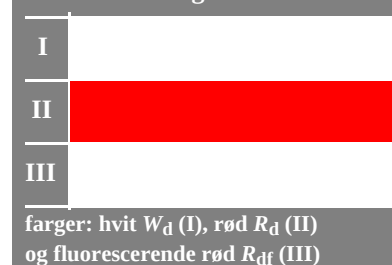


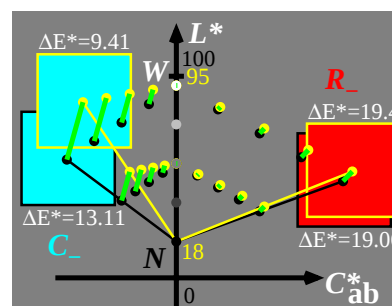
persiperte fargestørrelser (fargeheter: kubikkrot-koordinater)

persipert fargestørrelse	navn og sammenheng med standard kromatisitetsverdier	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	$C_{ab}^* = [a^{*2} + b^{*2}]^{1/2}$	
metning	= kulørthet / lyshet	
rød-grønn	$S_a^* = a^* / [100 (Y / 100)^{1/3}]$ $= 21,6 (a' - a'_n)$	definisjon for:
gul-blå	$S_b^* = b^* / [100 (Y / 100)^{1/3}]$ $= 21,6 (b' - b'_n)$	CIELAB 1976
radiell	$S_{ab}^* = C_{ab}^* / [100 (Y / 100)^{1/3}]$ $= 21,6 [(a' - a'_n)^2 + (b' - b'_n)^2]^{1/2}$	
kromatisitet	for ikke-lineært kromatisitetsdiagram (a' , b')	
rød-grønn	$a' = (1 / X_n)^{1/3} (x / y)^{1/3}$ $= 0,2191 (x / y)^{1/3}$ for D65	definisjon
gul-blå	$b' = -0,4 (1 / Z_n)^{1/3} (z / y)^{1/3}$ $= -0,08376 (z / y)^{1/3}$ for D65	motfargesystem
radiell	$c'_{ab} = [(a' - a'_n)^2 + (b' - b'_n)^2]^{1/2}$	

tre overflatefarger



farger: hvit W_d (I), rød R_d (II) og fluorescerende rød R_{df} (III)

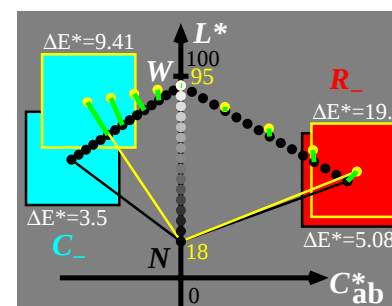


5-103000-L0 MN961-1N, B2_33

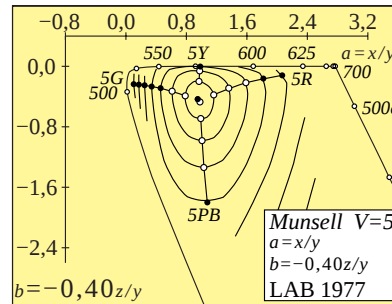
tre overflatefarger



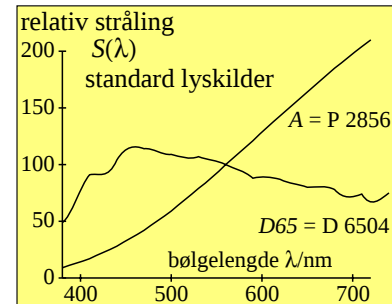
farger: hvit W_d (I), rød R_d (II) og fluorescerende rød R_{df} (III)



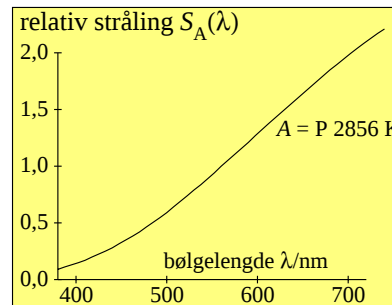
5-103000-L0 MN961-2N, B2_33



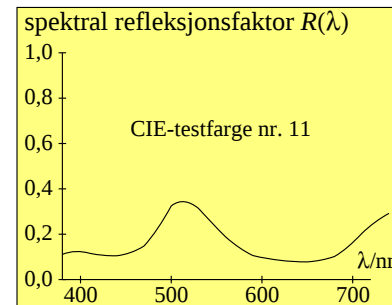
5-103000-L0 MN961-5N, B4_17_1



5-103000-L0 MN961-6N, B3_08



5-103000-L0 MN961-7N, B3_09_1



5-103000-L0 MN961-8N, B3_09_2

se lignende filer: <http://farbe.li.tu-berlin.de/MN96/MN96L0FA.TXT> /.PS
<http://130.149.60.45/~farbmeterik> eller <http://farbe.li.tu-berlin.de>

TUB registrering: 20190801-MN96/MN96L0FA.TXT /.PS
anvendelse for måling av display output, ingen separasjon

TUB materiell: code=rh4ta

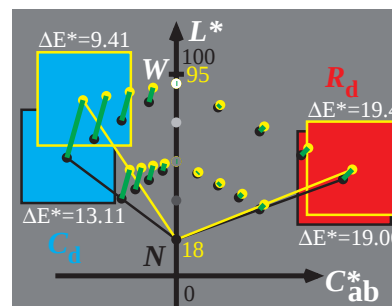
persiperte fargestørrelser (fargeheter: kubikkrot-koordinater)

persipert fargestørrelse	navn og sammenheng med standard kromatisitetsverdier	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	$C_{ab}^* = [a^{*2} + b^{*2}]^{1/2}$	
metning	= kulørthet / lyshet	
rød-grønn	$S_a^* = a^* / [100 (Y / 100)^{1/3}]$ $= 21,6 (a' - a'_n)$	definisjon for:
gul-blå	$S_b^* = b^* / [100 (Y / 100)^{1/3}]$ $= 21,6 (b' - b'_n)$	CIELAB 1976
radiell	$S_{ab}^* = C_{ab}^* / [100 (Y / 100)^{1/3}]$ $= 21,6 [(a' - a'_n)^2 + (b' - b'_n)^2]^{1/2}$	
kromatisitet	for ikke-lineært kromatisitetsdiagram (a' , b')	
rød-grønn	$a' = (1 / X_n)^{1/3} (x / y)^{1/3}$ $= 0,2191 (x / y)^{1/3}$ for D65	definisjon
gul-blå	$b' = -0,4 (1 / Z_n)^{1/3} (z / y)^{1/3}$ $= -0,08376 (z / y)^{1/3}$ for D65	motfargesystem
radiell	$c'_{ab} = [(a' - a'_n)^2 + (b' - b'_n)^2]^{1/2}$	

tre overflatefarger

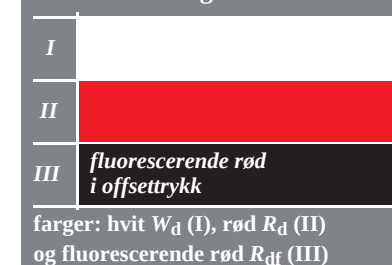


farger: hvit W_d (I), rød R_d (II)
og fluorescerende rød R_{df} (III)

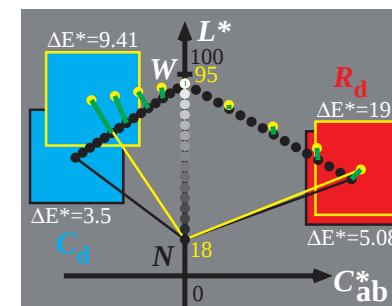


5-103100-L0 MN961-12, B2_33

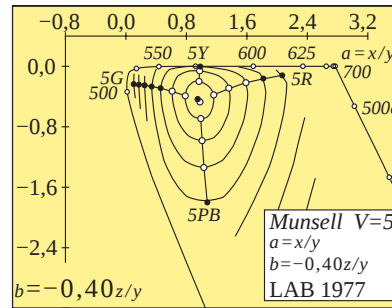
tre overflatefarger



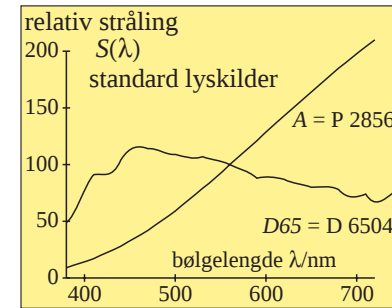
farger: hvit W_d (I), rød R_d (II)
og fluorescerende rød R_{df} (III)



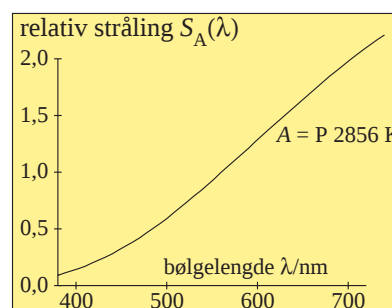
5-103100-L0 MN961-22, B2_33



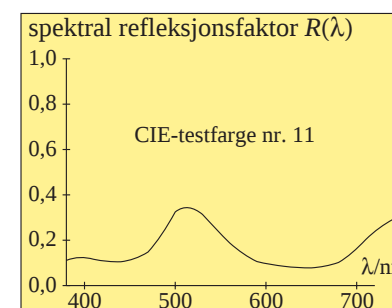
5-103100-L0 MN961-52, B4_17_1



5-103100-L0 MN961-62, B3_08



5-103100-L0 MN961-72, B3_09_1

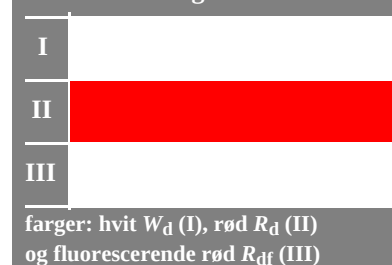


5-103100-L0 MN961-82, B3_09_2

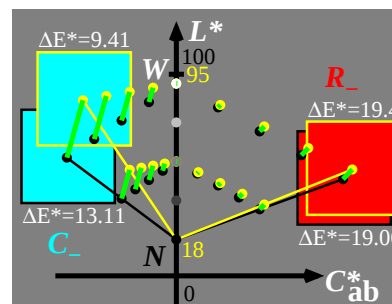
persiperte fargestørrelser (fargeheter: kubikkrot-koordinater)

persipert fargestørrelse	navn og sammenheng med standard kromatisitetsverdier	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	$C_{ab}^* = [a^{*2} + b^{*2}]^{1/2}$	
metning	= kulørthet / lyshet	
rød-grønn	$S_a^* = a^* / [100 (Y / 100)^{1/3}]$ $= 21,6 (a' - a'_n)$	definisjon for:
gul-blå	$S_b^* = b^* / [100 (Y / 100)^{1/3}]$ $= 21,6 (b' - b'_n)$	CIELAB 1976
radiell	$S_{ab}^* = C_{ab}^* / [100 (Y / 100)^{1/3}]$ $= 21,6 [(a' - a'_n)^2 + (b' - b'_n)^2]^{1/2}$	
kromatisitet	for ikke-lineært kromatisitetsdiagram (a' , b')	
rød-grønn	$a' = (1 / X_n)^{1/3} (x / y)^{1/3}$ $= 0,2191 (x / y)^{1/3}$ for D65	definisjon
gul-blå	$b' = -0,4 (1 / Z_n)^{1/3} (z / y)^{1/3}$ $= -0,08376 (z / y)^{1/3}$ for D65	motfargesystem
radiell	$c'_{ab} = [(a' - a'_n)^2 + (b' - b'_n)^2]^{1/2}$	

tre overflatefarger



5-113000-L0 MN961-1N, B2_33

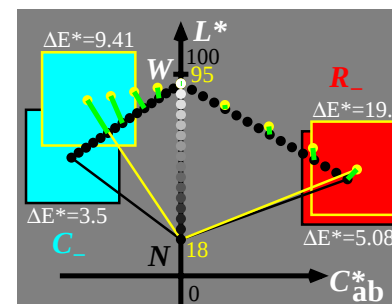


5-113000-L0 MN961-3N

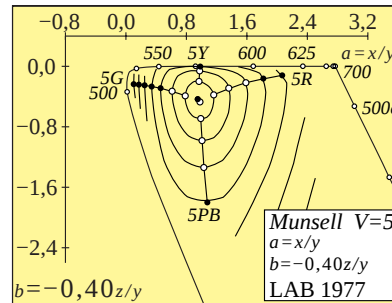
tre overflatefarger



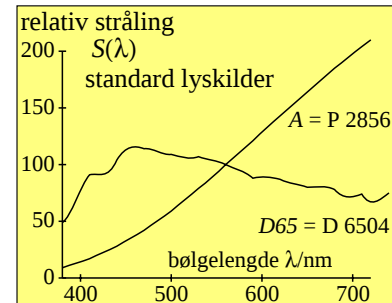
5-113000-L0 MN961-2N, B2_33



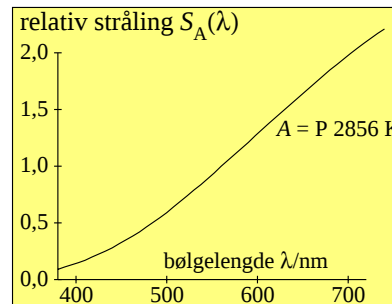
5-113000-L0 MN961-4N



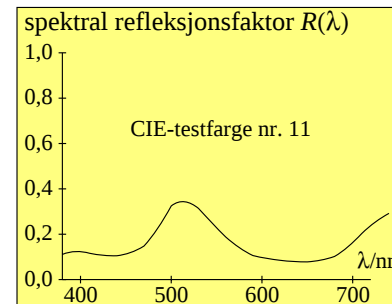
5-113000-L0 MN961-5N, B4_17_1



5-113000-L0 MN961-6N, B3_08



5-113000-L0 MN961-7N, B3_09_1



5-113000-L0 MN961-8N, B3_09_2

se lignende filer: <http://farbe.li.tu-berlin.de/MN96/MN96L0FA.TXT> /.PS
<http://130.149.60.45/~farbmeterik> eller <http://farbe.li.tu-berlin.de>

TUB registrering: 20190801-MN96/MN96L0FA.TXT /.PS
anvendelse for måling av display output, ingen separasjon

TUB materiell: code=rh4ta

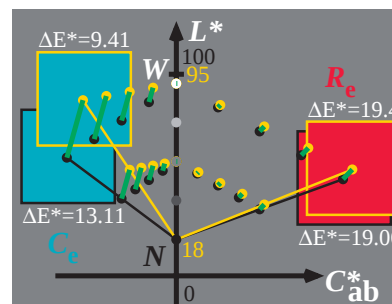
persiperte fargestørrelser (fargeheter: kubikkrot-kordinater)

persipert fargestørrelse	navn og sammenheng med standard kromatisitetsverdier	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	$C_{ab}^* = [a^{*2} + b^{*2}]^{1/2}$	
metning	= kulørthet / lyshet	
rød-grønn	$S_a^* = a^* / [100 (Y / 100)^{1/3}]$ $= 21,6 (a' - a'_n)$	definisjon for:
gul-blå	$S_b^* = b^* / [100 (Y / 100)^{1/3}]$ $= 21,6 (b' - b'_n)$	CIELAB 1976
radiell	$S_{ab}^* = C_{ab}^* / [100 (Y / 100)^{1/3}]$ $= 21,6 [(a' - a'_n)^2 + (b' - b'_n)^2]^{1/2}$	
kromatisitet	for ikke-lineært kromatisitetsdiagram (a' , b')	
rød-grønn	$a' = (1 / X_n)^{1/3} (x / y)^{1/3}$ $= 0,2191 (x / y)^{1/3}$ for D65	definisjon
gul-blå	$b' = -0,4 (1 / Z_n)^{1/3} (z / y)^{1/3}$ $= -0,08376 (z / y)^{1/3}$ for D65	motfargesystem
radiell	$c'_{ab} = [(a' - a'_n)^2 + (b' - b'_n)^2]^{1/2}$	

tre overflatefarger



farger: hvit W_d (I), rød R_d (II) og fluorescerende rød R_{df} (III)

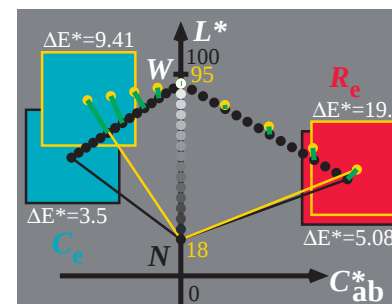


5-113100-L0 MN961-13, B2_33

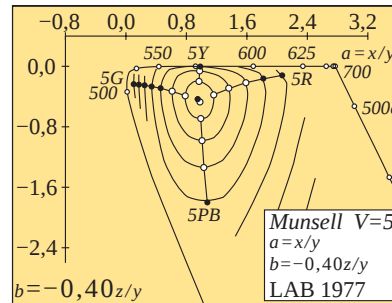
tre overflatefarger



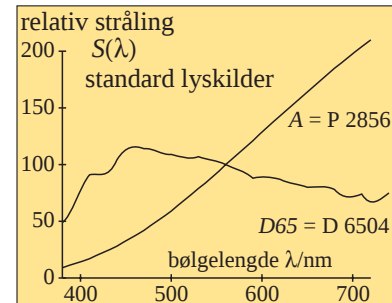
farger: hvit W_d (I), rød R_d (II) og fluorescerende rød R_{df} (III)



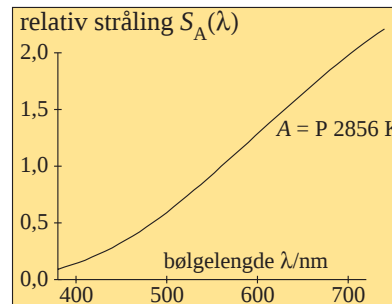
5-113100-L0 MN961-23, B2_33



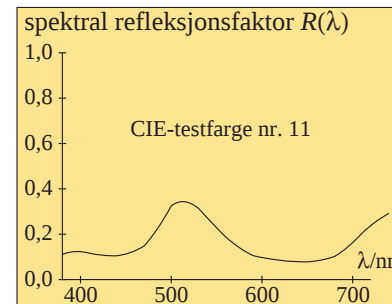
5-113100-L0 MN961-53, B4_17_1



5-113100-L0 MN961-63, B3_08



5-113100-L0 MN961-73, B3_09_1



5-113100-L0 MN961-83, B3_09_2