

Zumtobel Research

Measurement of lighting of Pablo Picasso's "Harlekin" (1916) at the Lindau Town Museum

August and September 2011

ISBN 978-3-902940-03-2



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Harlequin Pablo Picasso 1916 pencil on paper 30 x 21.5 cm private collection

Various lighting parameters that are especially relevant for art are to be evaluated based on a drawing from Pablo Picasso from 1916 that shows a harlequin as its subject. The evaluation parameters consist of electrical and photometric characteristics of the luminaires as well as illuminance homogeneity effective illuminance E_{dm} and damage potential P_{dm} according to CIE 157:2004. Specifically two spotlights with either a tungsten halogen lamp or LED as light sources are compared within several settings. The on-site measurements were implemented on 30 August 2011 as part of the Picasso exhibition at the Lindau Town Museum.

Short Summary

Masterpieces of art are often found in museums and galleries. Creating perfect centre-stage settings for precious exhibits involves not only fulfilling architectural and artistic aspirations; conservation requirements must also be taken into account because light that is not used properly may damage exhibits. This makes it even more important to use an appropriate lighting solution that provides adequate illumination and sets the scene for objects gently but highly effectively. The latest test report recently produced for Zumtobel by the Lighting Engineering Department of Darmstadt's University of Technology offers a new basis for argumentation. As part of the study the quality of various light sources was tested on a real object of art using predefined evaluation parameters. The principal result: using state-of-the-art LED technology reduces UV and IR radiation thanks to its special properties; moreover the colour temperature is kept constant during dimming and energy efficiency is increased while reducing the risk of damage to works of art.

The test object selected was Picasso's "Harlequin" drawing dating back to 1916 which was exhibited as part of the Picasso exhibition "Meisterzeichnungen eines Jahrhundertgenies" (master drawings by a once-in-a-century genius) in summer 2011 at the Lindau Town Museum and could be used on-site for the study.

Two different light sources pointed at the drawing were installed one after the other for this examination. Two spotlights were compared – one using conventional lamp technology (tungsten halogen lamps) and the other using LED. Assessment parameters that are especially important for works of art were defined in order to test the various features of the light sources. These include both the electrical as well as the photometric characteristics of the luminaires such as:

- light colour
- spectral radiation distribution
- colour rendering
- illuminance
- homogeneity
- potential for damage
- installed electrical load

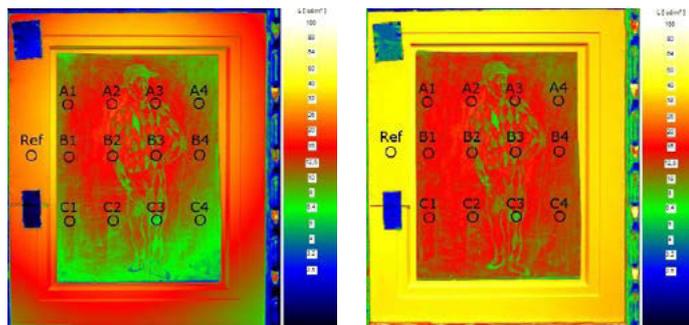
The Zumtobel XENO spotlight that can be dimmed via a potentiometer was used for the conventional lighting technology. The ARCOS spotlight with Tunable White function was used for the LED luminaire. The LED luminaire allows to adjust light colour and brightness from 2700 to 6500 K via a DALI control system. In order to compare the factors of influence of the light sources Zumtobel examined the evaluation parameters with various initial situations: the halogen spotlight was measured in dimmed and undimmed state. With the LED spotlight various colour temperature settings were taken from warm to cold white.

The damage potential is viewed as one of the most important evaluation parameters and this concerns the level of object damage as specified by the spectral radiation distribution of the light source and the spectral sensitivity of the art object. Besides IR radiation that causes heat on the object and thus can also lead to drying out and the formation of cracks as well as light that is visible to the human eye UV radiation plays a decisive role when it comes to damage. The shorter the radiation wavelength the more damaging this is for art objects. Observers can often see this damage with colour changes such as the fading of a picture under the influence of daylight which usually has a high UV component. According to carrier base material of an art object material parameters have been defined according to the CIE standard 157:2004 that are the basis for spectral sensitivity.

The material used in the Harlequin is a thin lightly wavy paper that has been attached to a heavy carrier paper and that in terms of final composition is most similar to rag paper. For this reason the characteristics of this type of paper were used for evaluation of damage.

The LED lighting was set to a similar lighting level as the halogen lighting. The result demonstrates that the lighting with the halogen spotlight shows visible irregularities compared to the LED lighting. While colour temperature changes when the halogen spotlight is dimmed from 2900 K to 2000 K colour temperature of the LED spotlight is independent of the light colour. Colour rendering with R_a 99 is excellent with the halogen spotlight. But the LED spotlight in warm colour temperatures has an R_a of 91 to 93 (very good); only with cool colour temperatures (6500 K) is the value reduced to R_a 84.

Results of the photometric measurement with Picasso's "Harlequin" with a comparison of halogen and LED lighting

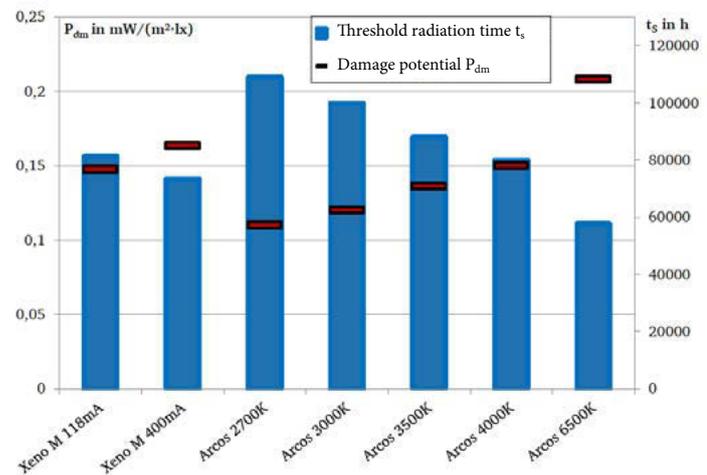


Luminance recording: illumination by XENO M 1/100 W QR111 halogen spotlight dimmed 118 mA

Luminance recording: illumination by ARCOS 3 LED Tunable White 2700 K 19 % dimmed

The LED lighting measured in this case shows a lower damage potential than the halogen spotlight with similar colour temperature. Even with a neutral colour temperature the damage potential is comparable to the halogen lighting. A lower damage potential means in this case that a lower effective intensity of radiation exists and the critical radiation time can be increased with identical illuminance. In addition the required energy consumption is significantly less with with LED lighting. LED lighting exceeds the damage potential of dimmed halogen lighting only at higher colour temperatures.

Comparison of the damage potential and threshold radiation time of the tested lighting situations



It is therefore worthwhile to use LEDs in museum applications taking into account that the spectral distribution of the light source must be as harmless as possible.

1 Problem definition

2 State of science

3 Research hypotheses

Problem definition

With the onset of LED technology into the lighting of art objects in museum applications as well the question of damage relating to their spectral distribution has now become apparent. This case study demonstrates how various lighting parameters and quality factors are manifested with a Picasso exhibition that was hosted by the Lindau Town Museum. The dimmed halogen lighting used was compared to LED lighting at various colour temperatures.

State of science

Today halogen lighting is usually used in museums as this form of lighting achieves outstanding colour rendering values and is also characterised by a low damage potential for art objects. As LED as an alternative light source was introduced into such applications uncertainty became widespread. Narrow LED spectra had poor colour rendering and cool white LEDs have a high damage potential.

Research hypotheses

This case study is intended to demonstrate that a modern LED lighting system in a museum application can have advantages in terms of quality of light and energy efficiency compared to halogen lighting and that LED is definitely suited for this application. The damage potential is at least comparable with halogen lighting according to the spectrum of the implemented LED light source.

- The LED lighting is more efficient than halogen lighting
- The damage potential of LED lighting is lower than that of halogen lighting
- The damage potential significantly changes with selection of the spectrum and the colour temperature
- The use of cool white LED lighting is not suitable for the illumination of sensitive objects

4 Theoretical background

4.1 Colour Rendering Index

The colour rendering index R_a is calculated according to DIN 6169-2. The indices R_i are displayed for the colours R1 to R14.

4.2 Homogeneity

The uniformity of the illumination can be an indicator for the quality of the presentation of a piece of art. It is expressed with the values U_0 and U_1 .

$$U_0 = \frac{x_{\min}}{\bar{x}}$$

$$U_1 = \frac{x_{\min}}{x_{\max}}$$

The closer the values run to 1 the more uniform is an array of measurands. The homogeneity is calculated for the correlated colour temperature and the illuminance.

4.3 Damage potential and derived parameters

In the first place the most important dimensions for the estimation of the damage potential in the optical spectrum are introduced. The Technical Report CIE 157:2004 defines the effective irradiance E_{dm} causing the damage of the objects according to the formula

$$E_{dm} = \int_{\lambda} E_{e,\lambda}(\lambda) \cdot s_{dm,rel}(\lambda) \cdot d\lambda$$

where $E_{e,\lambda}$ is the spectral irradiance $s_{dm,rel}$ the relative spectral responsivity and λ the wavelength of the incident light. The relative spectral responsivity $s_{dm,rel}(\lambda)$ is

$$s_{dm,rel}(\lambda) = e^{-b(\lambda-300)}$$

with the matter constant b .

The damage potential is the ratio of effective irradiance E_{dm} and the irradiance E and is valid for a lighting situation and an object or material:

$$P_{dm} = \frac{E_{dm}}{E}$$

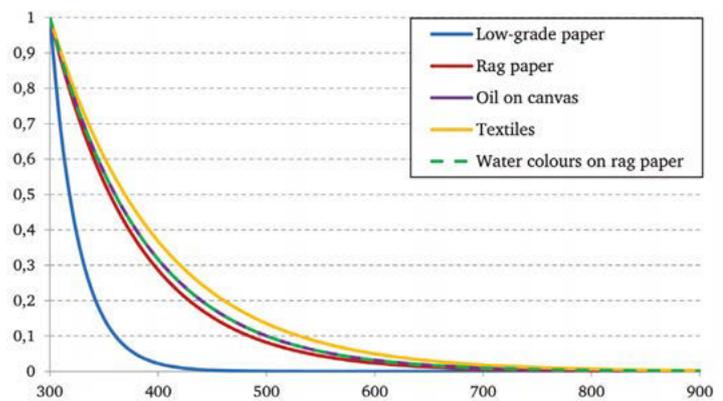
Using those parameters the critical duration of exposure t_s can be defined after which the risk of visible damage is given:

$$t_s = \frac{H_{S,dm}}{P_{dm} \cdot E}$$

with the threshold effective radiant exposure $H_{S,dm}$.

The following Table 2 shows the material dependent parameters for different fabrics. The spectral sensitivities are displayed below.

Material	Threshold effective radiant exposure $H_{S,dm} \left[\frac{\text{W}\cdot\text{h}}{\text{m}^2} \right]$	Matter constant b
Low-grade paper	5	0.0380
Rag paper	1200	0.0125
Oil on canvas	850	0.0115
Textiles	290	0.0100
Water colours on rag paper	175	0.0115



Relative spectral object sensitivities for different materials from CIE 157:2004

5 Research methods

5.1 Selection of methods

For examination of the electrical and photometric parameters two luminaires were compared to each other: halogen lighting and LED lighting with variable colour temperatures. The measurands were initially recorded in the museum directly on the picture. The measured values were then verified in the laboratory and the sensitive spectral range was specifically expanded for measurement of the spectral radiance.

5.2 Test setup

Measurement objects:



XENO M 1/100 W QR111 halogen spotlight
(Order no. 60 711 692) the luminaire can
be dimmed via a potentiometer



ARCOS 3 LED Tunable White (Order no.
60 711 570) light colour and brightness
level can be adjusted via DALI control
system

The halogen spotlight was measured at both full (400 mA 231 V) and dimmed (118 mA 231 V) power input the LED spotlight at dimming values of 100 % and 19 % with colour temperatures set at 2700 K 3000 K 3500 K 4000 K and 6500 K. The measurands and parameters evaluated are:

Measurands evaluated parameters

Measurements on-site:	Electrical power input
	Illuminance in measurement patterns
	Colour temperature (CCT) in measurement patterns
	Colour locus in measurement patterns
	Luminance recording of the picture
	Spectral radiance 380 to 780 nm
Laboratory measurements:	Spectral radiance 250 to 900 nm
Berechnungen:	Homogeneity of illuminance
	Homogeneity of colour locus and colour temperature
	Colour rendering index CRI (Ra and Ri)
	Damage potential
	Effective illuminance
	Critical illumination time

Photometric measurements

The spectral radiance on-site was measured with a Konica Minolta CS1000 calibrated in May 2009. The illuminance and colour measuring device HCT-99 (serial no. 4936M) was tested on 5 March 2010. The measuring camera LMK 98-3 DXP 2031 was most recently calibrated on 01.09.2009. The SP320-166 used in the laboratory was tested on 05 May 2011. All standards used for calibration are derived from national standards.

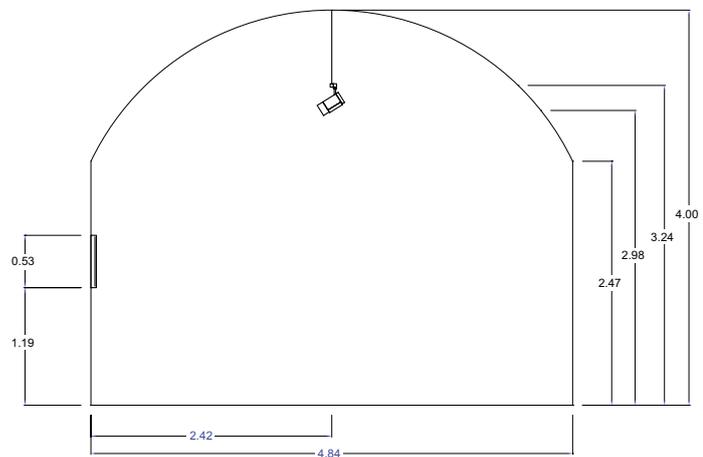
Electrical measurements

Düwi 07975 on-site LMG500 in the laboratory calibrated in February 2011.

5.3 Test implementation

Measurements in the museum

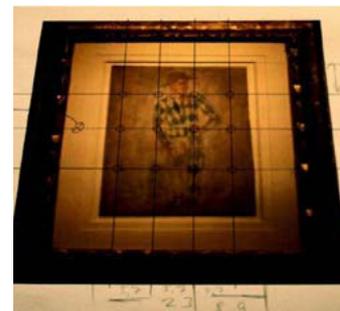
Due to the conservation-related air-conditioning in the museum the measurements could not be carried out in the specified temperature range of 25 ± 2 °C as the temperature in the museum was 18 °C. Lighting came from a track mounted to the ceiling. The drawing shows the geometry of the room. Using a semi-transparent foil a previously created measurement pattern was transferred to the original drawing hanging on the wall.



Room dimensions



Measurement arrangement in the Lindau Town Museum



The measurement pattern was defined so that the measurement points included the knee the hand the shoulder the elbow of the harlequin and a selection of background points. The colours existing in the art work are thus represented in the most optimal way. A reference white is positioned to the left.

Measurement arrangement in the laboratory

The measurements in the laboratory were carried out on an optical table. The luminaires were burnt in at least 30 minutes before the measurements. The spectral radiation intensity levels were measured at distances of two metres at the centre of light distribution of each luminaire. For each luminaire the measurements were taken at full brightness and at the same operating brightness as in the museum.



Measurement arrangement in the laboratory



6 Results

6.1 Object-independent luminaire data

The following tables show the calculations from the spectral radiance measurement in the laboratory as well as the wattage measurement. The spectral radiation distributions are shown in the graph. The next section specifies the colour rendering indices Ri of the individual luminaires and settings.

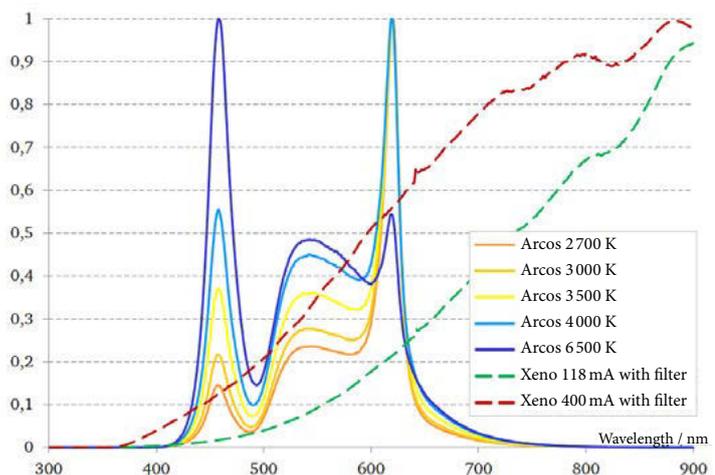
The XENO halogen spotlight was measured in dimmed and un-dimmed state. The ARCOS LED spotlight was also measured with the 100 % (non-dimmed) setting and a dimming value was also selected 19 % in this case that corresponded to the dimmed state of the halogen spotlight with which the illuminance level at the object was compared. In addition various values of correlated colour temperature were set via the DALI control system.

Table I: Object-independent luminaire data

	XENO dimmed	XENO non-dimmed	ARCOS 2700 K	ARCOS 2700 K	ARCOS 3000 K	ARCOS 3000 K
Dimming	30 %	100 %	19 %	100 %	19 %	100 %
Wattage [W]	27.0	92.4	14.1	27.9	14.1	27.1
CCT [K]	2032	2717	2519	2546	2786	2790
x	0.52361	0.45898	0.47443	0.47047	0.45138	0.44969
y	0.41434	0.41118	0.41200	0.40892	0.40598	0.40330
R_a	99	99	91	92	93	93

	ARCOS 3500 K	ARCOS 3500 K	ARCOS 4000 K	ARCOS 4000 K	ARCOS 6500 K	ARCOS 6500 K
Dimming/current	19 %	100 %	19 %	100 %	19 %	100 %
Wattage [W]	13.6	26.3	13.5	25.8	13.8	26.6
CCT [K]	3258	3252	3722	3690	5909	5863
x	0.41862	0.41775	0.39371	0.39432	0.32366	0.32467
y	0.39494	0.39214	0.38496	0.38287	0.33609	0.33534
R_a	93	94	91	92	84	85

Standardised spectra



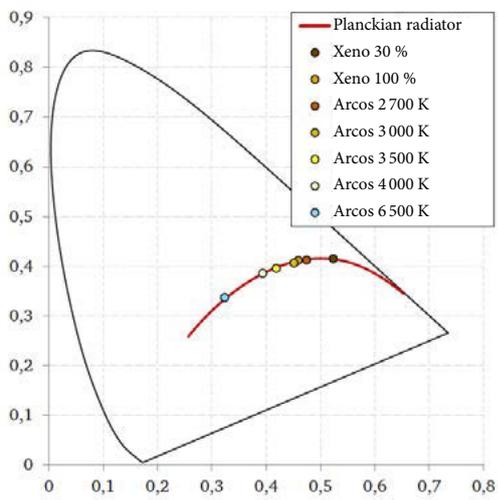
Standardised spectral distributions

R_a and R_i values

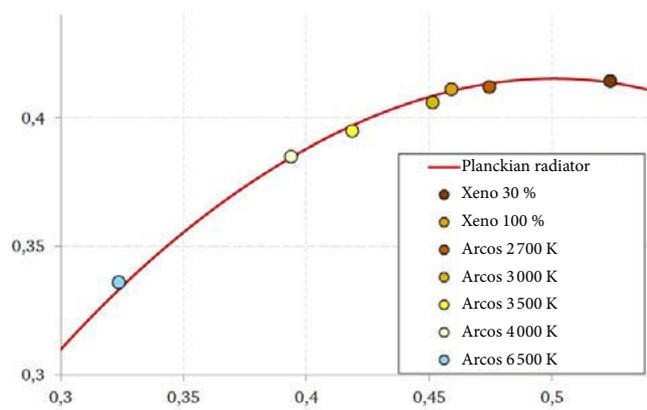
Table II: Colour rendering values of luminaires

	XENO 118 mA dimmed	XENO 400 mA non-dimmed	ARCOS 2 700 K	ARCOS 3 000 K	ARCOS 3 500 K	ARCOS 4 000 K	ARCOS 6 500 K
R_a	99	99	91	93	93	91	84
R_1	99	98	92	95	99	96	86
R_2	99	99	99	99	97	94	92
R_3	100	100	90	90	90	89	90
R_4	98	98	91	94	97	93	80
R_5	98	98	96	99	95	90	82
R_6	99	99	90	93	94	91	84
R_7	99	99	92	92	93	92	89
R_8	97	97	79	79	80	78	73
R_9	95	94	46	46	47	41	24
R_{10}	98	98	92	89	84	79	73
R_{11}	98	98	86	91	94	90	76
R_{12}	98	98	84	77	67	59	50
R_{13}	99	99	93	96	99	95	88
R_{14}	100	100	90	91	91	92	94

Colour loci in the standardised colour table



Colour loci of light sources in the standardised colour table

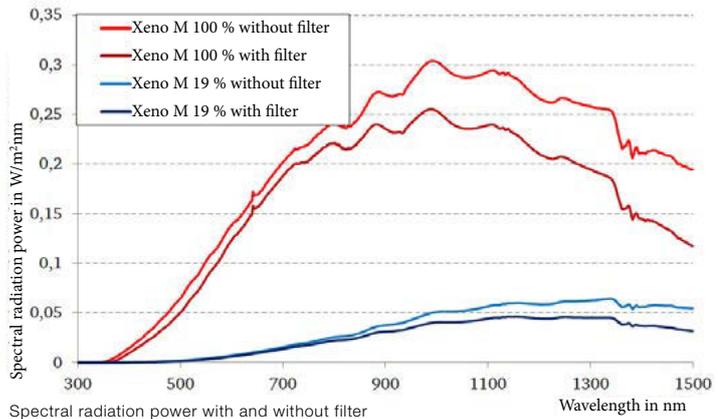


Detail view

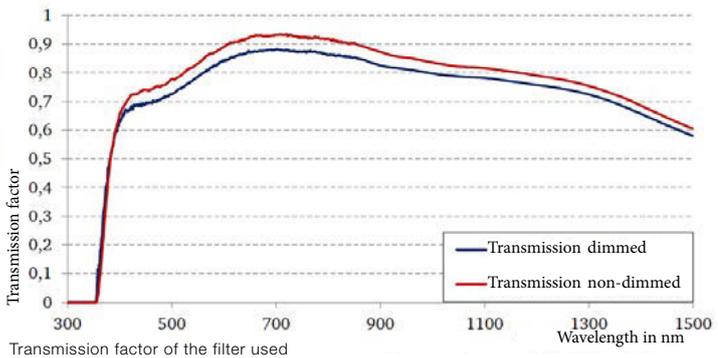
Measurement of the IR/UV filter

The XENO M halogen luminaire has an IR/UV blocking filter attached to keep the spectral components most damaging for the art work as low as possible. This filter was spectrally measured in the laboratory.

The first figure below shows the spectra measured for the halogen spotlight with and without filter each in dimmed and non-dimmed state. The local maximum to be seen at approximately 640 nm is a known calibration error and should be disregarded. Measurements were taken in the range of 250 nm to 1500 nm in order to more optimally estimate the filter characteristics.



Spectral radiation power with and without filter



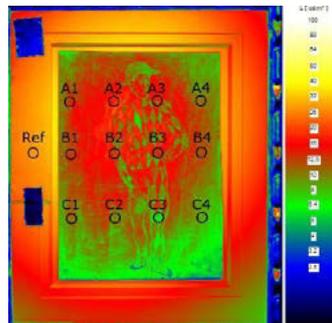
Transmission factor of the filter used

The second figure below shows the calculated transmission factor in dimmed and non-dimmed state. The difference between both states is due to a possible temperature dependence of the filter characteristics. A separate series of tests would be necessary to clarify that though.

The filter allows no light to pass through below the wavelength of 356 nm. The values seen in the figure come from the detector noise as seen in upper graph. At around 700 nm the transmission factor with just over 93 % has reached its maximum and then drops into the infrared range to 62 %. As seen in the lower graph the filter effect below 350 nm in particular has a major influence on the damage potential as object sensitivity is very high here. In the longer wavelength range with rag papers above 700 nm radiation no longer influences the damage of the material.

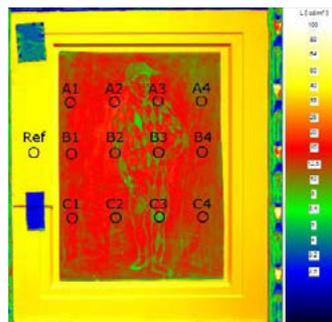
6.2 Luminaire data at the object

The luminance recordings and measured values specified below were taken on-site in the Lindau Town Museum. The measured data were not recorded directly at object level but on the protective glass installed in front of the drawing. Glass transmission could not be determined because no type specification for the glass could be ascertained and removal and measurement of the glass was not possible. It must therefore be considered that the actual damage potentials due to the UV protection effect of the glass are a few per cent less with all spectra measured and that the critical radiation time is somewhat longer. The "Ref" reference point with known reflection factor was used for calibration of the measurements.



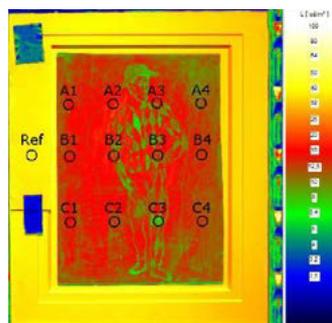
Luminance recording: illumination by XENO M 1/100 W QR111 halogen spotlight dimmed 118 mA

	1	2	3	4	
A	x	0.5240	0.5240	0.5243	0.5163
	y	0.4040	0.4034	0.4025	0.4095
	CCT (K)	1900	1966	1940	2038
	E (lx)	124.9	146.2	132.2	104.1
B	x	0.5240	0.5240	0.5243	0.5163
	y	0.4040	0.4034	0.4025	0.4095
	CCT (K)	1900	1966	1940	2038
	E (lx)	124.9	146.2	132.2	104.1
C	x	0.5240	0.5240	0.5243	0.5163
	y	0.4040	0.4034	0.4025	0.4095
	CCT (K)	1900	1966	1940	2038
	E (lx)	124.9	146.2	132.2	104.1



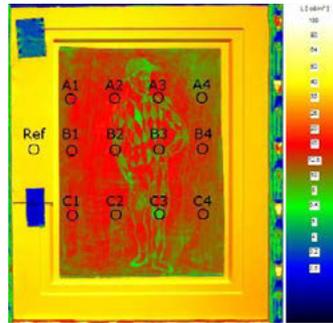
Luminance recording: illumination by ARCOS 3 LED Tunable White 2700 K 19 % dimmed

	1	2	3	4	
A	x	0.5240	0.5240	0.5243	0.5163
	y	0.4040	0.4034	0.4025	0.4095
	CCT (K)	1900	1966	1940	2038
	E (lx)	124.9	146.2	132.2	104.1
B	x	0.5240	0.5240	0.5243	0.5163
	y	0.4040	0.4034	0.4025	0.4095
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C	x	0.5240	0.5240	0.5243	0.5163
	y	0.4040	0.4034	0.4025	0.4095
	CCT (K)	1900	1966	1940	2038
	E (lx)	124.9	146.2	132.2	104.1



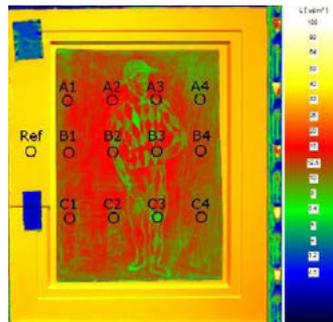
Luminance recording: illumination by ARCOS 3 LED Tunable White 3000 K 19 % dimmed

	1	2	3	4	
A	x	0.5240	0.5240	0.5243	0.5163
	y	0.4040	0.4034	0.4025	0.4095
	CCT (K)	1900	1966	1940	2038
	E (lx)	124.9	146.2	132.2	104.1
B	x	0.5240	0.5240	0.5243	0.5163
	y	0.4040	0.4034	0.4025	0.4095
	CCT (K)	1900	1966	1940	2038
	E (lx)	124.9	146.2	132.2	104.1
C	x	0.5240	0.5240	0.5243	0.5163
	y	0.4040	0.4034	0.4025	0.4095
	CCT (K)	1900	1966	1940	2038
	E (lx)	124.9	146.2	132.2	104.1



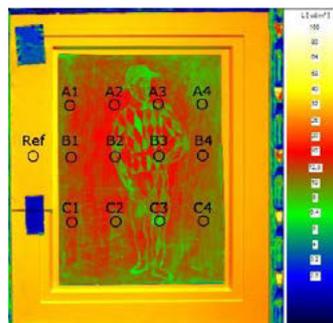
Luminance recording: illumination by ARCOS 3 LED Tunable White 3500 K 19 % dimmed

	1	2	3	4	
A	x	0.5240	0.5240	0.5243	0.5163
	y	0.4040	0.4034	0.4025	0.4095
	CCT (K)	1900	1966	1940	2038
	E (lx)	124.9	146.2	132.2	104.1
B	x	0.5240	0.5240	0.5243	0.5163
	y	0.4040	0.4034	0.4025	0.4095
	CCT (K)	1900	1966	1940	2038
	E (lx)	124.9	146.2	132.2	104.1
C	x	0.5240	0.5240	0.5243	0.5163
	y	0.4040	0.4034	0.4025	0.4095
	CCT (K)	1900	1966	1940	2038
	E (lx)	124.9	146.2	132.2	104.1



Luminance recording: illumination by ARCOS 3 LED Tunable White 4000 K 19 % dimmed

	1	2	3	4	
A	x	0.5240	0.5240	0.5243	0.5163
	y	0.4040	0.4034	0.4025	0.4095
	CCT (K)	1900	1966	1940	2038
	E (lx)	124.9	146.2	132.2	104.1
B	x	0.5240	0.5240	0.5243	0.5163
	y	0.4040	0.4034	0.4025	0.4095
	CCT (K)	1900	1966	1940	2038
	E (lx)	124.9	146.2	132.2	104.1
C	x	0.5240	0.5240	0.5243	0.5163
	y	0.4040	0.4034	0.4025	0.4095
	CCT (K)	1900	1966	1940	2038
	E (lx)	124.9	146.2	132.2	104.1



Luminance recording: illumination by ARCOS 3 LED Tunable White 6500 K 19 % dimmed

	1	2	3	4	
A	x	0.5240	0.5240	0.5243	0.5163
	y	0.4040	0.4034	0.4025	0.4095
	CCT (K)	1900	1966	1940	2038
	E (lx)	124.9	146.2	132.2	104.1
B	x	0.5240	0.5240	0.5243	0.5163
	y	0.4040	0.4034	0.4025	0.4095
	CCT (K)	1900	1966	1940	2038
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C	x	0.5240	0.5240	0.5243	0.5163
	y	0.4040	0.4034	0.4025	0.4095
	CCT (K)	1900	1966	1940	2038
	E (lx)	124.9	146.2	132.2	104.1

6.3 Calculation for the lighting situations in the museum

The values measured in the museum were used for calculations of uniformity and mean values for illuminance and CCT. The damage potential is based on the spectral measurements in the laboratory. The values in italics for the non-dimmed halogen luminaire were only taken on the covered "Harlequin" in order to prevent exposure of the art work to high radiation load.

The material used with the Harlequin is a thin slightly wavy paper mounted to a heavy base paper. This is represented by the rag paper.

Lighting situation in the museum

	XENO dimmed	XENO non-dimmed	ARCOS 2700 K	ARCOS 3000 K	ARCOS 3500 K	ARCOS 4000 K	ARCOS 6500 K
Colour temperature in centre of luminaire [K]	2032	2717	2519	2786	3258	3722	5909
$U_{0,CCT}$	0.971	0.991	0.992	0.986	0.976	0.990	0.984
$U_{1,CCT}$	0.952	0.986	0.982	0.973	0.965	0.980	0.969
Mean illuminance \bar{E} [lx]	112.4	2651.2	136.4	130.3	126.7	123.1	118.4
Minimum illuminance E_{min} [lx]	71.8	1647.4	124.2	119.6	116.9	112.8	108.7
Maximum illuminance E_{max} [lx]	146.2	3427.2	136.4	138.0	133.0	130.1	123.8
$U_{0,E}$	0.639	0.621	0.911	0.918	0.923	0.917	0.919
$U_{1,E}$	0.491	0.481	0.862	0.867	0.879	0.867	0.879
R_a	99	99	91	93	93	91	84
Damage potential $\left[\frac{mW}{m^2 \cdot lx} \right]$							
Newsprint	0.0009	0.0026	0.0008	0.0010	0.0013	0.0016	0.0026
Rag paper	0.1476	0.1637	0.1102	0.1202	0.1365	0.1501	0.208
Oil on canvas	0.2025	0.2102	0.1394	0.1510	0.1698	0.1856	0.2532
Textiles	0.3338	0.3128	0.2000	0.2142	0.2374	0.2569	0.3414
Watercolour on rag paper	0.2025	0.2102	0.1394	0.1510	0.1698	0.1856	0.2532
Effective intensity of irradiation $\left[\frac{mW}{m^2} \right]$ with mean illuminance on the art work							
Newsprint	0.105	6.911	0.112	0.131	0.165	0.192	0.311
Rag paper	16585	43411	15026	15666	17289	18481	2465
Oil on canvas	22756	55719	19018	19678	21511	22846	29978
Textiles	37518	82921	27284	27912	30072	31623	40422
Watercolour on rag paper	22756	55719	19018	19678	21511	22846	29978
Threshold radiation time [h] with mean illuminance on the art work							
Newsprint	47799	724	44704	37993	30356	26037	16057
Rag paper	75353	2764	79863	76599	69406	64932	48670
Oil on canvas	37353	1526	44694	43196	39514	37205	28354
Textiles	7730	350	10629	10390	9643	9170	7174
Watercolour on rag paper	7690	314	9202	8893	8135	7660	5838
Effective intensity of irradiation $\left[\frac{mW}{m^2} \right]$ with identical illuminance $E = 100$ lx							
Newsprint	0.093	0.261	0.082	0.101	0.130	0.156	0.263
Rag paper	14756	16374	11016	12023	13646	15013	20824
Oil on canvas	20245	21016	13943	15102	16978	18559	25319
Textiles	33379	31277	20003	21421	23735	25689	34140
Watercolour on rag paper	20245	21016	13943	15102	16978	18559	25319
Threshold radiation time [h] with identical illuminance $E = 100$ lx							
Newsprint	53726	19182	61291	49717	38381	32095	19040
Rag paper	81325	73287	108933	99808	87941	79933	57627
Oil on canvas	41985	40445	60964	56283	50065	45799	33571
Textiles	8688	9272	14498	13538	12218	11289	8494
Watercolour on rag paper	8644	8327	12551	11588	10308	9429	6912

6.4 Evaluation of the results

Illuminance

As seen from the tables in 6.3 the LED luminaire was controlled to a similar lighting level as the halogen luminaire. It is noticeable that on the small surface of the “Harlequin” the halogen luminaire is not able to produce lighting that is sufficiently homogeneous for observers not to notice the irregularities. This is usually the case from an U_0 or U_1 of > 0.9 . These irregularities can significantly influence the effect of the art work on observers. The LED spotlight achieves homogeneous light distribution with high values for U_0 and U_1 . The control of illuminance with the halogen spotlight is via current dimming and is continuously possible over a wide range. However the light colour is strongly affected and changes from 2000 K up to 2900 K while dimming the LED spotlight’s illuminance level does not affect its light colour.

Light colour

The dimmed XENO M emits white light with a very low colour temperature. This light is comparable to candlelight. To produce light colours that appear white to observers current feed must be increased to achieve very high illuminance levels. Higher illuminance levels however cause an increased E_{dm} . Light colour uniformity is very high. The light colour of the LED spotlight can be controlled independently of the illuminance level whereby the measured values for colour temperature partly deviate strongly from the set values (see table 6.1/I).

Colour rendering according to DIN 6196 / CIE 13.3-1995

The colour rendering values of the halogen spotlight are excellent with R_i and R_a values of 99 which is in the nature of things. There are various results with the various spectra of the LED luminaire. With colour temperatures up to 4000 K R_a exceeds 90 points and can be regarded as “very good”. At higher colour temperatures here 6500 K the value sinks to 84 points and can only be designated as “good”. With LEDs the colour rendering of deep red colours is particularly problematic but with increasing colour temperature deep blue tones are not completely correctly rendered either. Table 6.1/II lists all colour rendering values.

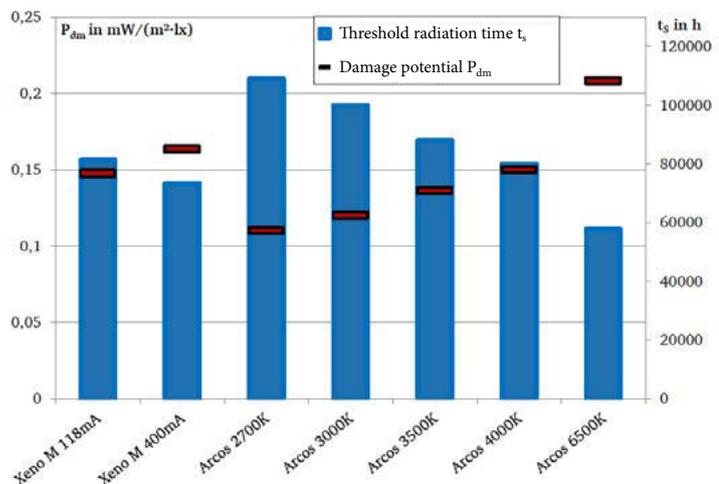
Damage potential effective illuminance and critical radiation time

The damage potential of a spectrum can be readily compared as this is a relative quantity independent of the total energy of the spectrum. An ARCOS LED spectrum measured here with comparable colour temperature demonstrates lower damage potentials with all materials specified in CIE 157:2004 when compared to a halogen spectrum. With identical illuminance levels this leads to lower effective levels of intensity of irradiation and thus to significantly higher critical radiation times. If at the same illuminance level ($E = 100 \text{ lx}$) the spectrum of the halogen luminaire at 2900 K (non-dimmed) is compared to that of the ARCOS spotlight at 2780 K for the LED spotlight it is possible with most materials to extend the illumination time by approximately 50 % with no visible damage occurring. With newsprint the critical illumination time is extended by as much as 300 %.

But even in the various lighting situations found in museums LED lighting that is comparable with regard to colour demonstrates lower effective intensity levels of radiation despite higher illuminance levels and therefore a longer critical radiation time.

It is only with higher colour temperatures (approx. 3250 K) of LED lighting that the radiation times for halogen lighting in museums become comparable at 2150 K.

Finally it must also be considered that the protective glass in front of the art work could not be included as part of this case study. Consequently actual damage potentials should be estimated at a few per cent less for all measured spectra and critical radiation time should be estimated somewhat longer due to the UV protection effect of the glass.



Damage potential and threshold radiation time at 100 lx

7 Best practice

7.1 Städel Museum in Frankfurt

The competition for the Städel Museum project in Frankfurt was realized with a 100 % LED lighting solution including ARCOS 3 Tunable White projectors and a special solution for the skylights. At the start of the project the question was asked whether LED lighting might be more damaging than halogen lighting. With the help of the study the curators as well as the decision-makers from the Städel Museum could be convinced. All of the lighting for the complete building was implemented according to the concept. The first section of the building was opened in December 2011 followed by the second section in spring of 2012.



Architects: Schneider & Schumacher | DE
Lighting design: Licht Kunst Licht | DE
Lighting solution: ARCOS 3 Tunable White ARCOS 3 LED projectors
LED special solution for skylights

7.2 Kunsthistorisches Museum in Vienna

During refurbishment of a building tract that will extend the exhibition area of Kunsthistorisches Museum with effect from spring 2012 utmost importance was attached to high-quality light colours and brilliance as well as to keeping potential damage by lighting as low as possible. Display cabinet lighting was implemented using SUPERSYSTEM boasting a high colour rendering index. The rooms are illuminated by a combination of SUPERSYSTEM and modern STARBRICK LED chandeliers.



Lighting design: Die Lichtplaner | DE
 Lighting solution: SUPERSYSTEM 2.5 W CRI90 (display cabinets)
 STARBRICK quadruple chandelier with additional Supersystem spots
 (rooms)

7.3 Ethnological Museum in Berlin

For the redesigned exhibition at the Ethnological Museum in Berlin the main focus was on minimising damage through lighting. As some of the exhibits are highly sensitive accent lighting for the display cabinets is now provided by SUPERSYSTEM featuring an elevated colour rendering index while keeping potential damage as low as possible. The exhibition was opened in spring 2011.



Lighting design: Licht Kunst Licht | DE
 Lighting solution: Supersystem 2.5 W CRI90 (display cabinets)

8 Discussion and outlook

The study demonstrates how important the consideration of various light sources is for art objects and the advantages that LED offers. From this the following summary can be made:

It is important with applications in art and culture to avoid harmful infrared and ultraviolet radiation and to keep high illuminance levels as low as possible. When these factors are taken into account the risk of colours fading or sensitive materials being damaged is considerably reduced. For the objects on display to be presented to optimum effect glare should be avoided as well. Moreover a lighting system with high energy efficiency and long maintenance intervals ensures smooth operation of the museum.

In this respect LED technology provides numerous benefits: carefully selected LEDs without filters do not emit more IR and UV radiation than other light sources fitted with filters or even less. With their precisely focussed lighting and high colour rendering index of $R_a > 90$ they are perfectly suitable for accent lighting. In addition maintenance costs can be considerably reduced thanks to the light sources' extremely long service life. Due to their outstanding energy efficiency LEDs are gentle not only on the exhibits but also on the environment and the user's budget.

Tunable White LED technology provides the particular advantage of being able to use a variety of colour temperatures – ranging from warm to intermediate and cool white – without any need for relamping or luminaire replacement. Thus the colour temperature can be perfectly adjusted to the exhibit's material in order to produce subtle shades and enhance particular qualities in an emotional way. The colour temperature remains consistent even when the luminaire is dimmed enhancing visitors' appreciation of the exhibits.

Test report PB320/2011:
"Measurement of lighting of Pablo Picasso's "Harlequin" (1916) at
the Lindau Town Museum" 2011 S. Söllner N. Müller

CIE 157/2004 – Technical Report:
"Control of damage to Museum objects by optical radiation"



ZUMTOBEL

United Kingdom

Zumtobel Lighting Ltd.
Chiltern Park
Chiltern Hill, Chalfont St. Peter
Buckinghamshire SL9 9FG
T +44/(0)1388 420 042
lightcentreuk@zumtobelgroup.com
zumtobel.co.uk

USA and Canada

Zumtobel Lighting Inc.
3300 Route 9W
Highland, NY 12528
T +1/(0)845/691 6262
F +1/(0)845/691 6289
zli.us@zumtobel.com
zumtobel.us

Australia and New Zealand

Zumtobel Lighting Pty Ltd
333 Pacific Highway
North Sydney, NSW 2060
T +61/(2)8913 5000
F +61/(2)8913 5001
info@zumtobel.com.au
zumtobel.com.au

China

Zumtobel Lighting China
Shanghai office
Room 101,
No 192 YIHONG Technology Park
Tianlin Road, Xuhui District
Shanghai City, 200233, P.R. China
T +86/(21) 6375 6262
F +86/(21) 6375 6285
sales.cn@zumtobel.com
zumtobel.cn

Hong Kong

Zumtobel Lighting Hong Kong
Unit 4301, Level 43,
Tower 1, Metroplaza,
223 Hing Fong Road,
Kwai Chung, N.T.
T +852/2578 4303
F +852/2887 0247
info.hk@zumtobel.com

India

Zumtobel Lighting GmbH
Vipul Trade Centre, 406, 4th Floor
Sohna Road, Sector 48,
Gurgaon 122002, Haryana, India
T +91/124 4206885 6886
info.in@zumtobel.com

Singapore

Zumtobel Lighting Singapore
158 Kallang Way # 06-01/02
Singapore 349245
T +65 6844 5800
F +65 6745 7707
info.sg@zumtobel.com

United Arab Emirates

Zumtobel Lighting GmbH
4B Street, Al Quoz Industrial Area
Dubai, United Arab Emirates
T +971/4 340 4646
F +971/4 299 3531
info@zumtobel.ae
zumtobel.ae

Romania

Zumtobel Lighting Romania SRL
Radu Greceanu Street, no. 2,
Ground Floor, sector 1
012225 Bucharest
T +40 31225 38 01
F +40 31225 38 04
welcome.ro@zumtobel.com
zumtobel.com

Hungary

ZG Lighting Hungary Kft.
Váci út 49
1134 Budapest
T +36/(1) 450 2490
F +36/(1) 350 0829
welcome@zumtobel.hu
zumtobel.hu

Croatia

ZG Lighting d.o.o.
Radnička cesta 80
10000 Zagreb
T +385/(1) 64 04 080
F +385/(1) 64 04 090
welcome@zumtobel.hr

Bosnia and Herzegovina

ZG Lighting d.o.o.
Topal Osman Pase 18
71000 Sarajevo
M+387 61 172 240
welcome.ba@zumtobel.com

Serbia

ZG Lighting d.o.o.
Beton hala – Karađordeva 2-4
11000 Belgrade
M+381 69 54 44 802
welcome@zumtobel.rs

Czech Republic

ZG Lighting Czech Republic s.r.o.
Jankovcova 2
Praha 7
17000 Praha
T +420 266 782 200
F +420 266 782 201
welcome@zumtobel.cz
zumtobel.cz

Slovak Republic

ZG Lighting Slovakia s.r.o.
Vičie Hrdlo 1,
824 12 Bratislava
welcome@zumtobel.sk
zumtobel.sk

Poland

ZG Lighting Polska Sp. z o.o.
Woloska 9a
Platinum Business Park III
02-583 Warszawa
T +48 22 856 74 31
zgpolska@zumtobelgroup.com
zumtobel.pl

Slovenia

ZG Lighting d.o.o
Štukljeva cesta 46
1000 Ljubljana
T +386/(1) 5609 820
F +386/(1) 5609 866
si.welcome@zumtobelgroup.com
zumtobel.si

Russia

Zumtobel Lighting GmbH
Official Representative Office
Skakovaya Str. 17
Bld. No 1, Office 1104
125040 Moscow
T +7/(495) 945 36 33
F +7/(495) 945 16 94
info-russia@zumtobel.com
zumtobel.ru

Norway

Zumtobel Belysning
Stromsveien 344
1081 Oslo
T +47 22 82 07 00
info.no@zumtobel.com
zumtobel.no

Sweden

Zumtobel Belysning
Birger Jarlsgatan 57
113 56 Stockholm
T +46 8 26 26 50
info.se@zumtobel.com
zumtobel.se

Denmark

Zumtobel Belysning
Stamholmen 155, 5. sal
2650 Hvidovre
T +45 35 43 70 00
info.dk@zumtobel.com
zumtobel.dk

Headquarters

Zumtobel Lighting GmbH
Schweizer Strasse 30
Postfach 72
6851 Dornbirn, AUSTRIA
T +43/(0)5572/390-0
info@zumtobel.info

ZG Licht Mitte-Ost GmbH
Grevensmarschstrasse 74-78
32657 Lemgo, GERMANY
T +49/(0)5261 212-0
F +49/(0)5261 212-7777
info@zumtobel.de

zumtobel.com