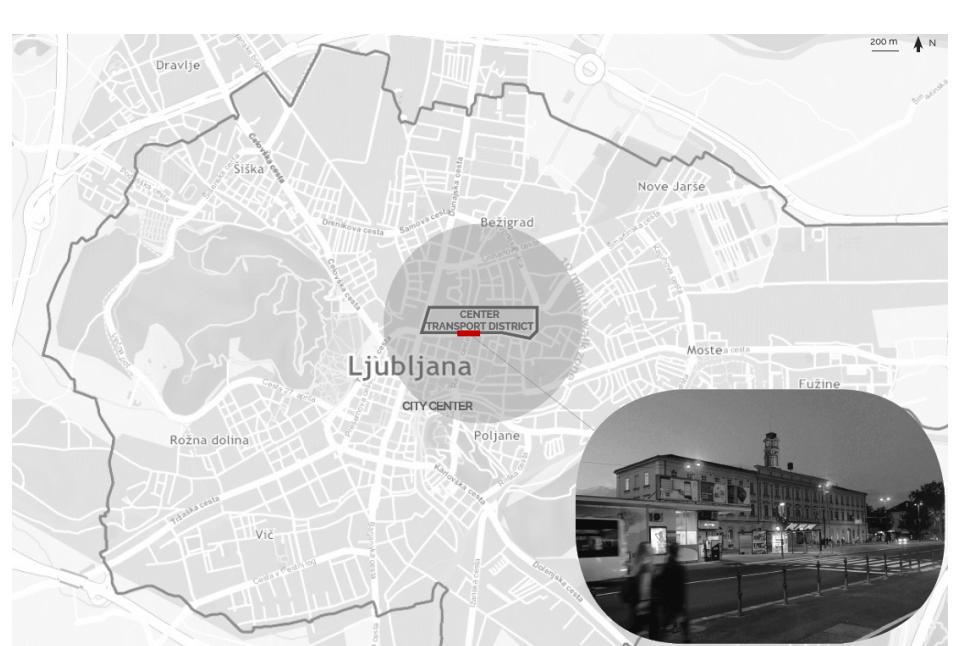
Lanlan WEI Ph.D. student, UL FE, jennyweill@outlook.com

OUTDOOR LIGHTING PLAN

## RETHINKING OF THE FAÇADE LIGHTING OF THE CENTRAL TRANSPORT DISTRICT OF LJUBLJANA



### SKY PLANE

On a clear night, the brightness of the sky is generally below 0.1  $cd/m^2$ .

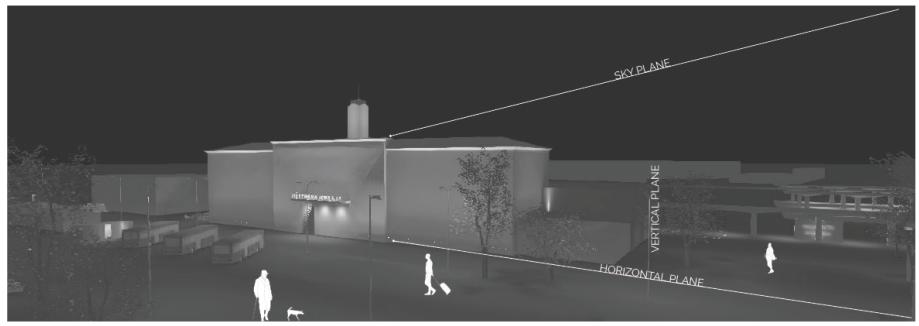
This area has been measured several times and the data shows the sky lumenlance between 0.02 cd/m² to 0.05 cd/m²

#### VERTICAL PLANE

- Station sign
- Street billboard
- Cultural monument
- Clock tower
- Main facade
- Underpass
- Open platform
- Lighting box
- Traffic signals
- Bill board

#### HORIZONTAL PLANE

- Pedestrian path lighting
- Cycle way lighting
- Vehicle way lighting
- Public waiting area lighting
- Parking lots lighting
- Park lighiting
- Underpass
- Open platform



Luminance distribution map, main facade of the transportation services building

0.5

1.4

m

21374

2750/9

37/5

2152

2150/2

2207

21532

2150/6

2192/3 2192/3 2194/1

2187

2189

The mainly luminance ratio is around 1:2

0.9

0.9

71/35

C2233

0.6



0.5

X1/2

**TAJ** 

0.4

0.6

1.3

Self

2146

2151

2175

0.66

0.74

Soft

1

Sult

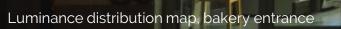
2106/50

Suff

Distant and



# PEKARNA IN SLAŠČIČARNA



The average luminance of the light box surface is around 1400 cd/m2.









## **Case study**

#### 01. THREE LOCATIONS IN THE CENTER OF ROME, ITALY

Source of data: Z Design and Planning Co. (北京远瞻照明设计有限公司) measuring tool: Sekonic L-758C Cine Light Meter (CE Version)

The brightness data "<" on the image indicates that the brightness in this area is less than the minimum brightness value of 0.25 cd / m<sup>2</sup>.



Figure 2.01: Monumento Nazionale a Vittorio Emanuele II, Roma, Italy, © ZDP lighting Measurement time: 20:19, 11 December 20:13

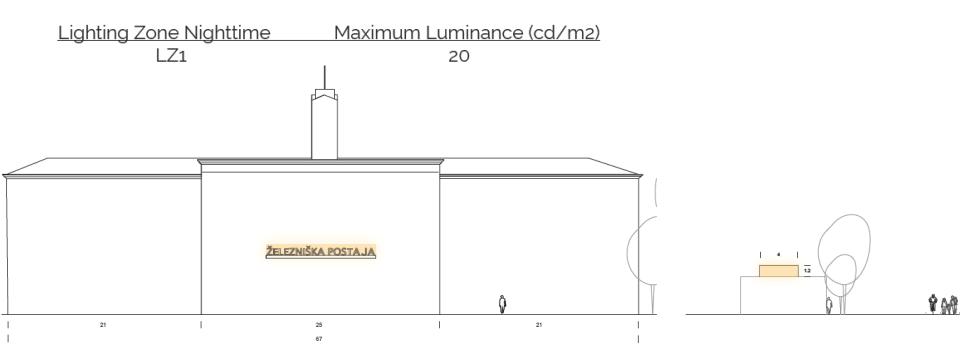
Figure 2.02 Piazza del Popolo, Roma, Italy, © ZDP lighting Measurement time: 17:49, 11 December 2013

The brightness ratio around 5:3:1 is the commen ration at three area.

The ratio of focused to non-focused is around **5:1.** (Z Design and Planning Co.)

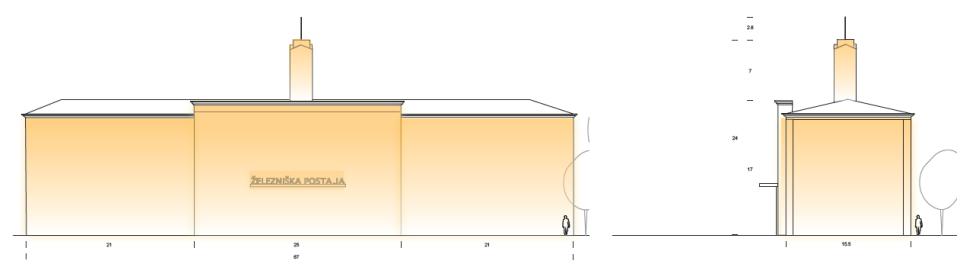
## Station sign and street billboard

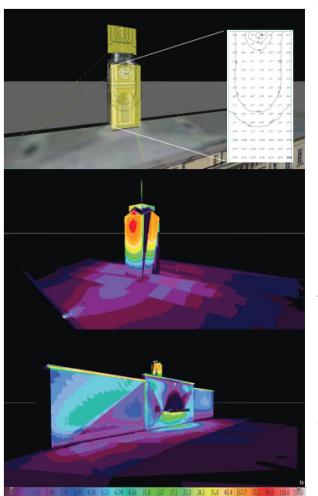
- Define the maximum level, adjust the brightness gradually over time.
- Billboard Size Limits.
- Power Density Limits.
- Advertising lighting with rapid color changes is not permitted.
- LED interior light box lighting is recommended
- Billboards shall be switched off completely after 00:30, or 30 minutes after the close of business



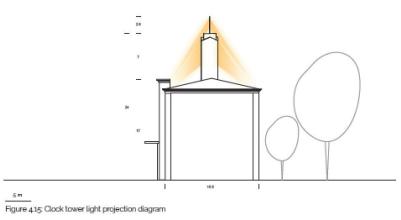
## Façade and clock tower area

- The luminance of the facade lighting section calculated from the average value of the total area of the facade lighting section shall not exceed 1 cd  $/m^2$ .
- LED lighting fixture and inteligent control system are required.





Section B-B





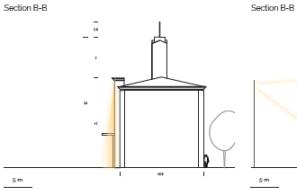
Target plan values:

Clock tower lighting		
Luminance ave cd/m <sup>2</sup>	5.00	Lave
Luminance min/max	0.40	
Luminance min/ave	0.60	

Simulation calculation results:

Clock tower lighting	
Luminance ave cd/m <sup>2</sup>	5.12 Lave
Luminance min/max	0.42
Luminance min/ave	0.61

Figure 416: False colour rendering image of clock tower



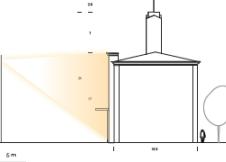
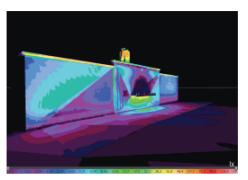


Figure 417: Main facade light craze light projection diagram

Figure 4.18: Main facade light flood light projection diagram



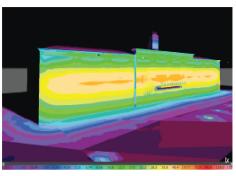


Figure 419: False colour rendering image of main facade graze light. Figure 420: False colour rendering image of main facade flood light

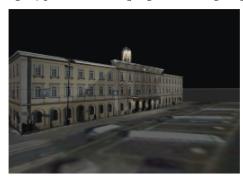


Figure 4.21: Main facade graze light simulation diagram (Sofeware, Dialux evo.)



Figure 4.22: Main facade flood light simulation diagram (Sofeware, Dialux evo.)

Uniform brightness performance with flood light.

Better detail presentation with graze light.

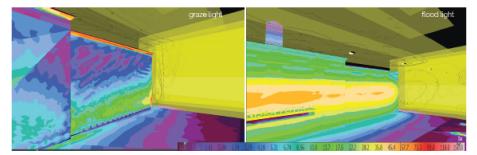
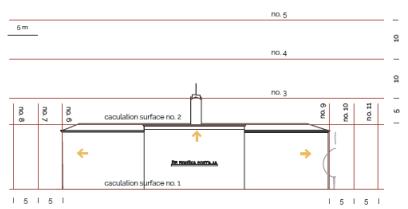


Figure 424: Comparative simulation of the spatial distribution of spilled light

Section A-A



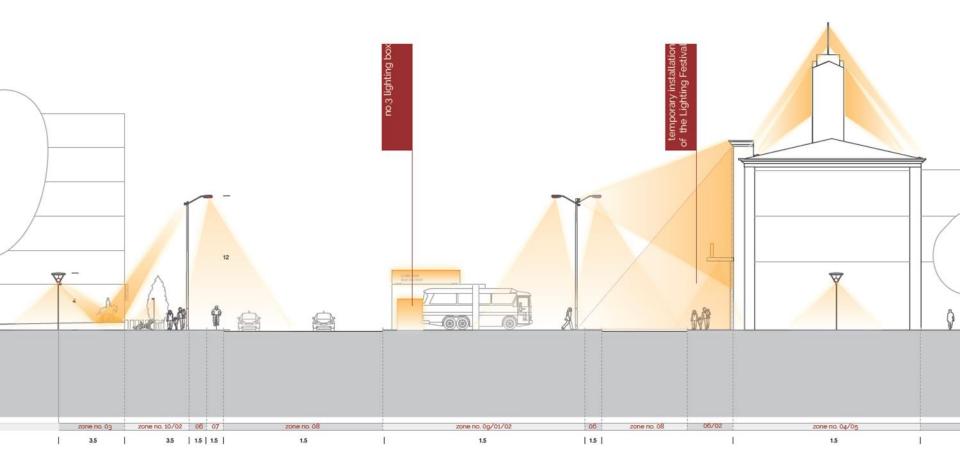
		Graze ligh	nt		Flood light	
	Eave	E min	E max	E ave	E min	E max
main façade	42	4	69	42	2	59
Surface no. 1	0.029	0	2.26	0.098	0	6.97
Surface no. 2	10.7	0.064	92.20	3.45	0	39-9
Surface no. 3	10.4	0.10	66.10	2.02	0.11	22.5
Surface no. 4	8.59	0.14	10.00	1.28	0.089	10.4
Surface no. 5	7.29	0.78	24.5	0.95	0.078	5.66
Surface no. 6	1.44	0	17.0	2.68	0	16.6
Surface no. 7	0.96	0	9.57	1.14	0	6.92
Surface no. 8	0.52	0	4.89	0.59	0	1.03
Surface no. 9	2.68	0	51.8	3.64	0	40
Surface no. 10	1.06	0	9.98	1.15	0	5.64
Surface no. 11	0.51	0	414	0.64	0	11

1, Comparison of the two methods, based on exactly the same calculation conditions 2, When the illuminance lower than 0.01, it is recorded as 0.

Figure 4.23: Schematic of simulated calculated surface locations

Table 4.02: Comparison of data results between the two methods

Connection areas with the park and Kolodvorska ulica



## Promote the use of adaptive control system

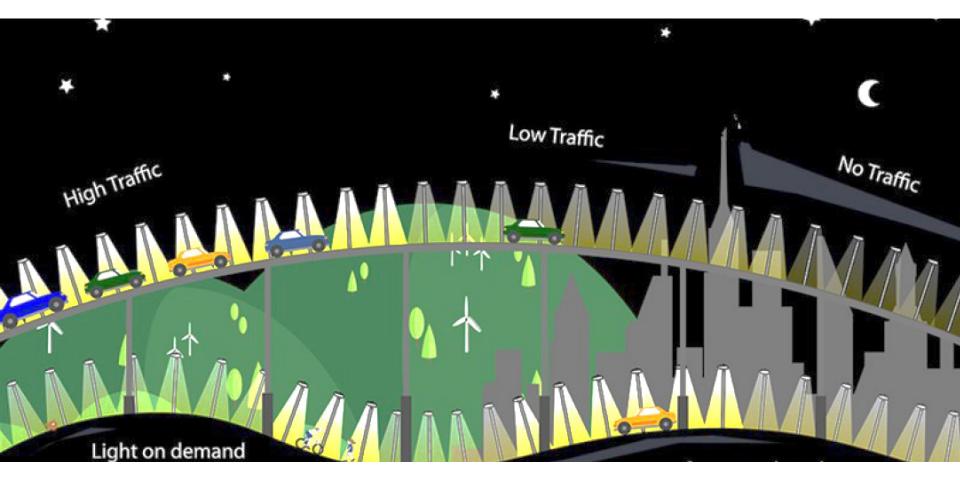


Figure: Adaptive intelligent lighting, © esave ag

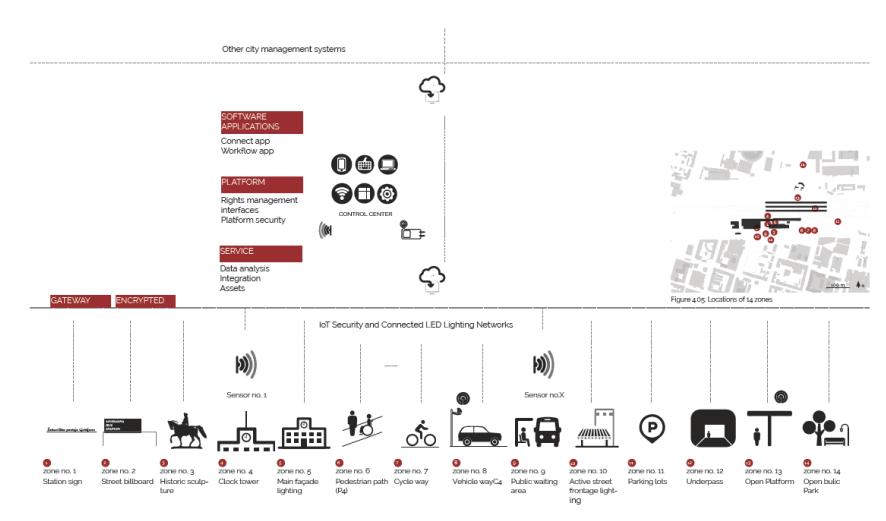
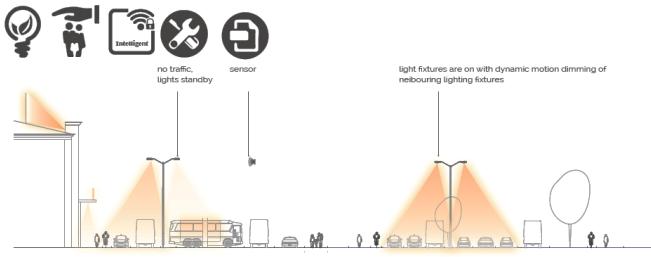
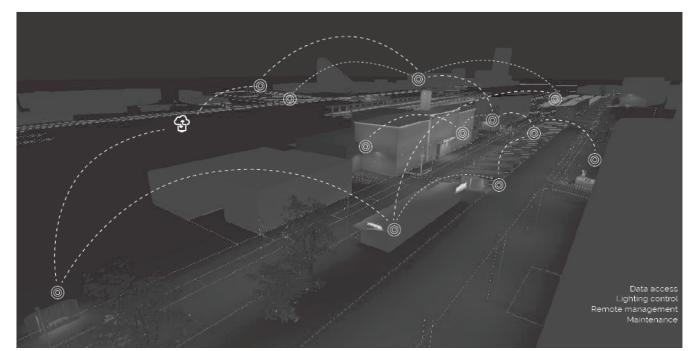


Figure 44g: System topology diagram



5 m

Figure 4.47: Section in the front of the main facade

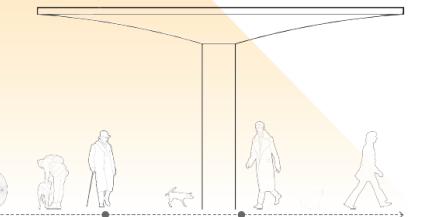


Zone	Description	Dimming by the time of using				
zone	Description	after sunset-22:00	22:00-23:00	23:00-0:30	0:30-5:30	5:30- before sunrise
zone no. 1	Station sign	100%	60%	40%	40%	0
zone no. 2	street billboard	100%	60%	40%	off	0
zone no. 3	Historic sculpture	100%	60%	40%	off	0
zone no. 4	Clocher	100%	60%	40%	40%	0
zone no. 5	main façade lighting	100%	60%	off	off	o
zone no. 6	pedestrian path	100%	60%	40%	off	0
zone no. 7	cycle way	100%	60%	40%	off	0
zone no. 8	vehicle way (C4)	100%	60%	40%	off	0
zone no. 9	public waiting area	100%	60%	40%	off +sensoring on	0
zone no. 10	active street frontage	100%	100%	40%	off	o
zone no. 11	Parking lots	100%	40%	40%	off +sensoring on	0
zone no. 12	Underpass	100%	60%	40%	10% +sensoring on	10% +sensoring on
zone no. 13	Open Platform	100%	60%	40%	40%	0
zone no. 14	Open bulic Park	100%	60%	40%	40%	0

#### 4.2.3. PROMOTE THE USE OF ADAPTIVE CONTROL SYSTEM.

Table 4.03: Plan of adaptive control systems are used within one day





5:30- before sunrise

Schoolchildren and office workers leave home, the first group of market stall workers and passers-by who travel long distances.

Nightfall after sunset

Passers-by go home after work, a relaxing time for a family walk.

Late evening --23:00

and inspiring.

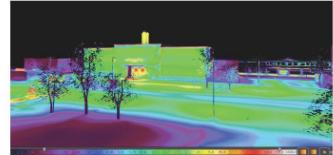
good spirits, meeting, walking and

playing. Linghting should be soft

Mid night Aafter 0:30-23:00-0:30

People move through the streets in Most people are sleeping, there are very few people cleaning the street, or traveling long distances on the road, or at night or looking for the next bar.

Figure 4.50: Adaptive control systems are used within one day



false-colour diagram with lights on 100 % in 3D view



lighting spatial distribution in 3D view with lights on 100 %



Late evening around 23:00-0.30

After sunset

amount of natural light.

around 5:30- before sunrise

The sensor adjusts the dimming time of the fixture according to the

System power utilization: 100%

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- System power utilization: 50%
- false-colour diagram with lights dimmed to 60 % 3D view



lighting spatial distribution in 3D view with lights dimmed to 60 %



Middle night around 0:30-05:30

System power utilization: 5-7%

false-colour diagram with lights dimmed to less than 40 %, 3D view



lighting spatial distribution in 3D view with lights dimmed to less than 40 %

#### 4.4.2. LIGHTING FESTIVAL, THE NOCTURNAL TOURIST ROUTE FROM THE STATION TO THE CENTER DISTRICT



Figure 4.74 LJUBLIANA LIGHTING GUERRILLA 2020, map of the projects

The LJUBLJANA LIGHTING GUERRILLA 2020 tour is centered in the center and extends to the block across the transit district.

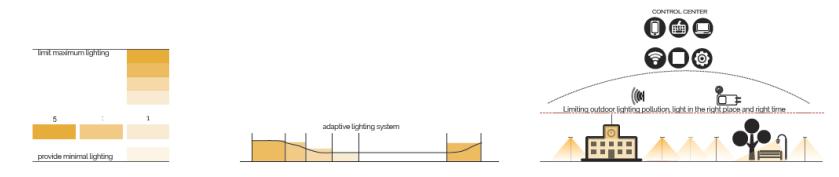


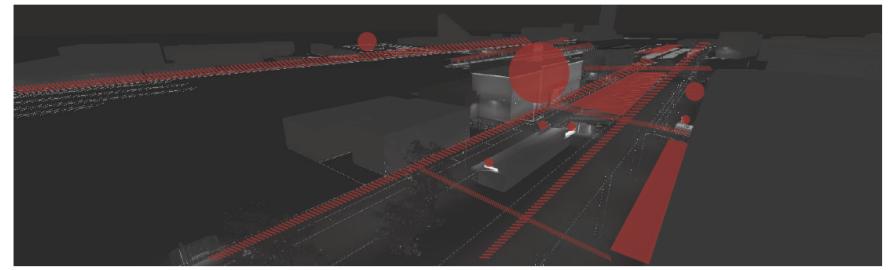


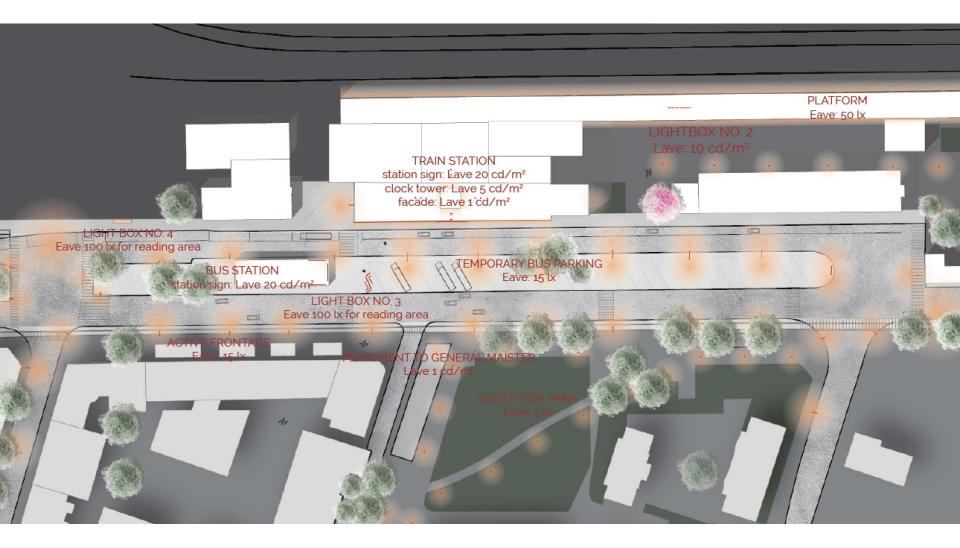
Figure 4.75: The potential LJUBLIANA LIGHTING GUERRILLA 2022, map of the projects

The potential LJUBLJANA LIGHTING GUERRILLA 2022 route is centered in the center, extends to the central transport district and Slovenska cesta.

Figure 476: The central transport district project, interactive diagram of lighting system







## Conclusion

There are many possibilities for lighting as a tool and material for night-time public spaces, lighting use enhance the night-time public environment with a small number of inputs, promote safety, consistent directions, beauty and diverse lifestyles, and contribute to sustainable development.

This presentation is a part of the master's thesis DEVELOPMENT OF ADAPTIVE PLAN FOR OUTDOOR LIGHTING IN THE CENTRAL TRANSPORT DISTRICT OF LJUBLJANA

mentor: izr. prof. dr. Alenka FIKFAK, co-mentor: Prof. dr. Grega BIZJAK

done at the Faculty of architecture, University of Ljubljana September 2020.

# Hvala