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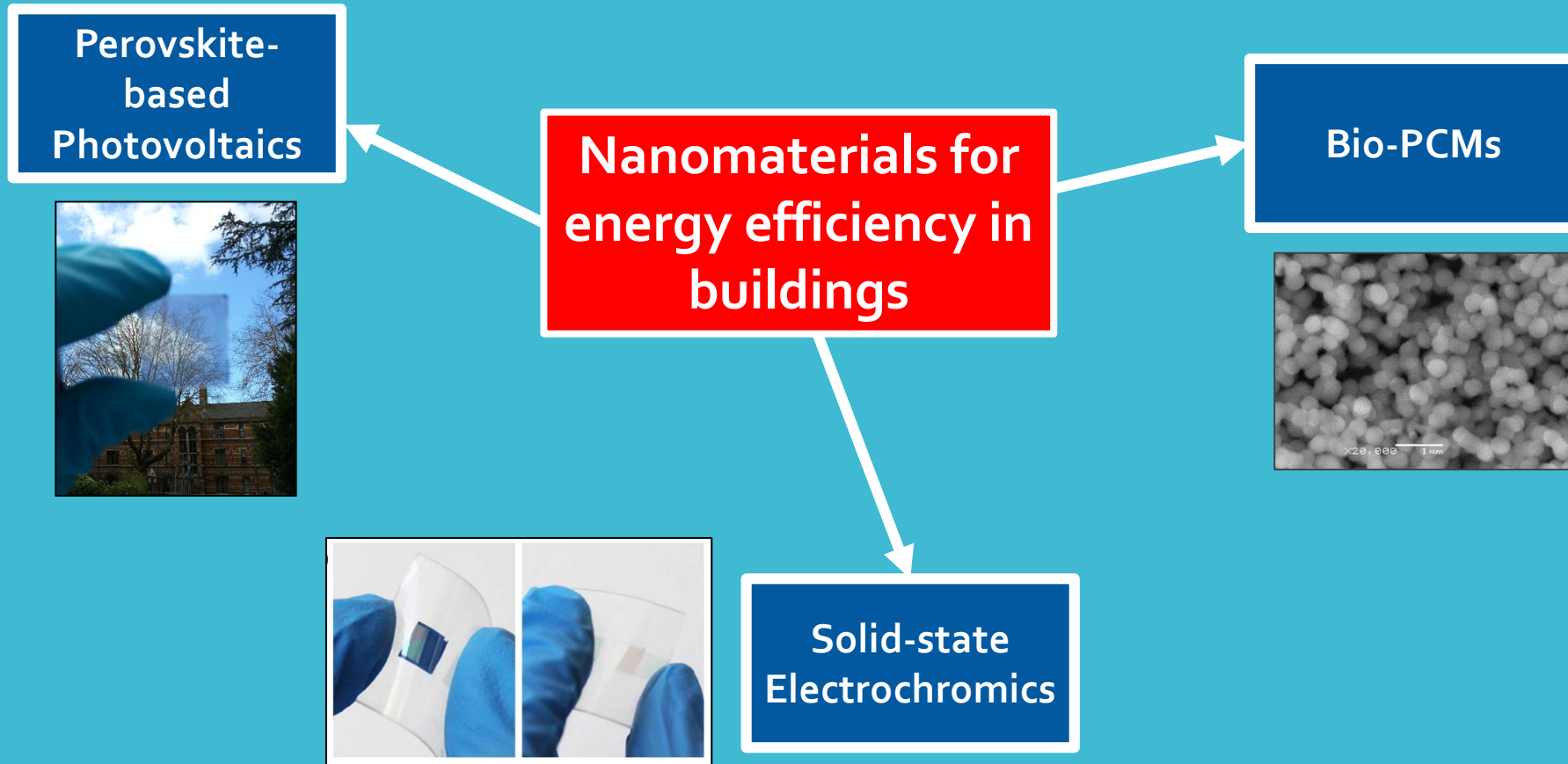
Agenzia regionale  
per la tecnologia  
e l'innovazione

# Nanomaterials for energy efficiency in buildings

*Ing. Alessandro Cannavale, PhD*  
*Technical University of Bari*



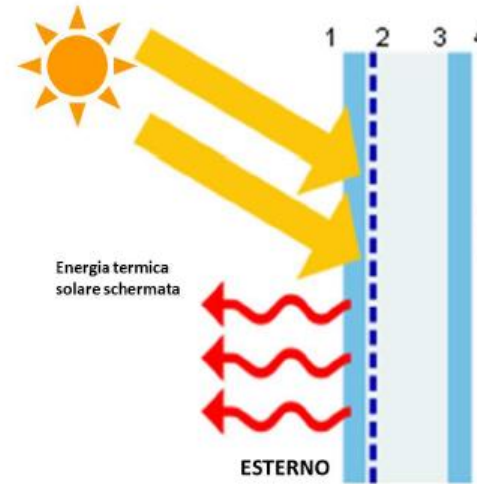
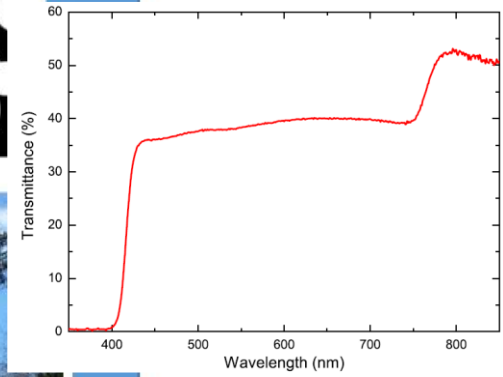
# Overview



1. *Perovskite-based BIPVs*
2. *Solid-state ECs*
3. *Nano Biocompatible-PCMs*

## Caratteristiche della tecnologia fotovoltaica a microisole

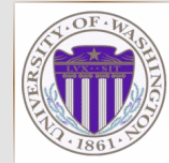
## Schema progettuale per applicazione in componenti edilizi



Proposta di collocazione film fotovoltaico semitrasparente a base di perovskite (Faccia 2)

Interno

Esterno



### References:

Alessandro Cannavale, Maximilian Hörantner, Giles E. Eperon, Henry J. Snaith, Francesco Fiorito, Ubaldo Ayr, Francesco Martellotta, [Applied Energy 194 \(2017\) 94–107](#)

**Conversion efficiency: 6.1%**  
*Adv. Mater. Interfaces* 2016, 1500837

# Perovskite-based BIPVs

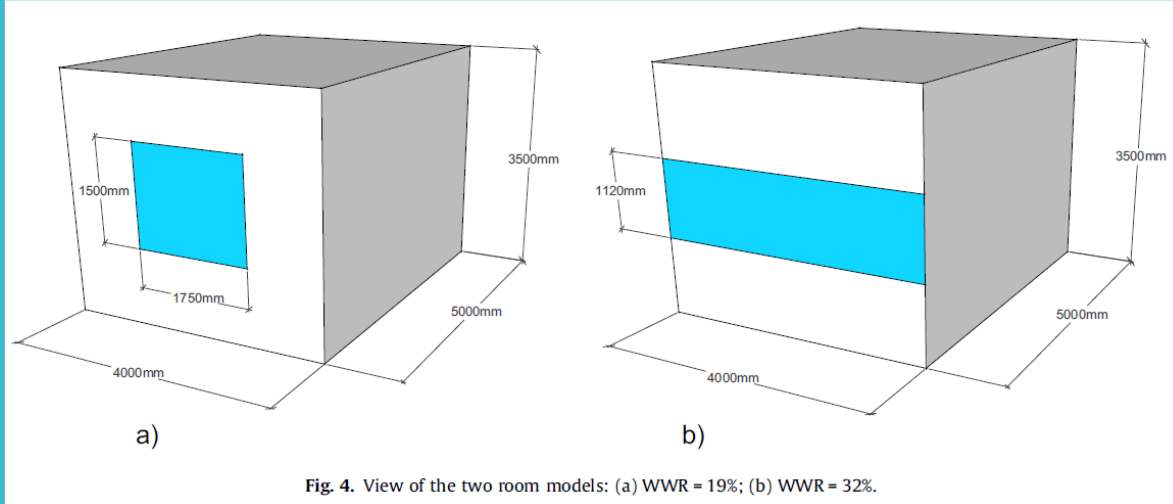


Fig. 4. View of the two room models: (a) WWR = 19%; (b) WWR = 32%.

Useful Daylight Illuminance (UDI): 100–2000 lx

$$DGP = 5.87 \times 10^{-5} E_V + 9.18 \times 10^{-2} \log \left( 1 + \sum_i \frac{L_{s,i}^2 \omega_{s,i}}{E_V^{1.87} P_i^2} \right) + 0.16$$

## Softwares adopted:

- EnergyPlus
- Daysim

Two values of WWR:  
19% - Residential room  
32% - Offices

## Three locations:

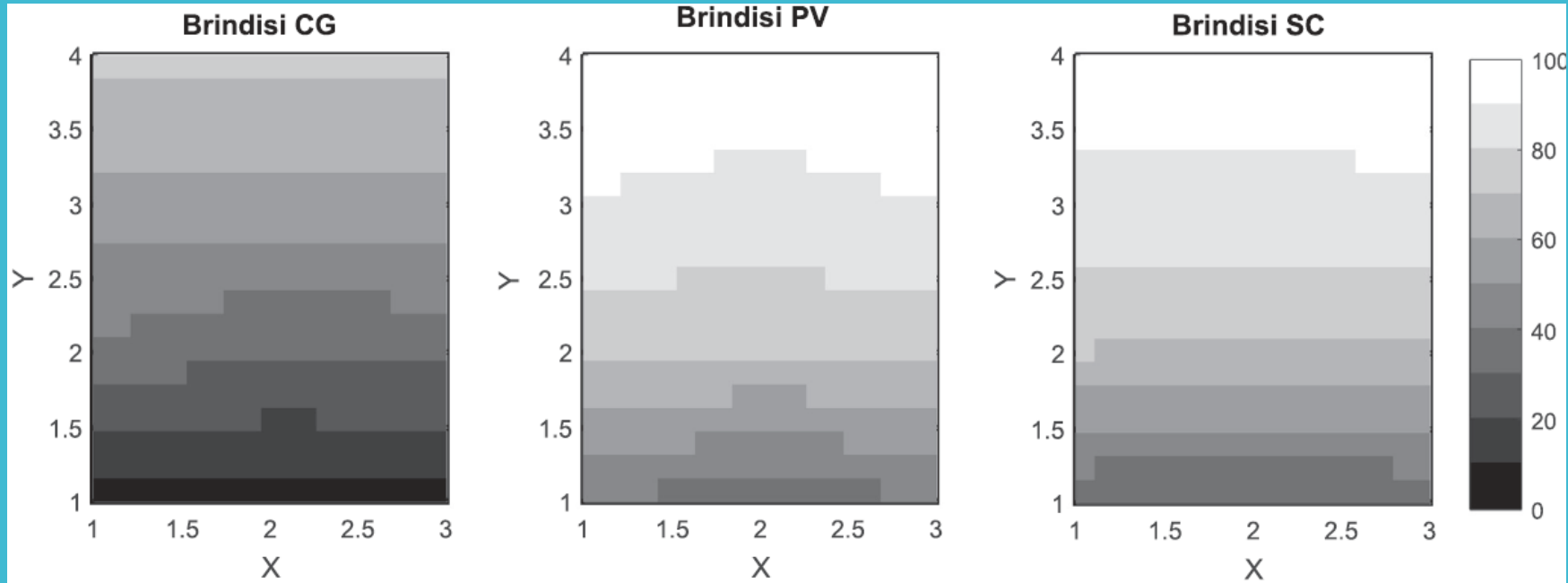
- London
- Aswan
- Brindisi



## References:

Alessandro Cannavale, Maximilian Hörantner, Giles E. Eperon, Henry J. Snaith, Francesco Fiorito, Ubaldo Ayr, Francesco Martellotta, [Applied Energy 194 \(2017\) 94–107](#)

# Perovskite-based BIPVs



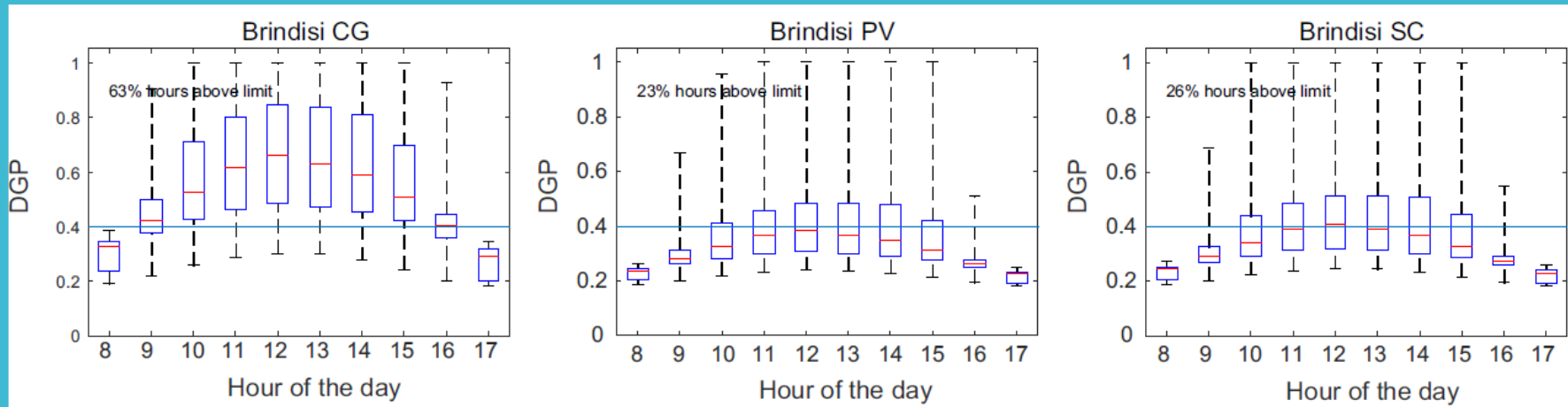
Useful Daylight Illuminance (UDI): 100–2000 lx



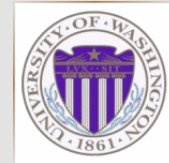
## References:

Alessandro Cannavale, Maximilian Hörantner, Giles E. Eperon, Henry J. Snaith, Francesco Fiorito, Ubaldo Ayr, Francesco Martellotta, [Applied Energy 194 \(2017\) 94–107](#)

# Perovskite-based BIPVs



## Daylight Glare Probability (DGP)



### References:

Alessandro Cannavale, Maximilian Hörantner, Giles E. Eperon, Henry J. Snaith, Francesco Fiorito, Ubaldo Ayr, Francesco Martellotta, [Applied Energy](#) 194 (2017) 94–107

# Perovskite-based BIPVs

Use of electric lighting for offices having strip windows with a WWR = 32%. Load is meant as the annual electric lighting energy load in the test room; Yield is the Annual Electric energy yield (including temperature effect).

Location	Type of glazing	LOAD [kWh/yr]	YIELD [kWh/yr]	Yield/Load [%]
Brindisi	CG	78	–	–
	SC	108	–	–
	PV	118	129.0	109.3
London	CG	136	–	–
	SC	198	–	–
	PV	200	82.40	41.2
Aswan	CG	52	–	–
	CG	68	–	–
	PV	68	143.40	210.9

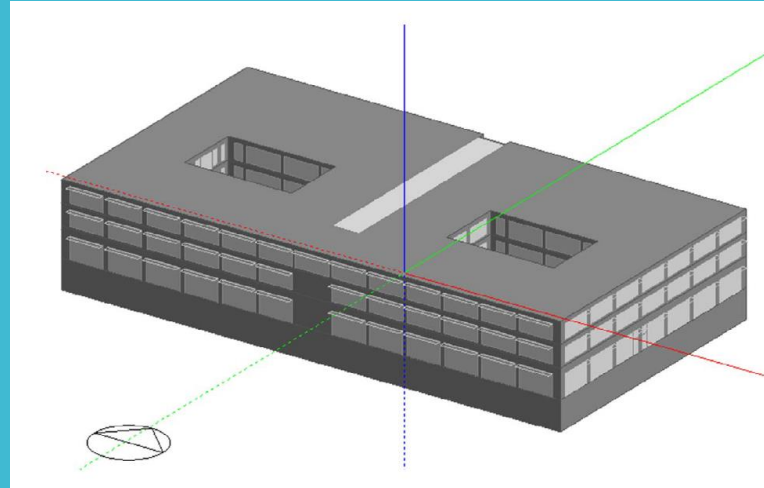
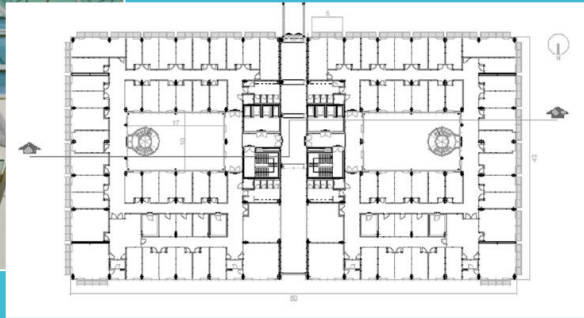
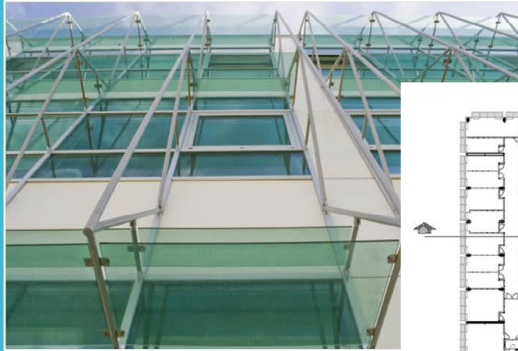
## Energy Yield



### References:

Alessandro Cannavale, Maximilian Hörantner, Giles E. Eperon, Henry J. Snaith, Francesco Fiorito, Ubaldo Ayr, Francesco Martellotta, [Applied Energy 194 \(2017\) 94–107](#)

# Perovskite-based BIPVs



- BIPV solutions were investigated with reference to a tertiary building case-study.
- Energy yield of building integrated perovskite PVs showed figures up to 42.3 MWh/yr.
- Visual comfort assessment was carried out using two relevant metrics: UDI and DGP.



## References:

Alessandro Cannavale, Laura Ierardi, Maximilian Hörantner, Giles E. Eperon, Henry J. Snaith, Ubaldo Ayr, Francesco Martellotta, *Applied Energy* 205 (2017) 834–846



# Perovskite-based BIPVs

	Electricity consumption [MWh/year]				
	CG	CG_S	CG_SPV	PV	PV_SPV
Heating electricity consumption	38.3	39.0	40.0	49.1	51.1
Cooling electricity consumption	170.1	166.6	160.0	133.3	122.4
HVAC electricity consumption	208.4	205.6	200.0	182.4	173.5
Lighting electricity consumption	42.0	42.9	44.3	58.5	63.3
Overall variable electricity consumption	250.4	248.5	244.3	240.5	237.2
Variation		-0.8%	-2.5%	-4.0%	-5.3%

*The use of a semitransparent PV layer within windows caused a 4% reduction in overall consumptions, passively.*



#### References:

Alessandro Cannavale, Laura Ierardi, Maximilian Hörantner, Giles E. Eperon, Henry J. Snaith, Ubaldo Ayr, Francesco Martellotta, *Applied Energy* 205 (2017) 834–846

# Perovskite-based BIPVs

Comparison of annual electricity yield [MWh/year] due to PV panels integrated in glazing and shading systems.

	PV glass			PV glass, w/Horiz. shades			Horiz. shades		
	East	South	West	East	South	West	East	South	West
Ground floor	2.51	7.13	2.68	1.75	4.44	1.86	1.65	5.62	1.59
1st and 2nd floor	1.65	4.35	1.77	0.96	2.12	1.03	1.65	5.19	1.59
Overall	5.81	15.82	6.22	3.68	8.69	3.92	4.95	15.99	4.77
Grand total [MWh/year]			27.9			16.3			25.7

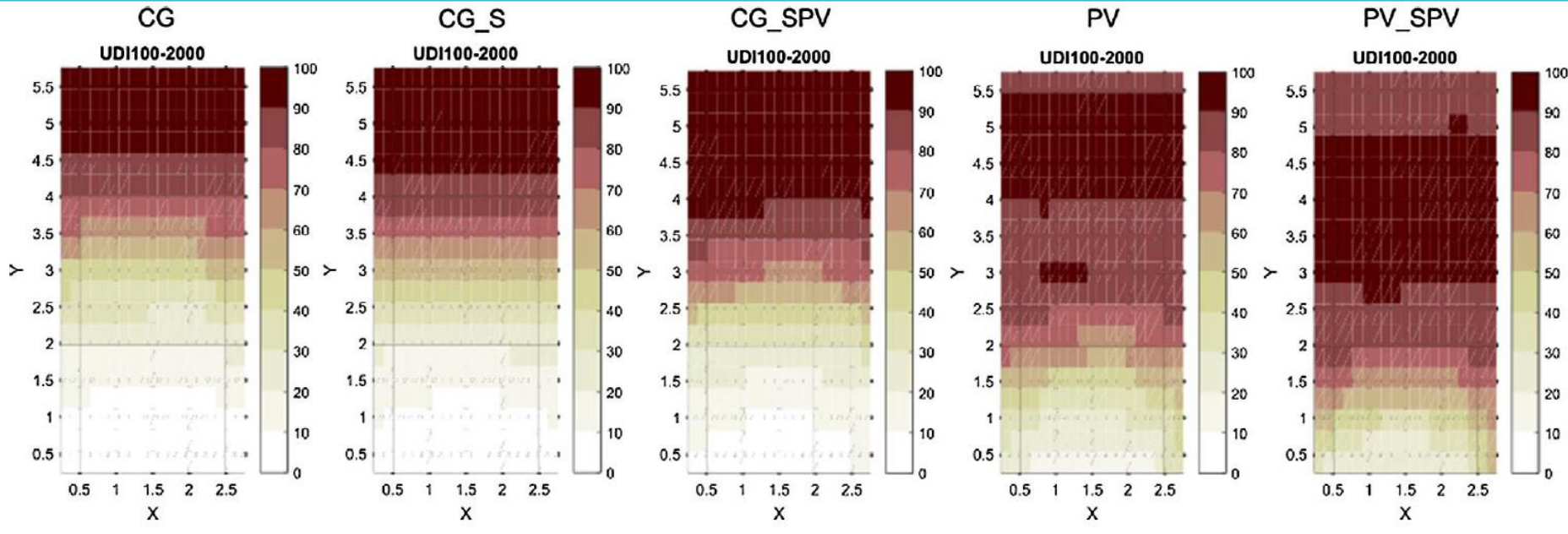
*The use of PV film over the entire glazed surface of East, South, and West facades (an area of about 1100 m<sup>2</sup>) returned in total 27.9 MWh/year of electricity. This corresponds to **48%** of the lighting energy demand, to **16%** of the HVAC electricity demand, or to **12%** of the overall electricity demand (18% considering also opaque PV shades).*



#### References:

Alessandro Cannavale, Laura Ierardi, Maximilian Hörantner, Giles E. Eperon, Henry J. Snaith, Ubaldo Ayr, Francesco Martellotta, *Applied Energy* 205 (2017) 834–846

# Perovskite-based BIPVs



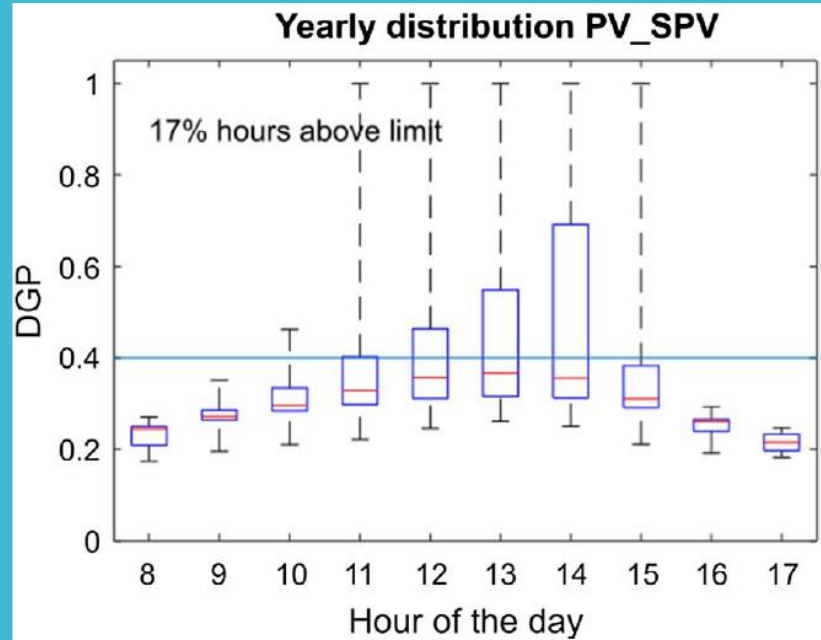
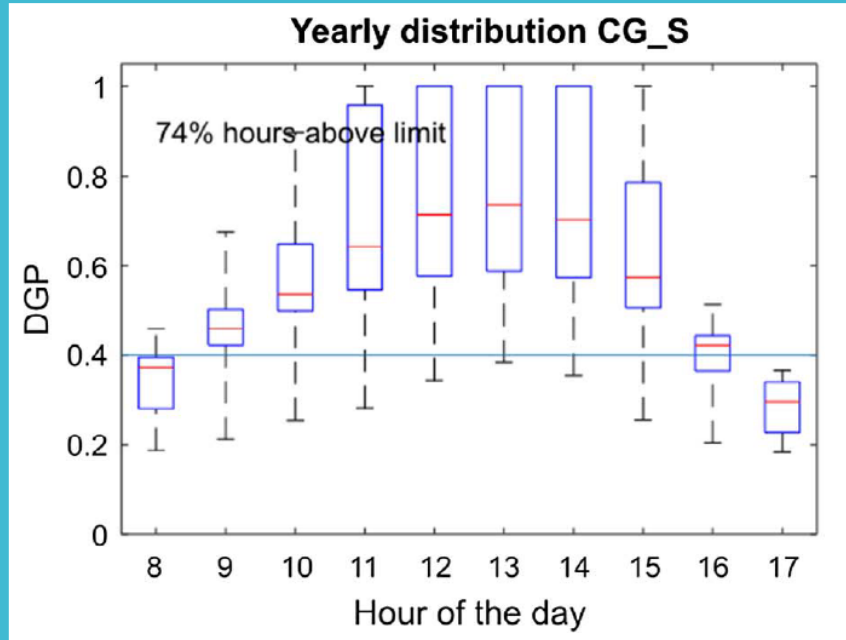
Useful Daylight Illuminance (UDI): 100–2000 lx



## References:

Alessandro Cannavale, Laura Ierardi, Maximilian Hörantner, Giles E. Eperon, Henry J. Snaith, Ubaldo Ayr, Francesco Martellotta, *Applied Energy* 205 (2017) 834–846

# Perovskite-based BIPVs



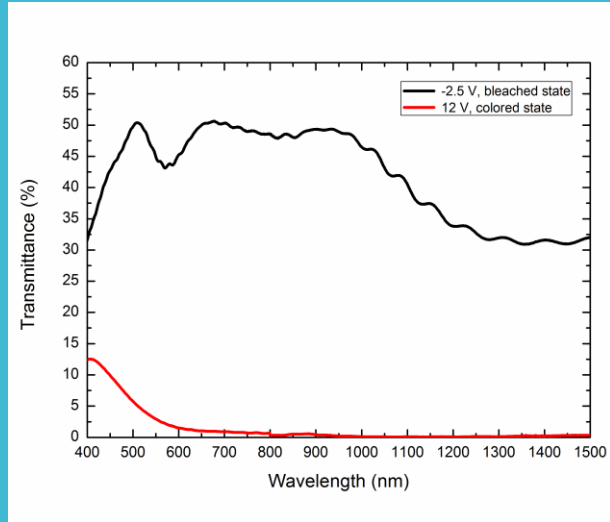
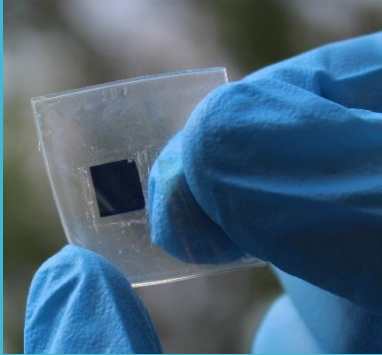
**Daylight Glare Probability (DGP)**



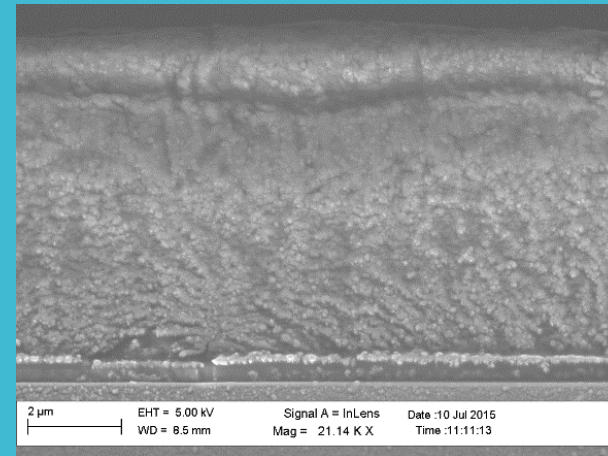
References:

Alessandro Cannavale, Laura Ierardi, Maximilian Hörantner, Giles E. Eperon, Henry J. Snaith, Ubaldo Ayr, Francesco Martellotta, *Applied Energy* 205 (2017) 834–846

# Solid-state ECs



Materials	Thickness	Fabrication process
PEN	0.125 mm	Commercial
ITO	150 nm	
WO <sub>3</sub>	300 nm	Physical vacuum deposition:
Nafion-H <sup>+</sup>	8 μm	Electron-beam
		Solution processing:



# Solid-state ECs

	Clear Glass			Selective Glass				CNR Electrochromic				
	L	H	C	O	L	H	C	O	L	H	C	O
LON	9.2	5.4	8.6	23.2	11.9	6.0	5.4	23.3	13.2 (10.8)	5.9 (5.4)	3.3	22.4 (19.6)
ROM	7.4	1.4	20.3	29.1	8.2	1.4	17.4	27.0	9.8 (7.8)	1.8 (1.4)	12.6	24.2 (21.7)
ASW	8.2	0.0	46.7	54.9	8.4	0.0	41.1	49.6	9.2 (8.4)	0.0 (0.0)	33.1	42.3 (41.5)

*The total energy savings achievable with the latter solution reached 25%, compared to the clear glass reference configuration and 19% compared to selective glass reference.*

# Solid-state ECs

	UDI <sub>&lt;300</sub>	UDI <sub>300-3000</sub>	UDI <sub>&gt;3000</sub>	Glare Index < 22
<i>CG</i>	10.7	42.4	46.8	56.5
<i>SG</i>	14.9	63.9	21.2	83.5
<i>SC</i>	18.3	79.1	2.6	95.9
<i>EC@500 lx</i>	13.7	71.6	14.8	88.0
<i>EC@300 lx</i>	16.0	69.2	14.8	87.3
<b><i>CNR-EC @ 500lx</i></b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>80.4</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>99.9</b>
<b><i>CNR-EC @ 300lx</i></b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>78.6</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>99.3</b>
<i>CNR-EC (roll. shut.) @ 500 lx</i>	13.8	63.1	23.1	79.3
<i>CNR-EC (roll. Shut.) @ 300 lx</i>	15.7	63.8	20.5	81.2
<i>CNR-EC (roll. shut. Extended)</i>	16.8	75.4	7.8	93.6

*Visual comfort assessment in terms of Useful Daylight Illuminance and Glare Index for the different technologies with reference to Rome*

# Biocompatible-PCMs

Core-shell nanostructures by solgel (Stober method)

Sol-gel method is suitable for NanoPCM with alkane, fatty acids and indium as core material and silicon dioxide as shell material.

Decanoic Acid (Capric Acid)

Molecular weight: **172,2646 g/mol**

Molecular Formula:  **$\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_8\text{COOH}$**

Name: **n-Decanoic acid** – Nome comune: **Acido caprico**

Melting temperature: **27-32° C (Source: Sigma-Aldrich)**

Polyethylene Glycol (PEG600)

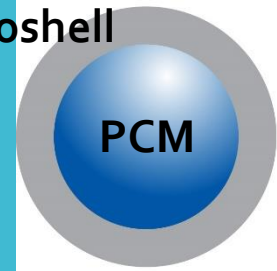
Molecular Weight: **570-630 g / mol**

Molecular Formula:  **$\text{H}(\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2)_n\text{OH}$**

Name: **Polyethylene Glycol (PEG600)**

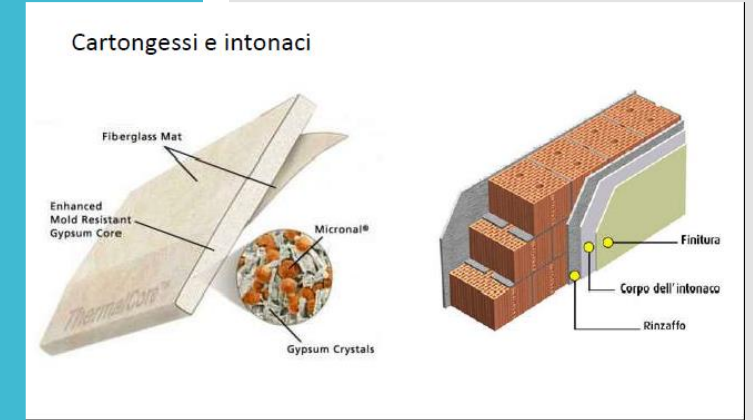
Melting temperature: **17-22° C (Source: Sigma-Aldrich)**

Nanoshell



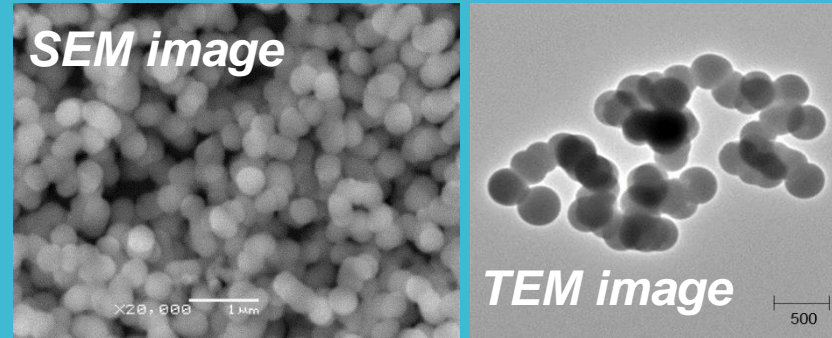
**$\text{SiO}_2$ @PolyethyleneGlycol600**

**$\text{SiO}_2$ @Decanoic Acid**

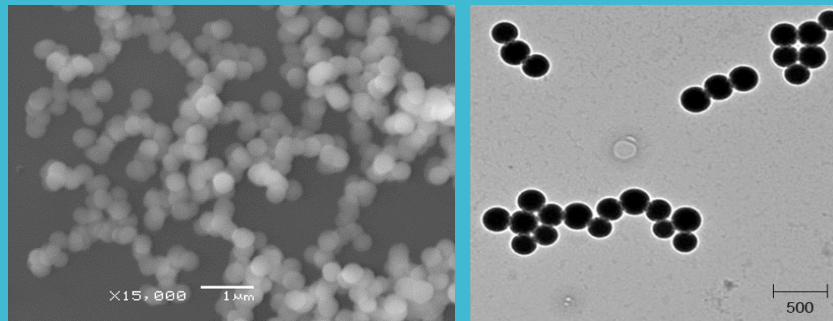




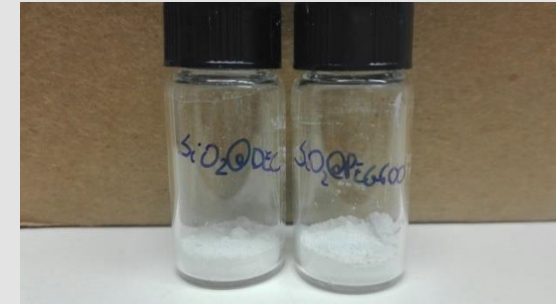
# Biocompatible-PCMs



$\text{SiO}_2$ @Decanoic Acid – 320 nm



$\text{SiO}_2$ @PolyethyleneGlycol600 – 320 nm





# Biocompatible-PCMs

## **Toxicity assessment on lung epithelial cell lines (A549):**

**-These cells are an in vitro model to mimick inhalation exposure.**

**Viability assay was used to assess viability of cells after incubation with two high concentrations of our NanoPCMs (10µg/ml, 40 µg/ml) at typical timepoints for acute and chronic toxicity.**

**No significant variation of viability (<95%) was observed in both cases.**

**(Data reported as mean  $\pm$ SD from three independent experiments).**



### References:

A. Cannavale, V. De Matteis, F. Martellotta, U. Ayr,  
Manuscript in preparation

# Biocompatible-PCMs

Material	Melting Temperature (°C)	Enthalpy of fusion (J/g)
Commercial PCM	25-26	70.22 (242)
SiO <sub>2</sub> @Decanoic_acid	27-32	71.40 (156)
SiO <sub>2</sub> @PEG_600	17-22	48.02 (108)

## References:

A. Cannavale, V. De Matteis, F. Martellotta, U. Ayr,  
Manuscript in preparation



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*Thank you for your kind attention!*