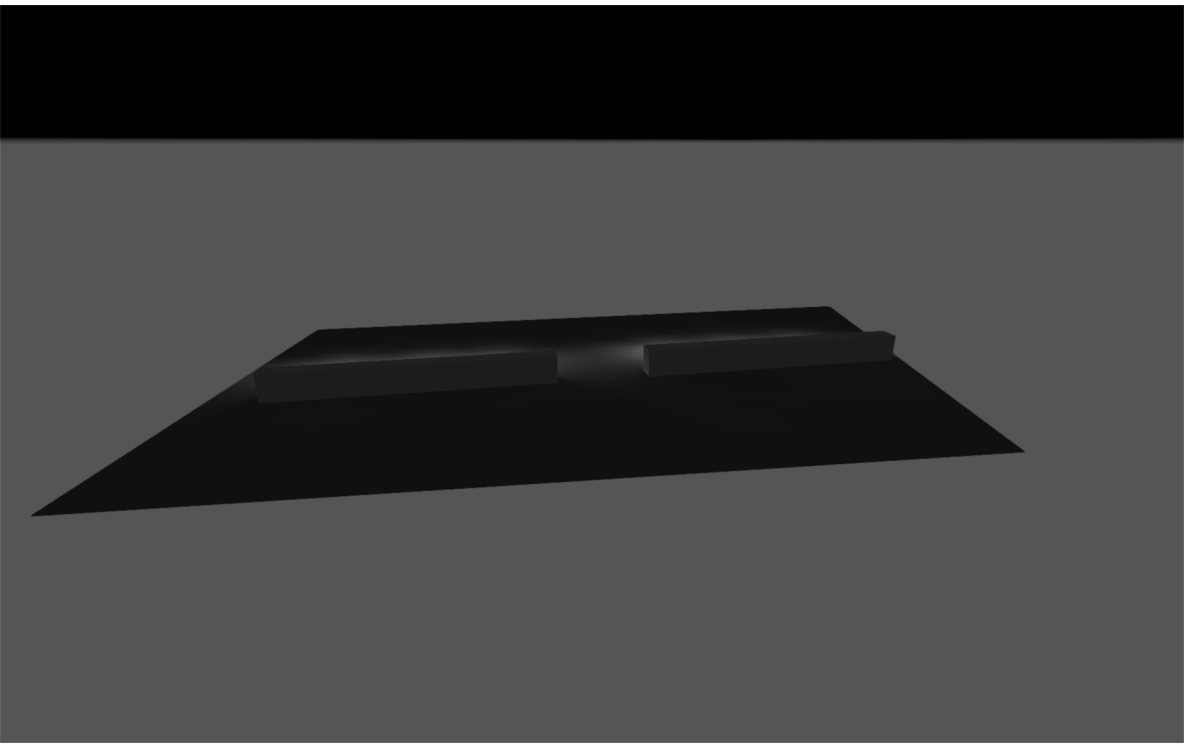


PARQUE INFANTIL VILLA ESTHER

REALIZAR ESTUDIOS Y DISEÑOAS PARA CONSTRUCCIÓN ALUMBRADO PUBLICO FOTOVOLTAICO TIPO OFF GRID PARA LUMINARIAS LED STAND ALONE, EN LAS VEREDAS VILLAROSA, ACEITE ALTO, PIÑALITO, CUERNAVACA, CARUPANA, JAGÜITO, Y AGUABLANCA Y ZONAS COMUNES DEL (PARQUE BARRIO MASTRANTO DIAGONAL 8 con CARRERA 10, PARQUE BARRIO

Object
TAURAMENA CASANARE

Created with DIALux

Preface

Notes on planning:

The energy consumption quantities do not take into account light scenes and their dimming levels.

DIALux

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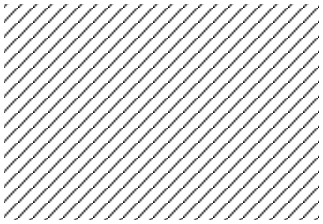
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DIALux

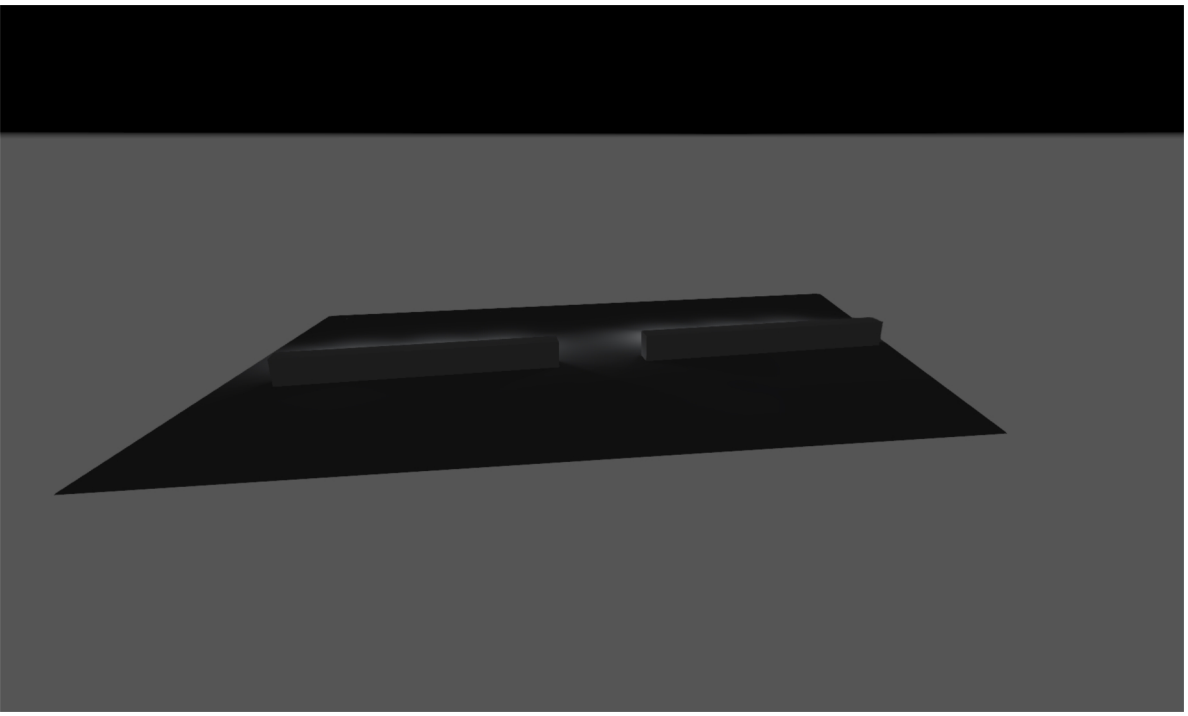
Contacts



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Description

El proyecto consiste en el desarrollo de los estudios y diseños fotométricos, eléctricos y mecánicos para la implementación de un sistema de Alumbrado Público con tecnología LED Stand-Alone (Off-Grid). El diseño se fundamenta en los criterios de desempeño fotométrico, seguridad y uso racional de la energía exigidos por el nuevo RETILAP 2024.

Parque Infantil Barrio Villa Esther:

El diseño para esta zona común se clasifica bajo la categoría de Espacios Públicos de Recreación y Esparcimiento, priorizando la seguridad del usuario y el cumplimiento de los estándares de desempeño lumínico para zonas de alta actividad social.

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DIALux

Luminaire list

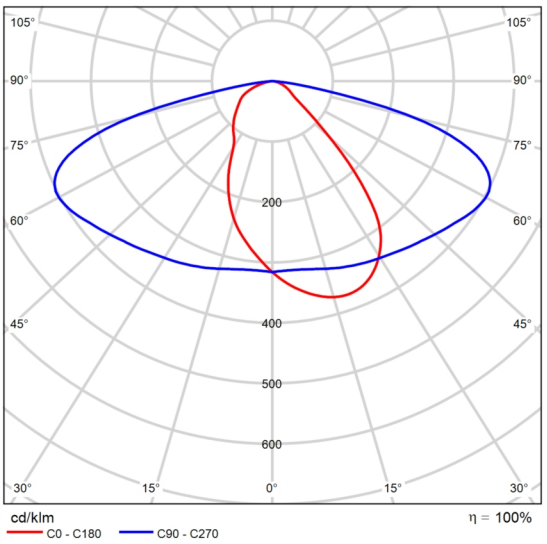
Φ_{total}	P_{total}	Luminous efficacy
50880 lm	318.0 W	160.0 lm/W

pcs.	Manufacturer	Article No.	Article name	P	Φ	Luminous efficacy
6	SYLVANIA		P38417-KIT SOLAR ZD229 80W LI 36H	53.0 W	8480 lm	160.0 lm/W

Product data sheet

SYLVANIA - P38417-KIT SOLAR ZD229 80W LI 36H

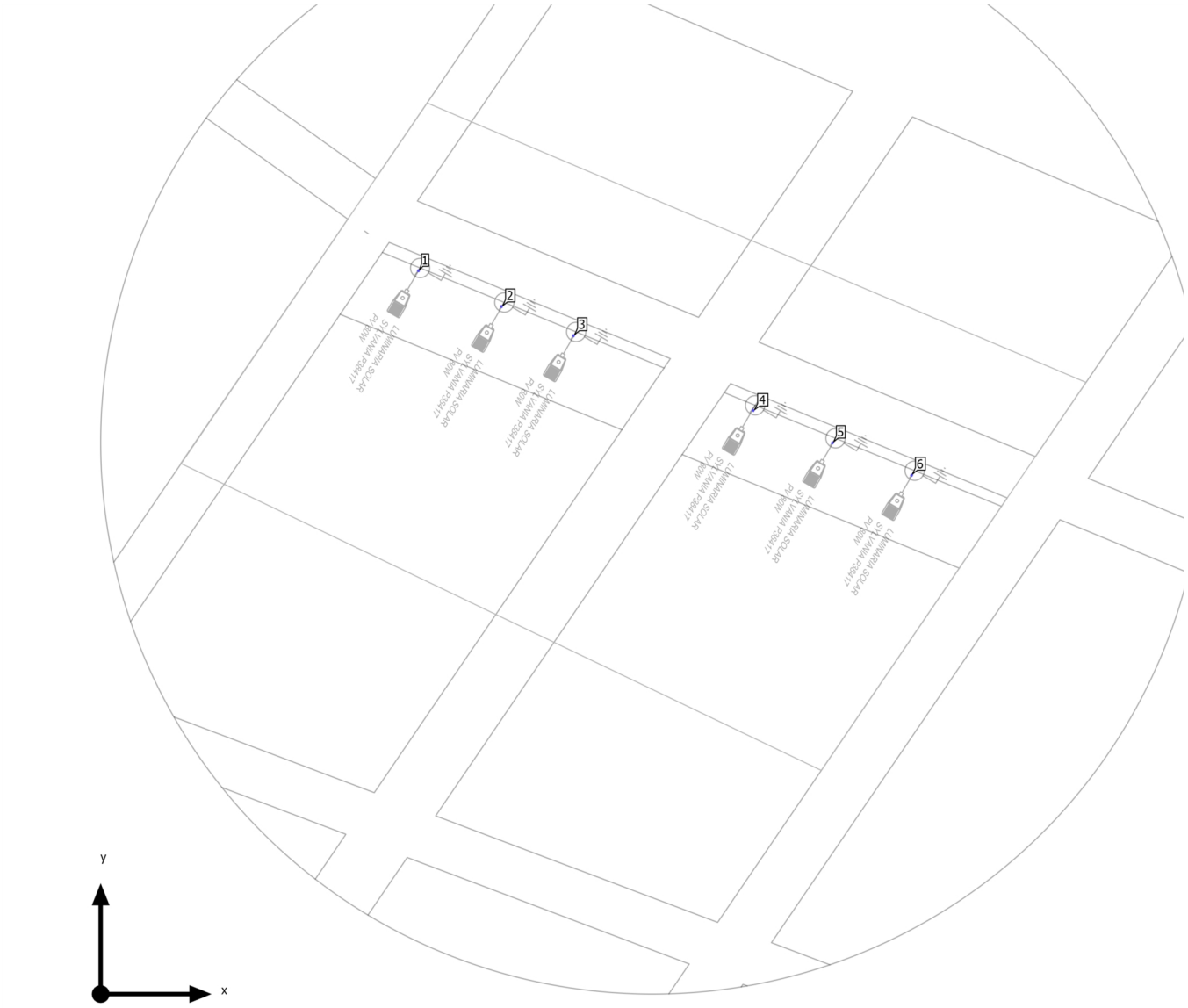
P	53.0 W
Φ_{Lamp}	8480 lm
$\Phi_{Luminaire}$	8480 lm
η	100.00 %
Luminous efficacy	160.0 lm/W
CCT	3000 K
CRI	100



Polar LDC

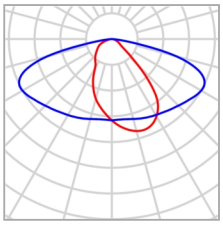
Site 1

Luminaire layout plan



Site 1

Luminaire layout plan



Manufacturer	SYLVANIA	P	53.0 W
Article name	P38417-KIT SOLAR ZD229 80W LI 36H	$\Phi_{Luminaire}$	8480 lm
Fitting	1x		

Individual luminaires

X	Y	Mounting height	Luminaire
45.418 m	103.393 m	5.500 m	1
57.286 m	98.283 m	5.500 m	2
67.570 m	94.110 m	5.500 m	3
93.247 m	83.427 m	5.500 m	4
104.566 m	78.785 m	5.500 m	5
115.884 m	74.170 m	5.500 m	6

Site 1

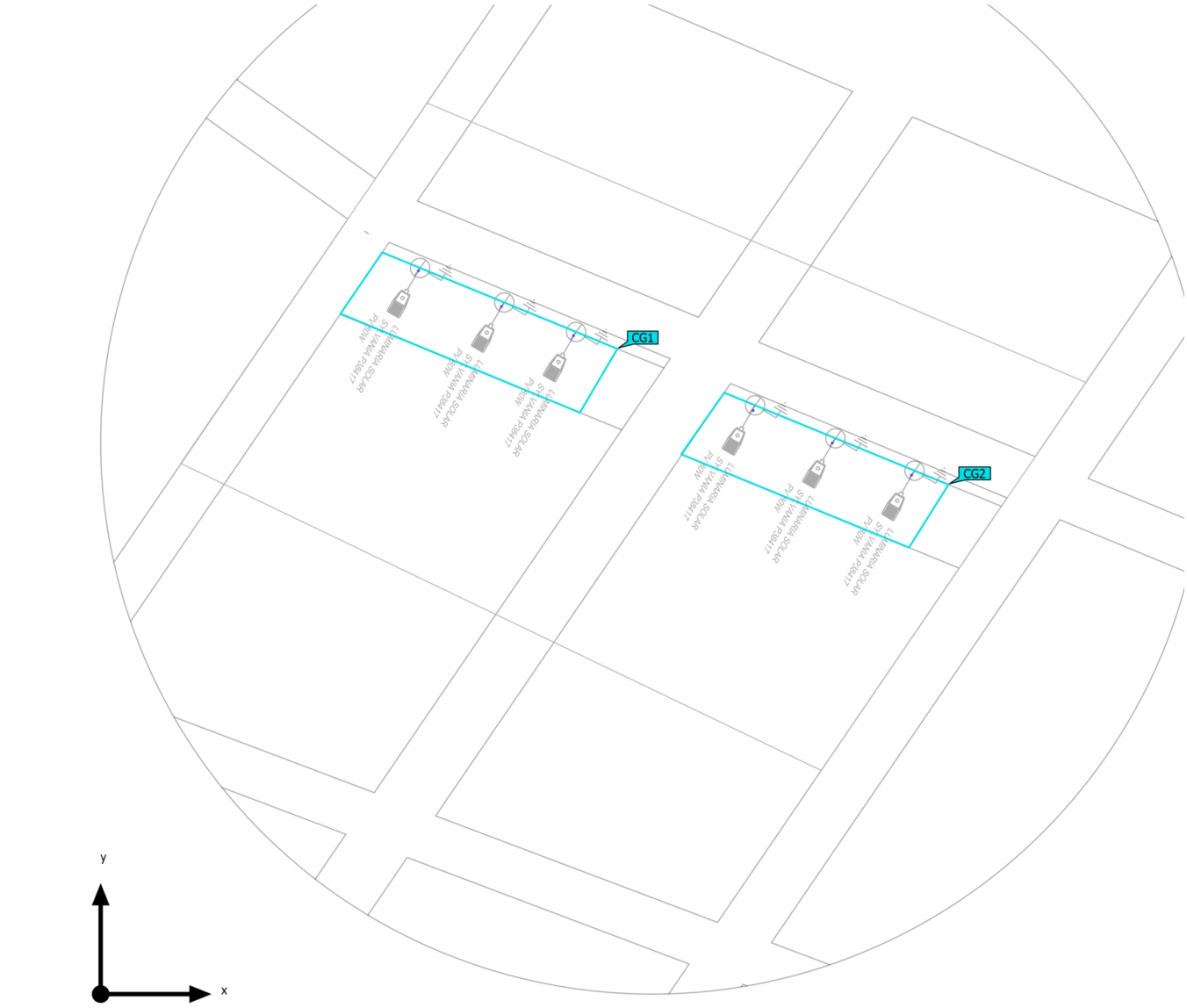
Luminaire list

Φ_{total}	P_{total}	Luminous efficacy
50880 lm	318.0 W	160.0 lm/W

pcs.	Manufacturer	Article No.	Article name	P	Φ	Luminous efficacy
6	SYLVANIA		P38417-KIT SOLAR ZD229 80W LI 36H	53.0 W	8480 lm	160.0 lm/W

Site 1 (Light scene 1)

Calculation objects



Site 1 (Light scene 1)

Calculation objects

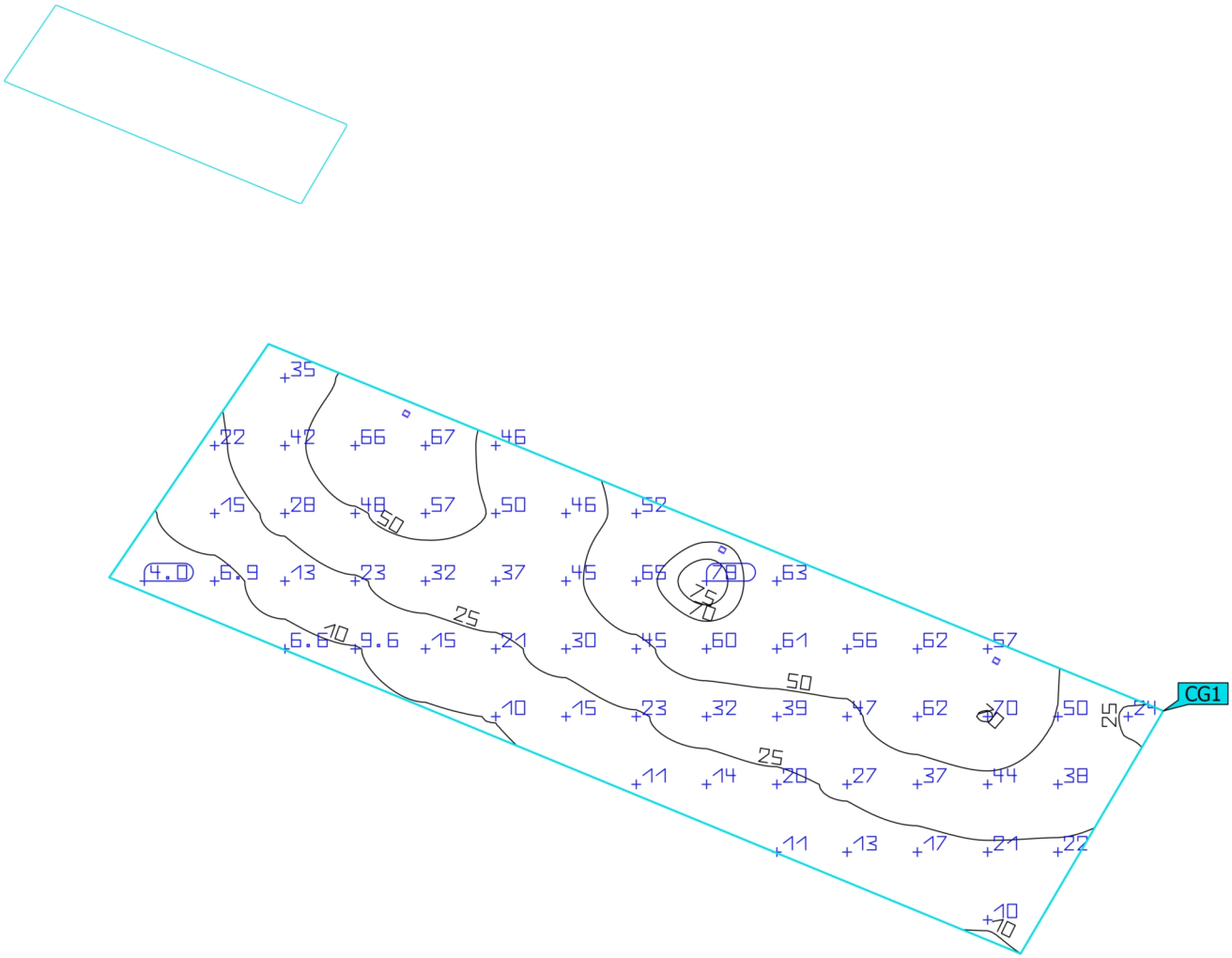
Calculation surfaces

Properties	Ē	E_{min}	E_{max}	U_o (g_1)	g_2	Index
Calculation surface 1 Perpendicular illuminance Height: 0.000 m	35.4 lx	3.99 lx	78.4 lx	0.11	0.051	CG1
Calculation surface 2 Perpendicular illuminance Height: 0.000 m	37.2 lx	5.69 lx	75.3 lx	0.15	0.076	CG2

Utilisation profile: DIALux presetting (5.1.4 Standard (outdoor transportation area))

Site 1 (Light scene 1)

Calculation surface 1

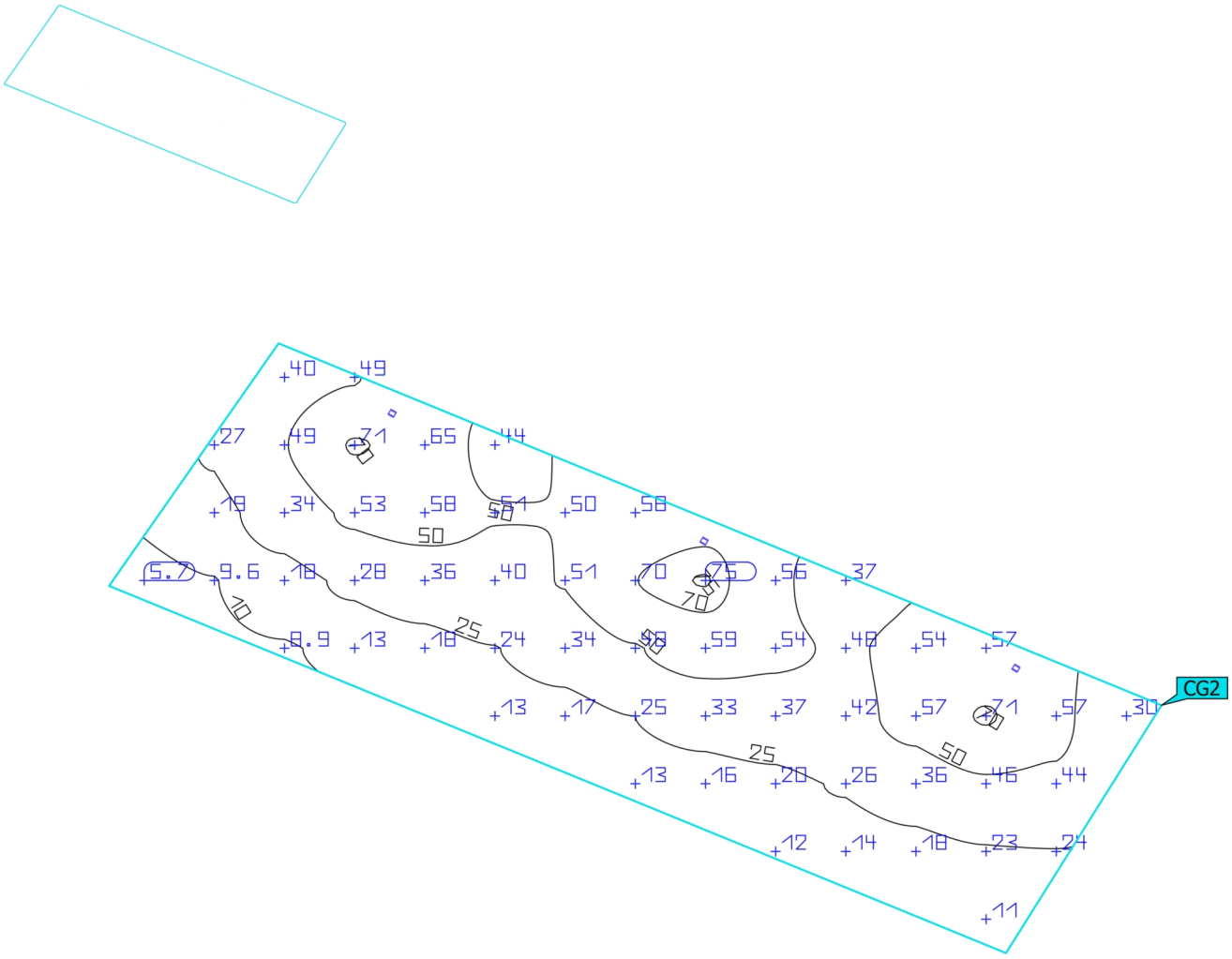


Properties	Ē	E_{min}	E_{max}	U_o (g_1)	g_2	Index
Calculation surface 1 Perpendicular illuminance Height: 0.000 m	35.4 lx	3.99 lx	78.4 lx	0.11	0.051	CG1

Utilisation profile: DIALux presetting (5.1.4 Standard (outdoor transportation area))

Site 1 (Light scene 1)

Calculation surface 2



Properties	Ē	E_{min}	E_{max}	U_o (g_1)	g_2	Index
Calculation surface 2 Perpendicular illuminance Height: 0.000 m	37.2 lx	5.69 lx	75.3 lx	0.15	0.076	CG2

Utilisation profile: DIALux presetting (5.1.4 Standard (outdoor transportation area))

Glossary

A

A	Formula symbol for a surface in the geometry

B

Background area	The background area borders the direct ambient area according to DIN EN 12464-1 and reaches up to the borders of the room. In larger rooms, the background area is at least 3 m wide. It is located horizontally at floor level.

C

CCT	(Engl. correlated colour temperature) Body temperature of a thermal radiator which serves to describe its light colour. Unit: Kelvin [K]. The lesser the numerical value the redder; the greater the numerical value the bluer the light colour. The colour temperature of gas-discharge lamps and semi-conductors are termed "correlated colour temperature" in contrast to the colour temperature of thermal radiators. Allocation of the light colours to the colour temperature ranges acc. to EN 12464-1: Light colour - colour temperature [K] warm white (ww) < 3,300 K neutral white (nw) ≥ 3,300 – 5,300 K daylight white (dw) > 5,300 K
Clearance height	The designation for the distance between upper edge of the floor and bottom edge of the ceiling (in the completely furnished status of room).
Control group	A group of luminaires that are dimmed and controlled together. For each lighting scene, a control group provides its own dimming value. All luminaires within a control group share this dimming value. The control groups with their luminaires are automatically determined by DIALux on the basis of the created light scenes and their luminaire groups.
CRI	(Engl. colour rendering index) Designation for the colour rendering index of a luminaire or a lamp acc. to DIN 6169: 1976 or CIE 13.3: 1995. The general colour rendering index Ra (or CRI) is a dimensionless figure that describes the quality of a white light source in regards to its similarity with the remission spectra of defined 8 test colours (see DIN 6169 or CIE 1974) to a reference light source.

Glossary

D

Daylight autonomy	Describes what percentage of the daily working time the required illuminance is met by daylight. The nominal illuminance is used from the room profile, unlike described in EN 17037. The calculation is not done in the centre of the room but at the placed sensor measuring point. A room is considered sufficiently supplied with daylight if it achieves at least 50% daylight autonomy.
Daylight factor	Ratio of the illuminance achieved solely by daylight incidence at a point in the inside to the horizontal illuminance in the outer area under an unobstructed sky. Formula symbol: D (Engl. daylight factor) Unit: %
Daylight quotient effective area	A calculation surface within which the daylight quotient is calculated.

E

Energy evaluation	Based on an hourly calculation procedure for daylight in indoor spaces, considering the project geometry and any existing daylight control systems. Orientation and location of the project are also considered. The calculation uses the specified system power of the luminaires to determine the energy demand. A linear relationship between power and luminous flux in the dimmed state is assumed for daylight-controlled luminaires. Times of use and nominal illuminance are determined from the usage profiles of the spaces. Switched-on luminaires that are explicitly excluded from control also consider the specified times-of-use. The daylight control systems use a simplified control logic that closes them at an outdoor horizontal illuminance of 27,500lx. The calendar year 2022 is used as a reference only. It is not a simulation of this year. The reference year is only used to assign the days of the week to the calculated results. The changeover to summer time is not considered. The reference sky type used is the average sky described in CIE 110 without direct sunlight. The method was developed together with the Fraunhofer Institute for Building Physics and is available for review by the Joint Working Group 1 ISO TC 274 as an extension of the previous annual regression-based method.
Eta (η)	(light output ratio) The light output ratio describes what percentage of the luminous flux of a free radiating lamp (or LED module) is emitted by the luminaire when installed. Unit: %

Glossary

G

g_1	Often also U_o (Engl. overall uniformity) Designates the overall uniformity of the illuminance on a surface. It is the quotient from E_{min} to $\bar{E}$ and is required, for instance, in standards for illumination of workstations.
g_2	Actually it designates the "non-uniformity" of the illuminance on a surface. It is the quotient of E_{min} to E_{max} and is generally only relevant for certifying the emergency lighting acc. to EN 1838.

I

Illuminance	Describes the ratio of the luminous flux that strikes a certain surface to the size of this surface ($lm/m^2 = lx$). The illuminance is not tied to an object surface. It can be determined anywhere in space (inside or outside). The illuminance is not a product feature because it is a recipient value. Luxometers are used for measuring. Unit: Lux Abbreviation: lx Formula symbol: E
Illuminance, adaptive	For the determining of the middle adaptive illuminance on a surface, this is rastered "adaptively". In the area of large illuminance differences within the surface, the raster is subdivided finer; within lesser differences, a rougher classification is made.
Illuminance, horizontal	Illuminance that is calculated or measured on a horizontal (level) surface (this can be for example a table top or the floor). The horizontal illuminance is usually identified by the formula letter E_h.
Illuminance, perpendicular	Illuminance that is calculated or measured plumb-vertical to a surface. This needs to be taken into account for tilted surfaces. If the surface is horizontal or vertical, then there is no difference between the perpendicular and the horizontal or vertical illuminance.
Illuminance, vertical	Illuminance that is calculated or measured on a vertical surface (this can be for example the front of some shelves). The vertical illuminance is usually identified by the formula letter E_v.

L

LENI	(Engl. lighting energy numeric indicator) Lighting energy numeric indicator acc. to EN 15193 Unit: $kWh/(m^2 * a)$

Glossary

LLMF	(Engl. lamp lumen maintenance factor)/acc. to CIE 97: 2005 Lamp flux maintenance factor that takes the luminous flux reduction into account of a luminaire or an LED module in the course of the operating time. The lamp flux maintenance factor is specified as a decimal digit and can have a maximum value of 1 (no luminous flux reduction existing).
LMF	(Engl. luminaire maintenance factor)/acc. to CIE 97: 2005 Luminaire maintenance factor that takes the soiling into account of the luminaire in the course of the operating time. The luminaire maintenance factor is specified as a decimal digit and can have a maximum value of 1 (no soiling existing).
LSF	(Engl. lamp survival factor)/acc. to CIE 97: 2005 Lamp survival factor that takes the total failure into account of a luminaire in the course of the operating time. The lamp survival factor is specified as a decimal digit and can have a maximum value of 1 (no failures existing within the time concerned or prompt replacement after the failure).
Luminance	Dimension for the "brightness impression" that the human eye has of a surface. The surface itself can emit light thereby or light striking it can be reflected (emitter value). It is the only photometric value that the human eye can perceive. Unit: Candela per square metre Abbreviation: cd/m^2 Formula symbol: L
Luminous efficacy	Ratio of the emitted luminous flux Φ [lm] to the absorbed electrical power P [W] Unit: lm/W. This ratio can be formed for the lamp or LED module (lamp or module light output), the lamp or module with control gear (system light output) and the complete luminaire (luminaire light output).
Luminous flux	Dimension for the total light output that is emitted from one light source in all directions. It is thus an "emitter value" that specifies the entire emitting output. The luminous flux of a light source can only be determined in a laboratory. A difference is made between the lamp or LED module luminous flux and the luminaire luminous flux. Unit: Lumen Abbreviation: lm Formula symbol: Φ
Luminous intensity	Describes the intensity of the light in a certain direction (emitter value). The luminous intensity is a matter of the luminous flux Φ that is emitted in a certain spherical angle Ω. The radiation characteristics of a light source are presented graphically in a light distribution curve (LDC). The luminous intensity is an SI base unit. Unit: Candela Abbreviation: cd Formula symbol: I

Glossary

M

Maintenance factor	See MF
MF	(Engl. maintenance factor)/acc. to CIE 97: 2005 Maintenance factor as decimal number between 0 and 1 that describes the ratio of the new value of a photometric planning parameter (e.g. of the illuminance) to a maintenance value after a certain time. The maintenance factor takes into account the soiling of luminaires and rooms as well as the luminous flux reduction and the failure of light sources. The maintenance factor is taken into account either overall or determined in detail acc. to CIE 97: 2005 by the formula RMF x LMF x LLMF x LSF.

P

P	(Engl. power) Electric power consumption Unit: watt Abbreviation: W

R

$R_{(UG)}$ max	Measure of the psychological glare in indoor spaces. In addition to the luminance of luminaires, the level of the $R_{(UG)}$ value also depends on the observer position, the viewing direction and the ambient luminance. The calculation is made according to the table method, see CIE 117. Among other things, EN 12464-1:2021 specifies maximum permissible $R_{(UG)}$- values $R_{(UGL)}$ for various indoor workplaces.
Reflection factor	The reflection factor of a surface describes how much of the striking light is reflected back. The reflection factor is defined by the colour of the surface.
RMF	(Engl. room maintenance factor)/acc. to CIE 97: 2005 Room maintenance factor that takes the soiling into account of the space encompassing surfaces in the course of the operating time. The room maintenance factor is specified as a decimal digit and can have a maximum value of 1 (no soiling existing).

S

Surrounding area	The ambient area directly borders the area of the visual task and should be planned with a width of at least 0.5 m according to DIN EN 12464-1. It is at the same height as the area of the visual task.

Glossary

U

UGR (max)	(unified glare rating) Measure for the psychological glare effect in interiors. In addition to luminaire luminance, the UGR value also depends on the position of the observer, the viewing direction and the ambient luminance. Among other things, EN 12464-1 specifies maximum permissible UGR values for various indoor workplaces.
UGR observer	Calculation point in the room, for the DIALux the UGR value is determined. The location and height of the calculation point should correspond to the typical observer position (position and eye level of the user).

V

Visual task area	The area that is needed for carrying out the visual task in accordance with DIN EN 12464 -1. The height corresponds with the height at which the visual task is executed.

W

Wall zone	Circumferential area between working plane and walls which is not taken into account for the calculation.
Working plane	Virtual measuring or calculation surface at the height of the visual task that generally follows the room geometry. The working plane may also feature a wall zone.