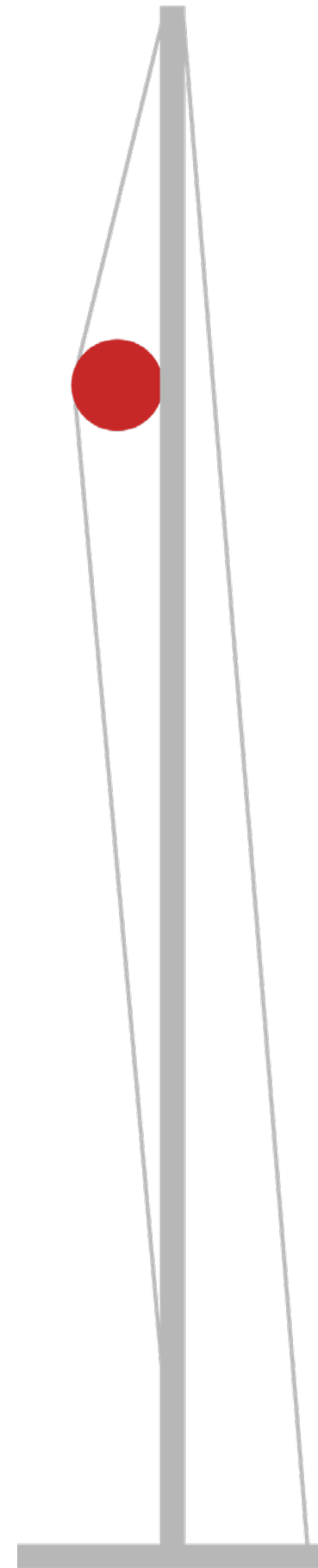


Sail Light

A highly flexible lighting solution for nomadic lifestyle

Degree Project for Master of Fine Arts in Design
Main field of study: Industrial Design

Xinyi Liu





Sail Light

A highly flexible lighting solution for nomadic lifestyle

Author: Liu, Xinyi

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From Lund University School of Industrial Design,
Department of Design Sciences

Project Supervisor: Senior Lecturer Andreas Hopf

Examiner: Senior Lecturer Olof Kolte

Assistant Supervisor: Lecturer Olof Jansson

Abstract

As young people increasingly relocate due to work, study, and shifting life circumstances, they are constantly adapting to new living environments and spatial layouts. This project explores how lighting design can support this evolving “nomadic” lifestyle — helping individuals establish a sense of home more quickly within unfamiliar spaces. It further investigates how lighting and furniture can become more adaptable, responding to a future defined by mobility, flexibility, and ever-changing domestic conditions.

Keywords: adaptable lighting, flexible living, future domesticity



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Part 1

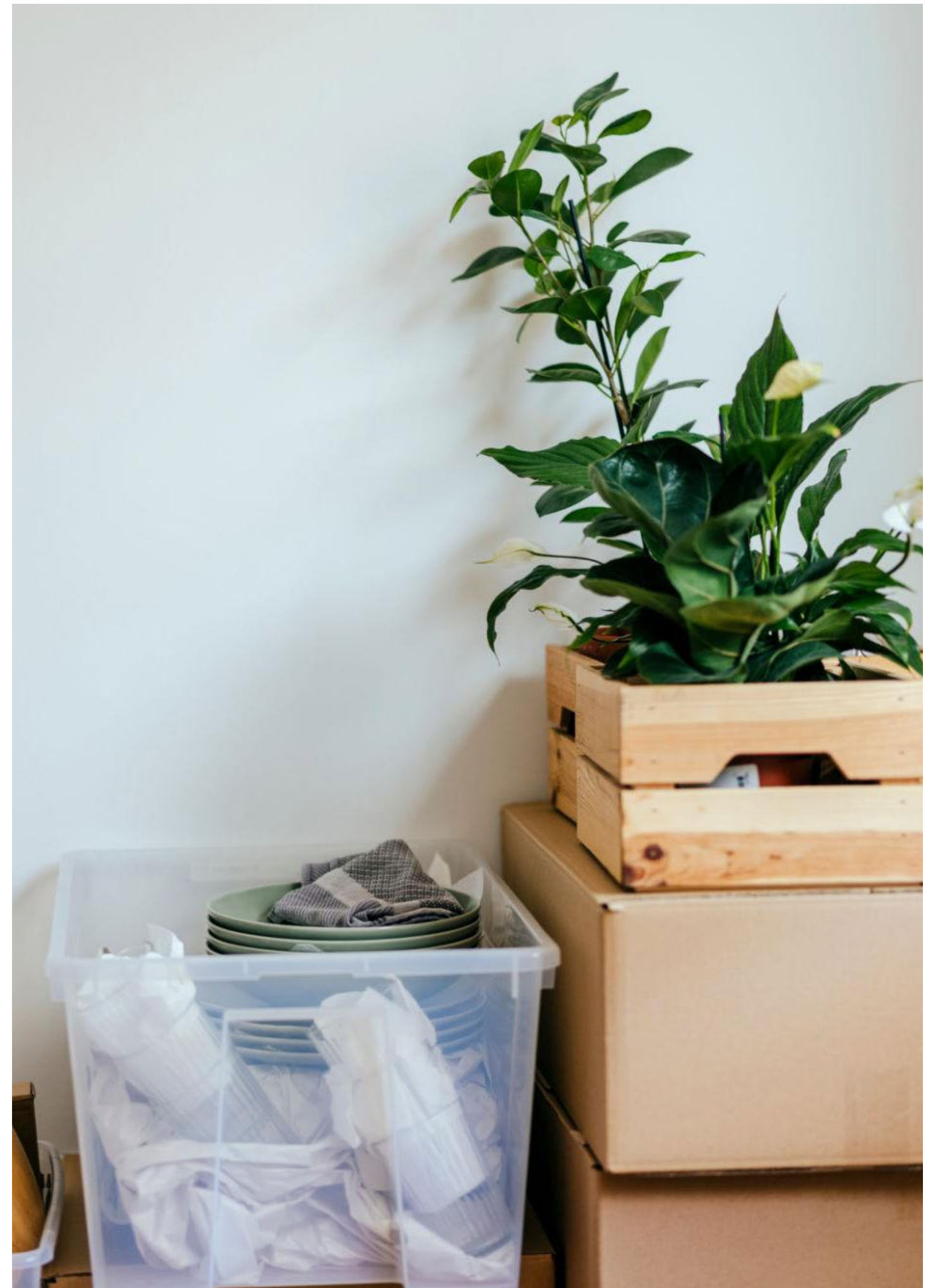
Introduction

Motivation

Post-nomad

The postmodern nomadic lifestyle is the result of the development of globalization and the increasing flexibility of contemporary work and life patterns. Nowadays, people's lives are no longer stable, linear, or confined to a single location. Especially for the younger generation, frequently switching between different cities and living environments for study, work or personal development has become a common phenomenon. They do not keep traveling; instead, they need to constantly adapt to new Spaces and re-establish the order of their daily lives.

Against this backdrop, the real challenge is not the movement itself, but rather how to quickly establish a sense of comfort, familiarity and personal identity in a temporary or constantly changing environment. However, contemporary living Spaces are often highly standardized and anonymous, making it difficult for users to establish meaningful connections with the environment.



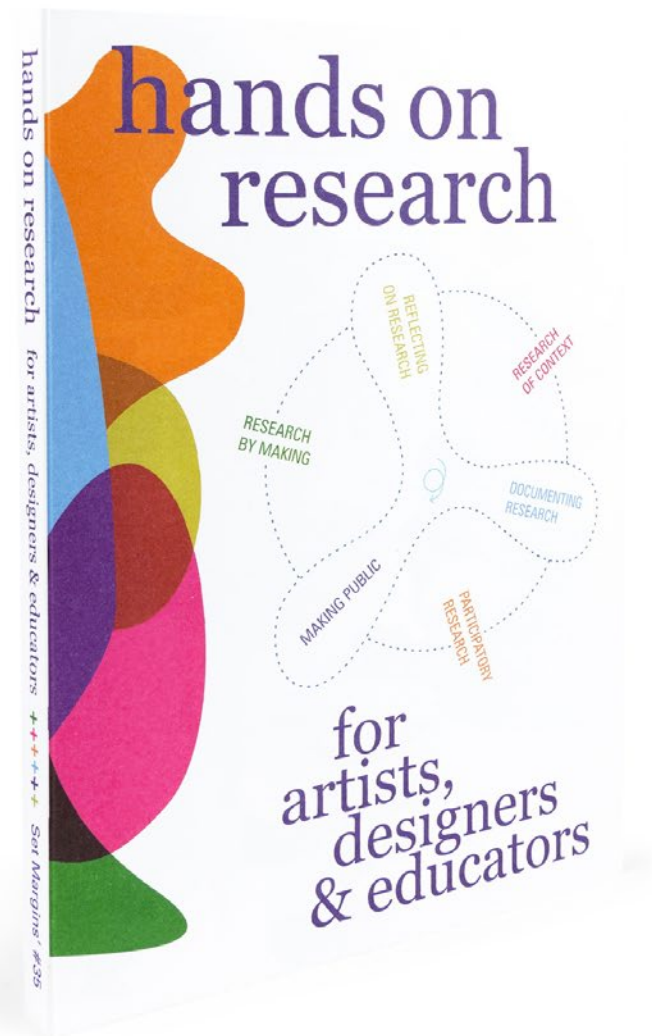
High flexible lighting

Flexible furniture is precisely a response to such changes. Unlike traditional furniture that is fixed and has a single function, flexible furniture emphasizes adaptability and can respond to different usage needs, space configurations and lifestyles. This design thinking shifts the focus from "permanence" to "the ability to respond to changes", enabling products to adjust along with alterations in living conditions.

This logic also applies to lighting design. Lamps not only have functional lighting functions, but also play an important role in the spatial atmosphere, emotional perception and spatial cognition. In temporary or unfamiliar living environments, lighting is often an important element in building a sense of belonging.

Initial Brief

The project will explore how lighting design can support this nomadic lifestyle and how lighting and furniture can become more adaptable in a more flexible living state in the future.



Methods

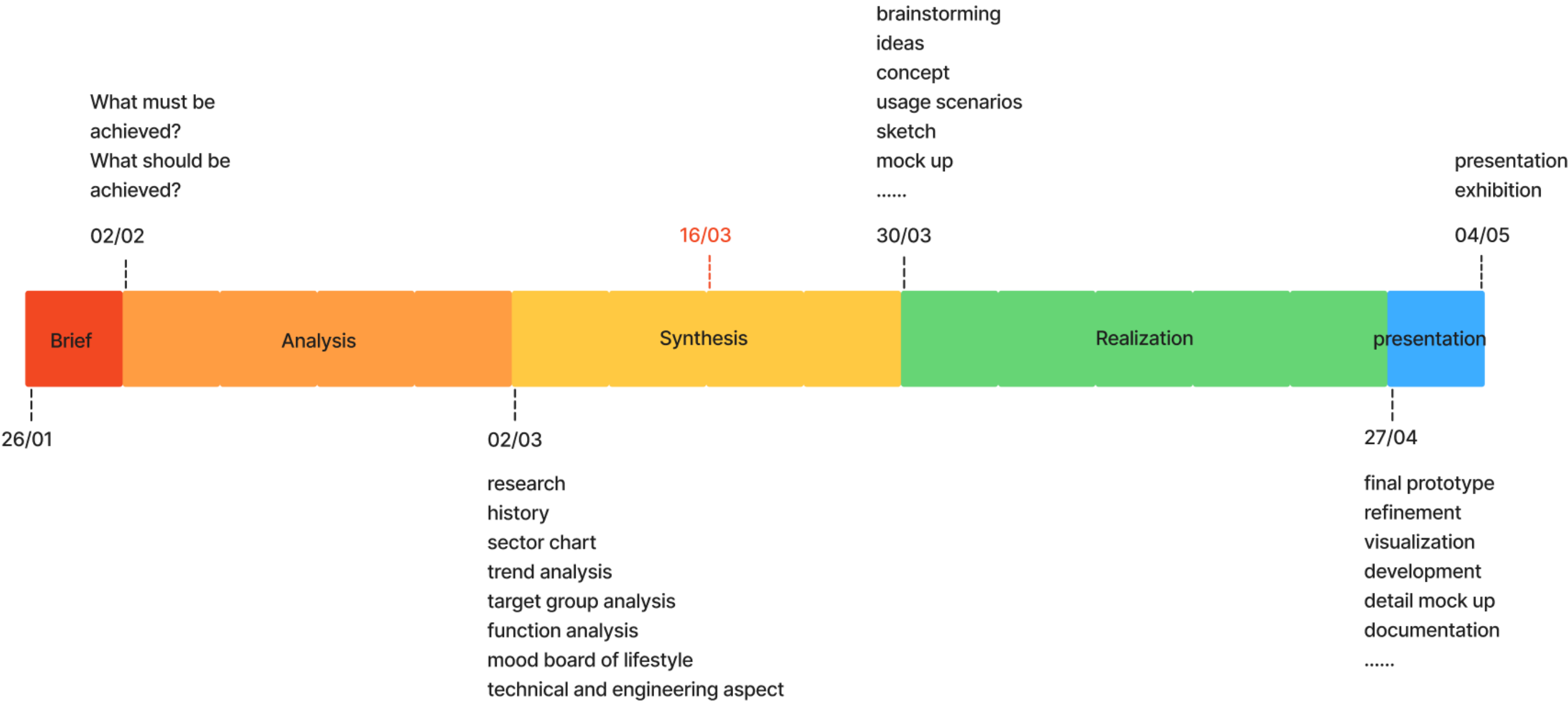
This project follows the basic process of design development and is mainly divided into four stages: introduction, analysis, synthesis and finalization. Through this process, the project gradually completes the establishment of the theme, requirement analysis, concept development and the final improvement of the outcome.

Furthermore, in the early stage of the project, I read the book "Hands-on Research for Artists, Designers & Educators". The book proposes six research methods: practical research, contextual research, participatory research, research reflection, research documentation and public announcement of research results.

Among them, practical research is the most important method of this project. Through continuous hands-on production, testing, material experiments and model development, design ideas are verified and optimized in practice and gradually form the final product.

Therefore, this project combines a systematic design process with a practice-oriented research approach, enabling research and design development to advance simultaneously.

Timeline



Part 2 Background

History background

The concept of nomadic furniture originated from the early migratory lifestyle of humans. In many nomadic societies, furniture is mostly lightweight, portable and easy to assemble items, such as storage boxes, folding beds and portable seating, to meet the living needs of people who are constantly on the move. At this point, furniture emphasizes practicality and mobility.

With the development of settled societies and cities, furniture has gradually become a long-term used item in fixed residences. Industrialized production has further promoted the standardization and stabilization of furniture, making it more suitable for permanent home spaces.

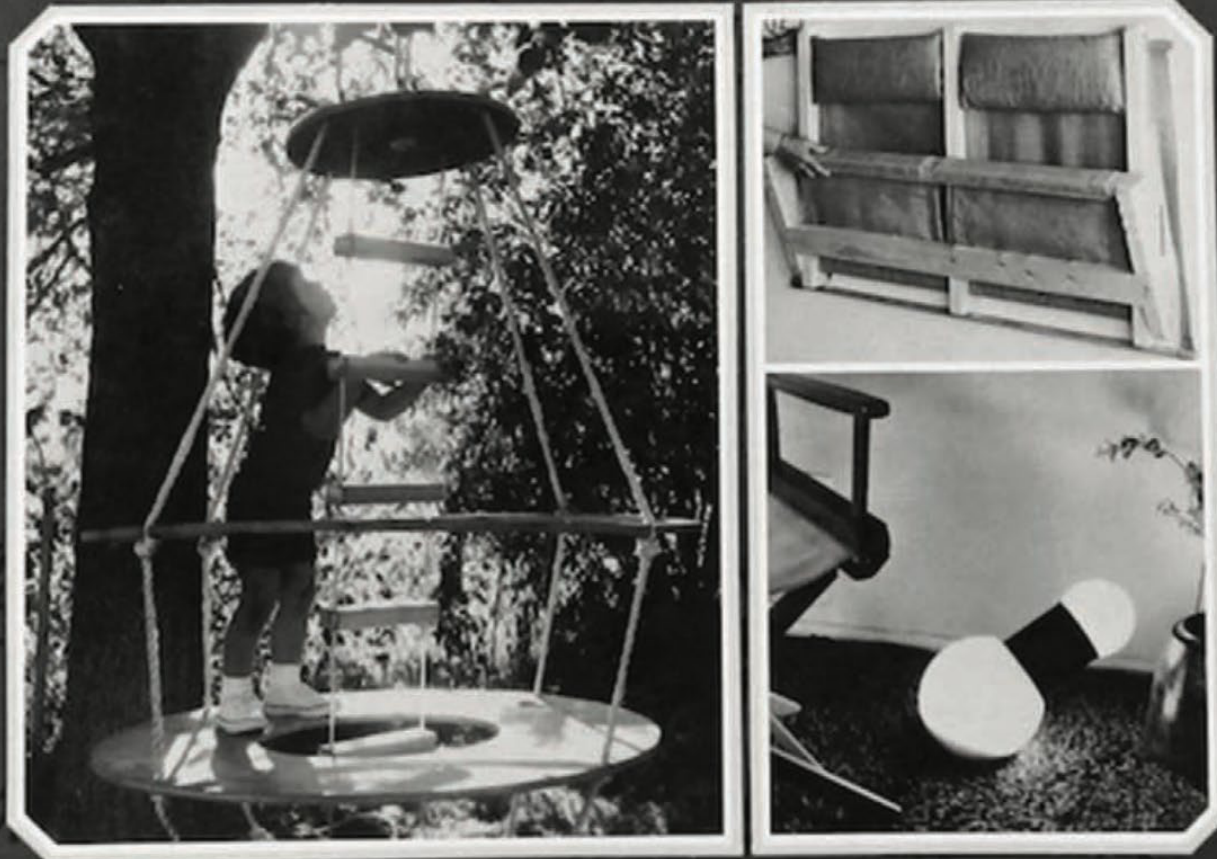
After entering the 20th century, modernist design began to refocus on spatial efficiency and proposed foldable, modular and convertible furniture to respond to the problem of shrinking urban residential area. At this stage, furniture began to shift from fixed objects to functional and flexible living products.

By the end of the 20th century to the 21st century, globalization and population mobility had once again brought the concept of nomadic furniture to the forefront. More and more people frequently change their living environments for study, work and personal development, which makes furniture design once again emphasize mobility, multi-functionality, quick assembly and the ability to adapt to different spatial conditions.

Today, nomadic furniture not only refers to portable furniture, but also represents a design mindset that responds to a mobile lifestyle, that is, to meet the constantly changing living needs of the contemporary era through flexibility and adaptability.

NOMADIC FURNITURE 2

More about → HOW TO BUILD AND WHERE TO BUY LIGHTWEIGHT FURNITURE THAT FOLDS, INFLATES, KNOCKS DOWN, STACKS, OR IS DISPOSABLE AND CAN BE RECYCLED - WITH MANY EASY TO FOLLOW ILLUSTRATIONS



James Hennessey
and Victor Papanek

\$4.95

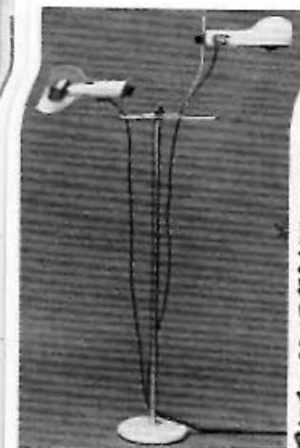
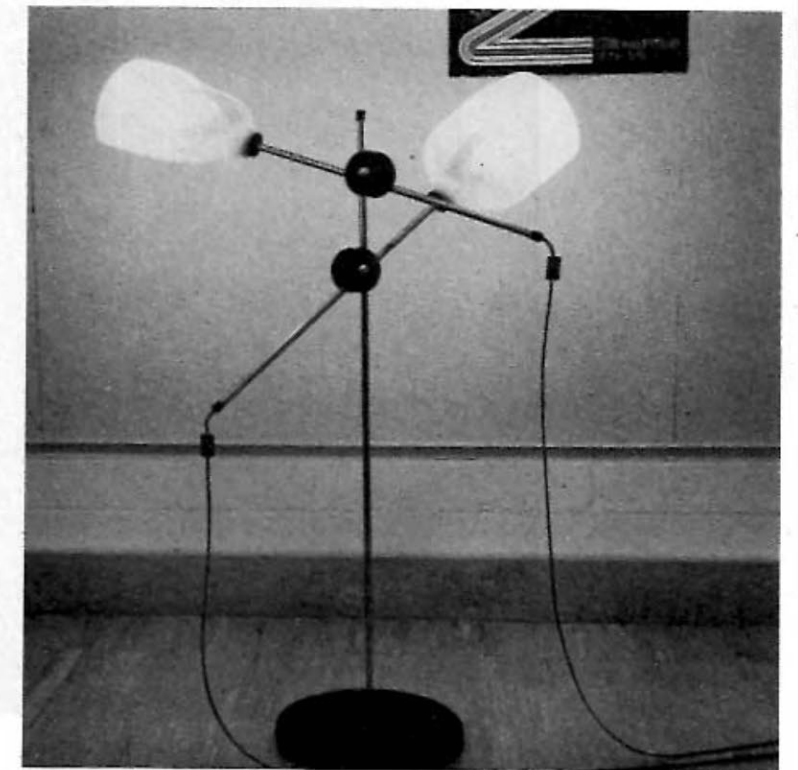


PHOTO: COURTESY, DESIGN

(116)

THIS LAMP WAS DESIGNED BY THE LATE [& GREAT] JOE COLOMBO. FROM ITS EXCELLENT "MACHINE ~ AESTHETICS", A GOODLY NUMBER OF SALES HAVE ACCRUED TO ITS MANUFACTURER: O-LUCE of MILANO, FROM WHOM THE UNIT IS AVAILABLE.

• MEANWHILE VIC HAS BEEN FASCINATED BY THE POLYETHYLENE BOTTLES WITH MOLDED HANDLES IN WHICH MILK IS SOLD IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA - [OTHER THINGS LIKE LAUNDRY DETERGENTS, PHOTO-CHEMICALS, ETC, ALSO COME IN THESE BOTTLES]. SO VIC DEVELOPED A LAMP, WHICH WE FEEL TO BE BETTER & ALSO AESTHETICALLY MORE PLEASING THAN THE O-LUCE ORIGINAL. THE TRANSLUCENT BOTTLES GIVE A MARVELOUS LIGHT QUALITY TO THESE RECYCLED MILK BOTTLES.



• JIM WORKED OUT THE ADJUSTABLE CONNECTORS & SUB-STRUCTURE. SUGGESTION → DRILL 1/2" DIAMETER HOLES INTO TABLES & OTHER FURNITURE: YOU CERTAINLY WILL THEN BE ABLE TO PULL THE LAMP OUT OF ITS BASE & "PLUG" ITS MAIN POLE INTO OTHER LOCATIONS.

Case 1

The TMM floor lamp was designed by Miguel Mila in 1961 and is one of the important cases of classic lighting design. This product is produced by Santa & Cole, featuring a simple yet durable design language that strikes a balance between structure, materials and user experience.

The most representative feature of the TMM floor lamp is its up-and-down sliding lampshade structure. Users can freely adjust the height and position of the lights according to different needs such as reading, ambient lighting or rest. It does not rely on complex mechanical systems but achieves flexibility through an intuitive and simple structure.

For this project, the TMM floor lamp has significant reference value. It demonstrates how lighting fixtures can provide functional adaptability while maintaining visual simplicity, and explains that lighting products can help users build comfort and a sense of belonging, which is particularly important for temporary or constantly changing living environments.

This case demonstrates that the flexibility of lamps does not necessarily rely on complex technologies; it can also be achieved through clear structural logic, human-centered interaction methods, and time-sensitive material expressions.



TMM floor lamp, 1961
Miguel Mila

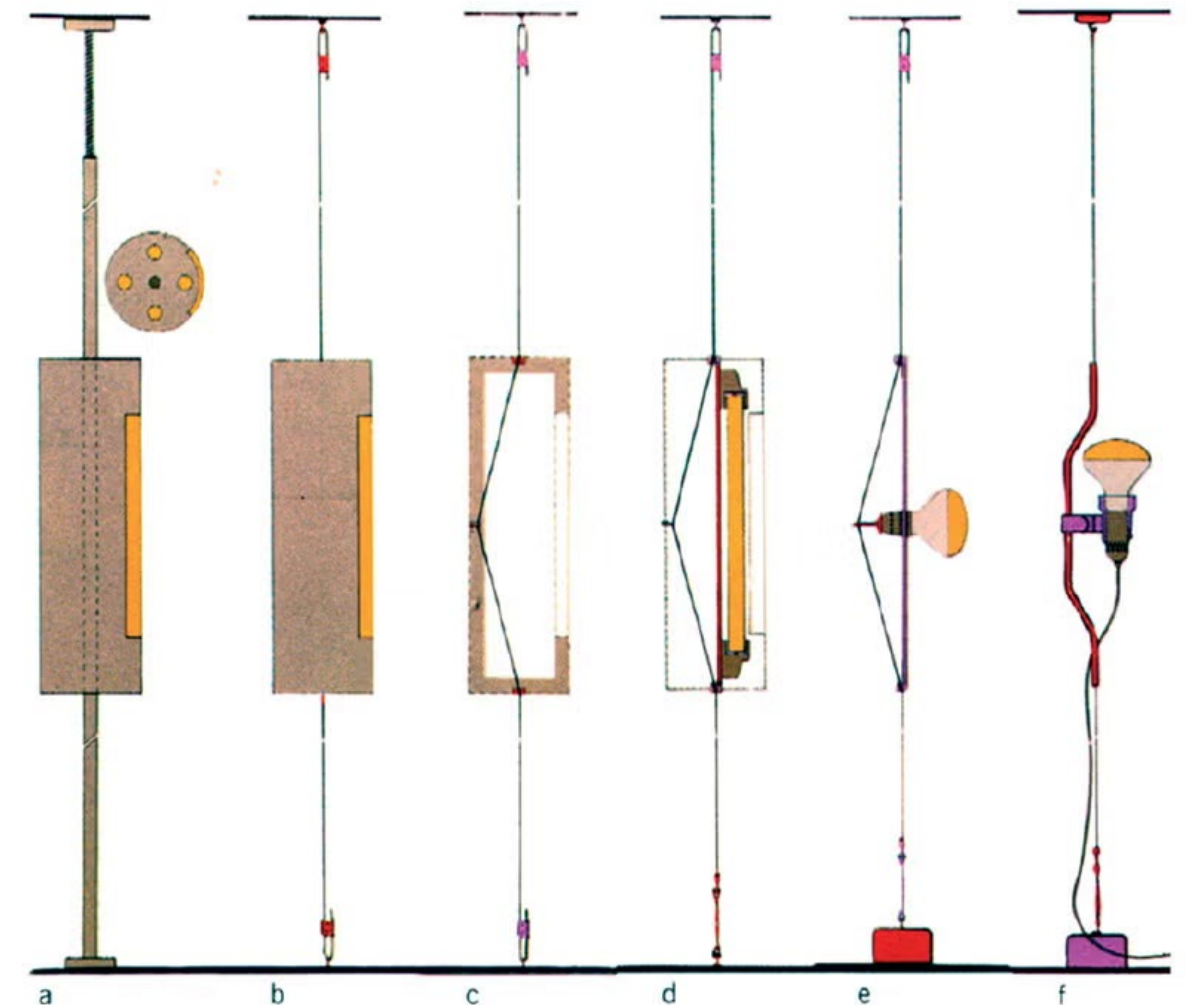
Case 2

The Parentesi lamp was designed by Achille Castiglioni and Pio Manzu and launched by Flos in 1971. It is one of the classic works of modern lighting design. Its most distinctive feature is that it uses a steel cable connecting the ceiling and the floor as the structure. The lamp body can slide up and down along the steel cable and rotate to adjust the direction of illumination.

This design breaks the fixed form of traditional floor lamps and chandeliers, enabling the lamps to freely adjust their positions according to different needs such as reading, working or environmental lighting, demonstrating a high degree of flexibility and spatial adaptability.

Parentesi achieves diverse usage methods with a minimalist structure, embodying the concept of addressing functional requirements through simple design.

This case is of reference value for this subject. It shows that lamps are not only lighting tools but can also become flexible objects that respond to different living scenarios, especially suitable for living environments with limited space or constantly changing conditions.



Parentesi lamp, 1971
Achille Castiglioni

Case 3

The AYNØ floor lamp, designed by Stefan Diez for Midgard in 2020, is one of the representative cases of contemporary flexible lighting design. The lamp forms a flexible structure through fiberglass poles. Users can adjust the Angle of the lamp pole and the direction of the lampshade to change the position and illumination range of the light.

This design achieves a highly flexible usage method with a simple structure, capable of responding to different needs such as reading, working and environmental lighting. At the same time, AYNØ emphasizes sustainability, uses recyclable materials, and features repairability and long-term usability.

For this subject, AYNØ demonstrates how lamps can adapt to different spatial conditions and living scenarios through intuitive operation and adjustable structure.



AYNØ floor lamp, 2020
Stefan Diez

Part 3 Analysis

Target group

Young people : 25-35 years old

The target group of this project is young adults aged 25–35 who are studying, starting their careers, or developing professionally. They often move between cities for education, work, or personal opportunities, and their living situations are not yet fully stable.

This group has high residential mobility, moving around one to three times per year. They often live in rented, shared, or short-term housing, and need to adapt to changing spaces and routines.

They also value comfort and personal expression, even in temporary homes. Therefore, they are more likely to choose home products that are flexible, easy to use, and suitable for different spaces.

Interviewing

Through interviews with many participants, it can be found that frequent moving keeps their living spaces constantly changing. Due to study, work or city changes, they often live in short-term rental houses, shared apartments or small residences. Each time they move, they need to readjust to the new room layout, lighting conditions and furniture configuration. It is rather difficult to establish a stable and familiar living environment.

Meanwhile, these temporary residences generally have the problem of limited space, and different living functional areas often overlap. The same space may serve multiple purposes such as sleeping, working, dining, storage and relaxation at the same time, for example, a bedroom and study, a living room and work area, etc. The ambiguity of spatial boundaries requires constant adjustment and reorganization of daily life.

Therefore, respondents generally need home products that can adapt to changing Spaces, support multi-scenario usage, and help quickly establish a sense of comfort, especially in terms of lighting. Different functional requirements often require more flexible lighting solutions.

Persona 1
Name: Joey Lyu
Age: 29
Occupation: Freelancer
Relocation: Study → Work → Study → Work
China → Lund → Älmhult → Lund → Malmö (moves 5 times in 3 years)
Living situation
• Shared flats or small apartments
• Limited space, overlapping functions
• Incomplete furniture
• Works from home; spends most of the day indoors
Moving pattern
• Moves with essentials: clothes, electronics, personal items, desk lamp
• Rarely moves furniture
• Often repurchases basic furniture after relocating
Lighting behavior
• Uses landlord-provided ceiling light
• Keeps one personal desk lamp
• Adds small ambient lights to create warmth
Pain points
• Poor daylight
• Weak main lighting
• Relies on multiple small lights to make the space comfortable

Persona 2
Name: Xinyi Liu
Age: 27
Occupation: Student
Relocation: China → Lund → Lausanne → Lund (6 moves in 3 years)
Living situation
• Shared flats or small apartments
• Limited space with overlapping functions
• Incomplete furniture
Moving pattern
• Moves with essentials: clothing, electronics, and personal items
• Often repurchases IKEA basic furniture after arriving in a new place
Lighting behavior
• Basic lighting is usually available in the room
• Often buys the cheapest desk lamps and floor lamps after moving
• Small ambient lights help decorate the space, create comfort, and make it easier to adapt to a new environment
Pain points
• Most living spaces have poor lighting conditions, so she often buys a floor lamp to increase brightness
• Has lived in places with almost no lighting; since they were temporary homes, she did not want to install permanent main lights

Persona 3
Name: Peiyao duan
Age: 27
Occupation: Student
Relocation: China→ Copenhagen (3 moves in 3 years)
Living situation
• Airbnb room / Corridor / small apartments
• Incomplete furniture
Moving pattern
• Moves with : clothing, Quilt (the sense of security it gives), personal item
• IKEA / Second hands furniture
Behavior
• light is a signal
• sleeping lamp, work lamp, sofa reading lamp
• comfort, service for live, safety feeling, establish a families feeling of the old space



Space

These living Spaces are mostly single rooms, apartments or shared houses with limited area. The overall layout is relatively compact, and the furniture is mainly basic and temporary, such as simple desks, open clothes hangers and movable storage items. Space is usually gradually adjusted and supplemented in accordance with living needs.

Due to limited space, the same room often serves multiple functions such as sleeping, working, storage and relaxation. The areas overlap with each other, and the spatial boundaries are rather blurred.

In terms of lighting, most Spaces mainly rely on existing ceiling lights or natural lighting, which is difficult to meet the needs of different scenarios. Therefore, users often add additional table lamps, floor lamps or ambient lights.



Final Brief

Design a flexible lighting solution that help young generation to adapt to the different usage requirements because of constantly moving and small living space.

Function Analysis

- Adjustable and flexible use
- Suitable for different activities (work, rest, read)
- Easy to carry
- Creates atmosphere and aesthetic value
- Durable for repeated use

Part 4 Synthesis

Type analysis

When considering the form of the final product, I took into account three types: table lamps, hanging lamps and floor lamps, and compared them in terms of flexibility and spatial adaptability.

In comparison, floor lamps can be freely placed, are easy to move, and are suitable for various scenarios such as work, reading, and ambient lighting. They do not require fixed installation and are more adaptable to changing living environments.

Table lamp



- limited to one usage scenario
- inflexible

Floor lamp



- unlimited to usage scenarios
- can be flexibly adjusted

Hanging lamp



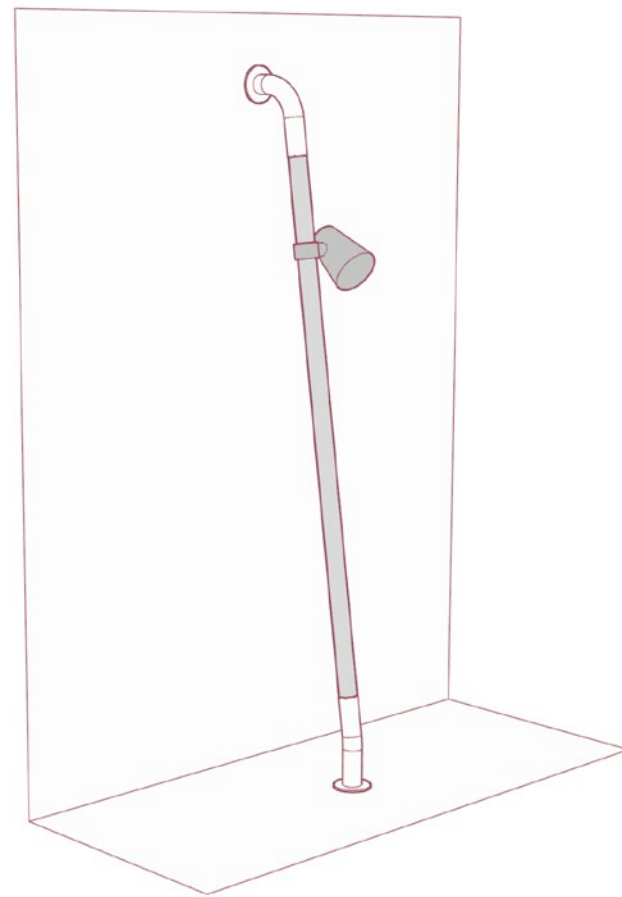
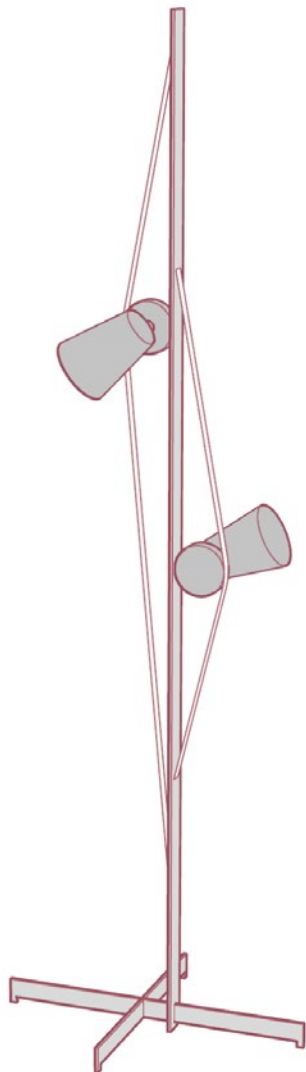
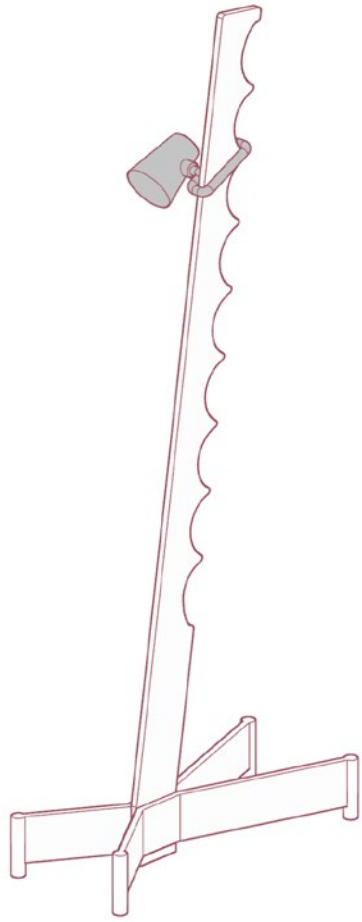
- high flexible
- rely on a certain spatial condition

Ideation

When considering the form of the final product, I took into account three types: table lamps, hanging lamps and floor lamps, and compared them in terms of flexibility and spatial adaptability.

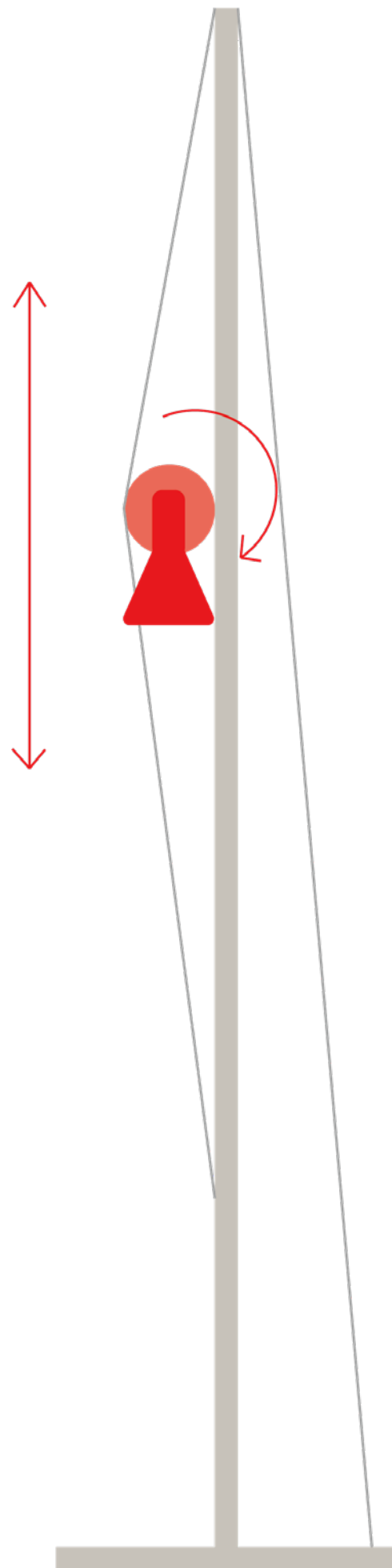
In comparison, floor lamps can be freely placed, are easy to move, and are suitable for various scenarios such as work, reading, and ambient lighting. They do not require fixed installation and are more adaptable to changing living environments.





In the early stage of design, I took the lamp pole of the floor lamp as the basic structure and attempted to make the lamp move up and down with the pole.

In this way, the lighting can be adjusted in height according to different usage scenarios, such as reading, working or ambient lighting, thereby enhancing the adaptability of the lamps in different Spaces.



Final direction

During the research process, I gradually determined to use the tension of the rope as the core way to control the lighting.

By tightening and loosening the rope to adjust the position of the lamp, the structure and interaction become more intuitive, while reducing the complex mechanical structure and strengthening the design concept of "movement and adaptation".

Part 5

Finalizing

Thinking while making

During the process of implementation and production, compared with computer modeling, I mainly sought answers through repeated hands-on tests and adjustments, and gradually improved the design. This process is extremely precious to me.

Each mock-ups enables me to have a deeper understanding of the material properties, the force relationship and the interaction mode between people and products. Compared with obtaining results all at once, this process of gradually forming answers through practice makes the final outcome more genuine and convincing.

Therefore, the production process is not only a stage for realizing the design, but also an important research and learning process throughout the entire project.

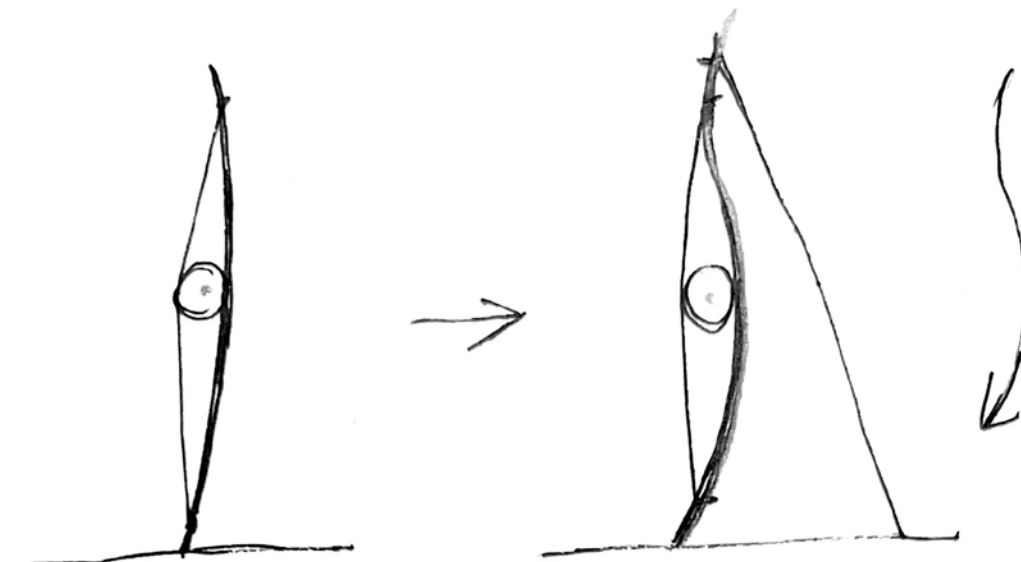




Mechanisms

Mock-up developing

When making a 1:1 model, I found that a single piece of wooden board does not have strong supporting force and is easy to bending under the tightening of the rope. Thus, a series of subsequent adjustments were carried out.

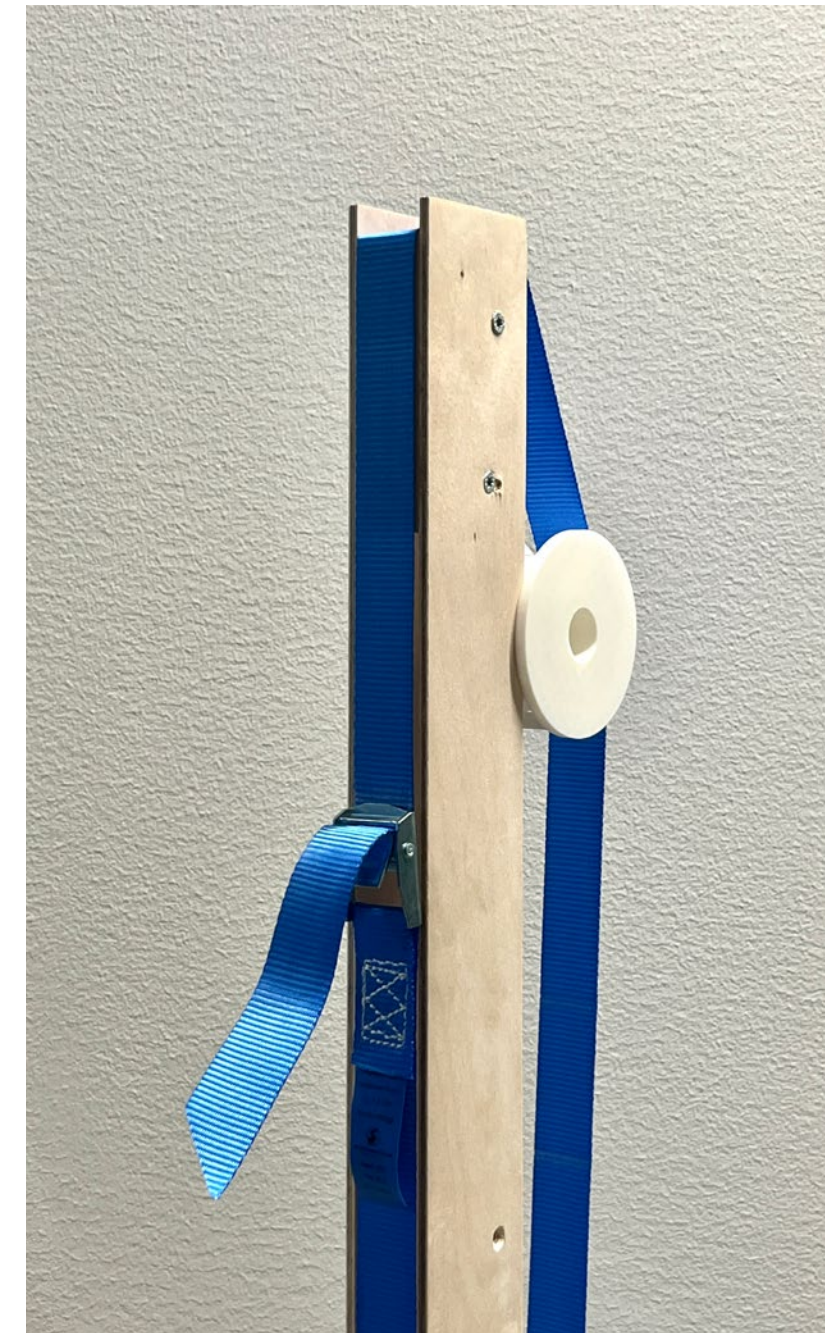
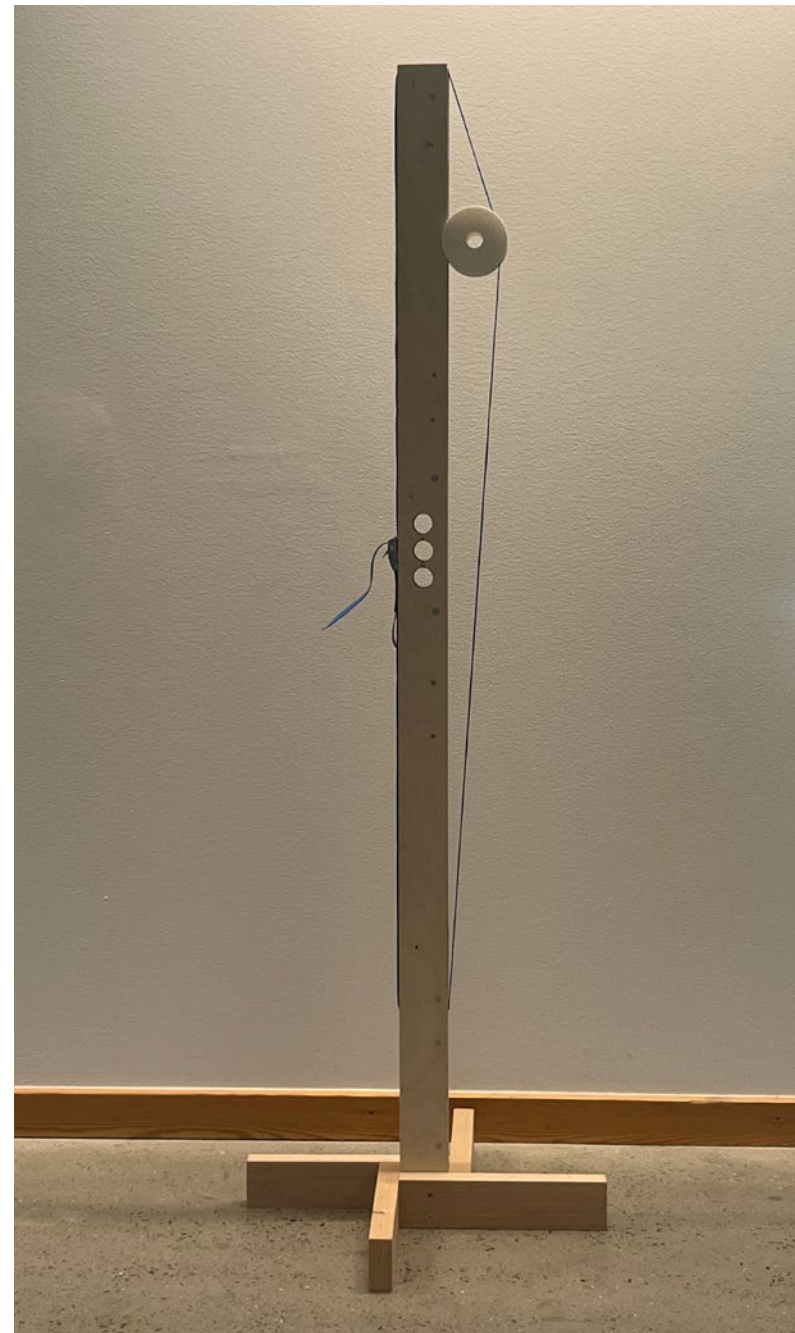


Mock-up 1.0

In the subsequent adjustments, I changed the direction of force application, transferring the tension of the rope from the front to the side of the board to enhance the stability of the overall structure.

However, in actual tests, it was found that the buckle used could not provide strong pulling force to fix the lamp. At the same time, the overall shape also appears rather bulky, lacking a sense of lightness and simplicity.

Therefore, although this mock-up verified the feasibility of the tension structure, further optimization is still needed.

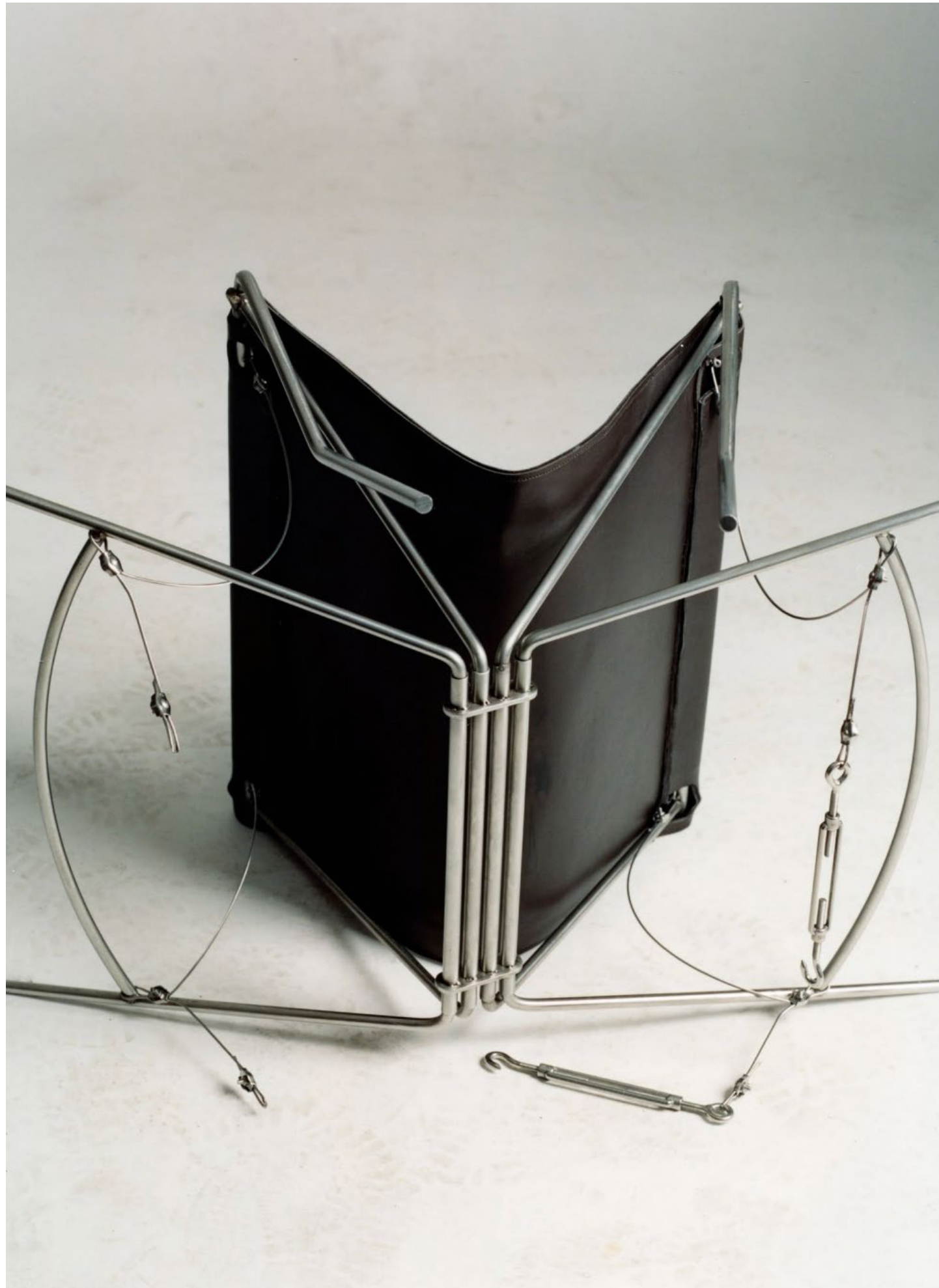


Extra Input

In a sailboat, the mast is kept stable by multiple sets of ropes, which together form a support and force-bearing system.

By tightening or loosening the ropes at different positions, the crew can adjust the position, Angle and tension of the sails, enabling the vessel to gain better power in response to changes in wind direction while maintaining overall balance and stability.





The method of forming a stable structure by tightening and relaxing ropes is also widely used in modern furniture design. Many pieces of furniture use cables to generate tension, reducing material usage while maintaining structural strength and balance.

Cabin Bag, 2026
Anton Defant

Meanwhile, the tension system is highly flexible. The structural dimensions, layout and connection methods can be adjusted according to requirements, making the furniture more adaptable to different usage scenarios. The force relationship in the structure is also clearly visible, allowing users to directly understand how the product is supported and operates.

This design approach shows that stability does not necessarily come from heavy volumes; it can also stem from precise mechanical balance. Applying this logic to lighting design can achieve support, adjustment and lightweight under a simple appearance, making the product both functional and structurally aesthetic.



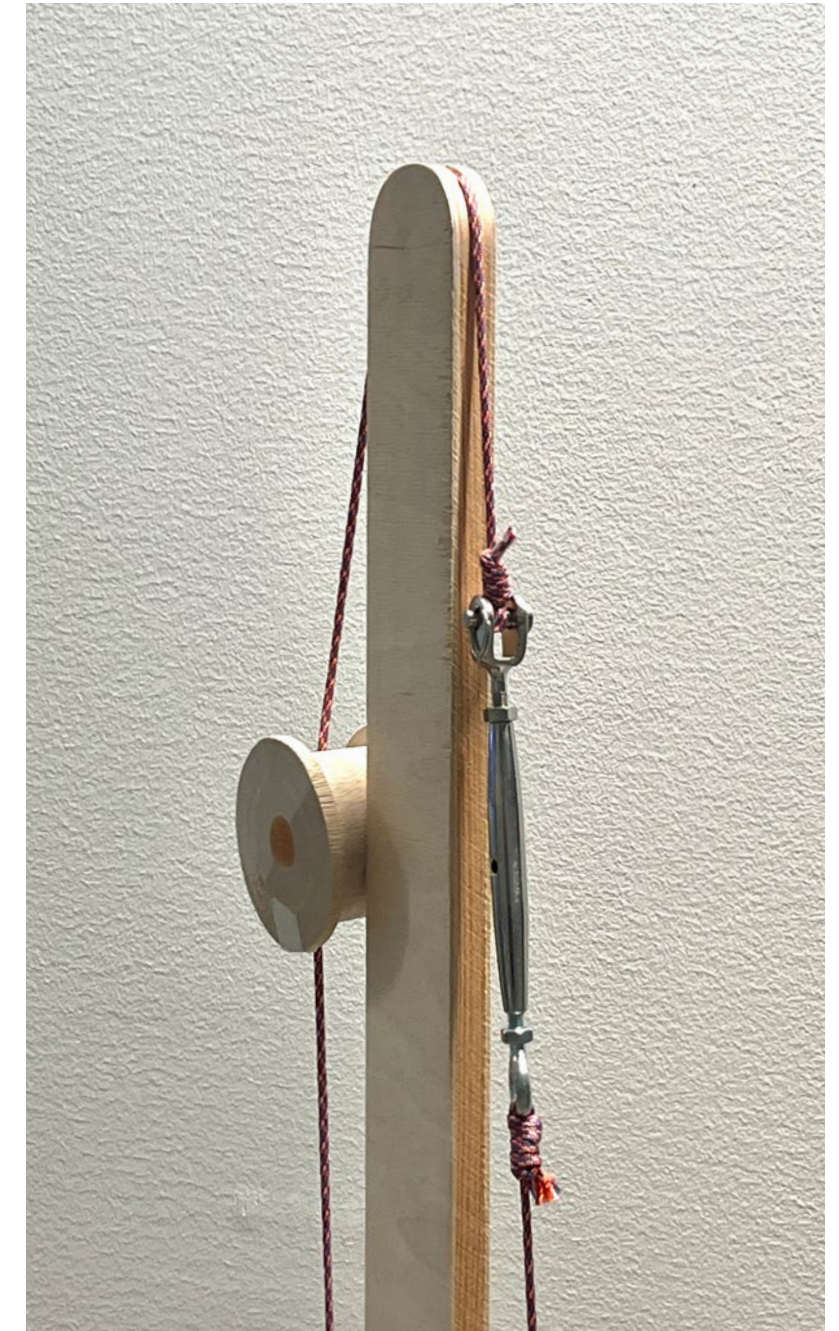
Pierced Bookcase, 2006
Andrea Branzi

Mock-up 2.0

Next, I attempted to use a lighter frame structure and replace it with thinner ropes, as well as a buckle that can adjust its tightness at any time.

This adjustment makes the overall structure lighter and enhances the flexibility of tension adjustment, making the lamp more stable and intuitive during movement and fixation.

However, although the structure has become lighter and the adjustment methods more flexible, the overall shape is still not ideal. Visually, it lacks unity and beauty, and fails to achieve the expected design effect.



Simplify

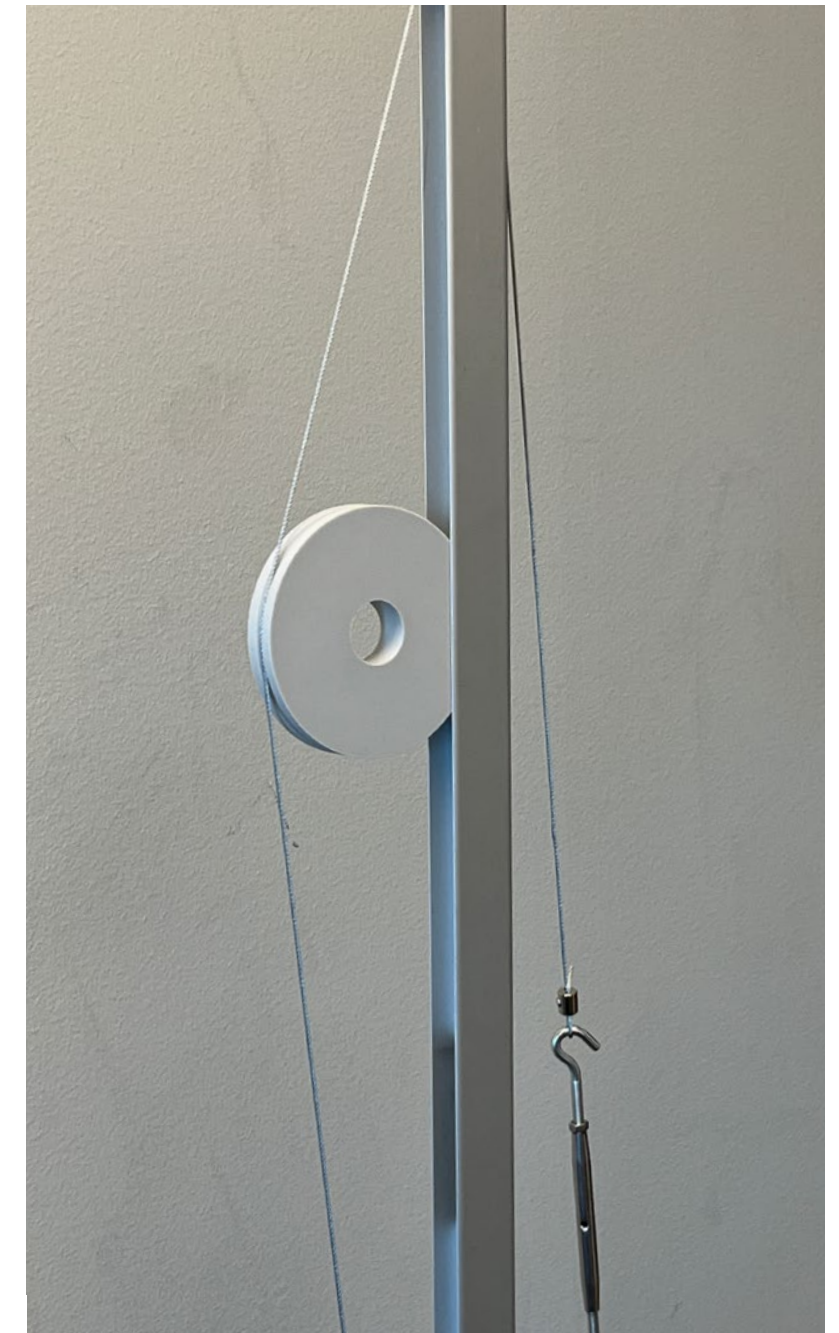


Mock-up 3.0

In the next step, I replaced the original wooden model with a metal structure. The ready-made H-shaped aluminum profiles are selected as the basic components, which have higher strength and are lighter than wood.

The H-shaped structure's groove can stably hold the lamp in the middle and serve as a track for up and down movement, making the adjustment process smoother and more reliable.

For the selection of the rope, I used steel tension wire. This material maintains a light weight while having high strength and stability, and can provide sufficient tension to fix the structure.



Lighting

Technical part

This project selects COB LED as the light source mainly because of its small size, easy integration into the simple structure of the lamp, and suitability for adjustable directional lighting. Compared with ordinary leds, it can make the overall shape more compact.

The maximum output of the selected light source is 1364lm. Even taking into account the partial absorption of light by the diffuser, it can still meet the brightness requirements of different scenarios such as work lighting, ambient lighting and daily life.

Meanwhile, the CRI 90 light source is chosen, which can provide a more realistic and natural color performance, enhance visual comfort, make the space atmosphere warmer, and better meet the needs of home use.



Image shown is a representation only. Exact specifications should be obtained from the product data sheet.

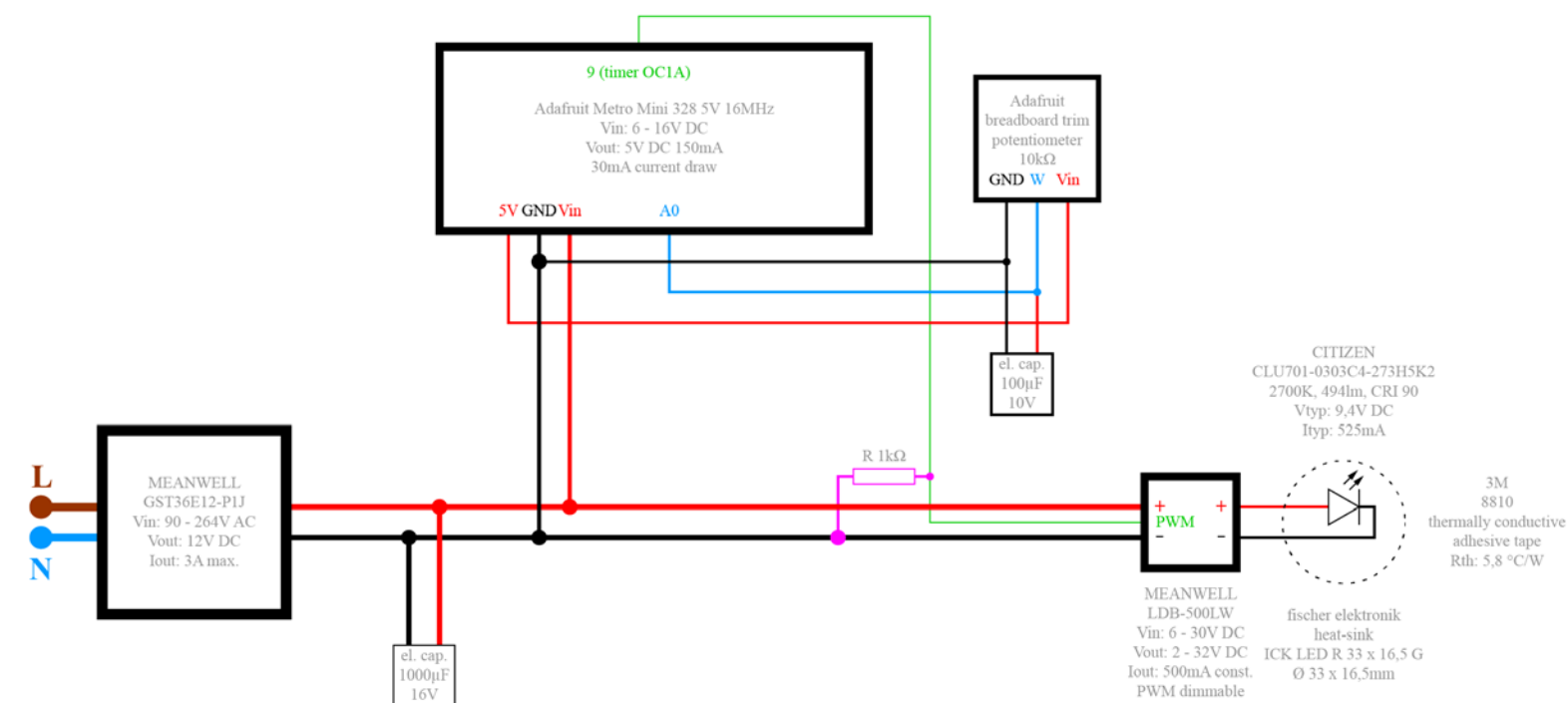
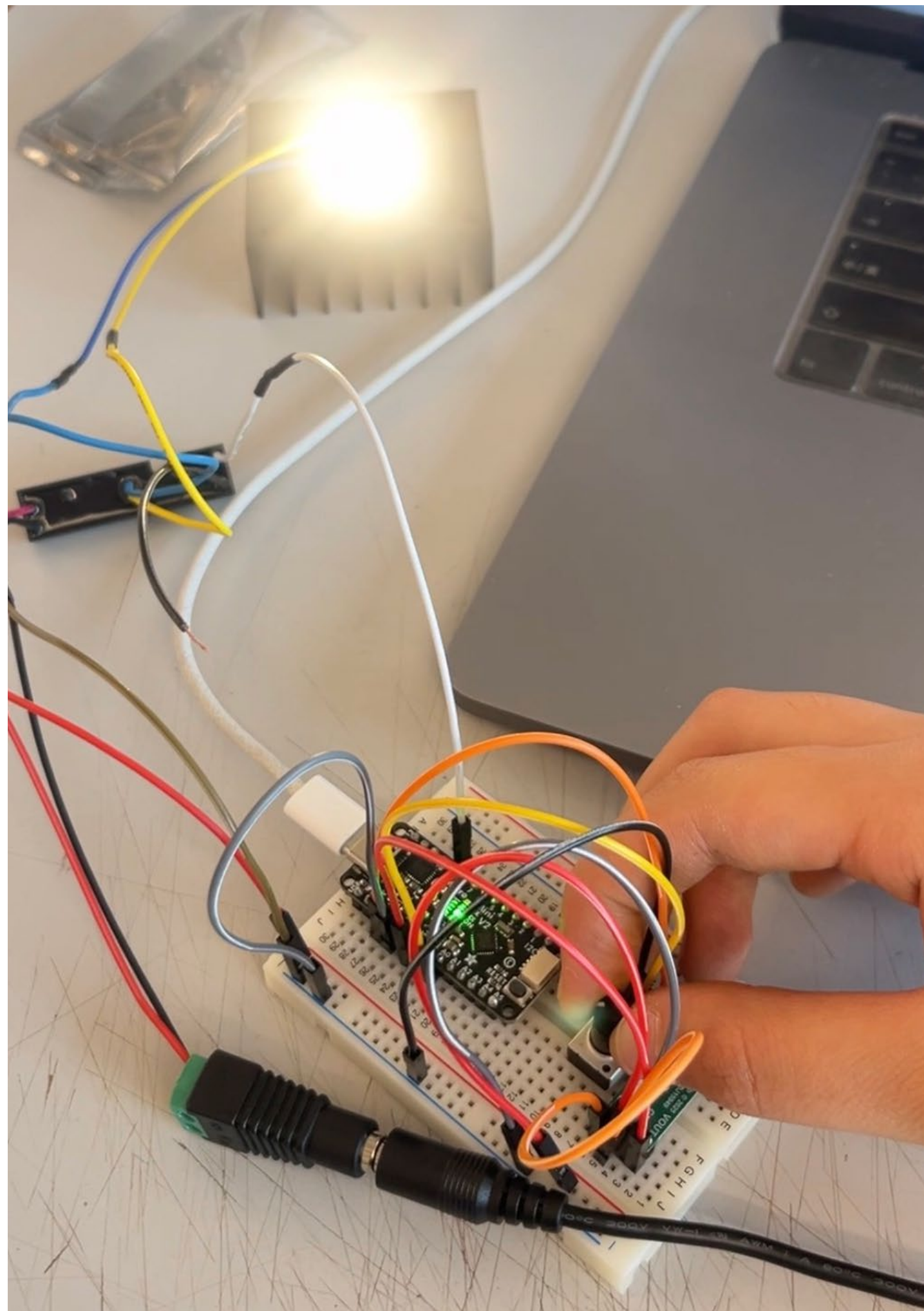
CLU02Q-1203E1-302H5X3

DigiKey Part Number	1642-CLU02Q-1203E1-302H5X3-ND
Manufacturer	Citizen
Manufacturer Product Number	CLU02Q-1203E1-302H5X3
Description	LED COB CLU02Q WARM WHT SQ 3000K
Manufacturer Standard Lead Time	8 Weeks
Customer Reference	
Detailed Description	LED Lighting COBs Engines Modules Chip On Board (COB) CLU02Q White, Warm Square
Datasheet	 Datasheet

Product Attributes

☐ Filter Similar Products ☐ Show Empty Attributes

Category	Optoelectronics LED COBs, Engines, Modules, Strips	Temperature - Test	85°C
Manufacturer	Citizen	Voltage - Forward (Vf) (Typ)	33.8V
Series	CLU02Q	Lumens/Watt @ Current - Test	138 lm/W
Packaging	Tray 	Current - Max	690mA
Part Status	Active	CRI (Color Rendering Index)	90
Type	Chip On Board (COB)	Features	With Connector
Color	White, Warm	Size / Dimension	13.50mm L x 13.50mm W
CCT (K)	3000K 2-Step MacAdam Ellipse	Height	1.40mm
Configuration	Square	Light Emitting Surface (LES)	9.70mm Dia
Luminous Flux @ Current/Temperature	1364lm (Typ)	Lens Type	Flat
Current - Test	270mA	Base Product Number	CLU02Q



Functionally, I hope the lamp can achieve rotational dimming, so this effect is achieved through the LED driver, microcontroller and potentiometer.

Through the control of the microcontroller, the light brightness can achieve a smoother non-linear dimming and reduce flickering issues. Compared with the basic dimming methods, it can provide a more natural and comfortable user experience.

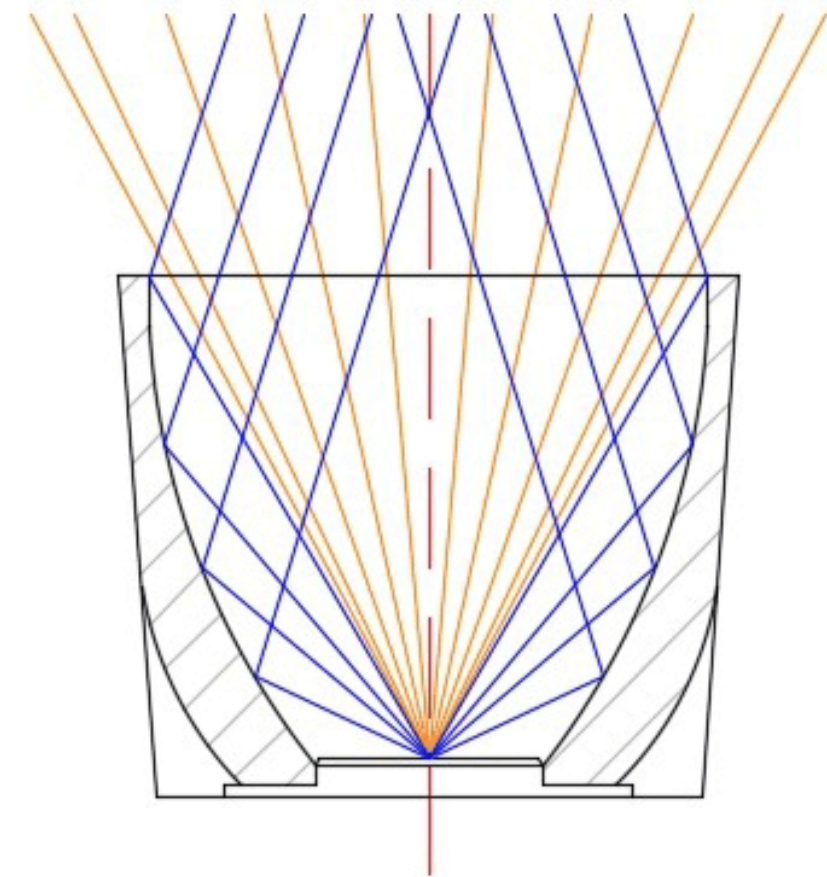
Lighting

Quality of the light

Reflector

Due to the wide light range of COB leds, adding a reflector can better control the direction of light, reduce light waste, and improve lighting efficiency. The precise LED reflector can also make the light output more uniform and soft, enhancing the visual comfort.

For this project, this can make the lamps more suitable for directional lighting scenarios such as reading or working, while reducing glare and improving the user experience.



BRIDGET-W-UNI

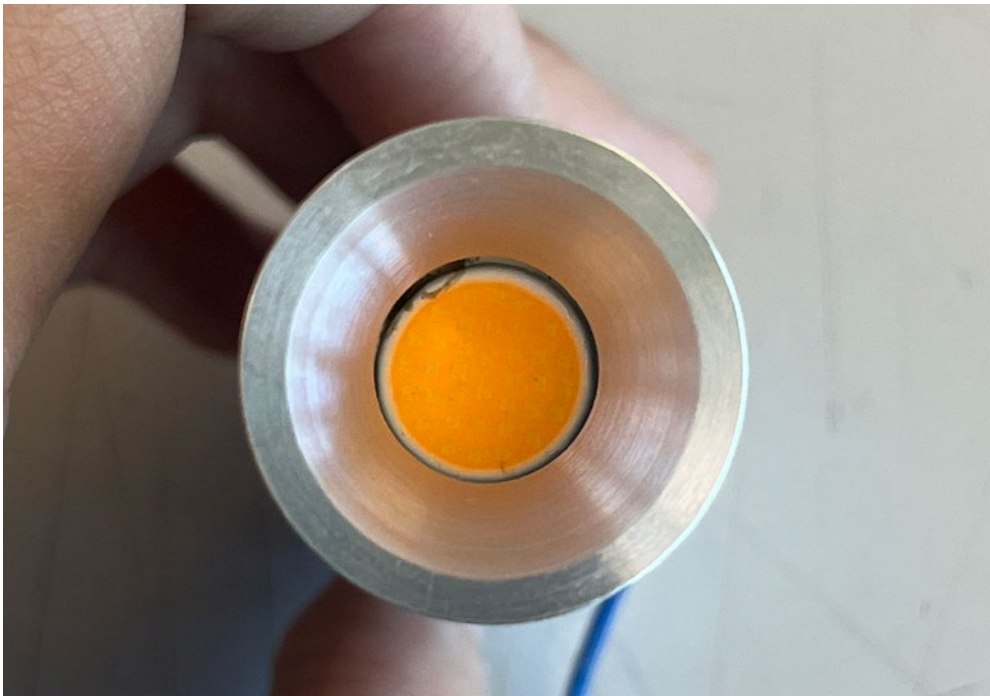
~60° wide beam

SPECIFICATION:

Dimensions	Ø 22.6
Height	12.8 mm
Fastening	glue
ROHS compliant	yes ⓘ

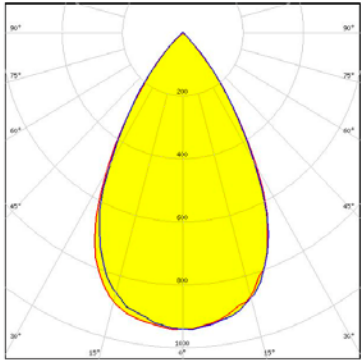
MATERIALS:

Component	Type	Material	Colour	Finish	Coating
BRIDGET-W-UNI	Reflector	PC	metal		lacquer



CITIZEN

LED	CLL02x/CLU02x (LES10)
FWHM / FWTM	62.0° / 87.0°
Efficiency	87 %
Peak intensity	0.9 cd/lm
LEDs/each optic	1
Light colour/type	White
Required components:	



Light distribution files



MIRELLA-50-XW

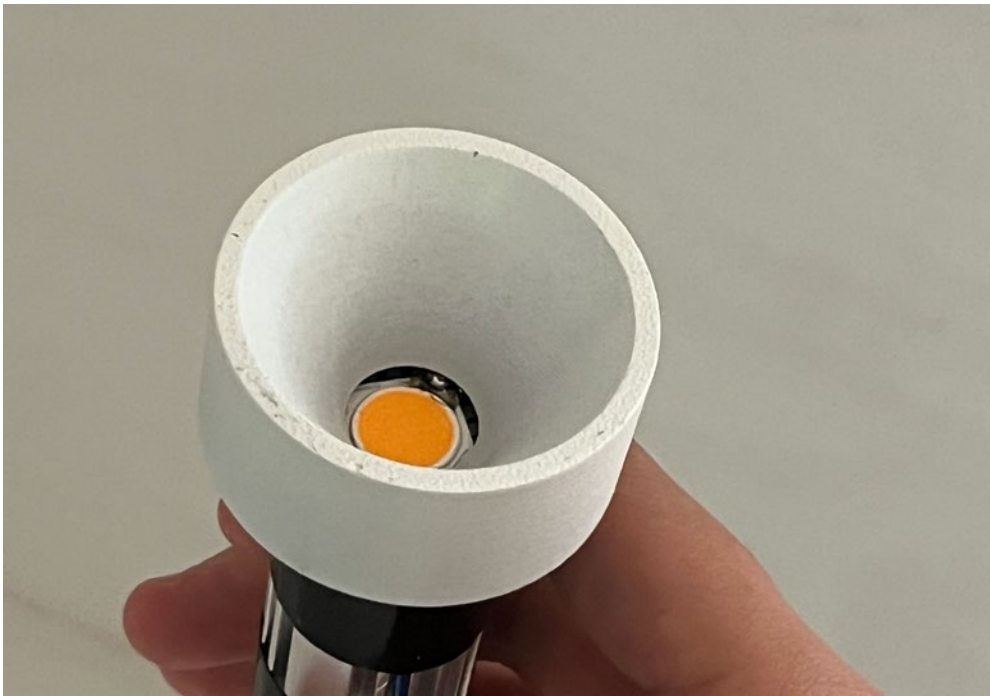
~80° wide beam

SPECIFICATION:

Dimensions	Ø 49.9
Height	23.9 mm
Fastening	socket
ROHS compliant	yes ⓘ

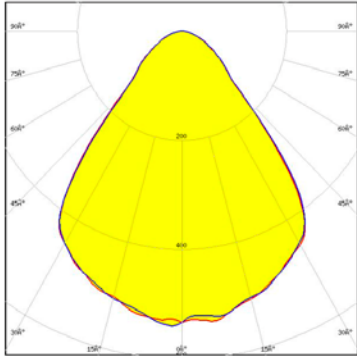
MATERIALS:

Component	Type	Material	Colour	Finish	Coating
MIRELLA-50-XW	Reflector	HRPC	white		



CITIZEN

LED	CLL02x/CLU02x (LES10)
FWHM / FWTM	80.0° / 128.0°
Efficiency	93 %
Peak intensity	0.6 cd/m
LEDs/each optic	1
Light colour/type	White
Required components:	



Light distribution files



Quality of the light

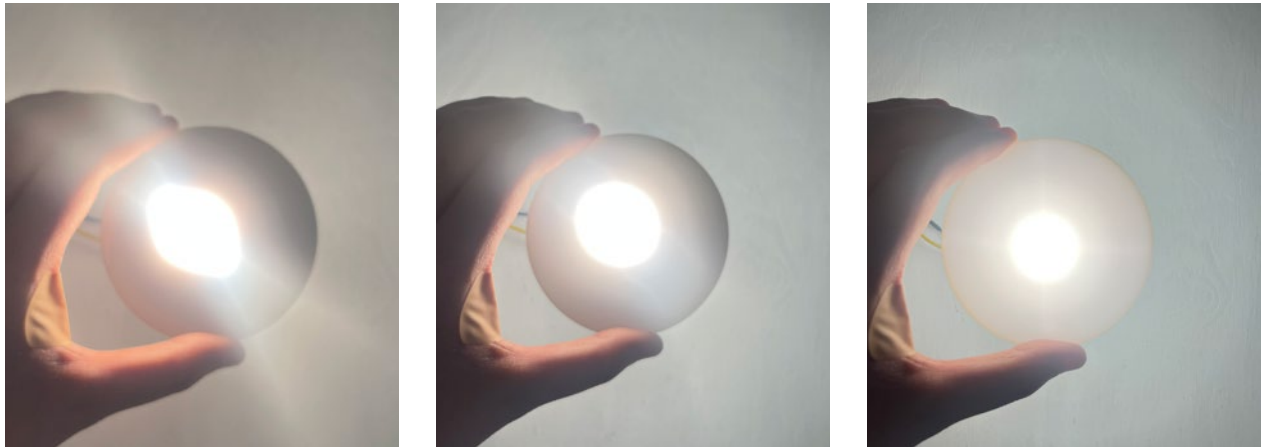
Diffuser

Diffuser can make the light distribution more even, reduce the dazzling effect caused by direct exposure of COB leds, enhance visual comfort, and make the lighting more suitable for long-term use.

For this project, it not only improves the lighting experience during work and reading, but also makes the light softer and warmer.



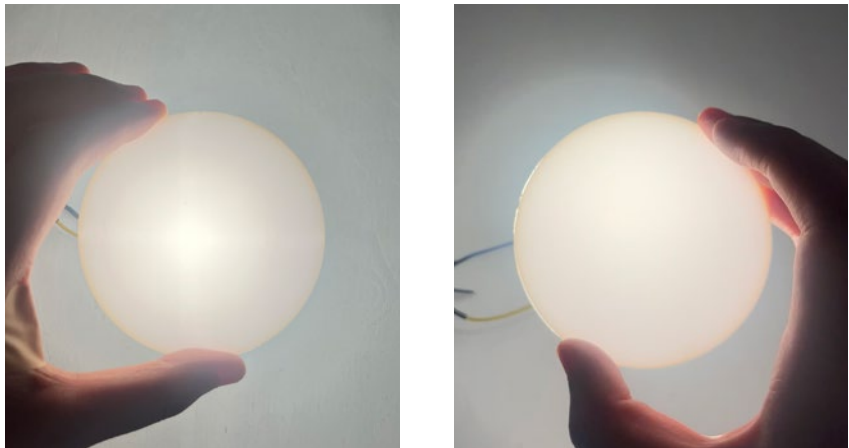
Without reflector



1cm

2cm

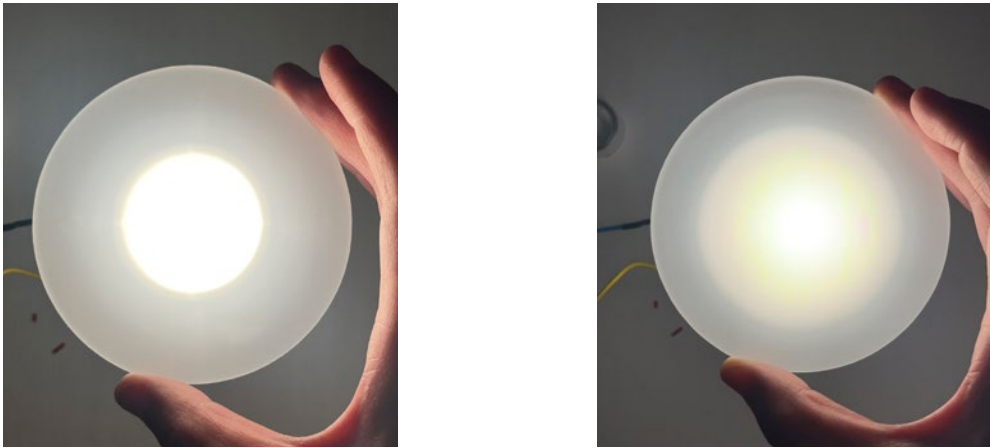
3cm



4cm

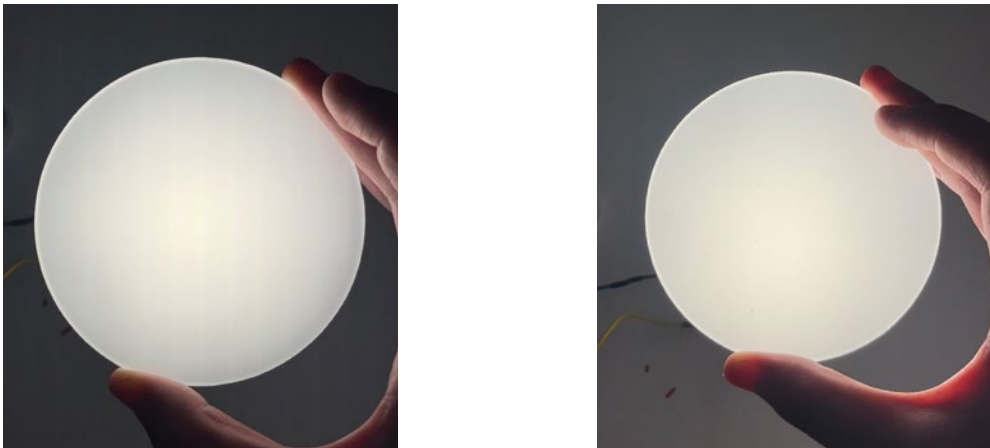
5cm

With reflector



1cm

3cm



4cm

5cm

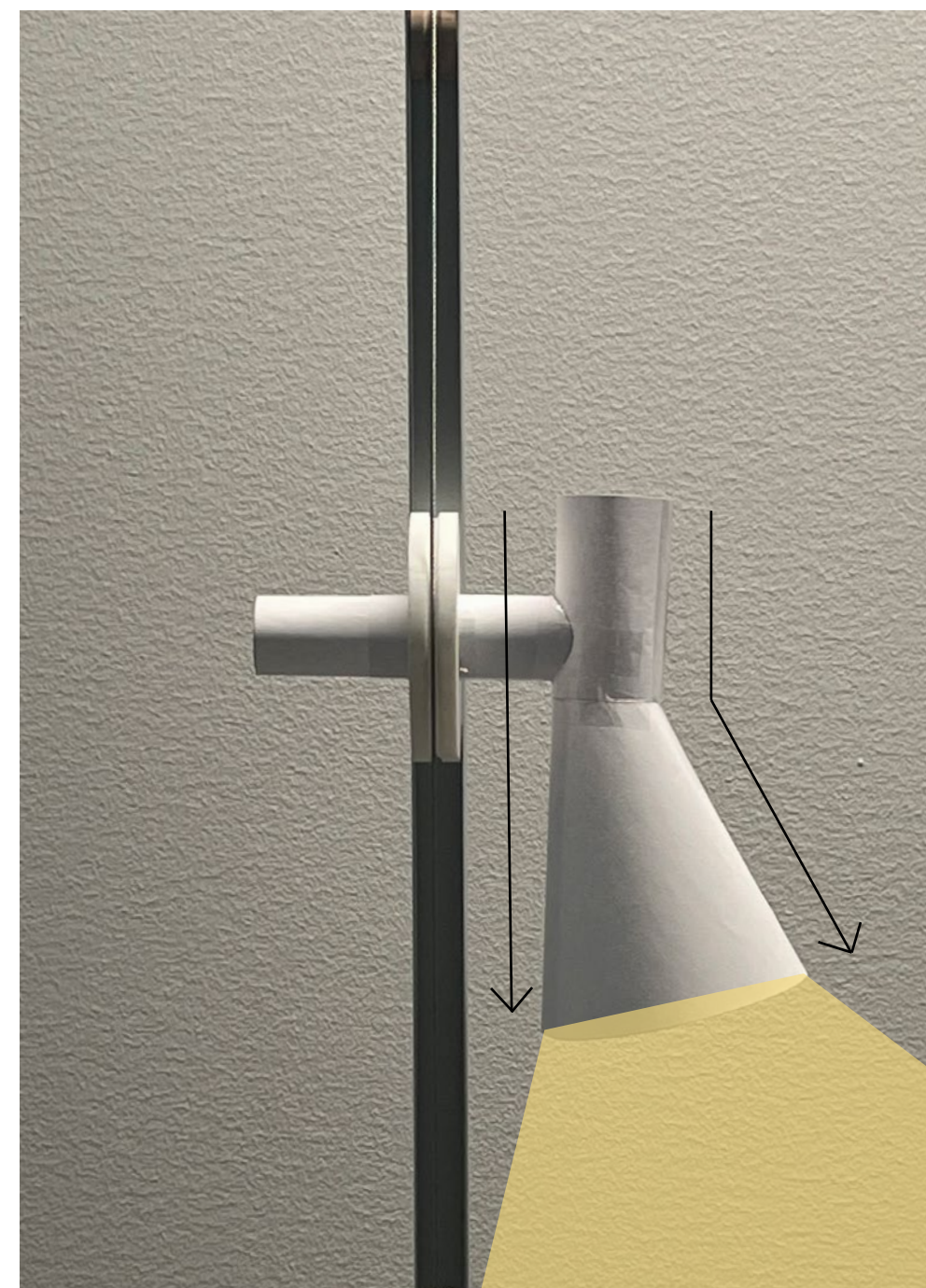
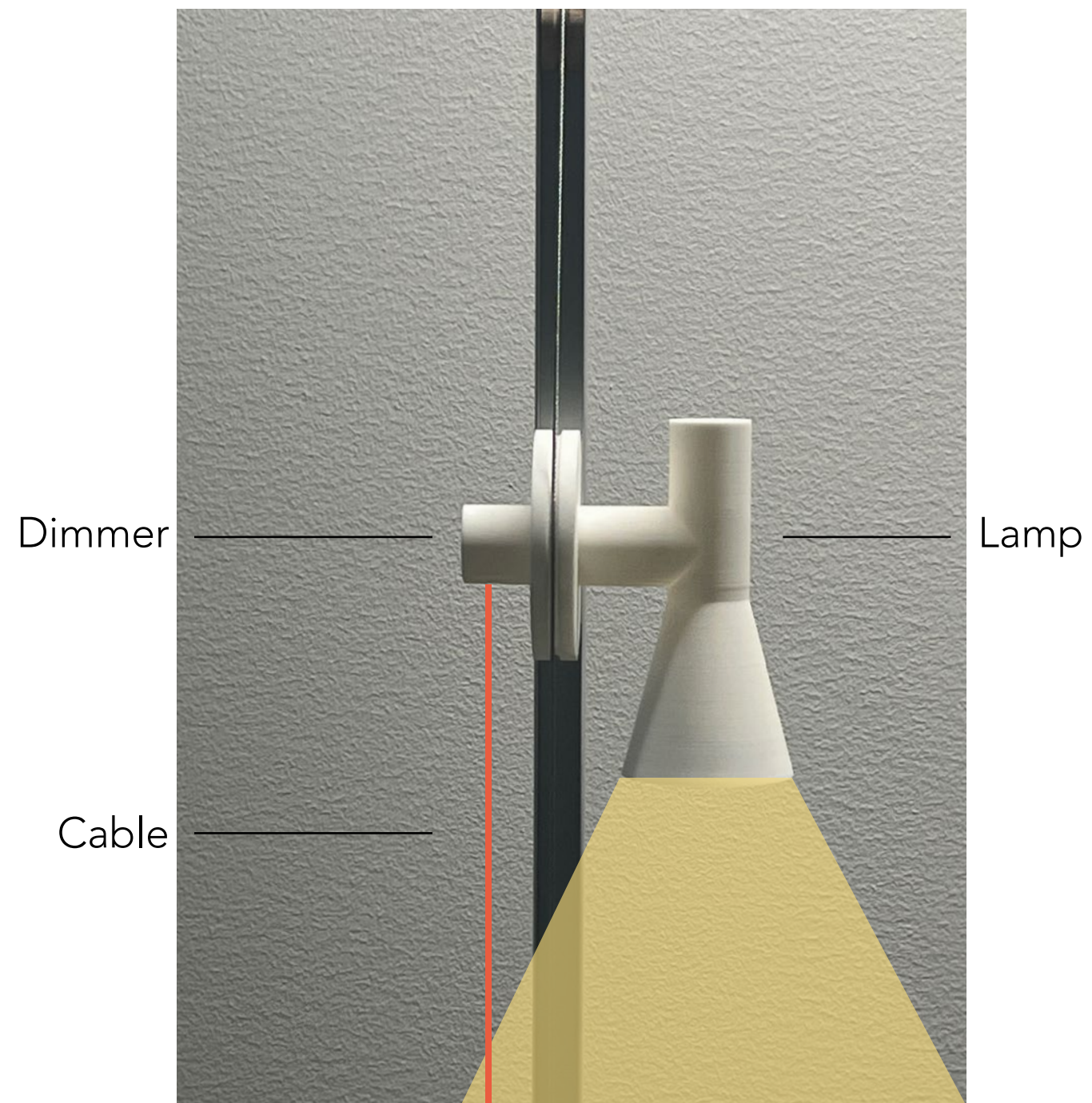
Lighting

Development of form

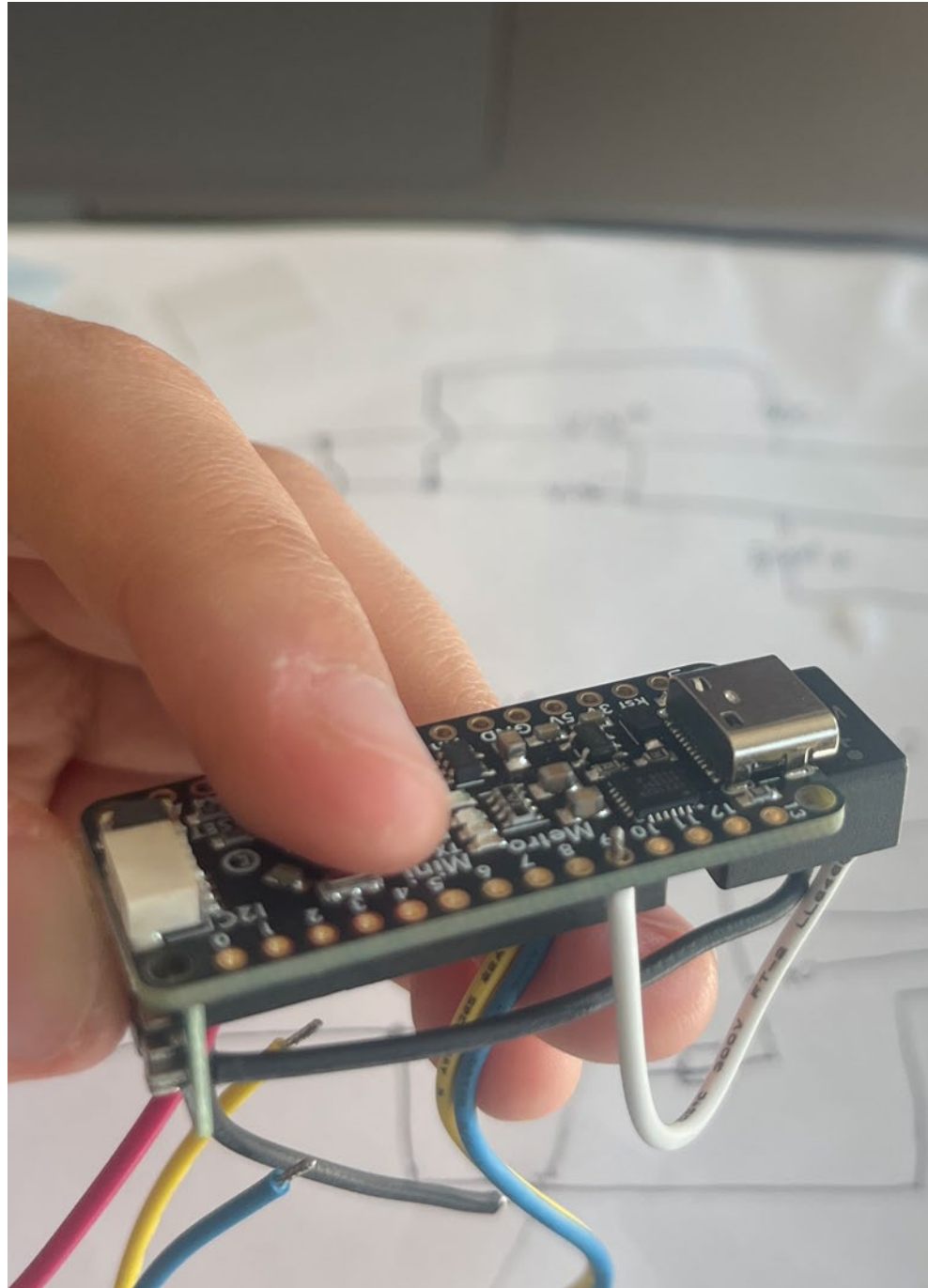
To enhance the user experience, I have made multiple iterations and adjustments to the form of the lamps. In addition to structural feasibility, I also pay attention to the operation mode, overall proportion and visual lightness of the product.

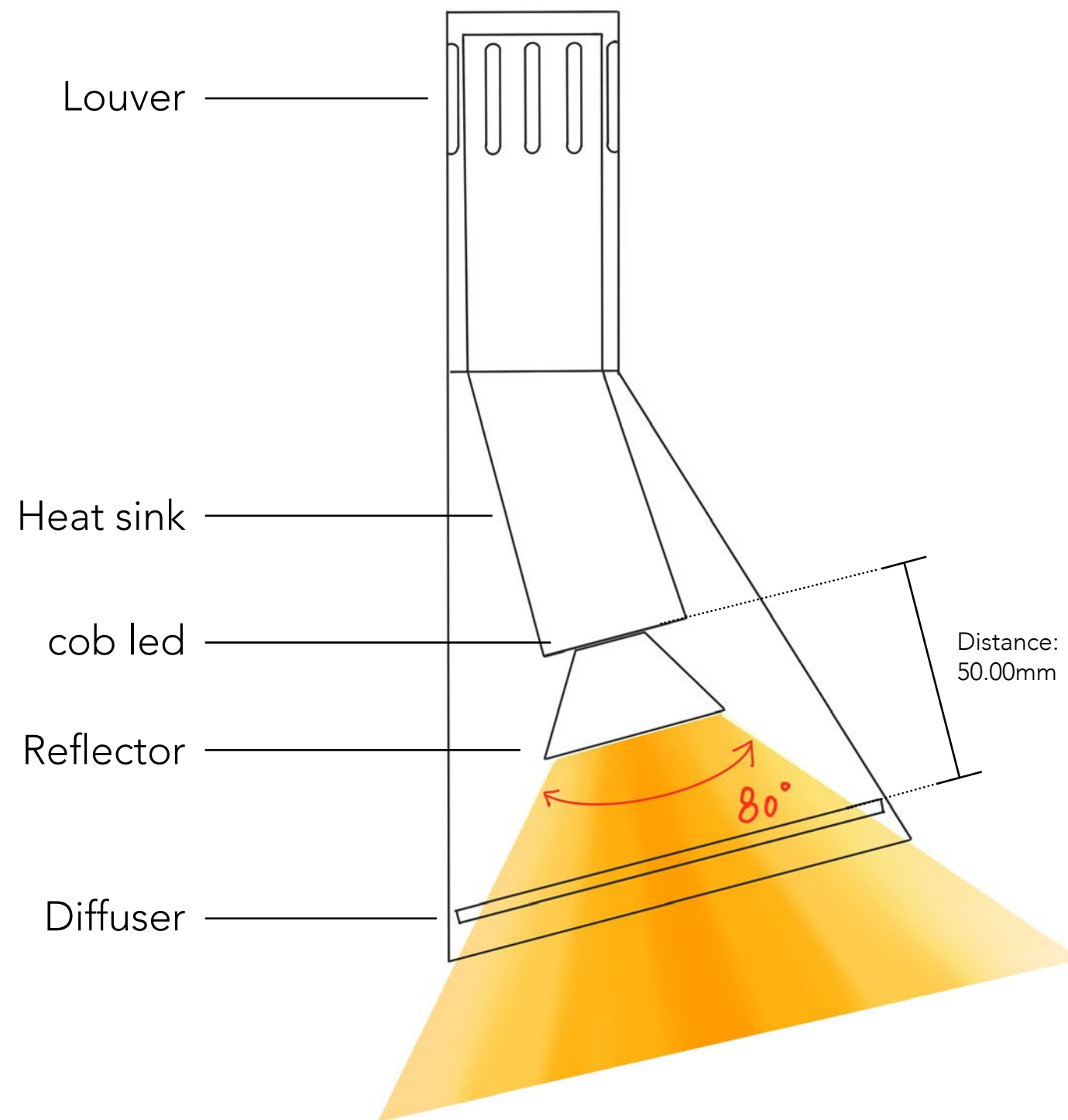
During the continuous testing and modification process, the appearance and interaction mode of the lamps have been gradually optimized, enabling them to not only meet functional requirements but also provide a more natural and comfortable usage experience.



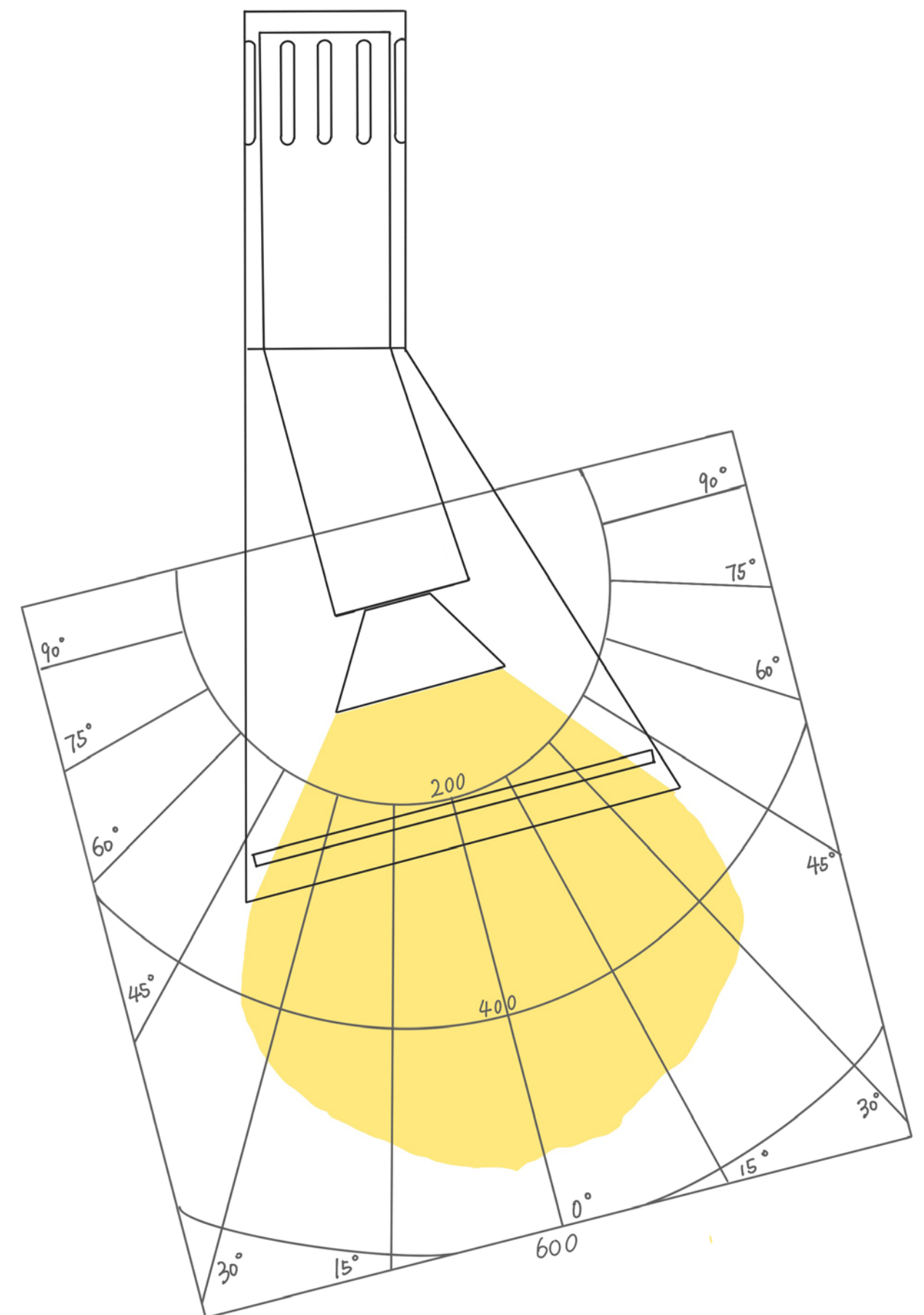








The light gradually dimmed from the center to the edge.



Part 6

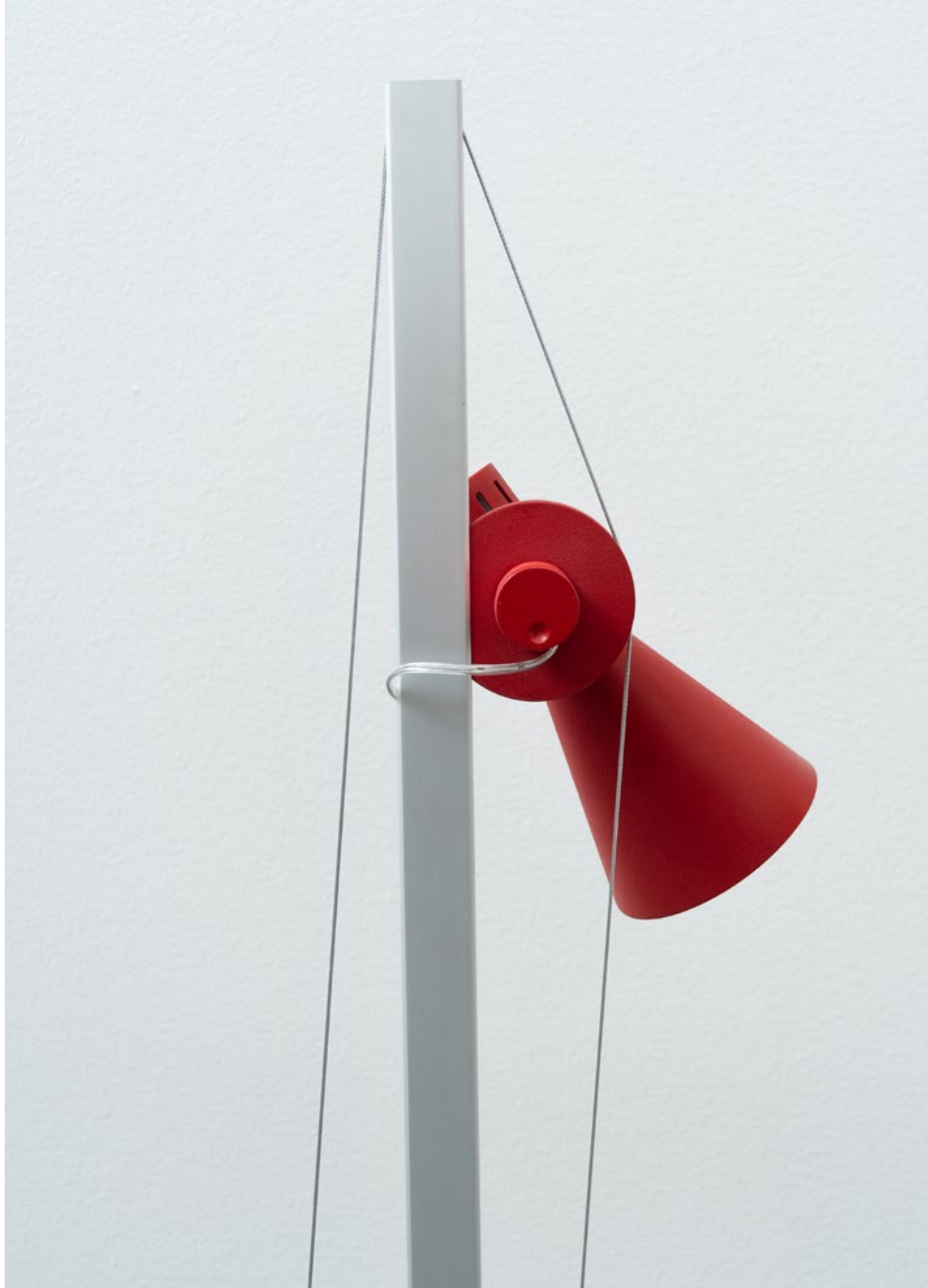
Final Results



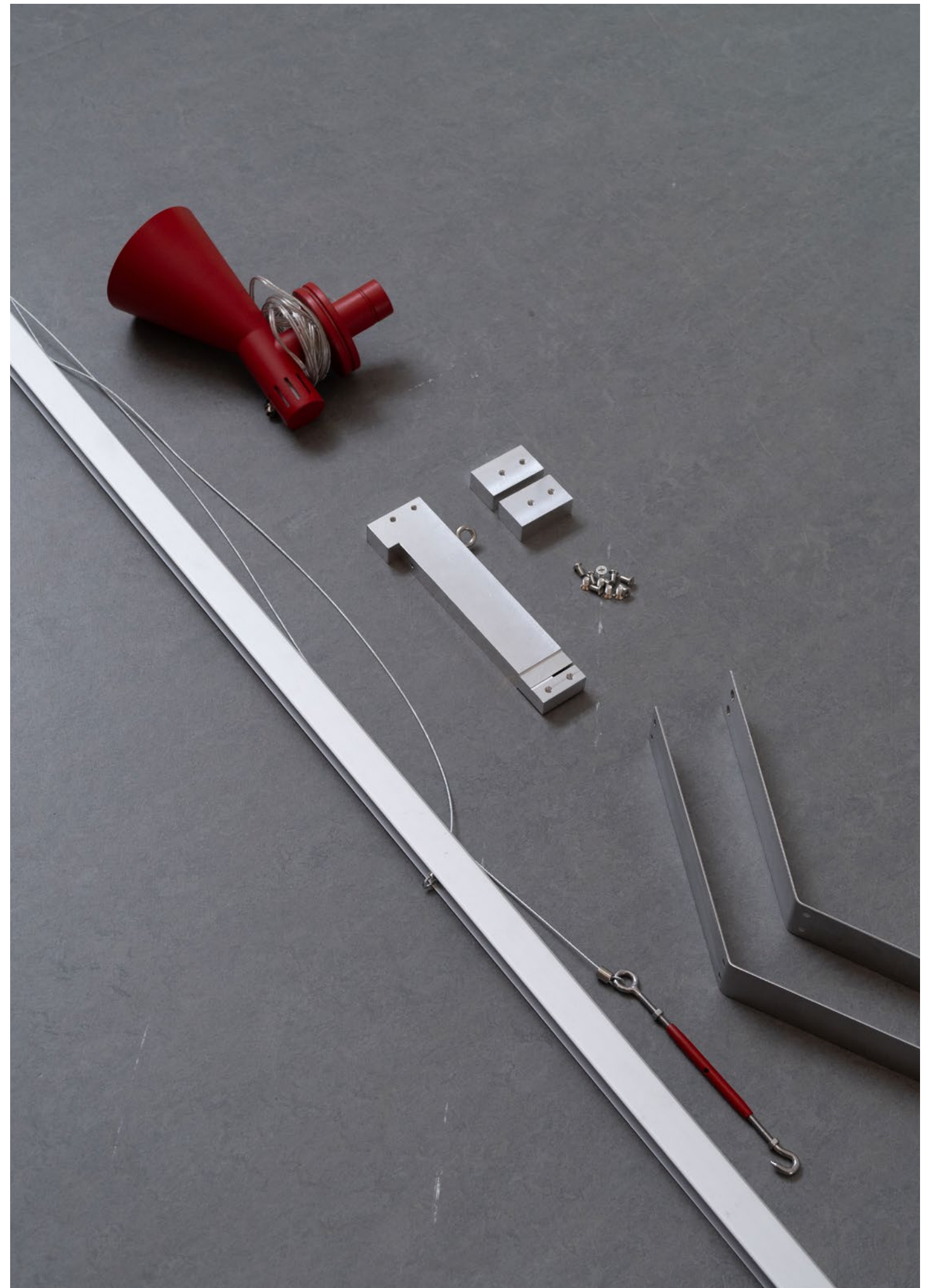
CMF

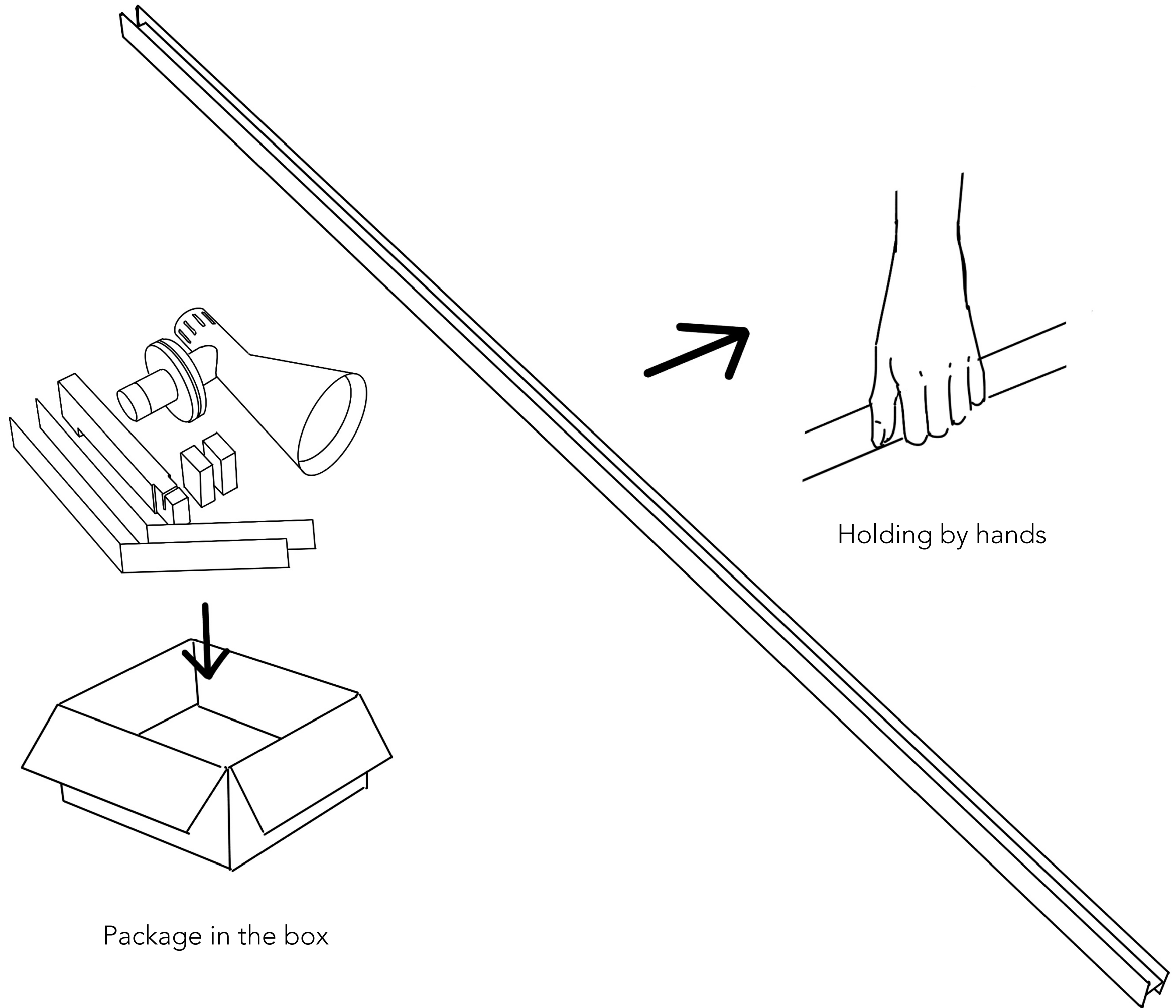
To maintain the minimalist feel of the overall design, I retained the original metallic texture of the lamp body and only used a uniform red color as an accent on the lamp head and buckle to balance the overall color and enhance the visual presence of the lamp at the same time.



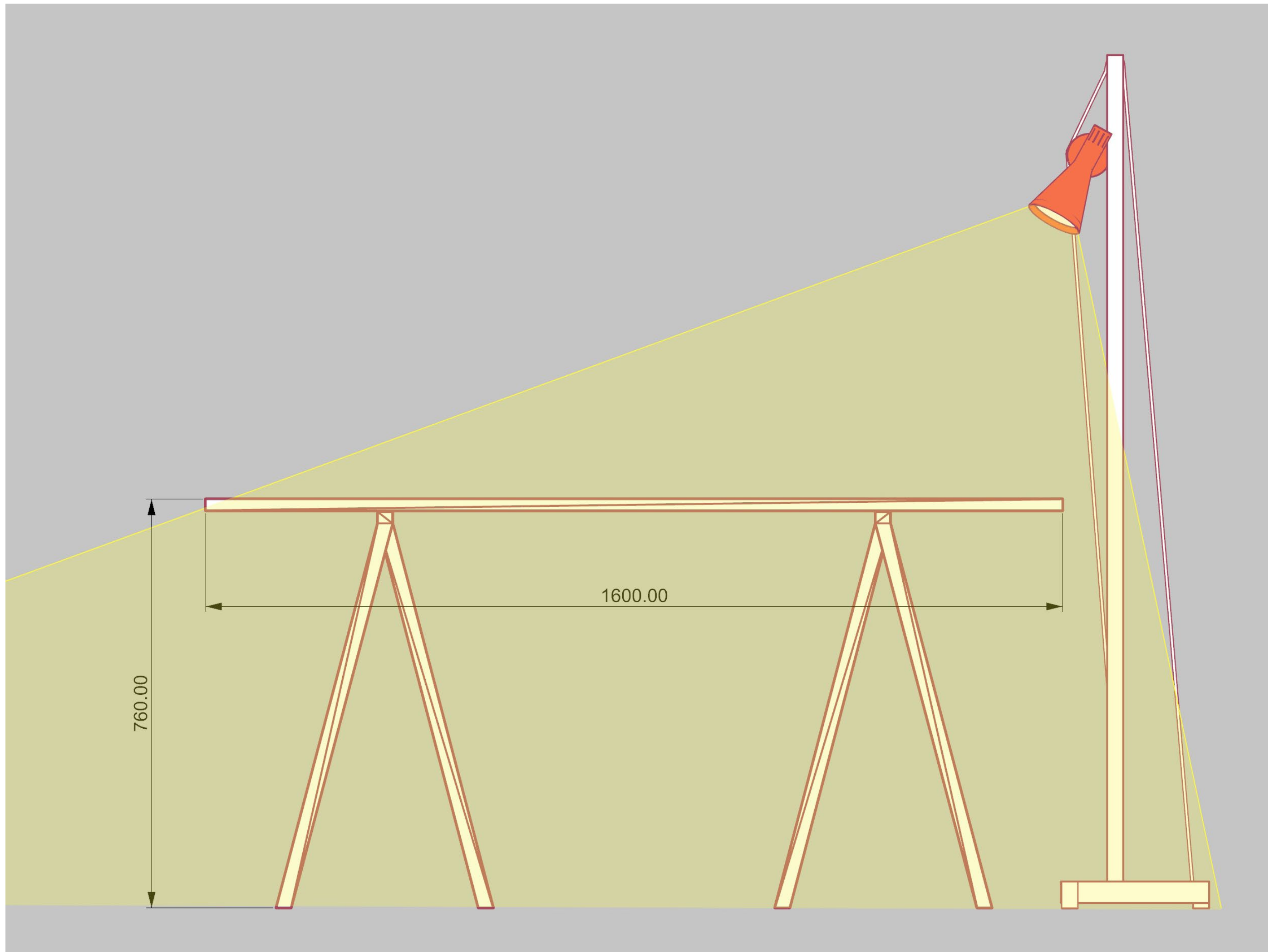


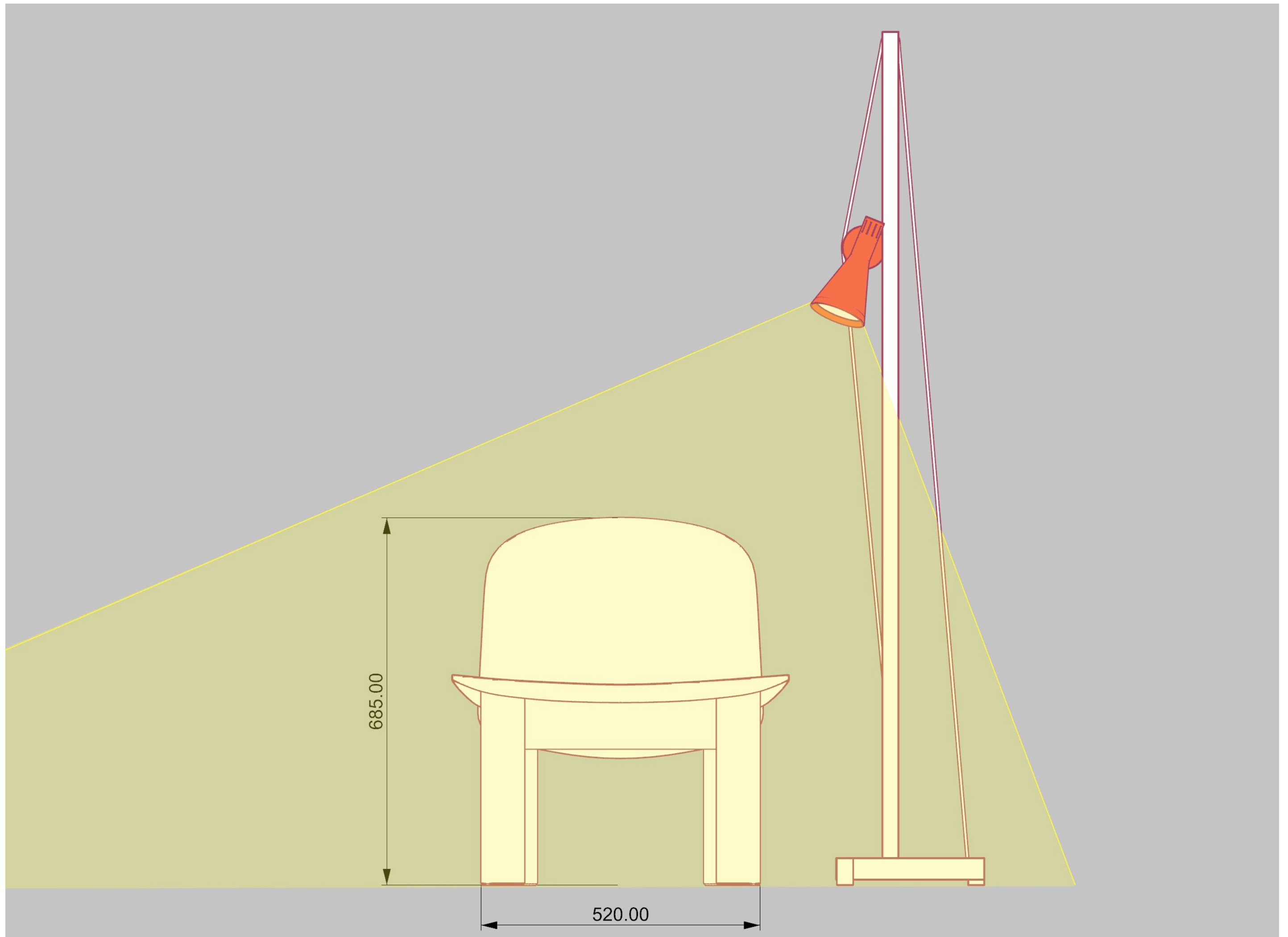


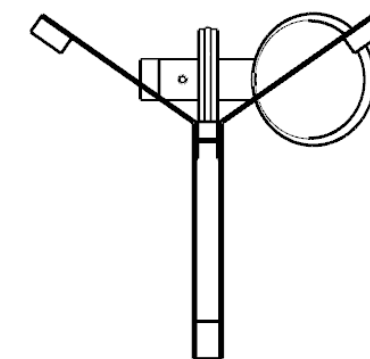
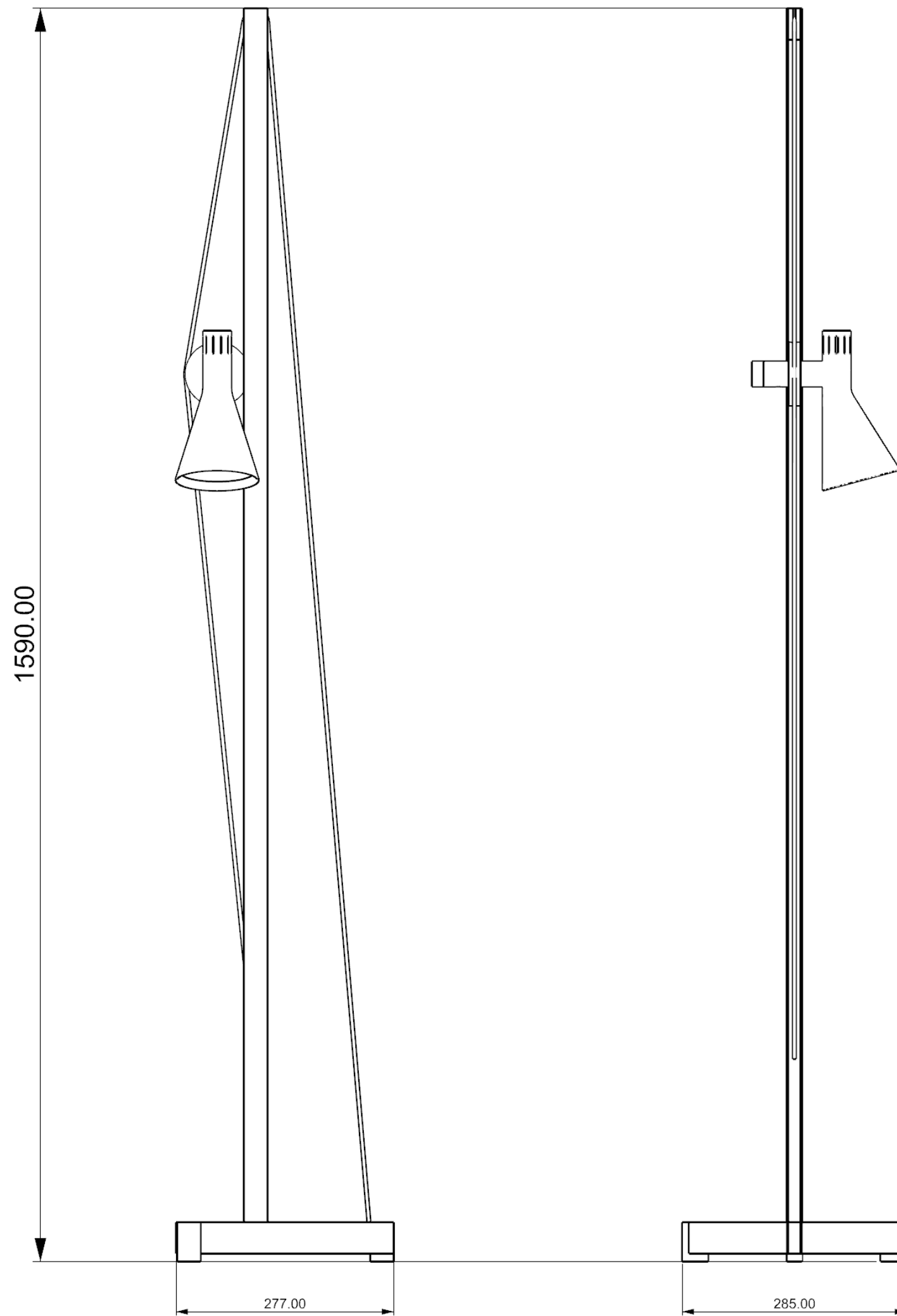


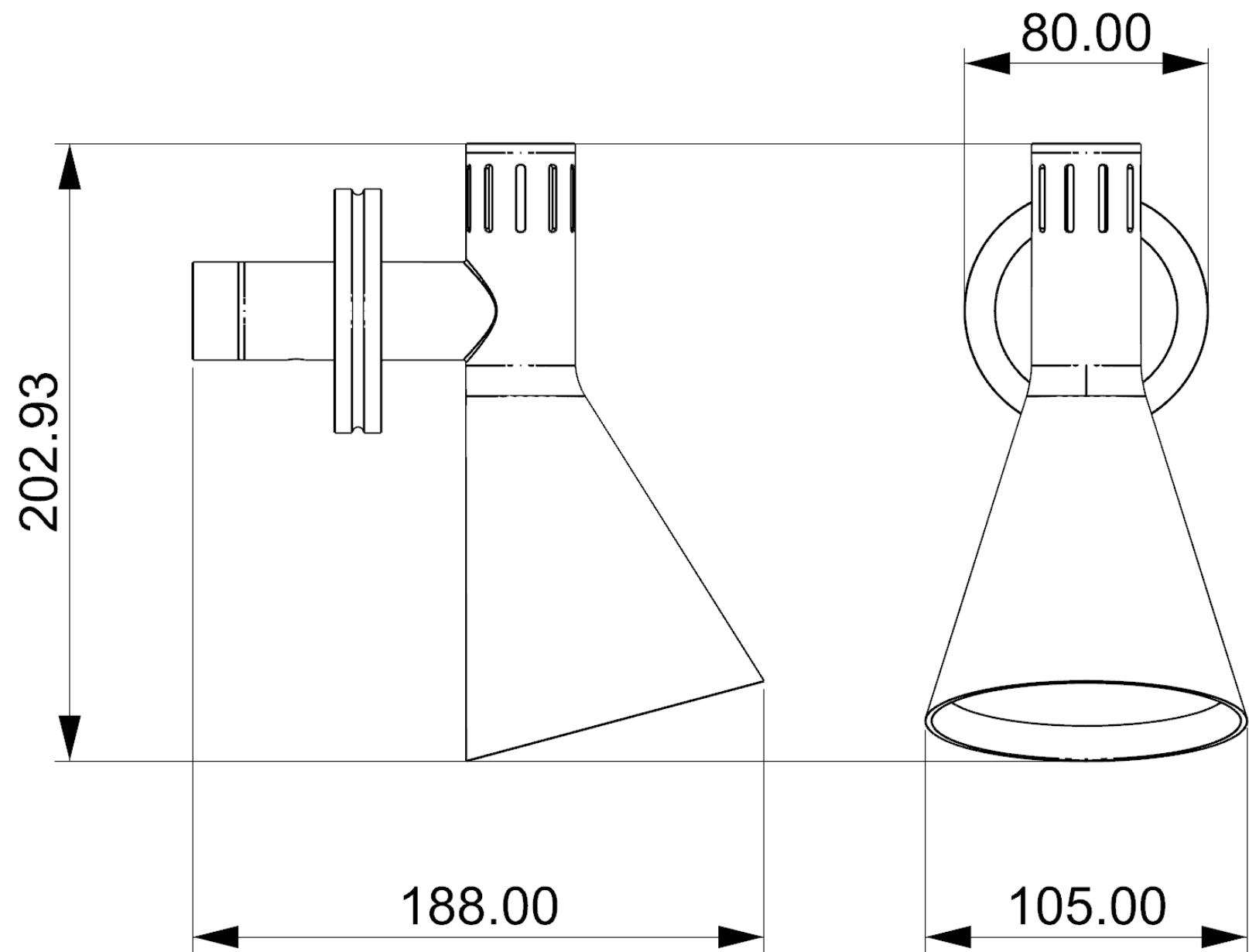
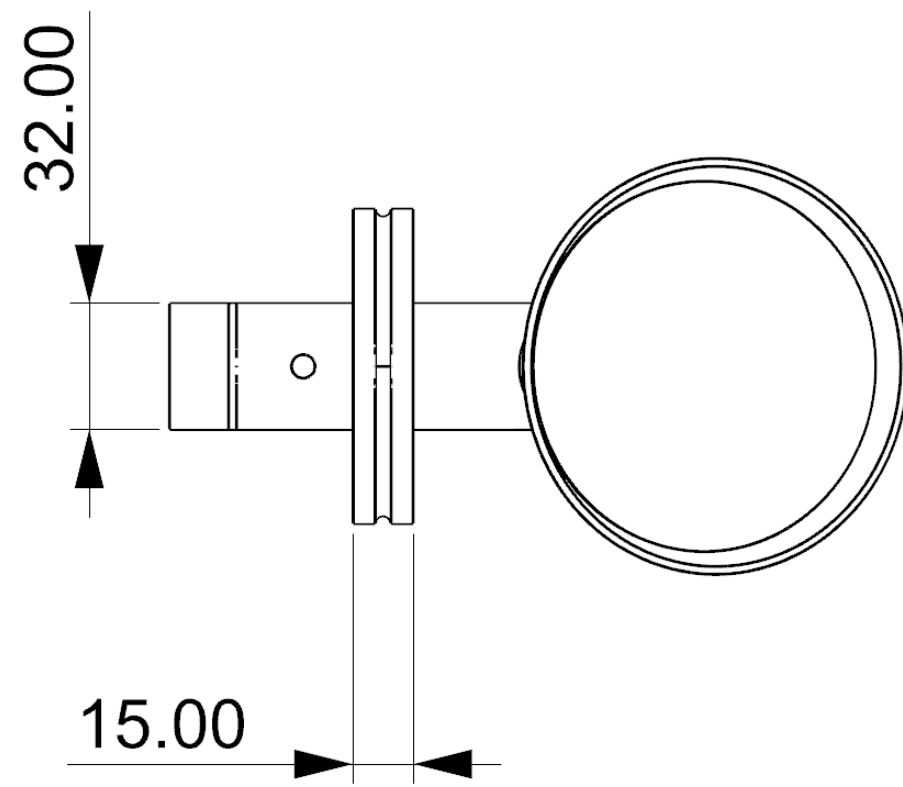












Part 7

Reflection

This project explores how lighting design can respond to the demands of contemporary mobile lifestyles. The final outcome, through a detachable and self-assembling structure as well as an adjustable tension system, offers users a solution that can adapt to different living environments and lighting needs. From this perspective, the project has responded well to the target users' demands for flexibility, lightweighting and adaptability.

The most important gain in the process comes from continuous hands-on practice and testing. Compared with relying on computer modeling, many answers regarding structure, mechanism and usage methods came from the process of making mock-ups. This process not only helps me to understand the operation mode of tension structures, but also enhances my ability to transform concepts into actual products.

Through this project, I have come to realize more profoundly that lamps are not only tools for providing lighting, but also important media for creating an atmosphere, establishing a sense of comfort and belonging. How to transform research, structural experiments and user requirements into a complete product experience is the most important learning outcome of this project.

However, I believe that there is still room for further development in the project in the future. Firstly, conduct more exploration in terms of lighting effects, such as the relationship between different light expressions, lighting modes and spatial atmosphere.

Meanwhile, there is still room for optimization in the electronic system, and electronic integration solutions that are more in line with engineering design and actual production can be adopted.

In terms of shape, the final scheme has certain similarities with the AJ Lamp in the form of the lamp head, although the design starting point and structural logic of the two are different. In the future, the design language of the product itself can be strengthened by further exploring the shape of the lamp head, the overall proportion and the material.

In addition, more user testing is also very important. Through real usage feedback, the interaction methods and product details can be further optimized to enhance the overall user experience.

Source

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