OPTRONIC[®] L A B O R A T O R I E S

STELLAR MAGNITUDES

The brightness of celestial bodies is usually measured in magnitudes. The scale of magnitudes is adjusted so that a star of magnitude +1.00 (*first Magnitude*) gives a luminous flux of 0.832 X 10⁻¹⁰ lumen cm⁻² at a point outside the atmosphere of the earth.

The relation between the visible light received from two stars and their magnitudes is expressed by the formula:

$$\log_{10} \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{1}{2}} = 0.4(m_2 - m_1)$$

or $m_2 = m_1 + 2.5 \log_{10} \left(\frac{.832 \times 10^{-10}}{\frac{1}{2}}\right)$
or $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{0.832 \times 10^{-10}}{10^{0.4(m_2 - 1)}}$

where l_1 = illuminance (.832 x 10⁻¹⁰) m_1 = magnitude (1.0)

M ₂ (MAGNITUDE)	/ ₂ (lumens / cm²)	M ₂ (MAGNITUDE)	/ ₂ (lumens / cm²)
-11	0.525 x 10 ⁻⁰⁵	1	0.832 x 10 ⁻¹⁰
-10	0.209 x 10 ⁻⁰⁵	2	0.331 x 10 ⁻¹⁰
-9	0.832 x 10 ⁻⁰⁶	3	0.132 x 10 ⁻¹⁰
-8	0.331 x 10 ⁻⁰⁶	4	0.525 x 10 ⁻¹¹
-7	0.132 x 10 ⁻⁰⁶	5	0.209 x 10 ⁻¹¹
-6	0.525 x 10 ⁻⁰⁷	6	0.832 x 10 ⁻¹²
-5	0.209 x 10 ⁻⁰⁷	7	0.331 x 10 ⁻¹²
-4	0.832 x 10 ⁻⁰⁸	8	0.132 x 10 ⁻¹²
-3	0.331 x 10 ⁻⁰⁸	9	0.525 x 10 ⁻¹³
-2	0.132 x 10 ⁻⁰⁸	10	0.209 x 10 ⁻¹³
-1	0.525 x 10 ⁻⁰⁹	11	0.832 x 10 ⁻¹⁴
0	0.209 x 10 ⁻⁰⁹	12	0.331 x 10 ⁻¹⁴

Information Sheet: IS05 Jan 2021 | Rev A As part of our policy of continuous product improvement, we reserve the right to change specifications at any time.