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Beziehung Helligkeit B_{YT}^* und Leuchtdichte L_T als Funktion von Normfarbwert Y_T für Adaptationsleuchtdichte $L_a=1000$ cd/m²

Helligkeit B_{YT}^* [1]
 $B_{YT}^*(L_T, L_a, \varphi) = C_T(\varphi) L_T^n - B_a(L_a, \varphi)$ [1]
 $B_a(L_a, \varphi) = C_T(\varphi) [S_0(\varphi) + S_1(\varphi) L_a^n]$ (n=0,31) [2]
 $L_{LT}(L_a, \varphi) = [S_0(\varphi) + S_1(\varphi) L_a^n]^{1/n}$ (s=Schwarschwelle) [3]

| L_T | $C_T(\varphi)$ | $S_0(\varphi)$ | $S_1(\varphi)$ | $B_a(L_a, \varphi)$ | 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 |

hgs50-1a j=0, L_a=300, L_{aj}=1000, φ=120°, B_a=49.51, B_{YT}^{*}=145.98, s_a=22.96, d_{aa}=49.51

Beziehung Helligkeit B_{YT}^* und Leuchtdichte L_T als Funktion von Normfarbwert Y_T für Adaptationsleuchtdichte $L_a=1000$ cd/m²

Helligkeit B_{YT}^* [1]
 $B_{YT}^*(L_T, L_a, \varphi) = s_x(\varphi) L_T^n - d_{xx}(L_a, \varphi)$ [1]
 $B_a(L_a, \varphi) = C_T(\varphi) [S_0(\varphi) + S_1(\varphi) L_a^n]$ (n=0,31) [2]
 $s_x(\varphi) = C_T(\varphi)$ [3] $d_{xx}(\varphi) = B_a(L_a, \varphi)$ [4] (s=Skalierfaktor)

| L_T | $C_T(\varphi)$ | $S_0(\varphi)$ | $S_1(\varphi)$ | $B_a(L_a, \varphi)$ | B_{YT}^* | $s_x(\varphi)$ | $d_{xx}(\varphi)$ |
|-----------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------|------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 1000 120' | 22.969 | 0.0718 | 0.2448 | 49.51 | 145.98 | 22.96 | 49.51 |
| 1000 100' | 23.128 | 0.0747 | 0.2494 | 49.51 | 145.98 | 22.96 | 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 | 22.96 | 49.51 |

hgs50-2a j=0, L_a=300, L_{aj}=1000, φ=120°, B_a=49.51, B_{YT}^{*}=145.98, s_a=22.96, d_{aa}=49.51

Beziehung Helligkeit B_{YT}^* und Leuchtdichte L_T als Funktion von Normfarbwert Y_T für Adaptationsleuchtdichte $L_a=1000$ cd/m²

Helligkeit B_{YT}^* [1]
 $B_{YT}^*(L_T, L_r, \varphi) = [C_T(\varphi) L_T^n - B_r(L_r, \varphi)] B_{Ta}^*$ [1]
 $B_r(L_r, \varphi) = C_T(\varphi) [S_0(\varphi) + S_1(\varphi) L_r^n]$ (n=0,31, B_{Ta}^{*}=B_{YT}^{*}/B_{LTa}) [2]
 $L_{YT}(L_a, \varphi) = [S_0(\varphi) + S_1(\varphi) L_r^n]^{1/n} B_{Ta}^*$ (s=Schwarschwelle) [3]

| Y_T | $C_T(\varphi)$ | $S_0(\varphi)$ | $S_1(\varphi)$ | $B_r(L_r, \varphi)$ | B_{YT}^* | L_{YT} | 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 | 110.92 | 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 |

hgs50-3a j=0, L_a=300, L_{aj}=1000, φ=120°, B_r=34.60, B_{YT}^{*}=110.21

Beziehung Helligkeit B_{YT}^* und Leuchtdichte L_T als Funktion von Normfarbwert Y_T für Adaptationsleuchtdichte $L_a=1000$ cd/m²

Helligkeit B_{YT}^* [1]
 $B_{YT}^*(L_T, L_r, \varphi) = s_{Yra}(\varphi) L_T^n - d_{Yra}(\varphi)$ [1]
 $B_r(L_r, \varphi) = C_T(\varphi) [S_0(\varphi) + S_1(\varphi) L_r^n]$ (n=0,31, B_{Ta}^{*}=B_{YT}^{*}/B_{LTa}) [2]
 $s_{Yra}(\varphi) = C_T(\varphi) B_{Ta}^*$ [3] $d_{Yra}(\varphi) = B_r(L_r, \varphi) B_{Ta}^*$ [4] (s=Skalierfaktor)

| Y_T | $C_T(\varphi)$ | $S_0(\varphi)$ | $S_1(\varphi)$ | $B_r(L_r, \varphi)$ | B_{YT}^* | $s_{Yra}(\varphi)$ | $d_{Yra}(\varphi)$ |
|-----------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------|------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 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 | 110.92 | 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 |

hgs50-4a j=0, L_a=300, L_{aj}=1000, φ=120°, B_r=34.60, B_{YT}^{*}=110.21, s_{Yra}=15.73, d_{Yra}=33.91

Beziehung Helligkeit B_{YT}^* und Leuchtdichte L_T als Funktion von Normfarbwert Y_T für Adaptationsleuchtdichte $L_a=200$ cd/m²

Helligkeit B_{YT}^* [1]
 $B_{YT}^*(L_T, L_a, \varphi) = C_T(\varphi) L_T^n - B_a(L_a, \varphi)$ [1]
 $B_a(L_a, \varphi) = C_T(\varphi) [S_0(\varphi) + S_1(\varphi) L_a^n]$ (n=0,31) [2]
 $L_{LT}(L_a, \varphi) = [S_0(\varphi) + S_1(\varphi) L_a^n]^{1/n}$ (s=Schwarschwelle) [3]

| L_T | $C_T(\varphi)$ | $S_0(\varphi)$ | $S_1(\varphi)$ | $B_a(L_a, \varphi)$ | 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 |

hgs50-5a j=1, L_a=300, L_{aj}=200, φ=120°, B_a=30.71, B_{YT}^{*}=87.99

Beziehung Helligkeit B_{YT}^* und Leuchtdichte L_T als Funktion von Normfarbwert Y_T für Adaptationsleuchtdichte $L_a=200$ cd/m²

Helligkeit B_{YT}^* [1]
 $B_{YT}^*(L_T, L_a, \varphi) = s_x(\varphi) L_T^n - d_{xx}(L_a, \varphi)$ [1]
 $B_a(L_a, \varphi) = C_T(\varphi) [S_0(\varphi) + S_1(\varphi) L_a^n]$ (n=0,31) [2]
 $s_x(\varphi) = C_T(\varphi)$ [3] $d_{xx}(\varphi) = B_a(L_a, \varphi)$ [4] (s=Skalierfaktor)

| L_T | $C_T(\varphi)$ | $S_0(\varphi)$ | $S_1(\varphi)$ | $B_a(L_a, \varphi)$ | B_{YT}^* | $s_x(\varphi)$ | $d_{xx}(\varphi)$ |
|----------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------|------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 200 120' | 22.969 | 0.0718 | 0.2448 | 30.71 | 87.99 | 22.96 | 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 | 22.96 | 30.71 |

hgs50-6a j=1, L_a=300, L_{aj}=200, φ=120°, B_a=30.71, B_{YT}^{*}=87.99, s_a=22.96, d_{aa}=30.71

Beziehung Helligkeit B_{YT}^* und Leuchtdichte L_T als Funktion von Normfarbwert Y_T für Adaptationsleuchtdichte $L_a=200$ cd/m²

Helligkeit B_{YT}^* [1]
 $B_{YT}^*(L_T, L_r, \varphi) = [C_T(\varphi) L_T^n - B_r(L_r, \varphi)] B_{Ta}^*$ [1]
 $B_r(L_r, \varphi) = C_T(\varphi) [S_0(\varphi) + S_1(\varphi) L_r^n]$ (n=0,31, B_{Ta}^{*}=B_{YT}^{*}/B_{LTa}) [2]
 $L_{YT}(L_a, \varphi) = [S_0(\varphi) + S_1(\varphi) L_r^n]^{1/n} B_{Ta}^*$ (s=Schwarschwelle) [3]

| Y_T | $C_T(\varphi)$ | $S_0(\varphi)$ | $S_1(\varphi)$ | $B_r(L_r, \varphi)$ | B_{YT}^* | L_{YT} | L_a/L_T |
|----------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------|------------|----------|-----------|
| 200 120' | 22.969 | 0.0718 | 0.2448 | 34.60 | 95.57 | 2.90 | 78.36 |
| 200 100' | 23.128 | 0.0747 | 0.2494 | 34.60 | 95.45 | 3.09 | 73.51 |
| 200 90' | 23.415 | 0.1086 | 0.2526 | 34.60 | 95.22 | 3.47 | 65.36 |
| 200 60' | 23.973 | 0.1313 | 0.2657 | 34.60 | 94.78 | 4.24 | 53.51 |
| 200 30' | 26.235 | 0.1797 | 0.3188 | 34.60 | 93.00 | 7.95 | 28.58 |
| 200 20' | 27.971 | 0.2013 | 0.3555 | 34.60 | 91.64 | 11.31 | 20.09 |
| 200 10' | 30.747 | 0.2730 | 0.3984 | 34.60 | 89.45 | 17.45 | 13.02 |
| 200 120' | 22.969 | 0.0718 | 0.2448 | 34.60 | 95.57 | 2.90 | 78.36 |

hgs50-7a j=1, L_a=300, L_{aj}=200, φ=120°, B_r=34.60, B_{YT}^{*}=95.57

Beziehung Helligkeit B_{YT}^* und Leuchtdichte L_T als Funktion von Normfarbwert Y_T für Adaptationsleuchtdichte $L_a=200$ cd/m²

Helligkeit B_{YT}^* [1]
 $B_{YT}^*(L_T, L_r, \varphi) = s_{Yra}(\varphi) L_T^n - d_{Yra}(\varphi)$ [1]
 $B_r(L_r, \varphi) = C_T(\varphi) [S_0(\varphi) + S_1(\varphi) L_r^n]$ (n=0,31, B_{Ta}^{*}=B_{YT}^{*}/B_{LTa}) [2]
 $s_{Yra}(\varphi) = C_T(\varphi) B_{Ta}^*$ [3] $d_{Yra}(\varphi) = B_r(L_r, \varphi) B_{Ta}^*$ [4] (s=Skalierfaktor)

| Y_T | $C_T(\varphi)$ | $S_0(\varphi)$ | $S_1(\varphi)$ | $B_r(L_r, \varphi)$ | B_{YT}^* | $s_{Yra}(\varphi)$ | $d_{Yra}(\varphi)$ |
|----------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------|------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 200 120' | 22.969 | 0.0718 | 0.2448 | 34.60 | 95.57 | 26.10 | 34.90 |
| 200 100' | 23.128 | 0.0747 | 0.2494 | 34.60 | 95.45 | 26.28 | 35.84 |
| 200 90' | 23.415 | 0.1086 | 0.2526 | 34.60 | 95.22 | 26.60 | 37.63 |
| 200 60' | 23.973 | 0.1313 | 0.2657 | 34.60 | 94.78 | 27.24 | 40.99 |
| 200 30' | 26.235 | 0.1797 | 0.3188 | 34.60 | 93.00 | 29.81 | 54.99 |
| 200 20' | 27.971 | 0.2013 | 0.3555 | 34.60 | 91.64 | 31.78 | 64.81 |
| 200 10' | 30.747 | 0.2730 | 0.3984 | 34.60 | 89.45 | 34.94 | 81.48 |
| 200 120' | 22.969 | 0.0718 | 0.2448 | 34.60 | 95.57 | 26.10 | 34.90 |

hgs50-8a j=1, L_a=300, L_{aj}=200, φ=120°, B_r=34.60, B_{YT}^{*}=95.57, s_{Yra}=26.10, d_{Yra}=34.90

Beziehung Helligkeit B_{YT}^* und Leuchtdichte L_T als Funktion von Normfarbwert Y_T für Adaptationsleuchtdichte $L_a=40$ cd/m²

Helligkeit B_{YT}^* [1]
 $B_{YT}^*(L_T, L_a, \varphi) = C_T(\varphi) L_T^n - B_a(L_a, \varphi)$ [1]
 $B_a(L_a, \varphi) = C_T(\varphi) [S_0(\varphi) + S_1(\varphi) L_a^n]$ (n=0,31) [2]
 $L_{LT}(L_a, \varphi) = [S_0(\varphi) + S_1(\varphi) L_a^n]^{1/n}$ (s=Schwarschwelle) [3]

| L_T | $C_T(\varphi)$ | $S_0(\varphi)$ | $S_1(\varphi)$ | $B_a(L_a, \varphi)$ | 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 |

hgs51-1a j=2, L_a=300, L_{aj}=40, φ=120°, B_a=19.29, B_{YT}^{*}=52.77

Beziehung Helligkeit B_{YT}^* und Leuchtdichte L_T als Funktion von Normfarbwert Y_T für Adaptationsleuchtdichte $L_a=40$ cd/m²

Helligkeit B_{YT}^* [1]
 $B_{YT}^*(L_T, L_a, \varphi) = s_x(\varphi) L_T^n - d_{xx}(L_a, \varphi)$ [1]
 $B_a(L_a, \varphi) = C_T(\varphi) [S_0(\varphi) + S_1(\varphi) L_a^n]$ (n=0,31) [2]
 $s_x(\varphi) = C_T(\varphi)$ [3] $d_{xx}(\varphi) = B_a(L_a, \varphi)$ [4] (s=Skalierfaktor)

| L_T | $C_T(\varphi)$ | $S_0(\varphi)$ | $S_1(\varphi)$ | $B_a(L_a, \varphi)$ | B_{YT}^* | $s_x(\varphi)$ | $d_{xx}(\varphi)$ |
|---------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------|------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 40 120' | 22.969 | 0.0718 | 0.2448 | 19.29 | 52.77 | 22.96 | 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 | 19.2 | | | |