



Best Practices for Communicating Sign Brightness

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Mark.Mikulka@currentlighting.com

Topics

- Units of light measurement
- How light is measured
- Why nits (cd/m^2) can be misinterpreted
- Suggestion for communicating internal lighting requirements

Units of Light

- Lumen (lm)
 - Total quantity of visible light
- Candela (cd):
 - Luminous intensity
 - Measures light intensity in a given direction
- Lux (lx) lm/m^2 or foot-candle (fc) lm/ft^2
 - Illuminance
 - Light falling on a surface
- Nit (nt) cd/m^2
 - Luminance
 - Light emitted or reflected from a surface

How Light is Measured

- Lumen (lm)
 - Integrating Sphere
- Candela (cd):
 - Goniophotometer
- Lux (lx) lm/m^2 or foot-candle (fc) lm/ft^2
 - Illuminance meter
- Nit (nt) cd/m^2
 - Luminance meter



Why nits (cd/m²) Can be Misinterpreted

- Measurement equipment is expensive.
 - Not everyone has the ability to measure nits.
- Sign characteristics affect the actual light output of a sign
 - Face material
 - Geometry
 - Paint
- If a module manufacturer is given a nit target, there is a decent chance you will get different answers from each manufacturer.

How to be on the same page...

- Module manufacturers sell lumens (lumens/module)
- The most straight forward way to communicate is in terms of lumens.
- Testing can be done to correlate a desired brightness (nits) to a total amount of light per surface area of a sign.
 - I call this lumen density (lumens/ft²)
 - Lumen density can be translated across a program
 - Lumen density can be called out on module layouts