# Photographic Obstruction Mapping

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#### Daylight is awesome, manual shades are not.

- Daylight and Views are widely desired
  - Daylight is the most desirable benefit employers can offer to employees
  - Homes with ample daylight are more valuable than those with less
- Humans are terrible at manual control of shading
  - We are triggered by glare
  - The un-trigger is ambiguous and rarely noticed
- Shades stay down far longer than needed
  - Daylight is squandered
  - Views are blocked



#### Automated control is the way forward

- Automation needs to be cost effective at small scale
  - € / window for 10 windows vs. 1,000 windows
- Automation needs to do the 'right thing' all the time.
  - 95% correct = Wrong 2 hours per work week
  - 99.5% correct = Wrong 12 minutes per work week
- One thing that needs to be done right:

Don't activate shading when the widow is in a shadow!

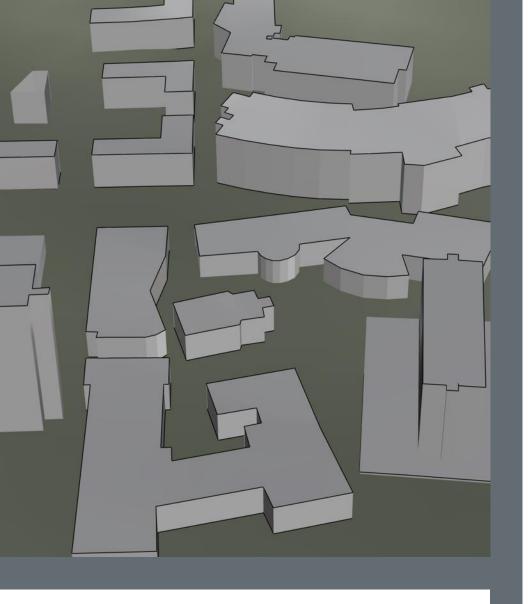


#### Obstructions...

- Cast shadows on windows
  - Neighboring buildings
  - Static Shading devices, eg. overhangs, fins
  - Mountains / Hills
  - Trees (?)







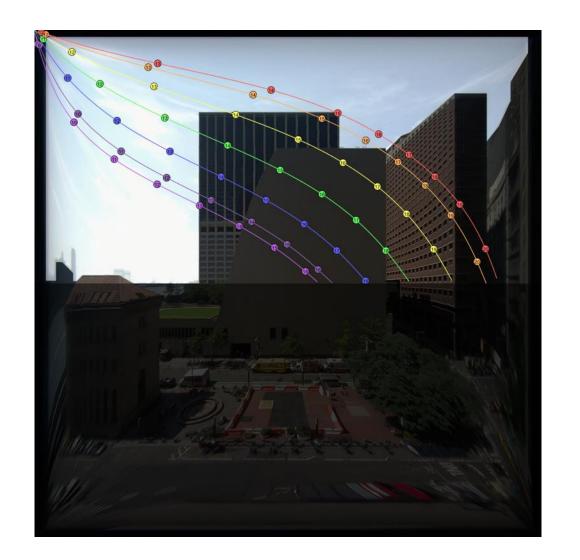
# Currently accounted for by ray-tracing CAD models

- Model preparation can be time consuming and costly
- CAD model availability is spotty.
  - Often limited to building outlines
  - Height needs to be estimated
- Errors are often baked into the schedule, and difficult to diagnose and correct.
- Substantial up-charge is passed on to the customer
  - Economical for large projects
  - Not practical for small projects



#### Photographic Obstruction Maps

- Collect obstruction information onsite with calibrated camera.
- Remap pixes to angular coordinates
- Identify sky vs. obstruction
- Query with sun position

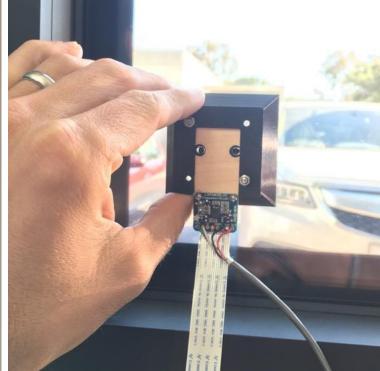




### Calibrated Camera (Prototype)

- 180° Fisheye lens
- Black shroud for positioning

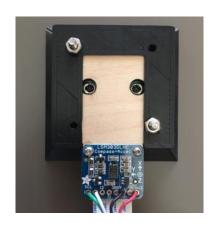






#### Accelerometer

Accelerometer to correct for crooked hand



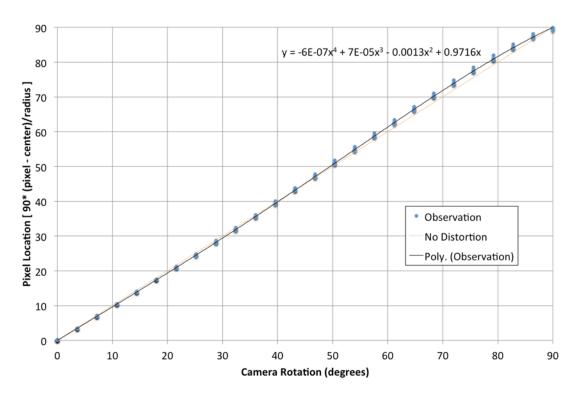






#### Lens distortion

Angular calibration to correct for lens distortion

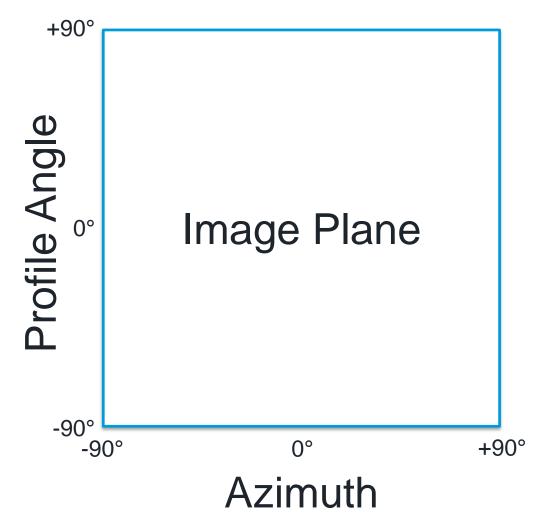






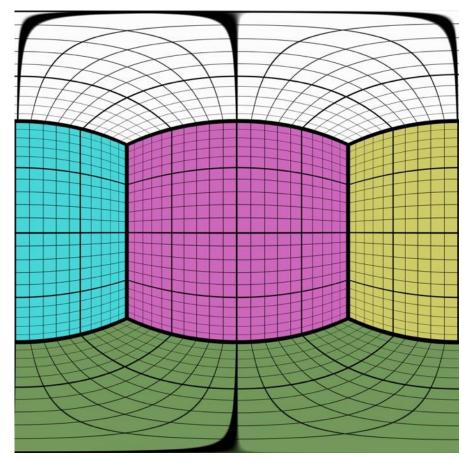
#### 'Orthonormal Pseudocylindrical' Projection

- X-axis:
  - azimuth angle
  - projected into horizontal plane
- Y-axis:
  - profile angle
  - projected into vertical plane
- Lines that are orthonormal to the direction of view are straight lines in the orthonormal projection.

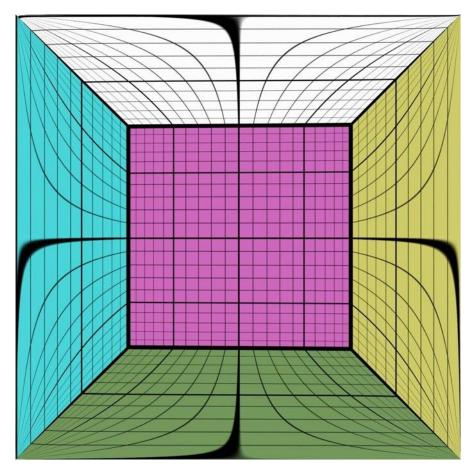




#### 'Orthonormal Pseudocylindrical' Projection



**Equirectangular Projection** 

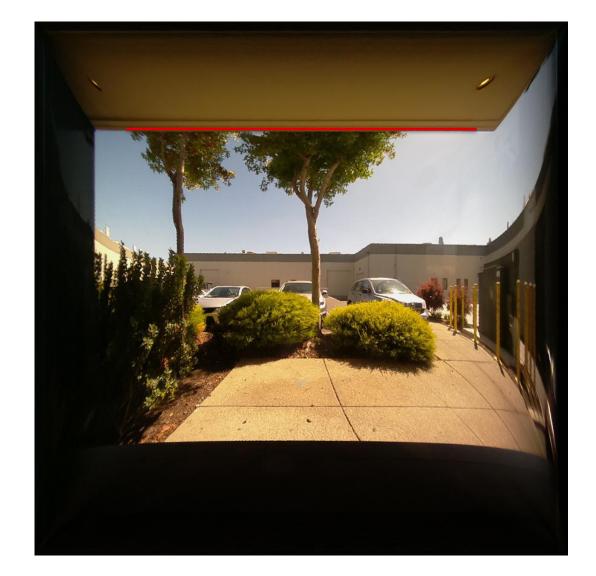


Orthonormal Projection



#### Re-projection

- Fisheye to orthonormal projection
- Straight Line = Pleasant!





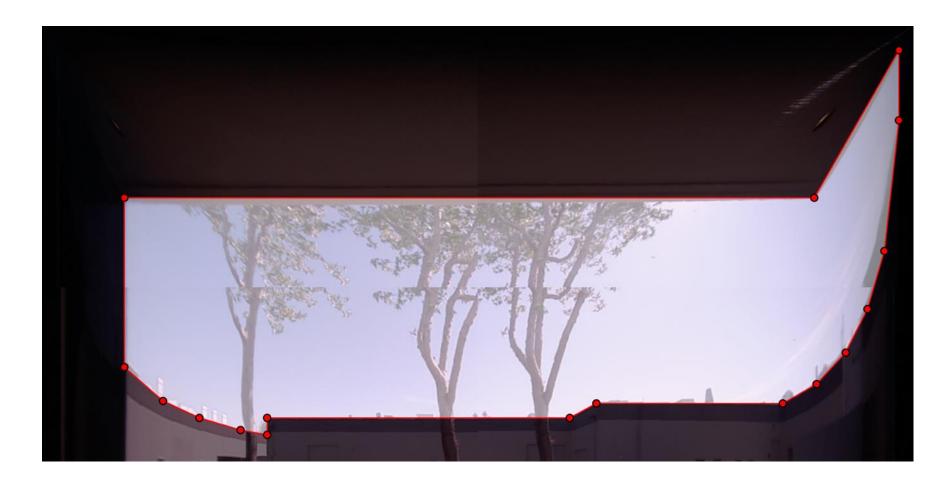
# Equirectangular...

Not straight line = awkward



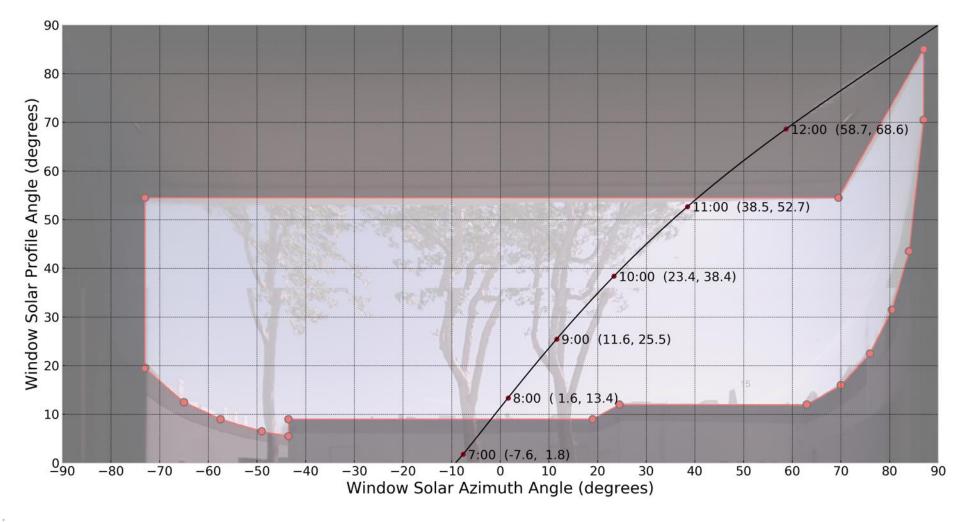


# Trace Visible Sky





#### Now it's an angular obstruction map!





#### Validation





#### Sun begins to shine on the window

Predicted time:

7:39

• Actual time:

7:42

Error of 3 minutes, 0.4°





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#### Sun ceases to shine on the window

Predicted time:

11:06

• Actual time:

11:03

Error of 3 minutes, 0.7°





#### Summary

- A calibrated camera can be used to generate angular maps of exterior obstructions
- The maps are thought to be accurate to within 1°, though validation is ongoing.
- This method is economical for small projects.





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Example: Paris Hotel



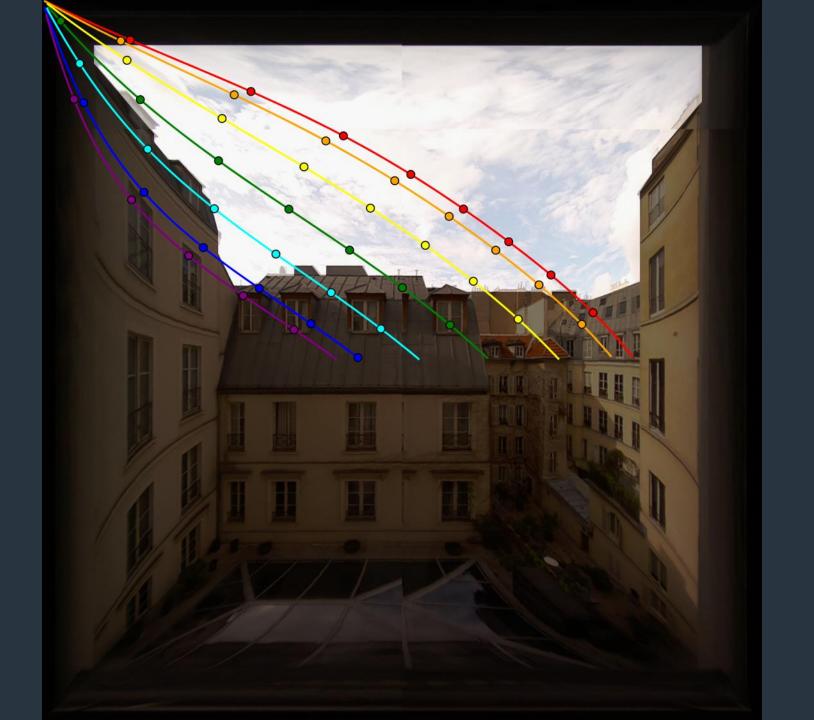




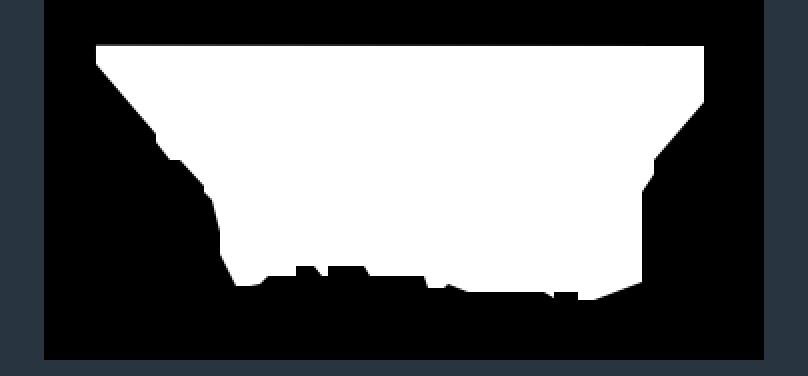
















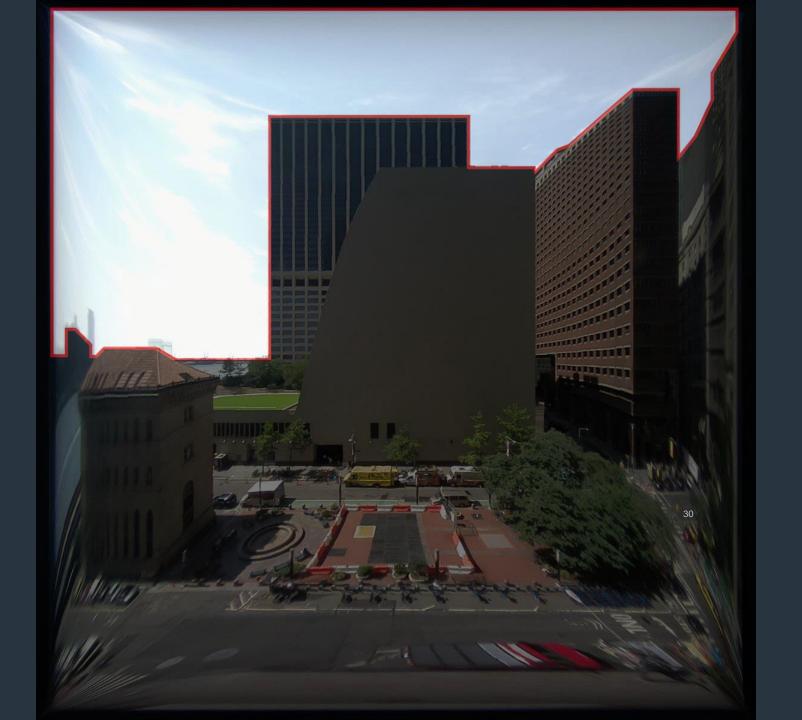
Example: New York City Office



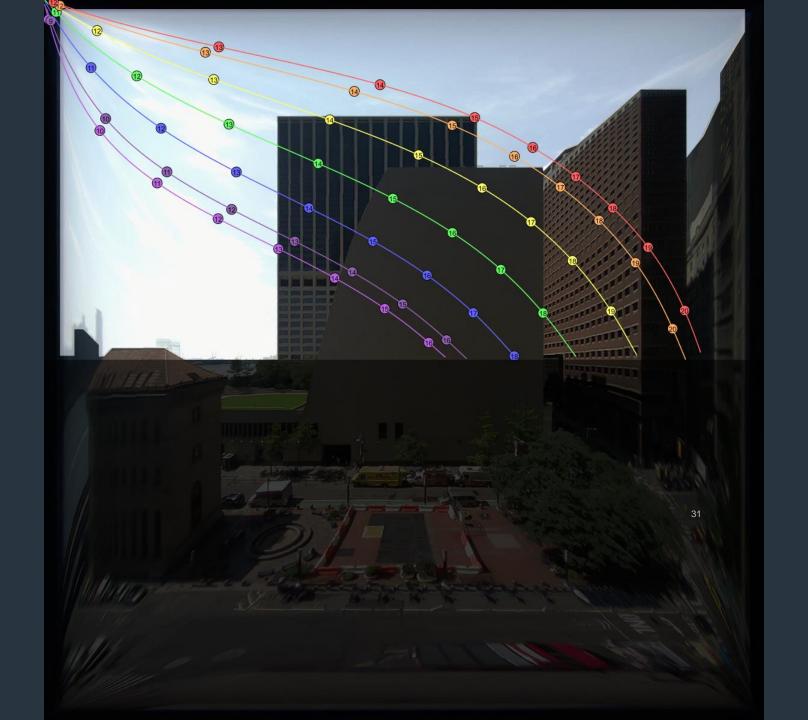




















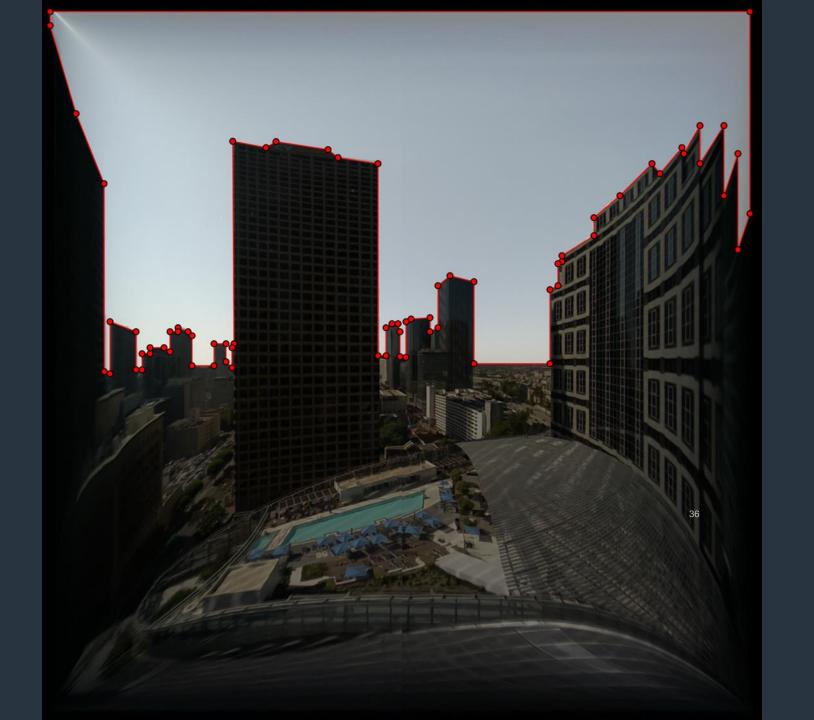
Example: Los Angeles Office



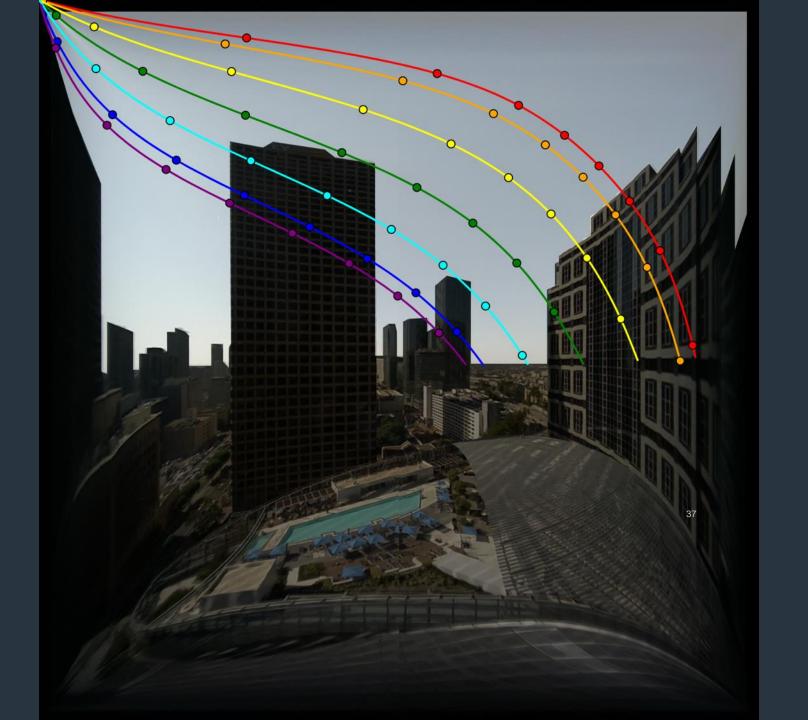




















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