

see similar files: <http://130.149.60.45/~farbmetrik/ME46/ME46L0FP.PDF> /PS
technical information: <http://www.ps.bam.de> or <http://130.149.60.45/~farbmetrik>

TUB registration: 20130201-ME46/ME46L0FP.PDF /PS
application for measurement of display output

TUB material: code=rha4ta

percieved color terms (colorness: cube root coordinates)

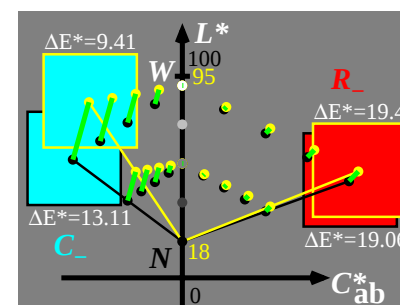
percieved color terms	name and relationship with standard chromaticity values	notes:
lightness	$L^* = 116 (Y / 100)^{1/3} - 16$ <i>Näherung: $L^* = 100 (Y / 100)^{1/3}$</i>	definition 1976 in: <i>CIELUV, CIELAB</i>
chromaticness	for linear chromatic value diagram (AT, B)	
red-green	$a^* = 500 [(X / X_n)^{1/3} - (Y / Y_n)^{1/3}]$ $= 500 (a' - a'_n) Y^{1/3}$	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	
	$c' = [(a' - a'_n)^2 + (b' - b'_n)^2]^{1/2}$	

three surface colours



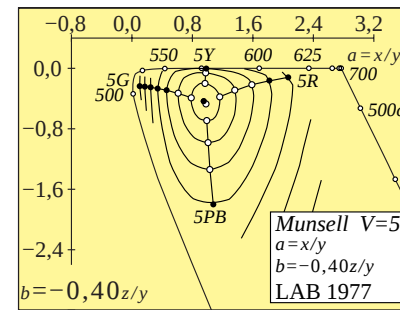
1-103030-L0

ME461-1N, B2_33



1-103030-L0

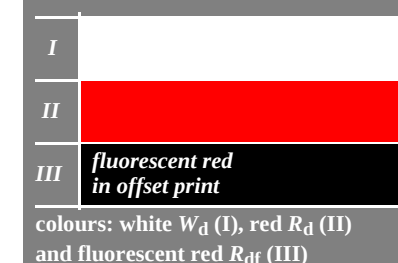
ME461-3N



1-103030-L0

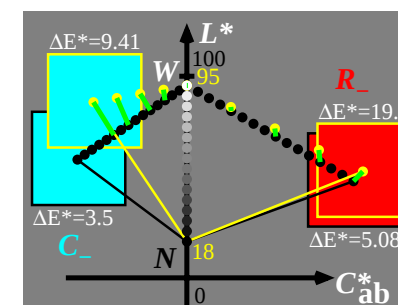
ME461-5N, B4_17_1

three surface colours



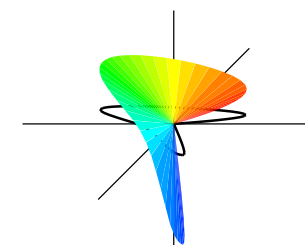
1-103030-L0

ME461-2N, B2_33



1-103030-L0

ME461-4N



see similar files: <http://130.149.60.45/~farbmetrik/ME46/ME46L0FP.PDF> /PS
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TUB registration: 20130201-ME46/ME46L0FP.PDF /PS
application for measurement of display output, no separation

TUB material: code=rha4ta

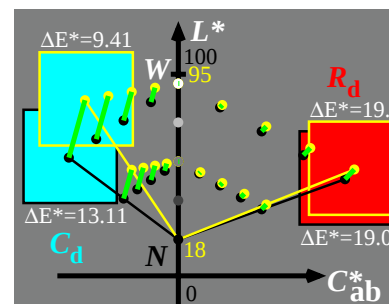
percieved color terms (colorness: cube root coordinates)

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	
	$c' = [(a' - a'_n)^2 + (b' - b'_n)^2]^{1/2}$	

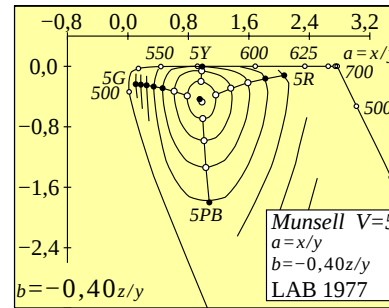
three surface colours



1-103130-L0 ME461-12, B2_33

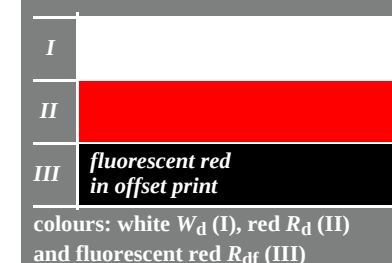


1-103130-L0 ME461-32

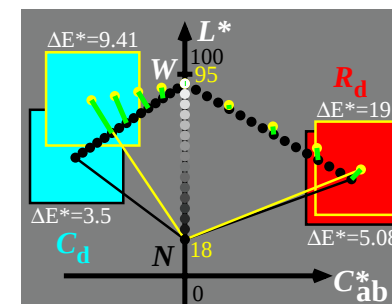


1-103130-L0 ME461-52, B4_17_1

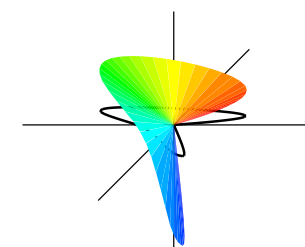
three surface colours



1-103130-L0 ME461-22, B2_33



1-103130-L0 ME461-42



see similar files: <http://130.149.60.45/~farbmetrik/ME46/ME46L0FP.PDF> /PS
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TUB registration: 20130201-ME46/ME46L0FP.PDF /PS
application for measurement of display output

TUB material: code=rha4ta

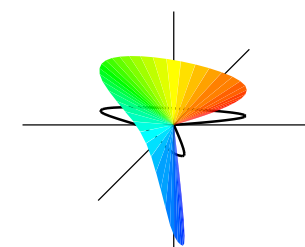
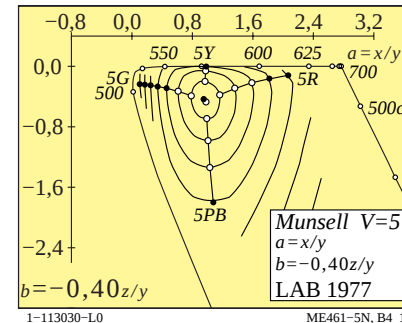
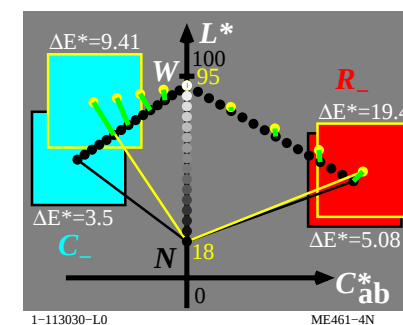
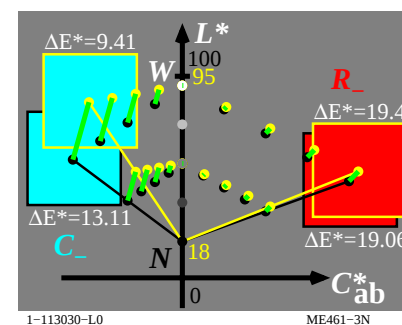
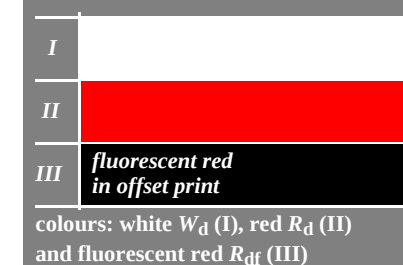
percieved color terms (colorness: cube root coordinates)

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>
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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
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	$c' = [(a' - a'_n)^2 + (b' - b'_n)^2]^{1/2}$	

three surface colours



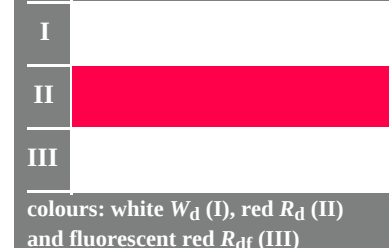
three surface colours



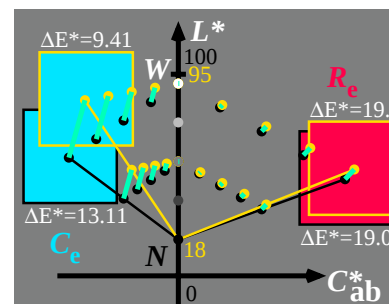
percieved color terms (colorness: cube root coordinates)

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	$c' = [(a' - a'_n)^2 + (b' - b'_n)^2]^{1/2}$	

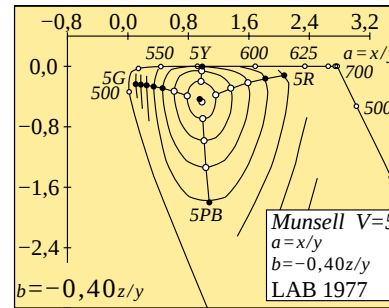
three surface colours



1-113130-L0 ME461-13, B2_33

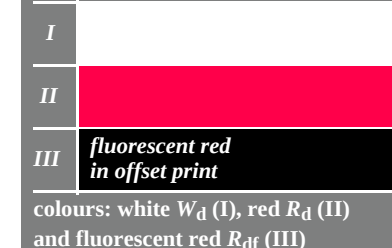


1-113130-L0 ME461-33

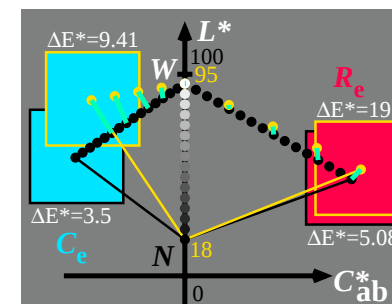


1-113130-L0 ME461-53, B4_17_1

three surface colours



1-113130-L0 ME461-23, B2_33



1-113130-L0 ME461-43

