

## **Equations: colorimetric data transfer from $rgb^*_3$ to $nce^*$ data and $LCH^*$ data**

**Given: Elementary colour data of any colour  $rgb^*_3 = lab^*rgb^*_3$**

**CIELAB data  $L^*_{X,ab}$ ,  $C^*_{ab,X}$ ,  $h_{ab,X}$ ,  $a^*_{X,ab}$ ,  $b^*_{X,ab}$  of eight basic colours  $X = RJGC'BM'NW$**

**Aim:  $nce^* = lab^*nce^*$  (similar to NCS data) and  $LCH^*$  data of the given colour ( $0 \leq e^* \leq 1$ )**

relative chroma of the given colour

$$c^* = \max [rgb^*_3] - \min [rgb^*_3] \quad (1)$$

relative blackness of the given colour

$$n^* = 1 - \max [rgb^*_3] \quad (2)$$

relative triangle lightness of the given colour

$$t^* = 1 - n^* - 0,5 c^* \quad (3)$$

relative red-green chroma in 60 degree system s

$$a^*_{rs} = r^*_3 \cos(30) + g^*_3 \cos(150) \quad (4)$$

relative yellow-blue chroma in 60 degree system s

$$b^*_{rs} = r^*_3 \sin(30) + g^*_3 \sin(150) + b^*_3 \sin(270) \quad (5)$$

hue angle in 60 degree system s

$$h_{ab,s} = \arctan [b^*_{rs} / a^*_{rs}] \quad (0 \leq h_{ab,s} \leq 360) \quad (6)$$

CIELAB hue angle in 60 degree system s

$$h_{ab} = h_{ab,s} \quad (7)$$

elementary hue number of the given colour

$$e^* = \text{function} [h_{ab}] \quad (\text{with table or equation}) \quad (8)$$

CIELAB  $LCH^*_M$  data of maximum colour M

$$L^*_M = \text{function} [h_{ab}] \quad (\text{with table or equation}) \quad (9)$$

relative lightness of maximum colour M

$$C^*_{ab,M} = \text{function} [h_{ab}] \quad (\text{with table or equation}) \quad (10)$$

relative lightness of the given colour

$$h_{ab,M} = h_{ab} \quad (11)$$

CIELAB  $LCH^*$  data of the given colour

$$l^*_M = [L^*_M - L^*_N] / [L^*_W - L^*_N] \quad (12)$$

$$l^* = t^* + l^*_M c^* + 0,5 c^* \quad (13)$$

$$L^* = l^* [L^*_W - L^*_N] + L^*_N \quad (14)$$

$$C^*_{ab} = c^* C^*_{ab,M} \quad (15)$$

$$h_{ab} = h_{ab,M} \quad (16)$$