

Double Dynamic Lighting — Bringing Qualities of Natural Light into the Office

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Concept

In this new dynamic lighting approach, the sky-type and daylight inflow are taken into consideration actively, bringing the dynamic office lighting to life instead of only meeting the static illuminance requirement through artificial lighting. The daylight components, direct warm sunlight and diffuse cool skylight are the main source of inspiration for working with a unique combination of dynamic interaction between directional task lighting and diffuse ambient lighting, with respective intensities and colour temperatures to create naturally perceived luminous variations in the office environment.

Since 2017 the lighting technology and solution partners Tridonic, iGuzzini, Fagerhult and Zumtobel have teamed up with Aalborg University to develop and scientifically validate the ambitious Double Dynamic Lighting (DDL) concept.

This new lighting design concept of dynamic indoor lighting for office environments demonstrates how advanced responsive lighting technology can bring the office lighting to life by bringing the qualities of natural light into the office and thereby improve the indoor lighting environment and work engagement. The Double Dynamic Lighting is embracing the dynamic qualities of daylight, referring to multisensory human perception of unpredictability, naturalness, flow of light, light modelling effect and personal light zones.

Studies

In a pre-study, the direct and diffuse lighting components were investigated for creating and enhancing visual qualities such as flow of light, extending the natural flow of daylight in space; light modelling effect, creating shadow patterns and highlights to emphasize the three-dimensionality of objects on work planes; and light zones, creating personalized working islands for the users. See Research Paper 1.

Thereafter, two pilot experiments were conducted at Aalborg University in Copenhagen to investigate and define: a) a specific ratio of direct:diffuse lighting for creating the aforementioned lighting qualities and b) correlated colour temperatures of the direct:diffuse lighting components, contributing to the perceived work atmosphere under clear sky and overcast sky conditions. See fig. 1 and 2; and references to Research Paper 2 and 3.

In the last stage of the project, a field experiment with seven different light settings were implemented in an office environment in Copenhagen with four participants working there over a four-month period. The effect on the perceived atmosphere, visual comfort and work engagement were compared to static lighting. Advanced lighting technology was utilized, using live sky-scanner data and illuminance sensors to determine the sky condition and appliance of the designed lighting settings, depending on illuminance levels and the sky-type. See Research Paper 4. The convergent

parallel mixed method approach with interviews and questionnaires revealed several findings in favor of Double Dynamic Lighting, in comparison to static lighting.



Fig. 1: The two photographs are showing the visual appearance of the space and difference of light modelling of objects with only diffuse lighting 0:100 ratio (on the left) and 45:55 ratio of direct:diffuse lighting (on the right). See Research Paper 3.



Fig. 2. Registrations of 5 different lighting settings, illustrating the light distribution and perceived CCTs of the space and of objects on a work desk. See Research Paper 3.

Results

The results of the field study demonstrated that it is possible to define dynamic light settings responding to the dynamics of daylight through a combination of direct and diffuse lighting. DDL was validated to have a positive impact on perceived atmosphere, visual comfort, and work engagement compared to static lighting. In general, it was confirmed, that the combination of

directional task lighting and diffuse ambient lighting, responding to sky-types and measured daylight level in the space was favored compared to static standard diffuse lighting.

The perceived atmosphere was found to be more pleasant. The DDL concept, with a mixture of direct and diffuse warm, neutral, and cool colour temperature, was described and characterized with several references to naturalness of lighting and daylight components by the participants in the interviews. The interviews have proven valuable data and examples of subjective experience of the Double Dynamic Lighting.

Quotes from interviews about the perceived atmosphere after a dynamic lighting test period:

"I feel like when it's overcast and the sun isn't that much out, the lighting is kind of more comforting in the room, because it fills more."

"I noticed the light in the room, but it feels like the daylight and the light in the room are blended together, in a way. So, the weather is like casted into the room, projected."

"And then, at some point during the daytime, I don't notice the lighting at all, and it feels very natural. It's just there complementing the space and task."

Quote from an interview after a static test period:

"I think, if we could play around with it, maybe I could get more motivated to do my work."

The analysis of the interviews revealed a large difference in the perceived visual comfort between the dynamic and static lighting periods within the same season. The DDL lighting was evaluated with 83% of positive statements in October, whereas only 35% of the statements were positive with static lighting in November. Therefore, it is indicated that working with light zones as with direct and diffuse lighting components and uneven light distribution, enable a high visual comfort for the participants, still meeting 500 lx on the task area.

From the analysis of the weekly questionnaires, the most positive effect was found evaluating work engagement, hereunder with an impact for motivation, concentration, and workflow. In the questionnaire, 6 questions were designated for evaluating work engagement. The participants were asked to evaluate the frequency on a scale 1-5 (never - rarely - occasionally - frequently - very frequently). For instance, "During this week my work performance has been good." In October month clear positive indications could be detected. Five out of six questions were ranked significantly higher (10 to 15%) compared to static lighting. Moreover, it can be argued that a larger diversity of exposure to different light settings was found to contribute positively to work engagement. To gain a more in-depth understanding of the impact of the Double Dynamic Lighting in relation to season and the specific office space, Research Paper 4 is recommended.

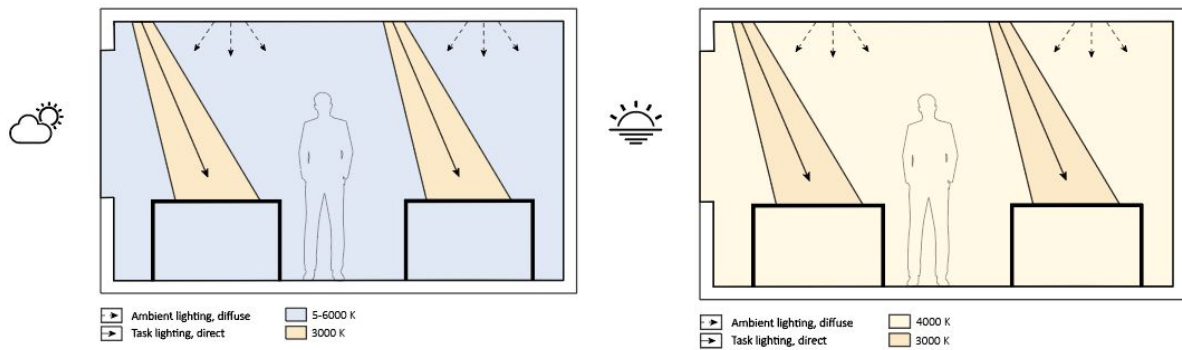


Fig. 3: The Double Dynamic Lighting concept exemplifications. On the illustration on the left, DDL under clear sky condition, composed of diffuse ambient lighting (5-6000 K), with the reference to cool skylight and warm directional task lighting (3000 K) with a similar directionality of the daylight inflow from the side window. See fig. 4 for colour temperatures under overcast sky. On the illustration on the right, the daylight intake is >50 lux, marking the transition of day and night, the diffuse ambient lighting is neutral with (4000 K) and task lighting warm (3000 K). The perceived atmosphere in the space is designed to be pleasant and suitable for transition and dark hours. See Research Papers 3 and 4 for prior tests and lighting settings.

Design recommendations for DDL

Based on the findings from the DDL experiments and field study the following design recommendations have been suggested:

Dynamics

Use of intelligent sky and light sensors to respond to daylight inflow and sky variations.

Detection of two main sky variations: 1) overcast and 2) clear sky.

Three daylight levels on task area: 1) <50 lx during dark and transition hours, 2) 50-250 lx primary for morning and evening hours 3) 250-550 lx general daytime hours; >550 lx, the electrical lighting switches off, daylight is efficient.

Direct/diffuse lighting components

Directional lighting with app. 30-degree tilt angle referring to daylight inflow from side windows, to create a flow of light and enhance the naturalness of luminous environment.

Combination of direct and diffuse light sources, with a ratio of 20-40% from directional lighting, to create the light modelling effect and personalized light zones.

Colour (CCT)

Direct light source with (warm) 3000 K, referring to the warm sunlight as a standard. See fig. 3 and 4.

Diffuse light source, representing the ambient lighting with different colour temperatures; for overcast, (neutral) 4-5000 K, and for clear sky (cooler) 5-6000 K, to contribute to perceived atmosphere. See fig. 3 and 4.

Light levels

Light levels of min. 500 lx on the task area and 300 lx in the space, meeting EN 12464 standard.

However, the direct light source is proposed to be personalized to meet the users' needs best with adjustable intensity and CCT, due to the variation in meeting visual comfort or perceived atmosphere.

The aim of these generalized guidelines is to act as inspiration for future designs and developments of the dynamic lighting potentials and thereby support the indoor environment to meet human needs for natural variations.

The guidelines are based on the specific context and can be adjusted to different spatial, functional and geographic context.

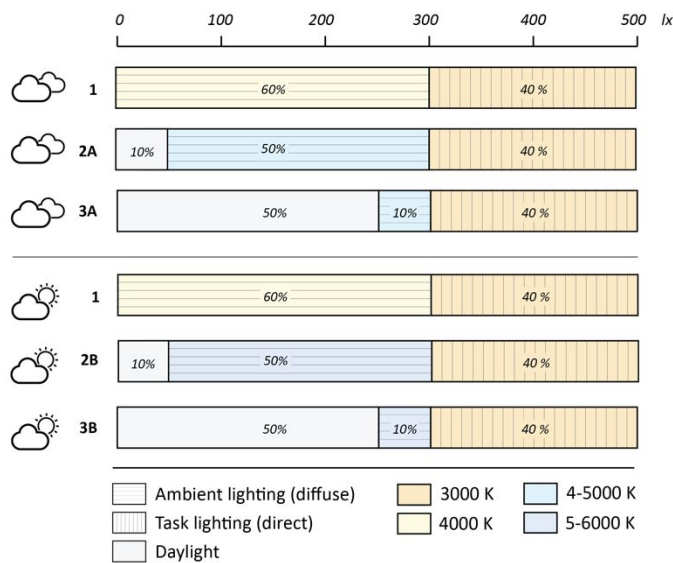


Fig. 4: The illustration is representing the standard light settings for the DDL concept. The light setting 1 is designed for the dark and transition hours, when the daylight inflow is >50 lx. This value is dependent of the architecture of the space and where the daylight measurements are made. The settings 2a and 3a are designed for overcast sky condition with different light levels and 2b and 3b accordingly for clear sky condition. See Research Paper 4 for prior field study and lighting settings.

Future work

Numerous future works are proposed to extend the potentials of the Double Dynamic Lighting concept. Firstly, investigation of the effect of the DDL settings following time of day adding the non-visual effects of stimulating a circadian rhythm. Secondly, studies exploring dynamic sunscreen adaptation for a holistic control of luminous conditions is proposed. The appropriate light level and distribution on the individual workplace to meet individual needs. The electricity used for lighting in larger office spaces can be reduced to what is needed for individual task lighting and ambient lighting. And lastly, the accuracy and usage of data input, for instance from local weather stations is recommended for future case studies implementing this weather responsive concept.

Research papers

Research Paper 1:

Hansen EK, Mathiasen N. Dynamic lighting balancing diffuse and direct light. In ARCH19: Building for better health 2020. Polyteknisk Boghandel og Forlag.

Research Paper 2:

Hansen EK, Stoffer S, Xylakis E, Pajuste M. Dynamic lighting in office environments creating a natural flow of light. 2019. Professional Lighting Design Convention, Rotterdam October 23-26th 2019.

Research Paper3:

Hansen EK, Pajuste M, Xylakis E. Flow of light: balancing directionality and CCT in the office environment. LEUKOS. The Journal of the Illuminating Engineering Society 2020;

Link: <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/15502724.2020.1808014>

Research Paper 4:

Hansen EK, Bjørner T, Pajuste M, Xylakis E. A field experiment of double dynamic lighting in an office responding to sky and daylight: Perceived effects on comfort, atmosphere, and work engagement. Indoor and Built Environment 2021.

Link: <https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/10.1177/1420326X21991198>

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