

Dynamic Windows Using Reversible Metal Electrodeposition



Tynt Technologies
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Project Summary

Objective and outcome

Tynt Technologies is developing next-generation dynamic windows based on reversible metal electrodeposition (RME) that demonstrate fast switching with neutral color over the widest optical range for privacy applications in the residential market. These windows employ a polymer gel electrolyte and a metal mesh counter electrode for its enhanced functionality over 1000s of cycles and at large-scale (1 ft x 1 ft). Finally, these windows have already demonstrated superior performance in terms of switching speed and neutral color compared to the leading competitors' technologies.

Team and Partners

Two Subcontractors:

- Professor Mike McGehee – University of Colorado - Boulder
- Professor Chris Barile – University of Nevada – Reno



Stats

Performance Period: 10/01/2021 – 9/30/2024

DOE budget: \$1.5M, Cost Share: \$492,735

Milestone 1: Dynamic Window with fast (<6 min), color neutral ($a^*, b^* | < 5$) switching over widest optical dynamic range (>60% in clear state and <0.1% in dark state)

Milestone 2: Dynamic Window passing ASTM 2141

Milestone 3: Dynamic Window IGU passing ASTM 2190

Windows are stuck in the 20th century

- Huge energy loss
- Difficult to get lighting “just right”
- Manually operated
- Prevent desirable home designs
- No major innovations in decades

Windows can make up to

30%

of heating and cooling
energy loss
in a typical home

64%

of U.S. homes have non-low-e
single- or double-pane windows

Potential to save

*1.8 GtCO₂

*US Department of Energy

Cost enables Tynt to become standard



Additional Savings

- Window Treatments: \$100+
- Energy Savings: \$500 (over 10 years)
- Tax Credits: \$250

Opportunity - Tynt Every Home in US + EU



New Homes	2.3M HOMES
Existing Homes	440.9M HOMES
Existing Windows	10.5B WINDOWS
Windows Sold Today	130.9M WINDOWS

Windows haven't changed in 100 years

Energy efficient solutions are shunned for "cheap and pretty" windows

1 Billion sq ft of windows installed in US every year

Serviceable Available Market

\$65B

~4% reduction in global GHG emissions

Competing Technologies



view
Dynamic Glass

SageGlass
SAINT-GOBAIN

HALIO®



LUTRON®



HunterDouglas

All competitors require costly replacements and add-ons to achieve what Tynt can do in one product.

Their limitations: Cost, automation, color, light control range

“Dynamic Windows will be ubiquitous at \$20-\$25/sq ft” –
Consensus among Glass and Window Executives

GENTEX
CORPORATION

Furcifer

CLICK MATERIALS
THIN FILM TECHNOLOGIES



MIRU
smart technologies

eLstar

CROWN

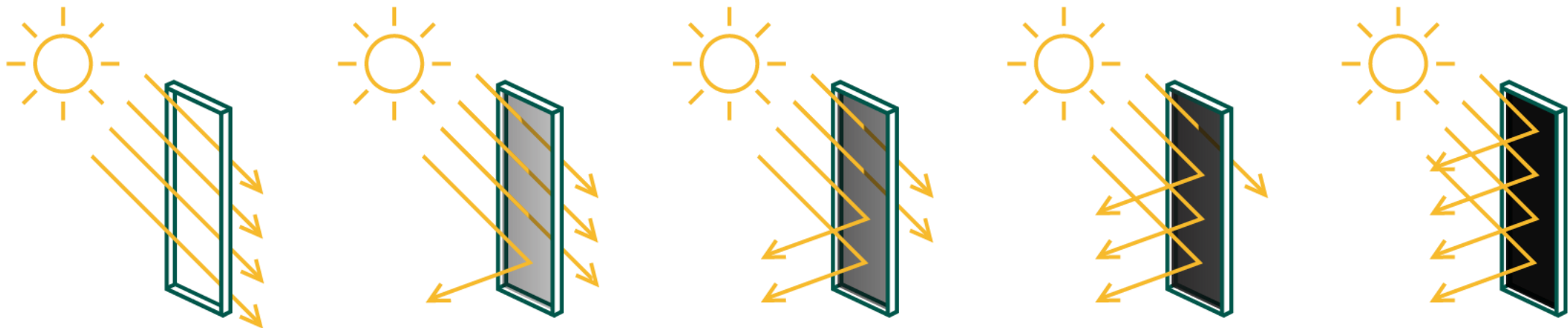
GOZEY



Color Neutral Tinting to Blackout Privacy

Dynamically control the visible light and solar heat gain to optimize comfort and energy.

Take control by toggling the system from automatic to manual.

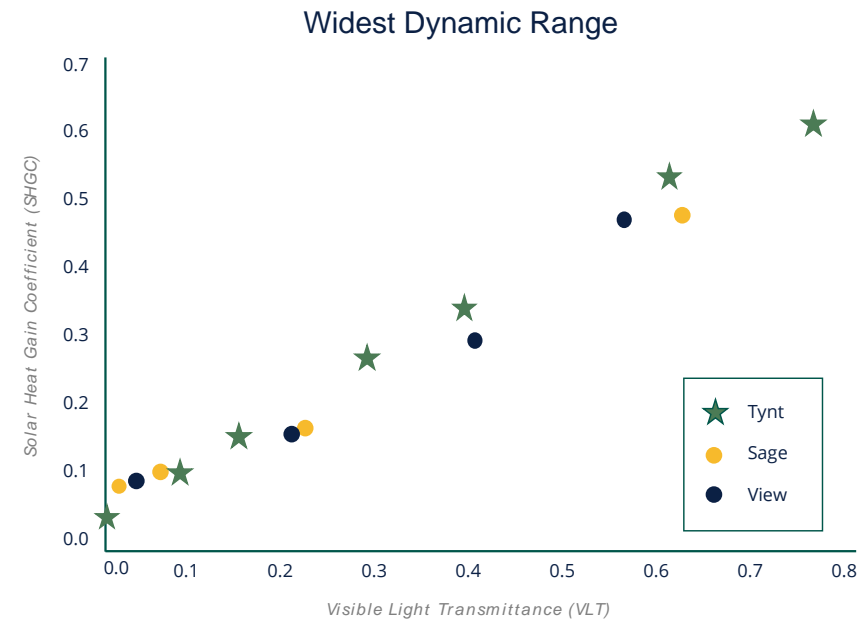






In clearer states, let the sun in and utilize natural energy to light and warm the space.

In more opaque states, block sunlight and reflect unwanted energy back, resulting in a cooler interior.



Tynt Advantages



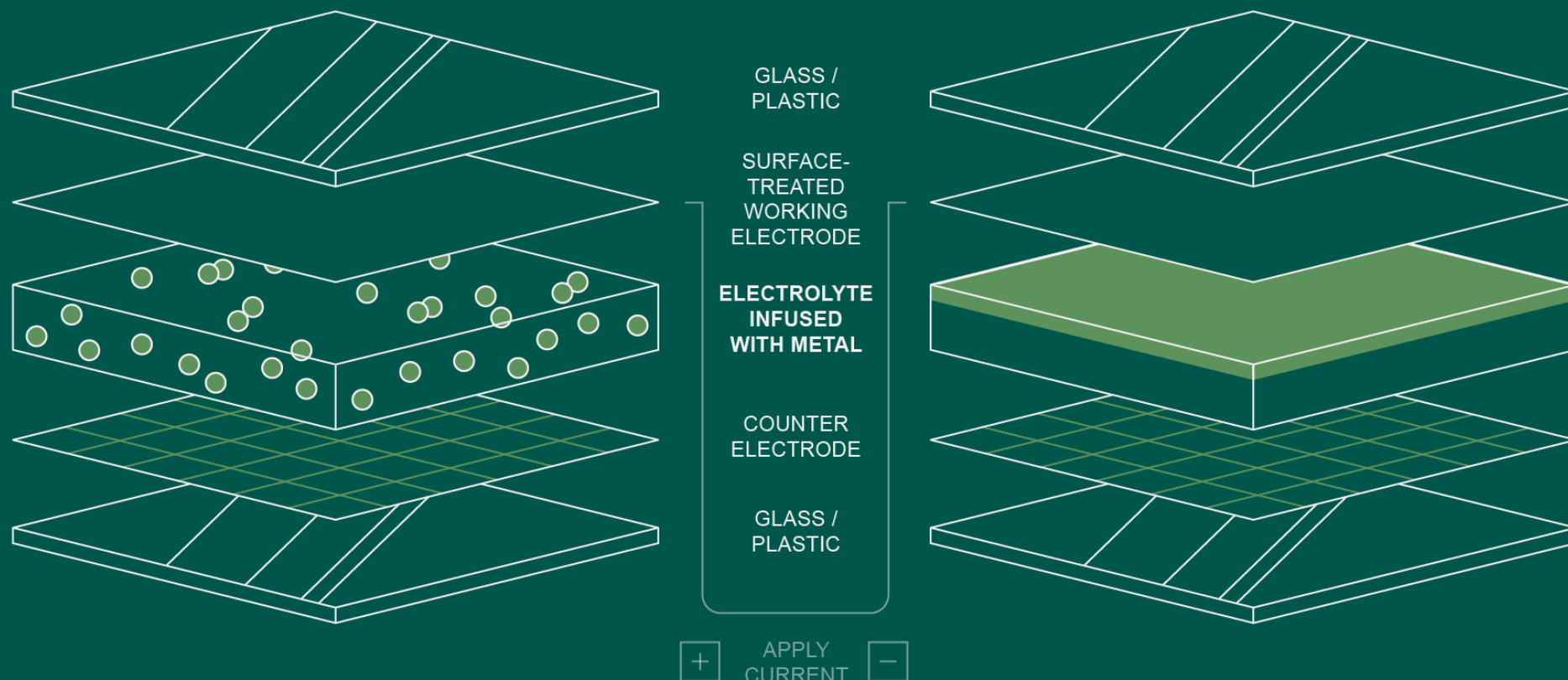
				
Clear State VLT (%)	56	52	65	>60
Dark State VLT (%)	1.2	1.0	2.0	<0.1
Clear State Color (L*a*b*)	(79.8,-6.3,13.8)	(77.0,-6.4,11.2)	(83.4,-2.7,6.8)	(85.9,-0.7,2.1)
Dark State Color (L*a*b*)	(10.69,-5.64,-7.84)	(8.86,-4.01,-5.59)	(15.82,-6.41,-4.02)	(1.72,-0.32, 3.28)
Switching Time to 1%	~15-20 mins	~20 mins (*varies by window size)	N/A (2% VLT < 3 min)	< 5 min

Fast Switching with Neutral Color over the Widest Optical Dynamic Range

Technology:

Reversible Metal Electrodeposition

- Uses electric current to *dynamically* form a metal film inside the window to tint to any level
- Low temperature, low-cost processing
- 6 patents licensed from Stanford and CU Boulder



Other Potential Partnership Options

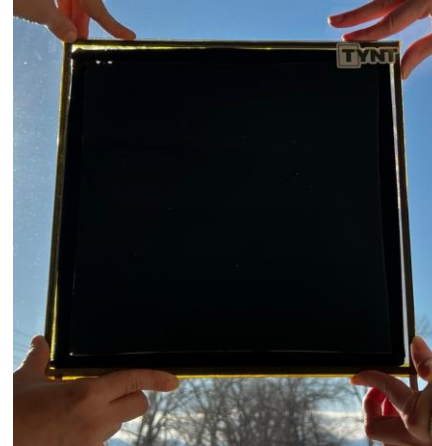
Skylight / OEM



Aftermarket



Window OEM

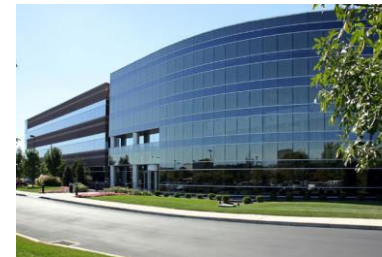


Automotive



IGU & Commercial

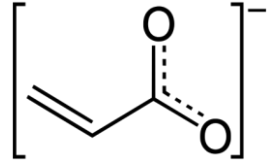
IGU Partnerships enable commercial façade market and Tynt Residential Window



Gel Polymer Electrolyte

Radical Polymerization

Acrylates

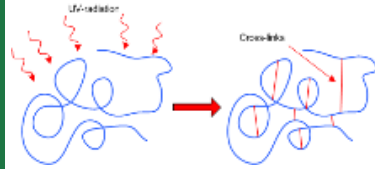


Improved Functionality

- Cross-link polymers with metal ions already present in gel composition to allow for in-situ processing and ease of integration

AND

Chemically (covalent) cross-linked

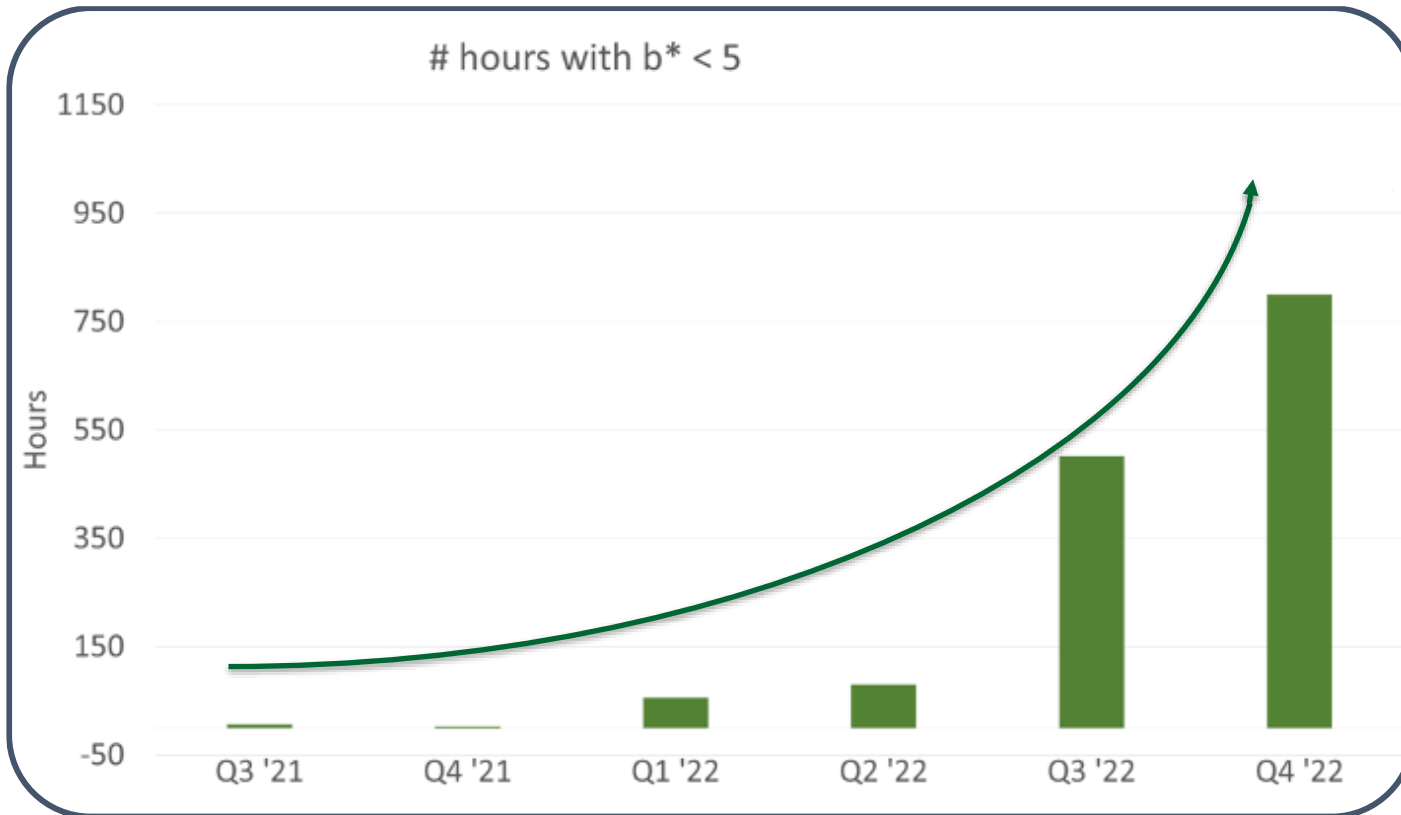
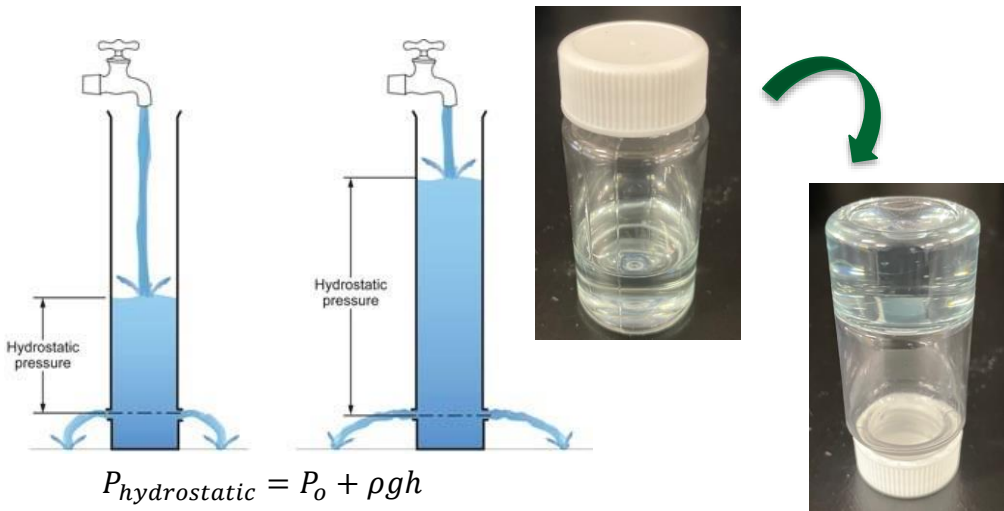


Improved Durability

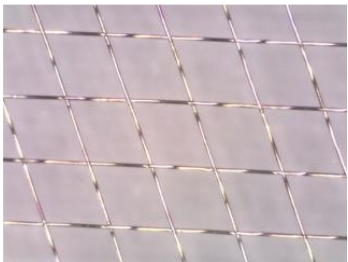
- Chemical cross-links by strong covalent bonding will be stable at 85°C and 1-sun UV (ASTM standard conditions)

Continued improvement on electrolyte formulation to slow down yellowing (i.e. b^* evolution) under high temperature and UV exposure

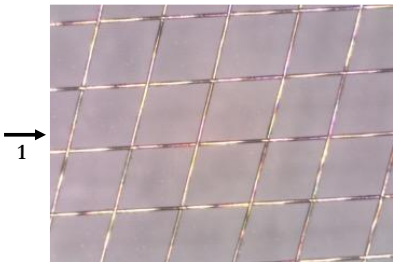
Goal for Year 1: 100 hours (Currently over 800 hours)



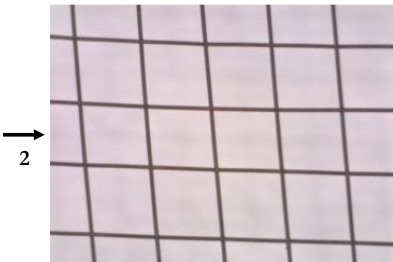
Metal Mesh Counter Electrode



Inert Core



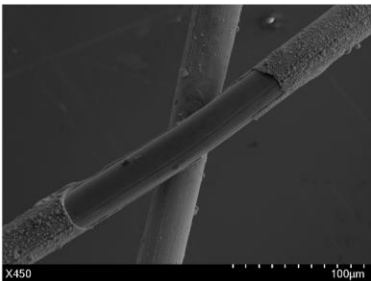
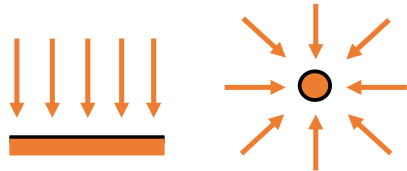
Noble Metal
Adhesion Coat



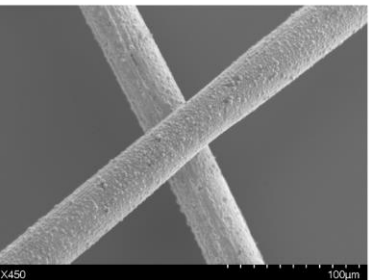
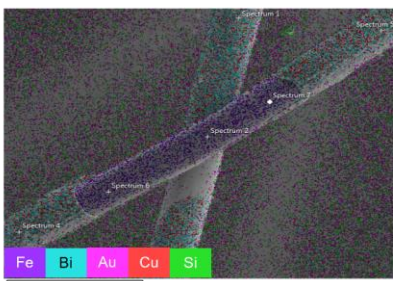
Top RME Coat

Electrode	Geometry	% area per square
Pt-ITO	Planar	100
Cu Mesh	Cylindrical (woven wires)	75
Au-SS Mesh	Cylindrical (woven wires)	37

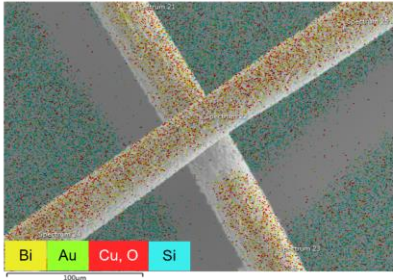
Planar vs Spherical Diffusion



B



D

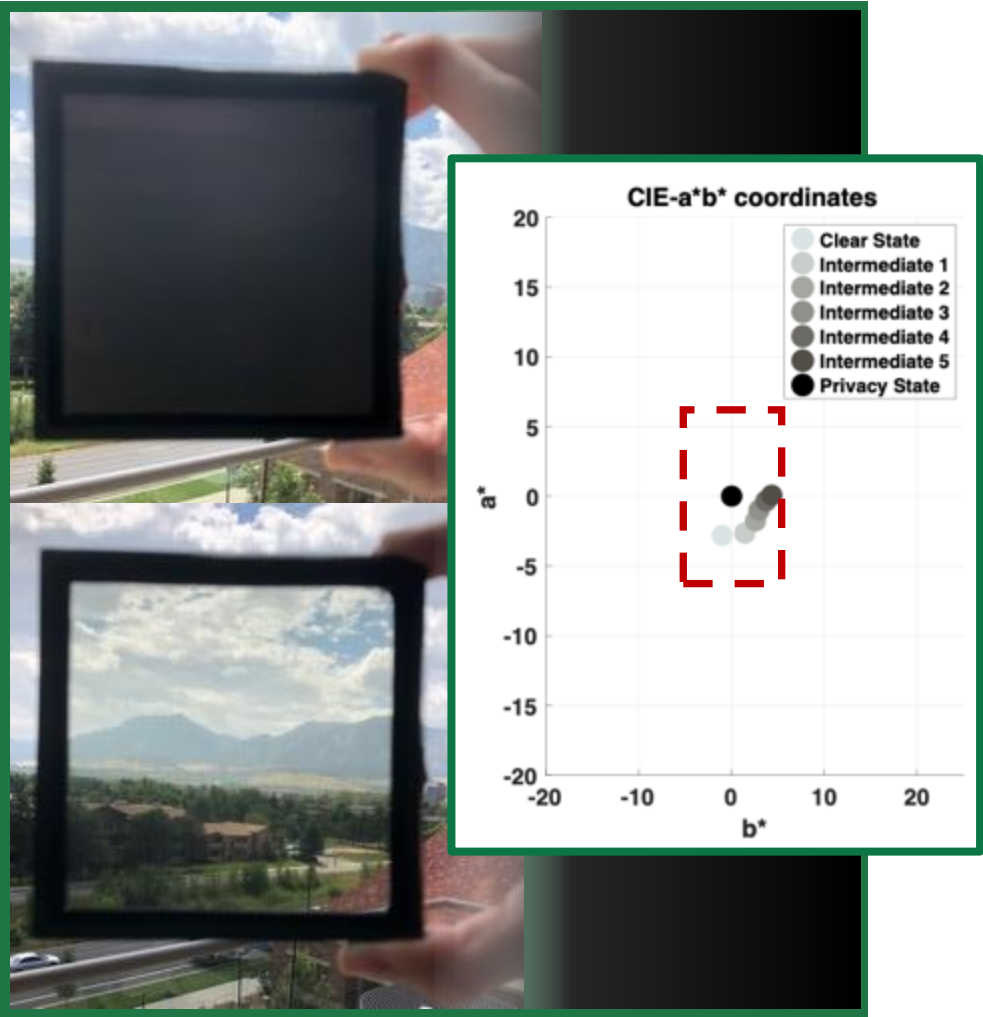


Substrate	Minimum Transmission State of Window	Charge Capacity (mC cm ⁻²)	Transmission (%)	Haze (%)
Stainless Steel Mesh	N/A	0	88.3	1.7
Au Strike on SS Mesh	N/A	0	88.0	1.6
Privacy	0.1%	150	87.4	1.0
10x Privacy	<<0.1%	1500	86.6	0.8

< 3% drop in transmission!
Reduction in haze!

Metal Mesh Counter Electrode with <2% and >85% transparency with enough capacity and surface area to current match the working electrode for blackout privacy switching.

Color-Neutral, Fast Switching



Industry desires neutral color, defined as absolute value of a^* and $b^* < 5$

VLT % (@550nm)	Switching Speed (s)	A*	B*
70	0	-1.37	2.13
10	58		
3	105 (Goal: <180)		
1	168		
0.1	353 (Goal: <360)	0.07	1.21
0.01	487	-0.44	1.41
0	600	-0.43	1.31



VLT > 65%

VLT ~10%

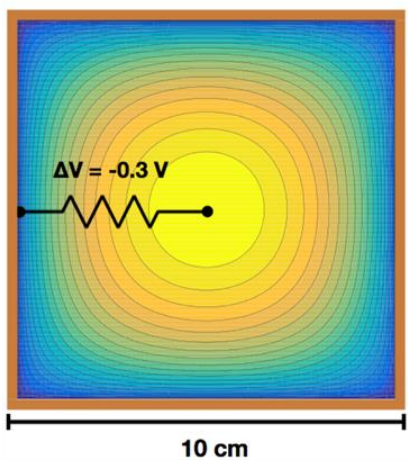
VLT ~1%

VLT ~0.1%

VLT ~0.01%

Full dynamic window with gel polymer electrolyte and metal mesh with <3 min to <3% VLT and <6 min to <0.1% VLT with neutral color in clear and dark states

Scaling with Similar Performance



Proof of Concept 1 ft x 1 ft
Dynamic Window with
uniform switching



- Voltage Drop: $\Delta V = \frac{J R_{SH} L^2}{8}$
- Uniformity limit: $\Delta V < \Delta V_U$ ("voltage tolerance")

With our understanding:

- Voltage Drop: $\Delta V = \left(\frac{OD}{CE \cdot t}\right) \frac{R_{SH} L^2}{8}$

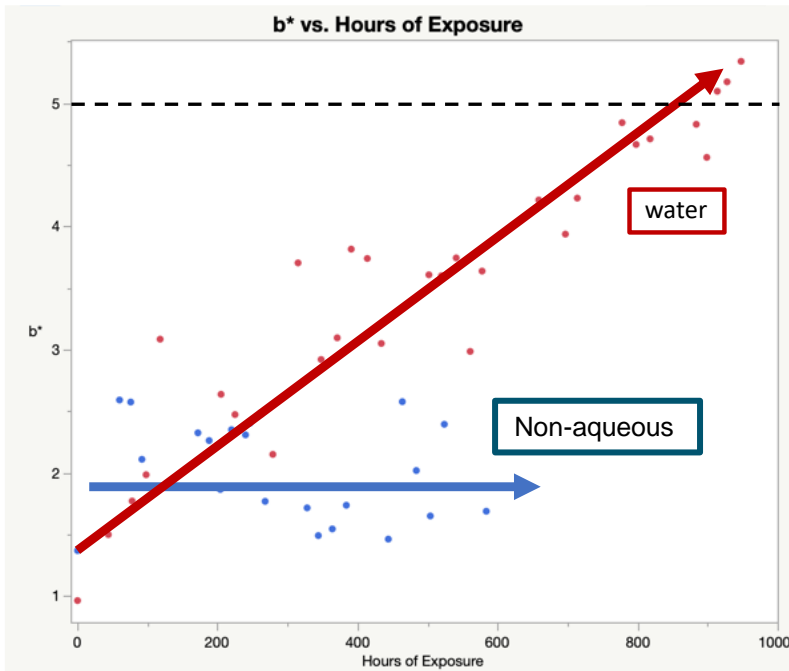
To lower voltage drop:

- Slow down the switching speed (increase t)
- Increase coloration efficiency (increase CE)
- Decrease sheet resistance (decrease R_{SH})

*Note: we are ahead of
schedule on scaling as
this is not a milestone
until Year 2

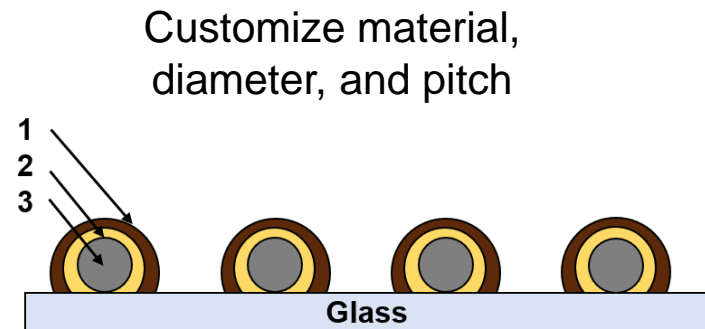
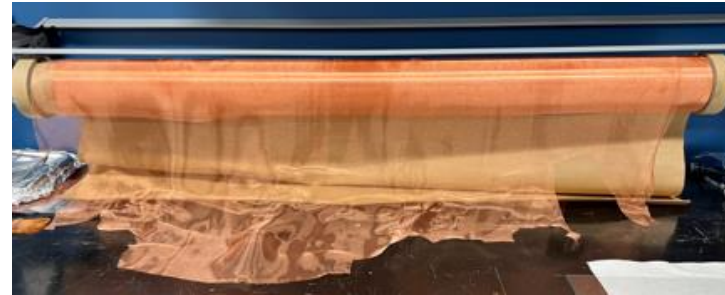
Next Steps and Challenges

1. Polymers in Water Turn Yellow



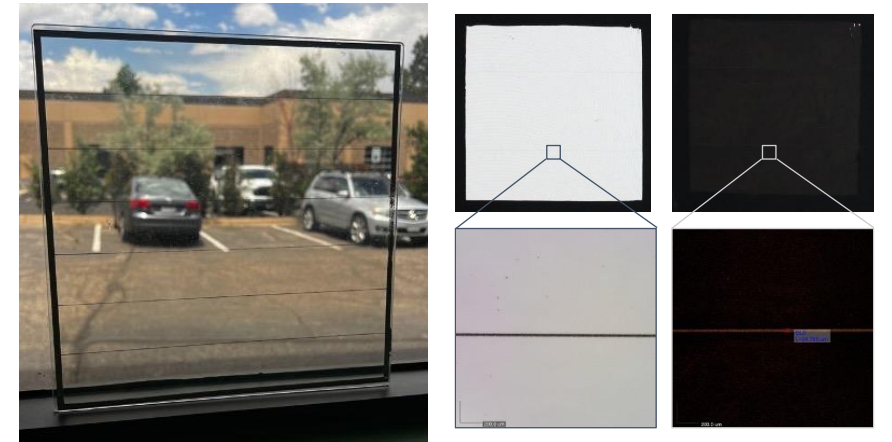
Internal development of non-aqueous gel polymer electrolyte

2. Large-Scale Mesh



Ongoing development of sub-30-micron electroplated wire-based meshes

3. Path Towards "Invisible" Busbars

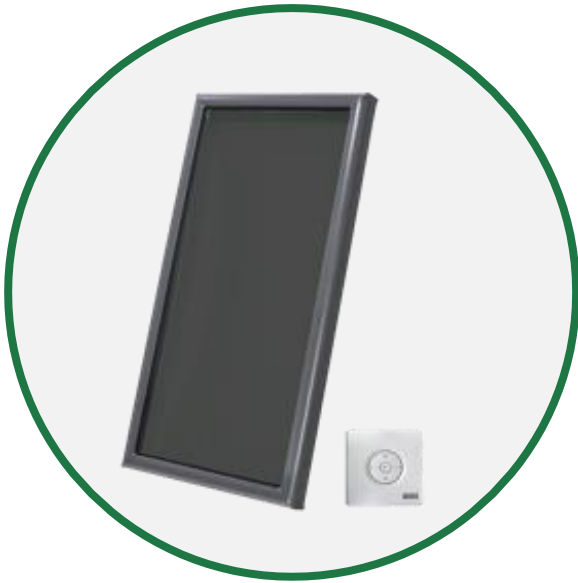


Ongoing development of sub-20-micron conductive metallic traces

Plans After The Project

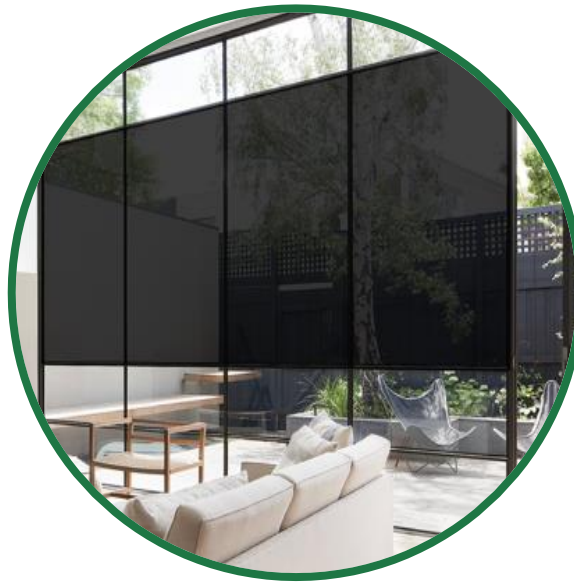
Launch - OEM

- Partner with VELUX to deliver premium skylights



Scale - TYNT Windows

- Develop and sell complete window solution
- New construction AND retrofit



Future - Aftermarket

- Affordable solutions for all existing windows



Thank You

Tynt Technologies

Tyler Hernandez, Co-Founder/Director of Technology

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DE-EE0009701

REFERENCE SLIDES

Project Execution

	FY2022				FY2023			
Planned Budget	\$698,674				\$585,834			
Spent Budget	\$638,696.52				in progress			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Past Work								
Q1 Milestone: 100 hours of electrolyte stability								
Q2 Milestone: Highly transparent metal mesh counter electrode								
Q4 Milestone: Fast switching, color-neutral device								
Current/Future Work								
Q2 Milestone: 1 ft x 1 ft dynamic window with uniform fast switching and color neutrality								
Q4 Milestone: 5000 cycles under elevated temperature and UV								

- Hit all 3x Go/No-Go's for BP1
- Current working towards 2x Go/No-Go's for BP2

Team



Ameen K. Saafir
CEO

Former Halio Chief Engineer
Also commercialized OLEDs
with Samsung and Dupont



John Dwyer
COO/CPO

18 years at Flex. Started and
ran connective audio and
wearables businesses.

25+ years leading
manufacturing operations



Dr. Michael Strand
*Director of
Engineering*

Co-inventor of RME
technology and scale-up
lead.

Forbes 30 Under 30



**Prof. Michael
McGehee**
*CU Boulder PI/Chief
Scientist*

Ranked #11 materials
scientist in the world.

13 technology spinouts
worth over \$2.5B.



**Prof. Christopher
Barile**
UN Reno PI

Co-inventor of RME
technology.

Published first paper on
RME dynamic window



Dr. Tyler Hernandez
*Director of
Technology*

Co-inventor of RME
technology and durability
lead.

Forbes 30 Under 30

The nation’s ambitious climate mitigation goals



Greenhouse gas emissions reductions
50-52% reduction by 2030 vs. 2005 levels
Net-zero emissions economy by 2050



Power system decarbonization
100% carbon pollution-free electricity by 2035



Energy justice
40% of benefits from federal climate and clean energy investments flow to disadvantaged communities

EERE/BTO’s vision for a net-zero U.S. building sector by 2050



Support rapid decarbonization of the U.S. building stock in line with economywide net-zero emissions by 2050 while centering equity and benefits to communities



Increase building energy efficiency

Reduce onsite energy use intensity in buildings 30% by 2035 and 45% by 2050, compared to 2005



Accelerate building electrification

Reduce onsite fossil -based CO₂ emissions in buildings 25% by 2035 and 75% by 2050, compared to 2005



Transform the grid edge at buildings

Increase building demand flexibility potential 3X by 2050, compared to 2020, to enable a net-zero grid, reduce grid edge infrastructure costs, and improve resilience.



Prioritize equity, affordability, and resilience

Ensure that 40% of the benefits of federal building decarbonization investments flow to disadvantaged communities



Reduce the cost of decarbonizing key building segments 50% by 2035 while also reducing consumer energy burdens



Increase the ability of communities to withstand stress from climate change, extreme weather, and grid disruptions