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TUB material: code=thata

Relationship brightness B^*_{LT} and luminance L_T as function of viewing angle ϕ for test equal adaptation luminance $L_a=1000 \text{ cd/m}^2$

$B^*_{LT}(L_T, L_a, \phi) = C_T(\phi)L_T^n - B_0(L_a, \phi)$ brightness B^*_{LT} [1]
 $B_0(L_a, \phi) = C_T(\phi)[S_0(\phi) + S_1(\phi)L_a^{1/n}]$ (n=0,31) [2]
 $L_{LT}(L_a, \phi) = [S_0(\phi) + S_1(\phi)L_a^{1/n}]^{1/n}$ (t=black threshold) [3]

L_T	$C_T(\phi)$	$S_0(\phi)$	$S_1(\phi)$	$B_0(L_a, \phi)$	B^*_{LT}	L_{LT}	L_a/L_T
1000 120'	22,969	0,0718	0,2448	49,51	145,98	11,91	83,94
1000 100'	23,128	0,0747	0,2494	49,51	145,98	11,91	83,94
1000 90'	23,215	0,1086	0,2526	50,82	146,02	12,68	78,86
1000 60'	23,973	0,1313	0,2657	52,89	146,39	13,85	72,15
1000 30'	26,235	0,1797	0,3188	57,37	146,66	16,69	59,88
1000 20'	27,971	0,2013	0,3555	75,92	147,37	30,80	32,46
1000 10'	30,747	0,2730	0,3984	90,28	147,78	43,81	22,82
221,4U120'	22,969	0,0718	0,2448	49,51	72,99U	11,91	83,94

hep50-1a $L_{aj}=1000, L_r=300, L_{ajdr}=3,33, L_{ajdrn}=1,45, 0' < \phi < 120'$

Relationship brightness B^*_{LT} and luminance L_T as function of viewing angle ϕ for test equal adaptation luminance $L_a=40 \text{ cd/m}^2$

$B^*_{LT}(L_T, L_a, \phi) = C_T(\phi)L_T^n - B_0(L_a, \phi)$ brightness B^*_{LT} [1]
 $B_0(L_a, \phi) = C_T(\phi)[S_0(\phi) + S_1(\phi)L_a^{1/n}]$ (n=0,31) [2]
 $L_{LT}(L_a, \phi) = [S_0(\phi) + S_1(\phi)L_a^{1/n}]^{1/n}$ (t=black threshold) [3]

L_T	$C_T(\phi)$	$S_0(\phi)$	$S_1(\phi)$	$B_0(L_a, \phi)$	B^*_{LT}	L_{LT}	L_a/L_T
40 120'	22,969	0,0718	0,2448	49,51	145,98	22,96	49,51
40 100'	23,128	0,0747	0,2494	49,51	145,98	22,96	49,51
40 90'	23,215	0,1086	0,2526	50,82	146,02	23,12	50,82
40 60'	23,973	0,1313	0,2657	52,89	146,39	23,41	52,89
40 30'	26,235	0,1797	0,3188	57,37	146,66	23,97	57,37
40 20'	27,971	0,2013	0,3555	75,92	147,37	26,23	52,92
40 10'	30,747	0,2730	0,3984	90,28	147,78	27,97	90,28
221,4U120'	22,969	0,0718	0,2448	49,51	72,99U	22,96	49,51

hep51-2a $L_{aj}=40, L_r=300, L_{ajdr}=0,13, L_{ajdrn}=0,53, 0' < \phi < 120'$

Relationship brightness B^*_{YT} and tristimulus value Y_T as function of viewing angle ϕ for test equal adaptation luminance $L_a=1000 \text{ cd/m}^2$

$B^*_{YT}(L_T, L_a, \phi) = [C_T(\phi)L_T^n - B_0(L_a, \phi)]L_{ra}^n$ brightness B^*_{YT} [1]
 $B_0(L_a, \phi) = C_T(\phi)[S_0(\phi) + S_1(\phi)L_a^{1/n}]$ (n=0,31, $L_{ra}^n=(L_{300}/L_a)^n$) [2]
 $L_{YT}(L_a, \phi) = [S_0(\phi) + S_1(\phi)L_a^{1/n}]^{1/n} L_{ra}^n$ (t=black threshold)

Y_T	$C_T(\phi)$	$S_0(\phi)$	$S_1(\phi)$	$B_0(L_a, \phi)$	B^*_{YT}	L_{YT}	L_a/L_T
1000 120'	22,969	0,0718	0,2448	49,51	100,51	8,20	83,94
1000 100'	23,128	0,0747	0,2494	49,51	100,51	8,20	83,94
1000 90'	23,215	0,1086	0,2526	50,82	100,53	8,73	78,86
1000 60'	23,973	0,1313	0,2657	52,89	100,79	9,54	72,15
1000 30'	26,235	0,1797	0,3188	57,37	100,97	11,49	59,88
1000 20'	27,971	0,2013	0,3555	75,92	101,46	21,21	32,46
1000 10'	30,747	0,2730	0,3984	90,28	101,75	30,16	22,82
48,0U 120'	22,969	0,0718	0,2448	49,51	50,00U	8,20	83,94

hep50-3a $L_{aj}=1000, L_r=300, L_{ajdr}=3,33, L_{ajdrn}=1,45, 0' < \phi < 120'$

Relationship brightness B^*_{YT} and tristimulus value Y_T as function of viewing angle ϕ for test equal adaptation luminance $L_a=40 \text{ cd/m}^2$

$B^*_{YT}(L_T, L_a, \phi) = [C_T(\phi)L_T^n - B_0(L_a, \phi)]L_{ra}^n$ brightness B^*_{YT} [1]
 $B_0(L_a, \phi) = C_T(\phi)[S_0(\phi) + S_1(\phi)L_a^{1/n}]$ (n=0,31, $L_{ra}^n=(L_{300}/L_a)^n$) [2]
 $L_{YT}(L_a, \phi) = [S_0(\phi) + S_1(\phi)L_a^{1/n}]^{1/n} L_{ra}^n$ (t=black threshold)

Y_T	$C_T(\phi)$	$S_0(\phi)$	$S_1(\phi)$	$B_0(L_a, \phi)$	B^*_{YT}	L_{YT}	L_a/L_T
40 120'	22,969	0,0718	0,2448	49,51	98,56	1,06	70,18
40 100'	23,128	0,0747	0,2494	49,51	98,49	1,13	65,70
40 90'	23,215	0,1086	0,2526	50,82	97,79	1,33	55,89
40 60'	23,973	0,1313	0,2657	52,89	97,26	1,66	44,82
40 30'	26,235	0,1797	0,3188	57,37	95,90	3,18	23,42
40 20'	27,971	0,2013	0,3555	75,92	95,11	4,54	16,45
40 10'	30,747	0,2730	0,3984	90,28	92,71	7,25	10,29
9,1U 120'	22,969	0,0718	0,2448	49,51	26,38U	0,56	70,18

hep51-1a $L_{aj}=40, L_r=300, L_{ajdr}=0,13, L_{ajdrn}=0,53, 0' < \phi < 120'$

Relationship brightness B^*_{YT} and tristimulus value Y_T as function of viewing angle ϕ for test equal adaptation luminance $L_a=40 \text{ cd/m}^2$

$B^*_{YT}(L_T, L_a, \phi) = [C_T(\phi)L_T^n - B_0(L_a, \phi)]L_{ra}^n$ brightness B^*_{YT} [1]
 $B_0(L_a, \phi) = C_T(\phi)[S_0(\phi) + S_1(\phi)L_a^{1/n}]$ (n=0,31, $L_{ra}^n=(L_{300}/L_a)^n$) [2]
 $L_{YT}(L_a, \phi) = [S_0(\phi) + S_1(\phi)L_a^{1/n}]^{1/n} L_{ra}^n$ (t=black threshold)

Y_T	$C_T(\phi)$	$S_0(\phi)$	$S_1(\phi)$	$B_0(L_a, \phi)$	B^*_{YT}	L_{YT}	L_a/L_T
4,0U 120'	22,969	0,0718	0,2448	49,51	50,00U	42,89	36,03

hep51-4a $L_{aj}=40, L_r=300, L_{ajdr}=0,13, L_{ajdrn}=0,53, 0' < \phi < 120'$

Relationship brightness B^*_{LT} and luminance L_T as function of viewing angle ϕ for test equal adaptation luminance $L_a=200 \text{ cd/m}^2$

$B^*_{LT}(L_T, L_a, \phi) = C_T(\phi)L_T^n - B_0(L_a, \phi)$ brightness B^*_{LT} [1]
 $B_0(L_a, \phi) = C_T(\phi)[S_0(\phi) + S_1(\phi)L_a^{1/n}]$ (n=0,31) [2]
 $L_{LT}(L_a, \phi) = [S_0(\phi) + S_1(\phi)L_a^{1/n}]^{1/n}$ (t=black threshold) [3]

L_T	$C_T(\phi)$	$S_0(\phi)$	$S_1(\phi)$	$B_0(L_a, \phi)$	B^*_{LT}	L_{LT}	L_a/L_T
200 120'	22,969	0,0718	0,2448	30,71	87,99	2,55	78,36
200 100'	23,128	0,0747	0,2494	31,54	87,98	2,72	73,51
200 90'	23,215	0,1086	0,2526	33,11	87,89	3,05	65,36
200 60'	23,973	0,1313	0,2657	36,07	87,81	3,73	53,51
200 30'	26,235	0,1797	0,3188	47,94	87,63	6,99	28,58
200 20'	27,971	0,2013	0,3555	75,92	87,52	9,95	20,09
200 10'	30,747	0,2730	0,3984	90,28	87,19	15,35	13,02
44,9U 120'	22,969	0,0718	0,2448	30,71	43,99U	2,55	78,36

hep50-5a $L_{aj}=200, L_r=300, L_{ajdr}=0,66, L_{ajdrn}=0,88, 0' < \phi < 120'$

Relationship brightness B^*_{YT} and tristimulus value Y_T as function of viewing angle ϕ for test equal adaptation luminance $L_a=200 \text{ cd/m}^2$

$B^*_{YT}(L_T, L_a, \phi) = [C_T(\phi)L_T^n - B_0(L_a, \phi)]L_{ra}^n$ brightness B^*_{YT} [1]
 $B_0(L_a, \phi) = C_T(\phi)[S_0(\phi) + S_1(\phi)L_a^{1/n}]$ (n=0,31, $L_{ra}^n=(L_{300}/L_a)^n$) [2]
 $L_{YT}(L_a, \phi) = [S_0(\phi) + S_1(\phi)L_a^{1/n}]^{1/n} L_{ra}^n$ (t=black threshold)

Y_T	$C_T(\phi)$	$S_0(\phi)$	$S_1(\phi)$	$B_0(L_a, \phi)$	B^*_{YT}	L_{YT}	L_a/L_T
200 120'	22,969	0,0718	0,2448	30,71	99,77	2,89	78,36
200 100'	23,128	0,0747	0,2494	31,54	99,76	3,08	73,51
200 90'	23,215	0,1086	0,2526	33,11	99,66	3,46	65,36
200 60'	23,973	0,1313	0,2657	36,07	99,57	4,23	53,51
200 30'	26,235	0,1797	0,3188	47,94	99,36	7,93	28,58
200 20'	27,971	0,2013	0,3555	75,92	99,24	11,28	20,09
200 10'	30,747	0,2730	0,3984	90,28	98,87	17,41	13,02
10,0U 120'	22,969	0,0718	0,2448	30,71	50,00U	26,04	34,82

hep50-6a $L_{aj}=200, L_r=300, L_{ajdr}=0,66, L_{ajdrn}=0,88, 0' < \phi < 120'$

Relationship brightness B^*_{LT} and luminance L_T as function of viewing angle ϕ for test equal adaptation luminance $L_a=8 \text{ cd/m}^2$

$B^*_{LT}(L_T, L_a, \phi) = C_T(\phi)L_T^n - B_0(L_a, \phi)$ brightness B^*_{LT} [1]
 $B_0(L_a, \phi) = C_T(\phi)[S_0(\phi) + S_1(\phi)L_a^{1/n}]$ (n=0,31) [2]
 $L_{LT}(L_a, \phi) = [S_0(\phi) + S_1(\phi)L_a^{1/n}]^{1/n}$ (t=black threshold) [3]

L_T	$C_T(\phi)$	$S_0(\phi)$	$S_1(\phi)$	$B_0(L_a, \phi)$	B^*_{LT}	L_{LT}	L_a/L_T
8 120'	22,969	0,0718	0,2448	12,36	31,39	0,13	58,98
8 100'	23,128	0,0747	0,2494	12,71	31,34	0,14	55,04
8 90'	23,215	0,1086	0,2526	13,81	30,79	0,18	43,86
8 60'	23,973	0,1313	0,2657	15,28	30,38	0,23	34,14
8 30'	26,235	0,1797	0,3188	20,65	29,32	0,46	17,30
8 20'	27,971	0,2013	0,3555	24,58	28,71	0,65	12,13
8 10'	30,747	0,2730	0,3984	31,73	26,84	1,10	7,22
1,9U 120'	22,969	0,0718	0,2448	12,36	15,69U	0,13	58,98

hep51-5a $L_{aj}=8, L_r=300, L_{ajdr}=0,02, L_{ajdrn}=0,32, 0' < \phi < 120'$

Relationship brightness B^*_{YT} and tristimulus value Y_T as function of viewing angle ϕ for test equal adaptation luminance $L_a=8 \text{ cd/m}^2$

$B^*_{YT}(L_T, L_a, \phi) = [C_T(\phi)L_T^n - B_0(L_a, \phi)]L_{ra}^n$ brightness B^*_{YT} [1]
 $B_0(L_a, \phi) = C_T(\phi)[S_0(\phi) + S_1(\phi)L_a^{1/n}]$ (n=0,31, $L_{ra}^n=(L_{300}/L_a)^n$) [2]
 $L_{YT}(L_a, \phi) = [S_0(\phi) + S_1(\phi)L_a^{1/n}]^{1/n} L_{ra}^n$ (t=black threshold)

Y_T	$C_T(\phi)$	$S_0(\phi)$	$S_1(\phi)$	$B_0(L_a, \phi)$	B^*_{YT}	L_{YT}	L_a/L_T
8 120'	22,969	0,0718	0,2448	12,36	96,57	0,41	58,98
8 100'	23,128	0,0747	0,2494	12,71	96,41	0,44	55,04
8 90'	23,215	0,1086	0,2526	13,81	94,72	0,56	43,86
8 60'	23,973	0,1313	0,2657	15,28	93,46	0,72	34,14
8 30'	26,235	0,1797	0,3188	20,65	90,21	1,42	17,30
8 20'	27,971	0,2013	0,3555	24,58	88,31	2,02	12,13
8 10'	30,747	0,2730	0,3984	31,73	82,56	3,40	7,22
5,5U 120'	22,969	0,0718	0,2448	12,36	50,00U	0,41	58,98

hep51-6a $L_{aj}=8, L_r=300, L_{ajdr}=0,02, L_{ajdrn}=0,32, 0' < \phi < 120'$

Relationship brightness B^*_{YT} and tristimulus value Y_T as function of viewing angle ϕ for test equal adaptation luminance $L_a=8 \text{ cd/m}^2$

$B^*_{YT}(L_T, L_a, \phi) = [C_T(\phi)L_T^n - B_0(L_a, \phi)]L_{ra}^n$ brightness B^*_{YT} [1]
 $B_0(L_a, \phi) = C_T(\phi)[S_0(\phi) + S_1(\phi)L_a^{1/n}]$ (n=0,31, $L_{ra}^n=(L_{300}/L_a)^n$) [2]
 $L_{YT}(L_a, \phi) = [S_0(\phi) + S_1(\phi)L_a^{1/n}]^{1/n} L_{ra}^n$ (t=black threshold)

Y_T	$C_T(\phi)$	$S_0(\phi)$	$S_1(\phi)$	$B_0(L_a, \phi)$	B^*_{YT}	L_{YT}	L_a/L_T
2,0U 120'	22,969	0,0718	0,2448	12,36	50,00U	70,64	38,02

hep51-8a $L_{aj}=8, L_r=300, L_{ajdr}=0,02, L_{ajdrn}=0,32, 0' < \phi < 120'$

Relationship brightness B^*_{LT} and luminance L_T as function of viewing angle ϕ for test equal adaptation luminance $L_a=1000 \text{ cd/m}^2$

$B^*_{LT}(L_T, L_a, \phi) = C_T(\phi)L_T^n - B_0(L_a, \phi)$ brightness B^*_{LT} [1]
 $B_0(L_a, \phi) = C_T(\phi)[S_0(\phi) + S_1(\phi)L_a^{1/n}]$ (n=0,31) [2]
 $L_{LT}(L_a, \phi) = [S_0(\phi) + S_1(\phi)L_a^{1/n}]^{1/n}$ (t=black threshold) [3]

L_T	$C_T(\phi)$	$S_0(\phi)$	$S_1(\phi)$	$B_0(L_a, \phi)$	B^*_{LT}	L_{LT}	L_a/L_T
1000 120'	22,969	0,0718	0,2448	49,51	145,98	11,91	83,94
1000 100'	23,128	0,0747	0,2494	49,51	145,98	11,91	83,94
1000 90'	23,215	0,1086	0,2526	50,82	146,02	12,68	78,86
1000 60'	23,973	0,1313	0,2657	52,89	146,39	13,85	72,15
1000 30'	26,235	0,1797	0,3188	57,37	146,66	16,69	59,88
1000 20'	27,971	0,2013	0,3555	75,92	147,37	30,80	32,46
1000 10'	30,747	0,2730	0,3984	90,28	147,78	43,81	22,82
221,4U120'	22,969	0,0718	0,2448	49,51	72,99U	11,91	83,94

hep50-7a $L_{aj}=1000, L_r=300, L_{ajdr}=3,33, L_{ajdrn}=1,45, 0' < \phi < 120'$

Relationship brightness B^*_{YT} and tristimulus value Y_T as function of viewing angle ϕ for test equal adaptation luminance $L_a=1000 \text{ cd/m}^2$

$B^*_{YT}(L_T, L_a, \phi) = [C_T(\phi)L_T^n - B_0(L_a, \phi)]L_{ra}^n$ brightness B^*_{YT} [1]
 $B_0(L_a, \phi) = C_T(\phi)[S_0(\phi) + S_1(\phi)L_a^{1/n}]$ (n=0,31, $L_{ra}^n=(L_{300}/L_a)^n$) [2]
 $L_{YT}(L_a, \phi) = [S_0(\phi) + S_1(\phi)L_a^{1/n}]^{1/n} L_{ra}^n$ (t=black threshold)

Y_T	$C_T(\phi)$	$S_0(\phi)$	$S_1(\phi)$	$B_0(L_a, \phi)$	B^*_{YT}	L_{YT}	L_a/L_T
1000 120'	22,969	0,0718	0,2448	49,51	100,51	8,20	83,94
1000 100'	23,128	0,0747	0,2494	49,51	100,51	8,20	83,94
1000 90'	23,215	0,1086	0,2526	50,82	100,53		