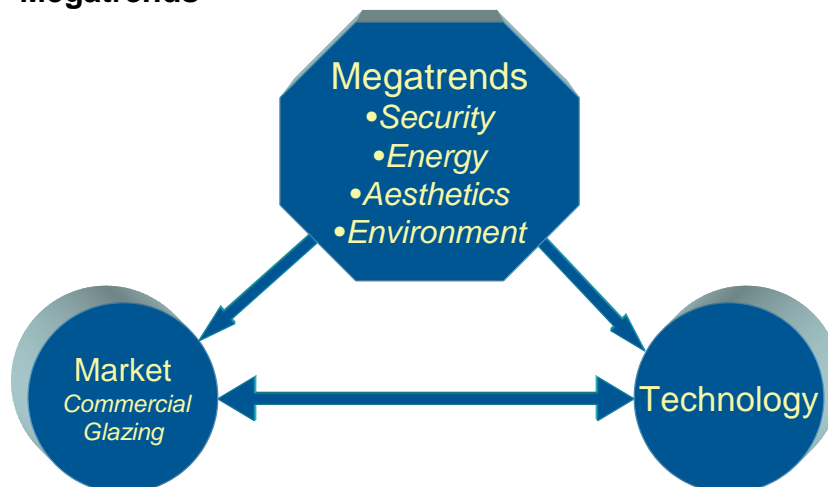
## Megatrends

- What is a megatrend?
  - A large, over-arching direction that shapes our lives for a decade or more.
  - High probability of market success and lower risk for investment



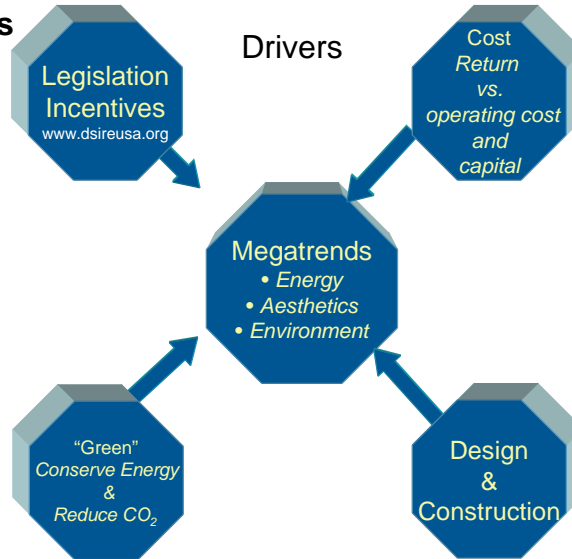
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## Megatrends

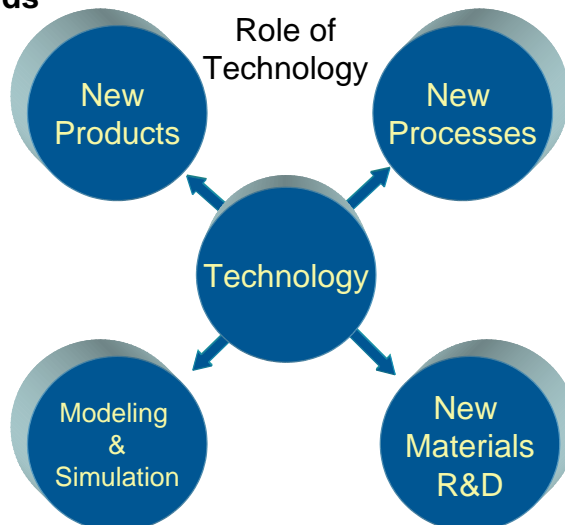




**Megatrends**



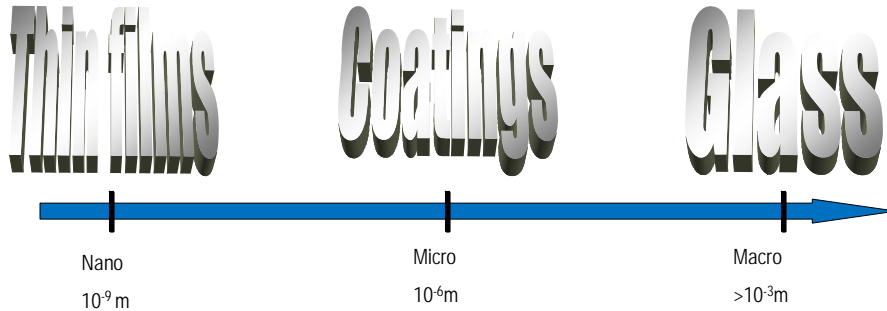
**Megatrends**





## Megatrends

- Range of Glass Technology



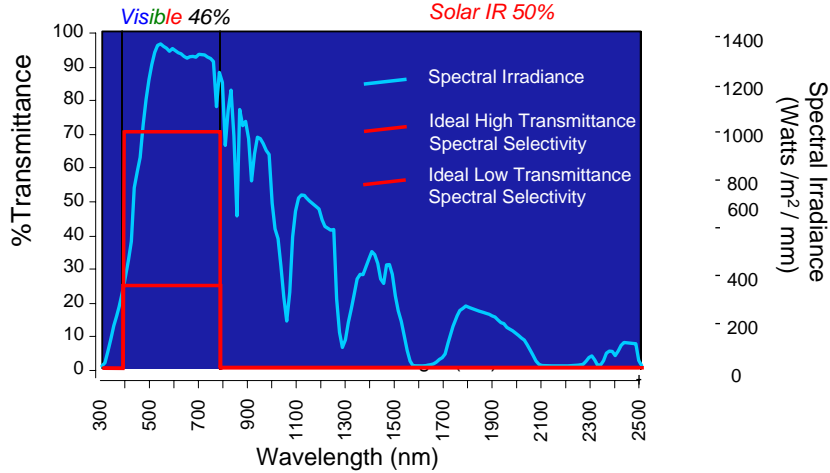
## Overview

- Megatrends and Approach
- **Glass Industry Focus**
  - **Spectrally Selective Glazing**
    - **Properties and sputtered stacked silver layers**
  - Switchable Glazing
    - Electrochromic
  - Renewable Energy
    - Photovoltaics
- Industry Payback on Investment
- Summary and Conclusion



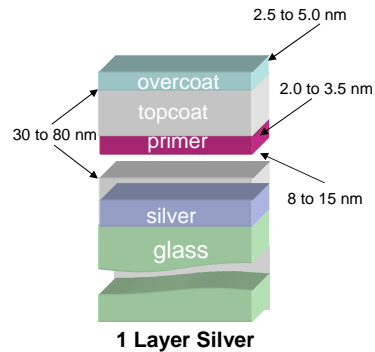
## Spectrally Selective Glazings

Solar energy distribution at sea level for air mass = 2



## Spectrally Selective Glazing

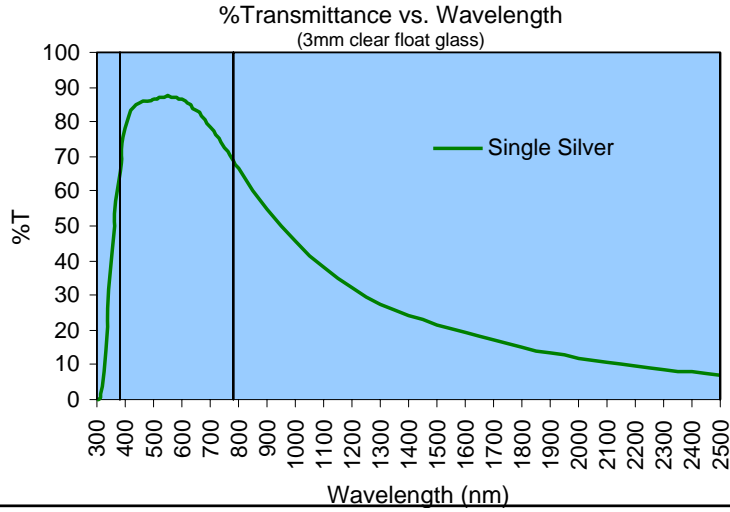
- **Silver Layer**
  - provides solar & thermal performance
  - reflective in visible and IR
- **Dielectric Layers (base and topcoat)**
  - antireflect the silver layer in the visible
  - acts as a nucleation layer for silver
  - protects and provides chemically & mechanically durability
  - non-absorbing in visible spectrum
  - low cost and non-toxic
- **Primer (sacrificial) Layer**
  - protects silver during sputtering process
  - provides durability
  - stabilizes coating at high temperature
- **Overcoat Layer**
  - (optical) extension of topcoat
  - provides additional durability



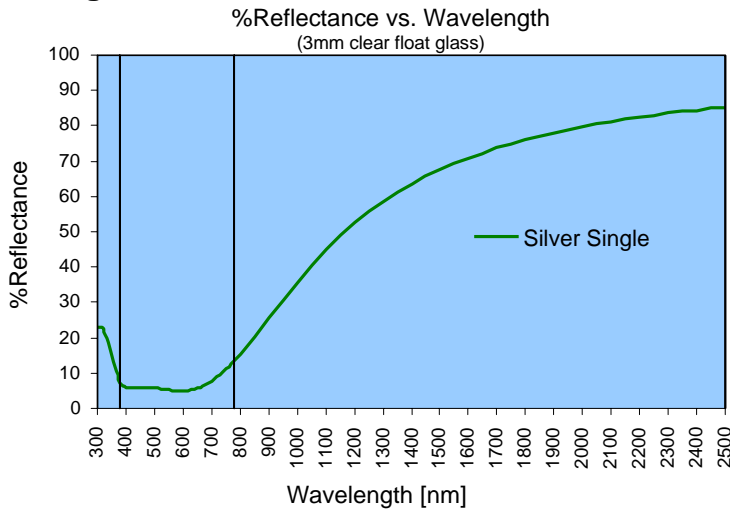
Dielectric/Silver/Dielectric Stack



## Coating Performance



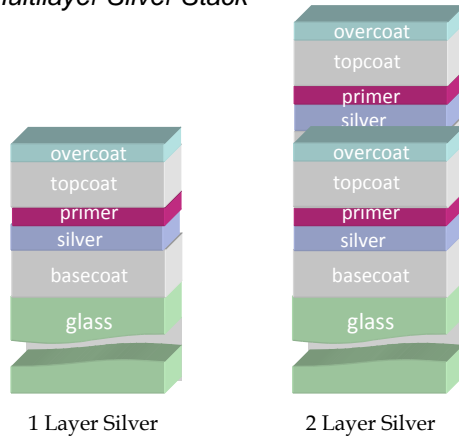
## Coating Performance





## Spectrally Selective Glazing

- Building "spectrally selective"
- *Multilayer Silver Stack*

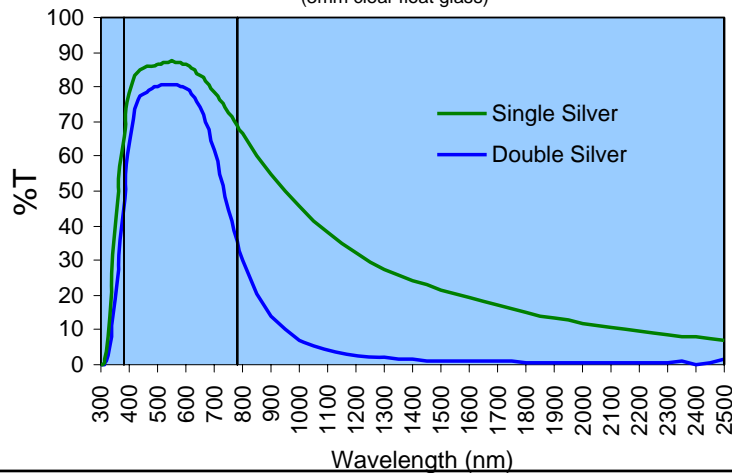


from J. J. Finley, PPG Industries Inc.



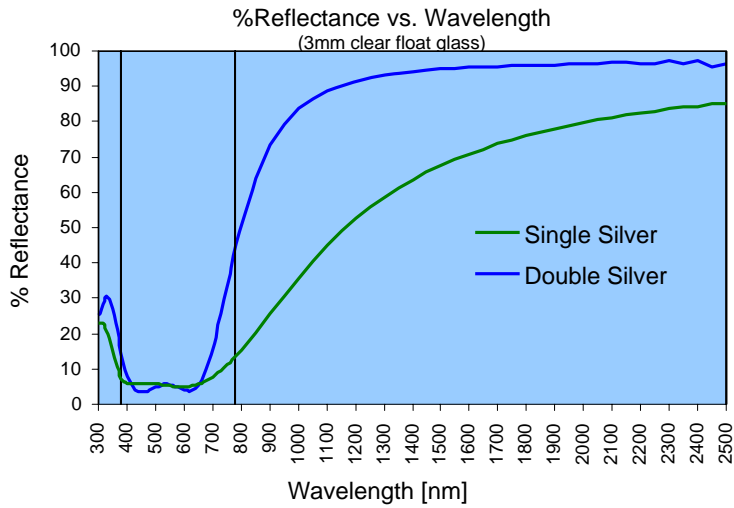
## Coating Performance

%Transmittance vs. Wavelength  
 (3mm clear float glass)



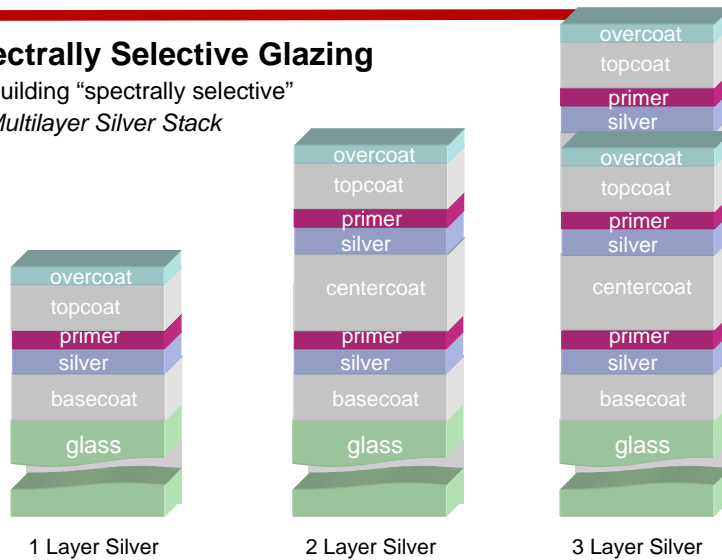


## Coating Performance



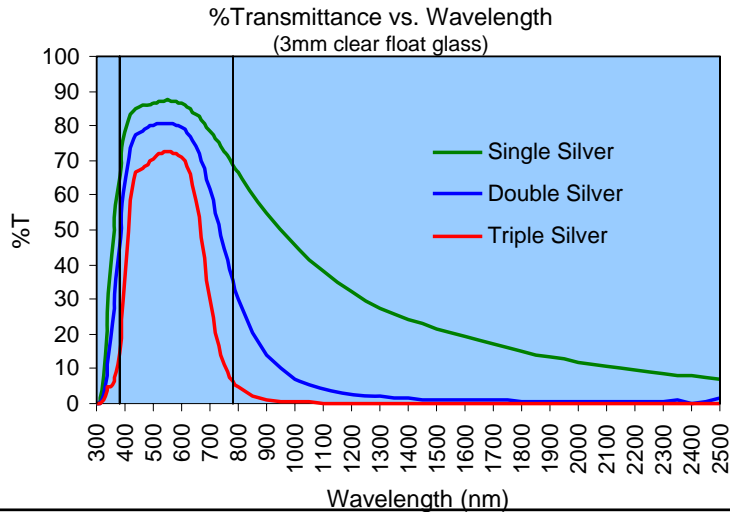
## Spectrally Selective Glazing

- Building "spectrally selective"
- *Multilayer Silver Stack*

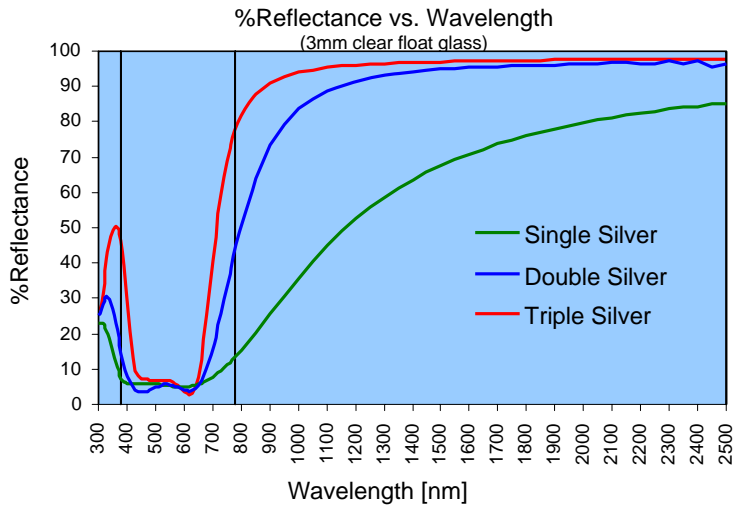




## Coating Performance



## Coating Performance





**Spectrally Selective  
 Double-Layer Silver Coating**

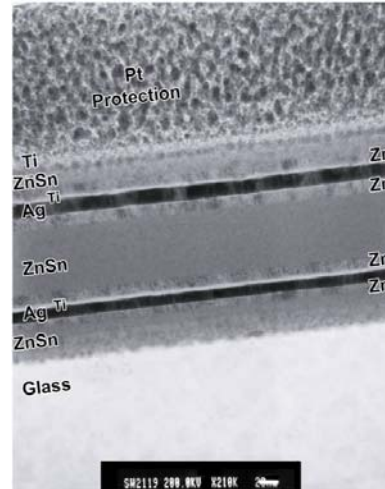
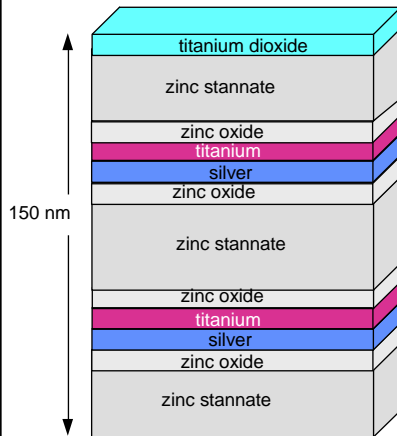


Figure 3 XTEM image of a good area of sample 103285 showing full film stack.



**Spectrally Selective Glazing**

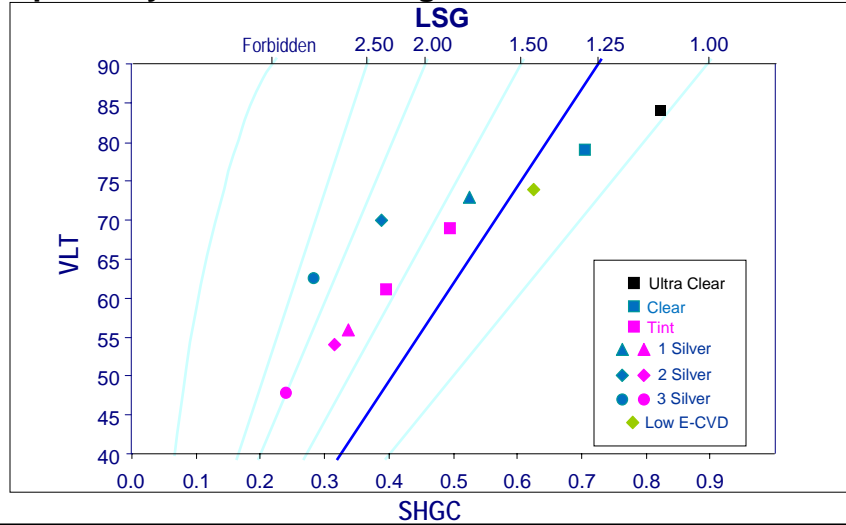
**Basic Performance – Low Emissivity Coatings**

<b>Number of Silver Layers            [metal oxide–silver–metal oxide]</b>	<b>VLT</b>	<b>SHGC</b>	<b>LSG</b>	<b>U-Value</b>
<b>Uncoated</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>0.70</b>	<b>1.13</b>	<b>0.48</b>
<b>1 Layer</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>0.52</b>	<b>1.40</b>	<b>0.31</b>
<b>2 Layers</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>0.38</b>	<b>1.84</b>	<b>0.29</b>
<b>3 Layers</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>0.27</b>	<b>2.37</b>	<b>0.28</b>

Commercial IG Unit: 1-inch units with 1/2-inch airspace and two 1/4-inch clear lites



**Spectrally Selective Glazing**



**Economic Impact**

City - Boston	Total Operating Cost	Total Capital Cooling HVAC Costs	Annual Operating Cost Savings of vs. Tinted	Initial Capital Cost Savings vs. Tinted
Tinted	\$853,540	\$2,326,967	0	0
2 layer-silver	\$793,066	\$2,123,627	\$60,474	\$203,341
3 layer-silver	\$756,001	\$1,928,086	\$97,539	\$398,881

See *A Comparison of Energy, Economic and Environmental Benefits of Transparent Low-E Glasses*  
 Based on eight-story glass-walled office building  
 Total Glass Area: 50,967 ft<sup>2</sup>  
 Total Floor Area: 270,000 ft<sup>2</sup>



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## Cooling-Related CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions Reductions

City - Boston	Annual CO <sub>2</sub> Savings vs. Tinted (Tons)	40 Year Building Life CO <sub>2</sub> Savings vs. Tinted (Tons)
Tinted	0	0
2 layer-silver	228	9,120
3 layer-silver	354	14,160

See *A Comparison of Energy, Economic and Environmental Benefits of Transparent Low-E Glasses*  
Based on eight-story glass-walled office building  
Total Glass Area: 50,967 ft<sup>2</sup>  
Total Floor Area: 270,000 ft<sup>2</sup>



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## Spectrally Selective Glazing

### Advantages of high LSG ratio (Tvis /SHGC) Product

- Allows more daylighting
- Reduces
  - utility costs
  - capital costs
  - carbon footprint
- Enhances design through use of glass



## Spectrally Selective Glazing

### Current and Future Status

	Current Status	Future Status
Commercial Applications	Growth of high LSG based products with immediate energy and environmental payback.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Continue growth of high LSG</li><li>• Increase utilization of BIM to optimize energy efficient green buildings.</li><li>• In-building monitoring to provide real world performance.</li></ul>
Glass Industry	Significant R&D and capital asset investment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Continue to leverage assets to reduce cost and time to market.</li></ul>
Manufacturing Process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Employ MSVD process for environmentally friendly, flexible, cost effective production of low-E.</li><li>• Expand TCO capability with CVD</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Integrate non low-E products (PV) into manufacturing process.</li><li>• Emphasize process control and modeling.</li></ul>



### Overview

- Megatrends and Approach
- **Glass Industry Focus**
  - Spectrally Selective Glazing
  - **Switchable Glazing**
    - **Electrochromic**
  - Renewable Energy
    - Photovoltaics
- Industry Payback on Investment
- Summary and Conclusion



## Switchable Glazings

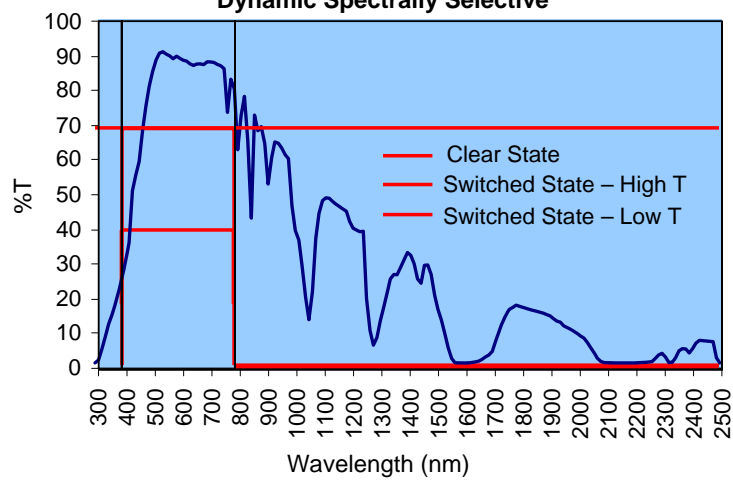
### *Three Barriers to Market*

- Cost
- Functionality
- Aesthetics



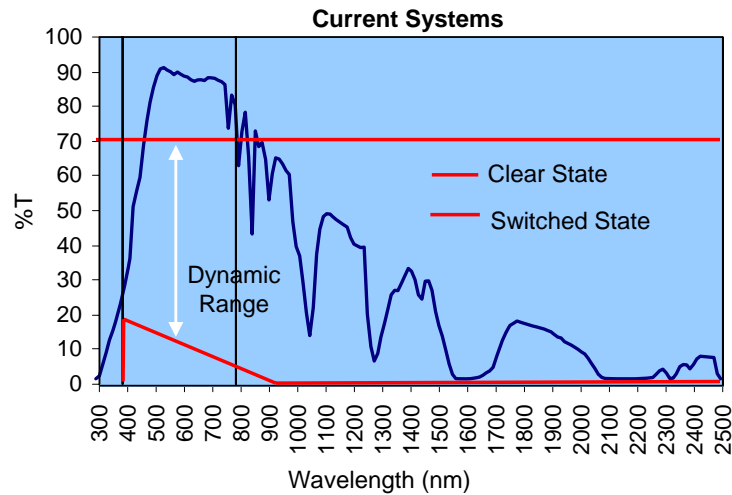
## Switchable Glazing

### Dynamic Spectrally Selective





## Switchable Glazing



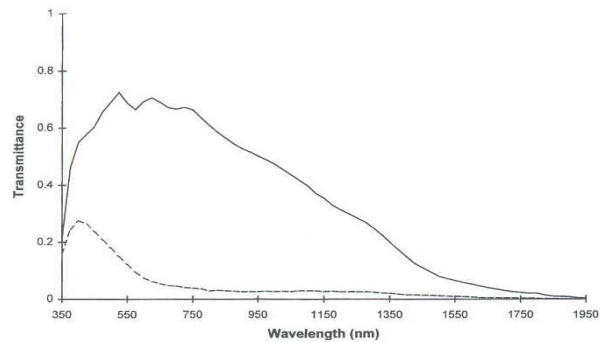
## Switchable Glazing – WO<sub>3</sub> Based

- Excellent performance
- Wide dynamic range
- Response time - size dependent
- Enhanced performance when combined with Low-E coatings
  - SHGC; VLT
- No independent spectral region (IR/Vis) capability/control
- Niche market due to cost & properties
- Limited aesthetic appeal
- Status of development is mature
- Breakthrough in either product or process required for widespread use



## Switchable Glazing – WO<sub>3</sub> Based

(Greenberg 2001)

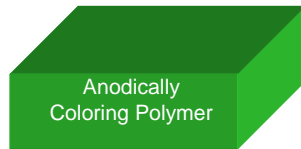


## Switchable Glazing - Organic Systems

- Potential less costly electrochromic system
  - Inexpensive polymer materials
  - Low capital investment for EC layer deposition
- Application of well understood conjugated polymers
- Faster switching and lower voltage
- Functional with variety of electrolyte systems
  - e.g., Ionic Liquid Electrolytes
- Long term durability issues
  - Long term field exposure unknown and suspect
    - Current testing shows limited functionality
  - Issues virtually ignored in polymer R&D labs
    - Polymers have fundamental physical limitations
- Limited spectral response
  - Functional mostly in visible
- More focus on polymer R&D required to address durability and performance issues.



## Organic Coloring Electrodes



- PANI [Polyaniline]
- PPy [Polypyrrole]

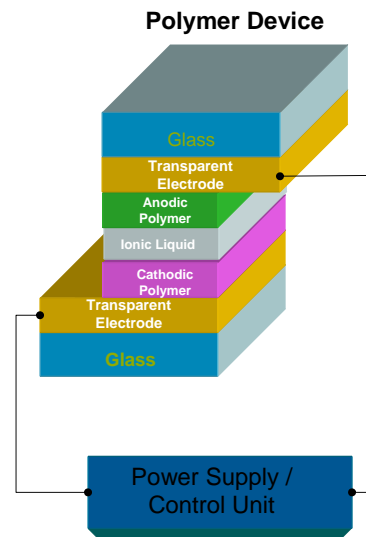


- PDOT [poly(3,4-ethylene dioxythiophene)]
- PEDOT-PSS [poly(styrene sulfonate)]
- POT [polyoctyl-3-thiophene]
- $WO_3$



## EC Device & Circuit

- Power Supply provides voltage to power and switch device
  - Low voltage (< 3V required) for polymer
  - Power Supply is cost factor
- Control Unit functions to regulate voltage to
  - Avoid overvoltage conditions
  - Ramp up and down voltage
  - Adjust to environmental conditions





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## Switchable Glazing

- Future technology will require
  - independent switching in visible and solar infrared regions of the spectrum
  - smart control of spectrum to optimize energy savings



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## Switchable Glazing – Dye-Based

- Currently, a non-window-based system
- Developed for dimmable aircraft cabin windows and automotive mirrors
- Simple construction
  - *Electrochromic dye between transparent conductive electrodes*
- Technical hurdles for large-scale applications



## Switchable Glazing

### Current and Future Status

System	Application	Current Status	Future Status
<b>Thin Film Inorganic, (WO<sub>3</sub>)</b>	Window glazing, sunroofs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Niche product</li><li>• Optimum for direct shading applications</li></ul>	Requires manufacturing efficiencies for price point and growth
<b>Dye Based (Viologin)</b>	Small Area Applications	Scale up to cabin windows	Small probability for large area commercial product in next five years
<b>Organic (Conjugated Polymer)</b>	Window glazing (?), internal partitions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Concept stage</li><li>• Less than 5 years product lifetime</li></ul>	No commercial window product in foreseeable future



## Overview

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- **Glass Industry Focus**
  - Spectrally Selective Glazing
  - Switchable Glazing
    - Electrochromic
  - **Renewable Energy**
    - **Photovoltaics**
- Industry Payback on Investment
- Summary and Conclusion



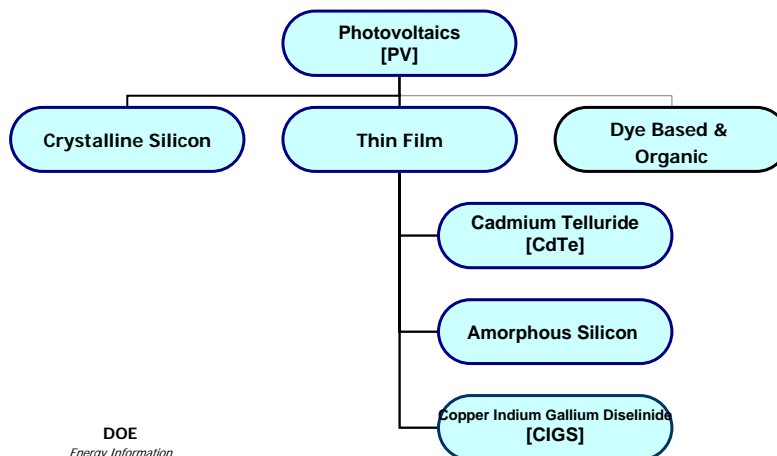
## Photovoltaics (PV)

- Global Solar Power Generation continues to grow at accelerated rate
- Focus area for glass industry
  - Transparent conductive oxide coatings (TCO's)
  - High-transmission/low-iron glass
  - Anti-reflective coatings
  - Glazing products for BIPV
    - Optimize efficiency with SSG, EC
    - PV module building integration
- Explore low-cost organic and dye-based systems



## Photovoltaics

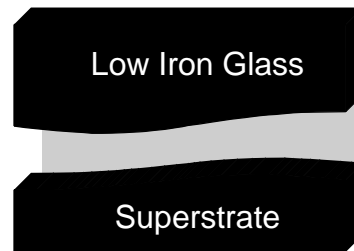
### Solar Industry Market Structure





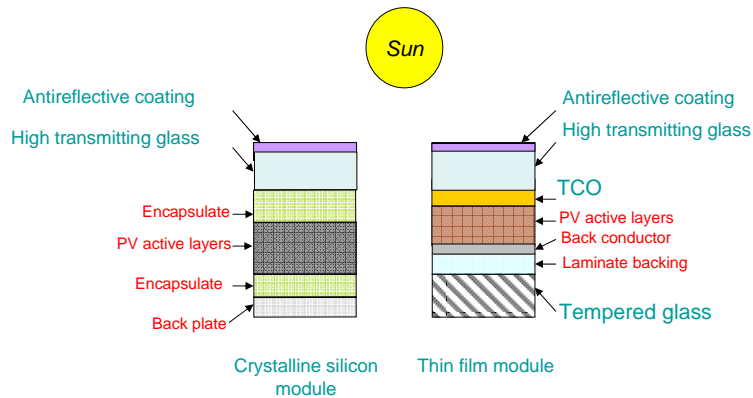
## Photovoltaics

- **High-Transmission/Low-Iron Glass**
  - Traditional markets
  - High volume capability
  - Modified for PV
  - Increases transmittance of PV cell over clear



## Photovoltaics

- **Modules**

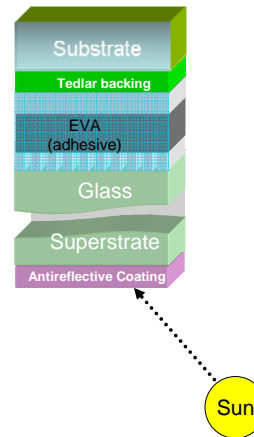




## Photovoltaics

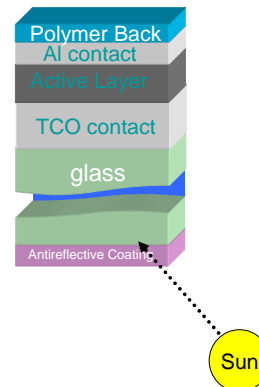
### c – Silicon Photovoltaic Cell

- Application for crystalline silicon
  - 90% of PV industry market share
- Glass industry supplies
  - Ultra-high transmittance glass
  - Anti-reflective coating



## Photovoltaics

- Application for thin film PV
  - 10% of market share
  - Amorphous silicon
  - CdTe
  - CIGS (CuInGaSe)
- Glass industry supplies
  - High-transmittance/low-iron glass substrate
  - Low-sheet-resistance TCO coating on substrate
    - F:SnO, ITO, CdSnO<sub>4</sub>
    - Amorphous Si – rough surface
    - CdTe & CIGS – smooth





## Photovoltaics

### Glass Technology Needs for PV Technology Segments

PV Technology	Low-Iron/Hi-T Glass Substrate	AR Coated Glass	TCO Coated Glass (rough)	TCO Coated Glass (smooth)
Crystalline Silicon				
Amorphous Silicon				
CdTe, CIGS Thin Film				



## Building Integrated Photovoltaics (BIPV)

- 4,000+ square feet solar cells roof installation
- Maximum theoretical output of 60 kilowatts



*Renewable Energy: An Energy Destination for the West June 21-22, 2002*

*Adam Joseph Lewis Center for Environmental Studies  
 Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio*



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## Building Integrated Photovoltaics (BIPV)



Kiss + Cathcart, Architects

*Coney Island's Stillwell Ave Terminal*



Kiss + Cathcart, Architects

*The 2020 Tower*



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## Industry Payback on Investment

- To alleviate costs, reduce risks and accelerate progress, the glass industry will
  - Form partnerships
    - government agencies and labs, academic institutions, and core technology industries (e.g., PV)
  - Leverage - as far as possible - existing assets
  - Focus investment in key areas dictated by the macrotrends
- The rate and degree of development will depend on
  - Legislation/incentives to drive investment
  - Increasing price for traditional forms of energy
  - Net positive effect on the environment
    - reducing carbon footprint



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## Summary

- The glass industry is addressing the megatrends - energy, the environment and aesthetics.
- Advanced coatings and high performance glass will further enhance spectrally selective glazing
- Modeling applications such as Building Information Modeling (BIM) and measurements of real world systems will optimize the use of spectrally selective glazing and EC
- Electrochromic glazing will require advances in manufacturing efficiencies; alternative technologies will be explored to create the all-in-one window product independent
- PV development will grow dramatically and employ significant resources; BIPV will grow with integration of PV modules into glazing systems
- Industrial-academic-government partnerships will be necessary to alleviate development costs and accelerate progress



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## Conclusion

- The glass industry's future path will see more change than any time in its long history
- The opportunity for growth will be great and driven primarily by energy, environmental, and aesthetic megatrends



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Thank you!

This concludes the American Institute of Architects  
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**Any Questions?**

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