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TUB registration: 20240301-fem9/fem910np.pdf / .ps  
 application for evaluation and measurement of display or print output  
 TUB material: code=rh4ta

Basic television colour or mixture colour for D65 CIE data for White $Y_W=200$	chromaticity		tristimulus values ( $Y_d=200$ 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 200</b> ( $rgb^*=0\ p\ p$ )	0,224	0,328	107,62	157,48	213,96
<b>M<sub>D0</sub> Magenta 200</b> ( $rgb^*=p\ 0\ p$ )	0,320	0,154	118,56	56,96	193,99
<b>Y<sub>D0</sub> Yellow 200</b> ( $rgb^*=p\ p\ 0$ )	0,419	0,505	153,98	185,56	27,70
<i>three additive basic colours of ITU-R BT.709.3, sRGB, IEC 61966-2-1</i>					
<b>R<sub>D0</sub> Red 200</b> ( $rgb^*=p\ 0\ 0$ )	0,640	0,330	82,46	42,52	3,86
<b>G<sub>D0</sub> Green 200</b> ( $rgb^*=0\ p\ 0$ )	0,300	0,600	71,52	143,04	23,83
<b>B<sub>D0</sub> Blue 200</b> ( $rgb^*=0\ 0\ p$ )	0,150	0,060	36,10	14,44	190,12
<i>achromatic colours with different normalization:</i>					
<b>W<sub>P1</sub> White 200</b> ( $rgb^*=p\ p\ p$ ) $p=1,30$	0,312	0,329	190,10	200,00	217,80
<b>W<sub>D0</sub> White 100</b> ( $rgb=rgb^*=1\ 1\ 1$ )	0,312	0,329	95,05	100,00	108,90
<b>N<sub>d0</sub> Black 2,5</b> ( $rbg=rgb^*=0\ 0\ 0$ )	0,312	0,329	2,37	2,50	2,72
<b>N<sub>p1</sub> Black 1,8</b> ( $rgb^*=q\ q\ q$ ) $q=-0,03$	0,312	0,329	1,71	1,80	1,96

fem90-3n

Basic television colour or mixture colour for D65 CIE data for White $Y_W=200$	CIELAB data $L^*a^*b^*C^*_{ab}h_{ab}$ ( $Y_{d,P1}=200$ 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 200</b> ( $rgb^*=0\ p\ p$ )	118,95	-60,58	-17,81	63,14	199
<b>M<sub>P1</sub> Magenta 200</b> ( $rgb^*=p\ 0\ p$ )	80,15	123,76	-76,65	145,57	324
<b>Y<sub>P1</sub> Yellow 200</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 200</b> ( $rgb^*=p\ 0\ 0$ )	71,22	100,89	84,66	131,71	19
<b>G<sub>P1</sub> Green 200</b> ( $rgb^*=0\ p\ 0$ )	114,70	-108,59	104,80	150,91	144
<b>B<sub>P1</sub> Blue 200</b> ( $rgb^*=0\ 0\ p$ )	44,85	99,77	-135,89	168,59	290
<i>achromatic colours with different normalization:</i>					
<b>W<sub>P1</sub> White 200</b> ( $rgb^*=p\ p\ p$ ) $p=1,30$	130,15	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
<b>W<sub>D0</sub> White 100</b> ( $rgb=rgb^*=1\ 1\ 1$ )	100,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
<b>N<sub>d0</sub> Black 2,5</b> ( $rbg=rgb^*=0\ 0\ 0$ )	17,91	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
<b>N<sub>p1</sub> Black 1,8</b> ( $rgb^*=q\ q\ q$ ) $q=-0,03$	14,40	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00

fem91-3n

Basic television colour or mixture colour for D65 CIE data for White $Y_W=100$	CIELAB data $L^*a^*b^*C^*_{ab}h_{ab}$ ( $Y_{d,P1}=100$ 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 100</b> ( $rgb=rgb^*=0\ 1\ 1$ )	91,11	-48,08	-14,13	50,11	199
<b>M<sub>P1</sub> Magenta 100</b> ( $rgb=rgb^*=1\ 0\ 1$ )	60,31	98,22	-60,84	115,54	324
<b>Y<sub>P1</sub> Yellow 100</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>P1</sub> Red 100</b> ( $rgb=rgb^*=1\ 0\ 0$ )	53,23	80,07	67,19	104,53	19
<b>G<sub>P1</sub> Green 100</b> ( $rgb=rgb^*=0\ 1\ 0$ )	87,73	-86,18	83,18	119,78	144
<b>B<sub>P1</sub> Blue 100</b> ( $rgb=rgb^*=0\ 0\ 1$ )	32,30	79,19	-107,86	133,81	290
<i>achromatic colours with different normalization:</i>					
<b>W<sub>P1</sub> White 200</b> ( $rgb^*=p\ p\ p$ ) $p=1,30$	130,15	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
<b>W<sub>D0</sub> White 100</b> ( $rgb=rgb^*=1\ 1\ 1$ )	100,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
<b>N<sub>d0</sub> Black 2,5</b> ( $rbg=rgb^*=0\ 0\ 0$ )	17,91	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
<b>N<sub>p1</sub> Black 1,8</b> ( $rgb^*=q\ q\ q$ ) $q=-0,03$	14,40	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00

fem90-7n

Basic television colour or mixture colour for D65 CIE data for White $Y_W=500$	CIELAB data $L^*a^*b^*C^*_{ab}h_{ab}$ ( $Y_{d,P2}=500$ 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 500</b> ( $rgb^*=0\ p\ p$ )	167,16	-82,22	-24,17	85,70	199
<b>M<sub>P2</sub> Magenta 500</b> ( $rgb^*=p\ 0\ p$ )	114,50	167,96	-104,04	197,58	324
<b>Y<sub>P2</sub> Yellow 500</b> ( $rgb^*=p\ p\ 0$ )	177,46	-36,89	161,56	165,72	110
<i>three additive basic colours of ITU-R BT.709.3, sRGB, IEC 61966-2-1</i>					
<b>R<sub>P2</sub> Red 500</b> ( $rgb^*=p\ 0\ 0$ )	102,38	136,93	114,90	178,75	19
<b>G<sub>P2</sub> Green 500</b> ( $rgb^*=0\ p\ 0$ )	161,38	-147,38	142,24	204,82	144
<b>B<sub>P2</sub> Blue 500</b> ( $rgb^*=0\ 0\ p$ )	66,59	135,41	-184,44	228,81	290
<i>achromatic colours with different normalization:</i>					
<b>W<sub>P2</sub> White 500</b> ( $rgb^*=p\ p\ p$ ) $p=1,82$	182,35	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
<b>W<sub>D0</sub> White 100</b> ( $rgb=rgb^*=1\ 1\ 1$ )	100,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
<b>N<sub>d0</sub> Black 2,5</b> ( $rbg=rgb^*=0\ 0\ 0$ )	17,91	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
<b>N<sub>p1</sub> Black 1,8</b> ( $rgb^*=q\ q\ q$ ) $q=-0,03$	14,40	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00

fem91-7n