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The contribution of energy efficient glass products to sustainability and CO₂ reduction in the EU

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GLASS FOR EUROPE Europe's Manufacturers of Building, Automotive and Transport Glass

Overview

- About Glass for Europe
- The objectives of the EU and the current situation
- Two studies:
 - Low-E Insulating Glass for Energy Efficient Buildings
 - Solar Control Glass for Greater Energy Efficiency
- Conclusion







About Glass for Europe

- 4 members and 1associate = 90% of the EU production
- Flat glass:
 - Primarily building, automotive & transport
 - Also furnitures, solar panels, electronics, appliances
- Partner of CPIV
- Campaign associate of the EU Sustainable Energy Europe campaign









In association with:







Reduction of CO-emissions for horizon 2010 and 2020





Objectives of the EU and the current situation

- 10 % of energy saving by the year 2010 (1990 – 2010)
- 20% of energy saving by the year 2020 (2010 – 2020)
 - 790 Mt of CO₂ emissions per year.
 - 4x the effort of period 1990 2010 !
- About 40% of all energy consumed in the EU is in buildings:
 - **300 Mt of needless CO₂ emissions** must be cut annually in residential and non-residential **buildings**.













- "Low-E" Glass
 - To reduce the energy demand in buildings (especially heating).
 - 2 scenarios
 - U = 1,1 (DGU) 0,7 (TGU)
- "Solar Control" Glass
 - To reduce the need for airconditioning.
 - 4 scenarios
 - SF = 40 (N. Europe) 35 (S. Europe)





General hypothesis

- Energy Performance EN ISO 13790: 2007
- 27 countries in the EU
- 8 climatic regions in the EU
- Nature of the building stock
- Mix of energy sources in use (Carbon factor!)





Low-E glass

- Improved insulation by
 - gas filled spacer (convection)
 - Low-E coating (radiation)
- U-values variation
 - 1,3 1,0 W/m²K (DGU)
 - 0,9 0,5 W/m²K (TGU)
- Keeps the cold out and the heat in, but doesn't block solar heat!







Solar control

- Same improved insulation is possible as Low-E
- LT/SF range
 - 70/40 (eg. Residential)
 - 60/35 (eg. Buildings)
 - 50/28 (eg. Large buildings)
 - 40/21 (eg. Roofs)
- Even lower SF possible, but by using coloured or enameled glass

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4 Scenarios for solar control glazing

- Scenario 1
 - solar control glass in all new buildings
 - % of building with airco is doubled
- Scenario 2
 - idem 1, except no more airco in N. Europe
- Scenario 3
 - idem 1, and replace existing glass in buildings with airco
- Scenario 4
 - increase of airco use (as in USA)





Results

• Low-E

- 1) 90,1 Mt/y (30,4% of EU)
- 2) 96,6 Mt/y (32,2% of EU)
- Solar Control
 - 1) 4,6 Mt/y (1,5% of EU)
 - 2) 6,8 Mt/y (2,3% of EU)
 - 3) 16,6 Mt/y (5,5% of EU)
 - 4) 86,0 Mt/y (28,7% of EU)
- TOTAL
 - 94,6 to 182,6 Mt/y (31,6% to 60,9% of 300 Mt/y for EU)







Conclusion

- The use of today's high-tech glass provides a "win-win-win" scenario:
 - Using existing products and conventional building types
 - Keeping building occupants comfortable and productive
 - Reducing unnecessary CO₂ emissions
 - Reducing energy needs and cutting costs

















