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(54) TECHNIQUE FOR COLOR PROFILING OF A DISPLAY DEVICE

TECHNIK ZUR FARBPROFILIERUNG EINER ANZEIGEVORRICHTUNG

TECHNIQUE DE PROFILAGE DE COULEUR D'UN DISPOSITIF D'AFFICHAGE

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Description

Technical Field

[0001] The present disclosure generally relates to color profiling of a display device. In particular, the present disclosure relates to color profiling of a display device in order to generate color profile data for the display device. The technique may be embodied in one or more of methods, computer program products, and devices.

Background

[0002] The importance of display devices (e.g., liquid crystal display (LCD) devices) in modern life is still increasing. There are several situations, in which a user might be surrounded by not just one display device. For example, such a situation might occur within a motor vehicle (e.g., a car), where the user can simultaneously observe a plurality of display devices (e.g., located behind the steering wheel, located in a center console, and/or provided as tablet computer).

[0003] In order to guarantee a matching color representation on a plurality of display devices, as well as in order to generally guarantee that a desired physical color is displayed on a particular display device, it is known to perform color profiling on a display device. During color profiling, a plurality of digital color values is applied to the display device and the associated physical color values output by the display device are measured, e.g., by means of a Tristimulus colorimeter. A data set (color profile data) representative of the mapping between input digital color values and output physical color values is then stored in a memory of the display device, for example, in the form of an ICC profile that may comprise a matrix and/or a lookup table (LUT). This information can later be used in order to apply an appropriate input digital color value for generating a desired output physical color value.

[0004] However, in order to obtain the necessary information for generating the color profile (e.g., at the end of a production process), in known techniques, a large number of physical color values needs to be measured for every profiled display device. As a rule of thumb, the more colors are measured the more precise a model for the gamut mapping can be. Because the profiling of the display devices is commonly carried out as part of a production process of the display devices, a time-consuming and complex profiling process slows down the performance of the entire production process.

[0005] Therefore, with common profiling methods, the profiling of the display devices of a production line is either very time-consuming or not sufficiently accurate.

[0006] US2010/0220237A1 discloses a system and method for color-correcting displays with different color gamuts, which involves mastering source picture content to provide mastered color corrected picture content for

display on reference type display having a reference color gamut, and further includes generating metadata for a subsequent inverse color gamut mapping that color transforms the mastered color corrected picture content for display on non-reference type displays having a non-reference color gamut.

Summary

[0007] In view of the above, there is a need for a technique for color profiling of a display device, wherein the technique avoids one or more of the drawbacks discussed above or other related problems.

[0008] The above object is achieved by the claimed subject-matter according to the independent claims.

[0009] According to a first aspect, a method for color profiling of a display device is presented. The method is as described in independent claim 1.

[0010] The display device may comprise at least one of an LCD display device, an OLED display device, a CRT display device, etc. The input color space may be, e.g., an RGB color space, an HSV color space, or an HSL color space. The plurality of digital color values may correspond to digital color values which lead to displaying of physical color values in an edge region of a color gamut of the respective display device, represented in the x-y-plane of the CIE1931 color space (CIE-xyY or CIE-Yxy). The edge region of the color gamut may be defined as a region having a distance smaller than a predefined threshold value from an outer edge of the color gamut of the display device. The plurality of physical color values may be measured by means of a Tristimulus colorimeter or any other suitable color measurement device. The physical color values may be represented as color values in the xyY color space. More precisely, the physical color values may be represented as color values in the x-y-plane of the xyY color space. Further, for describing the measured physical color values, any other suitable color space may be used, such as the CIE 1931 XYZ color space, the CIELab color space, or any other appropriate color space.

[0011] The meaning of the expression "mapping" according to this disclosure may be understood such that a plurality of input digital color values are each unambiguously associated with a respective output physical color value of the respective display device. For this purpose, the color profile data may comprise at least one of a conversion matrix, a file, a lookup table (LUT), and an ICC profile. The full input color space may, for example, be represented by the full RGB color space including values for R, G, and B, each in an interval of [0, 1] ([0 %, 100 %]) or each in an interval of [0, 255] (for 24-bit color representation). In addition or alternatively, the full input color space may, for example, be represented by the full HSV color space including values for H in an interval of [0°, 360°) and values for S and V, each an interval of [0, 1]. In addition or alternatively, the full input color space may, for example, be represented by the full HSL color

space including values for H in an interval of $[0^\circ, 360^\circ)$ and values for S and L, each an interval of $[0, 1]$. It is known to the skilled person, that color values can be unambiguously transformed between RGB, HSV, and HSL representation. For example, there exists a clear transformation rule between RGB color space and HSV color space.

[0012] The core mapping may be represented by a color profile and/or by color profile data. The core mapping may be read from a memory of a device carrying out the method. For example, the core mapping may be represented by a lookup table (LUT) or a transformation matrix. The low saturation region may consist of (or may represent) digital color values which lead to displaying of physical color values in a core region of a color gamut of the respective display device, represented in the x-y-plane of the xyY color space (CIE-xyY). The core region of the color gamut may be defined as a region having a distance larger than a predefined threshold value from an outer edge of the color gamut of the display device. Alternatively, the core region of the color gamut may be defined as a region having a distance smaller than a predefined threshold value from a white point of the color gamut of the display device.

[0013] The low saturation region comprises at least an area larger than zero of low saturation digital color values that are not comprised by the high saturation region. For example, the low saturation region and the high saturation region may be mutually exclusive, such that every possible digital color value either belongs to the low saturation region or the high saturation region. For example, digital color values having a saturation value up to a particular threshold value may belong to the low saturation region and digital color values above the particular threshold value may belong to the high saturation region. However, there may also be an overlap region of the low saturation region and the high saturation region.

[0014] The method may further comprise performing the steps of applying, measuring, and generating for each of a plurality of display devices of a set of display devices.

[0015] The set of display devices may correspond to a batch of a production line of display devices. The set of display devices may also be a subset of a batch of a production line or may include display devices of different batches.

[0016] The method may further comprise applying a plurality of digital color values to a reference display device, wherein the digital color values are located in the low saturation region of the input color space, measuring a plurality of physical color values output by the reference display device, the physical color values being associated with the applied digital color values, and determining, based on the measured physical color values of the reference display device, the core mapping of digital color values of the low saturation region of the input color space to physical color values output by the reference display device.

[0017] The reference display device may be a display

device of the set of display devices. For example, the reference display device may be arbitrarily chosen from set display devices. The reference display device may be a display device of the same batch of display devices as the display device. Alternatively, the reference display device may be a display device of another batch of display devices than the display device. The digital color values applied to the reference display device may be chosen such that, within a predefined low saturation region, every RGB color is applied to the reference display, i.e., (100,100,100), (100,100,101), (100,100,102), etc. Alternatively, the digital color values applied to the reference display device may have a predefined spacing between each other (with regard to an input color space), such that only a predefined subset of color values within the low saturation region are applied to the reference display device, e.g., (100,100,100), (100,100,110), (100,100,120), etc.

[0018] A number of the digital color values applied to the display device may be smaller than a number of the digital color values applied to the reference display device.

[0019] For example, the number of digital color values applied to the display device may be three or 6. The number of digital color values applied to the reference display device may be larger than 100 or larger than 1000.

[0020] Measuring a plurality of physical color values output by the display device may comprise outputting and measuring at least two of the plurality of physical colors simultaneously by using different areas of the display device.

[0021] Similarly, measuring a plurality of physical color values output by the reference display device may comprise outputting and measuring at least two of the plurality of physical color values simultaneously by using different areas of the reference display device.

[0022] The different areas of the display device and/or the different areas of the reference display device may be represented as "color patches" at different areas of a display area of the respective display device/reference display device. The different areas may each be represented by a plurality of pixels of the display device and/or reference display device. For each of the different areas, one colorimeter (Tristimulus colorimeter) may be used for measuring a respective physical color value. Additionally or alternatively, an equivalent measurement system may be used. The measurement system may be capable of measuring multiple color values at once (like a camera system with a software product, that will calculate the physical color values from the photographed color patches).

[0023] The high saturation region may be defined as consisting of digital color values having a saturation value above a first saturation threshold value.

[0024] The low saturation region may be defined as consisting of digital color values having a saturation value below a second saturation threshold value.

[0025] The first threshold value and the second threshold value may be either the same saturation value or different saturation values. In any case, the saturation value may be represented as a saturation value in the HSV color space or in the HSL color space. However, the saturation value may be derived from RGB color space representation by using known transformation algorithms.

[0026] In case the input color space is the RGB color space using (R,G,B) vectors, the high saturation region may be defined as consisting of digital color values, wherein each of the R-value, the G-value, and the B-value of the respective digital color value is below a first RGB threshold value.

[0027] Further, the low saturation region may be defined as consisting of digital color values, wherein each of the R-value, the G-value, and the B-value of the respective digital color value is above a second RGB threshold value.

[0028] The first RGB threshold value and the second RGB threshold value may either be the same value or may be different values. For example, the first RGB threshold value and the second RGB threshold value may both be 30 (in 24-bit color representation).

[0029] The plurality of digital color values located in the high saturation region of the input color space may comprise at least one digital color value having a value of maximum saturation.

[0030] Such digital color values having a value of maximum saturation may correspond, e.g., to one of the basic colors in RGB representation, i.e. one of (255,0,0) (red), (0,255,0) (green), and (0,0,255) (blue). For example, all three of the aforementioned basic colors in RGB representation may be applied to the display device (successively or simultaneously). The value of maximum saturation may correspond, e.g., to a saturation value (S) of 1 in the HSV or in the HSL color space.

[0031] The method may further comprise storing the color profile data in a memory of the display device. The color profile data may be stored, e.g., in form of an ICC profile. The ICC profile may include a matrix and/or a lookup table (LUT).

[0032] The set of display devices may consist of display devices of the same model and manufacturer.

[0033] The set of display devices may consist of display devices of the same batch of a production line.

[0034] The core mapping may comprise a first conversion matrix and the color profile data may comprise a second conversion matrix.

[0035] The first conversion matrix may be a 3x3 matrix for converting an RGB color value (a vector having 3 dimensions) into a xyY color value (a vector having 3 dimensions). The color profile data may be represented by the second conversion matrix. The second conversion matrix may comprise a multiplication of a transformation matrix with the first conversion matrix. The transformation matrix may comprise a rotation matrix and/or a matrix for affine transformation.

[0036] The second conversion matrix may comprise a

rotation matrix. The rotation matrix may define a rotation within the x-y-plane of the xyY color space.

[0037] The display device may be configured to be used in a motor vehicle. For example, the display device may be used as instrument display behind a steering wheel of the motor vehicle, as navigation display in a center console of the motor vehicle, and/or as display device for a tablet computer configured to be used in the motor vehicle.

[0038] According to a second aspect, a computer program product is presented. The computer program product comprises program code portions for performing the method and method steps presented herein when the computer program product is executed by one or more processors.

[0039] The one or more processors may be located on an individual network node or may be comprised by a distributed computing system. The computer program product may be stored on a computer-readable recording medium such as a semiconductor memory, DVD-ROM, CD-ROM, and so on. The computer program product may also be provided for download via a communication connection.

[0040] According to a third aspect, a device for color profiling of a display device is presented. The device is configured as per the device of independent apparatus claim 14.

[0041] The device of the third aspect may further be configured to perform any of the methods and method steps presented herein.

[0042] The details described above with regard to the first aspect may also apply to the second and/or third aspect.

Brief description of the drawings

[0043] Embodiments of the technique presented herein are described below with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

Fig. 1 shows a schematic representation of a situation with regard to a motor vehicle, wherein a plurality of display devices is visible to a user;

Fig. 2 shows a schematic representation of a method for color profiling of a display device according to the present disclosure;

Fig. 3 shows a schematic representation of a device for color profiling of a display device according to the present disclosure;

Fig. 4 shows the gamuts of two different display devices of one batch and a core gamut;

Fig. 5 shows an example of a core gamut and a full gamut of a display device and a corresponding rotation angle;

- Fig. 6a shows an example of generating color profile data by using matrices;
- Fig. 6b shows two examples of color profile data (a matrix and a lookup table) according to the present disclosure; and
- Fig. 7 shows a way of simultaneously measuring a plurality of physical color values of a display device.

Detailed description

[0044] Fig. 1 shows a situation, in which a plurality of display devices 2 are visible to a user. The example of Fig. 1 shows the cockpit of a car, in which two of the display devices 2 are fixed to the dashboard 4 of the car. Further one of the display devices 2 is a display device of a mobile tablet computer 6, wherein the tablet computer 6 may be used for controlling certain functionalities of the car or for watching media content, such as pictures or video. The situation depicted in Fig. 1 exemplarily illustrates the necessity of color management. By using color management, it can be guaranteed that correct digital color input values are input into the various display devices 2 such that one and the same physical color (or almost one and the same physical color) is displayed (i.e., output) by the various display devices 2. For example, by using color management, a video simultaneously displayed on the display device 2 of the mobile tablet computer 6 and on one of the fixed display devices 2 should be displayed in the same or in almost the same physical colors on both display devices 2. As another example, UI elements (user interface elements), such as icons or visual indicators should be displayed on all display devices 2 in the same or almost the same physical color values.

[0045] In order to carry out such a color management, the individual display devices 2 need to be profiled in advance. In other words, it is necessary to know or at least to have an estimate, to which physical color value a respective input digital color value is "mapped" by the respective display device 2. The result of such a profiling may be stored in the form of a color profile (e.g., an ICC profile), e.g., on a memory of the respective display device 2. Several formats for such a color profile are commonly known, e.g., a 3x3 matrix can be used, which transforms a three-dimensional RGB vector to a three-dimensional xyY vector. Instead of the RGB color space and the xyY color space, several other suitable color spaces may be used. Between these color spaces, unambiguous transformation rules are known. For example, instead of the RGB color space, an HSV or HSL color space might be used. Further, instead of the xyY color space, a CIE-Lab, CIEL*a*b*, or any other suitable color space might be used. Instead of a matrix, the color profile can also be represented by a lookup table (LUT), wherein the table maps individual input digital color values to associated

output physical color values.

[0046] Once the correspondence between input digital color values and output physical color values for a respective display device is known, this information (the color profile data) can be used in order to display a desired physical color value.

[0047] It should be appreciated, that there are several situations, besides the one shown in Fig. 1, in which it is desirable to use color management, e.g., in order to achieve a uniform color impression between a plurality of display devices 2. For example, in photo retouching or in graphic design, it is crucial that a used display device displays the "correct" colors.

[0048] Fig. 2 shows a flow chart of a method for color profiling of a display device in accordance with the present disclosure.

[0049] In a first step 10, a plurality of digital color values is applied to a display device, wherein the digital color values are located in a high saturation region of an input color space. The display device is a display device to be profiled and may correspond to one of the display devices 2 shown in figure 1.

[0050] In a second step 12, a plurality of physical color values output by the display device are measured. The physical color values are associated with the applied digital color values.

[0051] In a third step 14, color profile data is generated for the display device by determining a mapping of digital color values of the full input color space to physical color values output by the display device, based on the measured physical color values and based on a core mapping.

[0052] The core mapping is a mapping of digital color values of a low saturation region of the input color space to physical color values output by a reference display device, for example from the same production batch, and the low saturation region comprises low saturation digital color values that are not comprised by the high saturation region.

[0053] In the following, with reference to Fig. 3, a device 20 is described, which may be used for carrying out the above-described method of Fig. 2. Fig. 3 shows a block diagram of a device 20 for color profiling of a display device in accordance with the present disclosure. The device 20 comprises a memory 22 and a processor 24, wherein the memory 22 and the processor 24 are logically connected such that the processor 24 is configured to perform a method based on instructions stored in the memory 22. The memory 22 may comprise a volatile and/or a non-volatile memory and may comprise, e.g., one or more of an HDD, SSD, RAM, ROM, magnetic storage device, solid state storage device, and optical storage device. The processor 24 may comprise, e.g., one single CPU or a plurality of processors configured to perform the method according to the instructions stored on the memory 22. The memory 22 and the processor 24 are not necessarily physically located on one and the same device but may be distributed over a plurality of devices and logically connected by respective

data interfaces. Further, the device 20 for color profiling of a display device may be realized by a cloud computing device.

[0054] On the memory 22, instructions are stored, which when carried out instruct the processor 24 to perform the following steps:

- applying a plurality of digital color values to the display device, wherein the digital color values are located in a high saturation region of an input color space;
- measuring a plurality of physical color values output by the display device, the physical color values being associated with the applied digital color values; and
- generating color profile data for the display device by determining a mapping of digital color values of the full input color space to physical color values output by the display device, based on the measured physical color values and based on a core mapping.

[0055] The core mapping is a mapping of digital color values of a low saturation region of the input color space to physical color values output by a reference display device and the low saturation region comprises low saturation digital color values that are not comprised by the high saturation region.

[0056] In order to apply the digital color values to one or more display devices, the device 20 comprises a digital color output interface 26. Via the digital color output interface 26, digital color values can be applied to the display devices, for example by using a cable and a suitable connector. As connector, for example a VGA, DVI, or HDMI connector or any other suitable connector may be used.

[0057] In order to measure the physical color values, the device 20 comprises a measurement interface 28. A colorimeter (e.g., a Tristimulus colorimeter) may be used for measuring the physical color values and for providing these values to the device 20 via the measurement interface 28.

[0058] The device 20 further comprises a color profile output interface 30, via which the generated color profile data can be output to the respective display device, such that the color profile data can be stored in a memory of the display device. However, the color profile output interface 30 may also comprise an interface, via which the generated color profile data may be transmitted to a centralized database (e.g., a database available via the Internet), from where it can be read or downloaded if desired.

[0059] Fig. 4 shows two different color gamuts 40 and 42, wherein each of the gamuts 40 and 42 belongs to a respective display device. The representation of Fig. 4 shows the x-y-plane of a xyY color space. In other words, Fig. 4 shows the CIE 1931 chromaticity diagram, wherein the gamut of all visible chromaticities is indicated by a tongue-shaped figure 44. Within this tongue-shaped figure 44, different display devices are able to display a

subset of chromaticity values, wherein this subset is referred to as "gamut" or "color gamut" of the corresponding display device.

[0060] The person skilled in the art will appreciate that there are several possibilities of color representation in different color spaces. For example, the color gamuts 40 and 42 may also be represented in the Lab color space (CIELAB), in which an L^* value represents the lightness of a color and a^* and b^* values represent the chromaticity of a certain color. In that case, the representation of Fig. 4 is in the a^*-b^* plane of the color space. Another example for a color space that may be used is the CIE 1976 (L^*, u^*, v^*) color space (CIELUV). Between these color spaces, clear conversion rules exist, such that a skilled person can easily convert physical color values from one color space into another color space.

[0061] As shown in Fig. 4, different display devices may be physically able to display different ranges of colors (the so-called color gamuts 40, 42) in a chromaticity plane (e.g., x-y-plane) of a considered color space. The physical colors that may be displayed by a particular display device may be limited by the quality and the amount of used pixel colors for generating a color impression of the respective display device. For example, in case the considered display device has pixels for displaying red, green, and blue color, respectively, the resulting color gamut may be triangular (for a particular luminance value) as indicated by the color gamuts 40 and 42, respectively, in Fig. 4. In that case, all colors, i.e., all chromaticity values inside the respective shape of the color gamut 40, 42 are physically displayable by the respective display device.

[0062] The color gamut of a considered display device strongly depends on a quality of the display device and/or on the used technique (amount of pixel colors, LCD/CRT/OLED, etc.). However, also within one and the same batch of a production line of display devices, there will be slight variations between the gamuts 40, 42 of the display devices. Therefore, in most cases, it cannot be assumed that all display devices of one batch of a production line of display devices (a "set of display devices" according to the present disclosure) have the same gamut. However, as shown in Fig. 4, it can be assumed that the display devices of one batch (i.e., the display devices of a set of display devices) are all able to display colors within a particular core gamut 46.

[0063] Since this core gamut 46 is included in the gamuts 40, 42 of all display devices of the set of display devices, it is not necessary to perform detailed profiling of physical color values within this core gamut 46 for every display device of the set of display devices. According to the technique described herein, it is rather sufficient to measure the core gamut 46 only once for a set of display devices. Alternatively, the information regarding the core gamut 46 can also be gathered from a database, in which this information is stored as a core gamut for a particular type of display device. Alternatively, a measured core gamut of an earlier batch of the production line may be

used.

[0064] However, as shown in Fig. 4, edge regions of the individual gamuts 40, 42 may be different from each other. Therefore, at least these edge regions need to be individually measured and profiled for each display device.

[0065] The physical color values of the core gamut 46 correspond to color values having a low saturation. These physical color values are located close to a white point (WP). In contrast to these physical color values having a low saturation, the physical color values of the edge regions of the gamuts 40 and 42 correspond to color values having a high saturation.

[0066] Therefore, the physical color values of the core gamut 46 correspond to input digital color values having a low saturation value. The physical color values of the edge regions of the color gamuts 40 and 42 correspond to input digital color values having a high saturation value.

[0067] For example, the input digital color values having a low saturation value may correspond to (R,G,B) values, wherein each of an R-value, a G-value, and a B-value of the respective (R,G,B) value is above a predetermined RGB threshold value (such as 30, in 24-bit color representation).

[0068] Further, the saturation value of the input digital color values may, e.g., be derived from the corresponding digital color value in HSV or HSL representation, wherein the S-value corresponds to a saturation value. This S-value is generally in a range between 0 and 1, i.e., in a range between 0 % and 100 %. For example between the RGB representation of a digital color value and an HSV or HSL representation of the same digital color value, there exist unambiguous transformation rules, which are known to the skilled person. Therefore, a saturation value S can be assigned to each digital color value, also in case the digital color value is represented, e.g., in RGB color space.

[0069] The core gamut 46 may therefore result from input digital color values having a saturation value S below a predefined threshold saturation value. Similarly, the edge region of the gamuts 40 and 42 may result from input digital color values having a saturation value S above a predefined threshold saturation value.

[0070] According to an embodiment of the present disclosure, firstly, the core gamut 46 is measured by using a reference display device. This reference display device may be a display device (e.g., arbitrarily chosen) of the batch of display devices to be profiled. Alternatively, the information regarding the core gamut 46 may be derived from a database. The information regarding the core gamut 46 corresponds to a core mapping, wherein each of a plurality of input digital color values of a low saturation region of an input color space is mapped to a corresponding output physical color value within the core gamut 46.

[0071] When the core gamut 46 is measured, the core mapping is determined by applying a plurality of input digital color values (e.g., more than 100, more than 1000, or more than 10,000) to the reference display device,

measuring the respective output physical color values, and, based on the measured physical color values, generating a data structure (e.g., a matrix or a lookup table) describing a mapping between input digital color values and output physical color values. The input digital color values used for this measurement of the core gamut 46 are digital color values of a low saturation region of an input color space.

[0072] Secondly, a plurality of predefined input digital color values of a high saturation region of the input color space are applied to a first display device to be measured. These predefined input digital color values cause the first display device to display the physical color values 48 indicated as black stars in the diagram of Fig. 4. For example, fully saturated color values of the input color space may be used. For example, the input digital color values of the high saturation region may comprise the three RGB values (0,0,255), (0,255,0), and (255,0,0). Additionally or alternatively, the input digital color values of the high saturation region may comprise the three RGB values (0,255,255), (255,0,255), and (255,255,0). In some embodiments, the predefined input digital color values are selected such that they fulfil a predefined rule, such as $R+G=255$ $B=0$, $B+G=255$ $R=0$, and/or $R+B=255$ $G=0$. The corresponding output physical color values are measured by using a suitable measurement device (e.g., a Tristimulus colorimeter).

[0073] Based on the results of this measurement of the high saturation region and based on the information regarding the core gamut 46 in the low saturation region, a gamut 40 can be determined for the first display device. In other words, a mapping between the full input color space and respective output physical color values may be determined. Based on this mapping, color profile data is generated, e.g., in form of a matrix or a lookup table (LUT). One possibility of determining the color profile data will be presented below with reference to Figs. 5, 6a, and 6b.

[0074] Similar to the measurement of the first display device, color profile data for a second display device can be generated, wherein the corresponding gamut 42 of the second display device is indicated by dashed lines in Fig. 4. Further, the physical color values 50 resulting from the application of input digital color values in the high saturation region, for the second display device, are indicated as dashed stars in the diagram of Fig. 4.

[0075] By using the method described above, a plurality of display devices of a set of display devices (e.g., a batch of a production line) can be profiled significantly faster than in the case that every display device is individually fully profiled. A core mapping for a low saturation region needs only to be profiled once (by using a reference display device, which may be taken from the set of display devices) and only a limited number of high saturation color values needs to be measured for the individual display devices of the set of display devices.

[0076] With reference to Figs. 5, 6a, and 6b, an exemplary embodiment of generating color profile data accord-

ing to the present disclosure is described. The example shown in Figs. 5, 6a, and 6b bases on the principle described above with reference to Fig. 4. Therefore, the description of Fig. 4 above also applies to the example of Figs. 5, 6a, and 6b.

[0077] Fig. 5 shows a representation of physical color values in the x-y-plane, similar to the representation of Fig. 4. A core gamut 46 is shown, the corners of which correspond to the digital input color values of (0,0,240), (0,240,0), and (240,0,0) (in RGB color space). Further, also a position of a white point (WP) in the physical color space (the x-y-plane) is determined by measuring a physical color value corresponding to the digital color value (255,255,255).

[0078] A color gamut 40 is indicated by dashed lines for a display device to be measured. For example, the position and shape of the color gamut 40 has been determined by measuring the input color values (0,0,255), (0,255,0), and (255,0,0). As can be seen in Fig. 5, the shape of the color gamut 40 is rotated by an angle δ with regard to the core gamut 46.

[0079] In Fig. 6a, a mathematical operation is shown, describing how color profile data for the entire input color space is determined for the display device with regard to the situation shown in Fig. 5. The upper part of Fig. 6a shows color profile data in the form of a core matrix 60. In other words, the core matrix 60 represents a core mapping of inputs digital color values in the RGB color space (as (R,G,B) vector 62) to output physical color values in the xyY color space (as (x,y,Y) vector 64). The core matrix 60 is a 3x3 matrix comprising nine entries a_{11} to a_{33} .

[0080] By comparing the shape of the core gamut 46 with the corner points of the gamut 40 of the display device to be measured, the angle δ can be determined. The position of the white point is known from the core mapping and has the coordinates x_{WP} and y_{WP} in the x-y-plane. As shown in the lower part of Fig. 6a, by multiplying the core matrix 60 with a conversion matrix $M(\delta)$ 66, the core gamut 46 is rotated by the angle δ around the white point WP. For the sake of clarity, the conversion matrix 66 is shown as three individual matrices, these matrices can be multiplied resulting in one 3x3 conversion matrix.

[0081] Further, a multiplication of the matrices 66 and 60 corresponds to a final conversion matrix 70 for the profiled display device. Such a final conversion matrix 70 is shown in the left part of Fig. 6b. This final conversion matrix 70 may be represented as one conversion matrix having nine entries b_{11} to b_{33} by performing a matrix multiplication of the matrices 66 and 60. In other words, the color profile data for the display device is represented by a multiplication of the conversion matrix 66 with the core matrix 60. By using the color profile data (represented by the final conversion matrix 70), for every input (R,G,B) value, a corresponding physical color value (x',y',Y') can be derived, as shown in the left part of Fig. 6b.

[0082] As an alternative to the final conversion matrix 70, also a lookup table (LUT) 72 may be generated based on the core mapping and based on the measured phys-

ical color values of the display device to be profiled. In the above example described with reference to Fig. 6a, the lookup table 72 may be generated by solving the equation shown in the lower part of Fig. 6a for a plurality of predefined (R,G,B) vectors or for a plurality of predefined (x',y',Y') vectors.

[0083] Thus, Fig. 6b shows two examples of color profile data according to the present disclosure. In the left part, a conversion matrix 70 and in the right part, a lookup table 72.

[0084] This color profile data may be stored in a memory of the display device as color profile data in the form of a matrix 70 and/or in the form of a lookup table (LUT) 72. Further, the color profile data may be stored in a database, which is, e.g., available via the Internet.

[0085] Fig. 7 shows how a plurality of physical color values may be simultaneously measured for a display device 2. Therefore, a plurality of measurement devices 60 is provided, each of the measurements devices 60 measuring a physical color value in a predefined area of the display device 2. In these predefined areas, different colors are shown, e.g., in the form of color patches as indicated in Fig. 7. In other words, different digital input color values are simultaneously applied to different areas of the display device 2. The resulting physical color values are measured by a plurality of measurements devices 60. This method can be applied both for profiling of the reference display and for profiling of the display devices to be profiled. By using the technique shown in Fig. 7, a total time for profiling a display device can be drastically reduced.

Claims

1. A method for color profiling of a display device (2), comprising:

applying a plurality of digital color values to a reference display device, wherein the digital color values are located in a low saturation region of an input color space;
measuring a plurality of physical color values output by the reference display device, the physical color values being associated with the applied digital color values;
determining, based on the measured physical color values of the reference display device, a core mapping (60) of digital color values of the low saturation region of the input color space to physical color values output by the reference display device;
applying (10) a plurality of digital color values to a display device (2), wherein the digital color values are located in a high saturation region of the input color space;
measuring (12) a plurality of physical color values (48, 50) output by the display device (2), the

- physical color values (48, 50) being associated with the applied digital color values; and generating (14) color profile data for the display device by determining a mapping of digital color values of the full input color space to physical color values output by the display device, based on the measured physical color values and based on the core mapping (60), wherein the low saturation region comprises low saturation digital color values that are not comprised by the high saturation region.
2. The method of claim 1, further comprising: performing the steps of applying (10), measuring (12), and generating (14) for each of a plurality of display devices (2) of a set of display devices in order to perform color profiling of each of the plurality of display devices (2).
 3. The method of claim 1 or 2, wherein a number of the digital color values applied to the display device (2) is smaller than a number of the digital color values applied to the reference display device.
 4. The method of any of claims 1 to 3, wherein measuring a plurality of physical color values output by the display device (2) comprises outputting and measuring at least two of the plurality of physical color values simultaneously by using different areas of the display device (2).
 5. The method of any of claims 1 to 4, wherein the high saturation region is defined as consisting of digital color values having a saturation value above a first saturation threshold value.
 6. The method of any of claims 1 to 5, wherein the low saturation region is defined as consisting of digital color values having a saturation value below a second saturation threshold value.
 7. The method of any of claims 1 to 6, wherein the plurality of digital color values located in the high saturation region of the input color space comprises at least one digital color value having a value of maximum saturation.
 8. The method of any of claims 1 to 7, further comprising: storing the color profile data in a memory of the display device (2).
 9. The method of any of claims 2 to 8, wherein the set of display devices consists of display devices of the same model and manufacturer.
 10. The method of any of claims 2 to 9, wherein the set of display devices consist of display devices of the same batch of a production line.
 11. The method of any of claims 1 to 10, wherein the core mapping comprises a first conversion matrix (60) for mapping input digital color values to output physical color values and wherein the color profile data comprises a second conversion matrix (70) mapping input digital color values to output physical color values.
 12. The method of claim 11, wherein the second conversion matrix (70) comprises a rotation matrix.
 13. A computer program product comprising program code portions for performing the steps of any of claims 1 to 12 when the computer program product is executed by one or more processors.
 14. A device (20) for color profiling of a display device (2), the device (20) being configured for:
 - applying a plurality of digital color values to a reference display device, wherein the digital color values are located in a low saturation region of an input color space;
 - measuring a plurality of physical color values output by the reference display device, the physical color values being associated with the applied digital color values;
 - determining, based on the measured physical color values of the reference display device, a core mapping (60) of digital color values of the low saturation region of the input color space to physical color values output by the reference display device;
 - applying a plurality of digital color values to a display device (2), wherein the digital color values are located in a high saturation region of the input color space;
 - measuring a plurality of physical color values (48, 50) output by the display device, the physical color values (48, 50) being associated with the applied digital color values; and
 - generating color profile data for the display device by determining a mapping of digital color values of the full input color space to physical color values output by the display device, based on the measured physical color values and based on the core mapping (60), wherein the low saturation region comprises low saturation digital color values that are not comprised by the high saturation region.

Patentansprüche

1. Verfahren zum Farbprofilieren einer Anzeigevorrich-

tung (2), umfassend:

- Anwenden einer Mehrzahl von digitalen Farbwerten auf eine Referenzanzeigevorrichtung, wobei sich die digitalen Farbwerte in einem Bereich niedriger Sättigung eines Eingangsfarbraums befinden;
 Messen einer Mehrzahl von von der Referenzanzeigevorrichtung ausgegebenen physikalischen Farbwerten, wobei die physikalischen Farbwerte den angewendeten digitalen Farbwerten zugeordnet sind;
 Bestimmen, basierend auf den gemessenen physikalischen Farbwerten der Referenzanzeigevorrichtung, einer Kernabbildung (60) von digitalen Farbwerten des Bereichs niedriger Sättigung des Eingangsfarbraums auf physikalische Farbwerte, welche von der Referenzanzeigevorrichtung ausgegeben werden;
 Anwenden (10) einer Mehrzahl von digitalen Farbwerten auf eine Anzeigevorrichtung (2), wobei sich die digitalen Farbwerte in einem Bereich hoher Sättigung des Eingangsfarbraums befinden;
 Messen (12) einer Mehrzahl von von der Anzeigevorrichtung (2) ausgegebenen physikalischen Farbwerten (48, 50), wobei die physikalischen Farbwerte (48, 50) den angewendeten digitalen Farbwerten zugeordnet sind; und
 Erzeugen (14) von Farbprofildaten für die Anzeigevorrichtung durch Bestimmen einer Abbildung von digitalen Farbwerten des vollen Eingangsfarbraums auf von der Anzeigevorrichtung ausgegebene physikalische Farbwerte, basierend auf den gemessenen physikalischen Farbwerten und basierend auf der Kernabbildung (60), wobei der Bereich niedriger Sättigung digitale Farbwerte niedriger Sättigung aufweist, welche nicht in dem Bereich hoher Sättigung enthalten sind.
2. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, ferner umfassend:
 Durchführen der Schritte des Anwendens (10), des Messens (12) und des Erzeugens (14) für jede einer Mehrzahl von Anzeigevorrichtungen (2) eines Satzes von Anzeigevorrichtungen, um eine Farbprofilierung jeder der Mehrzahl von Anzeigevorrichtungen (2) durchzuführen.
3. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1 oder 2, wobei eine Anzahl der auf die Anzeigevorrichtung (2) angewendeten digitalen Farbwerte kleiner ist als eine Anzahl der an die Referenzanzeigevorrichtung angewendeten digitalen Farbwerte.
4. Verfahren nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 3, wobei das Messen einer Mehrzahl von von der Anzeigevorrichtung (2) ausgegebenen physikalischen Farbwerten ein gleichzeitiges Ausgeben und Messen von zumindest zwei der Mehrzahl von physikalischen Farbwerten unter Verwendung unterschiedlicher Bereiche der Anzeigevorrichtung (2) umfasst.
5. Verfahren nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 4, wobei der Bereich hoher Sättigung definiert ist als bestehend aus digitalen Farbwerten mit einem Sättigungswert oberhalb eines ersten Sättigungsschwellenwertes.
6. Verfahren nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 5, wobei der Bereich niedriger Sättigung definiert ist als bestehend aus digitalen Farbwerten mit einem Sättigungswert unterhalb eines zweiten Sättigungsschwellenwertes.
7. Verfahren nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 6, wobei die Mehrzahl von digitalen Farbwerten, die sich im Bereich hoher Sättigung des Eingangsfarbraums befinden, zumindest einen digitalen Farbwert mit einem Wert maximaler Sättigung umfasst.
8. Verfahren nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 7, ferner umfassend:
 Speichern der Farbprofildaten in einem Speicher der Anzeigevorrichtung (2).
9. Verfahren nach einem der Ansprüche 2 bis 8, wobei der Satz von Anzeigevorrichtungen aus Anzeigevorrichtungen des gleichen Modells und Herstellers besteht.
10. Verfahren nach einem der Ansprüche 2 bis 9, wobei der Satz von Anzeigevorrichtungen aus Anzeigevorrichtungen derselben Charge einer Produktionslinie besteht.
11. Verfahren nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 10, wobei die Kernabbildung eine erste Umwandlungsmatrix (60) zum Abbilden von digitalen Eingangsfarbwerten auf physikalische Ausgangsfarbwerte umfasst und wobei die Farbprofildaten eine zweite Umwandlungsmatrix (70) umfassen, die digitale Eingangsfarbwerte auf physikalische Ausgangsfarbwerte abbildet.
12. Verfahren nach Anspruch 11, wobei die zweite Umwandlungsmatrix (70) eine Rotationsmatrix umfasst.
13. Computerprogrammprodukt mit Programmcodeabschnitten zur Durchführung der Schritte nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 12, wenn das Computerprogrammprodukt von einem oder mehreren Prozessoren ausgeführt wird.
14. Vorrichtung (20) zum Farbprofilieren einer Anzeige-

vorrichtung (2), wobei die Vorrichtung (20) ausgebildet ist zum:

Anwenden einer Mehrzahl von digitalen Farbwerten auf eine Referenzanzeigevorrichtung, wobei sich die digitalen Farbwerte in einem Bereich niedriger Sättigung eines Eingangsfarbraums befinden; 5
Messen einer Mehrzahl von von der Referenzanzeigevorrichtung ausgegebenen physikalischen Farbwerten, wobei die physikalischen Farbwerte den angewendeten digitalen Farbwerten zugeordnet sind; 10
Bestimmen, basierend auf den gemessenen physikalischen Farbwerten der Referenzanzeigevorrichtung, einer Kernabbildung (60) von digitalen Farbwerten des Bereichs niedriger Sättigung des Eingangsfarbraums auf physikalische Farbwerte, welche von der Referenzanzeigevorrichtung ausgegeben werden; 15
Anwenden (10) einer Mehrzahl von digitalen Farbwerten auf eine Anzeigevorrichtung (2), wobei sich die digitalen Farbwerte in einem Bereich hoher Sättigung des Eingangsfarbraums befinden; 20
Messen (12) einer Mehrzahl von von der Anzeigevorrichtung (2) ausgegebenen physikalischen Farbwerten (48, 50), wobei die physikalischen Farbwerte (48, 50) den angewendeten digitalen Farbwerten zugeordnet sind; und 25
Erzeugen (14) von Farbprofildaten für die Anzeigevorrichtung durch Bestimmen einer Abbildung von digitalen Farbwerten des vollen Eingangsfarbraums auf von der Anzeigevorrichtung ausgegebene physikalische Farbwerte, basierend auf den gemessenen physikalischen Farbwerten und basierend auf der Kernabbildung (60), 30
wobei der Bereich niedriger Sättigung digitale Farbwerte niedriger Sättigung aufweist, welche nicht in dem Bereich hoher Sättigung enthalten sind. 35

Revendications

1. Procédé de profilage colorimétrique d'un dispositif d'affichage (2), comprenant :

l'application d'une pluralité de valeurs colorimétriques numériques à un dispositif d'affichage de référence, dans lequel les valeurs colorimétriques numériques sont situées dans une région basse saturation d'un espace colorimétrique d'entrée ; 50
la mesure d'une pluralité de valeurs colorimétriques physiques délivrées en sortie par le dispositif d'affichage de référence, les valeurs colori-

métriques physiques étant associées avec les valeurs colorimétriques numériques appliquées ;

la détermination, sur la base des valeurs colorimétriques physiques mesurées du dispositif d'affichage de référence, d'un mappage de noyau (60) de valeurs colorimétriques numériques de la région basse saturation de l'espace colorimétrique d'entrée sur des valeurs colorimétriques physiques délivrées en sortie par le dispositif d'affichage de référence ;

l'application (10) d'une pluralité de valeurs colorimétriques numériques à un dispositif d'affichage (2), dans lequel les valeurs colorimétriques numériques sont situées dans une région haute saturation de l'espace colorimétrique d'entrée ;

la mesure (12) d'une pluralité de valeurs colorimétriques physiques (48, 50) délivrées en sortie par le dispositif d'affichage (2), les valeurs colorimétriques physiques (48, 50) étant associées avec les valeurs colorimétriques numériques appliquées ; et

la génération (14) de données de profil colorimétrique pour le dispositif d'affichage en déterminant un mappage de valeurs colorimétriques numériques de la totalité de l'espace colorimétrique d'entrée sur des valeurs colorimétriques physiques délivrées en sortie par le dispositif d'affichage, sur la base des valeurs colorimétriques physiques mesurées et sur la base du mappage de noyau (60), dans lequel la région basse saturation comprend des valeurs colorimétriques numériques basse saturation qui ne sont pas comprises dans la région haute saturation.

2. Procédé selon la revendication 1, comprenant en outre :

l'exécution des étapes d'application (10), de mesure (12), et de génération (14) pour chacun d'une pluralité de dispositifs d'affichage (2) d'un ensemble de dispositifs d'affichage afin d'exécuter un profilage colorimétrique de chacun de la pluralité de dispositifs d'affichage (2). 45

3. Procédé selon la revendication 1 ou 2, dans lequel un nombre des valeurs colorimétriques numériques appliquées au dispositif d'affichage (2) est plus petit qu'un nombre des valeurs colorimétriques numériques appliquées au dispositif d'affichage de référence.

4. Procédé selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 3, dans lequel la mesure d'une pluralité de valeurs colorimétriques physiques délivrées en sortie par le dispositif d'affichage (2) comprend la délivrance en sortie et la me-

sure d'au moins deux de la pluralité de valeurs colorimétriques physiques simultanément en utilisant différentes zones du dispositif d'affichage (2).

5. Procédé selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 4, dans lequel la région haute saturation est définie comme consistant en des valeurs colorimétriques numériques ayant une valeur de saturation supérieure à une première valeur de seuil de saturation. 5
10
6. Procédé selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 5, dans lequel la région basse saturation est définie comme consistant en des valeurs colorimétriques numériques ayant une valeur de saturation inférieure à une deuxième valeur de seuil de saturation. 15
7. Procédé selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 6, dans lequel la pluralité de valeurs colorimétriques numériques situées dans la région haute saturation de l'espace colorimétrique d'entrée comprend au moins une valeur colorimétrique numérique ayant une valeur de saturation maximum. 20
25
8. Procédé selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 7, comprenant en outre : le stockage des données de profil colorimétrique dans une mémoire du dispositif d'affichage (2). 30
9. Procédé selon l'une quelconque des revendications 2 à 8, dans lequel l'ensemble de dispositifs d'affichage consiste en des dispositifs d'affichage des mêmes modèle et fabricant. 35
10. Procédé selon l'une quelconque des revendications 2 à 9, dans lequel l'ensemble de dispositifs d'affichage consiste en des dispositifs d'affichage du même lot d'une ligne de production. 40
11. Procédé selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 10, dans lequel le mappage de noyau comprend une première matrice de conversion (60) pour mapper des valeurs colorimétriques numériques d'entrée sur des valeurs colorimétriques physiques de sortie et dans lequel les données de profil colorimétrique comprennent une deuxième matrice de conversion (70) mappant des valeurs colorimétriques numériques d'entrée sur des valeurs colorimétriques physiques de sortie. 45
50
12. Procédé selon la revendication 11, dans lequel la deuxième matrice de conversion (70) comprend une matrice de rotation. 55
13. Produit de programme informatique comprenant des parties de code de programme pour mettre en

oeuvre les étapes selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 12 lorsque le produit de programme informatique est exécuté par un ou plusieurs processeurs.

14. Dispositif (20) pour un profilage colorimétrique d'un dispositif d'affichage (2), le dispositif (20) étant configuré pour :

appliquer une pluralité de valeurs colorimétriques numériques à un dispositif d'affichage de référence, dans lequel les valeurs colorimétriques numériques sont situées dans une région basse saturation d'un espace colorimétrique d'entrée ;
mesurer une pluralité de valeurs colorimétriques physiques délivrées en sortie par le dispositif d'affichage de référence, les valeurs colorimétriques physiques étant associées avec les valeurs colorimétriques numériques appliquées ;
déterminer, sur la base des valeurs colorimétriques physiques mesurées du dispositif d'affichage de référence, un mappage de noyau (60) de valeurs colorimétriques numériques de la région basse saturation de l'espace colorimétrique d'entrée sur des valeurs colorimétriques physiques délivrées en sortie par le dispositif d'affichage de référence ;
appliquer une pluralité de valeurs colorimétriques numériques à un dispositif d'affichage (2), dans lequel les valeurs colorimétriques numériques sont situées dans une région haute saturation de l'espace colorimétrique d'entrée ;
mesurer une pluralité de valeurs colorimétriques physiques (48, 50) délivrées en sortie par le dispositif d'affichage, les valeurs colorimétriques physiques (48, 50) étant associées avec les valeurs colorimétriques numériques appliquées ;
et
générer des données de profil colorimétrique pour le dispositif d'affichage en déterminant un mappage de valeurs colorimétriques numériques de la totalité de l'espace colorimétrique d'entrée sur des valeurs colorimétriques physiques délivrées en sortie par le dispositif d'affichage, sur la base des valeurs colorimétriques physiques mesurées et sur la base du mappage de noyau (60),
dans lequel la région basse saturation comprend des valeurs colorimétriques numériques basse saturation qui ne sont pas comprises dans la région haute saturation.

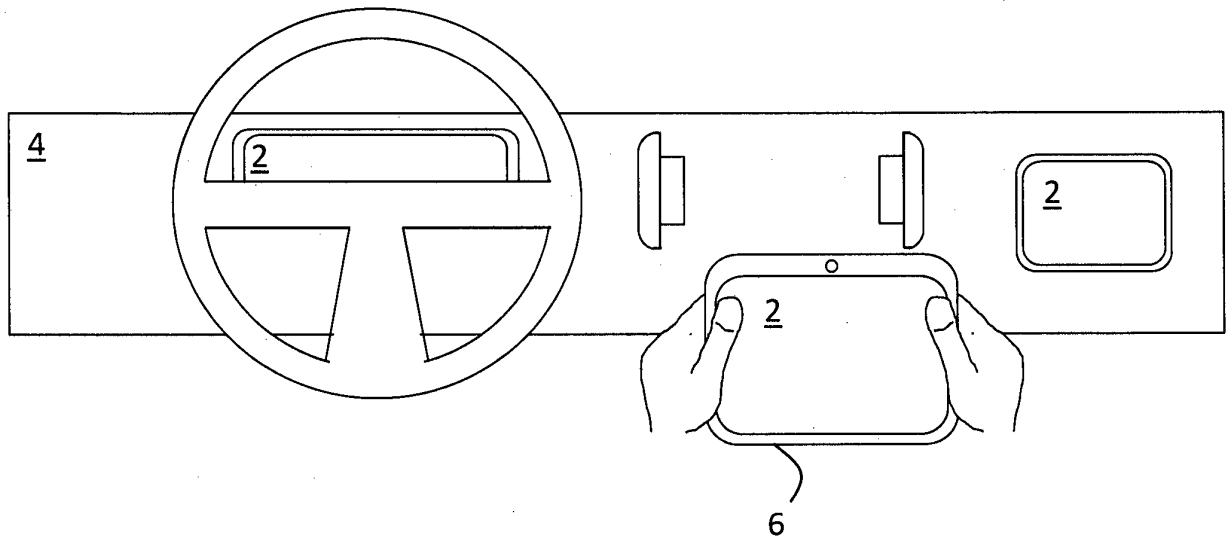


Fig. 1

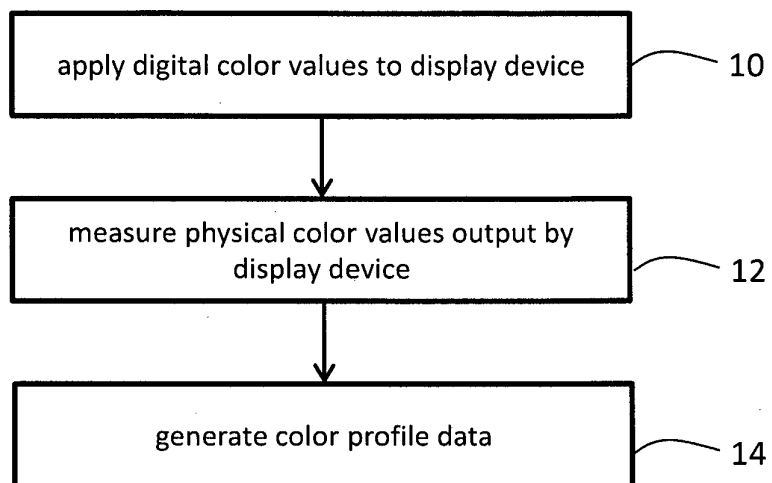


Fig. 2

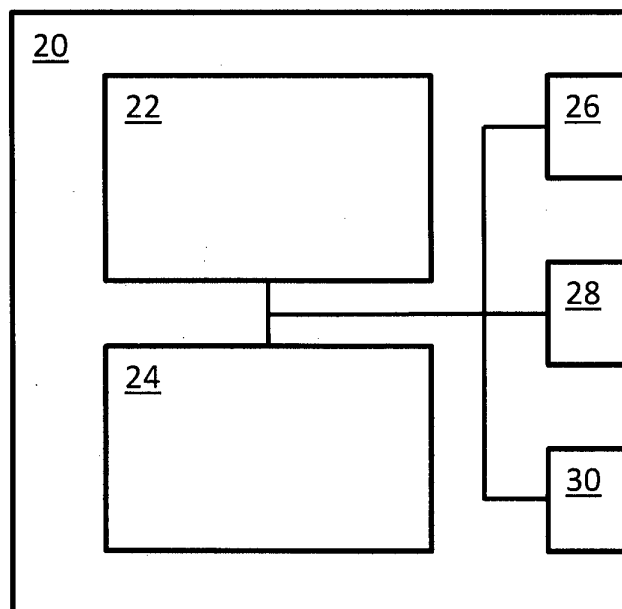


Fig. 3

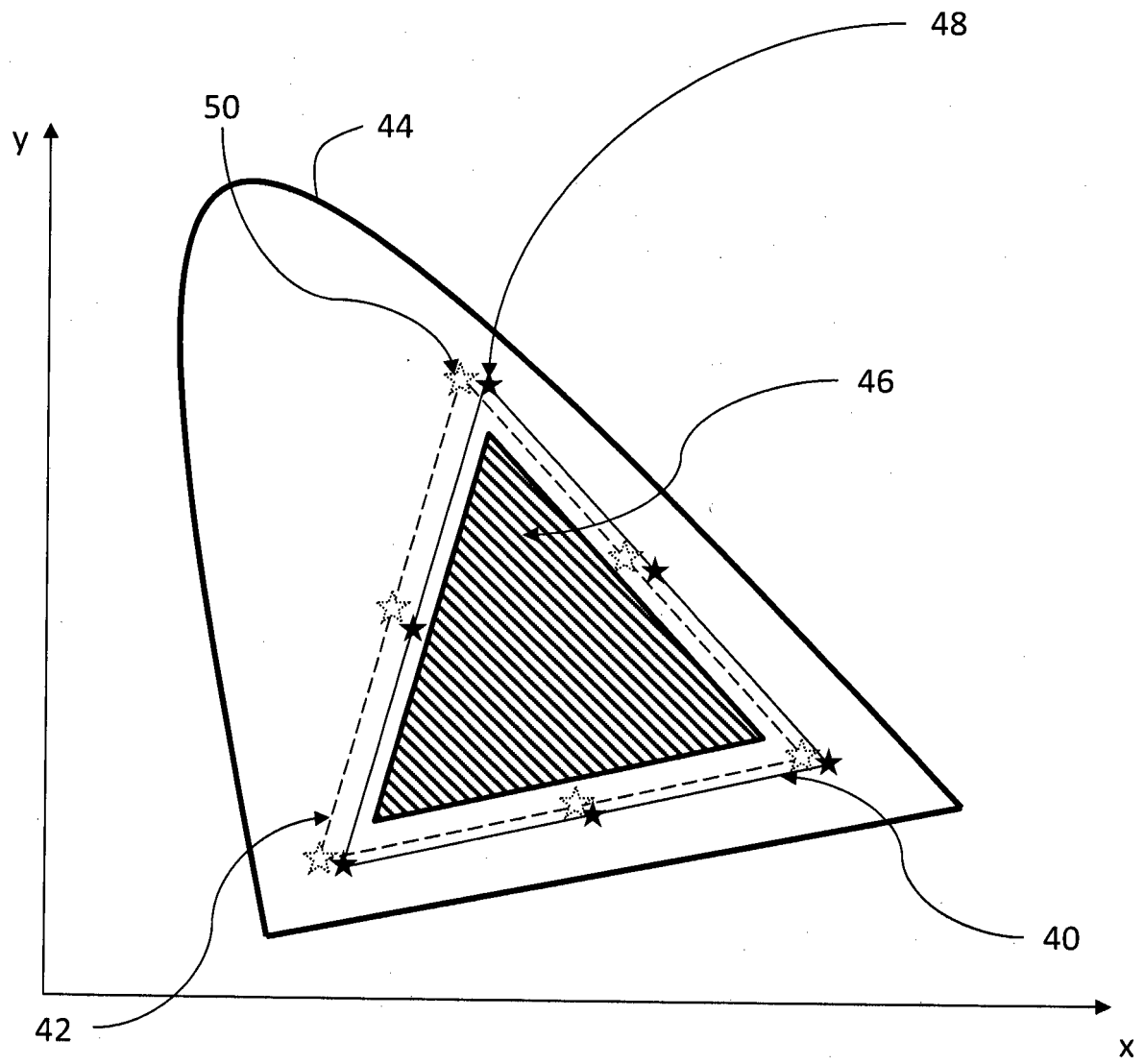


Fig. 4

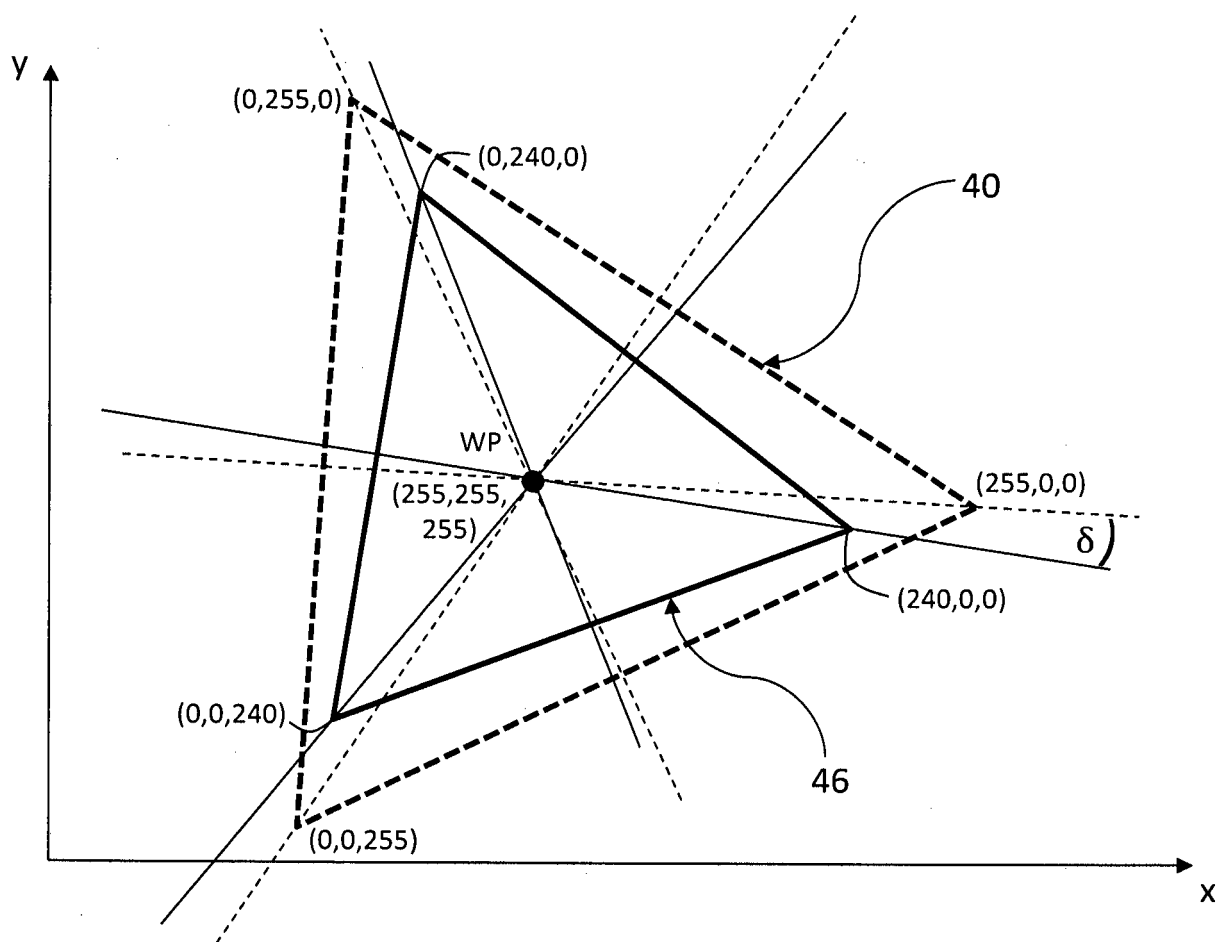


Fig. 5

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \begin{matrix} 64 \end{matrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ Y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{matrix} 60 \end{matrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} 62 \end{matrix} \begin{pmatrix} R \\ G \\ B \end{pmatrix} \\
 & \begin{matrix} 66 \end{matrix} \begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ Y' \end{pmatrix} = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & x_{WP} \\ 0 & 1 & y_{WP} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\delta) & -\sin(\delta) & 0 \\ \sin(\delta) & \cos(\delta) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}}_{M(\partial)} \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -x_{WP} \\ 0 & 1 & -y_{WP} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} R \\ G \\ B \end{pmatrix}}_{\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ Y \end{pmatrix}}
 \end{aligned}$$

Fig. 6a

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \begin{matrix} 70 \end{matrix} \begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ Y' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} & b_{13} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} & b_{23} \\ b_{31} & b_{32} & b_{33} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} R \\ G \\ B \end{pmatrix} \\
 & \begin{matrix} 72 \end{matrix} \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|} \hline R & G & B & x' & y' & Y' \\ \hline \square & \square & \square & \square & \square & \square \\ \hline \square & \square & \square & \square & \square & \square \\ \hline \square & \square & \square & \square & \square & \square \\ \hline \square & \square & \square & \square & \square & \square \\ \hline \square & \square & \square & \square & \square & \square \\ \hline \square & \square & \square & \square & \square & \square \\ \hline \end{array}
 \end{aligned}$$

Fig. 6b

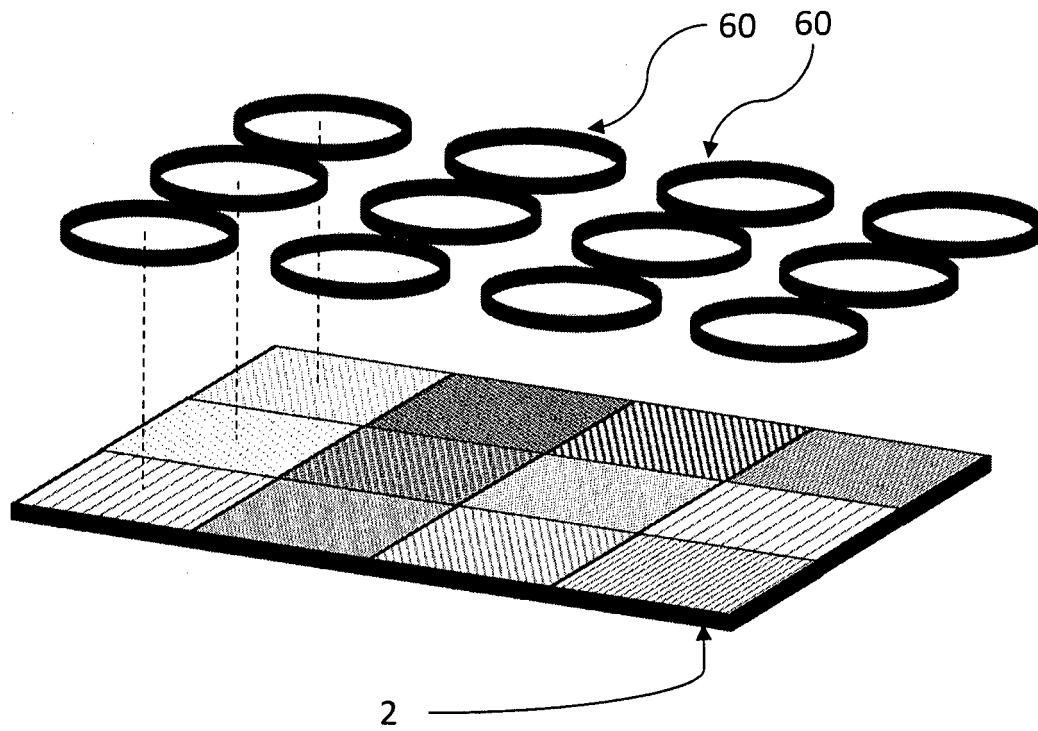


Fig. 7

REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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