

Lighting intensity in university libraries of Rafsanjan, Iran, in 2014

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Abstract

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Background: Lighting is a basic need for human beings and affects their physical, physiological, and psychological behavior. The required level of lighting for visual performance must be provided in order to ensure health and wellbeing. Students spend much of their time studying in libraries, and thus, sufficient lighting is necessary in libraries. Therefore, the aim of the present study was to determine lighting intensity in university libraries in Rafsanjan, Iran.

Materials and Methods: The present cross-sectional study was conducted on 13 university libraries of Rafsanjan in April 2014. To assess natural and total lighting intensity, the network method was used. Lighting intensity was measured in a total of 314 stations in the university libraries of Rafsanjan. The collected data were analyzed using descriptive statistics.

Results: The men's section of the library of Vali-E-Asr University of Rafsanjan had the highest total lighting intensity (1265.40 ± 530.95 lx) and the men's section of the library of the School of Medicine, Rafsanjan University of Medical Sciences, had the lowest total lighting intensity (91.06 ± 29.40 lx). Among the 13 study halls of the studied libraries, 4 (30.7%) halls had no windows. The lack of windows has an undesirable effect on the intensity of natural lighting.

Conclusions: Based on the results of this study, the average lighting intensity in 50% of the studied libraries was less than the Iranian standard. Therefore, the redesigning and modification of the lighting systems of these libraries are necessary.

Keywords: Lighting, Libraries, Universities, Iran.

Introduction

Lighting is a basic need for human beings and affects their physical, physiological, and psychological behavior. The required level of lighting for visual performance must be provided in order to ensure health and wellbeing (1). Environmental lighting impacts the speed and quality of work, sleep, absenteeism, and incidents in the workplace. Lighting does not only affect visual perception, but also nonvisual responses such as mental and physiological responses (2, 3).

Some important processes related to controlling the biological clock and hormone regulation are associated with the regulation of the light-dark cycle (4, 5). Cortisol (stress hormone) and melatonin (sleep hormone) have an important role in sleep and consciousness. Cortisol increases the blood sugar and provides the body with energy, and

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strengthens the immune system. Melatonin increases at night and in darkness and results in healthy sleep (6). Some of the advantages of appropriate lighting ensure the health and wellbeing of workers and result in their better work performance, fewer errors, higher safety, and most importantly, increased productivity (7).

De Kort et al. and Scheer et al. found that the amount of light impacts psychological-biological processes and individuals exposed to higher amount of light were more conscious, less fatigued, and more energetic compared to individuals exposed to lower amounts of light (7, 8).

Contrary to offices, in which employees' position in respect to their desk is static, the library environment consists of areas with different characteristics, such as group desks, comfortable chairs, and areas for individuals study. This approach accommodates the needs of a wide range of consumers in respect to various lighting. Therefore, high quality lighting with sufficient glare must be provided in all areas of the library (9).

Students spend a relatively large part of their time studying in libraries and lighting of less than 30 lx causes eye fatigue (10). Therefore, appropriate lighting and its optimal distribution is of great importance in libraries for the prevention of eye fatigue and reduced accuracy (11). The standard lighting on the study desk in Iran is a minimum of 300 lx and the recommended amount is 500 lx (12).

The result of studies on the intensity of lighting in libraries in different areas of Iran have shown that lighting intensity in libraries was lower than the standard amount due to reasons such as unsuitable design, unsuitable lighting sources, old buildings used as libraries, unsuitable lamp arrangement, positioning of lamps at unsuitable heights, lack of windows, and lack of suitable use of artificial lighting (11, 13-15). These shortcomings must be addressed using engineering processes.

Considering the importance of suitable lighting in libraries (9), the present study was

conducted to determine the intensity of lighting in libraries of universities in Rafsanjan, Iran, so that appropriate solutions could be provided for library lighting.

Material and Methods

Rafsanjan is located at the latitude of 30 degrees north and longitude of 56 degrees east. Rafsanjan has a warm and dry climate and its mean annual sunshine duration is 3362.65 hours (16). Rafsanjan has 6 universities; Rafsanjan University of Medical Sciences (2000 students), Vali-E-Asr University of Rafsanjan (10000 students), Islamic Azad University (3000 students), Payame Noor University (1600 students), Allameh Jafari University (1000 students), and Islamic Kar University (300 students).

This cross-sectional study was conducted in all libraries of universities in Rafsanjan in April 2014. The libraries studied consisted of the libraries of the School of Medicine, School of Nursing and Midwifery, and the School of Dentistry of Rafsanjan University of Medical Sciences and the libraries of Vali-E-Asr University of Rafsanjan, Islamic Azad University, Payame Noor University, Allameh Jafari University, and Islamic Kar University.

To assess natural and total lighting intensity, the network method was used. In this method, each library was divided into 2×2 cm stations using a tape measure, and lighting intensity was measured at the center of each station (10).

Lighting intensity was measured in a total of 314 stations in the university libraries of Rafsanjan using the Hagner Digital Luxmeter (model EC1, Hagner®, Solna, Sweden).

To measure the intensity of lighting, the luxmeter was placed at a height of 60 cm above the ground and the center of the station based on similar studies (11, 13-15). All lamps were switched off during measurement of natural lighting and all lamps were switched on during measurement of total lighting. Measurements were performed at 9-12 a.m. and were not performed on cloudy days. The

studied libraries were not open at night; therefore, artificial lighting was not measured in the present study. The intensity of lighting in each station was recorded in lux; illumination by the optical flux of a lumen on a surface of 1 m² (12). The mean and standard deviation of lighting intensity in each library was determined using Microsoft Office Excel 2007 (Microsoft Redmond campus, Redmond, WA, USA) and was compared to the standards.

Results

The findings of the present study showed that the men’s section of the library of Vali-E-Asr University of Rafsanjan had the highest total lighting intensity (1265.40 ± 530.95 lx) and the men’s section of the library of the School

of Medicine, Rafsanjan University of Medical Sciences, had the lowest total lighting intensity (91.06 ± 29.40 lx).

Based on the results presented in table 1, the highest intensity of natural lighting was related to the men’s section of the library of Vali-E-Asr University of Rafsanjan and the lowest intensity was related to the women’s section of the libraries of the School of Medicine, School of Dentistry, and Islamic Azad University. Among the 13 study halls of the studied libraries, 4 (30.7%) halls had no windows. The lack of windows has an undesirable effect on the intensity of natural lighting. Moreover, the mean and standard deviation of the total and natural lighting intensity and the ratio of window area to floor area of the studied university libraries are presented in table 1.

Table 1: Mean and standard deviation of the total and natural lighting intensity and the ratio of window area to floor area of the university libraries in Rafsanjan in April 2014

Library	Total lighting (lux)	Natural lighting (lux)	Ratio of window area to floor area (%)
	Mean ± SD	Mean ± SD*	
School of Medicine – men’s section	91.06±29.4	2.77±1.09	No windows
School of Medicine – women’s section	293.54±98.22	24.54±17.16	No windows
School of Nursing and Midwifery	194.5±20.18	61.8±33	7.98
School of Dentistry – men’s section	515.44±217.76	240.9±121.04	11.25
School of Dentistry – women’s section	114±42.42	8±3.42	No windows
Vali-E-Asr University of Rafsanjan – men’s section	1265.4±530.95	867.9±700.48	6.44
Vali-E-Asr University of Rafsanjan – women’s section	750.5±243.58	273.3±177.9	8.2
Payame Noor University – men’s section	571.87±581.81	462.5±409.55	72.67
Payame Noor University – women’s section	722.69±588.32	543.15±546.08	19
Islamic Azad University – men’s section	212.78±70.55	15.35±7.06	No windows
Islamic Azad University – women’s section	222.78±161.73	140±181.8	13.11
Allameh Jafari University	543.75±192.93	174.87±114.11	17.5
Kar University	374±248.67	223.84±386.08	15.43

*The high standard deviation is due to the high length of some of the halls (a long distance from the windows); the lighting intensity was high near the windows and lower at the other end of the hall.

Discussion

The intensity of lighting in libraries and study halls differs due to various causes such as geographic location of the region,

geographical location of the library, and the number, area, and location of the windows, color of the library, height and type of lamps, and the arrangement of the lighting system

(13-15). In the present study, total lighting in most libraries of Rafsanjan University of Medical Sciences and Islamic Azad University was at least 300 lx less than the standard amount in Iran and 500 lx less than the recommended amount (12). These libraries lacked windows; thus, their natural lighting was extremely low.

Javan et al. conducted a study on the lighting intensity of study halls of the dormitories of Isfahan University of Medical Sciences, Iran (13). They found that from among 24 evaluated study halls, the mean total and natural lighting intensity of 21 and 9 study halls, respectively, was higher than 300 lx and the ratio of window area to floor area was less than 25% in the majority of cases (13). This is not in agreement with the results of the present study. The study by Javan et al. was conducted in February; thus, it is indicative of the sufficient amount of windows, more suitable lighting source, and the better design of the library of Isfahan University of Medical Sciences compared to the university libraries of Rafsanjan.

Ghotbi et al. evaluated lighting intensity and ultraviolet radiation in 14 study halls in libraries of Kerman University of Medical Sciences, Iran (11). They found that total and natural lighting intensity were, respectively, lower than the standard amount in 28.5% and 100% of study halls (11), which is in agreement with the findings of the present study. Ghotbi et al. recommended the correct arrangement and periodical cleaning of lamps and correct coloring of library buildings in order to increase lighting intensity (11).

Winterbottom et al. assessed flickering and intensity of lighting on the surface of tables and interactive whiteboards in 90 classes in high schools and educational centers of University of Cambridge, UK (17). They found that 80% of classes had fluorescent lighting of 100 Hz which can cause headaches and visual impairment (17). Moreover, the mean lighting of 88% of classes was higher than the recommended lighting design and was excessively high on 84% of

surfaces which reduced visual comfort. They also found that due to the design and infrastructure of classes, lighting could not be controlled sufficiently (17). The findings of this study were in accordance with that of the present study on the libraries of Vali-e-Asr University of Rafsanjan, and Payame Noor University, in which lighting intensity was higher than 500 lx due to the high number of windows and natural lighting.

The use of natural lighting is of great importance, especially in desert regions that enjoy this divine blessing throughout the year. Due to the easy access and antiseptic properties of natural light, and the low price of public places, especially libraries of scientific centers, these locations must be designed in a way to use the maximum natural light possible (18).

Espinoza et al. assessed the rate of sound and light in the central facilities of the University of Costa Rica, Republic of Costa Rica, and its health outcomes on employees and students (19). They reported that the lighting intensity was not satisfactory and the redesigning of artificial lighting was necessary (19). The findings of this study are in close agreement with the present study.

The results of the study by Zamanian et al. illustrated a significant relationship between lighting intensity and students' posture. When individuals experience an external stress, they change their body posture (status) in order to decrease stress. Due to this change, the body goes from a neutral state to an unsatisfactory state which causes undesirable biomechanical pressure on the musculoskeletal structure, and thus, musculoskeletal disorders (20). Therefore, lighting in the standard range is necessary to increase productivity and reduce health risks.

The results of the studies by Maghsoudi-Moghaddam et al. on the lighting intensity of libraries and computer room of the University of Ilam, Iran (15), Nadri et al. on the measurement and designing of general lighting intensity in the dormitories of Qazvin University of Medical Sciences, Qazvin, Iran

(14), and Majidi et al. on the lighting intensity of libraries with irregular geometric shapes in Zanjan, Iran (21), were in accordance with the results of the present study. The abovementioned researchers have recommended the redesigning of the lighting system of these locations.

The limitations of the present study were the unavailability of a device for the measurement of ultraviolet radiation caused by fluorescent lamps and the inability to measure artificial lighting in the libraries due to their working hours. It is suggested that, in addition to university libraries, the lighting intensity and ultraviolet radiation of libraries and study halls of dormitory, hospitals, educational departments, and if possible public libraries be assessed so that suggestions can be provided for the better use and efficiency of libraries. In addition to lighting, the ambient sound of libraries impacts concentration and higher efficiency in studying; thus, it is suggested that lighting and sound be measured in libraries and dormitories and suitable solutions be provided.

Conclusion

Based on the results of the present study, the mean lighting intensity in 50% of the studied libraries was less than the Iranian standard. Hence, considering the physiological effects of light on the body, and thus, its impact on the productivity of individuals, corrective measures such as the redesigning and modification of lighting systems, and if financially possible the building of libraries with suitable designs based on standards are necessary.

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Conflict of interests: None declared.

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