Università degli Studi di Firenze

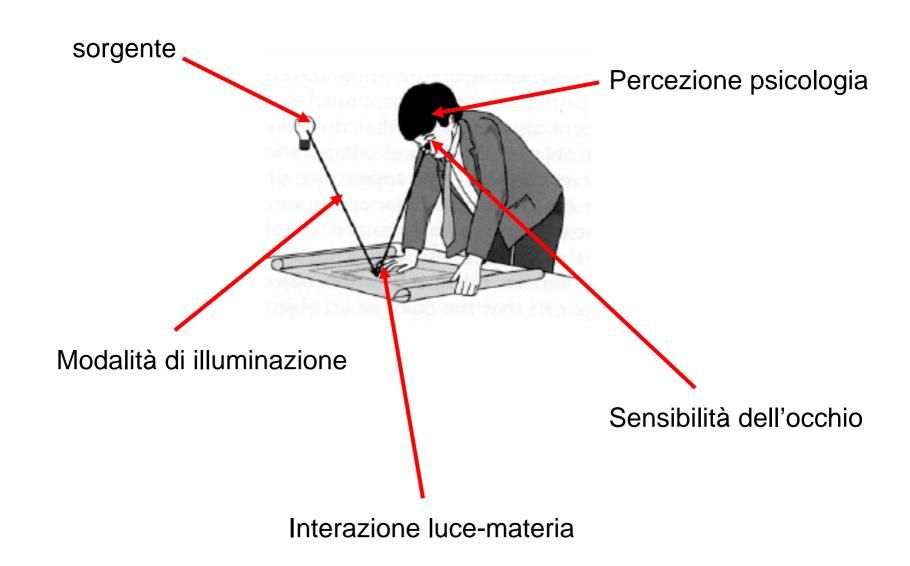


Facoltà d' Ingegneria Dipartimento di Elettronica e Telecomunicazioni

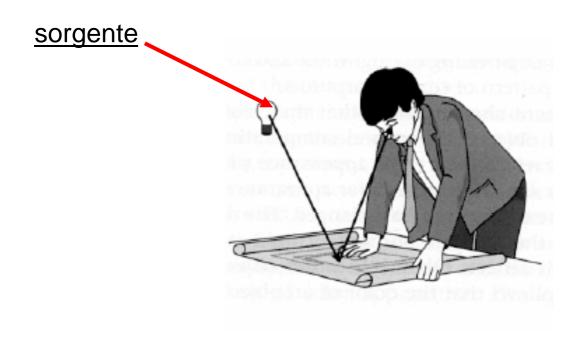
Colorimetria

Massimiliano Pieraccini

Colorimetria

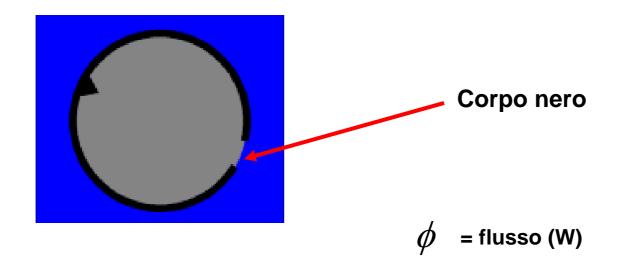






Corpo Nero





Legge di Plank

$$\frac{d\phi}{dA\,d\lambda} = \frac{2\pi hc^2}{\lambda^5} \frac{1}{e^{\frac{hc}{kT\lambda}} - 1}$$

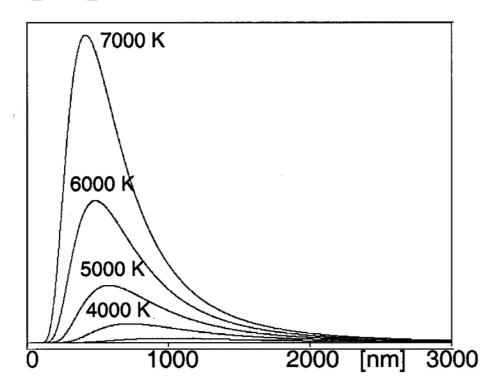
dA = superficie irradiante λ = lunghezza d'onda h = costante di Plank

c = velocità della luce

Spettro del corpo nero



$$\frac{d\phi}{dA\,d\lambda} \left[\frac{W}{m^3} \right]$$



Legge di Wien

$$\lambda_{\text{max}}T = 2880 \,\mu\text{m}\,K$$

Legge di Stefan-Boltzman

$$\frac{d\phi}{dA} = \sigma T^4$$

$$\sigma = 5.67 \times 10^{-8} \text{ W/(m}^2 \text{ K}^4)$$

Temperatura del colore

(A)	

Candela	1500 K
Lampada a incandescenza da 40W	2680 K
Lampada a incandescenza da 200W	3000 K
Alba/Tramonto	3200 K
Lampada al tungsteno	3400 K
Sole a mezzogiorno con il cielo terso	5000 K
Flash fotografico	5500 K
Cielo nuvoloso	7000 K
Cielo azzurro	11000 K

SORGENTI E ILLUMINANTI



Sorgente A

corpo nero a T=2856°K (lampada a incandescenza)

Sorgente B

luce del sole diretta (sorgente A + filtri) T=4874°K

Sorgente C

Luce del sole diretta + luminosità del cielo (sorgente A + filtri) T=6774°K

Illuminanti D₆₅,D₅₅,D₇₅

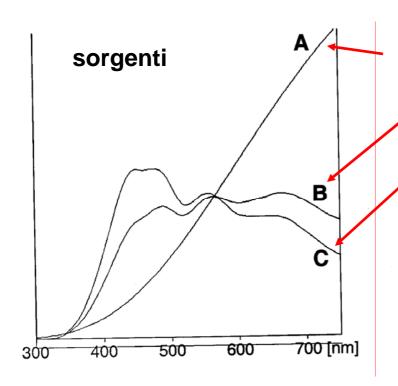
luce del sole diretta + luminosità del cielo, T=6504, 5503, 7504°K

Illuminante E

distribuzione spettrale costante tra 400nm e 700nm

Sorgenti e illuminanti

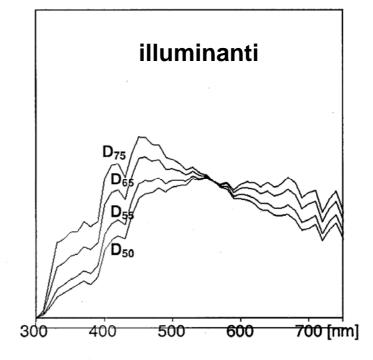




(lampada a incandescenza)

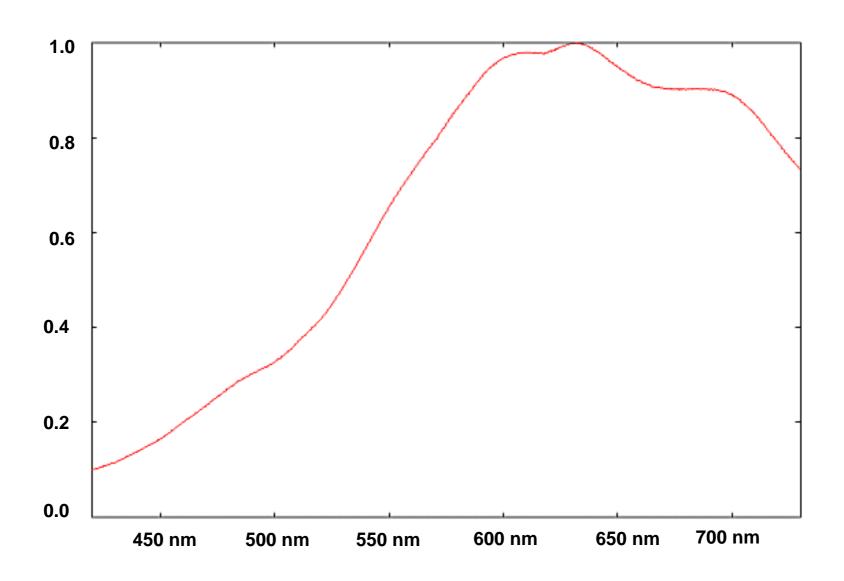
luce del sole diretta

Luce del sole diretta + luminosità del cielo



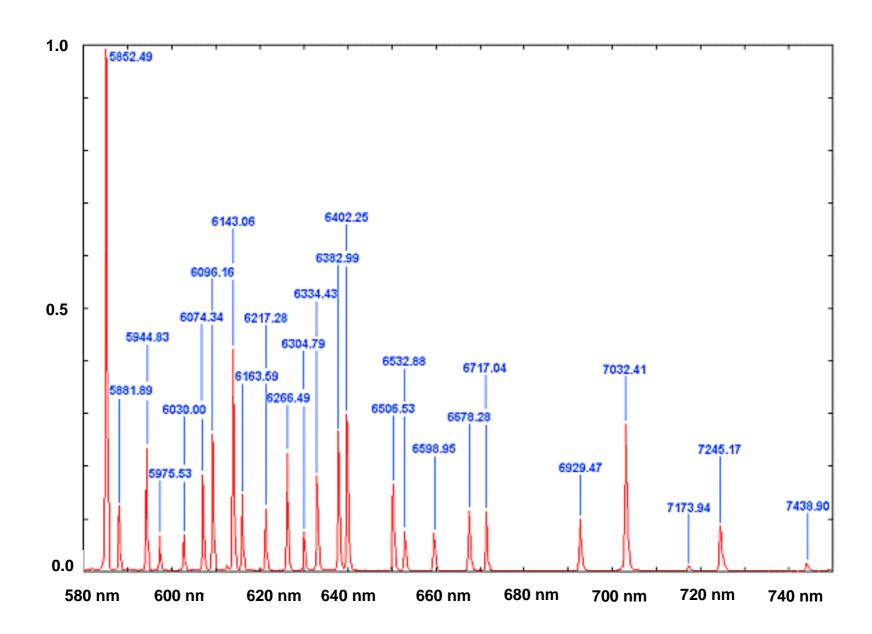
Domestic incandescent lamp





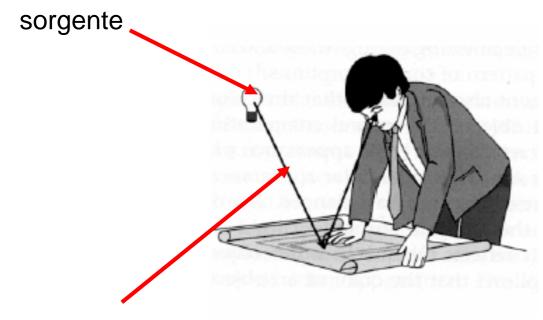
Domestic Neon Lamp





Modalità di illuminazione

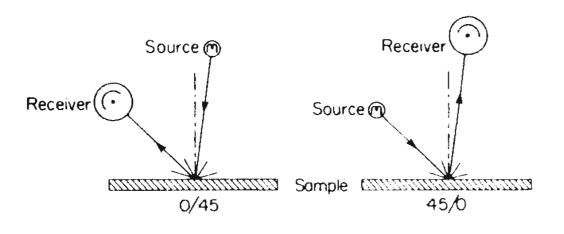


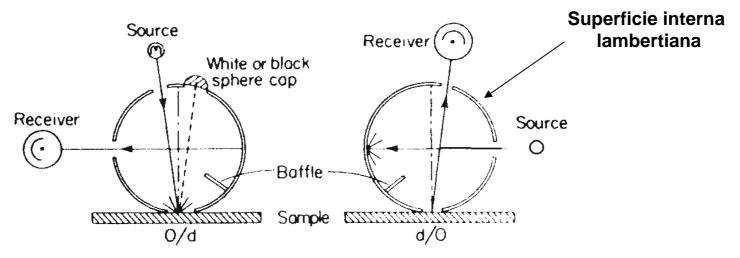


Modalità di illuminazione

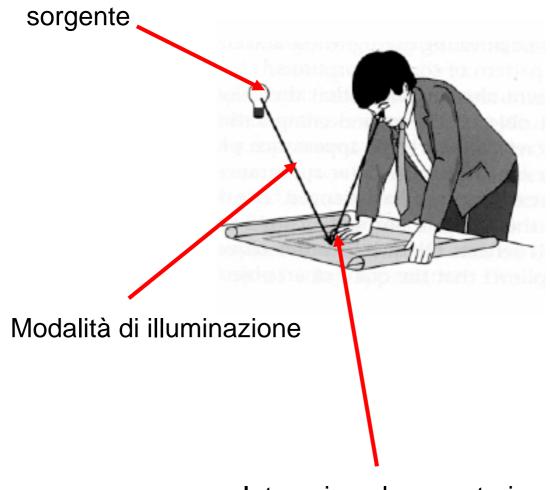
Modalità di illuminazione







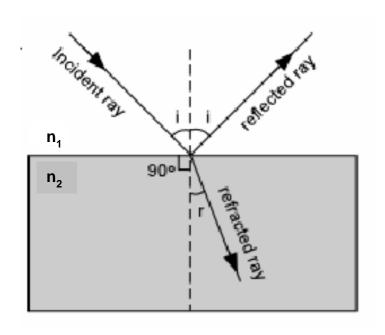
Interazione luce-materia



Interazione luce-materia

Riflessione e rifrazione





Legge di Snell

$$\frac{\sin(i)}{\sin(r)} = \frac{n_2}{n_1}$$

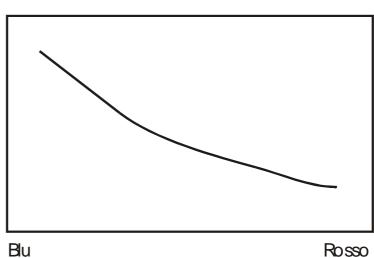
Legge di Fresnel

n

$$R = \frac{|n_1 - n_2|}{n_1 + n_2}$$

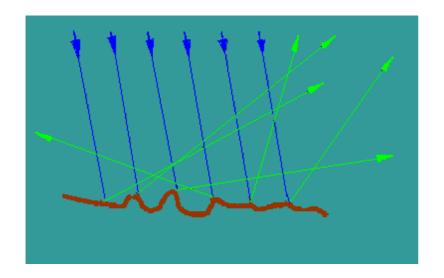
(incidenza perpendicolare)

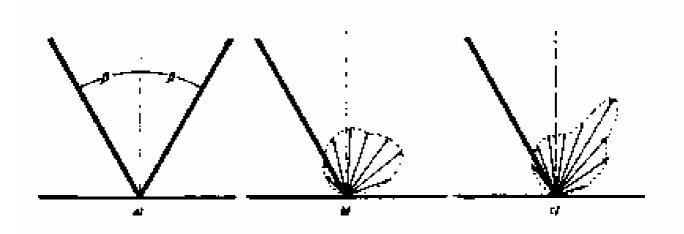
n dipende dalla lunghezza d'onda



Diffusione

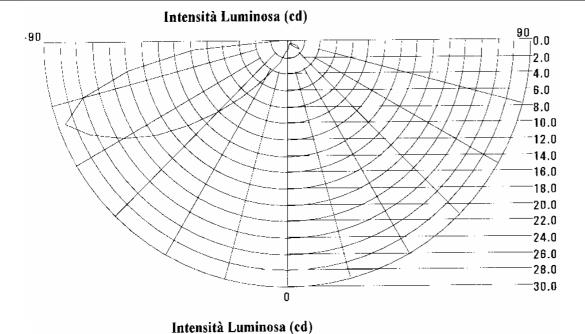




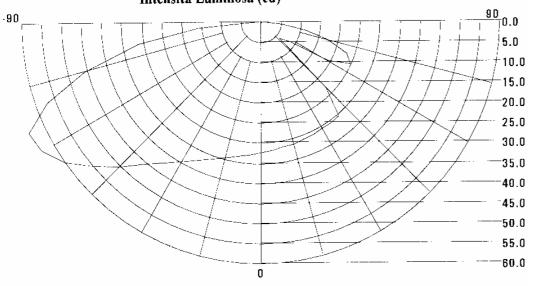


Diffusione





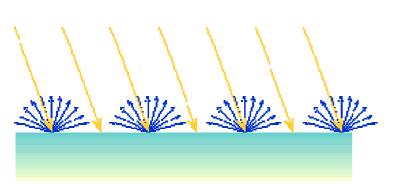
Lobo di riflessione di una pelle lucida



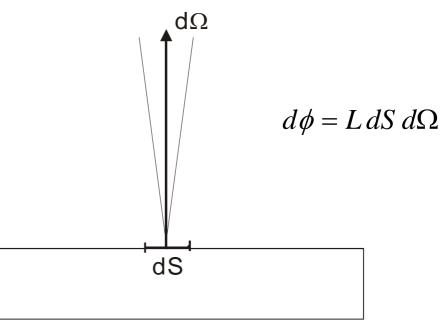
Lobo di riflessione di un foglio di carta da stampante

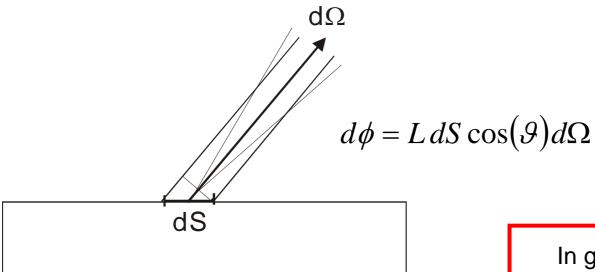
Diffusione





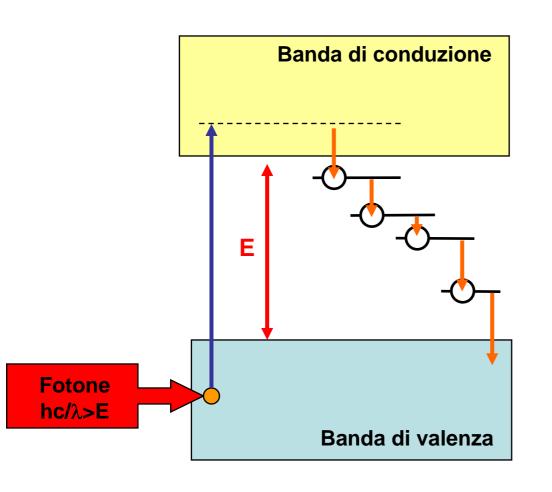
Legge di Lambert

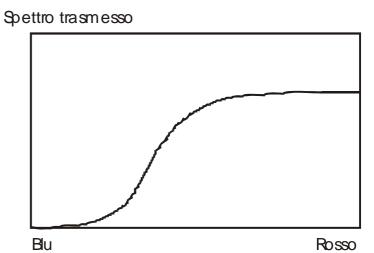




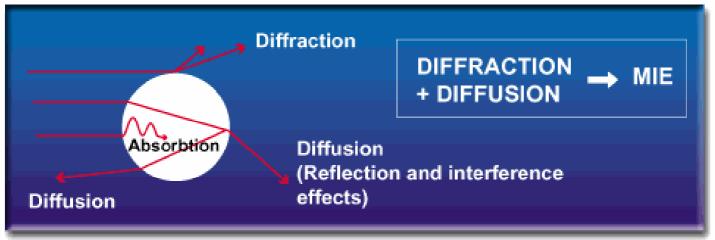
In generale $L(\mathcal{G})$

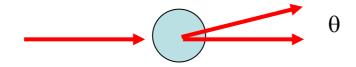




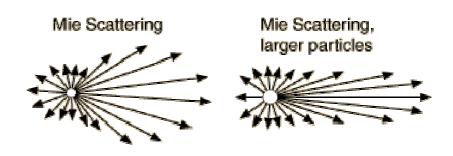








Teoria di Mie \longrightarrow Pattern angolare $P(\theta,\lambda)$



Scattering

$$\propto \frac{D^6}{\lambda^4}$$
 $D \ll \lambda$

Potenza integrata sull'angolo solido

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 & \infty \frac{D^{4}}{\lambda^{2}} & D \cong \lambda \\
 & \infty D^{2} & D >> \lambda
\end{array}$$







Riflessione/Diffusione

Rifrazione

Assorbimento/Scattering

Scattering

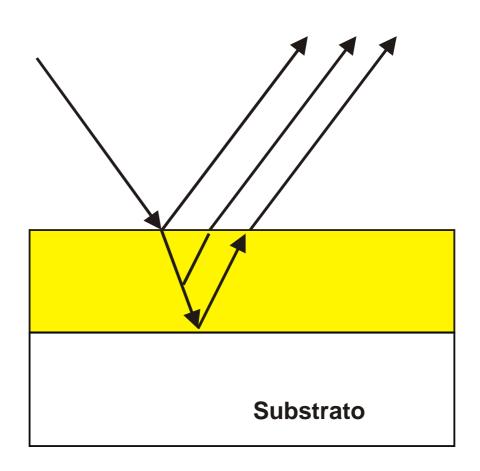
Assorbimento/Scattering

Rifrazione

Riflessione

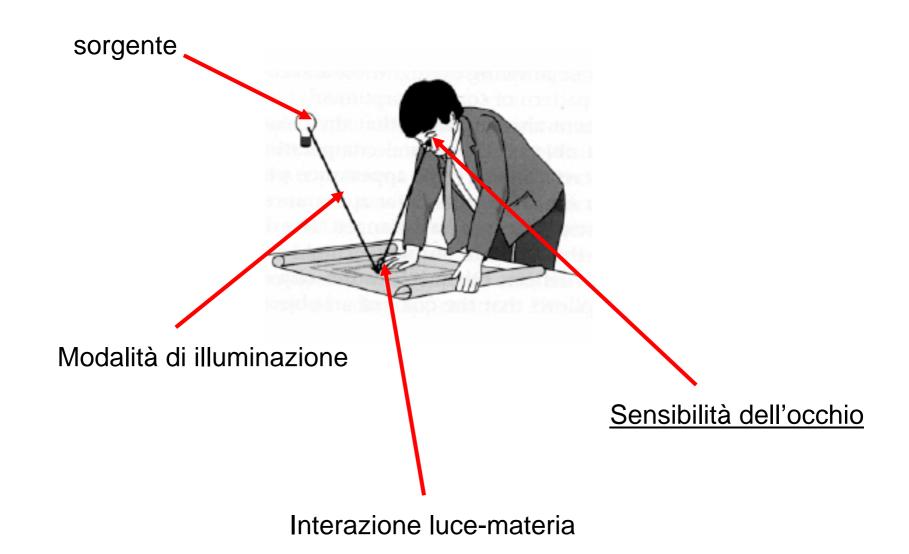
Assorbimento/Scattering

Rifrazione



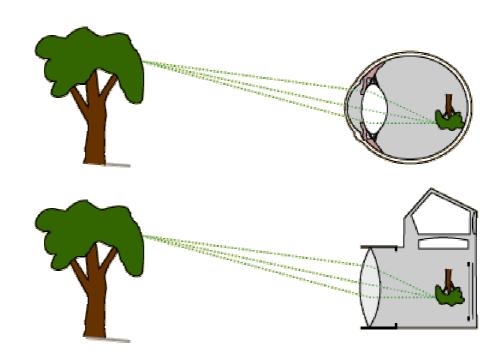
"EFFETTO BAGNATO"

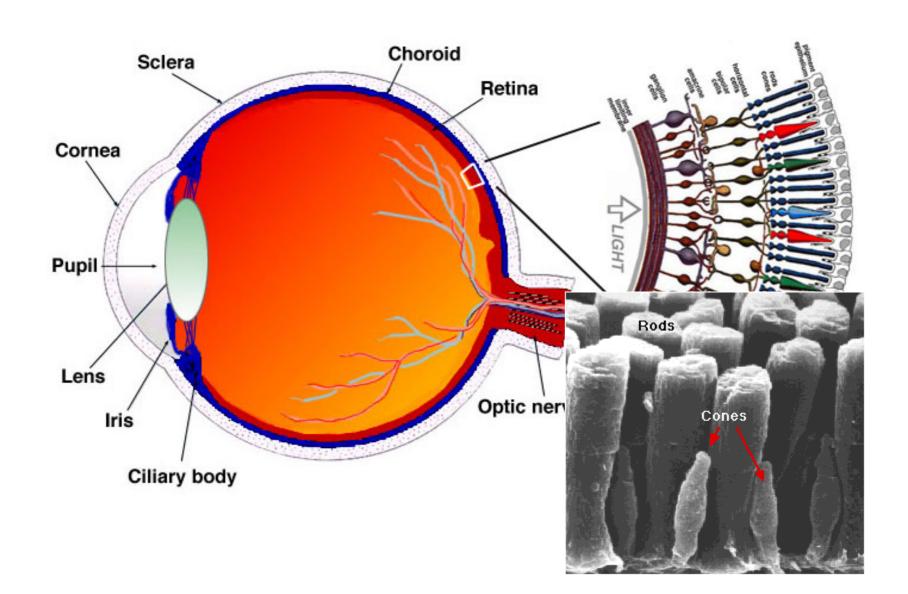
Colorimetria



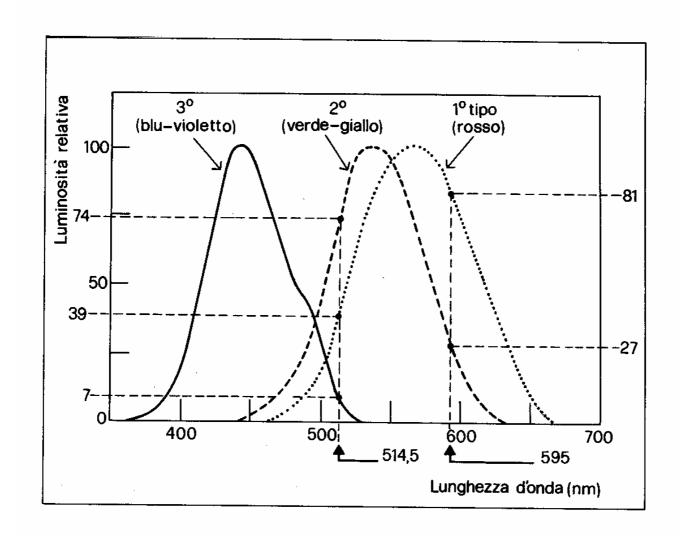
L' occhio umano





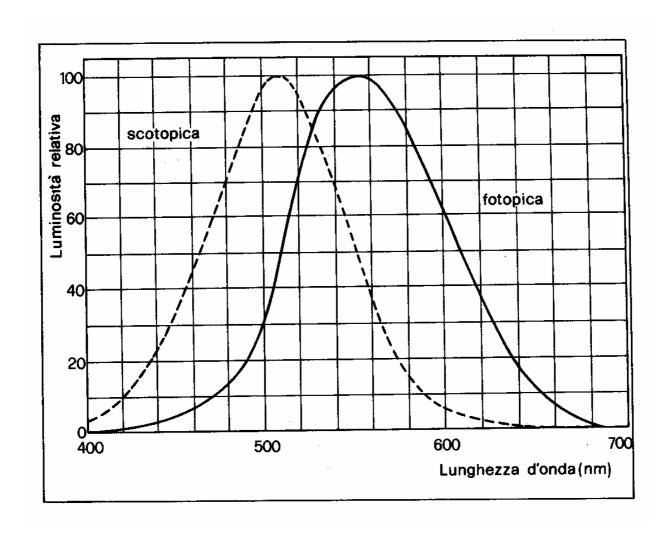




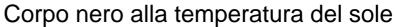


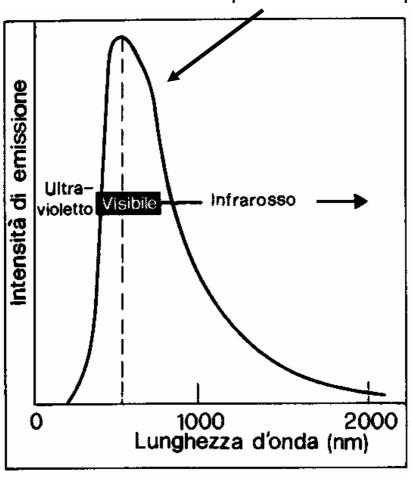
Risposta diurna e notturna (coni – bastoncelli)



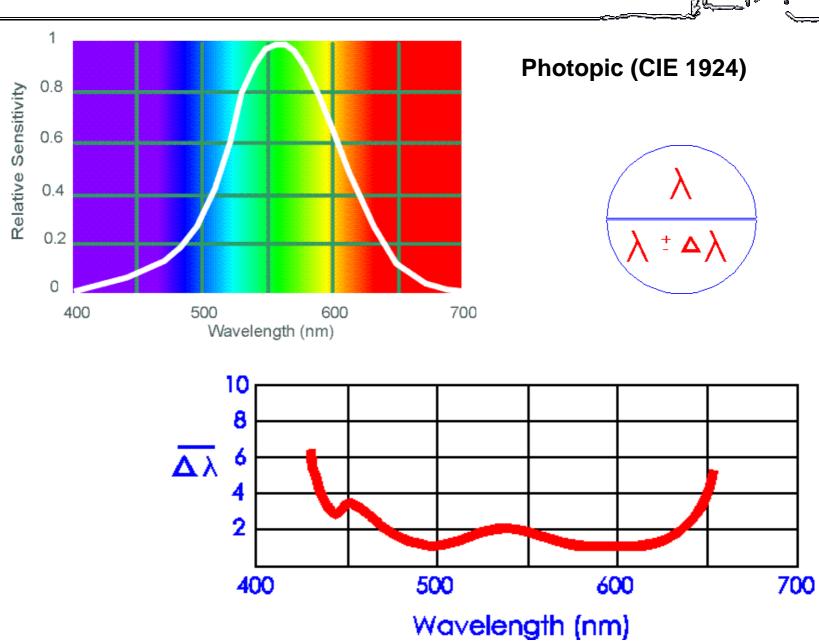






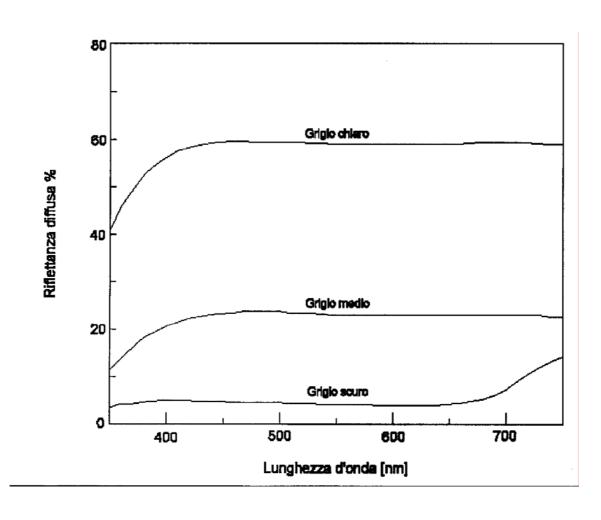


Lo spettro visibile

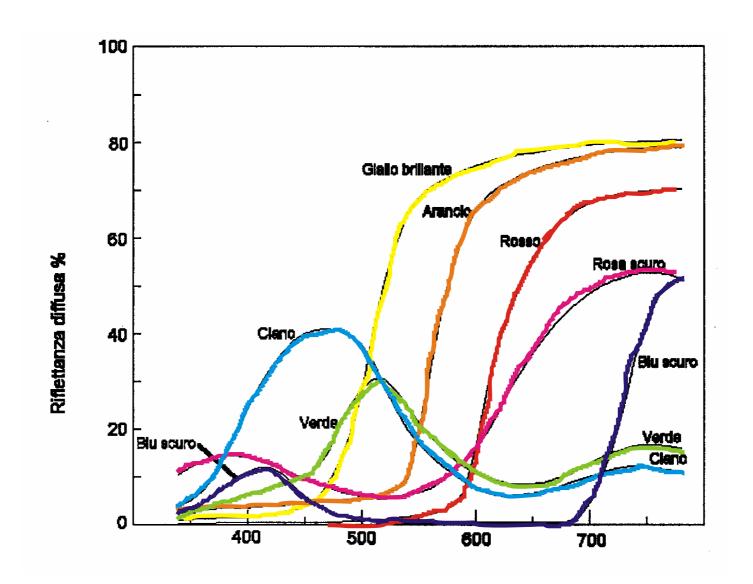


Spettro del grigio (Bianco-Nero)

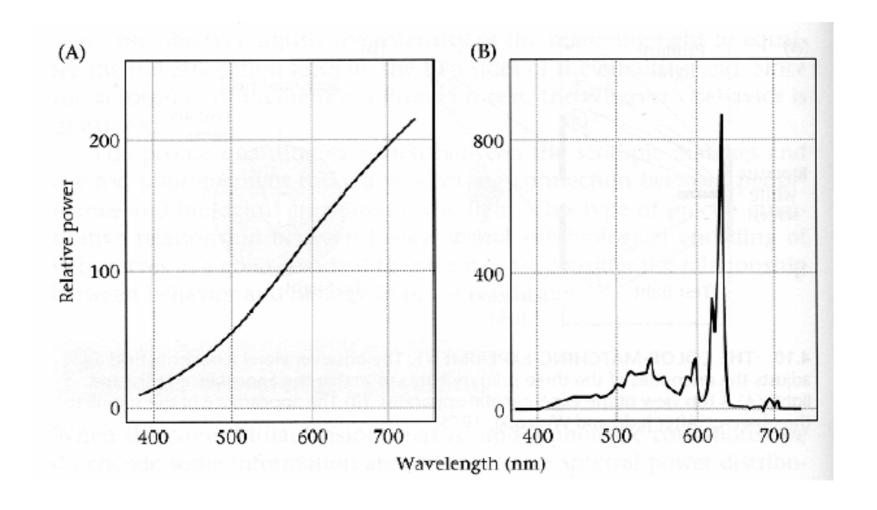






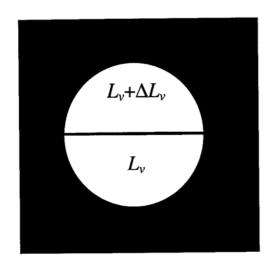


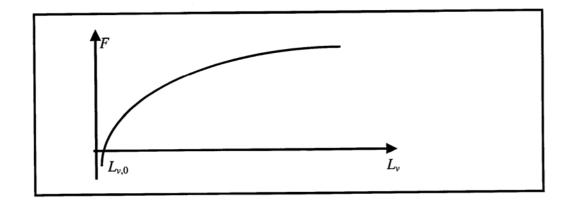




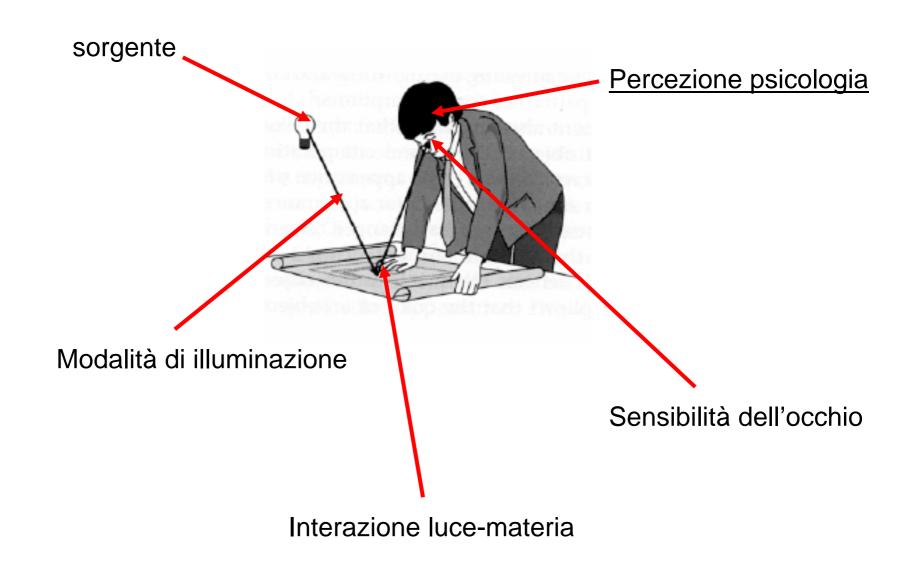
Weber-Fechner law





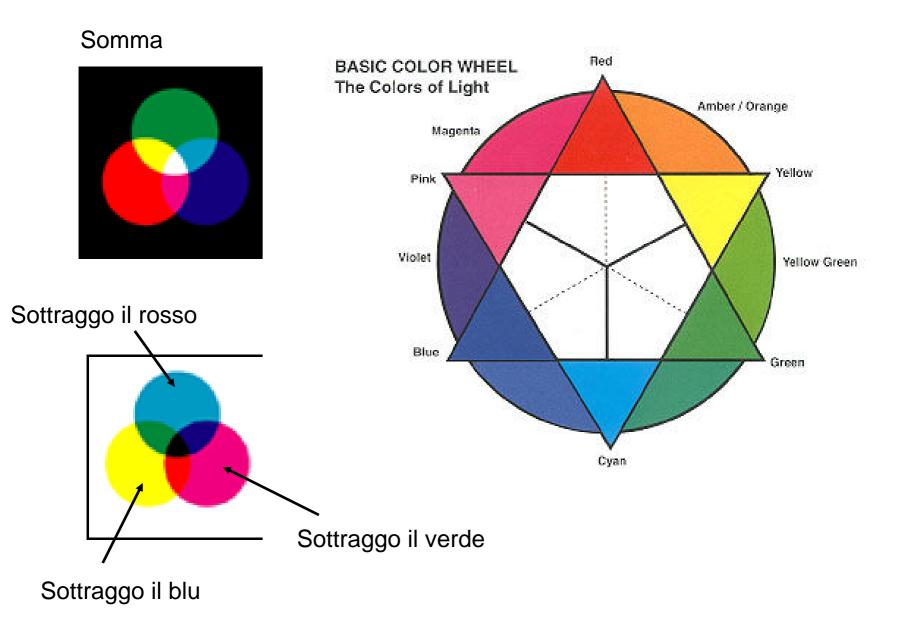


Colorimetria



Colori Primari

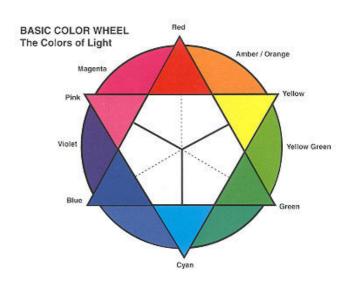




Colori monocromatici



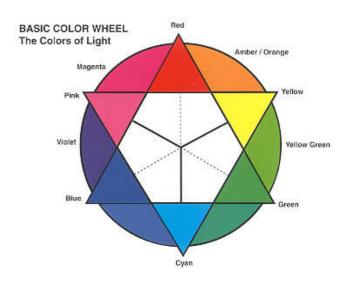




Colori complementari



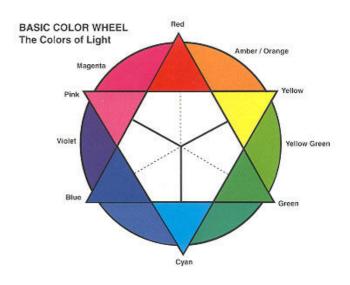




Colori analoghi



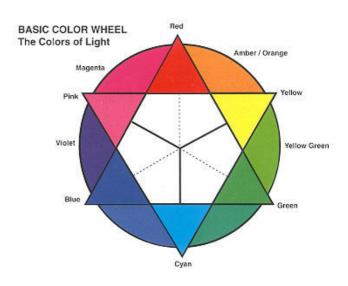




Colori caldi







Colori freddi





