

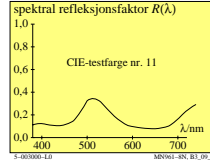
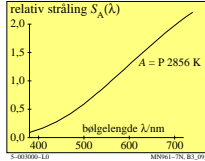
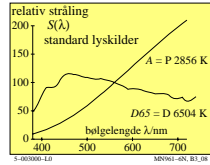
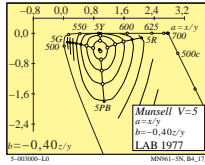
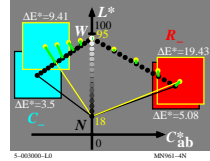
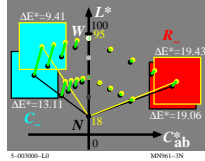
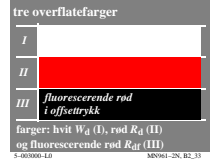
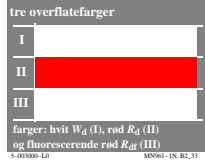
http://farbe.li.tu-berlin.de/MN96/MN96L0N1.TXT /PS; start output  
 N: ingen 3D-linearisering (OL) i fil (F) eller PS-startup (S), side 1/1

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/MN96L0N1.TXT /PS  
 anvendelse for måling av display output

TUB materiell: code=ha4ta

persiperte fargestørrelser (fargeheter: kubikkrot-koordinater)		
persipert fargestørrelse	navn og sammenheng med standard kromatisetsverdier	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 kromatisetsdiagram ( $a'$ , $b'$ )	
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	
	$c' = [(a' - a_n')^2 + (b' - b_n')^2]^{1/2}$	



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

input: rgb/cmyk -> rgb/cmyk  
 output: ingen endring