



**UNIVERSITI PUTRA MALAYSIA**

**EFFECT OF SELECTED SHADING DEVICES ON OFFICE ROOM  
TEMPERATURE**

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**FK 2008 37**



**EFFECT OF SELECTED SHADING DEVICES ON OFFICE ROOM  
TEMPERATURE**

**BY**

**ALI MOHAMED A. WAHHAD**

**Thesis Submitted to the School of Graduate Studies, Universiti Putra  
Malaysia, in Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of  
Master of Science**

2008



*To whom their true*

*love and support*

*My*

*are behind my success*

*Parents*

*My*

*Wife*

*My*

*Daughters*

*My*

*Son*

*UPM  
2008*



Abstract of thesis presented to the Senate of Universiti Putra Malaysia  
In partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of Master Science

## **EFFECT OF SELECTED SHADING DEVICES ON OFFICE ROOM TEMPERATURE**

By

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**2008**

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This study investigated the effects of selected shading devices on office room temperature at Universiti Putra Malaysia. The experimental and simulation results were presented to show the thermal effects of coating systems used. Initial work for a duration of two months showed that high temperatures occurred at 10:00, 1200 and 14:00 hours. This frequency of measurement is similar to that of Etzion and Erell (2000). Thermocouple wires were used to measure the air temperature in an office of size 4.03 m x 3.82 m x 2.60 m (length x width x height). The window was a vertical glass plate with thickness 5 mm, height 1.53 m and width 2.12 m and it was facing northeast. Coating materials used were plain glass pane thickness 5 mm (control), tinted film, silver film, and blinds. Results showed that the differences in temperature between the inside and outside of the office were 4.4°C, 3.8°C, 3.5°C and 2.9°C for silver film, blinds, tinted film and clean



glass (5 mm), respectively. Comparison between simulated and experimental results showed a reasonable agreement, ranging between 0.2 to 10 %. The external air velocity ranged between 0.19 and 0.45 ms<sup>-1</sup> and relative humidity between 22.7% and 77.5 %, while the average air velocity in the office ranged from 0.03 to 0.05 ms<sup>-1</sup> and relative humidity from 57.2 % to 66.8 %. The simulated results for internal air temperatures of the office ranged from 28°C to 29°C. In terms of cost, the blinds gave value for money with every temperature drop for temperature difference between internal and external temperatures. In addition the blinds could be easily fixed.



Abstrak tesis yang dikemukakan kepada Senat Universiti Putra Malaysia  
untuk memenuhi keperluan untuk Ijazah Master Sains

**KESAN PERANTI PELE KAT TINGKAP TERHADAP AGIHAN  
SUHU BILIK**

Oleh

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**2008**

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Kajian ini telah menyelidik kesan bahan yang ditampal pada tingkap pada taburan suhu di dalam sebuah di Universiti Putra Malaysia. Hasil eksperimen dan simulasi dibentangkan untuk menunjukkan kesan haba sistem penyaduran. Ujian selama dua bulan menunjukkan suhu tinggi berlaku pada jam 10 pagi, 12 tengahari dan 2 petang. Waktu tersebut adalah sama dengan kajian Etzion, and Erell (2000). Wayar termogandingan telah digunakan untuk menyukat suhu udara di dalam pejabat berdimensi 4.03 m x 3.82 m x 2.60 m (panjang, kelebaran dan ketinggian). Tingkap tersebut pula merupakan satu plat kaca yang menegak dengan ketebalan 5 mm, ketinggian 1.53 m dan kelebaran 2.12 m menghadap arah timur laut. Bahan-pelekat digunakan adalah kaca jendela setebal 5 mm (kawalan), filem berwarna sedikit, filem perak dan bidai. Keputusan menunjukkan



bahawa suhu perbezaan antara di dalam dan di luar pejabat tersebut adalah masing-masing 4.4°C, 3.8 °C, 3.5°C dan 2.9°C bagi filem perak, bidai, filem berwarna sedikit dan kaca jendela (5 mm). Perbandingan antara hasil simulasi dan eksperimen menunjukkan satu persetujuan yang munasabah, iaitu julat dari 0.2% hingga 10%. Kelajuan udara luar berjulat antara 0.19 dan 0.45 ms<sup>-1</sup> dan kelembapan bandingannya adalah antara 22.7% dan 77.5 % , sementara kelajuan udara dalam pejabat berjulat dari 0.03 hingga 0.05 ms<sup>-1</sup> dan kelembapan bandingannya adalah dari 57.2 % hingga 66.8 %. Hasil simulasi untuk suhu dalam pejabat adalah di antara julat 28°C hingga 29 °C . Dari segi kos, bidai adalah yang berpatutan nilainya dengan setiap darjah keturunan suhu perbezaan antara suhu luar dan suhu dalam pejabat. Tambahan pula bidai dapat dipasang dengan mudah.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

First of all, great thanks to the Most Gracious and Most Merciful, Allah (S.W.T) without His wish and help this work would not have been possible. I also would like to express the most sincere appreciation to those who made this work possible: advisory members, friends and family.

I would like to thank Associate Professor Ir. Dr. Nor Mariah Adam for providing me with the opportunity to complete my Master studies under her valuable guidance, for the many useful advice and discussions, for her constant encouragement and guidance, and for co-authoring and reviewing some of my publications, where her practical experience and technical knowledge made this research and those publications more interesting and relevant. Also special thanks extended to Supervisory Committee member; Professor Ir. Dr. Mohd Sapuan Salit. I am grateful for his willingness to serve on my supervisory committee, constant encouragement, helpful advice and many fruitful discussions.

I would like to thank all my colleagues in Numerical Spatial Modeling Laboratory, especially, brothers Mohamed Abdelmual, and Abdullah Al Rashde for their kindness, support and for providing help whenever needed. Very special thanks extended to brother Abdualhafed al Fege who is a student at (IIUM) for his kindness, support, and helpful. Special thanks extended to the technicians in the Fluids Laboratory, Universiti Putra Malaysia. I would like to express my appreciation and thanks to all who





have taught me during my life. Ministry of Higher Education of Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya is gratefully acknowledged for providing the financial support.

Thanks and acknowledgements are meaningless if not extended to my parents who deserve my deepest appreciation. I am grateful for the countless sacrifices they made to ensure that I could pursue my dreams and for always being there for me. Real and deepest thanks to them. All praise and thank words said to them will not be enough.

Lastly but not least very special thanks to my wife, my daughters, my son, my brothers, and sister's confidante and true love. Their love, support and encouragement are behind my success.





This thesis was submitted to the Senate of Universiti Putra Malaysia and has been accepted as fulfillment on the requirement for the degree of Master Science. The members of the supervisory committee are as follows:

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## **DECLARATION**

I declare that the thesis is my original work except for quotations and citations, which have been duly acknowledged. I also declare that it has not been previously, and is not concurrently, submitted for any other degree at Universiti Putra Malaysia or at any other institutions.

---

**ALI MOHAMED A. WAHHAD**

Date:



## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>ABSTRACT</b>	iii
<b>ABSTRAK</b>	v
<b>ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS</b>	vii
<b>APPROVAL SHEETS</b>	ix
<b>DECLARATION</b>	xi
<b>TABLE OF CONTENTS</b>	xii
<b>LIST OF TABLES</b>	xvi
<b>LIST OF FIGURES</b>	xvii
<b>LIST OF FIGURES</b>	xvii
<b>LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS</b>	xxi
<b>CHAPTERS</b>	
<b>1 INTRODUCTION</b>	1
1.1 Importance of Study	2
1.2 Problem Statement	2
1.3 Objective	3
1.4 Scope and Limitation	4
1.5 Thesis Layout	5
<b>2 LITERATURE REVIEW</b>	6
2.1 Introduction	6
2.2 Heat Transfer	7
2.2.1 Conduction	8
2.2.2 Convection	10
2.2.3 Radiation	11
2.3 Heat Transfer Process through the Building Elements	12
2.4 Heat Transfer Process through Glass	12
2.5 Types of Lamination Materials on Window	13
2.5.1 Low-Emissivity (Low-E) Glass	14



2.5.2	Tinted Glazing	15
2.5.3	Reflective Glazing	15
2.5.4	Acrylic–Soft Blinds	16
2.5.5	Spectrally Selective Glazing	17
2.6	Principle Performance Characteristics of Glass Window	19
2.6.1	Shading Coefficient	20
2.7	Heat Transfer Coefficient Calculation	21
2.8	Thermal Comfort	22
2.8.1	Air temperature	23
2.8.2	Air Velocity	24
2.8.3	Relative Humidity	25
2.8.4	Mean Radiant Temperature	25
2.8.5	Clothing Thermal Resistance	26
2.8.6	Metabolic Rate	26
2.8.7	Other Factors	27
2.8.8	Thermal Comfort Index	27
2.8.8.1	Predicted Mean Vote	27
2.8.8.2	Predicted Percentage Dissatisfied	28
2.8.8.3	Thermal Comfort Equations	28
2.8.9	Comfort Zone	28
2.8.10	Thermal Discomfort	29
2.8.11	Thermal Comfort Equations	30
2.9	Computational Fluid Dynamics (CFD)	31
2.10	Research on Building Windows	33
2.11	Summary	38
<b>3</b>	<b>METHODOLOGY</b>	<b>39</b>
3.1	INTRODUCTION	39
3.2	EXPERIMENTAL SET-UP	40
3.2.1	Pilot Study	40
3.2.2	Investigated Building	41
3.2.3	Calibration and Installation of Thermocouple Wires	43
3.2.4	Data Condition	45

3.2.5	Measuring Equipment	47
3.2.5.1	Thermocouples Wires	48
3.2.5.2	Air Flow/Velocity Meter	48
3.2.5.3	Thermometer	49
3.2.5.4	Psychrometers	49
3.3	COMPUTATIONAL FLUID DYNAMICS SIMULATION	50
3.3.1	Grid Generation	51
3.3.2	Physical Properties	53
3.3.3	Boundary Conditions	54
3.3.4	Equations Solver	55
3.3.5	Grid Independent	56
3.3.5.1	Assumptions Made in CFD	56
<b>4</b>	<b>RESULTS AND DISCUSSION</b>	<b>57</b>
4.1	Experimental Results	57
4.1.1	Distribution Temperature of Room and Surface Using Clear Glass	57
4.1.2	Distribution Temperature of Room and Surface Using Tinted Lamination	62
4.1.3	Distribution Temperature of Room and Surface Using Blinds	65
4.1.4	Distribution Temperature of Room and Surface Using Silver Lamination	69
4.2	The Outdoor Environment Parameters	74
4.3	The Indoor Environment Parameters	78
4.3.1	Airflow/ Velocity Rate	79
4.3.2	Relative Humidity	79
4.4	Simulation Results	80
4.4.1	Purpose	80
4.4.2	Selection of Equipment / Software	81
4.4.3	Interpretation of Contours of Total Temperature	81
4.4.4	Comparison between Experimental and CFD Results	94
4.5	Service Life and Cost	95
4.6	Summary	97

<b>5 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS</b>	99
5.1 Conclusions	99
5.2 Recommendations	99
<b>6 REFERENCES</b>	101
<b>APPENDICES</b>	106
<b>BIODATA OF THE AUTHOR</b>	149
<b>PUBLICATIONS</b>	150





## LIST OF TABLES

Table 2-1 Typical values of the thermal conductivities for selected materials (Mo, 2002)	9
Table 2-2: The Heat Transfer through Building Elements (Center for window and cladding Technology 2001)	12
Table 2-3: Performance Characteristics of Window Films (Windows and Window Treatments)	19
Table 2-4: Neutral temperature and comfort ranges of subjects in the hot, humid region (Wong et al, 2002)	30
Table 3-1: Design of Experiment	46
Table 3-2: Materials and equipment	47
Table 3-3: Heat Transfer Coefficients	53
Table 4-1: Relationship between Air Temperature, Humidity, and Air Velocity (Glass)	75
Table 4-2: Relationship between Air Temperature, Humidity, and Air Velocity (Tinted)	76
Table 4-3: Relationship among Air Temperature, Relative Humidity, and Air Velocity (Silver)	77
Table 4-4: Relationship among Air Temperature, Relative Humidity, and Air Velocity (Blinds)	78
Table 4-5: Wind Speed Reading in an Office with Close Window Condition (5.2.2007)	79
Table 4-6: Humidity in an Office (5.2.2007)	80



## LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 2-1: Typical of Buildings in Malaysia	7
Figure 2-2 Conduction Heat Transfer (Heat Transfer concepts)	8
Figure 2-3: Heat Flux over a Sample Glass Window (Ismail, and Henriquez, 2003).	13
Figure 2-4: Bronze Tinted Glazing	15
Figure 2-5: Silver (Reflective) Glazing	16
Figure 2-6: Acrylic–Soft, Vertical Blinds	17
Figure 2-7: Effects of Light on Glass (Energy Conservation Strategies for Windows and Glazed Surfaces, 1998)	20
Figure 2-8: Shading Coefficient (Centre for Window and Cladding Technology 2005)	21
Figure 2-9: Computational Fluid Dynamics process flow chart	32
Figure 3-1: Flow Chart of Methodology	40
Figure 3-2: Pilot Study in Fluid Mechanic Laboratory, upm	41
Figure 3-3: Test Window of Office	42
Figure 3-4: Location of Test Office	42
Figure 3-5: Schematic Diagram of the 5th Floor in Engineering Building	42
Figure 3-6 : Test Room	43
Figure 3-7: Schematic of Test-Room	43
Figure 3-8: Calibration of Thermocouple Wires	44
Figure 3-9: Location of Thermocouples in Test Room	44
Figure 3-10: Diagram of the Experiment Room and Test Glass	45
Figure 3-11: Switch Meter Box for Thermocouple	48
Figure 3-12: Air Velocity Meter	49



Figure 3-13: Thermometer (ST-300 TYPE-K)	49
Figure 3-14: Stepwise flowchart of CDF analysis.	51
Figure 3-15: Grid Generation	52
Figure 3-16: boundary conditions	54
Figure 3-17: Convergence History	55
Figure 4-1: Internal surface temperatures of glass (Clean Glass)	58
Figure 4-2: Temperature Distribution of Room (Clear Glass)	59
Figure 4-3: Average Distribution Temperature of office Using Clean Glass	59
Figure 4-4: Comparison between the Interior, and the External Air Temperatures (Clear Glass)	60
Figure 4-5: Comparison between the Interior Surface Temperature, External, and Interior Air Temperatures (Clear Glass)	61
Figure 4-6: Internal surface temperatures of glass (Tinted lamination)	62
Figure 4-7: Distribution Temperature of office (Tinted Lamination)	63
Figure 4-8: Average Distribution Temperature of Room Using Tinted lamination	64
Figure 4-9: Comparison between the Interior, and External Air Temperature for tinted Lamination	64
Figure 4-10: Comparison between Interior Surface Temperature, ambient, and Average Interior Temperatures (Tinted Lamination)	65
Figure 4-11: Internal surface temperatures of glass (Blinds)	66
Figure 4-12: Distribution Temperature of Room (Blinds)	67
Figure 4-13: Average Distribution Temperature of Room Using Blinds	67
Figure 4-14: Comparison between the Interior and External Temperatures (Blinds)	68

Figure 4-15: Comparison between Interior Surface Temperature, ambient, and Average Interior Temperatures (Blinds)	69
Figure 4-16: Internal surface temperatures of glass (Silver Lamination)	70
Figure 4-17: Interior Temperature of Room Using Silver Lamination	71
Figure 4-18: Average Distribution Temperature of Room Using Silver Lamination	71
Figure 4-19: Comparison between the Interior and the External Air Temperature Difference (Silver Lamination)	72
Figure 4-20: Comparison between Interior Surface Temperature, ambient, and Average Interior Temperatures (Silver Lamination)	73
Figure 4-21: Comparison among the temperatures for different lamination Materials	74
Figure 4-22: Graphs of Air Temperature, Velocity, and Humidity versus Time (Clean Glass)	75
Figure 4-23: Graphs of Air Temperature, Velocity, and Humidity versus Time (Tinted)	76
Figure 4-24: Graphs of Air Temperature, Velocity, and Relative Humidity versus Time (Silver)	77
Figure 4-25: Graphs of Air Temperature, Velocity, and Relative Humidity versus Time (Blinds)	78
Figure 4-26: Graph of Indoor Air Velocity, and Humidity versus Time	80
Figure 4-27: Temperature Profile for Clean Glass with using CFD (10 am)	82
Figure 4-28: Temperature Profile for Clean Glass with using CFD (12 noon)	83
Figure 4-29: Temperature Profile for Clean Glass using CFD (2 pm)	83

Figure 4-30: Temperature distribution Profile using CFD for clean glass (5 mm)	84
Figure 4-31: Temperature Profile with using Tinted coating for CFD (10:00)	85
Figure 4-32: Temperature Profile with using Tinted coating for CFD (12:00)	86
Figure 4-33: Temperature Profile with using Tinted coating for CFD (14:00)	87
Figure 4-34: Temperature distribution Profile using CFD for clean glass	87
Figure 4-35: Temperature Profile with using Blinds for CFD (10:00)	89
Figure 4-36: Temperature Profile with using Blinds for CFD (12:00)	89
Figure 4-37: Temperature Profile with using Blinds for CFD (14:00)	90
Figure 4-38: Temperature Distribution Profile using CFD for clean glass blinds	90
Figure 4-39: Temperature Profile with using Silver coating of CFD (10:00)	92
Figure 4-40: Temperature Profile with using Silver coating of CFD (12:00)	93
Figure 4-41: Temperature Profile with using Silver coating of CFD (14:00)	93
Figure 4-42: Temperature distribution Profile using CFD for Silver coating	94
Figure 4-43: Comparison between Experimental and CFD of Laminating Materials	95
Figure 4-44: Cost of Laminating Materials	96

## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

A	Area, (m <sup>2</sup> )
C	Specific heat, (J / kg K)
d	Thickness of glass, (m)
C <sub>p</sub>	Specific heat, (J/kg K)
g	Gravitational acceleration, (m/s <sup>2</sup> )
G <sub>rl</sub>	Grashof number
h	Heat transfer coefficient, (W/ m <sup>2</sup> K)
k	Thermal conductivity, (W/ m.K)
Nu	Nusselt number
q	Heat flux (W/m <sup>2</sup> )
Ra	Rayleigh number
Re	Reynolds number
t	Time (second)
T <sub>∞</sub>	Air Temperature, (° C)
T <sub>sur</sub>	Surrounding Temperature, (° C)
Δ <sub>T</sub>	Temperature difference, (° C)
T <sub>s</sub>	Surface Temperature, (° C)
q	Solar radiation intensity passing through glass, (kJ)
Q <sub>CONV.</sub>	Convection heat flow, (W)
Q <sub>rad.</sub>	Radiation heat flow, (W)
SHGC	Solar Heat Gain Coefficient

SC	Shading coefficient
VT	Visible Transmittance
V	Volume ( $m^3$ )
X	Local position along the X-direction under coordinate
Y	Local position along the Y-direction under coordinate

### Greek

$\alpha$	Thermal diffusivity, ( $m^2/s$ )
$\rho$	Density ( $kg/m^3$ )
$\eta$	Total transmittance, ( $N/m^2$ )
$\varepsilon$	Emissive of Materials
$\mu$	Dynamics viscosity ( $N/m\ s$ )

### Subscript

$\infty$	Ambient
$\alpha$	Absorptance of glass window and glass with film
$\sigma$	Stefan–Boltzmann constant, ( $W/m^2 \cdot K^4$ )
$\tau$	Transmittance of glass window and glass with film

## CHAPTER 1

### INDRODUCTION

Windows have long been used in buildings for the provision of day lighting as well as for supply of fresh air in the summer. Studies have shown that the health of human beings has improved through better hygiene in homes by increasing ventilation and access to daylight - Burberry (2004) and Gregg (2006). However, windows have become sources of unwanted heat loss or heat gain depending on the season.

In Malaysia windows for buildings have undergone a technological revolution since the adoption of steel structures for buildings in the 1990s, when steel plants were introduced into the country. This has resulted in the higher usage of glass panes for buildings. With the introduction of the district cooling system, it has been possible to maintain the internal temperatures of glass buildings well below 24°C at lower cost as employed by the Petronas Twin Towers, KL Tower, KL International Airport and the KL Sentral buildings.

Clear glass has been the primary material available for windowpanes. Traditionally glass has long-term durability, almost perfect surface finish and excellent transmission of daylight. For energy saving measures, windows can be double-glazed or even triple glazed, and this also helps in the reduction of day light transmission in the interior of the building. In Malaysia, where glare and high incidence of sunlight occur, laminated shading materials are common in cars and these ideas are incorporated into buildings.



## 1.1 Importance of Study

Since Malaysia is located in the equatorial belt, where the weather is hot and humid throughout the year, modern large office and commercial buildings have huge heat loads for the air-conditioning systems. The glass windows are installed to serve as physical and visual connection to the outside environment as well as to enhance the appearance of buildings. One passive method of reducing heat load and glare is through the use of laminating shading materials on the glass. With the increase of fuel prices, passive cooling contributes significantly to energy savings for building owners.

## 1.2 Problem Statement

The design and construction of buildings in Malaysia has followed the Uniform Building by-law (1984). This is a prescriptive code adopted by many countries throughout the world. Clause 39 of the code states that,

*"Every room designed, adapted or used for residential, business or other purposes except hospital and schools shall be provided with natural ventilation by means of one or more windows having a total area of not less than 10% of the clear floor area of such room and shall have openings capable of allowing a free uninterrupted passage of air of not less than 5% of such floor area."*