

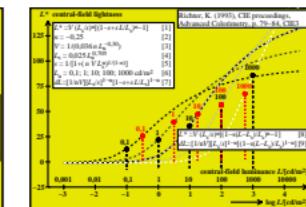
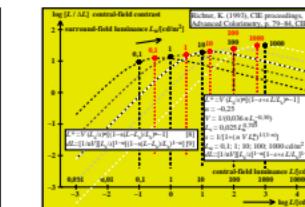
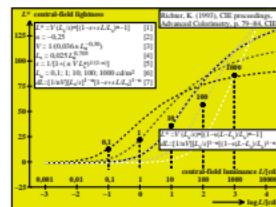
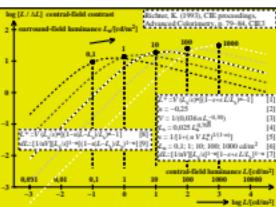
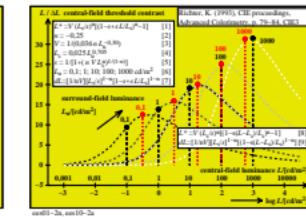
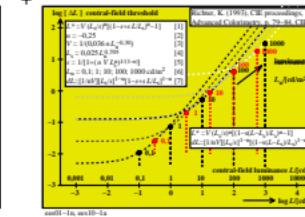
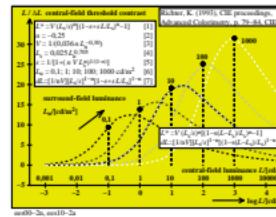
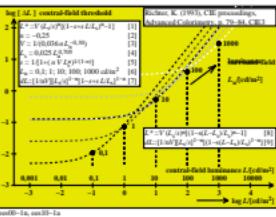
see similar files of the whole serie: <http://farbe.li.tu-berlin.de/ees0/ees0l0n1.txt/.ps> Or <http://color.li.tu-berlin.de>

technical information:

<http://farbe.li.tu-berlin.de>

Or

<http://color.li.tu-berlin.de>



Line-element equations according to CIE 230:2019

Colour-threshold (t) function $f_t(x) = \Delta Y_1 = \Delta x Y_0$ [1]

$$\Delta Y_1 = A_1 Y_0 + A_2 Y_1 \quad A_1 = 0.0170, A_2 = 0.0058$$

$$f_{tu}(x) = \frac{\Delta Y_1}{\Delta Y_{tu}} = \frac{1-bx}{1-b} \quad b = A_2/Y_0, x = Y_1/Y_0$$

$$F_{tu}(x) = \int \frac{f_{tu}(x)}{L_{tu}(x)} dx = \int \frac{b}{1+b} dx$$

Example for $L_{tu}(x)$, ΔY_0 with $x = Y_1/Y_0$, $x_0=1$, $b=1/41$:

$$L_{tu}^*(x) = \frac{L_{tu}(x)}{L_{tu}(x_0)} = \frac{\ln(1+bx)}{\ln(1+b)}$$

$$f_{tu}(x) = \frac{\Delta Y_1}{\Delta Y_{tu}} = \frac{1-bx}{1-b}$$

source: IEC62080-100

Line-element equations: loudness – sound level¹⁾

Simple equation by the **Weber-Fechner law** between the loudness N^* and the sound level E

$$\frac{N^*}{N^*+N^*_0} = n \frac{\Delta E}{E+E_0} \quad [1]$$

It is assumed at the hearing threshold E_S

$$\frac{N^*}{N^*+N^*_0} = n \frac{\Delta E}{E-E_S} \quad [2]$$

Integration on both sides and requirement $N^*=0$ for $E=0$

$$N^* = N^*_0 \cdot \left(1 + s \cdot \frac{E-E_S}{E_0} \right)^{1-\alpha} \quad [3]$$

Small change with threshold factor s and $N^*=0$ for $E=E_g$

$$N^* = N^*_0 \cdot \left(1 + s \cdot \frac{E-E_g}{E_0} \right)^{1-\alpha} \quad [4]$$

1) Richter, E., Pfeiffer, R. (1967). Das Ohr als Nachempfänger (the ear as information receiver), Hirzel-Verlag, 221 pages, see 135-139

source: DIN 6006-60

Line-element equations: lightness – luminance¹⁾

Simple equation by the **Weber-Fechner law** between the lightness L^* and the luminance L

$$\frac{M^*}{L^*} = n \frac{M}{L} \quad [1]$$

It is assumed at the luminance threshold L_S

$$\frac{M^*}{L^*+L_S} = n \frac{M}{L} \quad [2]$$

Integration on both sides and requirement $L^*=0$ for $L=0$

$$L^* = L_S \cdot \left(1 + \frac{L}{L_S} \right)^{1-\alpha} - 1 \quad [3]$$

Small change with threshold factor s and $L^*=0$ for $L=L_g$

$$L^* = L_S \cdot \left(1 + s \cdot \frac{L-L_g}{L_S} \right)^{1-\alpha} - 1 \quad [4]$$

1) Richter, Klaas. (1969). Antagonistic signals in colour vision and relation with the perceived colour order (in German). Diss. Universität Bonn, 150 pages, see 115-123, 200-201, 210-211, 216-217.

2) Neurath, S.M., Nickerson, D., Judd, D.B. (1964). Final report of the O.S.A. Commission on colorimetry, photometry and color space, 1964, p. 467

3) ISO/CIE 11646-4 (2019) Colorimetry, CIE 1976 10°/10° color space

Line-element equations: lightness – tristimulus value

Richter¹⁾ has used the following equation to approximate between the lightness L^* and the tristimulus value Y'

$$L^* = L_S^* \cdot \left(1 + \left(\frac{Y'-Y_0}{Y_0} \right)^{1-\alpha} - 1 \right) \quad [1]$$

The parameters are for the **Munsell Value function**²⁾

$$L^* = 2.5125 \cdot n^{0.4250} \quad Y_0 = 0.1551 \quad n = 0.3333 \quad [2]$$

The parameters are for the **CIELAB-lightness function**³⁾

$$L^* = 116 \cdot (Y/Y_0)^{1/3} \quad (0.8 < Y_0 < 100, Y_0 = 100) \quad [3]$$

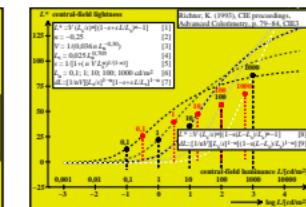
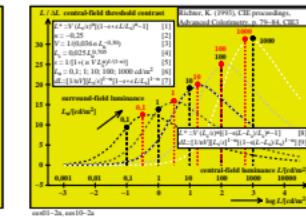
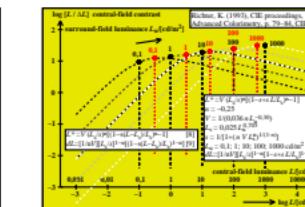
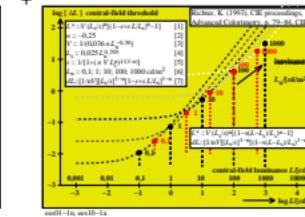
$$L^* = 2.5125 \cdot n^{0.4250} \quad Y_0 = 0.1551 \quad n = 0.3333 \quad [4]$$

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3) ISO/CIE 11646-4 (2019) Colorimetry, CIE 1976 10°/10° color space

source: DIN 6006-60



Line-element equations: lightness – luminance

Simple equation by the **Weber-Fechner law**

$$\frac{M^*}{L^*} = n \frac{M}{L} \quad [1]$$

It is assumed at the luminance threshold L_S

$$\frac{M^*}{L^*+L_S} = n \frac{M}{L} \quad [2]$$

Integration on both sides and requirement $L^*=0$ for $L=0$

$$L^* = L_S \cdot \left(1 + \frac{L}{L_S} \right)^{1-\alpha} - 1 \quad [3]$$

Small change with threshold factor s and $L^*=0$ for $L=L_g$

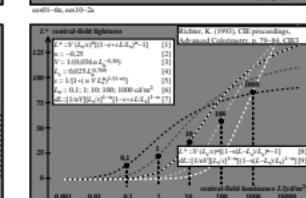
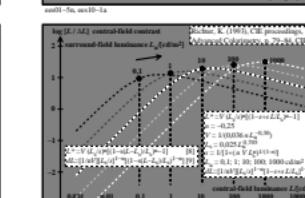
$$L^* = L_S \cdot \left(1 + s \cdot \frac{L-L_g}{L_S} \right)^{1-\alpha} - 1 \quad [4]$$

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source: DIN 6006-60



TUB-test chart ees0; Achromatic thresholds; 5 luminances $L_u=0,1,10,100,1000 \text{ cd/m}^2$
 ΔL (0,4s), contrast, and lightness; experimental data of Lingelbach and equations of Richter