

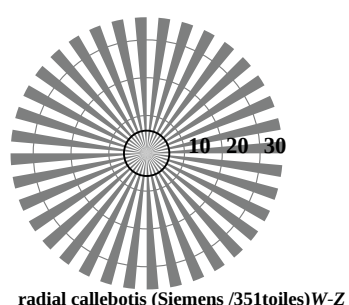
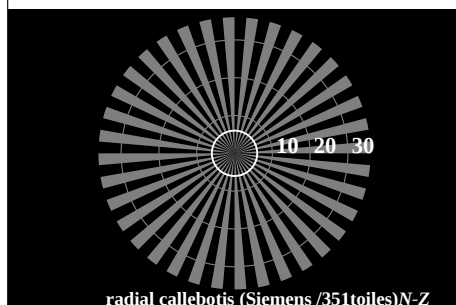
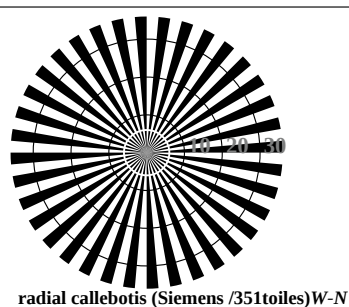
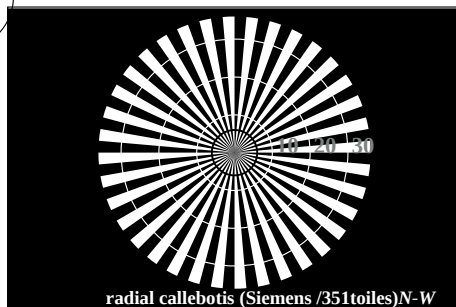
<http://130.149.60.45/~farbmetrik/RF99/RF99L0FP.PDF> / .PS; linéarisation 3D

F: linéarisation 3D RF99/RF99LF30FP.DAT dans fichier (F), page 2/2

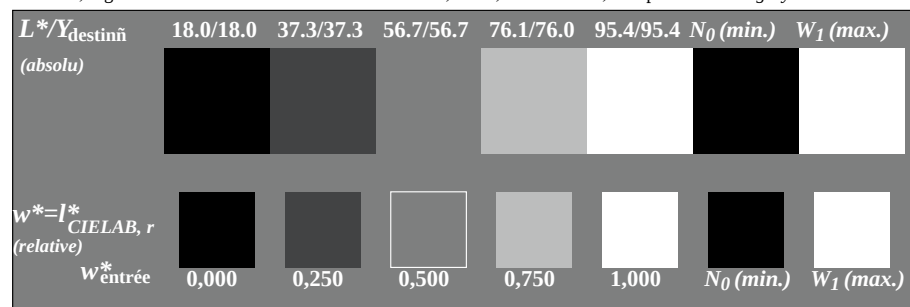
voir fichiers similaires: <http://130.149.60.45/~farbmetrik/RF99/RF99L0FP.PDF> / .PS
informations techniques: <http://www.ps.bam.de> ou <http://130.149.60.45/~farbmetrik>

TUB enregistrement: 20150901-RF99/RF99L0FP.PDF / .PS
application pour l'impression de sortie sur écran, aucune séparation

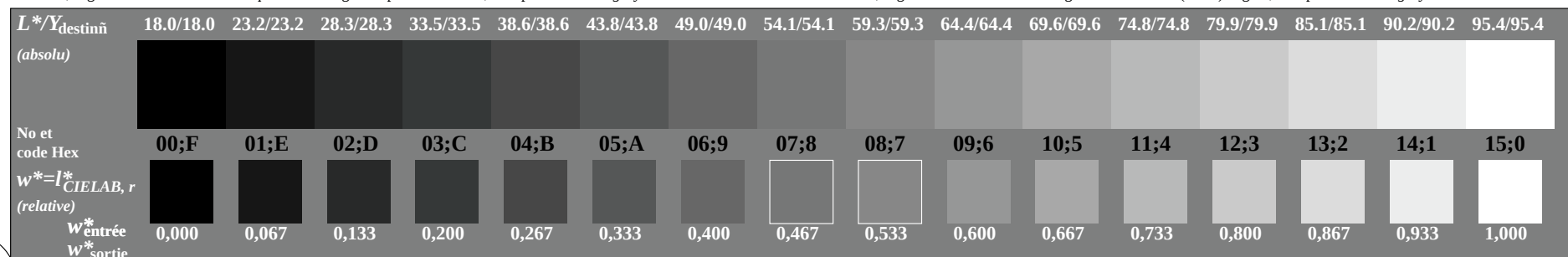
TUB matériel: code=th4ta



RF990-3, Fig. A1Wdd: Élément A: radial callobotis N-W, W-N, N-Z et W-Z; PS operator: w* setgray



RF990-5, Fig. A2Wdd: Élément B: 5 équidistants L^* gris étapes + N_0 + W_1 ; PS operator: w* setgray

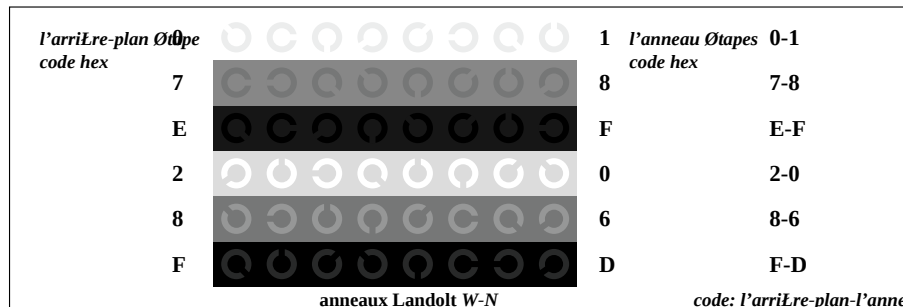


RF990-7, Fig. A3Wdd: Élément C: 16 équidistants L^* gris étapes; PS operator: w* setgray

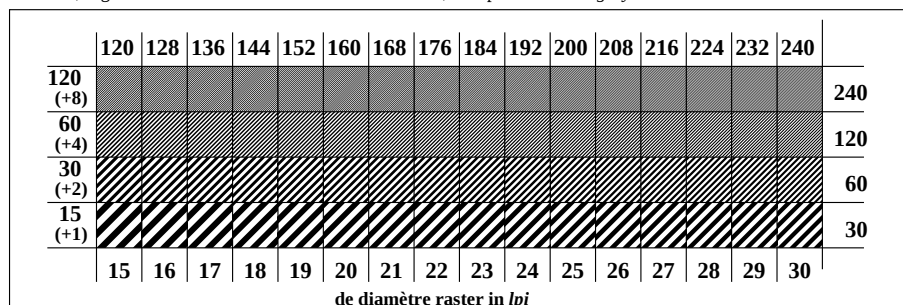


graphique RF99; ME16(ISO 9241-306), 3(ISO/IEC 15775)
achromatic graphique de test N, 3D=1, de=0, sRGB*

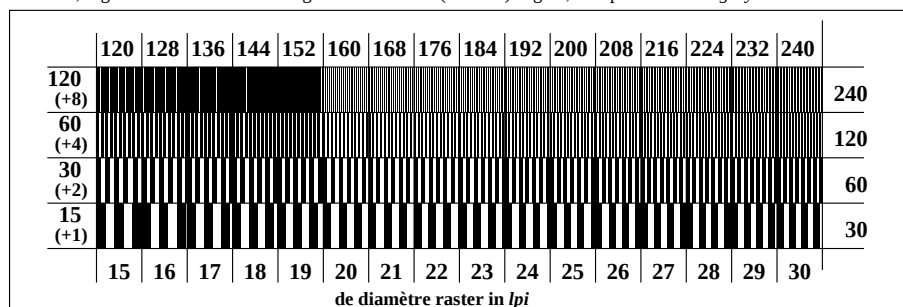
entrée : rgb/cmyk -> rgb_{dd}
sortie : linéarisation 3D selon rgb*_{dd}



RF991-1, Fig. A4Wdd: Élément D: anneaux Landolt W-N; PS operator: w* setgray



RF991-3, Fig. A5Wdd: Élément E: Linge raster sous 45° (ou 135°) degré; PS operator: w* setgray



RF991-5, Fig. A6Wdd: Élément F: Linge raster sous 90° (ou 0°) degré; PS operator: w* setgray