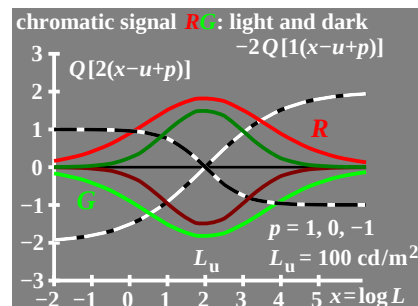
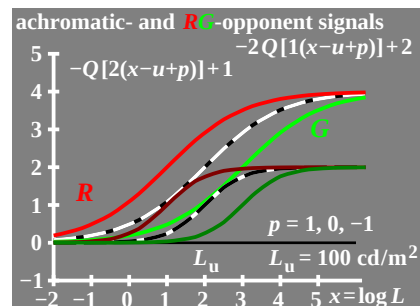
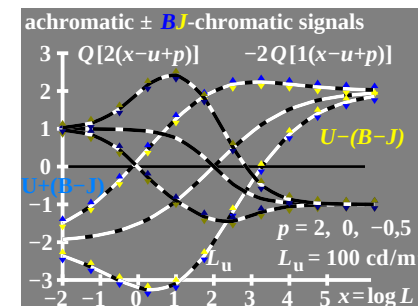
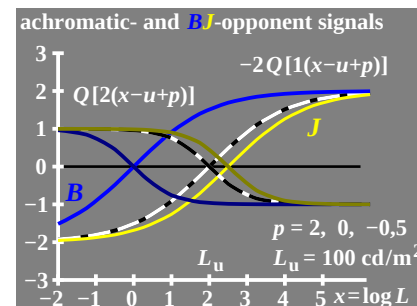
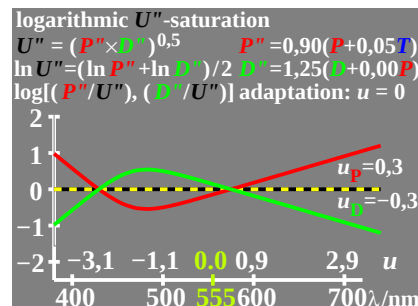
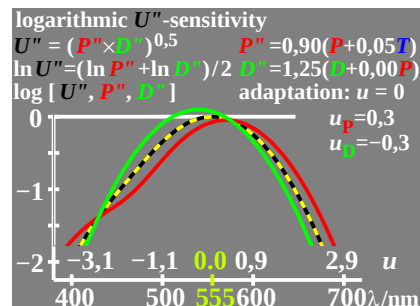
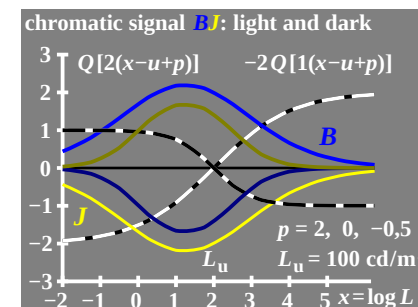
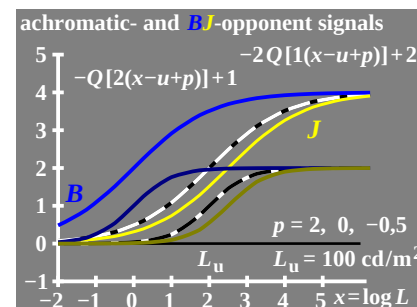
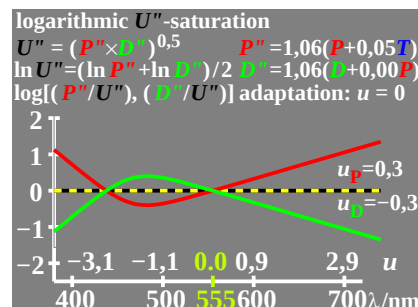
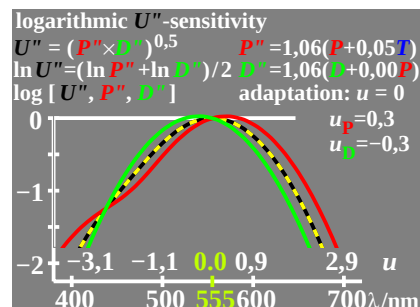
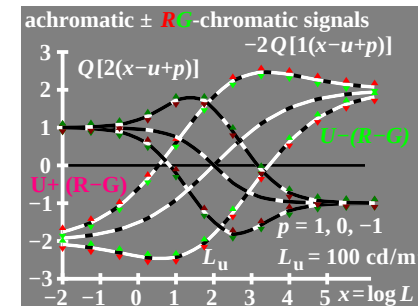
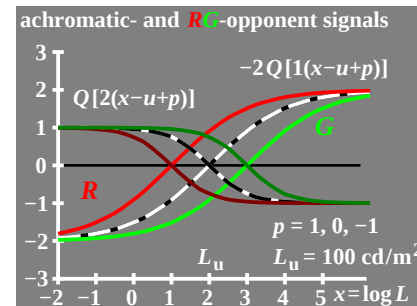
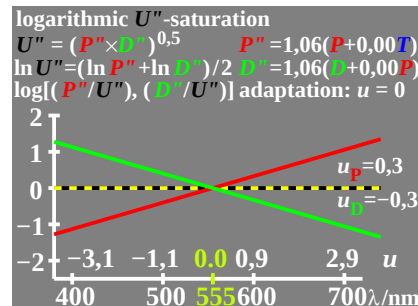
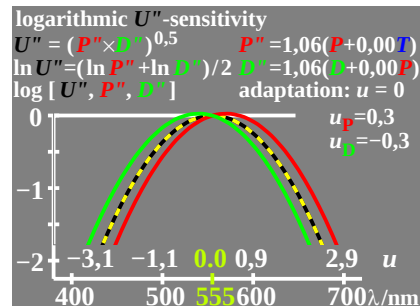


http://130.149.60.45/~farbmetrik/NE11/NE11L0NP.PDF /.PS; start output
N: No Output Linearization (OL) data in File (F), Startup (S) or Device (D)

See original or copy: <http://web.me.com/klaus.richter/NE11/NE11L0NP.PDF> /.PS
Technical information: <http://www.ps.bam.de> or <http://130.149.60.45/~farbmetrik>

TUB registration: 20101101-NE11/NE11L0NP.PDF /.PS
application for measurement of printer or monitor systems

TUB material: code=rha4ta



line element of light technology
(luminance L) and color metrics
with „color values“ P, D, T
luminance signal function $F(L)$
color signal functions $F(P, D, T)$
Taylor-derivations:
 $\Delta F(L) = \frac{dF}{dL} \Delta L$
 $\Delta F(P, D, T) = \frac{dF}{dP} \Delta P + \frac{dF}{dD} \Delta D + \frac{dF}{dT} \Delta T$

NE111-7, B4_46_1

line element of Helmholtz
(1896) with „color values“ P, D, T
three separate color signal functions
 $F(P) = i \ln P$
 $F(D) = j \ln D$
 $F(T) = k \ln T$
Taylor-derivations:
 $\Delta F(P, D, T) = \frac{dF}{dP} \Delta P + \frac{dF}{dD} \Delta D + \frac{dF}{dT} \Delta T$
 $\Delta F(P, D, T) = \frac{i}{P} \Delta P + \frac{j}{D} \Delta D + \frac{k}{T} \Delta T$

NE111-8, B4_46_2

TUB-test chart NE11; Richter: Computer graphics, colorimetry
Colour book series: Colour scaling and thresholds no. 3

input: `rgb setrgbcolor`
output: no colour data change