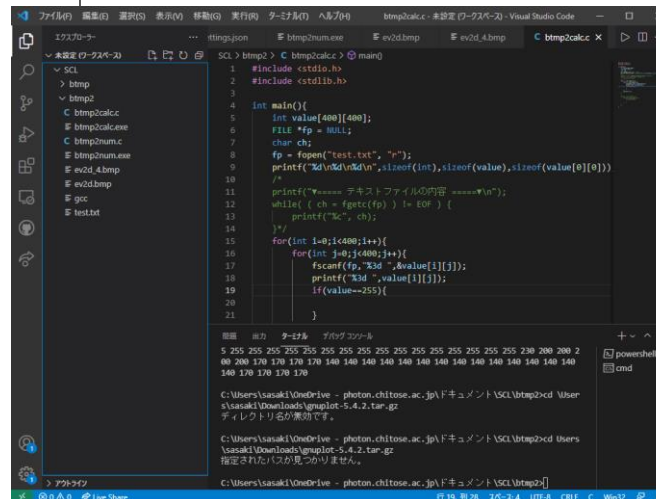


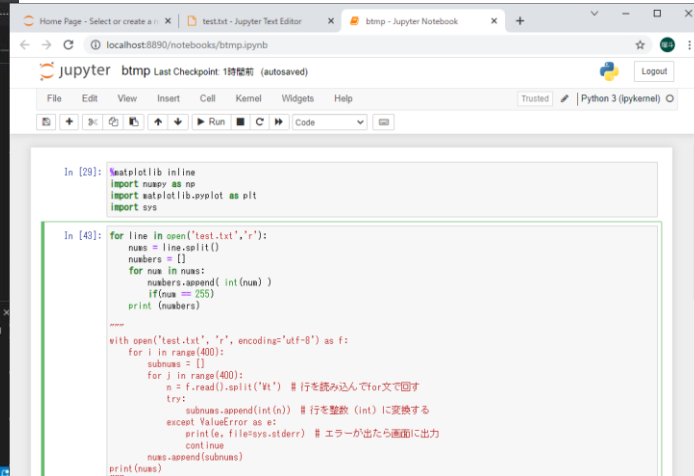
# Objective

入射角度を、  
シミュレーションによって測定する。

# Key findings



```
1 #include <stdio.h>
2 #include <stdlib.h>
3
4 int main(){
5     int value[400][400];
6     FILE *fp = NULL;
7     char ch;
8     fp = fopen("test.txt", "r");
9     printf("3d\n%d\n", sizeof(int), sizeof(value[0][0]));
10
11     printf("***** テキストファイルの内容 *****\n");
12     while( ( ch = fgetc(fp) ) != EOF ) {
13         printf("%c", ch);
14     }
15     for(int i=0; i<400; i++){
16         for(int j=0; j<400; j++){
17             fscanf(fp, "%d", &value[i][j]);
18             printf("%d ", value[i][j]);
19             if(value[i][j] == 255){
20                 //
21             }
22         }
23     }
```

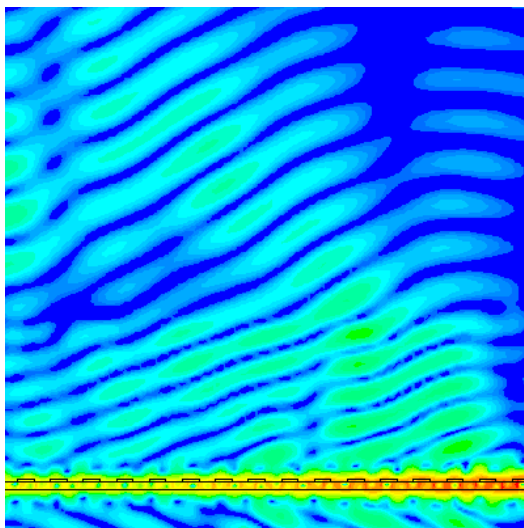


```
In [29]: %matplotlib inline
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import sys

In [40]: for line in open('test.txt', 'r'):
    n = line.split()
    numbers = []
    for num in n:
        numbers.append(int(num))
        if(num == 255):
            print(numbers)

    with open('test.txt', 'r', encoding='utf-8') as f:
        for i in range(400):
            subnums = []
            for j in range(400):
                n = f.read().split(' ')
                try:
                    subnums.append(int(n))
                except ValueError as e:
                    print(e, file=sys.stderr)
            n = subnums
            print(subnums)
```

# Approach



# Next action

- 逆から光を入れる
- 光を可視光にする