

# Physique du Bâtiment II

## Phénoménologie

## Chapitre 4.4 Rayonnement

# Chapitre 9 Photométrie

## (Ch 1) Propagation de la lumière

# Chapitre 10 Colorimétrie

## (Ch 2) Perception des couleurs

### Diagramme chromatique

# Chapitre 6 Propriétés des ondes sonores

## Superposition des ondes

## Propagation du son

### Acoustique

- géométrique
- ondulatoire
- statistique

# Centrale PV « ESOPP » @ EPFL

selon projet: 20'000 m<sup>2</sup>, 2 MW peak



*Partenaire: Romande Energie*

# FAÇADE INTEGRATION OF PV

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## ELL BUILDING ON EPFL CAMPUS



Full PV façade with novel solar glazing

Development: LESO-PB, EPFL

Industrial Partners: Emirates Insolaire/SwissINSO & ACOMET

# ROOF INTEGRATION OF PV

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## Project Chigny, Switzerland, architect Dieter Dietz



- Complete solar roof
- Kromatix frameless PV modules (glass/glass).
- 250x1'000mm (standards).
- 193 m<sup>2</sup> of standard size panels
- 33,5 m<sup>2</sup> of custom-made sizes.
- Total **227 m<sup>2</sup>**
- **20,5 kWp** Installed
- **11,7 MWh/year**

# COPENHAGEN INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL: the world's largest solar facade

Photography: Pilippe Vollichard



6'600 m<sup>2</sup>, 13'000 modules,  
Electrical peak power 720 kWp

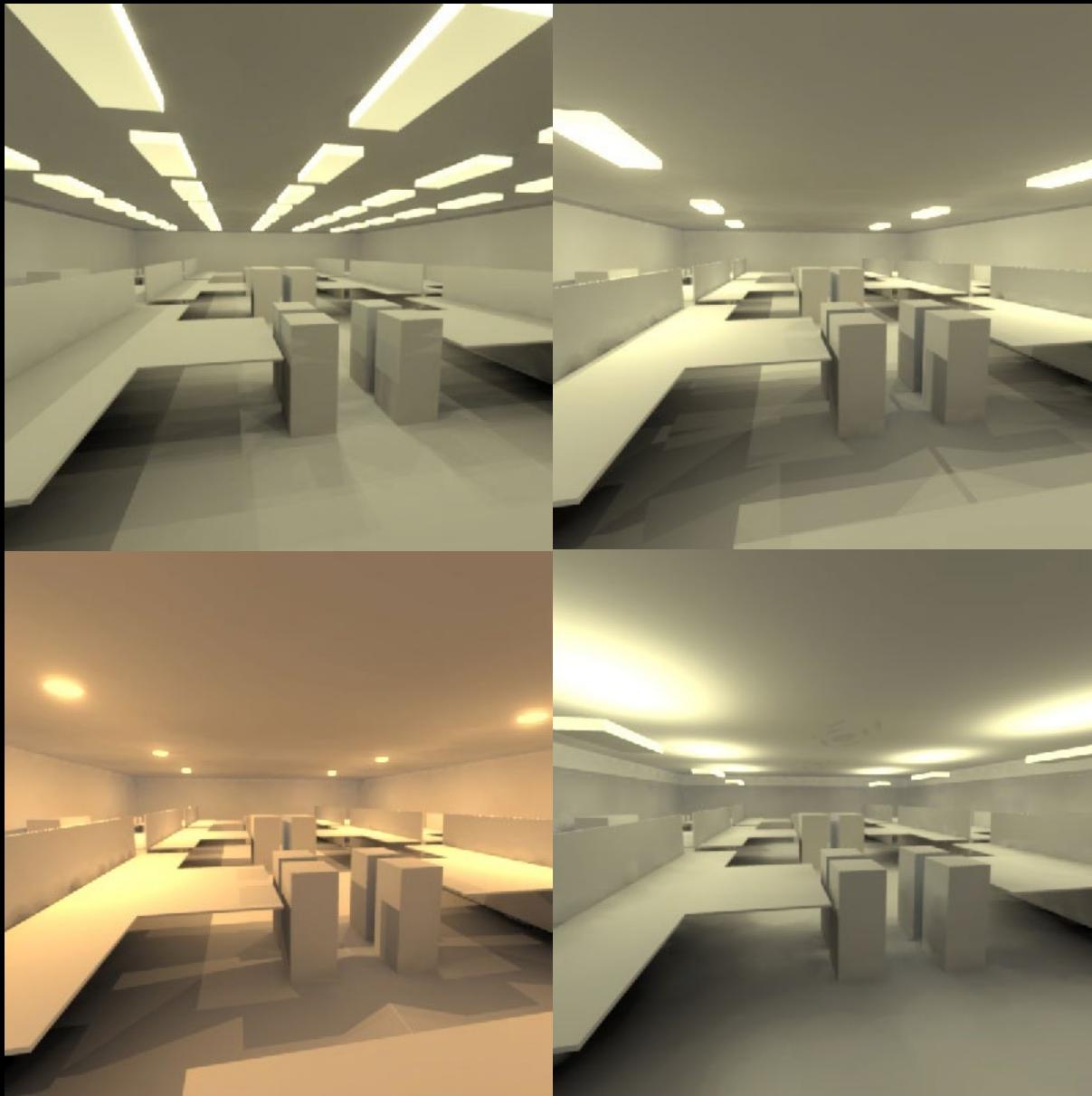
„5-Solar powered buildings  
that will forever change architecture“

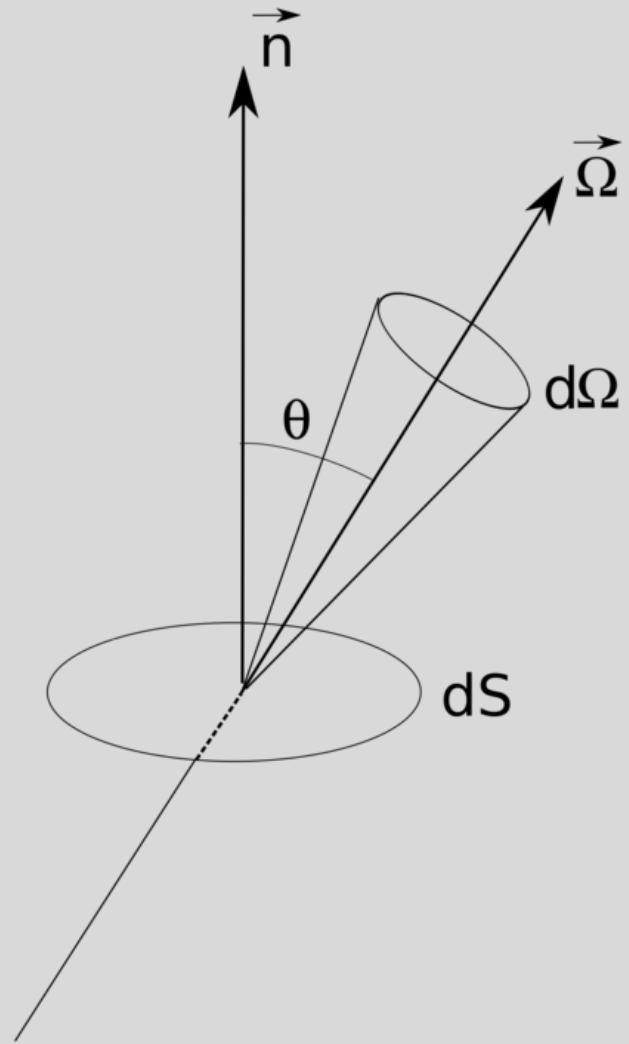
M. D'Estries, Mother Nature Network,  
[www.mnn.com](http://www.mnn.com), September 14, 2016

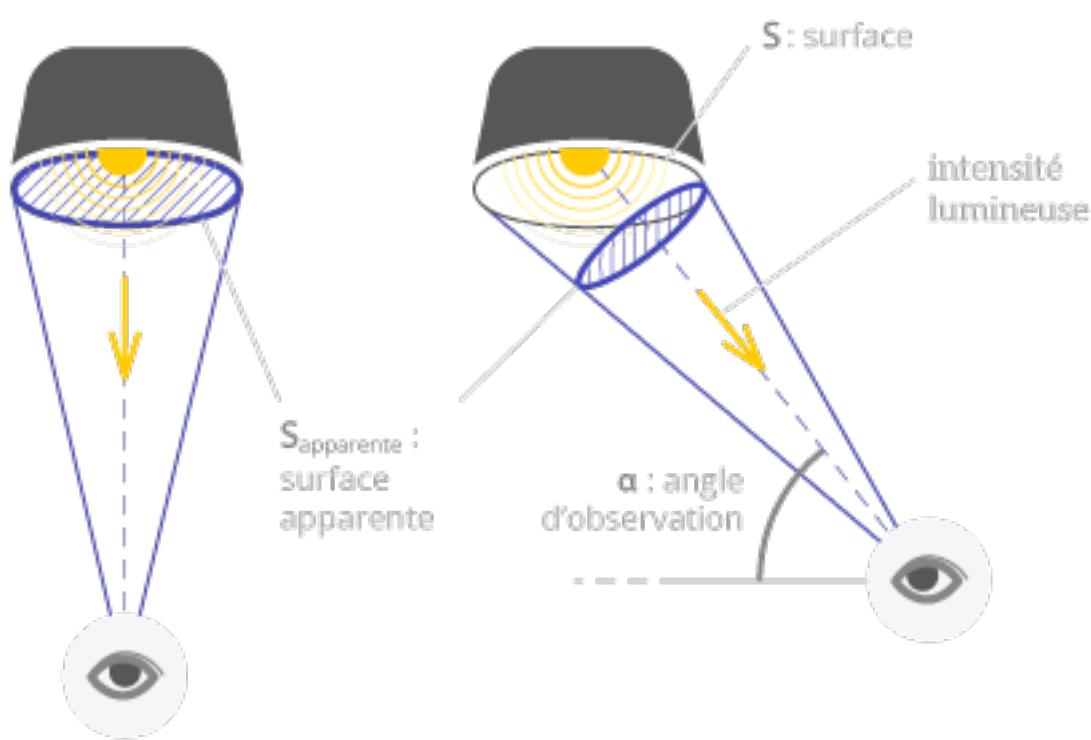
Development: LESO-PB, EPFL

Industrial partners: SwissINSO, Emirates Insolaire, SolarLab, C.F Møller Architects

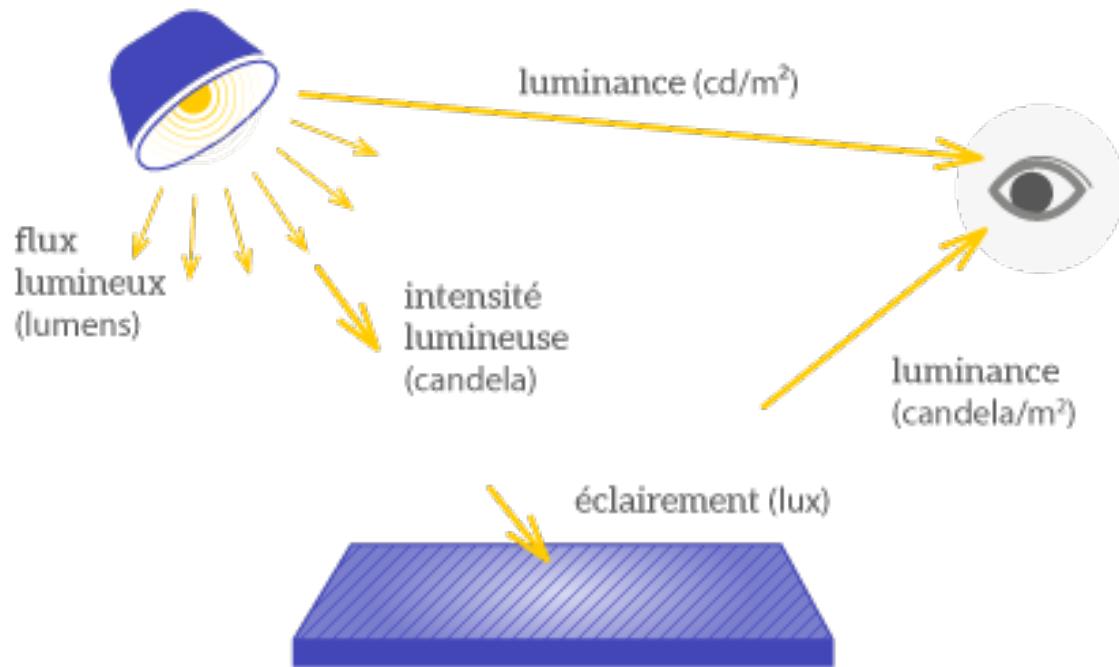
# Lighting design of office spaces

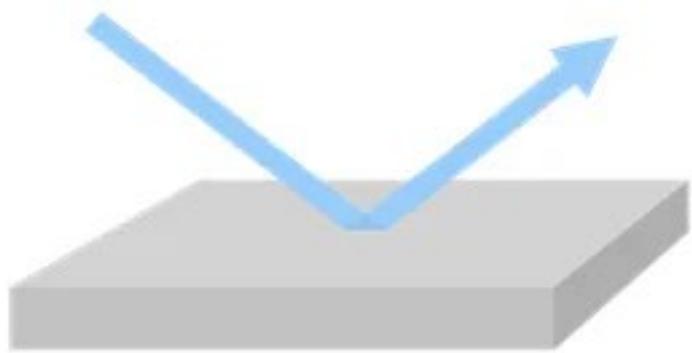




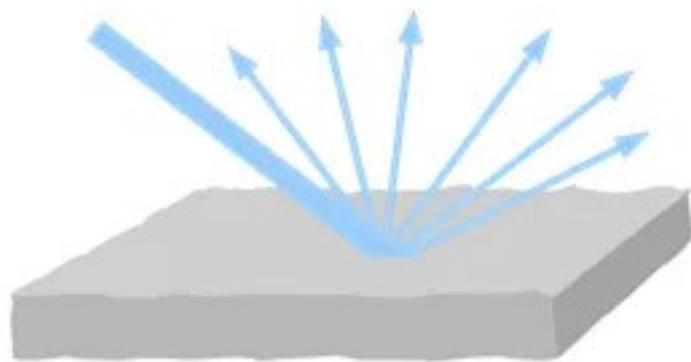


**luminaire vu de côté :**  
la surface apparente diminue,  
et généralement le flux dans  
cette direction aussi.

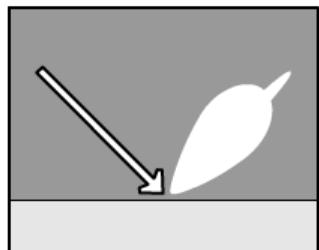
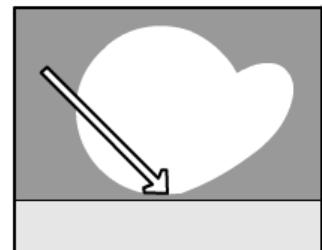
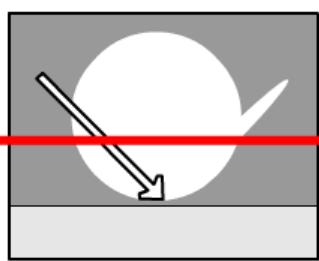
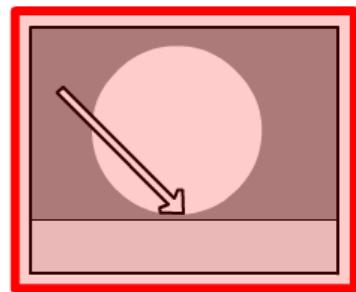
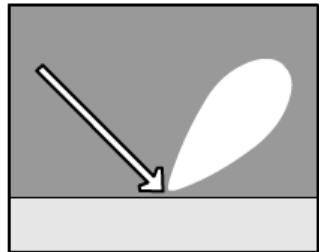
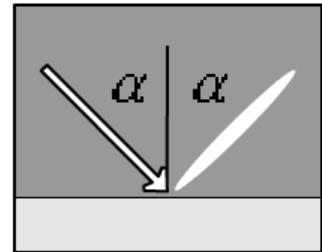




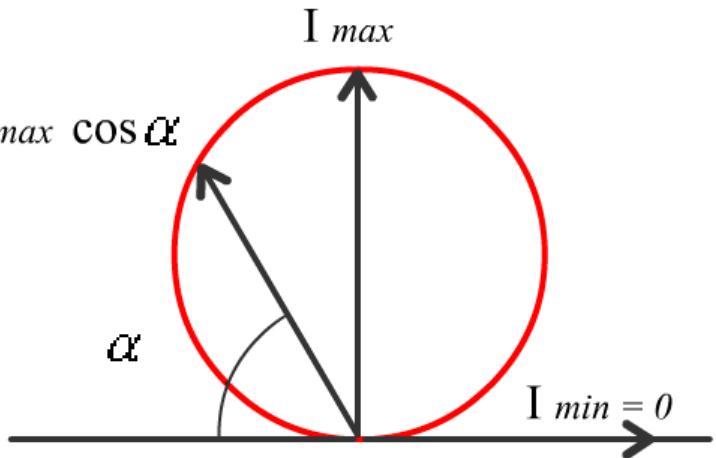
spéculaire



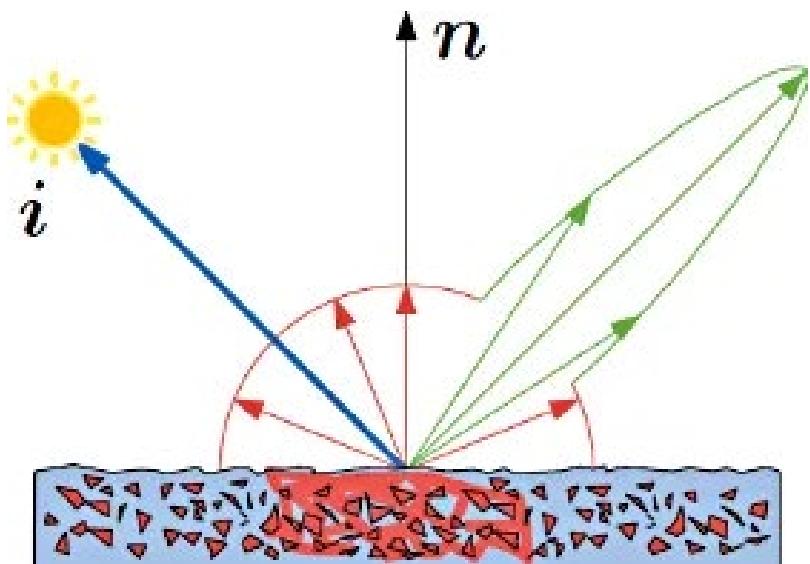
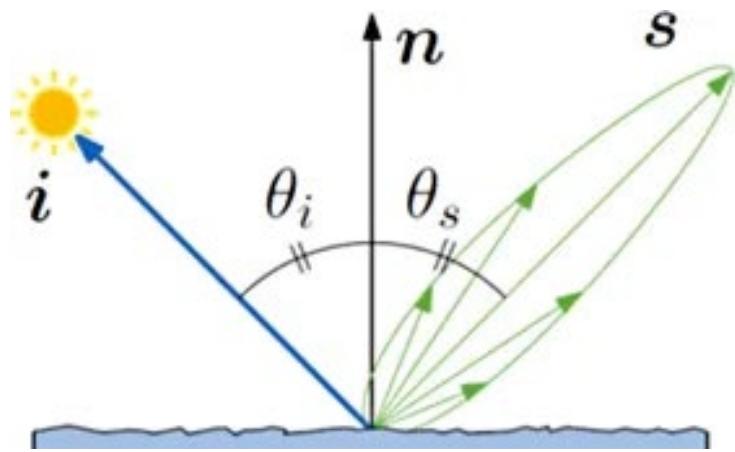
diffuse

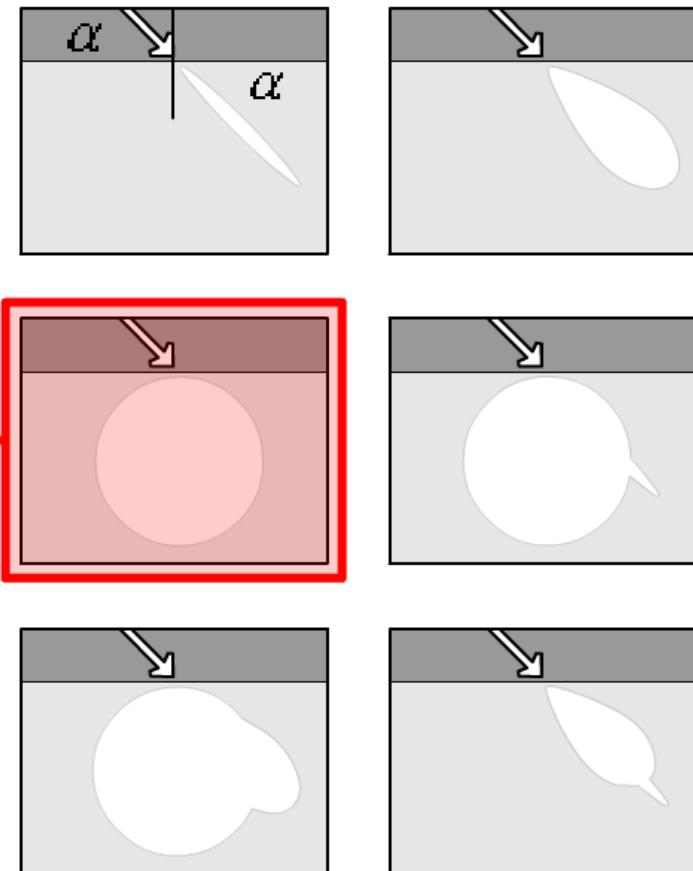
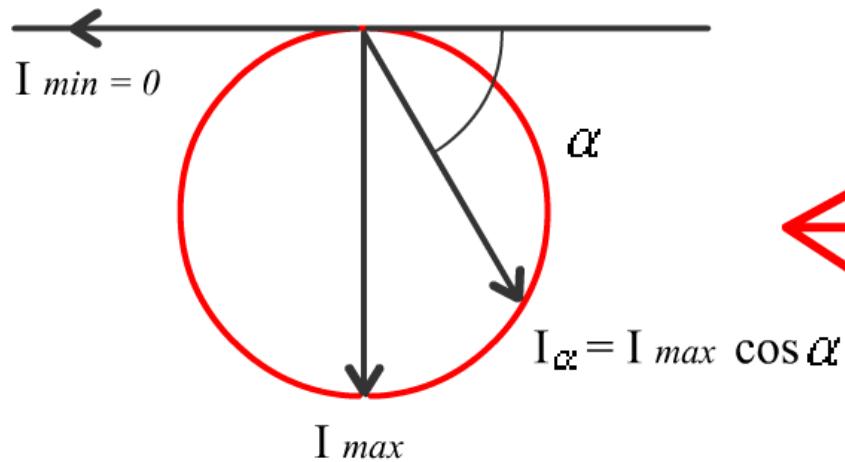


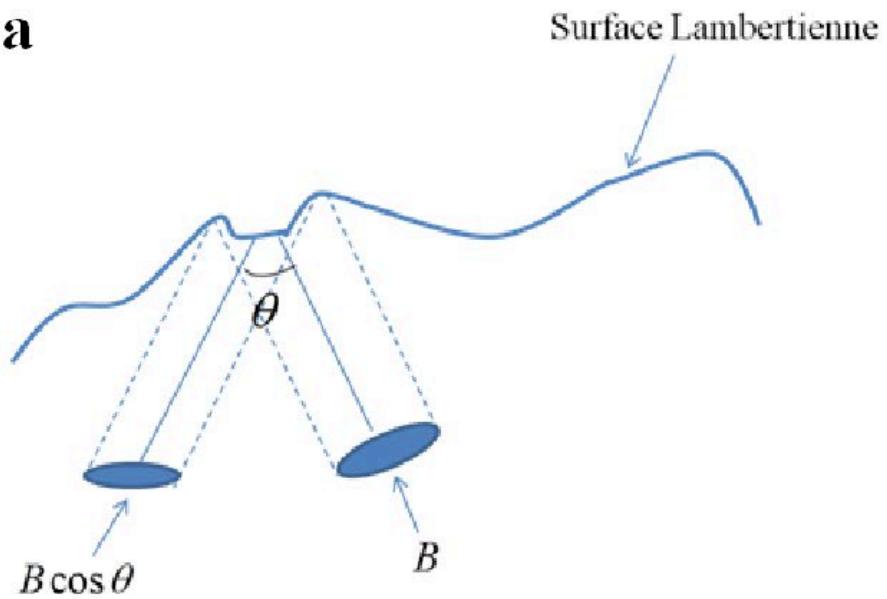
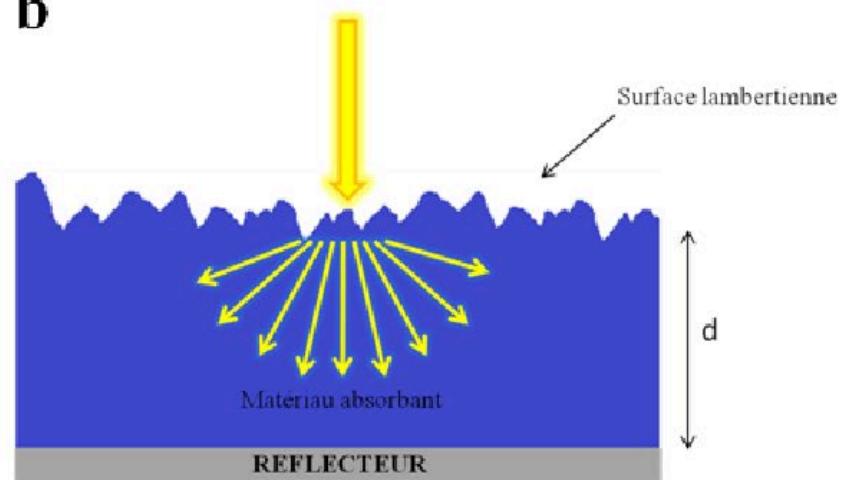
$$I_\alpha = I_{max} \cos \alpha$$



L' **Indicatrice de diffusion** permet, pour un matériau diffusant, de caractériser la répartition spatiale de l'intensité des rayons émergents

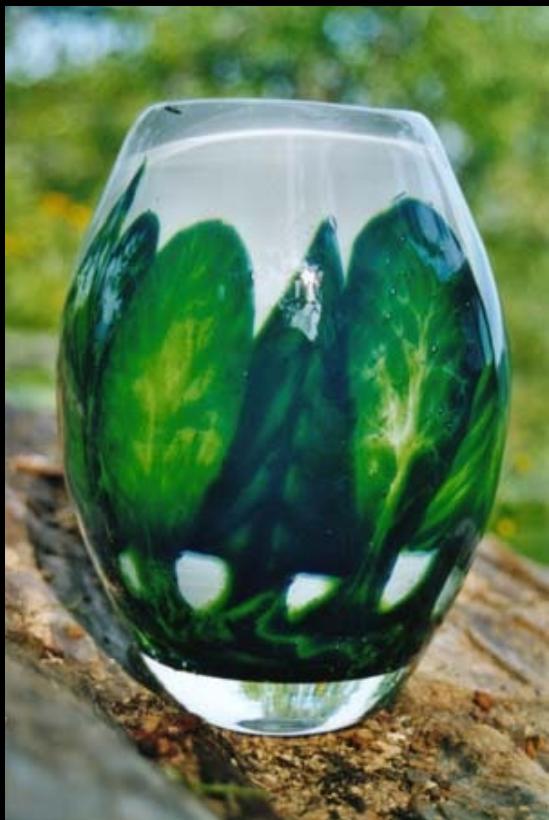




**a****b**

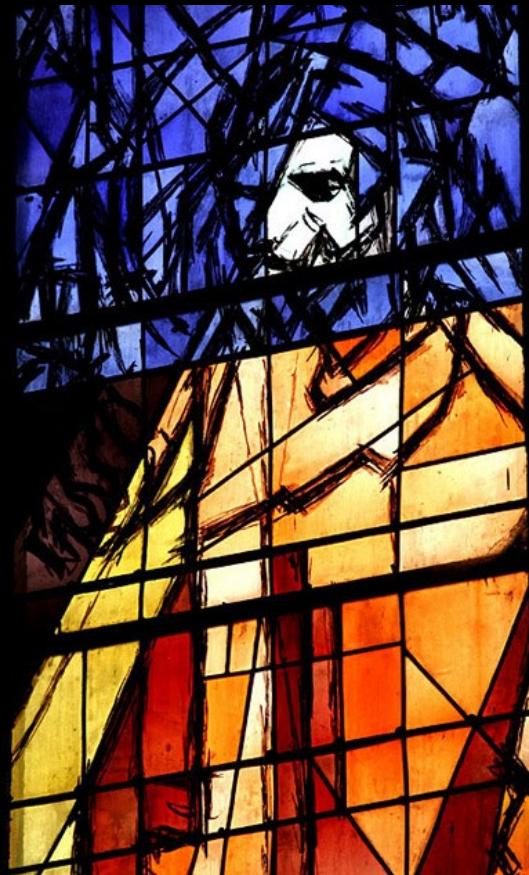


**Atelier Dirk Bürklin (D)**



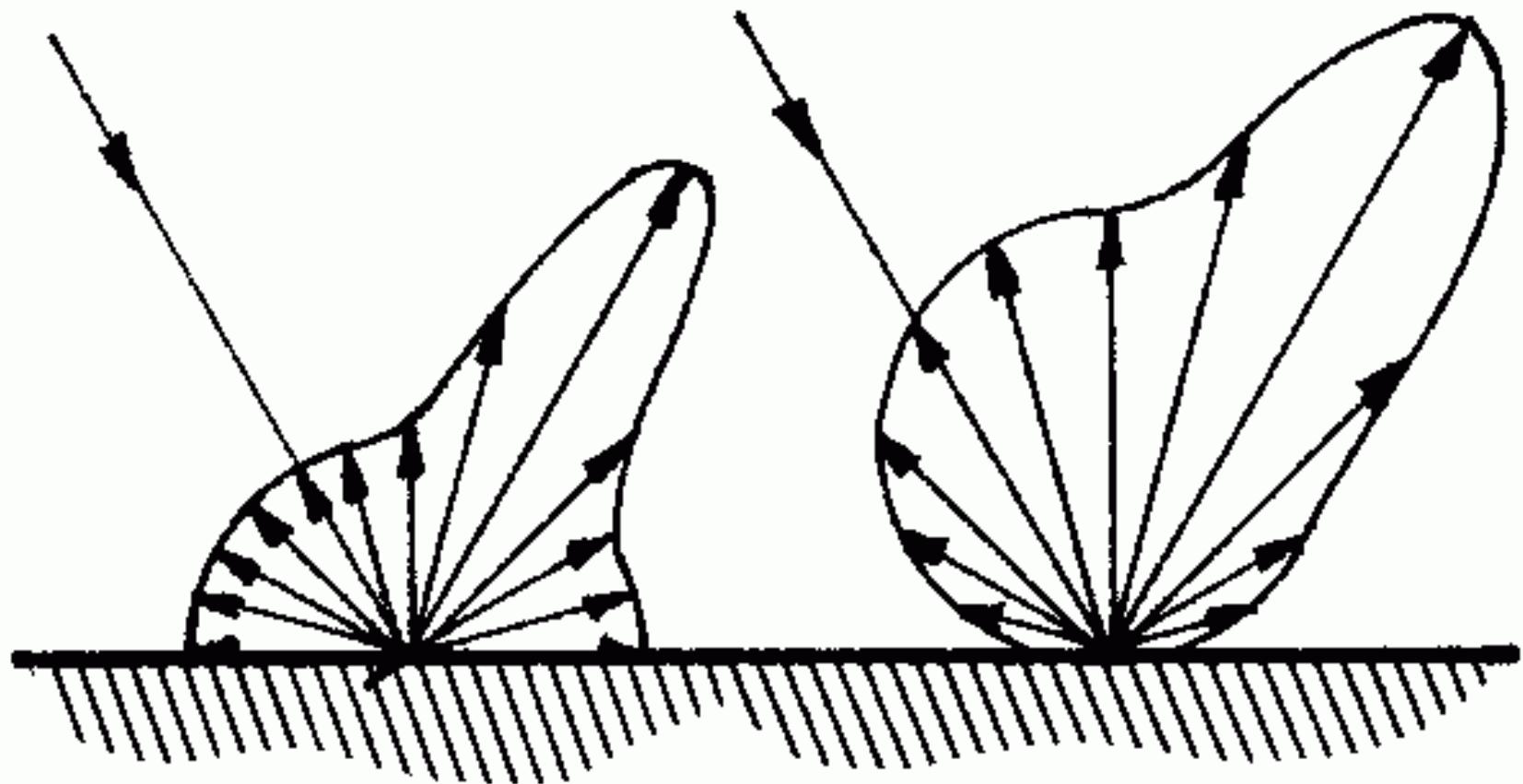
**Atelier Bea Frey, Bâle**

## Vitraux par Marc Chagall

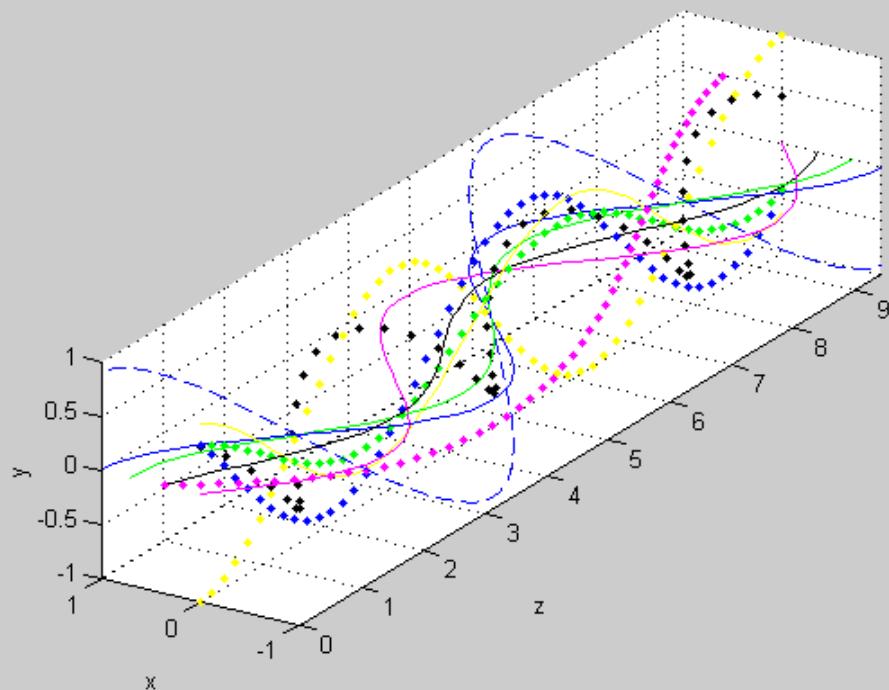


**EPFL**  
**Bâtiment BI**



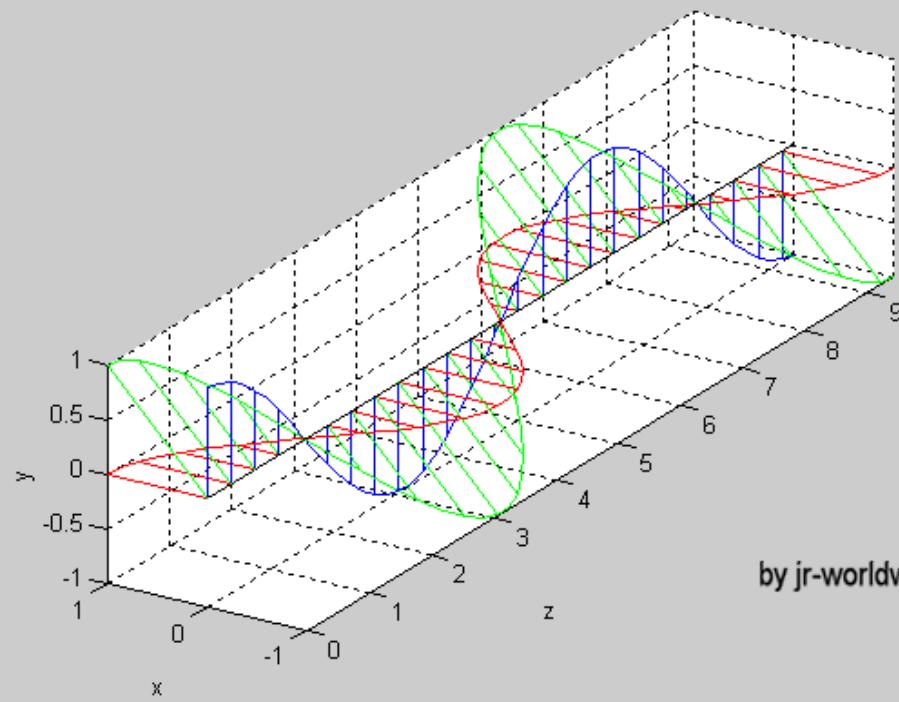


unpolarized light



Lumière non polarisée

linearly polarized light



by jr-worldwi.de

Lumière polarisée

La même photo prise

sans



avec



filtre polarisant



**Kyoto station**



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**Forum building,  
Norwich**



**Hearst Tower, New York**

**Norman Foster and Partners**

**German Parliament, Berlin**



**Swiss Re Tower, London**



