

Maximisation of building solar potential determined using Radiance

Jérôme H. KAEMPF

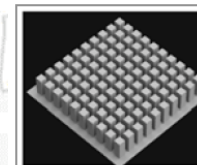
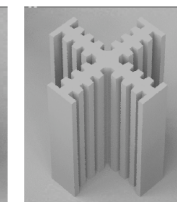
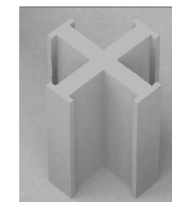
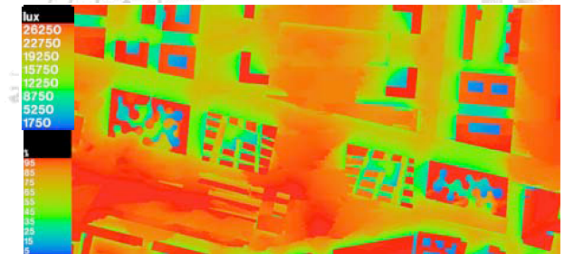
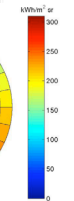
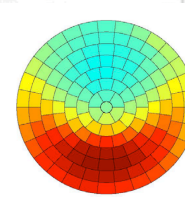
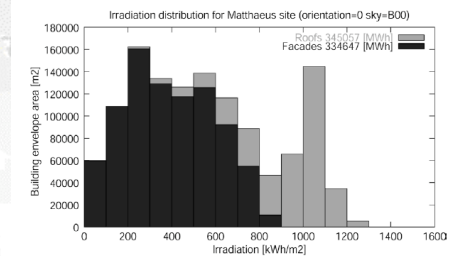
jerome.kaempf@epfl.ch

- Previous work / Motivation
- Methodology
- Results
- Conclusion

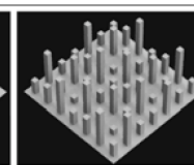
Previous work / Motivation

- Renewable Energy potential of urban sites

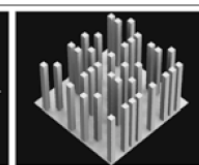
- Compagnon (2000)
 - Radiance, PPF – histogrammes
- Robinson (2004)
 - Cumulative sky
- Montavon (2006)
 - La Ville Radieuse (Le Corbusier)
- Cheng (2006)
 - Parametric study (18)



Case 5: (Uniform, Uniform)
S.C. 36%, P.R. 3.6

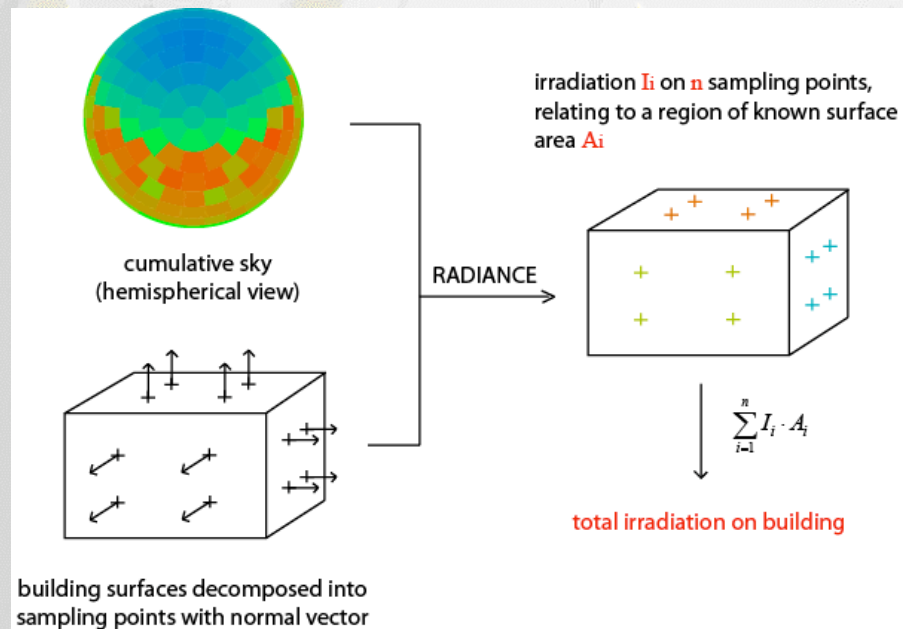


Case 7: (Uniform, Random)
S.C. 9%, P.R. 1.4



Case 14: (Random, Uniform)
S.C. 9%, P.R. 3.6

Methodology



Ambient calculation

-ab 2 -ad 1024 -as 512 -aa 0

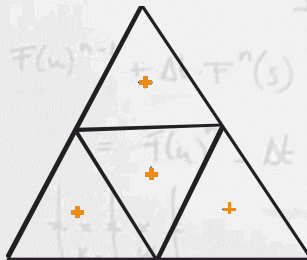
Parametrisation of the form

$\vec{x} \in M \subseteq \square^n$

Maximisation

$\sup \{f(\vec{x}) \mid \vec{x} \in M \subseteq \square^n\}$

Using Evolutionary Algorithms



First study

Parameterisation



$$\vec{T}' = A\vec{T} + \vec{b}$$

$$\Phi_E(\dots)$$

$$\frac{2\pi i k_z}{N} \cdot \Phi_E(T) = A \Phi_E(T) + \Phi_E(S)$$



$$u(z,t); s(z,t)$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\kappa \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right) + s$$

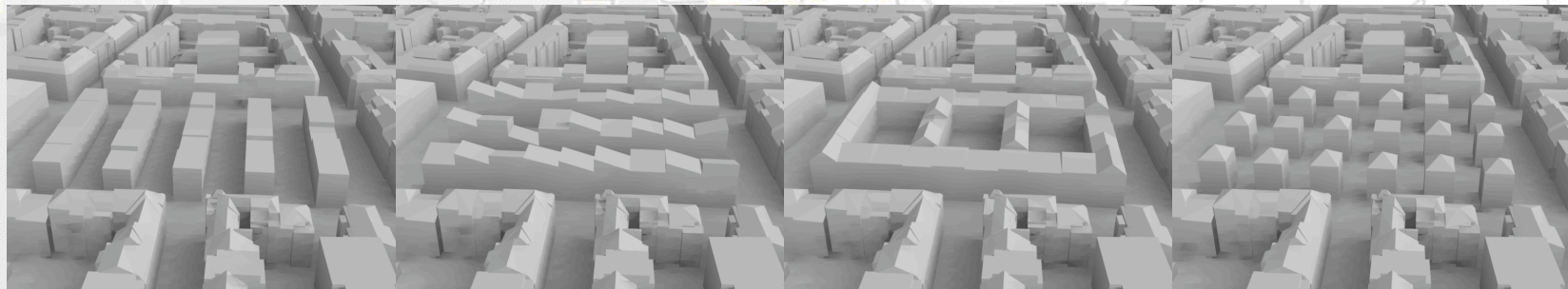


$$F(u) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} u(z,t) \cdot \exp(-2\pi i k_z \cdot z)$$

$$\Phi_E(T) = \left(\frac{2\pi i h_z}{N} \cdot 1 - A \right)^{-1} \cdot \Phi_E(S)$$



• Définir sampling

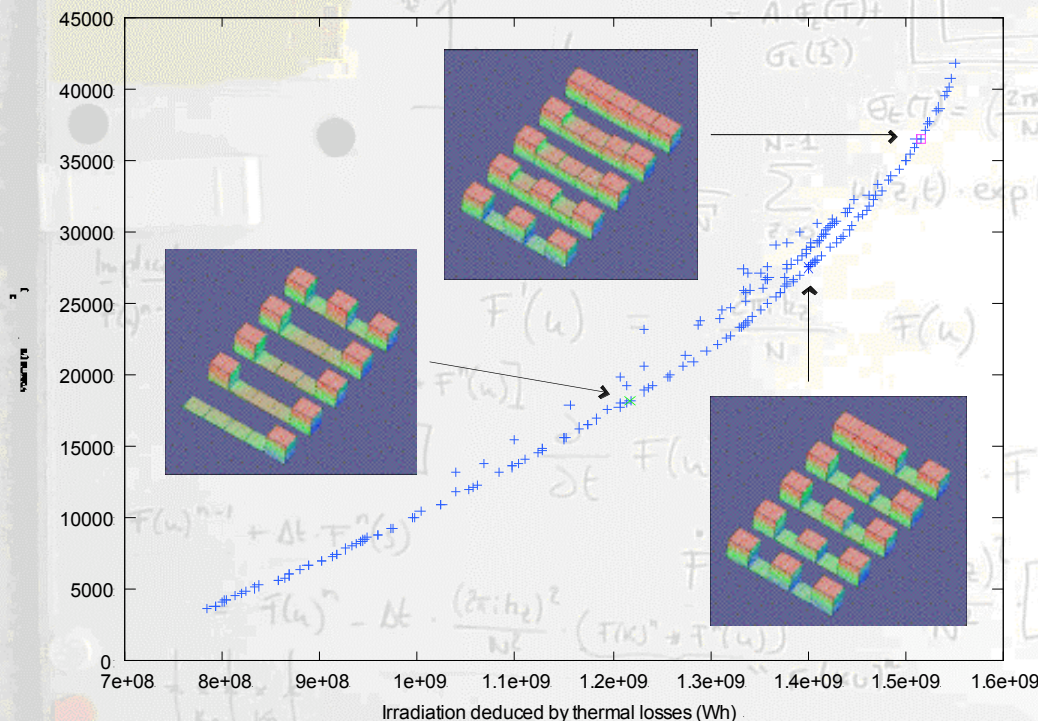


Irradiation deduced by the steady-state thermal losses

CISBAT'07 proceedings

Second study

Irradiation deduced by the steady-state thermal losses BUT
taking the volume of the urban form as second objective



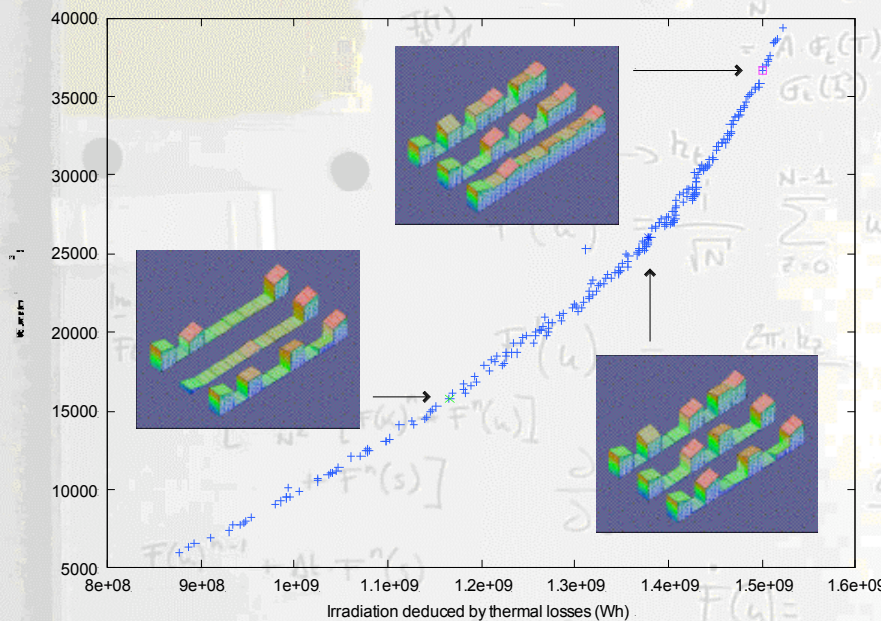
Terraces Flat Roofs

Pareto Front
(compromise)

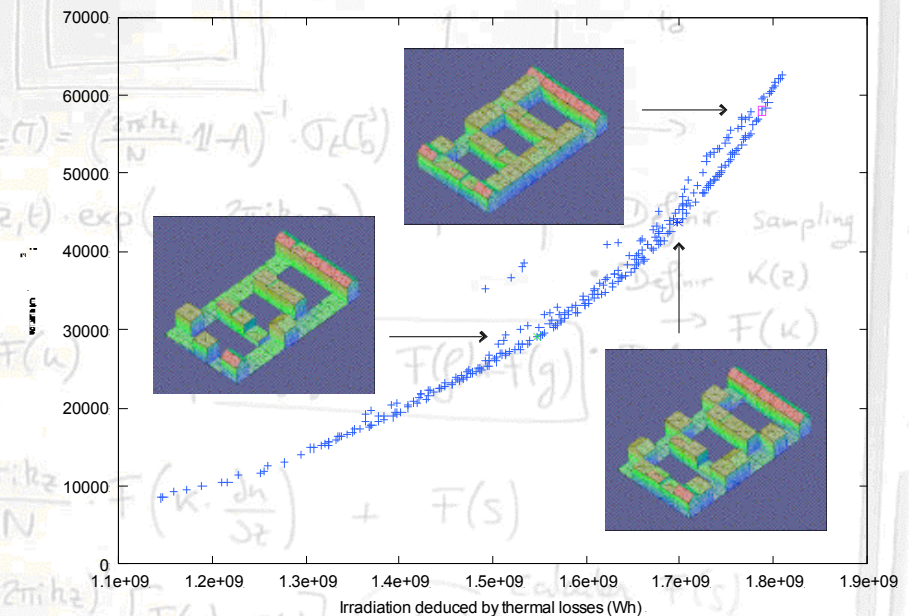
Results to appear in:
Special Issue Solar Energy
after CISBAT

Second study

Irradiation deduced by the steady-state thermal losses BUT
taking the volume of the urban form as second objective



Slabs Sloped
Roofs



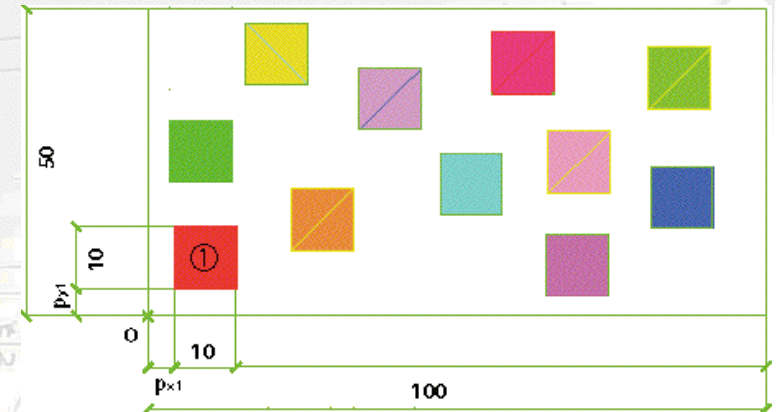
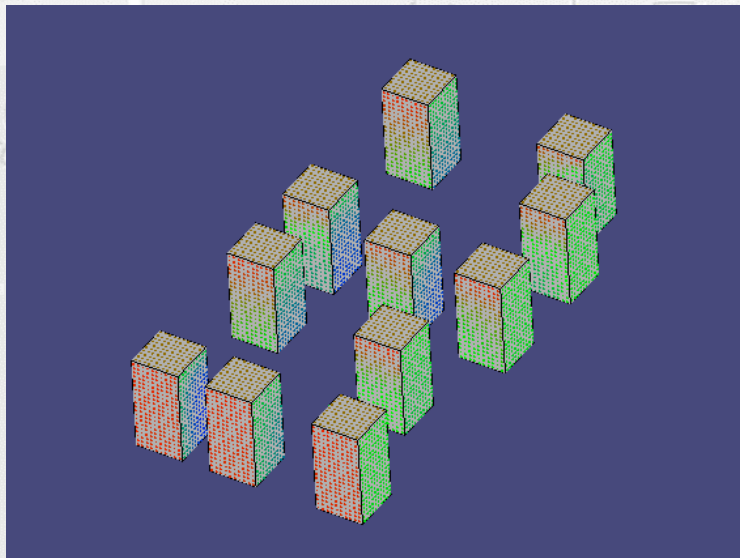
Terrace Courts

Third study

Placement of buildings on a ground

Self-constrained problem

→ shadowing effect

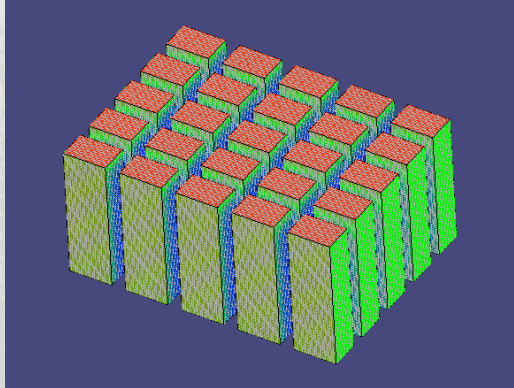


Using a hybrid CMA-ES/HDE

Appearing in:

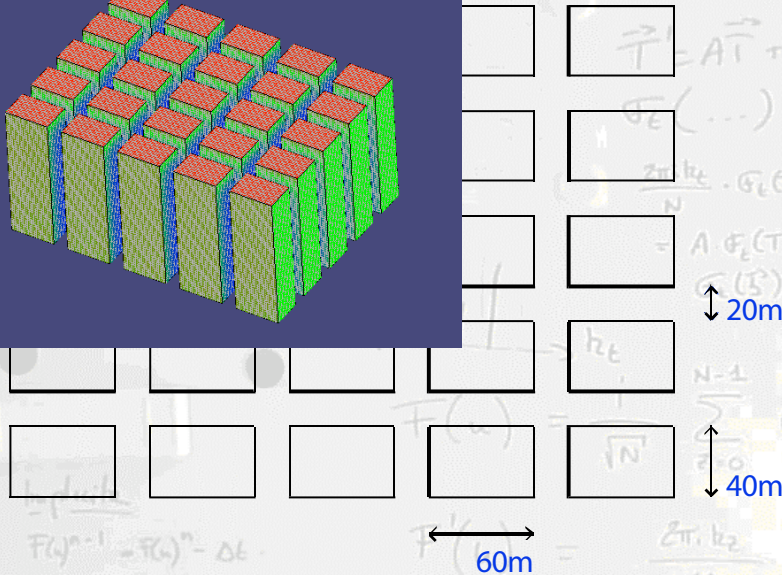
Applied Soft Computing

Fourth study



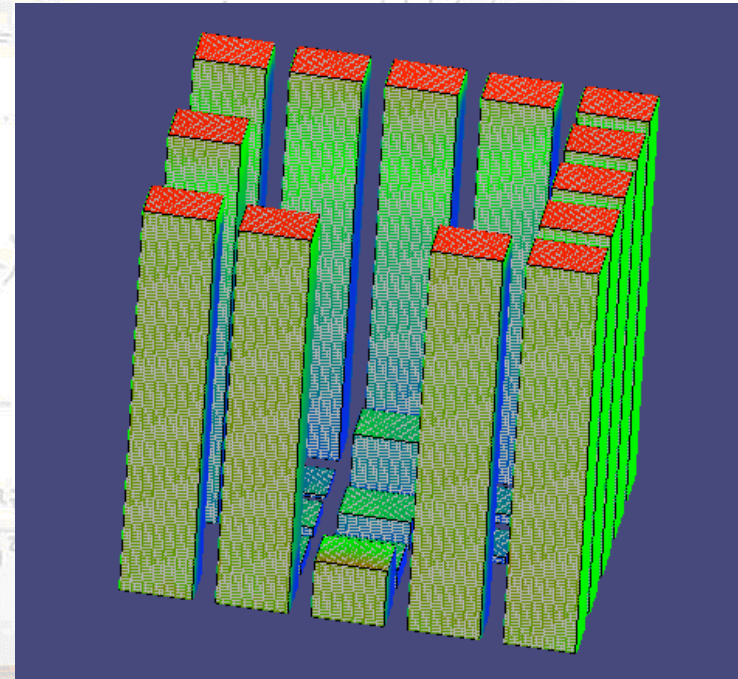
Heights parameterisation

$$\{\vec{x} \in \mathbb{R}^{25} \mid x_i \in [0, 123], i = 1..25\}$$



Volume constraints

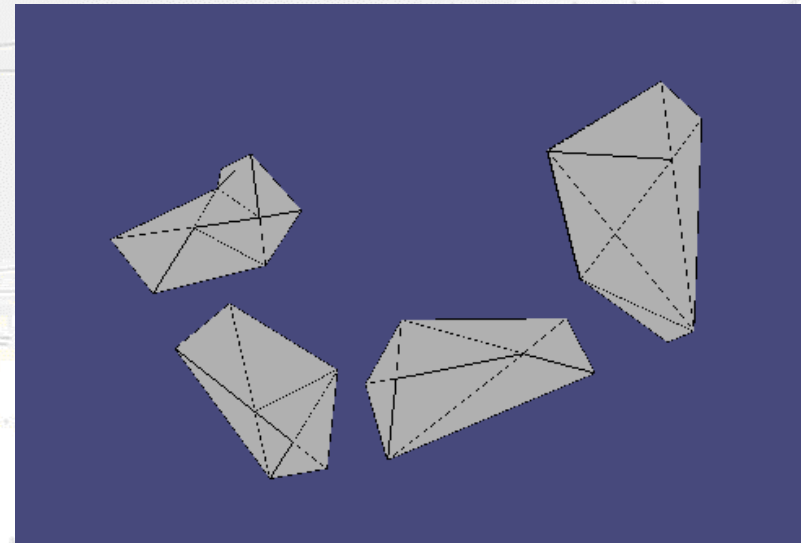
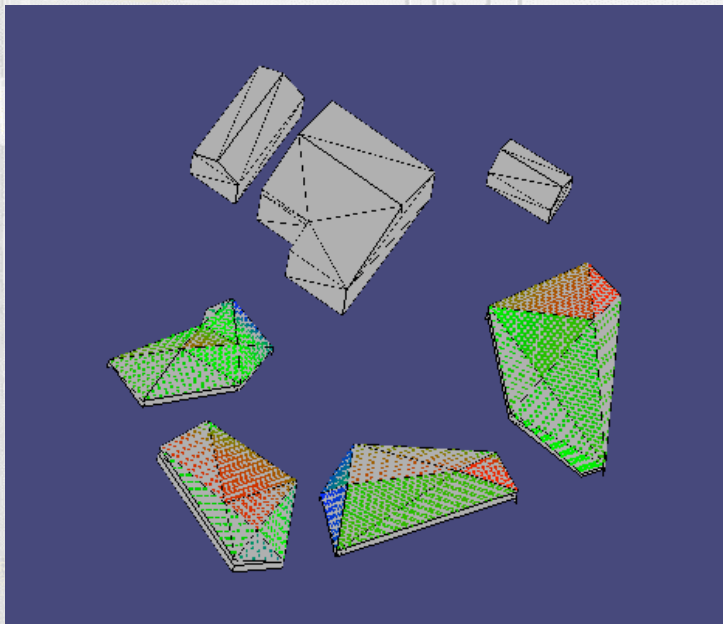
Within 10% of half the maximum



Fifth study

Heights parameterisation

$$\{\vec{x} \in \mathbb{R}^{31} \mid x_i \in [3, 6], i = 1..31\}$$



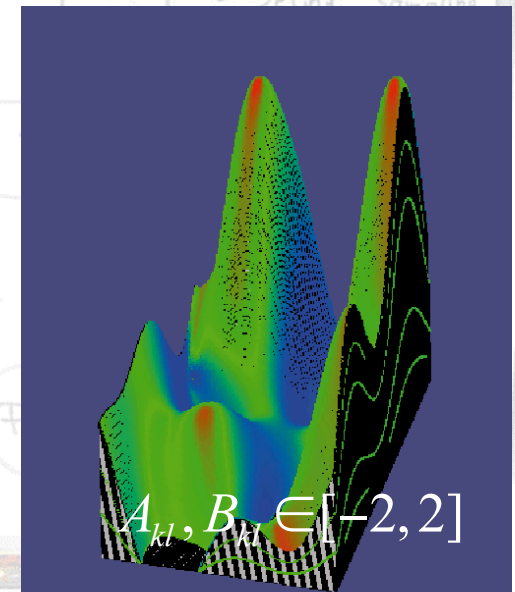
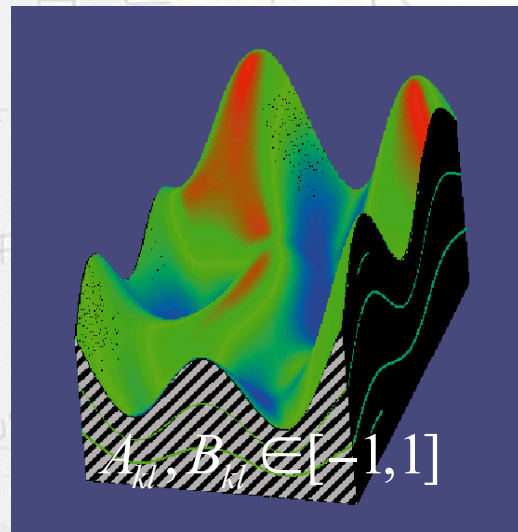
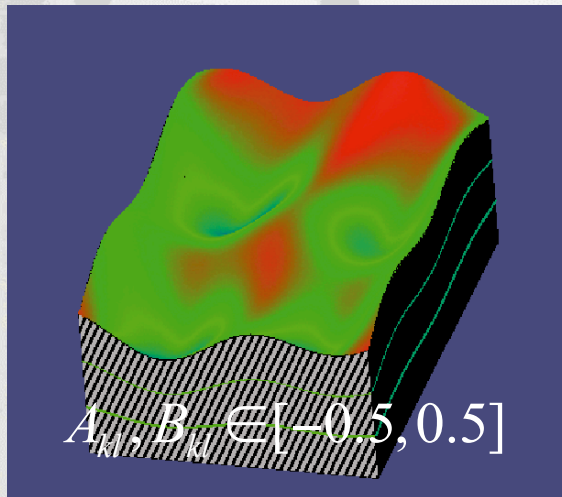
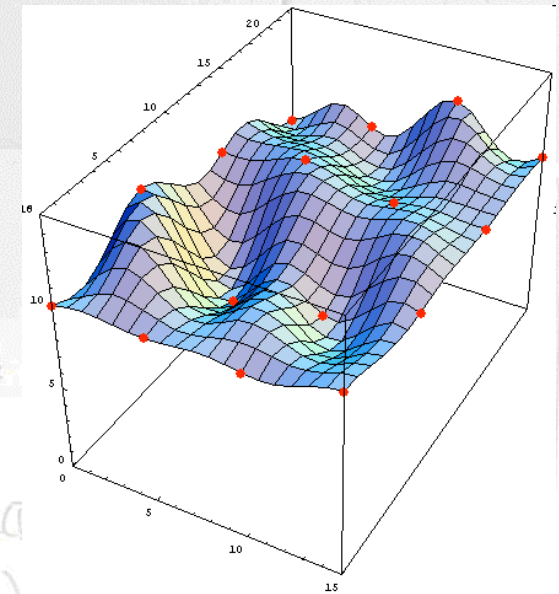
Constraints: Convex shape

Sixth study

$$h(x, y) = \sum_{k=-2}^2 \sum_{l=0}^2 A_{kl} \cdot \cos \left(2\pi \cdot \left(\frac{x}{L_x} + \frac{y}{L_y} \right) \right) + B_{kl} \cdot \sin \left(2\pi \cdot \left(\frac{x}{L_x} + \frac{y}{L_y} \right) \right)$$

Fourier series

25 parameters



Conclusion

RADIANCE is as very convenient tool for research:
Linux command line operations are very efficient

To speed up calculations, evaluations were parallelised

Thank you for your attention!

Jérôme H. KAEMPF

jerome.kaempf@epfl.ch