

NEW LIGHT FOR THE COLOSSEUM Project guidelines for a new LED lighting system

Stefano Catucci, Director of the Master's Course in Lighting Design at the "Sapienza" University in Rome

Marco Frascarolo, Lighting Designer and professor at the "Roma TRE" University's Department of Architecture



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1.Introduction

As part of the research contract between :

"SPECIAL SUPERINTENDENCE FOR THE COLOSSEUM, THE NATIONAL MUSEUM OF ROME AND ROME'S ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

" and "

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE AND DESIGN" of the University "La Sapienza" in Rome.

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1.Introduction

Following this research contract, the MASTER's course in Lighting Design (MLD) is committed to the definition of design guidelines, to provide directions for the choice of compatible lighting solutions for the Flavian Amphitheatre, the Colosseum.

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1.Introduction

The working group created by MLD consists in an heterogeneous team of the master's professors,teachers of related disciplines, current students and also graduates.

The Coliseum's project started from a careful study of the historic and morphologic features and passed through to the metric survey of the existing lighting, to define the shared design guidelines.

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Project Stages

The research that has been carried out on the subject of the COLOSSEUM'S LIGHTING is divided into 2 STAGES:

- STAGE 1: Analysis of the monument (Colosseum)



PROJECT TEAM

Stefano Catucci Project Manager Marco Frascarolo Coordinator

Corrado Terzi Perception of the Monument Design Consultant

Luigi Martirano, Luigi Parise Electrical and Control Systems

Floriana Cannatelli Analytical and Historical Research

Y

Elisa Forlini, Gilda Magni, Maria Fernanda Pellecer, Susanna Verde Research and Design Team

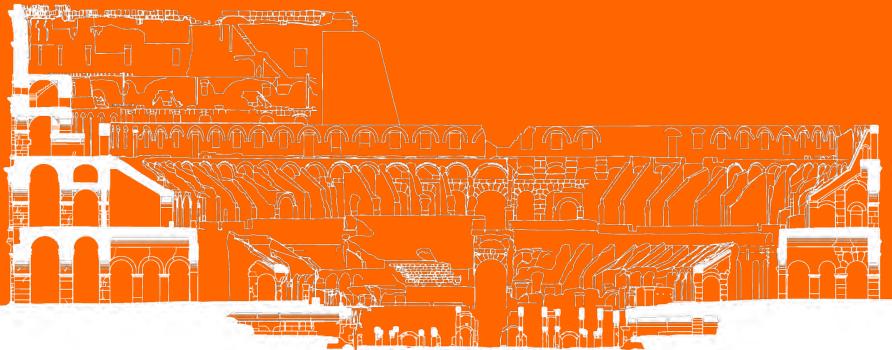
> Damiano Cerrone, Stefano Varano Data Acquisition using Arduino Platform

Federico Ognibene Technical Support for Lighting Tests

in collaboration with:

Chiara Barberi, Valentina Pellegrino, Arianna Rieti, Giovanni Ruta, Dores Volpe and Rosalba Zanda

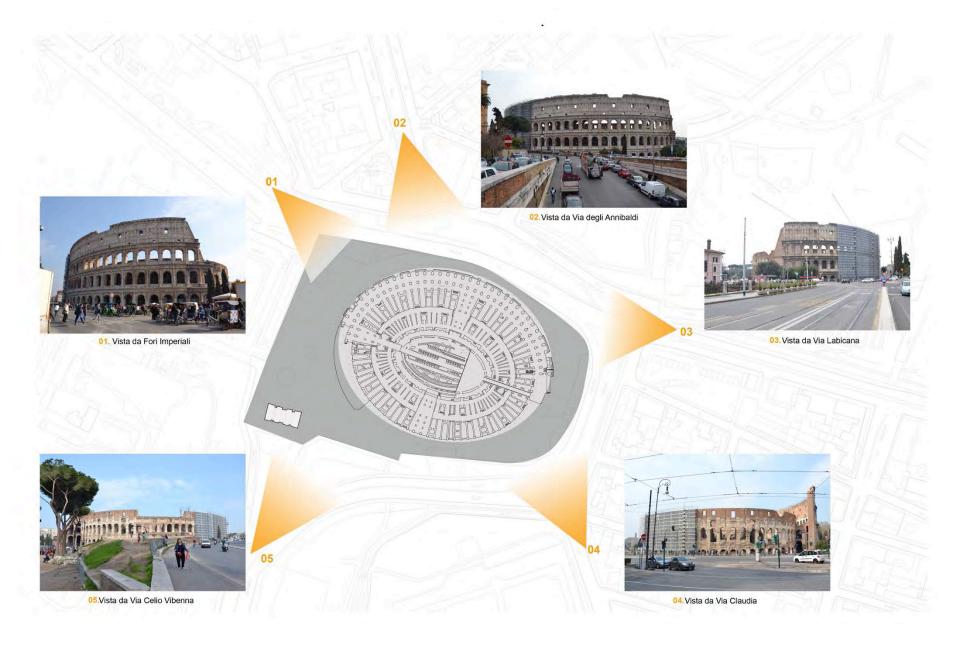
STAGE 1 ANALYSIS OF THE FLAVIAN AMPHITHEATRE "Colosseum"





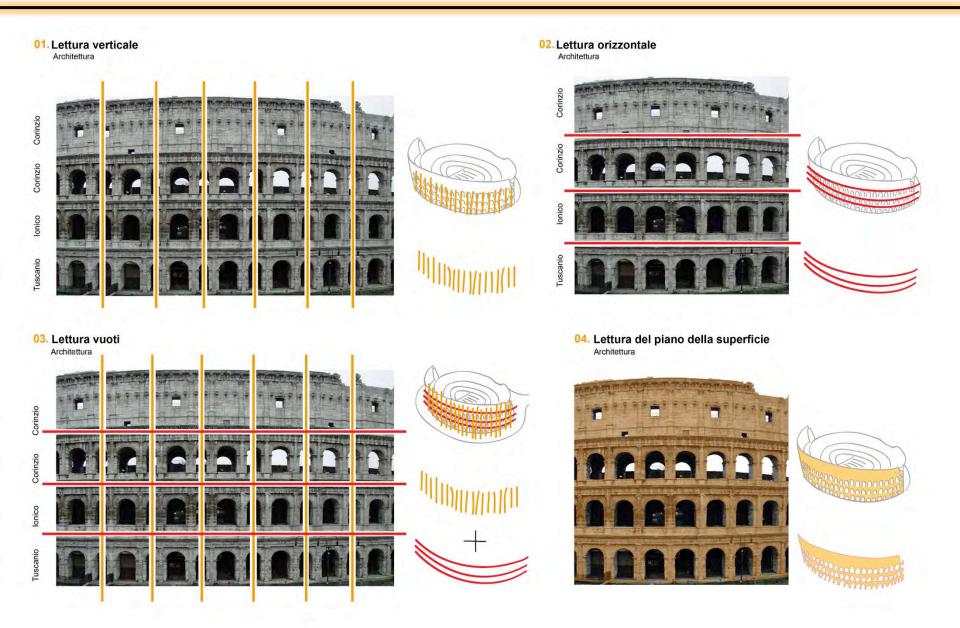
Before directly analysing the Colosseum, research began by studying the **monument's surroundings**:

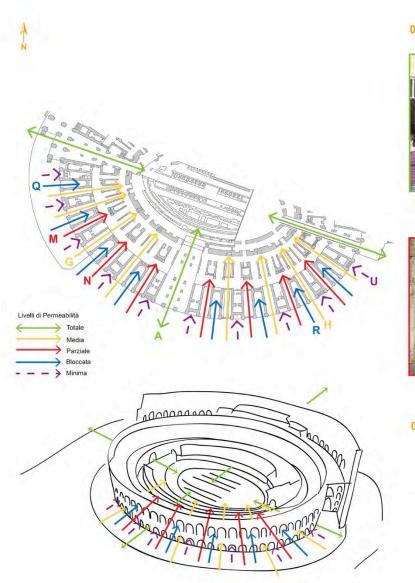
- ✓ Knowing the **HISTORY** of the surrounding areas and their stratification
- ✓ The VISUAL PERCEPTION taken from main urban routes (dynamic viewpoints)
- ✓ The VISUAL PERCEPTION taken from the most symbolic monuments in the vicinity (static viewpoints)
- ✓ The urban and architectural **MORPHOLOGY** of the exterior
- ✓ Assessing the state of the CURRENT SYSTEM
- ✓ The VISUAL PERMEABILITY
- ✓ The MATERIALS





MORPHOLOGY





01. Permeabilità visiva Lato Sud Attraversamenti visuali: totale, media, parziale, bloccata, minima



A Permeabilità totale uscita lato sud



G Permeabilità media lato sud-ovest



lato sud-est



M Permeabilità parziale lato sud-ovest



N Permeabilità parziale lato sud-ovest



Q Permeabilità bloccata lato ovest

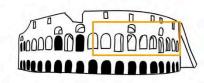




U Permeabilità minima lato est



02. Permeabilità visiva verso l'alto Attraversamento visivo totale verso l'alto. Vuoto su pieno



Permeabilità visiva verso l'alto lato sud

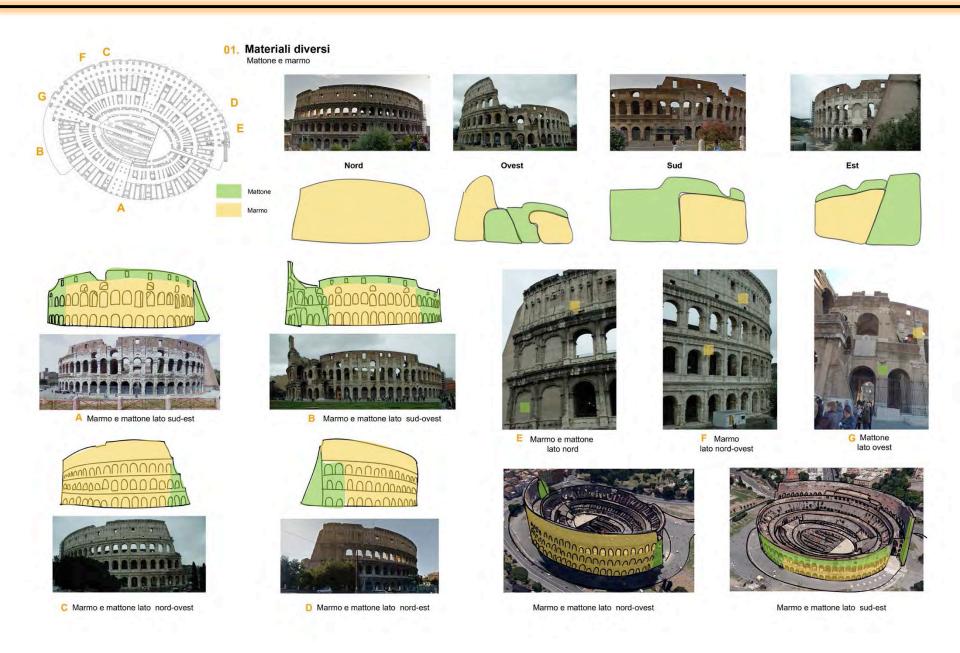


lato nord



Permeabilità visiva verso l'alto lato sud

VISUAL PERCEPTION



The following step was to **analyse the monument** which, considering the aim of designing a quality and informed lighting system, entailed studying these aspects:

The VISUAL PERCEPTION of the monument

✓ Knowing the **HISTORY** of the Flavian Amphitheatre

Identifying the monument's current FUNCTIONS

✓ The MORPHOLOGY of the architectural plan

Assessing the MONUMENT AS A WHOLE

✓ Using **TOOLS TO ASSESS** the current lighting system

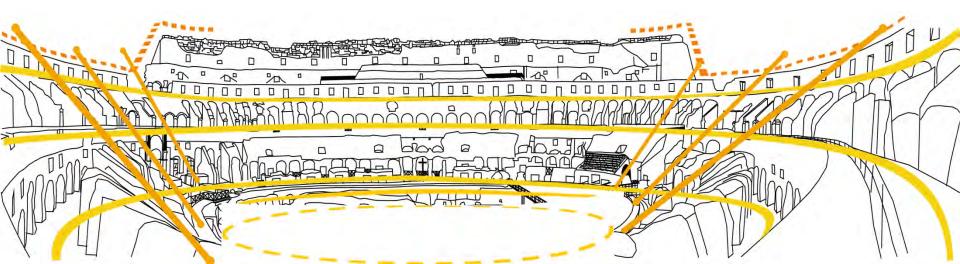
These analyses will lead to the definition of **PROJECT UNITS** with similar characteristics, with the same approach being used to identify a proposal for a compatible lighting system.

Identification of the **MOST VISIBLE** MORPHOLOGICAL ELEMENTS

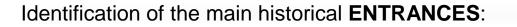


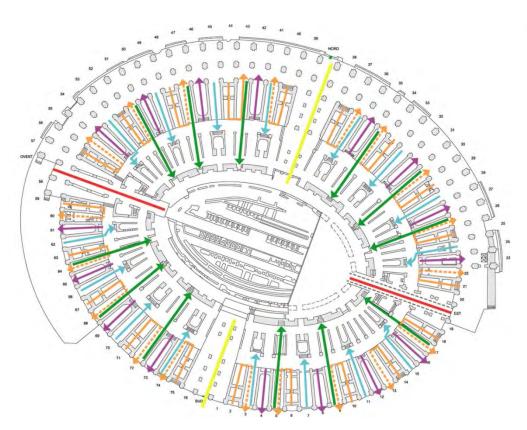
Diagram of the main SPATIAL COMPONENTS and DIRECTIONS which characterise the monument's morphology:

CONCENTRIC	OVALS	_	INCLINED	PLANES	—	🗸 ATTIC – vertical
horizontal			oblique			

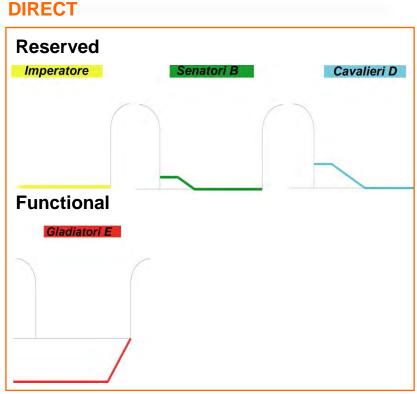


HISTORY

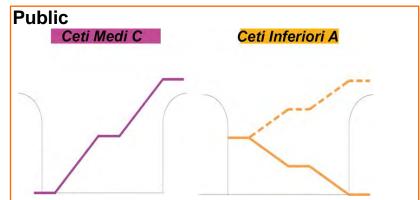




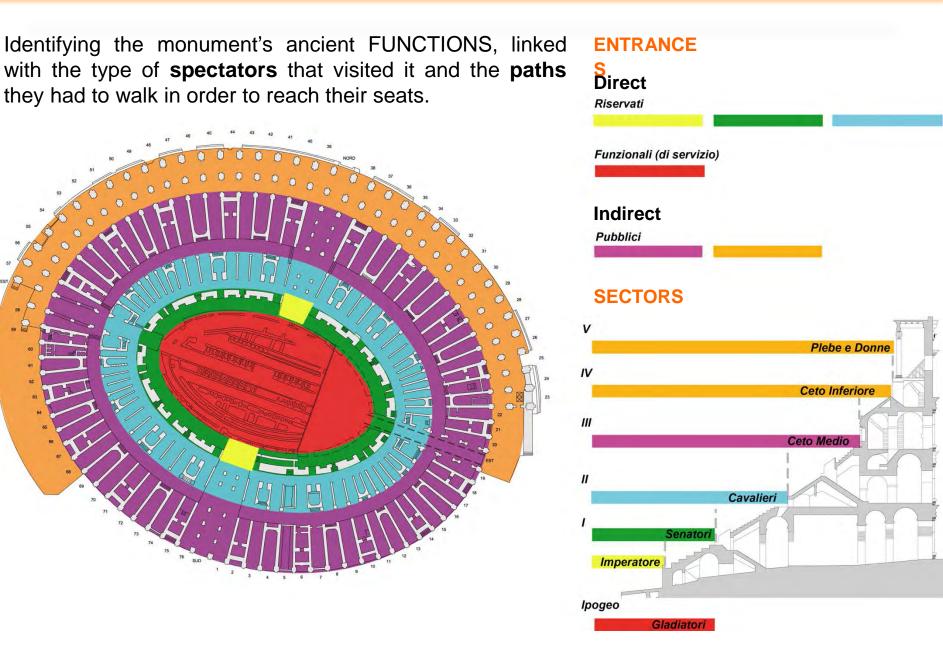
The many types of entrances characterise and motivate the Colosseum's ARCHITECTURAL plan and therefore its current MORPHOLOGY.



INDIRECT



they had to walk in order to reach their seats.

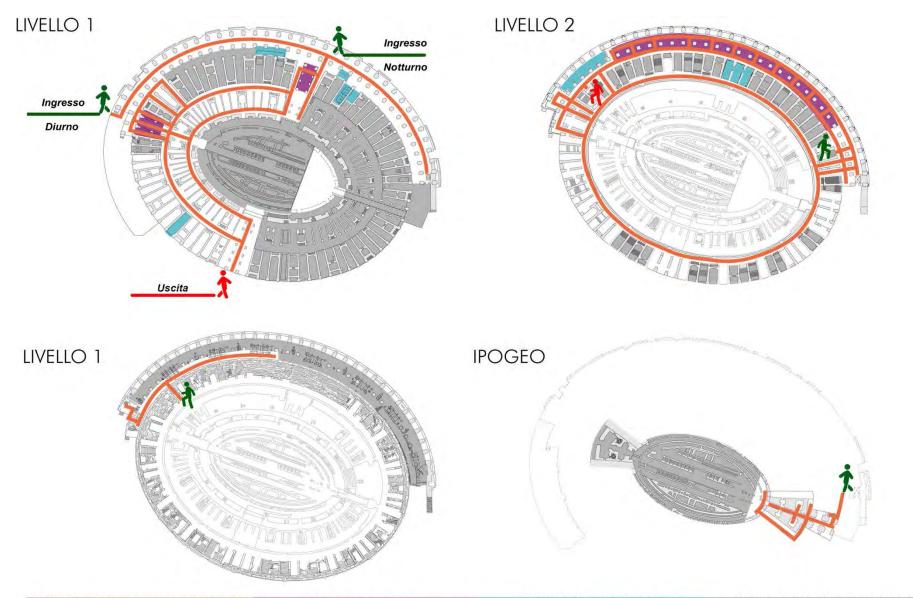


FUNCTIONS

THE CURRENT STATE

FUNCTIONS

Identifying the FUNCTIONS on each FLOOR:



PERCORSI FRUIBILI DAI VISITATORI

SPAZI ESPOSITIVI

Identifying **SPACES** with similar MORPHOLOGICAL characteristics. The elements which emerge from the analysis of these units will help us with our proposals in the next stage.

> TRANSVERSE AXIS LONGITUDINAL AXIS EMERGENCY: BUTTRESSES EMERGENZY: 2° and 3° floors ARENA HYPOGEUM AMBULATORIES 1° floor AMBULATORIES 2° floor WEDGES 1° floor WEDGES 2° floor WEDGES 3° floor WEDGES with stairs

NB: A more in-depth analysis was needed for the wedges in order to analyse:

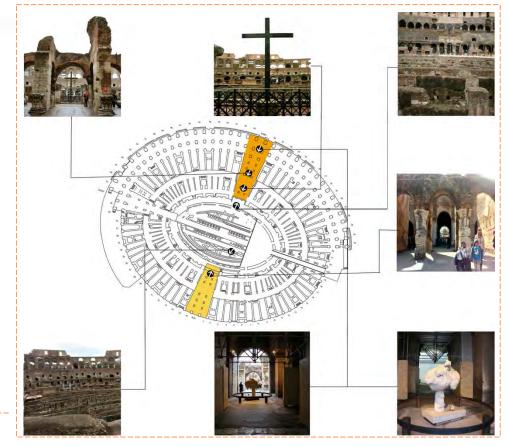
- ✓ The presence of stairs (and the direction)
- ✓ The state of conservation
- \checkmark The current function

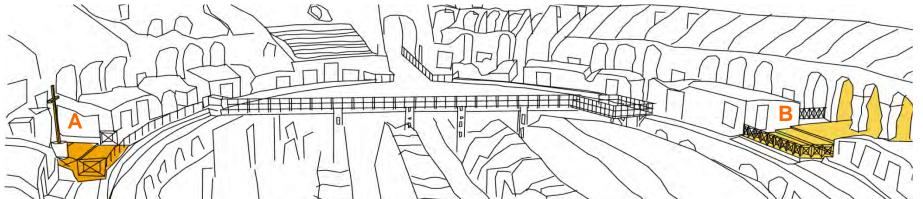
Analysis of the module: **TRANSVERSAL AXIS**

 ✓ Identifying the main ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS which characterise the module.
 Each one has been assigned a letter which will be used in the chart and the next stages.

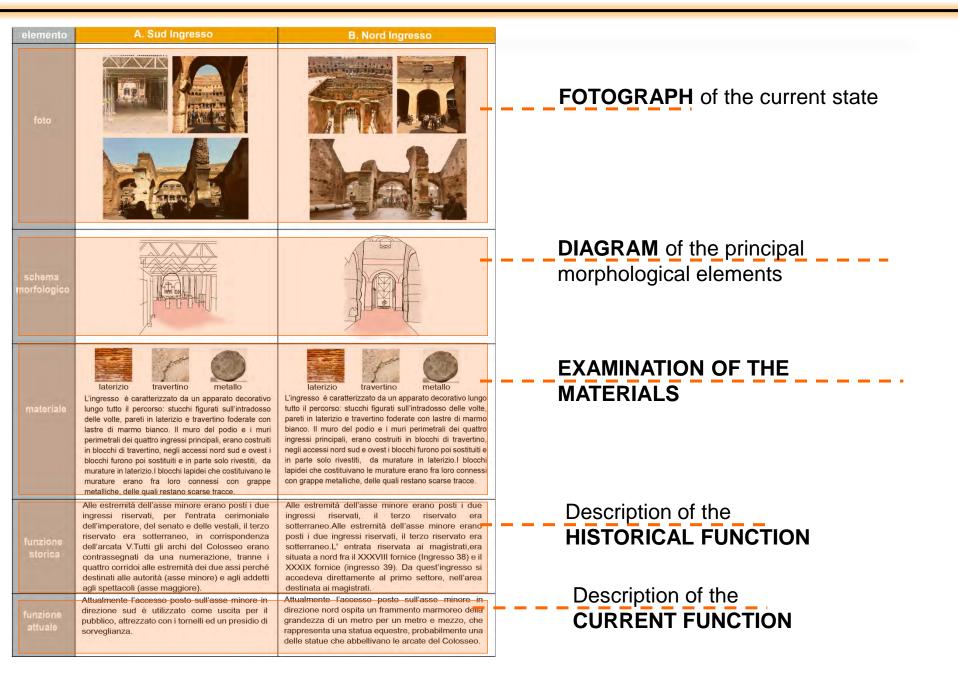
- A. Southern Entrance
- B. Northern Entrance

OVERVIEW



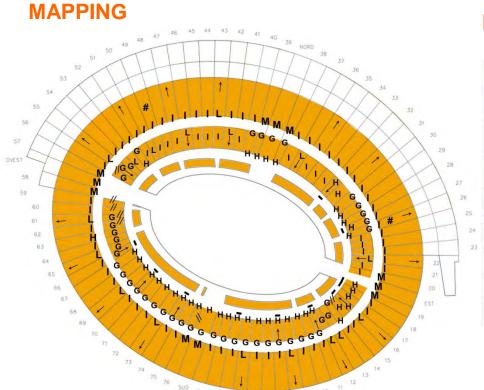


TRANSVERSAL AXIS



MORPHOLOGY

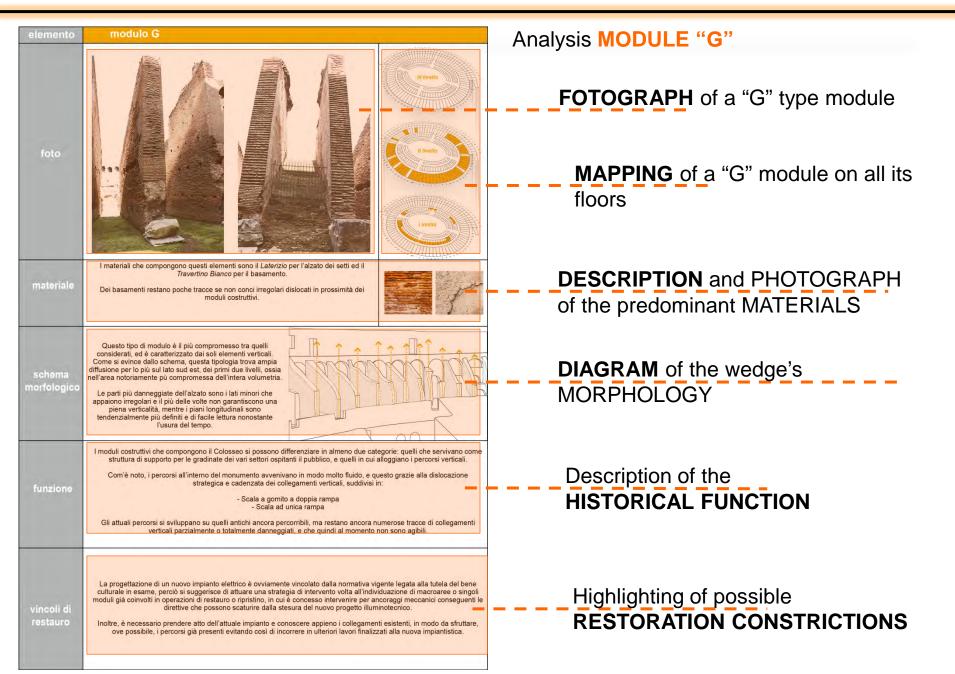
Example of an analysis of the WEDGES on the FIRST FLOOR

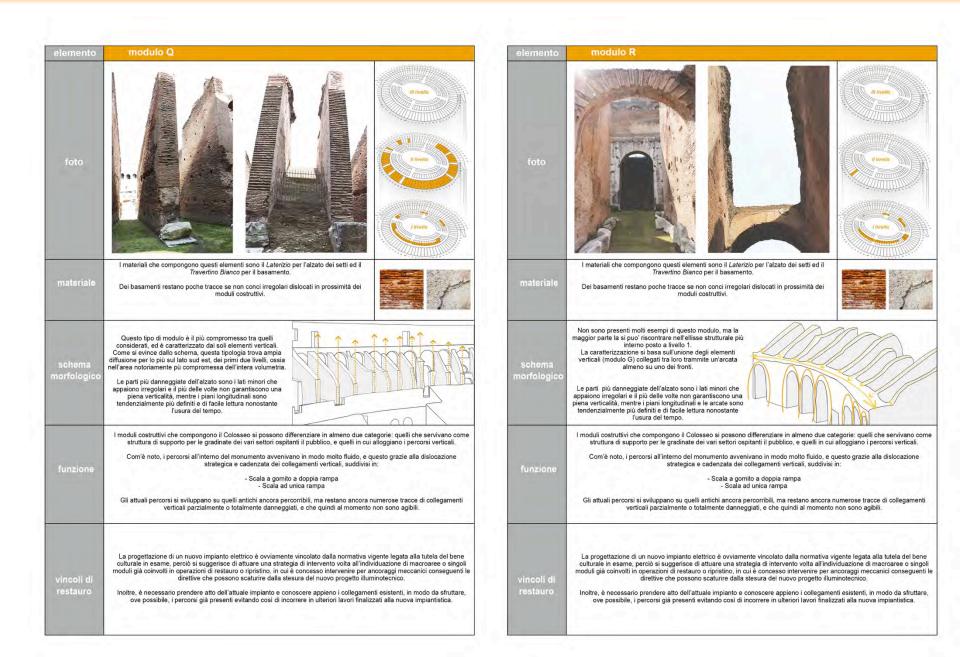


DESCRIPTION

G	modulo caratterizzato da solo setto					
н	modulo caratterizzato da setto + arcata frontale					
4	modulo caratterizzato da setto + arcata frontale + copertura a volta					
L.	modulo caratterizzato da setto + arcata frontale + copertura a volta parziale					
м	modulo caratterizzato da setti+ grandi arcate monumentali coperte a volta					
+	presenza del corpo scala					
//	modull caratterizzati dalla mancanza di setto di divisione					
#	moduli particolarmente compromessi (voragine a pavimento)					
۰É۲	modulo chiuso su fronte					

MORPHOLOGY

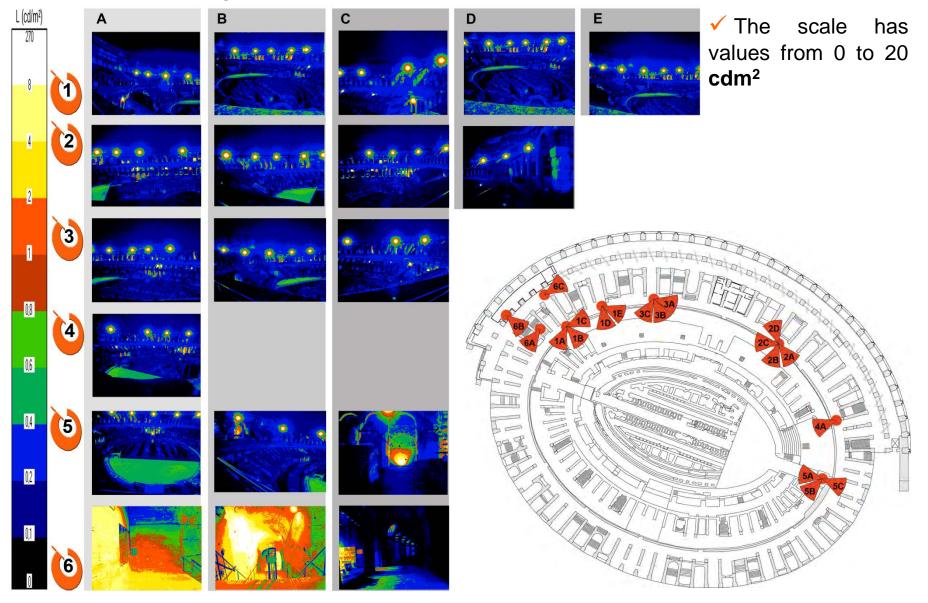


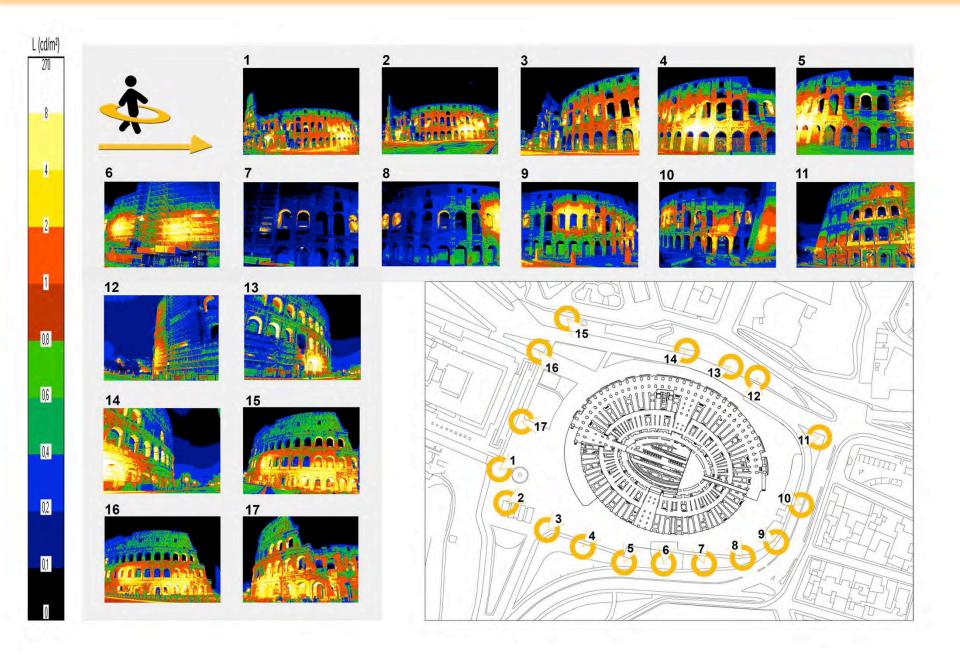




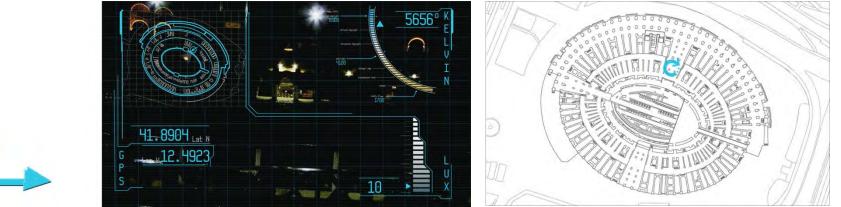
elemento	modulo W	elemento	modulo X
foto		foto.	
materiale	Presenza prevalente di laterizio	materiale	Presenza prevalente di laterizio per le parti murarie della "pelle" interna ed esterna, e di tufo per il coronamento e le arcate
schema morfologico	La particolarità di questo modulo è data dalla presenza di un muro in laterizio che segue il perimetro dell'ellisse interna del monumento, ed è scandito da bucature cadenzate per tutta la lunghezza Come è visibile dallo schema, questa tipologia trova diffusione solo sul terzo Livello.	schema morfologico	Elemento presente solo nell'area nord del terzo livello. Questa porzione dell'edificio, racchiusa fra i due contrafforii di Sterne Valadier, rappresenta la parte più alta di tutto il monumento e conferisco percettivamente allo stesso una identità unica, sia nella visione esterna che in quella interna.
funzione	I moduli costruttivi che compongono il Colosseo si possono differenziare in almeno due categorie: quelli che servivano come struttura di supporto per le gradinate dei vari settori ospitanti il pubblico, e quelli in cui alloggiano i percorsi verticali. Com'è noto, i percorsi all'interno del monumento avvenivano in modo molto fluido, e questo grazie alla dislocazione strategica e cadenzzita dei collegamenti verticali, suddivisi in: - Scala a gomito a doppia rampa - Scala ad unica rampa Gli attuali percorsi si sviluppano su quelli antichi ancora percorribili, ma restano ancora numerose tracce di collegamenti verticali parzialmente o totalmente danneggiati, e che quindi al momento non sono agibili.		Gli attuali percorsi si sviluppano su quelli antichi ancora percorribili, ma restano ancora numerose tracce di collegamenti verticali parzialmente o totalmente danneggiati, e che quindi al momento non sono agibili.
vincoli di restauro	La progettazione di un nuovo impianto elettrico è ovviamente vincolato dalla normativa vigente legata alla tutela del bene culturale preso in esame, perciò si suggerisce di attuare una strategia di intervento volta all'individuazione di macroaree o singoli moduli già coinvolti in operazioni di restauro o ripristino, in cui è concesso intervente per ancoraggi meccanici conseguenti le direttive che possono scaturire dalla stesura del nuovo progetto illuminotecnico. Inottre, è necessario prendere atto dell'attuale impianto e conscere appieno i collegamenti esistenti, in modo da sfruttare, ove possibile, i percorsi già presenti evitando così di incorrere in ulteriori lavori finalizzati alla nuova impiantistica.	vincoli di restauro	La progettazione di un nuovo impianto elettrico è ovviamente vincolato dalla normativa vigente legata alla tutela del bene culturale in esame, perciò si suggerisce di attuare una strategia di intervento volta all'individuazione di macroaree o singoli moduli già coinvolti in operazioni di restauro o ripristino, in cui è concesso intervenire per anocraggi meccanici conseguenti le direttive che possono scaturire dalla stesura del nuovo progetto illuminotecnico. Inoltre, è necessario prendere atto dell'attuale impianto e consocre appieno i collegamenti esistenti, in modo da struttare, ove possibile, i percorsi già presenti evitando così di incorrere in ulteriori lavori finalizzati alla nuova impiastica.

LUMINANCE readings taken with a VIDEO PHOTOMETRE

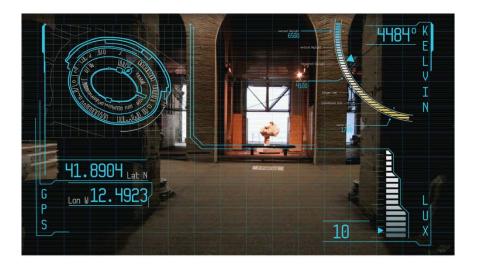


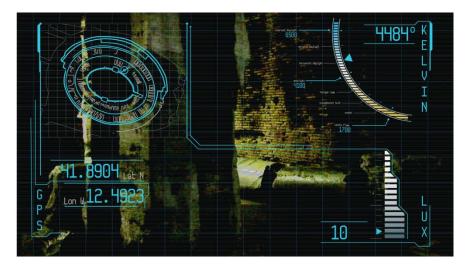


DYNAMIC measurement of PERCEIVED LIGHT on the first floor of the monument.

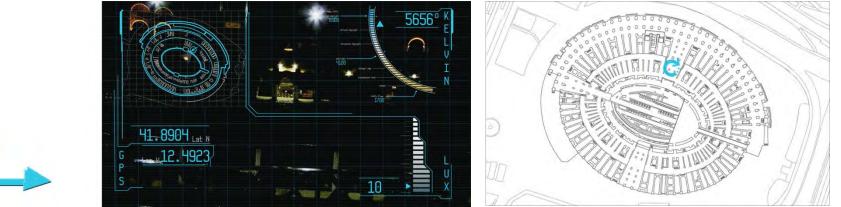


✓ Prototype of a helmet equipped with a photometric sensor and a spectral filter which continuously acquire illuminance and colour temperature values from the viewpoint of a visitor.

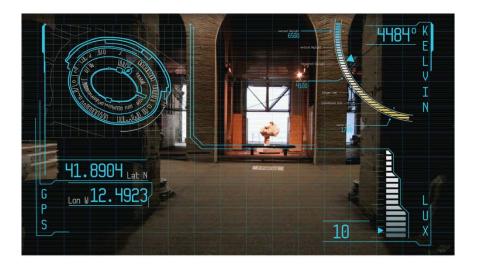


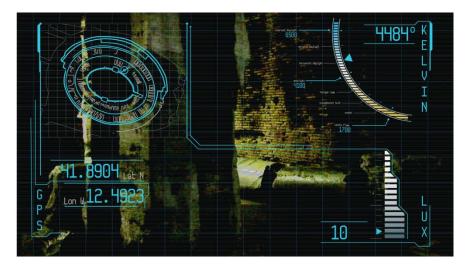


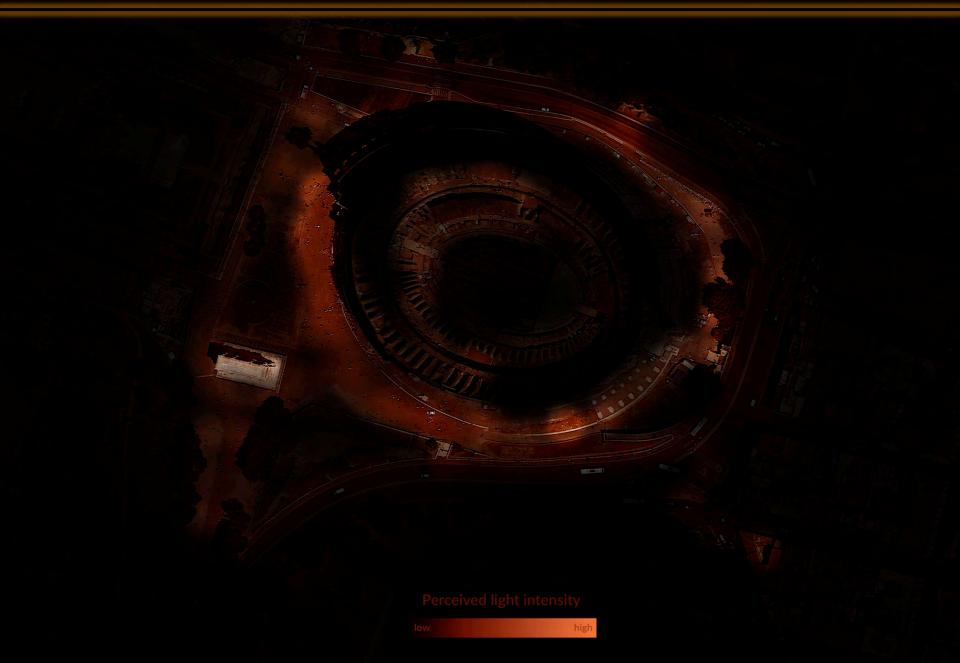
DYNAMIC measurement of PERCEIVED LIGHT on the first floor of the monument.



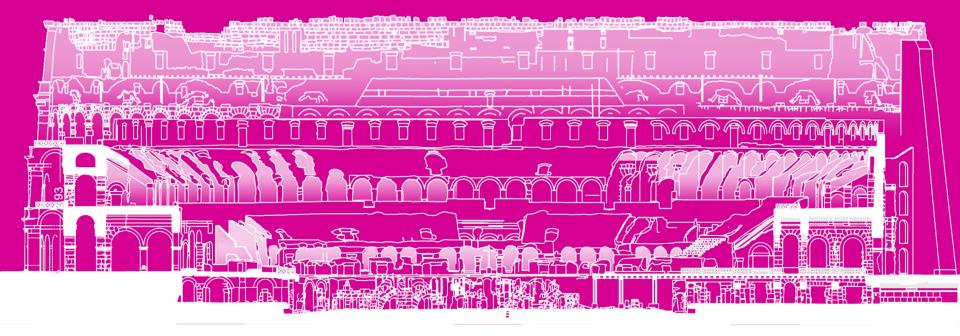
✓ Prototype of a helmet equipped with a photometric sensor and a spectral filter which continuously acquire illuminance and colour temperature values from the viewpoint of a visitor.







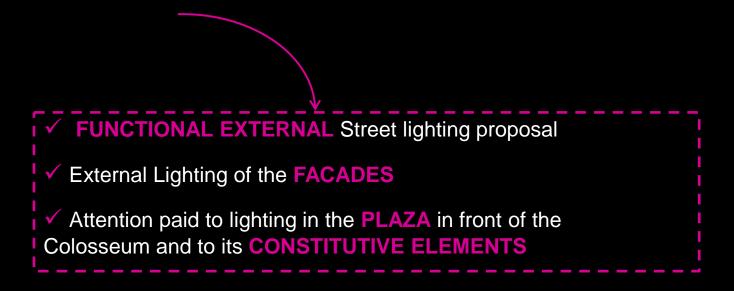
STAGE 2 COMPATIBLE LIGHTING PROPOSAL "Colosseum"

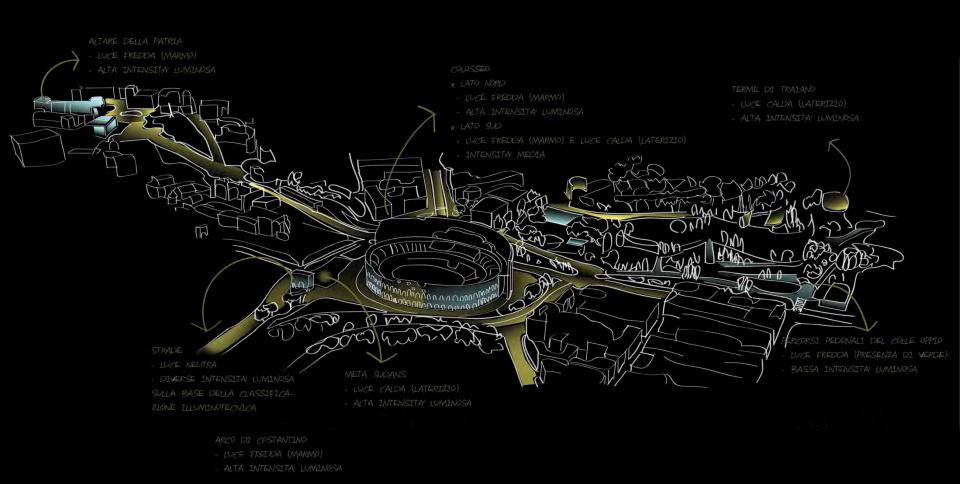


STREET LIGHTING AND EXTERNAL LIGHTING

Setting off from the analyses carried out in "STAGE ONE", the main routes were identified and the current situation of street lighting was reviewed in order to propose a new lighting system which can link the archaelogical site of the Imperial Fora with the Colosseum.

Furthermore, the new lighting system highlights the structure and materiality of the Colosseum's outer layer while also focusing on the nearby plaza in which both Romans and tourists are known to linger, admiring the monument.







EXTERIOR

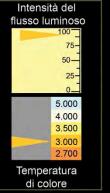




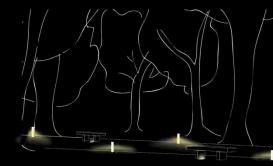


111UMINAZIONE A RADENZA DAL BASSO SUI MURI VERTICALI PER RISALTARE LA MORFOLOGIA DEL RESTI

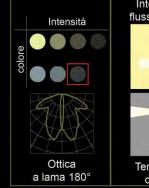


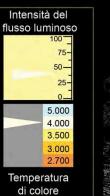












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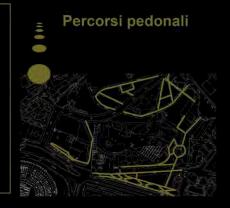
0_

5.000 4.000

3.500

3.000 2.700





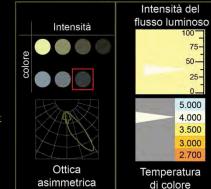


H=0.50M

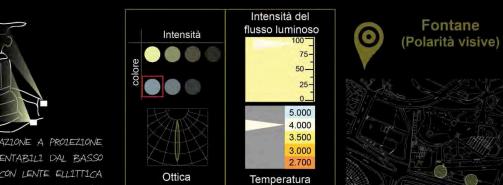
111UMINAZIONE RADENTE DI TIPO FUNZIONALE

ILLUMINAZIONE VERSO IL BASSO APPARECCHI PUNTUALI CON UN OTTICA ASIMMETRICA.

111UMINAZIONE SOLO DEI PERCORSI CON PALETTI BASSI PER NON ESPORRE LA VEGETAZIONE A LUNCHI TEMPI DI ESPOSIZIONE ALLA LUCE ARTIFICIALE.

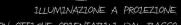


EXTERIOR

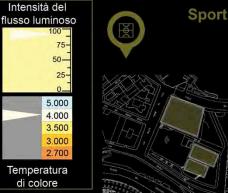


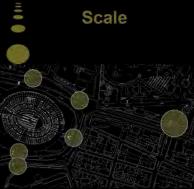
di colore

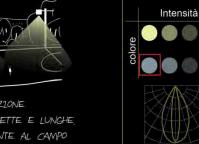




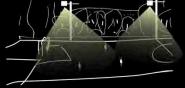
APPARECCHI AD INCASSO A PAVIMENTO CON OTTICHE ORIENTABILI DAL BASSO VERSO L'ALTO E OTTICHE STRETTE CON LENTE ELLITTICA. PROIEZIONE MIRATA PER EVITARE ABBAGLIAMENTO



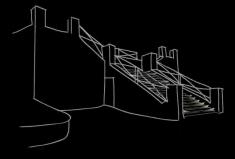






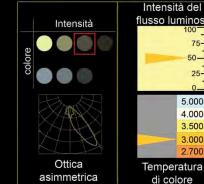


ILLUMINAZIONE A PROIEZIONE OTTICHE ELLITTICHE STRETTE E LUNGHE ORIENTATE PARALELLAMENTE AL CAMPO PER EVITARE ABBAGLIAMENTO AL GLOCATORI





111UMINAZIONE RADENTE APPARECCHIO AD INCASSO A PARETE D1 T1PO SEGNAPASSO



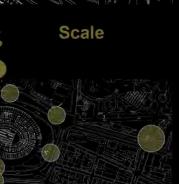
spot



50-25-0_ 5.000 4.000

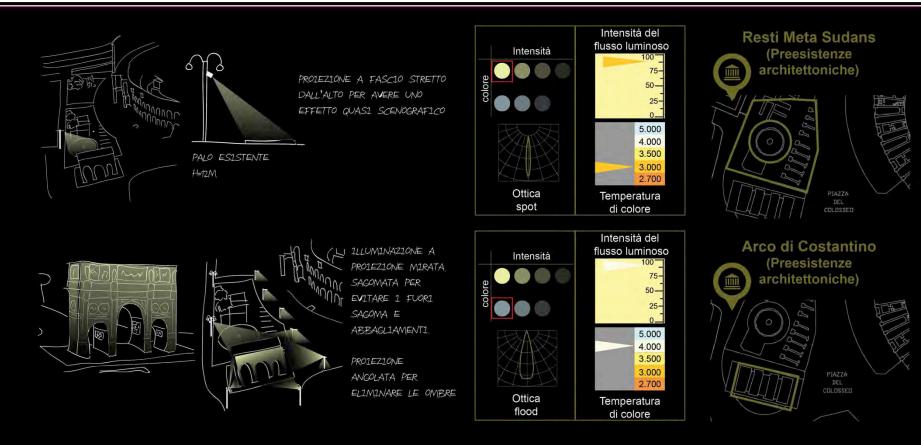
3.500

3.000 2.700

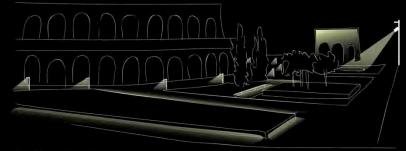


EXTERIOR



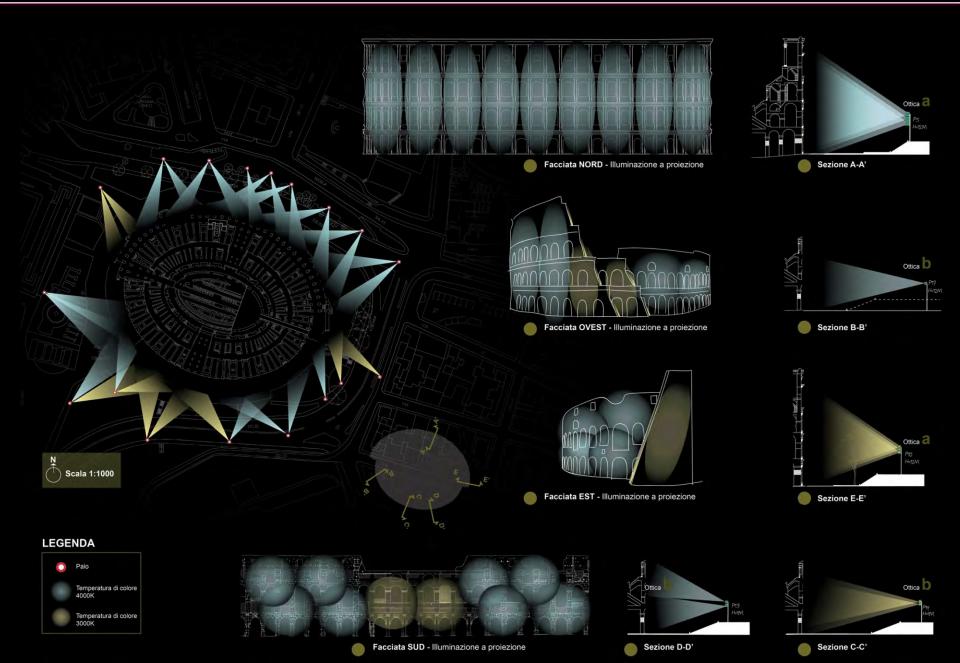


Rappresentazione complessiva della piazza del Colosseo



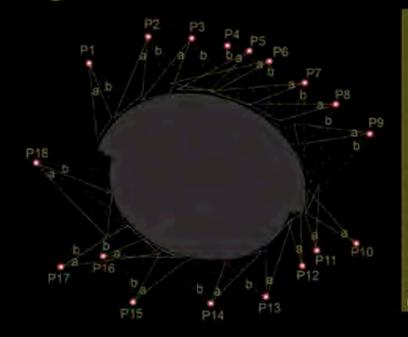
- 1. ACCESSI PLAZZA
- 2 ILLUMINAZIONE FUNZIONALE
- 3. PAVIMENTAZIONE ORIGINALE ROMANA
- Y META SUDANS
- 5. ARCO DI COSTANTINO







Planimetria con il posizionamento dei pali



	Facciata NORD				Facciata EST			Facciata SUD		
	Potenza (watt)	Quantită Colonna a Colonna b		Potenza (watt)	Quantità Colonna a Colonna b		Potenza (watt)	Quantità Colonna a Colonna b		
P1 P2 P3 P4 P5 P6 P7 P8 P9 P10 P11	36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36	6 3 4 0 3 3 3 5 5	642333555	36 36	6 3 2					
P12 P13 P14 P15 P16 P17 P18 Potenza	324			36 108	2		36 36 36 36 36 36 216	1 2 2 2 3 1	2 2 1 1	

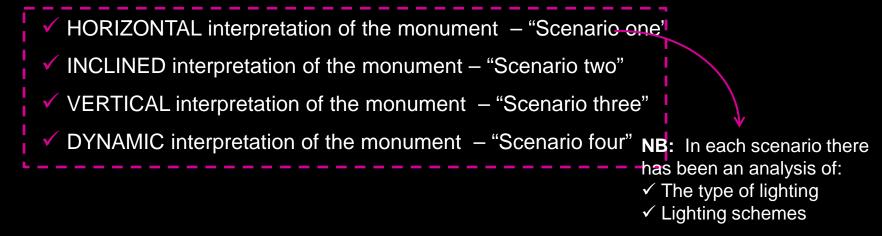
Totale impianto nuovo: 648W

Totale impianto esistente: 4.000W

ARCHITECTURAL LIGHTING

Scenarios southern view

Setting off from the analyses carried out in "STAGE ONE", 4 interpretations of the monument have been identified, each with their respective lighting scenarios.



FUNCTIONAL LIGHTING

Various lighting proposals have been put forward concerning the areas used by visitors and staff, where functional lighting needs meet the needs of architectural lighting. The areas taken into consideration are:

- ✓ The accessible part of the HYPOGEUM ✓ The 3° floor gallery
- ✓ The ENTRANCES ✓ The 1° RING
- ✓ The STAIRS
 ✓ The 2° RING
- ✓ The AMBULATORIES of the 1° and 2° rings

MAIN CRITICAL SITUATIONS



...

MAIN CRITICAL SITUATIONS







INVASIVE DEVICES

VIEW

OUT OF









OF









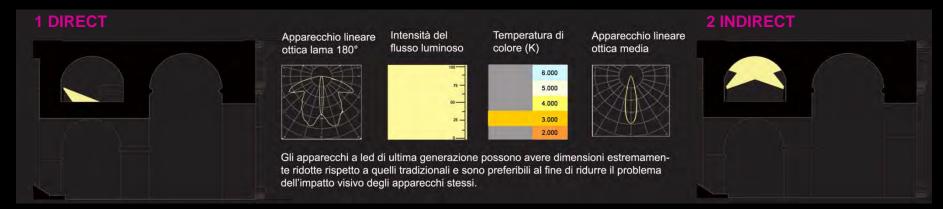






LIGHTING PROPOSAL 3° FLOOR GALLERY

- **Direct** lighting with GRAZING LIGHT and custom support 1.
- 2. Indirect lighting with PROJECTED LIGHT and custom support



LIGHTING PROPOSAL STAIRS

- 1. Direct lighting with wall-mounted PROJECTED LIGHT
- 2. Direct indirect lighting with PROJECTED LIGHT and support



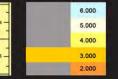
1 DIRECT

Apparecchio lineare ottica ellittica



Intensità del flusso luminoso

Temperatura di colore (K)



Sistema di proiettori ottica media



Intensità del flusso luminoso

2 DIRECT / INDIRECT



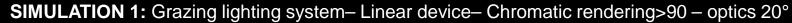


Temperatura di colore (K)

6.000 5.000



Gli apparecchi a led di ultima generazione possono avere dimensioni estremamente ridotte rispetto a quelli tradizionali e sono preferibili al fine di ridurre il problema dell'impatto visivo degli apparecchi stessi.





SIMULATION 2: Semi-recessed grazing lighting– Linear device– Chromatic rendering>90 – asymmetrical optics



SIMULATION 3: Projected lighting system – Spot device– Chromatic rendering>90 – elliptical optics





Dettaglio

Temperatura di colore: 3000 K



Temperatura di colore: 4000 K

Dettaglio

SIMULATION 1: Grazing lighting system– Linear device– Chromatic rendering>90 – optics 20°



SIMULATION 2: Semi-recessed grazing lighting– Linear device– Chromatic rendering>90 – asymmetrical optics



SIMULATION 3: Projected lighting system – Spot device – Chromatic rendering>90 – elliptical optics



Semi redenza



Ellitica verticale

Temperatura di colore: 2700 K

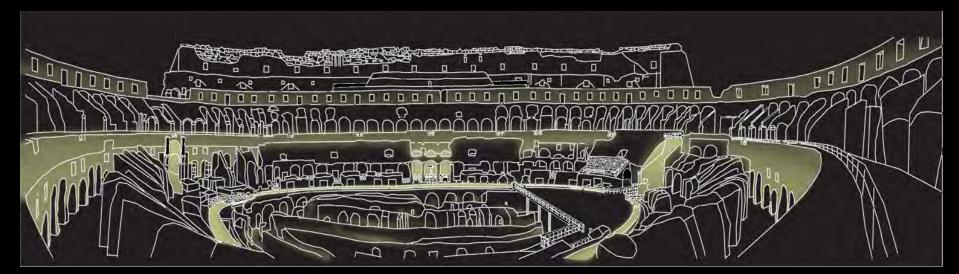


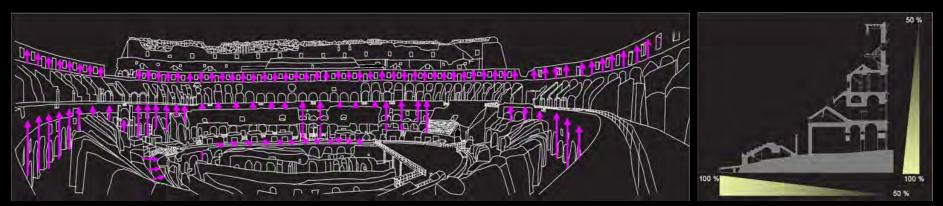
Ellittica orizzontale

✓ Lighting of the **vertical walls** with GRAZING LIGHTING Scenarios southern view

✓ Lighting of the arena's perimeter with GRAZING LIGHTING

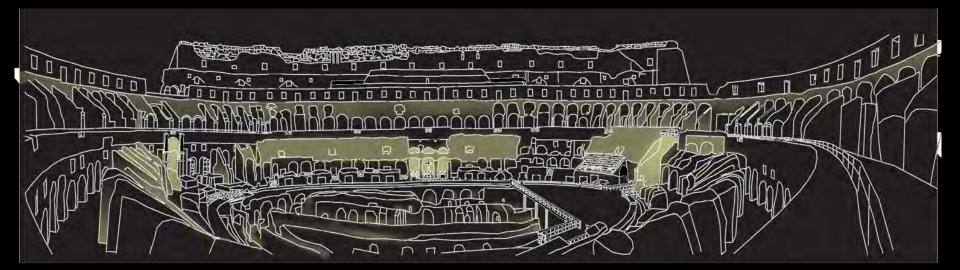
✓ LIGHTING HIERARCHY: gradual **decrease** in luminous intensity from the inside outwards and from the bottom to the top.





✓ Lighting of **inclined planes** of the 1° and 2° floors with a PROJECTED soft light. Scenarios southern view

✓ LIGHTING HIERARCHY: gradual **decrease** in luminous intensity from the inside outwards and from the bottom to the top.

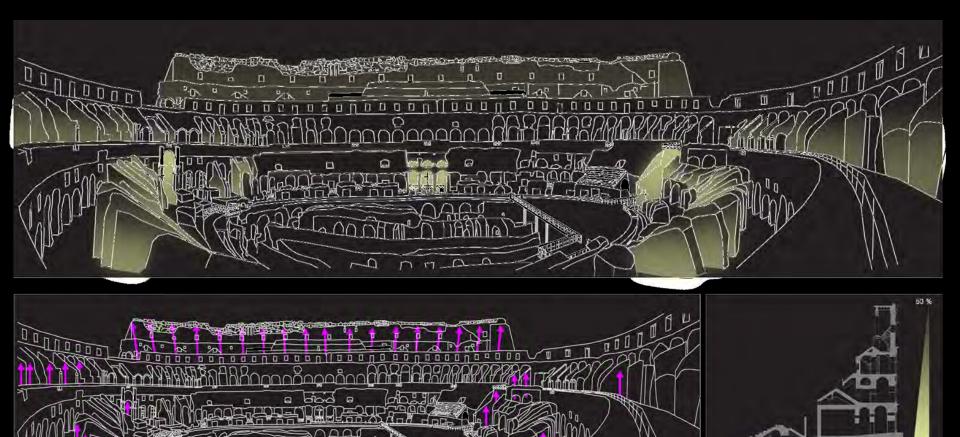




✓ PROJECTED lighting of the **attic** Scenarios southern view

✓ Lighting of the 2° and 3° floor wedges with GRAZING LIGHT

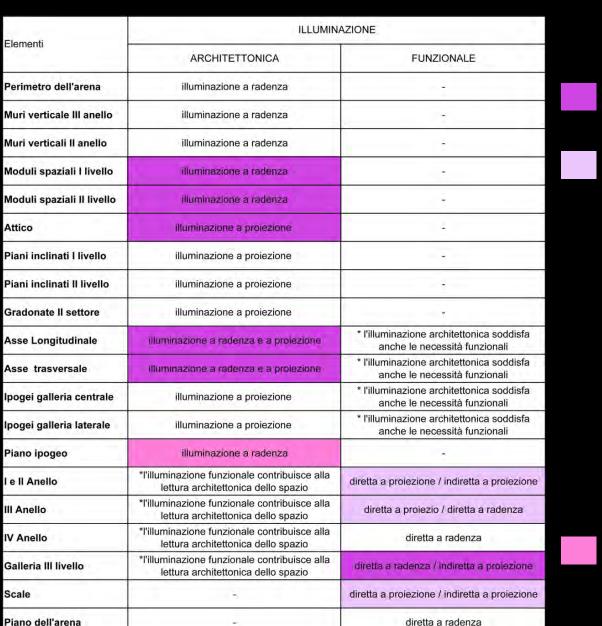
✓ LIGHTING HIERARCHY: gradual **decrease in luminous intensity** from the inside outwards and from the top to the bottom.



✓ Use of PROGRAMMED SCENARIOS using control systems centralised in the control room or turned on by tour guides with remote controls for each area.



LIGHTING SCHEMES

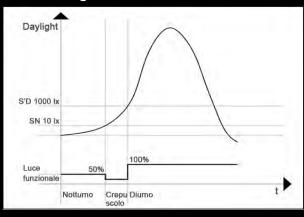


EXAMPLE LIGHTING SCHEMES

For the "third scenario"

Programmed to switch on by means of an astronomical watch.

During the daytime it consolidates the daylight with the internal darkness. At dusk it reduces the luminous flux in relation to the decrease of daylight. At night it guarantees a functional light by controlling the luminous flux.

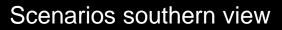


Programmed scenarios are switched on by the control room or by tour guides with remote controls.

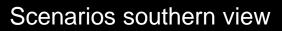
COMPATIBLE DESIGN PROPOSAL



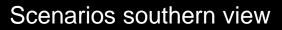




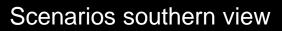




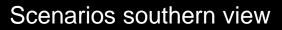




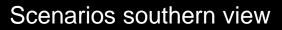




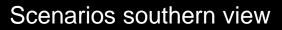




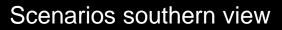








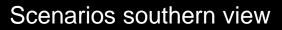




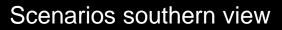












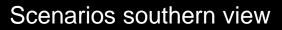




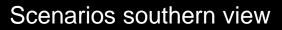








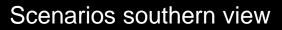






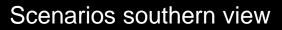




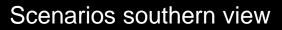




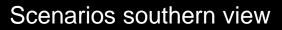




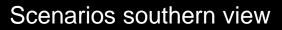








































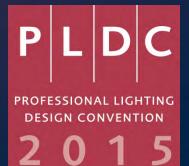












THANK YOU!

