



<http://farbe.li.tu-berlin.de/hey1/hey1l0na.txt> /ps; only vector graphic VG; start output
see separate figures of this output: <http://farbe.li.tu-berlin.de/hey1/hey1.htm>

see similar files or the whole series: <http://farbe.li.tu-berlin.de/heys.htm>

Achromatic colour vision with relative luminance Mathematical equations with potential functions

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

$$L_r = L L_r^{m-1} \quad x_r < 0 \quad [1]$$

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

$$\frac{dF_{ab}(L_r, m)}{dL} = \frac{4bmL_u}{L_r[L_r^m + L_r^{-m}]^2} \quad \begin{matrix} dL_r = dL/L_u \\ dF_{ab}(L_r, m) = 1 \end{matrix} \quad [6]$$

hey10-1n eer10-1n eco41-8n

Achromatic colour vision with relative luminance

Mathematical equations with potential functions

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

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

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

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

Achromatic colour vision with relative luminance
Mathematical equations with potential functions

$F_{ab}(L_r, m) = b \tanh(x_r/a) = b \frac{L_r^m - L_r^{-m}}{L_r^m + L_r^{-m}}$	$x_r = \log(L_r)$
$\frac{dF_{ab}}{dL_r}(L_r, m) = \frac{4bm}{L_r[L_r^m + L_r^{-m}]^2}$	$x_r = \ln(L_r/\ln(10))$ $dx_r/dL_r = 1/(\ln(10)L_r)$
$\frac{dL}{dL_u} = \frac{4L}{L_r[L_r^m + L_r^{-m}]^2}$	$m = 1/(\ln(10)a)$
$\frac{dL}{dL_u} = 1$ for $\begin{cases} L=L_u \\ x_r=0 \end{cases}$	$\frac{dL}{dL_u} = 1$ for $\begin{cases} L=L_u \\ x_r=0 \end{cases}$

Achromatic colour vision with relative luminance
Mathematical equations with potential functions

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

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

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

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

Achromatic colour vision with relative luminance Mathematical equations with potential functions

$$\begin{aligned} F_{cb}(L_r, n) &= b \tanh(x_r/c) = b \frac{L_r^n - L_r^{-n}}{L_r^n + L_r^{-n}} \quad x_r = \log(L_r) \\ \frac{dF_{cb}(L_r, n)}{dL_r} &= \frac{4bm}{(L_r^{[n]} + L_r^{-n})^2} \quad \begin{array}{l} x_r = \ln L_r / \ln(10) \\ dx_r/dL_r = 1/\ln(10) L_r \end{array} \\ \frac{dF_{cb}(L_r, n)}{dL} &= \frac{4bnL_u}{(L_r^{[n]} + L_r^{-n})^2} \quad \begin{array}{l} dL_r/dL = 1/L_u \\ dF_{cb}(L_r, n) = 1 \end{array} \end{aligned} \quad [5] \quad [6]$$

Achromatic colour vision with relative luminance

Mathematical equations with potential functions

$$I_{\text{L}} = \frac{4 \text{bn} L_u L}{L_r [L_r^n + L_r^{-n}]^2} \quad dL = \frac{L_r [L_r^n + L_r^{-n}]^2}{4 \text{bn} L_u} \quad [7]$$

$\text{ey} = 10^{-2n} \text{cer} 10^{-2n} \text{ecc} 41 - 8n$

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

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

$$I_{\text{L}} = \frac{4 \text{bn} L_u L}{L_r [L_r^n + L_r^{-n}]^2} \quad dL = \frac{L_r [L_r^n + L_r^{-n}]^2}{4 \text{bn} L_u} \quad [7]$$

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

Achromatic colour vision with relative luminance
 Mathematical equations with potential functions

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

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

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

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

Achromatic colour vision with relative luminance
 Mathematical equations with potential functions

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

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

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

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

Achromatic colour vision with relative luminance Mathematical hyperbel and potential functions

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

$$\frac{dF_{ab}(x_r, a)}{dx_r} = \frac{4b}{a[e^{x_r/a} + e^{-x_r/a}]^2} \quad \begin{cases} x_r = \ln(L_r/\ln(10)) & L_r > 1/\ln(10) \\ x_r = -\ln(10/L_r) & L_r < 1/\ln(10) \end{cases} \quad [5]$$

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

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

hey11-In cer11-1n

Achromatic colour vision with relative luminance Mathematical hyperbel and potential functions

$F_{ab}(x_r, a) = b \tanh(x_r/a) = b \frac{e^{x_r/a} - e^{-x_r/a}}{e^{x_r/a} + e^{-x_r/a}}$	$x_r = \log(L_r)$
$\frac{dF_{ab}(x_r, a)}{dx_r} = \frac{4b}{a[e^{x_r/a} + e^{-x_r/a}]^2}$	$L_r = L/L_n$ $x_r < 0$ [1]
$\frac{dF_{ab}(x_r, a)}{dx_r} = \frac{4b}{a[e^{x_r/a} + e^{-x_r/a}]^2}$	$x_r = \ln L_r / \ln(10)$ $dx_r/dL_r = 1/(\ln(10)L_r)$ $m = 1/(\ln(10)a)$ [5]
$\frac{L}{dL} = \frac{4bm}{[e^{x_r/a} + e^{-x_r/a}]^2}$	$dL = \frac{[e^{x_r/a} + e^{-x_r/a}]^2 L}{4bm}$ [7]
$\frac{L}{dL} = \frac{4bm}{[L_r^{2m} + 2 + L_r^{-2m}]L}$	$dL = \frac{[L_r^{2m} + 2 + L_r^{-2m}]L}{4bm}$ [8]

Achromatic colour vision with relative luminance

Mathematical hyperbel and potential functions

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

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

$$\frac{L/dL}{(L/dL)_u} = \frac{4}{[e^{x_r/a} + e^{-x_r/a}]^2}; \quad \begin{matrix} dL = [e^{x_r/a} + e^{-x_r/a}]^2 L \\ dL_u = 4L_u \end{matrix} \quad [8]$$

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

Achromatic colour vision with relative luminance
Mathematical hyperbel and potential functions

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

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

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

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

Achromatic colour vision with relative luminance Mathematical hyperbel and potential functions

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

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

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

Achromatic colour vision with relative luminance

Mathematical hyperbel and potential functions

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

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

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

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

Achromatic colour vision with relative luminance
Mathematical hyperbel and potential functions

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

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

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

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

Achromatic colour vision with relative luminance

Mathematical hyperbel and potential functions

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

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

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

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

TUB registration: 20241201-hey1/hey10na.txt/.ps
application for evaluation and measurement of disp

TUB material: code=rha4ta
output

TUB-test chart hey1; 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 $L_r/\Delta L$ and discriminations (ΔL)_r.