



Figure 1.8 (a) Vertical task lighting in an art gallery; (b) vertical task lighting in a supermarket

architecture, create appropriate mood, provide emphasis and establish visual coherence. Integrating these non-functional lighting elements within the total lighting design and deciding how to interpret the architecture requires the designer to move beyond pure engineering considerations, taking account of form, colour, texture and architectural intent. To light a space in a manner that is sympathetic to changes in daylight, function and mood will require the designer to anticipate such changes and develop an appropriate lighting solution.

## 1.4 Variation in lighting

### 1.4.1 Illuminance variation: definition

When applied to lighting, 'variation' can be in either time or space and can have at least three meanings:

- (a) Short-term variation occurs either naturally with daylight or with controllable lighting equipment that may change automatically, prompted by changes in daylighting in response to various signals or user manual control.
- (b) Long-term variation occurs as a result of light loss as lamps age and dirt accumulates over a period of months. Some modern lighting control equipment can counteract this effect.
- (c) Spatial variation means the uniformity or diversity of illuminance over the task and room surfaces throughout an interior space. This can also include the gradation of light revealing texture or the form of objects.