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Beziehung Helmholtz $B^*_{1,T}$ und Leuchtlichte L_T als Funktion von Schwinkel θ für Test- gleich Adaptationsleuchtlichte $L_{a,T} = 3000 \text{ cd/m}^2$

$B^*_{1,T}(L_T, L_a) = C_1(\theta) L_T^2 - B_{1,T}(L_a)$ Helmholtz $B^*_{1,T}$ [1]
 $B_{1,T}(L_a) = C_1(\theta) [S(\theta) + S_1(\theta) L_a^2]$ (n=0,31) [2]
 $L_{1,T}(L_a) = [S(\theta) + S_1(\theta) L_a^2]^{1/2}$ (n=Schwarzschild) [3]
 $L_T \text{ } \theta \text{ } C_1(\theta) \text{ } S(\theta) \text{ } S_1(\theta) \text{ } B_{1,T}(L_a) \text{ } B^*_{1,T} \text{ } L_{1,T} \text{ } L_a \text{ } L_{1,T} \text{ } L_a$

3000	120°	22.969	0.0718	0.2448	68.92	205.89	34.63	86.60
3000	100°	23.128	0.0747	0.2494	68.92	205.89	34.63	86.60
3000	90°	23.415	0.1086	0.2526	70.75	207.91	36.85	81.41
3000	60°	23.973	0.1313	0.2657	73.32	206.83	39.74	75.48
3000	30°	26.235	0.1797	0.3188	79.38	207.45	47.58	63.05
3000	20°	27.971	0.2013	0.3555	104.81	209.08	57.17	34.41
3000	10°	30.747	0.2730	0.3984	124.62	210.63	123.95	24.30
600.0/120°	22.969	0.0718	0.2448	68.92	102.94	22.96	34.63	86.60

Agp6-1a $L_a=3000, L_{a,T}=3000, \text{Lagrange: } 2.04, \theta = 0^\circ \leq \theta \leq 120^\circ$

Beziehung Helmholtz $B^*_{1,T}$ und Leuchtlichte L_T als Funktion von Schwinkel θ für Test- gleich Adaptationsleuchtlichte $L_{a,T} = 3000 \text{ cd/m}^2$

$B^*_{1,T}(L_T, L_a) = C_2(\theta) L_T^2 - B_{1,T}(L_a)$ Helmholtz $B^*_{1,T}$ [1]
 $B_{1,T}(L_a) = C_2(\theta) [S(\theta) + S_1(\theta) L_a^2]$ (n=0,31) [2]
 $L_{1,T}(L_a) = [S(\theta) + S_1(\theta) L_a^2]^{1/2}$ (n=Schwarzschild) [3]
 $L_T \text{ } \theta \text{ } C_2(\theta) \text{ } S(\theta) \text{ } S_1(\theta) \text{ } B_{1,T}(L_a) \text{ } B^*_{1,T} \text{ } L_{1,T} \text{ } L_a \text{ } L_{1,T} \text{ } L_a$

3000	120°	22.969	0.0718	0.2448	68.92	205.89	22.96	86.60
3000	100°	23.128	0.0747	0.2494	68.92	205.89	22.96	86.60
3000	90°	23.415	0.1086	0.2526	70.75	205.97	23.12	70.75
3000	60°	23.973	0.1313	0.2657	73.32	206.83	24.31	73.32
3000	30°	26.235	0.1797	0.3188	79.38	207.45	23.97	39.74
3000	20°	27.971	0.2013	0.3555	104.81	209.08	26.23	104.81
3000	10°	30.747	0.2730	0.3984	124.62	210.63	27.97	124.62
600.0/120°	22.969	0.0718	0.2448	68.92	102.94	22.96	86.60	

Agp6-1b $L_a=3000, L_{a,T}=3000, \text{Lagrange: } 0.88, \theta = 0^\circ \leq \theta \leq 120^\circ$

Beziehung Helmholtz $B^*_{1,T}$ und Leuchtlichte L_T als Funktion von Schwinkel θ für Test- gleich Adaptationsleuchtlichte $L_{a,T} = 30 \text{ cd/m}^2$

$B^*_{1,T}(L_T, L_a) = C_1(\theta) L_T^2 - B_{1,T}(L_a)$ Helmholtz $B^*_{1,T}$ [1]
 $B_{1,T}(L_a) = C_1(\theta) [S(\theta) + S_1(\theta) L_a^2]$ (n=0,31) [2]
 $L_{1,T}(L_a) = [S(\theta) + S_1(\theta) L_a^2]^{1/2}$ (n=Schwarzschild) [3]
 $L_T \text{ } \theta \text{ } C_1(\theta) \text{ } S(\theta) \text{ } S_1(\theta) \text{ } B_{1,T}(L_a) \text{ } B^*_{1,T} \text{ } L_{1,T} \text{ } L_a \text{ } L_{1,T} \text{ } L_a$

30	120°	22.969	0.0718	0.2448	17.78	48.13	0.43	68.40
30	100°	23.128	0.0747	0.2494	18.28	48.09	0.46	60.40
30	90°	23.415	0.1086	0.2526	19.52	47.68	0.55	53.91
30	60°	23.973	0.1313	0.2657	21.43	47.37	0.69	43.03
30	30°	26.235	0.1797	0.3188	28.72	46.57	1.34	22.38
30	20°	27.971	0.2013	0.3555	44.17	46.10	1.90	15.71
30	10°	30.747	0.2730	0.3984	43.55	44.69	3.07	7.75
6.9/0	120°	22.969	0.0718	0.2448	17.78	24.06/1	0.43	68.40

Agp6-1c $L_a=30, L_{a,T}=30, \text{Lagrange: } 0.88, \theta = 0^\circ \leq \theta \leq 120^\circ$

Beziehung Helmholtz $B^*_{1,T}$ und Leuchtlichte L_T als Funktion von Schwinkel θ für Test- gleich Adaptationsleuchtlichte $L_{a,T} = 30 \text{ cd/m}^2$

$B^*_{1,T}(L_T, L_a) = C_2(\theta) L_T^2 - B_{1,T}(L_a)$ Helmholtz $B^*_{1,T}$ [1]
 $B_{1,T}(L_a) = C_2(\theta) [S(\theta) + S_1(\theta) L_a^2]$ (n=0,31) [2]
 $L_{1,T}(L_a) = [S(\theta) + S_1(\theta) L_a^2]^{1/2}$ (n=Schwarzschild) [3]
 $L_T \text{ } \theta \text{ } C_2(\theta) \text{ } S(\theta) \text{ } S_1(\theta) \text{ } B_{1,T}(L_a) \text{ } B^*_{1,T} \text{ } L_{1,T} \text{ } L_a \text{ } L_{1,T} \text{ } L_a$

30	120°	22.969	0.0718	0.2448	17.78	48.13	22.96	17.78
30	100°	23.128	0.0747	0.2494	18.28	48.09	23.12	18.28
30	90°	23.415	0.1086	0.2526	19.52	47.68	23.41	19.52
30	60°	23.973	0.1313	0.2657	21.43	47.37	23.97	21.43
30	30°	26.235	0.1797	0.3188	28.72	46.57	26.23	28.72
30	20°	27.971	0.2013	0.3555	44.17	46.10	27.97	44.17
30	10°	30.747	0.2730	0.3984	43.55	44.69	30.74	43.55
600.0/120°	22.969	0.0718	0.2448	17.78	24.06/1	22.96	17.78	

Agp6-1d $L_a=30, L_{a,T}=30, \text{Lagrange: } 0.16, \theta = 0^\circ \leq \theta \leq 120^\circ$

Beziehung Helmholtz $B^*_{1,T}$ und Normfarbwert \bar{Y} als Funktion von Schwinkel θ für Test- gleich Adaptationsleuchtlichte $L_{a,T} = 3000 \text{ cd/m}^2$

$B^*_{1,T}(L_T, L_a) = [C_1(\theta) L_T^2 - B_{1,T}(L_a)]^{1/2}$ Helmholtz $B^*_{1,T}$ [1]
 $B_{1,T}(L_a) = C_1(\theta) [S(\theta) + S_1(\theta) L_a^2]$ (n=0,31, $L_a^2 = (L_{a,T}/L_a)^2$) [2]
 $L_{1,T}(L_a) = [S(\theta) + S_1(\theta) L_a^2]^{1/2}$ (n=Schwarzschild) [3]
 $\bar{Y}_T \text{ } \theta \text{ } C_1(\theta) \text{ } S(\theta) \text{ } S_1(\theta) \text{ } B_{1,T}(L_a) \text{ } B^*_{1,T} \text{ } L_{1,T} \text{ } L_a \text{ } L_{1,T} \text{ } L_a$

3000	120°	22.969	0.0718	0.2448	68.92	100.84	16.96	86.60
3000	100°	23.128	0.0747	0.2494	68.92	100.84	16.96	86.60
3000	90°	23.415	0.1086	0.2526	70.75	100.88	18.10	81.41
3000	60°	23.973	0.1313	0.2657	73.32	101.30	19.46	75.48
3000	30°	26.235	0.1797	0.3188	79.38	101.70	23.30	63.05
3000	20°	27.971	0.2013	0.3555	104.81	102.40	26.49	34.41
3000	10°	30.747	0.2730	0.3984	124.62	102.87	60.71	24.30
9.2/10	120°	22.969	0.0718	0.2448	68.92	50.00/1	16.96	86.60

Agp6-2a $L_a=3000, L_{a,T}=3000, \text{Lagrange: } 2.04, \theta = 0^\circ \leq \theta \leq 120^\circ$

Beziehung Helmholtz $B^*_{1,T}$ und Normfarbwert \bar{Y} als Funktion von Schwinkel θ für Test- gleich Adaptationsleuchtlichte $L_{a,T} = 3000 \text{ cd/m}^2$

$B^*_{1,T}(L_T, L_a) = [C_2(\theta) L_T^2 - B_{1,T}(L_a)]^{1/2}$ Helmholtz $B^*_{1,T}$ [1]
 $B_{1,T}(L_a) = C_2(\theta) [S(\theta) + S_1(\theta) L_a^2]$ (n=0,31, $L_a^2 = (L_{a,T}/L_a)^2$) [2]
 $L_{1,T}(L_a) = [S(\theta) + S_1(\theta) L_a^2]^{1/2}$ (n=Schwarzschild) [3]
 $\bar{Y}_T \text{ } \theta \text{ } C_2(\theta) \text{ } S(\theta) \text{ } S_1(\theta) \text{ } B_{1,T}(L_a) \text{ } B^*_{1,T} \text{ } L_{1,T} \text{ } L_a \text{ } L_{1,T} \text{ } L_a$

3000	120°	22.969	0.0718	0.2448	68.92	100.84	11.24	33.76
3000	100°	23.128	0.0747	0.2494	68.92	100.84	11.24	33.76
3000	90°	23.415	0.1086	0.2526	70.75	100.88	13.32	34.65
3000	60°	23.973	0.1313	0.2657	73.32	101.30	14.56	35.91
3000	30°	26.235	0.1797	0.3188	79.38	101.70	17.74	38.88
3000	20°	27.971	0.2013	0.3555	104.81	102.40	12.84	51.33
3000	10°	30.747	0.2730	0.3984	124.62	102.87	13.69	61.04
58.1/10	120°	22.969	0.0718	0.2448	68.92	50.00/1	11.24	33.76

Agp6-2b $L_a=3000, L_{a,T}=3000, \text{Lagrange: } 2.04, \theta = 0^\circ \leq \theta \leq 120^\circ$

Beziehung Helmholtz $B^*_{1,T}$ und Normfarbwert \bar{Y} als Funktion von Schwinkel θ für Test- gleich Adaptationsleuchtlichte $L_{a,T} = 30 \text{ cd/m}^2$

$B^*_{1,T}(L_T, L_a) = [C_1(\theta) L_T^2 - B_{1,T}(L_a)]^{1/2}$ Helmholtz $B^*_{1,T}$ [1]
 $B_{1,T}(L_a) = C_1(\theta) [S(\theta) + S_1(\theta) L_a^2]$ (n=0,31, $L_a^2 = (L_{a,T}/L_a)^2$) [2]
 $L_{1,T}(L_a) = [S(\theta) + S_1(\theta) L_a^2]^{1/2}$ (n=Schwarzschild) [3]
 $\bar{Y}_T \text{ } \theta \text{ } C_1(\theta) \text{ } S(\theta) \text{ } S_1(\theta) \text{ } B_{1,T}(L_a) \text{ } B^*_{1,T} \text{ } L_{1,T} \text{ } L_a \text{ } L_{1,T} \text{ } L_a$

30	120°	22.969	0.0718	0.2448	17.78	98.27	0.89	68.40
30	100°	23.128	0.0747	0.2494	18.28	98.19	0.95	60.40
30	90°	23.415	0.1086	0.2526	19.52	97.35	1.13	53.91
30	60°	23.973	0.1313	0.2657	21.43	96.13	1.49	43.03
30	30°	26.235	0.1797	0.3188	28.72	95.88	2.73	22.38
30	20°	27.971	0.2013	0.3555	44.17	94.71	3.82	15.71
30	10°	30.747	0.2730	0.3984	43.55	92.05	6.27	9.75
7.1/10	120°	22.969	0.0718	0.2448	17.78	50.00/1	0.89	68.40

Agp6-2c $L_a=30, L_{a,T}=30, \text{Lagrange: } 0.88, \theta = 0^\circ \leq \theta \leq 120^\circ$

Beziehung Helmholtz $B^*_{1,T}$ und Normfarbwert \bar{Y} als Funktion von Schwinkel θ für Test- gleich Adaptationsleuchtlichte $L_{a,T} = 30 \text{ cd/m}^2$

$B^*_{1,T}(L_T, L_a) = [C_2(\theta) L_T^2 - B_{1,T}(L_a)]^{1/2}$ Helmholtz $B^*_{1,T}$ [1]
 $B_{1,T}(L_a) = C_2(\theta) [S(\theta) + S_1(\theta) L_a^2]$ (n=0,31, $L_a^2 = (L_{a,T}/L_a)^2$) [2]
 $L_{1,T}(L_a) = [S(\theta) + S_1(\theta) L_a^2]^{1/2}$ (n=Schwarzschild) [3]
 $\bar{Y}_T \text{ } \theta \text{ } C_2(\theta) \text{ } S(\theta) \text{ } S_1(\theta) \text{ } B_{1,T}(L_a) \text{ } B^*_{1,T} \text{ } L_{1,T} \text{ } L_a \text{ } L_{1,T} \text{ } L_a$

30	120°	22.969	0.0718	0.2448	17.78	98.27	46.89	36.32
30	100°	23.128	0.0747	0.2494	18.28	98.19	47.22	33.73
30	90°	23.415	0.1086	0.2526	19.52	97.35	49.07	39.86
30	60°	23.973	0.1313	0.2657	21.43	96.13	48.94	43.67
30	30°	26.235	0.1797	0.3188	28.72	95.88	53.56	58.64
30	20°	27.971	0.2013	0.3555	44.17	94.71	51.00	69.78
30	10°	30.747	0.2730	0.3984	43.55	91.25	62.77	88.93
4.2/10	120°	22.969	0.0718	0.2448	17.78	50.00/1	46.89	36.32

Agp6-2d $L_a=30, L_{a,T}=30, \text{Lagrange: } 0.16, \theta = 0^\circ \leq \theta \leq 120^\circ$

Beziehung Helmholtz $B^*_{1,T}$ und Leuchtlichte L_T als Funktion von Schwinkel θ für Test- gleich Adaptationsleuchtlichte $L_{a,T} = 300 \text{ cd/m}^2$

$B^*_{1,T}(L_T, L_a) = C_1(\theta) L_T^2 - B_{1,T}(L_a)$ Helmholtz $B^*_{1,T}$ [1]
 $B_{1,T}(L_a) = C_1(\theta) [S(\theta) + S_1(\theta) L_a^2]$ (n=0,31) [2]
 $L_{1,T}(L_a) = [S(\theta) + S_1(\theta) L_a^2]^{1/2}$ (n=Schwarzschild) [3]
 $L_T \text{ } \theta \text{ } C_1(\theta) \text{ } S(\theta) \text{ } S_1(\theta) \text{ } B_{1,T}(L_a) \text{ } B^*_{1,T} \text{ } L_{1,T} \text{ } L_a \text{ } L_{1,T} \text{ } L_a$

300	120°	22.969	0.0718	0.2448	34.60	99.99	3.75	79.99
300	100°	23.128	0.0747	0.2494	35.53	99.99	3.99	75.07
300	90°	23.415	0.1086	0.2526	37.21	100.00	4.45	67.31
300	60°	23.973	0.1313	0.2657	40.48	99.99	5.42	53.33
300	30°	26.235	0.1797	0.3188	53.74	100.00	10.10	29.68
300	20°	27.971	0.2013	0.3555	63.99	99.99	14.37	20.86
300	10°	30.747	0.2730	0.3984	80.18	99.99	22.02	13.62
67.0/10	120°	22.969	0.0718	0.2448	34.60	49.99/1	3.75	79.99

Agp6-3a $L_a=300, L_{a,T}=300, \text{Lagrange: } 1.80, \theta = 0^\circ \leq \theta \leq 120^\circ$

Beziehung Helmholtz $B^*_{1,T}$ und Leuchtlichte L_T als Funktion von Schwinkel θ für Test- gleich Adaptationsleuchtlichte $L_{a,T} = 300 \text{ cd/m}^2$

$B^*_{1,T}(L_T, L_a) = C_2(\theta) L_T^2 - B_{1,T}(L_a)$ Helmholtz $B^*_{1,T}$ [1]
 $B_{1,T}(L_a) = C_2(\theta) [S(\theta) + S_1(\theta) L_a^2]$ (n=0,31) [2]
 $L_{1,T}(L_a) = [S(\theta) + S_1(\theta) L_a^2]^{1/2}$ (n=Schwarzschild) [3]
 $L_T \text{ } \theta \text{ } C_2(\theta) \text{ } S(\theta) \text{ } S_1(\theta) \text{ } B_{1,T}(L_a) \text{ } B^*_{1,T} \text{ } L_{1,T} \text{ } L_a \text{ } L_{1,T} \text{ } L_a$

300	120°	22.969	0.0718	0.2448	34.60	99.99	22.96	34.60
300	100°	23.128	0.0747	0.2494	35.53	99.99	23.12	35.53
300	90°	23.415	0.1086	0.2526	37.21	100.00	23.41	37.21
300	60°	23.973	0.1313	0.2657	40.48	99.99	23.97	40.48
300	30°	26.235	0.1797	0.3188	53.74	100.00	26.23	53.74
300	20°	27.971	0.2013	0.3555	63.99	99.99	27.97	63.99
300	10°	30.747	0.2730	0.3984	80.18	99.99	30.74	80.18
67.0/10	120°	22.969	0.0718	0.2448	34.60	49.99/1	22.96	34.60