

Modelling Non-Visual Effects of Daylight

J. Mardaljevic^{*}, M. Andersen^{*}, N. Roy^{*} & J. Christoffersen^{*}

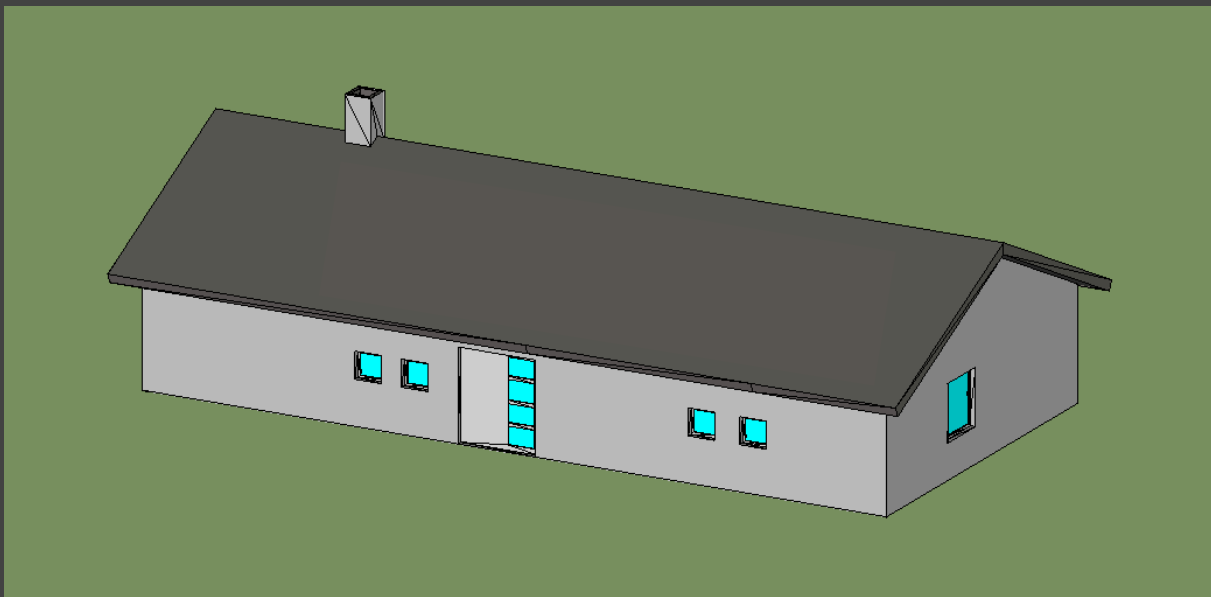
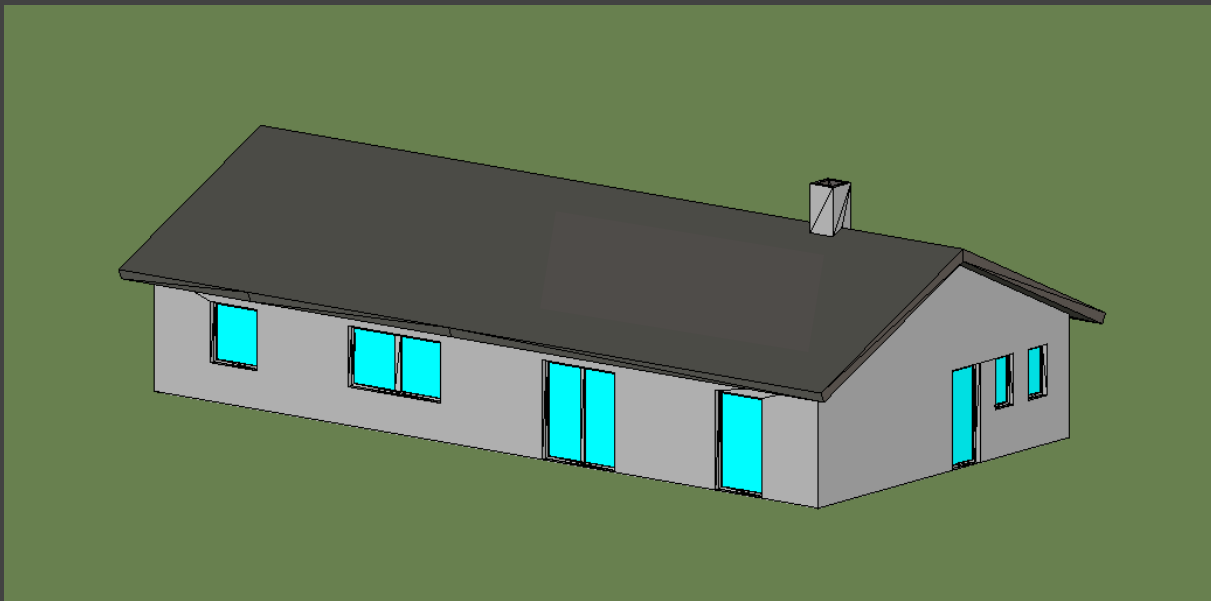
^{*}IESD, De Montfort University, UK

^{*}EPFL ENAC IA LIPID, Lausanne, CH

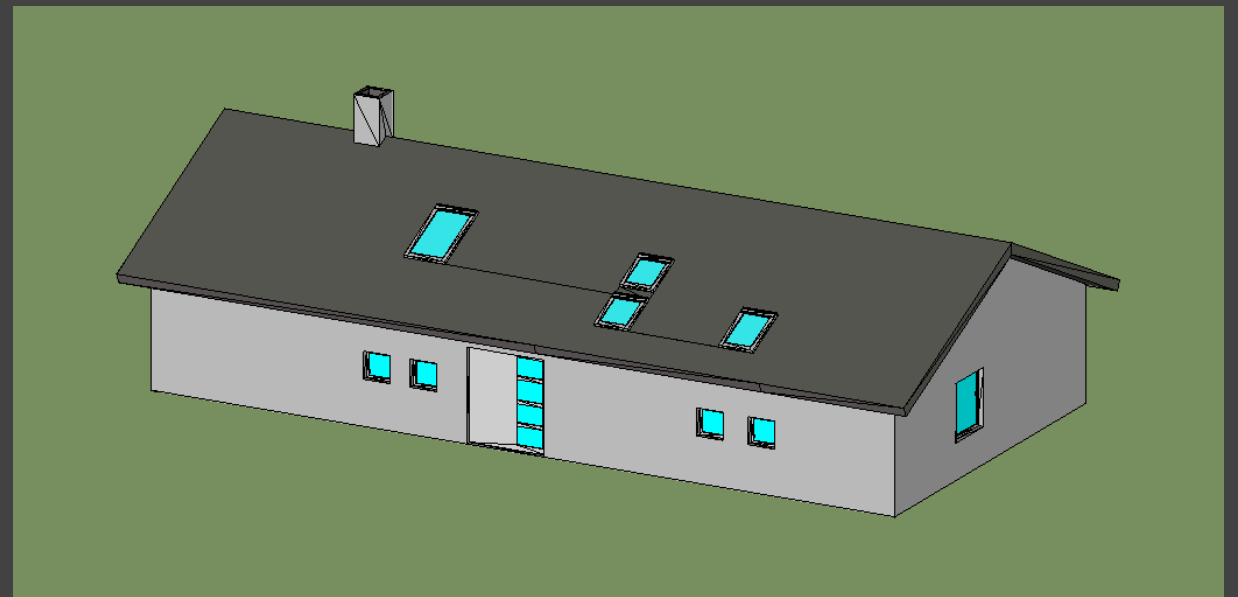
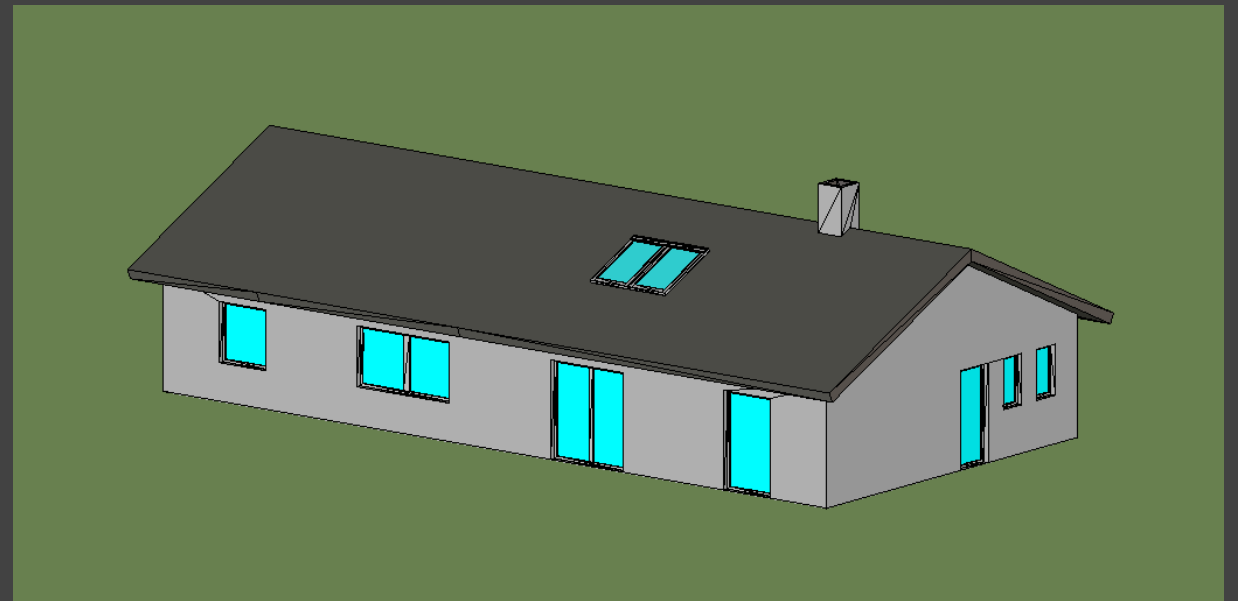
^{*}VELUX Group

Residential dwelling

Without
skylights



With
skylights



Predict metrics for:

General daylight availability indoors

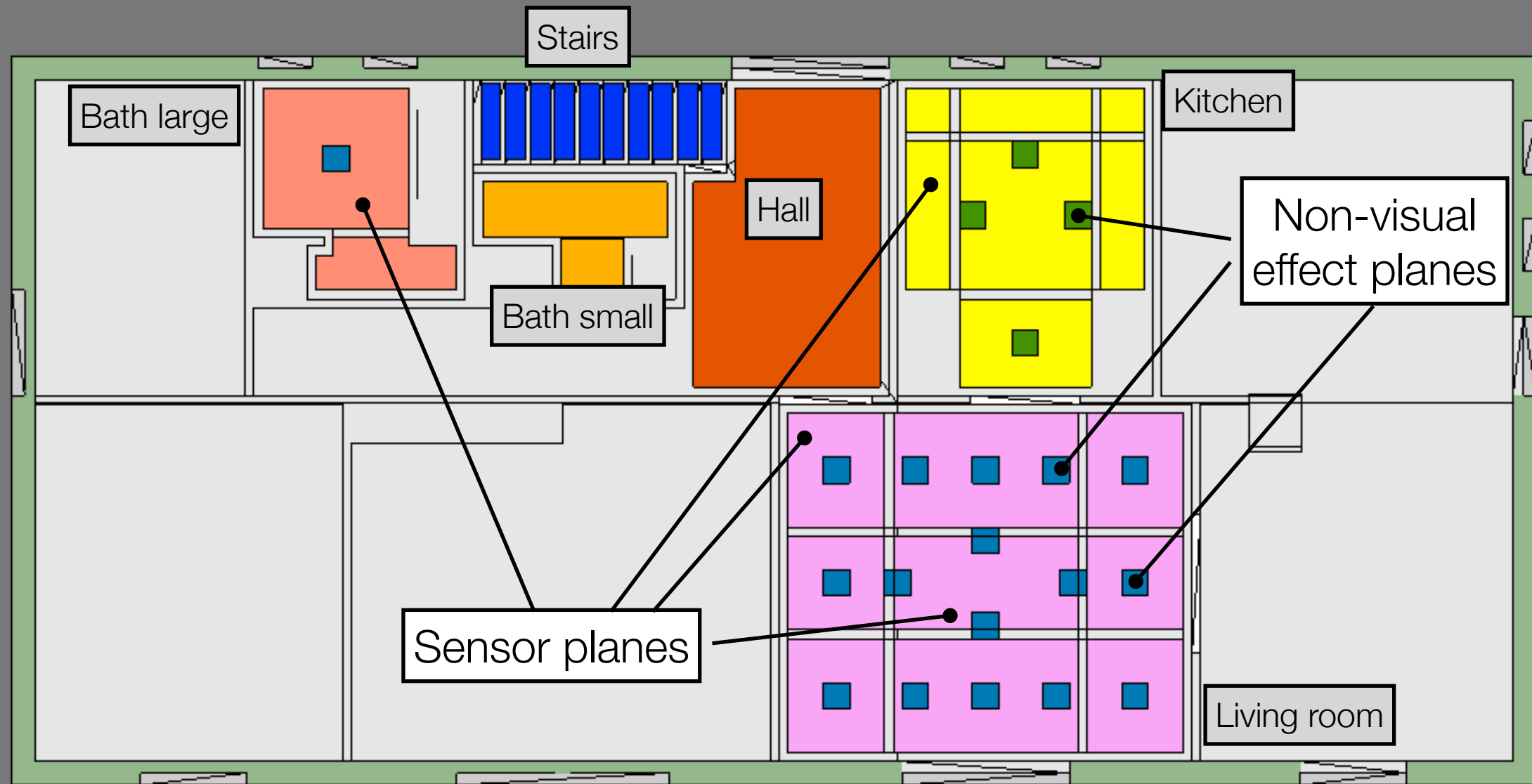
- ➔ Useful daylight illuminance metric

Savings in electric lighting due to daylight

- ➔ RT 2005 residential light switching model

Potential for daylight to induce non-visual effects

- ➔ Vertical eye illuminance (spectral/timing)





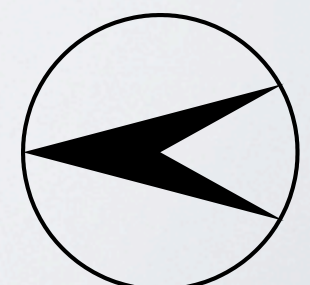
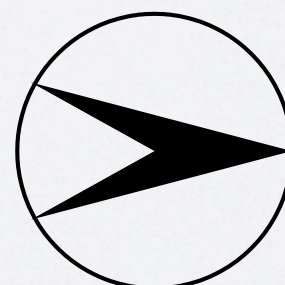
Metrics founded on Climate-Based Daylight Modelling

- Predicts absolute values of luminous quantities, e.g. illuminance, luminance, etc.
- Uses realistic sky and sun conditions.
- Founded on standardised climate files.
- Allows 'holistic' evaluation of daylighting combined with solar shading.

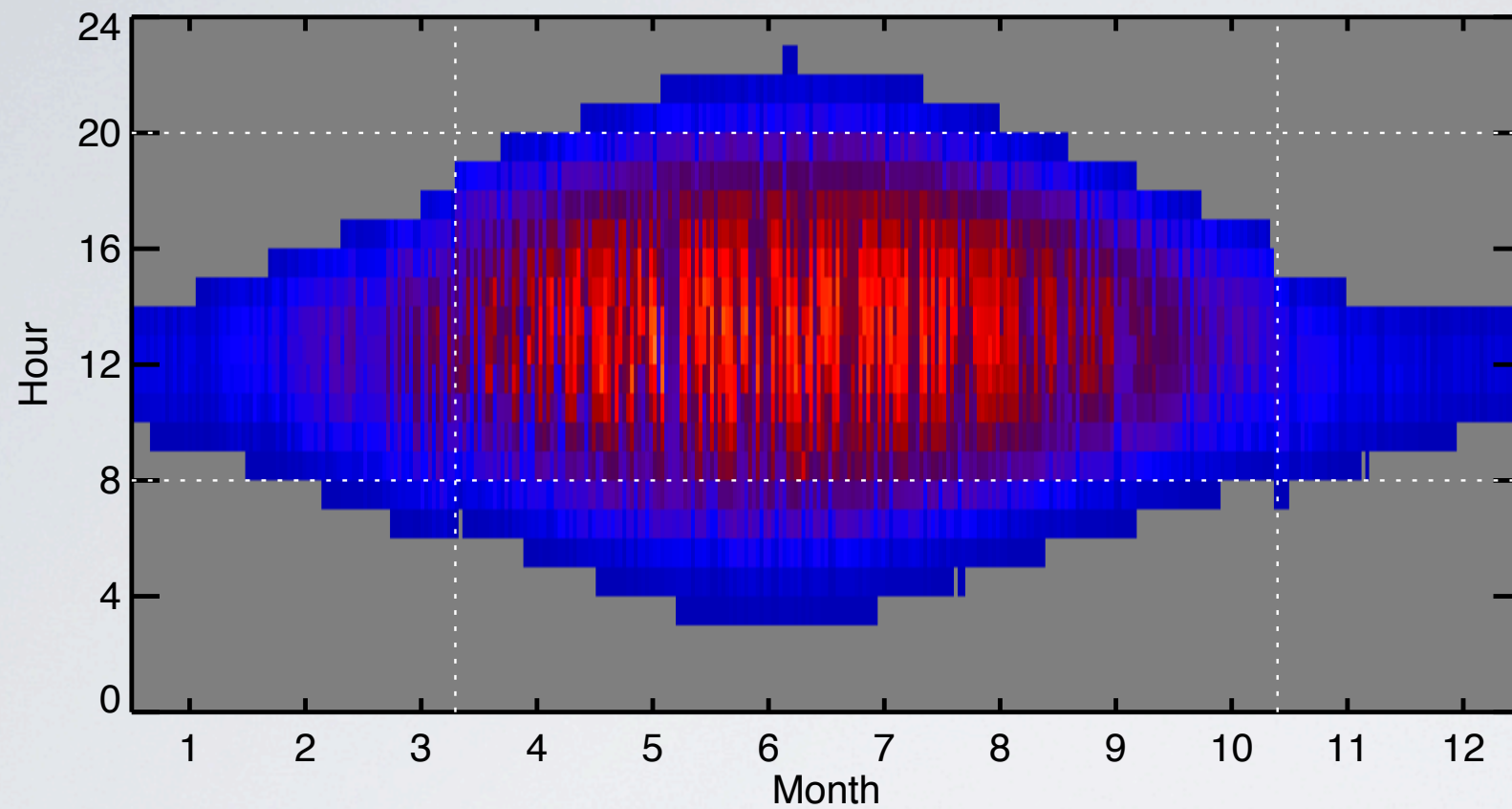
Eight European Locations

ID	City/ Station	Country	Latitude	Longitude	“Sunny” days
DEU-Hamburg	Hamburg	Germany	53.63	-10.00	50
ESP-Madrid	Madrid	Spain	40.41	3.68	194
FRA-Paris	Paris	France	48.73	-2.4	64
GBR-London	London	UK	51.15	0.18	71
ITA-Roma	Rome	Italy	41.80	-12.50	107
POL-Warsaw	Warsaw	Poland	52.17	-20.97	53
RUS-Moscow	Moscow	Russia	55.75	-37.63	49
SWE-Ostersund	Ostersund	Sweden	63.18	-14.50	59

Four building
orientations



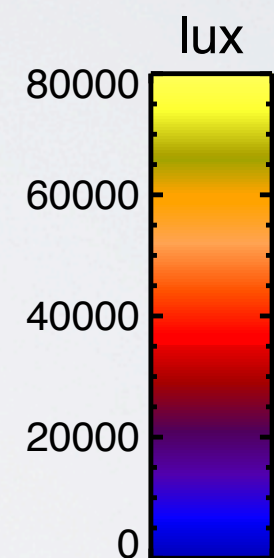
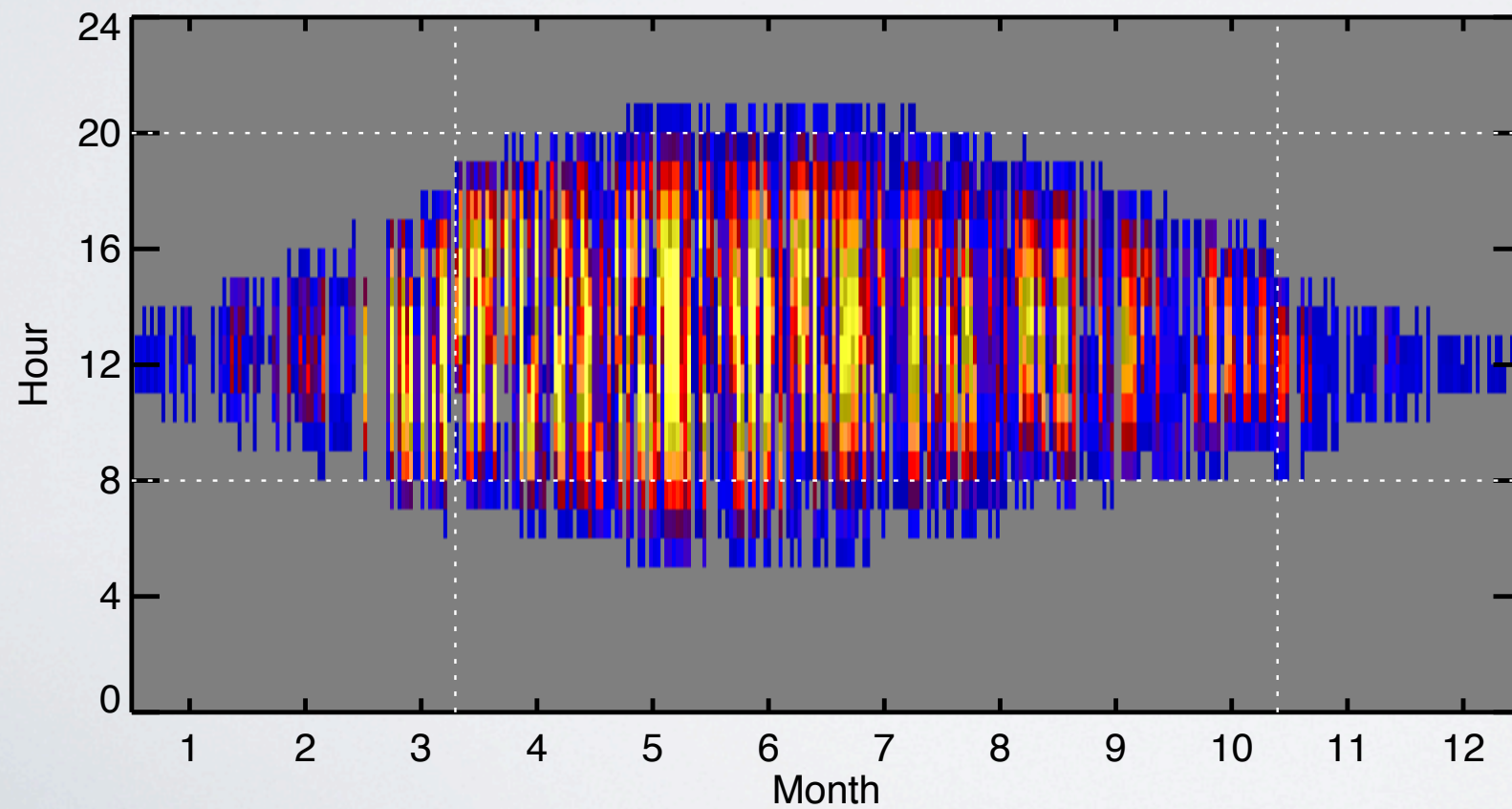
Diffuse Horizontal Illuminance



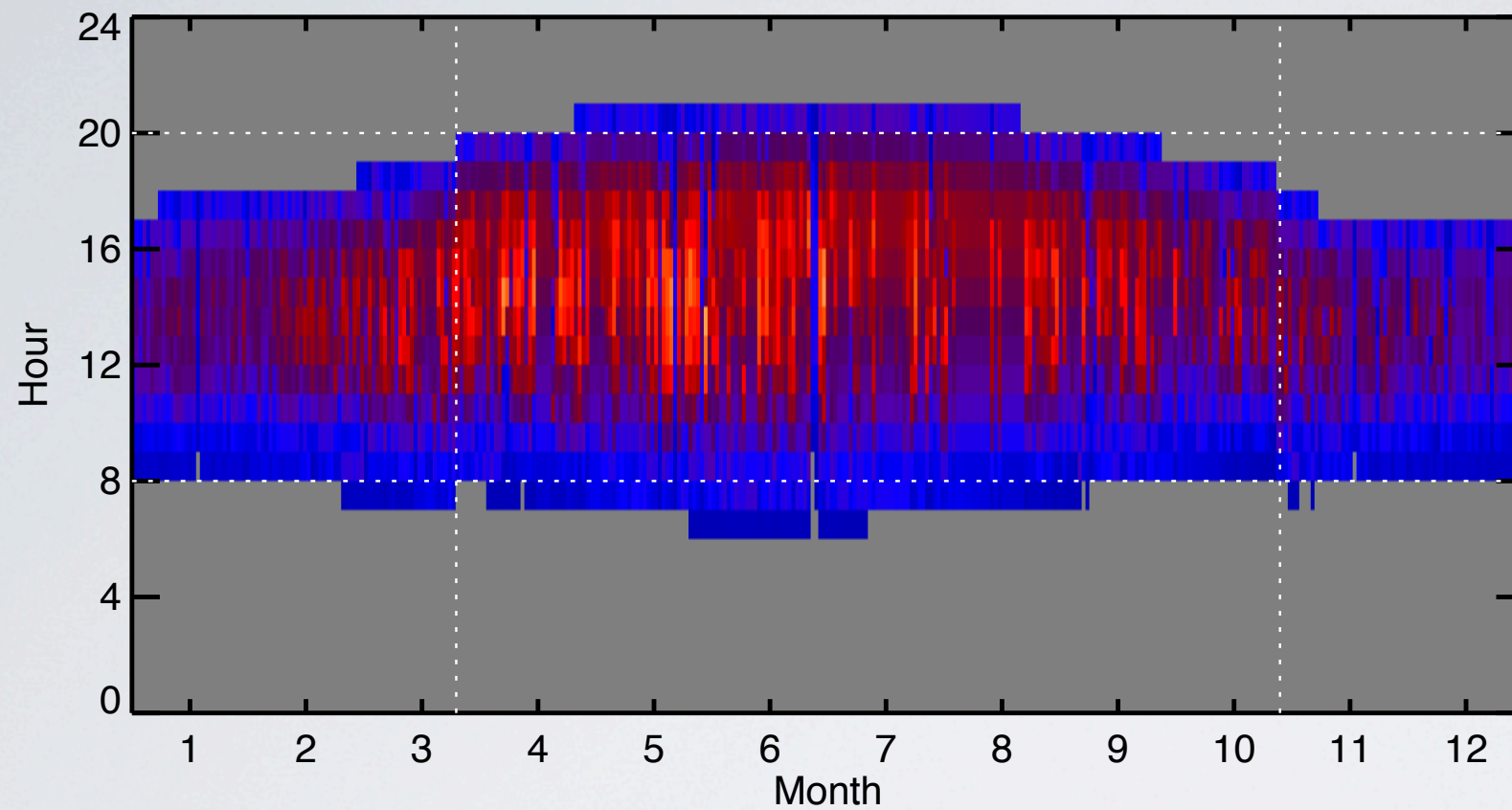
SWE_Ostersund



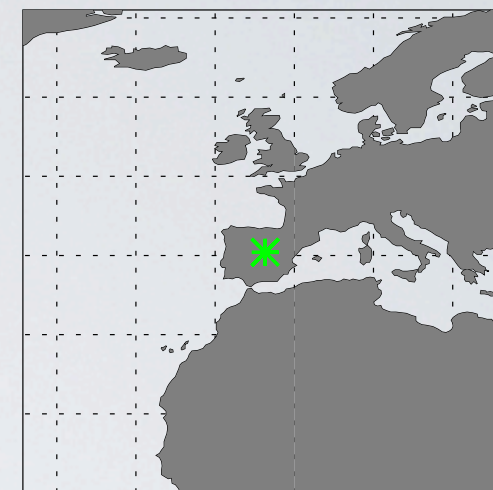
Direct Normal Illuminance



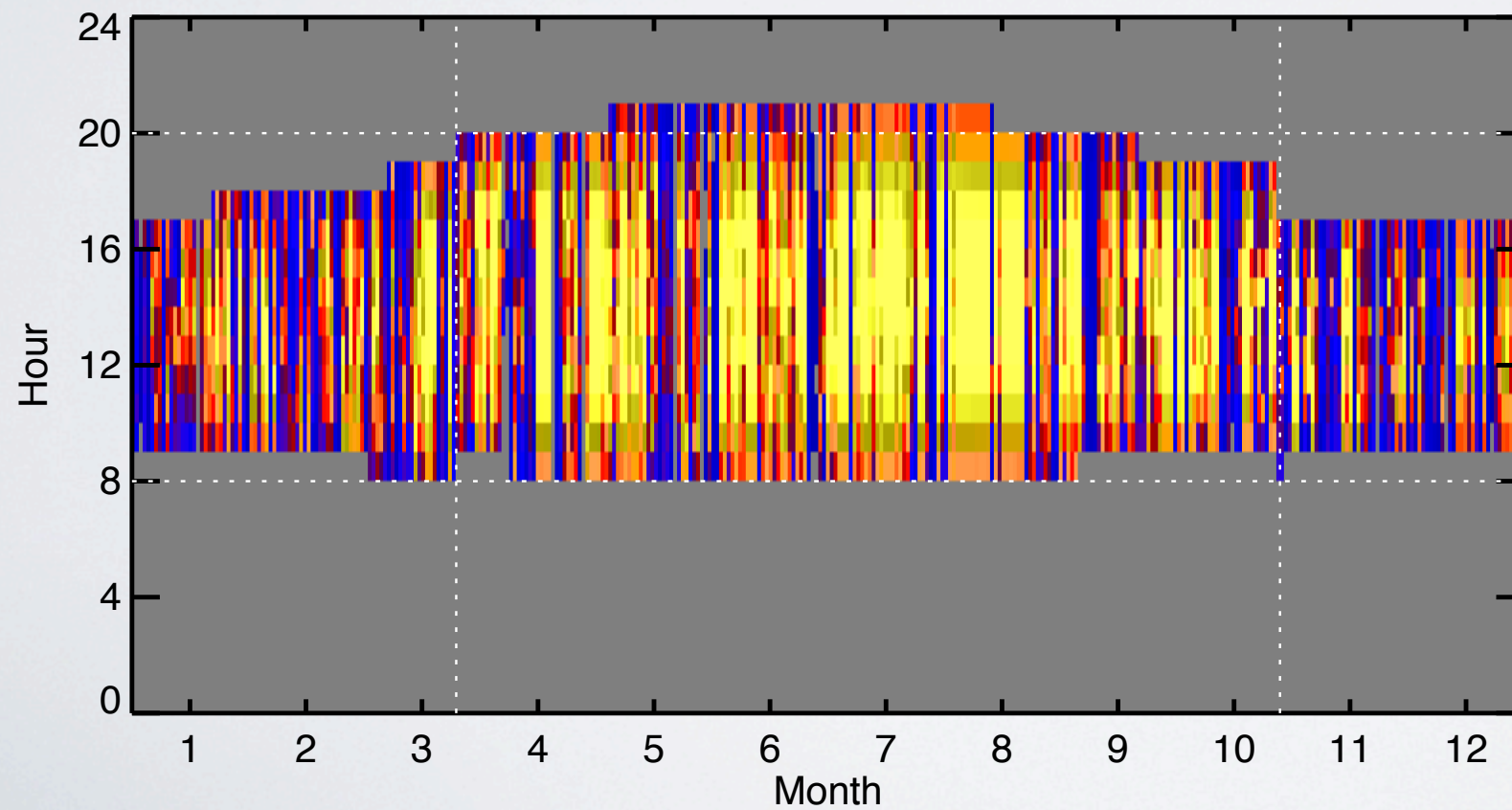
Diffuse Horizontal Illuminance



ESP_Madrid



Direct Normal Illuminance

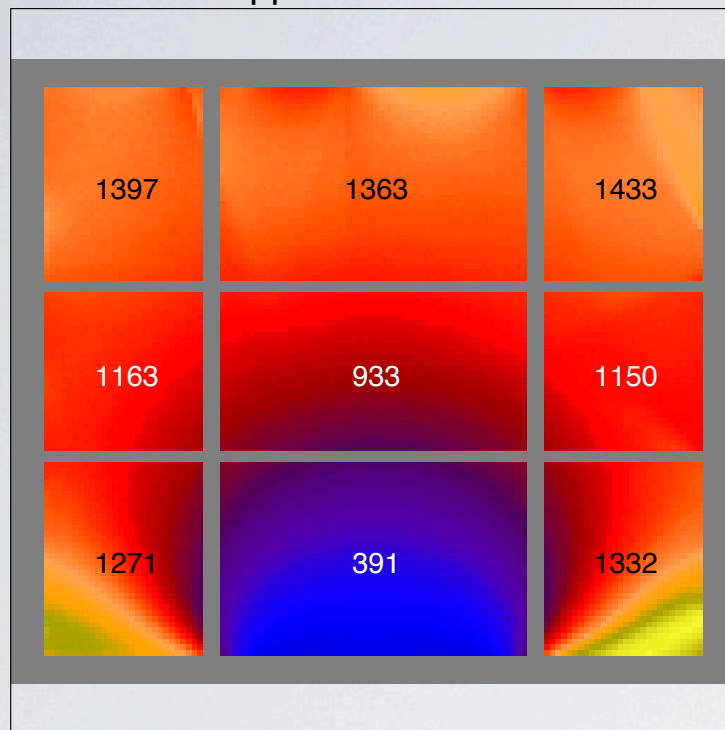


Useful daylight illuminance (UDI)

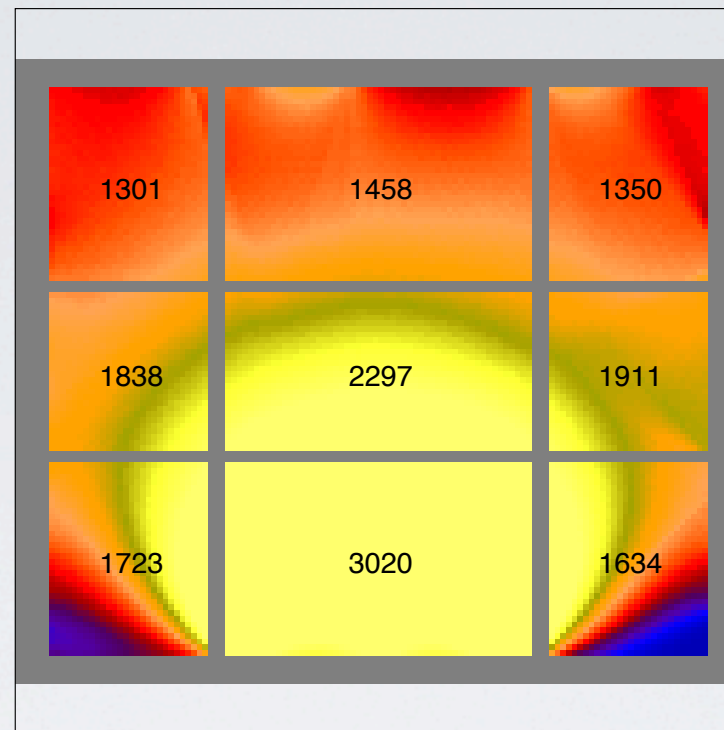
Determine annual occurrence of daylight illuminance within four ranges:

- Less than 100 lux → UDI-fell-short or **UDI-f**
- 100 to 300 lux → UDI-supplementary or **UDI-s**
- 300 to 3000 lux → UDI-autonomous or **UDI-a**
- Greater than 3000 lux → UDI-exceeded or **UDI-e**

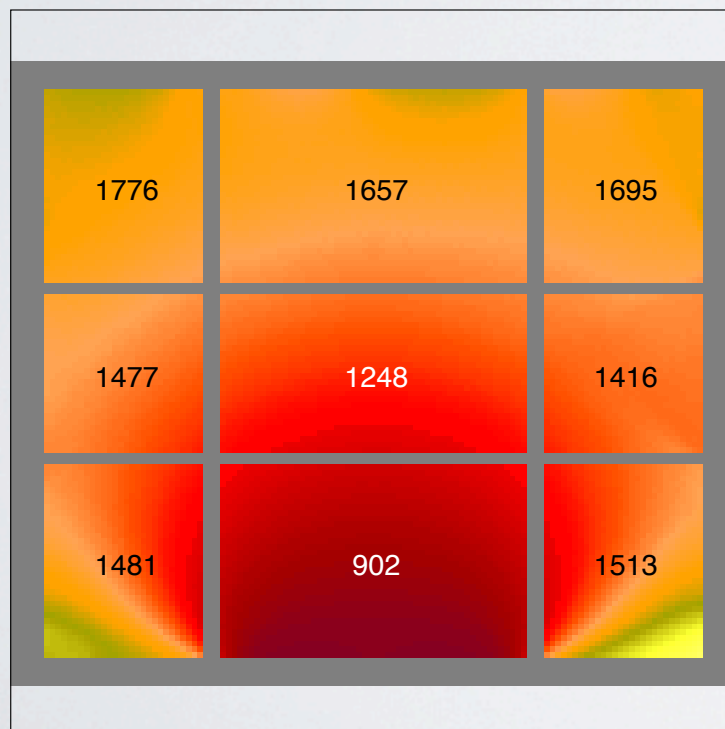
UDI supp: $100 < E < 300$ lux



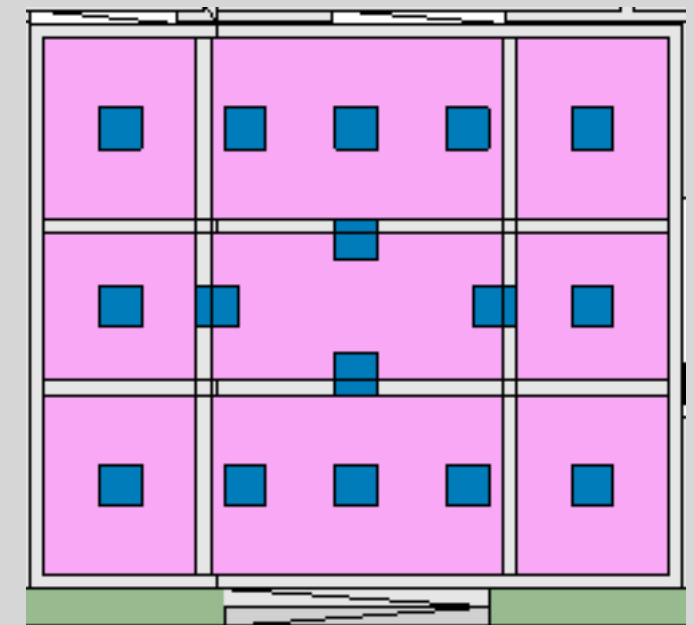
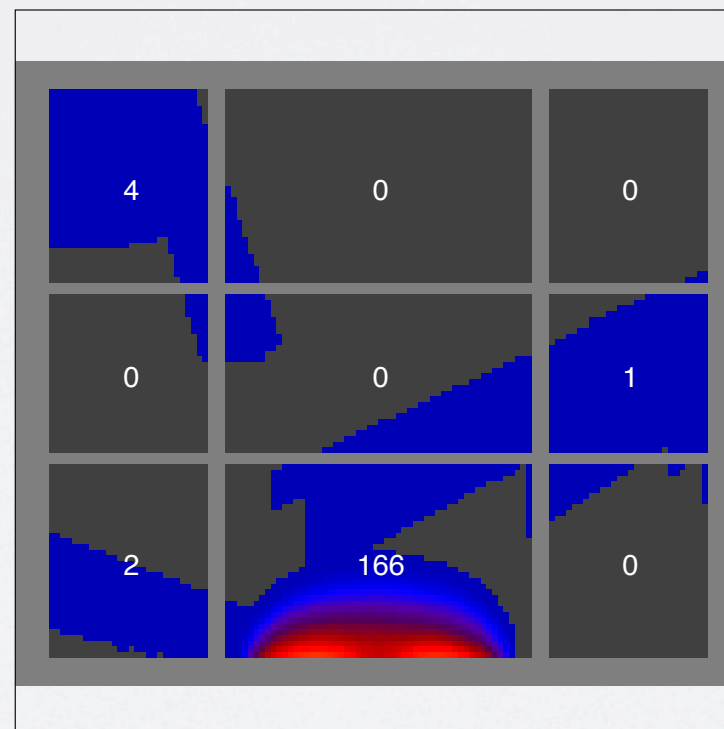
UDI auto: $300 < E < 3000$ lux



UDI fell-short: $E < 100$ lux



UDI exceeded: $E > 3000$ lux

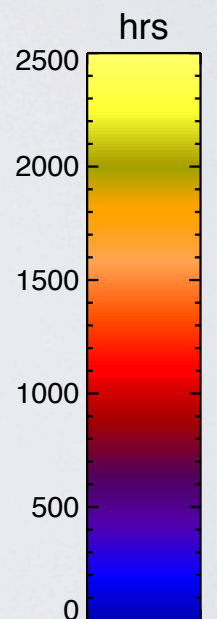


UDI metrics

wout-vrw-05m/wg01

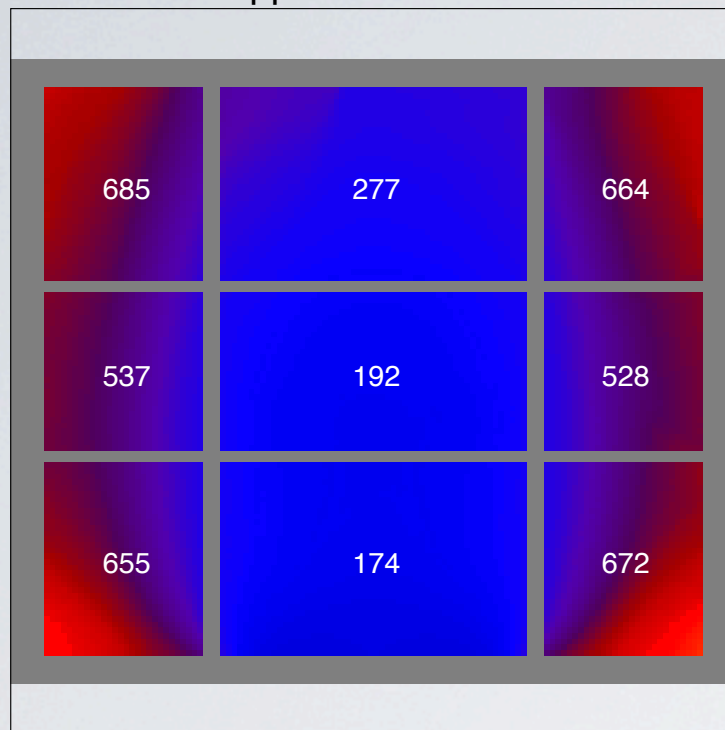
wg01

Hours:08-20

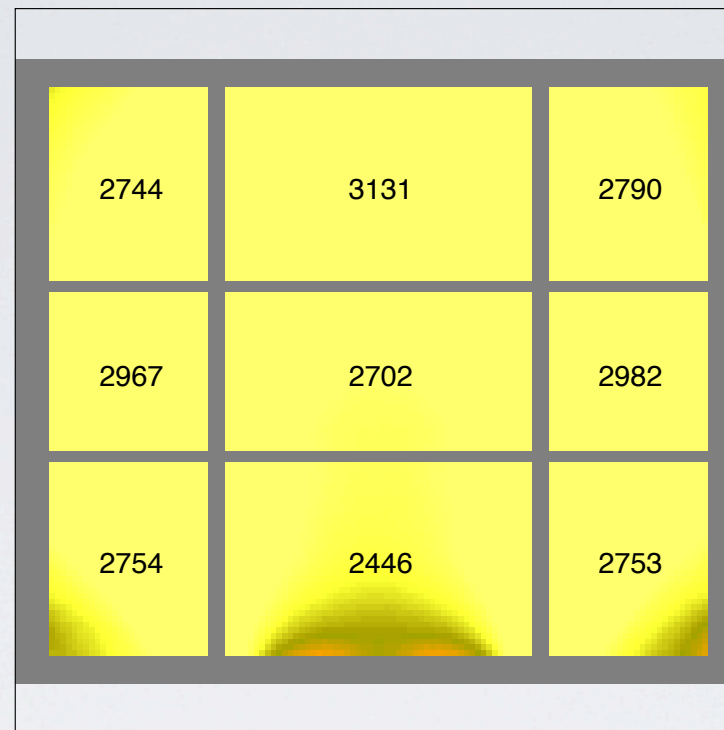


180 DEU-Hamburg

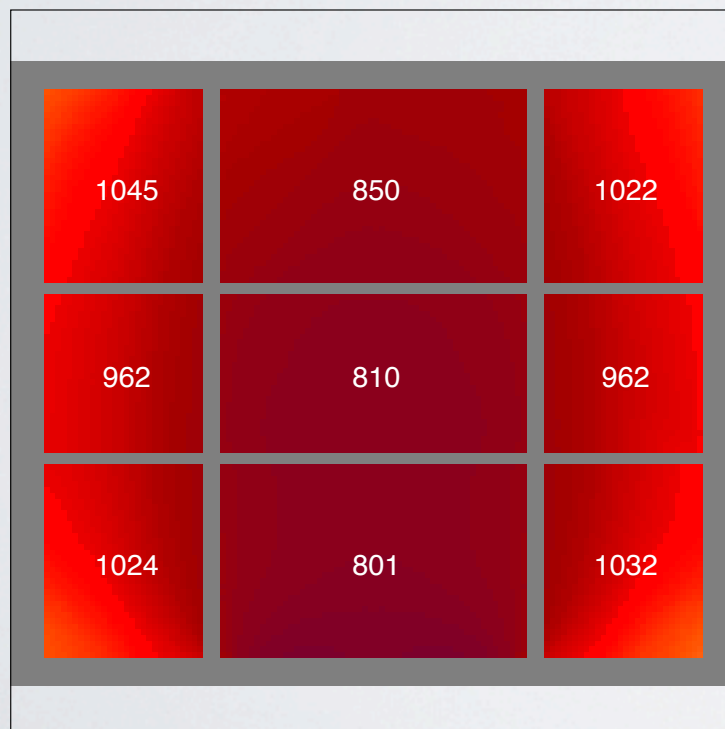
UDI supp: $100 < E < 300$ lux



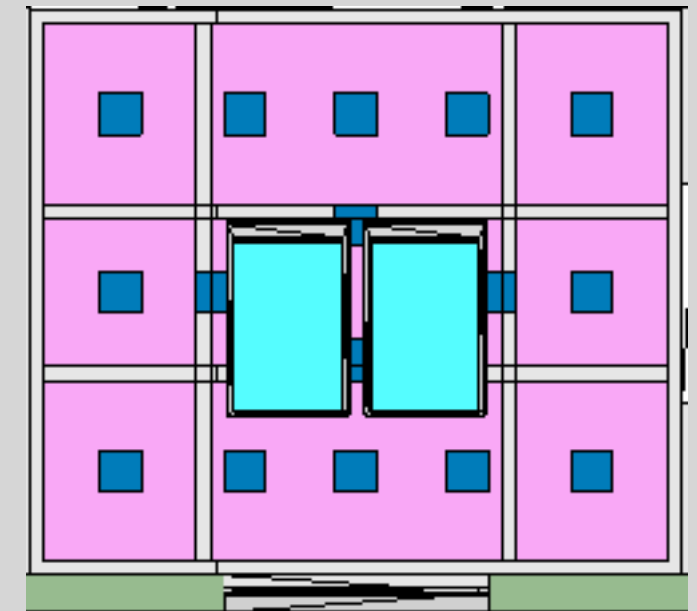
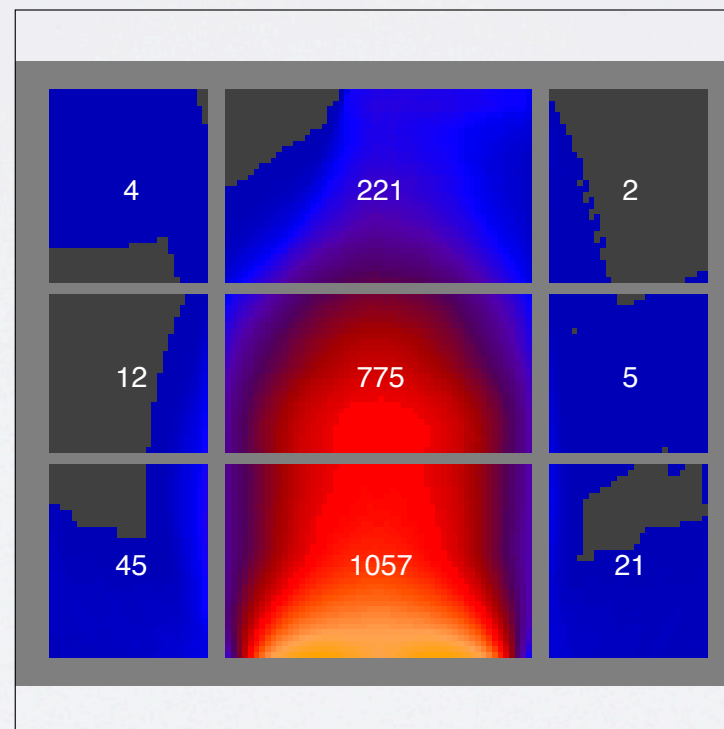
UDI auto: $300 < E < 3000$ lux



UDI fell-short: $E < 100$ lux



UDI exceeded: $E > 3000$ lux

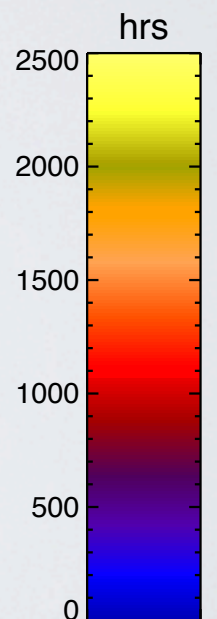


UDI metrics

with-vrw-05m/wg01

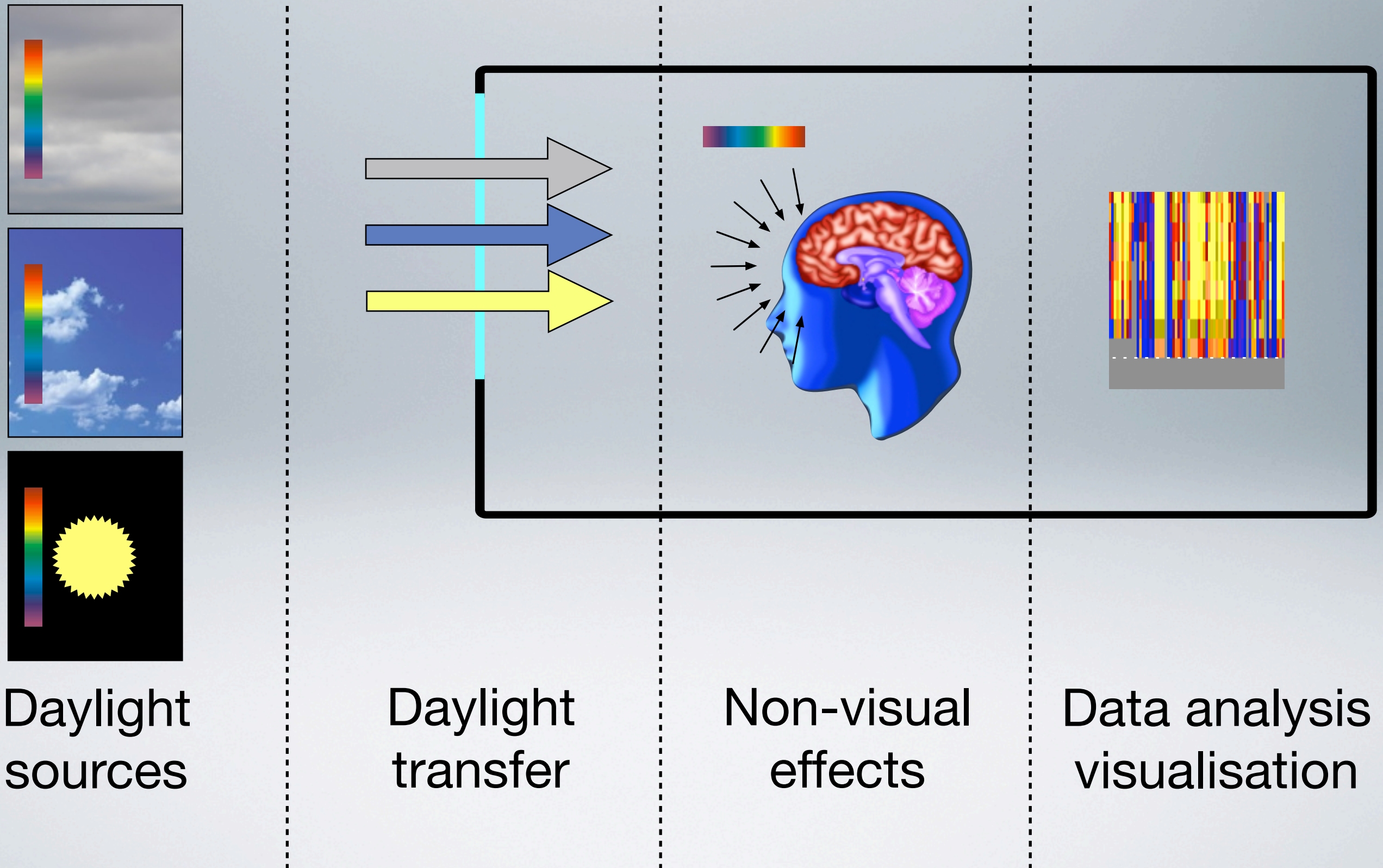
wg01

Hours:08-20



180 DEU-Hamburg

A simulation model for non-visual effects



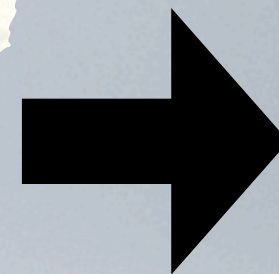
Timing/duration



Spectrum



Intensity



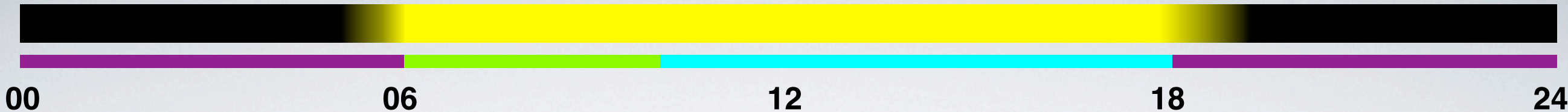
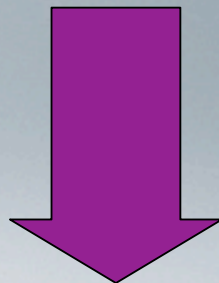
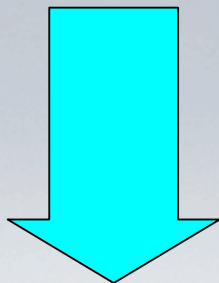
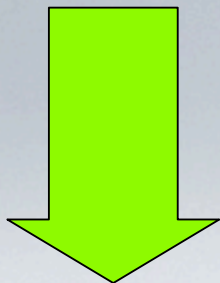
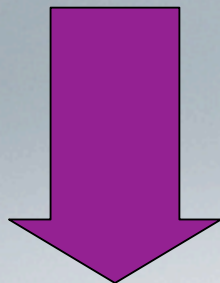
**Non-
visual
effects**

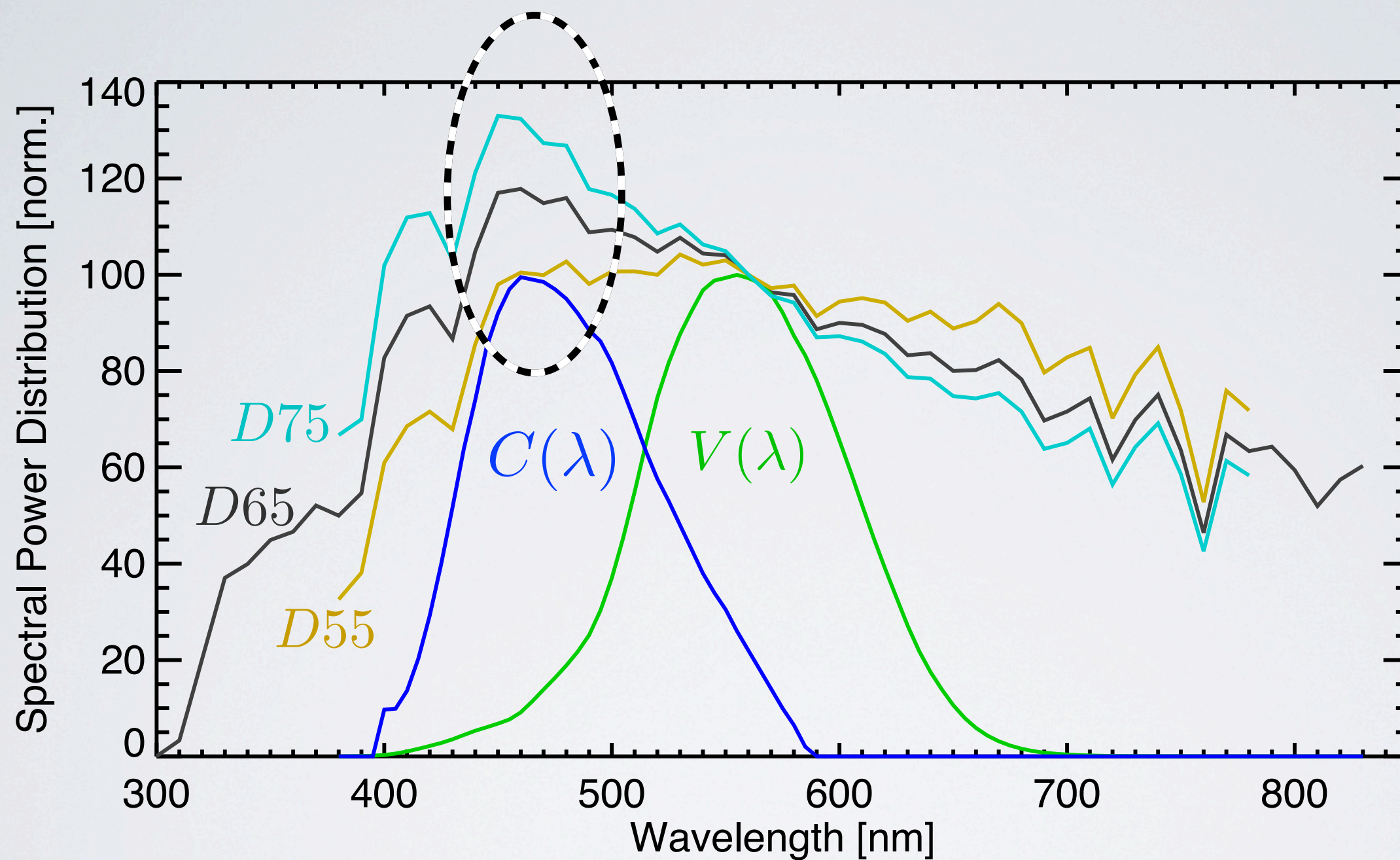
Circadian system highly sensitive to light

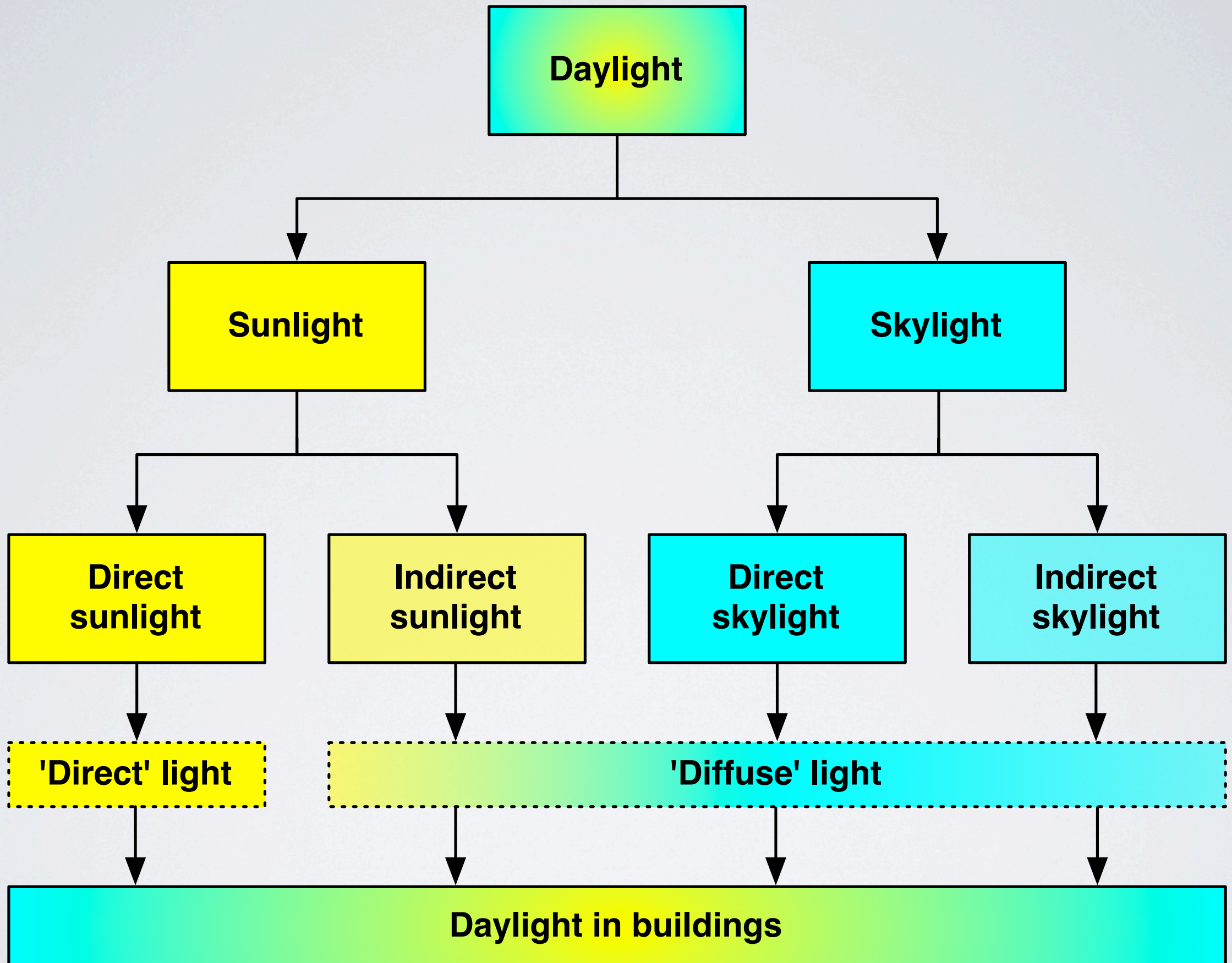
Light exposure advances circadian clock

Light exposure can increase alertness

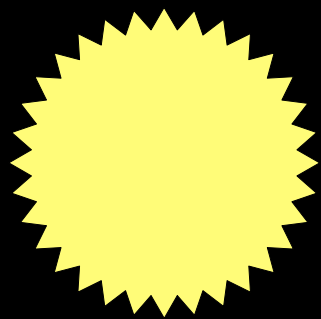
Light exposure delays circadian clock







D55



D75

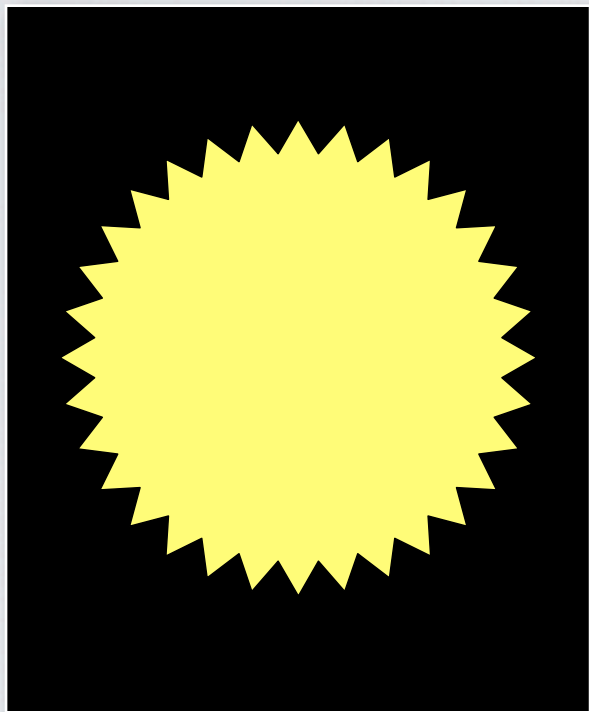


Daylight coefficient scheme

$$\mathbf{E} = \mathbf{E}^d + \mathbf{E}^i + \mathbf{E}^{sd} + \mathbf{E}^{si}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{E} = & \left(\mathbf{D}^{d145} \times \mathbf{c}^{145} \right) + \left(\mathbf{D}^{i145} \times \mathbf{c}^{145} \right) + \\ & \mathbf{D}_{\beta}^{d5k} S^{sun} L^{sun} + \mathbf{D}_{\beta}^{i145} S^{sun} L^{sun} \end{aligned}$$

Light from the sun



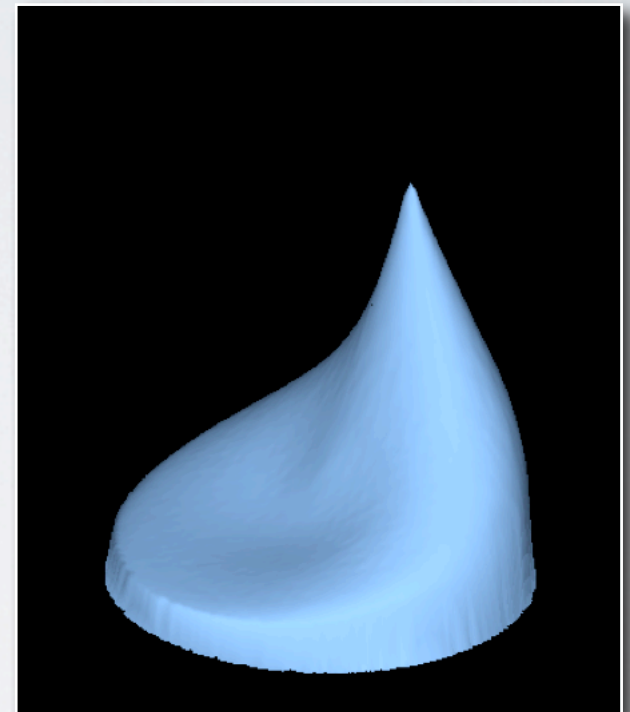
D55

Light from an overcast sky

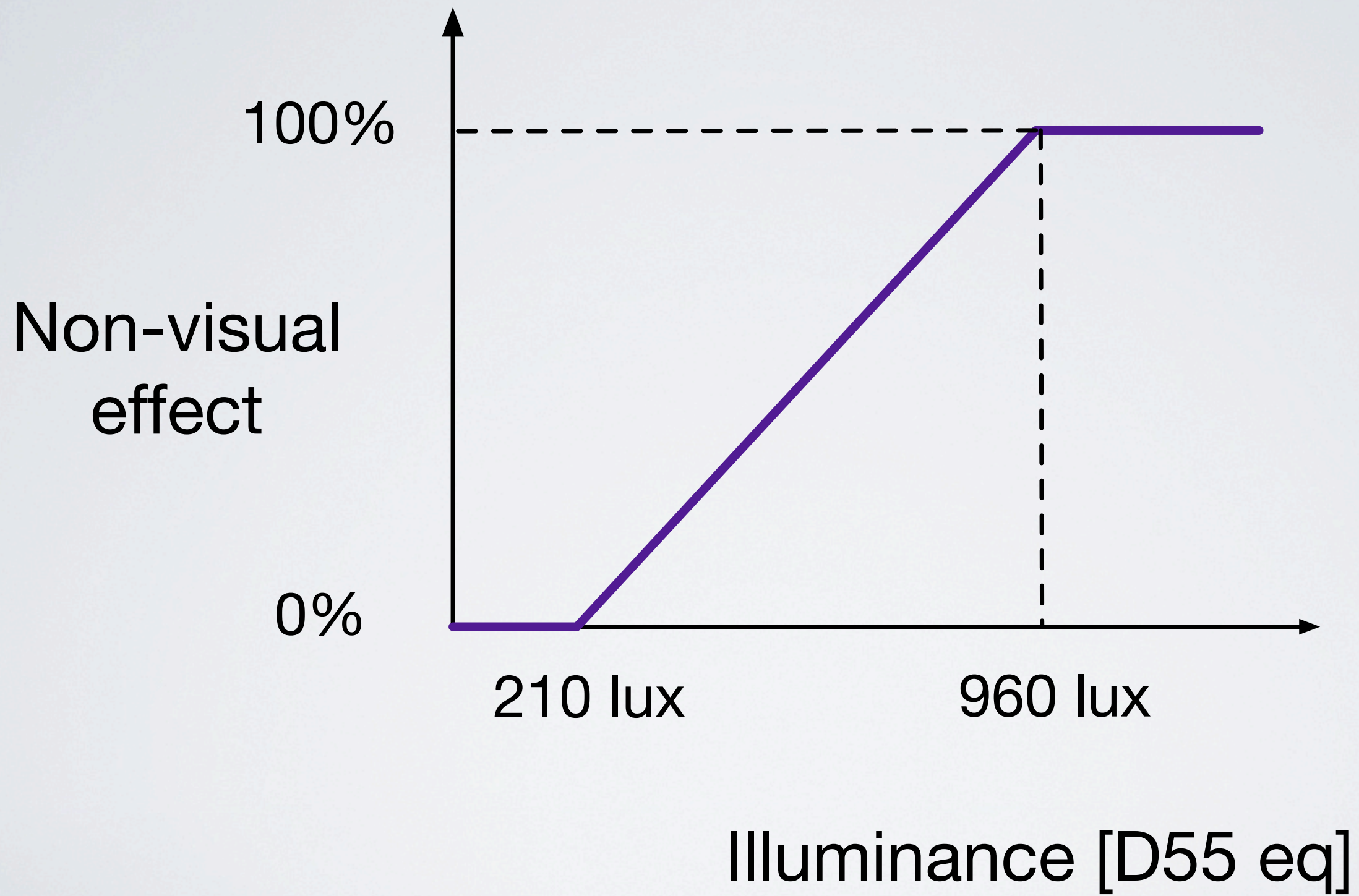


D65

Light from a clear sky

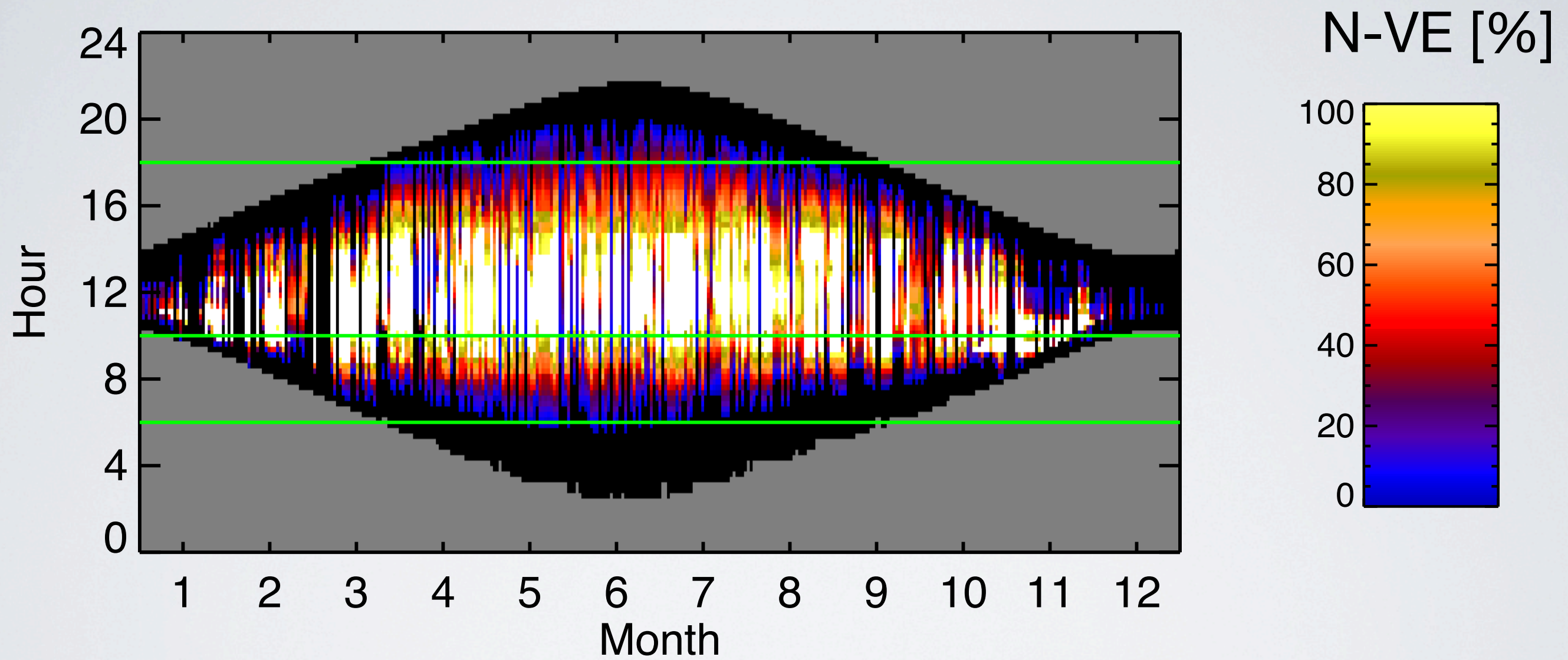


D75

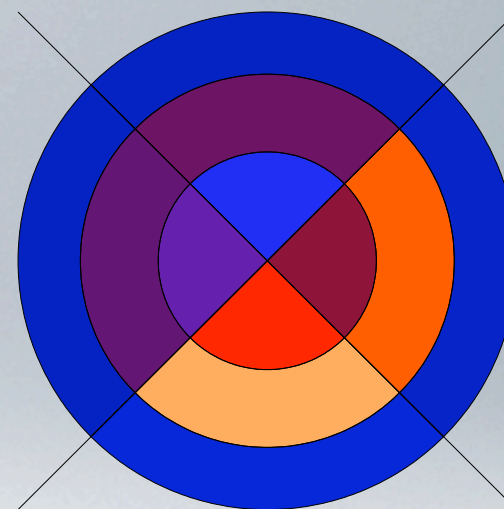


Data analysis and visualisation

- Predict vertical illuminance at the eye.
- Arbitrary view directions possible.
- Massive amount of illuminance data generated.
- Need some way to represent data which has properties of position and (view) direction, in addition to showing the effect for the three different periods over a full year.



100%
0%



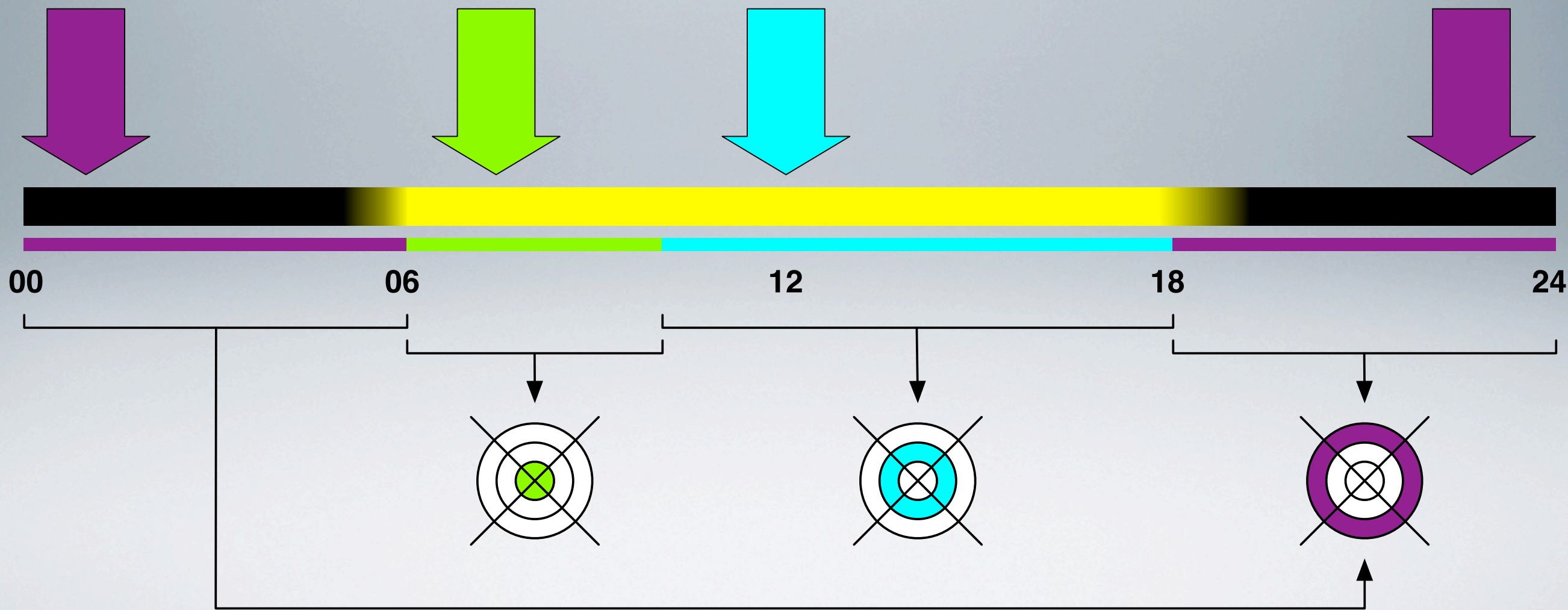
The 'sombbrero' plot

Circadian
system
highly
sensitive
to light

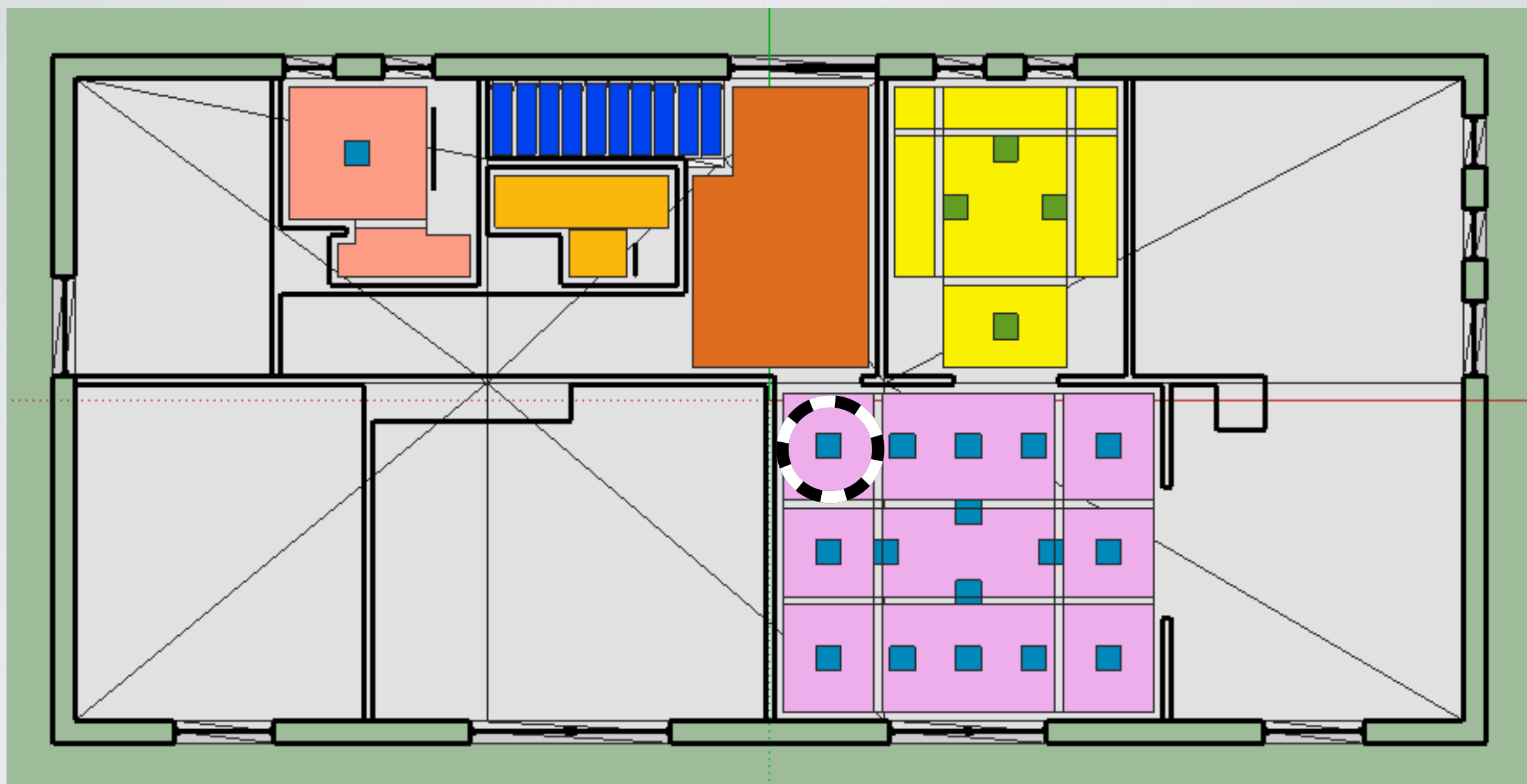
Light
exposure
advances
circadian
clock

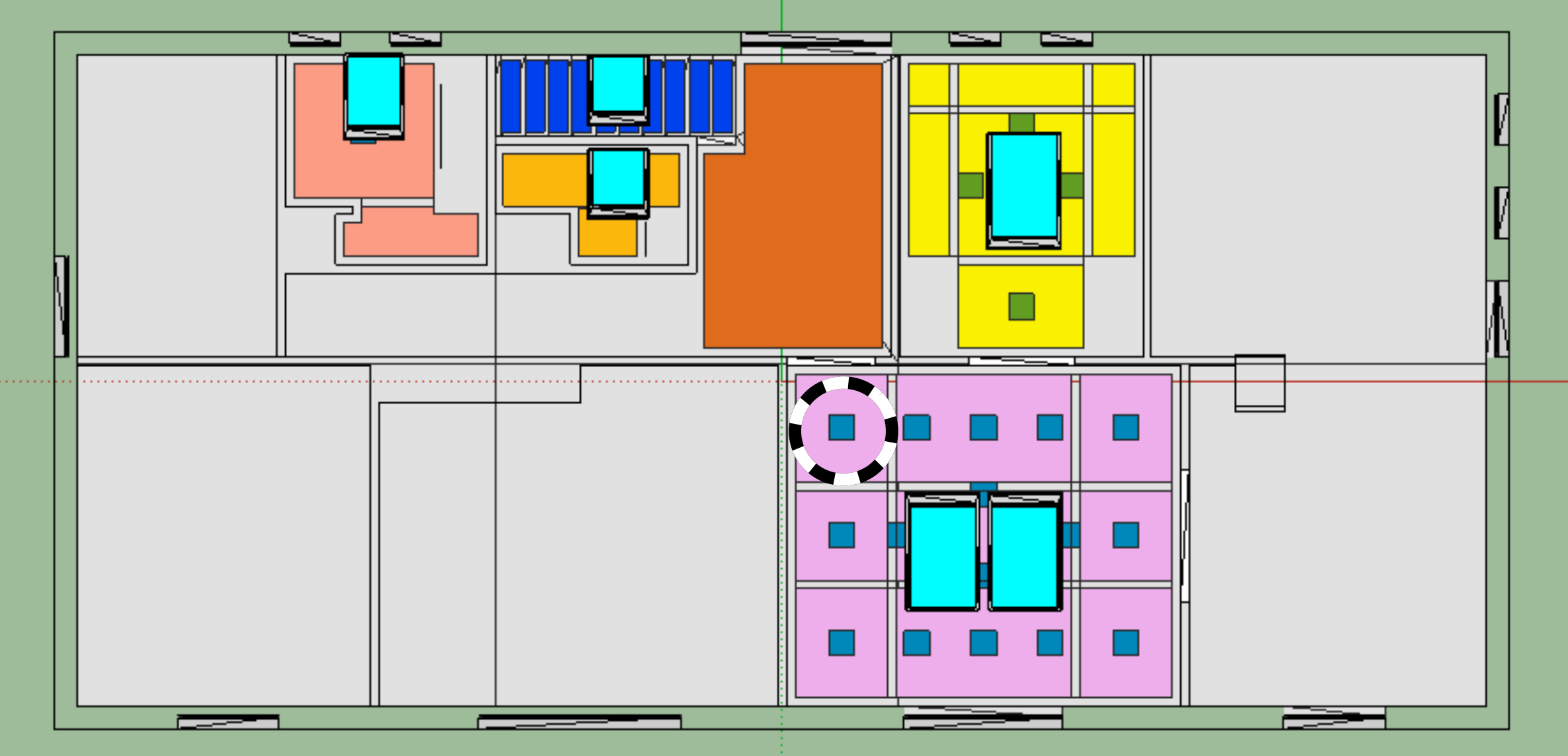
Light
exposure
can
increase
alertness

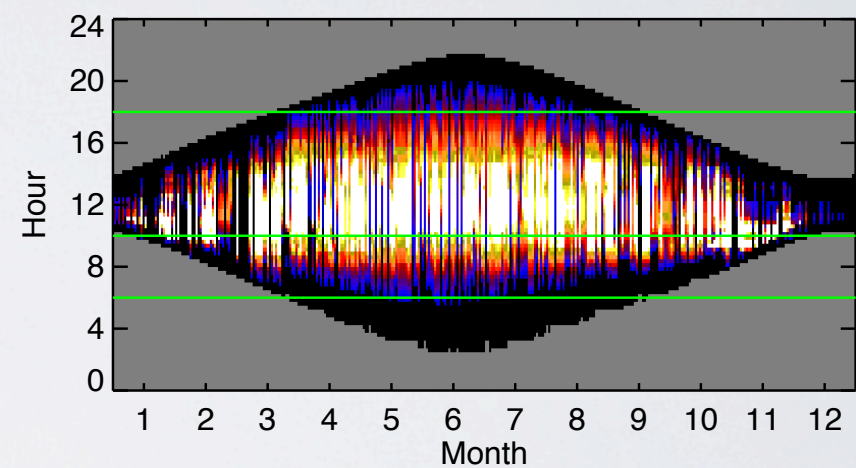
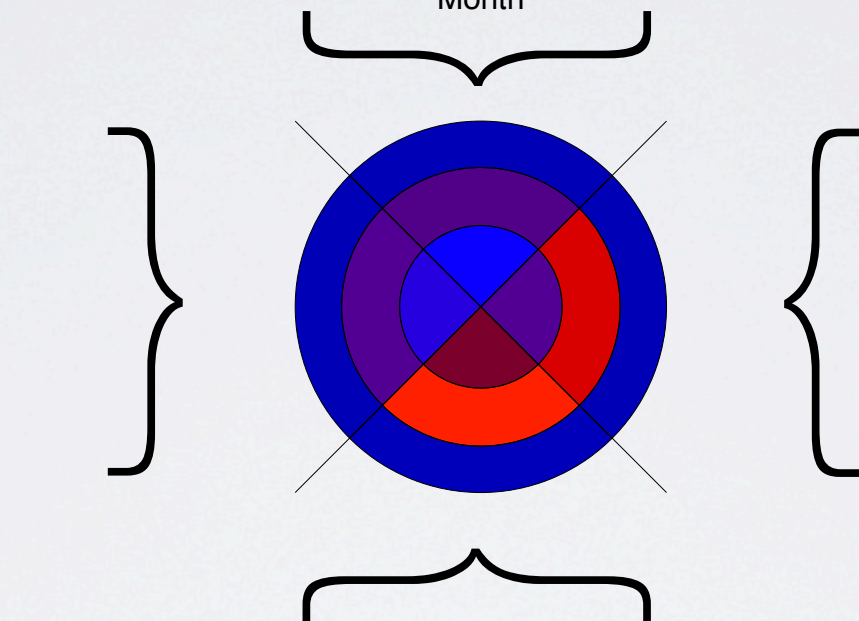
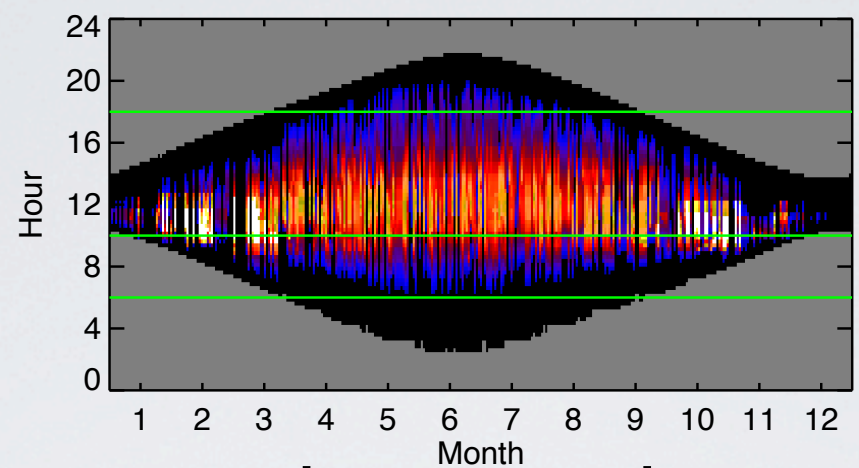
Light
exposure
delays
circadian
clock



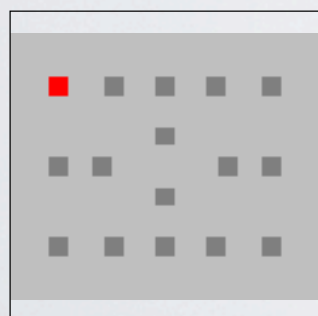
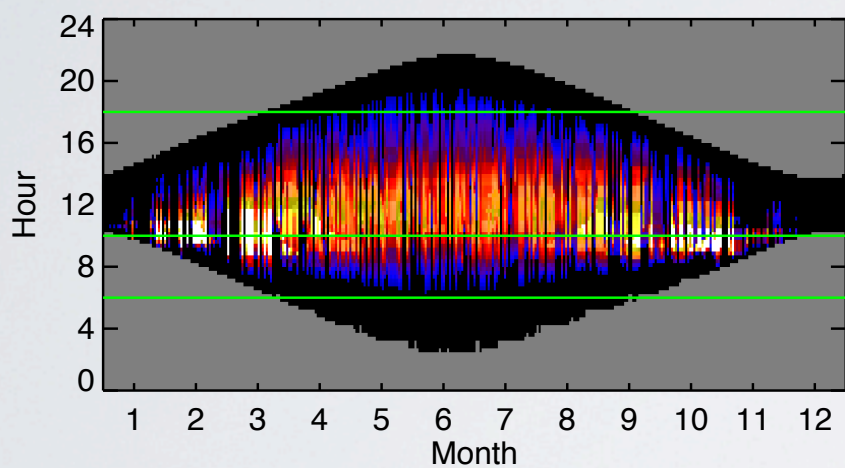
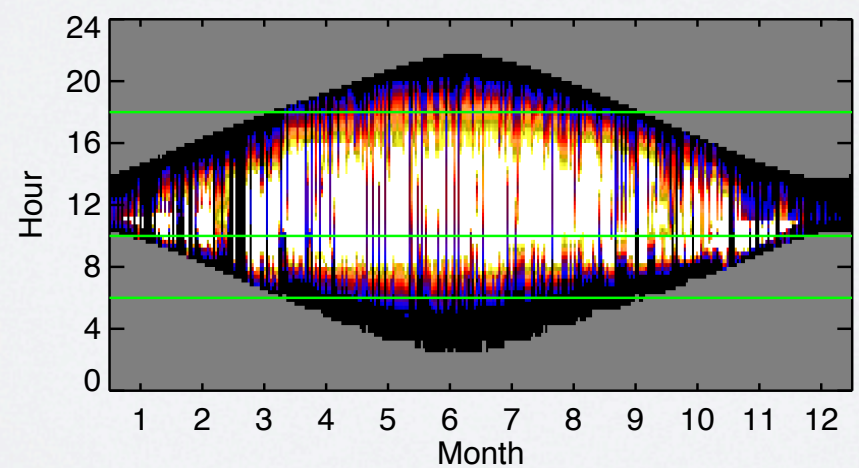
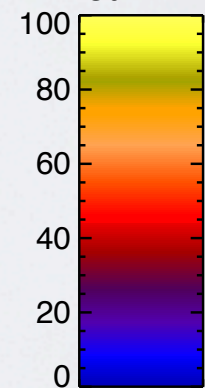
Example application



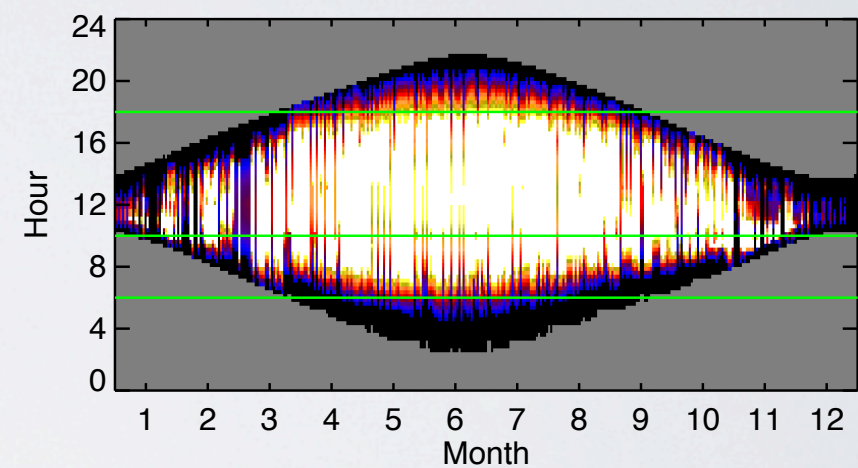
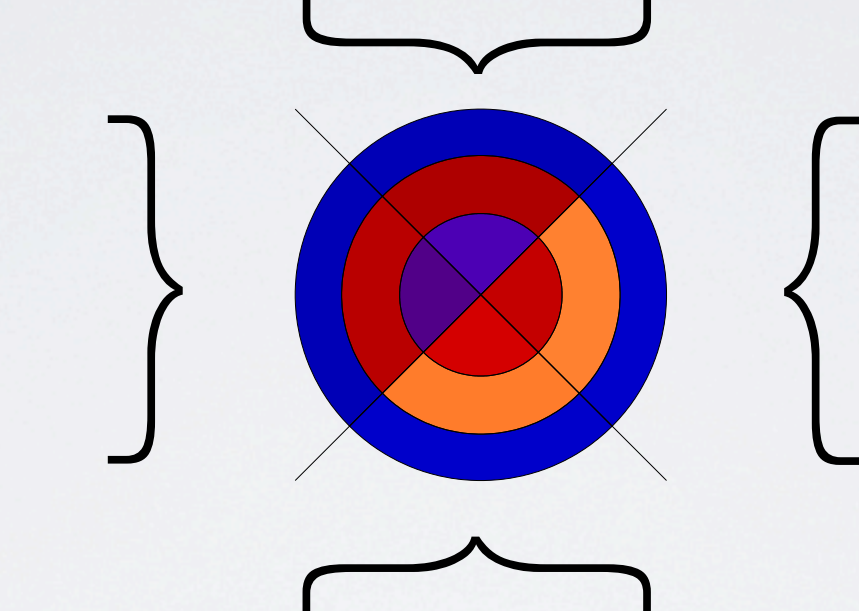
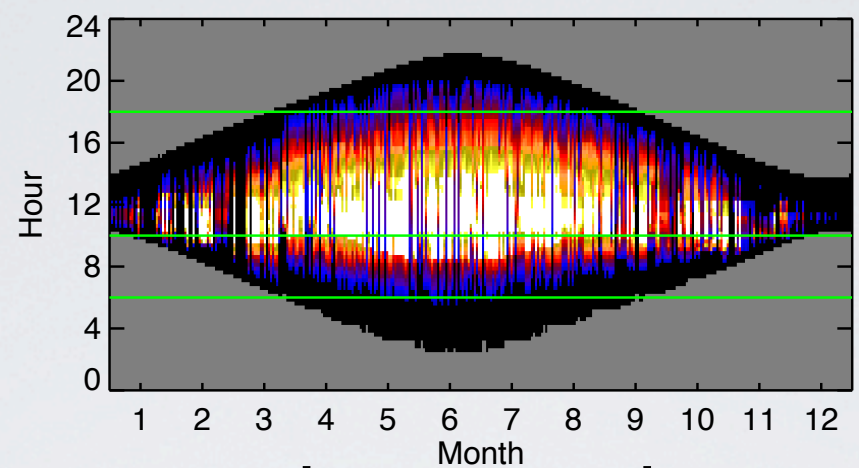




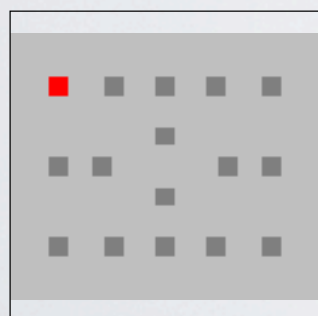
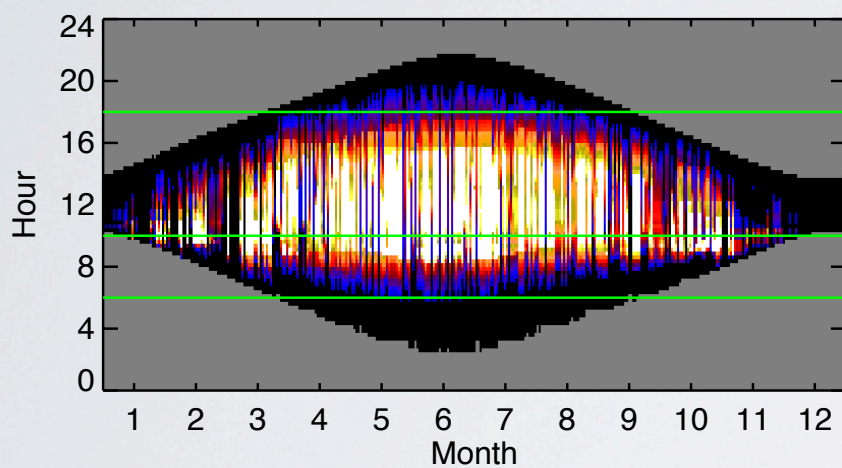
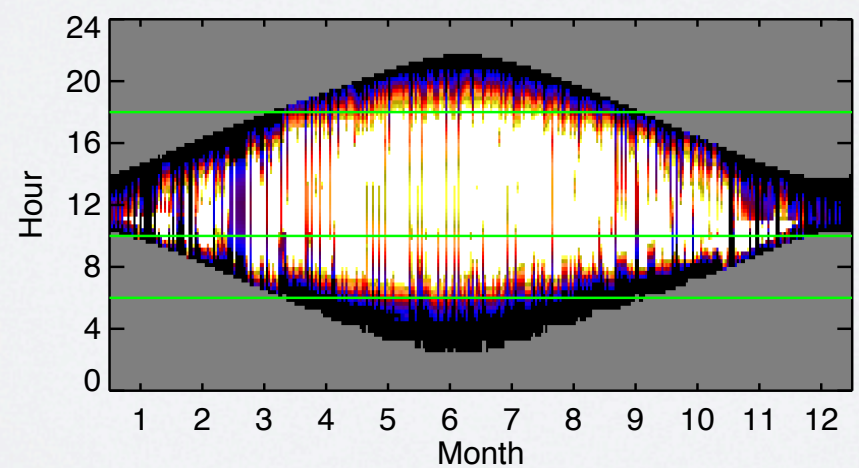
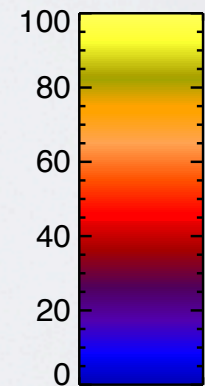
N-VE Potn / Time [%]



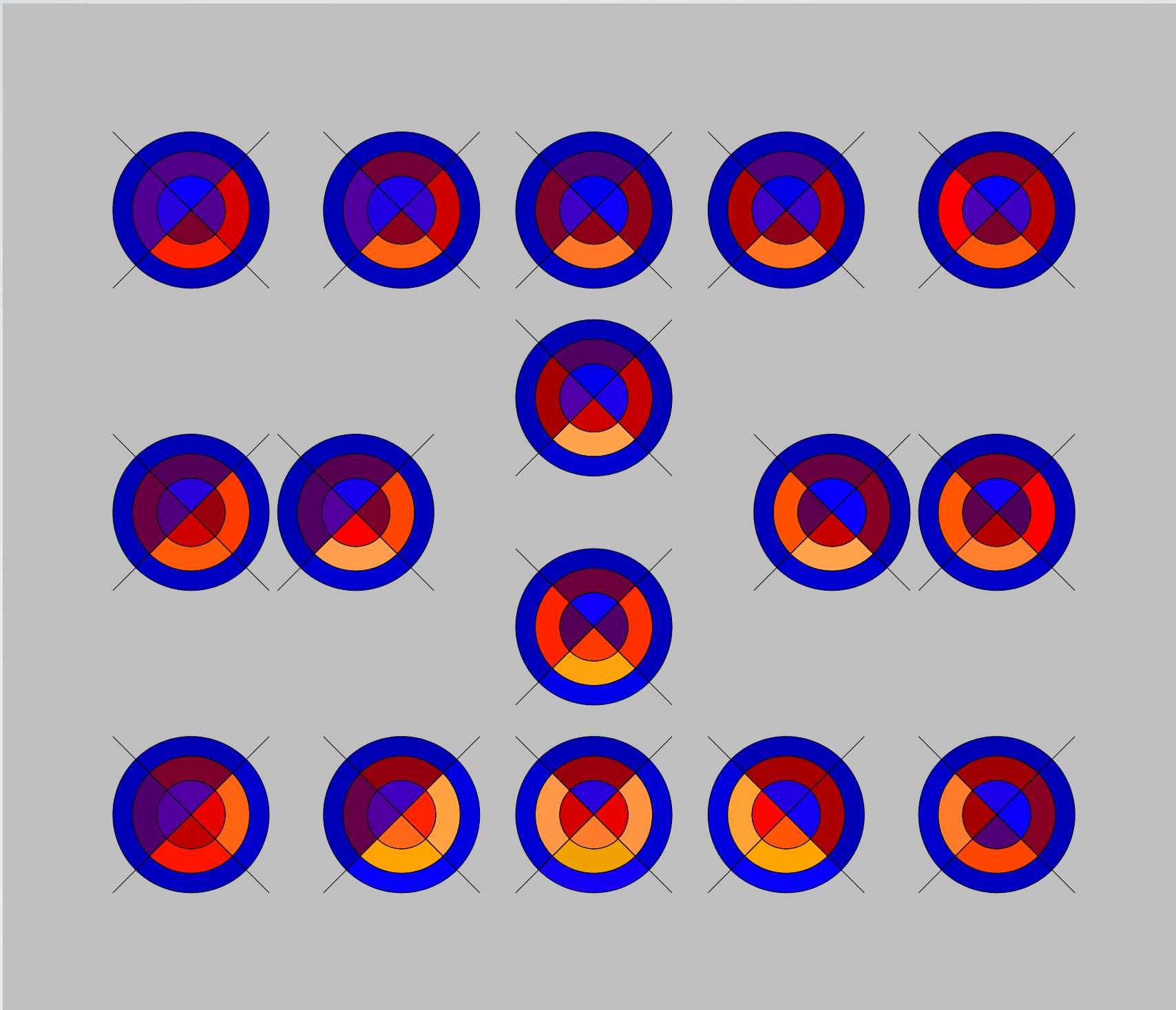
wout-vrw-05m/hs01
000 SWE-Ostersund



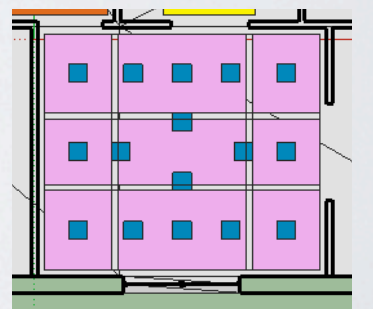
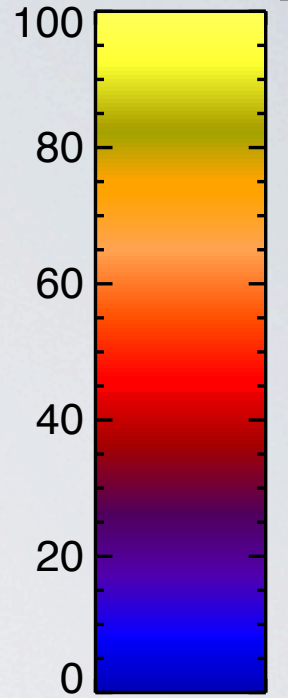
N-VE Potn / Time [%]



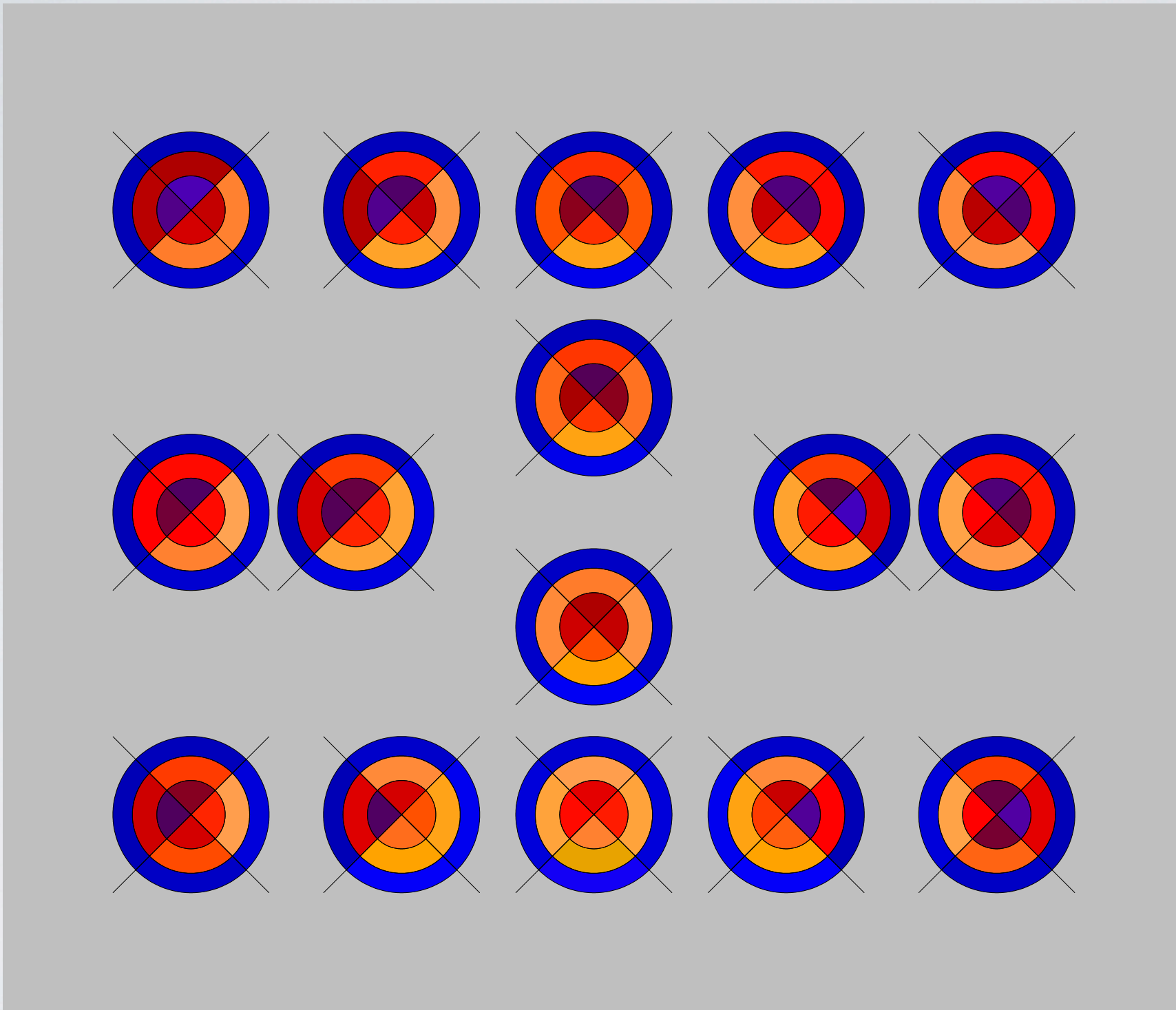
with-vrw-05m/hs01
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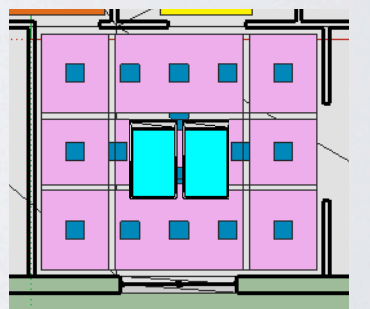
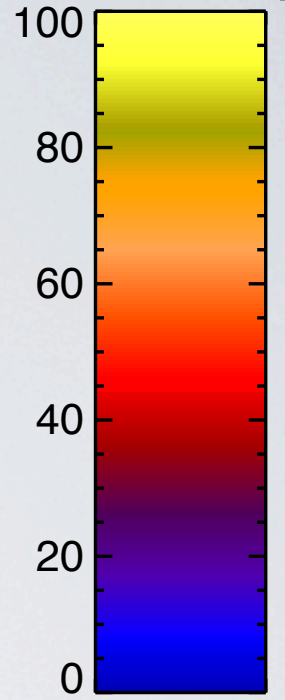
N-VE Potn [%]



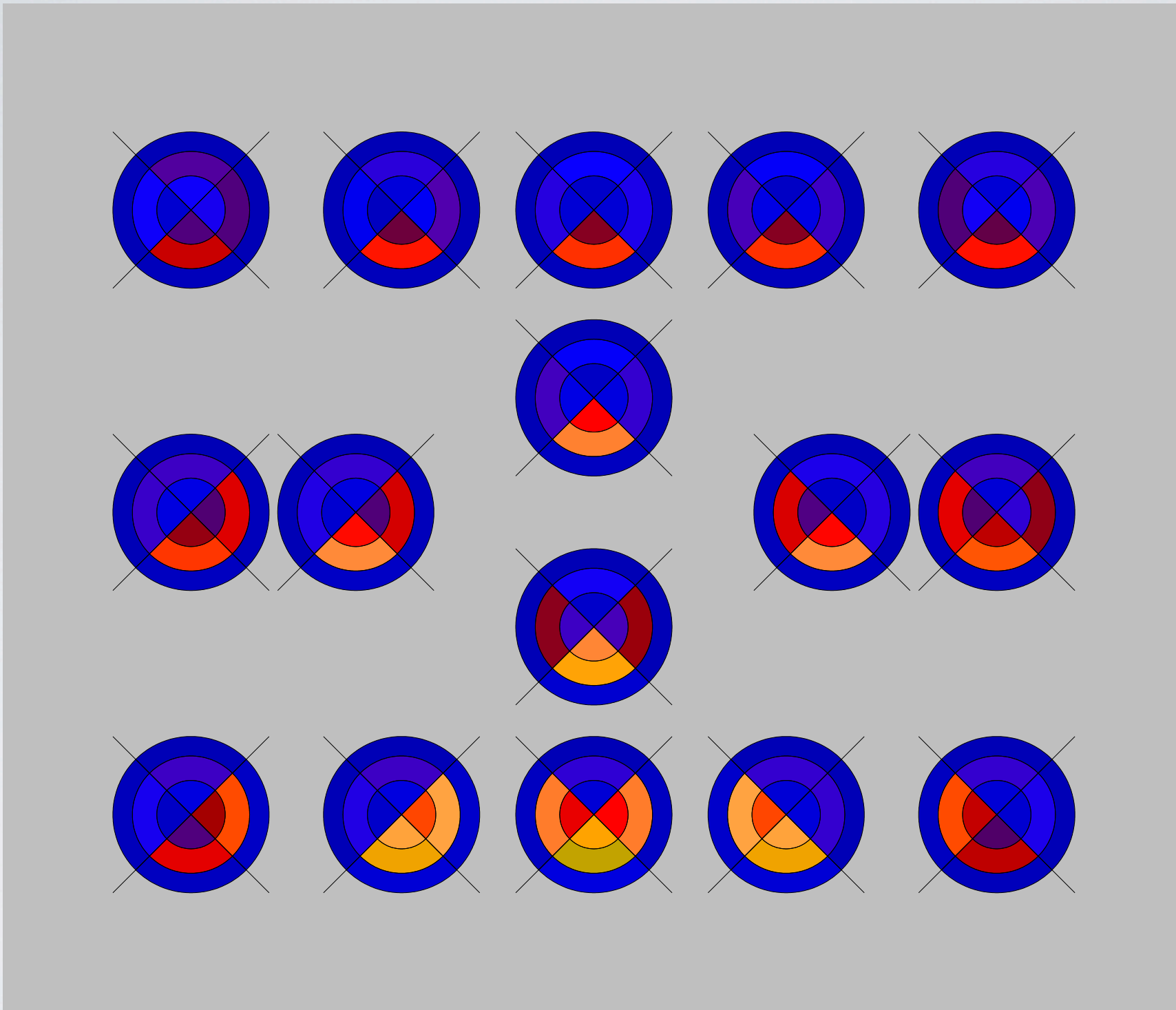
wout-vrw-05m/hs01
000 SWE-Ostersund



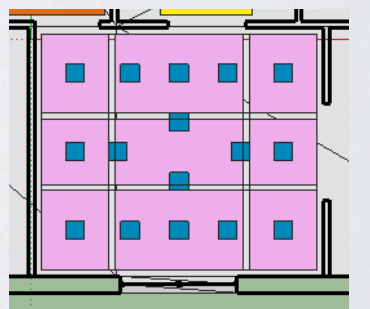
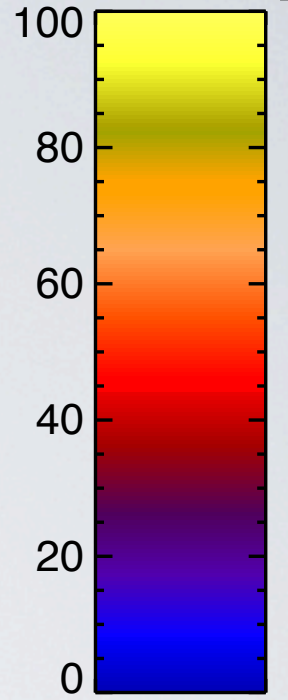
N-VE Potn [%]



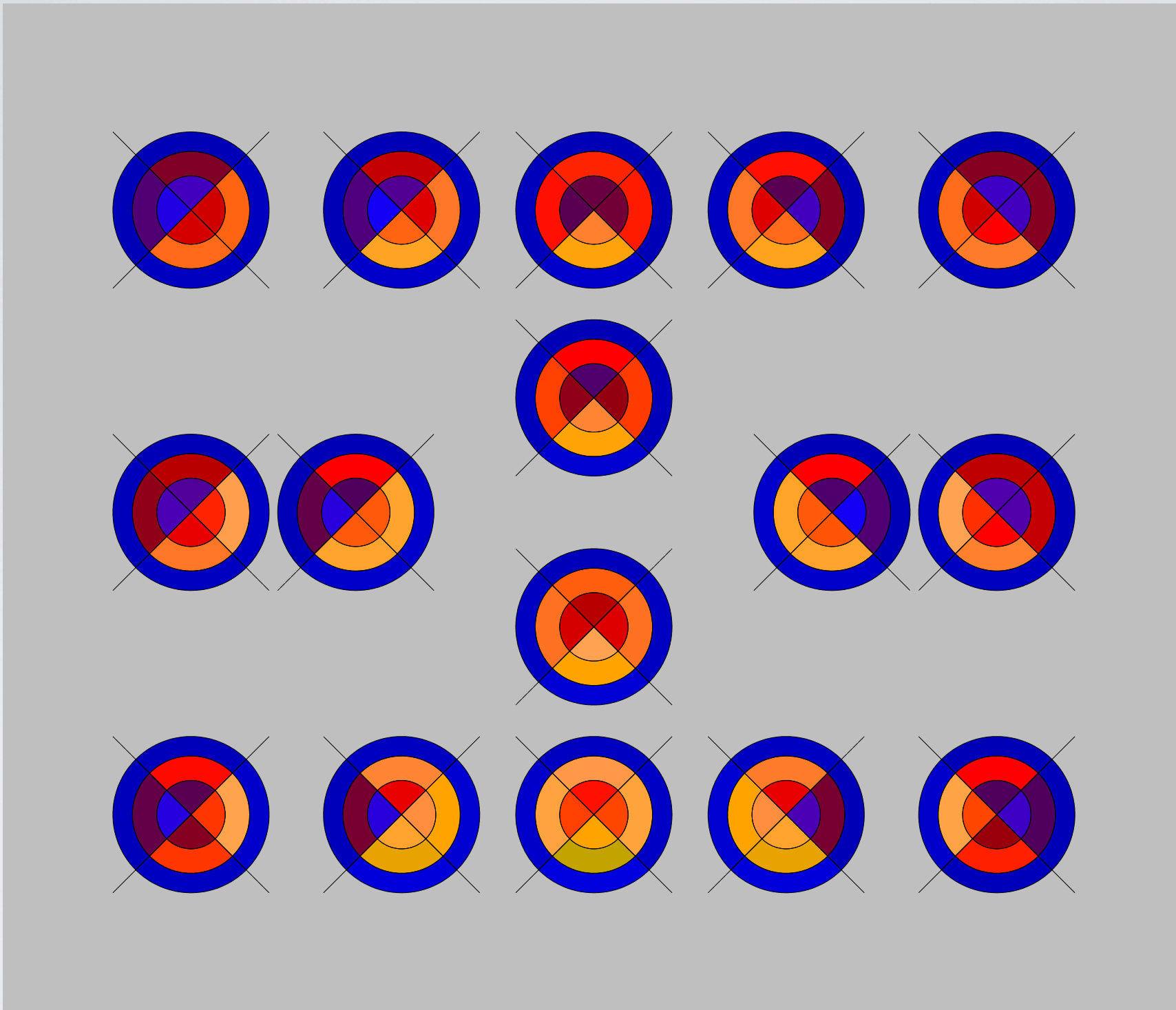
with-vrw-05m/hs01
000 SWE-Ostersund



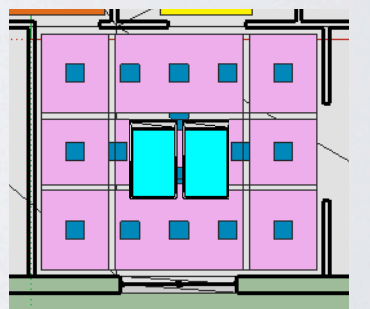
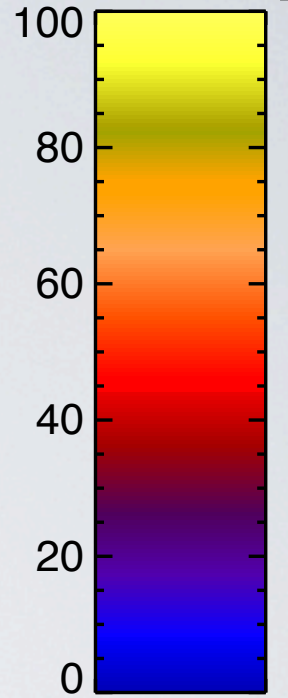
N-VE Potn [%]



wout-vrw-05m/hs01
180 POL-Warsaw



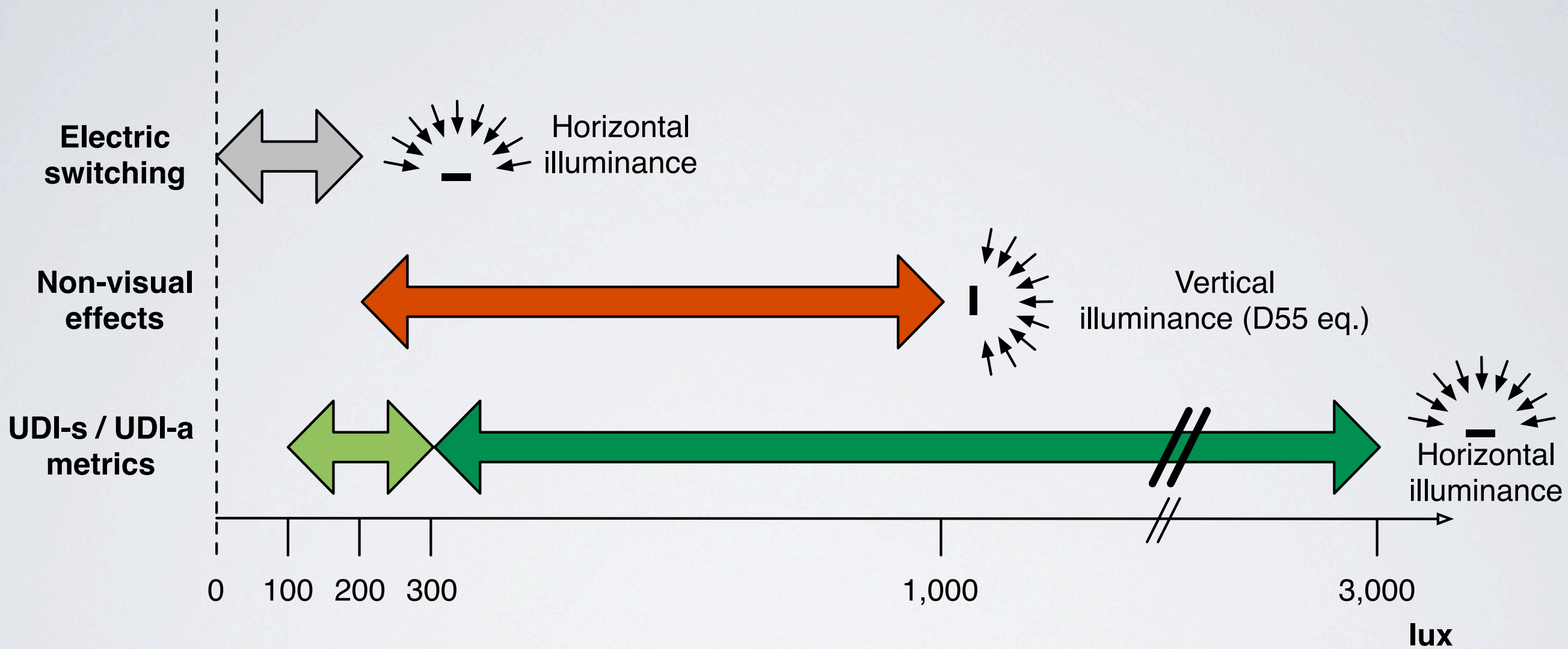
N-VE Potn [%]



with-vrw-05m/hs01
180 POL-Warsaw

Further work

- Is it possible for one measure to act as a proxy for others?
- Include predictions for visual comfort.
- As far as broad trends are concerned, do the measures work in concert or in conflict?
- Account for thermal effects e.g. overheating.



Thank you

Acknowledgements:

Based on a project commissioned by the VELUX Group.

Carried out in support of CIE TC 3-47