

Advanced Lighting Strategies

▶ Strategy at the building's design level

- Atrium
- Skylights
- Light guiding

Advanced fenestration technologies

► General principle

Without shading



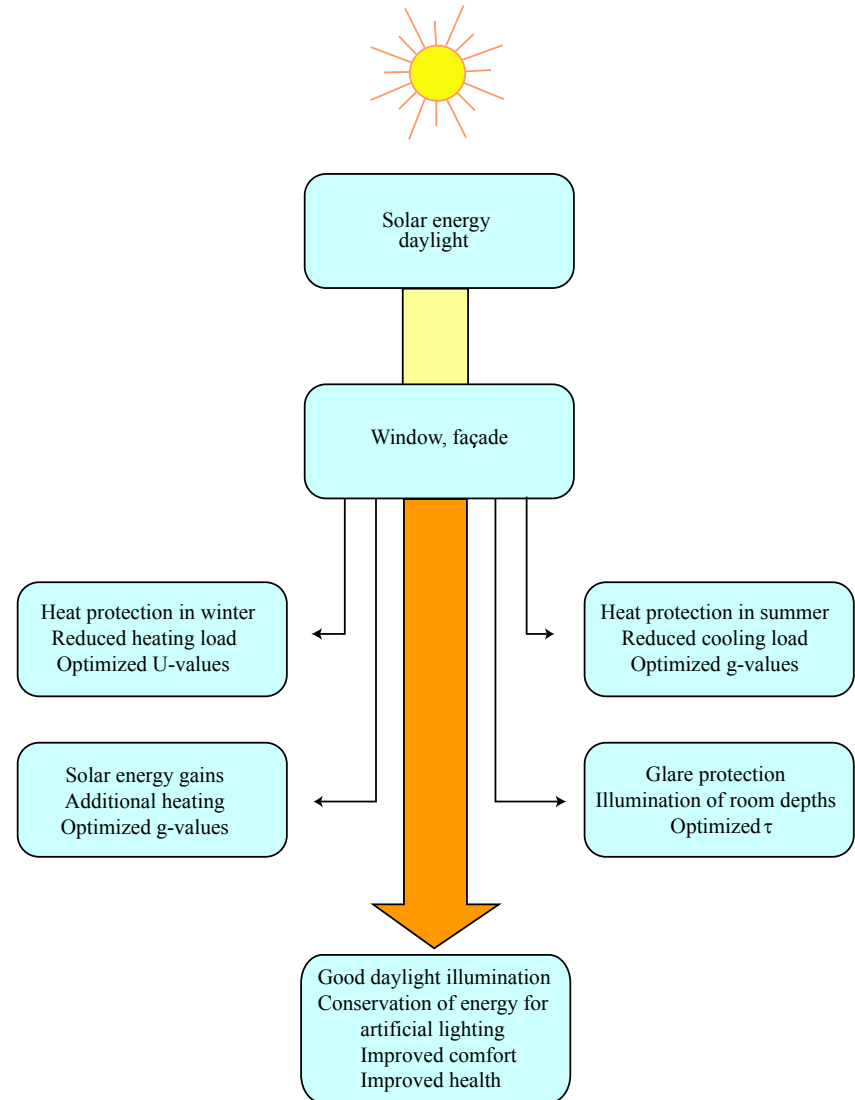
With external shading



Ideal situation with light deflection



Figures by MIT OCW.



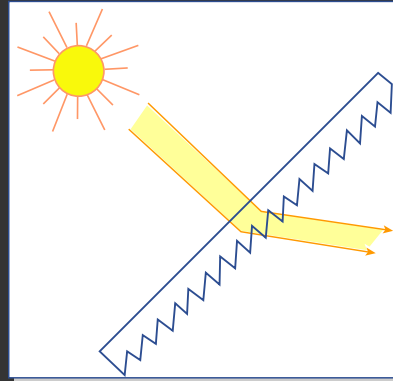
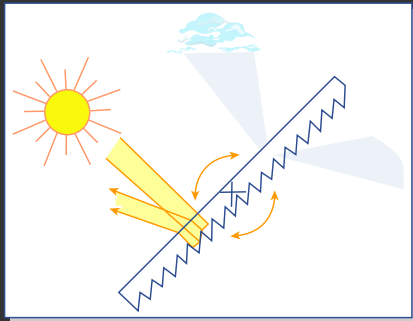
Advanced fenestration technologies

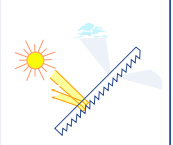
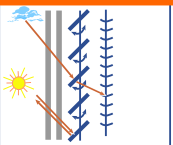
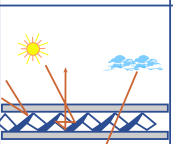
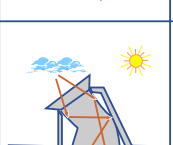
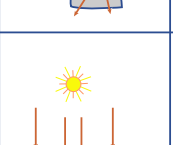
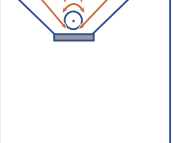
- ▶ Theoretical angular selective glazing could achieve:
 - 18% annual cooling energy reduction
 - 15% annual electricity use reductionrelative to spectrally selective glazing

Advanced fenestration technologies

► Classification of CFS

- with shading
 - diffuse daylight

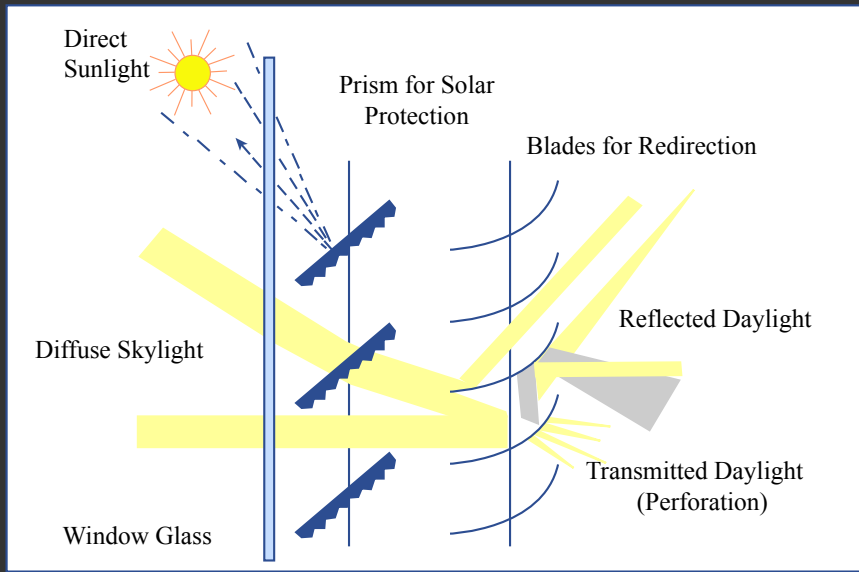
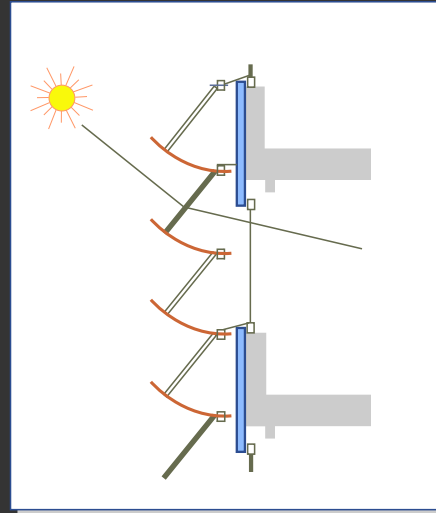


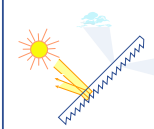
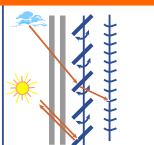
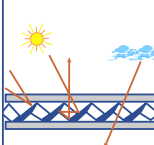

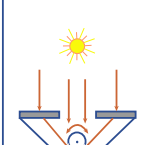

Prismatic panels (→ 4.5)		All climates	Vertical windows, skylights
Prisms and venetian blinds		Temperate climates	Vertical windows
Sun protecting mirror elements		Temperate climates	Skylights, glazed roofs
Anidolic zenithal opening (→ 4.12, 4.13)		Temperate climates	Skylights
Directional selective shading system with concentrating Holographic Optical Element (HOE) (→ 4.11)		All climates	Vertical windows, skylights, glazed roofs
Transparent shading system with HOE based on total reflection (→ 4.11)		Temperate climates	Vertical windows, skylights, glazed roofs

Advanced fenestration technologies

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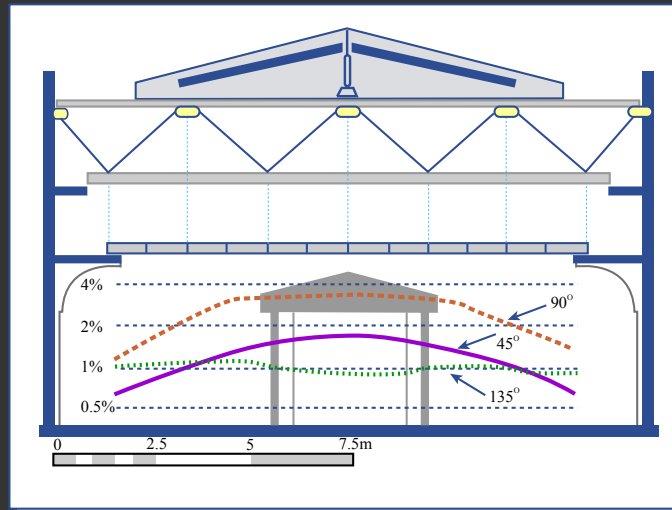
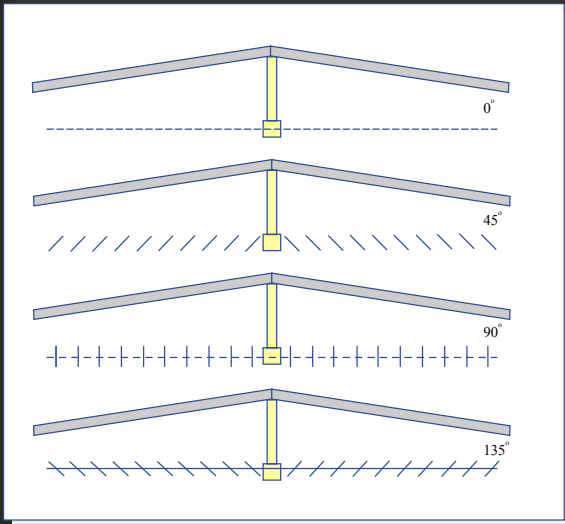
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Figures by MIT OCW.

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► Classification of CFS

- with shading
 - direct sunlight

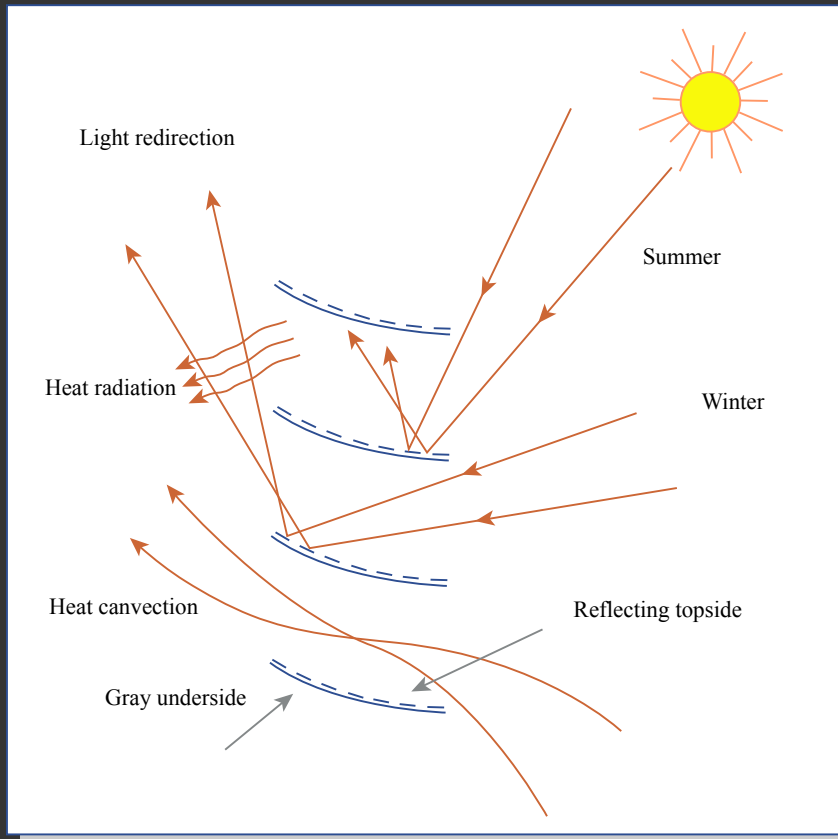


Light guiding shade(→4.7)		Hot climates, sunny skies	Vertical windows above eye height
Louvres and blinds(→4.4)		All climates	Vertical windows
Light shelf for redirection of sunlight(→4.3)		All climates	Vertical windows
Glazing with reflecting profiles (Okasolar)		Temperate climates	Vertical windows, skylights
Skylight with Laser Cut panels (LCPs)(→4.7)		Hot climates, sunny skies, low latitudes	Skylights
Turnable lamellas		Temperate climates	Vertical windows, skylights
Anidolic solar blinds(→4.13)		All climates	Vertical windows

Advanced fenestration technologies

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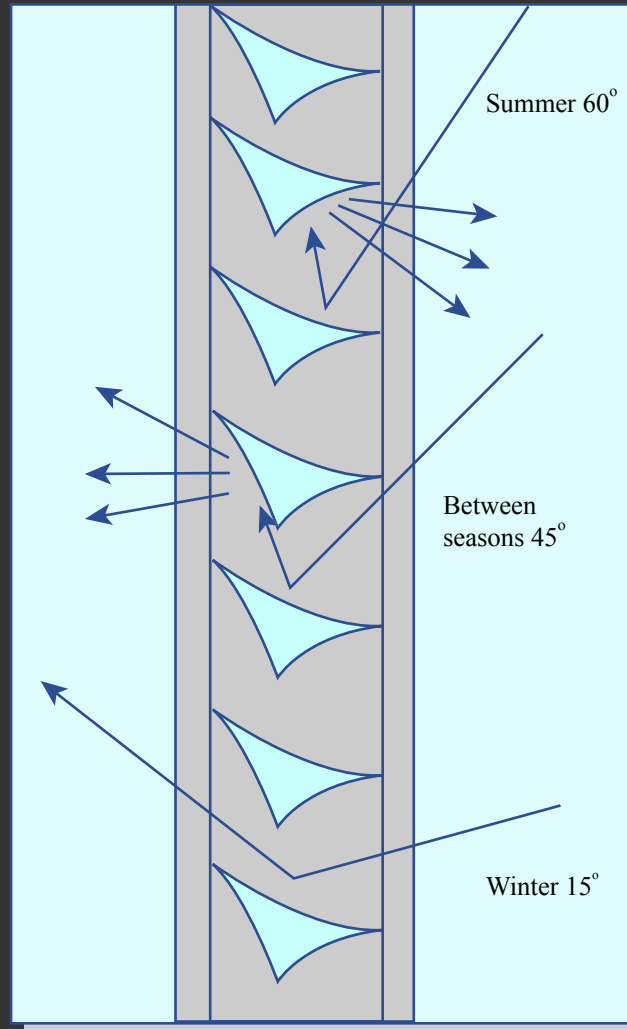
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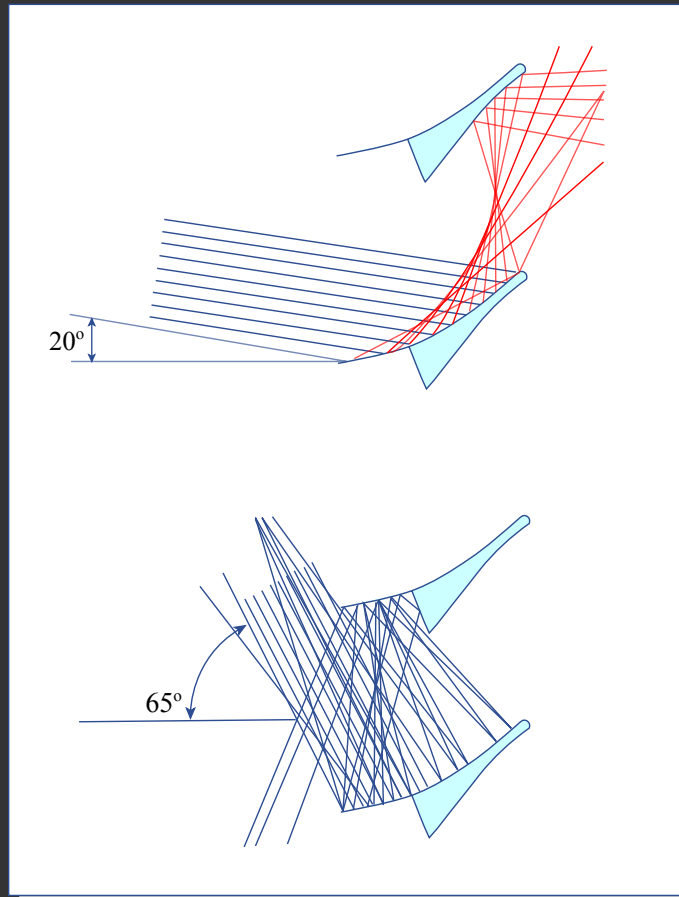
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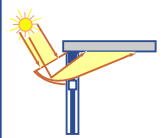
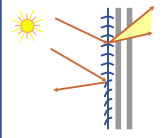
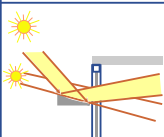
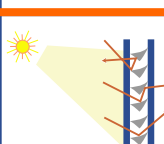
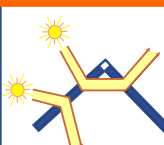
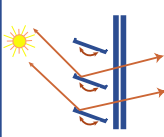
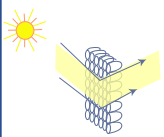
Advanced fenestration technologies

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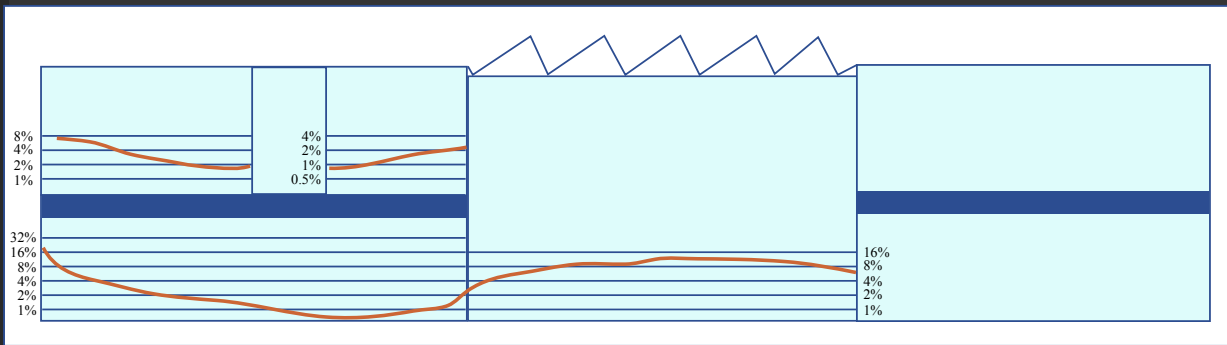
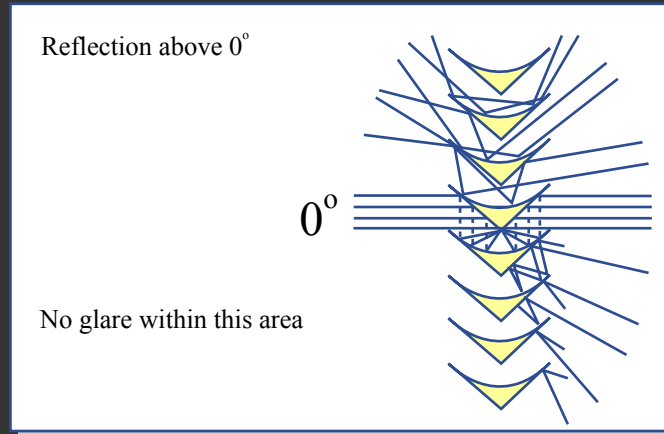
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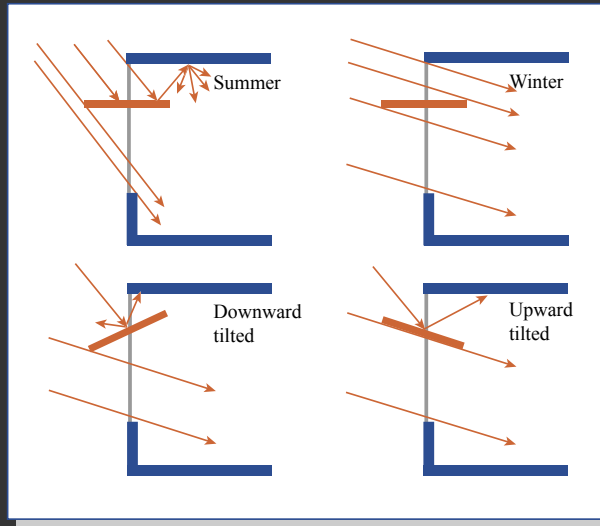
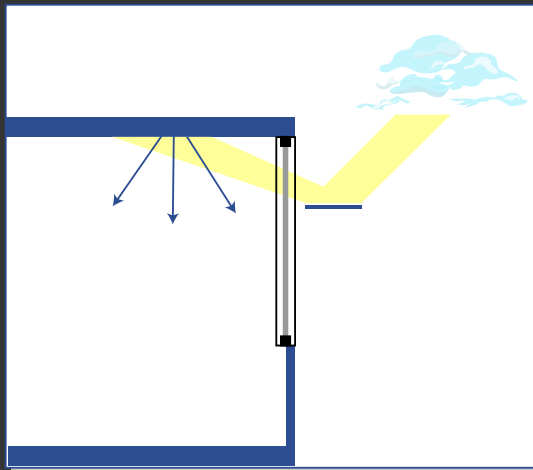
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Advanced fenestration technologies

► Classification of CFS

- without shading
 - diffuse light guiding systems



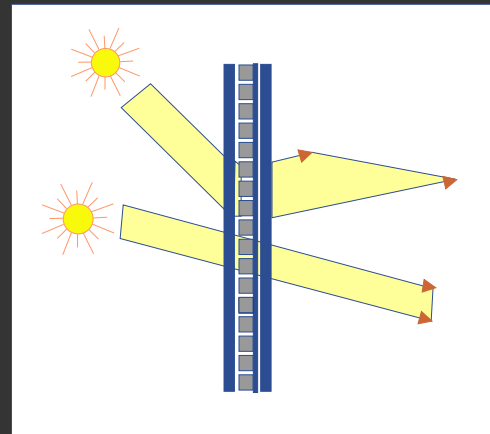
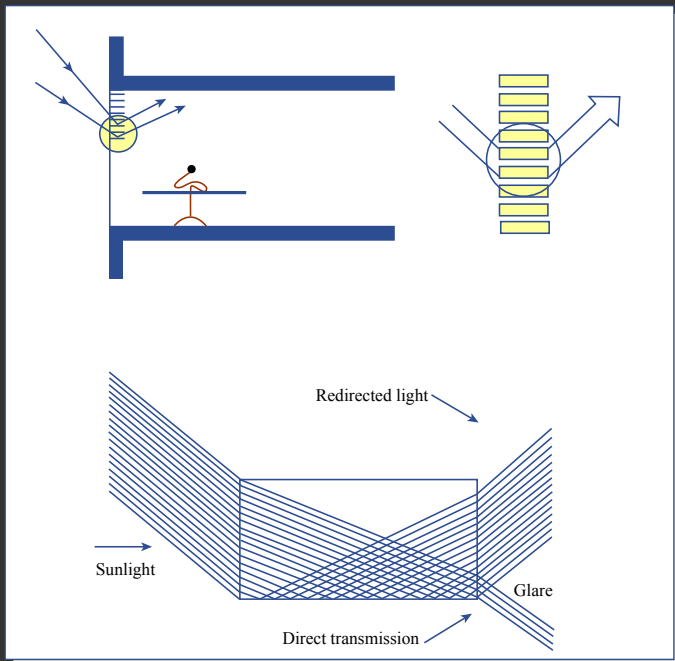
Figures by MIT OCW.

Light shelf (→ 4.3)		Temperate climates, cloudy skies	Vertical windows
Anidolic Integrated System (→ 4.12)		Temperate climates	Vertical windows
Anidolic ceiling (→ 4.12)		Temperate climates, cloudy skies	Vertical facade above viewing window
Fish System		Temperate climates	Vertical windows
Zenith light guiding elements with HOEs (→ 4.10)		Temperate climates, cloudy skies	Vertical windows (especially in courtyards), skylights
Laser Cut panel (→ 4.6)		All climates	Vertical windows, skylights
Prismatic panels (→ 4.5)		All climates	Vertical windows, skylights

Advanced fenestration technologies

► Classification of CFS

- without shading
 - diffuse light guiding systems



Figures by MIT OCW.

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Advanced fenestration technologies

► Classification of CFS

■ without shading

- direct light guiding systems
- light scattering/diffusing systems

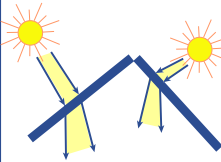
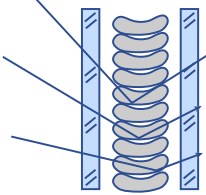
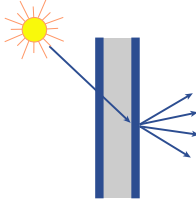
HOEs in the skylight		All climates	Skylights
Sundirecting glass (→ 4.9)		All climates	Vertical windows, skylights
		All climates	Vertical windows, skylights

Figure by MIT OCW.

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► Classification of CFS

- without shading
 - light transport systems

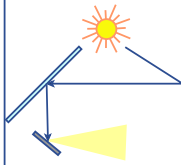
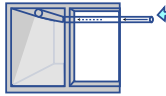


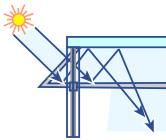
Heliostat		All climates, sunny skies	
Light pipe		All climates, sunny skies	
Solar Tube		All climates, sunny skies	Roof
Fibres		All climates, sunny skies	
Light-guiding ceiling		Temperate climates, sunny skies	

Figure by MIT OCW.

Advanced fenestration technologies

▶ Arbed-Stahl HQ, Luxembourg

- Gottfried Boehm

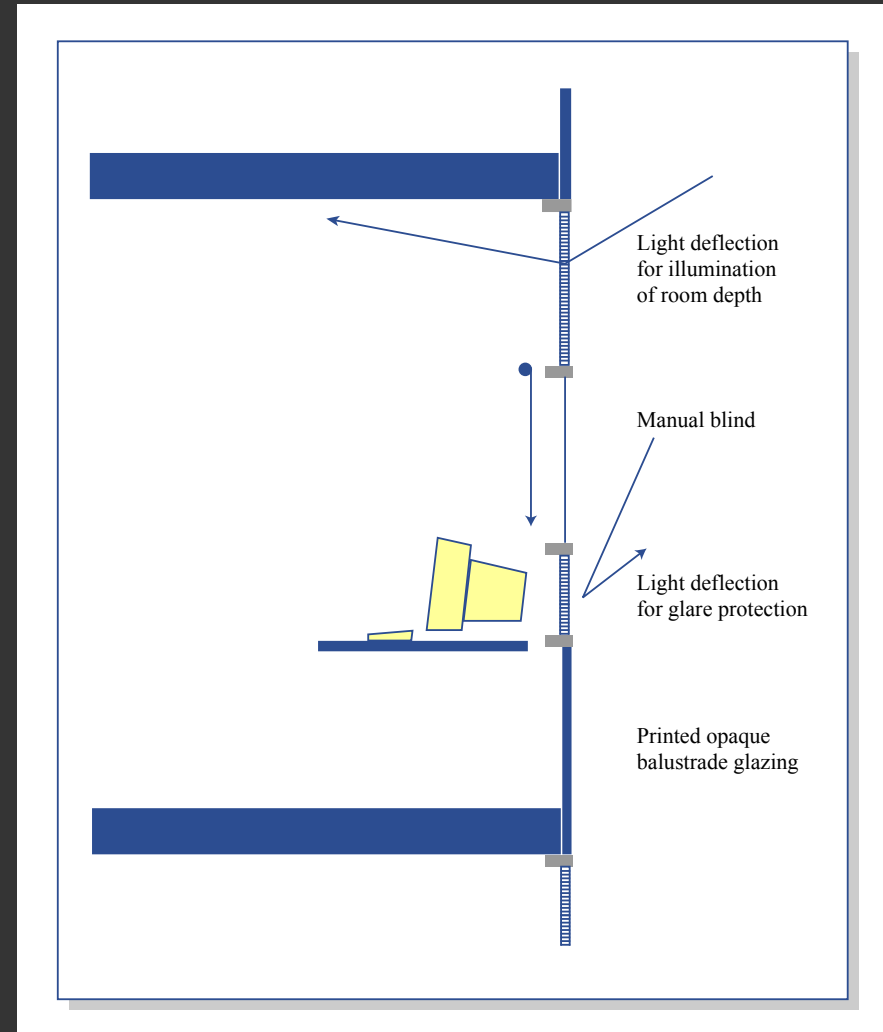


Figure by MIT OCW.

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► "ag4 Mediatecture" company, Cologne

■ TIM façades

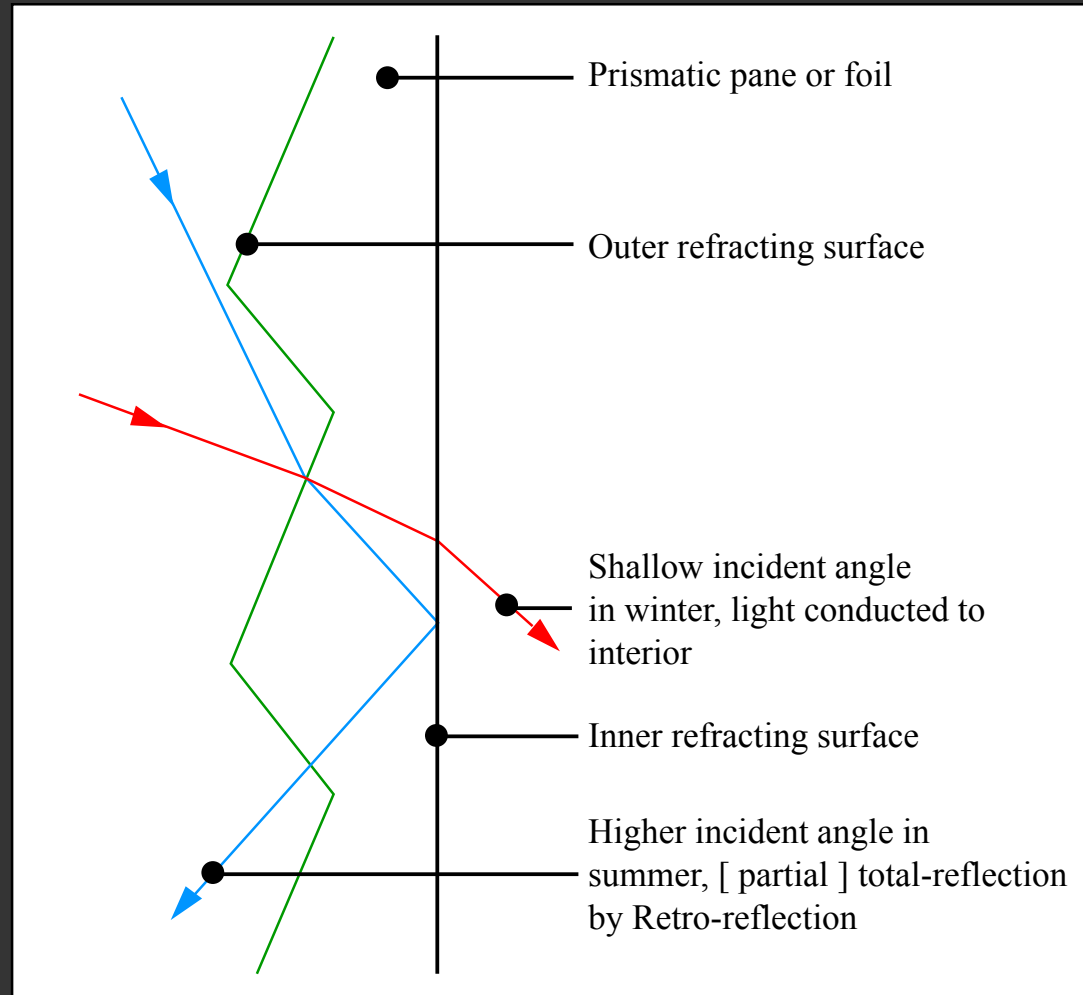
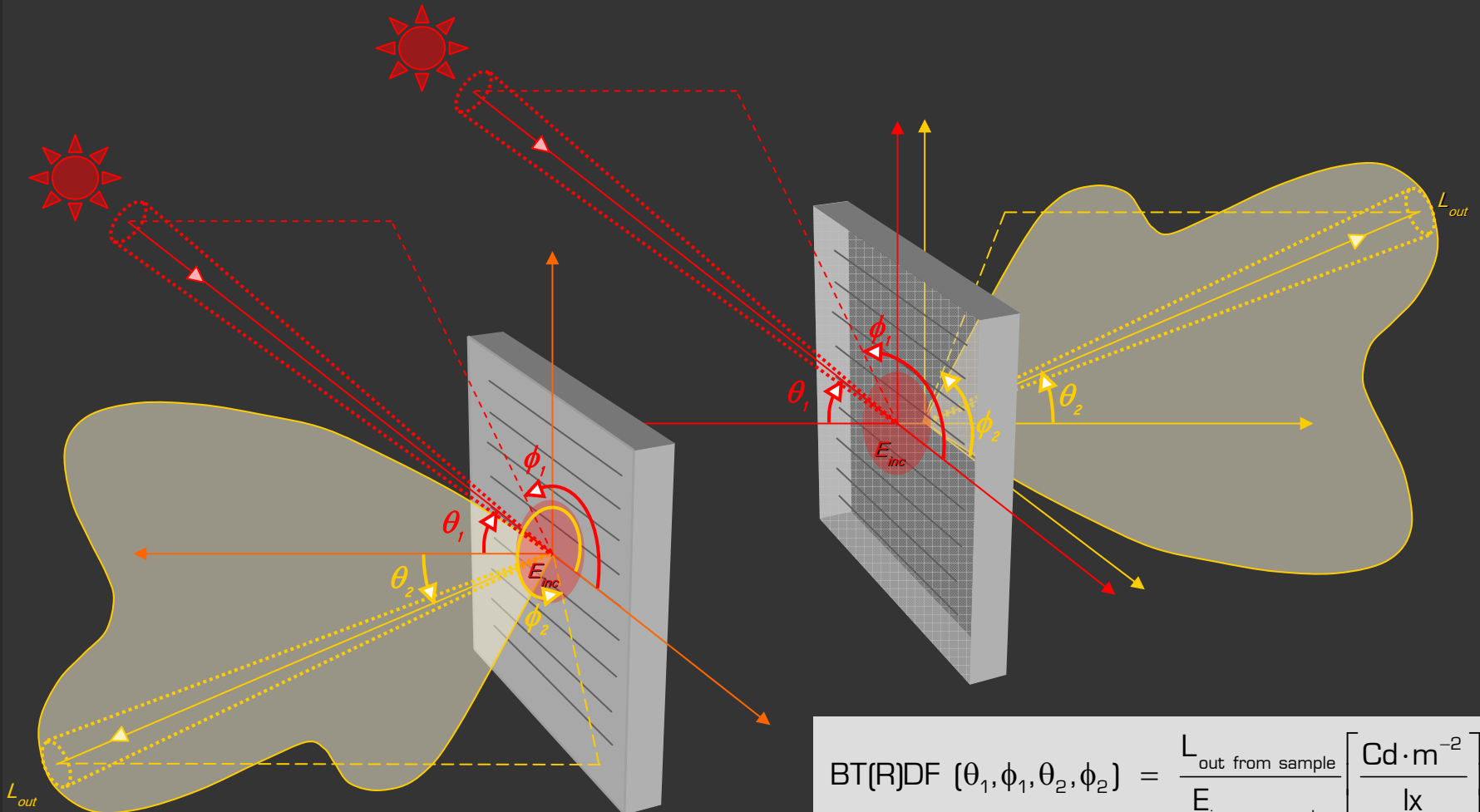


Figure by MIT OCW.

Characterization of CFS

► Bidirectional Transmission/Reflection Distribution Function



$$BT(R)DF [\theta_1, \phi_1, \theta_2, \phi_2] = \frac{L_{out \text{ from sample}}}{E_{inc \text{ on sample}}} \left[\frac{Cd \cdot m^{-2}}{lx} \right]$$

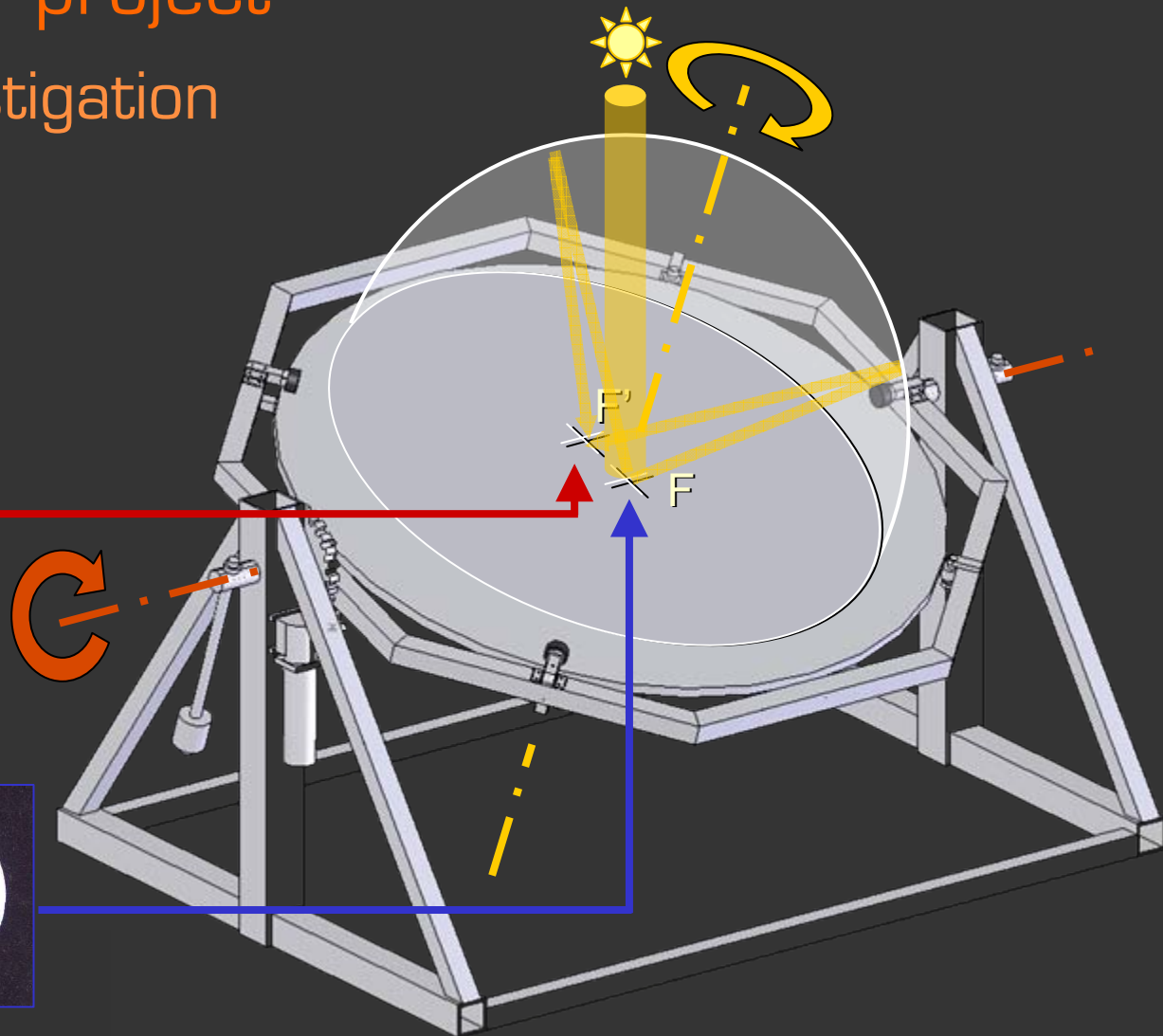
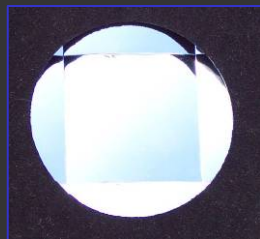
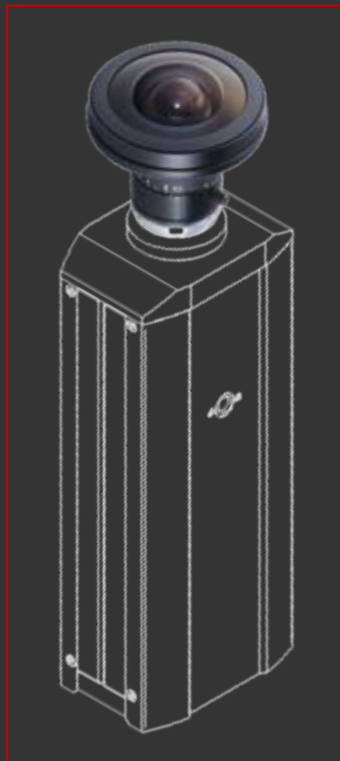
Characterization of CFS

- ▶ BT(R)DFs for different components
 - Diffusing elements
 - opalescent glass or panels, LMT paint
 - Sunlight redirecting systems
 - LCP, Lumitop, HOE, serraglaze, mirrors
 - Prismatic panels
 - Siemens prisms, 3M film
 - Fabric blinds
 - Baumann-Hüppe & REVIS prototypes
 - Venetian blinds
 - Okasolar; mirrored, metallic, Köster blinds

Characterization of CFS

► The "HelioDome" project

- continuous investigation
- time-efficiency



Characterization of CFS

► The “HelioDome” project

- continuous investigation
- time-efficiency
- wavelength-dependent investigation (& color camera)
- BT&RDF over visible and NIR
 - $\sim 1/2$ solar gains due to NIR
 - visual and thermal comfort

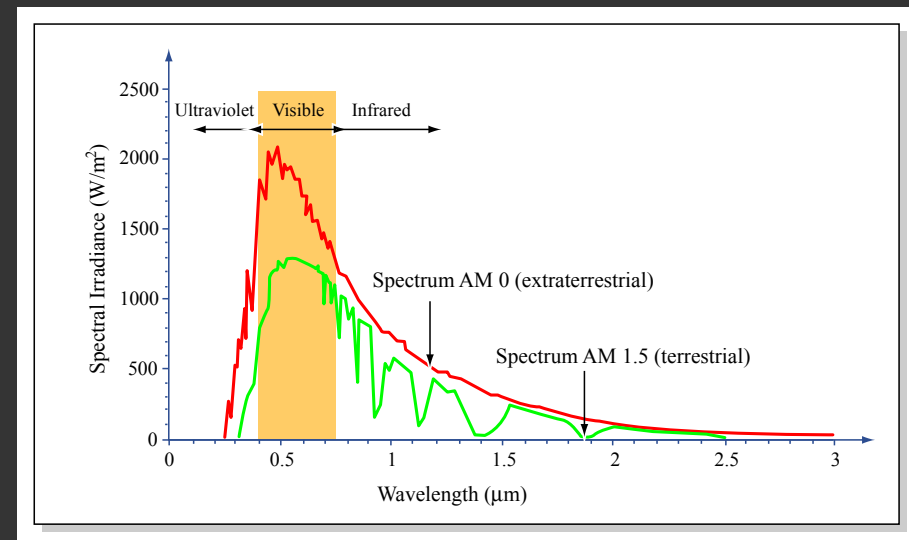


Figure by MIT OCW.

The HelioDome's older brother

