

Better, Faster, Stronger Super-Fast Glare Analysis and Real-Time Visualization

Nathaniel Jones

August 22, 2019



 **SDLAB**

Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Sustainable Design Lab

ARUP

Arup San Francisco
Advanced Technology & Research

Problem

How can simulation be an effective design tool?

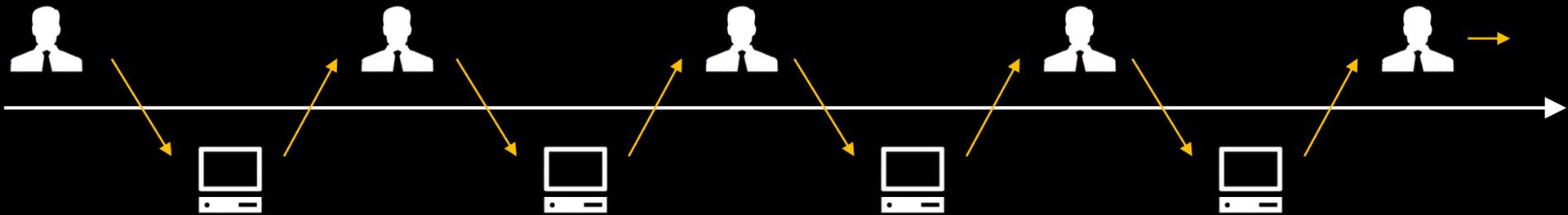
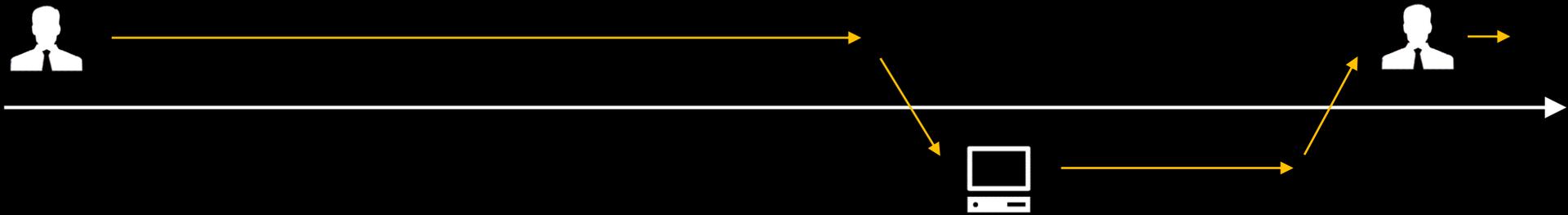
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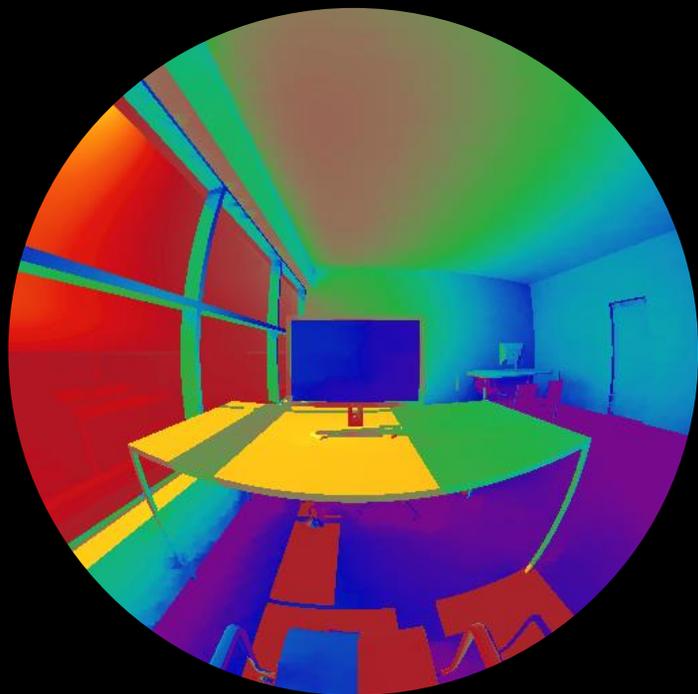
Create a **stronger** connection between tool and user

Provide **faster** results for annual and spatial glare analysis

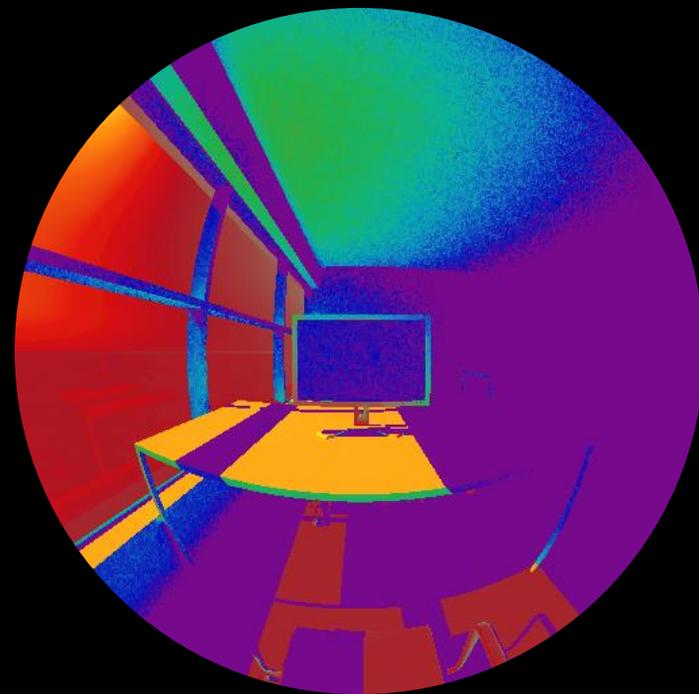
Make **better** decisions using real-time glare analysis



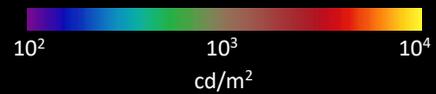
?

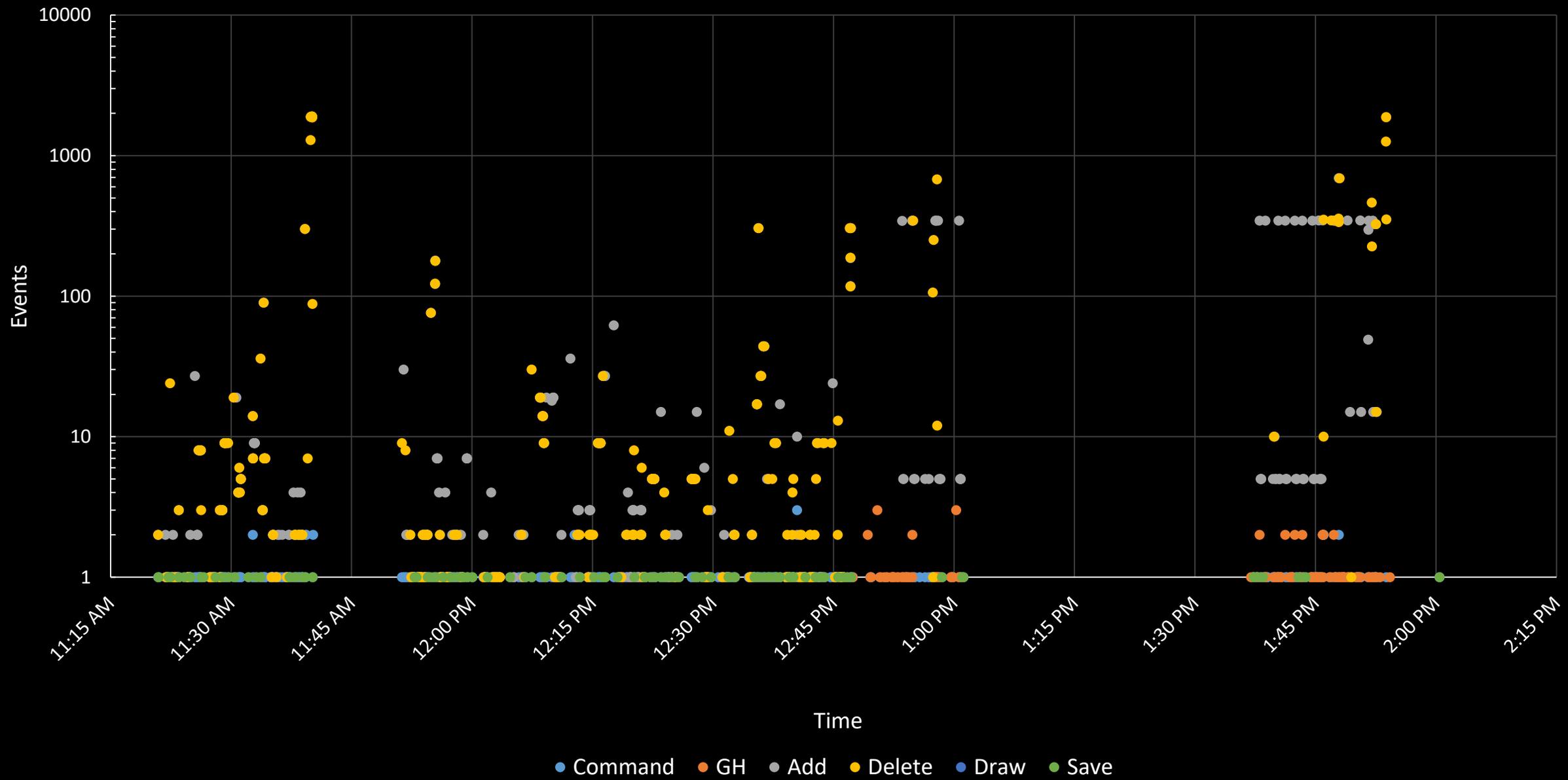


Accurate
49 minutes

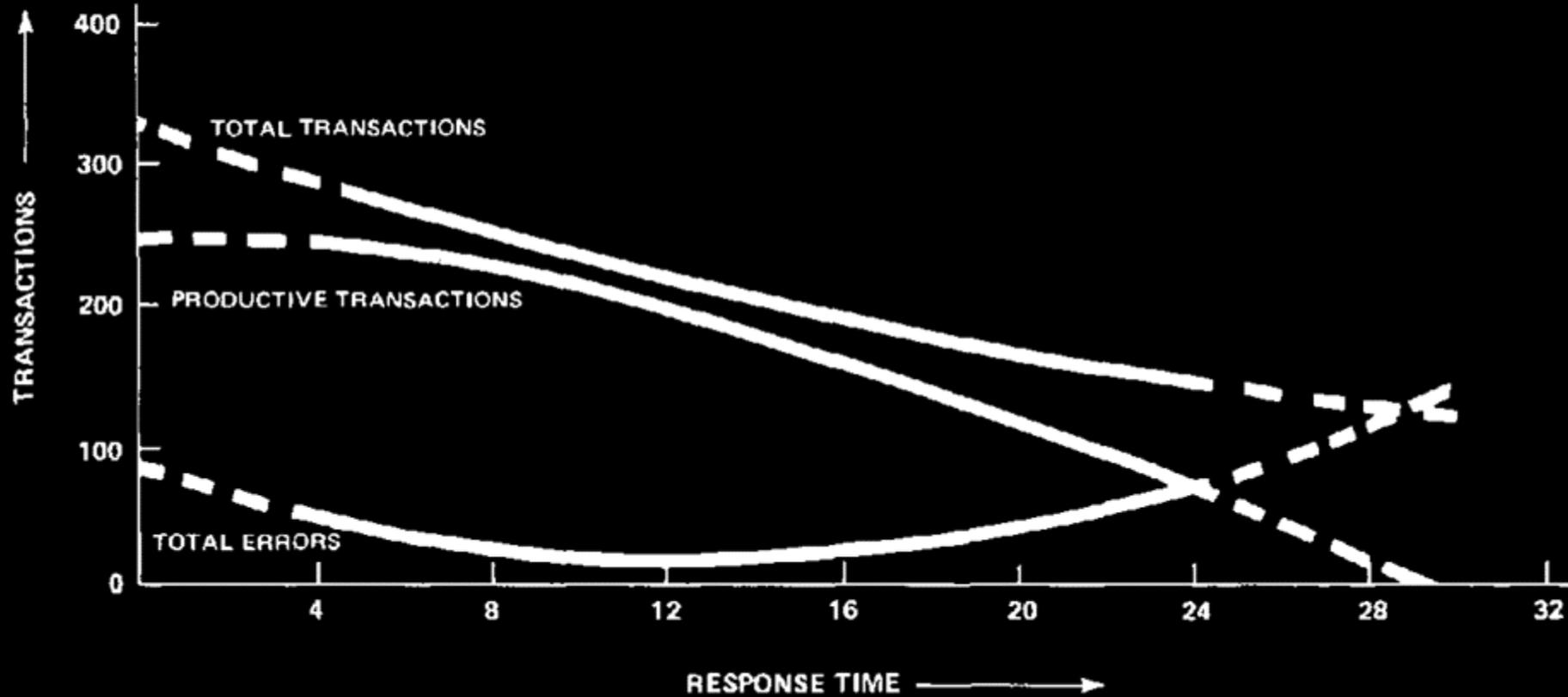


Fast
1.5 minutes



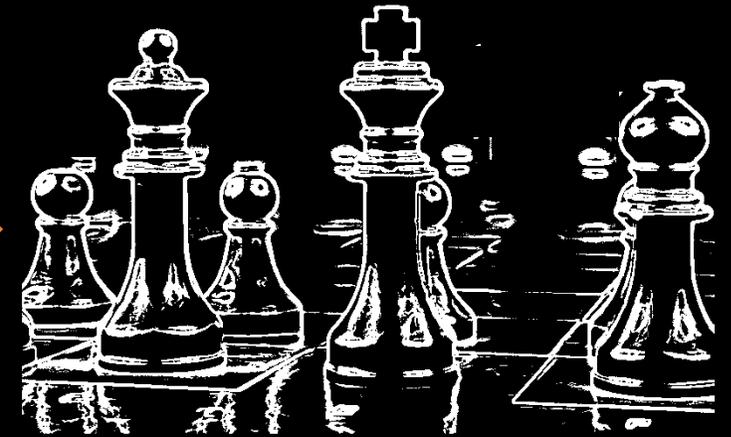
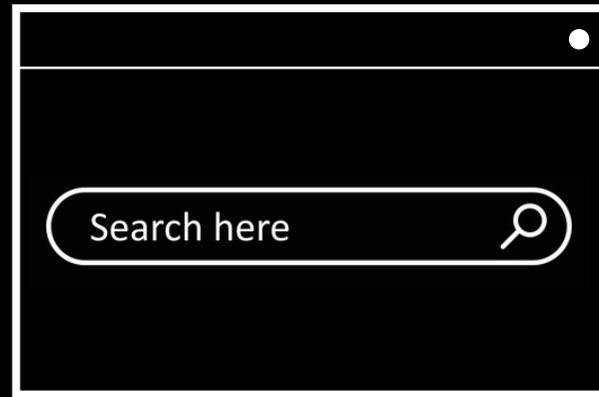
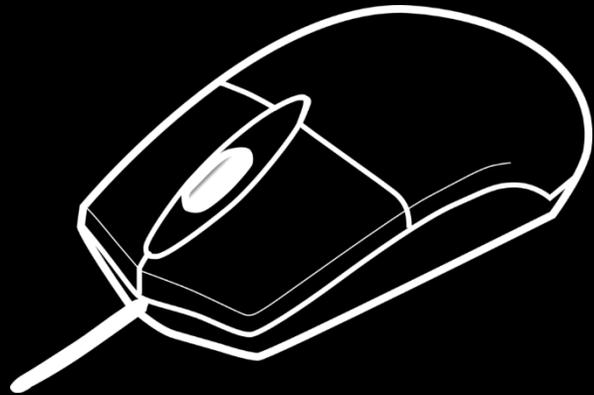


A = 200
(DASHED LINES INDICATE PROJECTION)



Unified Theories of Cognition

Allen Newell



Deliberate Act

Mouse, Trackpad, Keyboard

< 0.1 s

Cognitive Operation

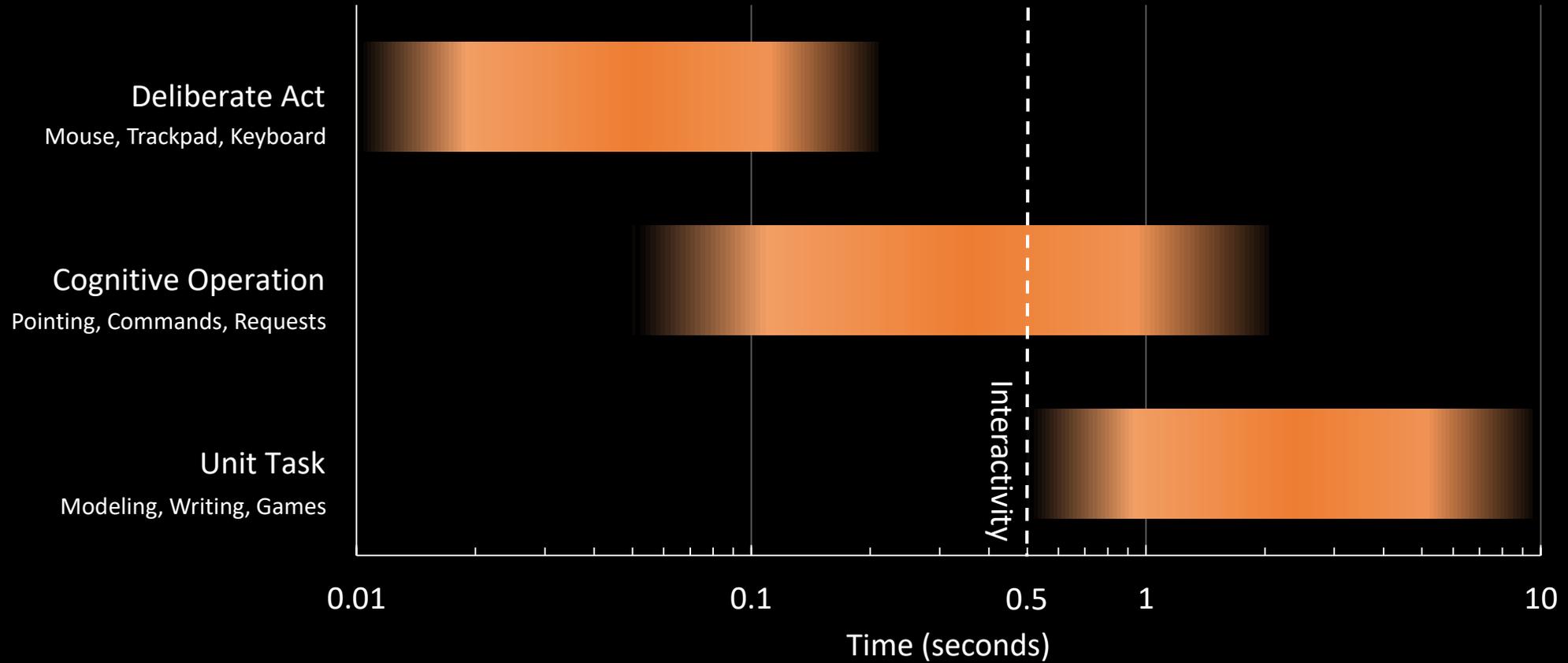
Pointing, Commands, Requests

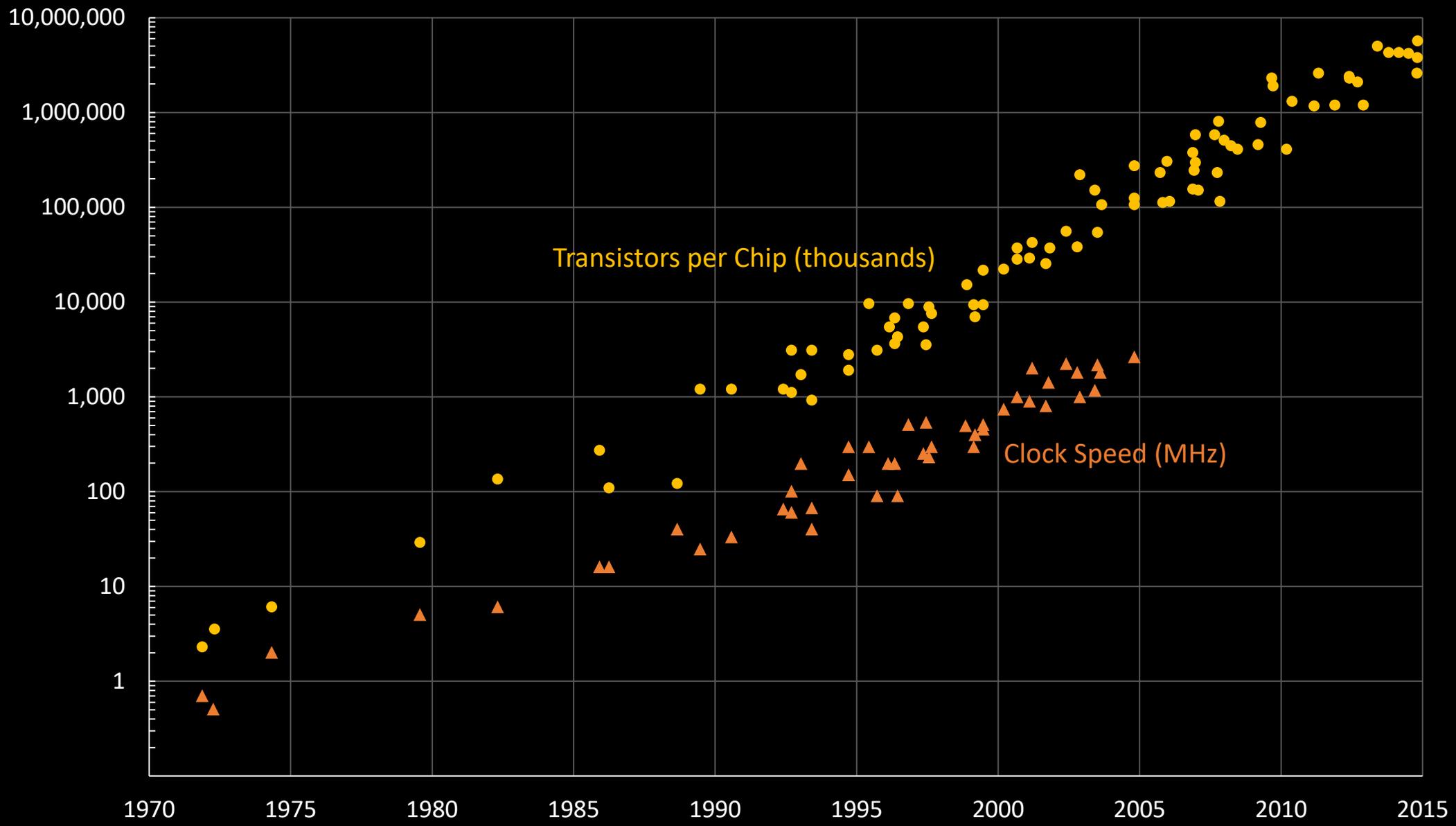
0.1 – 1.0 s

Unit Task

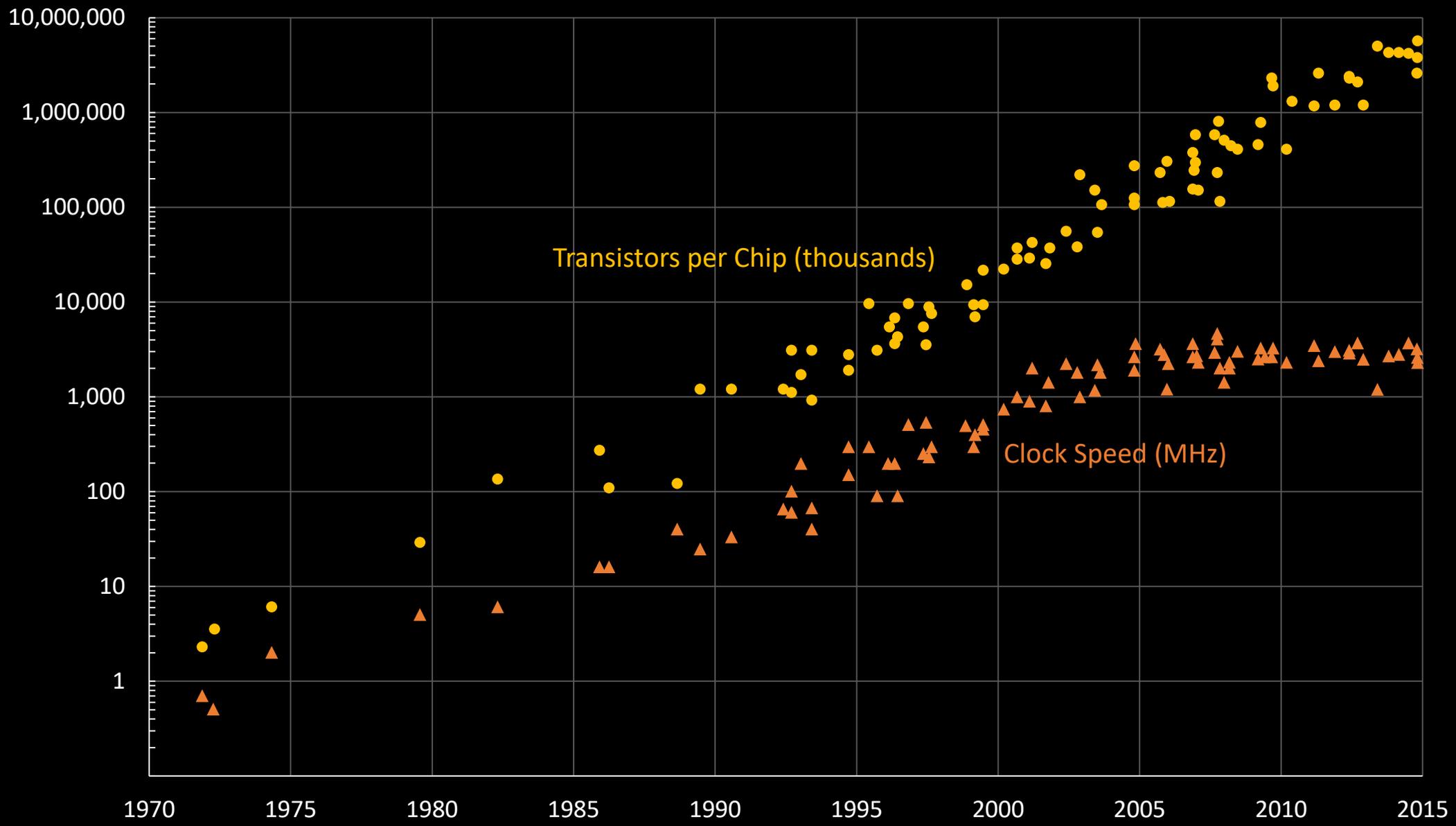
Modeling, Writing, Games

> 1.0 s

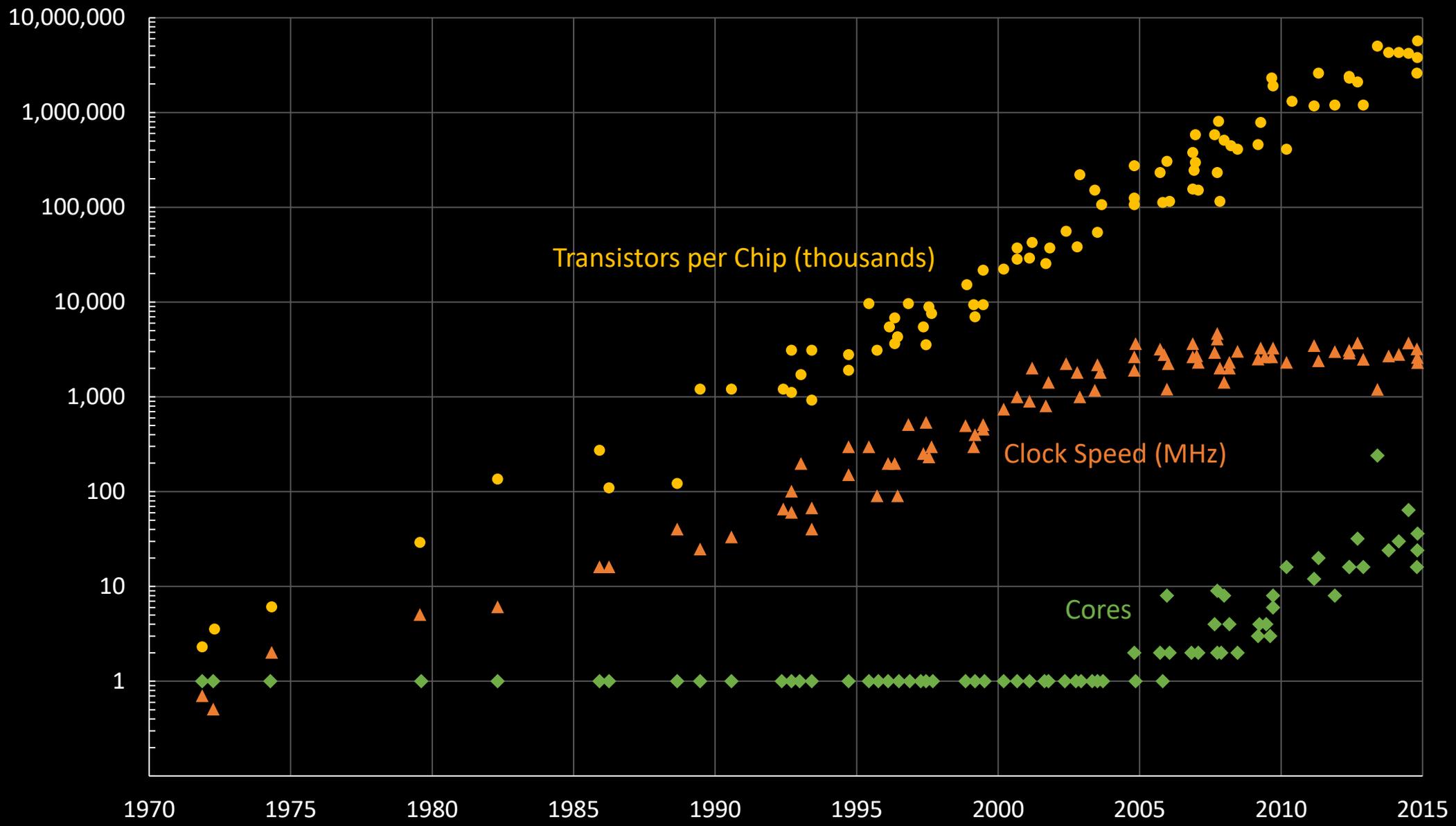




Data up to the year 2010 collected by M. Horowitz, F. Labonte, O. Shacham, K. Olukotun, L. Hammond, and C. Batten
Data for 2010-2015 collected by K. Rupp

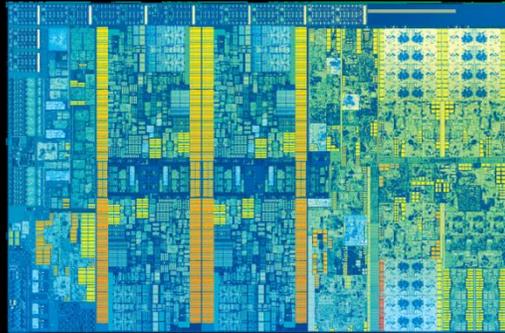


Data up to the year 2010 collected by M. Horowitz, F. Labonte, O. Shacham, K. Olukotun, L. Hammond, and C. Batten
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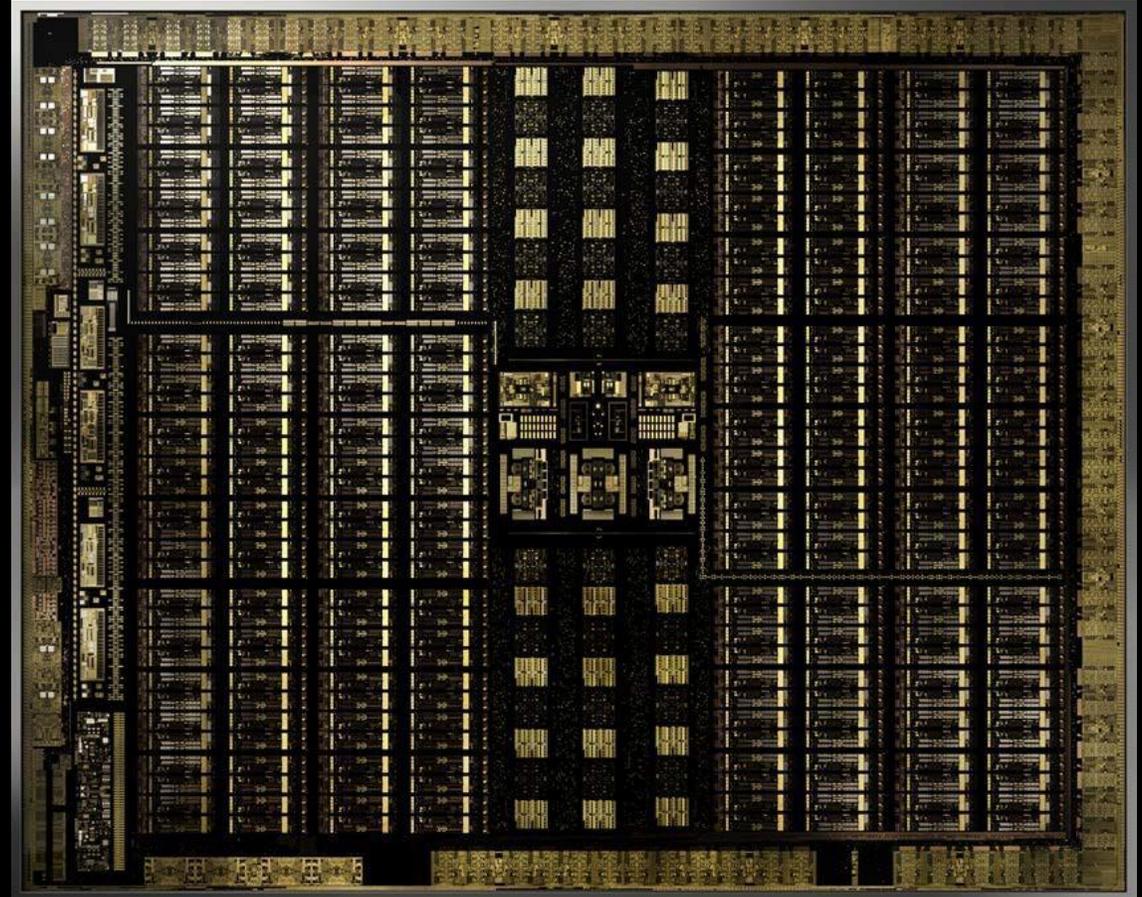
Data up to the year 2010 collected by M. Horowitz, F. Labonte, O. Shacham, K. Olukotun, L. Hammond, and C. Batten
 Data for 2010-2015 collected by K. Rupp

CPU

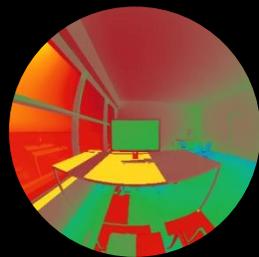


4 cores
Intel Kaby Lake

GPU

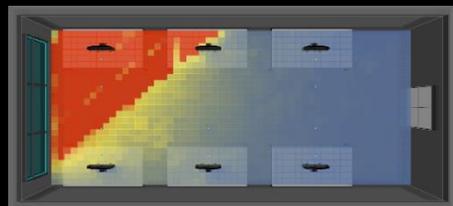


4608 cores + 72 RT cores
Nvidia Turing



rpict

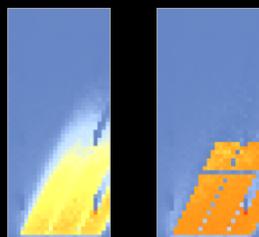
100x faster



rtrace

28x faster

Accelerad



rcontrib

45x faster

Problem

How can simulation be an effective design tool?

Create a **stronger** connection between tool and user

Provide **faster** results for annual and spatial glare analysis

Make **better** decisions using real-time glare analysis

Task

Evaluate glare at every point in a room
in every viewing direction
at every hour of the year
for multiple façade designs

Daylight Autonomy (DA)

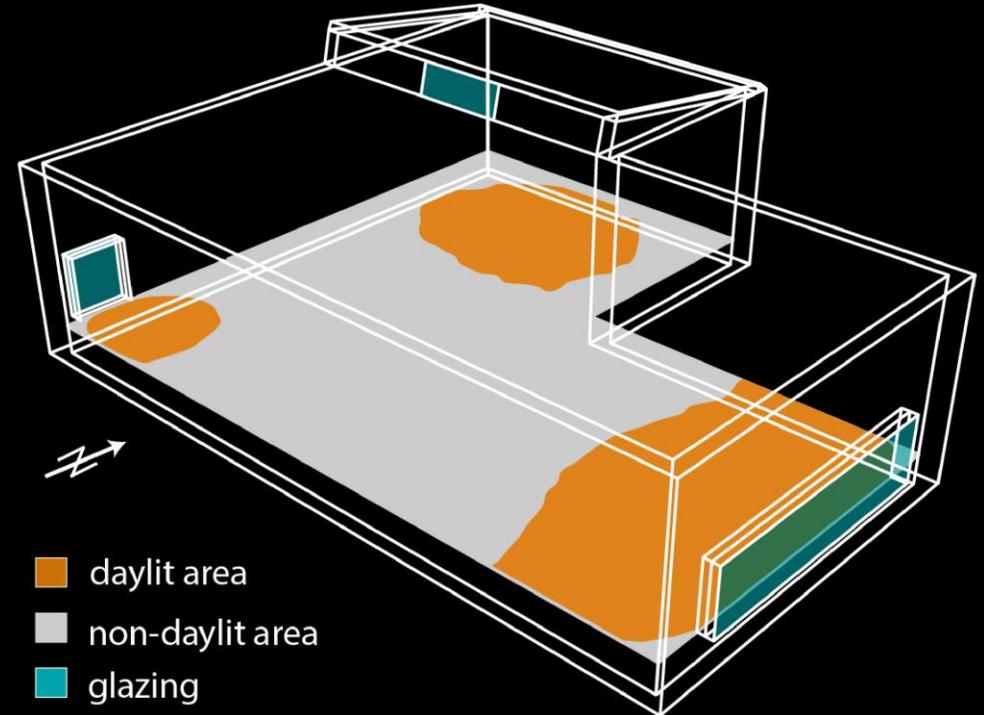
$DA_{300\text{lux}}$

Fraction of occupied time in which
daylighting achieves 300 Lux

Spatial Daylight Autonomy (sDA)

$sDA_{300\text{lux},50\%}$

Fraction of space in which
daylighting achieves 300 Lux in
at least 50% of occupied hours



Reinhart, Rakha, and Weissman, 2014. Predicting the daylit area—A comparison of students assessments and simulations at eleven schools of architecture. *LEUKOS: The Journal of the Illuminating Engineering Society of North America*, 10(4), 193-206.

Daylight Autonomy (DA)

$DA_{300\text{lux}}$

Fraction of occupied time in which
daylighting achieves 300 Lux

Glare Autonomy (GA)

$GA_{40\%}$

Fraction of occupied time in which
daylight glare probability is less than 40%

Spatial Daylight Autonomy (sDA)

$sDA_{300\text{lux},50\%}$

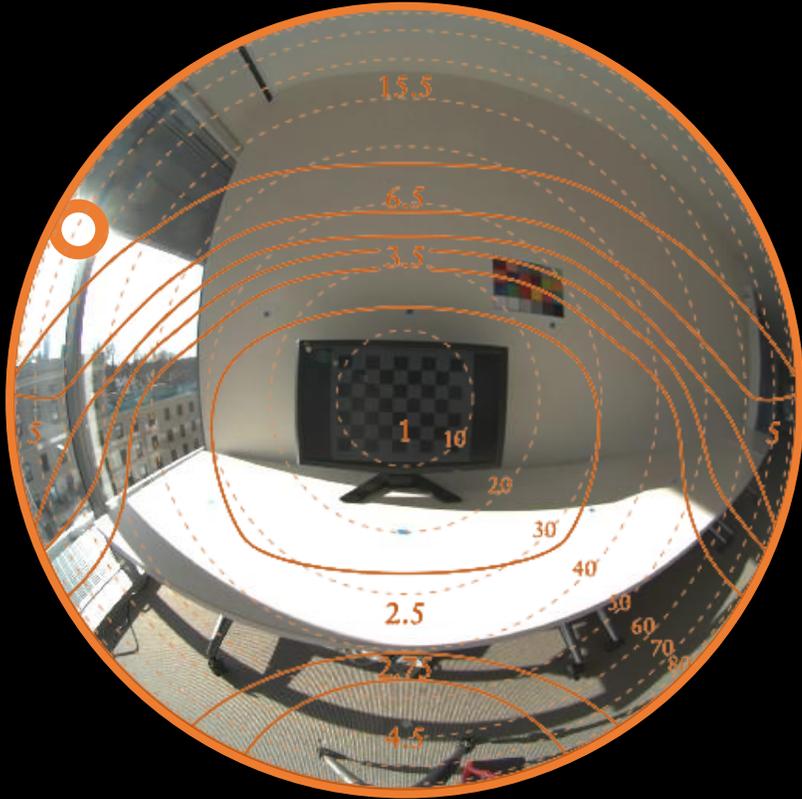
Fraction of space in which
daylighting achieves 300 Lux in
at least 50% of occupied hours

Spatial Glare Autonomy (sGA)

$sGA_{40\%,5\%}$

Fraction of space in which daylight glare
probability exceeds 40% for no more than
5% of occupied hours

Daylight Glare Probability (DGP)



$$DGP = 5.87 \times 10^{-5} E_v + 0.0918 \times \log_{10} \left(1 + \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{L_{s,i}^2 \omega_{s,i}}{E_v^{1.87} P_i^2} \right) + 0.16$$

Brightness

Contrast

Guth position index

819 locations

×

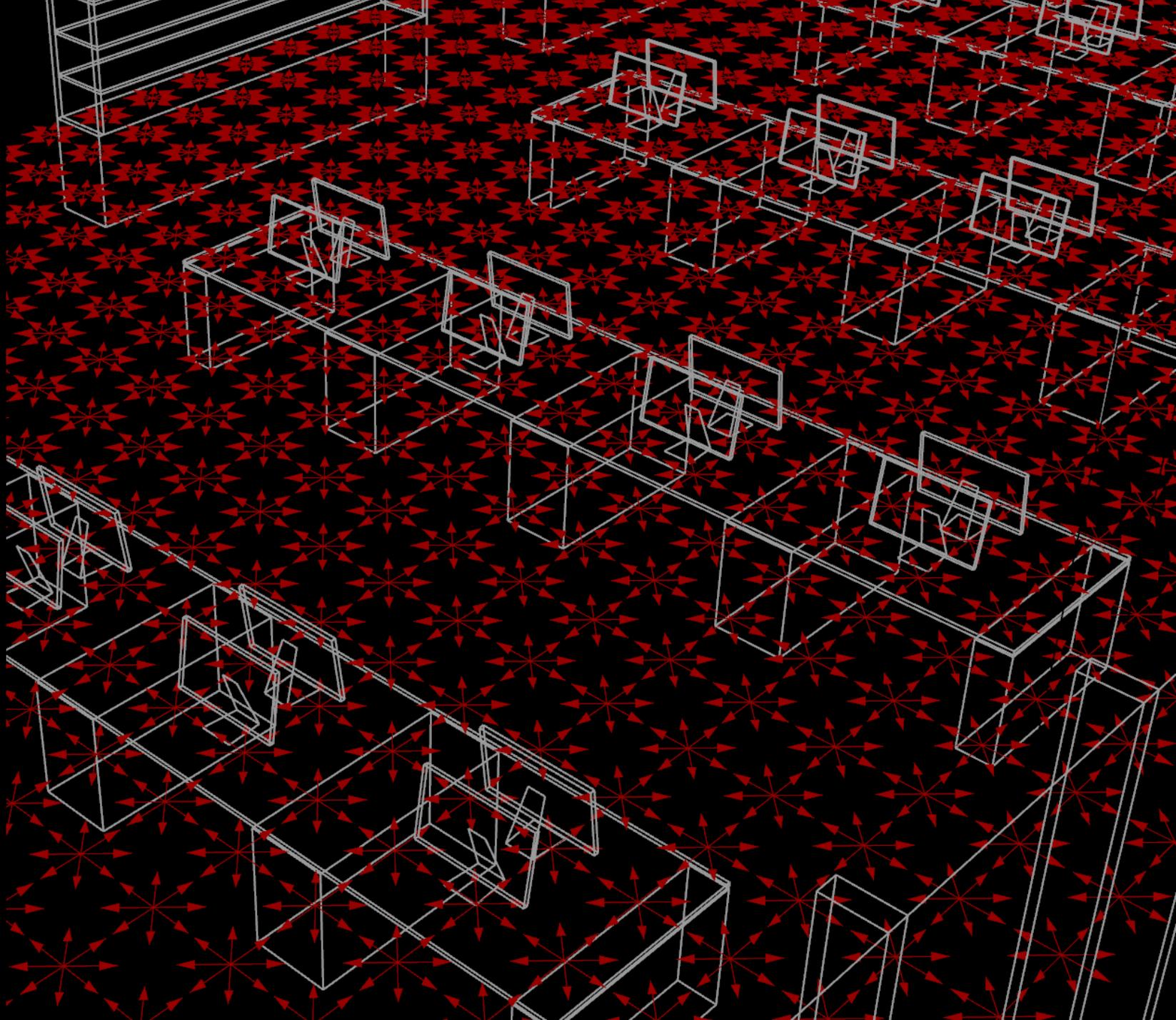
8 directions

×

2080 hours

=

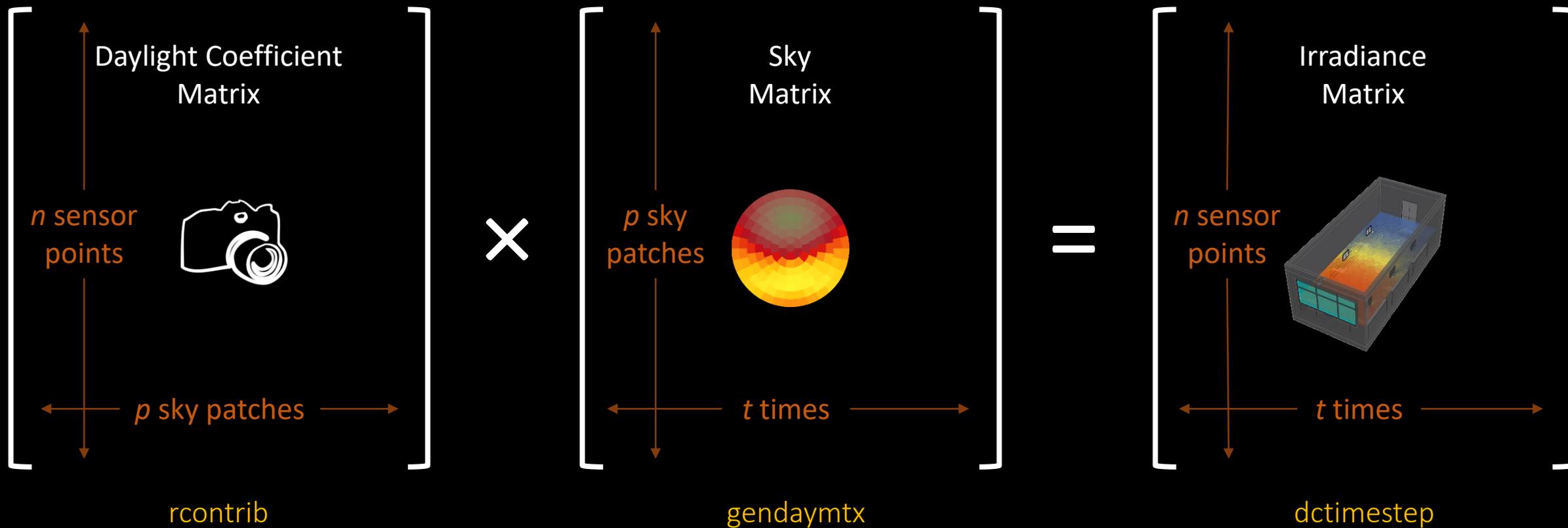
14 million images

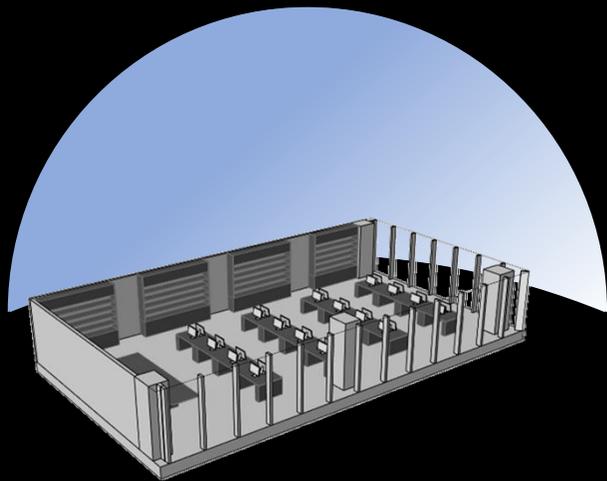


Solution

Use matrix-based methods

2-Phase Method





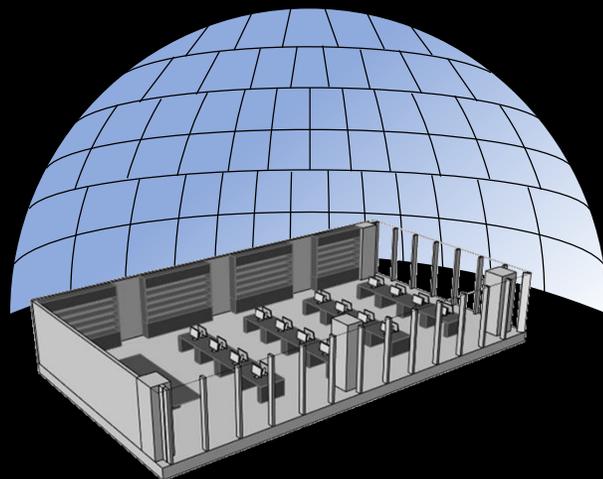
1. Model



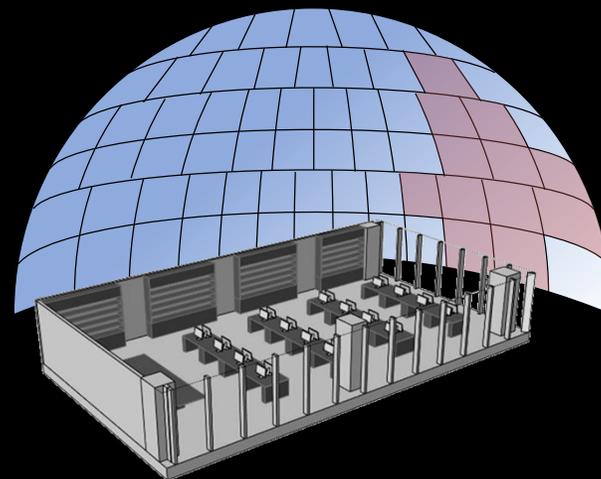
2. Render



3. Find Glare Sources

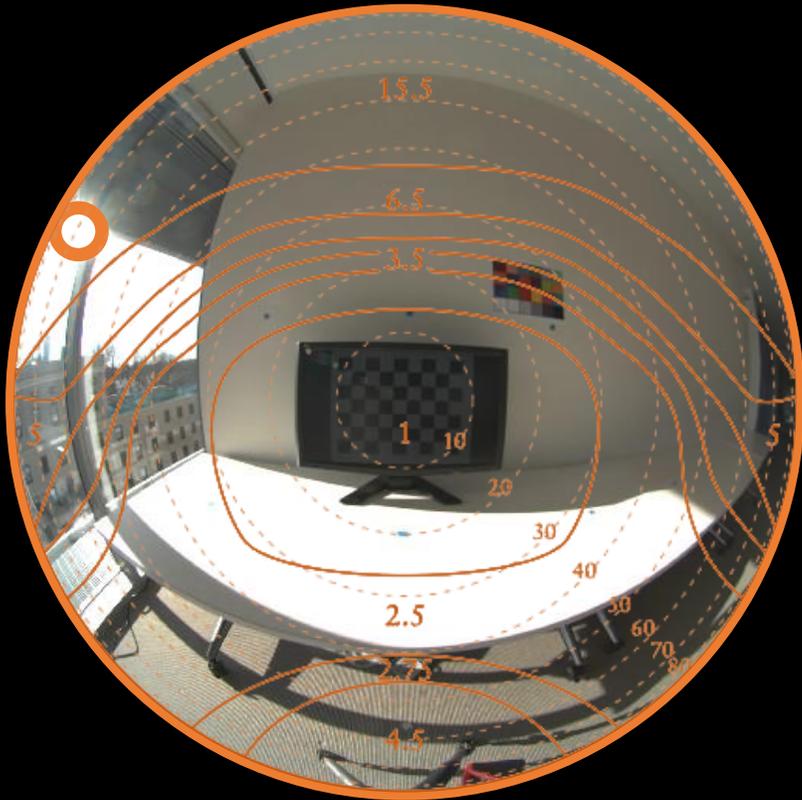


1. Model



2. Find Glare Sources in Scene

Daylight Glare Probability (DGP)



$$DGP = \underbrace{5.87 \times 10^{-5} E_v}_{\text{Brightness}} + \underbrace{0.0918 \times \log_{10} \left(1 + \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{L_{s,i}^2 \omega_{s,i}}{E_v^{1.87} P_i^2} \right)}_{\text{Contrast}} + 0.16$$

of sources
Direct Component

Total Vertical Eye Illuminance

Daylight Glare Probability (DGP)



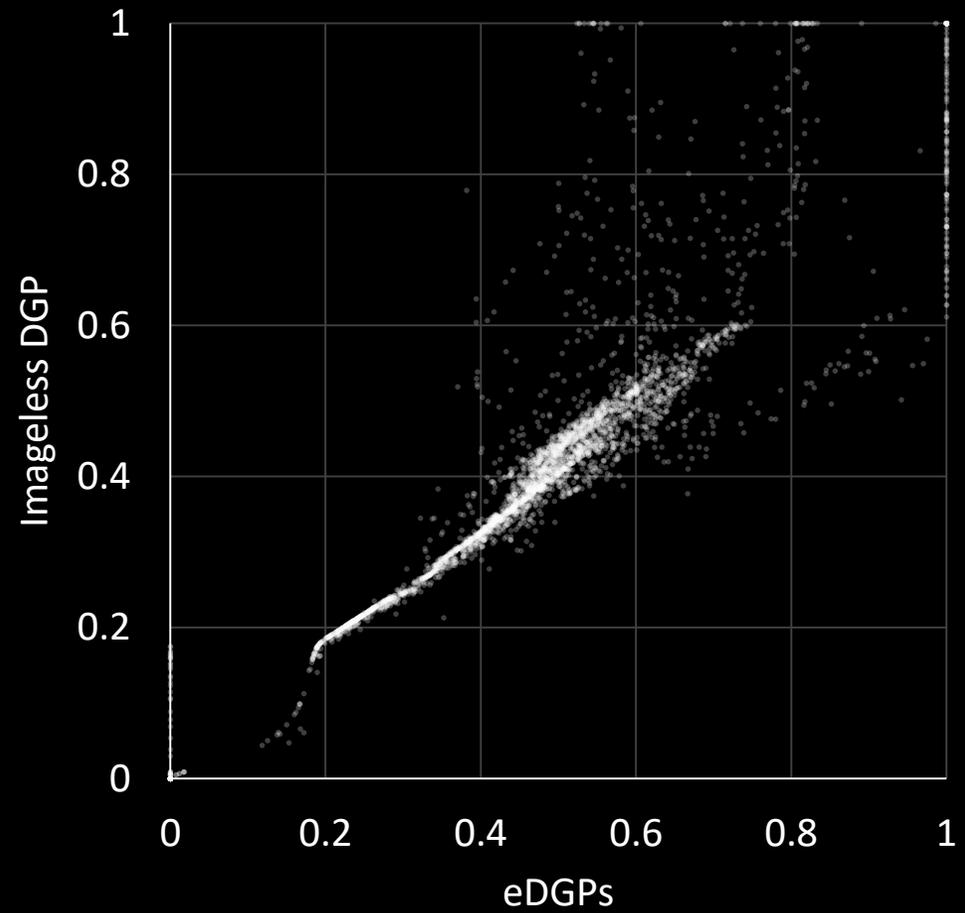
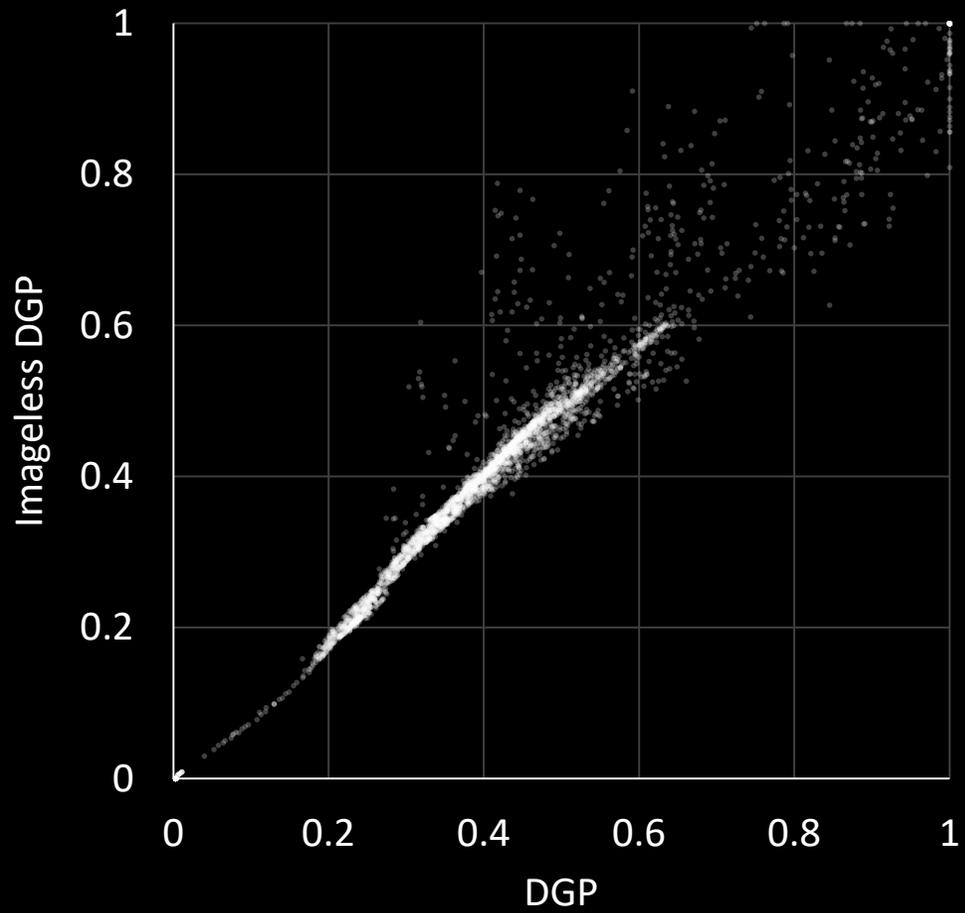
$$L_s = 179 \times \frac{d_{direct} S_i}{\omega \cos \theta}$$

if patch i in field of view and $L_s > \text{threshold}$

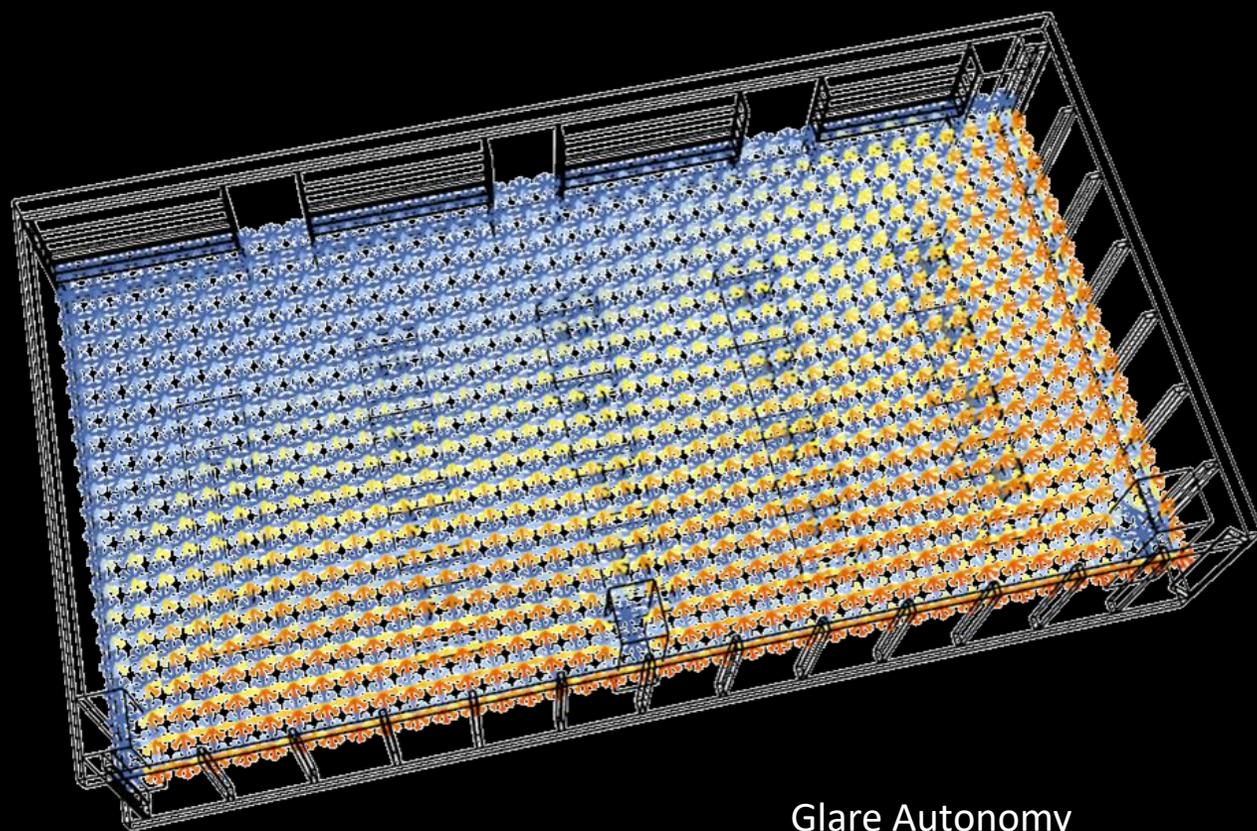
of sky patches

$$DGP = \underbrace{5.87 \times 10^{-5} E_v}_{\text{Brightness}} + \underbrace{0.0918 \times \log_{10} \left(1 + \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{L_{s,i}^2 \omega_{s,i}}{E_v^{1.87} P_i^2} \right)}_{\text{Contrast}} + 0.16$$

$$E_v = 179 \times D_{total} S$$



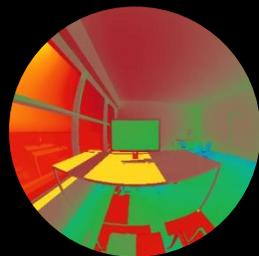
Spatial Glare Autonomy (sGA)



sGA: 73%

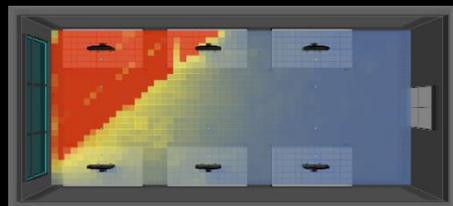
Fraction of occupied hours DGP < 35%

Method	Calculation Time
Individual Renderings	1600 years
2-Phase Rendering	6 years
Batch Rendering	600 days
Batch Rendering with eDGPs	164 days
Imageless DGP	25 minutes
Imageless DGP on GPU	2 minutes



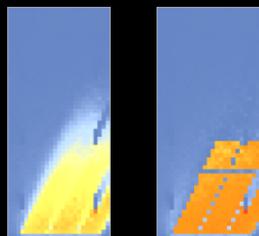
rpict

100x faster



rtrace

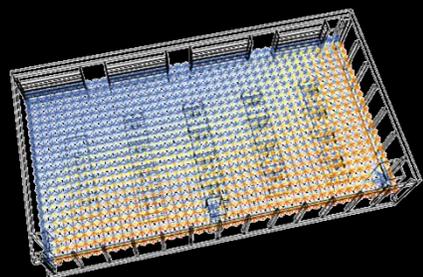
28x faster



Accelerad

rcontrib

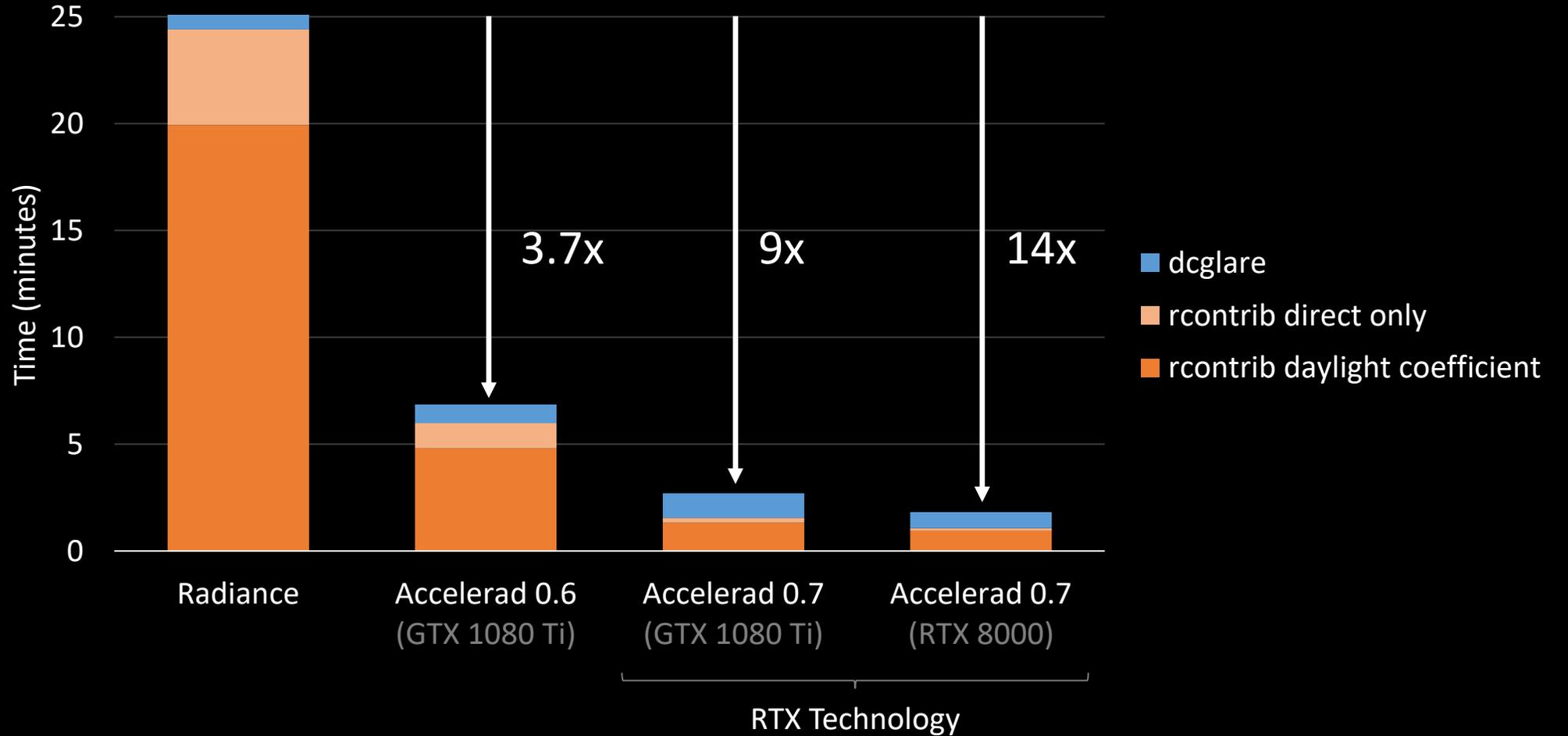
45x faster



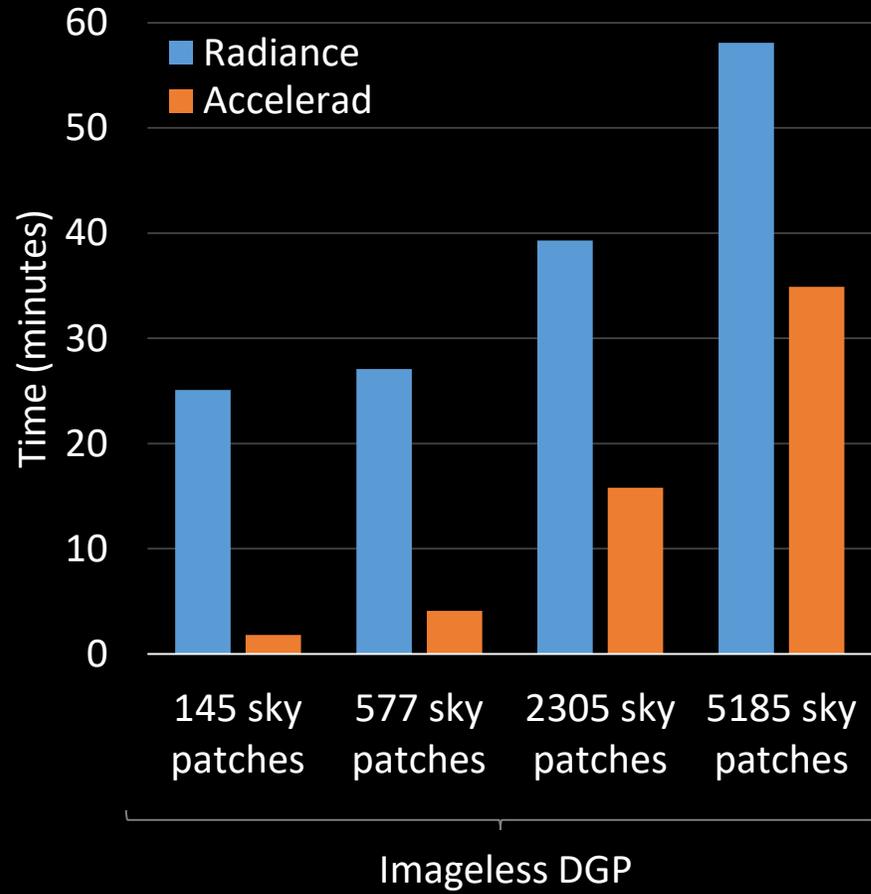
dcglare

133,000x faster

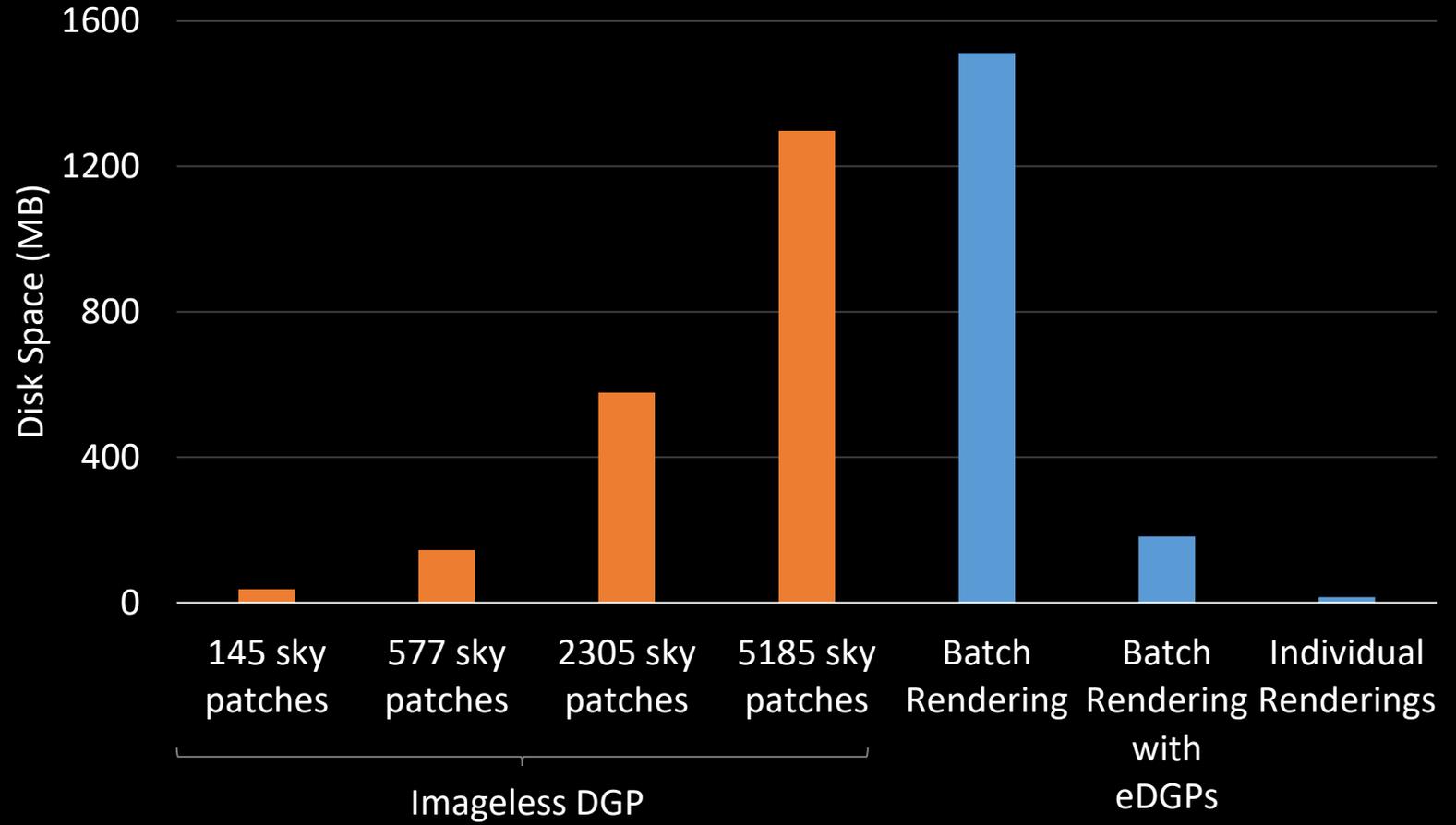
RTX Speedup



Speed



Disk Space



Calculating Annual DGP

1. Calculate S for each hour of the year

```
gendaymtx -of NYCity.wea > sky.smx
```

2. Calculate D_{direct} for each view position and direction using the two-phase method

```
rcontrib -e MF:1 -f reinhartb.cal -b rbin -bn Nrbins -m sky_mat -I+ -ab 1  
-ad 50000 -lw .00002 -lr -10 -faf scene.oct < views.vf > dc1.mtx
```

3. Calculate D_{total} for the same view positions and directions using the two-phase method or a higher-order multi-phase method

```
rcontrib -e MF:1 -f reinhartb.cal -b rbin -bn Nrbins -m sky_mat -I+ -ab 8  
-ad 50000 -lw .00002 -lr -10 -faf scene.oct < views.vf > dc8.mtx
```

4. Calculate DGP for each hour and view

```
dcglare -vf views.vf dc1.mtx dc8.mtx sky.smx > dgp.txt
```

Calculating Glare Autonomy

1 – 3. As before

4. Calculate GA using a schedule and glare limit

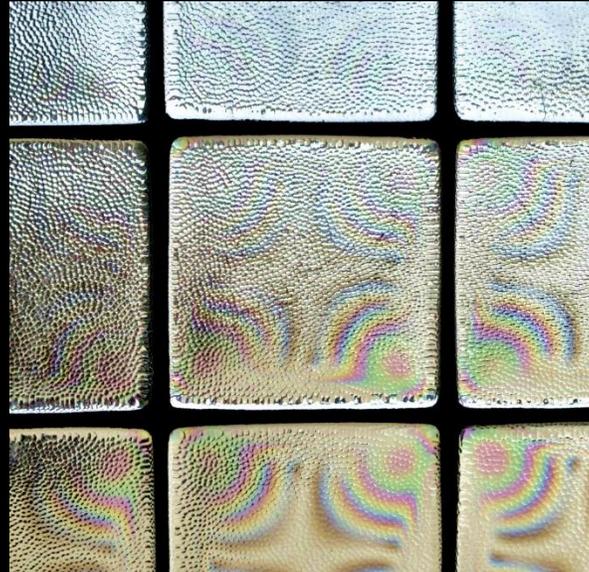
```
dcglare -vf views.vf -sf 8to6withDST.60min.occ.csv -l .4 dc1.mtx dc8.mtx  
sky.smx > dgp.txt
```

8760-hour occupancy schedule
(compatible with Daysim schedules)

DGP Limit
i.e. $GA_{40\%}$

Limitations

- Only sun and sky as glare sources
- No specular reflections (*e.g.* polished floors, reflective ground surfaces, or bodies of water)
- No light-redirecting fenestration systems
- No electrochromic glazing
- Still not real-time



Problem

How can simulation be an effective design tool?

Create a **stronger** connection between tool and user

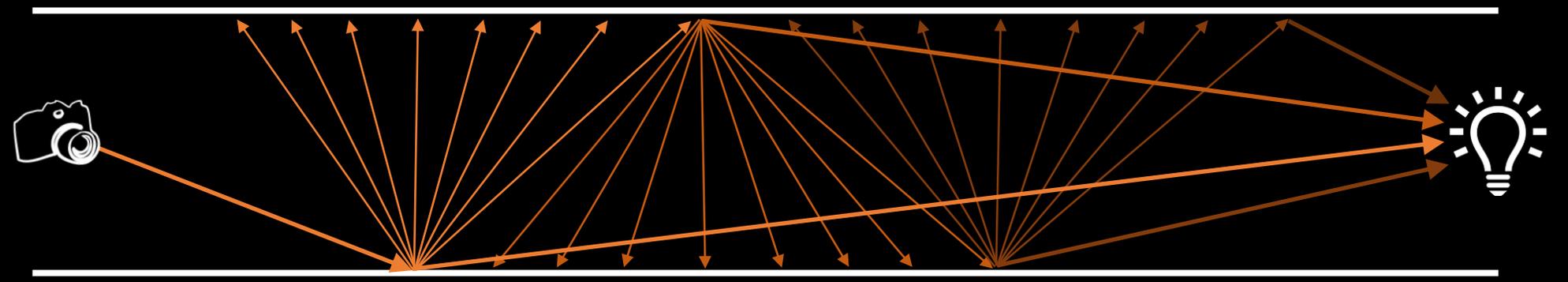
Provide **faster** results for annual and spatial glare analysis

Make **better** decisions using real-time glare analysis

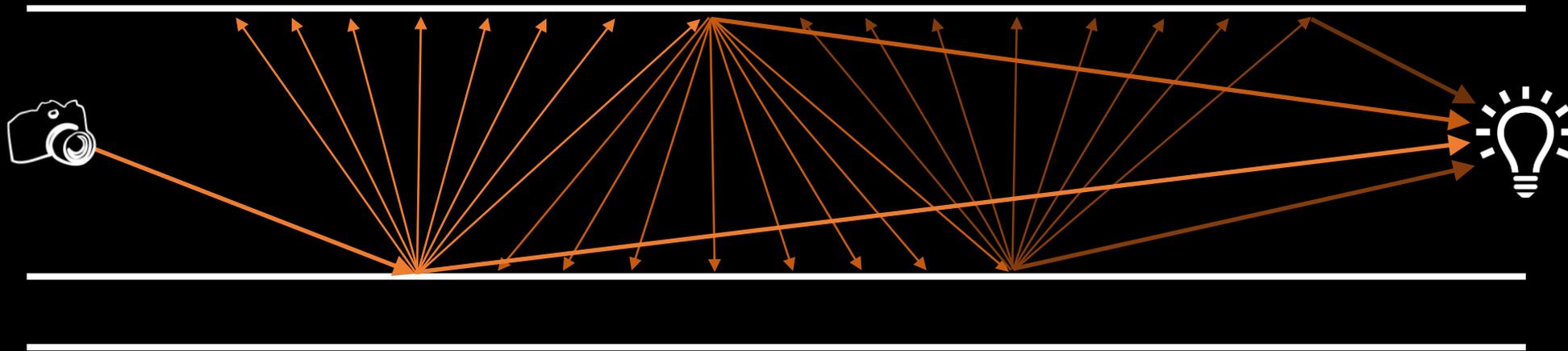
Problem

How do we achieve real-time rendering?

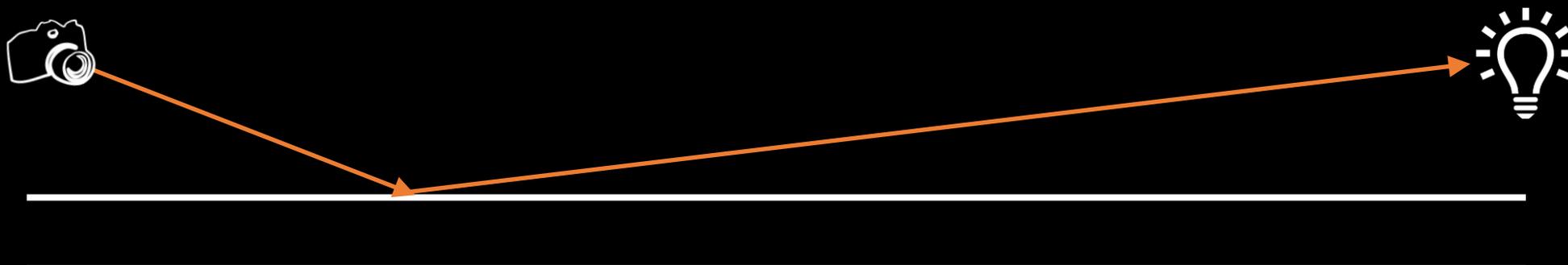
Distribution
Ray Tracing



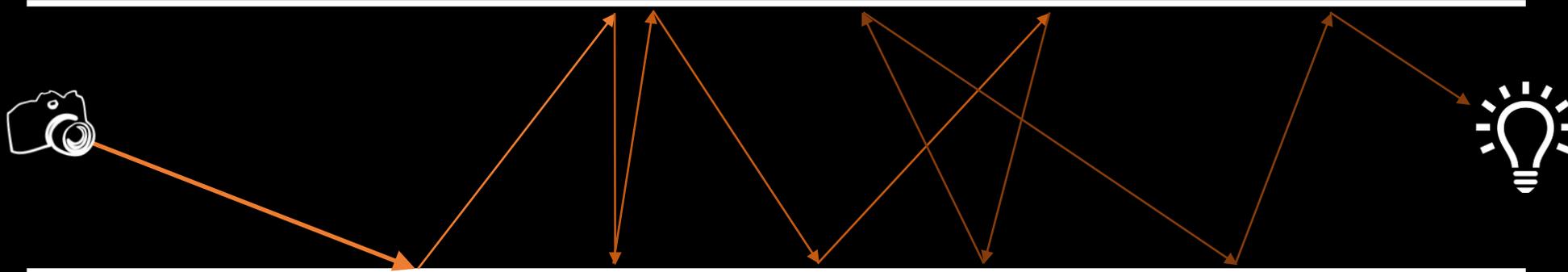
Distribution
Ray Tracing

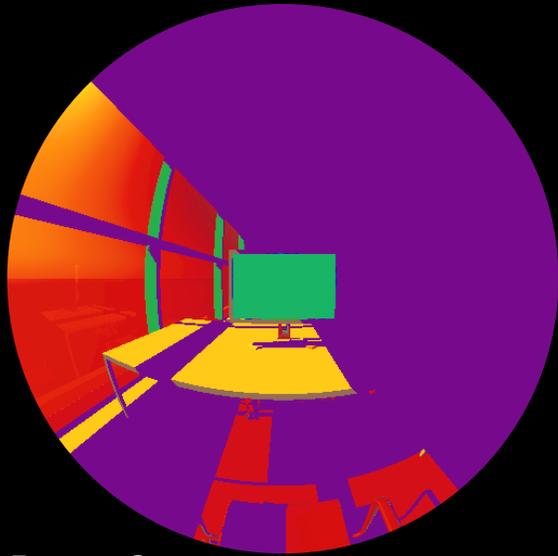


Path Tracing
Direct

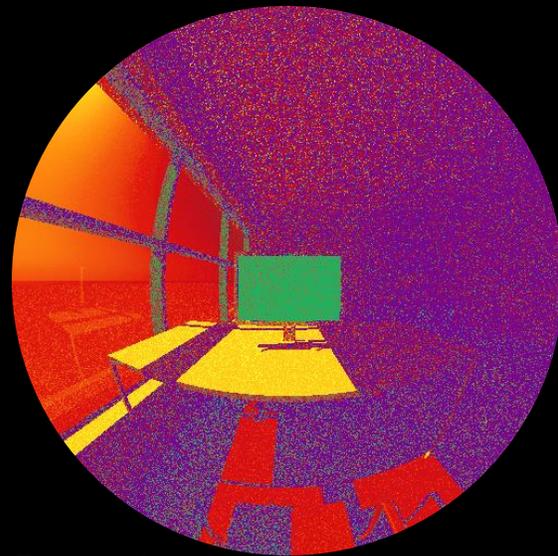


Path Tracing
Diffuse

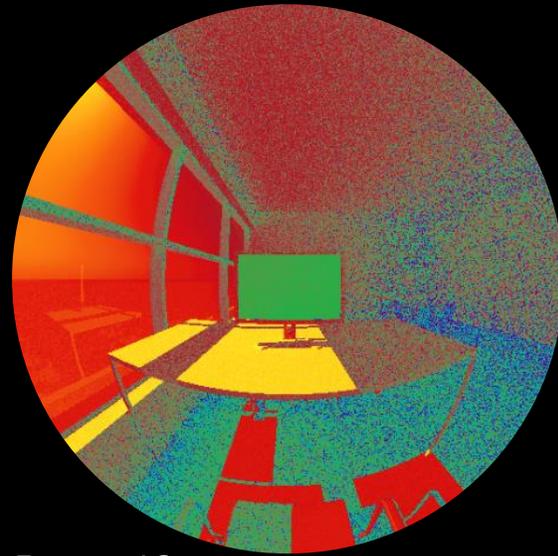




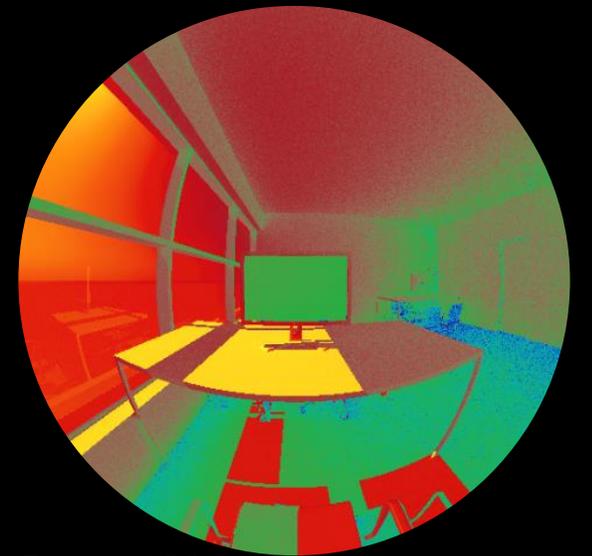
Frame 0



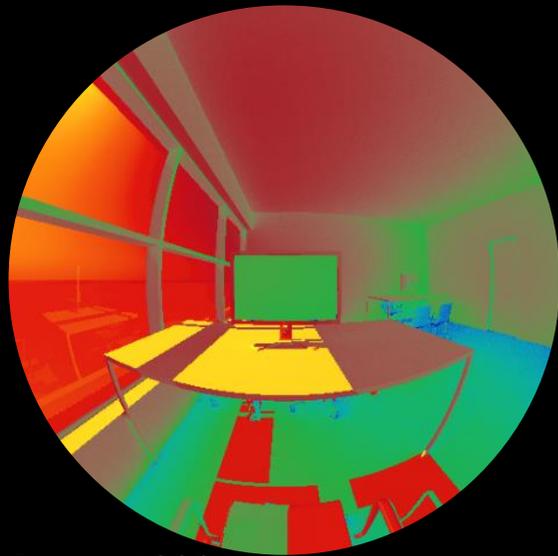
Frame 1



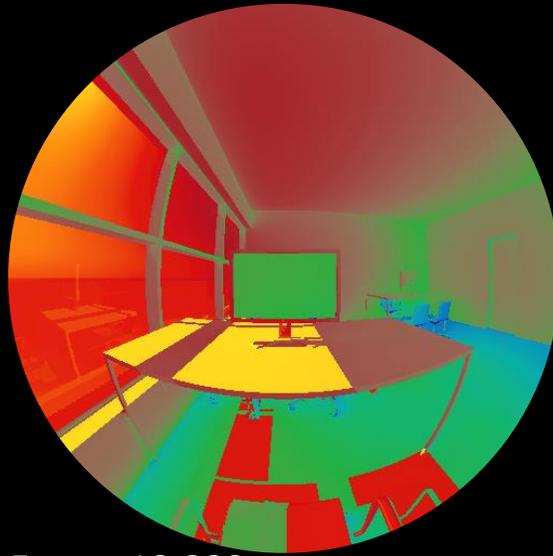
Frame 10



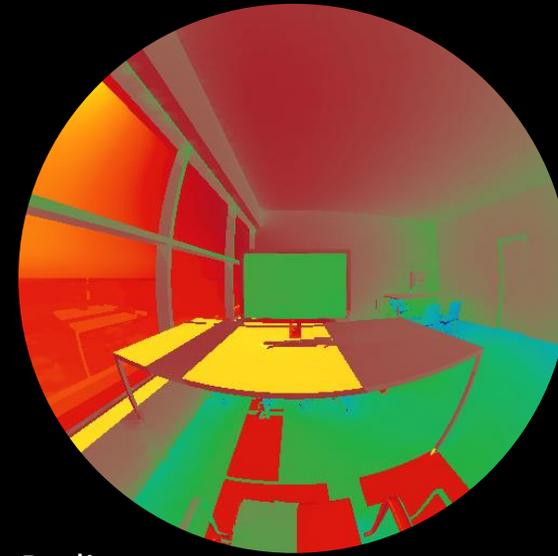
Frame 100



Frame 1000



Frame 10,000



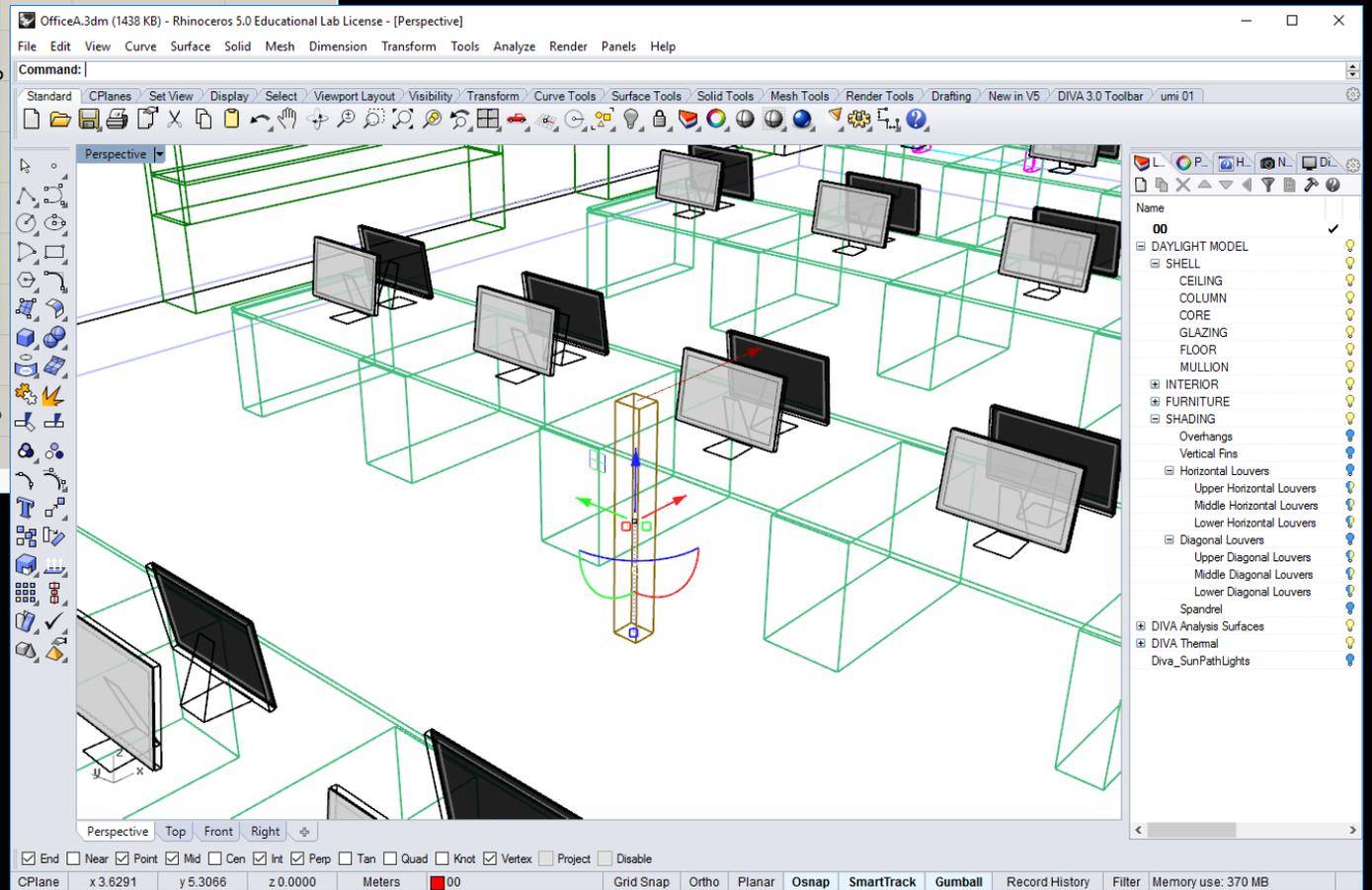
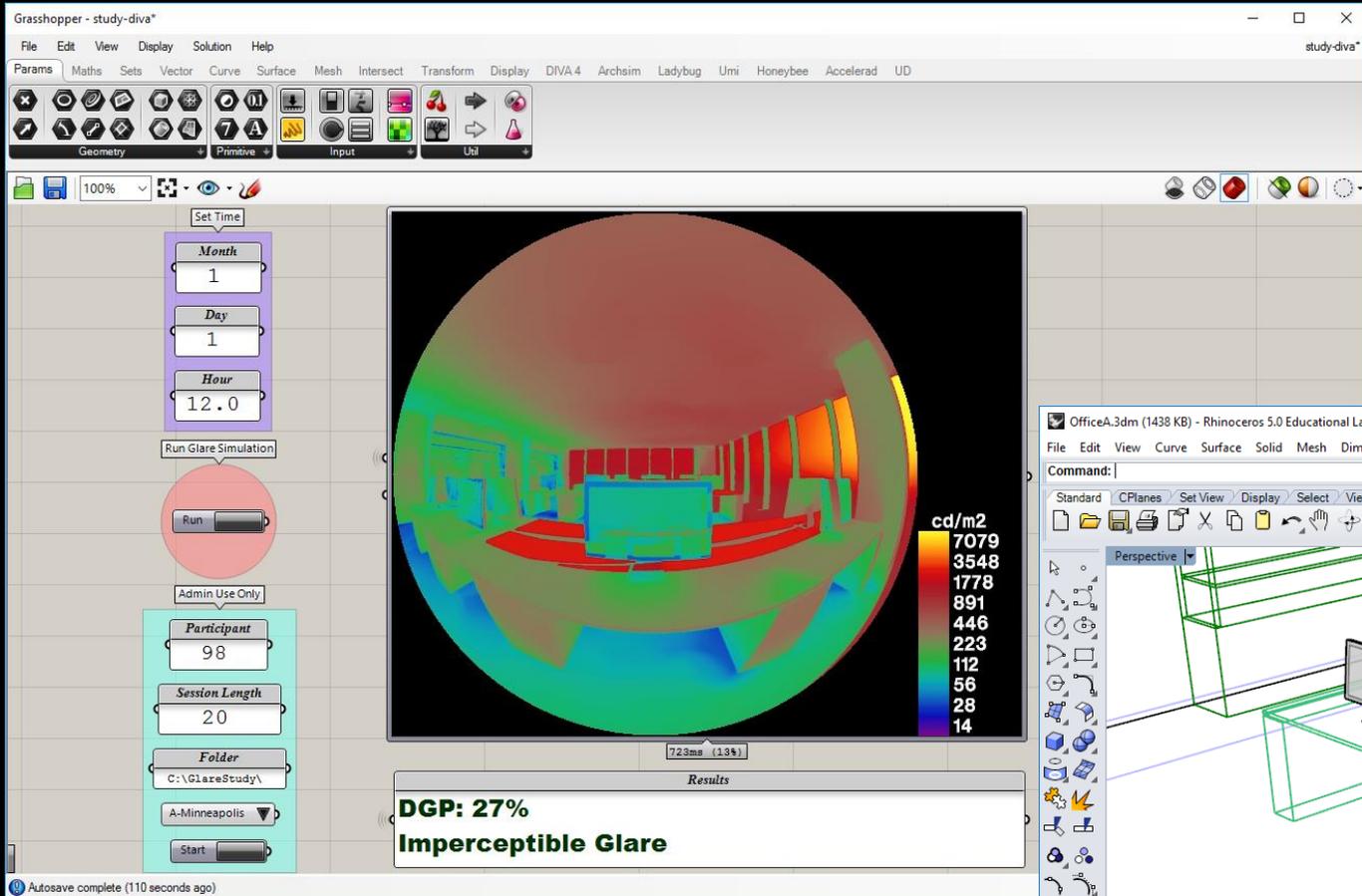
Radiance

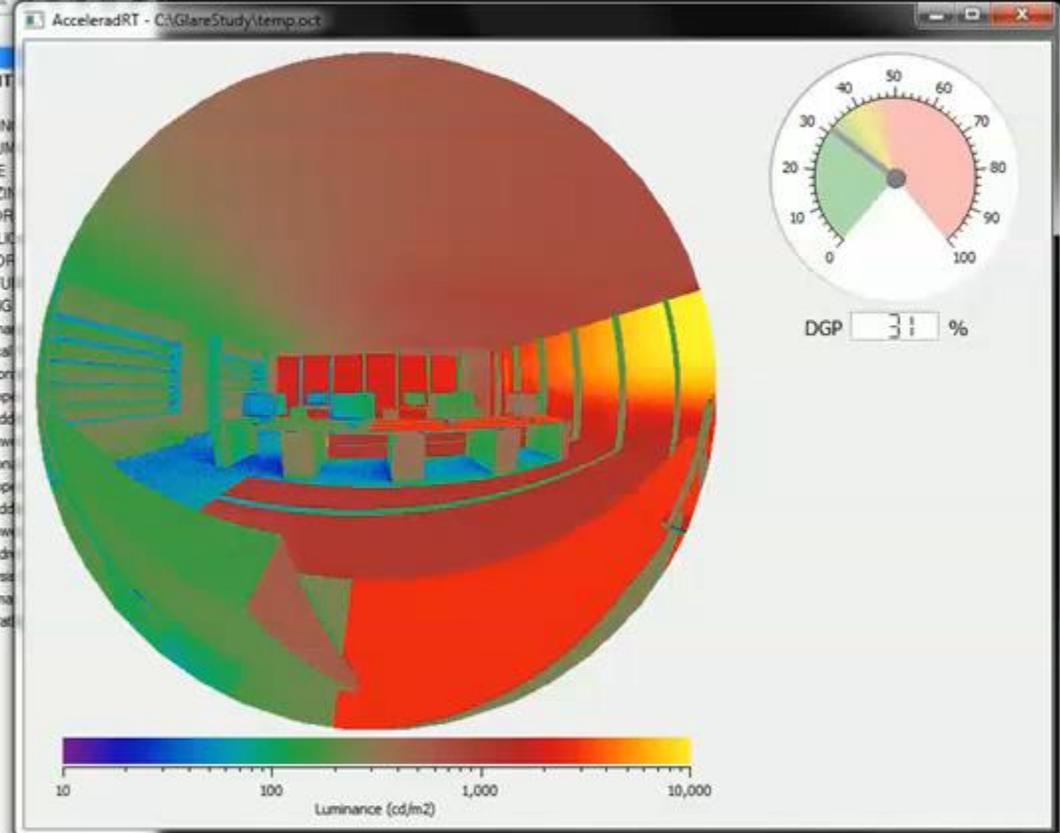
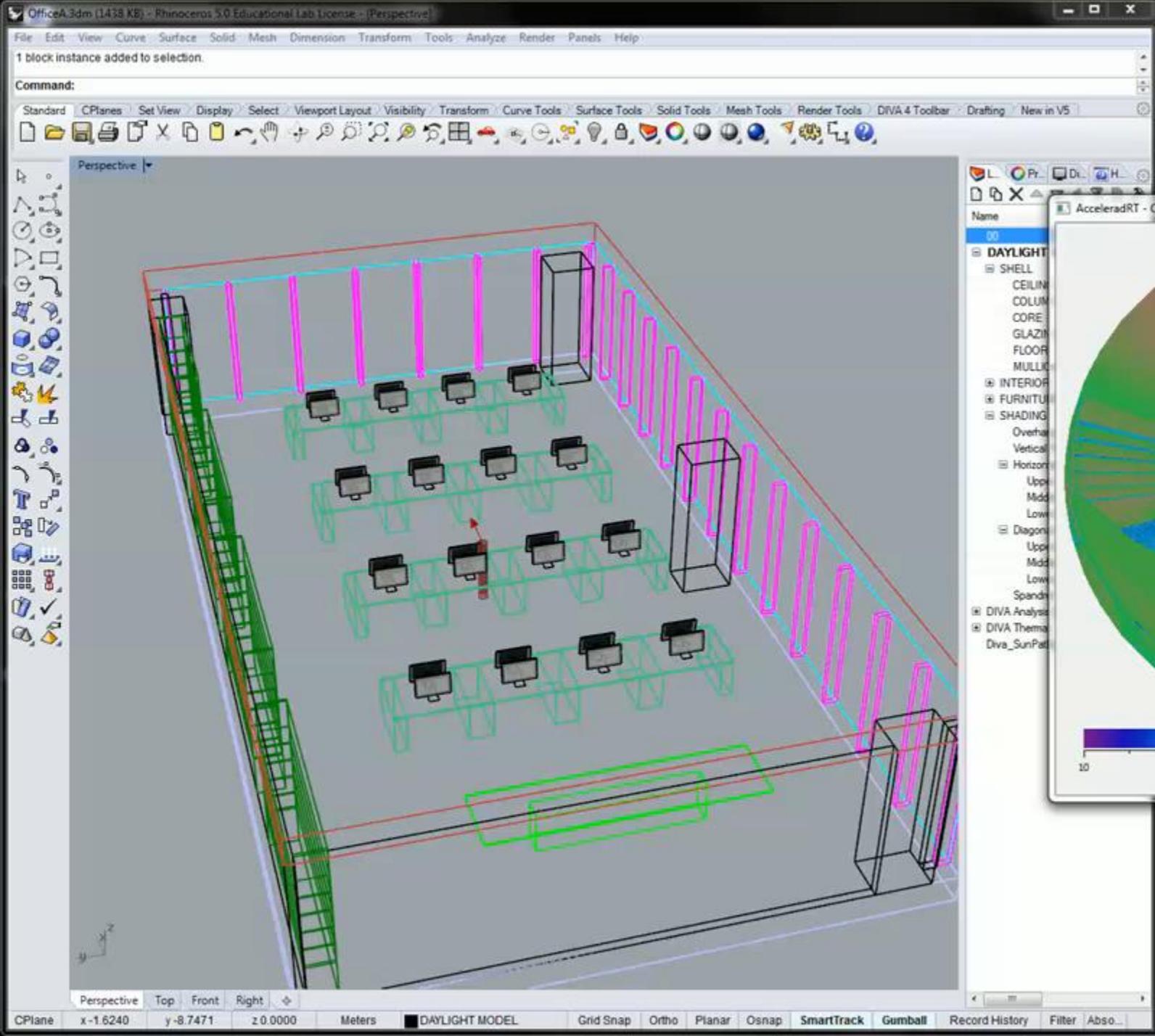


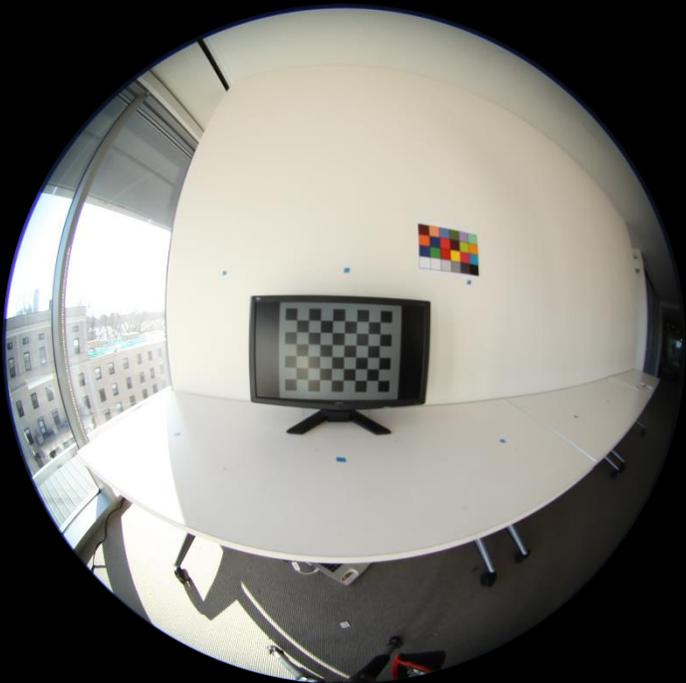
Experiment

Do faster tools make a difference?









Discomfort Glare
Sun in the field of view



Veiling Glare
Reflections obscure screen



Dim Lighting
Insufficient task illumination

Design Goals

Daylight Glare Probability

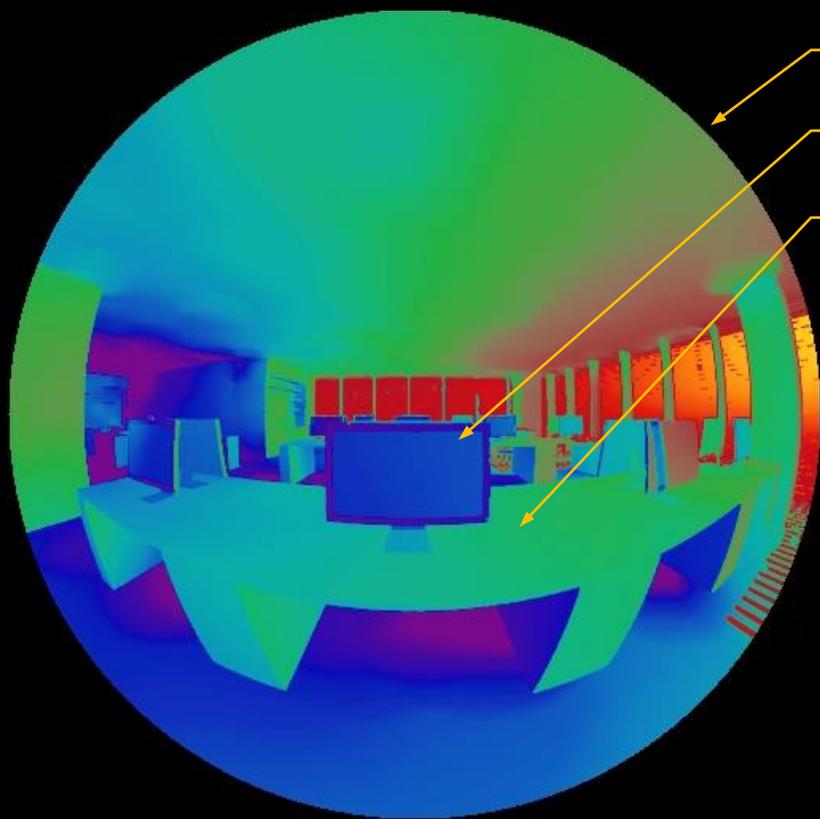
< 35%

Veiling Glare

< 50 cd/m² reflected

Work Surface Illuminance

> 300 lux (~48 cd/m²)

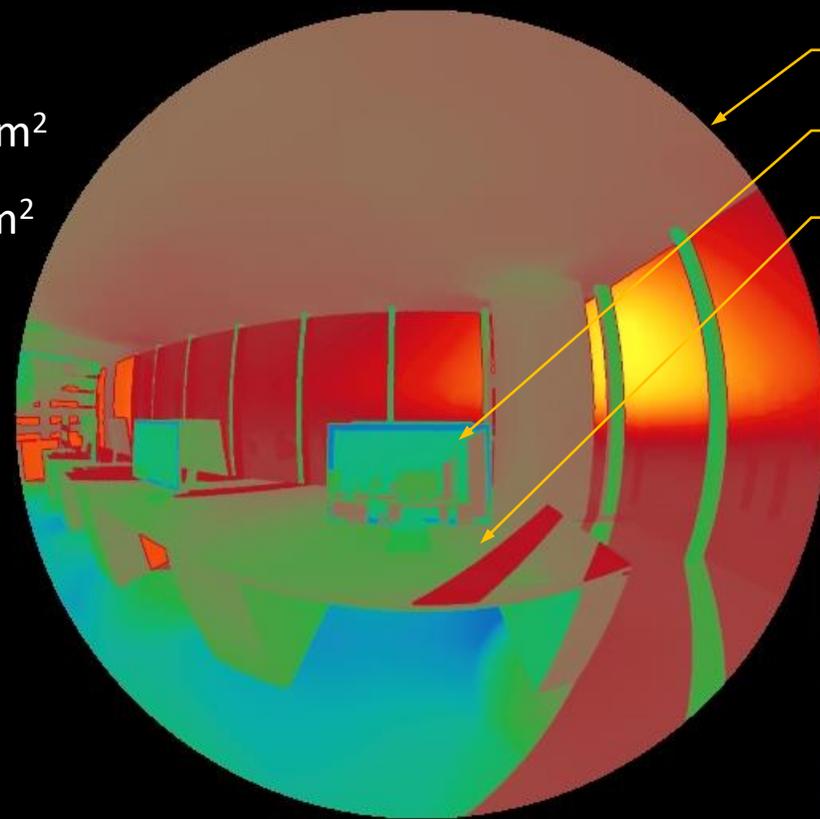


DGP: 25%

Screen: 25 cd/m^2

Desk: 100 cd/m^2

Comfortable View



DGP: 100%

Screen: 400 cd/m^2

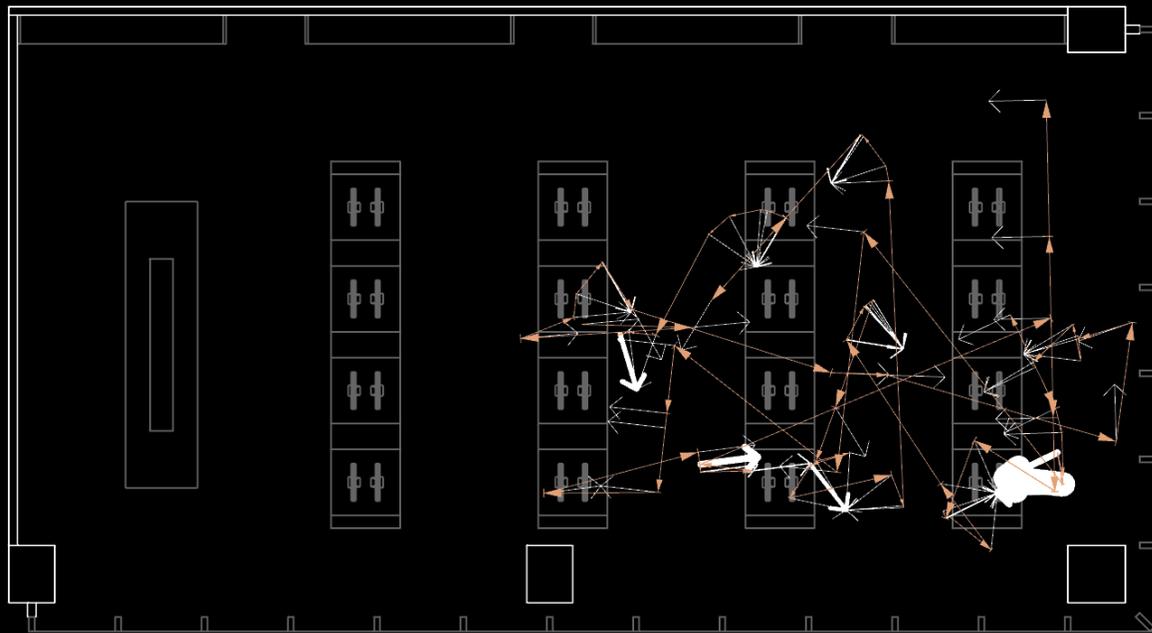
Desk: 150 cd/m^2

Uncomfortable View

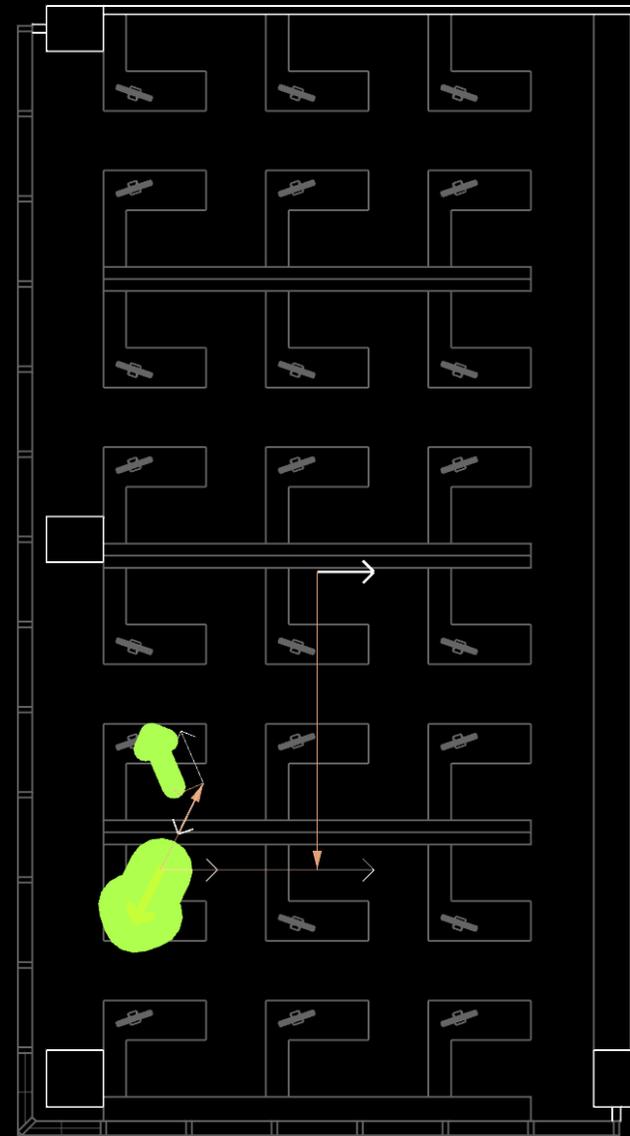


Results

How do tools affect user behavior?

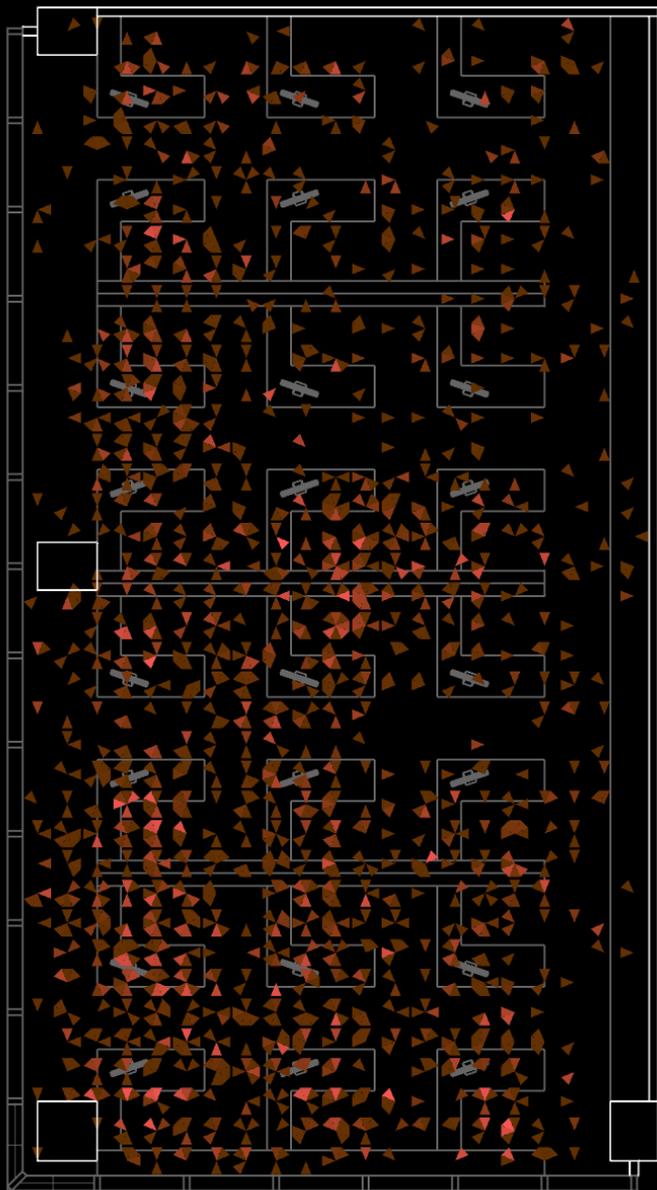


Minneapolis
AcceleradRT

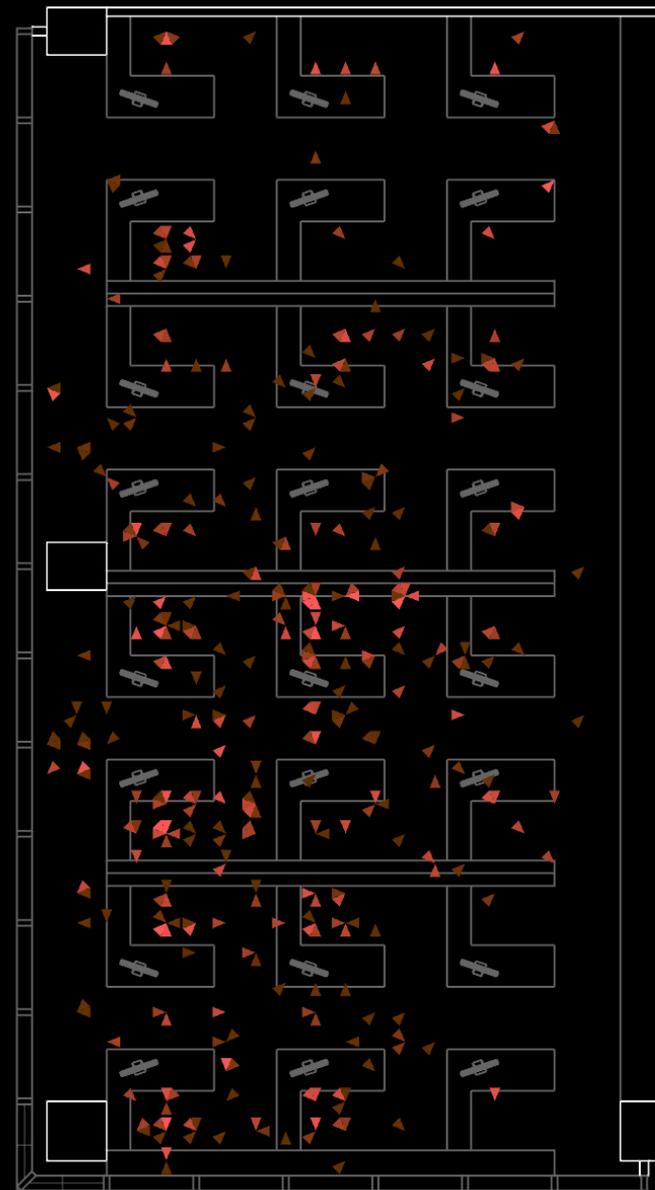


Albuquerque
DIVA-for-Rhino



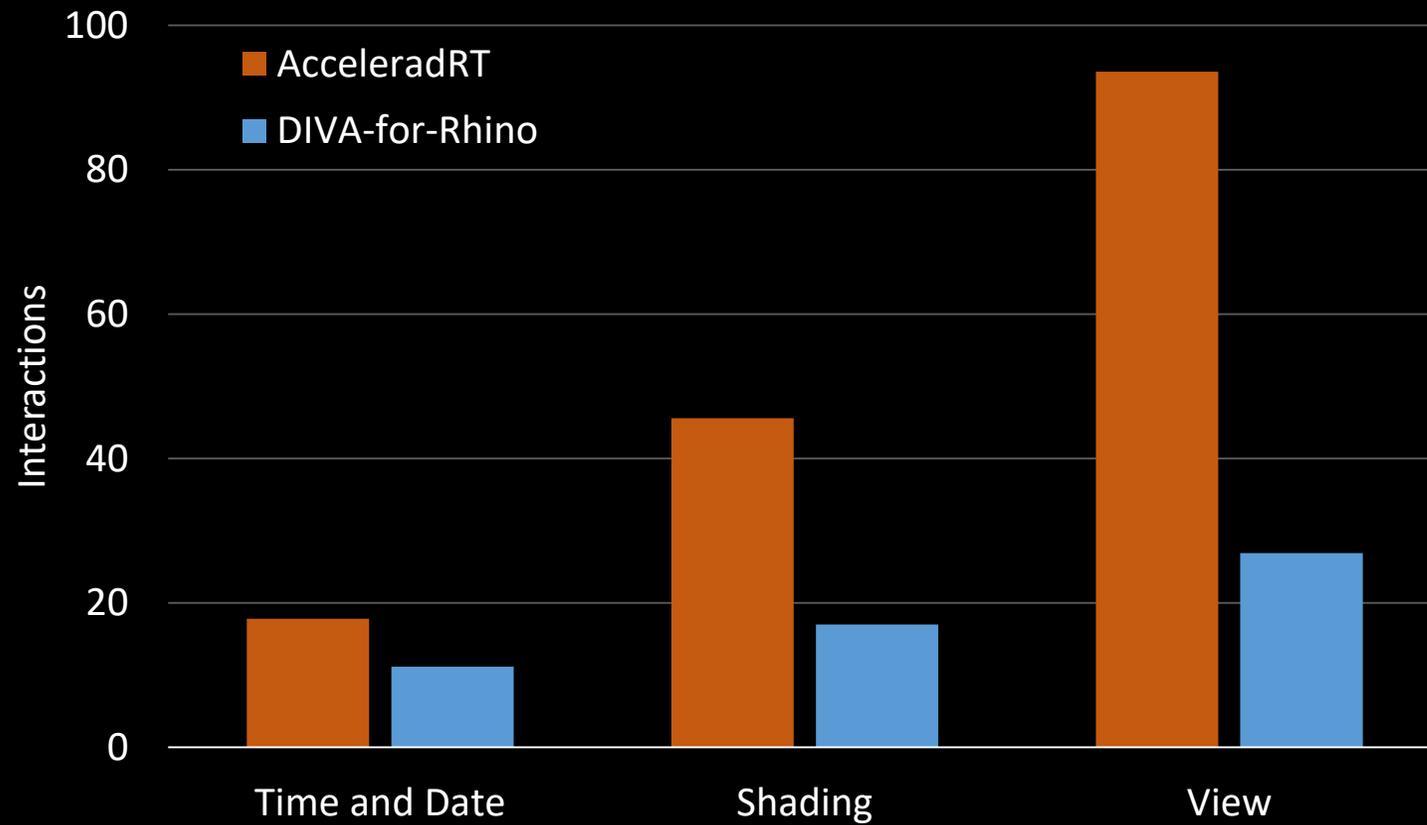


AcceleradRT



DIVA-for-Rhino

Average Number of Interactions

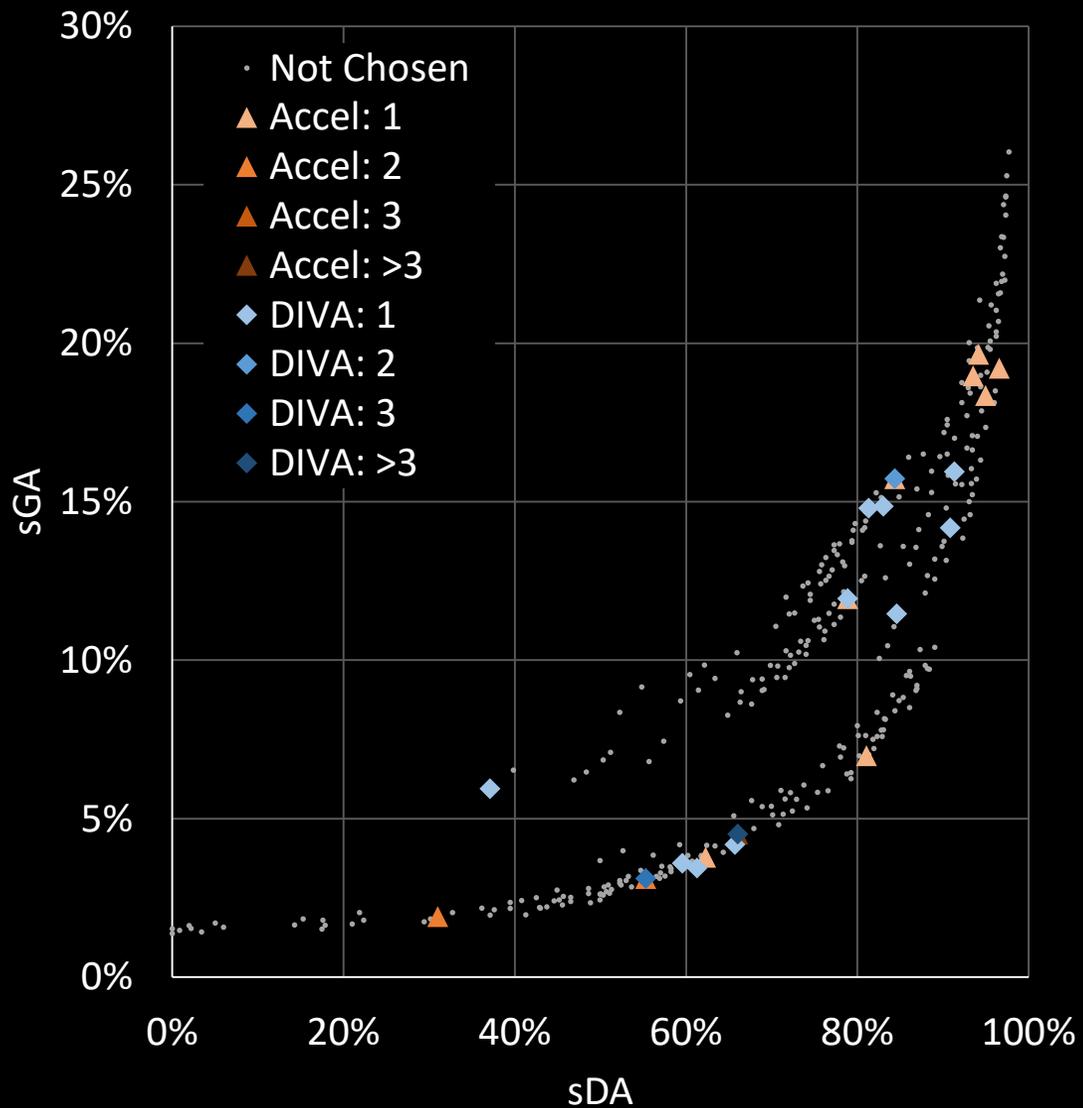


Jones, N.L. and Reinhart, C.F. (2019). Effects of real-time simulation feedback on design for visual comfort. *Journal of Building Performance Simulation*, 12(3), 343–361.

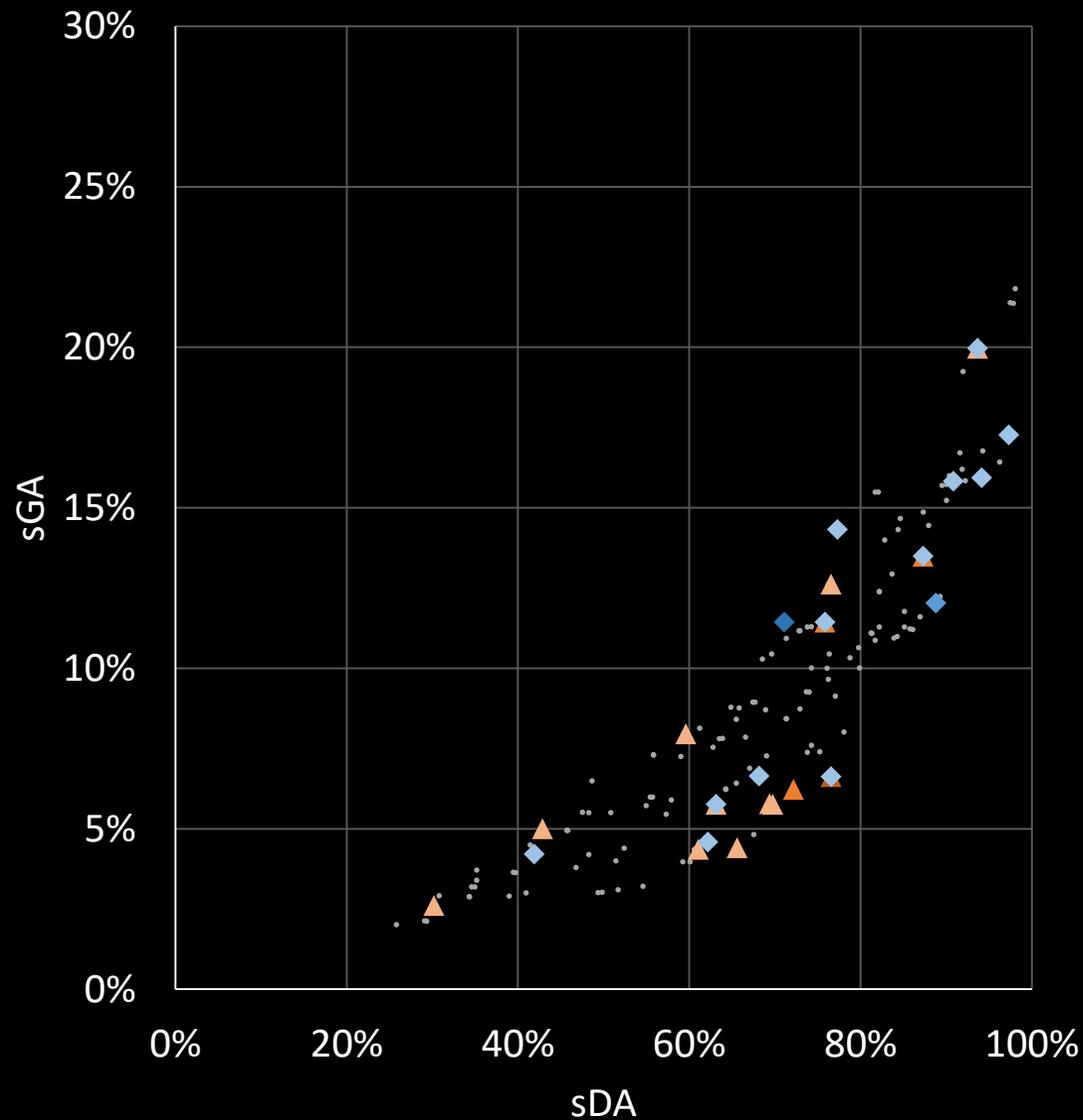
Results

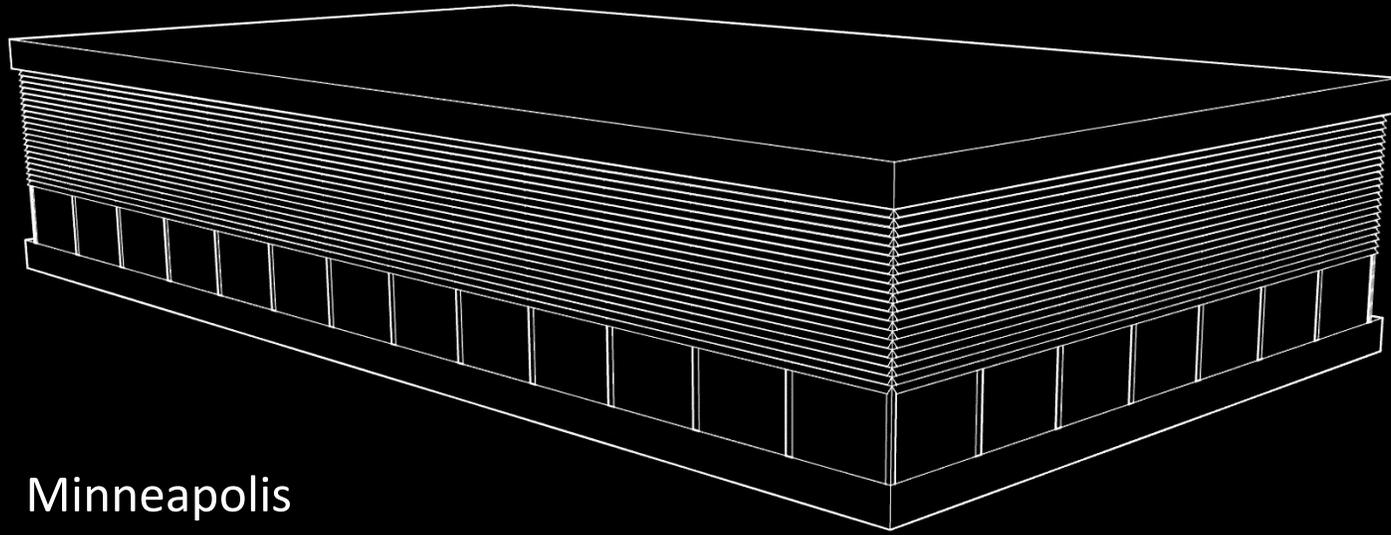
How do tools affect design quality?

Minneapolis

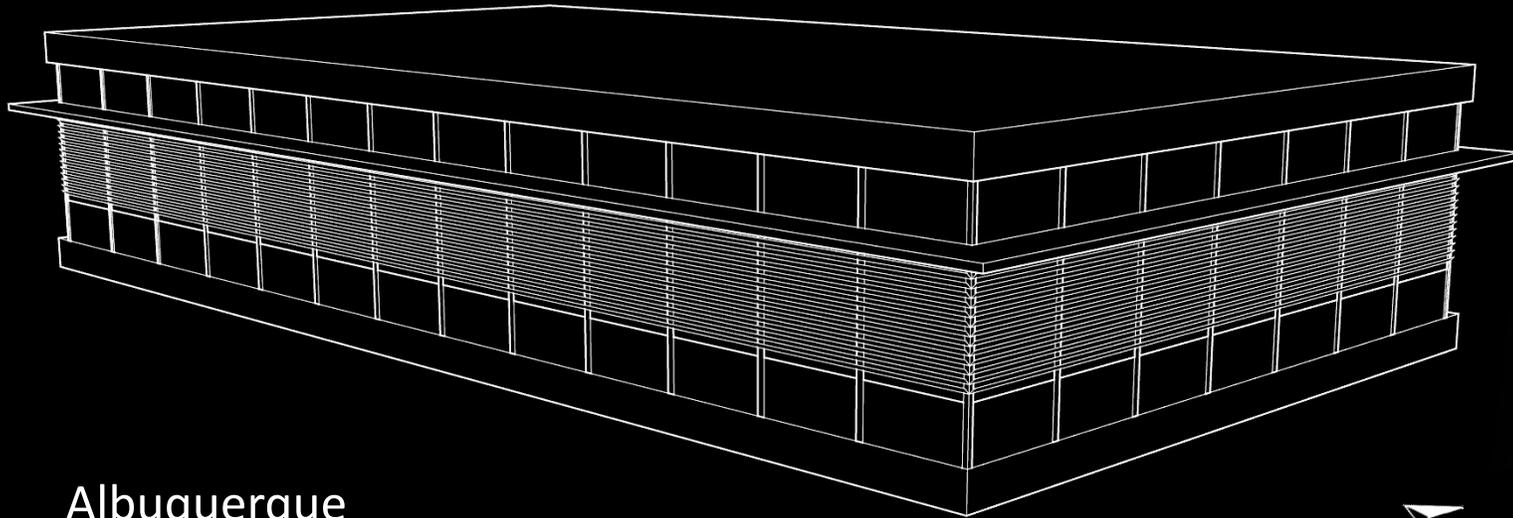
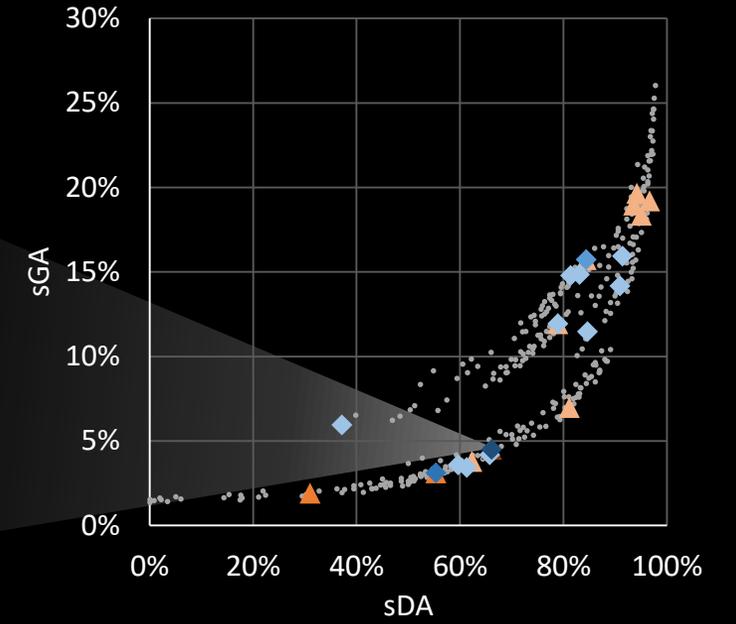


Albuquerque

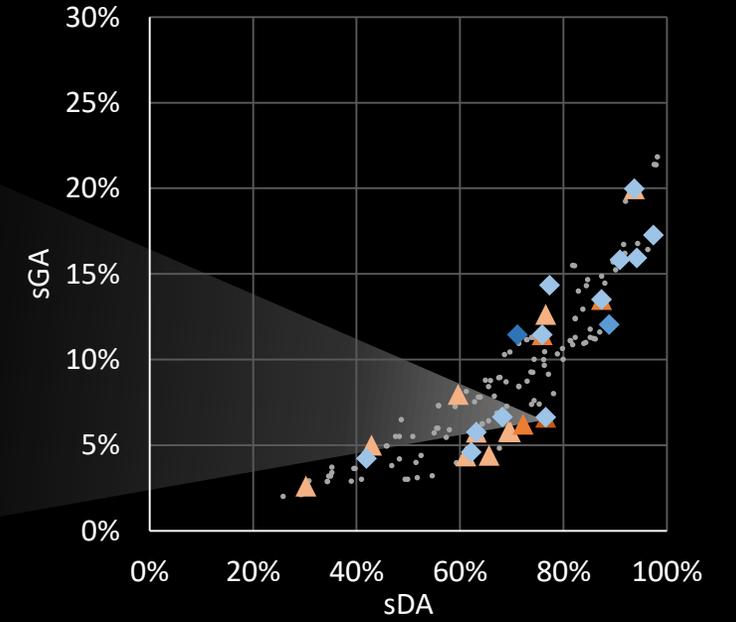




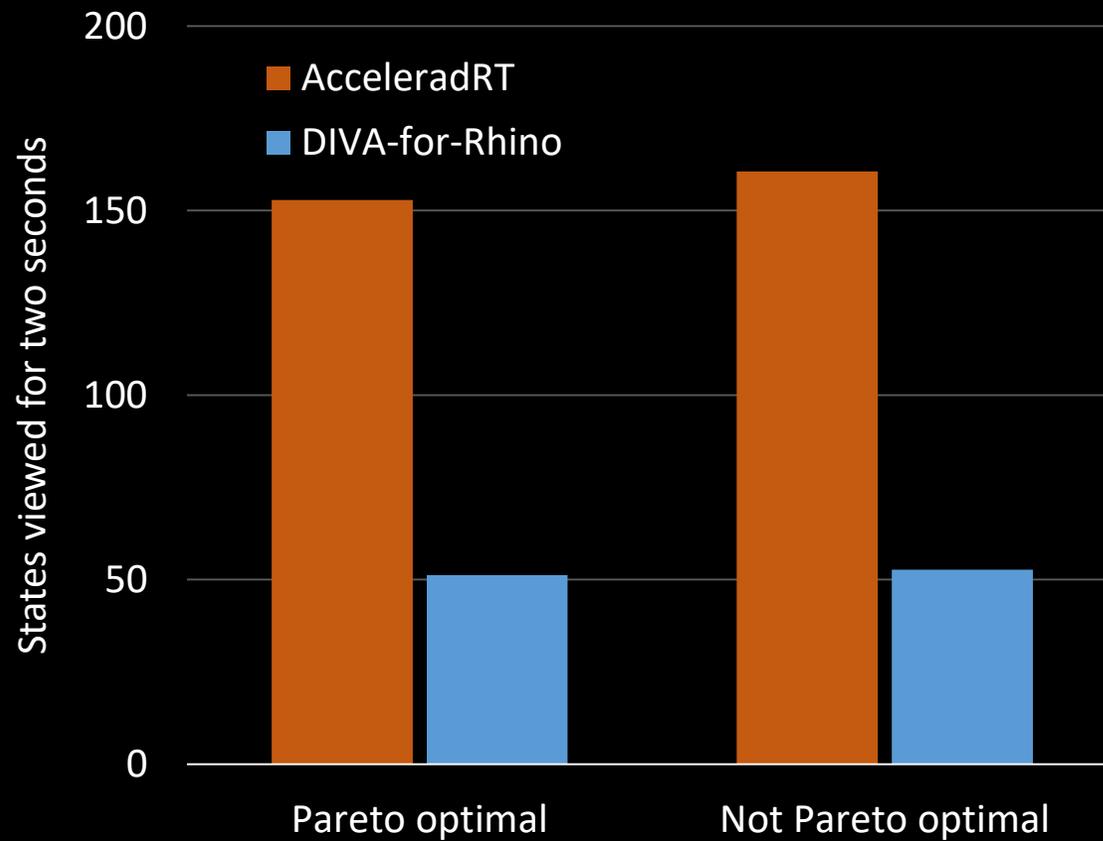
Minneapolis



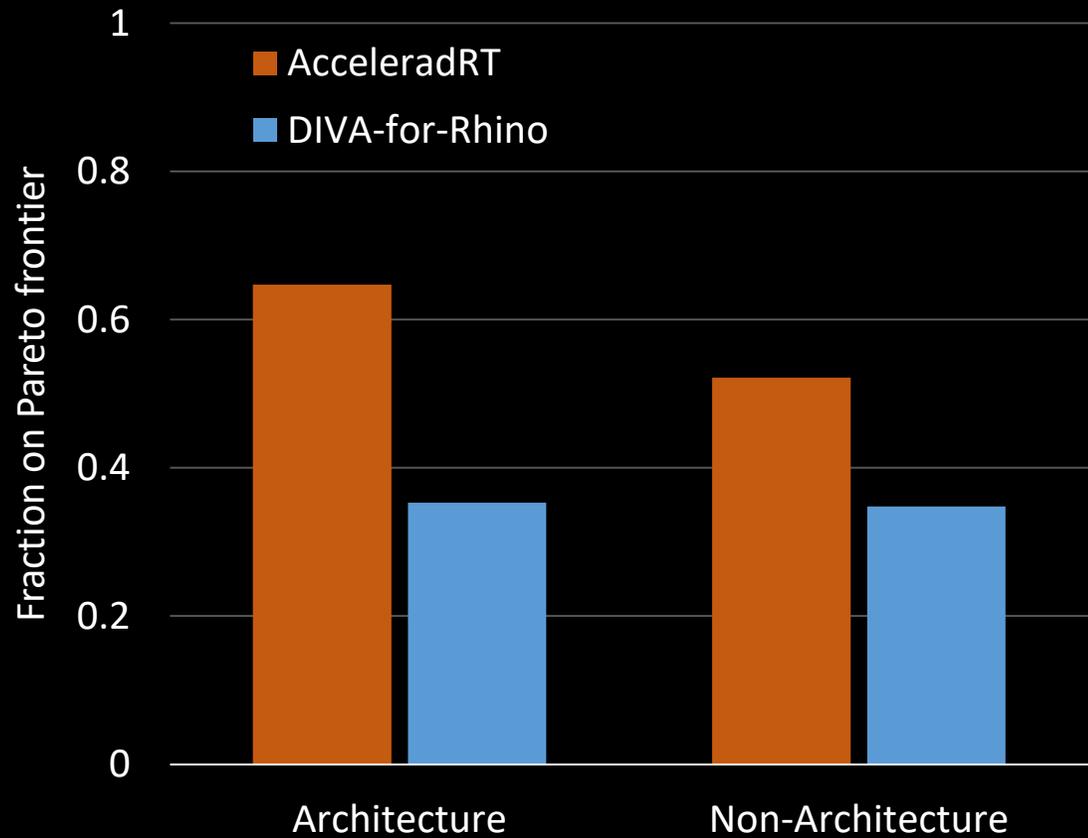
Albuquerque



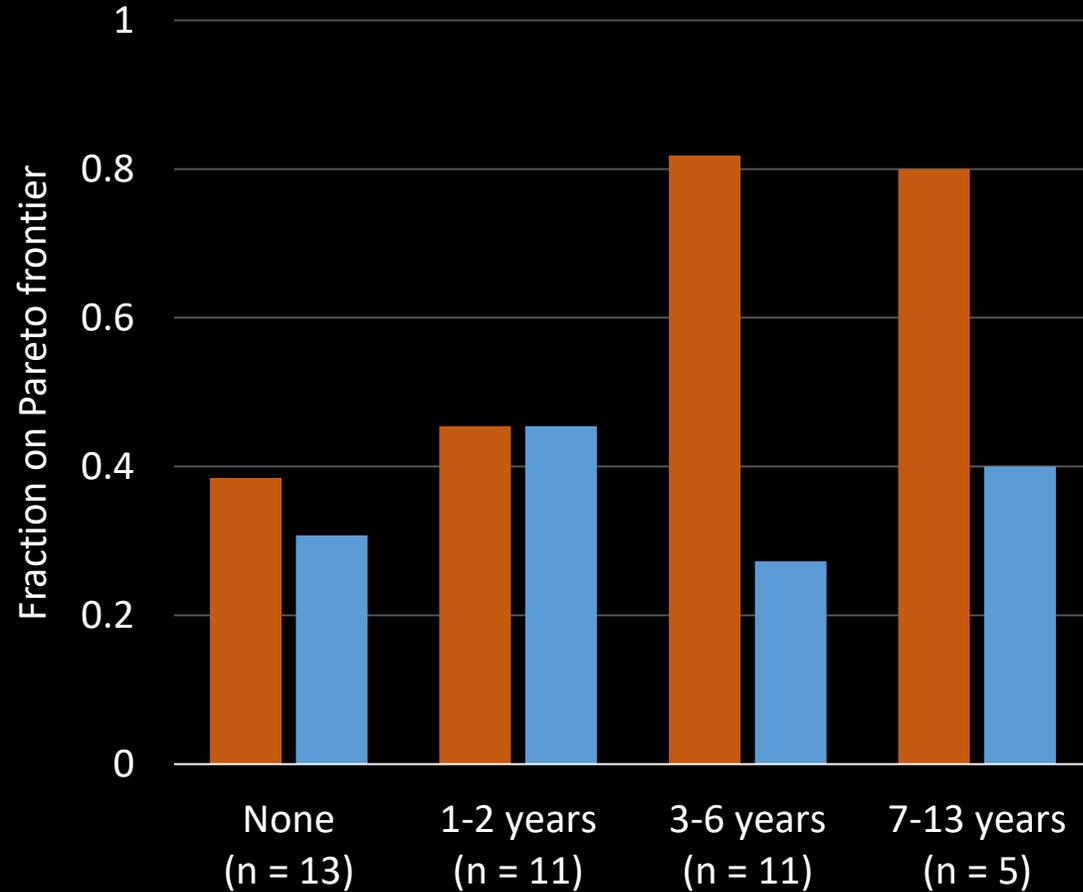
Exploration



Background

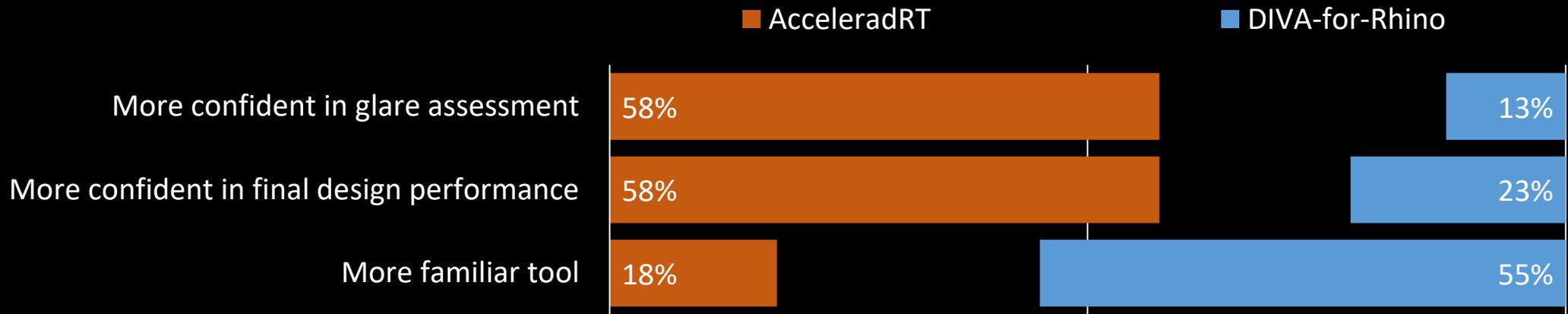


Experience

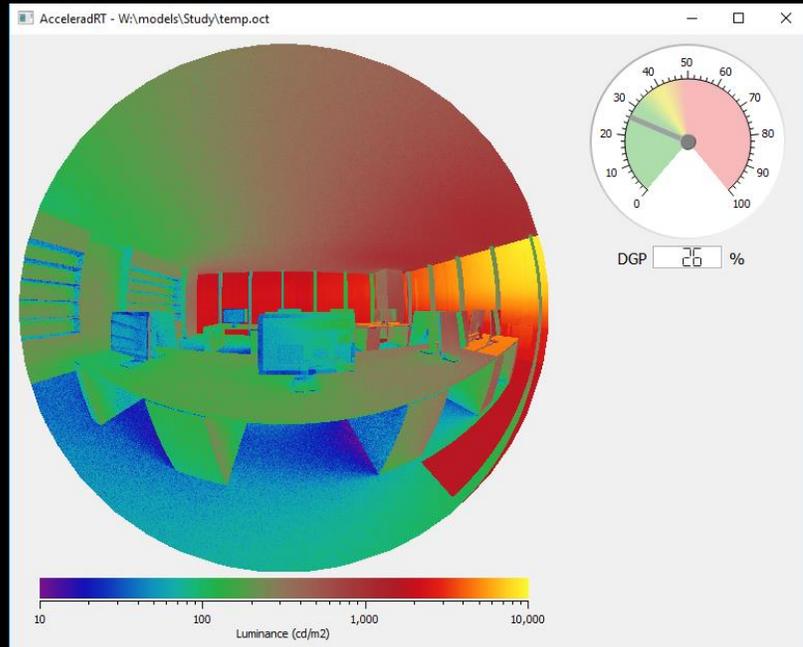


Results

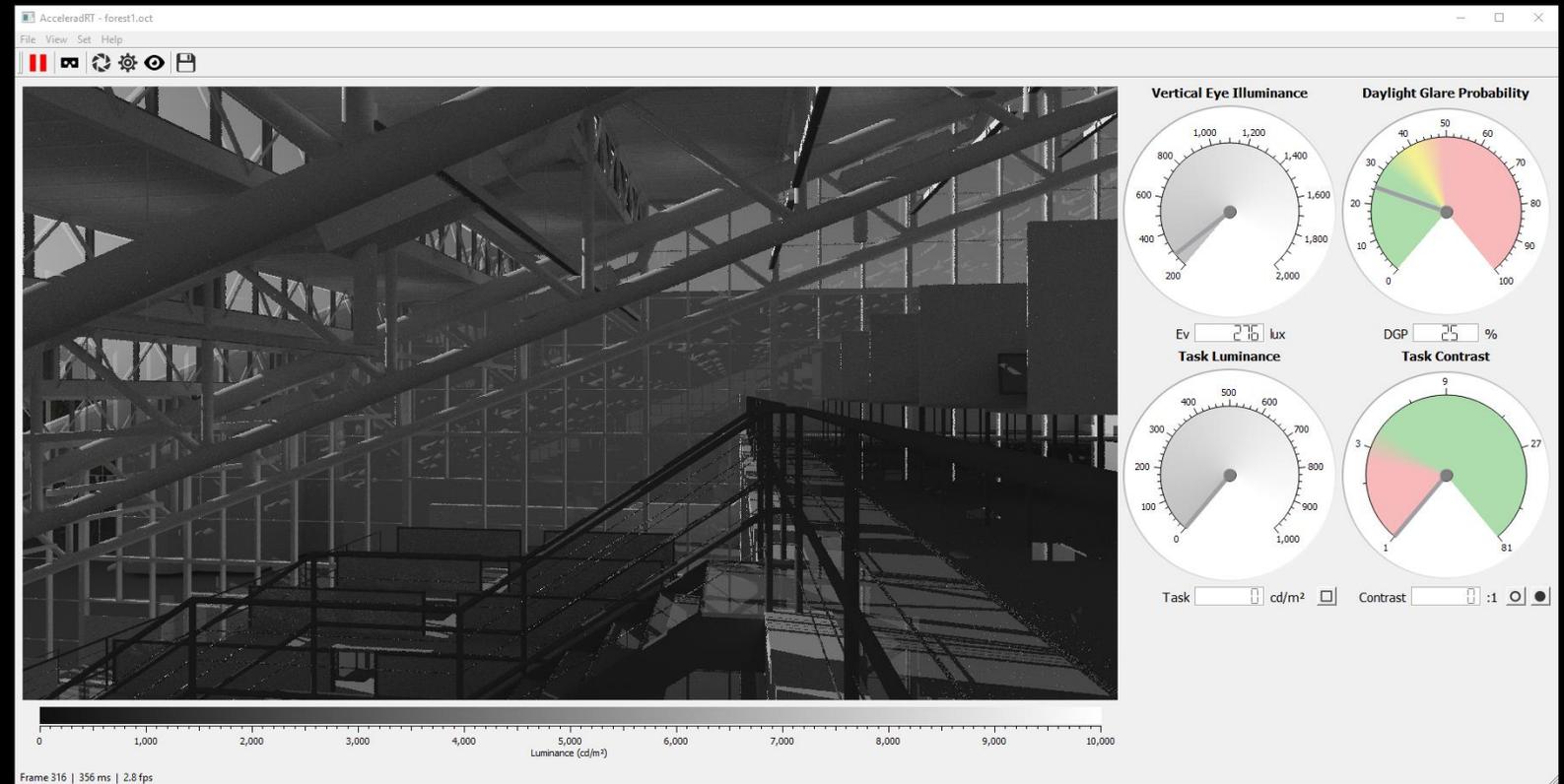
How do tools affect user satisfaction?

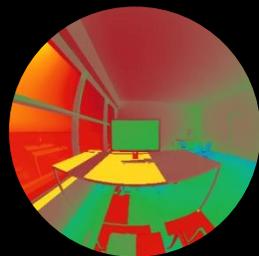


AcceleradRT 2016



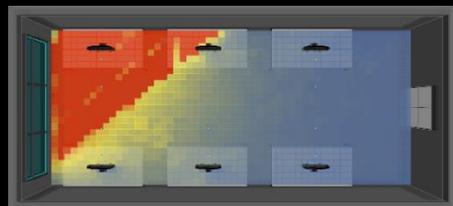
AcceleradRT 2019





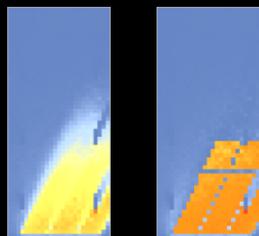
rpict

100x faster



rtrace

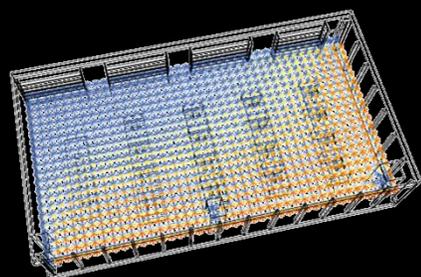
28x faster



Accelerad

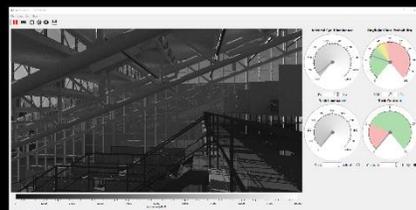
rcontrib

45x faster



dcglare

133,000x faster



AcceleradRT

real-time

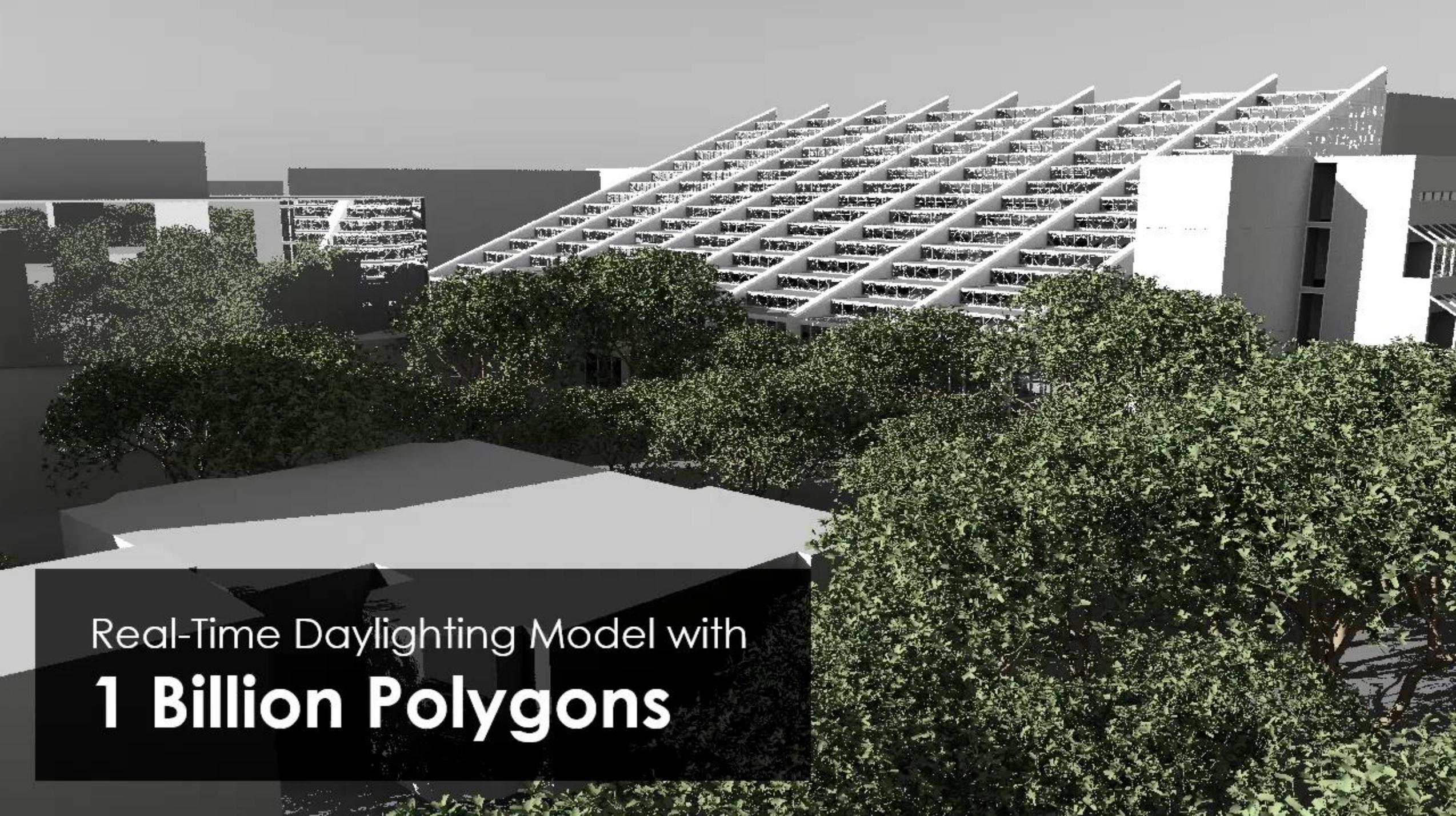
AcceleradRT from the command line

1. False color hemispherical view

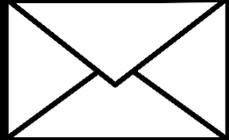
```
AcceleradRT -vp 85 21 46 -vd 0 -1 0 -vu 0 0 1 -vta -vv 180 -vh 180 -ab 3  
-aa 0 -ad 1 -x 512 -y 512 -s 10000 -log 3 -m 0.1 scene.oct
```

2. Cinematic view

```
AcceleradRT -vp 85 21 46 -vd 0 -1 0 -vu 0 0 1 -vtv -vv 40 -vh 60 -ab 3  
-aa 0 -ad 1 -x 1920 -y 1080 -s 10000 -log 0 scene.oct
```



Real-Time Daylighting Model with
1 Billion Polygons



nathaniel.jones@arup.com



<https://nljones.github.io/>



<https://nljones.github.io/Accelerad/>