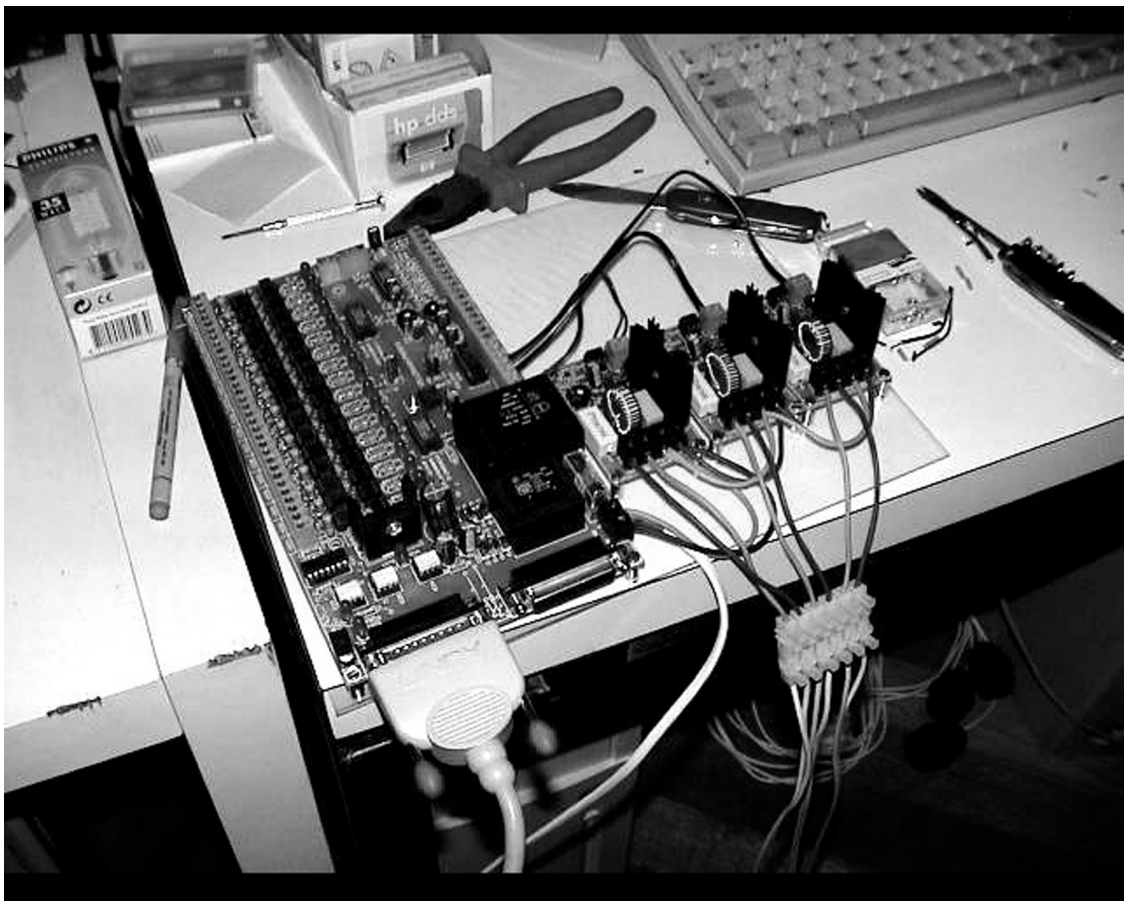
i-Light tool experiment

2002

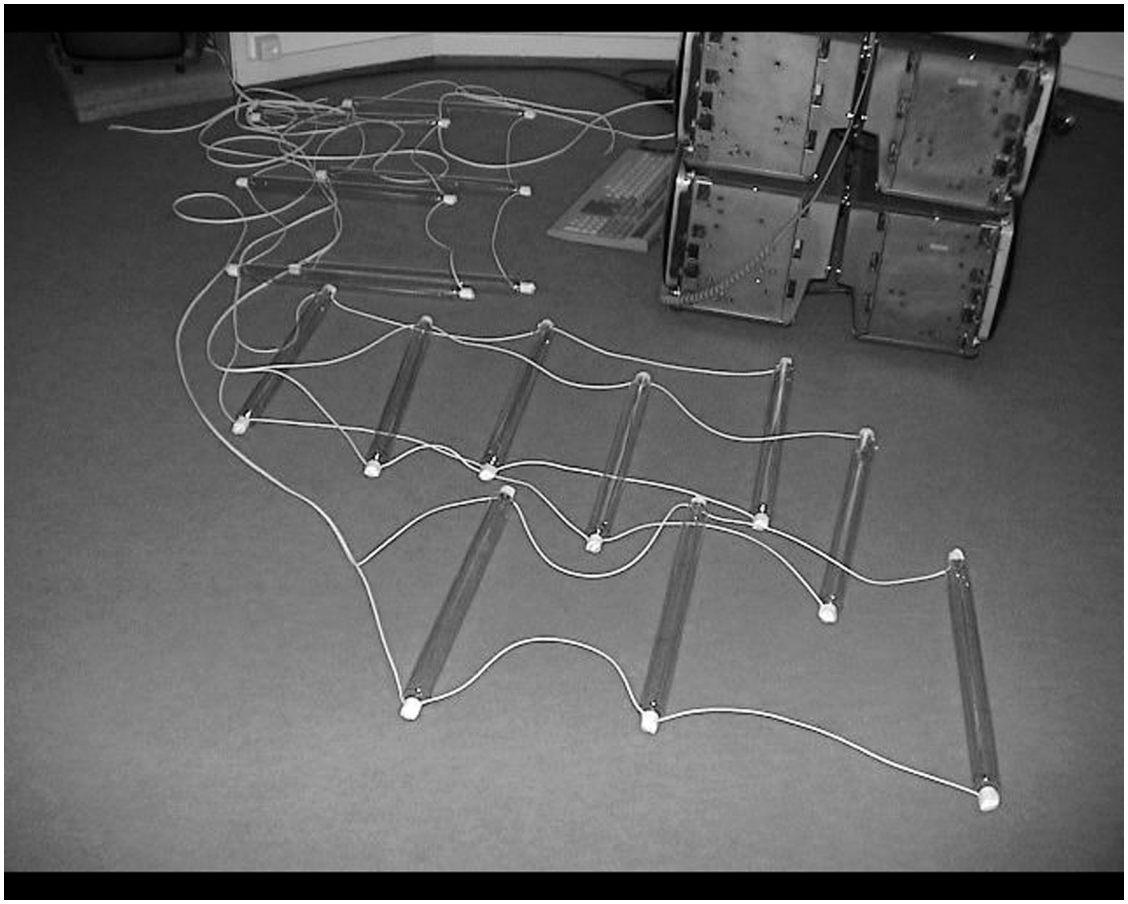
Project by fabric | ch

Internal research, used later in 2005 for the project MIX-m.org (Geneva, CH)

- Internet and network load (Kbytes) converted into light emission (lumens)
- Information transposed into lighting intensity
- Visual data flow

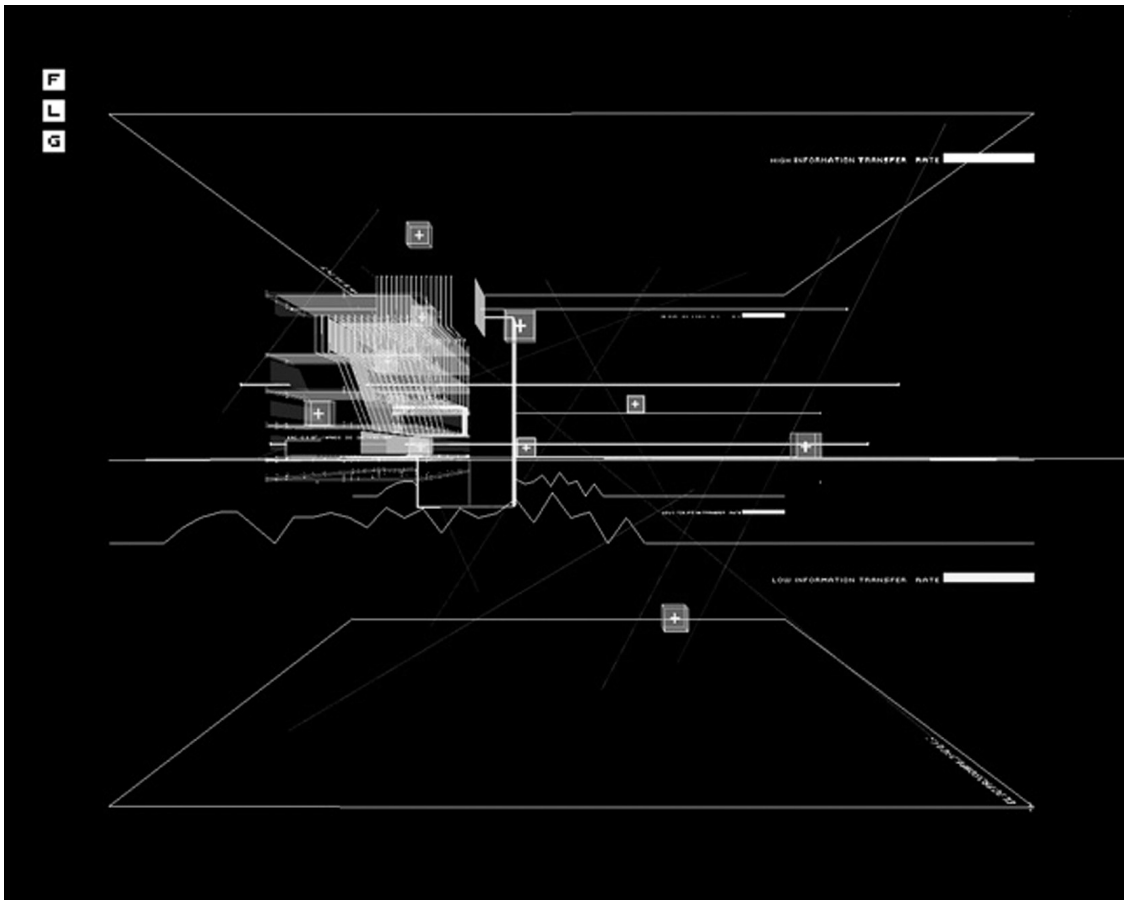


[Img. 1]

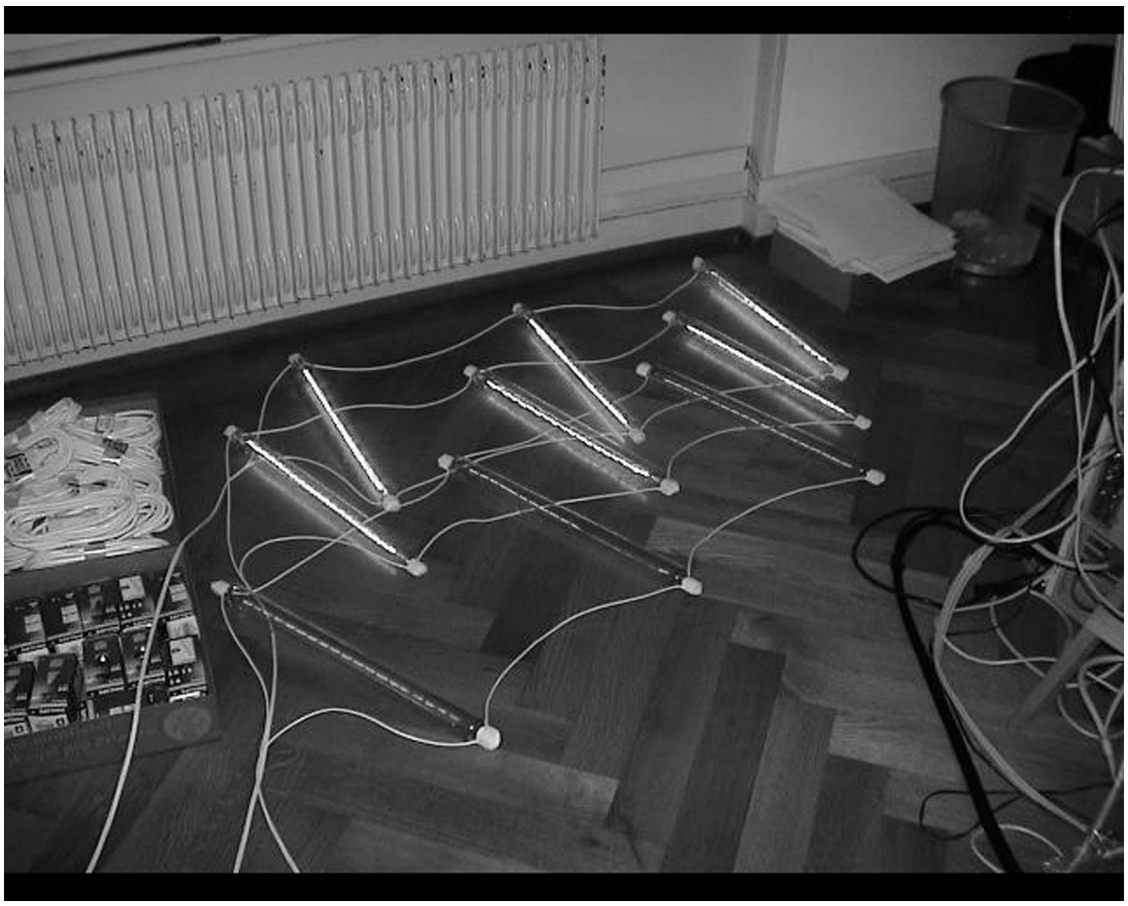


[Img. 2]

[Img. 3]

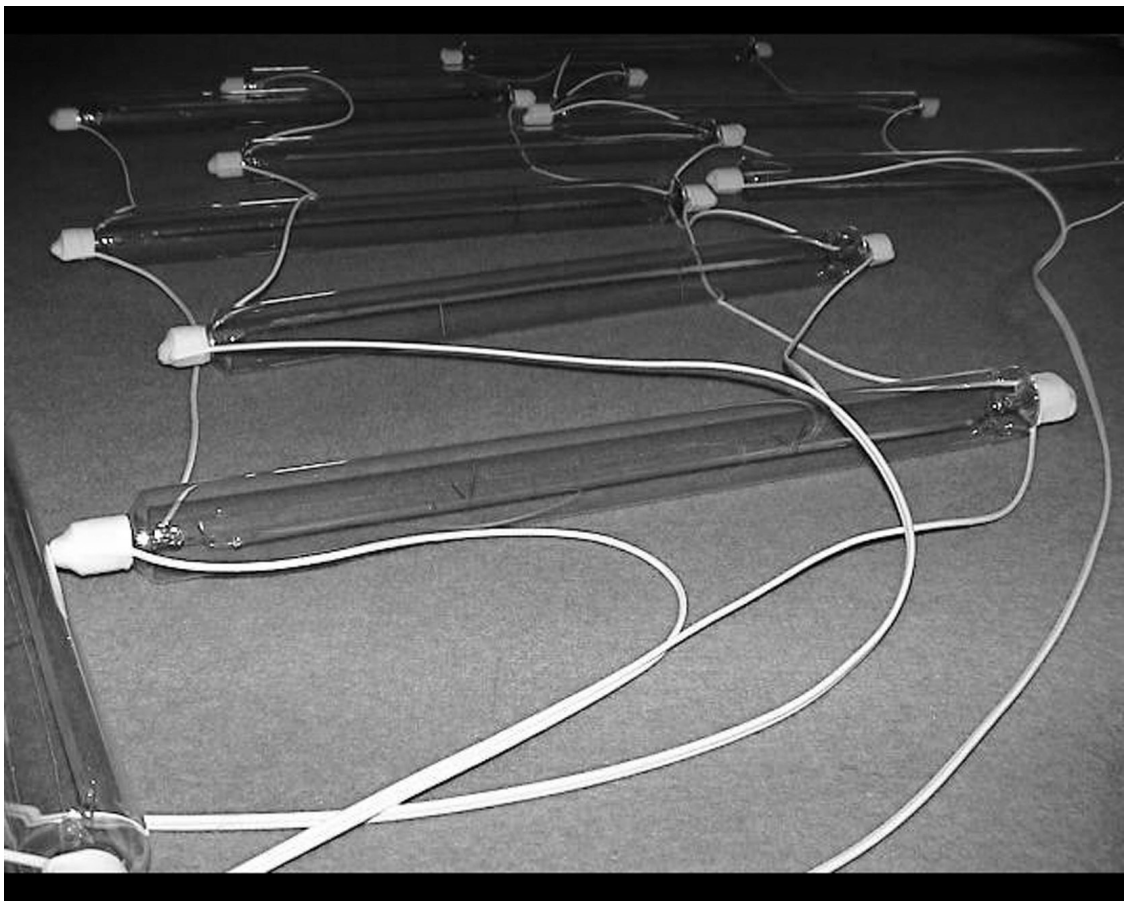

F
L
G
HIGH INFORMATION TRANSFER RATE
LOW INFORMATION TRANSFER RATE

[Img. 4]



[Img. 5]

[Img. 6]



[Img. 7]

Image captions:

[Img. 1] The prototyped electronic board that stands in between the network's data flow, the computer, and the lights.

[Img. 2] A network of lights for beta testing.

[Img. 3] The graph of the network data flow [right] and virtual lights (in a 3D digital environment –left screen-) also driven by the i-Light program.

[Img. 4] The graph of the network data flow used within a project (multi-user 3D environment, Electroscape 002), in which the i-Light program is also used to drive the lighting.

[Img. 5] The physical lights are reacting in the same way as the digital ones and translate the data flow of the network into lighting.

[Img. 6] An infrared image of the server's room, with i-Light as the only light source. The amount of information getting through our network drives the lighting of the room containing the server of the project, and illumination pulsates at the rate of the information flow.

[Img. 7] Detail on the light bulbs made of filaments. As a side effect, they also heat the space ...

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