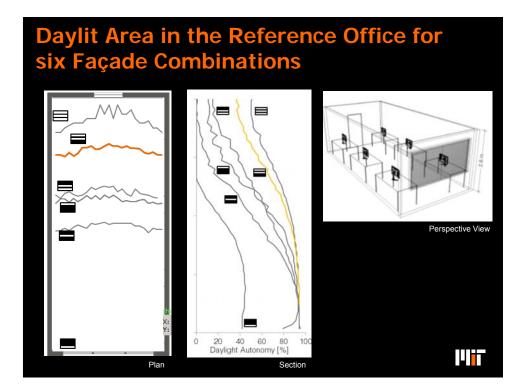
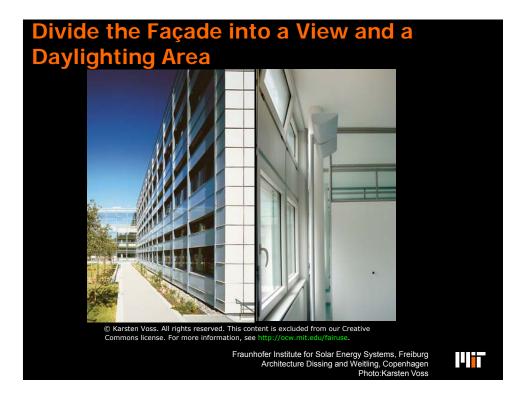
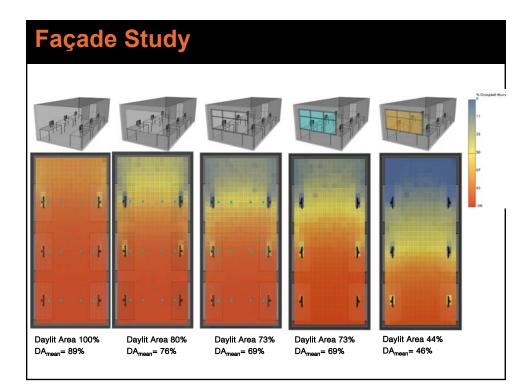
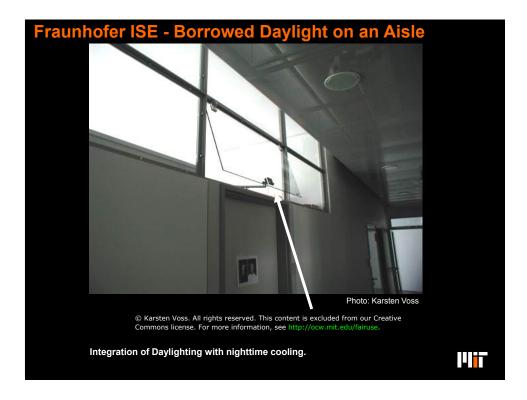


Daylight - View - Balustrade
Daylit Area
View Area
Balustrade
 For daylighting it is useful to conceptually to divide a façade into three roughly equally sized areas, a "daylight" top part, a "view" central part and "balustrade" bottom part. The daylight area has maximum benefit for admititing daylight deep into a space, the view area mainly serves for "view to the outside" purposes and the balustrade hag limited use for damighting.













General Design Advice for Massing Studies and Envelope Openings

- $\Rightarrow\,$ If possible reduce floor plan depth to less than 5-7 times the floor to ceiling height.
- $\Rightarrow~$ Introduce setback on higher floors to increase the sky access for lower levels.
- $\Rightarrow~$ Introduce atria, skylights and clerestories.
- $\Rightarrow\,$ Place window as high as possible near the ceiling.
- $\Rightarrow\,$ Higher surface reflectances make rooms appear larger.
- ⇒ A vertical/horizontal window near a bright wall/ceiling makes a room appear wider/higher.



Daylighting Techniques for Sidelit Spaces

- Provide movable shading only for the view area and control the daylighting area either automatically or add a complex fenestration system such as an external or internal lightshelf, a laser cut panel, and overhang, external louvers or a translucent panel.
- Work with the ground immediately adjacent to your façade.
 Desirable reflectances to have a well daylit environment : ceiling > 80%, walls > 50-70%, floor > 20-40%, furniture > 25-45% (avoiding specular surface) finishes)

Occupant Comfort and Well-being

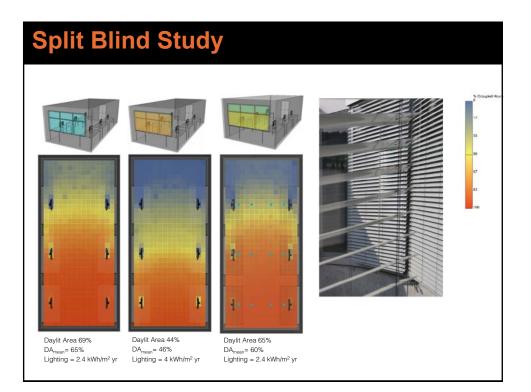
Design Advice

- \Rightarrow Use daylight for full spectrum color rendering
- \Rightarrow Balance a view to the outside with occupants' privacy (perforated shades)
- \Rightarrow Avoid low solar angles onto facades.
- \Rightarrow Maintain daylighting levels within acceptable limits
- \Rightarrow Develop a suitable shading device strategy (Shading from neighboring buildings, Venetian Blinds, Light shelves)
- \Rightarrow Avoid work places too close the exterior glazings

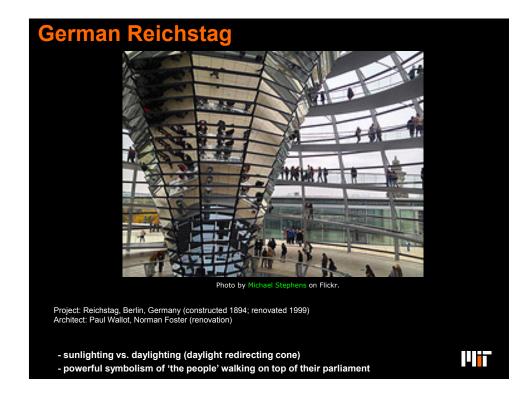




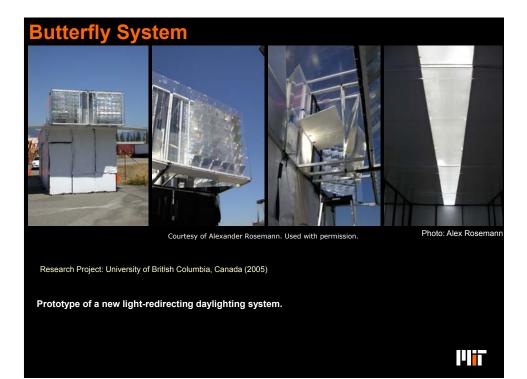
















NY Times Design Goals

"There should be no place where an employee does not see natural light and a view."

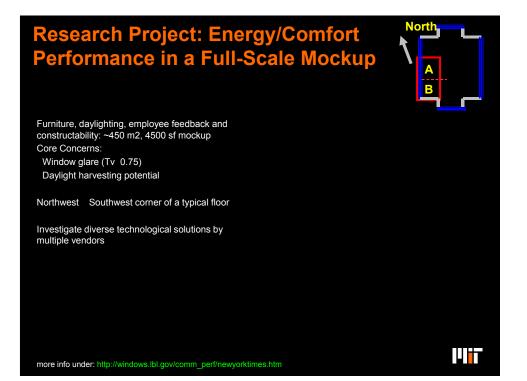
> Floorplan of NY Times Headquarters removed due to copyright restrictions.

Cruciform shape of the building brings more light into the space and gives employees nearpanoramic views.

Open plan offices near the windows, private offices against the core.

Generous floor to ceiling height of 9'-7" with 10'-4" height in the five foot band by the windows.

Floor-to-ceiling clear low-iron glass (SHGC=0.39, Tv=0.75) made possible by the exterior ceramic rods

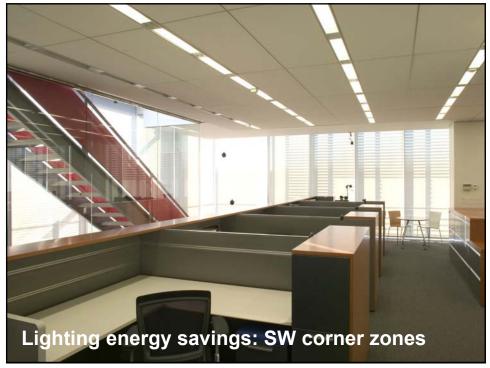




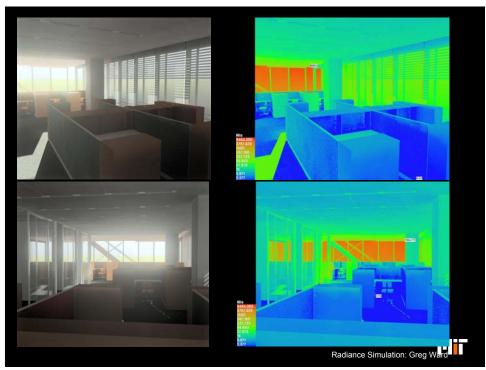
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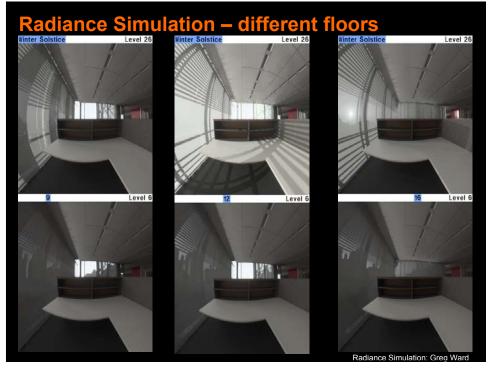
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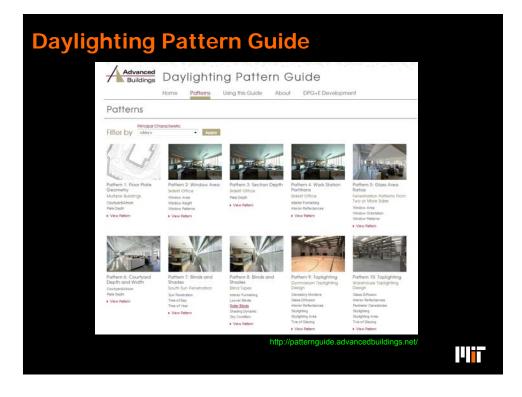
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Daylight Design Variations Book

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