



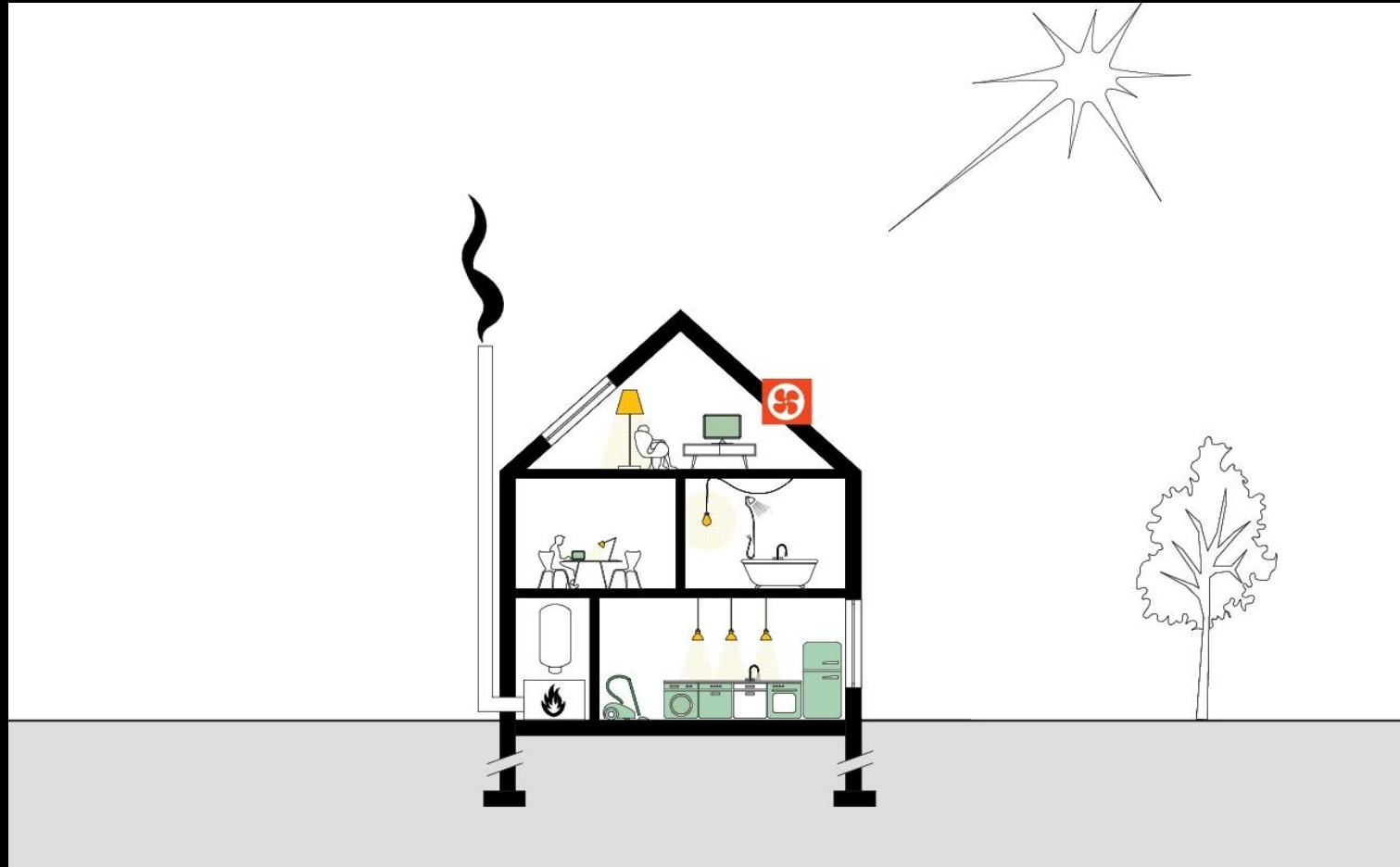
ET LUX FUIT – les apports de l'éclairage naturel au bien-être des habitants

Prof. Marilyne Andersen

Professor of Sustainable Construction Technologies | Head of LIPID Lab
Dean, School of Architecture, Civil and Environmental Engineering (ENAC) | EPFL

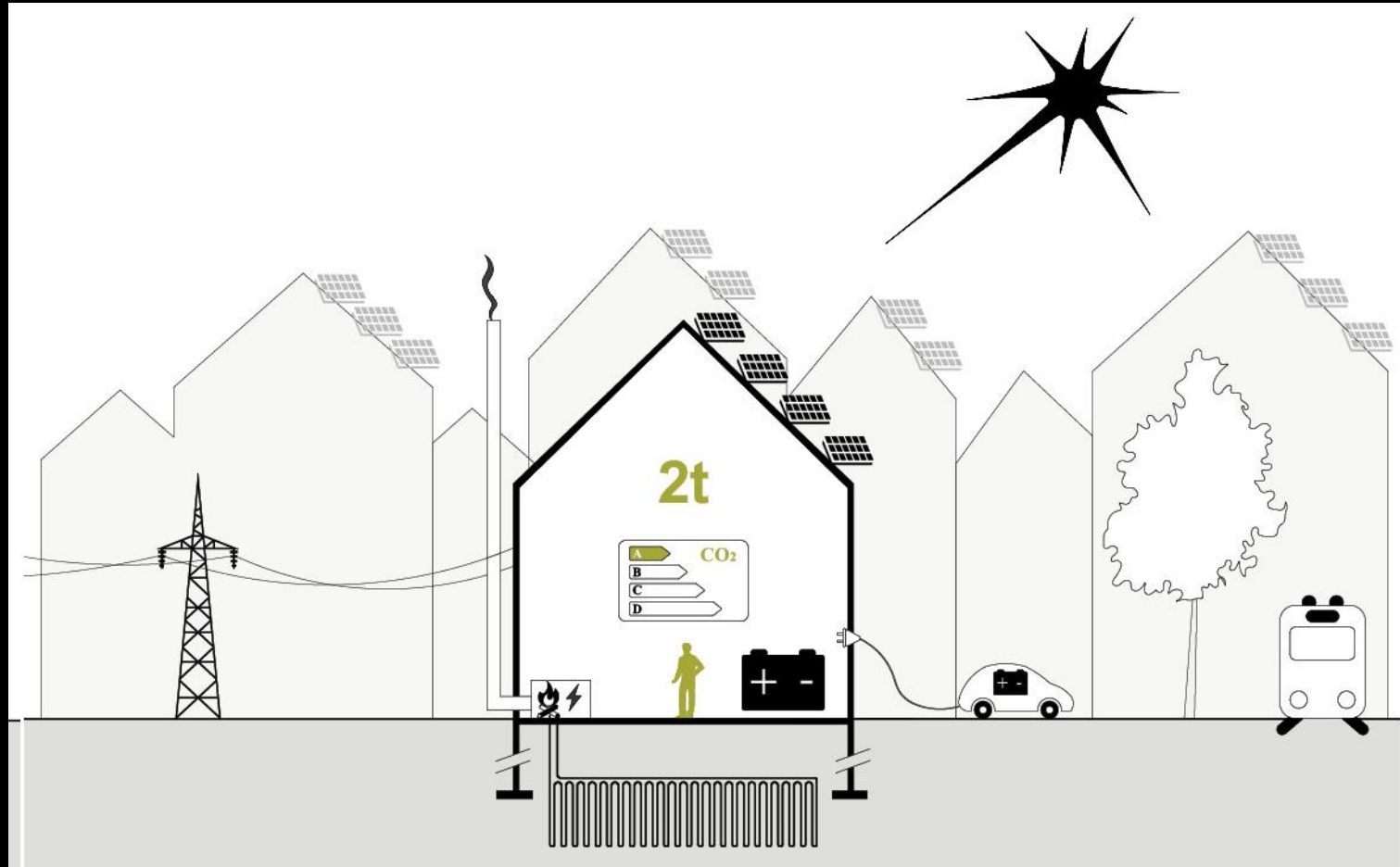
lighting in a sustainability context: a multifaceted challenge

multi-scale – from urban to human



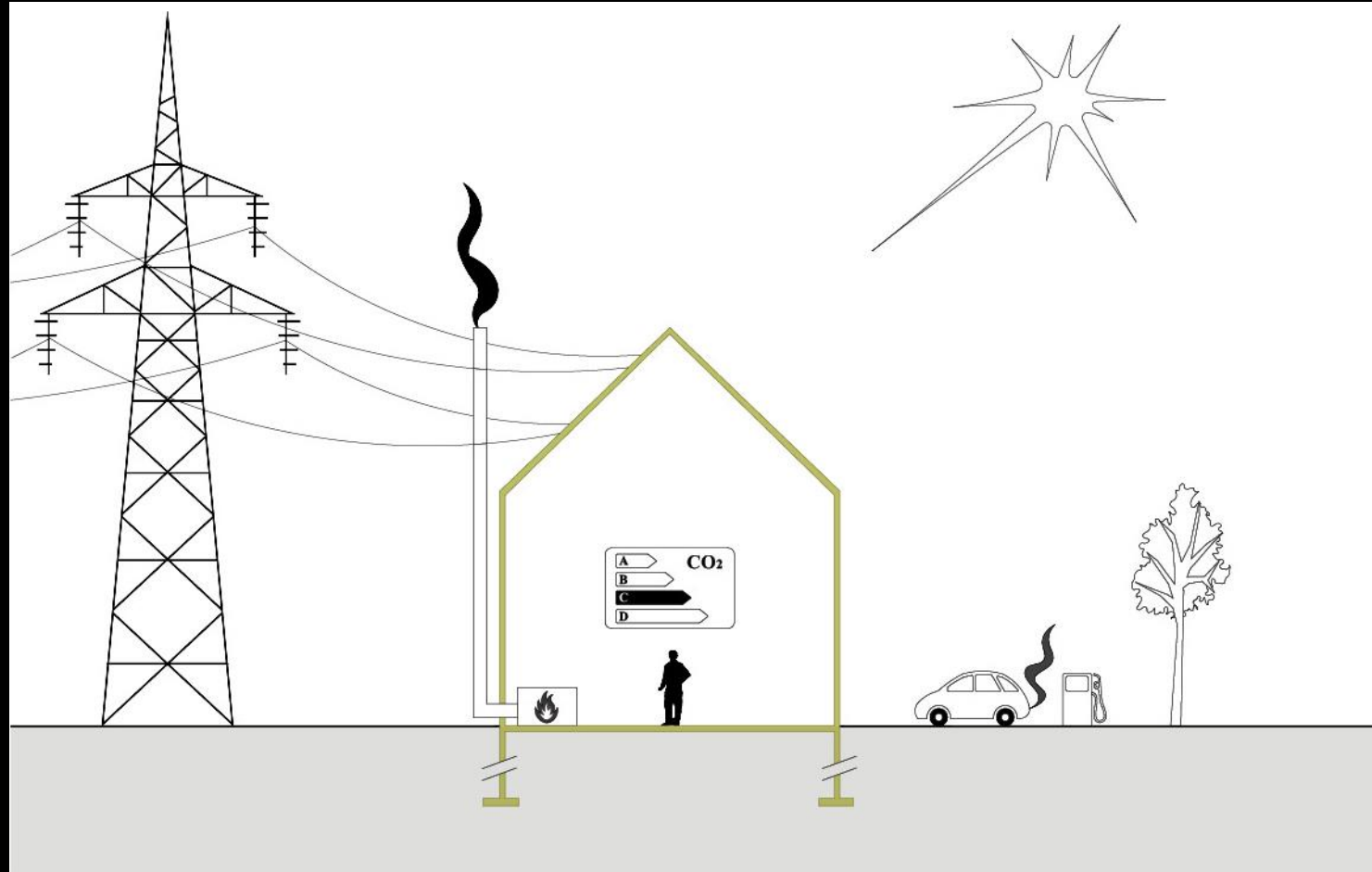
integrated design approach: set sustainability goals

construction, technology, mobility, comfort...



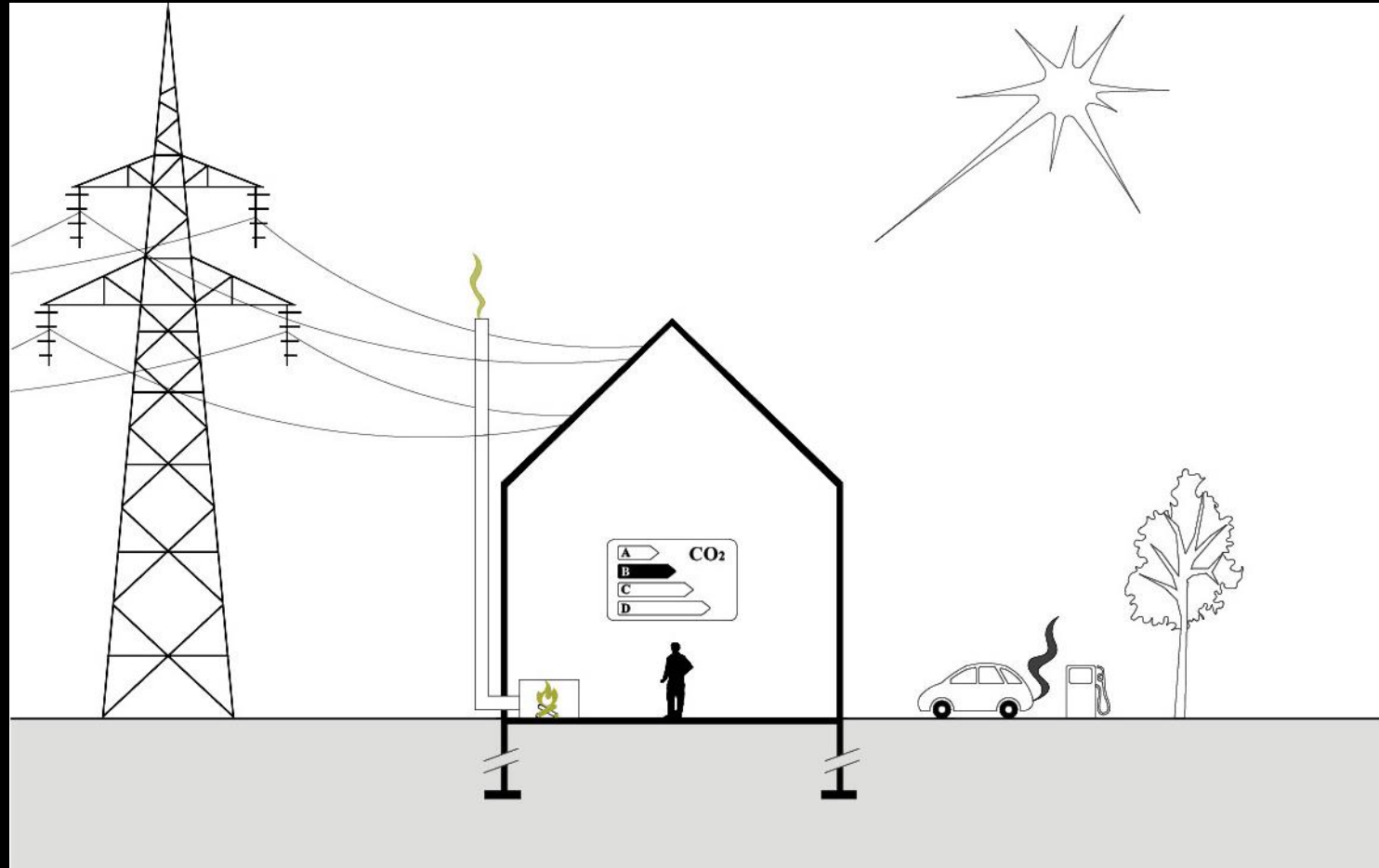
we often start with specific design choices...

envelopes using low-carbon materials, light and flexible



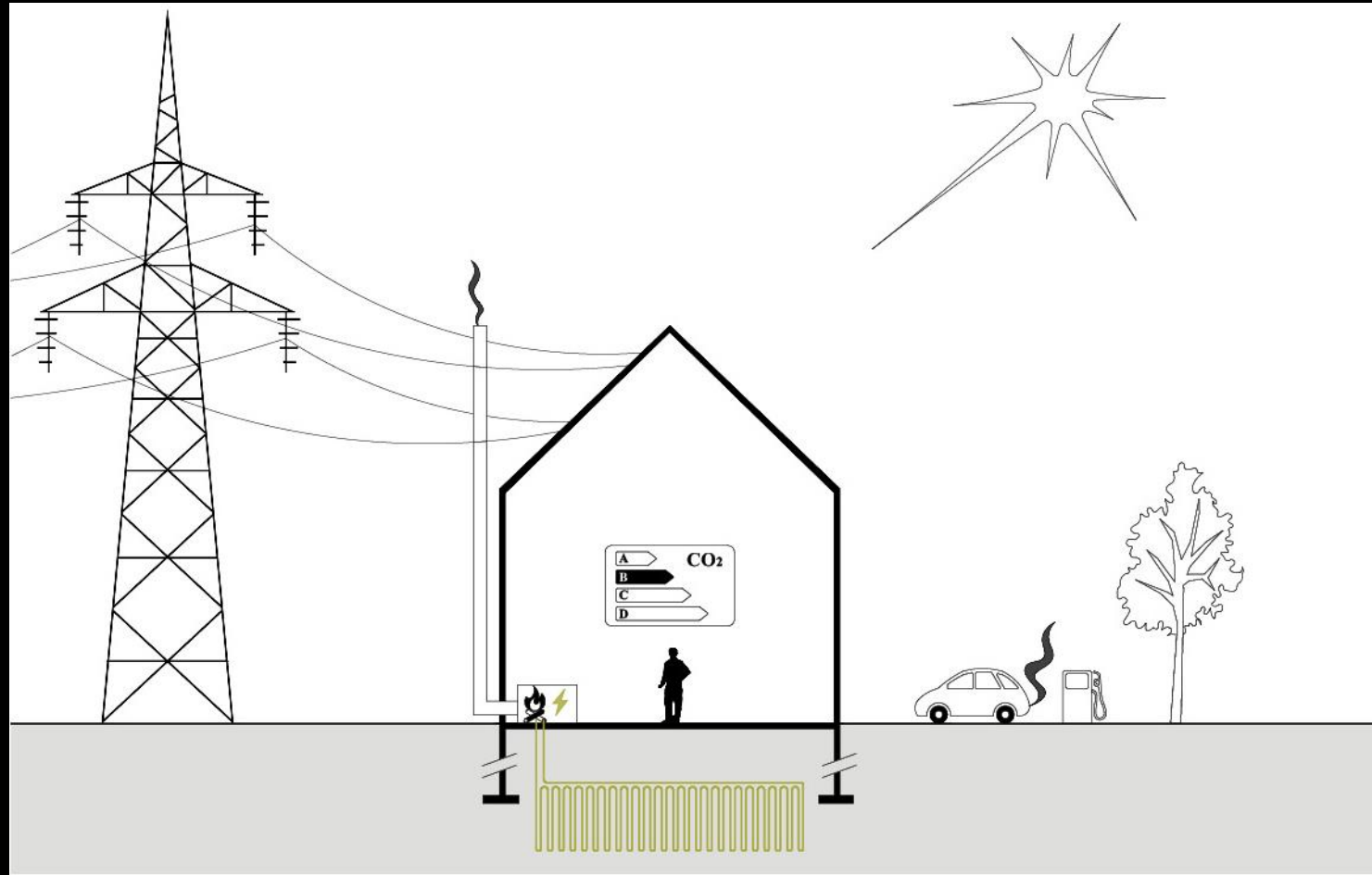
...energy supply alternatives...

reliance on carbon free energy (e.g. wood)



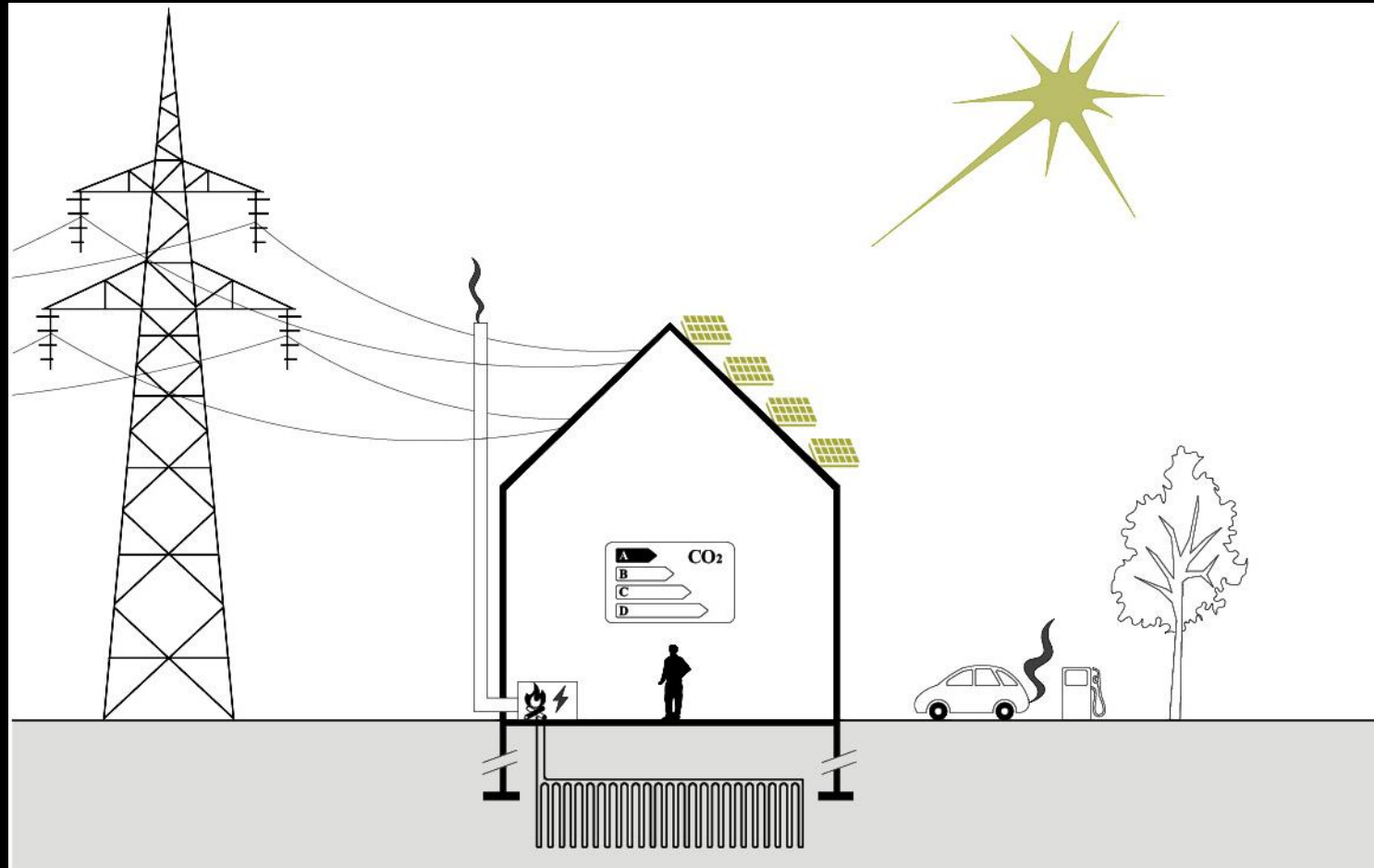
...selection of active systems...

heat pump with electricity



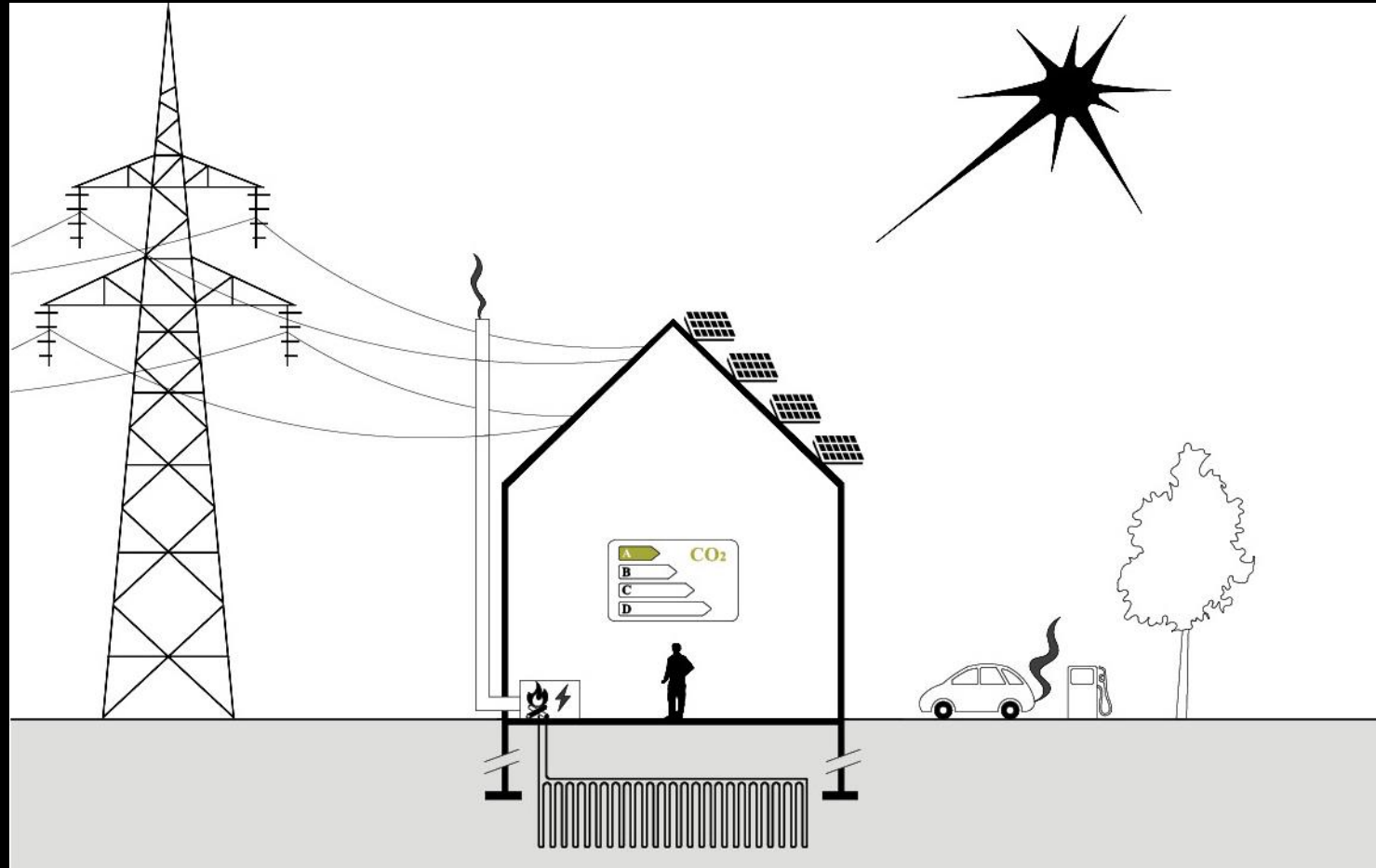
...integration of solar technology...

locally-generated renewable energy



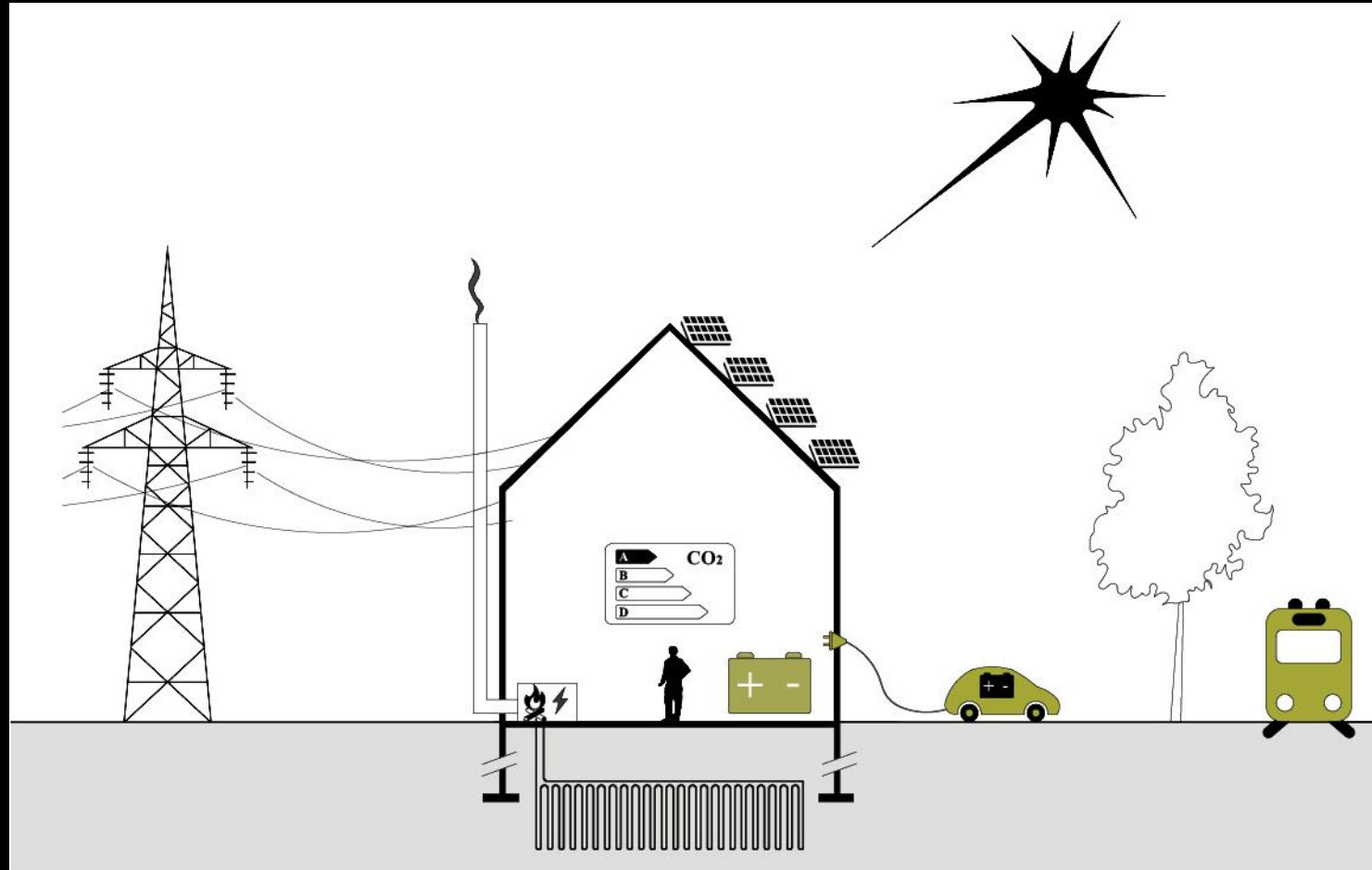
...local choice of materials...

reduced CO₂ emissions



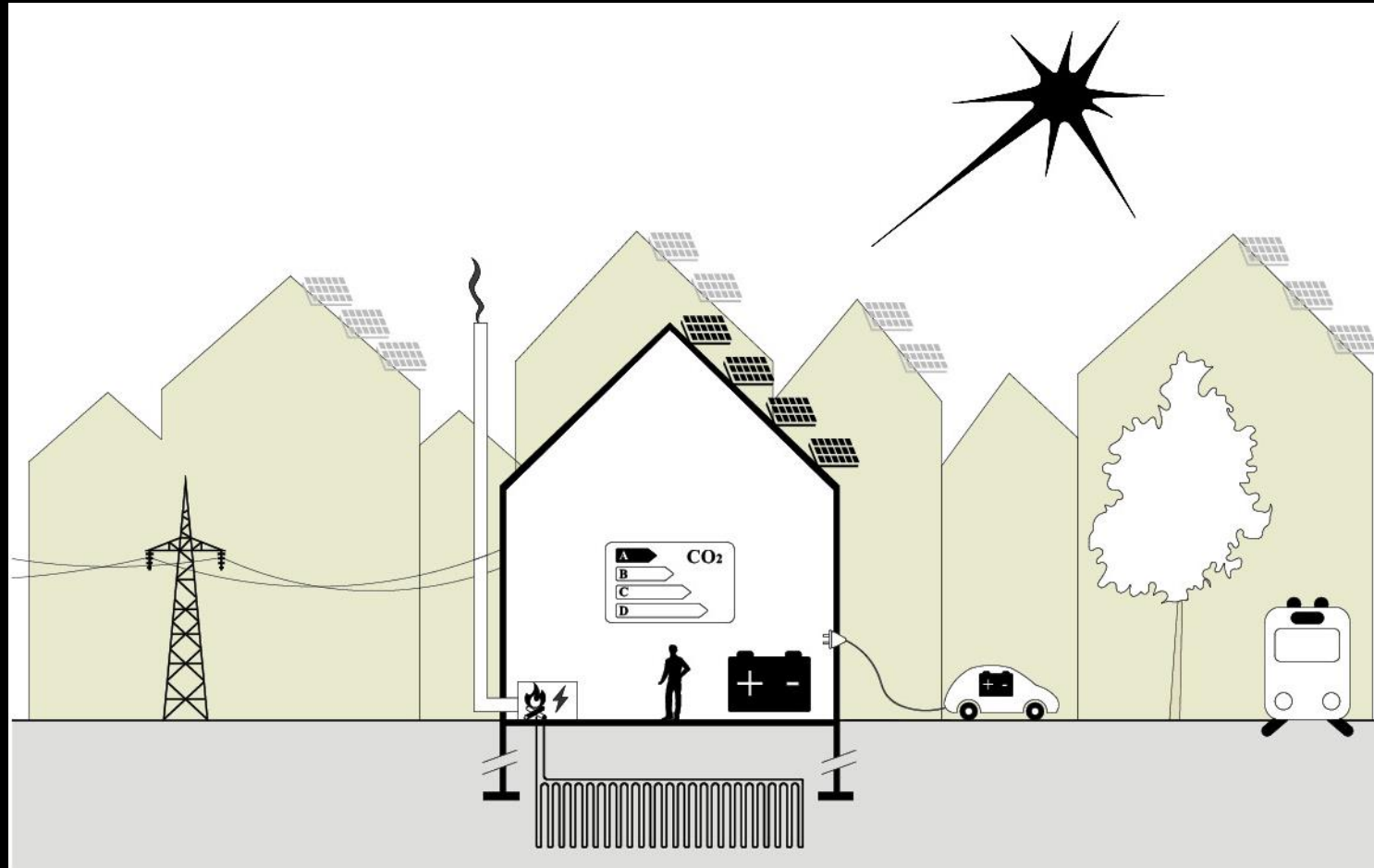
...diversify storage options...

building and mobility coupled for improved energy efficiency...



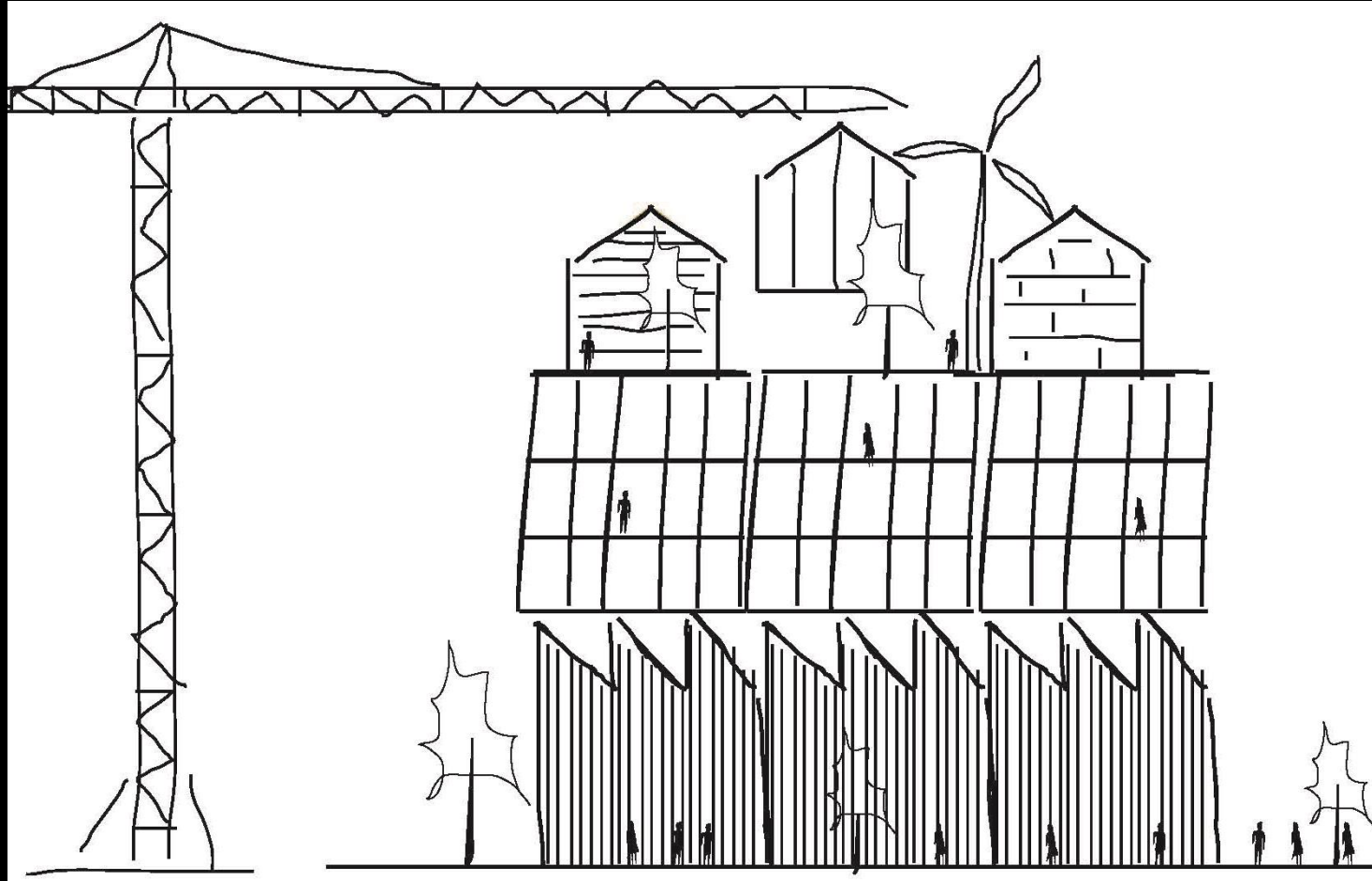
...and contribute to urban quality...

higher density of urban areas instead of increased urban sprawl



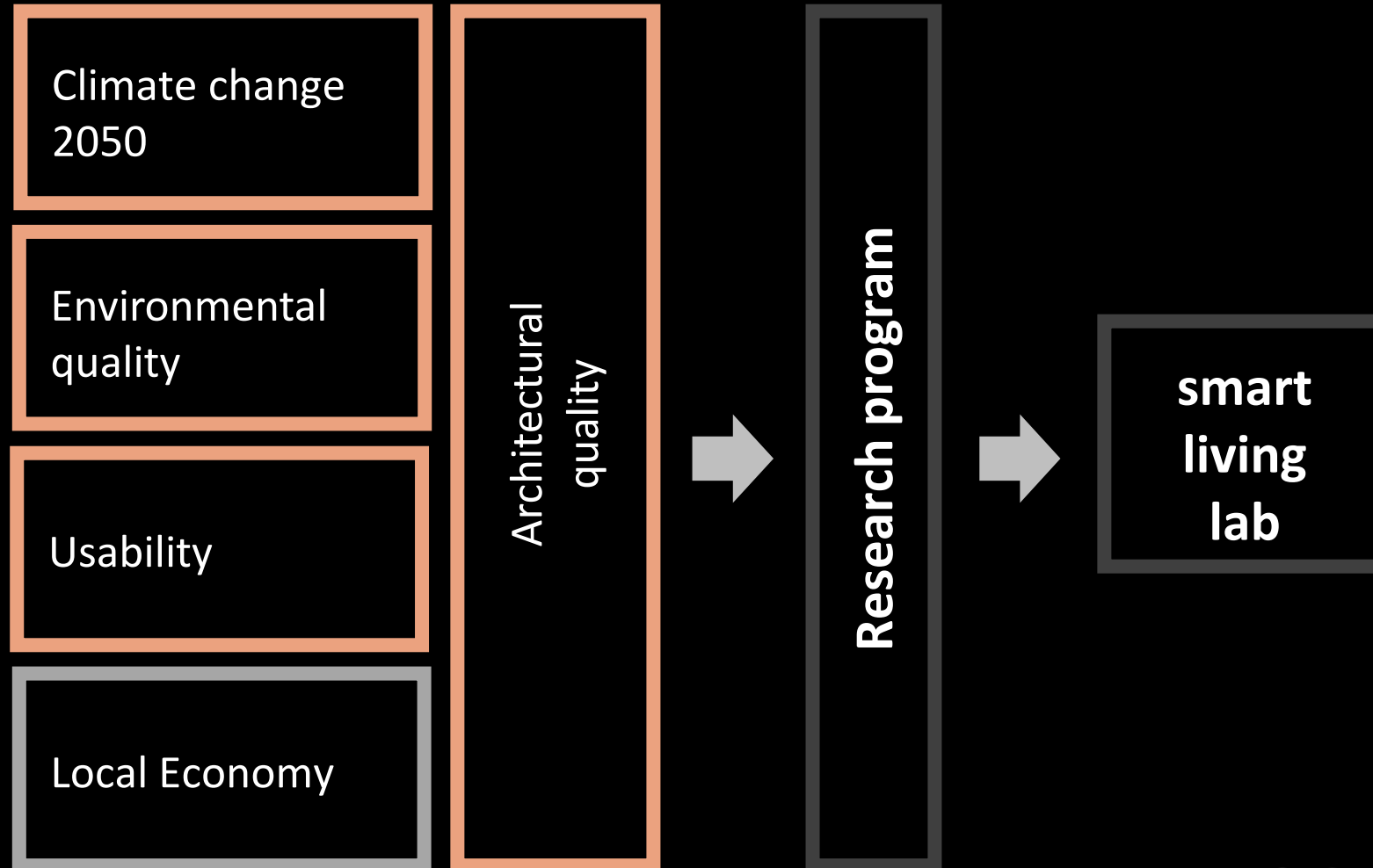
enough ingredients to build for the future? the SMART LIVING LAB as a case study

the challenge of integration

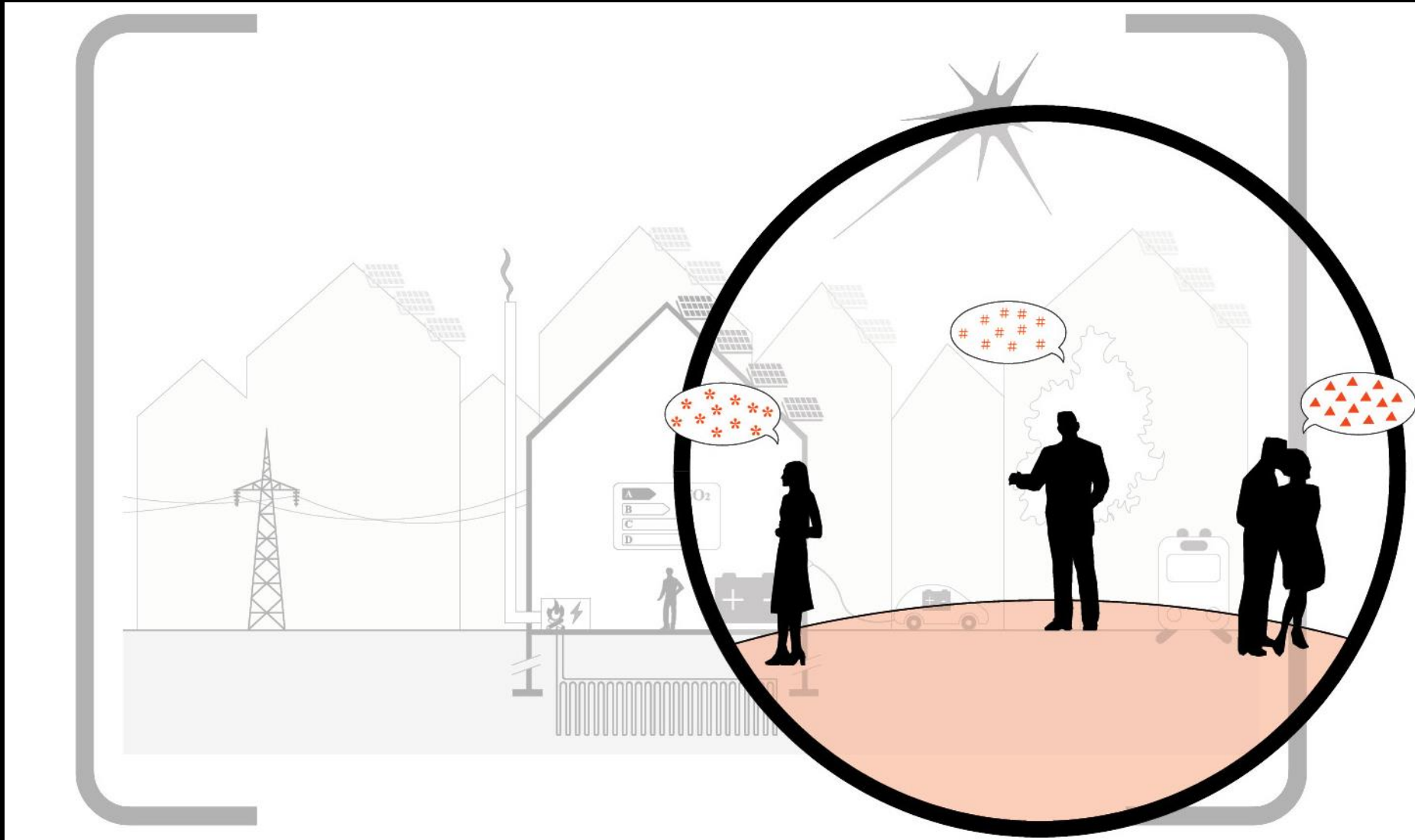


need for a methodology / priorities

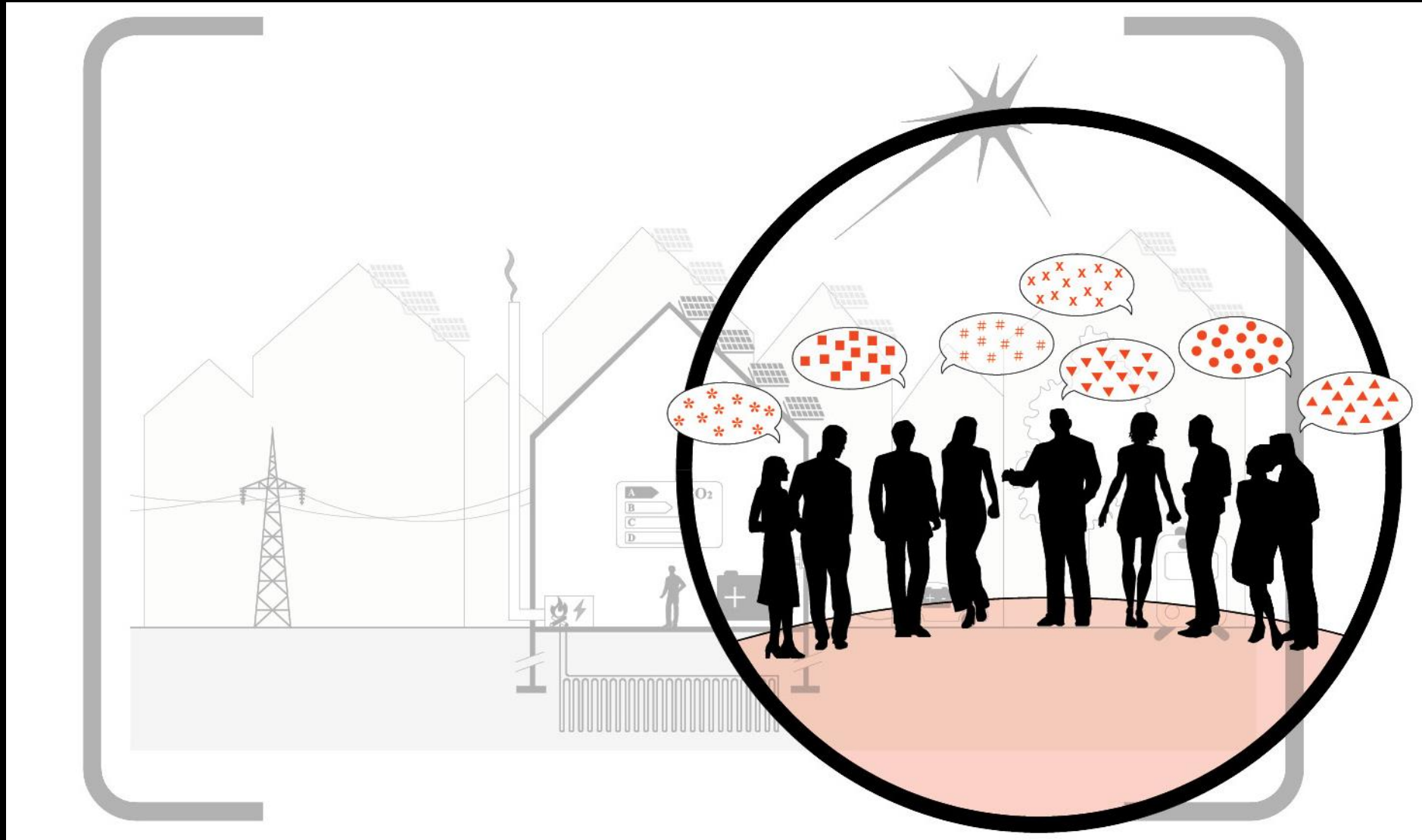
always a compromise: remarkable performance for chosen focus, acceptable for other aspects



several actors involved, speaking different languages



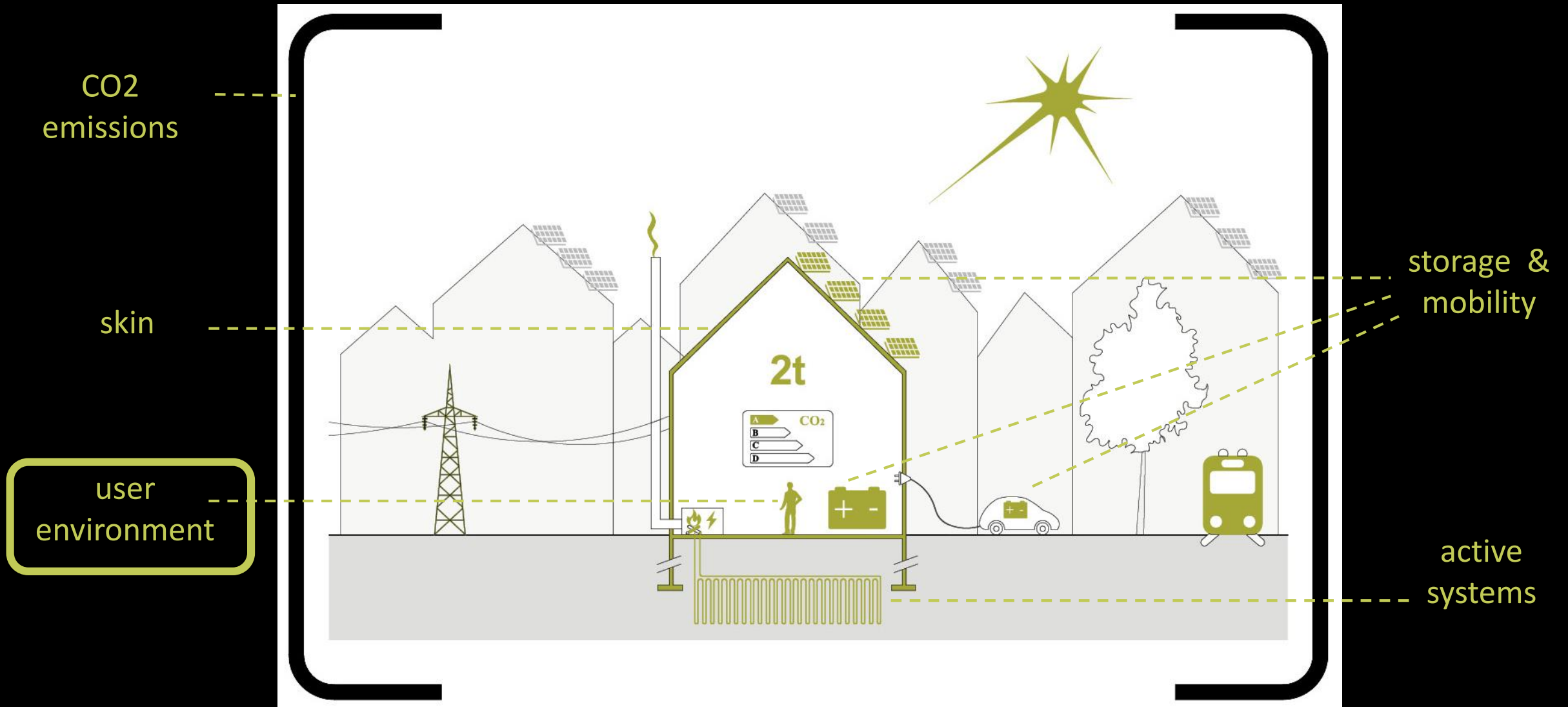
more and more disciplines, more and more actors



main challenge: sharing a common language



smart living lab's chosen areas of focus (for which remarkable performance should be achieved)



towards a 2020 building for a 2050 vision

obsolete technology?

focus on humans

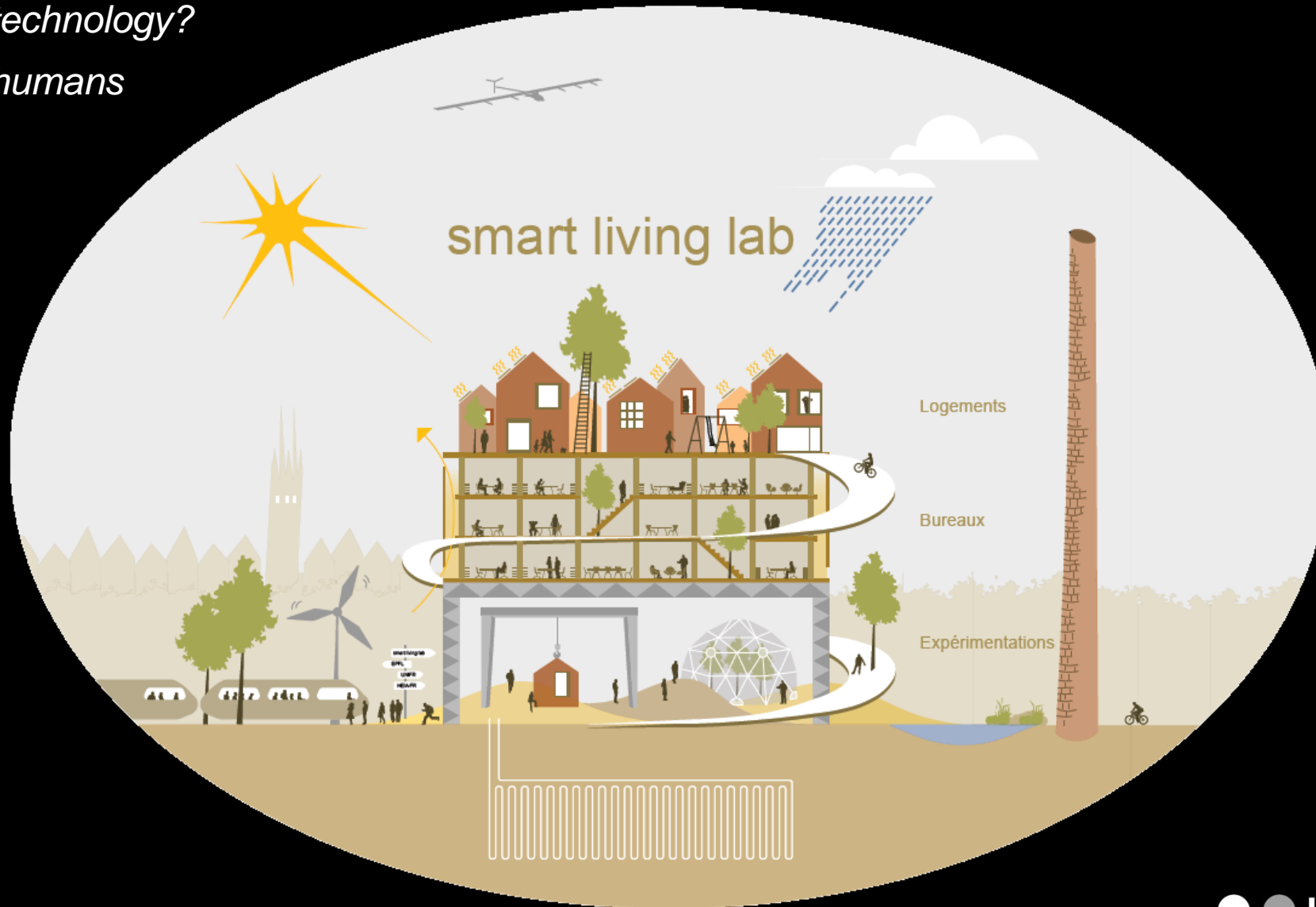


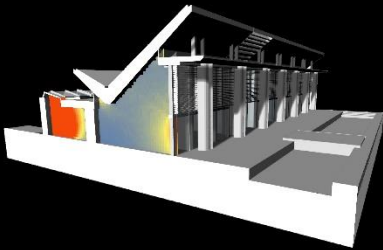


Image credit: StevenRutledge



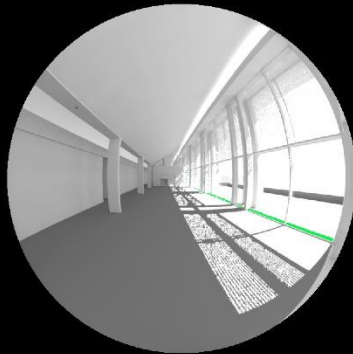
mainstream performance metrics

task performance



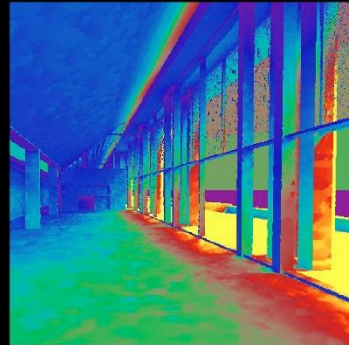
illumination

visual comfort



glare risk

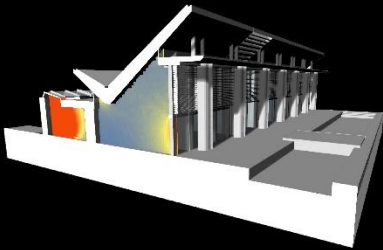
energy



solar gains

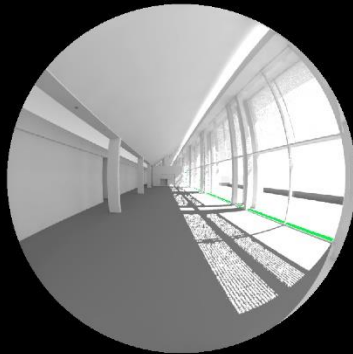
mainstream performance metrics

task performance



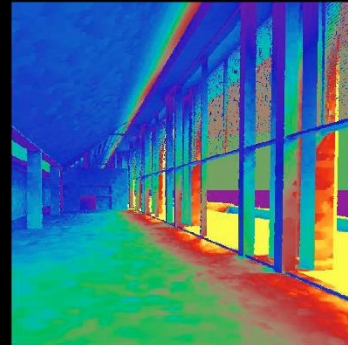
illumination

visual comfort



glare risk

energy



solar gains

human factors



health?

behavior?

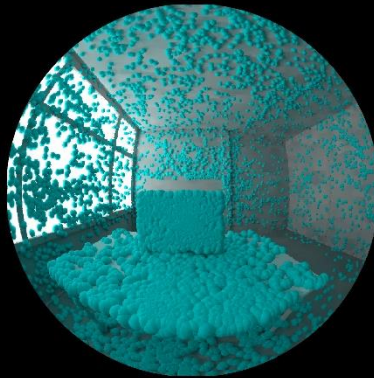
perception?

human-centered design factors

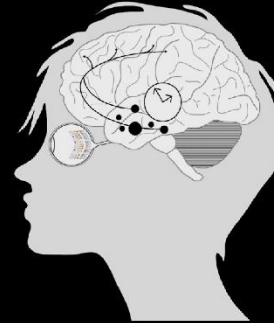
visual delight



visual responsive
comfort



health potential



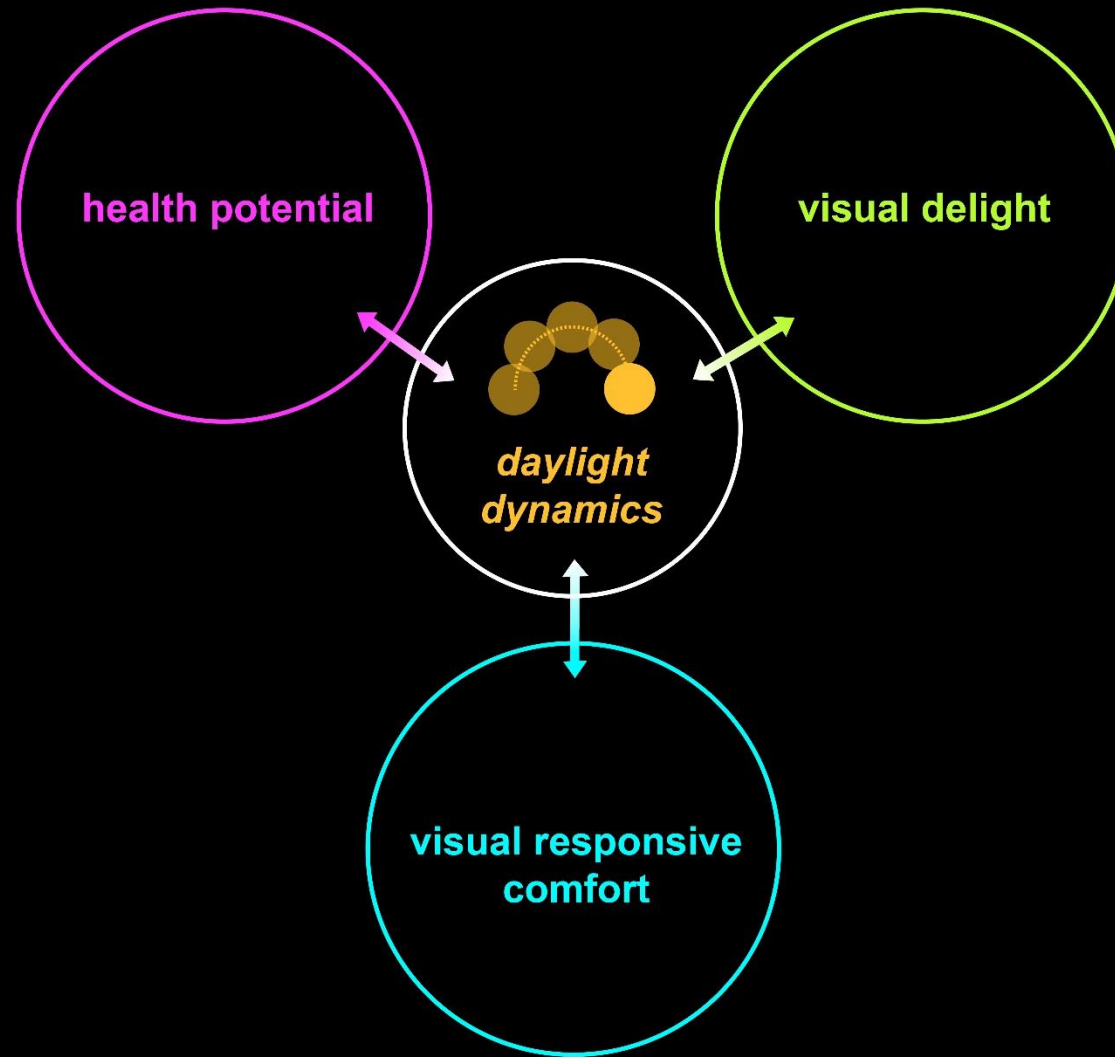
human factors

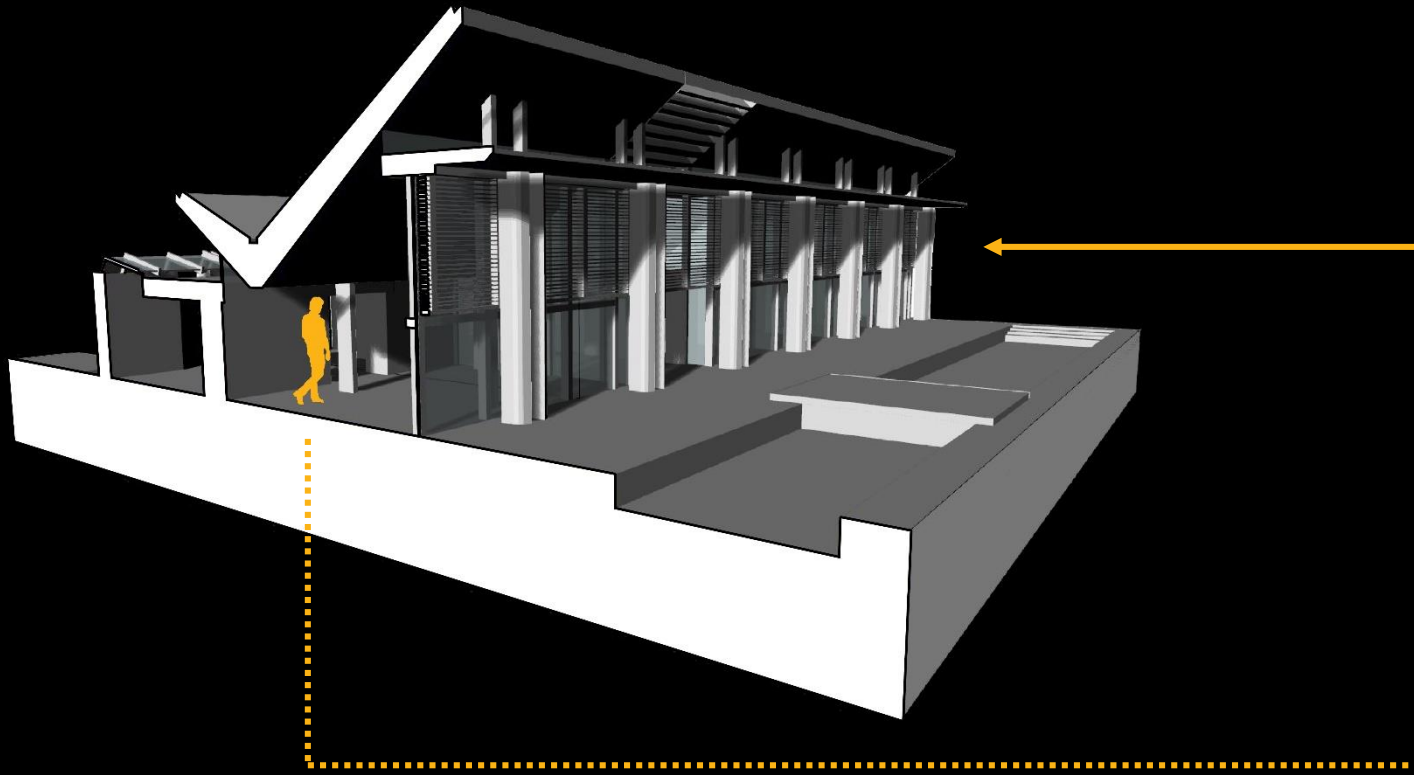


health?

behavior?

perception?





Neugebauer house
Richard Meier & Partners

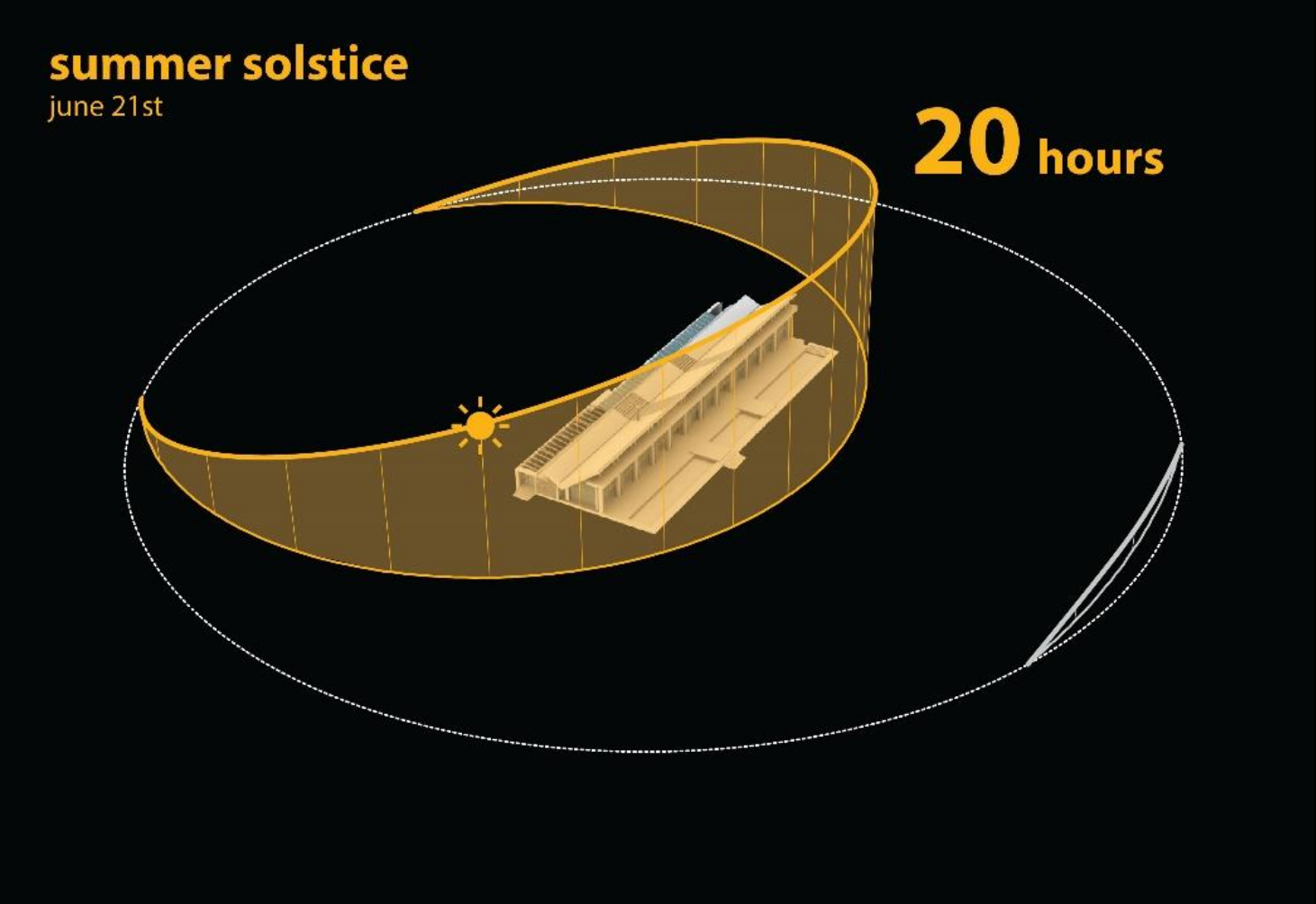


High dynamic range (HDR) rendering

latitude 64.13° N



latitude 64.13° N



01:30



04:30



07:30



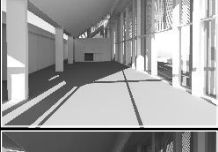
10:30



13:30



16:30

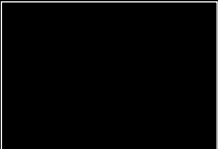
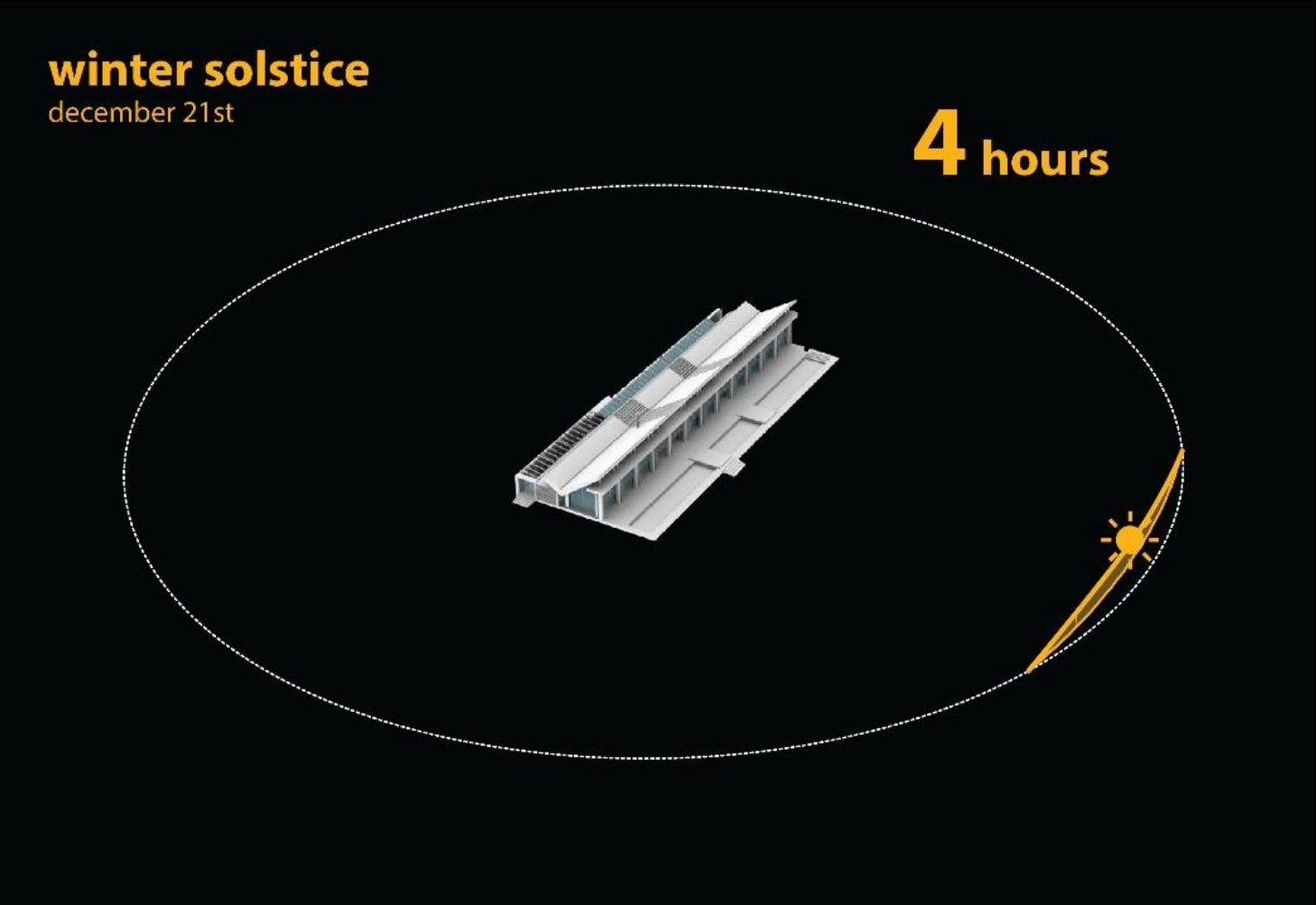


19:30



22:30

latitude 64.13° N



01:30



04:30



07:30



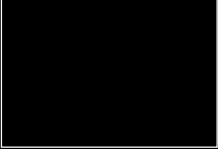
10:30



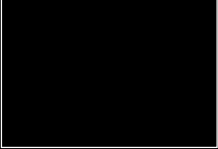
13:30



16:30



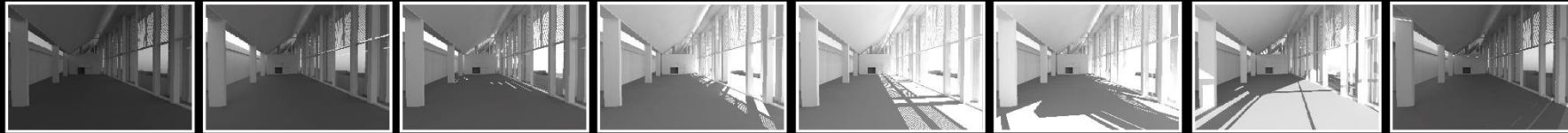
19:30



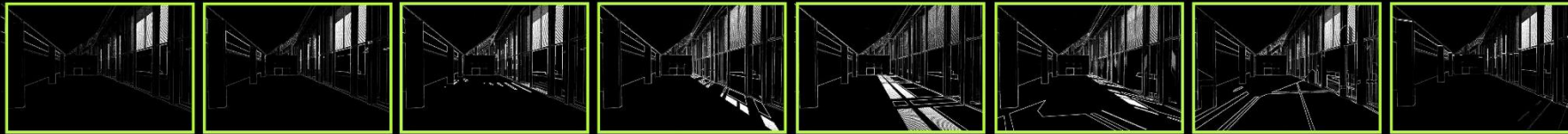
22:30

visual delight

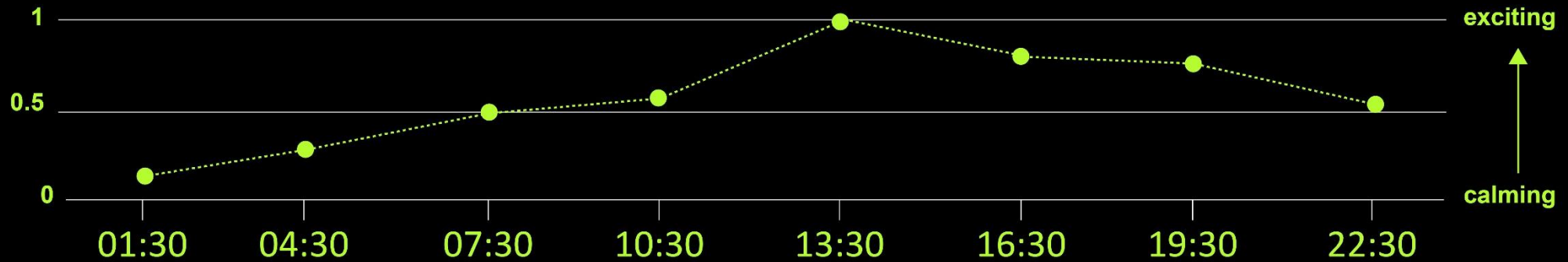
dynamic performance



luminance map

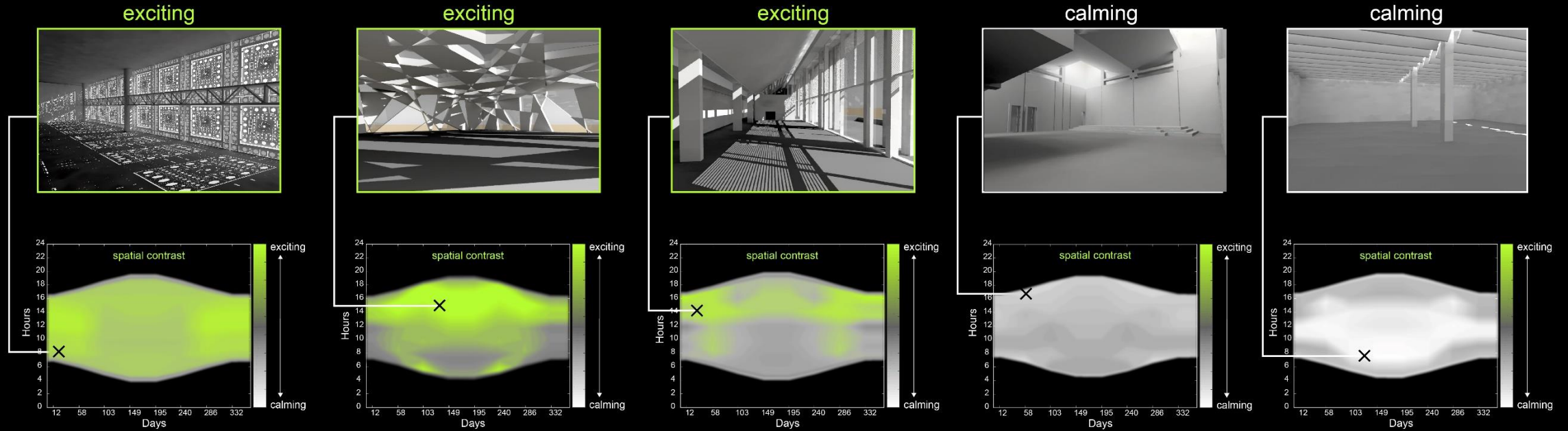


spatial contrast



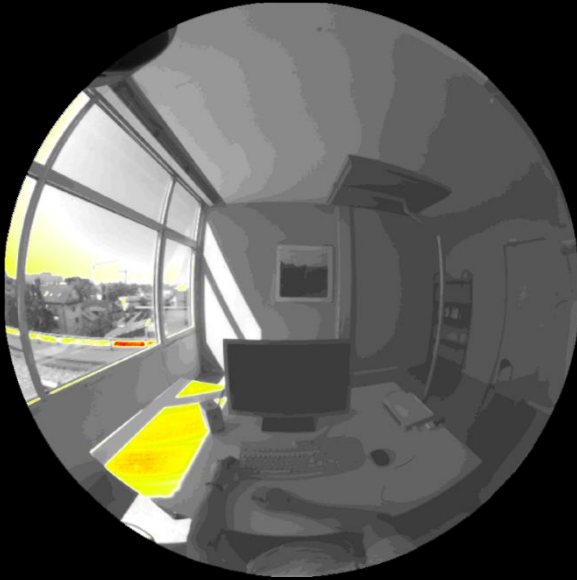
visual delight

dynamic spatial and temporal performance

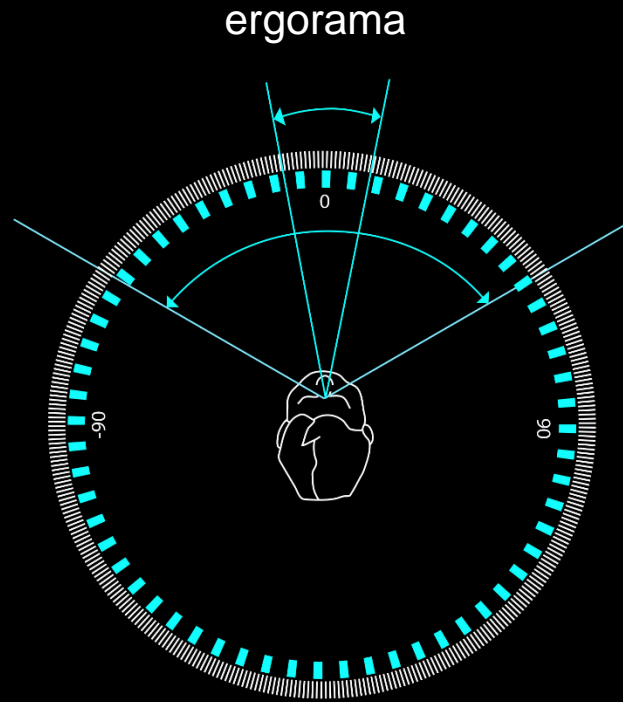




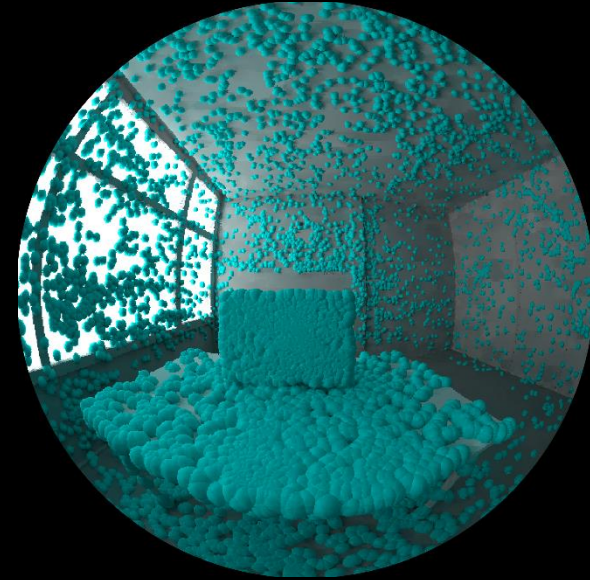
responsive comfort



perceived light

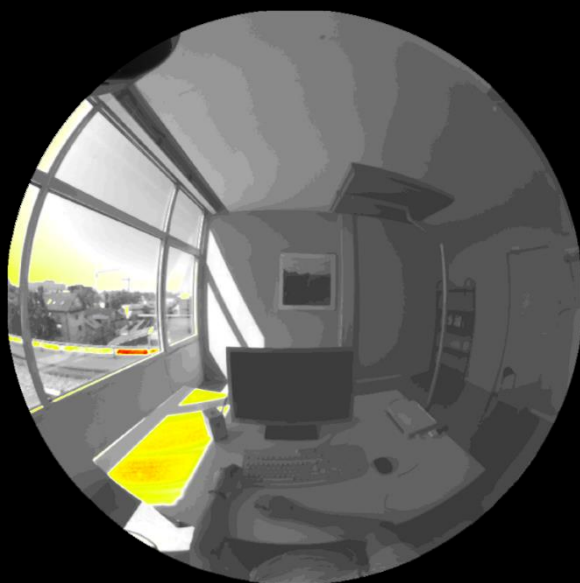


field of view

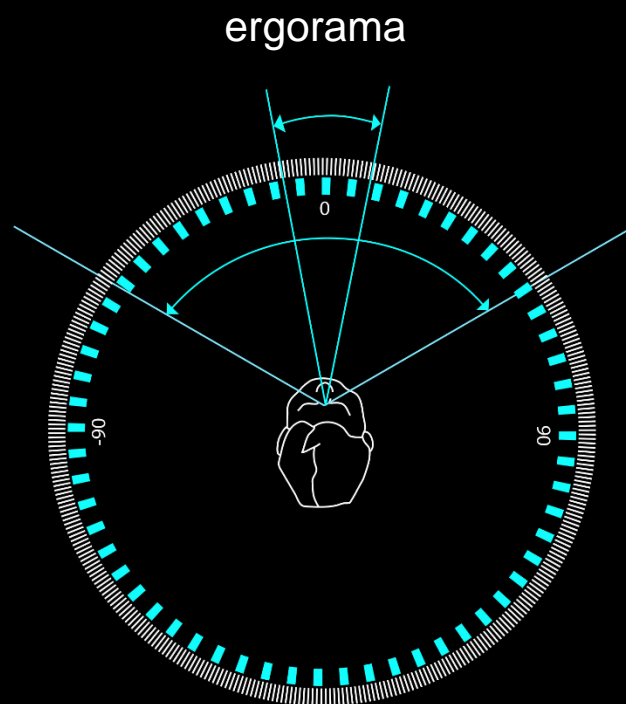


gaze response

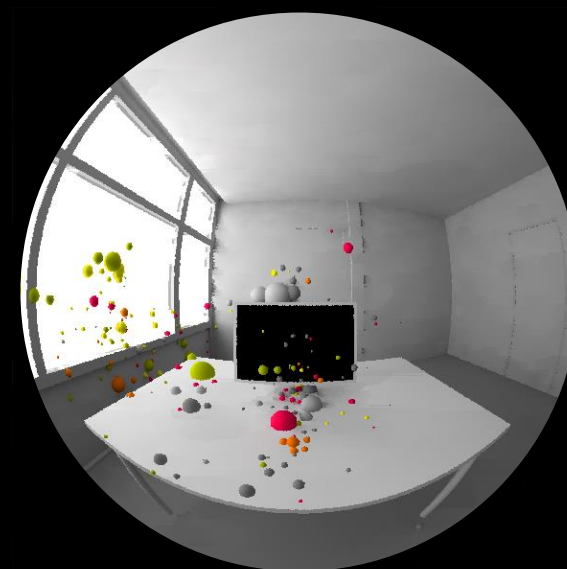
responsive comfort



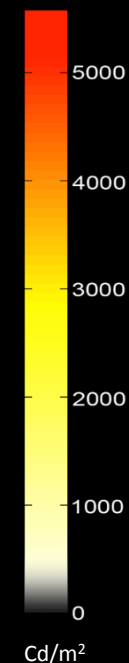
perceived light



field of view



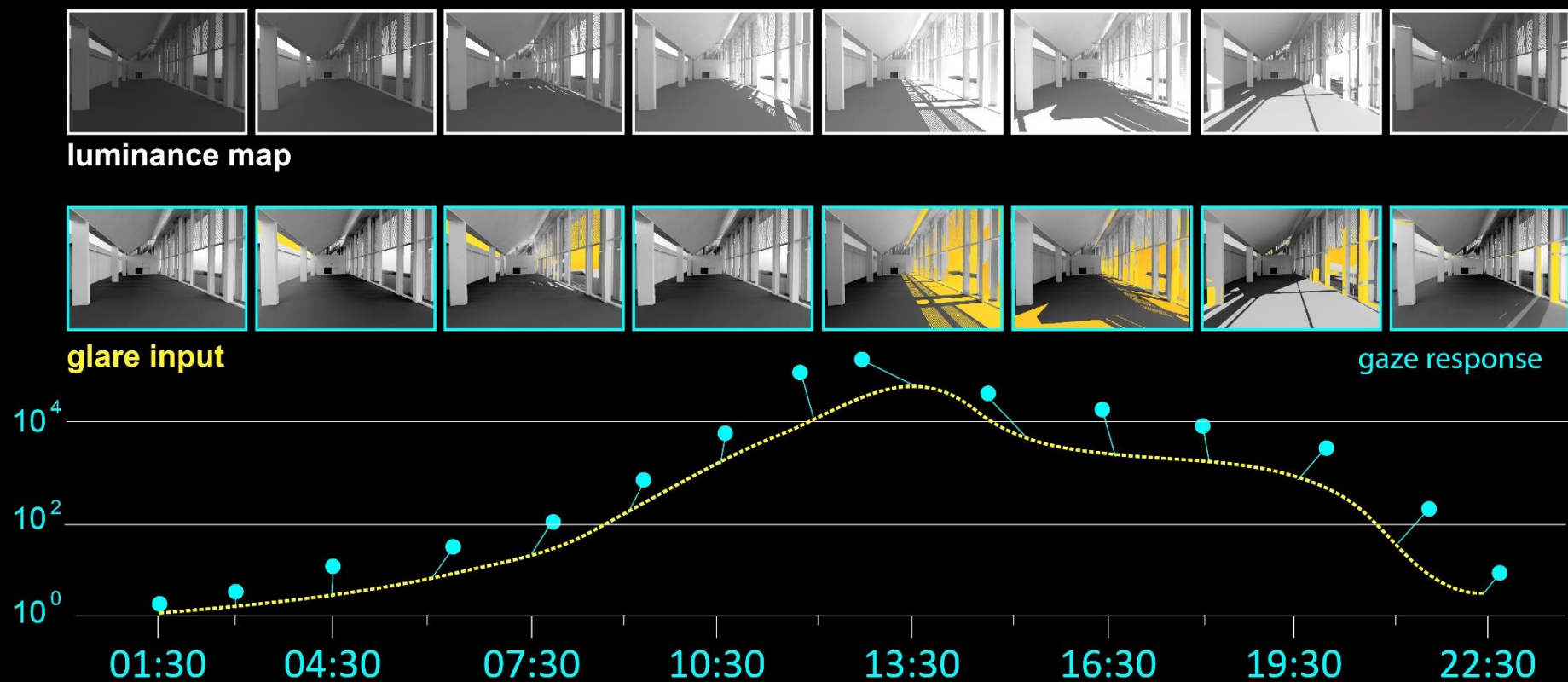
talking on a phone

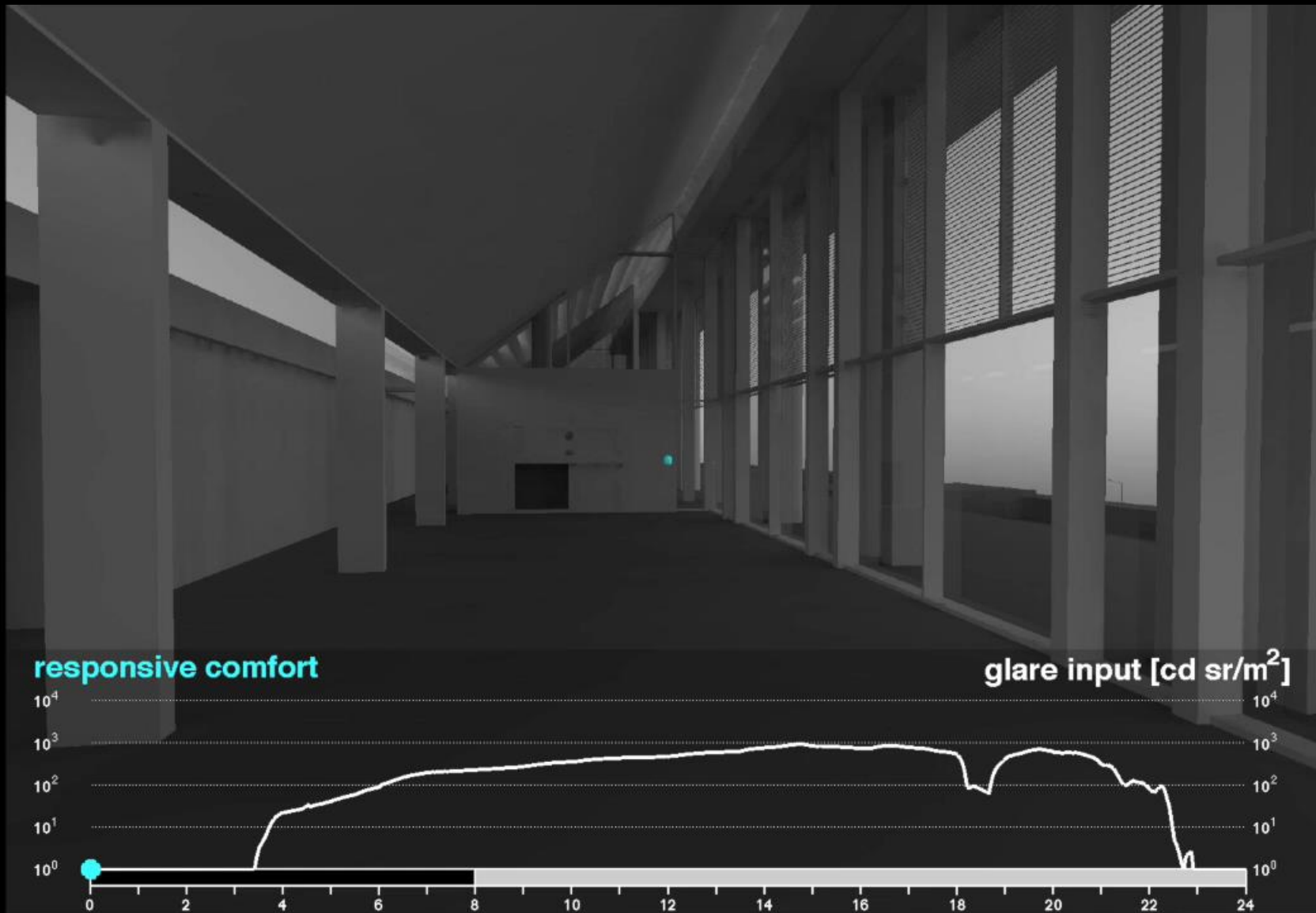


responsive comfort

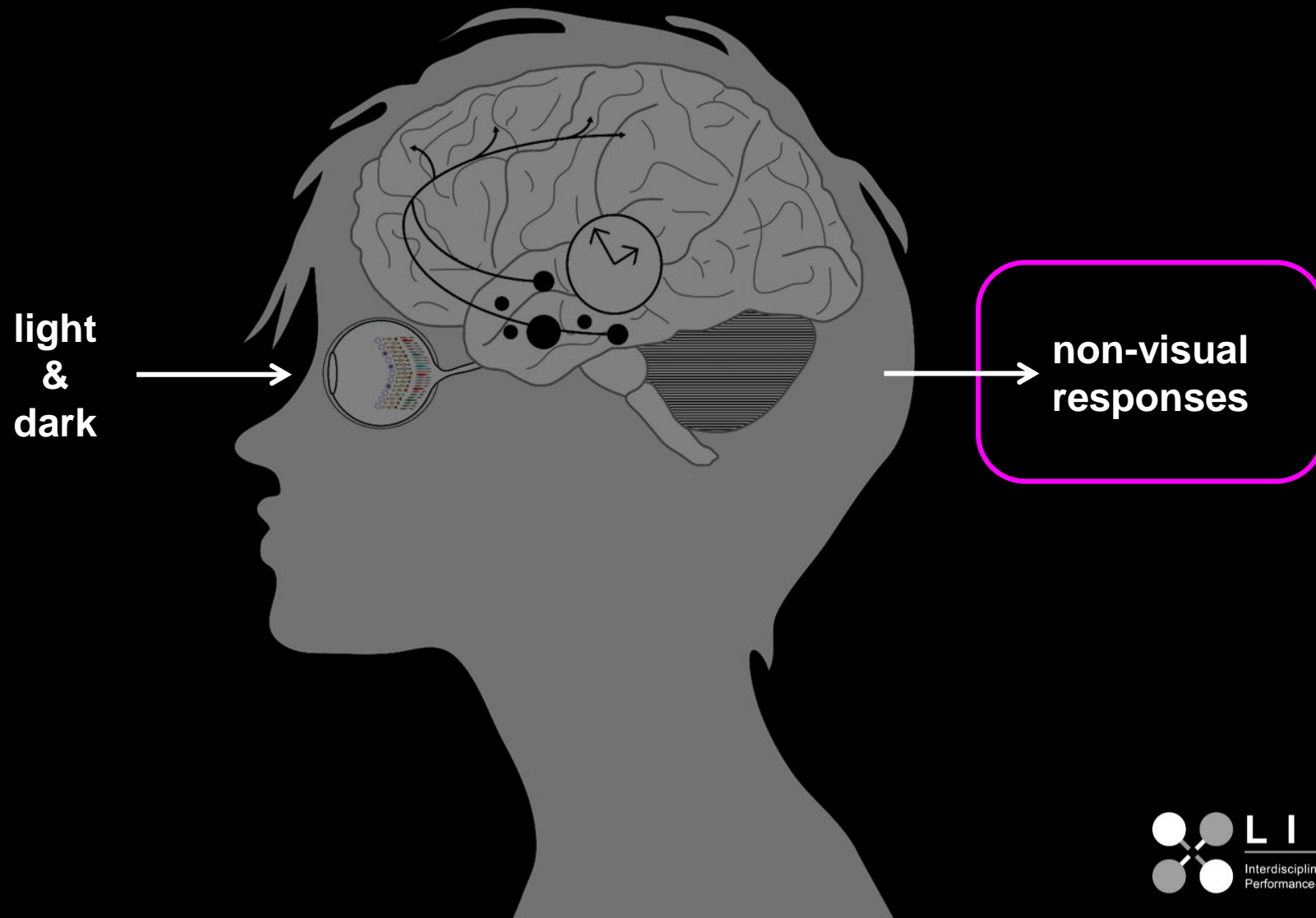
responsive comfort

- predicting gaze responses (avoidance or attraction) as a function of glare input





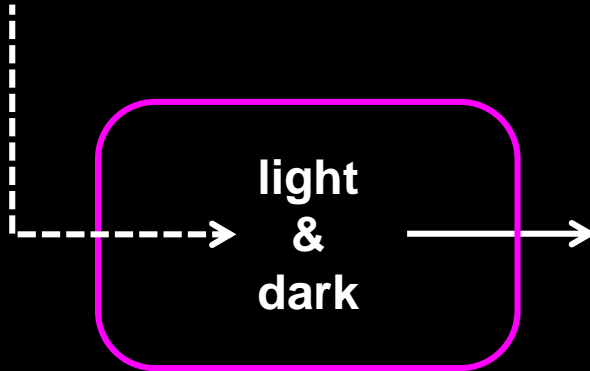
health potential



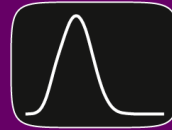
health potential

factors

- intensity
- wavelength
- duration
- timing
- history



higher levels are more effective



blue light is more effective



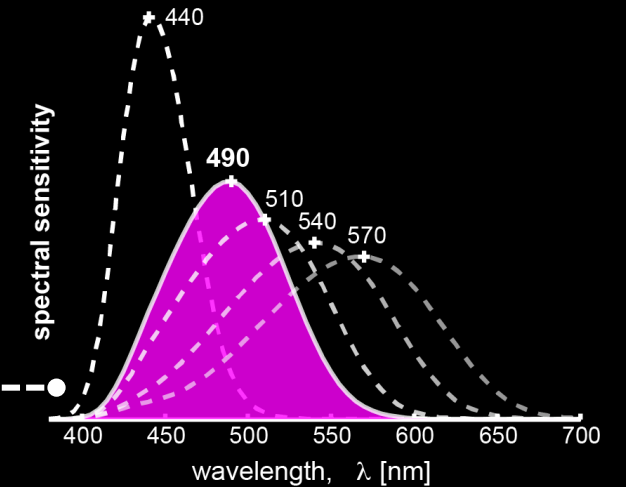
brief intermittent pulses are also effective



timing of circadian rhythm



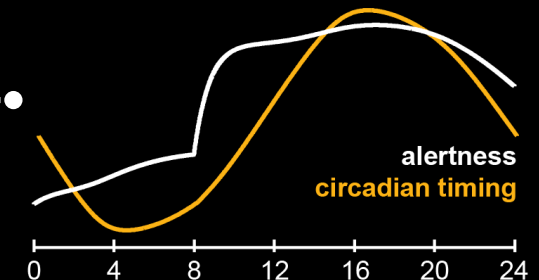
adaption to changes in light exposure



continuous

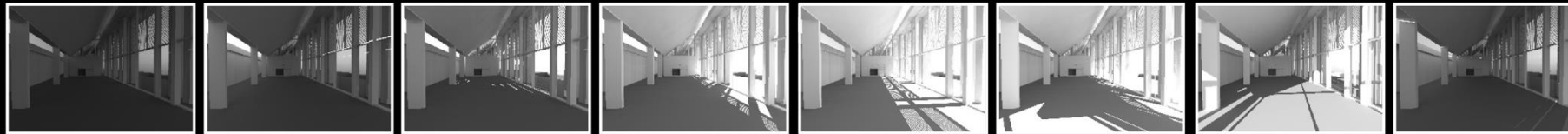


intermittent



health potential

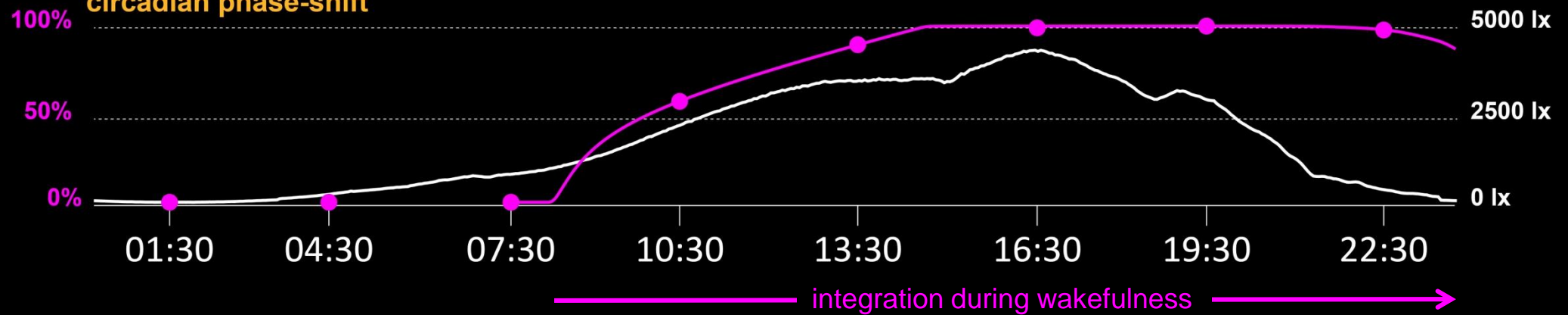
dynamic model

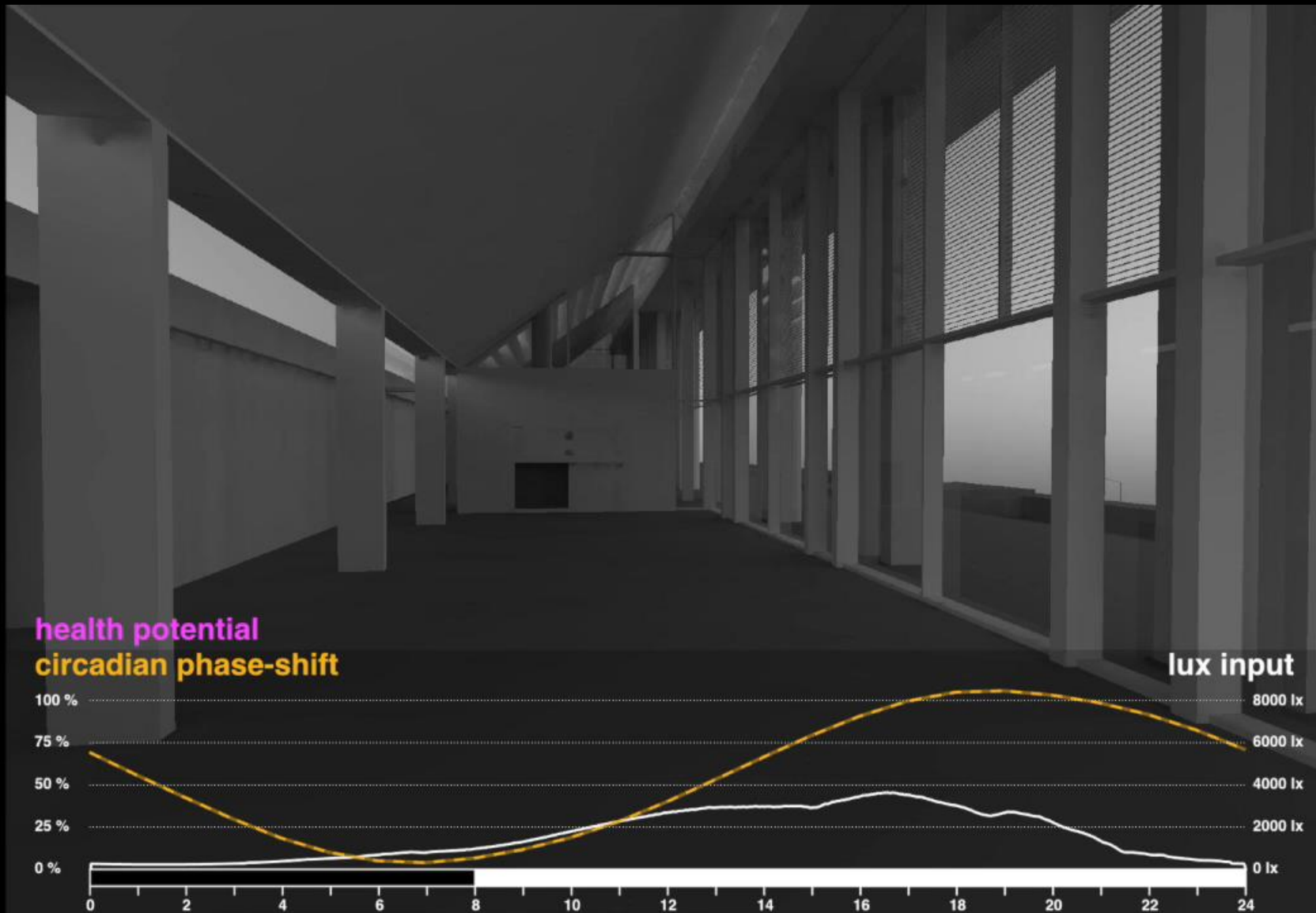


lux input

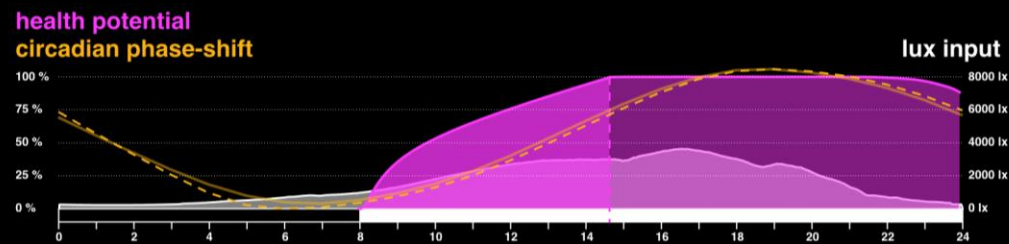
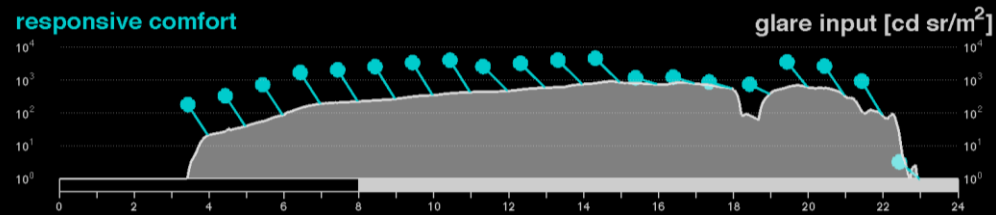


health potential
circadian phase-shift

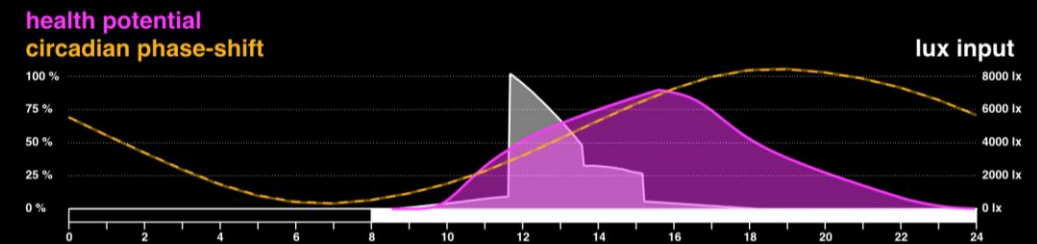
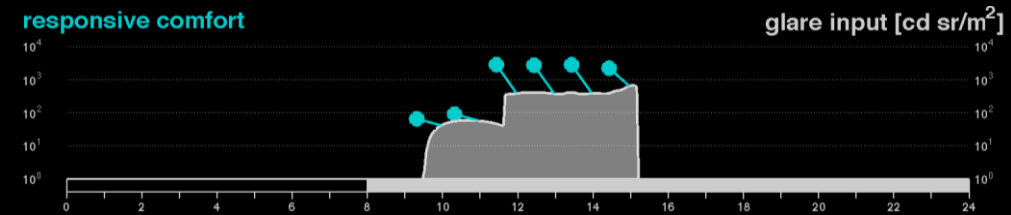




june 21st

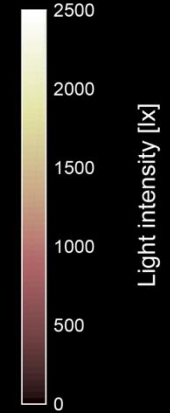
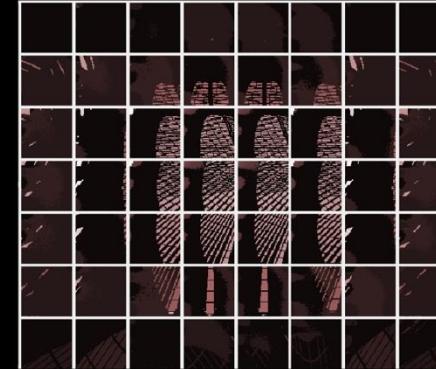
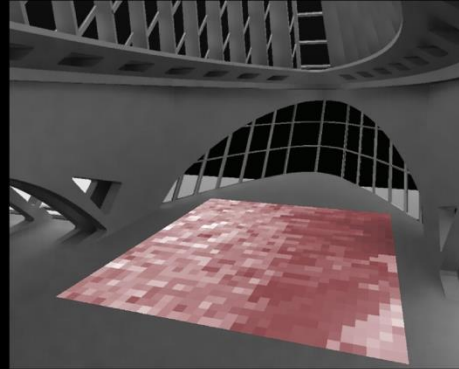
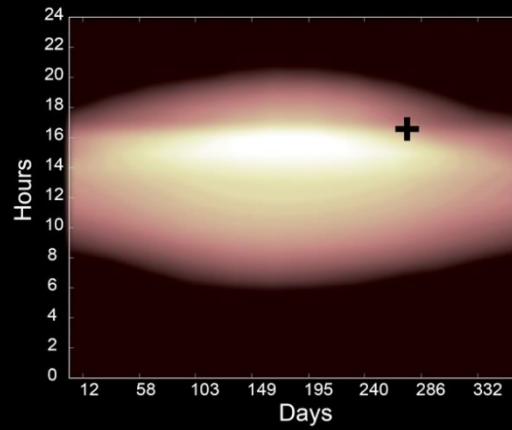


december 21st



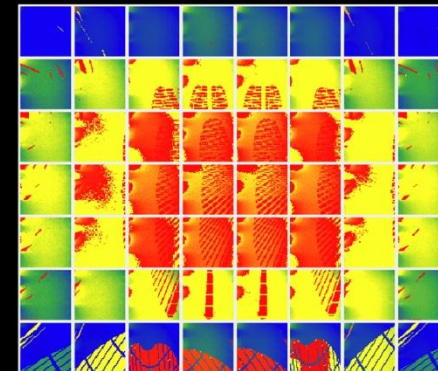
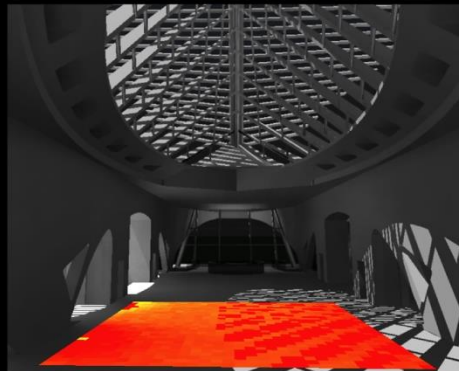
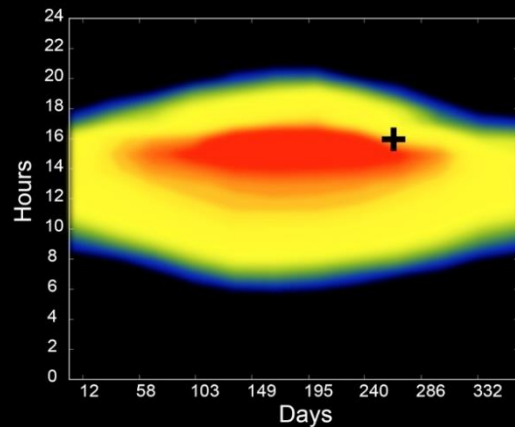
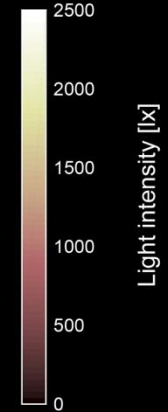
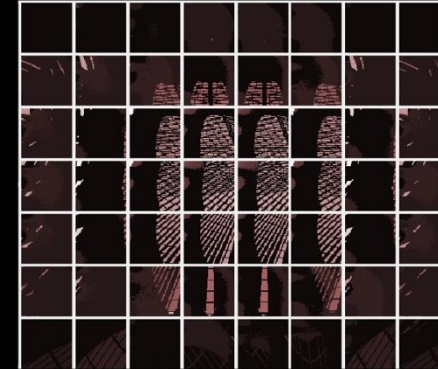
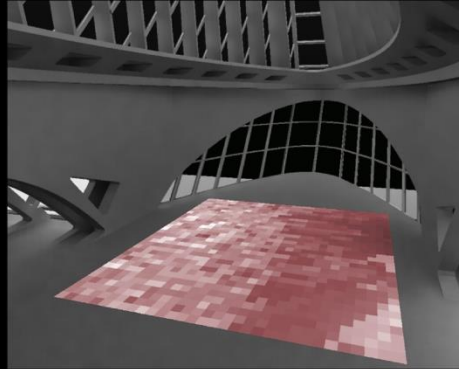
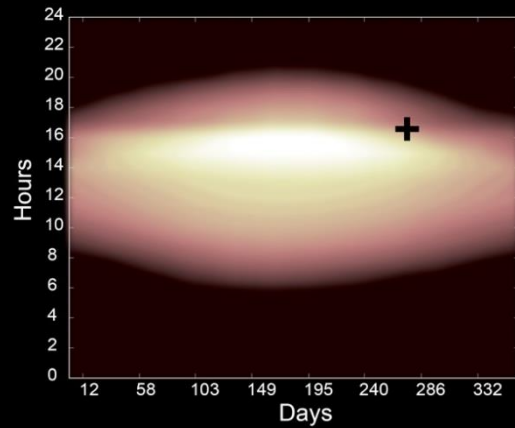
evaluating daylight performance

temporal vs. spatial / annual vs. instantaneous



evaluating daylight performance

temporal vs. spatial / annual vs. instantaneous / absolute vs. goal-based



The challenge of sustainable lighting

multi-scale – from what resources we have to what we need as humans

multi-disciplinary – requires to reach out and to share a common language

iterative – requires compromises and is satisfaction-based (not optimization)

EPFL | LIPID | Interdisciplinary Laboratory of Performance-Integrated Design



<http://lipid.epfl.ch/>