



## **Electrochromic Glass**

**Commercial Buildings and Emissions.** Commercial buildings account for 19% of total energy consumed in the United States, representing 440 million metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. Traditional windows are a significant source of this energy loss, responsible for 30% of building energy consumption or 430 billion kWh of electricity<sup>i</sup>. Combined, commercial and residential buildings account for 35% of energy related carbon emissions.<sup>ii</sup>

**Electrochromic Glass.** Electrochromic technology moves ions permanently embedded within windows to change the tint to either absorb or reflect light and heat based on weather conditions. This technology actively heats and cools a building.

**Energy Savings & Electrochromic Glass.** This technology delivers significant energy reductions in all regions and climates. Annual cooling load reductions are 20%, with peak reductions from 19% to 26%<sup>iii</sup>.

Installing 20 million square feet of electrochromic glass over the next 5 years would avoid up to 1.85 million metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. The U.S. Department of Energy calculates that if all of today's traditional windows were replaced with electrochromic glass, nationwide window energy losses could be eliminated and instead converted to a 320 billion kWh net energy gain<sup>iv</sup>. Electrochromic windows could be net producers of energy by optimizing heating and lighting within buildings.

**Domestic Manufacturing.** The electrochromic glass industry is U.S. based, generating thousands high paying domestic manufacturing jobs. For every manufacturing job, there are 6 additional downstream jobs created. Today there are 14 U.S. companies selling or developing electrochromic glass for buildings. The Dynamic Glass Act will expand that job creation.

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<sup>i</sup> Arasteh, D., Selkowitz, S., Apte, J., LaFrance, M., "Zero Energy Windows", 2006, LBNL report number LBNL-60049

<sup>ii</sup> Energy Information Administration. <https://www.eia.gov/environment/emissions/carbon/>. Figure 5.

<sup>iii</sup> Department of Energy. <https://www.energy.gov/eere/amo/electrochromic-windows-advanced-processing-technology>

<sup>iv</sup> Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory. Integrating Advanced Facades Into High Performance Buildings. <https://cloudfront.escholarship.org/dist/prd/content/qt30g0h715/qt30g0h715.pdf>