Weber-Fechner law in CIE 230:2019 for threshold colour differences of surface colours

The *Weber-Fechner* law describes the lightness L^*_r as ***logarithmic*** function of L_r. For local adaptation to ***Adjacent*** colours there is a ***visible contrast* 100:1.**

The *Stevens* law describes the lightness L^*_{CIELAB} as ***potential*** function of $L_r = Y/5$. IEC 61966-2-1 uses a similar potential function $L^*_{IEC} = m\, L_r^{1/2,4}$.
For ***separate*** colours on a grey surround there is a ***visible contrast* 25:1**=90:3,6.

see K. Richter, 2006, Relation of *Weber* and *Stevens* law at achromatic threshold. http://farbe.tu-berlin.de/A/BAMAT.PDF

Table 1: CIE tristimulus value *Y*, luminance *L*, and lightnesses *L**

Colour (matte)	**Tritimulus value**	**office luminance**	**relative luminance**	**CIE lightness**	**relative lightness**
***(contrast)* (25:1=90:3,6)**	***Y***	***L*** **[cd/m²]**	$L_r = L/L_Z$	$L^*_{CIELAB} \sim m\, L_r^{1/2,4}$	$L^*_r = k \log(L_r)$
White W (paper)	90 =18*5	142 =28,2*5	5	94 =50+44	40 $=k\log(5)$
Grey Z (paper)	18	28,2	1	50	0 $=k\log(1)$
Black N (paper)	3,6 =18/5	5,6 28,2/5	0,2	18 50−32	−40 $=k\log(0,2)$

For the lightness range between $L^*_r = -40$ and 40 the constant is: $k = 40/\log(5) = 57$

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