

voir fichiers similaires: <http://130.149.60.45/~farbmetrik/MF46/MF46L0N0.TXT> /PS
informations techniques: <http://www.ps.bam.de> ou <http://130.149.60.45/~farbmetrik>

TUB enregistrement: 20130201-MF46/MF46L0N0.TXT /PS
application pour la mesure de sortie sur écran

TUB matériel: code=rha4ta

percieved color terms (colorness: cube root coordinates)

percieved color terms	name and relationship with standard chromaticity values	notes:
lightness	$L^* = 116 (Y / 100)^{1/3} - 16$ <i>Näherung: $L^* = 100 (Y / 100)^{1/3}$</i>	definition 1976 in: <i>CIELUV, CIELAB</i>
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: <i>CIELAB</i>
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: <i>CIELAB 1976</i>
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	
	$c' = [(a' - a'_n)^2 + (b' - b'_n)^2]^{1/2}$	

trois couleurs de surface



couleurs: blanc W_d (II), rouge R_d (II)
et rouge fluorescent R_{df} (III)

3-003030-L0

MF461-1N, B2_33

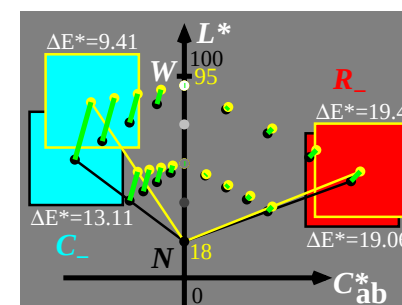
trois couleurs de surface



couleurs: blanc W_d (II), rouge R_d (II)
et rouge fluorescent R_{df} (III)

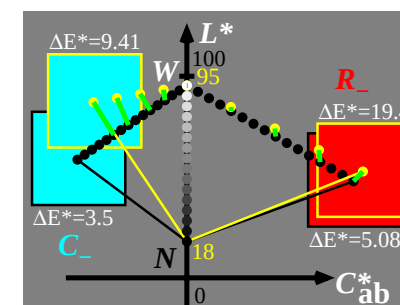
3-003030-L0

MF461-2N, B2_33



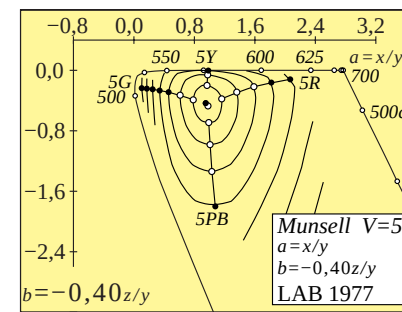
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MF461-3N



3-003030-L0

MF461-4N



3-003030-L0

MF461-5N, B4_17_1

