Table 6.3 Maximum installed upward light output ratio; luminous flux emitted above the horizontal plane as a percentage of the total luminous flux emitted by the luminaire

Environmental zone	Maximum upward light output ratio (%)
E1	0
E2	5
E3	15
E4	25

6.3 Basic design decisions

6.3.1 Use of daylight

One of the first decisions to be made when approaching lighting design for interiors is what role will daylight play. The role will depend on the building use but the decision should be recorded early on and be part of the brief. The roles may be any one or any combination of the following:

- to provide a view out
- to provide enough light to work by
- to save energy
- to provide lighting for particular tasks requiring very good colour rendering
- to enhance the appearance of the space by providing meaningful variation in the lighting.

Depending on the primary role or roles of daylight and hence the amount and distribution of daylight in the space, the electric lighting will need to be designed as a stand-alone system or as an integrated system.

6.3.2 Choice of electric lighting system

The selection of the luminaire, light source and control system to be used is an important one if electricity is not to be wasted and an efficient lighting installation achieved.

The first choice to be made will be to determine the technique to be employed.
For interiors, the techniques, in order of decreasing energy consumption, can be simply categorised as:

- a general system: providing a uniform illuminance over the whole working plane area
- a localised system: using luminaires located adjacent to the workstation to provide the task illuminance, whilst the overall ambient lighting is provided by the spill light from the luminaires