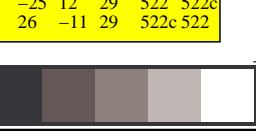


TUB registration: 20201101-AEQ0/AEQ0L0NP.PDF /PS

TUB material: code=rha4ta

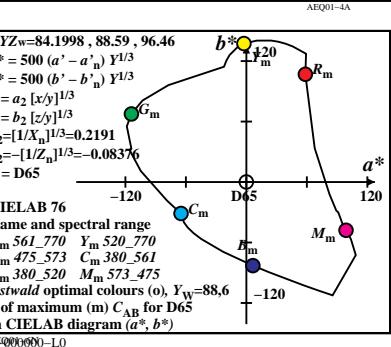


TUB application for evaluation and measurement of display or print output



Weber-Fechner law CIE 230:2019 for threshold colour differences of surface colours					
The Weber-Fechner law describes the lightness L^* , as logarithmic function of L_T . For local adaptation to Adjacent colours there is a visible contrast 100:1.					
The Stevens law describes the lightness L^*_STEVENS , as potential function of $L_T=Y/5$. IEC 61966-2-1 uses a similar potential function $L^*_\text{IEC} = m \cdot L_T^{1/2.4}$.					
The Weber-Fechner law is equivalent to the equation: $L^* = c \cdot L_T$ [1]					
Integration leads to the logarithmic equation: $L^* = k \log(L_T)$. [2]					
Derivation leads for $AL^*=1$ to the linear equation: $L^*/AL^*=k$. [3]					
For Adjacent colours in offices the standard contrast range is 25:1=90:3.6.					
Table 1: CIE tristimulus value Y, luminance L, and lightnesses L^*					
Colour (matte)	Tristimulus value	office luminance	relative luminance	CIE lightness	relative lightness
(contrast) (25:1=90:3.6)	Y	L [cd/m ²]	$L_T = L/L_Z$	$L^*_{CIEAP} = -m \cdot L_T^{1/2.4}$	$L^*_{r} = k \log(L_T)$
White W (paper)	90 =18% ⁵	142 =28.2% ⁵	5 =50+44	94 =k log(5)	40 =k log(5)
Grey Z (paper)	18	28.2	1	50 =k log(1)	0 =k log(0)
Black N (paper)	3.6 =18/5	5.6 =28.2/5	0.2	18 =k log(0.2)	-40 =-k log(0.2)
For the lightness range between $L^* = -40$ and 40 the constant is: $k = 40/\log(5) = 57$					

Weber-Fechner law in CIE 230:2019 for threshold colour differences of surface colours					
The Weber-Fechner law describes the lightness L^* , as logarithmic function of L_T . For local adaptation to Adjacent colours there is a visible contrast 100:1.					
The Stevens law describes the lightness L^*_STEVENS , as potential function of $L_T=Y/5$. IEC 61966-2-1 uses a similar potential function $L^*_\text{IEC} = m \cdot L_T^{1/2.4}$.					
The Weber-Fechner law is equivalent to the equation: $L^* = c \cdot L_T$ [1]					
Integration leads to the logarithmic equation: $L^* = k \log(L_T)$. [2]					
Derivation leads for $AL^*=1$ to the linear equation: $L^*/AL^*=k$. [3]					
For Adjacent colours in offices the standard contrast range is 25:1=90:3.6.					
Table 1: CIE tristimulus value Y, luminance L, and lightnesses L^*					
Colour (matte)	Tristimulus value	office luminance	relative luminance	CIE lightness	relative lightness
(contrast) (25:1=90:3.6)	Y	L [cd/m ²]	$L_T = L/L_Z$	$L^*_{CIEAP} = -m \cdot L_T^{1/2.4}$	$L^*_{r} = k \log(L_T)$
White W (paper)	90 =18% ⁵	142 =28.2% ⁵	5 =50+44	94 =k log(5)	40 =k log(5)
Grey Z (paper)	18	28.2	1	50 =k log(1)	0 =k log(0)
Black N (paper)	3.6 =18/5	5.6 =28.2/5	0.2	18 =k log(0.2)	-40 =-k log(0.2)
For the lightness range between $L^* = -40$ and 40 the constant is: $k = 40/\log(5) = 57$					



Code	X	Y	Z	A ₁	B ₁	C _{AB1}	λ _d	λ _c
D65	95	100	109	0	0	0	0	0
520_775_77	82	1	14	35	38	576	477	
380_520_18	18	108	-13	-34	38	477	576	
D50	96	100	82	0	0	0	0	0
520_775_83	84	1	13	27	30	577	478	
380_520_14	16	81	-12	-26	30	478	577	
E00	100	100	100	0	0	0	0	0
520_775_83	84	1	14	33	36	578	476	
380_520_17	16	99	-13	-32	36	476	578	
P00	102	100	81	0	0	0	0	0
520_775_88	85	1	13	27	30	579	478	
380_520_14	15	80	-12	-26	30	478	579	



input: $rgb/cm0/000/k/n$

http://farbe.li.tu-berlin.de/AEQ0/AEQ0L0NP.PDF /PS; only vector graphic VG; start output
N: no 3D-linearization (OL) in file (F) or PS-startup (S)

TUB-test chart AEQ0; Continuous hue circle of Ostwald chromaticity diagrams (x,y), and chromatic value diagrams (A, B)



see similar files: http://farbe.li.tu-berlin.de/AEQ0/AEQ0L0NP.PDF /PS
technical information: http://farbe.li.tu-berlin.de/AEQ0/AEQ0L0NP.PDF /PS or http://farbe.li.tu-berlin.de/AEQ0/AEQ0L0NP.HTML