

## Designers Lighting Forum

Sleep Math:

Better daytime light = better nighttime sleep

Mariana G. Figueiro, PhD

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Questions related to specific materials, methods, and services will be addressed at the conclusion of this presentation.

# Learning Objectives

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At the end of this course, participants will be able to:

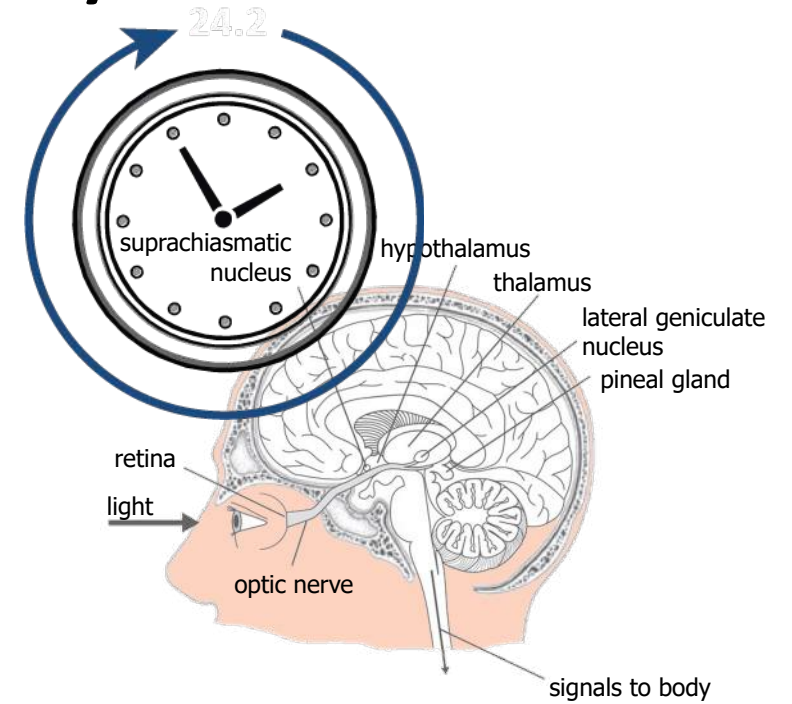
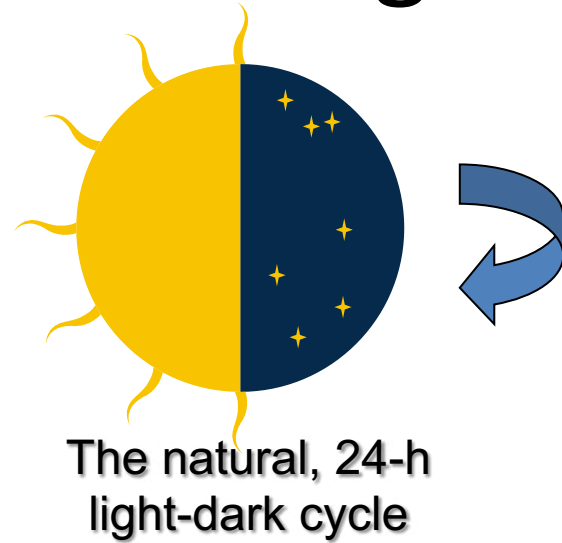
1. Understand the importance of sleep on wellbeing and chronic health conditions
2. Describe the impact of light and daylight on sleep and occupant health
3. List three design strategies in multi-family residential that improve occupant health
4. Explain how health-centric design and amenities impact tenant attraction and retention

# Premise of our work

- Circadian rhythms are biological processes that display an endogenous (and entrainable) rhythm close to 24 h  
*circa = approximately; dies = day*
- Circadian rhythms are generated and regulated by a master biological clock in the brain
  - In humans, circadian rhythms free-run with a period slightly greater than 24 h



# Light and the circadian system



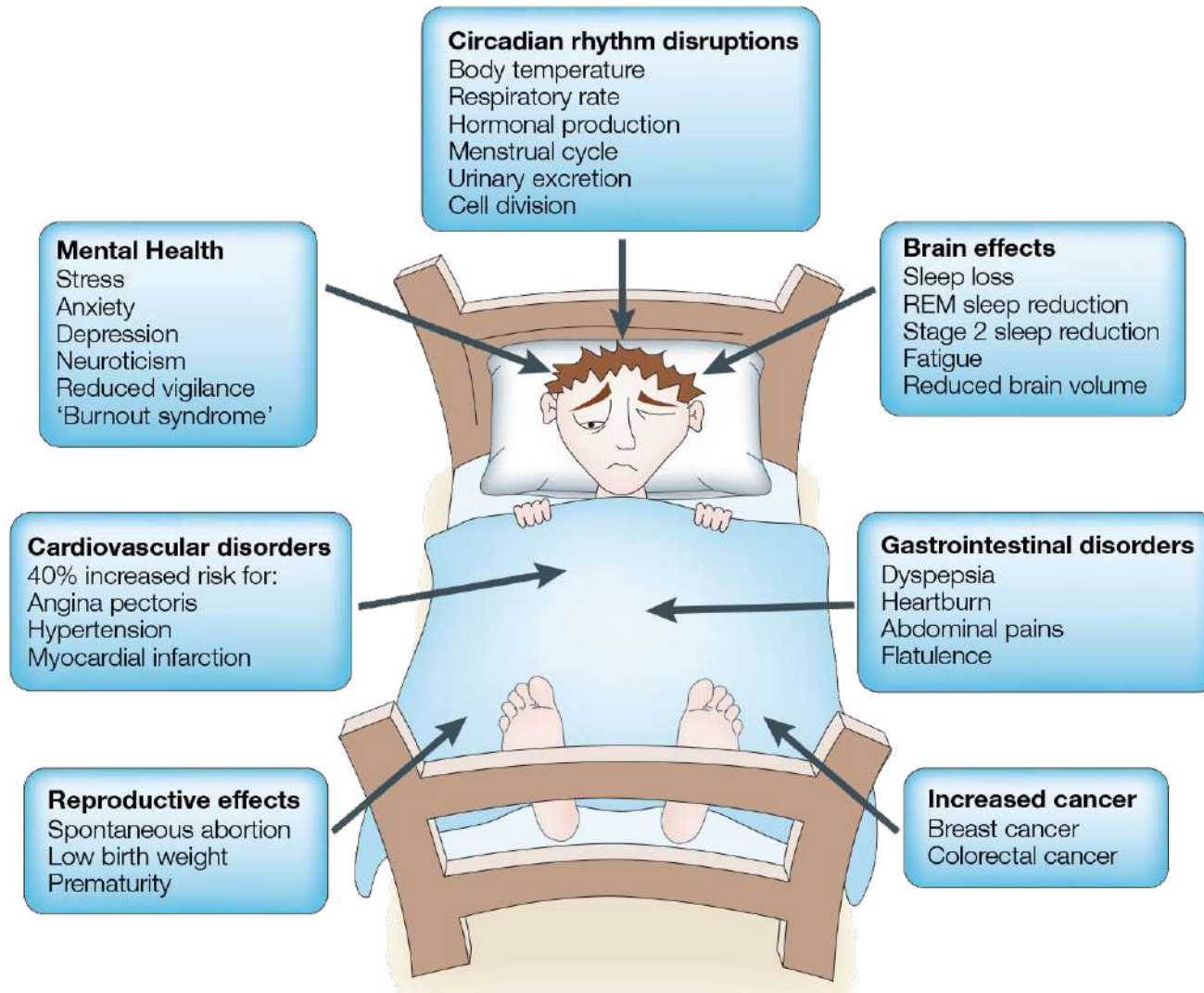
Adapted from National Library of Medicine, 2007 (public domain)



...also the major disruptor

Light is the primary synchronizer of circadian rhythms to our local position on Earth

# Circadian system disruption



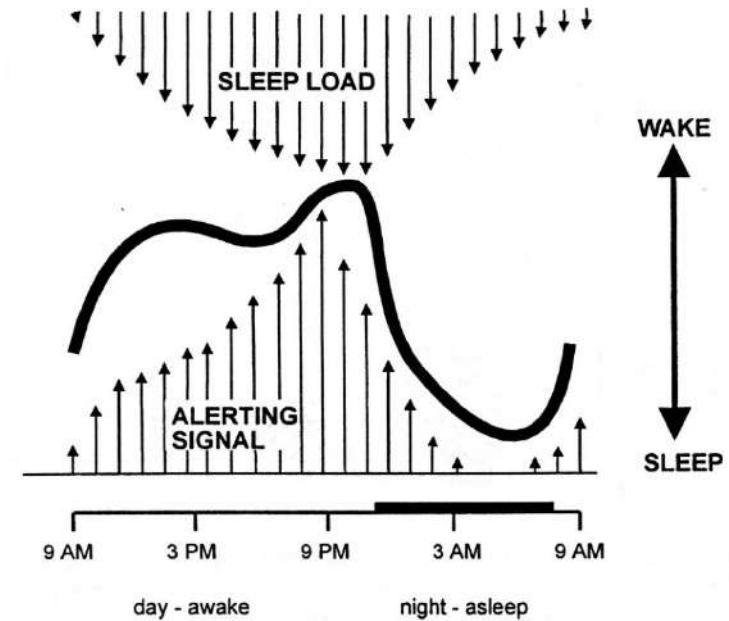
*Image: Foster RG and Wulff K. The rhythm of rest and excess. Nature Reviews Neuroscience. 2005; 6: 407-414.*



# Sleep – wake cycle

## Two-process model

- Circadian (C)
- Homeostatic (S)
  - The suprachiasmatic nuclei (SCN) maintain wakefulness, counterbalancing the “homeostatic sleep drive”
  - In both humans and monkeys, the circadian timing system promotes and maintains wakefulness across the subjective day and opposes the accumulating homeostatic sleep drive



**Figure 5** Schematic of the “opponent processes” mediating physiological sleepiness as a function of time of day. Sleep drive increases in response to wakefulness imposed and/or maintained by the suprachiasmatic pacemaker. Increasing levels of SCN-dependent alerting over the subjective day opposes homeostatic sleep drive, both of which peak shortly before the habitual sleep phase. (From Ref. 66.)

Dijk DJ, Edgar DM. Circadian and homeostatic control of wakefulness and sleep. In: Turek FW, Zee PC, editors. *Regulation of Sleep and Circadian Rhythms*. New York: Marcel Dekker Inc; 1999. pp. 111–147.

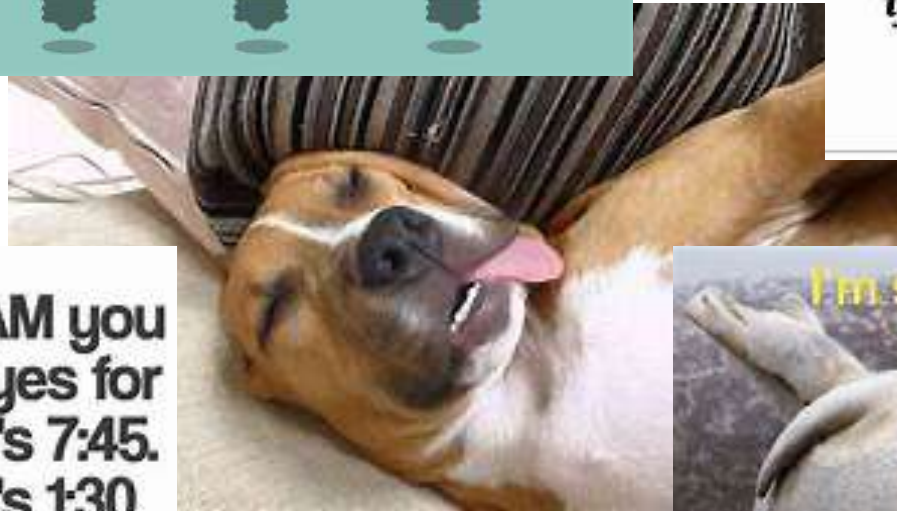
# Why do we sleep?



Some national parks have long waiting lists for camping reservations. When you have to wait a year to sleep next to a tree, something is wrong.

GEORGE CARLIN

©2009/2010



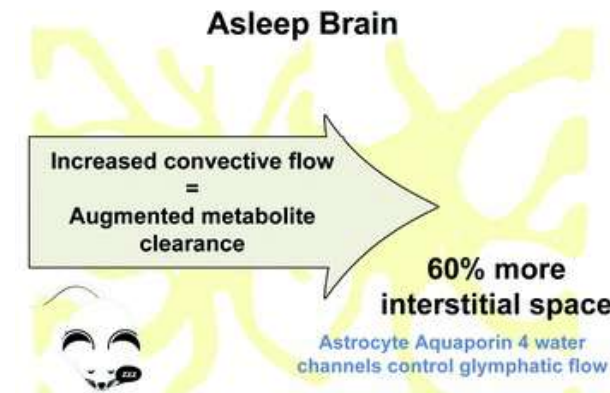
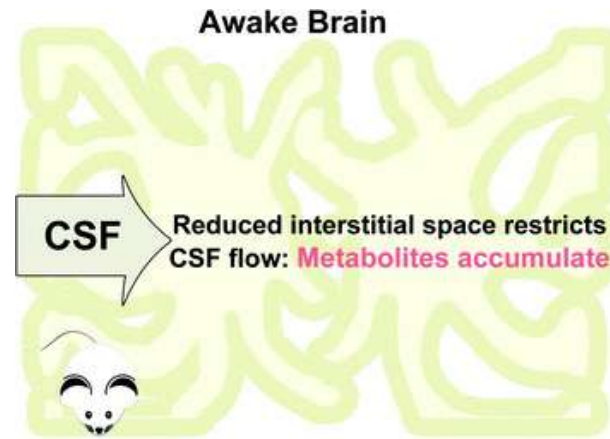
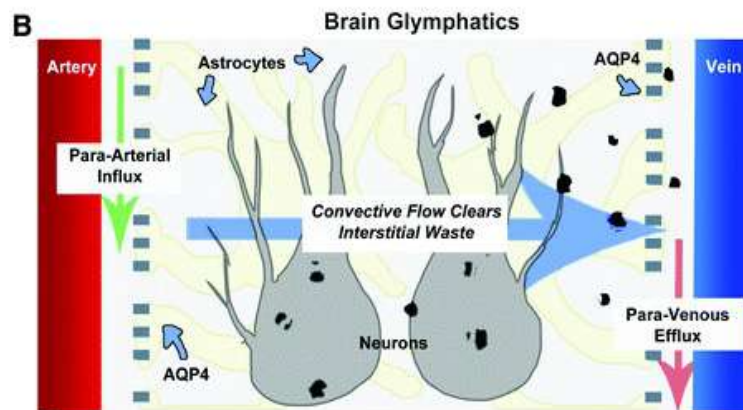
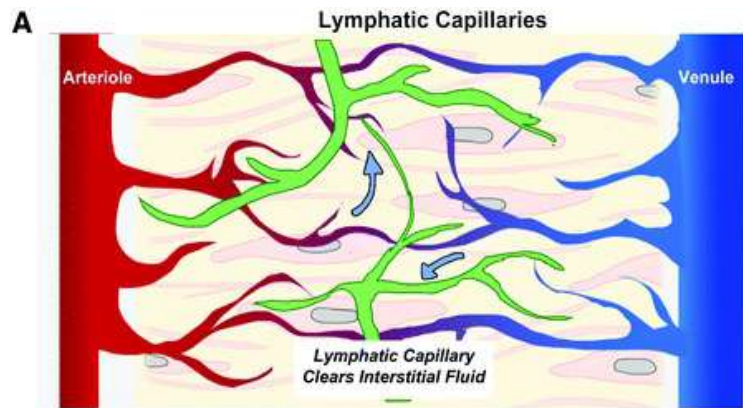
**In bed**, it's 6AM you close your eyes for 5 minutes, it's 7:45.  
**At school** it's 1:30, close your eyes for 5 minutes, it's 1:31.





# Why do we sleep?

- Sleep cleans up the debris in the brain that we accumulate during wakefulness

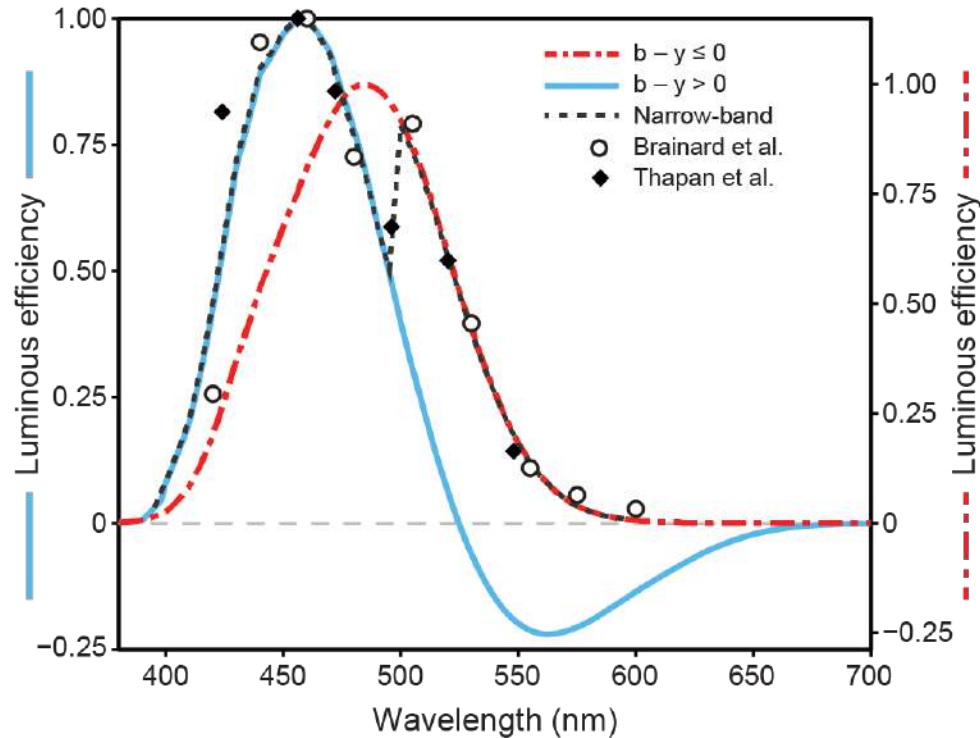


Jessen NA, Munk AS, Lundgaard I, Nedergaard M. The Glymphatic System: A Beginner's Guide. *Neurochemical Research*. 2015;40(12):2583–2599. doi:10.1007/s11064-015-1581-6

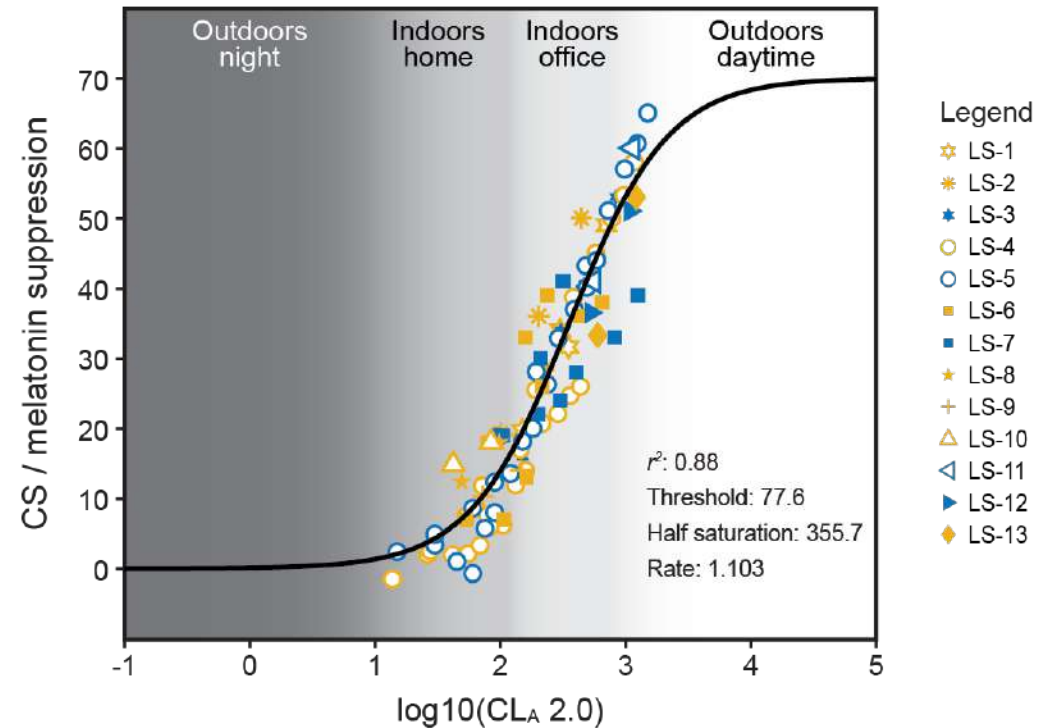
What metric to use?

# Specification of the stimulus: Humans

Spectral sensitivity



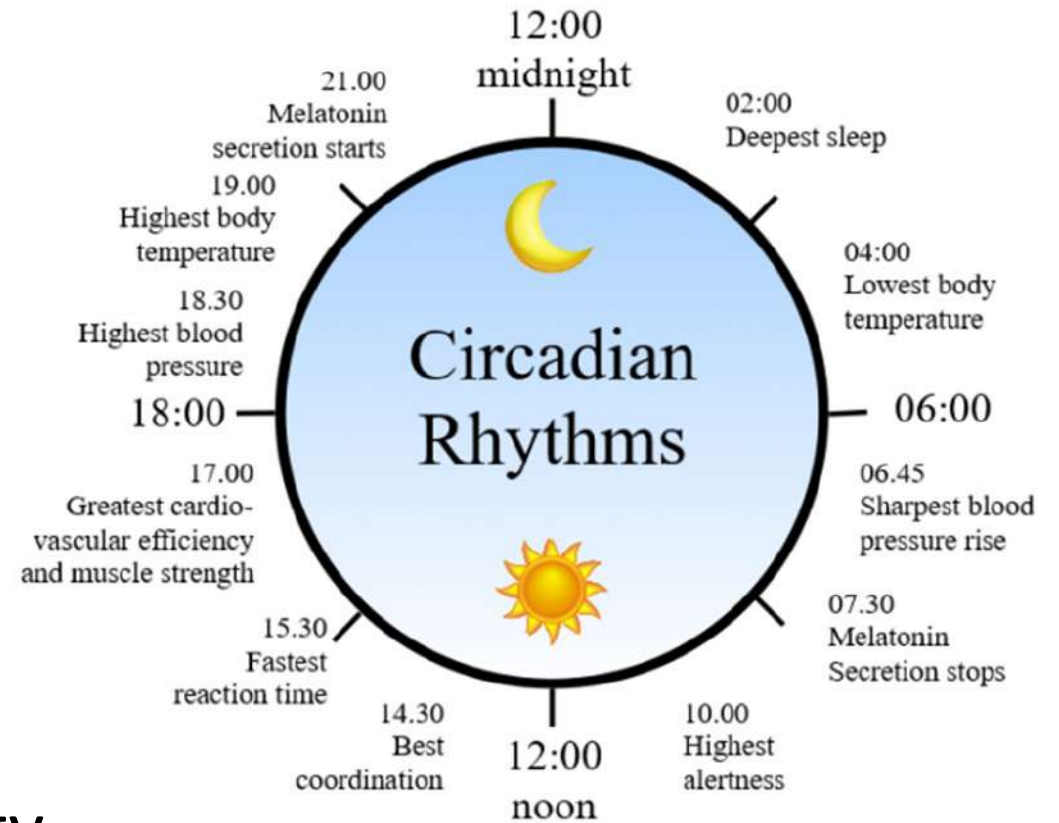
Absolute sensitivity



Rea MS, Figueiro MG, Bullough JD, Bierman A. A model of phototransduction by the human circadian system. *Brain Research Reviews*. 2005; 50: 213-228.  
 Rea MS, Figueiro MG, Bierman A, Hamner R. Modelling the spectral sensitivity of the human circadian system. *Lighting Research & Technology*. 2012; 44: 386-396.  
 Rea MS, Nagare R, Figueiro MG. Modeling circadian phototransduction: Retinal neurophysiology and neuroanatomy. *Frontiers in Neuroscience*. 2021; 14: 1467.  
 Rea MS, Nagare R, Figueiro MG. Modeling circadian phototransduction: Quantitative predictions of psychophysical data. *Frontiers in Neuroscience*. 2021; 15: 44.

# UL 24480 Design Guideline

- This document is intended for use by those who design and specify lighting in buildings and wish to provide light for vision and for circadian entrainment for typical day-active and night-inactive people
- Provide a light measurement and lighting specification methodology as well as a method for verification of effect



## Recommended Practice and Design Guideline

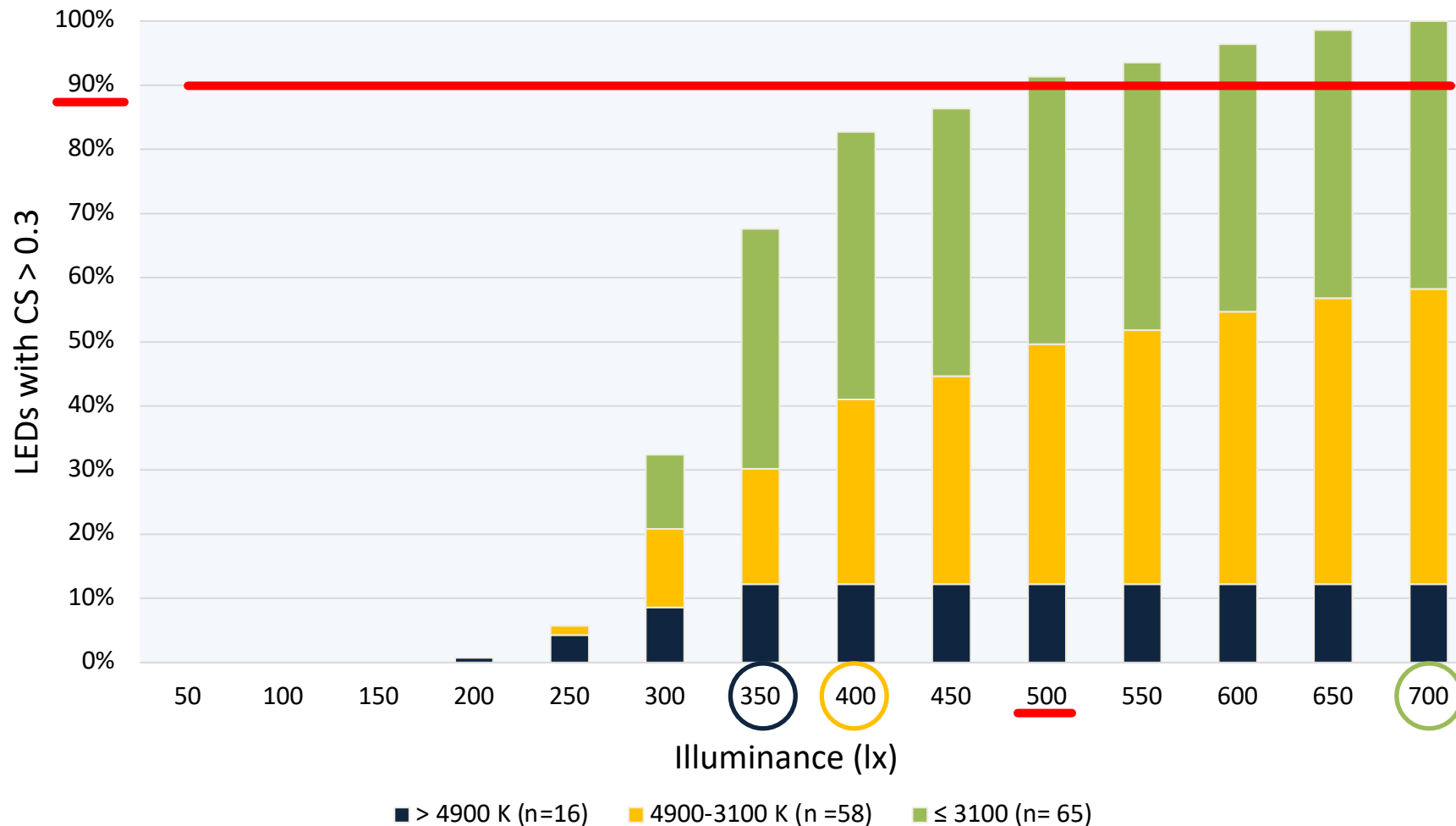
- The amount of light equivalent to that, after 1 h of exposure, capable of suppressing the production of melatonin at night by at least 30% ( $CS \geq 0.30$ ) should be continuously available at the occupant's eyes for a minimum of 2 h during the daytime



## Alternative method: WELL recommendations (versions 1 and 2)

Light source	Metric	Equivalent melanopic lux (EML)		
		150	200	240
Blackbody (5000 K)	CS	0.22	0.28	<b>0.31</b>
	$E_V (E_H)$	161 (230)	214 (349)	257 (368)
LED 107	CS	0.21	0.27	<b>0.30</b>
	$E_V (E_H)$	230 (329)	307 (439)	368 (526)
LED 21	CS	0.21	0.26	<b>0.29</b>
	$E_V (E_H)$	239 (342)	318 (454)	382 (546)
D65	CS	0.25	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.34</b>
	$E_V (E_H)$	136 (194)	181 (259)	218 (312)


# Alternative method: Vertical illuminance at eye ( $E_v = 500 \text{ lx}$ )



# Quick Guide

- Step 1: Establish a circadian-effective light design criterion (e.g.,  $CS = 0.3$ )
- Step 2: Select a luminaire type (e.g., direct/indirect)
- Step 3: Select a light source (e.g., 3000 K LED)
- Step 4: Perform photometrically realistic software calculations for the building space (e.g., AGi32)
- Step 5: Calculate CS from the vertical illuminance at the eye ( $E_v$ ) and the spectral power distribution (SPD)
- Step 6: Determine if the selected lighting system meets the circadian-effective lighting design criterion; repeat steps 2 – 6 if necessary

# CS Calculator 2.0 <https://cscal.light-health.org/>



## CS CALCULATOR (2.0)

### Sources

Selected Sources

Calculate via Illuminance (lx)

300

✕

Calculate via CS

0.242

Input Variables

Metrics

CS:	0.242
CL <sub>A</sub> 2.0:	200
Illuminance (lx):	300
Irradiance (W·m <sup>-2</sup> ):	1.9185e+0
Photon Flux (Photons·m <sup>-2</sup> ·s <sup>-1</sup> ):	5.7024e+18
Melanopic EDI:	120
CCT:	2706
D <sub>uv</sub> :	-0.001
CRI:	84.4
GAI:	49.0
Chromaticity Coordinates (x, y):	0.4575, 0.4072
▶ CIE α-opic Irradiances	

Combined Source SPDs

### Calculations

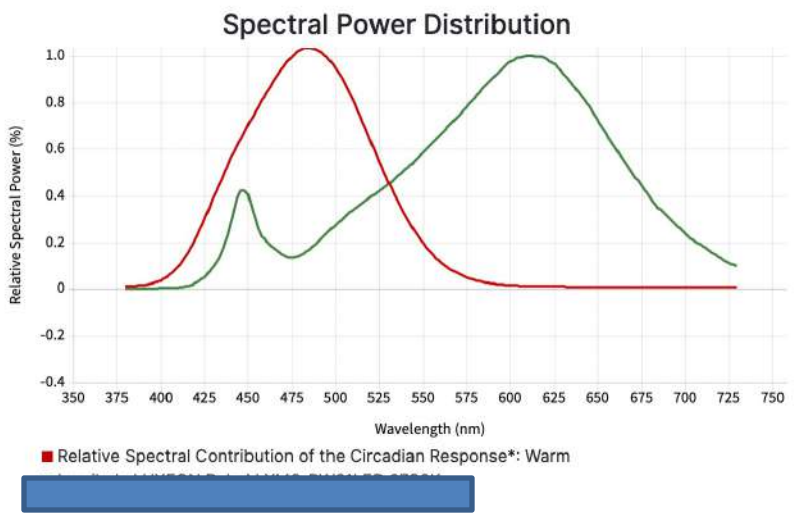
Charts

SPD

Chromaticity

Color Rendering

#### Spectral Power Distribution



■ Relative Spectral Contribution of the Circadian Response\*: Warm

## Specific Notes on Calculation Tools

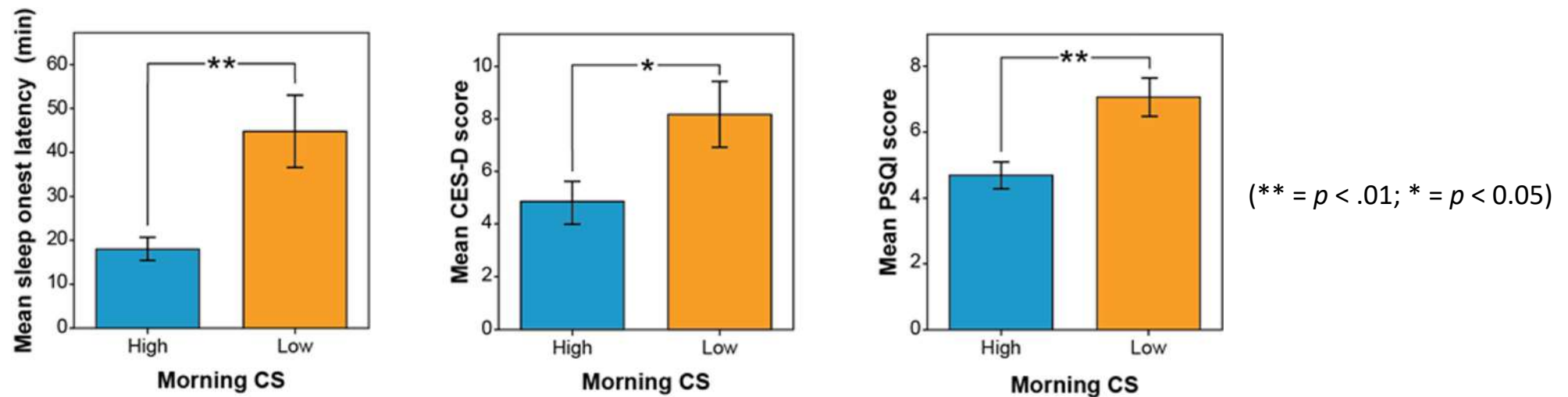
- CS Calculator 2.0
  - Web-based tool; can save calculation result on local device
  - Relative or absolute spectral calculations
  - Single or multiple/combined SPDs in any/irregular wavelength intervals including non-integers
  - Forty-six in-built sample SPDs
  - CS value can be linked to nocturnal melatonin suppression under specific conditions
  - Reverse calculation: Identify photopic illuminance required to achieve a specific CS value (e.g., as specified by UL 24480, *Design Guideline for Promoting Circadian Entrainment with Light for Day-Active People*)



What does the research say?

## Light and sleep in office workers

- Those exposed to higher morning (08:00 to noon) CS (CS > 0.3) fell asleep faster (less sleep onset latency) and reported better sleep and feeling less depressed than those exposed to low morning CS (CS < 0.15)

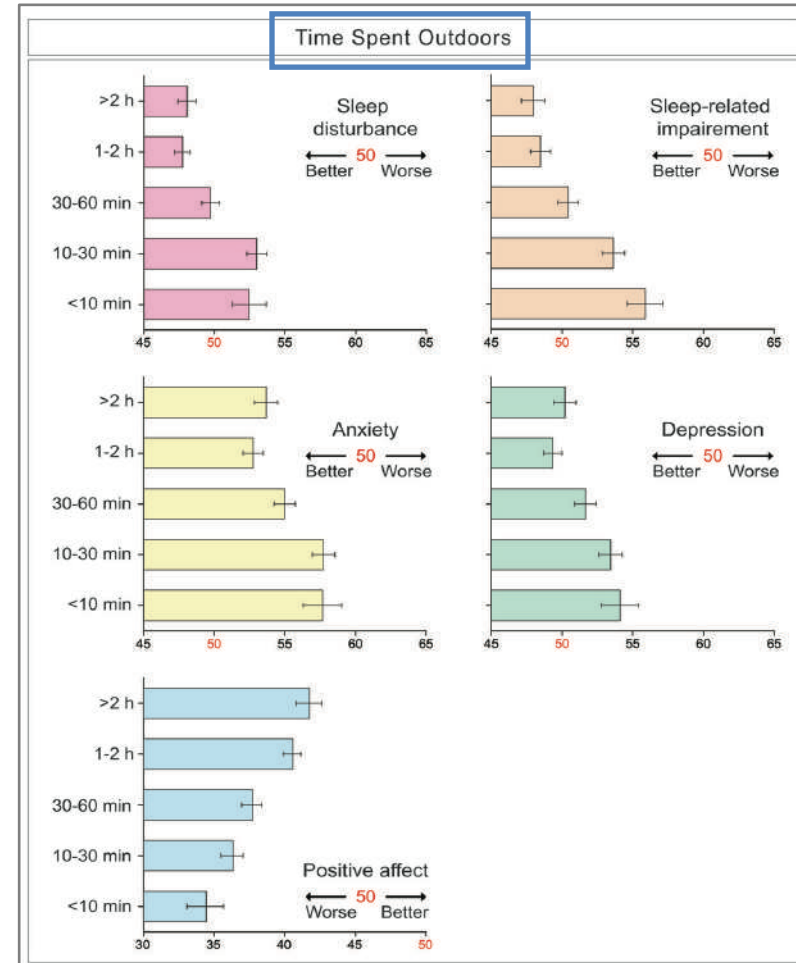
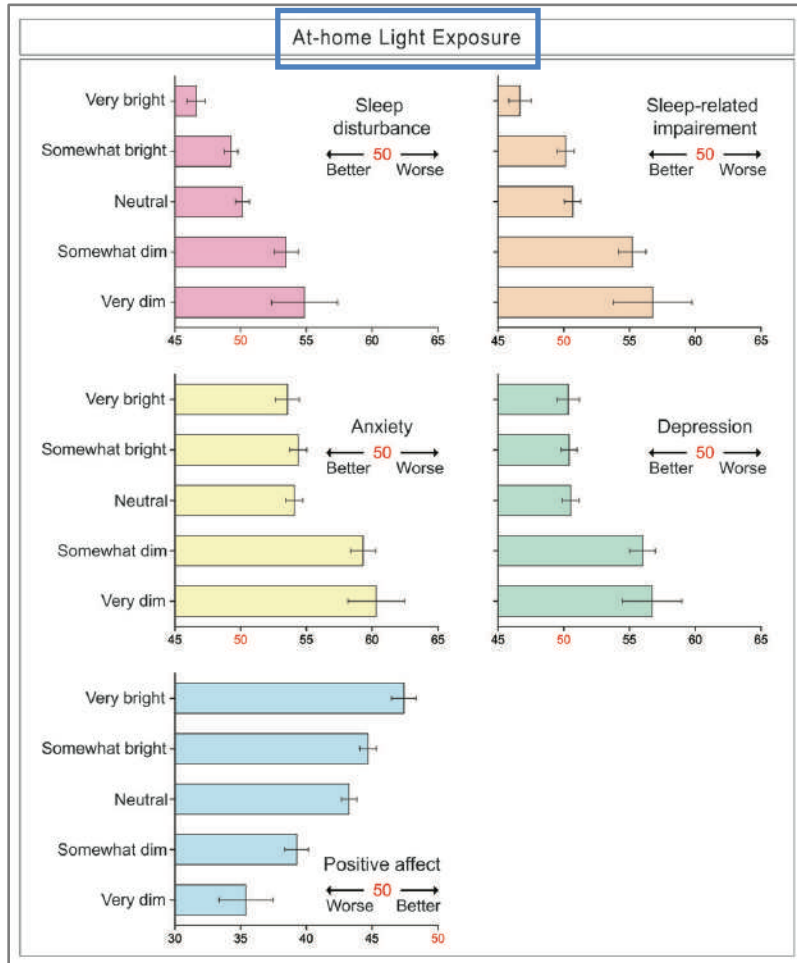


Figueiro M.G., Steverson B., Heerwagen J., Kampschroer K., Hunter C.M., Gonzales K., Rea, M.S. (2017). The impact of daytime light exposures on sleep and mood in office workers. *Sleep Health*; 3(3):204-215.

## Light and sleep survey during COVID-19 shutdown

- The LHRC sent out a survey probing people's light exposures (indoors and outdoors) and how that impacted measures of sleep, mood, and anxiety
- **Hypothesis:**  
**More light during the day = better sleep and mood**
- Over 700 responses
- Included in the analyses are those who are employed but working at home or unemployed and staying home

# Light and sleep survey during COVID-19 shutdown



# REVOLV Study 1

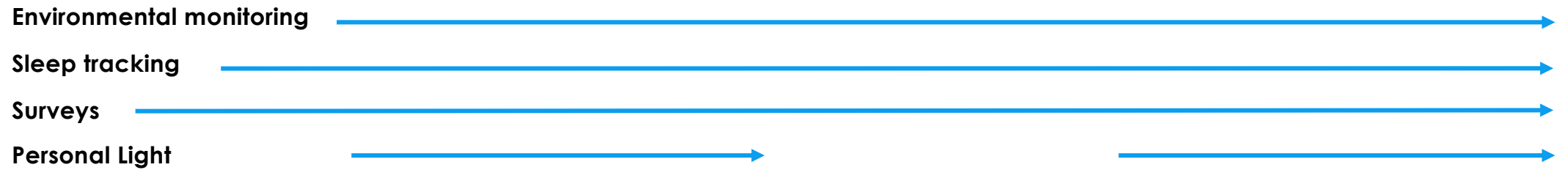




# Study design

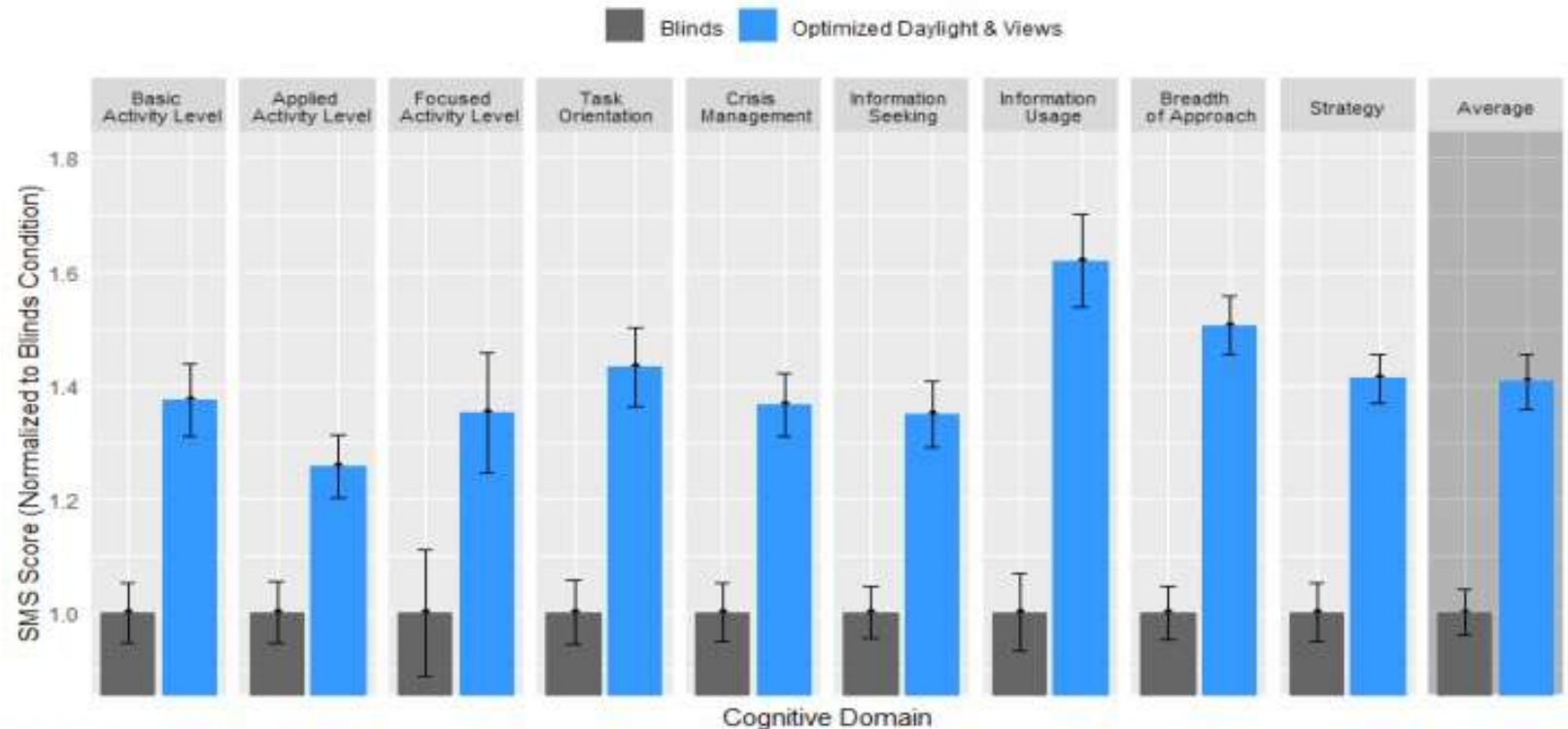
20 total participants

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
n = 10	Baseline						View								Baseline						Blinds							
n = 10	Baseline						Blinds								Baseline						View							



# Quality sleep improves mental health and productivity

30 participants spent one week working in two office environments – electrochromic glass or traditional blinds



Boubekri M, Lee J, MacNaughton P, Woo M, Schuyler L, Tinianov B, et al. The impact of optimized daylight and views on the sleep duration and cognitive performance of office workers. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*. 2020; 17: 3219

# REVOLV Study 2



Icahn School  
of Medicine at  
**Mount  
Sinai**

*Light and Health  
Research Center*





**20  
Residents**



**28 Days  
in 2020**



**EXO Apartments  
Reston, Virginia**

## Demographics



# Demographics

		No. (%)
<b>Gender</b>	Female	11 (55%)
	Male	8 (40%)
	Non-binary	1 (5%)
<b>Age</b>	Average age	35 years old
<b>Race</b>	Asian	2 (10%)
	Black	3 (15%)
	Multiracial	3 (15%)
	White	9 (45%)
	Hispanic/Latino/Spanish in Origin	3 (15%)
<b>Employment</b>	No	5 (25%)
	Yes	15 (75%)
<b>General Health</b>	Poor	0 (0%)
	Fair	1 (5%)
	Good	4 (20%)
	Very Good	11 (55%)
<b>Sleep Chronotype</b>	Excellent	4 (20%)
	Average nightly sleep duration	8.2 hours
	Slight early	2 (10%)
	Normal	3 (15%)
	Slight late	7 (35%)
	Moderate late	8 (40%)





**PARTICIPANTS**

10



**WEEK 1**

**BASELINE**

**WEEK 2**

**SMART WINDOWS**



**WEEK 3**

**BASELINE**

**WEEK 4**

**BLINDS**



10

**BASELINE**

**BLINDS**



**BASELINE**

**SMART WINDOWS**







**PARTICIPANTS**



**WEEK 1**

**WEEK 2**

**WEEK 3**

**WEEK 4**

10

BASELINE

SMART WINDOWS

BASELINE

BLINDS

10

BASELINE

BLINDS

BASELINE

SMART WINDOWS

ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING



SLEEP TRACKING



SURVEYS



PERSONAL LIGHT





**PARTICIPANTS**



**WEEK 1**

**WEEK 2**

**WEEK 3**

**WEEK 4**

10	BASELINE	SMART WINDOWS	BASELINE	BLINDS
10	BASELINE	BLINDS	BASELINE	SMART WINDOWS



**VITALITY SURVEY**

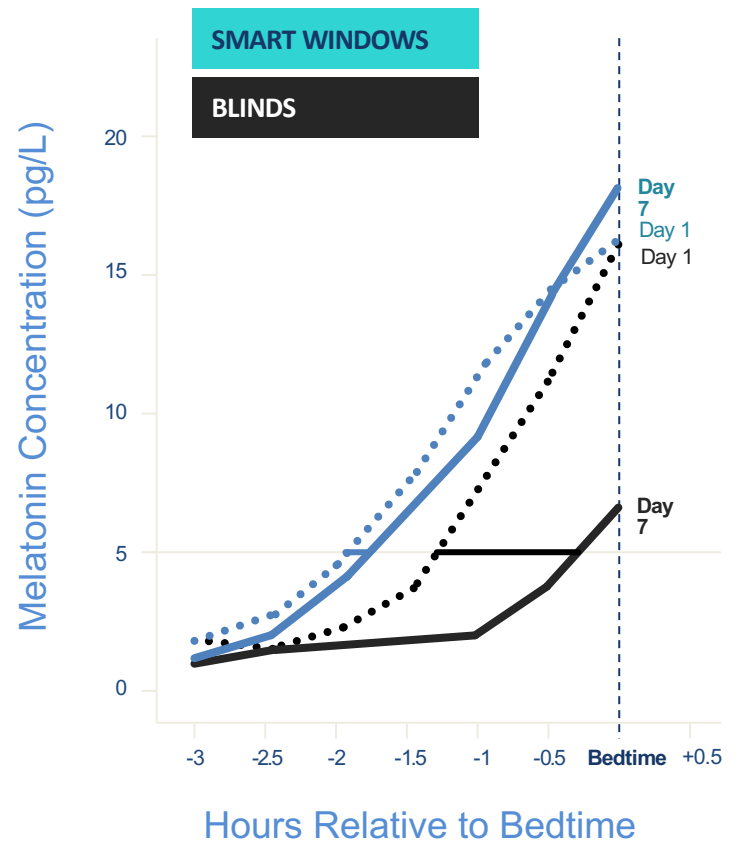
- 7:00 am
- 11:00 am
- 3:00 pm
- 7:00 pm
- 11:00 pm

**SALIVA TESTS**

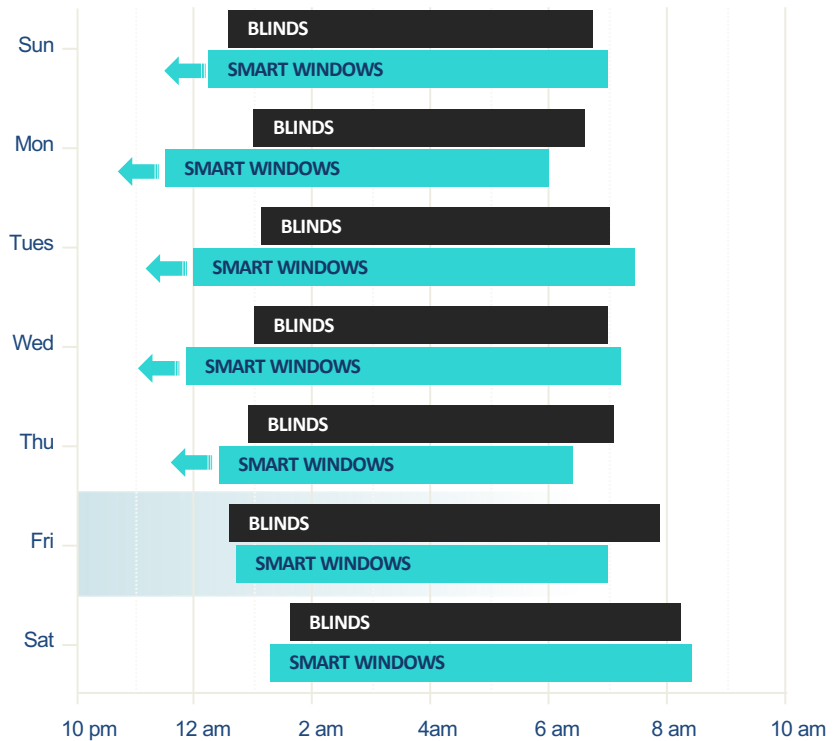
- 7:30 pm
- 8:00 pm
- 8:30 pm
- 9:00 pm
- 9:30 pm
- 10:00 pm
- 10:30 pm
- 11:00 pm
- 11:30 pm
- 12:00 am



## Melatonin



## Sleep



SMART WINDOWS

Sleep onset was earlier by 22 min

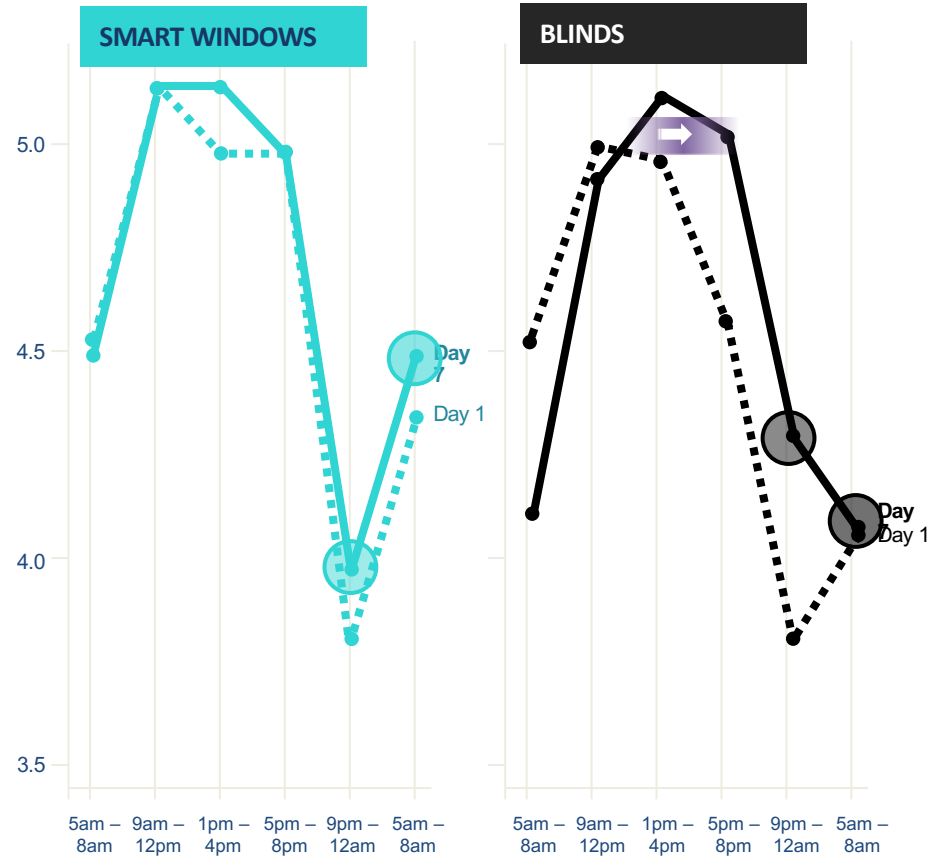
BLINDS

Sleep Debt Compensation on Friday Night

ZZZ



## Vitality



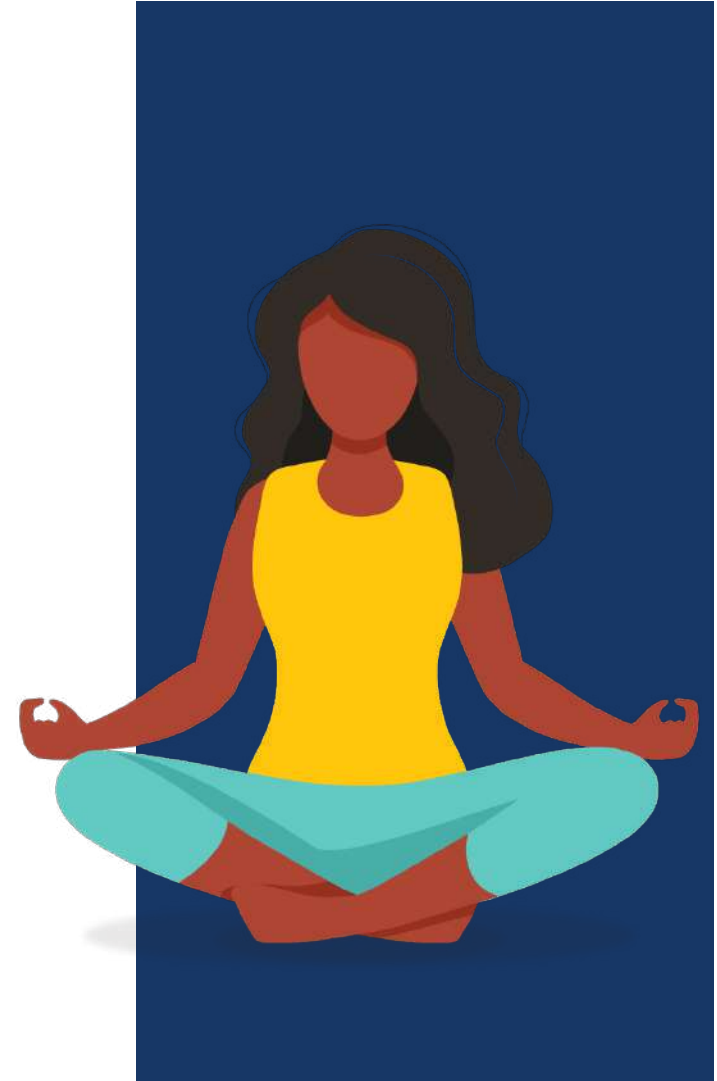
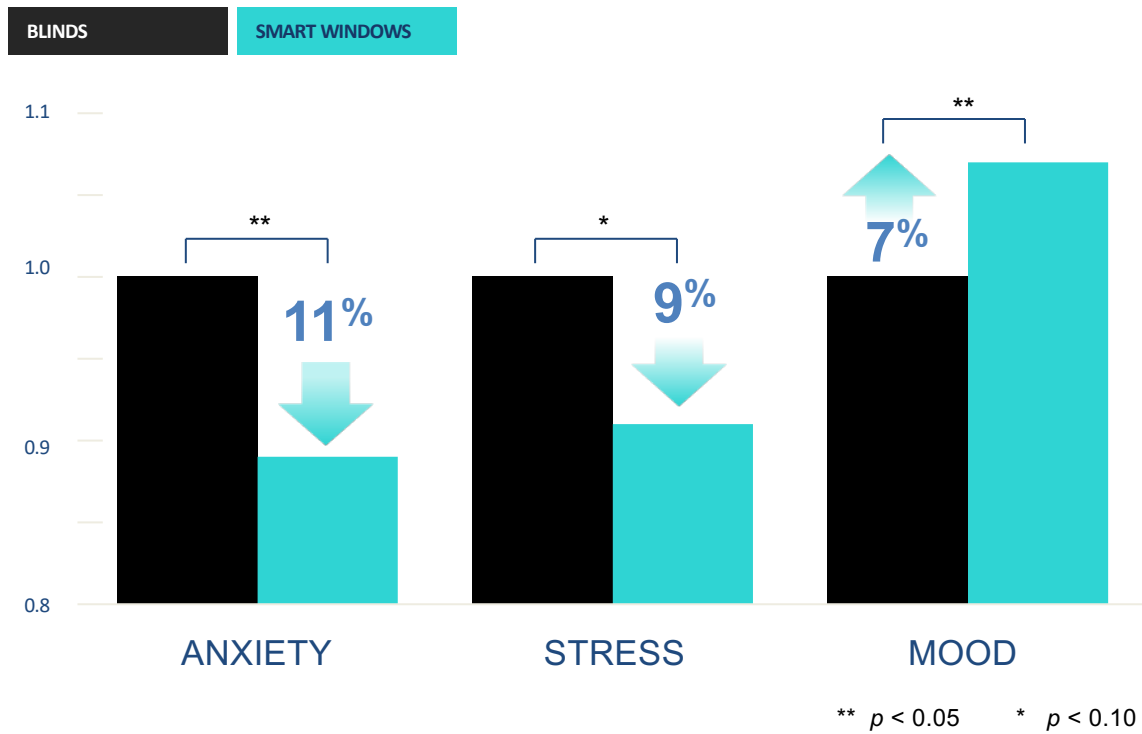
**SMART WINDOWS**

- Well-rested in the morning
- Winding down before bed

**BLINDS**

- Tired in the morning
- Alert late in the evening

## Quality Sleep Improves Mental Health





## Daylight Maintains A **Healthy Circadian Rhythm**

Smart windows provide a home environment that optimizes circadian health: From our hormones to how we sleep at night and function during the day.



**Melatonin**



**Sleep**



**Vitality**

SMART WINDOWS

BLINDS

Melatonin

Consistent melatonin onset

15 minutes delay over the course of the week

Sleep

Earlier sleep onset by 22 min

Sleep debt compensation on Friday night

Vitality

Consistent cycle of vitality with high morning and daytime energy levels

Delayed peak vitality, high nighttime energy levels and low morning vitality



# Ambient light therapy to promote entrainment in cancer patients

Sponsors: National Cancer Institute

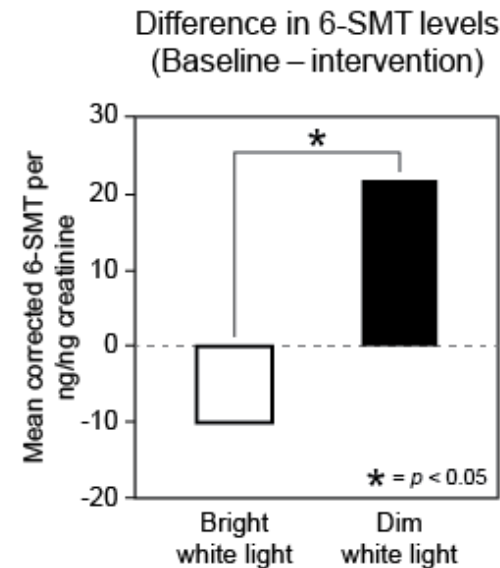
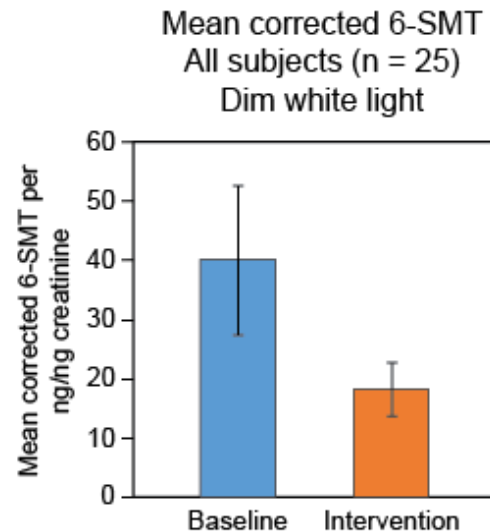
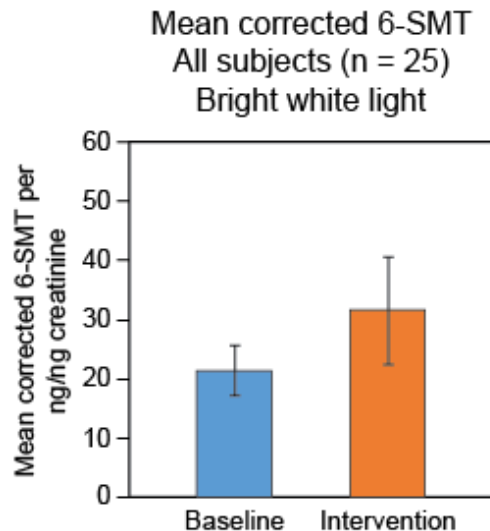
# Light therapy and melatonin in myeloma transplant patients

- Our team investigated the impact of a CS of 0.3 (1000 lx at pillow, 3000 K light source) between 07:00 and 10:00 on:
  - Symptom burden (i.e., depression)
  - Melatonin levels (circadian entrainment)
  - Inflammation (IL-6) and neutropenic fever



# Light therapy and melatonin in myeloma transplant patients

- Urinary melatonin increased in those receiving the active intervention and decreased in those receiving the inactive intervention, suggesting better entrainment in those receiving the active intervention

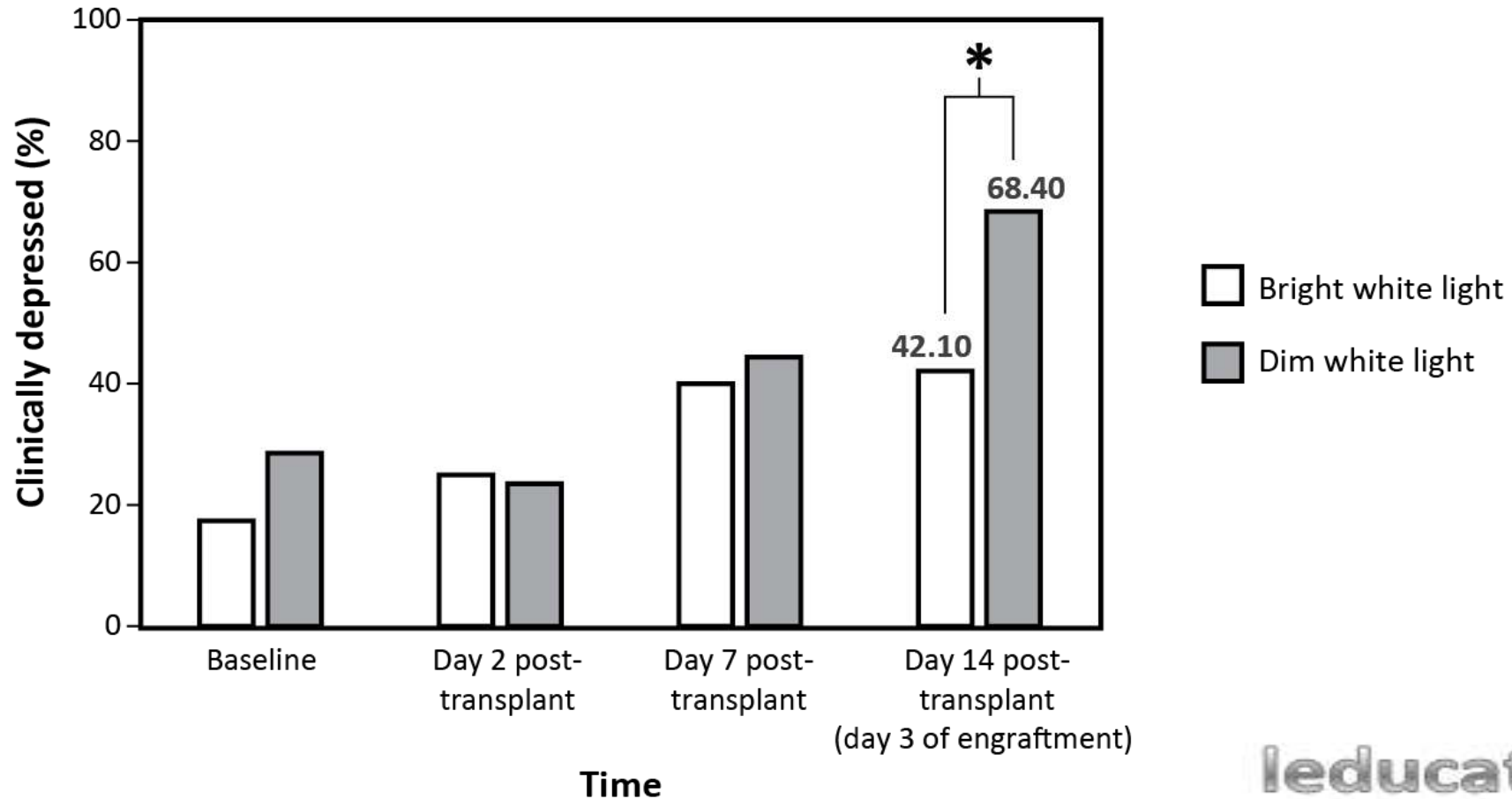


A positive number means that melatonin levels were lower after intervention compared to baseline (\*  $p < 0.05$ ).

Concentrations of creatinine-adjusted urinary melatonin (6-sulfatoxymelatonin [6-SMT]), a major melatonin metabolite, for participants exposed to the bright white (left) and dim white (right) lighting interventions compared to baseline

# Light therapy and melatonin in myeloma transplant patients

- Clinical depression (CES-D) as a function of time by condition



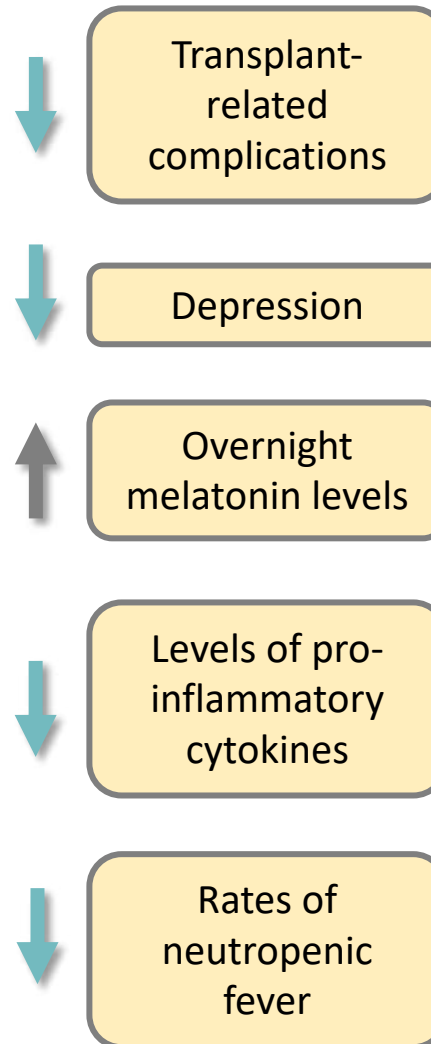


# Light therapy and IL-6 and neutropenic fever

- Patients in the circadian-effective light condition had significantly lower rescaled IL-6 scores (mean = 1.669) compared to those in the circadian-ineffective light condition (mean = 2.0899)
- Patients in the circadian-effective light condition were significantly less likely to develop neutropenic fever compared to those that were exposed to the non-effective light or 25.7% and 45.7%, respectively

# Light therapy for myeloma transplant patients

Among MM patients undergoing ASCT, those who were exposed to **circadian-effective light** in their hospital room had...



...compared to those who were exposed to **circadian-ineffective light**

# Tailored lighting intervention to improve sleep, mood, and behavior in ADRD patients

Sponsor: National Institute on Aging

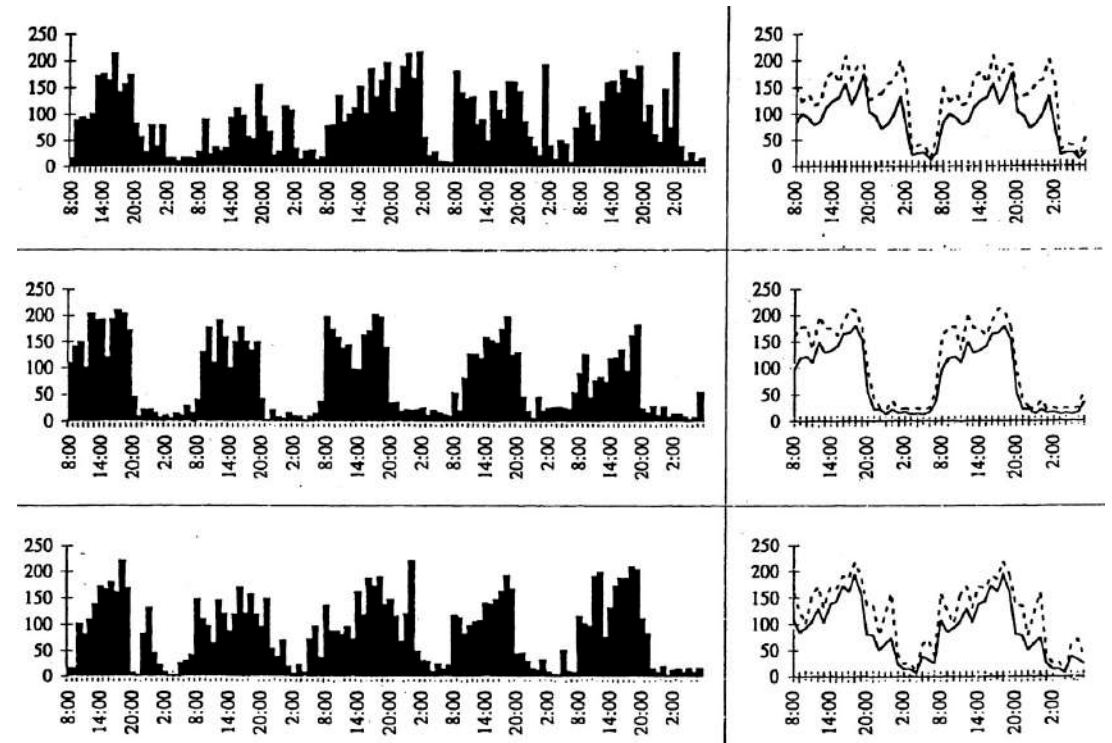
## Sleep and Alzheimer's disease (AD) and related dementias (ADRD)

- Sleep – wake disturbances are a common and often debilitating feature of Alzheimer's disease (AD)
- Sleep – wake disturbances may be one of the earliest symptoms in preclinical AD
- Evidence from animal and human studies suggests that AD pathology disrupts the sleep–wake cycle, including:
  - Increased sleep fragmentation and wakefulness
  - Decreased slow-wave sleep
- Evidence from animal and human studies also suggests that prolonged wakefulness may increase levels of soluble A $\beta$  in the brain, and may both exacerbate and accelerate the onset of AD pathology

Lim MM, Gerstner JR, Holtzman DM. The sleep-wake cycle and Alzheimer's disease: What do we know? *Neurodegenerative Disease Management*. 2014;4(5):351-362.

# Light therapy for persons living with dementia

- Alzheimer's patients exposed to  $1136 \pm 89$  lx at the eye during the entire day showed an improvement in the circadian rest-activity rhythms disturbances
- Riemersma-van der Lek et al. 2008 showed that long term (up to 3.5 years) light therapy delivered to patients with dementia
  - Attenuated cognitive deterioration by 5%
  - Ameliorated depressive symptoms by 19%
  - Attenuated the increase in functional limitations over time by 53%



Van Someren et al. 1997. Indirect bright light improves circadian rest-activity rhythm disturbances in demented patients. *Biological Psychiatry* 1;41(9):955-63.

Riemersma-van der Lek RF, Swaab DF, Twisk J, Hol EM, Hoogendijk WJ and Van Someren EJ. Effect of bright light and melatonin on cognitive and noncognitive function in elderly residents of group care facilities: A randomized controlled trial. *JAMA*. 2008; 299: 2642-55.

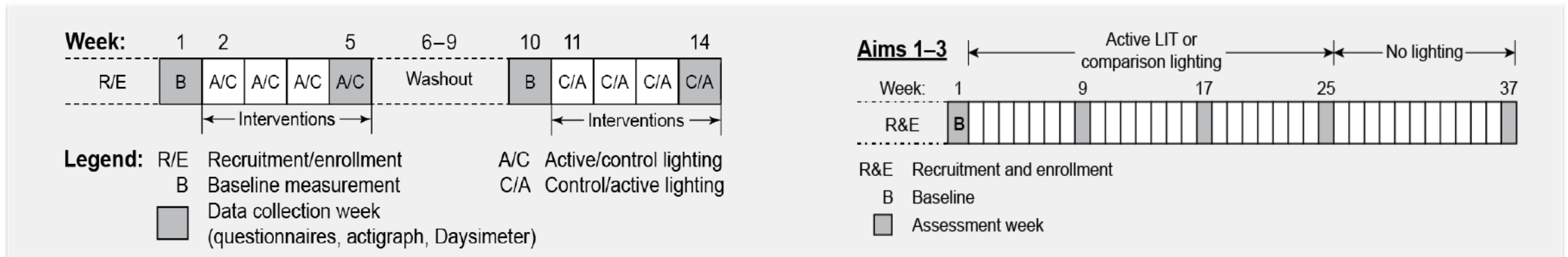
# Light therapy for sleep and mood in ADRD

## Short term (14 weeks)

- Randomized, placebo-controlled, crossover design clinical trial
- Two 4-week periods (4-week washout)
- 46 patients with ADRD in 8 long-term care facilities

## Long term (6 months)

- Randomized single-arm, within-subjects design clinical trial
- 47 patients with ADRD in 9 long-term care facilities

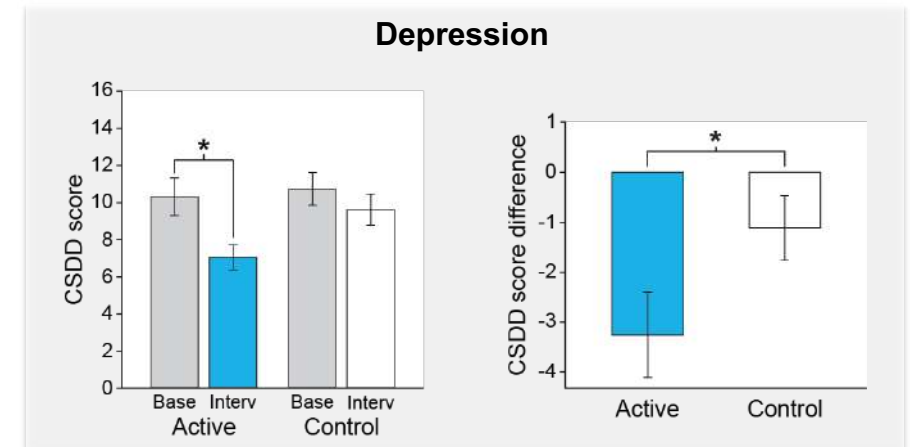
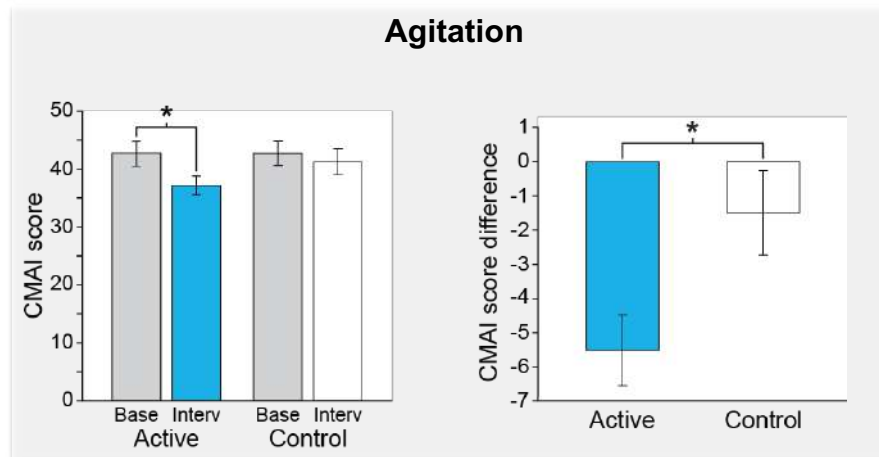
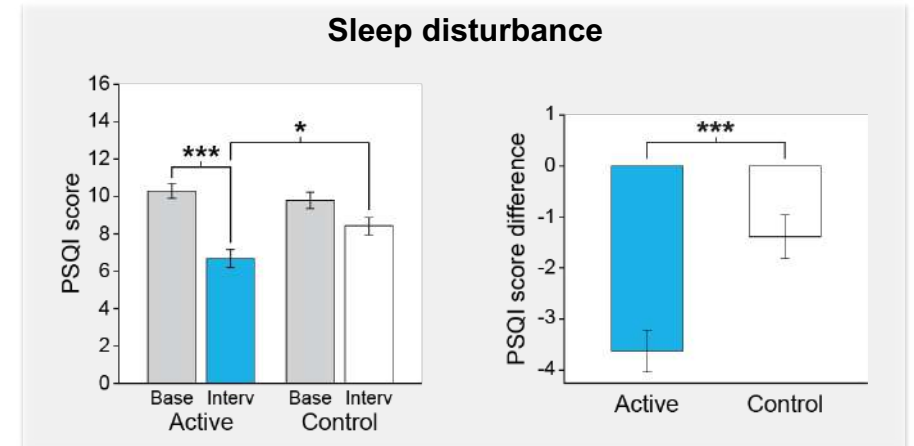


- Administered all-day ( $\approx 06:00$  to  $08:00 - 18:00$ ) **active TLI** (high circadian stimulus [CS] = 0.4) for both studies
- Administered all-day **control TLI** (low CS < 0.1) for short-term study only



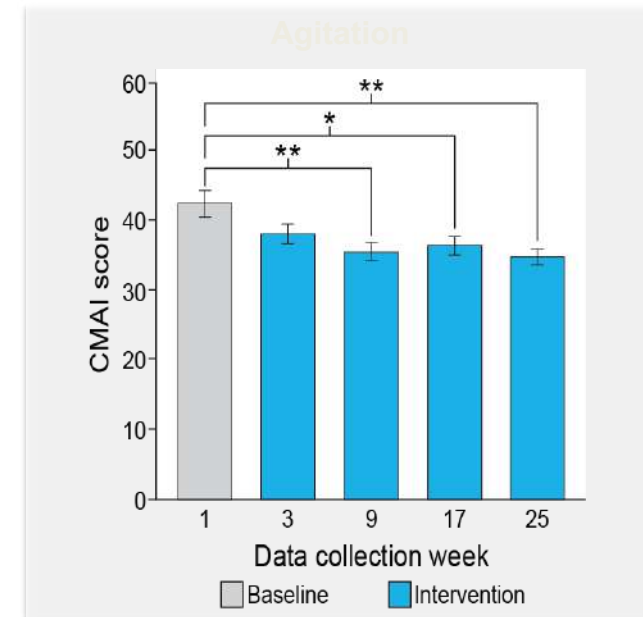
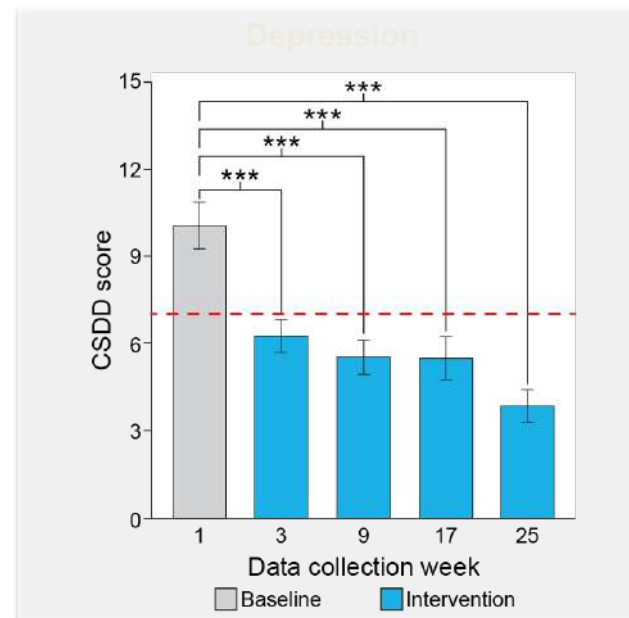
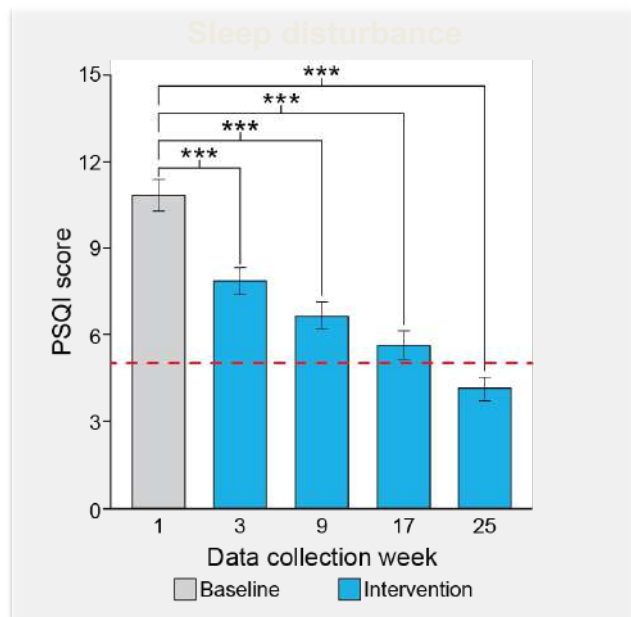
# Light therapy for sleep and mood in ADRD

- Short-term study
- Fewer sleep disturbances (PSQI) and depressive symptoms (CSDD) during active TLI compared to baseline and the control
- Fewer agitation behavior symptoms (CMAI) during the active TLI compared to baseline and greater reductions in symptoms compared to the control



# Light therapy for sleep and mood in ADRD

- Long-term study
- Fewer sleep disturbances (PSQI scores) and depressive symptoms (CSDD scores) during the TLI compared to baseline
- Fewer agitation behavior symptoms (CMAI scores) during the TLI compared to baseline

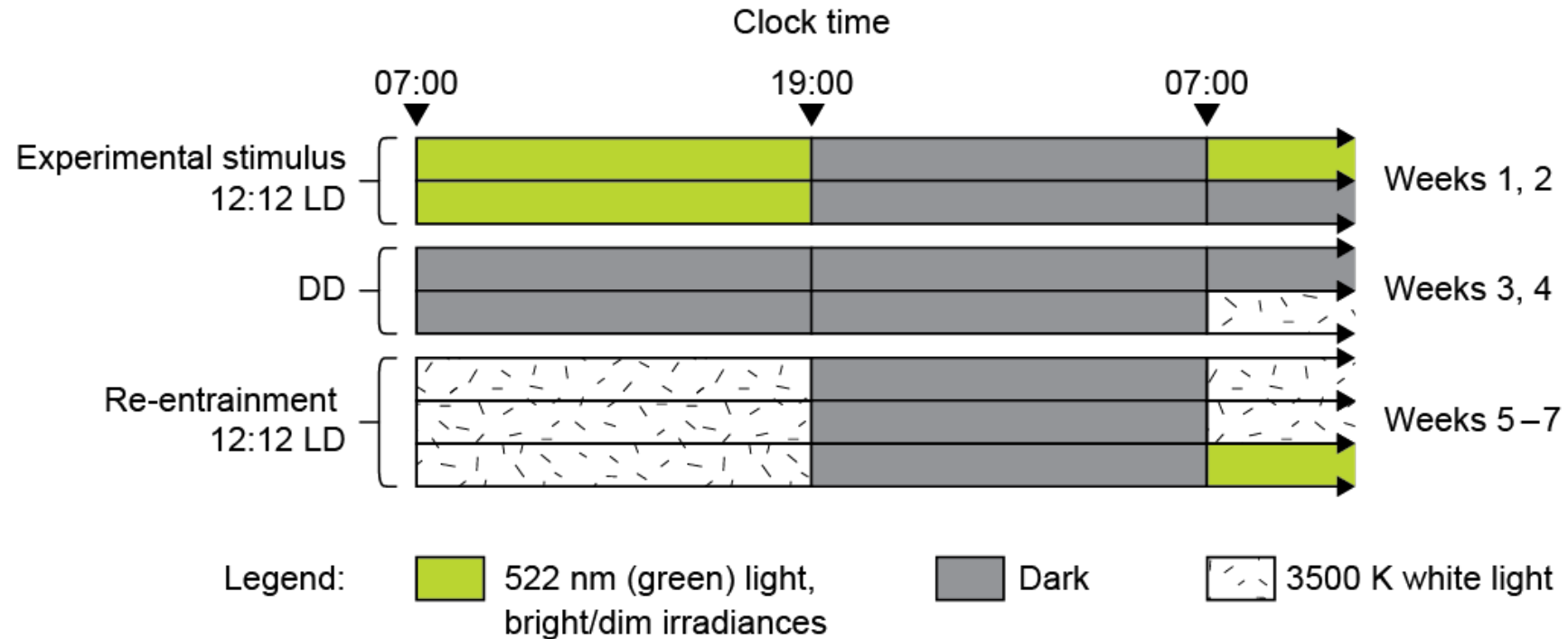


# Photoperiod strength and amyloid load in 5XFAD mice

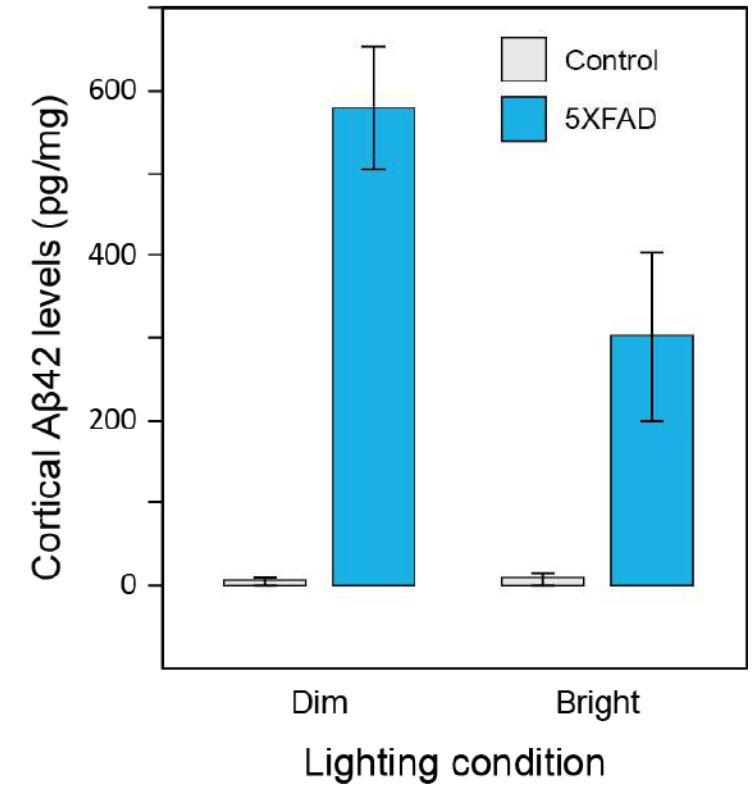
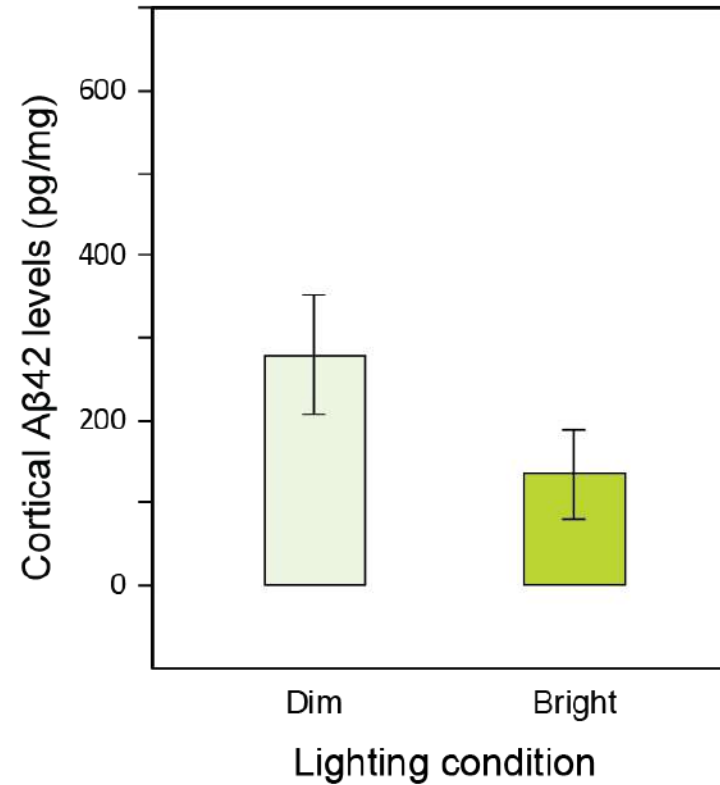
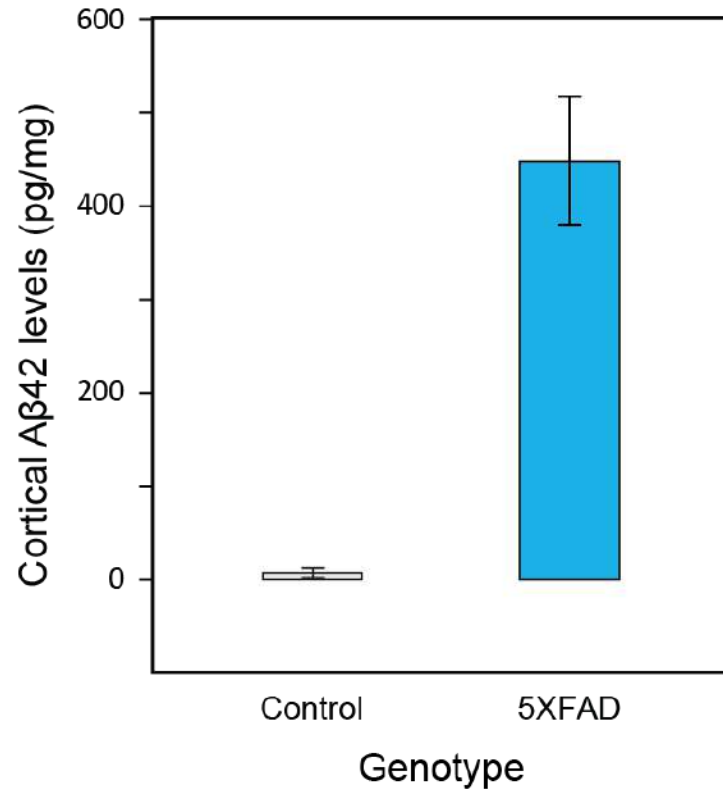
Sponsor: National Institute on Aging (NIA  
5T32AG057464-03)  
Richter Family Fund

# Protocol

- 23 5XFAD and 24 control mice (12 females) experienced the protocol
  - Half assigned to bright light/dark
  - Other half assigned to dim light/dark conditions



# Results



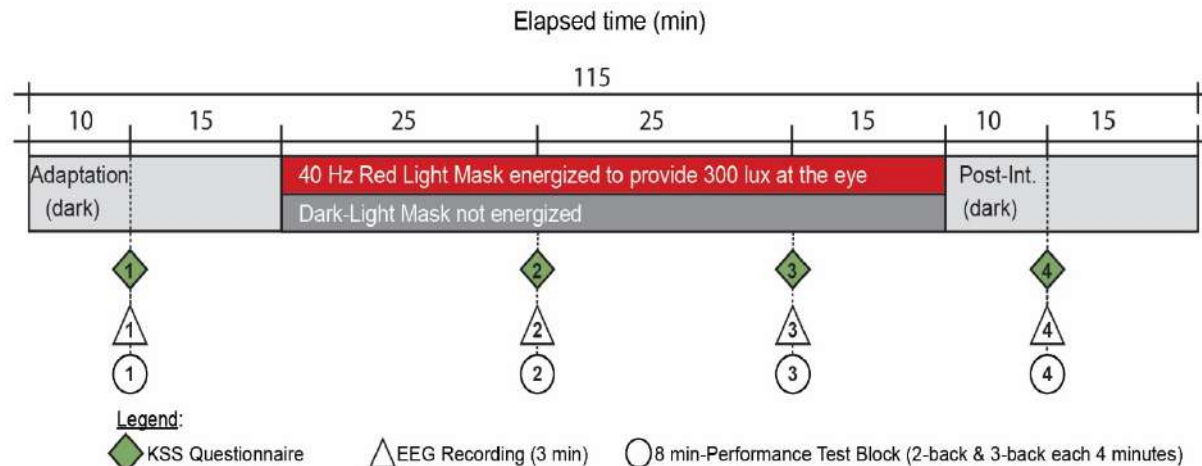
**Cortical Aβ42 levels in the 5XFAD mice and their littermate controls.** There was a significant main effect of genotype on cortical Aβ42 levels.

# Examples of current human subjects studies



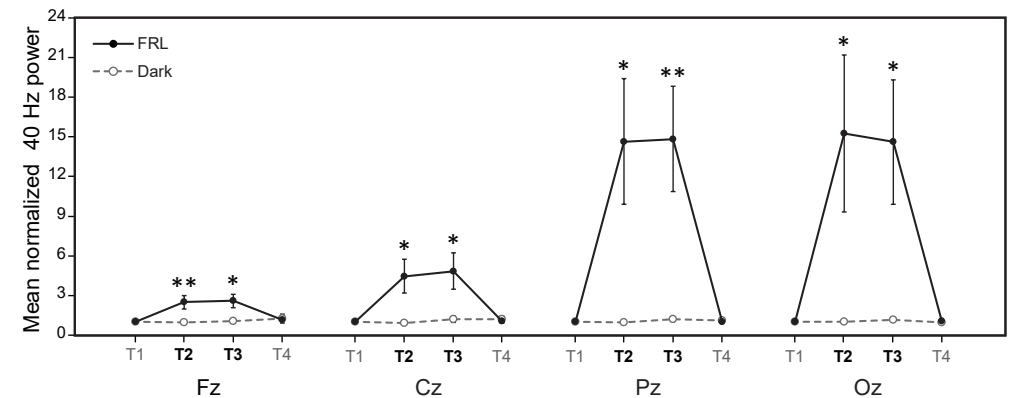
# Neurostimulation: 40 Hz flickering lights

- 40 Hz neural oscillation is a fundamental frequency of healthy brain activity (Herman et al., 2005)

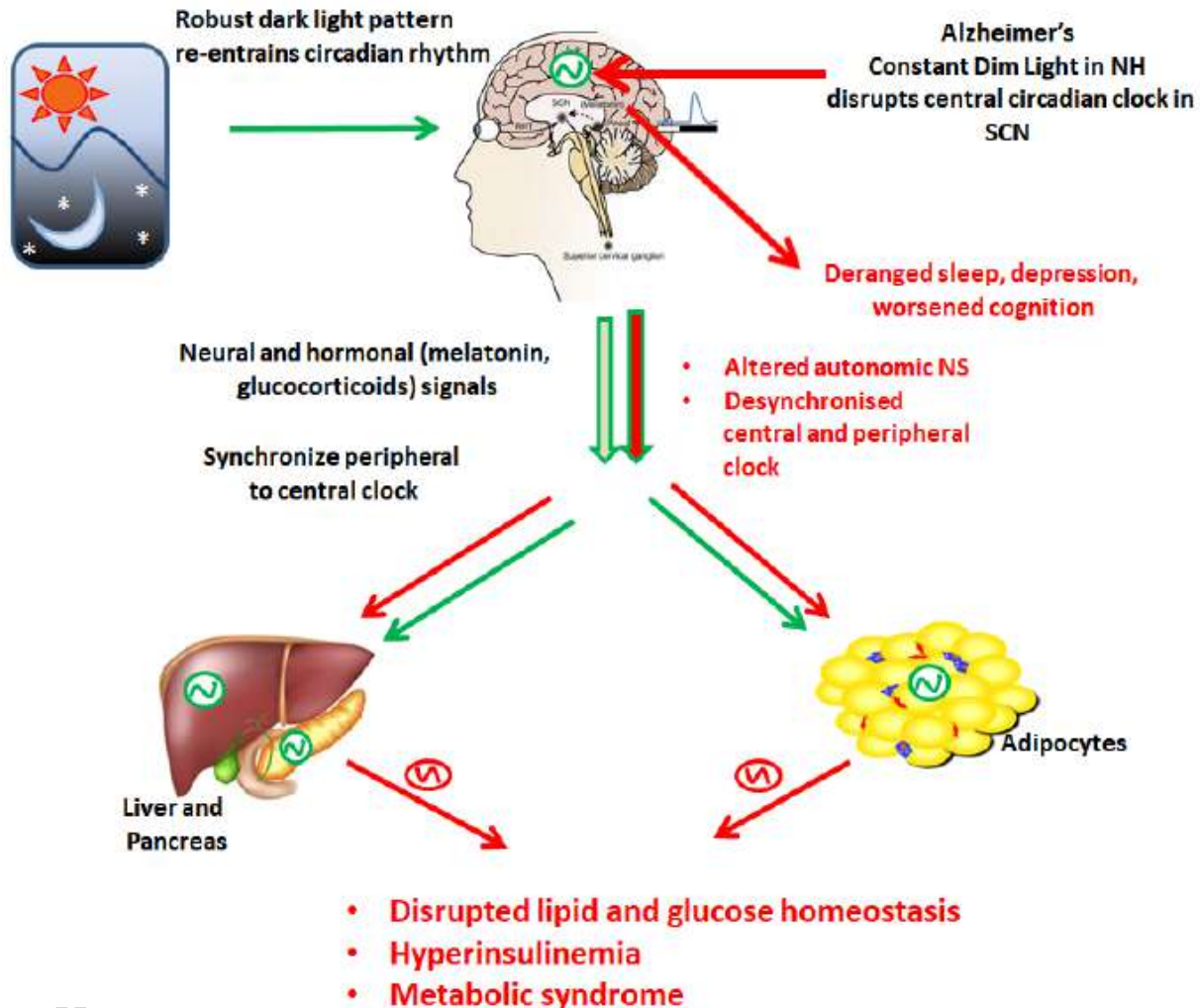


40 Hz

- Significant increase in 40 Hz power when the mask was energized



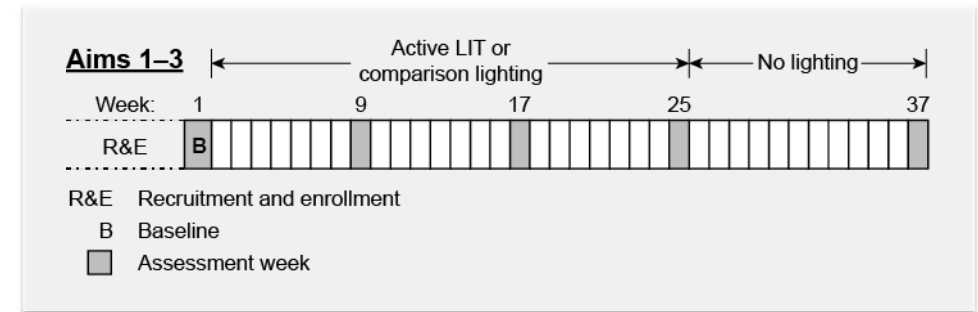
# Circadian entrainment: Diabetes and Alzheimer's disease



- Overarching hypothesis of the proposal
  - AD and constant dim light disrupts the circadian clock that in turn disrupts the circadian rhythm
  - TLI will re-entrain the circadian clock and improve metabolic control

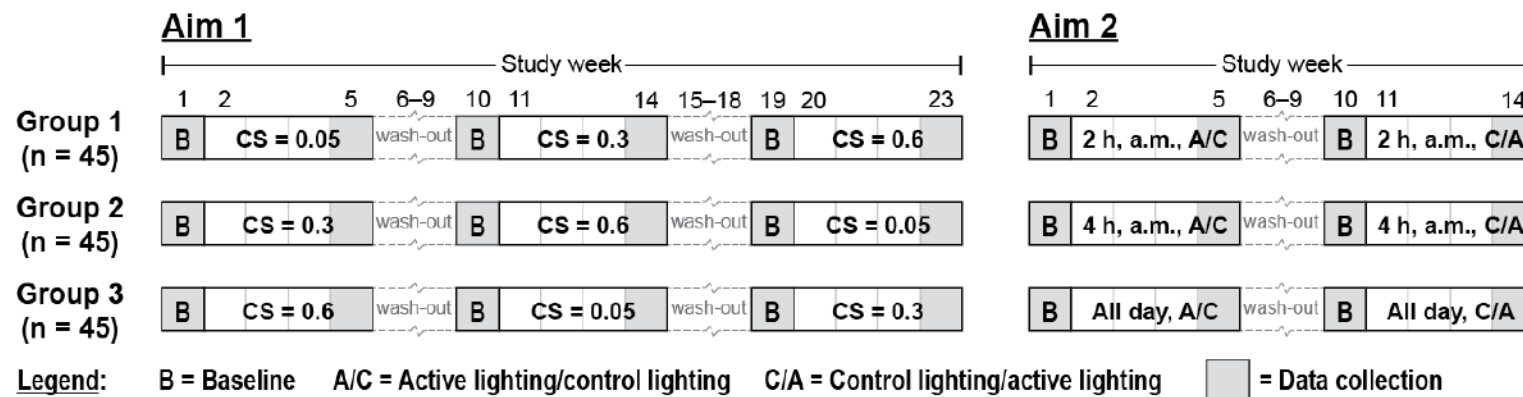
## Circadian entrainment: Sleep and cognition in persons with mild cognitive impairment and their caregivers

- Aims 1–2: Single-arm, placebo-controlled, between-subjects design
  - Test short-term effect of TLI on primary (sleep and cognition) and secondary (depression, QoL) outcomes
- Aim 3: Single-arm, placebo-controlled, between-subjects design
  - Test impact of TLI on caregiver sleep, burden, QoL, and depression
- 37-week protocol



# Circadian entrainment: Impact of dose and duration on sleep, mood, and behavior in Alzheimer's disease patients

- Develop a dose (amount and duration) response to determine effective light to improve sleep, mood and behavior in Alzheimer's disease patients
- Currently recruiting



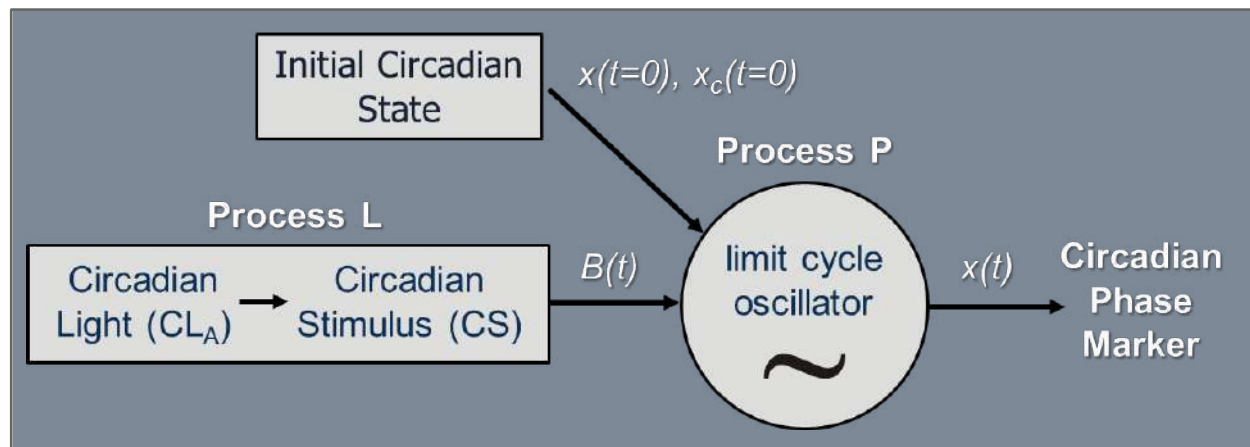


# Personal medicine: Circadian monitoring device

- Continuously monitor circadian stimulus (CS) and physiological signals
- Quantify circadian entrainment/disruption
- Use predictive model to compute light treatments



LHRC's CS-Oscillator Model of Human Circadian Pacemaker



Based on Kronauer RE, Forger DB, Jewett ME. Quantifying human circadian pacemaker response to brief, extended, and repeated light stimuli over the photopic range. *Journal of Biological Rhythms*. 1999; 14: 500-516.

# Sleep Math: Brighter days = Better Nights



Nagare R, Woo M, MacNaughton P, Plitnick B, Tinianov B, Figueiro M. Access to Daylight at Home Improves Circadian Alignment, Sleep, and Mental Health in Healthy Adults: A Crossover Study. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*. 2021; 18: 9980.



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(R01DK128972  
MPI: Yechoor, Figueiro, Paul)
  - National Cancer Institute  
(R21CA209419  
PI: Redd, Co-I, Figueiro)
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  - Army Research Office
  - Office of Naval Research
  - McClung Foundation
  - Swedish Energy Agency
  - Michael Richter Family
  - General Services Administration
  - View, Inc.
  - U.S. Department of State
  - Light for Human Health Partnership
    - Axis Lighting
    - GE Lighting, a Savant Company
    - USAI Lighting
    - iGuzzini



Do you  
or someone you know  
have mild Alzheimer's Disease?

Consider participating  
in our research

We are testing the benefits of  
lights designed to:

- Improve sleep
- Aid cognitive function
- Enhance mood and emotional well-being



Mariana G. Figueiro, PhD

[mariana.figueiro@mountsinai.org](mailto:mariana.figueiro@mountsinai.org)

Thank You!

This concludes The American Institute of Architects Continuing  
Education Systems Course