

BACHELOR THESIS

Redefinition of current display colour spaces based on CIE 2015 colour-matching functions

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Abstract

Colour-matching between different modern display technologies does not always yield acceptable results when using CIE 1931 colour-matching functions. For different colour-matching functions, the existing colour spaces used in video technology need to be redefined with different CIE xy chromaticity coordinates. This thesis describes a method for redefining typical colour spaces ITU-R BT.709 and ITU-R BT.2020, based on the CIE 170-2:2015 2° colour-matching functions. The results are a replacement for the existing CIE xy chromaticity coordinates defining the red, green and blue primary colours. The primary colours are redefined by using measurements of CRT displays. The typical D65 white point is defined by the spectrum of daylight. The precision of the resulting colour spaces falls within the range required for reference displays, but can be further improved with additional measured data.

These redefined colour spaces can be used for calibration of modern displays with a spectroradiometer, as long as CIE 2015 based colour-matching functions are implemented in the used software. The selected process for redefinition maintains compatibility for existing content and signal processing.

Zusammenfassung

Die Farbanpassung zwischen verschiedenen modernen Displaytechnologien führt bei Verwendung der CIE 1931 Spektralwertfunktionen nicht immer zu akzeptablen Ergebnissen. Für andere Spektralwertfunktionen müssen die bestehenden, in der Videotechnologie verwendeten, Farbräume mit unterschiedlichen CIE xy Koordinaten neu definiert werden. Diese Arbeit beschreibt eine Methode zur Neudefinition typischer Farbräume ITU-R BT.709 und ITU-R BT.2020 auf Grundlage der CIE 170-2:2015 2° Spektralwertfunktionen. Die Ergebnisse ersetzen die bestehenden CIE xy Koordinaten, die die Primärfarben Rot, Grün und Blau definieren. Die Primärfarben werden anhand von Messungen an CRT-Bildschirmen neu definiert. Der typische Weißpunkt D65 wird durch das Spektrum des Tageslichts definiert. Die Genauigkeit der resultierenden Farbräume liegt innerhalb des für Referenzbildschirme erforderlichen Bereichs, kann jedoch mit zusätzlichen Messdaten weiter verbessert werden.

Diese neu definierten Farbräume können für die Kalibrierung moderner Displays mit einem Spektrometer verwendet werden, sofern in der verwendeten Software die CIE 2015 basierten Spektralwertfunktionen implementiert sind. Der gewählte Prozess für die neue Definition gewährleistet die Kompatibilität mit bestehenden Inhalten und bestehender Signalverarbeitung.

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1. Preface

For accurate prediction of how colours are perceived by the human eye, colour-matching functions (CMFs) are required. A complex spectral light source can be reduced to a three-dimensional value, for example, LMS or XYZ. Due to metamerism, different spectral light sources appear as the same colour to the human eye as long as their three-dimensional reduced values are identical. When different spectral light sources are used to generate a defined colour perception, these CMFs need to be as accurate as possible.

In video technology, especially in display technology, the CIE 1931 2° CMFs are widely used. All colour spaces used in video technology are defined by values based on the CIE 1931 2° standard observer.

As the CIE 1931 2° CMFs do not perfectly match the human eye, the resulting colour rendering for new display technologies is also not perfect, if the display fully complies with existing standards. In some cases, vendors attempt to compensate for this by adding technology-specific offsets to the standard values (e.g., Sony OLED displays).

A colourimeter or spectroradiometer can perfectly match displays as long as they use the same spectral light sources. Therefore, colour matching of CRT displays is easy. Nowadays, multiple display technologies coexist in studios, which can render a spectroradiometer useless for calibration.

With CIE 2015, newer, more accurate, and well-standardized colour-matching functions are available. This thesis examines how existing colour spaces — for example, those defined in ITU-R BT.709 (BT.709) or ITU-R BT.2020 (BT.2020) — can be redefined by using the CIE 2015 based colour-matching functions. One of the main objectives is to remain fully compatible with existing video signals and recorded video. The resulting approach should be easy to implement for modern displays. A more accurate set of colour-matching functions may bring back meaningful results for display calibration with a spectroradiometer.

This thesis will not attempt to determine “the best” set of colour-matching functions. The method used should be transferable to different CMFs.

2. Introduction

2.1. Colour space

In video technology, a colour space defines a set of three primary colours, red, green and blue, whose combined intensities can be linearly mixed to represent other colours. The primary colours are usually specified as CIE xy chromaticity coordinates and can be shown in the well-known CIE 1931 xy chromaticity diagram. Three colour spaces used in video technology can be seen in Figure 1. In addition to the three colours, a white point is specified. With this white point, the required luminance ratio needed to mix the white point can be calculated.

When a colour is represented by a red, green and blue (RGB) video signal, a corresponding colour space is needed to map the signal to physical colours.

Modern displays or LED Screens (Figure 2) have a native colour space, defined by the light-emitting and filtering elements built in. The native colour space of a display does not need to be equal to the colour space which defines an RGB video signal. For rendering the correct physical colour, a linear transformation matrix is used to obtain the required mix of native colours.

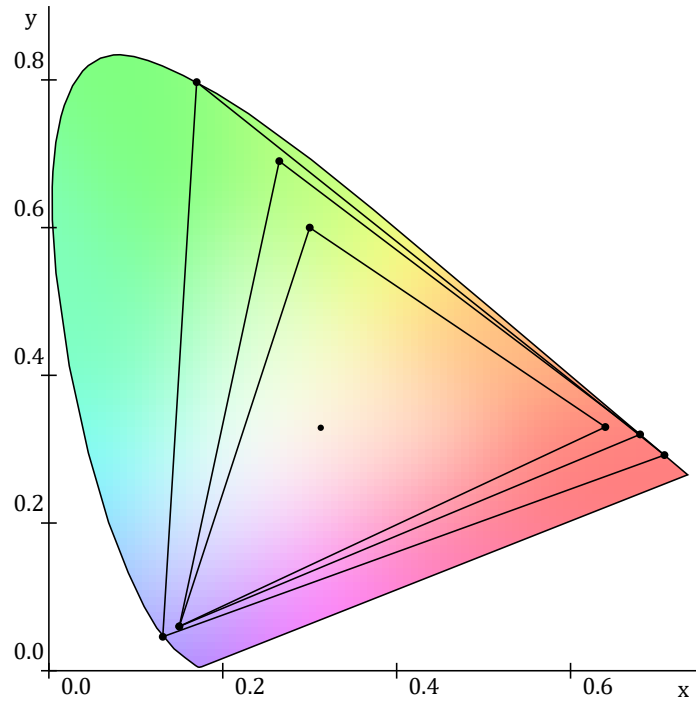


Figure 1: Typical colour spaces for video technology in CIE 1931 diagram. BT.2020 (largest), DCI-P3, and BT.709 (smallest), including D65 white point. Background colours are only for reference, as no display or print is capable of showing all visible colours inside the specular locus.

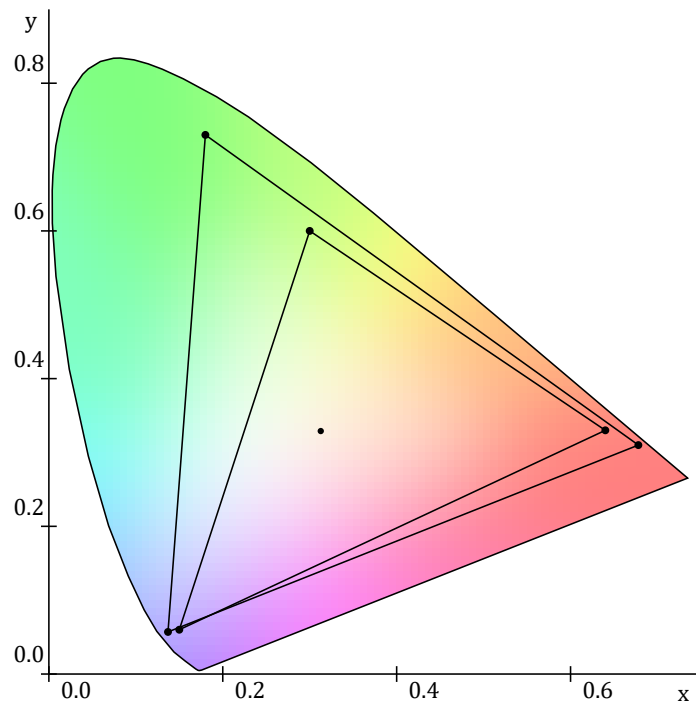


Figure 2: Native colour space of a typical LED Screen compared to BT.709 (smaller).

With different linear transformation matrices, a modern display can be switched to accurately show video signals which refer to different colour spaces, without the need to change the actual primary colours.

With physical light sources, as in a display or LED screen, the colours which can be mixed are limited to the inside of the resulting triangle formed by the primary chromaticities in the CIE xy diagram. All colours reproducible with the physical built-in primaries are contained within the display gamut.

For displays or light fixtures with only three colours, it is not possible to mix all visible colours (in theory, an infinite number of primaries is needed [Wyszecki & Stiles, 2000]). However, displays with more than three light sources for extending their native colour space are uncommon at the time of writing, and having more than three primaries introduces additional complexity in calibration and signal processing.

As a display is limited by a colour gamut, this may not be true for all video signals. If a video signal or a file allows negative values for the red, green, and blue channels, as for example with floating point values (often used when processing images on a GPU) or to a certain extent with narrow range video signals [ITU-R BT.1361], colours outside the colour space can be represented as well.

In theory, it is possible to define colour spaces with more than three primary colours. As to Grassmann's first law, described in Section 2.3, three primary chromaticities, and allowing negative values for their representation, are enough to represent all visible colours. With only non-negative values, larger colour spaces, for example, ACES AP0, can be defined (with three primaries) to represent all visible colours.

The term "colour space" is often used to refer to more than just colour primaries and a white point. The OpenColorIO (OCIO) framework, for example, defines everything which is needed for converting images, including transfer functions, as a colour space. This thesis uses the term colour space as primary colours and a white point only, ignoring other parameters needed for a complete interpretation of image or signal data.

2.2. Spectral power distribution

A physical light source is defined by the energy emitted for each wavelength in the visible spectrum. The exact spectral power distribution (SPD) fully determines how the luminance and colour of the light source appear to the human eye.

Light sources may be self-illuminating objects or reflectors that modify the SPD of the original light source.

To fully reproduce any given SPD of light sources, an array of ideally sub-nanometre-spaced monochromatic light sources is required. At present, however, no commercially available display technology is capable of synthesizing such arbitrary SPDs with sufficient spectral resolution. Consequently, all current displays approximate target illuminants using a limited number of narrowband or broadband primaries.

2.3. Metamerism

As stated in Grassmann's first law, the perceptual appearance of a light source can be determined solely by a three-dimensional value. Consequently, it is neither necessary nor practical to reproduce the exact SPD of light sources in order to achieve an accurate visual match for the human visual system.

Displays can therefore recreate the appearance of diverse light sources and objects by mixing energies of three independent primary colours.

When light sources have different SPDs but appear equal to the human visual system, they are metamer.

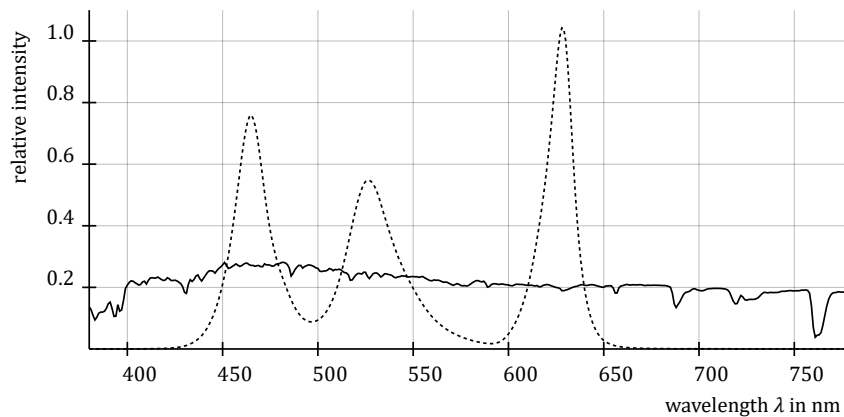


Figure 3: SPDs of an LED Screen (dashed) and foggy sky in Hamburg (solid), both result in the same visual appearance (D65 white) and are therefore metamer.

Due to metamerism, it is possible to reduce a physical light source with a complex spectral power distribution to a three-dimensional representation, such as red, green, blue (RGB) or the cone-response-based long, medium, short (LMS) as used for the human visual system. Therefore, within limits, a display does not need to duplicate the physical characteristics of a light source or object. The appearance can be reproduced by the mixture of three primary colourants [Wyszecki & Stiles, 2000, p. 185].

However, this three-dimensional representation is inherently lossy. It is not possible to reconstruct the original SPD from a three-value representation. Multiple different SPDs may map to identical three-value representations, and thus, while metamerism enables colour reproduction, it does not permit spectral reconstruction.

2.4. Colour-matching functions

For reducing the SPD of a physical light source to a three-value representation, colour-matching functions (CMFs) are used.

CMFs consist of a set of three spectral sensitivity functions, mostly represented in the form of discrete numbers. These functions, applied to an SPD, produce three values sufficient to describe the appearance of a light source. As soon as two light sources produce the same values, they are metamer and therefore appear identical.

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\lambda} P_{\text{scene}}(\lambda) \bar{r}(\lambda) d(\lambda) &= \mathbf{R} = \int_{\lambda} P_{\text{display}}(\lambda) \bar{r}(\lambda) d(\lambda) \\ \int_{\lambda} P_{\text{scene}}(\lambda) \bar{g}(\lambda) d(\lambda) &= \mathbf{G} = \int_{\lambda} P_{\text{display}}(\lambda) \bar{g}(\lambda) d(\lambda) \\ \int_{\lambda} P_{\text{scene}}(\lambda) \bar{b}(\lambda) d(\lambda) &= \mathbf{B} = \int_{\lambda} P_{\text{display}}(\lambda) \bar{b}(\lambda) d(\lambda) \end{aligned}$$

Equation 1: General equations for CMFs modified for display application. [Wyszecki & Stiles, 2000, p. 184]

Any visual stimulus, regardless of its actual spectral power distribution $P_{\text{scene}}(\lambda)$, can be reduced to a three-dimensional value $[R, G, B]$ by use of the CMFs. On the display side, a different spectral power distribution $P_{\text{display}}(\lambda)$ is synthesised through additive mixing of the available three primary light sources. As long as the resulting spectral power distribution can be reduced to the same $[R, G, B]$ value, the appearance for the human eye is identical. Two displays with different technologies, such as a CCFL backlight or OLED, may also appear identical if the CMFs result in the same $[R, G, B]$.

Except in cases where the desired chromaticity or luminance exceeds the display's precision, native gamut, or its dynamic range (beyond maximum brightness or below the achievable black level), an accurate match can always be achieved by carefully adjusting the intensities of the primary colours.

In practice, the integration is replaced by summations by using a table of colour-matching properties $\bar{r}(\lambda)$, $\bar{g}(\lambda)$, $\bar{b}(\lambda)$ and the measured discrete values for the SPD of an object or display.

The colour-matching properties $\bar{r}(\lambda)$, $\bar{g}(\lambda)$, $\bar{b}(\lambda)$ used in the CMFs need to precisely match the human visual system under given viewing conditions. While a set of CMFs can transform the SPD to any three-dimensional value represented by a colour space, the CMFs used in video systems defined by CIE typically use $\bar{x}(\lambda)$, $\bar{y}(\lambda)$, $\bar{z}(\lambda)$ properties to transform to the CIE 1931 XYZ tristimulus values. These CIE XYZ tristimulus values separate the luminance of a stimulus, as described in Section 3.1.

There is, however, no single set of CMFs that can accurately model human colour perception across all viewing conditions and individual humans simultaneously. The resulting prediction, if visual stimuli from different display technologies appear identical, can only be as precise as the CMFs employed.

2.5. Reasons for new colour spaces

As most, if not all, colour spaces used in video technology are specified by chromaticity coordinates for red, green, blue and white, which refer to the CIE 1931 standard observer CMFs described in Section 3.1. The colour-matching quality achieved with these colour spaces for display calibration can only be as precise as the underlying colour-matching properties.

As early as 1949, Judd described limitations of the CIE 1931 standard observer, particularly for light sources with differences at short wavelengths [Judd, 1949]. Since then, other research has consistently demonstrated inaccuracies.

In some circumstances, “traditional colour-matching functions may completely fail” [Thornton, 1998, p. 403] compared to visual colour-matching. Newer data is also pointing out that the largest error seems to be in a wavelength range of 380 nm to 500 nm and therefore has a larger effect on 6504 K white points, typically used for displays, compared to tungsten sources [Polster, 2013, p. 71].

At the time of writing, however, different colour-matching functions are available that may give better results. For example, the International Commission on Illumination (CIE) published cone-fundamental-based spectral tristimulus values for a 2° field size [CIE 170-2:2015], further referred to as CIE 2015, which can replace the industry standard CIE 1931 2° standard observer CMFs.

As chromaticity coordinates depend on a set of CMFs, any physical colour, defined with the exact spectral power distribution, will therefore result in different chromaticity coordinates for different observers (CMFs).

A fundamental consequence of this dependency is that chromaticity coordinates, which define a colour space, are not absolute physical descriptors but observer-dependent representations and cannot be reused when updating the CMFs.

When colour TVs were introduced, the spectral differences between different displays were very small, as they all used the same principle of generating coloured light. Therefore, colour-matching functions for displays were used to measure colours with weak metamerism, which allows more imperfection for CMFs while still resulting in a good visual match.

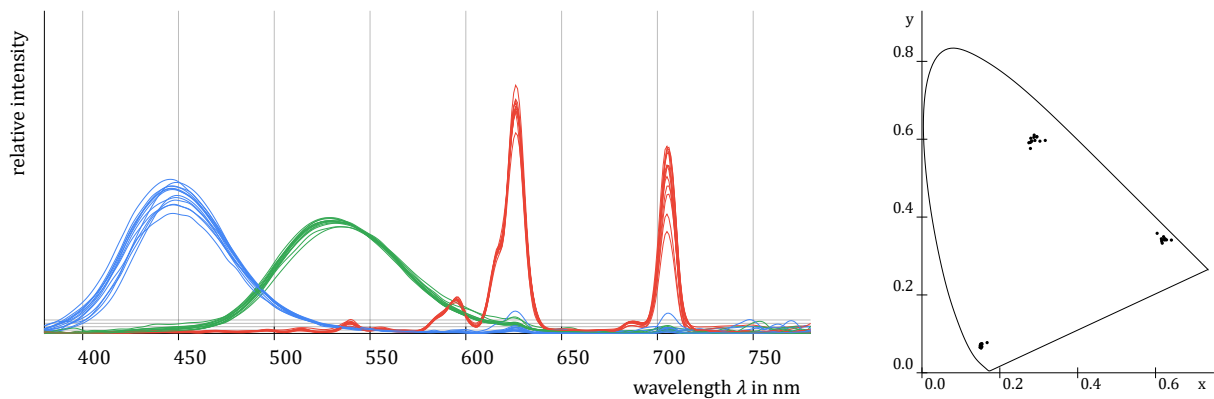


Figure 4: Different CRT displays measured by Golz and MacLeod (2003).

The CRT displays in Figure 4 do have different CIE xy chromaticity coordinates, but the SPDs are very similar. Therefore, colour-matching (at least for white) yields good results even with insufficient quality CMFs.

Today, as the existence of CRT TVs fades, there are multiple successor technologies for generating light in displays. The different technologies in modern displays result in larger differences for the spectral power distributions, as seen in Figure 5.

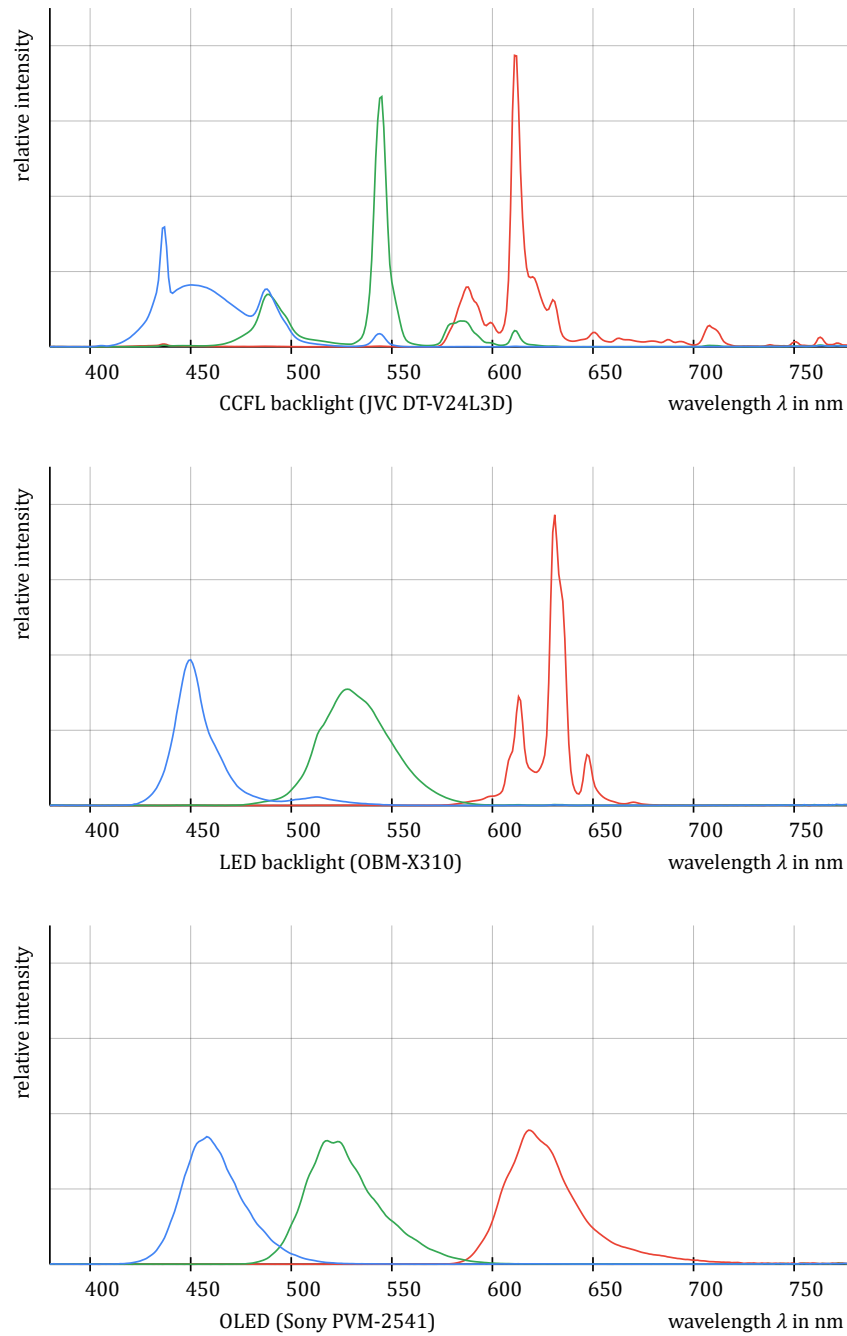


Figure 5: SPDs of different display technologies.

These light sources of modern displays can be described as strong metameric. Thornton (1998) describes these errors between visually matched colours and colour-matching by CIE 1931 as more problematic, as soon as there are larger spectral differences.

With all these different display technologies, in some cases directly beneath each other, it is desirable to match all of them as closely as possible by using actual measurement devices.

For the ITU-R BT.2020 colour space, chromaticity coordinates were selected by monochromatic light sources. 467nm for the blue primary colour, 532nm for green, and 630nm for red [ITU-R BT.2246]. The corresponding CIE XYZ values are directly available in the CIE 1931 CMFs properties table. The resulting CIE xy chromaticity coordinates in the CIE diagram are given in the standard documents.

Consequently, the SPDs for the BT.2020 colour space primaries are available. For monochromatic light, the CIE 2015 based XYZ tristimulus values can be read as $\bar{x}(\lambda)$, $\bar{y}(\lambda)$ and $\bar{z}(\lambda)$ from the tables given by CIE (Table 1).

Wave- length $\lambda(\text{nm})$	CIE 2015 2° colour-matching functions			chromaticity coordinates	
	$\bar{x}(\lambda)$	$\bar{y}(\lambda)$	$\bar{z}(\lambda)$	$x(\lambda)$	$y(\lambda)$
467	2.075619E-01	1.155111E-01	1.370094E+00	0.122588	0.0682219
532	2.045085E-01	8.783061E-01	2.046415E-02	0.185364	0.796087
630	6.924717E-01	2.980865E-01	0.000000E+00	0.699072	0.300928

Table 1: CIE 2015 table reduced to the wavelengths used to define BT.2020.

In Figure 6, the different resulting chromaticity coordinates are shown. Physically defined light sources yield different chromaticity coordinates. Therefore, keeping the existing chromaticity coordinates for colour spaces and just replacing CMFs will result in wrong colour rendering.

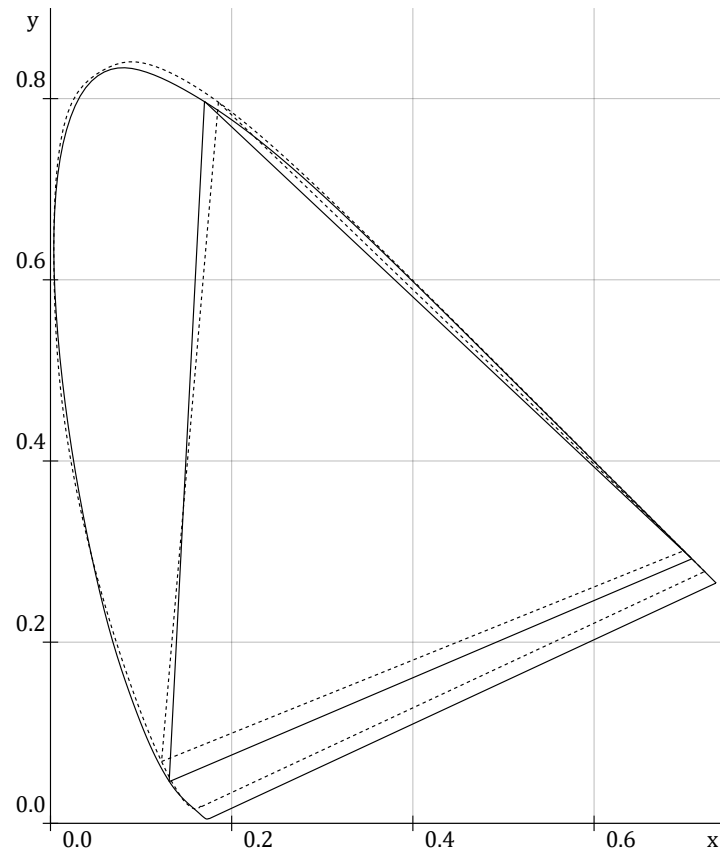


Figure 6: Comparison of CIE 1931 2° specular locus (solid line) and CIE 2015 2° specular locus (dashed line), including the corresponding monochromatic chromaticity coordinates derived from BT.2020.

The ITU-R BT.2020 colour space is an example, with SPDs available. In the case of ITU-R BT.709 and Digital Cinema Initiatives - Protocol 3 (DCI-P3), the SPDs are not readily available. For Academy Color Encoding System's Primaries 0 (ACES AP0), it is not possible to create SPDs as the primaries are far beyond the specular locus, and do not, by intention, have a physical representation.

Without the definition of new chromaticity coordinates, usage of the CIE 2015 based CMFs in practice is very limited. For directly calculating a CIE 2015 based chromaticity coordinate, out of a BT.709 based video signal, a redefinition for the primary colours of BT.709 is required.

“ With a slight sense of drama we can say that the CIE 1931 standard is broken and no longer sufficient for the new technologies we face today, but luckily there is a potential alternative in the newer, improved CIE 2006 and 2015 standards. This realization is incredibly problematic though as our entire industry is built on the underlying maths of this standard. Moving to a new standard, even if we knew what that standard should be, isn't a trivial thing. It would require all software and

hardware manufacturers to strip down all the mathematics in their products and essentially start from scratch. ”

[Metamerism Experts' Day Debrief, IMAGO, 2025]

One of the conclusions of the Metamerism Experts' Day hosted by Charles Poynton in 2024 is that replacing CIE 1931 in the media industry is like starting from scratch. Therefore, redefined colour spaces should be compatible with existing systems.

This leads to the primary objectives of this thesis for redefining existing colour spaces as follows:

- New chromaticity coordinates should be defined using new (better) colour-matching functions.
- The redefined colour spaces should enable better calibration of displays with different technologies.
- Full compatibility with existing video signals and recorded material should be preserved when using the redefined colour spaces. To ensure implementation simplicity, the new chromaticity coordinates should be deployable on the display side without further changes, neither for products which process or convert colour spaces nor existing cameras.

2.6. Assumptions

In this thesis, video signals are simplified as the pure transport of tristimulus colour samples represented as three-dimensional vectors (R, G, B). For simplicity, the effects of finite quantization precision (e.g. 8-bit or 10-bit encoding), non-linear transfer functions, luminance separated signals, and chroma subsampling (4:2:2) are ignored.

Most video transfer systems use a non-linear opto-optical transfer function (OOTF). In some cases, these OOTFs are designed to have an effect on saturation and hue of colours [ITU-R BT.2390], not only contrast. Therefore, an original colour seen in a scene by an ideal camera is not expected to always be equal, when rendered on a display. This complexity is ignored in this thesis. A video system with an ideal camera is seen as linear transport that does not change the contrast appearance or luminance of an image.

Like the human eye, a camera as well has its own CMFs, which are physically built into the beam splitter or filters for the Bayer Pattern. These filters cannot be easily designed to completely match a given set of CMFs. In this thesis, a camera is treated as an ideal camera with a perfect spectral response. This means it copies the used CMFs precisely. This leads to video signals and recorded images with a perfect match for the original scene.

Colour spaces usually refer to a complete system. Both BT.709 and BT.2020 specify luminances for displays. For isolated colour spaces, the luminance of a resulting image is not important and can be normalized. Luminances of the primary colourants are directly tied to the corresponding white point. Changes in how colours appear to the human eye due to different luminance levels are ignored.

While this thesis focuses specifically on broadcast television systems, the mathematical framework and methodology can be transferred to computer displays, cinema applications, studio or event lighting, and other applications relying on high-quality colour reproduction.

3. Standard definitions used

3.1. CIE 1931 standard colourimetric observer

The industry standard colour-matching functions for colourimetry are defined by the CIE 1931 standard colourimetric observer.

“The data that went into the tristimulus functions was based on measurements by two British researchers in 1929 and 1930: John Guild (of the British National Physics Laboratory) and W. David Wright (of the University of London). Between the two of these researchers, 17 men were recruited to match spectral colors with their two respective colorimeters.”

[Recommended methods for conducting human factors experiments on the subjective evaluation of colour rendition, Seymour, 2026]

Since 1971, the properties $\bar{x}(\lambda)$, $\bar{y}(\lambda)$ and $\bar{z}(\lambda)$ for the colour-matching functions are available from $\lambda = 360$ nm up to 830 nm in 1 nm intervals. These updated tables are linear interpolated and slightly smoothed versions of the original data. The numeric precision of seven figures, in practice, is considered numerically exact even if the experimental data cannot justify this accuracy. [Wyszecki & Stiles, 2000, pp. 131 ff]. The full table can be found in Appendix A.5.

The $\bar{x}(\lambda)$, $\bar{y}(\lambda)$ and $\bar{z}(\lambda)$ properties do not hold direct experimental or measured data. The tables given are derived from experimental data instead. The $\bar{y}(\lambda)$ function given by the CIE 1931 standard observer coincides with the photopic luminous efficiency function $V(\lambda)$ from 1924. This ensures that the resulting Y of the CIE XYZ tristimulus values represents the luminance of a visual stimulus. The separated colour is often presented as a transformed CIE xy chromaticity coordinate. Maths for conversion is available in Equation 24 of Section 7.9.

The CIE 1931 standard observer refers to a 2° field of view. Therefore, it is applicable while concentrating on small image details.

As already introduced in Section 2.5, CIE 1931 is not perfectly suitable to accurately model the human visual system. Especially when applied to narrowband light sources in modern displays (e.g. QD-OLED, LED, or monochromatic laser), deficiencies in the CIE 1931 standard observer colour-matching functions are revealed.

To mitigate these differences in the appearance for white on displays which are calibrated to the same CIE 1931 based xy chromaticity coordinates, display manufacturers implement vendor-specific solutions.

“... when matching colours between a CRT and other flat panel displays such as LCD (especially with LED backlight) or to OLED, viewer perception of the colour match may not agree, even though they are calibrated to the same xy chromaticity values. In the case of OLED, the colour looks greenish compared to CRT.”

[Colour Matching Between OLED and CRT White Paper, SONY, 2013]

Sony, for instance, is applying offsets to the CIE 1931 based xy chromaticity coordinates. For at least one type of display, the offsets are derived from modified colour-matching functions, researched by Judd in 1951 and improved by Vos in 1978. The modification is based on the slightly different $V_M(\lambda)$ adopted as CIE 1988 modified 2° spectral luminous efficiency function. The results were evaluated by Konica Minolta Optics and show a better, but not perfect, visual match. The same process, leading to different offsets by experimenting with different CMFs and empirical data, was repeated for other Sony displays as well [SONY, 2020].

3.2. CIE 170-2:2015

In 2006, the CIE published data sets including cone fundamentals $\bar{l}(\lambda)$, $\bar{m}(\lambda)$ and $\bar{s}(\lambda)$, basically colour-matching functions, for a 10° field of view and additionally a 2° field of view. Also provided is physiological data for different fields of view and different ages of the observer [CIE 170-1:2006]. With the data and mathematical framework given, it is possible to derive cone fundamentals $\bar{l}(\lambda)$, $\bar{m}(\lambda)$ and $\bar{s}(\lambda)$ for different viewing conditions. The resulting cone fundamentals model the response of the L-, M- and S-cones of the eye. The ability to represent luminance separated from chromaticity as the CIE 1931 based $\bar{x}(\lambda)$, $\bar{y}(\lambda)$, and $\bar{z}(\lambda)$ CMFs is missing with cone fundamentals. As the photopic luminous efficiency function $V(\lambda)$ introduced in 1924 and used by the CIE 1931 observer seems not to be suited to model the human visual system, this function is not reused

to convert the new cone fundamentals to a colourimetric and photometric $\bar{x}(\lambda)$, $\bar{y}(\lambda)$ and $\bar{z}(\lambda)$ observer.

With CIE 170-2:2015, the International Commission on Illumination published a method to recreate an optimal spectral luminous efficiency function $V_F(\lambda)$ based on the cone fundamentals from CIE 170-1:2006. With $V_F(\lambda)$, the resulting CMFs are given as $\bar{x}_F(\lambda)$, $\bar{y}_F(\lambda)$ and $\bar{z}_F(\lambda)$ spectral tristimulus values for a 2° observer and $\bar{x}_{F,10}(\lambda)$, $\bar{y}_{F,10}(\lambda)$, $\bar{z}_{F,10}(\lambda)$ for a 10° observer. The resulting CIE $X_F Y_F Z_F$ tristimulus values are incompatible with the CIE XYZ values derived by using CIE 1931 standard observer CMFs. Therefore, if two SPDs of light sources are reduced to the same XYZ triplet by using these different CMFs, they are not required to be metamer and may not appear identical to the eye, due to differences in the underlying physiological model.

As the industry-standard colour spaces, used for display applications, are based on a 2° field size, and using data for different field sizes does not always yield better results in experimental colour matching [SONY, 2020], the field size for redefining colour spaces is not changed. The cone-fundamental-based spectral tristimulus values for a 2° field size, as given in CIE 170-2:2015, are used. The full table is in Appendix A.6. To be consistent with the naming convention for CIE 1931, the CIE 170-2:2015 2° CMFs are referred to as CIE 2015 in this thesis.

“ The cone fundamentals are grounded on the best experimental colour-matching data collected to date. It is likely that no large database will be collected in the near future. ”

[Fundamental Chromaticity Diagram with Physiological Axes - Part 2: Spectral Luminous Efficiency Functions and Chromaticity Diagrams, CIE 170-2:2015]

While CIE 2015 defines itself as maybe the best CMFs available, this does not imply “perfection”. The CIE 2015 CMFs can still be improved.

With the colour-matching functions 2006-TUIL-2°/10° developed by S. Polster, for example, “it is possible to predict visual colour matches by conducting colour difference evaluations at eight different colour coordinates using nine different spectral power distributions” [Polster, 2013] with smaller errors than with a CIE 170-1:2006 cone-fundamental-based CMFs. However, the test group for verifying the CMFs 2006-TUIL-2°/10° only included people younger than 44 years [Polster, 2013, p. 51]. Considering the age-related changes in lens yellowness, this may be a limitation for general CMFs. For a colour space definition, using a larger dataset which also includes higher ages is desirable.

The mathematical framework used in this thesis will allow the use of other colour-matching functions based on CIE 2015 for different ages or viewing conditions, as well as CMFs like 2006-TUIL-2°, as long as they are available as $\bar{x}(\lambda)$, $\bar{y}(\lambda)$ and $\bar{z}(\lambda)$ with $\bar{y}(\lambda)$ representing the luminance. This thesis does not claim to use the best colour-matching functions. A well-accepted standard, with the option to adjust for different viewing conditions, is therefore used to describe the process of redefining colour spaces.

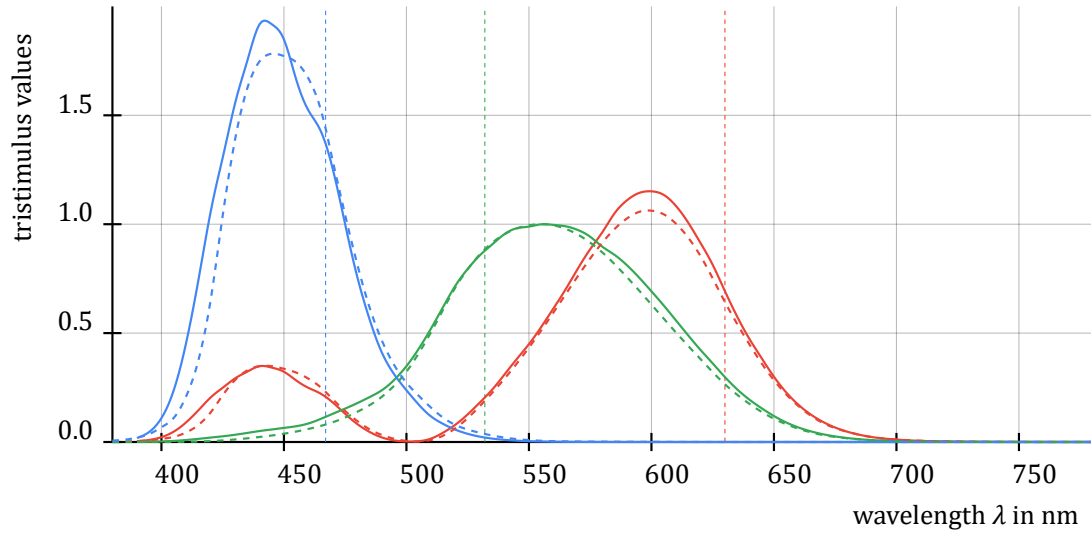


Figure 7: CIE 1931 standard observer $\bar{x}(\lambda)$ (blue), $\bar{y}(\lambda)$ (green) and $\bar{z}(\lambda)$ (red) colour-matching functions (dashed), compared to CIE 2015 2° $\bar{x}_F(\lambda)$, $\bar{y}_F(\lambda)$ and $\bar{z}_F(\lambda)$ (solid).

On Barco RGB-Laser projectors for cinema applications, calibration of the white point based on CIE 1931 does not result in a neutral white. With monochromatic lasers optimized for BT.2020, marked as dashed, coloured lines in Figure 7, the effect of the blue and red lasers on different Y and Y_F responses is obvious. In practice, this leads to a greenish white after calibration with the CIE 1931 standard observer compared to CIE 2015 2° CMFs.

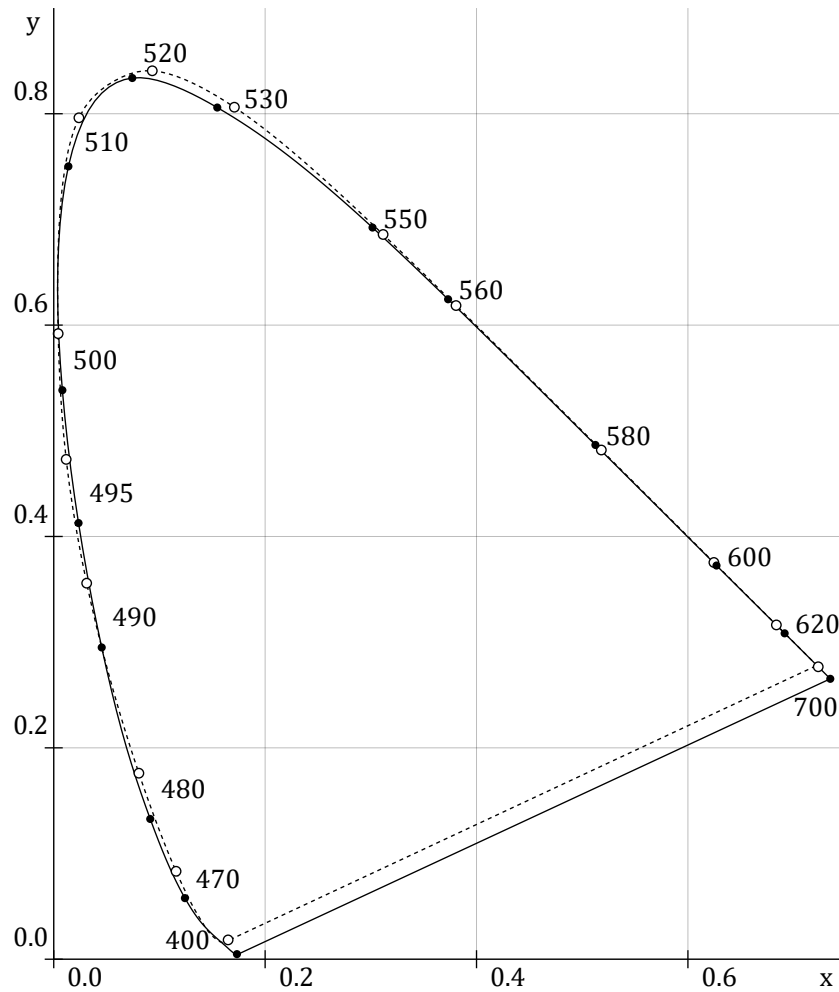


Figure 8: CIE 1931 2° specular locus (solid) and CIE 2015 2° specular locus (dashed)

Both CIE 1931 and CIE 2015 CMFs can be used to get CIE xy chromaticity coordinates. In Figure 8, the outer, curved line in the CIE xy diagram is called the specular locus. This line represents monochromatic light. Both areas (CIE 1931 and CIE 2015 2°) contain all visible colours. None of the representations is missing colours. The edges of the visible area are just represented with different, incompatible xy coordinates.

3.2.1. The rationale for the 2° observer

The 2° observer specified in CIE 2015 is used mainly because the existing colour spaces are also based on a 2° field of view, even though a normal television under ideal viewing conditions has a larger field of view. An HD video signal with a 1920 pixel width, for example, can result in a 32° horizontal field of view [Poynton, 2012, p. 101].

An approximately 1.4° field of view corresponds to the foveola (fovea centralis) with the sharpest vision under daylight conditions [Wyszecki & Stiles, 2000, p. 89]. Therefore, while focusing on small image details, a small field of view is reasonable.

Admesy, a spectroradiometer vendor, comes to the same conclusion. For display applications, regardless of which CMFs are used, the 2° observer is applicable.

“ Now the practical question arises which standard observer to choose for display applications? One could think that the 10° observer would be the better choice, because a display will in most cases be viewed under an angle which is larger than 4°. But when we remember that the viewing angle of the color stimuli as such is determining, we find that the 2° observer can be the closer fit, for example when we view a photo with detailed elements. For that reason the ICDM, the International Committee for Display Metrology, part of SID’s Definitions and Standards Committee, bases all display metrology on the CIE 1931 2° color-matching functions [Chapter 21.2.2, IDMS version 1.2]. ”

[Measure How We See - The Way to Perfect Display Colors, Admesy, 2024]

For large venue events with LED screens as background, a 10° observer, designed to better model peripheral retinal response, might be more appropriate. However, a larger field of view (outside the fovea, approx. 5°) seems to require more attention. The concurrent usage of one set of CMFs for small details and one for large area backgrounds at the same time may be needed [Polster, 2013, p. 97].

As to CIE 170-1:2006 physiological data, the effect of different observers’ fields may be larger for younger persons [Fairchild, 2005, pp. 339 f].

3.3. CIE Illuminant Series D

The majority of video and display colour spaces, including BT.709 and BT.2020, define CIE standard illuminant D65 as their white point. The correlated colour temperature of D65 is 6504 K. For D65, an exact spectral power distribution is given. With CIE 1931 CMFs, this SPD results in chromaticity coordinates $x = 0.312713$ and $y = 0.329016$.

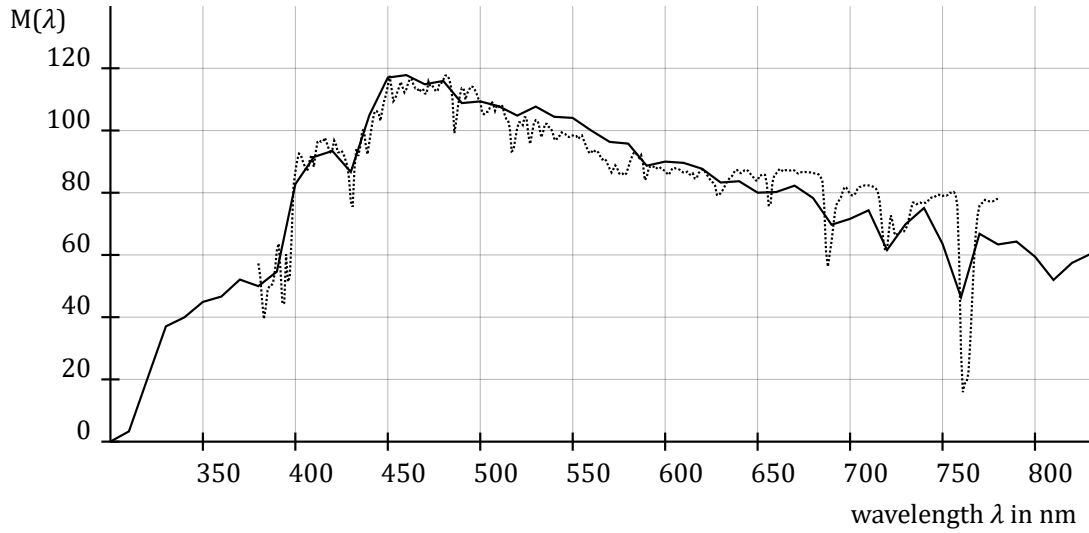


Figure 9: Normalized CIE standard illuminant D65 spectral power distribution, compared to measured slightly cloudy sky (Hamburg, December 2025, dotted) with the same CIE 1931 xy chromaticity coordinates.

The SPD shown in Figure 9 is defined based on measurements of the sky at different times of day. A technical definition for white or neutral grey, concerning the human eye, is only possible relative to the viewing conditions and adjustment of the eye. As the human visual system is trained, by near every day practice, to accept normal daylight as neutral, an SPD matching this condition is desirable.

The original CIE dataset for D65 is defined in 10 nm intervals. Even if Sprague interpolation (fifth-order polynomial interpolation described in CIE 167:2005) is recommended for measured SPDs by CIE 015:2018, the dataset for D65 given in the same document is linear interpolated from 10 nm to 5 nm intervals. Therefore, linear interpolation was used to get a 1 nm spaced table.

The exact SPD can be found in Appendix A.4 as $S_{D65}(\lambda)$.

With this dataset, the D65 white point can be recalculated for CIE 2015 based CMFs. As discussed in Section 7.2, four significant figures are accurate enough to specify a white point for video and display applications. This corresponds to the numbers given in ITU colour space standards. The recalculated CIE xy chromaticity coordinates are given in Table 2.

CMFs	x	y
CIE 1931 2°	0.3127	0.3290
CIE 2015 2°	0.3135	0.3308

Table 2: D65 white point based on CIE 2015 2° and CIE 1931 2°

The accuracy of modern spectroradiometers has increased over time. Daylight varies slightly depending on dust, clouds, and time of day. Nevertheless, the SPD is seen as numerically accurate. Therefore, the CIE xy chromaticity coordinates can be seen as accurate as well.

There are colour spaces which do not use CIE D65 as a white point. As long as a colour temperature for a D series daylight illuminant is referenced, the spectral power distribution can be calculated. The mathematical process is described in Section 7.10.

Chromaticity coordinates for white points that are not referred to the CIE illuminant series D can be calculated using the same method as long as an SPD is defined. As illuminant A or tungsten light, defined white points are not typical for displays under normal viewing conditions, numbers are not elaborated here.

3.4. BT.709, BT.2020 and DCI-P3

While both ITU-R BT.709 and ITU-R BT.2020 incorporate many specifications, including colour spaces, transfer curves, resolutions and more, this thesis focuses exclusively on their chromaticity definitions.

Even if modern SDI signals are defined with a Colour VANC packet [ST 2048-1:2024], enabling arbitrary colour spaces and logarithmic transfer curves, implementation in non-cinematography products is rare. The vast majority of professional broadcast equipment relies on the simple SDI payload identifiers, which can only distinguish between a BT.709 or BT.2020 colour space [ST 2082-10:2018]. In case of HDMI, the built-in colour spaces are also BT.2020 and BT.709 [HDMI 2.0]. HDMI adds sRGB, the difference is the transfer curve, not the colour space primary values, compared to BT.709.

BT.601 is seen as legacy for signals, even if crucial for redefinition in Section 4.2. The OpenColorIO (OCIO) configuration for ACES workflows lists more than 20 distinct colour spaces for cameras and displays [OCIO, 2025]. They are available during a production workflow, but as they are not typically available for video signals, these colour spaces are seen as exceptions rather than targets for direct redefinition.

A notable exception is the Digital Cinema Initiatives - Protocol 3 (DCI-P3), while not a typical colour space for encoding RGB data for video signals, this colour space is significant when it comes to displays. The DCI-P3 colour space defines the possible colour volume for cinema projectors, even though the triplet of code values $(CV_{X''}, CV_{Y''}, CV_{Z''})$ used in a modern HDR DCDM image can exceed this colour volume by far [DCI HDRD, 2024]. Compared to BT.709 and BT.2020, DCI-P3 can be seen as a colour space which defines display capabilities and is not typically used for actually interpreting a video signal.

3.5. Required precision of colour spaces

Different colour spaces use different numbers of significant figures for the CIE xy chromaticity coordinates given in the standards. Figuring out the accuracy of the underlying data and calculating the error may be impossible or frustrating because errors can accumulate. As it is desirable to have numerical precision and ignore uncertainties for all further calculations, it may be more helpful to analyse the desired precision of a colour space.

A future industry standard may be IC_tC_p encoded video signals with 12-bit quantization and the perceptual quantizer (PQ) as the electro-optical transfer function (EOTF). This system ensures that no code value change is above the visual threshold when analysed with ΔE_{2000} [Dolby, 2020]. For distinguishing between colours of a 12-bit IC_tC_p video signal in the CIE xy chromaticity diagram, x and y coordinates need to have a precision within ± 0.0002 . The maths used, and a table for different colours, is given in Section 7.2.

Spectroradiometers with this precision are not broadly available. Therefore, this precision is desired for calculations, but cannot be reproduced while matching displays. As a class 1 reference display is required to be within ΔE_{uv}^* smaller than 4 of the defined colour space [EBU Tech 3320], with a well-established uncertainty of ± 0.002 or better, a normal spectroradiometer is accurate enough.

4. Redefinition

4.1. Existing workflows

As the limitations of CIE 1931 are well known to the industry, vendors of displays, colourimeters and spectroradiometers try to mitigate these issues. The offsets Sony implements with their products, described in Section 3.1, is one approach to adjust the white points (not done for primary colours) of displays for a better visual match. In the case of Sony reference displays, verification is based on a visual evaluation.

Assuming there is a set of CMFs perfectly modelling the eye, it is valid to measure red, green, blue and white of one display with a spectroradiometer, then transfer the resulting colour space to a different display with different SPDs and match the first display measured. This workflow is done in practice. All displays of one studio are matched to one reference display. The use of different CMFs for calibration is possible as long as the SPD of the reference display is known.

4.2. Redefinition of ITU-R BT.709 based on CIE 2015 2° CMFs

The colour space defined in ITU-R BT.709 (Table 3) may be the most used colour space in television and video applications. The three chromaticity coordinates of the primaries defined in the standard are based on the CIE 1931 standard observer CMFs. There is a direct definition for x and y . The luminance of each primary colour can be calculated by the specified white point. The maths for calculating the required luminance of each primary is described in Section 7.7 and Section 7.8. For computer displays, one of the most used colour spaces is sRGB. The IEC 61966-2-1 standard, which defines sRGB, uses CIE 1931 based primary colours as well. They are defined with the same values as the ITU-R BT.709 (BT.709) colour space. They can be seen as equal and interchangeable. Therefore, the redefined BT.709 will also be valid for sRGB. (Only the colour space matches, the EOTF does not match).

Colour	x	y	Luminance
Red	0.640	0.330	0.2126
Green	0.300	0.600	0.7152
Blue	0.150	0.060	0.07219
White (D65)	0.3127	0.3290	1.0

Table 3: CIE 1931 based ITU-R BT.709 and sRGB colour space definition

The ITU document presents the chromaticity coordinates with three significant figures, while white is presented with four figures. The required luminance for white is calculated and also specified in the standard as formulae for calculating luminance for a chroma-separated signal. Consequently, the numbers can be found in the conversion matrix for converting linear RGB to the XYZ Colour space, where Y is the luminance.

The luminance for white is defined in normalized form here and can be translated to a maximum screen brightness of 100 cd/m² for a class 1 display, 200 cd/m² for domestic viewing conditions [EBU Tech 3320], or 80 cd/m² for sRGB [IEC 61966-2-1].

The numbers provided for the white point are not just CIE 1931 chromaticity coordinates. They refer to the CIE standard illuminant D65 [ITU-R BT.2035], which is well-defined with an SPD. A full spectral dataset [CIE D65] for the white point is given with the ISO/CIE 11664-2:2022 standard. Therefore, a redefinition of the white point based on CIE 2015 2° CMFs can be done. The resulting chromaticity coordinates are presented in Table 2 from Section 3.3. The numbers given for the primary colours, however, are reduced to a three-dimensional value (xy chromaticity coordinate and calculated luminance). For redefinition with new colour-matching functions, the spectral power distributions of the primary colours are needed.

The BT.709 colour space was first defined in 1990 and published as CCIR Rec. 709, today known as ITU-R BT.709. The chromaticities were derived from the colours defined earlier by EBU and SMPTE. The red and blue primary colours are taken from EBU Tech 3213-E standard, further referred to as EBU colours. The green primary colour is a mathematical average of the EBU green and the green which is defined in SMPTE RP 145, further named SMPTE colours [Poynton, 2012, p. 290].

The CIE 1931 based chromaticity coordinates given for the EBU colours, as well as the SMPTE colours, are a result of the colourimetric characteristics of the light-emitting phosphors available in 1970.

The SMPTE and EBU documents do not define a spectral distribution. Only the reduced CIE 1931 2° standard observer-based chromaticity coordinates are defined.

The best sources for the SPDs are therefore based on the SMPTE and EBU phosphors used in reference cathode-ray tube (CRT) displays from 1990 as sources for red, green and blue.

4.2.1. Measuring CRT phosphor SPDs

In CRT displays, the chromaticities of the red, green, and blue primaries are determined by the spectral emission characteristics of the phosphor materials deposited on the screen's inner surface. The expected CIE 1931 xy coordinates of these emissions are well documented in the industry standards EBU Tech 3213-E and SMPTE RP 145. The underlying SPDs, which define the physical light output, have never been standardized.

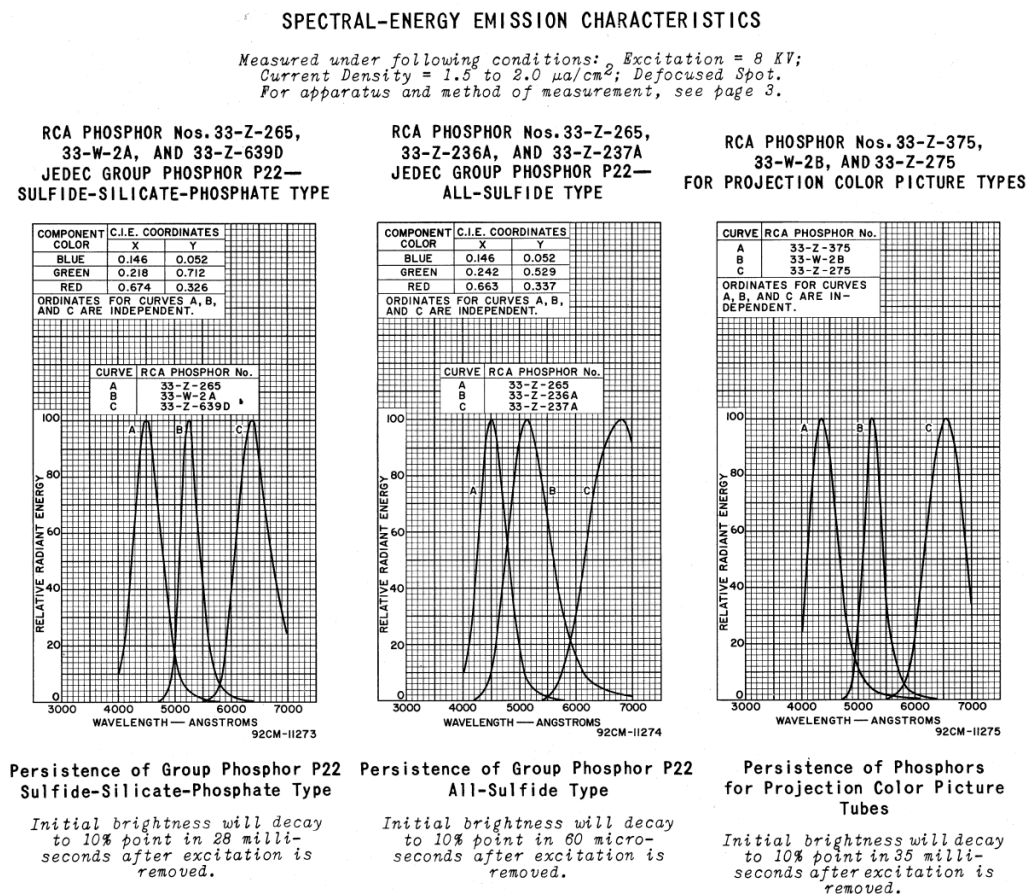


Figure 10: Example datasheet for different spectral emissions for different phosphors used in CRT displays [RCA TPM-1508A, 1995].

The used material is sometimes referred to as “P22 phosphors”. As seen in Figure 10, the Radio Corporation of America listed multiple versions of P22 phosphors.

Public, high-quality data for exact spectral power distributions of CRT displays seems to be rare. The graphs given in some datasheets do not comply with the CIE xy chromaticity coordinates, which are produced when these phosphors are used for coating glass of a CRT. Measurement of 15 different CRT displays was analysed by Golz and MacLeod (2003). The available dataset yields CIE xy chromaticity coordinates within the range of SMPTE and EBU colours. A clear definition of which phosphors are used and what standards are followed is only available for some of them.

In the absence of any publicly available, traceable SPDs from reference CRT displays, the spectral emissions of one reference-grade CRT display representative of each standard (SMPTE and EBU) have been measured.

The Sony BVM-20F1E was chosen as the reference for EBU colours. One of these displays was available with less than 19 000 hours of operation at NDR in Hamburg. This type of display was long used as a reference display in the broadcast industry. The manual [SONY, 1995] confirms that the EBU version complies with EBU Tech 3213-E within ± 0.005 for the CIE 1931 based chromaticity coordinates.

For measuring two most similar displays under equal conditions, a Sony BVM-20F1U was chosen. As they were not typically sold in Europe, a display from the USA was sent to Hamburg. The CRT inside this display has a runtime of approximately 21 000 hours.

The spectral power distributions of the primary colours were measured with a CS-2000 spectroradiometer from Konica Minolta (5nm spectral bandwidth).

Especially for the narrow spectral lines of the red phosphor, results were verified with a JETI spechbos 2501-HiRes (2nm spectral bandwidth). The results are within the tolerance of the devices. Konica Minolta claims an accuracy of ± 0.0015 / ± 0.001 for the resulting x / y chromaticity coordinates while measuring an illuminant A. There is no detailed information on the accuracy achievable with more complex spectral sources. Simulated errors to the measured data (spectral shift of 0.3 nm, slight variation in intensity for some spectral areas) resulted in errors which are below the uncertainty of the datasheet.

The accuracy for luminance is given with $\pm 2\%$ for an illuminant A at 100 cd/m². As all the resulting luminances for the primary colours are normalised to a white point, exact luminance measurements are not required in this case.

A CRT flickers, this means the light output is not constant over time, as seen in Figure 11. A spectroradiometer with an integration time below or near the frame rate may not see the same

SPD effect as the human eye. The integration time was set to a fixed value (40 000 μ s in case of the EBU CRT, 33 333 μ s for the SMPTE CRT). As the repeatability while using single measurements and a trigger signal synchronized to the light output was not within the expected range, 100 measurements were taken and averaged.

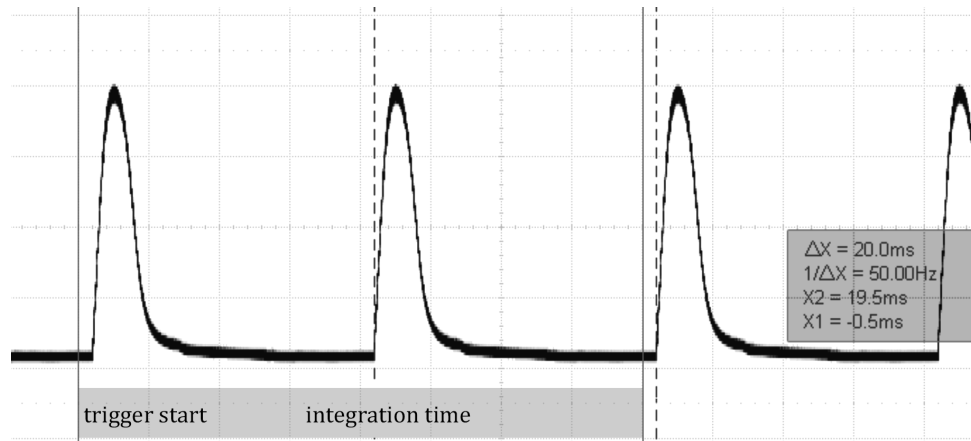


Figure 11: Luminance of a CRT (Sony BVM-20F1E, white) over time, measured with a photodiode.

The short integration time of only two fields was needed to prevent overexposure. As the red phosphor has most of its energy in narrow spectral peaks, single pixels of the line sensor in a spectroradiometer reach their limits, while the overall luminance is well beyond the maximum specified (illuminant A) for the spectroradiometer.

For the EBU CRT display, a BKM-21D SDI Multi Decoder card was used for signal input. The SMPTE version was equipped with a BKM-20D SDI Input board. The SDI signal was generated as a 525i/29.97 SDI video signal for the SMPTE CRT, and 625i/25 for the EBU CRT display.

As the displays can turn off single primary colours, a full area 100% white video signal, calibrated to 100 cd/m² and a D65 white point (CIE 1931), was used for all measurements.

Measurement was done with a controlled ambient temperature between 21°C and 23°C. Humidity was between 40% and 50%. The warm-up time for the CRTs was at least 45 minutes.

Both displays are measured with a luminance decay from the middle of the screen to the edges, as well as slight colour shifts.



Figure 12: Alignment setup for measuring CRT displays, locking the spectroradiometer to the light output is done with a photodiode and an Oscilloscope.

The measured SPDs are presented in Figure 13 and Figure 14. A table with detailed data can be found in Appendix A.3.

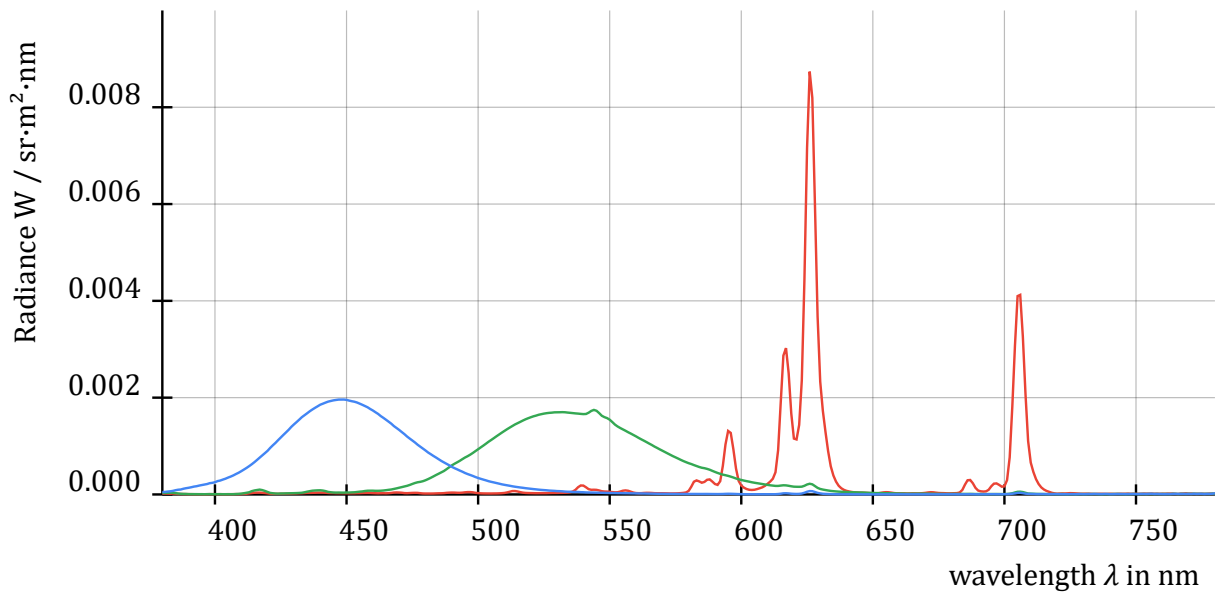


Figure 13: SPDs of EBU colours from Sony BVM-20F1E.

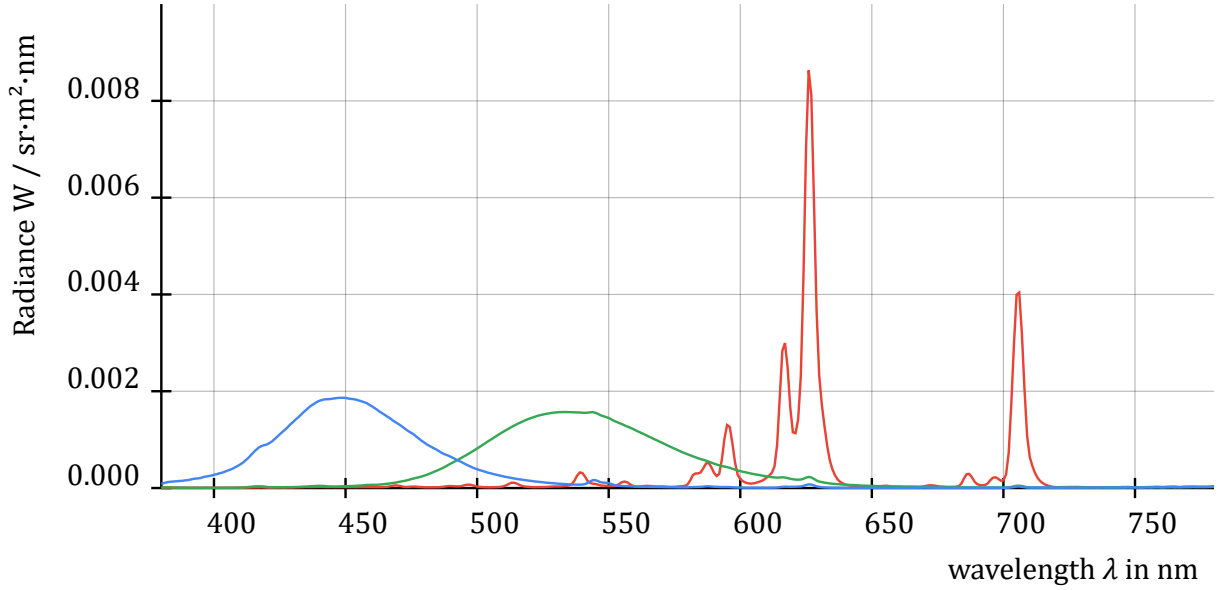


Figure 14: SPDs of SMPTE colours from Sony BVM-20F1U.

The red peaks are slightly visible as crosstalk in the SPDs of the other colours. This is also described by Golz and MacLeod (2003). As this seems to be the actual-seen colour for an observer, the data is left as is. The measurements used for redefining BT.709 are taken from the middle of the screen. This ensures that the resulting colour space best reproduces the visual colours seen on these CRT displays.

The SPDs used to specify the red and blue colours for a BT.709 based on CIE 2015 2° CMFs are directly taken from the measurements of the BVM-20F1E display (EBU colours). The green is a mix of the EBU and SMPTE green measured from BVM-20F1U. The difference is shown in Figure 15.

The mix for the green SPD is done by averaging the energy for each wavelength, after normalization to the same overall luminance for the EBU and SMPTE green. The luminance is calculated with CIE 1931 2° observer CMFs. The normalization is not done with CIE xy chromaticity coordinates. Doing so will lead to a reduction to a three-dimensional value without keeping a single SPD. Without this SPD, it is not possible to transfer this concept of redefining a colour space to other CMFs.

$$\beta = \frac{Y_{\text{EBU}}}{Y_{\text{SMPTE}}}$$

$$P_{\text{BT.709}_{\text{green}}}(\lambda) = P_{\text{EBU}_{\text{green}}}(\lambda) + \beta P_{\text{SMPTE}_{\text{green}}}(\lambda)$$

Equation 2: Averaging SMPTE and EBU green with normalization.

The normalisation factor for the measurements is $\beta = 1.0403$

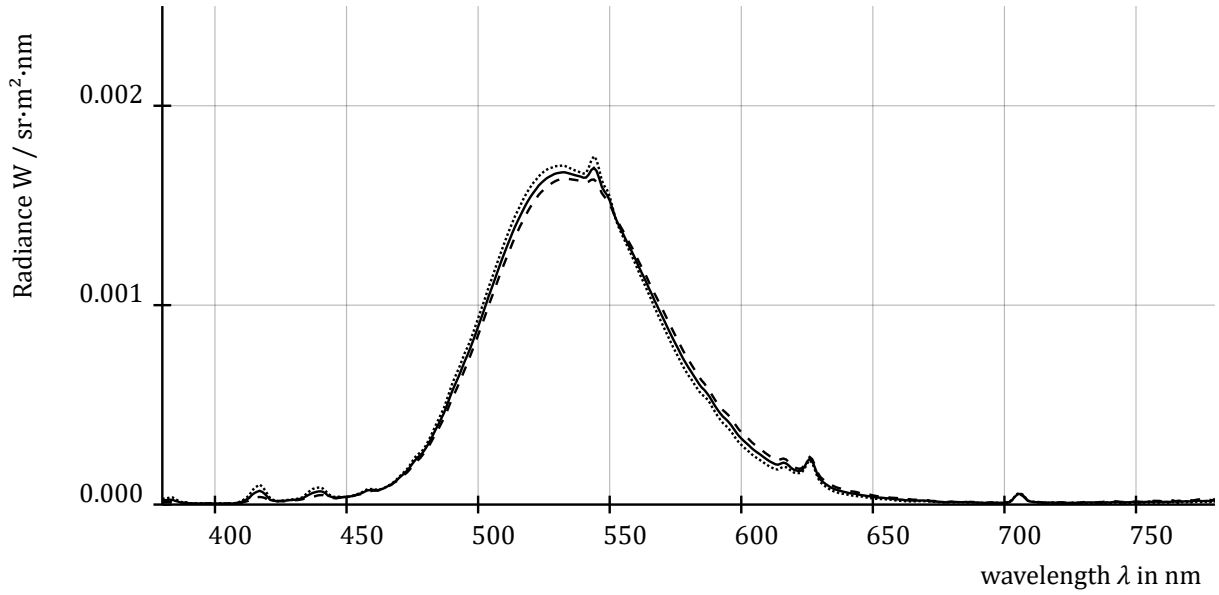


Figure 15: EBU green (dotted) and SMPTE green (dashed), compared to the resulting average (solid).

With these spectral power distributions, real physical colours are now available, which can serve as a basis for redefining the BT.709 colour space based on CIE 2015 2° colour-matching functions. The following equations are used to calculate the CIE xy chromaticity coordinates. The same set of equations is valid for CIE 1931 as well as CIE 2015.

$$\begin{aligned}
 X_F &= \sum_{\lambda=380nm}^{780nm} \bar{x}_F(\lambda)P(\lambda) \\
 Y_F &= \sum_{\lambda=380nm}^{780nm} \bar{y}_F(\lambda)P(\lambda) \\
 Z_F &= \sum_{\lambda=380nm}^{780nm} \bar{z}_F(\lambda)P(\lambda)
 \end{aligned}$$

Equation 3: Calculation of the CIE $X_F Y_F Z_F$ tristimulus values.

With discrete values at 1nm steps for the CMFs and the primary colour SPDs, a summation can be used with λ in the range of 380nm to 780nm, $\bar{x}_F, \bar{y}_F, \bar{z}_F$ are available with CIE 170-2:2015 2° cone-fundamental based CMFs (Appendix A.6), $P(\lambda)$ is the measured energy for the phosphor or the luminance of the D65 standard illuminant (in case of white) at a given wavelength. The CIE xy chromaticity coordinates are then calculated with Equation 4.

$$x_F = \frac{X_F}{X_F + Y_F + Z_F}$$

$$y_F = \frac{Y_F}{X_F + Y_F + Z_F}$$

Equation 4: Calculation of the CIE chromaticity coordinates.

A full table with the data for the spectral power distributions of the redefined colour space, as shown in Figure 16, can be found in Appendix A.3.

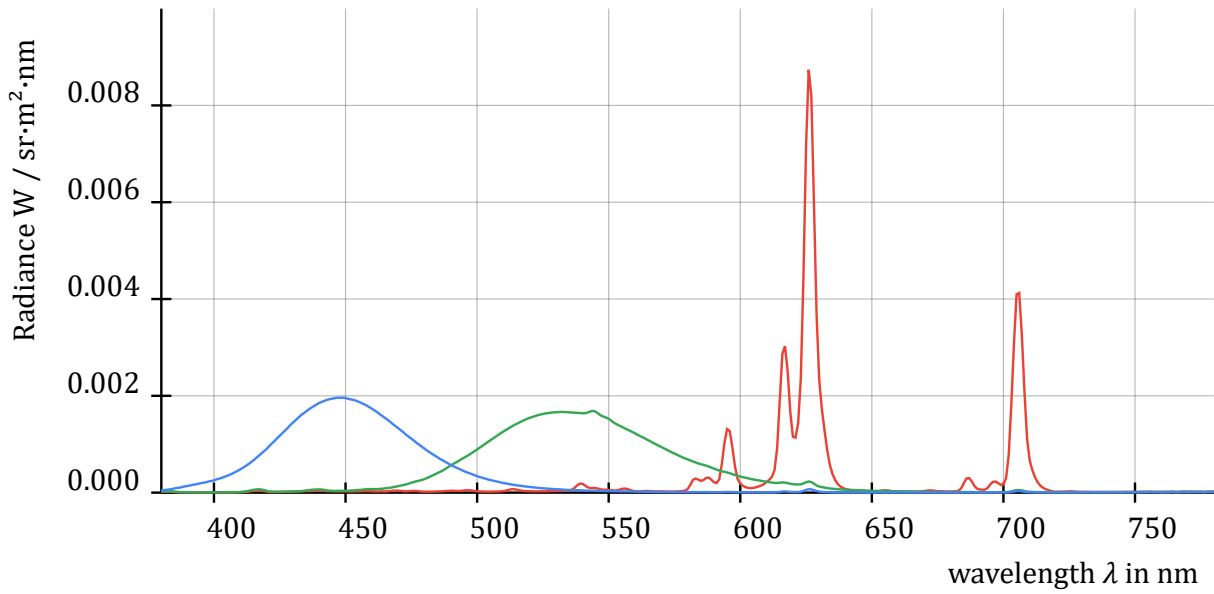


Figure 16: SPDs of the resulting BT.709 colours, mixed from Sony BVM-20F1E and BVM-20F1U.

The luminance given in Table 4 is not calculated from the measured SPDs. The given value is the relative luminance required to mix D65 white. When the colour of the primaries is slightly altered, the luminance required to reach white changes accordingly. The maths for calculating required luminances is given in Section 7.8.

Primary colour	ITU-R BT.709 (BT.709) based on CIE 2015 2°		
	x	y	Luminance
Red	0.6345	0.3369	0.2211
Green	0.3126	0.6012	0.6927
Blue	0.1407	0.07094	0.08614
White	0.3135	0.3308	1.0

Table 4: CIE chromaticity coordinates for ITU-R BT.709 (BT.709) based on CIE 2015 2° CMF. White point is defined as CIE D65 daylight illuminant. Luminance for White is normalized to 1, the Luminance for the colours is calculated with the white point.

The resulting colour space can be used for calibration of displays with CIE 2015 2° colour-matching functions. The result will match the colours of a BT.709 reference CRT display within the limits of CMFs. To be precise, a theoretical BT.709 CRT display. Even a newer BVM-D24E1WU/E CRT separates in SMPTE and EBU phosphors. The supported BT.709 colour space is implemented by linear matrix processing introduced with HD support [SONY, 1999].

4.2.2. Precision of the resulting colour space

For evaluating the deviation of the measured SPDs against the definition of the BT.709 standard, the resulting CIE 1931 standard observer based chromaticity coordinates are presented in Table 4. They are compared to the standards defined chromaticity coordinates, and the deviation is given as ΔE^*_{uv} . The maths for calculating ΔE^*_{uv} is given in Section 7.6.

ΔE^*_{uv} is used for defining display accuracy in ITU standards. It is not suitable for precise colour deviations across different luminances. As the luminance is normalized here, the deviation of the luminance is ignored and ΔE^*_{uv} can be used. CIEDE2000 is given as additional deviation for convenience. Calculation of CIEDE2000 is done with the JavaScript implementation by Leonard (2026).

Primary colour	x		y		Error	
	CRT 1931	Target	CRT 1931	Target	CIEDE2000	ΔE^*_{uv}
Red	0.6381	0.640	0.3317	0.330	0.33	1.8
Green EBU	0.2918	0.290	0.6021	0.600	0.35	1.0
Green SMPTE	0.3087	0.310	0.5985	0.595	0.25	1.1
Green 709	0.3003	0.300	0.6003	0.600	0.05	0.19
Blue	0.1502	0.150	0.05802	0.060	0.72	0.99

Table 5: CIE chromaticity coordinates, comparison of ITU-R BT.709 (BT.709) reference values with measured CRT values.

A class 1 or grade 1 display needs to comply with ITU-R BT.709 (BT.709) standard chromaticity coordinates within ΔE^*_{uv} smaller than 4 [EBU Tech 3320].

The CIE chromaticity coordinates of the displays measured with the Konica Minolta CS-2000 are well within the tolerances in the datasheet and within the limits for a class 1 display, even after considering the uncertainty of the spectroradiometer. There was only one display available of each type. Therefore, it is unknown how representative the offset to BT.709 is when measured with a modern spectroradiometer.

As rounding the CIE xy chromaticity coordinates will lead to an offset between the SPDs and the redefined colour space, the numbers presented here and used for further calculations are given with 4 significant figures, even if they hold an uncertainty of ± 0.0015 / ± 0.001 . While no detailed data for the uncertainty of the measured spectral data is available, it is not desirable to reduce the precision of the SPDs. The white point of the redefined BT.709 colour space is considered fully accurate, as it is based on the SPD defined by CIE standards.

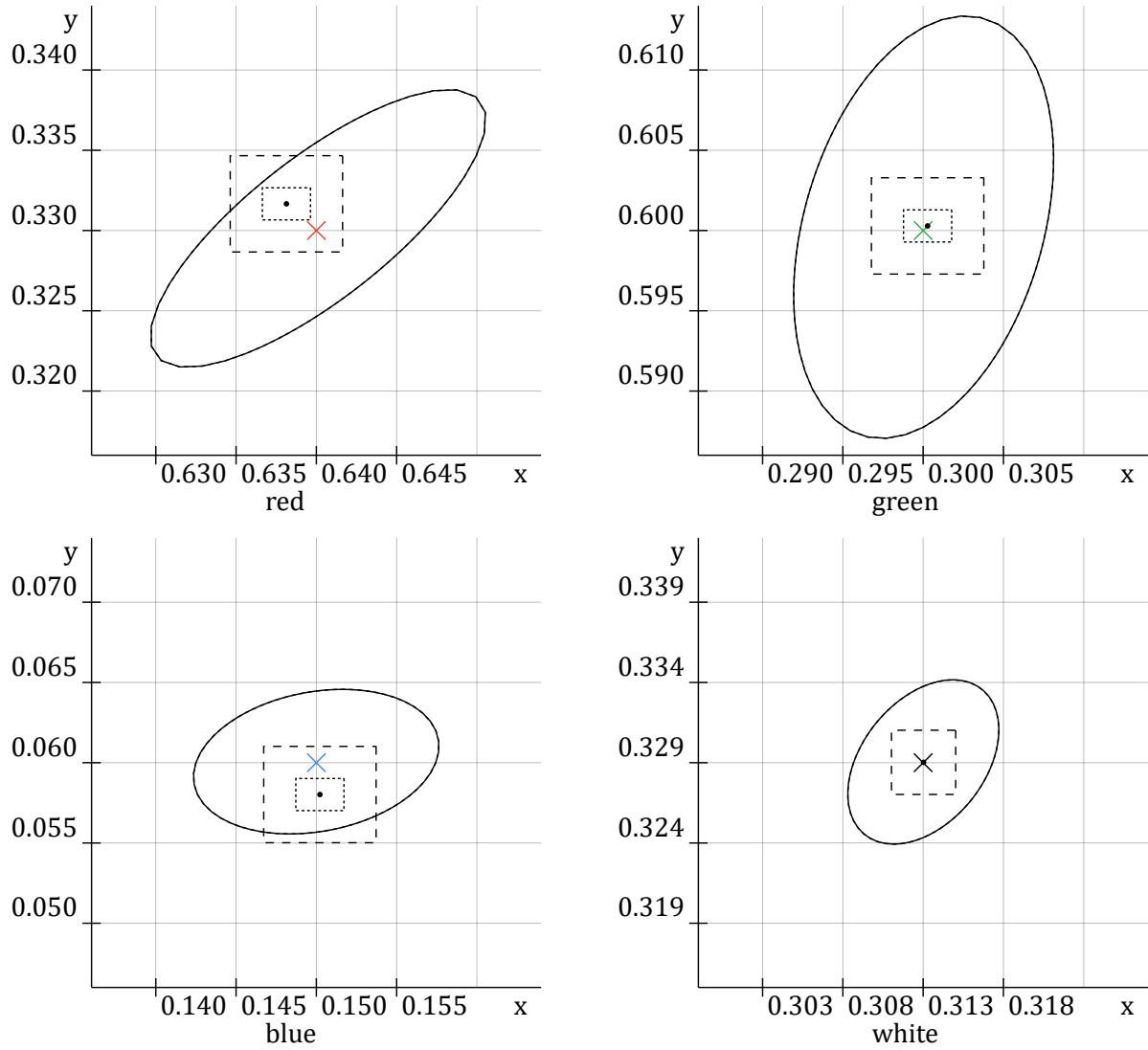


Figure 17: Enlarged CIE 1931 xy chromaticity diagram for red, green and blue. The measured results (point), the corresponding probe uncertainty (inner dotted square) and the resulting uncertainty for a display calibrated within ± 0.002 for xy (outer dashed square) are compared to the ITU-R BT.709 (BT.709) primaries (cross) and the required precision of $\Delta E^*_{uv} < 4$ (solid ellipsis).

The requirement for a class 1 display to reproduce skin tones is defined with a deviation of ΔE^*_{uv} smaller than 2.6 [EBU Tech 3320]. EBU Tech 3273-E defines one skin tone with $Y = 0.4404$, $u' = 0.2221$, $v' = 0.4884$. For creating the skin tone with BT.709 primaries, a linear mix of $R = 0.6073$, $G = 0.4041$, $B = 0.3084$ is required. When this colour is mixed with the measured (and averaged for green) colours, the resulting skin tone can be rendered precisely.

The measured displays comply with this standard. For calibrating a display based on the redefined colour space, the uncertainty of a spectroradiometer should be very low. The worst-case error while using typical spectroradiometers can be seen in Figure 17.

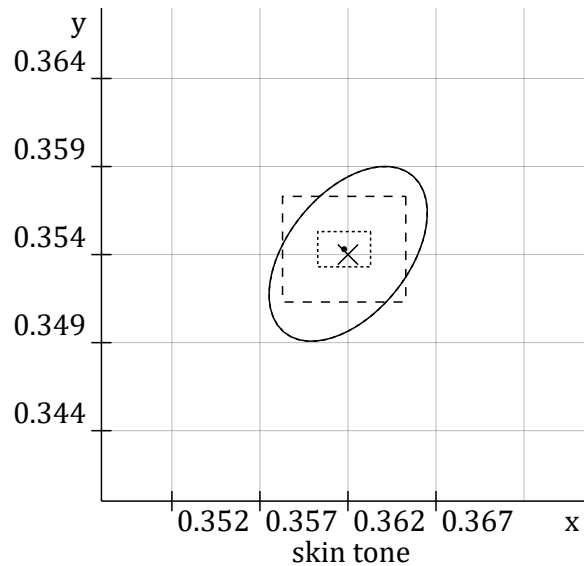


Figure 18: Enlarged CIE 1931 xy chromaticity diagram for skin tone defined in EBU Tech 3273-E. The measured results (point), the corresponding probe uncertainty (inner dotted square) and the resulting uncertainty for a display calibrated within ± 0.002 for xy (outer dashed square) are compared to the ITU-R BT.709 (BT.709) primaries (cross) and the required precision of $\Delta E^*_{uv} < 2.6$ (solid ellipsis).

The resulting match between the measured SPDs and the existing BT.709 colour space, when adding up the errors from the CS-2000 and a spectroradiometer used to calibrate a display (for example, ± 0.002 for xy coordinates), is not within the limits to fully comply with class 1 displays. As seen in Figure 18, the added errors of two spectroradiometers exceed the requirements, even if the simulated display could achieve this colour with near-perfection.

4.2.3. Simplification of the measured SPDs

While the Blue and green phosphors of a CRT do have very simple and wide spectral power distributions, the red phosphor of CRT displays shows narrow peaks and can be described as more complex. It may be desirable to simplify the shape of the red SPD.

A change to the spectral data will need a verification method which is more accurate than the existing CMFs. Furthermore, the changed SPD needs to visually match the original CRT display colour for all observers. Otherwise, the resulting SPD cannot be used as a general physical source for redefining a colour space with different CMFs for different viewing conditions or further optimization.

Simplifying the red spectral power distribution will need a compromise and a visual verification. Even if desirable, this is not part of this thesis.

4.3. Redefinition of ITU-R BT.2020 based on CIE 2015 2° CMFs

The colour space defined in ITU-R BT.2020 is derived from monochromatic light sources at 630 nm for red, 532 nm for green and 467 nm for blue. The white point is defined as D65, consistent with BT.709. The definition for the chromaticity coordinates in the standard is based on the CIE 1931 2° standard observer.

Colour	x	y	Luminance	monochromatic λ
Red	0.708	0.292	0.2627	630nm
Green	0.170	0.797	0.6780	532nm
Blue	0.131	0.046	0.05930	467nm
White (D65)	0.3127	0.3290	1.000	-

Table 6: CIE 1931 based ITU-R BT.2020 colour space definition

Redefining the ITU-R BT.2020 colour space by reading the CIE 2015 2° $X_F Y_F Z_F$ values and transforming them to CIE xy chromaticity coordinates would result in a new colour space based on monochromatic light, with the same spectral power distributions, visually identical (primary colours only) to CIE 1931 based BT.2020.

One of the objectives while defining a wider colour space than BT.709, covering all real surface colours, was to use physically possible primary colours and not imaginary colours (which would allow even larger colour spaces). For red, there have been two different approaches. Selecting a monochromatic light which can be reproduced with a laser, which is simple to manufacture (635nm), was one of the approaches. The other approach is to select a monochromatic light on the equi-hue line of the red of an existing display technology at this time (625nm). A compromise at 630nm was selected because the equi-hue line of the 630 nm based red primary can be reached by laser and LED-backlit display technology with a near-invisible colour difference as to CIELAB ΔE [ITU-R BT.2246].

Introducing a colour space, defined on the same monochromatic light sources, using chromaticity coordinates with respect to CIE 2015 2° CMFs, will break the existing relation between BT.709 and BT.2020, as given by a colour space transformation matrix in ITU-R BT.2087.

This transformation matrix is the base for converting BT.2020 video signals to other colour spaces and vice versa. Such a definition is also required to convert signals for displays without native BT.2020 primary colours. Therefore, a video signal based on BT.2020 defined with CIE 1931 will

be incompatible with the BT.2020 colour space defined with CIE 2015 2° and monochromatic light sources.

As not all displays are wide-gamut (e.g. BT.2020) capable, content from different colour spaces often needs to be mapped to BT.709. Colours inside the BT.709 colour space, for example, skin tones shall be visually identical on displays with different capabilities.

With existing products having a transformation matrix already built in, and existing content already converted between wide-colour gamut (BT.2020) and standard colour gamut (BT.709) and vice versa, having a new transformation matrix will result in incompatibilities, basically “starting over again” [IMAGO, 2025].

As compatibility is one of the main objectives for a smooth upgrade path, breaking existing colour space mappings is not desirable. All modern displays can, and are required to, do a simple linear matrix transformation. It is not important to match real colours with the primaries given in a colour space. Therefore, one initial idea behind BT.2020 to select a primary colour which is related to the native colours of a display is not important for modern technology.

Today, the intent of ITU-R BT.2020 can be seen more as a large transport container to best cover the Pointer’s Gamut. Using the existing linear matrix-based maths to convert from the redefined BT.709 to a CIE 2015 2° based BT.2020 seems to be reasonable and complies with the requirement defined on page 19.

For the redefinition of BT.2020, the already redefined BT.709 (Section 4.2) is transformed by the matrix given in ITU-R BT.2087. This ensures compatibility with existing products. As long as a display is calibrated to show colours of BT.709 content as expected, existing BT.2020 signals can also be shown as expected.

The colour space transformation matrix presented in ITU-R BT.2087 can be calculated and will give highly precise numbers. Even if in some cases these highly accurate numbers are required (e.g. to have accurate round-trips of signals), the rounded numbers given in ITU-R BT.2087 are often seen in implementations for colour space conversion.

For preserving the exact relation between BT.709 and BT.2020, a calculated transformation matrix is used to reach higher precision (see Section 7.7 for maths). Content conversion using the less precise matrix from standard documents will result in the same relation for rounding errors for both the original BT.2020 and the redefined BT.2020 colour spaces.

$$\begin{bmatrix} R_{\text{BT.2020}} \\ G_{\text{BT.2020}} \\ B_{\text{BT.2020}} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.6274039 & 0.3292830 & 0.0433131 \\ 0.0690973 & 0.9195404 & 0.0113623 \\ 0.0163914 & 0.0880133 & 0.8955953 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} R_{\text{BT.709}} \\ G_{\text{BT.709}} \\ B_{\text{BT.709}} \end{bmatrix}$$

Equation 5: Exact colour space conversion Matrix for converting BT.709 to BT.2020.

The matrix in Equation 5 shows the exact relation between the existing BT.709 and BT.2020 colour spaces. With the inverse of this matrix, this relation is bidirectional. The maths for converting one colour space to another using a transformation matrix can be implemented by linear mixing of CIE XYZ tristimulus values, as described in Section 7.9.

The resulting colour space does not correspond to any monochromatic light sources. As seen in Figure 19, the green and blue primaries for ITU-R BT.2020 are not even within the specular locus. As there are already colour spaces that use impossible, or imaginary colours like ACES AP0, this should not be a problem. It will just not be possible to reach 100% of this colour space, or to build a display with native BT.2020 primaries.

Primary	X _{CIE 2015 2°}	Y _{CIE 2015 2°}	Luminance
Red	0.6963	0.6963	0.2793
Green	0.1831	0.1831	0.6462
Blue	0.1213	0.1213	0.07448
White (D65)	0.3135	0.3135	1.000

Table 7: Redefined ITU-R BT.2020 (BT.2020) based on CIE 2015 2° CMFs (BT.2020_{CIE 2015 2°}) with Luminances

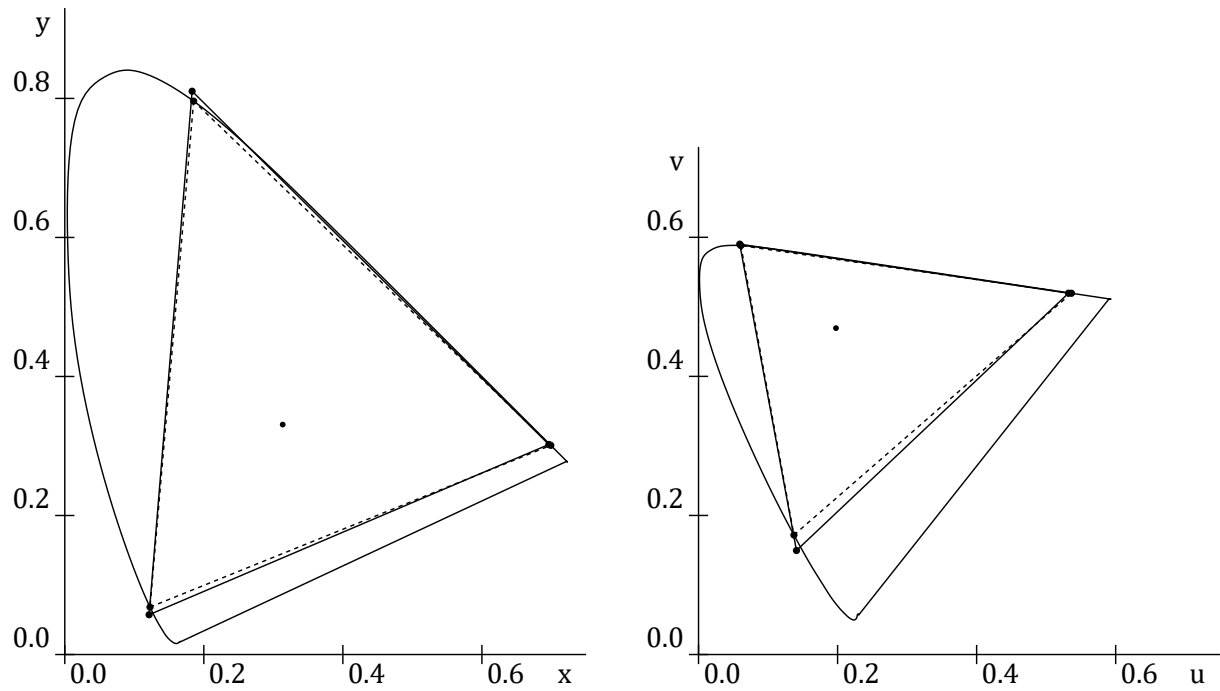


Figure 19: Redefined ITU-R BT.2020 in CIE xy and CIE uv 1976 diagram, compared to monochromatic light sources as defined in the original BT.2020 colour space (dashed line).

This approach has a significant impact on video signals, which shall represent monochromatic laser light. As long as DCI-P3 is used as the mastering gamut, as described in ITU-R BT.2407, these extremely saturated monochromatic colours will not be within a BT.2020 video signal. All colours which are inside BT.709 (skin tone, a lot of Pointer's gamut) will be displayed with the same accuracy as the redefined BT.709 colour space.

4.4. Redefinition of DCI-P3 D65 based on CIE 2015 2° CMFs

The DCI-P3 colour space (Table 8), created by Digital Cinema Initiatives (DCI), defines the required colour volume for a modern cinema projector. In addition to the BT.709 primaries, the HDR-Addendum created by DCI defines the primary chromaticity coordinates from DCI-P3 as test colours that must be within a certain precision for a certified product [DCI HDRD, 2024].

Colour	x	y	Luminance
Red	0.680	0.320	0.2290
Green	0.265	0.690	0.6917
Blue	0.150	0.060	0.07929
White (D65)	0.3127	0.3290	1.000

Table 8: CIE 1931 based DCI-P3 colour space definition with D65 white point

For display use, the DCI-P3 colour space is combined with the same D65 white point as BT.709 and BT.2020.

As already described in Section 4.3, colour spaces, which can be derived from BT.709, can be redefined in a compatible way with the existing transformation matrices. A redefinition of DCI-P3 can be done in the same way as described for BT.2020 in Section 4.3.

The Matrix for conversion from BT.709 RGB video signals to DCI-P3 RGB signals is given in Equation 6 and can be calculated as described in Section 7.7.

$$\begin{bmatrix} R_{\text{DCI-P3}} \\ G_{\text{DCI-P3}} \\ B_{\text{DCI-P3}} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.8224620 & 0.1775380 & 0.0 \\ 0.0331942 & 0.9668058 & 0.0 \\ 0.0170826 & 0.0723974 & 0.9105199 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} R_{\text{BT.709}} \\ G_{\text{BT.709}} \\ B_{\text{BT.709}} \end{bmatrix}$$

Equation 6: Conversion matrix from ITU-R BT.709 to DCI-P3 D65

This matrix can be used to convert the already redefined BT.709 colour space from Section 4.2 to a new DCI-P3 colour space.

Primary	$X_{\text{CIE 2015 } 2^\circ}$	$Y_{\text{CIE 2015 } 2^\circ}$	Luminance
Red	0.6719	0.3280	0.2400
Green	0.2801	0.6949	0.6653
Blue	0.1407	0.07094	0.09461
White (D65)	0.3135	0.3308	1.000

Table 9: CIE 2015 based DCI-P3 colour space definition with D65 white point.

A modern RGB laser cinema projector, in theory, can show the new, redefined DCI-P3 colour space completely. In practice, the slight crosstalk between the primary colours due to contrast limits results in a slight trade-off for blue and red. These limitations as seen in Figure 20, while not critical in practice, in some cases do not allow full certifications for some products (cannot show 100% of the colour space).

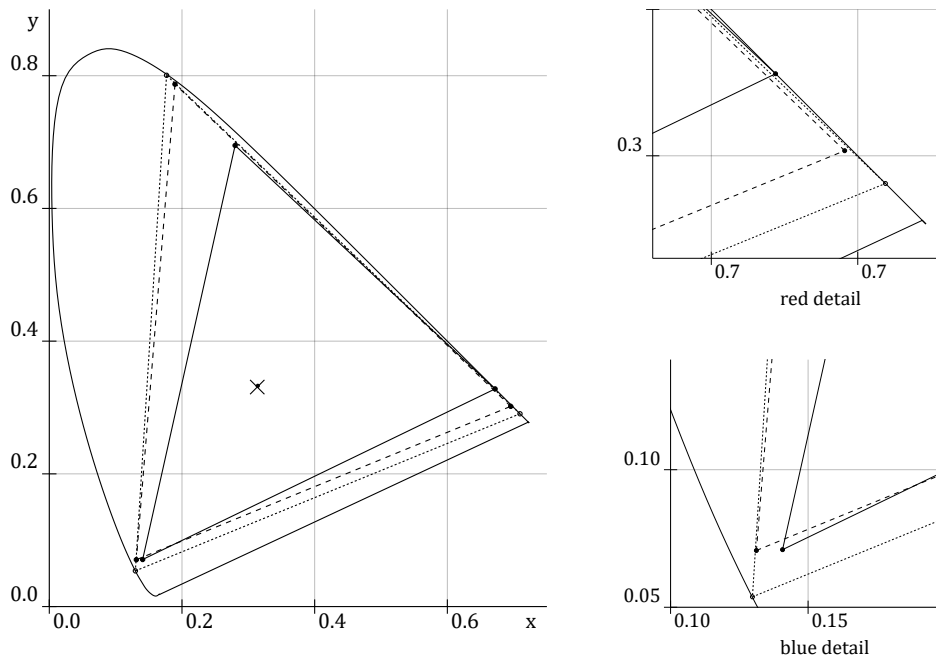


Figure 20: CIE 2015 based DCI-P3 colour space (solid line) with D65 white point, compared to separated RGB laser primaries (dotted, outside line) and practical RGB laser primaries of a real projector (dashed line).

The spectral power distributions for the primaries of an RGB laser projector are, in practice, not comparable to real monochromatic light. The CIE xy chromaticity coordinates remain extremely close to the specular locus when red, green, or blue are evaluated separately. Because all primary colours of the projector need to be turned on all the time, the limited contrast ratio leads to crosstalk (Figure 21) between colours, which is visible as slight desaturation.

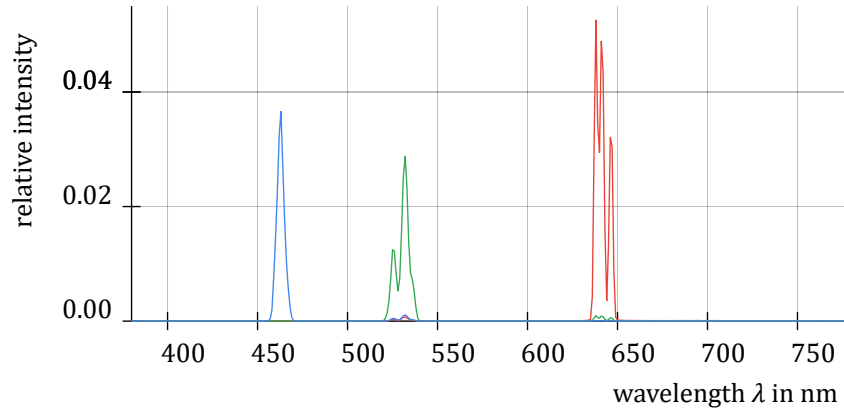


Figure 21: SPDs of an RGB laser projector (Barco Nerthus), measured with 2nm spectral bandwidth

The same simulation can be done for CIE 1931. While slightly running into limits for red, the same RGB laser projector is not running into limits for the CIE 1931 based DCI-P3 blue. Evaluations for colour gamut coverage need to be redone while using the redefined DCI-P3. The requirements in the DCI specification for primary colour accuracy may not be met with this redefined colour space for an RGB laser projector.

4.4.1. DCI-P3 based on synthetic SPDs

At the ICC Expert Day in Vienna (2025), another method for redefining a colour space was presented. By “using Optimal Spectral Stimuli” [Pruitt *et al.*, 2025], a display colour space is defined. For compatibility, DCI-P3 can be defined based on such synthetic SPDs. All other colour spaces can then be derived with the already existing colour space transformation matrices.

Primary colour	$X_{\text{CIE 2015 } 2^\circ}$		$Y_{\text{CIE 2015 } 2^\circ}$		Error	
	this thesis	Pruitt et al.	this thesis	Pruitt et al.	CIEDE2000	ΔE^*_{uv}
Red	0.6719	0.6730	0.3280	0.3270	0.20	1.3
Green	0.2801	0.2784	0.6949	0.6895	0.94	1.5
Blue	0.1407	0.1409	0.07094	0.0736	0.97	0.91
White (D65)	0.3135	0.3135	0.3308	0.3308	0.00	0.0

Table 10: Comparison of two different approaches for redefining DCI-P3. The differences ΔE^*_{uv} and CIEDE2000 are calculated with the required luminances to mix the defined white point.

Compared to the redefined DCI-P3 from this thesis, the redefinition proposed at ICC Expert Day by Pruitt *et al.* (2025) a slight difference (see Table 10) will be visible. Despite two different approaches, the results are still in the range of $\Delta E^*_{uv} > 2.6$ required for class 1 displays (skin tone only).

4.5. Other colour spaces

In practice, there are more than just these three colour spaces. Especially considering cameras, some vendors bring their own colour spaces. For example, Sony S-Gamut in multiple versions [SONY, 2014] or ARRI Wide Gamut [ARRI, 2025]. All these different colour spaces at some point need to be converted to a typical colour space for video signals or distribution systems.

As long as a colour space is defined in CIE 1931 xy chromaticity coordinates, a transformation matrix for CIE 1931 based colour spaces can be calculated, and the process, as used for BT.2020 and DCI-P3, is applicable.

5. Summary of the resulting colour spaces

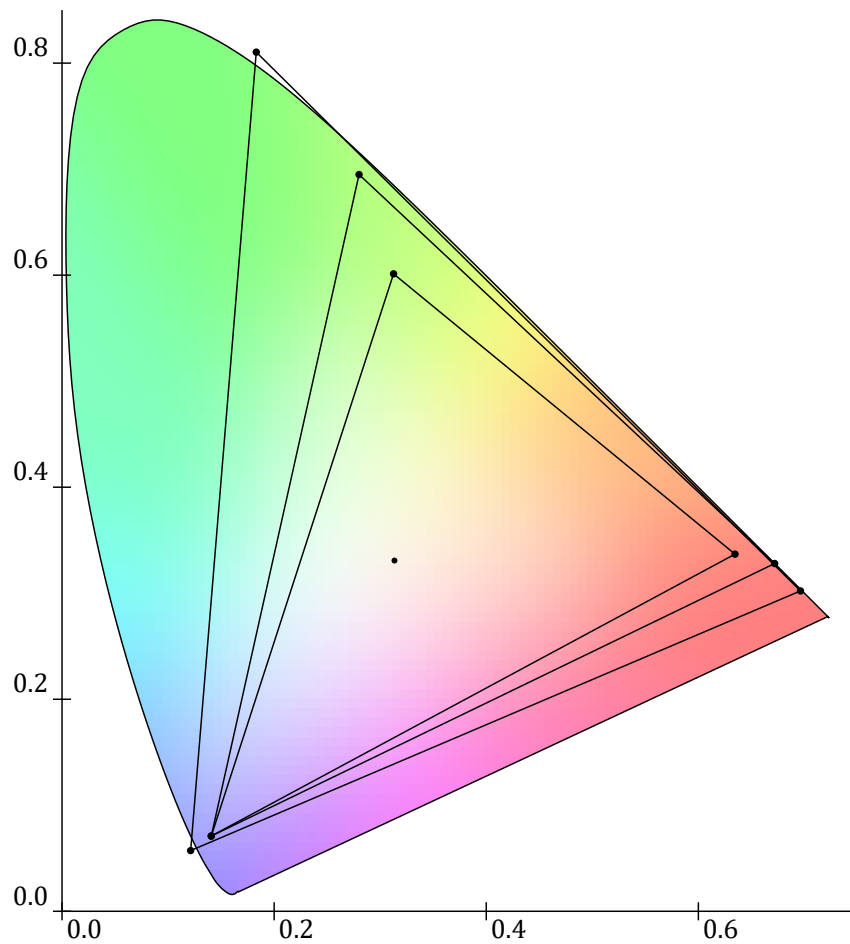


Figure 22: CIE xy diagram of redefined colour spaces based on CIE 2015 2°

BT.709	X_{CIE 2015 2°}	y_{CIE 2015 2°}	Luminance
Red	0.6345	0.3369	0.2211
Green	0.3126	0.6012	0.6927
Blue	0.1407	0.07094	0.08614
White (D65)	0.3135	0.3308	1.0

Table 11: CIE 2015 2° based ITU-R BT.709 and sRGB colour space definition.

DCI-P3	X_{CIE 2015 2°}	y_{CIE 2015 2°}	Luminance
Red	0.6719	0.3280	0.2400
Green	0.2801	0.6949	0.6653
Blue	0.1407	0.07094	0.09461
White (D65)	0.3135	0.3308	1.0

Table 12: CIE 2015 2° based DCI-P3 (D65) colour space definition.

BT.2020	X_{CIE 2015 2°}	y_{CIE 2015 2°}	Luminance
Red	0.6963	0.3022	0.2793
Green	0.1831	0.8104	0.6462
Blue	0.1213	0.05724	0.07448
White (D65)	0.3135	0.3308	1.0

Table 13: CIE 2015 2° based ITU-R BT.2020 colour space definition.

5.1. Usage

For calibrating displays to absolute colour space primaries, it is important to check the display's capabilities first. Some, even modern wide-colour-gamut-capable displays, may not fully reproduce all defined primaries for a given colour space. LED screens, for example, often have 470 nm as their dominant blue wavelength. With such LEDs, it is impossible to accurately render BT.709 blue. As a consequence, a display should be verified with slightly desaturated colours within the display gamut. For the DCI specification for projectors and LED screens, there are test signals with an absolutely defined CIE xy chromaticity coordinate. When generating such pairs of defined video

signals and the CIE xy colour output of a display, the display's gamma needs to be taken into account.

Measuring and validating desaturated colours is extremely crucial for the redefined BT.2020, as the primary targets cannot be reached by any display.

6. Limits for redefined colour spaces

6.1. Colour changes due to gamma changes

Achieving a visual match for actual image content on multiple display technologies is more than just matching four colours (red, green, blue and white). A precise match of transfer functions (for example, gamma or PQ), black levels and white luminance is required. As already mentioned in Section 2.6, changing the opto-optical transfer functions of a system will lead to changes for some colours.

A redefined colour space on its own cannot help recreate the look of old CRT displays.

With modern OLED displays, low black levels seem desirable for high-contrast images. These effective changes in the EOTF also result in a changed colour appearance. Therefore, a redefined colour space, based on perfect CMFs, on its own, cannot guarantee an overall visual match.

6.2. Quality of CMFs

As the CIE 1931 CMFs are known to be imperfect, the CIE 2015 CMFs are not known to give perfect results in all circumstances. In the author's experience, the overall colour matching quality of the new CMFs is better, but with large differences for the blue primary colour, the results still seem inaccurate (simulated by ETC S4 Lustre X8, blue replaced by indigo). These observations are inline with the observations by Polster (2013) and Ko *et al.* (2023).

One of the reasons for this inaccuracy in the results is the difference between human individuals; age has a large influence [Bieske *et al.*, 2017]. For perfect results, it may be required to use a personal or age-optimised set of CMFs. While using a spectroradiometer, this is possible in theory, limitations in practice are obvious: A display calibrated for one human individual may produce wrong colours for someone else. For a general usable colour space, CMFs based on a large test group are needed to keep the average error low.

6.3. Redefined BT.2020 chromaticity coordinates outside the specular locus

The resulting redefined BT.2020 colour space is outside the specular locus. Consequently, it is not possible to reach 100% of the redefined BT.2020 colour space with lasers or with three light sources available at the moment. As BT.2020 at the time of writing, is often not used and only filled with colours that are contained in DCI-P3 [ITU-R BT.2407]. The impact of a colour space with imaginary colours is small. All modern displays (RGB Laser Projectors included) need a linear matrix which can be adjusted to convert different colour spaces in video signals to their own native colour space. The same process that is used to convert the existing BT.2020 signals to a BT.709 capable display can be used to convert the redefined BT.2020 colour space to the native RGB laser projector colour space.

A conversion from a larger to a smaller colour space may lead to negative RGB values for the display output. This is already the case in normal state-of-the-art video technology and is often solved by just clipping the negative values, consequently resulting in hue shifts. For example, converting a DCI-P3 primary red with 1 cd/m² to BT.709 will result in 1.22 cd/m² BT.709 red and -0.22 cd/m² green. As a display cannot reduce light below 0 cd/m², the most simple approach is to ignore negative values and show a pure, brighter BT.709 red instead.

Compared to a BT.2020 or DCI-P3 red, the BT.709 red appears orange. This problem already exists in state-of-the-art video technology and is not solved by redefined colour spaces. However, colour appearance models for mapping different colour gamuts can be improved by using an optimized $V_F(\lambda)$ function.

6.4. Luminance separated signals

When video signals are transmitted over cables, the chroma resolution is often reduced. For example, the SDI signal typically reduces the horizontal resolution for the chroma components Cb and Cr by a factor of two.

The matrix used for chroma separation is directly derived from the colour primaries of the colour space. With the change of the CMFs and consequently, the change of the colour space chromaticity coordinates, a new matrix for converting to chroma-separated signals is required.

As the existing matrix is based on an imperfect $V(\lambda)$, the resulting Y'CbCr signals already hold some crosstalk between chroma and luminance. With this crosstalk, a small part of the luminance

is encoded in the chroma components. If chroma resolution is reduced, this also leads to a slightly reduced resolution for luminance.

Adding redefined luminance separation matrices to the colour spaces redefined based on CIE 2015 2° CMFs is possible, but adoption will be extremely slow. For being compatible with existing video signals and old hardware, and as there is little space for signalling required metadata in SDI, it is crucial not to change the luminance separation matrices already implemented.

6.5. Displays with white point adjustment only

While Sony is only implementing offsets for the white point [SONY, 2013], the redefined colour spaces are also changing the primary colours. If a display does not have the possibility for adjusting the linear matrix used for colour space processing, an external processing unit is needed for calibration. Compared to internal image processing, this can lead to reduced image quality, especially while using 8-bit video signals.

6.6. Visually corrected or graded content

Content which is graded and colour corrected, for example, by just empirically and visually adjusting white, may have a correction built in if graded on a display calibrated strictly with the use of CIE 1931 (greenish white on display leads to a magenta offset in content).

Content with such a visual correction, without technical white, will be shown with an undesired visual offset on a display which is calibrated by using different CMFs.

7. Maths

7.1. Precision of numbers, verification of maths

Most of the maths in this thesis is run with Node.js version 24.13.1 using 64-bit floating-point precision (IEEE 754). Interim results given in the text are rounded to a useful precision. However, whenever possible, the exact result in 64-bit floating-point is used for further calculations. In some cases, it is very important to maintain the highest possible precision in image processing, especially when multiple round-trip calculations are required, even if a measured number cannot be considered precise at all.

As 64-bit floating-point itself introduces errors at each processing step (steps are only visible while analysing assembler code), the precision of the results needs some investigation [ECMA-262, 2025]. The largest error in floating point is introduced while adding (or subtracting) a very large number to a very small number. None of the used maths should introduce such large errors. None of the maths uses long cascaded loops for generating numbers.

As all the values for CMFs, SPDs or colour spaces are given with 8-figure precision or less, the resulting precision of 64-bit floating point used in Node.js is therefore seen as acceptable (15-figure precision reduced by multiplications and additions).

Most of the maths implemented and used in this thesis was tested by recalculating values defined in standard documents. If not possible, results or source code were compared to the open-source Python “Colour Science” implementation [Colour, 2025].

7.2. Estimating the required precision for xy chromaticity coordinates

Following the theory that an IC_tC_p based video signal with 12-bit quantization and the perceptual quantizer (PQ) as electro-optical transfer function (EOTF) is precise enough for indistinguishable stimuli on a perfect display, changes in such a video signal can be used to get the required precision for CIE xy chromaticity coordinates.

In Table 14, the BT.2020 primary colours and white are encoded as an IC_tC_p video signal, slightly changed and a difference for CIE xy chromaticity coordinates is given.

	IC _t C _p signal			chromaticity coordinate		difference	
	I	C _t	C _p	x	y	Δx	Δy
White	2081	2048	2048	0.312700	0.329000		
	2081	2049	2048	0.312620	0.328772	0.000080	0.000228
	2081	2048	2049	0.312972	0.329007	-0.000272	-0.000007
	2081	2049	2049	0.312892	0.328779	-0.000192	0.000221
	2081	2047	2047	0.312508	0.329221	0.000192	-0.000221
	2081	2047	2048	0.312780	0.329228	-0.000080	-0.000228
	2081	2048	2047	0.312428	0.328993	0.000272	0.000007
Red	1563	1588	3570	0.708000	0.292000		
	1563	1589	3570	0.708001	0.291941	-0.000001	0.000059
	1563	1588	3571	0.708163	0.291893	-0.000163	0.000107
	1563	1589	3571	0.708127	0.291859	-0.000127	0.000141
	1563	1587	3569	0.707949	0.292090	0.000051	-0.000090
	1563	1587	3570	0.708074	0.292008	-0.000074	-0.000008
	1563	1588	3569	0.707912	0.292056	0.000088	-0.000056
Green	1884	461	1603	0.170000	0.797000		
	1884	462	1603	0.170175	0.796649	-0.000175	0.000351
	1884	461	1604	0.170710	0.796418	-0.000710	0.000582
	1884	462	1604	0.170751	0.796195	-0.000751	0.000805
	1884	460	1602	0.169516	0.797551	0.000484	-0.000551
	1884	460	1603	0.170093	0.797095	-0.000093	-0.000095
	1884	461	1602	0.169557	0.797327	0.000443	-0.000327
Blue	1177	3078	1163	0.131000	0.046000		
	1177	3079	1163	0.131024	0.045880	-0.000024	0.000120
	1177	3078	1164	0.131042	0.046027	-0.000042	-0.000027
	1177	3079	1164	0.131076	0.045923	-0.000076	0.000077
	1177	3077	1162	0.130904	0.046046	0.000096	-0.000046
	1177	3077	1163	0.130956	0.046089	0.000044	-0.000089
	1177	3078	1162	0.130938	0.045942	0.000062	0.000058

Table 14: Resulting CIE 1931 chromaticity coordinate differences for indistinguishable colour changes in an IC_tC_p, 12-bit, full range, PQ video signal.

In general, changes below ± 0.0002 for Δx or Δy can be seen as indistinguishable. This is also true for a D65 white point, which sometimes is given with 6-figure precision. For a colour space definition, 4 figures of precision is desirable. While this precision is outside the range of uncertainty of modern spectroradiometers, defining a colour space with this precision ensures a numerical difference to the next visible different stimuli on a modern display.

Green is overrepresented in the CIE diagram compared to IC_tC_p , which explains the larger tolerable difference for green.

While investigating Dolby and ITU-R BT.2390 documents, 11.5 bits are enough for indistinguishable colour differences. For luminance changes only, 11 bits of precision when encoded with PQ is enough to outperform the human eye's contrast sensitivity as calculated by Barten (1999). With 11 bits of signal precision, the required colour space still needs to be precise within ± 0.0004 for Δx or Δy .

7.2.1. Encoding BT.2020 RGB to IC_tC_p with PQ

The maths for generating IC_tC_p video signal values from BT.2020 RGB equations are given by ITU-R BT.2100 documents. For processing the required CIE xy chromaticity coordinate precision, rounded 12-bit IC_tC_p values are required. The modification is included in Equation 7.

The maths and numbers given in BT.2100 and corresponding white papers by Dolby, concerning PQ and LMS conversions, are often given as integer multiplication and bit-shift based divisions (divide by power of two) for FPGA implementation with 12-bit precision. The numbers given by standard documents are presented here, numbers which are calculated, rounded and used with floating point will have slightly different rounding errors (binary compared to decimal rounded values).

$$M_{BT.2020 \text{ to LMS BT.2100}} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1688}{4096} & \frac{2146}{4096} & \frac{262}{4096} \\ \frac{683}{4096} & \frac{2951}{4096} & \frac{462}{4096} \\ \frac{99}{4096} & \frac{309}{4096} & \frac{3688}{4096} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$M_{L'M'S' \text{ to } IC_tC_p \text{ BT.2100}} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 & 0.5 & 0 \\ \frac{6610}{4096} & -\frac{13613}{4096} & \frac{7003}{4096} \\ \frac{17933}{4096} & -\frac{17390}{4096} & -\frac{543}{4096} \end{bmatrix}$$

Conversion matrices used in ITU-R BT.2100.

$$\begin{bmatrix} L \\ M \\ S \end{bmatrix} = M_{\text{BT.2020 to LMS BT.2100}} \begin{bmatrix} R \\ G \\ B \end{bmatrix}$$

R, G, B in the range of 0.0 for black,
1.0 for diffuse white defined with 100 cd/m²
and 100.0 as peak white of 10 000 cd/m² by PQ.

$$\begin{bmatrix} L' \\ M' \\ S' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} EOTF^{-1}(L) \\ EOTF^{-1}(M) \\ EOTF^{-1}(S) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} I \\ C_t \\ C_p \end{bmatrix} = M_{\text{L'M'S' to ICtCp BT.2100}} \begin{bmatrix} L' \\ M' \\ S' \end{bmatrix}$$

The resulting I value is scaled to $[0,1]$, where 0.508 represents diffuse white. C_t and C_p values are scaled to $[-0.5, +0.5]$ while 0.0 corresponds to neutral grey. The matrix for calculating ICtCp values also introduces a rotation for basic compatibility with Y'CbCr signals.

$$\begin{bmatrix} I_{12\text{-bit}} \\ C_{t\ 12\text{-bit}} \\ C_{p\ 12\text{-bit}} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4095I \\ (4095C_t) + 2048 \\ (4095C_p) + 2048 \end{bmatrix}$$

Equation 7: BT.2020 RGB to ICtCp 12-bit conversion.

$$[M_{\text{BT.2020 to LMS BT.2100}}]^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 3.4366 & -2.5065 & 0.069854 \\ -0.79133 & 1.9836 & -0.19227 \\ -0.025950 & -0.098914 & 1.1249 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$[M_{\text{L'M'S' to ICtCp BT.2100}}]^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0.0086090 & 0.11103 \\ 1 & -0.0086090 & -0.11103 \\ 1 & 0.56003 & -0.32063 \end{bmatrix}$$

Equation 8: Inverse matrices used for inverting maths given in BT.2100.

$$\begin{aligned}
\begin{bmatrix} I \\ C_t \\ C_p \end{bmatrix} &= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{I_{12\text{-bit}}}{4095} \\ \frac{(C_t \text{ 12-bit}) - 2048}{4095} \\ \frac{(C_p \text{ 12-bit}) - 2048}{4095} \end{bmatrix} \\
\begin{bmatrix} L' \\ M' \\ S' \end{bmatrix} &= [M_{L'M'S' \text{ to ICtCp BT.2100}}]^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} I \\ C_t \\ C_p \end{bmatrix} \\
\begin{bmatrix} L \\ M \\ S \end{bmatrix} &= \begin{bmatrix} EOTF(L') \\ EOTF(M') \\ EOTF(S') \end{bmatrix} \\
\begin{bmatrix} R \\ G \\ B \end{bmatrix} &= [M_{\text{BT.2020 to LMS BT.2100}}]^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} L \\ M \\ S \end{bmatrix}
\end{aligned}$$

Equation 9: ICtCp 12-bit conversion to BT.2020 RGB, inverting Equation 7.

$$E = EOTF(E') = \left(\frac{\max\left(\left(E'^{\frac{1}{m_2}} - c_1\right), 0\right)}{c_2 - c_3^{\frac{1}{m_2}}} \right)^{\frac{1}{m_1}}$$

E is the intensity of linear light in the range $[0,1]$ where 1.0 corresponds to a luminance of 10 000 cd/m^2 . E' is the non-linear representation in the range $[0,1]$. The constants are defined with:

$$\begin{aligned}
m_1 &= \frac{2610}{16384} = 0.1593017578125 \\
m_2 &= \frac{2523}{4096} \cdot 128 = 78.84375 \\
c_1 &= \frac{3424}{4096} = 0.8359375 = c_3 - c_2 + 1 \\
c_2 &= \frac{2413}{4096} \cdot 32 = 18.8515625 \\
c_3 &= \frac{2392}{4096} \cdot 32 = 18.6875
\end{aligned}$$

Equation 10: PQ EOTF as defined in ITU-R BT.2100

$$E' = EOTF^{-1}(E) = \left(\frac{c_1 + c_2 E^{m_1}}{1 + c_3 E^{m_1}} \right)^{m_2}$$

with the constants m_1, m_2, c_1, c_2, c_3 defined in Equation 10

Equation 11: PQ EOTF⁻¹ as defined in BT.2100, inverting Equation 10

7.3. Colour matching functions

The most general form of colour-matching functions can be expressed as in Equation 12. X, Y and Z is a three-dimensional value as required for Grassmann's first law.

$$\begin{aligned} X &= \int_{\lambda} \bar{x}(\lambda) P(\lambda) d(\lambda) \\ Y &= \int_{\lambda} \bar{y}(\lambda) P(\lambda) d(\lambda) \\ Z &= \int_{\lambda} \bar{z}(\lambda) P(\lambda) d(\lambda) \end{aligned}$$

Equation 12: General form of colour-matching functions

The mathematical framework around the CIE 1931 standard observer can be reused for other colour-matching functions, such as the CIE 2015 based ones. The CIE standards use the F indices to distinguish between CIE 1931 and CIE 2015. For simplicity, the indices are removed here. The maths can be used for both standards.

A set of three colour-matching functions can be generated to result in L, M, S cone-based values or directly result in BT.2020 or BT.709 based R, G, B values by linear transformation. In practice, the CIE XYZ tristimulus values are used, where Y represents the luminance of stimuli. The functions $\bar{x}(\lambda), \bar{y}(\lambda)$ and $\bar{z}(\lambda)$ are given as a table with 1nm intervals. The $P(\lambda)$ can be a measured SPD also given in 1 nm intervals. Therefore, the integral can be replaced by a summation.

$$\begin{aligned} X &= K_m \sum_{\lambda} \bar{x}(\lambda) P(\lambda) \\ Y &= K_m \sum_{\lambda} \bar{y}(\lambda) P(\lambda) \\ Z &= K_m \sum_{\lambda} \bar{z}(\lambda) P(\lambda) \end{aligned}$$

Equation 13: Summation form of colour-matching functions.

The tables for the CIE 2015 colour-matching functions are given between 390 nm and 830 nm. CIE 1931 is defined between 380 nm and 780 nm. The SPDs for CIE standard illuminants are given in the range 300 nm to 780 nm. The D series can be calculated up to 830 nm. Measured results from Konica Minolta CS-2000, as well as values from JETI specbos 2501-HiRes spectroradiometers, are in the range from 380 to 780 nm. Output from the devices is taken in 1 nm intervals.

The different shapes of the tables are corrected by adding zero values for missing wavelengths. Interpolation for the CIE illuminant series D is done linearly. Tables for the used CMFs can be found in Appendix A.5 and Appendix A.6.

When calculating the luminance of a measured SPD, the photopic luminous efficacy scaling factor K_m needs to be used. This value is often given as $K(\lambda_d) = 683 \frac{lm}{W}$. As all luminances of the measured values are normalized in this thesis, the approximation could be used for both CIE 1931 and CIE 2015. This value has no effect on the the CIE chromaticity coordinates.

The precise value in the case of CIE 1931 is given as $K_m = 683.002 \frac{lm}{W}$.

The CIE 2015 based $V_F(\lambda)$ is scaled to unity peak (value of 1.0) at 556.1nm [CIE 170-2:2015] compared to the original $V(\lambda)$, which peaks at 555nm. The expected unity peak for $K_m = 683 \frac{lm}{W}$ is at 540 THz, which corresponds to $\lambda_d = 555.016nm$ in air [Wyszecki & Stiles, 2000].

With linear scaling, $V_F(\lambda)$ equals 0.999535872 at λ_d .

$$K_{m \text{ CIE2015 } 2^\circ} = \frac{K(\lambda_d)}{V_F(\lambda_d)} = 683.317 \frac{lm}{W}$$

When calculating luminances in $\frac{cd}{m^2}$ with CIE 2015 2° the new $K_{m \text{ CIE2015 } 2^\circ}$ needs to be used.

7.4. CIE XYZ to CIE xy and CIE 1976 u'v' chromaticity coordinates

$$x = \frac{X}{X + Y + Z}$$

$$y = \frac{Y}{X + Y + Z}$$

$$L = Y \text{ (luminance)}$$

Equation 14: Calculation of the CIE xy chromaticity coordinates [Wyszecki & Stiles, 2000, p. 156].

$$u' = \frac{4x}{-2x + 12y + 3}$$

$$v' = \frac{6y}{-2x + 12y + 3}$$

Equation 15: Calculation of the CIE 1976 $u'v'$ [Wyszecki & Stiles, 2000, p.165].

7.5. Calculating the CIE 1976 $L^*u^*v^*$ (CIELUV) uniform colour space

With u' and v' from Equation 15, the CIELUV uniform colour space can be calculated.

$$L_{a/n}^* = \begin{cases} 116 \left(\frac{Y_a}{Y_n} \right)^{\frac{1}{3}} - 16 & \text{for } \frac{Y_a}{Y_n} > \frac{216}{24389} \\ \frac{24389}{27} \left(\frac{Y_a}{Y_n} \right) & \text{for } \frac{Y_a}{Y_n} \leq \frac{216}{24389} \end{cases}$$

$$u_a^* = 13 L_{a/n}^* (u'_a - u'_n)$$

$$v_a^* = 13 L_{a/n}^* (v'_a - v'_n)$$

Equation 16: Calculation of the CIE 1976 $L^*u^*v^*$ colour space.

Y_n , u'_n and v'_n refer to the reference white point. In case of CIE 1931 and display applications, the chromaticity coordinates $u'_{D65} = 0.1978$ and $v'_{D65} = 0.4683$ can be used. For a class 1 or grade 1 display $Y_n = 100 \text{cd/m}^2$ is used. The normalized luminance values in this thesis are scaled to $Y_n = 100 \text{cd/m}^2$ when used in the CIELUV maths.

7.6. Calculating ΔE^*_{uv}

ΔE^*_{uv} is a simple method for calculating colour differences used in EBU Tech 3320.

$$\Delta L^* = L_1^* - L_2^*$$

$$\Delta u^* = u_1^* - u_2^*$$

$$\Delta v^* = v_1^* - v_2^*$$

$$\Delta E^*_{uv} = \sqrt{\Delta L^{*2} + \Delta u^{*2} + \Delta v^{*2}}$$

Equation 17: Calculation of the CIE 1976 $L^*u^*v^*$ based ΔE^*_{uv} .

L_1^* , u_1^* , v_1^* and L_2^* , u_2^* , v_2^* are two colours with respect to the same white point calculated by Equation 16.

7.7. Calculating an RGB to XYZ matrix

For the conversion of colour spaces, the transformation matrix which is used for RGB to XYZ conversion is most useful. Sometimes this matrix is given in standard documents. For example, ITU-R BT.2390 gives two broadly used conversion matrices. Each of these matrices allows bidirectional conversion by using the inverse matrix.

$$M_{XYZ \text{ to BT.2020}} = \begin{bmatrix} 1.717 & -0.356 & -0.253 \\ -0.667 & 1.515 & 0.016 \\ 0.018 & -0.043 & 0.942 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$M_{BT.2020 \text{ to XYZ}} = [M_{XYZ \text{ to BT.2020}}]^{-1}$$

$$M_{XYZ \text{ to LMS}} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.359 & 0.696 & -0.036 \\ -0.192 & 1.100 & 0.075 \\ 0.007 & 0.075 & 0.843 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$M_{LMS \text{ to XYZ}} = [M_{XYZ \text{ to LMS}}]^{-1}$$

Equation 18: Example conversion matrices

These matrices are taken directly from the standards. In the case of the $M_{XYZ \text{ to LMS}}$, the value 0.007 has a questionable precision of only one figure. As these matrices in standard documents may be implemented in products, it is desirable to implement colour space transformation with the same rounding errors as decided by the standard committee. For a round-trip between colour spaces, a precise version of at least the inverse matrix should be used.

For direct colour space conversion, it is possible to combine two matrices. If the matrices are based on colour spaces with different white points, a chromatic adaptation algorithm must be used (see Section 8.2).

$$M_{BT.2020 \text{ to LMS}} = M_{XYZ \text{ to LMS}} \cdot [M_{XYZ \text{ to BT.2020}}]^{-1}$$

Equation 19: Combination of two matrices

In a general form, a transformation matrix between two colour spaces (ca) and (cb) can be calculated by combining the matrices used for conversion to XYZ.

$$M_{ca \text{ to } cb} = [M_{cb \text{ to } XYZ}]^{-1} \cdot M_{ca \text{ to } XYZ}$$

Equation 20: Combination of two matrices

For all colour spaces given in CIE xy chromaticity coordinates for primary colours and white, a transformation matrix can be calculated.

The maths presented here are available in a simple but slightly incomplete form on the website of Lindbloom (2017), a well-proven source for colour maths. The equations presented here have been implemented and verified for use in production systems by the author of this thesis. The numbers given in the standard documents can all be reproduced with these equations. It also corresponds to the maths given by Poynton (2012), p. 306.

$$M_{\text{RGB to XYZ}} = \begin{bmatrix} S_r \cdot X_r & S_g \cdot X_g & S_b \cdot X_b \\ S_r \cdot Y_r & S_g \cdot Y_g & S_b \cdot Y_b \\ S_r \cdot Z_r & S_g \cdot Z_g & S_b \cdot Z_b \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} S_r \\ S_g \\ S_b \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} X_r & X_g & X_b \\ Y_r & Y_g & Y_b \\ Z_r & Z_g & Z_b \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} X_w \\ Y_w \\ Z_w \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X_r = \frac{x_r}{y_r}$$

$$X_g = \frac{x_g}{y_g}$$

$$X_b = \frac{x_b}{y_b}$$

$$X_w = \frac{x_w}{y_w}$$

$$Y_r = Y_g = Y_b = Y_w = 1$$

$$Z_r = \frac{1 - x_r - y_r}{y_r}$$

$$Z_g = \frac{1 - x_g - y_g}{y_g}$$

$$Z_b = \frac{1 - x_b - y_b}{y_b}$$

$$Z_w = \frac{1 - x_w - y_w}{y_w}$$

Equation 21: Calculating RGB to XYZ transformation matrix.

7.8. Calculating required luminance for target white point

$$\begin{bmatrix} X \\ Y \\ Z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.4123908 & 0.3575843 & 0.1804808 \\ 0.2126390 & 0.7151687 & 0.0721923 \\ 0.0193308 & 0.1191948 & 0.9505322 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} R_{BT.709} \\ G_{BT.709} \\ B_{BT.709} \end{bmatrix}$$

Equation 22: BT.709 conversion matrix for converting RGB to XYZ

As seen in Equation 22, the luminance Y of the CIE XYZ tristimulus value consists of $0.2126390 \cdot R + 0.7151687 \cdot G + 0.0721923 \cdot B$. An RGB signal of $[1,1,1]$ will result in CIE XYZ values for the D65 white point with $Y = 1$.

For all colour spaces, the $M_{\text{colour space to XYZ}}$ matrix includes how much relative luminance is required of each primary colour to produce the defined white point.

These values can also be seen in the maths for luminance separated signals in ITU-R BT.709.

7.9. Converting colour spaces based on a transformation matrix

A transformation matrix for conversion between two colour spaces defines the relative luminance needed for the red, green and blue primaries of one colour space, for creating a colour of another colour space.

$$\begin{bmatrix} R_{BT.709} \\ G_{BT.709} \\ B_{BT.709} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1.6604910 & -0.5876411 & -0.0728499 \\ -0.1245505 & 1.1328999 & -0.0083494 \\ -0.0181508 & -0.1005789 & 1.1187297 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} R_{BT.2020} \\ G_{BT.2020} \\ B_{BT.2020} \end{bmatrix}$$

Equation 23: BT.2020 to BT.709 conversion matrix

The matrix given in Equation 23 defines that a BT.2020 native red will result in a linear BT.709 video signal of $R = 1.6604910$, $B = -0.5876411$, $G = -0.0728499$. The conclusion is, with BT.709 primary colours, a BT.2020 red can be mixed by adding negative luminances of BT.709 blue and BT.709 green to the native BT.709 red. While it is physically impossible to turn on a light source with a negative luminance, this theoretical concept can be used to mix CIE xy chromaticity coordinates.

Calculating a colour space (cb) based on a colour space (ca) is done with the Matrix $M_{ca \text{ to } cb}$, the inverse of the intuitive selected $M_{cb \text{ to } ca}$.

Mixing CIE xy chromaticity coordinates can be done by additive mixing of their corresponding CIE XYZ tristimulus values.

$$X = \frac{x}{y}L$$

$$Y = L \text{ (luminance)}$$

$$Z = \frac{1 - x - y}{y}L$$

$$x = \frac{X}{X + Y + Z}$$

$$y = \frac{Y}{X + Y + Z}$$

$$L = Y \text{ (luminance)}$$

Equation 24: Equations for round trip between CIE XYZ and CIE xy, including luminance.

With the conversion maths given in Equation 24, general and simplified equations for mixing colours can be created. If the white point of the colour space does not change, no calculation is needed for the CIE xy chromaticity coordinates of white. However, the luminance of the primaries required to create white is needed.

$$x_{Rcb} = \frac{\frac{x_{Rca}}{y_{Rca}} L_{Rca} M_{11} + \frac{x_{Gca}}{y_{Gca}} L_{Gca} M_{12} + \frac{x_{Bca}}{y_{Bca}} L_{Bca} M_{13}}{\frac{M_{11}}{y_{Rca}} + \frac{M_{12}}{y_{Gca}} + \frac{M_{13}}{y_{Bca}}}$$

$$y_{Rcb} = \frac{L_{Rca} M_{11} + L_{Gca} M_{12} + L_{Bca} M_{13}}{\frac{M_{11}}{y_{Rca}} + \frac{M_{12}}{y_{Gca}} + \frac{M_{13}}{y_{Bca}}}$$

$$L_{Rcb} = M_{11} L_{Rca} + M_{12} L_{Gca} + M_{13} L_{Bca}$$

$$x_{Gcb} = \frac{\frac{x_{Rca}}{y_{Rca}} L_{Rca} M_{21} + \frac{x_{Gca}}{y_{Gca}} L_{Gca} M_{22} + \frac{x_{Bca}}{y_{Bca}} L_{Bca} M_{23}}{L_{Rca} \frac{M_{21}}{y_{Rca}} + L_{Gca} \frac{M_{22}}{y_{Gca}} + L_{Bca} \frac{M_{23}}{y_{Bca}}}$$

$$y_{Gcb} = \frac{L_{Rca} M_{21} + L_{Gca} M_{22} + L_{Bca} M_{23}}{L_{Rca} \frac{M_{21}}{y_{Rca}} + L_{Gca} \frac{M_{22}}{y_{Gca}} + L_{Bca} \frac{M_{23}}{y_{Bca}}}$$

$$L_{Gcb} = M_{21} L_{Rca} + L_{Gca} M_{22} L_{Gca} + L_{Bca} M_{23} L_{Bca}$$

$$x_{Bcb} = \frac{\frac{x_{Rca}}{y_{Rca}} L_{Rca} M_{31} + \frac{x_{Gca}}{y_{Gca}} L_{Gca} M_{32} + \frac{x_{Bca}}{y_{Bca}} L_{Gca} M_{33}}{L_{Rca} \frac{M_{31}}{y_{Rca}} + L_{Gca} \frac{M_{32}}{y_{Gca}} + L_{Gca} \frac{M_{33}}{y_{Bca}}}$$

$$y_{Bcb} = \frac{L_{Rca} M_{31} + L_{Gca} M_{32} + L_{Gca} M_{33}}{L_{Rca} \frac{M_{31}}{y_{Rca}} + L_{Gca} \frac{M_{32}}{y_{Gca}} + L_{Gca} \frac{M_{33}}{y_{Bca}}}$$

$$L_{Bcb} = L_{Rca} M_{31} L_{Rca} + L_{Gca} M_{32} L_{Gca} + L_{Gca} M_{33} L_{Bca}$$

with the transformation matrix

$$\begin{bmatrix} R_{ca} \\ G_{ca} \\ B_{ca} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} M_{11} & M_{12} & M_{13} \\ M_{21} & M_{22} & M_{23} \\ M_{31} & M_{32} & M_{33} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} R_{cb} \\ G_{cb} \\ B_{cb} \end{bmatrix}$$

Equation 25: Maths for mixing three CIE xy chromaticity coordinates based on a colour space transformation matrix.

7.10. Calculating CIE Illuminant Series D SPDs

The exact physical colour for a CIE illuminant series D light, with a given colour temperature T_C in the range [4000 K, 25000 K], is defined by a linear combination of spectral power distributions.

$$S_{D(\lambda)} = S_0(\lambda) + M_1 S_1(\lambda) + M_2 S_2(\lambda)$$

with

$$M_1 = \frac{-1.3515 - 1.7703x_D + 5.9114y_D}{0.0241 + 0.2562x_D - 0.7341y_D}$$

$$M_2 = \frac{0.0300 - 31.4424x_D + 30.0717y_D}{0.0241 + 0.2562x_D - 0.7341y_D}$$

$$y_D = -3.000x_D^2 + 2.870x_D - 0.275$$

$$x_D = \begin{cases} -4.6070\frac{10^9}{T_C^3} + 2.9678\frac{10^6}{T_C^2} + 0.09911\frac{10^3}{T_C} + 0.244063 & \text{for } 4000K \leq T_C \leq 7000K \\ -2.0064\frac{10^9}{T_C^3} + 1.9018\frac{10^6}{T_C^2} + 0.24748\frac{10^3}{T_C} + 0.237040 & \text{for } 7000K < T_C \leq 25000K \end{cases}$$

Equation 26: Calculating the CIE Illuminant Series D SPD [Wyszecki & Stiles, 2000, p. 146]

$S_D(\lambda)$ is the spectral power distribution for the D series white point.

$S_0(\lambda)$ is the mean of all daylight distributions with the two most important eigenvectors $S_1(\lambda)$ and $S_2(\lambda)$ [Wyszecki & Stiles, 2000, p. 147].

x_D and y_D are the CIE 1931 2° chromaticity coordinates of the resulting white point.

For a T_C of 6504 K, the intermediate values are:

$$M_{1_{D65}} = -0.294470$$

$$M_{2_{D65}} = -0.689214$$

$$x_{D65} = 0.312714$$

$$y_{D65} = 0.329119$$

The values for the SPD $S_{D65}(\lambda)$ for 6504 K can be found in Appendix A.4.

7.11. Calculate the correlated colour temperature for an arbitrary SPD

When measuring light, the correlated colour temperature (CCT) and a deviation Δuv for a stimulus are often needed.

This process is, in practice, often done by a lookup table. One method is described by Robertson (1968). A table with CIE 1931 2° based colour temperatures and data for the isotherm lines is given in Table 15. As the 31 entries from the original table lead to a maximum error of 151.7 K,

the updated table is given in 10% steps. In case of CIE 1931 this will lead to a smaller maximum error somewhere below 18 K, [Baxter, Royer & Smet, 2024]. The maximum error is not recomputed for CIE 2015 2°. For greater precision, a higher-resolution table needs to be computed.

$$u_s = \frac{4x}{12y - 2x + 3}$$

$$v_s = \frac{6y}{12y - 2x + 3}$$

$$d_i = \frac{(v_s - v_i) - t_i(u_s - u_i)}{(1 + t_i^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}}$$

$$T_c = \left[\frac{1}{T_j} + \frac{d_j}{d_j + d_{j+1}} \left(\frac{1}{T_{j+1}} - \frac{1}{T_j} \right) \right]^{-1}$$

Equation 27: Interpolation for correlated colour temperatures and isothermperature lines.

The interpolation is done by the equations in Equation 27. For a CIE 1960 UCS (u_s, v_s) chromaticity coordinate, computed from CIE 2015 2° based xy chromaticity coordinates, the distances d_i to all isothermperature lines are computed. The chromaticity point (u_s, v_s) lies between the adjacent lines $i = j$ and $i = j + 1$, if the ratio $\frac{d_j}{d_{j+1}}$ is negative.

i	Tempera- ture T (K)	CIE 1960 UCS chromaticity coordinate based on CIE2015 2° CMFs		Slope $t_T(u, v)$	CIE 2015 2° chromaticity coordinate	
		u_T	v_T		x_T	y_T
1	100000	0.17700	0.26469	-0.31659	0.23743	0.23671
2	90000	0.17709	0.26497	-0.31801	0.23777	0.23718
3	81000	0.17719	0.26529	-0.31961	0.23815	0.23771
4	72900	0.17730	0.26564	-0.32145	0.23858	0.23830
5	65610	0.17743	0.26604	-0.32354	0.23906	0.23897
6	59049	0.17757	0.26649	-0.32594	0.23961	0.23973
7	53144	0.17774	0.26699	-0.32869	0.24023	0.24058
8	47830	0.17792	0.26755	-0.33186	0.24094	0.24154
9	43047	0.17814	0.26819	-0.33552	0.24173	0.24262
10	38742	0.17838	0.26891	-0.33975	0.24264	0.24386
11	34868	0.17866	0.26972	-0.34466	0.24368	0.24525
12	31381	0.17898	0.27064	-0.35037	0.24486	0.24684
13	28243	0.17935	0.27168	-0.35703	0.24621	0.24865
14	25419	0.17977	0.27286	-0.36483	0.24777	0.25071
15	22877	0.18026	0.27419	-0.37399	0.24955	0.25306
16	20589	0.18083	0.27570	-0.38478	0.25162	0.25574

i	Tempera- ture T (K)	CIE 1960 UCS chromaticity coordinate based on CIE2015 2° CMFs		Slope $t_T(u, v)$	CIE 2015 2° chromaticity coordinate	
		u_T	v_T		x_T	y_T
17	18530	0.18150	0.27741	-0.39752	0.25400	0.25881
18	16677	0.18229	0.27934	-0.41261	0.25676	0.26231
19	15009	0.18321	0.28153	-0.43054	0.25997	0.26632
20	13509	0.18429	0.28399	-0.45190	0.26369	0.27090
21	12158	0.18558	0.28676	-0.47742	0.26804	0.27612
22	10942	0.18711	0.28986	-0.50801	0.27310	0.28205
23	9848	0.18892	0.29331	-0.54478	0.27900	0.28877
24	8863	0.19108	0.29712	-0.58913	0.28587	0.29634
25	7977	0.19365	0.30129	-0.64284	0.29386	0.30481
26	7179	0.19671	0.30583	-0.70820	0.30313	0.31418
27	6461	0.20034	0.31069	-0.78822	0.31382	0.32444
28	5815	0.20464	0.31582	-0.88700	0.32608	0.33550
29	5233	0.20970	0.32117	-1.01021	0.34004	0.34720
30	4710	0.21562	0.32663	-1.16600	0.35578	0.35929
31	4239	0.22253	0.33210	-1.36646	0.37332	0.37143
32	3815	0.23050	0.33745	-1.63027	0.39259	0.38316
33	3434	0.23965	0.34254	-1.98751	0.41343	0.39395
34	3090	0.25005	0.34723	-2.48935	0.43556	0.40321
35	2781	0.26178	0.35138	-3.22922	0.45857	0.41036
36	2503	0.27487	0.35487	-4.39539	0.48201	0.41487
37	2253	0.28934	0.35762	-6.42665	0.50535	0.41640
38	2028	0.30520	0.35958	-10.62302	0.52811	0.41481
39	1825	0.32239	0.36074	-23.23472	0.54988	0.41021
40	1642	0.34082	0.36114	-522.71450	0.57040	0.40293
41	1478	0.36039	0.36085	33.33545	0.58951	0.39350
42	1330	0.38093	0.35997	18.59671	0.60719	0.38252
43	1197	0.40223	0.35863	14.14022	0.62348	0.37061
44	1078	0.42401	0.35696	12.15882	0.63845	0.35833

Table 15: Correlated colour temperatures and isothermperature lines based on CIE 2015 for Interpolation

A high-resolution dataset with 1% steps is available at: https://github.com/3dmedium/display_calibration_tool/tree/79833b1/datasets/isothermperature_lines

8. Further research and missing pieces

8.1. Practical quality of the results

This thesis focuses on the concept of redefining a colour space, not on the quality of the colour-matching functions used. As to the experience of the author, the quality of the results when calibrating different display types seems to be better, though not perfect. The overall quality for different displays and different human observers needs to be researched. The process can be repeated for the blue modifications to the CIE 2006 cone fundamentals, proposed by Polster (2013) or Ko *et al.* (2023).

8.2. White point change of a colour space

In this thesis, the maths for calculating colour temperature and Δuv offset based on a CIE 2015 2° xy chromaticity coordinate is given for convenience. As all the redefined colour spaces use D65 as the white point, there is no need to map colours between different white points. For cinema applications, however, more than one white point needs to be considered. ACES AP0, for example, is defined with a white point of approximately 6000 K [ST 2065-1:2021]. The ACES workflow implemented in OpenColorIO configurations uses the Python colour library for generating chromatic adaptation transformation with the Bradford-Matrix [OCIO, 2025, utilities.py line 89 ff], when converting colours from ACES AP0 white point to D65 white points. The Bradford transformation is a modern version of the von Kries transformation and uses “optimized” cone responsivities [Fairchild, 2005, p. 180]. Since the Bradford Method was already described in 1998, the cone responsivities given with CIE 2015 CMFs were not available at this time. The maths done for the transformation matrix can be redone with updated cone responsivities.

8.3. Pointer's Gamut

The Pointer's Gamut contains the colours of real objects. As this gamut is available as CIE 1931 based xy chromaticity coordinates, a simple transfer to CIE 2015 2° CMFs is not possible. Thanks to Xu *et al.* (2025), a set of more than 100 000 SPDs for the reflection of real objects is available.

This set can be used to recreate a gamut for real surface colours.

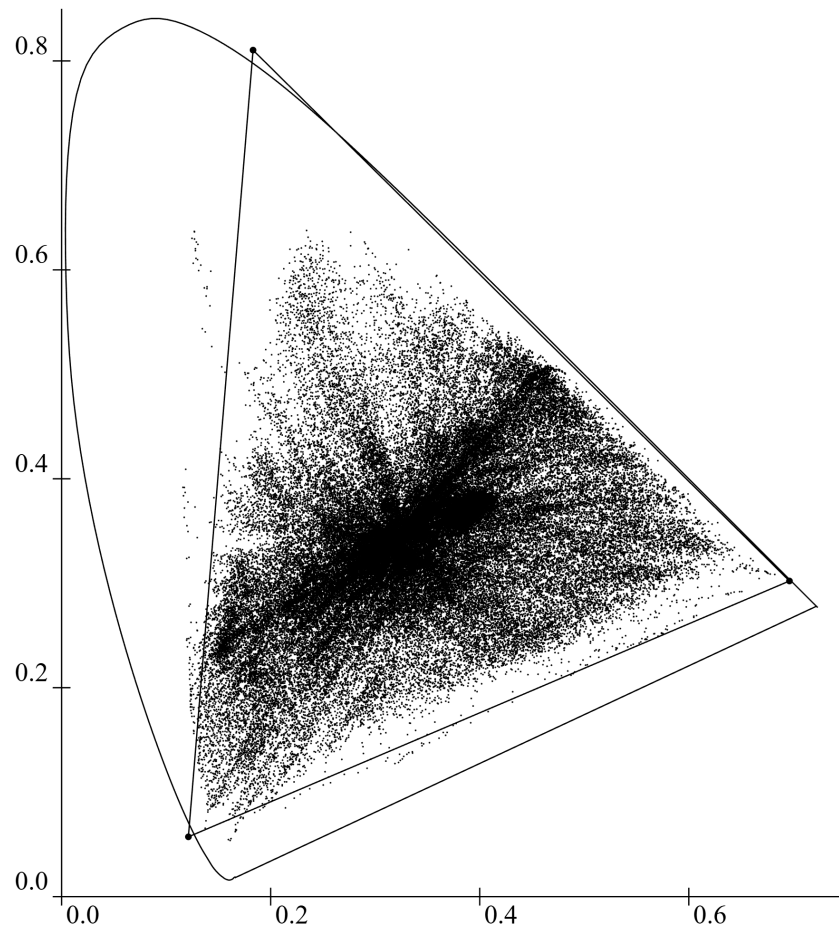


Figure 23: Real surface colours as CIE 2015 2° chromaticity coordinates under D65 light. [Construction of the Real Surface Color Gamut, Xu et al., 2025]

The area for the real surface gamut changes under different lights. As video signals are normalized to the D65 white point in most cases, the CIE 2015 based xy chromaticity coordinates for the reflecting objects are calculated with a D65 light source. As seen in Figure 23, the redefined BT.2020 colour space does not include all real surface colours.

8.4. More than three primaries

ITU-R BT.2246 lists some approaches to expand the colour gamut of image systems. A short notice of a system with more than three primaries is classified as a “completely different system”.

As there is no single set of CMFs which fits all viewing conditions and age groups, for a perfect reproduction of the visual appearance of colours, it may be required to capture and transmit the detailed SPD of a light source, and in the case of television broadcast, a full scene in high resolution. For making use of these captured SPDs, a display also needs to be able to precisely reproduce the SPD for each pixel. It is possible at the time of writing to buy cameras which can capture spectral data for low-resolution images [Specim, 2026], but rebuilding the SPD is not yet possible for a display product. With Quantum Dot (QD) technology, it is possible to create narrow spectral light sources with a 10 nm interval [PlasmaChem, 2024]. Therefore, this technology may be suitable to model the SPD for each pixel of a display with 6 or more primary colours.

The required precision in spectral reconstruction, and therefore the required number of primary colours, to overcome the colour-matching limits of traditional displays, seems to be little researched.

8.5. Integration with spectroradiometers, adaptation to other CMFs

At the time of writing, the integration of the CIE 170-2:2015 colour-matching functions was not available in all spectroradiometer software solutions. As long as the SPD for measurements is available, for example via SDK or API access, every spectroradiometer can be used for working with arbitrary CMFs. For transferring the results to different CMFs, the spectral data for the CRT displays is available at:

https://github.com/3dmedium/display_calibration_tool

9. Conclusion

As there is no set of colour-matching functions that perfectly models all individual human visual systems, a colour space defined by CIE xy chromaticity coordinates and usage of three-value-based video signals will not lead to a perfect colour match of all display technologies and transfer of scene light to display light in all circumstances.

Using different colour spaces, based on optimized colour-matching functions, however, can lead to better display matching results and is easy to implement for existing video systems. A changed display calibration (ideal with access to the linear matrix of a display) is enough for changing CMFs. The redefined colour spaces can be implemented in display calibration software as long as a spectroradiometer is used. A tristimulus colourimeter is only suitable if it implements the requested CMFs in hardware.

For further work, a single colour space should be defined based on the spectral power distributions of physical light sources. For example, the redefined BT.709 based on CRT phosphors, consolidating the “immovable legacy effect of the CRT” [EBU Tech 3320]. All other colour spaces which need to be converted should be derived from this single physical source. The SPDs of CRT phosphors are available in a technical way, SPDs which better match the typical shape of LED lights or QD-OLED sources, especially for red, may be introduced by a visual match to the CRT phosphors to maintain compatibility with existing recorded video.

Using CRT phosphors as the source for defining the modern BT.2020 wide colour gamut seems to be counterintuitive, but may be the most accurate and backwards-compatible way to update display colour-matching.

Using different colour-matching functions for more than display calibration, for example, luminance separation for chroma subsampled SDI signals, will lead to incompatibilities. Even with IP-based ST-2110 video signals and basically endless space for metadata in SDP files, different colour spaces still need hardware support of the changed luminance separation matrix in every single device. This will basically break backwards compatibility. The minor crosstalk error resulting

from a matrix based on an imperfect colour space can be ignored compared to the compatibility drawbacks introduced with new video signal standards.

While colour-matching functions will always be limited by the differences between individual humans, recreating the original spectral power distributions of a light source can result in a perfect visual match. This will need an update for all involved technology, starting with a spectral-based camera, transfer and encoding of an SPD for each pixel, and a display with more than 3 primary colours.

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List of Abbreviations

ACES	Academy Color Encoding System
ACES AP0	Academy Color Encoding System's Primaries 0
BT.2020	ITU-R BT.2020
BT.709	ITU-R BT.709
CCFL	cold cathode fluorescent lamp
CCIR	Comité Consultatif International des Radiocommunications
CCT	correlated colour temperature
CIE	International Commission on Illumination
CMF	colour-matching function
CRT	cathode-ray tube
D65	CIE standard illuminant D series with 6504 K
DCDM	Digital Cinema Distribution Master
DCI	Digital Cinema Initiatives
DCI-P3	Digital Cinema Initiatives - Protocol 3
EOTF	electro-optical transfer function
FPGA	field programmable gate array
HDR	high dynamic range
LED	light-emitting diode
LMS	long, medium, short
NDR	Norddeutscher Rundfunk
OCIO	OpenColorIO
OLED	organic light-emitting diode
OOTF	opto-optical transfer function
PQ	perceptual quantizer
QD	Quantum Dot
QD-OLED	Quantum Dot organic light emitting diode
RGB	red, green, blue

SDI	Serial Digital Interface
SDP	session description protocol
SPD	spectral power distribution
TV	Television
VANC	vertical ancillary data

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Appendix

A.1. Spectral radiant power distribution of a Sony BVM-20E1U (SMPTE phosphor)

$\lambda = 380 \text{ nm}$ to 780 nm at 1 nm interval, measured with Konica Minolta CS-2000 spectroradiometer.

Data is available at: https://github.com/3dmedium/display_calibration_tool/tree/79833b1/datasets/display_primaries/crt_displays

Data is averaged from 100 measurements, 33.333 ms integration time for each.

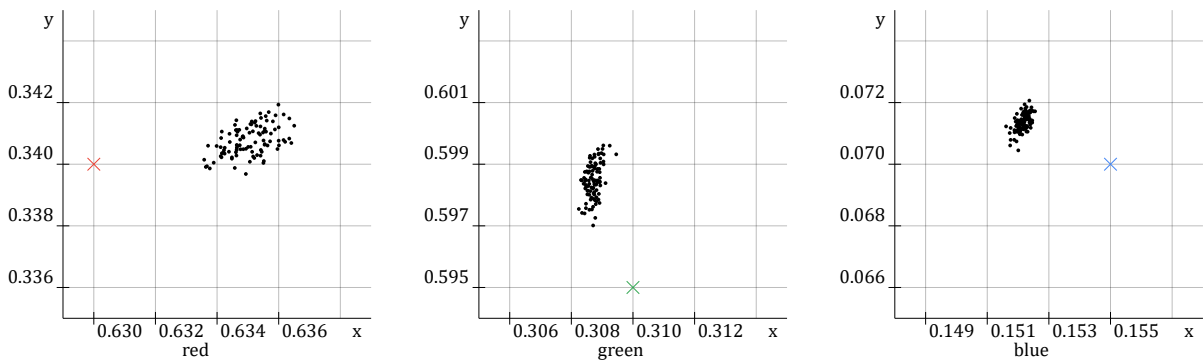


Figure 24: Deviation of the single measurements in CIE 1931 xy chromaticity diagram, SMPTE phosphors.

Colour	x		y	
	$\bar{x}$	σ_x	$\bar{y}$	σ_y
Red	0.63505	0.00069	0.34076	0.00048
Green	0.30872	0.00021	0.59848	0.00057
Blue	0.15216	0.00019	0.071364	0.00029

Table 16: Averaged chromaticity coordinates and standard deviation, SMPTE phosphors.

Wavelength λ (nm)	Primary colourants of the CRT (SMPTE phosphor)		
	red	green	blue
380.000	0.00000736408	0.00000942620	0.0000864974
381.000	0.00000608050	0.0000119623	0.000102517
382.000	0.00000807373	0.0000135567	0.000118546
383.000	0.00000766130	0.0000122739	0.000127326
384.000	0.0000101456	0.00000998169	0.000132151
385.000	0.00000683804	0.00000924733	0.000137535
386.000	0.00000739836	0.00000888873	0.000140316
387.000	0.00000641331	0.00000602307	0.000147018
388.000	0.00000606444	0.00000725604	0.000148905
389.000	0.00000567324	0.00000833711	0.000158329
390.000	0.00000458105	0.00000495192	0.000162354
391.000	0.00000406524	0.00000477075	0.000174785
392.000	0.00000470962	0.00000585912	0.000186853
393.000	0.00000599146	0.00000427269	0.000196285
394.000	0.00000466153	0.00000513234	0.000198785
395.000	0.00000377940	0.00000498516	0.000209299
396.000	0.00000441394	0.00000398064	0.000227084
397.000	0.00000548051	0.00000521231	0.000237821
398.000	0.00000524794	0.00000474104	0.000247320
399.000	0.00000377547	0.00000545257	0.000257486
400.000	0.00000370669	0.00000650437	0.000272967
401.000	0.00000535109	0.00000471408	0.000284940
402.000	0.00000442950	0.00000320208	0.000303929
403.000	0.00000443679	0.00000370740	0.000315431
404.000	0.00000413230	0.00000460349	0.000335347
405.000	0.00000329390	0.00000559368	0.000357736
406.000	0.00000516796	0.00000501148	0.000376369
407.000	0.00000391310	0.00000524753	0.000398757
408.000	0.00000508460	0.00000701156	0.000426577
409.000	0.00000598721	0.00000779971	0.000455603
410.000	0.00000654006	0.00000843125	0.000488735
411.000	0.00000578693	0.0000117882	0.000524920
412.000	0.00000714783	0.0000153803	0.000571860
413.000	0.00000912550	0.0000195267	0.000619866
414.000	0.0000106734	0.0000266238	0.000678127
415.000	0.0000124684	0.0000317169	0.000736855
416.000	0.0000132724	0.0000353510	0.000788005
417.000	0.0000125547	0.0000363956	0.000836869
418.000	0.0000150808	0.0000352302	0.000865185
419.000	0.0000123998	0.0000314653	0.000884457
420.000	0.0000103768	0.0000239135	0.000899170
421.000	0.00000890959	0.0000150018	0.000925505
422.000	0.00000895406	0.0000139091	0.000960312
423.000	0.00000991096	0.0000161018	0.00100887

Wavelength λ (nm)	Primary colourants of the CRT (SMPTE phosphor)		
	red	green	blue
424.000	0.00000908047	0.0000170325	0.00105768
425.000	0.0000116843	0.0000162380	0.00111020
426.000	0.0000120019	0.0000156443	0.00115815
427.000	0.0000101356	0.0000170220	0.00120505
428.000	0.0000122006	0.0000190431	0.00125720
429.000	0.0000117915	0.0000194780	0.00131402
430.000	0.0000134281	0.0000196438	0.00136182
431.000	0.0000154700	0.0000212694	0.00141378
432.000	0.0000164700	0.0000229480	0.00145932
433.000	0.0000166366	0.0000249378	0.00151202
434.000	0.0000178658	0.0000281687	0.00156584
435.000	0.0000218572	0.0000301310	0.00161226
436.000	0.0000206546	0.0000332420	0.00166240
437.000	0.0000209938	0.0000365549	0.00170568
438.000	0.0000212629	0.0000400556	0.00173849
439.000	0.0000226022	0.0000438949	0.00177458
440.000	0.0000228753	0.0000454150	0.00180237
441.000	0.0000231569	0.0000456280	0.00181814
442.000	0.0000212062	0.0000416388	0.00183261
443.000	0.0000207246	0.0000343503	0.00183477
444.000	0.0000207121	0.0000326956	0.00183751
445.000	0.0000212684	0.0000317441	0.00184701
446.000	0.0000194327	0.0000296307	0.00185328
447.000	0.0000205186	0.0000321751	0.00186148
448.000	0.0000202336	0.0000344354	0.00186490
449.000	0.0000202786	0.0000364739	0.00186474
450.000	0.0000199498	0.0000362425	0.00186261
451.000	0.0000201013	0.0000385584	0.00185088
452.000	0.0000196461	0.0000407643	0.00184238
453.000	0.0000197934	0.0000439359	0.00183667
454.000	0.0000188568	0.0000467168	0.00182711
455.000	0.0000200228	0.0000489486	0.00181025
456.000	0.0000200250	0.0000521161	0.00179358
457.000	0.0000200766	0.0000573908	0.00177475
458.000	0.0000199305	0.0000632133	0.00175522
459.000	0.0000197576	0.0000645151	0.00172238
460.000	0.0000195943	0.0000669403	0.00169030
461.000	0.0000189241	0.0000670536	0.00165441
462.000	0.0000185394	0.0000670628	0.00161795
463.000	0.0000191718	0.0000725931	0.00157591
464.000	0.0000201861	0.0000763523	0.00154392
465.000	0.0000221976	0.0000837986	0.00150800
466.000	0.0000263892	0.0000893292	0.00147234
467.000	0.0000357697	0.0000950333	0.00143854

Wavelength λ (nm)	Primary colourants of the CRT (SMPTE phosphor)		
	red	green	blue
468.000	0.0000481642	0.000105105	0.00139492
469.000	0.0000547653	0.000111977	0.00135969
470.000	0.0000505479	0.000124063	0.00132675
471.000	0.0000404601	0.000133688	0.00128988
472.000	0.0000265769	0.000144493	0.00125156
473.000	0.0000211784	0.000154621	0.00120796
474.000	0.0000245530	0.000168672	0.00117212
475.000	0.0000294307	0.000184326	0.00113969
476.000	0.0000306978	0.000197847	0.00110400
477.000	0.0000279686	0.000212627	0.00105898
478.000	0.0000220283	0.000224151	0.00101529
479.000	0.0000191794	0.000240617	0.000973097
480.000	0.0000162551	0.000256885	0.000936983
481.000	0.0000154172	0.000276095	0.000896922
482.000	0.0000154532	0.000297525	0.000868309
483.000	0.0000158244	0.000321419	0.000838595
484.000	0.0000163206	0.000344407	0.000810139
485.000	0.0000163412	0.000366069	0.000779115
486.000	0.0000189337	0.000391070	0.000745584
487.000	0.0000253426	0.000416172	0.000714481
488.000	0.0000329496	0.000444436	0.000690503
489.000	0.0000401882	0.000476330	0.000670838
490.000	0.0000410631	0.000506881	0.000644042
491.000	0.0000375871	0.000534604	0.000619508
492.000	0.0000352067	0.000562737	0.000589055
493.000	0.0000343020	0.000592121	0.000560921
494.000	0.0000389210	0.000623016	0.000538975
495.000	0.0000549788	0.000653847	0.000509726
496.000	0.0000680204	0.000684151	0.000481362
497.000	0.0000711205	0.000716878	0.000455213
498.000	0.0000615268	0.000749545	0.000430733
499.000	0.0000444173	0.000781789	0.000407516
500.000	0.0000316174	0.000817200	0.000388617
501.000	0.0000253634	0.000851317	0.000370790
502.000	0.0000197698	0.000886677	0.000353588
503.000	0.0000169113	0.000922648	0.000336939
504.000	0.0000157869	0.000959460	0.000318934
505.000	0.0000151873	0.000993760	0.000306105
506.000	0.0000168119	0.00102759	0.000292097
507.000	0.0000179037	0.00106321	0.000278086
508.000	0.0000201616	0.00109840	0.000265794
509.000	0.0000254648	0.00113281	0.000252146
510.000	0.0000355801	0.00116398	0.000240990
511.000	0.0000570285	0.00119635	0.000228385

Wavelength λ (nm)	Primary colourants of the CRT (SMPTE phosphor)		
	red	green	blue
512.000	0.0000825268	0.00122670	0.000219572
513.000	0.000108936	0.00125910	0.000209093
514.000	0.000109445	0.00128801	0.000197996
515.000	0.0000939800	0.00131615	0.000189000
516.000	0.0000668773	0.00134307	0.000180985
517.000	0.0000443108	0.00136681	0.000173425
518.000	0.0000315610	0.00139309	0.000165327
519.000	0.0000269975	0.00141601	0.000158214
520.000	0.0000235239	0.00143730	0.000150503
521.000	0.0000194137	0.00145540	0.000143983
522.000	0.0000181655	0.00147396	0.000135622
523.000	0.0000195197	0.00149292	0.000130955
524.000	0.0000196798	0.00150671	0.000124491
525.000	0.0000202247	0.00151835	0.000119667
526.000	0.0000208930	0.00153125	0.000111949
527.000	0.0000252403	0.00153982	0.000107763
528.000	0.0000287335	0.00154917	0.000102647
529.000	0.0000316629	0.00155668	0.0000977945
530.000	0.0000330799	0.00156316	0.0000945902
531.000	0.0000320140	0.00156692	0.0000886633
532.000	0.0000344221	0.00156884	0.0000871591
533.000	0.0000386421	0.00157089	0.0000828680
534.000	0.0000441620	0.00157035	0.0000802012
535.000	0.0000557491	0.00156844	0.0000759542
536.000	0.0000832122	0.00156656	0.0000726350
537.000	0.000154172	0.00156458	0.0000714424
538.000	0.000256911	0.00156268	0.0000707973
539.000	0.000322191	0.00156178	0.0000703775
540.000	0.000311057	0.00155573	0.0000723500
541.000	0.000236686	0.00155409	0.0000818212
542.000	0.000144632	0.00155700	0.000105595
543.000	0.000103110	0.00156568	0.000139190
544.000	0.0000902750	0.00156713	0.000163822
545.000	0.0000831039	0.00155516	0.000162773
546.000	0.0000689564	0.00152987	0.000141962
547.000	0.0000534052	0.00150154	0.000118405
548.000	0.0000486078	0.00148395	0.000111392
549.000	0.0000447562	0.00146763	0.000108426
550.000	0.0000421993	0.00144705	0.000101169
551.000	0.0000426498	0.00141993	0.0000852674
552.000	0.0000431883	0.00138790	0.0000637639
553.000	0.0000534199	0.00136681	0.0000507073
554.000	0.0000834580	0.00134297	0.0000451740
555.000	0.000120337	0.00132149	0.0000427478

Wavelength λ (nm)	Primary colourants of the CRT (SMPTE phosphor)		
	red	green	blue
556.000	0.000134076	0.00129568	0.0000397224
557.000	0.000120170	0.00127248	0.0000372160
558.000	0.0000827366	0.00124988	0.0000353440
559.000	0.0000492128	0.00122723	0.0000327971
560.000	0.0000346717	0.00120049	0.0000301896
561.000	0.0000293588	0.00117302	0.0000289418
562.000	0.0000307789	0.00114835	0.0000280112
563.000	0.0000386649	0.00112367	0.0000265428
564.000	0.0000437106	0.00109819	0.0000249108
565.000	0.0000447013	0.00107002	0.0000248454
566.000	0.0000404046	0.00104518	0.0000236846
567.000	0.0000346360	0.00101764	0.0000231217
568.000	0.0000315689	0.000993694	0.0000229468
569.000	0.0000318858	0.000967805	0.0000212128
570.000	0.0000332508	0.000942854	0.0000221762
571.000	0.0000310548	0.000916607	0.0000194793
572.000	0.0000270356	0.000889710	0.0000190962
573.000	0.0000241416	0.000864101	0.0000186044
574.000	0.0000237807	0.000838678	0.0000177754
575.000	0.0000264920	0.000813790	0.0000164450
576.000	0.0000291869	0.000789934	0.0000158500
577.000	0.0000348819	0.000763717	0.0000141761
578.000	0.0000385526	0.000739426	0.0000143966
579.000	0.0000468647	0.000718228	0.0000141042
580.000	0.0000757717	0.000696716	0.0000146509
581.000	0.000160515	0.000675668	0.0000179617
582.000	0.000267992	0.000655359	0.0000196098
583.000	0.000301017	0.000635766	0.0000215078
584.000	0.000302167	0.000614974	0.0000228347
585.000	0.000326352	0.000597162	0.0000245095
586.000	0.000413549	0.000582981	0.0000291566
587.000	0.000507268	0.000564424	0.0000355596
588.000	0.000523803	0.000546409	0.0000364261
589.000	0.000430313	0.000525656	0.0000310729
590.000	0.000316823	0.000505027	0.0000268403
591.000	0.000248213	0.000486520	0.0000250991
592.000	0.000290442	0.000470264	0.0000220998
593.000	0.000589411	0.000455334	0.0000209275
594.000	0.00102396	0.000444445	0.0000214092
595.000	0.00130204	0.000432168	0.0000215082
596.000	0.00126301	0.000417495	0.0000199684
597.000	0.000928700	0.000398815	0.0000151845
598.000	0.000533422	0.000380994	0.0000115791
599.000	0.000279948	0.000362975	0.0000101182

Wavelength λ (nm)	Primary colourants of the CRT (SMPTE phosphor)		
	red	green	blue
600.000	0.000183476	0.000349702	0.00000998607
601.000	0.000141091	0.000337156	0.00000878084
602.000	0.000112426	0.000325986	0.00000744104
603.000	0.0000969454	0.000313521	0.00000734248
604.000	0.0000928907	0.000300370	0.00000705610
605.000	0.0000962308	0.000289476	0.00000826856
606.000	0.000108146	0.000279740	0.00000702659
607.000	0.000125957	0.000270686	0.00000732268
608.000	0.000144339	0.000260407	0.00000730093
609.000	0.000173418	0.000249887	0.00000707494
610.000	0.000214500	0.000240857	0.00000722691
611.000	0.000259269	0.000232007	0.00000700478
612.000	0.000315052	0.000225076	0.00000777314
613.000	0.000443416	0.000218487	0.00000837482
614.000	0.000889942	0.000214961	0.0000113349
615.000	0.00187367	0.000218372	0.0000173603
616.000	0.00283887	0.000221842	0.0000259682
617.000	0.00299529	0.000217394	0.0000281640
618.000	0.00248828	0.000205689	0.0000275549
619.000	0.00166235	0.000190753	0.0000260930
620.000	0.00115070	0.000181483	0.0000256789
621.000	0.00113266	0.000175141	0.0000275394
622.000	0.00141959	0.000172557	0.0000296094
623.000	0.00230320	0.000175041	0.0000325641
624.000	0.00434042	0.000190893	0.0000449493
625.000	0.00703657	0.000215535	0.0000627351
626.000	0.00862823	0.000229323	0.0000753703
627.000	0.00811547	0.000218185	0.0000720910
628.000	0.00594231	0.000188520	0.0000543400
629.000	0.00366473	0.000155320	0.0000346563
630.000	0.00231976	0.000133717	0.0000243558
631.000	0.00171719	0.000122359	0.0000176051
632.000	0.00128144	0.000111631	0.0000123713
633.000	0.000885217	0.000103698	0.00000984742
634.000	0.000575395	0.0000946380	0.00000762758
635.000	0.000388723	0.0000895190	0.00000697055
636.000	0.000262419	0.0000837352	0.00000609480
637.000	0.000178495	0.0000797002	0.00000606802
638.000	0.000125497	0.0000764206	0.00000588899
639.000	0.0000946855	0.0000715646	0.00000553034
640.000	0.0000723191	0.0000682853	0.00000481812
641.000	0.0000597466	0.0000654503	0.00000441089
642.000	0.0000488206	0.0000633801	0.00000563090
643.000	0.0000421611	0.0000620622	0.00000564721

Wavelength λ (nm)	Primary colourants of the CRT (SMPTE phosphor)		
	red	green	blue
644.000	0.0000380794	0.0000594736	0.00000503280
645.000	0.0000377663	0.0000555376	0.00000570312
646.000	0.0000355476	0.0000513254	0.00000366182
647.000	0.0000345583	0.0000499921	0.00000386580
648.000	0.0000321224	0.0000489710	0.00000358381
649.000	0.0000270794	0.0000473035	0.00000347918
650.000	0.0000245136	0.0000443279	0.00000443837
651.000	0.0000232966	0.0000418087	0.00000402065
652.000	0.0000249015	0.0000394960	0.00000408840
653.000	0.0000321253	0.0000399754	0.00000462401
654.000	0.0000428726	0.0000379999	0.00000486171
655.000	0.0000466073	0.0000359402	0.00000443749
656.000	0.0000453841	0.0000346587	0.00000474863
657.000	0.0000342508	0.0000327808	0.00000574175
658.000	0.0000281059	0.0000323039	0.00000457342
659.000	0.0000257917	0.0000314810	0.00000468324
660.000	0.0000273537	0.0000301412	0.00000396468
661.000	0.0000279905	0.0000294848	0.00000375435
662.000	0.0000266410	0.0000264935	0.00000401106
663.000	0.0000257743	0.0000256763	0.00000502172
664.000	0.0000261506	0.0000257483	0.00000530169
665.000	0.0000263654	0.0000235140	0.00000426828
666.000	0.0000266721	0.0000234992	0.00000506100
667.000	0.0000250539	0.0000220937	0.00000620110
668.000	0.0000260436	0.0000225540	0.00000627313
669.000	0.0000279301	0.0000227470	0.00000688306
670.000	0.0000359215	0.0000219688	0.00000849165
671.000	0.0000501303	0.0000208369	0.00000751426
672.000	0.0000561861	0.0000174659	0.00000651492
673.000	0.0000548416	0.0000174778	0.00000666960
674.000	0.0000493585	0.0000163354	0.00000568139
675.000	0.0000381444	0.0000151375	0.00000495973
676.000	0.0000317855	0.0000143353	0.00000583215
677.000	0.0000298436	0.0000135977	0.00000508326
678.000	0.0000253100	0.0000117706	0.00000589904
679.000	0.0000243475	0.0000131439	0.00000639209
680.000	0.0000246370	0.0000140595	0.00000652127
681.000	0.0000244868	0.0000115590	0.00000713376
682.000	0.0000286810	0.0000131936	0.00000662890
683.000	0.0000393960	0.0000121354	0.00000498669
684.000	0.0000901538	0.0000120281	0.00000504569
685.000	0.000197280	0.0000135038	0.00000592501
686.000	0.000286616	0.0000115968	0.00000681705
687.000	0.000292530	0.0000122039	0.00000668806

Wavelength λ (nm)	Primary colourants of the CRT (SMPTE phosphor)		
	red	green	blue
688.000	0.000226149	0.0000124365	0.00000541787
689.000	0.000134252	0.0000111510	0.00000554363
690.000	0.0000813556	0.0000100557	0.00000425541
691.000	0.0000620231	0.00000981781	0.00000563368
692.000	0.0000577906	0.00000884503	0.00000577106
693.000	0.0000629943	0.00000750604	0.00000495310
694.000	0.0000918842	0.00000931793	0.00000643284
695.000	0.000161249	0.0000104925	0.00000665922
696.000	0.000212631	0.00000885482	0.00000670465
697.000	0.000222346	0.00000916258	0.00000653570
698.000	0.000191747	0.00000851202	0.00000539056
699.000	0.000151114	0.00000896802	0.00000453144
700.000	0.000159527	0.0000101333	0.00000648319
701.000	0.000279593	0.00000980155	0.00000562886
702.000	0.000723783	0.0000116375	0.00000933128
703.000	0.00174712	0.0000220800	0.0000149842
704.000	0.00297334	0.0000372015	0.0000193111
705.000	0.00399498	0.0000464210	0.0000289790
706.000	0.00404043	0.0000482103	0.0000320187
707.000	0.00320595	0.0000415980	0.0000233136
708.000	0.00204869	0.0000293571	0.0000170858
709.000	0.00108340	0.0000165425	0.0000117402
710.000	0.000642964	0.0000128429	0.00000977148
711.000	0.000455541	0.0000115538	0.00000864690
712.000	0.000310249	0.0000114560	0.00000896047
713.000	0.000208454	0.0000122685	0.00000931731
714.000	0.000142504	0.0000105882	0.00000930612
715.000	0.0000996280	0.00000926055	0.00000732829
716.000	0.0000672178	0.0000100472	0.00000949255
717.000	0.0000484415	0.00000975398	0.00000922827
718.000	0.0000323541	0.0000108569	0.00000945270
719.000	0.0000225869	0.0000101750	0.00000873899
720.000	0.0000168868	0.00000967406	0.0000104614
721.000	0.0000167878	0.0000105840	0.00000894656
722.000	0.0000182103	0.0000100334	0.00000567058
723.000	0.0000190280	0.00000932094	0.00000846488
724.000	0.0000208167	0.0000101575	0.00000921969
725.000	0.0000215289	0.0000110490	0.00000963464
726.000	0.0000212817	0.0000119440	0.00000914956
727.000	0.0000220822	0.00000803853	0.00000717598
728.000	0.0000218639	0.00000933485	0.00000919301
729.000	0.0000202634	0.00000953150	0.00000960088
730.000	0.0000164873	0.0000117336	0.00000921318
731.000	0.0000158940	0.0000112008	0.00000923544

Wavelength λ (nm)	Primary colourants of the CRT (SMPTE phosphor)		
	red	green	blue
732.000	0.0000153315	0.0000117738	0.0000126685
733.000	0.0000171379	0.0000113336	0.0000125800
734.000	0.0000150818	0.0000104538	0.0000115814
735.000	0.0000139547	0.0000100777	0.0000123395
736.000	0.0000157587	0.0000117304	0.0000129299
737.000	0.0000179941	0.0000119854	0.0000104529
738.000	0.0000170578	0.0000138858	0.0000151047
739.000	0.0000132114	0.0000144875	0.0000112966
740.000	0.0000162678	0.0000126642	0.0000104825
741.000	0.0000175562	0.0000146471	0.0000111031
742.000	0.0000177496	0.0000155204	0.0000100487
743.000	0.0000147109	0.0000145536	0.0000111515
744.000	0.0000157476	0.0000131282	0.0000143650
745.000	0.0000222557	0.0000123158	0.0000130820
746.000	0.0000193544	0.0000146881	0.0000103810
747.000	0.0000235783	0.0000132738	0.0000150659
748.000	0.0000203056	0.0000161259	0.0000134434
749.000	0.0000176311	0.0000148475	0.0000137879
750.000	0.0000157417	0.0000133586	0.0000125601
751.000	0.0000144023	0.0000142354	0.0000125087
752.000	0.0000121417	0.0000126558	0.0000121960
753.000	0.0000172017	0.0000147300	0.0000101052
754.000	0.0000192404	0.0000169445	0.0000143174
755.000	0.0000173795	0.0000202216	0.0000151642
756.000	0.0000220906	0.0000165187	0.0000126676
757.000	0.0000216997	0.0000180113	0.0000146204
758.000	0.0000263112	0.0000176652	0.0000160250
759.000	0.0000256306	0.0000174671	0.0000162882
760.000	0.0000199888	0.0000141177	0.0000148166
761.000	0.0000220552	0.0000155644	0.0000135882
762.000	0.0000260944	0.0000170421	0.0000166694
763.000	0.0000277469	0.0000161544	0.0000179439
764.000	0.0000273126	0.0000204493	0.0000191845
765.000	0.0000312502	0.0000159428	0.0000149200
766.000	0.0000249524	0.0000184533	0.0000180050
767.000	0.0000191191	0.0000179595	0.0000183919
768.000	0.0000248310	0.0000187512	0.0000171301
769.000	0.0000277612	0.0000217861	0.0000174974
770.000	0.0000275390	0.0000170818	0.0000218495
771.000	0.0000305619	0.0000203897	0.0000199994
772.000	0.0000267325	0.0000201907	0.0000262191
773.000	0.0000275911	0.0000231809	0.0000197233
774.000	0.0000248323	0.0000252888	0.0000187867
775.000	0.0000227620	0.0000213583	0.0000247064

Wavelength λ (nm)	Primary colourants of the CRT (SMPTE phosphor)		
	red	green	blue
776.000	0.0000214582	0.0000216812	0.0000243092
777.000	0.0000241468	0.0000230925	0.0000220107
778.000	0.0000229450	0.0000224611	0.0000252910
779.000	0.0000336130	0.0000204684	0.0000282486
780.000	0.0000397533	0.0000279871	0.0000328351

Table 17: Measured SPDs of the BVM-20F1U CRT (SMPTE phosphor).

A.2. Spectral radiant power distribution of a Sony BVM-20E1E (EBU phosphor)

$\lambda = 380 \text{ nm}$ to 780 nm at 1 nm interval, measured with Konica Minolta CS-2000 spectroradiometer.

Data is available at: https://github.com/3dmedium/display_calibration_tool/tree/79833b1/datasets/display_primaries/crt_displays

Data is averaged from 100 measurements, 40.000 ms integration time for each.

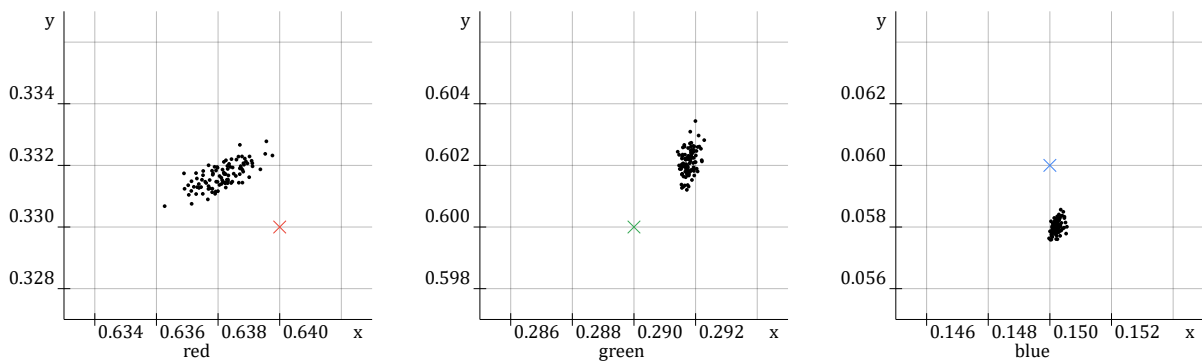


Figure 25: Deviation of the single measurements in CIE 1931 xy chromaticity diagram, EBU phosphors.

Colour	x		y	
	$\bar{x}$	σ_x	$\bar{y}$	σ_y
Red	0.63814	0.00065	0.33166	0.00040
Green	0.29179	0.00018	0.60210	0.00041
Blue	0.15022	0.00012	0.058017	0.00020

Figure 26: Averaged chromaticity coordinates and standard deviation, EBU phosphors.

Wavelength $\lambda(\text{nm})$	primary colourants of the CRT (EBU phosphor)		
	red	green	blue
380.000	0.0000159219	0.0000278732	0.0000490825
381.000	0.0000176006	0.0000303653	0.0000519215
382.000	0.0000172267	0.0000323370	0.0000594729
383.000	0.0000157737	0.0000355753	0.0000645462
384.000	0.0000185002	0.0000353485	0.0000735811

Wavelength λ (nm)	primary colourants of the CRT (EBU phosphor)		
	red	green	blue
385.000	0.0000152270	0.0000270914	0.0000871262
386.000	0.0000101903	0.0000199719	0.0000975184
387.000	0.0000105290	0.0000137053	0.000101971
388.000	0.00000882909	0.0000113464	0.000117657
389.000	0.00000764682	0.0000107441	0.000128842
390.000	0.00000636828	0.00000719089	0.000137909
391.000	0.00000652680	0.00000651165	0.000148765
392.000	0.00000536920	0.00000636464	0.000162097
393.000	0.00000491333	0.00000626468	0.000170016
394.000	0.00000534775	0.00000540961	0.000183204
395.000	0.00000509653	0.00000565006	0.000194156
396.000	0.00000377212	0.00000458978	0.000204600
397.000	0.00000441287	0.00000650694	0.000214836
398.000	0.00000675585	0.00000699484	0.000232535
399.000	0.00000674434	0.00000535204	0.000239566
400.000	0.00000612724	0.00000402933	0.000252308
401.000	0.00000493651	0.00000602478	0.000275878
402.000	0.00000603734	0.00000623636	0.000287308
403.000	0.00000534145	0.00000466103	0.000307148
404.000	0.00000511086	0.00000524590	0.000325519
405.000	0.00000572049	0.00000558926	0.000348780
406.000	0.00000558895	0.00000536175	0.000369840
407.000	0.00000630449	0.00000534860	0.000393932
408.000	0.00000797288	0.00000837279	0.000422440
409.000	0.00000643716	0.0000121145	0.000448957
410.000	0.00000841997	0.0000166358	0.000480521
411.000	0.0000119404	0.0000253815	0.000514029
412.000	0.0000143443	0.0000349800	0.000548058
413.000	0.0000220158	0.0000453050	0.000585193
414.000	0.0000284989	0.0000684429	0.000624651
415.000	0.0000346012	0.0000823663	0.000667352
416.000	0.0000376649	0.0000917591	0.000713561
417.000	0.0000381082	0.000100135	0.000761107
418.000	0.0000337731	0.0000898645	0.000808136
419.000	0.0000297750	0.0000723321	0.000854430
420.000	0.0000227506	0.0000513856	0.000901935
421.000	0.0000149833	0.0000316014	0.000962141
422.000	0.0000131130	0.0000246855	0.00101565
423.000	0.0000129524	0.0000192477	0.00106551
424.000	0.0000132732	0.0000167202	0.00112204
425.000	0.0000147587	0.0000204223	0.00117602
426.000	0.0000152415	0.0000204239	0.00123018
427.000	0.0000165987	0.0000223161	0.00128229
428.000	0.0000170491	0.0000237160	0.00133580

Wavelength λ (nm)	primary colourants of the CRT (EBU phosphor)		
	red	green	blue
429.000	0.0000183177	0.0000252284	0.00139541
430.000	0.0000198598	0.0000266649	0.00144676
431.000	0.0000213701	0.0000283139	0.00149460
432.000	0.0000240249	0.0000310142	0.00154442
433.000	0.0000246591	0.0000349531	0.00159570
434.000	0.0000283273	0.0000444526	0.00163603
435.000	0.0000319255	0.0000571931	0.00167591
436.000	0.0000322023	0.0000675866	0.00171766
437.000	0.0000335353	0.0000773885	0.00175447
438.000	0.0000351662	0.0000816188	0.00178861
439.000	0.0000376442	0.0000846359	0.00182078
440.000	0.0000380745	0.0000858675	0.00185395
441.000	0.0000376670	0.0000804630	0.00187516
442.000	0.0000350187	0.0000691391	0.00189734
443.000	0.0000310905	0.0000527456	0.00191786
444.000	0.0000288597	0.0000453996	0.00193104
445.000	0.0000284634	0.0000395458	0.00194381
446.000	0.0000263710	0.0000380012	0.00195234
447.000	0.0000260250	0.0000394101	0.00195997
448.000	0.0000259541	0.0000377490	0.00196018
449.000	0.0000252504	0.0000375089	0.00196091
450.000	0.0000244437	0.0000404512	0.00195403
451.000	0.0000233818	0.0000397511	0.00193905
452.000	0.0000242409	0.0000427494	0.00192635
453.000	0.0000246557	0.0000447280	0.00191571
454.000	0.0000267620	0.0000511188	0.00189903
455.000	0.0000271968	0.0000577322	0.00187611
456.000	0.0000290704	0.0000626016	0.00185217
457.000	0.0000305001	0.0000713000	0.00182675
458.000	0.0000309063	0.0000768595	0.00180086
459.000	0.0000302949	0.0000776657	0.00176566
460.000	0.0000276254	0.0000777887	0.00173471
461.000	0.0000252012	0.0000749729	0.00169838
462.000	0.0000233076	0.0000750615	0.00166368
463.000	0.0000250612	0.0000769011	0.00161924
464.000	0.0000256584	0.0000813148	0.00158255
465.000	0.0000240273	0.0000877547	0.00154320
466.000	0.0000270015	0.0000955298	0.00150315
467.000	0.0000314944	0.000102184	0.00146225
468.000	0.0000392389	0.000113863	0.00141241
469.000	0.0000414055	0.000125562	0.00137302
470.000	0.0000396343	0.000138980	0.00133295
471.000	0.0000356640	0.000151667	0.00128869
472.000	0.0000281472	0.000165112	0.00124582

Wavelength λ (nm)	primary colourants of the CRT (EBU phosphor)		
	red	green	blue
473.000	0.0000263819	0.000178146	0.00119682
474.000	0.0000293173	0.000195993	0.00115510
475.000	0.0000321918	0.000217027	0.00111491
476.000	0.0000335256	0.000236403	0.00107397
477.000	0.0000324964	0.000251455	0.00102761
478.000	0.0000259855	0.000260219	0.000987938
479.000	0.0000207006	0.000273328	0.000948680
480.000	0.0000190941	0.000293326	0.000908797
481.000	0.0000193963	0.000317375	0.000866571
482.000	0.0000190818	0.000343821	0.000831979
483.000	0.0000196916	0.000371931	0.000796116
484.000	0.0000219409	0.000401205	0.000763044
485.000	0.0000239263	0.000428290	0.000727890
486.000	0.0000245876	0.000456219	0.000693014
487.000	0.0000272319	0.000484205	0.000662748
488.000	0.0000332562	0.000521843	0.000632841
489.000	0.0000370098	0.000561314	0.000603035
490.000	0.0000388584	0.000600473	0.000570121
491.000	0.0000382061	0.000633148	0.000543759
492.000	0.0000347265	0.000662833	0.000519683
493.000	0.0000338430	0.000693775	0.000493999
494.000	0.0000370505	0.000728620	0.000470580
495.000	0.0000442197	0.000762385	0.000443698
496.000	0.0000487084	0.000790108	0.000421735
497.000	0.0000488148	0.000822005	0.000402283
498.000	0.0000442891	0.000857601	0.000382181
499.000	0.0000332817	0.000896077	0.000359511
500.000	0.0000281151	0.000933728	0.000339919
501.000	0.0000233673	0.000972426	0.000322844
502.000	0.0000214518	0.00101016	0.000306577
503.000	0.0000206182	0.00104948	0.000290779
504.000	0.0000202243	0.00109033	0.000273544
505.000	0.0000200141	0.00112628	0.000260162
506.000	0.0000209099	0.00116399	0.000248049
507.000	0.0000214991	0.00120271	0.000235345
508.000	0.0000232101	0.00123965	0.000222777
509.000	0.0000262917	0.00127687	0.000209187
510.000	0.0000311493	0.00131237	0.000198757
511.000	0.0000415781	0.00134772	0.000189122
512.000	0.0000561111	0.00138113	0.000179537
513.000	0.0000696655	0.00141362	0.000168725
514.000	0.0000703634	0.00144581	0.000159559
515.000	0.0000614680	0.00147231	0.000151683
516.000	0.0000480993	0.00149902	0.000144102

Wavelength λ (nm)	primary colourants of the CRT (EBU phosphor)		
	red	green	blue
517.000	0.0000372740	0.00152676	0.000137560
518.000	0.0000316494	0.00155218	0.000129669
519.000	0.0000293351	0.00157444	0.000123182
520.000	0.0000280456	0.00159472	0.000117173
521.000	0.0000268389	0.00161383	0.000110787
522.000	0.0000257900	0.00162861	0.000105219
523.000	0.0000261890	0.00164609	0.0000991057
524.000	0.0000272059	0.00165825	0.0000940640
525.000	0.0000270328	0.00166996	0.0000900085
526.000	0.0000275751	0.00167890	0.0000859121
527.000	0.0000295333	0.00168575	0.0000800909
528.000	0.0000310436	0.00168983	0.0000771719
529.000	0.0000317165	0.00169638	0.0000740675
530.000	0.0000319534	0.00169744	0.0000696494
531.000	0.0000332825	0.00169828	0.0000680703
532.000	0.0000336608	0.00170039	0.0000648160
533.000	0.0000355797	0.00169810	0.0000591476
534.000	0.0000386701	0.00169167	0.0000559493
535.000	0.0000448976	0.00168629	0.0000557434
536.000	0.0000612519	0.00168054	0.0000517434
537.000	0.0000954545	0.00167465	0.0000512947
538.000	0.000150444	0.00167027	0.0000512037
539.000	0.000185362	0.00166453	0.0000471899
540.000	0.000182847	0.00166004	0.0000454622
541.000	0.000147962	0.00166275	0.0000417543
542.000	0.000108843	0.00168902	0.0000405449
543.000	0.0000960230	0.00172579	0.0000396058
544.000	0.0000975287	0.00174665	0.0000384671
545.000	0.0000948098	0.00172877	0.0000371099
546.000	0.0000823208	0.00168069	0.0000353475
547.000	0.0000667031	0.00162591	0.0000341621
548.000	0.0000607573	0.00159717	0.0000324664
549.000	0.0000585978	0.00157725	0.0000312782
550.000	0.0000550511	0.00154470	0.0000304985
551.000	0.0000488732	0.00149565	0.0000290048
552.000	0.0000438642	0.00144339	0.0000286833
553.000	0.0000454544	0.00140466	0.0000270982
554.000	0.0000593443	0.00137305	0.0000270740
555.000	0.0000772699	0.00134449	0.0000257288
556.000	0.0000837343	0.00131627	0.0000250210
557.000	0.0000764557	0.00128582	0.0000245736
558.000	0.0000574027	0.00125847	0.0000236959
559.000	0.0000388482	0.00122915	0.0000226706
560.000	0.0000291251	0.00120001	0.0000218849

Wavelength λ (nm)	primary colourants of the CRT (EBU phosphor)		
	red	green	blue
561.000	0.0000262902	0.00116827	0.0000209560
562.000	0.0000268992	0.00113877	0.0000202457
563.000	0.0000312135	0.00111081	0.0000195241
564.000	0.0000338147	0.00108140	0.0000179077
565.000	0.0000333715	0.00105115	0.0000172448
566.000	0.0000306137	0.00102229	0.0000164558
567.000	0.0000265204	0.000989643	0.0000156355
568.000	0.0000250045	0.000961888	0.0000141920
569.000	0.0000249652	0.000932183	0.0000134255
570.000	0.0000251009	0.000904340	0.0000140200
571.000	0.0000238536	0.000876202	0.0000126371
572.000	0.0000226655	0.000848027	0.0000121734
573.000	0.0000210022	0.000819975	0.0000118068
574.000	0.0000213899	0.000792024	0.0000114179
575.000	0.0000219663	0.000766906	0.0000108015
576.000	0.0000240415	0.000741507	0.0000107401
577.000	0.0000274241	0.000714677	0.0000108073
578.000	0.0000324412	0.000689962	0.0000106479
579.000	0.0000411521	0.000667482	0.00000985697
580.000	0.0000728273	0.000646028	0.00000956750
581.000	0.000159488	0.000628321	0.0000101392
582.000	0.000263078	0.000607073	0.0000103738
583.000	0.000290136	0.000587318	0.0000101578
584.000	0.000269914	0.000567540	0.0000100466
585.000	0.000242134	0.000551741	0.00000974949
586.000	0.000259088	0.000542293	0.0000100175
587.000	0.000302831	0.000528441	0.0000102165
588.000	0.000310900	0.000510933	0.00000950109
589.000	0.000266097	0.000487354	0.00000869793
590.000	0.000215601	0.000465304	0.00000837641
591.000	0.000197000	0.000444481	0.00000791964
592.000	0.000274571	0.000425663	0.00000861027
593.000	0.000592870	0.000409196	0.00000965469
594.000	0.00103338	0.000397146	0.0000124013
595.000	0.00131219	0.000383743	0.0000141485
596.000	0.00127135	0.000367614	0.0000132994
597.000	0.000932911	0.000349951	0.0000117299
598.000	0.000535047	0.000329650	0.00000965432
599.000	0.000280836	0.000313299	0.00000749750
600.000	0.000183603	0.000299589	0.00000592544
601.000	0.000140615	0.000286910	0.00000577855
602.000	0.000112452	0.000275069	0.00000520971
603.000	0.0000966746	0.000264280	0.00000503666
604.000	0.0000928202	0.000251753	0.00000488023

Wavelength λ (nm)	primary colourants of the CRT (EBU phosphor)		
	red	green	blue
605.000	0.0000967444	0.000241883	0.00000490366
606.000	0.000110451	0.000232762	0.00000468732
607.000	0.000128063	0.000224330	0.00000462530
608.000	0.000147415	0.000215044	0.00000398683
609.000	0.000177263	0.000206013	0.00000439079
610.000	0.000220035	0.000197039	0.00000465632
611.000	0.000265704	0.000189197	0.00000424889
612.000	0.000324570	0.000182765	0.00000460230
613.000	0.000458365	0.000176431	0.00000519995
614.000	0.000914441	0.000176244	0.00000905062
615.000	0.00190619	0.000183264	0.0000148982
616.000	0.00286959	0.000189477	0.0000231881
617.000	0.00302333	0.000187209	0.0000246517
618.000	0.00250909	0.000179011	0.0000212763
619.000	0.00167238	0.000168616	0.0000151775
620.000	0.00115440	0.000160507	0.0000120252
621.000	0.00113644	0.000158712	0.0000105660
622.000	0.00143645	0.000157665	0.0000120443
623.000	0.00235679	0.000160550	0.0000190153
624.000	0.00443786	0.000178858	0.0000346167
625.000	0.00715998	0.000205701	0.0000556082
626.000	0.00873607	0.000221041	0.0000695891
627.000	0.00819397	0.000209168	0.0000673919
628.000	0.00597446	0.000172988	0.0000504159
629.000	0.00367877	0.000135917	0.0000326992
630.000	0.00232934	0.000113346	0.0000217953
631.000	0.00172763	0.000100744	0.0000143168
632.000	0.00129336	0.0000908377	0.0000111164
633.000	0.000895185	0.0000814510	0.00000931612
634.000	0.000582747	0.0000730415	0.00000690804
635.000	0.000392274	0.0000673394	0.00000507931
636.000	0.000265660	0.0000625675	0.00000395499
637.000	0.000180343	0.0000584064	0.00000342681
638.000	0.000128405	0.0000552121	0.00000329999
639.000	0.0000950286	0.0000533524	0.00000319292
640.000	0.0000741948	0.0000511347	0.00000296161
641.000	0.0000616973	0.0000470829	0.00000288738
642.000	0.0000512225	0.0000453702	0.00000272920
643.000	0.0000440168	0.0000443479	0.00000256369
644.000	0.0000407689	0.0000420188	0.00000285713
645.000	0.0000384239	0.0000403640	0.00000251220
646.000	0.0000363381	0.0000402604	0.00000207059
647.000	0.0000345515	0.0000375053	0.00000225319
648.000	0.0000317607	0.0000343236	0.00000247060

Wavelength λ (nm)	primary colourants of the CRT (EBU phosphor)		
	red	green	blue
649.000	0.0000280150	0.0000322576	0.00000175066
650.000	0.0000243931	0.0000310715	0.00000153006
651.000	0.0000234542	0.0000291680	0.00000154348
652.000	0.0000246311	0.0000285128	0.00000242481
653.000	0.0000335747	0.0000277058	0.00000248006
654.000	0.0000428705	0.0000274722	0.00000277104
655.000	0.0000473921	0.0000261941	0.00000231790
656.000	0.0000450324	0.0000257788	0.00000202852
657.000	0.0000376793	0.0000242062	0.00000238634
658.000	0.0000288818	0.0000214975	0.00000272906
659.000	0.0000242001	0.0000205654	0.00000230295
660.000	0.0000237265	0.0000190718	0.00000291648
661.000	0.0000235927	0.0000189917	0.00000260820
662.000	0.0000233004	0.0000173939	0.00000267453
663.000	0.0000212179	0.0000156376	0.00000302413
664.000	0.0000218485	0.0000159163	0.00000221776
665.000	0.0000240919	0.0000162783	0.00000255016
666.000	0.0000237155	0.0000162929	0.00000260552
667.000	0.0000227185	0.0000168824	0.00000269129
668.000	0.0000236603	0.0000171965	0.00000249793
669.000	0.0000273395	0.0000171257	0.00000182327
670.000	0.0000329405	0.0000166084	0.00000287165
671.000	0.0000414899	0.0000156795	0.00000273492
672.000	0.0000469927	0.0000151753	0.00000317907
673.000	0.0000442964	0.0000139011	0.00000286011
674.000	0.0000367473	0.0000131379	0.00000192243
675.000	0.0000305361	0.0000120780	0.00000228021
676.000	0.0000282811	0.0000119817	0.00000292819
677.000	0.0000271753	0.0000103794	0.00000349432
678.000	0.0000243457	0.0000103199	0.00000360356
679.000	0.0000232785	0.0000115691	0.00000304095
680.000	0.0000244201	0.0000118892	0.00000365581
681.000	0.0000258733	0.0000126346	0.00000338453
682.000	0.0000282925	0.0000119273	0.00000271491
683.000	0.0000407186	0.0000111349	0.00000242048
684.000	0.0000921390	0.0000115937	0.00000333695
685.000	0.000202113	0.0000109295	0.00000456502
686.000	0.000293546	0.0000114122	0.00000433277
687.000	0.000298751	0.0000121216	0.00000474674
688.000	0.000231240	0.0000110660	0.00000408248
689.000	0.000136181	0.00000865473	0.00000418830
690.000	0.0000805625	0.00000901199	0.00000305783
691.000	0.0000651880	0.00000953700	0.00000255907
692.000	0.0000596997	0.00000765772	0.00000386177

Wavelength λ (nm)	primary colourants of the CRT (EBU phosphor)		
	red	green	blue
693.000	0.0000637972	0.00000748565	0.00000325915
694.000	0.0000957726	0.00000884732	0.00000480682
695.000	0.000168085	0.00000847127	0.00000530782
696.000	0.000222582	0.00000820681	0.00000597622
697.000	0.000228096	0.00000912200	0.00000488439
698.000	0.000197328	0.00000873574	0.00000493542
699.000	0.000159880	0.00000757130	0.00000385152
700.000	0.000167255	0.00000818844	0.00000517476
701.000	0.000296663	0.00000982774	0.00000646636
702.000	0.000767300	0.0000150394	0.00000837757
703.000	0.00181942	0.0000248551	0.0000152755
704.000	0.00307250	0.0000411061	0.0000217430
705.000	0.00409877	0.0000544409	0.0000318678
706.000	0.00412369	0.0000567416	0.0000333194
707.000	0.00326182	0.0000492822	0.0000261323
708.000	0.00208108	0.0000342707	0.0000165103
709.000	0.00110425	0.0000192360	0.0000124750
710.000	0.000658257	0.0000166044	0.0000108924
711.000	0.000464550	0.0000140558	0.0000101361
712.000	0.000317020	0.0000114543	0.00000772115
713.000	0.000215089	0.0000110393	0.00000621630
714.000	0.000145836	0.00000920953	0.00000821894
715.000	0.000102103	0.00000864577	0.00000770131
716.000	0.0000730985	0.00000738054	0.00000668048
717.000	0.0000539934	0.00000910365	0.00000453097
718.000	0.0000342328	0.00000953764	0.00000593781
719.000	0.0000227466	0.00000899736	0.00000742835
720.000	0.0000171429	0.00000704044	0.00000719117
721.000	0.0000193189	0.00000890212	0.00000533144
722.000	0.0000212125	0.00000964587	0.00000480052
723.000	0.0000207820	0.00000695220	0.00000510514
724.000	0.0000232517	0.00000612496	0.00000486374
725.000	0.0000273703	0.00000625375	0.00000621576
726.000	0.0000256795	0.00000774575	0.00000593323
727.000	0.0000228037	0.00000655846	0.00000406792
728.000	0.0000196784	0.00000703577	0.00000657184
729.000	0.0000159112	0.00000920278	0.00000750081
730.000	0.0000163851	0.00000821030	0.00000584622
731.000	0.0000168903	0.00000790479	0.00000683579
732.000	0.0000163862	0.00000980422	0.00000850256
733.000	0.0000143075	0.00000824405	0.00000783277
734.000	0.0000112312	0.0000104660	0.0000106233
735.000	0.0000124883	0.00000868615	0.0000100193
736.000	0.0000142867	0.00000713831	0.00000776653

Wavelength λ (nm)	primary colourants of the CRT (EBU phosphor)		
	red	green	blue
737.000	0.0000142444	0.00000704232	0.00000679967
738.000	0.0000136736	0.00000606049	0.0000104639
739.000	0.0000118622	0.00000772045	0.0000104158
740.000	0.0000148096	0.00000686923	0.00000574379
741.000	0.0000129298	0.00000923463	0.00000593791
742.000	0.0000119199	0.00000951188	0.00000792165
743.000	0.0000124577	0.0000117007	0.00000877621
744.000	0.0000152185	0.00000883547	0.00000786907
745.000	0.0000146645	0.00000735157	0.00000887187
746.000	0.0000152685	0.00000794820	0.00000672857
747.000	0.0000178670	0.00000843617	0.00000807977
748.000	0.0000142314	0.00000784409	0.00000810019
749.000	0.0000149812	0.0000114962	0.0000102590
750.000	0.0000129756	0.00000894350	0.00000673610
751.000	0.0000141800	0.00000892489	0.00000814076
752.000	0.0000153110	0.00000991430	0.0000112858
753.000	0.0000184308	0.0000102881	0.0000108163
754.000	0.0000172042	0.00000887068	0.0000100060
755.000	0.0000170558	0.0000106342	0.0000126139
756.000	0.0000191307	0.00000914525	0.0000145463
757.000	0.0000147770	0.00000983367	0.00000954171
758.000	0.0000162320	0.0000105535	0.0000112826
759.000	0.0000139507	0.00000927447	0.00000916071
760.000	0.0000162427	0.0000111219	0.00000770028
761.000	0.0000151167	0.0000112436	0.00000660965
762.000	0.0000184696	0.0000101309	0.00000874925
763.000	0.0000186345	0.00000876510	0.00000798650
764.000	0.0000188471	0.0000127824	0.0000114275
765.000	0.0000134755	0.0000137761	0.0000118050
766.000	0.0000104472	0.00000790086	0.0000115629
767.000	0.0000175452	0.0000132473	0.00000969589
768.000	0.0000197418	0.0000115039	0.0000117126
769.000	0.0000243500	0.0000109290	0.0000102943
770.000	0.0000176682	0.0000140107	0.0000108440
771.000	0.0000203375	0.0000107420	0.00000981559
772.000	0.0000145234	0.0000157820	0.0000145507
773.000	0.0000149734	0.0000129157	0.0000105882
774.000	0.0000137314	0.0000130483	0.0000132443
775.000	0.0000169726	0.0000119104	0.0000134175
776.000	0.0000130107	0.0000126576	0.00000876841
777.000	0.0000140500	0.0000129585	0.0000125214
778.000	0.0000191649	0.0000106929	0.0000117920
779.000	0.0000165094	0.0000178166	0.0000148500
780.000	0.0000224912	0.0000131453	0.0000250094

Table 18: Measured SPDs of the BVM-20F1E CRT (EBU phosphor).

A.3. Spectral radiant power distribution of the averaged BT.709 primaries

$\lambda = 380\text{nm}$ to 780nm at 1nm intervals, this table is created from the measured spectral radiant power distribution seen in Appendix A.1 and Appendix A.2.

Data is available at: https://github.com/3dmedium/display_calibration_tool/tree/79833b1/datasets/display_primaries/crt_displays

Wavelength $\lambda(\text{nm})$	primary colourants of the CRT (BT.709)		
	red	green	blue
380	0.00001592191	0.00001883967	0.00004908248
381	0.00001760056	0.00002140488	0.00005192146
382	0.00001722668	0.00002322009	0.00005947294
383	0.00001577369	0.00002417198	0.00006454622
384	0.00001850019	0.00002286629	0.00007358113
385	0.00001522697	0.00001835574	0.00008712619
386	0.00001019026	0.00001460948	0.00009751838
387	0.00001052898	0.000009985582	0.0001019710
388	0.000008829091	0.000009447471	0.0001176573
389	0.000007646820	0.000009708654	0.0001288417
390	0.000006368280	0.000006171213	0.0001379086
391	0.000006526799	0.000005737355	0.0001487651
392	0.000005369204	0.000006229971	0.0001620970
393	0.000004913331	0.000005354803	0.0001700160
394	0.000005347746	0.000005374421	0.0001832041
395	0.000005096528	0.000005418088	0.0001941558
396	0.000003772125	0.000004365442	0.0002045999
397	0.000004412869	0.000005964681	0.0002148355
398	0.000006755846	0.000005963495	0.0002325348
399	0.000006744338	0.000005512205	0.0002395655
400	0.000006127237	0.000005397948	0.0002523078
401	0.000004936513	0.000005464442	0.0002758784
402	0.000006037337	0.000004783762	0.0002873080
403	0.000005341449	0.000004258941	0.0003071482
404	0.000005110859	0.000005017484	0.0003255188
405	0.000005720487	0.000005704211	0.0003487804
406	0.000005588946	0.000005287620	0.0003698395
407	0.000006304489	0.000005403833	0.0003939318
408	0.000007972879	0.000007833493	0.0004224398
409	0.000006437161	0.00001011430	0.0004489569
410	0.000008419969	0.00001270346	0.0004805209
411	0.00001194045	0.00001882247	0.0005140290
412	0.00001434427	0.00002549015	0.0005480583

Wavelength λ (nm)	primary colourants of the CRT (BT.709)		
	red	green	blue
413	0.00002201581	0.00003280945	0.0005851932
414	0.00002849886	0.00004806996	0.0006246510
415	0.00003460124	0.00005768089	0.0006673516
416	0.00003766492	0.00006426757	0.0007135615
417	0.00003810817	0.00006899885	0.0007611070
418	0.00003377308	0.00006325742	0.0008081360
419	0.00002977500	0.00005253291	0.0008544297
420	0.00002275065	0.00003813152	0.0009019346
421	0.00001498326	0.00002360396	0.0009621406
422	0.00001311299	0.00001957769	0.001015654
423	0.00001295243	0.00001799930	0.001065514
424	0.00001327319	0.00001721967	0.001122040
425	0.00001475870	0.00001865743	0.001176024
426	0.00001524152	0.00001834939	0.001230179
427	0.00001659868	0.00002001213	0.001282287
428	0.00001704908	0.00002176337	0.001335802
429	0.00001831771	0.00002274577	0.001395407
430	0.00001985976	0.00002355030	0.001446763
431	0.00002137011	0.00002522036	0.001494600
432	0.00002402488	0.00002744363	0.001544415
433	0.00002465913	0.00003044811	0.001595704
434	0.00002832729	0.00003687845	0.001636034
435	0.00003192545	0.00004426934	0.001675909
436	0.00003220232	0.00005108430	0.001717656
437	0.00003353530	0.00005770848	0.001754468
438	0.00003516622	0.00006164452	0.001788608
439	0.00003764421	0.00006515012	0.001820785
440	0.00003807453	0.00006655660	0.001853950
441	0.00003766696	0.00006396515	0.001875156
442	0.00003501869	0.00005622819	0.001897340
443	0.00003109048	0.00004424027	0.001917862
444	0.00002885973	0.00003970660	0.001931040
445	0.00002846338	0.00003628476	0.001943811
446	0.00002637097	0.00003441320	0.001952345
447	0.00002602502	0.00003644110	0.001959967
448	0.00002595412	0.00003678628	0.001960183
449	0.00002525041	0.00003772655	0.001960913
450	0.00002444374	0.00003907733	0.001954026
451	0.00002338176	0.00003993193	0.001939048
452	0.00002424093	0.00004257846	0.001926350
453	0.00002465569	0.00004521751	0.001915712
454	0.00002676198	0.00004985938	0.001899025
455	0.00002719678	0.00005432697	0.001876107
456	0.00002907044	0.00005840928	0.001852174

Wavelength λ (nm)	primary colourants of the CRT (BT.709)		
	red	green	blue
457	0.00003050014	0.00006550217	0.001826750
458	0.00003090634	0.00007131052	0.001800865
459	0.00003029490	0.00007239078	0.001765659
460	0.00002762537	0.00007371371	0.001734710
461	0.00002520119	0.00007236479	0.001698377
462	0.00002330756	0.00007241381	0.001663680
463	0.00002506122	0.00007621023	0.001619243
464	0.00002565841	0.00008037247	0.001582554
465	0.00002402727	0.00008746565	0.001543199
466	0.00002700149	0.00009422995	0.001503155
467	0.00003149443	0.0001005239	0.001462248
468	0.00003923894	0.0001116025	0.001412406
469	0.00004140548	0.0001210263	0.001373019
470	0.00003963433	0.0001340221	0.001332954
471	0.00003566402	0.0001453720	0.001288691
472	0.00002814716	0.0001577149	0.001245825
473	0.00002638193	0.0001694997	0.001196820
474	0.00002931733	0.0001857326	0.001155101
475	0.00003219175	0.0002043919	0.001114906
476	0.00003352560	0.0002211131	0.001073972
477	0.00003249637	0.0002363268	0.001027615
478	0.00002598553	0.0002467030	0.0009879378
479	0.00002070059	0.0002618222	0.0009486803
480	0.00001909411	0.0002802832	0.0009087968
481	0.00001939632	0.0003022997	0.0008665708
482	0.00001908176	0.0003266697	0.0008319790
483	0.00001969156	0.0003531535	0.0007961164
484	0.00002194092	0.0003797476	0.0007630436
485	0.00002392632	0.0004045575	0.0007278903
486	0.00002458757	0.0004315269	0.0006930145
487	0.00002723190	0.0004585767	0.0006627476
488	0.00003325615	0.0004920974	0.0006328414
489	0.00003700984	0.0005284224	0.0006030351
490	0.00003885844	0.0005638934	0.0005701208
491	0.00003820613	0.0005946511	0.0005437595
492	0.00003472654	0.0006241271	0.0005196831
493	0.00003384301	0.0006548827	0.0004939986
494	0.00003705050	0.0006883756	0.0004705797
495	0.00004421971	0.0007212943	0.0004436978
496	0.00004870841	0.0007509193	0.0004217352
497	0.00004881484	0.0007838902	0.0004022828
498	0.00004428905	0.0008186805	0.0003821810
499	0.00003328167	0.0008546903	0.0003595107
500	0.00002811510	0.0008919351	0.0003399186

Wavelength λ (nm)	primary colourants of the CRT (BT.709)		
	red	green	blue
501	0.00002336730	0.0009290307	0.0003228445
502	0.00002145181	0.0009662885	0.0003065767
503	0.00002061819	0.001004661	0.0002907785
504	0.00002022435	0.001044236	0.0002735442
505	0.00002001408	0.001080051	0.0002601620
506	0.00002090989	0.001116501	0.0002480492
507	0.00002149911	0.001154389	0.0002353451
508	0.00002321011	0.001191161	0.0002227766
509	0.00002629169	0.001227674	0.0002091866
510	0.00003114932	0.001261637	0.0001987571
511	0.00004157810	0.001296148	0.0001891225
512	0.00005611109	0.001328641	0.0001795370
513	0.00006966549	0.001361742	0.0001687253
514	0.00007036340	0.001392872	0.0001595589
515	0.00006146797	0.001420758	0.0001516827
516	0.00004809930	0.001448114	0.0001441016
517	0.00003727398	0.001474336	0.0001375597
518	0.00003164943	0.001500709	0.0001296686
519	0.00002933514	0.001523767	0.0001231823
520	0.00002804556	0.001544980	0.0001171727
521	0.00002683887	0.001563948	0.0001107866
522	0.00002579005	0.001580996	0.0001052192
523	0.00002618896	0.001599595	0.00009910571
524	0.00002720589	0.001612852	0.00009406399
525	0.00002703279	0.001624761	0.00009000848
526	0.00002757511	0.001635937	0.00008591210
527	0.00002953328	0.001643823	0.00008009088
528	0.00003104365	0.001650724	0.00007717187
529	0.00003171645	0.001657905	0.00007406749
530	0.00003195337	0.001661808	0.00006964943
531	0.00003328250	0.001664180	0.00006807034
532	0.00003366083	0.001666238	0.00006481596
533	0.00003557973	0.001666157	0.00005914758
534	0.00003867014	0.001662662	0.00005594928
535	0.00004489759	0.001658977	0.00005574342
536	0.00006125194	0.001655120	0.00005174338
537	0.00009545446	0.001651152	0.00005129474
538	0.0001504440	0.001647969	0.00005120374
539	0.0001853618	0.001644630	0.00004718992
540	0.0001828472	0.001639239	0.00004546225
541	0.0001479624	0.001639744	0.00004175430
542	0.0001088432	0.001654393	0.00004054493
543	0.00009602301	0.001677292	0.00003960581
544	0.00009752874	0.001688478	0.00003846715

Wavelength λ (nm)	primary colourants of the CRT (BT.709)		
	red	green	blue
545	0.00009480978	0.001673309	0.00003710991
546	0.00008232081	0.001636117	0.00003534749
547	0.00006670309	0.001593989	0.00003416206
548	0.00006075732	0.001570468	0.00003246638
549	0.00005859778	0.001552018	0.00003127820
550	0.00005505113	0.001525040	0.00003049846
551	0.00004887323	0.001486412	0.00002900476
552	0.00004386423	0.001443618	0.00002868329
553	0.00004545437	0.001413281	0.00002709819
554	0.00005934431	0.001385078	0.00002707396
555	0.00007726991	0.001359625	0.00002572884
556	0.00008373431	0.001332091	0.00002502096
557	0.00007645574	0.001304796	0.00002457364
558	0.00005740275	0.001279366	0.00002369590
559	0.00003884824	0.001252926	0.00002267063
560	0.00002912514	0.001224445	0.00002188489
561	0.00002629021	0.001194287	0.00002095598
562	0.00002689923	0.001166705	0.00002024566
563	0.00003121353	0.001139887	0.00001952406
564	0.00003381469	0.001111932	0.00001790769
565	0.00003337152	0.001082152	0.00001724482
566	0.00003061372	0.001054803	0.00001645579
567	0.00002652036	0.001024155	0.00001563554
568	0.00002500447	0.0009978195	0.00001419201
569	0.00002496515	0.0009695007	0.00001342549
570	0.00002510088	0.0009426008	0.00001402004
571	0.00002385358	0.0009148794	0.00001263712
572	0.00002266546	0.0008868013	0.00001217337
573	0.00002100220	0.0008594545	0.00001180676
574	0.00002138994	0.0008322552	0.00001141792
575	0.00002196628	0.0008067501	0.00001080154
576	0.00002404154	0.0007816424	0.00001074014
577	0.00002742412	0.0007545901	0.00001080731
578	0.00003244124	0.0007295977	0.00001064786
579	0.00004115211	0.0007073310	0.000009856974
580	0.00007282726	0.0006854145	0.000009567497
581	0.0001594880	0.0006656125	0.00001013922
582	0.0002630775	0.0006444249	0.00001037376
583	0.0002901355	0.0006243565	0.00001015777
584	0.0002699141	0.0006036521	0.00001004665
585	0.0002421345	0.0005864875	0.000009749492
586	0.0002590878	0.0005743872	0.00001001749
587	0.0003028315	0.0005578089	0.00001021650
588	0.0003108996	0.0005396839	0.000009501088

Wavelength λ (nm)	primary colourants of the CRT (BT.709)		
	red	green	blue
589	0.0002660973	0.0005171002	0.000008697925
590	0.0002156011	0.0004953443	0.000008376408
591	0.0001970003	0.0004753066	0.000007919636
592	0.0002745707	0.0004574419	0.000008610271
593	0.0005928705	0.0004414424	0.000009654686
594	0.001033379	0.0004297537	0.00001240126
595	0.001312194	0.0004166663	0.00001414848
596	0.001271354	0.0004009691	0.00001329935
597	0.0009329113	0.0003824214	0.00001172986
598	0.0005350466	0.0003630011	0.000009654323
599	0.0002808359	0.0003454528	0.000007497498
600	0.0001836032	0.0003316940	0.000005925435
601	0.0001406145	0.0003188287	0.000005778546
602	0.0001124525	0.0003070978	0.000005209710
603	0.00009667462	0.0002952200	0.000005036664
604	0.00009282023	0.0002821159	0.000004880231
605	0.00009674441	0.0002715141	0.000004903662
606	0.0001104515	0.0002618894	0.000004687316
607	0.0001280634	0.0002529636	0.000004625298
608	0.0001474145	0.0002429743	0.000003986832
609	0.0001772628	0.0002329866	0.000004390793
610	0.0002200347	0.0002238026	0.000004656320
611	0.0002657040	0.0002152781	0.000004248890
612	0.0003245697	0.0002084572	0.000004602296
613	0.0004583650	0.0002018629	0.000005199952
614	0.0009144406	0.0001999347	0.000009050621
615	0.001906185	0.0002052194	0.00001489818
616	0.002869586	0.0002101308	0.00002318811
617	0.003023331	0.0002066833	0.00002465169
618	0.002509091	0.0001964957	0.00002127626
619	0.001672381	0.0001835292	0.00001517751
620	0.001154401	0.0001746529	0.00001202516
621	0.001136441	0.0001704566	0.00001056595
622	0.001436453	0.0001685890	0.00001204433
623	0.002356790	0.0001713234	0.00001901528
624	0.004437858	0.0001887232	0.00003461670
625	0.007159983	0.0002149622	0.00005560820
626	0.008736074	0.0002298045	0.00006958906
627	0.008193975	0.0002180740	0.00006739191
628	0.005974465	0.0001845539	0.00005041594
629	0.003678770	0.0001487490	0.00003269916
630	0.002329343	0.0001262267	0.00002179526
631	0.001727630	0.0001140177	0.00001431678
632	0.001293363	0.0001034844	0.00001111642

Wavelength λ (nm)	primary colourants of the CRT (BT.709)		
	red	green	blue
633	0.0008951852	0.00009466478	0.000009316118
634	0.0005827470	0.00008574723	0.000006908038
635	0.0003922739	0.00008023354	0.000005079309
636	0.0002656598	0.00007483908	0.000003954988
637	0.0001803428	0.00007065971	0.000003426813
638	0.0001284055	0.00006735664	0.000003299988
639	0.00009502863	0.00006390095	0.000003192924
640	0.00007419476	0.00006108633	0.000002961612
641	0.00006169729	0.00005758579	0.000002887385
642	0.00005122254	0.00005565260	0.000002729198
643	0.00004401682	0.00005445599	0.000002563689
644	0.00004076889	0.00005194491	0.000002857131
645	0.00003842391	0.00004907023	0.000002512199
646	0.00003633811	0.00004682740	0.000002070591
647	0.00003455147	0.00004475628	0.000002253187
648	0.00003176072	0.00004263435	0.000002470596
649	0.00002801502	0.00004073397	0.000001750658
650	0.00002439315	0.00003859312	0.000001530062
651	0.00002345418	0.00003633104	0.000001543475
652	0.00002463113	0.00003480048	0.000002424808
653	0.00003357468	0.00003464629	0.000002480061
654	0.00004287051	0.00003350197	0.000002771041
655	0.00004739213	0.00003179157	0.000002317904
656	0.00004503237	0.00003091735	0.000002028523
657	0.00003767925	0.00002915423	0.000002386340
658	0.00002888178	0.00002755176	0.000002729057
659	0.00002420006	0.00002665771	0.000002302948
660	0.00002372645	0.00002521403	0.000002916479
661	0.00002359273	0.00002483256	0.000002608196
662	0.00002330043	0.00002247768	0.000002674534
663	0.00002121792	0.00002117443	0.000003024126
664	0.00002184848	0.00002135123	0.000002217757
665	0.00002409188	0.00002037011	0.000002550159
666	0.00002371546	0.00002036967	0.000002605522
667	0.00002271847	0.00001993339	0.000002691287
668	0.00002366029	0.00002032983	0.000002497928
669	0.00002733947	0.00002039483	0.000001823269
670	0.00003294046	0.00001973140	0.000002871649
671	0.00004148988	0.00001867818	0.000002734924
672	0.00004699272	0.00001667263	0.000003179067
673	0.00004429641	0.00001604171	0.000002860111
674	0.00003674733	0.00001506590	0.000001922427
675	0.00003053606	0.00001391287	0.000002280214
676	0.00002828106	0.00001344742	0.000002928191

Wavelength λ (nm)	primary colourants of the CRT (BT.709)		
	red	green	blue
677	0.00002717527	0.00001226262	0.000003494319
678	0.00002434566	0.00001128253	0.000003603563
679	0.00002327847	0.00001262141	0.000003040954
680	0.00002442015	0.00001325772	0.000003655812
681	0.00002587327	0.00001232977	0.000003384527
682	0.00002829253	0.00001282637	0.000002714909
683	0.00004071862	0.00001187975	0.000002420476
684	0.00009213904	0.00001205330	0.000003336954
685	0.0002021130	0.00001248882	0.000004565019
686	0.0002935456	0.00001173827	0.000004332769
687	0.0002987515	0.00001240873	0.000004746741
688	0.0002312398	0.00001200192	0.000004082478
689	0.0001361813	0.00001012763	0.000004188305
690	0.00008056246	0.000009736545	0.000003057833
691	0.00006518796	0.000009875286	0.000002559075
692	0.00005969973	0.000008429654	0.000003861766
693	0.00006379719	0.000007647135	0.000003259152
694	0.00009577264	0.000009270434	0.000004806822
695	0.0001680851	0.000009693392	0.000005307819
696	0.0002225817	0.000008709290	0.000005976218
697	0.0002280957	0.000009326965	0.000004884389
698	0.0001973284	0.000008795443	0.000004935424
699	0.0001598798	0.000008450418	0.000003851517
700	0.0001672553	0.000009365105	0.000005174761
701	0.0002966630	0.00001001220	0.000006466357
702	0.0007673004	0.00001357304	0.000008377571
703	0.001819424	0.00002391261	0.00001527554
704	0.003072501	0.00003990361	0.00002174299
705	0.004098773	0.00005136661	0.00003186780
706	0.004123688	0.00005344768	0.00003331944
707	0.003261816	0.00004627855	0.00002613233
708	0.002081077	0.00003240564	0.00001651033
709	0.001104250	0.00001822265	0.00001247495
710	0.0006582575	0.00001498248	0.00001089242
711	0.0004645496	0.00001303767	0.00001013614
712	0.0003170196	0.00001168605	0.000007721147
713	0.0002150886	0.00001190116	0.000006216299
714	0.0001458364	0.00001011229	0.000008218942
715	0.0001021027	0.000009139815	0.000007701314
716	0.00007309849	0.000008916395	0.000006680481
717	0.00005399345	0.000009625407	0.000004530971
718	0.00003423282	0.00001041611	0.000005937809
719	0.00002274661	0.000009791282	0.000007428347
720	0.00001714294	0.000008552233	0.000007191166

Wavelength λ (nm)	primary colourants of the CRT (BT.709)		
	red	green	blue
721	0.00001931894	0.000009956399	0.000005331439
722	0.00002121247	0.00001004188	0.000004800524
723	0.00002078200	0.000008324438	0.000005105140
724	0.00002325165	0.000008345954	0.000004863744
725	0.00002737028	0.000008874068	0.000006215756
726	0.00002567953	0.00001008563	0.000005933233
727	0.00002280374	0.000007460518	0.000004067918
728	0.00001967840	0.000008373459	0.000006571845
729	0.00001591120	0.000009559248	0.000007500808
730	0.00001638507	0.00001020847	0.000005846219
731	0.00001689032	0.000009778568	0.000006835792
732	0.00001638618	0.00001102633	0.000008502557
733	0.00001430747	0.00001001725	0.000007832765
734	0.00001123124	0.00001067058	0.00001062327
735	0.00001248835	0.000009585070	0.00001001927
736	0.00001428675	0.000009670768	0.000007766532
737	0.00001424439	0.000009755452	0.000006799673
738	0.00001367363	0.00001025301	0.00001046395
739	0.00001186220	0.00001139598	0.00001041580
740	0.00001480956	0.00001002199	0.000005743785
741	0.00001292981	0.00001223610	0.000005937906
742	0.00001191995	0.00001282895	0.000007921646
743	0.00001245769	0.00001342046	0.000008776209
744	0.00001521850	0.00001124645	0.000007869074
745	0.00001466447	0.00001008190	0.000008871873
746	0.00001526854	0.00001161421	0.000006728574
747	0.00001786695	0.00001112251	0.000008079767
748	0.00001423139	0.00001231002	0.000008100188
749	0.00001498124	0.00001347109	0.00001025904
750	0.00001297559	0.00001142028	0.000006736103
751	0.00001418004	0.00001186705	0.000008140755
752	0.00001531097	0.00001154012	0.00001128583
753	0.00001843076	0.00001280591	0.00001081632
754	0.00001720419	0.00001324910	0.00001000599
755	0.00001705584	0.00001583544	0.00001261390
756	0.00001913068	0.00001316490	0.00001454630
757	0.00001477695	0.00001428551	0.000009541713
758	0.00001623195	0.00001446542	0.00001128257
759	0.00001395069	0.00001372284	0.000009160707
760	0.00001624265	0.00001290431	0.000007700283
761	0.00001511667	0.00001371772	0.000006609647
762	0.00001846960	0.00001392999	0.000008749249
763	0.00001863449	0.00001278538	0.000007986500
764	0.00001884707	0.00001702802	0.00001142753

Wavelength λ (nm)	primary colourants of the CRT (BT.709)		
	red	green	blue
765	0.00001347552	0.00001518078	0.00001180497
766	0.00001044722	0.00001354904	0.00001156287
767	0.00001754516	0.00001596541	0.000009695890
768	0.00001974178	0.00001550547	0.00001171262
769	0.00002434999	0.00001679668	0.00001029434
770	0.00001766815	0.00001589059	0.00001084403
771	0.00002033749	0.00001597682	0.000009815585
772	0.00001452338	0.00001839334	0.00001455073
773	0.00001497339	0.00001851552	0.00001058817
774	0.00001373139	0.00001967827	0.00001324435
775	0.00001697261	0.00001706483	0.00001341754
776	0.00001301074	0.00001760639	0.000008768412
777	0.00001405000	0.00001849091	0.00001252137
778	0.00001916490	0.00001702974	0.00001179201
779	0.00001650935	0.00001955503	0.00001485002
780	0.00002249120	0.00002113028	0.00002500940

Table 19: Measured SPDs of the virtual BT.709 CRT.

A.4. CIE illuminant series D spectral power distributions

The SPD of the CIE standard illuminant D65 $S_{D65}(\lambda)$ is given as a table by ISO/CIE 11664-2:2022 [CIE D65].

The mean spectral radiant power distribution $S_0(\lambda)$ and the first two eigenvectors $S_1(\lambda)$, $S_2(\lambda)$ used for calculating CIE daylight illuminants SPD [Wyszecki & Stiles, 2000, p. 762] is given in 10nm steps. For using these values in the maths in this thesis, the values are linearly interpolated to 1nm.

Wavelength $\lambda(\text{nm})$	CIE illuminant series D			
	$S_{D65}(\lambda)$	$S_0(\lambda)$	$S_1(\lambda)$	$S_2(\lambda)$
300	0.0341	0.04	0.02	0.00
301	0.36014	0.64	0.47	0.20
302	0.68618	1.23	0.92	0.40
303	1.01222	1.83	1.36	0.60
304	1.33826	2.42	1.81	0.80
305	1.6643	3.02	2.26	1.00
306	1.99034	3.62	2.71	1.20
307	2.31638	4.21	3.16	1.40
308	2.64242	4.81	3.60	1.60
309	2.96846	5.40	4.05	1.80
310	3.2945	6.00	4.50	2.00
311	4.98865	8.36	6.29	2.20
312	6.6828	10.72	8.08	2.40
313	8.37695	13.08	9.87	2.60
314	10.0711	15.44	11.66	2.80
315	11.7652	17.80	13.45	3.00
316	13.4594	20.16	15.24	3.20
317	15.1535	22.52	17.03	3.40
318	16.8477	24.88	18.82	3.60
319	18.5418	27.24	20.61	3.80
320	20.236	29.60	22.40	4.00
321	21.9177	32.17	24.36	4.45
322	23.5995	34.74	26.32	4.90
323	25.2812	37.31	28.28	5.35
324	26.963	39.88	30.24	5.80
325	28.6447	42.45	32.20	6.25
326	30.3265	45.02	34.16	6.70
327	32.0082	47.59	36.12	7.15
328	33.69	50.16	38.08	7.60
329	35.3717	52.73	40.04	8.05
330	37.0535	55.30	42.00	8.50
331	37.343	55.50	41.86	8.43
332	37.6326	55.70	41.72	8.36

Wavelength $\lambda(\text{nm})$	CIE illuminant series D			
	$S_{D65}(\lambda)$	$S_0(\lambda)$	$S_1(\lambda)$	$S_2(\lambda)$
333	37.9221	55.90	41.58	8.29
334	38.2116	56.10	41.44	8.22
335	38.5011	56.30	41.30	8.15
336	38.7907	56.50	41.16	8.08
337	39.0802	56.70	41.02	8.01
338	39.3697	56.90	40.88	7.94
339	39.6593	57.10	40.74	7.87
340	39.9488	57.30	40.60	7.80
341	40.4451	57.75	40.70	7.69
342	40.9414	58.20	40.80	7.58
343	41.4377	58.65	40.90	7.47
344	41.934	59.10	41.00	7.36
345	42.4302	59.55	41.10	7.25
346	42.9265	60.00	41.20	7.14
347	43.4228	60.45	41.30	7.03
348	43.9191	60.90	41.40	6.92
349	44.4154	61.35	41.50	6.81
350	44.9117	61.80	41.60	6.70
351	45.0844	61.77	41.24	6.56
352	45.257	61.74	40.88	6.42
353	45.4297	61.71	40.52	6.28
354	45.6023	61.68	40.16	6.14
355	45.775	61.65	39.80	6.00
356	45.9477	61.62	39.44	5.86
357	46.1203	61.59	39.08	5.72
358	46.293	61.56	38.72	5.58
359	46.4656	61.53	38.36	5.44
360	46.6383	61.50	38.00	5.30
361	47.1834	62.23	38.44	5.38
362	47.7285	62.96	38.88	5.46
363	48.2735	63.69	39.32	5.54
364	48.8186	64.42	39.76	5.62
365	49.3637	65.15	40.20	5.70
366	49.9088	65.88	40.64	5.78
367	50.4539	66.61	41.08	5.86
368	50.9989	67.34	41.52	5.94
369	51.544	68.07	41.96	6.02
370	52.0891	68.80	42.40	6.10
371	51.8777	68.26	42.01	5.79
372	51.6664	67.72	41.62	5.48
373	51.455	67.18	41.23	5.17
374	51.2437	66.64	40.84	4.86
375	51.0323	66.10	40.45	4.55
376	50.8209	65.56	40.06	4.24

Wavelength $\lambda(\text{nm})$	CIE illuminant series D			
	$S_{D65}(\lambda)$	$S_0(\lambda)$	$S_1(\lambda)$	$S_2(\lambda)$
377	50.6096	65.02	39.67	3.93
378	50.3982	64.48	39.28	3.62
379	50.1869	63.94	38.89	3.31
380	49.9755	63.40	38.50	3.00
381	50.4428	63.64	38.15	2.82
382	50.91	63.88	37.80	2.64
383	51.3773	64.12	37.45	2.46
384	51.8446	64.36	37.10	2.28
385	52.3118	64.60	36.75	2.10
386	52.7791	64.84	36.40	1.92
387	53.2464	65.08	36.05	1.74
388	53.7137	65.32	35.70	1.56
389	54.1809	65.56	35.35	1.38
390	54.6482	65.80	35.00	1.20
391	57.4589	68.70	35.84	0.97
392	60.2695	71.60	36.68	0.74
393	63.0802	74.50	37.52	0.51
394	65.8909	77.40	38.36	0.28
395	68.7015	80.30	39.20	0.05
396	71.5122	83.20	40.04	-0.18
397	74.3229	86.10	40.88	-0.41
398	77.1336	89.00	41.72	-0.64
399	79.9442	91.90	42.56	-0.87
400	82.7549	94.80	43.40	-1.10
401	83.628	95.80	43.69	-1.04
402	84.5011	96.80	43.98	-0.98
403	85.3742	97.80	44.27	-0.92
404	86.2473	98.80	44.56	-0.86
405	87.1204	99.80	44.85	-0.80
406	87.9936	100.80	45.14	-0.74
407	88.8667	101.80	45.43	-0.68
408	89.7398	102.80	45.72	-0.62
409	90.6129	103.80	46.01	-0.56
410	91.486	104.80	46.30	-0.50
411	91.6806	104.91	46.06	-0.52
412	91.8752	105.02	45.82	-0.54
413	92.0697	105.13	45.58	-0.56
414	92.2643	105.24	45.34	-0.58
415	92.4589	105.35	45.10	-0.60
416	92.6535	105.46	44.86	-0.62
417	92.8481	105.57	44.62	-0.64
418	93.0426	105.68	44.38	-0.66
419	93.2372	105.79	44.14	-0.68
420	93.4318	105.90	43.90	-0.70

Wavelength $\lambda(\text{nm})$	CIE illuminant series D			
	$S_{D65}(\lambda)$	$S_0(\lambda)$	$S_1(\lambda)$	$S_2(\lambda)$
421	92.7568	104.99	43.22	-0.75
422	92.0819	104.08	42.54	-0.80
423	91.4069	103.17	41.86	-0.85
424	90.732	102.26	41.18	-0.90
425	90.057	101.35	40.50	-0.95
426	89.3821	100.44	39.82	-1.00
427	88.7071	99.53	39.14	-1.05
428	88.0322	98.62	38.46	-1.10
429	87.3572	97.71	37.78	-1.15
430	86.6823	96.80	37.10	-1.20
431	88.5006	98.51	37.06	-1.34
432	90.3188	100.22	37.02	-1.48
433	92.1371	101.93	36.98	-1.62
434	93.9554	103.64	36.94	-1.76
435	95.7736	105.35	36.90	-1.90
436	97.5919	107.06	36.86	-2.04
437	99.4102	108.77	36.82	-2.18
438	101.228	110.48	36.78	-2.32
439	103.047	112.19	36.74	-2.46
440	104.865	113.90	36.70	-2.60
441	106.079	115.07	36.62	-2.63
442	107.294	116.24	36.54	-2.66
443	108.508	117.41	36.46	-2.69
444	109.722	118.58	36.38	-2.72
445	110.936	119.75	36.30	-2.75
446	112.151	120.92	36.22	-2.78
447	113.365	122.09	36.14	-2.81
448	114.579	123.26	36.06	-2.84
449	115.794	124.43	35.98	-2.87
450	117.008	125.60	35.90	-2.90
451	117.088	125.59	35.57	-2.89
452	117.169	125.58	35.24	-2.88
453	117.249	125.57	34.91	-2.87
454	117.33	125.56	34.58	-2.86
455	117.41	125.55	34.25	-2.85
456	117.49	125.54	33.92	-2.84
457	117.571	125.53	33.59	-2.83
458	117.651	125.52	33.26	-2.82
459	117.732	125.51	32.93	-2.81
460	117.812	125.50	32.60	-2.80
461	117.517	125.08	32.13	-2.78
462	117.222	124.66	31.66	-2.76
463	116.927	124.24	31.19	-2.74
464	116.632	123.82	30.72	-2.72

Wavelength $\lambda(\text{nm})$	CIE illuminant series D			
	$S_{D65}(\lambda)$	$S_0(\lambda)$	$S_1(\lambda)$	$S_2(\lambda)$
465	116.336	123.40	30.25	-2.70
466	116.041	122.98	29.78	-2.68
467	115.746	122.56	29.31	-2.66
468	115.451	122.14	28.84	-2.64
469	115.156	121.72	28.37	-2.62
470	114.861	121.30	27.90	-2.60
471	114.967	121.30	27.54	-2.60
472	115.073	121.30	27.18	-2.60
473	115.18	121.30	26.82	-2.60
474	115.286	121.30	26.46	-2.60
475	115.392	121.30	26.10	-2.60
476	115.498	121.30	25.74	-2.60
477	115.604	121.30	25.38	-2.60
478	115.711	121.30	25.02	-2.60
479	115.817	121.30	24.66	-2.60
480	115.923	121.30	24.30	-2.60
481	115.212	120.52	23.88	-2.52
482	114.501	119.74	23.46	-2.44
483	113.789	118.96	23.04	-2.36
484	113.078	118.18	22.62	-2.28
485	112.367	117.40	22.20	-2.20
486	111.656	116.62	21.78	-2.12
487	110.945	115.84	21.36	-2.04
488	110.233	115.06	20.94	-1.96
489	109.522	114.28	20.52	-1.88
490	108.811	113.50	20.10	-1.80
491	108.865	113.46	19.71	-1.77
492	108.92	113.42	19.32	-1.74
493	108.974	113.38	18.93	-1.71
494	109.028	113.34	18.54	-1.68
495	109.082	113.30	18.15	-1.65
496	109.137	113.26	17.76	-1.62
497	109.191	113.22	17.37	-1.59
498	109.245	113.18	16.98	-1.56
499	109.3	113.14	16.59	-1.53
500	109.354	113.10	16.20	-1.50
501	109.199	112.87	15.90	-1.48
502	109.044	112.64	15.60	-1.46
503	108.888	112.41	15.30	-1.44
504	108.733	112.18	15.00	-1.42
505	108.578	111.95	14.70	-1.40
506	108.423	111.72	14.40	-1.38
507	108.268	111.49	14.10	-1.36
508	108.112	111.26	13.80	-1.34

Wavelength $\lambda(\text{nm})$	CIE illuminant series D			
	$S_{D65}(\lambda)$	$S_0(\lambda)$	$S_1(\lambda)$	$S_2(\lambda)$
509	107.957	111.03	13.50	-1.32
510	107.802	110.80	13.20	-1.30
511	107.501	110.37	12.74	-1.29
512	107.2	109.94	12.28	-1.28
513	106.898	109.51	11.82	-1.27
514	106.597	109.08	11.36	-1.26
515	106.296	108.65	10.90	-1.25
516	105.995	108.22	10.44	-1.24
517	105.694	107.79	9.98	-1.23
518	105.392	107.36	9.52	-1.22
519	105.091	106.93	9.06	-1.21
520	104.79	106.50	8.60	-1.20
521	105.08	106.73	8.35	-1.18
522	105.37	106.96	8.10	-1.16
523	105.66	107.19	7.85	-1.14
524	105.95	107.42	7.60	-1.12
525	106.239	107.65	7.35	-1.10
526	106.529	107.88	7.10	-1.08
527	106.819	108.11	6.85	-1.06
528	107.109	108.34	6.60	-1.04
529	107.399	108.57	6.35	-1.02
530	107.689	108.80	6.10	-1.00
531	107.361	108.45	5.91	-0.95
532	107.032	108.10	5.72	-0.90
533	106.704	107.75	5.53	-0.85
534	106.375	107.40	5.34	-0.80
535	106.047	107.05	5.15	-0.75
536	105.719	106.70	4.96	-0.70
537	105.39	106.35	4.77	-0.65
538	105.062	106.00	4.58	-0.60
539	104.733	105.65	4.39	-0.55
540	104.405	105.30	4.20	-0.50
541	104.369	105.21	3.97	-0.48
542	104.333	105.12	3.74	-0.46
543	104.297	105.03	3.51	-0.44
544	104.261	104.94	3.28	-0.42
545	104.225	104.85	3.05	-0.40
546	104.19	104.76	2.82	-0.38
547	104.154	104.67	2.59	-0.36
548	104.118	104.58	2.36	-0.34
549	104.082	104.49	2.13	-0.32
550	104.046	104.40	1.90	-0.30
551	103.641	103.96	1.71	-0.27
552	103.237	103.52	1.52	-0.24

Wavelength $\lambda(\text{nm})$	CIE illuminant series D			
	$S_{D65}(\lambda)$	$S_0(\lambda)$	$S_1(\lambda)$	$S_2(\lambda)$
553	102.832	103.08	1.33	-0.21
554	102.428	102.64	1.14	-0.18
555	102.023	102.20	0.95	-0.15
556	101.618	101.76	0.76	-0.12
557	101.214	101.32	0.57	-0.09
558	100.809	100.88	0.38	-0.06
559	100.405	100.44	0.19	-0.03
560	100	100.00	0.00	0.00
561	99.6334	99.60	-0.16	0.02
562	99.2668	99.20	-0.32	0.04
563	98.9003	98.80	-0.48	0.06
564	98.5337	98.40	-0.64	0.08
565	98.1671	98.00	-0.80	0.10
566	97.8005	97.60	-0.96	0.12
567	97.4339	97.20	-1.12	0.14
568	97.0674	96.80	-1.28	0.16
569	96.7008	96.40	-1.44	0.18
570	96.3342	96.00	-1.60	0.20
571	96.2796	95.91	-1.79	0.23
572	96.225	95.82	-1.98	0.26
573	96.1703	95.73	-2.17	0.29
574	96.1157	95.64	-2.36	0.32
575	96.0611	95.55	-2.55	0.35
576	96.0065	95.46	-2.74	0.38
577	95.9519	95.37	-2.93	0.41
578	95.8972	95.28	-3.12	0.44
579	95.8426	95.19	-3.31	0.47
580	95.788	95.10	-3.50	0.50
581	95.0778	94.50	-3.50	0.66
582	94.3675	93.90	-3.50	0.82
583	93.6573	93.30	-3.50	0.98
584	92.947	92.70	-3.50	1.14
585	92.2368	92.10	-3.50	1.30
586	91.5266	91.50	-3.50	1.46
587	90.8163	90.90	-3.50	1.62
588	90.1061	90.30	-3.50	1.78
589	89.3958	89.70	-3.50	1.94
590	88.6856	89.10	-3.50	2.10
591	88.8177	89.24	-3.73	2.21
592	88.9497	89.38	-3.96	2.32
593	89.0818	89.52	-4.19	2.43
594	89.2138	89.66	-4.42	2.54
595	89.3459	89.80	-4.65	2.65
596	89.478	89.94	-4.88	2.76

Wavelength $\lambda(\text{nm})$	CIE illuminant series D			
	$S_{D65}(\lambda)$	$S_0(\lambda)$	$S_1(\lambda)$	$S_2(\lambda)$
597	89.61	90.08	-5.11	2.87
598	89.7421	90.22	-5.34	2.98
599	89.8741	90.36	-5.57	3.09
600	90.0062	90.50	-5.80	3.20
601	89.9655	90.48	-5.94	3.29
602	89.9248	90.46	-6.08	3.38
603	89.8841	90.44	-6.22	3.47
604	89.8434	90.42	-6.36	3.56
605	89.8026	90.40	-6.50	3.65
606	89.7619	90.38	-6.64	3.74
607	89.7212	90.36	-6.78	3.83
608	89.6805	90.34	-6.92	3.92
609	89.6398	90.32	-7.06	4.01
610	89.5991	90.30	-7.20	4.10
611	89.4091	90.11	-7.34	4.16
612	89.219	89.92	-7.48	4.22
613	89.029	89.73	-7.62	4.28
614	88.8389	89.54	-7.76	4.34
615	88.6489	89.35	-7.90	4.40
616	88.4589	89.16	-8.04	4.46
617	88.2688	88.97	-8.18	4.52
618	88.0788	88.78	-8.32	4.58
619	87.8887	88.59	-8.46	4.64
620	87.6987	88.40	-8.60	4.70
621	87.2577	87.96	-8.69	4.74
622	86.8167	87.52	-8.78	4.78
623	86.3757	87.08	-8.87	4.82
624	85.9347	86.64	-8.96	4.86
625	85.4936	86.20	-9.05	4.90
626	85.0526	85.76	-9.14	4.94
627	84.6116	85.32	-9.23	4.98
628	84.1706	84.88	-9.32	5.02
629	83.7296	84.44	-9.41	5.06
630	83.2886	84.00	-9.50	5.10
631	83.3297	84.11	-9.64	5.26
632	83.3707	84.22	-9.78	5.42
633	83.4118	84.33	-9.92	5.58
634	83.4528	84.44	-10.06	5.74
635	83.4939	84.55	-10.20	5.90
636	83.535	84.66	-10.34	6.06
637	83.576	84.77	-10.48	6.22
638	83.6171	84.88	-10.62	6.38
639	83.6581	84.99	-10.76	6.54
640	83.6992	85.10	-10.90	6.70

Wavelength $\lambda(\text{nm})$	CIE illuminant series D			
	$S_{D65}(\lambda)$	$S_0(\lambda)$	$S_1(\lambda)$	$S_2(\lambda)$
641	83.332	84.78	-10.88	6.76
642	82.9647	84.46	-10.86	6.82
643	82.5975	84.14	-10.84	6.88
644	82.2302	83.82	-10.82	6.94
645	81.863	83.50	-10.80	7.00
646	81.4958	83.18	-10.78	7.06
647	81.1285	82.86	-10.76	7.12
648	80.7613	82.54	-10.74	7.18
649	80.394	82.22	-10.72	7.24
650	80.0268	81.90	-10.70	7.30
651	80.0456	81.97	-10.83	7.43
652	80.0644	82.04	-10.96	7.56
653	80.0831	82.11	-11.09	7.69
654	80.1019	82.18	-11.22	7.82
655	80.1207	82.25	-11.35	7.95
656	80.1395	82.32	-11.48	8.08
657	80.1583	82.39	-11.61	8.21
658	80.177	82.46	-11.74	8.34
659	80.1958	82.53	-11.87	8.47
660	80.2146	82.60	-12.00	8.60
661	80.4209	82.83	-12.20	8.72
662	80.6272	83.06	-12.40	8.84
663	80.8336	83.29	-12.60	8.96
664	81.0399	83.52	-12.80	9.08
665	81.2462	83.75	-13.00	9.20
666	81.4525	83.98	-13.20	9.32
667	81.6588	84.21	-13.40	9.44
668	81.8652	84.44	-13.60	9.56
669	82.0715	84.67	-13.80	9.68
670	82.2778	84.90	-14.00	9.80
671	81.8784	84.54	-13.96	9.84
672	81.4791	84.18	-13.92	9.88
673	81.0797	83.82	-13.88	9.92
674	80.6804	83.46	-13.84	9.96
675	80.281	83.10	-13.80	10.00
676	79.8816	82.74	-13.76	10.04
677	79.4823	82.38	-13.72	10.08
678	79.0829	82.02	-13.68	10.12
679	78.6836	81.66	-13.64	10.16
680	78.2842	81.30	-13.60	10.20
681	77.4279	80.36	-13.44	10.01
682	76.5716	79.42	-13.28	9.82
683	75.7153	78.48	-13.12	9.63
684	74.859	77.54	-12.96	9.44

Wavelength $\lambda(\text{nm})$	CIE illuminant series D			
	$S_{D65}(\lambda)$	$S_0(\lambda)$	$S_1(\lambda)$	$S_2(\lambda)$
685	74.0027	76.60	-12.80	9.25
686	73.1465	75.66	-12.64	9.06
687	72.2902	74.72	-12.48	8.87
688	71.4339	73.78	-12.32	8.68
689	70.5776	72.84	-12.16	8.49
690	69.7213	71.90	-12.00	8.30
691	69.9101	72.14	-12.13	8.43
692	70.0989	72.38	-12.26	8.56
693	70.2876	72.62	-12.39	8.69
694	70.4764	72.86	-12.52	8.82
695	70.6652	73.10	-12.65	8.95
696	70.854	73.34	-12.78	9.08
697	71.0428	73.58	-12.91	9.21
698	71.2315	73.82	-13.04	9.34
699	71.4203	74.06	-13.17	9.47
700	71.6091	74.30	-13.30	9.60
701	71.8831	74.51	-13.26	9.49
702	72.1571	74.72	-13.22	9.38
703	72.4311	74.93	-13.18	9.27
704	72.7051	75.14	-13.14	9.16
705	72.979	75.35	-13.10	9.05
706	73.253	75.56	-13.06	8.94
707	73.527	75.77	-13.02	8.83
708	73.801	75.98	-12.98	8.72
709	74.075	76.19	-12.94	8.61
710	74.349	76.40	-12.90	8.50
711	73.0745	75.09	-12.67	8.35
712	71.8	73.78	-12.44	8.20
713	70.5255	72.47	-12.21	8.05
714	69.251	71.16	-11.98	7.90
715	67.9765	69.85	-11.75	7.75
716	66.702	68.54	-11.52	7.60
717	65.4275	67.23	-11.29	7.45
718	64.153	65.92	-11.06	7.30
719	62.8785	64.61	-10.83	7.15
720	61.604	63.30	-10.60	7.00
721	62.4322	64.14	-10.70	7.06
722	63.2603	64.98	-10.80	7.12
723	64.0885	65.82	-10.90	7.18
724	64.9166	66.66	-11.00	7.24
725	65.7448	67.50	-11.10	7.30
726	66.573	68.34	-11.20	7.36
727	67.4011	69.18	-11.30	7.42
728	68.2293	70.02	-11.40	7.48

Wavelength $\lambda(\text{nm})$	CIE illuminant series D			
	$S_{D65}(\lambda)$	$S_0(\lambda)$	$S_1(\lambda)$	$S_2(\lambda)$
729	69.0574	70.86	-11.50	7.54
730	69.8856	71.70	-11.60	7.60
731	70.4057	72.23	-11.66	7.64
732	70.9259	72.76	-11.72	7.68
733	71.446	73.29	-11.78	7.72
734	71.9662	73.82	-11.84	7.76
735	72.4863	74.35	-11.90	7.80
736	73.0064	74.88	-11.96	7.84
737	73.5266	75.41	-12.02	7.88
738	74.0467	75.94	-12.08	7.92
739	74.5669	76.47	-12.14	7.96
740	75.087	77.00	-12.20	8.00
741	73.9376	75.82	-12.00	7.87
742	72.7881	74.64	-11.80	7.74
743	71.6387	73.46	-11.60	7.61
744	70.4893	72.28	-11.40	7.48
745	69.3398	71.10	-11.20	7.35
746	68.1904	69.92	-11.00	7.22
747	67.041	68.74	-10.80	7.09
748	65.8916	67.56	-10.60	6.96
749	64.7421	66.38	-10.40	6.83
750	63.5927	65.20	-10.20	6.70
751	61.8752	63.45	-9.96	6.55
752	60.1578	61.70	-9.72	6.40
753	58.4403	59.95	-9.48	6.25
754	56.7229	58.20	-9.24	6.10
755	55.0054	56.45	-9.00	5.95
756	53.288	54.70	-8.76	5.80
757	51.5705	52.95	-8.52	5.65
758	49.8531	51.20	-8.28	5.50
759	48.1356	49.45	-8.04	5.35
760	46.4182	47.70	-7.80	5.20
761	48.4569	49.79	-8.14	5.42
762	50.4956	51.88	-8.48	5.64
763	52.5344	53.97	-8.82	5.86
764	54.5731	56.06	-9.16	6.08
765	56.6118	58.15	-9.50	6.30
766	58.6505	60.24	-9.84	6.52
767	60.6892	62.33	-10.18	6.74
768	62.728	64.42	-10.52	6.96
769	64.7667	66.51	-10.86	7.18
770	66.8054	68.60	-11.20	7.40
771	66.4631	68.24	-11.12	7.34
772	66.1209	67.88	-11.04	7.28

Wavelength $\lambda(\text{nm})$	CIE illuminant series D			
	$S_{D65}(\lambda)$	$S_0(\lambda)$	$S_1(\lambda)$	$S_2(\lambda)$
773	65.7786	67.52	-10.96	7.22
774	65.4364	67.16	-10.88	7.16
775	65.0941	66.80	-10.80	7.10
776	64.7518	66.44	-10.72	7.04
777	64.4096	66.08	-10.64	6.98
778	64.0673	65.72	-10.56	6.92
779	63.7251	65.36	-10.48	6.86
780	63.3828	65.00	-10.40	6.80
781	63.4749	65.10	-10.42	6.82
782	63.567	65.20	-10.44	6.84
783	63.6592	65.30	-10.46	6.86
784	63.7513	65.40	-10.48	6.88
785	63.8434	65.50	-10.50	6.90
786	63.9355	65.60	-10.52	6.92
787	64.0276	65.70	-10.54	6.94
788	64.1198	65.80	-10.56	6.96
789	64.2119	65.90	-10.58	6.98
790	64.304	66.00	-10.60	7.00
791	63.8188	65.50	-10.51	6.94
792	63.3336	65.00	-10.42	6.88
793	62.8484	64.50	-10.33	6.82
794	62.3632	64.00	-10.24	6.76
795	61.8779	63.50	-10.15	6.70
796	61.3927	63.00	-10.06	6.64
797	60.9075	62.50	-9.97	6.58
798	60.4223	62.00	-9.88	6.52
799	59.9371	61.50	-9.79	6.46
800	59.4519	61.00	-9.70	6.40
801	58.7026	60.23	-9.56	6.31
802	57.9533	59.46	-9.42	6.22
803	57.204	58.69	-9.28	6.13
804	56.4547	57.92	-9.14	6.04
805	55.7054	57.15	-9.00	5.95
806	54.9562	56.38	-8.86	5.86
807	54.2069	55.61	-8.72	5.77
808	53.4576	54.84	-8.58	5.68
809	52.7083	54.07	-8.44	5.59
810	51.959	53.30	-8.30	5.50
811	52.5072	53.86	-8.40	5.56
812	53.0553	54.42	-8.50	5.62
813	53.6035	54.98	-8.60	5.68
814	54.1516	55.54	-8.70	5.74
815	54.6998	56.10	-8.80	5.80
816	55.248	56.66	-8.90	5.86

Wavelength $\lambda(\text{nm})$	CIE illuminant series D			
	$S_{D65}(\lambda)$	$S_0(\lambda)$	$S_1(\lambda)$	$S_2(\lambda)$
817	55.7961	57.22	-9.00	5.92
818	56.3443	57.78	-9.10	5.98
819	56.8924	58.34	-9.20	6.04
820	57.4406	58.90	-9.30	6.10
821	57.7278	59.20	-9.35	6.14
822	58.015	59.50	-9.40	6.18
823	58.3022	59.80	-9.45	6.22
824	58.5894	60.10	-9.50	6.26
825	58.8765	60.40	-9.55	6.30
826	59.1637	60.70	-9.60	6.34
827	59.4509	61.00	-9.65	6.38
828	59.7381	61.30	-9.70	6.42
829	60.0253	61.60	-9.75	6.46
830	60.3125	61.90	-9.80	6.50

Table 20: CIE illuminant series D spectral power distributions.

A.5. Colour-matching functions and corresponding chromaticity coordinates of the CIE 1931 standard colourimetric system

CIE 1931 colour-matching functions, 2 degree observer, International Commission on Illumination (CIE), 2019. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.25039/CIE.DS.xvudnb9b>

Wavelength $\lambda(\text{nm})$	CIE 1931 2° colour-matching functions			chromaticity coordinates	
	$\bar{x}(\lambda)$	$\bar{y}(\lambda)$	$\bar{z}(\lambda)$	$x(\lambda)$	$y(\lambda)$
360	0.000129900000	0.000003917000	0.000606100000	0.175560	0.00529384
361	0.000145847000	0.000004393581	0.000680879200	0.175483	0.00528634
362	0.000163802100	0.000004929604	0.000765145600	0.175400	0.00527864
363	0.000184003700	0.000005532136	0.000860012400	0.175317	0.00527097
364	0.000206690200	0.000006208245	0.000966592800	0.175237	0.00526349
365	0.000232100000	0.000006965000	0.001086000000	0.175161	0.00525635
366	0.000260728000	0.000007813219	0.001220586000	0.175088	0.00524684
367	0.000293075000	0.000008767336	0.001372729000	0.175015	0.00523557
368	0.000329388000	0.000009839844	0.001543579000	0.174945	0.00522616
369	0.000369914000	0.000011043230	0.001734286000	0.174880	0.00522078
370	0.000414900000	0.000012390000	0.001946000000	0.174821	0.00522060
371	0.000464158700	0.000013886410	0.002177777000	0.174770	0.00522867
372	0.000518986000	0.000015557280	0.002435809000	0.174722	0.00523752
373	0.000581854000	0.000017442960	0.002731953000	0.174665	0.00523616
374	0.000655234700	0.000019583750	0.003078064000	0.174595	0.00521832
375	0.000741600000	0.000022020000	0.003486000000	0.174510	0.00518164
376	0.000845029600	0.000024839650	0.003975227000	0.174409	0.00512676
377	0.000964526800	0.000028041260	0.004540880000	0.174308	0.00506759
378	0.001094949000	0.000031531040	0.005158320000	0.174222	0.00501703
379	0.001231154000	0.000035215210	0.005802907000	0.174156	0.00498144
380	0.001368000000	0.000039000000	0.006450001000	0.174112	0.00496373
381	0.001502050000	0.000042826400	0.007083216000	0.174088	0.00496360
382	0.001642328000	0.000046914600	0.007745488000	0.174073	0.00497254
383	0.001802382000	0.000051589600	0.008501152000	0.174057	0.00498204
384	0.001995757000	0.000057176400	0.009414544000	0.174036	0.00498596
385	0.002236000000	0.000064000000	0.010549990000	0.174008	0.00498055
386	0.002535385000	0.000072344210	0.011965800000	0.173972	0.00496408
387	0.002892603000	0.000082212240	0.013655870000	0.173932	0.00494341
388	0.003300829000	0.000093508160	0.015588050000	0.173889	0.00492605
389	0.003753236000	0.000106136100	0.017730150000	0.173845	0.00491609
390	0.004243000000	0.000120000000	0.020050010000	0.173801	0.00491541
391	0.004762389000	0.000134984000	0.022511360000	0.173754	0.00492485
392	0.005330048000	0.000151492000	0.025202880000	0.173705	0.00493710
393	0.005978712000	0.000170208000	0.028279720000	0.173655	0.00494379
394	0.006741117000	0.000191816000	0.031897040000	0.173606	0.00493990
395	0.007650000000	0.000217000000	0.036210000000	0.173560	0.00492320

Wavelength $\lambda(\text{nm})$	CIE 1931 2° colour-matching functions			chromaticity coordinates	
	$\bar{x}(\lambda)$	$\bar{y}(\lambda)$	$\bar{z}(\lambda)$	$x(\lambda)$	$y(\lambda)$
396	0.008751373000	0.000246906700	0.041437710000	0.173514	0.00489545
397	0.010028880000	0.000281240000	0.047503720000	0.173468	0.00486458
398	0.011421700000	0.000318520000	0.054119880000	0.173424	0.00483631
399	0.012869010000	0.000357266700	0.060998030000	0.173380	0.00481334
400	0.014310000000	0.000396000000	0.067850010000	0.173337	0.00479674
401	0.015704430000	0.000433714700	0.074486320000	0.173291	0.00478585
402	0.017147440000	0.000473024000	0.081361560000	0.173238	0.00477889
403	0.018781220000	0.000517876000	0.089153640000	0.173174	0.00477513
404	0.020748010000	0.000572218700	0.098540480000	0.173101	0.00477403
405	0.023190000000	0.000640000000	0.110200000000	0.173021	0.00477505
406	0.026207360000	0.000724560000	0.124613300000	0.172934	0.00478115
407	0.029782480000	0.000825500000	0.141701700000	0.172843	0.00479079
408	0.033880920000	0.000941160000	0.161303500000	0.172751	0.00479876
409	0.038468240000	0.001069880000	0.183256800000	0.172662	0.00480208
410	0.043510000000	0.001210000000	0.207400000000	0.172577	0.00479930
411	0.048995600000	0.001362091000	0.233692100000	0.172489	0.00479525
412	0.055022600000	0.001530752000	0.262611400000	0.172396	0.00479612
413	0.061718800000	0.001720368000	0.294774600000	0.172296	0.00480263
414	0.069212000000	0.001935323000	0.330798500000	0.172192	0.00481489
415	0.077630000000	0.002180000000	0.371300000000	0.172087	0.00483252
416	0.086958110000	0.002454800000	0.416209100000	0.171982	0.00485501
417	0.097176720000	0.002764000000	0.465464200000	0.171871	0.00488853
418	0.108406300000	0.003117800000	0.519694800000	0.171741	0.00493933
419	0.120767200000	0.003526400000	0.579530300000	0.171587	0.00501034
420	0.134380000000	0.004000000000	0.645600000000	0.171407	0.00510217
421	0.149358200000	0.004546240000	0.718483800000	0.171206	0.00521126
422	0.165395700000	0.005159320000	0.796713300000	0.170993	0.00533391
423	0.181983100000	0.005829280000	0.877845900000	0.170771	0.00547012
424	0.198611000000	0.006546160000	0.959439000000	0.170541	0.00562097
425	0.214770000000	0.007300000000	1.039050100000	0.170301	0.00578850
426	0.230186800000	0.008086507000	1.115367300000	0.170050	0.00597390
427	0.244879700000	0.008908720000	1.188497100000	0.169786	0.00617681
428	0.258777300000	0.009767680000	1.258123300000	0.169505	0.00639804
429	0.271807900000	0.010664430000	1.323929600000	0.169203	0.00663871
430	0.283900000000	0.011600000000	1.385600000000	0.168878	0.00690024
431	0.294943800000	0.012573170000	1.442635200000	0.168525	0.00718404
432	0.304896500000	0.013582720000	1.494803500000	0.168146	0.00749068
433	0.313787300000	0.014629680000	1.542190300000	0.167746	0.00782082
434	0.321645400000	0.015715090000	1.584880700000	0.167328	0.00817540
435	0.328500000000	0.016840000000	1.622960000000	0.166895	0.00855561
436	0.334351300000	0.018007360000	1.656404800000	0.166446	0.00896440
437	0.339210100000	0.019214480000	1.685295900000	0.165977	0.00940172
438	0.343121300000	0.020453920000	1.709874500000	0.165483	0.00986468
439	0.346129600000	0.021718240000	1.730382100000	0.164963	0.0103507

Wavelength $\lambda(\text{nm})$	CIE 1931 2° colour-matching functions			chromaticity coordinates	
	$\bar{x}(\lambda)$	$\bar{y}(\lambda)$	$\bar{z}(\lambda)$	$x(\lambda)$	$y(\lambda)$
440	0.348280000000	0.023000000000	1.747060000000	0.164412	0.0108576
441	0.349599900000	0.024294610000	1.760044600000	0.163828	0.0113849
442	0.350147400000	0.025610240000	1.769623300000	0.163210	0.0119374
443	0.350013000000	0.026958570000	1.776263700000	0.162552	0.0125200
444	0.349287000000	0.028351250000	1.780433400000	0.161851	0.0131373
445	0.348060000000	0.029800000000	1.782600000000	0.161105	0.0137934
446	0.346373300000	0.031310830000	1.782968200000	0.160310	0.0144914
447	0.344262400000	0.032883680000	1.781699800000	0.159466	0.0152321
448	0.341808800000	0.034521120000	1.779198200000	0.158573	0.0160152
449	0.339094100000	0.036225710000	1.775867100000	0.157631	0.0168399
450	0.336200000000	0.038000000000	1.772110000000	0.156641	0.0177048
451	0.333197700000	0.039846670000	1.768258900000	0.155605	0.0186086
452	0.330041100000	0.041768000000	1.764039000000	0.154525	0.0195557
453	0.326635700000	0.043766000000	1.758943800000	0.153397	0.0205537
454	0.322886800000	0.045842670000	1.752466300000	0.152219	0.0216117
455	0.318700000000	0.048000000000	1.744100000000	0.150985	0.0227402
456	0.314025100000	0.050243680000	1.733559500000	0.149691	0.0239503
457	0.308884000000	0.052573040000	1.720858100000	0.148337	0.0252474
458	0.303290400000	0.054980560000	1.705936900000	0.146928	0.0266352
459	0.297257900000	0.057458720000	1.688737200000	0.145468	0.0281184
460	0.290800000000	0.060000000000	1.669200000000	0.143960	0.0297030
461	0.283970100000	0.062601970000	1.647528700000	0.142405	0.0313936
462	0.276721400000	0.065277520000	1.623412700000	0.140796	0.0332132
463	0.268917800000	0.068042080000	1.596022300000	0.139121	0.0352006
464	0.260422700000	0.070911090000	1.564528000000	0.137364	0.0374031
465	0.251100000000	0.073900000000	1.528100000000	0.135503	0.0398791
466	0.240847500000	0.077016000000	1.486111400000	0.133509	0.0426924
467	0.229851200000	0.080266400000	1.439521500000	0.131371	0.0458760
468	0.218407200000	0.083666800000	1.389879900000	0.129086	0.0494498
469	0.206811500000	0.087232800000	1.338736200000	0.126662	0.0534259
470	0.195360000000	0.090980000000	1.287640000000	0.124118	0.0578025
471	0.184213600000	0.094917550000	1.237422300000	0.121469	0.0625877
472	0.173327300000	0.099045840000	1.187824300000	0.118701	0.0678304
473	0.162688100000	0.103367400000	1.138761100000	0.115807	0.0735807
474	0.152283300000	0.107884600000	1.090148000000	0.112776	0.0798958
475	0.142100000000	0.112600000000	1.041900000000	0.109594	0.0868425
476	0.132178600000	0.117532000000	0.994197600000	0.106261	0.0944861
477	0.122569600000	0.122674400000	0.947347300000	0.102776	0.102864
478	0.113275200000	0.127992800000	0.901453100000	0.0991276	0.112007
479	0.104297900000	0.133452800000	0.856619300000	0.0953041	0.121945
480	0.095640000000	0.139020000000	0.812950100000	0.0912935	0.132702
481	0.087299550000	0.144676400000	0.770517300000	0.0870824	0.144317
482	0.079308040000	0.150469300000	0.729444800000	0.0826795	0.156866
483	0.071717760000	0.156461900000	0.689913600000	0.0781160	0.170420

Wavelength $\lambda(\text{nm})$	CIE 1931 2° colour-matching functions			chromaticity coordinates	
	$\bar{x}(\lambda)$	$\bar{y}(\lambda)$	$\bar{z}(\lambda)$	$x(\lambda)$	$y(\lambda)$
484	0.064580990000	0.162717700000	0.652104900000	0.0734373	0.185032
485	0.057950010000	0.169300000000	0.616200000000	0.0687059	0.200723
486	0.051862110000	0.176243100000	0.582328600000	0.0639930	0.217468
487	0.046281520000	0.183558100000	0.550416200000	0.0593158	0.235254
488	0.041150880000	0.191273500000	0.520337600000	0.0546665	0.254096
489	0.036412830000	0.199418000000	0.491967300000	0.0500315	0.274002
490	0.032010000000	0.208020000000	0.465180000000	0.0453907	0.294976
491	0.027917200000	0.217119900000	0.439924600000	0.0407573	0.316981
492	0.024144400000	0.226734500000	0.416183600000	0.0361951	0.339900
493	0.020687000000	0.236857100000	0.393882200000	0.0317565	0.363598
494	0.017540400000	0.247481200000	0.372945900000	0.0274942	0.387921
495	0.014700000000	0.258600000000	0.353300000000	0.0234599	0.412703
496	0.012161790000	0.270184900000	0.334857800000	0.0197046	0.437756
497	0.009919960000	0.282293900000	0.317552100000	0.0162685	0.462955
498	0.007967240000	0.295050500000	0.301337500000	0.0131830	0.488207
499	0.006296346000	0.308578000000	0.286168600000	0.0104757	0.513404
500	0.004900000000	0.323000000000	0.272000000000	0.00816803	0.538423
501	0.003777173000	0.338402100000	0.258817100000	0.00628485	0.563068
502	0.002945320000	0.354685800000	0.246483800000	0.00487543	0.587116
503	0.002424880000	0.371698600000	0.234771800000	0.00398243	0.610447
504	0.002236293000	0.389287500000	0.223453300000	0.00363638	0.633011
505	0.002400000000	0.407300000000	0.212300000000	0.00385852	0.654823
506	0.002925520000	0.425629900000	0.201169200000	0.00464571	0.675898
507	0.003836560000	0.444309600000	0.190119600000	0.00601091	0.696120
508	0.005174840000	0.463394400000	0.179225400000	0.00798840	0.715342
509	0.006982080000	0.482939500000	0.168560800000	0.0106033	0.733413
510	0.009300000000	0.503000000000	0.158200000000	0.0138702	0.750186
511	0.012149490000	0.523569300000	0.148138300000	0.0177661	0.765612
512	0.015535880000	0.544512000000	0.138375800000	0.0222442	0.779630
513	0.019477520000	0.565690000000	0.128994200000	0.0272733	0.792104
514	0.023992770000	0.586965300000	0.120075100000	0.0328204	0.802926
515	0.029100000000	0.608200000000	0.111700000000	0.0388518	0.812016
516	0.034814850000	0.629345600000	0.103904800000	0.0453280	0.819391
517	0.041120160000	0.650306800000	0.096667480000	0.0521767	0.825164
518	0.047985040000	0.670875200000	0.089982720000	0.0593255	0.829426
519	0.055378610000	0.690842400000	0.083845310000	0.0667159	0.832274
520	0.063270000000	0.710000000000	0.078249990000	0.0743024	0.833803
521	0.071635010000	0.728185200000	0.073208990000	0.0820534	0.834090
522	0.080462240000	0.745463600000	0.068678160000	0.0899417	0.833289
523	0.089739960000	0.761969400000	0.064567840000	0.0979398	0.831593
524	0.099456450000	0.777836800000	0.060788350000	0.106021	0.829178
525	0.109600000000	0.793200000000	0.057250010000	0.114161	0.826207
526	0.120167400000	0.808110400000	0.053904350000	0.122347	0.822770
527	0.131114500000	0.822496200000	0.050746640000	0.130546	0.818928

Wavelength $\lambda(\text{nm})$	CIE 1931 2° colour-matching functions			chromaticity coordinates	
	$\bar{x}(\lambda)$	$\bar{y}(\lambda)$	$\bar{z}(\lambda)$	$x(\lambda)$	$y(\lambda)$
528	0.142367900000	0.836306800000	0.047752760000	0.138702	0.814774
529	0.153854200000	0.849491600000	0.044898590000	0.146773	0.810395
530	0.165500000000	0.862000000000	0.042160000000	0.154722	0.805864
531	0.177257100000	0.873810800000	0.039507280000	0.162535	0.801238
532	0.189140000000	0.884962400000	0.036935640000	0.170237	0.796519
533	0.201169400000	0.895493600000	0.034458360000	0.177850	0.791687
534	0.213365800000	0.905443200000	0.032088720000	0.185391	0.786728
535	0.225749900000	0.914850100000	0.029840000000	0.192876	0.781629
536	0.238320900000	0.923734800000	0.027711810000	0.200309	0.776399
537	0.251066800000	0.932092400000	0.025694440000	0.207690	0.771055
538	0.263992200000	0.939922600000	0.023787160000	0.215030	0.765595
539	0.277101700000	0.947225200000	0.021989250000	0.222337	0.760020
540	0.290400000000	0.954000000000	0.020300000000	0.229620	0.754329
541	0.303891200000	0.960256100000	0.018718050000	0.236885	0.748524
542	0.317572600000	0.966007400000	0.017240360000	0.244133	0.742614
543	0.331438400000	0.971260600000	0.015863640000	0.251363	0.736606
544	0.345482800000	0.976022500000	0.014584610000	0.258578	0.730507
545	0.359700000000	0.980300000000	0.013400000000	0.265775	0.724324
546	0.374083900000	0.984092400000	0.012307230000	0.272958	0.718062
547	0.388639600000	0.987418200000	0.011301880000	0.280129	0.711725
548	0.403378400000	0.990312800000	0.010377920000	0.287292	0.705316
549	0.418311500000	0.992811600000	0.009529306000	0.294450	0.698842
550	0.433449900000	0.994950100000	0.008749999000	0.301604	0.692308
551	0.448795300000	0.996710800000	0.008035200000	0.308760	0.685712
552	0.464336000000	0.998098300000	0.007381600000	0.315914	0.679063
553	0.480064000000	0.999112000000	0.006785400000	0.323066	0.672367
554	0.495971300000	0.999748200000	0.006242800000	0.330216	0.665628
555	0.512050100000	1.000000000000	0.005749999000	0.337363	0.658848
556	0.528295900000	0.999856700000	0.005303600000	0.344513	0.652028
557	0.544691600000	0.999304600000	0.004899800000	0.351664	0.645172
558	0.561209400000	0.998325500000	0.004534200000	0.358814	0.638287
559	0.577821500000	0.996898700000	0.004202400000	0.365959	0.631379
560	0.594500000000	0.995000000000	0.003900000000	0.373102	0.624451
561	0.611220900000	0.992600500000	0.003623200000	0.380244	0.617502
562	0.627975800000	0.989742600000	0.003370600000	0.387379	0.610542
563	0.644760200000	0.986444400000	0.003141400000	0.394507	0.603571
564	0.661569700000	0.982724100000	0.002934800000	0.401626	0.596592
565	0.678400000000	0.978600000000	0.002749999000	0.408736	0.589607
566	0.695239200000	0.974083700000	0.002585200000	0.415836	0.582618
567	0.712058600000	0.969171200000	0.002438600000	0.422921	0.575631
568	0.728828400000	0.963856800000	0.002309400000	0.429989	0.568649
569	0.745518800000	0.958134900000	0.002196800000	0.437036	0.561676
570	0.762100000000	0.952000000000	0.002100000000	0.444062	0.554714
571	0.778543200000	0.945450400000	0.002017733000	0.451065	0.547766

Wavelength $\lambda(\text{nm})$	CIE 1931 2° colour-matching functions			chromaticity coordinates	
	$\bar{x}(\lambda)$	$\bar{y}(\lambda)$	$\bar{z}(\lambda)$	$x(\lambda)$	$y(\lambda)$
572	0.794825600000	0.938499200000	0.001948200000	0.458041	0.540837
573	0.810926400000	0.931162800000	0.001889800000	0.464986	0.533930
574	0.826824800000	0.923457600000	0.001840933000	0.471899	0.527051
575	0.842500000000	0.915400000000	0.001800000000	0.478775	0.520202
576	0.857932500000	0.907006400000	0.001766267000	0.485612	0.513389
577	0.873081600000	0.898277200000	0.001737800000	0.492405	0.506615
578	0.887894400000	0.889204800000	0.001711200000	0.499151	0.499887
579	0.902318100000	0.879781600000	0.001683067000	0.505845	0.493211
580	0.916300000000	0.870000000000	0.001650001000	0.512486	0.486591
581	0.929799500000	0.859861300000	0.001610133000	0.519073	0.480029
582	0.942798400000	0.849392000000	0.001564400000	0.525600	0.473527
583	0.955277600000	0.838622000000	0.001513600000	0.532066	0.467091
584	0.967217900000	0.827581300000	0.001458533000	0.538463	0.460725
585	0.978600000000	0.816300000000	0.001400000000	0.544787	0.454434
586	0.989385600000	0.804794700000	0.001336667000	0.551031	0.448225
587	0.999548800000	0.793082000000	0.001270000000	0.557193	0.442099
588	1.009089200000	0.781192000000	0.001205000000	0.563269	0.436058
589	1.018006400000	0.769154700000	0.001146667000	0.569257	0.430102
590	1.026300000000	0.757000000000	0.001100000000	0.575151	0.424232
591	1.033982700000	0.744754100000	0.001068800000	0.580953	0.418447
592	1.040986000000	0.732422400000	0.001049400000	0.586650	0.412758
593	1.047188000000	0.720003600000	0.001035600000	0.592225	0.407190
594	1.052466700000	0.707496500000	0.001021200000	0.597658	0.401762
595	1.056700000000	0.694900000000	0.001000000000	0.602933	0.396497
596	1.059794400000	0.682219200000	0.000968640000	0.608035	0.391409
597	1.061799200000	0.669471600000	0.000929920000	0.612977	0.386486
598	1.062806800000	0.656674400000	0.000886880000	0.617779	0.381706
599	1.062909600000	0.643844800000	0.000842560000	0.622459	0.377047
600	1.062200000000	0.631000000000	0.000800000000	0.627037	0.372491
601	1.060735200000	0.618155500000	0.000760960000	0.631521	0.368026
602	1.058443600000	0.605314400000	0.000723680000	0.635900	0.363665
603	1.055224400000	0.592475600000	0.000685920000	0.640156	0.359428
604	1.050976800000	0.579637900000	0.000645440000	0.644273	0.355331
605	1.045600000000	0.566800000000	0.000600000000	0.648233	0.351395
606	1.039036900000	0.553961100000	0.000547866700	0.652028	0.347628
607	1.031360800000	0.541137200000	0.000491600000	0.655669	0.344018
608	1.022666200000	0.528352800000	0.000435400000	0.659166	0.340553
609	1.013047700000	0.515632300000	0.000383466700	0.662528	0.337221
610	1.002600000000	0.503000000000	0.000340000000	0.665764	0.334011
611	0.991367500000	0.490468800000	0.000307253300	0.668874	0.330919
612	0.979331400000	0.478030400000	0.000283160000	0.671859	0.327947
613	0.966491600000	0.465677600000	0.000265440000	0.674720	0.325095
614	0.952847900000	0.453403200000	0.000251813300	0.677459	0.322362
615	0.938400000000	0.441200000000	0.000240000000	0.680079	0.319747

Wavelength $\lambda(\text{nm})$	CIE 1931 2° colour-matching functions			chromaticity coordinates	
	$\bar{x}(\lambda)$	$\bar{y}(\lambda)$	$\bar{z}(\lambda)$	$x(\lambda)$	$y(\lambda)$
616	0.923194000000	0.429080000000	0.000229546700	0.682582	0.317249
617	0.907244000000	0.417036000000	0.000220640000	0.684971	0.314863
618	0.890502000000	0.405032000000	0.000211960000	0.687250	0.312586
619	0.872920000000	0.393032000000	0.000202186700	0.689426	0.310414
620	0.854449900000	0.381000000000	0.000190000000	0.691504	0.308342
621	0.835084000000	0.368918400000	0.000174213300	0.693490	0.306366
622	0.814946000000	0.356827200000	0.000155640000	0.695389	0.304479
623	0.794186000000	0.344776800000	0.000135960000	0.697206	0.302675
624	0.772954000000	0.332817600000	0.000116853300	0.698944	0.300950
625	0.751400000000	0.321000000000	0.000100000000	0.700606	0.299301
626	0.729583600000	0.309338100000	0.000086133330	0.702193	0.297725
627	0.707588000000	0.297850400000	0.000074600000	0.703709	0.296217
628	0.685602200000	0.286593600000	0.000065000000	0.705163	0.294770
629	0.663810400000	0.275624500000	0.000056933330	0.706563	0.293376
630	0.642400000000	0.265000000000	0.000049999990	0.707918	0.292027
631	0.621514900000	0.254763200000	0.000044160000	0.709231	0.290719
632	0.601113800000	0.244889600000	0.000039480000	0.710500	0.289453
633	0.581105200000	0.235334400000	0.000035720000	0.711724	0.288232
634	0.561397700000	0.226052800000	0.000032640000	0.712901	0.287057
635	0.541900000000	0.217000000000	0.000030000000	0.714032	0.285929
636	0.522599500000	0.208161600000	0.000027653330	0.715117	0.284845
637	0.503546400000	0.199548800000	0.000025560000	0.716159	0.283804
638	0.484743600000	0.191155200000	0.000023640000	0.717159	0.282806
639	0.466193900000	0.182974400000	0.000021813330	0.718116	0.281850
640	0.447900000000	0.175000000000	0.000020000000	0.719033	0.280935
641	0.429861300000	0.167223500000	0.000018133330	0.719912	0.280058
642	0.412098000000	0.159646400000	0.000016200000	0.720753	0.279219
643	0.394644000000	0.152277600000	0.000014200000	0.721555	0.278420
644	0.377533300000	0.145125900000	0.000012133330	0.722315	0.277662
645	0.360800000000	0.138200000000	0.000010000000	0.723032	0.276948
646	0.344456300000	0.131500300000	0.000007733333	0.723702	0.276282
647	0.328516800000	0.125024800000	0.000005400000	0.724328	0.275660
648	0.313019200000	0.118779200000	0.000003200000	0.724914	0.275078
649	0.298001100000	0.112769100000	0.000001333333	0.725467	0.274530
650	0.283500000000	0.107000000000	0.000000000000	0.725992	0.274008
651	0.269544800000	0.101476200000	0.000000000000	0.726495	0.273505
652	0.256118400000	0.096188640000	0.000000000000	0.726975	0.273025
653	0.243189600000	0.091122960000	0.000000000000	0.727432	0.272568
654	0.230727200000	0.086264850000	0.000000000000	0.727864	0.272136
655	0.218700000000	0.081600000000	0.000000000000	0.728272	0.271728
656	0.207097100000	0.077120640000	0.000000000000	0.728656	0.271344
657	0.195923200000	0.072825520000	0.000000000000	0.729020	0.270980
658	0.185170800000	0.068710080000	0.000000000000	0.729361	0.270639
659	0.174832300000	0.064769760000	0.000000000000	0.729678	0.270322

Wavelength $\lambda(\text{nm})$	CIE 1931 2° colour-matching functions			chromaticity coordinates	
	$\bar{x}(\lambda)$	$\bar{y}(\lambda)$	$\bar{z}(\lambda)$	$x(\lambda)$	$y(\lambda)$
660	0.164900000000	0.061000000000	0.000000000000	0.729969	0.270031
661	0.155366700000	0.057396210000	0.000000000000	0.730234	0.269766
662	0.146230000000	0.053955040000	0.000000000000	0.730474	0.269526
663	0.137490000000	0.050673760000	0.000000000000	0.730693	0.269307
664	0.129146700000	0.047549650000	0.000000000000	0.730896	0.269104
665	0.121200000000	0.044580000000	0.000000000000	0.731089	0.268911
666	0.113639700000	0.041758720000	0.000000000000	0.731280	0.268720
667	0.106465000000	0.039084960000	0.000000000000	0.731467	0.268533
668	0.099690440000	0.036563840000	0.000000000000	0.731650	0.268350
669	0.093330610000	0.034200480000	0.000000000000	0.731826	0.268174
670	0.087400000000	0.032000000000	0.000000000000	0.731993	0.268007
671	0.081900960000	0.029962610000	0.000000000000	0.732150	0.267850
672	0.076804280000	0.028076640000	0.000000000000	0.732300	0.267700
673	0.072077120000	0.026329360000	0.000000000000	0.732443	0.267557
674	0.067686640000	0.024708050000	0.000000000000	0.732581	0.267419
675	0.063600000000	0.023200000000	0.000000000000	0.732719	0.267281
676	0.059806850000	0.021800770000	0.000000000000	0.732859	0.267141
677	0.056282160000	0.020501120000	0.000000000000	0.733000	0.267000
678	0.052971040000	0.019281080000	0.000000000000	0.733142	0.266858
679	0.049818610000	0.018120690000	0.000000000000	0.733281	0.266719
680	0.046770000000	0.017000000000	0.000000000000	0.733417	0.266583
681	0.043784050000	0.015903790000	0.000000000000	0.733551	0.266449
682	0.040875360000	0.014837180000	0.000000000000	0.733683	0.266317
683	0.038072640000	0.013810680000	0.000000000000	0.733813	0.266187
684	0.035404610000	0.012834780000	0.000000000000	0.733936	0.266064
685	0.032900000000	0.011920000000	0.000000000000	0.734047	0.265953
686	0.030564190000	0.011068310000	0.000000000000	0.734143	0.265857
687	0.028380560000	0.010273390000	0.000000000000	0.734221	0.265779
688	0.026344840000	0.009533311000	0.000000000000	0.734286	0.265714
689	0.024452750000	0.008846157000	0.000000000000	0.734341	0.265659
690	0.022700000000	0.008210000000	0.000000000000	0.734390	0.265610
691	0.021084290000	0.007623781000	0.000000000000	0.734438	0.265562
692	0.019599880000	0.007085424000	0.000000000000	0.734482	0.265518
693	0.018237320000	0.006591476000	0.000000000000	0.734523	0.265477
694	0.016987170000	0.006138485000	0.000000000000	0.734560	0.265440
695	0.015840000000	0.005723000000	0.000000000000	0.734592	0.265408
696	0.014790640000	0.005343059000	0.000000000000	0.734621	0.265379
697	0.013831320000	0.004995796000	0.000000000000	0.734649	0.265351
698	0.012948680000	0.004676404000	0.000000000000	0.734673	0.265327
699	0.012129200000	0.004380075000	0.000000000000	0.734690	0.265310
700	0.011359160000	0.004102000000	0.000000000000	0.734690	0.265310
701	0.010629350000	0.003838453000	0.000000000000	0.734690	0.265310
702	0.009938846000	0.003589099000	0.000000000000	0.734690	0.265310
703	0.009288422000	0.003354219000	0.000000000000	0.734690	0.265310

Wavelength $\lambda(\text{nm})$	CIE 1931 2° colour-matching functions			chromaticity coordinates	
	$\bar{x}(\lambda)$	$\bar{y}(\lambda)$	$\bar{z}(\lambda)$	$x(\lambda)$	$y(\lambda)$
704	0.008678854000	0.003134093000	0.000000000000	0.734690	0.265310
705	0.008110916000	0.002929000000	0.000000000000	0.734690	0.265310
706	0.007582388000	0.002738139000	0.000000000000	0.734690	0.265310
707	0.007088746000	0.002559876000	0.000000000000	0.734690	0.265310
708	0.006627313000	0.002393244000	0.000000000000	0.734690	0.265310
709	0.006195408000	0.002237275000	0.000000000000	0.734690	0.265310
710	0.005790346000	0.002091000000	0.000000000000	0.734690	0.265310
711	0.005409826000	0.001953587000	0.000000000000	0.734690	0.265310
712	0.005052583000	0.001824580000	0.000000000000	0.734690	0.265310
713	0.004717512000	0.001703580000	0.000000000000	0.734690	0.265310
714	0.004403507000	0.001590187000	0.000000000000	0.734690	0.265310
715	0.004109457000	0.001484000000	0.000000000000	0.734690	0.265310
716	0.003833913000	0.001384496000	0.000000000000	0.734690	0.265310
717	0.003575748000	0.001291268000	0.000000000000	0.734690	0.265310
718	0.003334342000	0.001204092000	0.000000000000	0.734690	0.265310
719	0.003109075000	0.001122744000	0.000000000000	0.734690	0.265310
720	0.002899327000	0.001047000000	0.000000000000	0.734690	0.265310
721	0.002704348000	0.000976589600	0.000000000000	0.734690	0.265310
722	0.002523020000	0.000911108800	0.000000000000	0.734690	0.265310
723	0.002354168000	0.000850133200	0.000000000000	0.734690	0.265310
724	0.002196616000	0.000793238400	0.000000000000	0.734690	0.265310
725	0.002049190000	0.000740000000	0.000000000000	0.734690	0.265310
726	0.001910960000	0.000690082700	0.000000000000	0.734690	0.265310
727	0.001781438000	0.000643310000	0.000000000000	0.734690	0.265310
728	0.001660110000	0.000599496000	0.000000000000	0.734690	0.265310
729	0.001546459000	0.000558454700	0.000000000000	0.734690	0.265310
730	0.001439971000	0.000520000000	0.000000000000	0.734690	0.265310
731	0.001340042000	0.000483913600	0.000000000000	0.734690	0.265310
732	0.001246275000	0.000450052800	0.000000000000	0.734690	0.265310
733	0.001158471000	0.000418345200	0.000000000000	0.734690	0.265310
734	0.001076430000	0.000388718400	0.000000000000	0.734690	0.265310
735	0.000999949300	0.000361100000	0.000000000000	0.734690	0.265310
736	0.000928735800	0.000335383500	0.000000000000	0.734690	0.265310
737	0.000862433200	0.000311440400	0.000000000000	0.734690	0.265310
738	0.000800750300	0.000289165600	0.000000000000	0.734690	0.265310
739	0.000743396000	0.000268453900	0.000000000000	0.734690	0.265310
740	0.000690078600	0.000249200000	0.000000000000	0.734690	0.265310
741	0.000640515600	0.000231301900	0.000000000000	0.734690	0.265310
742	0.000594502100	0.000214685600	0.000000000000	0.734690	0.265310
743	0.000551864600	0.000199288400	0.000000000000	0.734690	0.265310
744	0.000512429000	0.000185047500	0.000000000000	0.734690	0.265310
745	0.000476021300	0.000171900000	0.000000000000	0.734690	0.265310
746	0.000442453600	0.000159778100	0.000000000000	0.734690	0.265310
747	0.000411511700	0.000148604400	0.000000000000	0.734690	0.265310

Wavelength $\lambda(\text{nm})$	CIE 1931 2° colour-matching functions			chromaticity coordinates	
	$\bar{x}(\lambda)$	$\bar{y}(\lambda)$	$\bar{z}(\lambda)$	$x(\lambda)$	$y(\lambda)$
748	0.000382981400	0.000138301600	0.000000000000	0.734690	0.265310
749	0.000356649100	0.000128792500	0.000000000000	0.734690	0.265310
750	0.000332301100	0.000120000000	0.000000000000	0.734690	0.265310
751	0.000309758600	0.000111859500	0.000000000000	0.734690	0.265310
752	0.000288887100	0.000104322400	0.000000000000	0.734690	0.265310
753	0.000269539400	0.000097335600	0.000000000000	0.734690	0.265310
754	0.000251568200	0.000090845870	0.000000000000	0.734690	0.265310
755	0.000234826100	0.000084800000	0.000000000000	0.734690	0.265310
756	0.000219171000	0.000079146670	0.000000000000	0.734690	0.265310
757	0.000204525800	0.000073858000	0.000000000000	0.734690	0.265310
758	0.000190840500	0.000068916000	0.000000000000	0.734690	0.265310
759	0.000178065400	0.000064302670	0.000000000000	0.734690	0.265310
760	0.000166150500	0.000060000000	0.000000000000	0.734690	0.265310
761	0.000155023600	0.000055981870	0.000000000000	0.734690	0.265310
762	0.000144621900	0.000052225600	0.000000000000	0.734690	0.265310
763	0.000134909800	0.000048718400	0.000000000000	0.734690	0.265310
764	0.000125852000	0.000045447470	0.000000000000	0.734690	0.265310
765	0.000117413000	0.000042400000	0.000000000000	0.734690	0.265310
766	0.000109551500	0.000039561040	0.000000000000	0.734690	0.265310
767	0.000102224500	0.000036915120	0.000000000000	0.734690	0.265310
768	0.000095394450	0.000034448680	0.000000000000	0.734690	0.265310
769	0.000089023900	0.000032148160	0.000000000000	0.734690	0.265310
770	0.000083075270	0.000030000000	0.000000000000	0.734690	0.265310
771	0.000077512690	0.000027991250	0.000000000000	0.734690	0.265310
772	0.000072313040	0.000026113560	0.000000000000	0.734690	0.265310
773	0.000067457780	0.000024360240	0.000000000000	0.734690	0.265310
774	0.000062928440	0.000022724610	0.000000000000	0.734690	0.265310
775	0.000058706520	0.000021200000	0.000000000000	0.734690	0.265310
776	0.000054770280	0.000019778550	0.000000000000	0.734690	0.265310
777	0.000051099180	0.000018452850	0.000000000000	0.734690	0.265310
778	0.000047676540	0.000017216870	0.000000000000	0.734690	0.265310
779	0.000044485670	0.000016064590	0.000000000000	0.734690	0.265310
780	0.000041509940	0.000014990000	0.000000000000	0.734690	0.265310
781	0.000038733240	0.000013987280	0.000000000000	0.734690	0.265310
782	0.000036142030	0.000013051550	0.000000000000	0.734690	0.265310
783	0.000033723520	0.000012178180	0.000000000000	0.734690	0.265310
784	0.000031464870	0.000011362540	0.000000000000	0.734690	0.265310
785	0.000029353260	0.000010600000	0.000000000000	0.734690	0.265310
786	0.000027375730	0.000009885877	0.000000000000	0.734690	0.265310
787	0.000025524330	0.000009217304	0.000000000000	0.734690	0.265310
788	0.000023793760	0.000008592362	0.000000000000	0.734690	0.265310
789	0.000022178700	0.000008009133	0.000000000000	0.734690	0.265310
790	0.000020673830	0.000007465700	0.000000000000	0.734690	0.265310
791	0.000019272260	0.000006959567	0.000000000000	0.734690	0.265310

Wavelength $\lambda(\text{nm})$	CIE 1931 2° colour-matching functions			chromaticity coordinates	
	$\bar{x}(\lambda)$	$\bar{y}(\lambda)$	$\bar{z}(\lambda)$	$x(\lambda)$	$y(\lambda)$
792	0.000017966400	0.000006487995	0.000000000000	0.734690	0.265310
793	0.000016749910	0.000006048699	0.000000000000	0.734690	0.265310
794	0.000015616480	0.000005639396	0.000000000000	0.734690	0.265310
795	0.000014559770	0.000005257800	0.000000000000	0.734690	0.265310
796	0.000013573870	0.000004901771	0.000000000000	0.734690	0.265310
797	0.000012654360	0.000004569720	0.000000000000	0.734690	0.265310
798	0.000011797230	0.000004260194	0.000000000000	0.734690	0.265310
799	0.000010998440	0.000003971739	0.000000000000	0.734690	0.265310
800	0.000010253980	0.000003702900	0.000000000000	0.734690	0.265310
801	0.000009559646	0.000003452163	0.000000000000	0.734690	0.265310
802	0.000008912044	0.000003218302	0.000000000000	0.734690	0.265310
803	0.000008308358	0.000003000300	0.000000000000	0.734690	0.265310
804	0.000007745769	0.000002797139	0.000000000000	0.734690	0.265310
805	0.000007221456	0.000002607800	0.000000000000	0.734690	0.265310
806	0.000006732475	0.000002431220	0.000000000000	0.734690	0.265310
807	0.000006276423	0.000002266531	0.000000000000	0.734690	0.265310
808	0.000005851304	0.000002113013	0.000000000000	0.734690	0.265310
809	0.000005455118	0.000001969943	0.000000000000	0.734690	0.265310
810	0.000005085868	0.000001836600	0.000000000000	0.734690	0.265310
811	0.000004741466	0.000001712230	0.000000000000	0.734690	0.265310
812	0.000004420236	0.000001596228	0.000000000000	0.734690	0.265310
813	0.000004120783	0.000001488090	0.000000000000	0.734690	0.265310
814	0.000003841716	0.000001387314	0.000000000000	0.734690	0.265310
815	0.000003581652	0.000001293400	0.000000000000	0.734690	0.265310
816	0.000003339127	0.000001205820	0.000000000000	0.734690	0.265310
817	0.000003112949	0.000001124143	0.000000000000	0.734690	0.265310
818	0.000002902121	0.000001048009	0.000000000000	0.734690	0.265310
819	0.000002705645	0.000000977058	0.000000000000	0.734690	0.265310
820	0.000002522525	0.000000910930	0.000000000000	0.734690	0.265310
821	0.000002351726	0.000000849251	0.000000000000	0.734690	0.265310
822	0.000002192415	0.000000791721	0.000000000000	0.734690	0.265310
823	0.000002043902	0.000000738090	0.000000000000	0.734690	0.265310
824	0.000001905497	0.000000688110	0.000000000000	0.734690	0.265310
825	0.000001776509	0.000000641530	0.000000000000	0.734690	0.265310
826	0.000001656215	0.000000598090	0.000000000000	0.734690	0.265310
827	0.000001544022	0.000000557575	0.000000000000	0.734690	0.265310
828	0.000001439440	0.000000519808	0.000000000000	0.734690	0.265310
829	0.000001341977	0.000000484612	0.000000000000	0.734690	0.265310
830	0.000001251141	0.000000451810	0.000000000000	0.734690	0.265310

Table 21: CIE 1931 standard observer properties.

A.6. Colour-matching functions and corresponding chromaticity coordinates of the CIE 2015 standard colourimetric system

CIE cone-fundamental-based spectral tristimulus values for 2 degree field size, International Commission on Illumination (CIE), 2015. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.25039/CIE.DS.548rw69q>

Wavelength $\lambda(\text{nm})$	CIE 2015 2° colour-matching functions			chromaticity coordinates	
	$\bar{x}(\lambda)$	$\bar{y}(\lambda)$	$\bar{z}(\lambda)$	$x(\lambda)$	$y(\lambda)$
390	3.769647E-03	4.146161E-04	1.847260E-02	0.166380	0.0182998
391	4.532416E-03	5.028333E-04	2.221101E-02	0.166350	0.0184551
392	5.446553E-03	6.084991E-04	2.669819E-02	0.166290	0.0185783
393	6.538868E-03	7.344436E-04	3.206937E-02	0.166203	0.0186679
394	7.839699E-03	8.837389E-04	3.847832E-02	0.166089	0.0187226
395	9.382967E-03	1.059646E-03	4.609784E-02	0.165951	0.0187414
396	1.120608E-02	1.265532E-03	5.511953E-02	0.165792	0.0187233
397	1.334965E-02	1.504753E-03	6.575257E-02	0.165614	0.0186678
398	1.585690E-02	1.780493E-03	7.822113E-02	0.165420	0.0185742
399	1.877286E-02	2.095572E-03	9.276013E-02	0.165213	0.0184423
400	2.214302E-02	2.452194E-03	1.096090E-01	0.164995	0.0182721
401	2.601285E-02	2.852216E-03	1.290077E-01	0.164771	0.0180665
402	3.043036E-02	3.299115E-03	1.512047E-01	0.164547	0.0178394
403	3.544325E-02	3.797466E-03	1.764441E-01	0.164329	0.0176066
404	4.109640E-02	4.352768E-03	2.049517E-01	0.164122	0.0173832
405	4.742986E-02	4.971717E-03	2.369246E-01	0.163932	0.0171838
406	5.447394E-02	5.661014E-03	2.725123E-01	0.163759	0.0170181
407	6.223612E-02	6.421615E-03	3.117820E-01	0.163590	0.0168795
408	7.070048E-02	7.250312E-03	3.547064E-01	0.163410	0.0167576
409	7.982513E-02	8.140173E-03	4.011473E-01	0.163204	0.0166427
410	8.953803E-02	9.079860E-03	4.508369E-01	0.162958	0.0165252
411	9.974848E-02	1.005608E-02	5.034164E-01	0.162663	0.0163988
412	1.104019E-01	1.106456E-02	5.586361E-01	0.162331	0.0162690
413	1.214566E-01	1.210522E-02	6.162734E-01	0.161978	0.0161438
414	1.328741E-01	1.318014E-02	6.760982E-01	0.161617	0.0160313
415	1.446214E-01	1.429377E-02	7.378822E-01	0.161264	0.0159387
416	1.566468E-01	1.545004E-02	8.013019E-01	0.160928	0.0158723
417	1.687901E-01	1.664093E-02	8.655573E-01	0.160601	0.0158336
418	1.808328E-01	1.785302E-02	9.295791E-01	0.160275	0.0158234
419	1.925216E-01	1.907018E-02	9.921293E-01	0.159939	0.0158427
420	2.035729E-01	2.027369E-02	1.051821E+00	0.159581	0.0158926
421	2.137531E-01	2.144805E-02	1.107509E+00	0.159195	0.0159737
422	2.231348E-01	2.260041E-02	1.159527E+00	0.158785	0.0160827
423	2.319245E-01	2.374789E-02	1.208869E+00	0.158360	0.0162152
424	2.403892E-01	2.491247E-02	1.256834E+00	0.157929	0.0163668
425	2.488523E-01	2.612106E-02	1.305008E+00	0.157503	0.0165325

Wavelength $\lambda(\text{nm})$	CIE 2015 2° colour-matching functions			chromaticity coordinates	
	$\bar{x}(\lambda)$	$\bar{y}(\lambda)$	$\bar{z}(\lambda)$	$x(\lambda)$	$y(\lambda)$
426	2.575896E-01	2.739923E-02	1.354758E+00	0.157091	0.0167094
427	2.664991E-01	2.874993E-02	1.405594E+00	0.156686	0.0169033
428	2.753532E-01	3.016909E-02	1.456414E+00	0.156279	0.0171227
429	2.838921E-01	3.165145E-02	1.505960E+00	0.155856	0.0173766
430	2.918246E-01	3.319038E-02	1.552826E+00	0.155404	0.0176748
431	2.989200E-01	3.477912E-02	1.595902E+00	0.154913	0.0180240
432	3.052993E-01	3.641495E-02	1.635768E+00	0.154388	0.0184148
433	3.112031E-01	3.809569E-02	1.673573E+00	0.153842	0.0188325
434	3.169047E-01	3.981843E-02	1.710604E+00	0.153292	0.0192608
435	3.227087E-01	4.157940E-02	1.748280E+00	0.152757	0.0196819
436	3.288194E-01	4.337098E-02	1.787504E+00	0.152253	0.0200820
437	3.349242E-01	4.517180E-02	1.826609E+00	0.151776	0.0204702
438	3.405452E-01	4.695420E-02	1.863108E+00	0.151313	0.0208629
439	3.451688E-01	4.868718E-02	1.894332E+00	0.150848	0.0212776
440	3.482554E-01	5.033657E-02	1.917479E+00	0.150365	0.0217336
441	3.494153E-01	5.187611E-02	1.930529E+00	0.149847	0.0222470
442	3.489075E-01	5.332218E-02	1.934819E+00	0.149294	0.0228160
443	3.471746E-01	5.470603E-02	1.932650E+00	0.148713	0.0234334
444	3.446705E-01	5.606335E-02	1.926395E+00	0.148110	0.0240912
445	3.418483E-01	5.743393E-02	1.918437E+00	0.147493	0.0247804
446	3.390240E-01	5.885107E-02	1.910430E+00	0.146871	0.0254954
447	3.359926E-01	6.030809E-02	1.901224E+00	0.146241	0.0262492
448	3.324276E-01	6.178644E-02	1.889000E+00	0.145596	0.0270612
449	3.280157E-01	6.326570E-02	1.871996E+00	0.144930	0.0279531
450	3.224637E-01	6.472352E-02	1.848545E+00	0.144232	0.0289496
451	3.156225E-01	6.614749E-02	1.817792E+00	0.143493	0.0300730
452	3.078201E-01	6.757256E-02	1.781627E+00	0.142706	0.0313268
453	2.994771E-01	6.904928E-02	1.742514E+00	0.141862	0.0327086
454	2.909776E-01	7.063280E-02	1.702749E+00	0.140953	0.0342154
455	2.826646E-01	7.238339E-02	1.664439E+00	0.139969	0.0358425
456	2.747962E-01	7.435960E-02	1.629207E+00	0.138901	0.0375864
457	2.674312E-01	7.659383E-02	1.597360E+00	0.137753	0.0394532
458	2.605847E-01	7.911436E-02	1.568896E+00	0.136532	0.0414516
459	2.542749E-01	8.195345E-02	1.543823E+00	0.135249	0.0435911
460	2.485254E-01	8.514816E-02	1.522157E+00	0.133916	0.0458814
461	2.433039E-01	8.872657E-02	1.503611E+00	0.132544	0.0483355
462	2.383414E-01	9.266008E-02	1.486673E+00	0.131124	0.0509773
463	2.333253E-01	9.689723E-02	1.469595E+00	0.129638	0.0538373
464	2.279619E-01	1.013746E-01	1.450709E+00	0.128065	0.0569506
465	2.219781E-01	1.060145E-01	1.428440E+00	0.126380	0.0603579
466	2.151735E-01	1.107377E-01	1.401587E+00	0.124558	0.0641029
467	2.075619E-01	1.155111E-01	1.370094E+00	0.122588	0.0682219
468	1.992183E-01	1.203122E-01	1.334220E+00	0.120465	0.0727511
469	1.902290E-01	1.251161E-01	1.294275E+00	0.118183	0.0777302

Wavelength $\lambda(\text{nm})$	CIE 2015 2° colour-matching functions			chromaticity coordinates	
	$\bar{x}(\lambda)$	$\bar{y}(\lambda)$	$\bar{z}(\lambda)$	$x(\lambda)$	$y(\lambda)$
470	1.806905E-01	1.298957E-01	1.250610E+00	0.115738	0.0832027
471	1.707154E-01	1.346299E-01	1.203696E+00	0.113128	0.0892155
472	1.604471E-01	1.393309E-01	1.154316E+00	0.110342	0.0958197
473	1.500244E-01	1.440235E-01	1.103284E+00	0.107365	0.103070
474	1.395705E-01	1.487372E-01	1.051347E+00	0.104184	0.111027
475	1.291920E-01	1.535066E-01	9.991789E-01	0.100783	0.119751
476	1.189859E-01	1.583644E-01	9.473958E-01	0.0971515	0.129304
477	1.090615E-01	1.633199E-01	8.966222E-01	0.0932944	0.139709
478	9.951424E-02	1.683761E-01	8.473981E-01	0.0892274	0.150971
479	9.041850E-02	1.735365E-01	8.001576E-01	0.0849708	0.163081
480	8.182895E-02	1.788048E-01	7.552379E-01	0.0805505	0.176011
481	7.376817E-02	1.841819E-01	7.127879E-01	0.0759918	0.189734
482	6.619477E-02	1.896559E-01	6.725198E-01	0.0713021	0.204289
483	5.906380E-02	1.952101E-01	6.340976E-01	0.0664855	0.219739
484	5.234242E-02	2.008259E-01	5.972433E-01	0.0615495	0.236151
485	4.600865E-02	2.064828E-01	5.617313E-01	0.0565062	0.253595
486	4.006154E-02	2.121826E-01	5.274921E-01	0.0513783	0.272121
487	3.454373E-02	2.180279E-01	4.948809E-01	0.0462153	0.291695
488	2.949091E-02	2.241586E-01	4.642586E-01	0.0410789	0.312239
489	2.492140E-02	2.307302E-01	4.358841E-01	0.0360378	0.333649
490	2.083981E-02	2.379160E-01	4.099313E-01	0.0311653	0.355796
491	1.723591E-02	2.458706E-01	3.864261E-01	0.0265359	0.378535
492	1.407924E-02	2.546023E-01	3.650566E-01	0.0222162	0.401747
493	1.134516E-02	2.640760E-01	3.454812E-01	0.0182721	0.425310
494	9.019658E-03	2.742490E-01	3.274095E-01	0.0147699	0.449089
495	7.097731E-03	2.850680E-01	3.105939E-01	0.0117754	0.472938
496	5.571145E-03	2.964837E-01	2.948102E-01	0.00933401	0.496735
497	4.394566E-03	3.085010E-01	2.798194E-01	0.00741430	0.520488
498	3.516303E-03	3.211393E-01	2.654100E-01	0.00595917	0.544243
499	2.887638E-03	3.344175E-01	2.514084E-01	0.00490500	0.568048
500	2.461588E-03	3.483536E-01	2.376753E-01	0.00418288	0.591944
501	2.206348E-03	3.629601E-01	2.241211E-01	0.00374409	0.615930
502	2.149559E-03	3.782275E-01	2.107484E-01	0.00363638	0.639843
503	2.337091E-03	3.941359E-01	1.975839E-01	0.00393412	0.663465
504	2.818931E-03	4.106582E-01	1.846574E-01	0.00471287	0.686565
505	3.649178E-03	4.277595E-01	1.720018E-01	0.00604759	0.708903
506	4.891359E-03	4.453993E-01	1.596918E-01	0.00801885	0.730184
507	6.629364E-03	4.635396E-01	1.479415E-01	0.0107252	0.749930
508	8.942902E-03	4.821376E-01	1.369428E-01	0.0142398	0.767707
509	1.190224E-02	5.011430E-01	1.268279E-01	0.0186009	0.783191
510	1.556989E-02	5.204972E-01	1.176796E-01	0.0238164	0.796176
511	1.997668E-02	5.401387E-01	1.094970E-01	0.0298332	0.806644
512	2.504698E-02	5.600208E-01	1.020943E-01	0.0364499	0.814976
513	3.067530E-02	5.800972E-01	9.527993E-02	0.0434462	0.821606

Wavelength $\lambda(\text{nm})$	CIE 2015 2° colour-matching functions			chromaticity coordinates	
	$\bar{x}(\lambda)$	$\bar{y}(\lambda)$	$\bar{z}(\lambda)$	$x(\lambda)$	$y(\lambda)$
514	3.674999E-02	6.003172E-01	8.890075E-02	0.0506221	0.826920
515	4.315171E-02	6.206256E-01	8.283548E-02	0.0577966	0.831255
516	4.978584E-02	6.409398E-01	7.700982E-02	0.0648476	0.834845
517	5.668554E-02	6.610772E-01	7.144001E-02	0.0718263	0.837652
518	6.391651E-02	6.808134E-01	6.615436E-02	0.0788232	0.839594
519	7.154352E-02	6.999044E-01	6.117199E-02	0.0859258	0.840605
520	7.962917E-02	7.180890E-01	5.650407E-02	0.0932183	0.840635
521	8.821473E-02	7.351593E-01	5.215121E-02	0.100756	0.839678
522	9.726978E-02	7.511821E-01	4.809566E-02	0.108494	0.837861
523	1.067504E-01	7.663143E-01	4.431720E-02	0.116364	0.835327
524	1.166192E-01	7.807352E-01	4.079734E-02	0.124307	0.832206
525	1.268468E-01	7.946448E-01	3.751912E-02	0.132268	0.828609
526	1.374060E-01	8.082074E-01	3.446846E-02	0.140198	0.824633
527	1.482471E-01	8.213817E-01	3.163764E-02	0.148060	0.820343
528	1.593076E-01	8.340701E-01	2.901901E-02	0.155818	0.815799
529	1.705181E-01	8.461711E-01	2.660364E-02	0.163442	0.811058
530	1.818026E-01	8.575799E-01	2.438164E-02	0.170905	0.806175
531	1.931090E-01	8.682408E-01	2.234097E-02	0.178196	0.801189
532	2.045085E-01	8.783061E-01	2.046415E-02	0.185364	0.796087
533	2.161166E-01	8.879907E-01	1.873456E-02	0.192473	0.790842
534	2.280650E-01	8.975211E-01	1.713788E-02	0.199580	0.785422
535	2.405015E-01	9.071347E-01	1.566174E-02	0.206741	0.779796
536	2.535441E-01	9.169947E-01	1.429644E-02	0.213991	0.773943
537	2.671300E-01	9.269295E-01	1.303702E-02	0.221300	0.767900
538	2.811351E-01	9.366731E-01	1.187897E-02	0.228623	0.761717
539	2.954164E-01	9.459482E-01	1.081725E-02	0.235921	0.755440
540	3.098117E-01	9.544675E-01	9.846470E-03	0.243156	0.749116
541	3.241678E-01	9.619834E-01	8.960687E-03	0.250301	0.742780
542	3.384319E-01	9.684390E-01	8.152811E-03	0.257358	0.736442
543	3.525786E-01	9.738289E-01	7.416025E-03	0.264337	0.730103
544	3.665839E-01	9.781519E-01	6.744115E-03	0.271246	0.723764
545	3.804244E-01	9.814106E-01	6.131421E-03	0.278095	0.717423
546	3.940988E-01	9.836669E-01	5.572778E-03	0.284890	0.711082
547	4.076972E-01	9.852081E-01	5.063463E-03	0.291635	0.704743
548	4.213484E-01	9.863813E-01	4.599169E-03	0.298336	0.698408
549	4.352003E-01	9.875357E-01	4.175971E-03	0.304994	0.692079
550	4.494206E-01	9.890228E-01	3.790291E-03	0.311614	0.685758
551	4.641616E-01	9.910811E-01	3.438952E-03	0.318206	0.679436
552	4.794395E-01	9.934913E-01	3.119341E-03	0.324812	0.673074
553	4.952180E-01	9.959172E-01	2.829038E-03	0.331479	0.666627
554	5.114395E-01	9.980205E-01	2.565722E-03	0.338248	0.660055
555	5.280233E-01	9.994608E-01	2.327186E-03	0.345156	0.653323
556	5.448696E-01	9.999930E-01	2.111280E-03	0.352216	0.646419
557	5.618898E-01	9.997557E-01	1.915766E-03	0.359365	0.639409

Wavelength $\lambda(\text{nm})$	CIE 2015 2° colour-matching functions			chromaticity coordinates	
	$\bar{x}(\lambda)$	$\bar{y}(\lambda)$	$\bar{z}(\lambda)$	$x(\lambda)$	$y(\lambda)$
558	5.790137E-01	9.989839E-01	1.738589E-03	0.366526	0.632374
559	5.961882E-01	9.979123E-01	1.577920E-03	0.373627	0.625384
560	6.133784E-01	9.967737E-01	1.432128E-03	0.380606	0.618505
561	6.305897E-01	9.957356E-01	1.299781E-03	0.387429	0.611772
562	6.479223E-01	9.947115E-01	1.179667E-03	0.394158	0.605124
563	6.654866E-01	9.935534E-01	1.070694E-03	0.400869	0.598486
564	6.833782E-01	9.921156E-01	9.718623E-04	0.407630	0.591790
565	7.016774E-01	9.902549E-01	8.822531E-04	0.414503	0.584975
566	7.204110E-01	9.878596E-01	8.010231E-04	0.421522	0.578009
567	7.394495E-01	9.849324E-01	7.273884E-04	0.428639	0.570939
568	7.586285E-01	9.815036E-01	6.606347E-04	0.435795	0.563826
569	7.777885E-01	9.776035E-01	6.001146E-04	0.442934	0.556724
570	7.967750E-01	9.732611E-01	5.452416E-04	0.450008	0.549684
571	8.154530E-01	9.684764E-01	4.954847E-04	0.456984	0.542739
572	8.337389E-01	9.631369E-01	4.503642E-04	0.463877	0.535872
573	8.515493E-01	9.571062E-01	4.094455E-04	0.470712	0.529061
574	8.687862E-01	9.502540E-01	3.723345E-04	0.477509	0.522286
575	8.853376E-01	9.424569E-01	3.386739E-04	0.484285	0.515530
576	9.011588E-01	9.336897E-01	3.081396E-04	0.491053	0.508779
577	9.165278E-01	9.242893E-01	2.804370E-04	0.497816	0.502032
578	9.318245E-01	9.146707E-01	2.552996E-04	0.504575	0.495287
579	9.474524E-01	9.052333E-01	2.324859E-04	0.511330	0.488545
580	9.638388E-01	8.963613E-01	2.117772E-04	0.518078	0.481808
581	9.812596E-01	8.883069E-01	1.929758E-04	0.524805	0.475092
582	9.992953E-01	8.808462E-01	1.759024E-04	0.531450	0.468456
583	1.017343E+00	8.736445E-01	1.603947E-04	0.537950	0.461965
584	1.034790E+00	8.663755E-01	1.463059E-04	0.544251	0.455672
585	1.051011E+00	8.587203E-01	1.335031E-04	0.550306	0.449624
586	1.065522E+00	8.504295E-01	1.218660E-04	0.556097	0.443840
587	1.078421E+00	8.415047E-01	1.112857E-04	0.561667	0.438275
588	1.089944E+00	8.320109E-01	1.016634E-04	0.567072	0.432875
589	1.100320E+00	8.220154E-01	9.291003E-05	0.572359	0.427592
590	1.109767E+00	8.115868E-01	8.494468E-05	0.577571	0.422385
591	1.118438E+00	8.007874E-01	7.769425E-05	0.582731	0.417228
592	1.126266E+00	7.896515E-01	7.109247E-05	0.587825	0.412138
593	1.133138E+00	7.782053E-01	6.507936E-05	0.592829	0.407137
594	1.138952E+00	7.664733E-01	5.960061E-05	0.597723	0.402246
595	1.143620E+00	7.544785E-01	5.460706E-05	0.602491	0.397480
596	1.147095E+00	7.422473E-01	5.005417E-05	0.607124	0.392850
597	1.149464E+00	7.298229E-01	4.590157E-05	0.611634	0.388341
598	1.150838E+00	7.172525E-01	4.211268E-05	0.616037	0.383941
599	1.151326E+00	7.045818E-01	3.865437E-05	0.620344	0.379635
600	1.151033E+00	6.918553E-01	3.549661E-05	0.624569	0.375412
601	1.150002E+00	6.791009E-01	3.261220E-05	0.628713	0.371269

Wavelength $\lambda(\text{nm})$	CIE 2015 2° colour-matching functions			chromaticity coordinates	
	$\bar{x}(\lambda)$	$\bar{y}(\lambda)$	$\bar{z}(\lambda)$	$x(\lambda)$	$y(\lambda)$
602	1.148061E+00	6.662846E-01	2.997643E-05	0.632758	0.367225
603	1.144998E+00	6.533595E-01	2.756693E-05	0.636681	0.363303
604	1.140622E+00	6.402807E-01	2.536339E-05	0.640465	0.359521
605	1.134757E+00	6.270066E-01	2.334738E-05	0.644094	0.355892
606	1.127298E+00	6.135148E-01	2.150221E-05	0.647562	0.352426
607	1.118342E+00	5.998494E-01	1.981268E-05	0.650876	0.349113
608	1.108033E+00	5.860682E-01	1.826500E-05	0.654047	0.345943
609	1.096515E+00	5.722261E-01	1.684667E-05	0.657085	0.342905
610	1.083928E+00	5.583746E-01	1.554631E-05	0.659999	0.339992
611	1.070387E+00	5.445535E-01	1.435360E-05	0.662797	0.337194
612	1.055934E+00	5.307673E-01	1.325915E-05	0.665485	0.334507
613	1.040592E+00	5.170130E-01	1.225443E-05	0.668067	0.331926
614	1.024385E+00	5.032889E-01	1.133169E-05	0.670547	0.329445
615	1.007344E+00	4.895950E-01	1.048387E-05	0.672931	0.327062
616	9.895268E-01	4.759442E-01	0.000000E+00	0.675228	0.324772
617	9.711213E-01	4.623958E-01	0.000000E+00	0.677440	0.322560
618	9.523257E-01	4.490154E-01	0.000000E+00	0.679582	0.320418
619	9.333248E-01	4.358622E-01	0.000000E+00	0.681663	0.318337
620	9.142877E-01	4.229897E-01	0.000000E+00	0.683693	0.316307
621	8.952798E-01	4.104152E-01	0.000000E+00	0.685673	0.314327
622	8.760157E-01	3.980356E-01	0.000000E+00	0.687583	0.312417
623	8.561607E-01	3.857300E-01	0.000000E+00	0.689401	0.310599
624	8.354235E-01	3.733907E-01	0.000000E+00	0.691110	0.308890
625	8.135565E-01	3.609245E-01	0.000000E+00	0.692694	0.307306
626	7.904565E-01	3.482860E-01	0.000000E+00	0.694149	0.305851
627	7.664364E-01	3.355702E-01	0.000000E+00	0.695492	0.304508
628	7.418777E-01	3.228963E-01	0.000000E+00	0.696747	0.303253
629	7.171219E-01	3.103704E-01	0.000000E+00	0.697934	0.302066
630	6.924717E-01	2.980865E-01	0.000000E+00	0.699072	0.300928
631	6.681600E-01	2.861160E-01	0.000000E+00	0.700175	0.299825
632	6.442697E-01	2.744822E-01	0.000000E+00	0.701244	0.298756
633	6.208450E-01	2.631953E-01	0.000000E+00	0.702281	0.297719
634	5.979243E-01	2.522628E-01	0.000000E+00	0.703286	0.296714
635	5.755410E-01	2.416902E-01	0.000000E+00	0.704257	0.295743
636	5.537296E-01	2.314809E-01	0.000000E+00	0.705199	0.294801
637	5.325412E-01	2.216378E-01	0.000000E+00	0.706120	0.293880
638	5.120218E-01	2.121622E-01	0.000000E+00	0.707033	0.292967
639	4.922070E-01	2.030542E-01	0.000000E+00	0.707945	0.292055
640	4.731224E-01	1.943124E-01	0.000000E+00	0.708867	0.291133
641	4.547417E-01	1.859227E-01	0.000000E+00	0.709797	0.290203
642	4.368719E-01	1.778274E-01	0.000000E+00	0.710708	0.289292
643	4.193121E-01	1.699654E-01	0.000000E+00	0.711570	0.288430
644	4.018980E-01	1.622841E-01	0.000000E+00	0.712355	0.287645
645	3.844986E-01	1.547397E-01	0.000000E+00	0.713040	0.286960

Wavelength $\lambda(\text{nm})$	CIE 2015 2° colour-matching functions			chromaticity coordinates	
	$\bar{x}(\lambda)$	$\bar{y}(\lambda)$	$\bar{z}(\lambda)$	$x(\lambda)$	$y(\lambda)$
646	3.670592E-01	1.473081E-01	0.000000E+00	0.713613	0.286387
647	3.497167E-01	1.400169E-01	0.000000E+00	0.714096	0.285904
648	3.326305E-01	1.329013E-01	0.000000E+00	0.714517	0.285483
649	3.159341E-01	1.259913E-01	0.000000E+00	0.714904	0.285096
650	2.997374E-01	1.193120E-01	0.000000E+00	0.715279	0.284721
651	2.841189E-01	1.128820E-01	0.000000E+00	0.715663	0.284337
652	2.691053E-01	1.067113E-01	0.000000E+00	0.716055	0.283945
653	2.547077E-01	1.008052E-01	0.000000E+00	0.716451	0.283549
654	2.409319E-01	9.516653E-02	0.000000E+00	0.716849	0.283151
655	2.277792E-01	8.979594E-02	0.000000E+00	0.717245	0.282755
656	2.152431E-01	8.469044E-02	0.000000E+00	0.717636	0.282364
657	2.033010E-01	7.984009E-02	0.000000E+00	0.718020	0.281980
658	1.919276E-01	7.523372E-02	0.000000E+00	0.718396	0.281604
659	1.810987E-01	7.086061E-02	0.000000E+00	0.718762	0.281238
660	1.707914E-01	6.671045E-02	0.000000E+00	0.719116	0.280884
661	1.609842E-01	6.277360E-02	0.000000E+00	0.719457	0.280543
662	1.516577E-01	5.904179E-02	0.000000E+00	0.719782	0.280218
663	1.427936E-01	5.550703E-02	0.000000E+00	0.720086	0.279914
664	1.343737E-01	5.216139E-02	0.000000E+00	0.720367	0.279633
665	1.263808E-01	4.899699E-02	0.000000E+00	0.720620	0.279380
666	1.187979E-01	4.600578E-02	0.000000E+00	0.720845	0.279155
667	1.116088E-01	4.317885E-02	0.000000E+00	0.721045	0.278955
668	1.047975E-01	4.050755E-02	0.000000E+00	0.721224	0.278776
669	9.834835E-02	3.798376E-02	0.000000E+00	0.721388	0.278612
670	9.224597E-02	3.559982E-02	0.000000E+00	0.721541	0.278459
671	8.647506E-02	3.334856E-02	0.000000E+00	0.721686	0.278314
672	8.101986E-02	3.122332E-02	0.000000E+00	0.721824	0.278176
673	7.586514E-02	2.921780E-02	0.000000E+00	0.721955	0.278045
674	7.099633E-02	2.732601E-02	0.000000E+00	0.722077	0.277923
675	6.639960E-02	2.554223E-02	0.000000E+00	0.722191	0.277809
676	6.206225E-02	2.386121E-02	0.000000E+00	0.722297	0.277703
677	5.797409E-02	2.227859E-02	0.000000E+00	0.722394	0.277606
678	5.412533E-02	2.079020E-02	0.000000E+00	0.722485	0.277515
679	5.050600E-02	1.939185E-02	0.000000E+00	0.722569	0.277431
680	4.710606E-02	1.807939E-02	0.000000E+00	0.722647	0.277353
681	4.391411E-02	1.684817E-02	0.000000E+00	0.722720	0.277280
682	4.091411E-02	1.569188E-02	0.000000E+00	0.722788	0.277212
683	3.809067E-02	1.460446E-02	0.000000E+00	0.722850	0.277150
684	3.543034E-02	1.358062E-02	0.000000E+00	0.722906	0.277094
685	3.292138E-02	1.261573E-02	0.000000E+00	0.722957	0.277043
686	3.055672E-02	1.170696E-02	0.000000E+00	0.723002	0.276998
687	2.834146E-02	1.085608E-02	0.000000E+00	0.723042	0.276958
688	2.628033E-02	1.006476E-02	0.000000E+00	0.723078	0.276922
689	2.437465E-02	9.333376E-03	0.000000E+00	0.723111	0.276889

Wavelength $\lambda(\text{nm})$	CIE 2015 2° colour-matching functions			chromaticity coordinates	
	$\bar{x}(\lambda)$	$\bar{y}(\lambda)$	$\bar{z}(\lambda)$	$x(\lambda)$	$y(\lambda)$
690	2.262306E-02	8.661284E-03	0.000000E+00	0.723143	0.276857
691	2.101935E-02	8.046048E-03	0.000000E+00	0.723174	0.276826
692	1.954647E-02	7.481130E-03	0.000000E+00	0.723204	0.276796
693	1.818727E-02	6.959987E-03	0.000000E+00	0.723231	0.276769
694	1.692727E-02	6.477070E-03	0.000000E+00	0.723253	0.276747
695	1.575417E-02	6.027677E-03	0.000000E+00	0.723271	0.276729
696	1.465854E-02	5.608169E-03	0.000000E+00	0.723282	0.276718
697	1.363571E-02	5.216691E-03	0.000000E+00	0.723288	0.276712
698	1.268205E-02	4.851785E-03	0.000000E+00	0.723290	0.276710
699	1.179394E-02	4.512008E-03	0.000000E+00	0.723291	0.276709
700	1.096778E-02	4.195941E-03	0.000000E+00	0.723291	0.276709
701	1.019964E-02	3.902057E-03	0.000000E+00	0.723292	0.276708
702	9.484317E-03	3.628371E-03	0.000000E+00	0.723293	0.276707
703	8.816851E-03	3.373005E-03	0.000000E+00	0.723294	0.276706
704	8.192921E-03	3.134315E-03	0.000000E+00	0.723294	0.276706
705	7.608750E-03	2.910864E-03	0.000000E+00	0.723292	0.276708
706	7.061391E-03	2.701528E-03	0.000000E+00	0.723287	0.276713
707	6.549509E-03	2.505796E-03	0.000000E+00	0.723279	0.276721
708	6.071970E-03	2.323231E-03	0.000000E+00	0.723267	0.276733
709	5.627476E-03	2.153333E-03	0.000000E+00	0.723251	0.276749
710	5.214608E-03	1.995557E-03	0.000000E+00	0.723230	0.276770
711	4.831848E-03	1.849316E-03	0.000000E+00	0.723205	0.276795
712	4.477579E-03	1.713976E-03	0.000000E+00	0.723175	0.276825
713	4.150166E-03	1.588899E-03	0.000000E+00	0.723143	0.276857
714	3.847988E-03	1.473453E-03	0.000000E+00	0.723110	0.276890
715	3.569452E-03	1.367022E-03	0.000000E+00	0.723077	0.276923
716	3.312857E-03	1.268954E-03	0.000000E+00	0.723045	0.276955
717	3.076022E-03	1.178421E-03	0.000000E+00	0.723014	0.276986
718	2.856894E-03	1.094644E-03	0.000000E+00	0.722983	0.277017
719	2.653681E-03	1.016943E-03	0.000000E+00	0.722951	0.277049
720	2.464821E-03	9.447269E-04	0.000000E+00	0.722917	0.277083
721	2.289060E-03	8.775171E-04	0.000000E+00	0.722881	0.277119
722	2.125694E-03	8.150438E-04	0.000000E+00	0.722844	0.277156
723	1.974121E-03	7.570755E-04	0.000000E+00	0.722804	0.277196
724	1.833723E-03	7.033755E-04	0.000000E+00	0.722764	0.277236
725	1.703876E-03	6.537050E-04	0.000000E+00	0.722722	0.277278
726	1.583904E-03	6.078048E-04	0.000000E+00	0.722680	0.277320
727	1.472939E-03	5.653435E-04	0.000000E+00	0.722637	0.277363
728	1.370151E-03	5.260046E-04	0.000000E+00	0.722594	0.277406
729	1.274803E-03	4.895061E-04	0.000000E+00	0.722551	0.277449
730	1.186238E-03	4.555970E-04	0.000000E+00	0.722507	0.277493
731	1.103871E-03	4.240548E-04	0.000000E+00	0.722464	0.277536
732	1.027194E-03	3.946860E-04	0.000000E+00	0.722420	0.277580
733	9.557493E-04	3.673178E-04	0.000000E+00	0.722374	0.277626

Wavelength $\lambda(\text{nm})$	CIE 2015 2° colour-matching functions			chromaticity coordinates	
	$\bar{x}(\lambda)$	$\bar{y}(\lambda)$	$\bar{z}(\lambda)$	$x(\lambda)$	$y(\lambda)$
734	8.891262E-04	3.417941E-04	0.000000E+00	0.722326	0.277674
735	8.269535E-04	3.179738E-04	0.000000E+00	0.722276	0.277724
736	7.689351E-04	2.957441E-04	0.000000E+00	0.722222	0.277778
737	7.149425E-04	2.750558E-04	0.000000E+00	0.722165	0.277835
738	6.648590E-04	2.558640E-04	0.000000E+00	0.722105	0.277895
739	6.185421E-04	2.381142E-04	0.000000E+00	0.722042	0.277958
740	5.758303E-04	2.217445E-04	0.000000E+00	0.721977	0.278023
741	5.365046E-04	2.066711E-04	0.000000E+00	0.721908	0.278092
742	5.001842E-04	1.927474E-04	0.000000E+00	0.721838	0.278162
743	4.665005E-04	1.798315E-04	0.000000E+00	0.721766	0.278234
744	4.351386E-04	1.678023E-04	0.000000E+00	0.721694	0.278306
745	4.058303E-04	1.565566E-04	0.000000E+00	0.721621	0.278379
746	3.783733E-04	1.460168E-04	0.000000E+00	0.721549	0.278451
747	3.526892E-04	1.361535E-04	0.000000E+00	0.721478	0.278522
748	3.287199E-04	1.269451E-04	0.000000E+00	0.721407	0.278593
749	3.063998E-04	1.183671E-04	0.000000E+00	0.721336	0.278664
750	2.856577E-04	1.103928E-04	0.000000E+00	0.721266	0.278734
751	2.664108E-04	1.029908E-04	0.000000E+00	0.721196	0.278804
752	2.485462E-04	9.611836E-05	0.000000E+00	0.721125	0.278875
753	2.319529E-04	8.973323E-05	0.000000E+00	0.721053	0.278947
754	2.165300E-04	8.379694E-05	0.000000E+00	0.720981	0.279019
755	2.021853E-04	7.827442E-05	0.000000E+00	0.720907	0.279093
756	1.888338E-04	7.313312E-05	0.000000E+00	0.720831	0.279169
757	1.763935E-04	6.834142E-05	0.000000E+00	0.720753	0.279247
758	1.647895E-04	6.387035E-05	0.000000E+00	0.720675	0.279325
759	1.539542E-04	5.969389E-05	0.000000E+00	0.720597	0.279403
760	1.438270E-04	5.578862E-05	0.000000E+00	0.720520	0.279480
761	1.343572E-04	5.213509E-05	0.000000E+00	0.720444	0.279556
762	1.255141E-04	4.872179E-05	0.000000E+00	0.720369	0.279631
763	1.172706E-04	4.553845E-05	0.000000E+00	0.720295	0.279705
764	1.095983E-04	4.257443E-05	0.000000E+00	0.720223	0.279777
765	1.024685E-04	3.981884E-05	0.000000E+00	0.720152	0.279848
766	9.584715E-05	3.725877E-05	0.000000E+00	0.720082	0.279918
767	8.968316E-05	3.487467E-05	0.000000E+00	0.720012	0.279988
768	8.392734E-05	3.264765E-05	0.000000E+00	0.719943	0.280057
769	7.853708E-05	3.056140E-05	0.000000E+00	0.719873	0.280127
770	7.347551E-05	2.860175E-05	0.000000E+00	0.719803	0.280197
771	6.871576E-05	2.675841E-05	0.000000E+00	0.719731	0.280269
772	6.425257E-05	2.502943E-05	0.000000E+00	0.719659	0.280341
773	6.008292E-05	2.341373E-05	0.000000E+00	0.719585	0.280415
774	5.620098E-05	2.190914E-05	0.000000E+00	0.719510	0.280490
775	5.259870E-05	2.051259E-05	0.000000E+00	0.719433	0.280567
776	4.926279E-05	1.921902E-05	0.000000E+00	0.719356	0.280644
777	4.616623E-05	1.801796E-05	0.000000E+00	0.719277	0.280723

Wavelength $\lambda(\text{nm})$	CIE 2015 2° colour-matching functions			chromaticity coordinates	
	$\bar{x}(\lambda)$	$\bar{y}(\lambda)$	$\bar{z}(\lambda)$	$x(\lambda)$	$y(\lambda)$
778	4.328212E-05	1.689899E-05	0.000000E+00	0.719198	0.280802
779	4.058715E-05	1.585309E-05	0.000000E+00	0.719117	0.280883
780	3.806114E-05	1.487243E-05	0.000000E+00	0.719036	0.280964
781	3.568818E-05	1.395085E-05	0.000000E+00	0.718954	0.281046
782	3.346023E-05	1.308528E-05	0.000000E+00	0.718871	0.281129
783	3.137090E-05	1.227327E-05	0.000000E+00	0.718788	0.281212
784	2.941371E-05	1.151233E-05	0.000000E+00	0.718704	0.281296
785	2.758222E-05	1.080001E-05	0.000000E+00	0.718620	0.281380
786	2.586951E-05	1.013364E-05	0.000000E+00	0.718535	0.281465
787	2.426701E-05	9.509919E-06	0.000000E+00	0.718449	0.281551
788	2.276639E-05	8.925630E-06	0.000000E+00	0.718363	0.281637
789	2.136009E-05	8.377852E-06	0.000000E+00	0.718277	0.281723
790	2.004122E-05	7.863920E-06	0.000000E+00	0.718191	0.281809
791	1.880380E-05	7.381539E-06	0.000000E+00	0.718104	0.281896
792	1.764358E-05	6.929096E-06	0.000000E+00	0.718016	0.281984
793	1.655671E-05	6.505136E-06	0.000000E+00	0.717926	0.282074
794	1.553939E-05	6.108221E-06	0.000000E+00	0.717834	0.282166
795	1.458792E-05	5.736935E-06	0.000000E+00	0.717738	0.282262
796	1.369853E-05	5.389831E-06	0.000000E+00	0.717638	0.282362
797	1.286705E-05	5.065269E-06	0.000000E+00	0.717534	0.282466
798	1.208947E-05	4.761667E-06	0.000000E+00	0.717428	0.282572
799	1.136207E-05	4.477561E-06	0.000000E+00	0.717319	0.282681
800	1.068141E-05	4.211597E-06	0.000000E+00	0.717210	0.282790
801	1.004411E-05	3.962457E-06	0.000000E+00	0.717100	0.282900
802	9.446399E-06	3.728674E-06	0.000000E+00	0.716990	0.283010
803	8.884754E-06	3.508881E-06	0.000000E+00	0.716880	0.283120
804	8.356050E-06	3.301868E-06	0.000000E+00	0.716770	0.283230
805	7.857521E-06	3.106561E-06	0.000000E+00	0.716660	0.283340
806	7.386996E-06	2.922119E-06	0.000000E+00	0.716550	0.283450
807	6.943576E-06	2.748208E-06	0.000000E+00	0.716439	0.283561
808	6.526548E-06	2.584560E-06	0.000000E+00	0.716329	0.283671
809	6.135087E-06	2.430867E-06	0.000000E+00	0.716218	0.283782
810	5.768284E-06	2.286786E-06	0.000000E+00	0.716106	0.283894
811	5.425069E-06	2.151905E-06	0.000000E+00	0.715994	0.284006
812	5.103974E-06	2.025656E-06	0.000000E+00	0.715882	0.284118
813	4.803525E-06	1.907464E-06	0.000000E+00	0.715770	0.284230
814	4.522350E-06	1.796794E-06	0.000000E+00	0.715659	0.284341
815	4.259166E-06	1.693147E-06	0.000000E+00	0.715548	0.284452
816	4.012715E-06	1.596032E-06	0.000000E+00	0.715439	0.284561
817	3.781597E-06	1.504903E-06	0.000000E+00	0.715331	0.284669
818	3.564496E-06	1.419245E-06	0.000000E+00	0.715225	0.284775
819	3.360236E-06	1.338600E-06	0.000000E+00	0.715121	0.284879
820	3.167765E-06	1.262556E-06	0.000000E+00	0.715019	0.284981
821	2.986206E-06	1.190771E-06	0.000000E+00	0.714920	0.285080

Wavelength $\lambda(\text{nm})$	CIE 2015 2° colour-matching functions			chromaticity coordinates	
	$\bar{x}(\lambda)$	$\bar{y}(\lambda)$	$\bar{z}(\lambda)$	$x(\lambda)$	$y(\lambda)$
822	2.814999E-06	1.123031E-06	0.000000E+00	0.714824	0.285176
823	2.653663E-06	1.059151E-06	0.000000E+00	0.714731	0.285269
824	2.501725E-06	9.989507E-07	0.000000E+00	0.714641	0.285359
825	2.358723E-06	9.422514E-07	0.000000E+00	0.714554	0.285446
826	2.224206E-06	8.888804E-07	0.000000E+00	0.714470	0.285530
827	2.097737E-06	8.386690E-07	0.000000E+00	0.714389	0.285611
828	1.978894E-06	7.914539E-07	0.000000E+00	0.714312	0.285688
829	1.867268E-06	7.470770E-07	0.000000E+00	0.714239	0.285761
830	1.762465E-06	7.053860E-07	0.000000E+00	0.714170	0.285830

Table 22: CIE 1931 standard observer properties.

Declaration of Authenticity

Eigenständigkeitserklärung

Hiermit versichere ich, dass ich die vorliegende Bachelorarbeit mit dem Titel:

**Redefinition of current display colour spaces
based on CIE 2015 colour-matching functions**

selbständig und nur mit den angegebenen Hilfsmitteln verfasst habe. Alle Passagen, die ich wörtlich aus der Literatur oder aus anderen Quellen wie z. B. Internetseiten übernommen habe, habe ich deutlich als Zitat mit Angabe der Quelle kenntlich gemacht.

Hamburg, Februar 2026

Johannes Grieb