

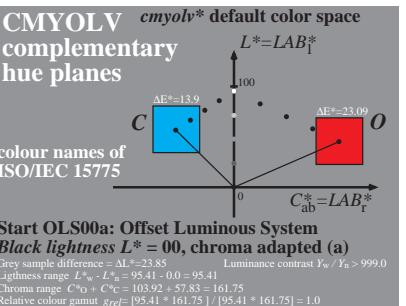


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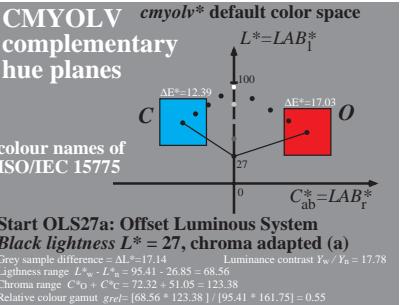
32

AB

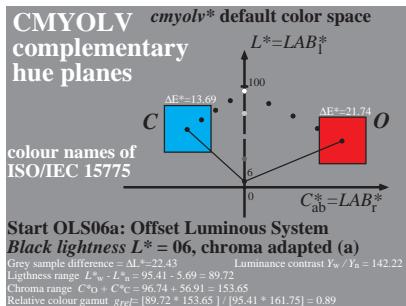
www.ps.bam.de/BE32/10L/L32E00FP.PS.PDF; linearized output
F: Output Linearization (OL) data BE32/10L/L32E00FP.DAT in File (F)



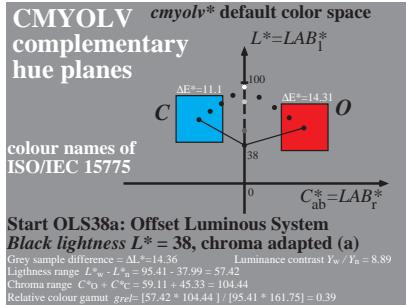
The figure illustrates the CMYOLV color space, which is based on the cmyolv* default color space. It features a 3D coordinate system with axes for L* (vertical), C* (blue), and O (red). A blue square represents a color patch, and a red square represents another. The L* axis has tick marks at 11, 0, and 100. The C* axis has a tick mark at 11. The O axis has a tick mark at 11. A point on the L* axis is labeled $L^*=LAB_1^*$. A point on the C* axis is labeled $C^*=LAB_r^*$. A point on the O axis is labeled O . A horizontal line segment between the blue and red squares is labeled $\Delta E^*=13.5$. A vertical line segment between the same two squares is labeled $\Delta E^*=20.59$. A label $\text{colour names of ISO/IEC 15775}$ is positioned to the left of the L* axis.



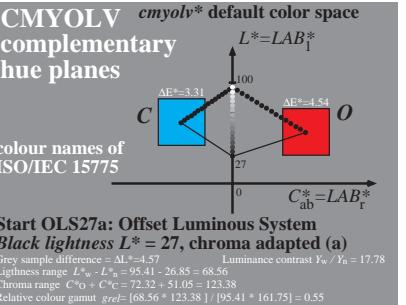
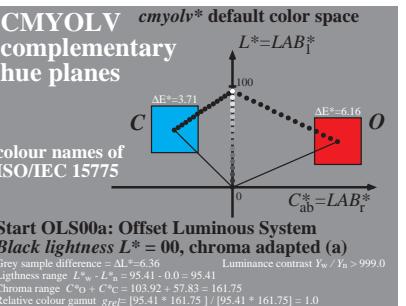
The figure shows the CMYOLV color space, which is a cylindrical representation of colors. The vertical axis is labeled $cmyolv^*$ default color space. The horizontal axis is labeled $L^* = LAB_1^*$. The depth axis is labeled $C^*_{ab} = LAB_r^*$. A blue square represents a hue plane at $L^* = 8.92$, with a central point at $Y_w = 10.85$. A red square represents a hue plane at $L^* = 10.72$, with a central point at $Y_w = 10.85$. The distance between the two hue planes is labeled $\Delta E^* = 52$. The luminance range is indicated by a vertical line from $L^* = 95.41$ to $L^* = 52.02$, with a midpoint at $L^* = 78.55$. The chroma range is indicated by a horizontal line from $C^* = 42.63$ to $C^* = 55.95$, with a midpoint at $C^* = 50$. The relative color gamut is shown as a grey rectangle with vertices at $(L^*, C^*) = (43.39, 38.99)$, $(43.39, 78.55)$, $(95.41, 38.99)$, and $(95.41, 78.55)$.



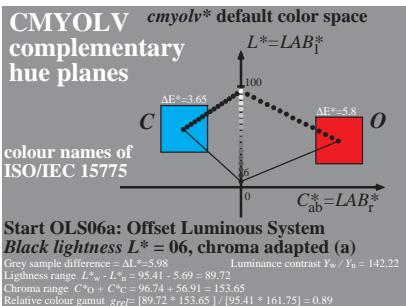
The diagram illustrates the CMYOLV* color space and its relationship to the default color space. It features two sets of polar plots. The top set shows the CMYOLV* color space with axes L* = LAB* (vertical) and C*ab = LAB* (horizontal). The bottom set shows the chroma adapted color space with axes L* = LAB* (vertical) and chroma adapted (a*) (horizontal). A blue square in the CMYOLV* space corresponds to a red square in the chroma adapted space. The axes are labeled with values: L* = 100, 18, 0; C*ab = 50, 18, 0; and chroma adapted (a*) = 19.06, -13.11.



The figure illustrates the CMYOLV color space, which is based on the CMYK color space. It shows two complementary hue planes, L* = LAB₁^{*} and L* = LAB_r^{*}. The vertical axis represents lightness (L*) from 0 to 100. The horizontal axis represents chroma (C_{ab}^{*}) and chroma adapted (C_{ab}^{*}) from -6.2 to 100. A blue square represents the CMYOLV color gamut, and a red square represents the CMYK color gamut. A triangle at the top indicates color difference with ΔE* values of +5.55 and -6.2.



Start OLS52a: Offset Luminous System
Black lightness $L^* = 52$, chroma adapted (a)
 Grey point difference $\Delta L^* = -2.89$
 Lightness range $L^*_{max} - L^*_{min} = 95.41 - 52.02 = 43.39$
 Chroma range $C^*_{max} + C^*_{min} = 43.63 + 33.98 = 78.55$
 Relative colour gamut $\delta E_{ab} = [43.49 - 78.55] / [95.41 + 161.75] = 0.22$



CMYOLV* default color space

complementary hue planes

colour names of ISO/IEC 15775

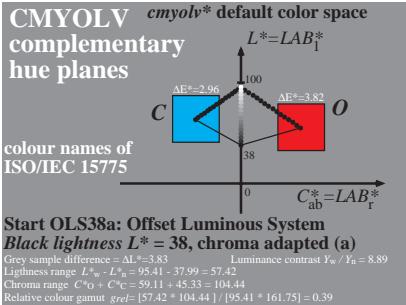
Start OLS18a: Offset Luminous System
Black lightness $L^* = 18$, chroma adapted (a)

Greyness range difference $\Delta L^* = 5.41$ Luminance contrast $Y_u - Y_n = 35.56$

Lightness range $L^*_u - L^*_n = 59.41 - 18.01 = 77.4$

Chroma range $C^*_{ab} = 52.63 + 54.28 = 106.91$

Relative colour gain $grdc = 177.4 * [136.91] / [195.41 * 161.75] = 0.69$



The figure consists of two parts. The top part is a diagram of the CMYOLV color space, which is a hexagonal prism. It shows three primary planes (CMY, CYO, and YOL) and three secondary planes (MOL, OLV, and LVO). The bottom part is a 2D diagram of the L* color space, which is a square. The horizontal axis is labeled $L^* = LAB_1^*$ and the vertical axis is labeled $C_{ab} = LAB_2^*$. A point in the L* space is labeled with its coordinates: $L^* = 70$, $a^* = -1.48$, and $b^* = 1.65$.

BAM-test chart no. BE32; see ISO/IEC TR 24705
Colour gamut for 8 different contrast ratios; OLSxxa

input: cmy0* / 000n* setcmykcolor
output: *cmy0* / 000n* setcmykcolor*

BAM registration: 20031001-BE32/10L1.32E00FP.PS/.PDF BAM material: code=rha4ta Displays; 8 luminance contrast ratios between >999:1 and 2:1