

se liggende filer: http://farbe.li.tu-berlin.de/MN96/MN96.HTM
http://130.149.60.45/~farbmeterk eller http://farbe.li.tu-berlin.de

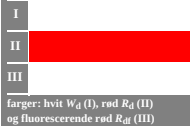
TUB registrering: 20190801-MN96/MN96LON0.TXT /PS
anvendelse for måling av display output

TUB materiell: code=ha4ta

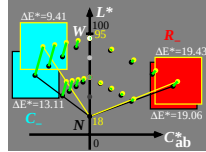
persiperte fargestørrelser (fargeheter: kubikkrot-koordinater)

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	$b^* = 200 [(Y / Y_n)^{1/3} - (Z / Z_n)^{1/3}]$ $= 500 (b' - b_n') Y^{1/3}$	
radiell	$C_{ab}^* = [a^{*2} + b^{*2}]^{1/2}$	$n=D65$ (omfelt)
metning	$= \text{kulørthet} / \text{lyshet}$	
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

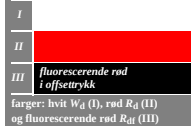


5-003000-L0 MN961-1N, B2_33

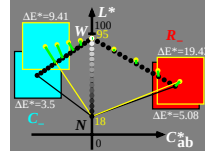


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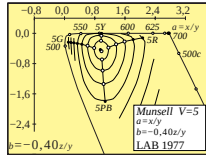
tre overflatefarger



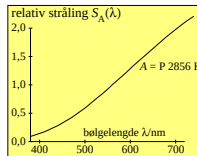
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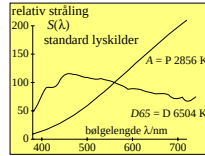
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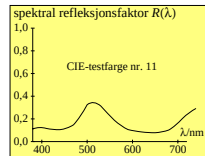
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5-003000-L0 MN961-7N, B3_09_1



5-003000-L0 MN961-6N, B3_08



5-003000-L0 MN961-8N, B3_09_2