# Fundamentals of light

CHAPTER 1

### Introduction

#### **Environmental issues**

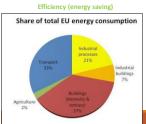
**➤ Limited resources** Consumption ...... Sustainability



> Environmental damage will result in environmental changes (climate change, global warming, air pollution ...

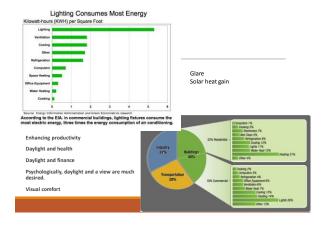
## For built environment

➤ Indoor and outdoor environment > Human comfort (Visual) ......





1



## Why studying illumination in buildings

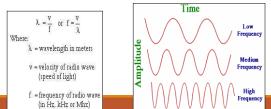
- ${\bf 1.} \quad {\bf Daylight-its\ introduction\ and\ integration\ with\ electric\ light}$
- 2. The interrelationship between the energy aspects of electric and daylighting, heating, and cooling
- 3. The effect of lighting on interior space arrangement.
- 4. The characteristics, means of generation, and utilization techniques of electric lighting
- 5. Visual needs of specific occupants and of specific tasks
- 6. The effects of brightness patterns on visual acuity
- 7. The artistic effects, and psychological effects of light and shadow
- 8. The use of color, both of light and of surfaces, and the effect of the illuminant source on object color
- Physiological and psychological effects of the lighting design, particularly in spaces occupied for extended periods

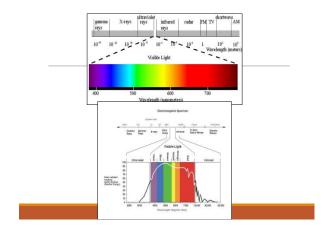
### Physics of light

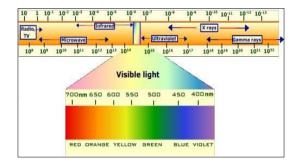
light is a visually evaluated radiant energy

or, more simply, as a form of energy that permits us to see.

If light is considered as a wave, similar to a radio wave or an alternating-current wave, it has a frequency and a wavelength  $\,$ 

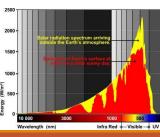






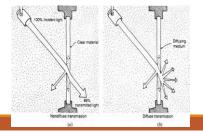
## Energy - light

the majority of solar radiation occurs between the short-wave infra-red and ultra-violet portions of the electromagnetic spectrum. Ultra-violet (UV) radiation makes up a very small part of the total energy, roughly 8% -9%. The visible range, with a wavelength of 0.35mm to 0.78mm, represents only 46%-47% of the total energy received from the sun. The final 45% of the sun's total energy is in the short-wave infrared range of 0.78mm to 5mm.



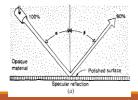
### TRANSMITTANCE, ABSORPTION AND REFLECTANCE

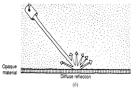
 $transmittance, transmission factor, {\tt and}\ coefficient\ of\ transmission, is\ the\ ratio\ of\ the\ total\ transmitted\ light\ to\ the\ total\ incident\ light.$ 

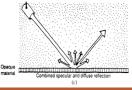


## Reflectance

the ratio of reflected to incident light is variously called *reflectance*, *reflectance* factor, and *reflectance* coefficient







## **TERMINOLOGY AND DEFINITIONS**

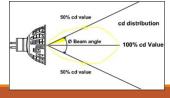
- ► LUMINOUS INTENSITY (1)
- > LUMINOUS FLUX (φ)
- > ILLUMINANCE (E)
- LUMINANCE AND BRIGHTNESS (L)

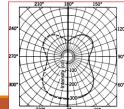
### LUMINOUS INTENSITY (1)

The SI unit of  $\it luminous\ intensity$  is the candela (candle power), abbreviated cd (cp)

#### and represents the force that generates the light that we see

Luminous intensity is a characteristic of the source only; it is independent of the visual sense (Radiometric unit)



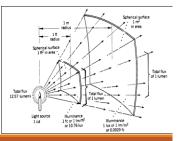


## LUMINOUS FLUX ( $\varphi$ )

The unit of luminous flux, in both SI and I-P units, is the lumen (Im). (photometric unit):

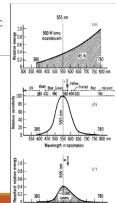
# This means light power as perceived by the human eye and therefore as a function of human physiology.)

If we take a 1-cd source that radiates light equally in all directions and surround it with a transparent sphere of 1m (t) radius, then by definition the amount of luminous energy (flux) emanating from 1 m2 (ft2) of surface on the sphere is 1 lm. Because there is  $4\pi$  m2 (ft2) surface area in such a sphere, it follows that a source of 1 candela (candlepower) intensity produces  $4\pi$ , or 12.57, lm.



# Radiometric and photometric units

Measured radiometrically, it amounts to 45 W. However, when passed through a selective filter, which is effectively what happens when the light enters the eye, the resultant "understood" light power appears as in, and therefore can no longer be measured in watts. Instead, we use a unit of eyeperceived, or photometric, power called the *lumen* 



6

## ILLUMINANCE (E)

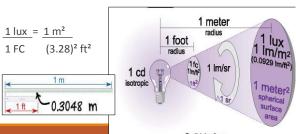
One lumen of luminous flux, uniformly incident on 1 m2 of area, produces an illuminance of 1 lux (lx)

illuminance is the density of luminous power, expressed in terms of lumens per unit area (ft2) (footcandle [fc]).



## Convert lux to fc

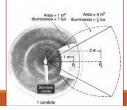
10.764 lux = 1 fc





 $lux = \frac{cd intensity}{..}$ (11.6)







### **LUMINANCE AND BRIGHTNESS**

**object** *luminance* (L), Luminance is normally defined in terms of intensity; it is the luminous intensity per unit of *apparent* (projected) area of a primary (emitting) or secondary (reflecting) light source:  $(cd/m^2)$ 

#### Brightness

An object is perceived because light coming from it enters the eye. The impression received is one of object *brightness*. This brightness sensation, however, is subjective and depends not only upon the object *luminance* (L), but also upon the state of adaptation of the eye

Unit	Multiply	Ву	To Obtain
Illuminance (E)	Lux	0.0929	Footcandle
	Footcandle	10.764	Lux
Luminance (L)	cd/m <sup>2</sup>	0.2919	Footlambert
	cd/cm <sup>2</sup>	10,000	cd/m <sup>2</sup>
	cd/in.2	1,550	cd/m <sup>2</sup>
	cd/ft <sup>2</sup>	10.76	cd/m <sup>2</sup>
	Millilambert	3.183	cd/m <sup>2</sup>
	Footlambert	3.4263	cd/m <sup>2</sup>
Intensity (/)	Candola	1.0	Candlenower

### luminous exitance

*luminous exitance*, or simply as *exitance*, describes the total luminous flux density leaving (exiting) a surface, irrespective of directivity or viewer position.

exitance = 
$$\frac{\text{luminous flux}}{\text{area}}$$

A surface that is a perfect diffuser, whether by emitting light diffusely or reflecting light diffusely, is known as a *Lambertian surface*.

It is fairly simple to demonstrate mathematically the luminance of such a surface equals  $1/\pi$  times its exitance.

$$luminance = \frac{I}{\pi} (exitance)$$

$$L = \frac{E \times F}{\pi}$$

and in I-P units,

$$fL = fc \times RF$$

### where

L = luminance in cd/m<sup>2</sup>

E = illuminance in lux

RF = reflection factor

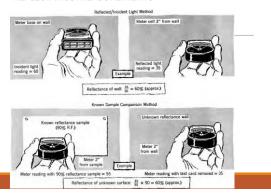
fL = luminance in foot-lamberts

fc = illuminance in footcandles (

### ILLUMINANCE AND LUMINANCE MEASUREMENT



### REFLECTANCE MEASUREMENTS



## Example -1

A 34-W, 425-mA (milliampere), 48-in. (122-cm) fluorescent tube produces 3200 lm. What is the illuminance on the floor of a 3-m2 room, assuming 60% overall efficiency and uniform illumination?

Example – 2	
Luminance of a light-emitting surface.	
Calculate the luminance of an A-19 standard inside-frosted,     100-W incandescent light bulb with a maintained output of     1700 lm. Assume(for simplicity's sake) that the bulb is	
spherical. An A-19 bulb has a diameter of 19/8 in. (60 mm)	
2. Assume that an opal glass globe of 8 in. (200 mm) diameter and a transmittance of 35% surrounds the bulb described in step 1. Calculate the luminance of the globe. Use SI units	
throughout.	
5 1 2	
Example – 3	
Calculate the luminance of a 34-W, T12, 4-ft white fluorescent lamp. Assume a viewing angle normal to the long axis of the lamp and that the lamp is a diffuse	
(Lambertian) emitter. Use SI units.  use 2770 lm. The luminous length is 4 ft (1200 mm) and the diameter is 12/8 in.	
(38 mm).	
Example – 4	
To demonstrate the usefulness of the luminance/exitance approximation,	
calculate the luminance, in SI units, of the page that you are now reading.  Assume a uniform illuminance of 500 lx, a diffuse reflectance of 0.77, and a	
viewing angle normal to the page.	