line element of *Stiles* (1946) with „color values" *P*, *D*, *T*

three separate color signal functions

$F(P) = i \ln(1+9P)$
$F(D) = j \ln(1+9D)$
$F(T) = k \ln(1+9T)$

***Taylor*-derivations:**

$$\Delta F(P, D, T) = \frac{dF}{dP}\Delta P + \frac{dF}{dD}\Delta D + \frac{dF}{dT}\Delta T$$
$$= \frac{9i}{1+9P}\Delta P + \frac{9j}{1+9D}\Delta D + \frac{9k}{1+9T}\Delta T$$

VE230−1, B4_47_1

line element of *Vos&Walraven* (1972) with „color values" *P*, *D*, *T*

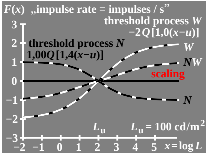
three separate color signal functions

$F(P) = -2i\sqrt{P}$
$F(D) = -2j\sqrt{D}$
$F(T) = -2k\sqrt{T}$

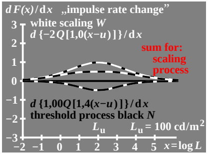
***Taylor*-derivations:**

$$\Delta F(P, D, T) = \frac{dF}{dP}\Delta P + \frac{dF}{dD}\Delta D + \frac{dF}{dT}\Delta T$$
$$\Delta F(P, D, T) = \frac{i}{\sqrt{P}}\Delta P + \frac{j}{\sqrt{D}}\Delta D + \frac{k}{\sqrt{T}}\Delta T$$

VE230−2, B4_47_2



VE231−1, B4_52_1



VE231−2, B4_52_2

functions $q[k(x-u)]$ „achromatic signal"-description

with $x = \log L$ (L = luminance)
$u = \log L_u$ (L_u = surround luminan.)

$q[k(x-u)] = 1 + 1/[1+\sqrt{2}e^{k(x-u)}]$

function values:

$q[k(x-u) \to +\infty] = 1$
$q[k(x-u) = 0] = \sqrt{2}$
$q[k(x-u) \to -\infty] = 2$

VE230−3, B4_48_1

„achromatic signal"-description functions $Q_{1m}[k(x-u)]$

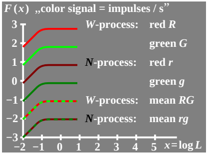
with $x = \log L$ (L = luminance)
$u = \log L_u$ (L_u = surround luminan.)

$Q_{lm}[k(x-u)] = \frac{l}{\ln\sqrt{2}} \ln q[k(x-u)] - m$

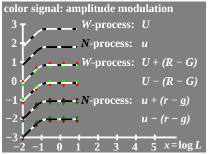
function values with $l = m = 1$:

$Q[k(x-u) \to +\infty] = 1$
$Q[k(x-u) = 0] = 0$
$Q[k(x-u) \to -\infty] = -1$

VE230−4, B4_48_2



VE231−3, B4_53_1



VE231−4, B4_53_2

„achromatic signal"discrimination as function of relative light density $h = \ln H = k(x-u)$ ln = natural log.

$Q' = \frac{d}{dH}[\ln\{1+1/(1+\sqrt{2}H)\}]/\ln\sqrt{2}$
$= -\sqrt{2}/[\ln\sqrt{2}(1+\sqrt{2}H)(2+\sqrt{2}H)]$

function values:

$Q'[k(x-u) \to +\infty] = 0$
$Q'[k(x-u) = 0] = -0{,}5$
$Q'[k(x-u) \to -\infty] = 0$

VE230−5, B4_49_1

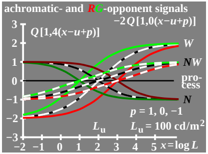
luminance discrimination possibility $L/\Delta L$ as function of H

with: $L = 10^x$ $H = e^h = 10^{\log e\, k(x-u)}$
$dL/dx = \ln 10\, L$ $dH/dx = k\, H$

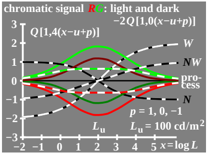
it follows: $L/\Delta L = [kH/(dH \ln 10)]$
$\frac{L}{dL} = \text{const}\, H/[(1+\sqrt{2}H)(2+\sqrt{2}H)]$

$Q'[k(x-u) \to +\infty] = 0$
$Q'[k(x-u) = 0]$ = maximum
$Q'[k(x-u) \to -\infty] = 0$

VE230−6, B4_49_2



VE231−5, B4_54_1



VE231−6, B4_54_2

double line element of *Richter* (1987) for the lighting technic with luminance $L = F(P, D, T)$

luminance signal function $F(L)$

$$F(L) = iQ(H) = \begin{cases} i\, Q(\underline{H}) & (x<u) \\ \bar{i}\, Q(\bar{H}) & (x \geq u) \end{cases}$$

with: $\underline{k}=1{,}4$ $\bar{k}=1$ $\underline{i}=1$ $\bar{i}=-2$
$x = \log L$ $u = \log L_u$
$H = e^{k(x-u)}$, $\underline{H} = e^{\underline{k}(x-u)}$, $\bar{H} = e^{\bar{k}(x-u)}$

VE230−7, B4_50_1

double line element of *Richter* (1987) for the lighting technic with luminance $L = F(P, D, T)$

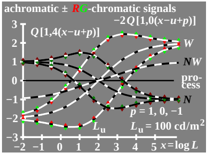
luminance signal function $F(L)$

$F(L) = iQ(H)$ $H = e^{k(x-u)}$
$Q[\ln\{1+1/(1+\sqrt{2}H)\}]/\ln\sqrt{2} - 1$

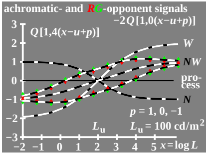
Taylor-derivations:

$\Delta F(L) = \frac{dF}{dL}\Delta L = i\frac{dQ}{dH}\Delta H$
$= -i\sqrt{2}\Delta H/[\ln\sqrt{2}(1+\sqrt{2}H)(2+\sqrt{2}H)]$

VE230−8, B4_50_2



VE231−7, B4_55_1



VE231−8, B4_55_2