

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

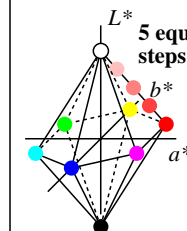
Hexagon-triangle system based on device (d) colours: $rgb_d^* = olv^*$ with **linear relations** between rgb_d^* and LCH^*

(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 $rgb_d \rightarrow rgb_d^*$



KE280-1N

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

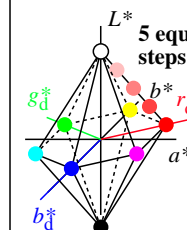
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KE280-3N

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

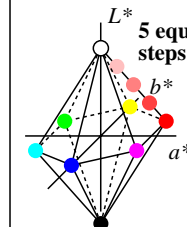
Hexagon-triangle system based on device (d) colours: $rgb_d^* = olv^*$ with **linear relations** between $rgb_d^* - LCH^*$, and $rgb_h^* - LCH^*$

(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 $rgb_d \rightarrow rgb_h^*$



KE280-5N

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

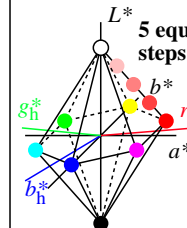
Hexagon-triangle system based on device (d) colours: $rgb_d^* = olv^*$ with **linear relations** between $rgb_d^* - LCH^*$, and $rgb_h^* - LCH^*$

(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 $rgb_d \rightarrow rgb_h^*$



KE280-7N

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

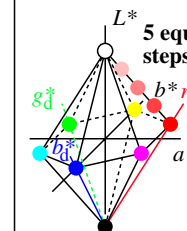
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(compare linear relations between rgb_{sRGB} and L^*)

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 $rgb_d \rightarrow rgb_d^*$



KE281-1N

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

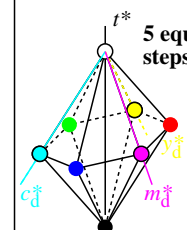
Hexagon-triangle system based on device (d) colours: $cym_d^* = 1 - rgb_d^*$ with **linear relations** between cym_d^* and LCH^*

(compare linear relations between rgb_{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 $cym_d \rightarrow cym_d^*$



KE281-3N

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

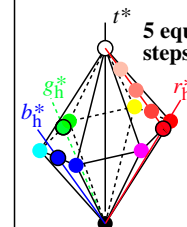
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(compare linear relations between rgb_{sRGB} and L^*)

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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 $rgb_d \rightarrow rgb_h^*$



KE281-5N

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

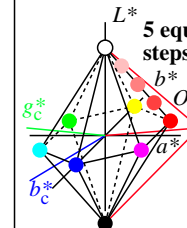
Hexagon-triangle system based on device (d) colours: $rgb_d^* = olv^*$ with **linear relations** between $rgb_d^* - LCH^*$, and $rgb_e^* - LCH^*$

(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 $rgb_d \rightarrow rgb_e^*$



KE281-7N

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

input: olv^* setrgbcolor
output: no change compared to input