









PORTO

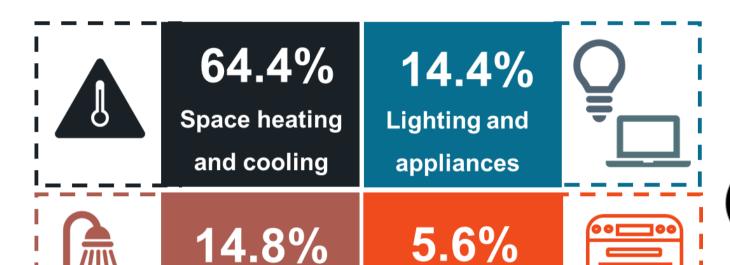
Tuning the optical properties of nanomaterials for buildings façades reflectance improvement

Rita Carvalho Veloso^{1,2}, Catarina Dias¹, Nuno M.M. Ramos², João Ventura¹

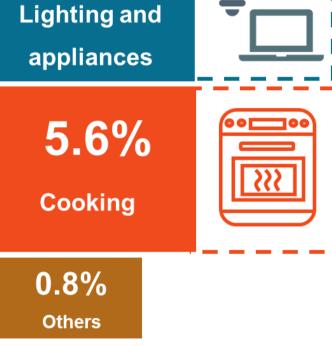
¹IFIMUP-IN, Departamento de Física e Astronomia, Faculdade de Ciências da Universidade do Porto, Portugal; ²CONSTRUCT-LFC, Departamento de Engenharia Civil, Faculdade de Engenharia da Universidade do Porto, Portugal. up201001431@up.pt

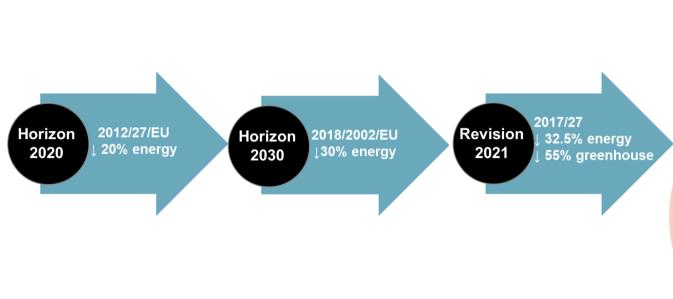
Motivation

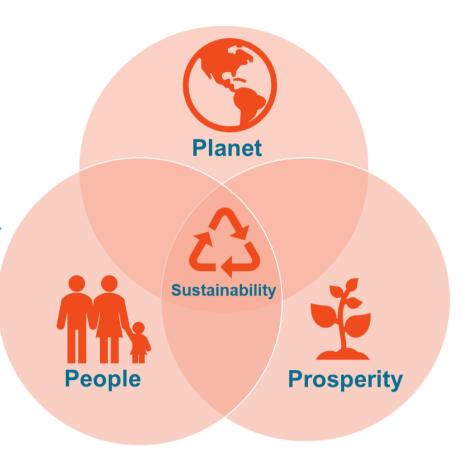
One highly appealing solution to improve energy savings in buildings is the application of high reflective finishing coatings, which reduces the surface temperature and consequently decreases the energy required for cooling needs.

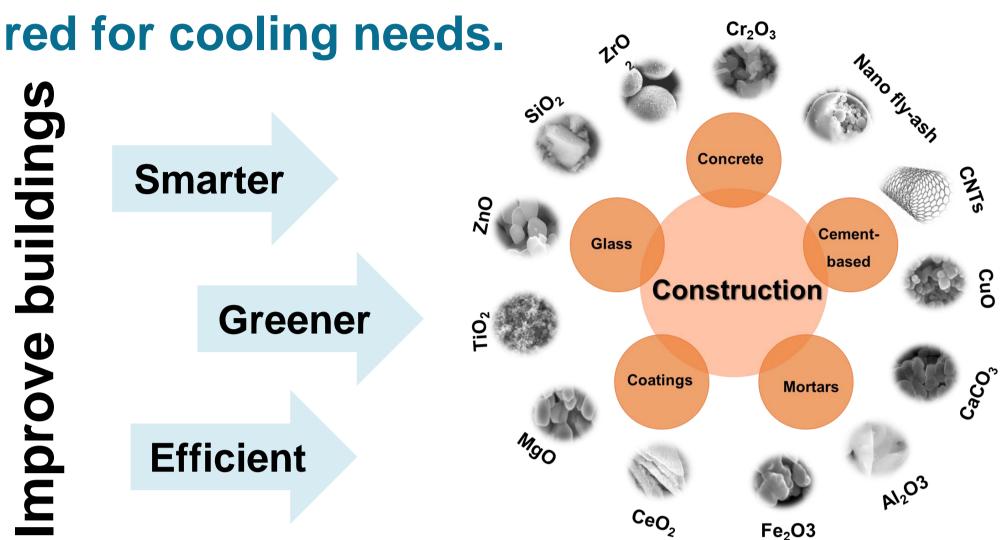


Water heating



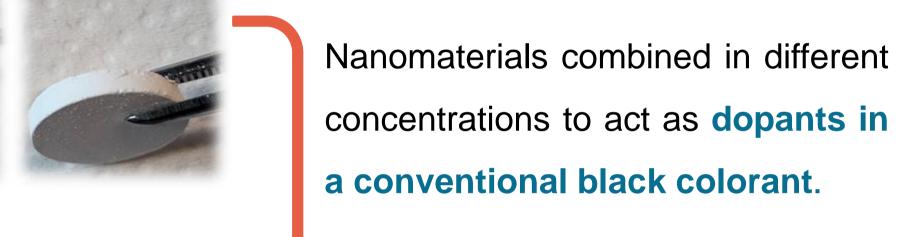








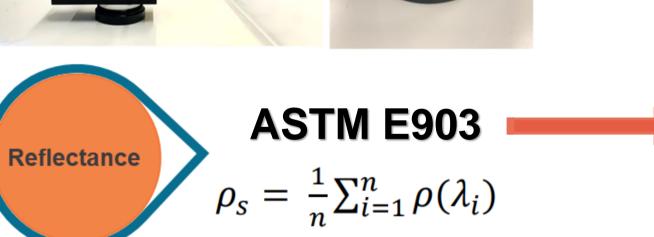
Pellet preparation Conventional colorant doping

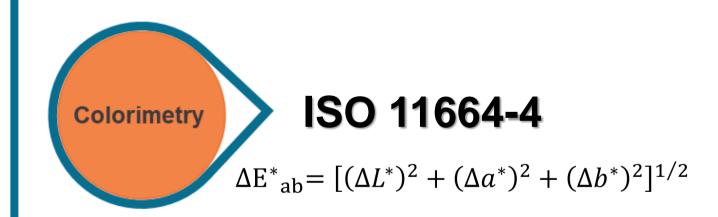


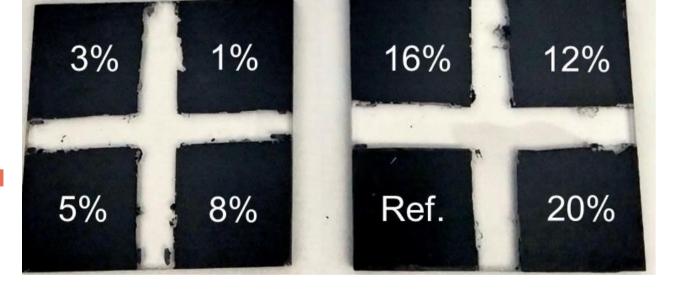




Preparation







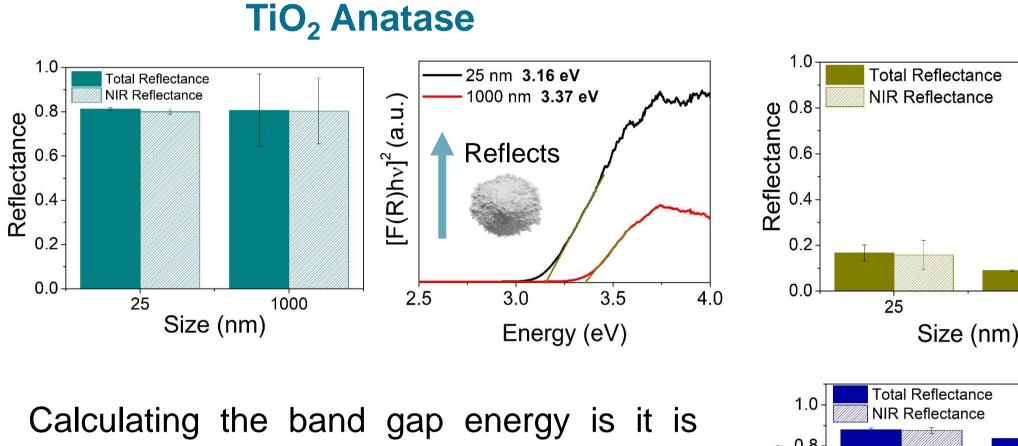
Through the pellets reflectance data it is possible to calculate the band gap energy of the nanomaterial:

$$F(R) = rac{k}{s} = rac{(1-R)^2}{2R}$$
 Kubelka Munk theory

Absorption $\alpha h \nu = A (h \nu - E_g)^n$ coefficient

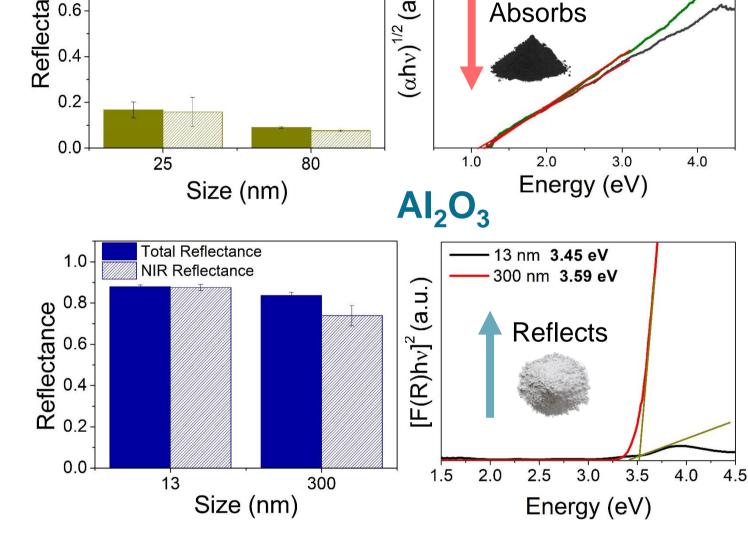
Optical properties assessment -

Nanomaterials reflectance and band gap calculation



possible to estimate how the material will

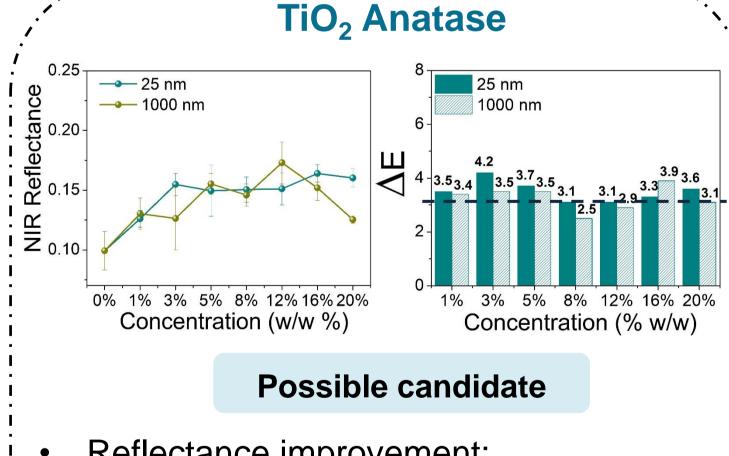
behave in the colorant, whether it absorbs or **reflects** light.

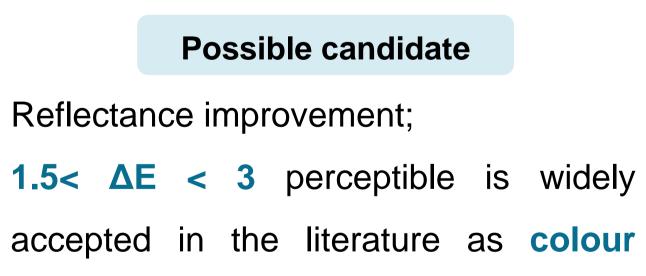


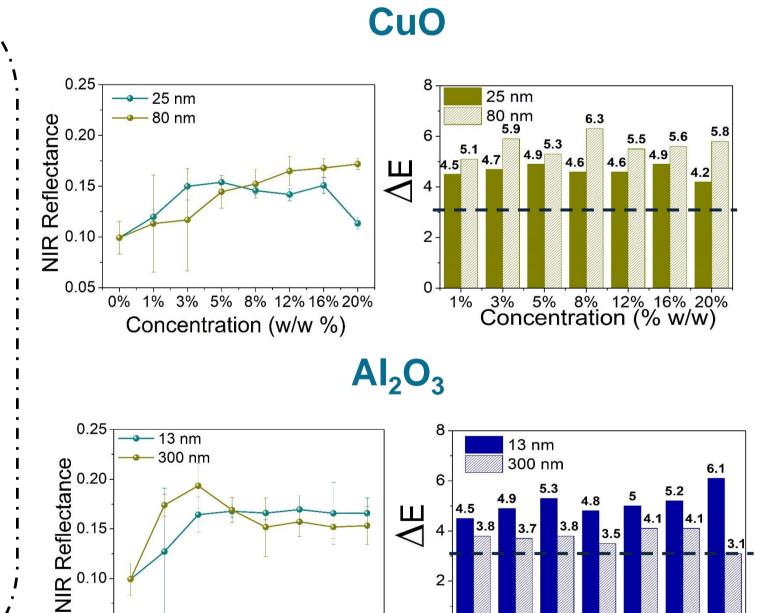
CuO

25 nm 1.18 eV

Black colorant doped behavior in the NIR region and colorimetric analysis

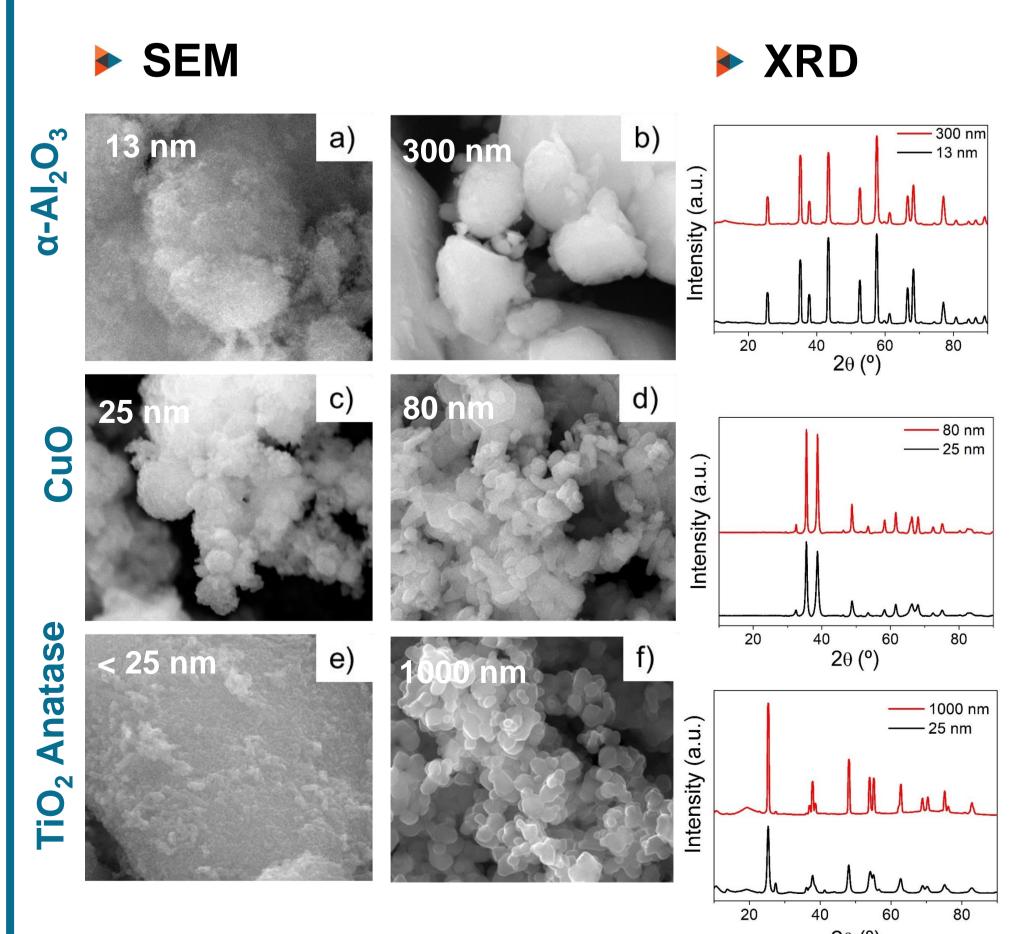






Concentration (% w/w)

Nanomaterials characterization '



- TiO₂ anatase: spherical shape;
- CuO: cubic and spherical shape;
- Al₂O₃: irregular shape.
- XRD intense and sharp peak reveal crystalline nature;

Summary & Perspectives

- The increasing tendency in applying darker colours in buildings increases the relevance of the inclusion of high-reflective nanoparticles in black colorants for coatings;
- Incorporation of nanoparticles in the conventional colorant increases the reflectance of the samples;
- It is possible to enhance the performance of nanomaterials in the NIR region, compared to conventional materials, providing a similar visual aesthetic.

References:

F. Pacheco-Torgal et al. (2011), Constr. Build. Mater., 25 (2), 582-590; A. Brambilla et al. (2018), Energy and Buildings, 166, 271-283; R.C Veloso et al. (2021), J. Mater. Sci, 56, 19791–19839;

ASTM E903 (2020): Standard Test Method for Solar Absorptance, Reflectance, and Transmittance of Materials Using Integrating Spheres; ISO 11664-4 (2007): Colorimetry- Part 4: CIE 1976 L*a*b colour space.

Acknowledgements:

matched.

This work was financially supported by project Project PTDC/ECI-CON/28766/2017—POCI-01-0145-FEDER-028766—funded by FEDER funds through COMPETE2020—Programa Operacional Competitividade e Internacionalização (POCI) and by national funds (PIDDAC) through FCT/MCTES, project Circular2B - 37_CALL#2 - Circular Construction in Energy-Efficient Modular Buildings funded by EEA Grants and by Base Funding—UIDB/04708/2020 of the CONSTRUCT—Instituto de I&D em Estruturas e Construções—funded by national funds through the FCT/MCTES (PIDDAC). R. C. Veloso would like to acknowledge the support of FCT—Fundação para a Ciência e Tecnologia for the funding the doctoral grant SFRH/BD/148785/2019.