

Design and Performance Evaluation of Structural Double Glazing Facade Technology

T.N Brinda¹, E. Prasanna²Associate Professor, Department of Civil Engineering, B.S.Abdur Rahman University, Vandalur, Chennai, India¹P.G. Student, Department of Civil Engineering, B.S.Abdur Rahman University, Vandalur, Chennai, India²

ABSTRACT: Glass has evolved as one of the primary structural material used all over in construction. The creative use of glass in construction has become a trend with many Indian architects with manifold of technical advancements and continuous improvements of the use of glass in modern buildings. Although glass adds to the aesthetic appeal of a structure, it has serious drawbacks that are often not considered. One of the most obvious drawbacks of glass facade is that it traps heat. The glass facade increase indoor temperatures and invariably in the cooling load on the building air conditioning. As a result of that the energy consumption increases, subsequently in an overall energy scarcity. High performance glass of double glazing or double skin facade with adequate coatings and sensible architecture has to be integrated into the design. The general aim of this work is to design the structural double glazing facade as per Indian Standard draft code and also contribute to the performance assessment on Thermal energy aspect. In order to evaluate the energy performance of structural double glazing, the model was implemented in Comsol Multiphysics simulation software. The results from this study indicates that by using Double-skin facades it is possible to improve the overall building's energy use. Most typologies of double skin facade such as low-E glass is capable of lowering the cooling demand and rely on natural ventilation and light simultaneously, which is the norm today.

KEYWORDS: Double glazing facade, Heat Strengthened Glass, Insulated Glass Unit, Thermal performance, Cooling load reduction, Facade technology, Comsol Multiphysics.

I. INTRODUCTION

The building skin is a vitally important architectural consideration. No other building system combines as significant an impact to both a building's performance and aesthetic. The use of glass as a component of the building envelope has been increasing since its initial introduction as a building material, accelerating in the twentieth century owing to the development of high-rise steel framing systems and curtain wall cladding techniques. Little has changed in the core technology of glass curtain walls and facades since their initial development. Much has changed, however, in the building arts in the past decade alone in terms of aesthetic and performance drivers, as well as in available structural systems and materials. In response to these market forces, new glass facade types have emerged in spot applications over the past two decades. These new facade designs play off the primary attribute of glass, its transparency, and increasingly off the structural properties of glass and the integration of glass components into the structural system. Characteristics of this technology include, highly crafted and exposed structural systems with long-spanning capacity, integration of structure and form, simultaneous dematerialization, complex geometries, extensive use of tensile elements, specialized materials and processes, an integration of structure and cladding system, and a complex array of design variables ranging from facade transparency to thermal performance and bomb blast considerations. There are several ideas directly related to the facade of a building that allow for utilization of the external environment to maintain the indoor comfort. Among these proposals there is the double skin facade, which creates the extra protection for the building and utilizes solar radiation and wind pressure in order to ventilate, heat or cool down the building. In this way the facade of the building is not just a closure of the building but becomes an "Energy Supplier" and an "Energy Manager". Furthermore, the limitations of fossil fuels in the earth and air pollution are global reasons to stimulate energy savings. Sustainable approach, which consume minimum amounts of natural resources during construction, operation and demolition processes.

Moreover, the function of the facade was traditionally recognized as a passive insulation between the interior and exterior and used to act as a sort of barrier from the external conditions. Thus, the facade had to cut off any influences

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of the outside temperature, sun and wind on the indoor climate. Currently, utilization of natural sources in buildings is regarded as a main possibility to decreasing energy consumption. Such an attitude highlights the importance of the facade, which can be considered as a buffer between the exterior and interior that takes an active part in control of the indoor environment. The facade utilizes the energy of the sun and wind in order to supply daylight and natural ventilation to the building, what decreases the capacity and energy consumption of the installations. The figure.1 illustrates the facade as an offset and serving as an active member for external and internal environments.

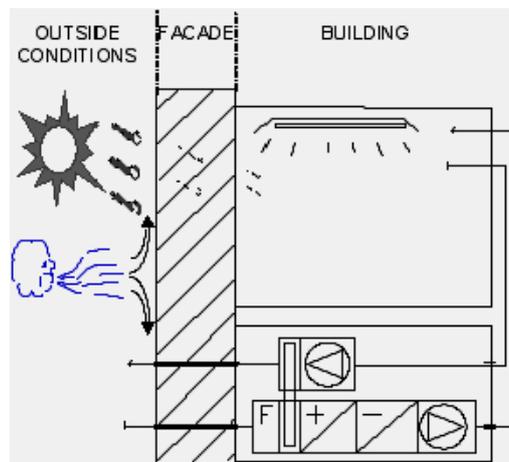


Fig. 1. Facade as an “offset” for the external conditions

II. MATERIALS USED FOR STUDY

There are range of solutions for commercial glazing that provides solar control, thermal insulation and better acoustics. Glass balances light, transparency and appearance with the practical functions of thermal insulation, solar control, safety and security, acoustic insulation, fire protection, etc. As a building material, glass is highly versatile and can be processed in several ways; it can be toughened, bent, laminated or insulated. Using glass facades, it is possible to link interior space to exterior with minimum compromise. In a tropical country like India, glass facades can control the amount of heat that enters buildings. Incorporating heat strengthened double glazing will enhance the thermal insulation and noise attenuation. Figure 2 depicts the general arrangement of Insulated glazing units (IGUs) with various components to control indoor temperature.

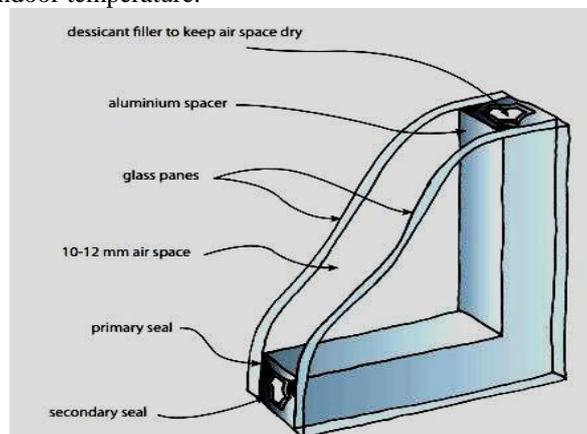


Fig. 2. Typical insulated glazing unit construction

Insulated Glass, often called double glazing, is a combination of two or more panes of glass spaced apart with a spacer bar and hermetically sealed with a primary and secondary sealant to form a single unit with one or more air spaces in

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between. IG units improve the thermal performance, thus significantly reducing heating and air-conditioning costs. IG units also reduce probability of condensation formation on the surface of the glass. IGU can be a combination of Low-E coatings, tinted glasses, reflective coatings, silk-screened patterns, laminated glass products and more. A wide variety of insulating glass configurations satisfy a variety of performance and aesthetic requirements. A double-glazed IGU typically consists of two sheets of glass spaced apart, typically with a hollow aluminium frame that is sealed to both panes. The space between the panes may contain dry air, or be a partial vacuum, or be filled with argon gas. Here in this study, Heat strengthened glass has been taken up as glass panes with aluminium frame and air gap is filled using argon gas. The characteristic features of materials used has been explained in subsequent sections.

A. Characteristics of Heat Strengthened Glass

Heat-strengthened glass provides higher resistance to thermal stress when compared to annealed glass. When producing Heat-strengthened laminated glass in comparison with Tempered Laminated glass, Heat-strengthened glass allows the interlayer to laminated glass to adhere more evenly because of a flatter finish surface. As against toughened glass, Heat-strengthened glass - with its flatter surface - also results in the facade having less optical distortions. This glass is difficult to break compared to ordinary annealed glass, but unlike toughened safety glass, breaks typically edge to edge and in fragments. Heat-strengthened glass is typically specified when additional strength is needed to resist wind pressure, thermal stress or both and the additional strength or safety break pattern of fully tempered glass is not required. Another advantage of heat-strengthened glass is that when broken, the glass fragments are more similar in size and shape to annealed glass fragments and thus tend to stay in the opening longer than fully tempered glass particles. Although heat-strengthened glass is not a safety glazing by building code, this breakage pattern prevents the glass from falling and injuring someone.

B. Characteristics of Argon Gas

Heat transfer through windows can be reduced by using argon gas between the panes of double glazing. Argon gas is a low-cost, clear, non-toxic, naturally occurring gas with a lower thermal conductance than air. Use of argon between glazing panes instead of air can reduce the amount of heat conducted across the gap and improve the R-value performance by approximately 15%. Argon also substantially improves the R-value of IGUs where the gap between the panes is narrower than the recommended 10 mm minimum. Argon, which has 34% lower thermal conductivity than air, is the most commonly used. Although argon-filled units cost around 5% more than air-filled units, they can improve a double glazing window's U value or energy rating by over 30%. Argon fillings should last the lifetime of a double glazing window and over a period of 25 years should not lose more than 5%.

III. DESIGN OF STRUCTURAL DOUBLE GLAZING

The design covers the selection of glass in buildings, subject to wind loading, seismic loading and special considerations for fire rated glass and related materials. While selecting the glass for application, the thickness and type of glass required shall satisfy thickness of glazing is calculated subjected to wind load as per the provisions of standard. According to BIS draft code, (Code of practice for use of Glass in buildings Part-3 Fire and Loading, DocNo.CED13(7885)WC) the thickness of the glass to be used in window panels is governed by the following factors:

1. Area to be covered by window panel
2. Support conditions (supported on two sides or four sides).
3. Aspect ratio of panel (length / width).
4. Effective wind pressure
5. Strength of glass
6. Type of glass

The step by step procedure to calculate the appropriate thickness of glass panel has been explained with a building case study to design of Heat Strengthened glass panel dimension size of width 1200mm and height 1800mm supported on four sides for a 15m high office building located in Chennai in terrain category II. The plan of building is rectangular with the size as 60x50 m. The permeability of building is between 5% to 20%. The wind pressure has been calculated using IS 875 (Part 3) 1987. The salient features of procedure are summarized as follows:

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1. The maximum area of glass panel is restricted to 15 m².
2. The maximum span of window is restricted to 4 m.
3. Aspect ratio of the glass panel should be greater than 1.5. If it is less than 1.5, next higher available thickness should be selected.
4. The factor of safety used is 2.5 considering the variability in strength of glass.
5. Applicable to normal, reflective, laminated, tempered and insulating glass.
6. Applicable to rectangular panels properly fixed.

Step 1. Calculation of Aspect Ratio (AR)

Aspect ratio(AR max) = Longer side / shorter side of glass

Aspect ratio = 1800/1200 = 1.5

Step 2. Selection of Design Wind Pressure (P_z)

$$P_z = 0.6 V_z^2$$

where, V_z = Design wind speed at any height z in m/s

$$V_z = V_b \cdot k_1 \cdot k_2 \cdot k_3$$

V_b = 50 m/s (basic wind speed for Chennai location -50m/s taken from IS 875-Part 3).

k₁ = 1 (Risk coefficient factor, Table 1, IS 875-Part 3)

k₂ = 1.02 (Terrain factor, Table 2, IS 875-Part 3)

k₃ = 1.1 (Topography factor, Table 3, IS 875-Part 3)

$$V_z = 50 \times 1 \times 1.02 \times 1.1 = 56.1 \text{ m/s}$$

$$P_z = 0.6 \times 56.1^2 = 1888.3 \text{ N/m}^2$$

Therefore, Design wind pressure at height H for Chennai location, wind zone V, terrain category II, Class B structure is 1888.3 N/m².

Step 3. Calculation of Net pressure coefficient (C_p) & wind pressure P_{net}

The value of C_p for permeability in the range of 5% - 20 % and l/w = 60/50 = 1.2 being between 1 & 1.5, is 1.7 as per table. 4, IS 875 (Part 3) 1987.

$$P_{net} = P_z \times C_p,$$

where, P_z = Design Wind Pressure, C_p = Pressure coefficient

$$P_{net} = 1888.3 \times 1.7 = 3210.1 \text{ N/m}^2$$

Step 4. Strength Factor (P_f)

Based on the types of glass (Laminated/Tempered/Insulating Glass) pressure factor is calculated. To determine the thickness of laminated / tempered / insulating glass, P_f is the pressure factor dependent on the type of glass. The values of Pressure factor P_f can be taken from table 2 BIS draft code part 3. For Heat Strengthened glass, P_f = 1.60. The modified value P_{net},

$$P_{net} = P_z / P_f$$

$$P_{net} = 3210.1 / 1.60 = 2006.3 \text{ N/m}^2$$

Step 5. Calculation of minimum thickness (supported on all sides)

Aspect ratio = 1.5

$$\text{Area of panel} = 1.8 \times 1.2 = 2.16 \text{ m}^2$$

Using equation of empirical relationship as given in clause 5.3, (Code of practice for use of Glass in buildings Part-3 Fire and Loading)

$$P_{net} * A = 200.0 * T^K \quad (T \leq 6 \text{ mm}) \dots (1)$$

Where, P_{net} = Net design wind pressure (N/m²)

A = area of glass panel (m²)

T = SNT of the normal glass (mm)

k = constant (Table 2, Code of practice for use of Glass in buildings Part-3 Fire and Loading)

When, T = 5mm, K = 1.753,

$$P_{net} * A = 200.0 * T^K \quad (T \leq 6 \text{ mm})$$

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$$P_{net} = 200 \times 5^{1.753} / 2.16$$

$$P_{net} = 1555.50 \text{ N/m}^2 < 2006.3 \text{ N/m}^2$$

When, T=6mm, K = 1.765,

$$P_{net} = 200 \times 6^{1.765} / 2.16$$

$$P_{net} = 2187.82 \text{ N/m}^2 > 2006.3 \text{ N/m}^2.$$

Hence, we must provide 6mm thick Heat Strengthened Glass on both sides of glazing.

IV. PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT OF STRUCTURAL DOUBLE GLAZING

During the design of a building, environmental issues have gained considerable influence in the entire project. One of the first concerns is to improve thermal performances. Structural double glazing are being more and more commonly adopted in high-rise office buildings. Their potential lies in their ability to react and adapt to different boundary conditions and needs. In order to assess the thermal performance, the simulation model of the double glazing was implemented in Comsol Multiphysics. The heat transfer with surface-to-surface radiation interface is used to model heat transfer by double glazing with aluminium frame. The models are executed in 2D for simulating heat conductance of glazing and 3D for simulating the surface temperature based on external radiation source.. The preprocessing of input parameter data has shown in table. 1 below.

Name	Expression	Description
C1	0.025[W/(m*K)]	Coefficient 1 for heat transfer coefficient calculation
C2	0.73[W/(m ² *K)]	Coefficient 2 for heat transfer coefficient calculation
epsilon	0.6	Surface emissivity
Ti	20[degC]	Internal temperature
Te	0[degC]	External temperature
Rsi_n	0.13[m ² *K/W]	Internal surface resistance (normal)
Rsi_p	0.20[m ² *K/W]	Internal surface resistance (protected)
Rse	0.04[m ² *K/W]	External surface resistance
b1	5[mm]	Clearance
dg	28[mm]	Thickness of the glazing
Cg	16[mm]	Cavity gap
g_t	6[mm]	Glass thickness
Ug	1.3[W/m ² *K]	Thermal transmittance of the central area of glazing
Uf	1.375[W/(m ² *K)]	Thermal transmittance of the frame

Table. 1. Input parameters for simulation model of double glazing

Sophisticated analysis is carried out with models, in which the facade behavior is known with more detail, although models with different degrees of complexity was found. On the two interface cases, a glazing section separates a hot internal side from a cold external side.

A. Boundary Conditions

The heat flux conditions for internal and external sides are given by the Newton's law of cooling:

$$-\mathbf{n} \cdot (-k \nabla T) = h(T_{ext} - T)$$

where T_{ext} is the exterior temperature ($T_{ext} = T_i = 20 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ for the internal side and $T_{ext} = T_e = 0 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ for the external side). The standard defines thermal surface resistance R_s , which is related to the heat transfer coefficient h by:

$$h = \frac{1}{R_s}$$

Internal and external thermal surface resistances are not equal. Furthermore, two boundaries are considered as adiabatic: the boundary in contact with the wall and the end of the glazing.

B. Description of models

1. *2D model-* The glazing is made of two glass panels with a thermal conductivity of 1.00 W/(m·K). On the frame side of the glazing, a structure made of aluminum, polysulfide, and silica gel is used to block the glass blocks. Their thermal conductivities are 160 W/(m·K), 0.40 W/(m·K), and 0.13 W/(m·K), respectively. The space between the glass panels is filled with argon gas whose thermal conductivity is 0.0164 W/(m·K). This model is computed for heat transfer in solids interface to determine the Thermal conductance of glazing and Linear thermal transmittance of the frame.

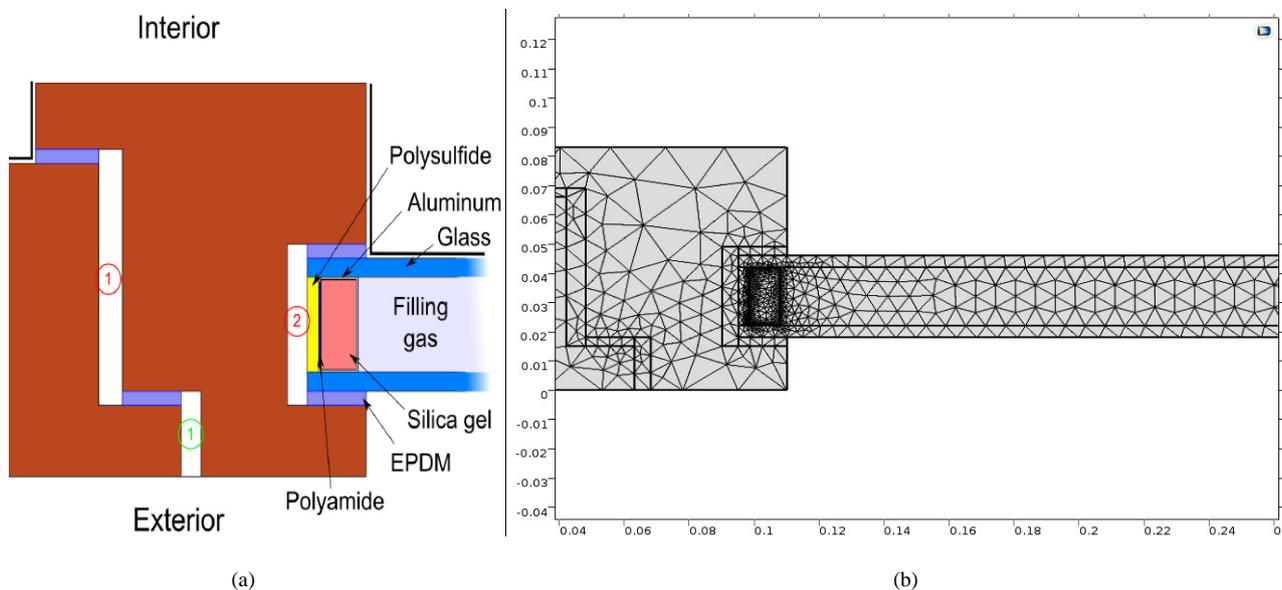


Fig. 3. Double glazing model in 2D (a) General scheme of construction (b) The geometry of model meshed

The figure.3.(a) above depicts the general scheme of construction in which regions marked, two cavities are completely closed and are considered as unventilated and the third one is considered as slightly ventilated. The geometry of model meshed with free triangular mesh of entities of domain is represented in figure.3.(b).

2. *3D model-* The glazing with 28 mm thickness which is partitioned as 6mm glass panes and cavity of 16mm for thermal insulation. It is modelled using Autocad 3D and imported to Comsol Multiphysics simulation software to execute the surface to surface radiation where the external radiation source is considered to be sun's intensity defined by its solar position to a specific location. the surface temperature over the glazing surface is computed for the results which is explained in subsequent chapter.



Fig. 4. Double glazing model in 3D (a) Cad model of double glazing with reflective blue coating (b) Geometry of double glazing meshed

The figure.4.(a) shows the 3D cad model of structural double glazing with Reflective blue colour texture as material. It comprises two glass panes separated with cavity filled with argon gas and figure.4.(b) illustrates the 3D model with Free Tetrahedral mesh using Comsol Multiphysics simulation software.

V. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The performance assessment of structural double glazing was computed using Comsol Multiphysics software with two physics interfaces, Heat transfer in solids with 2D model and Surface to surface radiation with 3D model.

A. Heat transfer in solids- The thermal conductance of the entire section and the linear thermal transmittance of the frame Ψ is evaluated. The thermal conductance of the Section is found to be 0.482 (W/(m*K)) and thermal transmittance of the frame Ψ is evaluated to be 0.085(W/(m*K)).The temperature profile of section is exhibited in figure.5 below .

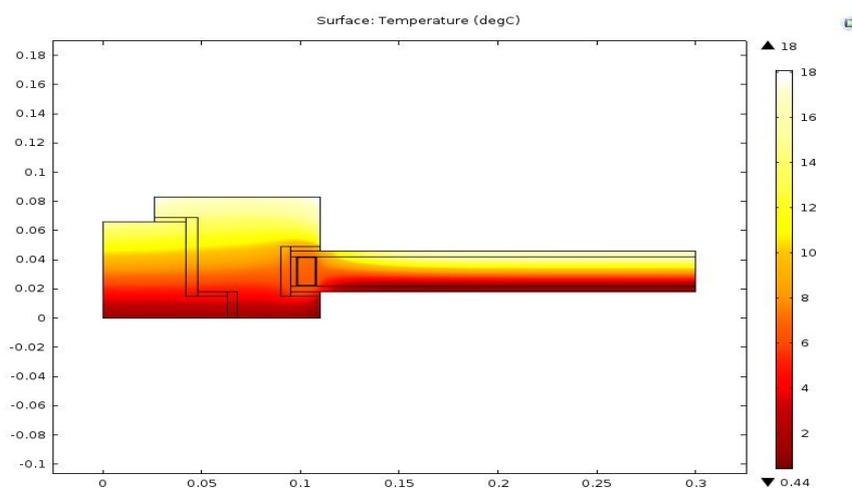


Fig. 5. Temperature distribution with glazing

B. Surface-to-surface radiation- The model with surface emissivity 0.6 is simulated to determine the surface maximum temperature on diffuse surface of outer glazing and value is found to be 115.17(deg C).The same model is then simulated with solar and ambient wavelength dependence of emissivity in which solar absorptivity and surface emissivity is entered as 0.4 and 0.6 respectively. The results found to be sudden fall in maximum surface temperature to 92.09(deg C). Further, interpreting the emissivity wavelength parameter of diffuse surface consequently there is a

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abrupt change with maximum surface temperature to 78.69(degC) which ultimately reduce the cooling load in indoor condition. The comparison of maximum surface temperatures are represented in figure.6. It is evident that figure.6.(a) below portrays maximum surface temperature to be 115(deg C) and subsequently diminishing to 78(deg C) as shown in figure.6.(b) due to reducing the wavelength of surface emissivity and solar absorptivity properties.

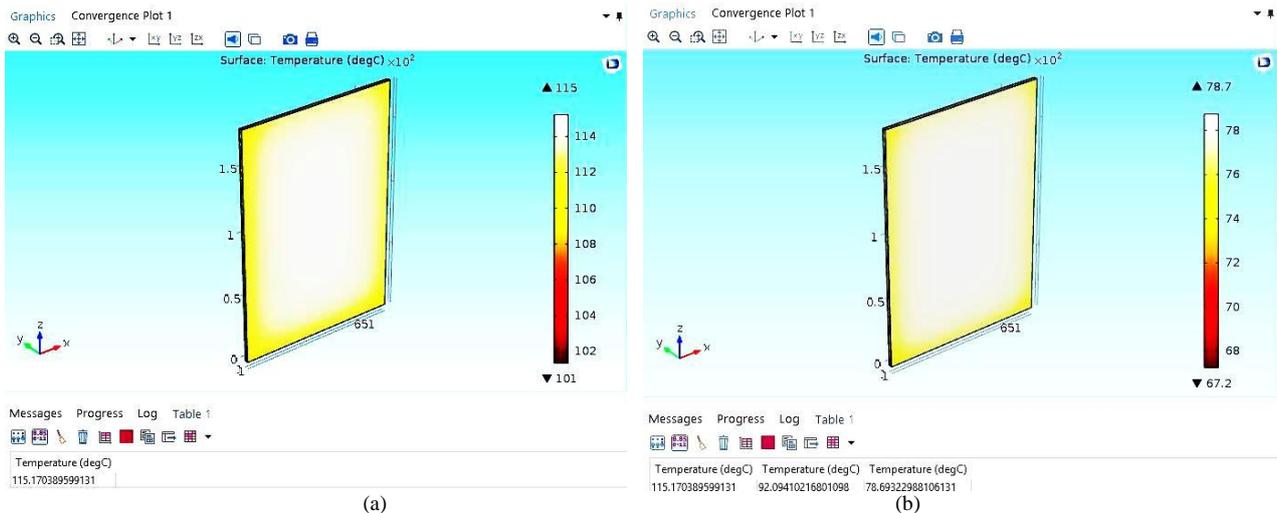


Fig. 6. Maximum surface temperature profile computed using Comsol Multiphysics simulation tool (a) Maximum surface temperature with high surface emissivity (b) Maximum surface temperature with low solar absorptivity and surface emissivity

VI. CONCLUSION

The use of structural glass allows the creation of transparent and translucent structures. This has the advantages of creating buildings with a “lightness of appearance” and internal spaces that benefit from the resulting natural daylight. Glass has become an accepted structural facade material by following standards that exists to govern the design and construction of glazing. The design procedure for determining minimum glass thickness has been explained as per BIS draft code. All results were obtained for Chennai summer climate conditions. Since, Transparent double skin facades are predicted to increase cooling loads in office buildings in hot arid areas, there is a requirement for an enhanced strategies for better performance. The performance assessment of structural double glazing is computed using Comsol Multiphysics simulation software and outcomes of work are summarized as follows:

1. The thermal conductance of the Section is found to be 0.482 (W/(m*K)) and thermal transmittance of the frame Ψ is evaluated to be 0.085(W/(m*K)).
2. Reduction of maximum surface radiation from 115(deg C) to 78(deg C) by interpreting the solar absorptivity and surface emissivity of outer glass pane of glazing.

This study suggests that due to two panes interrupting the radiation of energy and when using a low-emissivity (low-E) surface of heat strengthened glass for outer glass pane and cavity with argon gas governs the thermal insulation and better building energy performances. Therefore, Low-E glass plays an important role in not just significantly reducing the incoming heat but also decreasing the cost on air-conditioning. It is concluded that an efficient double skin facades as a facade technology are suitable for reducing air conditioning cooling loads in hot arid climates.

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BIOGRAPHY



Ms. T. N. Brinda is into teaching from **2011** in the field of **Civil Engineering** and is presently working as an **Assistant Professor in B.S. Abdur Rahman University**, Chennai. Earlier she was awarded with B.E in Civil Engineering from **Anna University** and **M.Tech. in Construction Engineering Management from SRM university**, Kattankulathur in **2011**.

Her areas of interests are **Green and Natural Buildings, Innovative Construction Materials & Techniques, Sustainable environment** and living space, **Building Information Modeling**. She has been guiding both UG and PG projects mostly in these fields.



E.Prasanna was born on 17th August 1991, in Tamil Nadu, India. He holds B.E in civil engineering from Anna University Chennai. Having years of experience has a Site Engineer. Presently, Pursuing Master's in Construction Management, B.S.Abdur Rahman University, Vandalur, Chennai. He has published papers with Reputed International journals

His Areas of interests are working with **Planning and Scheduling Software, Sustainable Design of Buildings, Energy Management in Buildings, Green Building Design,**