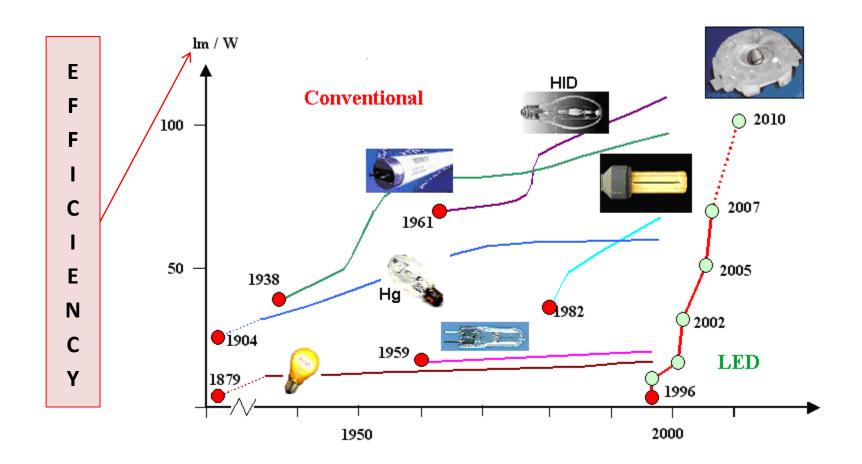
# Approaches for monitoring protocols and their practical relevance

Niko Gentile Lund University, Sweden

Task 50 3<sup>rd</sup> Industry Workshop
Aldrans, Austria
March, 10<sup>th</sup> 2014

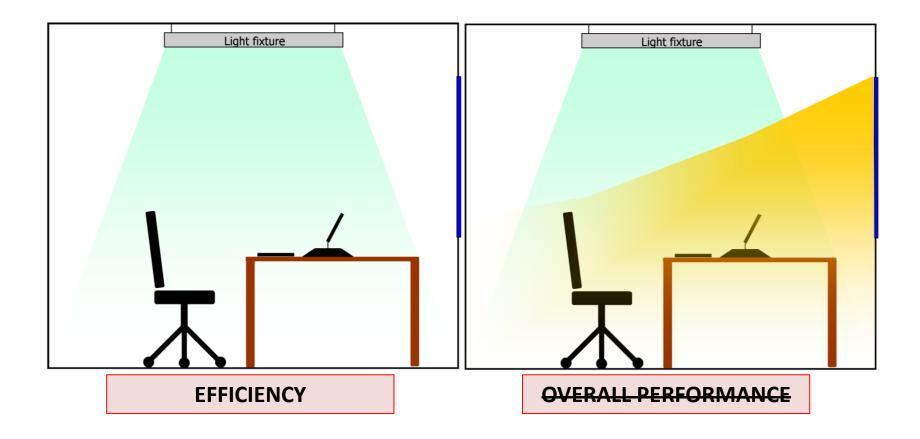


# Efficiency Vs. Overall performance





# Efficiency Vs. Overall perfomance





# Efficiency Vs. Overall performance



#### Defining lighting performance

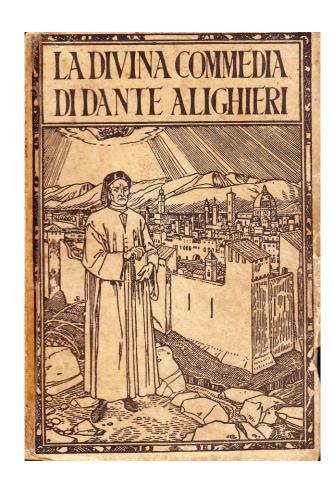


INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF LIGHT 2015





#### A difficult task





INFERNO



PURGATORY



PARADISE



 $[\ ^1\!source: http://www.libreriamedievale.com/la-divina-commedia-lucchi.html'']$ 



#### **Items**

**Energy Efficiency** 

How much energy are we using?

**EFFICIENCY** 

**Light Environment** 

Objective evaluation of the electric lighting and daylighting "visual" performance

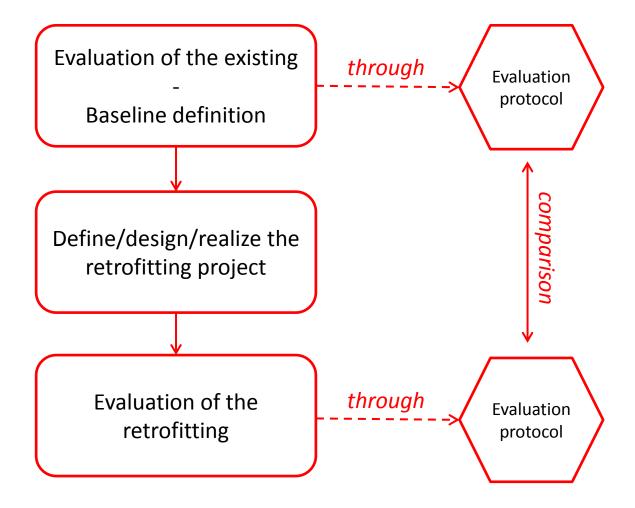
Users' Satisfaction

Subjective evaluation of the illuminated environment

**OVERALL PERFORMANCE** 



#### Phases



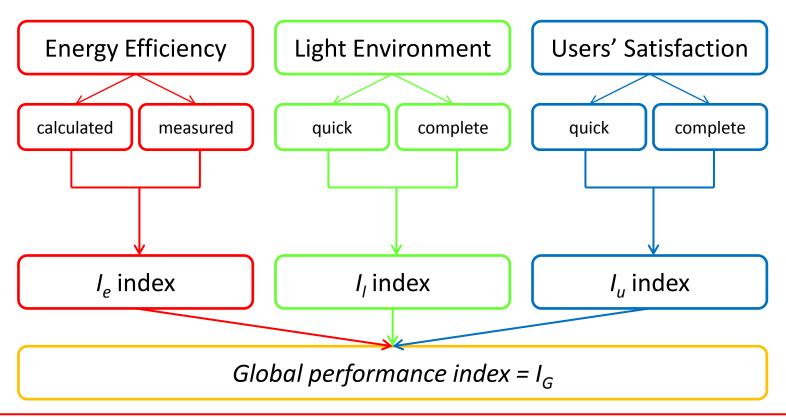
# Evaluation protocol methodology

- 2 different calculation methodologies
  - Quick method
  - Comprehensive method
- 2 different baseline
  - Standard baseline
  - Retrofit specific baseline
- Output: complete report with indexes + database



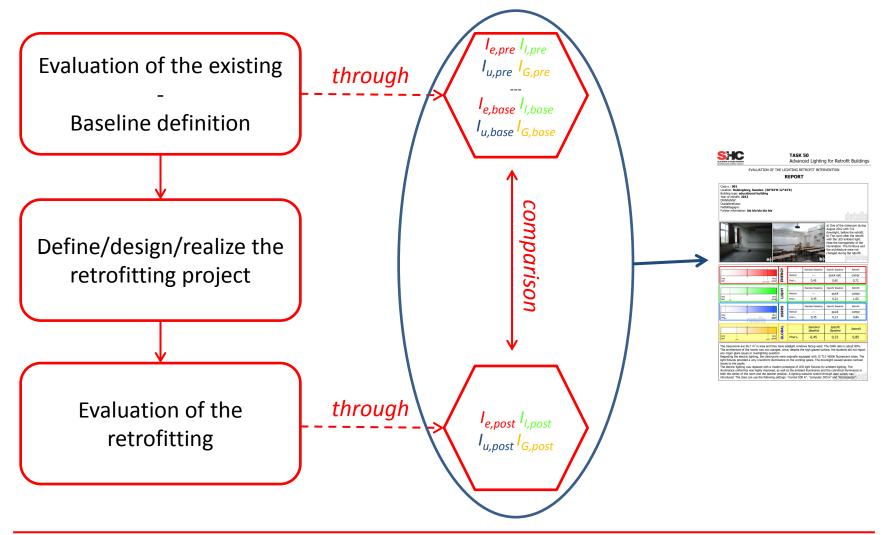
# Calculation methodologies

Different levels of complexity, but comparable results





#### Phases



#### Output: final report



#### TASK 50

Advanced Lighting for Retrofit Buildings

EVALUATION OF THE LIGHTING RETROFIT INTERVENTION

#### REPORT





a) One of the classroom during August 2012 with T12 downlight, before the retrofit. b) The room after the retrofit with the LED ambient light. Note the homogeneity of the illumination. The forniture and the architecture were not changed during the retrofit.

Very Very Bad geogat good	ENERGY	Method Final i <sub>e</sub>	Standard Baseline — 0,45	Specific Baseline quick calc 0,65	Retrofit compr 0,72
Very Very bed goog.	LIGHT	Method Final i <sub>i</sub>	Standard Baseline — 0,45	Specific Baseline quick 0,21	Retrofit compr 1,00
	S		Standard Baseline	Specific Baseline	Retrofit
Very Very hardyne 9000'	USERS	Method Final i <sub>u</sub>	— 0,45	quick 0,13	compr 0,84

The classrooms are  $56.7~\text{m}^2$  in area and they have sidelight windows facing west. The GWR ratio is about 80%. The architecture of the rooms was not changed, since, despite the high glazed surface, the students did not report any major glare issues or overlighting question.

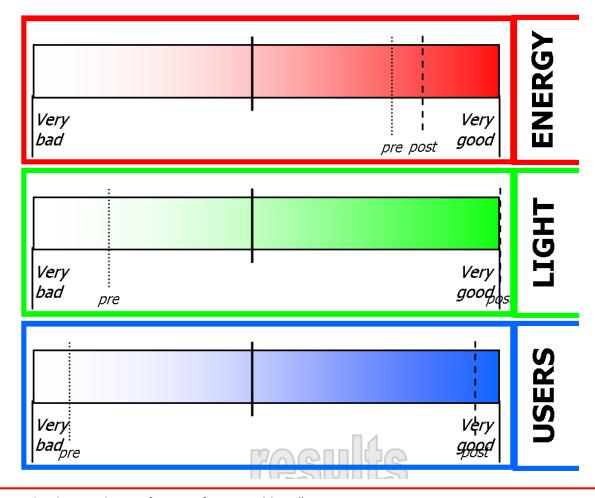
Regarding the electric lighting, the classrooms were originally equipped with 15 T12 4500K fluorescent tubes. The light fixtures provided a very ununiform illuminance on the working space. The downlight caused severe contrast issues to the publis.

The electric lighting was replaced with a modern prototype of LED light fixtures for ambient lighting. The illuminance uniformity was highly improved, as well as the ambient illuminance and the cylindrical illuminance in both the center of the room and the teacher position. A lighting scenario control through door switch was introduced. The class can use the following settings: "normal 500 lx", "computer 300 lx" and "AV/projector".

- Summary
- Performance at a glance
- Does not substitute the results database



# Report: item indexes





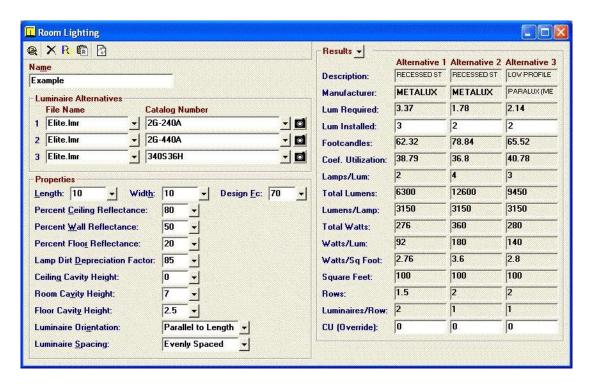
# Output: global index



- Each single item index keep the general information
- The global index gives the performance at a glance



#### Output: database



- The database keeps all the information
- Available for "look in deepness"

[source: http://www.elitesoft.com/web/electrical/EtlLight.jpg]



#### Reference documents

- For the general approach to a Monitoring and Verification Protocol
  - IPMVP Vol I (2012) (http://www.evo-world.org/)
  - IPMVP Vol III (2006) Applications
- For the calculation methodology
  - Energy EN 15193:2006
  - Lighting EN 12464-1:2011, scientific publications
  - Users' satisfaction Semantic scale by R. Küller, IEA-SHC Task 21 questionnaire

