

CAMERA ILLUMINANCE

A camera is used to take a picture of an object. The object has a total reflectivity of 20% and scatters all of the light equally into a hemisphere (Lambertian).

If the camera has the following specs.

$$f = 6.7 \text{ mm}$$

$$f/3.1$$

Find the illuminance on the camera focal plane if the object is 1m away from the camera.

Let's assume the object is in full sun.

$$E_{\text{sun}} = 10^5 \text{ lux} = 10^5 \text{ lm/m}^2$$

20% of the light is reflected into a hemisphere

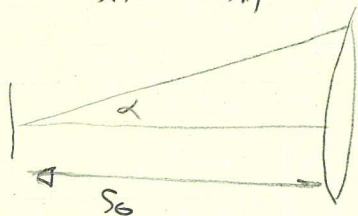
$$L_{\text{obj}} = \frac{(0.2)(10^5)}{2\pi} = 3.18 \times 10^3 \frac{\text{cd}}{\text{m}^2}$$

Let's look at a disk of radius Δr .

Find the total flux that passes through the lens.

$$f/D = 3.1$$

$$D = \frac{f}{3.1} = \frac{6.7 \text{ mm}}{3.1} = 2.16 \text{ mm}$$



$$\alpha = \frac{D/2}{S_0} = \frac{D}{2S_0}$$

$$\Omega = 2\pi (1 - \cos \alpha) = 4\pi \sin^2\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right)$$

$$= \pi \alpha^2$$

$$\Omega = \pi \left(\frac{D}{2S_0}\right)^2$$

$$\Phi = (L)(\Omega)(A)$$

$$= L \pi \left(\frac{D}{2S_0}\right)^2 \pi \Delta r^2$$

This total flux is imaged down to a spot of radius $\Delta r'$

$$\frac{1}{S_i} + \frac{1}{S_o} = \frac{1}{f}$$

$$\Delta r' = \Delta r \frac{S_i}{S_o}$$

$$\text{with } S_o \gg f \rightarrow S_i = f$$

$$\Delta r' = \Delta r \frac{f}{S_o}$$

$$E_{\text{ccd}} = \frac{\Phi}{A_{\text{ccd}}} = L \pi^2 \left(\frac{D}{2S_o}\right)^2 \frac{\Delta r^2}{\pi (\Delta r')^2 \left(\frac{f}{S_o}\right)^2}$$

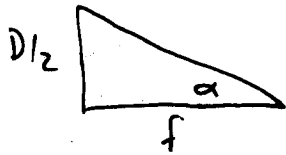
$$\begin{aligned}
 E_{\text{ccd}} &= (L) (\pi) \left(\frac{1}{4}\right) \left(\frac{D}{f}\right)^2 \left(\frac{S_o}{f}\right)^2 \\
 &= L \left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \left(\frac{D}{f}\right)^2 \\
 &= L \left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \left(\frac{1}{f\#}\right)^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$E_{\text{ccd}} = (3.18 \times 10^3) \left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \left(\frac{1}{3.1}\right)^2$$

$$E_{\text{ccd}} = 260 \text{ lm/m}^2 = 260 \text{ lux}$$

Now using the concept that $L_{\text{obj}} = L_{\text{im}}$

$$L_{\text{obj}} = \frac{0.2 \times 10^5}{2\pi} = L_{\text{im}} = \frac{E_{\text{im}}}{\Omega}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 \alpha &= \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{D}{2f}\right) = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{2f\#}\right) \\
 \Omega &= 2\pi \left(1 - \cos\left(\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{2f\#}\right)\right)\right)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Omega = 0.0802$$

$$E_{\text{im}} = \left(\frac{0.2 \times 10^5}{2\pi}\right) (0.0802)$$

$$E_{\text{im}} = 255 \text{ lux}$$