



16 Step Elementary Color Circle: rgb^* , CIELAB, and Spectral Reflectance Factor $R(\lambda)$

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For recent publications of the TUB group see: <http://130.149.60.45/~farbmetrik/XY91FEN.html>

Abstract

The report CIE R1-47:2009 “Hue Angles of Elementary Colours” defines four elementary colours $RJGB$ (Red, Yellow, Green and Blue). The four CIELAB hue angles of $RJGB$ are $h_{ab} = 26, 92, 162$ and 272 . These hue angle are identical to the hue angles of the CIE-test colours no. 9 to 12 according to CIE 13.3. For example these four hue angles of $RJGB$ have been used in DIN 33872 (in print) to define a 16 step elementary colour circle in standard offset printing on standard offset paper for CIE standard illuminant D65 and the CIE 2 degree observer. In addition the *Relative Elementary Colour System (RECS)* with about 1200 colour samples uses the hue angle of $RJGB$ as reference.

In this paper a method is given how to calculate the reflectance factors $R(\lambda)$ of a 16 step elementary hue circle and many CIE data.

It is proposed that the spectral reflectance factors $R(\lambda)$ of the 16 samples and/or the real samples of the elementary hue circle may be used to evaluate the colour rendition of light sources in CIE TC1-69.

At the same time the linear relations between rgb^* data and CIELAB data define a device independent rgb^* system which is based on the human visual *elementary hue angles in CIELAB*, and which may be used for many applications in image technology.

Introduction

The elementary hues are defined by visual criteria, for example *Yellow J* as neither greenish nor reddish. The four elementary hues are included as reference in the human visual system.

Achromatic colours	Elementary colours <i>"Neither-nor"-colours</i>	Reproduction colours <i>Television (TV), Print (PR)</i> <i>Photography (PH)</i>
<i>five achromatic colours:</i>	<i>four elementary colours:</i>	<i>six reproduction colours:</i>
<i>N</i> black (french noir)	<i>R</i> red <i>neither yellowish nor blueish</i>	<i>C</i> cyanblue
<i>D</i> dark grey	<i>G</i> green <i>neither yellowish nor blueish</i>	<i>M</i> magentared
<i>Z</i> central grey	<i>B</i> blue <i>neither greenish nor reddish</i>	<i>Y</i> yellow
<i>H</i> light grey	<i>J</i> yellow (french jaune) <i>neither greenish nor reddish</i>	<i>O</i> orangered
<i>W</i> white		<i>L</i> leafgreen
		<i>V</i> violetblue

YF980-3

Fig. 1: Elementary colours **RJGB** and device colours **OYLCVM**.

Fig. 1 shows elementary colours **RJGB** and device colours **OYLCVM** according to ISO/IEC 15775.

The elementary colours may be created by complementary colour “signals” in the visual system. A physiological and/or colorimetric model for the description of the four elementary colours is still missing.

Any display or print device can produce any hue and therefore an elementary hue circle can be produced by any colour device.

rgb^* data and the CIELAB data of the 16 step hue circle

For standard offset on standard offset paper according to ISO/IEC 15775 the rgb^* data and the *adapted* CIELAB data of the 16 step hue circle and a 5 step grey scale (left) are given in Fig. 2.

In addition on the right side the mixture colours between the elementary colours $RJGB$ and White W , and Black N are given.

NOTE:

For standard offset print on standard offset paper according to ISO/IEC 15775 the 16 samples of the 16 step colour circle will be available at the next meeting of CIE TC1-69 in 2010 for application studies in the field of colour rendition. For the colour circle layout, see for example (70 KB)

<http://www.ps.bam.de/De15/10L/L15e00NP.PDF>



$rgb \rightarrow rgb^*$ and CIE data of a elementary hue circle according to CIE R1-47:2009 for offset print

16 step elementary hue circle: $h_{ab} = 25.4, 92.3, 162.2, 271.7$

Code	L^*_a	a^*_a	b^*_a	$C^*_{ab,a}$	h_{ab}	$rgb \rightarrow rgb^*$
<i>r00j=R</i>	48.7	66.7	31.8	73.9	25.4	1.00 0.00 0.00
<i>r25j</i>	54.5	52.9	47.9	71.4	42.2	1.00 0.25 0.00
<i>r50j</i>	63.2	35.0	58.0	67.8	58.9	1.00 0.50 0.00
<i>r75j</i>	72.7	17.6	68.8	71.1	75.5	1.00 0.75 0.00
<i>j00g=J</i>	86.1	-3.3	83.2	83.3	92.3	1.00 1.00 0.00
<i>j25g</i>	77.8	-25.0	69.6	74.0	109.8	0.75 1.00 0.00
<i>j50g</i>	67.1	-40.9	53.7	67.6	127.3	0.50 1.00 0.00
<i>j75g</i>	59.6	-55.6	39.3	68.2	144.7	0.25 1.00 0.00
<i>g00b=G</i>	56.9	-61.5	19.6	64.5	162.2	0.00 1.00 0.00
<i>g25b</i>	59.3	-50.5	-8.5	51.2	189.5	0.00 1.00 0.50
<i>g50b</i>	61.3	-39.1	-29.4	49.0	216.9	0.00 1.00 1.00
<i>g75b</i>	56.0	-20.6	-43.0	47.7	244.3	0.00 0.50 1.00
<i>b00r=B</i>	41.2	1.3	-45.0	45.0	271.7	0.00 0.00 1.00
<i>b25r</i>	27.5	27.2	-46.9	54.2	300.1	0.50 0.00 1.00
<i>b50r</i>	37.4	50.1	-30.6	58.7	328.5	1.00 0.00 1.00
<i>b75r</i>	49.4	72.4	-3.7	72.5	357.0	1.00 0.00 0.50

5 step equidistant grey scale: $L^* = 22.2, 40.7, 59.3, 77.8, 96.3$

Code	L^*_a	a^*_a	b^*_a	$C^*_{ab,a}$	h_{ab}	$rgb \rightarrow rgb^*$
<i>n000w=N</i>	22.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.9	0.00 0.00 0.00
<i>n025w</i>	40.8	-0.3	-1.4	1.4	256.8	0.25 0.25 0.25
<i>n050w</i>	59.2	-0.3	-1.8	1.8	258.1	0.50 0.50 0.50
<i>n075w</i>	77.8	-0.2	-1.4	1.4	259.2	0.75 0.75 0.75
<i>n100w=W</i>	96.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.00 1.00 1.00

KE110-7N, Offset print, model separation cmyn6*

$rgb \rightarrow rgb^*$ and CIE data of a elementary hue circle according to CIE R1-47:2009 for offset print

3 colours of the elementary hues RJGB: $h_{ab} = 25.4, 92.3, 162.2, 271.7$

Code	L^*_a	a^*_a	b^*_a	$C^*_{ab,a}$	h_{ab}	$rgb \rightarrow rgb^*$
<i>r00j=R</i>	48.7	66.7	31.8	73.9	25.4	1.00 0.00 0.00
<i>0,5(R+N)</i>	35.5	33.3	15.9	36.9	25.4	0.50 0.00 0.00
<i>0,5(R+W)</i>	72.5	33.3	15.9	36.9	25.4	1.00 0.50 0.50
<i>j00g=J</i>	86.1	-3.3	83.2	83.3	92.3	1.00 1.00 0.00
<i>0,5(J+N)</i>	54.2	-1.6	41.6	41.6	92.3	0.50 0.50 0.00
<i>0,5(J+W)</i>	91.2	-1.6	41.6	41.6	92.3	1.00 1.00 0.50
<i>g00b=G</i>	56.9	-61.5	19.6	64.5	162.2	0.00 1.00 0.00
<i>0,5(G+N)</i>	39.6	-30.7	9.8	32.2	162.2	0.00 0.50 0.00
<i>0,5(G+W)</i>	76.6	-30.7	9.8	32.2	162.2	0.50 1.00 0.50
<i>b00r=B</i>	41.2	1.3	-45.0	45.0	271.7	0.00 0.00 1.00
<i>0,5(B+N)</i>	31.7	0.6	-22.5	22.5	271.7	0.00 0.00 0.50
<i>0,5(B+W)</i>	68.8	0.6	-22.5	22.5	271.7	0.50 0.50 1.00

5 step equidistant grey scale: $L^* = 22.2, 40.7, 59.3, 77.8, 96.3$

Code	L^*_a	a^*_a	b^*_a	$C^*_{ab,a}$	h_{ab}	$rgb \rightarrow rgb^*$
<i>n000w=N</i>	22.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.9	0.00 0.00 0.00
<i>n025w</i>	40.8	-0.3	-1.4	1.4	256.8	0.25 0.25 0.25
<i>n050w</i>	59.2	-0.3	-1.8	1.8	258.1	0.50 0.50 0.50
<i>n075w</i>	77.8	-0.2	-1.4	1.4	259.2	0.75 0.75 0.75
<i>n100w=W</i>	96.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.00 1.00 1.00

KE110-8N, Offset print, model separation cmyn6*

Fig.2: rgb^* data and adapted CIELAB data of a 16 step hue circle and a 5 step grey scale for standard offset on standard offset paper

Fig 2 shows rgb^* data and the CIELAB data of the 16 step hue circle and a 5 step grey scale for the standard offset print on the standard *non fluorescent* offset paper.

The data are calculated from a 48 step device hue circle (data see Fig. 3) of a real print. In the example the achromatic colours are printed by only the black offset colorant.

In addition Fig. 3 shows the CIE data X, Y, Z and the chromaticity coordinates x, y and the *standard* CIELAB data $L^*, a^*,$ and b^* for the CIE 2 degree observer and for the CIE standard illuminant D65.

The equations between standard and adapted CIELAB data use the *relative* CIELAB lightness I_r^* :

$$I_r^* = (L^* - L_N^*) / (L_W^* - L_N^*)$$

$$L_a^* = L^*$$

$$a_a^* = a^* - a_N^* - I_r^* (a_W^* - a_N^*)$$

$$b_a^* = b^* - b_N^* - I_r^* (b_W^* - b_N^*)$$

Is valid $(a_N^*, a_N^*) = (a_W^*, a_W^*) = (0, 0)$ and similar for b^* , see Fig. 3.

rgb^* and CIE data of a elementary hue circle according to CIE R1-47:2009 for offset print

16 step elementary hue circle with intended elementary hues: $h_{ab} = 25.4, 92.3, 162.2, 271.7$

Code	X	Y	Z	x	y	L^*	a^*	b^*	L^*_a	a^*_a	b^*_a	$C^*_{ab,a}$	h_{ab}	rgb^*		
<i>r00j=R</i>	31.4	17.3	6.6	0.566	0.313	48.7	66.5	32.9	48.7	66.7	31.8	73.9	25.4	1.00	0.00	0.00
<i>r25j</i>	34.5	22.5	5.1	0.555	0.361	54.5	52.6	49.2	54.5	52.9	47.9	71.4	42.2	1.00	0.25	0.00
<i>r50j</i>	40.5	31.9	6.2	0.514	0.405	63.2	34.6	59.5	63.2	35.0	58.0	67.8	58.9	1.00	0.50	0.00
<i>r75j</i>	48.6	44.8	7.6	0.48	0.443	72.7	17.1	70.4	72.7	17.6	68.8	71.1	75.5	1.00	0.75	0.00
<i>j00g=J</i>	63.1	68.2	10.2	0.445	0.481	86.1	-4.0	85.1	86.1	-3.3	83.2	83.3	92.3	1.00	1.00	0.00
<i>j25g</i>	41.3	53.0	10.1	0.396	0.507	77.8	-25.6	71.3	77.8	-25.0	69.6	74.0	109.8	0.75	1.00	0.00
<i>j50g</i>	24.2	36.8	9.3	0.344	0.523	67.1	-41.3	55.2	67.1	-40.9	53.7	67.6	127.3	0.50	1.00	0.00
<i>j75g</i>	14.9	27.7	9.8	0.285	0.527	59.6	-56.0	40.7	59.6	-55.6	39.3	68.2	144.7	0.25	1.00	0.00
<i>g00b=G</i>	12.2	24.9	15.6	0.232	0.471	56.9	-61.7	20.9	56.9	-61.5	19.6	64.5	162.2	0.00	1.00	0.00
<i>g25b</i>	15.6	27.3	35.0	0.2	0.35	59.3	-50.8	-7.1	59.3	-50.5	-8.5	51.2	189.5	0.00	1.00	0.50
<i>g50b</i>	19.3	29.6	57.3	0.181	0.279	61.3	-39.4	-28.0	61.3	-39.1	-29.4	49.0	216.9	0.00	1.00	1.00
<i>g75b</i>	18.4	23.9	62.3	0.176	0.228	56.0	-20.9	-41.7	56.0	-20.6	-43.0	47.7	244.3	0.00	0.50	1.00
<i>b00r=B</i>	11.6	12.0	39.6	0.183	0.19	41.2	1.3	-44.0	41.2	1.3	-45.0	45.0	271.7	0.00	0.00	1.00
<i>b25r</i>	7.5	5.3	24.3	0.203	0.142	27.5	27.4	-46.1	27.5	27.2	-46.9	54.2	300.1	0.50	0.00	1.00
<i>b50r</i>	16.8	9.8	24.6	0.327	0.191	37.4	50.1	-29.6	37.4	50.1	-30.6	58.7	328.5	1.00	0.00	1.00
<i>b75r</i>	33.8	17.9	20.9	0.465	0.247	49.4	72.2	-2.5	49.4	72.4	-3.7	72.5	357.0	1.00	0.00	0.50

5 step equidistant grey scale with intended lightness: $L^* = 22.2, 40.7, 59.3, 77.8, 96.3$

Code	X	Y	Z	x	y	L^*	a^*	b^*	L^*_a	a^*_a	b^*_a	$C^*_{ab,a}$	h_{ab}	rgb^*		
<i>n000w=N</i>	3.5	3.6	3.8	0.317	0.332	22.5	0.2	0.7	22.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.9	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>n025w</i>	11.1	11.7	12.9	0.31	0.327	40.8	-0.3	-0.4	40.8	-0.3	-1.4	1.4	256.8	0.25	0.25	0.25
<i>n050w</i>	25.7	27.2	30.0	0.31	0.328	59.2	-0.6	-0.4	59.2	-0.3	-1.8	1.8	258.1	0.50	0.50	0.50
<i>n075w</i>	49.9	52.9	57.3	0.311	0.33	77.8	-0.8	0.2	77.8	-0.2	-1.4	1.4	259.2	0.75	0.75	0.75
<i>n100w=W</i>	86.0	91.0	95.9	0.315	0.333	96.4	-0.8	2.1	96.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.00	1.00	1.00

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Fig. 3: rgb^* data, adapted and standard CIELAB data and CIE data X, Y, Z, x, y of a 16 step hue circle and a 5 step grey scale

Fig. 4 shows the reflectance factor between $\lambda = 380$ and 730nm , the rgb^* data, and all the CIE data of Fig. 3 for a 16 step hue circle and a 5 step grey scale

The CIELAB data are calculated for the given interpolated reflectance factors. However, the real output of the elementary colour circle has been measured too. The printed colour circle includes CIELAB data of the standard offset print.

The reflectance factor of the 5 grey steps are approximately flat because only the achromatic colorant of offset has been used for the production.

Another example for a 3 dye photo printer show 3 maxima and minima of the reflectance factor curve for the grey colours (except for white), see

<http://130.149.60.45/~farbmetrik/KE06/KE060-7N.PDF>

Annex A includes the data of a 48 step device hue circle, which is used to interpolate the CIE data and the reflectance factor for the rgb^* data.

Summary

A method is given how to calculate the spectral reflectance factors $R(\lambda)$ and many CIE data including CIELAB for a 16 step elementary hue circle in standard offset printing according to ISO/IEC 15775.

For this goal a 48 step device colour scale is used as start output which has 9 step colour series, for example between device Orange red O and device Yellow Y .

It is proposed that the spectral reflectance factors $R(\lambda)$ of the 16 samples and /or the real samples of the elementary hue circle may be used to specify the colour rendition of light sources in CIE TC1-69.

At the same time the linear relations between rgb^* data and CIELAB data define a device independent rgb^* system which is based on the human visual *elementary hue angles* in CIELAB, see the report CIE R1-47:2009.

The *Relative Elementary Colour System RECS* shows about 2000 colour samples in standard offset print on standard offset paper according to ISO/IEC 15775. This System includes a realization of the *16 step elementary hue circle* which is proposed here.

Annex A

Fig. A.1 and Fig. A.2 show examples of measured reflectance factor of different sample pairs and shows the samples in CIELAB (a^* , b^*).

These data are here produced by the *start output* using rgb input data which are interpreted as device data olv^* , compare “interpretation” of rgb data as olv^* data (symbol $rgb \rightarrow olv^*$) in Fig. 4.

These sample pairs are from the *start output* of the 48 step hue circle.

Always one sample pair is used for the interpolation of the reflectance factor of one sample of the 16 step elementary hue circle.

Fig. A.1 shows the intermediate reflectance factors and the 3 reflectance factors of the three samples $r00j=R$, $r25j$, and $r50j$.

Fig. A.2 shows the 16 reflectance factors, and the CIE data of all samples of the 16 step elementary colour circle which are also given in Fig. 4.

Fig. A.1 includes the 48 step colour circle in a (a^*_a, b^*_a) chroma diagram and in addition Fig. A.2 the 16 step colour circle in (a^*_a, b^*_a) .

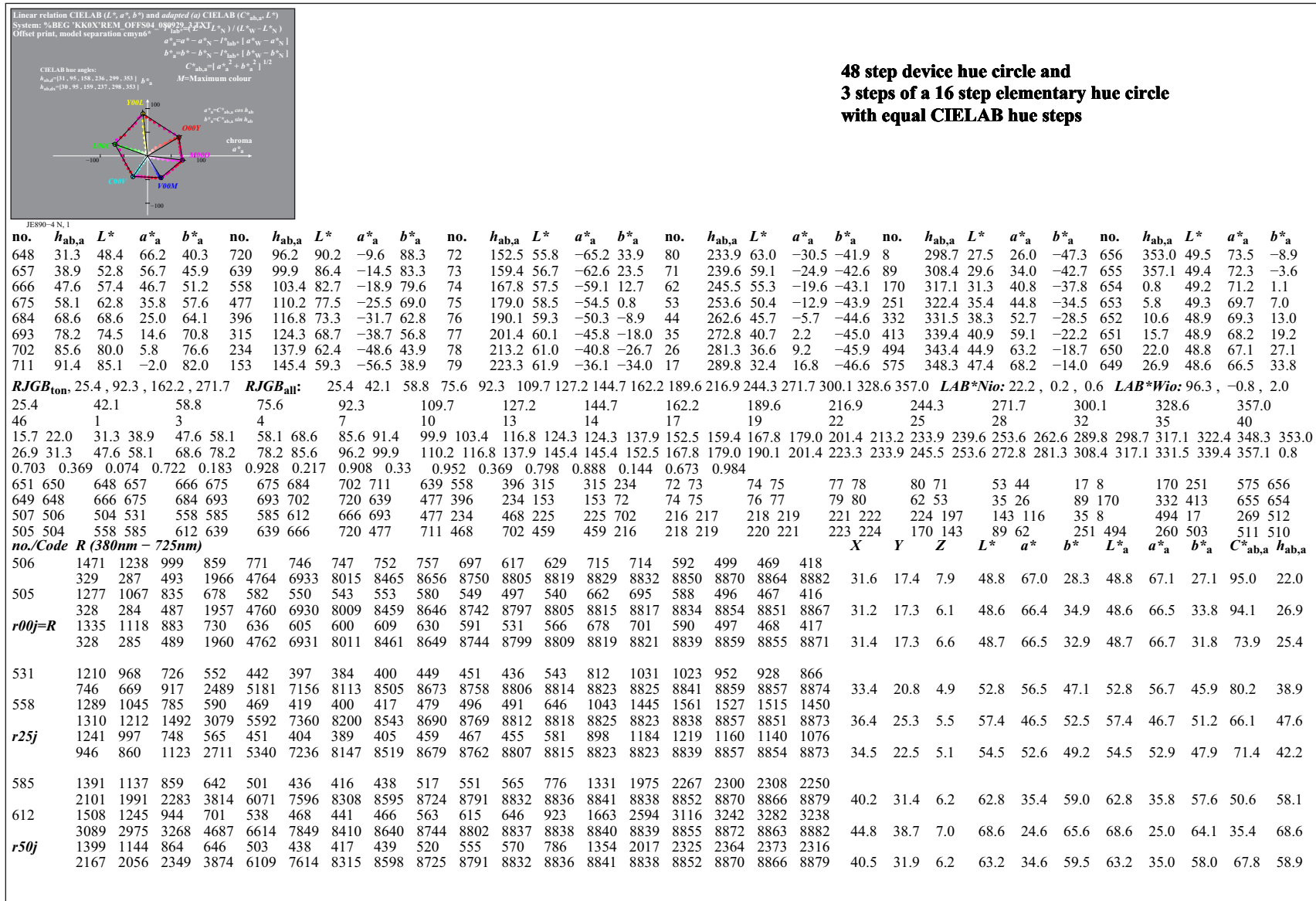


Fig. A.1: Two adjacent start and the interpolated reflectance factors of 3 samples $r00j=R$, $r25j$, $r50j$, and CIE data. 48 samples in (a^*_a, b^*_a)

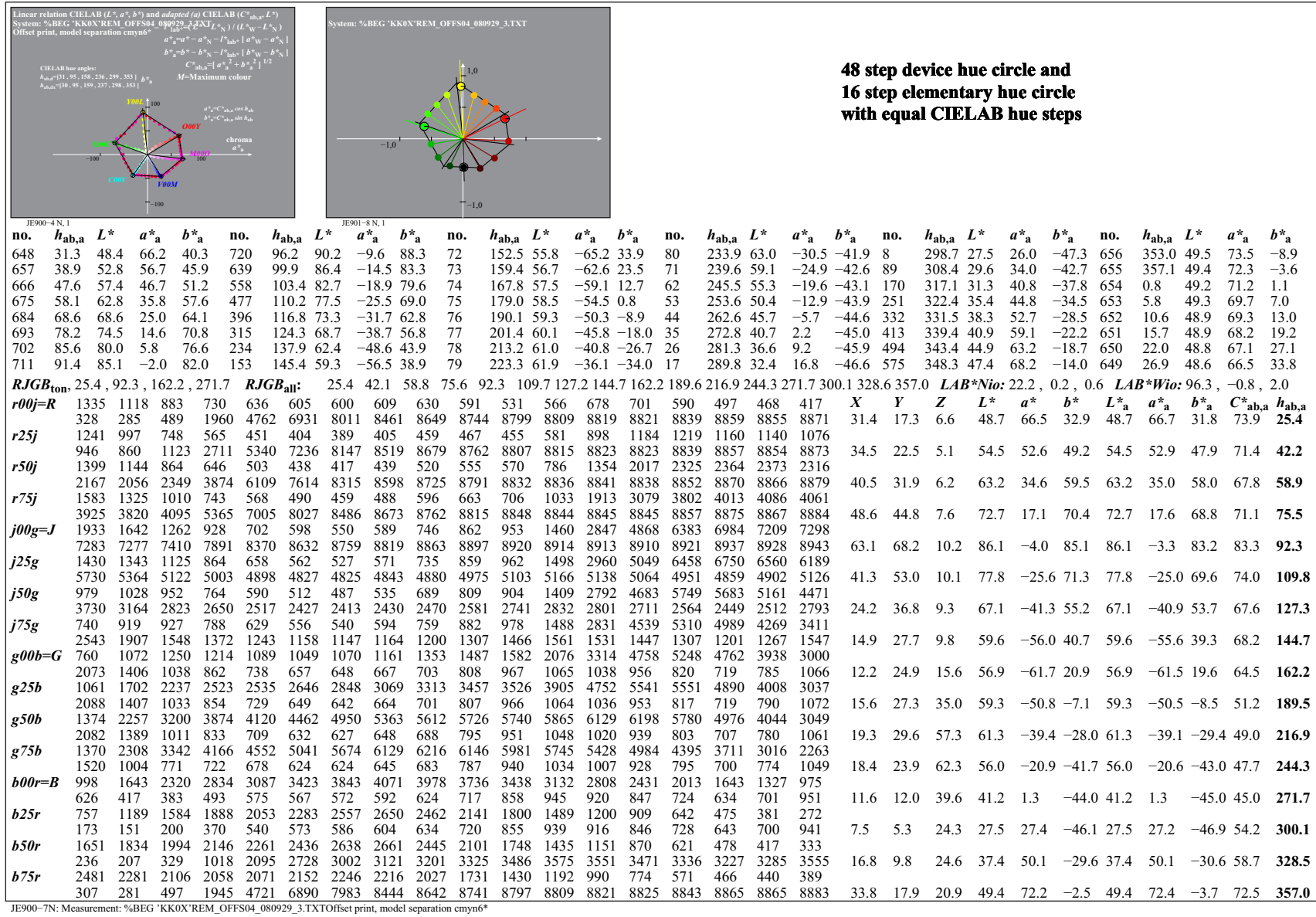


Fig. A. 2: Interpolated reflectance factor of the 16 samples of the 16 step elementary colour circle and CIE data. 16 samples in (a^*_a, b^*_a)