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Date Submitted: 2019-02-27

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Record Type: Published Article

Submitted To: LAPSE (Living Archive for Process Systems Engineering)

Citation (overall record, always the latest version):

LAPSE:2019.0364

Citation (this specific file, latest version):

LAPSE:2019.0364-1

Citation (this specific file, this version):

LAPSE:2019.0364-1v1

DOI of Published Version: <https://doi.org/10.3390/en9121055>

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Article

Evaluation of Strategies to Improve the Thermal Performance of Steel Frames in Curtain Wall Systems

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Academic Editor: Hossam A. Gabbar

Received: 26 September 2016; Accepted: 6 December 2016; Published: 14 December 2016

Abstract: Recently, metal curtain wall systems have been widely used in high-rise buildings due to many advantages, including being lightweight, rapid construction, and aesthetic features. Since the metal frame may lead to lower energy performance, thermal discomfort, and condensation risk due to the high thermal conductivity, its thermal performance can be important for the improvement of the overall thermal performance of the curtain wall system, as well as the energy efficiency of the building envelope. This study aims to evaluate variety of design strategies to improve the thermal performance of steel curtain wall frames. Five base cases and three further steps were selected for two different head profile shapes based on a state-of-the-art technology review, and their thermal transmittances were calculated through simulations according to the ISO 12631 standard which is an international standard for calculating thermal transmittance of curtain wall system. Measured results that were obtained from hot-box tests were compared with the calculated results to validate the simulation method of this study. The shape of the head profile did not strongly influence the overall thermal transmittance, and the choice of strategies for the rabbet space was more important. More effective strategies could be decided according to the steps for variation development. This result can serve as a guideline for the design of high-performance curtain wall frames.

Keywords: curtain wall; steel frame; thermal transmittance; U-value; hot-box test

1. Introduction

Curtain wall systems are widely used in high-rise buildings due to many advantages, including being lightweight, their high quality in manufacturing, rapid construction, and aesthetic features [1–5]. A curtain wall usually consists of metal frames and infills, such as glazing, metal panels, or thin stone. Glazing is the most typical infill since it provides a modern and aesthetically pleasing appearance, as well as benefits regarding daylighting and the view. Large portions of glass and metal may, however, lead to a number of potential problems, such as a lower energy performance, thermal discomfort, and a condensation risk, all of which are due to high thermal conductivities [1,5]. In terms of the performances of glass, low-e coatings, multiple panes, the inert-gas infill, and other cutting-edge technologies have significantly reduced the overall U-value of the glazing unit [1,3]. Curtain walls consist of a variety of subsidiary components including gaskets, sealants, and cavity fillings for the improvement of the thermal performance, air tightness, and water tightness [1]. The thermal performance will vary according to the material properties of these components and the complicated joint configuration, and the amount of reduction can be lowered by the performance of the metal frame. The design details, material properties, and joint configuration of the metal frame significantly affect the thermal performance of a curtain wall building [5–10]. Therefore, a wide range of research has been conducted on the development of the design details and components to improve the thermal performance of the metal frame.

Metal curtain walls can be classified according to the framing material that is used. Aluminum and steel are the two primary framing materials of curtain walls. For many years, aluminum frames have been widely used for the advantages of light weight, design flexibility, and corrosion resistance [3,6]. Recently, steel has re-emerged as a high-performance material in terms of glazed curtain walls due to advances in manufacturing technologies. Steel curtain walls have many advantages, including an ability to support larger spans of glass, narrower frame designs, and the provision of high thermal performances and a longer-term durability [3,6,10]. Since steel is approximately three times stiffer than aluminum, it allows for not only larger areas of uninterrupted glass with less framing, but also narrower frame profiles and larger free spans [10]. In addition, one of the most important advantages of steel over aluminum is its thermal performance. Since the conductivity of steel is lower than that of aluminum, it is possible to reduce the heat gain and loss through the curtain wall frame, as well as the risk of interior condensation on the frames, and this is combined with narrower frame profiles. Although the steel frame has several advantages that are due to its physical characteristics, it is still necessary to develop and apply various technologies to improve the thermal performance of the steel frame curtain wall.

The purpose of this study is to evaluate different strategies to improve the overall thermal performance of the steel frames in curtain wall systems. A variety of design strategies were selected based on an overview of recent technologies, and their effects on the thermal performance of the curtain wall were analyzed in detail. Measured results that were obtained from hot-box tests were compared with the calculated results to validate the simulation method of this study. In addition, heat transfer simulations were carried out to investigate the effect of design strategies on the thermal transmittances of the curtain wall.

2. Evaluation Method and Validation

2.1. Overview of Standards for Evaluating the Thermal Performance of Curtain Walls

The thermal performance of curtain walls can be determined by measurement or calculation in accordance with the standards for windows and doors. Since an international standard for the measurement of the thermal transmittance of curtain-wall systems (U_{CW}) does not exist, the standards for windows and doors, including ISO 12567-1 [11], ASTM C1199-09 [12], AAMA 1503-09 [13], NFRC 102-2010 [14], and KS F 2278 [15], are generally used for this purpose. According to these international or national standards, the thermal transmittance, or the U-value, of a test specimen is measured by means of the calibrated or guarded hot-box method for which the test conditions are similar to the actual indoor and outdoor environments and conditions of windows and doors. These standards are designed to provide both standardized tests, which enable a fair comparison of different products, and specific tests for products for practical application purposes [11]. The former specifies standardized specimen sizes, and its measurement result is usually issued for the certificates of the window energy rating systems in many countries since it allows consumers to compare the thermal performances of different products under the same conditions, whereby they can subsequently select superior products based on the comparison.

While the measurement offers relatively accurate values, as it involves a performance evaluation for actual specimens, it is too costly and time-consuming to apply for the evaluation of every design alternative at the development stage of new products. For this purpose, a numerical simulation can be preferable because it requires less time and expense. Simulation methods are also accepted by window energy rating schemes for the rating and certification of window products [16]. For example, the U.S. National Fenestration Rating Council (NFRC) allows for the rating of windows not only by the measurement, but also by the calculation from its approved simulation software [14]. The window energy rating system in Korea allows not only the measured thermal transmittance according to KS F 2278 [15], but also the calculated results according to ISO 15099 [17]. Taking into consideration the time and cost, it has become increasingly popular in both research and industry to evaluate the

thermal performance of windows based on the calculation method and the use of reliable standards and simulation programs.

ISO 15099 [17], ISO 10077-1 [18], and ISO 10077-2 [19] are generally used to calculate the thermal transmittances of windows and doors. These standards, originally developed for the evaluation of windows, have also been used for curtain wall systems because of the absence of specific standards for curtain wall systems. However, curtain walls differ from windows in that they have a much larger continuous glazing portion, a configuration and components of a greater complexity, and heat flow at the joints [5,7]. Therefore, ISO 12631 [20] was recently developed to specify a procedure for the calculation of the thermal transmittance of curtain wall systems.

This standard can be used to calculate the thermal transmittance of curtain wall systems by considering the heat transfer through the glazed area, the frame area, and the panel area, as well as the thermal interaction between them. Two different methods were specified to calculate the thermal transmittances in ISO 12631 [20], as follows: the single assessment method and the component assessment method. In the single assessment method, the overall thermal transmittance of the curtain wall was calculated by area according to a weighting of the U-values of the thermal joints and the filling elements. The additional heat flow rate through the thermal joints was considered in terms of both the area-related thermal joint transmittance and the length-related linear thermal joint transmittance. The component assessment method divides the representative element into areas of different thermal properties. The overall U_{CW} was calculated by area-weighting the U-values of these elements with additional correction terms; linear thermal transmittance that describes the thermal interaction between these elements. The determining process of the overall U_{CW} is shown in Figure 1. The calculated results according to this standard can be used for a comparison of the thermal transmittances of different types of curtain wall systems, or as a part of the input data for calculating building energy consumption.

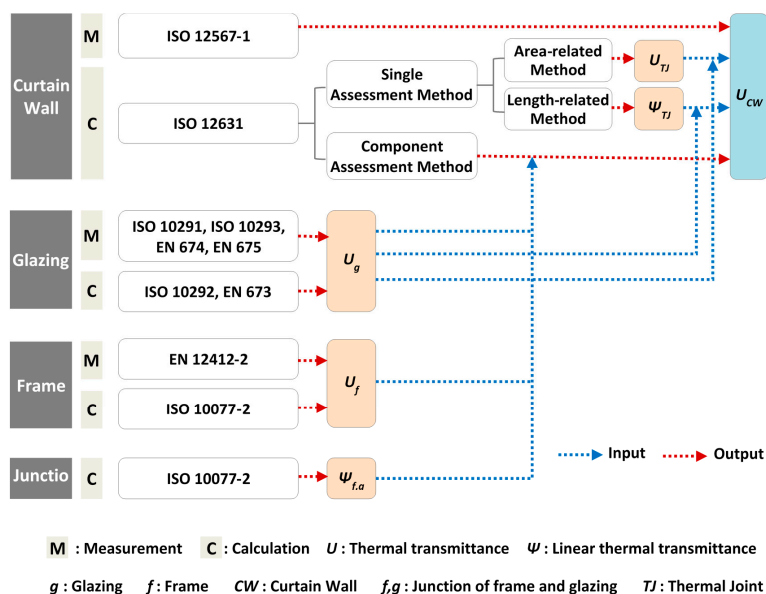


Figure 1. Determining process of U_{CW} by measurement and calculation.

2.2. Calculation Method and Validation

Since the measurement of the U_{CW} of multiple design alternatives is too costly and time-consuming in the early stage of development, their performances were evaluated according to the calculation method. Prior to the evaluation of the alternatives, the calculation method was validated by comparing the calculated and measured U_{CW} values of the test specimens according to ISO 12631 [20] and KS F 2278 [15], respectively. ISO 12631 [20] specifies that testing according to ISO

12567-1 [11] is an alternative to its calculation method, and KS F 2278 [15] is generally equivalent to ISO 12567-1 [11], except for a minor difference of the boundary conditions, as shown in Table 1.

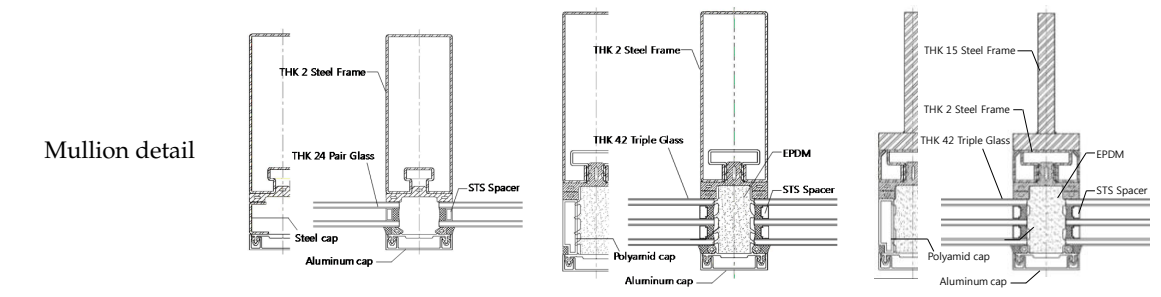
Table 1. Boundary conditions of KS F 2278 and ISO 12567-1.

Standard	Temperature (°C)		Surface Heat-Transfer Resistance (m ² ·K/W)	
	Warm Side	Cold Side	Warm Side	Cold Side
KS F 2278	20.0 ± 1.0	0 ± 1.0	0.11 ± 0.02	0.05 ± 0.02
ISO 12567-1	Temperature difference 20.0 ± 2.0		Total surface heat-transfer resistance 0.17 ± 0.01	

The steel curtain wall can be classified into the roll-formed frame and the welded frame, depending on the manufacturing method [10]. In this study, two curtain walls with the roll-formed frames and one with the welded frame were selected for the validation, as shown in Table 2.

Table 2. Specification of the test specimens for validation.

Description	Specimen 1	Specimen 2	Specimen 3
Glazing	24 mm (6-12-6) double glazing with low-e coating, argon gas, and STS spacer	42 mm (6-12-6-12-6) triple glazing with low-e coating, argon gas, and STS spacer	42 mm (6-12-6-12-6) triple glazing with low-e coating, argon gas, and STS spacer
Frame type	Roll-formed	Roll-formed	Welded (T-shaped)
Filling	None	EPDM	EPDM
End cap	Steel cap	Polyamide cap	Polyamide cap



The measurements were carried out according to KS F 2278 [15] in the test facility of the Korea Institute of Civil Engineering and Building Technology, which is accredited by the Korean Laboratory Accreditation Scheme. Considering the hot-box metering area (2000 mm × 2000 mm), the dimensions of the test specimens were set up as 1990 mm × 1990 mm, as shown in Figure 2. The perimeter joints between the surrounding panel and the specimen were sealed on both sides with caulking material. The tests were performed under steady-state conditions at the temperatures of 20 °C and 0 °C at the indoor and outdoor sides, respectively. The air flow was also adjusted according to the standard, as specified in Table 1. The surface temperatures of the specimen were measured with T-type thermocouples at the center of nine parts of the specimens.

To calculate U_{CW} by the calculation method, the curtain wall was divided into six cross-sections for modeling in accordance with ISO 12631 [20], as shown in Figure 2. The heat flow rates through the glazing, frame, and joints were calculated using Physibel Trisco 12.0 w (Maldegem, Belgium), a three-dimensional, steady-state heat transfer analysis program that conforms to ISO 10211 [21] and ISO 10077-2 [19]. In the simulations, the indoor and outdoor temperatures and the air flow conditions were also set up according to KS F 2278 [15] so that the calculated and measured values could be compared. Table 3 shows the thermal conductivities of the materials that were used in the numerical simulation, which were obtained from manufacturers or ISO 10077-2 [19]. First, the U_M , U_T , and U_g were evaluated according to ISO 10077-2 [19] and ISO 10077-1 [18]. Second, the

U_{TJ} and Ψ_{TJ} were evaluated according to ISO 12631 [20] for the simple-assessment method, and the $\Psi_{M,g}$ and $\Psi_{T,g}$ were also evaluated according to ISO 10077-2 [19] for the component-assessment method. Lastly, the U_{CW} was calculated according to the area-related single-assessment method, the length-related single-assessment method, and the component-assessment method specified in ISO 12631 [20].

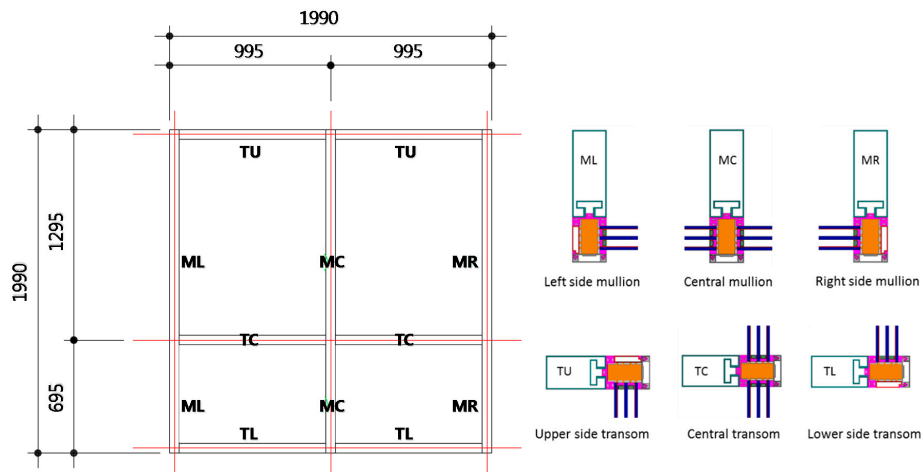


Figure 2. Size of a test specimen and the cross-sections of the frame.

Table 3. Thermal conductivities of materials used in the simulation.

Material	Thermal Conductivity (W/m·K)	Material	Thermal Conductivity (W/m·K)
Steel	50	Silicone Pure	0.35
Aluminum	160	Silicone Gasket ^a	0.12
Glass	1	PVC	0.17
Stainless Steel	17	EPDM ^a	0.033
Molecule Sieve	0.1	Polyurethane	0.25
Butyl Hot Melt	0.24	Polyamide	0.25

^a As noted by the manufacturer.

Table 4 shows the comparison of the measured and the calculated U_{CW} values. The thermal transmittances of specimens 2 and 3 are much lower than that of specimen 1, since they were applied with high thermal performance materials, such as triple low-e coated glazing, ethylene propylene diene monomer (EPDM) filling, and the polyamide cap. There is no significant difference between specimens 2 and 3. There is a sound agreement between the overall measured and calculated values, and the differences range from 0.3% to 3.8%.

Table 4. Comparison of measured and calculated thermal transmittances of test specimens.

Evaluation Method	Specimen 1		Specimen 2		Specimen 3			
	U_{CW} (W/m ² ·K)	Diff. (%)	U_{CW} (W/m ² ·K)	Diff. (%)	U_{CW} (W/m ² ·K)	Diff. (%)		
Measurement (KS 2278)	2.02	-	1.05	-	1.09	-		
Calculation (ISO 12631)	Single	Area-related	2.013	-0.3	1.090	3.8	1.094	0.4
	Assessment	Length-related	1.970	-2.5	1.069	1.8	1.073	-1.6
	Component assessment		1.995	-1.2	1.074	2.3	1.078	-1.1

3. Evaluation Cases Setup

A steel curtain wall frame can be defined by the following three parts, as shown in Figure 3: the head part, which is the warm side of a façade; the body part into which the infills (glazing and opaque panels) are inserted; and the cover part that faces the cold side of a façade. The gaskets and sealants for

weather-proofing and air-tightness are installed in the connections of the three parts. Since the head part and the cover cap are exposed to the inside and the outside, respectively, they have been designed in a variety of shapes for aesthetic purposes [10].

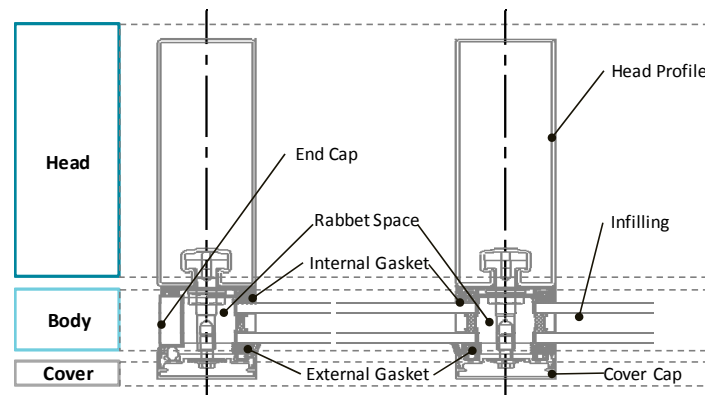


Figure 3. Description of curtain-wall system.

According to the state-of-the-art review of the steel curtain wall products on the market, a few of the common strategies for the overcoming of weak thermal performances were categorized, as shown in Figure 4. One of the most common strategies is the use of materials with a thermal conductivity that is relatively lower than that of the conventional materials; for example, an EPDM (ethylene propylene diene monomer) gasket was inserted in high-performance curtain-wall systems instead of a silicon gasket, as shown in Figure 4a [22–25]. Additionally, metal head profiles can be overlaid with PVC (polyvinyl chloride), or stainless-steel cover caps were applied instead of aluminum cover caps, as shown in Figure 4b [26] or Figure 4c [22,24,26]. Another important strategy was a reduction of the heat loss through the rabbet space; for example, the rabbet space can be filled with polymers with a low thermal conductivity, as shown in Figure 4d [22,24,26], or a PVC isolator can be attached to the external gasket side for the thermal performance as well as weather-proofing [26]. Figure 4e [27] shows another way to reduce the heat loss through the use of thermal breaks that are usually made up of a polyamide bar or a polyurethane-filled aluminum bar.

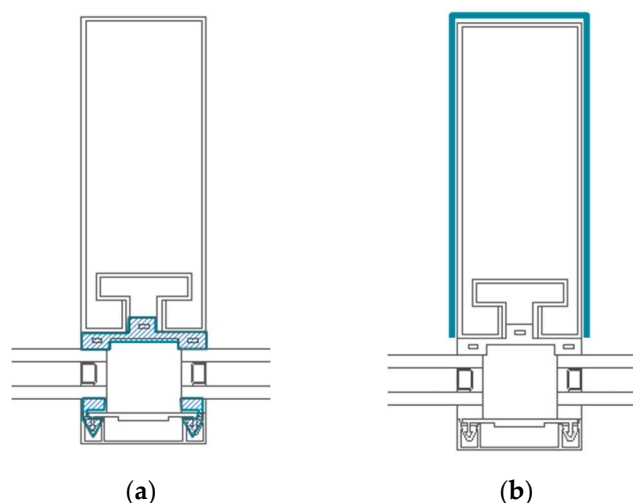


Figure 4. Cont.

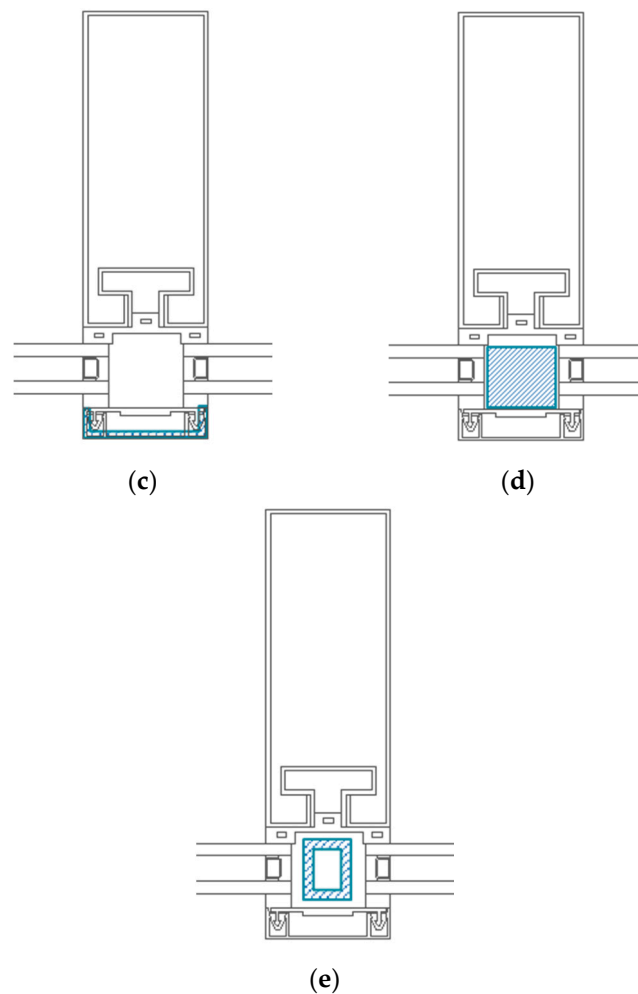


Figure 4. Technologies for improving thermal performance of steel curtain wall. (a) gasket; (b) head materials; (c) cover cap; (d) polymer infill; and (e) thermal break.

Based on the state-of-the-art review of the technical cases, base cases and their variations were set up and drawn for more alternatives, as shown in Figure 5, to provide engineers with choices, depending on the given situation.

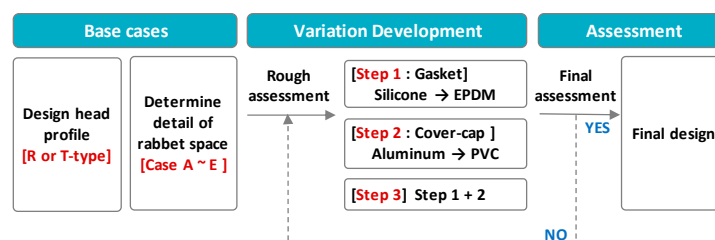


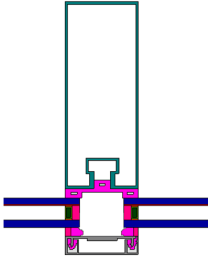
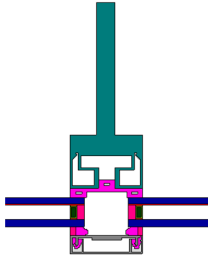
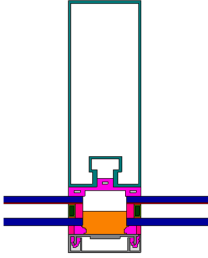
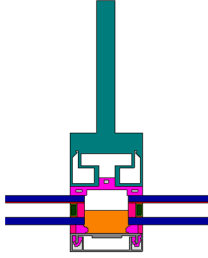
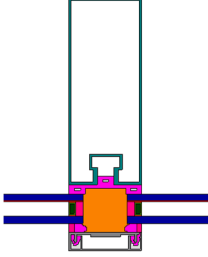
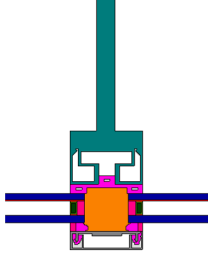
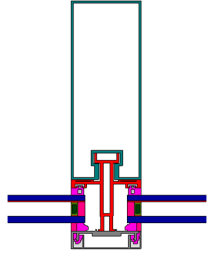
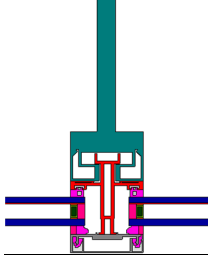
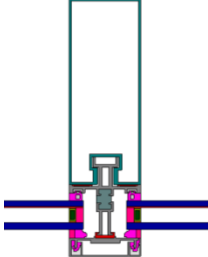
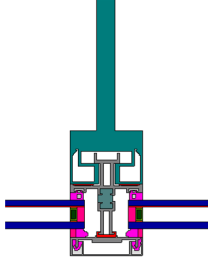
Figure 5. Flowchart of the alternative development process.

First, two design alternatives, the rolled-formed type (R type) and the T-bar welded type (T type), were configured for a consideration of the variety of head profile shapes, and then the cases A–E were configured depending on the details of the rabbet space. Case A is a curtain wall frame that is composed of a large rabbet space without separate infill or thermal breaks. Cases B and C involve a filling of the air cavity with EPDM, either partially or entirely, while Cases D and E are curtain-wall systems to which thermal breaks are applied. Specimen 1 was used in the validation and was simplified

for its use as a reference frame design for the base cases. Table 5 shows descriptions of the base cases according to the head-profile and rabbet space details.

The variation development with different materials was conducted according to Steps 1–3. Step 1 is a stage where the gasket material is changed from silicone to EPDM. Step 2 is another alternative where the cover cap’s material is changed from aluminum to PVC. Lastly, in Step 3, the changes of Steps 1 and 2 are applied.

Table 5. Description of base cases for evaluation.

Details of Rabbet Space		Shape of Head Profile	
Case	Description	R Type	T Type
A	No filling material		
B	Partially filled with EPDM		
C	Entirely filled with EPDM		
D	Polyamide-bar thermal break		
E	Internal aluminum profile with polyurethane thermal break		

The thermal transmittances of the base cases and their variations were evaluated according to the calculation method that is based on ISO 12631 [19], the validation of which is mentioned above. Of the two evaluation methods that are specified by ISO 12631 [19], the component-assessment method that considers all of the members with different thermal properties was used to analyze the U_{CW} . This method allows for a more minute evaluation than the single-assessment method, which can be used to analyze all types of curtain wall systems, but is not applicable to structural glazing, rain screens, and structural sealant glazing. The size, indoor and outdoor boundary conditions, and material properties of the curtain wall systems for the evaluation are shown in Figure 2, Tables 1 and 4, respectively.

4. Results and Discussion

4.1. Comparison According to the Head Profile Shape and Rabbet Space Details

The effect of the head profile shape on the U_{CW} was analyzed. U_{MC} was also analyzed because it is directly related with the thermal bridge and condensation risk of the frame [1,5,7]. Figure 6 shows the comparison of the calculated U_{CW} and U_{MC} of Cases A–E according to the shape of the head profile. For all of the cases, the R-type head profile showed a relatively higher thermal performance than the T-type head profile, but the difference between the two shapes is not greatly significant. The difference ratios ranged from 2.14% (Case C) to 4.13% (Case E) for the U_{CW} , and from 6.87% (Case C) to 9.72% (Case E) for the U_{MC} . A similar result was also obtained for the test specimens for the simulation validation in Section 2.2. The measured U_{CW} of Specimen 2 with the roll-formed head profile, $1.05 \text{ W/m}^2\cdot\text{K}$, is lower than that of Specimen 3 with the T-bar-welded head profile, $1.09 \text{ W/m}^2\cdot\text{K}$. In general, under the same configurations and specifications of the body part and cover cap, the R-type head profile is slightly more advantageous than the T-type head profile in terms of thermal performance; however, since the difference is not major, designers may choose any of the head profiles from an aesthetic perspective.

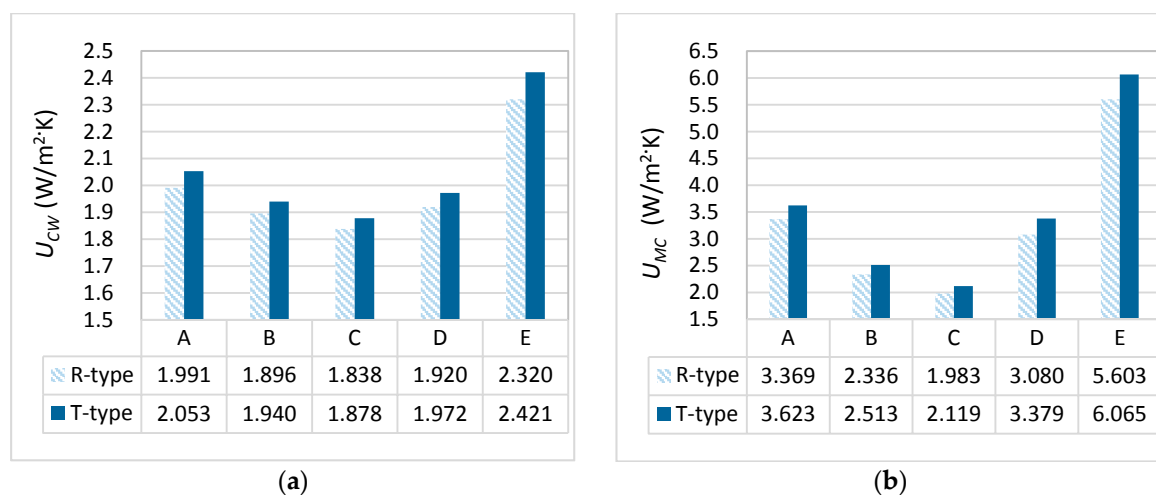


Figure 6. Comparison of U_{CW} and U_{MC} according to head profile and rabbet space. (a) Overall thermal transmittance of the curtain wall; and (b) thermal transmittance of the central mullion.

In view of the details of the rabbet space, Cases B and C with EPDM are more advantageous than Cases D and E with thermal-break profiles. By filling the entire rabbet space with EPDM, the thermal transmittance of a central mullion frame can be reduced from $3.369 \text{ W/m}^2\cdot\text{K}$ to $1.983 \text{ W/m}^2\cdot\text{K}$ (41.1% reduction) for the R-type head profile, and from $3.623 \text{ W/m}^2\cdot\text{K}$ to $2.119 \text{ W/m}^2\cdot\text{K}$ (41.5% reduction) for the T-type head profile. This improvement of the thermal performance of the mullion and the transom also resulted in the reduction of the U_{CW} , and it would be more advantageous

if the proportion of the frame area that is against the glazing area is higher. Case E, however, showed an even higher thermal transmittance than Case A without any strategies for the rabbet space. It seems that much more heat was transferred through the aluminum profile for the polyurethane filling and the rabbet fixing; therefore, unless there is any other reason regarding the structural stability or the cost, a restriction of the use of aluminum thermal breaks as much as possible in steel curtain wall systems seems reasonable in terms of the thermal performance.

4.2. Comparison of Thermal Transmittances According to the Gasket and Cover Cap Materials

The effect of different materials for the gasket and the cover cap was analyzed by comparing the U_{CW} and U_M of the variations for Steps 1–3. Figure 7 presents the variations of the U_{CW} with the change of materials for the R-type and T-type curtain walls. By changing the materials for the gasket and/or the cover cap, the U_{CW} can be decreased by approximately 12.1% and 13.2% on average for the R-type and T-type head profiles, respectively. Changing materials for the gasket (Step 1) or the cover cap (Step 2) produced a much greater impact on the improvement of the thermal performance than the changing of the details of the rabbet space (Cases B through E). The U_{CW} of Case A was decreased by approximately 14.6% and 12.0% through the application of Steps 1 and 2, respectively. As was expected, Step 3 showed the lowest thermal transmittance for all of the cases since materials with a lower thermal conductivity were applied for both the gasket and the cover cap. The reduction rate is the greatest for Case E, which has an internal aluminum profile with the polyurethane thermal break in the rabbet space.

There was a difference between the effects of Step 1 and Step 2 according to the cases. For Cases A, B, and C with the R-type head profile, the U_{CW} is much-more decreased at Step 1 by approximately 12.0%, 11.7%, and 11.9%, respectively, when compared with Step 2, which was decreased by approximately 10.1%, 9.0%, and 7.4%, respectively. On the other hand, Cases D and E showed a greater improvement effect in Step 2, as shown in Table 6. If only one component between the gasket and the cover cap can be changed by the further design of the development stage, it would be more effective to change the gasket materials from silicon to EPDM for Cases A, B, and C, while it is more effective to change the cover cap materials from aluminum to PVC for Cases D and E.

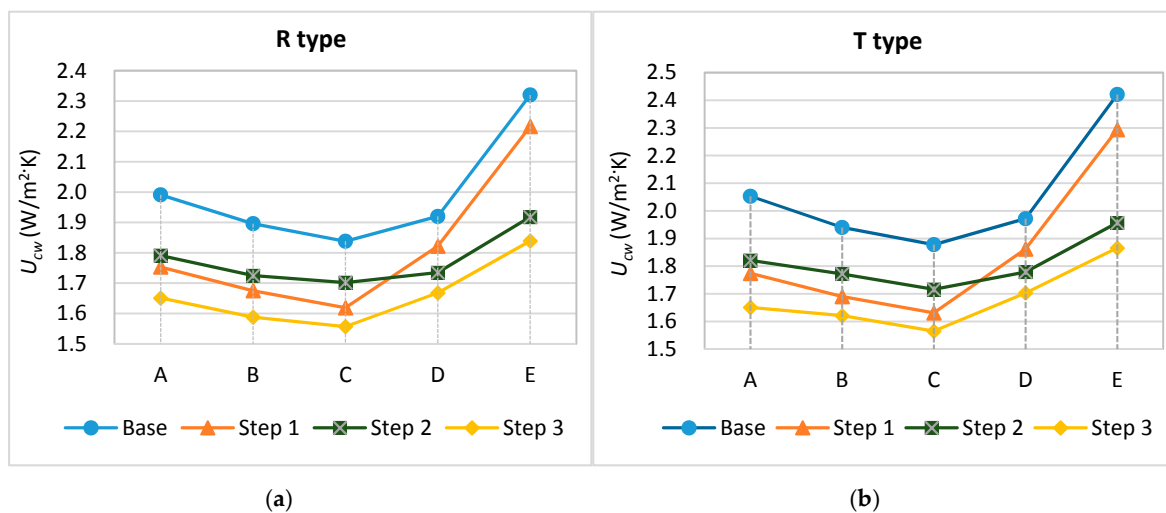


Figure 7. Comparison of U_{CW} according to the materials for the gasket and the cover cap. (a) R type profile; and (b) T type profile.

Table 6. Detailed analysis for D and E cases.

Case		Case D			Case E		
		Base	Step 1	Step 2	Base	Step 1	Step 2
T type	U_{CW} ($W/m^2 \cdot K$)	1.972	1.862	1.779	2.421	2.294	1.957
	Red. Rate (%)	-	5.6%	9.8%	-	5.2%	19.2%
R type	U_{CW} ($W/m^2 \cdot K$)	1.920	1.822	1.735	2.32	2.216	1.918
	Red. Rate (%)	-	5.1%	9.6%	-	4.5%	17.3%

To analyze this difference between the effects of Step 1 and Step 2 according to the cases, the heat flow profiles of the representative mullion sections were investigated, as shown in Figure 8. Since the heat flow was bypassed through the joints of the frame and glazing, a thermally-improved gasket is more effective for a reduction of the heat flow between the frame and the edge of the glazing for Cases A, B, and C; meanwhile, the heat flow was distributed with the overall frame in Cases D and E, and the PVC cover cap is a more effective way to control the heat flow through the polyamide-bar or aluminum profile. Throughout all of the cases and variations, the U_{CW} of the R-type is always lower than that of the T-type, but the values are not very different from one another. This indicates that the improvements to the body or the cover part are more effective than the head profile design.

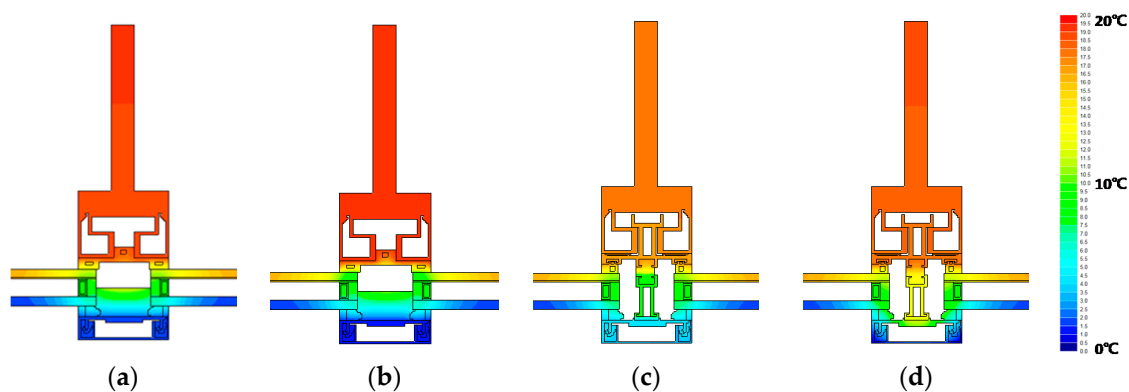


Figure 8. Temperature gradient of frame-profile alternatives. (a) T-type, Case B; (b) T-type, Case B, Step 1; (c) T-type, Case E; and (d) T-type, Case E, Step 2.

5. Conclusions

Recently, the steel frame has re-emerged as a high-performance material for glazed curtain walls due to advances in the manufacturing technology field. In spite of the many advantages, a steel frame requires different strategies to achieve a sound thermal performance due to manufacturing and processing limitations. In this paper, the effect of different design strategies on the thermal performance of the steel curtain wall frame was evaluated according to the simulation method. The simulation method was validated by a comparison of the measured and calculated thermal transmittances for three different curtain wall specimens. For roll-formed and T-bar-welded frame profiles, five base cases and additional variations were set up for an evaluation based on the state-of-the-art review. This study can be summarized as follows: (1) The head profile types did not strongly influence the U_{CW} , and the difference ratio ranged from 2.14%–4.13%; (2) The improvement strategies for the rabbet space was rather effective than changing the head profile type. Cases B and C with rabbet space infill were effective to decrease the thermal transmittance, but Cases D and E with internal thermal breaks showed even higher thermal transmittance than Case A; (3) There was a difference between the effects of a thermally-improved gasket (Step 1) and the cover cap (Step 2), depending on the initial strategies for the rabbet space. The results of this study can be referred to for the selection of more valid and more effective strategies in the achievement of high thermal performance in steel curtain wall frames.

It is also expected that steel frames with these strategies can not only reduce the thermal bridge and condensation risk, but also enhance the occupants' thermal comfort and health.

Acknowledgments: This work was supported by a National Research Foundation of Korea (NRF) grant funded by the Korea government (MSIP) (No. 2014R1A2A2A01007405).

Author Contributions: Ji Hyun Oh and Hyun Jung Yoo performed the simulations and experiments; Ji Hyun Oh wrote the paper; Sun Sook Kim conceived the concept of this research and wrote the paper.

Conflicts of Interest: The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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