

### Description

- RGB

The acronym “RGB” stands for the three primary colours RED, GREEN and BLUE. Correspondingly, RGB light is composed of red, green and blue light. Nearly every light colour can be generated by mixing these three primary colours:

Red and blue gives magenta

Red and green gives yellow

Blue and green gives cyan

Additive colour mixing with RGB

RGB LED on a printed circuit board

The photos on the left show the same LED with only the red, green or blue channel in operation.

The bright spot indicates the different positions of the light-emitting LED chip.

With RGB, a vast amount of 16 million colours can be generated. Using intelligent controllers, a continuous and automatic colour change can be implemented running through the entire spectrum – quickly or slowly, just as desired – creating an attractive and intense eye-catcher.

- RGBW

As RGB-generated white light is not perfectly white, RGBW has been the logical development. The acronym “RGBW” stands for systems featuring a separate white LED in addition to each RGB-LED. This not only provides perfectly natural white light, but also offers a number of new possibilities such as the generation of pastel and various other mixed colours.



The RGBW LED circuit board “Romi”

- Rainbow-RGB

The new **hansen** Rainbow-RGB technology allows RGB colour flows to be created with different products. What is new is that groups of LEDs within the products can be controlled individually allowing a rainbow effect to be created. By defining customized animations a, completely new type of light effect can be achieved.



The Rainbow-RGB LED circuit board “Tamara”



- WW push-pull dimming

WW push-pull dimming describes the mixing of cool white and warm white LED light. This allows different lighting moods to be created in the natural white spectrum. All colour temperatures from cosy and relaxing warm white to activating cool white can be adjusted.



The LED circuit board “Steffi” with WW push-pull dimming capability