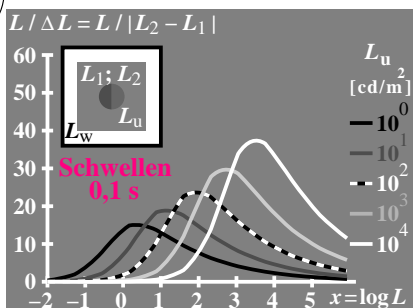
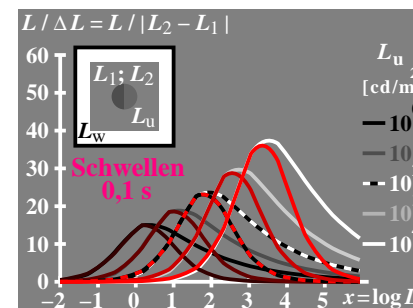


Technische Information: <http://farbe.li.tu-berlin.de> oder <http://color.li.tu-berlin.de>
 Siehe ähnliche Dateien der ganzen Serie: <http://farbe.li.tu-berlin.de/fgb0.htm>

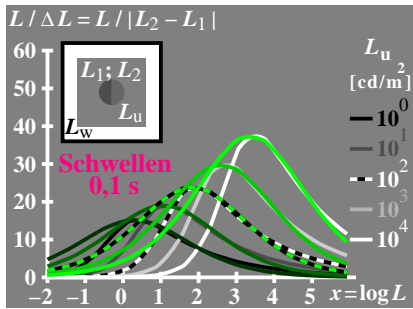
TUB-Registrierung: 20231201-fgb0/fgb010na.txt /ps
 Anwendung für Beurteilung und Messung von Display- oder Druck-Ausgabe
 TUB-Material: Code=rhaxta



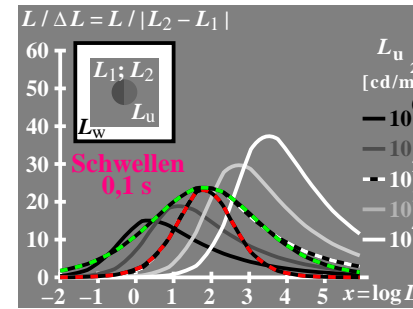
fgb00-1N



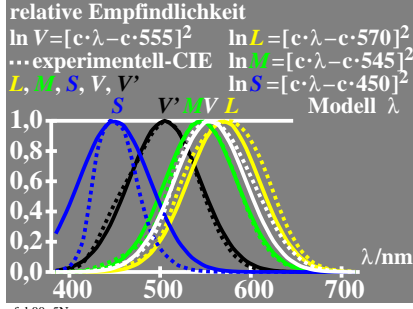
fgb00-1, B4_31_2



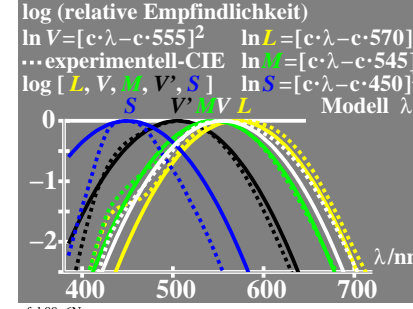
fgb00-1, B4_32_1



fgb00-1, B4_32_2



fgb00-5N



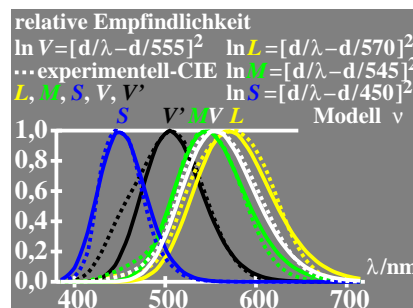
fgb00-6N

Spektrale Empfindlichkeiten s von Rezeptorsystemen L, M, S, V, V'
 $u = \lambda = \text{Wellenlänge}; u = \nu = \text{Frequenz}$
 $s(u) = e^{-u^2} \quad e = 2,7183 \quad \nu = 1/\lambda$
 Modell λ : $u = \frac{1}{55,5} (\lambda - \lambda_0)$
 Modell ν : $u = 5550 (\nu - \nu_0)$
 maxima λ_0 von L, M, S, V, V' in Nanometer: **570, 545, 450, 555, 505**

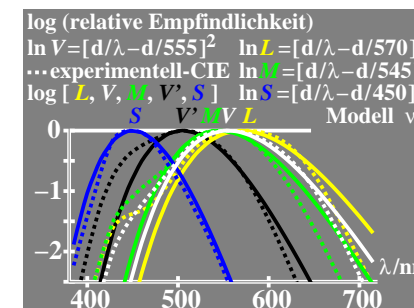
fgb00-7N

Spektrale Sättigungen p (= Purity) von Rezeptorsystemen L, M, S, V, V'
 $u = \lambda = \text{Wellenlänge}; u = \nu = \text{Frequenz}$
 $s(u) = e^{-u^2} \quad i = 2/5; j = 3/5 \quad \nu = 1/\lambda$
 Modell Y : $p = \frac{s(L, M, S)}{i s(L) + j s(M)}$
 Modell V : $p = \frac{s(L, M, S)}{s(V)}$
 Modell U : $p = \frac{s(L, M, S)}{e^{[i \ln(L) + j \ln(M)]}}$

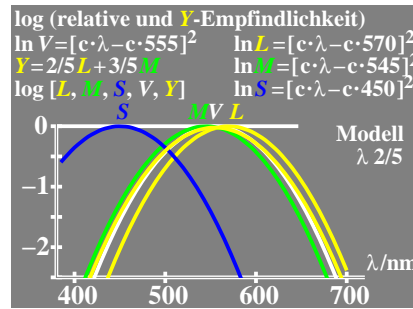
fgb00-8N



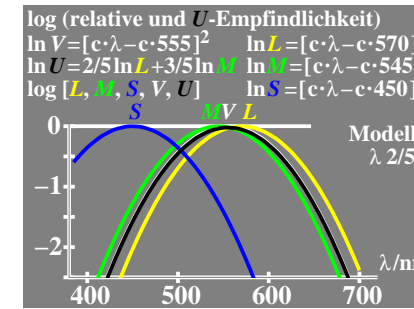
fgb01-1N



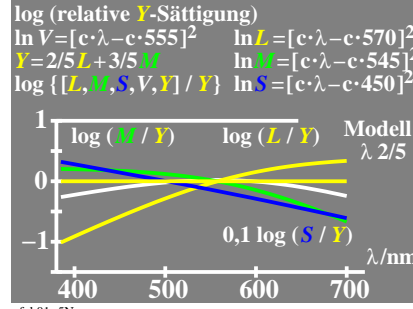
fgb01-2N



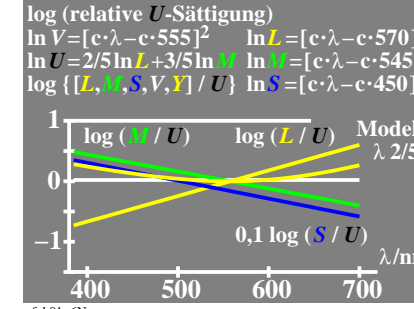
fgb01-3N



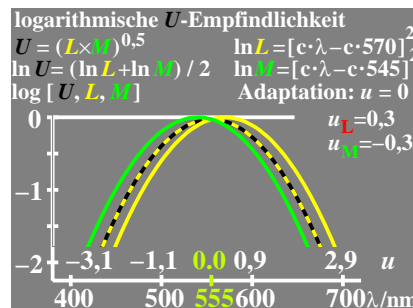
fgb01-4N



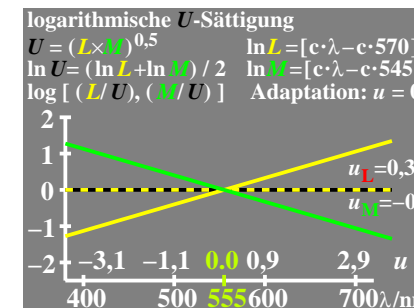
fgb01-5N



fgb01-6N



fgb01-7N



fgb01-8N

TUB-Prüfvorlage fgb0; Leuchtdichtekontrast $L/\Delta L$ als Funktion der Leuchtdichtedarbietung 0,1s
 Lineare & log. Empfindlichkeit oder Sättigung von LMS und V & V' für Tages- und Nachtsehen