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Measurement and visual evaluation of fluorescent samples

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Non-fluorescent samples







XYZ, L*a*b* or any derived quantity may be calculated for any light source or illuminant

Non-fluorescent samples may be viewed under any light source and the results calculated for any source or illuminant





Fluorescent samples absorb UV radiation and emit visible light



Measurement



Excitation wavelength (nm)

From the Donaldson matrix of the bispectral measurement of a fluorescent specimen the TRF may be calculated for any desired light source or illuminant



Visual evaluation and measurement



The other possible solution is to measure fluorescent samples under the same light source as that used for visual evaluation



Visual evaluation and measurement



ISO 3664:2009 compliant



ISO 13655:2009 M1 compliant

The viable practical solution is to have light sources both in visual systems and in instruments simulate a standard CIE illuminant



Evaluation of daylight simulators

MI-type evaluation of light sources: colour difference between pairs of metameric samples under the test source which show DE*=0 under the reference illuminant



The five standard specimens used in the visual range evaluation of daylight simulators, according to CIE 51.2 / S 012



Evaluation of daylight simulators



Spectral reflectance factor of the first two (of five) metameric specimens for the evaluation of D65 simulators in the visible range by the CIE 51 method



Evaluation of daylight simulators



Spectral external radiant efficiency $Q(\lambda')$ for the three UV standards in the UV range by the CIE 51 method



Evaluation of daylight simulators



Total spectral radiance factor $\beta_T(\lambda)$) for the three UV standards for illuminant D65 in the CIE 51 method



Evaluation of daylight simulators

CIE	Metamerism Index
Quality Grade	$M_{\rm v}$ or $M_{\rm u}$
А	≤ 0.25
В	> 0.25 to 0.50
С	> 0.50 to 1.00
D	> 1.00 to 2.00
Е	> 2.00

ISO 3664:2009 and ISO 13655:2009 M1 Shall: 1.0 / 1.5 - Should 0.5 / 1.0 ASTM E0991: BB; ASTM D1729: BC



Practical implementation: GTI fluorescent lamps



SPD of GTI D50 lamp X-series (3664:2000 compliant) : 0.88 / 2.50



Practical implementation: GTI fluorescent lamps



SPD of GTI D50 lamp E-series (3664:2009 compliant) : 0.84 / 1.20



Practical implementation: JUST lamps



SPD of 3664:2009 compliant JUST Normlicht D50 lights CVL (LED): 0.84 / 1.40 – ProGraphics: 0.85 / 0.55



Practical implementation: different lamps



GTI E lamp compared to excitation (Mu = 1.20)



Practical implementation: different lamps



GTI E and JUST PG lamps compared to excitation



Practical implementation: different lamps



JUST CVL LED lamp ($M_u = 1.40$) compared to excitation

Fluorescent samples Measurement: KM FD-7 – X-Rite eXact & i1





KM FD-7 with VFS technology and X-Rite eXact LED resp. Gas-filled tungsten + UV LED Implementation of ISO 13655:2009 M1



State of the art

1. Standards

- ISO 3664:2009 and ISO 13655:2009 M1 are a good compromise between the desirable and the viable;
- CIE 51.2 / S 012 (ISO 23603:2005) needs to be updated

2. Visual evaluation

- Fluorescent lamp and LED technology
- Compliance to the (ISO) standard may or may not be enough
- 3. Instrumental measurement
 - Both the VFS (LED) and the Tungsten + UV LED technology are supposed to be ISO M1 conform



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