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**REHVA Seminar for Supporters & Members  
"Responses to the EPBD requirements"**

**ENERGY SAVINGS AND IMPROVED INDOOR  
ENVIRONMENT WITH SOLAR SHADING**

**Amsterdam, May 14, 2009  
Dick Dolmans, secretary general ES-SO**

# ES-SO is a neutral umbrella

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- Members are trade associations or representative industrial companies
- ES-SO is a REHVA supporter
- Now has members from 15 European countries
- Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Poland, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, UK
- Objective: inform European authorities of the merits of solar shading as an energy-efficient building technology

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**'Energy consumption for cooling in  
buildings can be reduced by 50%  
through solar shading'**

J. van Wolferen

TNO Bouw & Ondergrond in *Koeltechniek*, April 2008



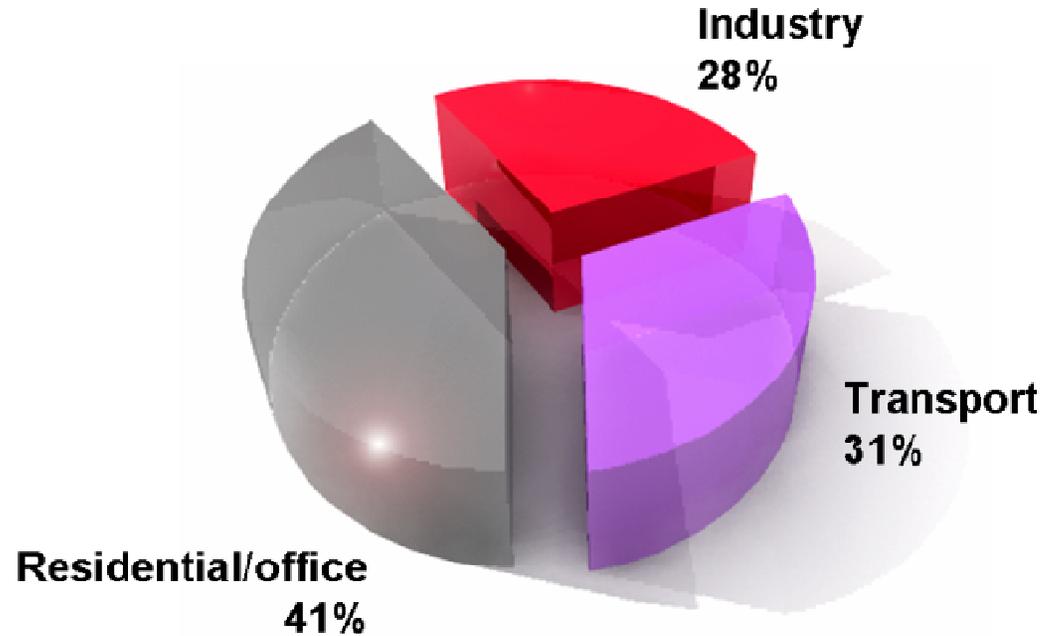
# In a nutshell: my topic for today

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- Energy savings is top of bill
- Buildings use most of the energy
- In buildings windows are the weak spot
- Solar shading (shades, blinds, awnings etc.) helps make windows more energy-efficient
- The contribution of shading can be quantified
- Therefore, solar shading must be recognized as an energy-efficient building technology contributing to sustainable building

# European built environment: 41%

Global energy consumption

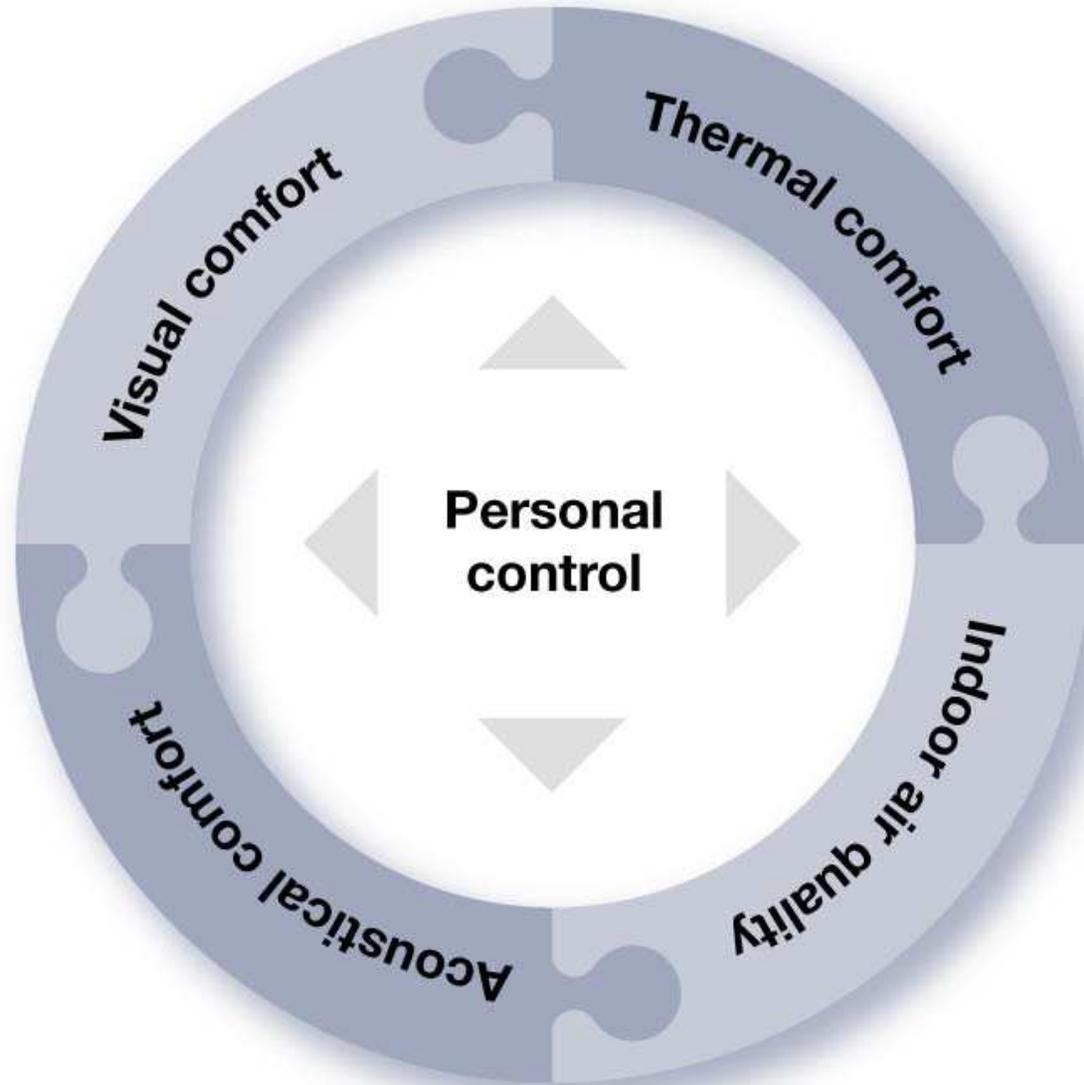


# Energy efficiency in buildings now top political priority

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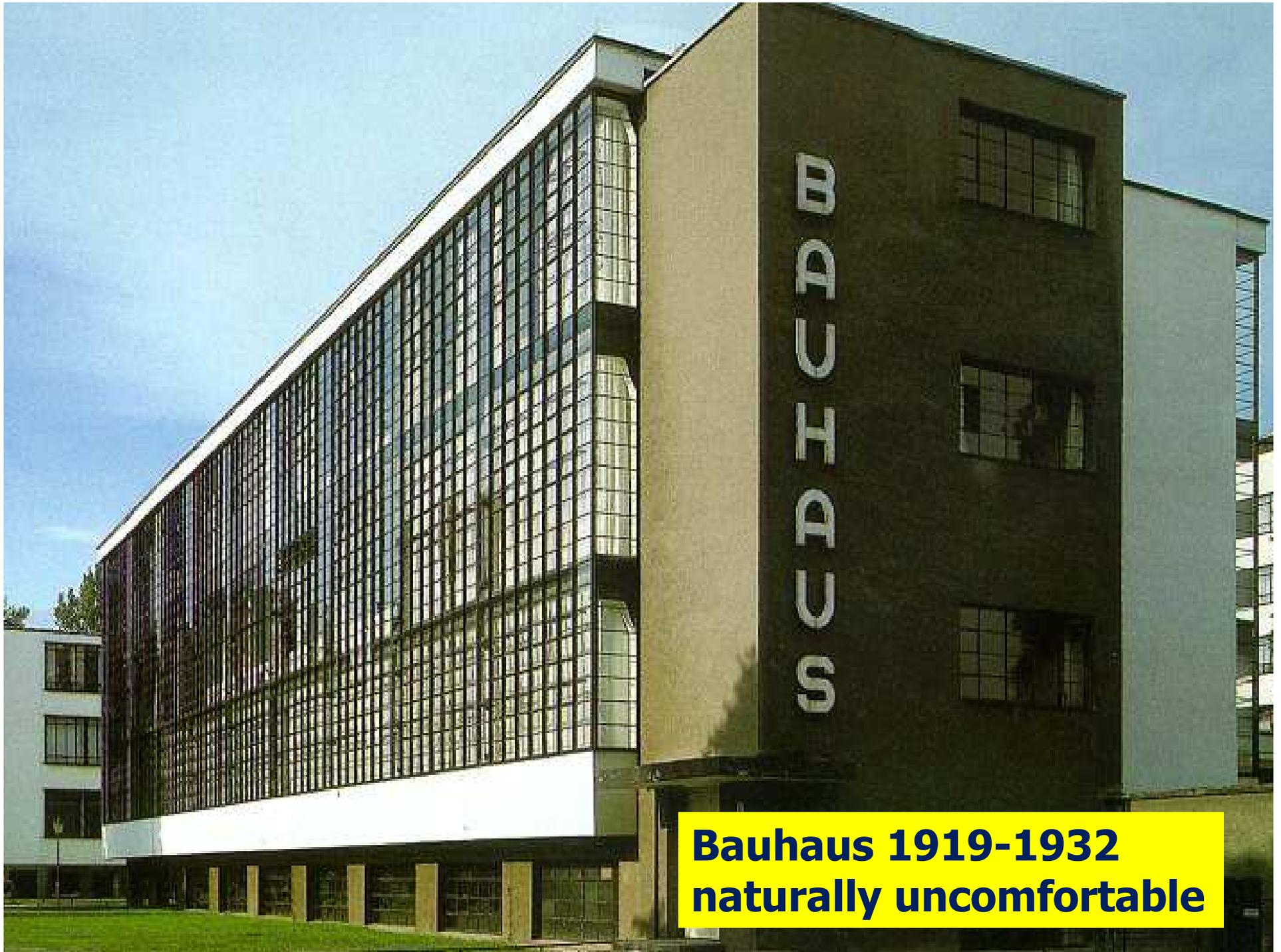
- EPBD now in effect all EU member states
- Various projects monitor progress & results
- EPBD Recast now voted by European Parliament
- Refurbishment: 1000 m<sup>2</sup> threshold abolished
- Eco-Design to be extended to windows (labeling)
- EP expects buildings to be 'zero net energy' by 2019
- EP promotes voluntary Europe-wide EPC for commercial buildings by 2011

# *Indoor Environmental Quality*

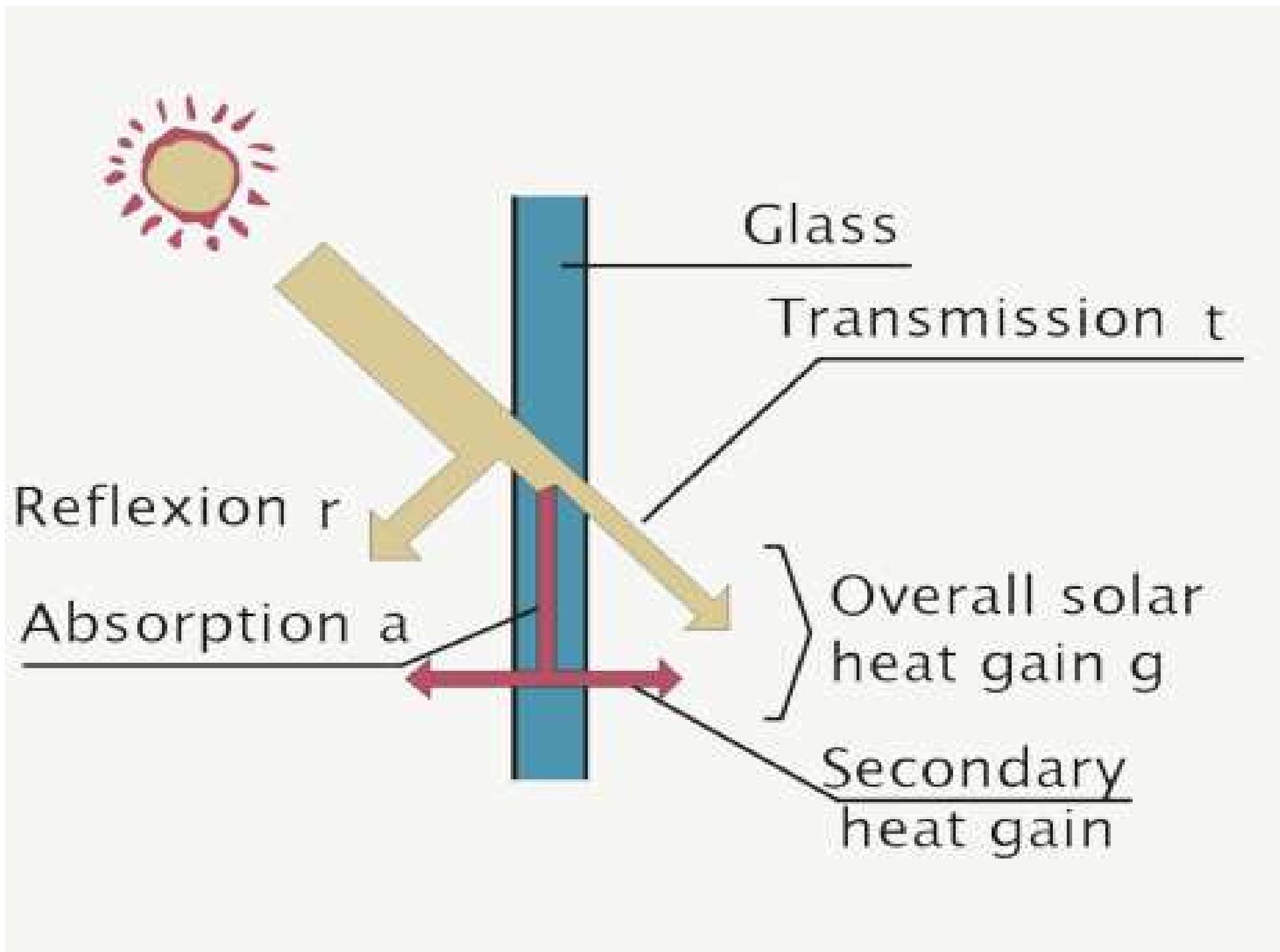




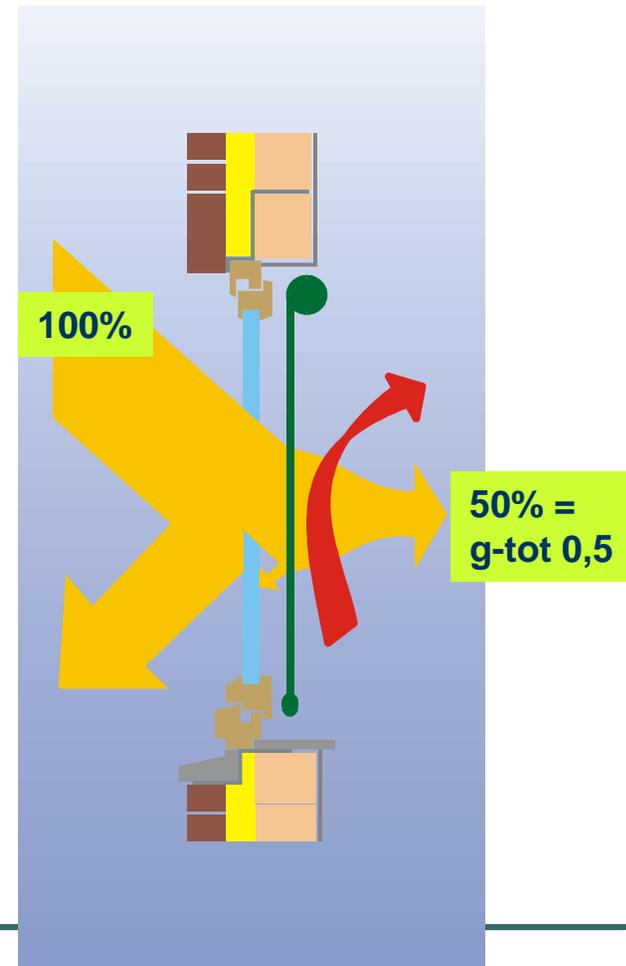
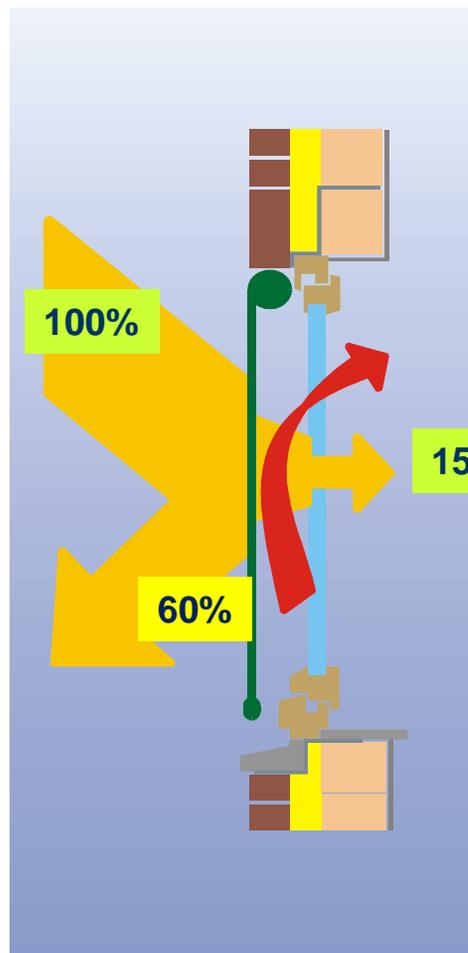
**naturally comfortable**



**Bauhaus 1919-1932  
naturally uncomfortable**

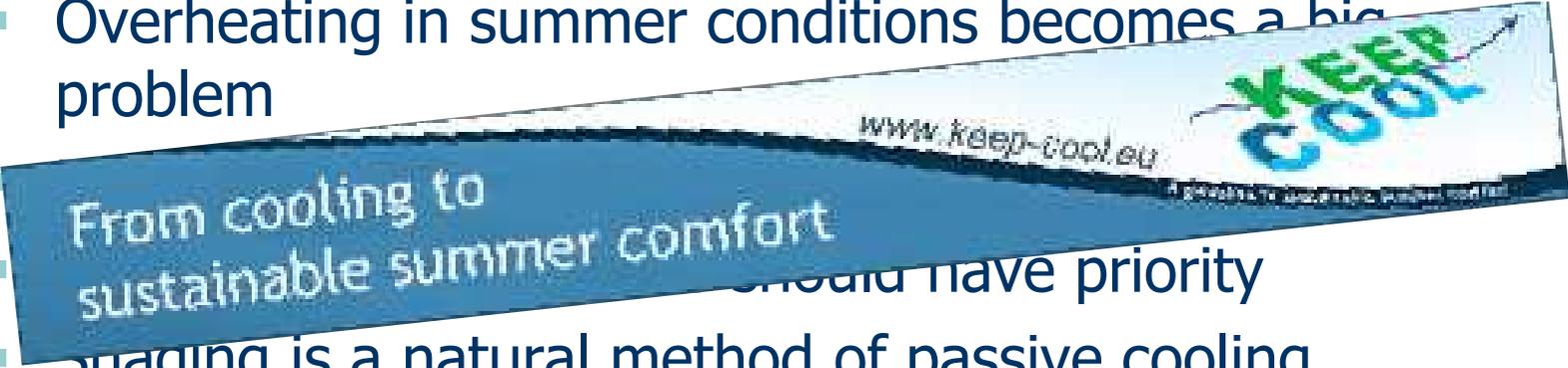


# Typical values for external and internal solar shading



# Why consider solar shading?

- Buildings consume over 40% of all primary energy
- Insulation of buildings is not sufficient
- Overheating in summer conditions becomes a big problem

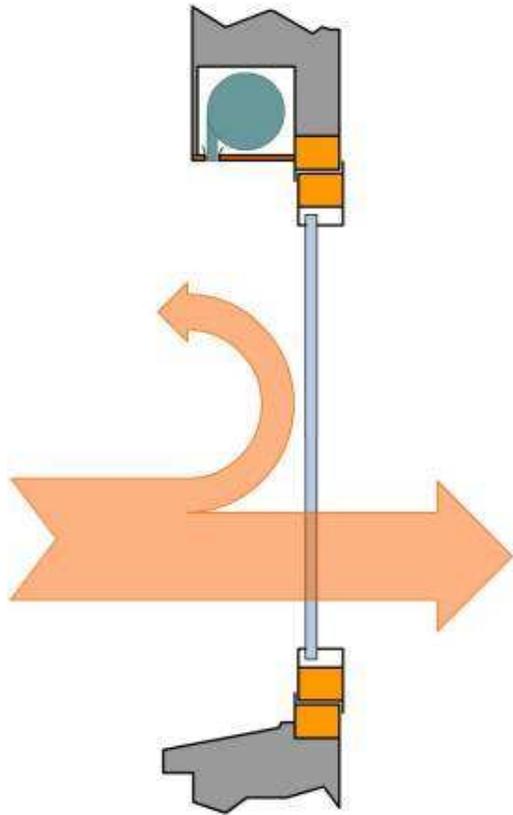
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- From cooling to sustainable summer comfort
  - Solar shading should have priority
  - Shading is a natural method of passive cooling
  - Solar shading is **the smart, dynamic insulation of the transparent parts** of the building

# What does solar shading contribute?

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- Reduction of cooling load and of installed cooling capacity
- Smart use of free solar energy in winter time from intelligent controls
- Improved use of natural, free daylight and savings on electricity for lighting
- Improved comfort for occupants
- Better visual comfort and better working conditions
- Enhanced productivity of office workers

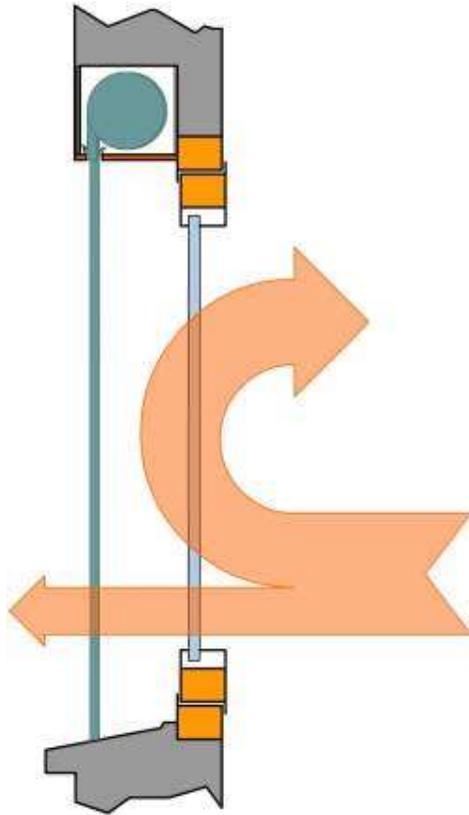
## Situation n° 1: daytime in winter



Intelligently controlled sunblind will let free solar heat gains enter the building, which means less energy for heating.

Shown here is an external roller blind in the 'up'-position. The glass will reflect part of the solar energy, but a large part will pass through.

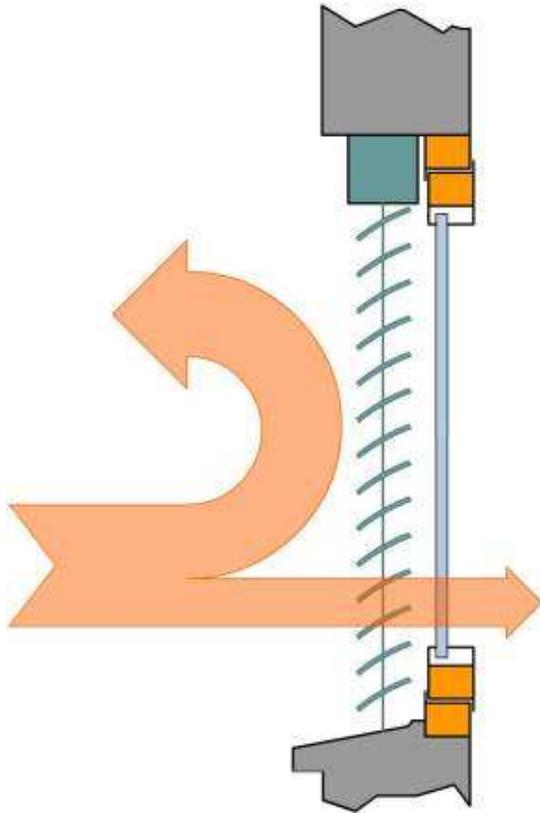
## Situation n° 2: nighttime in winter



Solar blind in 'down' position helps provide an extra layer of insulation, reducing heat loss. That means less energy for heating.

The sketch shows an external roller blind in the 'down' position. The cover of the blind acts as an insulator.

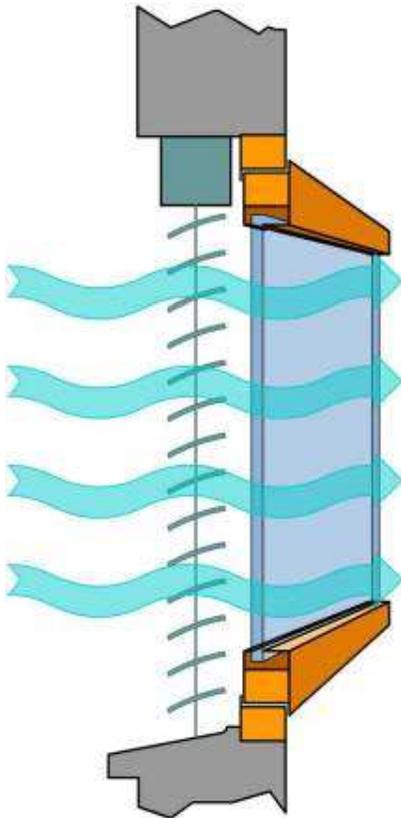
## Situation n° 3: daytime in summer



External solar shading keeps the excess heat out of the building, reducing the cooling load on the airconditioner. That means much less energy for keeping the building comfortably cool.

The sketch shows an outside blind in the 'down' position. Up to 90% of the incoming energy will be arrested before it hits the glass.

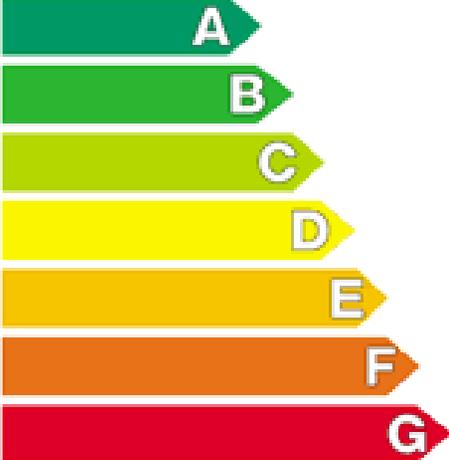
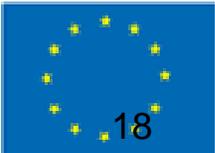
## Situation n° 4: nighttime in summer



When the building can be naturally ventilated during the night ('night flush'), the mass of the building will cool down and less energy will be needed the next day for the airconditioner.

The sketch shows an open window creating a natural draft and evacuating the heat that is accumulated in the building's structure.

## Using building simulation calculations: how much energy will be saved?

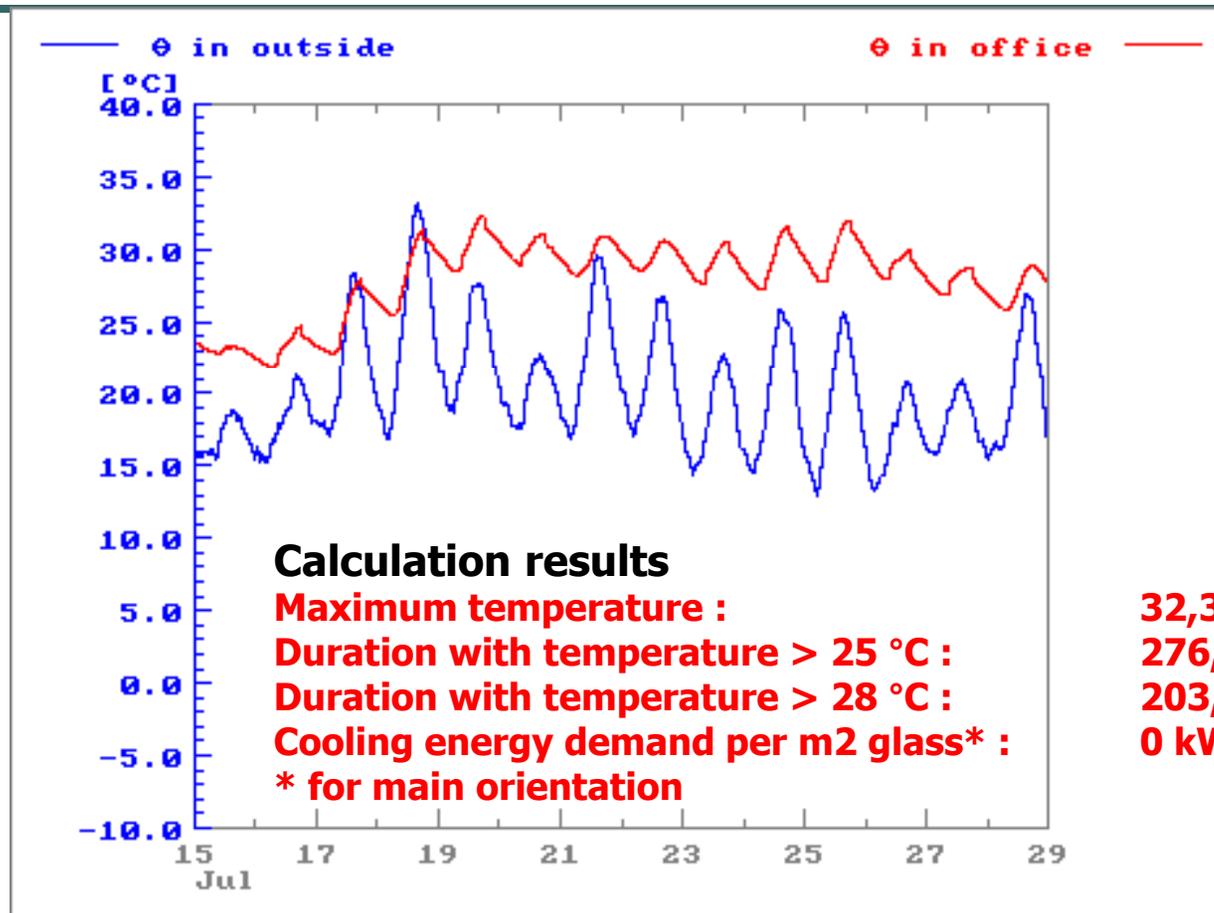
| <b>Energy</b>   |  | Fridge-Freezer  |
|---|--|---|
| Manufacturer<br>Model   |  |   |
| <b>More efficient</b><br>  |  | <b>A</b>  |
| <b>Less efficient</b><br>Energy consumption kWh/year<br><small>(Based on standard test results for 24h)</small><br><br><small>Actual consumption will depend on how the appliance is used and where it is located</small> |  | <b>325</b>  |
| Fresh food volume l<br>Frozen food volume l   |  | 190<br>126<br> |
| <b>Noise</b><br>(dB(A) re 1 pW)<br><br><small>Further information is contained in product brochures</small>   |  |   |
| <small>Norm EN 153 May 1990<br/>Refrigerator Label Directive 94/2/EC</small>  |  | <br>18         |

# Example for a building in Vienna

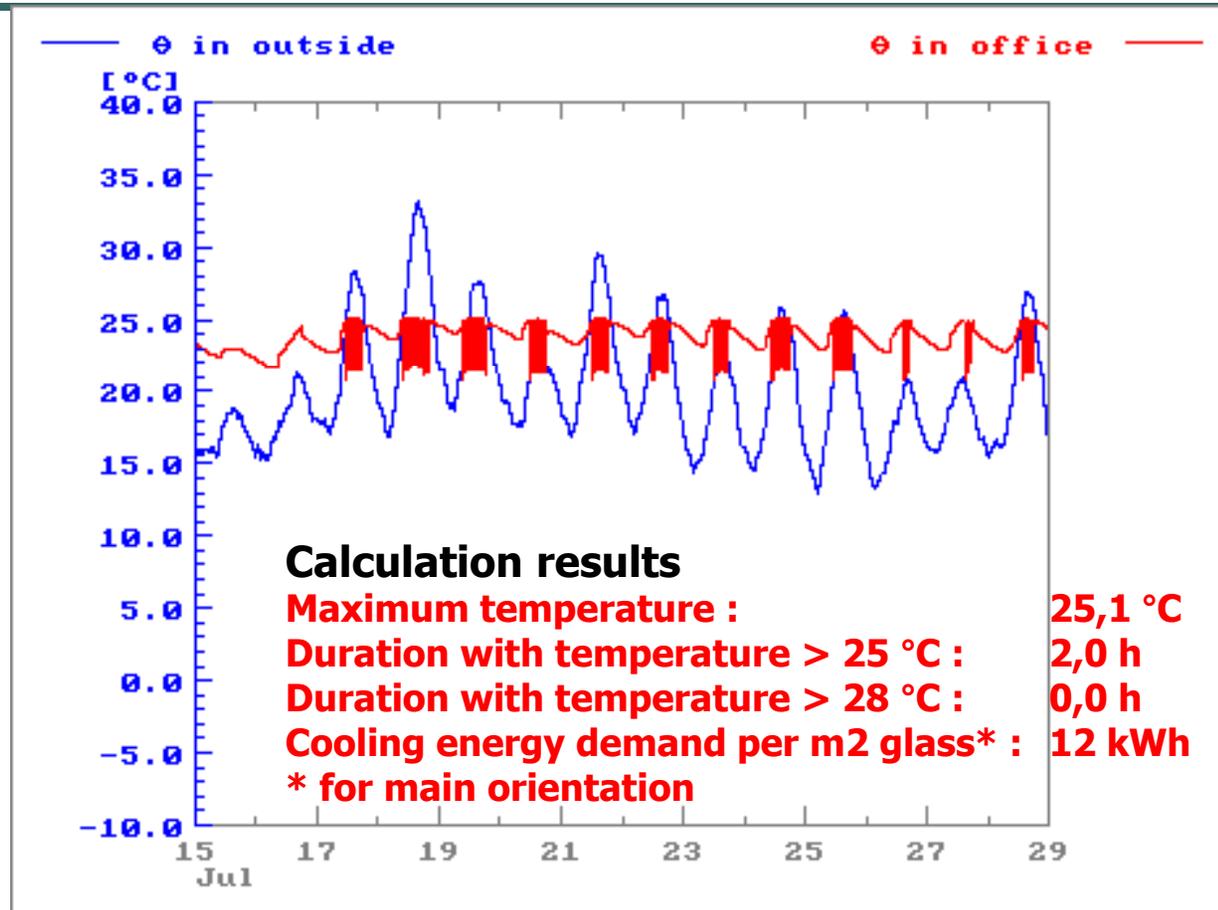
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- Climate of Vienna
- Office building, one façade
- Period chosen: July 15-30
- Percentage of glass in the façade: 65
- Glass values:  $U=1,1 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$ ,  $g=0,47$
- Internal heat gains  $15 \text{ W/m}^2$
- Ventilation (changes/hour): 0,5 in winter, 2 in summer
- Calculations made for three scenarios:
  - Neither solar shading nor air conditioning
  - Comfort from air conditioning; resulting energy demand
  - External solar shading: roller blind
  - Both external solar shading and air conditioning

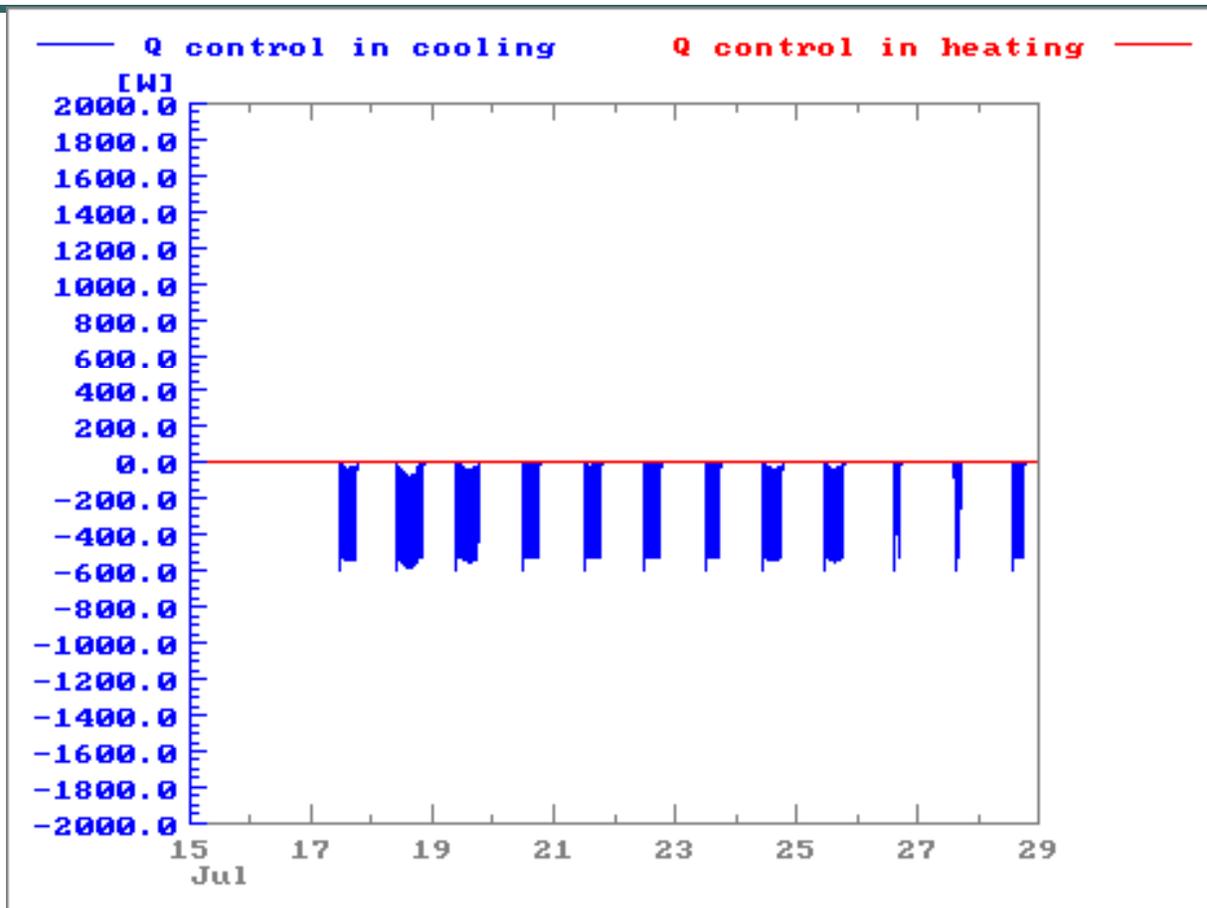
## Outdoor & indoor temperature, neither shading nor air conditioning



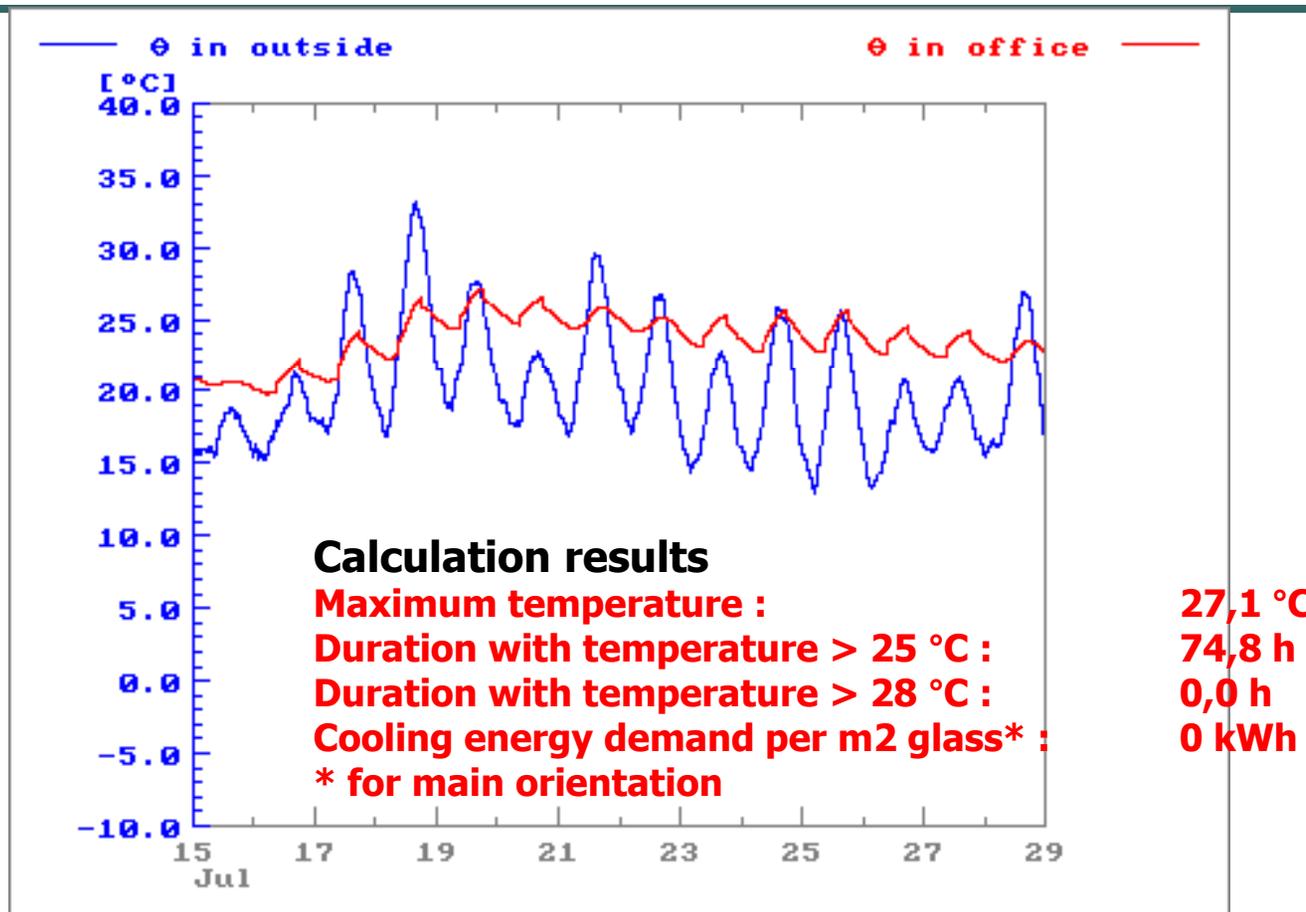
## Outdoor & indoor temperature, no shading, only air conditioning at $23^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$



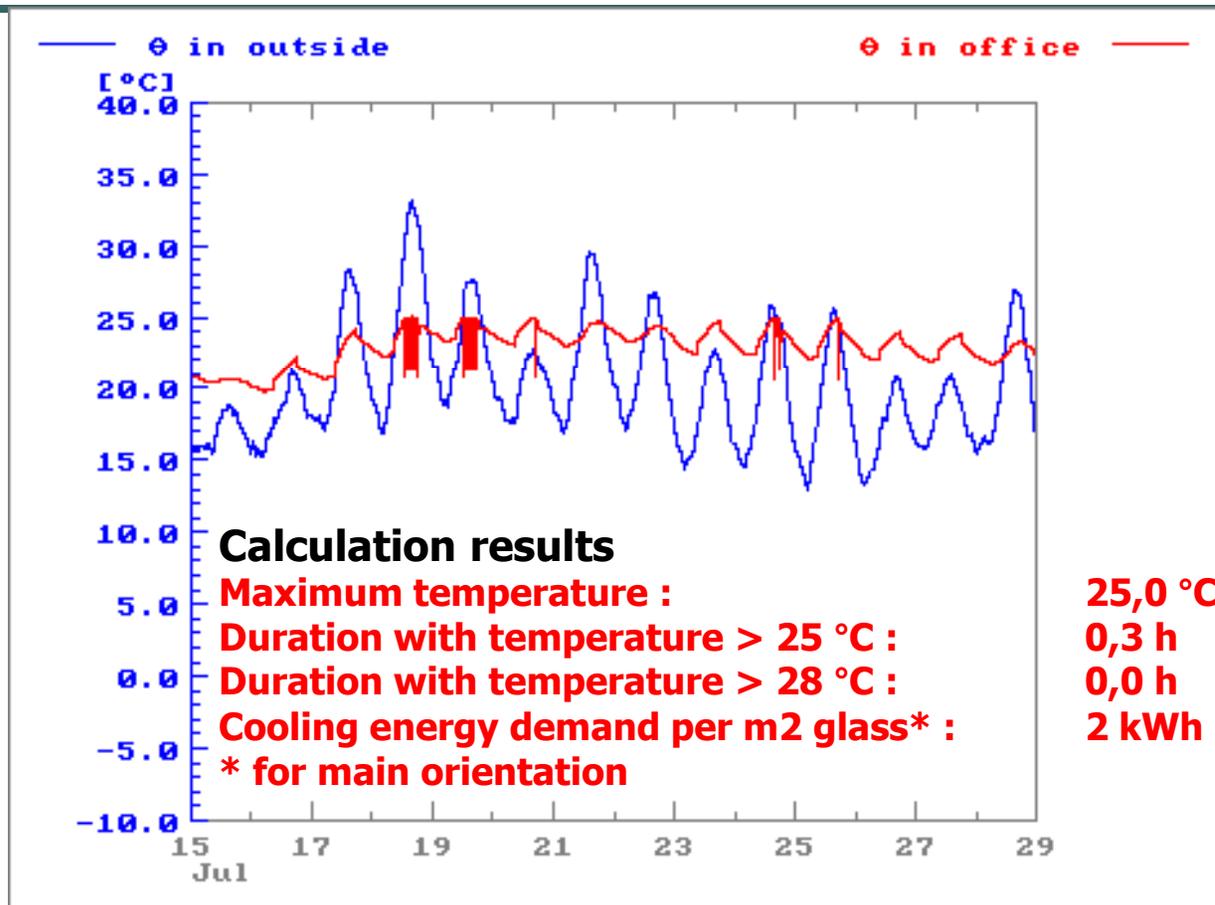
## Pattern of energy demand, no shading, air conditioning at $23^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$



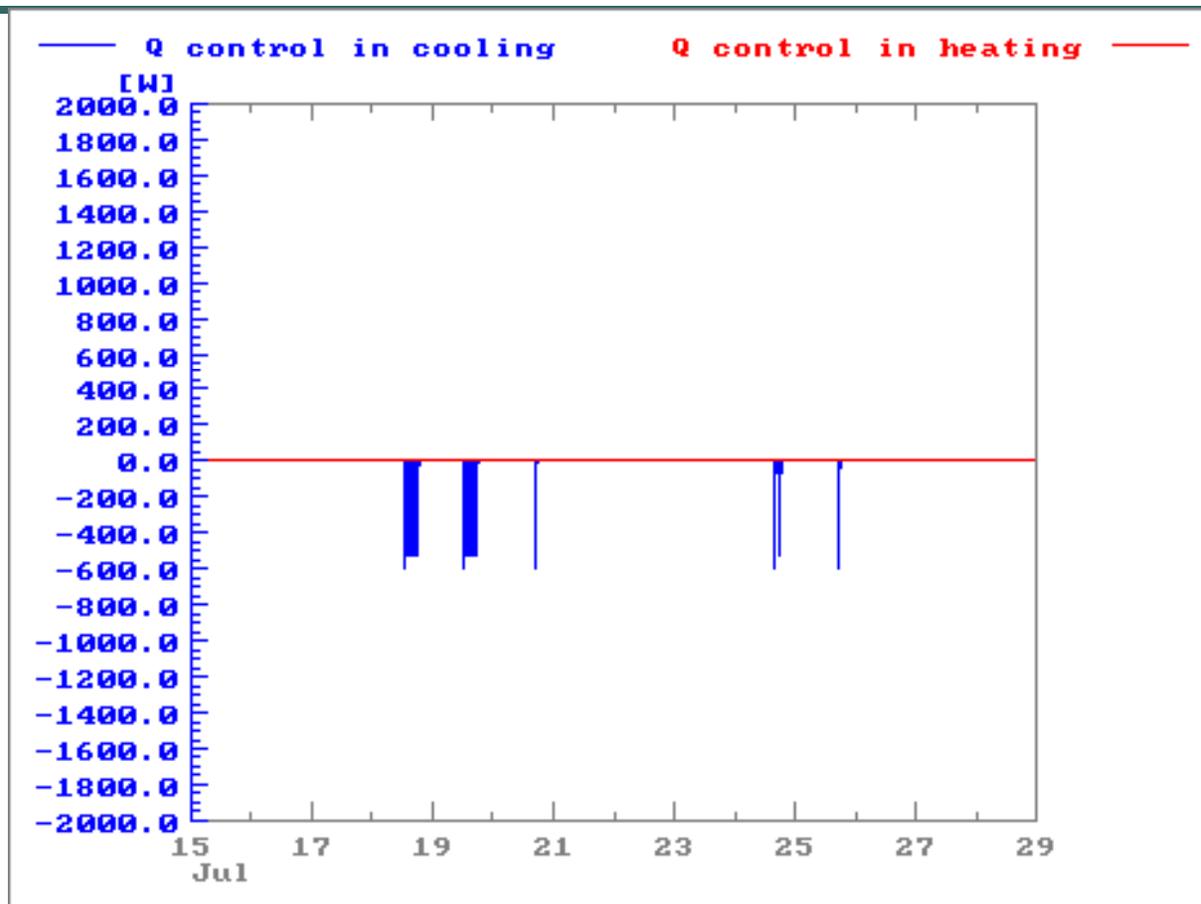
## Outdoor & indoor temperature, external solar shading, no air conditioning



## Outdoor & indoor temperature, both external solar shading and air conditioning



## Pattern of energy demand, both external Shading and air conditioning at $23^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$



## Example shows:

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- Solar shading reduces max. indoor temperature by over 5°C in this case
- Cooling load is reduced considerably compared with base scenario
- Example is based on excellent glass quality and only 65% glass in façade – often it's more
- Simulation calculation based on real climate data shows what common sense dictates: if you keep the heat out, you do not have to cool it down.

# Cooperation REHVA/ES-SO

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## REHVA – ES-SO Guidebook on Solar Shading

### Objective of the guidebook:

*To give the designers (architects and building services engineers) state-of-the-art information on the new possibilities in solar shading and its integration with other building services, and how it affects the energy use of buildings*

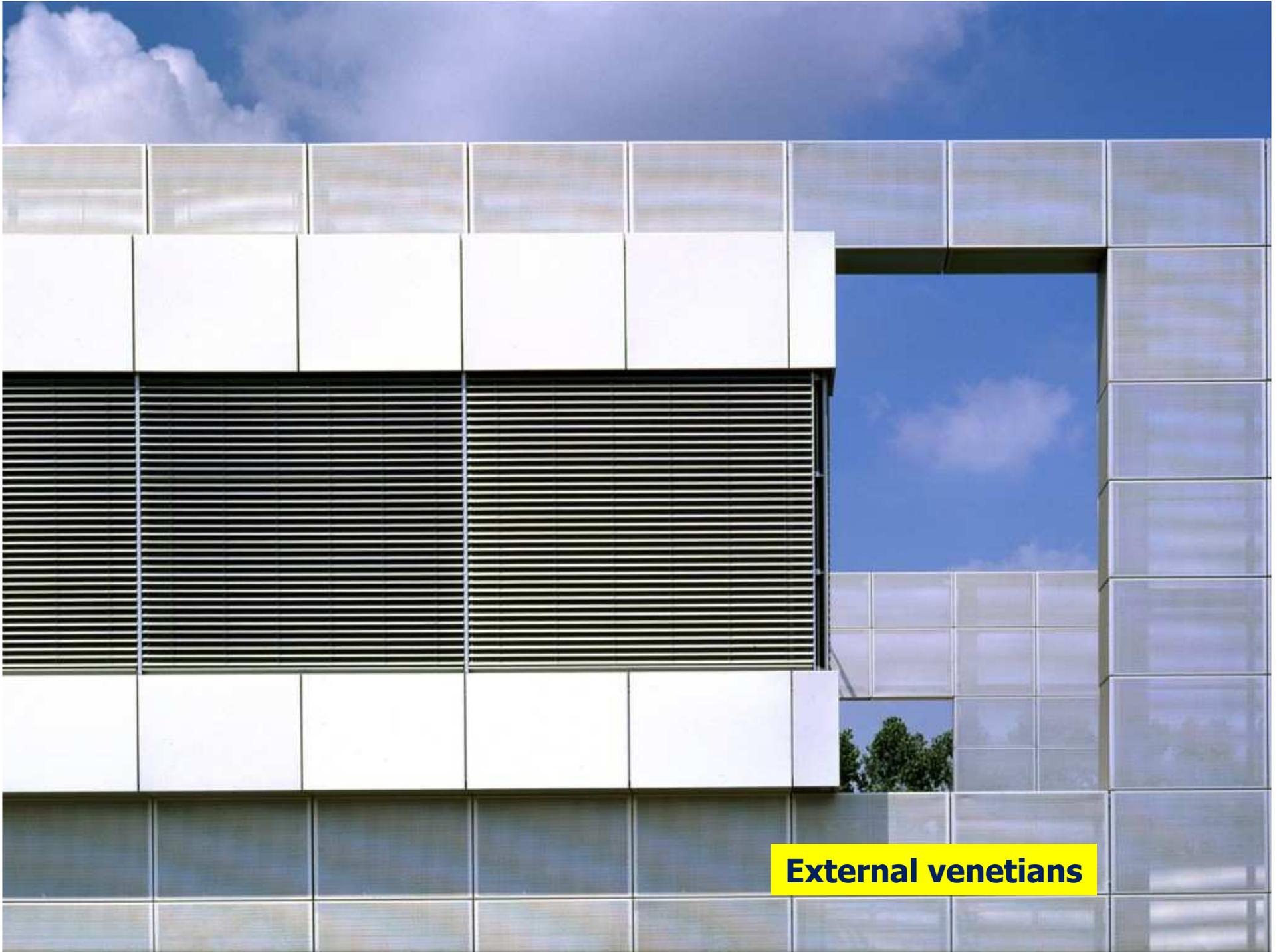
# REHVA/ES-SO Guide Book

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## Main topics to be dealt with:

- solar radiation
- effects of windows on indoor environment
- effects of solar radiation on energy use of buildings
- properties of solar shading
- solar shading as a passive cooling technology
- integration of solar shading into building systems
- controls systems for solar shading
- modeling and calculations of effects of solar shading
- solar shading in the EPBD context





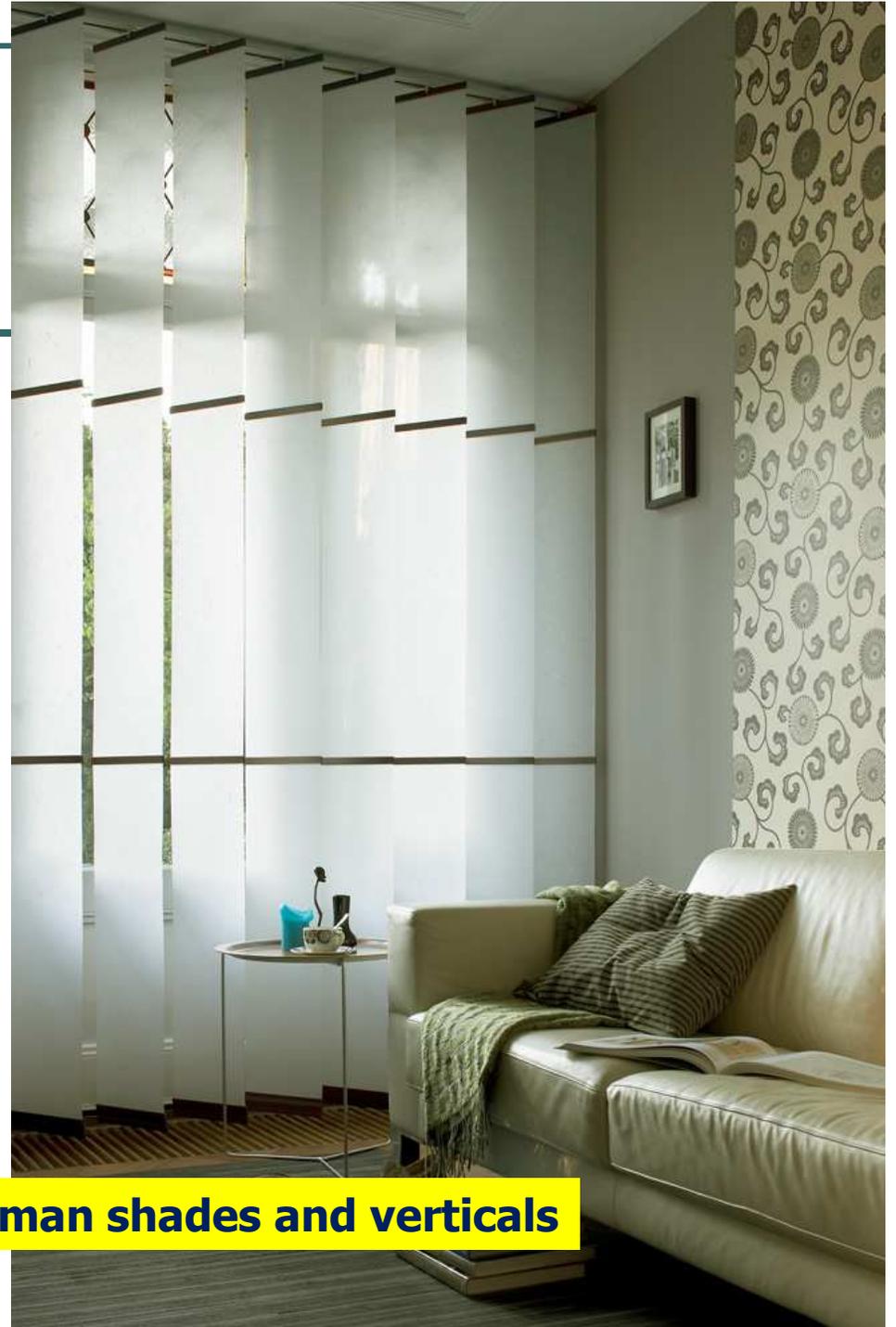
**External venetians**



**External roller blinds twofold: vertical roller blinds and drop-arm roller blinds**



**Wooden venetians**



**Roman shades and verticals**



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