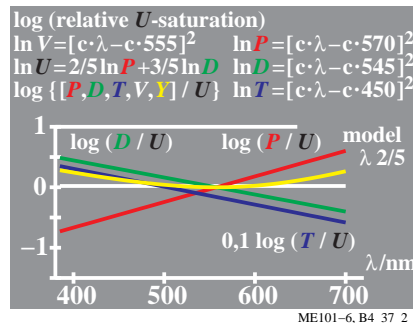
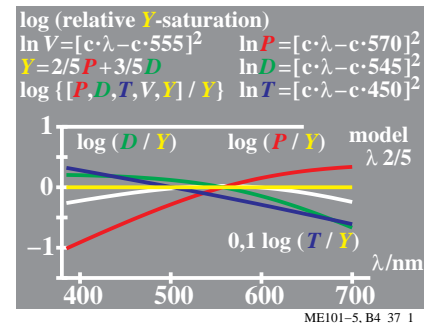
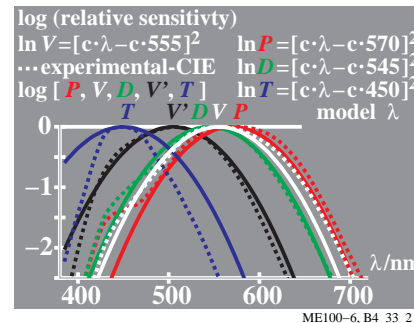
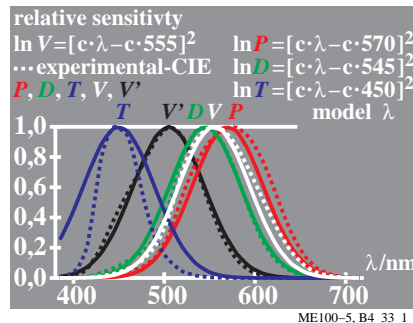
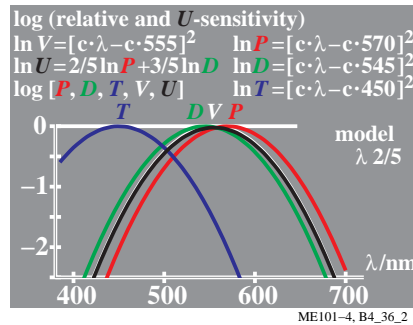
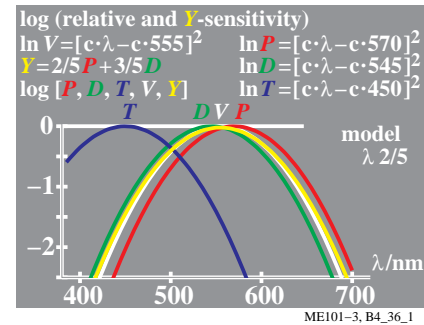
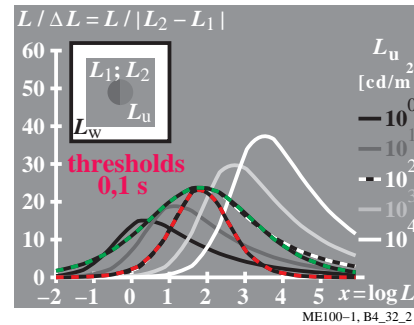
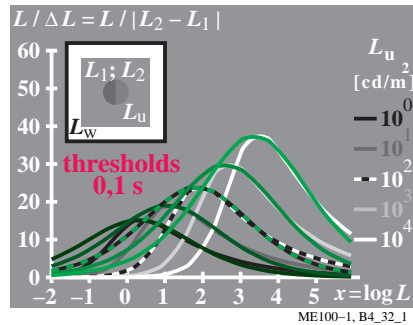
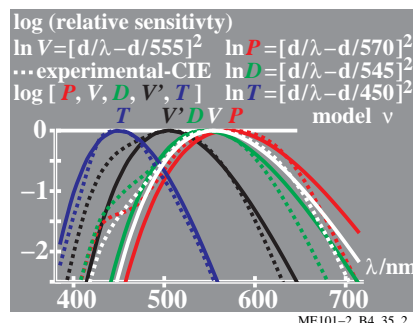
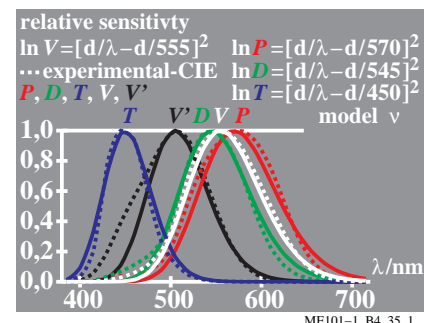
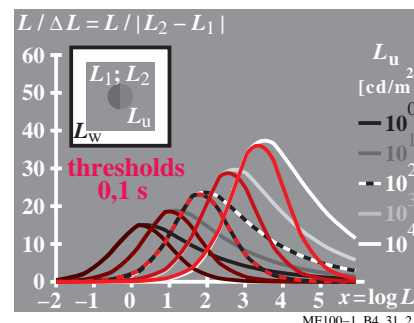
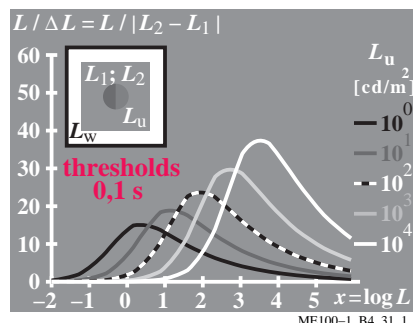


See original or copy: <http://web.me.com/klaus.richter/ME10/ME10LONP.PDF> /PS
 Technical information: <http://www.ps.bam.de> or <http://130.149.60.45/~farbmetrik>

TUB registration: 20101101-ME10/ME10LONP.PDF /PS
 application for measurement of printer or monitor systems

TUB material: code=rh4ta



spectral sensitivities s of receptor systems P, D, T, V, V'
 $u = \lambda = \text{wavelength}; u = \nu = \text{frequency}$
 $s(u) = e^{-u^2} \quad e = 2,7183 \quad \nu = 1/\lambda$
 model λ : $u = \frac{1}{55,5} (\lambda - \lambda_0)$
 model ν : $u = 5550 (\nu - \nu_0)$
maxima λ_0 of P, D, T, V, V' in nanometer: 570, 545, 450, 555, 505

spectral saturations p (= purity) of receptor systems P, D, T, V, V'
 $u = \lambda = \text{wavelength}; u = \nu = \text{frequency}$
 $s(u) = e^{-u^2} \quad i = 2/5; j = 3/5 \quad \nu = 1/\lambda$
 model Y : $p = \frac{s(P, D, T, V, V')}{i s(P) + j s(U)}$
 model V : $p = \frac{s(P, D, T, V, V')}{s(V)}$
 model U : $p = \frac{s(P, D, T, V, V')}{e^{i \ln(P) + j \ln(D)}}$

