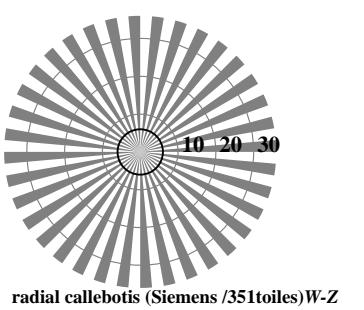
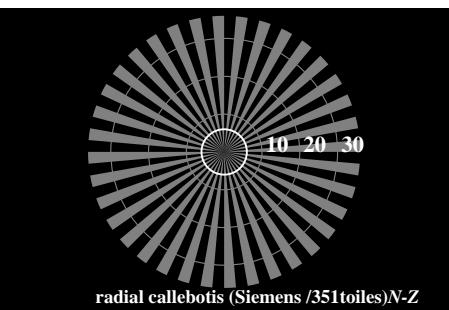
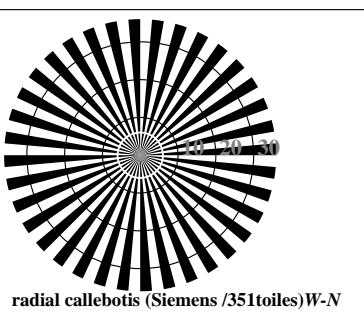
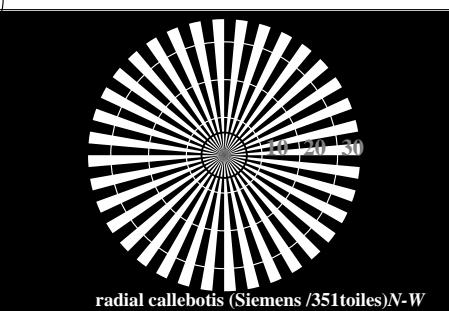
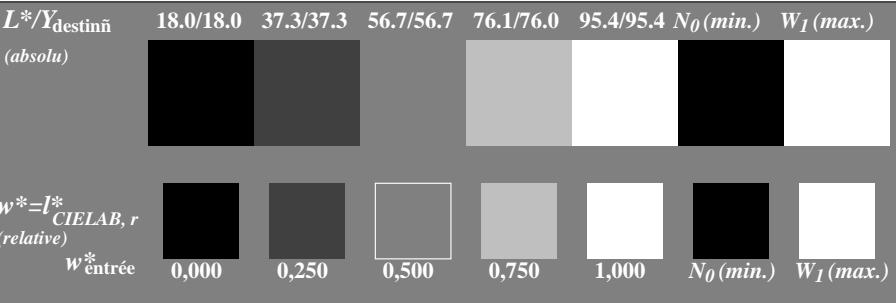
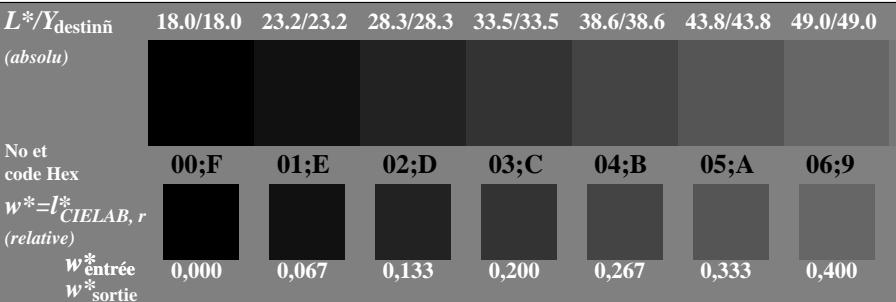


v http://130.149.60.45/~farbmefrik/RF98/RF98L0FA.TXT /PS; sortie de production
 F: linéarisation 3D RF98/RF98LF30FA.DAT dans fichier (F), page 1/2

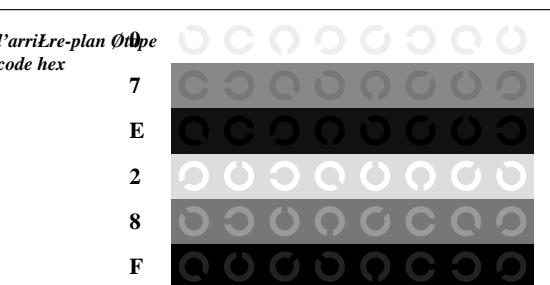
voir fichiers similaires: http://130.149.60.45/~farbmefrik/RF98/RF98.TXT /PS
 informations techniques: http://www.psbam.de ou http://130.149.60.45/~farbmefrik



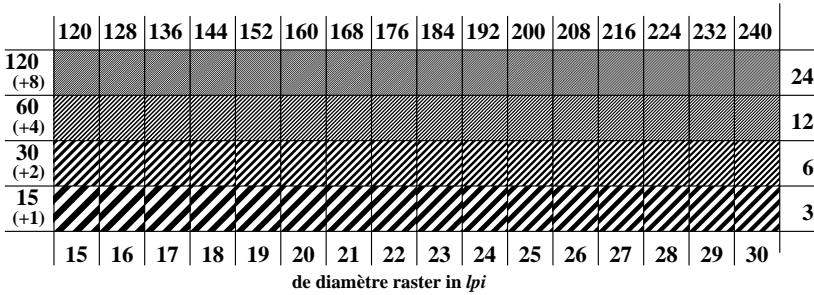
RF980-3, Fig. A1W-: Élément A: radial callebotis N-W, W-N, N-Z et W-Z; PS operator: w* setgray

RF980-5, Fig. A2W-: Élément B: 5 équidistants L^* gris étapes + N_0 + W_I ; PS operator: w* setgrayRF980-7, Fig. A3W-: Élément C: 16 équidistants L^* gris étapes; PS operator: w* setgray

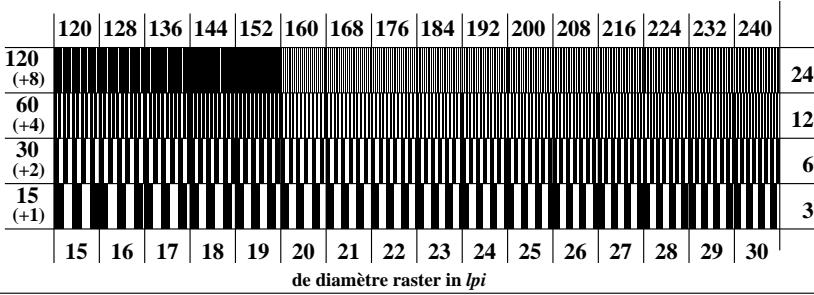
graphique RF98; ME16(ISO 9241-306), 3(ISO/IEC 15775)
 achromatic graphique de test N



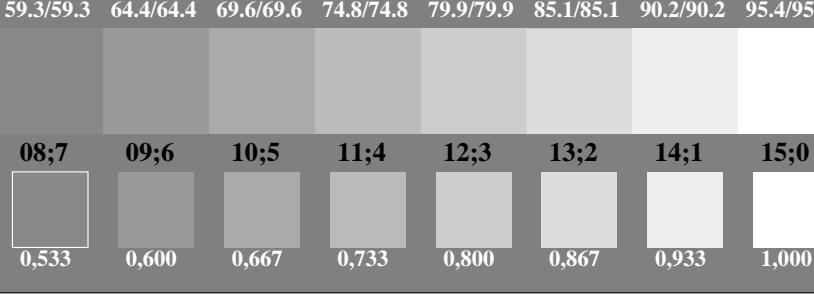
RF981-1, Fig. A4W-: Élément D: anneaux Landolt W-N; PS operator: w* setgray

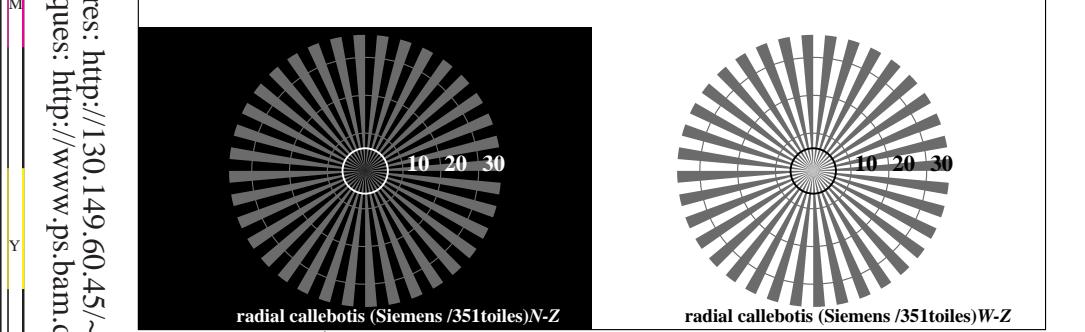
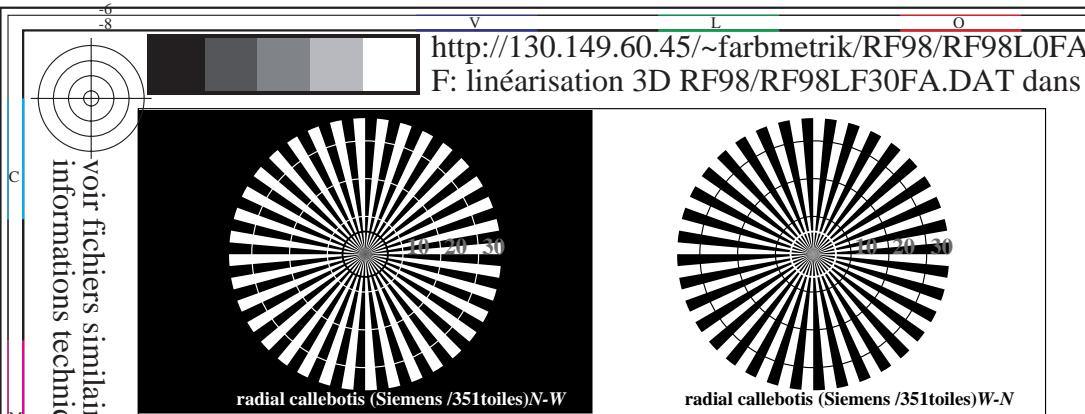
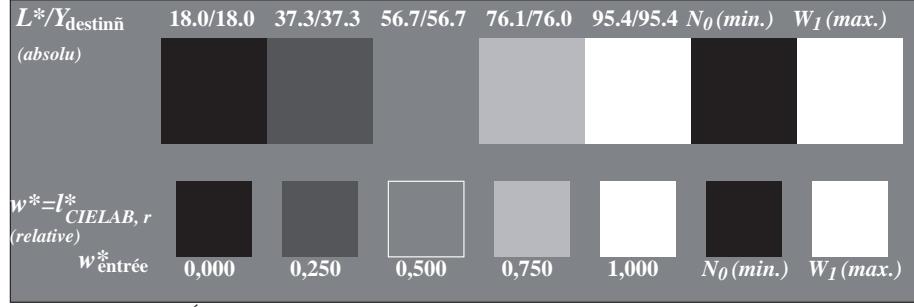
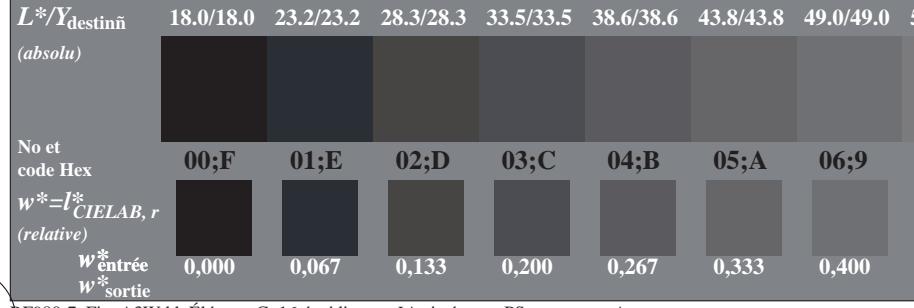


RF981-3, Fig. A5W-: Élément E: Linge raster sous 45° (ou 135°) degré; PS operator: w* setgray

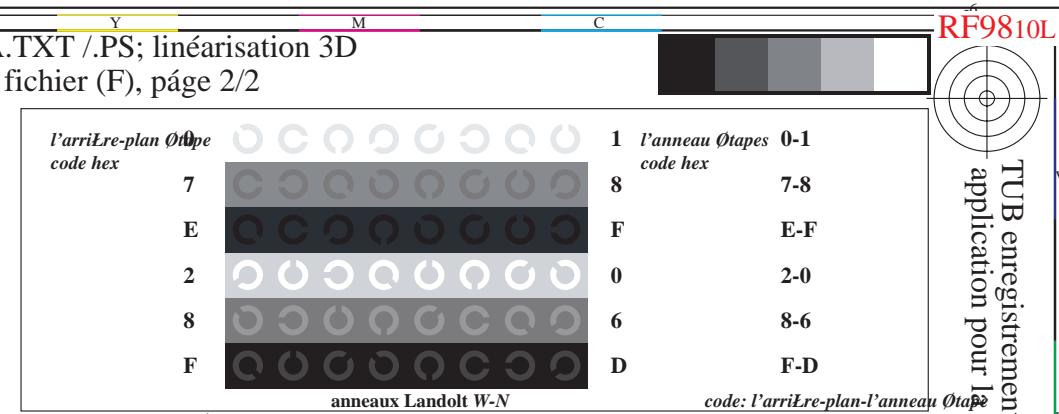
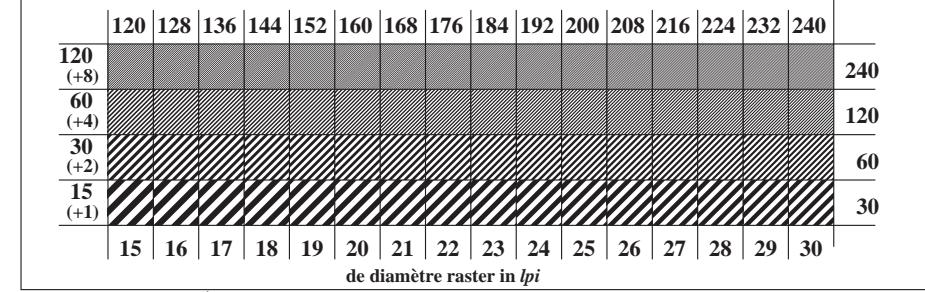
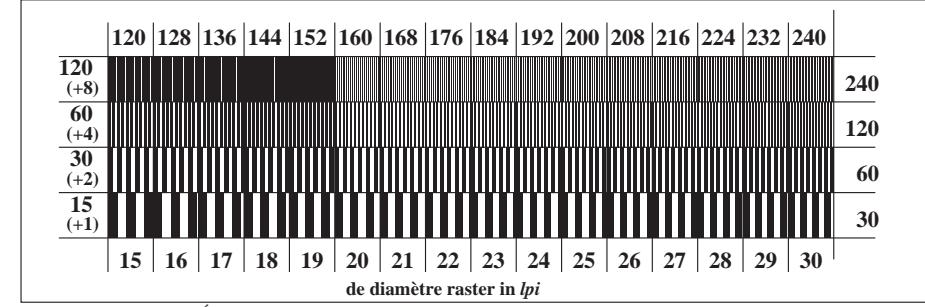
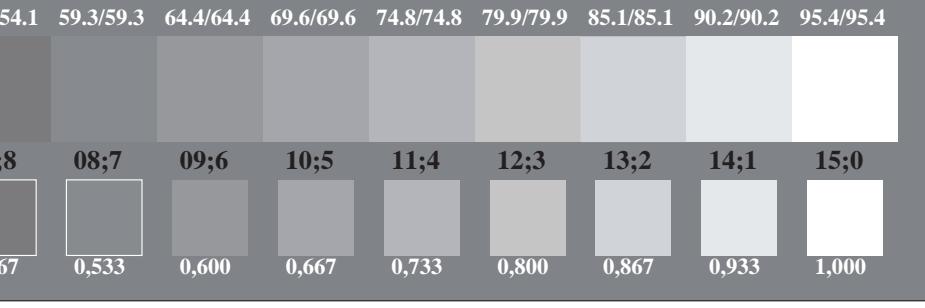


RF981-5, Fig. A6W-: Élément F: Linge raster sous 90° (ou 0°) degré; PS operator: w* setgray



RF980-3, Fig. A1Wdd: Élément A: radial callebotis N-W, W-N, N-Z et W-Z; PS operator: $w^* setgray$ RF980-5, Fig. A2Wdd: Élément B: 5 équidistants L^* gris étapes + N_0 + W_I ; PS operator: $w^* setgray$ RF980-7, Fig. A3Wdd: Élément C: 16 équidistants L^* gris étapes; PS operator: $w^* setgray$

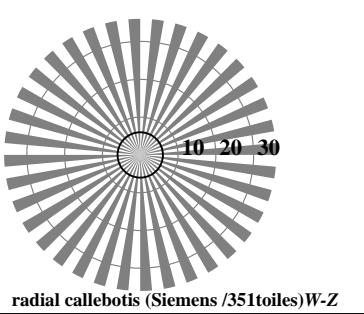
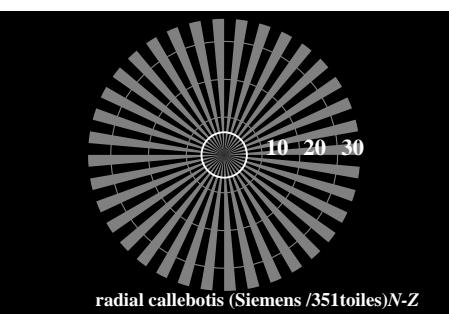
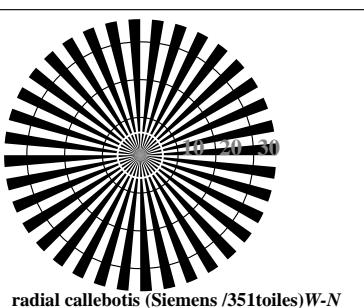
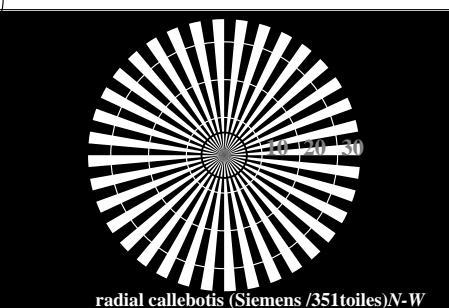
graphique RF98; ME16(ISO 9241-306), 3(ISO/IEC 15775)
achromatic graphique de test N, 3D=1, de=0, cmyk*

RF981-1, Fig. A4Wdd: Élément D: anneaux Landolt W-N; PS operator: $w^* setgray$ RF981-3, Fig. A5Wdd: Élément E: Linge raster sous 45° (ou 135°) degrée; PS operator: $w^* setgray$ RF981-5, Fig. A6Wdd: Élément F: Linge raster sous 90° (ou 0°) degrée; PS operator: $w^* setgray$ 

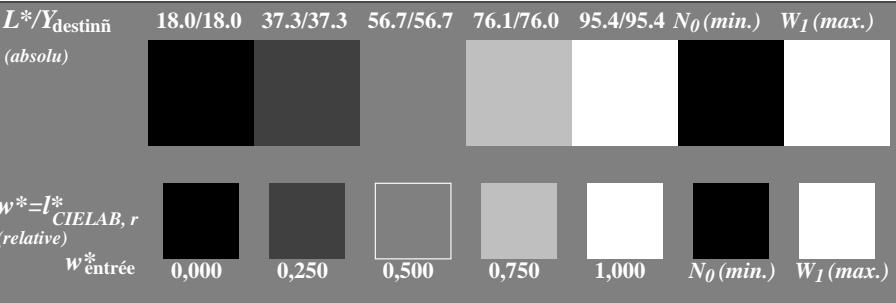
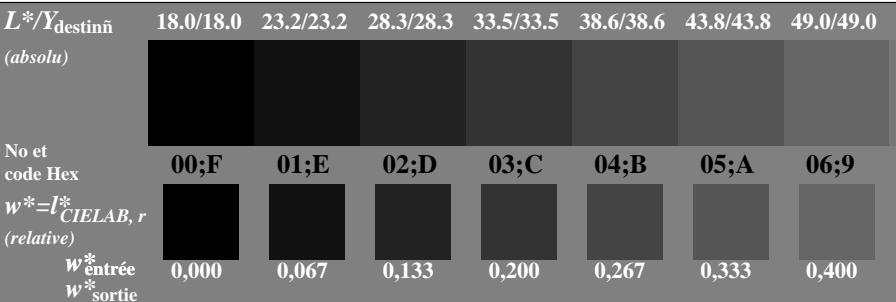
entrée : $rgb/cm\acute{y}k \rightarrow rgbd$
sortie : linéarisation 3D selon $cmyk^*dd$

v http://130.149.60.45/~farbmefrik/RF98/RF98L0FA.TXT /PS; sortie de production
 F: linéarisation 3D RF98/RF98LF30FA.DAT dans fichier (F), page 1/2

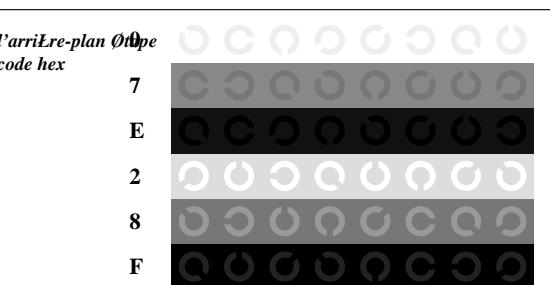
voir fichiers similaires: http://130.149.60.45/~farbmefrik/RF98/RF98.TXT /PS
 informations techniques: http://www.psbam.de ou http://130.149.60.45/~farbmefrik



RF980-3, Fig. A1W-: Élément A: radial callebotis N-W, W-N, N-Z et W-Z; PS operator: w* setgray

RF980-5, Fig. A2W-: Élément B: 5 équidistants L^* gris étapes + N_0 + W_I ; PS operator: w* setgrayRF980-7, Fig. A3W-: Élément C: 16 équidistants L^* gris étapes; PS operator: w* setgray

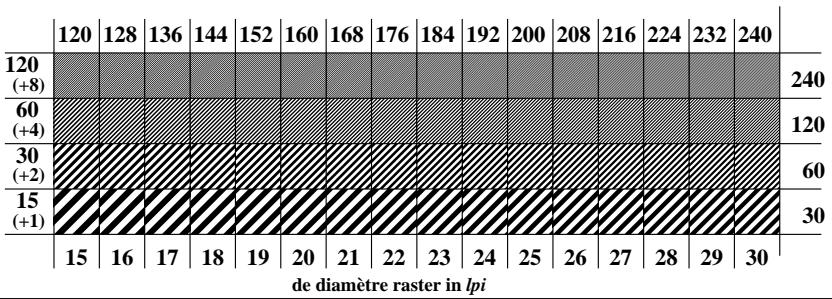
graphique RF98; ME16(ISO 9241-306), 3(ISO/IEC 15775)
 achromatic graphique de test N



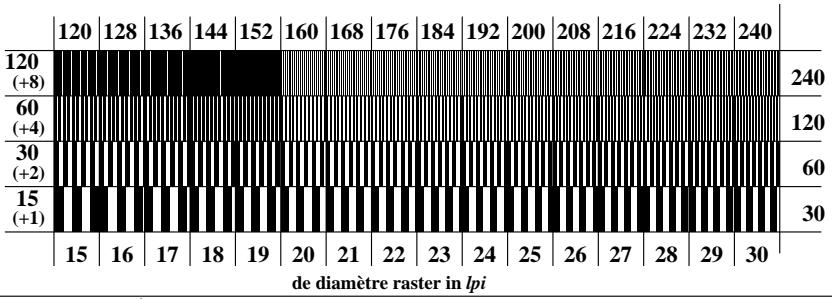
1	<i>l'anneau Øtage 0-1 code hex</i>
8	7-8
F	E-F
0	2-0
6	8-6
D	F-D

code: *l'anneau Øtage*

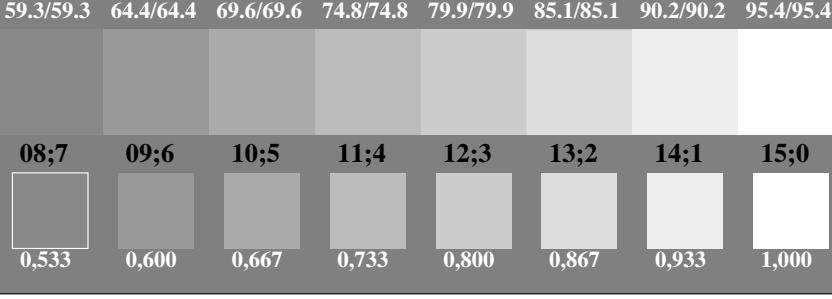
RF981-1, Fig. A4W-: Élément D: anneaux Landolt W-N; PS operator: w* setgray

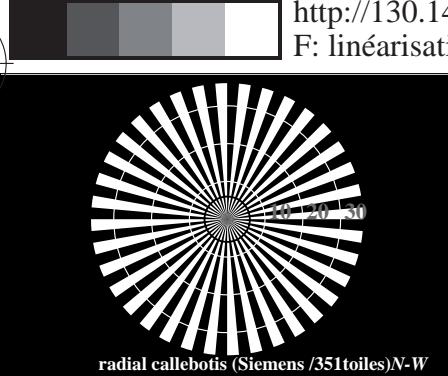


RF981-3, Fig. A5W-: Élément E: Linge raster sous 45° (ou 135°) degré; PS operator: w* setgray

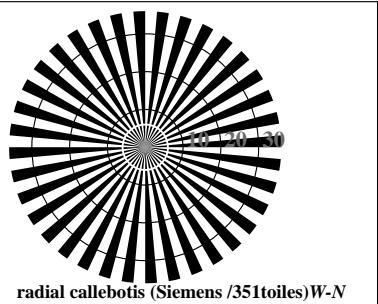


RF981-5, Fig. A6W-: Élément F: Linge raster sous 90° (ou 0°) degré; PS operator: w* setgray

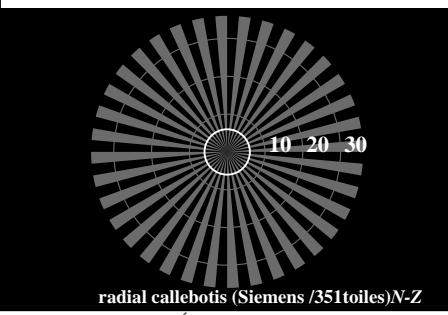




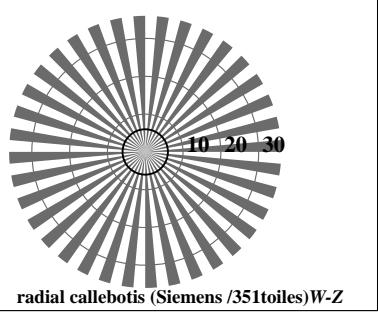
<http://130.149.60.45/~farbmétrik/RF98/RF98L0FA.TXT> /PS; linéarisation 3D
F: linéarisation 3D RF98/RF98LF30FA.DAT dans fichier (F), page 2/2



radial callebotis (Siemens /351toiles) W-N



radial callebotis (Siemens /351toiles) N-Z



radial callebotis (Siemens /351toiles) W-Z

RF980-3, Fig. A1Wde: Élément A: radial callebotis N-W, W-N, N-Z et W-Z; PS operator: $w^* setgray$

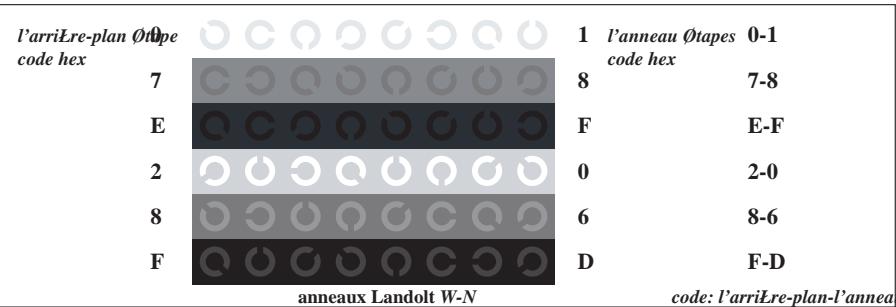
	L^*/Y_{destin} (<i>absolu</i>)	$18.0/18.0$	$37.3/37.3$	$56.7/56.7$	$76.1/76.0$	$95.4/95.4$	$N_0(\min.)$	$W_I(\max.)$
$w^* = l^*_{CIELAB, r}$ (<i>relative</i>)								
$w^*_{\text{entrée}}$								

RF980-5, Fig. A2Wde: Élément B: 5 équidistants L^* gris étapes + N0 + W1; PS operator: $w^* setgray$

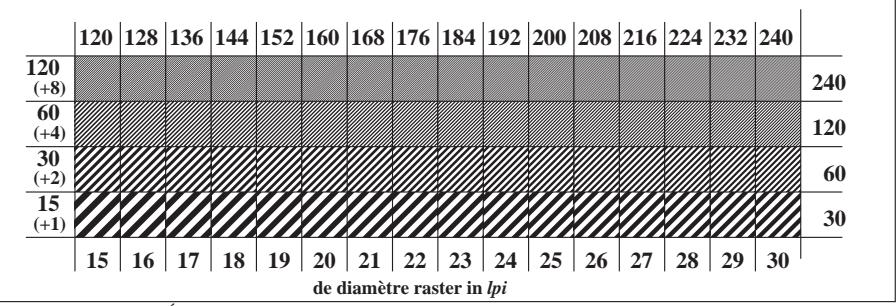
$L^*/Y_{\text{destiné}}$ (absolu)	18.0/18.0	23.2/23.2	28.3/28.3	33.5/33.5	38.6/38.6	43.8/43.8	49.0/49.0	54.0/54.0
No et code Hex	00;F	01;E	02;D	03;C	04;B	05;A	06;9	07;8
$w^* = l^*_{\text{CIELAB}, r}$ (relative)								
w^* entrée	0,000	0,067	0,133	0,200	0,267	0,333	0,400	0,467

DE900-7, Fig. A2W1. Éléments G-15 (à droite) et I-15 (à gauche) du PC.

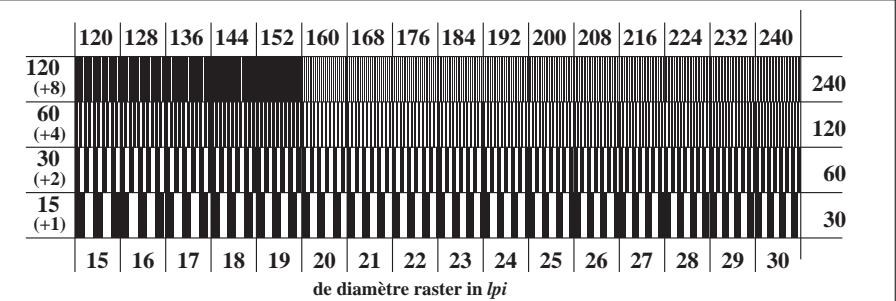
équidistants L^* gris étapes; PS operator: w^* setgray
graphique RF98; ME16(ISO 9241-306), 3(ISO/IEC 15775)
achromatic graphique de test N . 3D=1, de=1. cmyk*



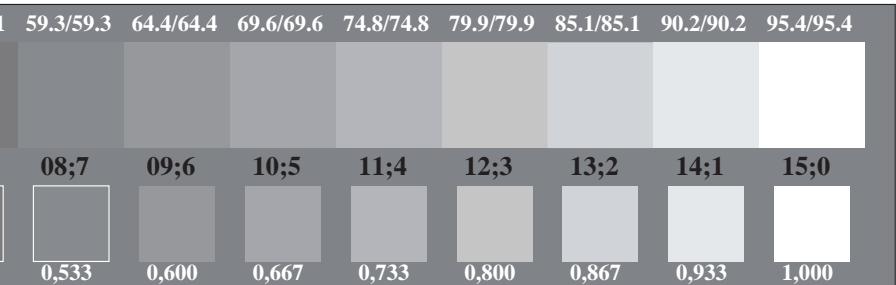
RF981-1, Fig. A4Wde: Élément D: anneaux Landolt W-N; PS operator: $w^* setgray$



RF981-3, Fig. A5Wde: Élément E: Linge raster sous 45° (ou 135°) degré; PS operator: $w^* setgray$



RF981-5, Fig. A6Wde: Élément F: Linge raster sous 90° (ou 0°) degré; PS operator: w^* setgray



entrée : $rgb/cm\gamma k \rightarrow rgb_{de}$
 sortie : linéarisation 3D selon $cm\gamma k^*_{de}$