

# Towards a standardization of BSDF daylight system characterization

David Geisler-Moroder  
Bartenbach GmbH  
17th Radiance Workshop  
Sept. 3-5, 2018, Loughborough, UK

# Library Augsburg, Germany



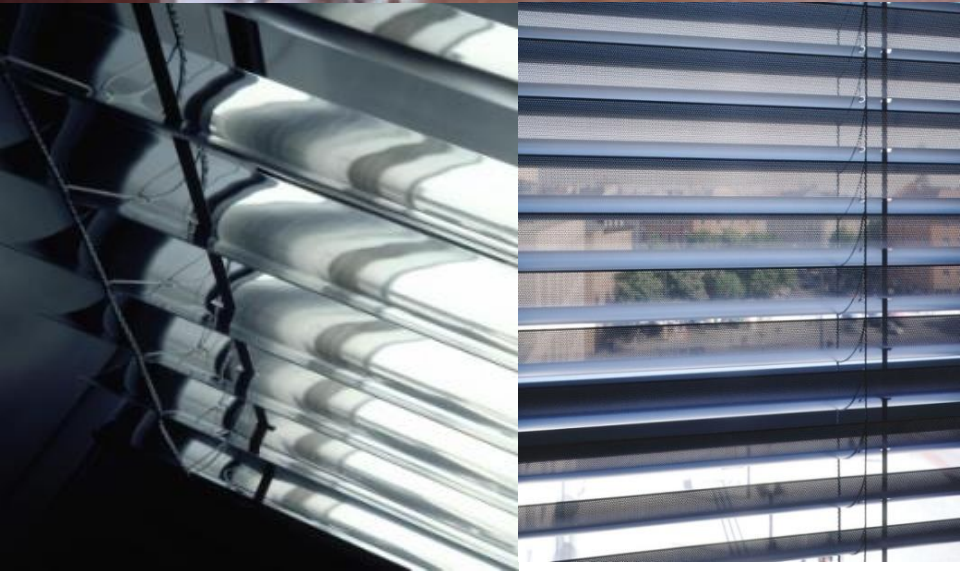


# Bayerische Bauindustrie, Munich, Germany





# Genzyme Headquarters, Cambridge, MA, USA



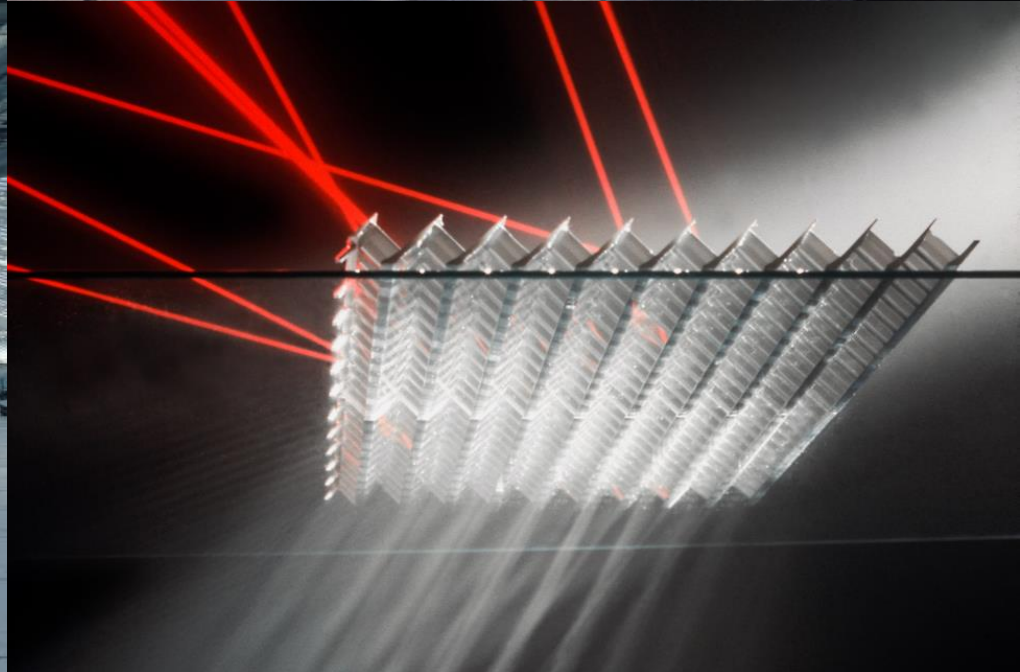
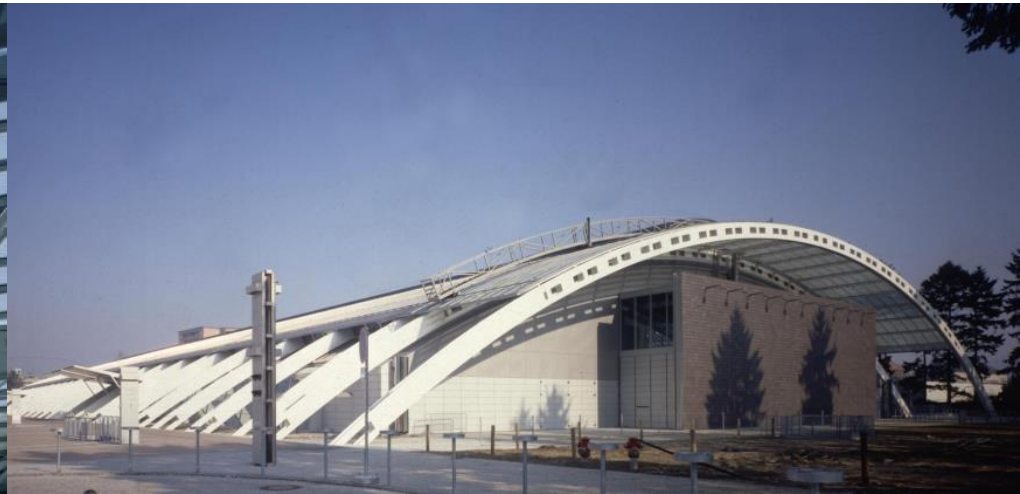


# durlum, Schopfheim, Germany



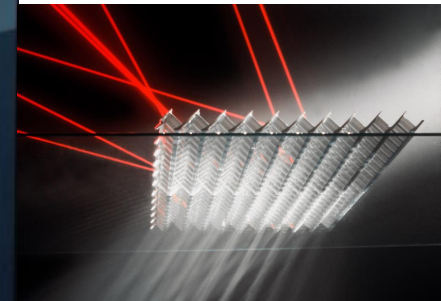


# Designcenter, Linz, Austria





# Airport Zurich, Switzerland





# Sports Hall Clervaux, Luxembourg



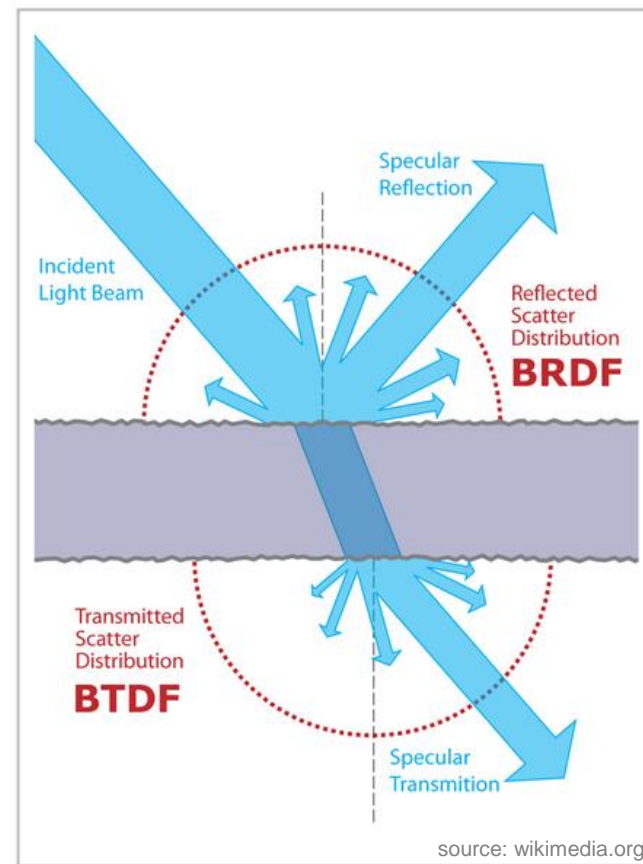
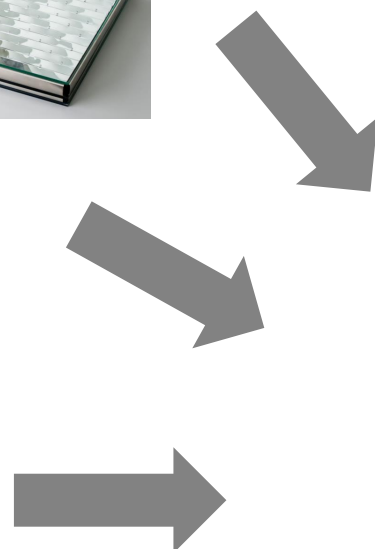
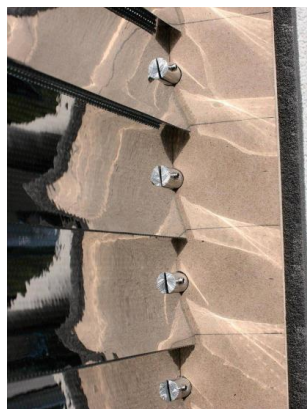
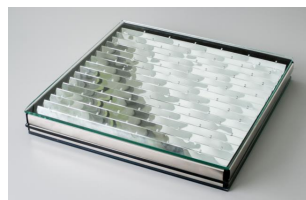
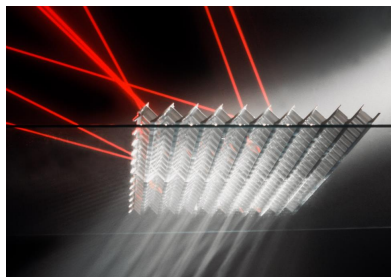
image: OKALUX



# Bartenbach R&D office, Aldrans, Austria



# Problem





# BSDF basics

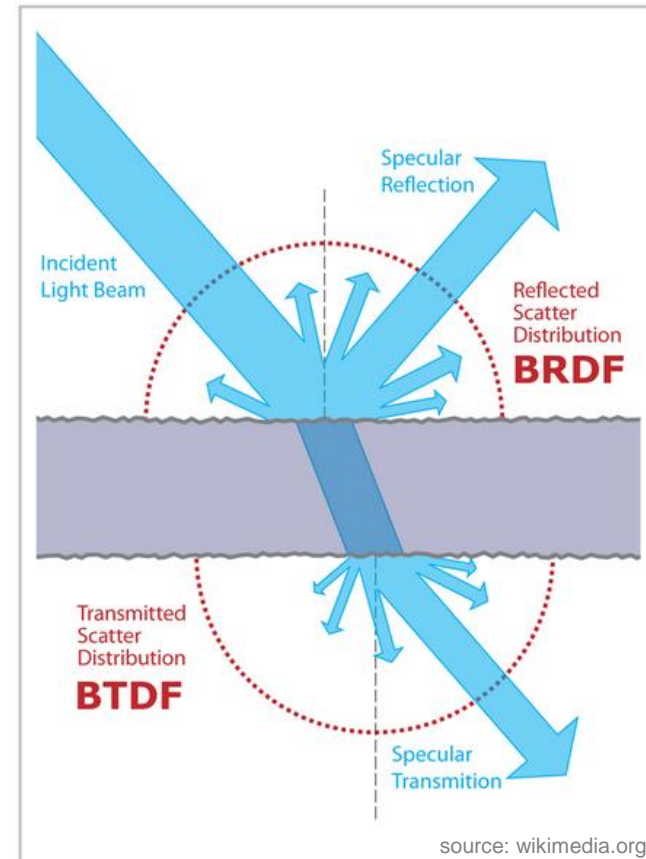


## BRDF, BTDF, BSDF?

- B** bidirectional
- R** reflection
- T** transmission
- S** scattering
- DF** distribution function

$$„BSDF = BRDF + BTDF“$$

We are talking about *data-driven BSDFs!*



# BSDF basics

## rendering equation

$$L_v(\theta_v, \phi_v) = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi/2} L_l(\theta_l, \phi_l) f(\theta_l, \phi_l; \theta_v, \phi_v) \cos \theta_l \sin \theta_l d\theta_l d\phi_l$$

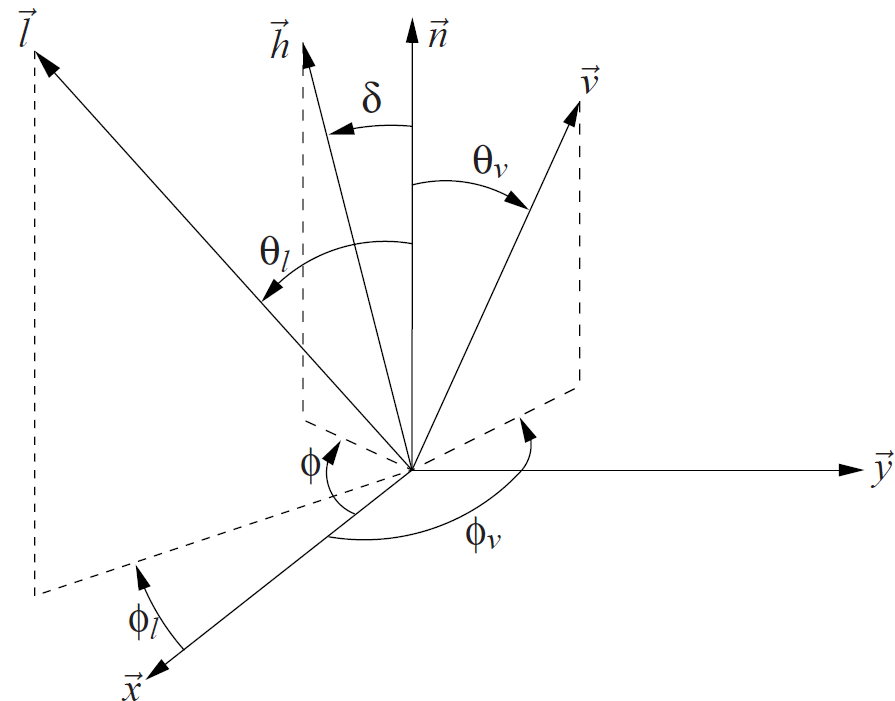
$(\theta_l, \phi_l)$  light source direction

$(\theta_v, \phi_v)$  view point direction

$f(\theta_l, \phi_l; \theta_v, \phi_v)$  BSDF

$L_l(\theta_l, \phi_l)$  radiance from light source direction

$L_v(\theta_v, \phi_v)$  radiance to view point direction





# BSDF basics

## physical plausibility

### 1. Helmholtz reciprocity

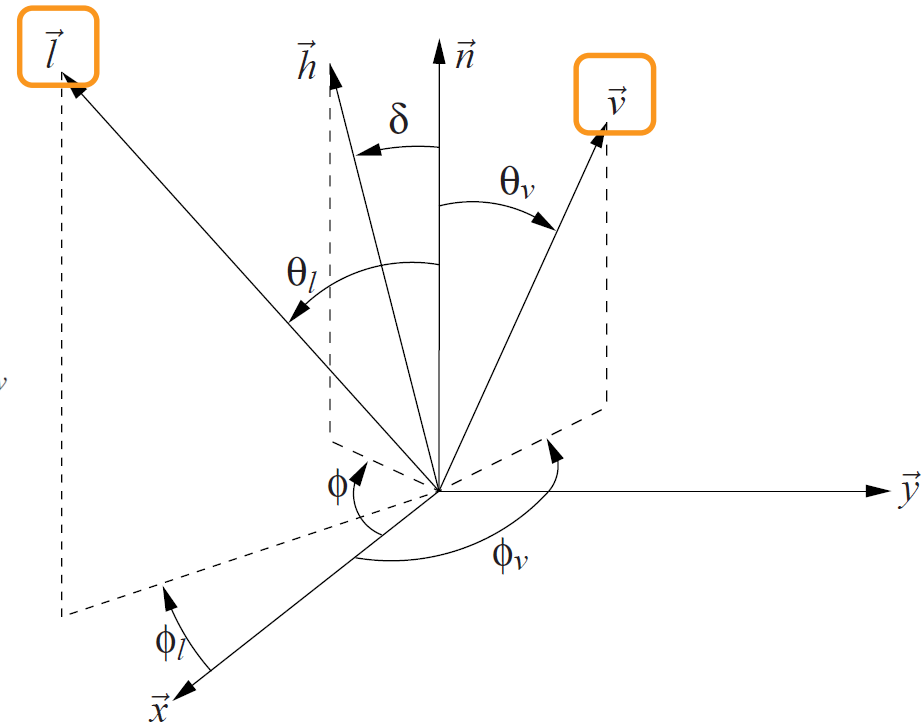
$$f(\theta_l, \phi_l; \theta_v, \phi_v) = f(\theta_v, \phi_v; \theta_l, \phi_l)$$

### 2. energy balance

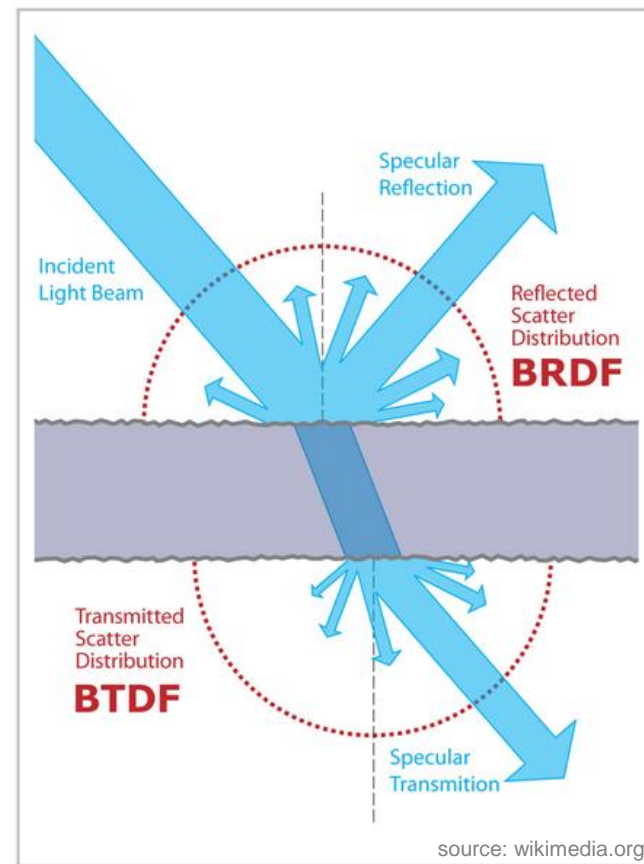
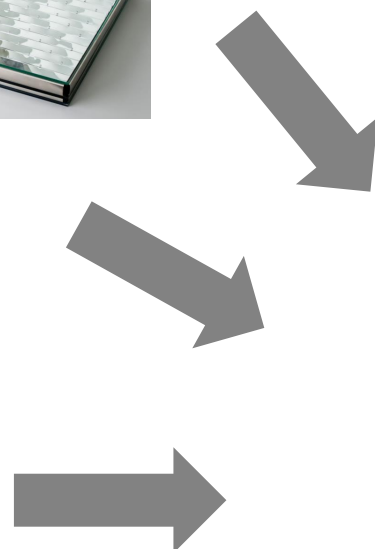
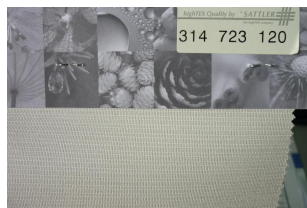
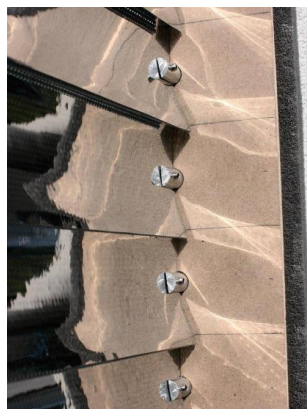
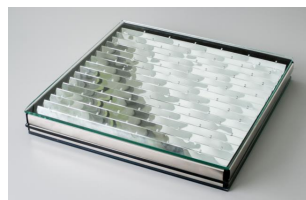
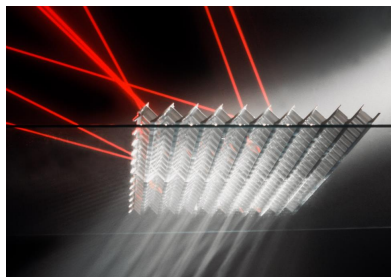
albedo

$$a(\theta_l, \phi_l) = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi/2} f(\theta_l, \phi_l; \theta_v, \phi_v) \cos \theta_v \sin \theta_v d\theta_v d\phi_v$$

bounded by 1

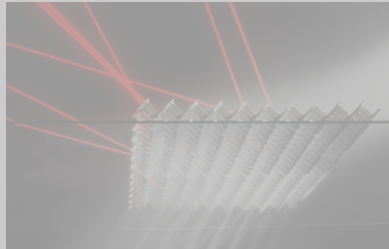


# Problem





# Problem



WHO

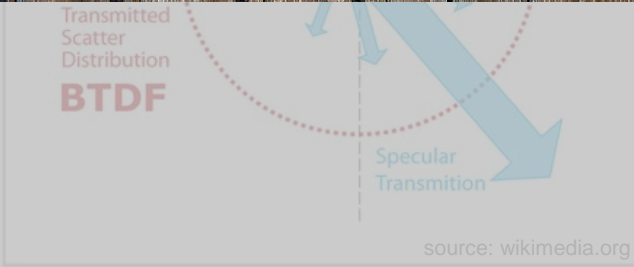
WHEN

WHERE

HOW

WHY

WHAT









WHO

WHEN

WHERE

HOW

WHY

WHAT

... industry asks  
... developing daylighting systems



WHO

WHEN

WHERE

How

WHY

WHAT

... **RADIANCE!** (or other daylighting software)

... guide manufacturers





That's the question.

## IEA Task / Annex Proposal

# Integrated solutions for daylight and electric lighting

*From component to user centered system efficiency*

*Task organizer: J. de Boer, Germany*

### Subtask A

B. Matusiak,  
Norway

User Perspective,  
Requirements

### Subtask B

M. Fontoynt,  
Denmark

Integration and  
optimization of  
daylight and  
electric lighting

### Subtask C

D. Geisler-Moroder,  
Austria

Design support for  
practioners  
(Tools, Standards,  
Guidelines)

### Subtask D

N. Gentile, Sweden  
W.Osterhaus,  
Denmark

Lab and field study  
performance  
tracking

### Joint Working Group

Evaluation method for integrated lighting solutions

Virtual reality (VR) based Decision Guide



## Subtask C: Design Support for Practitioners

### Objective:

Focus on the application of technical innovations in the field of integrated lighting solutions in practitioners' workflows. Bring findings onto the desktops of designers by integration into widely used software tools, standards and codes, and design guidelines.

#### C.1

Review of state of the art design workflows

#### C.2

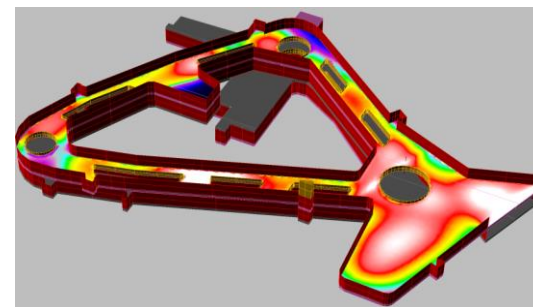
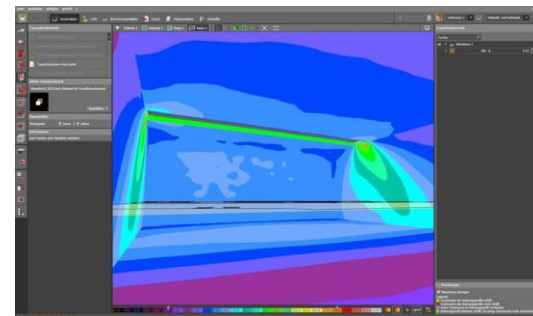
Standardization of BSDF daylight system characterization

#### C.3

Spectral sky models for advanced daylight simulations

#### C.4

Hourly rating method for integrated solutions



## Subtask C1: Review of state of the art workflows

### Objectives:

- Document currently used tools
- List current features of common lighting design software
- Depict main pitfalls in the design process
- Show best practice examples

### Results:

- Documentation of established workflows and methods
- Documentation of open issues to be addressed in simulation tools



LADYBUG



HONEYBEE



BUTTERFLY



DRAGONFLY





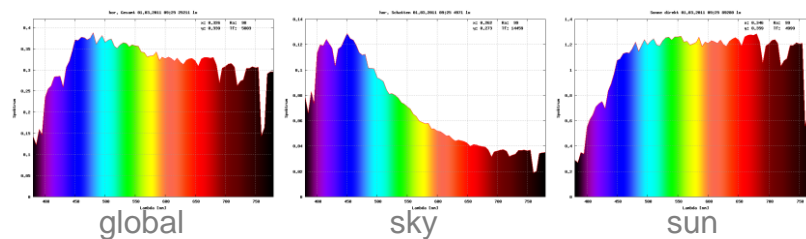
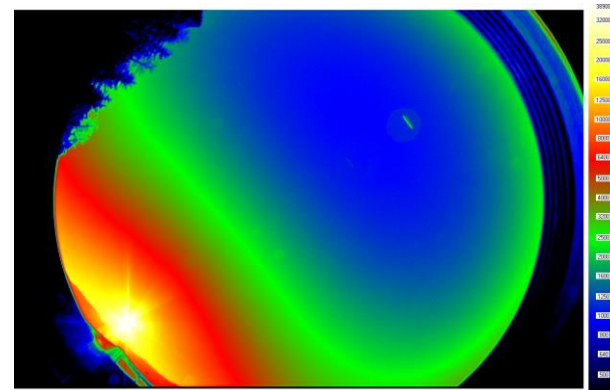
## Subtask C3: Spectral sky models for advanced daylight simulations

### Objectives:

- Review existing spectral sky models
- Analyze recent developments in daylight simulation methods
- Derive approximations from reduced color information

### Results:

- Spectral sky model
- Algorithms to derive spectral evaluations from reduced spectral data



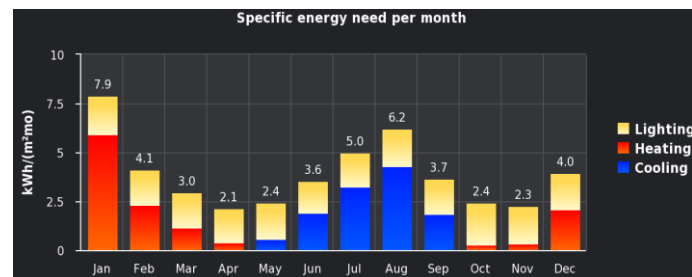
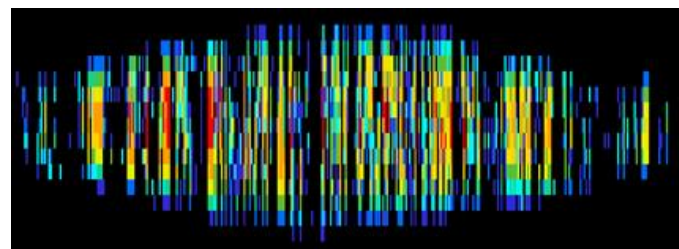
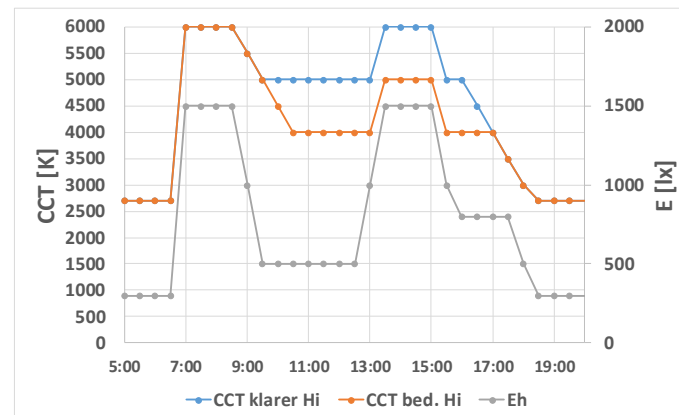
## Subtask C4: Hourly rating methods for integrated solutions

### Objectives:

- Review existing rating models and document open issues
- Elaborate user-centered integral performance assessment for lighting solutions in terms of energetic, photometric and non-visual effects

### Results:

- Generic hourly rating model for performance evaluation of integral lighting solutions





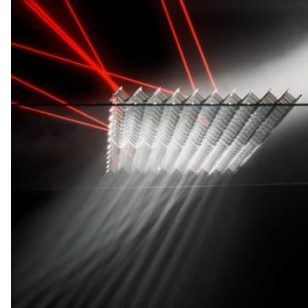
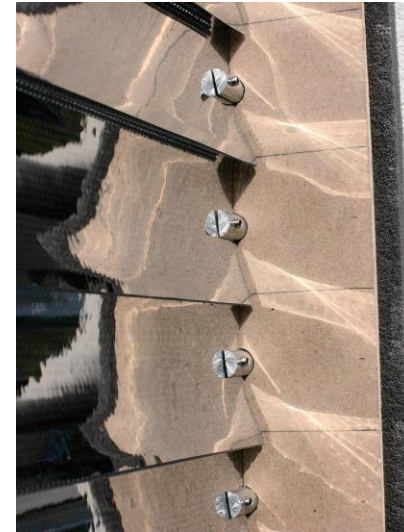
## Subtask C2: Standardization of BSDF daylight system characterization

### Objectives:

- Collect existing procedures
- Analyze requirements and necessary resolutions for BSDF data
- Elaborate BSDF generation specifications
- Define uniform BSDF data format
- Merge and extend existing BSDF databases
- Derive simplified ratings based on BSDFs

### Results:

- Specification of BSDF generation routines
- Pre-normative work for BSDF daylight system characterization
- Labeling scheme



# IEA SHC Task 61 / Annex 77



## Subtask C2: Standardization of BSDF daylight system characterization

### State-of-the-art review

- **Simulation**

- **genBSDF**  
part of the RADIANCE software package
- **WINDOW**  
LBNL software for calculation of total window thermal performance indices
- **commercial software** (e.g. LucidShape, ASAP, LightTools, TracePro, ...), need to create own „patch – illumination“ and conversion from ray file to patches
- ...



WINDOW 7.6

**Lucid Shape**  
Computer Aided Lighting





# IEA SHC Task 61 / Annex 77

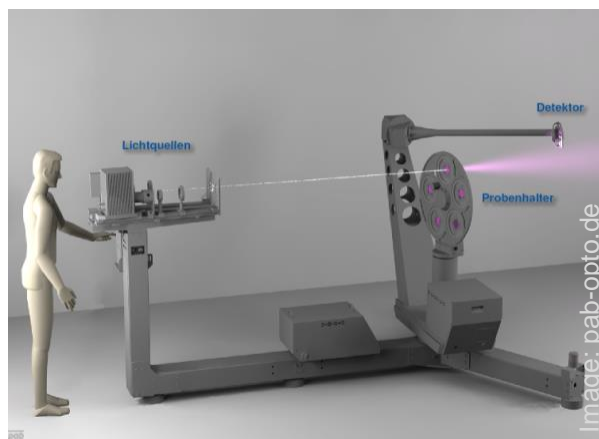


## Subtask C2: Standardization of BSDF daylight system characterization

### State-of-the-art review

- Measurement (1)

#### Scanning goniophotometer



### State-of-the-art review

- Measurement (2)

#### CCD based goniophotometer

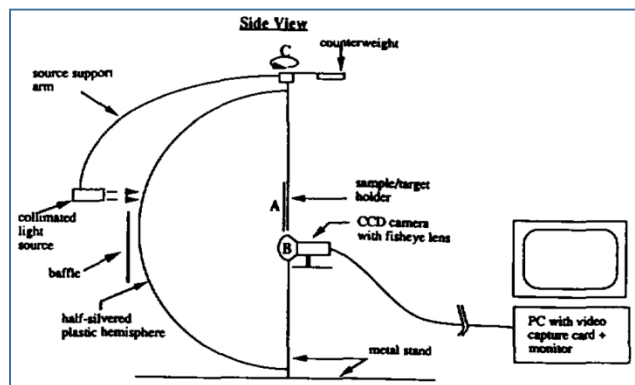


Image: G. Ward 1992

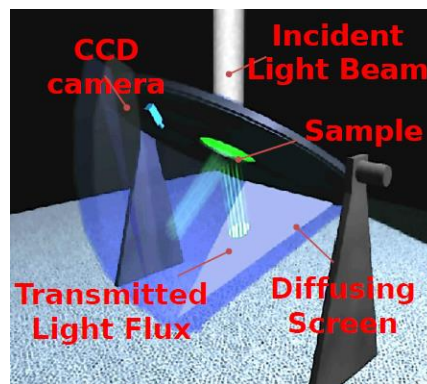


Image: J. Kämpf 2011



Image: lighttec.fr



# IEA SHC Task 61 / Annex 77



## Subtask C2: Standardization of BSDF daylight system characterization

### State-of-the-art review

- Measurement (3)

#### Direct-hemispherical transmission



### State-of-the-art review

- Data formats

- XML file format

definition of data discretization in header data blocks interpreted by software accordingly

- Established data formats

```
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    </AngleBasis>
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```

name	input resolution	output resolution	currently used by software
WINDOW6	Klems (145)	Klems (145)	WINDOW7, Relux, Radiance
IEA 21	Tregenza (145)	5deg full, i.e. 5°x5° (1297)	Relux, Radiance, Dialux*
Shirley-Chiu	variable (limitation through data size)	variable (limitation through data size)	Radiance



# IEA SHC Task 61 / Annex 77



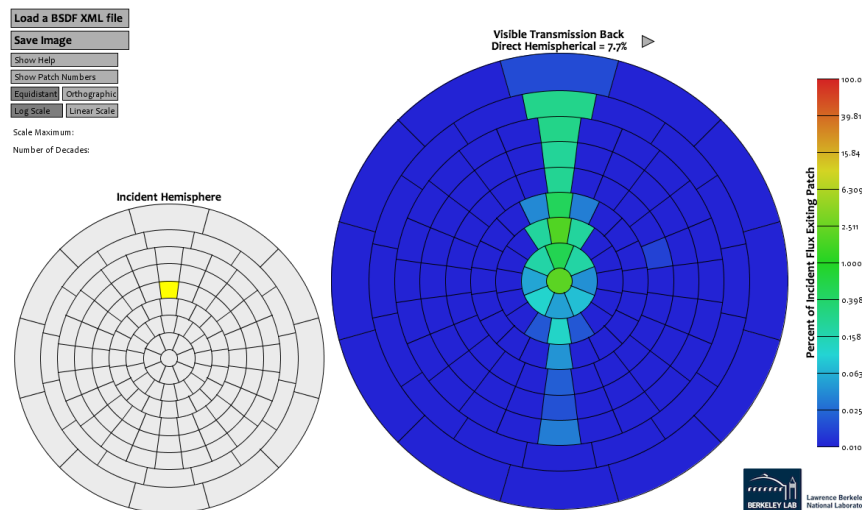
## Subtask C2: Standardization of BSDF daylight system characterization

### State-of-the-art review

#### • Data formats (1)

#### Klems patches

- subdivision of hemisphere into 145 patches
- approx. equal illuminance from each patch if luminance is constant in hemisphere
- 9  $\theta$  ranges:  $\{0^\circ\text{-}5^\circ, 5^\circ\text{-}15^\circ, 15^\circ\text{-}25^\circ, 25^\circ\text{-}35^\circ, 35^\circ\text{-}45^\circ, 45^\circ\text{-}55^\circ, 55^\circ\text{-}65^\circ, 65^\circ\text{-}75^\circ, 75^\circ\text{-}90^\circ\}$
- $\varphi$  subdivisions per  $\theta$  range:  $\{1, 8, 16, 20, 24, 24, 24, 16, 12\}$
- average solid angle  $2\pi/145 = 0.0433$  sr, i.e. cone with  $2 \times 6.73^\circ$  apex angle



# IEA SHC Task 61 / Annex 77

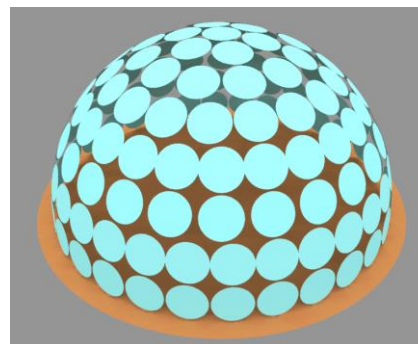


## Subtask C2: Standardization of BSDF daylight system characterization

### State-of-the-art review

- Data formats (2)

#### Tregenza patches (CIE 108-1994)



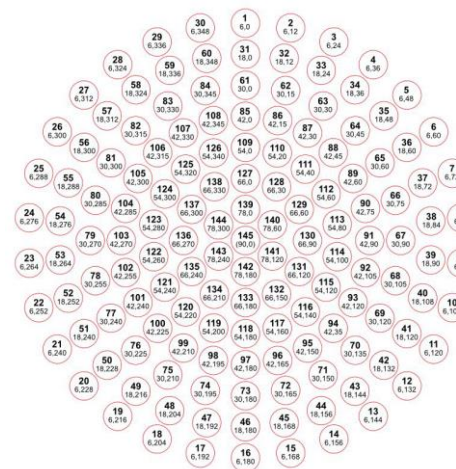
- subdivision of hemisphere into 145 patches

- approx. equal solid angle for each patch

- 8  $\theta$  ranges  $\{0^\circ-6^\circ, 6^\circ-18^\circ, 18^\circ-30^\circ, 30^\circ-42^\circ, 42^\circ-54^\circ, 54^\circ-66^\circ, 66^\circ-78^\circ, 78^\circ-90^\circ\}$

- $\varphi$  subdivisions per  $\theta$  range:  $\{1, 6, 12, 18, 24, 24, 30, 30\}$

- average solid angle  $2\pi/145 = 0.0433$  sr, i.e. cone with  $2 \times 6.73^\circ$  apex angle



# IEA SHC Task 61 / Annex 77



## Subtask C2: Standardization of BSDF daylight system characterization

### State-of-the-art review

- Data formats (3)

#### Variable resolution BSDFs

- idea: **high resolution** for **spikey** regions  
**low resolution** for **smooth** regions

- based on Shirley-Chiu-mapping

(preserves fractional area, i.e. projected solid angle)

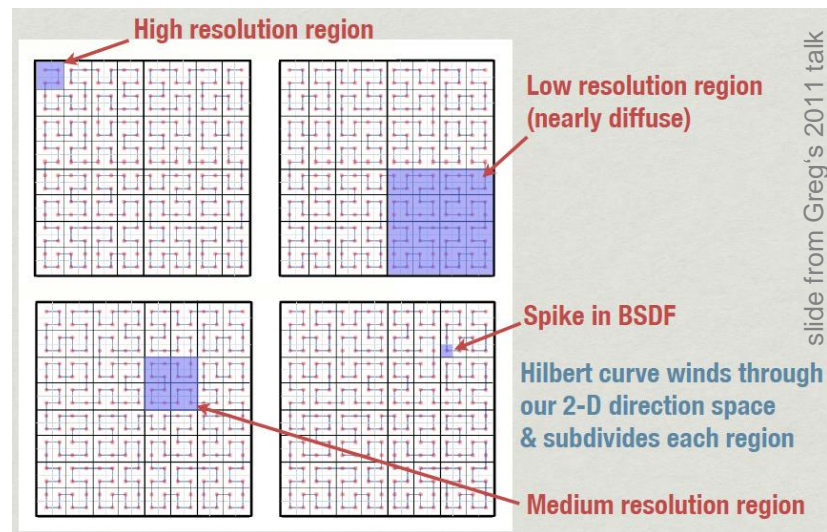
- maximum **dimensions** in 4D  $2^{2n} \times 2^{2n}$

( $n = 4 / 5 / 6$ :  $256^2 / 1024^2 / 4096^2$ )

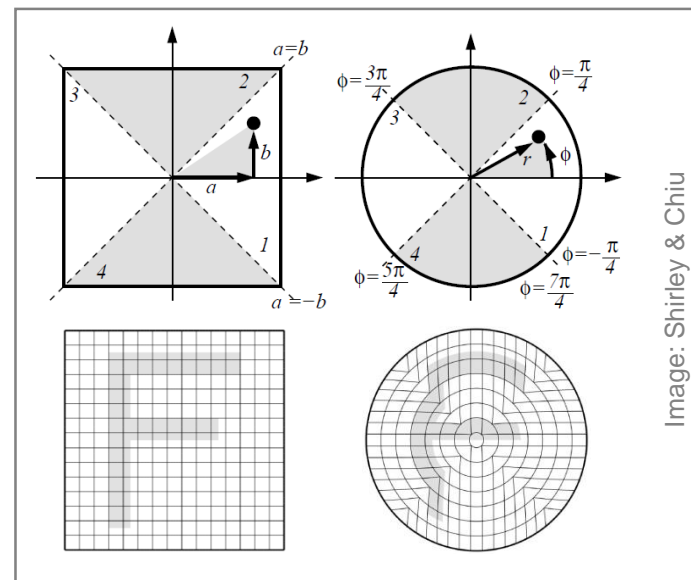
+ efficient data structure

(ideal diffuse reflector needs 1 value  $\{1/\pi\}$ )

– no matrix structure (daylight coefficient approach)



slide from Greg's 2011 talk

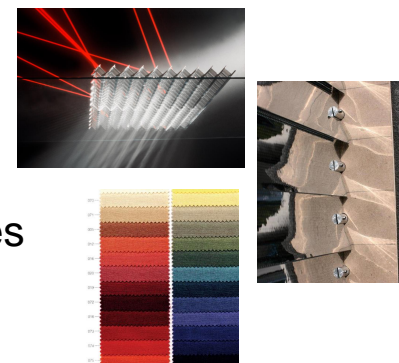




### BSDF requirements

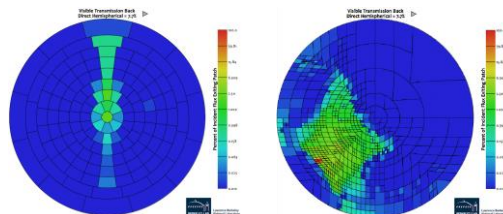
#### System typologies

- Clear glass / films
- Blinds
- Fabrics
- Redirecting structures
- ...



#### Resolutions

- Klems patches
- IEA21 / Tregenza patches (CIE 108-1994)
- Variable resolution BSDFs (Shirley-Chiu mapping, tensor trees)
- ...



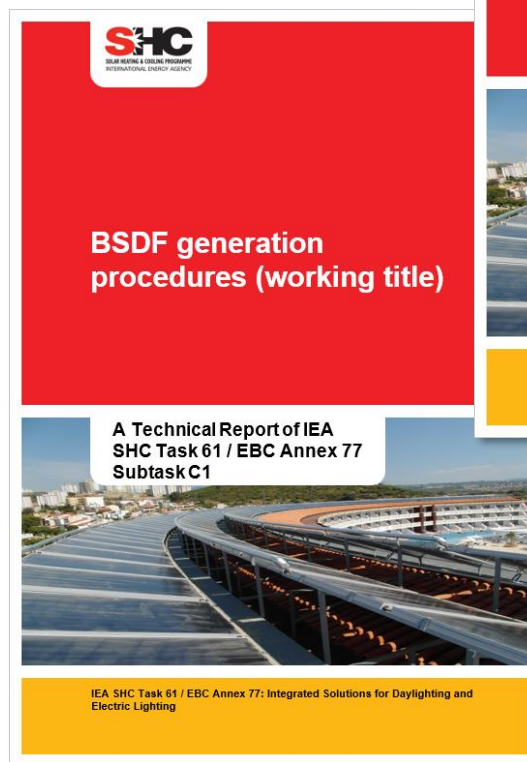
#### Ratings

- Luminous flux
- Interior illuminances
- Glare evaluations
- Luminances
- Visualizations
- ...

$\Phi$   
E  
DGP  
DGI  
L

## Current Tasks

- Review of state of the art design workflows
- Standardization of BSDF daylight system characterization



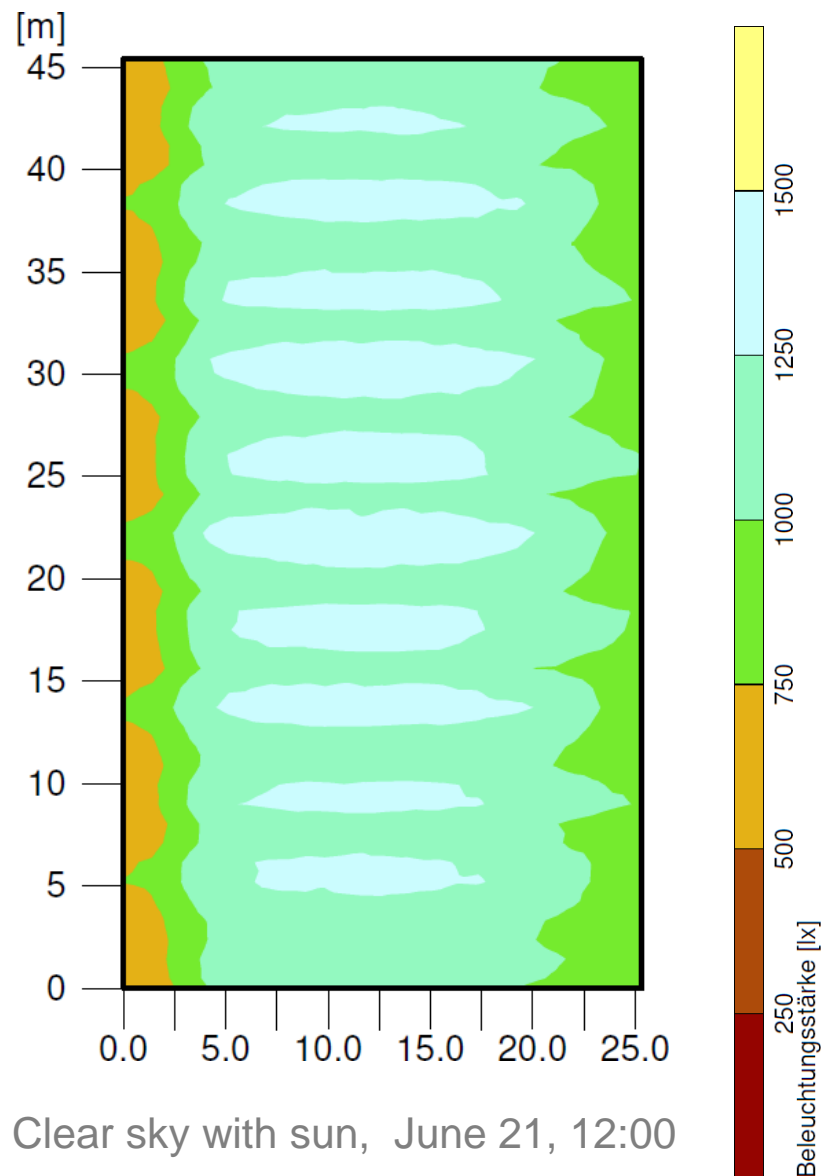
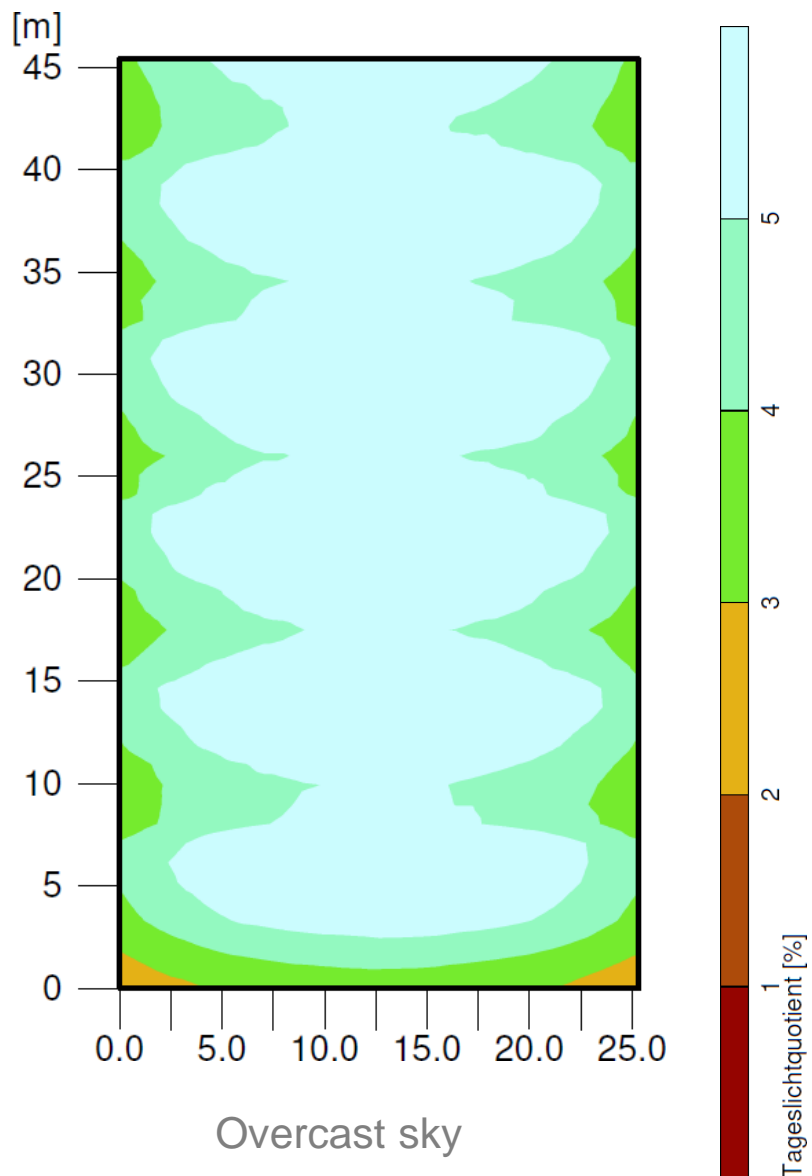
# Sports Hall Clervaux, Luxembourg



image: OKALUX



# Sports Hall Clervaux, Luxembourg



# Sports Hall Clervaux, Luxembourg

The image shows the interior of the Sports Hall Clervaux in Luxembourg. The space is vast and empty, with a high ceiling supported by a series of thick, white, rectangular beams. Two long, narrow skylights are positioned on the ceiling, allowing natural light to filter into the space. The walls and floor are also white, creating a bright and clean environment. The perspective is from a low angle, looking up towards the ceiling and the skylights.

Overcast sky  
June 21, 12:00

# Sports Hall Clervaux, Luxembourg

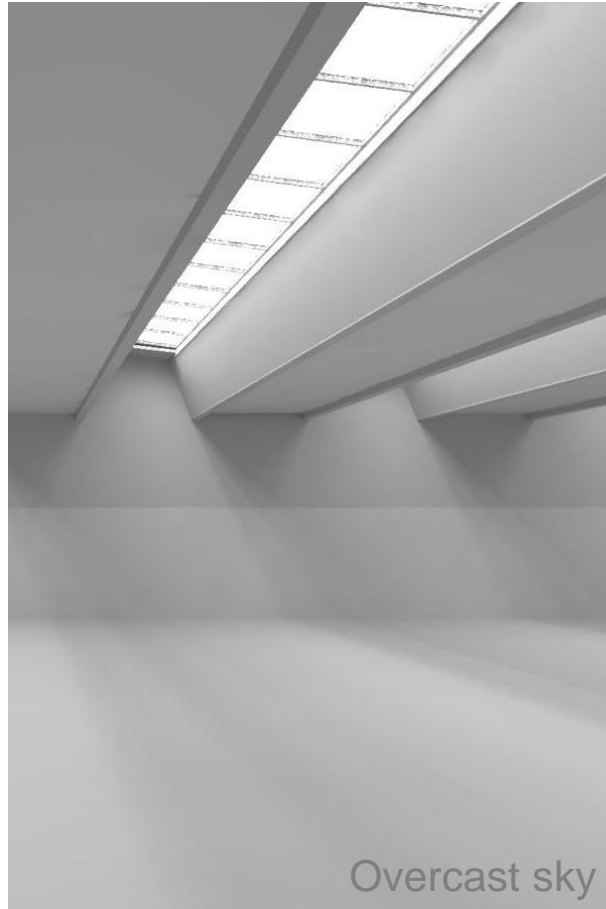


Clear sky with sun

June 21, 12:00



# Sports Hall Clervaux, Luxembourg



# Acknowledgments



Funding through the projects

„BODYBUILD – Boosting Daylight Utilization in Buildings”  
financed by the Federal Ministry of Austria for Digital and Economic Affairs

and

„IEA SHC Task 61 / EBC Annex 77“

financed by the Federal Ministry of Austria for Transport, Innovation and Technology

managed by the  
Austrian Research Promotion Agency FFG  
is gratefully acknowledged.

