

Basic television colour or mixture colour for D65 CIE data: $Y_{W_{D0}}=90$	chromaticity		tristimulus values ( $Y_{d,D0}=90$ for White D65)		
	$x_d$	$y_d$	$X_d$	$Y_d$	$Z_d$
<i>three additive mixture colours of ITU-R BT.709.3, sRGB, IEC 61966-2-1</i>					
<b>C<sub>D0</sub> Cyan 90</b> ( $rgb=rgb^*=0\ 1\ 1$ )	0,224	0,328	53,81	78,74	106,98
<b>M<sub>D0</sub> Magenta 90</b> ( $rgb=rgb^*=1\ 0\ 1$ )	0,320	0,154	59,28	28,48	96,99
<b>Y<sub>D0</sub> Yellow 90</b> ( $rgb=rgb^*=1\ 1\ 0$ )	0,419	0,505	76,99	92,78	13,85
<i>three additive basic colours of ITU-R BT.709.3, sRGB, IEC 61966-2-1</i>					
<b>R<sub>D0</sub> Red 90</b> ( $rgb=rgb^*=1\ 0\ 0$ )	0,640	0,330	41,23	21,26	1,93
<b>G<sub>D0</sub> Green 90</b> ( $rgb=rgb^*=0\ 1\ 0$ )	0,300	0,600	35,76	71,52	11,91
<b>B<sub>D0</sub> Blue 90</b> ( $rgb=rgb^*=0\ 0\ 1$ )	0,150	0,060	18,05	7,22	95,06
achromatic colours with different normalization:					
<b>W<sub>D0</sub> White 90</b> ( $rgb=rgb^*=1\ 1\ 1$ )	0,312	0,329	85,54	90,00	98,01
<b>N<sub>d0</sub> Black 2,5</b> ( $rbg=rgb^*=0\ 0\ 0$ )	0,312	0,329	2,13	2,25	2,45
<b>N<sub>p1</sub> Black 1,8</b> ( $rgb^*=q\ q\ q$ ) $q=-0,03$	0,312	0,329	1,53	1,61	1,76

Basic television colour or mixture colour for D65 CIE data: $Y_{W_{D0}}=90$	CIELAB data $L^*a^*b^*C^*_{ab}h_{ab}$ ( $Y_{d,D0}=90$ for White D65)				
	$L^*_d$	$a^*_d$	$b^*_d$	$C^*_{ab,d}$	$h_{ab,d}$
<i>three additive mixture colours of ITU-R BT.709.3, sRGB, IEC 61966-2-1</i>					
<b>C<sub>D0</sub> Cyan 90</b> ( $rgb=rgb^*=0\ 1\ 1$ )	91,11	-48,08	-14,13	50,11	199
<b>M<sub>D0</sub> Magenta 90</b> ( $rgb=rgb^*=1\ 0\ 1$ )	60,31	98,22	-60,84	115,54	324
<b>Y<sub>D0</sub> Yellow 90</b> ( $rgb=rgb^*=1\ 1\ 0$ )	97,13	-21,57	94,48	96,91	110
<i>three additive basic colours of ITU-R BT.709.3, sRGB, IEC 61966-2-1</i>					
<b>R<sub>D0</sub> Red 90</b> ( $rgb=rgb^*=1\ 0\ 0$ )	53,23	80,07	67,19	104,53	19
<b>G<sub>D0</sub> Green 90</b> ( $rgb=rgb^*=0\ 1\ 0$ )	87,73	-86,18	83,18	119,78	144
<b>B<sub>D0</sub> Blue 90</b> ( $rgb=rgb^*=0\ 0\ 1$ )	32,30	79,19	-107,86	133,81	290
achromatic colours with different normalization:					
<b>W<sub>p1</sub> White 180</b> ( $rgb^*=p\ p\ p$ ) $p=1,25$	125,10	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
<b>W<sub>D0</sub> White 90</b> ( $rgb=rgb^*=1\ 1\ 1$ )	95,99	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
<b>N<sub>d0</sub> Black 2,5</b> ( $rbg=rgb^*=0\ 0\ 0$ )	16,74	-0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
<b>N<sub>p1</sub> Black 1,8</b> ( $rgb^*=q\ q\ q$ ) $q=-0,03$	13,35	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00

Basic television colour or mixture colour for D65 CIE data: $Y_{W_{P1}}=180$	CIELAB data $L^*a^*b^*C^*_{ab}h_{ab}$ ( $L^*_{a,d,p1}=180$ for White D65)				
	$L^*_d$	$a^*_d$	$b^*_d$	$C^*_{ab,d}$	$h_{ab,d}$
<i>three additive mixture colours of ITU-R BT.709.3, sRGB, IEC 61966-2-1</i>					
<b>C<sub>P1</sub> Cyan 180</b> ( $rgb^*=0\ p\ p$ )	118,95	-60,58	-17,81	63,14	199
<b>M<sub>P1</sub> Magenta 180</b> ( $rgb^*=p\ 0\ p$ )	80,15	123,76	-76,65	145,57	324
<b>Y<sub>P1</sub> Yellow 180</b> ( $rgb^*=p\ p\ 0$ )	126,54	-27,18	119,03	122,10	110
<i>three additive basic colours of ITU-R BT.709.3, sRGB, IEC 61966-2-1</i>					
<b>R<sub>P1</sub> Red 180</b> ( $rgb^*=p\ 0\ 0$ )	71,22	100,89	84,66	131,71	19
<b>G<sub>P1</sub> Green 180</b> ( $rgb^*=0\ p\ 0$ )	114,70	-108,59	104,80	150,91	144
<b>B<sub>P1</sub> Blue 180</b> ( $rgb^*=0\ 0\ p$ )	44,85	99,77	-135,89	168,59	290
achromatic colours with different normalization:					
<b>W<sub>p1</sub> White 180</b> ( $rgb^*=p\ p\ p$ ) $p=1,25$	125,10	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
<b>W<sub>D0</sub> White 90</b> ( $rgb=rgb^*=1\ 1\ 1$ )	95,99	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
<b>N<sub>d0</sub> Black 2,5</b> ( $rbg=rgb^*=0\ 0\ 0$ )	16,74	-0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
<b>N<sub>p1</sub> Black 1,8</b> ( $rgb^*=q\ q\ q$ ) $q=-0,03$	13,35	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00

Basic television colour or mixture colour for D65 CIE data: $Y_{W_{P2}}=360$	CIELAB data $L^*a^*b^*C^*_{ab}h_{ab}$ ( $Y_{d,p2}=360$ for White D65)				
	$L^*_d$	$a^*_d$	$b^*_d$	$C^*_{ab,d}$	$h_{ab,d}$
<i>three additive mixture colours of ITU-R BT.709.3, sRGB, IEC 61966-2-1</i>					
<b>C<sub>P2</sub> Cyan 360</b> ( $rgb^*=0\ p\ p$ )	154,03	-76,32	-22,43	79,55	199
<b>M<sub>P2</sub> Magenta 360</b> ( $rgb^*=p\ 0\ p$ )	105,15	155,92	-96,58	183,41	324
<b>Y<sub>P2</sub> Yellow 360</b> ( $rgb^*=p\ p\ 0$ )	163,59	-34,25	149,97	153,84	110
<i>three additive basic colours of ITU-R BT.709.3, sRGB, IEC 61966-2-1</i>					
<b>R<sub>P2</sub> Red 360</b> ( $rgb^*=p\ 0\ 0$ )	93,90	127,11	106,67	165,94	19
<b>G<sub>P2</sub> Green 360</b> ( $rgb^*=0\ p\ 0$ )	148,67	-136,81	132,04	190,14	144
<b>B<sub>P2</sub> Blue 360</b> ( $rgb^*=0\ 0\ p$ )	60,67	125,71	-171,22	212,41	290
achromatic colours with different normalization:					
<b>W<sub>p2</sub> White 360</b> ( $rgb^*=p\ p\ p$ ) $p=1,61$	161,78	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
<b>W<sub>D0</sub> White 90</b> ( $rgb=rgb^*=1\ 1\ 1$ )	95,99	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
<b>N<sub>d0</sub> Black 2,5</b> ( $rbg=rgb^*=0\ 0\ 0$ )	16,74	-0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
<b>N<sub>p1</sub> Black 1,8</b> ( $rgb^*=q\ q\ q$ ) $q=-0,03$	13,35	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00