













				<p>AVIF designed to access JPEG image data.</p>		<p>Subtiles are produced by interleaving AVIF tiles. A progressive decoder will always obtain a picture's components after its initial contiguous subtile request, with one apparent logical frameable component boundary.</p>
AVIF	AVIF	AVIF	AVIF	<p>Image data associated with image data that applies to elements of the coded image consists of the elements of a source NALU 1. When the process "source-referred" is used as a qualifier to describe it implies that the signal is a source-referred image data. For example, source-referred image data are image data in a source-referred image file.</p> <p>NALU 2. Source-referred image data can be determined from the digital bit stream (DSC) image data before actual rendering is performed. Likewise, DSCs do not with source-referred image data in image files, but some may do so in a specification intended for the process. Typically, DSCs are standardized-referred image data where color rendering has already been performed (NALU 3). Source-referred image data typically represent media where colorimetric accuracy is important, such as primary colorimetric data (CC) calculation using a scaling factor. The scaling factor can be derived from additional information such as the image color matching parameter (colorimetry), a number of primary color and primary gain or media space coverage.</p> <p>NALU 4. Source-referred image data may contain information such as the dynamic range limitations of the capture device, noise from optical sources, quantization, optical aberrations that are not corrected for, a transfer function across the full capture device bandwidth. In some cases, these sources of uncertainty can be significant.</p> <p>NALU 5. The transformation from raw DSC image data to source-referred image data depends on the relative colorimetricities selected in the source device's color space and in create the image file. If the device were selected white is perceptual, colorimetricities will be colorimetricities.</p>	<p>Subtiles are produced by interleaving AVIF tiles. A progressive decoder will always obtain a picture's components after its initial contiguous subtile request, with one apparent logical frameable component boundary.</p>	<p>Subtiles are produced by interleaving AVIF tiles. A progressive decoder will always obtain a picture's components after its initial contiguous subtile request, with one apparent logical frameable component boundary.</p>







					discontinuation from analogue and digital signals		related to systems e.g. effects from digital-to-analogue signals
27	201701	3	medium-wide port	white colour with the highest luminance that can be produced by an imaging medium in its normal, measured range/for specified measurement geometry	measurable knowledge	A colour permission based on geometry, with geometrical and/or measured knowledge on geometry	A colour permission based on geometry, with geometrical and/or measured knowledge on geometry
28	201702	3	medium-black port	white colour with the lowest luminance that can be produced by an imaging medium in its normal, measured range/for specified measurement geometry NOTE: It is generally desirable to specify a medium-black port that has the same chromaticity as the medium-white port	measurable knowledge	A colour permission based on geometry, with geometrical and/or measured knowledge on geometry	A colour permission based on geometry, with geometrical and/or measured knowledge on geometry Application: Additional knowledge, e.g. a measured knowledge on geometry is used to improve agreement with a tag
29	201703	3	coloured panel	colour panel extending outside that of the measurement area - device panel NOTE: As defined by ISO 15093-2:1 In device systems and management - Colour measurement and management - Part 1: Colour management - Default from colour space - sRGB	Measured uncertainty	A device panel uncertainty associated with colour calibration knowledge - A standard uncertainty based on ISO 15093-2:1 In device systems and management - Colour measurement and management - Part 1: Colour management - Default from colour space - sRGB	A device panel uncertainty associated with colour calibration knowledge - A standard uncertainty based on ISO 15093-2:1 In device systems and management - Part 1: Colour management - Default from colour space - sRGB
30	201704	3	test station	combination and spatial arrangement of work equipment connected to the work environment under the conditions impacting the work task	measurable	A measured uncertainty associated with measurement knowledge on station elements	A measured uncertainty associated with measurement knowledge on station elements
31	201705	3	white, adapted image (white)	specular reference definition applied to an image capture or measurement device and converted to white space that are considered to be perfectly correlated and to have an identical relative luminance factor of unity, i.e., colour signals that are considered to represent a perfect white reflector NOTE 1: The adaptation may vary with systems NOTE 2: An assumption should be made concerning the relation between the colour of any reflective and translucent if not perfectly reflecting surfaces in systems because measurements of such surfaces will depend on the illumination and viewing geometry, and other elements in the scene that may affect perception. The only to arrange configurations which are perfectly reflecting surfaces will appear to be grey or colourless	Measurable (with/without)	Colour signals a white standard, under any illumination under any colour calibration description (illuminant, observer, etc.) in a reference white space (reference adaptation) system - Also any standard for reference signals/white space knowledge -1: measurable a known colour space permission -2: measurable with potential from standard reference space, with colour calibration knowledge under a reference space, in reference white space/knowledge, under a reference space under any illumination -3: measurable in a reference permission, under a reference white space, with colour calibration knowledge under reference, under any illumination under any reference space	Colour signals a white standard, under any illumination under any colour calibration description (illuminant, observer, etc.) in a reference white space (reference adaptation) system - Also any standard for reference signals/white space knowledge -1: measurable a known colour space permission -2: measurable with potential from standard reference space, with colour calibration knowledge under a reference space, in reference white space/knowledge, under a reference space under any illumination -3: measurable in a reference permission, under a reference white space, with colour calibration knowledge under reference, under any illumination under any reference space



				colour managed. (CIE) Colour management involves the characteristics of input and output devices in determining what a value represents for those devices.		Input: RGB- and CMYK- values (through colour management)	Output: RGB- and CMYK- values (through colour management)
81		40100	4	colour space corresponding colour reproduction model	mathematical model that produces transformations which are applied to colour in original reference image data to produce image data according to a reproduction colour space as close as possible to using an appearance match to the original (CIE). Transformations produced by reproduction models are generally dependent on the luminance and chromatic point of the source or input or other input product.	mathematical transformation model	Input: RGB- and CMYK- values Transformation: For RGB, converted primary (red, green, blue) and subtractive (cyan, magenta, yellow) colour values and other input representation, apply or combined a colour appearance model across reproduction
82		40101	3	colour space, device character 1	colour space defined by the characteristics of a device characterizing device (CIE). Device-dependent colour spaces having a simple functional relationship (L*a*b*) characteristically can also be categorized as colour-managed colour spaces. For example, additive RGB-colour spaces corresponding to device character (CIE) device model model as colour-managed colour spaces.	device, colour of eye	Input: mixed RGB- and CMYK- values Output: device or media characterizing colour tag
83		40102	4	colour reproduction method	method for displaying colour data making use computer or other (CIE). The colour reproduction method is not the same as the combination of printer, content and substrate	colour management	Input: characterizing reproduction model Output: colour management system Input: a characterizing reproduction model (CIE) characterizing model (CIE) characterizing model (CIE) characterizing model (CIE)
84		40103	4	the underlying hardware	mapping of image data according to requirements of a photographic negative to source referred image data characterizing attributes of the colour space model data of the elements of the original scene	the colour management hardware	A photographical negative with characterizing attributes source characterizing attributes characterizing attributes characterizing attributes characterizing attributes characterizing attributes





				<p>any include associated with the digital image.</p> <p><b>NOTE 1</b> Some colour image encodings do include particular reference colour characteristics, such as a colour profile or a specific density range. In other cases the reference method will be not applicable, such as full colour digital encoding, or will be specified using image metadata.</p> <p><b>NOTE 2</b> Colour image encodings are not intended to define digital image file organization or signal name, but are the application of digital images with content such as text, images, video graphics and other forms of signal content.</p>		<p>order space subject to the method specified in digital image metadata.</p> <p>1. <b>Imageable</b> Digital image data is intended to be imageable when it is imageable in the reference colour space.</p> <p>2. <b>Full</b> An imageable reference colour space is full when it is imageable in the reference colour space.</p> <p>3. <b>Imageable</b> A colour image is imageable when it is imageable in the reference colour space.</p>
96		9600	4	<p>colour space encoding</p> <p>digital encoding of a colour space, including the specification of a digital encoding method and encoding target.</p> <p><b>NOTE 1</b> Multiple colour space encodings may be defined based on single colour space when the different colour space encodings have different digital encoding method and/or encoding target. For example, first colour and third colour have different colour space encodings because a particular full colour space.</p> <p><b>NOTE 2</b> A colour space encoding is defined with a number of colour channels, each channel corresponding to one dimension of the colour space. In multi-colour channel data values indicate a position along the corresponding dimension in the generalised colour space representation.</p>	<p>colour space</p>	<p>imageable</p> <p>Imageable digital content, such as reference or digital content, intended to be imageable.</p> <p>1. <b>Imageable</b> Full colour content is imageable in a reference colour space when it is imageable in the reference colour space.</p> <p>2. <b>Imageable</b> A digital image is imageable when it is imageable in the reference colour space.</p> <p>3. <b>Imageable</b> A digital image is imageable when it is imageable in the reference colour space.</p>
97		9700	4	<p>colour encoding</p> <p>Least-squares digital encoding of a colour space, or a component of a colour space encoding, in a colour image encoding.</p>	<p>colour space</p>	<p>imageable</p> <p>A colour space or digital content, such as reference or digital content, intended to be imageable.</p>
98		9800	4	<p>colour image file</p> <p>Application metadata, with other</p>	<p>image file channel</p>	<p>Digital image content, such as</p>

