

Correlated Colour Temperature Guide



HOW CAN LIGHT HAVE A TEMPERATURE?

Correlated Colour Temperature (CCT) is measured in degrees Kelvin (K) and relates to the appearance of white light, ranging from "warm" to "cool."

Typically, the warmer the light, or lower the Kelvin, the cosier the light feels. A cooler light, with a higher Kelvin, creates a feeling of greater energy and focus.

When taking a moment to consider this, it can be easy to conjure examples of warm and cool light; intimate and homely restaurants with yellowy-orange candles or log fires, vs efficient and secure-feeling car parks, or doctor surgeries with bluer white light.

And equally, if you imagine swapping warm for cool, and cool for warm light in these same environments, you can quickly see how it might make those spaces feel less natural, and not optimal for the use of the space.

STATE OF FLUX

The amount of light produced by a light fitting is called the Luminous Flux and is measured in lumens (Im). The lower the lumens value, the lower the light output. Typically, the lower the light output, the lower the wattage, so it is important to strike a balance between the amount of light and corresponding power consumption to ensure energy isn't being wasted on too much light.

However, the more intricate the task, the more light is required to do it comfortably. For example, an office requiring sufficient light levels on the desk for reading and writing could be lit by 3500lm light fittings spaced in a 3m grid, but a corridor which is only used by people passing through could be lit by 1700lm light fittings spaced in a line 2.4m apart.

For more information on CCT and State of Flux visit: www.eterna-lighting.co.uk/selecting-light/