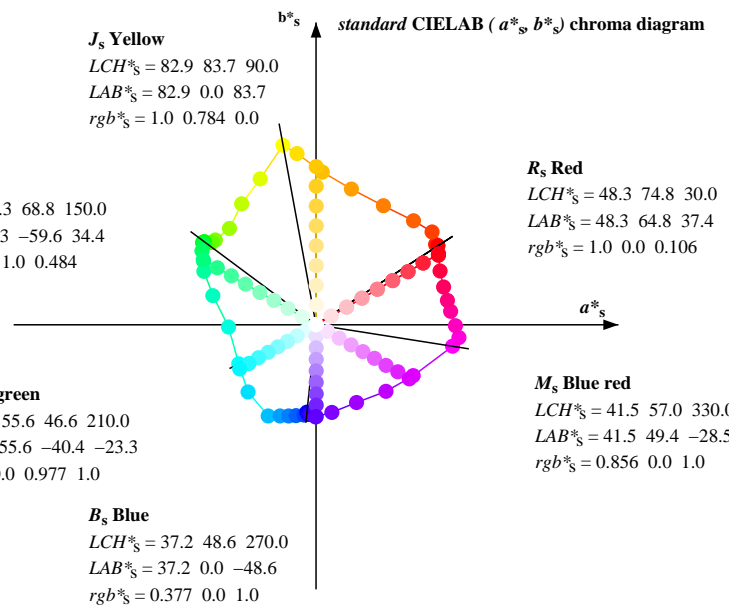
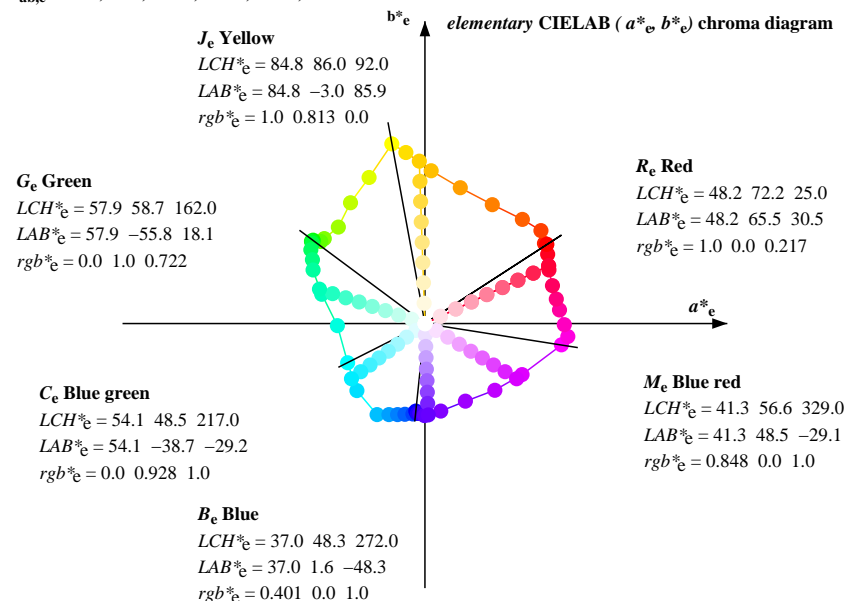
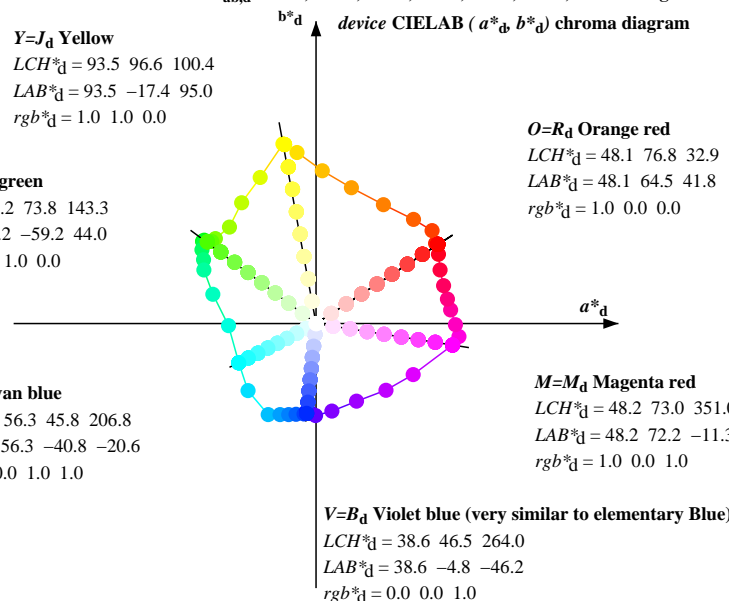


Data of Maximum color M in colorimetric system laser printer HRS18_96; no separation, D65 and D50 for input or output; Six hue angles of the 60 degree standard colours s : $h_{ab,s} = 30.0, 90.0, 150.0, 210.0, 270.0, 330.0$;
 Six hue angles of the device colours d : $h_{ab,d} = 32.9, 100.4, 143.4, 206.8, 264.1, 351.1$; Six hue angles of the elementary colours e : $h_{ab,e} = 25.5, 92.3, 162.2, 217.0, 271.7, 328.6$



Notes to the CIELAB chroma diagrams (a^*_d, b^*_d), (a^*_s, b^*_s), (a^*_e, b^*_e)

- For the rgb^*_d -input values the CIELAB data LCH^*_d and LAB^*_d have been measured.
- For the calculation of the standard hue angle $h_{ab,s}$ use for any device values rgb^*_d the equation:

$$h_{ab,s} = atan [r^*_d \cos(30) + g^*_d \cos(150)] / [r^*_d \sin(30) + g^*_d \sin(150) + b^*_d \sin(270)] \quad (1)$$
- For the 48 or 360 equally spaced standard hue angles $h_{ab,s}$ of the colours of maximum chroma use the seven hue angles of the 60 degree colours s : $h_{ab,si} = 30.0, 90.0, 150.0, 210.0, 270.0, 330.0, 390.0$ ($i=0,6$) and the equations for a 48 and 360 step hue circle:

$$h_{48ab,sij} = h_{ab,si} + j [h_{ab,si+1} - h_{ab,si}] / 8 \quad (i = 0, 1, \dots, 5; j = 0, 1, \dots, 7) \quad (2)$$

$$h_{360ab,sij} = h_{ab,si} + j [h_{ab,si+1} - h_{ab,si}] / 60 \quad (i = 0, 1, \dots, 5; j = 0, 1, \dots, 59) \quad (3)$$
- For the 48 or 360 elementary hue angles $h_{ab,e}$ of the colours of maximum chroma use the seven hue angles of the elementary colours e : $h_{ab,ei} = 25.5, 92.3, 162.2, 217.0, 271.7, 328.6, 385.5$ ($i=0,6$) and the equations for a 48 and 360 step elementary hue circle:

$$h_{48ab,eij} = h_{ab,ei} + j [h_{ab,ei+1} - h_{ab,ei}] / 8 \quad (i = 0, 1, \dots, 5; j = 0, 1, \dots, 7) \quad (4)$$

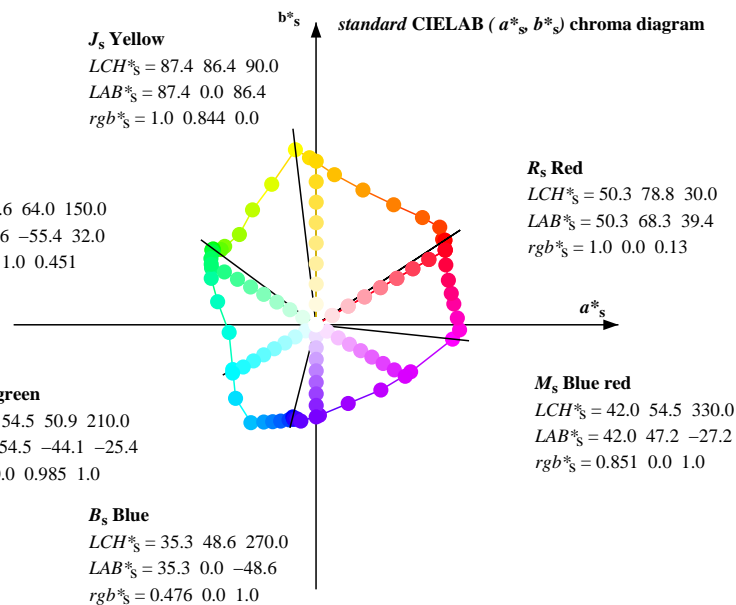
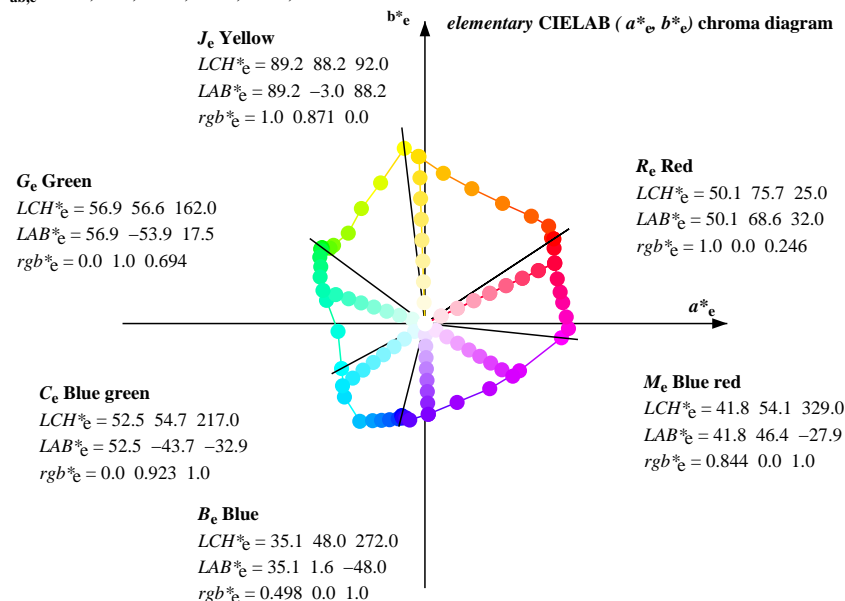
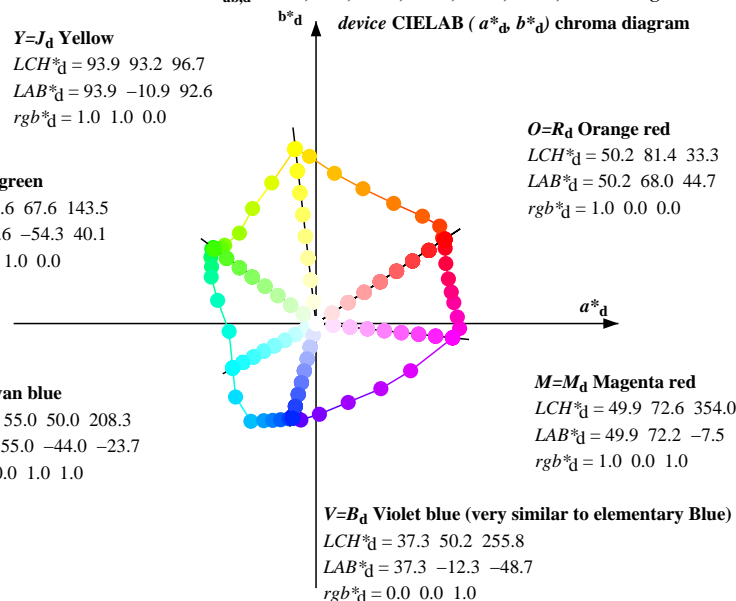
$$h_{360ab,eij} = h_{ab,ei} + j [h_{ab,ei+1} - h_{ab,ei}] / 60 \quad (i = 0, 1, \dots, 5; j = 0, 1, \dots, 59) \quad (5)$$
- For any elementary hue angle $h_{ab,e}$ there is a well defined device hue angle $h_{ab,d}$ see the following tables, columns 1 to 3.
- The values rgb^*_de produce the output of the device-independent elementary hues

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TUB registration: 20110301-OE29/OE29L0NA.TXT /PS
 application for measurement of printer or monitor systems

TUB material: code=rh4ta

Data of Maximum color M in colorimetric system laser printer HRS18_96; no separation, D65 and D50 for input or output; Six hue angles of the 60 degree standard colours s : $h_{ab,s} = 30.0, 90.0, 150.0, 210.0, 270.0, 330.0$;
 Six hue angles of the device colours d : $h_{ab,d} = 33.3, 96.7, 143.6, 208.3, 255.8, 354.0$; Six hue angles of the elementary colours e : $h_{ab,e} = 25.5, 92.3, 162.2, 217.0, 271.7, 328.6$



Notes to the CIELAB chroma diagrams (a^*_d, b^*_d), (a^*_s, b^*_s), (a^*_e, b^*_e)

- For the rgb^*_d -input values the CIELAB data LCH^*_d and LAB^*_d have been measured.
- For the calculation of the standard hue angle $h_{ab,s}$ use for any device values rgb^*_d the equation:

$$h_{ab,s} = atan [r^*_d \cos(30) + g^*_d \cos(150)] / [r^*_d \sin(30) + g^*_d \sin(150) + b^*_d \sin(270)] \quad (1)$$
- For the 48 or 360 equally spaced standard hue angles $h_{ab,s}$ of the colours of maximum chroma use the seven hue angles of the 60 degree colours s : $h_{ab,si} = 30.0, 90.0, 150.0, 210.0, 270.0, 330.0, 390.0$ ($i=0,6$) and the equations for a 48 and 360 step hue circle:

$$h_{48ab,sij} = h_{ab,si} + j [h_{ab,si+1} - h_{ab,si}] / 8 \quad (i = 0, 1, \dots, 5; j = 0, 1, \dots, 7) \quad (2)$$

$$h_{360ab,sij} = h_{ab,si} + j [h_{ab,si+1} - h_{ab,si}] / 60 \quad (i = 0, 1, \dots, 5; j = 0, 1, \dots, 59) \quad (3)$$
- For the 48 or 360 elementary hue angles $h_{ab,e}$ of the colours of maximum chroma use the seven hue angles of the elementary colours e : $h_{ab,ei} = 25.5, 92.3, 162.2, 217.0, 271.7, 328.6, 385.5$ ($i=0,6$) and the equations for a 48 and 360 step elementary hue circle:

$$h_{48ab,eij} = h_{ab,ei} + j [h_{ab,ei+1} - h_{ab,ei}] / 8 \quad (i = 0, 1, \dots, 5; j = 0, 1, \dots, 7) \quad (4)$$

$$h_{360ab,eij} = h_{ab,ei} + j [h_{ab,ei+1} - h_{ab,ei}] / 60 \quad (i = 0, 1, \dots, 5; j = 0, 1, \dots, 59) \quad (5)$$
- For any elementary hue angle $h_{ab,e}$ there is a well defined device hue angle $h_{ab,d}$ see the following tables, columns 1 to 3.
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TUB registration: 20110301-OE29/OE29L0NA.TXT /PS
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