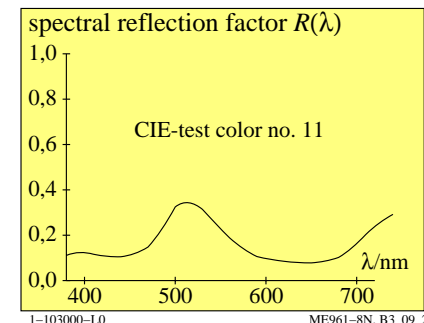
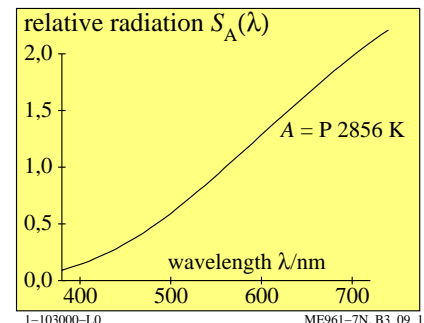
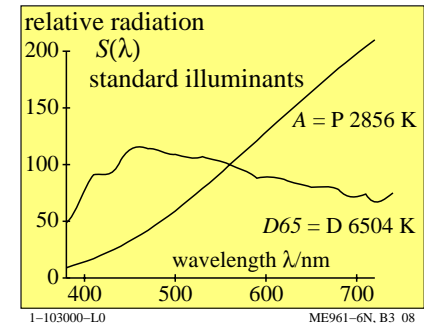
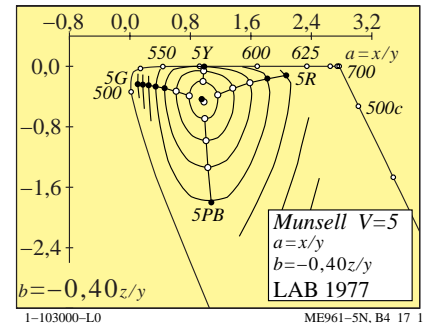
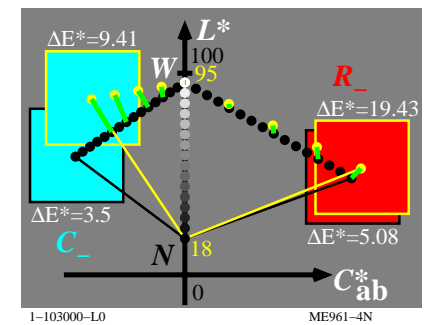
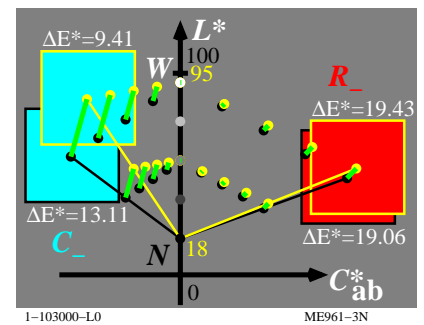
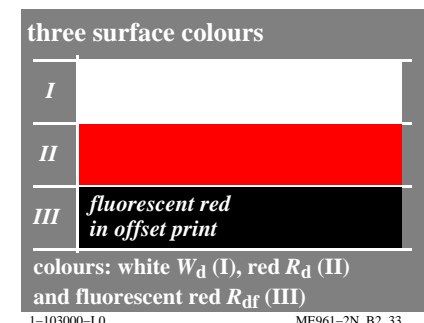
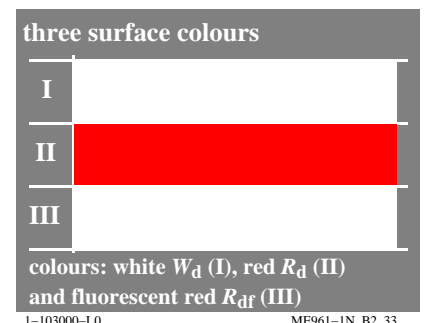


see similar files: http://farbe.li.tu-berlin.de/ME96/ME96.HTM
 http://130.149.60.45/~farbmetrik or http://farbe.li.tu-berlin.de

TUB registration: 20160501-ME96/ME96L0FP.PDF /PS
 application for measurement of display output

percieved color terms (colorness: cube root coordinates)		
percieved color terms	name and relationship with standard chromaticity values	notes:
lightness	$L^* = 116 (Y/100)^{1/3} - 16$ Aproximation: $L^* = 100 (Y/100)^{1/3}$	definition 1976 in: CIELUV, CIELAB
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: CIELAB
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: CIELAB 1976
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	
	$c' = [(a' - a'_n)^2 + (b' - b'_n)^2]^{1/2}$	



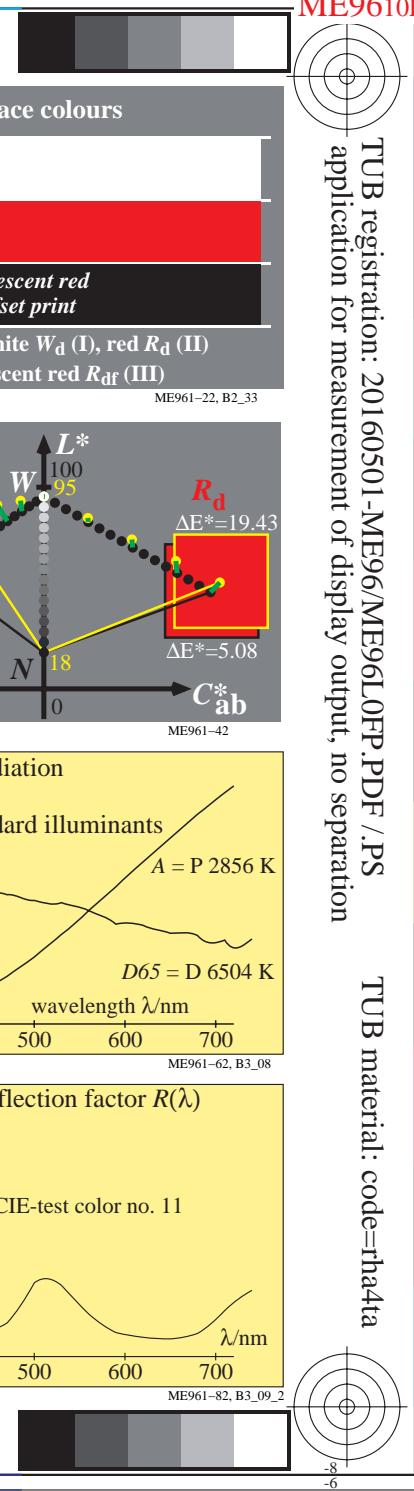
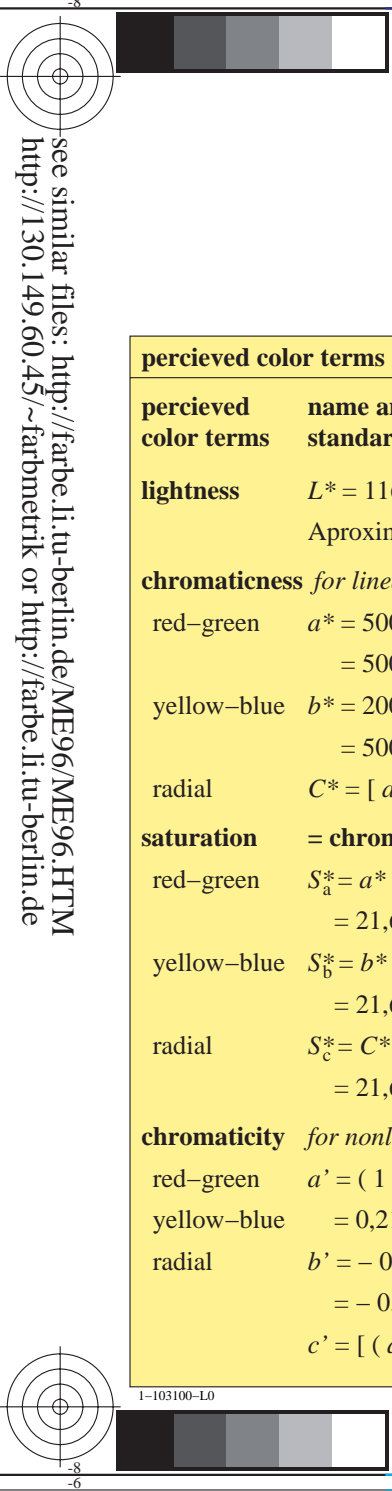
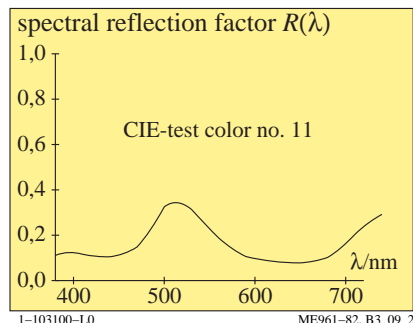
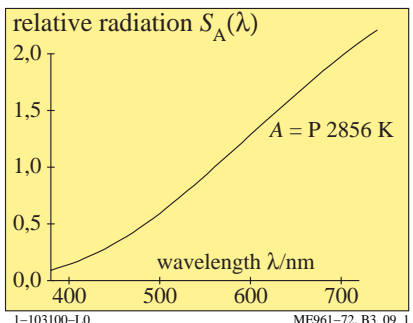
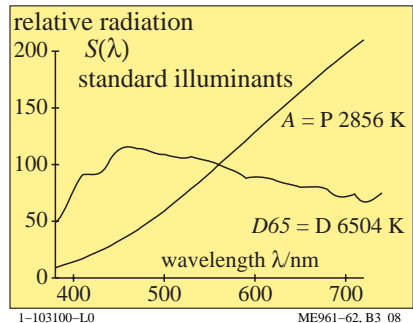
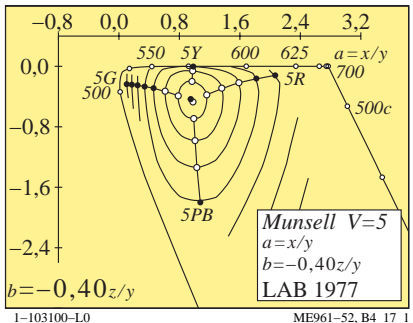
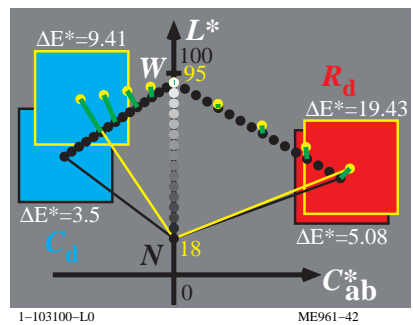
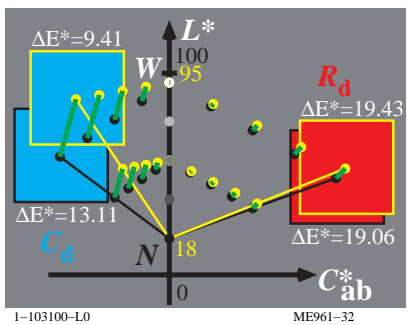
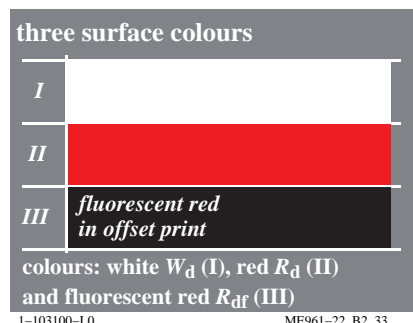
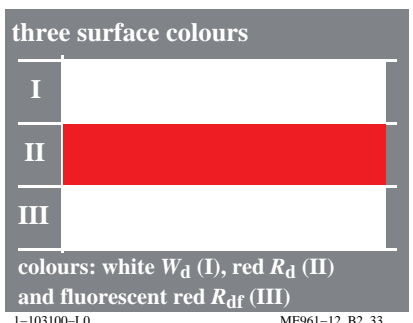
see similar files: http://farbe.li.tu-berlin.de/ME96/ME96.HTM
 http://130.149.60.45/~farbmertik or http://farbe.li.tu-berlin.de

TUB registration: 20160501-ME96/ME96L0FP.PDF /.PS
 application for measurement of display output, no separation

TUB material: code=rh4ta

percieved color terms (colorness: cube root coordinates)

percieved color terms	name and relationship with standard chromaticity values	notes:
lightness	$L^* = 116 (Y / 100)^{1/3} - 16$ Approximation: $L^* = 100 (Y / 100)^{1/3}$	definition 1976 in: CIELUV, CIELAB
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: CIELAB
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: CIELAB 1976
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	
	$c' = [(a' - a'_n)^2 + (b' - b'_n)^2]^{1/2}$	

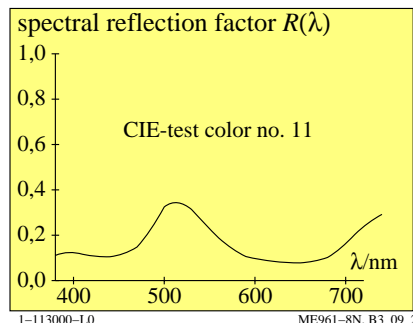
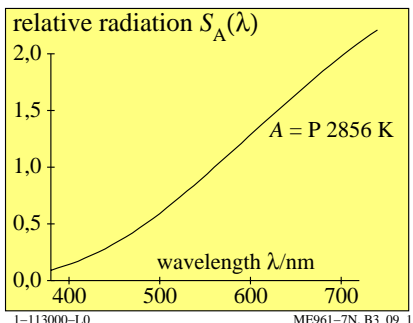
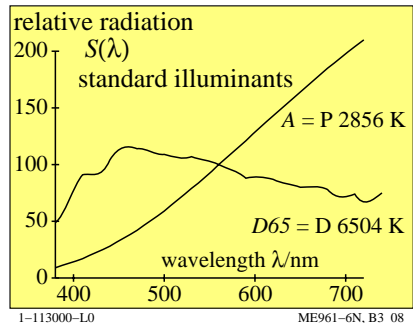
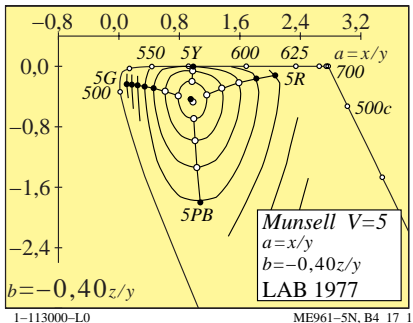
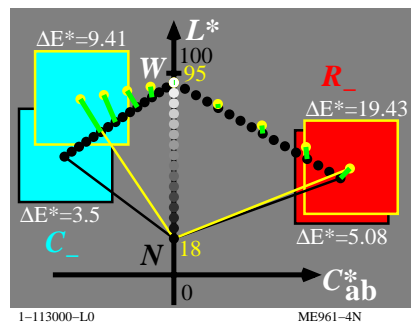
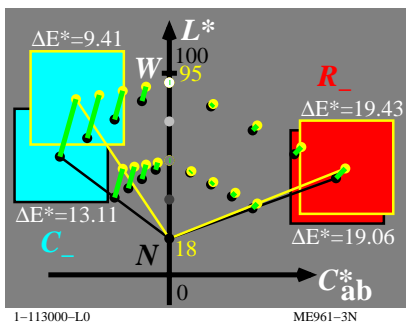
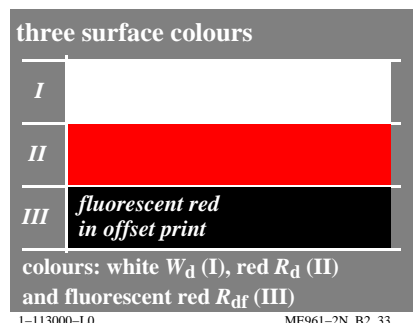
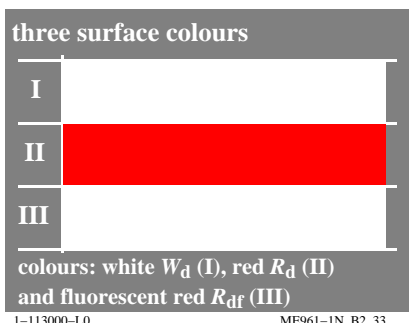


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TUB registration: 20160501-ME96/ME96L0FP.PDF /.PS
 application for measurement of display output

percieved color terms (colorness: cube root coordinates)

percieved color terms	name and relationship with standard chromaticity values	notes:
lightness	$L^* = 116 (Y / 100)^{1/3} - 16$ Aproximation: $L^* = 100 (Y / 100)^{1/3}$	definition 1976 in: CIELUV, CIELAB
chromaticness	for linear chromatic value diagram (AT, B)	
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yellow-blue	$b^* = 200 [(Y / Y_n)^{1/3} - (Z / Z_n)^{1/3}]$ $= 500 (b' - b'_n) Y^{1/3}$	$n=D65$ (surround)
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saturation	= chromaticness / lightness	definition
red-green	$S_a^* = a^* / [100 (Y / 100)^{1/3}]$ $= 21,6 (a' - a'_n)$	for: CIELAB 1976
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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	$c' = [(a' - a'_n)^2 + (b' - b'_n)^2]^{1/2}$	



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 http://130.149.60.45/~farbmertik or http://farbe.li.tu-berlin.de

TUB registration: 20160501-ME96/ME96L0FP.PDF /.PS
 application for measurement of display output, no separation

TUB material: code=rh4ta

percieved color terms (colorness: cube root coordinates)		
percieved color terms	name and relationship with standard chromaticity values	notes:
lightness	$L^* = 116 (Y / 100)^{1/3} - 16$ Approximation: $L^* = 100 (Y / 100)^{1/3}$	definition 1976 in: CIELUV, CIELAB
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: CIELAB
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: CIELAB 1976
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
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radial	$b' = -0,4 (1 / Z_n)^{1/3} (z / y)^{1/3}$ $= -0,08376 (z / y)^{1/3}$ for D65	
	$c' = [(a' - a'_n)^2 + (b' - b'_n)^2]^{1/2}$	

