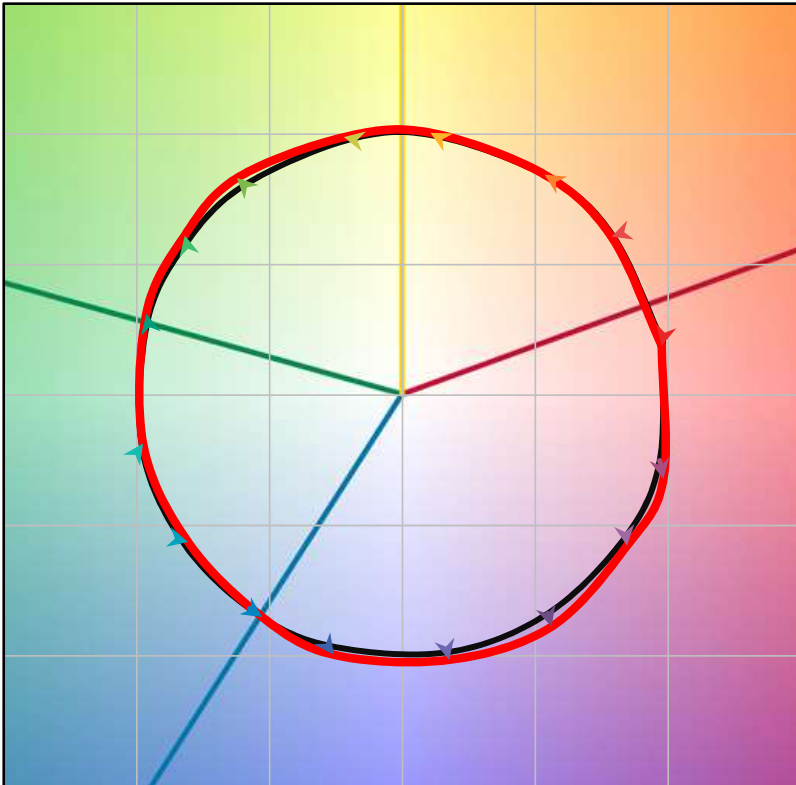


Enhanced TM 30-15 Color Vector Graphic



What is it?

A graphic that represents hue and saturation changes. The four color axes added to the TM 30-15 Color Vector Graphic indicate positions of the four unique hues yellow, red, blue and green.

Why?

The axes are added to the Color Vector Graphic to ease interpretation and communication. The graphic provides a quick understanding of how different hues are rendered.

Example 1:
LED 3000K
Phosphor Blue Pump

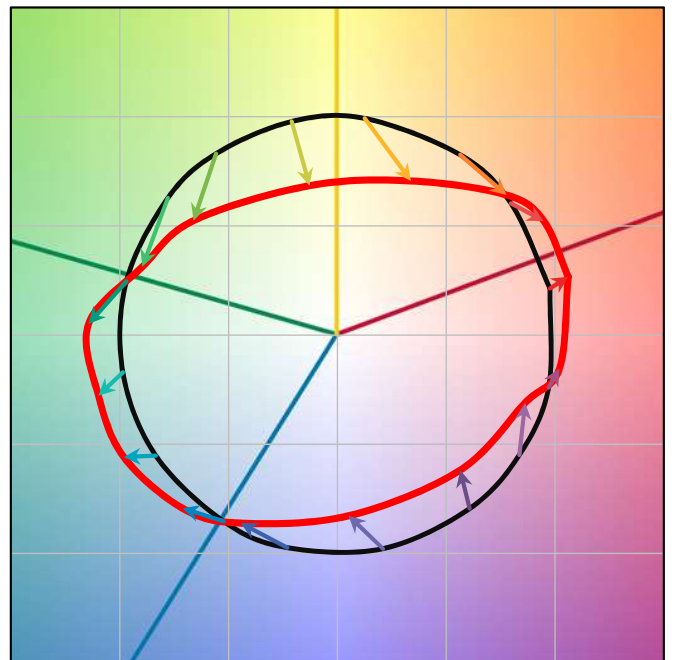
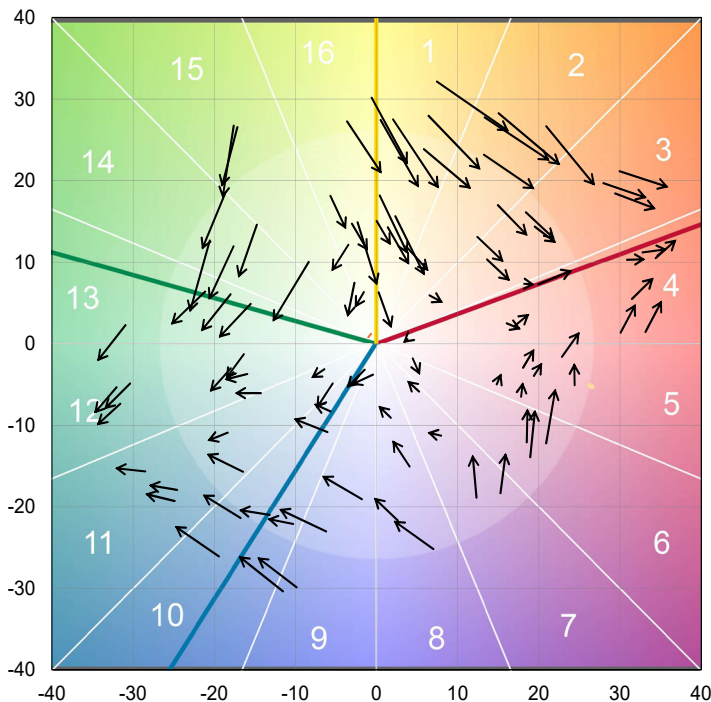
$R_f = 94$
 $R_g = 103$

CIE $R_a = 97$ $R_g = 94$

Example 2:
LED 2700K
RGBA (470/520/595/635)

$R_f = 62$
 $R_g = 84$

CIE $R_a = 70$ $R_g = 29$

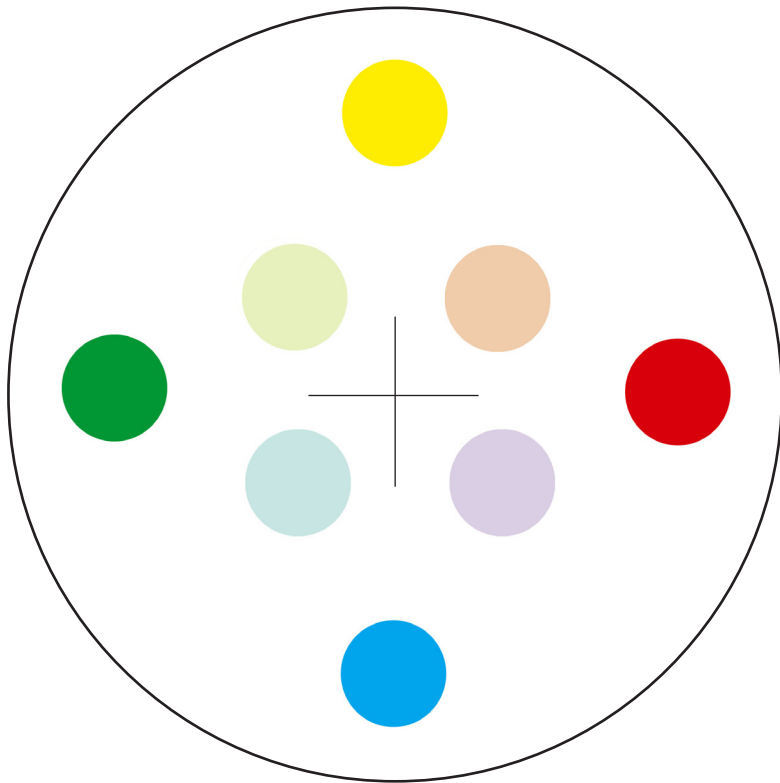


How to produce this graphic?

Axes for NCS unique hues are drawn at angles of 24° , 90° , 162° and 246° . Each colored vector

expresses the average hue and saturation changes in one specific hue bin.

NCS based Color Vector Graphic



What is it?

A graphic that indicates hue and saturation changes by large and small arrows



The arrangement of colors is according to the NCS color system.

Why?

Spectral characteristics of light influence visual appearance. The graphic is intended to provide a quick understanding of how certain hues are rendered in specific light conditions.

Example 1:
LED 3000K
Phosphor Blue Pump

$R_f = 94$
 $R_g = 103$

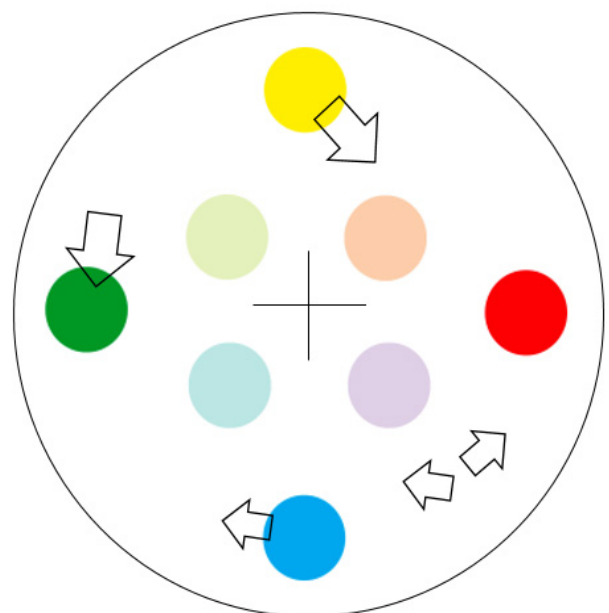
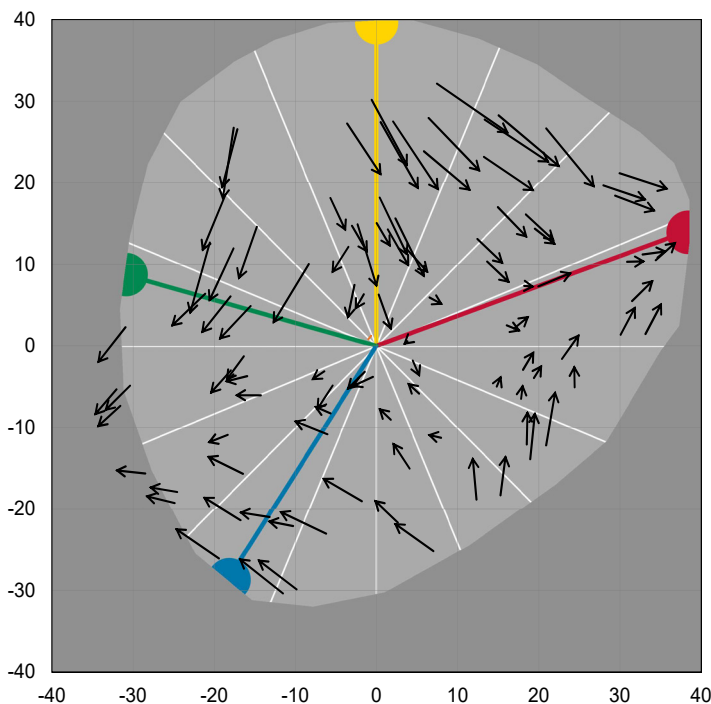
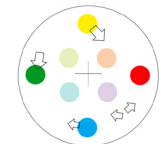
CIE $R_a = 97$ $R_g = 94$



Example 2:
LED 2700K
RGBA (470/520/595/635)

$R_f = 62$
 $R_g = 84$

CIE $R_a = 70$ $R_g = 29$



How to produce this graphic?

The arrows from the Color Vector Graphic are transposed to an arrangement that corresponds

to the NCS color system. Arrows represent changes that are most likely visible.