



Paper Title

A Proposed Design for Illumination and Cameras Surveillance System for Optimum Supervision at a Perimeter Area of Nuclear Facility ICONS2020

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Introduction

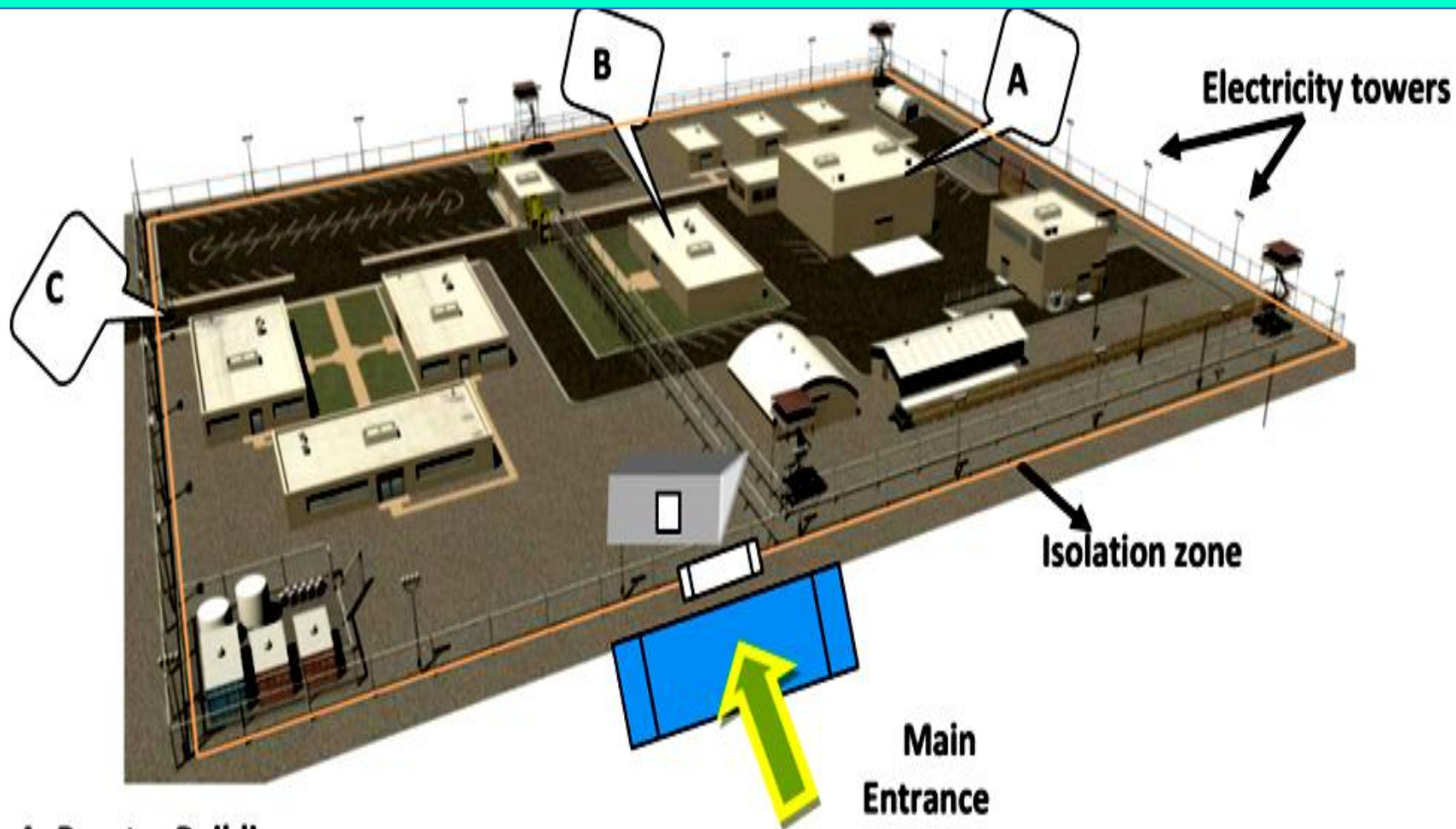
The nuclear facilities which have big site; like Research Reactors Complexes have an **Isolation Zone (IZO)** surrounded by **double fences long distances (km)** around the perimeter areas of the facility.

- **IZO** are the first Security barriers against the adversaries , and works **like a skin** for human body so, it very important, further,

- **IZO** contains the Intrusion Detections Systems and surveillance camera system for early detection and alarm assessment.

Surveillance Camera System and Guards on-site needs suitable illuminations for monitoring the perimeter areas.

Research Reactors Complexes



A: Reactor Building

B: Isotope Production Facility

C: Fuel Manufacturer Plant

Many types of Cameras

- IP/IR cameras
- Day & Night
- Thermal
- High sensitivity

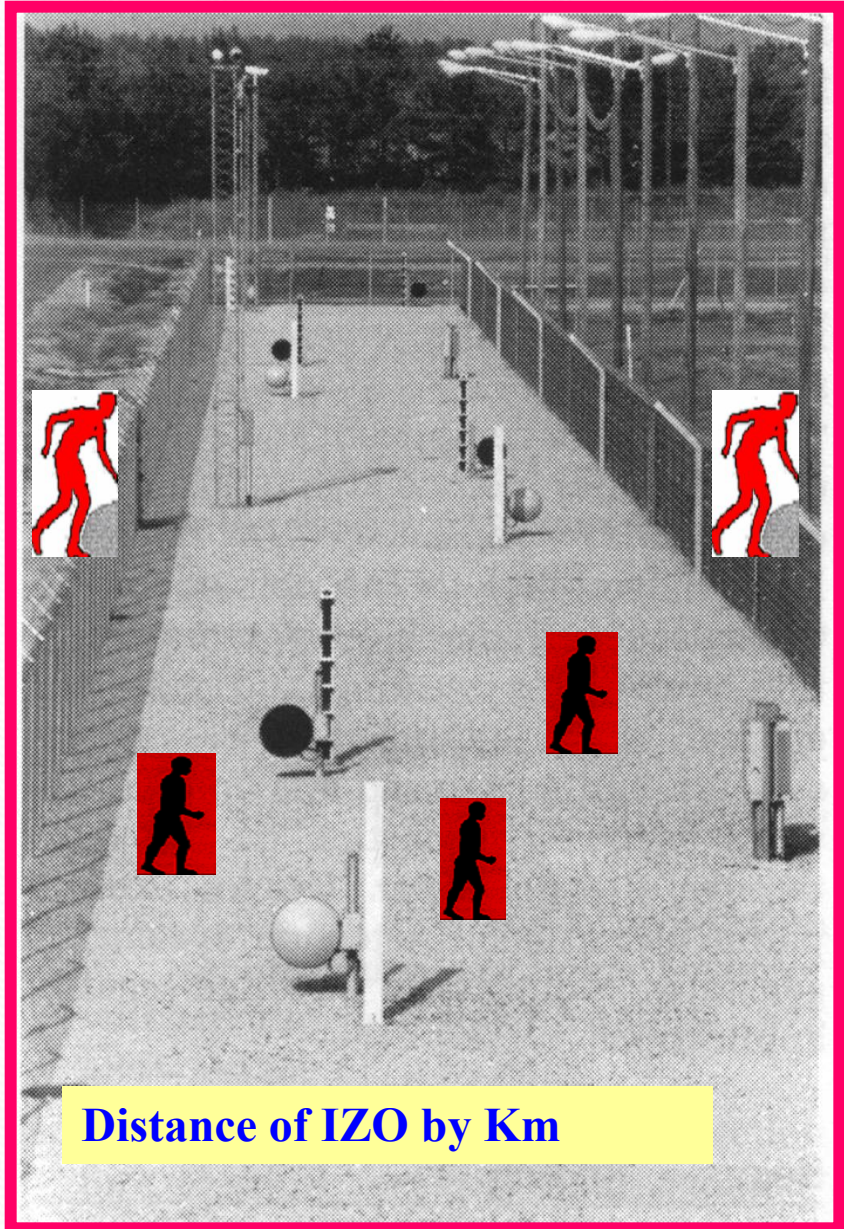
Many different Types of Lampas

- **Fluorescent**
- Incandescent
- Mercury Vapor
- Metal Halide
- High Pressure Sodium (HPS)
- **Low Pressure Sodium (LPS)**

The long distances of IZO forms
a challenge because it needs:

**Big Numbers of Cameras and
Lamps units . It costs us a lot**

(IZO) at Perimeter Area



**Determination of optimum cameras and light, and using of a suitable light and cameras, and exact numbers
this will save and reduces the cost,**

if select a regular and low cost cameras and Exact light this will

- ☐ Reduce the installation cost
- ☐ Reduce maintenance cost and Running cost

This Paper Presents:

- **The Exact and calculations for IZO**

- ☐ Sufficient illumination and Lux amount needed
- ☐ Determination of Suitable type of Security light
- ☐ Cameras Parameters Calculations
- ☐ Tech., Specifications for Light pulps and Cameras

Determination of Suitable Security light

Many different types of lamps used in modern protective lighting systems

Depends on some factors



- **Fluorescent** (high flicker rate)
- Incandescent
- Mercury Vapor
- Metal Halide
- High Pressure Sodium (HPS)
- **Low Pressure Sodium (LPS)**

Requires special disposal methods and it is Tend to Distort colors

Some factors must be considered in selecting lamp type such as:

- The lumens per watt
- Color Rendering
- Focusing Capability
- Warm-up Time
- Restrike Time
- Flicker Rate وميض
- Lamp Life

In this paper presents a comparison between different types of lamps **to select** the suitable and optimum lighting for cameras surveillance systems, each of fluorescent and LPS types , are

Comparison of Lamps Types Properties

Property	HP Sodium Lamps	Metal Halide	Mercury Vapor	Incandescent
Watt	35-1000	50-2000	40-1250	To 3000
LM/Watt	80-140	80-100	45-63	10-38
Warm up time	2-5 Minute	5-8 Minute	5-8 Minute	0 Minute
Restrike Time	1 Minute	10-20 Minute	10-20 Minute	0 Minute
Color Rendition	Fair to Good	Excellent	Fair to Good	Excellent
Focusing	Good to Excellent	Good	Good	Good to Excellent
Cost	Medium	High	High	Low
Lamp Life	2.5-6	1.3-5	3-6	0-25-0.875



According the comparison between lamps types and depending factors: HP lamps are the suitable light for the IZO at perimeter area

Isolation Zone Illumination Calculations

IZO Length=1180 meters, Wide=10meters, the equations of

- **Poles Span “S”**: Distance between two Electric Poles

$S / 2 = 2 (1.05H)$, $H=8$ from Isolox curve of light distribution

$$S = 4 (1.05H) = 4 * 1.05 * 8 = 34 \text{ meters}$$

- **Total Number of Poles = IZO Length/ Pole's Span**

$$\text{No of Poles} = 1180\text{meters} / 34 \text{ meters} = 35 \text{ Poles}$$

- **Average Lighting Level Calculations**

$$E_{av} = (U.F * M.F * \text{Lumen}) / (D * W) ,$$

E_{av} : (Average Lighting Level)

D : Distance between two poles in meter W : Area width in meter

Lumen : Flux per lamp (26000 from the selected lamp characteristics)

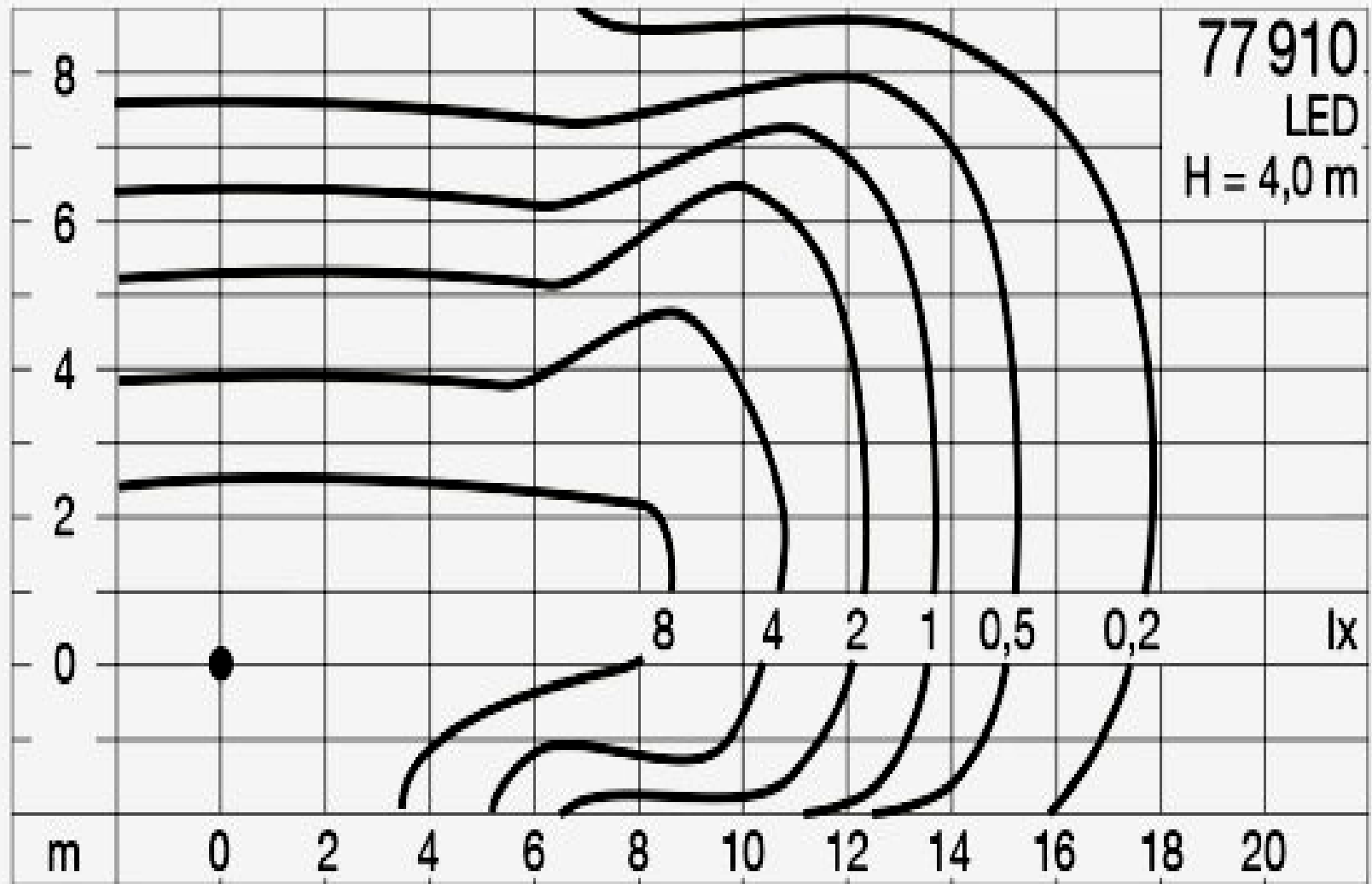
U.F : Utilization factor (= 0.35 from utilization curve)

M.F : Maintenance factor (= 0.8 from selected lamp characteristics)

Results: Average Lighting Level (E_{av}) = 21 Lux equivalent **250watt**

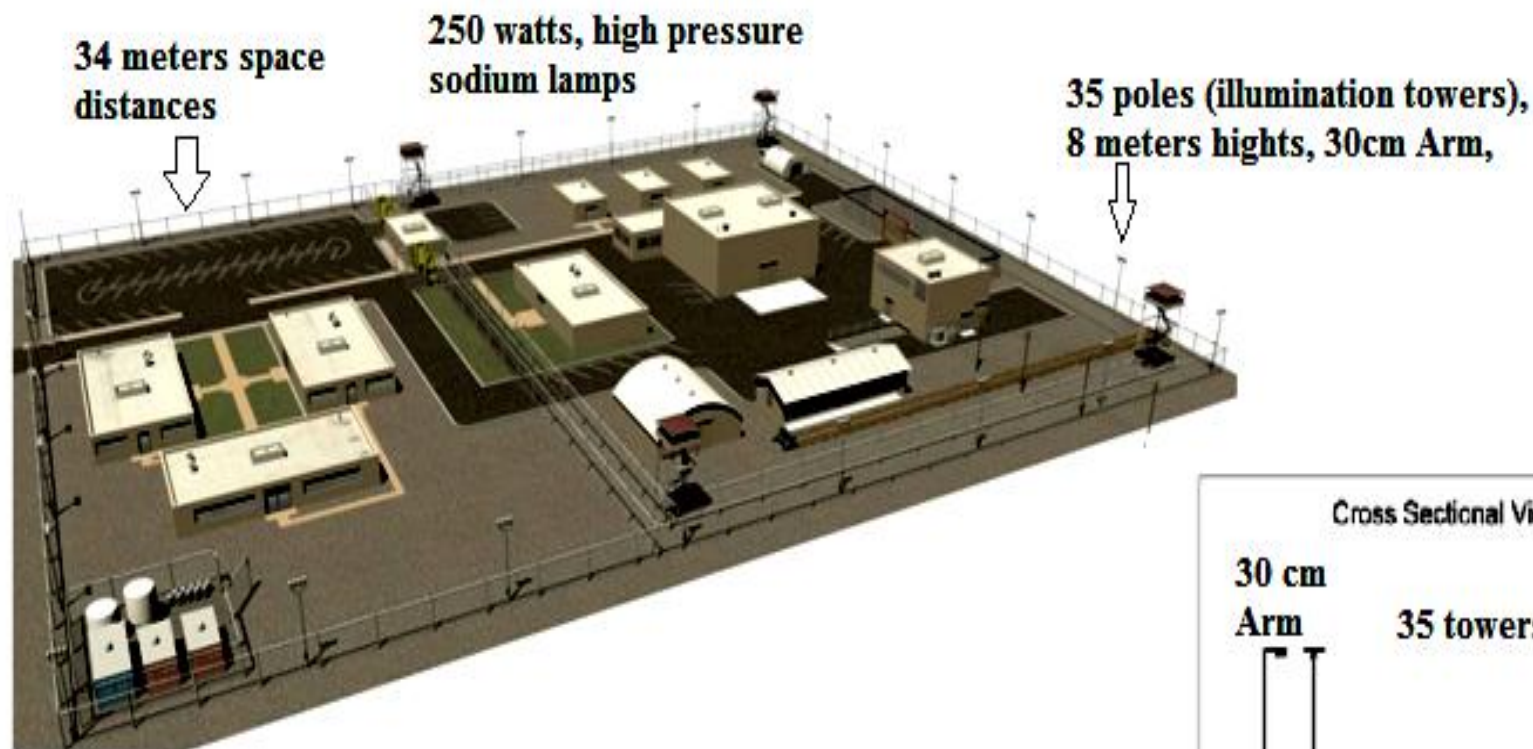
Minimum Lighting Level (E_{min}) = $E_{av}/3=7$ Lux

Isolox curve of light distribution

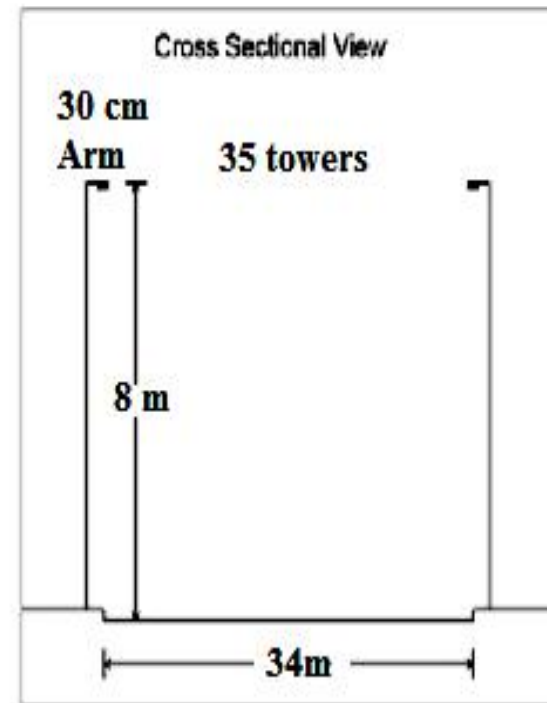


H=8

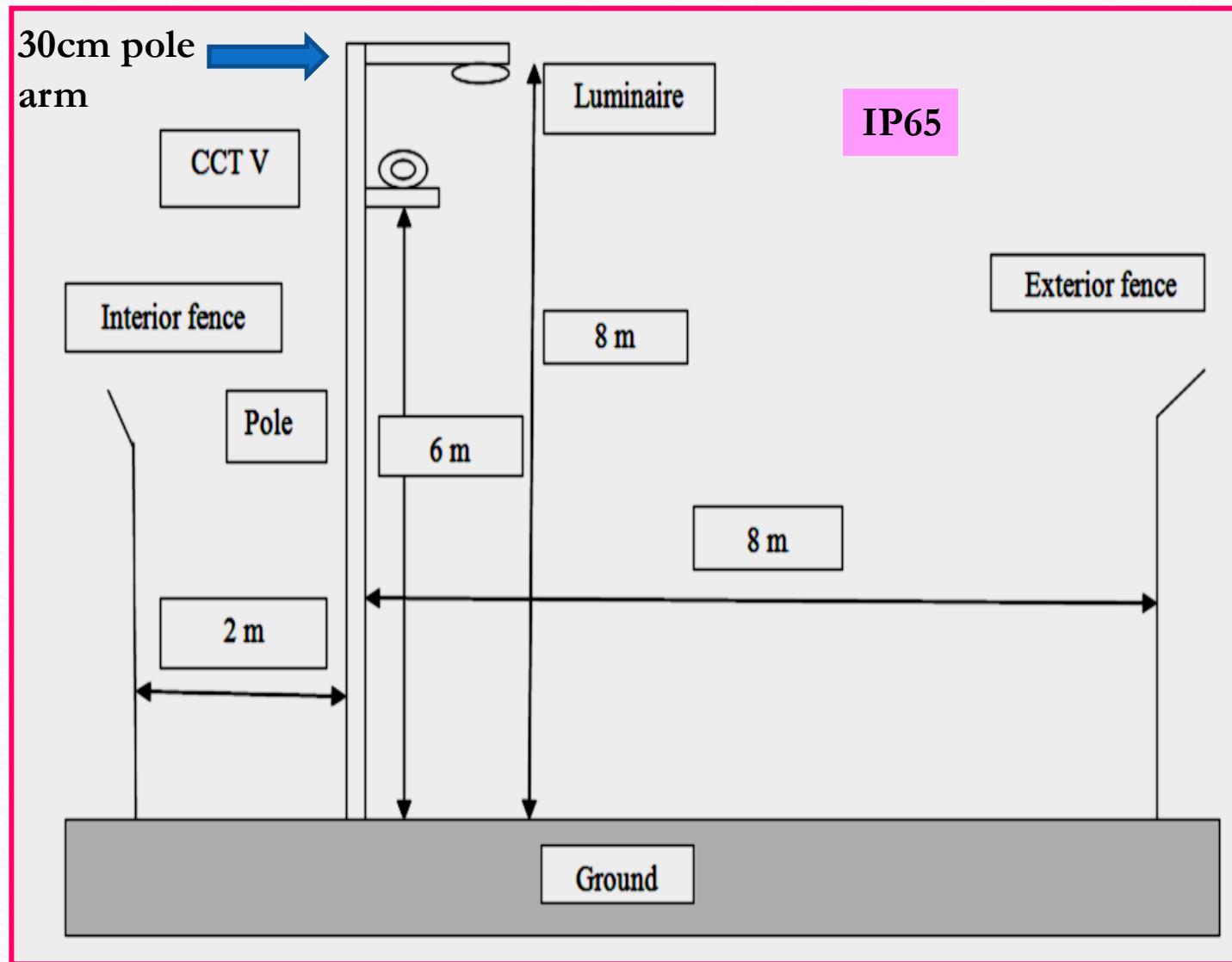
Illumination Distribution and Poles Types



Average Lighting Level=21 Lux
Minimum Lighting Level=7 Lux
Tilt Angle=15
Lumen=28000/Lamp

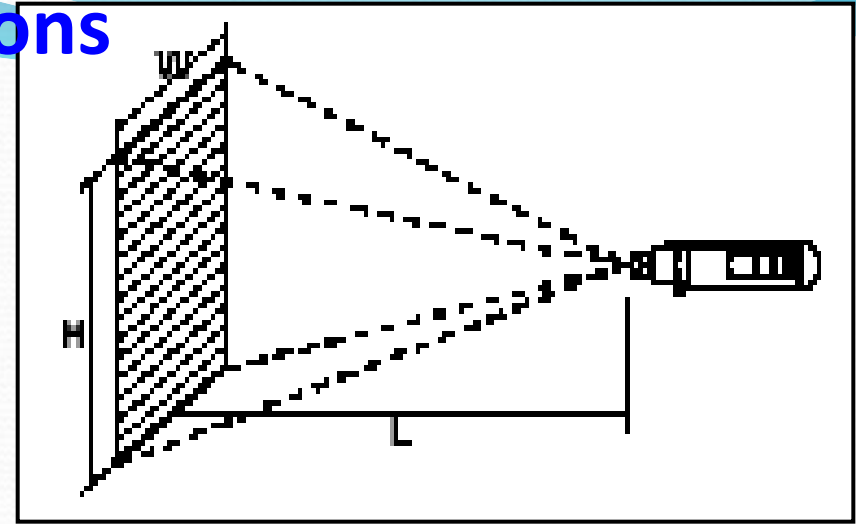


Electric Pylon Location and Dimensions



Camera Parameter Calculations

- Lens Format,
- Lens focal length calculation,
- F Stop-Number,
- Width of images sensitive area
- Angle of view calculation,



1. Lens Format of Cameras, 1/4-Inch format

2. Lens Focal Length $W = 3.6/f \times L$ (m); $H = 2.7/F \times L$ (m)

f length focal length, W=width of subject, H=height of subject

1. F Stop-Number = Focal Length ÷ Lens / Aperture Opening in mm

Ratio between lens focal length (50mm) and aperture opening

If aperture opening is 27.7 the F-Stop = 1.8

4. Width of Images Sensitive Area: $D = W (f/w)$

5. Angle of view

$$\theta = 2 \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{I/2}{f} \right)$$

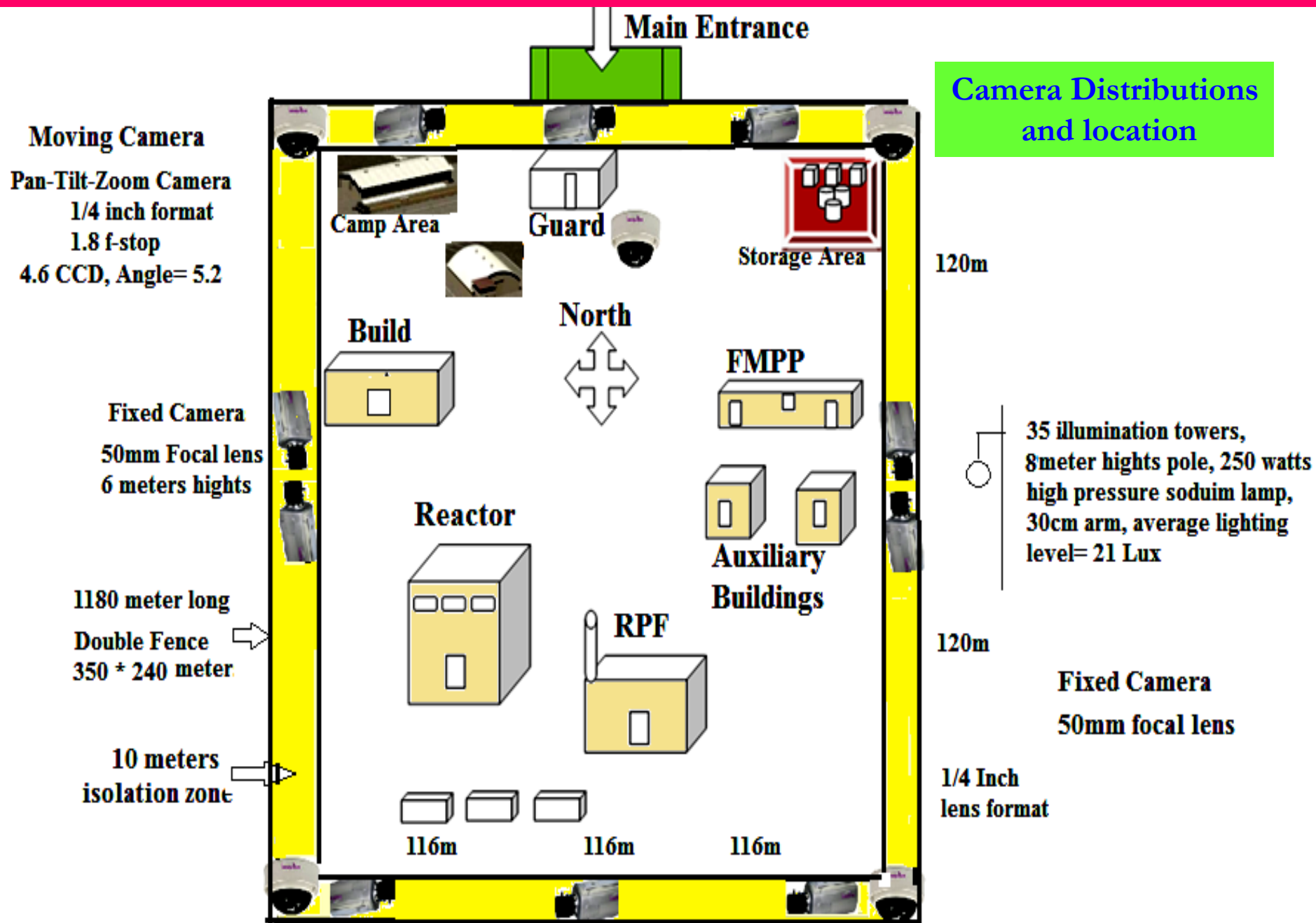
Results 1: Lighting Calculations (250watts HPS Lamp)

Item Area	Pole height	Poles span	Tilt angle	Lighting level Eav (LUX)	Min/ Eav U1	Min/ Emax U2	No of Poles	Lighting level Emin (LUX)
Isolation zone	8	34	15	21 250watt HPS	32	0.16	35	7

Results 2: Camera Parameter Calculations (Day/Night)

Item Area	Lens format	Lens focal length	F-Stop Number	subject Height (H)	Images sensitive area (w)	Angle of view (θ)	Cameras Number
Isolation zone	1/4" Inch	50 mm	1.8	6.4 m	4.1	5.26 degree	15

Final Results Optimum Supervision Perimeter Area





**Thank you for
Attention**

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