

A brief history of the creation of the Commission

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President of the CIE

Jean Bastie, Paris 2013



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CIE 2023 - 30th Quadrennial Session of the CIE

September 18, 2023 to September 20, 2023 Ljubljana, Slovenia





View of Ljubljana Castle seen from the Nebotičnik 'skyscraper'. Photograph: Vojko Berk/Alamy



A little quiz

- 30th Quadrennial Session of the CIE in 2023
- Session every 4 years
- When was the first Session?

$$2023 - 4 * 30 = 1903$$

Correct!, but, hold on...: 2023 - 4 * 29 = 1907?

And why CIE was celibration in 2013 the centenary in Paris?





It all started in 1900

Au mois de septembre 1900, le Congrès International de l'Industrie du Gaz, réuni à l'occasion de l'Exposition Universelle de Paris, sous la présidence de M. Th. VAUTIER, votait à l'unanimité, dès sa première séance, le projet de délibération préparé par les soins de son bureau dans les termes suivants:

In September 1900, the International Gas Industry Congress held on the occasion of the Paris Universal Exhibition under the chairmanship of Mr Th. VAUTIER, voted unanimously, at its first meeting, in favour of the draft resolution deliberation prepared by its bureau in the following terms (...)

Decides:

« Décide :

- « Une Commission Internationale sera nommée à l'effet de fixer les règles à suivre dans les observations photométriques des becs à incandescence par le gaz;
- « Le bureau du Congrès est chargé de procéder à l'organisation de cette Commission Internationale. »

An International Commission will be appointed to establish the rules to be followed in the photometric observations of gas incandescent lamps; The bureau of the Congress is responsible for organising this International Commission.



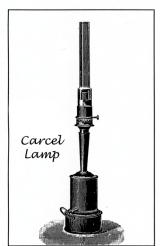
Commission internationale de photométrie (CIP)



Commission Internationale de photométrie (CIP)

« Nomination des membres de la Commission, qui sera formée de dix-huit membres, à raison de quatre représentants pour chacun des pays suivants : France, Allemagne, Angleterre, et d'un représentant pour les autres pays : Autriche, Belgique, États-Unis, Hollande, Italie, Suisse (1); Appointment of the members of the Commission, which will be made up of eighteen members, four from each of the following countries: France, Germany and the United Kingdom, and one from each of the other countries: Austria, Belgium, the United States, Holland, Italy, Switzerland (1);

(4) Cette attribution de quatre membres à la France, l'Allemagne, l'Angleterre se justifiait, parce que ces pays étaient les seuls possédant des étalons de lumière officiels nationaux, lampe Carcel, bougie anglaise de spermacéti, bougie de l'Union allemande, bougie de Munich et bougie Hefner.





Hefner candle



spermaceti wax candle



The dawn of CIE 1903-1913

- > 1903 Zurich: 1st CIP meeting
 - ***** Comparison of photometric standard lamps
 - ***** Rules for photometric measurements
- **▶** 1907 Zurich : 2nd CIP meeting
 - **Committee for comparison of photometric standard lamps**
 - Study on the constancy of the melting point of platinum for photometric application



Professor Th. Vautier President 1903 - 1921

Cie CIE comparison activities

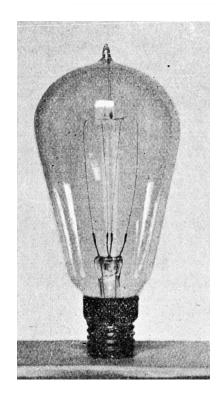
Outcome of the comparisons of photometric units

The laboratories of France, United Kingdom and the USA announced that from 1st July, 1909, the American candle, the British candle and the French bougie décimale would have the same value: The international candle maintained by carbon filament lamps.

Agreement between national metrological laboratories not directly sponsored by the CIP but officially endorsed at its 1911 session.

1 French decimal candle = 1 English candle = 1/0.9 Hefner candle

with an uncertainty of little less than 2 %





The dawn of CIE 1903-1913

- > 1911 Zurich: 3rd CIP meeting
 - Committee for spectral responsivity of eye
 - **Committee for photometric quantities and units**

Paper by H. Strache pointing out:

If the radiation from a source were weighted in accordance with the sensitivity of the eye, its measurement in absolute units was, in effect, a measurement of the light from the source. For that the sensitivity curve of the eye needs to be determined



Professor Th. Vautier President 1903 - 1921



CIP -> CIE

The new technology of illuminating engineering was developing rapidly and societies had been formed to foster its progress, first in the USA in 1906, in Great Britain three years later and in Germany in 1912.

International Electrical Congress held In Turin September 1912: "The Congress believes that it is desirable that an International Commission should be appointed to study all questions of illumination and all technical problems affecting illumination, and, having noted that the Illuminating Engineering Society of London intends to form such an International Commission, and therefore to liaise with all other existing national and international Photometric Commissions, approves the initiative"



The dawn o

- > 1913 Berlin: 4th CIP meeting
- CIE statutes
- **❖** Official establishment of CIE in August 1913



COMMISSION INTERNATIONALE

de

L'ECLAIRAGE

COMPTE - RENDU DES SEANCES

DES 27, 28, 29 et 30 AOUT 1913

1913

PROPERTY OF THE CENTRAL BUREAU

PLEASE DO NOT TAKE AWAY

C.A.ATHERTON HONORARY SECRETA

2023-08-24

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The dawn of CIE 1913-...

Activities of the CIE was halted because of First World War

- > 1921 Paris: 5th CIE meeting
- Committee on heterochromatic photometry
- **Committee on definitions and symbols**
- **Committee on lighting in factories and schools**
- ***** Committee on automobile headlights



Professor Th. Vautier President 1903 - 1921



Spectral luminous efficiency functions

6th session of CIE, Geneva, 1924

(4) La Commission internationale de l'Éclairage recommande, pour l'usage général, les valeurs suivantes, comme valeurs provisoires pour le facteur de visibilité.

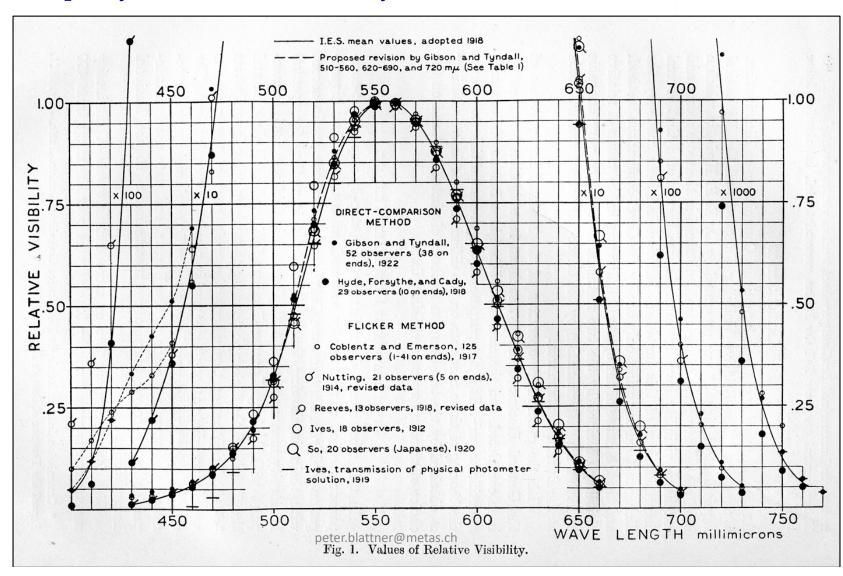
Longueur d'onde (mµ)	Facteur de Visibilité relative	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Longueur} \\ \text{d'onde} \\ \text{(m}\mu) \end{array}$	Facteur de Visibilité relative	$\begin{array}{c c} \text{Longueur} \\ \text{d'onde} \\ (m\mu) \end{array}$	Facteur de Visibilité relative
400	0.0004	530	0.862	650	0.107
10	0012	40	954	60	061
20	0040	550	995	70	032
30	0116	60	995	80	017
40	023	70	952	90	0082
4 50	038	80	870	700	0041
60	060	90	757	10	0021
70	091	600	631	20	00105
80	139	10	503	30	00052
90	208	20	381	40	00025
500	323	30	265	750	00012
10	503	40	175	60	00006
20	710	1		ł	

Dans les cas spéciaux qui se rapportent aux régions extrêmes du spectre, ou à des conditions particulières d'étendue de champ, d'intensité, etc., ces valeurs provisoires peuvent être en défaut.

V(λ) values as they are given in the original table of 1924



Paper by K. S. Gibson: Visibility function





Lighting engineering



Type of portable demonstration equipment



Example of a good street lighting

After : Recueil des travaux et compte rendu des séances, CIE 6ème session, Genève, juillet 1924

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USINES.

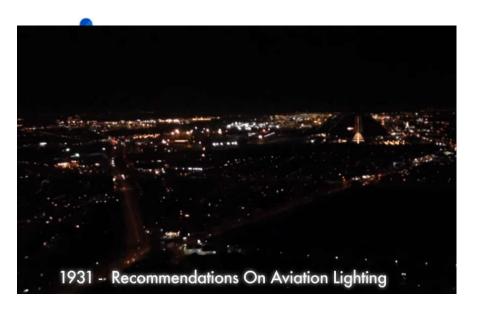
1. MINIMUM RECOMMANDÉ.

Il est recommandé que les éclairements conservés ne soient pas inférieurs à ceux indiqués dans le tableau suivant:

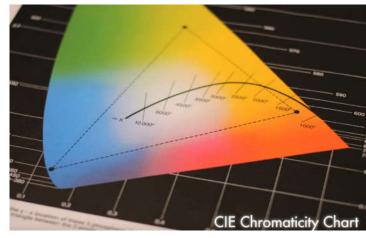
Éclairement

	Minimum en Lux*. Dans l'espace, ou sur le plan de travai	
(a)	Rues, cours et passages 0,2	
(b)	Magasins, dépendances et couloirs des ateliers, excepté les sorties et les passages y conduisant 2,5	,
(c)	Où un discernement des détails n'est pas nécessaire 5 Endroits tels que: vestibules, escaliers, sorties et passages y conduisant; lavabos, cabines d'ascenseur et paliers.	

2023-08-24







CIE 28th Session Opening Video



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xxfpniUI7DU



National Committees (not complete)









Austria



Sweden













International Commission on Illumination Commission Internationale de l'Eclairage Internationale Beleuchtungskommission



Canada







Germany



Turkey



Serbia







Netherlands



NC Israel

2023-06-19



