



LIGHT RESEARCH

Rayon Walcott

Design II- Project III

Professor Betz

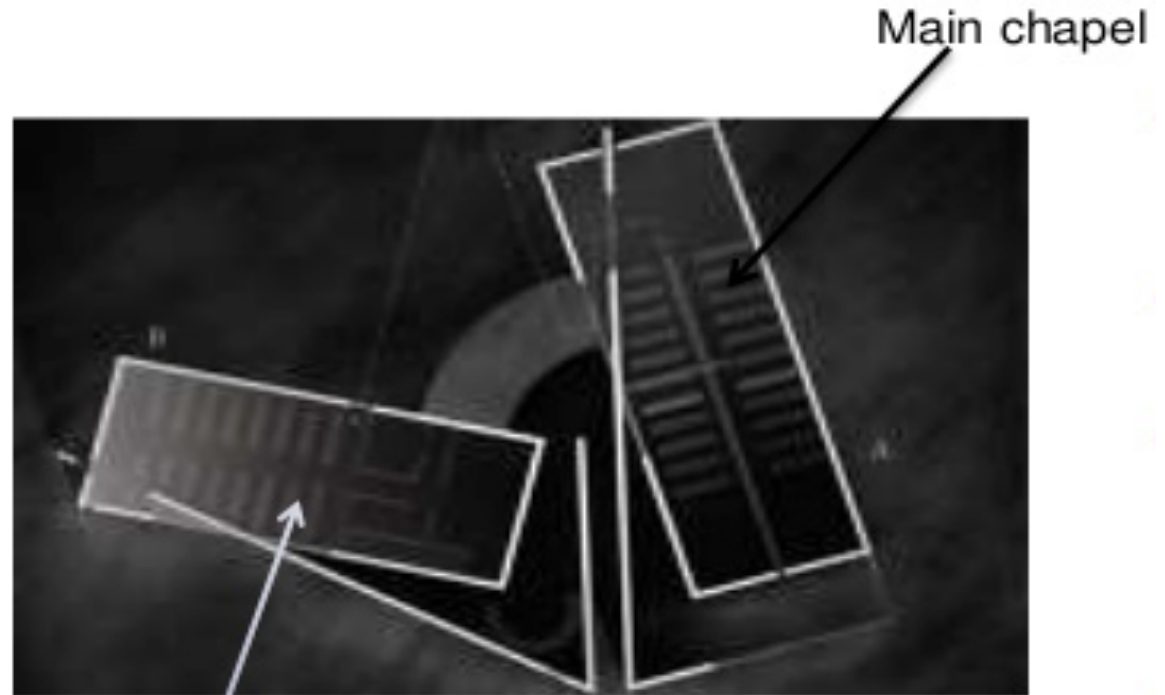
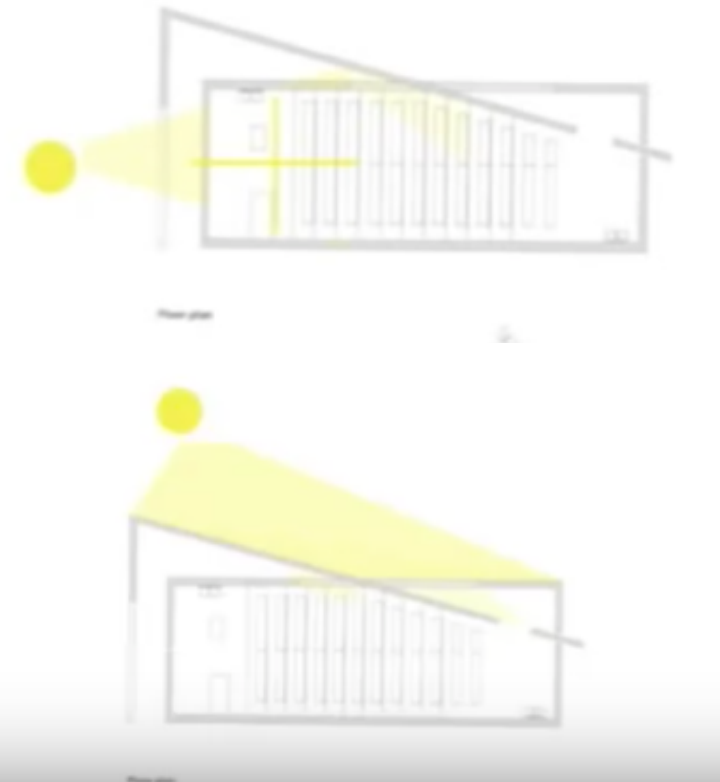
Name of Building: **Church of the light**

Tadao Ando (Architect)

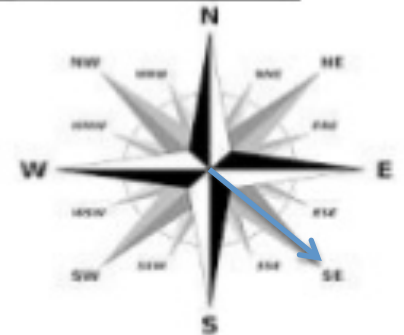
Address: 4-3-50, Kita-kasugaoka Ibaraki-shi, Osaka-fu Japan

The Orientation of the Building

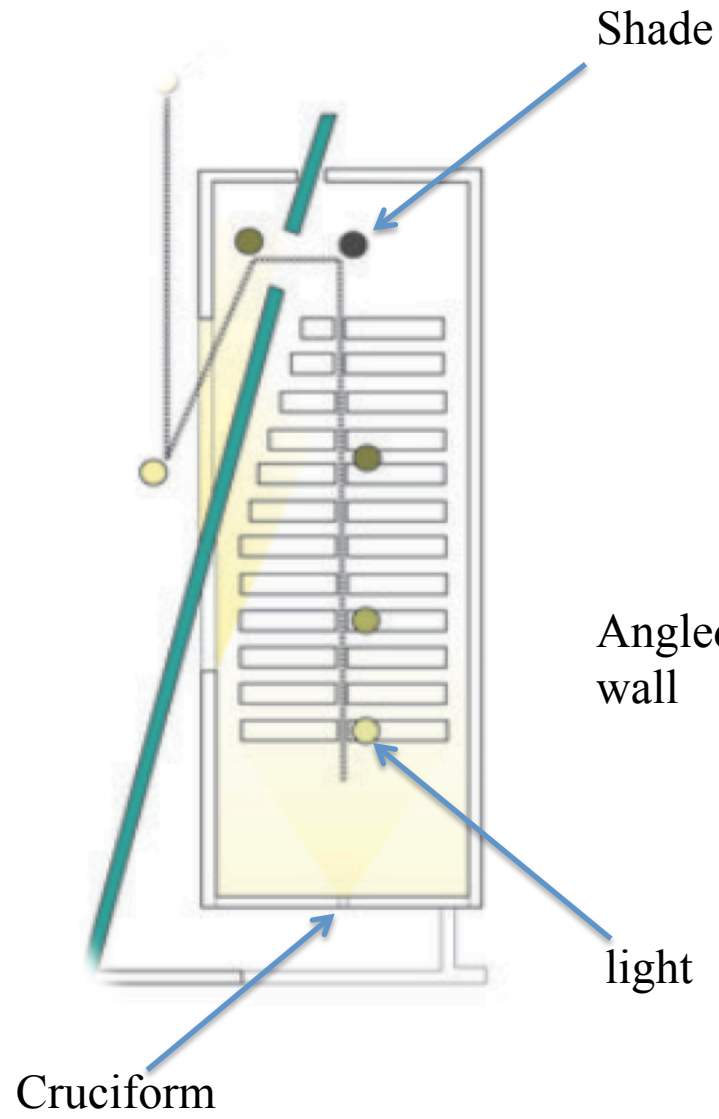
In order to take full advantage of the morning sun rays, the main Chapel was orientated towards the **South-East**.



Sunday school



Controlling light



Angled blade wall

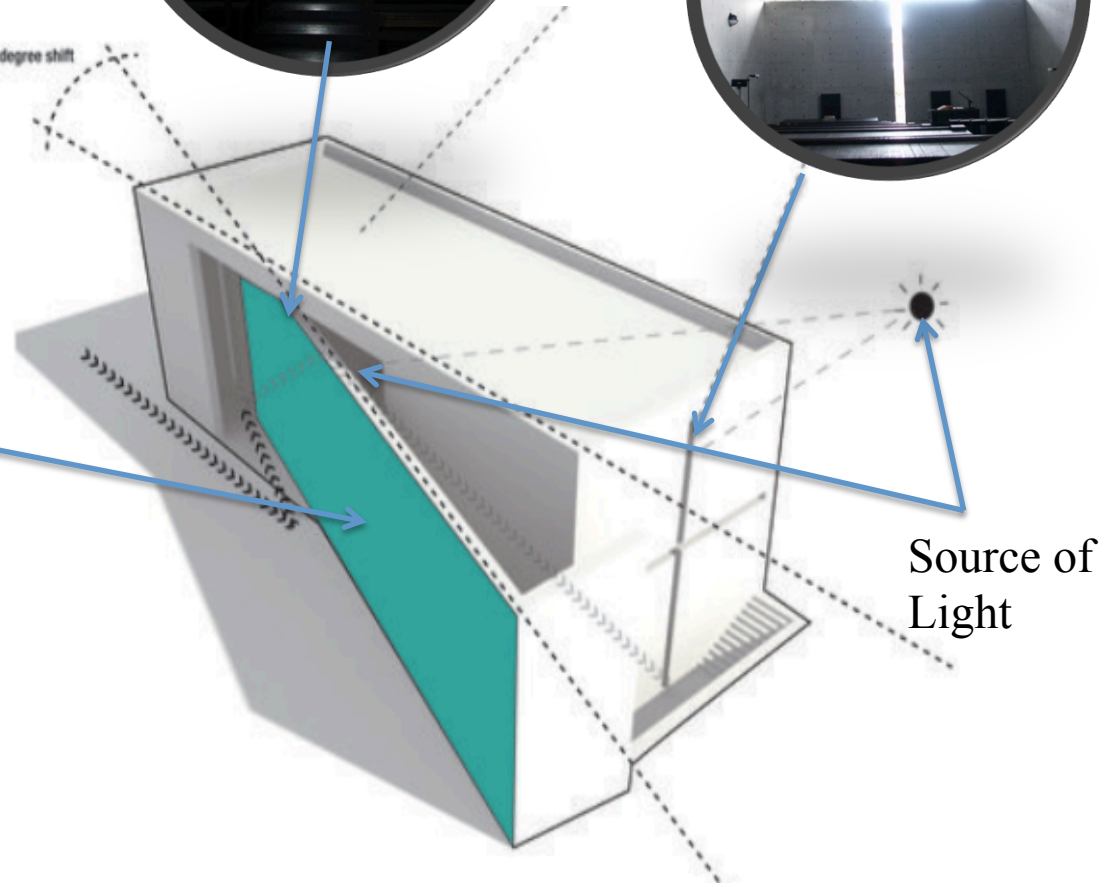


Crucifix

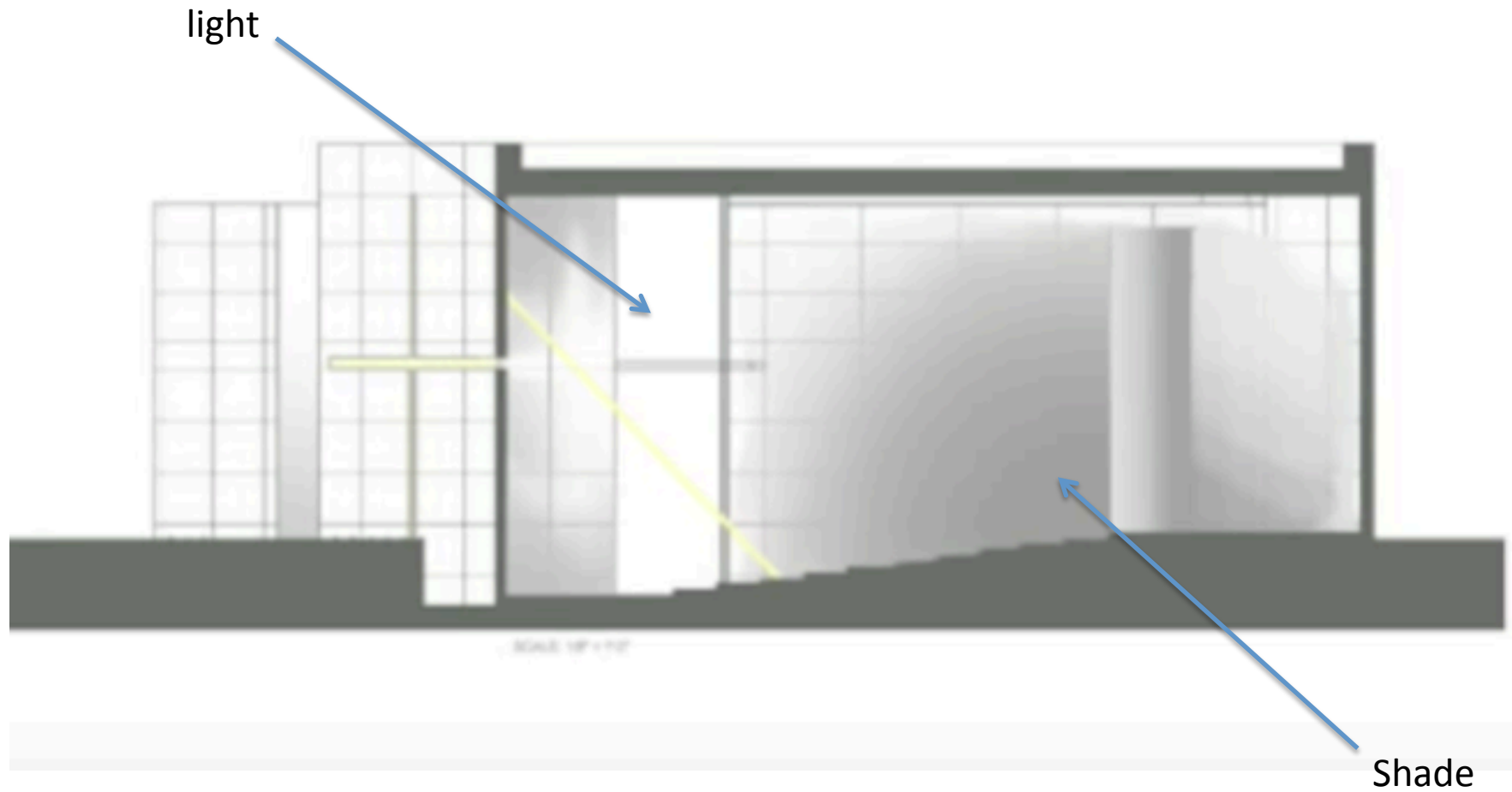


15 degree shift

Angled wall



(Sectional Front Elevation)
Light diagram



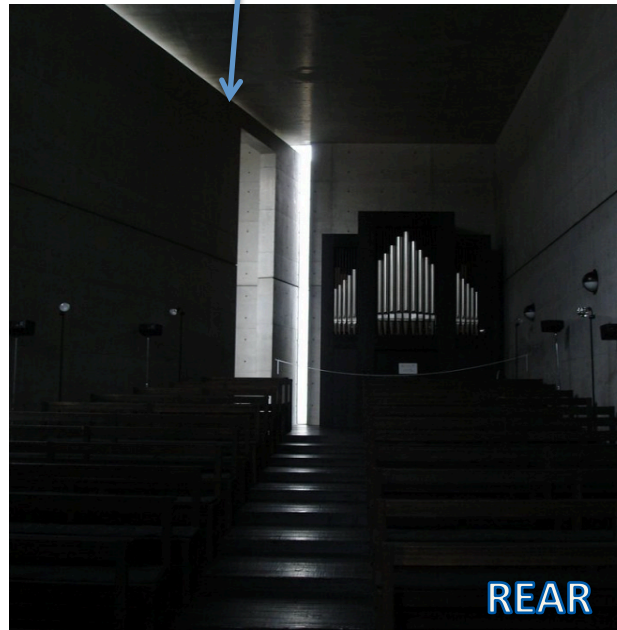
The use of “Natural Lighting”

- Natural light is used as a controlling factor in contrast with the shade to give the interior space a sense of empowerment to religion (Christianity).

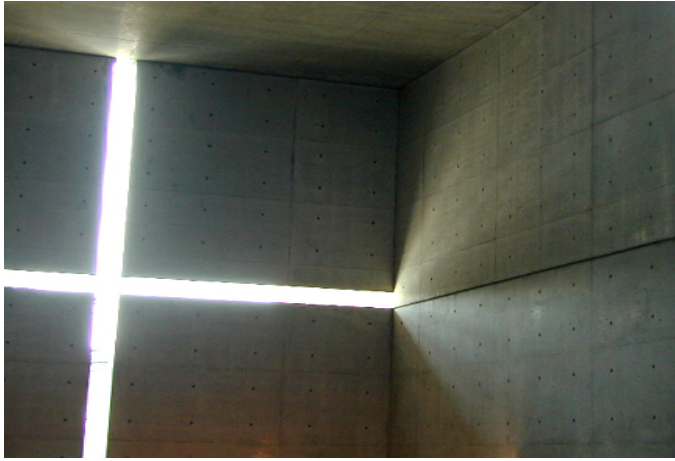
The Crucifix is the main light source of the interior of the Chapel.

Contrast is created by a 15 degrees angled wall.

His Design
Concept



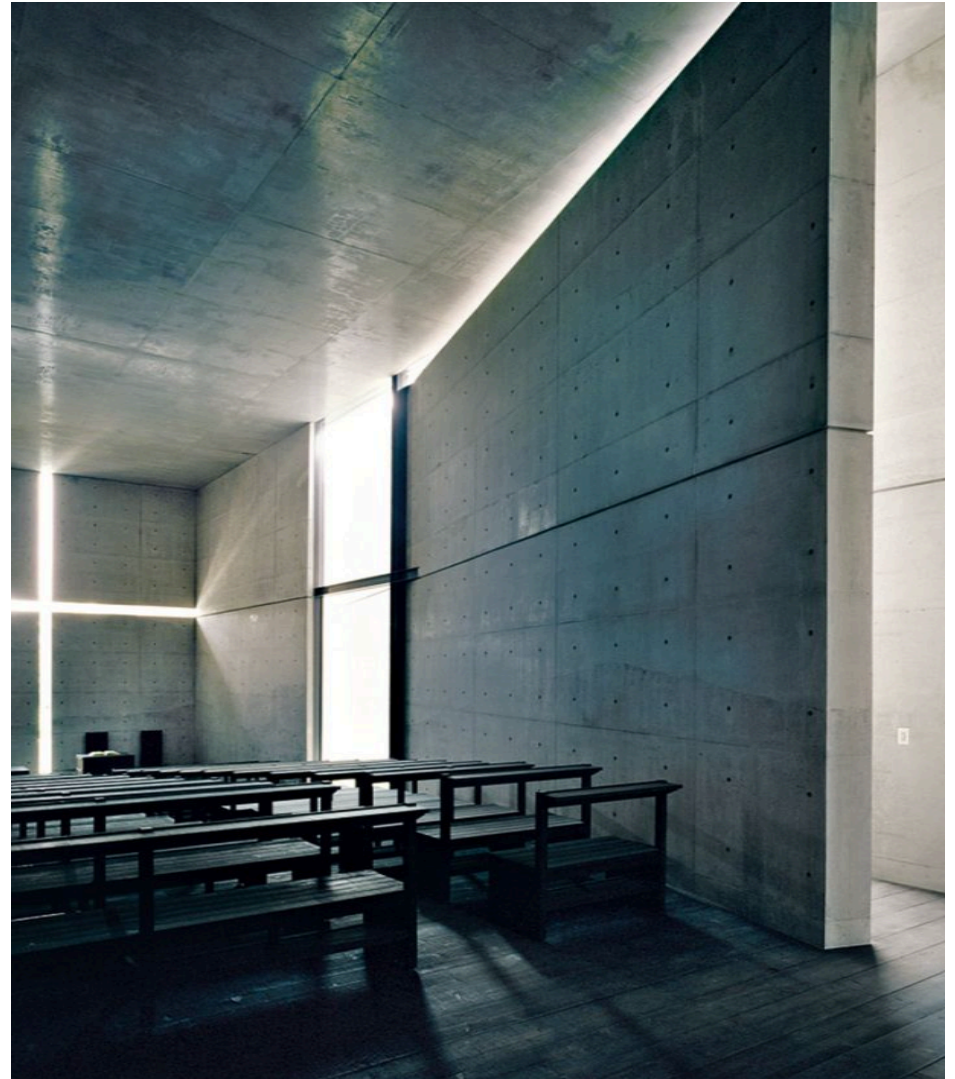
- Light enters the space through a cruciform that cuts through the concrete wall.



- Light also penetrates the space of the Sunday school by a non supported 15 degrees angled wall which slices through the building.



This wall also helps to soften the contrast between the brilliant light of the cross and the darkened interior.



This wall never touches the main building which enables some amount of light to penetrate the interior space.



The effect of the light on the Sunday School Building



The main light source for the interior space of the Sunday School is in fact another 15 degrees angled blade wall that slices through the side of the building.

This will have a powerful effect on people, as they will always see religious leaders standing in the light, at the very front.