

[http://farbe.li.tu-berlin.de/ear1/ear1l0np.pdf](http://farbe.li.tu-berlin.de/eer1/ear1l0np.pdf) /ps; only vector graphic VG; start output
see separate figures of this output: <http://farbe.li.tu-berlin.de/ear1/ear1.htm>

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Achromatic colour vision with relative luminance
Mathematical equations with potential functions

$$F_{ab}(L_r, m) = b \tanh(x_r/a) = b \frac{L_r^m - L_r^{-m}}{L_r^m + L_r^{-m}} \quad x_r = \ln(\log(L_r))$$

$$\frac{dF_{ab}(L_r, m)}{dL_r} = \frac{4bm}{L_r[L_r^m + L_r^{-m}]^2} \quad x_r = \ln(L_r/\ln(10))$$

$$\frac{dF_{ab}(L_r, m)}{dL} = \frac{4bmL_u}{L_r[L_r^m + L_r^{-m}]^2} \quad dL_r = dL/L_u$$

$$\frac{L}{L_r} = \frac{4bmL_u L}{L_r[L_r^m + L_r^{-m}]^2} \quad dL = \frac{L_r[L_r^m + L_r^{-m}]^2}{4bmL_u} \quad [7]$$

Achromatic colour vision with relative luminance

Mathematical equations with potential functions

$$F_{ab}(L_r, m) = b \tanh(x_r/a) = b \frac{L_r^m - L_r^{-m}}{L_r^m + L_r^{-m}} \quad \begin{cases} x_r = \log(L_r) & L_r > 1 \\ x_r = -\ln(L_r) & L_r < 1 \end{cases} \quad [1]$$

$$\frac{dF_{ab}(L_r, m)}{dL_r} = \frac{4bm}{L_r [L_r^m + L_r^{-m}]^2} \quad \begin{cases} x_r = \ln(L_r/\ln(10)) & d\ln(L_r)/dL_r = 1/(10 \ln(10) L_r) \\ m = 1/(10(a)) & \end{cases} \quad [5]$$

$$\frac{L}{dL} = \frac{4bm L_u L}{L_r [L_r^m + L_r^{-m}]^2} \quad dL = \frac{L_r [L_r^m + L_r^{-m}]^2}{4bm L_u} \quad [7]$$

$$\frac{L/dL}{(L/dL)_u} = \frac{4L}{L_r [L_r^m + L_r^{-m}]^2 L_u}; \quad \frac{dL}{dL_u} = \frac{L_r [L_r^m + L_r^{-m}]^2}{4} \quad [8]$$

Achromatic colour vision with relative luminance

Mathematical equations with potential functions

$$F_{ab}(L_r, m) = b \tanh(x_r/a) = b \frac{L_r^m - L_r^{-m}}{L_r^m + L_r^{-m}} \quad \begin{cases} x_r = \log(L_r) \\ L_r > L_u \\ x_r < 0 \end{cases} \quad [1]$$

$$\frac{dF_{ab}(L_r, m)}{dL_r} = \frac{4bm}{L_r[L_r^m + L_r^{-m}]^2} \quad \begin{cases} x_r = \ln L_r / \ln(10) \\ dx_r/dL_r = 1/(\ln(10)L_r) \\ m = 1/(\ln(10)a) \end{cases} \quad [5]$$

$$\frac{L/dL}{(L/dL)_u} = \frac{4L}{L_r[L_r^m + L_r^{-m}]^2 L_u} ; \quad \frac{dL}{dL_u} = \frac{L_r[L_r^m + L_r^{-m}]^2}{4} \quad [8]$$

$$\frac{L/dL}{(L/dL)_u} = 1 \text{ for } \begin{cases} L = L_u \\ x_r = 0 \end{cases} \quad \frac{dL}{dL_u} = 1 \text{ for } \begin{cases} L = L_u \\ x_r = 0 \end{cases} \quad [9]$$

Achromatic colour vision with relative luminance
 Mathematical equations with potential functions

$$F_{ab}(L_r, m) = b \tanh(x_r/a) = b \frac{L_r^m - L_r^{-m}}{L_r^m + L_r^{-m}} \quad x_r = \log(L_r)$$

$$\frac{dF_{ab}(L_r, m)}{dL_r} = \frac{4bm}{L_r [L_r^m + L_r^{-m}]^2} \quad x_r = \ln(L_r), \frac{dx_r}{dL_r} = 1/(\ln(10)L_r) \quad [1]$$

$$\frac{L/dL}{(L/dL)_u} = \frac{4L}{L_r [L_r^m + L_r^{-m}]^2 L_u}; \quad \frac{dL}{dL_u} = \frac{L_r [L_r^m + L_r^{-m}]^2}{4} \quad [8]$$

$$\frac{L/dL}{(L/dL)_u} = 1 \text{ for } \begin{cases} L_r = 1 \\ x_r = 0 \end{cases} \quad \frac{dL}{dL_u} = 1 \text{ for } \begin{cases} L_r = 1 \\ x_r = 0 \end{cases} \quad [9]$$

Achromatic colour vision with relative luminance Mathematical equations with potential functions

$$\begin{aligned} F_{cb}(L_r, n) &= b \tanh(x_r/c) = b \frac{L_r^n - L_r^{-n}}{L_r^n + L_r^{-n}} \quad x_r = \log(L_r) \\ \frac{F_{cb}(L_r, n)}{dL_r} &= \frac{4bm}{L_r [L_r^n + L_r^{-n}]^2} \quad x_r = \ln L_r / \ln(10) \\ \frac{dF_{cb}(L_r, n)}{dL} &= \frac{4bnL_u}{L_r [L_r^n + L_r^{-n}]^2} \quad dL_r = dL / L_u \quad dF_{cb}(L_r, n) = 1 \\ \frac{L}{dL} &= \frac{4bnL_u L}{L_r [L_r^n + L_r^{-n}]^2} \quad dL = \frac{L_r [L_r^n + L_r^{-n}]^2}{4bnL_u} \end{aligned} \quad [7]$$

Achromatic colour vision with relative luminance

Mathematical equations with potential functions

$$f_{cb}(L_r, n) = b \tanh(x_r/c) = b \frac{L_r^n - L_r^{-n}}{L_r^n + L_r^{-n}} \quad \begin{matrix} x_r = \log(L_r) \\ L_r = L_r^u \\ x_r > 0 \end{matrix} \quad [1]$$

$$\frac{F_{cb}(L_r, n)}{dL_r} = \frac{4bm}{L_r[L_r^n + L_r^{-n}]^2} \quad \begin{matrix} x_r = \ln L_r / \ln(10) \\ dx_r/dL_r = 1/(10(L_r)) \\ n = 1/\ln(10)c \end{matrix} \quad [5]$$

$$\frac{L}{IL} = \frac{4bnLu}{L_r[L_r^n + L_r^{-n}]^2} \quad dL = \frac{L_r[L_r^n + L_r^{-n}]^2}{4bnLu} \quad [7]$$

$$\frac{L/dL}{IL/dL_u} = \frac{4L}{L_r[L_r^n + L_r^{-n}]^2 L_u}; \quad \frac{dL}{dL_u} = \frac{L_r[L_r^n + L_r^{-n}]^2}{4} \quad [8]$$

$$F_{cb}(L_r, n) = b \tanh(x_r/c) = b \frac{L_r^n - L_r^{-n}}{L_r^n + L_r^{-n}} \quad \begin{aligned} x_r &= \log(L_r) \\ L_r &\in L_u \\ x_r &> 0 \end{aligned} \quad [1]$$

$$\frac{dF_{cb}(L_r, n)}{dL_r} = \frac{4bm}{L_r [L_r^n + L_r^{-n}]^2} \quad \begin{aligned} x_r &= \ln(L_r/\ln(10)) \\ dx_r/dL_r &= 1/(\ln(10)L_r) \\ n &= 1/(\ln(10)c) \end{aligned} \quad [5]$$

$$\frac{L/dL}{L/dL_u} = \frac{4L}{L_r [L_r^n + L_r^{-n}]^2 L_u} ; \quad \frac{dL}{dL_u} = \frac{L_r [L_r^n + L_r^{-n}]^2}{4} \quad [8]$$

$$\frac{L/dL}{L/dL_u} = 1 \text{ for } \begin{cases} L = L_u \\ x_r = 0 \end{cases} \quad \frac{dL}{dL_u} = 1 \text{ for } \begin{cases} L = L_u \\ x_r = 0 \end{cases} \quad [9]$$

Achromatic colour vision with relative luminance
 Mathematical equations with potential functions

$$F_{cb}(L_r, n) = b \tanh(x_r/c) = b \frac{L_r^n - L_r^{-n}}{L_r^n + L_r^{-n}} \quad x_r = \log(L_r)$$

$$\frac{dF_{cb}}{dL_r} = \frac{4bm}{L_r [L_r^n + L_r^{-n}]^2} \quad \begin{aligned} x_r &= \ln L_r, \\ \frac{dx_r}{dL_r} &= 1/(ln(10)L_r), \\ n &= 1/(ln(10)c) \end{aligned} \quad [5]$$

$$\frac{dL/dL}{d(L/L_u)} = \frac{4L}{L_r [L_r^n + L_r^{-n}]^2 L_u}; \quad \frac{dL}{dL_u} = \frac{L_r [L_r^n + L_r^{-n}]^2}{4} \quad [8]$$

$$\frac{dL/dL}{d(L/L_u)} = 1 \text{ for } \begin{cases} L_r = 1 \\ x_r = 0 \end{cases} \quad \frac{dL}{dL_u} = 1 \text{ for } \begin{cases} L_r = 1 \\ x_r = 0 \end{cases} \quad [9]$$

Achromatic colour vision with relative luminance
Mathematical hyperbel and potential functions

$$F_{ab}(x_r, a) = b \tanh(x_r/a) = b \frac{e^{x_r/a} - e^{-x_r/a}}{e^{x_r/a} + e^{-x_r/a}}, \quad x_r < 0 [1]$$

$$\frac{dF_{ab}(x_r, a)}{dx_r} = \frac{4b}{a[e^{x_r/a} + e^{-x_r/a}]^2}, \quad x_r = \ln L_r / \ln(10)$$

$$\frac{dx_r}{dL_r} = \frac{1/(ln(10))}{m = 1/(ln(10)a)} \quad [5]$$

$$\frac{L}{dL} = \frac{4bm}{[e^{x_r/a} + e^{-x_r/a}]^2} \quad dL = \frac{[e^{x_r/a} + e^{-x_r/a}]^2 L}{4bm} \quad [7]$$

$$\frac{L}{dL} = \frac{4bm}{[L_r^m + L_T^m]^2} \quad dL = \frac{[L_r^m + L_T^m]^2 L}{4bm} \quad [8]$$

Achromatic colour vision with relative luminance

Mathematical hyperbel and potential functions

$$F_{ab}(x_r, a) = b \tanh(x_r/a) = b \frac{e^{x_r/a} - e^{-x_r/a}}{e^{x_r/a} + e^{-x_r/a}} \quad x_r < 0 \quad [1]$$

$$\frac{dF_{ab}(x_r, a)}{dx_r} = \frac{4b}{a[e^{x_r/a} + e^{-x_r/a}]^2} \quad x_r = \ln L_r / \ln(10) \quad [5]$$

$$\frac{L}{dL} = \frac{4bm}{[e^{x_r/a} + e^{-x_r/a}]^2} \quad dL = \frac{[e^{x_r/a} + e^{-x_r/a}]^2 L}{4bm} \quad [7]$$

$$\frac{L}{dL} = \frac{4bm}{[L_r^{2m} + 2 + L_r^{-2m}]} \quad dL = \frac{[L_r^{2m} + 2 + L_r^{-2m}] L}{4bm} \quad [8]$$

Achromatic colour vision with relative luminance	
Mathematical hyperbel and potential functions	
$F_{ab}(x_r, a) = b \tanh(x_r/a) = b \frac{e^{x_r/a} - e^{-x_r/a}}{e^{x_r/a} + e^{-x_r/a}}$	$x_r = \log(L_r)$ $L_r = L_u / L_d$ $x_r < 0$ [1]
$\frac{dF_{ab}(x_r, a)}{dx_r} = \frac{4b}{a[e^{x_r/a} + e^{-x_r/a}]^2}$	$x_r = \ln L_r / \ln(10)$ $d x_r / d L_r = 1 / (\ln(10) L_r)$ $m = 1 / (\ln(10) a)$ [5]
$\frac{L/dL}{(L/dL)_u} = \frac{4}{[e^{x_r/a} + e^{-x_r/a}]^2}$; $\frac{dL}{dL_u} = \frac{[e^{x_r/a} + e^{-x_r/a}]^2 L}{4 L_u}$	[8]
$\frac{L/dL}{(L/dL)_u} = \frac{4}{[L_r^m + L_r^{-m}]^2}$; $\frac{dL}{dL_u} = \frac{[L_r^m + L_r^{-m}]^2 L}{4 L_u}$	[9]

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Mathematical hyperbel and potential functions

$$F_{ab}(x_r, a) = b \tanh(x_r/a) = b \frac{e^{x_r/a} - e^{-x_r/a}}{e^{x_r/a} + e^{-x_r/a}} \quad x_r = \log(L_r)$$

$$\frac{dF_{ab}(x_r, a)}{dx_r} = \frac{4b}{a[e^{x_r/a} + e^{-x_r/a}]^2} \quad x_r = \ln L_r / \ln(10)$$

$$\frac{dL}{dL_u} = \frac{4}{[e^{x_r/a} + e^{-x_r/a}]^2}; \quad \frac{dL}{dL_u} = \frac{[e^{x_r/a} + e^{-x_r/a}]^2 L}{4L_u} \quad m = 1 / (\ln(10) a) \quad [5]$$

$$\frac{dL/dL_u}{(dL/dL_u)_u} = \frac{4}{[e^{x_r/a} + e^{-x_r/a}]^2}; \quad \frac{dL}{dL_u} = \frac{(L_r^{2m} + 2L_r^{-2m})L}{4L_u} \quad [9]$$

Achromatic colour vision with relative luminance Mathematical hyperbel and potential functions

$$F_{cb}(x_r, a) = b \tanh(x_r/c) = b \frac{e^{x_r/c} - e^{-x_r/c}}{e^{x_r/c} + e^{-x_r/c}}, \quad x_r = \log(L_r/L_u), \quad x_r > 0 \quad [1]$$

$$\frac{\partial F_{cb}(x_r, a)}{\partial x_r} = \frac{4b}{c[e^{x_r/c} + e^{-x_r/c}]^2}, \quad x_r = \ln L_r / \ln(10), \quad \frac{\partial x_r}{\partial L_r} = 1 / (\ln(10) L_r), \quad n = 1 / (\ln(10) c) \quad [5]$$

$$\frac{L}{dL} = \frac{4bn}{[e^{x_r/c} + e^{-x_r/c}]^2} \quad dL = \frac{[e^{x_r/c} + e^{-x_r/c}]^2 L}{4bn} \quad [7]$$

$$\frac{L}{dL} = \frac{4bn}{[L_r^n + L_r^{-n}]^2} \quad dL = \frac{[L_r^n + L_r^{-n}]^2 L}{4bn} \quad [8]$$

Achromatic colour vision with relative luminance

Mathematical hyperbel and potential functions

$$F_{cb}(x_r, a) = b \tanh(x_r/c) = b \frac{e^{x_r/c} - e^{-x_r/c}}{e^{x_r/c} + e^{-x_r/c}} \quad x_r = \log(L_r/L_u)$$

$$\frac{dF_{cb}(x_r, a)}{dx_r} = \frac{4b}{c[e^{x_r/c} + e^{-x_r/c}]^2} \quad x_r = \ln L_r / \ln(10) \quad dF_{cb}/dx_r = 1/(ln(10)L_r) \quad [5]$$

$$\frac{L}{dL} = \frac{4bn}{[e^{x_r/c} + e^{-x_r/c}]^2} \quad dL = \frac{[e^{x_r/c} + e^{-x_r/c}]^2 L}{4bn} \quad [7]$$

$$\frac{L}{dL} = \frac{4bn}{[L_r^{2n} + 2 + L_r^{-2n}]} \quad dL = \frac{[L_r^{2n} + 2 + L_r^{-2n}]L}{4bn} \quad [8]$$

Achromatic colour vision with relative luminance

Mathematical hyperbel and potential functions

$$F_{cb}(x_r, a) = b \tanh(x_r/c) = b \frac{e^{x_r/c} - e^{-x_r/c}}{e^{x_r/c} + e^{-x_r/c}} \quad x_r = \log(L_r/L_u)$$

$$\frac{\partial F_{cb}(x_r, a)}{\partial x_r} = \frac{4b}{c[e^{x_r/c} + e^{-x_r/c}]^2} \quad x_r = \ln L_r / \ln(10) \quad dx_r/dL_r = 1/(\ln(10)L_r) \quad [5]$$

$$\frac{L/dL}{L/dL_u} = \frac{4}{[e^{x_r/c} + e^{-x_r/c}]^2}; \quad \frac{dL}{dL_u} = \frac{[e^{x_r/c} + e^{-x_r/c}]^2 L}{4L_u} \quad [8]$$

$$\frac{L/dL}{L/dL_u} = \frac{4}{[L_r^n + L_r^{-n}]^2}; \quad \frac{dL}{dL_u} = \frac{[L_r^n + L_r^{-n}]^2 L}{4L_u} \quad [9]$$

Achromatic colour vision with relative luminance
Mathematical hyperbel and potential functions

$$F_{cb}(x_r, a) = b \tanh(x_r/c) = b \frac{e^{x_r/c} - e^{-x_r/c}}{e^{x_r/c} + e^{-x_r/c}} \quad x_r = \log(L_r/L_u) \quad x_r \geq 0 \quad [1]$$

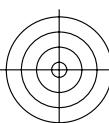
$$\frac{IF_{cb}(x_r, a)}{dx_r} = \frac{4b}{c[e^{x_r/c} + e^{-x_r/c}]^2} \quad x_r = \ln L_r / \ln(10) \quad dx_r/dL_r = 1/(\ln(10)L_r) \quad n=1/(\ln(10)c) \quad [5]$$

$$\frac{L/dL}{L/D_u} = \frac{4}{[e^{x_r/c} + e^{-x_r/c}]^2}; \quad \frac{dL}{dL_u} = \frac{[e^{x_r/c} + e^{-x_r/c}]^2 L}{4L_u} \quad [8]$$

$$\frac{L/dL}{L/D_u} = \frac{4}{L_r^{2n+2} + L_r^{-2n}}; \quad \frac{dL}{dL_u} = \frac{(L_r^{2n+2} + L_r^{-2n})L}{4L_u} \quad [9]$$

TUB registration: 20230701-eer1/ eer110np.pdf /·ps application for evaluation and measurement of dis

TUB material: code=rha4ta
output



TUB-test chart eer1; Model of normalized receptor-response functions $F_{ab}(L_r)$ and $F_{cb}(L_r)$

Calculation of derivations $F'_{ab}(L_r)$, $F'_{cb}(L_r)$, of contrasts $L/\Delta L$, and discriminations $(\Delta L)_{ab}$, $(\Delta L)_{cb}$