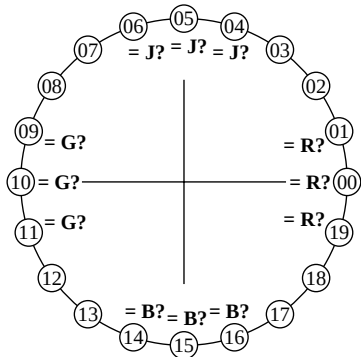


Agreement with elementary hues (Yes/No decision)

Layout example: agreement with elementary hues



There are four elementary hues on each page: Red R, Yellow J (=french Jaune), Green G, and Blue B.

Input data 1 0 0 should produce Red R.

Input data 0 1 0 should produce Green G.

Input data 0 0 1 should produce Blue B.

Input data 1 1 0 should produce Yellow J.

The elementary hues Red R and Green G should locate on the horizontal axis.

The elementary hues Yellow J and Blue B should locate on the vertical axis.

This test uses a hue circle with 20 hues.

No. 00 and 10 should be Red R and Green G.

No. 05 and 15 should be Yellow J and Blue B.

Are no. 00, 05, 10, and 15 the four elementary hues R, J, G and B? underline: Yes/No
Only in case of "No":

Elementary Red R is hue step no. (e. g. 00, 01, 19) (neither yellowish nor blueish)

Elementary Yellow J is hue step no. (e. g. 05, 04, 06) (neither reddish nor greenish)

Elementary Green G is hue step no. (e. g. 10, 09, 11) (neither yellowish nor blueish)

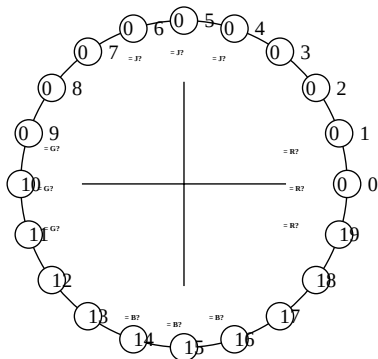
Elementary Blue B is hue step no. (e. g. 15, 14, 16) (neither reddish nor greenish)

Result: Of the 4 elementary hues (e.g. three) are at the intended location

i	LAB*ref		l*out		LAB*out		LAB*out/c-ref			ΔE*	Start output S1	
1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	Specification according to ISO/IEC 15775 Annex G and DIN 33866-1 Annex G	
2	6.36	0.0	0.0	0.07	6.36	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01		
3	12.72	0.0	0.0	0.13	12.72	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01		
4	19.08	0.0	0.0	0.2	19.08	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01		
5	25.44	0.0	0.0	0.27	25.44	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01		
6	31.8	0.0	0.0	0.33	31.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01		
7	38.16	0.0	0.0	0.4	38.16	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01		
8	44.52	0.0	0.0	0.47	44.52	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01		
9	50.89	0.0	0.0	0.53	50.89	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01		
10	57.25	0.0	0.0	0.6	57.25	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01		
11	63.61	0.0	0.0	0.67	63.61	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01		
12	69.97	0.0	0.0	0.73	69.97	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01		
13	76.33	0.0	0.0	0.8	76.33	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01		
14	82.69	0.0	0.0	0.87	82.69	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01		
15	89.05	0.0	0.0	0.93	89.05	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	Mean lightness difference (16 steps)	
16	95.41	0.0	0.0	1.0	95.41	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	ΔE* _{CIELAB} = 0.0	
17	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01		
18	23.85	0.0	0.0	0.25	23.85	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01		
19	47.71	0.0	0.0	0.5	47.71	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01		
20	71.56	0.0	0.0	0.75	71.56	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	Mean lightness difference (5 steps)	
21	95.41	0.0	0.0	1.0	95.41	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	ΔL* _{CIELAB} = 0.0	
Mean colour reproduction index:										R* _{ab,m} = 100		

Agreement with elementary hues (Yes/No decision)

Layout example: agreement with elementary hues



There are four elementary hues on each page: Red R, Yellow J (=french Jaune), Green G, and Blue B.

Input data 1 0 0 should produce Red R.

Input data 0 1 0 should produce Green G.

Input data 0 0 1 should produce Blue B.

Input data 1 1 0 should produce Yellow J.

The elementary hues Red R and Green G should locate on the horizontal axis.

The elementary hues Yellow J and Blue B should locate on the vertical axis.

This test uses a hue circle with 20 hues.

No. 00 and 10 should be Red R and Green G.

No. 05 and 15 should be Yellow J and Blue B.

Are no. 00, 05, 10, and 15 the four elementary hues R, J, G and B? underline: Yes/No
Only in case of "No":

Elementary Red R is hue step no. (e. g. 00, 01, 19) (neither yellowish nor blueish)

Elementary Yellow J is hue step no. (e. g. 05, 04, 06) (neither reddish nor greenish)

Elementary Green G is hue step no. (e. g. 10, 09, 11) (neither yellowish nor blueish)

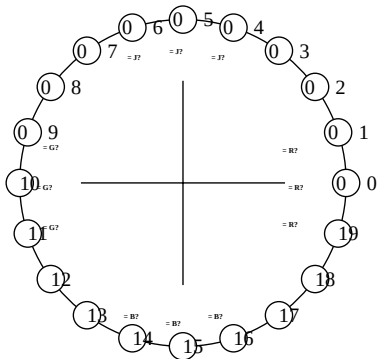
Elementary Blue B is hue step no. (e. g. 15, 14, 16) (neither reddish nor greenish)

Result: Of the 4 elementary hues (e.g. three) are at the intended location

i	LAB*ref		l*out		LAB*out		LAB*out/c-ref			ΔE*	Start output S1
1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	Specification according to ISO/IEC 15775 Annex G and DIN 33866-1 Annex G
2	6.36	0.0	0.0	0.07	6.36	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	
3	12.72	0.0	0.0	0.13	12.72	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	
4	19.08	0.0	0.0	0.2	19.08	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	
5	25.44	0.0	0.0	0.27	25.44	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	
6	31.8	0.0	0.0	0.33	31.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	
7	38.16	0.0	0.0	0.4	38.16	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	
8	44.52	0.0	0.0	0.47	44.52	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	
9	50.89	0.0	0.0	0.53	50.89	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	
10	57.25	0.0	0.0	0.6	57.25	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	
11	63.61	0.0	0.0	0.67	63.61	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	
12	69.97	0.0	0.0	0.73	69.97	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	
13	76.33	0.0	0.0	0.8	76.33	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	
14	82.69	0.0	0.0	0.87	82.69	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	
15	89.05	0.0	0.0	0.93	89.05	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	Mean lightness difference (16 steps)
16	95.41	0.0	0.0	1.0	95.41	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	ΔE*CIELAB = 0.0
17	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	
18	23.85	0.0	0.0	0.25	23.85	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	
19	47.71	0.0	0.0	0.5	47.71	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	
20	71.56	0.0	0.0	0.75	71.56	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	Mean lightness difference (5 steps)
21	95.41	0.0	0.0	1.0	95.41	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	ΔL*CIELAB = 0.0
Mean colour reproduction index:										R*ab,m = 100	

Agreement with elementary hues (Yes/No decision)

Layout example: agreement with elementary hues



There are four elementary hues on each page: Red R, Yellow J (=french Jaune), Green G, and Blue B.

Input data 1 0 0 should produce Red R.

Input data 0 1 0 should produce Green G.

Input data 0 0 1 should produce Blue B.

Input data 1 1 0 should produce Yellow J.

The elementary hues Red R and Green G should locate on the horizontal axis.

The elementary hues Yellow J and Blue B should locate on the vertical axis.

This test uses a hue circle with 20 hues.

No. 00 and 10 should be Red R and Green G.

No. 05 and 15 should be Yellow J and Blue B.

Are no. 00, 05, 10, and 15 the four elementary hues R, J, G and B? underline: Yes/No
Only in case of "No":

Elementary Red R is hue step no. (e. g. 00, 01, 19)

(neither yellowish nor blueish)

Elementary Yellow J is hue step no. (e. g. 05, 04, 06)

(neither reddish nor greenish)

Elementary Green G is hue step no. (e. g. 10, 09, 11)

(neither yellowish nor blueish)

Elementary Blue B is hue step no. (e. g. 15, 14, 16)

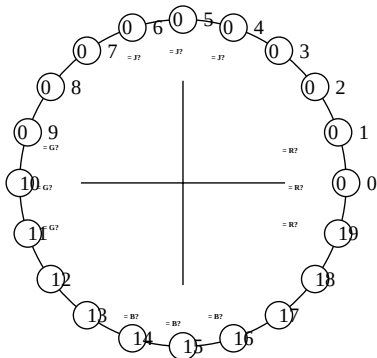
(neither reddish nor greenish)

Result: Of the 4 elementary hues (e.g. three) are at the intended location

i	LAB*ref		l*out		LAB*out		LAB*out/c-ref			ΔE*	Start output S1
1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	Specification according to ISO/IEC 15775 Annex G and DIN 33866-1 Annex G
2	6.36	0.0	0.0	0.07	6.36	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	
3	12.72	0.0	0.0	0.13	12.72	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	
4	19.08	0.0	0.0	0.2	19.08	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	
5	25.44	0.0	0.0	0.27	25.44	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	
6	31.8	0.0	0.0	0.33	31.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	
7	38.16	0.0	0.0	0.4	38.16	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	
8	44.52	0.0	0.0	0.47	44.52	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	
9	50.89	0.0	0.0	0.53	50.89	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	
10	57.25	0.0	0.0	0.6	57.25	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	
11	63.61	0.0	0.0	0.67	63.61	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	
12	69.97	0.0	0.0	0.73	69.97	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	
13	76.33	0.0	0.0	0.8	76.33	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	
14	82.69	0.0	0.0	0.87	82.69	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	
15	89.05	0.0	0.0	0.93	89.05	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	Mean lightness difference (16 steps)
16	95.41	0.0	0.0	1.0	95.41	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	ΔE*CIELAB = 0.0
17	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	
18	23.85	0.0	0.0	0.25	23.85	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	
19	47.71	0.0	0.0	0.5	47.71	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	
20	71.56	0.0	0.0	0.75	71.56	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	Mean lightness difference (5 steps)
21	95.41	0.0	0.0	1.0	95.41	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	ΔL*CIELAB = 0.0
Mean colour reproduction index:										R* _{ab,m} = 100	

Agreement with elementary hues (Yes/No decision)

Layout example: agreement with elementary hues



There are four elementary hues on each page: Red R, Yellow J (=french Jaune), Green G, and Blue B.

Input data 1 0 0 should produce Red R.

Input data 0 1 0 should produce Green G.

Input data 0 0 1 should produce Blue B.

Input data 1 1 0 should produce Yellow J.

The elementary hues Red R and Green G should locate on the horizontal axis.

The elementary hues Yellow J and Blue B should locate on the vertical axis.

This test uses a hue circle with 20 hues.

No. 00 and 10 should be Red R and Green G.

No. 05 and 15 should be Yellow J and Blue B.

Are no. 00, 05, 10, and 15 the four elementary hues R, J, G and B? underline: Yes/No
Only in case of "No":

Elementary Red R is hue step no. (e. g. 00, 01, 19) (neither yellowish nor blueish)

Elementary Yellow J is hue step no. (e. g. 05, 04, 06) (neither reddish nor greenish)

Elementary Green G is hue step no. (e. g. 10, 09, 11) (neither yellowish nor blueish)

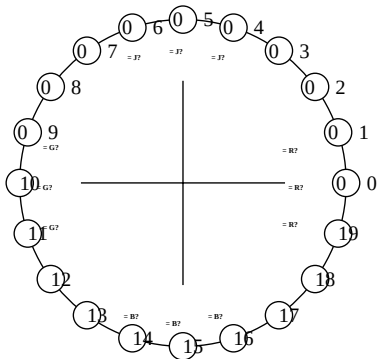
Elementary Blue B is hue step no. (e. g. 15, 14, 16) (neither reddish nor greenish)

Result: Of the 4 elementary hues (e.g. three) are at the intended location

i	LAB*ref		l*out		LAB*out		LAB*out/c-ref			ΔE*	Start output S1
1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	Specification according to ISO/IEC 15775 Annex G and DIN 33866-1 Annex G
2	6.36	0.0	0.0	0.07	6.36	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	
3	12.72	0.0	0.0	0.13	12.72	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	
4	19.08	0.0	0.0	0.2	19.08	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	
5	25.44	0.0	0.0	0.27	25.44	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	
6	31.8	0.0	0.0	0.33	31.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	
7	38.16	0.0	0.0	0.4	38.16	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	
8	44.52	0.0	0.0	0.47	44.52	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	
9	50.89	0.0	0.0	0.53	50.89	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	
10	57.25	0.0	0.0	0.6	57.25	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	
11	63.61	0.0	0.0	0.67	63.61	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	
12	69.97	0.0	0.0	0.73	69.97	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	
13	76.33	0.0	0.0	0.8	76.33	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	
14	82.69	0.0	0.0	0.87	82.69	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	
15	89.05	0.0	0.0	0.93	89.05	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	Mean lightness difference (16 steps)
16	95.41	0.0	0.0	1.0	95.41	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	ΔE* _{CIELAB} = 0.0
17	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	
18	23.85	0.0	0.0	0.25	23.85	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	
19	47.71	0.0	0.0	0.5	47.71	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	
20	71.56	0.0	0.0	0.75	71.56	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	Mean lightness difference (5 steps)
21	95.41	0.0	0.0	1.0	95.41	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	ΔL* _{CIELAB} = 0.0
Mean colour reproduction index:										R* _{ab,m} = 100	

Agreement with elementary hues (Yes/No decision)

Layout example: agreement with elementary hues



There are four elementary hues on each page: Red R, Yellow J (=french Jaune), Green G, and Blue B.

Input data 1 0 0 should produce Red R.

Input data 0 1 0 should produce Green G.

Input data 0 0 1 should produce Blue B.

Input data 1 1 0 should produce Yellow J.

The elementary hues Red R and Green G should locate on the horizontal axis.

The elementary hues Yellow J and Blue B should locate on the vertical axis.

This test uses a hue circle with 20 hues.

No. 00 and 10 should be Red R and Green G.

No. 05 and 15 should be Yellow J and Blue B.

Are no. 00, 05, 10, and 15 the four elementary hues R, J, G and B? underline: Yes/No
Only in case of "No":

Elementary Red R is hue step no. (e. g. 00, 01, 19) (neither yellowish nor blueish)

Elementary Yellow J is hue step no. (e. g. 05, 04, 06) (neither reddish nor greenish)

Elementary Green G is hue step no. (e. g. 10, 09, 11) (neither yellowish nor blueish)

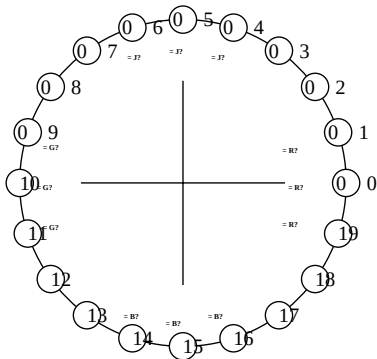
Elementary Blue B is hue step no. (e. g. 15, 14, 16) (neither reddish nor greenish)

Result: Of the 4 elementary hues (e.g. three) are at the intended location

i	LAB*ref		l*out		LAB*out		LAB*out/c-ref			ΔE*	Start output S1	
1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	Specification according to ISO/IEC 15775 Annex G and DIN 33866-1 Annex G	
2	6.36	0.0	0.0	0.07	6.36	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01		
3	12.72	0.0	0.0	0.13	12.72	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01		
4	19.08	0.0	0.0	0.2	19.08	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01		
5	25.44	0.0	0.0	0.27	25.44	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01		
6	31.8	0.0	0.0	0.33	31.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01		
7	38.16	0.0	0.0	0.4	38.16	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01		
8	44.52	0.0	0.0	0.47	44.52	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01		
9	50.89	0.0	0.0	0.53	50.89	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01		
10	57.25	0.0	0.0	0.6	57.25	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01		
11	63.61	0.0	0.0	0.67	63.61	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01		
12	69.97	0.0	0.0	0.73	69.97	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01		
13	76.33	0.0	0.0	0.8	76.33	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01		
14	82.69	0.0	0.0	0.87	82.69	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01		
15	89.05	0.0	0.0	0.93	89.05	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	Mean lightness difference (16 steps)	
16	95.41	0.0	0.0	1.0	95.41	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	ΔE* _{CIELAB} = 0.0	
17	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01		
18	23.85	0.0	0.0	0.25	23.85	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01		
19	47.71	0.0	0.0	0.5	47.71	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01		
20	71.56	0.0	0.0	0.75	71.56	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	Mean lightness difference (5 steps)	
21	95.41	0.0	0.0	1.0	95.41	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	ΔL* _{CIELAB} = 0.0	
Mean colour reproduction index:										R* _{ab,m} = 100		

Agreement with elementary hues (Yes/No decision)

Layout example: agreement with elementary hues



There are four elementary hues on each page: Red R, Yellow J (=french Jaune), Green G, and Blue B.

Input data 1 0 0 should produce Red R.

Input data 0 1 0 should produce Green G.

Input data 0 0 1 should produce Blue B.

Input data 1 1 0 should produce Yellow J.

The elementary hues Red R and Green G should locate on the horizontal axis.

The elementary hues Yellow J and Blue B should locate on the vertical axis.

This test uses a hue circle with 20 hues.

No. 00 and 10 should be Red R and Green G.

No. 05 and 15 should be Yellow J and Blue B.

Are no. 00, 05, 10, and 15 the four elementary hues R, J, G and B? underline: Yes/No
Only in case of "No":

Elementary Red R is hue step no. (e. g. 00, 01, 19)

(neither yellowish nor blueish)

Elementary Yellow J is hue step no. (e. g. 05, 04, 06)

(neither reddish nor greenish)

Elementary Green G is hue step no. (e. g. 10, 09, 11)

(neither yellowish nor blueish)

Elementary Blue B is hue step no. (e. g. 15, 14, 16)

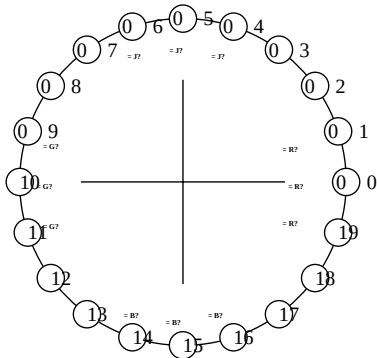
(neither reddish nor greenish)

Result: Of the 4 elementary hues (e.g. three) are at the intended location

i	LAB*ref		l*out		LAB*out		LAB*out/c-ref			ΔE*	Start output S1
1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	Specification according to ISO/IEC 15775 Annex G and DIN 33866-1 Annex G
2	6.36	0.0	0.0	0.07	6.36	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	
3	12.72	0.0	0.0	0.13	12.72	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	
4	19.08	0.0	0.0	0.2	19.08	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	
5	25.44	0.0	0.0	0.27	25.44	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	
6	31.8	0.0	0.0	0.33	31.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	
7	38.16	0.0	0.0	0.4	38.16	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	
8	44.52	0.0	0.0	0.47	44.52	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	
9	50.89	0.0	0.0	0.53	50.89	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	
10	57.25	0.0	0.0	0.6	57.25	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	
11	63.61	0.0	0.0	0.67	63.61	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	
12	69.97	0.0	0.0	0.73	69.97	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	
13	76.33	0.0	0.0	0.8	76.33	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	
14	82.69	0.0	0.0	0.87	82.69	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	
15	89.05	0.0	0.0	0.93	89.05	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	Mean lightness difference (16 steps)
16	95.41	0.0	0.0	1.0	95.41	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	ΔE*CIELAB = 0.0
17	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	
18	23.85	0.0	0.0	0.25	23.85	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	
19	47.71	0.0	0.0	0.5	47.71	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	
20	71.56	0.0	0.0	0.75	71.56	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	Mean lightness difference (5 steps)
21	95.41	0.0	0.0	1.0	95.41	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	ΔL*CIELAB = 0.0
Mean colour reproduction index:										R*ab,m = 100	

Agreement with elementary hues (Yes/No decision)

Layout example: agreement with elementary hues



There are four elementary hues on each page: Red R, Yellow J (=french Jaune), Green G, and Blue B.

Input data 1 0 0 should produce Red R.

Input data 0 1 0 should produce Green G.

Input data 0 0 1 should produce Blue B.

Input data 1 1 0 should produce Yellow J.

The elementary hues Red R and Green G should locate on the horizontal axis.

The elementary hues Yellow J and Blue B should locate on the vertical axis.

This test uses a hue circle with 20 hues.

No. 00 and 10 should be Red R and Green G.

No. 05 and 15 should be Yellow J and Blue B.

Are no. 00, 05, 10, and 15 the four elementary hues R, J, G and B? underline: Yes/No
Only in case of "No":

Elementary Red R is hue step no. (e. g. 00, 01, 19) (neither yellowish nor blueish)

Elementary Yellow J is hue step no. (e. g. 05, 04, 06) (neither reddish nor greenish)

Elementary Green G is hue step no. (e. g. 10, 09, 11) (neither yellowish nor blueish)

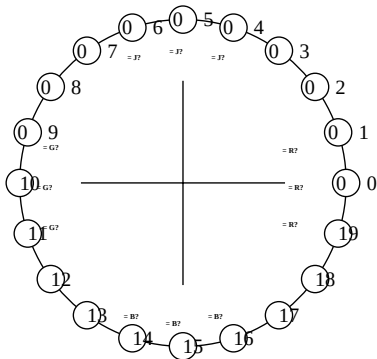
Elementary Blue B is hue step no. (e. g. 15, 14, 16) (neither reddish nor greenish)

Result: Of the 4 elementary hues (e.g. three) are at the intended location

i	LAB*ref		l*out		LAB*out		LAB*out/c-ref			ΔE*	Start output S1
1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	Specification according to ISO/IEC 15775 Annex G and DIN 33866-1 Annex G
2	6.36	0.0	0.0	0.07	6.36	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	
3	12.72	0.0	0.0	0.13	12.72	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	
4	19.08	0.0	0.0	0.2	19.08	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	
5	25.44	0.0	0.0	0.27	25.44	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	
6	31.8	0.0	0.0	0.33	31.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	
7	38.16	0.0	0.0	0.4	38.16	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	
8	44.52	0.0	0.0	0.47	44.52	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	
9	50.89	0.0	0.0	0.53	50.89	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	
10	57.25	0.0	0.0	0.6	57.25	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	
11	63.61	0.0	0.0	0.67	63.61	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	
12	69.97	0.0	0.0	0.73	69.97	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	
13	76.33	0.0	0.0	0.8	76.33	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	
14	82.69	0.0	0.0	0.87	82.69	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	
15	89.05	0.0	0.0	0.93	89.05	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	Mean lightness difference (16 steps)
16	95.41	0.0	0.0	1.0	95.41	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	ΔE* _{CIELAB} = 0.0
17	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	
18	23.85	0.0	0.0	0.25	23.85	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	
19	47.71	0.0	0.0	0.5	47.71	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	
20	71.56	0.0	0.0	0.75	71.56	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	Mean lightness difference (5 steps)
21	95.41	0.0	0.0	1.0	95.41	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	ΔL* _{CIELAB} = 0.0
Mean colour reproduction index:										R* _{ab,m} = 100	

Agreement with elementary hues (Yes/No decision)

Layout example: agreement with elementary hues



There are four elementary hues on each page: Red R, Yellow J (=french Jaune), Green G, and Blue B.

Input data 1 0 0 should produce Red R.

Input data 0 1 0 should produce Green G.

Input data 0 0 1 should produce Blue B.

Input data 1 1 0 should produce Yellow J.

The elementary hues Red R and Green G should locate on the horizontal axis.

The elementary hues Yellow J and Blue B should locate on the vertical axis.

This test uses a hue circle with 20 hues.

No. 00 and 10 should be Red R and Green G.

No. 05 and 15 should be Yellow J and Blue B.

Are no. 00, 05, 10, and 15 the four elementary hues R, J, G and B? underline: Yes/No
Only in case of "No":

Elementary Red R is hue step no. (e. g. 00, 01, 19)

(neither yellowish nor blueish)

Elementary Yellow J is hue step no. (e. g. 05, 04, 06)

(neither reddish nor greenish)

Elementary Green G is hue step no. (e. g. 10, 09, 11)

(neither yellowish nor blueish)

Elementary Blue B is hue step no. (e. g. 15, 14, 16)

(neither reddish nor greenish)

Result: Of the 4 elementary hues (e.g. three) are at the intended location

i	LAB*ref		l*out		LAB*out		LAB*out/c-ref			ΔE*	Start output S1
1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	Specification according to ISO/IEC 15775 Annex G and DIN 33866-1 Annex G
2	6.36	0.0	0.0	0.07	6.36	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	
3	12.72	0.0	0.0	0.13	12.72	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	
4	19.08	0.0	0.0	0.2	19.08	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	
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6	31.8	0.0	0.0	0.33	31.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	
7	38.16	0.0	0.0	0.4	38.16	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	
8	44.52	0.0	0.0	0.47	44.52	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	
9	50.89	0.0	0.0	0.53	50.89	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	
10	57.25	0.0	0.0	0.6	57.25	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	
11	63.61	0.0	0.0	0.67	63.61	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	
12	69.97	0.0	0.0	0.73	69.97	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	
13	76.33	0.0	0.0	0.8	76.33	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	
14	82.69	0.0	0.0	0.87	82.69	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	
15	89.05	0.0	0.0	0.93	89.05	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	Mean lightness difference (16 steps)
16	95.41	0.0	0.0	1.0	95.41	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	ΔE* _{CIELAB} = 0.0
17	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	
18	23.85	0.0	0.0	0.25	23.85	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	
19	47.71	0.0	0.0	0.5	47.71	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	
20	71.56	0.0	0.0	0.75	71.56	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	Mean lightness difference (5 steps)
21	95.41	0.0	0.0	1.0	95.41	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	ΔL* _{CIELAB} = 0.0
Mean colour reproduction index:										R* _{ab,m} = 100	