

Designers Lighting Forum

Light and health...and energy
efficiency?

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material of construction or any method or manner of handling, using, distributing, or dealing in any material or product.

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

Learning Objectives

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

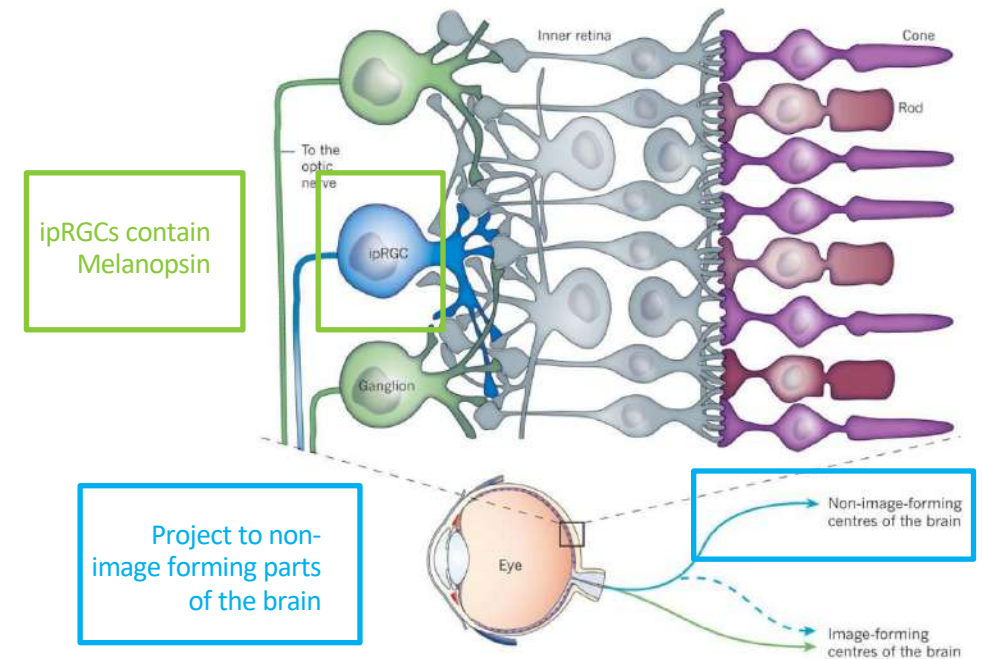
1. Understand the physiological effects of light.
2. Calculate vertical foot-candles in designs
3. Meet criteria for WELL and CS without compromising energy efficiency
4. Employ color constancy in design applications

Agenda

- What do we agree on?
- What we don't agree on, yet?
- How to do vertical light calculations
- How to meet the WELL criteria without compromising energy efficiency
- How to take this whole thing to the next level

Light and Health: What do we agree on?

- What it is
 - ipRGCs mediate different physiological effects
 - Direct effects
 - Alertness
 - Melatonin secretion
 - Cognition
 - Mood
 - Indirect effects
 - Circadian entrainment
 - Sleep
 - Mood (yup, again)
- Where it should be
 - Vertical not horizontal light
- How much
 - Each physiological effect appears to be greater than what is required for vision
- **Brighter days and darker nights** in the built environment
- Anything we do is better than what we are currently doing



What we don't agree on

- The exact role of rods and cones
- Which model should be used
 - LRC CS Model Vs. melanopic lux model Vs. CIE model
- Timing
 - First hour of the day?
 - First 4 hours of the day?
 - All day?
- Exactly how much?
 - 150 m-lux? (WELL V2 - 1 point)
 - 200 m-lux?
 - 240 m-lux? (WELL V2 – 3 points)
 - 500 m-lux?
 - CS = 0.3?
- A lot of the “movement” in criteria has been more of an interaction between what’s best for light and health and what’s best for comfort and energy
- Make no mistake, from a light and health standpoint, brighter is better.

CIE S 026 versus Lucas Model (WELL) for melanopsin

- CIE created a Melanopic DER (Daylight Efficiency Ratio)
 - How much melanopsin is stimulated by a light source relative to D65 (Daylight)
 - Melanopic EDI (Similar to melanopic lux)
 - A high melanopic EDI during the day is usually supportive for alertness, the circadian rhythm and a good night's sleep.
 - A low melanopic EDI in the evening and at night facilitates sleep initiation and consolidation. [CIE position statement]
 - Melanopic Daylight Efficiency Ratio
 - D65 would yield a melanopic DER of 1.
 - **Highest sensitivity at 490nm**
- WELL model (Melanopic Lux)
 - How much melanopsin is stimulated by a light source relative to Equal Energy Spectrum (~5555K)
 - **Highest sensitivity at 490nm**
 - Equal energy would yield an m/p = 1.
 - D65 would yield an m/p = 1.1
 - WELL m/p is about 10% higher than melanopic DER.
- **Exact same weighting function!**

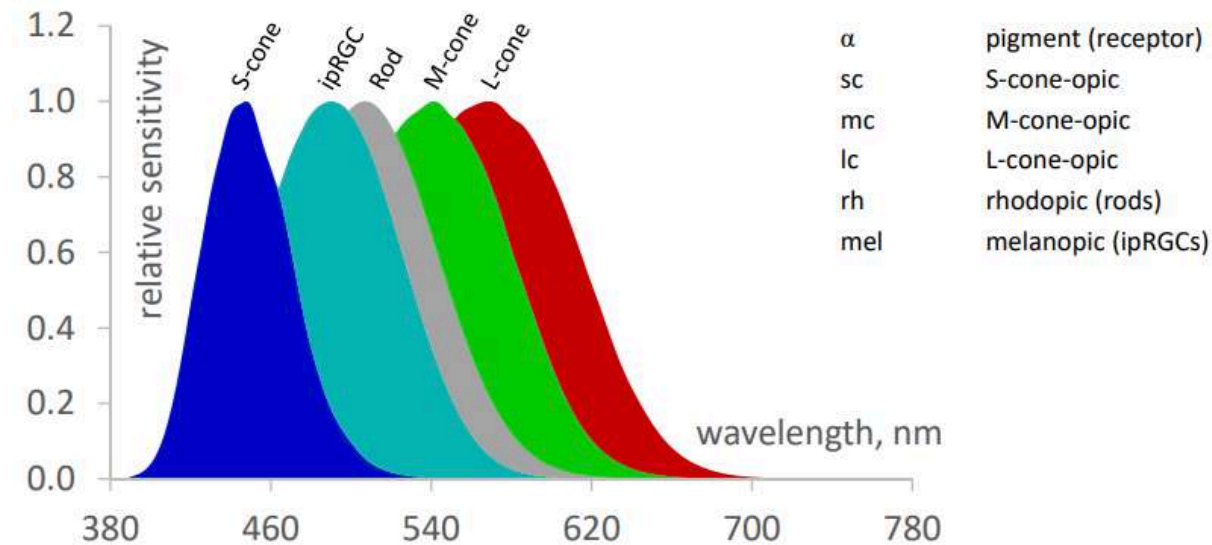
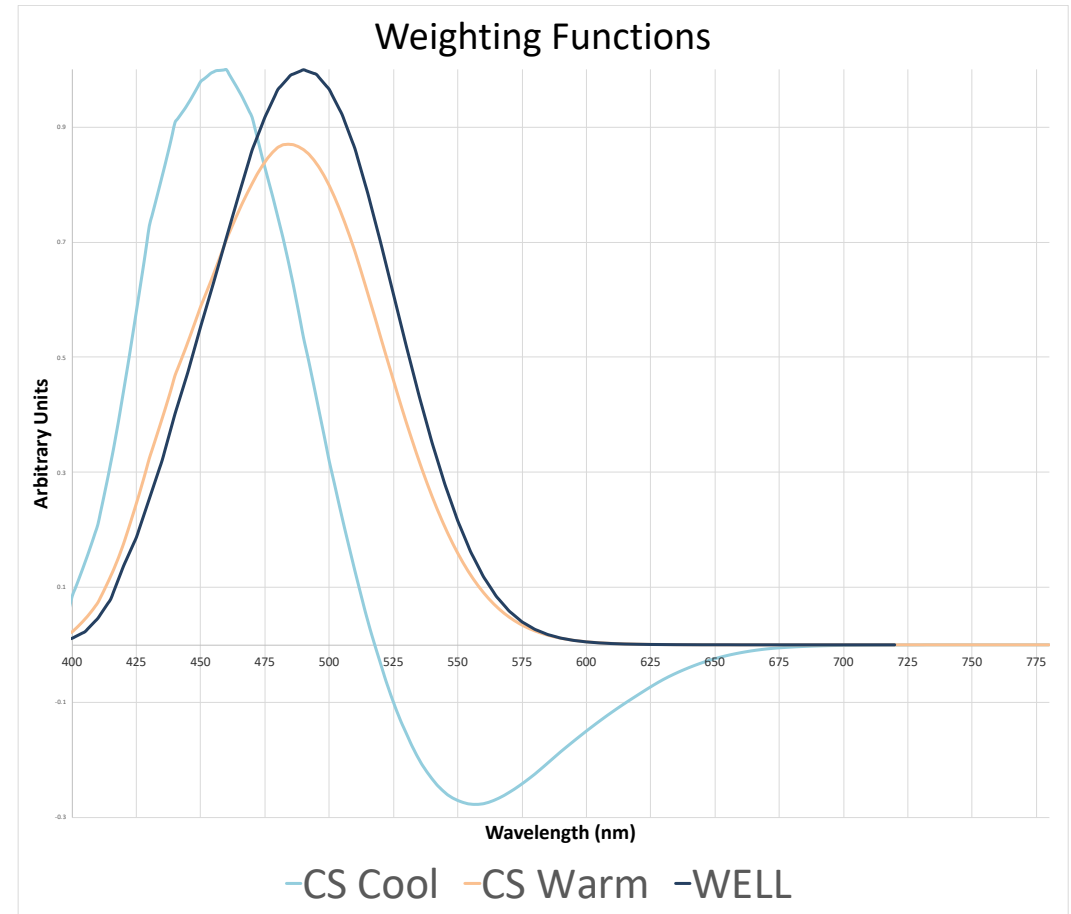


Image credit: CIE S 026 EDI Toolbox userguide

<https://www.nsvv.nl/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/CIE-S-026-EDI-Toolbox-Userguide-vE1.05x.pdf>

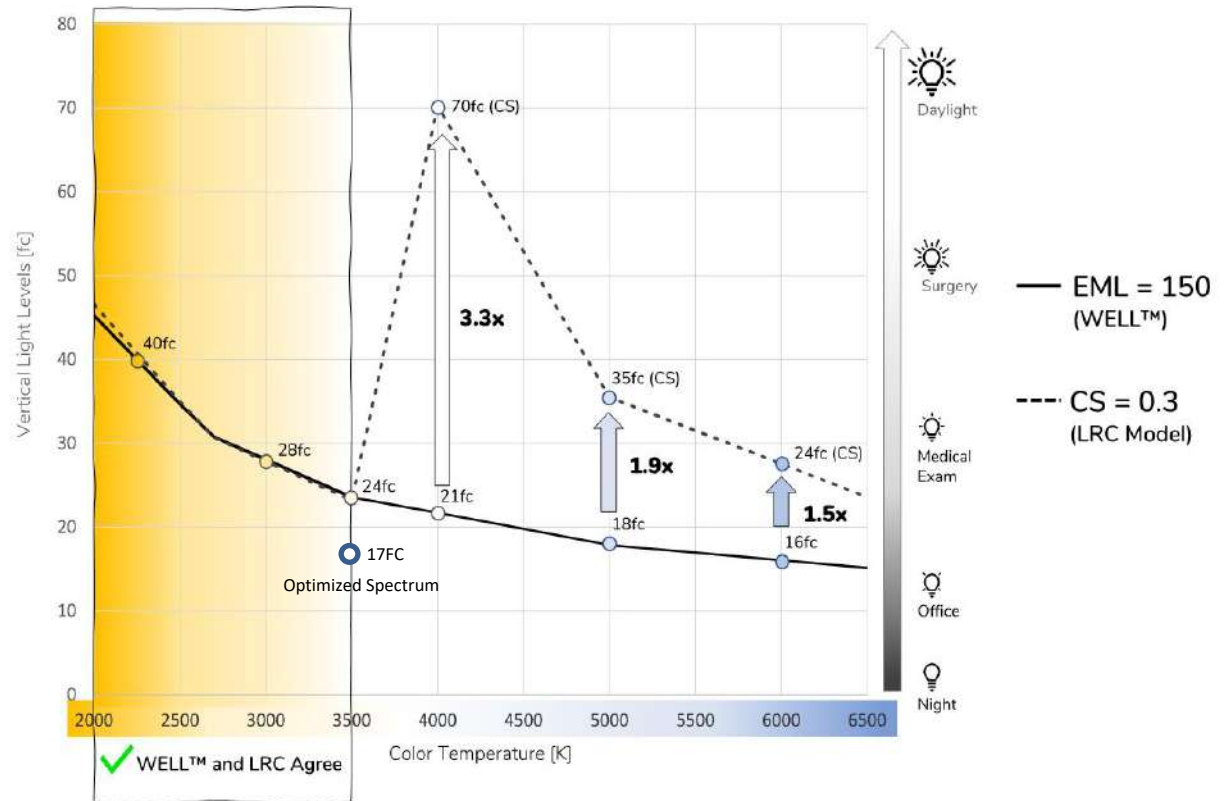
WELL versus CS

- The LRC has two models in one
 - Warm model is almost identical to WELL and CIE DER
 - Peak sensitivity at 485nm instead of 490nm
 - Cool model has this sub-additivity that they always talk about
 - Crossover is around 3500K
 - 3500K and warmer is “warm” model
 - Cooler than 3500K is “cool” model



Application: How much we need for daytime versus color temperature

- Standard LED at 2200K requires 40FC vertical for **BOTH** CS and WELL
- Standard LED at 3000K requires 28FC vertical for **BOTH** CS and WELL
- Standard LED at 3500K requires 24FC vertical for **BOTH** CS and WELL
 - Spectrally Optimized will drop this down to 17FC
- **At 3500K and warmer, the two models are the same**
- Standard LED at 4000K requires 21FC for WELL and 3.3 times that for CS
- Standard LED at 5000K requires 18FC for WELL and 1.9 times that for CS
- Standard LED at 6000K requires 16FC for WELL and 1.5 times that for CS
- **When the two models are NOT the same, CS requires significantly more light**



Which color temperature do we want to use in our everyday daytime spaces?



← Warm White Daylight White Cool White →
 2700K-3300K 4200-4500K 5500-7000K

	Favorite CCT	I would never
6500K	XX%	XX%
5000K	XX%	XX%
4000K	XX%	XX%
3500K	XX%	XX%
3000K	XX%	XX%
2700K	XX%	XX%

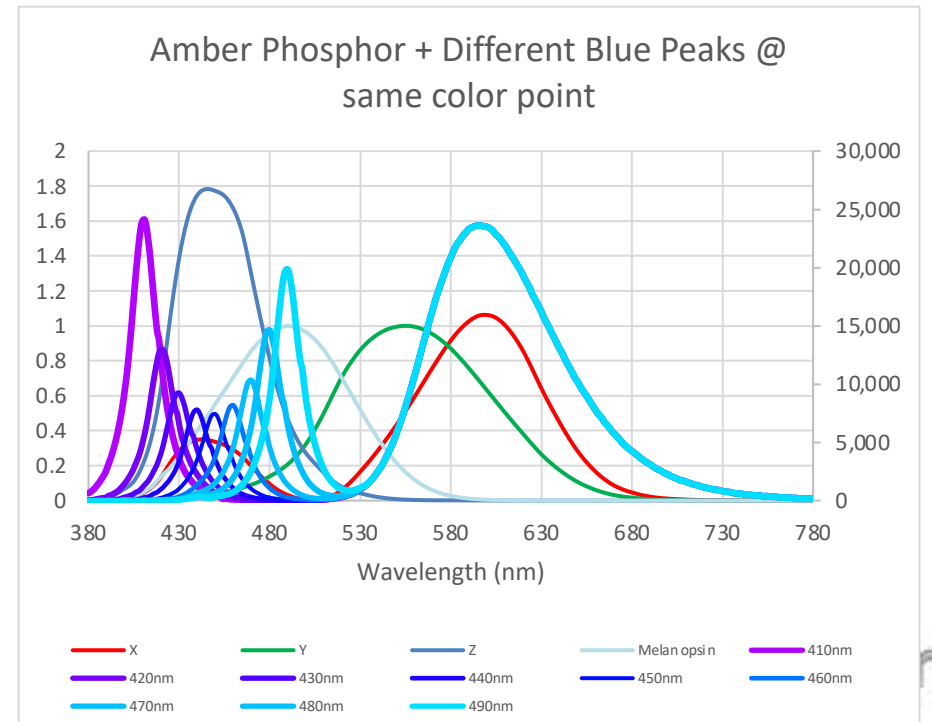
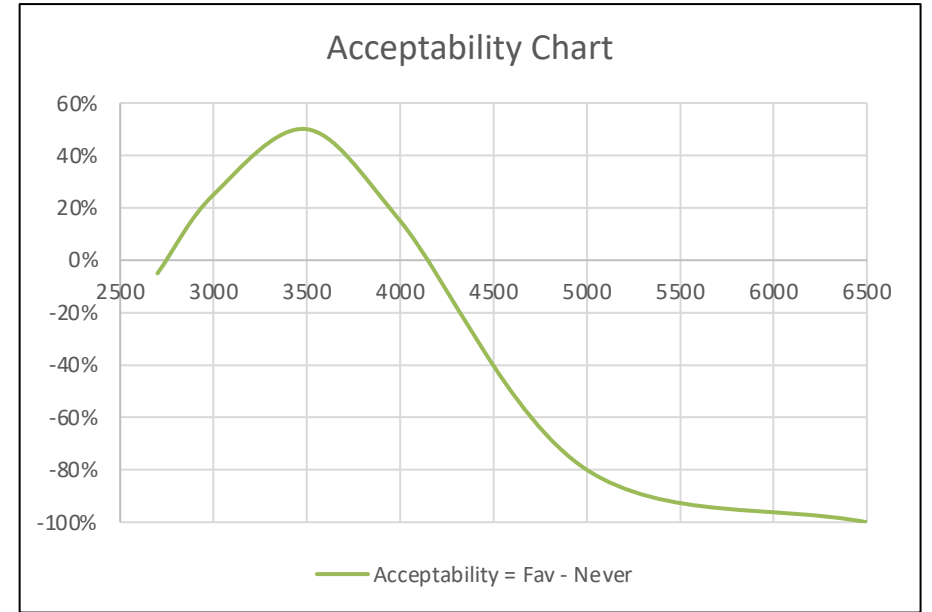
Reminder: CIE, LRC, and WELL all agree at 3500K and warmer

Matching with Preference

- My results from previous questionnaires
- In order to maximize melanopic stimulus within the preference range, we have to consider the interaction with color vision



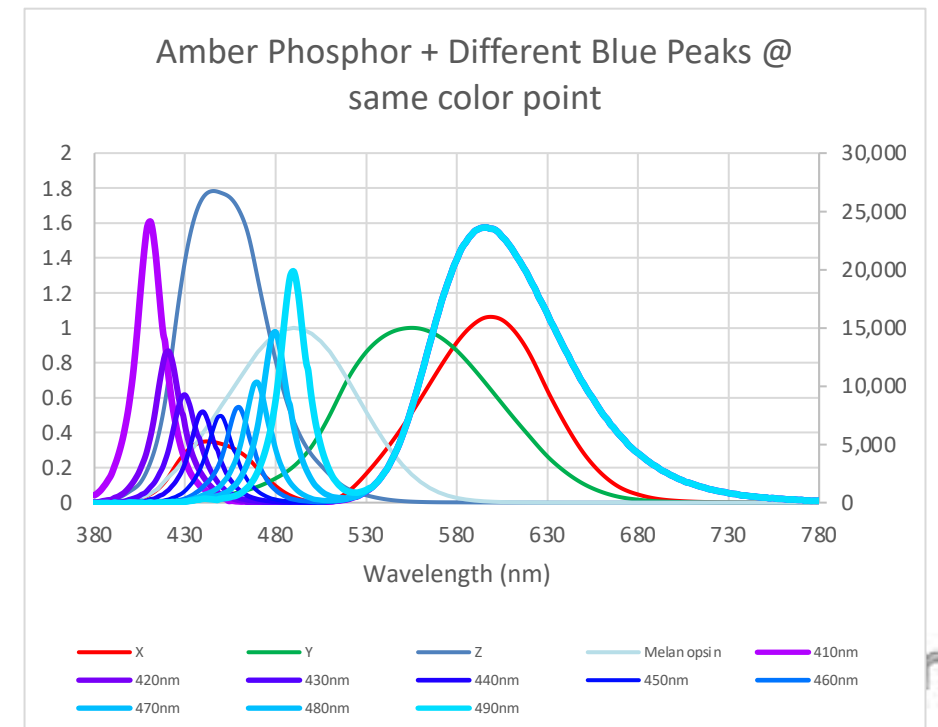
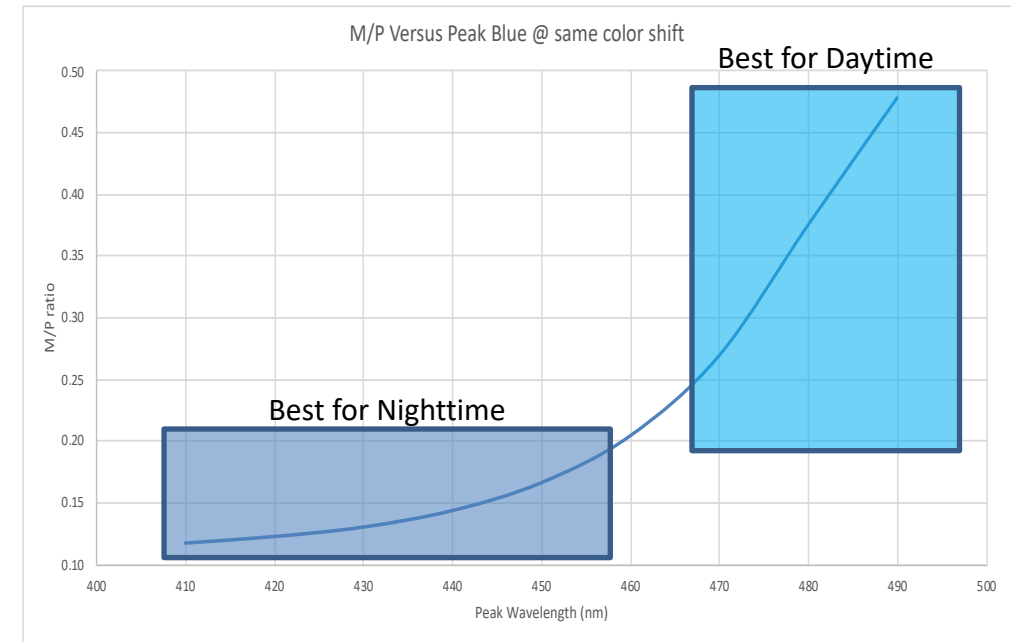
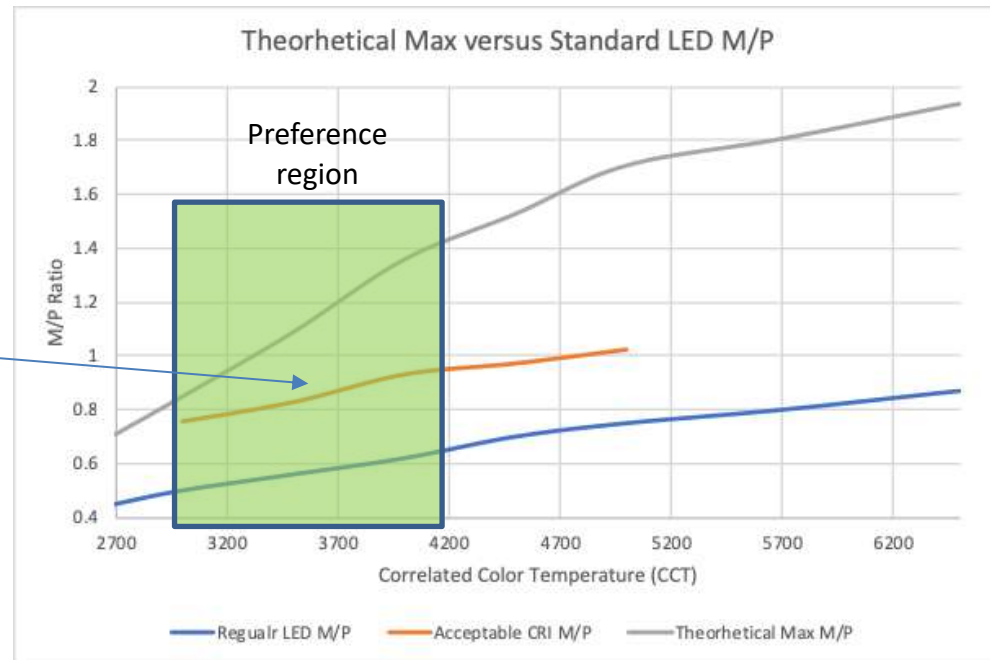
← Warm White Daylight White Cool White →
 2700K-3300K 4200-4500K 5500-7000K



Where should I put my peak?

- Colder color temperatures have the most capacity for melanopic rich spectrum
- We still have to make sure color rendering isn't compromised

Spectrally optimized light engines



Quick how to (WELL):

- Figure out M/P ratio
 - Some manufacturers will provide
 - Or you can calculate yourself
- Plug M/P ratio as a LLF
- Create a vertical calc plane

Figuring out the m/p

- Calculator can be found at: <https://standard.wellcertified.com/tables#melanopicRatio>
- Click data tab to input your own SPD data

The screenshot shows a spreadsheet application with a table of SPD data and a graph of Melanopic Ratio. The table has columns for wavelength (nm), lamp data, circadian, visual, lamp% circadian, and lamp% visual. The graph shows three curves: lamp data (blue), circadian (green), and visual (red). The Melanopic Ratio is calculated as 0.445 for the 'Sample LED 2700 K' source.

A	B	C	D	E	F
λ (nm)	Lamp data	circadian	visual	lamp% circadian	lamp% visual
380	0.000	0.0009	0.0000	0.0000	0
385	0.000	0.0017	0.0001	0.0000	0
390	0.000	0.0031	0.0001	0.0000	0
395	0.000	0.0059	0.0002	0.0000	0
400	0.000	0.0114	0.0004	0.0000	0
405	0.000	0.0228	0.0006	0.0000	0
410	0.001	0.0462	0.0012	0.0001	1.55E-06
415	0.002	0.0795	0.0022	0.0002	4.86E-06
420	0.004	0.1372	0.0040	0.0005	1.52E-05
425	0.007	0.1871	0.0073	0.0013	4.94E-05
430	0.011	0.2539	0.0116	0.0029	0.000132
435	0.017	0.3207	0.0168	0.0054	0.000284
440	0.023	0.4016	0.0230	0.0093	0.000533
445	0.030	0.4740	0.0298	0.0143	0.0009
450	0.035	0.5537	0.0380	0.0193	0.001324
455	0.031	0.6297	0.0480	0.0193	0.001475
460	0.023	0.7080	0.0600	0.0162	0.001371
465	0.017	0.7852	0.0739	0.0135	0.001271
470	0.014	0.8603	0.0910	0.0117	0.001237
475	0.012	0.9177	0.1126	0.0106	0.001295
480	0.011	0.9656	0.1390	0.0104	0.001491
485	0.010	0.9906	0.1693	0.0103	0.001755
490	0.011	1.0000	0.2080	0.0113	0.002354
495	0.014	0.9920	0.2586	0.0143	0.003736
500	0.019	0.9660	0.3230	0.0184	0.00616
505	0.024	0.9223	0.4073	0.0219	0.00965
510	0.028	0.8629	0.5030	0.0246	0.014329
515	0.033	0.7852	0.6082	0.0259	0.020037
520	0.037	0.6996	0.7100	0.0256	0.025929
525	0.040	0.6094	0.7932	0.0241	0.031421
530	0.042	0.5193	0.8620	0.0219	0.036364
535	0.044	0.4325	0.9149	0.0192	0.040645
540	0.046	0.3517	0.9540	0.0161	0.043611
545	0.047	0.2791	0.9803	0.0132	0.046499
550	0.049	0.2157	0.9950	0.0106	0.049108
555	0.052	0.1621	1.0000	0.0084	0.05208
560	0.055	0.1185	0.9950	0.0065	0.054924
565	0.059	0.0843	0.9786	0.0049	0.057355
570	0.063	0.0587	0.9520	0.0037	0.059556
575	0.067	0.0400	0.9154	0.0027	0.061027
580	0.070	0.0269	0.8709	0.0019	0.061265
585	0.074	0.0179	0.8163	0.0013	0.060008
590	0.076	0.0118	0.7570	0.0009	0.05786
595	0.079	0.0077	0.6949	0.0006	0.054851
600	0.080	0.0051	0.6310	0.0004	0.050462
605	0.081	0.0033	0.5668	0.0003	0.045976
610	0.081	0.0022	0.5030	0.0002	0.040844
615	0.081	0.0014	0.4412	0.0001	0.035605
620	0.079	0.0009	0.3810	0.0001	0.030137
625	0.076	0.0006	0.3210	0.0000	0.024473
630	0.072	0.0004	0.2650	0.0000	0.019206
635	0.068	0.0003	0.2170	0.0000	0.014836
640	0.064	0.0002	0.1750	0.0000	0.011185
645	0.059	0.0001	0.1380	0.0000	0.008205
650	0.055	0.0001	0.1070	0.0000	0.005922
655	0.051	0.0001	0.0816	0.0000	0.004152
660	0.046	0.0000	0.0610	0.0000	0.002833
665	0.041	0.0000	0.0450	0.0000	0.001833

The graph shows the Melanopic Ratio for three different sources: Lamp data (blue), circadian (green), and visual (red). The x-axis represents wavelength in nm (380 to 720), and the y-axis represents the Melanopic Ratio. The circadian curve peaks at approximately 480 nm, the visual curve peaks at approximately 600 nm, and the lamp data curve peaks at approximately 450 nm.

The Melanopic Ratio is calculated as 0.445 for the 'Sample LED 2700 K' source. Instructions for using the calculator are provided on the right side of the spreadsheet.

- Calculator can be found at: <https://standard.wellcertified.com/tables#melanopicRatio>
- Click data tab to input your own SPD data
- In this instance, we see an m/p of 0.911 (We'll use 0.9 for our example)

The screenshot shows the LEDucation software interface. At the top, there's a menu bar with options like Home, Insert, Draw, Page Layout, Formulas, Data, Review, and View. Below the menu is a toolbar with various icons for editing and formatting. A notification banner at the top reads "Recover Unsaved Workbooks. We were able to save changes to one or more files. Do you want to recover them?".

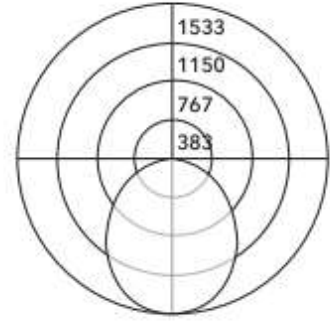
The main window displays a spreadsheet titled "BIOS 4000K". The spreadsheet has columns for wavelength (A (nm)), Lamp data, circadian, visual, lamp*c, and lamp*v. The data is organized into a table with a dropdown menu for "Lamp data" showing options like "Sample LED 2700 K", "Sample LED 4000 K", "Sample Fluorescent 2950 K", "Sample Fluorescent 4000 K", "Sample Fluorescent 6500 K", "Sample Overcast", "3500K", and "4000K".

On the right side of the spreadsheet, there's a "Melanopic Ratio" section with a dropdown menu set to "BIOS4000K" and a value of "0.911". Below this is a graph showing the light spectra for "Lamp data", "circadian", and "visual". The graph plots light intensity against wavelength (nm) from 380 to 720. The "Lamp data" curve is a multi-peaked spectrum, while the "circadian" and "visual" curves are smoother, bell-shaped curves.

At the bottom of the spreadsheet, there's a footer with the "INTERNATIONAL WELL BUILDING INSTITUTE" logo and the text "Circadian Data".

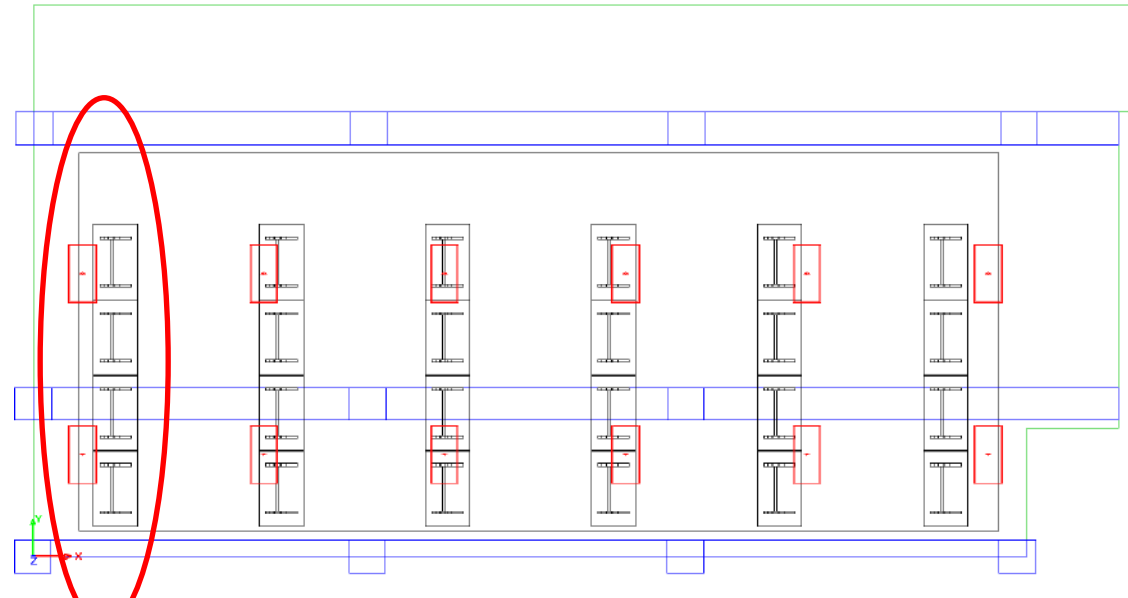
Satine Lens

Test #	ITL88934
Catalog #	LU24A-840MO
Lumens	4178 lm
Watts	32.2 W
Efficacy	130 LPW



Open Office with a troffer

- Open Office 66' x 31'
- 5 or 6 long tables with workstations
- **Notes: tables facing walls are going to suffer on vertical lux**



Adding m/p ratio into calcs

- Uploading m/p (0.9) as a LLF

Define Luminaire

Instabase Audit Downloaded Collection Select Find Smart Symbols Auto Define

Defined Luminaires - Drag-and-drop here! Use Alt+Arrows keys to reorder list

Label	Tag	Description	Locations
<input type="checkbox"/> EX3B-B40-B40 derated35		EX3B-A-0-B40-B40-4	0
<input type="checkbox"/> EX3B-B40-B40 derated35		EX3B-A-0-B40-B40-4	0
<input type="checkbox"/> LU24A-840LO		LU24A-840LO	0
<input type="checkbox"/> LU24A-840MC		LU24A-840MO	0
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LU24A-840MO		LU24A-840MO	12
<input type="checkbox"/> SC2134 4080			0
<input type="checkbox"/> SC2134.2x4.1 ED.4080			0

General

Label: LU24A-840MO BIOS Tag: []

Description: LU24A-840MO Defaults...

Definition

Lumens Per Lamp: N.A. Number Of Lamps: 224

Luminaire Lumens: 4179 Efficiency (%): N.A.

Luminaire Watts: 32.2 S/P Ratio: 1

Total LLF: 0.900 Specify...

Luminous Box: LLHC X: -1.917 Y: -0.919 Z: -0.01

URHC X: 1.917 Y: 0.919 Z: 0

Arrangement: SINGLE Arm Length: 0

Symbols: 1200X300 MM DOWN Render Mode: Housing Luminous

Model Mode: Line Width/Color Pixel

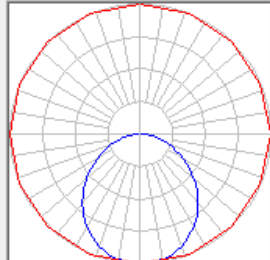
Photometric File

Description Classification LCS

Filename: C:\Users\Erica Voss\Documents\BIOS MARKETING\BIOS Pre (TEST) I\TL88934-GONIOPHOTOMETRY (TESTLAB) INDEPENDENT TESTING LABORATORIES, INC. [ISSUE DATE] 02/22/17 [MANUFAC] PINNACLE ARCHITECTURAL LIGHTING [LUMCAT] LU24A-840MO [LUMINAIRE] FABRICATED METAL HOUSING WITH WHITE PAINTED [LAMP] TWO HUNDRED TWENTY-FOUR WHITE LIGHT EMITTING DI

IESNA: LM-63-2002 [INPUT_ELECTRICAL] 277.0 VOLTS, 32.2 WATTS, 0.121 AMPS [PAINTREFL] 87.1 %

Candela LCS

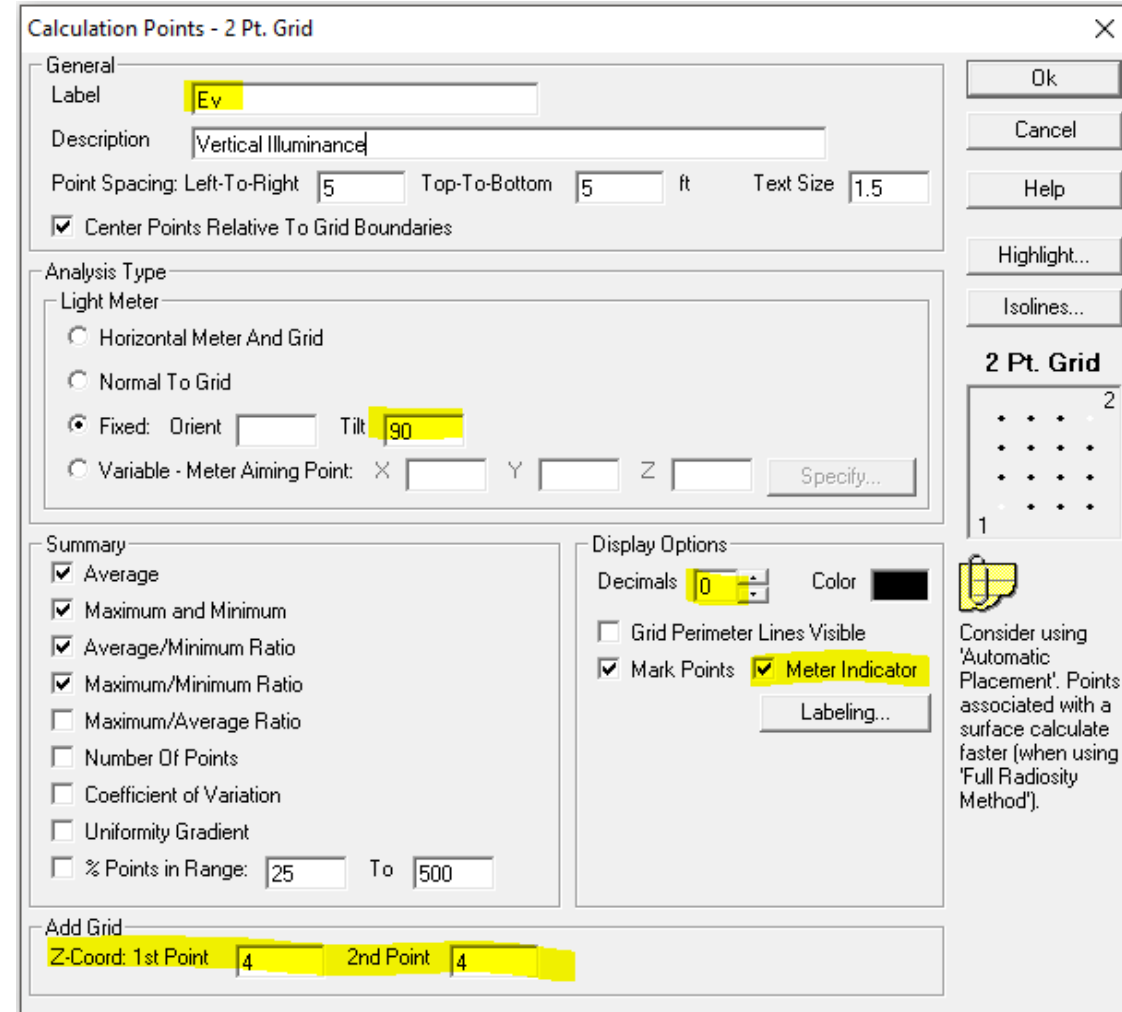
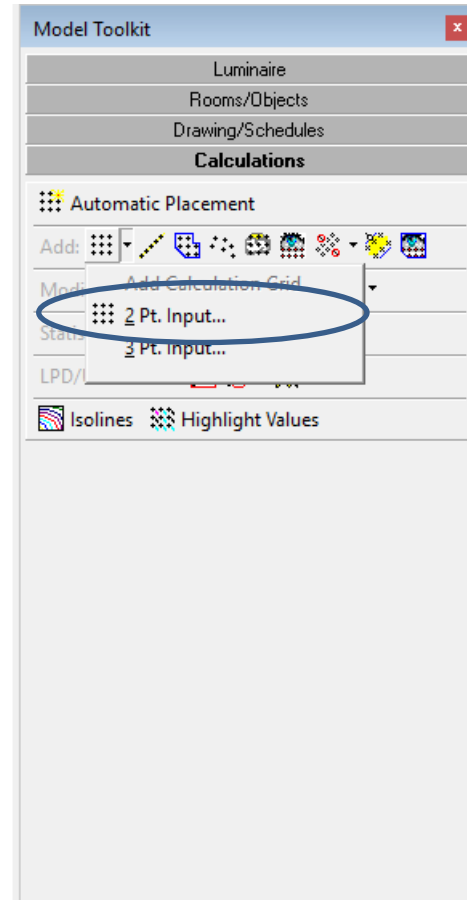


More...

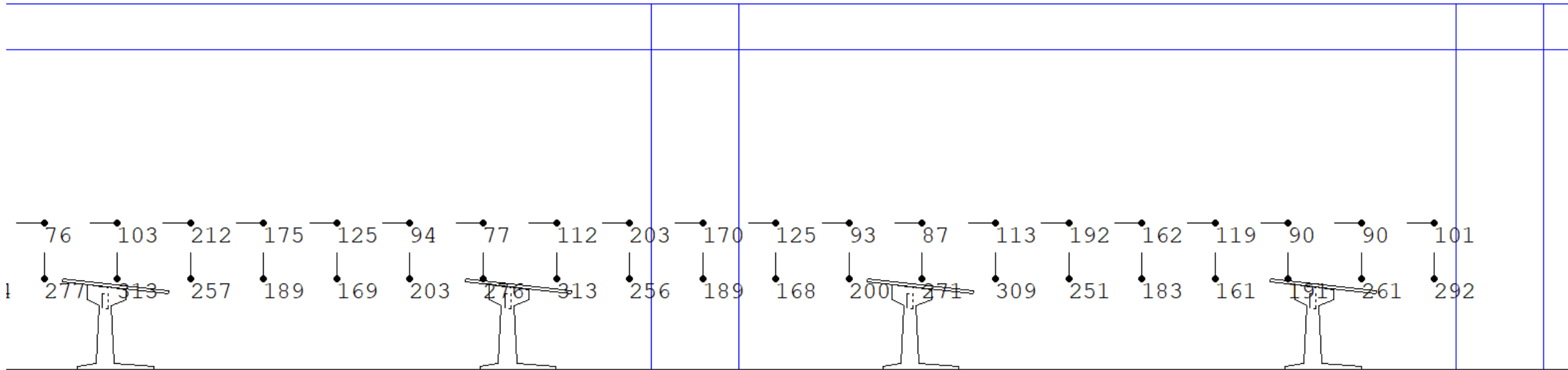
Close Help Relabel... Delete Add/Redefine

Setting up vertical calcs

- Must use 2 point calculation
- Tilt light meter 90 degrees
 - Orientation dictates which direction looking
 - Turn on meter indicator to see direction
- 4' above finished floor



Elevation view of horizontal calc plane and vertical calc plane

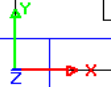
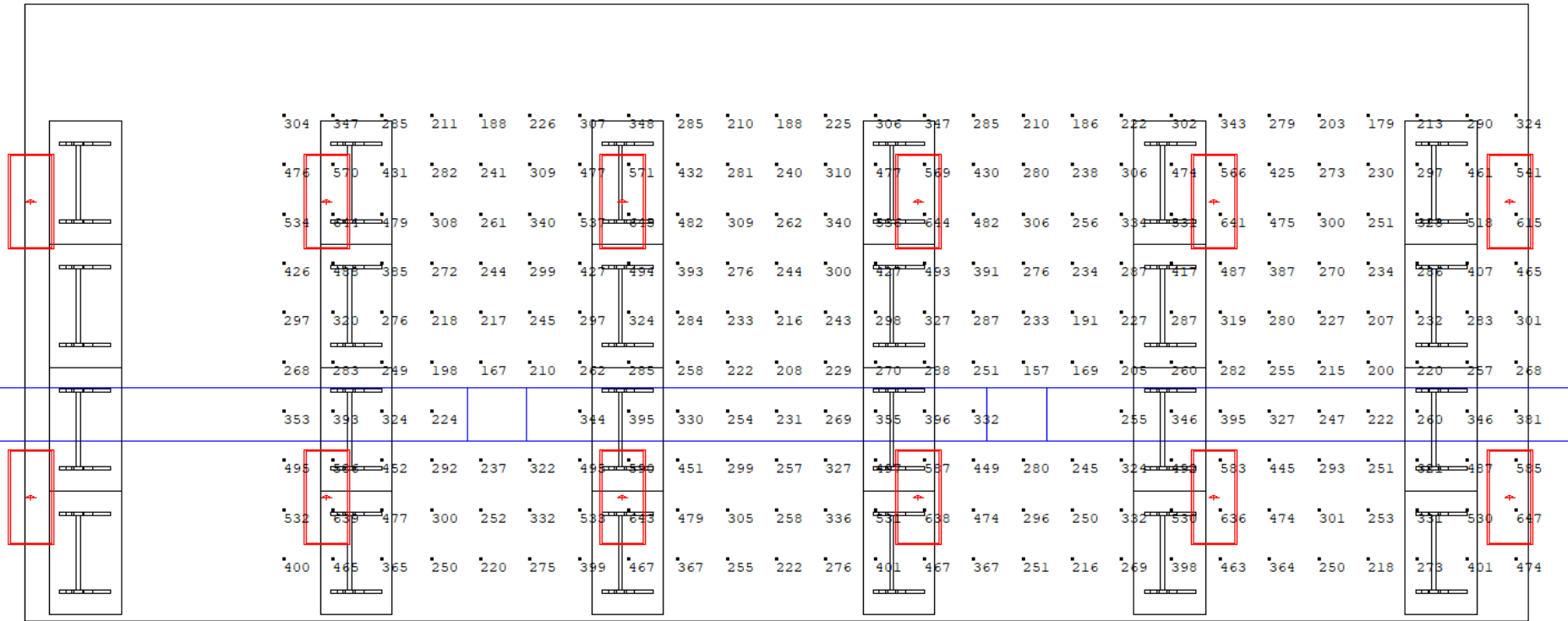


LPDArea_1

Area = 2066 Sq.ft
 Total Watts = 386.4001
 LPD = 0.187 Watts/Sq.ft
 UWLR = 0.000

Visual Light Levels - Lux

Illuminance (Lux)
 Average = 345.21
 Maximum = 647.0
 Minimum = 157.0
 Avg/Min Ratio = 2.20
 Max/Min Ratio = 4.12

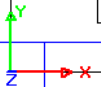
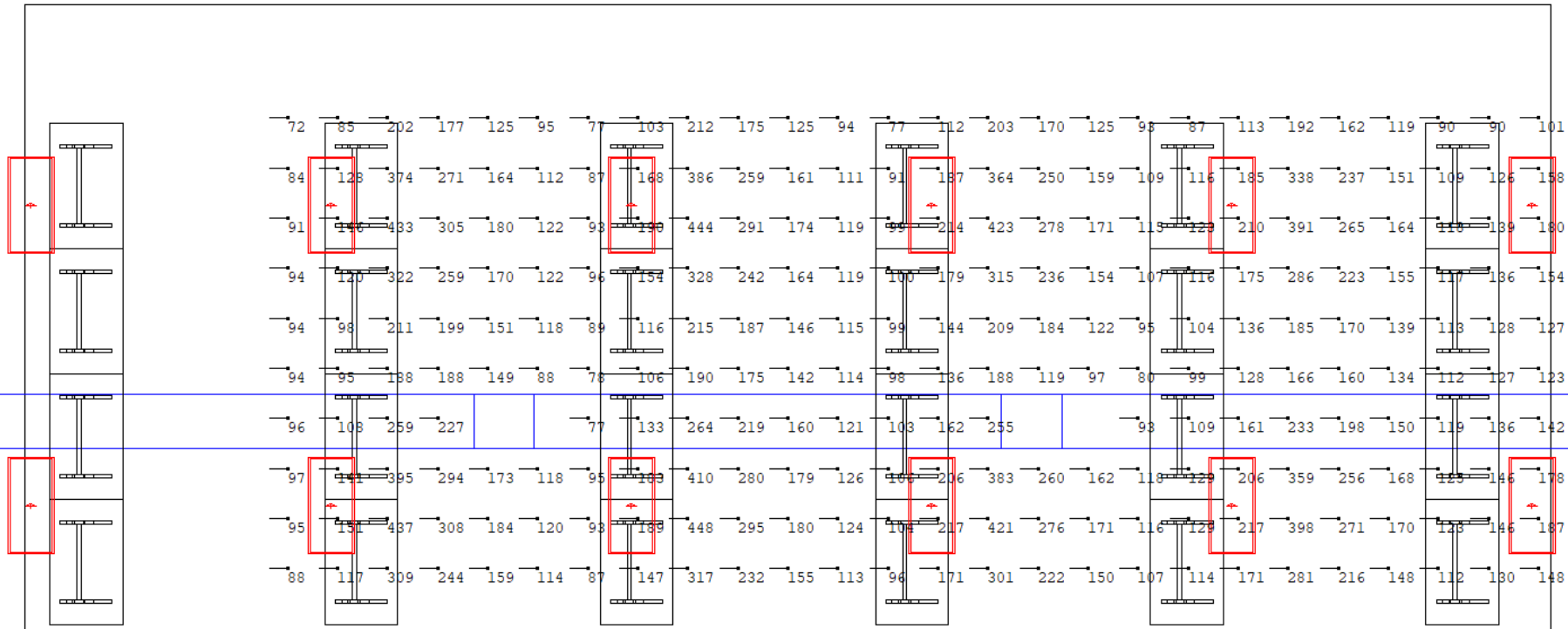


LPDArea_1

Area = 2066 Sq.ft
 Total Watts = 386.4001
 LPD = 0.187 Watts/Sq.ft
 UWLR = 0.000

Circadian Light Level - EML

Average = 172.61
 Maximum = 448.0
 Minimum = 72.0
 Avg/Min Ratio = 2.40
 Max/Min Ratio = 6.22



Data

	Standard Troffer design w/ Standard 4000K LED	High output design to meet WELL criteria	Troffer (3,950 lm @ 37.4W) – Spectrally optimized 3500K LED
Fixture Output	4,179 lm	5,403 lm	3,950 lm
Fixture Wattage	32.2 W	42.5 W	37.4 W
Fixture efficacy	129 lm/W	129 lm/W	104 lm/W
CCT	4000K	4000K	3500K
m/p	0.61	0.61	0.83
LPD	.187	.246	.215
Horizontal lux	345 [32 FC]	446 [41.5 FC]	326 [30 FC]
Vertical lux	191 [18 FC]	246 [23 FC]	181 [16.8 FC]
Vertical m-lux	116	150	150

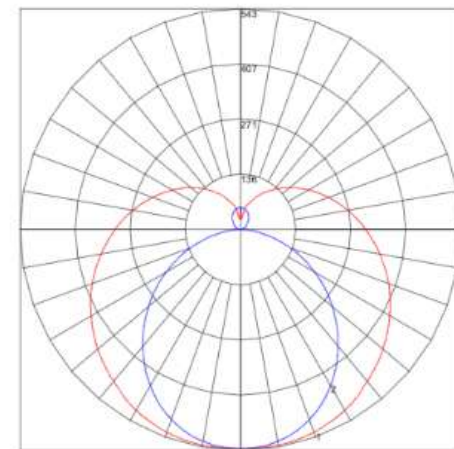
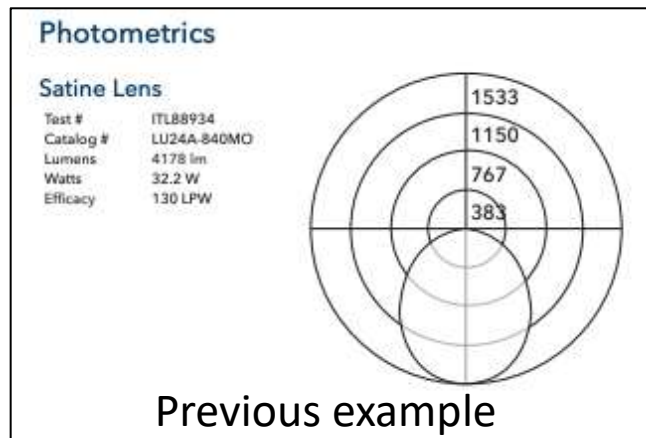
Spectrally optimized fixtures may "under perform" in efficacy, but when do better in total energy consumption when trying to achieve circadian metrics

In review

- Brighter days and darker nights is the goal
 - The brighter the day, the better
 - The darker the night, the better (didn't get into this much, but trust me)
- Vertical lux is what we need, not horizontal
- ALL MODELS AGREE AT 3500K and warmer
- That's GREAT, because we like 3500K and warmer.

Getting more vertical lux

- More luminous pendants can get more vertical lux



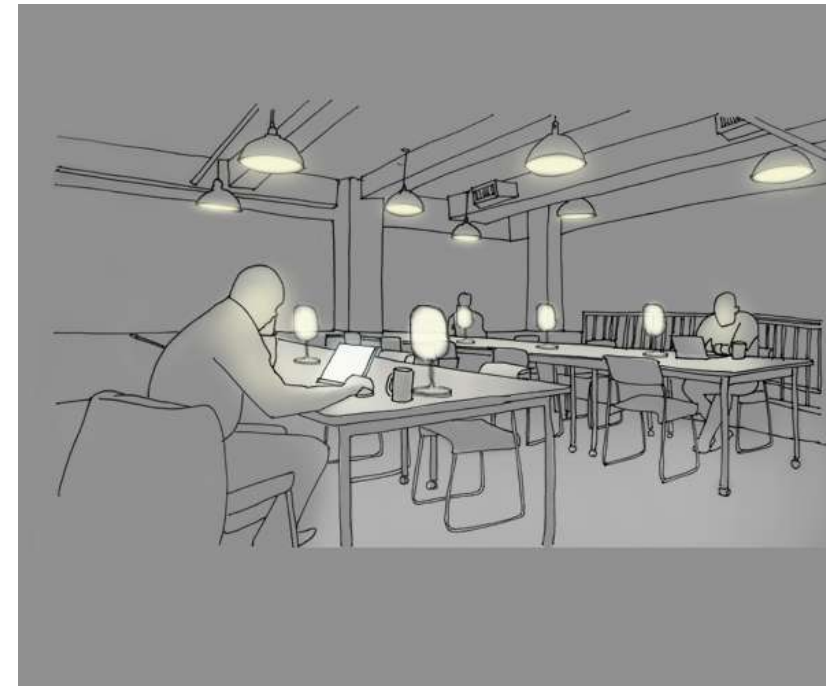
Maximum Candela = 542.5, Located At Horizontal Angle = 22.5, Vertical Angle = .5
1 - Vertical Plane Through Horizontal Angles (90 - 270)
2 - Vertical Plane Through Horizontal Angles (0 - 180)

Data

	Luminous pendant design w/ Standard 4000K LED	High output design to meet WELL criteria	Luminous pendant design w/ Spectrally optimized 4000K LED
Fixture Output	2,339 lm	2,690 lm	2,339 lm
Fixture Wattage	27.2 W	32.3 W	33.4 W
Fixture efficacy	85 lm/W	85 lm/W	70 lm/W
CCT	4000K	4000K	4000K
m/p	0.61	0.61	0.91
LPD	.384	.44	.45
Horizontal lux	320 [30 FC]	368 [34 FC]	320 [30 FC]
Vertical lux	214 [20 FC]	246 [23 FC]	214 [20 FC]
Vertical m-lux	130	150	194

Putting the light where you need it

- Take a page out of task lighting's handbook
- But now, the “task” has changed



But let's go a little further

- Why do we dislike 6500K, when it's 6500K outside
- What if we can change preference?
- What if what you see is not what you get?

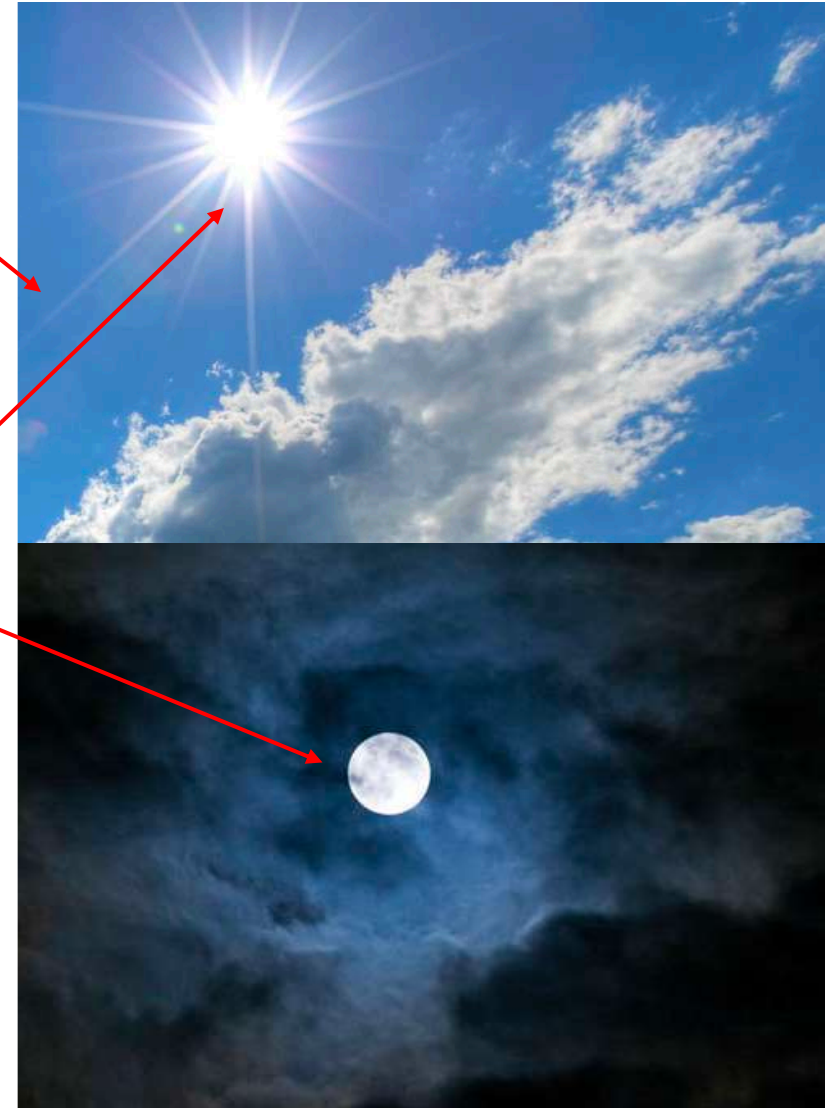
Demonstration 1

Color Constancy (adaptation)

- Our color vision is compromised in the most central field of view
 - Lack of S cones
 - Macular pigment
- We use surrounding information and information about the light source to calculate a perceived color
- Blue colored sky is important to making colder lights appear warmer
- Nature is nominally 6500K
 - Nothing is actually 6500K
 - A gradient of colors warmer than 5000K and colder than 6500K

This is important to shifting the preference curve

Which is warmer?



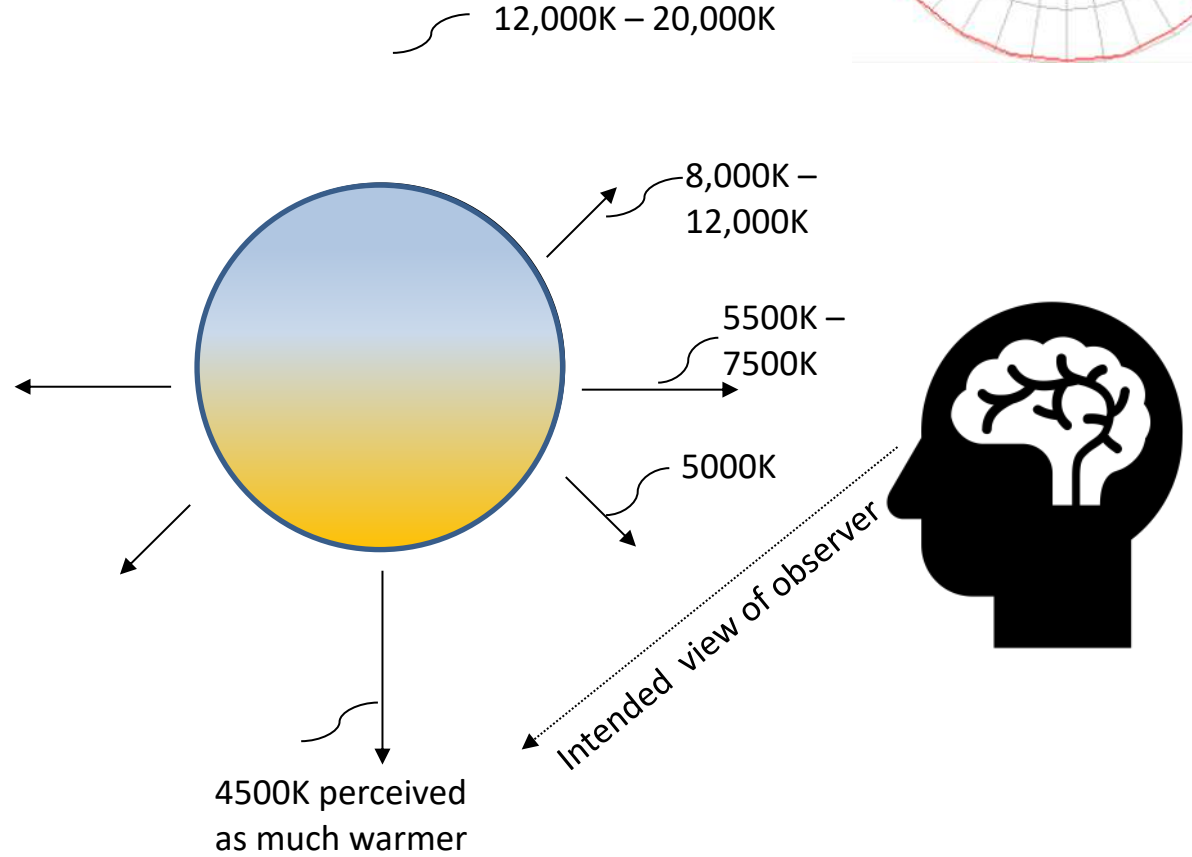
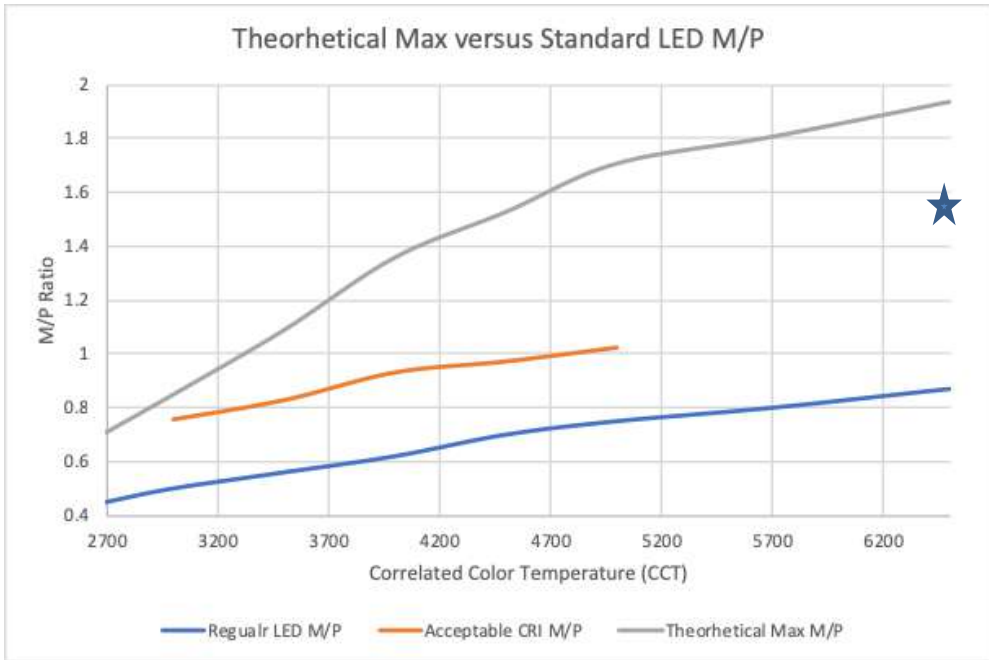
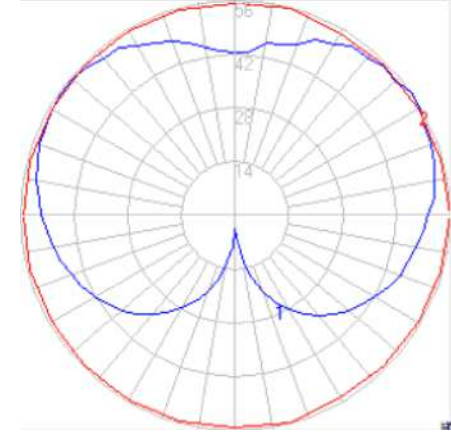
Demonstration that is WAY better in person



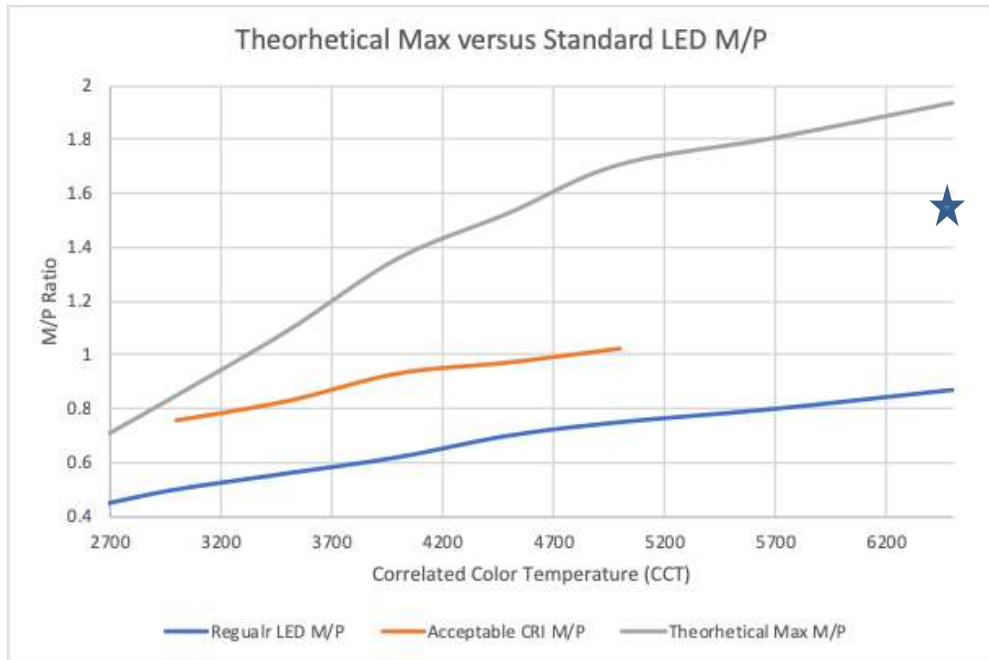
Color perceived as 3000K to 3500K

Actual color is 5500K

Color gradients (Task Lamp)



Color gradients (Task Lamp)



Color gradients (Task Lamp)

- 6500K directed at the eye (1.5 m/p ratio)
 - 3 vertical lumens for 1 horizontal lumens
- Provides 200 melanopic lux when placed next to a monitor
 - Takes all the design work out of meeting WELL
- Biophilic component
- Individualized control



Final recap

Health and Wellness lighting:

- We're in enough agreement in order to really get started
- Think about spectrum and color together
 - 490nm peak during the daytime
 - Use coolest acceptable CCT for maximum benefit (note: full agreement at 3500K)
 - 450nm peak at night
 - Use warmest acceptable CCT for maximum benefit
- Standard (not spectrally optimized) LED can achieve daytime requirements, but it will come at the cost of energy and comfort
- Spectrally optimized solutions can provide an energy efficient and comfortable daytime environment
- Luminous pendants can increase the vertical lux compared to traditional light sources
- Color separation can take circadian lighting to the next level
- Task lighting is going to take a new evolution



Catnap Mural
by Michael Sommers
Location: Carlsbad, CA

Change is the essence of
life. Surrender who you
are for what you could
become.

~ Reinhold Niebuhr



This concludes The American Institute of Architects Continuing
Education Systems Course

