

Poznań Imperial Forum Floodlighting

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The night panorama of modern cities is dominated by street lighting and illuminated office buildings, hotels, supermarkets, ads, etc. Modern lighting technology allows to single out an architectural facility from the surroundings by illumination.



Fig. 1. Illumination of Gniezno Cathedral

Light, by displaying selected buildings, creates the atmosphere, affects the subconscious, and shapes the night image of a building.

The Poznań Imperial Forum was erected by the Emperor Wilhelm II early in the 20th century. Imperial Castle together with the Opera House, University and Post Office building formed the Imperial Forum.

The illumination design of the Imperial Forum was preceded by analysis of the direction from where the fragments of its architecture are seen. Thereby, individual illumination scenes have been distinguished, exposed depending on wherefrom it is seen.

In the beginning Opera House, University and Imperial Castle were illuminated.



Fig.2. View of the front side of the Opera House



Fig.3. Illumination of the front side of the Opera House

One of the most beautiful unilluminated building was Collegium Maius.



Fig.4. View of the front side of the Collegium Maius

The assumed illumination concept for the Collegium Maius provides that the desired artistic and esthetic effects should be obtained by proper selection of the color of the light and by adequate arrangement of the illumination emphasis.

These conceptual intentions were implemented by adequate selection of luminaires and light sources as well as by their proper arrangement and direction. Arrangement of luminaires illuminated the front facade is presented in Fig. 5.

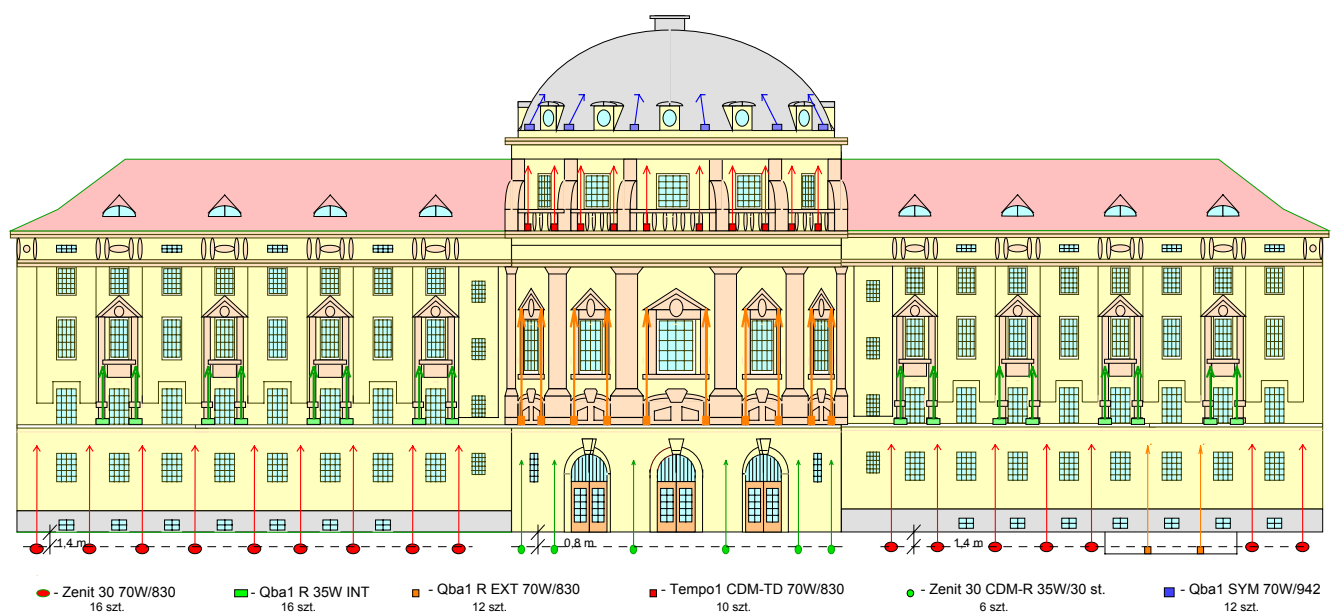


Fig. 5. Luminaires arrangement on the front façade

In order to provide the façade with the sculpturing effect, luminaires with metal halide light sources have been used with various light colour, intensity and distribution. The luminaires were fitted in the ground, on the walls and on street lamp posts.



Fig. 6. Luminaires on the walls and on street lamp posts



Fig. 7. Illumination of the façade

The light that tangently illuminates the façades and their architectural details emphasized the color and the texture of the stone and the abundance of decorative forms. This way, the authentic character of the building has been featured.

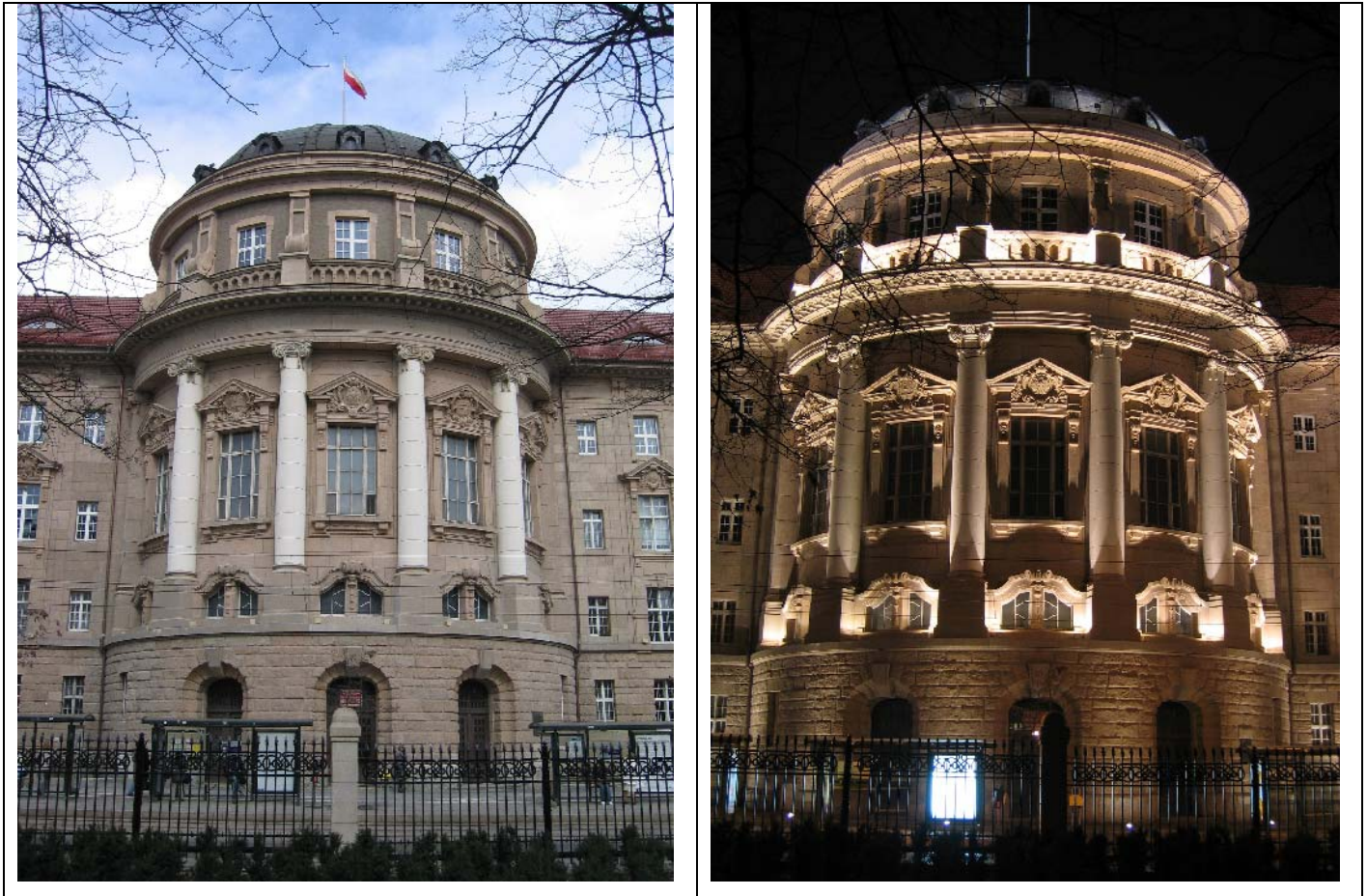


Fig.8. Illumination of the front side

The illumination of the Collegium Maius needed in total 122 luminaires with the capacity from 35 W to 150 W. The total capacity is approximately 9 kW.

The photographs show some examples of illumination effect of front side and of individual fragments of the Collegium Maius building.

The lighting effects achieved will make a new, attractive image of the University Building and Imperial Forum a permanent element of the night panorama of this district of Poznań.



Fig.9. View of the front side of the Collegium Maius

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Fig.10. Illumination of the front side of the Collegium Maius