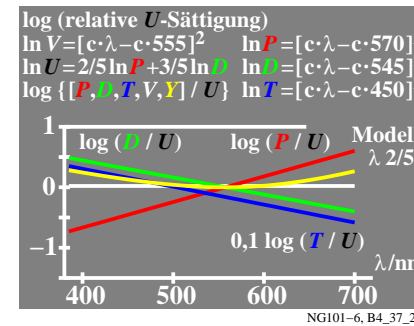
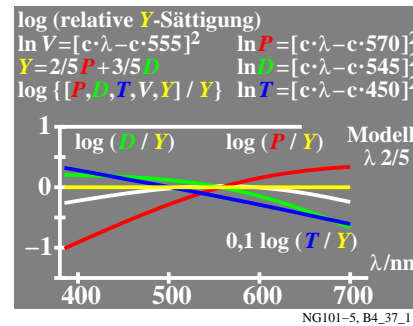
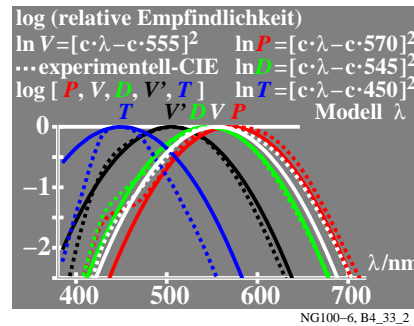
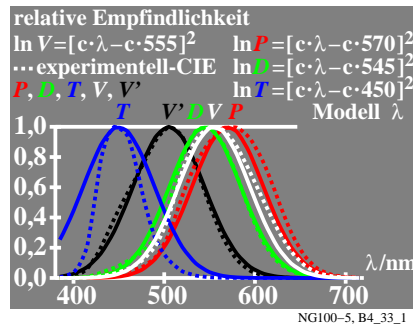
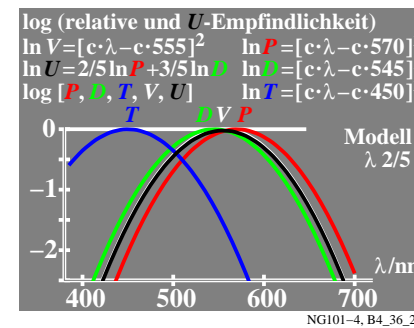
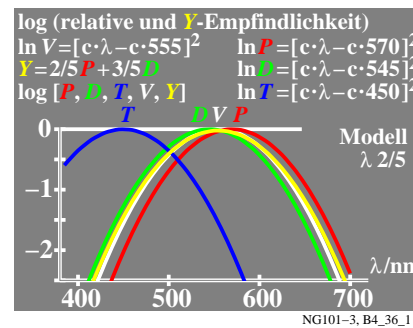
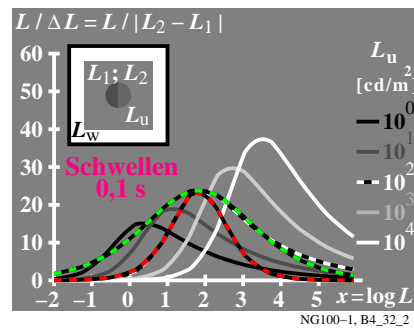
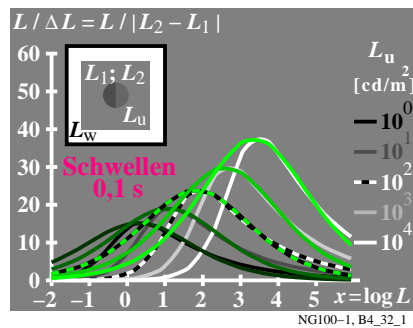
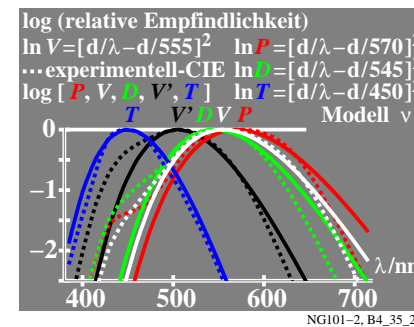
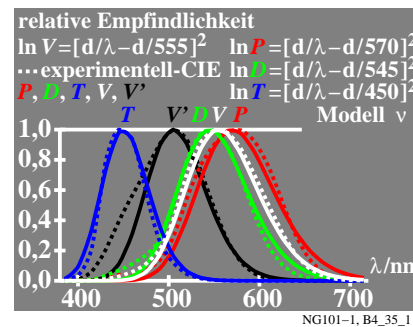
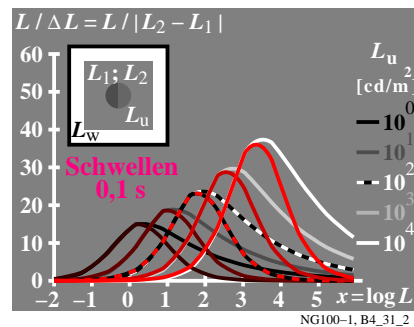
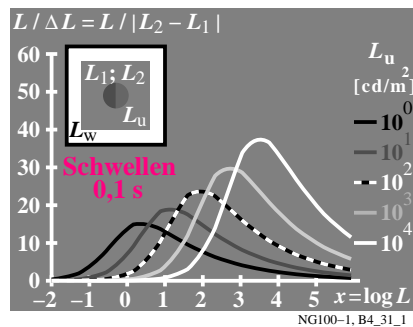


Siehe Original/Kopie: <http://web.me.com/Klaus.richter/NG10/NG10LONA.TXT> /PS
 Technische Information: <http://www.ps.bam.de> oder <http://130.149.60.45/~farbmetrik>

TUB-Registrierung: 20101101-NG10/NG10LONA.TXT /PS
 Anwendung für Messung von Drucker- oder Monitorsystemen
 TUB-Material: Code=rh4ta



Spektrale Empfindlichkeiten s von Rezeptorsystemen P, D, T, 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 P, D, T, V, V' in Nanometer: 570, 545, 450, 555, 505

Spektrale Sättigungen p (= Purity) von Rezeptorsystemen P, D, T, 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 : $p = \frac{s(P, D, T)}{i s(P) + j s(D)}$
 Modell V : $p = \frac{s(P, D, T)}{s(V)}$
 Modell U : $p = \frac{s(P, D, T)}{e^{[i \ln(P) + j \ln(D)]}}$

