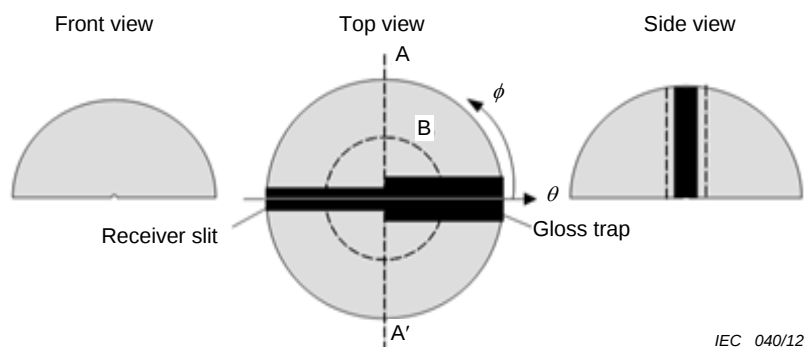


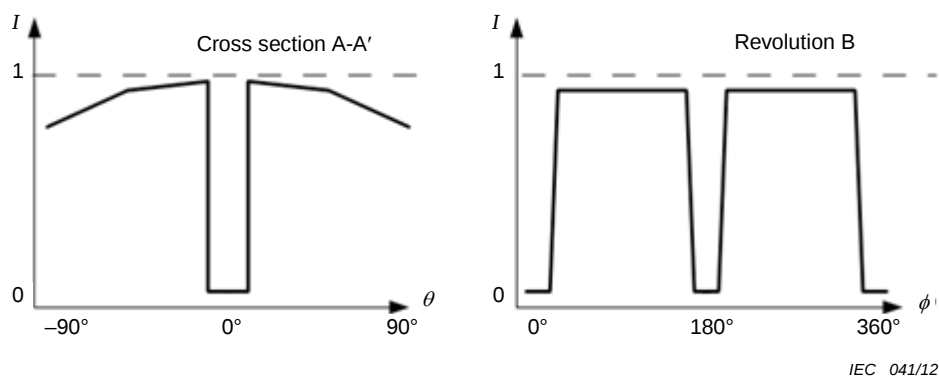
## CORRIGENDUM 1

### Figures 11 and 12

Replace existing Figures 11 and 12 by the following new figures:



**Figure 11– Hemispherical illumination with gloss-trap (GT) opposite to receiver inclination**



**Figure 12a – Measured luminance as function of  $\theta$**

**Figure 12b – Measured luminance as function of  $\phi$**

**Figure 12 – Normalized illuminance at the location of the measuring spot**

### 5.1.3 Measuring method

Replace existing items a) to d) by the following new items, so as to include the procedure for determining the WWS reflectance:

- Select one of the standard measuring systems.
- Place the WWS at the position where the DUT will be placed for subsequent measurement and measure  $R_w'(\lambda)$ .

- c) Place the DUT at the correct measuring position.
- d) Supply the signals to the device so that the contrast ratio is maximised to the full WHITE conditions. Then measure the DUT at position  $p_0$  (the centre of the active area of the display) to obtain tristimulus values;  $X_{on}$ ,  $Y_{on}$ ,  $Z_{on}$ .
- e) Supply the signals to the device to the full BLACK conditions. Then measure the reflectance  $R_0$  at position  $p_0$  to obtain tristimulus values;  $X_{off}$ ,  $Y_{off}$ ,  $Z_{off}$ .
- f) Determine reflectance of the full WHITE;  $R_{on}$  as  $Y_{on}$ , and reflectance of the full BLACK;  $R_{off}$  as  $Y_{off}$ .

### 5.4.3 Measuring method

*Replace existing items a) to d) by the following new items, so as to include the procedure for determining the WWS reflectance:*

- a) Place the WWS at the position where the DUT will be placed for subsequent measurement and measure  $X_{WWS}$ ,  $Y_{WWS}$ ,  $Z_{WWS}$ . Use the measurement data for calibration of the LMD, or for subsequent correction of the measured data.
- b) Position the DUT at position  $p_0$  (the centre of the active area of the display) and supply the maximum value of the colour input-signals of the primaries R (red), G (green) and B (blue) simultaneously to the device. Next, maximise the contrast ratio at this value of the input primaries. Then measure the DUT to obtain tristimulus values;  $X_{on}$ ,  $Y_{on}$ ,  $Z_{on}$ .
- c) Place the DUT and supply the signals to the device to the full BLACK conditions. Then measure the position  $p_0$  to obtain tristimulus values;  $X_{off}$ ,  $Y_{off}$ ,  $Z_{off}$ .
- d) Supply the signals of any intermediate (grey) states, if required. Then for n intermediate states measure the position  $p_0$  to obtain tristimulus values  $X_{g1} \dots X_{gn}$ ;  $Y_{g1} \dots Y_{gn}$ ;  $Z_{g1} \dots Z_{gn}$ .
- e) Finally separately supply the maximum R-data input-signal to the device, with data input of the complimentary primaries set to minimum or zero, and measure the red colour tristimulus values;  $X_R$ ,  $Y_R$ ,  $Z_R$ .
- f) In the same way measure the green and blue colour tristimulus values;  $X_G$ ,  $Y_G$ ,  $Z_G$ , and  $X_B$ ,  $Y_B$ ,  $Z_B$  respectively.

### 5.5.4 Evaluation and representation

*Replace Equation (22) by the following new equation:*

$$R(ED-i) = R(std) \times L-i (DUT) / L(std) \quad (22)$$

### 5.6.4 Evaluation and representation

*Replace Equation (23) by the following new equation:*

$$R\lambda (ED-i) = R\lambda (std) \times L\lambda-i (DUT) / L\lambda (std) \quad (23)$$

*Replace Equation (24) by the following new equation:*

$$R_{X/Y/Z}(ED-i) = R_{X/Y/Z}(std) \times L_{X/Y/Z}-i (DUT) / L_{X/Y/Z}(std) \quad (24)$$