

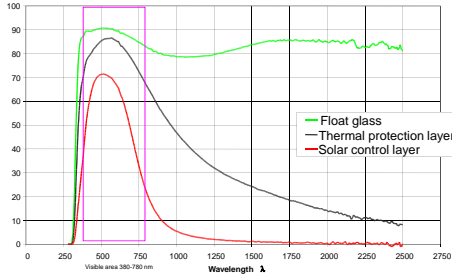
Photometry and radiometry

Measurement of luminous and solar characteristics according to EN 410

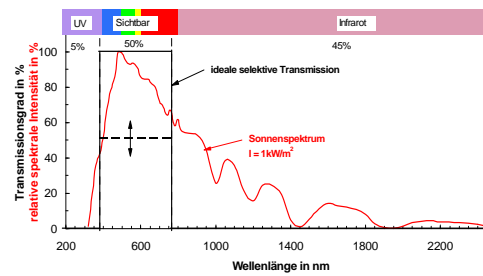
Measurement of the spectral transmission $\tau(\lambda)$ and reflection $\rho(\lambda)$ in the wavelength range between 250 nm and 2500 nm at small samples 40 x 70 mm of single panes in the UV-VIS-NIR-spectrometer



Typical spectral transmittance

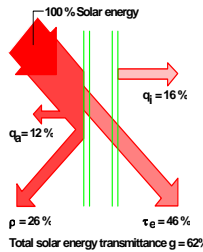


The spectrum of the sun



The following values can be measured and/or calculated for glasses

- g total solar energy transmittance ($g = \tau_e + q_i$)
- τ_e solar transmittance
- ρ_e solar reflectance
- qi secondary heat flow
- τ_v light transmittance
- ρ_v light reflectance
- τ_{UV} UV-transmittance



The luminous values of insulating glass units are determined calculative on basis of the measured single panes.

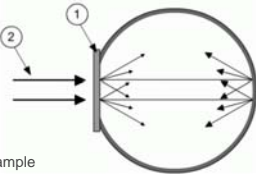
Measurement of light transmission τ_v and light reflexion ρ_v for light diffusing and light channelling products according to DIN 5036

Light diffusing products are e.g. screen-printed glass, etched glass, glass with integrated installation and solar control products like fabrics and lamella.

For systems that have angle depending characteristics, the radiation angle can vary from 0° to 60°



Measurement principle of the integrating sphere



- 1 Sample
- 2 Light D65

Picture of the integrating sphere at ift Rosenheim



Measurement of emissivity ϵ_n according to EN 12898

Every body radiates heat. The emissivity of a body indicates how much radiation it gives compared with an ideal radiant warmer, a black body.

The emissivity ϵ_n of the surfaces has among other things influence on the U_g -value of the insulating glass unit; the lower the emissivity, the lower the U_g -value.

Typical values for ϵ_n are:

- Standard float glass 0.89
- Solar control coating 0.02
- Thermal insulation coating 0.03 - 0.06

Example for the influence of low-E-coating on the U_g -value

