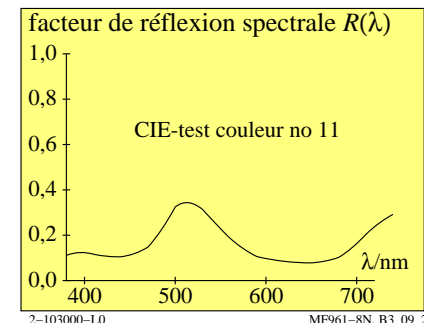
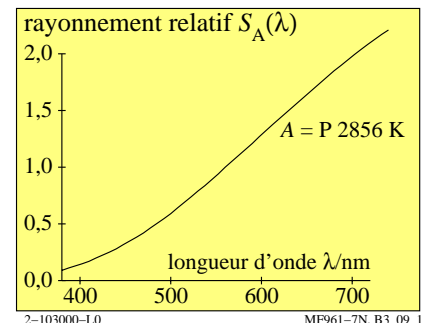
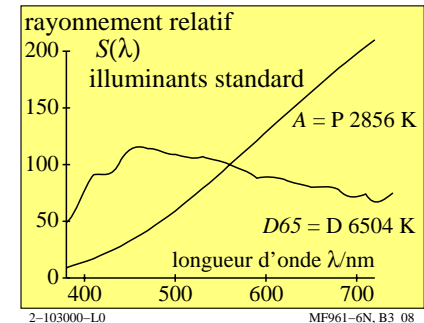
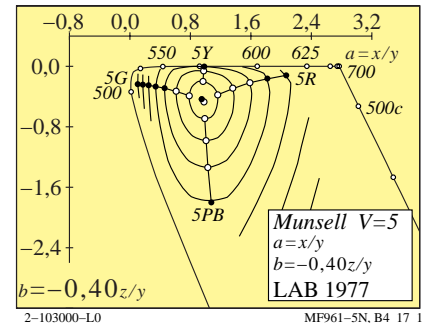
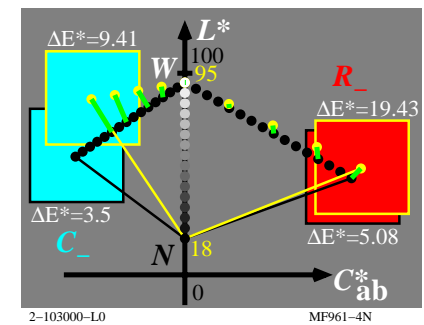
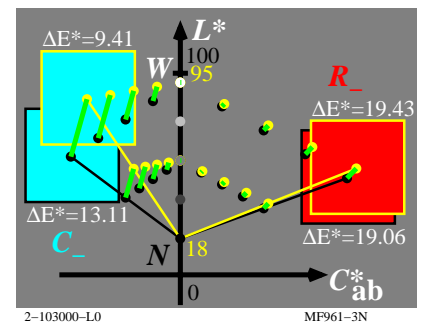
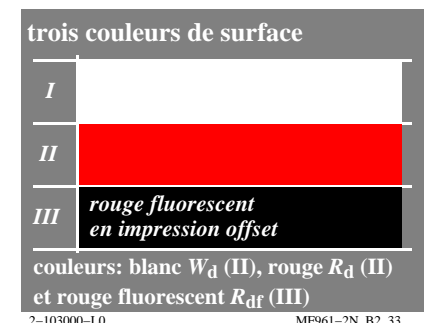
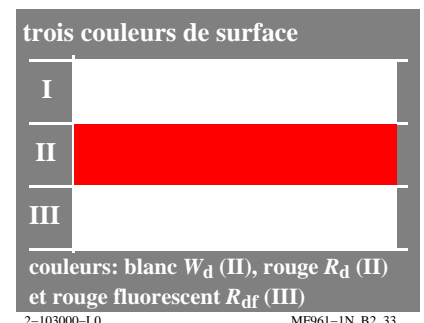


voir fichiers similaires: http://farbe.li.tu-berlin.de/MF96/MF96.HTM  
 http://130.149.60.45/~farbmertik ou http://farbe.li.tu-berlin.de

TUB enregistrement: 20190801-MF96/MF96L0FP.PDF / .PS  
 application pour la mesure de sortie sur écran

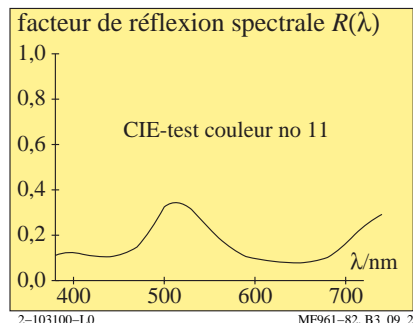
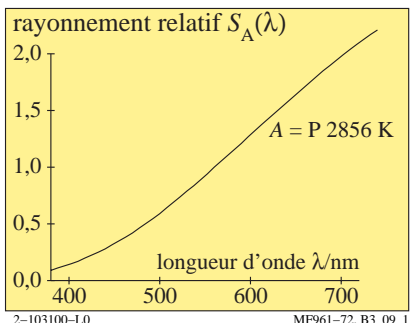
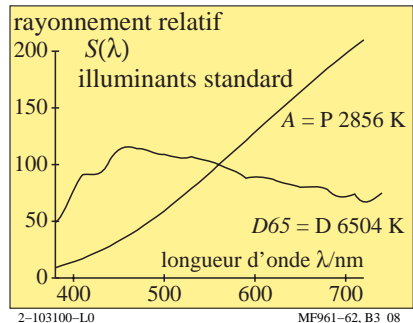
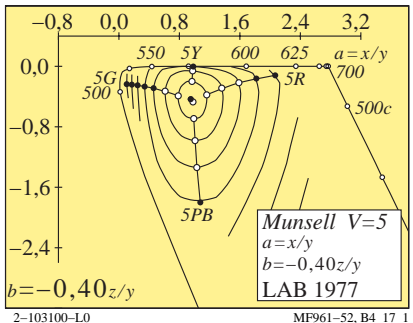
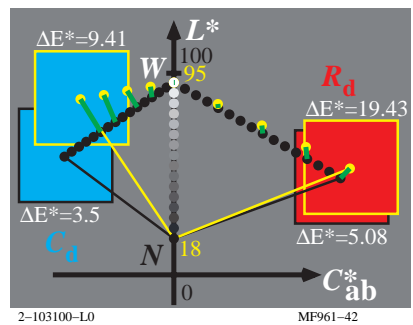
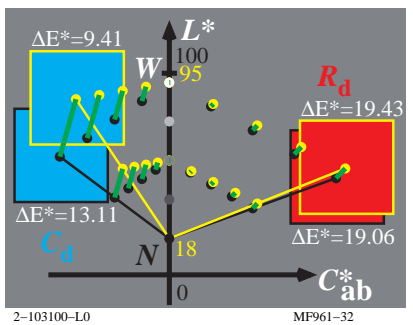
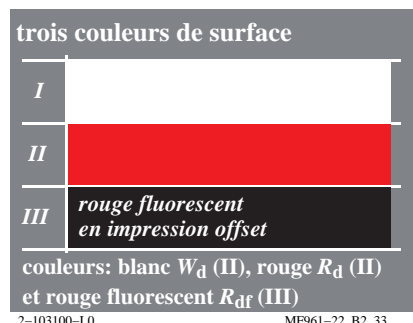
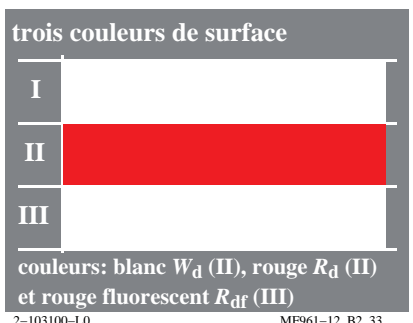
percieved color terms (colorness: cube root coordinates)		
percieved color terms	name and relationship with standard chromaticity values	notes:
lightness	$L^* = 116 ( Y / 100 )^{1/3} - 16$ Aproximation: $L^* = 100 ( Y / 100 )^{1/3}$	definition 1976 in: CIELUV, CIELAB
chroma	for nonlinear chroma diagram ( $a^*$ , $b^*$ )	
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	$C^*_{ab} = [ a^{*2} + b^{*2} ]^{1/2}$	
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	$S^*_{ab} = C^*_{ab} / [ 100 ( Y / 100 )^{1/3} ]$ $= 21,6 [ ( a' - a'_n )^2 + ( b' - b'_n )^2 ]^{1/2}$	
chromaticity	for nonlinear chromaticity diagram ( $a'$ , $b'$ )	
red-green	$a' = ( 1 / X_n )^{1/3} ( x / y )^{1/3}$ $= 0,2191 ( x / y )^{1/3}$ for D65	definition pour opponent
yellow-blue	$b' = -0,4 ( 1 / Z_n )^{1/3} ( z / y )^{1/3}$ $= -0,08376 ( z / y )^{1/3}$ for D65	color system
radial	$c^*_{ab} = [ ( a' - a'_n )^2 + ( b' - b'_n )^2 ]^{1/2}$	



voir fichiers similaires: http://farbe.li.tu-berlin.de/MF96/MF96.HTM  
 http://130.149.60.45/~farbmertik ou http://farbe.li.tu-berlin.de

TUB enregistrement: 20190801-MF96/MF96L0FP.PDF /.PS  
 application pour la mesure de sortie sur écran, aucune séparation  
 TUB matériel: code=rh4ta

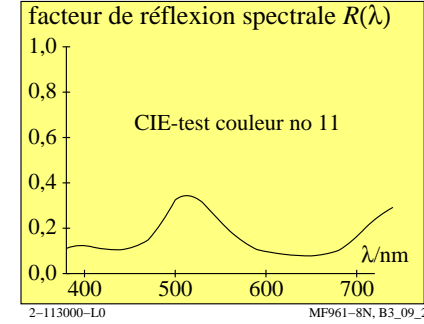
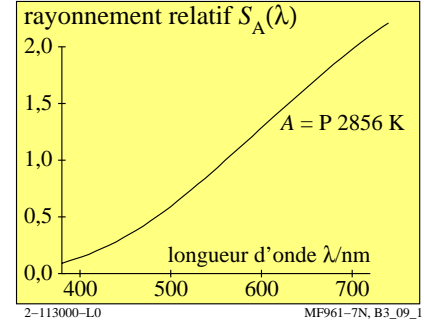
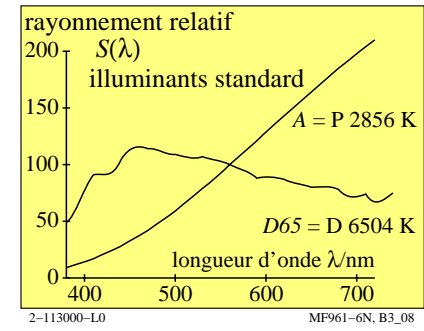
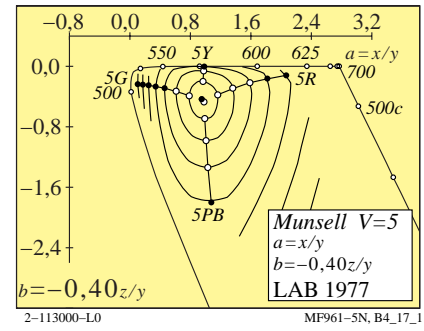
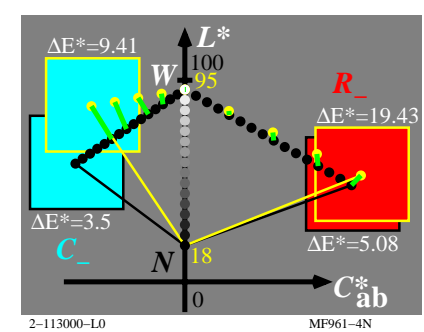
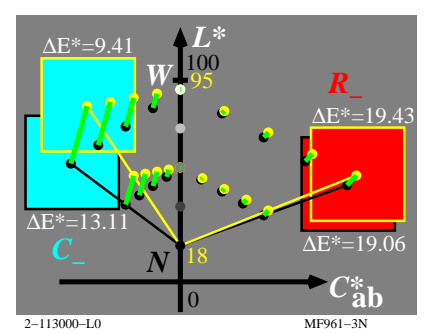
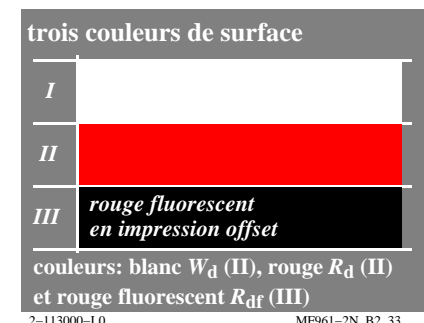
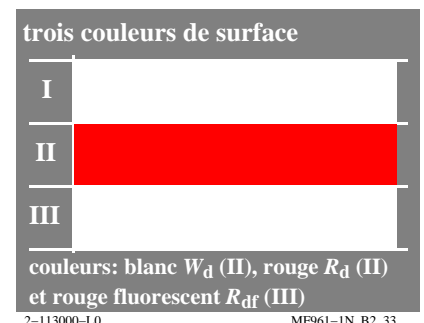
perceived color terms (colorness: cube root coordinates)		
perceived color terms	name and relationship with standard chromaticity values	notes:
<b>lightness</b>	$L^* = 116 (Y/100)^{1/3} - 16$ Aproximation: $L^* = 100 (Y/100)^{1/3}$	definition 1976 in: CIELUV, CIELAB
<b>chroma</b>	for nonlinear chroma diagram ( $a^*$ , $b^*$ )	
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	$C^*_{ab} = [ a^{*2} + b^{*2} ]^{1/2}$	
<b>saturation</b>	= 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	$S^*_{ab} = C^*_{ab} / [ 100 (Y/100)^{1/3} ]$ $= 21,6 [ (a' - a'_n)^2 + (b' - b'_n)^2 ]^{1/2}$	
<b>chromaticity</b>	for nonlinear chromaticity diagram ( $a'$ , $b'$ )	
red-green	$a' = (1/X_n)^{1/3} (x/y)^{1/3}$ $= 0,2191 (x/y)^{1/3}$ for D65	definition pour opponent
yellow-blue	$b' = -0,4 (1/Z_n)^{1/3} (z/y)^{1/3}$ $= -0,08376 (z/y)^{1/3}$ for D65	color system
radial	$c^*_{ab} = [ (a' - a'_n)^2 + (b' - b'_n)^2 ]^{1/2}$	



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TUB enregistrement: 20190801-MF96/MF96L0FP.PDF / .PS  
 application pour la mesure de sortie sur écran

perceived color terms (colorness: cube root coordinates)		
perceived 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
chroma	for nonlinear chroma diagram ( $a^*$ , $b^*$ )	
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radial	$C^*_{ab} = [ a^{*2} + b^{*2} ]^{1/2}$	
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	$S^*_{ab} = C^*_{ab} / [ 100 (Y / 100)^{1/3} ]$ $= 21,6 [ (a' - a'_n)^2 + (b' - b'_n)^2 ]^{1/2}$	
chromaticity	for nonlinear chromaticity diagram ( $a'$ , $b'$ )	
red-green	$a' = (1 / X_n)^{1/3} (x / y)^{1/3}$ $= 0,2191 (x / y)^{1/3}$ for D65	definition pour opponent
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radial	$c^*_{ab} = [ (a' - a'_n)^2 + (b' - b'_n)^2 ]^{1/2}$	



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 http://130.149.60.45/~farbmetrik ou http://farbe.li.tu-berlin.de

TUB enregistrement: 20190801-MF96/MF96L0FP.PDF /.PS TUB matériel: code=rh4ta  
 application pour la mesure de sortie sur écran, aucune séparation

**percieved color terms (colorness: cube root coordinates)**

percieved color terms	name and relationship with standard chromaticity values	notes:
<b>lightness</b>	$L^* = 116 ( Y / 100 )^{1/3} - 16$ Aproximation: $L^* = 100 ( Y / 100 )^{1/3}$	definition 1976 in: CIELUV, CIELAB
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radial	$C^*_{ab} = [ a^{*2} + b^{*2} ]^{1/2}$	
<b>saturation</b>	= 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	$S^*_{ab} = C^*_{ab} / [ 100 ( Y / 100 )^{1/3} ]$ $= 21,6 [ ( a' - a'_n )^2 + ( b' - b'_n )^2 ]^{1/2}$	
<b>chromaticity</b>	for nonlinear chromaticity diagram ( $a'$ , $b'$ )	
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radial	$c^*_{ab} = [ ( a' - a'_n )^2 + ( b' - b'_n )^2 ]^{1/2}$	

