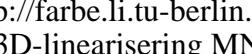
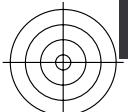


se lignende filer: <http://farbe.li.tu-berlin.de/MN96/MN96L0FA.TXT/.PS>; start output

F: 3D-linearisering MN96/MN96LJ30FA.DAT i fil (F), side 1/2



persiperte fargestørrelser (fargeheter: kubikkrot-koordinater)

persipert fargestørrelse navn og sammenheng med standard kromatisitetsverdier

lyshet	$L^* = 116 (Y / 100)^{1/3} - 16$ Aproximation: $L^* = 100 (Y / 100)^{1/3}$	definisjon 1976 i: CIELUV, CIELAB
kulørhet	for ikke-lineær kulørhets-diagram (a^* , b^*)	
rød-grønn	$a^* = 500 [(X / X_n)^{1/3} - (Y / Y_n)^{1/3}]$ $= 500 (a' - a'_n) Y^{1/3}$	definisjon 1976 i: CIELAB
gul-blå	$b^* = 200 [(Y / Y_n)^{1/3} - (Z / Z_n)^{1/3}]$ $= 500 (b' - b'_n) Y^{1/3}$	$n=D65$ (omfelt)
radiell	$C^* = [a^*^2 + b^*^2]^{1/2}$	
metning	= kulørhet / lyshet	definisjon for:
rød-grønn	$S_a^* = a^* / [100 (Y / 100)^{1/3}]$ $= 21,6 (a' - a'_n)$	CIELAB 1976
gul-blå	$S_b^* = b^* / [100 (Y / 100)^{1/3}]$ $= 21,6 (b' - b'_n)$	
radiell	$S_c^* = C^* / [100 (Y / 100)^{1/3}]$ $= 21,6 [(a' - a'_n)^2 + (b' - b'_n)^2]^{1/2}$	
kromatisitet	for ikke-lineært kromatisitetsdiagram (a' , b')	
rød-grønn	$a' = (1 / X_n)^{1/3} (x / y)^{1/3}$	definisjon
gul-blå	$= 0,2191 (x / y)^{1/3}$ for D65	motfagesystem
radiell	$b' = -0,4 (1 / Z_n)^{1/3} (z / y)^{1/3}$ $= -0,08376 (z / y)^{1/3}$ for D65	
	$c' = [(a' - a'_n)^2 + (b' - b'_n)^2]^{1/2}$	

5-103000-L0 MN96-7N, BT9_10

TUB-testplansje MN96; Computergrafikk og fargemetrikk
Bildeserie MN96, 3D=1, de=0

tre overflatefarger

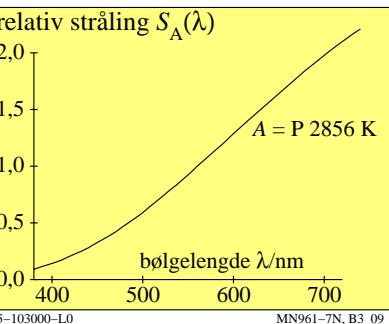
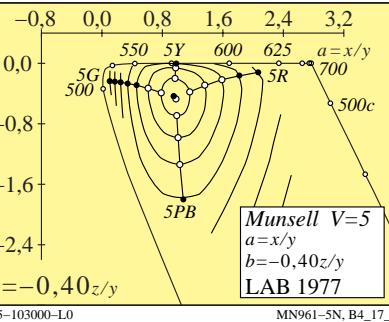
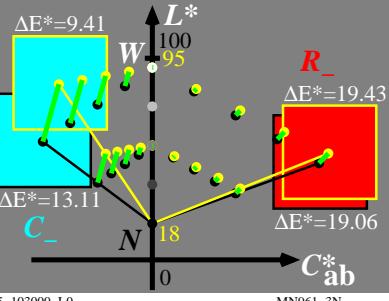
I

II

III

farger: hvit W_d (I), rød R_d (II)
og fluorescerende rød R_{df} (III)

5-103000-L0 MN96-1N, B2_33



input: $rgb/cm\gamma \rightarrow rgb/cm\gamma$
output: ingen endring

tre overflatefarger

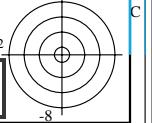
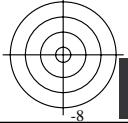
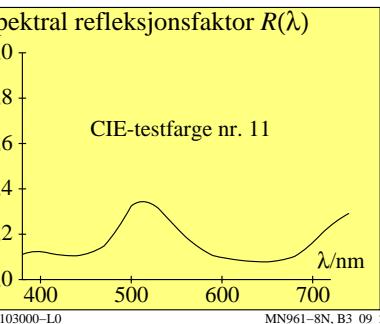
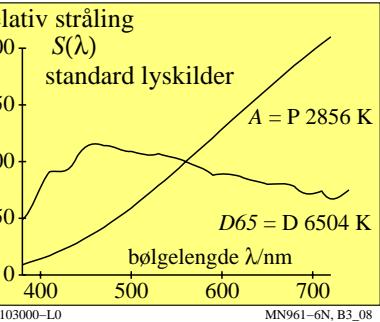
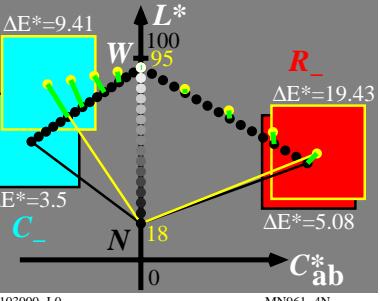
I

II

III fluorescerende rød
i offsettrykk

farger: hvit W_d (I), rød R_d (II)
og fluorescerende rød R_{df} (III)

5-103000-L0 MN96-2N, B2_33





se lignende filer: <http://farbe.li.tu-berlin.de/MN96/MN96.HTML>
<http://farbe.li.tu-berlin.de/MN96/MN96J30FA.DAT>

persiperte fargestørrelser (fargeheter: kubikkrot-koordinater)

persipert fargestørrelse	navn og sammenheng med standard kromatisitetsverdier	merknader:
lyshet	$L^* = 116 (Y/100)^{1/3} - 16$ Aproximation: $L^* = 100 (Y/100)^{1/3}$	definisjon 1976 i: <i>CIELUV, CIELAB</i>
kulørhet	for ikke-lineær kulørhets-diagram (a^* , b^*)	
rød–grønn	$a^* = 500 [(X/X_n)^{1/3} - (Y/Y_n)^{1/3}]$ = $500 (a' - a'_n) Y^{1/3}$	definisjon 1976 i: <i>CIELAB</i>
gul–blå	$b^* = 200 [(Y/Y_n)^{1/3} - (Z/Z_n)^{1/3}]$ = $500 (b' - b'_n) Y^{1/3}$	$n=D65$ (omfelt)
radiell	$C^* = [a^*^2 + b^*^2]^{1/2}$	
metning	= kulørhet / lyshet	definisjon for:
rød–grønn	$S_a^* = a^* / [100 (Y/100)^{1/3}]$ = $21,6 (a' - a'_n)$	<i>CIELAB 1976</i>
gul–blå	$S_b^* = b^* / [100 (Y/100)^{1/3}]$ = $21,6 (b' - b'_n)$	
radiell	$S_c^* = C^* / [100 (Y/100)^{1/3}]$ = $21,6 [(a' - a'_n)^2 + (b' - b'_n)^2]^{1/2}$	
kromatisitet	for ikke-lineært kromatisitetsdiagram (a' , b')	
rød–grønn	$a' = (1/X_n)^{1/3} (x/y)^{1/3}$	definisjon
gul–blå	= $0,2191 (x/y)^{1/3}$ for D65	motfagesystem
radiell	$b' = -0,4 (1/Z_n)^{1/3} (z/y)^{1/3}$ = $-0,08376 (z/y)^{1/3}$ for D65	
	$c' = [(a' - a'_n)^2 + (b' - b'_n)^2]^{1/2}$	

5-103100-L0

MN961-72, BT9_10

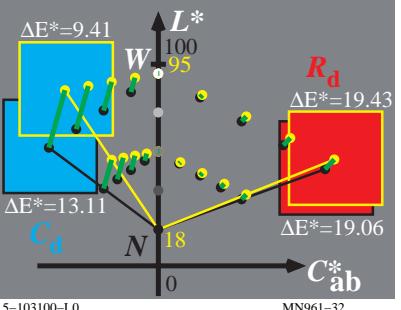
tre overflatefarger

I
II
III

farger: hvit W_d (I), rød R_d (II)
og fluorescerende rød R_{df} (III)

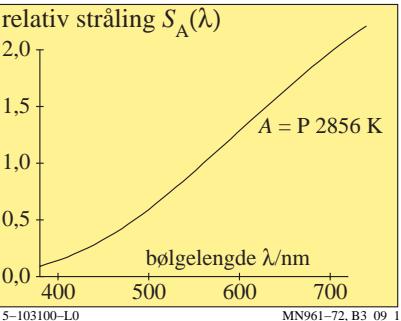
5-103100-L0

MN961-12, B2_33



5-103100-L0

MN961-32



5-103100-L0

MN961-72, B3_09_1

input: $rgb/cmky \rightarrow rgbd$
output: 3D-linearisering rgb^*/dd

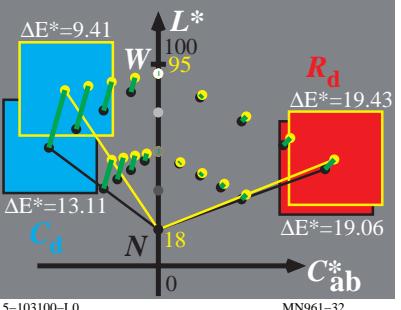
tre overflatefarger

I
II
III

farger: hvit W_d (I), rød R_d (II)
og fluorescerende rød R_{df} (III)

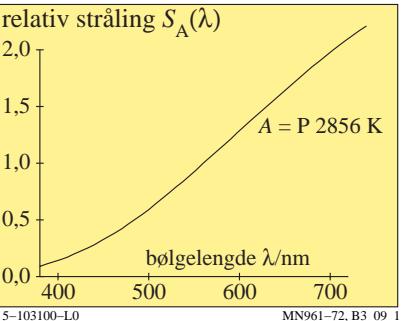
5-103100-L0

MN961-22, B2_33



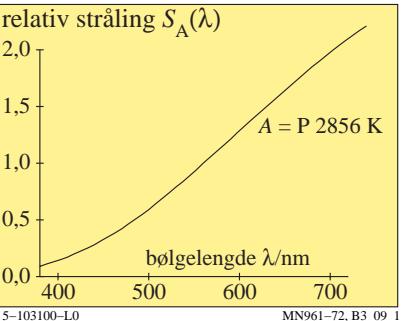
5-103100-L0

MN961-42



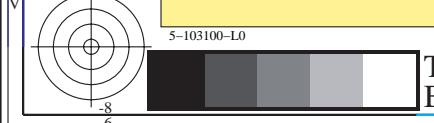
5-103100-L0

MN961-82, B3_09_2



5-103100-L0

MN961-82, B3_09_2



se lignende filer: <http://farbe.li.tu-berlin.de/MN96/MN96L0FA.TXT/.PS>
<http://130.149.60.45/~farbmetri> eller <http://farbe.li.tu-berlin.de>

v L o Y M C
 http://farbe.li.tu-berlin.de/MN96/MN96L0FA.TXT/.PS; start output
 F: 3D-linearisering MN96/MN96LJ30FA.DAT i fil (F), side 1/2

persiperte fargestørrelser (fargeheter: kubikkrot-koordinater)

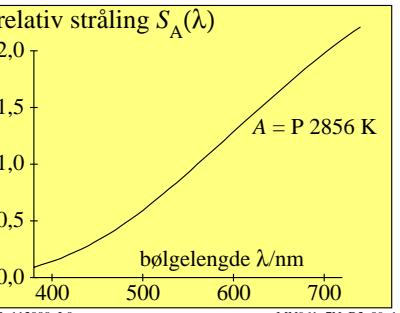
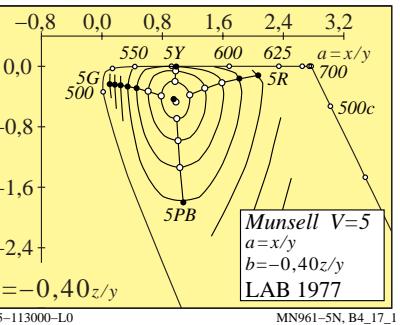
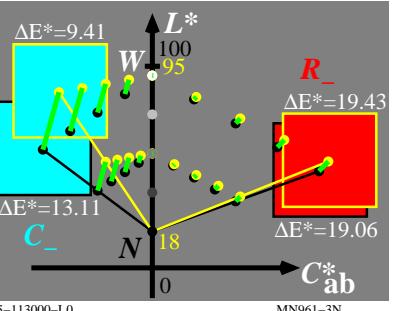
persipert fargestørrelse	navn og sammenheng med standard kromatisitetsverdier	merknader:
lyshet	$L^* = 116 (Y / 100)^{1/3} - 16$ Aproximation: $L^* = 100 (Y / 100)^{1/3}$	definisjon 1976 i: CIELUV, CIELAB
kulørhet	for ikke-lineær kulørthets-diagram (a^* , b^*)	
rød-grønn	$a^* = 500 [(X / X_n)^{1/3} - (Y / Y_n)^{1/3}]$ = $500 (a' - a'_n) Y^{1/3}$	definisjon 1976 i: CIELAB
gul-blå	$b^* = 200 [(Y / Y_n)^{1/3} - (Z / Z_n)^{1/3}]$ = $500 (b' - b'_n) Y^{1/3}$	$n=D65$ (omfelt)
radiell	$C^* = [a^*^2 + b^*^2]^{1/2}$	
metning	= kulørhet / lyshet	definisjon for: CIELAB 1976
rød-grønn	$S_a^* = a^* / [100 (Y / 100)^{1/3}]$ = $21,6 (a' - a'_n)$	
gul-blå	$S_b^* = b^* / [100 (Y / 100)^{1/3}]$ = $21,6 (b' - b'_n)$	
radiell	$S_c^* = C^* / [100 (Y / 100)^{1/3}]$ = $21,6 [(a' - a'_n)^2 + (b' - b'_n)^2]^{1/2}$	
kromatisitet	for ikke-lineært kromatisitetsdiagram (a' , b')	
rød-grønn	$a' = (1 / X_n)^{1/3} (x / y)^{1/3}$	definisjon
gul-blå	= $0,2191 (x / y)^{1/3}$ for D65	motfagesystem
radiell	$b' = -0,4 (1 / Z_n)^{1/3} (z / y)^{1/3}$ = $-0,08376 (z / y)^{1/3}$ for D65	
	$c' = [(a' - a'_n)^2 + (b' - b'_n)^2]^{1/2}$	

5-113000-L0

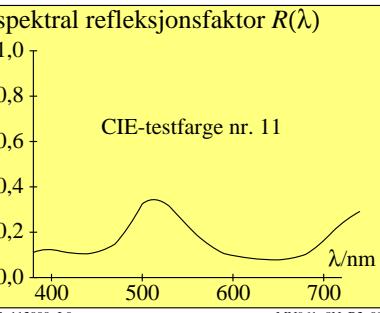
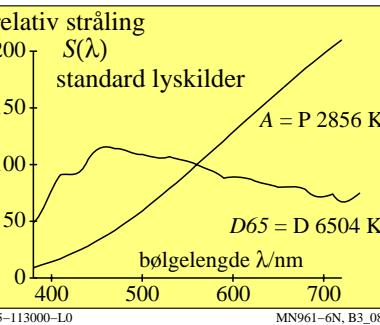
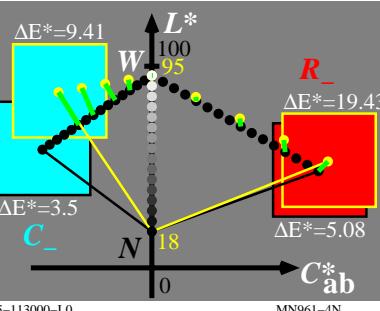
MN961-7N, BT9_10

TUB-testplansje MN96; Computergrafikk og fargemetrikk
 Bildeserie MN96, 3D=1, de=1

tre overflatefarger

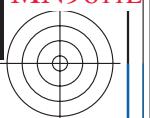
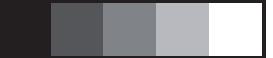
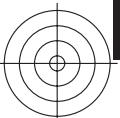


tre overflatefarger



input: $rgb/cmyk \rightarrow rgb/cmyk$
 output: ingen endring

se lignende filer: <http://farbe.li.tu-berlin.de/MN96/MN96L0FA.TXT /PS>
<http://130.149.60.45/~farbmetri>k eller <http://farbe.li.tu-berlin.de>



persiperte fargestørrelser (fargeheter: kubikkrot-koordinater)

persipert fargestørrelse	navn og sammenheng med standard kromatisitetsverdier	merknader:
lyshet	$L^* = 116 (Y / 100)^{1/3} - 16$ Aproximation: $L^* = 100 (Y / 100)^{1/3}$	definisjon 1976 i: CIELUV, CIELAB
kulørhet	for ikke-lineær kulørhets-diagram (a^*, b^*)	
rød-grønn	$a^* = 500 [(X / X_n)^{1/3} - (Y / Y_n)^{1/3}]$ $= 500 (a' - a'_n) Y^{1/3}$	definisjon 1976 i: CIELAB
gul-blå	$b^* = 200 [(Y / Y_n)^{1/3} - (Z / Z_n)^{1/3}]$ $= 200 (b' - b'_n) Y^{1/3}$	$n=D65$ (omfelt)
radiell	$C^* = [a^*^2 + b^*^2]^{1/2}$	
metning	= kulørhet / lyshet	definisjon for:
rød-grønn	$S_a^* = a^* / [100 (Y / 100)^{1/3}]$ $= 21,6 (a' - a'_n)$	CIELAB 1976
gul-blå	$S_b^* = b^* / [100 (Y / 100)^{1/3}]$ $= 21,6 (b' - b'_n)$	
radiell	$S_c^* = C^* / [100 (Y / 100)^{1/3}]$ $= 21,6 [(a' - a'_n)^2 + (b' - b'_n)^2]^{1/2}$	
kromatisitet	for ikke-lineært kromatisitetsdiagram (a', b')	
rød-grønn	$a' = (1 / X_n)^{1/3} (x / y)^{1/3}$	definisjon
gul-blå	$= 0,2191 (x / y)^{1/3}$ for D65	motfagesystem
radiell	$b' = -0,4 (1 / Z_n)^{1/3} (z / y)^{1/3}$ $= -0,08376 (z / y)^{1/3}$ for D65	
	$c' = [(a' - a'_n)^2 + (b' - b'_n)^2]^{1/2}$	

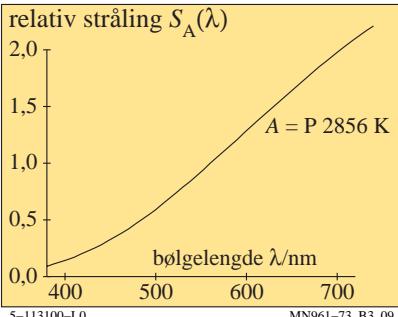
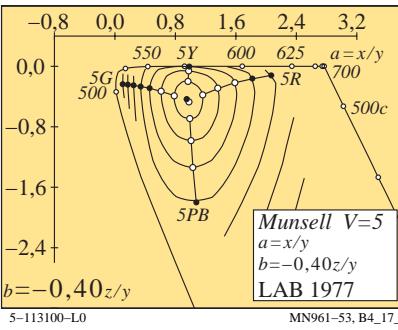
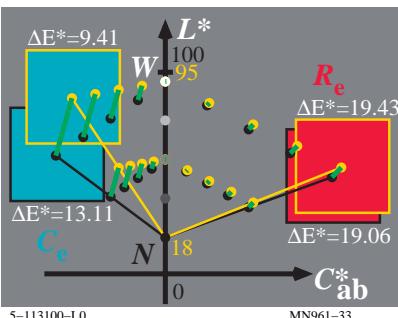
5-113100-L0

MN961-73, BT9_10



TUB-testplansje MN96; Computergrafikk og fargemetrikk
Bildeserie MN96, 3D=1, de=1, L-cmyn6*

tre overflatefarger



input: $rgb/cmky \rightarrow rgb_{de}$
output: 3D-linearisering rgb^*_{de}

tre overflatefarger

