



BSI Standards Publication

Multimedia systems and equipment — Colour measurement and management

Part 13: Measurement method of display colour
properties depending on observers

National foreword

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**Multimedia systems and equipment – Colour measurement and management –
Part 13: Measurement method of display colour properties depending on
observers**

INTERNATIONAL
ELECTROTECHNICAL
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CONTENTS

FOREWORD.....	4
INTRODUCTION.....	6
1 Scope.....	7
2 Normative references	7
3 Terms and definitions	7
3.1 Terms and definitions.....	7
3.2 Abbreviations.....	8
4 Measuring equipment	8
4.1 Light-measuring devices	9
4.2 Viewing direction coordinate system	9
5 Measuring conditions.....	10
5.1 Standard measuring environmental conditions	10
5.2 Power supply	10
5.3 Warm-up time	10
5.4 Standard measuring dark-room conditions	10
5.5 Standard set-up conditions	10
6 Measuring methods	11
6.1 Individual colour-matching functions	11
6.2 Reference colours.....	11
6.3 Observer metamerism index	12
6.3.1 Purpose.....	12
6.3.2 Measuring conditions.....	12
6.3.3 Measurement method	12
7 Reporting form.....	20
Annex A (informative) Generating a set of individual CMFs.....	21
A.1 Age distribution data.....	21
A.2 Example of individual CMF dataset	21
Annex B (informative) XYZ values of reference colour	31
Annex C (informative) Measurement method of observer metamerism between different displays	32
C.1 General.....	32
C.2 Reference colours and measurement method	32
Annex D (informative) Colour-matching process for multi-ORU DUTs.....	33
Annex E (informative) Working example of observer metamerism index.....	35
E.1 Purpose	35
E.2 DUT	35
E.3 Process	35
E.3.1 General	35
E.3.2 Colour-matching	36
E.3.3 Calculating the SPD of the DUT	36
E.3.4 XYZ computation	36
E.3.5 Colour difference computation	37
E.3.6 Reporting.....	37
Bibliography.....	49

Figure 1 – Representation of the viewing direction (equivalent to the direction of measurement) by the angle of inclination, θ and the angle of rotation (azimuth angle), ϕ in a polar coordinate system	9
Figure 2 – DUT Installation conditions.....	11
Figure 3 – Flowchart of the overall evaluation method	12
Figure 4 – 4 % area centre box patterns of primary colours.....	13
Figure 5 – Reporting example of a graph of colour-matched metameric pair of reference colour and DUT	20
Figure E.1 – RGB primary spectrum of the DUT.....	35
Figure E.2 – Example of graphs of colour-matched metameric pair of reference colour (Macbeth white) and test colour of the DUT	39
Table 1 – Reporting form of observer metamerism index.....	20
Table A.1 – Example of age distribution data	21
Table A.2 – Total number of individual CMFs example	22
Table A.3 – Spectral sensitivity data of the individual CMFs (age group: 22, 27 and 32)	22
Table A.4 – Spectral sensitivity data of the individual CMFs (Age group: 37, 42 and 47).....	24
Table A.5 – Spectral sensitivity data of the individual CMFs (Age group: 52, 57 and 62).....	26
Table A.6 – Spectral sensitivity data of the individual CMFs (Age group: 67, 72 and 77).....	28
Table B.1 – Reference XYZ values using CIE 1931 standard colorimetric observer.....	31
Table E.1 – Optical properties of the DUT.....	35
Table E.2 – Reference colour XYZ values of age group 22 individual CMFs.....	36
Table E.3 – R, G and B weighting factors of the matched colours (age group 22).....	36
Table E.4 – OMI calculation result of all 7 colours and age groups.....	37
Table E.5 – Reporting of OMI results	37
Table E.6 – R, G, B, W spectra of the DUT	38
Table E.7 – R, G and B weighting factors of the matched colours	47

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

**MULTIMEDIA SYSTEMS AND EQUIPMENT –
COLOUR MEASUREMENT AND MANAGEMENT –****Part 13: Measurement method of display colour
properties depending on observers**

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IEC TS 61966-13 has been prepared by technical area 2: Colour measurement and management, of IEC technical committee 100: Audio, video and multimedia systems and equipment. It is a Technical Specification.

The text of this Technical Specification is based on the following documents:

Draft	Report on voting
100/3928/DTS	100/4023/RVDTS

Full information on the voting for its approval can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

The language used for the development of this Technical Specification is English.

This document was drafted in accordance with ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2, and developed in accordance with ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1 and ISO/IEC Directives, IEC Supplement, available at www.iec.ch/members_experts/refdocs. The main document types developed by IEC are described in greater detail at www.iec.ch/publications.

A list of all parts in the IEC 61966 series, published under the general title *Multimedia systems and equipment – Colour measurement and management*, can be found on the IEC website.

The committee has decided that the contents of this document will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC website under webstore.iec.ch in the data related to the specific document. At this date, the document will be

- reconfirmed,
- withdrawn, or
- revised.

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INTRODUCTION

In colorimetry, metamerism or metameric failure is defined as a perceived matching of two colours with different spectral power distributions (SPDs). Illuminant metamerism occurs when two objects match in colour under a specific illuminant, but mismatch under another illuminant with a different SPD. Likewise, observer metamerism (OM) is defined by two stimuli with different SPDs that match in colour for a specific observer. However, the stimuli might not match for another observer. OM is caused by the normal variations in the spectral responsivities of various observers. In other words, observers do not have identical colour-matching functions (CMFs). An observer model that takes into consideration the age and the field size of observers with respect to a standard observer standard observer has already been standardised in the CIE (CIE Pub. 170-1:2006).

Meanwhile, display manufacturers and users have required measurement methods of the OM which occurs in display uses. For example, with the development of display technology and grafting of display technology to various application fields and mass distribution, it has become a common situation for users to use multiple displays at the same time. When using multiple displays at the same time, a user can display the same colour through the calibration process. However, this is only valid for certain observers because of OM. Also, when users watch a single display, there could be observer dependency in colour perception, even though the display is calibrated.

Based on the CIE standards and research results of OM, a new Technical Specification is suggested to measure the difference in display colour properties according to the observer in an objective way, excluding subjective effects of evaluators.

MULTIMEDIA SYSTEMS AND EQUIPMENT – COLOUR MEASUREMENT AND MANAGEMENT –

Part 13: Measurement method of display colour properties depending on observers

1 Scope

This document defines an objective colour difference metric and a measurement method for observer metamerism caused by displays with different spectral power distributions. This document also specifies the measuring equipment, conditions and methods that are necessary to obtain the metric. This document applies to light-emitting or backlit transmitting colour displays measured under dark-room conditions.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO/CIE 11664-1, *Colorimetry – Part 1: CIE standard colorimetric observers*

ISO/CIE 11664-4, *Colorimetry – Part 4: CIE 1976 L*a*b* colour space*

ISO/CIE 11664-6, *Colorimetry – Part 6: CIE E2000 colour-difference formula*

CIE 170-1:2006, *Fundamental chromaticity diagram with physiological axes – Part 1*

CIE 170-2:2015, *Fundamental chromaticity diagram with physiological axes – Part 2*

3 Terms and definitions

3.1 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

– IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>

– ISO Online browsing platform: available at <http://www.iso.org/obp>

3.1.1

observer metamerism

differences in metameric matches when made by different observers

Note 1 to entry: Identical spectral pairs will be identified as the same colour for all observers with their individual CMFs. However, when the spectral power distributions of the two stimuli differ, and only metameric matching is possible, a match made by one observer will typically not match for other observers. This is also called metameric failure. See entry [1] of the Bibliography.