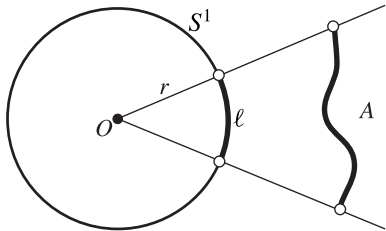
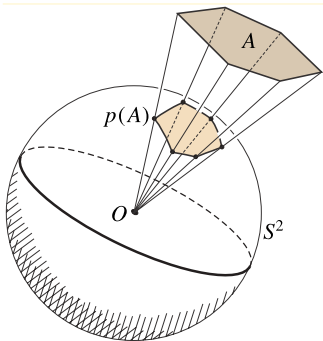


(a) Projeção esférica.

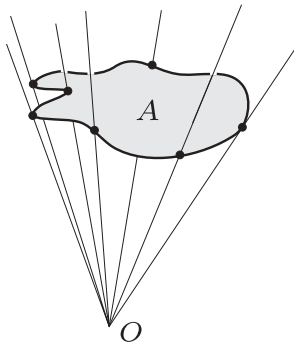


(b) Ângulo planar.

Figura 1.



(a) Ângulo sólido.



(b) Cone do ângulo.

Figura 2.

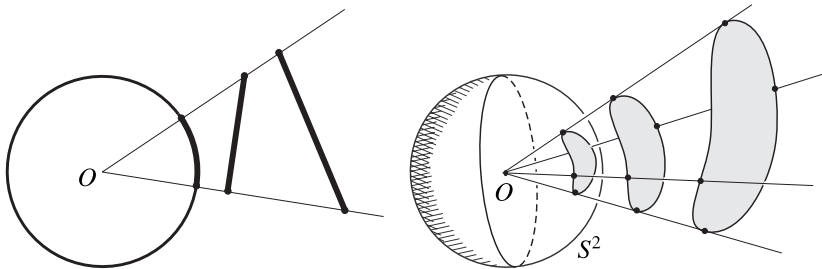


Figura 3. Segmentos e superfícies perceptualmente congruentes.

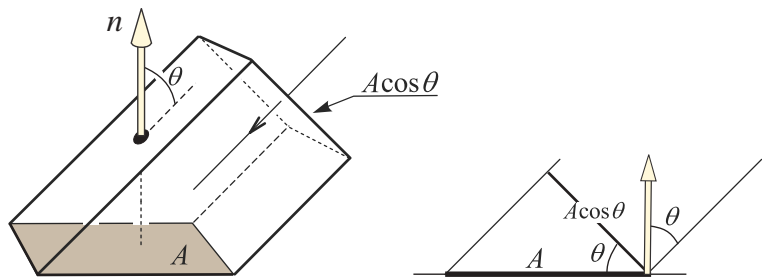


Figura 4. Área projetada.

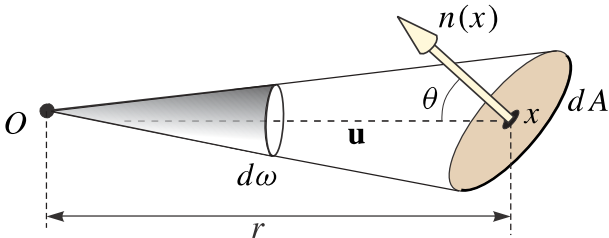
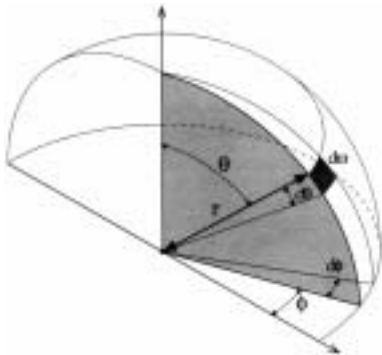
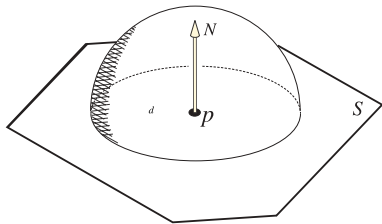


Figura 5. Elemento de ângulo sólido.



(a)



(b)

Figura 6. Elemento de ângulo sólido em coordenadas esféricas (a); hemisfério superior (b).

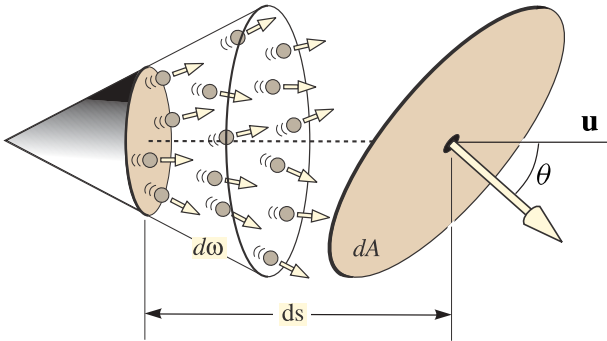


Figura 7. Feixe de fótons no elemento de volume $dA ds$.

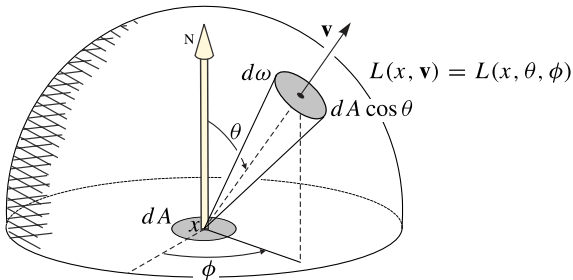


Figura 8. Radiância emitida por uma superfície.

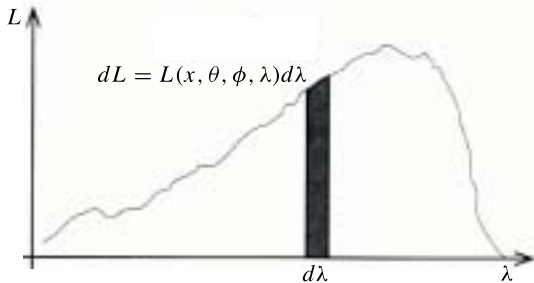


Figura 9. Radiância espectral.

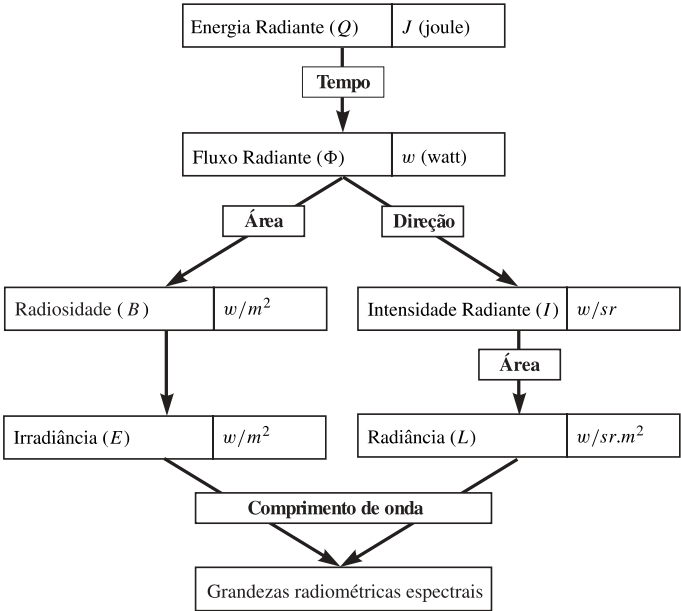


Figura 10. Grandezas radiométricas.

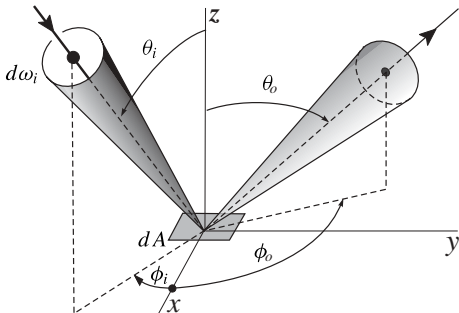


Figura 11. Fluxo incidente e fluxo refletido num elemento de área.

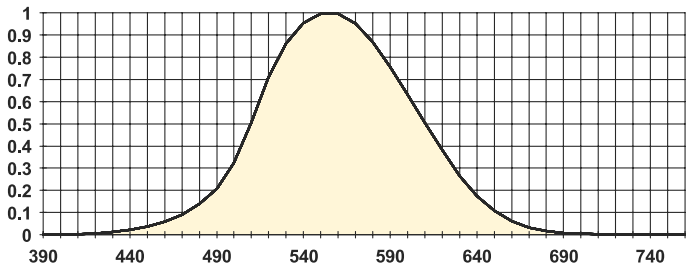


Figura 12. Função de eficiência luminosa.

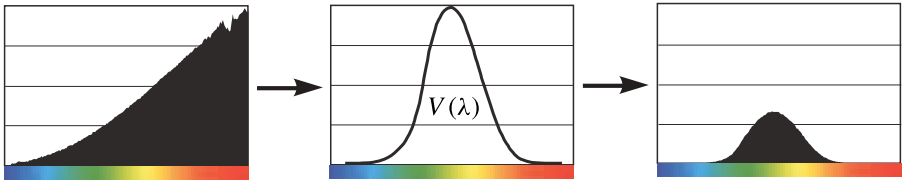


Figura 13. Filtragem pela função de eficiência luminosa.

Radiometria	Unidades	Fotometria	Unidades
Energia Radiante (Q)	J (joule)	Energia Luminosa (Q_v)	talbot
Fluxo Radiante (Φ)	w (watt)	Fluxo Luminoso (Φ_v)	lm (lumen)
Radiosidade (B)	w/m^2	Excitação Luminosa (M_v)	lm/m^2 (lux)
Irradiância (E)	w/m^2	Iluminância (E_v)	lm/m^2 (lux)
Intensidade Radiante (I)	w/sr	Intensidade Luminosa (I_v)	lm/sr (candela)
Radiância (L)	$w/sr.m^2$	Luminância (L_v)	lm/m^2 sr