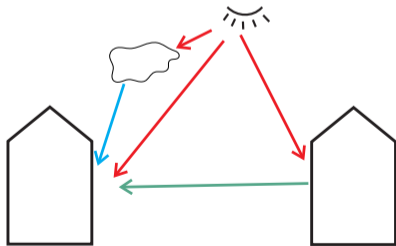


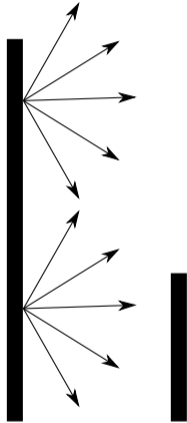
A Projection And Clipping Method To Calculate Direct, Diffuse, And Reflected Irradiation

Jacob Estevam Schmiedt, Björn Schiricke

German Aerospace Center (DLR)

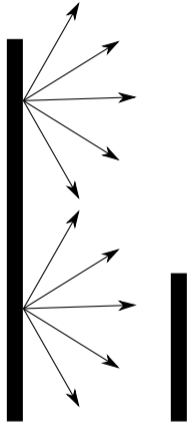


Projection & clipping does not require an initial discretization of building surfaces

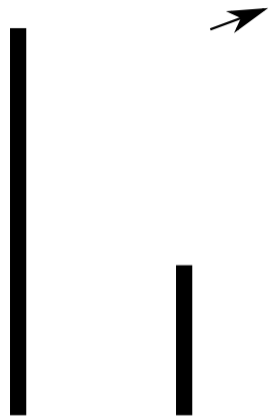


ray tracing

Projection & clipping does not require an initial discretization of building surfaces

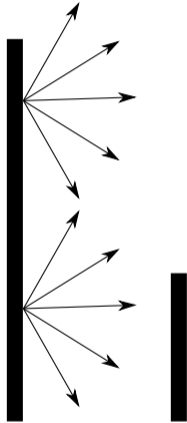


ray tracing

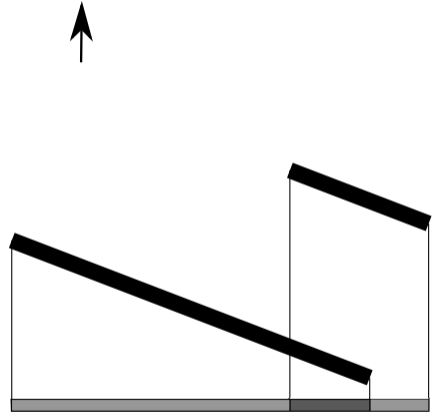


projection & clipping

Projection & clipping does not require an initial discretization of building surfaces

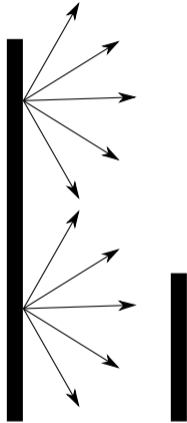


ray tracing

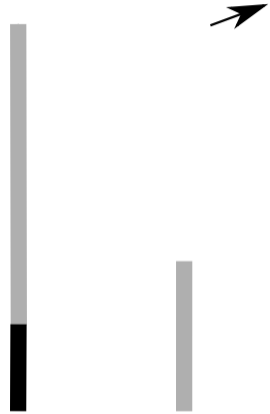


projection & clipping

Projection & clipping does not require an initial discretization of building surfaces

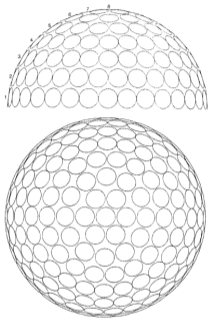


ray tracing



projection & clipping

The sky radiation is modeled using standard approaches



[Tregenza 1987]

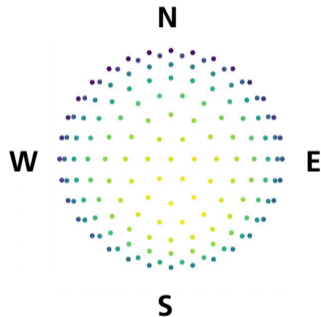
151 Sky patches



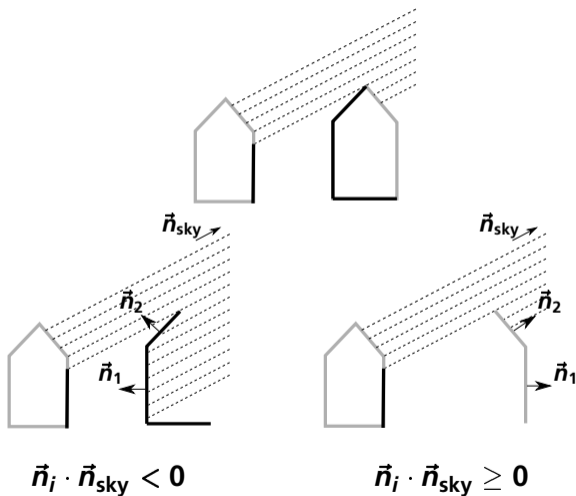
**All-weather model for
sky luminance
distribution
Perez et al., 1993**



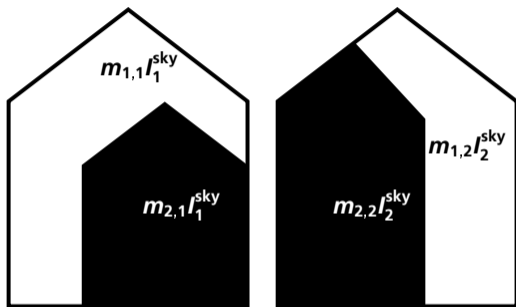
Weather file



Exclusion rules allow us to reduce the number of clipping operations for sky irradiance

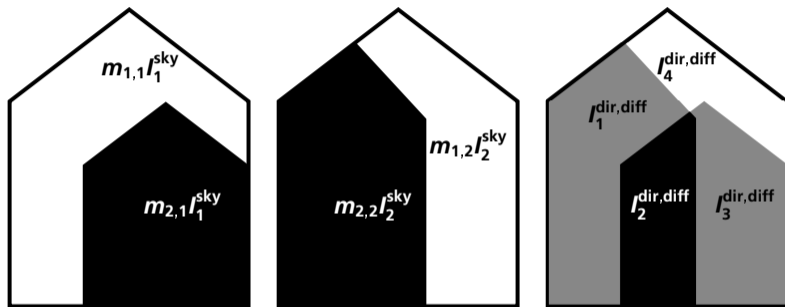


The calculation of direct and sky diffuse irradiance can be reduced to a matrix multiplication



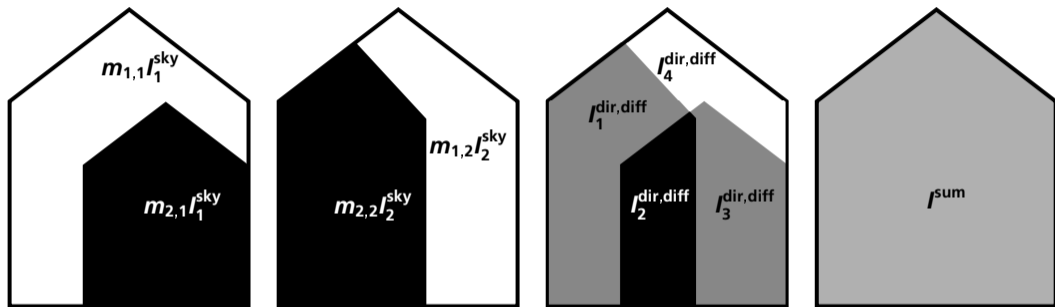
$$m_{i,k} = \begin{cases} \vec{n}_i^{\text{surf}} \cdot \vec{n}_k^{\text{sky}} & \text{irradiated} \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases},$$

The calculation of direct and sky diffuse irradiance can be reduced to a matrix multiplication



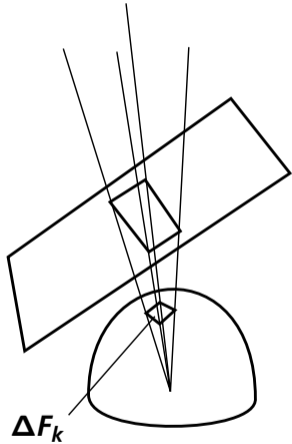
$$m_{i,k} = \begin{cases} \vec{n}_i^{\text{surf}} \cdot \vec{n}_k^{\text{sky}} & \text{irradiated} \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}, \quad \vec{l}^{\text{dir,diff}} = M \cdot \vec{l}^{\text{sky}},$$

The calculation of direct and sky diffuse irradiance can be reduced to a matrix multiplication

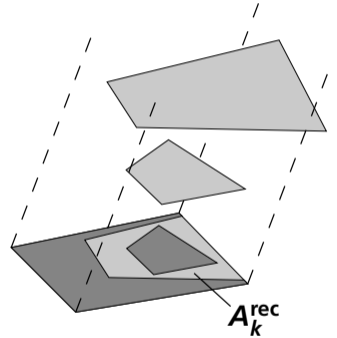
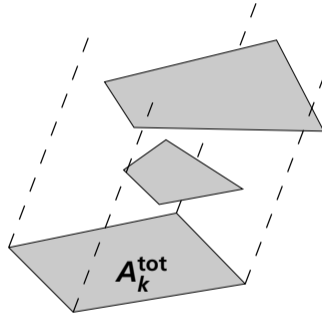


$$m_{i,k} = \begin{cases} \vec{n}_i^{\text{surf}} \cdot \vec{n}_k^{\text{sky}} & \text{irradiated} \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}, \quad \vec{i}^{\text{dir,diff}} = \mathbf{M} \cdot \vec{i}^{\text{sky}}, \quad I^{\text{sum}} = \vec{M}^{\text{sum}} \cdot \vec{i}^{\text{sky}}$$

Surface–surface view factors can be obtained with another round of projection and clipping operations

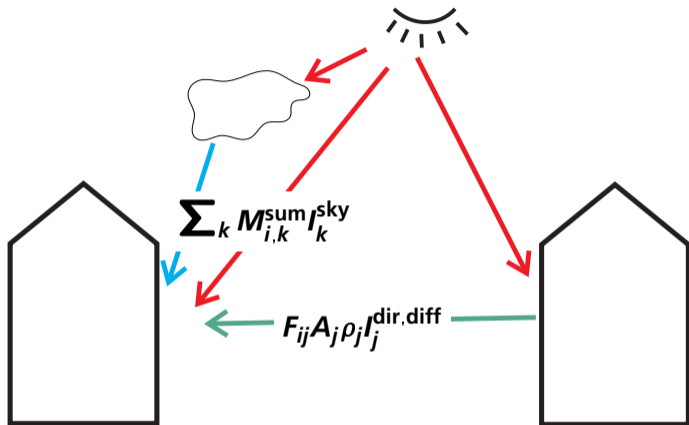


[Cohen, 1985]



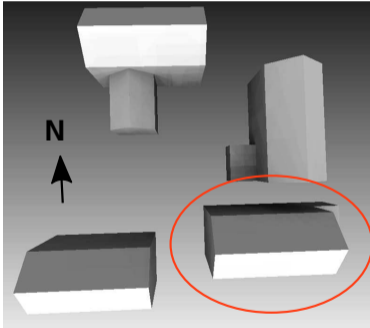
$$F = \sum_k \Delta F_k \frac{A_k^{\text{rec}}}{A_k^{\text{tot}}}$$

The solar irradiance is obtained by two matrix multiplications

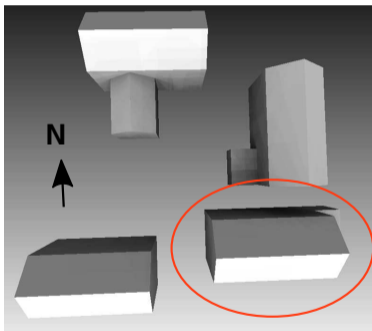


$$I_i^{tot} = \sum_k M_{i,k}^{sum} I_k^{sky}(t) + \sum_{k,j} F_{ij} A_j \rho_j M_{j,k}^{sum} I_k^{sky}(t)$$

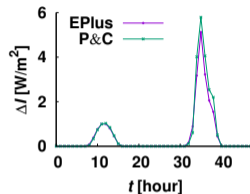
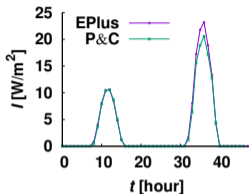
Refined projection and clipping reproduces time-dependence from EnergyPlus



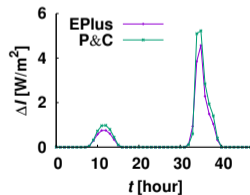
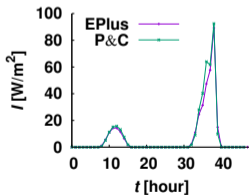
Refined projection and clipping reproduces time-dependence from EnergyPlus



North wall



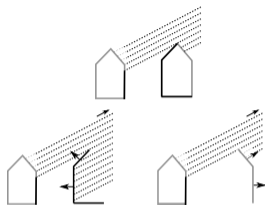
West wall



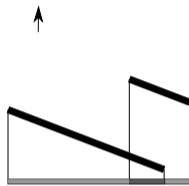
direct + diffuse

reflected

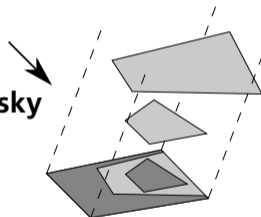
Projection & clipping can be used for direct, diffuse, and reflected irradiance



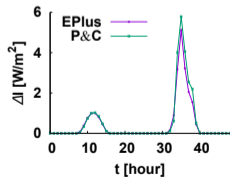
Exclusion rules



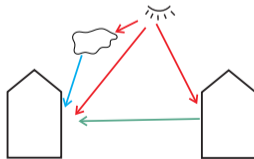
P&C for direct and sky diffuse irradiance



P&C for view factors



Comparison to EnergyPlus



Total irradiance