

percieved color terms (colorness: cube root coordinates)

percieved color terms	name and relationship with standard chromaticity values	notes:
lightness	$L^* = 116 (Y / 100)^{1/3} - 16$ Aproximation: $L^* = 100 (Y / 100)^{1/3}$	definition 1976 in: CIELUV, CIELAB
chromaticness	for linear chromatic value diagram (AT, B)	
red-green	$a^* = 500 [(X / X_n)^{1/3} - (Y / Y_n)^{1/3}]$ $= 500 (a' - a'_n) Y^{1/3}$	definition 1976 in: CIELAB
yellow-blue	$b^* = 200 [(Y / Y_n)^{1/3} - (Z / Z_n)^{1/3}]$ $= 500 (b' - b'_n) Y^{1/3}$	$n=D65$ (surround)
radial	$C^* = [a^{*2} + b^{*2}]^{1/2}$	
saturation	= chromaticness / lightness	definition
red-green	$S_a^* = a^* / [100 (Y / 100)^{1/3}]$ $= 21,6 (a' - a'_n)$	for: CIELAB 1976
yellow-blue	$S_b^* = b^* / [100 (Y / 100)^{1/3}]$ $= 21,6 (b' - b'_n)$	
radial	$S_c^* = C^* / [100 (Y / 100)^{1/3}]$ $= 21,6 [(a' - a'_n)^2 + (b' - b'_n)^2]^{1/2}$	
chromaticity	for nonlinear chromaticity diagram (a' , b') definition	
red-green	$a' = (1 / X_n)^{1/3} (x / y)^{1/3}$	opponent
yellow-blue	$= 0,2191 (x / y)^{1/3}$ for D65	color system
radial	$b' = -0,4 (1 / Z_n)^{1/3} (z / y)^{1/3}$ $= -0,08376 (z / y)^{1/3}$ for D65	
	$c' = [(a' - a'_n)^2 + (b' - b'_n)^2]^{1/2}$	

1-103000-L0

ME961-7N, BT9_10

TUB-test chart ME96; Computer graphics and colorimetry
Image series ME96, 3D=1, de=0

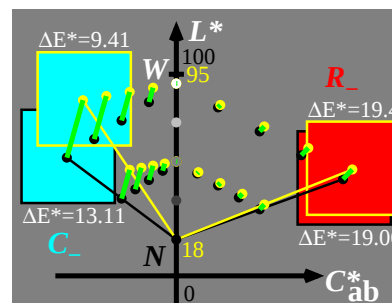
three surface colours



colours: white W_d (I), red R_d (II)
and fluorescent red R_{df} (III)

1-103000-L0

ME961-1N, B2_33



1-103000-L0

ME961-3N

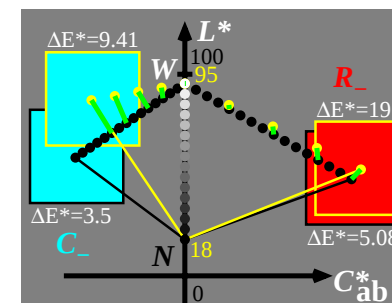
three surface colours



colours: white W_d (I), red R_d (II)
and fluorescent red R_{df} (III)

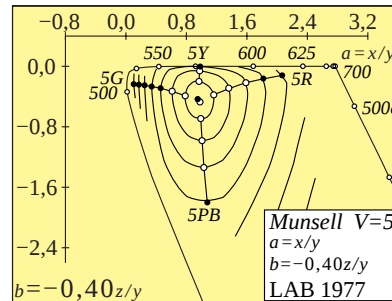
1-103000-L0

ME961-2N, B2_33



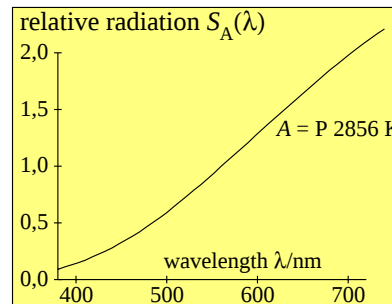
1-103000-L0

ME961-4N



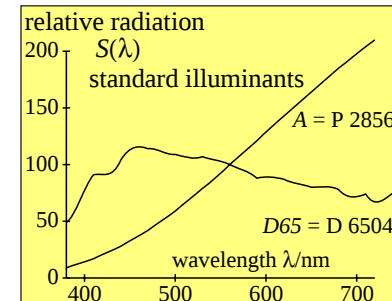
1-103000-L0

ME961-5N, B4_17_1



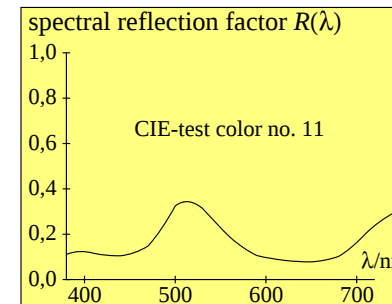
1-103000-L0

ME961-7N, B3_09_1



1-103000-L0

ME961-6N, B3_08



1-103000-L0

ME961-8N, B3_09_2

input: rgb/cmyk -> rgb/cmyk
output: no change

see similar files: <http://farbe.li.tu-berlin.de/ME96/ME96L0FA.TXT> / .PS
<http://130.149.60.45/~farbmeterik> or <http://farbe.li.tu-berlin.de>

TUB registration: 20160501-ME96/ME96L0FA.TXT /.PS
application for measurement of display output, no separation

TUB material: code=rha4ta

percieved color terms (colorness: cube root coordinates)

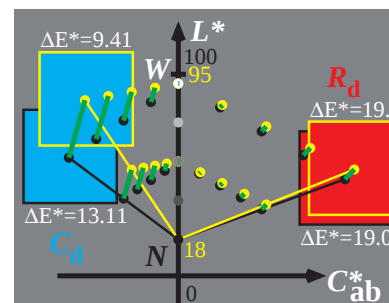
percieved color terms	name and relationship with standard chromaticity values	notes:
lightness	$L^* = 116 (Y / 100)^{1/3} - 16$ Aproximation: $L^* = 100 (Y / 100)^{1/3}$	definition 1976 in: CIELUV, CIELAB
chromaticness	for linear chromatic value diagram (AT, B)	
red-green	$a^* = 500 [(X / X_n)^{1/3} - (Y / Y_n)^{1/3}]$ $= 500 (a' - a'_n) Y^{1/3}$	definition 1976 in: CIELAB
yellow-blue	$b^* = 200 [(Y / Y_n)^{1/3} - (Z / Z_n)^{1/3}]$ $= 500 (b' - b'_n) Y^{1/3}$	$n=D65$ (surround)
radial	$C^* = [a^{*2} + b^{*2}]^{1/2}$	
saturation	= chromaticness / lightness	definition
red-green	$S_a^* = a^* / [100 (Y / 100)^{1/3}]$ $= 21,6 (a' - a'_n)$	for: CIELAB 1976
yellow-blue	$S_b^* = b^* / [100 (Y / 100)^{1/3}]$ $= 21,6 (b' - b'_n)$	
radial	$S_c^* = C^* / [100 (Y / 100)^{1/3}]$ $= 21,6 [(a' - a'_n)^2 + (b' - b'_n)^2]^{1/2}$	
chromaticity	for nonlinear chromaticity diagram (a' , b') definition	
red-green	$a' = (1 / X_n)^{1/3} (x / y)^{1/3}$	opponent
yellow-blue	$= 0,2191 (x / y)^{1/3}$ for D65	color system
radial	$b' = -0,4 (1 / Z_n)^{1/3} (z / y)^{1/3}$ $= -0,08376 (z / y)^{1/3}$ for D65	
	$c' = [(a' - a'_n)^2 + (b' - b'_n)^2]^{1/2}$	

three surface colours



1-103100-L0

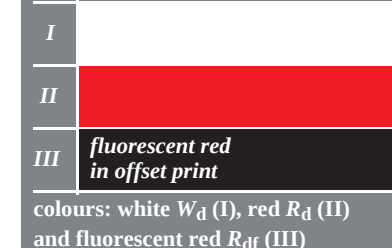
ME961-12, B2_33



1-103100-L0

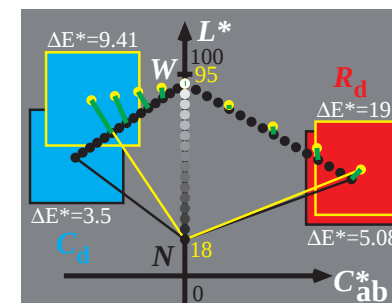
ME961-32

three surface colours



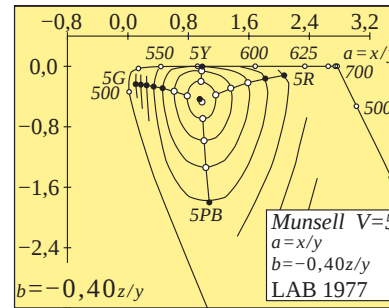
1-103100-L0

ME961-22, B2_33



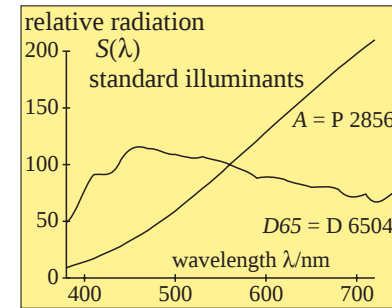
1-103100-L0

ME961-42



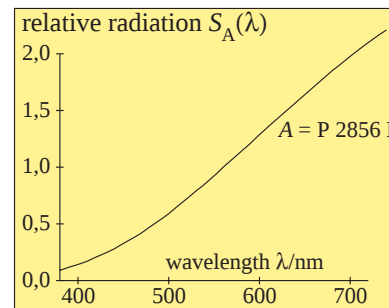
1-103100-L0

ME961-52, B4_17_1



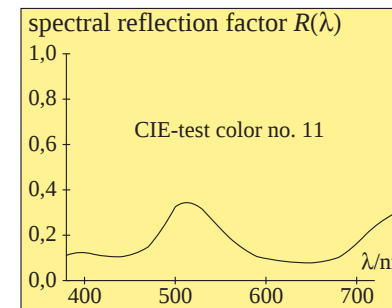
1-103100-L0

ME961-62, B3_08



1-103100-L0

ME961-72, B3_09_1

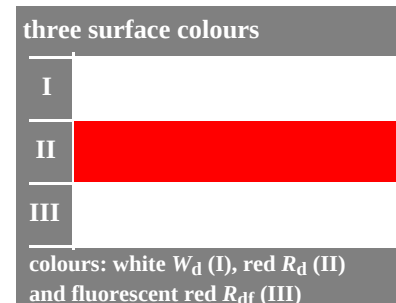


1-103100-L0

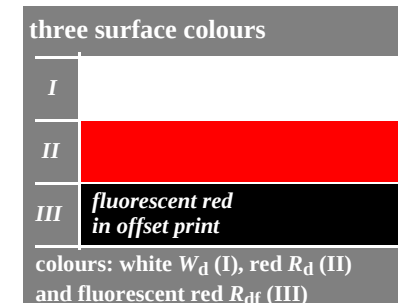
ME961-82, B3_09_2

percieved color terms (colorness: cube root coordinates)

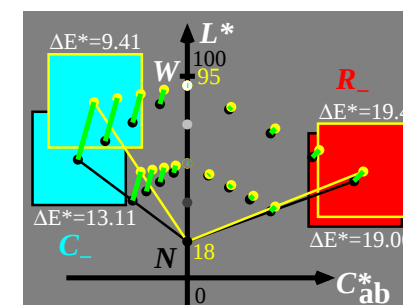
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red-green	$a^* = 500 [(X / X_n)^{1/3} - (Y / Y_n)^{1/3}]$ $= 500 (a' - a'_n) Y^{1/3}$	definition 1976 in: CIELAB
yellow-blue	$b^* = 200 [(Y / Y_n)^{1/3} - (Z / Z_n)^{1/3}]$ $= 500 (b' - b'_n) Y^{1/3}$	$n=D65$ (surround)
radial	$C^* = [a^{*2} + b^{*2}]^{1/2}$	
saturation	= chromaticness / lightness	definition
red-green	$S_a^* = a^* / [100 (Y / 100)^{1/3}]$ $= 21,6 (a' - a'_n)$	for: CIELAB 1976
yellow-blue	$S_b^* = b^* / [100 (Y / 100)^{1/3}]$ $= 21,6 (b' - b'_n)$	
radial	$S_c^* = C^* / [100 (Y / 100)^{1/3}]$ $= 21,6 [(a' - a'_n)^2 + (b' - b'_n)^2]^{1/2}$	
chromaticity	for nonlinear chromaticity diagram (a' , b') definition	
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yellow-blue	$= 0,2191 (x / y)^{1/3}$ for D65	color system
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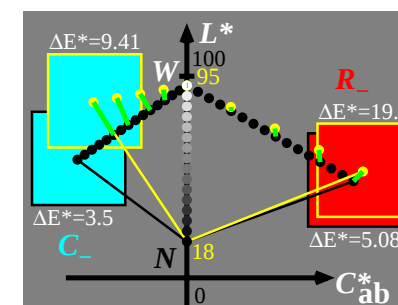
1-113000-L0 ME961-1N, B2_33



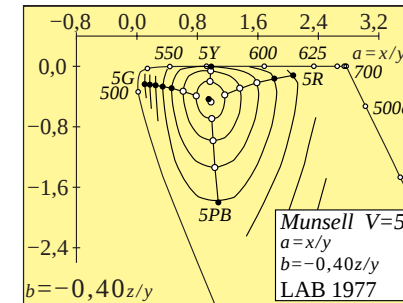
1-113000-L0 ME961-2N, B2_33



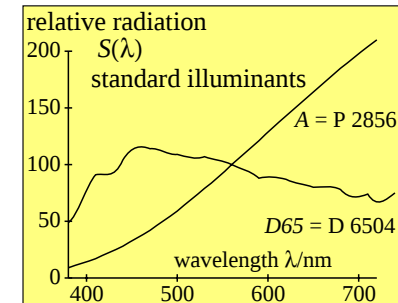
1-113000-L0 ME961-3N



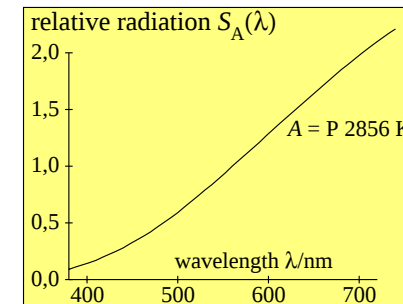
1-113000-L0 ME961-4N



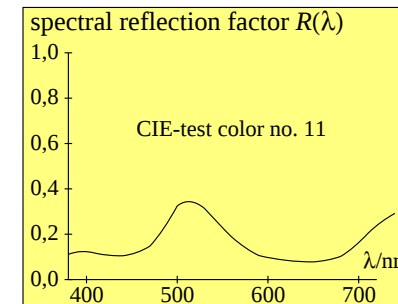
1-113000-L0 ME961-5N, B4_17_1



1-113000-L0 ME961-6N, B3_08



1-113000-L0 ME961-7N, B3_09_1



1-113000-L0 ME961-8N, B3_09_2

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red-green	$a' = (1 / X_n)^{1/3} (x / y)^{1/3}$	opponent
yellow-blue	$= 0,2191 (x / y)^{1/3}$ for D65	color system
radial	$b' = -0,4 (1 / Z_n)^{1/3} (z / y)^{1/3}$ $= -0,08376 (z / y)^{1/3}$ for D65	
	$c' = [(a' - a'_n)^2 + (b' - b'_n)^2]^{1/2}$	

1-113100-L0

ME961-73, BT9_10

TUB-test chart ME96; Computer graphics and colorimetry
Image series ME96, 3D=1, de=1, L-cmy6*

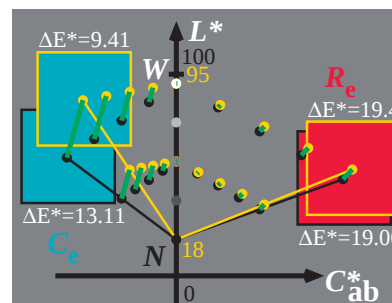
three surface colours



colours: white W_d (I), red R_d (II)
and fluorescent red R_{df} (III)

1-113100-L0

ME961-13, B2_33



1-113100-L0

ME961-33

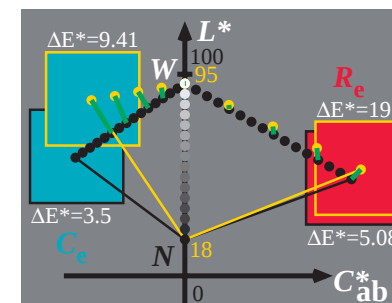
three surface colours



colours: white W_d (I), red R_d (II)
and fluorescent red R_{df} (III)

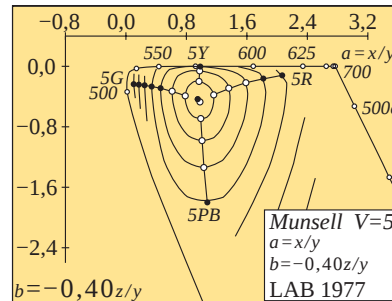
1-113100-L0

ME961-23, B2_33



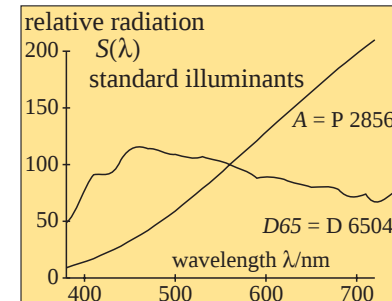
1-113100-L0

ME961-43



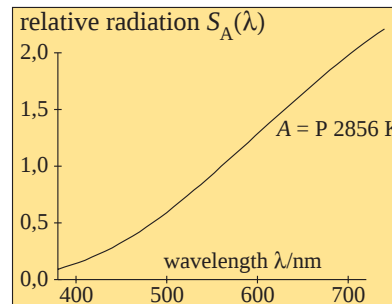
1-113100-L0

ME961-53, B4_17_1



1-113100-L0

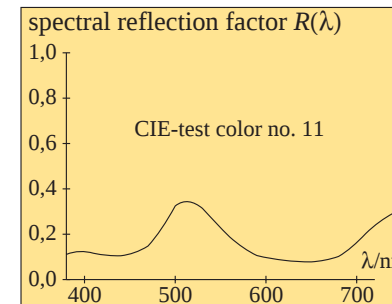
ME961-63, B3_08



1-113100-L0

ME961-73, B3_09_1

PE4300L_120830.TXT, 1080 colors, Separation cmy6*
input: rgb/cmyk -> rgb_{de}
output: 3D-linearization to rgb*_{de}



1-113100-L0

ME961-83, B3_09_2