

Stroboscopic effect: apparent change of motion and/or appearance of a moving object when the object is illuminated by a light of varying intensity.

Note: to obtain apparent immobilisation or constant change of movement, it is necessary that both the object movement and the light intensity variation are periodic, and that some specific relation between the object movement and light variation frequencies exists. The effect is only observable if the amplitude of the light variation is above certain limits. The motion of the object may be rotational or translational.

Sunlight: visible part of direct solar radiation.

Note: when dealing with actinic effects of optical radiations, this term is commonly used for radiations extending beyond the visible region of the spectrum.

Transmittance (τ): Ratio of the luminous flux transmitted through a body to the luminous flux incident on it.

Note: the transmittance generally depends on the direction, polarization and spectral distribution of the incident light and on the surface finish.

Tristimulus values (of a colour stimulus): amounts of the three reference colour stimuli, in a given trichromatic system, required to match the colour of the stimulus considered.

Note: in the CIE standard colorimetric systems, the tristimulus values are represented by the symbols X , Y , Z and X_{10} , Y_{10} , Z_{10} .

Unified glare rating: see **Disability glare**.

Upward light output ratio (of a luminaire): ratio of the upward flux of the luminaire, measured under specified practical conditions with its own lamps and equipment, to the sum of the individual luminous fluxes of the same lamps when operated outside the luminaire with the same equipment, under specified conditions.

Note: for luminaires using incandescent lamps only, the optical light output ratio and the light output ratio are the same in practice.

Utilisation factor: ratio of the luminous flux received by the reference surface to the sum of the rated lamp luminous fluxes of the lamps in the installation.

$V(\lambda)$ correction: correction of the spectral responsivity of a detector to match the photopic spectral sensitivity of the human eye.

Veiling reflections: specular reflections that appear on the object viewed, and partially or wholly obscure details by reducing contrast.

Visual acuity: capacity for seeing distinctly fine details that have a very small angular subtense at the eye.

Note: quantitatively, visual acuity can be expressed by the reciprocal of the angle, in minutes of arc, subtended at the entrance pupil by the extremities of the detail separation that is just visible.

Technically defined, (1) qualitatively, as the capacity for seeing distinctly fine details that have very small angular separation; (2) quantitatively, as any of a number of measures of spatial discrimination such as the reciprocal of the value of the angular