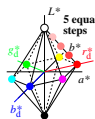


8 Device (d) colours $rgb_d^* = olv^*$ in CIELAB: OYLVCVM and NW

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

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

KE28-1N

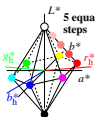


6 Elementary (e) colours $rgb_e^* = rgb^*$ in CIELAB: RJGB and NW

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

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

KE28-1N



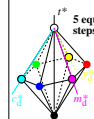
KE28-1N

8 Device (d) colours $rgb_d^* = olv^*$ in CIELAB: OYLVCVM 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 $rgb_{d,RGB}$ and L^*)

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

KE28-1N

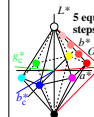


8 Device (d) colours $rgb_d^* = olv^*$ in CIELAB: OYLVCVM and NW

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

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

KE28-1N



KE28-1N

input: $olv^* \text{ setrgbcolor}$
output: no change compared to input

TUB-test chart KE28; 6 device and 4 elementary colours
Relation between CIELAB data and colour data rgb and rgb^*