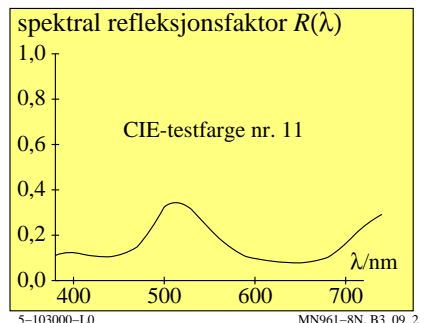
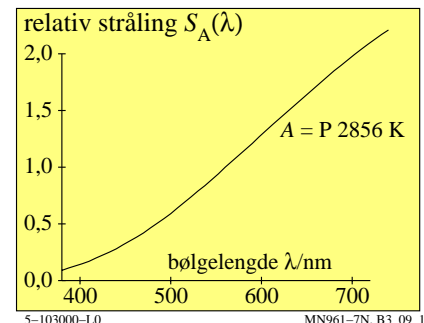
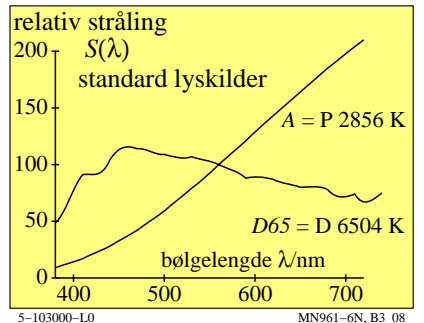
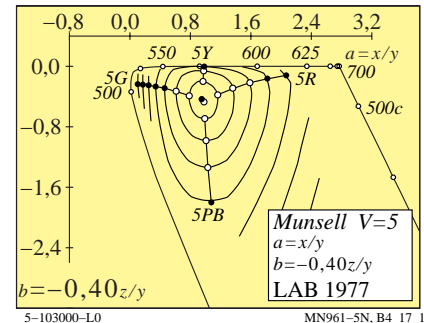
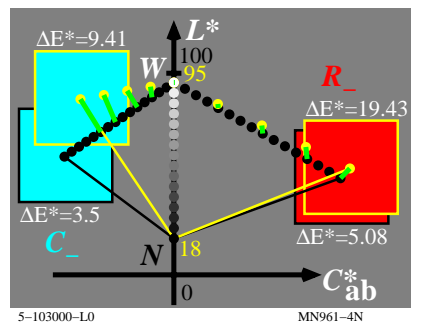
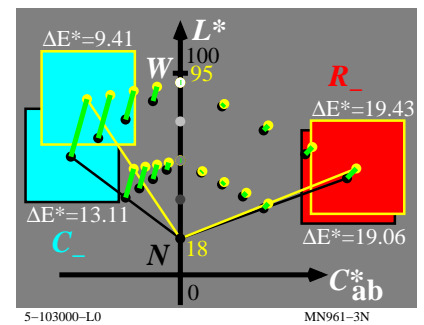
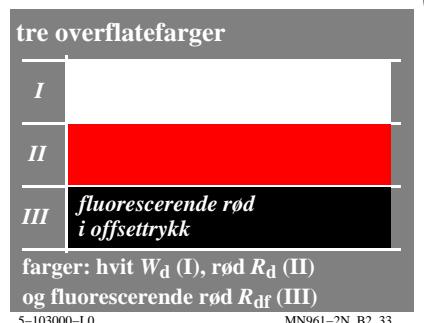
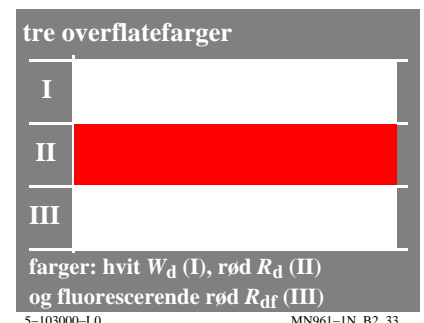


se lignende filer: http://farbe.li.tu-berlin.de/MN96/MN96.HTM  
 http://130.149.60.45/~farbmetrik eller http://farbe.li.tu-berlin.de

TUB registrering: 20160501-MN96/MN96L0FA.TXT /.PS  
 anvendelse for måling av display output

**persiperte fargestørrelser (fargeheter: kubikkrot-koordinater)**

persipert fargestørrelse	navn og sammenheng med standard kromatisitetsverdier	merknader:
<b>lyshet</b>	$L^* = 116 (Y / 100)^{1/3} - 16$ Aproximation: $L^* = 100 (Y / 100)^{1/3}$	definisjon 1976 i: CIELUV, CIELAB
<b>kulørthet</b>	for ikke-linear 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	$C^* = [ a^{*2} + b^{*2} ]^{1/2}$	
<b>metning</b>	= kulørthet / lyshet	definisjon
rød-grønn	$S_a^* = a^* / [ 100 (Y / 100)^{1/3} ]$ $= 21,6 (a' - a'_n)$	for: CIELAB 1976
gul-blå	$S_b^* = b^* / [ 100 (Y / 100)^{1/3} ]$ $= 21,6 (b' - b'_n)$	
radiell	$S_c^* = C^* / [ 100 (Y / 100)^{1/3} ]$ $= 21,6 [ (a' - a'_n)^2 + (b' - b'_n)^2 ]^{1/2}$	
<b>kromatisitet</b>	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	motfargesystem
radiell	$b' = -0,4 (1 / Z_n)^{1/3} (z / y)^{1/3}$ $= -0,08376 (z / y)^{1/3}$ for D65	
	$c' = [ (a' - a'_n)^2 + (b' - b'_n)^2 ]^{1/2}$	

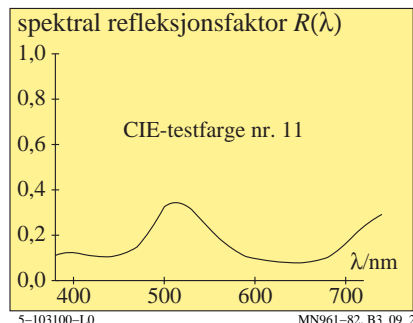
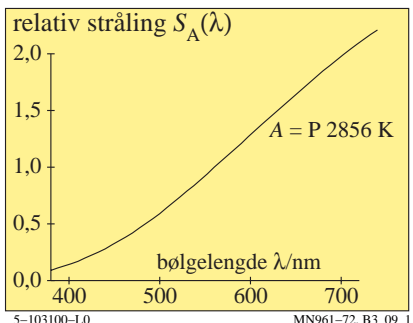
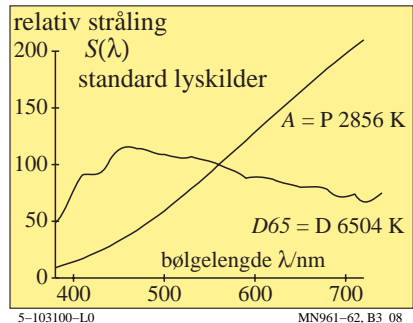
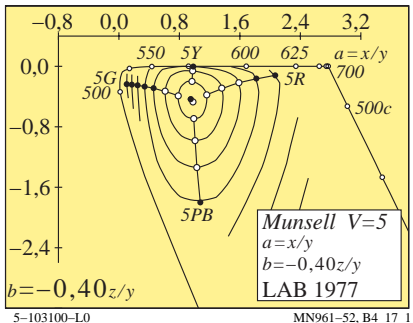
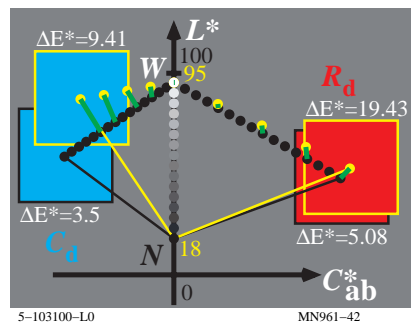
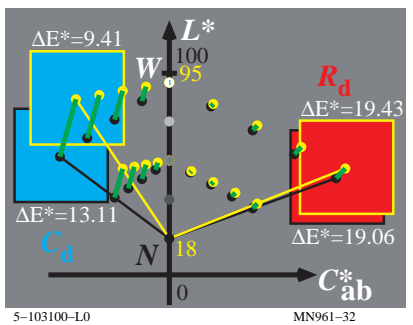
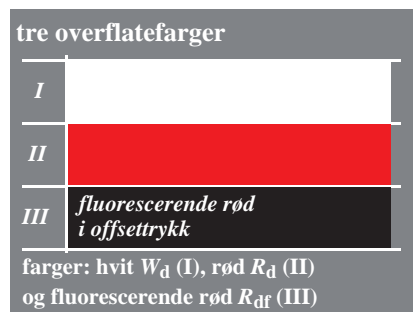
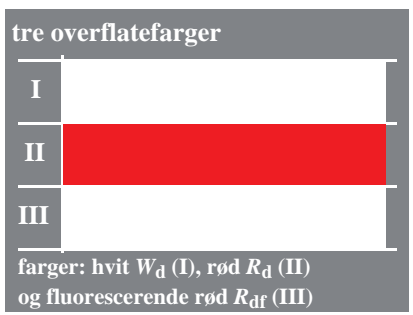


se lignende filer: <http://farbe.li.tu-berlin.de/MN96/MN96.HTM>  
<http://130.149.60.45/~farbmetrik> eller <http://farbe.li.tu-berlin.de>

TUB registrering: 20160501-MN96/MN96L0FA.TXT /.PS  
 anvendelse for måling av display output, ingen separasjon

TUB materiell: code=rh4da

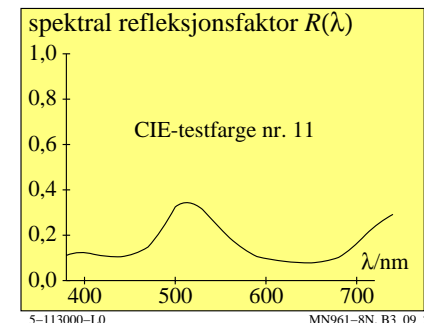
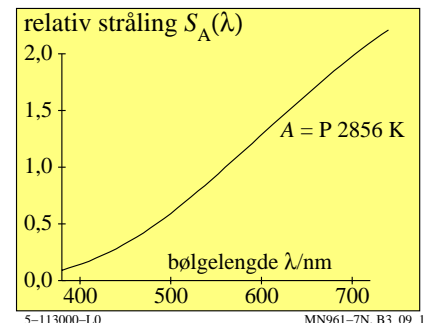
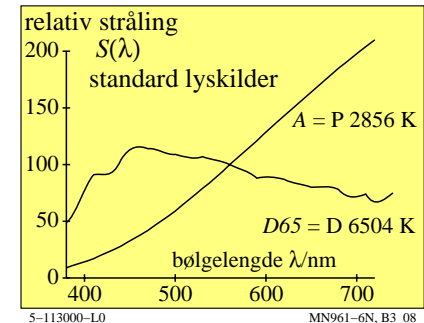
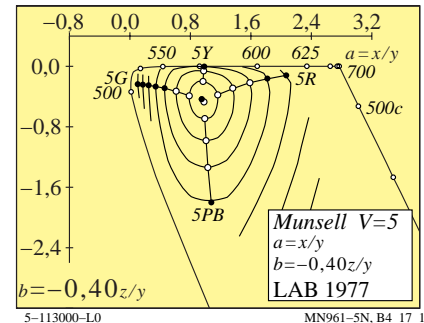
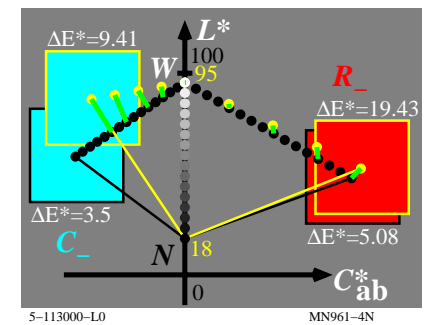
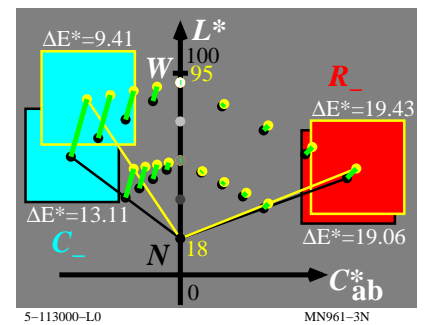
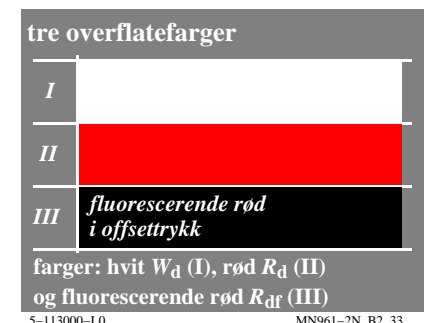
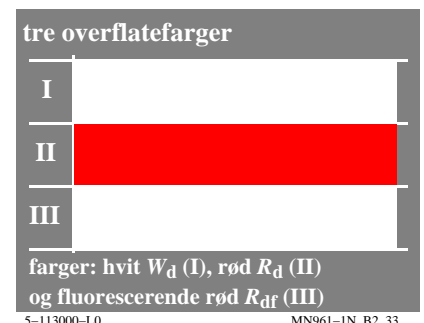
persiperte fargestørrelser (fargeheter: kubikkrot-koordinater)		
persipert fargestørrelse	navn og sammenheng med standard kromatisitetsverdier	merknader:
lyshet	$L^* = 116 (Y/100)^{1/3} - 16$ Aproximation: $L^* = 100 (Y/100)^{1/3}$	definisjon 1976 i: CIELUV, CIELAB
kulørthet	for ikke-linear kulørthets-diagram ( $a^*$ , $b^*$ )	
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	= kulørthet / lyshet	definisjon
rød-grønn	$S_a^* = a^* / [100 (Y/100)^{1/3}]$ $= 21,6 (a' - a'_n)$	for: 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	motfargesystem
radiell	$b' = -0,4 (1/Z_n)^{1/3} (z/y)^{1/3}$ $= -0,08376 (z/y)^{1/3}$ for D65	
	$c' = [(a' - a'_n)^2 + (b' - b'_n)^2]^{1/2}$	



se lignende filer: http://farbe.li.tu-berlin.de/MN96/MN96.HTM  
 http://130.149.60.45/~farbmetrik eller http://farbe.li.tu-berlin.de

TUB registrering: 20160501-MN96/MN96L0FA.TXT /.PS  
 anvendelse for måling av display output

persiperte fargestørrelser (fargeheter: kubikkrot-kordinater)		
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
kulørthet	for ikke-linear 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	= kulørthet / lyshet	definisjon
rød-grønn	$S_a^* = a^* / [100 (Y/100)^{1/3}]$ $= 21,6 (a' - a'_n)$	for: 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	motfargesystem
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	$c' = [(a' - a'_n)^2 + (b' - b'_n)^2]^{1/2}$	



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<http://130.149.60.45/~farbmetrik> eller <http://farbe.li.tu-berlin.de>

TUB registrering: 20160501-MN96/MN96L0FA.TXT /.PS  
 anvendelse for måling av display output, ingen separasjon

TUB materiell: code=rh4ta

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
kulørthet	for ikke-linear 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	= kulørthet / lyshet	definisjon
rød-grønn	$S_a^* = a^* / [ 100 (Y/100)^{1/3} ]$ $= 21,6 (a' - a'_n)$	for: 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	motfargesystem
radiell	$b' = -0,4 (1/Z_n)^{1/3} (z/y)^{1/3}$ $= -0,08376 (z/y)^{1/3}$ for D65	
	$c' = [ (a' - a'_n)^2 + (b' - b'_n)^2 ]^{1/2}$	

