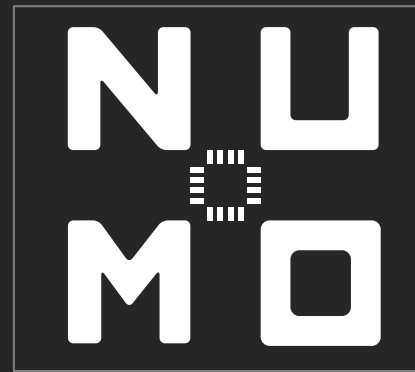


# LIGHT-STREETS PILOT STUDY



# LIGHT QUALITIES AND CHARACTERISTICS

.... defines **boundaries**: Beam shaping creates simple shapes and paths acting like a painted bike lane or separation line



# LIGHT QUALITIES AND CHARACTERISTICS

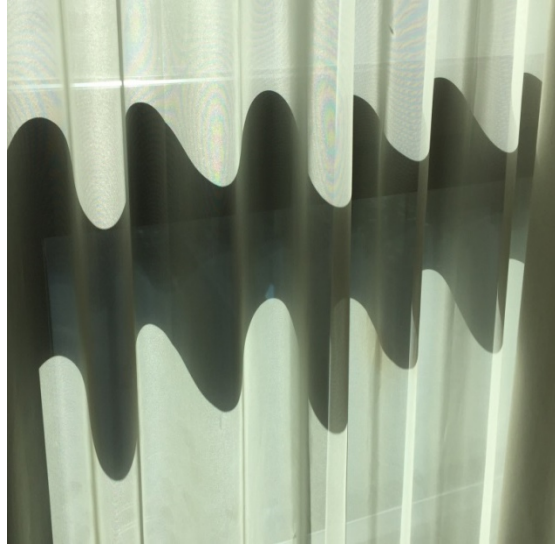
...**focus and controlled intensity** can be used to highlight and create visual hierarchy  
to point out amenities or barriers.





# LIGHT QUALITIES AND CHARACTERISTICS

... **light and shadow** define our perception of space  
to create dynamic and dramatic environment.



# LIGHT QUALITIES AND CHARACTERISTICS

...interaction with materials: to slow down traffic with varied pavement materials and to accentuate visual separation between vehicular and pedestrian/bike zones.

Light reveals three-dimensionality

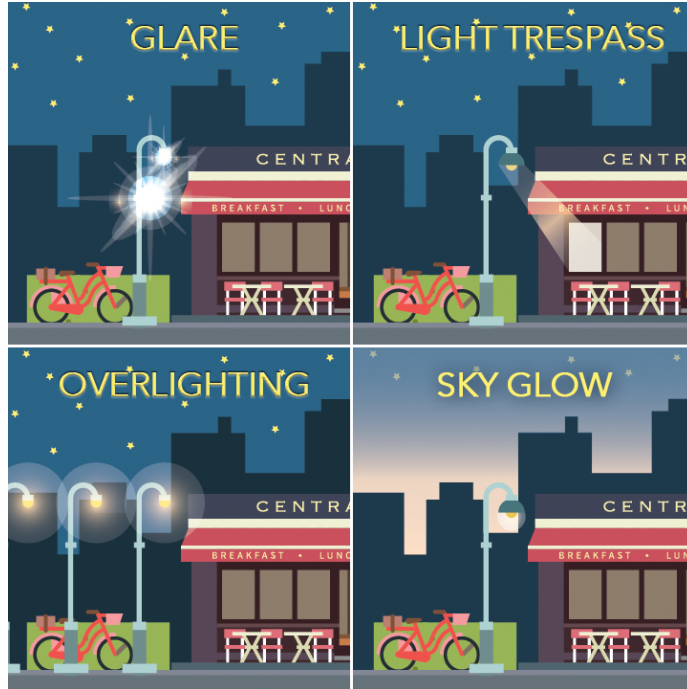
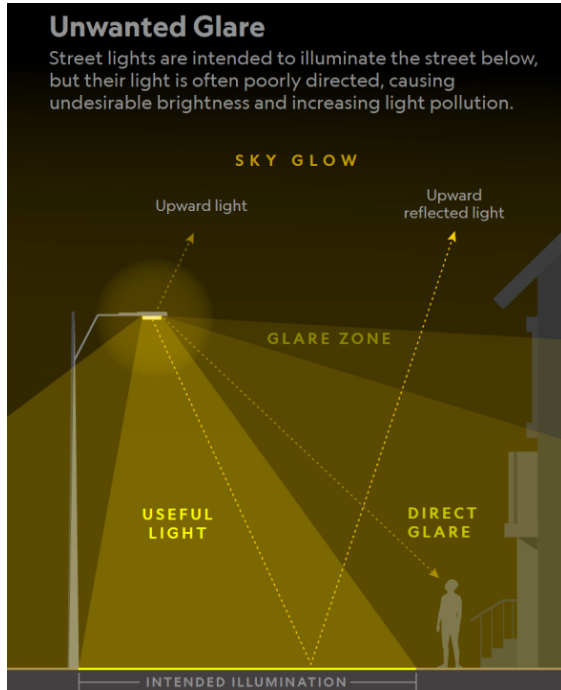


Light interacts differently with reflective surfaces



# LIGHT QUALITIES AND CHARACTERISTICS

...can have unintended **consequences**: glare, trespass, overlighting, sky glow  
Unless designed with quality and consideration



<https://www.nationalgeographic.com/science/2019/04/nights-are-getting-brighter-earth-paying-the-price-light-pollution-dark-skies/>

<https://blog.cityelectricsupply.com/bright-skies-solution-light-pollution/>

# PILOT CONCEPT #1: VISUAL CHIME

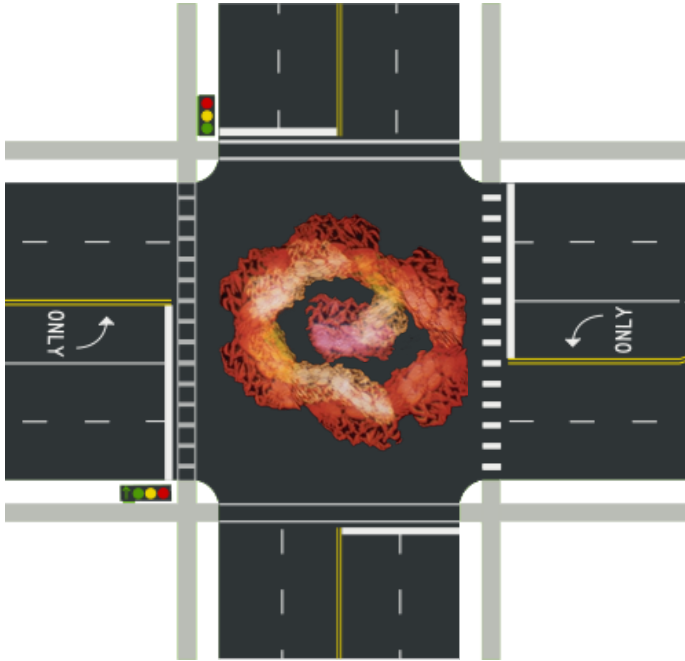
## **Imagine:**

A street use will be reallocated this evening for functional reasons such as deliveries or sanitation, or for nighttime culture/economy reasons such as a festival, market, or other playful programming.

The Visual Chime announces the change.

**VISUAL CHIME SWITCH ON  
TRAFFIC STOPS  
PEDESTRIANS GO (PLAY)**

# PILOT CONCEPT #1: VISUAL CHIME



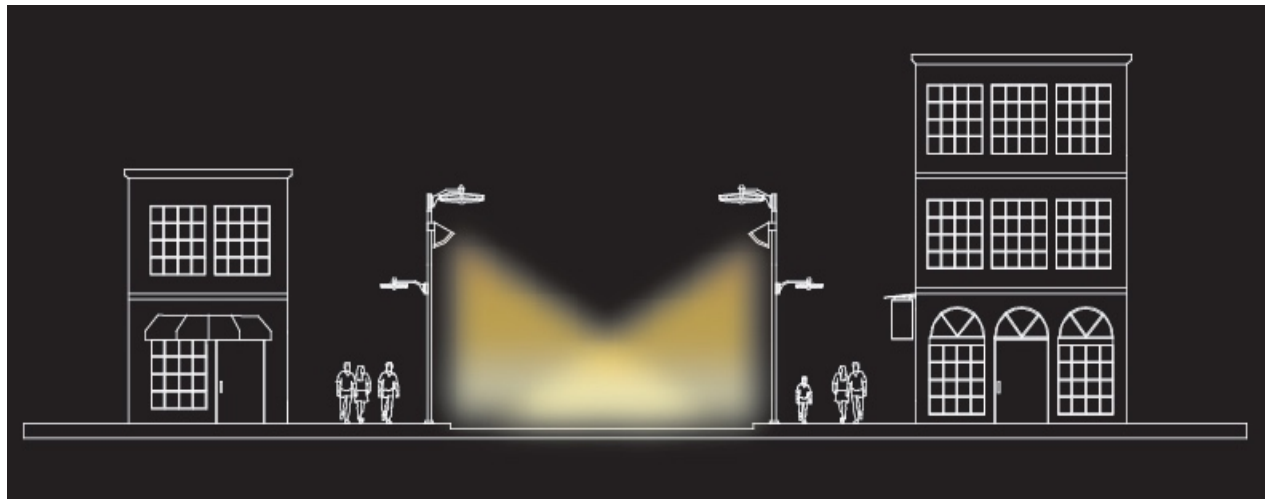
Projection located in an intersection visually announces lane reallocation or other street-use change ahead



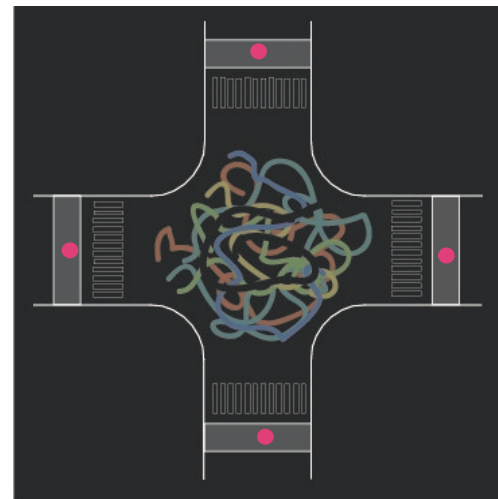
Example illustrates ground experience and scale



# VISUAL CHIME: SKETCHES



Light fixture mounted on streetlight poles or independent truss



Colorful light or projected image. Add Alt: street art



Textured vehicle warning bump or rumble strip to reinforce stop

# VISUAL CHIME: LUMINAIRE TYPOLOGY SELECTION

Both A and B lighting fixtures project dynamically changing color and/or image



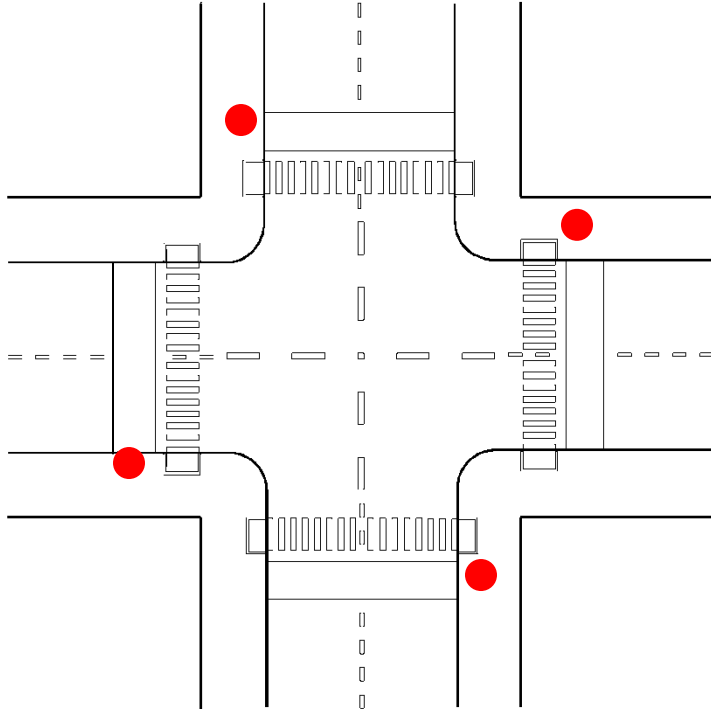
**A. COLOR-ONLY FIXTURE**  
-- casts colored light to be used  
in tandem with street art



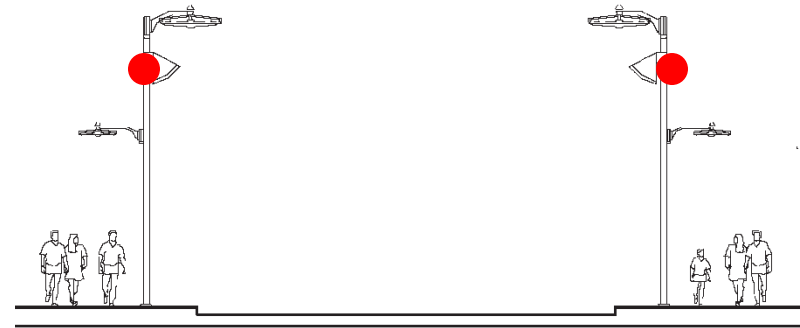
**B. IMAGE PROJECTOR**  
-- projects patterns or images, street  
art unneeded

Note: all equipment shown is typological. They are examples not specifications

# VISUAL CHIME: DRAWINGS, OPTION I – Streetlight Pole Mounting

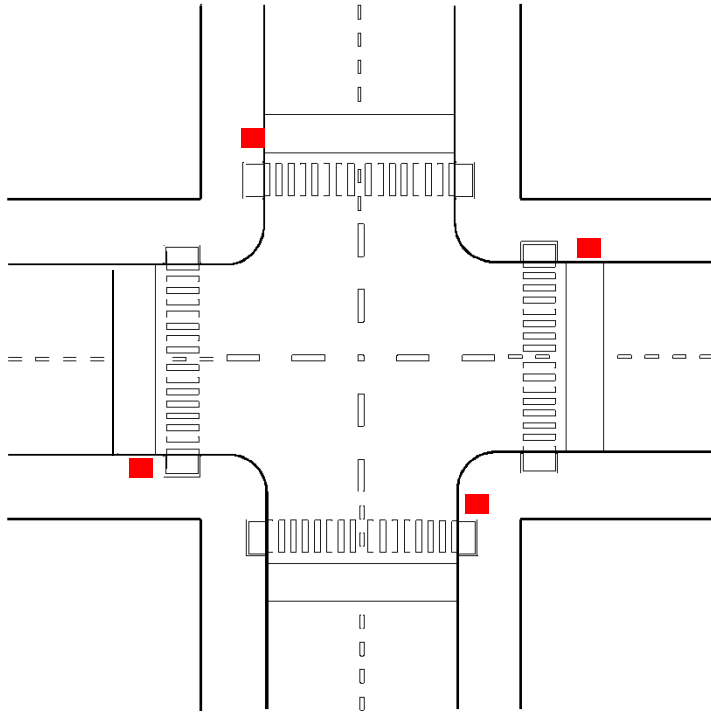


Streetlight placement indicative only, to show 4 projection locations

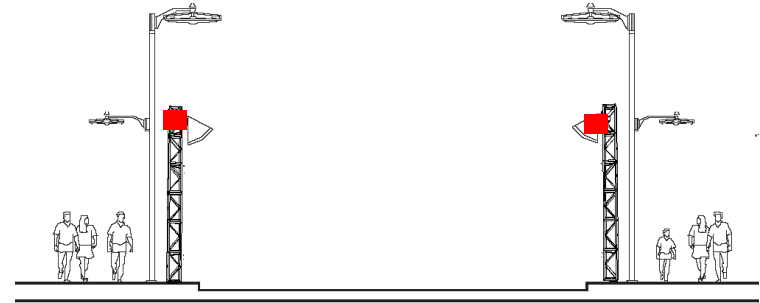


Projector placements as high as possible given streetlight pole's existing height

## VISUAL CHIME: DRAWINGS, OPTION 2 – Truss Mounting



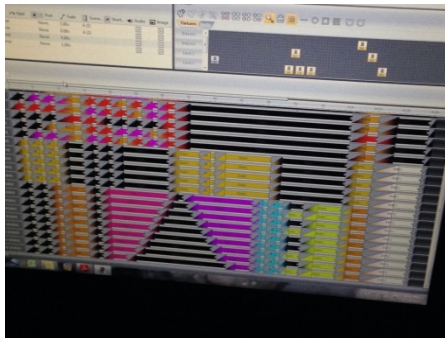
Plan: Vertical truss placement indicative only,  
to show 4 projection locations



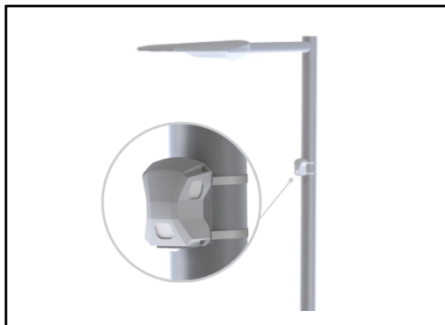
Projector placements approximately  
25-ft high on truss



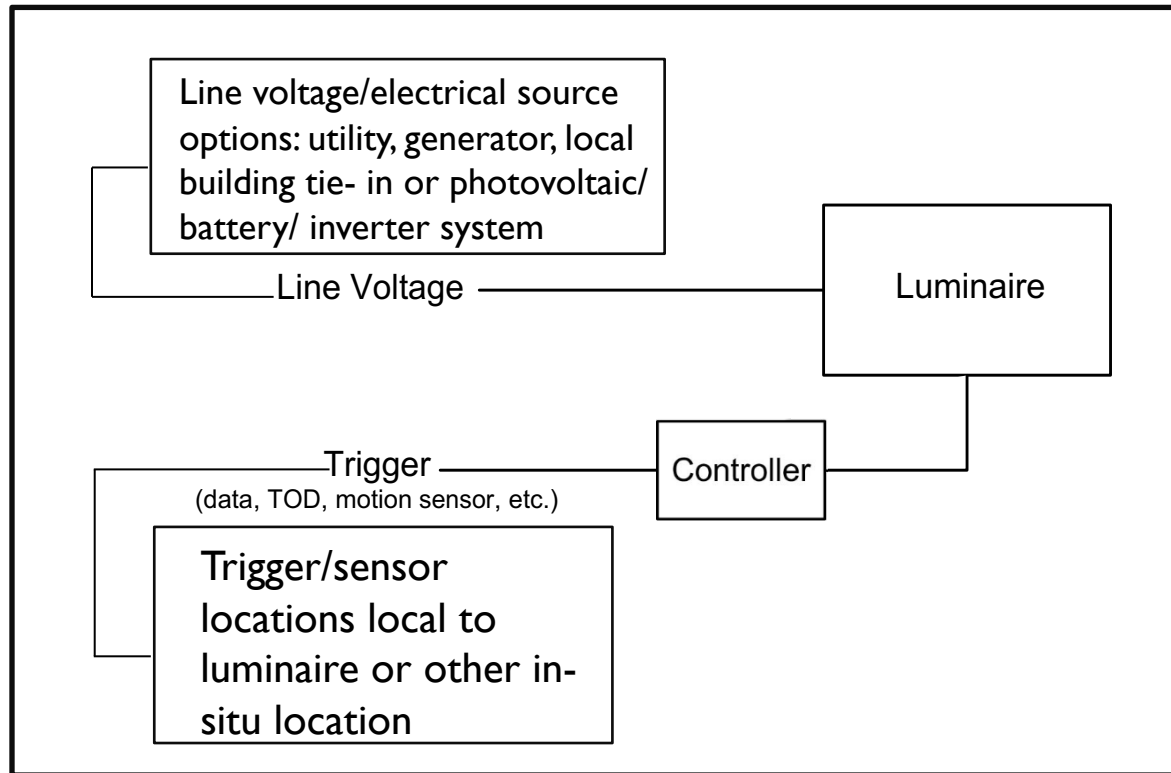
# VISUAL CHIME: ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC INFORMATION



Control dashboard



Example motion or position sensor



Note: all equipment shown is typological. They are examples not specifications

## PILOT CONCEPT #2: SPATIAL BEACON

### Imagine

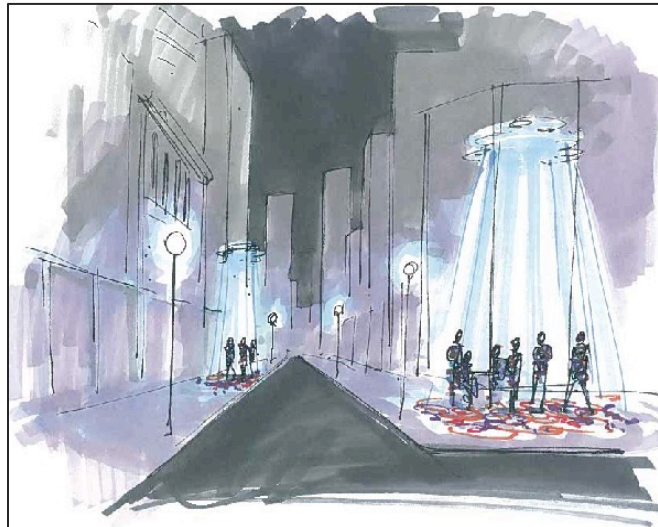
Experience from afar: A walker, cyclist or micro-mobile traveler looks out into the distance to locate a intersection or crosswalk. The next intersection is clearly marked by a vertical line of light on each of the corner buildings.

Experience close-up: Pedestrians and local residents enjoy a festive or softly, cheerful immersive luminous environment at the quintessential neighborhood corner.

**WAYFINDING FROM A DISTANCE  
ULTRA-LOCAL, A WELCOMING,  
MINI-PEDESTRIAN SPACE INVITES ALL**

# PILOT CONCEPT #2: SPATIAL BEACON

Background: The secret history of street corners...



Left: The Social Life of Small Urban Spaces - The Street Corner, William H. Whyte (1969-1980)

Center: Street corner dramas, Leni Schwendinger (Illustration: City People Light/Philips 2006)

Right: Summer Evening (Street Corner At Night), MABEL DWIGHT (1928 – 1945)

Implied: Street Corner Society, William Foote Whyte (1943)

## PILOT CONCEPT #2: SPATIAL BEACON

Background: Corners graphically denoted as spatial (vertical) marker



Left: Tokyo lights bring corner to the foreground

Middle: The simplest light highlights recognition of the corner

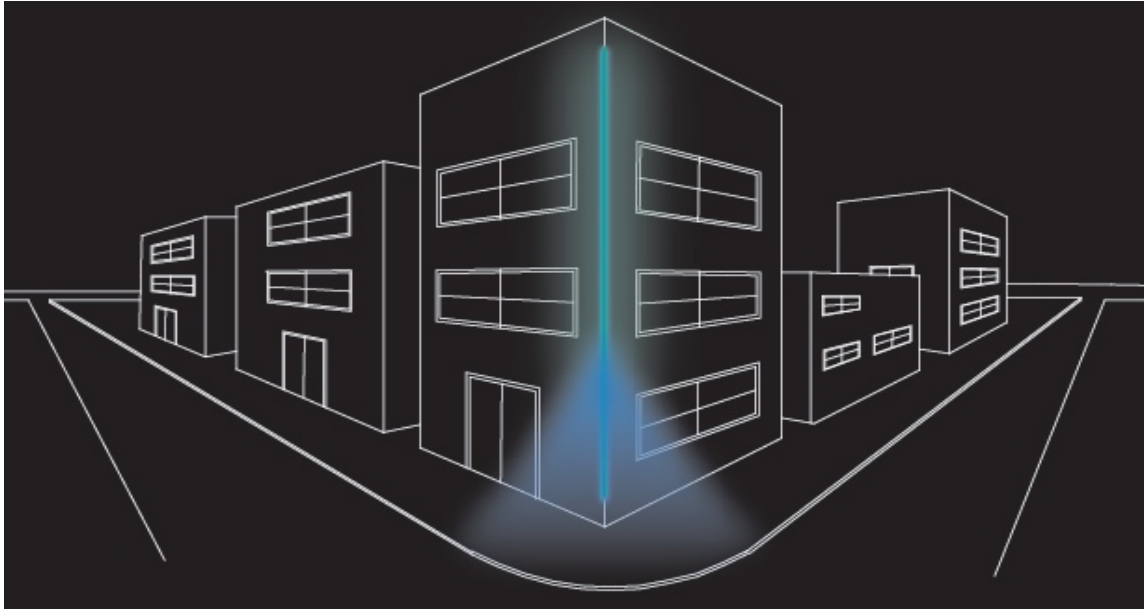
Right: Windows to right and left imply a corner



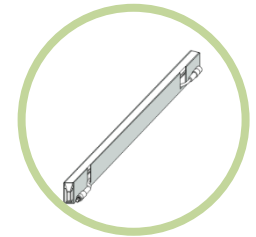
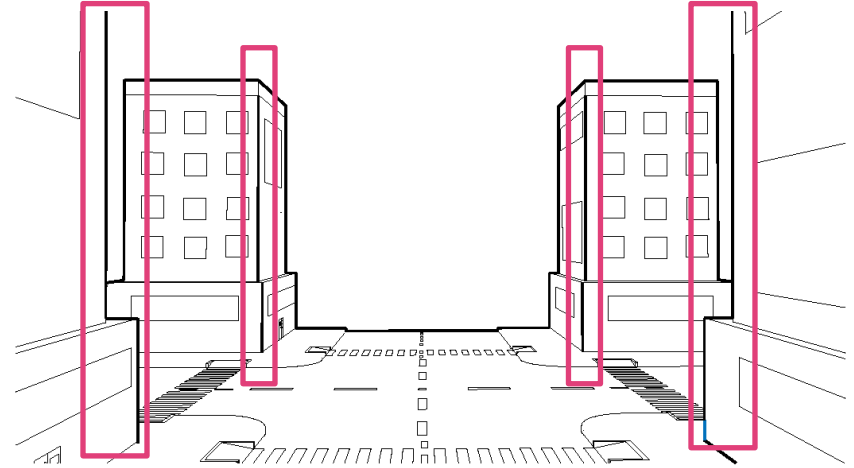
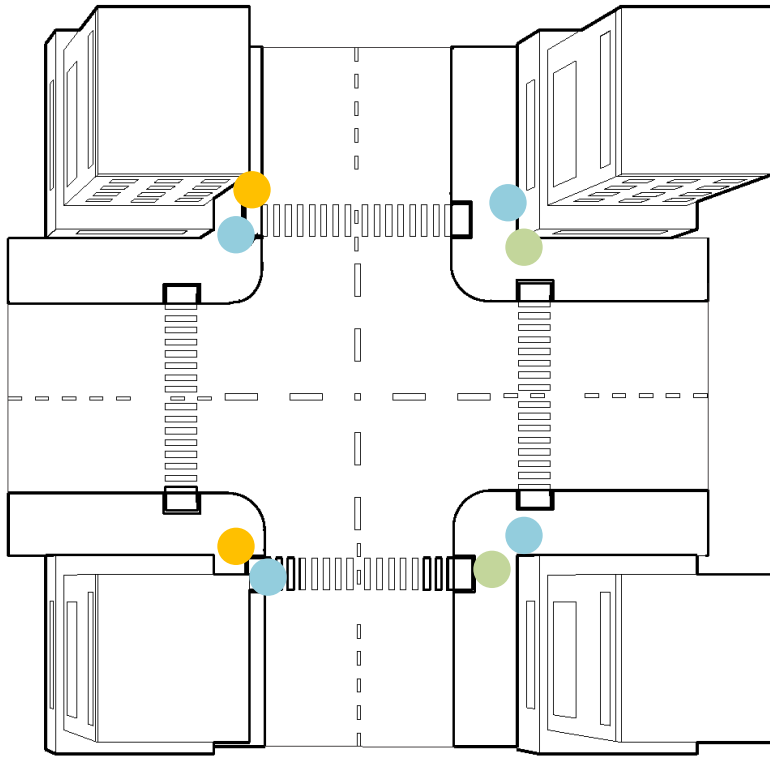
## PILOT CONCEPT #2: SPATIAL BEACON

There are two strategies to achieve this concept, each with two luminaire types.

Option A has two fixtures for cast light – for the building corner and for the sidewalk experience. Option B has two fixtures, one a solid line of light, which would be seen during partial day, and the other a duplication of A for the sidewalk.

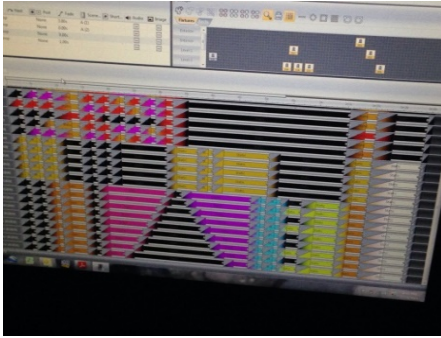


# SPATIAL BEACON – PLAN OPTION A AND B

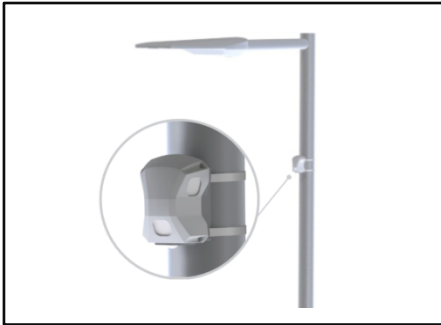


Two luminaires each, mounted onto buildings. This diagram shows both Options A and B

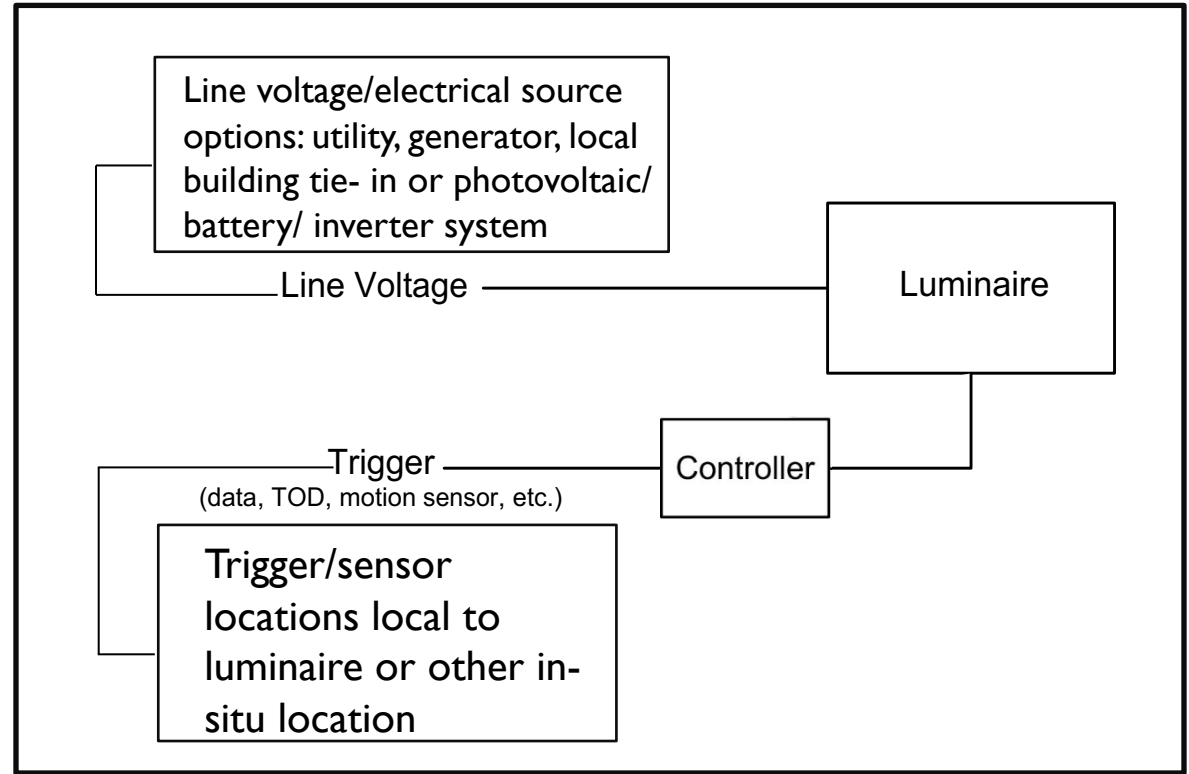
# SPATIAL BEACON: ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC INFORMATION



Control dashboard



Example motion or position sensor



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