

Electrochromic Windows

The tint of electrochromic (EC) windows can be controlled on demand through an electric signal. The window can become darker to keep sunlight out, and clear to provide better views, illumination, and passive solar heat gain. This dynamic control allows EC windows to provide substantial energy savings to buildings, both by enabling solar gain when it is cold outside and blocking unwanted solar gain when it is hot. EC windows are commercially available in the U.S. from multiple manufacturers and have been installed in many buildings nationwide.



ENERGY SAVING BENEFITS

1.9 quads

▣ Potential primary energy savings from EC windows in residential buildings in 2030.¹

1.8 quads

▣ Potential primary energy savings from EC windows in commercial buildings in 2030.¹

10%

▣ Reduction in total annual U.S. building energy use in 2030.¹



CARBON EMISSIONS REDUCTION BENEFITS

78 Mt

▣ Annual million metric tons of avoided CO₂ emissions from EC windows in residential buildings in 2030.¹

81 Mt

▣ Annual million metric tons of avoided CO₂ emissions from EC windows in commercial buildings in 2030.¹

11%

▣ Reduction in CO₂ emissions from building energy use in 2030.¹



OTHER BENEFITS

JOBS

▣ Several major EC glazing companies in the U.S. market manufacture their glazings domestically. Rapid, widespread adoption of EC glazing could create thousands of jobs installing and commissioning them in new and existing buildings.

COMFORT

▣ By controlling glare and solar heat gain, EC windows can improve building occupant comfort. In several studies,^{2,3} at least 85% of building occupants stated their preference for EC over conventional windows.

UP TO 25% PEAK DEMAND REDUCTION⁴

▣ EC windows are actively controlled, which further enables a building's interaction with a smart electrical grid. Among available envelope technologies, they have the highest potential for providing grid benefits.⁵

REFERENCES

- 1 Energy savings and CO₂ emissions reductions calculated with [Scout](#) and the [published](#) energy conservation measures “Prospective Residential Windows (Dynamic)” and “Prospective Commercial Windows (Dynamic).” Savings are based on a “technical potential” scenario, which assumes that all new and existing buildings receive an EC window upgrade. Baseline energy and CO₂ emissions are from the 2021 [U.S. Energy Information Administration Annual Energy Outlook](#). The energy and CO₂ emissions savings calculation methods used by Scout are described in [Langevin, J., Harris, C.B., and J. L. Reyna. 2019. Assessing the Potential to Reduce U.S. Building CO₂ Emissions 80% by 2050. Joule 3 \(20\). doi.org/10.1016/j.joule.2019.07.013.](#)
- 2 Lee E.S., Fernandes L.L., Touzani S., Thanachareonkit A., Pang X, and D. Dickerhoff. 2016. *Electrochromic Window Demonstration at the 911 Federal Building, 911 Northeast 11th Avenue, Portland, Oregon*. General Services Administration, Green Proving Ground Report, November 2016. www.gsa.gov/cdnstatic/Applied_Research/GPG-Portland-FINAL.pdf.
- 3 Fernandes L., Lee E.S., and A. Thanachareonkit. 2015. *Electrochromic Window Demonstration at the Donna Land Port of Entry, GSA Green Proving Ground Technical Report*. www.gsa.gov/cdnstatic/GPG_Donna_EC_Report_Final-508_05-15-15.pdf.
- 4 Lee E.S., Yazdanian M., and S.E. Selkowitz. 2004. The energy savings potential of electrochromic windows in the US commercial buildings sector. Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, LBNL-54966. escholarship.org/uc/item/7mk6k50s.
- 5 Harris C., Mumme S., LaFrance M., et al. 2019. *Grid-interactive efficient buildings technical report series: windows and opaque envelope*. United States. doi.org/10.2172/1577965.

DOE RESOURCES

[Research and Development Opportunities for Windows](#)

[Grid-interactive Efficient Buildings Technical Report Series: Windows and Opaque Envelope](#)

[DOE Building Technologies Office](#)

[DOE Building Technologies Office - Windows Program](#)

BERKELEY LAB RESOURCES

[Berkeley Lab Windows R&D](#)

NREL RESOURCES

nrel.gov/buildings/windows.html

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