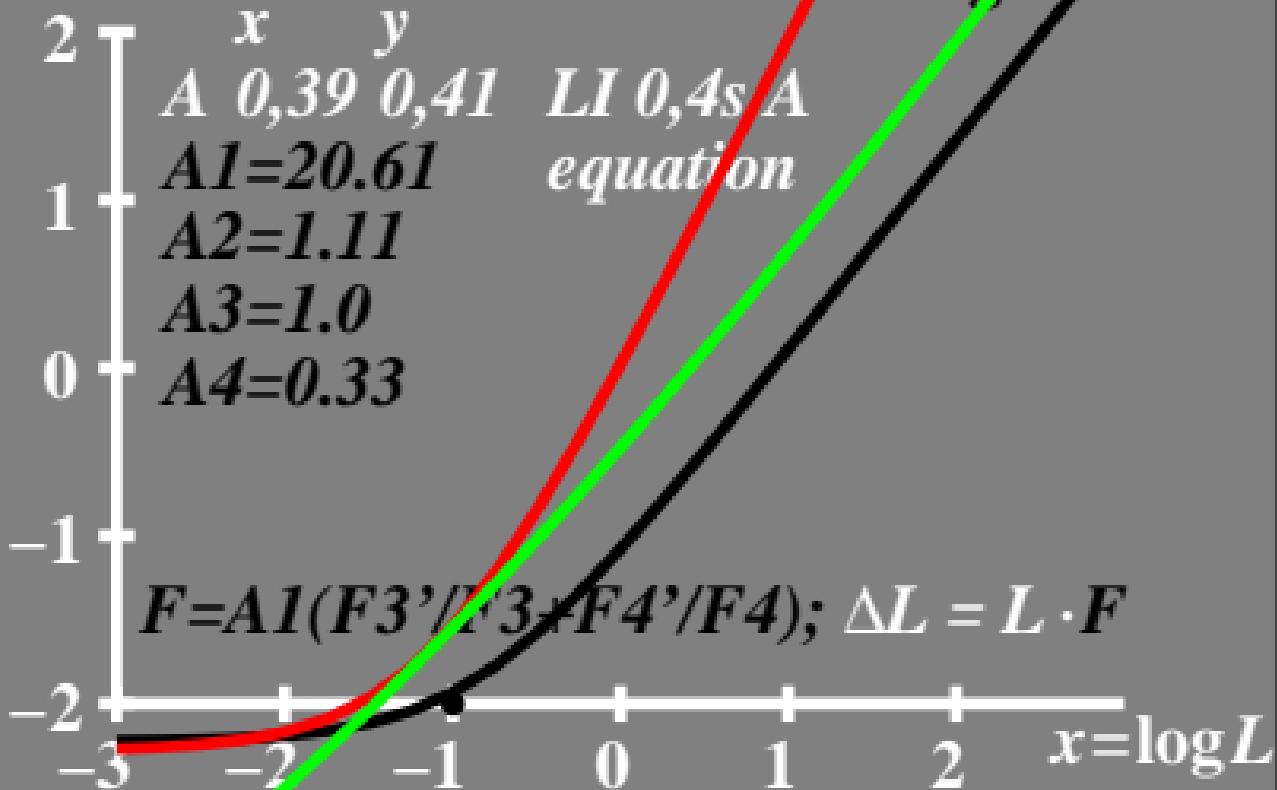


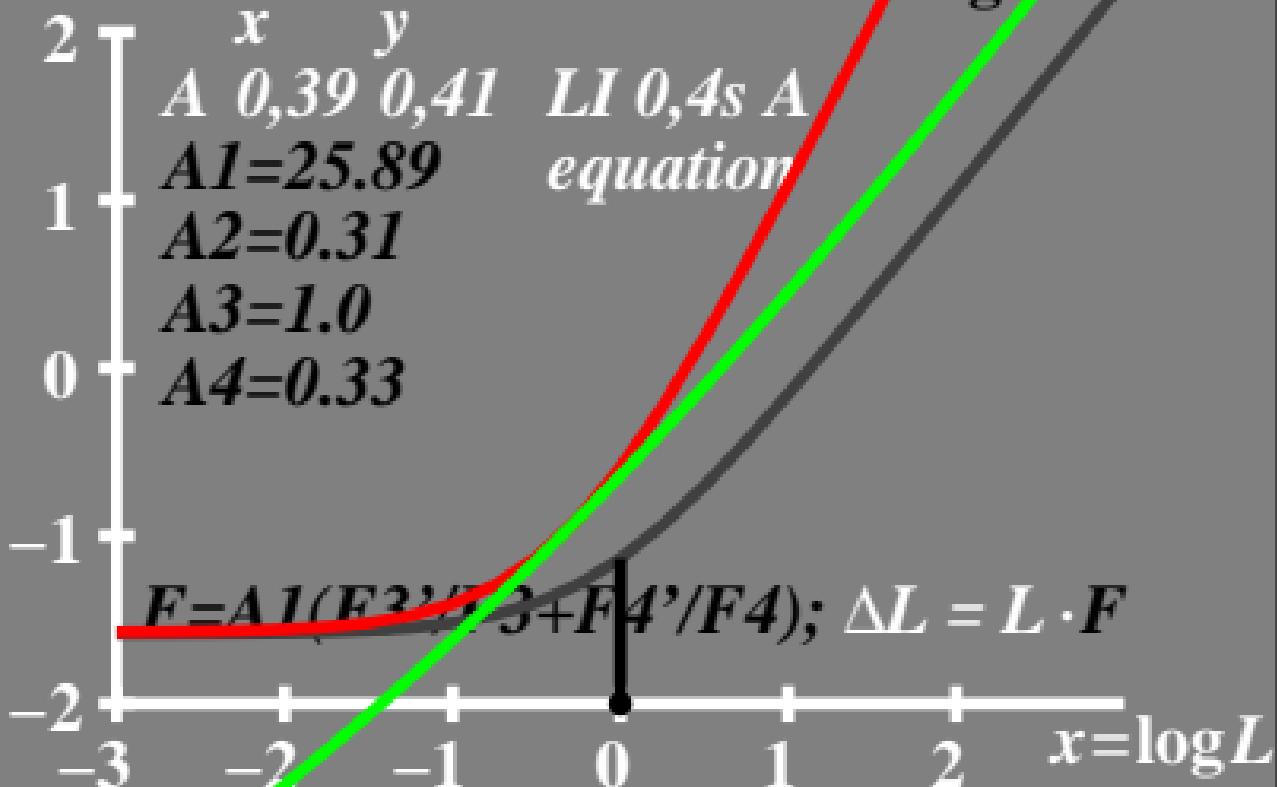
$\log \Delta L$ luminance difference
threshold; $\Delta L = L \cdot F$

- $L_g=0,1\text{cd}/\text{m}^2$
- $L_g=0,02\text{cd}/\text{m}^2$



$\log \Delta L$ luminance difference
threshold; $\Delta L = L \cdot F$

• $L_g=1\text{cd/m}^2$
 $L_g=0,2\text{cd/m}^2$



$\log \Delta L$ luminance difference
threshold; $\Delta L = L \cdot F$

The graph plots $\log \Delta L$ on the y-axis against $\log L$ on the x-axis. Two curves are shown: a red curve for $L_g = 10 \text{ cd/m}^2$ and a green curve for $L_g = 2 \text{ cd/m}^2$. Both curves are concave down. A dashed black line connects the points where the curves intersect the x-axis at $\log L = 1$. A vertical line at $\log L = 1$ intersects the curves at $\log \Delta L \approx -0.41$ (red) and $\log \Delta L \approx -0.49$ (green). A horizontal line at $\log \Delta L = 0$ intersects the red curve at $\log L \approx -0.39$.

$$\bullet L_g=10\text{cd/m}^2$$
$$L_g=2\text{cd/m}^2$$

2 x y

A 0,39 0,41 LI 0,4s A

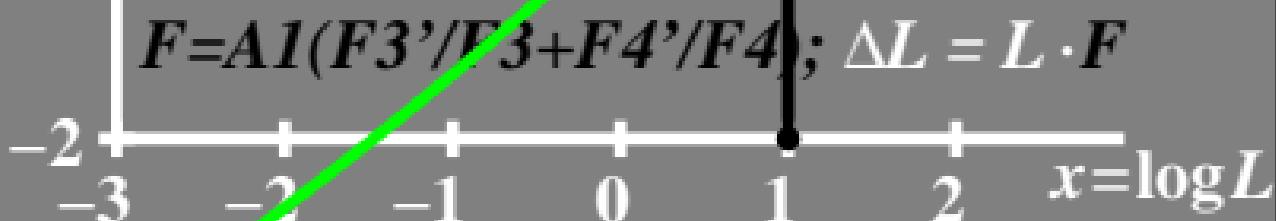
$A1=32.52$ equation

$A2=-0.49$

$A3=1.0$

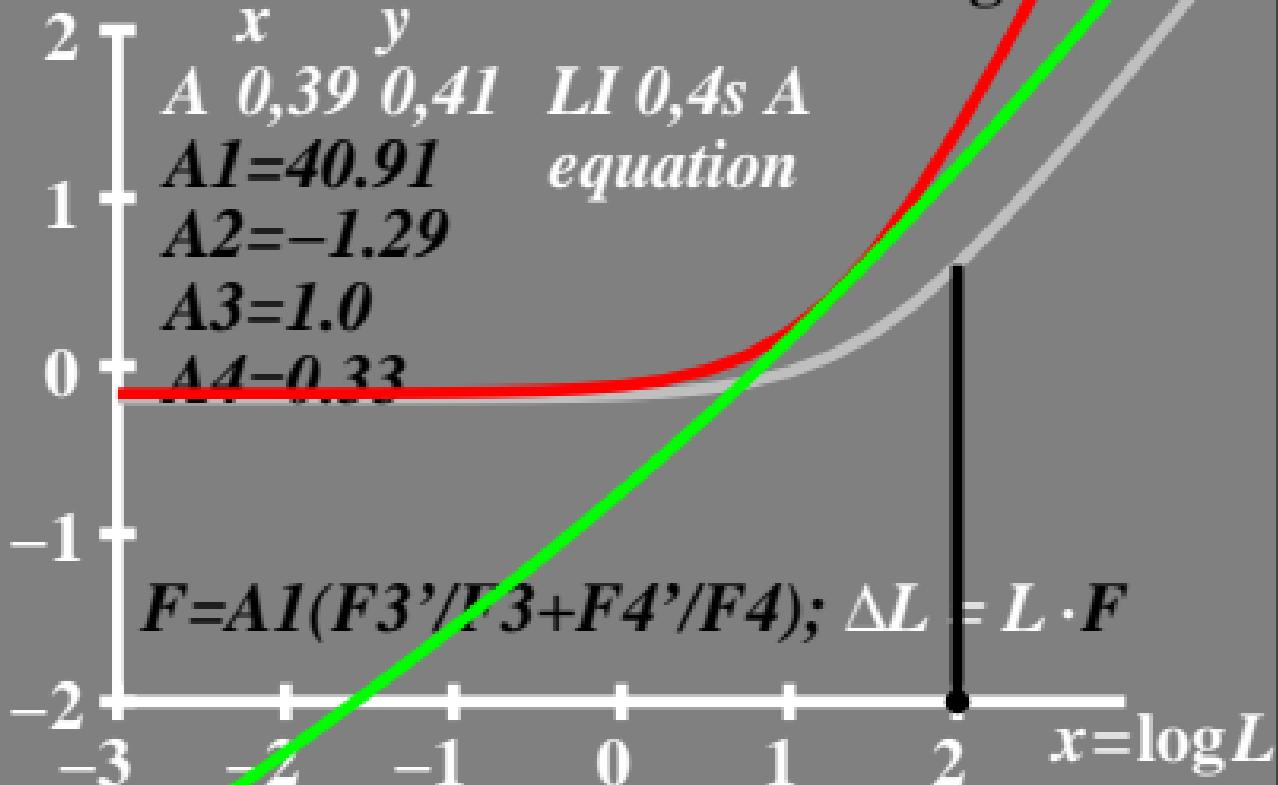
$A4=0.33$

$F=A1(F3'/F3+F4'/F4); \Delta L = L \cdot F$



$\log \Delta L$ luminance difference
threshold; $\Delta L = L \cdot F$

• $L_g=100\text{cd/m}^2$
 $L_g=20\text{cd/m}^2$



$\log \Delta L$ luminance difference
threshold; $\Delta L = L \cdot F$

- $L_g=1000 \text{ cd/m}^2$
- $L_g=200 \text{ cd/m}^2$

