



Beam of Light Technologies, Inc
10111 SE Clatsop Street
Portland, OR 97266, USA
503-867-1617
603-386-6644 FAX
John@Z-Bolt.com

BLAZER Weapon Light

For uniform, isotropic light sources - the luminous intensity I_v in candela (cd) is equal to the luminous flux Φ_v in lumens (lm)

$$I_{v(cd)} = \Phi_{v(lm)} / \Omega_{(sr)}$$

$$\Omega_{(sr)} = 2\pi(1 - \cos(\vartheta/2))$$

$$I_{v(cd)} = \Phi_{v(lm)} / (2\pi(1 - \cos(\vartheta/2)))$$

$$\text{candela} = \text{lumens} / (2\pi(1 - \cos(\text{degrees}/2)))$$

$$I_{v(cd)} = 600 \text{ lm} / (2\pi(1 - \cos(2.459^\circ/2))) =$$

$$= \frac{300}{\pi - \pi \times \cos\left[\frac{2459\pi}{360000}\right]}$$

$$= 414,768 \text{ cd}$$

CANDELA WARS

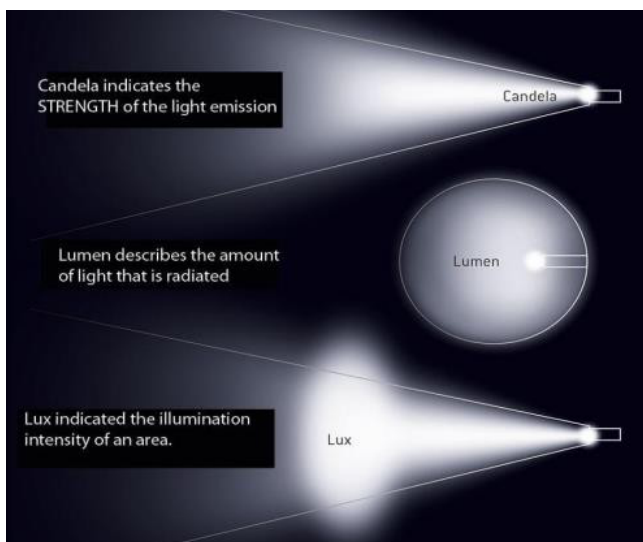
Join the LEP  Rebellion!

Lumens refers to the total amount of light a lighting apparatus emits.

Candela refers to the amount of light emitted by a lighting device in a particular direction.

LUX refers to the amount of usable light, after the light has reached its target.

Why is Candela so important? For PID! Light on target down-range is critical not only for **Positive identification**, but helps to improve overall acquisition times.



www.Z-Bolt-Laser-Systems.com