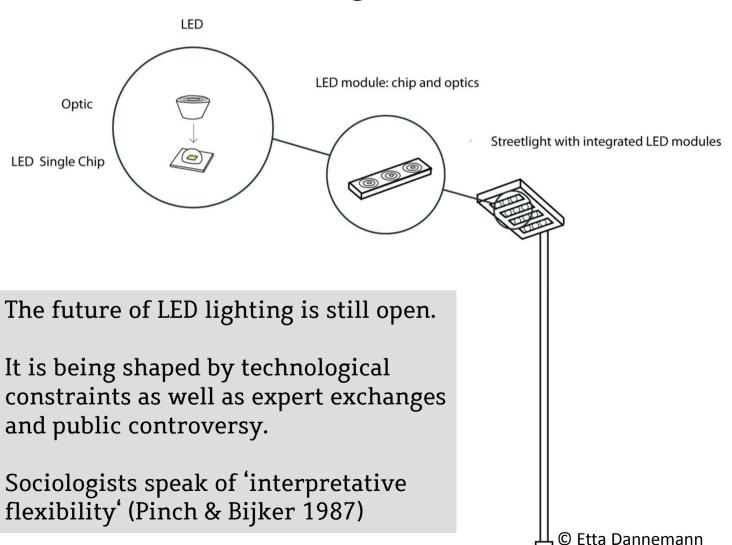
How publics shape innovation LED lighting in Lyon and Berlin

Nona Schulte-Römer

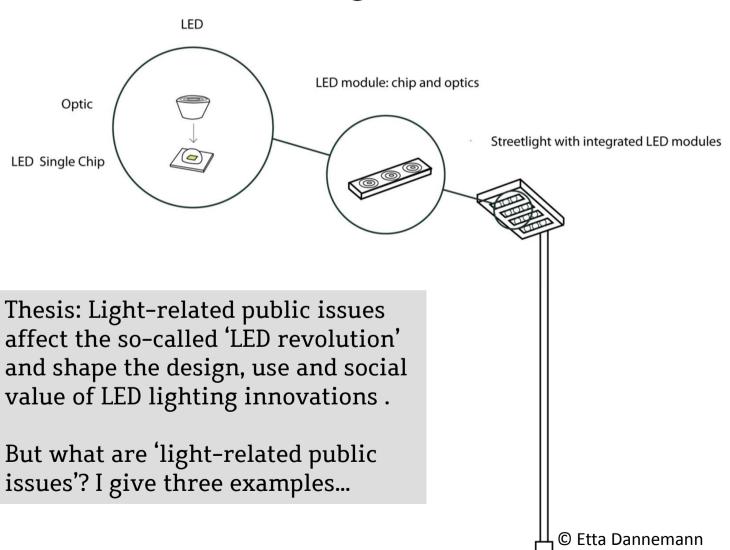


- 1. Innovating in public
- 2. 'Publics' & 'innovation'
- 3. Two cities, six LED projects
- 4. Public lighting in Lyon
- 5. Public lighting in Berlin
- 6. City-specific publics and LEDs
- 7. Conclusion and outlook

1. Innovating in public



1. Innovating in public



1. Innovating in public



EUROPEAN COMMISSION
Directorate-General for Communications Networks, Content and Technology

LED module: chip and optics

I) LED-related EU innovation and climate change mitigation policies

Lighting the Cities

Accelerating the Deployment of Innovative Lighting in European Cities



Streetlight with integrated LED modules

April 2013

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Der Bundestag

Deutscher Bundestag

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Mediathek -

Zunehmende Lichtverschmutzung

Umwelt, Naturschutz, Bau und Reaktorsicherheit/Kleine Anfrage - 13.05.2015

Kultur & Geschichte

Berlin: (hib/PK) Die zunehmende Lichtverschmutzung ist Thema einer Kleinen Anfrage (18/4853) der Fraktion Bündnis 90/Die Grünen. Es handele sich um die Beeinträchtigung des natürlichen nächtlichen Lichts durch künstliches Licht, hervorgerufen beispielsweise durch Straßenbeleuchtung, Lichtreklame, Flutlicht oder Industrieanlagen.

Auch unter Wasser sei die nächtliche Beleuchtung ein Problem. Die Lichtverschmutzung beeinflusse Ökosysteme und habe negative Auswirkungen auf die Gesundheit und das Wohlbefinden von Menschen und Tieren. Die Abgeordneten wollen von der Bundesregierung nun unter anderem wissen, welches Ausmaß die Lichtverschmutzung in Deutschland angenommen hat.

Auch unterwegs aktuell informiert mit der kostenlosen App "Deutscher Bundestag" und unter m.bundestag.de.

Herausgeber

Deutscher Bundestag, PuK 2 -Parlamentsnachrichten

Verantwortlich: Jörg Biallas Redaktion: Alexander Heinrich, Claudia Heine, Michael Klein, Claus Peter Kosfeld, Hans Krump, Hans-Jürgen Leersch, Johanna Metz, Annette Sach, Helmut Stoltenberg, Alexander Weinlein



Aktuelle Meldungen

In den aktuellen Meldungen suchen

III) A recent inquiry of German Members of Parliament regarding the issue of 'increasing light pollution"

2. 'Publics' and 'innovation'

'Publics' (what are they and why are they important?)

- > form around issues and also create issues (Marres 2007)
- > involve specialists, rather than generalists (Han 2009)
- > can be best observed in the context of political controversy (Dewey 1927, Lippmann 1922)

My argument:

Innovation processes provoke such controversies

2. 'Publics' and 'innovation'

'Innovation' (how I define it from a sociological perspective)

- > ...something that is recognized as 'new' and valorized as 'better' (Braun-Thürmann 2005, Hutter et al. 2009).
- > ...an activity that goes on in the 'diffusion stage' (Bijker 1992).

My question:

Do publics shape innovation?

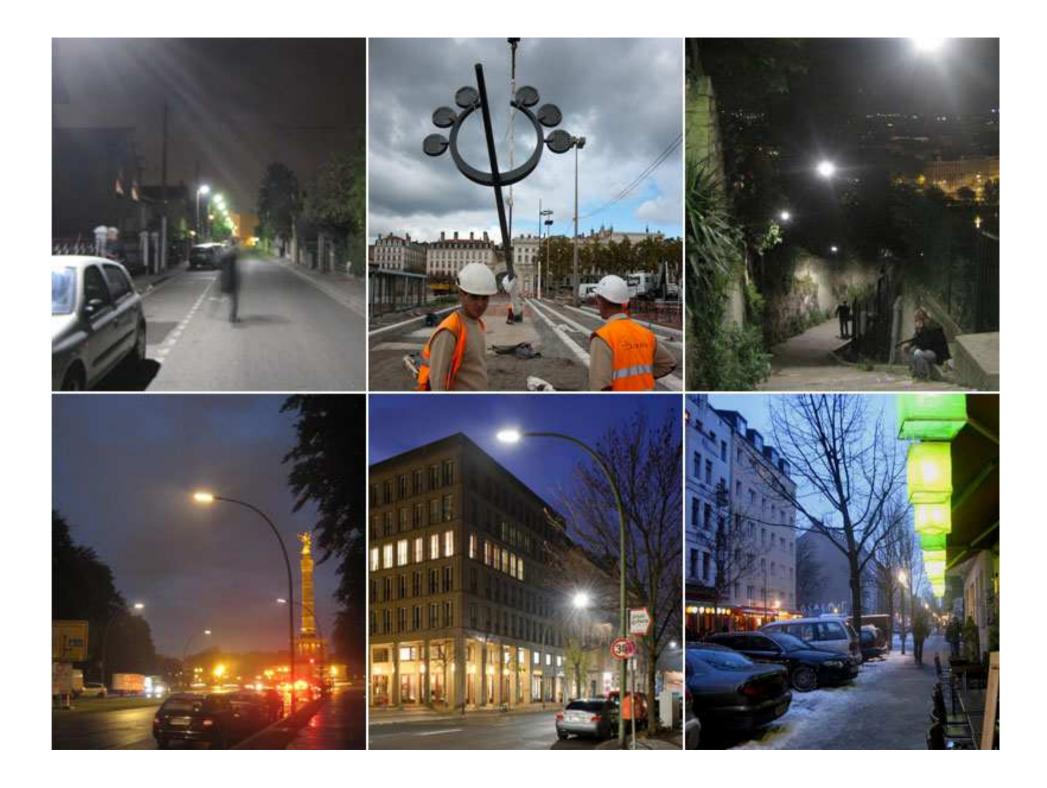
In other words: Which issues are mobilized in the context of and with regard to LED projects in public lighting in Berlin and Lyon?

3. Two cities, six LED projects

In my PhD project I compared the introduction of LED lighting in two very different European cities: Lyon (left) Berlin (right).



I studied, analysed and compared three 'early LED installations' in both cities ('multi-sited ethnography' & 'situational analysis')>

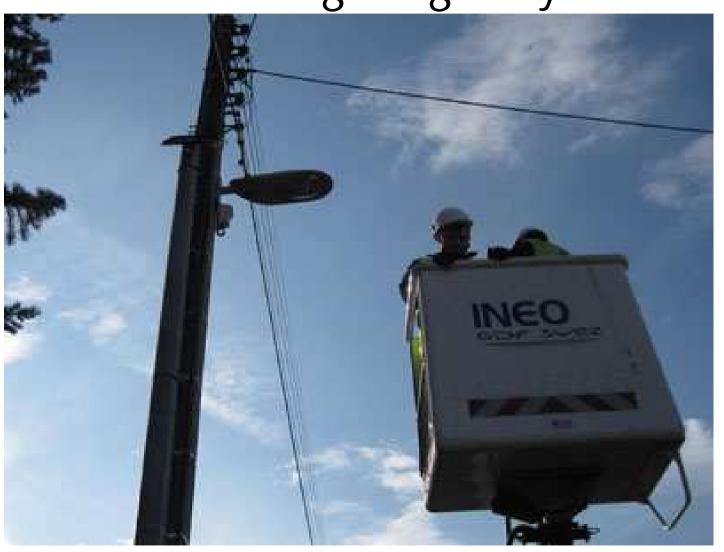


WZB





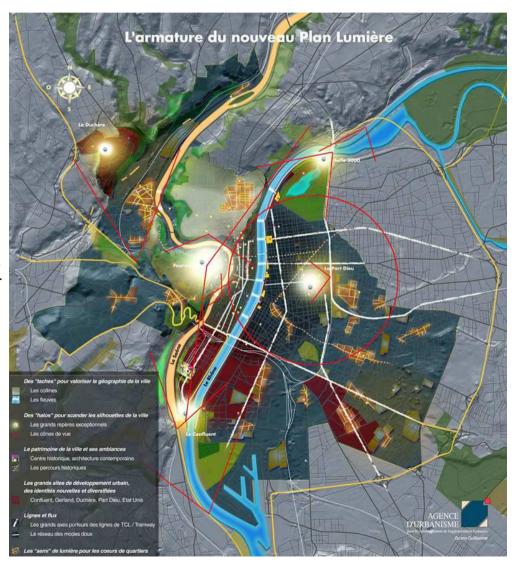




4. Public lighting in Lyon

Lyon is famous for its integrated light planning since 1989.

Architectural lighting design prevailed in the first *Plan Lumière*. Today the issue of energy efficiency has become a key objective.





4. Public lighting in Lyon

The principle of 'temporalité': Public decorative lights are switched off





4. Public lighting in Lyon







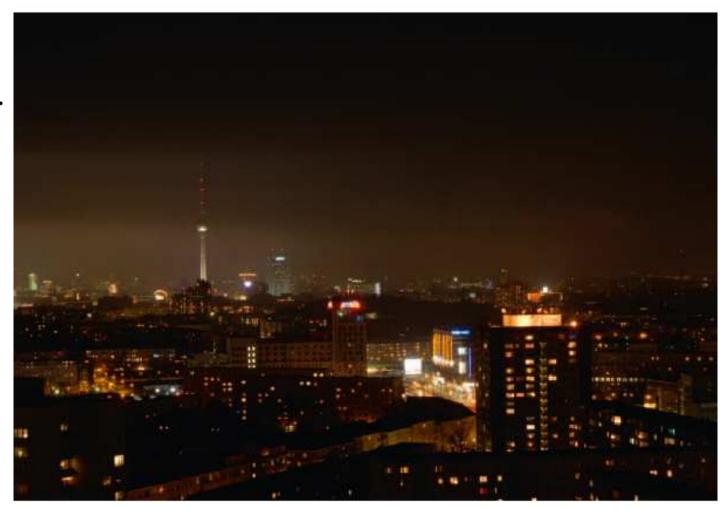




'Berlin is dark. And dark is beautiful!'

In 2011, Berlin published its first Light Plan.

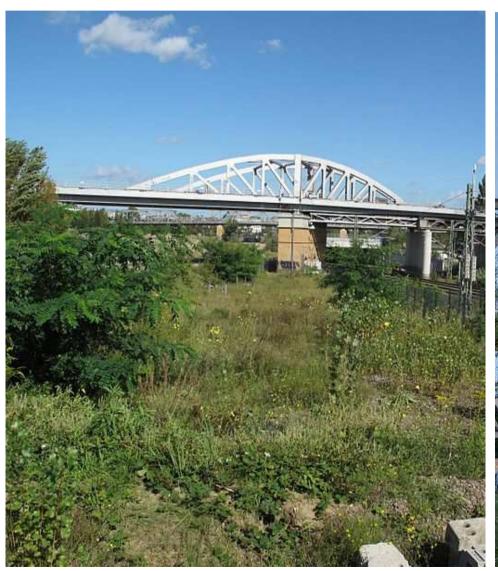
The concept accounts for several, partly contradictory public issues including cost and energy efficiency, the urban image and ecological concerns.





The example of the ,Gleisdreieck Park': Cycle and pedestrian paths in the new park are lit according to local standards as outlined in the Berlin Light Plan.

Thus, light levels remain below the EU standard for road lighting.







A local Berlin 'lighting public': The friends of the Berlin gas lights protesting against the electrification of this 'unique cultural world heritage'.





Lanterns in the open-air gas light museum: dark, beautiful and typical West Berlin.





The Berlin gas lights are also expensive to maintain and comparatively energy-inefficient. They are therefore being replaced with the twofold objective to make lighting more efficient but without changing the city image.





A Berlin innovation: Gas lights are replaced with LEDs that mimic gas lights. Which is which? The answer can be found on:

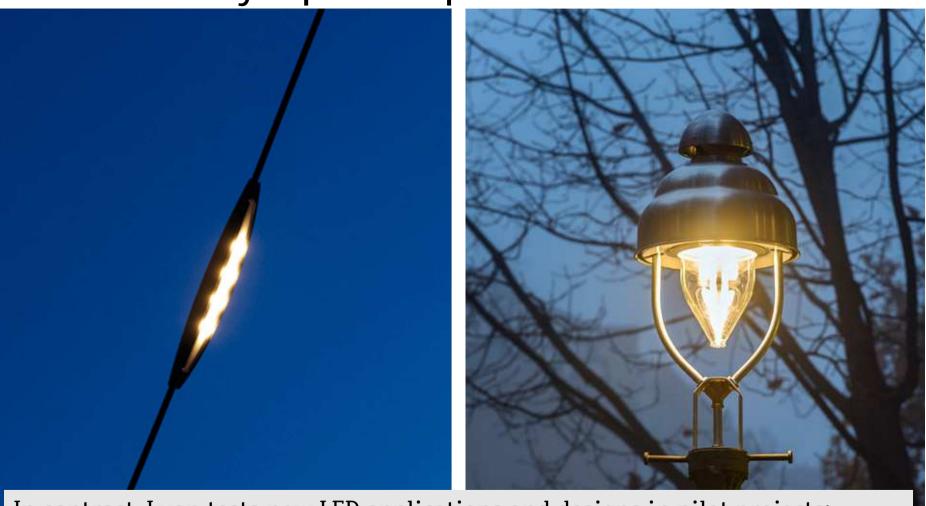
http://www.stadtentwicklung.berlin.de/bauen/beleuchtung/de/gaslicht/aufsatz_kreuzberg.shtml





'Smart' LED solutions find no public support in Berlin (left). In Berlin, the future of this revolutionary innovation looks like 19th century gas lights (right).

6. City-specific publics and LEDs



In contrast, Lyon tests new LED applications and designs in pilot projects: 'Cutting-edge' LED solutions (left) vs. 'reassuring' gas light imitations (right).

6. City-specific publics and LEDs





The Berlin citizens protest publically against the electrification of gas lights making street lighting a public, political issue (politician with LED lantern, right). In contrast, the Lyonnais discuss the benefits and problems of the annual light festival (left) and show little concern for municipal tests of adaptive LED solutions.

6. City-specific publics and LEDs





Conclusion: City-specific publics have formed around and shape light-related issues. Lyon's LED projects are observed and applauded by an international expert audience, Berlin LED projects are observed and critizised by friends of the Berlin gas lights.



Findings from Lyon and Berlin

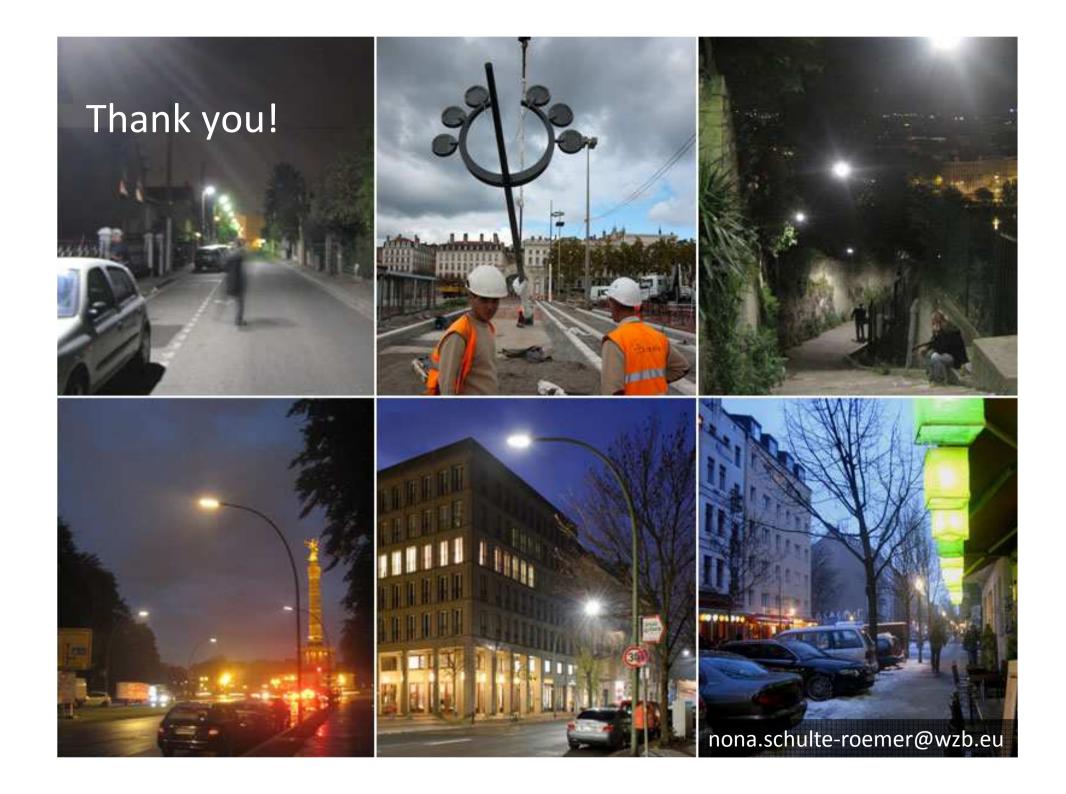
- > Expert and amateur publics shape technological innovation.
- > Outcomes are **compromises**, the result of social negotiations.

How are city-specific public issues and concerns translated?

- > Issues are 'scaled up' by institutional innovations like light plans
- > Issue networks and site visits can translate from local to local.

Issue formation is a 'soft' power game

- Resources that allow actors and groups to set agendas, voice issues or silence others are not equally distributed.
- Issue formation allocates power & is potentially non-democratic.
- > Issues that are not made public have no 'social life', do not exist.





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