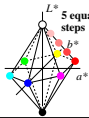


8 Device (d) colours in CIELAB: OYLVCVM and NW

Hexagon-triangle system based on device (d) colours: $rgb_d^* = olv^*$ with linear relations between rgb_d^* and LCH^* (compare linear relations between $rgb_{d,RGB}$ and L^*)

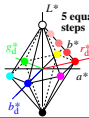
Equations $rgb_d^* = LCH^*$ in both directions have been published, see: Richter, CIE-Proceedings, Beijing, 2008, Volume 3 and DIN 33872-1
Three equations (tables) are needed for office applications:
 $rgb_d = LCH^{**}$ for a $9 \times 9 \times 9$ grid of equally spaced rgb_d -input data
 $rgb_d^* = LCH^*$ a $9 \times 9 \times 9$ grid of equally spaced data rgb_d^* and LCH^*
 $rgb_d^* = LCH^*$ Device output linearisation by $rgb_d \rightarrow rgb_d^*$



8 Device (d) colours in CIELAB: OYLVCVM and NW

Hexagon-triangle system based on device (d) colours: $rgb_d^* = olv^*$ with linear relations between rgb_d^* and LCH^* (compare linear relations between $rgb_{d,RGB}$ and L^*)

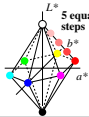
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 $rgb_d^* = LCH^*$ a $9 \times 9 \times 9$ grid of equally spaced data rgb_d^* and LCH^*
 $rgb_d^* = LCH^*$ Device output linearisation by $rgb_d \rightarrow rgb_d^*$



8 Device (d) colours, 4 elementary hue angles (h) in CIELAB: OYLVCVM, NW, RJGB_h

Hexagon-triangle system based on device (d) colours: $rgb_d^* = olv^*$ with linear relations between rgb_d^* and LCH^* , and $rgb_h^* = LCH^*$ (compare linear relations between $rgb_{d,RGB}$ and L^*)

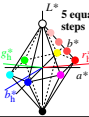
Equations $rgb_d^* = LCH^*$ in both directions have been published, see: Richter, CIE-Proceedings, Beijing, 2008, Volume 3 and DIN 33872-1
Three equations (tables) are needed for office applications:
 $rgb_d = LCH^{**}$ for a $9 \times 9 \times 9$ grid of equally spaced rgb_d -input data
 $rgb_h = LCH^*$ a $9 \times 9 \times 9$ grid of equally spaced data rgb_h and LCH^*
 $rgb_h = LCH^*$ Device output linearisation by $rgb_d \rightarrow rgb_h$



8 Device (d) colours, 4 elementary colours (e) in CIELAB: OYLVCVM, NW, RJGB_e

Hexagon-triangle system based on device (d) colours: $rgb_d^* = olv^*$ with linear relations between rgb_d^* and LCH^* , and $rgb_e^* = LCH^*$ (compare linear relations between $rgb_{d,RGB}$ and L^*)

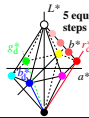
Equations $rgb_d^* = LCH^*$ in both directions have been published, see: Richter, CIE-Proceedings, Beijing, 2008, Volume 3 and DIN 33872-1
Three equations (tables) are needed for office applications:
 $rgb_d = LCH^{**}$ for a $9 \times 9 \times 9$ grid of equally spaced rgb_d -input data
 $rgb_e = LCH^*$ a $9 \times 9 \times 9$ grid of equally spaced data rgb_e and LCH^*
 $rgb_e = LCH^*$ Device output linearisation by $rgb_d \rightarrow rgb_e$



8 Device (d) colours in CIELAB: OYLVCVM and NW

Hexagon-triangle system based on device (d) colours: $rgb_d^* = olv^*$ with linear relations between rgb_d^* and LCH^* (compare linear relations between $rgb_{d,RGB}$ and L^*)

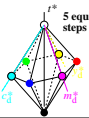
Equations $rgb_d^* = LCH^*$ in both directions have been published, see: Richter, CIE-Proceedings, Beijing, 2008, Volume 3 and DIN 33872-1
Three equations (tables) are needed for office applications:
 $rgb_d = LCH^{**}$ output a $9 \times 9 \times 9$ grid of equally spaced rgb_d -input data
 $rgb_d^* = LCH^*$ a $9 \times 9 \times 9$ grid of equally spaced data rgb_d^* and LCH^*
 $rgb_d^* = LCH^*$ Device output linearisation by $rgb_d \rightarrow rgb_d^*$



8 Device (d) colours in CIELAB: OYLVCVM and NW

Hexagon-triangle system based on device (d) colours: $cym_d^* = 1 - rgb_d^* = 1 - olv^*$ with linear relations between cym_d^* and LCH^* (compare linear relations between $rgb_{d,RGB}$ and L^*)

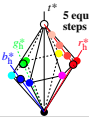
Equations $rgb_d^* = LCH^*$ in both directions have been published, see: Richter, CIE-Proceedings, Beijing, 2008, Volume 3 and DIN 33872-1
Three equations (tables) are needed for office applications:
 $cym_d = LCH^{**}$ output a $9 \times 9 \times 9$ grid of equally spaced cym_d -input data
 $cym_d^* = LCH^*$ a $9 \times 9 \times 9$ grid of equally spaced data cym_d^* and LCH^*
 $cym_d^* = LCH^*$ Device output linearisation by $cym_d \rightarrow cym_d^*$



8 Device (d) colours, 4 elementary hues (h) in CIELAB: OYLVCVM, NW, RJGB_h

Hexagon-triangle system based on device (d) colours: $rgb_d^* = olv^*$ with linear relations between rgb_d^* and LCH^* , and $rgb_h^* = LCH^*$ (compare linear relations between $rgb_{d,RGB}$ and L^*)

Equations $rgb_d^* = LCH^*$ in both directions have been published, see: Richter, CIE-Proceedings, Beijing, 2008, Volume 3 and DIN 33872-1
Three equations (tables) are needed for office applications:
 $rgb_d = LCH^{**}$ output a $9 \times 9 \times 9$ grid of equally spaced rgb_d -input data
 $rgb_h = LCH^*$ a $9 \times 9 \times 9$ grid of equally spaced data rgb_h and LCH^*
 $rgb_h = LCH^*$ Device output linearisation by $rgb_d \rightarrow rgb_h$



8 Device (d) colours, 4 elementary colours (e) in CIELAB: OYLVCVM, NW, RJGB_e

Hexagon-triangle system based on device (d) colours: $rgb_d^* = olv^*$ with linear relations between rgb_d^* and LCH^* , and $rgb_e^* = LCH^*$ (compare linear relations between $rgb_{d,RGB}$ and L^*)

Equations $rgb_d^* = LCH^*$ in both directions have been published, see: Richter, CIE-Proceedings, Beijing, 2008, Volume 3 and DIN 33872-1
Three equations (tables) are needed for office applications:
 $rgb_d = LCH^{**}$ output a $9 \times 9 \times 9$ grid of equally spaced rgb_d -input data
 $rgb_e = LCH^*$ a $9 \times 9 \times 9$ grid of equally spaced data rgb_e and LCH^*
 $rgb_e = LCH^*$ Device output linearisation by $rgb_d \rightarrow rgb_e$

