

# Review of: "Finding the illuminance levels for walkers in a prominent public park in New Delhi during the post-twilight period for healthy visual comfort, security, and other related parameters."

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Potential competing interests: No potential competing interests to declare.

- The abstract is an important part of a scientific paper. It is a succinct summary that conveys a brief presentation of the purpose of the research, the methodological aspect and the results. It is important to rephrase it, it should not contain recommendations (more than half relate to recommendations). The part of methodology must be developed.
- In the introduction, it is preferable not to begin with a purpose statement. The first step is to begin with a topic sentence that describes the subject of the paper which is the lighting in public space.
- This statement requires references '*These include visual comfort for the walkers, safety & security of walkers, prevention of light pollution and the infrastructure capacity of the city in terms of energy usage in large parks.*' In other words, according to the review of literature, which researchers said this?
- The case study should be well presented with photographic support and detailed maps or plans. This allows the reader to follow the study well.
- The measurement protocol is not clear. It is better to explain it in detail (the choice of the measurement points). In addition, why was the reading taken at 1m above the ground level? The level of a walker (person standing) varies between 1.50 and 1.95m.
- It would be preferable to mention the illuminance standards used to compare the results. A table mentioning the illuminance level values will be useful.
- To characterise visual comfort in a space, it is important to use qualitative characterisation. Using questionnaires with pedestrians would be important to find out their impressions of illuminance levels.