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1	OPTIMIZATION OF A FIXED EXTERIOR COMPLEX FENESTRATION SYSTEM CONSIDERING VISUAL
2	COMFORT AND ENERGY PERFORMANCE CRITERIA
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11	Abstract
12	Shading devices control daylight transmission through fenestration systems, which influences the
13	occupant's visual comfort and the building's energy performance. Fenestration systems containing
14	a light-redirecting layer, such as shading devices, are known as complex fenestration systems
15	(CFSs). Despite the increased optimization in the building performance simulation field over the
16	last decade, few studies have focused on optimizing CFSs. Instead, the majority of studies have
17	focused on minimizing energy consumption and neglected visual comfort metrics in the
18	objective/cost function. This paper aims to optimize a fixed exterior CFS component of offices
19	located in Montreal (Canada), Boulder (USA), Miami (USA) and Santiago (Chile). The studied CFS
20	comprises a set of opaque, curved, and perforated horizontal louvers. The optimization problem
21	minimizes a cost function that includes two visual comfort criteria (spatial daylight autonomy
22	(SDA) and annual sunlight exposure (ASE)) and the total energy consumption. The CFS's design
23	variables are the percentage of perforations, tilt angle and spacing of the louvers. The GenOpt
24	optimization engine with the hybrid PSO-HJ algorithm is coupled to mkSchedule, Radiance and
25	EnergyPlus to perform integrated lighting and thermal simulations. The main findings are that a
26	CFS optimized solely based on total energy consumption does not meet the visual comfort
27	metrics; however, including visual comfort metrics in the cost function enables such goals to be
28	achieved by trading-off energy consumption. Moreover, the optimization process is efficient and
29	robust, as the optimized CFS solutions are close to the exact solutions and the simulations'
30	number to find optimum CFSs is reduced by 97%.
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