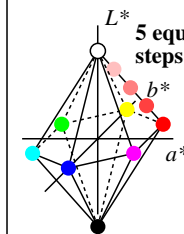


8 Device (d) colours in CIELAB: OYLCVM and NW

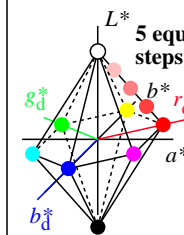
Hexagon-triangle system based on device (d) colours: $rgb_d^* = olv^*$ with **linear relations** between rgb_d^* and LCH^* (compare linear relations between rgb_{sRGB} and L^*)



Equations $rgb_d^* - LCH^*$ in both directions have been published, see: Richter, CIE-Proceedings, Beijing, 2008, Volume 3 und DIN 33872-1
Three equations (tables) are needed for office applications:
 $rgb_d - LCH^{**}$ for a 9x9x9 grid of equally spaced rgb_d -input data
 $rgb_d^* - LCH^*$ a 9x9x9 grid of equally spaced data rgb_d^* and LCH^*
 $rgb_d' - LCH^*$ Device output linearisation by $rgb_d \rightarrow rgb_d'$

8 Device (d) colours in CIELAB: OYLCVM and NW

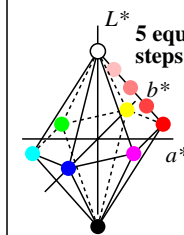
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 $rgb_d' - LCH^*$ Device output linearisation by $rgb_d \rightarrow rgb_d'$

8 Device (d) colours, 4 elementary hue angles (h) in CIELAB: OYLCVM, NW, RJGB_h

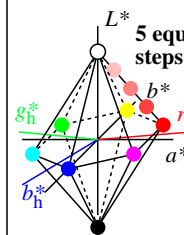
Hexagon-triangle system based on device (d) colours: $rgb_d^* = olv^*$ with **linear relations** between $rgb_d^* - LCH^*$, and $rgb_h^* - LCH^*$ (compare linear relations between rgb_{sRGB} and L^*)



Equations $rgb_d^* - LCH^*$ in both directions have been published, see: Richter, CIE-Proceedings, Beijing, 2008, Volume 3 und DIN 33872-1
Three equations (tables) are needed for office applications:
 $rgb_d - LCH^{**}$ for a 9x9x9 grid of equally spaced rgb_d -input data
 $rgb_h^* - LCH^*$ a 9x9x9 grid of equally spaced data rgb_h^* and LCH^*
 $rgb_h' - LCH^*$ Device output linearisation by $rgb_d \rightarrow rgb_h'$

8 Device (d) colours, 4 elementary hue angles (h) in CIELAB: OYLCVM, NW, RJGB_h

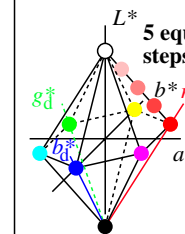
Hexagon-triangle system based on device (d) colours: $rgb_d^* = olv^*$ with **linear relations** between $rgb_d^* - LCH^*$, and $rgb_h^* - LCH^*$ (compare linear relations between rgb_{sRGB} and L^*)



Equations $rgb_d^* - LCH^*$ in both directions have been published, see: Richter, CIE-Proceedings, Beijing, 2008, Volume 3 und DIN 33872-1
Three equations (tables) are needed for office applications:
 $rgb_d - LCH^{**}$ for a 9x9x9 grid of equally spaced rgb_d -input data
 $rgb_h^* - LCH^*$ a 9x9x9 grid of equally spaced data rgb_h^* and LCH^*
 $rgb_h' - LCH^*$ Device output linearisation by $rgb_d \rightarrow rgb_h'$

8 Device (d) colours in CIELAB: OYLCVM and NW

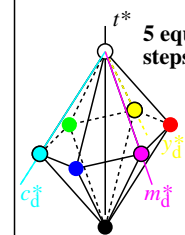
Hexagon-triangle system based on device (d) colours: $rgb_d^* = olv^*$ with **linear relations** between rgb_d^* and LCH^* (compare linear relations between rgb_{sRGB} and L^*)



Equations $rgb_d^* - LCH^*$ in both directions have been published, see: Richter, CIE-Proceedings, Beijing, 2008, Volume 3 und DIN 33872-1
Three equations (tables) are needed for office applications:
 $rgb_d - LCH^{**}$ output a 9x9x9 grid of equally spaced rgb_d -input data
 $rgb_d^* - LCH^*$ a 9x9x9 grid of equally spaced data rgb_d^* and LCH^*
 $rgb_d' - LCH^*$ Device output linearisation by $rgb_d \rightarrow rgb_d'$

8 Device (d) colours in CIELAB: OYLCVM and NW

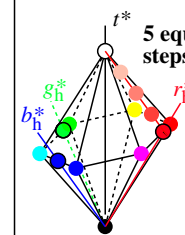
Hexagon-triangle system based on device (d) colours: $cym_d^* = 1 - rgb_d^* = 1 - olv^*$ with **linear relations** between cym_d^* and LCH^* (compare linear relations between rgb_{sRGB} and L^*)



Equations $rgb_d^* - LCH^*$ in both directions have been published, see: Richter, CIE-Proceedings, Beijing, 2008, Volume 3 und DIN 33872-1
Three equations (tables) are needed for office applications:
 $cym_d - LCH^{**}$ output a 9x9x9 grid of equally spaced cym_d -input data
 $cym_d^* - LCH^*$ a 9x9x9 grid of equally spaced data cym_d^* and LCH^*
 $cym_d' - LCH^*$ Device output linearisation by $cym_d \rightarrow cym_d'$

8 Device (d) colours, 4 elementary hues (h) in CIELAB: OYLCVM, NW, RJGB_e

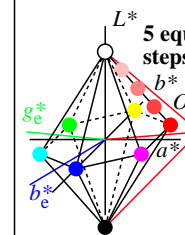
Hexagon-triangle system based on device (d) colours: $rgb_d^* = olv^*$ with **linear relations** between $rgb_d^* - LCH^*$, and $rgb_h^* - LCH^*$ (compare linear relations between rgb_{sRGB} and L^*)



Equations $rgb_d^* - LCH^*$ in both directions have been published, see: Richter, CIE-Proceedings, Beijing, 2008, Volume 3 und DIN 33872-1
Three equations (tables) are needed for office applications:
 $rgb_d - LCH^{**}$ output a 9x9x9 grid of equally spaced rgb_d -input data
 $rgb_h^* - LCH^*$ a 9x9x9 grid of equally spaced data rgb_h^* and LCH^*
 $rgb_h' - LCH^*$ Device output linearisation by $rgb_d \rightarrow rgb_h'$

8 Device (d) colours, 4 elementary colours (e) in CIELAB: OYLCVM, NW, RJGB_e

Hexagon-triangle system based on device (d) colours: $rgb_d^* = olv^*$ with **linear relations** between $rgb_d^* - LCH^*$, and $rgb_e^* - LCH^*$ (compare linear relations between rgb_{sRGB} and L^*)



Equations $rgb_d^* - LCH^*$ in both directions have been published, see: Richter, CIE-Proceedings, Beijing, 2008, Volume 3 und DIN 33872-1
Three equations (tables) are needed for office applications:
 $rgb_d - LCH^{**}$ output a 9x9x9 grid of equally spaced rgb_d -input data
 $rgb_e^* - LCH^*$ a 9x9x9 grid of equally spaced data rgb_e^* and LCH^*
 $rgb_e' - LCH^*$ Device output linearisation by $rgb_d \rightarrow rgb_e'$