

$L/\Delta L$ Infieldschwellen-Kontrast

$$L^* = V(L/s)^n[(1-s+sL/L_s)^n - 1] \quad [1]$$

$$n = -0,25 \quad [2]$$

$$V = 1/(0,036 \cdot n \cdot L_s^{-0,30}) \quad [3]$$

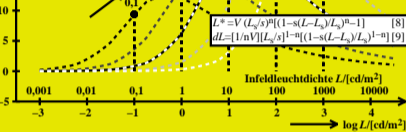
$$L_s = 0,025 L_s 0,705 \quad [4]$$

$$s = 1/[1+(nV L_s^2)^{1/(1-n)}] \quad [5]$$

$$L_u = 0,1; 1; 10; 100; 1000 \text{ cd/m}^2 \quad [6]$$

$$dL = [1/nV](L/s)^{1-n} [1-s+sL/L_s]^{1-n} \quad [7]$$

Umfeld-Leuchtdichte
 L_u [cd/m²]



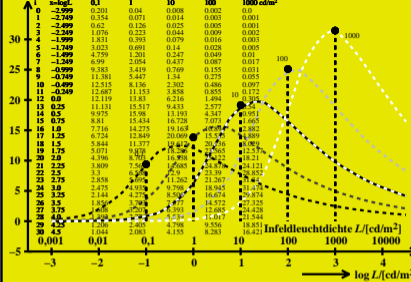
fgk21-1a

Richter, K. (1993), CIE proceedings, Advanced Colorimetry, p. 79-84, CIE3

$$L^* = V(L/s)^n[(1-s(L-L_s)/L_s)^n - 1] \quad [8]$$

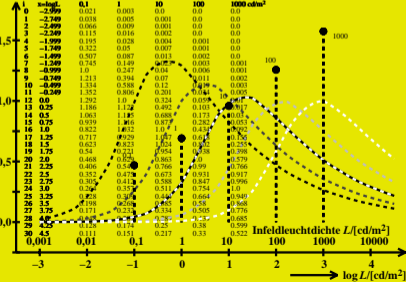
$$dL = [1/nV](L/s)^{1-n} [1-s(L-L_s)/L_s]^{1-n} \quad [9]$$

Bilder und Daten $L/\Delta L$ Infieldschwellen-Kontrast



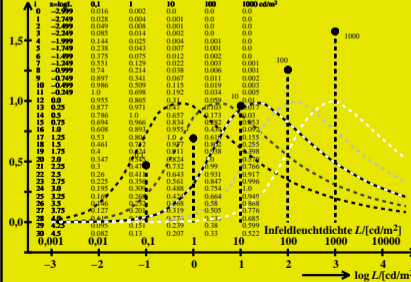
fgk21-2a

Bilder und Daten $(L/\Delta L) / (L/\Delta L)_{\text{max}}$ Infieldschwellen-Relativkontrast



fgk21-3a

Bilder und Daten $(L/\Delta L) / (L/\Delta L)_{\text{max}}$ Infieldschwellen-Relativkontrast



fgk21-4a

fgk20-3n