

## Lux (lx)

This is the illuminance produced by a luminous flux of one lumen, uniformly distributed over a surface area of one square metre. One lux is equal to one lumen per square meter.

## Luminous Efficacy (lm/W)

This is the ratio of luminous flux emitted by a lamp to the power consumed by the lamp. It is a reflection of efficiency of energy conversion from electricity to light form.

## Colour Rendering Index (RI)

Is a measure of the degree to which the colours of surfaces illuminated by a given light source confirm to those of the same surfaces under a reference illuminant; suitable allowance having been made for the state of Chromatic adaptation.

| Type of Lamp                    | Lumens / Watt |      | Color Rendering Index | Typical Application   | Typical Life (hours) |
|---------------------------------|---------------|------|-----------------------|---|----------------------|
|                                 | Range         | Avg. |                       |   |                      |
| Incandescent                    | 8-18          | 14   | Excellent             | Homes, restaurants, general lighting, emergency lighting                | 1000                 |
| Fluorescent Lamps               | 46-60         | 50   | Good w.r.t coating    | Offices, shops, hospitals, homes  | 5000                 |
| Compact fluorescent lamps (CFL) | 40-70         | 60   | Very good             | Hotels, shops, homes, offices   | 8000-10000           |
| High pressure mercury (HPMV)    | 44-57         | 50   | Fair                  | General lighting in factories, garages, car parking, flood lighting     | 5000                 |
| Halogen lamps                   | 18-24         | 20   | Excellent             | Display, flood lighting, stadium exhibition grounds, construction areas | 2000-4000            |
| High pressure sodium (HPSV) SON | 67-121        | 90   | Fair                  | General lighting in factories, ware houses, street lighting             | 6000-12000           |
| Low pressure sodium (LPSV) SOX  | 101-175       | 150  | Poor                  | Roadways, tunnels, canals, street lighting                              | 6000-12000           |

## Recommended Illuminance Levels for Various Tasks / Activities / Locations

### Recommendations on Illuminance

#### Scale of Illuminance:

The minimum illuminance for all non-working interiors, has been mentioned as 20 Lux (as per IS 3646). A factor of approximately 1.5 represents the smallest significant difference in subjective effect of illuminance. Therefore, the following scale of illuminances is recommended.

20–30–50–75–100–150–200–300–500–750–1000–1500–2000, ... Lux  
Illuminance ranges:

Because circumstances may be significantly different for different interiors used for the same application or for different conditions for the same kind of activity, a range of illuminances is recommended for each type of interior or activity intended of a single value of illuminance. Each range consists of three successive steps of the recommended scale of illuminances. For working interiors the middle value (R) of each range represents the recommended service illuminance that would be used unless one or more of the factors mentioned below apply.

The higher value (H) of the range should be used at exceptional cases where low reflectances or contrasts are present in the task, errors are costly to rectify, visual work is critical, accuracy or higher productivity is of great importance and the visual capacity of the worker makes it necessary.

Similarly, lower value (L) of the range may be used when reflectances or contrasts are unusually high, speed & accuracy is not important and the task is executed only occasionally.

#### **Recommended Illumination**

The following Table gives the recommended illuminance range for different tasks and activities for chemical sector. The values are related to the visual requirements of the task, to user's satisfaction, to practical experience and to the need for cost effective use of energy.(Source IS 3646 (Part I) : 1992).

For recommended illumination in other sectors, reader may refer

## *Illuminating Engineers Society Recommendations Handbook*

### **Chemicals**

#### **Petroleum, Chemical and Petrochemical works**

|  |             |
|--|-------------|
| Exterior walkways, platforms, stairs and ladders       | 30-50-100   |
| Exterior pump and valve areas                          | 50-100-150  |
| Pump and compressor houses                             | 100-150-200 |
| Process plant with remote control                      | 30-50-100   |
| Process plant requiring occasional manual intervention | 50-100-150  |
| Permanently occupied work stations in process plant    | 150-200-300 |
| Control rooms for process plant                        | 200-300-500 |

#### **Pharmaceuticals Manufacturer and Fine chemicals manufacturer**

##### **Pharmaceutical manufacturer**

|   |             |
|---|-------------|
| Grinding, granulating, mixing, drying, tableting, sterilising, washing, preparation of solutions, filling, capping, wrapping, hardening | 300-500-750 |
|---|-------------|

##### **Fine chemical manufacturers**

|  |             |
|--|-------------|
| Exterior walkways, platforms, stairs and ladders | 30-50-100   |
| Process plant                                    | 50-100-150  |
| Fine chemical finishing                          | 300-500-750 |
| Inspection                                       | 300-500-750 |
| Soap manufacture                                 |             |
| General area                                     | 200-300-500 |
| Automatic processes                              | 100-200-300 |
| Control panels                                   | 200-300-500 |
| Machines   | 200-300-500 |

##### **Paint works**

|                      |              |
|----------------------|--------------|
| General              | 200-300-500  |
| Automatic processes  | 150-200-300  |
| Control panels       | 200-300-500  |
| Special batch mixing | 500-750-1000 |
| Colour matching      | 750-100-1500 |

| Table 8.4 Savings by Use of High Efficacy Lamps |           |       |          |       |              |    |
|---|-----------|-------|----------|-------|--------------|----|
| Sector  | Lamp type |       |          |       | Power saving |    |
|   | Existing  |       | Proposed |       | Watts        | %  |
| Domestic/Commercial                             | GLS       | 100 W | *CFL     | 25 W  | 75           | 75 |
| Industry  | GLS       | 13 W  | *CFL     | 9 W   | 4            | 31 |
|   | GLS       | 200 W | Blended  | 160 W | 40           | 20 |
|   | TL        | 40 W  | TLD      | 36 W  | 4            | 10 |
|   |           |       |          |       |              |    |
| Industry/Commercial                             | HPMV      | 250 W | HPSV     | 150 W | 100          | 37 |
|   | HPMV      | 400 W | HPSV     | 250 W | 150          | 35 |

| Table 8.5 Saving Potential by Use of High Efficacy Lamps for Street Lighting |      |           |                |      |       |        |    |
|--|------|-----------|----------------|------|-------|--------|----|
| Existing lamp  |      |           | Replaced units |      |       | Saving |    |
| Type   | W    | Life hrs. | Type           | W    | Life  | W      | %  |
| GLS  | 200  | 1000      | ML             | 160  | 5000  | 40     | 7  |
| GLS  | 300  | 1000      | ML             | 250  | 5000  | 50     | 17 |
| TL   | 2×40 | 5000      | TL             | 2×36 | 5000  | 8      | 6  |
| HPMV   | 125  | 5000      | HPSV           | 70   | 12000 | 25     | 44 |
| HPMV   | 250  | 5000      | HPSV           | 150  | 12000 | 100    | 40 |
| HPMV   | 400  | 5000      | HPSV           | 250  | 12000 | 150    | 38 |