

CIBSE Home Counties North East Region Tuesday, 15 July 2014

DIALux evo lighting design software

- BS EN 12464-1
- Energy optimization and LENI
- DIALux and BIM
- Designing with LED's



Speaker:
Friedrich W. Bremecker
Teamleader Sales, DIAL GmbH



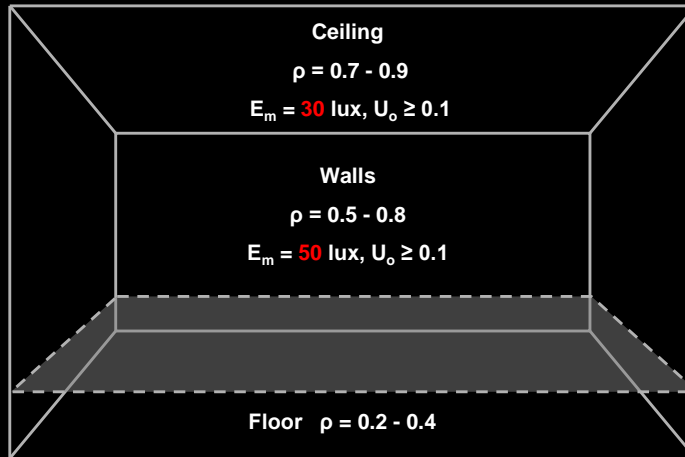
BS 12464

- The BS12464 ask for further data than just average illuminance level or glare
- There is a number of changes and new measures in the 2011 release
- Those most important for lighting calculation / design:
 - 4.2 Luminance Distribution Measures
 - 4.2 Illuminance grid (1)
 - 4.3 Illuminance values
 - 4.4 Illuminance grid (2)
 - 4.6 Lighting in the interior space
 - 4.9 Lighting of workstations with DSE
 - 4.11 Energy Efficiency Requirements
 - 4.13 Variability of light



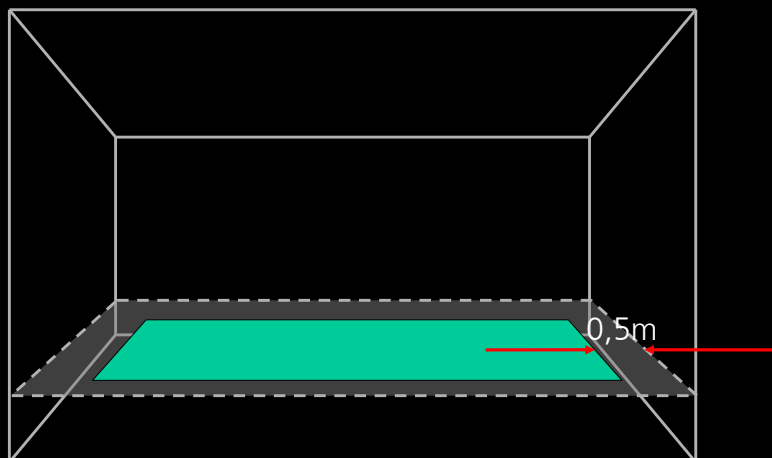
4.2 Luminance Distribution Measures

- The luminance distribution in the visual field controls the adaptation level of the eyes which affects task visibility.

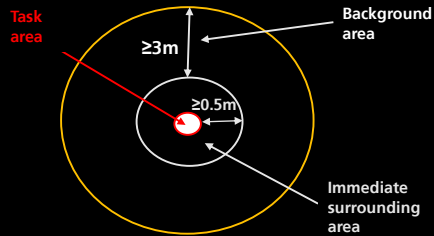


4.2 Illuminance grid (1)

- A border of 0,5 m from the walls is excluded from the calculation area except when a task area is in or extends into this border area.



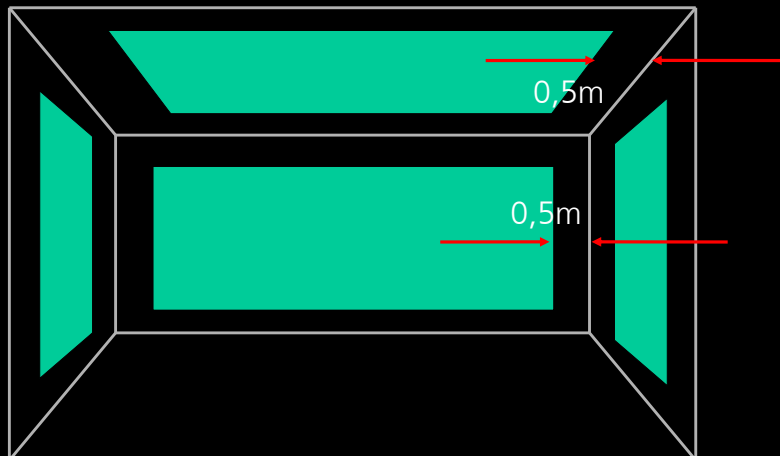
4.3 Illuminance



Task [lx]	Immediate Surround [lx]	Background [lx] $1/3 E_{task}$
>750	500	167
500	300	100
300	200	67
200	150	50
150	E_{task}	50
100	E_{task}	33
<50	E_{task}	$1/3 E_{task}$
	$U_0 > 0.4$	$U_0 > 0.1$

4.4 Illuminance grid

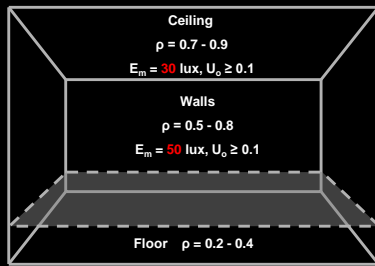
- An appropriate grid size shall be applied to walls and ceiling and a border of 0,5 m may be applied also.



A design example in a small assembly hall

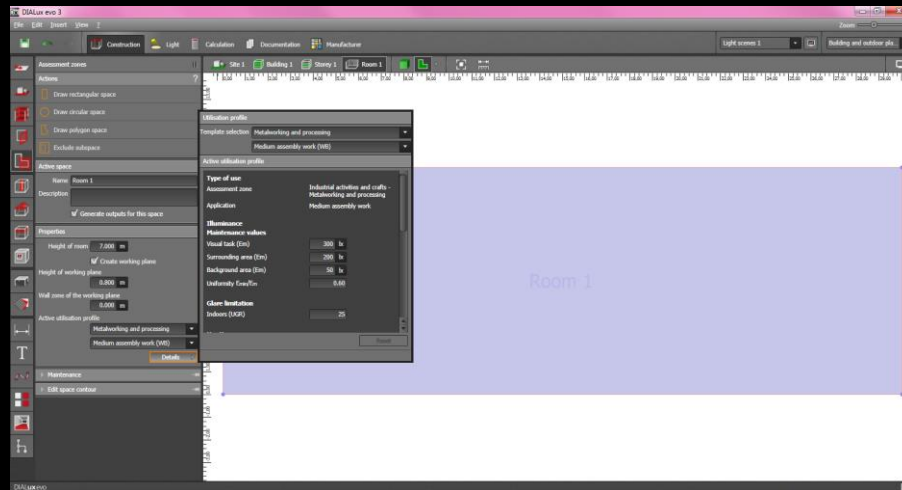
Table 5.18 — Industrial activities and crafts – Metal working and processing

Ref. no.	Type of area, task or activity	E_m lx	UGRL	U_0 —	R_a —	Specific requirements
5.18.10	Tool making; cutting equipment manufacture	750	19	0,70	80	
5.18.11	Assembly:					
	- rough	200	25	0,60	80	
	- medium	300	25	0,60	80	
	- fine	500	22	0,60	80	
	- precision	750	19	0,70	80	
5.18.12	Galvanising	300	25	0,60	80	

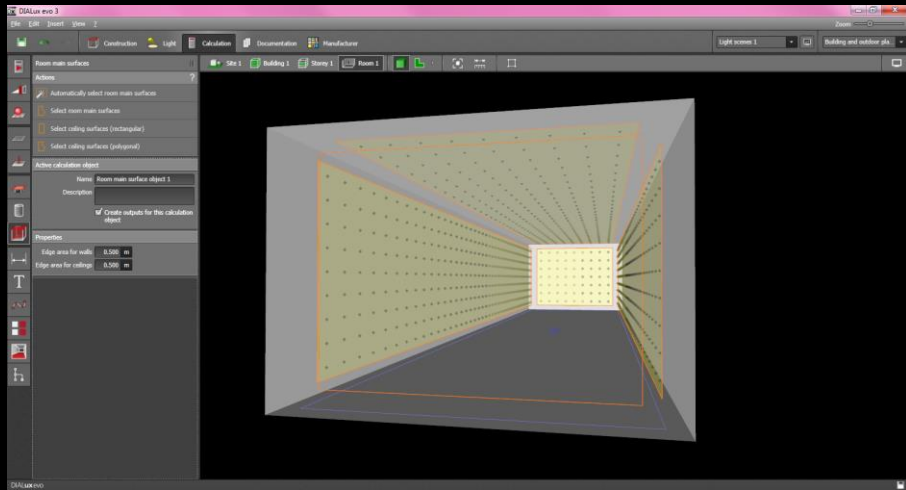


Task [lx]	Immediate Surround [lx]	Background [lx] $1/3 E_{\text{task}}$
>750	500	167
500	300	100
300	200	67
200	150	50
150	E_{task}	50
100	E_{task}	33
<50	E_{task}	$1/3 E_{\text{task}}$
	$U_0 > 0.4$	$U_0 > 0.1$

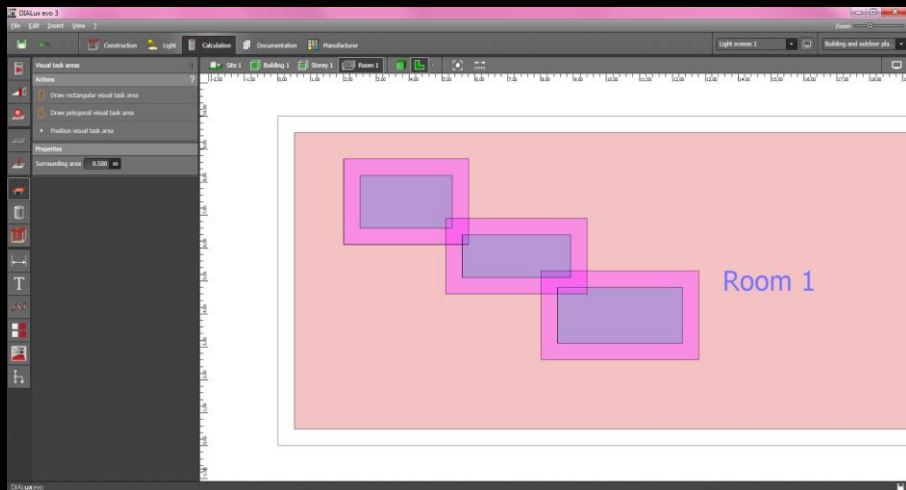
Standards Control Centre



Main room surfaces



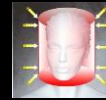
Task-, Surrounding-, Background Area



4.6 Lighting in the interior space

Mean cylindrical illuminance (E_c) requirements in the activity space

$E_c = 50 \text{ lx Uo } 0.10$ (in offices, meeting teaching areas 150 lx) at 1.2m for sitting & 1.6m for standing people above the floor



Modelling

E_c/E_h of 0.30 – 0.60 at 1.2m above floor is an indicator of good modelling

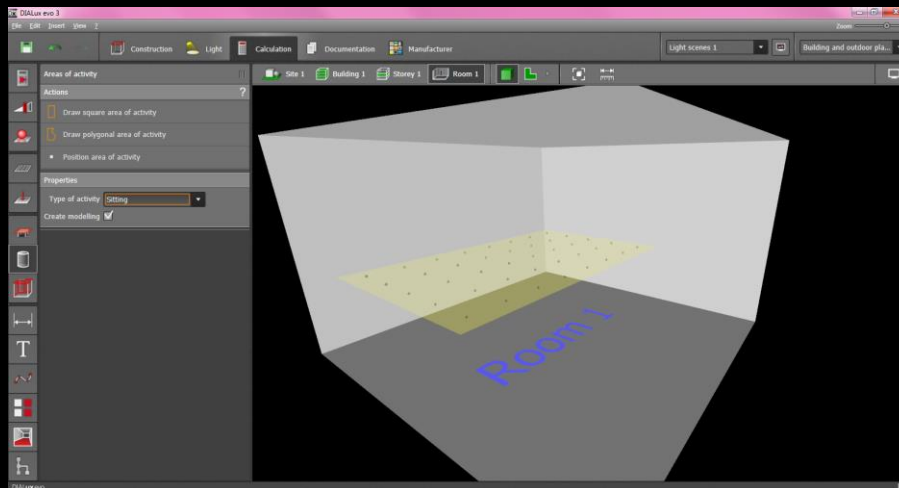


Directional lighting of visual task

Lighting from specific direction can reveal more details in the visual task, increase the task visibility and form, and create helpful shadows



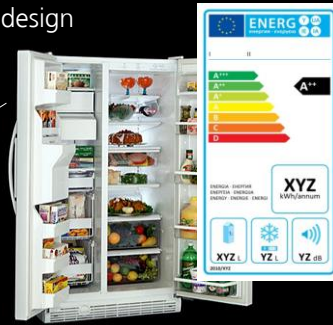
Lighting in the interior space (E_c , Modelling)



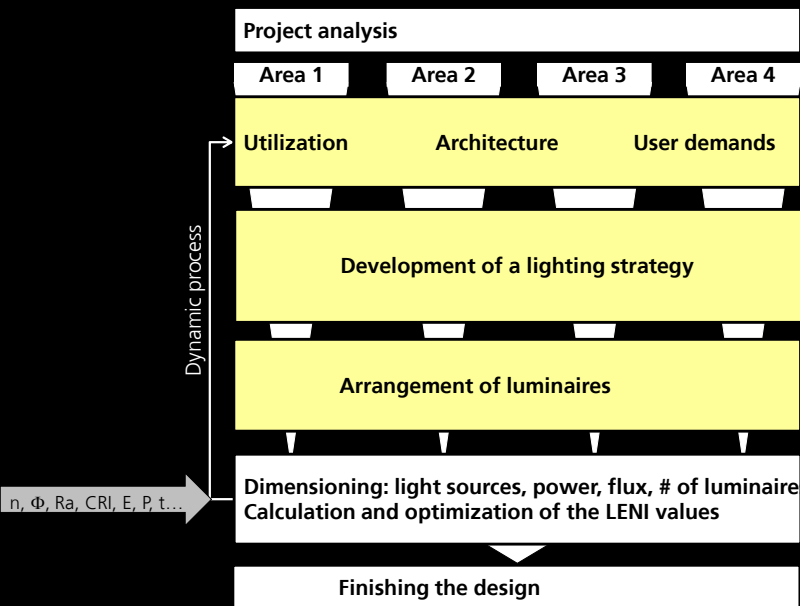
Lighting Energy Numeric Indicator, LENI

- LENI is defined in the European Standard EN15193
- The standard is covering the „Energy Performance of Buildings“
- It specifies the calculation of the amount of energy used for indoor lighting
- Can be used for existing buildings and for the design of new or renovated buildings.

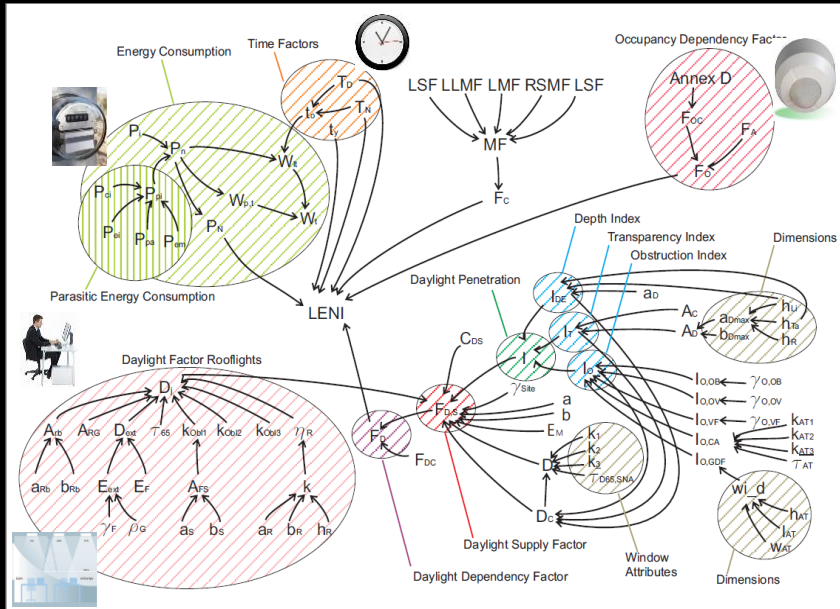
It's not that simple



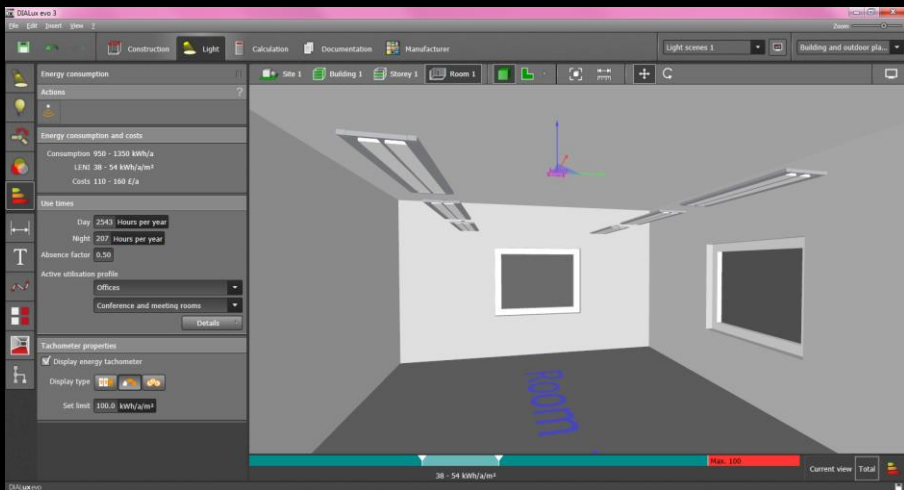
The lighting design process



What LENI takes into account



Energetic optimization



BIM Building Information Modelling

DIAL
light. building. software.



BIM:

Definition:

What do we mean by a door?

Function:

What are the properties of a door?

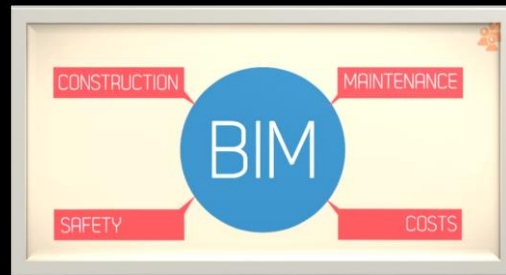
Performance:

What must the door be able to do?

CAD:

Only lines

- One set of data for all programs
- Work has to be done only once
- Changes happen everywhere for everybody
- A way of working together
- Open digital description



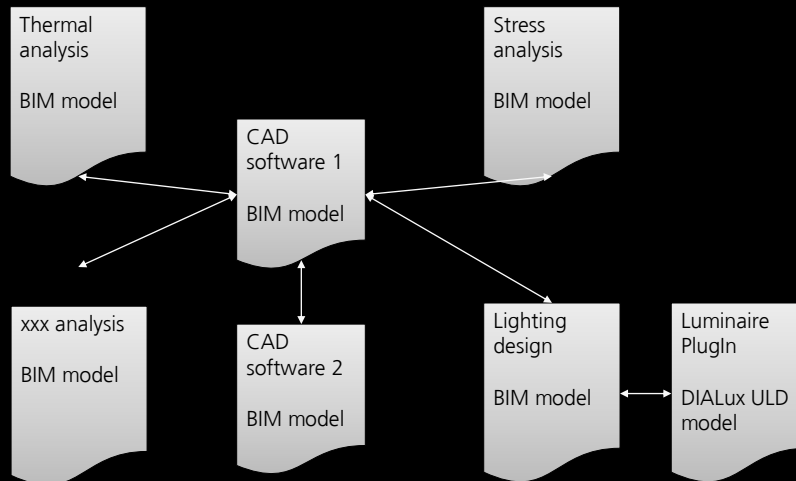
BIM for lighting designer

DIAL
light. building. software.

- Lighting design is one step in the building design process
- The lighting designer needs data from the building structure
- The lighting designer works out the lighting layout and passes this information to the architect / electrical engineer
- The lighting designer has to provide data about the products used
- Do we all have to use Revit now? - Is BIM only Revit?

The BIM process of lighting design

DIAL
light. building. software.



- Any program can be used. All programs share the same data.
- The BIM data is the IFC data model

Interoperability in DIALux

DIAL
light. building. software.


- DIALux offers a simple DWG/DXF interface, this is not BIM
- DIALux offers a proprietary interface called STF supported by more than 25 CAD software applications including Autodesk MEP and Nemetschek Vectorworks. This is a simplified logical model for lighting purpose only. "Mini-BIM"
- DIALux offers a gbXML interface. gbXML is for transferring building properties to analysis software. As BIM data mostly is too much information for the analysis tool, gbXML simplifies the transfer.

First example using DDS-CAD


DDS-CAD and DIALux - the STF interface

- Define the Building**

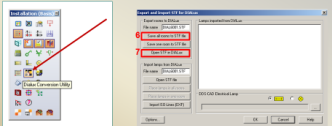
1 Define the outer walls by outlining the building with the "Define Area" function.


- Create the rooms**

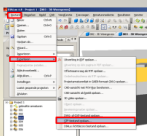
2 The Result.



- Export the room information to STF**

3 Export to STF and open in DIALux.


- Do the lighting design in DIALux**

4 Export the STF file from DIALux and reopen it in DDS-CAD.


- Continue with your electrotechnical planning in DDS-CAD** (cable ladders, wiring, circuits, switchboards, etc).




Second example using AX3000

AX3000 DIALUX INTERFACE

AutoCAD / BricsCAD

Nemetschek Allplan

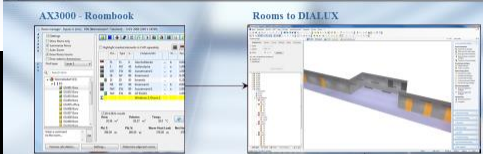
AX3000 - Roombook



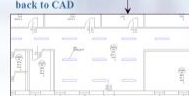
AX3000 DIALUX INTERFACE

AX3000 - Roombook

Rooms to DIALUX



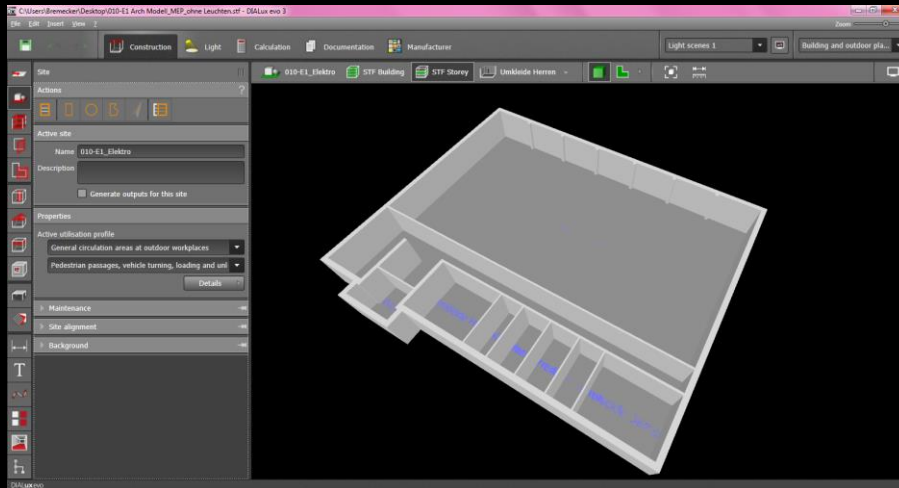
back to CAD



The rooms (with walls, windows and doors) will be directly sent to DIALUX and then the calculation data will be sent back to the CAD-System.

Using STF / gbXML in DIALux

DIAL
light. building. software.



- Example created by Autodesk AutoCAD MEP

DIALux and BIM

DIAL
light. building. software.

- Already now BIM data can be transferred using STF or gbXML
- STF is able to import and export data
- gbXML is able to be imported (to DX) and exported as DWG
- The lighting designer does not need a BIM CAD software (Revit, Vectorworks, Microstation...)
- The lighting industry provides DIALux Plugins. The product data is used to be exported to the BIM file / software

Lighting design and LED's

- LED luminaires are nothing special for a state of the art software
- LED's as lamps or luminaires are offering additional information / benefits for the design:
 - High efficiency
 - Long maintenance cycles
 - Wide variety of available light colours
 - Good colour rendering
 - Controllability
 - Small size
 - Modularity
- All this data has to be transferred to and to be used by a design software

Photometric data

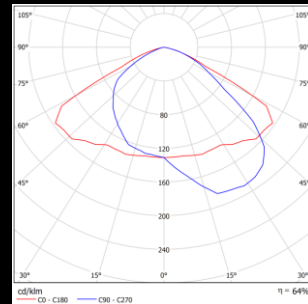
- Photometric data of luminaires is necessary to do a lighting calculation
- Is there a problem with SSL products and photometric data?

Relative vs. Absolute photometry

- We first test the lamp and than the luminaire
- Data for the luminaire independent from the lamp used during the testing
- Data normalized to 1000lumens
- Light output ratio (LOR)
- Data can be adapted to changes
- The designer can use a specific lamp flux

- The problem with LED luminaires:

There is no lamp!

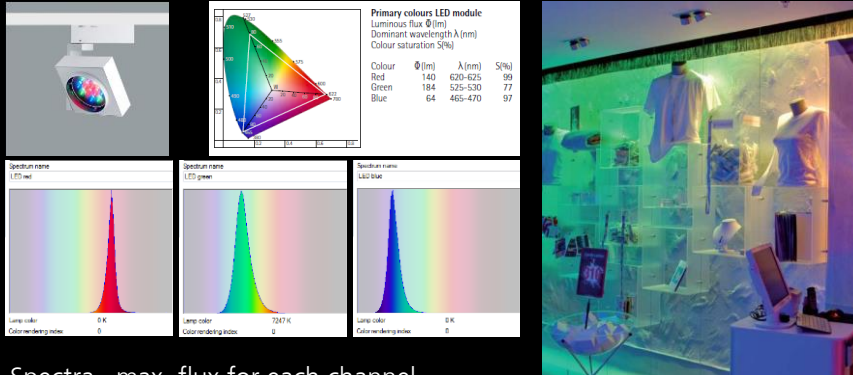


Absolute photometry

- The IESNA has published a document about “Electrical and Photometric Measurements of Solid State lighting products” the IES LM-79-08
- LM 79 says that the presentation of the normalized luminous intensity distribution cannot be used for SSL products
- Instead of the light output ratio we have to display the luminous efficacy as: $\eta_V = \Phi_{\text{Test}} / P_{\text{Test}} [\text{lm/W}]$
- IES files are not 1:1 compatible to EULUMDAT / TM14
 - No luminaire geometry
 - Completely different coordinate system
- A lot of confusion with data from far east and from the US

Photometric data

- What is missing?

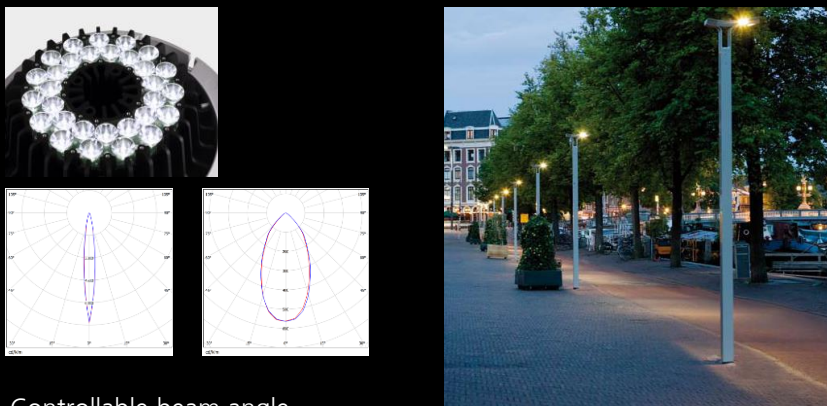


Source: ERCO, Philips

- Spectra, max. flux for each channel

Photometric data

- What is missing?



Source: Schreder, Philips

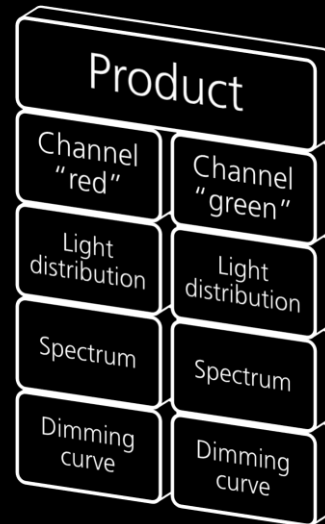
- Controllable beam angle, different luminous intensity distributions

Photometric data

- Existing standard data formats are not able to transfer all the specific product information to the design software
- The lighting designer is not able to use all the product features in his design
- The end user cannot “see” the advantages of the LED products

Solution:

LED luminaires with complex photometric data should be presented in electronic catalogues that support the specific features of SSL lighting products



Electronic catalogues / PlugIns

- Offering technical data is good for those who know what that means
- Showing an example is just better
- Inspire the user and show him what he could get



Source: Philips

Download DIALux from: www.dialux.com

Find luminaires on: www.lumsearch.com

Find video tutorials at: <http://www.youtube.com/user/TheDIALux>

Find us on Facebook, Twitter, G+, Youtube, Baido, Youku...

Thank you very much for your attention!