



# User's manual FLIR Cx series







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# User's manual FLIR Cx series







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## 1.1 Legal disclaimer

All products manufactured by FLIR Systems are warranted against defective materials and workmanship for a period of one (1) year from the delivery date of the original purchase, provided such products have been under normal storage, use and service, and in accordance with FLIR Systems instruction.

Uncooled handheld infrared cameras manufactured by FLIR Systems are warranted against defective materials and workmanship for a period of two (2) years from the delivery date of the original purchase, provided such products have been under normal storage, use and service, and in accordance with FLIR Systems instruction, and provided that the camera has been registered within 60 days of original purchase.

Detectors for uncooled handheld infrared cameras manufactured by FLIR Systems are warranted against defective materials and workmanship for a period of ten (10) years from the delivery date of the original purchase, provided such products have been under normal storage, use and service, and in accordance with FLIR Systems instruction, and provided that the camera has been registered within 60 days of original purchase.

Products which are not manufactured by FLIR Systems but included in systems delivered by FLIR Systems to the original purchaser, carry the warranty, if any, of the particular supplier only. FLIR Systems has no responsibility whatsoever for such products.

The warranty extends only to the original purchaser and is not transferable. It is not applicable to any product which has been subjected to misuse, neglect, accident or abnormal conditions of operation. Expendable parts are excluded from the warranty.

In the case of a defect in a product covered by this warranty the product must not be further used in order to prevent additional damage. The purchaser shall promptly report any defect to FLIR Systems or this warranty will not apply.

FLIR Systems will, at its option, repair or replace any such defective product free of charge if, upon inspection, it proves to be defective in material or workmanship and provided that it is returned to FLIR Systems within the said one-year period.

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No other warranty is expressed or implied. FLIR Systems specifically disclaims the implied warranties of merchantability and fitness for a particular purpose.

FLIR Systems shall not be liable for any direct, indirect, special, incidental or consequential loss or damage, whether based on contract, tort or any other legal theory.

This warranty shall be governed by Swedish law.

Any dispute, controversy or claim arising out of or in connection with this warranty, shall be finally settled by arbitration in accordance with the Rules of the Arbitration Institute of the Stockholm Chamber of Commerce. The place of arbitration shall be Stockholm. The language to be used in the arbitral proceedings shall be English.

## 1.2 Usage statistics

FLIR Systems reserves the right to gather anonymous usage statistics to help maintain and improve the quality of our software and services.

## 1.3 Changes to registry

The registry entry HKEY\_LOCAL\_MACHINE\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Control\Lsa\CompatibilityLevel will be automatically changed to level 2 if the FLIR Camera Monitor service detects a FLIR camera connected to the computer with a USB cable. The modification will only be executed if the camera device implements a remote network service that supports network logons.

## 1.4 U.S. Government Regulations

This product may be subject to U.S. Export Regulations. Please send any inquiries to [exportquestions@flir.com](mailto:exportquestions@flir.com).

## 1.5 Copyright

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## 1.6 Quality assurance

The Quality Management System under which these products are developed and manufactured has been certified in accordance with the ISO 9001 standard.

FLIR Systems is committed to a policy of continuous development; therefore we reserve the right to make changes and improvements on any of the products without prior notice.

## 1.7 Patents

One or several of the following patents and/or design patents may apply to the products and/or features. Additional pending patents and/or pending design patents may also apply.

000279476-0001; 000439161; 000499579-0001; 000653423; 000726344; 000859020; 001106306-0001; 001707738; 001707746; 001707787; 001776519; 001954074; 002021543; 002058180; 002249953; 002531178; 0600574-8; 1144833; 1182246; 1182620; 1285345; 1299699; 1325808; 1336775; 1391114; 1402918; 1404291; 1411581; 1415075; 1421497; 1458284; 1678485; 1732314; 2106017; 2107799; 2381417; 3006596; 3006597; 466540; 483782; 484155; 4889913; 5177595; 60122153.2; 602004011681.5-08; 6707044; 68657; 7034300; 7110035; 7154093; 7157705; 7237946; 7312822; 7332716; 7336823; 7544944; 7667198; 7809258 B2; 7826736; 8,153,971; 8,823,803; 8,853,631; 8018649 B2; 8212210 B2; 8289372; 8354639 B2; 8384783; 8520970; 8565547; 8595689; 8599262; 8654239; 8680468; 8803093; D540838; D549758; D579475; D584755; D599,392; D615,113; D664,580; D664,581; D665,004; D665,440; D677298; D710,424 S; D718801; D16702302-9; D16903617-9; D17002221-6; D17002891-5; D17002892-3; D17005799-0; DM/057692; DM/061609; EP 2115696 B1; EP2315433; SE 0700240-5; US 8340414 B2; ZL 201330267619.5; ZL01823221.3; ZL01823226.4; ZL02331553.9; ZL02331554.7; ZL200480034894.0; ZL200530120994.2; ZL200610088759.5; ZL200630130114.4; ZL200730151141.4; ZL200730339504.7; ZL200802105768.8; ZL200830128581.2; ZL200880105236.4; ZL200880105769.2; ZL200930190061.9; ZL201030176127.1; ZL201030176130.3; ZL201030176157.2; ZL201030595931.3; ZL201130442354.9; ZL201230471744.3; ZL201230620731.8.

## 1.8 EULA Terms

- You have acquired a device ("INFRARED CAMERA") that includes software licensed by FLIR Systems AB from Microsoft Licensing, GP or its affiliates ("MS"). Those installed software products of MS origin, as well as associated media, printed materials, and "online" or electronic documentation ("SOFTWARE") are protected by international intellectual property laws and treaties. The SOFTWARE is licensed, not sold. All rights reserved.
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### 1.9 EULA Terms

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useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU Lesser General Public License, <http://www.gnu.org/licenses/lgpl-2.1.html>. The source code for the libraries Qt4 Core and Qt4 GUI may be requested from FLIR Systems AB.

# Safety information



## WARNING

**Applicability:** Cameras with one or more batteries.

Do not disassemble or do a modification to the battery. The battery contains safety and protection devices which, if damage occurs, can cause the battery to become hot, or cause an explosion or an ignition.



## WARNING

**Applicability:** Cameras with one or more batteries.

If there is a leak from the battery and you get the fluid in your eyes, do not rub your eyes. Flush well with water and immediately get medical care. The battery fluid can cause injury to your eyes if you do not do this.



## WARNING

**Applicability:** Cameras with one or more batteries.

Do not continue to charge the battery if it does not become charged in the specified charging time. If you continue to charge the battery, it can become hot and cause an explosion or ignition. Injury to persons can occur.



## WARNING

**Applicability:** Cameras with one or more batteries.

Only use the correct equipment to remove the electrical power from the battery. If you do not use the correct equipment, you can decrease the performance or the life cycle of the battery. If you do not use the correct equipment, an incorrect flow of current to the battery can occur. This can cause the battery to become hot, or cause an explosion. Injury to persons can occur.



## WARNING

Make sure that you read all applicable MSDS (Material Safety Data Sheets) and warning labels on containers before you use a liquid. The liquids can be dangerous. Injury to persons can occur.



## CAUTION

Do not point the infrared camera (with or without the lens cover) at strong energy sources, for example, devices that cause laser radiation, or the sun. This can have an unwanted effect on the accuracy of the camera. It can also cause damage to the detector in the camera.



## CAUTION

Do not use the camera in temperatures more than +50°C (+122°F), unless other information is specified in the user documentation or technical data. High temperatures can cause damage to the camera.



## CAUTION

**Applicability:** Cameras with one or more batteries.

Do not attach the batteries directly to a car's cigarette lighter socket, unless FLIR Systems supplies a specific adapter to connect the batteries to a cigarette lighter socket. Damage to the batteries can occur.



## CAUTION

**Applicability:** Cameras with one or more batteries.

Do not connect the positive terminal and the negative terminal of the battery to each other with a metal object (such as wire). Damage to the batteries can occur.

**CAUTION****Applicability:** Cameras with one or more batteries.

Do not get water or salt water on the battery, or permit the battery to become wet. Damage to the batteries can occur.

**CAUTION****Applicability:** Cameras with one or more batteries.

Do not make holes in the battery with objects. Damage to the battery can occur.

**CAUTION****Applicability:** Cameras with one or more batteries.

Do not hit the battery with a hammer. Damage to the battery can occur.

**CAUTION****Applicability:** Cameras with one or more batteries.

Do not put your foot on the battery, hit it or cause shocks to it. Damage to the battery can occur.

**CAUTION****Applicability:** Cameras with one or more batteries.

Do not put the batteries in or near a fire, or into direct sunlight. When the battery becomes hot, the built-in safety equipment becomes energized and can stop the battery charging procedure. If the battery becomes hot, damage can occur to the safety equipment and this can cause more heat, damage or ignition of the battery.

**CAUTION****Applicability:** Cameras with one or more batteries.

Do not put the battery on a fire or increase the temperature of the battery with heat. Damage to the battery and injury to persons can occur.

**CAUTION****Applicability:** Cameras with one or more batteries.

Do not put the battery on or near fires, stoves, or other high-temperature locations. Damage to the battery and injury to persons can occur.

**CAUTION****Applicability:** Cameras with one or more batteries.

Do not solder directly onto the battery. Damage to the battery can occur.

**CAUTION****Applicability:** Cameras with one or more batteries.

Do not use the battery if, when you use, charge, or put the battery in storage, there is an unusual smell from the battery, the battery feels hot, changes color, changes shape, or is in an unusual condition. Speak with your sales office if one or more of these problems occurs. Damage to the battery and injury to persons can occur.



**CAUTION**

**Applicability:** Cameras with one or more batteries.

Only use a specified battery charger when you charge the battery. Damage to the battery can occur if you do not do this.

**CAUTION**

**Applicability:** Cameras with one or more batteries.

The temperature range through which you can charge the battery is  $\pm 0^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $+45^{\circ}\text{C}$  ( $+32^{\circ}\text{F}$  to  $+113^{\circ}\text{F}$ ), unless other information is specified in the user documentation or technical data. If you charge the battery at temperatures out of this range, it can cause the battery to become hot or to break. It can also decrease the performance or the life cycle of the battery.

**CAUTION**

**Applicability:** Cameras with one or more batteries.

The temperature range through which you can remove the electrical power from the battery is  $-15^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $+50^{\circ}\text{C}$  ( $+5^{\circ}\text{F}$  to  $+122^{\circ}\text{F}$ ), unless other information is specified in the user documentation or technical data. If you operate the battery out of this temperature range, it can decrease the performance or the life cycle of the battery.

**CAUTION**

**Applicability:** Cameras with one or more batteries.

When the battery is worn, apply insulation to the terminals with adhesive tape or equivalent materials before you discard it. Damage to the battery and injury to persons can occur if you do not do this.

**CAUTION**

**Applicability:** Cameras with one or more batteries.

Remove any water or moisture on the battery before you install it. Damage to the battery can occur if you do not do this.

**CAUTION**

Do not apply solvents or equivalent liquids to the camera, the cables, or other items. Damage to the battery and injury to persons can occur.

**CAUTION**

Be careful when you clean the infrared lens. The lens has an anti-reflective coating which is easily damaged. Damage to the infrared lens can occur.

**CAUTION**

Do not use too much force to clean the infrared lens. This can cause damage to the anti-reflective coating.

**NOTE**

The encapsulation rating is only applicable when all the openings on the camera are sealed with their correct covers, hatches, or caps. This includes the compartments for data storage, batteries, and connectors.

## 3.1 User-to-user forums

Exchange ideas, problems, and infrared solutions with fellow thermographers around the world in our user-to-user forums. To go to the forums, visit:

<http://www.infraredtraining.com/community/boards/>

## 3.2 Calibration

We recommend that you send in the camera for calibration once a year. Contact your local sales office for instructions on where to send the camera.

## 3.3 Accuracy

For very accurate results, we recommend that you wait 5 minutes after you have started the camera before measuring a temperature.

## 3.4 Disposal of electronic waste



As with most electronic products, this equipment must be disposed of in an environmentally friendly way, and in accordance with existing regulations for electronic waste.

Please contact your FLIR Systems representative for more details.

## 3.5 Training

To read about infrared training, visit:

- <http://www.infraredtraining.com>
- <http://www.irtraining.com>
- <http://www.irtraining.eu>

## 3.6 Documentation updates

Our manuals are updated several times per year, and we also issue product-critical notifications of changes on a regular basis.

To access the latest manuals and notifications, go to the Download tab at:

<http://support.flir.com>

It only takes a few minutes to register online. In the download area you will also find the latest releases of manuals for our other products, as well as manuals for our historical and obsolete products.

## 3.7 Important note about this manual

FLIR Systems issues generic manuals that cover several cameras within a model line.

This means that this manual may contain descriptions and explanations that do not apply to your particular camera model.

**3.8 Note about authoritative versions**

The authoritative version of this publication is English. In the event of divergences due to translation errors, the English text has precedence.

Any late changes are first implemented in English.

## FLIR Customer Support Center

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To find a datasheet for a legacy product, click [here](#).

FLIR Ex

ThermaCAM™  
GasFindIR

FLIR Exx

FLIR GF3xx

FLIR Kxx

FLIR AX

FLIR T4xx

FLIR Ax5

FLIR T6xx

FLIR A3xx

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#### Product catalog

Please right-click the links below and select Save Target As... to save the file.

US Letter (28 Mb)  
A4 (27.4 Mb)

[Important legal disclaimer, dangers, warnings, and cautions](#)

#### Accessories

### 4.1 General

For customer help, visit:

<http://support.flir.com>

## 4.2 Submitting a question

To submit a question to the customer help team, you must be a registered user. It only takes a few minutes to register online. If you only want to search the knowledgebase for existing questions and answers, you do not need to be a registered user.

When you want to submit a question, make sure that you have the following information to hand:

- The camera model
- The camera serial number
- The communication protocol, or method, between the camera and your device (for example, HDMI, Ethernet, USB, or FireWire)
- Device type (PC/Mac/iPhone/iPad/Android device, etc.)
- Version of any programs from FLIR Systems
- Full name, publication number, and revision number of the manual


## 4.3 Downloads

On the customer help site you can also download the following:

- Firmware updates for your infrared camera.
- Program updates for your PC/Mac software.
- Freeware and evaluation versions of PC/Mac software.
- User documentation for current, obsolete, and historical products.
- Mechanical drawings (in \*.dxf and \*.pdf format).
- Cad data models (in \*.stp format).
- Application stories.
- Technical datasheets.
- Product catalogs.

## 5.1 Procedure

Follow this procedure:

1. Charge the battery for approximately 1.5 hours, using the FLIR power supply.
2. Push the On/off button  to turn on the camera.
3. Aim the camera toward your target of interest.
4. Push the Save button to save an image.

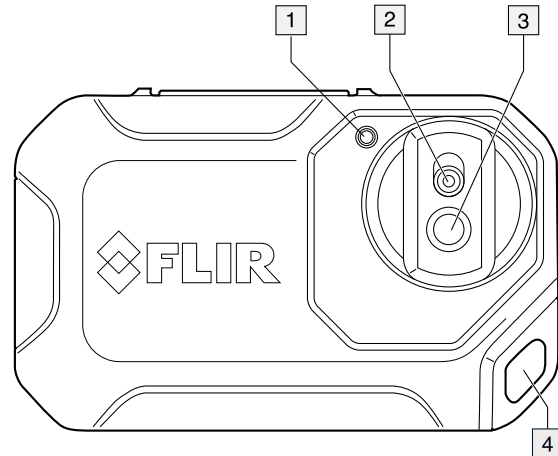
(Optional steps)

5. Install FLIR Tools on your computer.
6. Start FLIR Tools.
7. Connect the camera to your computer, using the USB cable.
8. Import the images into FLIR Tools.
9. Create a PDF report in FLIR Tools.

# Description

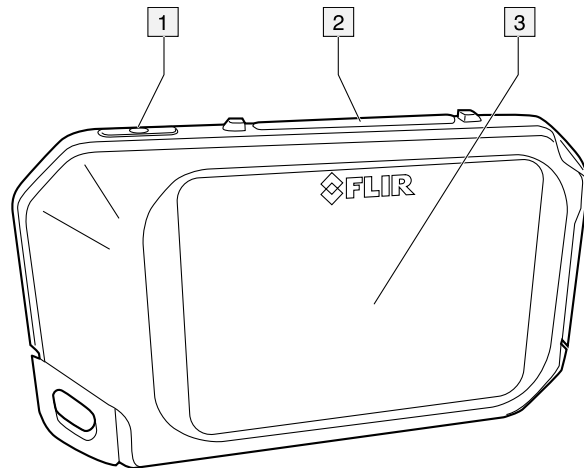
---

## 6.1 View from the front



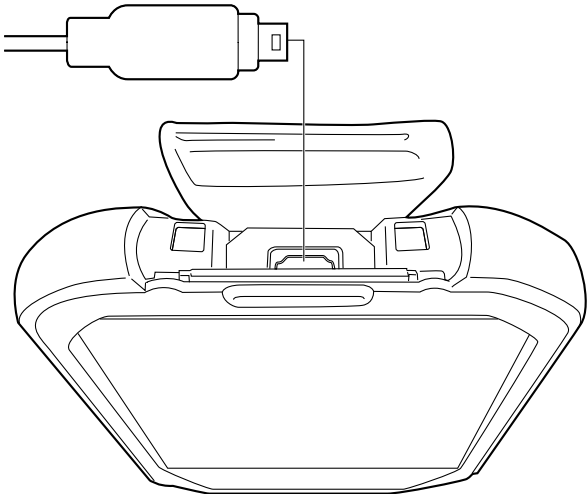
- 1. Camera lamp.
- 2. Digital camera lens.
- 3. Infrared lens.
- 4. Attachment point.

## 6.2 View from the rear




- 1. On/off button.
- 2. Save button.
- 3. Camera screen.

6.3 Connector

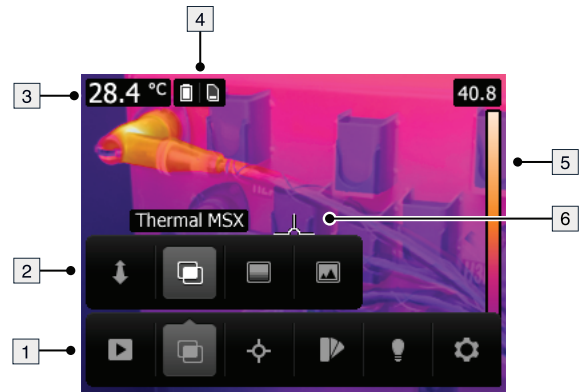


The purpose of this USB Micro-B connector is the following:

- Charging the battery using the FLIR power supply.
- Moving images from the camera to a computer for further analysis in FLIR Tools.

|   |             |
|---|-------------|
|  | <b>NOTE</b> |
| Install FLIR Tools on your computer before you move the images.                     |             |

6.4 Screen elements



1. Main menu toolbar.
2. Submenu toolbar.
3. Result table.
4. Status icons.
5. Temperature scale.
6. Spotmeter.

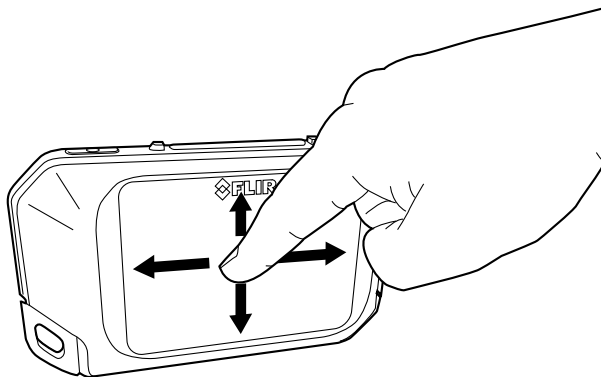
6.5 Auto-orientation

The camera has an auto-orientation feature, which means that the camera automatically adjusts the measurement information on the display to the vertical or horizontal position of the camera.



**NOTE**

The auto-orientation feature is enabled by a setting. Select *Settings > Device settings > Auto orientation > On*.

**6.6 Navigating the menu system**

The camera has a touch screen. You can use your index finger or a stylus pen specially designed for capacitive touch usage to navigate the menu system.




Tap the camera screen to bring up the menu system.

## 7.1 Charging the battery

Follow this procedure:

1. Connect the FLIR power supply to a wall outlet.
2. Connect the power supply cable to the USB connector on the camera.

## 7.2 Turning on and turning off the camera

- Push the On/off button  to turn on the camera.
- Push and hold the On/off button  until the screen goes off (for less than 5 seconds) to put the camera in standby mode. The camera then automatically turns off after 2 hours.
- Push and hold the On/off button  for more than 5 seconds to turn off the camera.

## 7.3 Saving an image

### 7.3.1 General

You can save images to the internal camera memory.

The camera saves both a thermal image and a visual image at the same time.

### 7.3.2 Image capacity

Approximately 500 images can be saved to the internal camera memory.

### 7.3.3 Naming convention

The naming convention for images is *FLIRxxxx.jpg*, where *xxxx* is a unique counter.

### 7.3.4 Procedure

Follow this procedure:

1. To save an image, push the Save button.




## 7.4 Recalling an image

### 7.4.1 General

When you save an image, it is stored in the internal camera memory. To display the image again, you can recall it from the internal camera memory.







### 7.4.2 Procedure

Follow this procedure:

1. Tap the camera screen. This displays the main menu toolbar.
2. Select *Images* . This displays an image in the image archive.
3. To view the previous or next image, do one of the following:
  - Swipe left or right.
  - Tap the left arrow  or the right arrow .
4. To switch between a thermal image and a visual image, swipe up or down.

---

5. Tap the camera screen. This displays a toolbar.

- Select *Full screen*  or *Exit full screen*  to switch between the full screen and normal views.
- Select *Thumbnails*  to display the thumbnail overview. To scroll between the thumbnails, swipe up/down. To display an image, tap its thumbnail.
- Select *Delete*  to delete the image.
- Select *Information*  to display information about the image.
- Select *Camera*  to return to live mode.






## 7.5 Deleting an image

### 7.5.1 General

You can delete an image from the internal camera memory.

### 7.5.2 Procedure

Follow this procedure:

1. Tap the camera screen. This displays the main menu toolbar.
2. Select *Images* . This displays an image in the image archive.
3. To display the previous or next image, do one of the following:
  - Swipe left or right.
  - Tap the left arrow  or the right arrow .
4. When the image you want to delete is displayed, tap the camera screen. This displays a toolbar.
5. On the toolbar, select *Delete* . This displays a dialog box.
6. In the dialog box, select *Delete*.
7. To return to live mode, tap the camera screen and select *Camera* .



## 7.6 Deleting all images

### 7.6.1 General

You can delete all images from the internal camera memory.

### 7.6.2 Procedure

Follow this procedure:

1. Tap the camera screen. This displays the main menu toolbar.
  2. Select *Settings* . This displays a dialog box.
  3. In the dialog box, select *Device settings*. This displays a dialog box.
  4. In the dialog box, select *Reset options*. This displays a dialog box.
  5. In the dialog box, select *Delete all saved images*. This displays a dialog box.
  6. In the dialog box, select *Delete*.
  7. To return to live mode, tap the upper left arrow  repeatedly. You can also push the Save button once.
-

---



## 7.7 Measuring a temperature using a spotmeter

### 7.7.1 General

You can measure a temperature using a spotmeter. This will display the temperature at the position of the spotmeter on the screen.

#### 7.7.1.1 Procedure

Follow this procedure:



1. Tap the camera screen. This displays the main menu toolbar.
2. Select *Measurement* . This displays a submenu toolbar.
3. On the submenu toolbar, select *Center spot* .

The temperature at the position of the spotmeter will now be displayed in the top left corner of the screen.

## 7.8 Hiding measurement tools

### 7.8.1 Procedure

Follow this procedure:

1. Tap the camera screen. This displays the main menu toolbar.
2. Select *Measurement* . This displays a submenu toolbar.
3. On the submenu toolbar, select *No measurements* .


## 7.9 Changing the color palette

### 7.9.1 General

You can change the color palette that the camera uses to display different temperatures. A different palette can make it easier to analyze an image.

#### 7.9.2 Procedure

Follow this procedure:

1. Tap the camera screen. This displays the main menu toolbar.
2. Select *Color* . This displays a submenu toolbar.
3. On the submenu toolbar, select the type of color palette:
  - *Iron*.
  - *Rainbow*.
  - *Rainbow HC*.
  - *Gray*.

## 7.10 Changing the image mode

### 7.10.1 General

The camera captures both thermal and visual images at the same time. By your choice of image mode, you select which type of image to display on the screen.

The camera supports the following image modes:

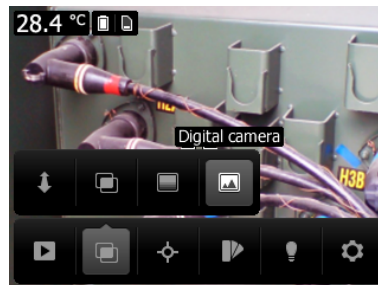
- *Thermal MSX* (Multi Spectral Dynamic Imaging): The camera displays an infrared image where the edges of the objects are enhanced with visual image details.



- *Thermal*: The camera displays a fully infrared image.







- *Digital camera*: The camera displays only the visual image captured by the digital camera.




To display a good fusion image (*Thermal MSX* mode), the camera must make adjustments to compensate for the small difference in position between the digital camera lens and the infrared lens. To adjust the image accurately, the camera requires the alignment distance (i.e., the distance to the object).

#### 7.10.2 Procedure

Follow this procedure:

1. Tap the camera screen. This displays the main menu toolbar.
2. Select *Image mode* . This displays a submenu toolbar.
3. On the submenu toolbar, select one of the following:
  - *Thermal MSX* .
  - *Thermal* .
  - *Digital camera* .

- 
4. If you have selected the *Thermal MSX* mode, also set the distance to the object by doing the following:
    - On the submenu toolbar, select *Alignment distance* . This displays a dialog box.
    - In the dialog box, select the distance to the object.

## 7.11 Changing the temperature scale mode

### 7.11.1 General

The camera can operate in two different temperature scale modes:

- *Auto* mode: In this mode, the camera is continuously auto-adjusted for the best image brightness and contrast.
- *Lock* mode: In this mode, the camera locks the temperature span and the temperature level.

### 7.11.2 When to use Lock mode

A typical situation where you would use *Lock* mode is when looking for temperature anomalies in two items with a similar design or construction.

For example, you have two cables, and you suspect that one is overheated. With the camera in *Auto* mode, direct the camera toward the cable that has a normal temperature, and then activate *Lock* mode. When you then direct the camera, in *Lock* mode, toward the suspected overheated cable, that cable will appear in a *lighter* color in the thermal image if its temperature is *higher* than the first cable.

If you instead use *Auto* mode, the color for the two items might appear the same despite their temperature being different.

### 7.11.3 Procedure

To go between *Auto* mode and *Lock* mode, tap the top or bottom temperature value in the temperature scale.

A gray padlock icon indicates that *Lock* mode is active.

## 7.12 Setting the emissivity

### 7.12.1 General

To measure temperatures accurately, the camera must be aware of the type of surface you are measuring. You can choose between the following surface properties:


- *Matt*.
- *Semi-matt*.
- *Semi-glossy*.


As an alternative, you can set a custom emissivity value.

For more information about emissivity, see section 15 *Thermographic measurement techniques*, page 41.

### 7.12.2 Procedure

Follow this procedure:

1. Tap the camera screen. This displays the main menu toolbar.
2. Select *Settings* . This displays a dialog box.
3. In the dialog box, select *Measurement parameters*. This displays a dialog box.

- 
4. In the dialog box, select *Emissivity*. This displays a dialog box.
  5. In the dialog box, select one of the following:
    - *Matt*.
    - *Semi-matt*.
    - *Semi-glossy*.
    - *Custom value*. This displays a dialog box where you can set a value.
  6. To return to live mode, tap the upper left arrow  repeatedly. You can also push the Save button once.

### 7.13 Changing the reflected apparent temperature



#### 7.13.1 General

This parameter is used to compensate for the radiation reflected by the object. If the emissivity is low and the object temperature significantly different from that of the reflected temperature, it will be important to set and compensate for the reflected apparent temperature correctly.

For more information about the reflected apparent temperature, see section 15 *Thermographic measurement techniques*, page 41.

#### 7.13.2 Procedure

Follow this procedure:

1. Tap the camera screen. This displays the main menu toolbar.
2. Select *Settings* . This displays a dialog box.
3. In the dialog box, select *Measurement parameters*. This displays a dialog box.
4. In the dialog box, select *Reflected temperature*. This displays a dialog box where you can set a value.
5. To return to live mode, tap the upper left arrow  repeatedly. You can also push the Save button once.

### 7.14 Changing the distance

#### 7.14.1 General



The distance is the distance between the object and the front lens of the camera. This parameter is used to compensate for the following two facts:

- That radiation from the target is absorbed by the atmosphere between the object and the camera.
- That radiation from the atmosphere itself is detected by the camera.

For more information, see section 15 *Thermographic measurement techniques*, page 41.

#### 7.14.2 Procedure

Follow this procedure:

1. Tap the camera screen. This displays the main menu toolbar.
  2. Select *Settings* . This displays a dialog box.
  3. In the dialog box, select *Measurement parameters*. This displays a dialog box.
  4. In the dialog box, select *Distance*. This displays a dialog box where you can set a value.
  5. To return to live mode, tap the upper left arrow  repeatedly. You can also push the Save button once.
-

## 7.15 Performing a non-uniformity correction


### 7.15.1 What is a non-uniformity correction?

A non-uniformity correction (or NUC) is an *image correction carried out by the camera software to compensate for different sensitivities of detector elements and other optical and geometrical disturbances*<sup>1</sup>.

### 7.15.2 When to perform a non-uniformity correction

The non-uniformity correction process should be carried out whenever the output image becomes spatially noisy. The output can become spatially noisy when the ambient temperature changes (such as from indoors to outdoors operation, and vice versa).

### 7.15.3 Procedure

To perform a non-uniformity correction, tap and hold the  icon. The text *Calibrating...* appears on the screen.


## 7.16 Using the camera lamp

### 7.16.1 General

You can use the camera lamp as a flashlight, or as a flash when taking an image.

### 7.16.2 Procedure

Follow this procedure:

1. Tap the camera screen. This displays the main menu toolbar.
2. Select *Lamp* .
3. Tap one of the following:
  - *Flash* (to use the lamp as a flash when taking an image).
  - *On* (to turn on the lamp and use it as a flashlight).
  - *Off* (to turn off the lamp).

## 7.17 Changing the settings

### 7.17.1 General

You can change a variety of settings for the camera.

The *Settings* menu includes the following:

- *Measurement parameters.*
- *Save options.*
- *Device settings.*

#### 7.17.1.1 Measurement parameters

- *Emissivity.*
- *Reflected temperature.*
- *Distance.*

---

1. Definition from the imminent international adoption of DIN 54190-3 (Non-destructive testing – Thermographic testing – Part 3: Terms and definitions).



#### 7.17.1.2 Save options


- *Photo as separate JPEG*: When this menu command is selected, the digital photograph from the visual camera is saved at its full field of view as a separate JPEG image. It may be necessary to activate this option if you are not using the FLIR Tools software.

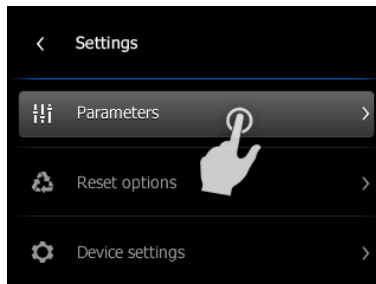
#### 7.17.1.3 Device settings


- *Language, time & units*:
  - *Language*.
  - *Temperature unit*.
  - *Distance unit*.
  - *Date & time*.
  - *Date & time format*.
- *Reset options*:
  - *Reset default camera mode*.
  - *Reset device settings to factory default*.
  - *Delete all saved images*.
- *Auto power off*.
- *Auto orientation*.
- *Display intensity*.
- *Camera information*: This menu command displays various items of information about the camera, such as the model, serial number, and software version.

### 7.17.2 Procedure

Follow this procedure:

1. Tap the camera screen. This displays the main menu toolbar.
2. Select *Settings* . This displays a dialog box.
3. In the dialog box, tap the setting that you want to change.



4. To return to live mode, tap the upper left arrow  repeatedly. You can also push the Save button once.

## 7.18 Updating the camera

### 7.18.1 General

To take advantage of our latest camera firmware, it is important that you keep your camera updated. You update your camera using FLIR Tools.

### 7.18.2 Procedure

Follow this procedure:

1. Start FLIR Tools.

2. Start the camera.
3. Connect the camera to the computer using the USB cable.
4. FLIR Tools displays a welcome screen when the camera is identified. On the welcome screen, click *Check for updates*.

You can also click *Check for updates* on the *Help* menu in FLIR Tools.

5. Follow the on-screen instructions.

## 8.1 Online field-of-view calculator

Please visit <http://support.flir.com> and click the photo of the camera series for field-of-view tables for all lens–camera combinations.

## 8.2 Note about technical data

FLIR Systems reserves the right to change specifications at any time without prior notice. Please check <http://support.flir.com> for latest changes.

## 8.3 Note about authoritative versions

The authoritative version of this publication is English. In the event of divergences due to translation errors, the English text has precedence.

Any late changes are first implemented in English.

#### 8.4 FLIR C2

P/N: 72001-0101

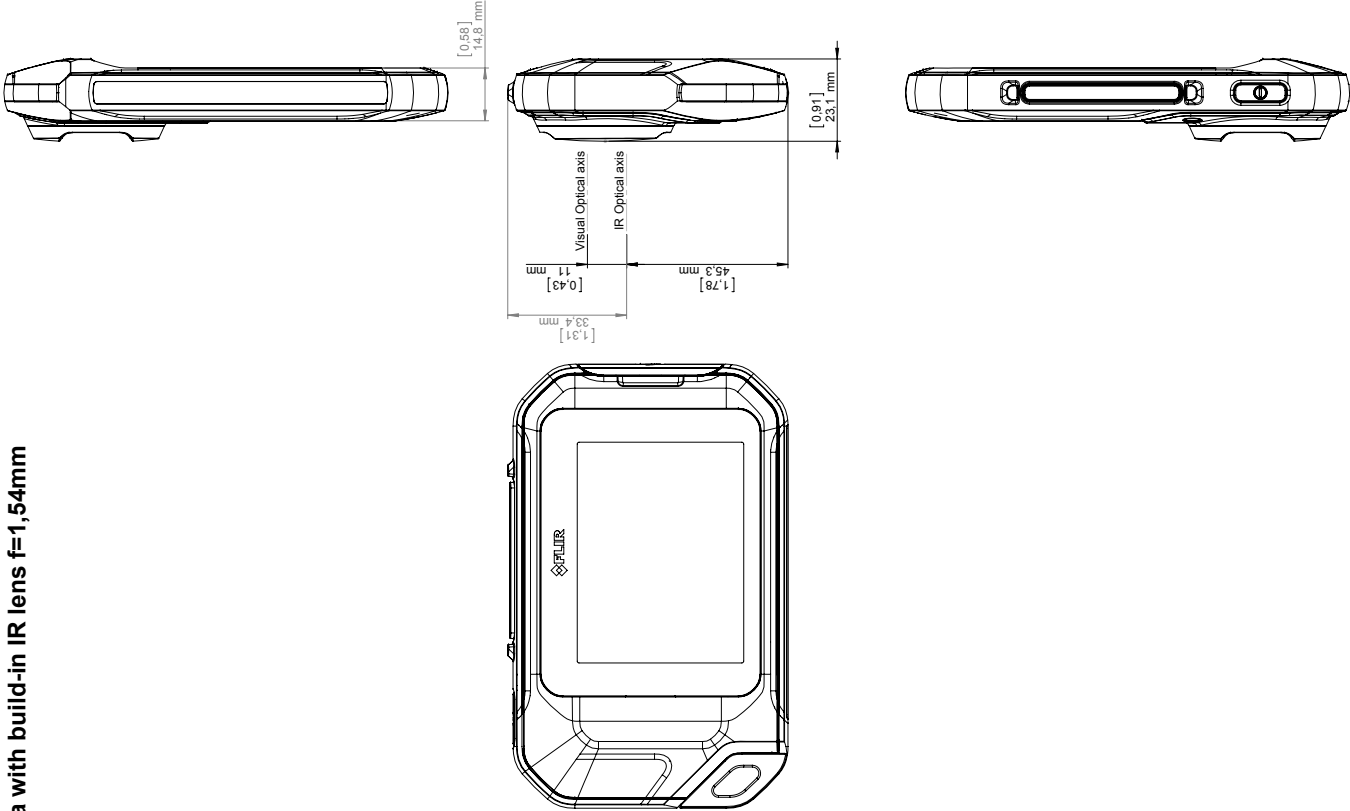
Rev.: 22841

| Imaging and optical data                 |  |
|--|--|
| NETD                                     | 100 mK   |
| Field of view                            | 41° × 31°  |
| Minimum focus distance                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Thermal: 0.15 m (0.49 ft.)</li> <li>MSX: 1.0 m (3.3 ft.)</li> </ul> |
| Focal length                             | 1.54 mm (0.061 in.)  |
| Spatial resolution (IFOV)                | 11 mrad  |
| F-number                                 | 1.1  |
| Image frequency                          | 9 Hz   |
| Focus                                    | Focus free   |
| Detector data                            |  |
| Focal Plane Array                        | Uncooled microbolometer  |
| Spectral range                           | 7.5–14 μm  |
| Detector pitch                           | 17 μm  |
| IR sensor size                           | 80 × 60  |
| Image presentation                       |  |
| Display (color)                          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3.0 in.</li> <li>320 × 240 pixels</li> </ul>                        |
| Display, aspect ratio                    | 4:3  |
| Auto orientation                         | Yes  |
| Touch screen                             | Yes, capacitive  |
| Image adjustment (alignment calibration) | Yes  |
| Image presentation modes                 |  |
| Infrared image                           | Yes  |
| Visual image                             | Yes  |
| MSX                                      | Yes  |
| Gallery                                  | Yes  |
| Measurement                              |  |
| Object temperature range                 | −10°C to +150°C (14 to 302°F)  |
| Accuracy                                 | ±2°C (±3.6°F) or 2%, whichever is greater, at 25°C (77°F) nominal.   |
| Measurement analysis                     |  |
| Spotmeter                                | On/off   |
| Emissivity correction                    | Yes; matt/semi-matt/semi-glossy + custom value   |
| Measurements correction                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Emissivity</li> <li>Reflected apparent temperature</li> </ul>       |

|                                      |  |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| <b>Set-up</b>                        |  |
| Color palettes                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Iron</li> <li>• Rainbow</li> <li>• Rainbow HC</li> <li>• Gray</li> </ul>  |
| Set-up commands                      | Local adaptation of units, language, date and time formats   |
| Languages                            | Arabic, Czech, Danish, Dutch, English, Finnish, French, German, Greek, Hungarian, Italian, Japanese, Korean, Norwegian, Polish, Portuguese, Russian, Simpl. Chinese, Spanish, Swedish, Trad. Chinese, Turkish. |
| <b>Lamp</b>                          |  |
| Output power                         | 0.85 W   |
| Field of view                        | 60°  |
| <b>Service functions</b>             |  |
| Camera software update               | Using FLIR Tools   |
| <b>Storage of images</b>             |  |
| Storage media                        | Internal memory store at least 500 sets of images  |
| Image file format                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Standard JPEG</li> <li>• 14-bit measurement data included</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Video streaming</b>               |  |
| Non-radiometric IR video streaming   | Yes  |
| Visual video streaming               | Yes  |
| <b>Digital camera</b>                |  |
| Digital camera                       | 640 × 480 pixels   |
| Digital camera, focus                | Fixed focus  |
| <b>Data communication interfaces</b> |  |
| USB, connector type                  | USB Micro-B: Data transfer to and from PC  |
| USB, standard                        | USB 2.0  |
| <b>Power system</b>                  |  |
| Battery type                         | Rechargeable Li-ion polymer battery  |
| Battery voltage                      | 3.7 V  |
| Battery operating time               | 2 h  |
| Charging system                      | Charged inside the camera  |
| Charging time                        | 1.5 h  |
| External power operation             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AC adapter, 90–260 VAC input</li> <li>• 5 V output to camera</li> </ul>   |
| Power management                     | Automatic shut-down  |
| <b>Environmental data</b>            |  |
| Operating temperature range          | –10°C to +50°C (14 to 122°F)   |
| Storage temperature range            | –40°C to +70°C (–40 to 158°F)  |

| Environmental data               |  |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Humidity (operating and storage) | IEC 60068-2-30/24 h 95% relative humidity +25°C to +40°C (+77°F to +104°F) / 2 cycles  |
| Relative humidity                | 95% relative humidity +25°C to +40°C (+77°F to +104°F) non condensing  |
| EMC                              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• WEEE 2012/19/EC</li> <li>• RoHS 2011/65/EC</li> <li>• C-Tick</li> <li>• EN 61000-6-3</li> <li>• EN 61000-6-2</li> <li>• FCC 47 CFR Part 15 Class B</li> </ul>   |
| Magnetic fields                  | EN 61000-4-8   |
| Battery regulations              | UL 1642  |
| Encapsulation                    | Camera housing and lens: IP 40 (IEC 60529)   |
| Shock                            | 25 g (IEC 60068-2-27)  |
| Vibration                        | 2 g (IEC 60068-2-6)  |
| Physical data                    |  |
| Weight (incl. Battery)           | 0.13 kg (0.29 lb.)   |
| Size (L × W × H)                 | 125 × 80 × 24 mm (4.9 × 3.1 × 0.94 in.)  |
| Tripod mounting                  | No   |
| Housing material                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PC and ABS, partially covered with TPE</li> <li>• Aluminum</li> </ul>   |
| Color                            | Black and gray   |
| Shipping information             |  |
| Packaging, type                  | Cardboard box  |
| List of contents                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Infrared camera</li> <li>• Lanyard</li> <li>• Power supply/charger with EU, UK, US, CN and Australian plugs</li> <li>• Printed getting started guide</li> <li>• USB memory stick with documentation</li> <li>• USB cable</li> </ul> |
| Packaging, weight                | 0.53 kg (1.17 lb.)   |
| Packaging, size                  | 175 × 115 × 75 mm (6.9 × 4.5 × 3.0 in.)  |
| EAN-13                           | 4743254001961  |
| UPC-12                           | 845188010614   |
| Country of origin                | Estonia  |

Camera with built-in IR lens f=1,54mm



|            |       |                  |             |
|------------|-------|------------------|-------------|
| Modified   | Check | Drawn by         | Size        |
| 2014-12-18 | MABR  | R&D Thermography | A2          |
| Denotation |       |                  | Scale       |
|            |       |                  | 1:1         |
|            |       |                  | Sheet       |
|            |       |                  | 1(1)        |
|            |       |                  | Drawing No. |
|            |       |                  | T128439     |
|            |       |                  | Size        |
|            |       |                  | B           |

Basic Dimensions Flir Cx





January 13, 2015

AQ320111

## CE Declaration of Conformity

This is to certify that the System listed below have been designed and manufactured to meet the requirements, as applicable, of the following EU-Directives and corresponding harmonising standards. The systems consequently meet the requirements for the CE-mark.

Directives:

**Directive 2004/108/EC; Electromagnetic Compatibility**

Standards:

**Information technology: EN 55022      Radio disturbance characteristics-  
(AC:2011)**

**Information technology: EN 55024      Immunity characteristics-  
(CISPR 24:2010)**

Additional standards:

**Emission:                      EN 61000-6-3; Electro magnetic Compatibility  
Generic standards - Emission**

**Immunity:                      EN 61000-6-2; Electro magnetic Compatibility;  
Generic standards - Immunity**

**System:                      FLIR C2-series**

FLIR Systems AB  
Quality Assurance

Björn Svensson  
Director



## 11.1 Camera housing, cables, and other items

### 11.1.1 Liquids

Use one of these liquids:

- Warm water
- A weak detergent solution

### 11.1.2 Equipment

A soft cloth

### 11.1.3 Procedure

Follow this procedure:

1. Soak the cloth in the liquid.
2. Twist the cloth to remove excess liquid.
3. Clean the part with the cloth.



#### CAUTION

Do not apply solvents or similar liquids to the camera, the cables, or other items. This can cause damage.

## 11.2 Infrared lens

### 11.2.1 Liquids

Use one of these liquids:

- A commercial lens cleaning liquid with more than 30% isopropyl alcohol.
- 96% ethyl alcohol ( $C_2H_5OH$ ).

### 11.2.2 Equipment

Cotton wool

### 11.2.3 Procedure

Follow this procedure:

1. Soak the cotton wool in the liquid.
2. Twist the cotton wool to remove excess liquid.
3. Clean the lens one time only and discard the cotton wool.



#### WARNING

Make sure that you read all applicable MSDS (Material Safety Data Sheets) and warning labels on containers before you use a liquid: the liquids can be dangerous.




#### CAUTION

- Be careful when you clean the infrared lens. The lens has a delicate anti-reflective coating.
- Do not clean the infrared lens too vigorously. This can damage the anti-reflective coating.

## 12.1 Moisture & water damage

### 12.1.1 General

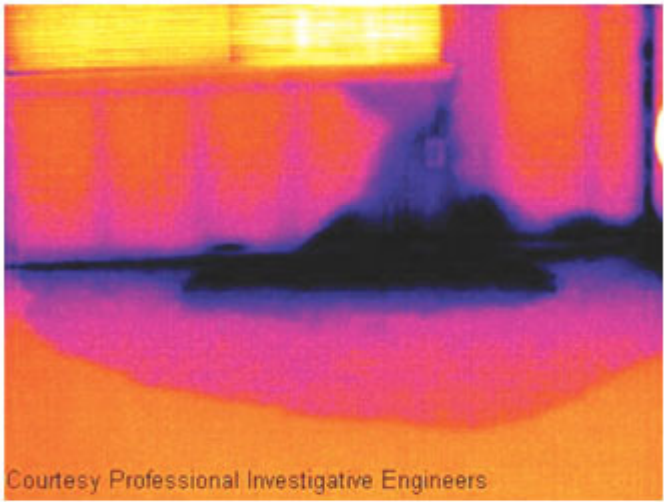
It is often possible to detect moisture and water damage in a house by using an infrared camera. This is partly because the damaged area has a different heat conduction property and partly because it has a different thermal capacity to store heat than the surrounding material.

 **NOTE**

Many factors can come into play as to how moisture or water damage will appear in an infrared image. For example, heating and cooling of these parts takes place at different rates depending on the material and the time of day. For this reason, it is important that other methods are used as well to check for moisture or water damage.

### 12.1.2 Figure


The image below shows extensive water damage on an external wall where the water has penetrated the outer facing because of an incorrectly installed window ledge.



## 12.2 Faulty contact in socket

### 12.2.1 General

Depending on the type of connection a socket has, an improperly connected wire can result in local temperature increase. This temperature increase is caused by the reduced contact area between the connection point of the incoming wire and the socket , and can result in an electrical fire.

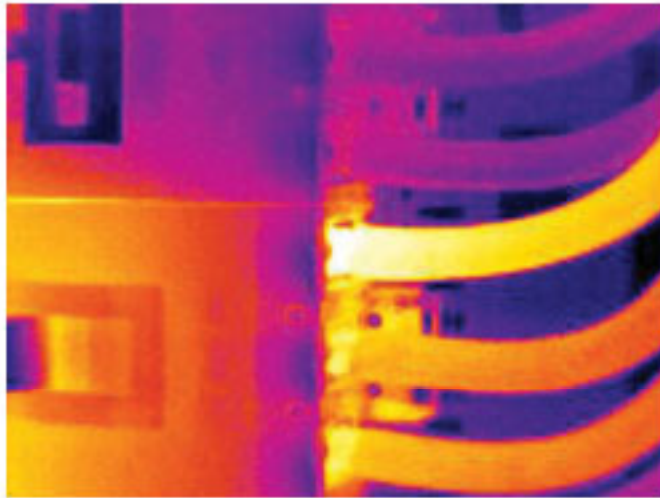
 **NOTE**

A socket's construction may differ dramatically from one manufacturer to another. For this reason, different faults in a socket can lead to the same typical appearance in an infrared image. Local temperature increase can also result from improper contact between wire and socket, or from difference in load.

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### 12.2.2 Figure

The image below shows a connection of a cable to a socket where improper contact in the connection has resulted in local temperature increase.



## 12.3 Oxidized socket

### 12.3.1 General

Depending on the type of socket and the environment in which the socket is installed, oxides may occur on the socket's contact surfaces. These oxides can lead to locally increased resistance when the socket is loaded, which can be seen in an infrared image as local temperature increase.



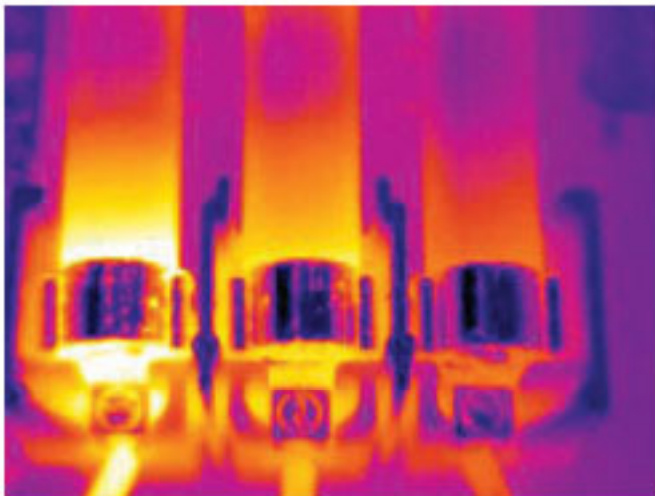
#### NOTE

A socket's construction may differ dramatically from one manufacturer to another. For this reason, different faults in a socket can lead to the same typical appearance in an infrared image.

Local temperature increase can also result from improper contact between a wire and socket, or from difference in load.

### 12.3.2 Figure

The image below shows a series of fuses where one fuse has a raised temperature on the contact surfaces against the fuse holder. Because of the fuse holder's blank metal, the temperature increase is not visible there, while it is visible on the fuse's ceramic material.



## 12.4 Insulation deficiencies

### 12.4.1 General

Insulation deficiencies may result from insulation losing volume over the course of time and thereby not entirely filling the cavity in a frame wall.

An infrared camera allows you to see these insulation deficiencies because they either have a different heat conduction property than sections with correctly installed insulation, and/or show the area where air is penetrating the frame of the building.

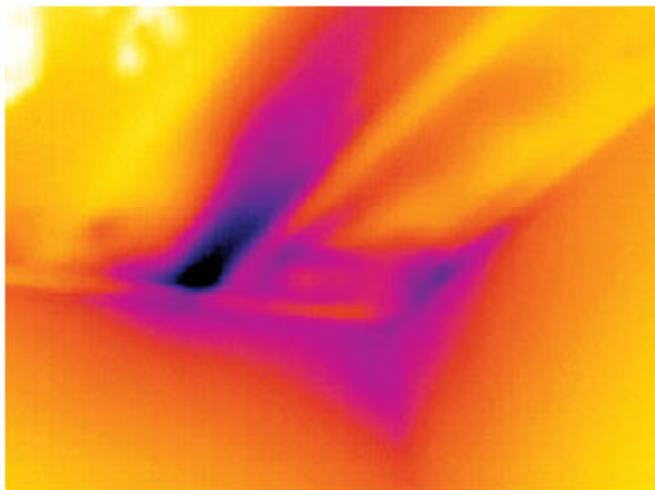


#### NOTE

When you are inspecting a building, the temperature difference between the inside and outside should be at least 10°C (18°F). Studs, water pipes, concrete columns, and similar components may resemble an insulation deficiency in an infrared image. Minor differences may also occur naturally.

### 12.4.2 Figure

In the image below, insulation in the roof framing is lacking. Due to the absence of insulation, air has forced its way into the roof structure, which thus takes on a different characteristic appearance in the infrared image.



## 12.5 Draft

### 12.5.1 General

Draft can be found under baseboards, around door and window casings, and above ceiling trim. This type of draft is often possible to see with an infrared camera, as a cooler air-stream cools down the surrounding surface.



#### NOTE

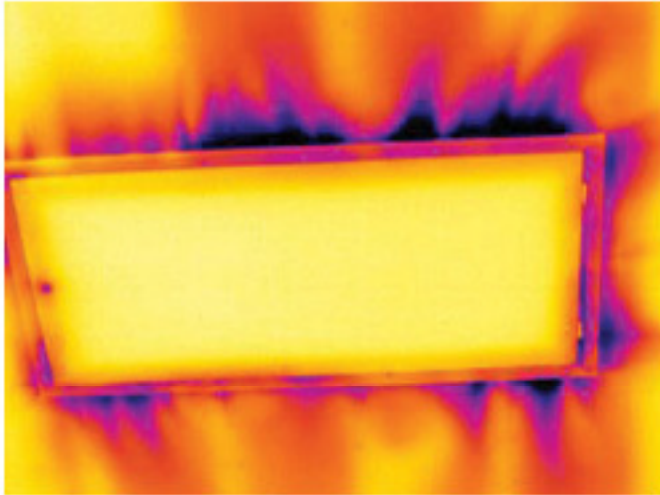
When you are investigating draft in a house, there should be sub-atmospheric pressure in the house. Close all doors, windows, and ventilation ducts, and allow the kitchen fan to run for a while before you take the infrared images.

An infrared image of draft often shows a typical stream pattern. You can see this stream pattern clearly in the picture below.

Also keep in mind that drafts can be concealed by heat from floor heating circuits.

### 12.5.2 Figure

The image below shows a ceiling hatch where faulty installation has resulted in a strong draft.



FLIR Systems was established in 1978 to pioneer the development of high-performance infrared imaging systems, and is the world leader in the design, manufacture, and marketing of thermal imaging systems for a wide variety of commercial, industrial, and government applications. Today, FLIR Systems embraces five major companies with outstanding achievements in infrared technology since 1958—the Swedish AGEMA Infrared Systems (formerly AGA Infrared Systems), the three United States companies Indigo Systems, FSI, and Inframetrics, and the French company Cedicp.

Since 2007, FLIR Systems has acquired several companies with world-leading expertise in sensor technologies:

- Exttech Instruments (2007)
- Ifara Tecnologías (2008)
- Salvador Imaging (2009)
- OmniTech Partners (2009)
- Directed Perception (2009)
- Raymarine (2010)
- ICx Technologies (2010)
- TackTick Marine Digital Instruments (2011)
- Aerius Photonics (2011)
- Lorex Technology (2012)
- Traficon (2012)
- MARSS (2013)
- DigitalOptics micro-optics business (2013)

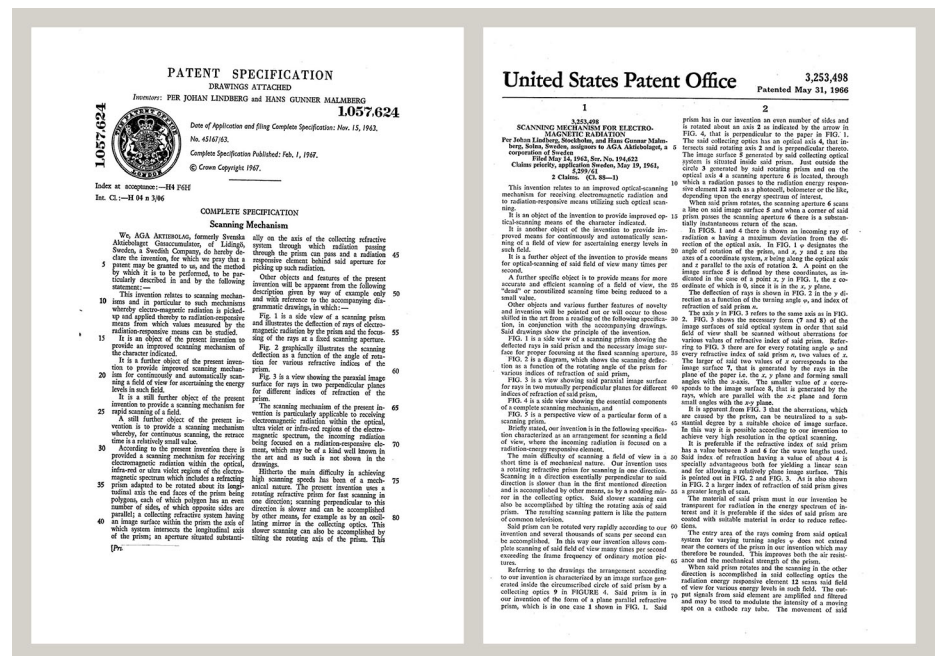


Figure 13.1 Patent documents from the early 1960s

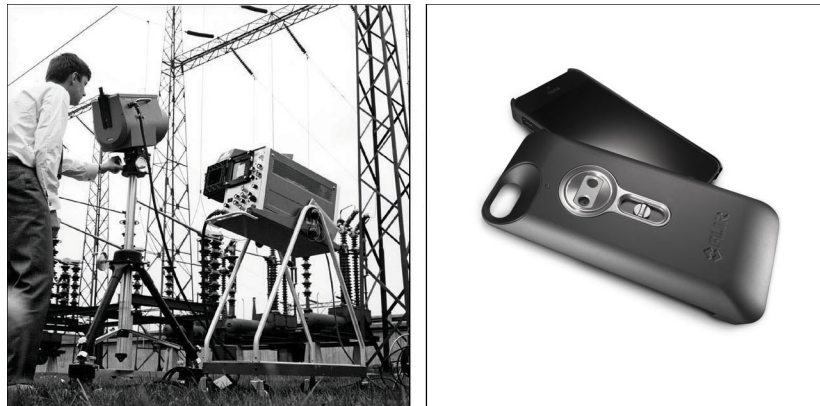
The company has sold more than 350,000 infrared cameras worldwide for applications such as predictive maintenance, R & D, non-destructive testing, process control and automation, and machine vision, among many others.

FLIR Systems has three manufacturing plants in the United States (Portland, OR, Boston, MA, Santa Barbara, CA) and one in Sweden (Stockholm). Since 2007 there is also a



manufacturing plant in Tallinn, Estonia. Direct sales offices in Belgium, Brazil, China, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hong Kong, Italy, Japan, Korea, Sweden, and the USA—together with a worldwide network of agents and distributors—support our international customer base.

FLIR Systems is at the forefront of innovation in the infrared camera industry. We anticipate market demand by constantly improving our existing cameras and developing new ones. The company has set milestones in product design and development such as the introduction of the first battery-operated portable camera for industrial inspections, and the first uncooled infrared camera, to mention just two innovations.



**Figure 13.2** LEFT: Thermovision Model 661 from 1969. The camera weighed approximately 25 kg (55 lb.), the oscilloscope 20 kg (44 lb.), and the tripod 15 kg (33 lb.). The operator also needed a 220 VAC generator set, and a 10 L (2.6 US gallon) jar with liquid nitrogen. To the left of the oscilloscope the Polaroid attachment (6 kg/13 lb.) can be seen. RIGHT: FLIR One, which was launched in January 2014, is a slide-on attachment that gives iPhones thermal imaging capabilities. Weight: 90 g (3.2 oz.).

FLIR Systems manufactures all vital mechanical and electronic components of the camera systems itself. From detector design and manufacturing, to lenses and system electronics, to final testing and calibration, all production steps are carried out and supervised by our own engineers. The in-depth expertise of these infrared specialists ensures the accuracy and reliability of all vital components that are assembled into your infrared camera.

### 13.1 More than just an infrared camera

At FLIR Systems we recognize that our job is to go beyond just producing the best infrared camera systems. We are committed to enabling all users of our infrared camera systems to work more productively by providing them with the most powerful camera–software combination. Especially tailored software for predictive maintenance, R & D, and process monitoring is developed in-house. Most software is available in a wide variety of languages.

We support all our infrared cameras with a wide variety of accessories to adapt your equipment to the most demanding infrared applications.

### 13.2 Sharing our knowledge

Although our cameras are designed to be very user-friendly, there is a lot more to thermography than just knowing how to handle a camera. Therefore, FLIR Systems has founded the Infrared Training Center (ITC), a separate business unit, that provides certified training courses. Attending one of the ITC courses will give you a truly hands-on learning experience.

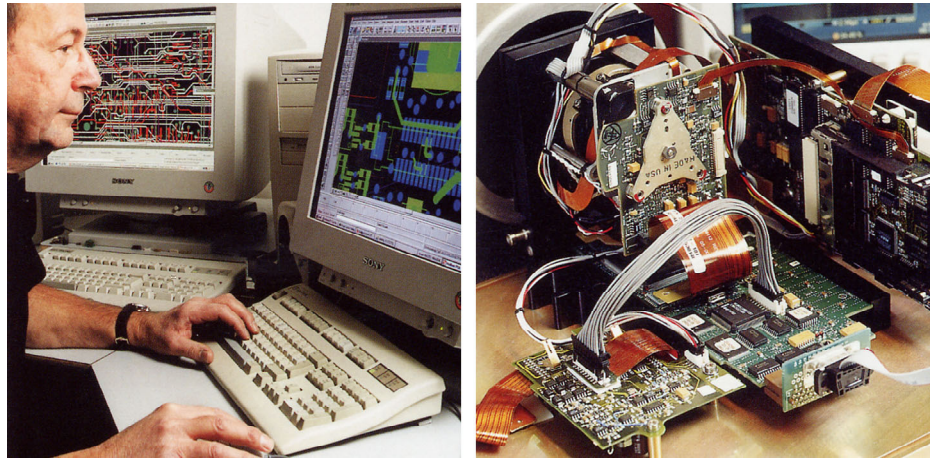
The staff of the ITC are also there to provide you with any application support you may need in putting infrared theory into practice.



### 13.3 Supporting our customers

FLIR Systems operates a worldwide service network to keep your camera running at all times. If you discover a problem with your camera, local service centers have all the equipment and expertise to solve it within the shortest possible time. Therefore, there is no need to send your camera to the other side of the world or to talk to someone who does not speak your language.

### 13.4 A few images from our facilities



**Figure 13.3** LEFT: Development of system electronics; RIGHT: Testing of an FPA detector



**Figure 13.4** LEFT: Diamond turning machine; RIGHT: Lens polishing

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|                                     |   |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| absorption (absorption factor)      | The amount of radiation absorbed by an object relative to the received radiation. A number between 0 and 1.   |
| atmosphere                          | The gases between the object being measured and the camera, normally air.   |
| autoadjust                          | A function making a camera perform an internal image correction.  |
| autopalette                         | The IR image is shown with an uneven spread of colors, displaying cold objects as well as hot ones at the same time.  |
| blackbody                           | Totally non-reflective object. All its radiation is due to its own temperature.   |
| blackbody radiator                  | An IR radiating equipment with blackbody properties used to calibrate IR cameras.   |
| calculated atmospheric transmission | A transmission value computed from the temperature, the relative humidity of air and the distance to the object.  |
| cavity radiator                     | A bottle shaped radiator with an absorbing inside, viewed through the bottleneck.   |
| color temperature                   | The temperature for which the color of a blackbody matches a specific color.  |
| conduction                          | The process that makes heat diffuse into a material.  |
| continuous adjust                   | A function that adjusts the image. The function works all the time, continuously adjusting brightness and contrast according to the image content.                |
| convection                          | Convection is a heat transfer mode where a fluid is brought into motion, either by gravity or another force, thereby transferring heat from one place to another. |
| dual isotherm                       | An isotherm with two color bands, instead of one.   |
| emissivity (emissivity factor)      | The amount of radiation coming from an object, compared to that of a blackbody. A number between 0 and 1.   |
| emittance                           | Amount of energy emitted from an object per unit of time and area ( $W/m^2$ )   |
| environment                         | Objects and gases that emit radiation towards the object being measured.  |
| estimated atmospheric transmission  | A transmission value, supplied by a user, replacing a calculated one  |
| external optics                     | Extra lenses, filters, heat shields etc. that can be put between the camera and the object being measured.  |
| filter                              | A material transparent only to some of the infrared wavelengths.  |
| FOV                                 | Field of view: The horizontal angle that can be viewed through an IR lens.  |
| FPA                                 | Focal plane array: A type of IR detector.   |
| graybody                            | An object that emits a fixed fraction of the amount of energy of a blackbody for each wavelength.   |

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|---|---|
| IFOV                                    | Instantaneous field of view: A measure of the geometrical resolution of an IR camera.   |
| image correction (internal or external) | A way of compensating for sensitivity differences in various parts of live images and also of stabilizing the camera.   |
| infrared                                | Non-visible radiation, having a wavelength from about 2–13 $\mu\text{m}$ .  |
| IR                                      | infrared  |
| isotherm                                | A function highlighting those parts of an image that fall above, below or between one or more temperature intervals.  |
| isothermal cavity                       | A bottle-shaped radiator with a uniform temperature viewed through the bottleneck.  |
| Laser LocatIR                           | An electrically powered light source on the camera that emits laser radiation in a thin, concentrated beam to point at certain parts of the object in front of the camera.                |
| laser pointer                           | An electrically powered light source on the camera that emits laser radiation in a thin, concentrated beam to point at certain parts of the object in front of the camera.                |
| level                                   | The center value of the temperature scale, usually expressed as a signal value.   |
| manual adjust                           | A way to adjust the image by manually changing certain parameters.  |
| NETD                                    | Noise equivalent temperature difference. A measure of the image noise level of an IR camera.  |
| noise                                   | Undesired small disturbance in the infrared image   |
| object parameters                       | A set of values describing the circumstances under which the measurement of an object was made, and the object itself (such as emissivity, reflected apparent temperature, distance etc.) |
| object signal                           | A non-calibrated value related to the amount of radiation received by the camera from the object.   |
| palette                                 | The set of colors used to display an IR image.  |
| pixel                                   | Stands for <i>picture element</i> . One single spot in an image.  |
| radiance                                | Amount of energy emitted from an object per unit of time, area and angle ( $\text{W}/\text{m}^2/\text{sr}$ )  |
| radiant power                           | Amount of energy emitted from an object per unit of time (W)  |
| radiation                               | The process by which electromagnetic energy, is emitted by an object or a gas.  |
| radiator                                | A piece of IR radiating equipment.  |
| range                                   | The current overall temperature measurement limitation of an IR camera. Cameras can have several ranges. Expressed as two blackbody temperatures that limit the current calibration.      |
| reference temperature                   | A temperature which the ordinary measured values can be compared with.  |
| reflection                              | The amount of radiation reflected by an object relative to the received radiation. A number between 0 and 1.  |

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|   |  |
|---|--|
| relative humidity                                     | Relative humidity represents the ratio between the current water vapour mass in the air and the maximum it may contain in saturation conditions.   |
| saturation color                                      | The areas that contain temperatures outside the present level/span settings are colored with the saturation colors. The saturation colors contain an 'overflow' color and an 'underflow' color. There is also a third red saturation color that marks everything saturated by the detector indicating that the range should probably be changed. |
| span  | The interval of the temperature scale, usually expressed as a signal value.  |
| spectral (radiant) emittance                          | Amount of energy emitted from an object per unit of time, area and wavelength ( $\text{W/m}^2/\mu\text{m}$ )   |
| temperature difference, or difference of temperature. | A value which is the result of a subtraction between two temperature values.   |
| temperature range                                     | The current overall temperature measurement limitation of an IR camera. Cameras can have several ranges. Expressed as two blackbody temperatures that limit the current calibration.   |
| temperature scale                                     | The way in which an IR image currently is displayed. Expressed as two temperature values limiting the colors.  |
| thermogram  | infrared image   |
| transmission (or transmittance) factor                | Gases and materials can be more or less transparent. Transmission is the amount of IR radiation passing through them. A number between 0 and 1.  |
| transparent isotherm                                  | An isotherm showing a linear spread of colors, instead of covering the highlighted parts of the image.   |
| visual  | Refers to the video mode of a IR camera, as opposed to the normal, thermographic mode. When a camera is in video mode it captures ordinary video images, while thermographic images are captured when the camera is in IR mode.  |

## 15.1 Introduction

An infrared camera measures and images the emitted infrared radiation from an object. The fact that radiation is a function of object surface temperature makes it possible for the camera to calculate and display this temperature.

However, the radiation measured by the camera does not only depend on the temperature of the object but is also a function of the emissivity. Radiation also originates from the surroundings and is reflected in the object. The radiation from the object and the reflected radiation will also be influenced by the absorption of the atmosphere.

To measure temperature accurately, it is therefore necessary to compensate for the effects of a number of different radiation sources. This is done on-line automatically by the camera. The following object parameters must, however, be supplied for the camera:

- The emissivity of the object
- The reflected apparent temperature
- The distance between the object and the camera
- The relative humidity
- Temperature of the atmosphere

## 15.2 Emissivity

The most important object parameter to set correctly is the emissivity which, in short, is a measure of how much radiation is emitted from the object, compared to that from a perfect blackbody of the same temperature.

Normally, object materials and surface treatments exhibit emissivity ranging from approximately 0.1 to 0.95. A highly polished (mirror) surface falls below 0.1, while an oxidized or painted surface has a higher emissivity. Oil-based paint, regardless of color in the visible spectrum, has an emissivity over 0.9 in the infrared. Human skin exhibits an emissivity 0.97 to 0.98.

Non-oxidized metals represent an extreme case of perfect opacity and high reflexivity, which does not vary greatly with wavelength. Consequently, the emissivity of metals is low – only increasing with temperature. For non-metals, emissivity tends to be high, and decreases with temperature.

### 15.2.1 Finding the emissivity of a sample

#### 15.2.1.1 Step 1: Determining reflected apparent temperature

Use one of the following two methods to determine reflected apparent temperature:

#### 15.2.1.1.1 Method 1: Direct method

Follow this procedure:

1. Look for possible reflection sources, considering that the incident angle = reflection angle ( $a = b$ ).

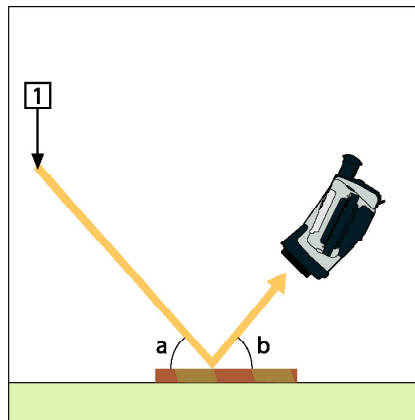


Figure 15.1 1 = Reflection source

2. If the reflection source is a spot source, modify the source by obstructing it using a piece of cardboard.

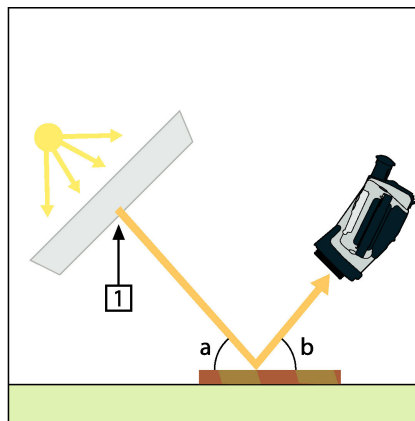


Figure 15.2 1 = Reflection source

3. Measure the radiation intensity (= apparent temperature) from the reflecting source using the following settings:

- Emissivity: 1.0
- $D_{obj}$ : 0

You can measure the radiation intensity using one of the following two methods:

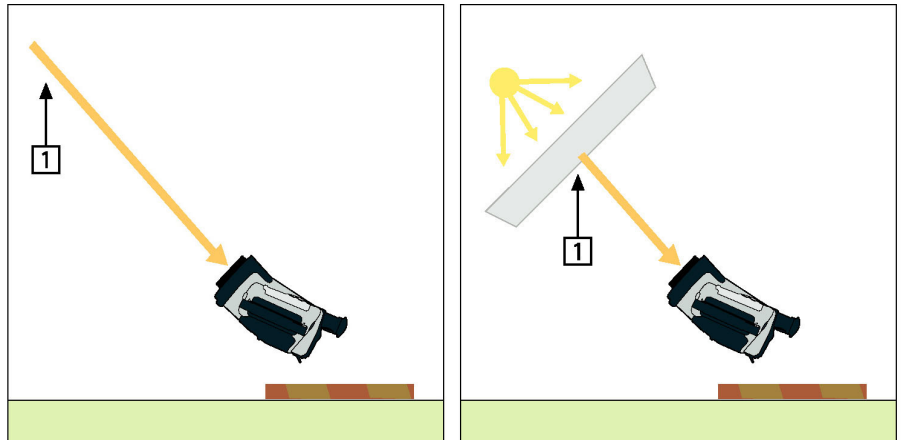


Figure 15.3 1 = Reflection source



#### NOTE

Using a thermocouple to measure reflected apparent temperature is not recommended for two important reasons:

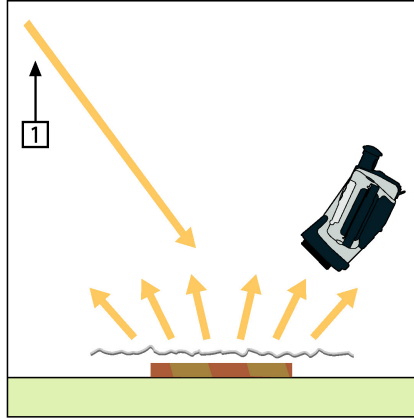
- A thermocouple does not measure radiation intensity
- A thermocouple requires a very good thermal contact to the surface, usually by gluing and covering the sensor by a thermal isolator.

#### 15.2.1.1.2 Method 2: Reflector method

Follow this procedure:

1. Crumble up a large piece of aluminum foil.
2. Uncrumble the aluminum foil and attach it to a piece of cardboard of the same size.
3. Put the piece of cardboard in front of the object you want to measure. Make sure that the side with aluminum foil points to the camera.
4. Set the emissivity to 1.0.

5. Measure the apparent temperature of the aluminum foil and write it down.



**Figure 15.4** Measuring the apparent temperature of the aluminum foil.

#### 15.2.1.2 Step 2: Determining the emissivity

Follow this procedure:

1. Select a place to put the sample.
2. Determine and set reflected apparent temperature according to the previous procedure.
3. Put a piece of electrical tape with known high emissivity on the sample.
4. Heat the sample at least 20 K above room temperature. Heating must be reasonably even.
5. Focus and auto-adjust the camera, and freeze the image.
6. Adjust *Level* and *Span* for best image brightness and contrast.
7. Set emissivity to that of the tape (usually 0.97).
8. Measure the temperature of the tape using one of the following measurement functions:
  - *Isotherm* (helps you to determine both the temperature and how evenly you have heated the sample)
  - *Spot* (simpler)
  - *Box Avg* (good for surfaces with varying emissivity).
9. Write down the temperature.
10. Move your measurement function to the sample surface.
11. Change the emissivity setting until you read the same temperature as your previous measurement.
12. Write down the emissivity.



#### NOTE

- Avoid forced convection
- Look for a thermally stable surrounding that will not generate spot reflections
- Use high quality tape that you know is not transparent, and has a high emissivity you are certain of
- This method assumes that the temperature of your tape and the sample surface are the same. If they are not, your emissivity measurement will be wrong.



### 15.3 Reflected apparent temperature

This parameter is used to compensate for the radiation reflected in the object. If the emissivity is low and the object temperature relatively far from that of the reflected it will be important to set and compensate for the reflected apparent temperature correctly.

### 15.4 Distance

The distance is the distance between the object and the front lens of the camera. This parameter is used to compensate for the following two facts:

- That radiation from the target is absorbed by the atmosphere between the object and the camera.
- That radiation from the atmosphere itself is detected by the camera.

### 15.5 Relative humidity

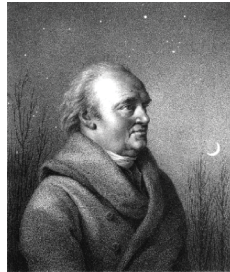
The camera can also compensate for the fact that the transmittance is also dependent on the relative humidity of the atmosphere. To do this set the relative humidity to the correct value. For short distances and normal humidity the relative humidity can normally be left at a default value of 50%.

### 15.6 Other parameters

In addition, some cameras and analysis programs from FLIR Systems allow you to compensate for the following parameters:

- Atmospheric temperature – *i.e.* the temperature of the atmosphere between the camera and the target
- External optics temperature – *i.e.* the temperature of any external lenses or windows used in front of the camera
- External optics transmittance – *i.e.* the transmission of any external lenses or windows used in front of the camera

Before the year 1800, the existence of the infrared portion of the electromagnetic spectrum wasn't even suspected. The original significance of the infrared spectrum, or simply 'the infrared' as it is often called, as a form of heat radiation is perhaps less obvious today than it was at the time of its discovery by Herschel in 1800.



**Figure 16.1** Sir William Herschel (1738–1822)

The discovery was made accidentally during the search for a new optical material. Sir William Herschel – Royal Astronomer to King George III of England, and already famous for his discovery of the planet Uranus – was searching for an optical filter material to reduce the brightness of the sun's image in telescopes during solar observations. While testing different samples of colored glass which gave similar reductions in brightness he was intrigued to find that some of the samples passed very little of the sun's heat, while others passed so much heat that he risked eye damage after only a few seconds' observation.

Herschel was soon convinced of the necessity of setting up a systematic experiment, with the objective of finding a single material that would give the desired reduction in brightness as well as the maximum reduction in heat. He began the experiment by actually repeating Newton's prism experiment, but looking for the heating effect rather than the visual distribution of intensity in the spectrum. He first blackened the bulb of a sensitive mercury-in-glass thermometer with ink, and with this as his radiation detector he proceeded to test the heating effect of the various colors of the spectrum formed on the top of a table by passing sunlight through a glass prism. Other thermometers, placed outside the sun's rays, served as controls.

As the blackened thermometer was moved slowly along the colors of the spectrum, the temperature readings showed a steady increase from the violet end to the red end. This was not entirely unexpected, since the Italian researcher, Landriani, in a similar experiment in 1777 had observed much the same effect. It was Herschel, however, who was the first to recognize that there must be a point where the heating effect reaches a maximum, and that measurements confined to the visible portion of the spectrum failed to locate this point.



**Figure 16.2** Marsilio Landriani (1746–1815)

Moving the thermometer into the dark region beyond the red end of the spectrum, Herschel confirmed that the heating continued to increase. The maximum point, when he found it, lay well beyond the red end – in what is known today as the ‘infrared wavelengths’.

When Herschel revealed his discovery, he referred to this new portion of the electromagnetic spectrum as the ‘thermometrical spectrum’. The radiation itself he sometimes referred to as ‘dark heat’, or simply ‘the invisible rays’. Ironically, and contrary to popular opinion, it wasn't Herschel who originated the term ‘infrared’. The word only began to appear in print around 75 years later, and it is still unclear who should receive credit as the originator.

Herschel's use of glass in the prism of his original experiment led to some early controversies with his contemporaries about the actual existence of the infrared wavelengths. Different investigators, in attempting to confirm his work, used various types of glass indiscriminately, having different transparencies in the infrared. Through his later experiments, Herschel was aware of the limited transparency of glass to the newly-discovered thermal radiation, and he was forced to conclude that optics for the infrared would probably be doomed to the use of reflective elements exclusively (i.e. plane and curved mirrors). Fortunately, this proved to be true only until 1830, when the Italian investigator, Melloni, made his great discovery that naturally occurring rock salt (NaCl) – which was available in large enough natural crystals to be made into lenses and prisms – is remarkably transparent to the infrared. The result was that rock salt became the principal infrared optical material, and remained so for the next hundred years, until the art of synthetic crystal growing was mastered in the 1930's.



**Figure 16.3** Macedonio Melloni (1798–1854)

Thermometers, as radiation detectors, remained unchallenged until 1829, the year Nobili invented the thermocouple. (Herschel's own thermometer could be read to 0.2 °C (0.036 °F), and later models were able to be read to 0.05 °C (0.09 °F)). Then a breakthrough occurred; Melloni connected a number of thermocouples in series to form the first thermopile. The new device was at least 40 times as sensitive as the best thermometer of the day for detecting heat radiation – capable of detecting the heat from a person standing three meters away.

The first so-called ‘heat-picture’ became possible in 1840, the result of work by Sir John Herschel, son of the discoverer of the infrared and a famous astronomer in his own right. Based upon the differential evaporation of a thin film of oil when exposed to a heat pattern focused upon it, the thermal image could be seen by reflected light where the interference effects of the oil film made the image visible to the eye. Sir John also managed to obtain a primitive record of the thermal image on paper, which he called a ‘thermograph’.



**Figure 16.4** Samuel P. Langley (1834–1906)

The improvement of infrared-detector sensitivity progressed slowly. Another major breakthrough, made by Langley in 1880, was the invention of the bolometer. This consisted of a thin blackened strip of platinum connected in one arm of a Wheatstone bridge circuit upon which the infrared radiation was focused and to which a sensitive galvanometer responded. This instrument is said to have been able to detect the heat from a cow at a distance of 400 meters.

An English scientist, Sir James Dewar, first introduced the use of liquefied gases as cooling agents (such as liquid nitrogen with a temperature of  $-196^{\circ}\text{C}$  ( $-320.8^{\circ}\text{F}$ )) in low temperature research. In 1892 he invented a unique vacuum insulating container in which it is possible to store liquefied gases for entire days. The common 'thermos bottle', used for storing hot and cold drinks, is based upon his invention.

Between the years 1900 and 1920, the inventors of the world 'discovered' the infrared. Many patents were issued for devices to detect personnel, artillery, aircraft, ships – and even icebergs. The first operating systems, in the modern sense, began to be developed during the 1914–18 war, when both sides had research programs devoted to the military exploitation of the infrared. These programs included experimental systems for enemy intrusion/detection, remote temperature sensing, secure communications, and 'flying torpedo' guidance. An infrared search system tested during this period was able to detect an approaching airplane at a distance of 1.5 km (0.94 miles), or a person more than 300 meters (984 ft.) away.

The most sensitive systems up to this time were all based upon variations of the bolometer idea, but the period between the two wars saw the development of two revolutionary new infrared detectors: the image converter and the photon detector. At first, the image converter received the greatest attention by the military, because it enabled an observer for the first time in history to literally 'see in the dark'. However, the sensitivity of the image converter was limited to the near infrared wavelengths, and the most interesting military targets (i.e. enemy soldiers) had to be illuminated by infrared search beams. Since this involved the risk of giving away the observer's position to a similarly-equipped enemy observer, it is understandable that military interest in the image converter eventually faded.

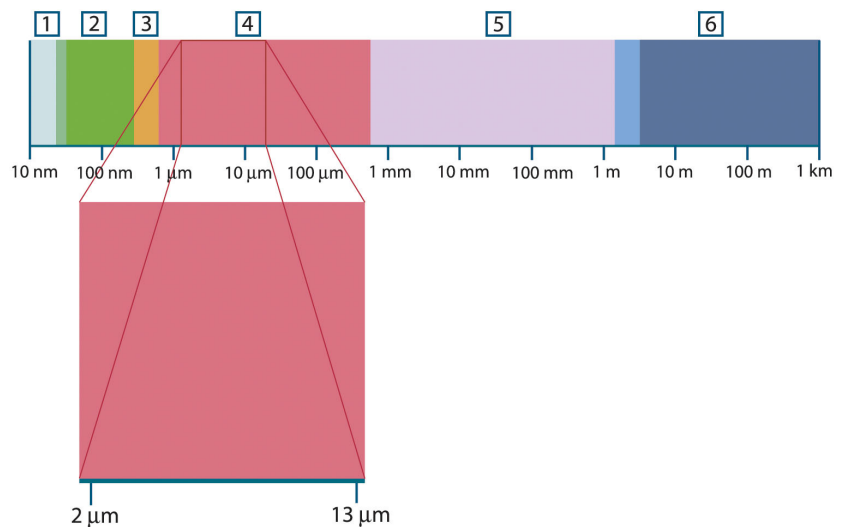
The tactical military disadvantages of so-called 'active' (i.e. search beam-equipped) thermal imaging systems provided impetus following the 1939–45 war for extensive secret military infrared-research programs into the possibilities of developing 'passive' (no search beam) systems around the extremely sensitive photon detector. During this period, military secrecy regulations completely prevented disclosure of the status of infrared-imaging technology. This secrecy only began to be lifted in the middle of the 1950's, and from that time adequate thermal-imaging devices finally began to be available to civilian science and industry.

## 17.1 Introduction

The subjects of infrared radiation and the related technique of thermography are still new to many who will use an infrared camera. In this section the theory behind thermography will be given.

## 17.2 The electromagnetic spectrum

The electromagnetic spectrum is divided arbitrarily into a number of wavelength regions, called *bands*, distinguished by the methods used to produce and detect the radiation. There is no fundamental difference between radiation in the different bands of the electromagnetic spectrum. They are all governed by the same laws and the only differences are those due to differences in wavelength.



**Figure 17.1** The electromagnetic spectrum. 1: X-ray; 2: UV; 3: Visible; 4: IR; 5: Microwaves; 6: Radiowaves.

Thermography makes use of the infrared spectral band. At the short-wavelength end the boundary lies at the limit of visual perception, in the deep red. At the long-wavelength end it merges with the microwave radio wavelengths, in the millimeter range.

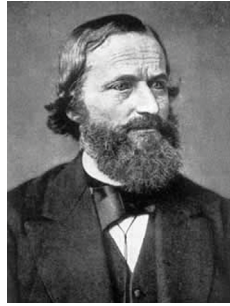
The infrared band is often further subdivided into four smaller bands, the boundaries of which are also arbitrarily chosen. They include: the *near infrared* (0.75–3 μm), the *middle infrared* (3–6 μm), the *far infrared* (6–15 μm) and the *extreme infrared* (15–100 μm). Although the wavelengths are given in μm (micrometers), other units are often still used to measure wavelength in this spectral region, e.g. nanometer (nm) and Ångström (Å).

The relationships between the different wavelength measurements is:

$$10\,000\text{ Å} = 1\,000\text{ nm} = 1\text{ μ} = 1\text{ μm}$$

## 17.3 Blackbody radiation

A blackbody is defined as an object which absorbs all radiation that impinges on it at any wavelength. The apparent misnomer *black* relating to an object emitting radiation is explained by Kirchhoff's Law (after *Gustav Robert Kirchhoff*, 1824–1887), which states that a body capable of absorbing all radiation at any wavelength is equally capable in the emission of radiation.



**Figure 17.2** Gustav Robert Kirchhoff (1824–1887)

The construction of a blackbody source is, in principle, very simple. The radiation characteristics of an aperture in an isotherm cavity made of an opaque absorbing material represents almost exactly the properties of a blackbody. A practical application of the principle to the construction of a perfect absorber of radiation consists of a box that is light tight except for an aperture in one of the sides. Any radiation which then enters the hole is scattered and absorbed by repeated reflections so only an infinitesimal fraction can possibly escape. The blackness which is obtained at the aperture is nearly equal to a blackbody and almost perfect for all wavelengths.

By providing such an isothermal cavity with a suitable heater it becomes what is termed a *cavity radiator*. An isothermal cavity heated to a uniform temperature generates blackbody radiation, the characteristics of which are determined solely by the temperature of the cavity. Such cavity radiators are commonly used as sources of radiation in temperature reference standards in the laboratory for calibrating thermographic instruments, such as a FLIR Systems camera for example.

If the temperature of blackbody radiation increases to more than 525°C (977°F), the source begins to be visible so that it appears to the eye no longer black. This is the incipient red heat temperature of the radiator, which then becomes orange or yellow as the temperature increases further. In fact, the definition of the so-called *color temperature* of an object is the temperature to which a blackbody would have to be heated to have the same appearance.

Now consider three expressions that describe the radiation emitted from a blackbody.

### 17.3.1 Planck's law




**Figure 17.3** Max Planck (1858–1947)

*Max Planck* (1858–1947) was able to describe the spectral distribution of the radiation from a blackbody by means of the following formula:

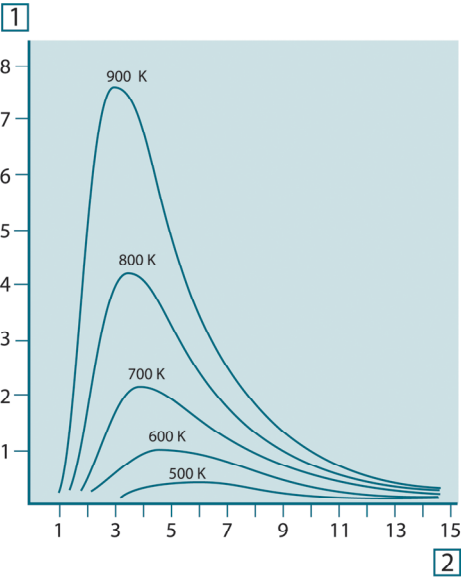
$$W_{\lambda b} = \frac{2\pi hc^2}{\lambda^5 \left( e^{\frac{hc}{\lambda kT}} - 1 \right)} \times 10^{-6} [Watt / m^2, \mu m]$$

where:

|                 |  |
|-----------------|--|
| $W_{\lambda b}$ | Blackbody spectral radiant emittance at wavelength $\lambda$ . |
| $c$             | Velocity of light = $3 \times 10^8$ m/s                        |
| $h$             | Planck's constant = $6.6 \times 10^{-34}$ Joule sec.           |
| $k$             | Boltzmann's constant = $1.4 \times 10^{-23}$ Joule/K.          |
| $T$             | Absolute temperature (K) of a blackbody.                       |
| $\lambda$       | Wavelength ( $\mu m$ ).  |

|   |
|---|
|  <b>NOTE</b>                       |
| The factor $10^{-6}$ is used since spectral emittance in the curves is expressed in Watt/m <sup>2</sup> , $\mu m$ . |

Planck's formula, when plotted graphically for various temperatures, produces a family of curves. Following any particular Planck curve, the spectral emittance is zero at  $\lambda = 0$ , then increases rapidly to a maximum at a wavelength  $\lambda_{max}$  and after passing it approaches zero again at very long wavelengths. The higher the temperature, the shorter the wavelength at which maximum occurs.



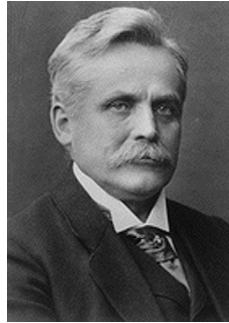
**Figure 17.4** Blackbody spectral radiant emittance according to Planck's law, plotted for various absolute temperatures. 1: Spectral radiant emittance ( $W/cm^2 \times 10^3(\mu m)$ ); 2: Wavelength ( $\mu m$ )

17.3.2 Wien's displacement law

By differentiating Planck's formula with respect to  $\lambda$ , and finding the maximum, we have:

$$\lambda_{max} = \frac{2898}{T} [\mu m]$$

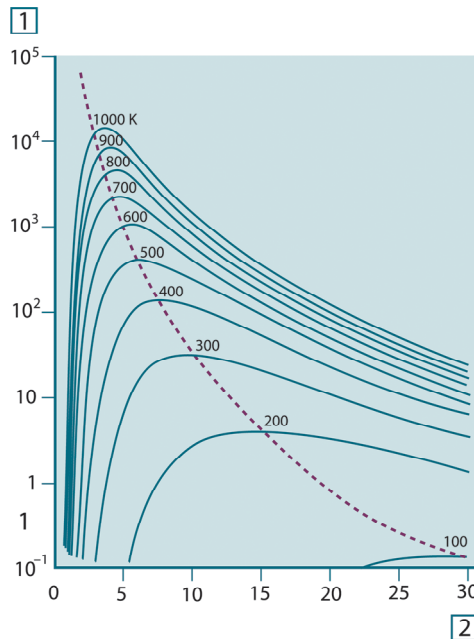
This is Wien's formula (after *Wilhelm Wien*, 1864–1928), which expresses mathematically the common observation that colors vary from red to orange or yellow as the temperature of a thermal radiator increases. The wavelength of the color is the same as the wavelength calculated for  $\lambda_{\max}$ . A good approximation of the value of  $\lambda_{\max}$  for a given blackbody temperature is obtained by applying the rule-of-thumb  $3\,000/T\ \mu\text{m}$ . Thus, a very hot star such as Sirius (11 000 K), emitting bluish-white light, radiates with the peak of spectral radiant emittance occurring within the invisible ultraviolet spectrum, at wavelength  $0.27\ \mu\text{m}$ .



**Figure 17.5** Wilhelm Wien (1864–1928)

The sun (approx. 6 000 K) emits yellow light, peaking at about  $0.5\ \mu\text{m}$  in the middle of the visible light spectrum.

At room temperature (300 K) the peak of radiant emittance lies at  $9.7\ \mu\text{m}$ , in the far infrared, while at the temperature of liquid nitrogen (77 K) the maximum of the almost insignificant amount of radiant emittance occurs at  $38\ \mu\text{m}$ , in the extreme infrared wavelengths.



**Figure 17.6** Planckian curves plotted on semi-log scales from 100 K to 1000 K. The dotted line represents the locus of maximum radiant emittance at each temperature as described by Wien's displacement law: 1: Spectral radiant emittance ( $\text{W}/\text{cm}^2\ (\mu\text{m})$ ); 2: Wavelength ( $\mu\text{m}$ ).



### 17.3.3 Stefan-Boltzmann's law

By integrating Planck's formula from  $\lambda = 0$  to  $\lambda = \infty$ , we obtain the total radiant emittance ( $W_b$ ) of a blackbody:

$$W_b = \sigma T^4 \text{ [Watt/m}^2\text{]}$$

This is the Stefan-Boltzmann formula (after *Josef Stefan*, 1835–1893, and *Ludwig Boltzmann*, 1844–1906), which states that the total emissive power of a blackbody is proportional to the fourth power of its absolute temperature. Graphically,  $W_b$  represents the area below the Planck curve for a particular temperature. It can be shown that the radiant emittance in the interval  $\lambda = 0$  to  $\lambda_{\max}$  is only 25% of the total, which represents about the amount of the sun's radiation which lies inside the visible light spectrum.



**Figure 17.7** Josef Stefan (1835–1893), and Ludwig Boltzmann (1844–1906)

Using the Stefan-Boltzmann formula to calculate the power radiated by the human body, at a temperature of 300 K and an external surface area of approx. 2 m<sup>2</sup>, we obtain 1 kW. This power loss could not be sustained if it were not for the compensating absorption of radiation from surrounding surfaces, at room temperatures which do not vary too drastically from the temperature of the body – or, of course, the addition of clothing.

### 17.3.4 Non-blackbody emitters

So far, only blackbody radiators and blackbody radiation have been discussed. However, real objects almost never comply with these laws over an extended wavelength region – although they may approach the blackbody behavior in certain spectral intervals. For example, a certain type of white paint may appear perfectly *white* in the visible light spectrum, but becomes distinctly *gray* at about 2 μm, and beyond 3 μm it is almost *black*.

There are three processes which can occur that prevent a real object from acting like a blackbody: a fraction of the incident radiation  $\alpha$  may be absorbed, a fraction  $\rho$  may be reflected, and a fraction  $\tau$  may be transmitted. Since all of these factors are more or less wavelength dependent, the subscript  $\lambda$  is used to imply the spectral dependence of their definitions. Thus:

- The spectral absorptance  $\alpha_\lambda$  = the ratio of the spectral radiant power absorbed by an object to that incident upon it.
- The spectral reflectance  $\rho_\lambda$  = the ratio of the spectral radiant power reflected by an object to that incident upon it.
- The spectral transmittance  $\tau_\lambda$  = the ratio of the spectral radiant power transmitted through an object to that incident upon it.

The sum of these three factors must always add up to the whole at any wavelength, so we have the relation:

$$\alpha_\lambda + \rho_\lambda + \tau_\lambda = 1$$

For opaque materials  $\tau_\lambda = 0$  and the relation simplifies to:

---


$$\varepsilon_{\lambda} + \rho_{\lambda} = 1$$

Another factor, called the emissivity, is required to describe the fraction  $\varepsilon$  of the radiant emittance of a blackbody produced by an object at a specific temperature. Thus, we have the definition:

The spectral emissivity  $\varepsilon_{\lambda}$  = the ratio of the spectral radiant power from an object to that from a blackbody at the same temperature and wavelength.

Expressed mathematically, this can be written as the ratio of the spectral emittance of the object to that of a blackbody as follows:

$$\varepsilon_{\lambda} = \frac{W_{\lambda o}}{W_{\lambda b}}$$

Generally speaking, there are three types of radiation source, distinguished by the ways in which the spectral emittance of each varies with wavelength.

- A blackbody, for which  $\varepsilon_{\lambda} = \varepsilon = 1$
- A graybody, for which  $\varepsilon_{\lambda} = \varepsilon = \text{constant less than } 1$
- A selective radiator, for which  $\varepsilon$  varies with wavelength

According to Kirchhoff's law, for any material the spectral emissivity and spectral absorptance of a body are equal at any specified temperature and wavelength. That is:

$$\varepsilon_{\lambda} = \alpha_{\lambda}$$

From this we obtain, for an opaque material (since  $\alpha_{\lambda} + \rho_{\lambda} = 1$ ):

$$\varepsilon_{\lambda} + \rho_{\lambda} = 1$$

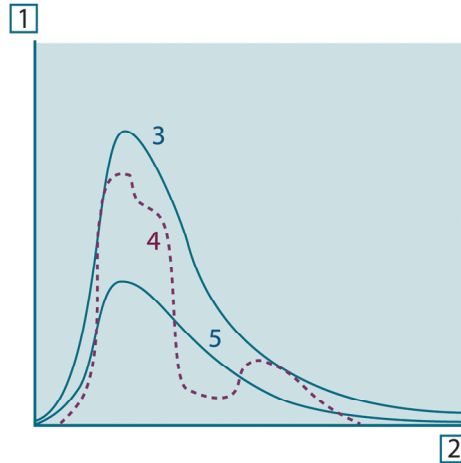
For highly polished materials  $\varepsilon_{\lambda}$  approaches zero, so that for a perfectly reflecting material (*i.e.* a perfect mirror) we have:

$$\rho_{\lambda} = 1$$

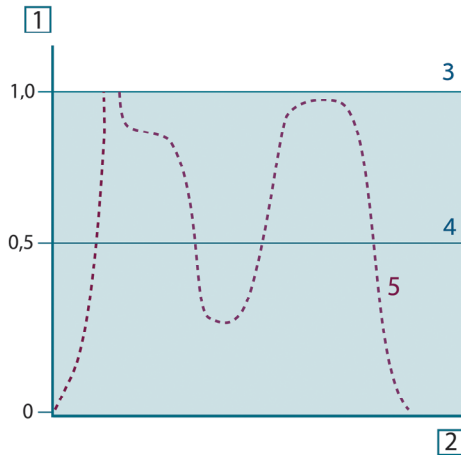
For a graybody radiator, the Stefan-Boltzmann formula becomes:

$$W = \varepsilon \sigma T^4 \text{ [Watt/m}^2\text{]}$$

This states that the total emissive power of a graybody is the same as a blackbody at the same temperature reduced in proportion to the value of  $\varepsilon$  from the graybody.



**Figure 17.8** Spectral radiant emittance of three types of radiators. 1: Spectral radiant emittance; 2: Wavelength; 3: Blackbody; 4: Selective radiator; 5: Graybody.



**Figure 17.9** Spectral emissivity of three types of radiators. 1: Spectral emissivity; 2: Wavelength; 3: Blackbody; 4: Graybody; 5: Selective radiator.

#### 17.4 Infrared semi-transparent materials

Consider now a non-metallic, semi-transparent body – let us say, in the form of a thick flat plate of plastic material. When the plate is heated, radiation generated within its volume must work its way toward the surfaces through the material in which it is partially absorbed. Moreover, when it arrives at the surface, some of it is reflected back into the interior. The back-reflected radiation is again partially absorbed, but some of it arrives at the other surface, through which most of it escapes; part of it is reflected back again. Although the progressive reflections become weaker and weaker they must all be added up when the total emittance of the plate is sought. When the resulting geometrical series is summed, the effective emissivity of a semi-transparent plate is obtained as:

$$\varepsilon_{\lambda} = \frac{(1 - \rho_{\lambda})(1 - \tau_{\lambda})}{1 - \rho_{\lambda}\tau_{\lambda}}$$

When the plate becomes opaque this formula is reduced to the single formula:

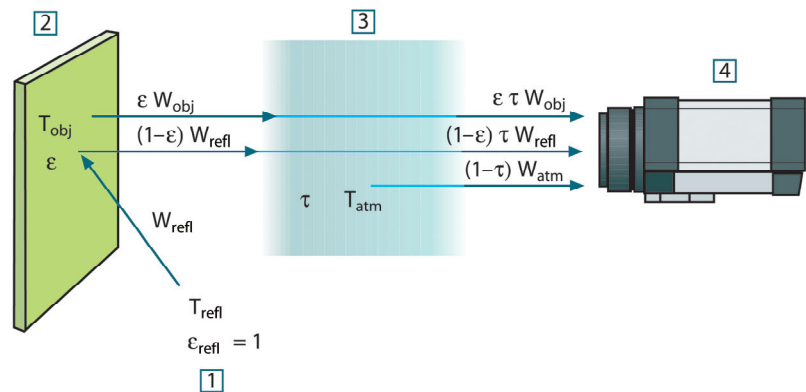
$$\varepsilon_{\lambda} = 1 - \rho_{\lambda}$$

This last relation is a particularly convenient one, because it is often easier to measure reflectance than to measure emissivity directly.

As already mentioned, when viewing an object, the camera receives radiation not only from the object itself. It also collects radiation from the surroundings reflected via the object surface. Both these radiation contributions become attenuated to some extent by the atmosphere in the measurement path. To this comes a third radiation contribution from the atmosphere itself.

This description of the measurement situation, as illustrated in the figure below, is so far a fairly true description of the real conditions. What has been neglected could for instance be sun light scattering in the atmosphere or stray radiation from intense radiation sources outside the field of view. Such disturbances are difficult to quantify, however, in most cases they are fortunately small enough to be neglected. In case they are not negligible, the measurement configuration is likely to be such that the risk for disturbance is obvious, at least to a trained operator. It is then his responsibility to modify the measurement situation to avoid the disturbance e.g. by changing the viewing direction, shielding off intense radiation sources etc.

Accepting the description above, we can use the figure below to derive a formula for the calculation of the object temperature from the calibrated camera output.



**Figure 18.1** A schematic representation of the general thermographic measurement situation. 1: Surroundings; 2: Object; 3: Atmosphere; 4: Camera

Assume that the received radiation power  $W$  from a blackbody source of temperature  $T_{\text{source}}$  on short distance generates a camera output signal  $U_{\text{source}}$  that is proportional to the power input (power linear camera). We can then write (Equation 1):

$$U_{\text{source}} = CW(T_{\text{source}})$$

or, with simplified notation:

$$U_{\text{source}} = CW_{\text{source}}$$

where  $C$  is a constant.

Should the source be a graybody with emittance  $\epsilon$ , the received radiation would consequently be  $\epsilon W_{\text{source}}$ .

We are now ready to write the three collected radiation power terms:

1. *Emission from the object* =  $\epsilon \tau W_{\text{obj}}$ , where  $\epsilon$  is the emittance of the object and  $\tau$  is the transmittance of the atmosphere. The object temperature is  $T_{\text{obj}}$ .

2. *Reflected emission from ambient sources* =  $(1 - \varepsilon)\tau W_{\text{refl}}$ , where  $(1 - \varepsilon)$  is the reflectance of the object. The ambient sources have the temperature  $T_{\text{refl}}$ .  
It has here been assumed that the temperature  $T_{\text{refl}}$  is the same for all emitting surfaces within the halfsphere seen from a point on the object surface. This is of course sometimes a simplification of the true situation. It is, however, a necessary simplification in order to derive a workable formula, and  $T_{\text{refl}}$  can – at least theoretically – be given a value that represents an efficient temperature of a complex surrounding.

Note also that we have assumed that the emittance for the surroundings = 1. This is correct in accordance with Kirchhoff's law: All radiation impinging on the surrounding surfaces will eventually be absorbed by the same surfaces. Thus the emittance = 1. (Note though that the latest discussion requires the complete sphere around the object to be considered.)

3. *Emission from the atmosphere* =  $(1 - \tau)\tau W_{\text{atm}}$ , where  $(1 - \tau)$  is the emittance of the atmosphere. The temperature of the atmosphere is  $T_{\text{atm}}$ .

The total received radiation power can now be written (Equation 2):

$$W_{\text{tot}} = \varepsilon\tau W_{\text{obj}} + (1 - \varepsilon)\tau W_{\text{refl}} + (1 - \tau)W_{\text{atm}}$$

We multiply each term by the constant C of Equation 1 and replace the CW products by the corresponding U according to the same equation, and get (Equation 3):

$$U_{\text{tot}} = \varepsilon\tau U_{\text{obj}} + (1 - \varepsilon)\tau U_{\text{refl}} + (1 - \tau)U_{\text{atm}}$$

Solve Equation 3 for  $U_{\text{obj}}$  (Equation 4):

$$U_{\text{obj}} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon\tau} U_{\text{tot}} - \frac{1 - \varepsilon}{\varepsilon} U_{\text{refl}} - \frac{1 - \tau}{\varepsilon\tau} U_{\text{atm}}$$

This is the general measurement formula used in all the FLIR Systems thermographic equipment. The voltages of the formula are:

**Table 18.1** Voltages

|                   |  |
|-------------------|--|
| $U_{\text{obj}}$  | Calculated camera output voltage for a blackbody of temperature $T_{\text{obj}}$ i.e. a voltage that can be directly converted into true requested object temperature. |
| $U_{\text{tot}}$  | Measured camera output voltage for the actual case.  |
| $U_{\text{refl}}$ | Theoretical camera output voltage for a blackbody of temperature $T_{\text{refl}}$ according to the calibration.   |
| $U_{\text{atm}}$  | Theoretical camera output voltage for a blackbody of temperature $T_{\text{atm}}$ according to the calibration.  |

The operator has to supply a number of parameter values for the calculation:

- the object emittance  $\varepsilon$ ,
- the relative humidity,
- $T_{\text{atm}}$
- object distance ( $D_{\text{obj}}$ )
- the (effective) temperature of the object surroundings, or the reflected ambient temperature  $T_{\text{refl}}$ , and
- the temperature of the atmosphere  $T_{\text{atm}}$

This task could sometimes be a heavy burden for the operator since there are normally no easy ways to find accurate values of emittance and atmospheric transmittance for the

---

actual case. The two temperatures are normally less of a problem provided the surroundings do not contain large and intense radiation sources.

A natural question in this connection is: How important is it to know the right values of these parameters? It could though be of interest to get a feeling for this problem already here by looking into some different measurement cases and compare the relative magnitudes of the three radiation terms. This will give indications about when it is important to use correct values of which parameters.

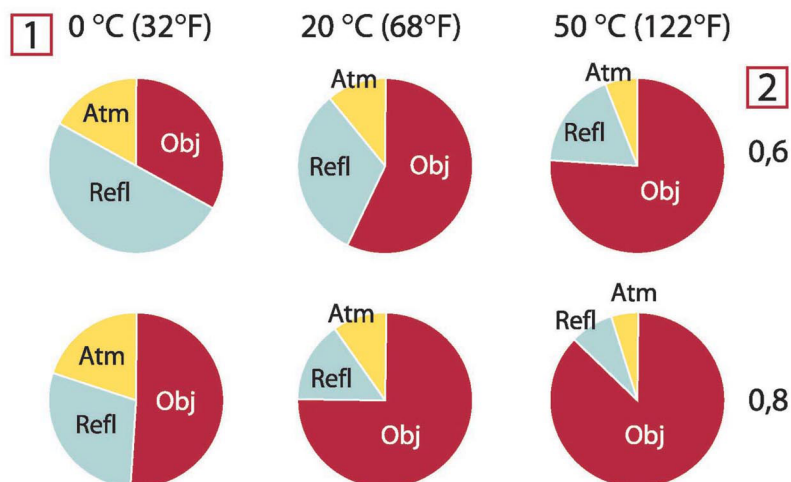
The figures below illustrates the relative magnitudes of the three radiation contributions for three different object temperatures, two emittances, and two spectral ranges: SW and LW. Remaining parameters have the following fixed values:

- $\tau = 0.88$
- $T_{\text{refl}} = +20^{\circ}\text{C} (+68^{\circ}\text{F})$
- $T_{\text{atm}} = +20^{\circ}\text{C} (+68^{\circ}\text{F})$

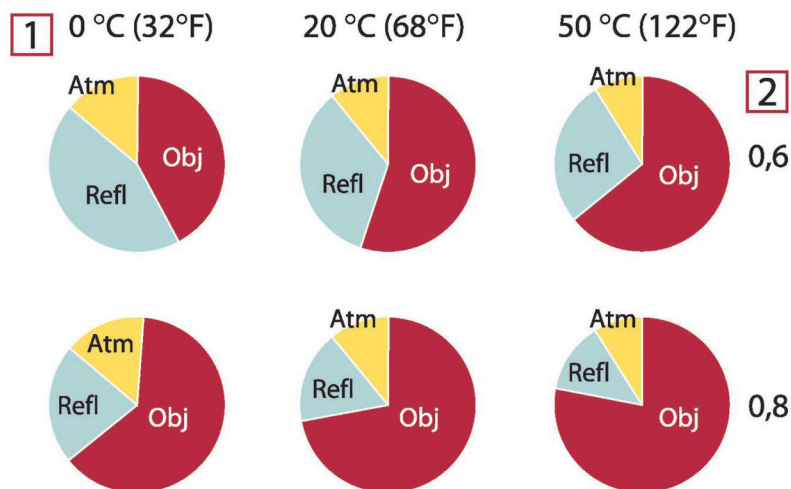
It is obvious that measurement of low object temperatures are more critical than measuring high temperatures since the 'disturbing' radiation sources are relatively much stronger in the first case. Should also the object emittance be low, the situation would be still more difficult.

We have finally to answer a question about the importance of being allowed to use the calibration curve above the highest calibration point, what we call extrapolation. Imagine that we in a certain case measure  $U_{\text{tot}} = 4.5$  volts. The highest calibration point for the camera was in the order of 4.1 volts, a value unknown to the operator. Thus, even if the object happened to be a blackbody, i.e.  $U_{\text{obj}} = U_{\text{tot}}$ , we are actually performing extrapolation of the calibration curve when converting 4.5 volts into temperature.

Let us now assume that the object is not black, it has an emittance of 0.75, and the transmittance is 0.92. We also assume that the two second terms of Equation 4 amount to 0.5 volts together. Computation of  $U_{\text{obj}}$  by means of Equation 4 then results in  $U_{\text{obj}} = 4.5 / 0.75 / 0.92 - 0.5 = 6.0$ . This is a rather extreme extrapolation, particularly when considering that the video amplifier might limit the output to 5 volts! Note, though, that the application of the calibration curve is a theoretical procedure where no electronic or other limitations exist. We trust that if there had been no signal limitations in the camera, and if it had been calibrated far beyond 5 volts, the resulting curve would have been very much the same as our real curve extrapolated beyond 4.1 volts, provided the calibration algorithm is based on radiation physics, like the FLIR Systems algorithm. Of course there must be a limit to such extrapolations.



**Figure 18.2** Relative magnitudes of radiation sources under varying measurement conditions (SW camera). 1: Object temperature; 2: Emittance; Obj: Object radiation; Refl: Reflected radiation; Atm: atmosphere radiation. Fixed parameters:  $\tau = 0.88$ ;  $T_{\text{refl}} = 20^\circ\text{C}$  (+68°F);  $T_{\text{atm}} = 20^\circ\text{C}$  (+68°F).



**Figure 18.3** Relative magnitudes of radiation sources under varying measurement conditions (LW camera). 1: Object temperature; 2: Emittance; Obj: Object radiation; Refl: Reflected radiation; Atm: atmosphere radiation. Fixed parameters:  $\tau = 0.88$ ;  $T_{\text{refl}} = 20^\circ\text{C}$  (+68°F);  $T_{\text{atm}} = 20^\circ\text{C}$  (+68°F).



This section presents a compilation of emissivity data from the infrared literature and measurements made by FLIR Systems.

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#### NOTE

The emissivity values in the table below are recorded using a shortwave (SW) camera. The values should be regarded as recommendations only and used with caution.

### 19.2 Tables

**Table 19.1** T: Total spectrum; SW: 2–5  $\mu\text{m}$ ; LW: 8–14  $\mu\text{m}$ , LLW: 6.5–20  $\mu\text{m}$ ; 1: Material; 2: Specification; 3: Temperature in  $^{\circ}\text{C}$ ; 4: Spectrum; 5: Emissivity; 6: Reference

| 1                 | 2                                      | 3     | 4  | 5              | 6  |
|-------------------|--|-------|----|----------------|----|
| 3M type 35        | Vinyl electrical tape (several colors) | < 80  | LW | $\approx 0.96$ | 13 |
| 3M type 88        | Black vinyl electrical tape            | < 105 | LW | $\approx 0.96$ | 13 |
| 3M type 88        | Black vinyl electrical tape            | < 105 | MW | < 0.96         | 13 |
| 3M type Super 33+ | Black vinyl electrical tape            | < 80  | LW | $\approx 0.96$ | 13 |
| Aluminum          | anodized sheet                         | 100   | T  | 0.55           | 2  |
| Aluminum          | anodized, black, dull                  | 70    | SW | 0.67           | 9  |

**Table 19.1** T: Total spectrum; SW: 2–5  $\mu\text{m}$ ; LW: 8–14  $\mu\text{m}$ , LLW: 6.5–20  $\mu\text{m}$ ; 1: Material; 2: Specification; 3: Temperature in  $^{\circ}\text{C}$ ; 4: Spectrum; 5: Emissivity; 6: Reference (continued)

| 1                  | 2                                      | 3      | 4                | 5         | 6 |
|--------------------|--|--------|------------------|-----------|---|
| Aluminum           | anodized, black, dull                  | 70     | LW               | 0.95      | 9 |
| Aluminum           | anodized, light gray, dull             | 70     | SW               | 0.61      | 9 |
| Aluminum           | anodized, light gray, dull             | 70     | LW               | 0.97      | 9 |
| Aluminum           | as received, plate                     | 100    | T                | 0.09      | 4 |
| Aluminum           | as received, sheet                     | 100    | T                | 0.09      | 2 |
| Aluminum           | cast, blast cleaned                    | 70     | SW               | 0.47      | 9 |
| Aluminum           | cast, blast cleaned                    | 70     | LW               | 0.46      | 9 |
| Aluminum           | dipped in $\text{HNO}_3$ , plate       | 100    | T                | 0.05      | 4 |
| Aluminum           | foil                                   | 27     | 10 $\mu\text{m}$ | 0.04      | 3 |
| Aluminum           | foil                                   | 27     | 3 $\mu\text{m}$  | 0.09      | 3 |
| Aluminum           | oxidized, strongly                     | 50–500 | T                | 0.2–0.3   | 1 |
| Aluminum           | polished                               | 50–100 | T                | 0.04–0.06 | 1 |
| Aluminum           | polished plate                         | 100    | T                | 0.05      | 4 |
| Aluminum           | polished, sheet                        | 100    | T                | 0.05      | 2 |
| Aluminum           | rough surface                          | 20–50  | T                | 0.06–0.07 | 1 |
| Aluminum           | roughened                              | 27     | 10 $\mu\text{m}$ | 0.18      | 3 |
| Aluminum           | roughened                              | 27     | 3 $\mu\text{m}$  | 0.28      | 3 |
| Aluminum           | sheet, 4 samples differently scratched | 70     | SW               | 0.05–0.08 | 9 |
| Aluminum           | sheet, 4 samples differently scratched | 70     | LW               | 0.03–0.06 | 9 |
| Aluminum           | vacuum deposited                       | 20     | T                | 0.04      | 2 |
| Aluminum           | weathered, heavily                     | 17     | SW               | 0.83–0.94 | 5 |
| Aluminum bronze    |  | 20     | T                | 0.60      | 1 |
| Aluminum hydroxide | powder                                 |        | T                | 0.28      | 1 |
| Aluminum oxide     | activated, powder                      |        | T                | 0.46      | 1 |
| Aluminum oxide     | pure, powder (alumina)                 |        | T                | 0.16      | 1 |
| Asbestos           | board                                  | 20     | T                | 0.96      | 1 |
| Asbestos           | fabric                                 |        | T                | 0.78      | 1 |
| Asbestos           | floor tile                             | 35     | SW               | 0.94      | 7 |
| Asbestos           | paper                                  | 40–400 | T                | 0.93–0.95 | 1 |
| Asbestos           | powder                                 |        | T                | 0.40–0.60 | 1 |
| Asbestos           | slate                                  | 20     | T                | 0.96      | 1 |

**Table 19.1** T: Total spectrum; SW: 2–5  $\mu\text{m}$ ; LW: 8–14  $\mu\text{m}$ , LLW: 6.5–20  $\mu\text{m}$ ; 1: Material; 2: Specification; 3: Temperature in  $^{\circ}\text{C}$ ; 4: Spectrum; 5: Emissivity; 6: Reference (continued)

| 1              | 2   | 3         | 4   | 5         | 6 |
|----------------|---|-----------|-----|-----------|---|
| Asphalt paving |   | 4         | LLW | 0.967     | 8 |
| Brass          | dull, tarnished   | 20–350    | T   | 0.22      | 1 |
| Brass          | oxidized  | 100       | T   | 0.61      | 2 |
| Brass          | oxidized  | 70        | SW  | 0.04–0.09 | 9 |
| Brass          | oxidized  | 70        | LW  | 0.03–0.07 | 9 |
| Brass          | oxidized at 600 $^{\circ}\text{C}$                            | 200–600   | T   | 0.59–0.61 | 1 |
| Brass          | polished  | 200       | T   | 0.03      | 1 |
| Brass          | polished, highly  | 100       | T   | 0.03      | 2 |
| Brass          | rubbed with 80-grit emery                                     | 20        | T   | 0.20      | 2 |
| Brass          | sheet, rolled   | 20        | T   | 0.06      | 1 |
| Brass          | sheet, worked with emery                                      | 20        | T   | 0.2       | 1 |
| Brick          | alumina   | 17        | SW  | 0.68      | 5 |
| Brick          | common  | 17        | SW  | 0.86–0.81 | 5 |
| Brick          | Dinas silica, glazed, rough                                   | 1100      | T   | 0.85      | 1 |
| Brick          | Dinas silica, refractory                                      | 1000      | T   | 0.66      | 1 |
| Brick          | Dinas silica, unglazed, rough                                 | 1000      | T   | 0.80      | 1 |
| Brick          | firebrick   | 17        | SW  | 0.68      | 5 |
| Brick          | fireclay  | 1000      | T   | 0.75      | 1 |
| Brick          | fireclay  | 1200      | T   | 0.59      | 1 |
| Brick          | fireclay  | 20        | T   | 0.85      | 1 |
| Brick          | masonry   | 35        | SW  | 0.94      | 7 |
| Brick          | masonry, plastered  | 20        | T   | 0.94      | 1 |
| Brick          | red, common   | 20        | T   | 0.93      | 2 |
| Brick          | red, rough  | 20        | T   | 0.88–0.93 | 1 |
| Brick          | refractory, corundum  | 1000      | T   | 0.46      | 1 |
| Brick          | refractory, magnesite   | 1000–1300 | T   | 0.38      | 1 |
| Brick          | refractory, strongly radiating                                | 500–1000  | T   | 0.8–0.9   | 1 |
| Brick          | refractory, weakly radiating                                  | 500–1000  | T   | 0.65–0.75 | 1 |
| Brick          | silica, 95% $\text{SiO}_2$                                    | 1230      | T   | 0.66      | 1 |
| Brick          | sillimanite, 33% $\text{SiO}_2$ , 64% $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ | 1500      | T   | 0.29      | 1 |
| Brick          | waterproof  | 17        | SW  | 0.87      | 5 |
| Bronze         | phosphor bronze   | 70        | SW  | 0.08      | 9 |

**Table 19.1** T: Total spectrum; SW: 2–5  $\mu\text{m}$ ; LW: 8–14  $\mu\text{m}$ , LLW: 6.5–20  $\mu\text{m}$ ; 1: Material; 2: Specification; 3: Temperature in  $^{\circ}\text{C}$ ; 4: Spectrum; 5: Emissivity; 6: Reference (continued)

| 1              | 2                                | 3         | 4   | 5         | 6 |
|----------------|----------------------------------|-----------|-----|-----------|---|
| Bronze         | phosphor bronze                  | 70        | LW  | 0.06      | 9 |
| Bronze         | polished                         | 50        | T   | 0.1       | 1 |
| Bronze         | porous, rough                    | 50–150    | T   | 0.55      | 1 |
| Bronze         | powder                           |           | T   | 0.76–0.80 | 1 |
| Carbon         | candle soot                      | 20        | T   | 0.95      | 2 |
| Carbon         | charcoal powder                  |           | T   | 0.96      | 1 |
| Carbon         | graphite powder                  |           | T   | 0.97      | 1 |
| Carbon         | graphite, filed surface          | 20        | T   | 0.98      | 2 |
| Carbon         | lampblack                        | 20–400    | T   | 0.95–0.97 | 1 |
| Chipboard      | untreated                        | 20        | SW  | 0.90      | 6 |
| Chromium       | polished                         | 50        | T   | 0.10      | 1 |
| Chromium       | polished                         | 500–1000  | T   | 0.28–0.38 | 1 |
| Clay           | fired                            | 70        | T   | 0.91      | 1 |
| Cloth          | black                            | 20        | T   | 0.98      | 1 |
| Concrete       |                                  | 20        | T   | 0.92      | 2 |
| Concrete       | dry                              | 36        | SW  | 0.95      | 7 |
| Concrete       | rough                            | 17        | SW  | 0.97      | 5 |
| Concrete       | walkway                          | 5         | LLW | 0.974     | 8 |
| Copper         | commercial, burnished            | 20        | T   | 0.07      | 1 |
| Copper         | electrolytic, carefully polished | 80        | T   | 0.018     | 1 |
| Copper         | electrolytic, polished           | –34       | T   | 0.006     | 4 |
| Copper         | molten                           | 1100–1300 | T   | 0.13–0.15 | 1 |
| Copper         | oxidized                         | 50        | T   | 0.6–0.7   | 1 |
| Copper         | oxidized to blackness            |           | T   | 0.88      | 1 |
| Copper         | oxidized, black                  | 27        | T   | 0.78      | 4 |
| Copper         | oxidized, heavily                | 20        | T   | 0.78      | 2 |
| Copper         | polished                         | 50–100    | T   | 0.02      | 1 |
| Copper         | polished                         | 100       | T   | 0.03      | 2 |
| Copper         | polished, commercial             | 27        | T   | 0.03      | 4 |
| Copper         | polished, mechanical             | 22        | T   | 0.015     | 4 |
| Copper         | pure, carefully prepared surface | 22        | T   | 0.008     | 4 |
| Copper         | scraped                          | 27        | T   | 0.07      | 4 |
| Copper dioxide | powder                           |           | T   | 0.84      | 1 |
| Copper oxide   | red, powder                      |           | T   | 0.70      | 1 |

**Table 19.1** T: Total spectrum; SW: 2–5  $\mu\text{m}$ ; LW: 8–14  $\mu\text{m}$ , LLW: 6.5–20  $\mu\text{m}$ ; 1: Material; 2: Specification; 3: Temperature in  $^{\circ}\text{C}$ ; 4: Spectrum; 5: Emissivity; 6: Reference (continued)

| 1              | 2                                | 3        | 4   | 5         | 6 |
|----------------|----------------------------------|----------|-----|-----------|---|
| Ebonite        |                                  |          | T   | 0.89      | 1 |
| Emery          | coarse                           | 80       | T   | 0.85      | 1 |
| Enamel         |                                  | 20       | T   | 0.9       | 1 |
| Enamel         | lacquer                          | 20       | T   | 0.85–0.95 | 1 |
| Fiber board    | hard, untreated                  | 20       | SW  | 0.85      | 6 |
| Fiber board    | masonite                         | 70       | SW  | 0.75      | 9 |
| Fiber board    | masonite                         | 70       | LW  | 0.88      | 9 |
| Fiber board    | particle board                   | 70       | SW  | 0.77      | 9 |
| Fiber board    | particle board                   | 70       | LW  | 0.89      | 9 |
| Fiber board    | porous, untreated                | 20       | SW  | 0.85      | 6 |
| Gold           | polished                         | 130      | T   | 0.018     | 1 |
| Gold           | polished, carefully              | 200–600  | T   | 0.02–0.03 | 1 |
| Gold           | polished, highly                 | 100      | T   | 0.02      | 2 |
| Granite        | polished                         | 20       | LLW | 0.849     | 8 |
| Granite        | rough                            | 21       | LLW | 0.879     | 8 |
| Granite        | rough, 4 different samples       | 70       | SW  | 0.95–0.97 | 9 |
| Granite        | rough, 4 different samples       | 70       | LW  | 0.77–0.87 | 9 |
| Gypsum         |                                  | 20       | T   | 0.8–0.9   | 1 |
| Ice: See Water |                                  |          |     |           |   |
| Iron and steel | cold rolled                      | 70       | SW  | 0.20      | 9 |
| Iron and steel | cold rolled                      | 70       | LW  | 0.09      | 9 |
| Iron and steel | covered with red rust            | 20       | T   | 0.61–0.85 | 1 |
| Iron and steel | electrolytic                     | 100      | T   | 0.05      | 4 |
| Iron and steel | electrolytic                     | 22       | T   | 0.05      | 4 |
| Iron and steel | electrolytic                     | 260      | T   | 0.07      | 4 |
| Iron and steel | electrolytic, carefully polished | 175–225  | T   | 0.05–0.06 | 1 |
| Iron and steel | freshly worked with emery        | 20       | T   | 0.24      | 1 |
| Iron and steel | ground sheet                     | 950–1100 | T   | 0.55–0.61 | 1 |
| Iron and steel | heavily rusted sheet             | 20       | T   | 0.69      | 2 |
| Iron and steel | hot rolled                       | 130      | T   | 0.60      | 1 |
| Iron and steel | hot rolled                       | 20       | T   | 0.77      | 1 |
| Iron and steel | oxidized                         | 100      | T   | 0.74      | 4 |
| Iron and steel | oxidized                         | 100      | T   | 0.74      | 1 |
| Iron and steel | oxidized                         | 1227     | T   | 0.89      | 4 |
| Iron and steel | oxidized                         | 125–525  | T   | 0.78–0.82 | 1 |
| Iron and steel | oxidized                         | 200      | T   | 0.79      | 2 |

**Table 19.1** T: Total spectrum; SW: 2–5  $\mu\text{m}$ ; LW: 8–14  $\mu\text{m}$ , LLW: 6.5–20  $\mu\text{m}$ ; 1: Material; 2: Specification; 3: Temperature in  $^{\circ}\text{C}$ ; 4: Spectrum; 5: Emissivity; 6: Reference (continued)

| 1                            | 2                                  | 3                          | 4  | 5              | 6  |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------|----|----------------|----|
| Iron and steel               | oxidized                           | 200–600                    | T  | 0.80           | 1  |
| Iron and steel               | oxidized strongly                  | 50                         | T  | 0.88           | 1  |
| Iron and steel               | oxidized strongly                  | 500                        | T  | 0.98           | 1  |
| Iron and steel               | polished                           | 100                        | T  | 0.07           | 2  |
| Iron and steel               | polished                           | 400–1000                   | T  | 0.14–0.38      | 1  |
| Iron and steel               | polished sheet                     | 750–1050                   | T  | 0.52–0.56      | 1  |
| Iron and steel               | rolled sheet                       | 50                         | T  | 0.56           | 1  |
| Iron and steel               | rolled, freshly                    | 20                         | T  | 0.24           | 1  |
| Iron and steel               | rough, plane surface               | 50                         | T  | 0.95–0.98      | 1  |
| Iron and steel               | rusted red, sheet                  | 22                         | T  | 0.69           | 4  |
| Iron and steel               | rusted, heavily                    | 17                         | SW | 0.96           | 5  |
| Iron and steel               | rusty, red                         | 20                         | T  | 0.69           | 1  |
| Iron and steel               | shiny oxide layer, sheet,          | 20                         | T  | 0.82           | 1  |
| Iron and steel               | shiny, etched                      | 150                        | T  | 0.16           | 1  |
| Iron and steel               | wrought, carefully polished        | 40–250                     | T  | 0.28           | 1  |
| Iron galvanized              | heavily oxidized                   | 70                         | SW | 0.64           | 9  |
| Iron galvanized              | heavily oxidized                   | 70                         | LW | 0.85           | 9  |
| Iron galvanized              | sheet                              | 92                         | T  | 0.07           | 4  |
| Iron galvanized              | sheet, burnished                   | 30                         | T  | 0.23           | 1  |
| Iron galvanized              | sheet, oxidized                    | 20                         | T  | 0.28           | 1  |
| Iron tinned                  | sheet                              | 24                         | T  | 0.064          | 4  |
| Iron, cast                   | casting                            | 50                         | T  | 0.81           | 1  |
| Iron, cast                   | ingots                             | 1000                       | T  | 0.95           | 1  |
| Iron, cast                   | liquid                             | 1300                       | T  | 0.28           | 1  |
| Iron, cast                   | machined                           | 800–1000                   | T  | 0.60–0.70      | 1  |
| Iron, cast                   | oxidized                           | 100                        | T  | 0.64           | 2  |
| Iron, cast                   | oxidized                           | 260                        | T  | 0.66           | 4  |
| Iron, cast                   | oxidized                           | 38                         | T  | 0.63           | 4  |
| Iron, cast                   | oxidized                           | 538                        | T  | 0.76           | 4  |
| Iron, cast                   | oxidized at 600 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ | 200–600                    | T  | 0.64–0.78      | 1  |
| Iron, cast                   | polished                           | 200                        | T  | 0.21           | 1  |
| Iron, cast                   | polished                           | 38                         | T  | 0.21           | 4  |
| Iron, cast                   | polished                           | 40                         | T  | 0.21           | 2  |
| Iron, cast                   | unworked                           | 900–1100                   | T  | 0.87–0.95      | 1  |
| Krylon Ultra-flat black 1602 | Flat black                         | Room temperature up to 175 | LW | $\approx 0.96$ | 12 |

**Table 19.1** T: Total spectrum; SW: 2–5  $\mu\text{m}$ ; LW: 8–14  $\mu\text{m}$ , LLW: 6.5–20  $\mu\text{m}$ ; 1: Material; 2: Specification; 3: Temperature in  $^{\circ}\text{C}$ ; 4: Spectrum; 5: Emissivity; 6: Reference (continued)

| 1                            | 2                                  | 3                          | 4  | 5              | 6         |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------|----|----------------|-----------|
| Krylon Ultra-flat black 1602 | Flat black                         | Room temperature up to 175 | MW | $\approx 0.97$ | 12        |
| Lacquer                      | 3 colors sprayed on Aluminum       | 70                         | SW | 0.50–0.53      | 9         |
| Lacquer                      | 3 colors sprayed on Aluminum       | 70                         | LW | 0.92–0.94      | 9         |
| Lacquer                      | Aluminum on rough surface          | 20                         | T  | 0.4            | 1         |
| Lacquer                      | bakelite                           | 80                         | T  | 0.83           | 1         |
| Lacquer                      | black, dull                        | 40–100                     | T  | 0.96–0.98      | 1         |
| Lacquer                      | black, matte                       | 100                        | T  | 0.97           | 2         |
| Lacquer                      | black, shiny, sprayed on iron      | 20                         | T  | 0.87           | 1         |
| Lacquer                      | heat-resistant                     | 100                        | T  | 0.92           | 1         |
| Lacquer                      | white                              | 100                        | T  | 0.92           | 2         |
| Lacquer                      | white                              | 40–100                     | T  | 0.8–0.95       | 1         |
| Lead                         | oxidized at 200 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ | 200                        | T  | 0.63           | 1         |
| Lead                         | oxidized, gray                     | 20                         | T  | 0.28           | 1         |
| Lead                         | oxidized, gray                     | 22                         | T  | 0.28           | 4         |
| Lead                         | shiny                              | 250                        | T  | 0.08           | 1         |
| Lead                         | unoxidized, polished               | 100                        | T  | 0.05           | 4         |
| Lead red                     |                                    | 100                        | T  | 0.93           | 4         |
| Lead red, powder             |                                    | 100                        | T  | 0.93           | 1         |
| Leather                      | tanned                             |                            | T  | 0.75–0.80      | 1         |
| Lime                         |                                    |                            | T  | 0.3–0.4        | 1         |
| Magnesium                    |                                    | 22                         | T  | 0.07           | 4         |
| Magnesium                    |                                    | 260                        | T  | 0.13           | 4         |
| Magnesium                    |                                    | 538                        | T  | 0.18           | 4         |
| Magnesium                    | polished                           | 20                         | T  | 0.07           | 2         |
| Magnesium powder             |                                    |                            | T  | 0.86           | 1         |
| Molybdenum                   |                                    | 1500–2200                  | T  | 0.19–0.26      | 1         |
| Molybdenum                   |                                    | 600–1000                   | T  | 0.08–0.13      | 1         |
| Molybdenum                   | filament                           | 700–2500                   | T  | 0.1–0.3        | 1         |
| Mortar                       |                                    | 17                         | SW | 0.87           | 5         |
| Mortar                       | dry                                | 36                         | SW | 0.94           | 7         |
| Nextel Velvet 811-21 Black   | Flat black                         | –60–150                    | LW | $> 0.97$       | 10 and 11 |
| Nichrome                     | rolled                             | 700                        | T  | 0.25           | 1         |
| Nichrome                     | sandblasted                        | 700                        | T  | 0.70           | 1         |
| Nichrome                     | wire, clean                        | 50                         | T  | 0.65           | 1         |

**Table 19.1** T: Total spectrum; SW: 2–5  $\mu\text{m}$ ; LW: 8–14  $\mu\text{m}$ , LLW: 6.5–20  $\mu\text{m}$ ; 1: Material; 2: Specification; 3: Temperature in  $^{\circ}\text{C}$ ; 4: Spectrum; 5: Emissivity; 6: Reference (continued)

| 1                | 2                                  | 3         | 4  | 5         | 6 |
|------------------|------------------------------------|-----------|----|-----------|---|
| Nichrome         | wire, clean                        | 500–1000  | T  | 0.71–0.79 | 1 |
| Nichrome         | wire, oxidized                     | 50–500    | T  | 0.95–0.98 | 1 |
| Nickel           | bright matte                       | 122       | T  | 0.041     | 4 |
| Nickel           | commercially pure, polished        | 100       | T  | 0.045     | 1 |
| Nickel           | commercially pure, polished        | 200–400   | T  | 0.07–0.09 | 1 |
| Nickel           | electrolytic                       | 22        | T  | 0.04      | 4 |
| Nickel           | electrolytic                       | 260       | T  | 0.07      | 4 |
| Nickel           | electrolytic                       | 38        | T  | 0.06      | 4 |
| Nickel           | electrolytic                       | 538       | T  | 0.10      | 4 |
| Nickel           | electroplated on iron, polished    | 22        | T  | 0.045     | 4 |
| Nickel           | electroplated on iron, unpolished  | 20        | T  | 0.11–0.40 | 1 |
| Nickel           | electroplated on iron, unpolished  | 22        | T  | 0.11      | 4 |
| Nickel           | electroplated, polished            | 20        | T  | 0.05      | 2 |
| Nickel           | oxidized                           | 1227      | T  | 0.85      | 4 |
| Nickel           | oxidized                           | 200       | T  | 0.37      | 2 |
| Nickel           | oxidized                           | 227       | T  | 0.37      | 4 |
| Nickel           | oxidized at 600 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ | 200–600   | T  | 0.37–0.48 | 1 |
| Nickel           | polished                           | 122       | T  | 0.045     | 4 |
| Nickel           | wire                               | 200–1000  | T  | 0.1–0.2   | 1 |
| Nickel oxide     |                                    | 1000–1250 | T  | 0.75–0.86 | 1 |
| Nickel oxide     |                                    | 500–650   | T  | 0.52–0.59 | 1 |
| Oil, lubricating | 0.025 mm film                      | 20        | T  | 0.27      | 2 |
| Oil, lubricating | 0.050 mm film                      | 20        | T  | 0.46      | 2 |
| Oil, lubricating | 0.125 mm film                      | 20        | T  | 0.72      | 2 |
| Oil, lubricating | film on Ni base: Ni base only      | 20        | T  | 0.05      | 2 |
| Oil, lubricating | thick coating                      | 20        | T  | 0.82      | 2 |
| Paint            | 8 different colors and qualities   | 70        | SW | 0.88–0.96 | 9 |
| Paint            | 8 different colors and qualities   | 70        | LW | 0.92–0.94 | 9 |
| Paint            | Aluminum, various ages             | 50–100    | T  | 0.27–0.67 | 1 |
| Paint            | cadmium yellow                     |           | T  | 0.28–0.33 | 1 |
| Paint            | chrome green                       |           | T  | 0.65–0.70 | 1 |
| Paint            | cobalt blue                        |           | T  | 0.7–0.8   | 1 |
| Paint            | oil                                | 17        | SW | 0.87      | 5 |



**Table 19.1** T: Total spectrum; SW: 2–5 µm; LW: 8–14 µm, LLW: 6.5–20 µm; 1: Material; 2: Specification; 3: Temperature in °C; 4: Spectrum; 5: Emissivity; 6: Reference (continued)

| 1       | 2  | 3   | 4  | 5         | 6 |
|---------|--|-----|----|-----------|---|
| Paint   | oil based, average of 16 colors            | 100 | T  | 0.94      | 2 |
| Paint   | oil, black flat                            | 20  | SW | 0.94      | 6 |
| Paint   | oil, black gloss                           | 20  | SW | 0.92      | 6 |
| Paint   | oil, gray flat                             | 20  | SW | 0.97      | 6 |
| Paint   | oil, gray gloss                            | 20  | SW | 0.96      | 6 |
| Paint   | oil, various colors                        | 100 | T  | 0.92–0.96 | 1 |
| Paint   | plastic, black                             | 20  | SW | 0.95      | 6 |
| Paint   | plastic, white                             | 20  | SW | 0.84      | 6 |
| Paper   | 4 different colors                         | 70  | SW | 0.68–0.74 | 9 |
| Paper   | 4 different colors                         | 70  | LW | 0.92–0.94 | 9 |
| Paper   | black                                      |     | T  | 0.90      | 1 |
| Paper   | black, dull                                |     | T  | 0.94      | 1 |
| Paper   | black, dull                                | 70  | SW | 0.86      | 9 |
| Paper   | black, dull                                | 70  | LW | 0.89      | 9 |
| Paper   | blue, dark                                 |     | T  | 0.84      | 1 |
| Paper   | coated with black lacquer                  |     | T  | 0.93      | 1 |
| Paper   | green                                      |     | T  | 0.85      | 1 |
| Paper   | red  |     | T  | 0.76      | 1 |
| Paper   | white                                      | 20  | T  | 0.7–0.9   | 1 |
| Paper   | white bond                                 | 20  | T  | 0.93      | 2 |
| Paper   | white, 3 different glosses                 | 70  | SW | 0.76–0.78 | 9 |
| Paper   | white, 3 different glosses                 | 70  | LW | 0.88–0.90 | 9 |
| Paper   | yellow                                     |     | T  | 0.72      | 1 |
| Plaster |  | 17  | SW | 0.86      | 5 |
| Plaster | plasterboard, untreated                    | 20  | SW | 0.90      | 6 |
| Plaster | rough coat                                 | 20  | T  | 0.91      | 2 |
| Plastic | glass fibre laminate (printed circ. board) | 70  | SW | 0.94      | 9 |
| Plastic | glass fibre laminate (printed circ. board) | 70  | LW | 0.91      | 9 |
| Plastic | polyurethane isolation board               | 70  | LW | 0.55      | 9 |
| Plastic | polyurethane isolation board               | 70  | SW | 0.29      | 9 |
| Plastic | PVC, plastic floor, dull, structured       | 70  | SW | 0.94      | 9 |

**Table 19.1** T: Total spectrum; SW: 2–5  $\mu\text{m}$ ; LW: 8–14  $\mu\text{m}$ , LLW: 6.5–20  $\mu\text{m}$ ; 1: Material; 2: Specification; 3: Temperature in  $^{\circ}\text{C}$ ; 4: Spectrum; 5: Emissivity; 6: Reference (continued)

| 1               | 2                                    | 3         | 4   | 5         | 6 |
|-----------------|--------------------------------------|-----------|-----|-----------|---|
| Plastic         | PVC, plastic floor, dull, structured | 70        | LW  | 0.93      | 9 |
| Platinum        |                                      | 100       | T   | 0.05      | 4 |
| Platinum        |                                      | 1000–1500 | T   | 0.14–0.18 | 1 |
| Platinum        |                                      | 1094      | T   | 0.18      | 4 |
| Platinum        |                                      | 17        | T   | 0.016     | 4 |
| Platinum        |                                      | 22        | T   | 0.03      | 4 |
| Platinum        |                                      | 260       | T   | 0.06      | 4 |
| Platinum        |                                      | 538       | T   | 0.10      | 4 |
| Platinum        | pure, polished                       | 200–600   | T   | 0.05–0.10 | 1 |
| Platinum        | ribbon                               | 900–1100  | T   | 0.12–0.17 | 1 |
| Platinum        | wire                                 | 1400      | T   | 0.18      | 1 |
| Platinum        | wire                                 | 500–1000  | T   | 0.10–0.16 | 1 |
| Platinum        | wire                                 | 50–200    | T   | 0.06–0.07 | 1 |
| Porcelain       | glazed                               | 20        | T   | 0.92      | 1 |
| Porcelain       | white, shiny                         |           | T   | 0.70–0.75 | 1 |
| Rubber          | hard                                 | 20        | T   | 0.95      | 1 |
| Rubber          | soft, gray, rough                    | 20        | T   | 0.95      | 1 |
| Sand            |                                      |           | T   | 0.60      | 1 |
| Sand            |                                      | 20        | T   | 0.90      | 2 |
| Sandstone       | polished                             | 19        | LLW | 0.909     | 8 |
| Sandstone       | rough                                | 19        | LLW | 0.935     | 8 |
| Silver          | polished                             | 100       | T   | 0.03      | 2 |
| Silver          | pure, polished                       | 200–600   | T   | 0.02–0.03 | 1 |
| Skin            | human                                | 32        | T   | 0.98      | 2 |
| Slag            | boiler                               | 0–100     | T   | 0.97–0.93 | 1 |
| Slag            | boiler                               | 1400–1800 | T   | 0.69–0.67 | 1 |
| Slag            | boiler                               | 200–500   | T   | 0.89–0.78 | 1 |
| Slag            | boiler                               | 600–1200  | T   | 0.76–0.70 | 1 |
| Snow: See Water |                                      |           |     |           |   |
| Soil            | dry                                  | 20        | T   | 0.92      | 2 |
| Soil            | saturated with water                 | 20        | T   | 0.95      | 2 |
| Stainless steel | alloy, 8% Ni, 18% Cr                 | 500       | T   | 0.35      | 1 |
| Stainless steel | rolled                               | 700       | T   | 0.45      | 1 |
| Stainless steel | sandblasted                          | 700       | T   | 0.70      | 1 |
| Stainless steel | sheet, polished                      | 70        | SW  | 0.18      | 9 |
| Stainless steel | sheet, polished                      | 70        | LW  | 0.14      | 9 |
| Stainless steel | sheet, untreated, somewhat scratched | 70        | SW  | 0.30      | 9 |

**Table 19.1** T: Total spectrum; SW: 2–5  $\mu\text{m}$ ; LW: 8–14  $\mu\text{m}$ , LLW: 6.5–20  $\mu\text{m}$ ; 1: Material; 2: Specification; 3: Temperature in  $^{\circ}\text{C}$ ; 4: Spectrum; 5: Emissivity; 6: Reference (continued)

| 1               | 2   | 3         | 4  | 5         | 6 |
|-----------------|---|-----------|----|-----------|---|
| Stainless steel | sheet, untreated, somewhat scratched          | 70        | LW | 0.28      | 9 |
| Stainless steel | type 18-8, buffed                             | 20        | T  | 0.16      | 2 |
| Stainless steel | type 18-8, oxidized at 800 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ | 60        | T  | 0.85      | 2 |
| Stucco          | rough, lime                                   | 10–90     | T  | 0.91      | 1 |
| Styrofoam       | insulation                                    | 37        | SW | 0.60      | 7 |
| Tar             |   |           | T  | 0.79–0.84 | 1 |
| Tar             | paper   | 20        | T  | 0.91–0.93 | 1 |
| Tile            | glazed  | 17        | SW | 0.94      | 5 |
| Tin             | burnished                                     | 20–50     | T  | 0.04–0.06 | 1 |
| Tin             | tin-plated sheet iron                         | 100       | T  | 0.07      | 2 |
| Titanium        | oxidized at 540 $^{\circ}\text{C}$            | 1000      | T  | 0.60      | 1 |
| Titanium        | oxidized at 540 $^{\circ}\text{C}$            | 200       | T  | 0.40      | 1 |
| Titanium        | oxidized at 540 $^{\circ}\text{C}$            | 500       | T  | 0.50      | 1 |
| Titanium        | polished                                      | 1000      | T  | 0.36      | 1 |
| Titanium        | polished                                      | 200       | T  | 0.15      | 1 |
| Titanium        | polished                                      | 500       | T  | 0.20      | 1 |
| Tungsten        |   | 1500–2200 | T  | 0.24–0.31 | 1 |
| Tungsten        |   | 200       | T  | 0.05      | 1 |
| Tungsten        |   | 600–1000  | T  | 0.1–0.16  | 1 |
| Tungsten        | filament                                      | 3300      | T  | 0.39      | 1 |
| Varnish         | flat  | 20        | SW | 0.93      | 6 |
| Varnish         | on oak parquet floor                          | 70        | SW | 0.90      | 9 |
| Varnish         | on oak parquet floor                          | 70        | LW | 0.90–0.93 | 9 |
| Wallpaper       | slight pattern, light gray                    | 20        | SW | 0.85      | 6 |
| Wallpaper       | slight pattern, red                           | 20        | SW | 0.90      | 6 |
| Water           | distilled                                     | 20        | T  | 0.96      | 2 |
| Water           | frost crystals                                | –10       | T  | 0.98      | 2 |
| Water           | ice, covered with heavy frost                 | 0         | T  | 0.98      | 1 |
| Water           | ice, smooth                                   | 0         | T  | 0.97      | 1 |
| Water           | ice, smooth                                   | –10       | T  | 0.96      | 2 |
| Water           | layer >0.1 mm thick                           | 0–100     | T  | 0.95–0.98 | 1 |
| Water           | snow  |           | T  | 0.8       | 1 |
| Water           | snow  | –10       | T  | 0.85      | 2 |
| Wood            |   | 17        | SW | 0.98      | 5 |

**Table 19.1** T: Total spectrum; SW: 2–5  $\mu\text{m}$ ; LW: 8–14  $\mu\text{m}$ , LLW: 6.5–20  $\mu\text{m}$ ; 1: Material; 2: Specification; 3: Temperature in  $^{\circ}\text{C}$ ; 4: Spectrum; 5: Emissivity; 6: Reference (continued)

| 1    | 2                                  | 3         | 4   | 5         | 6 |
|------|------------------------------------|-----------|-----|-----------|---|
| Wood |                                    | 19        | LLW | 0.962     | 8 |
| Wood | ground                             |           | T   | 0.5–0.7   | 1 |
| Wood | pine, 4 different samples          | 70        | SW  | 0.67–0.75 | 9 |
| Wood | pine, 4 different samples          | 70        | LW  | 0.81–0.89 | 9 |
| Wood | planed                             | 20        | T   | 0.8–0.9   | 1 |
| Wood | planed oak                         | 20        | T   | 0.90      | 2 |
| Wood | planed oak                         | 70        | SW  | 0.77      | 9 |
| Wood | planed oak                         | 70        | LW  | 0.88      | 9 |
| Wood | plywood, smooth, dry               | 36        | SW  | 0.82      | 7 |
| Wood | plywood, untreated                 | 20        | SW  | 0.83      | 6 |
| Wood | white, damp                        | 20        | T   | 0.7–0.8   | 1 |
| Zinc | oxidized at 400 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ | 400       | T   | 0.11      | 1 |
| Zinc | oxidized surface                   | 1000–1200 | T   | 0.50–0.60 | 1 |
| Zinc | polished                           | 200–300   | T   | 0.04–0.05 | 1 |
| Zinc | sheet                              | 50        | T   | 0.20      | 1 |



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**A note on the technical production of this publication**

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