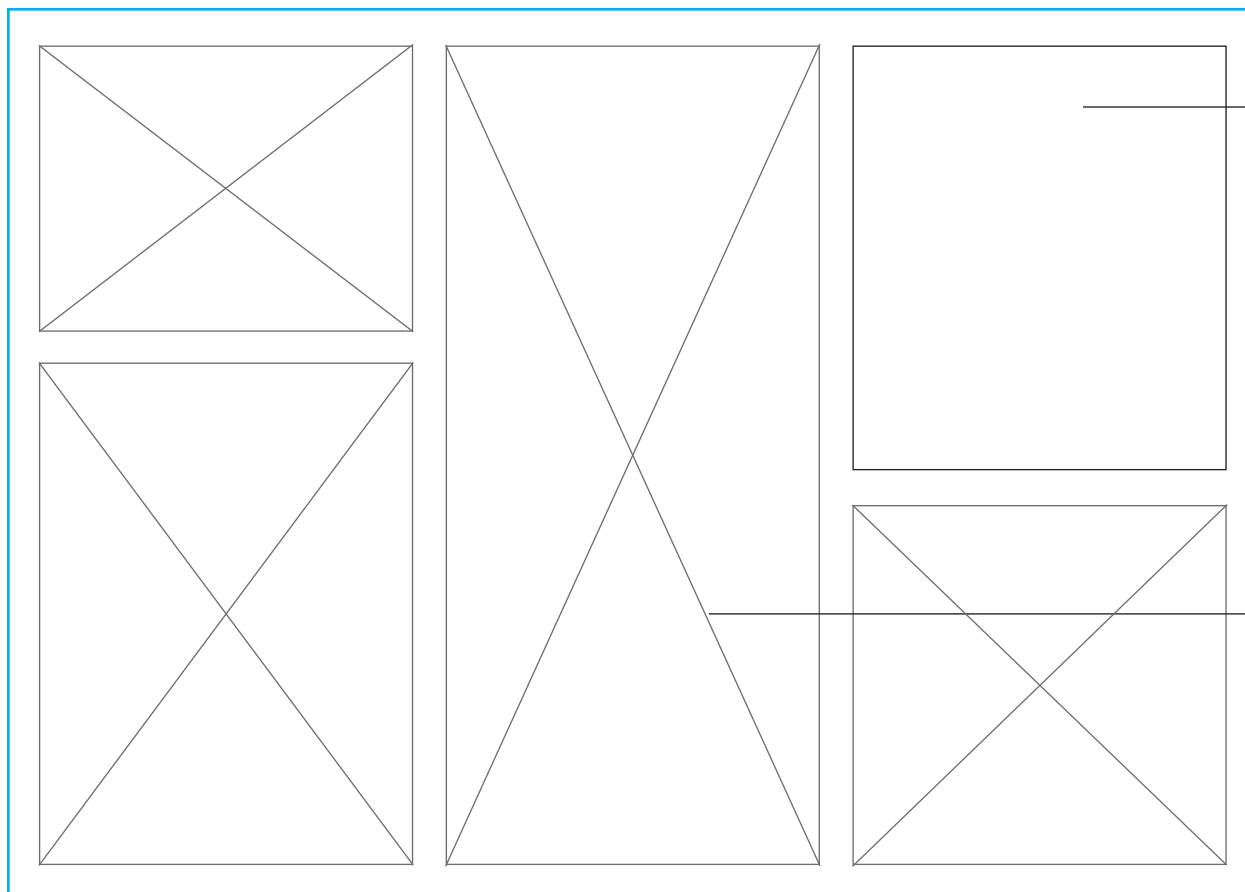


¿CÓMO DEBE SER LA LÁMINA?

- que sea 1 lámina pdf DIN A3 (no puede ser de más de 1 página)
- que sea de lectura horizontal (no puede ser de lectura vertical)
- que no indique la autoría, es decir, debe ser un pdf anónimo
- que incluya la ficha técnica*
- que pese máx. 5MB

**Tomad nota que la ficha técnica debe estar incluida en la lámina DIN A3 en cuanto al texto se refiere, pero la maquetación del texto con las imágenes es libre.*

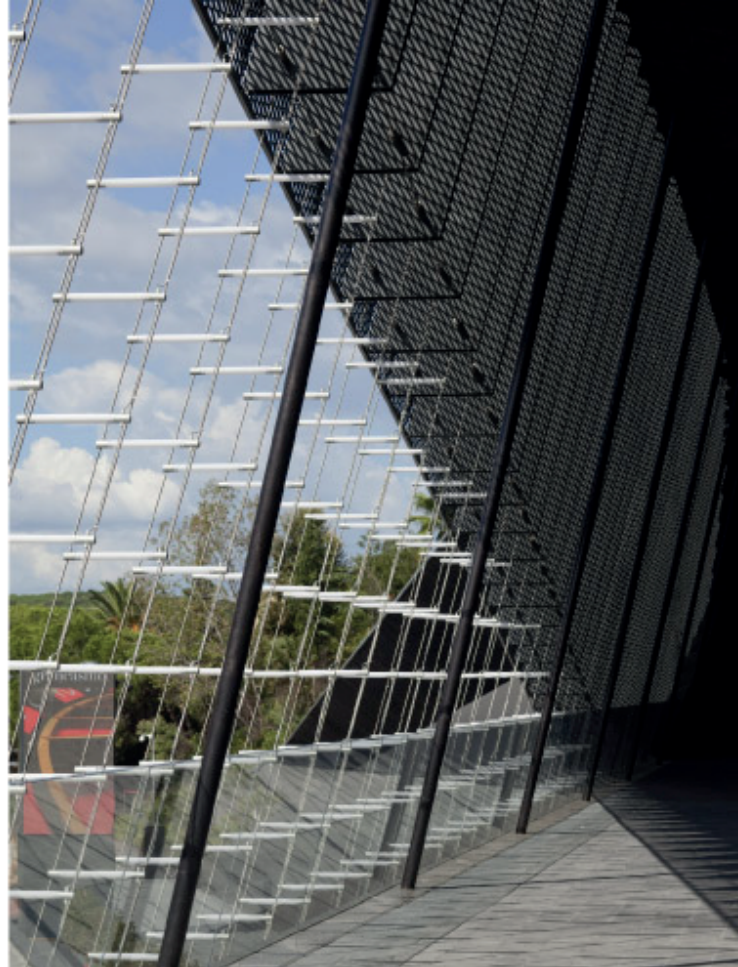


Ficha técnica:

- Título de la Obra:*
- Tipología del Edificio/Espacio:*
- Ubicación de la Obra:
- Mes y Año de Finalización de Obra:
- Fuentes de Luz utilizadas:*
- Descripción del Proyecto de Iluminación:*(máx. 300 palabras)

*Es obligatorio rellenar todos los campos de la ficha técnica. En la Categoría Students Proposals sólo se deben rellenar los campos marcados con asterisco *.*

→ Espacio para fotos, planos, ilustraciones, detalles, esquemas, etc.



Gran Casino Costa Brava

Lloret de Mar, Girona (España)
Obra finalizada en Julio de 2010

Fuentes de luz utilizadas
Leds SMD RGB

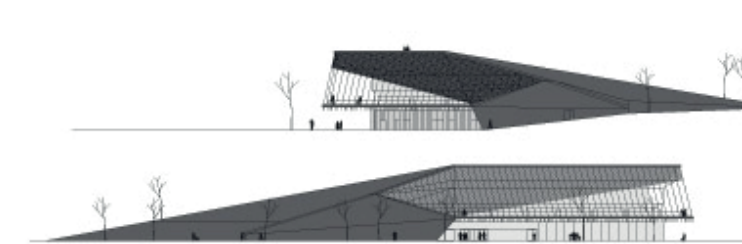
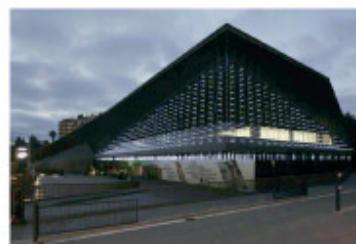
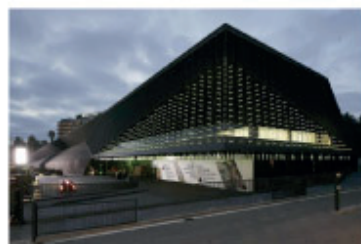
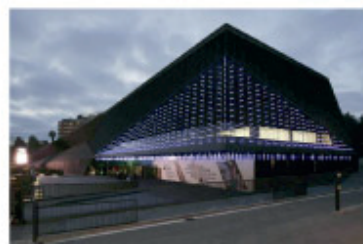
El planteamiento lumínico del Gran Casino Costa Brava obedece a un concepto acorde con los preceptos intrínsecos de un casino (espectacularidad, dinamismo, ambiente festivo...) en el marco de una propuesta arquitectónica ordenada y coherente con el entorno en la que se inserta.

soluble junto a los planos arquitectónicos de hormigón coloreado. La distribución de las luminarias de modo lineal se plasma en una trama de píxeles no solo en el plano inclinado de la fachada, sino también en el plano horizontal que constituye el espacio de entrada al Gran Casino.



El punto de atención lumínico del Gran Casino se ubica en la fachada principal mediante la disposición lineal de un sistema de alumbrado que se integra en los planos inclinados de la fachada. Dichos planos se abren en celosía frente al espacio del foyer mediante una fachada que proporciona identidad al casino gracias al sistema digital de iluminación que se extiende hacia la marquesina. Las luminarias de fluorescencia tubular, diseñadas por Artéc para este proyecto específico, refuerzan el carácter facetado de la fachada, al tiempo que forman un conjunto coherente e indi-

De este modo, las luminarias –representadas como una matriz media de leds SMD RGB ordenados a distancia de 1 metro– se convierten en foco de atracción para los visitantes gracias al dinamismo que transmiten los efectos de color y movimiento generados a partir del instante en que empieza a anochecer. La iluminación de la fachada se emplea también para generar efectos lumínicos especiales que se adaptan a las actividades programadas por el casino.



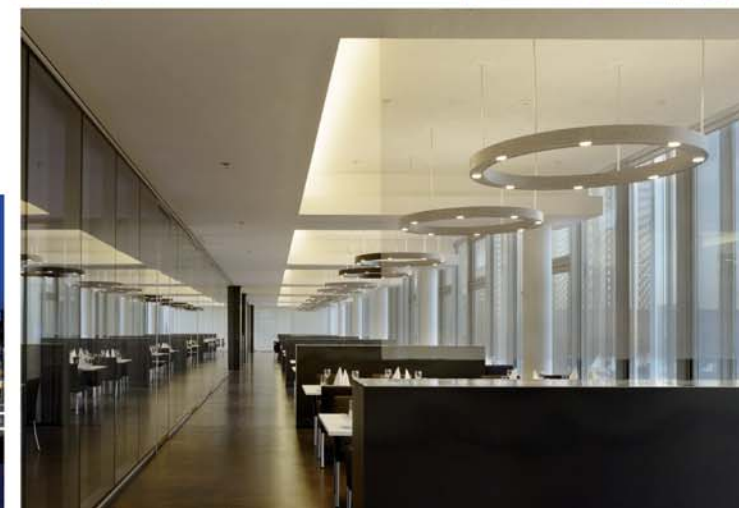


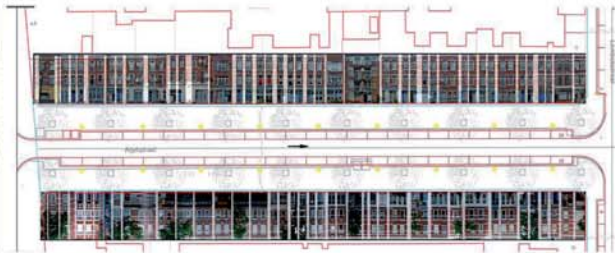
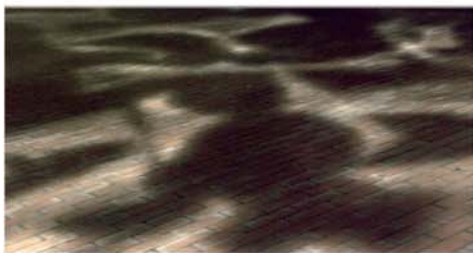
THYSSENKRUPP QUARTER, ESSEN

ThyssenKrupp is a global materials and technology group with some 173,000 employees, best known for steel technology and escalators. All head offices have now been consolidated on one campus in Essen, Germany. Thinking of the buildings as solid cuboids with smaller volumes carved out, the cutting surfaces are clad in ThyssenKrupp's own champagne-coloured flat-rolled steel which is then graze-lit. Rather than floodlighting the buildings from outside, the interior lighting constitutes the exterior appearance, which is one of great transparency. The park, modelled from scratch where previously were production facilities, is arranged along a 235 metre long water axis.

Titel of work: ThyssenKrupp Quarter
 Type of building: Interior and exterior lighting for Corporate building/ campus
 Location of work: Essen / Germany
 Completion of work: June 2010

Light sources used:
 LED, metal halide lamps (35-70W), low voltage halogen lamps (35W IRC),
 T5 fluorescent lamps (21-54W), compact fluorescent lamps (18-26W)





Titel Broken Light

Type project Permanent urban lighting.
 Location Rotterdam, Netherlands.
 Completed 2010.11.24.
 Lightsource Metal Halide.
 M Hal 35/70 Wt.12.000Lh Ra90.

This light design is space defined by light. Tall columns rise up along facades, reaching for the sky. Static and tight, the beams are balanced by pools of light reflecting on the ground. It transformed the look and feel of the Atjehstraat, creating an interior, cathedral-like space. What looks like graffiti from above, pedestrians experience as light and dark. The light motifs are compared to flowers and birds, or light whispering through leaves. A clear view through its street, (non glare and dark sky friendly) belongs to its lightspace perception.

Broken Light was the outcome of an art and design competition, organized to present a design that reflects the importance of light and to reflect to the relationship with its public space. Broken Light responded as a total concept. A social sculpture for the street's residents who literally and figuratively speaking welcomed a little light into their neighborhood. A street that until a few years ago was rife with crime. An image that refers to the experience of light and dark and about rejuvenation, "when light breaks, infinity unfolds".

The light project takes partially over the public lighting. To add with commune rules it lead to plural demonstrations and a management report for future sustainability. 18 armatures for 5000m2 projection and 9 armature road lighting 1000m2. Patented optical light system to create the vertical and horizontal projections. (They are operated by one lamp in a fitting at a height of 6 meters and 4,5 m from façade). And a varied horizontal pattern by 1200 high yield light effects. Lightlevels: vertical 10/30 lux and horizontal 5/45 lux.

"We can carefully illuminate more functions within the same light space. Public space can be defined with more social functions by light. It can have its own light for more identity and experience."



Title of Work: Buoyant Light
Type of Building: Soft Infrastructure
Light Sources Used: LEDs

The vast landscape of the Canadian Arctic is characterized by the dominance of rock, rugged vegetation, snow and ice, and abundant fauna. Scattered within this aggressive territory are remote communities whose lives depend on the natural cycles for subsistence.

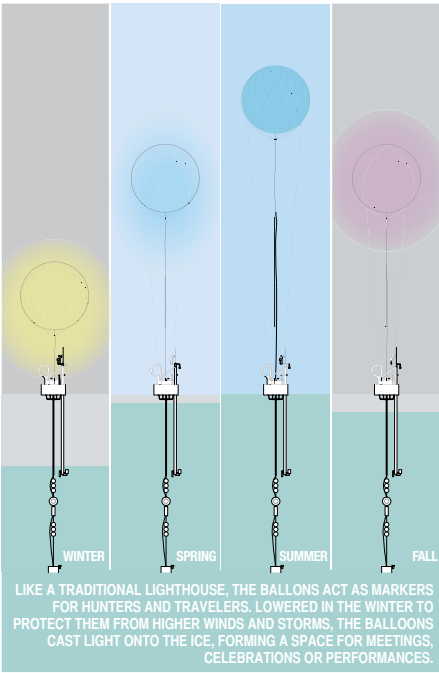
Buoyant Light frames light as a constant in the rapidly changing Arctic climate where the solar path has become a datum to track changes in other seasonal cycles, which are fundamental to the study of global warming and to the ability of the Inuit to survive.

While imagining its potential implementation through the Arctic, the project targets Igloolik as a site. Located at 70 degrees North, this island of 1600 inhabitants is witnessing the melting of permafrost, rising sea levels and rapid sea ice changes, which threaten traditional modes of living from the land. Given the unreliability of the ice, access to the mainland and consequently traveling and hunting have become increasingly dangerous.

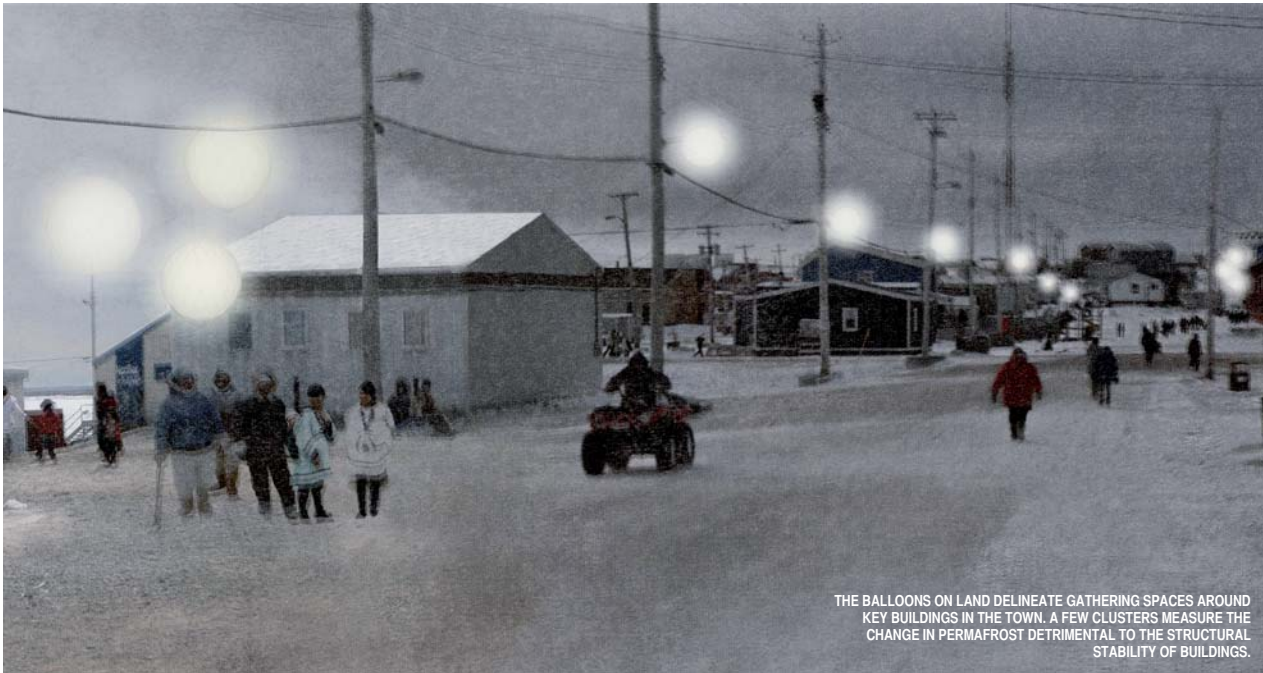
Buoyant Light proposes to collect environmental data and make it accessible to the community, while storing excess solar energy in the summer to provide light in the winter and offset the use of diesel. The project uses a buoy to measure ice profile, data on tides, currents, temperature, salinity and sedimentation. Attached to the buoy, solar balloons display the standard colour code for sea ice development and collects energy.

Over time, smaller solar balloons could be used to provide a new sustainable lighting solution for Arctic communities, improving energy consumption costs and the safety of inhabitants.

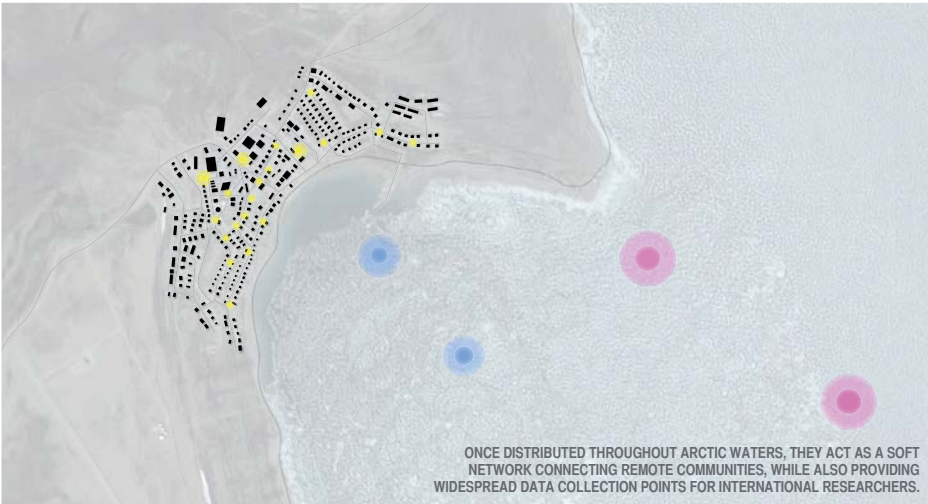
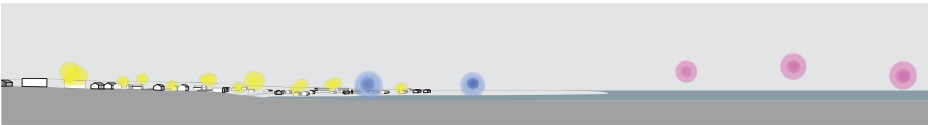
Buoyant Light provides the Inuit with real time knowledge of the surrounding ice conditions while collecting energy, and leveraging the needs of the global research with those of the local community. Buoyant Light punctuates the vast landscape with spheres of light creating a new seasonal cycle in the Arctic, one of colour.



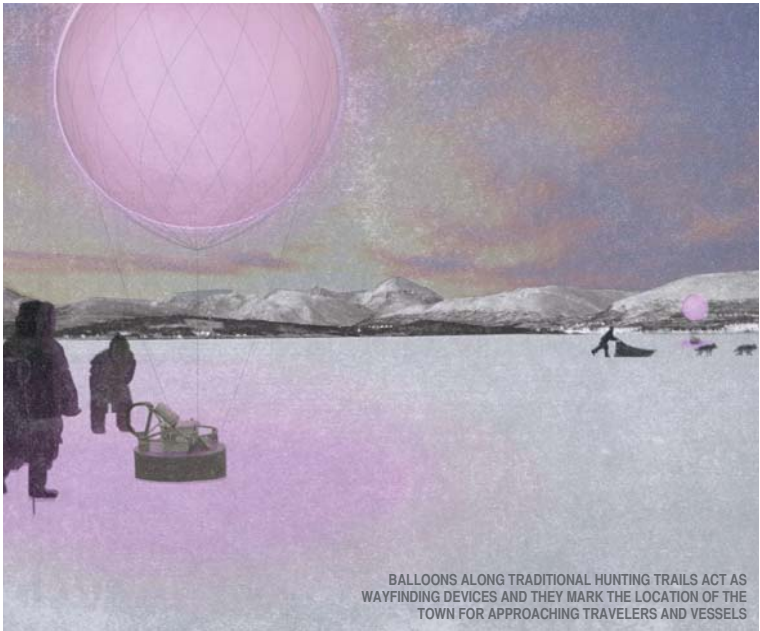
LIKE A TRADITIONAL LIGHTHOUSE, THE BALLOONS ACT AS MARKERS FOR HUNTERS AND TRAVELERS. LOWERED IN THE WINTER TO PROTECT THEM FROM HIGHER WINDS AND STORMS, THE BALLOONS CAST LIGHT ONTO THE ICE, FORMING A SPACE FOR MEETINGS, CELEBRATIONS OR PERFORMANCES.



THE BALLOONS ON LAND DELINEATE GATHERING SPACES AROUND KEY BUILDINGS IN THE TOWN. A FEW CLUSTERS MEASURE THE CHANGE IN PERMAFROST DETRIMENTAL TO THE STRUCTURAL STABILITY OF BUILDINGS.



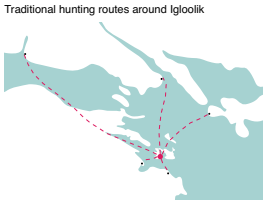
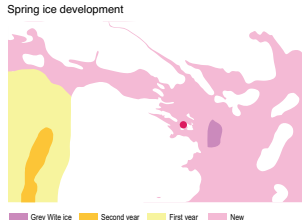
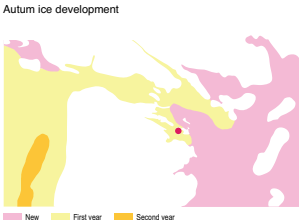
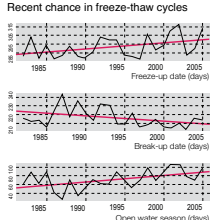
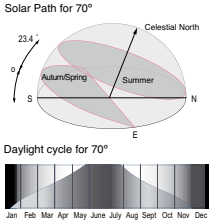
ONCE DISTRIBUTED THROUGHOUT ARCTIC WATERS, THEY ACT AS A SOFT NETWORK CONNECTING REMOTE COMMUNITIES, WHILE ALSO PROVIDING WIDESPREAD DATA COLLECTION POINTS FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCHERS.



BALLOONS ALONG TRADITIONAL HUNTING TRAILS ACT AS WAYFINDING DEVICES AND THEY MARK THE LOCATION OF THE TOWN FOR APPROACHING TRAVELERS AND VESSELS



THE VISUAL IMPACT OF THE BALLOON BEGINS TO DISAPPEAR IN THE SPRING. FISHERMEN CAN ACCESS THE EQUIPMENT FOR MAINTENANCE AFTER THE LONG WINTER.



Ice development			
Colour	Development/Thickness		
Ice free	0	FY thin ice (white ice)	30-70
Open water	0	FY Medium ice	70-120
New ice	<10	FY thick ice	>120
Grey ice	10-15	Old ice	>120
Grey-white ice	15-30	Second year ice	>120
First year ice (FY)	>=30	Multi-year ice	>120