

# ONLINE ARCHITECTURAL SKETCHING INTERFACE FOR SIMULATIONS

By

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A Thesis Submitted to the Graduate  
Faculty of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute  
in Partial Fulfillment of the  
Requirements for the Degree of  
MASTER OF SCIENCE  
Major Subject: COMPUTER SCIENCE

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Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute  
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March 2016  
(For Graduation May 2016)

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## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

## ABSTRACT

Daylighting plays a significant role in architecture; its creative and efficient use offers aesthetics visuals, increased productivity, and reduced energy demand. However, poor implementation of daylighting systems can have adverse impacts such as visual discomfort, solar heat gain, and an absence of energy savings.

As a result, architects turn to daylighting analysis as means to predict daylighting's effects on architectural spaces prior to construction. However, there are several challenges in daylighting analysis, that make prediction non-trivial and time intensive. Specifically, there are numerous factors to consider when visualizing the natural lighting of an interior space. Daylight can vary depending on the season, the time of day, the cardinal direction of fenestrations, the geographic location and geometry the space, the reflectance of interior materials, and more.

The traditional approaches to solving this problem require either the construction of physical scale model or development of virtual 3D models. Both methods are time intensive and can cause delays in the fast-paced schematic design phase of architecture.

I present a novel interface that is easily accessible to non-experts providing them with the ability to generate 3D models for daylighting simulation from 2D architectural sketches. This online interface allows users to both quickly create 3D models and analysis daylighting simulation results. I propose that this interface will aid both experts and non-experts during the schematic design phase where ease of expressing 3D geometries and speed of analyzing simulation results is most significant.

My contributions includes the development of this online interface, the conduction of a large-scale user study, and the analysis of that study.

# CHAPTER 1

## INTRODUCTION

Daylighting is the use of natural light and building geometry for aesthetically pleasing visuals and the creation of productive environments. However, daylighting is much more than just pleasing visuals and productive environments. Daylighting is also an environmental sustainability design practice for the creation of greener buildings and reduction power consumption. Similarly, daylighting can also be seen an economic means to reduce a building energy demands or increase worker productivity to generate capital. Despite the variety of definitions, daylighting will always refer to the use of daylight to met an architectural purpose.

Firstly, to understand what drives daylighting research a brief overview of daylight's advantages is necessary. In short, daylight is mainly valued as a source of illumination however recent studies show that daylight also offers economic and health benefits. Secondly, I explain why architects struggle with the design of daylighting systems. By and large, daylighting is challenging by virtue sunlight's dynamic nature. Moreover, daylight used incorrectly can cause occupants both visual and thermal discomfort. Lastly, I review architectural practices used in the design of daylighting system for the purpose of better following the advances . Briefly, architects exercise sketching techniques, follow rules-of-thumb, and consult daylighting visualizations to help guide the design of effective daylighting systems. All things considered, the motives that drive architects and building owners to employ daylighting systems also drive researchers to developer better tools for the design and analysis of daylight in architectural spaces.

### 1.1 Benefits And Motivations Of Daylighting Systems

There are many benefits to using daylight over traditional electrical lighting. Recent studies show exposure to sunlight, offered readily through daylighting systems, has a variety of health benefits; benefits such as the stimulation of vita-



min D production and maintenance of healthy circadian rhythms. In addition to health-related benefits there are economic motives that drive architects and building owners to implementing daylighting systems. Some economic motives include increases in worker productivity and overall reduced building energy demands. In short, daylighting system offer both economic incentives for building owners and health benefits for occupants.

### 1.1.1 Vitamin D

Vitamin D is an essential fat-soluble secosteroid required for healthy human functions. It aids in the absorption of calcium and other minerals. Vitamin D plays a significant role in the mineralization of bone[1]. Prolonged vitamin D deficiency can result in many serious diseases. Adults suffering from vitamin D deficiency can develop osteomalacia – the softening of bones. Children deprived of vitamin D can develop harmful diseases such as rickets. Children diagnosed with Rickets suffer from poor bone mineralization and are prone to bone fractures and deformity[2].

There are many ways to meet daily vitamin D requirements. For example, skin tissue is capable of creating vitamin D on its own, certain foods contain high concentrations of the vitamin, and dietary supplements fortified with vitamin D are readily available[1]. Human skin has a built-in mechanism that helps synthesis vitamin D through the exposure of Ultra Violet(UV) light. Light rich in UV hitting the surface of the skin will begin the processes of vitamin D synthesis. Synthesis through the exposure to sunlight meets most daily vitamin D requirements. Foods we consume are usually rich in vitamin and minerals. However, vitamin D occurs in significant concentrations in very few natural food items, such as fatty fish, particular species of mushrooms, and beef liver. Because of vitamin D's scarcity in naturally occurring food items and the harmful effects of deficiency vitamin D in children, companies fortify common breakfast food with vitamin D – such as orange juice, milk, and cereals. Lastly, Vitamin D can also be taken in pill form as a dietary supplement.

Working typical office hours in windowless environments decrease exposure to

daylight and increases the risk of vitamin D deficiency. Living an indoors lifestyle coupled with the widespread usage of sunscreen products created a vitamin D deficiency pandemic. Our skin does not synthesize vitamin D efficiently. Wearing sunscreen with an SPF of 15 absorbs 99% of UVB radiation and consequently, reduce the ability to synthesize vitamin D by as much as 99%[3].

Architectural daylighting can help alleviate this risk by creating buildings with apertures and geometry that promote deep penetration of natural lighting into a building's interior. Daylight is rich in UV radiation required for vitamin D synthesis. Daylighting systems could, in theory, help occupants keep occupants healthy by passively enabling occupants to meet their daily vitamin D requirements.

### 1.1.2 Circadian Photobiology

Daylighting has influence over our circadian photobiology. Circadian photobiology is the human experience hormonal and behavioral changes throughout a roughly 24-hour cycle. The hypothalamic suprachiasmatic nucleus (SCN) in the brain, which relies on input from non-rod/non-cone photoreceptor systems located in our retina, regulates these non-image forming light responses. These non-rod/non-cone photoreceptors are excited by exposure to alternating periods of light and dark. They specifically respond to lighting conditions found in daylight[4, 5].

Electrical lighting varies from daylight a couple of biologically important ways[4]. Daylight offers a higher levels of illumination, a wider spectrum of electromagnetic radiation, and a temporal variation in lighting. Firstly, sunlight in conjunction with skylight, measures anywhere between 10 to 100 thousand lux[6]. However, the government agency of Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) set 322 lux as the minimum of lighting requirement for typical office work[7]. Lighting conditions that do not excite photoreceptors responsible for maintaining our circadian rhythm are essentially biological darkness[8]. Secondly, the spectrum of light emitted by artificial lighting lacks short wavelength electromagnetic radiation found in

sunlight. Varying wavelengths of electromagnetic radiation affects melatonin levels in humans as much as varying intensity of light. Melatonin suppression is necessary because it plays a role in sleep-wake cycles, body temperature regulation, alertness, and blood pressure[9]. Studies show melatonin suppression varies most through exposure to short wave electromagnetic radiation [10]. Consequently, daylighting systems offer the advantage of exposure to short wavelength electromagnetic radiation needed for melatonin suppression. Lastly, exposure to light during periods of the day asynchronous to our circadian rhythm can result in shifts in our sleep-wake cycles. These shifts, known as phase shifts, triggers melatonin suppression at particular times. For instance, morning light exposure triggers melatonin suppression resulting in the feeling of alertness[4]. However, exposure to light at asynchronous times of day results in a phase shift. An unexpected phase shift can have symptoms similar to jet lag and significantly hinder productivity[4]. Daylight availability during those crucial morning hours could potentially have significant impacts on employee productivity.

### **1.1.3 Increased Productivity**

Studies show daylighting systems increase both the productivity and comfort of occupants[11]. Daylighting increases workplace productivity and satisfaction through a variety of means. To begin, the human eye as image processing system has evolved over millions of years to work optimally under full spectrum illumination provided by sunlight and skylight. It is not surprising that the human visual system works better using daylight as a source of light. A visual task, such as reading, generally require less illumination when using daylight as opposed to electrical lighting[6]. Additionally, daylight provides superior color rendering. Our visual system is tuned to differentiate colors under full spectrum illumination. Differentiating colors under low illumination or fluorescent lighting is not as reliable as compared to daylight[6]. There are current electrical lighting systems that provide full spectrum light, however, these systems are very costly when compared to daylight. Moreover, occupants enjoy being near windows since it gives them information about their

outdoor environment – including the time of day, weather conditions outdoors, and activities happening outside. Having a workstation near a window could evoke a feeling of importance in occupants. This feeling of importance increases worker satisfaction and could possibly increase productivity[8]. Overall, the satisfaction of occupants is important to architects and managers, because adverse environmental factors hinder productivity in a workspace.

These gains provide a financial benefits to companies investing in daylighting systems. However, focus groups and interviews with professionals conducted show that architects prioritize the comfort and productivity of a buildings inhabitants over a buildings sustainability[11]. Meaning building designers see daylighting as means to make occupants comfortable through use of natural lighting, rather than as a eco-friendly lighting system.

#### **1.1.4 Reduced Energy Demands**

There are direct economic gains from daylighting systems. Energy saving from reducing electrical illumination use save building owners money. It is important to note that daylighting systems do not directly save capital, rather daylighting systems give building owners the opportunity to conserve energy by using sunlight as an alternative or supplement to electric illumination. Electricity companies charge peak hour rates during the afternoon when demand for electricity is highest. During these hours alternatives sources of light, such as daylighting, become cost effective. It is hard to estimate how much energy savings with daylighting systems. Simulations are an important tool architects use to determine energy cost saving during the design development processes. Lighting usually accounts for about 25-40% of a total building energy demands. According to one study daylight can save up to 52% of energy on a wall adjacent to a window[8].

Using daylight as an alternative or supplement to electrical lighting requires some form of daylight management. Daylighting management requires dimming

systems that dim electrical lighting during the peak hours when daylight is most available. Some simulation results show that when there no lighting management in place, power consumption from lighting can exceed 50% of a building's total power demand. However, those simulations also show daylighting can save a building up to 18% to 55% of a building heating and lighting demand[12]. Without a dimming system, the window of time in which daylighting is cost effective is significantly smaller. Other simulation results showed energy savings of 60% with daylighting and dimming control strategies[13].

Also, dimming lights result in reduced thermal output from lighting fixtures. Which in turn reduces the total cooling load required in space. The reduced cooling load also contributes to energy saving in daylighting systems[8]. In addition to reducing the cooling load, daylighting can also be used for heat gains during the winter. Daylighting systems exploit the shallow sun angle in the winter months and allow winter sunlight into a building. Heating a large space is expensive, and sunlight can aid in heating[12].

## **1.2 Challenges Of Designing Daylighting Systems**

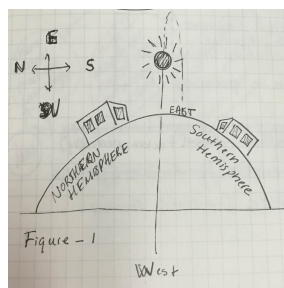
Daylight has many benefits over traditional electrical lighting, however, reaping those benefits is not effortless. There are many factors architects have to consider when designing a daylighting system. Choices made during the early stages of design can have extensive impact on the effectiveness of a daylighting system. Likewise, design choices can also result in visual discomforts for occupants and economic loss for building owners. By and large, architects planning daylighting systems are required to analyze numerous designs' affect on daylight. Furthermore, architects have to be cautious of sunlight's dangers to both occupants and building owners.

### **1.2.1 Factors That Affect Daylighting**

Illumination of an architectural space via daylight is dependent on numerous factors including building-wide design choices, room-specific choices, and temporal

variations. These factors make it difficult to access the quality of a design in terms of daylighting.

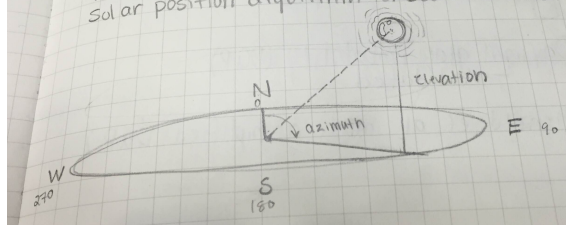
**Building-wide Design Choices** The cardinal orientation of a building is a choice that directly affect how daylight will illuminate architectural spaces. In the northern hemisphere, windows facing the south cardinal direction experience direct daylight throughout the day. On the other hand, north facing windows do not experience this effect. Rather north facing windows experience indirect diffuse illumination from the sky. The opposite is true in the southern hemisphere. In the south, north facing windows experience direct daylight and south facing windows experience diffuse indirect light. Likewise, windows facing east experience morning sunlight and windows facing west experience evening sunlight. Variations in eastward and westward lighting are a result the sun's eastwards to westwards path across the sky[6]. See Figure 1.1 for an illustration.



**Figure 1.1:** This illustration shows why windows facing southward in the northern hemisphere experience direct daylight and windows facing northward do not. It also shows the converse, north facing windows in the southern hemisphere experience direct lighting, however those facing southward do not.

Aside from building orientation, building elevation can affect daylighting as well. Varying building elevation can change how daylight illuminates an architectural space. For example, a building located well above sea level will experience a slight difference in daylighting compared to a building below sea level. Daylight usually enters a space either perpendicular to a flat window pane or at a downwards angle starting from the Sun and ending at the floor and walls. However, a skyscraper could potentially have daylight enter a space at an upwards angle towards the ceiling

due to its increased elevation.



**Figure 1.2:** Illustration to show elevations and azimuth used to find the sun's position in the sky

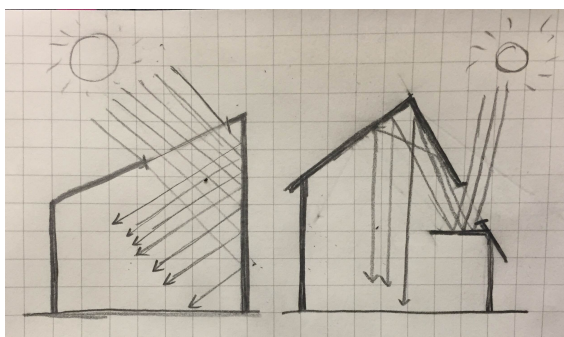
$$E = \sin^{-1}(\sin(\delta)\sin(\phi) + \cos(\delta)\cos(\phi)\cos(HRA)) \quad (1.1)$$

$$A = \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{\sin(\delta)\cos(\phi) - \cos(\delta)\sin(\phi)\cos(HRA)}{\cos(E)}\right) \quad (1.2)$$

Just as important as building orientation and elevation, where a building is geographically built has direct impact on daylighting. Specifically, the path the sun travels across the sky varies with geographic location and time. Equation-1.1 and equation-1.2 are commonly used in daylighting to calculate the sun's position in the sky. The elevation angle, given by Equation-1.1, is the angle between the horizon and solar zenith, as illustrated in figure 1.2.  $\delta$  in equation-1.1 and equation-1.2 refers to the solar declination angle. Lastly,  $\phi$  is the latitude of interest in both equations and  $HRA$  is the hour angle in local solar time. The azimuth angle, as shown in figure-1.2, is the angle between the cardinal north direction and the direction the sun projected down towards the horizon. The azimuth can be found once the elevation angle has been found, as shown in equation-1.2. As shown in both equations, the sun's position in the sky is relative to longitude, latitude, and temporal variables.

**Room-specific Design Choices** Room-specific design choices also have an impact on the daylight. The geometry of an interior space directly affects the distribution of daylight in a room. Geometries can be designed to diffuse direct lighting for uniform illumination and occupant comfort. Similarly, shading devices and material

properties of interior objects can affect daylighting. Shading devices, such as blinds can not only help diffuse direct lighting but also help redirect lighting up towards the ceiling, where it can be diffusely reflected back down towards occupants. Also, a careful selection of both the color and the material of interior items such furniture, walls, and ceiling can affect daylight's distribution in an interior space.



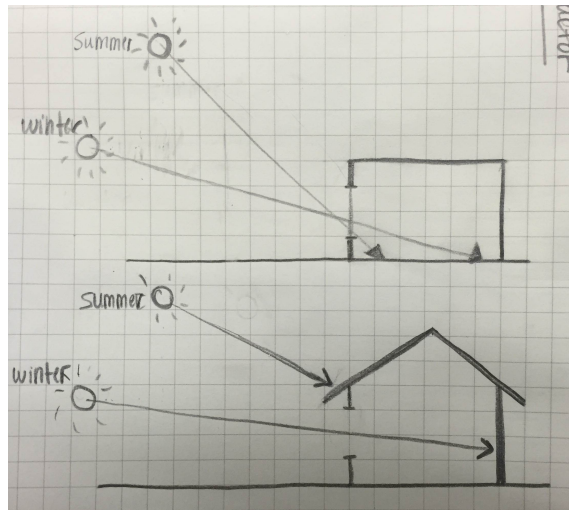
**Figure 1.3:** Left: a common skylight placement on the roof of a building. The angled roof is designed to let daylight diffuse as it reflects on towards the floor. Right: A light shelf that helps redirect daylight up towards the ceiling, where it can be diffused and reflected back down on towards the floor.

In addition to material and shading devices, window placement and size directly influence daylighting. Larger windows and skylights allow more light to enter a space, however, poses the risk of over-illumination and glare for occupants inside. Likewise, the glazing material used to treat windows can also be used to control the amount and distribution of daylight entering a space. The glass used in commercial buildings are glazed to block a significant portion of light from entering a space. Glazing are used because direct sunlight would cause over-illumination, thermal discomfort, and harm to the occupants situated near windows. Special glazing can also be used to help diffuse lighting up towards the ceiling and away from occupants. The choices that architects make in room-specific design significantly affect the daylighting.

**Temporal Variation** It is obvious that daylight varies from sun raise to sun set. Less obviously, daylight also varies throughout the year. The Sun's position in the sky is shallower during winter season than in the summer season. Due to this,



during the winter months daylight enters a room at a shallower angle allowing light to travel deeper than in the summer months.



**Figure 1.4:** Top: illustration to visualize the difference in light penetration during the winter and summer seasons. Bottom: a common daylighting technique is extending the roof to block light during the summer season, but not during the winter season.

Architects interested in sustainability, exploit this by extending the roof thus allowing daylight to enter during the winter and blocking direct daylight during the summer as shown in figure-1.4. Weather conditions also play an important role in the distribution and intensity of daylight. During clear days, direct sunlight can enter a room and cause over illumination and glare. However during cloudy days, sunlight is diffused by clouds resulting in daylight that is more uniform and diffuse. Weather conditions also vary by location, for example in upstate New York, cloudy skies are common, however in Florida clear skies are more frequent. A Daylighting systems would be more efficient in locations with clearer skies then in locations where clear skies are uncommon.

Overall, daylight varies due to many factors. It varies depending on temporal factors, room-specific design choices, and building-wide decisions. These numerous factors make the distribution of daylight in a architectural space non-trivial to predict. These difficulties pose a real challenge in the designing of effective daylighting systems.

### 1.2.2 Adverse Daylighting Effects

As previously discussed, daylighting systems offer occupants a variety of benefits. However, poorly implemented daylighting systems can result in discomfort to occupants and increases in a building's energy demand.

**Occupant Discomfort** Human vision can be understood and compared to an image processing systems. We require strong contrast and ample illumination to be able to clearly view and process symbols. The performance of visual task, such as reading, varies depending on the illumination provided and clarity of the font. Under-illumination can make reading difficult and reduce worker productivity[14]. Under illumination can occur in daylighting systems when daylight available is below a threshold to perform a specific visual task. The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) set mandatory minimums on illuminations for common settings including offices, hallways, and warehouses to name a few. Offices for example require a minimum of 322 lux. Similarly, hallways and warehouses have lower minimums set because there is no need to focus on fine details[7].

Another visual discomfort that can occur from poor daylighting is glare. Glare is a reduction of contrast due a disproportionate amount of illumination from glare sources compared to illumination on a visual task. Glare is hard to account for in the early design stages of architecture because glare is dependent on not only sources of illumination but also on viewpoint. Specifically, there are two main forms of glare – disability glare and discomfort glare.[6] Disability glare occurs when a glare source is intense enough that it rendered the viewer momentary blind. This kind of glare commonly occurs when driving at night and cars are passing in the opposite lane. The strong light emitted from headlights would reduce the contrast of the road ahead and might result in momentary blindness. Likewise, discomfort glare is similar to disability glare but much less dangerous. Discomfort glare is also caused from bright glare sources, such as the Sun or light reflected from the Sun, that making visual task difficult to perform. Unlike disability glare, discomfort glare does not cause momentary blindness. Prolonged exposure to discomfort glare when

focusing on a visual task, however, significantly reduces both worker productivity and worker satisfaction[14]. Another visual discomfort, common in office environments, includes veiled reflection. Veiled reflections are the result of light reflecting off a surface directly into the eyes of the viewer. For example reading an article from a glossy magazine in direct sunlight is challenging because at certain viewpoints the gloss on the page reflects light into your eyes reducing the contrast between both the black and white letters. Veiled reflections, like glare, are difficult to predict because they are viewpoint dependent.

Lastly, occupants sitting near windows can experience thermal discomfort at certain times of day. Daylight can be useful in warming up a space during the winter, however can also cause discomfort during the summer. Not only does unattained solar heat gain cause occupants discomfort, solar heat gain can also discomforts building owners.

**Economic Loss** Another possible adverse product of daylighting systems is unintended solar heat gain. Solar heat gain is the increase in temperature inside a space due to daylight. If too many windows are installed in particular location, a room can experience unintended solar gains. To counter solar heat gain, cooling system must work at a higher load than usual resulting in increased energy usage. Furthermore, windows unless insulated well can result in heat loss during the winter. Rooms with many windows might let in a lot of daylight, but might also come at the cost of increased heating cost during the winter months.

Lastly, occupant behavior can result in loss of investment capital for building owners. Occupants exposed to the visual discomforts of daylight can choose to use window blinds to block daylight out entirely. If blinds are lowered then electrical lighting is used in place of daylight. The use of electrical lighting, given available daylight, results in reduced energy savings for the building owners. Moreover, daylighting systems are expensive to design and implement and as a result the initial cost is generally greater than using traditional electrical lighting. If occupants con-

tinuously choose electrical lighting over daylight, the break even point of the initial investment in a daylighting system is pushed back further – essentially costing the building owner capital. Architects are then faced with the challenge of not only making visually pleasing lighting conditions, but also avoiding discomforts caused by daylight.

### **1.3 Daylighting In The Architectural Design Processes**

The architecture of a building from concept to construction is no easy task. As a result, architecture firms generally break down the architectural design process into 5 manageable phases[? ]. Daylighting affects all phases of the architecture design process, however choices made in the early design of an architectural lay the foundations of a daylighting system. Our focus lies in the early stages of the design processes: the schematic design phase. Nevertheless, we will briefly cover all of the architectural design process to give the reader a better understanding on the significance of the schematic design phase.

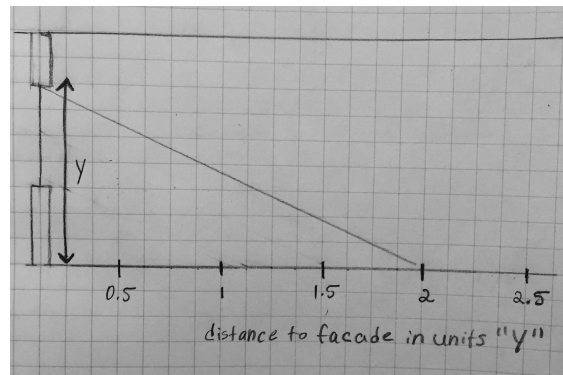
#### **1.3.1 5 Phases of Architectural Design Processes**

To give the reader a better context of where the schematic design phase occurs in the architectural design process the topic is briefly covered here. The five phases of the architectural design process are: the schematic design phase, the design development phase, the construction documents phase, the bidding phase, and the construction administration phase. During the schematic design phase architects consult with clients to understand project specification and goals. Architects then produce drawings, sketches, and scale models of possible designs to show the client. A design from the schematic design phase is expanded upon in the design development phase. More details are added to the sketches, window placements, and utility systems are laid out. With client approval, architects then begin creating formal construction documents. During the construction document phase, architects generate documents that are later used by contractors as blueprints. Once the blueprints are complete architects search for possible construction contractors. During the bidding phase architects take bids from contractors interested in the project.

After contractors are found the architects oversee construction project. This final phase of the architectural design processes is known as the construction administration phase. Daylighting plays a role in each phase of the architectural design process, however, the choices made in the schematic design stage lay the foundation for an efficient daylighting system.

### 1.3.2 Daylighting In The Early Design Phase

During the schematic design phase architects employ a variety of strategies and techniques to guide their designs for optimal use of daylight. Firstly, rules-of-thumb and simple calculations are used during the early stages of design, when building form, space, and order are conceptualized. Secondly, architects can analyze sketches to predict the distribution of daylight in interior spaces. With enough practice sketching becomes a fast and easy way to express visual concepts. As a result, sketching is still the main medium during the early design phase, when being able to quickly express ideas is crucial.



**Figure 1.5:** Verified rule-of-thumb: The depth of usable daylight is 1.5 to 2 times the window-head-height. Here the windows-head-height is depicted as  $y$ .

**Rules-of-Thumb** A rule-of-thumb is a general suggestion, usually acquired through experience, that architects follow when designing spaces. Many rules-of-thumb are widely accepted in practice, however, only few have been validated[? ]. Furthermore, many designers using these rules-of-thumb do not have an understanding of the underlying principles behind them[? ]. Nevertheless, these rules are still used in practice because of ease to incorporate into designs, and general effectiveness.

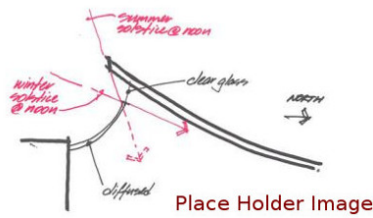
Some common rules-of-thumb include simple suggestion about where to locate people within a space. For example, it is suggested that designers take advantage of the floor area within the daylight zone by situating people within it. [8] Moreover, architects suggest visual task be placed near the building parameters[8]. To elaborate, the daylight zone is a range of space where illumination from daylight provides a comfortable workspace. The daylight zone does not take direct daylight into consideration, but rather diffuse skylight. A validated rule-of-thumb is regularly used to find the rough range of the daylight zone[? ]. The daylight zone extends to about 1.5 to 2 times the window-head-height away from the wall containing the window, as illustrated in figure-??.

Another common rule-of-thumb is the elongation of the east-west axis of a building. The elongation of a building along the east-west axis is supposed to avoid solar heat gain and create more room for north facing windows[8]. As explained previously, north and south facing windows, depending on your location, can provide either day-round diffuse or direct daylight. However daylight from east and westward windows vary significantly throughout the day. As a result another general rule of thumb is that south and north facing windows are the preferred over east and westward windows[? ].

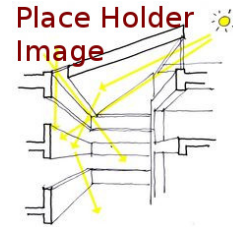
Daylight distribution and comfort within an interior space depends on more than just window placement and size. A general rule-of-thumb is that light colored interior surfaces help reduce the contrast between windows and interior spaces[8]. Moreover, the reflectance property of walls, windows, floors, and furniture impact daylight distribution. One more rule-of-thumb is that ceiling have a reflectance of at least 80%, walls of at least 50-70%, floors of at least 20-40%, and furniture of at least 25-45%[? ].

It is important to note that rules-of-thumb, while not all validated help guide daylighting design due to ease of use these suggestions offer and the ability to abstract away the complexities of daylight.

**Sketch Analysis** Sketches are the primary medium architects use to convey visual ideas during the schematic design phase. Sketches help externalize concepts

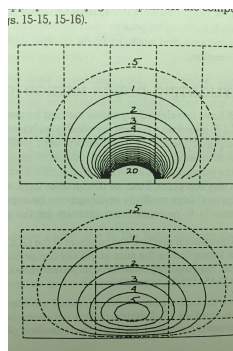


**Figure 1.6:** Example of brainstorming daylighting on sketches

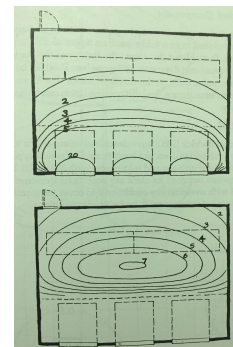


**Figure 1.7:** Example of brainstorming daylighting on sketches

and ideas for both problem solving and rough daylighting analysis[15? ]. It is not surprising that sketches are also widely used in the brainstorming of daylighting system. Figures 1.6 and ?? are some common examples of how architects use sketches to problem solve and do a rough prediction of daylight distribution. To do a rough prediction of where daylight will fall in a sketch, architects first draw a cross section of their imagined space. They then using specialized protractors, architects can deduced at angle the sun will enter a space in their sketch[? ]. Drawing multiple rays parallel to the sun angle onto the sketch and calculating where those rays reflect, will give designers an idea of the distribution of light in the room. More examples of these kinds of illustrations are shown in figure-[? ].



**Figure 1.8:** This is the overlay used to trace contour lines in the GDDM method. There are many and simple calculations are used to decide which overlay to use.



**Figure 1.9:** This is a finalized sketch with combined overlays show the distributions of daylight in a space.

Sketches can also be used for more than just brainstorming general forms and geometries of architectural spaces. Detailed analysis, with the aid of specialized

tools, can be done on sketches as well. One such method known as the Graphic Daylighting Design Method (GDDM)[? ? ]. The GDDM method can be used to predict daylight illumination with an overcast sky. The GDDM shows not only where lighting will fall but also the intensity of lighting using contour lines. To use GDDM, first architects draw a floor plan of the room, making note of where windows are located. Using a series of specialized overlay architects can draw contour lines defining both daylighting distribution and intensity such as seen in figure 1.8 and 1.9. These analytical sketches allow architects to reflect on their designs and make renovations to improve lighting conditions. The GDDM technique and other basic sketch-based brainstorming strategies help architects perform analysis on sketches quickly during the earliest stages of design.

### **1.3.3 Daylighting After The Early Design Phase**

Daylight plays a role in every phase of the architectural design process. For example during the design development phase architects will create either scale physical models of a building or create 3D virtual models. These models are used for much more detailed analysis compared to analysis during the schematic design phase. More information about these detailed daylighting analysis methods is covered in the next chapter.



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