

# **Spatio-Temporal Visualisation of Reflections from Building Integrated Photovoltaics**

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## Background: Reflections in Urban Environments

- Just how bad are reflections from specular façades / BIPV? → External glare?
- Few objective criteria, regulations vague & subjective
- Only recommended criteria in guidelines
- Need urban legislation
- Idea: Apply criteria to predict glare from simulated PV reflections in planning phase



## Recommended Assessment Criteria & Thresholds

Parameter	Description	Threshold
$\tau_d$	Distance to PV	50 m (commercial) 100 m (residential)
$\tau_A$	Area of PV	100 m <sup>2</sup> (commercial) 10 m <sup>2</sup> (residential)
$\tau_L$	Reflected luminance	30 kcd/m <sup>2</sup> (MIT) 50 kcd/m <sup>2</sup> (Swissolar)
$\tau_E$	Irradiance at receiver	10 W/m <sup>2</sup> (Sandia Labs) ≈16.8 W/m <sup>2</sup> (MIT) 30 W/m <sup>2</sup> (Swissolar)
$\tau_t$	Max. daily sustained glare duration	0.5 hours (Swissolar)
$\tau_T$	Cumulative annual glare duration	50 hours (Swissolar)

## PV Glare Assessment Workflow Overview

- Annual Simulation of irradiance on built environment  
→ identify potential glare as “hotspots” on neighbouring buildings
- RADIANCE photon mapping with 1 bounce from PV (=photon port)  
→ precomputed flux transport to surroundings
- Render time series of 2D irradiance maps with *rcontrib*  
→ 3D *spatio-temporal* irradiance volume
- 3D image-based postprocessing using Python + NumPy/SciPy
- Apply recommended thresholds to identify glare in irradiance maps  
→ cumulative annual glare, glare duration
- Visualise results in context of built environment  
→ intuitive for practitioners and non-experts (clients, building authorities)

# PV Reflection Case Study: St. Michael's Church, Lucerne



- Built 1967, planned PV roof retrofit
- Measured candidate PV samples, simulated as data driven BSDFs
- Digital terrain model of built environment for context

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*Buildings* 2018, 8(8), 101; <https://doi.org/10.3390/buildings8080101>

# PV Reflection Case Study: Materials

Standard PV



Satinated PV



Current roof tile

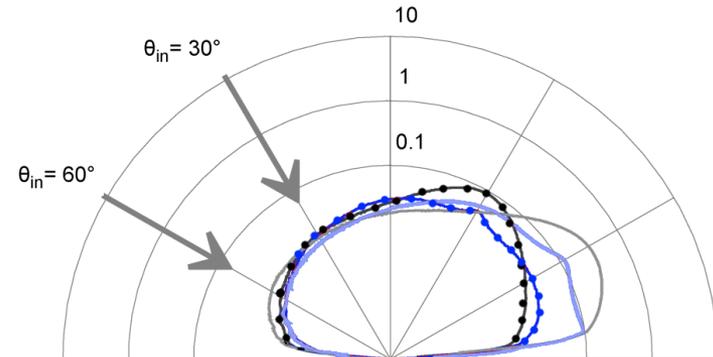
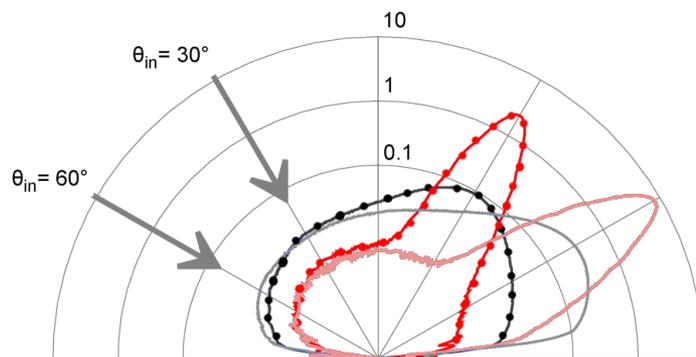


Roof tile 30°   
 Standard PV 30° 

Roof tile 60°   
 Standard PV 60° 

Roof tile 30°   
 Satinated PV 30° 

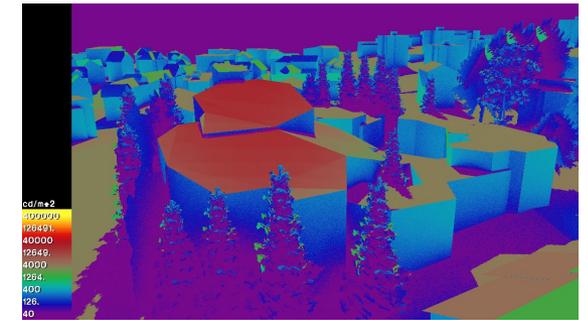
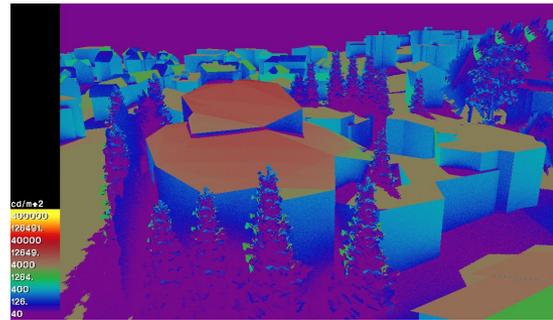
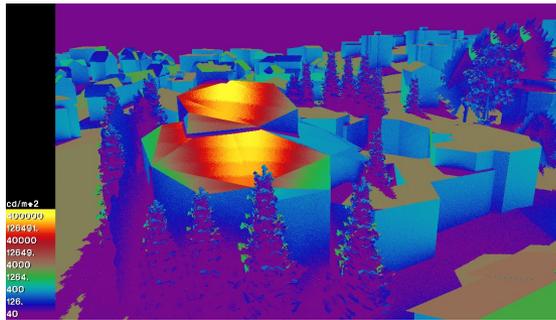
Roof tile 60°   
 Satinated PV 60° 



Goniophotometer → Measured scattering distribution (BSDF)

# PV Reflection Case Study: Data Driven BSDFs

June 11<sup>th</sup> at 8:30 am



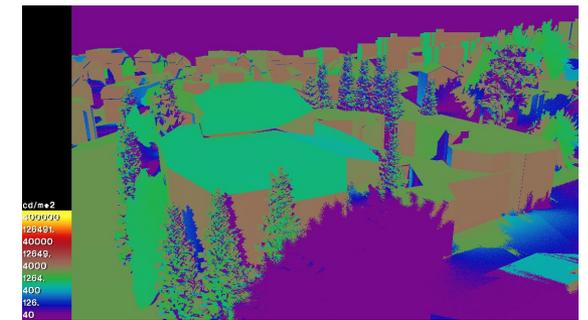
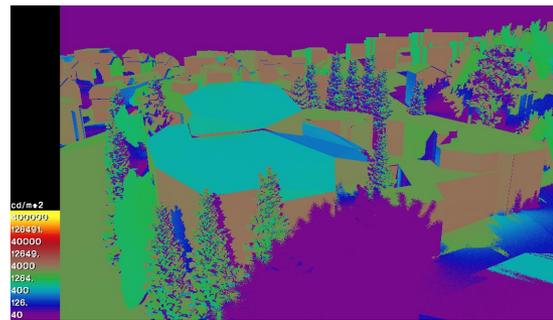
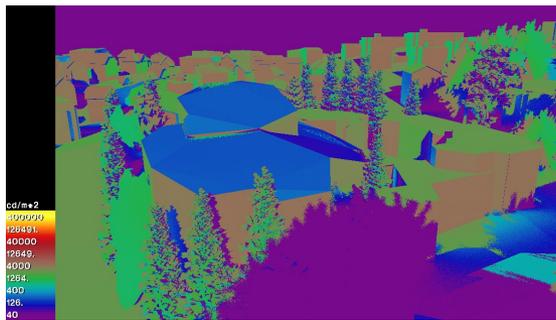
Standard PV



Satinated PV

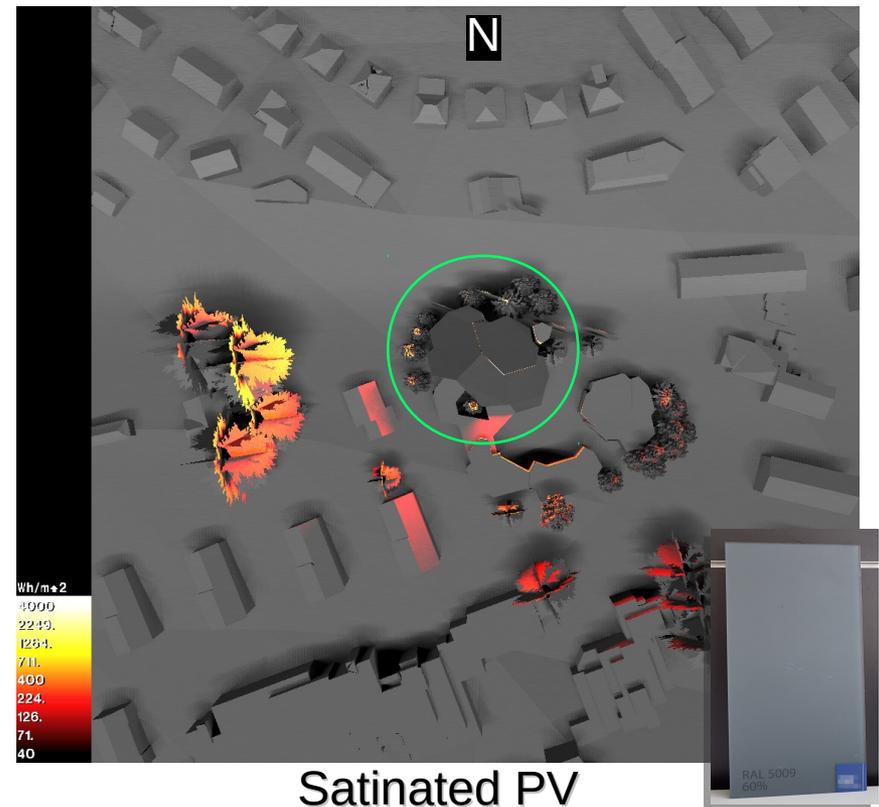
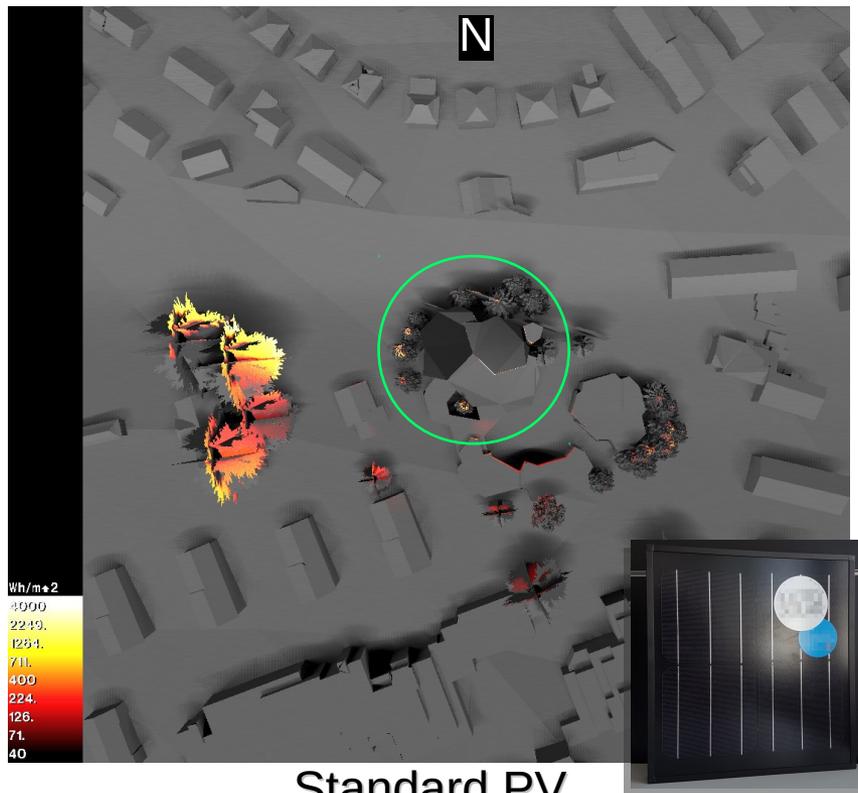


Current roof



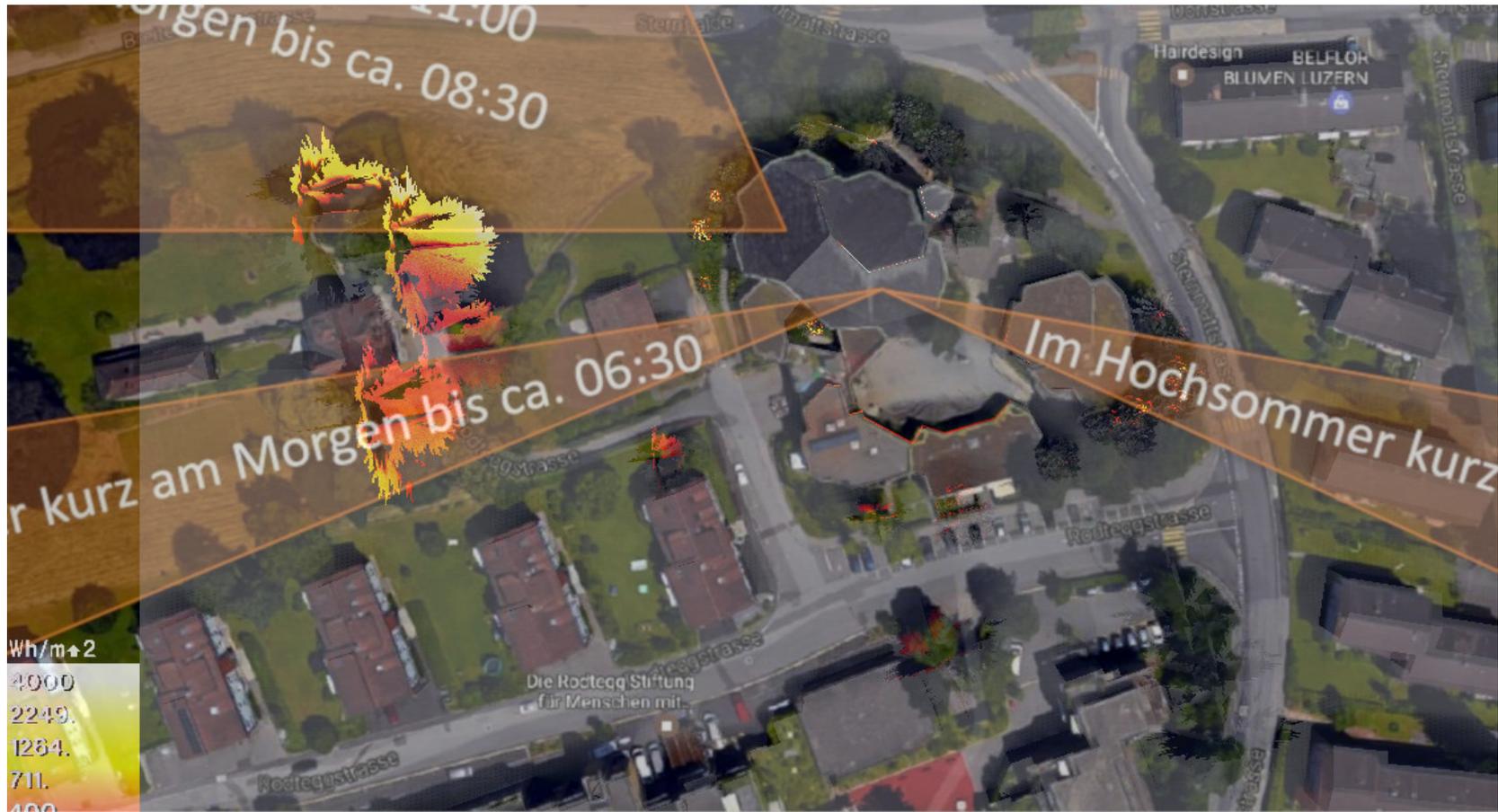
June 11<sup>th</sup> at 5:30 pm

# PV Reflection Case Study: Simulation (Plan View)



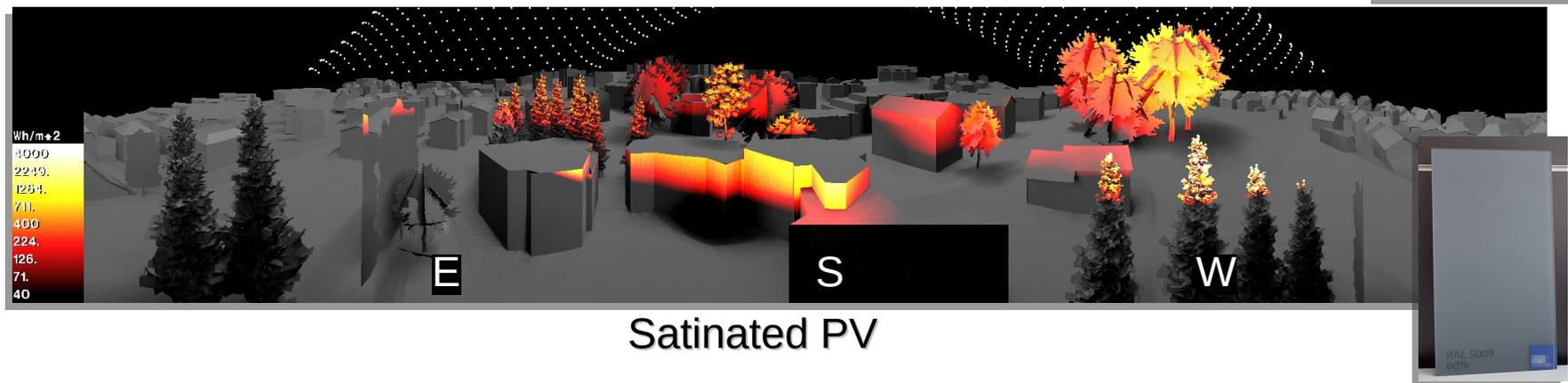
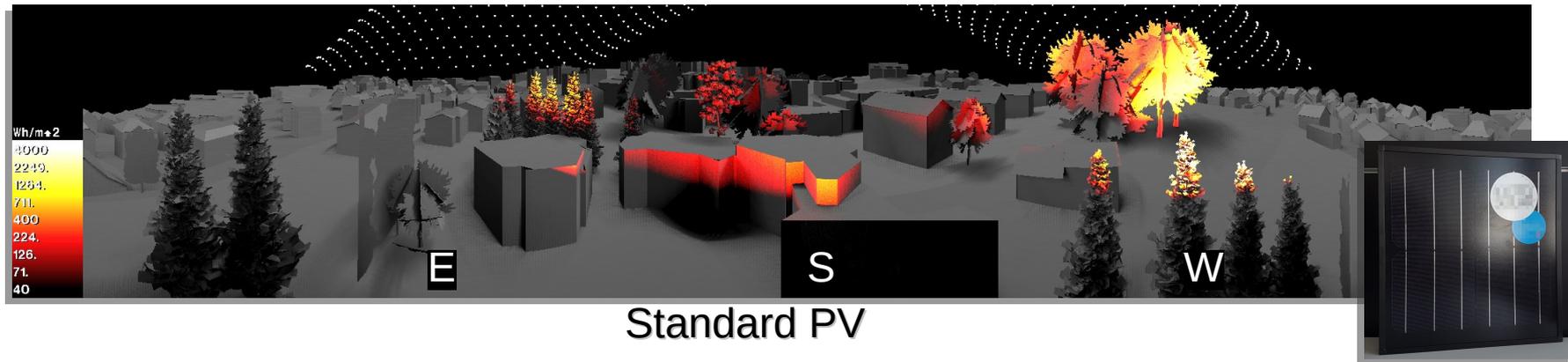
- Annual irradiance [Wh/m<sup>2</sup>] reflected from roof-mounted PV
- Plan view for orientation

# Simulation vs. PV Planner's Prediction



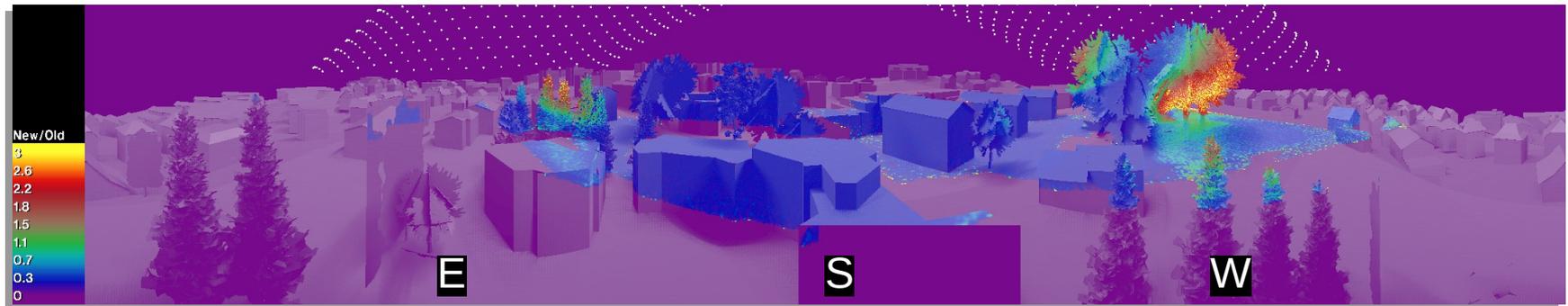
Composite of PV planner's prediction and simulated plan view

# PV Reflection Case Study: Simulation (Panoramic View)

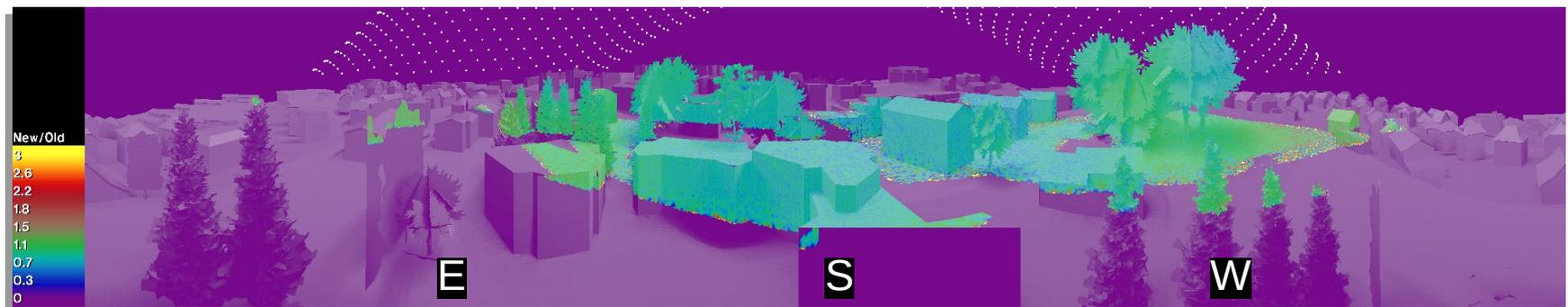


- Annual irradiance [Wh/m<sup>2</sup>] reflected from roof mounted PV
- 360° panoramic view from roof to identify critical regions

# PV Reflection Case Study: Simulation (Panoramic View)



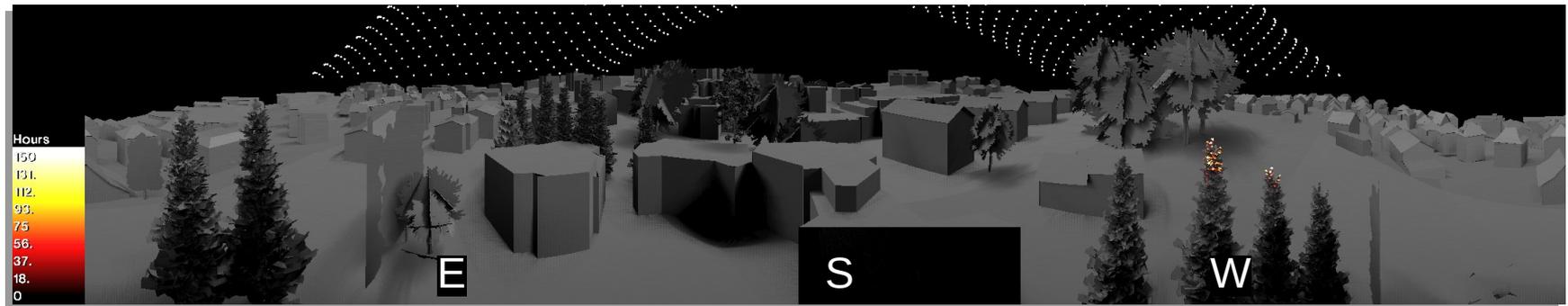
Standard PV



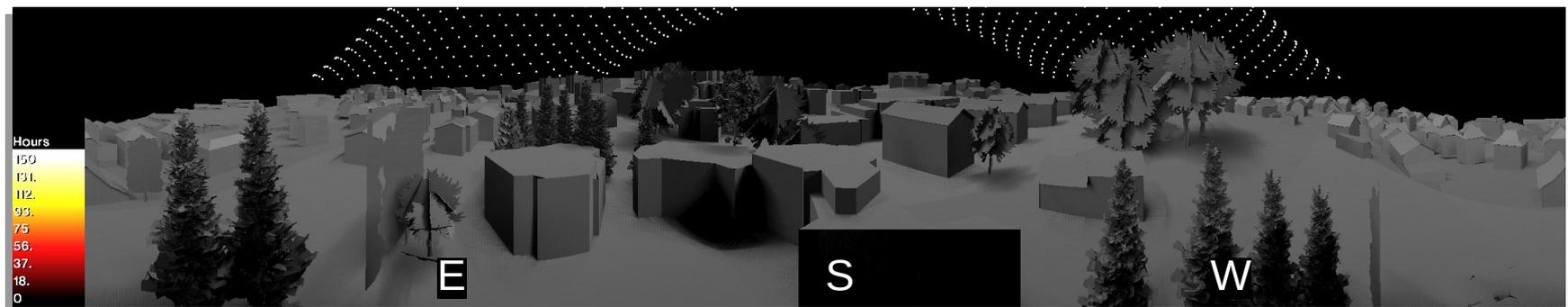
Satinated PV

- Irradiance distrib of PV (“New”) relative to roof tile (“Old”)
- Colour coded ratio:  $New < Old$ ,  $New \approx Old$ ,  $New > Old$

## Cumulative Annual Glare Duration ( $\tau_E = 30 \text{ W/m}^2$ )



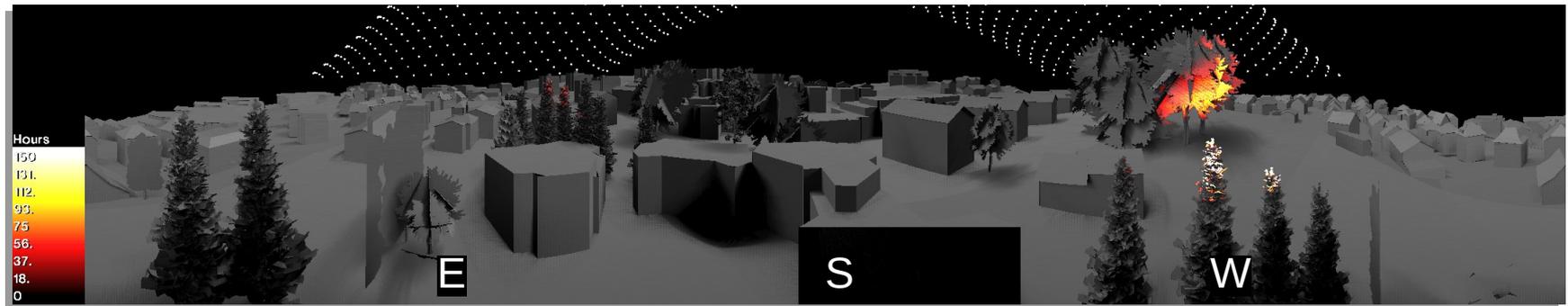
Standard PV



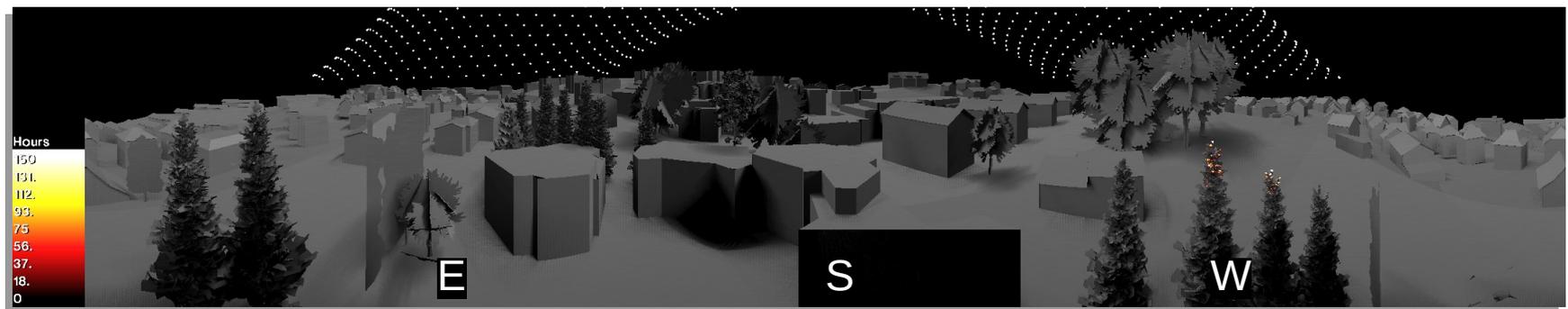
Satinated PV

- Glare criterion: Irradiance  $E > \tau_E$  for  $>50$  hours / year
- Recommended by Swissolar

## Cumulative Annual Glare Duration ( $\tau_E = 10 \text{ W/m}^2$ )



Standard PV:  $\approx 100 \text{ h / year}$



Satinated PV

- Glare criterion: Irradiance  $E > \tau_E$  for  $> 50 \text{ hours / year}$
- Recommended by Sandia Labs ( $10 \text{ W/m}^2 \rightarrow$  potential after-images)

## Max. Daily Sustained Glare Duration ( $\tau_E = 10 \text{ W/m}^2$ )



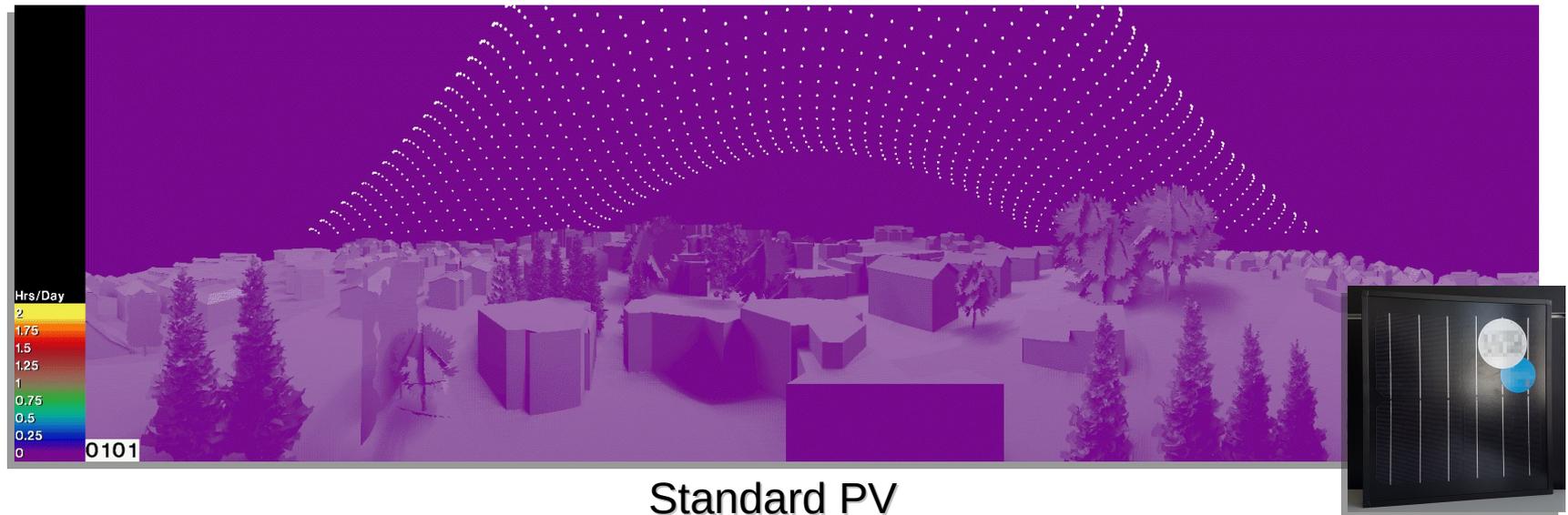
Standard PV: **max.  $\approx 1\text{h} / \text{day}$**



Saturated PV

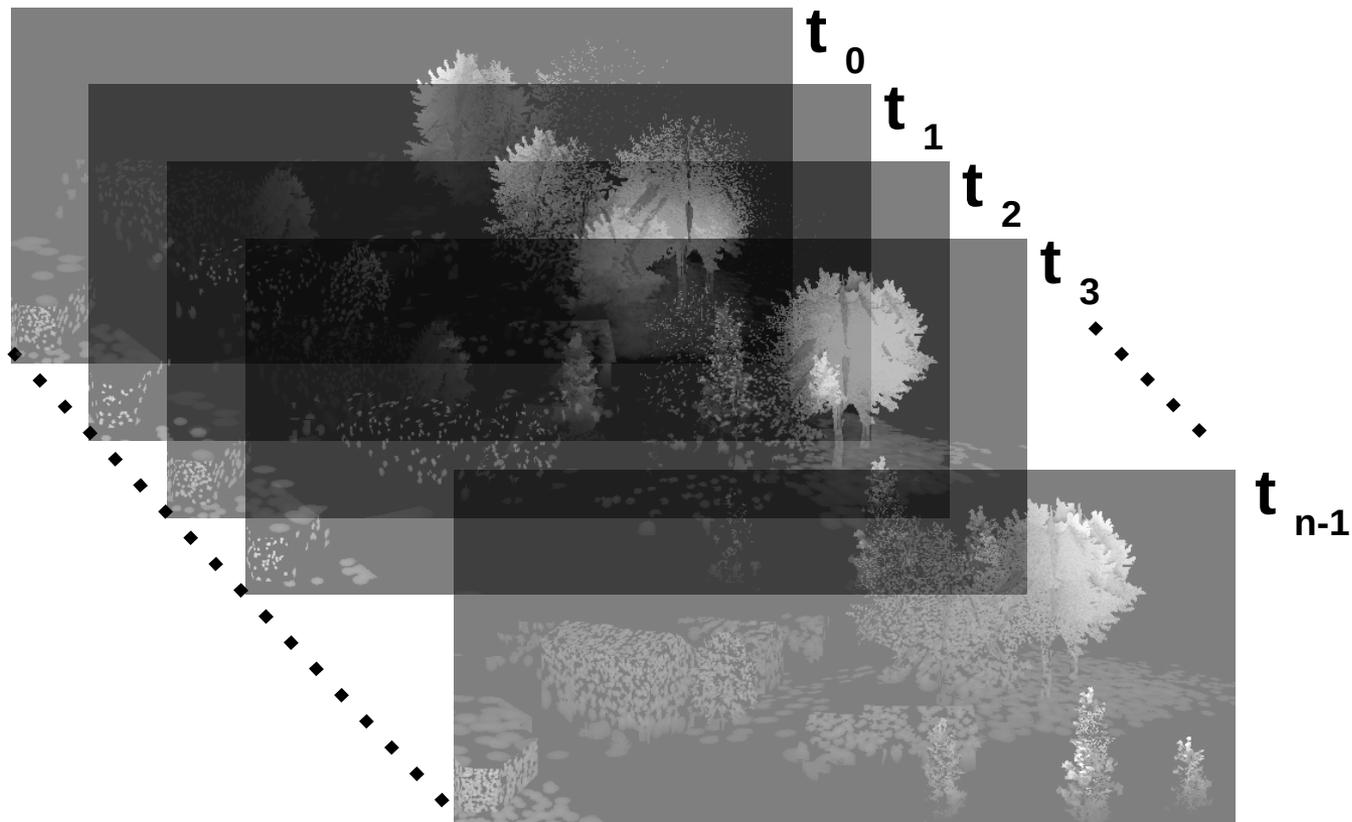
- Glare criterion: Irradiance  $E > \tau_E$  for  $>0.5$  hours / any day of year
- Extraction of features contiguous in spatial & temporal domain (3D)

# Max. Daily Sustained Glare Duration ( $\tau_E = 10 \text{ W/m}^2$ )



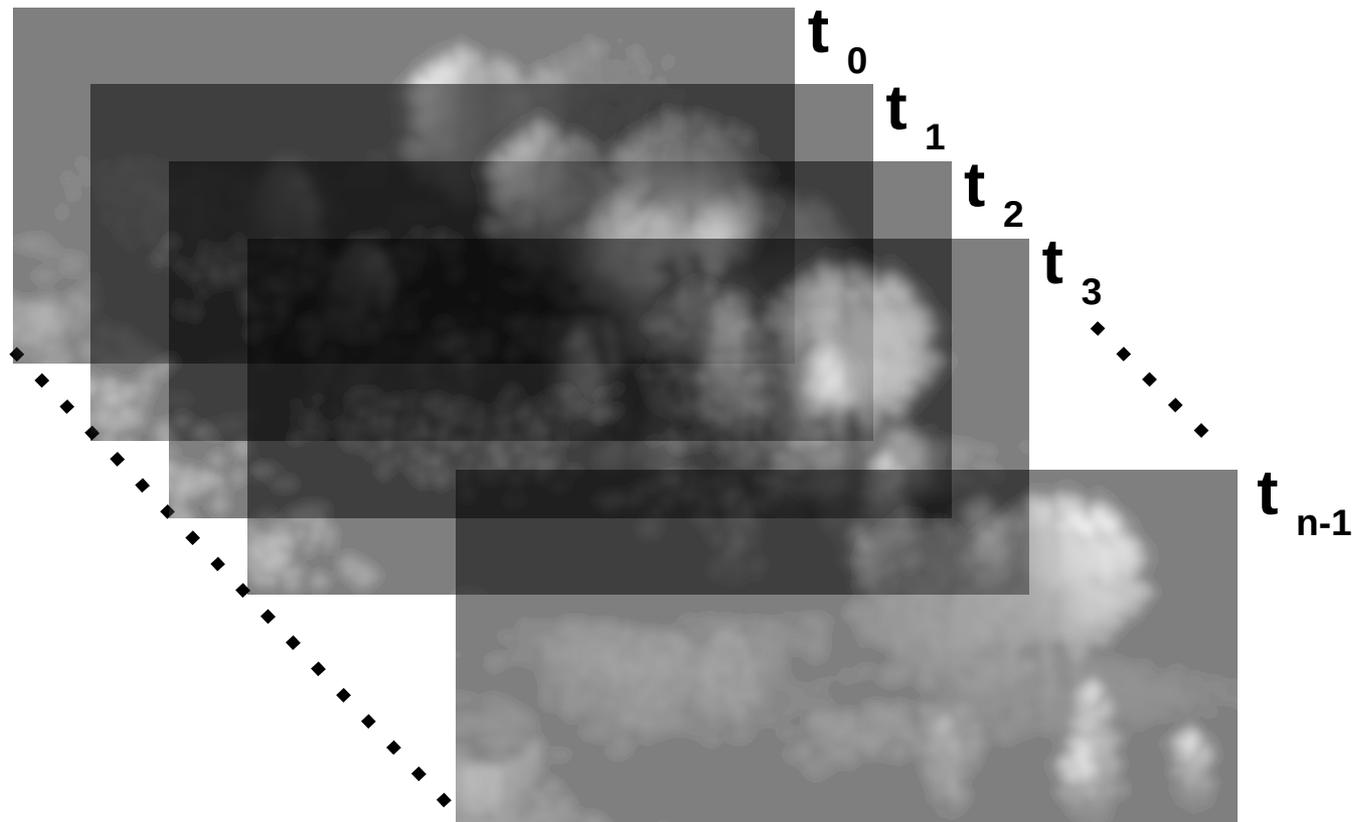
- 0.25h increments / day
- 7-day increments / month
- 6 months / year

# Spatio-Temporal Analysis 1: Irradiance Maps



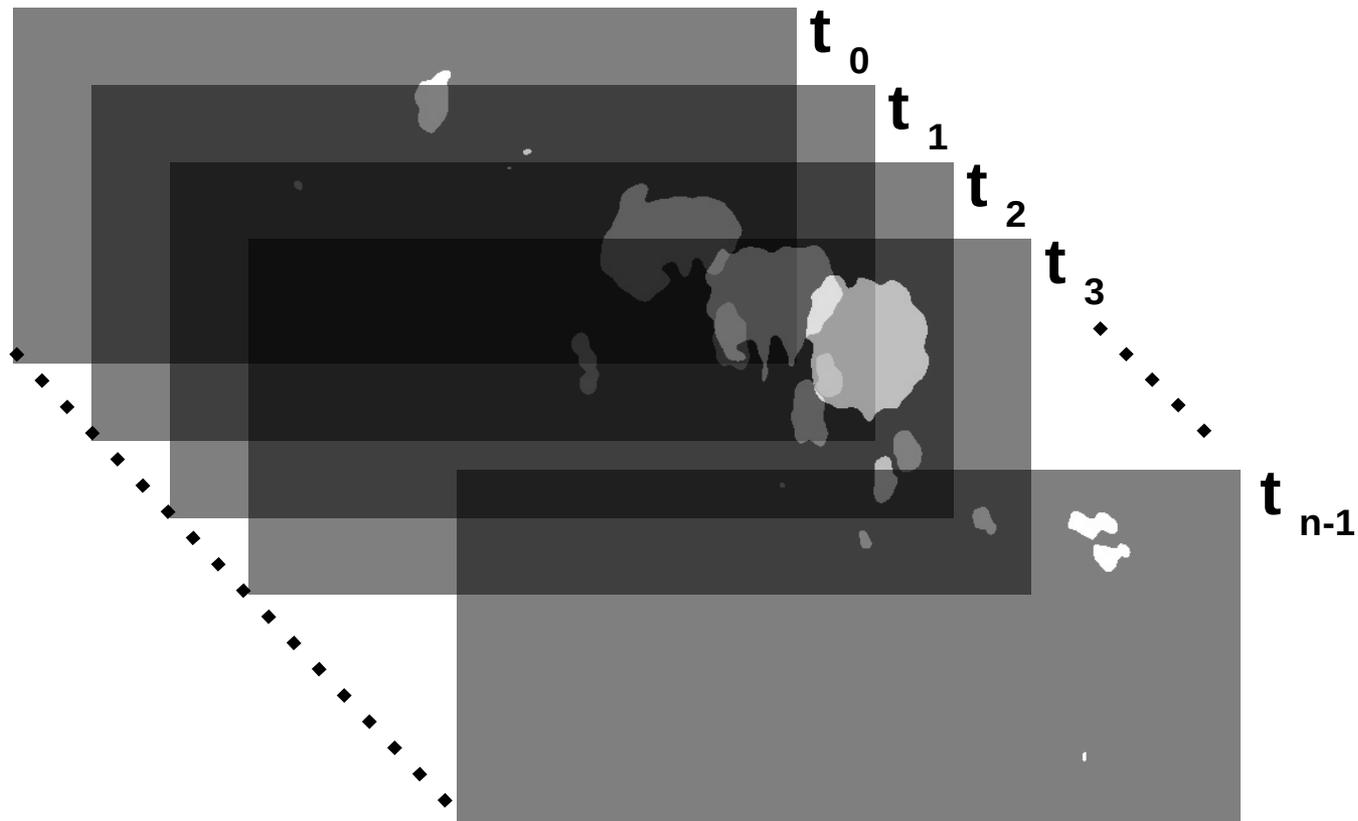
2D irradiance maps at times  $t_0 \dots t_{n-1} \rightarrow$  3D spatio-temporal volume

## Spatio-Temporal Analysis 2: 3D Gaussian Filter



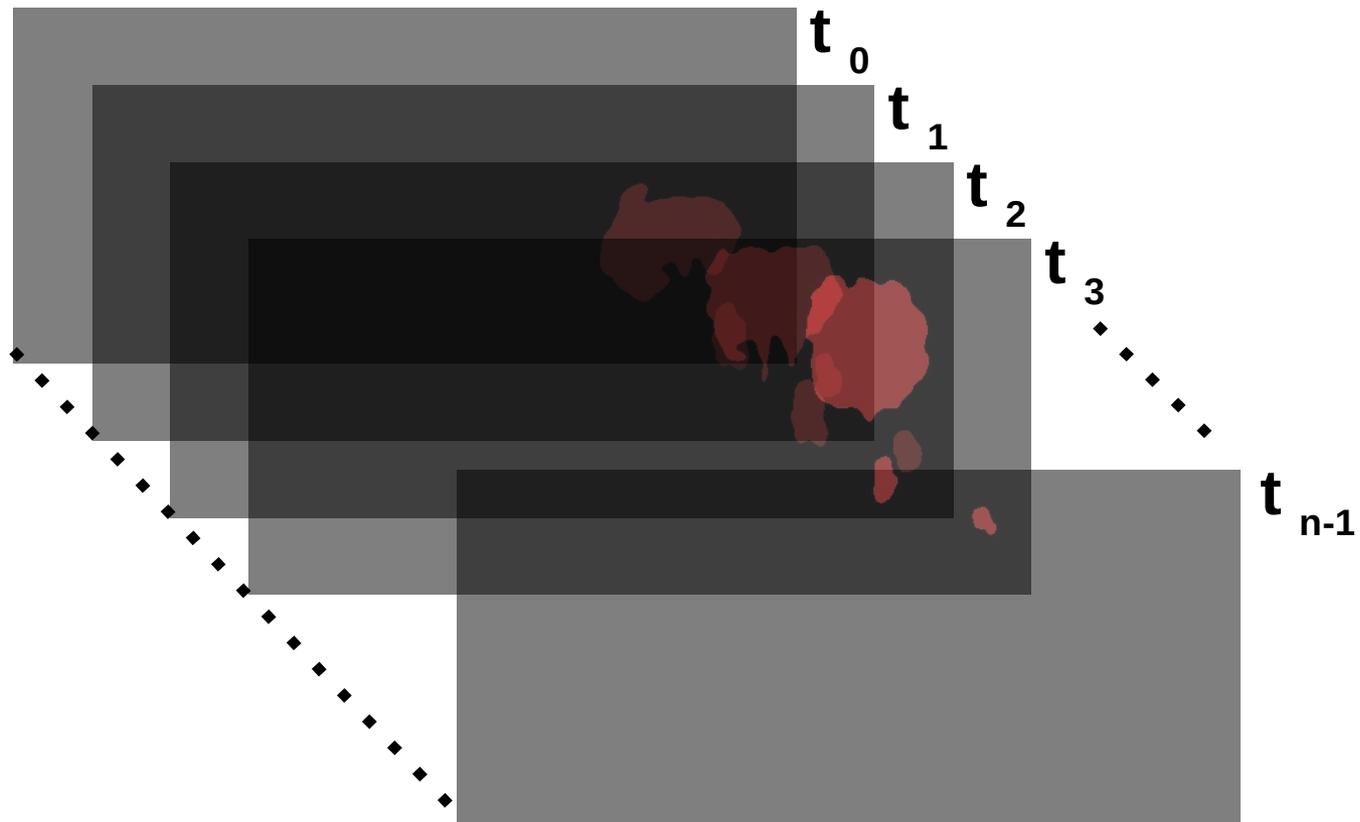
Removes noise, reduces temporal fluctuation during thresholding

## Spatio-Temporal Analysis 3: Threshold Against $\tau_E$



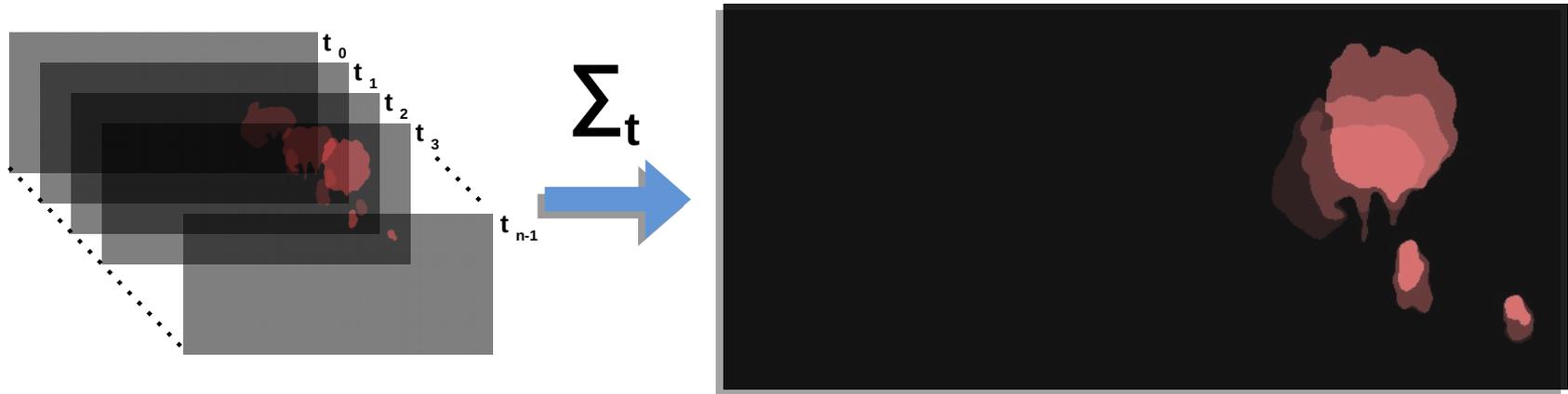
Binary pixel values:  $<\tau_E \rightarrow$  black,  $>\tau_E \rightarrow$  white

# Spatio-Temporal Analysis 4: 3D Feature Labelling



Nonzero values (labels) in contiguous pixels along spatial and temporal axes

## Spatio-Temporal Analysis 5: Sum Nonzero, Reduce to 2D



- Sum number of neighbouring nonzero pixels (labels) along temporal axis  $\rightarrow$  reduce to 2D image
- Accumulate maxima if features overlap  $\rightarrow$  multiple glare events in same region, e.g. from several PVs.
- Multiply by temporal increment (0.25h) to get sustained glare duration

## Conclusions

- Reflections from BIPV can lead to potential glare, need to predict.
- Visualisation indicating reflected irradiance on environment intuitive for planners and non-experts.
- Application of recommended thresholds and spatio-temporal analysis evaluates sustained glare.
- Case study demonstrates proposed workflow. Results agree with PV planner's prediction, glare non-critical as shielded by trees.
- Need more refined assessment criteria (subjective evaluation, exterior context, contrast)
- Proposed workflow as testbed for RealLife™ cases and new criteria.

# Thank you for your attention!

Our website: <http://www.hslu.ch/cc-ease>

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