

MARCH 10-12

The Quest for Natural Light - Then, Now and Tomorrow

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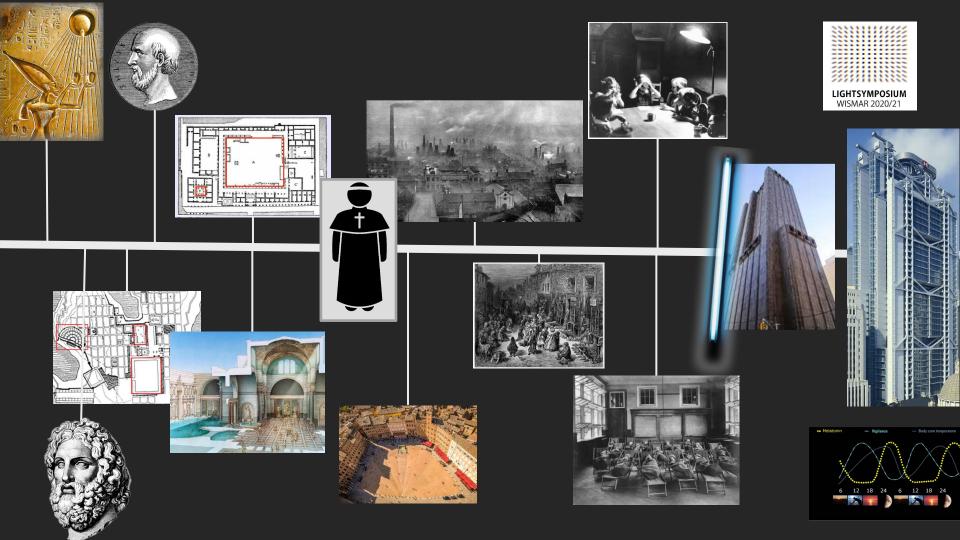
From
Deity
to be
worshipped
to
Green
Architecture





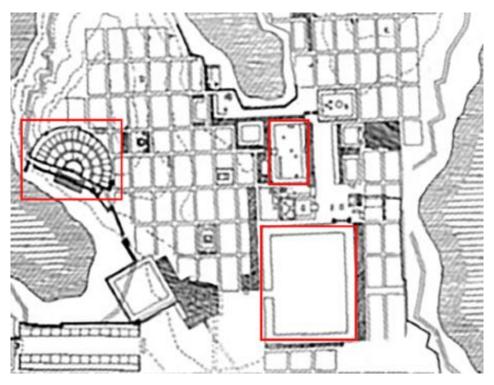
- Sun in the Temple
 - Sun & The City Agora, Forum
 - Sun & The House Atrium
 - Healing Sun Solarium
 - Darkening the Sun Solarium
 - Darkening the City Industrial Revolution
 - Sun & The Tenement Let the Sun Shine in
 - The Scientific Sun
 - Let the Sunshine out
 - Sun & Green Buildings
 - Sun & Biological Rhythms





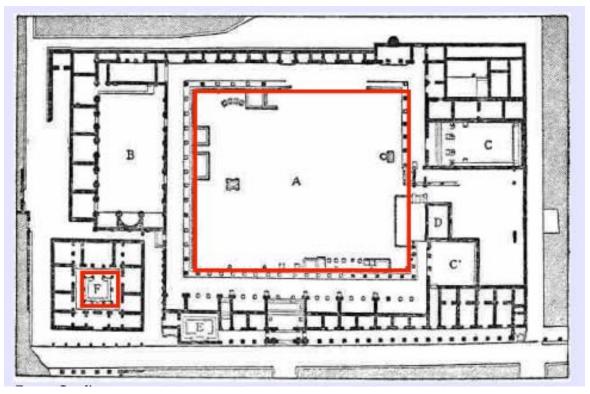
Open Space for Daily Use – Miletus by Hippodamus, 5th Century B.C.





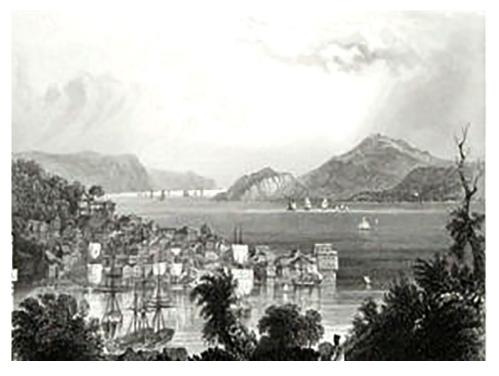
Open Space for Daily Use – Forum and Atrium in a Greek Setting





Open Space for Daily Use— The Place They Called Therapia





Open Space for Daily Use – Piazza del Campo, Siena, 1169 A.D.

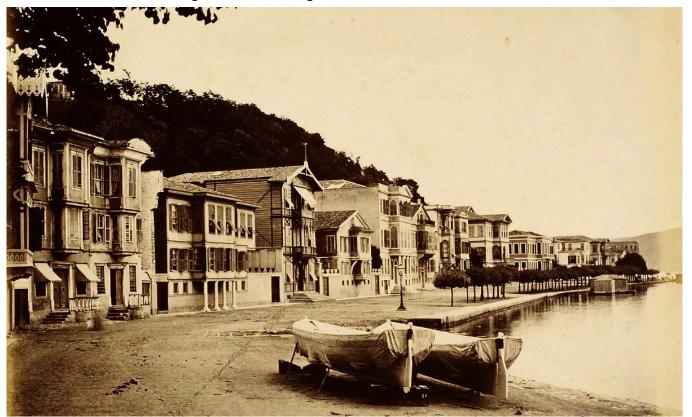




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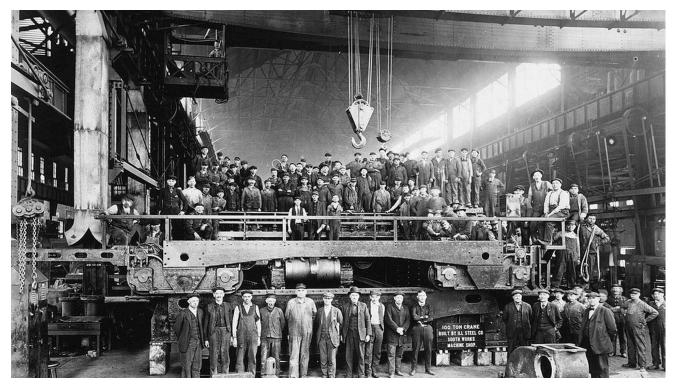
Open Space for Daily Use – Piyasa, Sarıyer, Istanbul, 1930





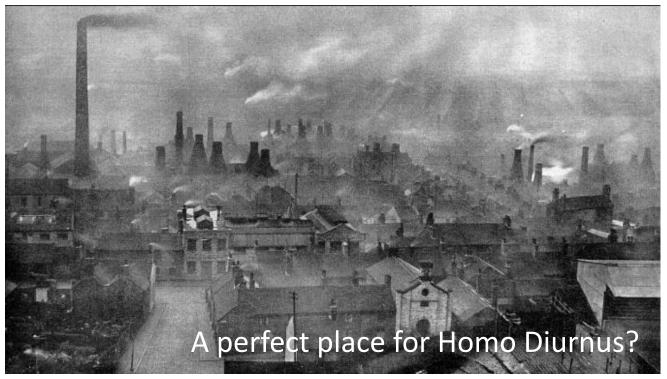
Industrial Revolution – When the Skies Came out of Reach





Industrial Revolution – How the English Disease was Born













A perfect place for Homo Diurnus?





Natural light at a school in Chicago, 1938

The Quest for Healthy Light in Buildings – The Birth of the Scientific Sun aka Integrative Lighting









Dual – purpose light



This for sight



Daniel Freund, American Sunshine

The Quest for Healthy Light in Buildings – Let the Sun Shine in



Children at the Smethwick School, aged nine to eleven, took their studies in Vita Glass classrooms. According to the company, boys gained an average of 2.83 pounds and 1.22 inches more than their compatriots in regularly glazed rooms. They also made more red blood cells. Girls faired even better, 6.11 pounds and 1.86 inches.

Daniel Fraund





First International Conference on Light, Paris, 1927 proclaims

*From Heliotherapy to Heliohygiene

A healthy outdoor life as the ultimate goal

*Saleeby C.W. 1928 in Sunlight 1(7) Rollier, A. 1923, Heliotherapy

The Quest for Healthy Light in Buildings – Or: The Scientific Sun









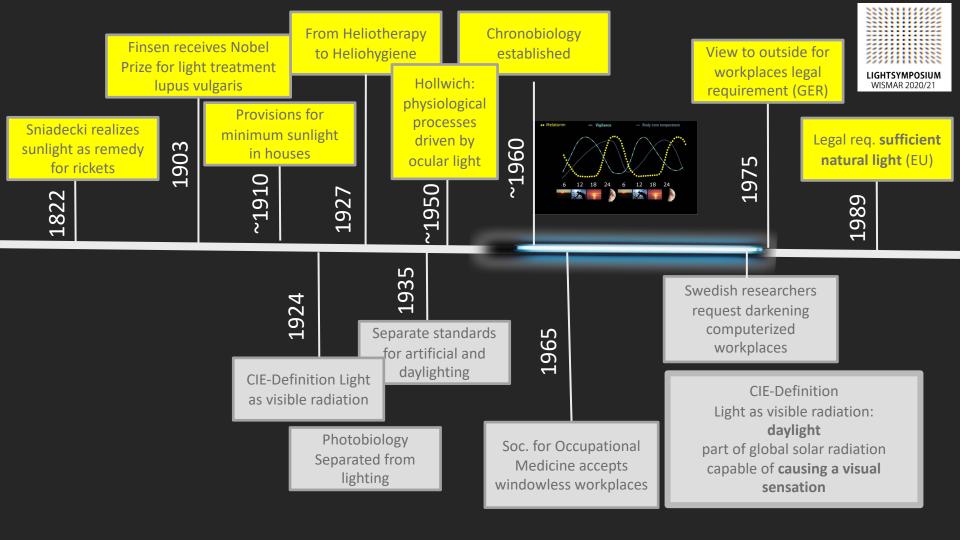


Light therapy at a school in New York, 1940

National Museum of American History, Smithsonian Institution



Scientific Sun in Action





The Quest for Healthy Light in Buildings and Cities

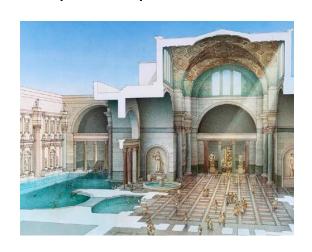
By about 1960 ...

- Good lighting was considered artificial fluorescent lighting.
- Occupational medicine accepted windowless workspace as "healthy".
- Office landscapes (almost) without windows were created.
- Windowless learning space (schools, lecture rooms) became common.
- Builders were asked to stop constructing skyward altogether, opting instead to tunnel underground habitations.
- With air conditioning and modern illumination, humanity was believed ready to return to the cave.
- Indoors, homes with improved lighting could outdo the sun.

Solarium to Promote Health – And its End



A place exposed to sun





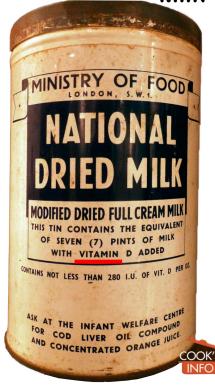
Paganism



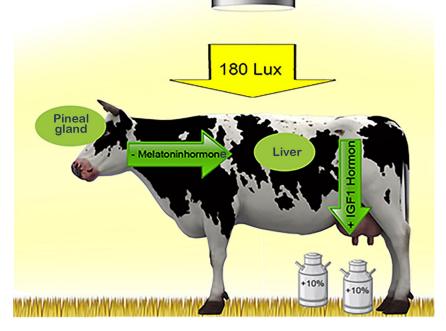
Tanning bank

The Quest for Healthy Light – Milk with Vitamin D or Melatonin?





Radiant
health (not)
straight from
the sun itself
or
from ist
replica?



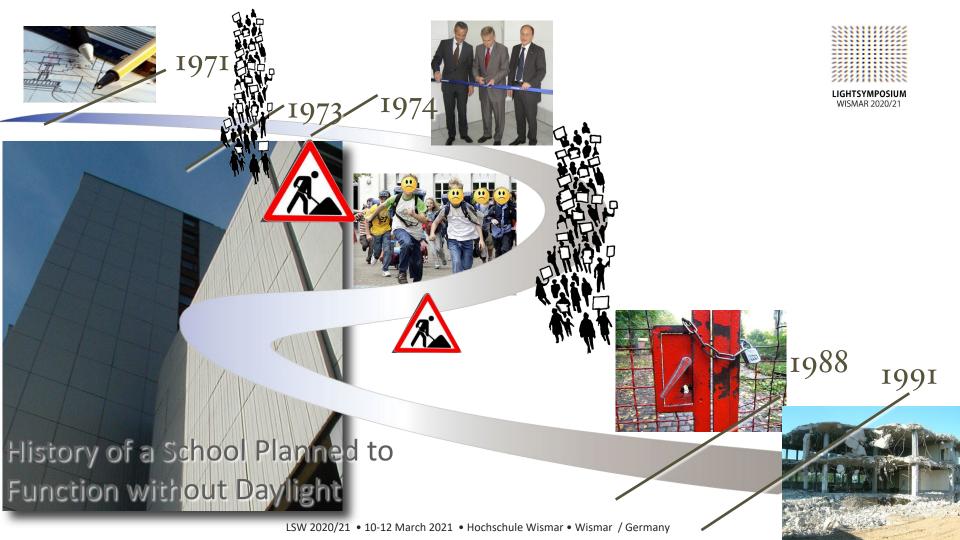




"At present the pro-window forces still lack behavioral data in support of their case and argue on the basis of metaphor and supposition, but their arguments must be weighed against statistics...from the windowless schools...reported to have 40 percent greater efficiency in heating and cooling, constant light to prevent eye strain...35 decibels or more noise reduction. and reduced maintenance costs."

C.T. Larson, 1965

The Effect of Windowless Classrooms on Elementary School Children







in Germany
daylight
did not contribute
to lighting
of workplaces

said the Workplace Ordinance



Rationale of Controllability Keep all under control – Keep them constant

in Germany
daylight
did not contribute
to lighting
of workplaces

Workplace Ordinance, 2004

- Daylight is the primary lighting
- All workplaces shall receive sufficient daylight as possible
- Workstations should be placed as near to the windows as possible

Let the Sunshine in Solar Architecture





Schneider, Solar Architektur für Europa

From about 1980 ...

- The sun as a source of energy
- Energy-saving glazing
- More glass than wall better communication with the environment
- Light transmission reduced against simple glazing
- In most projects, refurbished buildings receive less light
- "Daylighting" means: invisible solar radiation cut to nothing
- Inside buildings, you will never see saturated colours

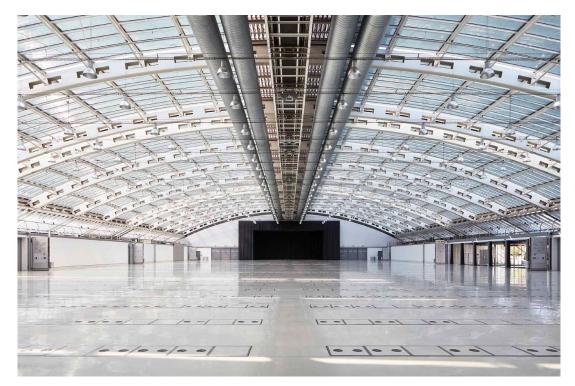
Let the Sunshine in **Solar Architecture**





Let the Sunshine in Solar Architecture





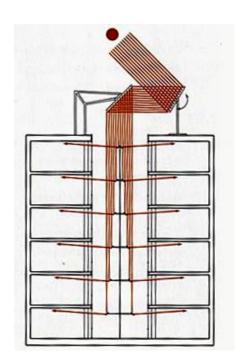


Control over the volume and intensity of light – A perfectly engineered future?

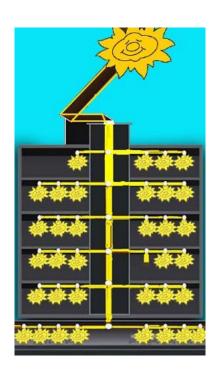
Flagge, Jahrbuch Licht und Architektur 2000

Let the Sun Shine in Lightpipes to bring sunlight into buildings



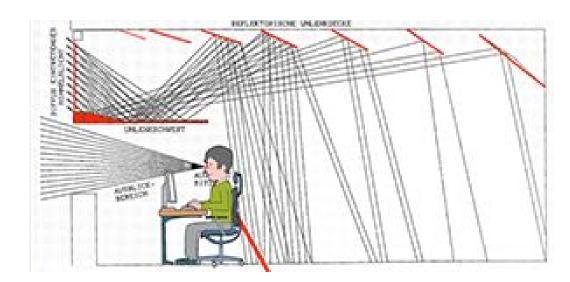


Nice idea! But ... What about physics?

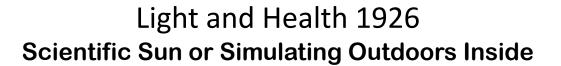








Nice idea! But ... What about psychology?





LIGHT AND HEALTH

A DISCUSSION OF LIGHT AND OTHER RADIATIONS IN RELATION TO LIFE AND TO HEALTH

Luckiesh, M., & Pacini, A.

ARTIFICIAL SUNLIGHT

COMBINING RADIATION FOR HEALTH WITH LIGHT FOR VISION

MATTHEW LUCKIESH

Some findings...

- Evolution has written certain needs into bones, bodies, and eyes
- Coming indoors cannot overcome that in generations
- Natural light is essential in living and work environments

Adapt the indoors to simulate the out-of-doors





LIGHT AND HEALTH

Influences of lighting on health and well-being of office and computerworkers

Ahmet E. Çakir

Çakir & Çakir, 1990

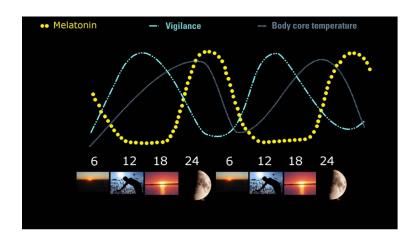
Some findings...

- Daylight in work environments improves self-reported health beyond any expectation
- The negative impact is likely to be caused by circadian interruption and not by the characteristics of the artificial lighting
- Personal control of the visual environment a most powerful factor for health and well-being

Improve daylighting, but also the artificial lighting

Light and Health 2020 A Century after the Scientific Sun ...





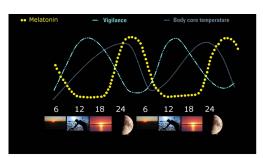
- We have "tens of thousands" of scientific papers on circadian rhythms
- We know much more about physiology of the eye than in 1990
- We seem to know about the circadian rhythms
- But: Even experts suspect a typo when they read circannual rhythms
- "Light therapy" introduced in the 1980s still goes strong, but it is not lighting
- Lighting standards still rely on "illuminance", a physical quantity defined for laboratory
- Quality of lighting defined in 2021, but we need to define the **human needs**.



Light and Health 2050 Some thoughts on how to achieve more success ...



- Support human lifestyle (aka work-life-balance) in natural and built environments
- Lighting is not the ultimate goal, that is shaping the space
- Good lighting requires a holistic concept:
 User experience BKA Vitruvian Principles of Architecture
 - Firmitas (quality, stability)
 - Utilitas (utility, usefulness)
 - Venustas (beauty, elegance)
- Support "biological" rhythms, but
 - Light is a powerful zeitgeber, but not the only
 - Social zeitgebers, nutrition, temperature et.al. are of vital importance
 - Light in a "healthy" environment is not just visible radiation, but also the scenery e.g. nature





Thank you

Physiology is seldom that simple ...