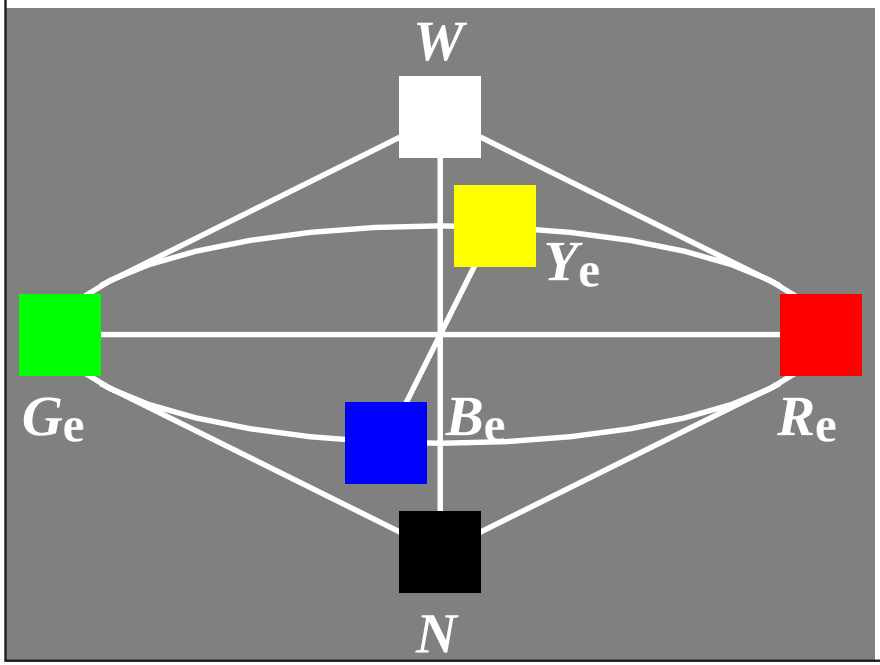
What is Output Linearization? (For the elemetary hues, see CIE R1−47:2009.)
The colour space of a double cone includes 6 colours. The six colours can be the device-dependent device colours (index d): $(R, Y, G, B, N, W)_{d}$
or the device-independent elementary colours (index e): $(R, Y, G, B, N, W)_{e}$.
Elementary red appears neither yellowish nor bluish. The hue angle is $h_{ab,e} = 26$.

For example for the ***sRGB*** colours according to IEC 61966−2−1 it is valid:
Device red R_{d} has the coordinates rgb^{*}_{Rd} and $LCh^{*}_{Rd}=(L^{*}, C^{*}_{ab}, h_{ab})_{Rd}$
Elementary red R_{e} has the coordinates rgb^{*}_{Re} and $LCh^{*}_{Re}=(L^{*}, C^{*}_{ab}, h_{ab})_{Re}$
Corresponding data are given in the following for R_{d}, R_{e}, and $W=W_{d}=W_{e}$

$rgb_{W} = (1\ 1\ 1)_{W}$
$LCh^{*}W=(L^{*}, C^{*}_{ab}, h_{ab})_{W} = (95, 0, -)_{W}$



$rgb^{*}_{Rd} = (1\ 0\ 0)_{Rd}$
$LCh^{*}_{Rd} = (50, 100, 40)_{Rd}$
$rgb_{Re} = (1\ 0\ 0)_{Re}$
$LCh^{*}_{Re} = (50, 87, 26)_{Re}$

Output Linearization of CIE R1−09:2015 produces for the hue angle $h_{ab,Re} = 26$
the CIELAB data $L^{*}_{Re} = 50$ and $C^{*}_{ab,Re} = 87$.
These CIELAB data are produced with the device to elementary input data (de)
$rgb_{de,Re} = (1\ 0\ 0{,}26)_{de,Re}$

A calculated table for 360 hue angles includes:

h_{ab}	LCh^{*}_{de}	rgb_{de}
26	50 87 26	1 0 0,26