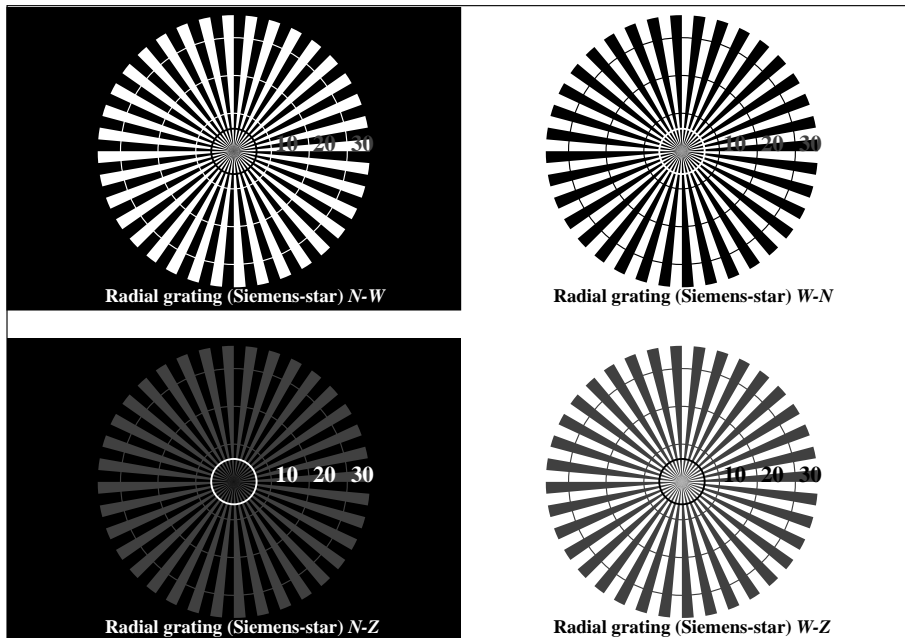


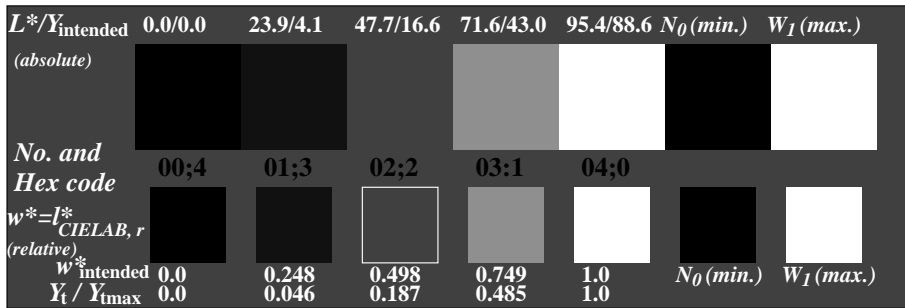
See for similar files: <http://www.ps.bam.de/CE65/>
 Technical information: <http://www.ps.bam.de/9241>

Version 2.0, io=1.1, CIEXYZ, 0.5 exp

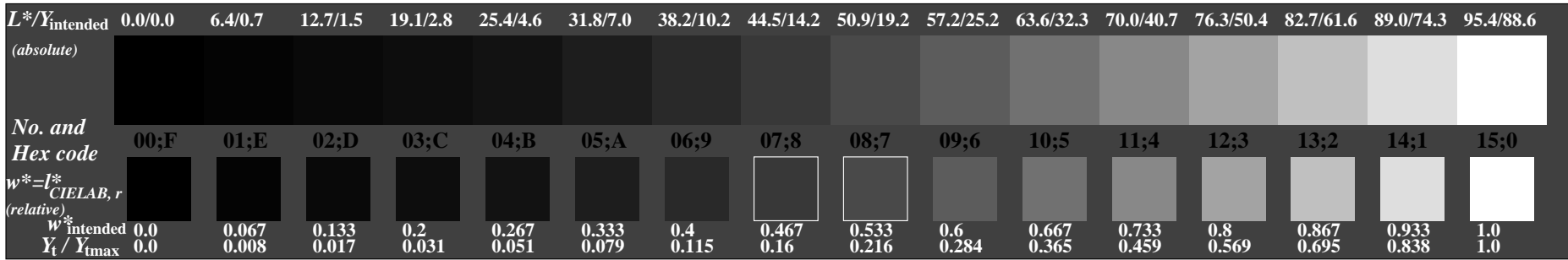
BAM registration: 20040101-CE65/10S/S65E00FP.PS/.PDF BAM material: code=rh4ta
 Application for achromatic display output with CIE LAB contrast range $L^*:w:L^*\eta = 95.4 : 0.0$



Picture C1: Radial gratings (Siemens-stars) N-W, W-N, N-Z and W-Z; PS operator: $w^* \text{ setgray}$

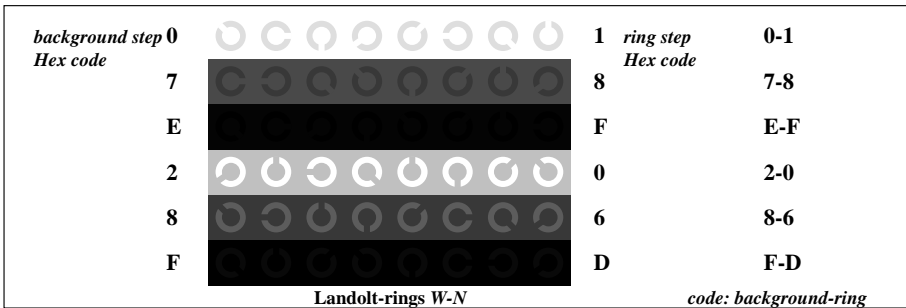


Picture C2: 5 visual equidistant L^* -grey steps + N_0 + W_1 ; PS operator: $w^* \text{ setgray}$

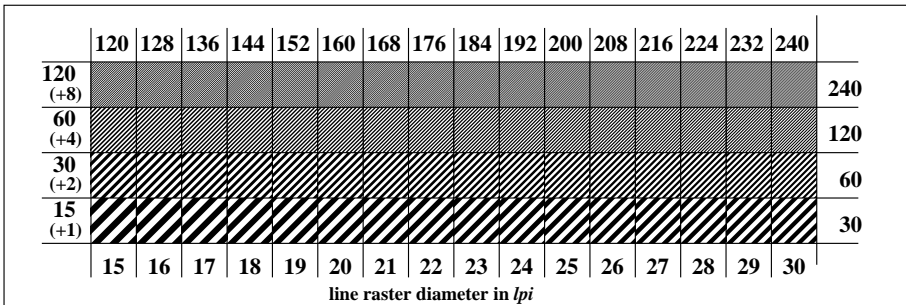


Picture C3: 16 visual equidistant L^* -grey steps; PS operator: $w^* \text{ setgray}$

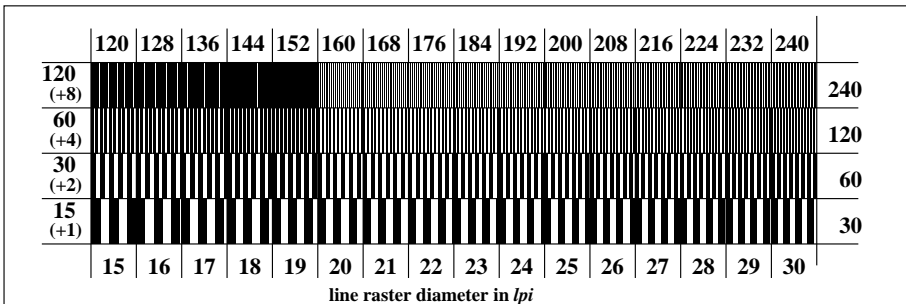
ISO 9241-test chart for contrast range $Y_w:Y_n = 88.6 : 0.0$
 Ergonomics – Visual Displays – Field Assessment Methods



Picture C4: Landolt-rings W-N; PS operator: $w^* \text{ setgray}$

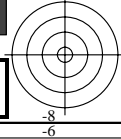
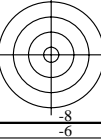


Picture C5: Line raster under 45° (or 135°); PS operator: $w^* \text{ setgray}$



Picture C6: Line raster under 90° (or 0°); PS operator: $w^* \text{ setgray}$

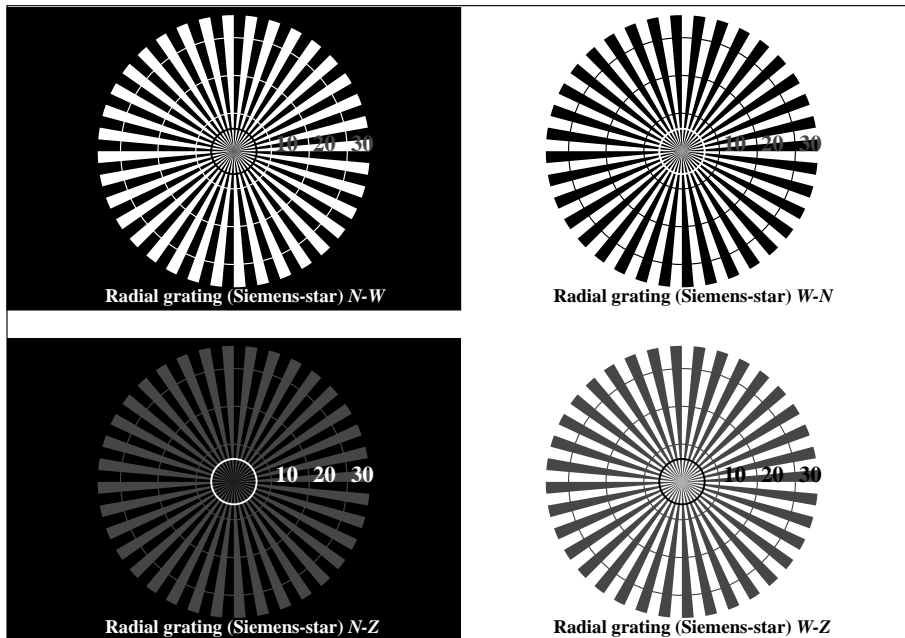
input: $w^* \text{ setgray}$
 output: no change compared to input



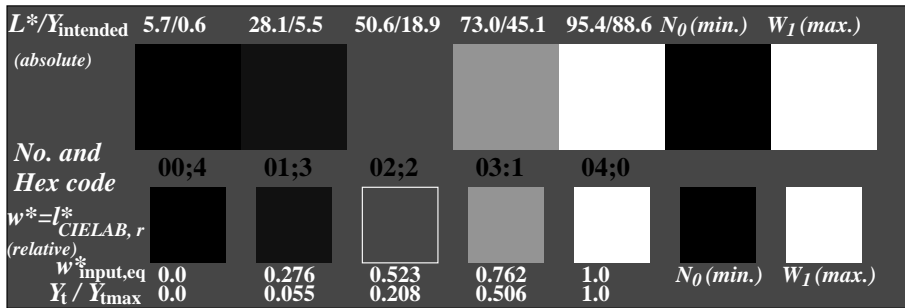
See for similar files: <http://www.ps.bam.de/CE65/>
 Technical information: <http://www.ps.bam.de/9241>

Version 2.0, io=1.1, CIEXYZ, 0.5 exp

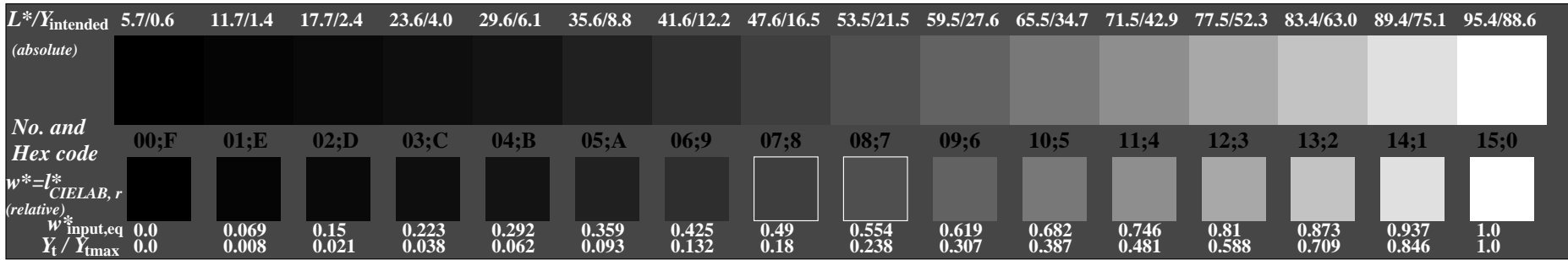
BAM registration: 20040101-CE65/10S/S65E10FP.PS/.PDF BAM material: code=rh4ta
 Application for achromatic display output with CIE LAB contrast range $L^*:W:L^*n = 95.4 : 5.7$



Picture C1: Radial gratings (Siemens-stars) N-W, W-N, N-Z and W-Z; PS operator: $w^* \text{ setgray}$

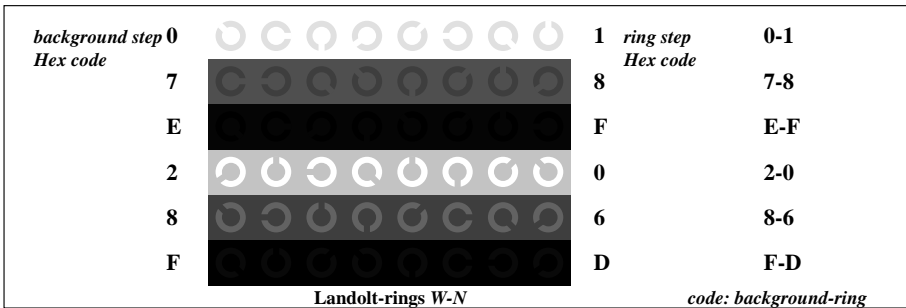


Picture C2: 5 visual equidistant L^* -grey steps + N_0 + W_1 ; PS operator: $w^* \text{ setgray}$

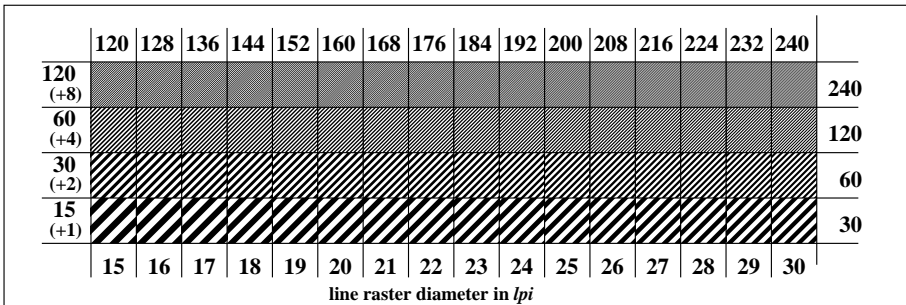


Picture C3: 16 visual equidistant L^* -grey steps; PS operator: $w^* \text{ setgray}$

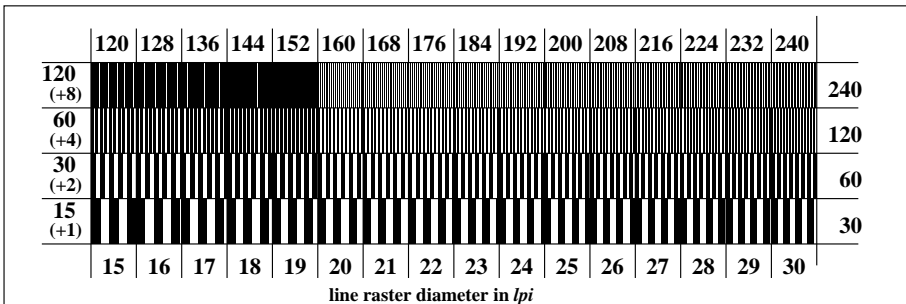
ISO 9241-test chart for contrast range $Y_w:Y_n = 88.6 : 0.6$
 Ergonomics – Visual Displays – Field Assessment Methods



Picture C4: Landolt-rings W-N; PS operator: $w^* \text{ setgray}$

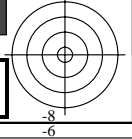
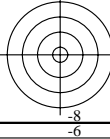


Picture C5: Line raster under 45° (or 135°); PS operator: $w^* \text{ setgray}$



Picture C6: Line raster under 90° (or 0°); PS operator: $w^* \text{ setgray}$

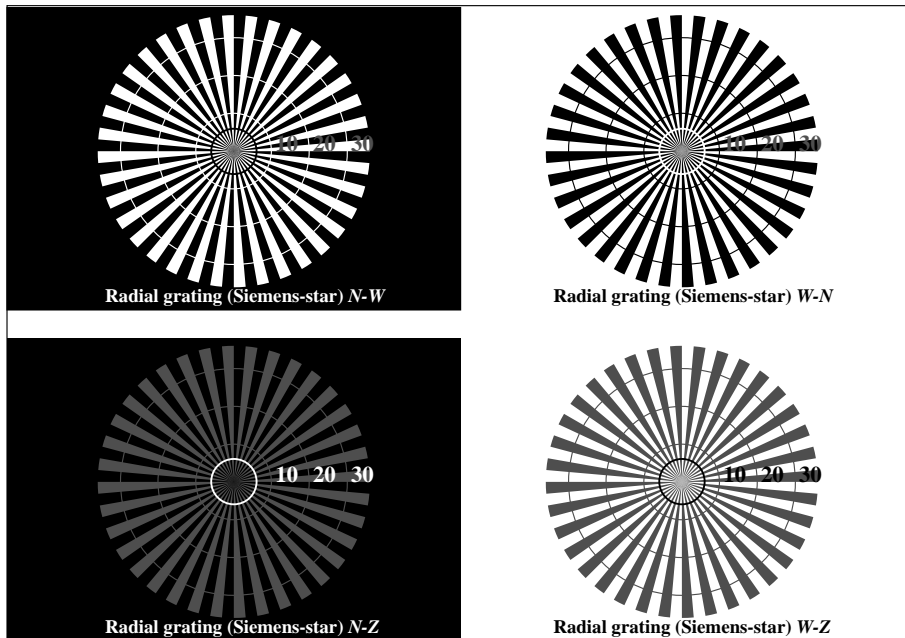
input: $w^* \text{ setgray}$
 output: no change compared to input



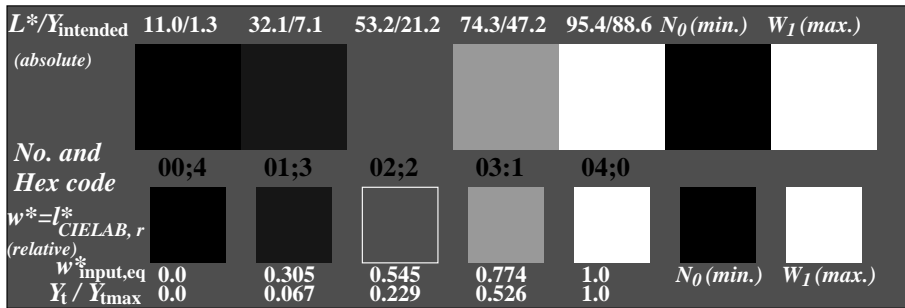
See for similar files: <http://www.ps.bam.de/CE65/>
 Technical information: <http://www.ps.bam.de/9241>

Version 2.0, io=1.1, CIEXYZ, 0.5 exp

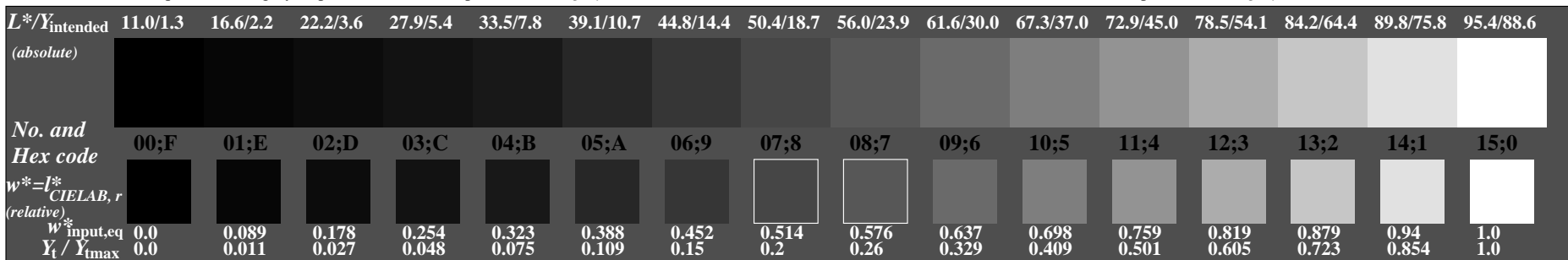
BAM registration: 20040101-CE65/10S/S65E20FP.PS/.PDF BAM material: code=rh4ta
 Application for achromatic display output with CIELAB contrast range $L^*_w:L^*_n = 95.4 : 11.0$



Picture C1: Radial gratings (Siemens-stars) N-W, W-N, N-Z and W-Z; PS operator: $w^* \text{ setgray}$



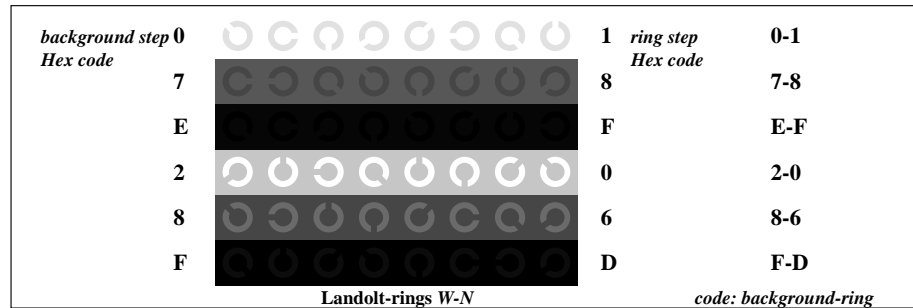
Picture C2: 5 visual equidistant L^* -grey steps + N_0 + W_1 ; PS operator: $w^* \text{ setgray}$



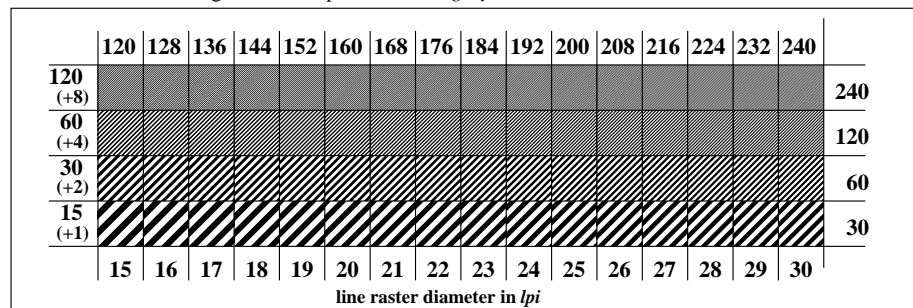
Picture C3: 16 visual equidistant L^* -grey steps; PS operator: $w^* \text{ setgray}$

ISO 9241-test chart for contrast range $Y_w:Y_n = 88.6 : 1.3$
 Ergonomics – Visual Displays – Field Assessment Methods

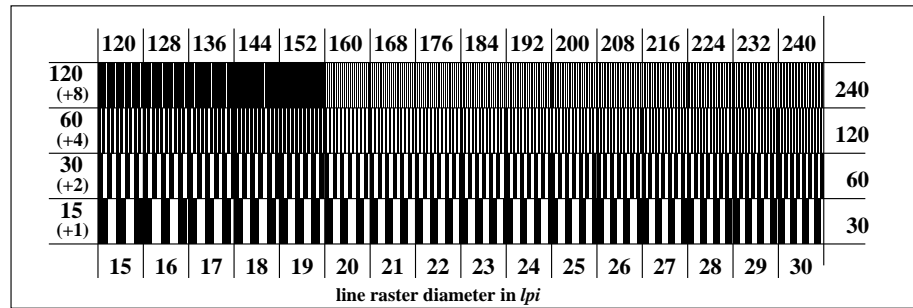
input: $w^* \text{ setgray}$
 output: no change compared to input



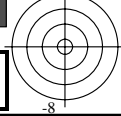
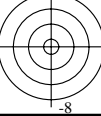
Picture C4: Landolt-rings W-N; PS operator: $w^* \text{ setgray}$



Picture C5: Line raster under 45° (or 135°); PS operator: $w^* \text{ setgray}$



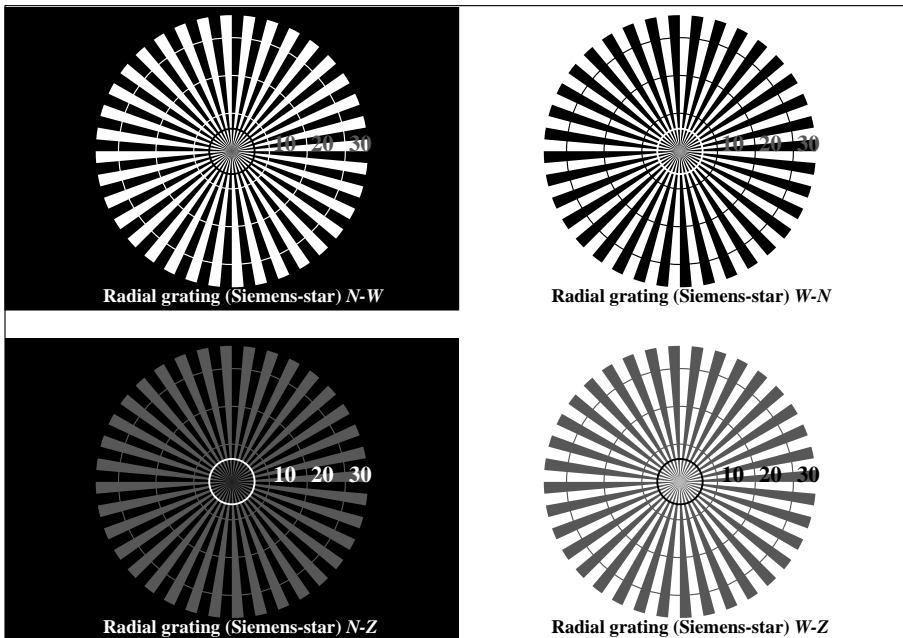
Picture C6: Line raster under 90° (or 0°); PS operator: $w^* \text{ setgray}$



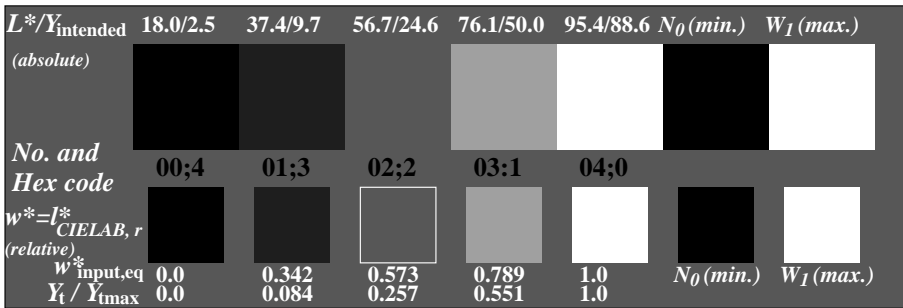
See for similar files: <http://www.ps.bam.de/CE65/>
 Technical information: <http://www.ps.bam.de/9241>

Version 2.0, io=1.1, CIEXYZ, 0.5 exp

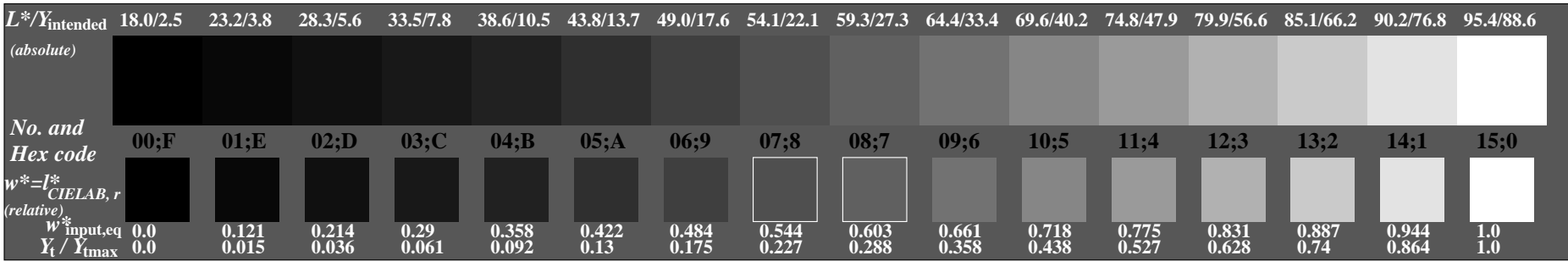
BAM registration: 20040101-CE65/10S/S65E30FP.PS/.PDF BAM material: code=rh4ta
 Application for achromatic display output with CIELAB contrast range $L^*_w:L^*_n = 95.4 : 18.0$



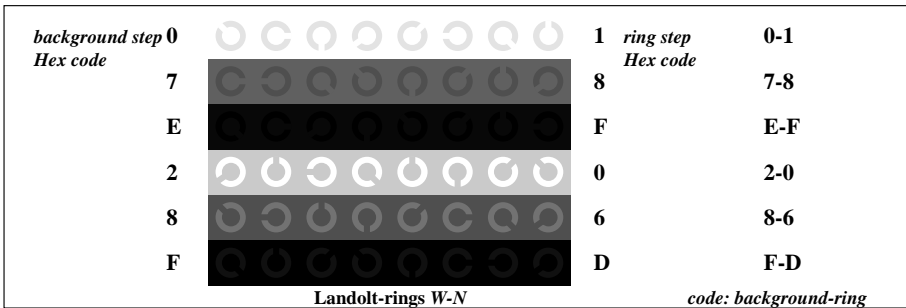
Picture C1: Radial gratings (Siemens-stars) N-W, W-N, N-Z and W-Z; PS operator: $w^* \text{ setgray}$



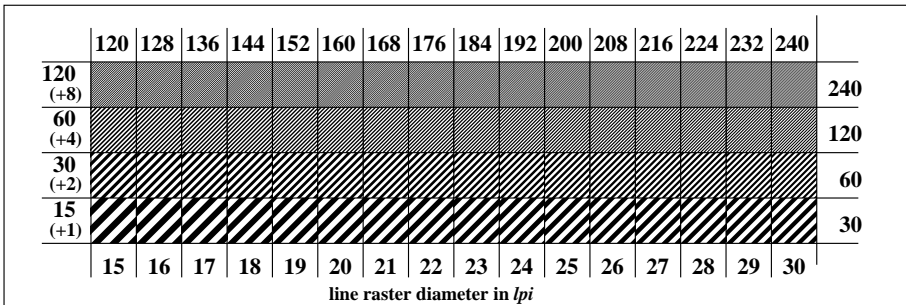
Picture C2: 5 visual equidistant L^* -grey steps + N_0 + W_1 ; PS operator: $w^* \text{ setgray}$



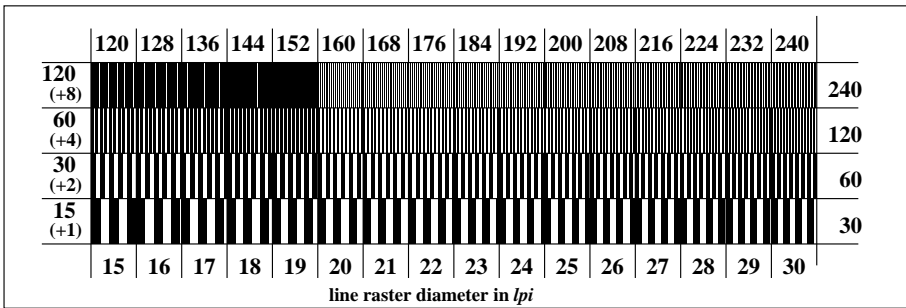
Picture C3: 16 visual equidistant L^* -grey steps; PS operator: $w^* \text{ setgray}$



Picture C4: Landolt-rings W-N; PS operator: $w^* \text{ setgray}$



Picture C5: Line raster under 45° (or 135°); PS operator: $w^* \text{ setgray}$

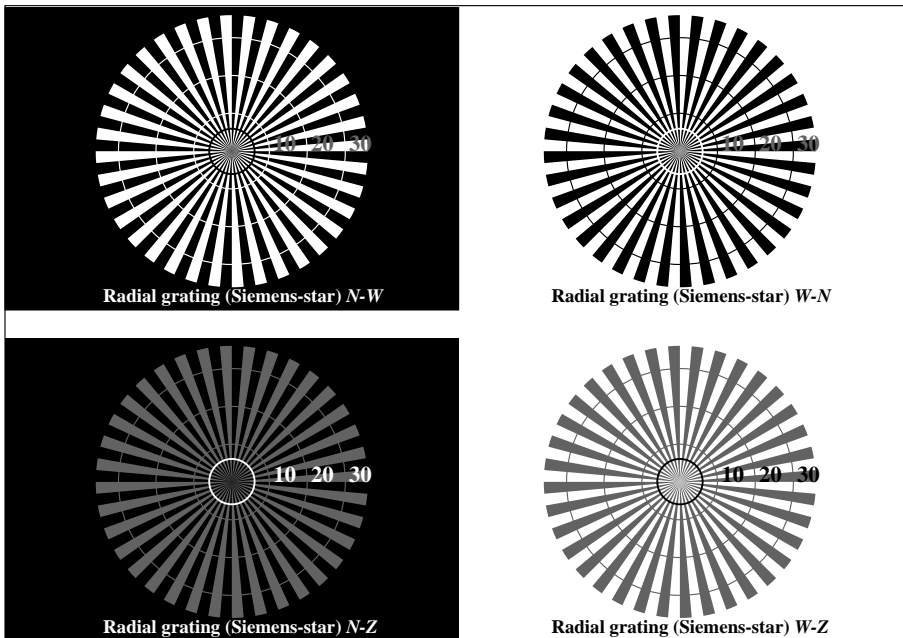


Picture C6: Line raster under 90° (or 0°); PS operator: $w^* \text{ setgray}$

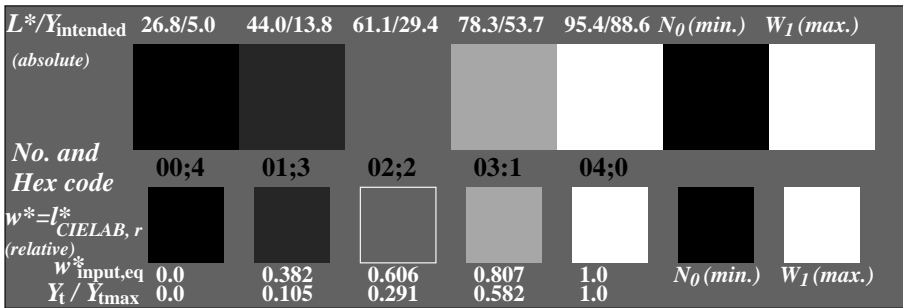
See for similar files: <http://www.ps.bam.de/CE65/>
 Technical information: <http://www.ps.bam.de/9241>

Version 2.0, io=1.1, CIEXYZ, 0.5 exp

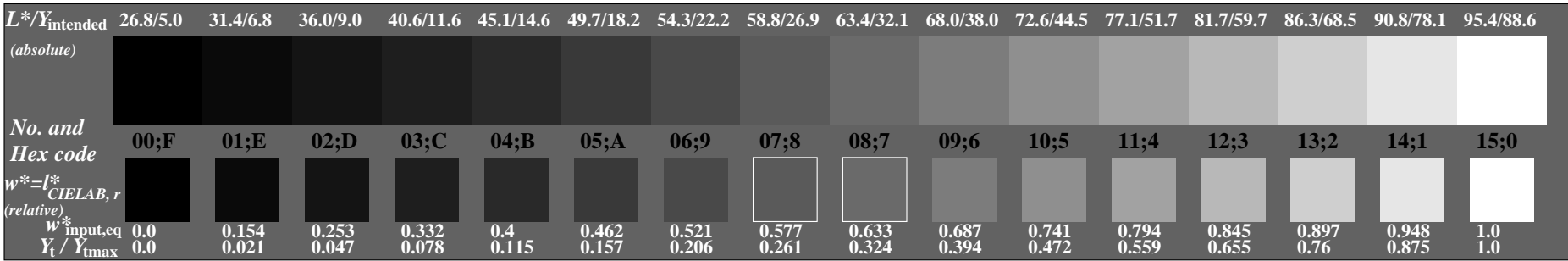
BAM registration: 20040101-CE65/10S/S65E40FP.PS/.PDF BAM material: code=rh4ta
 Application for achromatic display output with CIE LAB contrast range $L^*:L^*_{70} = 95.4 : 26.8$



Picture C1: Radial gratings (Siemens-stars) N-W, W-N, N-Z and W-Z; PS operator: $w^* \text{ setgray}$

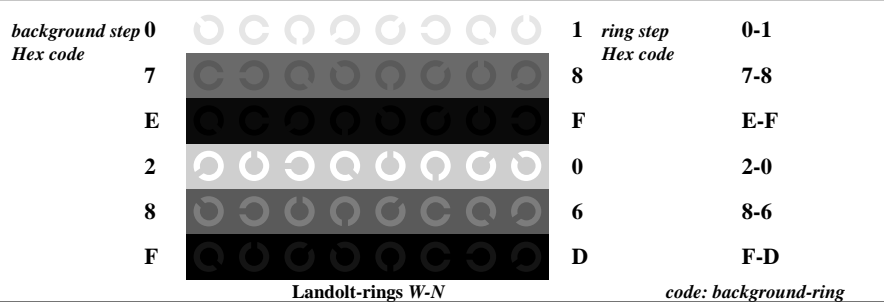


Picture C2: 5 visual equidistant L^* -grey steps + N_0 + W_1 ; PS operator: $w^* \text{ setgray}$

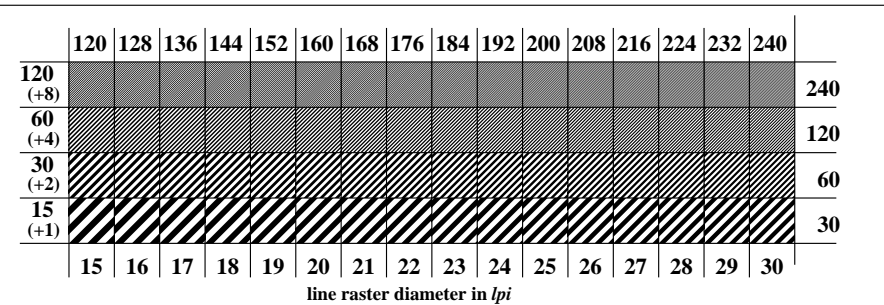


Picture C3: 16 visual equidistant L^* -grey steps; PS operator: $w^* \text{ setgray}$

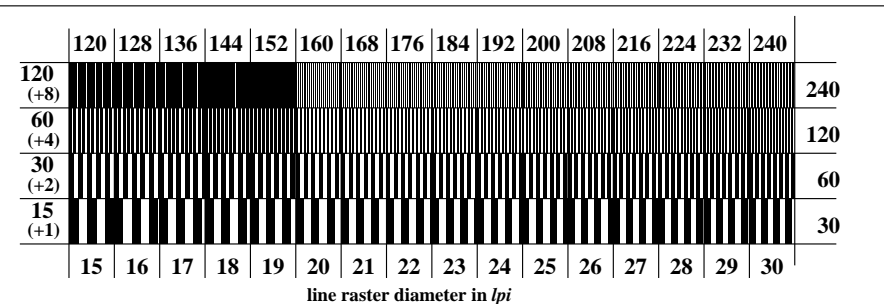
ISO 9241-test chart for contrast range $Y_w:Y_n = 88.6 : 5.0$
 Ergonomics – Visual Displays – Field Assessment Methods



Picture C4: Landolt-rings W-N; PS operator: $w^* \text{ setgray}$



Picture C5: Line raster under 45° (or 135°); PS operator: $w^* \text{ setgray}$



Picture C6: Line raster under 90° (or 0°); PS operator: $w^* \text{ setgray}$

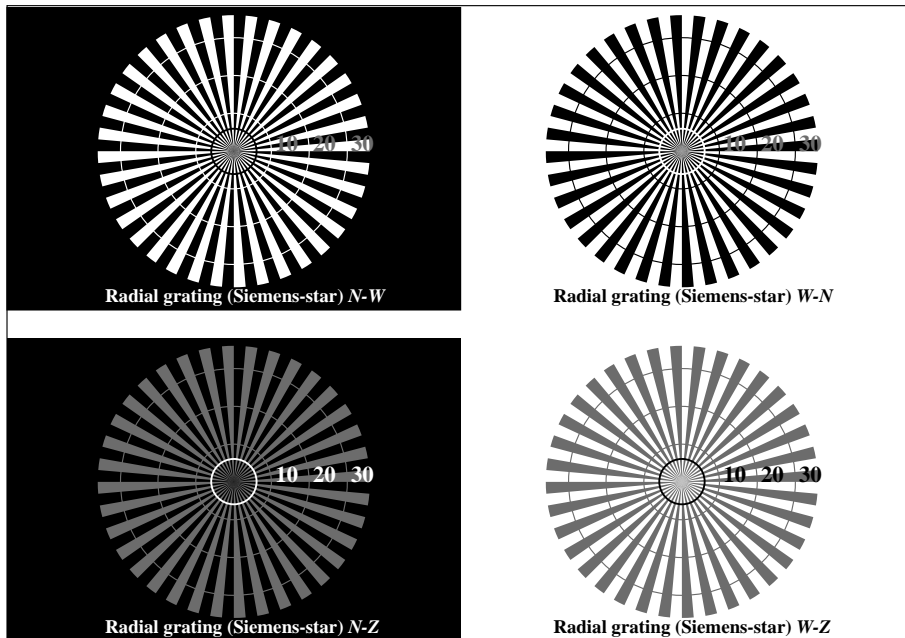
input: $w^* \text{ setgray}$
 output: no change compared to input



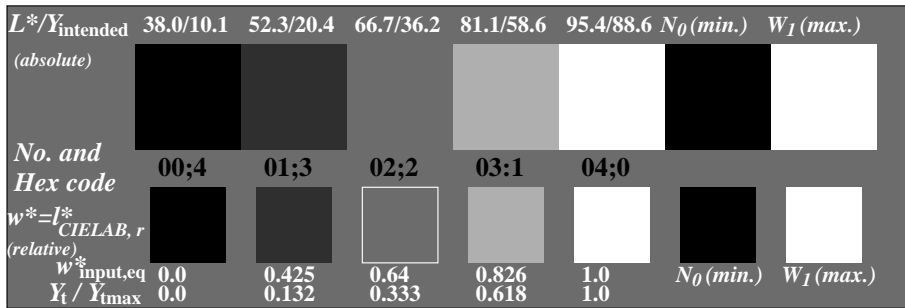
See for similar files: <http://www.ps.bam.de/CE65/>
 Technical information: <http://www.ps.bam.de/9241>

Version 2.0, io=1.1, CIEXYZ, 0.5 exp

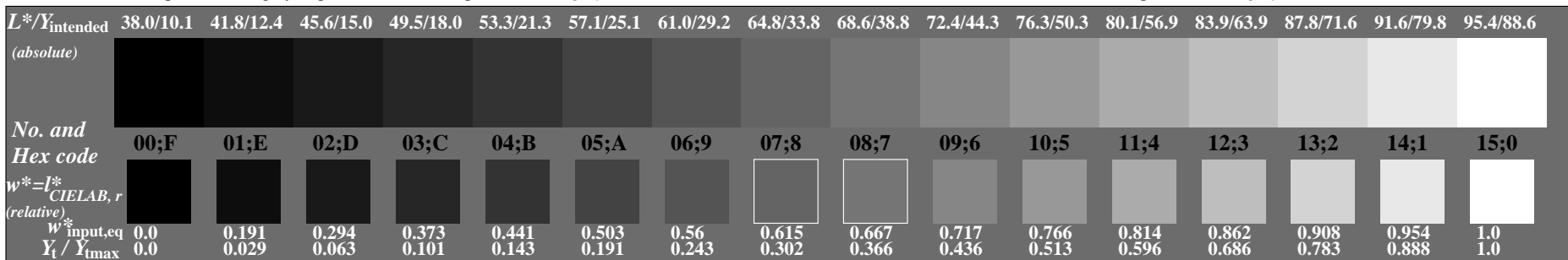
BAM registration: 20040101-CE65/10S/S65E50FP.PS/.PDF BAM material: code=rh4ta
 Application for achromatic display output with CIE LAB contrast range $L^*_w:L^*_n = 95.4 : 38.0$



Picture C1: Radial gratings (Siemens-stars) N-W, W-N, N-Z and W-Z; PS operator: $w^* \text{ setgray}$



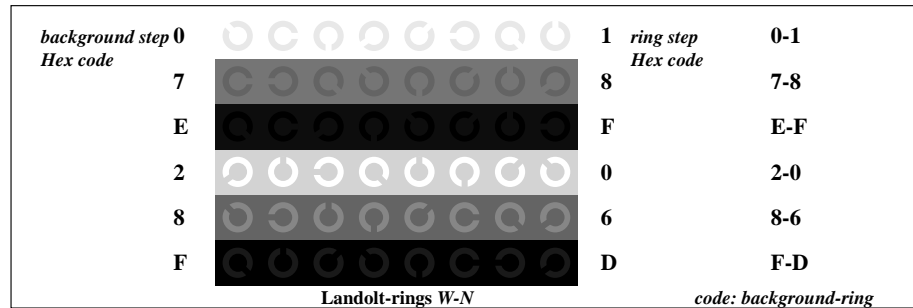
Picture C2: 5 visual equidistant L^* -grey steps + N_0 + W_1 ; PS operator: $w^* \text{ setgray}$



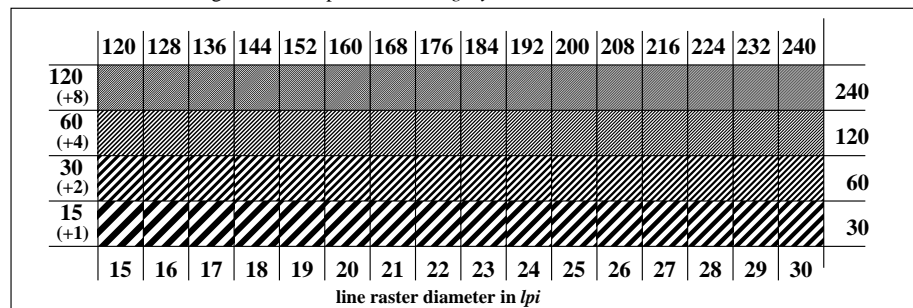
Picture C3: 16 visual equidistant L^* -grey steps; PS operator: $w^* \text{ setgray}$

ISO 9241-test chart for contrast range $Y_w:Y_n = 88.6 : 10.1$
 Ergonomics – Visual Displays – Field Assessment Methods

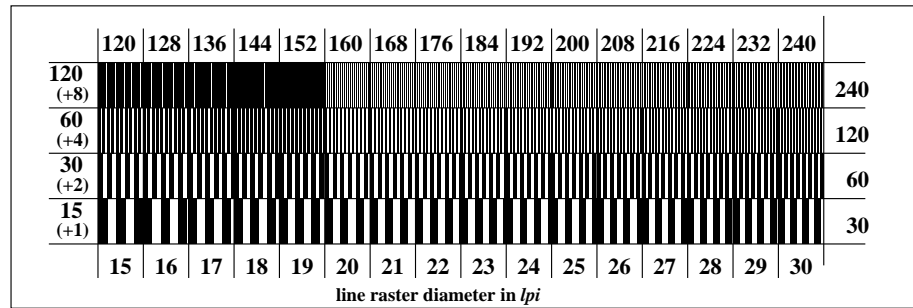
input: $w^* \text{ setgray}$
 output: no change compared to input



Picture C4: Landolt-rings W-N; PS operator: $w^* \text{ setgray}$



Picture C5: Line raster under 45° (or 135°); PS operator: $w^* \text{ setgray}$

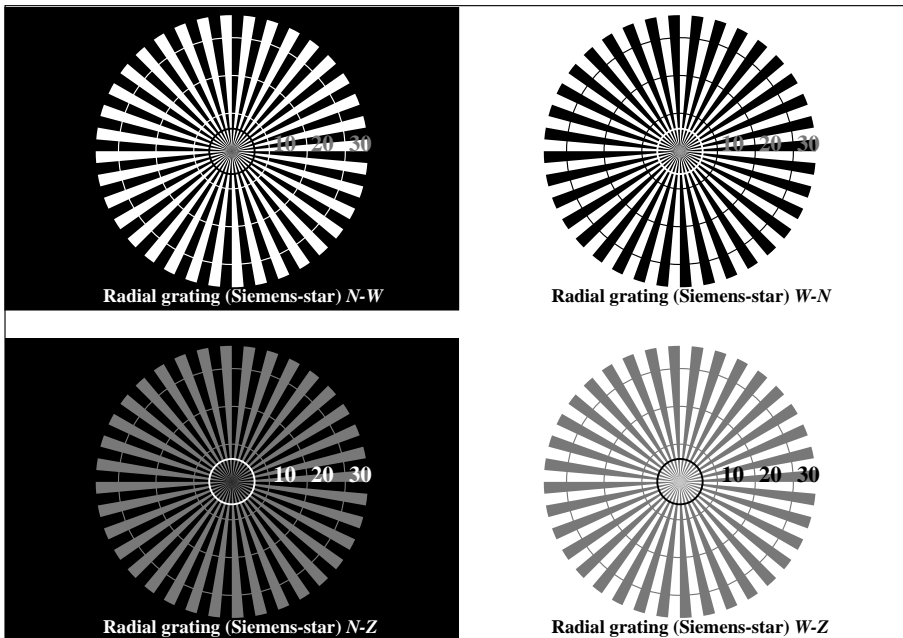


Picture C6: Line raster under 90° (or 0°); PS operator: $w^* \text{ setgray}$

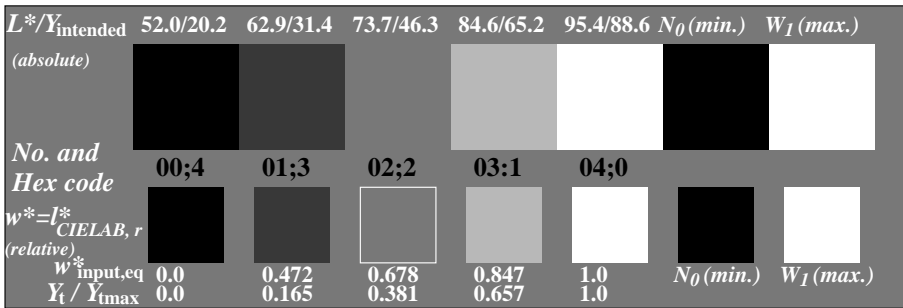


See for similar files: <http://www.ps.bam.de/CE65/>
 Technical information: <http://www.ps.bam.de/9241>

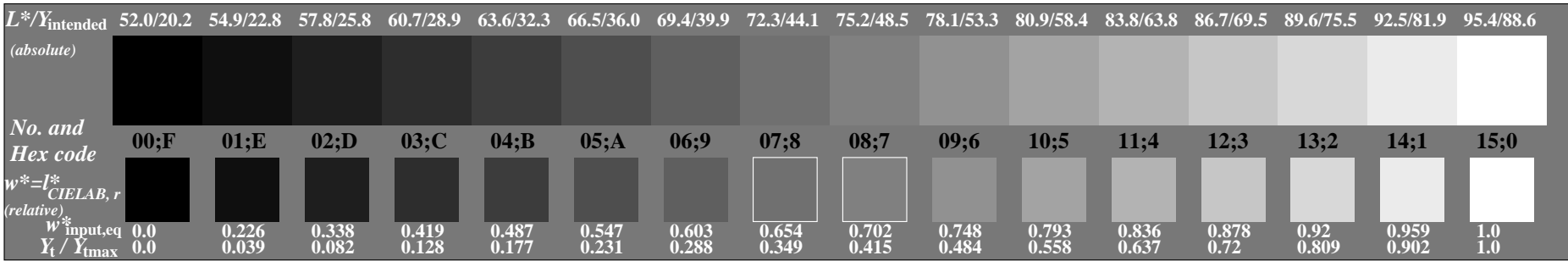
BAM registration: 20040101-CE65/10S/S65E60FP.PS/.PDF BAM material: code=rh4ta
 Application for achromatic display output with CIELAB contrast range $L^*_w:L^*_n = 95.4 : 52.0$



Picture C1: Radial gratings (Siemens-stars) N-W, W-N, N-Z and W-Z; PS operator: $w^* \text{ setgray}$

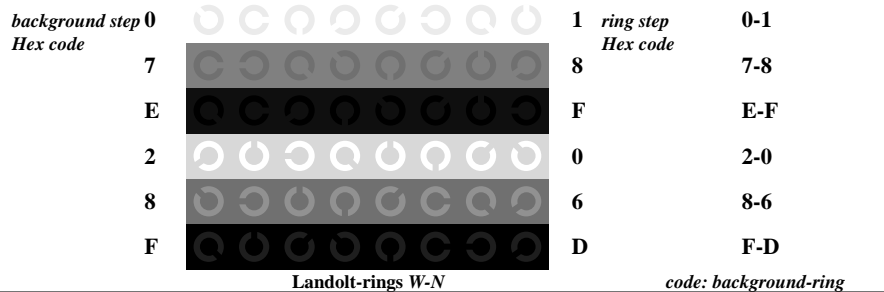


Picture C2: 5 visual equidistant L^* -grey steps + N_0 + W_1 ; PS operator: $w^* \text{ setgray}$

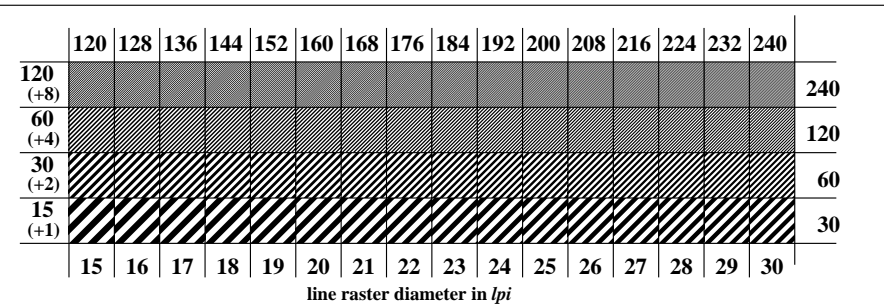


Picture C3: 16 visual equidistant L^* -grey steps; PS operator: $w^* \text{ setgray}$

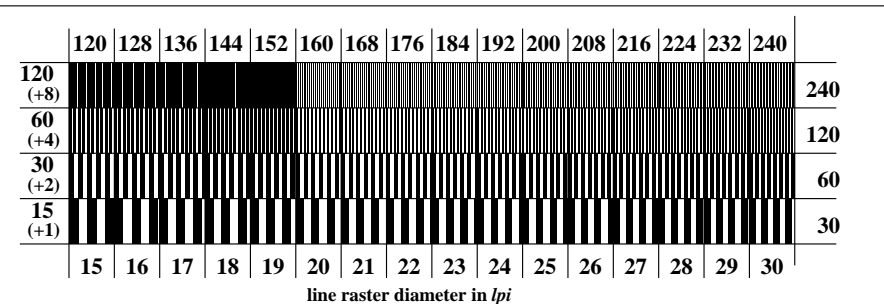
ISO 9241-test chart for contrast range $Y_w:Y_n = 88.6 : 20.2$
 Ergonomics – Visual Displays – Field Assessment Methods



Picture C4: Landolt-rings W-N; PS operator: $w^* \text{ setgray}$



Picture C5: Line raster under 45° (or 135°); PS operator: $w^* \text{ setgray}$



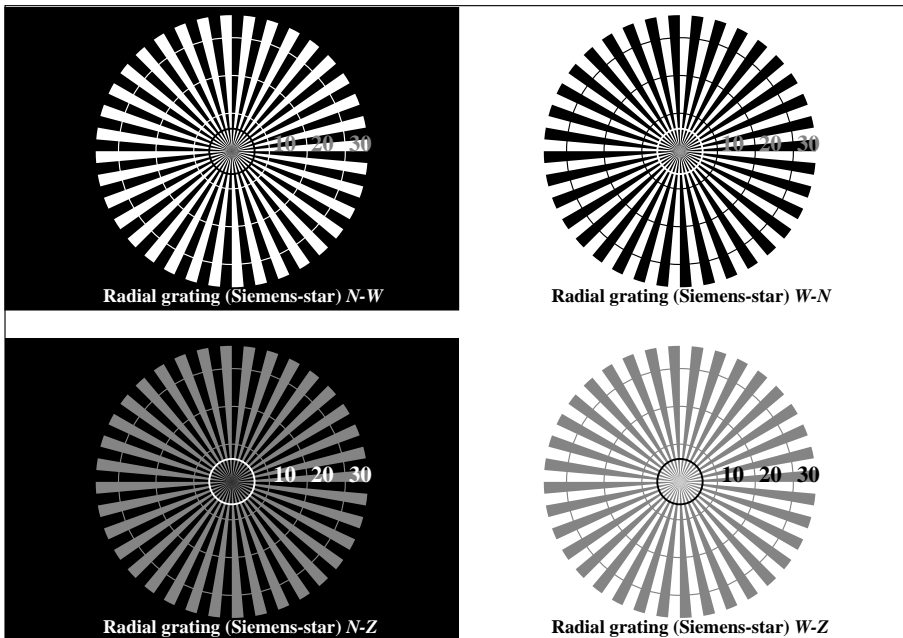
Picture C6: Line raster under 90° (or 0°); PS operator: $w^* \text{ setgray}$

input: $w^* \text{ setgray}$
 output: no change compared to input

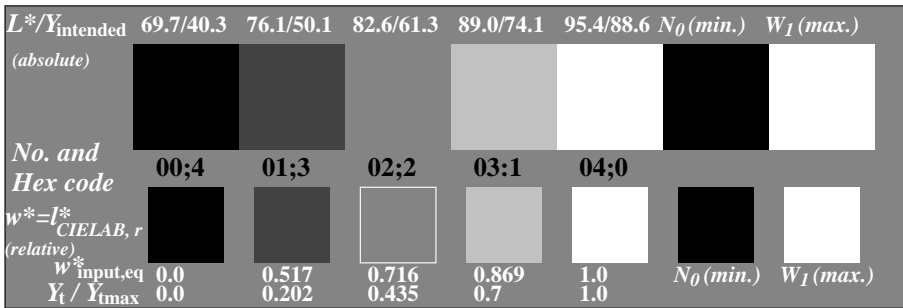
Version 2.0, io=1.1, CIEXYZ, 0.5 exp

See for similar files: <http://www.ps.bam.de/CE65/>
 Technical information: <http://www.ps.bam.de/9241>

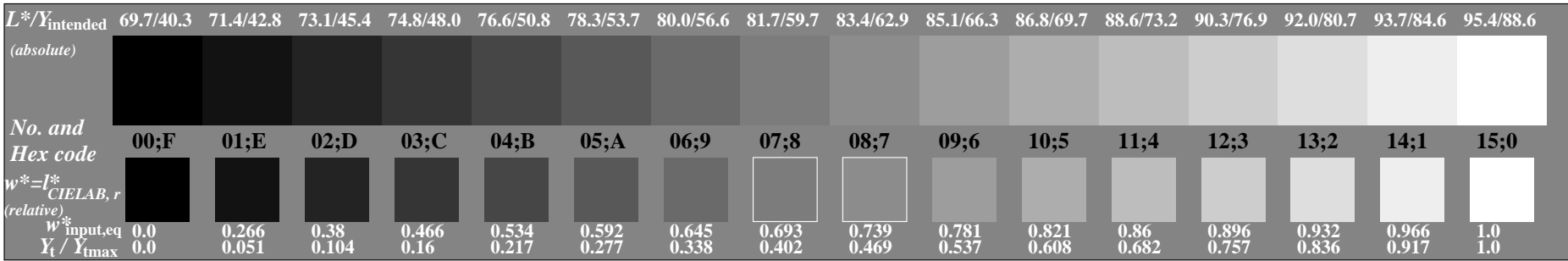
BAM registration: 20040101-CE65/10S/S65E70FP.PS/.PDF BAM material: code=rh4ta
 Application for achromatic display output with CIE LAB contrast range $L^*_w:L^*_n = 95.4 : 69.7$



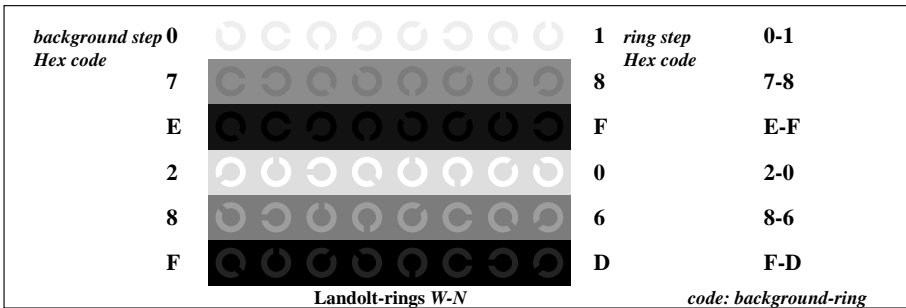
Picture C1: Radial gratings (Siemens-stars) N-W, W-N, N-Z and W-Z; PS operator: $w^* \text{ setgray}$



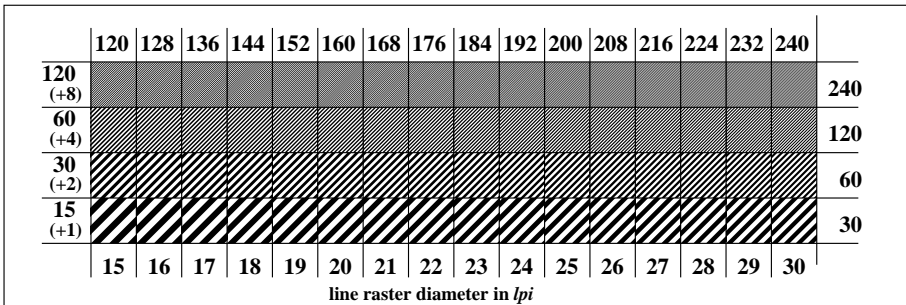
Picture C2: 5 visual equidistant L^* -grey steps + N_0 + W_1 ; PS operator: $w^* \text{ setgray}$



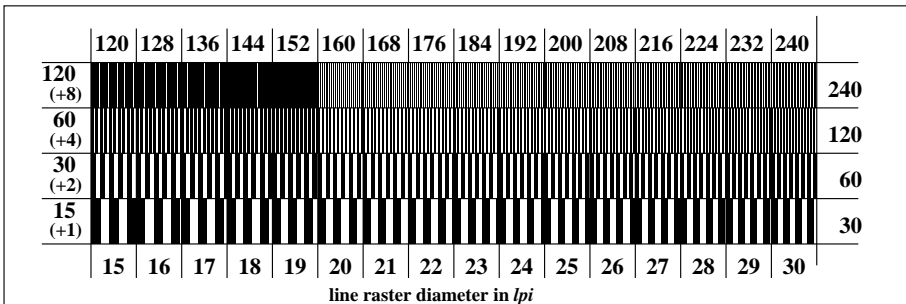
Picture C3: 16 visual equidistant L^* -grey steps; PS operator: $w^* \text{ setgray}$



Picture C4: Landolt-rings W-N; PS operator: $w^* \text{ setgray}$



Picture C5: Line raster under 45° (or 135°); PS operator: $w^* \text{ setgray}$



Picture C6: Line raster under 90° (or 0°); PS operator: $w^* \text{ setgray}$

Version 2.0, io=1.1, CIE XYZ, 0.5 exp