

	<table border="1"> <tr> <th colspan="2">Lux</th> </tr> <tr> <th>h</th> <th>d1 d2 Em Emax</th> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>5.5 2.8 33 63</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>11 5.6 8 16</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>16.4 8.4 4 7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>21.9 11.2 2 4</td> </tr> </table>	Lux		h	d1 d2 Em Emax	1	5.5 2.8 33 63	2	11 5.6 8 16	3	16.4 8.4 4 7	4	21.9 11.2 2 4
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$\alpha = 140^\circ / 109^\circ$													

Graph showing the illuminance (Lux) as a function of distance (m) for a 4W LED at a height $h=5\text{ m}$ and angle $\alpha=0^\circ$. The x-axis represents distance in meters (m), ranging from -1 to 10. The y-axis represents illuminance in Lux, ranging from 0 to 10. The graph displays several curves corresponding to different illuminance levels, labeled with values: 2.4, 1.9, 1.5, 1.1, 0.8, 0.5, 0.4, 0.3, and 0.2. The curves are concentric circles centered at the origin (0,0). The innermost curve (red) corresponds to 2.4 Lux, and the outermost curve (dark blue) corresponds to 0.2 Lux. The curves are labeled with their respective Lux values at the bottom of the graph.