

No.2

Seminar I on Agricultural Process Engineering 農産加工学演習 I

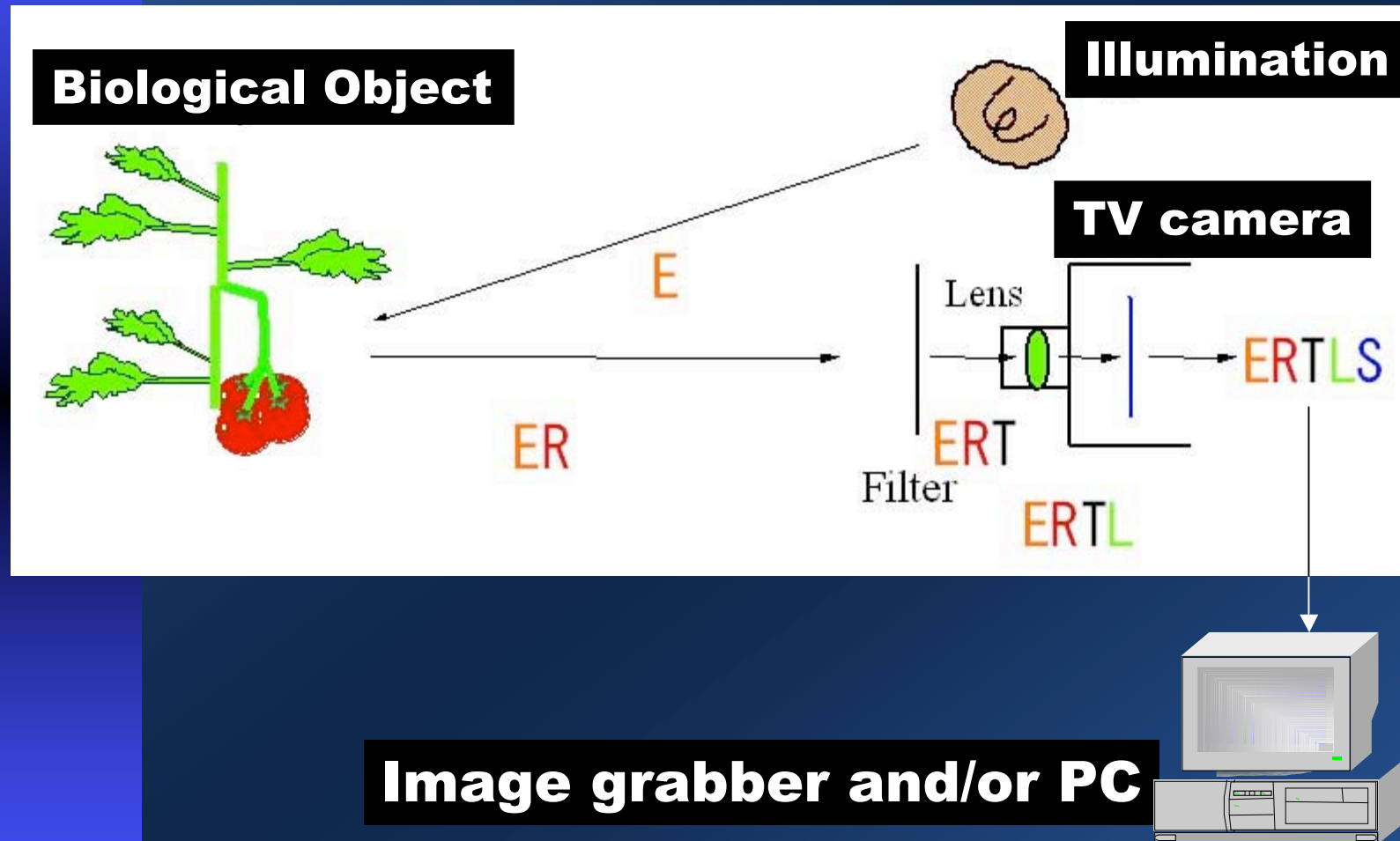
Naoshi Kondo, Hiroshi Shimizu

Division of Environmental Science & Technology,
Graduate School of Agriculture, Kyoto University

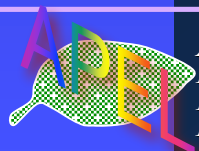
農学研究科 地域環境科学専攻

近藤 直・清水 浩

An energy flow from light source to output of TV camera



Illumination

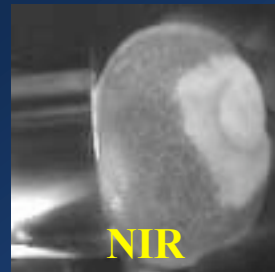
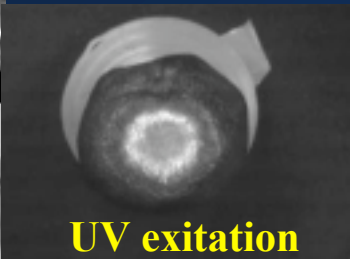
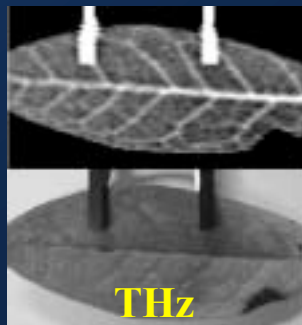
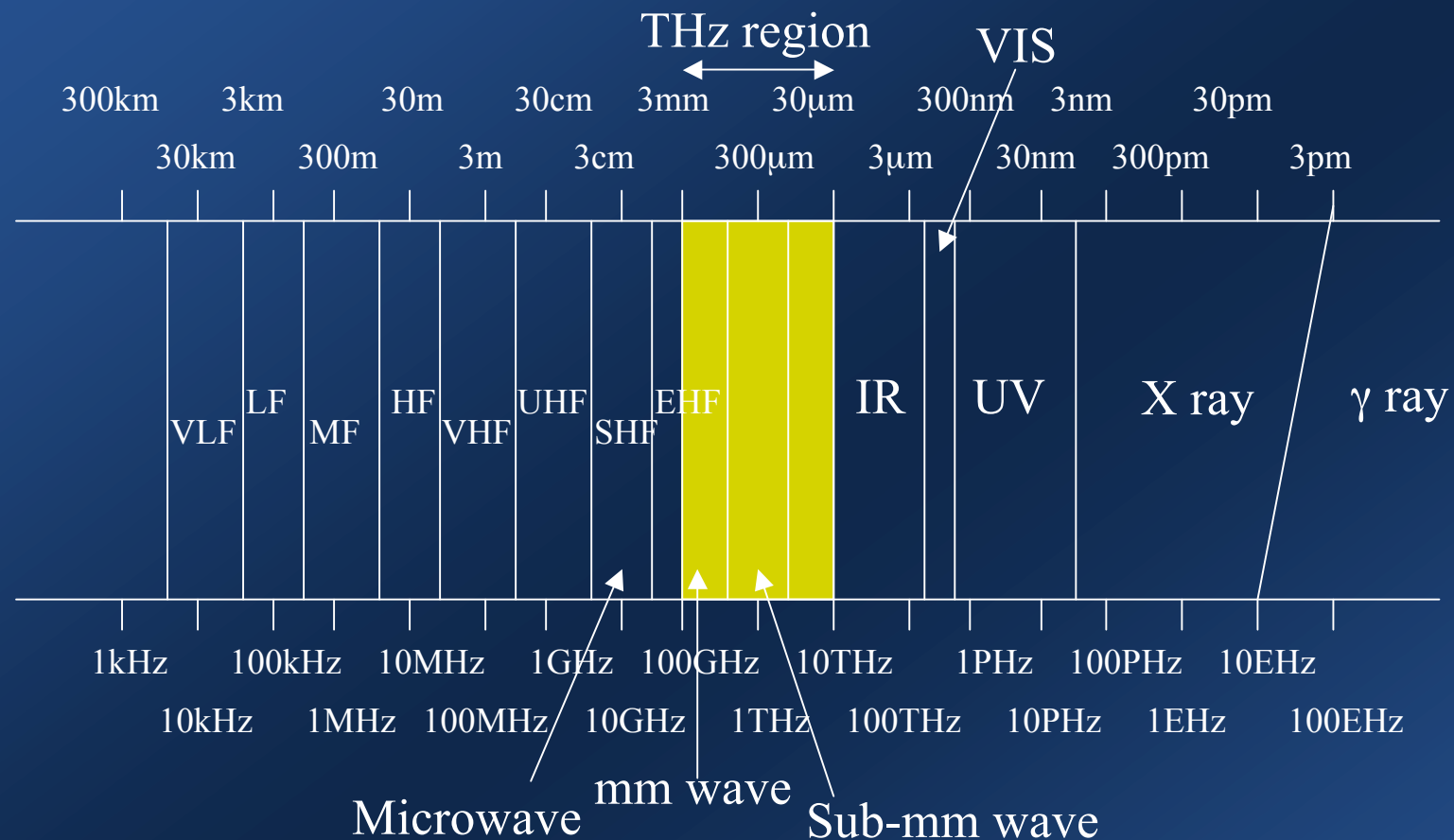


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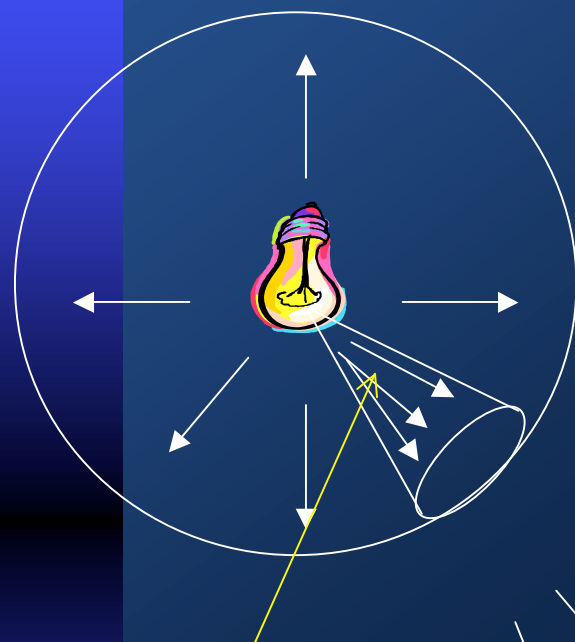


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Frequency map for electromagnetic waves



Fundamentals of light



Solid angle
立体角

Quantity of light(lm): 光束

Luminous intensity(cd, lm/sr): 光度

Brightness(cd/m²)
: 輝度

Intensity of illumination (lx): 照度

$$1\text{cd} = 4 \pi \text{lm}$$

Various lamps



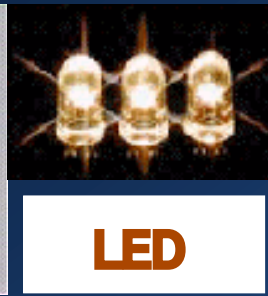
Halogen



Incandescent



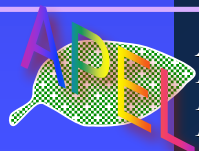
Fluorescent



LED



HID

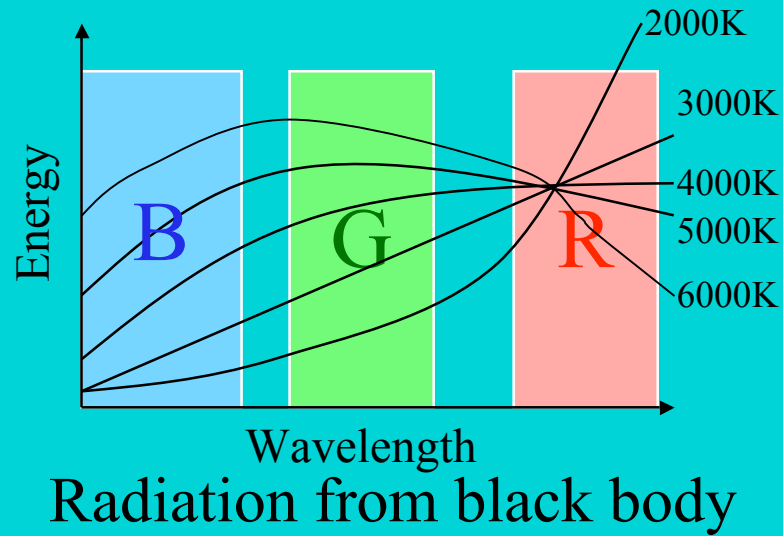


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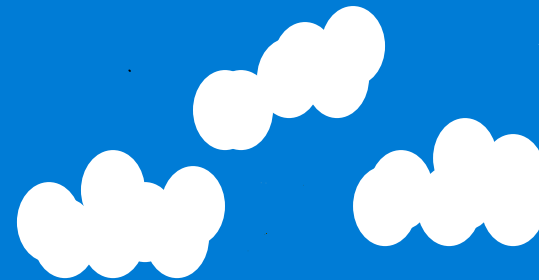


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Color temperature

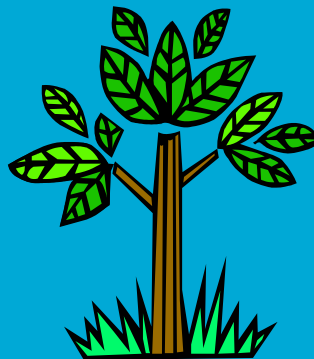
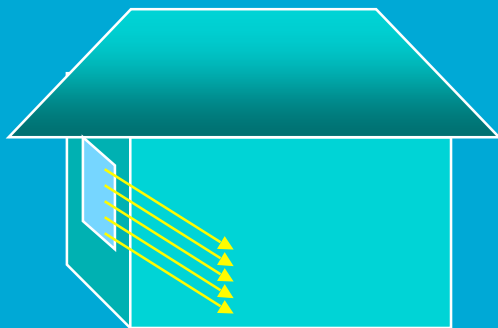


5000K



Direct sun light

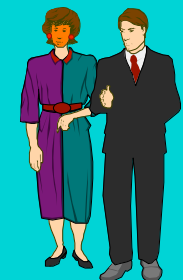
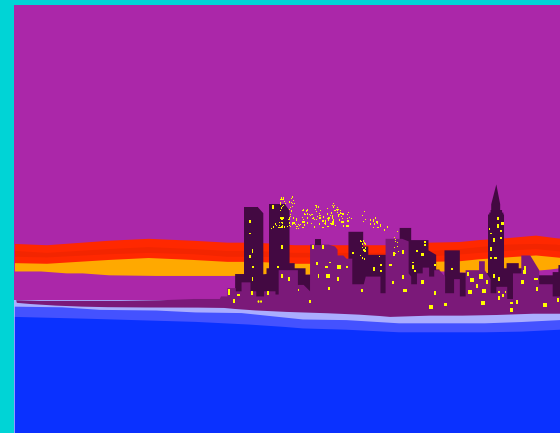
6000K



Light from north side window

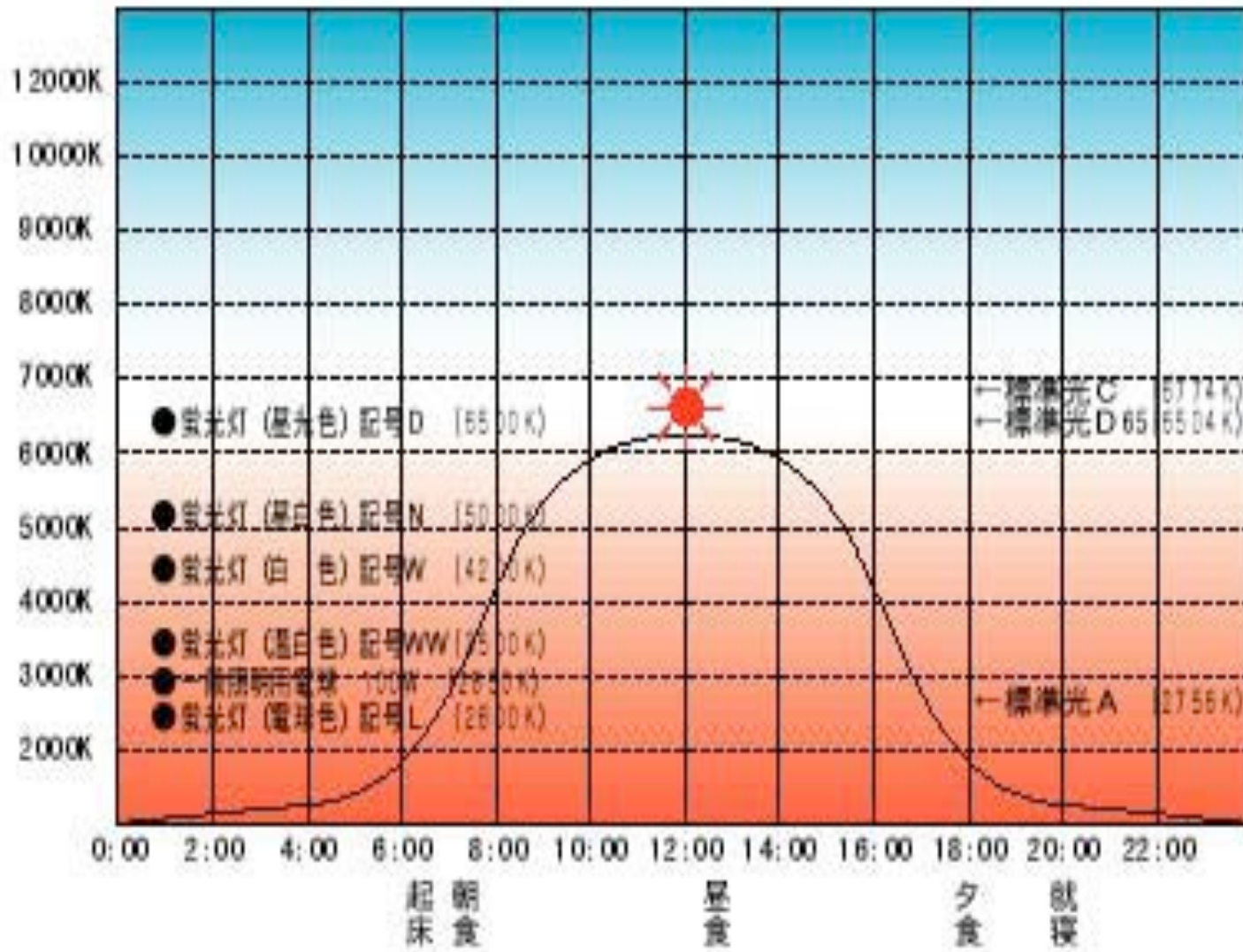
Sky at sunset

2000K

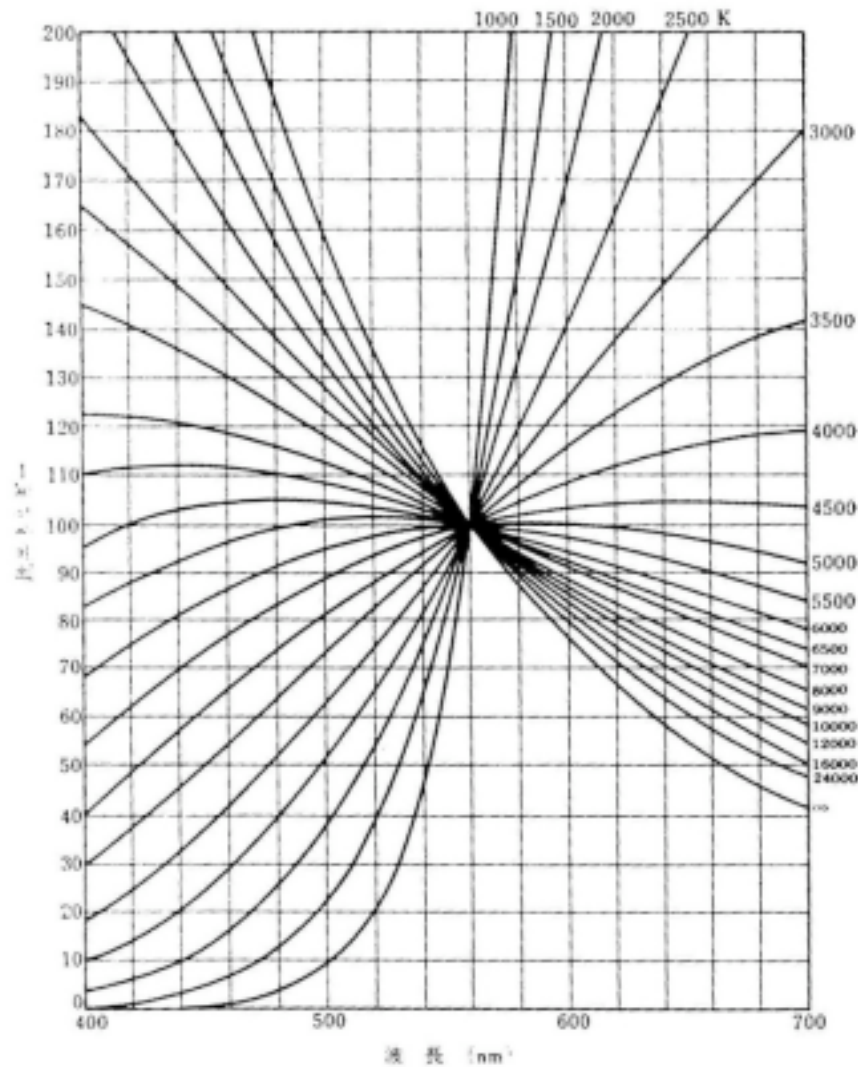


色 温 度

Color temperature of sunlight



7.1 分光測光と測色学



Spectral radiation of blackbody

$$E_{\lambda} = \frac{C_1}{\lambda^5 (e^{C_2/\lambda T} - 1)}$$

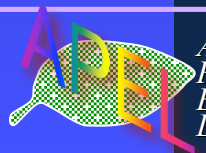
T : Color temperature (K)
 $C_1 = 3.740 \times 10^{20}$ (W·m⁻²·nm⁴)
 $C_2 = 1.438 \times 10^7$ (nm·deg)



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Why is the sunset color red?

Why is the sky blue in day time?



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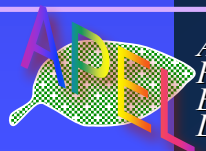
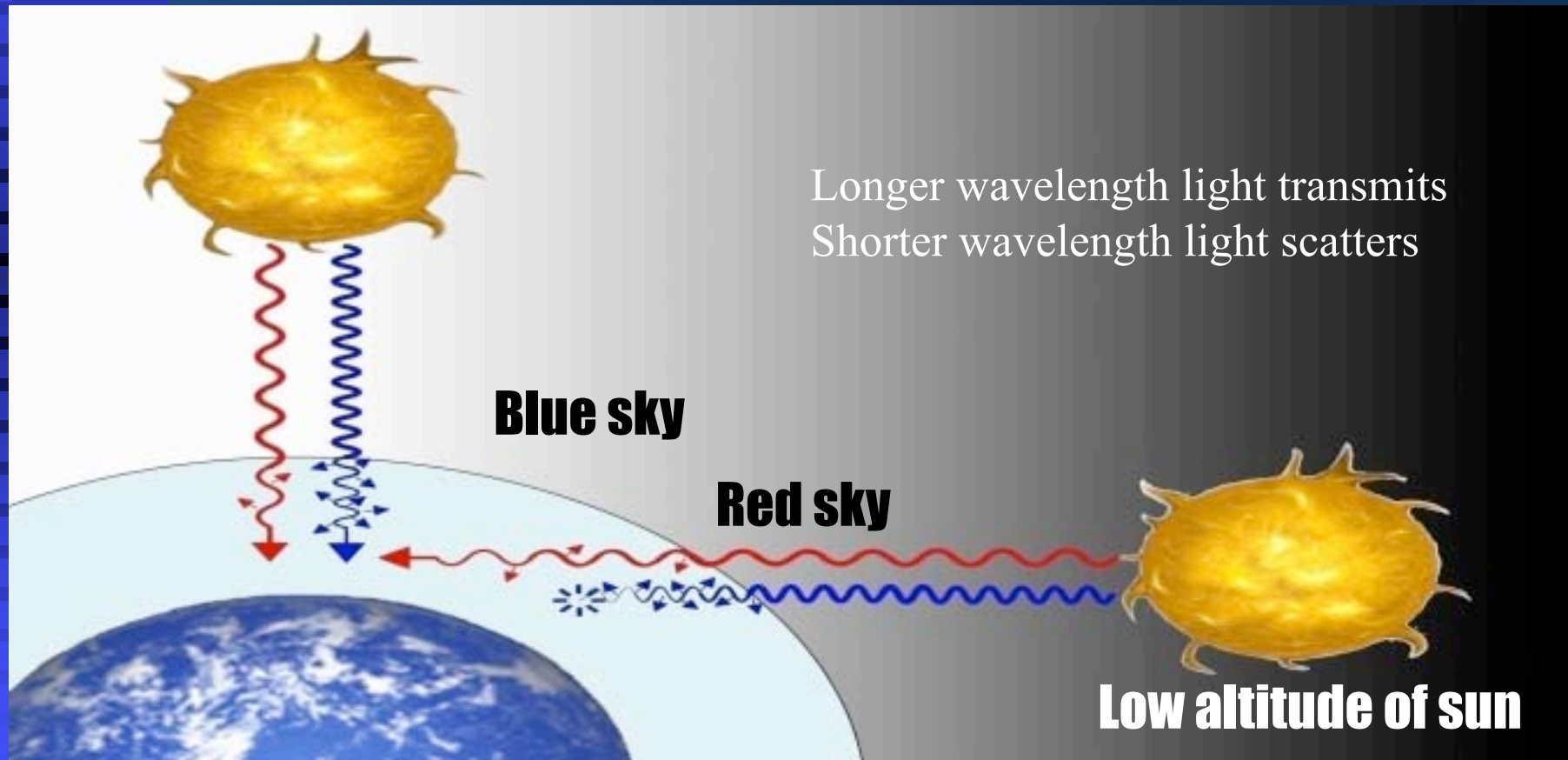
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Rayleigh's Scattering theory

$$I(\theta) = \frac{I_0 \pi^4 d^6}{8R^2 \lambda^4} \left(\frac{m^2 - 1}{m^2 + 1} \right)^2 (1 + \cos^2 \theta)$$

High altitude of sun



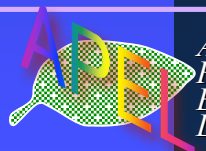
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Why are leaves green?

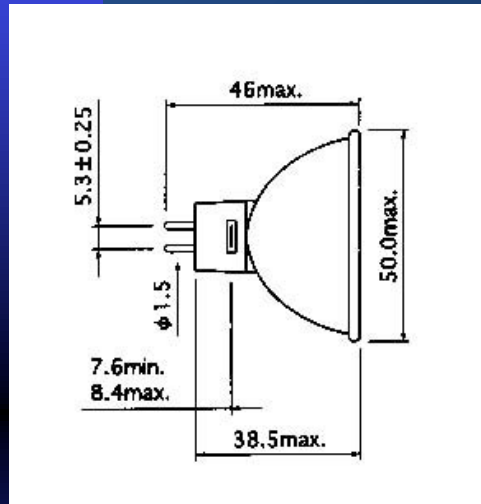


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Higher color rendering lights



Halogen lamp
With mirror



Halogen lamp
with no mirror

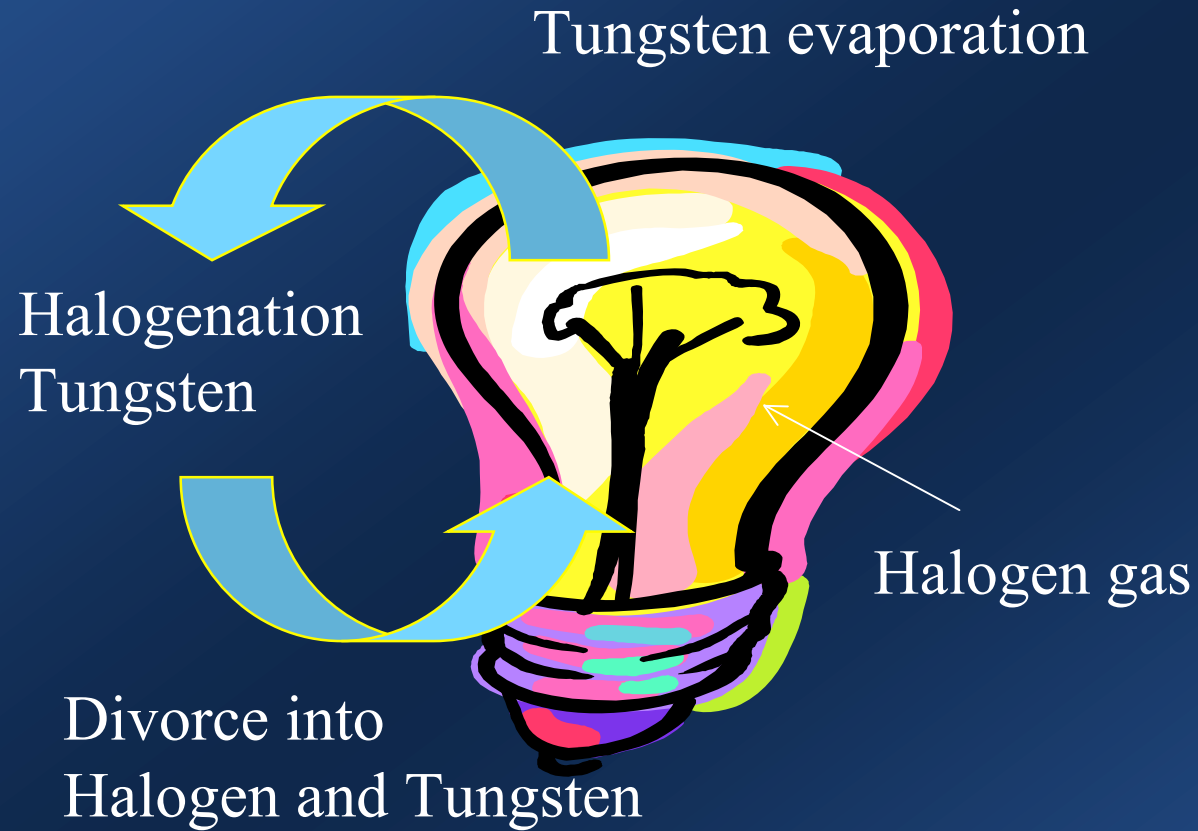


Incandescent lamp

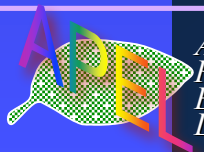
(Only electric power)

(Halogen cycle)

Halogen cycle



Longer life
Higher efficiency



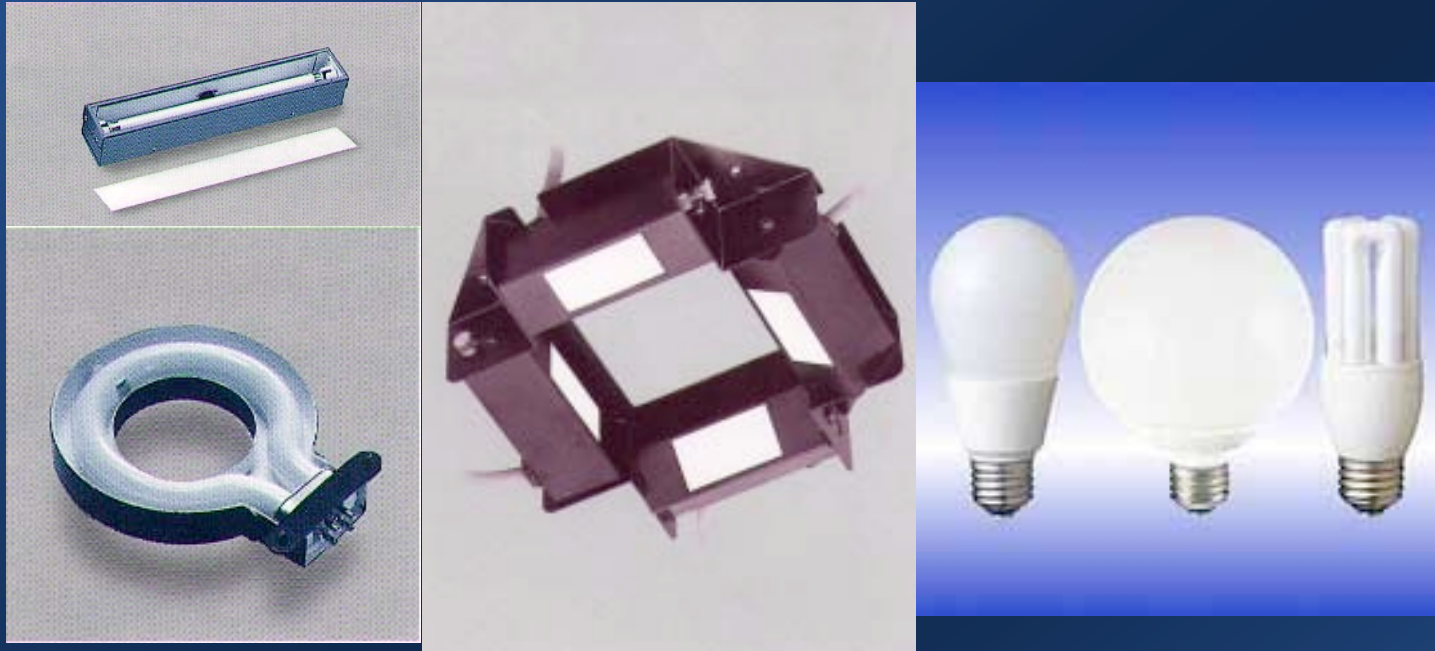
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Fluorescent lamps

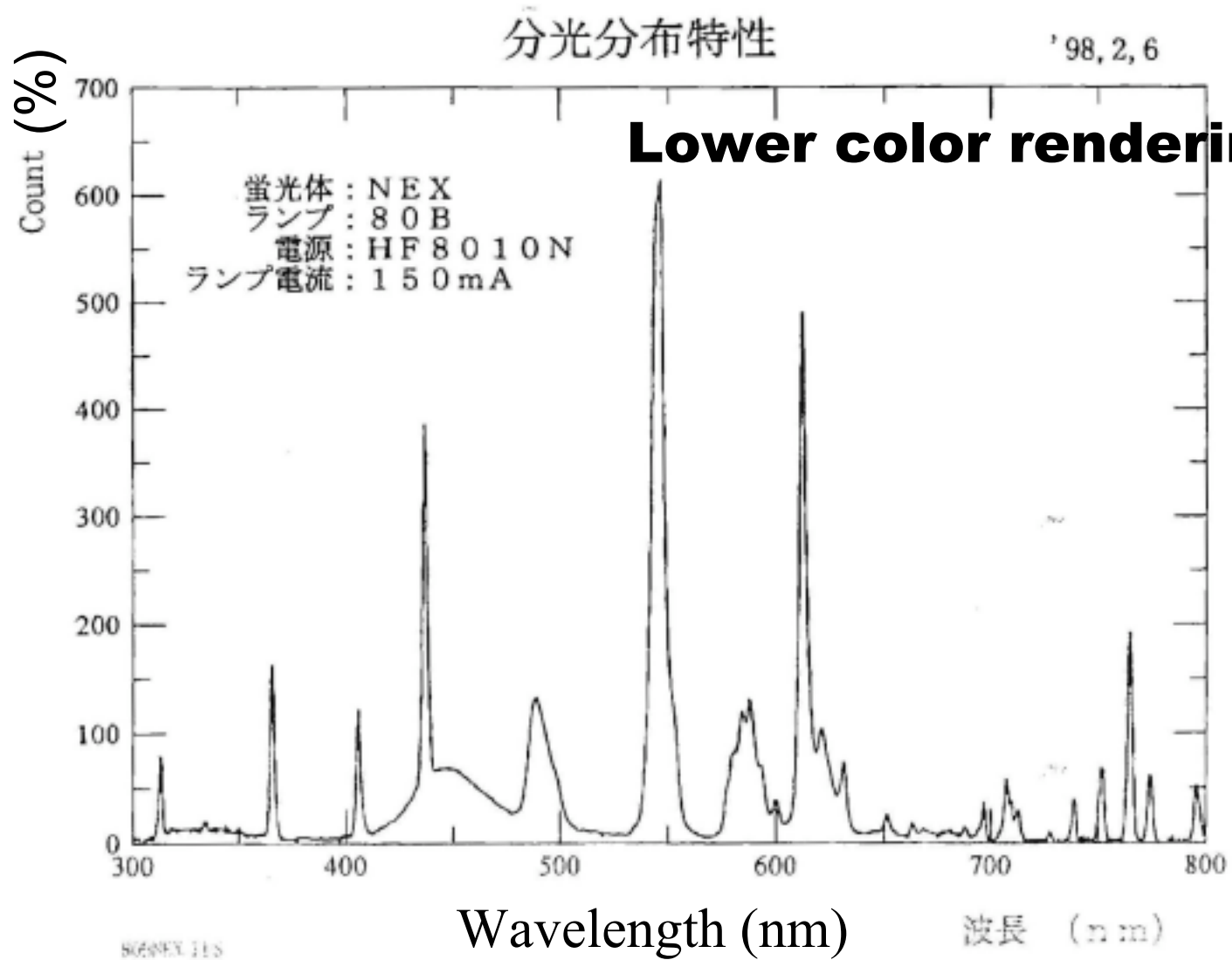


250nm UV light causes fluorescence reaction

Some AC fluorescent lamps fluctuate luminous intensity in low frequency (50Hz or 60Hz)



Higher frequency by an inverter (20-60 kHz) for machine vision



Lower color rendering

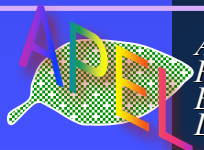
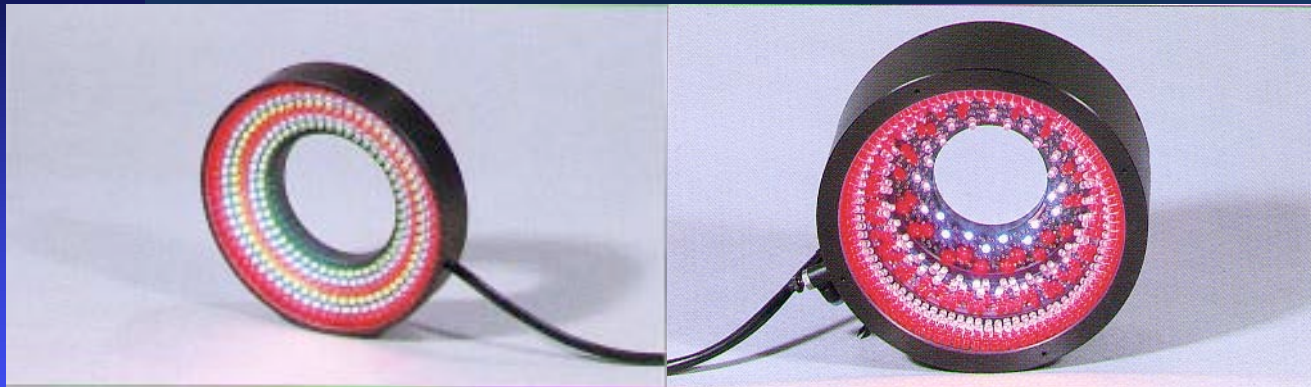
Spectral radiation of Fluorescent lamp

LEDs (Light Emitting Diodes)



Luminous intensity has been improved

Easy arranging adapting object shape and color

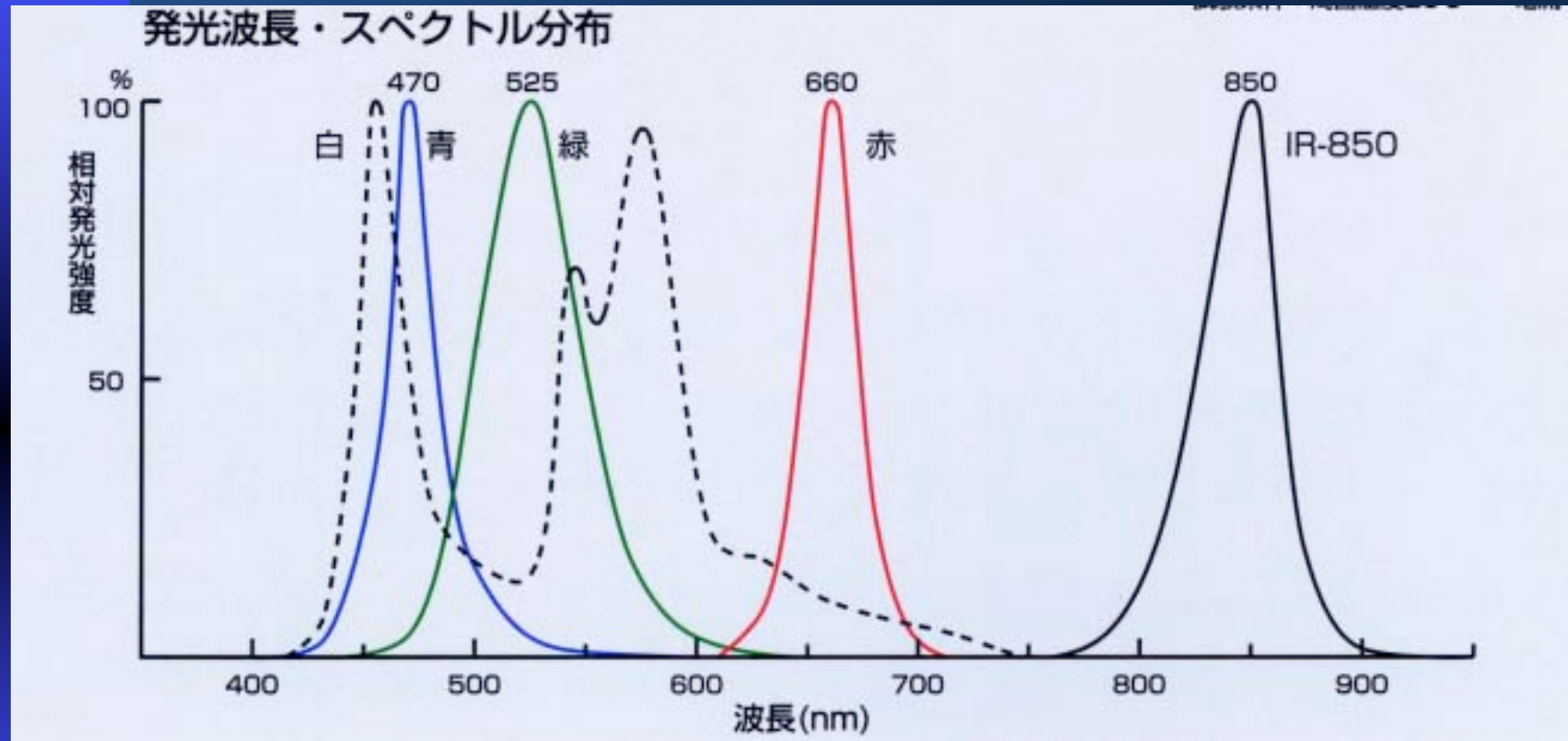


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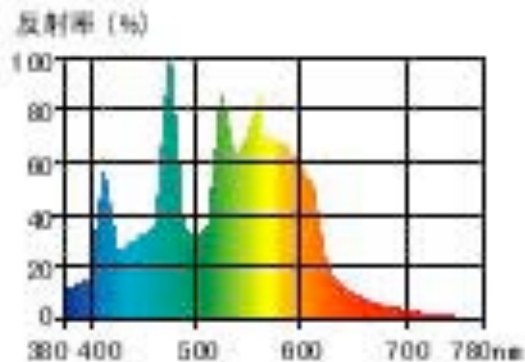
Spectral radiation of LEDs



Spectral energy of lighting devices and sunlight

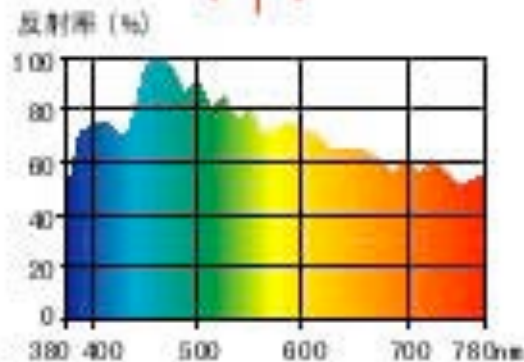
Fluorescent lamp

白色蛍光灯の分光分布



Sunlight

昼光の分光分布



Incandescent lamp

白熱電球の分光分布

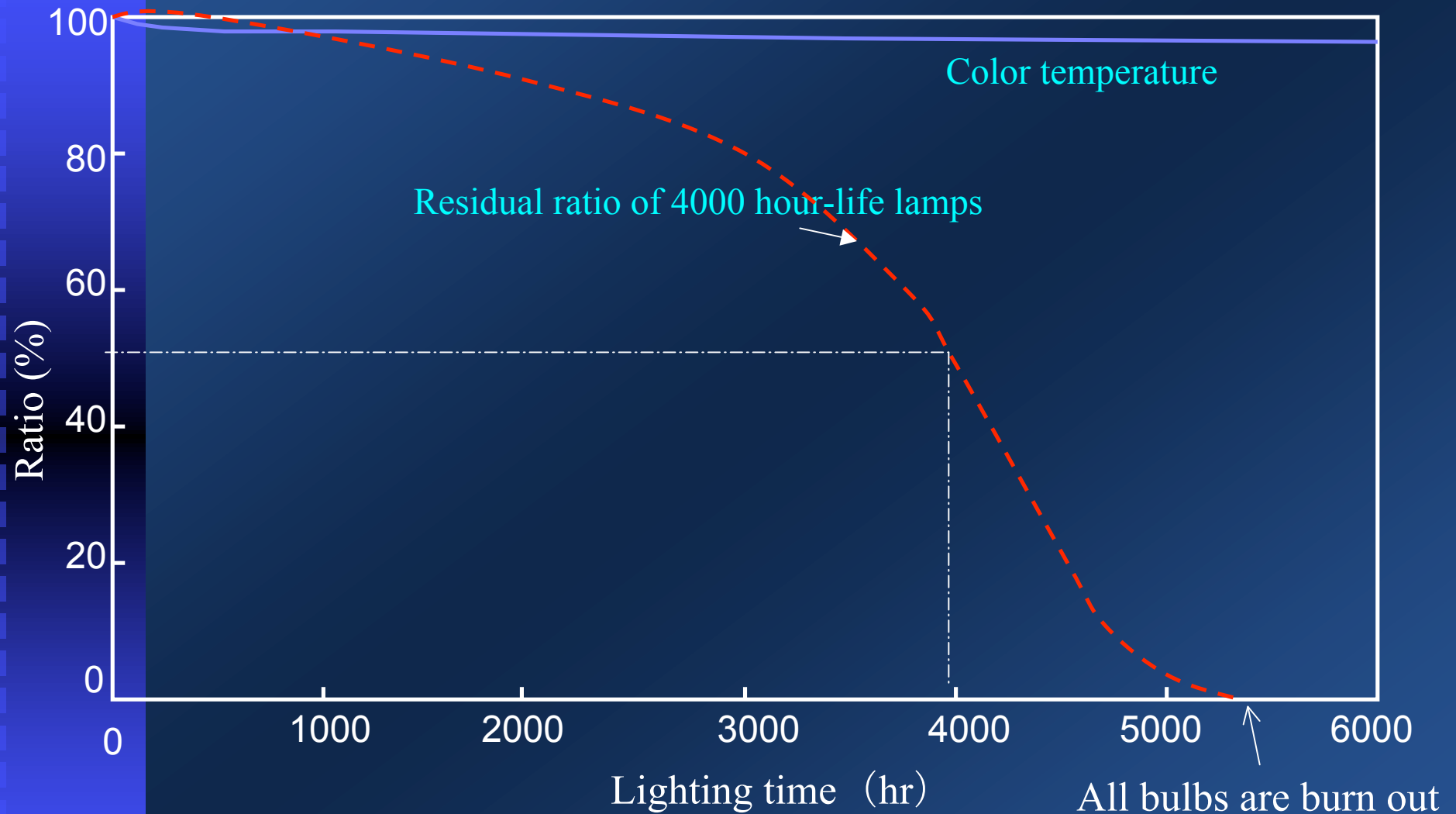


HID lamps (High Intensity Discharge lamps) (Metal halide lamp, Hg lamp, Na lamp)

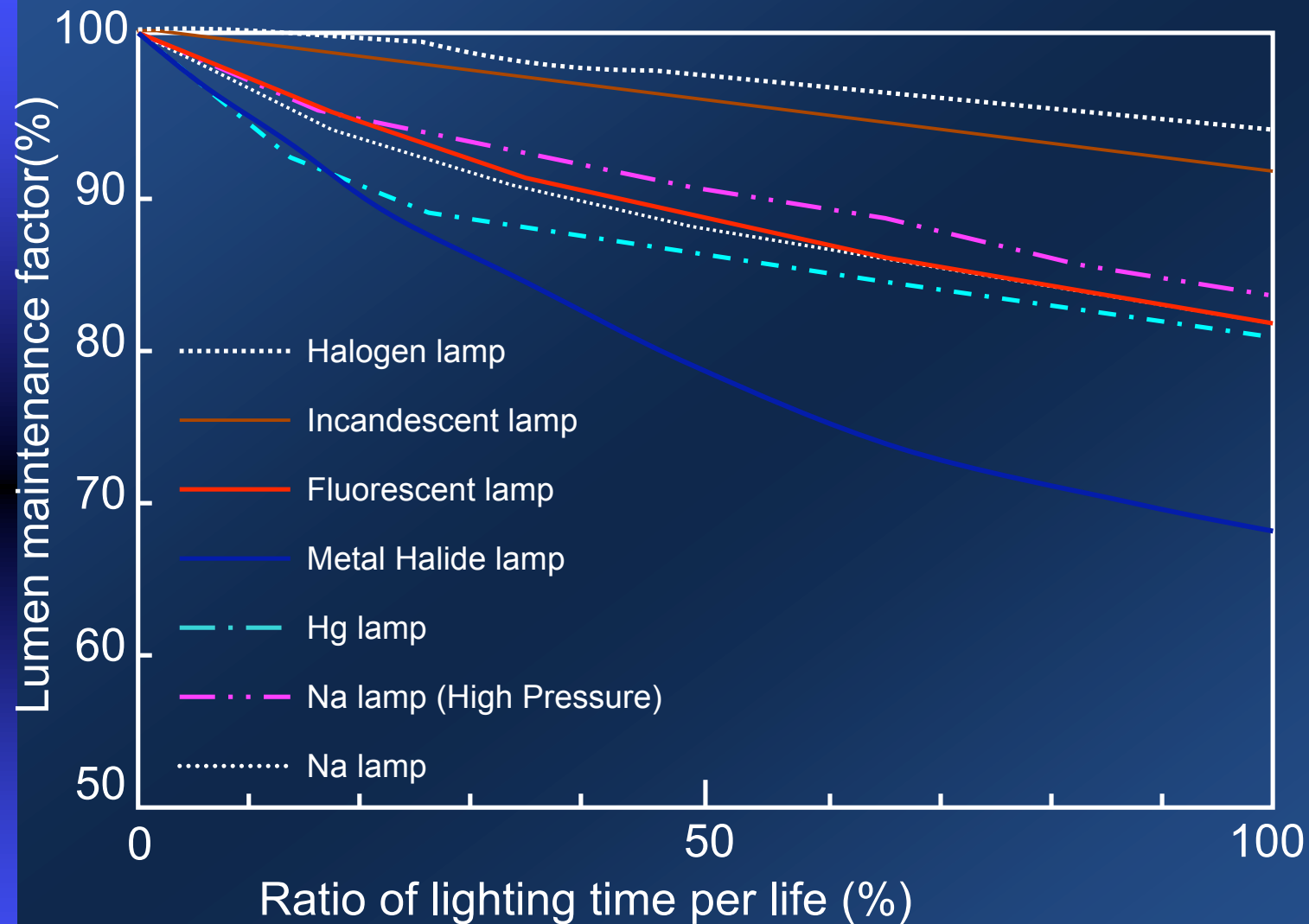


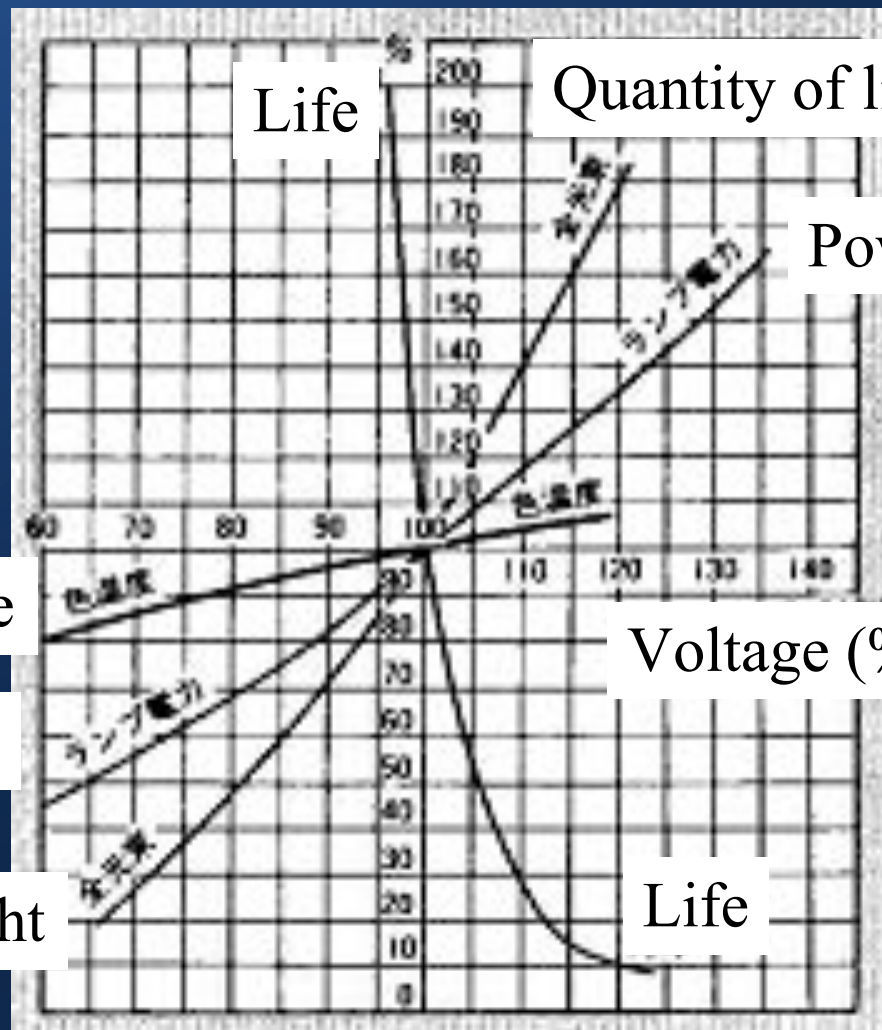
Higher voltage by an inverter
Constant electric current

What is lamp life?



Variation of lumen maintenance with time





Life

Quantity of light

Power consumption

Color temperature

Power consumption

Voltage (%)

Quantity of light

Life

Halogen lamp properties

Comparison of lamps



Halogen



Incandescent



Fluorescent



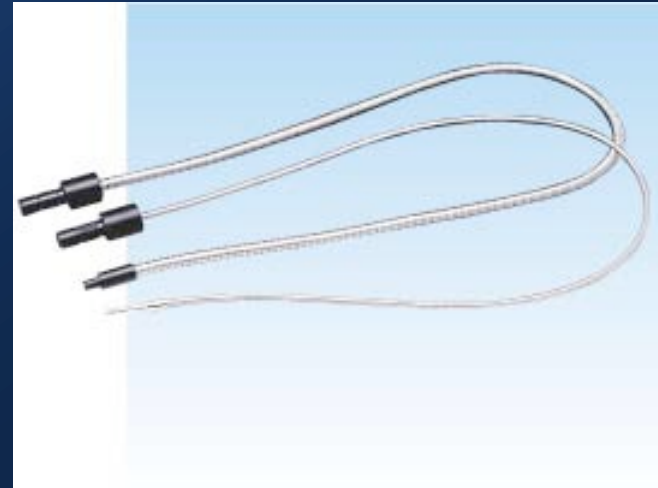
LED



HID

Brightness	High	Mid	Low	Low	High
Color rendering	High	High	Low	Mid	Mid
Lumen Maintenance	High	High	Mid	High	Low
Life	Mid	Short	Mid	Long	Long
Price	Low	Low	Mid	High	High

Devices of Optical fiber



Easy replacement of fiber end adapting object shape

Assignment

1. Explain why sky is blue and why plant leaf is green in a couple of sentences.
2. Describe characteristics of halogen lamp, fluorescent lamp, and LED