

## Daylighting the Built Environment

October 3, 2006 • Kaohsiung, Taiwan

The 2006 Global Forum for the Built Environment Sustainable Technology

*Strategies and Applications of Synergic Design Methods for Wood Architecture*



George Breilig, RB+B



## Session Overview

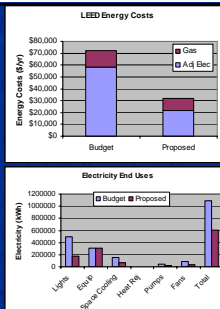
- Positive Impacts of Daylighting
- Daylighting Fundamentals for Different Programatic Uses
- Strategies for Successful Daylit Spaces
- Integration of Electric Light and Lighting Controls
- Case Studies and Lessons Learned



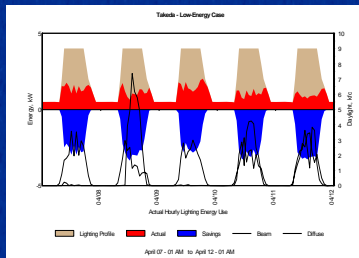
## Daylighting Design



Daylighting saves money and energy



## Lighting energy saved



Daylighting provides visually superior spaces



## Daylighting – Good for the Environment

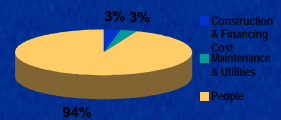


## Daylighting and Human Performance

- Increased productivity, performance & satisfaction
- Reduced absenteeism
- Reduced employee turnover
- Increased retail sales

## Daylighting

- And Human Performance



20 Year Cost of Ownership: Office Building

### Daylight in Schools

- Improved Visual Environment
  - Intensive visual task needs
- Heshong Mahone Group Studies
  - Test scores for 21,000 students analyzed
  - Students progressed 20% faster on math tests and 26% on reading in day lit classrooms
  - Operable windows improved progress by 7-8%
  - Views increases satisfaction and attention
  - Observed with 99% statistical certainty



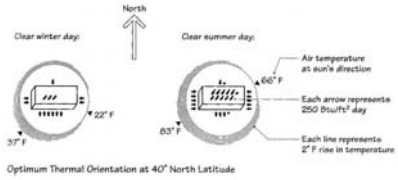
### Design for daylight

- Shade to prevent glare and heat gain
- Redirect light to where it is needed
- Control the total amount of light : size , Tvis, exposure
- Light surfaces to manage brightness
- Integrate with electric light and architecture



*For comfort , savings, and satisfaction*

### Optimum Bioclimatic Orientation



Optimum Thermal Orientation at 40° North Latitude

### Facility Operation Hours and Sunlight availability

ANNUAL SUMMARY Degrees above Horizon

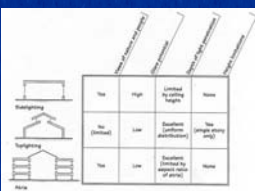
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10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
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22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
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24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SOLAR ALTITUDE

Figure 2: Solar altitude angles, with times and dates of facility operation indicated within red box, and times of marginal sunlight availability indicated by the blue lines.

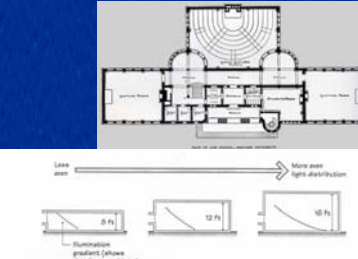
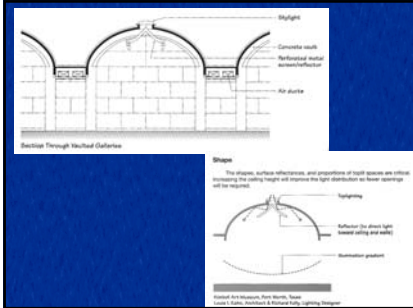
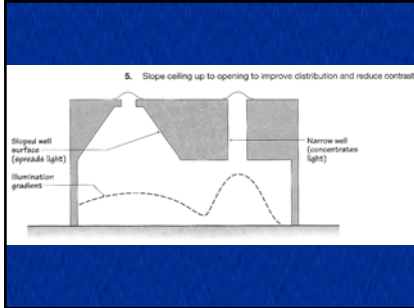
### Daylight Design Considerations

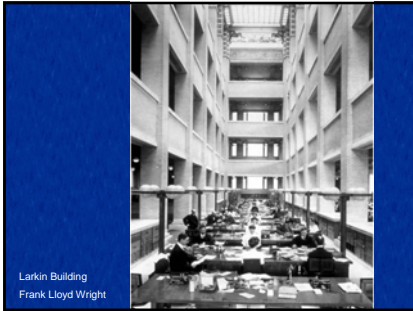
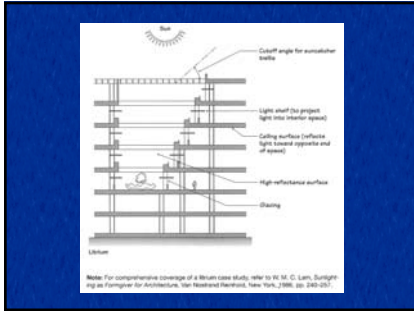
- Sources
  - Windows
  - Overhead
- Form Givers
  - Daylight Control
  - Geometry/Form
  - Glazing
  - Surfaces
- Electric Light



*Lighting design strategy is part of the building form*

### Side lighting: Narrow Plans, High Ceilings



- ### The 4 Keys to High Quality "Cool Daylighting" Design
- Daylighting Aperture Placement
  - Daylighting Source Brightness Control Strategies
  - Glazing Transmittance
  - Lower Contrast and Enhance Uniform Distribution



### Conventional Glass Placement: Classroom

Glass Area = 92 s.f.

Exterior Window/Wall Ratio = 0.22

Ceiling: 9'0"

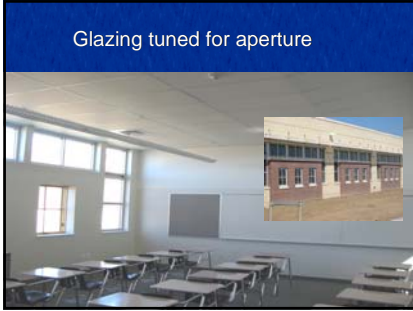
### Aperture Placement / Size

Recommended Glass Placement: Classroom

Glass Area = 116 s.f.

Exterior Window/Wall Ratio = 0.28

Ceiling Height = 10'-0" to 10'-6"



### Aperture Placement

Conventional Glass Placement: Office

Glass Area = 32.5 s.f.

Exterior Window/Wall Ratio = 0.32

Ceiling Height = 9'-0"

### Aperture Placement

Recommended Glass Placement: Office

Glass Area = 25.2 s.f.	% AREA	Clerestory
Exterior Window/Wall Ratio = 0.24	85%	3'x2.3' 3'x2.3'
Ceiling Height = 9'-6" to 10'-0"	50% or >	3'x3.8' View Window
	0%	

### Daylighting Source Brightness Control

- Sources
  - Sun
  - Cloud
  - Sky
  - Reflected Daylight
- Control Mechanisms
  - tvs
  - Overhangs & Solar Shades
  - Window Treatments

### Light Control

### Light shelf design

*Redirect light, don't reject the light!*

### Plenty of daylight...

*Yet the lights burn inside..*

### Redirect Daylight

- Balance brightness, reduce contrast, increases visibility (Adjacent classrooms)

### Light Shelves with Sloped Ceilings & Multiple Source Daylight

### Glazing Transmittance

Glass Types & Performance

Glass Type	Tvis (Visible Light)	SC (Shading Coef)
1. Clear Double	~0.85	~0.85
2. Reflective Bronze	~0.35	~0.25
3. Southwall SC75	~0.55	~0.35

- 1. Clear Double
- 2. Reflective Bronze
- 3. Southwall SC75

### Lower Contrast and Enhance Uniform Distribution

- Reduce Inside to Outside Contrast
  - White frames
  - Use darker exterior objects
  - Splay/round jambs
- Increase Uniformity
  - Sculpt/slope ceilings
  - Use white/white/ matte surfaces
  - Spectrally neutral glass



### Daylight integrated with electric lighting systems



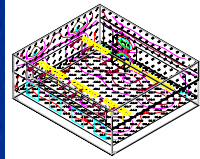
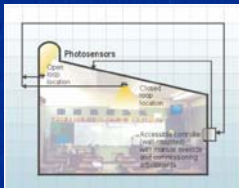
### Classroom Base Case & Recommended

(12) 3-lamp Parabolic Troffers = 1.36 W/sf, plus 2-zone dual switching (18 to 24 ballasts @ .87BF)

(12) 2-lamp Dir/Ind (Series 4) = 0.89 W/sf, with (6) Motorola 4-lamp dimming ballasts @ .96BF

### Controls

- Occupancy Sensors
- Photo sensors
- Inboard outboard
- Shades and tubes
- Switching vs dimming



### Presentation Contributions

- Steve Ternoey of "Light Forms"
- Victor Olgay of the "Rocky Mountain Institute"

## Case Studies

### Zach Elementary School

Poudre School District  
Fort Collins, Colorado

Architect: RB+B Architects, Inc. • Fort Collins, Colorado

### Zach Elementary School

Fort Collins, Colorado



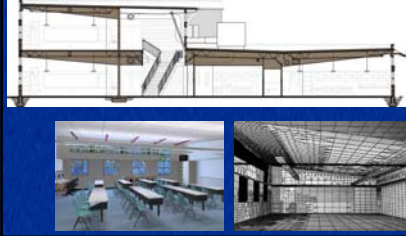
Zach Elementary School

Fort Collins, Colorado



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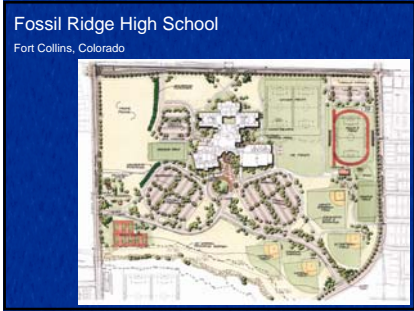
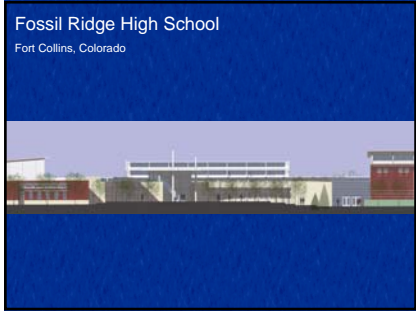
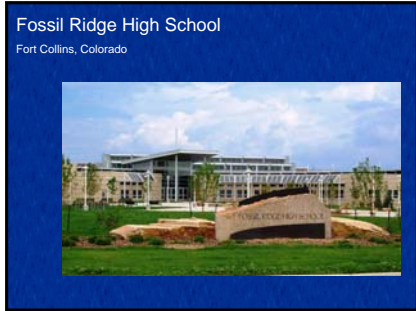
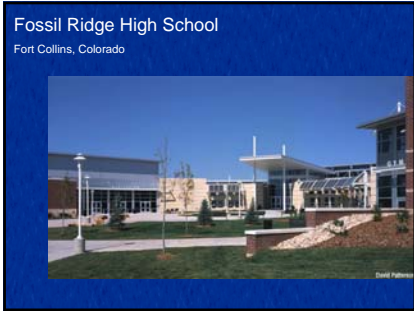
Fort Collins, Colorado



**Fossil Ridge High School**

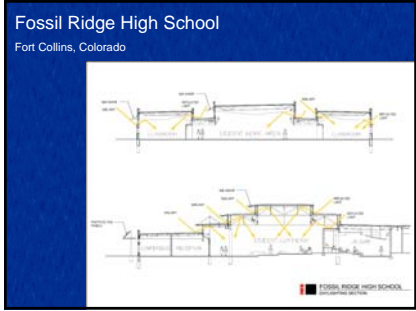
**Poudre School District**  
Fort Collins, Colorado

Architect: RB+B Architects, Inc. • Fort Collins, Colorado

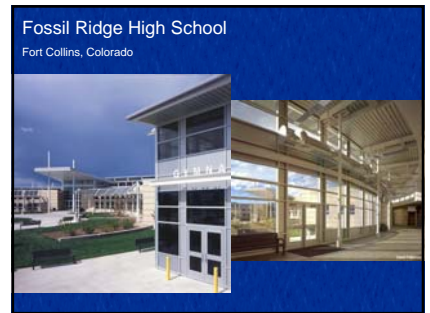
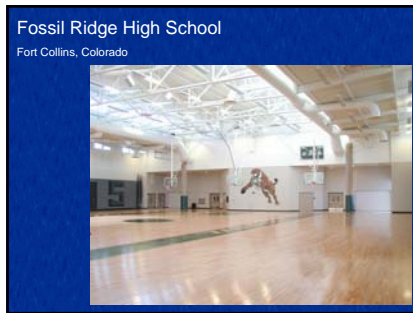
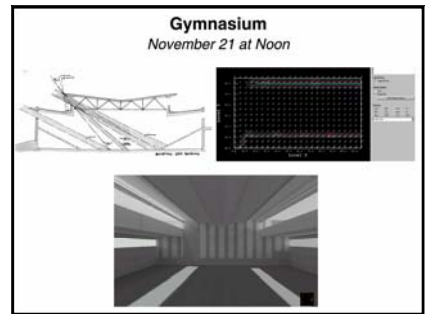
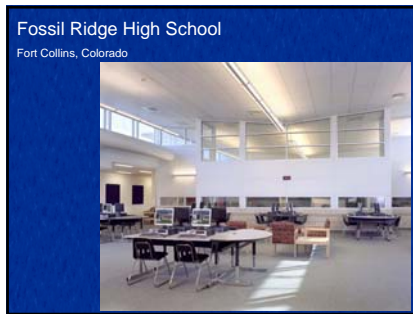
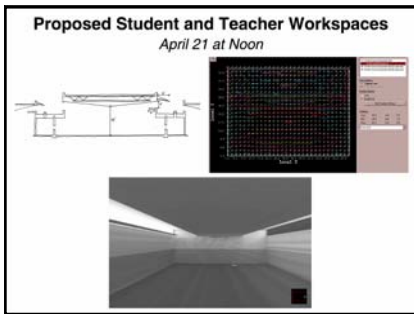
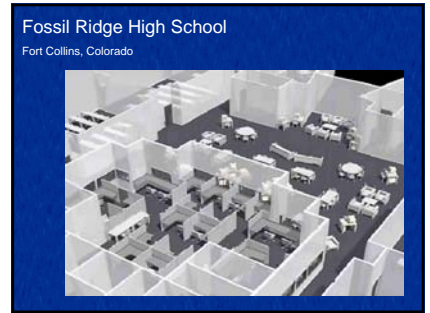
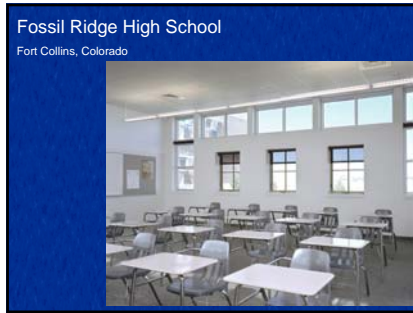


**Plan**  
1800 students, 292,000 square feet

The building and site were designed and are being constructed using sustainable practices with the intent of having the building LEED Certified upon completion. 82% of the spaces in the building, including most classrooms and the Media Center, are daylight.



**Proposed South Facing Classroom Section**  
December 21 at Noon, Sky Conditions: Cloudy



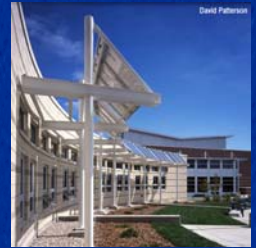
Daylight Contribution Plan



Lounge and Media Center



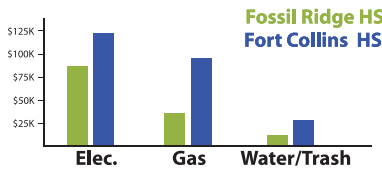
Integrated Photovoltaic material at entrance



Fossil Ridge High School  
Fort Collins, Colorado



Annual Energy Comparison 2004 - 2005



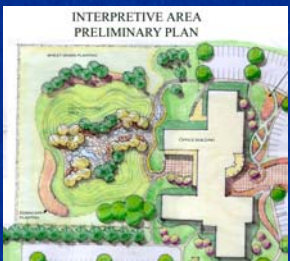
Total first year savings : \$105,310 or 2.6 teachers

New Campus for Northern Colorado  
Water Conservancy District

Berthoud, Colorado

Architect: RB+B Architects, Inc. • Fort Collins, Colorado

Northern Colorado Water Conservancy District  
Berthoud, Colorado



Northern Colorado Water Conservancy District  
Berthoud, Colorado



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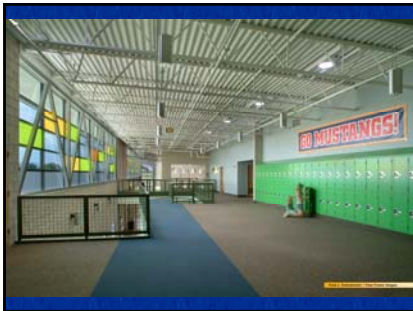
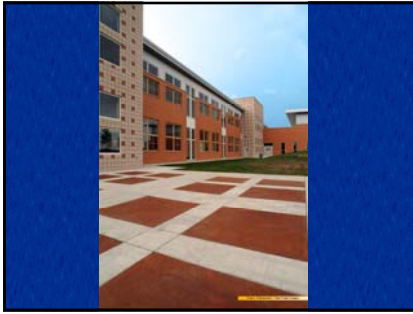


Kinard Junior High School

Poudre School District  
Fort Collins, Colorado

Architect: RB+B Architects, Inc. • Fort Collins, Colorado




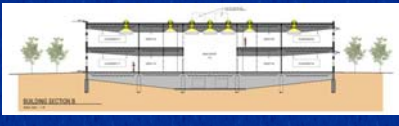


**New Prototype Elementary School**



**Douglas County School District**  
Castle Rock, Colorado

Architect: RB+B Architects, Inc. • Fort Collins, Colorado


**Douglas County Prototype Elementary School**

**Douglas County Prototype Elementary School**

**Douglas County Prototype Elementary School**




**Bigelow Chapel  
United Theological Seminary**

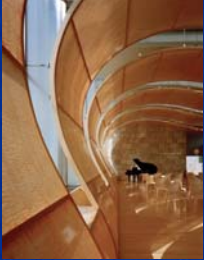
New Brighton, Minnesota

Architect:  
Hammel, Green and Abrahamson • Minneapolis, Minnesota

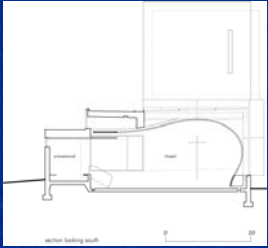
**Bigelow Chapel, United Theological Seminary**  
New Brighton, Minnesota



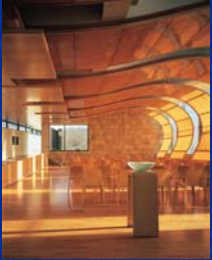
**Bigelow Chapel, United Theological Seminary**  
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Bigelow Chapel, United Theological Seminary  
New Brighton, Minnesota



Bigelow Chapel, United Theological Seminary  
New Brighton, Minnesota



**And the jist is..**  
*light is a formgiver*

*A design issue*

