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Relationship brightness B_{YT}^* and luminance L_T as function of tristimulus value Y_T for the adaptation luminance $L_a=1000$ cd/m²

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

L_T	$C_T(\phi)$	$S_0(\phi)$	$S_1(\phi)$	$B_a(L_a, \phi)$	B_{YT}^*	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'	23.415	0.1086	0.2526	49.51	146.02	12.68	78.86
1000 60'	23.973	0.1313	0.2657	49.51	146.39	13.85	72.15
1000 30'	26.235	0.1797	0.3188	49.51	146.66	16.69	59.88
1000 20'	27.971	0.2013	0.3555	49.51	147.37	20.80	32.46
1000 10'	30.747	0.2730	0.3984	49.51	147.78	43.81	22.82
1000 120'	22.969	0.0718	0.2448	49.51	145.98	11.91	83.94

hes50-1a j=0, $L_a=300, L_{aj}=1000, \phi=120', B_a=49.51, B_{YT}^*=145.98$

Relationship brightness B_{YT}^* and luminance L_T as function of tristimulus value Y_T for the adaptation luminance $L_a=1000$ cd/m²

$B_{YT}^*(L_T, L_a, \phi) = s_x(\phi) L_T^n - d_{x(a)}(L_a, \phi)$ brightness B_{YT}^* [1]
 $B_a(L_a, \phi) = C_T(\phi) [S_0(\phi) + S_1(\phi) L_a^n]$ (n=0,31) [2]
 $s_x(\phi) = C_T(\phi)$ [3] $d_{x(a)}(\phi) = B_a(L_a, \phi)$ [4] (s-scaling factor)

L_T	$C_T(\phi)$	$S_0(\phi)$	$S_1(\phi)$	$B_a(L_a, \phi)$	B_{YT}^*	$s_x(\phi)$	$d_{x(a)}(\phi)$
1000 120'	22.969	0.0718	0.2448	49.51	145.98	22.969	49.51
1000 100'	23.128	0.0747	0.2494	49.51	145.98	22.969	49.51
1000 90'	23.415	0.1086	0.2526	49.51	146.02	23.12	50.82
1000 60'	23.973	0.1313	0.2657	49.51	146.39	23.41	52.89
1000 30'	26.235	0.1797	0.3188	49.51	146.66	23.97	57.37
1000 20'	27.971	0.2013	0.3555	49.51	147.37	26.23	52.92
1000 10'	30.747	0.2730	0.3984	49.51	147.78	27.97	90.28
1000 120'	22.969	0.0718	0.2448	49.51	145.98	22.969	49.51

hes50-2a j=0, $L_a=300, L_{aj}=1000, \phi=120', B_a=49.51, B_{YT}^*=145.98, s_x=22.96, d_{x(a)}=49.51$

Relationship brightness B_{YT}^* and luminance L_T as function of tristimulus value Y_T for the adaptation luminance $L_a=40$ cd/m²

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

L_T	$C_T(\phi)$	$S_0(\phi)$	$S_1(\phi)$	$B_a(L_a, \phi)$	B_{YT}^*	L_{LT}	L_a/L_T
40 120'	22.969	0.0718	0.2448	19.29	52.77	0.56	70.18
40 100'	23.128	0.0747	0.2494	19.29	52.74	0.60	65.70
40 90'	23.415	0.1086	0.2526	19.29	52.36	0.71	55.89
40 60'	23.973	0.1313	0.2657	19.29	52.08	0.89	44.82
40 30'	26.235	0.1797	0.3188	19.29	51.35	1.70	23.42
40 20'	27.971	0.2013	0.3555	19.29	50.93	2.43	16.45
40 10'	30.747	0.2730	0.3984	19.29	49.64	3.88	10.29
40 120'	22.969	0.0718	0.2448	19.29	52.77	0.56	70.18

hes51-1a j=2, $L_a=300, L_{aj}=40, \phi=120', B_a=19.29, B_{YT}^*=52.77, s_x=22.96, d_{x(a)}=19.29$

Relationship brightness B_{YT}^* and luminance L_T as function of tristimulus value Y_T for the adaptation luminance $L_a=40$ cd/m²

$B_{YT}^*(L_T, L_r, \phi) = s_{y(r)}(\phi) L_T^n - d_{y(r)}(\phi)$ brightness B_{YT}^* [1]
 $B_r(L_r, \phi) = C_T(\phi) [S_0(\phi) + S_1(\phi) L_r^n]$ (n=0,31, $B_{ra}^* = B_{YT}^* / B_{LT,ra}^*$) [2]
 $s_{y(r)}(\phi) = C_T(\phi)$ [3] $d_{y(r)}(\phi) = B_r(L_r, \phi)$ [4] (s-scaling factor)

L_T	$C_T(\phi)$	$S_0(\phi)$	$S_1(\phi)$	$B_a(L_a, \phi)$	B_{YT}^*	$s_x(\phi)$	$d_{x(a)}(\phi)$
40 120'	22.969	0.0718	0.2448	19.29	52.77	22.969	19.29
40 100'	23.128	0.0747	0.2494	19.29	52.74	23.12	19.83
40 90'	23.415	0.1086	0.2526	19.29	52.36	23.41	21.10
40 60'	23.973	0.1313	0.2657	19.29	52.08	23.97	23.14
40 30'	26.235	0.1797	0.3188	19.29	51.35	26.23	30.96
40 20'	27.971	0.2013	0.3555	19.29	50.93	27.97	36.83
40 10'	30.747	0.2730	0.3984	19.29	49.64	30.74	46.83
40 120'	22.969	0.0718	0.2448	19.29	52.77	22.969	19.29

hes51-2a j=2, $L_a=300, L_{aj}=40, \phi=120', B_a=19.29, B_{YT}^*=52.77, s_x=22.96, d_{x(a)}=19.29$

Relationship brightness B_{YT}^* and luminance L_T as function of tristimulus value Y_T for the adaptation luminance $L_a=1000$ cd/m²

$B_{YT}^*(L_T, L_r, L_r, \phi) = [C_T(\phi) L_T^n - B_r(L_r, \phi)] B_{ra}^*$ brightness B_{YT}^* [1]
 $B_r(L_r, \phi) = C_T(\phi) [S_0(\phi) + S_1(\phi) L_r^n]$ (n=0,31, $B_{ra}^* = B_{YT}^* / B_{LT,ra}^*$) [2]
 $L_{Yr}(L_a, \phi) = [S_0(\phi) + S_1(\phi) L_r^n]^{1/n} B_{ra}^*$ (=black threshold) [3]

Y_T	$C_T(\phi)$	$S_0(\phi)$	$S_1(\phi)$	$B_r(L_r, \phi)$	B_{YT}^*	L_{Yr}	L_a/L_T
1000 120'	22.969	0.0718	0.2448	34.60	110.21	8.15	83.94
1000 100'	23.128	0.0747	0.2494	34.60	110.21	8.15	83.94
1000 90'	23.415	0.1086	0.2526	34.60	110.49	8.68	78.86
1000 60'	23.973	0.1313	0.2657	34.60	110.02	9.49	72.15
1000 30'	26.235	0.1797	0.3188	34.60	112.03	11.43	59.88
1000 20'	27.971	0.2013	0.3555	34.60	116.14	21.10	32.46
1000 10'	30.747	0.2730	0.3984	34.60	119.29	30.01	22.82
1000 120'	22.969	0.0718	0.2448	34.60	110.21	8.15	83.94

hes50-3a j=0, $L_a=300, L_{aj}=1000, \phi=120', B_r=34.60, B_{YT}^*=110.21$

Relationship brightness B_{YT}^* and luminance L_T as function of tristimulus value Y_T for the adaptation luminance $L_a=1000$ cd/m²

$B_{YT}^*(L_T, L_r, \phi) = s_{y(r)}(\phi) L_T^n - d_{y(r)}(\phi)$ brightness B_{YT}^* [1]
 $B_r(L_r, \phi) = C_T(\phi) [S_0(\phi) + S_1(\phi) L_r^n]$ (n=0,31, $B_{ra}^* = B_{YT}^* / B_{LT,ra}^*$) [2]
 $s_{y(r)}(\phi) = C_T(\phi) B_{ra}^*$ [3] $d_{y(r)}(\phi) = B_r(L_r, \phi) B_{ra}^*$ [4] (s-scaling factor)

Y_T	$C_T(\phi)$	$S_0(\phi)$	$S_1(\phi)$	$B_r(L_r, \phi)$	B_{YT}^*	$s_{y(r)}(\phi)$	$d_{y(r)}(\phi)$
1000 120'	22.969	0.0718	0.2448	34.60	110.21	15.73	33.91
1000 100'	23.128	0.0747	0.2494	34.60	110.21	15.73	33.91
1000 90'	23.415	0.1086	0.2526	34.60	110.49	15.84	34.81
1000 60'	23.973	0.1313	0.2657	34.60	110.02	16.03	36.23
1000 30'	26.235	0.1797	0.3188	34.60	112.03	16.42	39.30
1000 20'	27.971	0.2013	0.3555	34.60	116.14	17.97	52.30
1000 10'	30.747	0.2730	0.3984	34.60	119.29	19.15	61.84
1000 120'	22.969	0.0718	0.2448	34.60	110.21	15.73	33.91

hes50-4a j=0, $L_a=300, L_{aj}=1000, \phi=120', B_r=34.60, B_{YT}^*=110.21, s_{y(r)}=15.73, d_{y(r)}=33.91$

Relationship brightness B_{YT}^* and luminance L_T as function of tristimulus value Y_T for the adaptation luminance $L_a=40$ cd/m²

$B_{YT}^*(L_T, L_r, L_r, \phi) = [C_T(\phi) L_T^n - B_r(L_r, \phi)] B_{ra}^*$ brightness B_{YT}^* [1]
 $B_r(L_r, \phi) = C_T(\phi) [S_0(\phi) + S_1(\phi) L_r^n]$ (n=0,31, $B_{ra}^* = B_{YT}^* / B_{LT,ra}^*$) [2]
 $L_{Yr}(L_a, \phi) = [S_0(\phi) + S_1(\phi) L_r^n]^{1/n} B_{ra}^*$ (=black threshold) [3]

Y_T	$C_T(\phi)$	$S_0(\phi)$	$S_1(\phi)$	$B_r(L_r, \phi)$	B_{YT}^*	L_{Yr}	L_a/L_T
40 120'	22.969	0.0718	0.2448	34.60	70.99	1.07	70.18
40 100'	23.128	0.0747	0.2494	34.60	70.17	1.15	65.70
40 90'	23.415	0.1086	0.2526	34.60	68.70	1.35	55.89
40 60'	23.973	0.1313	0.2657	34.60	65.81	1.69	44.82
40 30'	26.235	0.1797	0.3188	34.60	54.15	3.23	23.42
40 20'	27.971	0.2013	0.3555	34.60	45.19	4.60	16.45
40 10'	30.747	0.2730	0.3984	34.60	30.87	7.36	10.29
40 120'	22.969	0.0718	0.2448	34.60	70.99	1.07	70.18

hes51-3a j=2, $L_a=300, L_{aj}=40, \phi=120', B_r=34.60, B_{YT}^*=70.99$

Relationship brightness B_{YT}^* and luminance L_T as function of tristimulus value Y_T for the adaptation luminance $L_a=40$ cd/m²

$B_{YT}^*(L_T, L_r, \phi) = s_{y(r)}(\phi) L_T^n - d_{y(r)}(\phi)$ brightness B_{YT}^* [1]
 $B_r(L_r, \phi) = C_T(\phi) [S_0(\phi) + S_1(\phi) L_r^n]$ (n=0,31, $B_{ra}^* = B_{YT}^* / B_{LT,ra}^*$) [2]
 $s_{y(r)}(\phi) = C_T(\phi) B_{ra}^*$ [3] $d_{y(r)}(\phi) = B_r(L_r, \phi) B_{ra}^*$ [4] (s-scaling factor)

Y_T	$C_T(\phi)$	$S_0(\phi)$	$S_1(\phi)$	$B_r(L_r, \phi)$	B_{YT}^*	$s_{y(r)}(\phi)$	$d_{y(r)}(\phi)$
40 120'	22.969	0.0718	0.2448	34.60	70.99	43.51	36.55
40 100'	23.128	0.0747	0.2494	34.60	70.17	43.81	37.57
40 90'	23.415	0.1086	0.2526	34.60	68.70	44.36	39.99
40 60'	23.973	0.1313	0.2657	34.60	65.81	45.42	43.84
40 30'	26.235	0.1797	0.3188	34.60	54.15	49.79	58.67
40 20'	27.971	0.2013	0.3555	34.60	45.19	52.99	69.79
40 10'	30.747	0.2730	0.3984	34.60	30.87	58.25	88.73
40 120'	22.969	0.0718	0.2448	34.60	70.99	43.51	36.55

hes51-4a j=2, $L_a=300, L_{aj}=40, \phi=120', B_r=34.60, B_{YT}^*=70.99, s_{y(r)}=43.51, d_{y(r)}=36.55$

Relationship brightness B_{YT}^* and luminance L_T as function of tristimulus value Y_T for the adaptation luminance $L_a=200$ cd/m²

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

L_T	$C_T(\phi)$	$S_0(\phi)$	$S_1(\phi)$	$B_a(L_a, \phi)$	B_{YT}^*	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	30.71	87.98	2.72	73.51
200 90'	23.415	0.1086	0.2526	30.71	87.89	3.05	65.36
200 60'	23.973	0.1313	0.2657	30.71	87.81	3.73	53.51
200 30'	26.235	0.1797	0.3188	30.71	87.63	6.99	28.58
200 20'	27.971	0.2013	0.3555	30.71	87.52	9.95	20.09
200 10'	30.747	0.2730	0.3984	30.71	87.19	15.35	13.02
200 120'	22.969	0.0718	0.2448	30.71	87.99	2.55	78.36

hes50-5a j=1, $L_a=300, L_{aj}=200, \phi=120', B_a=30.71, B_{YT}^*=87.99$

Relationship brightness B_{YT}^* and luminance L_T as function of tristimulus value Y_T for the adaptation luminance $L_a=200$ cd/m²

$B_{YT}^*(L_T, L_r, \phi) = s_x(\phi) L_T^n - d_{x(a)}(L_a, \phi)$ brightness B_{YT}^* [1]
 $B_a(L_a, \phi) = C_T(\phi) [S_0(\phi) + S_1(\phi) L_a^n]$ (n=0,31) [2]
 $s_x(\phi) = C_T(\phi)$ [3] $d_{x(a)}(\phi) = B_a(L_a, \phi)$ [4] (s-scaling factor)

L_T	$C_T(\phi)$	$S_0(\phi)$	$S_1(\phi)$	$B_a(L_a, \phi)$	B_{YT}^*	$s_x(\phi)$	$d_{x(a)}(\phi)$
200 120'	22.969	0.0718	0.2448	30.71	87.99	22.969	30.71
200 100'	23.128	0.0747	0.2494	30.71	87.98	23.12	31.54
200 90'	23.415	0.1086	0.2526	30.71	87.89	23.41	33.11
200 60'	23.973	0.1313	0.2657	30.71	87.81	23.97	36.07
200 30'	26.235	0.1797	0.3188	30.71	87.63	26.23	47.94
200 20'	27.971	0.2013	0.3555	30.71	87.52	27.97	57.02
200 10'	30.747	0.2730	0.3984	30.71	87.19	30.74	71.70
200 120'	22.969	0.0718	0.2448	30.71	87.99	22.969	30.71

hes50-6a j=1, $L_a=300, L_{aj}=200, \phi=120', B_a=30.71, B_{YT}^*=87.99, s_x=22.96, d_{x(a)}=30.71$

Relationship brightness B_{YT}^* and luminance L_T as function of tristimulus value Y_T for the adaptation luminance $L_a=8$ cd/m²

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

L_T	$C_T(\phi)$	$S_0(\phi)$	$S_1(\phi)$	$B_a(L_a, \phi)$	B_{YT}^*	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						